

Performances of JUNO's Small PMT subdetector during the 1st commissioning runs



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The JUNO experiment

The Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory (JUNO) is a 20 kilotons liquid scintillator detector currently under construction in southern China. The light emitted by the liquid scintillator is detected by an array of 17 612 20-inch photomultiplier tubes (LPMTs) and 25 600 3-inch PMTs (SPMTs). The main goal is the determination of the neutrino mass hierarchy and the precision measurement of oscillation parameters by analysing the energy spectrum of reactor antineutrinos [1].

Small PMT system

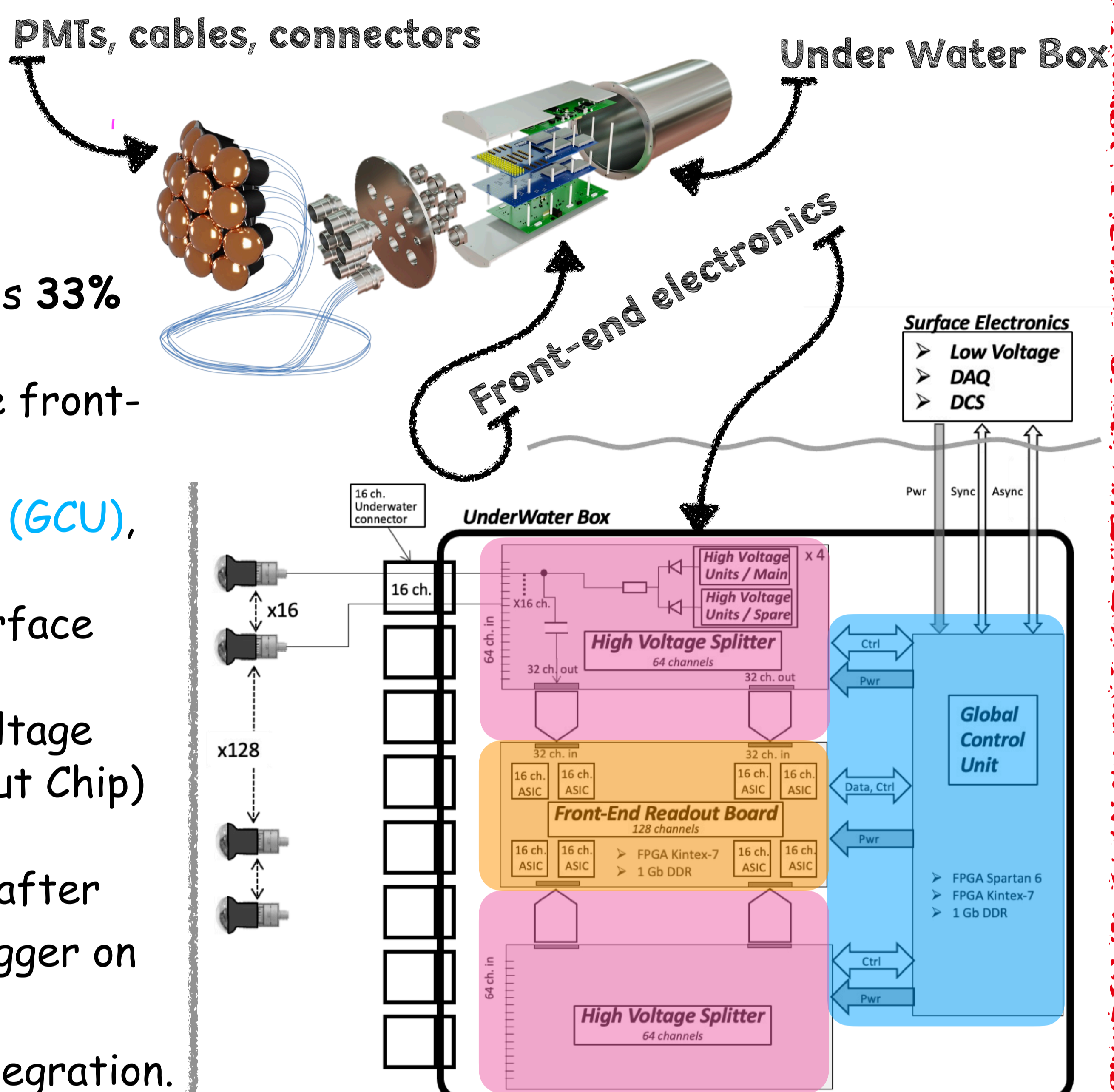
The 3-inch PMTs operate in photon-counting regime for energies below 10 MeV and will help calibrate the charge response non-linearity of the LPMTs.

