

X-ARAPUCA ABSOLUTE PHOTON DETECTION EFFICIENCY (DUNE FD-VD)

SENSE General Meeting
April 1st, 2025

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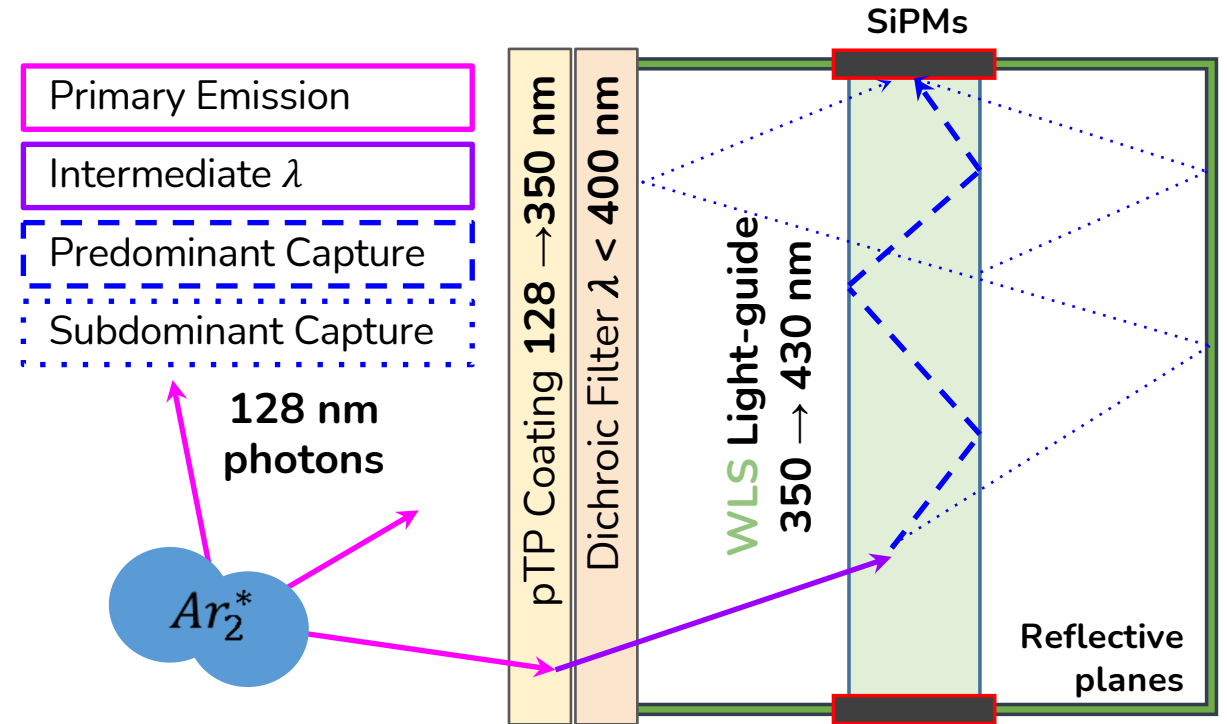
X-ARAPUCA: R&D

- The X-ARAPUCA R&D is a collective effort within the DUNE community.
- Many groups contributing internationally to **increase the Photon Collection Efficiency** @sites in CIEMAT (Madrid), CSU (Colorado), IFIC (Valencia), INFN Milano Bicocca, INFN Naples, and more!
- Most important **XA component-manufacturers** (with no particular order):
 - SiPMs → [FBK](#) (Italia) / [Hamamatsu](#) (日本)
 - Dichroic and pTP-coated **Substrates** → [OPTO](#) (Brazil) / [ZAOT](#) (Italia) / [PhotonExport](#) (España)
 - **WLS-bar** → [ELJEN](#) (USA) / [Glass2Power](#) (Italia)
 - Reflective Foil → [VIKUITI](#) 3M (USA)



X-ARAPUCA: Concept

- LAr emits **scintillation** light in the VUV range @**128 nm**.
- VUV Photons are **shifted** to higher wavelengths with pTP & **trapped** by **dichroic filter** (400 nm cut-off) and **surface-reflection**.
- **WLS-bar** further shifts & guides light by internal reflection to surrounding **SiPMs** for read-out.
- **Large surface coverage** is achieved in a **cost-effective** manner.

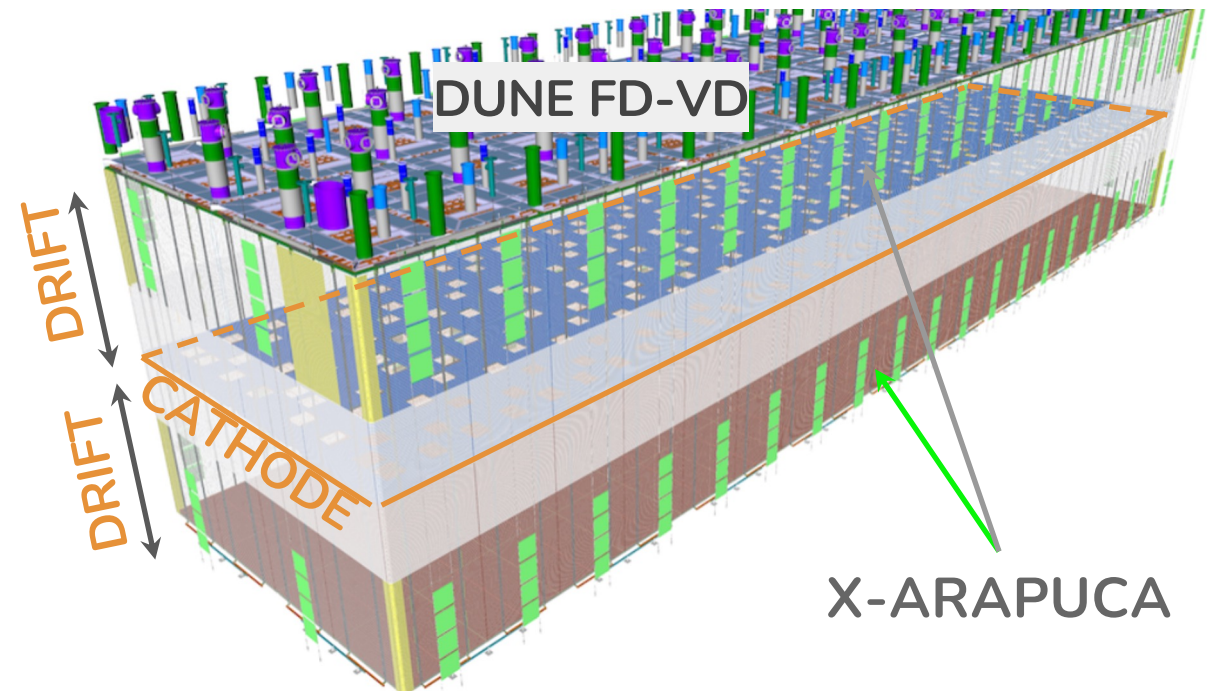


[A.A. Machado et al 2018 JINST 13 C04026]

DUNE VD: Introduction

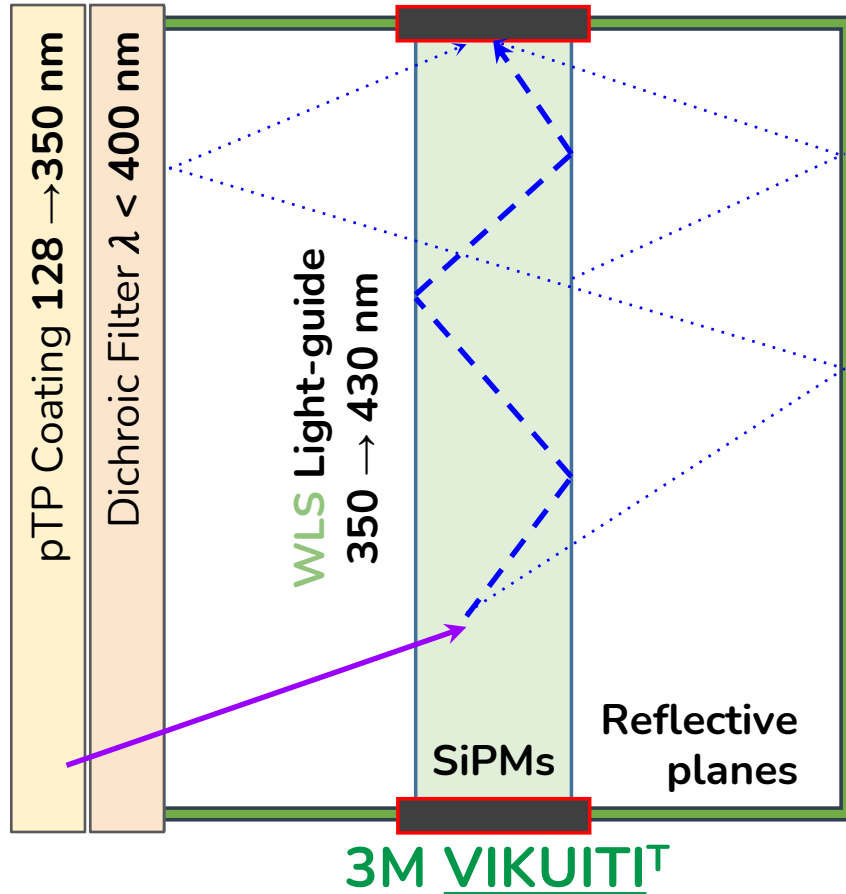
- DUNE: Long-baseline (**1300 km**) neutrino oscillation experiment.
- **Neutrino ν_μ 1.2 MW** beam power → upgradeable to > 2 MW.
- Far Detectors: **4 LAr-TPC** (~ 70 kT).
- Measurement of ν_μ/ν_e dis-/appearance:
 - Neutrino **mass ordering**.
 - **CP violation**.
 - Precision on **mixing parameters**.
 - BSM searches.
- Neutrinos from supernova bursts, sun and other low energy sources.

