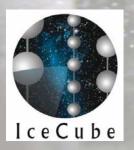
HADES Hydrophone for Acoustic Detection at South Pole

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for the IceCube Acoustic Neutrino Detection Working Group



ARENA 2008 Workshop Session 9 June, 27th 2008





- Motivation
- Development of HADES
 - > Acoustic impedance matching
- Deployment & first cry





Motivation

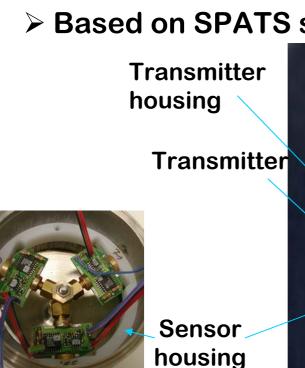


Counting House

IceCube Surface Cable

- SPATS = South Pole Acoustic Test Setup
- Sensors that are alternative to the standard SPATS design
 - Different dynamical range
 - > Different systematics
 - Different signal transmission

Based on SPATS sensor housing



26/06/2008

3 strings deployed 06/07



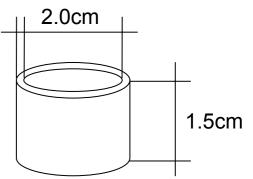
Development of HADES



Ring piezo:

HADES A

- HADES B
- Pz-26 (hard PZT)
 - Pz-27 (soft PZT)



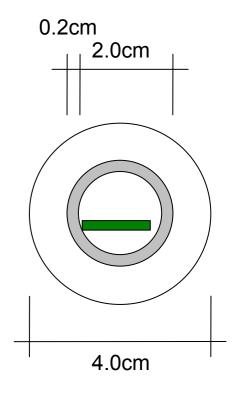
0.2cm

Amplifier:

- 2 stage amplification
- Type: Ti TL072
- Differential signal



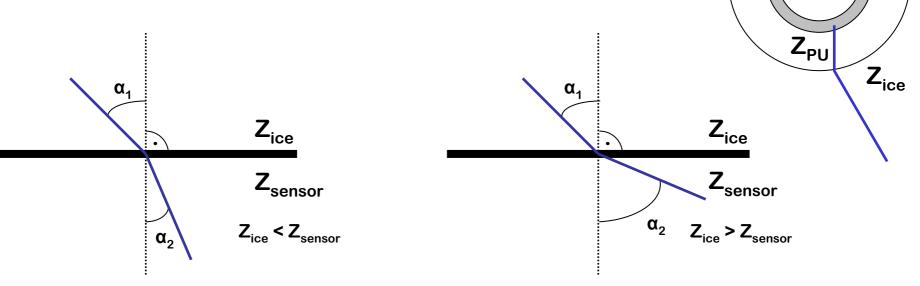








- Acoustic impedance: Z_a = ρ * V_{sound}
- Acoustic impedance corresponds to refraction index in optics



