

A new design of large area MCP-PMT for the next generation neutrino experiments

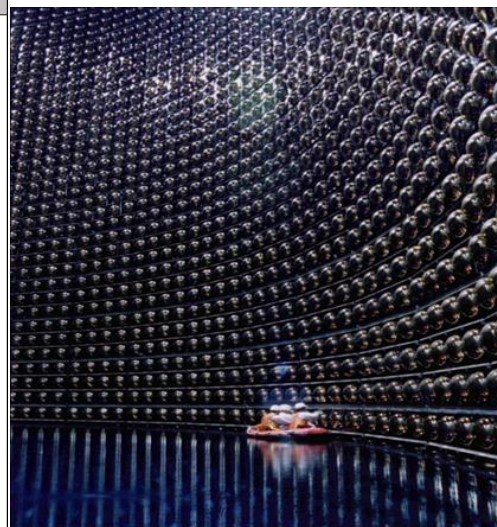
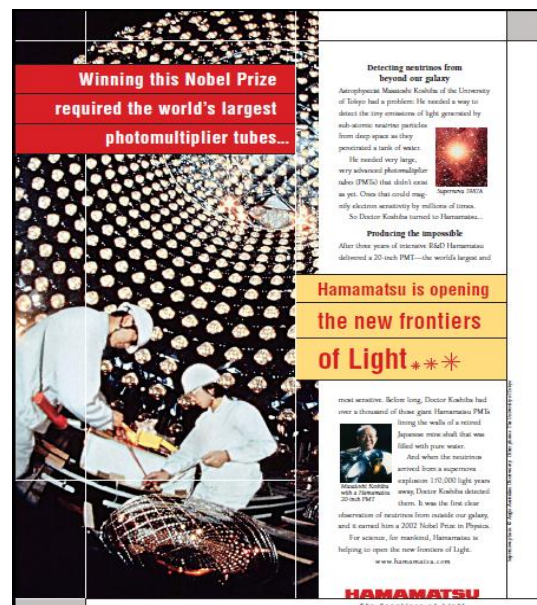
Yuekun Heng

IHEP, Beijing

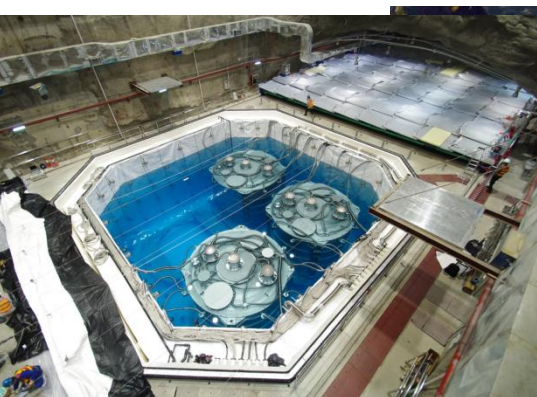
Representing the collaboration

- Background and motivation
 - Neutrino Experiments
 - DayabayII Neutrino Experiment
- The Design of the new MCP-PMT
 - New Idea: double cathodes
 - Large area
 - Low background
 - High QE
- The progress of R&D
- Summary

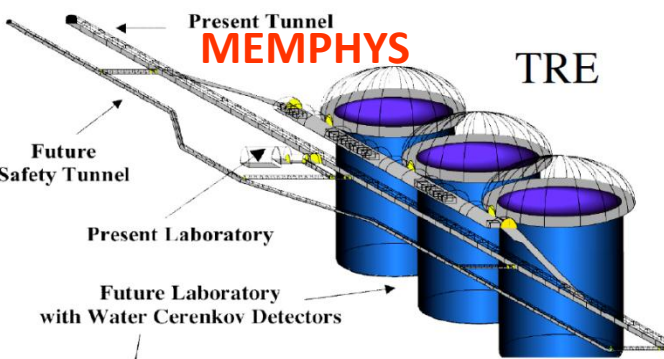
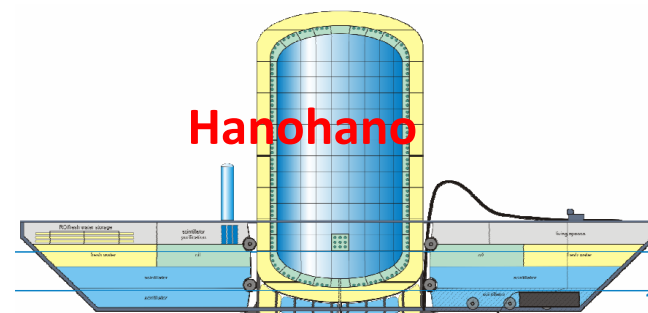
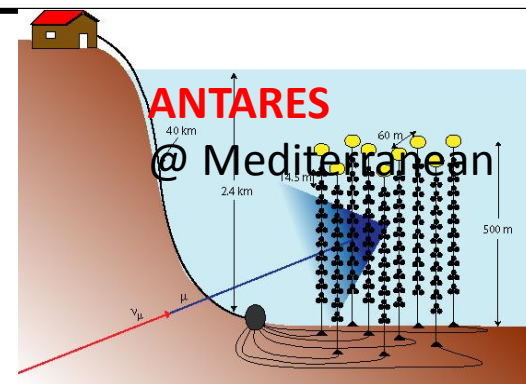
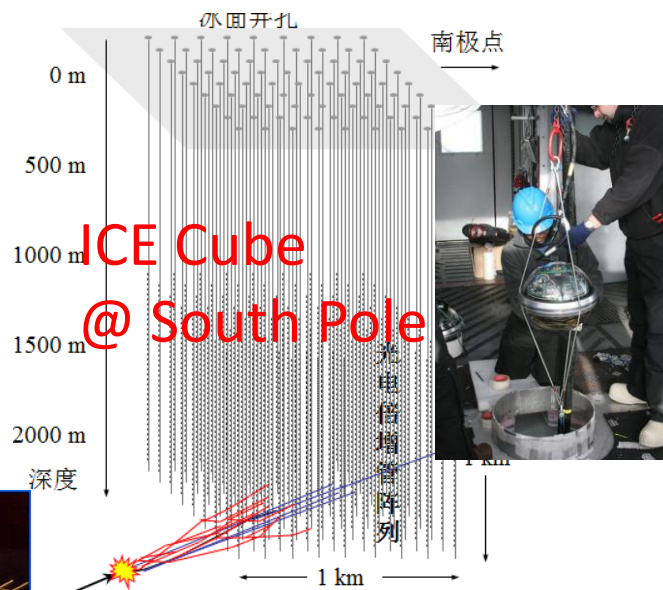
Current and Future Neutrino Experiments



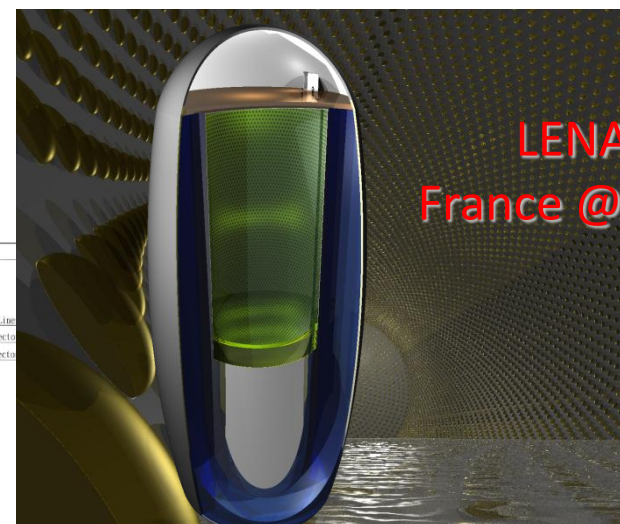
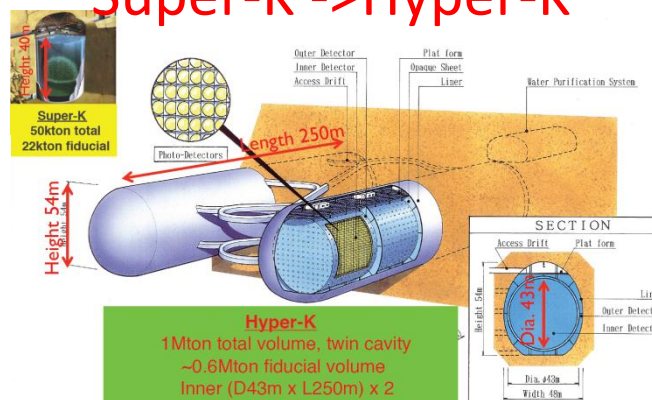
- Atmospheric neutrino exp.
 - ← – SuperK,
 - HyperK/UNO,
 - INO,TITAND,...
- Solar neutrino exp.
 - SNO,
 - GALLEX/SAGE,
 - Borexino, XMASS, ...
- Accelerator neutrino exp.
 - T2K,
 - Nova,
 - Minos, OPERA,
 - MiniBooNE,
- Reactor neutrino exp.
 - KamLAND (Japan),
 - ← – Daya Bay (China),
 - Reno (Korea),
 - Double Chooz (France)