- **Photon Detection System (PDS)** measures LAr scintillation light.
- Composed of **672 X-ARAPUCA** tiles:
 - 320 **Cathode** mounted **double-sided**.
 - 352 **Membrane** mounted **single-sided**.



X-ARAPUCA: Single vs. Double-Sided

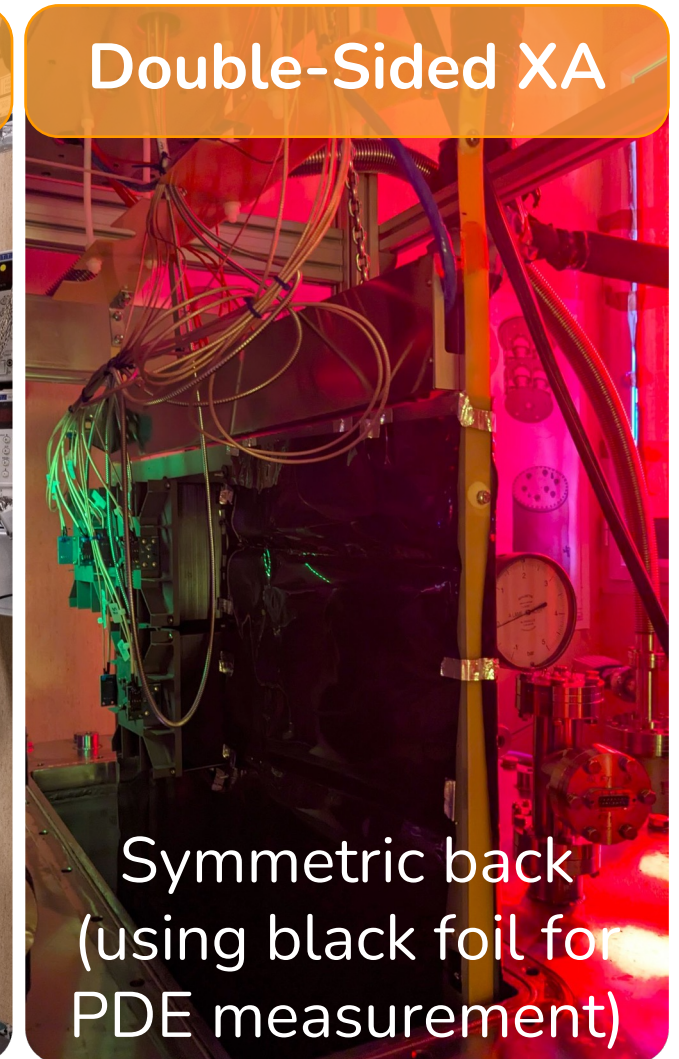
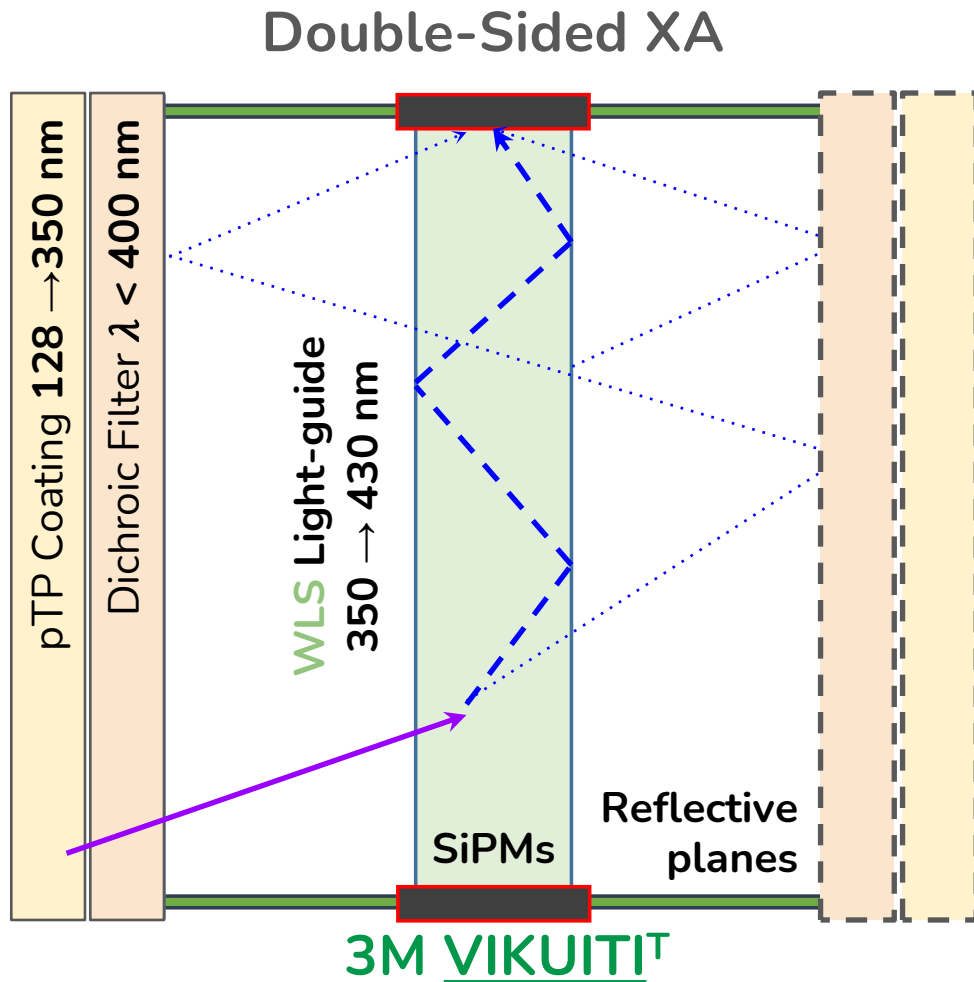
Single-Sided XA



Single-Sided XA

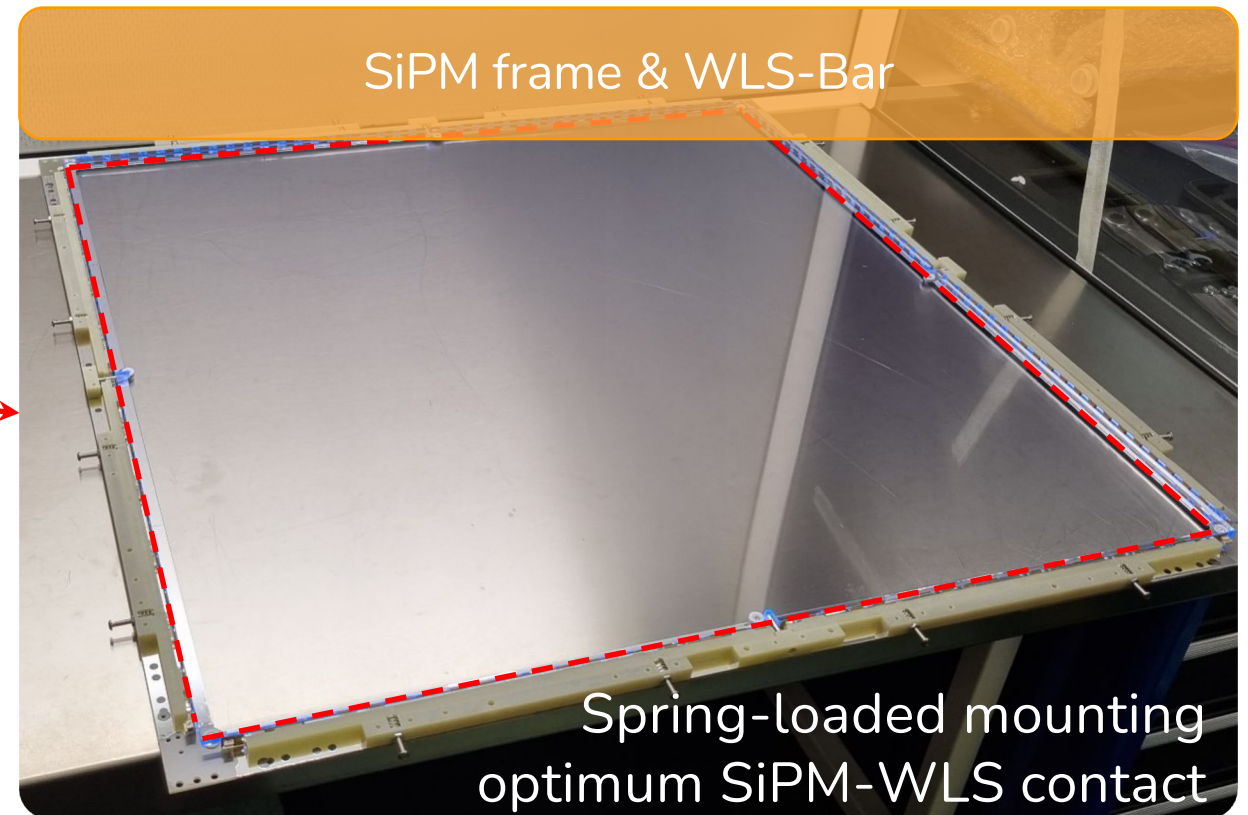
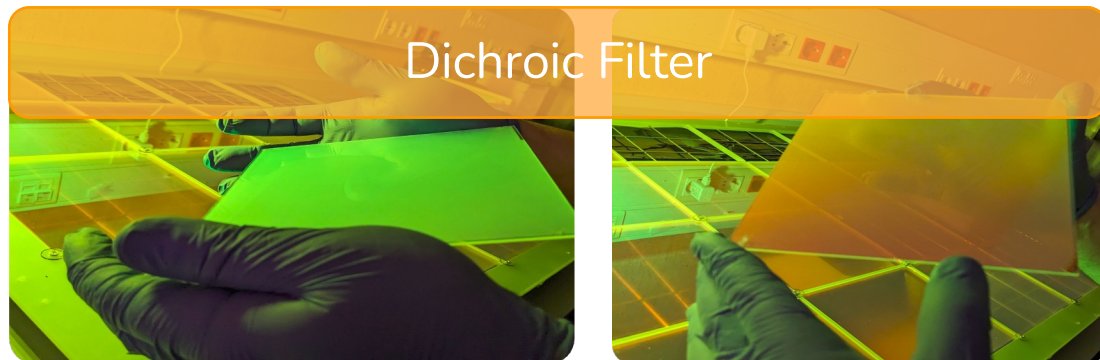
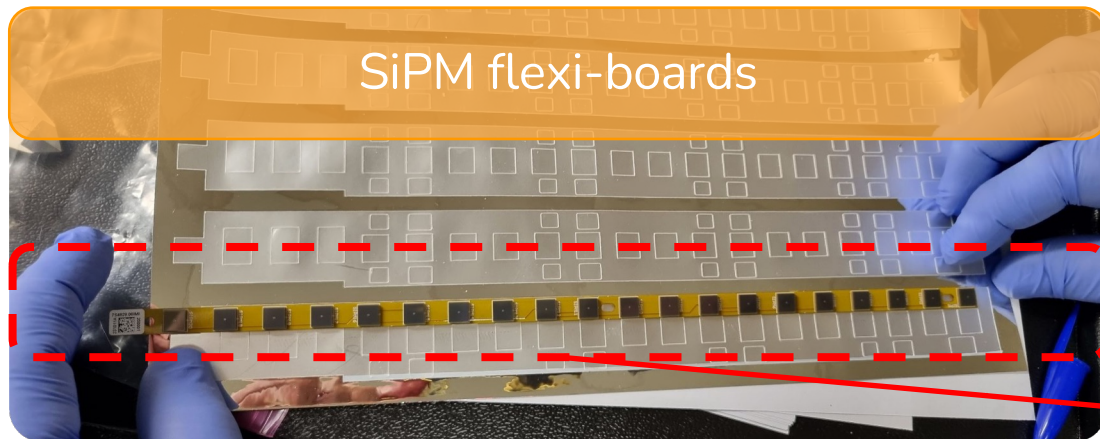


