

Reflectance measurements

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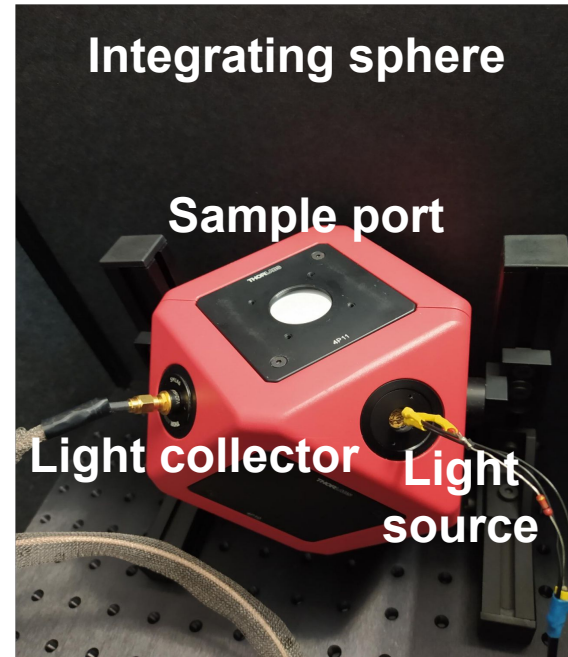
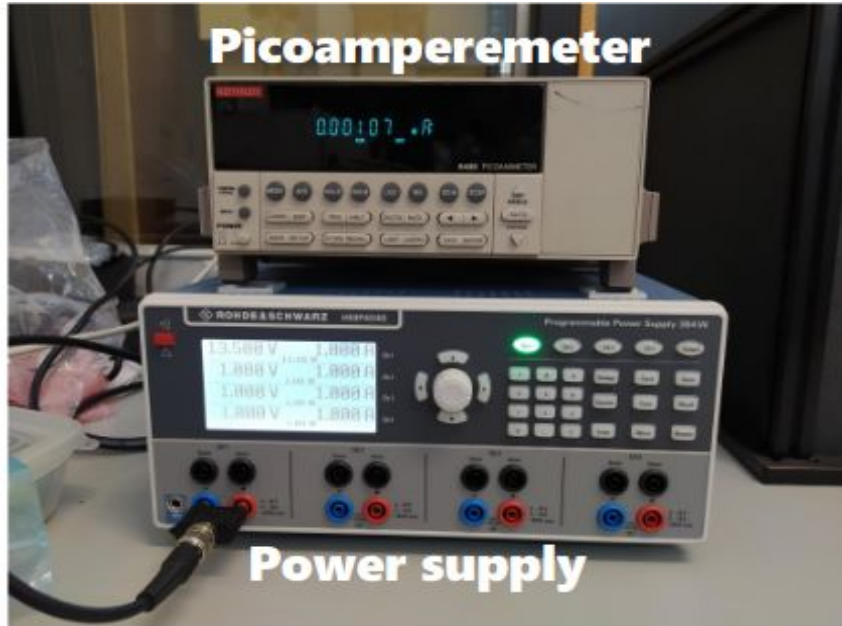
Photon Detection Consortium Meeting

19/07/2022



Goals and setup

- Study of the reflectance of all material elements inside the FD2-VD.
- Impact on light yield maps obtained with simulations.



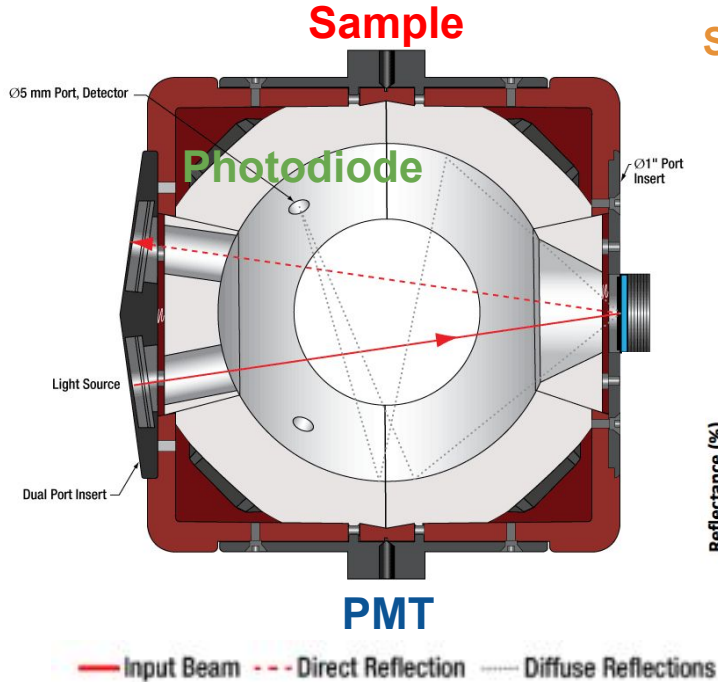
Light source

- LED.
- Tungsten lamp.

Light collector

- Photodiode.
- PMT.

