



NOBLE LIQUID DETECTOR TECHNOLOGY

韩柯 *HAN, Ke (SJTU)*



PART2: LIQUID XENON DETECTORS

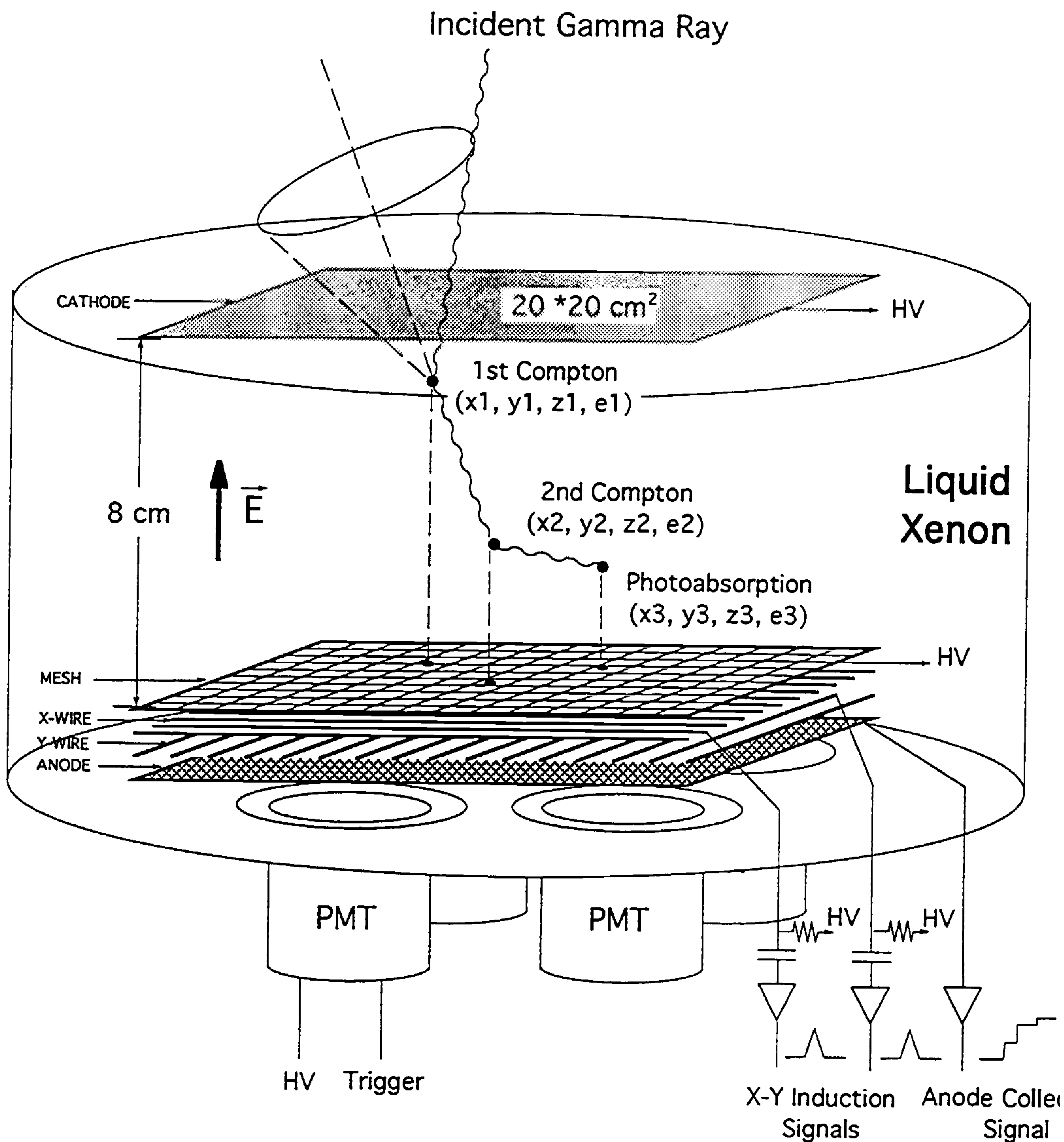
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OUTLINE FOR LIQUID XENON DETECTORS