X-ARAPUCA: Single vs. Double-Sided



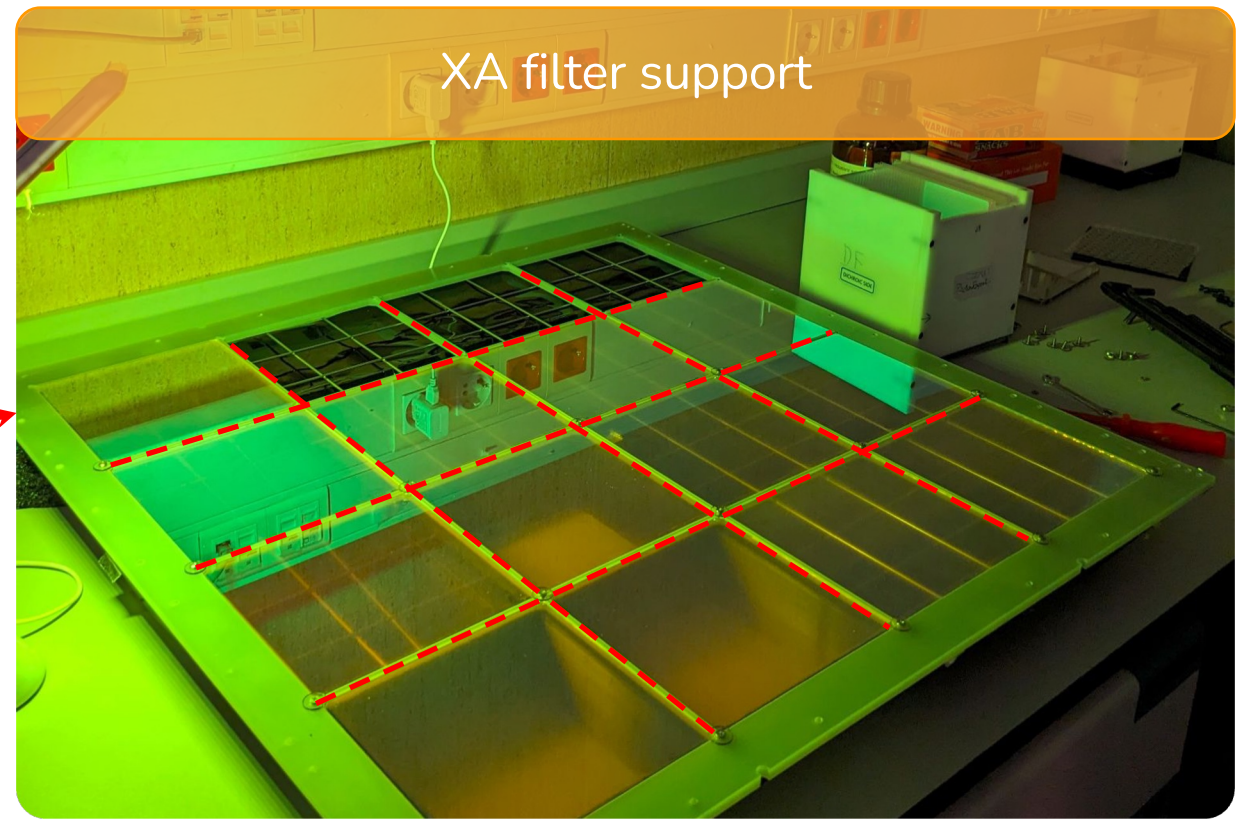
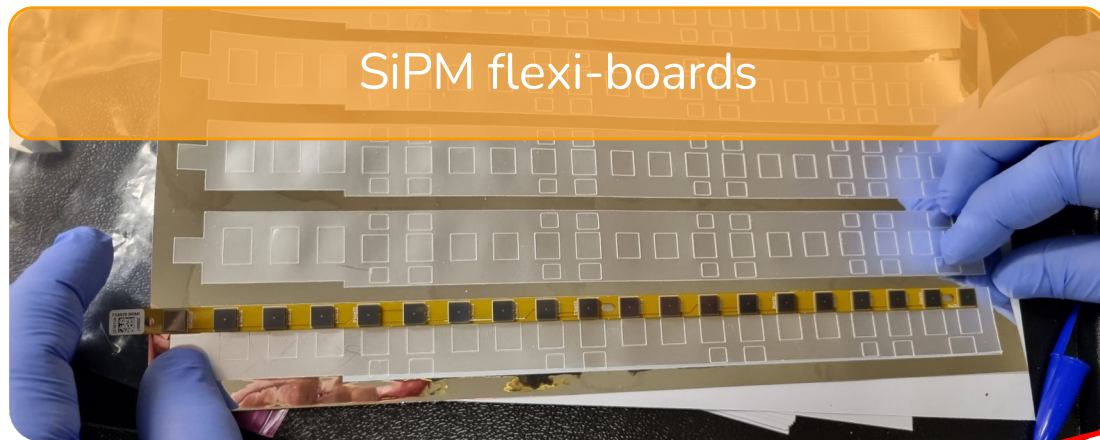
X-ARAPUCA: Vertical Drift Components

- Design for VD: XA tiles ($\sim 60 \times 60 \text{ cm}^2$) double-/single-sided for cathode/membrane.
- Mounted **160** sensors (flex circuits with 20 SiPMs passively ganged in groups of 5).



X-ARAPUCA: Vertical Drift Components

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X-ARAPUCA: Vertical Drift Tested Configurations

All tested XAs mount **FBK-TT SiPM**.