- The nominal PMT's charge resolution for single photo-electrons (PE) is 33% and the transit time spread is 1.6 ns

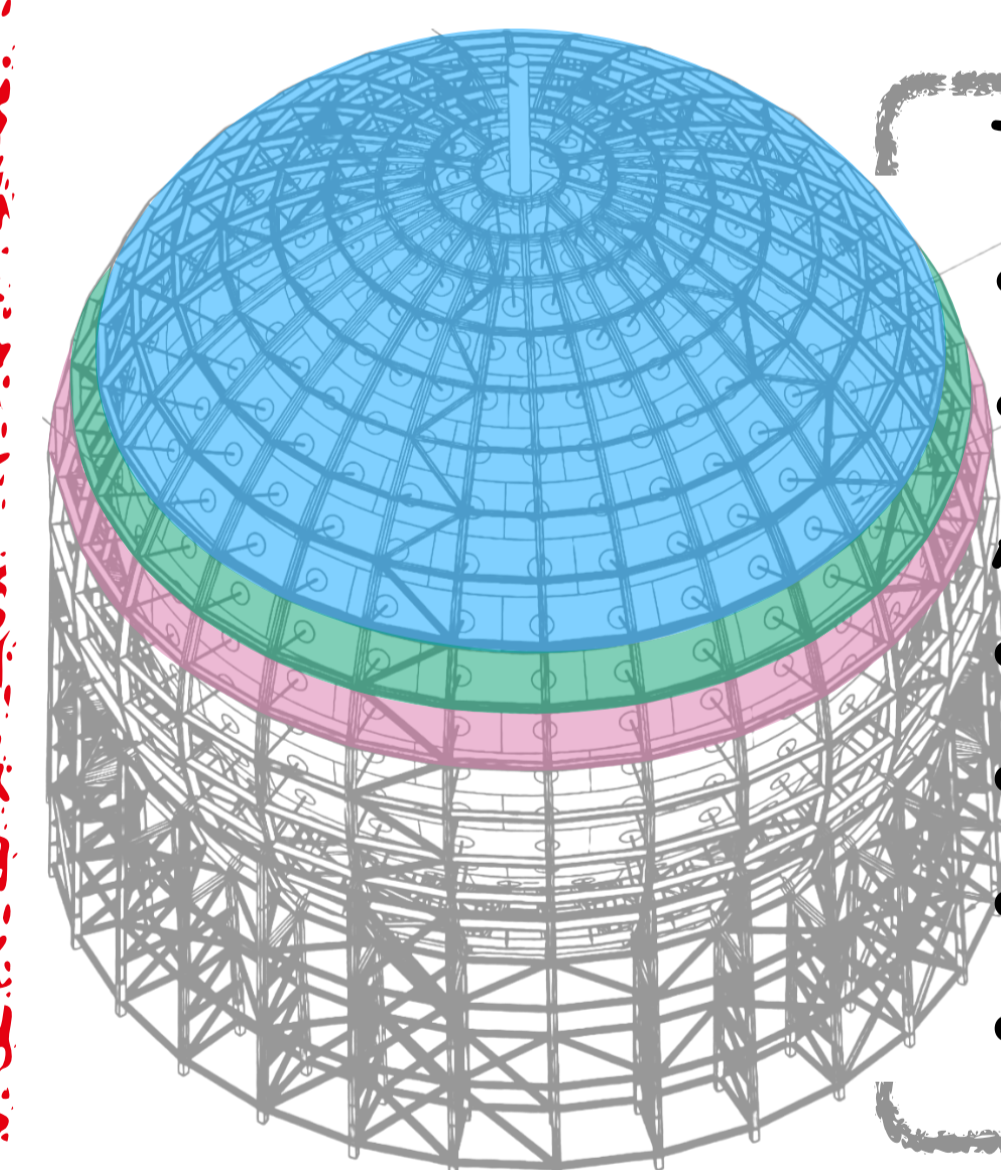
The 25 600 PMTs are handled by 200 Underwater boxes containing the front-end electronics → 128 channels per set of electronics.

