

PROTOTYPE ACTIVITIES FOR GRAIN

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ACTIVITIES IN 2022

→ LAr **refractive index** measurement

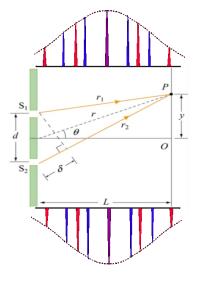
→ Lens detector **prototyping and test**

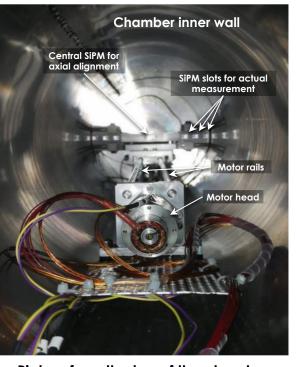
- 3 lens detector prototypes were build in order to be tested in water and in LAr
- 2 prototypes were tested in water
- Installation of ARTIC in the DIFILab

→Development of simulations and reconstruction algorithms for v event interactions in GRAIN

LAR REFRACTIVE INDEX MEAS.

by an interferometric method: [https://www.osapublishing.org/oe/abstract.cfm?uri=oe-22-24-29899] with Hg lamp, diffractive pattern, movable SiPM sensors

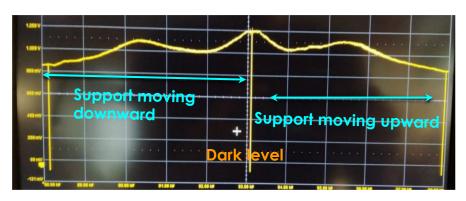




Picture from the top of the chamber

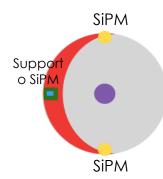
Set up completed!

- Optical chamber ready, <u>Cooling</u> and filling successfully done.
- Motor and SiPM support mounted and tested
- <u>Good axial alignment obtained</u> with 405 nm laser



SiPM integrated signal (luminosity) during support movement (40 cm): signal is constant within ~30% and reproducible in the two directions.

First measurements are starting soon!



25 cm

80 cm

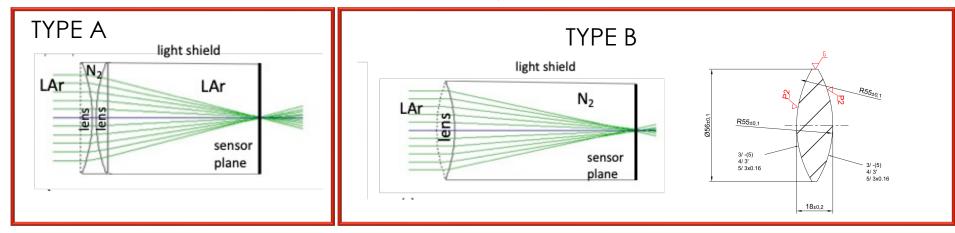
120 c



 $n = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_L} = \frac{\sin(\operatorname{atan}(y_0/L))}{\sin(\operatorname{atan}(y_L/L))}$

LENS PROTOTYPES

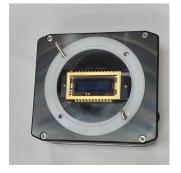
- 3 prototypes in fused Silica:
 - Type A: the same of the simulations (focal lenght 89 mm) Built and tested in water
 - Type A: similar (focal 89 mm) but bigger $\emptyset = 60$ mm ٠
 - Built and tested in water Type B: Single bi-convex lens (focal 64 mm) ٠



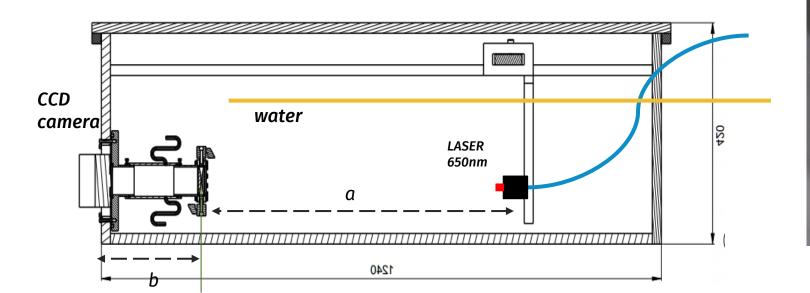
- 2 materials: _
 - Fused Silica (high transmittance at 178 nm)
 - MgF_2 (high transmittance at 128 nm), already tested in LN2 •