With and without dichroic filter:

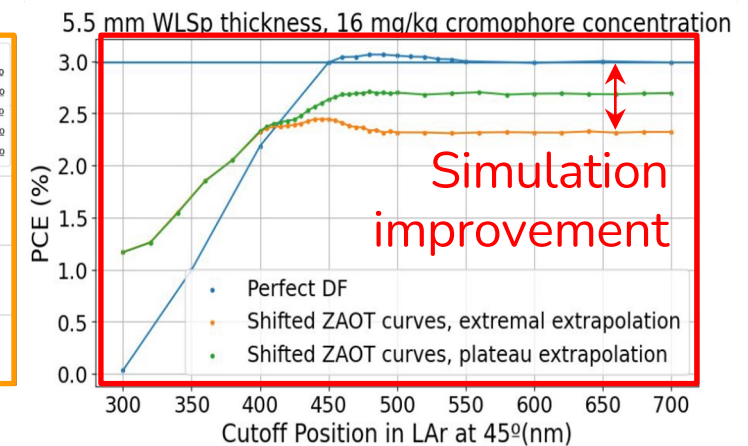
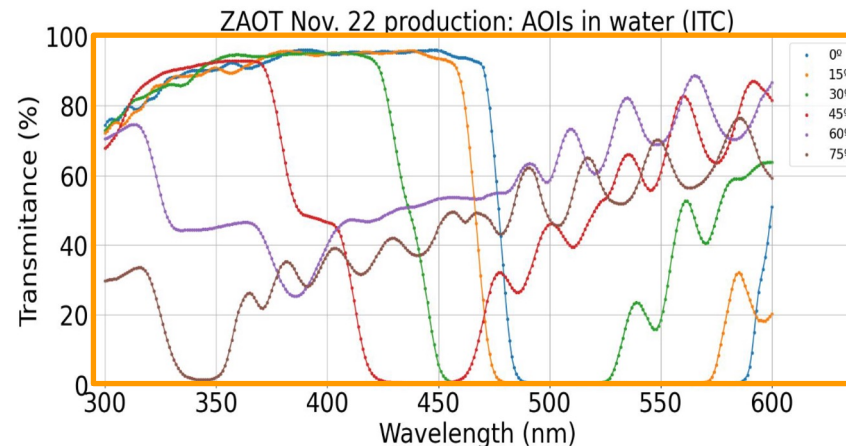
→ Test **non-ideal DF transmittance**
worsening PDE for VD-XA.

Optimize WLS-Bar **width** and
chromophore concentration to
reduce absorption.

→ Tested bars:

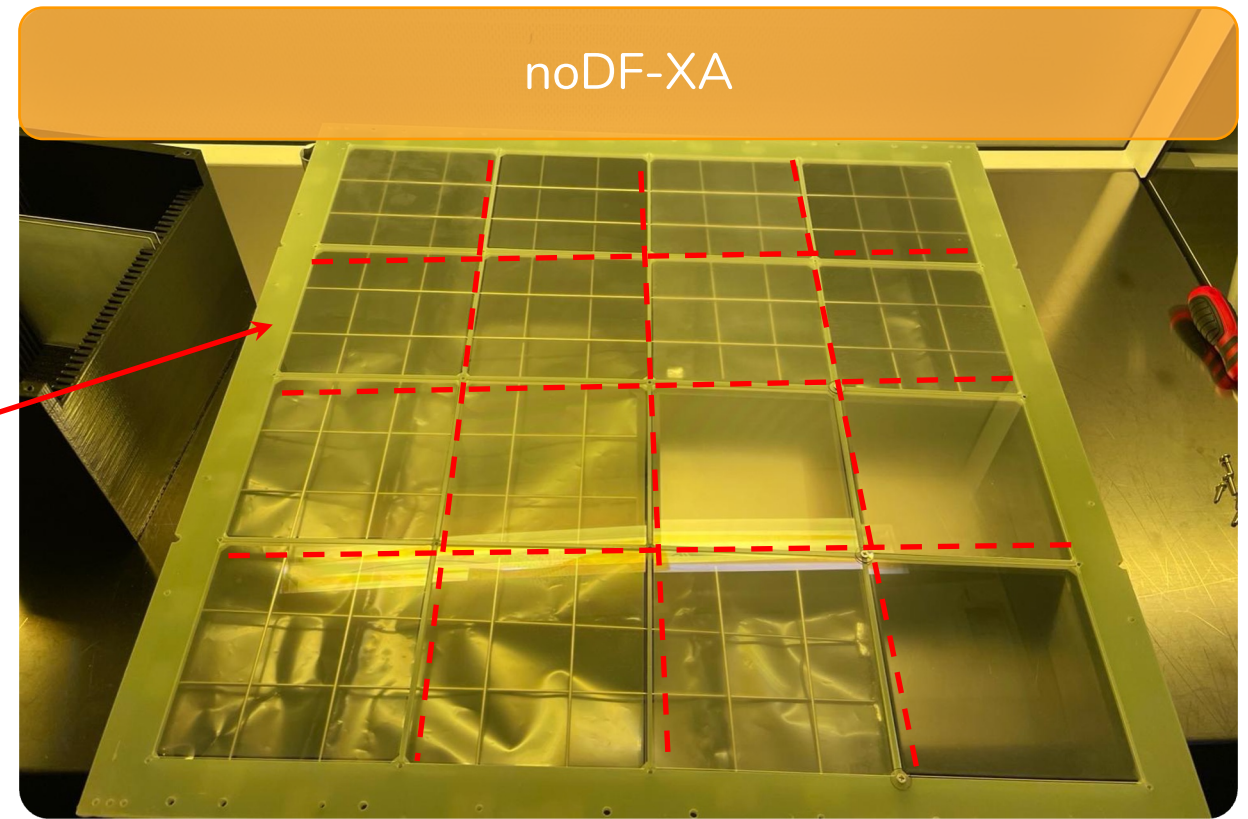
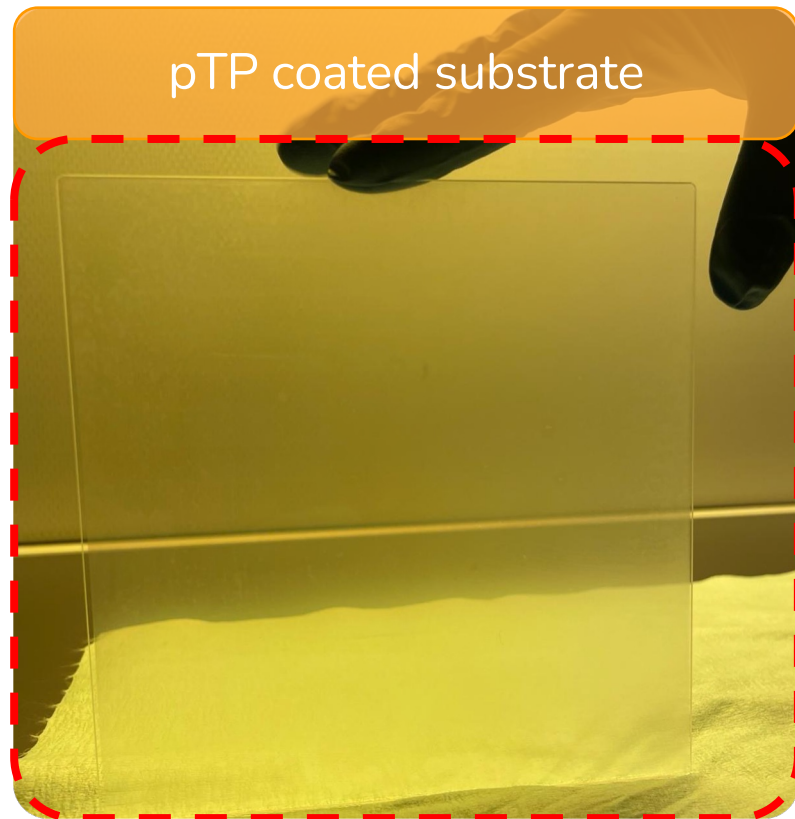
- a. 3.8 mm & 80 mg/kg
- b. 5.5 mm & 24 mg/kg

XA	WLS	Dichroic	pTP	Sided
1. Dichroic Single-Sided	a	Yes	ZAOT	Single
2. Dichroic Double-Sided	a	Yes	ZAOT	Double
3. Non-Dichroic Single-Sided	a	No	P.E.	Single
4. Non-Dichroic Double-Sided	a	No	ZAOT	Double
5. Non-Dichroic Single-Sided	b	No	P.E.	Single



X-ARAPUCA: Vertical Drift Components

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- Mounted **160** sensors (flex circuits with 20 SiPMs passively ganged in groups of 5).



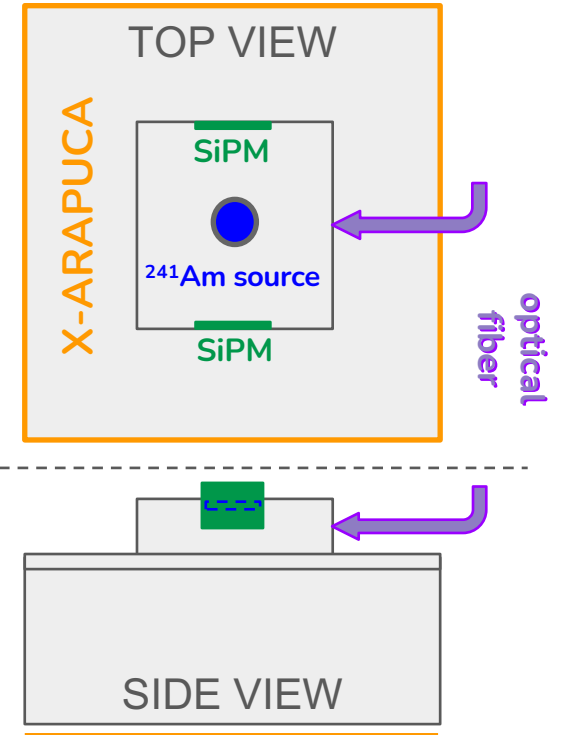
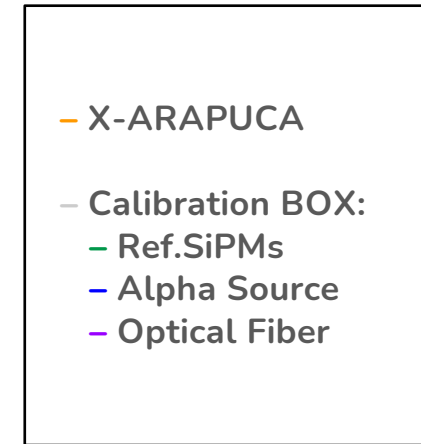
Photon Detection Efficiency Measurement

Direct PDE computation method.

$$\epsilon(XA) = \frac{\#PE_{XA}}{\#PE_{\text{Ref.SiPM}}} \cdot \epsilon(\text{Ref.SiPM}) \cdot f_{\text{corr}}$$

- $\#PE_{XA}$: PEs detected by the XA.
- $\#PE_{\text{refSiPM}}$: PEs detected by the reference SiPMs.
- $\epsilon(\text{ref SiPM})$: PDE for ref. SiPMs (from ref. [NIMA.2024.169347]).
- **Correction factors** ($f_{\text{corr}} = f_{\text{geo}} * f_{XA_{XT}} / f_{SiPM_{XT}}$):
 - f_{geo} : **Geometrical** → solid angle correction wrt. α source.
 - f_{XT} : **Cross-talk** → measurements on FBK/HPK SiPMs.