- ▶ Advantage of Xenon
- ▶ Ionization detectors
 - ▶ LXeGRIT
- ▶ Scintillation detectors
 - ▶ XMass
 - ▶ MEG II LXe gamma ray detector
- ▶ Ionization + scintillation
 - ▶ Single phase TPC: EXO-200, etc
 - ▶ Dual phase TPC: PandaX-4T, etc
- ▶

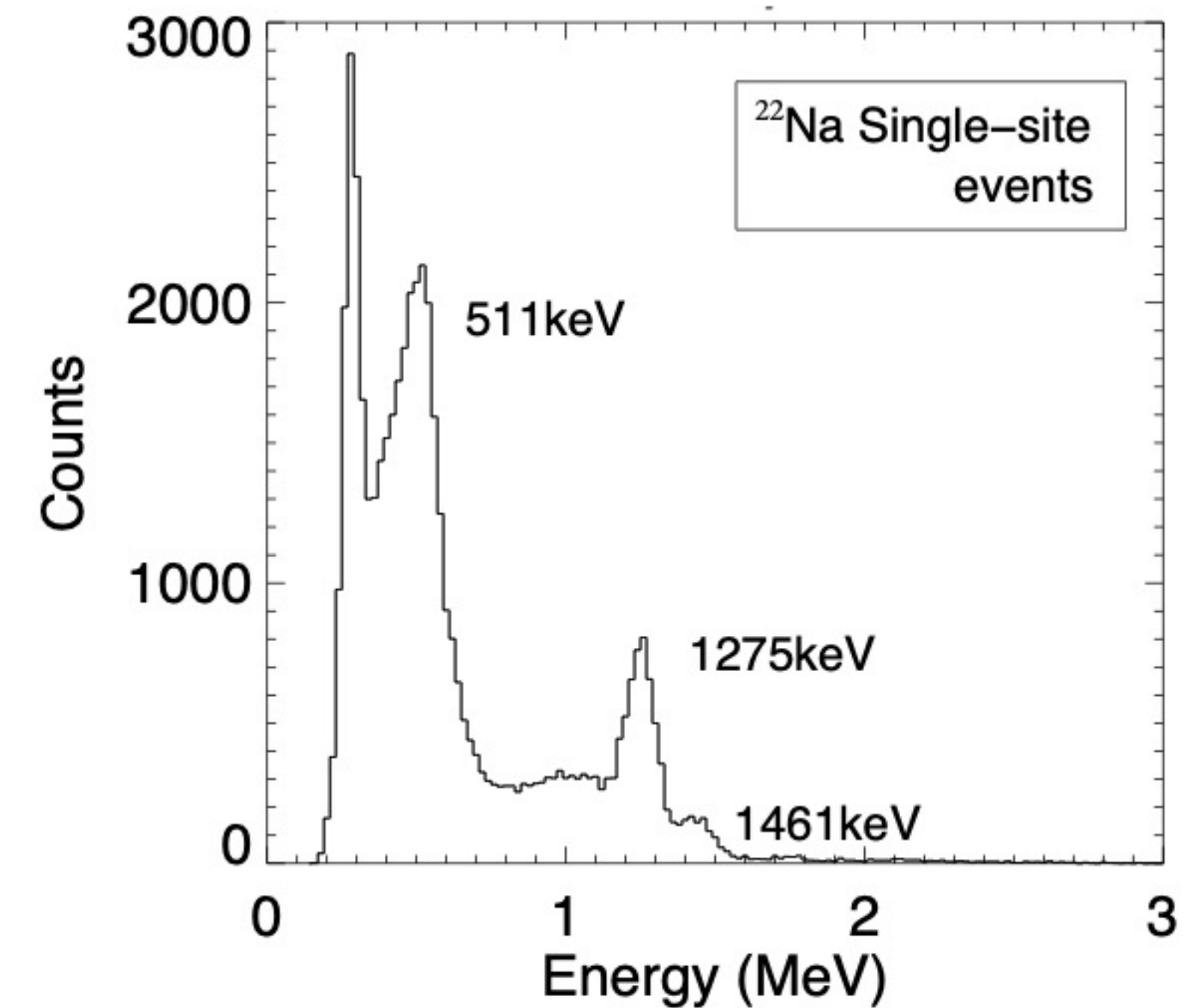
ADVANTAGE OF XENON

- ▶ Compared to other noble liquids:
 - ▶ High light yield with PMT-compatible wavelength
 - ▶ High Z for gamma detection
 - ▶ Multiple isotopes, rich physics
 - ▶ Easiest cryogenics requirement
- ▶ But
 - ▶ Expensive



