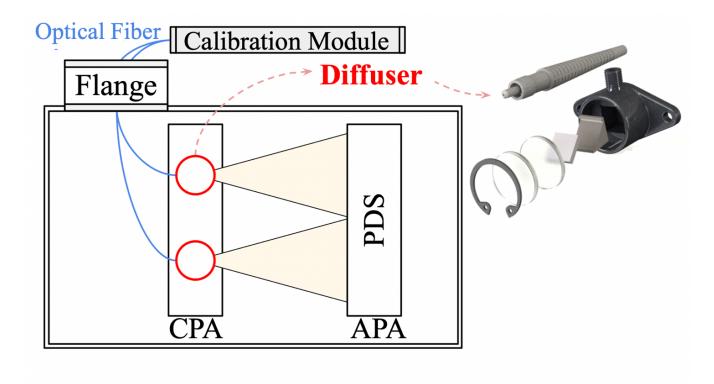
Photon Detector Calibration/Monitoring System Update

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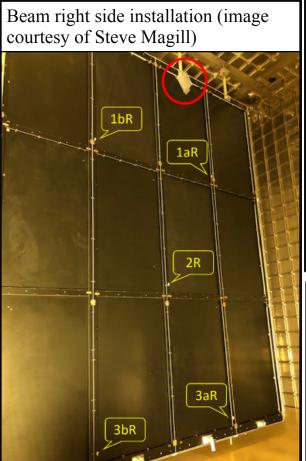


Schematic of the UV light calibration/monitoring system



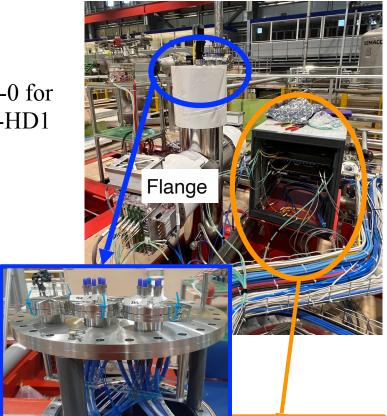


What was installed in ProtoDUNE-HD-II (Module-0 for DUNE): pictures with the description added to FD-HD1 TDR update.





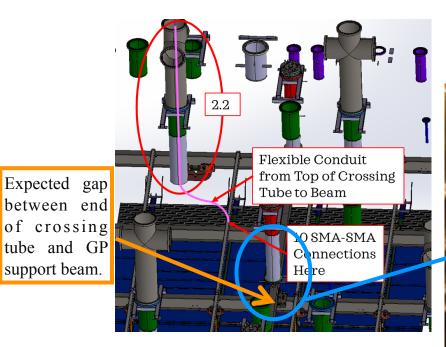


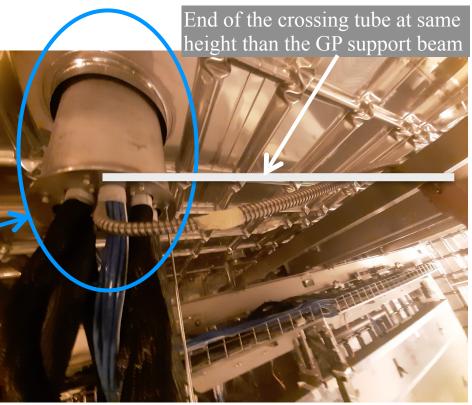






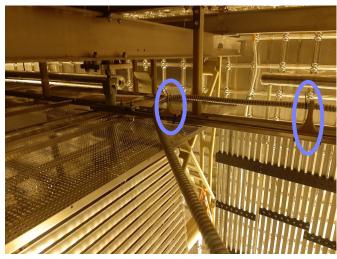
The proposed routing for Groups B and C was modified during the installation respect with the proposed plan based in 3D model. Crossing tube in 3D model was shorter than the one onsite.

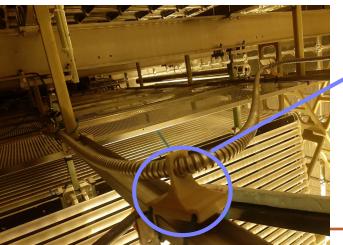




The routing during the installation was done using the GP frame and one Unistrut as shown the pictures below.





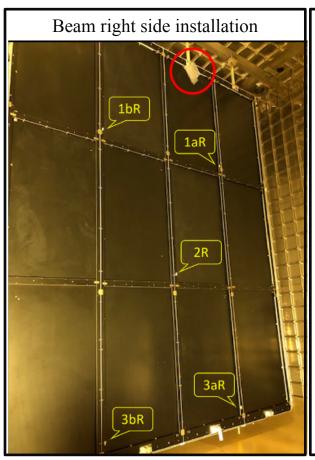




Sloping stands



Diffuser 1aL was replaced with the most recent design using single ear diffuser

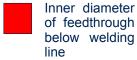






When the fibers were connected to the optical feedthrough, the circular pattern of 5 SMA connectors could not fit through it, the reason is because of a difference between the diameter copper gasket part and the inner of the flange below the welding line shown in the picture. The solution was filed down the corners of the hexagonal nuts of the SMA connectors to fit it.