- **Mounted SiPMs: FBK-TT.**
- Characterised by **PDS Consortium.** [arXiv.2405.12014].
 - Cross-talk: $(16.1 \pm 0.3)\%$

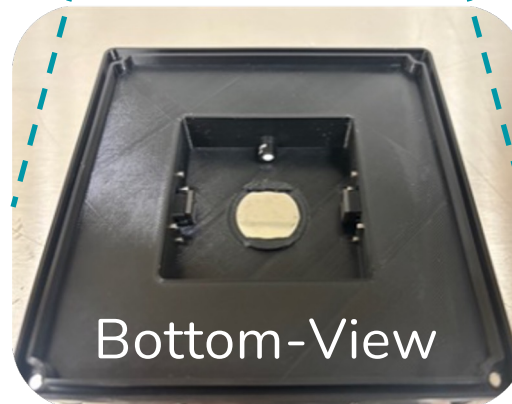
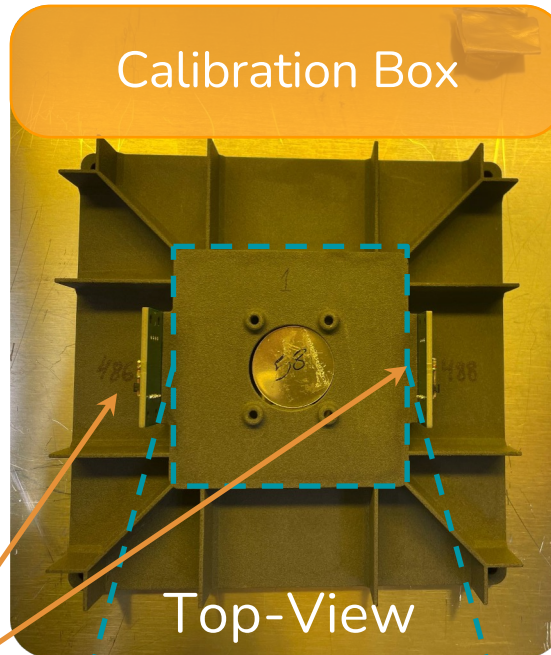
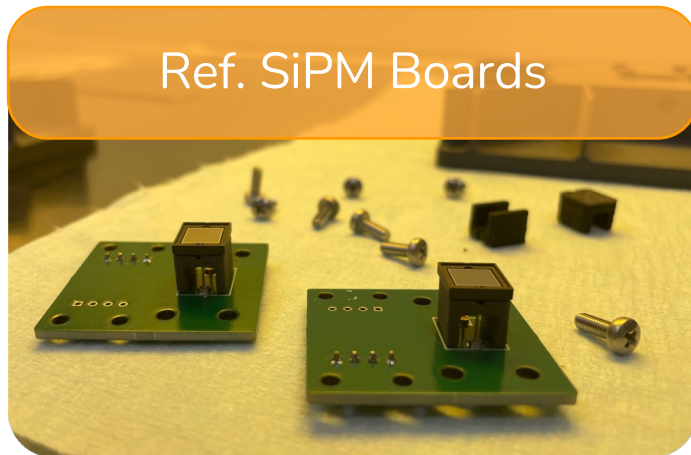


- **Ref. SiPMs: HPK VUV4 S13370 – 6075CN.**
- Characterised @CIEMAT for CT [NIMA.2024.169347].
 - Cross-talk: $(19.7 \pm 0.3)\%$
 - SiPM PDE @ VUV 128 nm: $(12.7 \pm 1.1)\%$

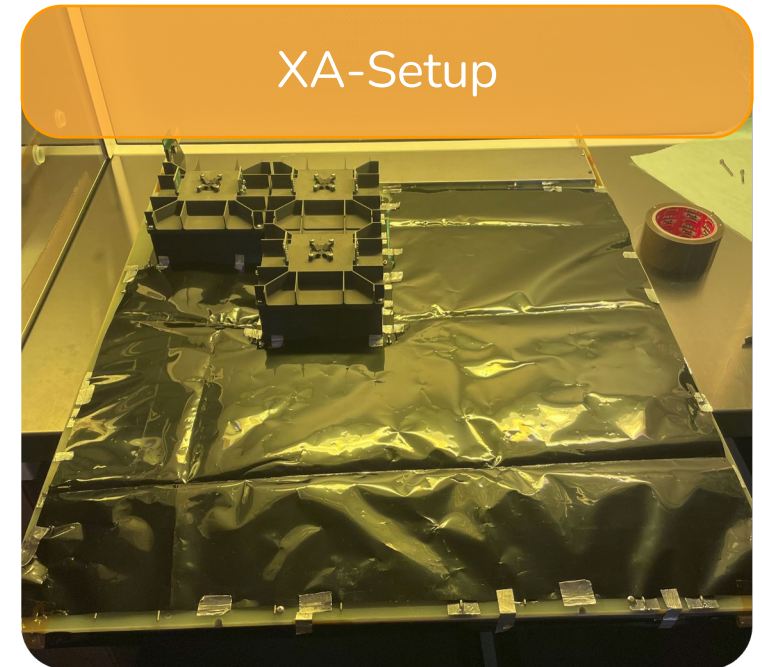
Calibration Box

Designed specifically for VD-XA

- SiPM read-out split into **2 channels** (combined during data analysis).



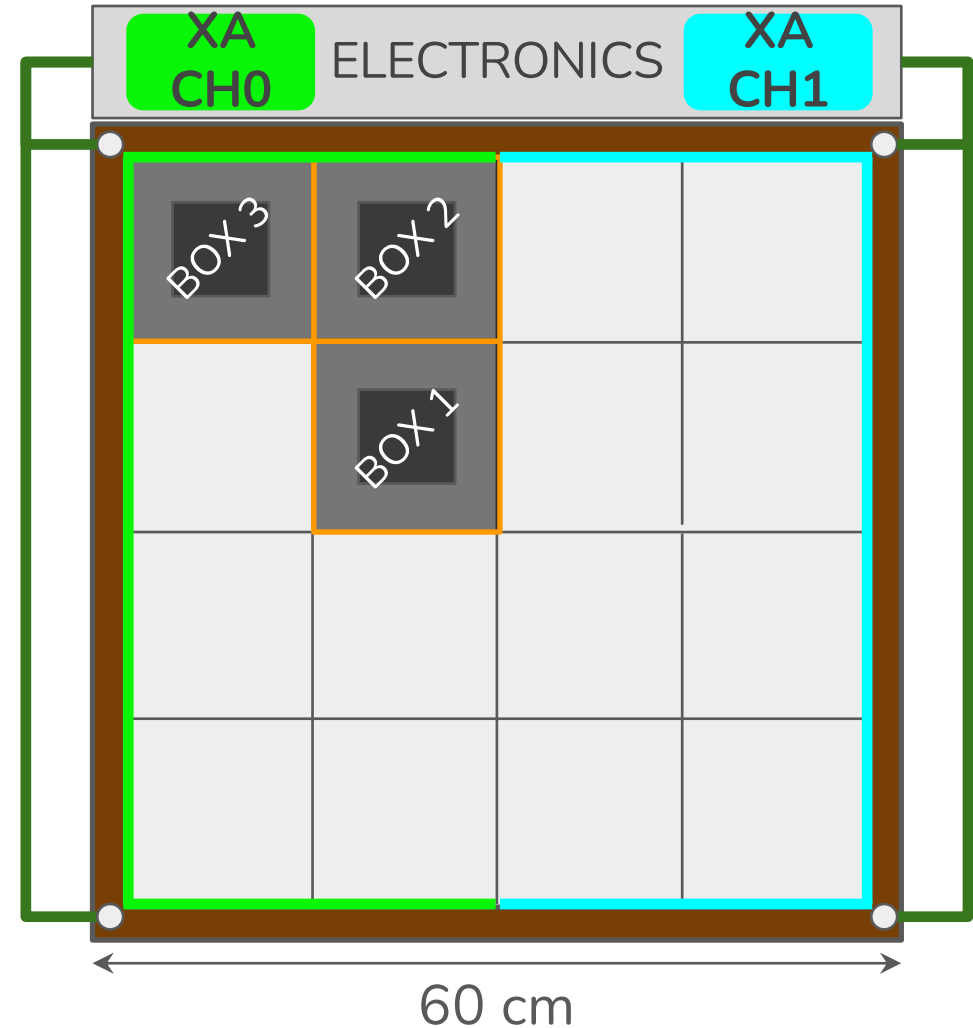
Once mounted on the XA the **surface is covered** if isolate from external sources and reflexions.



