

The background of the slide features three circular, close-up photographs of photodetectors. The leftmost image shows a series of concentric metal rings with a central circular opening. The middle image shows a similar structure but with a perforated metal mesh in the center. The rightmost image shows a solid metal disk with a central circular opening and two small gold-colored fasteners on either side. The text 'Photodetectors for Hyper-Kamiokande' is overlaid in a large, blue, outlined font across the center of these images.

Photodetectors for Hyper-Kamiokande

Yasuhiro NISHIMURA



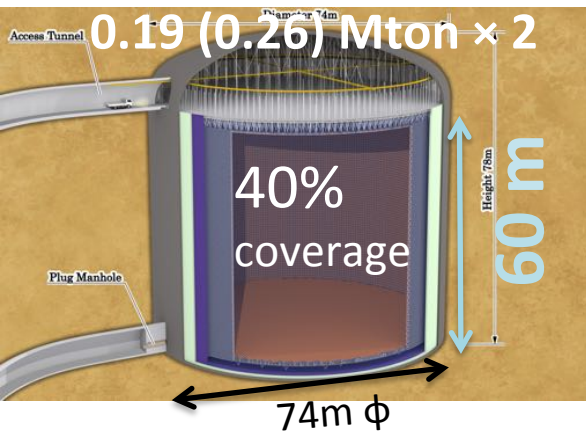
RCCN, University of Tokyo

7th Open Meeting for the Hyper-Kamiokande @ QMUL, London UK
2016. Jul. 11 (Mon)

Photodetectors for Hyper-K

- Photodetectors are essential to determine HK performance & design.

Hyper-Kamiokande (HK) + New high-QE 50 cm Box&Line PMT



×2 high efficiency
and half time&charge resolutions

×2 high pressure bearing

Compared to Super-K PMT (original baseline)

Optimal design with deep 60 m tank is enabled
by much photon statistics and less background

×2 tanks (staging)

50 cm photodetectors for ID : 40,000 × 2

20 cm photodetectors for OD : 6,700 × 2

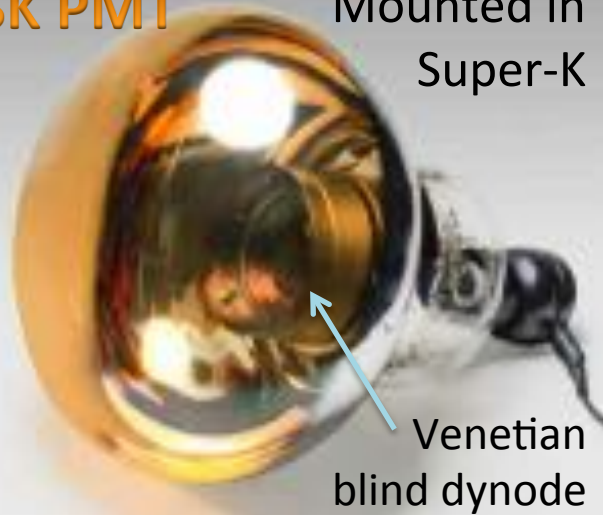
66,000 for 2 tanks in previous
(6 years for production)

- Staging construction allows more R&D time to improve photodetector.
- More improvements on HK are still expected by photodetector R&D.
- Oversea contribution is necessary for construction with full coverage.

New 50 cm Photodetectors

SK PMT

Mounted in
Super-K



Venetian
blind dynode

New

Box&Line PMT

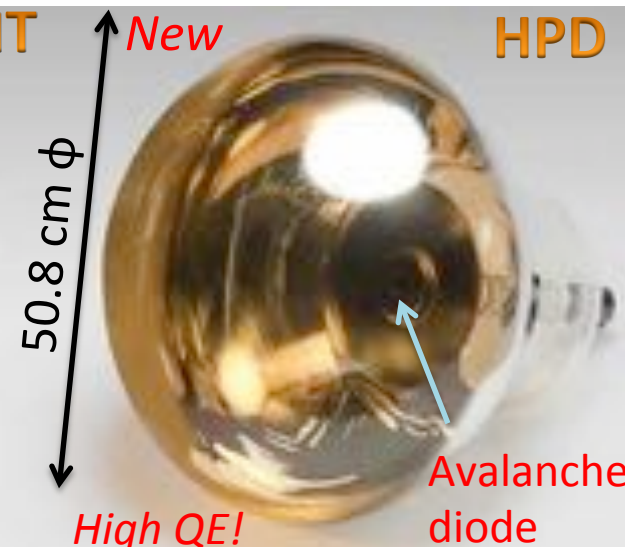


High QE!

**Box and
line dynode**

New

HPD



50.8 cm ϕ

High QE!

**Avalanche
diode**

Model	R3600 (Established)	R12860HQE	R12850HQE
Amplification	Venetian blind dynode	Box and line dynode	20mm Φ Avalanche diode
Q.E.	$\sim 22\%$ (or $\sim 30\%$ in HQE)	$\sim 30\%$	$\sim 30\%$
C.E. $\Phi 46$ ($\Phi 50$)	67% (61%)	95% (85%)	93% (76%) w/ 5ch AD ^{†still in R&D}
1PE Time	5.5 ns (FWHM)	2.7 ns (FWHM)	0.75ns (w/o Preamp., FWHM)
1PE Charge	50% σ	30% σ	15% σ (expect)
Bias voltage	2 kV bias	2 kV bias	8 kV bias + AD bias ($< 1\text{kV}$)
Impossible for 60 m water		Positive improvement and conservative, completed.	Challenging but excellent performance, low cost expected, being ready.

History of Photodetector R&D

50 cm PMT

Venetian blind

First 50 cm PMT
Hamamatsu R1449
for Kamiokande
→ IEEE milestone



began developing in 1979

Improved CE
R3600
for Super-K



R&D started since 2011 for Hyper-K
improved during R&D

High-QE
R3600-HQE



50 cm Box&Line PMT (Current baseline)

R12860-HQE



- Dark rate & after pulse were reduced with dynode optimization.
- Bulb shape improved for high pressure
- Waterproof housing was reinforced.

Box&Line

R7250 for KamLAND
(42 cm active area)
Good resolution,
worse CE and
afterpulse



R12850-HQE



Elec. R&D is hard,
performance is now
limited by preamp.

50 cm HPD (Alternatives)

Possible short ver.
of 50 cm HPD concept
(in future)



Suitable for
high pressure
sphere vessel
(Similarity to 1st 20cm HPD)