Neutrino Experiments

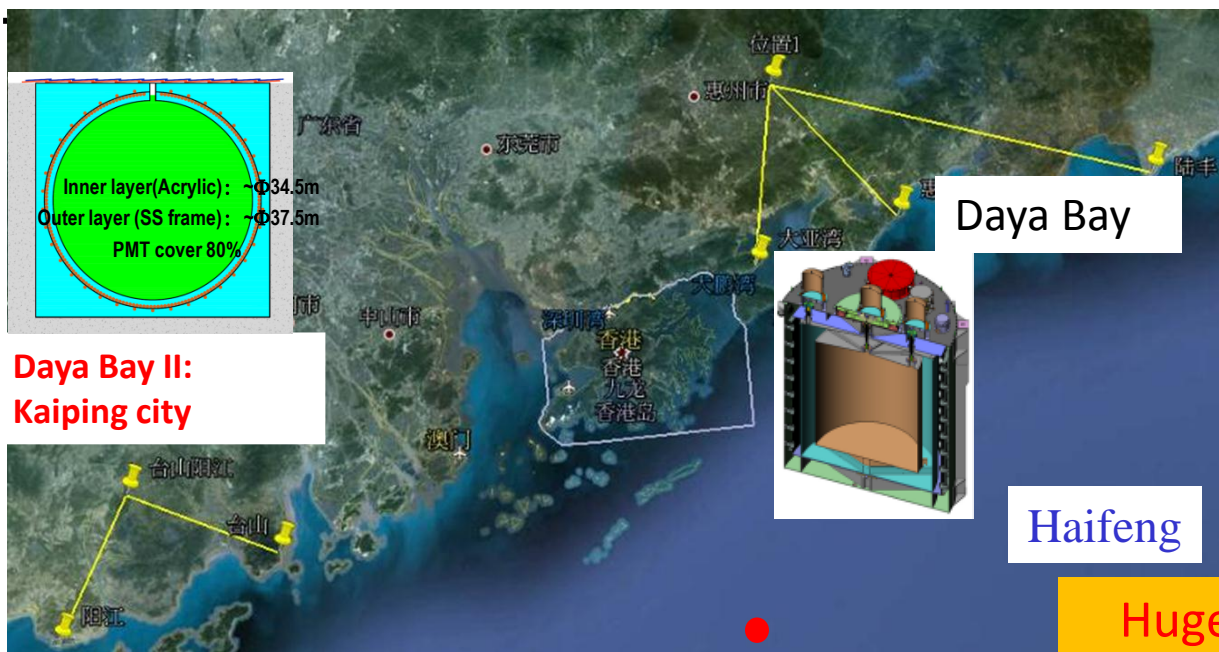


Super-K -> Hyper-K



- Big demanding for PMT
 - Large area
 - Big quantity: low prices
 - Low Radiation Background
 - High QE

Dayabay II Neutrino Experiment in China



The Main Scientific goals:

⇒ **Mass Hierarchy**

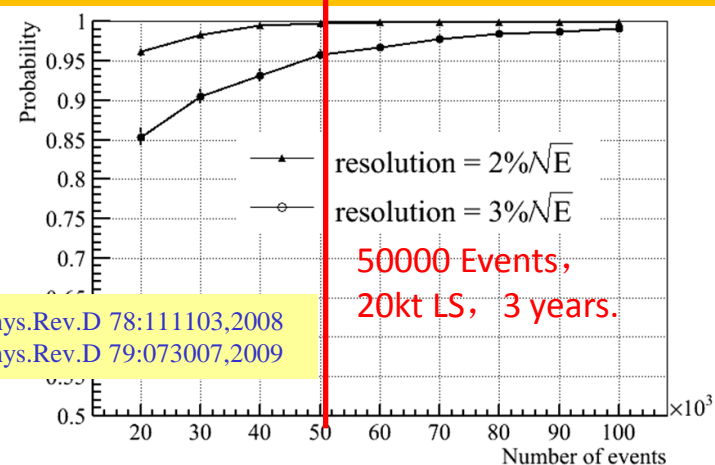
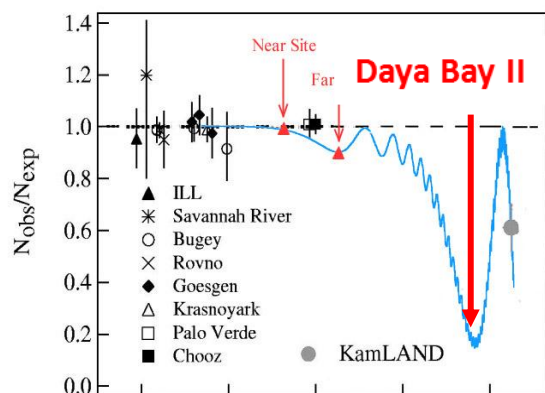
⇒ **Mixing matrix elements**

⇒ **Supernovae**

⇒ **geo-neutrinos**

Huge Detector : 20kt LS + 16000PMT

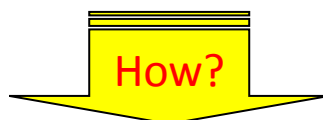
Energy resolution : $2\sim 3\%/\sqrt{E}$



$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.089 \pm 0.010 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.005 \text{ (syst)}$$

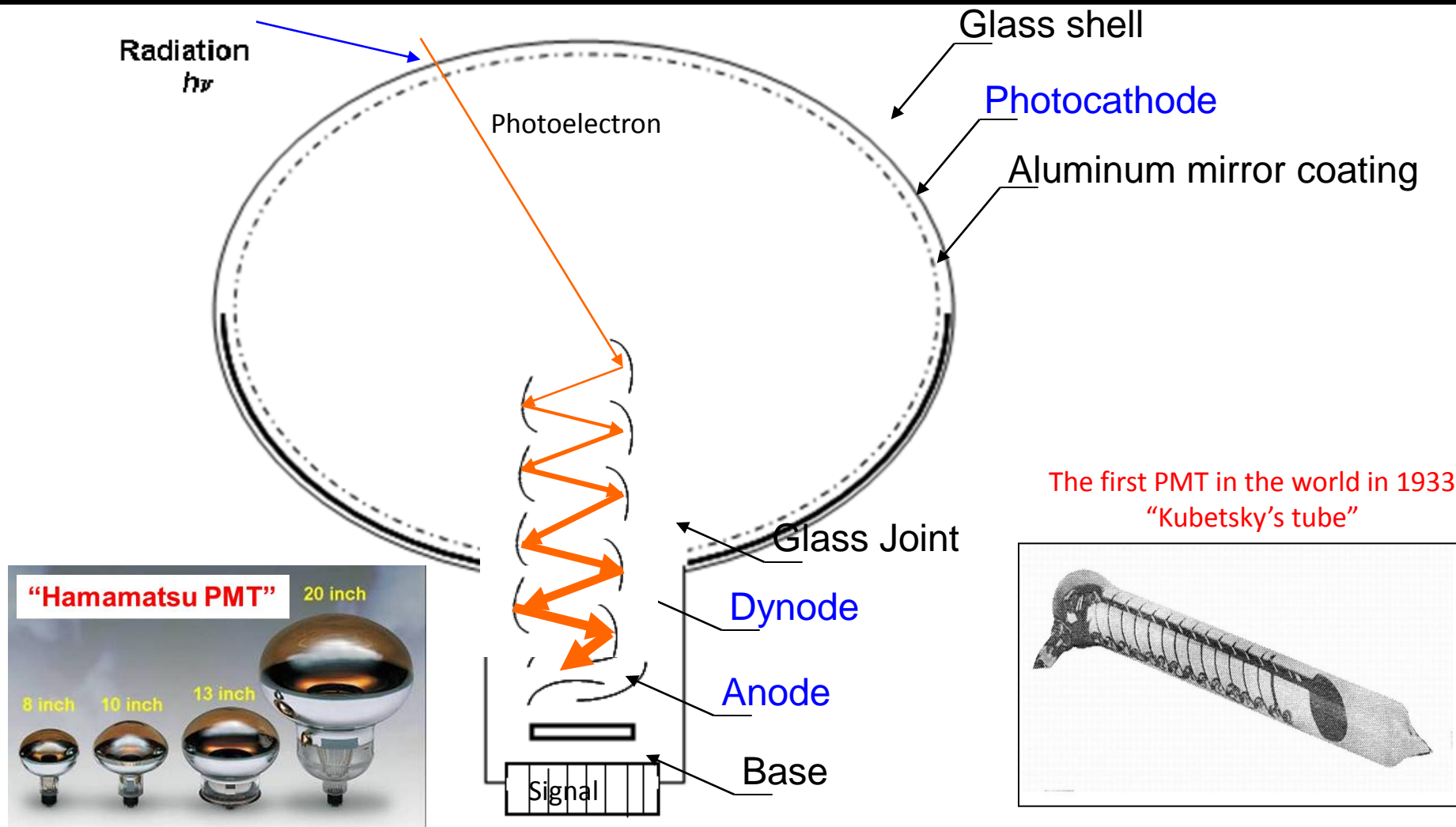
How to get the precisely energy measuring?