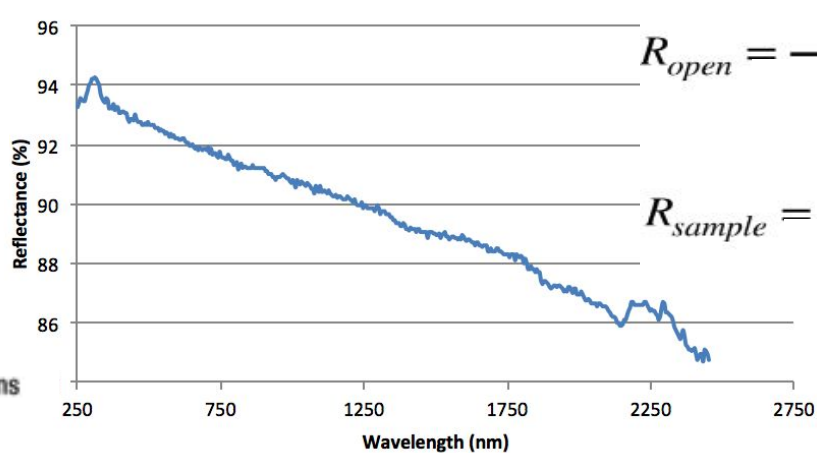
Integrating sphere working principle



Sample reflectance as a function of the reference reflectance

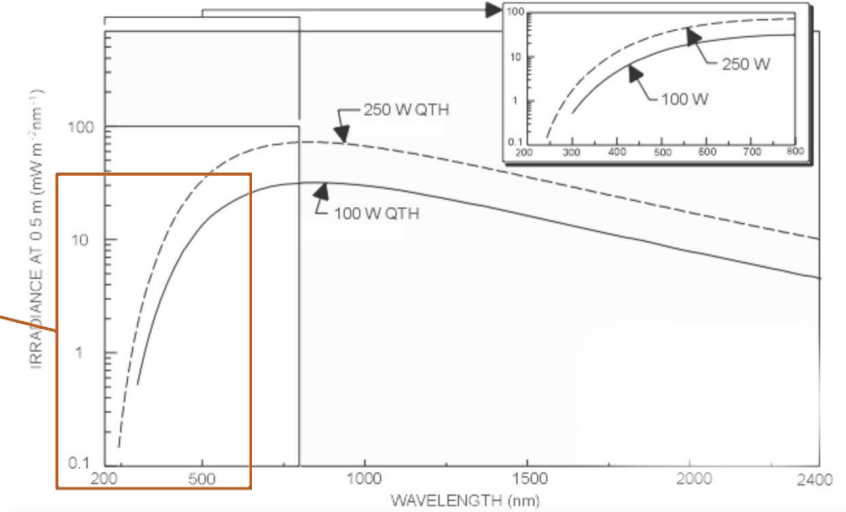
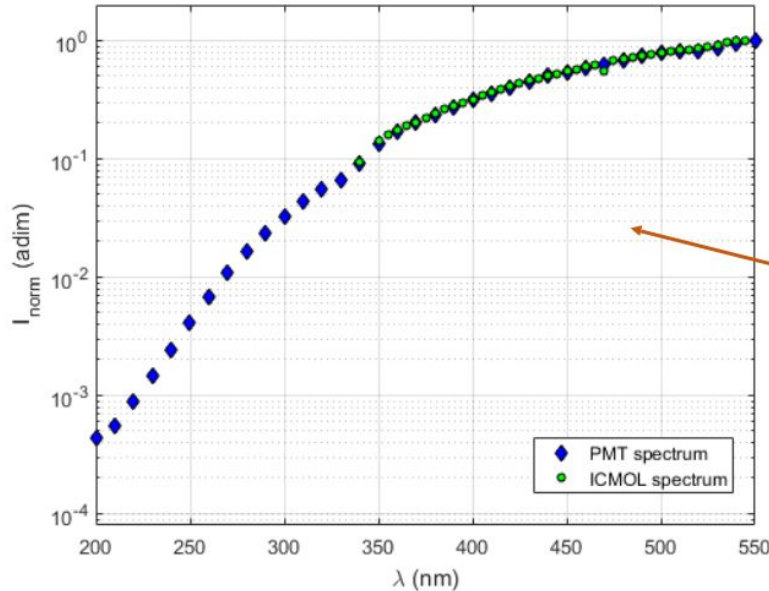
$$\rho_{sample} = \left(\frac{R_{sample} - R_{open}}{1 - R_{open}} \right) \times \frac{1}{R_{sample}} \times \rho_{reference}$$

PTFE Diffuse Reflector Sheets



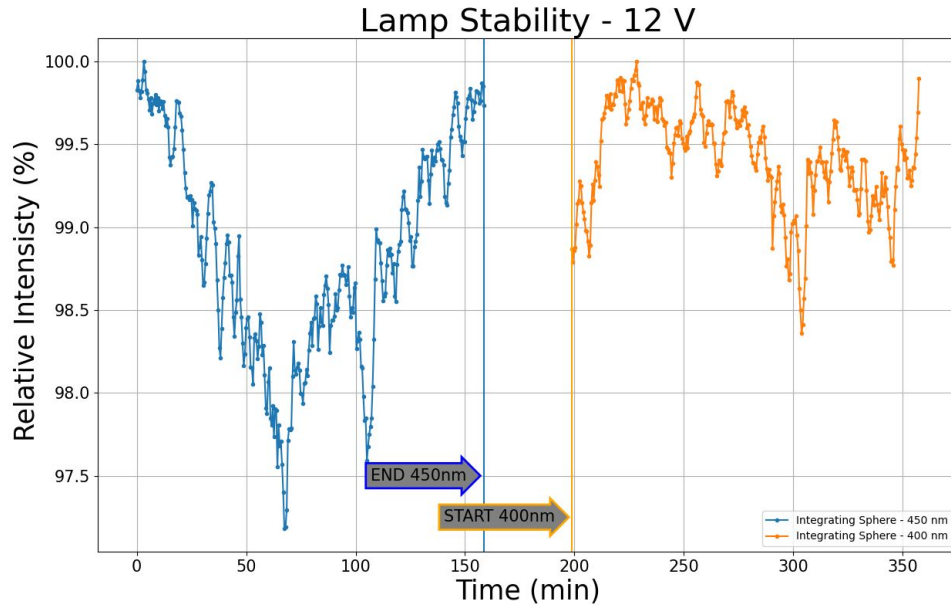
Lambertian reflectance surface and geometrical sphere shape.

Setup: tungsten lamp spectrum



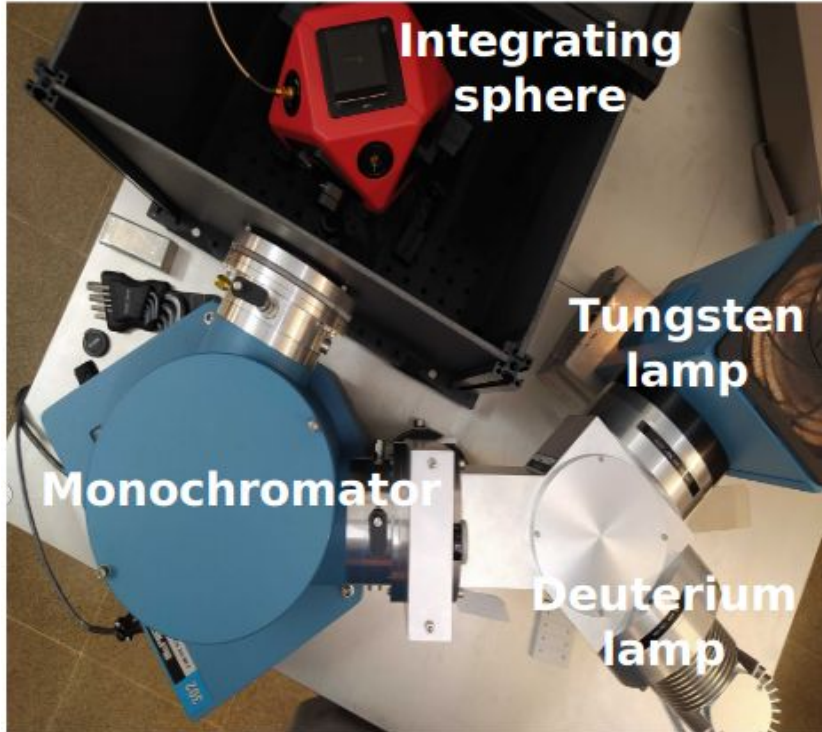
- Measurements in air with a tungsten-halogen lamp McPherson Model 621 of 100 W: spectral range from 300 nm onwards.

Setup: tungsten lamp stability



- Lamp intensity varies with time up to 3 %.
- Data taken, for a given wavelength, in a couple of minutes for reflectance measurements.
- Upper limit for this relative systematic error on the output intensity: **0.5 %**.
- Impact on the reflectance uncertainty must be considered.

