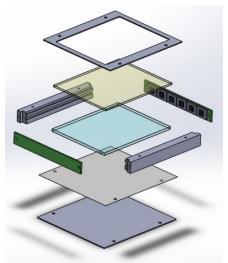
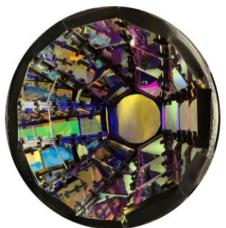
Dichroic Approaches to Photon Collection



Outline

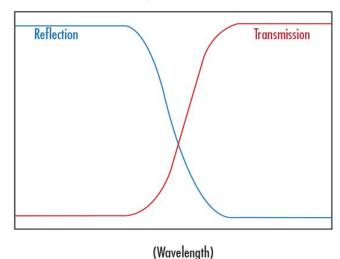
- 1. Dichroic filters
- 2. Applications to photon collection
 - a. ARAPUCA
 - b. Dichroicon
- 3. Design considerations
- 4. Concluding remarks

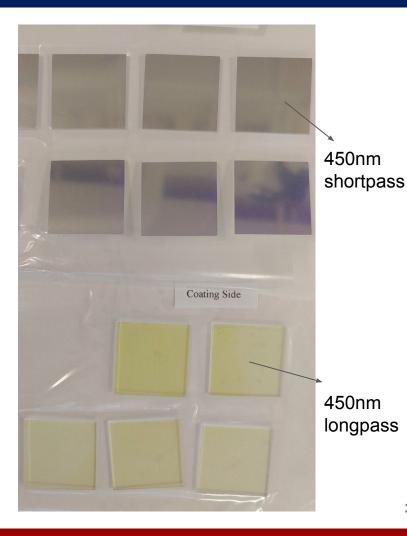




Dichroic Filters

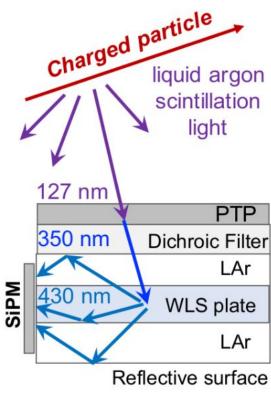
- Reflect or transmit photons by wavelength
 - With minimal absorption
- Many films of differing indices of refraction
 - Strongly angularly dependent response
 - Surrounding medium affects filter response





Applications: ARAPUCA

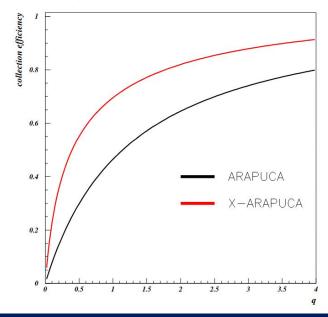
- Named after a hunting trap as it "traps" light
- Employs dichroic filters and wavelength shifting materials
- Trapped light then bounces around inside the "trap" until it is absorbed or detected

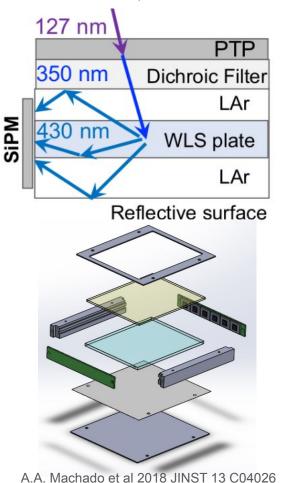


Not to scale.

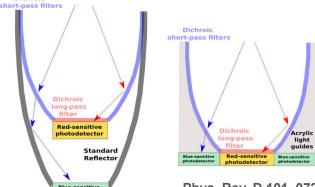
Applications: ARAPUCA

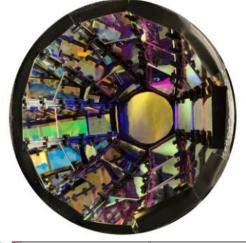
- Allows for a small active surface area to collect photons from a larger surface area
 - Effectively functions like a concentrator

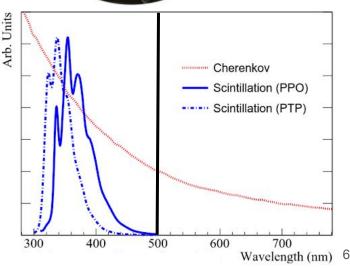




- The "dichroicon" separates photons using dichroic filters
 - Many applications including Cherenkov/scintillation separation, correcting for dispersion, ...
- Allows for a hybrid Cherenkov scintillation detector with a broad physics program