Copper gasket diameter







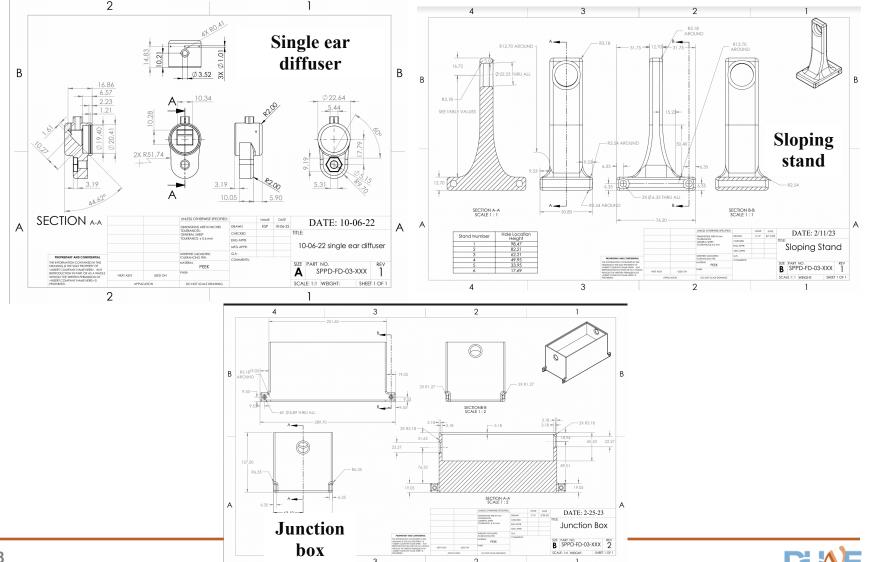






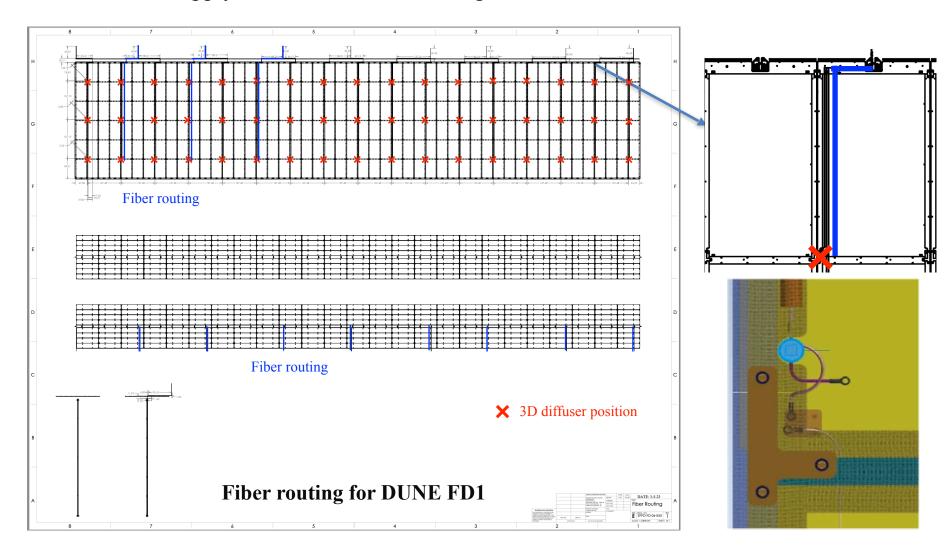


Multiple drawings of the designs for the different components used in the installation have been produced. i.e sloping stands, junction box, final design single ear diffuser.





- Optical fiber routing in DUNE FD1 detector model is underway.
 - Apply all lessons learned during installation in ProtoDUNE HD





• Document with lessons learned during the optical fiber installation is being prepared.

<u>Light Calibration System Installation: Lessons</u> Learned from ProtoDUNE II

Through the process of installing the light calibration system in the second ProtoDUNE module, there were several areas in which improvements could be made for the future installation in DUNE.

Figure 1: Material to be Removed from Conduit	
Ends	2
Figure 2: Tape for Fiber Coiling	2
Figure 3: Fiber Identification Tags	2
Figure 4: Bubble Wrap Covering for Conduit End	3
Figure 5: Bubble Wrap Covering for Group C	
Section in Larger-Diameter Conduit	3
Figure 6: Notes for Shortening Larger-Diameter	
Conduit for Closeness to Fiber Ends	4
Figure 7: Illustration of Hanging Conduit Path	4
Figure 8: Planning for Group B Unistrut Routing	5
Figure 9: Metal and PEEK Sloping Stands	6
Figure 10: Machined Sloping Stand Drawing	6
Figure 11: Proposed Junction Box Sketch	7
Figure 12: Proposed SMA-SMA Panel Sketch	7
Figure 13: Group B Conduit Slack Hanging from	
Unistrut	8
Figure 14: Group B Conduit Resting on G10 Pad	8
Figure 15: Group B Conduit Resting on G10 Pads	9

3. The label tags on the ends of the fibers (shown in Figure 3) made it difficult for the fibers to be inserted into the conduit. This can easily be mitigated by using smaller tags. It is recommended to not include tags on Groups B and C, as each fiber's tag will need to be changed if one fiber is broken. The fibers could instead be identified by checking the diffuser that lights up during a light test on each fiber.