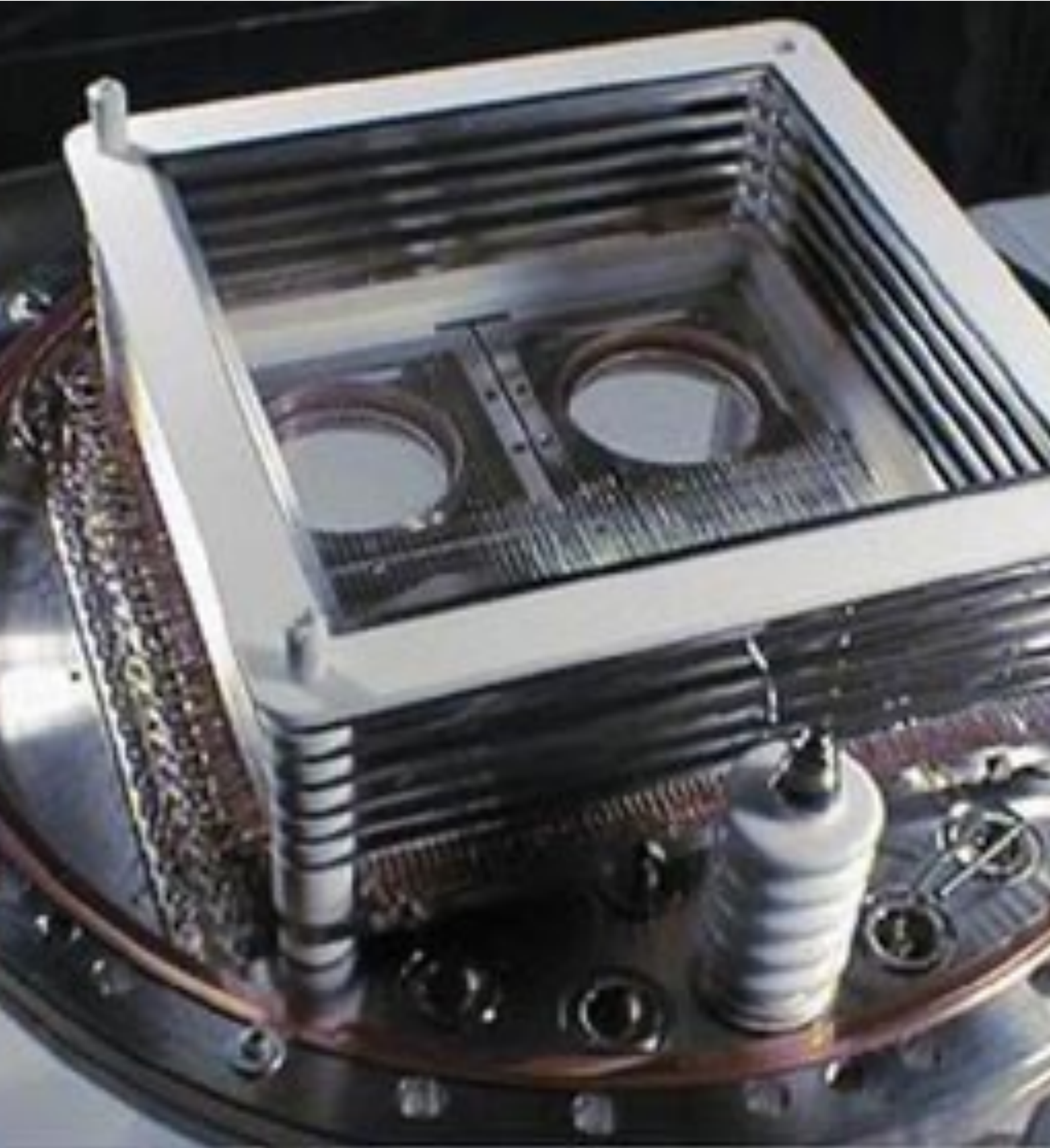
IONIZATION DETECTORS

- ▶ LXeGRIT: A Liquid Xenon Gamma-Ray Imaging Telescope
- ▶ Energy range: 0.15 -10 MeV
- ▶ Energy resolution: 8.8% FWHM at 1 MeV