TESTS IN WATER

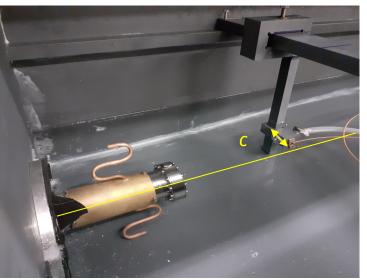
- Visible light source (650 nm)
 - trasported on fiber
 - movable position inside the box volume (a, b, c variable)
- In water \rightarrow (n_lens=1.45 n_water=1.33, bigger focal length f=118 mm)
- with a CCD camera (sensible to UV or visible light)



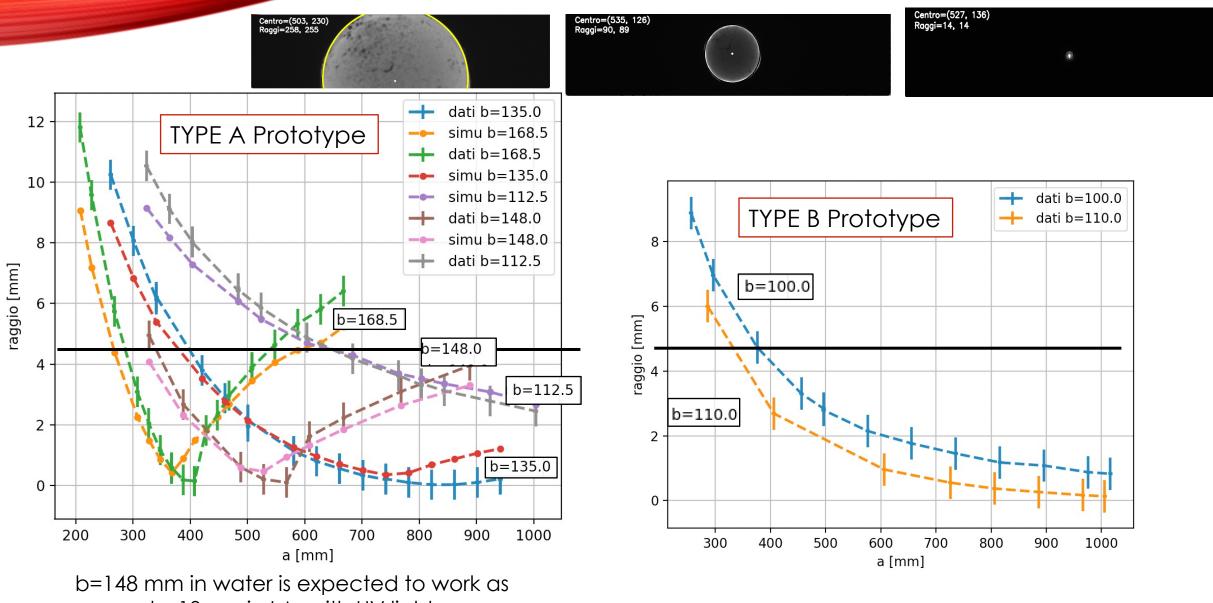
CCD (UV-visibile) Dim: 24 mm x 12 mm



• GOAL: test simulations results in term of field of view and focusing



THE FOCUSING EFFECT

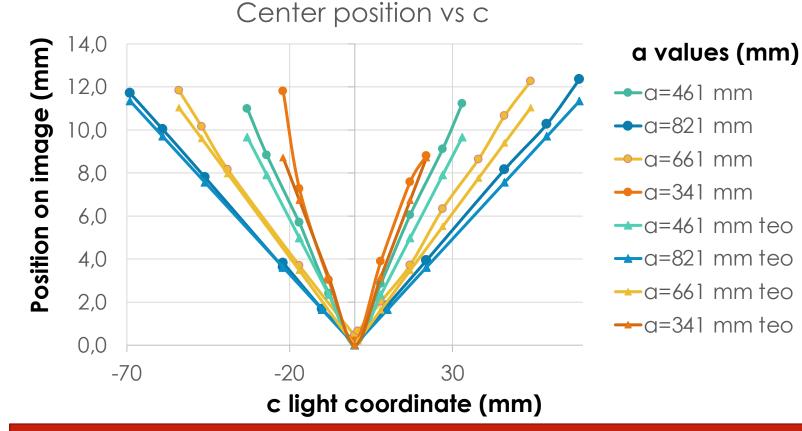


b=10 cm in LAr with UV light

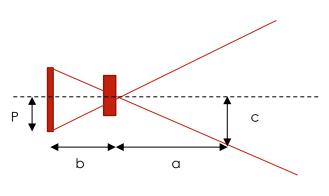
THE FIELD OF VIEW

for b= 135 mm