20 cm HPD

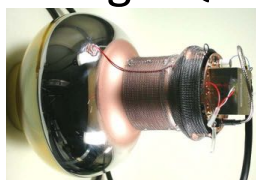
R12112



First waterproof



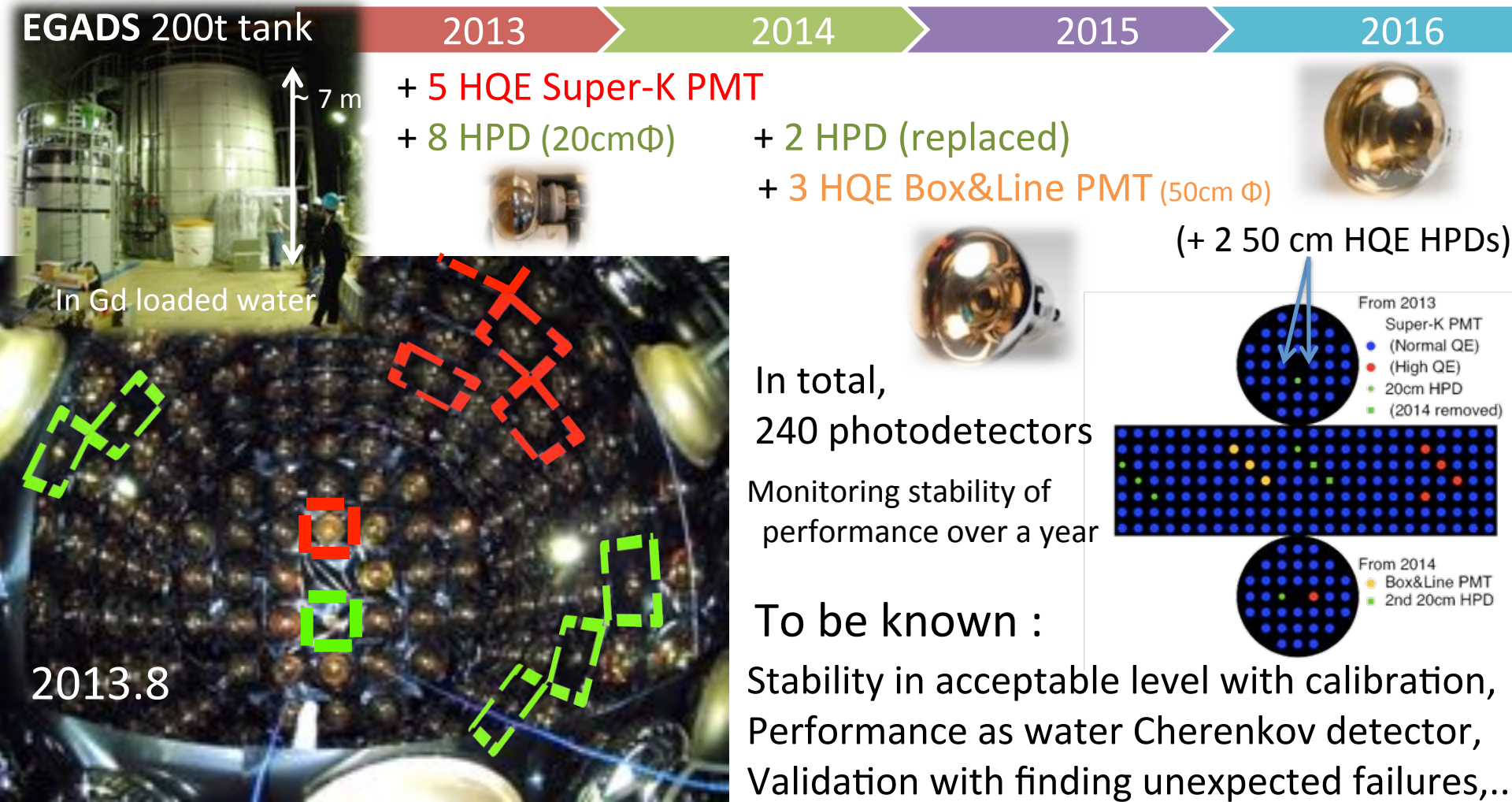
R12112-HQE
High QE



- Segmented avalanche diode (AD) to 2 or 5 channels
- Half capacitance of AD



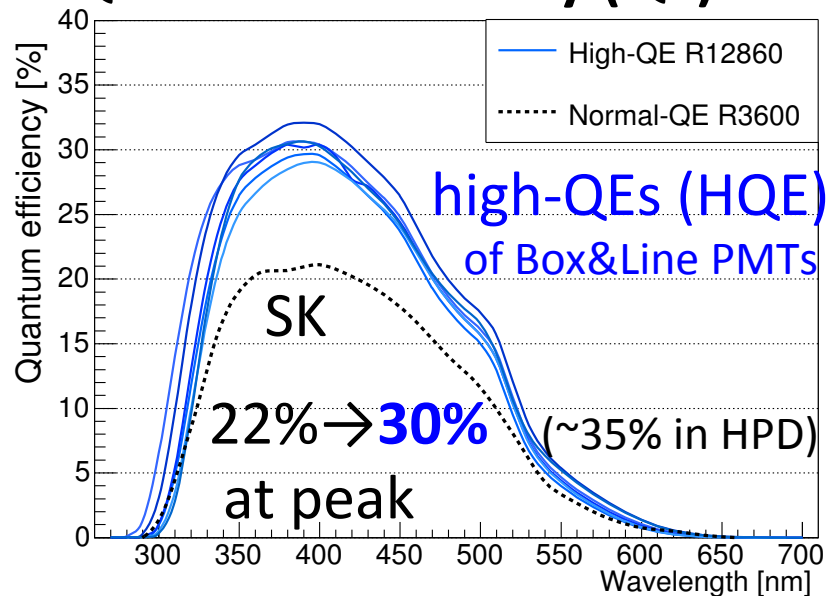
Proof Test in Water



After new techniques are validated, next Hyper-K prototype test
using about hundred photodetectors is planned in one or two years for start.

High Detection Efficiency

Quantum Efficiency (QE)



Measured at Hamamatsu by point source injection ↑

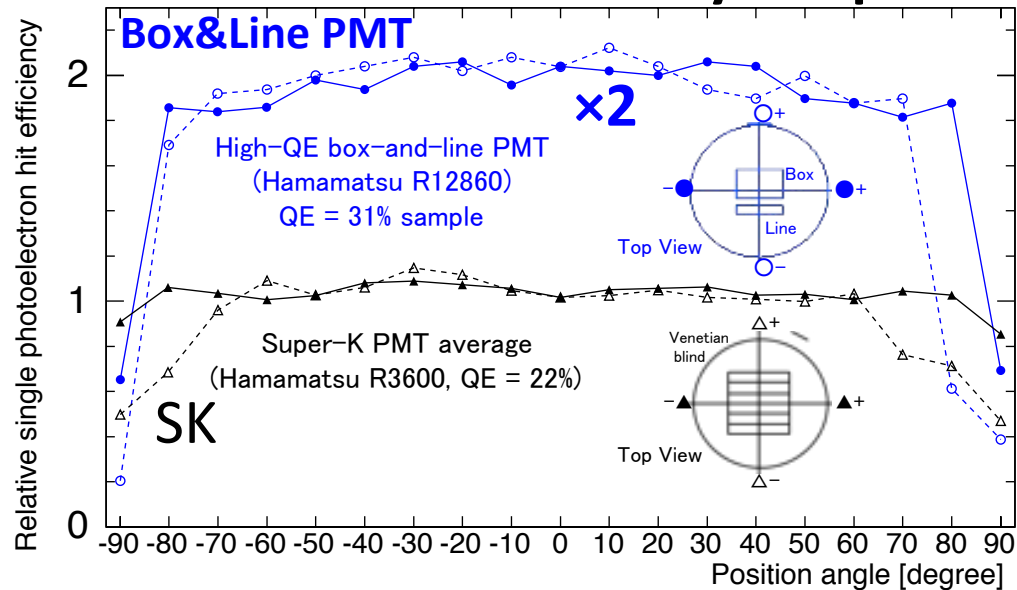
We confirmed relative detection efficiency among various photodetectors by comparing 1 PE counting.