- The front-end electronics is composed of 1 global control unit board (GCU), 1 front-end readout board and 2 high-voltage splitter boards (HVS)
- The GCU handles the communication between the boards and the surface electronics
- The HVS power the PMTs and decouples the signal from the high-voltage
- The front-end board contains 8 CATIROC (Charge and Time Read Out Chip) each one measuring the time and integrated charge of 16 PMTs
- CATIROC has a time resolution of $O(100 \text{ ps})$, a dead time of $\sim 70 \text{ ns}$ after trigger, 2 hits in a $\sim 10 \mu\text{s}$ window can be digitised and it can self-trigger on charge as low as $\sim 0.16 \text{ pC}$ ($1/3 \text{ PE}$ at gain 3×10^6) [2]

All CATIROCs and boards have been characterised in lab and during integration.



Installation status



The installation is ongoing:

- From 80 to 160 PMTs are installed per day
 - The installation is scheduled for completion by the end of 2024
- As of February 2024:
- 86 (~43%) Underwater boxes are installed on the sphere
 - 11 008 (~43%) SPMTs are installed on the sphere
 - 8 672 (34%) SPMTs are connected to their electronics
 - <1% channels lost during installation

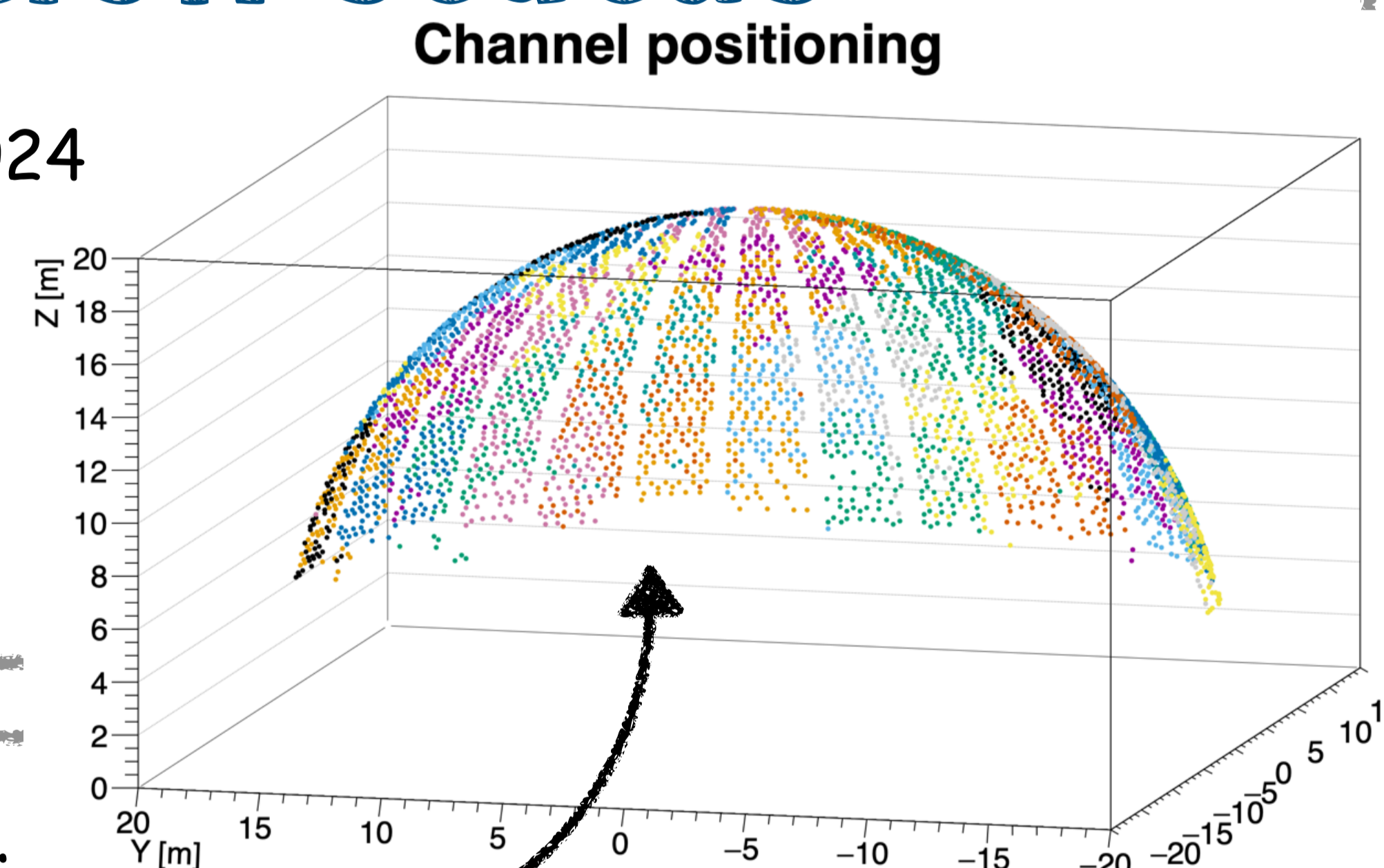
Commissioning performances

The electronic noise has been measured on 86 sets of electronics (11 008 channels):

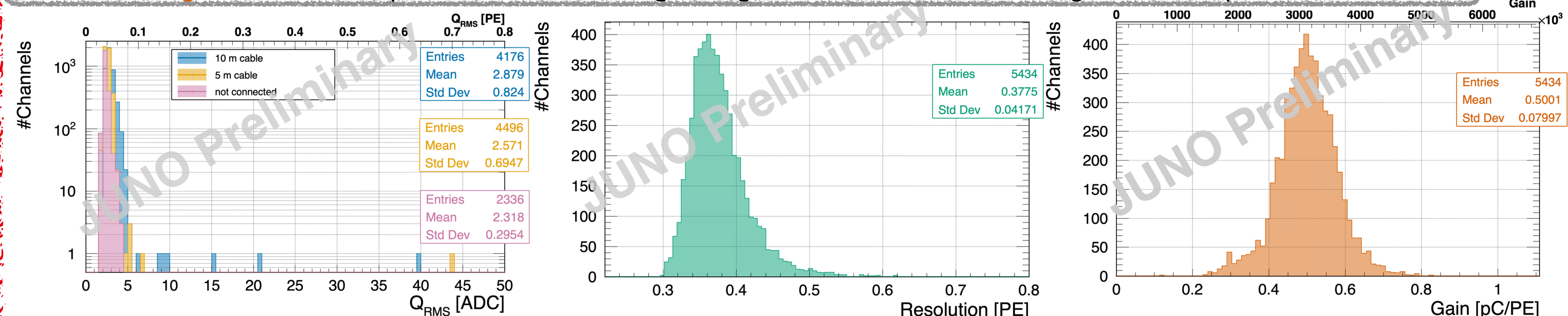
- The mean noise is $\sim 2.5 \text{ ADC}$ equivalent to $\sim 0.05 \text{ PE}$ this is much lower than the trigger threshold of 0.33 PE which demonstrates a low electronic noise and good grounding. A few noisy channels ($> 15 \text{ ADC}$) due to badly connected cables have been identified and fixed.

The PMT's gain and resolution have been measured on 43 sets of electronics (5434 channels):

- The PMT's resolution is $38 \pm 4\%$ in good agreement with the nominal resolution of 33%
- The PMT's gain is $0.50 \pm 0.8 \text{ pC/PE}$ ($\sim 3.1 \times 10^6$) in good agreement with the nominal gain of 0.48 pC/PE



Channels are positioned to avoid blind spots in case of malfunction of 1 set of electronics



[1] Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 123 (2022), 103927

[2] JINST 16 (2021) 05, P05010