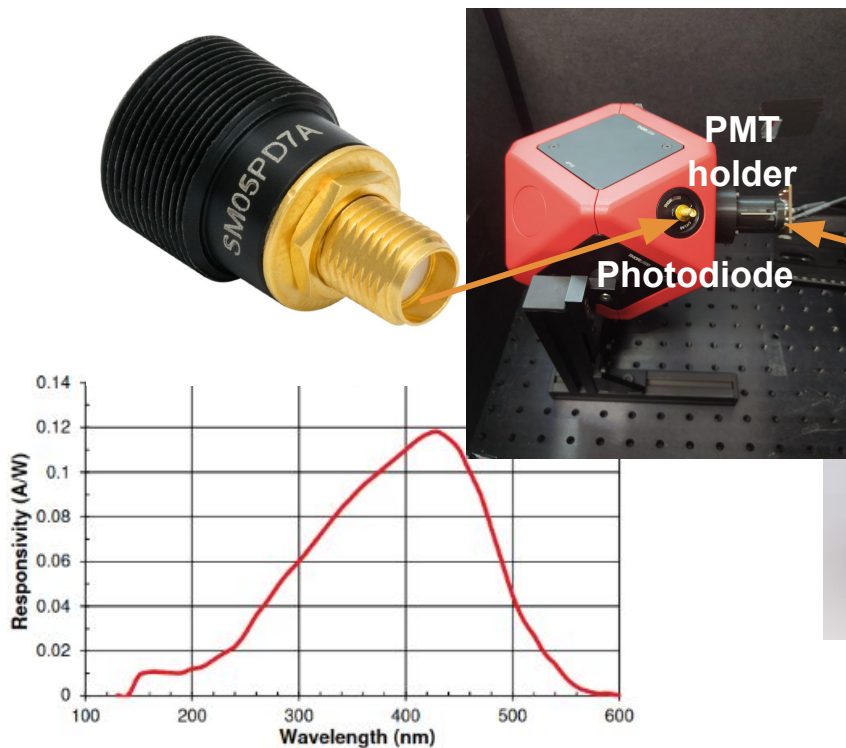
Setup: monochromator



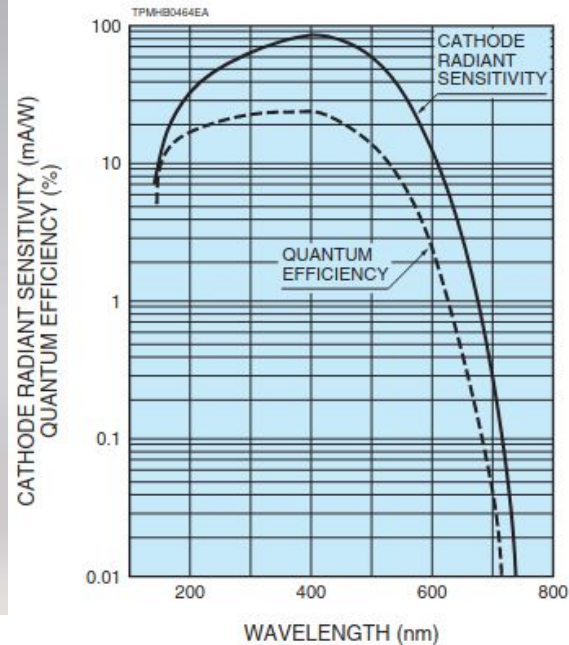
- Monochromator provides a wavelength range from 30 to 550 nm.
- Wavelength resolution: 6 nm with both slits wide open (3 mm).
- We have used a photodiode and a PMT as light readout devices.

Setup: light collectors

Photodiode SM05PD7A from Thorlabs



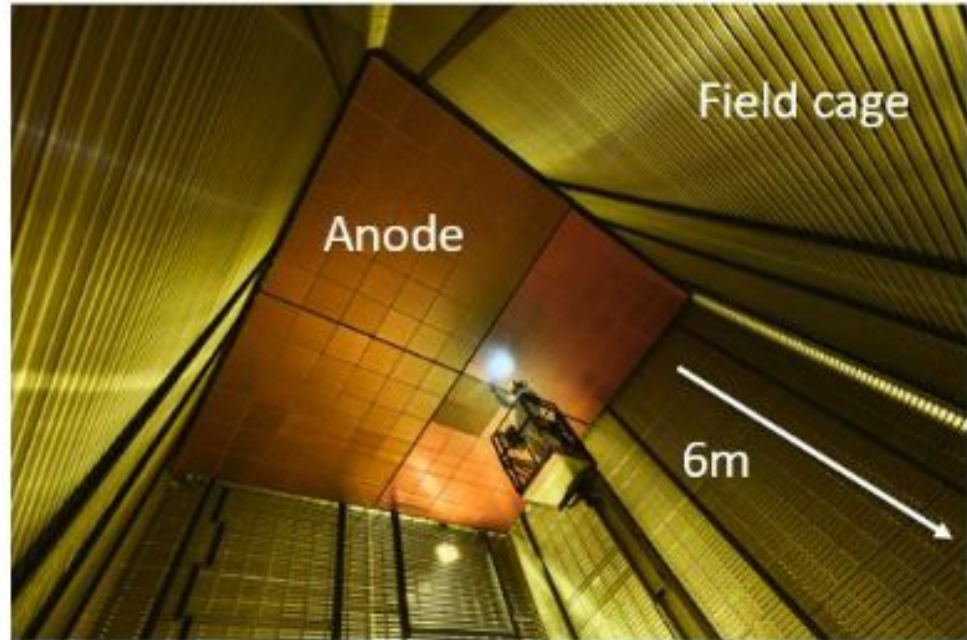
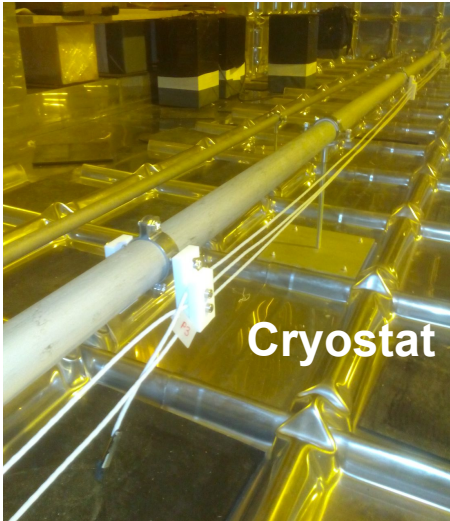
PMT R7378A from HAMAMATSU



Photodiode spectral response range: 150-550 nm. PMT spectral response range: 160-650 nm.