	KamLAND	Daya Bay II
Detector	~1 kt Liquid Scintillator	20 kt Liquid Scintillator
Energy Resolution	6%/√E	3%/√E ~ ??2%/√E
Light yield	250 p.e./MeV	1000 ~ ??2500 p.e./MeV



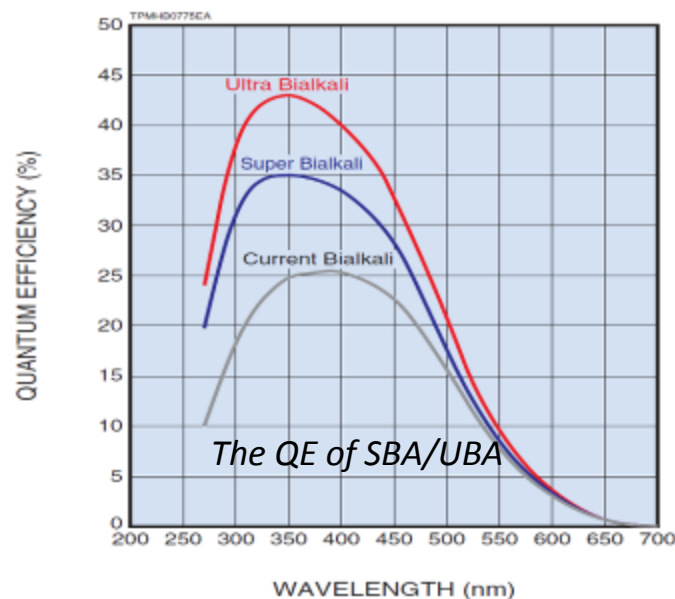
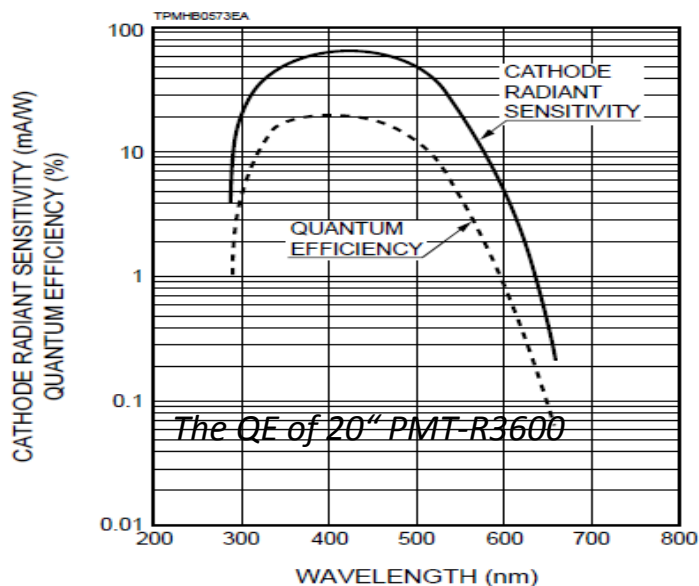
- Ongoing R&D:
 - Highly transparent LS: Attenuation length $\times 2.5$;
KamLAND: 15m \rightarrow Daya Bay II : 25m;
 - Photocathode coverage : $\times 2$
KamLAND: 34% \rightarrow Daya Bay II : ~ 80%
 - High QE “PMT”: Quantum Efficiency $\times 2$;
20” UBA/SBA photocathode PMT from Hamamatsu ? QE > 35%
New large area PMT ? QE > 35% ?

Conventional PMT



Photomultipliers are constructed from a glass envelope with a high vacuum inside, which houses a photocathode, several dynodes, and an anode.

The Quantum Efficiency of PMT



➤ High QE PMTs: SBA (35%) and UBA (43%)

are only available in small format (< 3" diameter ?)

➤ QE of Hamamatsu 20" PMT photocathode is about 20%

➤ Photoelectron collection efficiency (first dynode) is ~ 70%

➤ Overall photon detection efficiency is ~14%

Can we improve the Quantum Efficiency of Photocathode or Photon Detection Efficiency for the large area 20" PMT ?

The new design of a large area PMT

- 1) Using two sets of Microchannel plates (MCPs) to replace the dynode chain
- 2) Using **transmission photocathode (front hemisphere)**
reflective photocathode (back hemisphere) } $\sim 4\pi$ viewing angle!!

60% absorbed, 40% passed

photon

electron

1. up MCP
2. anode
3. down MCP
4. insulated test
5. transmission
6. glass shell
7. reflection pho
8. bracket of the
9. glass joint

Quantum Efficiency:

- Transmission photocathode: 20%
- Reflection photocathode: 40%
- MCP Collection Efficiency: 80%

Photon detection efficiency:

$$\rightarrow 20\% * 80\% = 16\%$$

$$\rightarrow 40\% * 40\% * 80\% = 13\%$$

➤ Total Photon Detection Efficiency: $\sim 30\%$

Photon Detection Efficiency: $16\% \rightarrow 30\%$; $\times \sim 2$ at least !

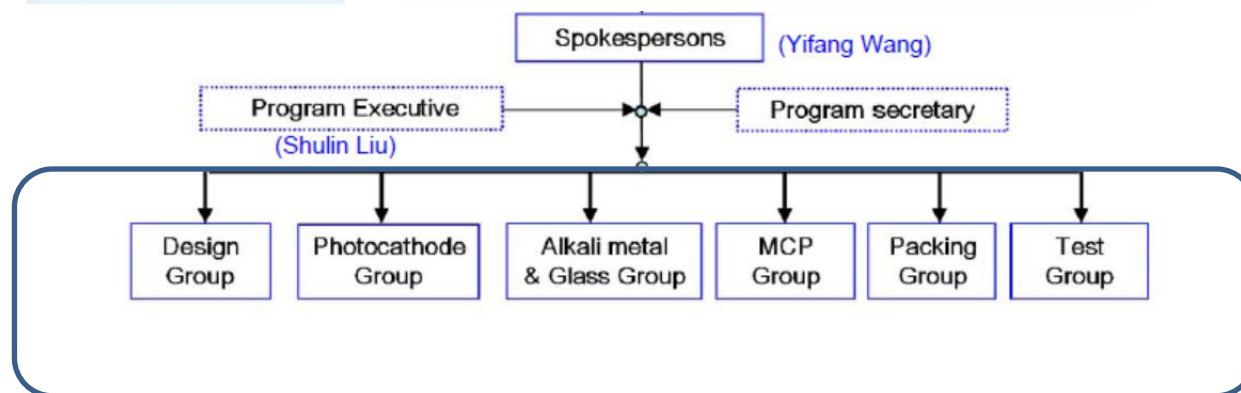
Collaboration and organizing



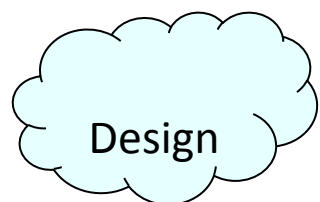
effort by Yifang Wang;



