

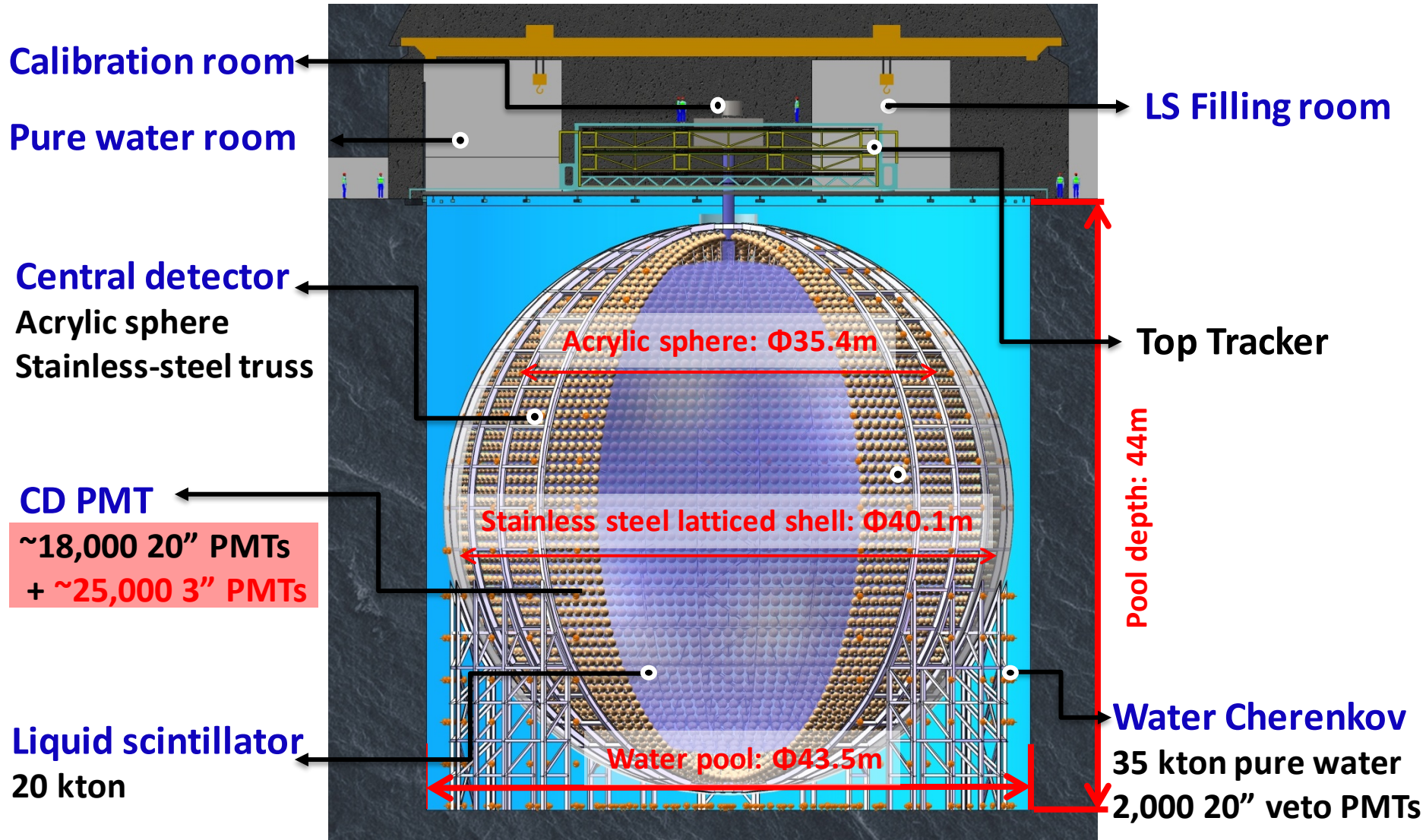


# **JUNO 20" PMTs and Preliminary Performance Results**

*Wei Wang, Sun Yat-Sen University  
(on behalf of JUNO Collaboration)  
NEPTUNE, Naples, Italy, July 20, 2018*



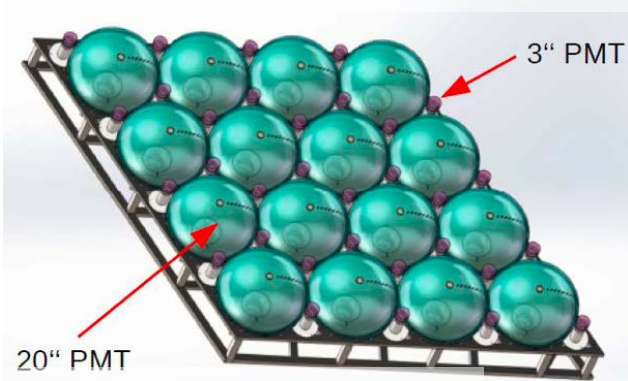
# The JUNO Detector System



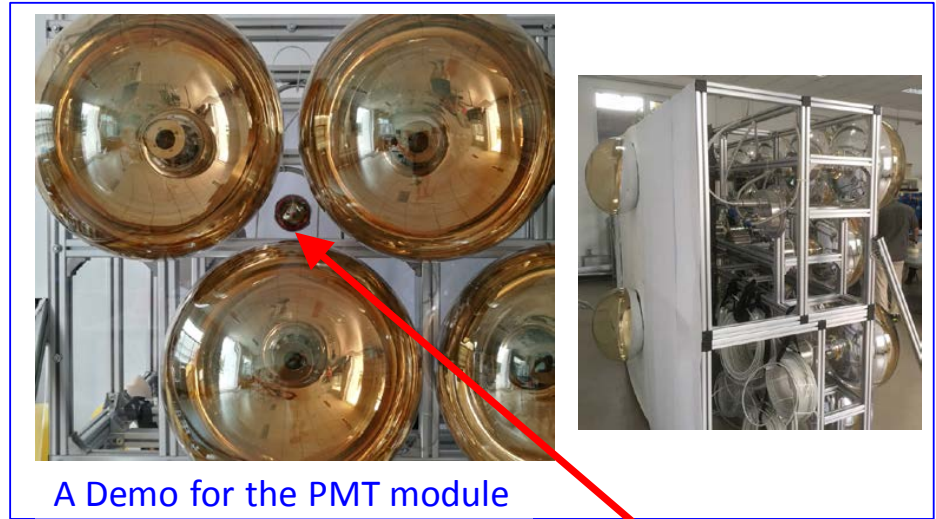


# The PMT Array of the JUNO Central Detector

3" PMTs: ~2% photo-coverage



20" PMTs: ~75% photo-coverage



## SPMT system

- Cross-check the LPMT system. Energy measurement via "photon-counting".
- Extend the dynamic range of detecting muons. Better muon tracking