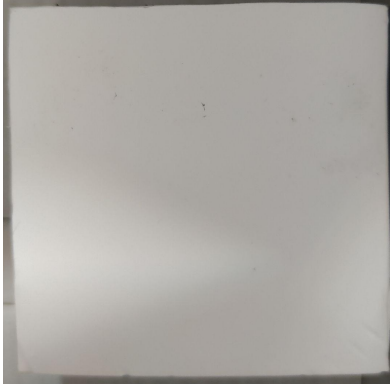
Main components to be measured

- Anode shielding: **copper and aluminium samples.**
- Field cage profiles: **aluminium.**
- Cryostat wall: **stainless steel.**



Setup: samples

PTFE



Cu

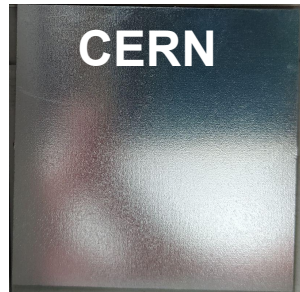


Rusty



Clean

Stainless Steel

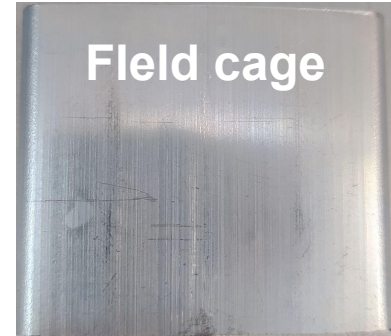


CERN

Al



IFIC



Field cage

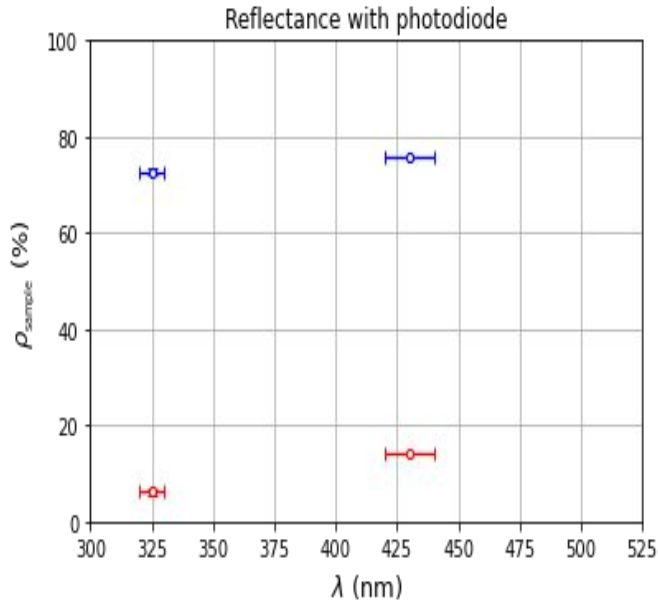
Results

Reflectance with different light sources

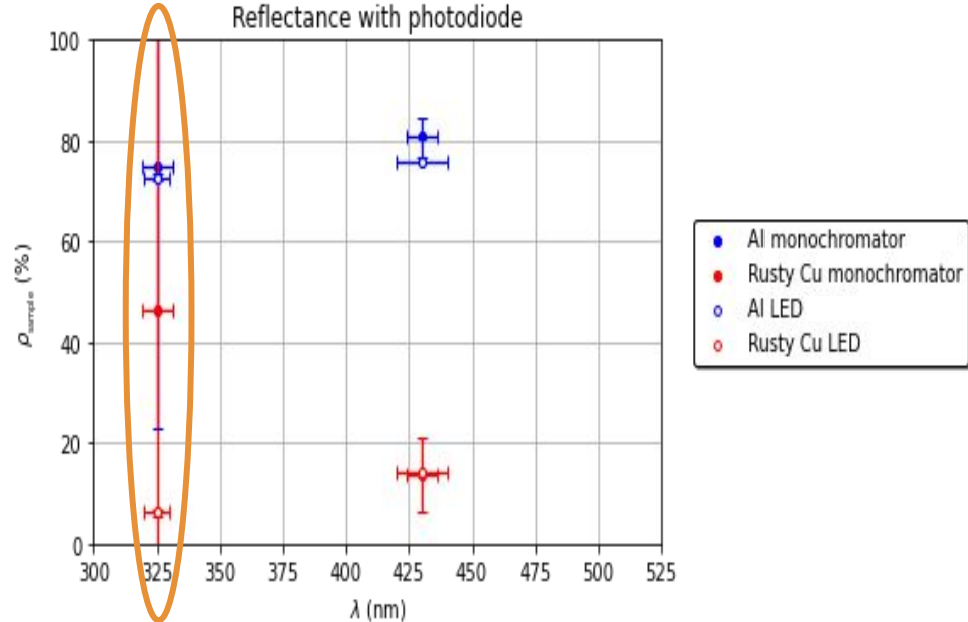
LED only
(previous measurements)

Photodiode as
light collector

LED & Monochromator



Uncertainty with LEDs < 1 %.



Wavelength resolution of 6 nm with MC.

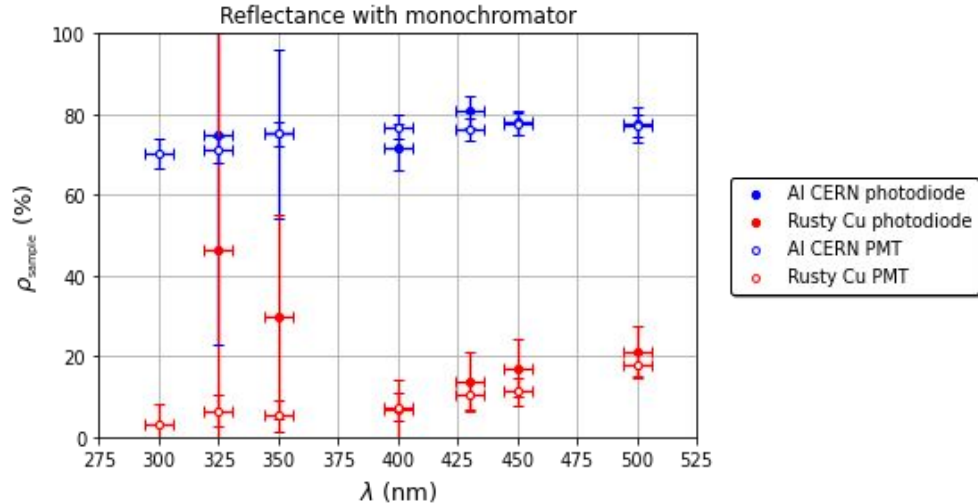
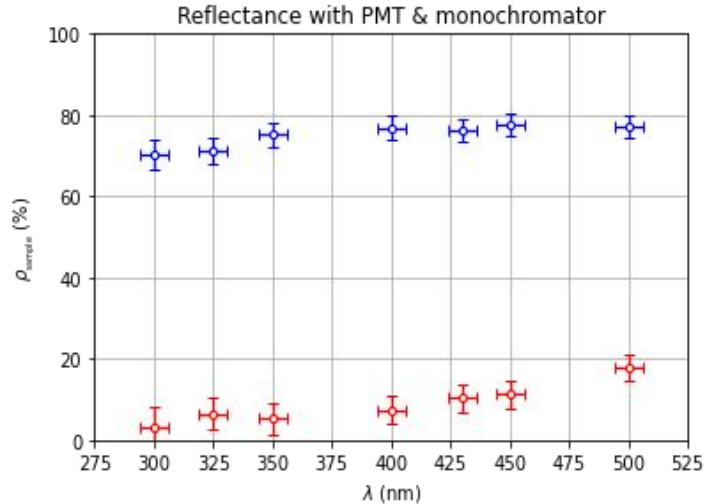
The low intensity of the lamp affects the accuracy at 325 nm with the photodiode.