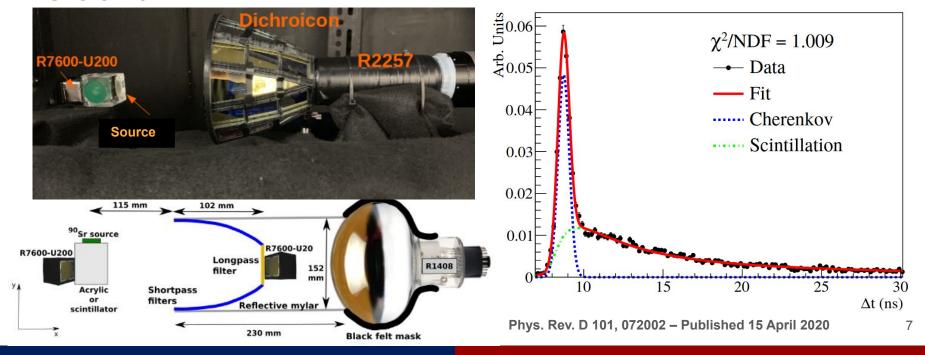






Phys. Rev. D 101, 072002 - Published 15 April 2020

 Benchtop measurements show 93% of photons in early time window are Cherenkov

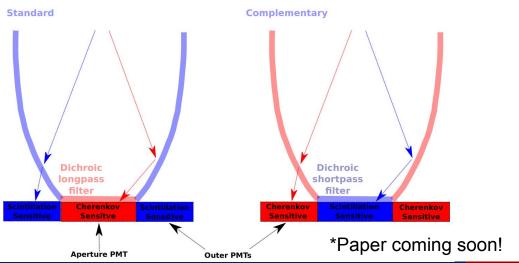


 The performance of the dichroicon was also measured using the CHESS experiment

Sources: Cosmic-ray muons and radioactive sources

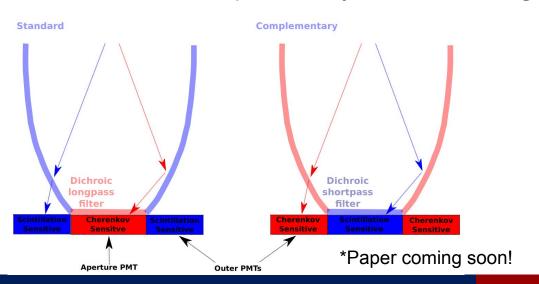
- Targets: Water, 10% WbLS, LAB with 2 g/L PPO

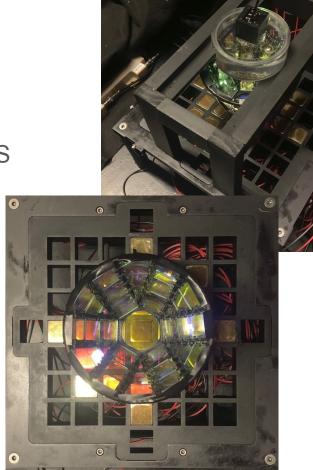
Dichroicon layouts: Standard and Complementary





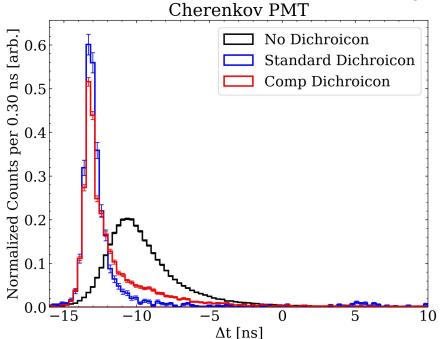
- Probes much higher energy regime with a pixelated array of fast PMTs
- Includes measurements taken with 10% WbLS
- Introduces complementary dichroicon design





Compare between set ups and target using the purity, P

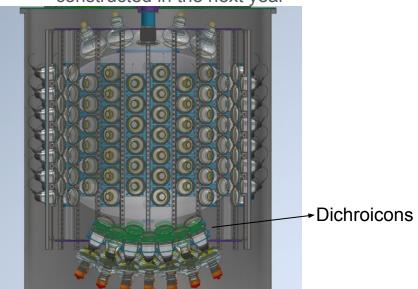
Atmospheric Muons Incident on WbLS Target

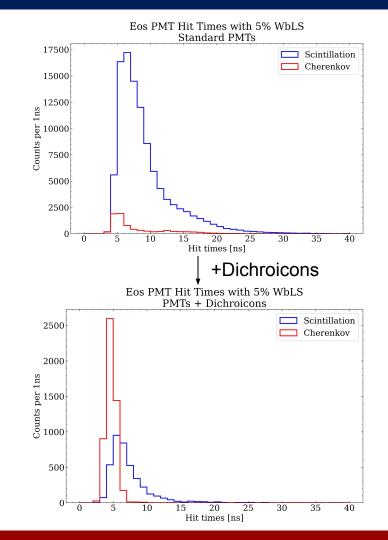


$$P = \int_{\mu-3.5\sigma}^{\mu+1.5\sigma} \frac{N_{Ch}(t)}{N_{Ch}(t) + N_{Sc}(t)} dt$$