Calibration Layout

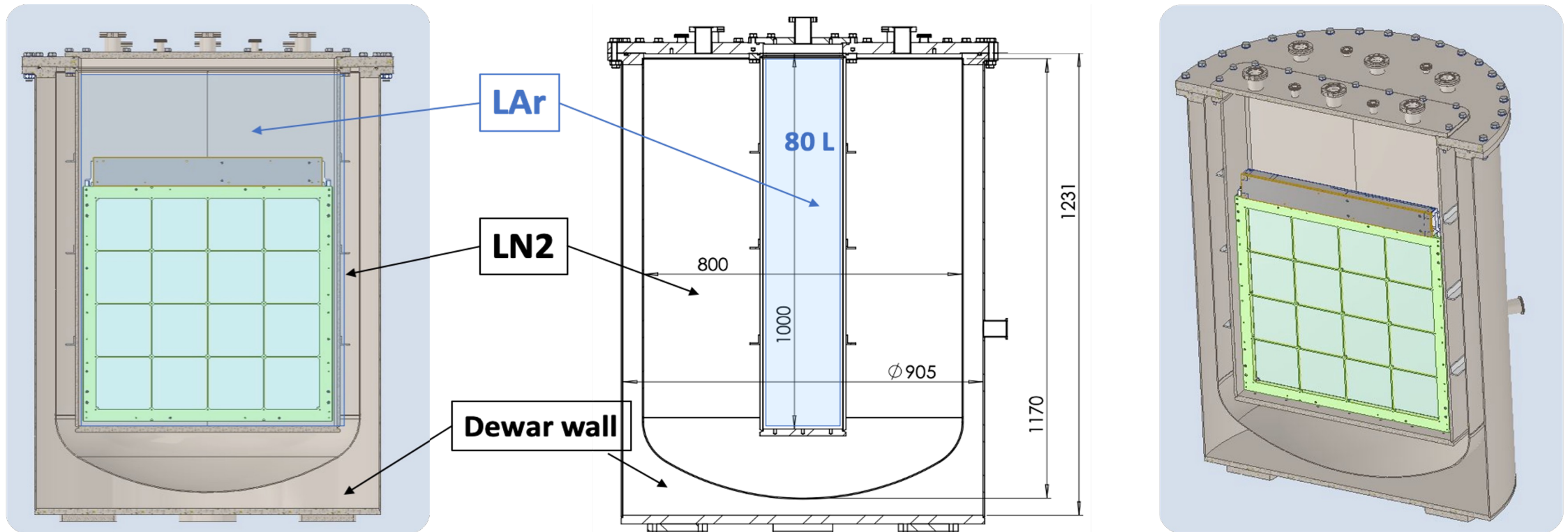
Absolute PDE measurement:

- XA read-out split into **2 channels** (combined during data analysis).
- **Calibration boxes** positioned in the **3 uniquely distinct** XA positions.
- Each box mounts **1 alpha source & 2 ref. SiPM** with known PDE.
- **Average XA PDE** computed from weighted average of 3 calib. boxes.



Cryogenic Setup @CIEMAT

- Cryogenic vessel allows to liquify GAr and to **detect scintillation light** with the XA in the same conditions as in the DUNE FDs.

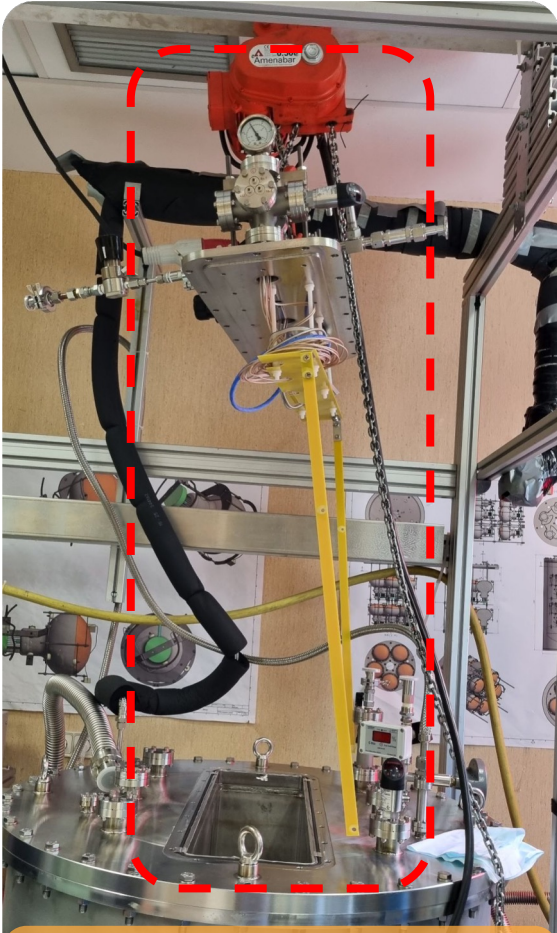


*GAr (99.9999% purity) is liquified with LN₂ at 2.7 bar

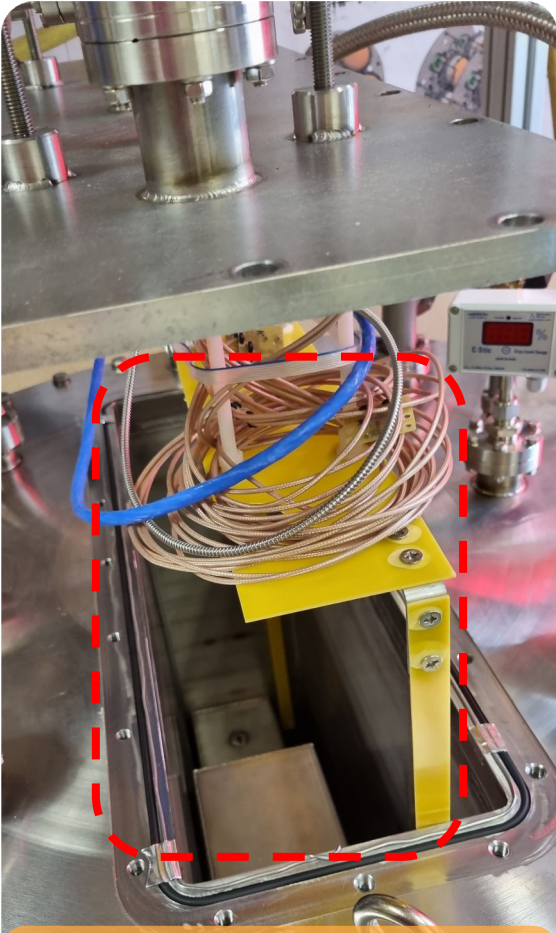
Cryogenic Setup @CIEMAT



Cryogenic Vessel



Operation Crane



LAr Volume



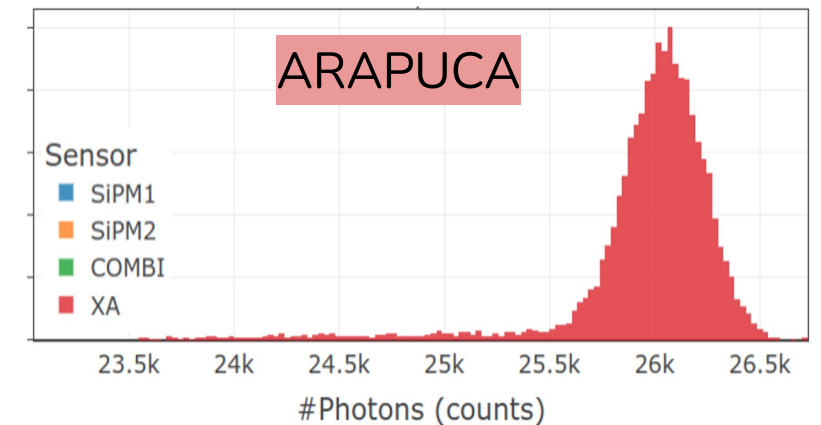
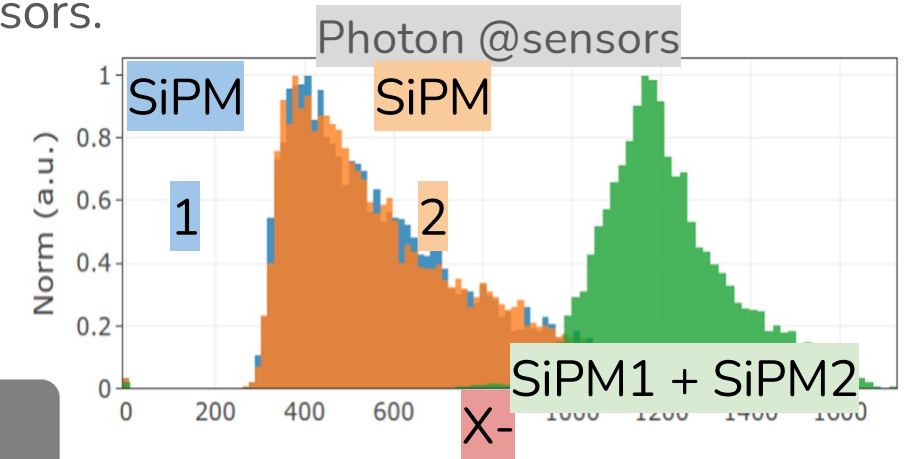
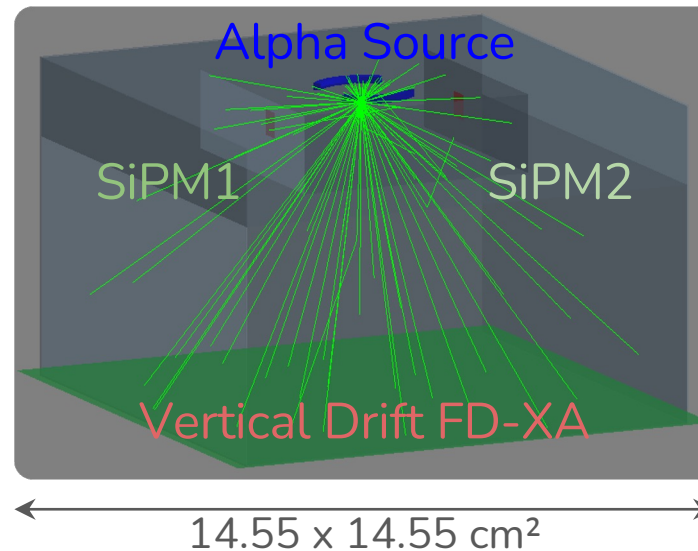
VD - XA