Reflectance with different light collectors

Tungsten lamp
as light source

PMT only

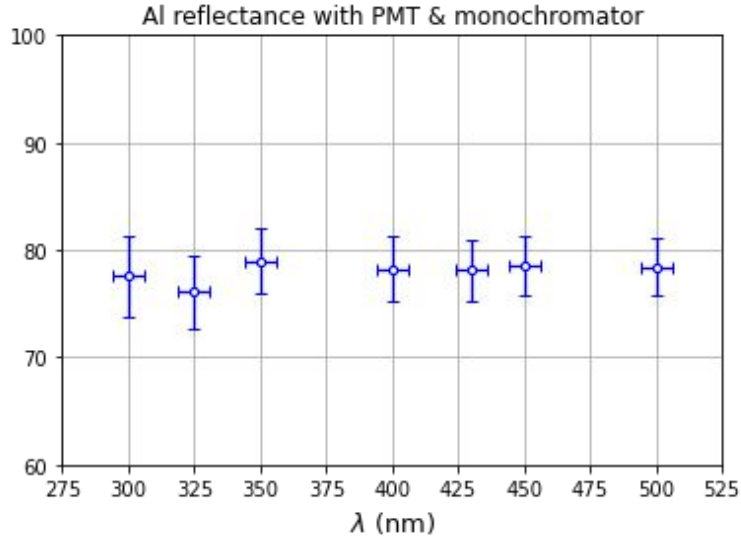
PMT & Photomultiplier



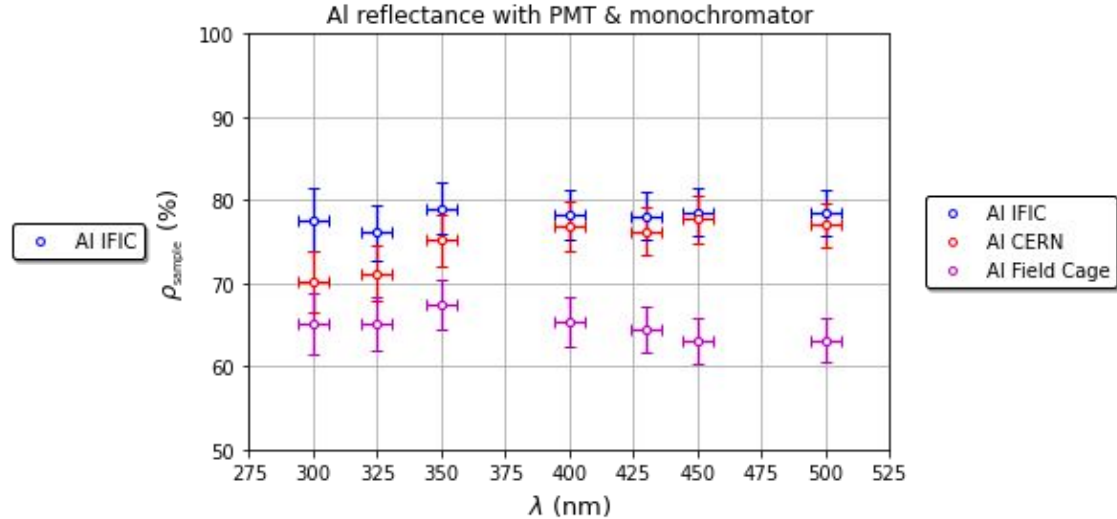
Maximum discrepancy: $\sim 5\%$ for Al.
 $\sim 6\%$ for Cu.

The low intensity of the lamp affects the accuracy at 325 and 350 nm with the photodiode.

Al reflectances

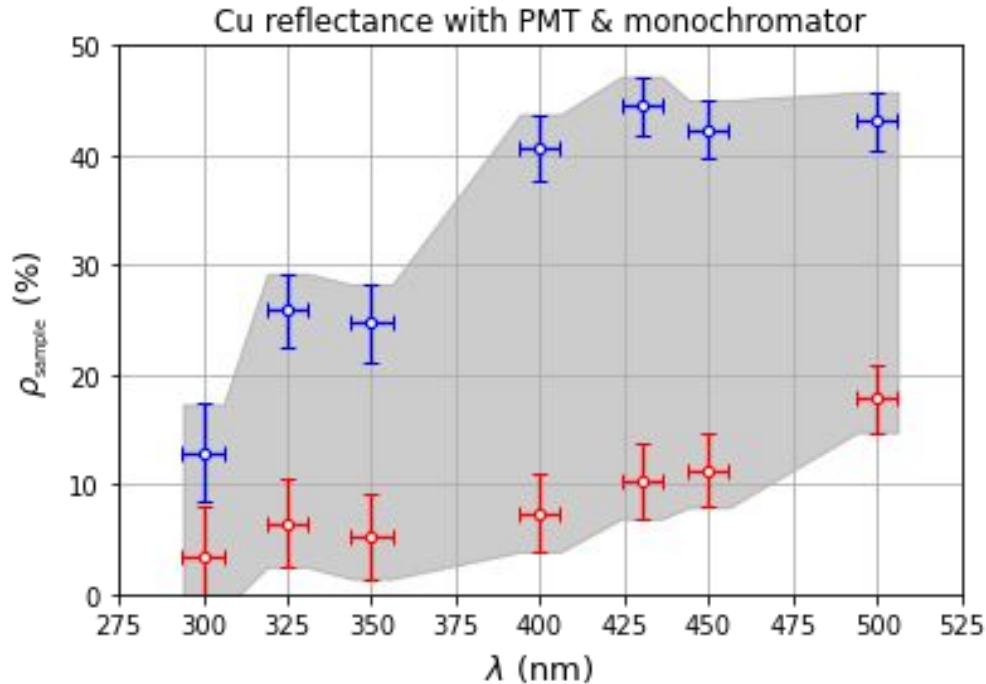


Reflectance between 70-80 % for an aluminium foil on a PCB.

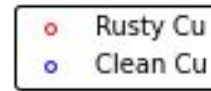


Al from the field cage profile is an old sample manufactured probably with a different production mechanism.

Cu reflectances

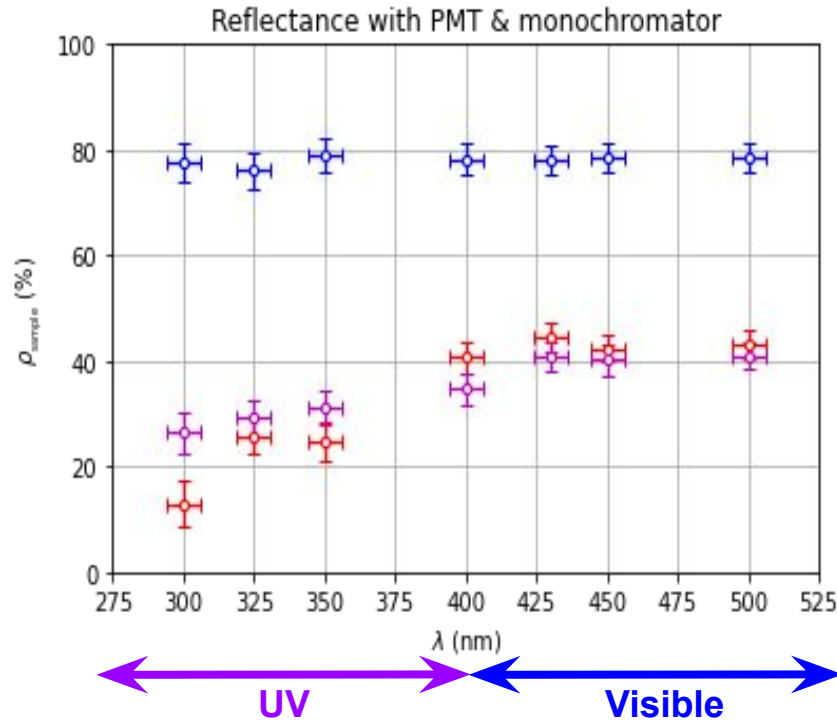


- Results compatible with previous measurements presented for the consortium last year.
- Al presents better reflective performance.