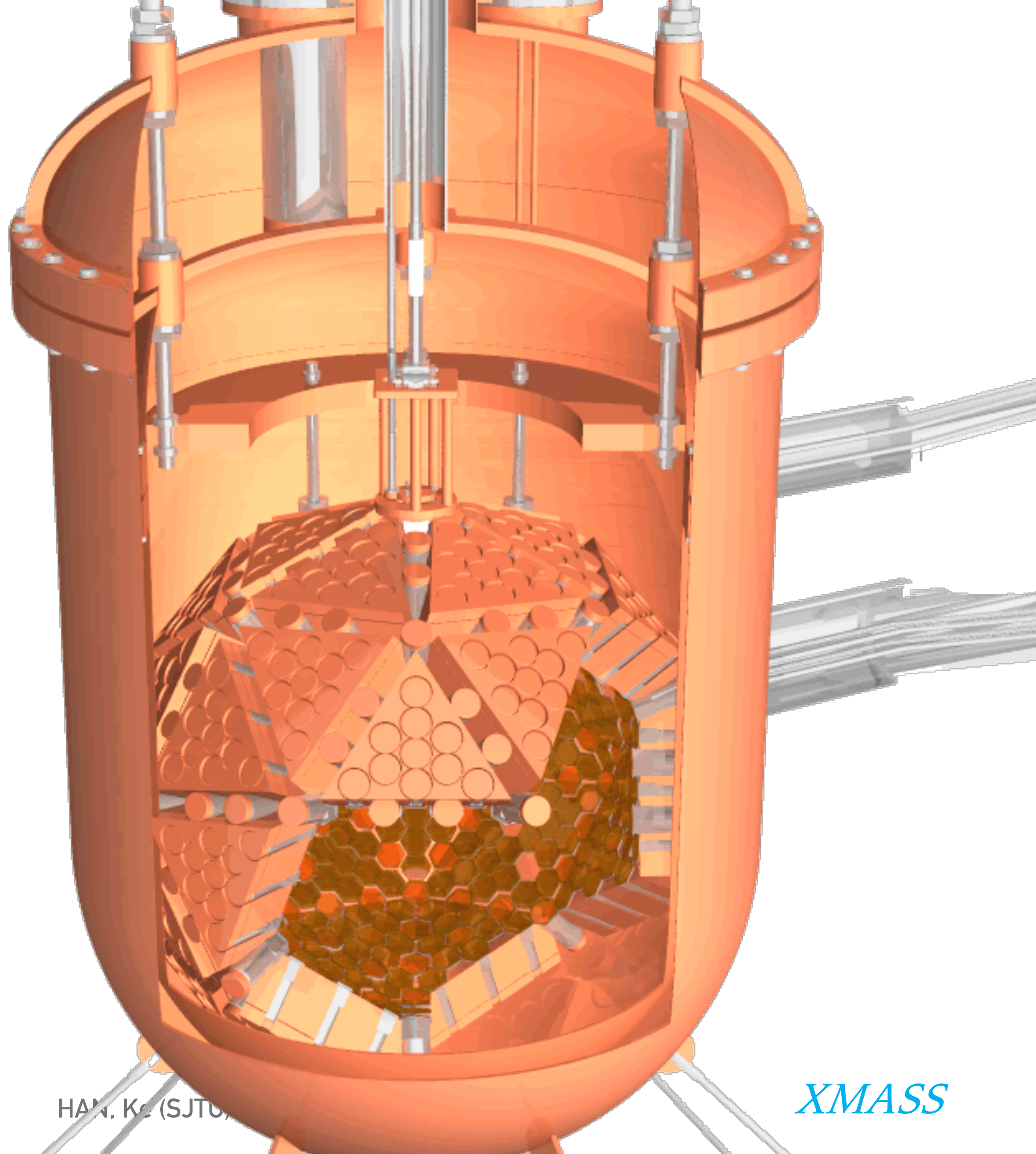


LXeGRIT

IONIZATION DETECTORS

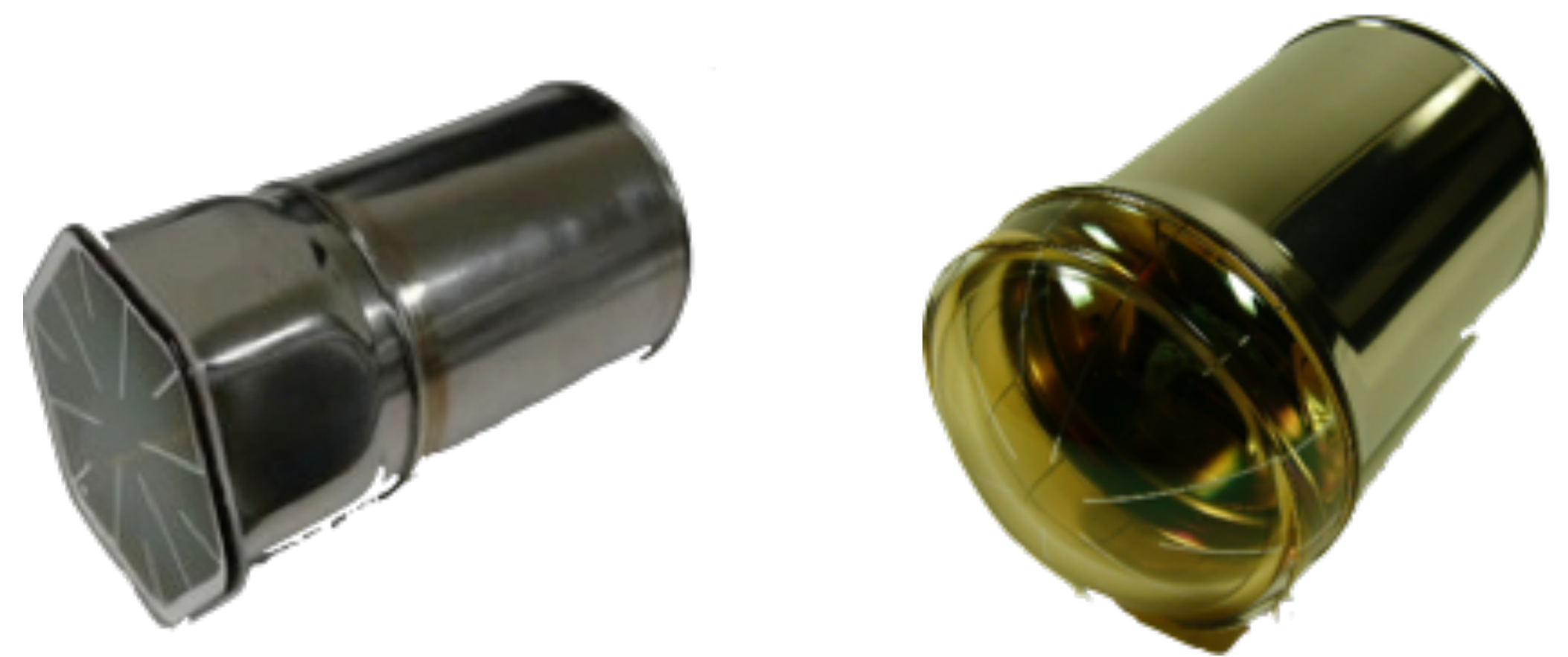


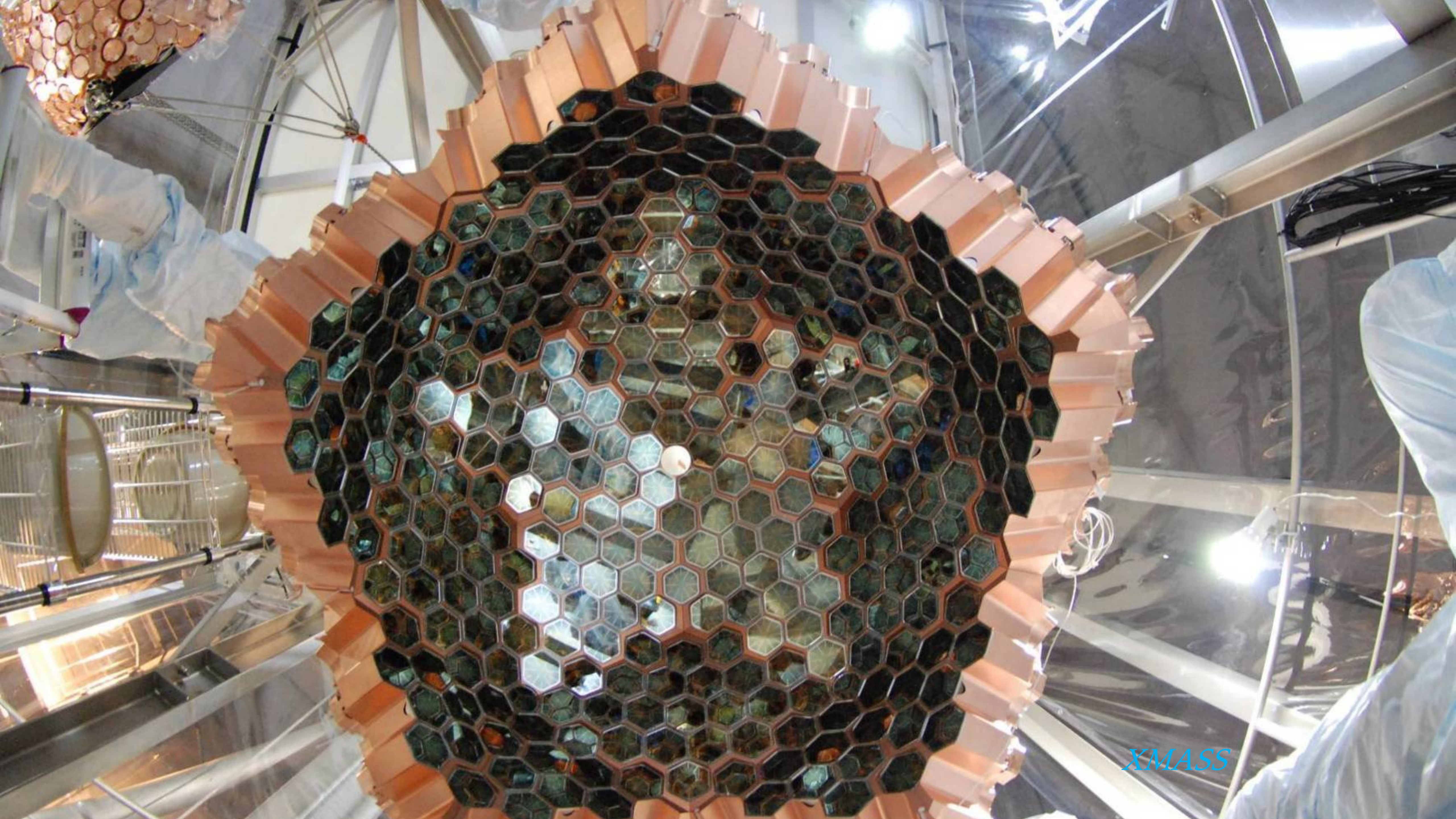
LXeGRIT



SCINTILLATION DETECTORS: XMASS

- ▶ 800 kg of LXe with 642 PMT
- ▶ Simpler structure compared to TPC
- ▶ Low energy threshold (0.5 keV_{ee})
- ▶ Scintillation time profile for
 - ▶ Discrimination between nuclear recoil and Electron/gamma-ray
 - ▶ Vertex reconstruction
- ▶ Suffered from high background