Match impedance of ice and resin to maximize signal transmission



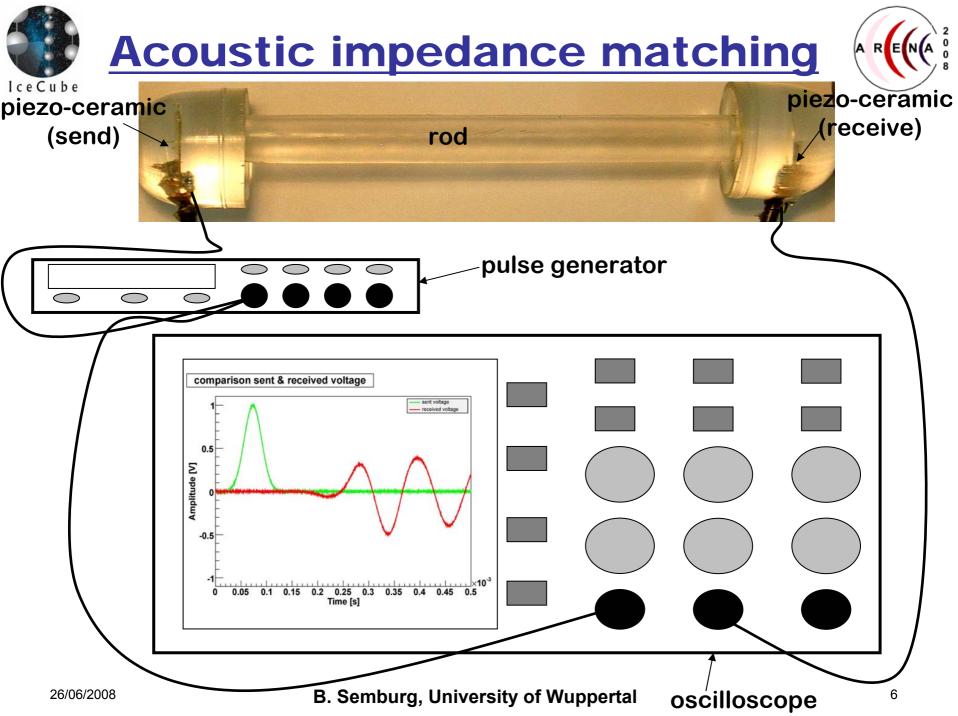


- 4 types of casting resins were tested
 - Epoxy resin
 - > Polyester resin
 - > "Soft" Polyurethane resin
 - > "Hard" Polyurethane resin



- Measured signal transit time
- Measured density (determined by mass & volume)