20" MCP-PMT  
15,000



20" Dynode-PMT  
5,000



3.1" PMT, 25,000



# Three Types of JUNO PMTs

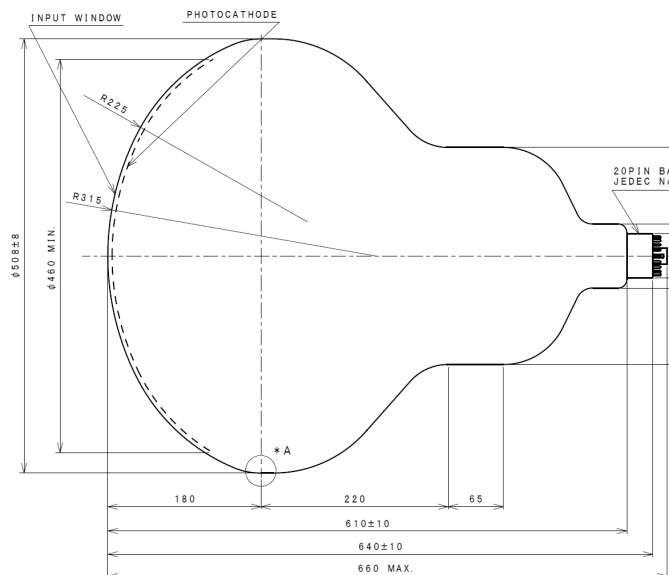
- **20" PMTs**

- Hamamatsu PMTs, R12860-50, 5K
  - Used in Central Detector (assumption)
- MCP-PMTs by NNVT, 15K
  - Used in both Central Detector and the water Cherenkov veto detector

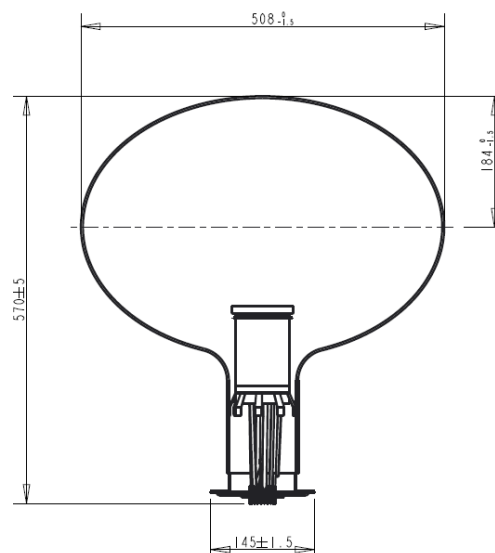
- Electronics are housed with the PMT

- **3" PMTs**

- Not covered in this talk



Unit : mm



**MCP-PMT photocathode  
4mm taller**

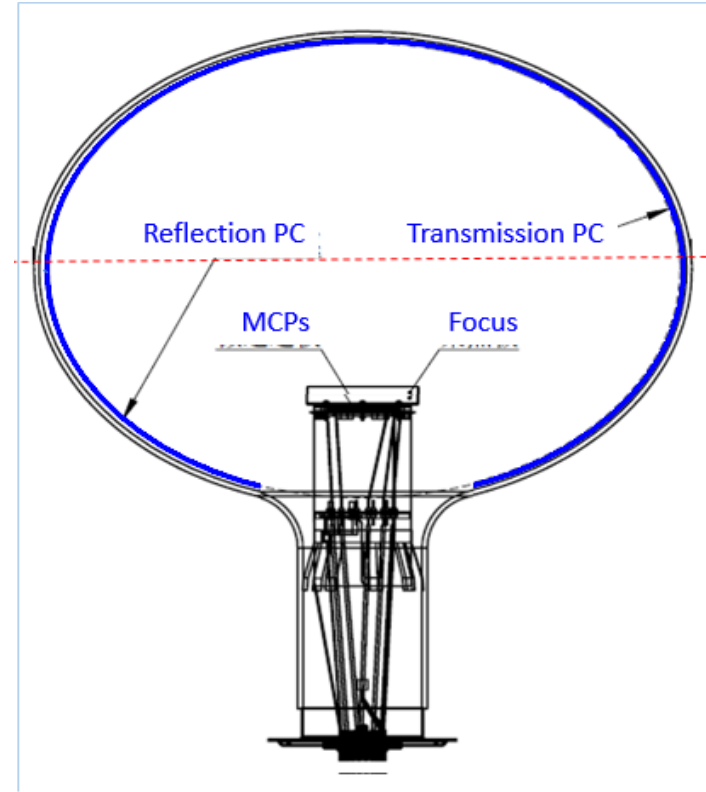
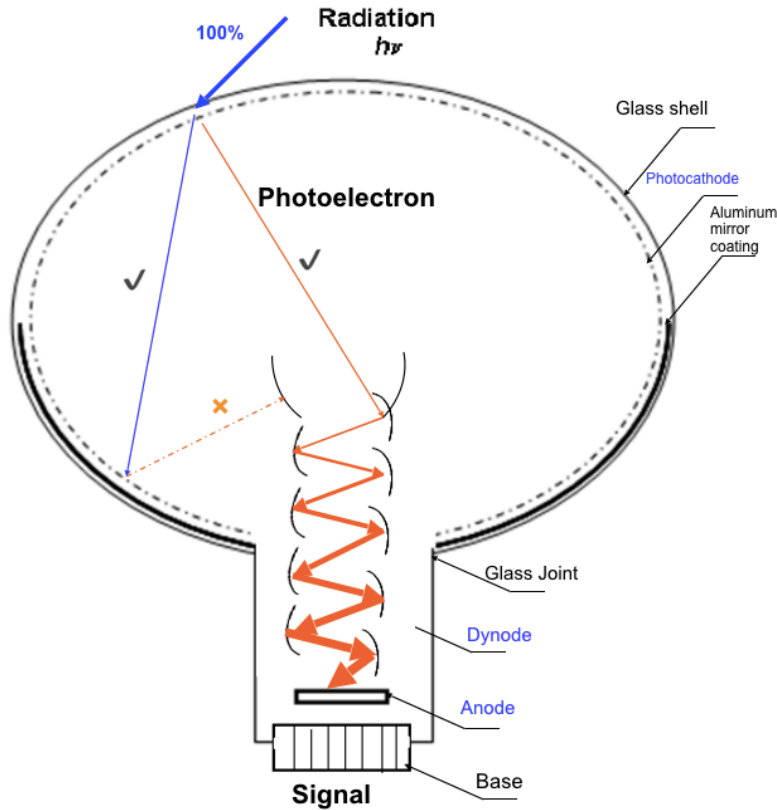


Photograph of MCP-PMT



# Why MCP-PMTs Could Do Better?

**Photon Detection Efficiency :  $PDE = QE_{Trans+Ref} * CE$**



**Dynode:(PDE) =  $QE_{Trans} * CE$**   
 = 20% \* 70% = 14% (2009)  
 = 30% \* 90% = 27% (2015)

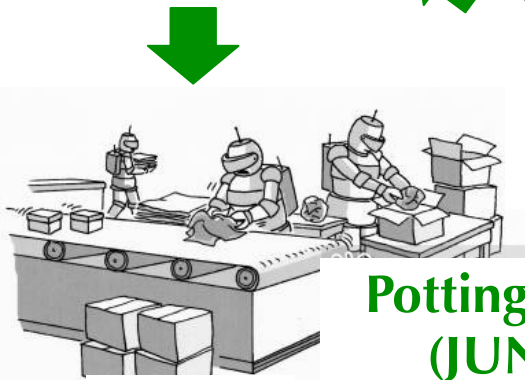
**MCP :(PDE) =  $QE_{Trans} * CE$**   
 = 27% \* 100% = 27% (2016)