Purities	Standard	Complementary
10% WbLS	0.98	0.87
LABPPO	0.98	0.63

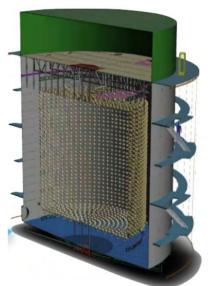
- Planned future deployment of dichroicons in Eos
 - Eos is a ~4 ton demonstrator planned to be constructed in the next year

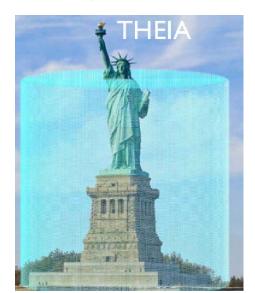


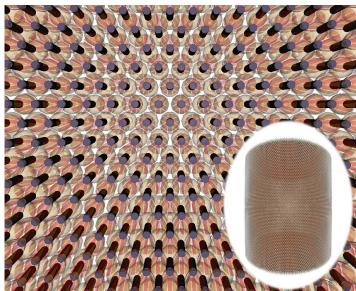


- Far future goal for dichroicons is Theia
 - Monolithic kiloton-scale hybrid Cherenkov/scintillation detector
 - Could be equipped with large number of dichroicons





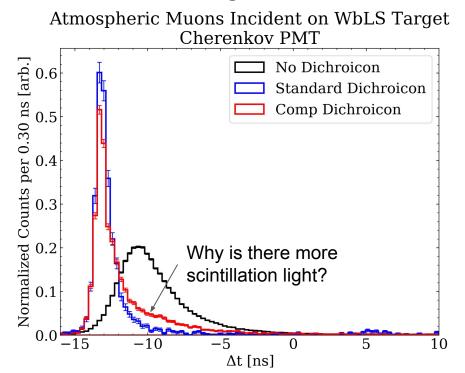




Theia: an advanced optical neutrino detector: Eur. Phys. J. C 80, 416 (2020)

Design Considerations

To discuss design considerations we can revisit the CHESS deployment



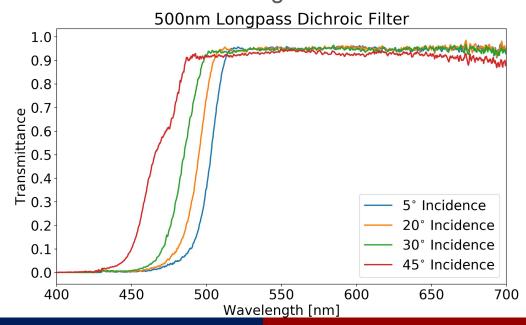
$$P = \int_{\mu-3.5\sigma}^{\mu+1.5\sigma} \frac{N_{Ch}(t)}{N_{Ch}(t) + N_{Sc}(t)} dt$$

Purities	Standard	Complementary
10% WbLS	0.98	0.87
LABPPO	0.98	/ 0.63

Why is the purity lower?

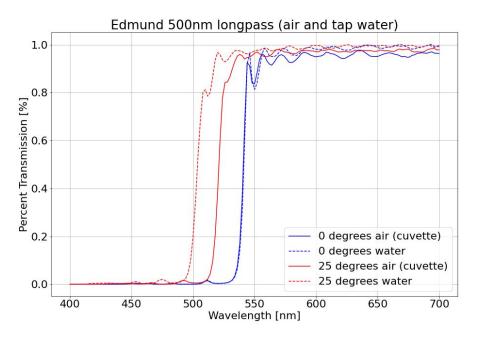
Design Considerations: Angular Dependence

- Dichroic filters have a strongly angular dependent response
 - Due to the thin film interference that transmits and reflects photons
- This must be considered in device design



Design Considerations: Media Dependence

 The behavior of the dichroic filters also depends on the index of refraction of the surrounding media



Concluding Remarks

- Dichroic filters have many new and exciting applications to a wide range of particle physics
 - ARAPUCAS, dichroicons
 - A variety of new analysis and reconstruction techniques
- Demonstrations of their utility have already been confirmed
- Still in early stages of R&D, many new and exciting possibilities still haven't been explored

Acknowledgements

ARAPUCA information:

A.A. Machado et al 2018 JINST 13 C04026

H.V. Souza, arXiv:2112.02967

Previous dichroicon paper:

Phys. Rev. D 101, 072002 – Published 15 April 2020

More information on Eos can be found in "Future Advances in Photon-Based Neutrino Detectors: A SNOWMASS White Paper":

https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.07479

Theia: an advanced optical neutrino detector:

Eur. Phys. J. C 80, 416 (2020)

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Feel free to email me with any additional questions at smnaugle@sas.upenn.edu and thanks for listening!