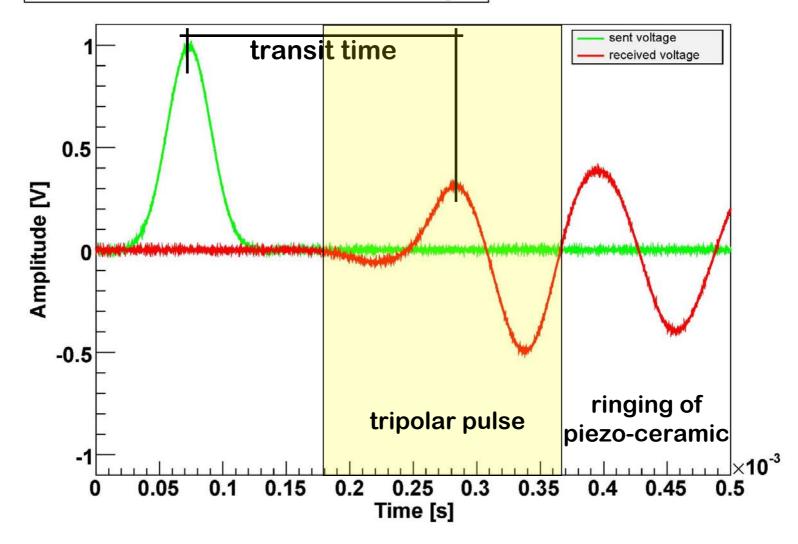








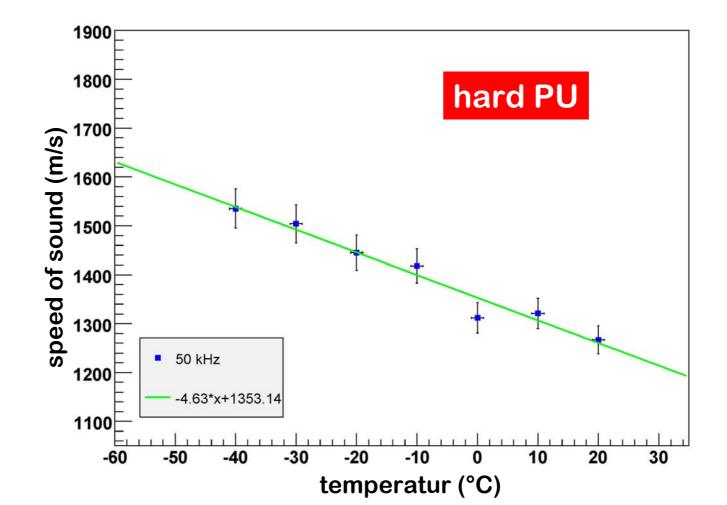
comparison sent & received voltage







 Measured speed of sound vs. temperature in climate chamber







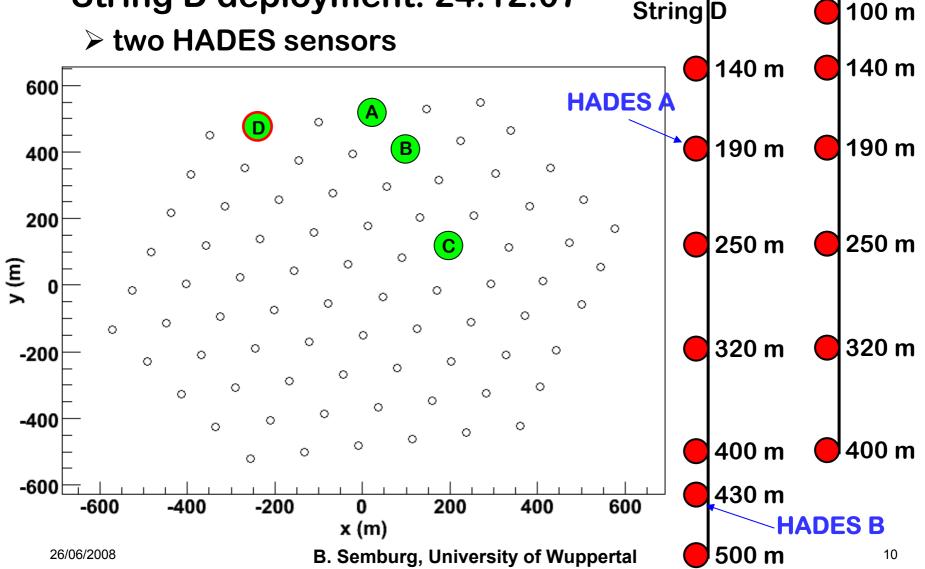
- 4 types of casting resins were tested
 - **☺** Epoxi resin did not pass -50°C air temperature test
 - **⊘** Polyester resin did not pass -50°C air temperature test
 - "Soft" Polyurethane resin has lower acoustic impedance in comparison with ice than hard PU
 - "Hard" Polyurethane resin
 Z(-50°C) = 1836 ± 88 kNs/m³

Ice: $Z(-50^{\circ}C) = 3606 \text{ kNs/m}^3$ Steel: $Z = 40086 \text{ kNs/m}^3$



HADES deployed on String D





A RENA

80 m

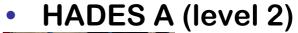
String A, B,



String D Deployment



HADES B (level 6)













B. Semburg, University of Wuppertal

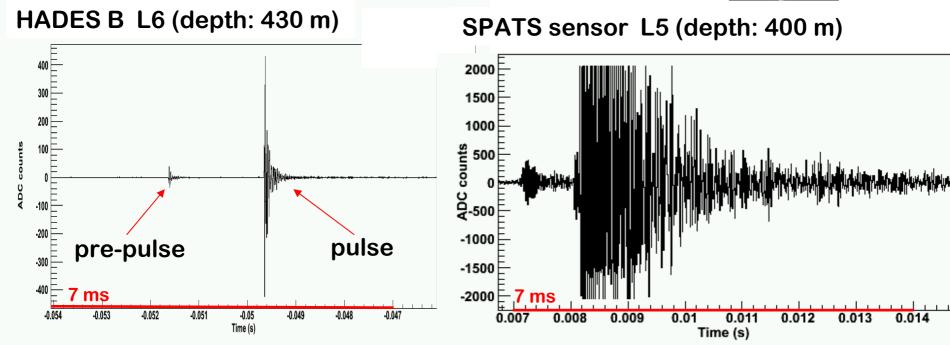


First cry: intra-stage pulses



- Sent intra-stage pulses
 - Only possible at stages with HADES sensors, because all other stages (with SPATS sensors) are in saturation