# PMT Work Flow and Logistics

## Acceptance (Commercial Electronics)

Integration tests and training (?) of all electronics components/  
电子学整合测试



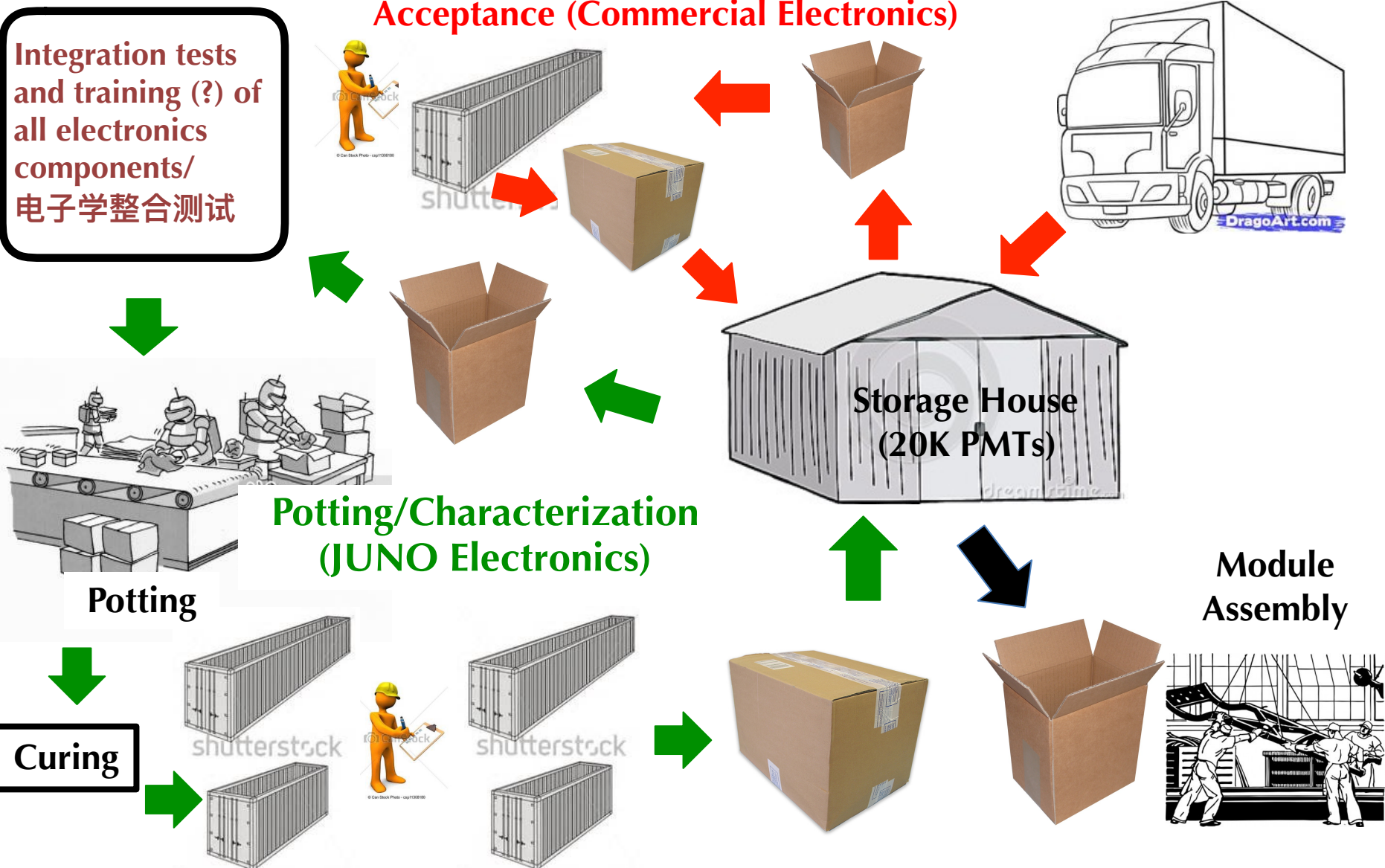
Potting

## Potting/Characterization (JUNO Electronics)

Curing



## Module Assembly





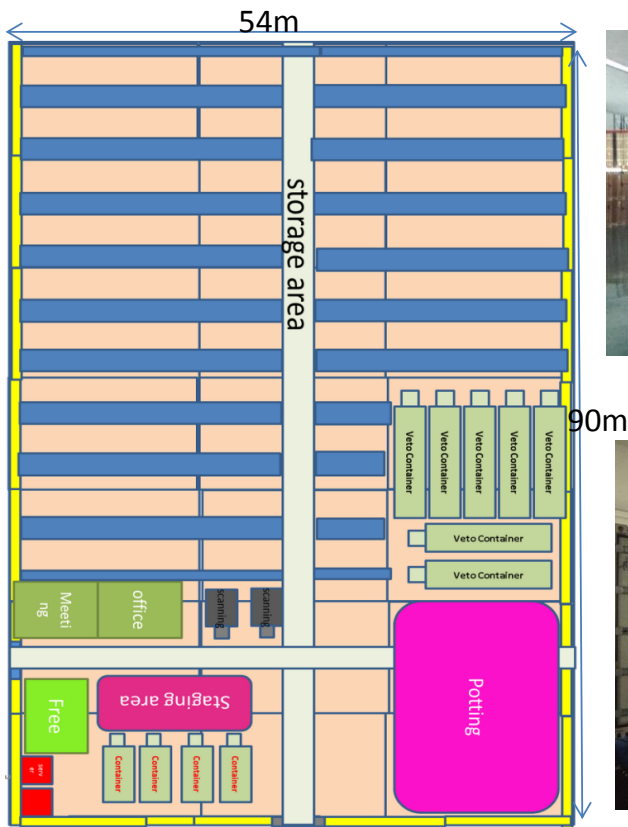
# The PMT Testing and Characterization Site

- The JUNO Pan-Asia PMT potting & characterization station has been built in Zhongshan city, Guangdong Province, with great support from the host company.
- PMTs delivery since May 2017. First take visual check (bubbles, weight, scratches/damages, etc), then do performance test



# The PMT Testing&Characterization Lab Layout

- A test and storage warehouse of 4500m<sup>2</sup> has been prepared near to JUNO site.
- JUNO has received about 10k PMTs: 6K from NNVT + 4K from Hamamatsu
- Visual inspection and performance test are ongoing:  
7k finished for visual inspection, and 5k finished for performance test