Other company and institute (cooperated but not join us yet):



The R&D plan of the MCP-PMT



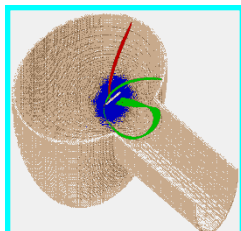
5"(8")
prototype
transmission

5"(8")
prototype
Transmission
+Reflection

20"
prototype
Transmission
+Reflection

Photocathode

MCP



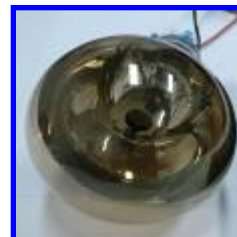
Photomultiplier

Glass

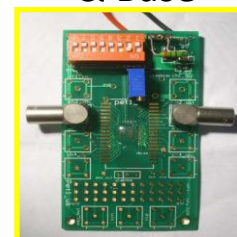
vacuum
equipment



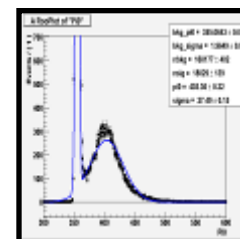
Prototype



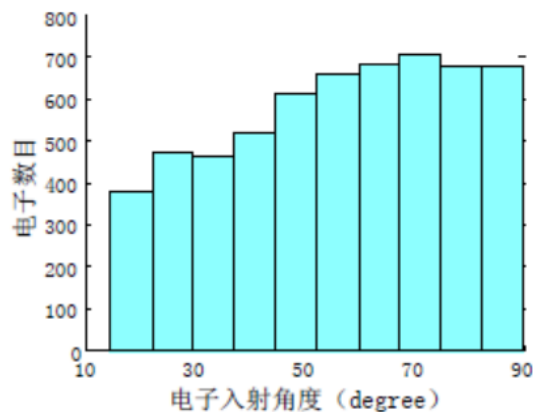
PreAMP
& Base



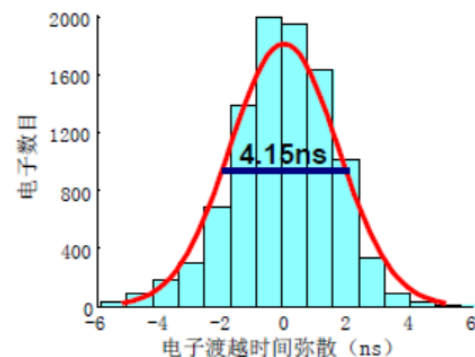
SPE



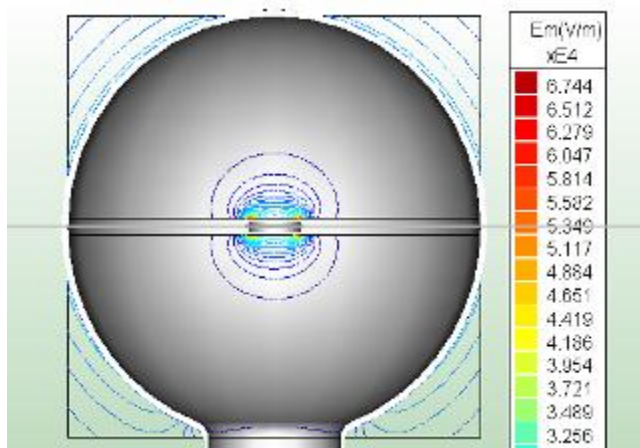
The Simulation work – properties of 8" MCP-PMT



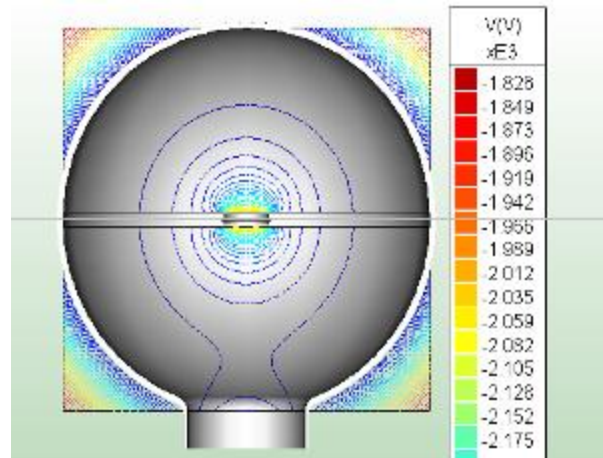
Hit Angle of the photoelectron in the MCP



Transit Time Spread (T.T.S)



Electric field intensity distribution



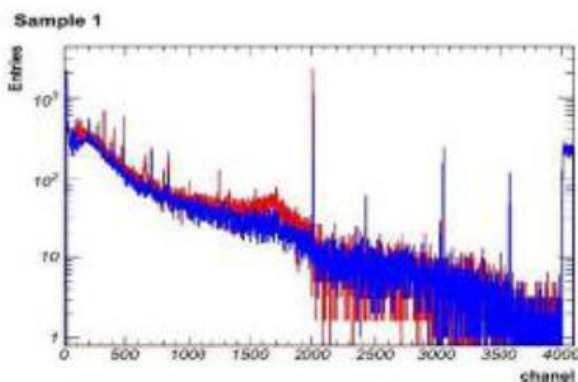
electric potential distribution

Effective diameter of MCP is 18mm;

Working voltage: $V_{\text{cathode}} = -2500\text{V}$; $V_{\text{focus electrode}} = -2000\text{V}$; $V_{\text{MCP}} = -2000\text{V}$; $V_{\text{anode}} = 0\text{V}$;

The Low radioactive background glass

- Large (8" , 20");
- Superb water-resistance characteristics;
- Low radioactive background glass;



Low background gamma spectrometer in IHEP

radioactive background test of different PMT glass (unit: ppb)

Glass	DM-308	DM-305	Hamamastu	CN-2# Glass	CN-2# Material
Sample Mass	211.0g	131.1g	53.8g	335.2g	280.9g
Test Time	311023	424110	598930	315394	359618
²³⁸ U	21.50 ± 0.10	42.40 ± 0.14	8.04 ± 0.27	14.96 ± 0.08	<0.1
²³² Th	18.50 ± 0.32	6.43 ± 0.23	12.50 ± 0.60	4.78 ± 0.16	<0.2
⁴⁰ K	2.50 ± 0.01	41.01 ± 0.03	0.3 ± 0.02	3.11 ± 0.01	<0.01



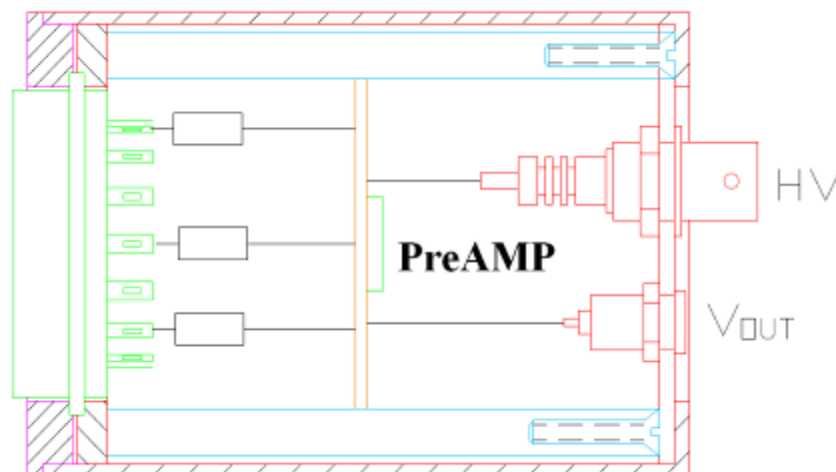
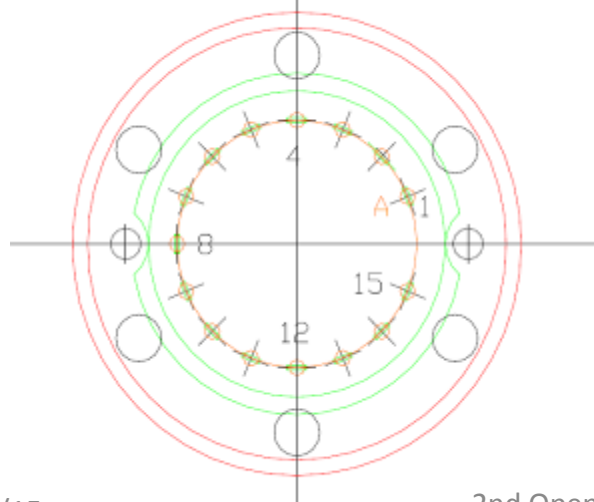
The Base with preamplifier