Figure 3: Fiber Identification Tags

4. When the Group C conduit and fibers are being pulled up into the crossing tube, simple coverings should be added to the exposed fibers to protect them and hold them in place within the larger-diameter conduit. The coverings must also be easily removed after the conduits have been pulled up. Bubble wrap was used for this purpose in ProtoDUNE II, as shown in Figures 4 and 5. It should be noted that the conduits' lengths should be cut so that the ends of the Group C fibers are as close to the end of the larger-diameter conduit as possible, as

The length from the top connection point to the top of the crossing tube is 30-40 cm (shown in Figure 20).

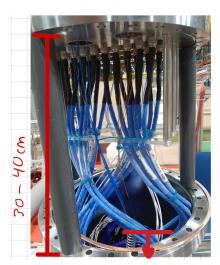


Figure 20: Distance from Top Connection Point to Top of Crossing Tube

14. At the top feedthrough, the inside diameter where the copper gasket lies, was larger than the welded portion below it, as shown in Figure 21.





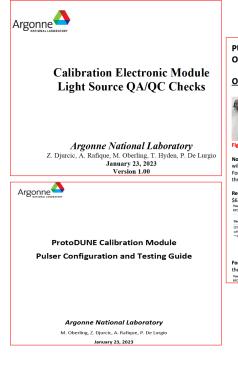
- Building the second of DUNE Module-0 grade calibration modules
 - finally have all the supplies and components
 - exercise a full-scale QA/QC and integration tests
 - new timing/DAQ system integration (significant changes in DUNE timing/DAQ to be incorporated with ProtoDUNE-HD-II)
 - update of our test stand

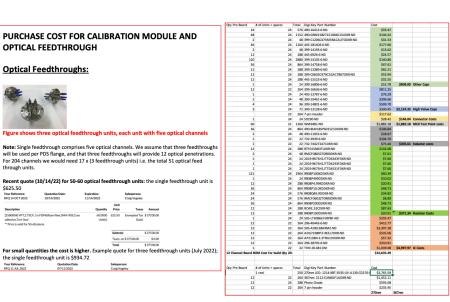


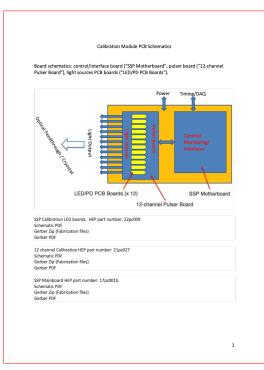




- Final design review for the DUNE FD1 Photon detection System: March 2023
 - documentation under preparation: cost estimate quotes, system schematics, QA/QC, test results, cable information.
- Incorporated FD1-HD TDR design/test-results updates









• New figures added to FD1-HD TDR design/test-results updates

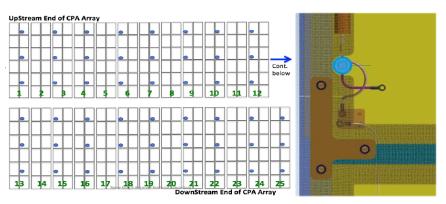


Figure 1.15: Schematic of a complete SP cathode plane $(60 \,\mathrm{m} \times 12 \,\mathrm{m})$ showing the locations of the calibration and monitoring system diffusers (left). Each diffuser illuminates a region of about $4 \,\mathrm{m} \times 4 \,\mathrm{m}$ on APAs 3.6 m away. The diffuser locations will be in the CPA FSS notches (right).



Figure 1.27: The photographs show the hardware components of the FD1-HD Module 0 calibration and monitoring system.

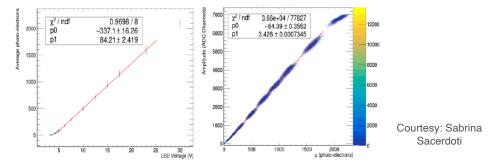


Figure 1.26: A single channel calibration module pulser has been verified in CERN cold box operation. The left figure shows an average number of photoelectrons observed by an X-ARAPUCA module in the cold box as a function of a bias applied to UV-LED (275 nm). The right figure shows how the calibration pulser was used to study X-ARAPUCA response as a function of collected photoelectrons.



Next Steps

- Optical fibers installation was completed up to the cold side of the PDS flange.
 - Optical fibers from the warm side of the PDS flange to the UV LCS module are ready to be installed when necessary
- Calibration and Monitoring plan PDS operation in ProtoDUNE HD will include the following:
 - Collect data runs with two type of fibers (Polymide, Tefzel) and with two type of LEDs (270nm, 365 nm)
 - Take data runs with multiple diffusers and with individual (a single) diffuser to verify the calibration light coverage
 - Analyze data to calibrated PDS gain and monitor stability. -Use results to inform DUNE FD systems.