An HPD also indicates

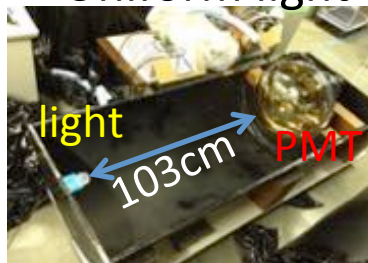
high efficiency (x1.8)

a little low due to higher threshold (not 1/4 but 1/2 p.e.), dead region of 2ch and edge drop of CE → To be improved

Total Detection Efficiency of 1pe

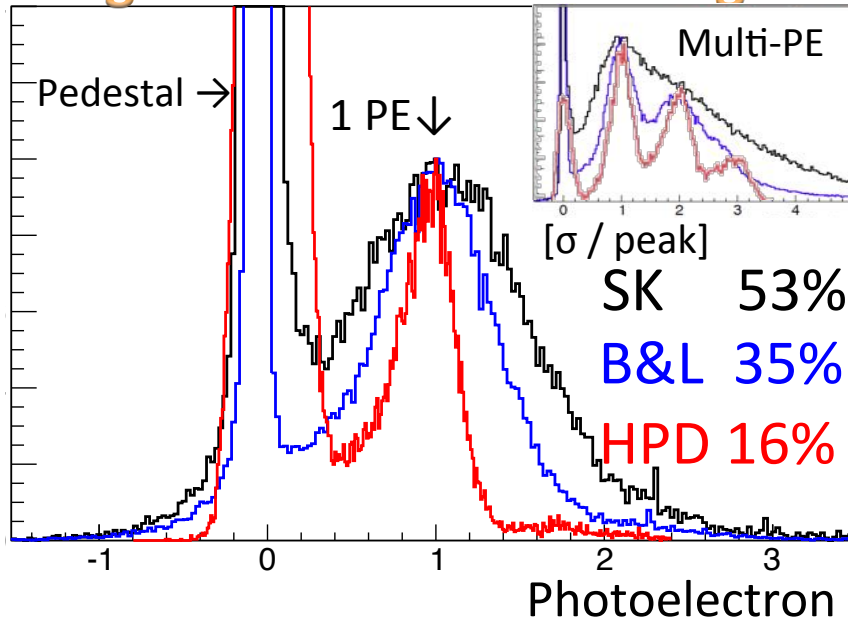


4 high-QE (HQE) samples	QE [%]	Relative total eff
SK PMT	N/A	1
HQE SK PMT	34.8	1.59
HQE BL PMT 1	30.7	1.96
HQE BL PMT 2	29.2	1.85
2ch HQE HPD	35.8	1.76

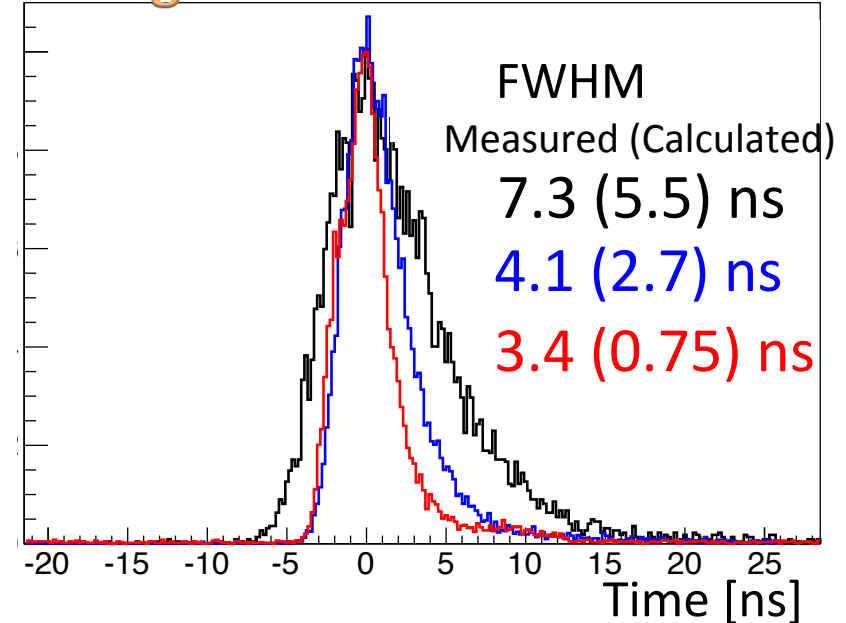


Single Photon Detection

Single Photoelectron Charge



Single Photoelectron Time



50 cm sensors	Charge σ / peak	Time σ (left)	FWHM
Super-K PMT	53%	2.1 ns	7.3 ns
Box&Line PMT	35%	1.1 ns	4.1 ns
HPD (5mm Φ AD)	16%	1.4 ns	3.4 ns
HPD (20mm Φ AD) ^{new!}	(10%)	(1.6 ns)	(3.8 ns)

AD = Avalanche Diode
5 mm Φ with low CE
is plotted here.

Recent R&D with full CE
using 20 mm Φ AD
indicates the best value.

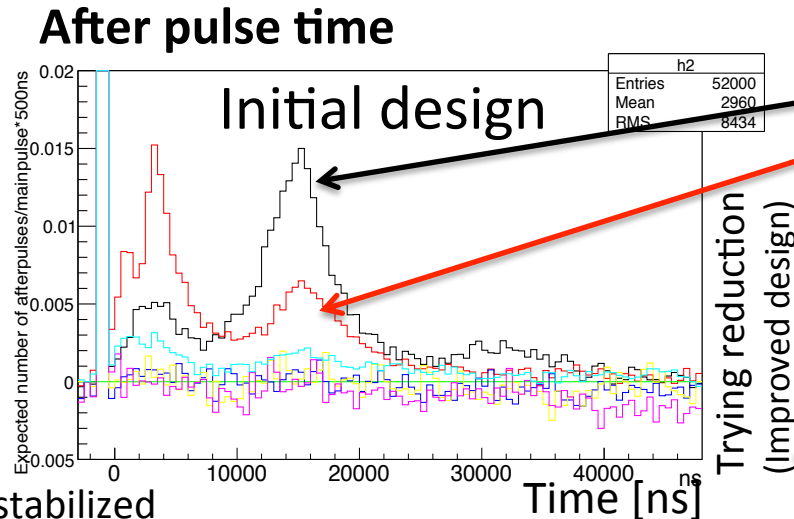
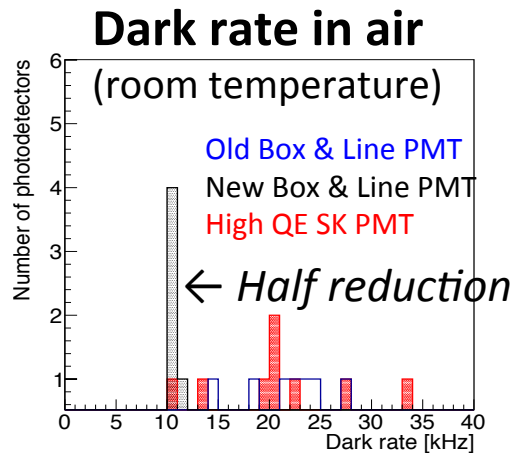
← Current record

HPD performance was still limited by preamplifier. (intrinsic resolution is less than 1 ns at FWHM)