Comparison with the expected (teo) values

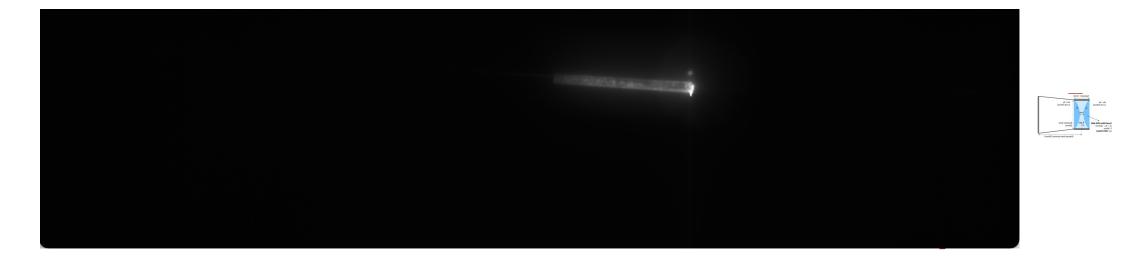


The data are in agreement with simulated/expected values We can proceed to test in LAr and to optimize the system for GRAIN!

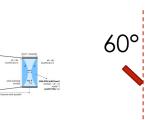


P=a/b*c

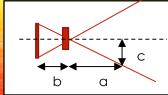
FIRST TRACK IMAGES



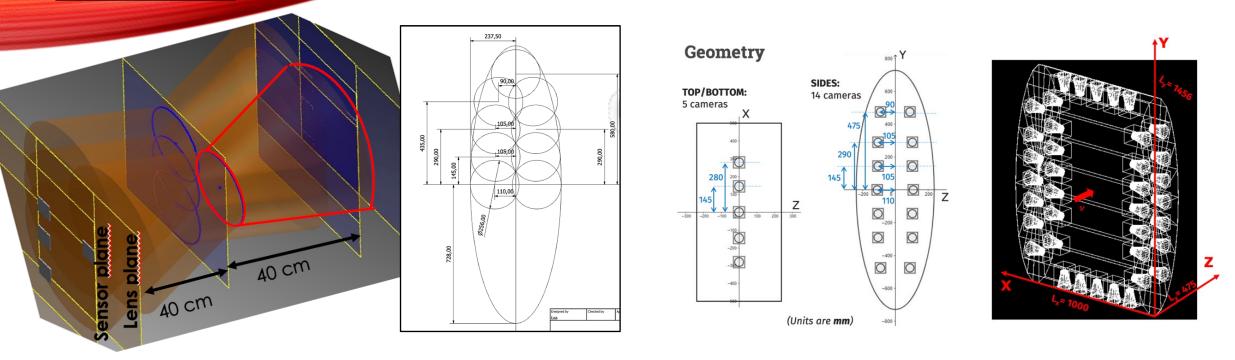




0°



IN THE GRAIN GEOMETRY

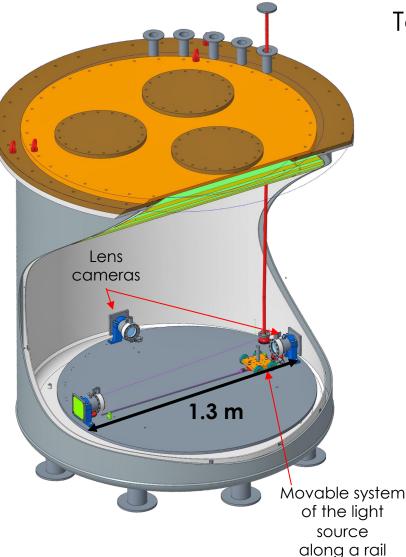


We need to increase the lens dimension

 \rightarrow Finalization of design with the new cryostat dimension

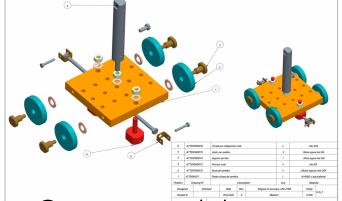
 \rightarrow Optimization of the detector layout with coded mask detector