the test and potting station



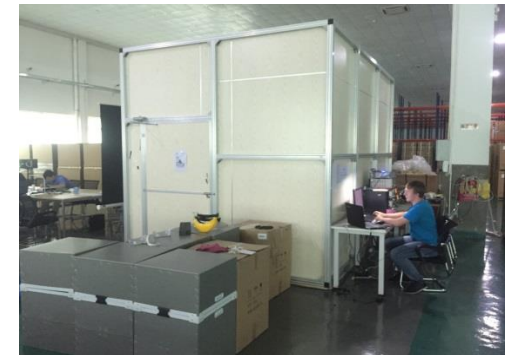
Storage of received PMTs



PMT visual inspection



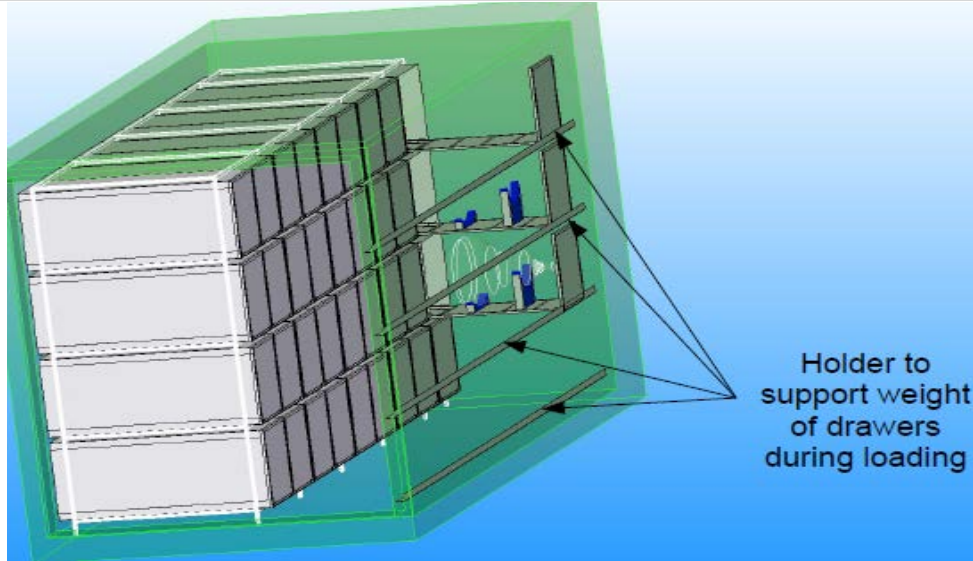
Batch test of 72 PMTs  
in two containers



scanning test of PMT  
within a dark room

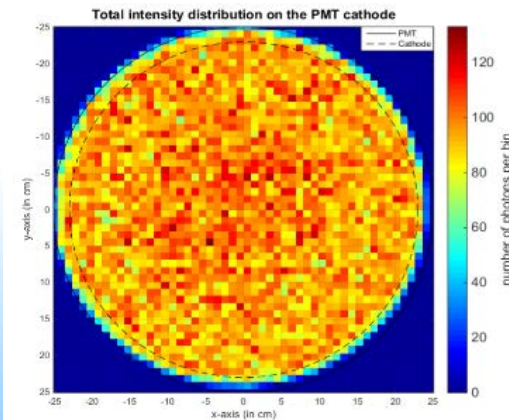
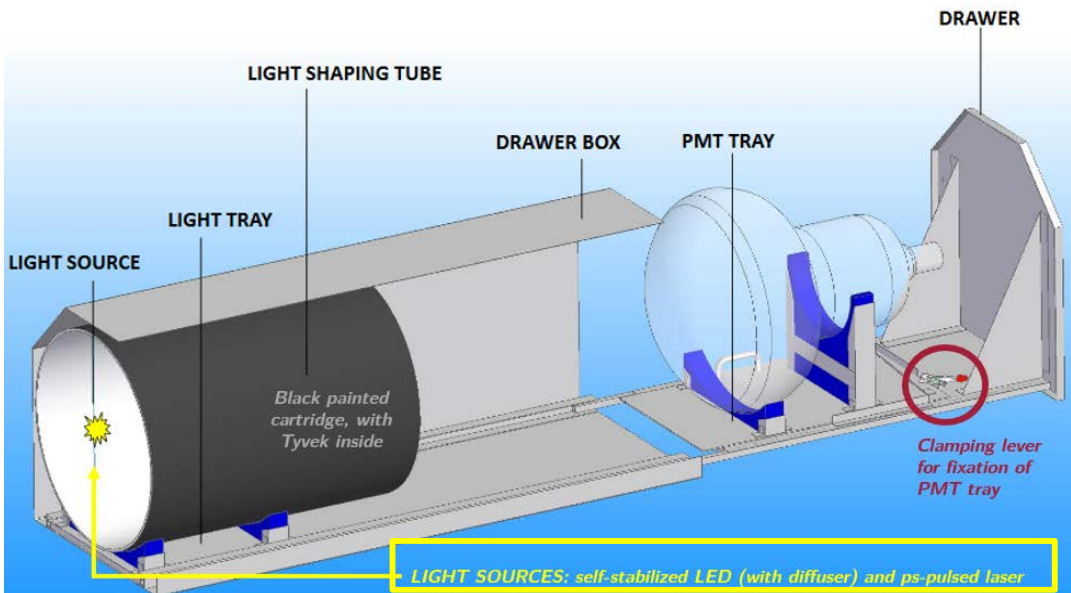


# The Container Mass Testing System

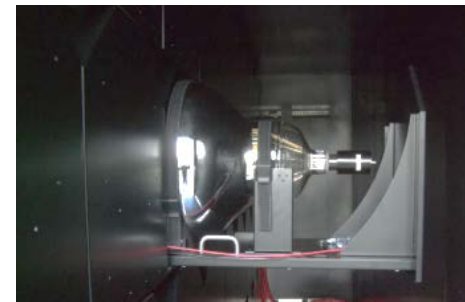


Every PMT will be tested in this system at least 2 times: **acceptance test** with naked PMT after delivery, **full characterization test** after potting of the PMTs

Shielding against Earth Magnetic Field with soft- iron/aluminum layers, reduced to  $\sim 5 \mu\text{T}$  ( $\leq 10\%$  of EMF)