High-QE Box&Line PMT for HK

- Noise reduction from initial version

(Expected number
of after pulses)
/ main pulse



PMT serial (HV)	Ratio
ZB8210(1770V)	0.31
EA0037(2050V)	0.26
EA0045(1650V)	0.02
EA0046(1800V)	-0.01
EA0047(1705V)	-0.01
EA0052(1700V)	-0.04
EA0053(1725V)	0.09

Reached in a few percentages

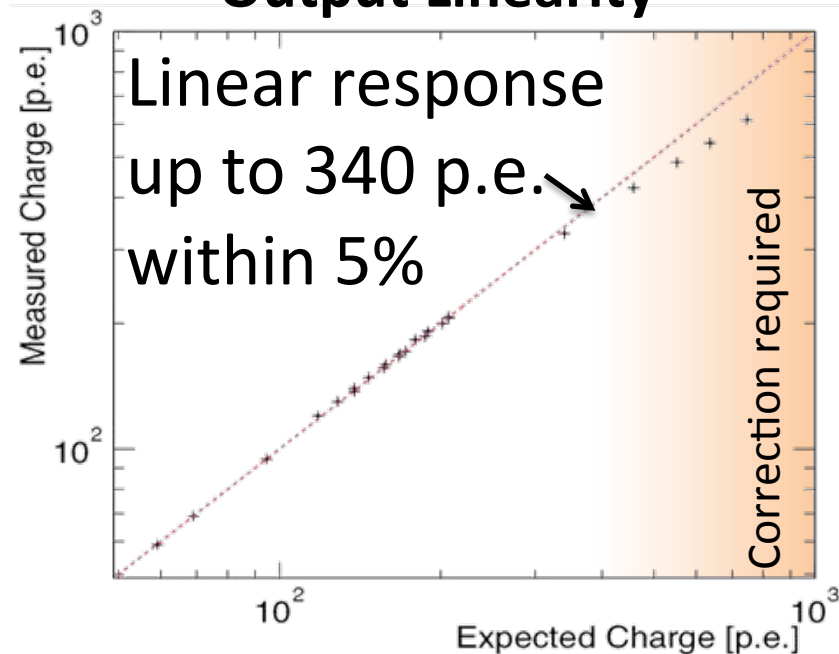
To be confirmed in water after stabilized

- Still trying to reach much lower level.
- All related performance was measured in detail and confirmed to be sufficient for Hyper-K.
- Mechanical strength was confirmed in tests.
 - Cover design was also validated with implosion test.
- Box&Line PMT design is ready for Hyper-K.

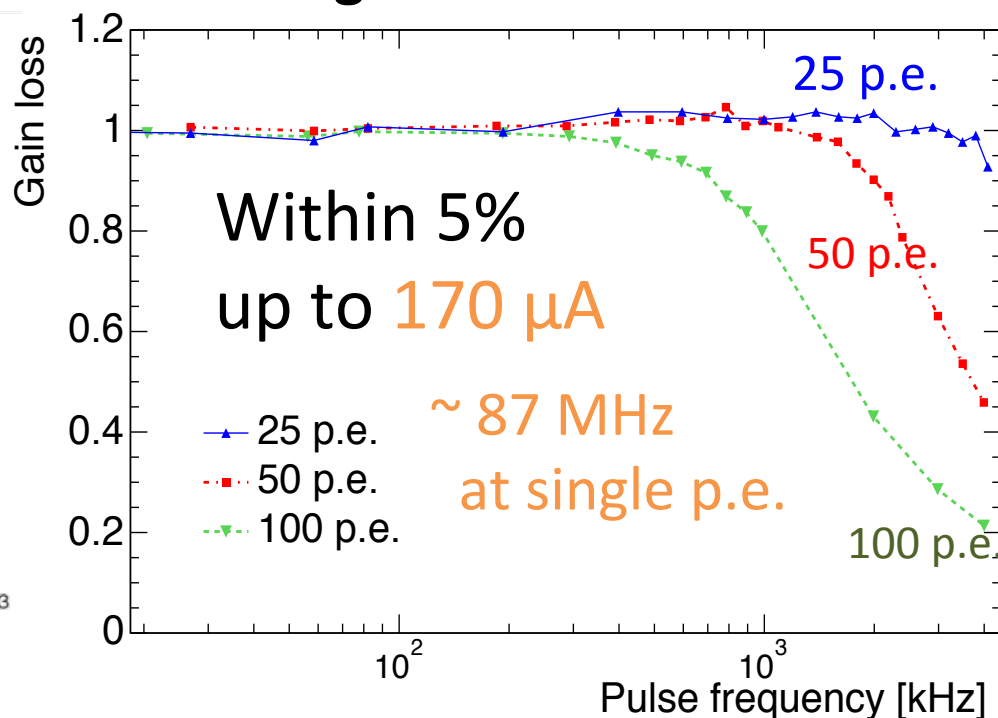
Performance in wide range

High-QE Box&Line PMT

Output Linearity



High Rate Tolerance



No saturation in expected range by HK

*Sufficient for supernova detection (10MHz at max.)
(Okay for HPD also)*

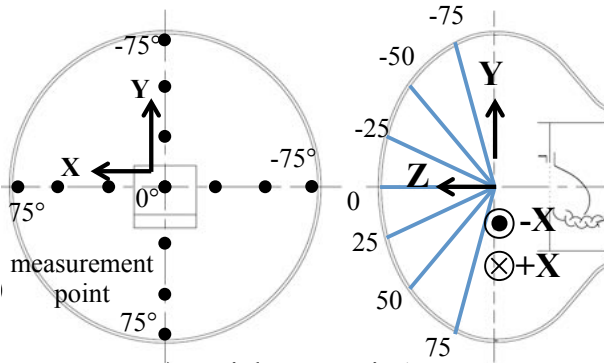
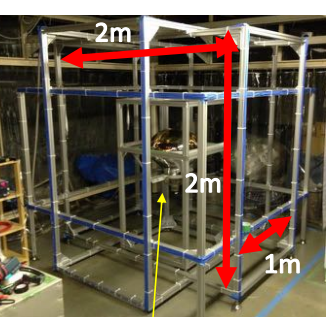
- Sufficient capability of detection in various range.

Performance in HK environment

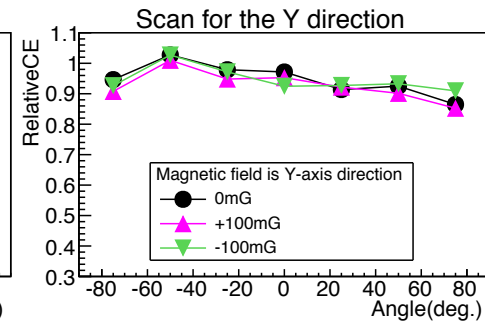
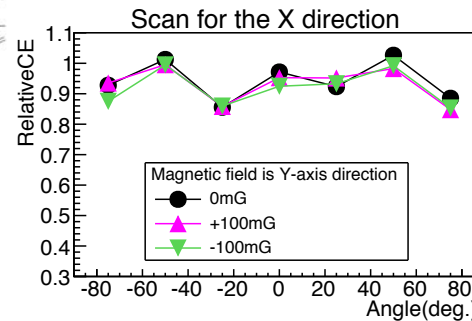
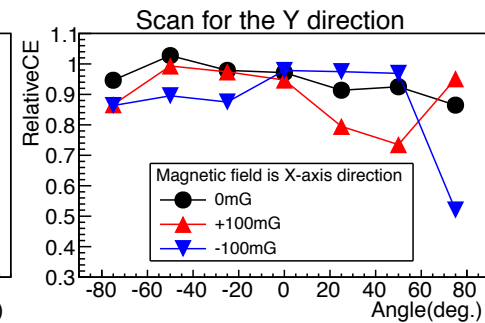
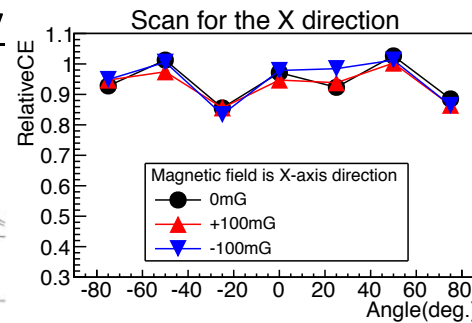
Uniformity of relative collection efficiency