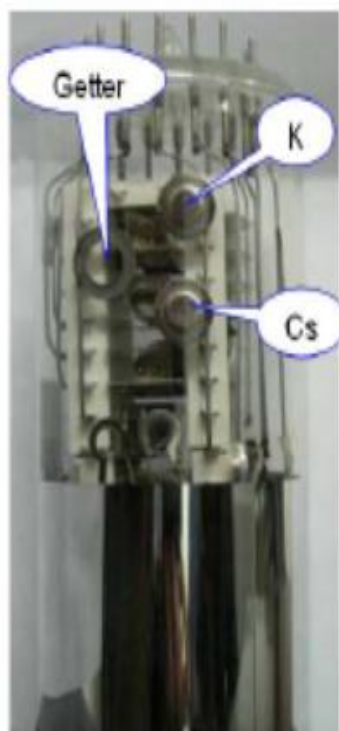
The electron multiplier

consists of two
conventional MCP,
 $10^5 \sim 10^6$ gains

Current-sensitive preamplifier

Equivalent noise charge	< 2000 electron
Unity-Gain bandwidth	300 MHz
Rise time	1~2 ns
Amplification	$20\times \sim 50\times$
Output impedance	$50\ \Omega$
Signal polarity	negative



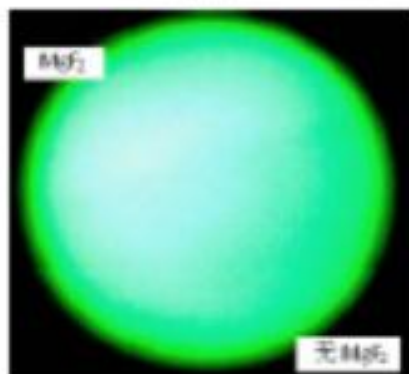
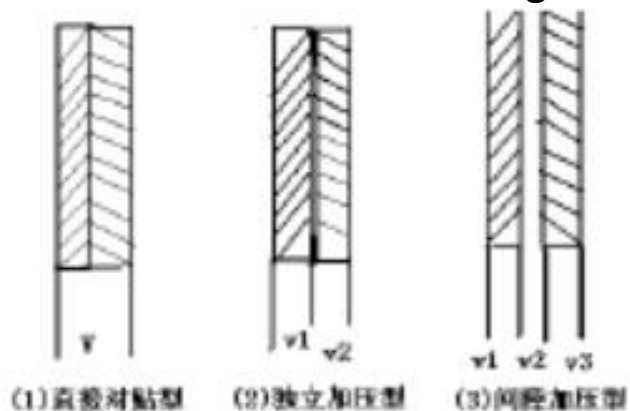


- ◆ Cs_3Sb on MnO (S11, λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 20%)
- ◆ $(\text{Cs})\text{Na}_2\text{KSb}$ (S20, λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 30%)
- ◆ K_2CsSb (λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 30%)
- ◆ $\text{K}_2\text{CsSb}(\text{O})$ (λ_{peak} @400nm, QE ~ 35%)

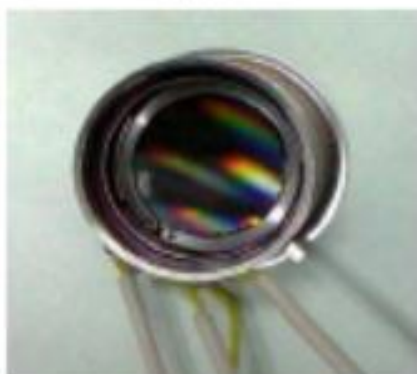
- Use of highly purified materials for the photo cathode;
- Optimal tuning of the material composition;
- Optimal tuning of the photo cathode thickness ;
- Optimal tuning of the anti-reflective layer;
- Optimal tuning of the Cs layer thickness ;

➤ Alkali Metal Dispensers (AMD)

Method of HV setting



Coating MgF₂
and MnO

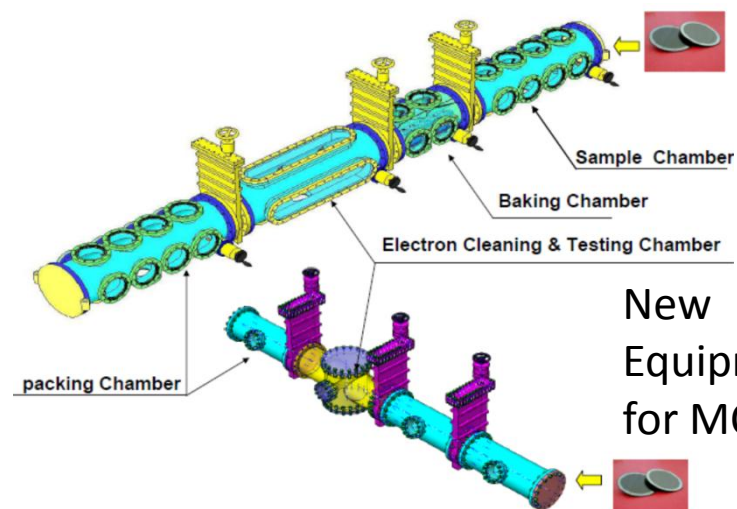


Assembly of
two MCPs



Test equipment for MCP

- HV
- Coating
- length-diameter ratio



New
Equipment
for MCP test

Prototypes

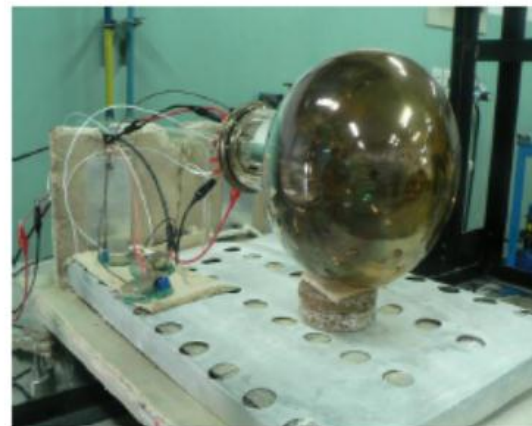
The progress:



2" MCP-PMT



8" Dynode-PMT



8" MCP-PMT



8" MCP-PMT



5" MCP-PMT

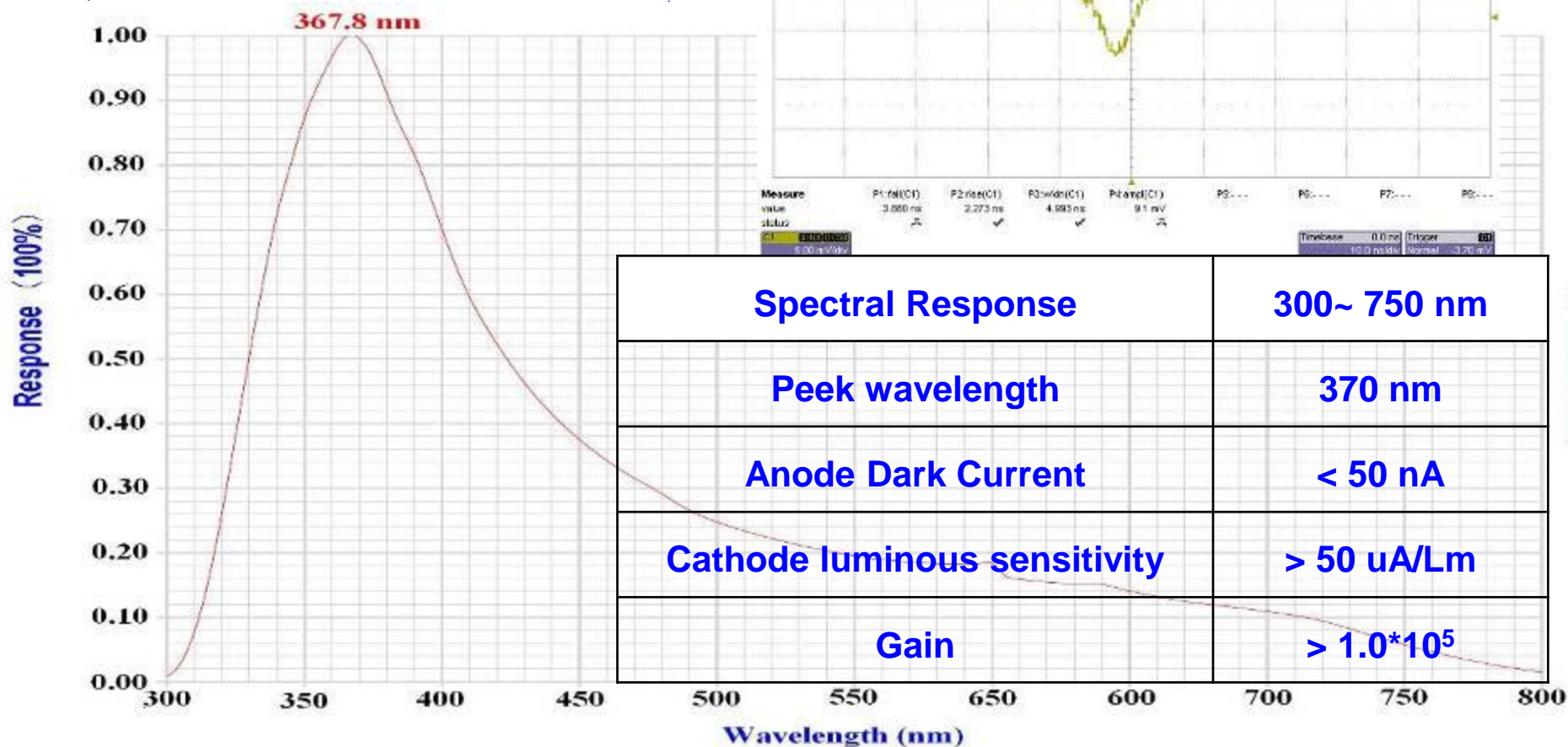
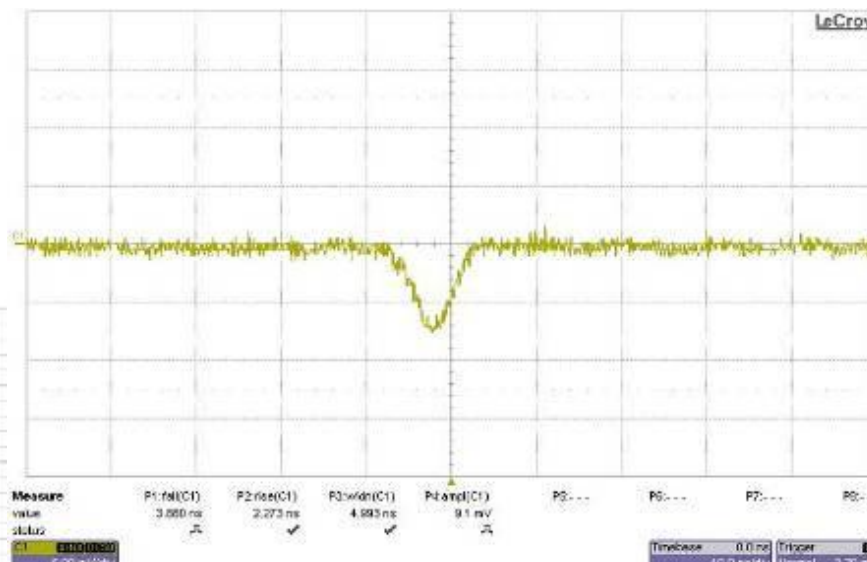
MCP



transmission
photocathode

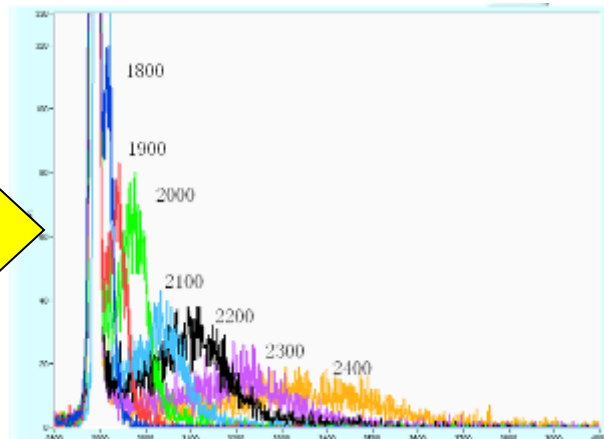
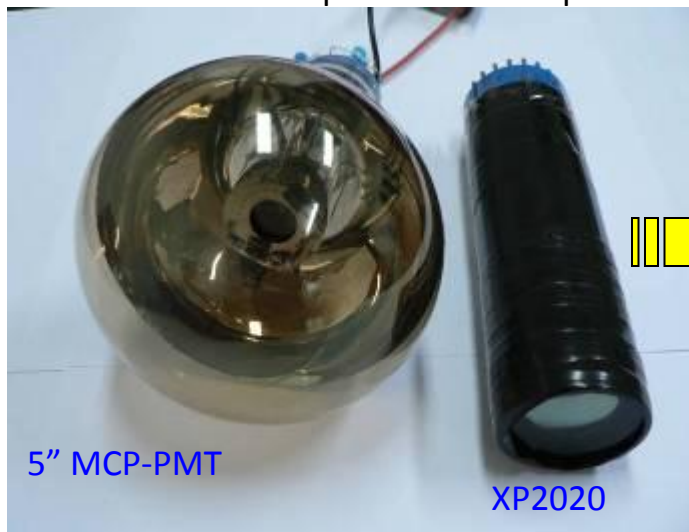
Performance of the 5"-prototype

- Rise time: $\sim 2\text{ns}$;
- Fall time: $\sim 3\text{ns}$;
- Signal amplitude $\sim 7\text{mV}$;

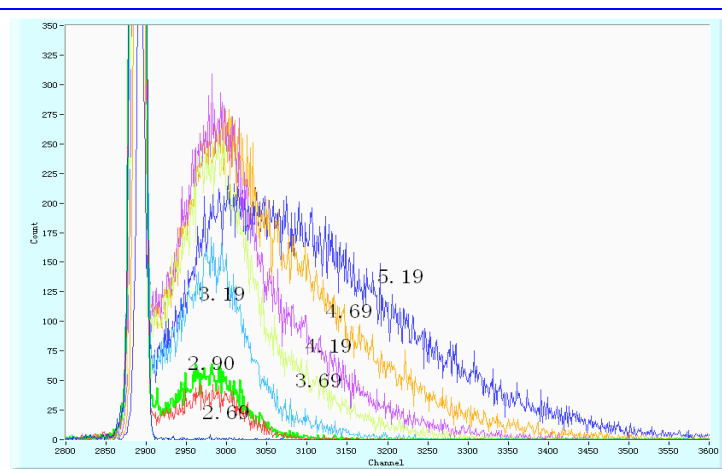
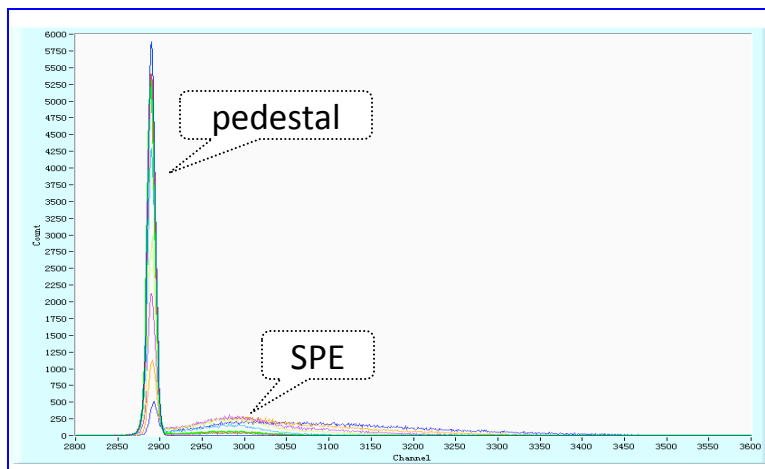


The single photoelectron spectrum and the multi-photoelectron spectrum of the PMT