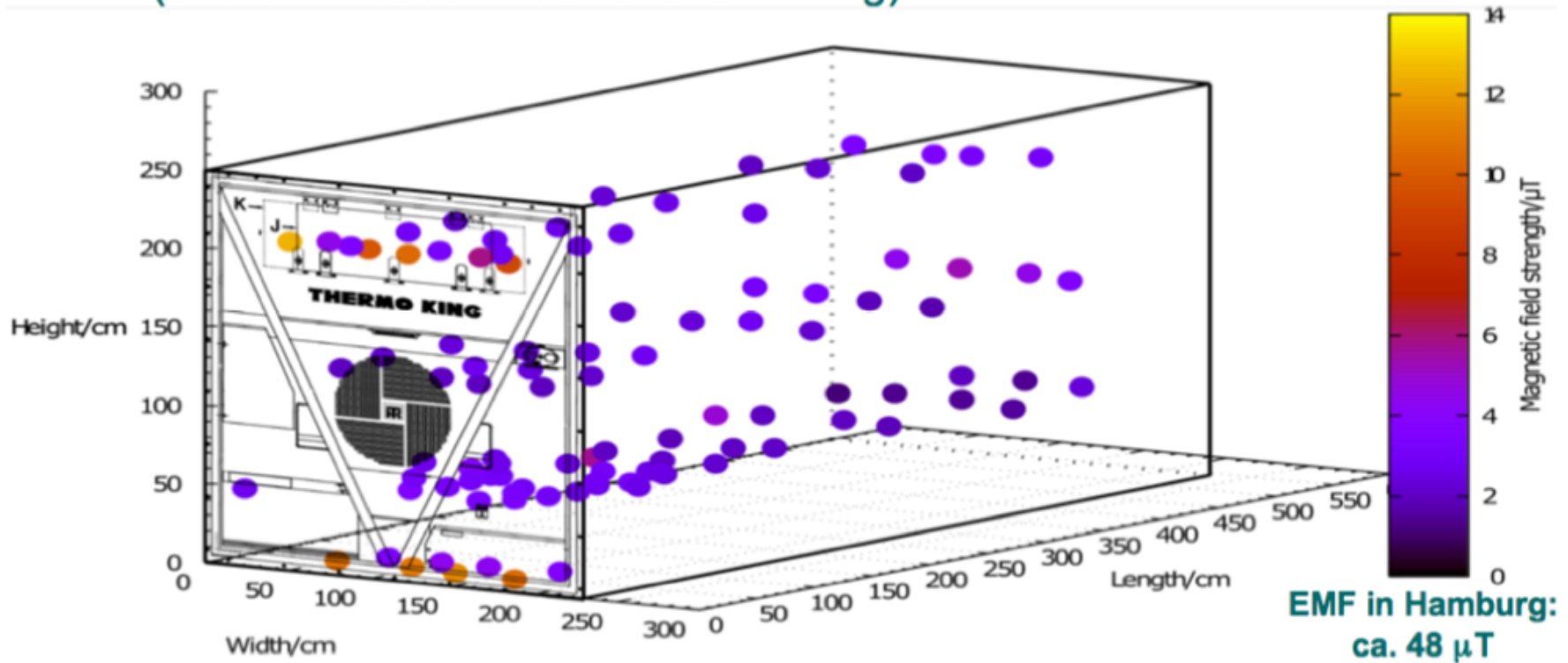


Uniform light field on PMT surface (simulation)



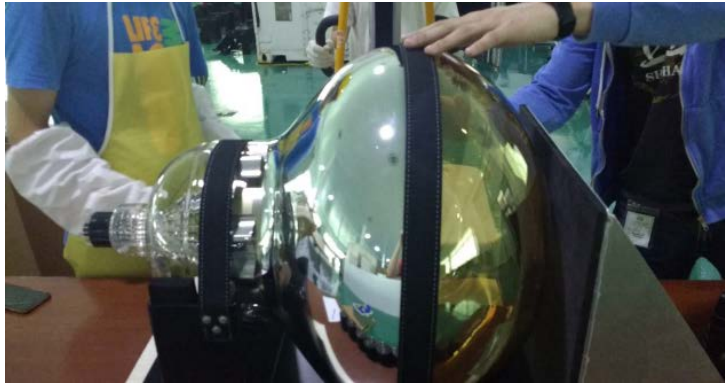
# Container Magnetic Field Shielding

- Multi-layer soft Si-iron, aluminum
- Installation completed in August 2016
- Shielding factor better than 10  
(one box needed additional shielding)





# PMT Mass Testing Operation and Parameters

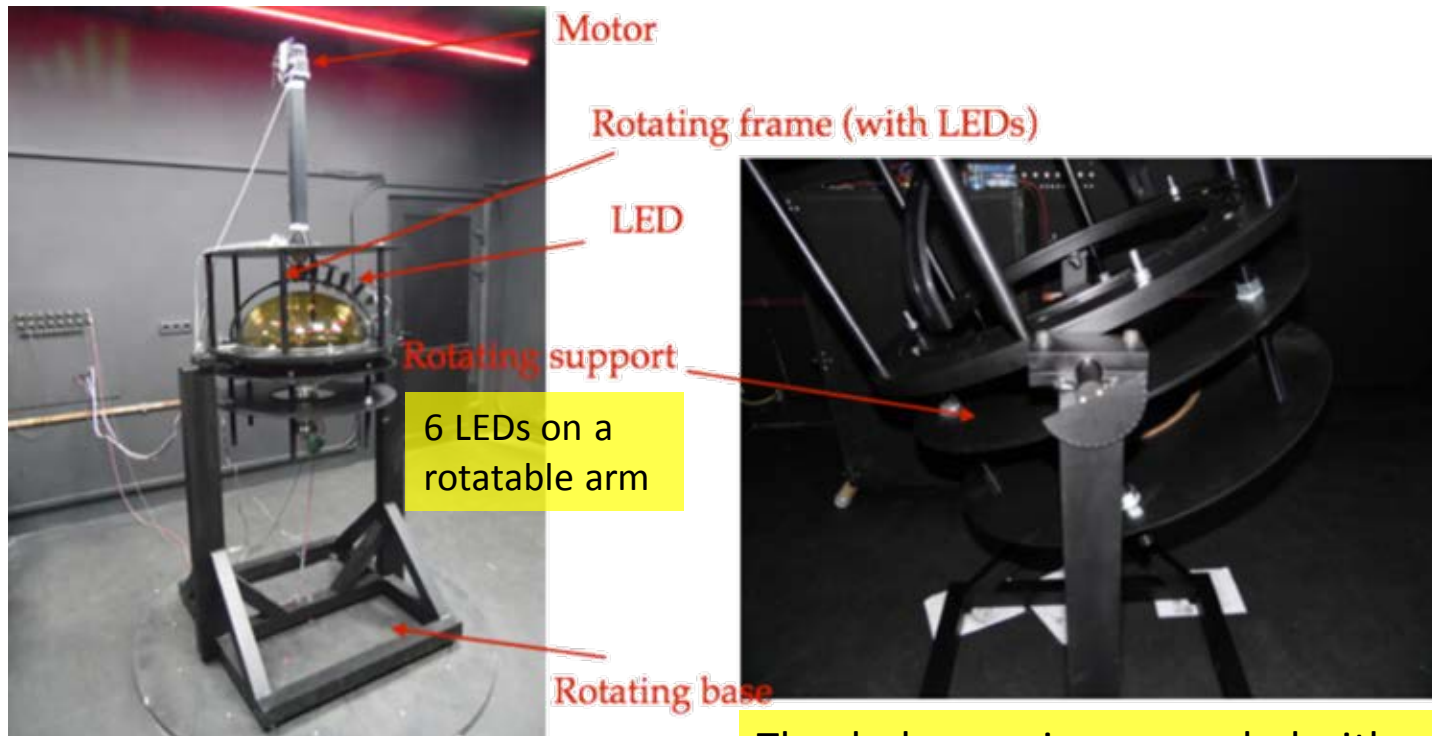


Cover most parameters and all tubes be measured

- |                                      |                   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ Detection efficiency @ 420nm       | (av. 27%, > 24%)  |
| ✓ TTS of Single Photon Events        | (< 12ns)          |
| ✓ Rise time / fall time              | (< 8ns / < 16 ns) |
| ✓ HV applied to reach gain of $10^7$ |                   |
| ✓ Dark Rate                          | (< 50 kHz)        |
| ✓ P/V ratio                          | (> 2.5)           |
| ✓ Pre- and after-pulse ratio         | (< 5% / < 10%)    |

# PMT Photocathode Uniformity Evaluation

- Batch test of  $\sim 5\%$  of all delivered PMTs to check for photocathode uniformity, and cross-checks of suspicious PMTs (PDE  $\sim 24\%$ ) from the container tests. Two stations in total