in expected range of residual geomagnetism

measured in the coil



- Light power is 1 p.e.
- HV is 2000V

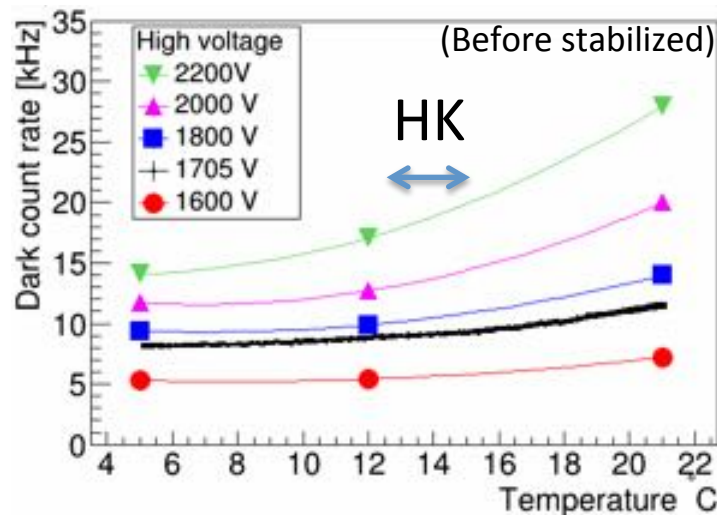


Almost constant in +/- 100mG range

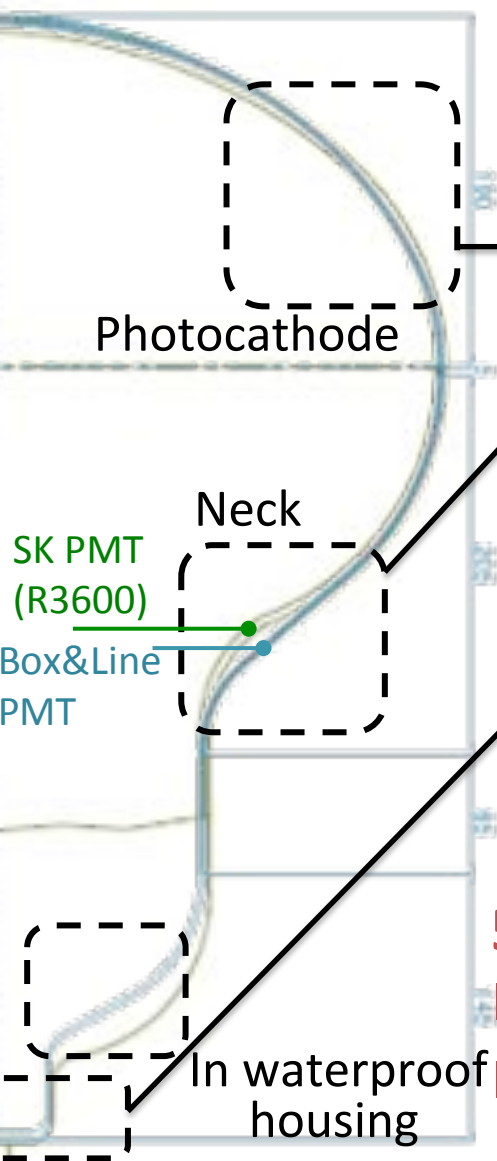
Response by position such as CE, transit time and gain was confirmed to be uniform as expected.

- Capable of using in HK tank

Dark rate by temperature and HV



Improvements on Mechanical Strength



The bulb shape is designed to get lower tensile stress, and improved for deep water level.

■ Smoother curvature

- Photocathode part $< 1/16$ stress of SK PMT's
- Neck part (weakest in SK PMT) $< 1/8$ stress of SK PMT's

■ Thicker glass (about $\times 1.3$)

- Because of correlation confirmed with breaking level by test
- New criteria on quality control was established with measuring thickness at various points by automated tool.

■ Tough waterproof housing

Hard & round design to protect the weakest point

Soft PE
(polyethylene)



Hard PPS
(Poly Phenylene Sulfide Resin)



50 Box&Line PMTs were tested up to 1.25 MPa (125m).

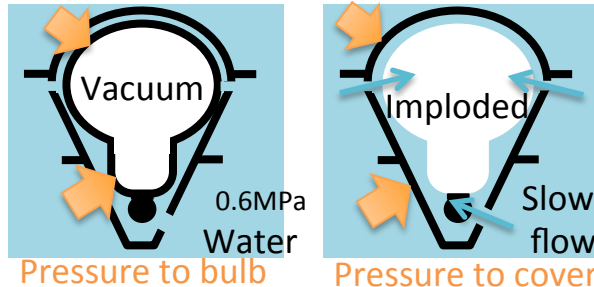
■ **No damage at all 50 samples.**

■ **$\times 1.9$ safety factor for 60m. (1.5 for 80m, 1.5 in SK case)**

50 cm Photodetector Cover

Cover was newly designed for a use in HK 60 m water depth.

Cover should be enough tough to avoid shock wave to outside by implosion



SK cover
(FRP + acrylic)



Initial prototype
(for implosion test)



Cover pressurized



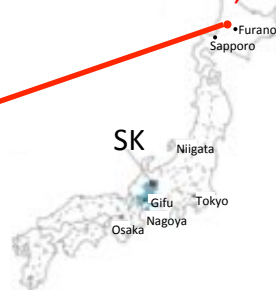
OK for 100 m water load

- Test of cover with PMT with implosion was done in Mar.2016

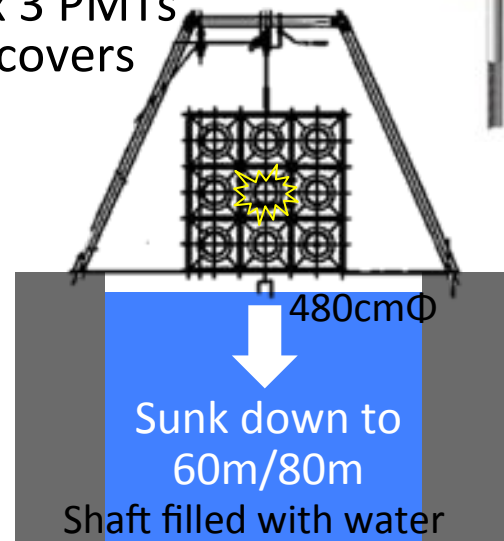
Cover validation

1st demonstration test was performed in Feb-Mar 2016.