Calibration System Simulation

- Relative solid angle by standalone GEANT4 simulation.
- Accounts for the **differences in sizes/positioning** of ref. sensors.

$$f_{\text{geom}} = \frac{\Omega(\text{Ref.})}{\Omega(\text{XA})} = 0.047 \pm 0.001$$

Sensor	MEAN Ph.
XA-VD (21170 mm ²)	25920
SiPM (12 mm ²)	1206

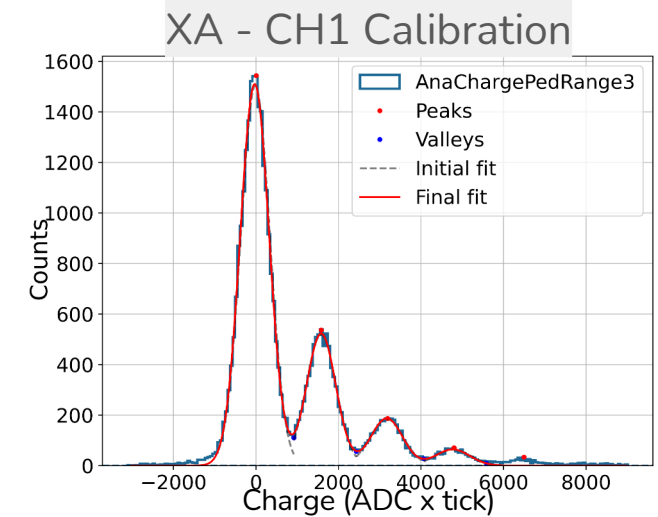
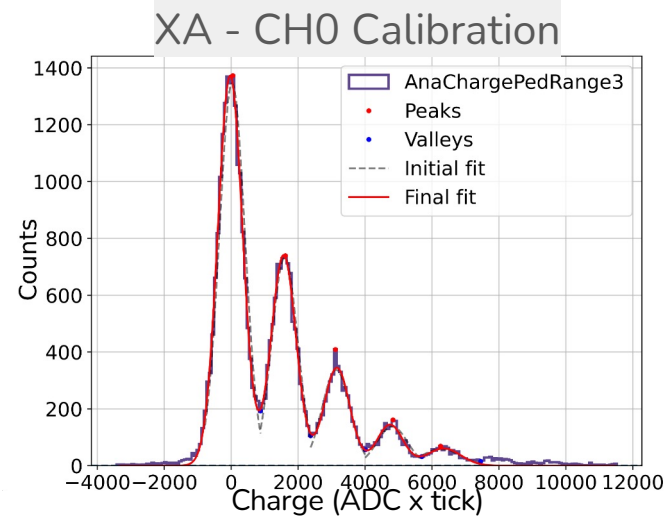


Data Taking: XA Characterization

- For each XA configuration & data-taking campaign.
- Calibration follows standard procedure: **compute baseline** from pretrigger, **subtract** to waveform, **integrate** pulse.

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \mu_i}{\sigma} \right)^2}$$

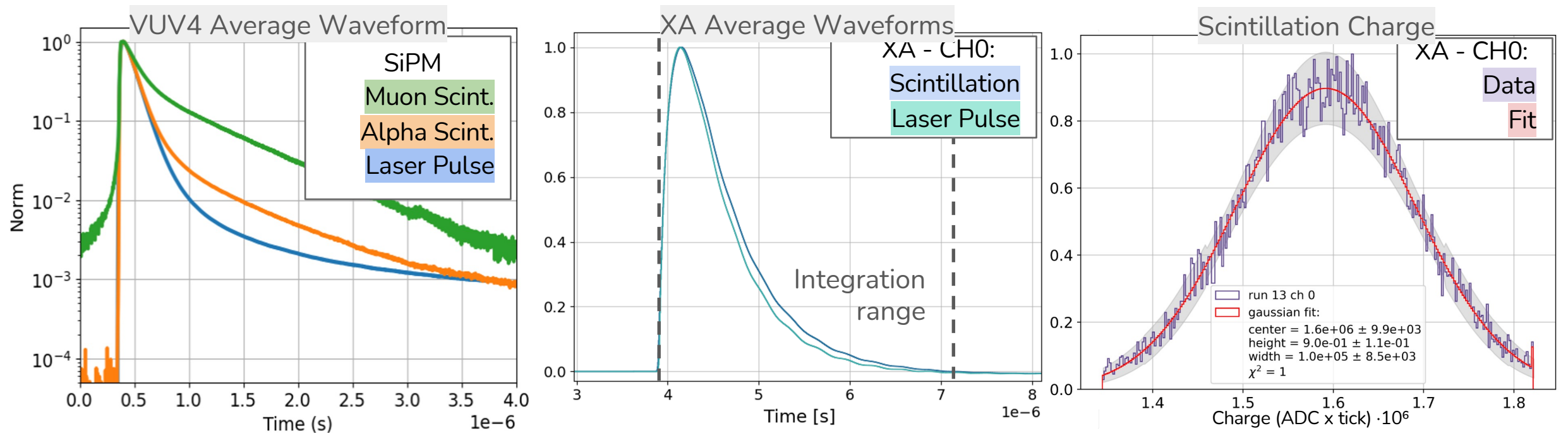
$$S/N = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_0}{\sigma}$$



	XA - CH0		XA - CH1	
OV	Gain (e ⁻)	S/N	Gain (e ⁻)	S/N
4.5	$(4.51 \pm 0.02) \cdot 10^5$	4.3 ± 0.1	$(4.54 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^5$	4.6 ± 0.2
5.5	$(5.45 \pm 0.02) \cdot 10^5$	5.21 ± 0.09	$(5.50 \pm 0.02) \cdot 10^5$	5.5 ± 0.2
7.0	$(6.88 \pm 0.05) \cdot 10^5$	6.5 ± 0.3	$(6.93 \pm 0.02) \cdot 10^5$	6.8 ± 0.7

Data Taking: Scintillation

- Scintillation signals are **triggered** using **coincidence** in both **SiPM** channels..
- Comparing wrt. laser pulse average waveform, scintillation clearly observed.
- Fitted distribution provides PE values (for ref. SiPM **fitted in addition**).



PDE Uncertainty

Error computation takes into account **uncertainties** associated to the following variables. Additional systematic uncertainties are being investigated.

- **Dominant**
 - **SiPM PDE (8.7%)**: From ref. constrained @CIEMAT [[arXiv.2405.12014](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.12014)].
- **Subdominant**
 - XA #PE (~1%): From repeated gain measurement + gaussian fit of collected charge.
 - SiPM #PE (~2%): Gain + Gaussian fit of combined #PE collected per SiPM pair.
 - Geometric Factor (1.43%): From sim. + sensor deviation measurement.
 - XA XTALK (< 1%): From CIEMAT measurements.
 - SiPM XTALK (< 2%): From CIEMAT measurements.

PDE Results

- PDE values are computed from **weighted average** of 3 calibration boxes:
 - OV 4.5 V corresponding to 45 SiPM eff.

	Dichroic Filter	
	Single-Sided	Double-Sided
OV	1. DF-XA	2. DF-XA-DS
4.5	(3.7 ± 0.3) %	(4.0 ± 0.4) %

- Conclusions:
 - Compatible performance of **single vs. double-sided XA** configs.

PDE Results

- PDE values are computed from **weighted average** of 3 calibration boxes:
 - OV 4.5 V corresponding to 45 SiPM eff.

	Dichroic Filter		Non-Dichroic Filter	
	Single-Sided	Double-Sided	Single-Sided	Double-Sided
OV	1. DF-XA	2. DF-XA-DS	3. noDF-XA	4. noDF-XA-DS
4.5	(3.7 ± 0.3) %	(4.0 ± 0.4) %	(4.5 ± 0.4) %	(4.5 ± 0.4) %

- Conclusions:
 - Compatible performance of single vs. double-sided XA configs.
 - Improvement **18% (single-sided)** & **11% (double-sided)** when removing dichroic filters due to non-ideal entrance transmittance and shifting cut-off for different angles.