Cu oxidation (Cu_2O) is critical for its reflectance.

Reflectance summary for different materials



- Highest uncertainty for all samples at 300 nm.
- 4-5 % uncertainty on the reflectance.



Summary

- Reflectance measurements for the main materials inside the FD LAr volume (stainless steel from the cryostat, copper and aluminum for the anode PCBs and aluminium field cage profiles), in the wavelength range between 300 and 500 nm.
- From these results, aluminium displays the better reflectance, reaching values ~70-80 %.
- Uncertainties from the light readout device and light source translates into a 4-5 % uncertainty on the reflectance at 300 nm.

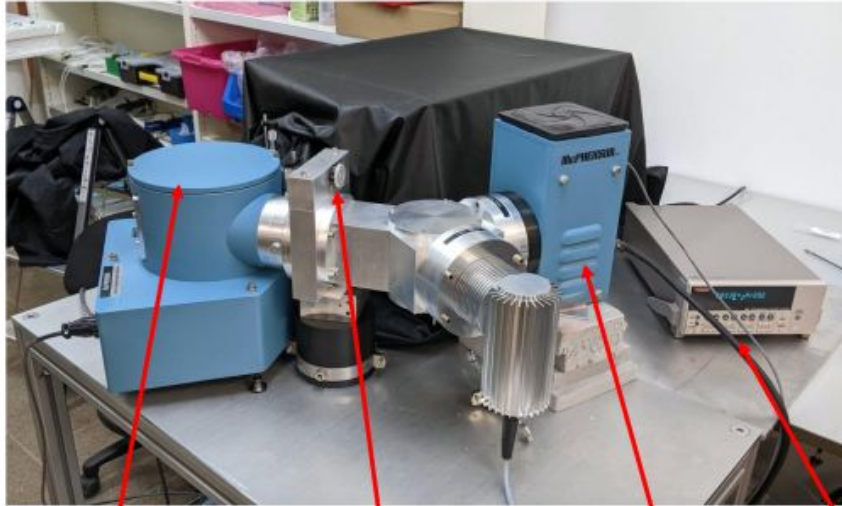
Future prospects: setup upgrade

- Measurements below 300 nm up to 100 nm with the deuterium lamp.
- Setup inside a methacrylate box with a gas N_2 atmosphere (the box has arrived and we have started preparing the setup).
- Use of a PMT/MPPC(SiPM) sensitive to both LAr and LXe wavelengths.
- The reflectance of Teflon drops at lower wavelengths, $\sim 70\%$ at 175 nm [*Silva, C., et al (2010). A model of the reflection distribution in the vacuum ultraviolet region*].
The impact of this behavior will be studied to understand if the method currently used is viable for measurements at 128 nm.



Backup

Backup

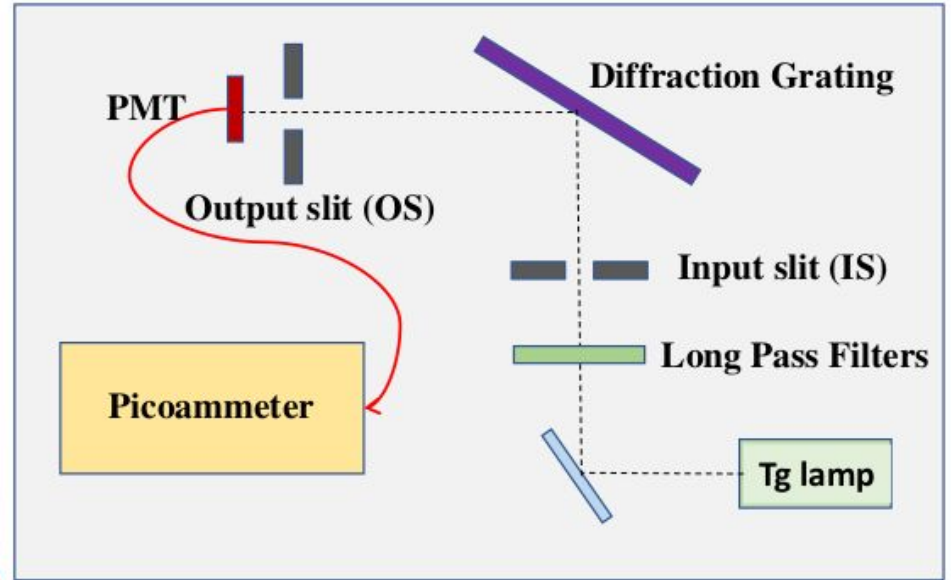


Diffraction Grating

Long Pass Filters

Tg lamp

Picoammeter



PMT

Output slit (OS)

Picoammeter

Diffraction Grating

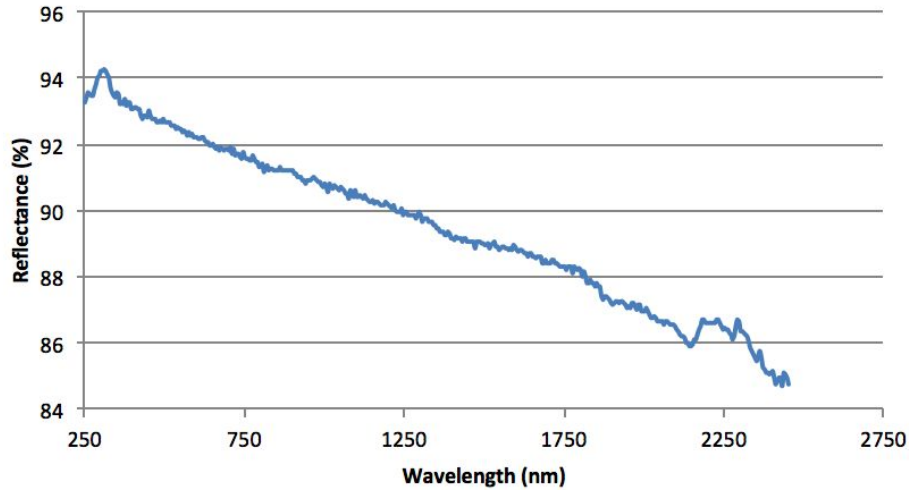
Input slit (IS)