In Hokkaido, JP



3 x 3 PMTs
+ covers



Procedure

1. Center PMT is imploded by tool.
2. Confirm no damage of central PMT cover and surrounding PMTs with monitoring

Reproduction of implosion

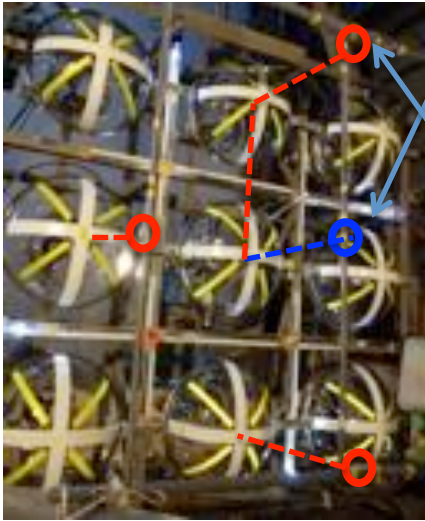
- Single implosion test (Only center PMT w/o cover) → OK
- Chain implosion of 9 PMTs w/o cover → OK

Test of shock wave prevention cover

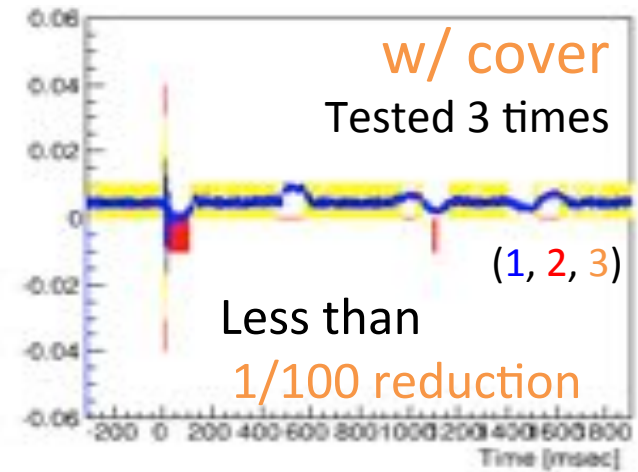
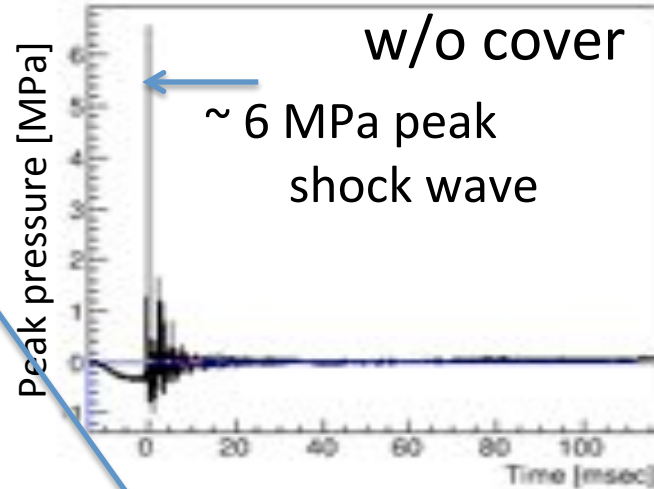
- 60m depth with (15mm Acrylic + 3mm stainless steel cover) x 3
 - 1st Cover only with center PMT → OK
 - 2nd & 3rd Cover with center PMT + surrounding 8 PMTs w/o cover → OK
- Same set of 3 tests in 80m water → OK for all

Validation of Cover

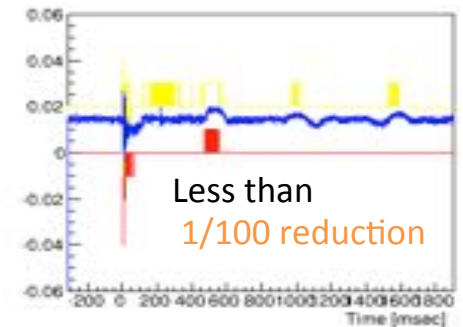
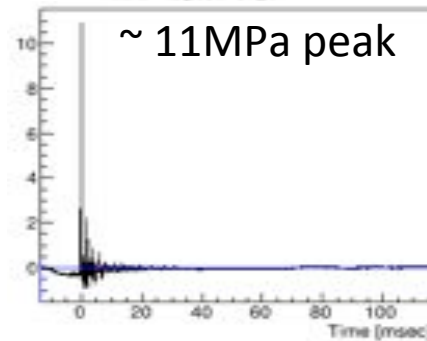
Pressure gauge



Front of imploded PMT (Pressure monitor at 70 cm front)



Upper side

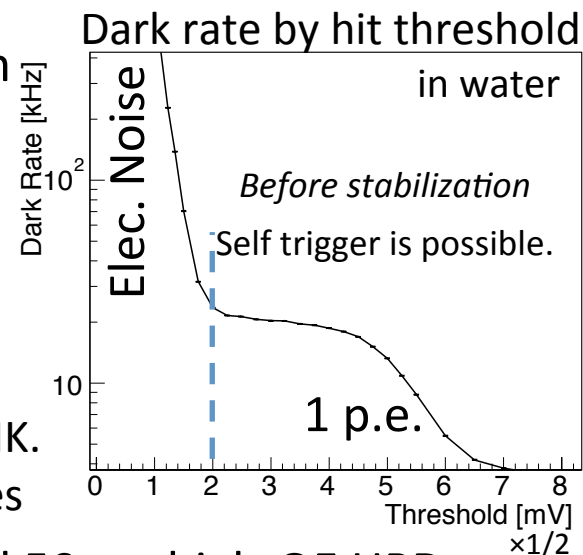


- One of cover design was established, also for 80 m.
- Light and cheap design is desired.
 - Next test with improved design is planned. (made of resin material, etc.)
 - Innovative design w/ optimum shape and/or material is welcome!

Test of Single Ch HPD in Water



Prototype of waterproof 50 cm high-QE HPD for proof test
(20 cm HPD already in tank)
Preamplifier & HV power supply (10V→8kV) are equipped.
Waterproof design based on SK PMT will be improved for HK.
>1.4 MPa tolerance in 3 samples

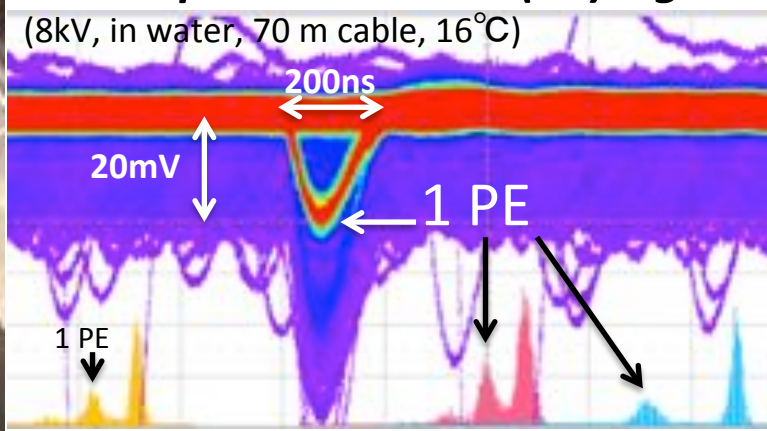


In water

Measured in water using single channel 50 cm high-QE HPD

Clear 1 photo-electron (PE) signal

(8kV, in water, 70 m cable, 16°C)