FIRST TESTS IN LAR



Tests in LAr (150 I) with an artificial light source at 180 nm

The set up will be used **both for lens based** or **coded mask** based detectors



The design is completed

- mechanics production in the Genova workshop
- electronics under test in Bologna

We plan to complete the installation and to start first tests **by the end of 2022**

TESTS WITH COSMICS

- Cosmic ray detection in LAr (+Xe) triggered by an external cosmic ray system
- In ARTIC we have to install a LAr recirculation (+ Xe doping system if necessary)

These tests:

Movable system

of the light

along a rail

lens

cameras

1.3 m (max 1.5 m)

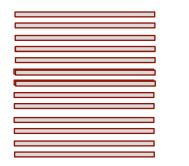
- will validate the possibility to use the new detectors in GRAIN
- will allow us to design and test the final detectors and electronics
- will provide additional measurement of LAr properties

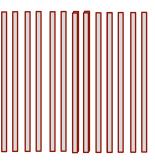
A SIMPLE COSMIC RAY TAGGER by Lecce group



Trigger : four fold coincidence

48 cm x 48 cm





d = 3 cm	16 channels x 4 planes = 64
d = 4 cm	12 channels x 4 planes = 48

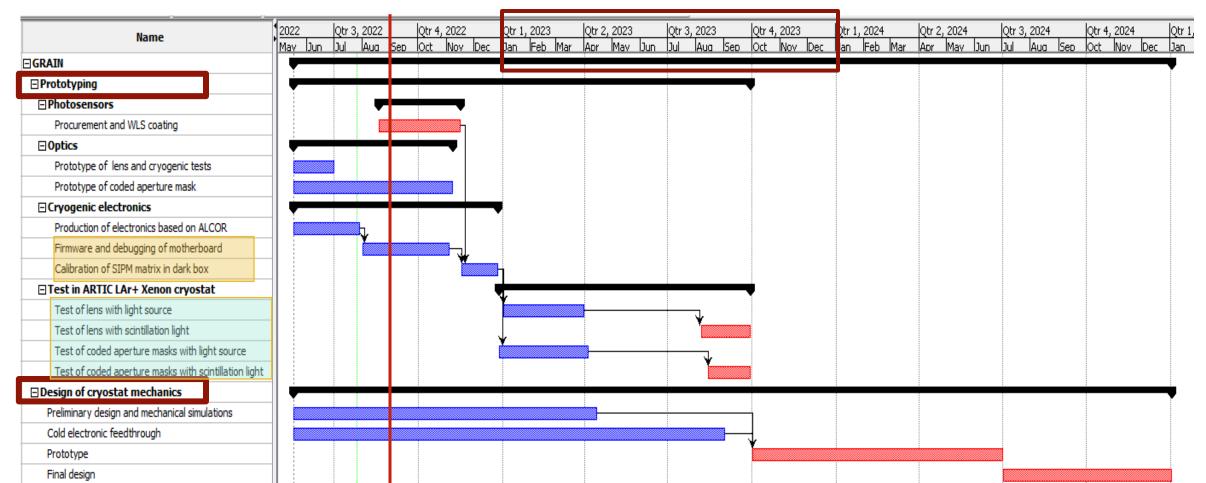
- Scintillator
 - Saint Gobain BC-408
 - thickness 1 cm
- Readout with SiPMs
 - Hamamatsu \$14160-6050H\$
 - 6 x 6 mm
 - 14331 pixels of 50 mm pitch

THE TIME LINE

1. Prototyping:

- \rightarrow set up a first readout system for SiPM matrix
- \rightarrow set up measurements in LAr (two phases)

2. Cryostat and sensor design in GRAIN



CONCLUSIONS

- The lens based optical detector seems to be promising
- We are close to the first tests in ARTIC with the prototypes (lens and coded masks)

that will be necessary to finalize the GRAIN design in 2023:

- The design has to be finalized:
 - cryostat
 - detector layout
 - optimization for the cryostat dimension
 - integration between lens and coded mask detector
 - electronics

for starting to build the first GRAIN prototype