The photoelectron spectrum of the XP2020 PMT

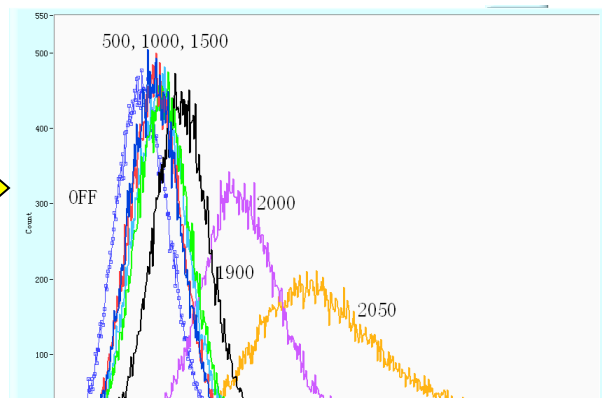
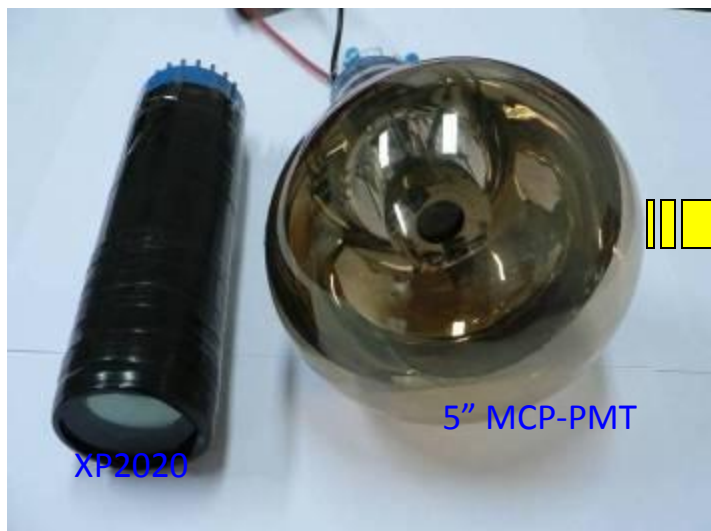


➤ SPE vs the Voltage of the PMT

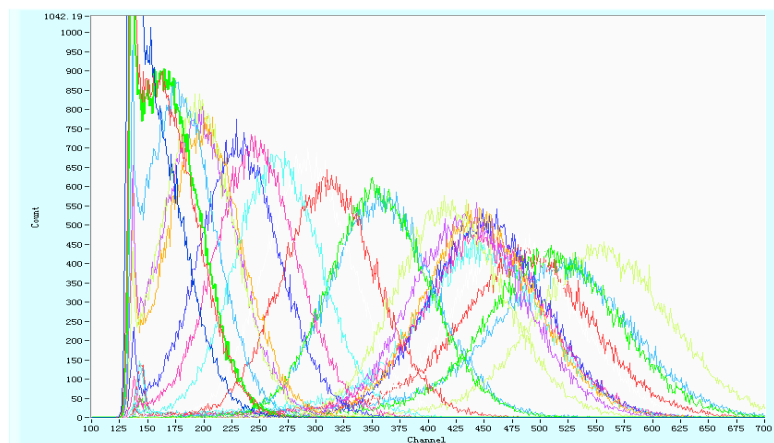
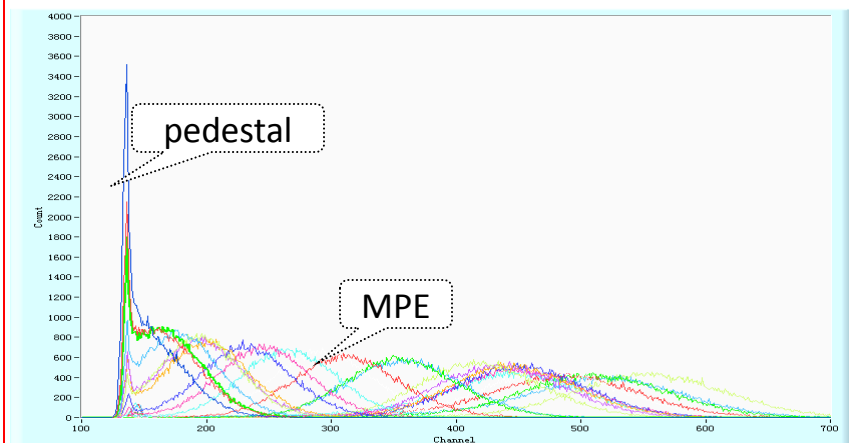


➤ SPE vs the luminance of the LED light

The photoelectron spectrum of a prototype: 5" IHEP-MCP-PMT



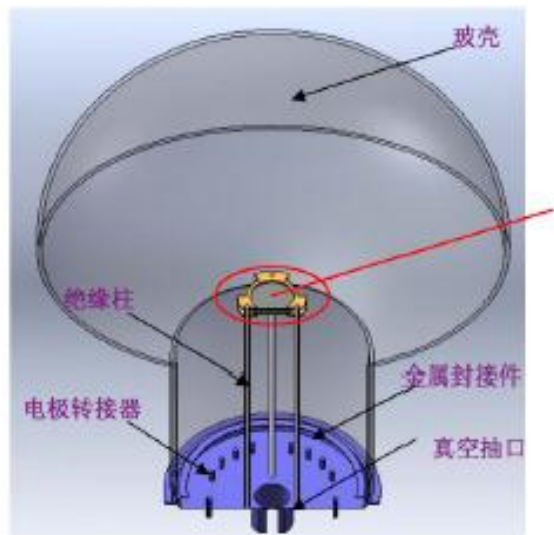
➤ SPE vs the Voltage of the PMT



➤ MPE vs the luminance of the LED light

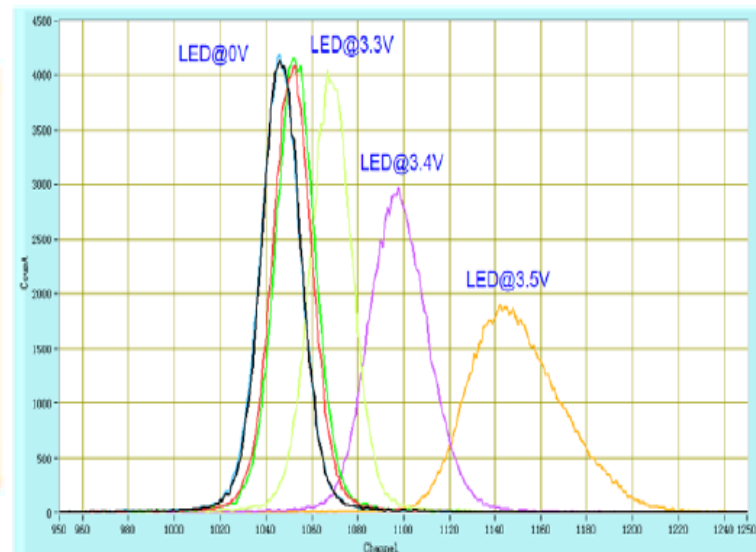
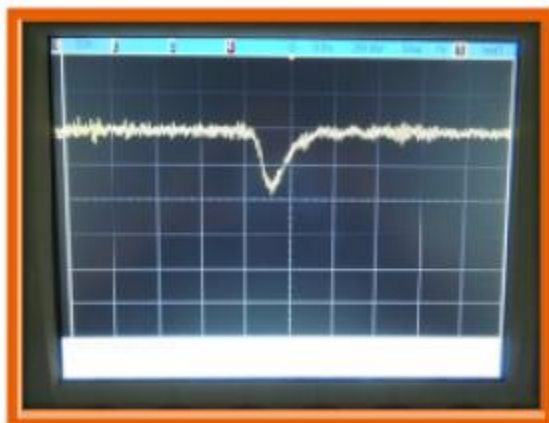
**--adjust the working voltage of the LED to adjust the luminance of the LED light.