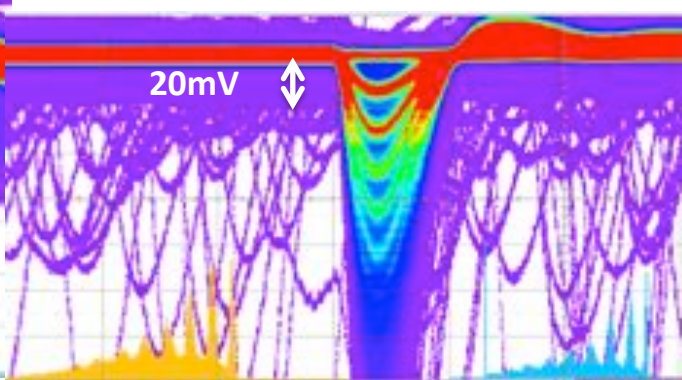


Charge (200ns window)

Charge (400ns)

Pulse height

Precise multi-PE counting



Charge (200ns window)

Pulse height

Under safety test for 1st proof test in the 200-ton tank

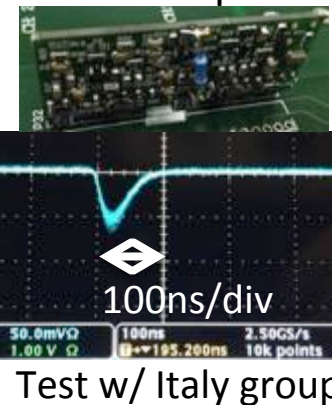
Photodetectors for Hyper-Kamiokande (Nishimura)

15

R&D for 50 cm HPD

- 1st waterproof HPD is ready for proof test.
 - Timing performance could be improved with fast amp R&D.
 - Design for cost reduction (including electronics) is desired.
- Many R&Ds required.
 - Electronics is essential to achieve the best performance.

Preamp



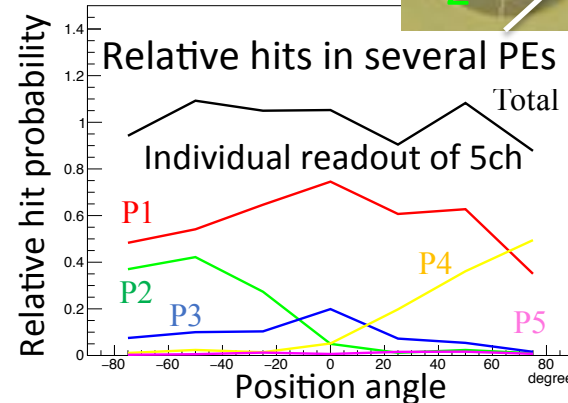
Built-in 8kV power supply
By 3 manufacturers



8kV & signal connector
in 100m water



Possibility of
position sensitivity



Built-in
digitizer



and many tests..

- AD and 50 cm HPD could be available for HK R&D abroad in a year.
- Welcome to join in HPD R&D

Multi-PMT for Hyper-K

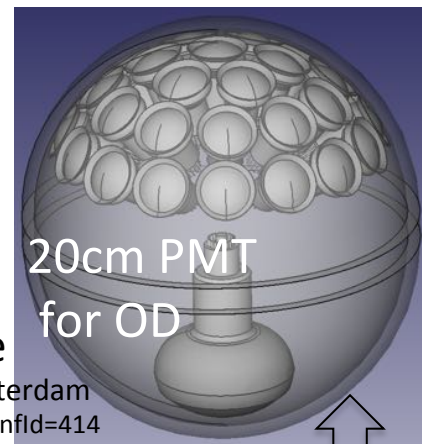
● Multi-channel optical module

- Explore possibility of cost reduction, better high-pressure resistance, directional sensitivity, ...
- Implemented in simulation ongoing to study HK performance

Based on KM3NET optical module



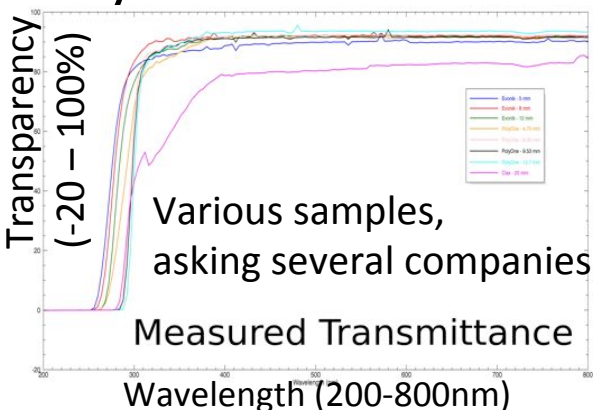
(Concept design)
7.7cm PMTx33



MoU for sharing knowledge

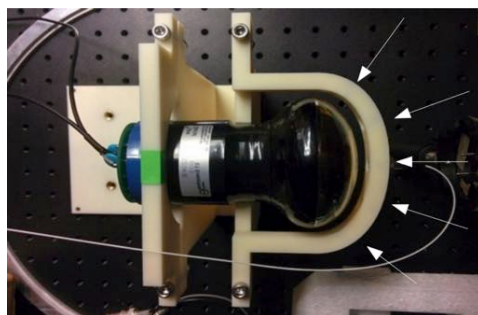
Workshop from 14 to 15 July at Nikhef, Amsterdam
<https://indico.nikhef.nl/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=414>

Acrylic for vessel



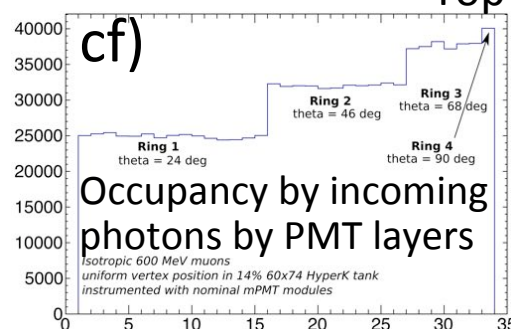
Optical and mechanical characteristics being measured

PMT Test



Measuring response by position, dark rate, ... with R12199-02 (Hamamatsu), 9320KB (ETEL), ...

Simulation



For optimization and physics sensitivity study



Many common R&D items with short bulb HPD

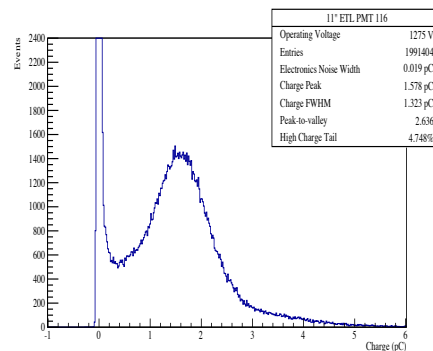
Active international works!