Long Pass Filters

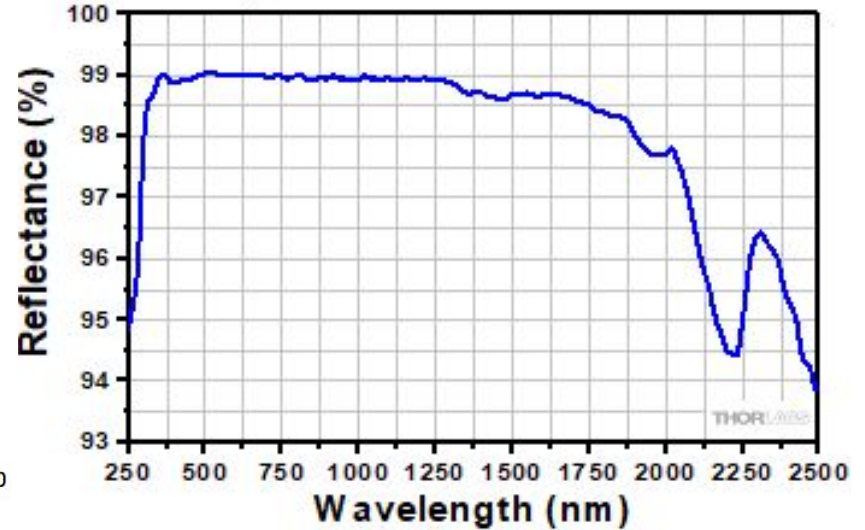
Tg lamp

Backup

PTFE Diffuse Reflector Sheets



Sphere Material Reflectance



Backup

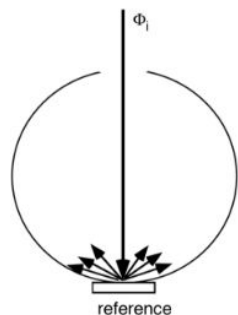
$$M_{open} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 - \rho_W \times (1 - F_L - f)}$$

$$M_{reference} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 - \rho_W \times (1 - F_L - f) - \rho_{Reference}f}$$

$$M_{sample} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 - \rho_W \times (1 - F_L - f) - \rho_{Sample}f}$$

$$F_L = A_L / A_{sphere} = \frac{2 \times (2.5\text{mm})^2}{100\text{mm}^2}$$

$$f = A_{sample} / A_{sphere} = \frac{(2.54/2)^2}{10^2} = 0.016129$$

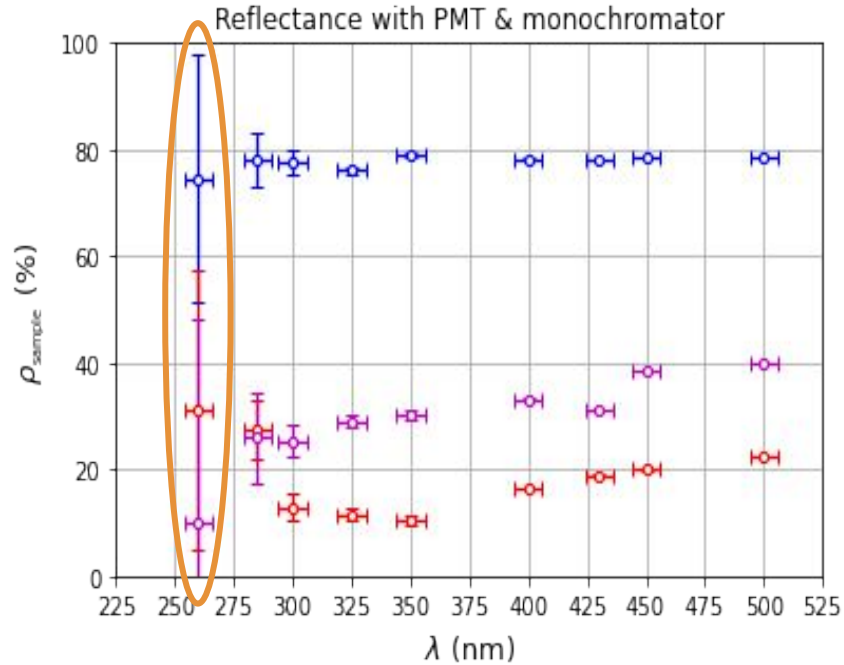


$$L_{Sphere} = \frac{\phi_i}{\pi A_{Sphere}} \times \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho(1 - F)}$$

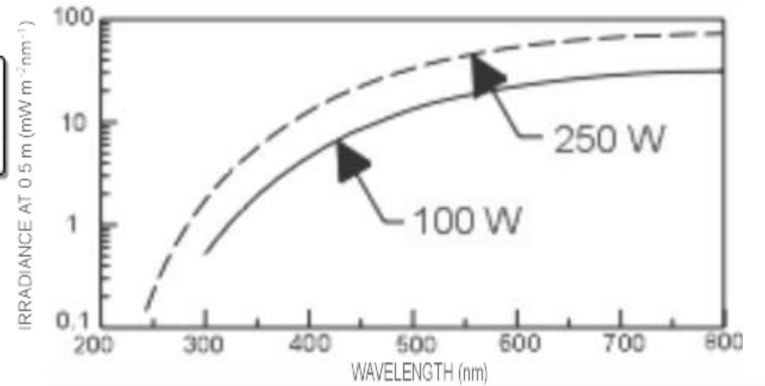
M, the sphere multiplier

$$F = \sum A_{openings} / A_{sphere}$$

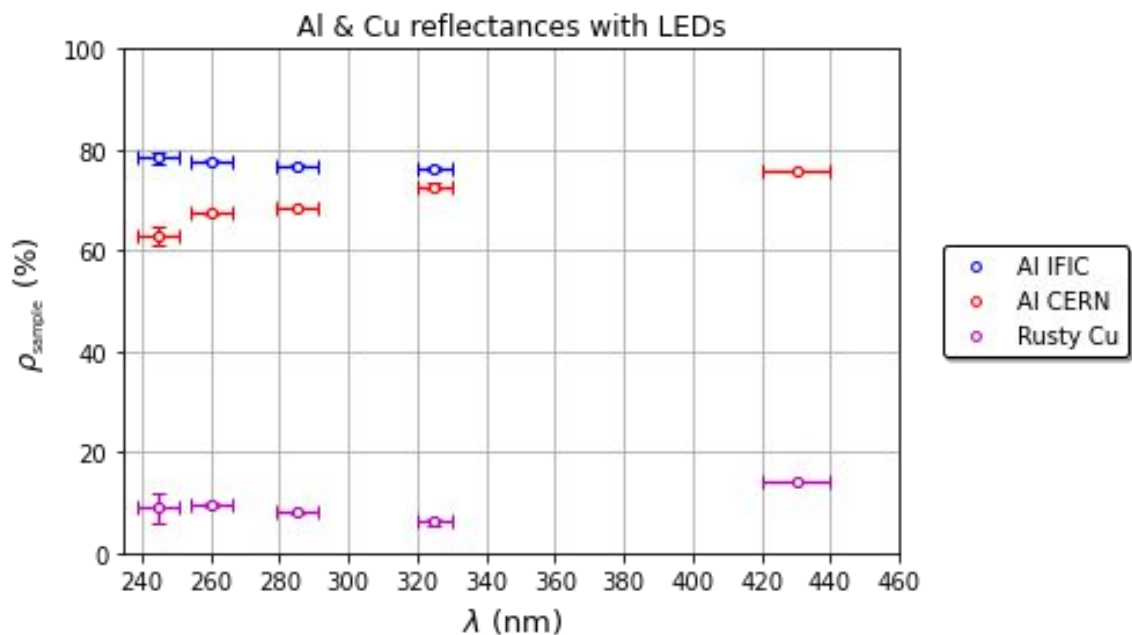
Backup



Long vertical error bars because of the tungsten-halogen lamp spectrum.