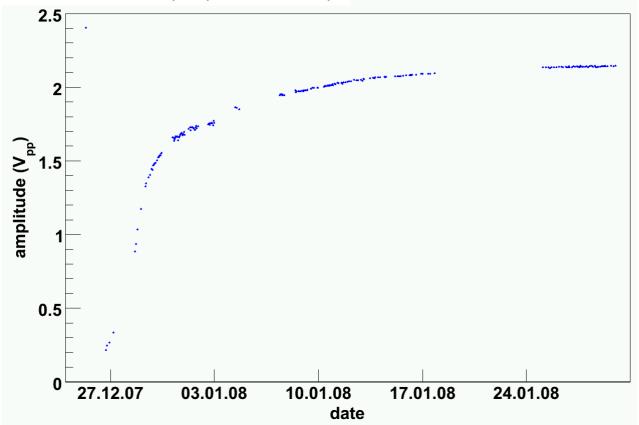
Did we see the freeze in?



Amplitude variation with time

- > Increase in sensitivity due to temperature decrease
- Better acoustic coupling to ice instead of water

HADES B L6 (depth: 430 m)





Water Tank Test Facility





Diameter: 2.5 m

Height: 2.3 m

1 x bottom ring

> inner height: 0.35 m

> weight: 2150 kg

4 x shaft ring

> inner height: 0.50 m

weight: 1180 kg (each)

Water volume: ~11 m³



Water Tank Test Facility



- Planned beginning of operation: after meeting
- Measurement of the sensor sensitivity dependence on zenith and azimuth angle improves the attenuation analysis
- Sensor calibration will allow to determine absolute noise level in deep South Pole ice
 - > Two HADES sensors (similar to the deployed sensors at Pole) are ready for laboratory tests
 - > Additionally two are currently under construction



Summary & Outlook



- HADES is an alternative sensor for SPATS
- Development and deployment of HADES
- First cry
 - > Hole ice formation after freeze in
- Water Tank Test Facility
 - > Calibration
 - > Investigate the angular dependence of sensitivity





Thank you for your attention!



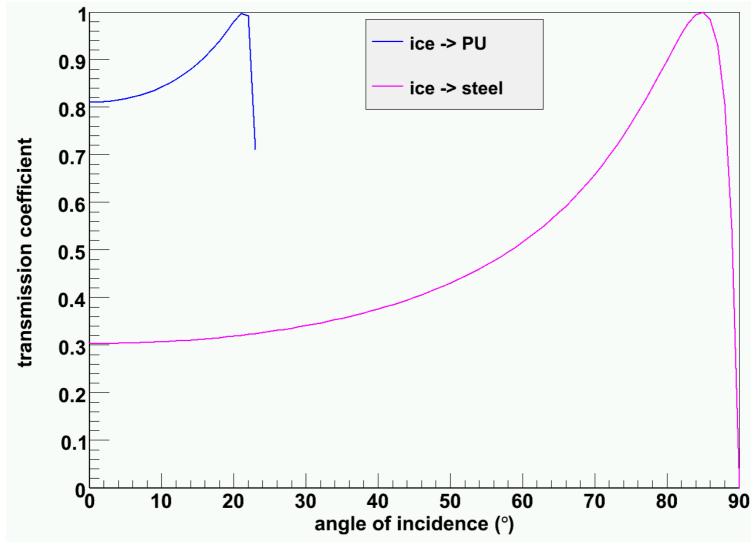


Back up slides



Transmission





Production of HADES

• HADES = Hydrophone for acoustic detection

at South Pole

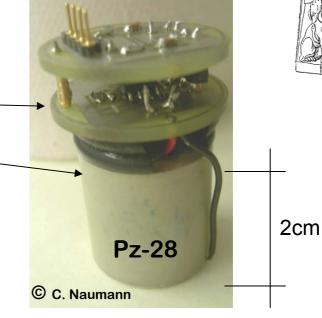


> Amplifier

Piezo-ceramic

❖ 62.5 kHz resonant frequency

Coated by hard PUR (black colored)





Produced by Christopher Naumann at University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. Erlangen-Nürnberg produces acoustic sensors for ANTARES







Production of HADES



SPATS sensor housing

Contains the voltage converter



 Only add a connector to standard SPATS housing