Photodetector for HK OD

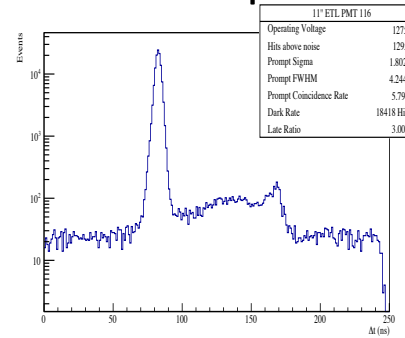
- 20 cm PMT + wavelength shifting plate (Same as in SK)
 - Several ideas on improvement are being considered.
- Test of **high-QE** 20cm PMT (Hamamatsu R5912-100)
 - Uniformity measurement at TRIUMF, Canada 
 - Preparing setup for various tests in Padova, Italy 
- New HQE 11"(28cm) PMTs from ET Enterprises 
 - Competition with Hamamatsu small PMTs (8-12 inches)



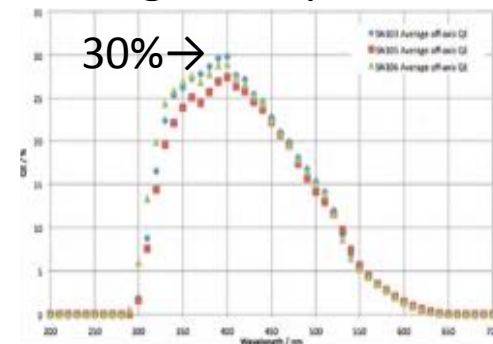
1PE charge



1PE time peak and late pulse



High-QE spectra



- Better photon enhancement is to be considered.

Photodetector Working Group

- 55 worldwide members
Active R&D but need more

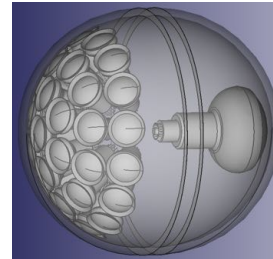


New photo-sensor development

**50cm photosensors
(HAMAMATSU)**



Multi-PMT



20cm HPD



**28cm PMT
(ETEL/ADIT, US)**

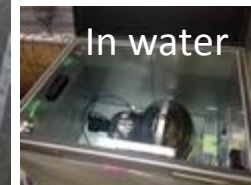
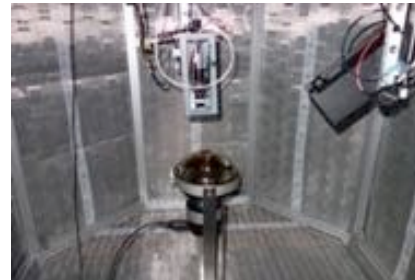


Safety design & test



Characterization

**Response property
measured at TRIUMF**



HPD and mPMT development are required in short period.
Any interest and contribution are welcome.
Many items such as cover, preamp. of HPD, outer sensor are essential.

Summary

- High-QE Box&Line PMT : Current baseline
 - Allow optimal tank design with 60 m water depth
 - Established for use in 60 m / 80 m water with cover
- Photodetector is essential to determine Hyper-K design and physics reach
 - Further improvements are expected.
 - ▶ HPD for low cost, low noise and high resolutions
 - ▶ Study for possible improvements by multi-PMT in HK
 - International contribution is necessary to get full photo-coverage as proposed and to improve Hyper-K as much as possible.
 - mPMT, HPD, Cover, OD sensor, test in water, safety validation, etc.

Principle of amplification

50cm Φ

All is possible for high QE option, 22% $\rightarrow$ 30%

Photomultiplier tube (PMT)

Hybrid photodetector (HPD)

Venetian blind dynode (Super-K)

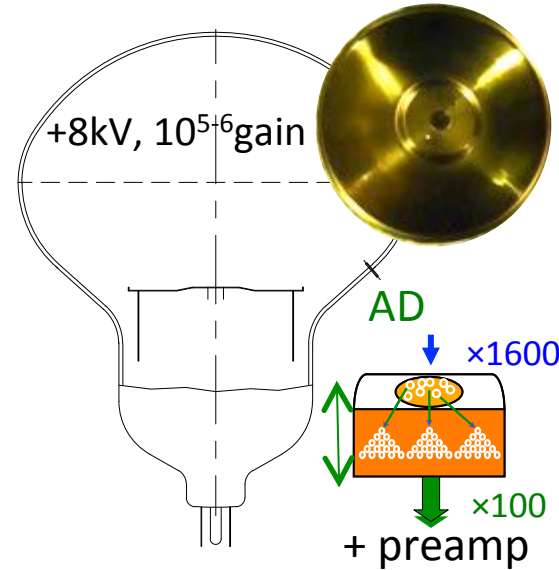
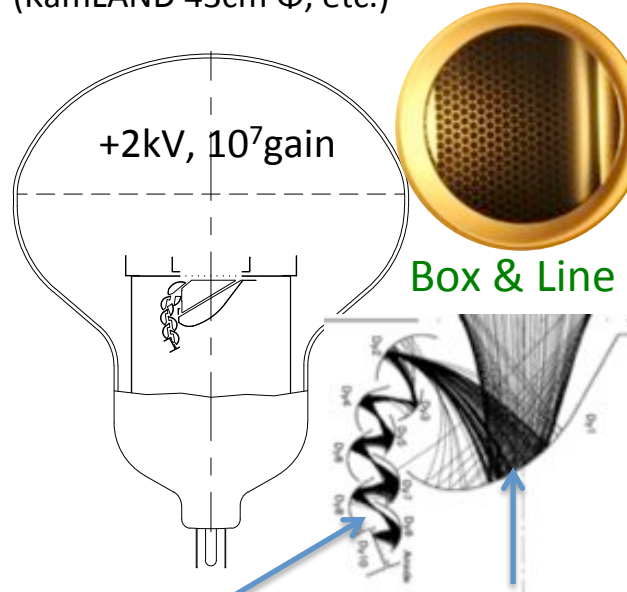
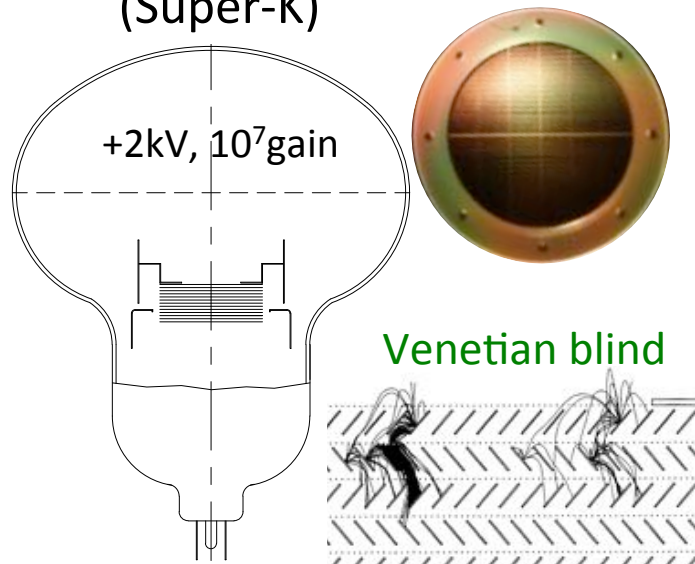
New

Box & Line dynode (KamLAND 43cm Φ , etc.)

New

Avalanche diode (AD)

(Not yet used with large aperture)



- Photoelectron might miss 1st dynode $\rightarrow$ less collection eff.
- Ambiguity of drift path resulted in losing uniform charge and time response.

High collection efficiency
Uniform drift path
 $\rightarrow$ High charge&time resolution
Uniformity improved to achieve large aperture

Symmetric and fast response, high S/N, low cost

Reliability

No experience using in water for a long time
 $\rightarrow$ Proof test in a 200 ton water tank

Low cost, High performance