### Features and performances of the DUNE Far Detectors photon detection system

Claudia Brizzolari (on behalf of the DUNE collaboration)

Pisa Meeting 2024 16th Pisa Meeting on Advanced Detectors

26 May 2024 to 1 June 2024 La Biodola - Isola d'Elba (Italy)





### **The DUNE experiment**



#### Technology:

- Wide band v (and anti-v) beam w/ long baseline
  - 1.2 MW proton beam, upgradable to 2.4 MW
- Near detector complex for beam characterization
  - Movable (NDLAr, TMS) + on-axis (SAND) detectors
- Huge far detector w/ superior PID capability
  - 3 x 17 kton total mass LArTPCs
    - + 1 Module of Opportunity, 1.5 km underground,

#### Physics Programme:

FD2

• v mass ordering, CP-violating phase  $\delta_{CP}$ 

FD1

- Measurement of PMNS parameters octant of  $\theta_{23}$ ,  $\Delta m_{13}^2$ , precision measurement of  $\delta_{CP}$
- Physics with natural v sources
  - o galactic supernova neutrino bursts
- Beyond Standard Model physics
  - neutrino anomalies @ LBNF, proton decay, dark matter



### **Far Detector technology**

#### **Charge detection**





- A charged particle in **LAr** produces two signals proportional to the energy deposit
  - Drifted electrons, allowing for precise imaging
  - VUV scintillation photons ( $\lambda$  = 128 nm), providing precise event timing (and reconstruction on the drift axis)
- Two independent readout systems: anodic charge readout and **photon** detection system

3

### Photon detection system: X-ARAPUCA (XA)

- LAr VUV scintillation light abundant (25k photons/MeV @ 500 V/cm) → combined with TPC signal improves calorimetry, especially at low E
- improves vertex reconstruction (from ~1 cm to ~ 1 mm)
- fast component τ = 7 ns → provides trigger for non-beam events



Light detection: reflective box equipped with an entrance window, two photon downshifting stages, one dichroic filter and one light guide coupled to SiPMs.

### ProtoDUNE-Horizontal Drift at CERN (NP04)





- Single-phase liquid argon time projection chamber @ CERN Neutrino Platform, North Area
- Prototype for DUNE Far Detector 1 Horizontal Drift
- Cryostat dimensions 8.5 x 7.9 x 8.5 m<sup>3</sup>, active volume 7.2 × 6.1 × 7.0 m<sup>3</sup> 3.6 m drift distance



# The Horizontal Drift X-Arapuca (HD-XA) device

- X-ARAPUCA design: 48 ganged SiPMs correspond to 1 HD-XA (channel readout, active window 46.2 x 10 cm<sup>2</sup>)
- 4 HD-XA for Module, 10 modules for APA



PM24 - La Biodola, Isola d'Elba (Italy)

6

### **ProtoDUNE-HD at CERN**

HD-XA in ProtoDUNE equipped with one of 4 different configurations:

- Two different WLS guides:
  - Glass To Power (G2P), PMMA based
  - Eljen (EJ-286), PVT based
- Two different SiPMs:
  - HAMAMATSU HPK DUNE-75um-High Quenching Resistance
  - FBK Triple Trench

All configurations w/ OPTO-Campinas (Brazil) dichroic filters, substrate B270, size 7.7 x 10 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Achieved ganging of 48 SiPM with S/N>4 for both types.

### **HD-XA PDE performances**

DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO BICOCCA

DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN



- HD-XA PDE tested in Milano-Bicocca and CIEMAT
- Same SIPMs (exchanged between CIEMAT & MiB) but different WLS bars
- These four configurations are equally represented in ProtoDUNE -HD NP04 and balanced in number and position w.r.t. the beam, for a fair comparison
- cross-talk corrected

		FBK + EJ	FBK + G2P	HPK + EJ	HPK + G2P
CIEMAT	٤ <sub>MAD</sub>	1.34 ± 0.24	-	1.59 ± 0.29	2.13 ± 0.38
CIEMAT	٤ <sub>MiB</sub>	1.61 ± 0.12	-	1.86 ± 0.15	2.50 ± 0.21
МіВ	٤ <sub>MiB</sub>	1.80 ± 0.15	2.22 ± 0.19	-	2.40 ± 0.20

 $\epsilon_{MAD}$ : direct measurement (SiPMs VUV4 comparison)  $\epsilon_{MIB}$ : from known LY and Montecarlo

<u>https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.12014</u> plan to submit to EPJC

PDE 50% for HPK and 45% for FBK (compatible gain + these PDE correspond to the operating voltages of the two SiPMs in ProtoDUNE/DUNE)



### HD-XA S/N and DCR performances

- All 160 HD-XA installed in ProtoDUNE-HD at CERN were tested in CIEMAT, MiB e CSU
- S/N and DCR measurements
- MiB subset results in line with other testing sites
- G2P WLS bar outperformed the EJ one both w.r.t. the PDE and the DCR (PVT is a scintillator, PMMA is not)

#### Subset of HD-XA for ProtoDUNE tested @ MiB in shallow lab, DCR measurement



9

### **HD NP04 ProtoDUNE updates**

- Installation of 4 APA completed in September 2022, cooldown delayed due to LAr shortage
- LAr filling completed on April 30, 2024
- Currently working on V<sub>bd</sub> assessment



### **HD-XA PDE enhancement**

Simulation-driven measurements in Milano-Bicocca from January to May 2023 with increased WLS light sealing and different light guide geometry (40° cut in the middle).