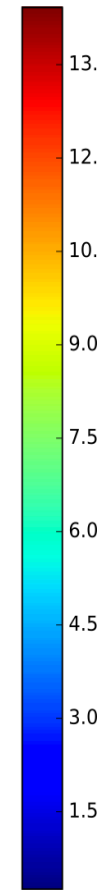
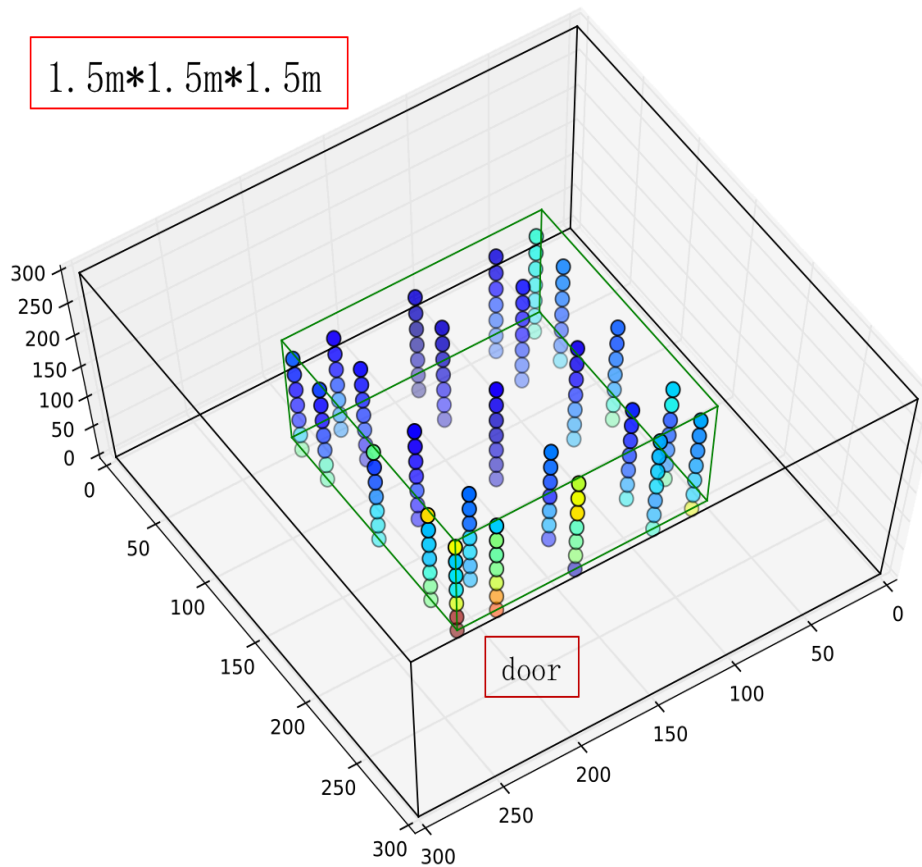


LEDs: self-stabilized with monitored light intensity, periodical calibration with reference PMT

The dark room is surrounded with EMF compensation coils, the residual field at PMT position is  $\sim 2 \mu\text{T}$



# Earth Magnetic Field Compensation



Colorbar:

values =

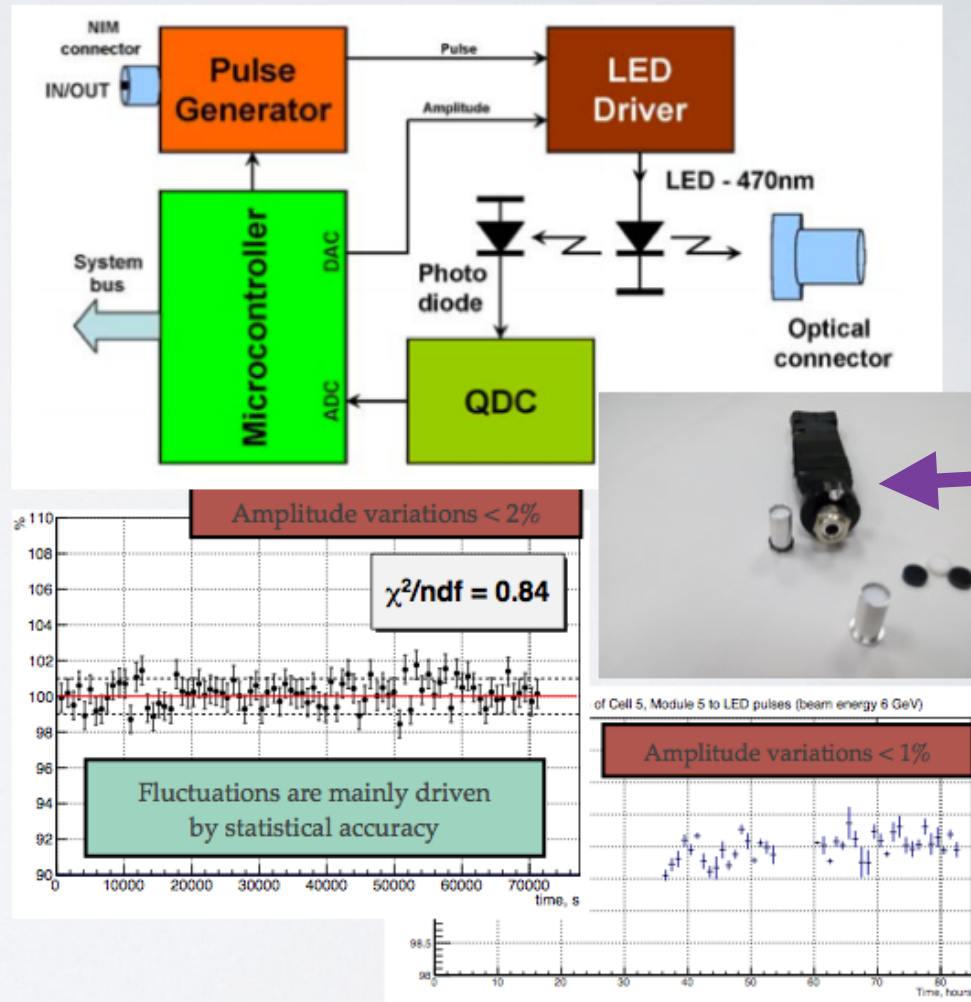
$$\frac{\text{with compensation}}{\text{without compensation}} \times 100$$