8" MCP-PMT



8" ellipse

8" spherical



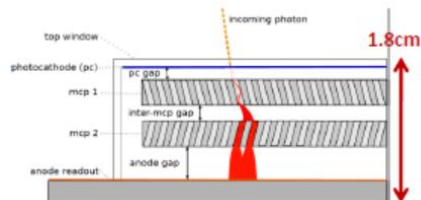
- 2009~2011, 5'' MCP-PMT
- 2011~2012, 8'' MCP-PMT prototype
- 2012~2013, 20'' MCP-PMT prototype
- 2014~2015, 20'' MCP-PMT prototype,
performance good,
- 2015~2016, 20'' MCP-PMT mass
production preparing

Some other R&D

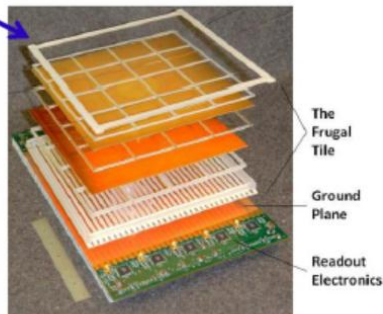
Large-Area Picosecond Photo-Detector Collaboration (LAPPD)

- Goals: Large-area, relatively low-cost, ~picosecond timing
- Span of R&D efforts: photocathode, MCP, integrated electronics, hermetic packaging

- 20 x 20 cm² phototubes = 'tile'
- Gain $\geq 10^6$ with two MCP plates
- RF Transmission line anode (30 CH/side)
- Internal HV distribution
- SEE layer deposited with ALD



Limited sensitivity to magnetic field...?



The Frugal Tile - Detector Assembly

larger effective area ratio



Hybrid-PhotoDetector (HPD)

High performance

- Timing uniformity and fast response
- Gain uniformity
- Better S/N ratio

Low cost

8-inch HPD - For the first proof test -

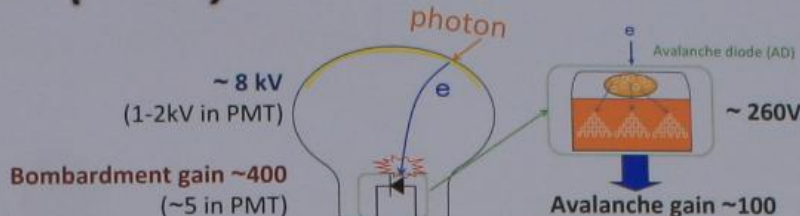
- 8-inch HPD was developed by Hamamatsu photonics*.



Specification*		
Range of sensitive wavelengths	300 - 650 nm	
Typical voltage	Photocathode	8 kV
	AD bias	260 V
Gain		4×10^4
Single-photon resolution (σ)		20 %
Transition time spread (σ)		620 ps

*) Yoshihiko KAWAI, Takayuki OHMURA and Masatoshi SUZUKI (Hamamatsu photonics K.K.)

- A new type of a photodetector with an avalanche diode instead of metal dynodes -



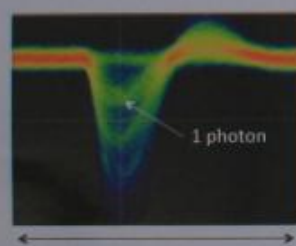
Difficulties

- High voltage and amplifier
- Dark current of avalanche diode
- Thermal dependence
- No prior experience using

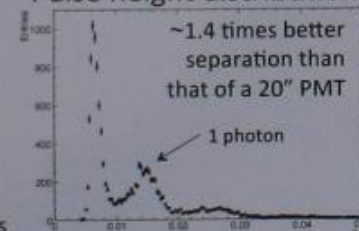
Viability for practical use in Hyper-K

A prototype of 8-inch HPD

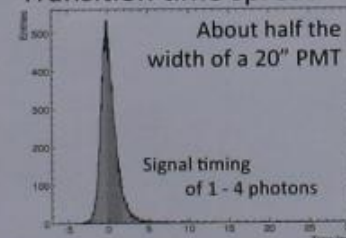
(Preliminary check by oscilloscope)



Pulse height distribution



Transition time spread



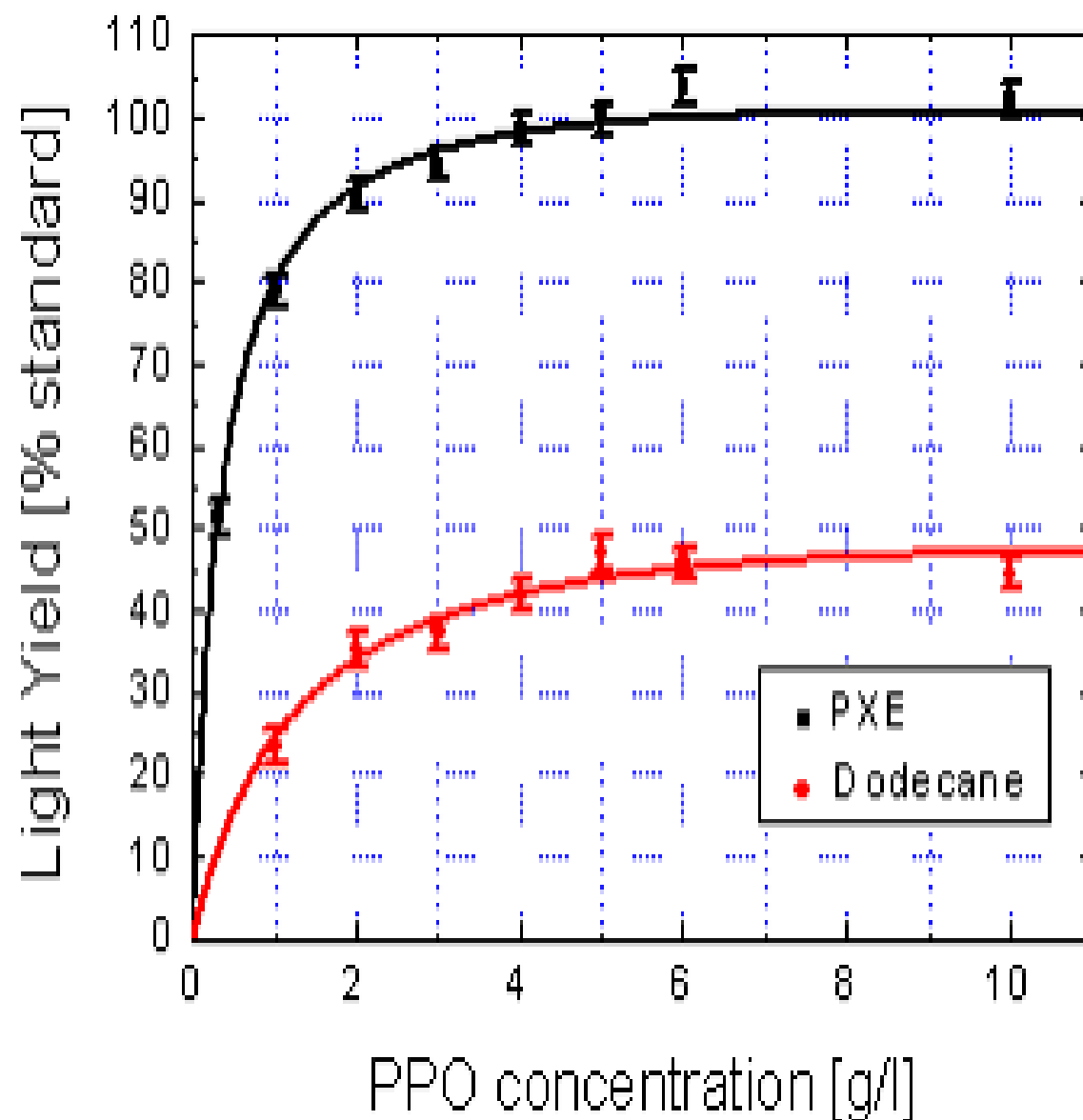
* Factors such as cable length, DAQ electronics and temperature are different from the actual setup of the proof test.

Summary

- 1. A new type of MCP-PMT is designed for the next generation neutrino exp.
 - Large ares: $\sim 20''$;
 - High photon detection efficiency: $\sim 30\%$, al least $\times 2$ than normal PMT;
 - Low cost: \sim low cost MCPs;
 - Low radiation background
 - 2. The R&D process is composing with 3 step.
 - 5''(8'') prototype with transmission photocathode;
 - 5''(8'') prototype with transmission and reflection photocathode;
 - 20'' prototype with transmission and reflection photocathode;
 - 3. The R&D work is divided into 6 Parts to product the prototype to detect SPE:
 - ①Photocathode; ②MCP; ③Glass; ④Photomultiplier; ⑤vacuum equipment; ⑥Test.
- The Prototypes are being made and tested, a lot of works continue!**

The end! 谢谢!

Thanks for your attention!



For PPO < 1g/l
in PXE, PC,...

For PPO ~ 2.1 g/l
in dodecane