G10 blocks covered with reflective material (Vikuiti) sealing the SiPMs passive sides and the LG in the gaps between SiPMS



Reflective material placed directly on the short sides and on the diagonal cut of the LG

#### 27/05/2024

### **HD-XA PDE enhancement**

**Simulation.** Plot of the optical path of detected photons, "track length" between photon generation (Ig WLS process 350->450nm) and detection in a SiPM peaks correspond to photons reaching an edge instrumented with SiPM and being detected.



#### 27/05/2024

### **HD-XA PDE enhancement**

#### Measurements.

HD-XA PDE improvement with reflective blocks: **~+20%** wrt baseline (depends highly on the tolerances)

HD-XA PDE improvement with reflective blocks and 40° cut: **+45-67%** wrt baseline



### ProtoDUNE-Vertical Drift at CERN (NP02)



- Second ProtoDUNE @ CERN and FD2 exploit the Vertical Drift technology
- Prototype for DUNE Far Detector 2 Vertical Drift
- PDS in the cathode (300 kV!) + outside the field cage ("Membrane"), light uniformity improved w/ Xe doping

### **Vertical Drift electronics**

- For **Membrane** modules both bias and signal are over copper
- Two main differences between HD and VD:
  - Active device for the summing/amplification stage:
    - HD customized amplifier
    - VD commercial OpAmp
  - SiPM bias transmission:
    - HD use the same twisted pair cable for SiPM power and signal
    - VD use different twisted pair cables for SiPM power and signal

### Power and Signal over Fiber (PoF-SoF)

- To power and read SiPMs in a 300 kV electric field (Cathode modules): <u>Power over Fiber (PoF)</u>
  - based on commercial system with GaAs laser and OPC. Power through optical fibers converted to DC at cold.
  - Used in solar energy industry, developed (at FNAL, 2020-23) for applications HEP in LAr
- <u>Signal Over Fiber</u>: analog signal transmission using IR laser light
- For a full cathode module, obtained an S/R~6 (Feb 2023)



partnership betweenFNAL, Broadcom, UIUC and GoPower



27/05/2024

## The Vertical Drift X-Arapuca (VD-XA) device







Same technology but different SiPM coverage and dimensions, WLS plate dimensions 60.7 x 60.7 x 0.4 cm<sup>3</sup>, SiPMs mounted on <u>spring loaded circuits</u> to ensure contact with WLS at LAr temperature



### **HD-XA**

### vs VD-XA

- SiPMs connected in parallel in groups of 6 on G10 boards, 8x6 ganged together through 1 Ω resistors
- 48 SiPMs total per XA = 1 channel
- HD-XA sensitive area: 0.046 m<sup>2</sup>
- HD-XA SiPM total area: 6x6 mm<sup>2</sup> x 48
- HD-XA SiPM/area coverage: 0,038

- SiPMs passively passively ganged in groups of 20 on Kapton flex boards spring loaded, 4x20 actively ganged, successfully read by a single readout channel with S/R~6 (FermiLab)
- 160 SiPMs total per XA = 2 channels
- VD-XA sensitive area 0.36 m<sup>2</sup>
- VD-XA SiPM total area: 6x6 mm2 x 160
- VD-XA SiPM/area coverage: 0,016

The ratio between SiPMs area and detector sensitive area is 2.4 times higher in HD-XA w.r.t. VD-XA

### **VD-XA PDE measurements**

Tests ongoing/performed at CIEMAT (Madrid) and University of Naples. Membrane (no PoF) XA equipped with:

- G2P WLS plate with 80 mg/kg chromophore concentration (as in HD-XA), 3.8 mm thick
- SiPM by FBK



MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN Y UNIVERSIDADES





3 calibration boxes each with 2 reference VUV SiPMs triggering on scintillation from an  $^{241}$ Am  $\alpha$  source (3  $\alpha$ sources in total). Megacell tested in vertical.

Measurements and analysis currently ongoing.





**Preliminary** lower limit ε=2.15 ± 0.20% at 45% SIPM PDE. Analysis ongoing. α source (<sup>241</sup>Am) mounted on a rotating arm to scan different positions. Megacell tested in horizontal.

#### 27/05/2024

#### **VD COLD BOX and NP02 ProtoDUNE** updates M1 M2

- NP02: 8 Memb-XA +8 Cath-XA deployed in 2023
- NP02 LAr filling scheduled for end of 2024
- Ongoing tests in nearby test facility ("Cold Box") on Power and Signal over Fiber technologies. Currently calibrating the cathode modules and assessing the linearity of the signal with SoF. LED scan from 3.2V to 21.0V







#### Cathode module "C1" (FBK), channel 1

#### 27/05/2024

# VD-XA PDE enhancement and assessment of components contribution

- Due to multiple reflections the optical path inside large size WLS may reach a couple of meters → dye concentration tailored to VD-XA size and optical path → optimization driven by <u>simulations</u>
- The max. PDE is found for WLS-plate: 5.5-6.0 mm thick 16-24 mg/kg chromophore concentration



Measurements and analysis in program/ongoing at CIEMAT:

- 5.4 mm thick plate + 24 mg/kg chromophore concentration
- Neutral pTP coated filters

### **Summary**

- ProtoDUNE-HD NP04 @ CERN installed and filled with LAr, V<sub>bd</sub> assessment in progress
- Horizontal Drift X-Arapuca PDE: 1.34-2.50% depending on the SiPM-WLS combination. Possible improvement to 4-5% by improving light sealing of the light guide and adding a 40° cut for light collection
- ProtoDUNE-VD NP02 @ CERN installed, to be filled with LAr at end of 2024. Ongoing tests in nearby facility for Power and Signal over Fiber
- Vertical Drift X-Arapuca PDE under evaluation, preliminary lower limit at ~2%





PM24 - La Biodola, Isola d'Elba (Italy)

24

Di