1m\*1m\*1m:  $\leq 5\%$

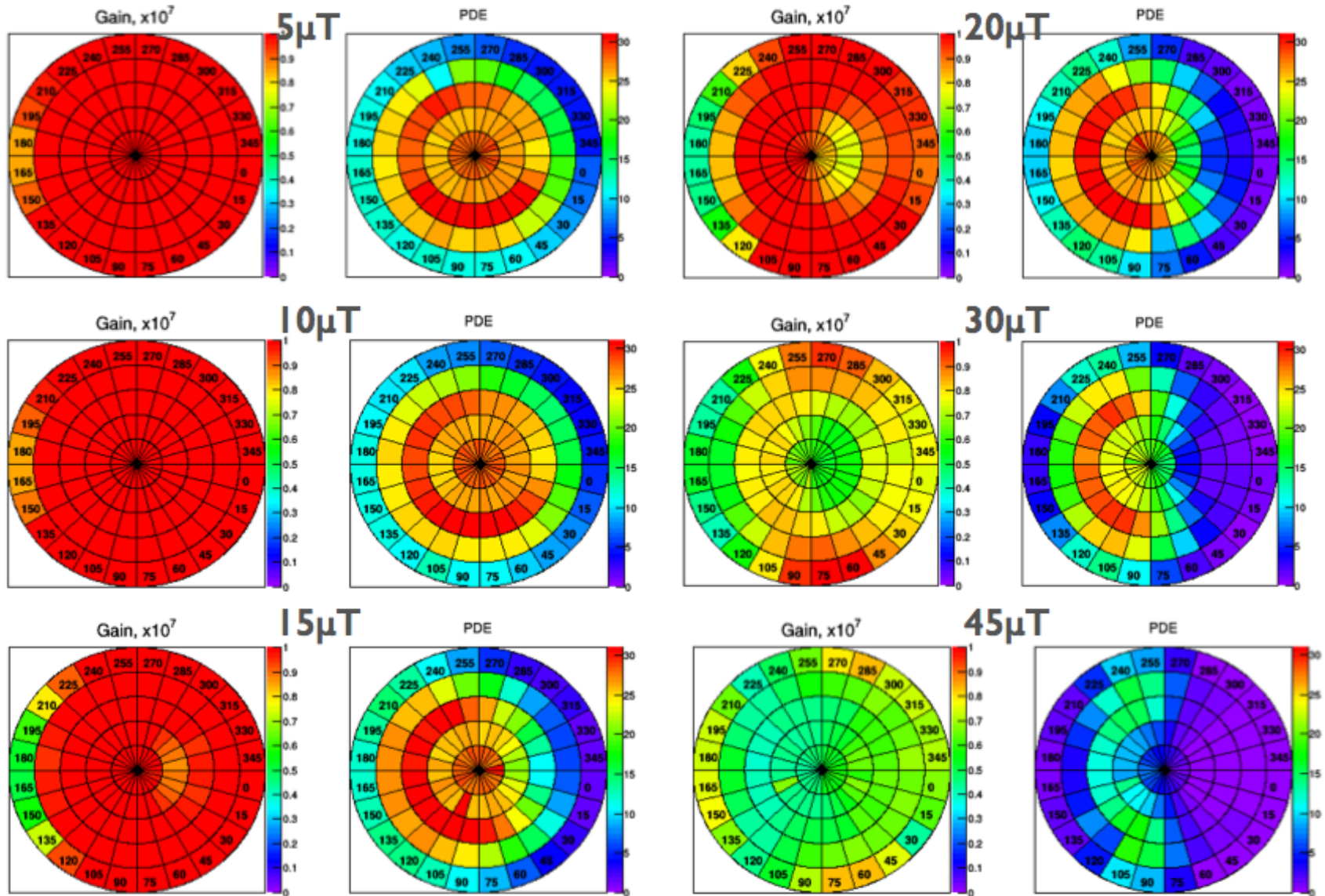
1.5m\*1.5m\*1.5m:  $\leq 10\%$

# The Specially Made LED Light Source

- Stability provided by PIN-photodiode <2%
- PIN->ADC->DAC feedback inside
- Digital control: 12-bit adjustable amplitude, int/ext - trigger; feedback on/off
- LED wavelength range 420-430 nm (each is calibrated)



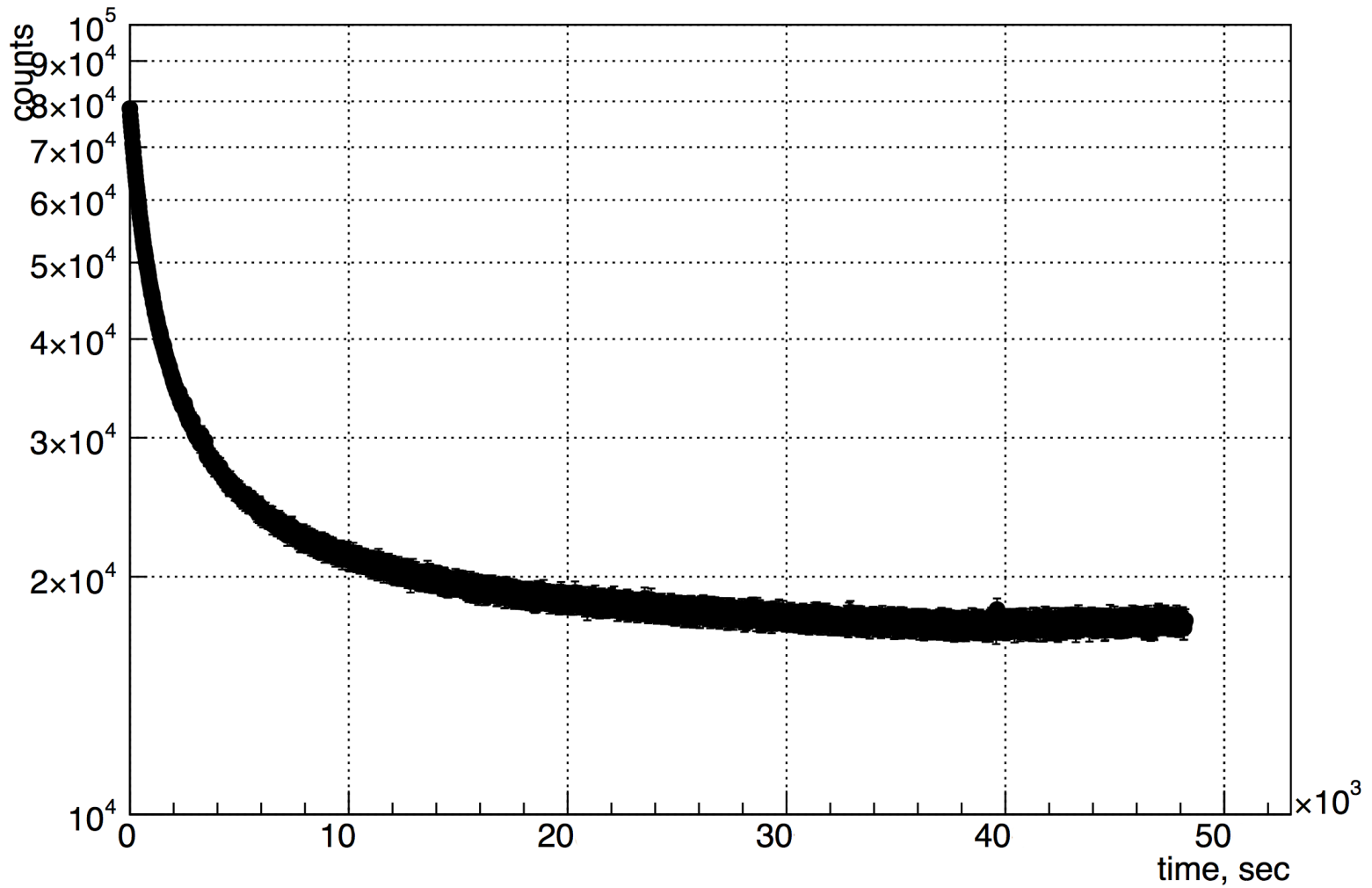
# PMTs Sensitive to Earth Magnetic Field







# PMTs Need to “Cooled” Down Overnight



Dark Noise Counts Evolution wrt Time

# Quality Control Steps for Bare PMTs



# The Current Status of 20" PMTs

- Totally received 10048 tubes (till to 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2018)
  - MCP-PMT from NNVT: 6048 tubes
  - From Hamamatsu: 4000 tubes
- Each working day
  - Visual check: ~60 tubes
  - Container testing: ~60 tubes
  - Scan station: 2~4 tubes