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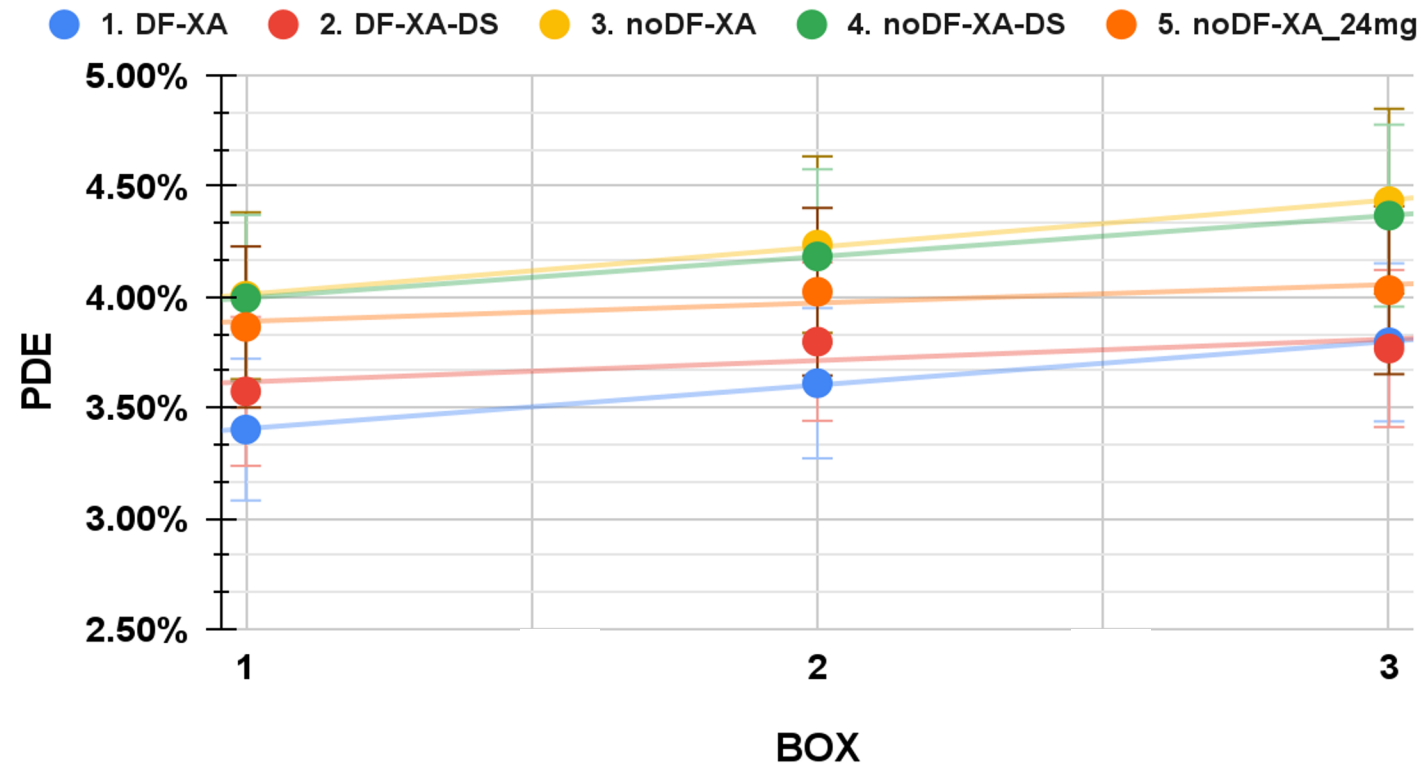
	Dichroic Filter		Non-Dichroic Filter		
	Single-Sided	Double-Sided	Single-Sided	Double-Sided	Single-Sided
OV	1. DF-XA	2. DF-XA-DS	3. noDF-XA	4. noDF-XA-DS	5. noDF-XA_24mg
4.5	(3.7 ± 0.3) %	(4.0 ± 0.4) %	(4.5 ± 0.4) %	(4.5 ± 0.4) %	(4.3 ± 0.4) %

- Conclusions:
 - **Compatible performance of single vs. double-sided XA configs.**
 - **Improvement 18% (single-sided) & 11% (double-sided) when removing dichroic filters** due to non-ideal entrance transmittance and shifting cut-off for different angles.
 - Compatible performance of both tested **WLS-bar** configurations.

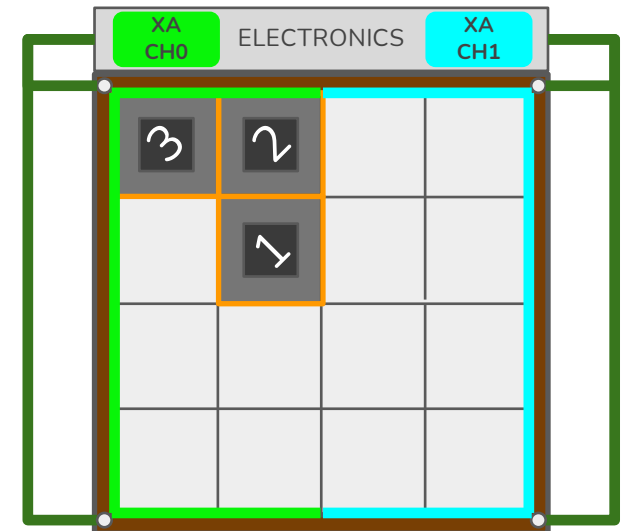
PDE Results

- PDE **homogeneity** across different positions always **within ~3%**. The **flattest distribution** corresponds to **XA 5**. mounting WLS-bar **model b** (chrom. 24 mg / kg & width 5 mm).

Box PDE (OV 4.5 V)



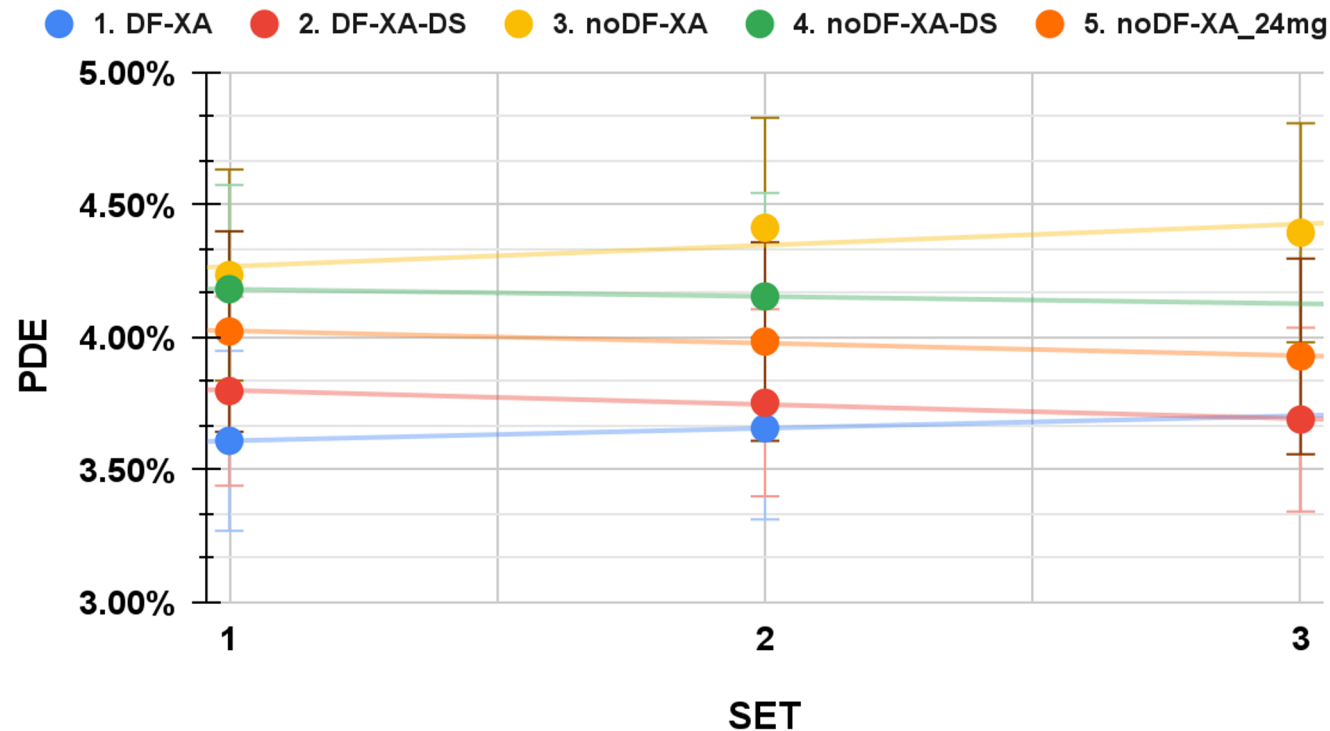
Calibration Box Arrangement



PDE Stability

- PDE measurement is **independent of the setup's LAr purity** (affects equally ref. SiPM and XA).
- To test this, taken up to **3 repeated sets of data** with **> 6 h spread** & up to **0.3 μs decrease in τ_{slow}** (as a measure of purity). **Standard deviation across all measured values 2.23%**.

Set PDE (OV 4.5 V)



Conclusions

- Ongoing international effort to **increase the Photon Detection Efficiency** of the X-ARAPUCA.
- **CIEMAT's cryogenic setup** is able to liquify Ar to measure the absolute PDE of big-size photon-detectors with VUV and visible light.
- For DUNE Far Detector (Vertical Drift):
 - Measured absolute **VD-XA PDE 4.5 ± 0.4 % @OV 4.5 V**. With compatible results between single- and double-sided measurements.
 - Confirmed **improvement in PDE (18 % & 11 %) without dichroic filters** for tested samples and configurations.
 - Further measurements needed to understand the PDE's dependency to WLS-bar **width & chromophore** concentration.