Backup



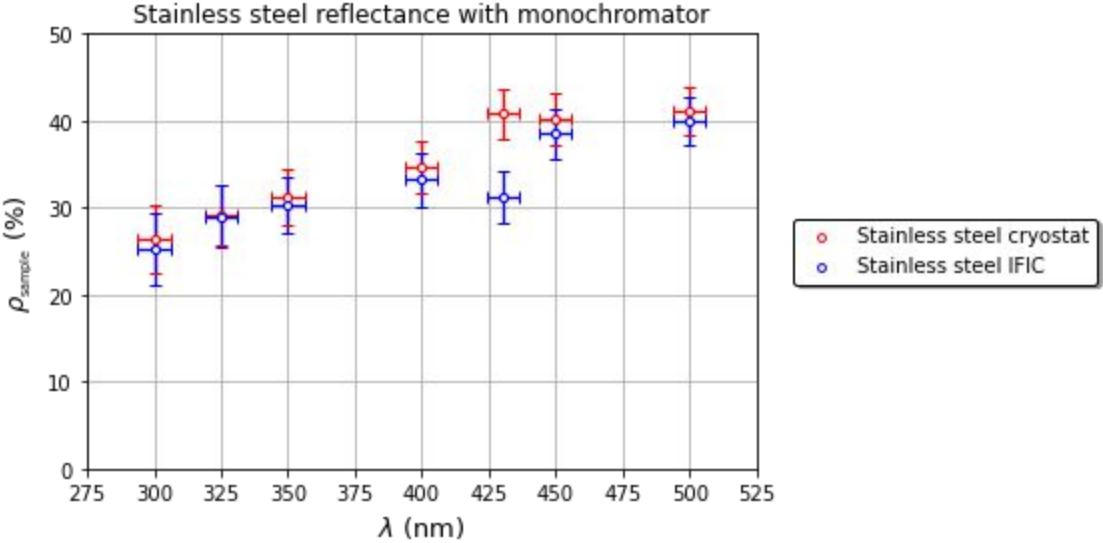
Backup

Stainless Steel



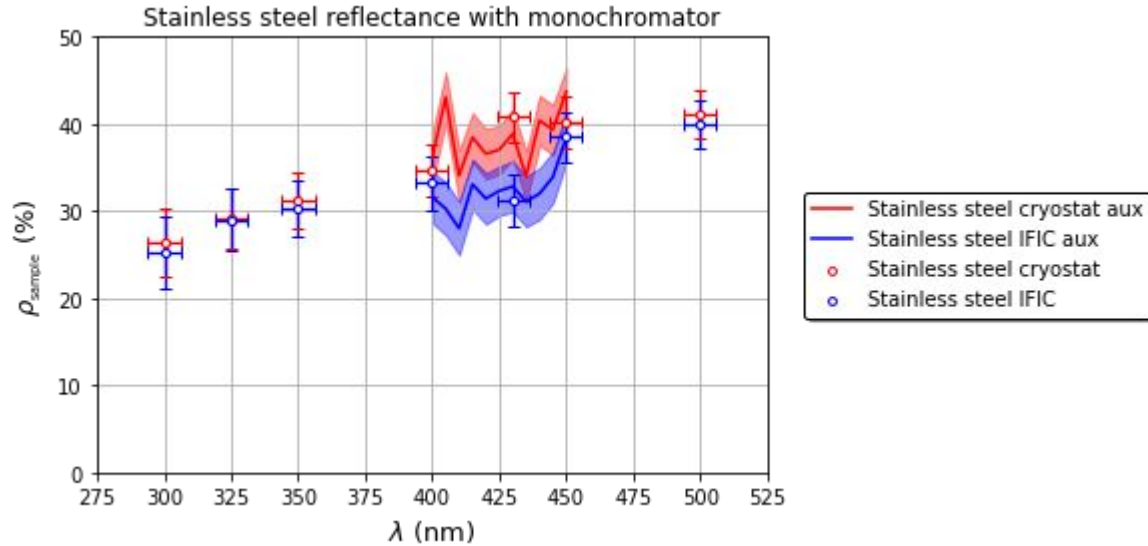
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Stainless Steel

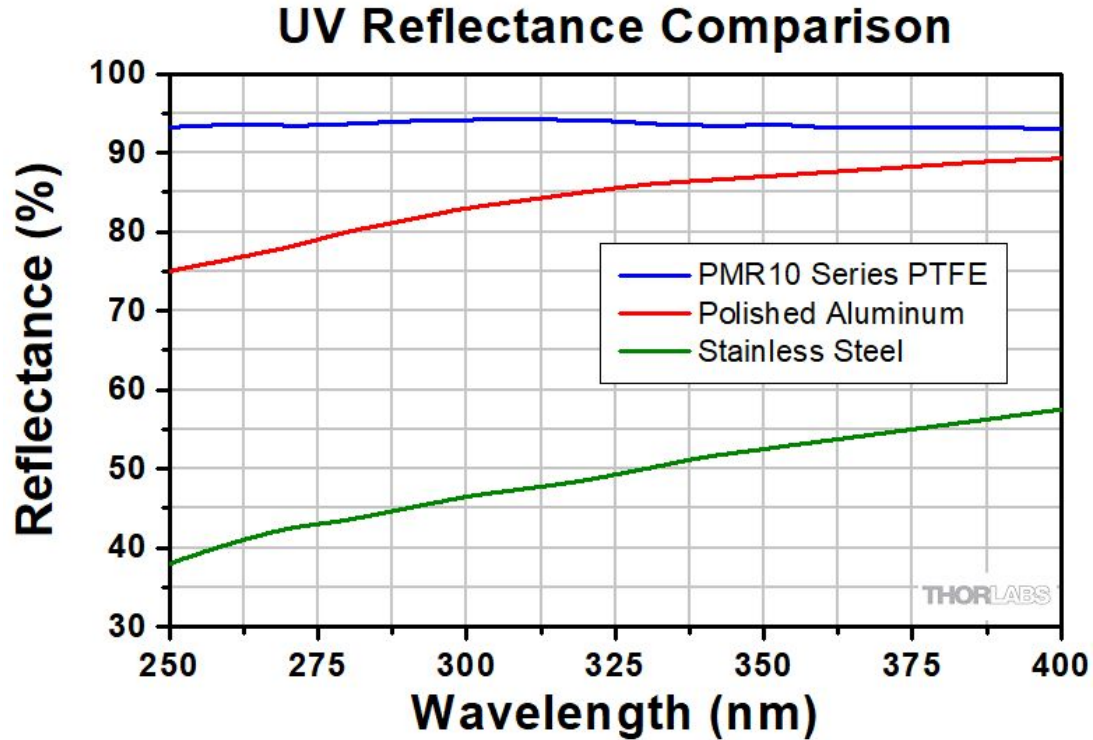


Backup

Stainless Steel



Backup



Backup