Container #1:

Finished mass 221 (7735 tests)

Container #2:

Finished mass 34 (1224 tests)

Scan station: finished ~730 tests

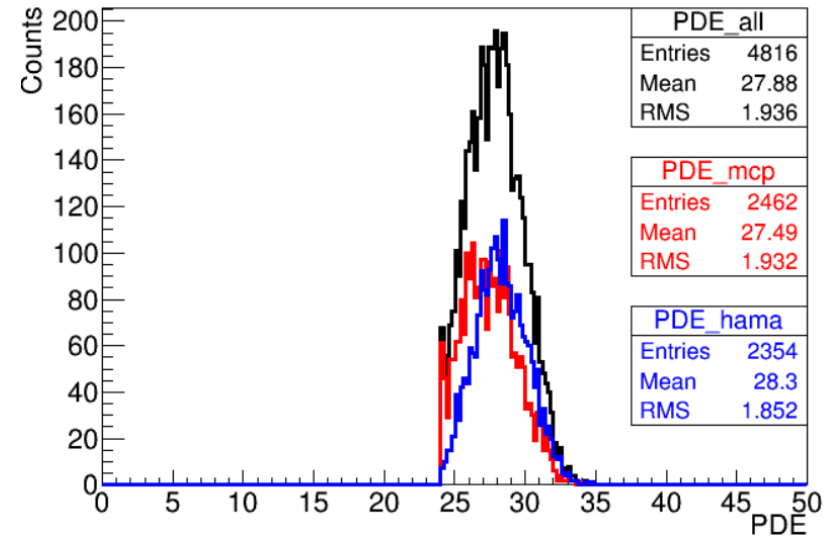




# PMT Performance

Early delivered PMTs  
( batch #1 to #17)

Averaged PDE: 27.9%  
-- NNVT: 27.5%  
-- Hamamatsu: 28.3%

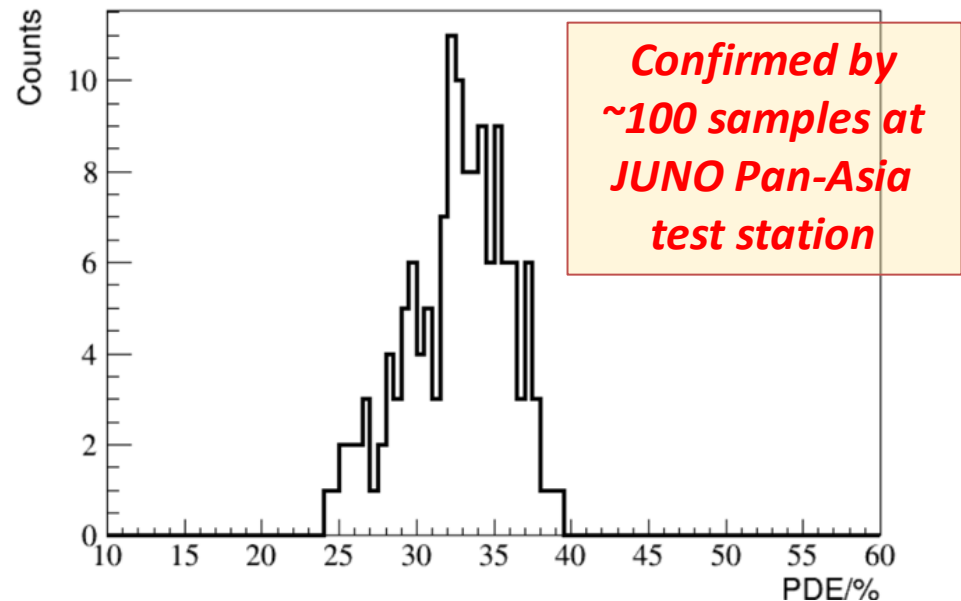
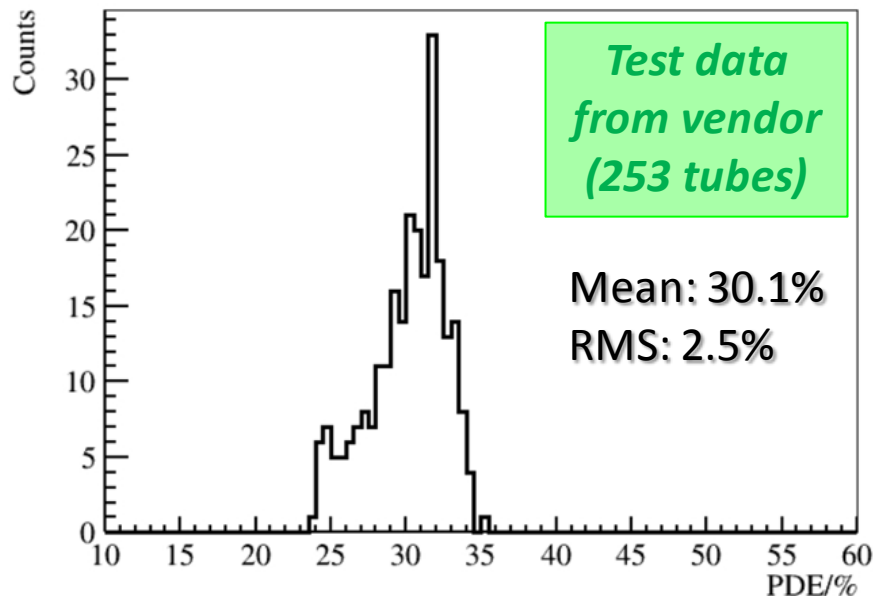


**Preliminary**

Quantity	NNVT MCP-PMT Mean (RMS)	Hamamatsu PMT Mean (RMS)
S/N	7.4%	7.6%
Amplitude (mV)	7.7 (1.1)	6.5 (0.4)
charge Resolution (%)	32.2 (2.7)	27.7 (2.6)
P/V	4.5 (1.5), all >2.5	3.9 (0.7), all >2.5
Rise time (ns)	4.5 (0.6)	6.8 (0.6)
Dark count rate (kHz)	41	17
DE Uniformity	7%	17%

# High-DE PMTs Newly Manufactured by NNVT

- The MCP-PMT producer (North Night Vision Technology Co. LTD) has kept improving the QE with new technologies
- The average QE of the most recent batch (18<sup>th</sup>) reached ~30%, with similar dark noise. It's expected that the rest batches are all high QE tubes.





# Summary

- The JUNO Experiment is primarily aimed at resolving the neutrino mass hierarchy problem — an unprecedented massive LS detector with an unprecedented energy resolution
  - ➔ One key factor: to collect enough photoelectrons with high photocathode coverage and high detection efficiency
- The JUNO detector system needs ~20k 20" PMTs: 5k conventional dynode PMTs and 15k MCP-type PMTs. Both types are being used for the first time at this (large) scale
- JUNO collaboration has developed a dedicated quality control and performance characterization system
  - ➔ Two systems have been developed
  - ➔ Elaborated testing procedures have been implemented
- Our preliminary results show that both types of PMTs are exceeding the requirements by the JUNO experiment



感谢所有的为现场运行付出汗水的同事！  
Thanks to all the hard-working colleagues!