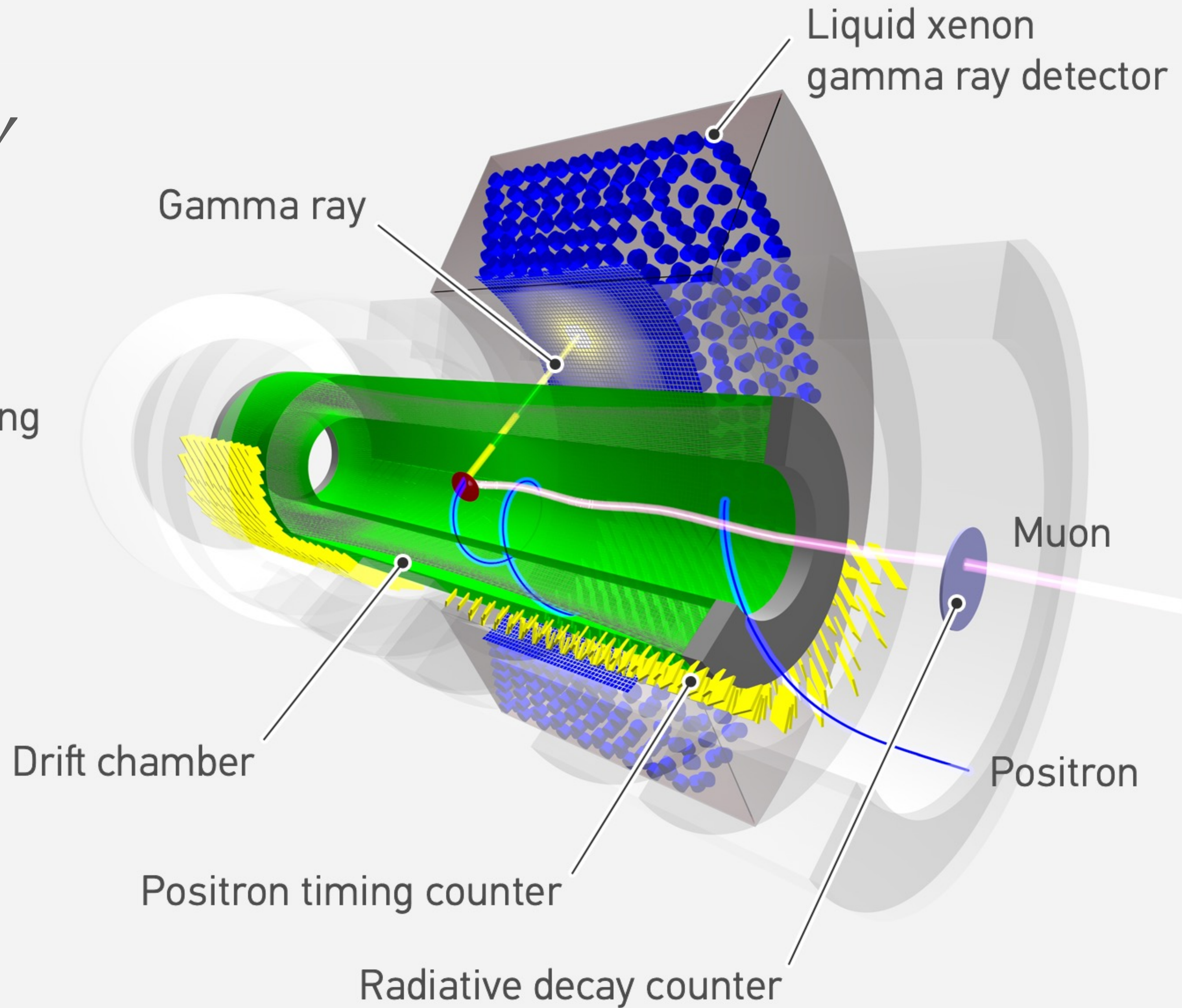


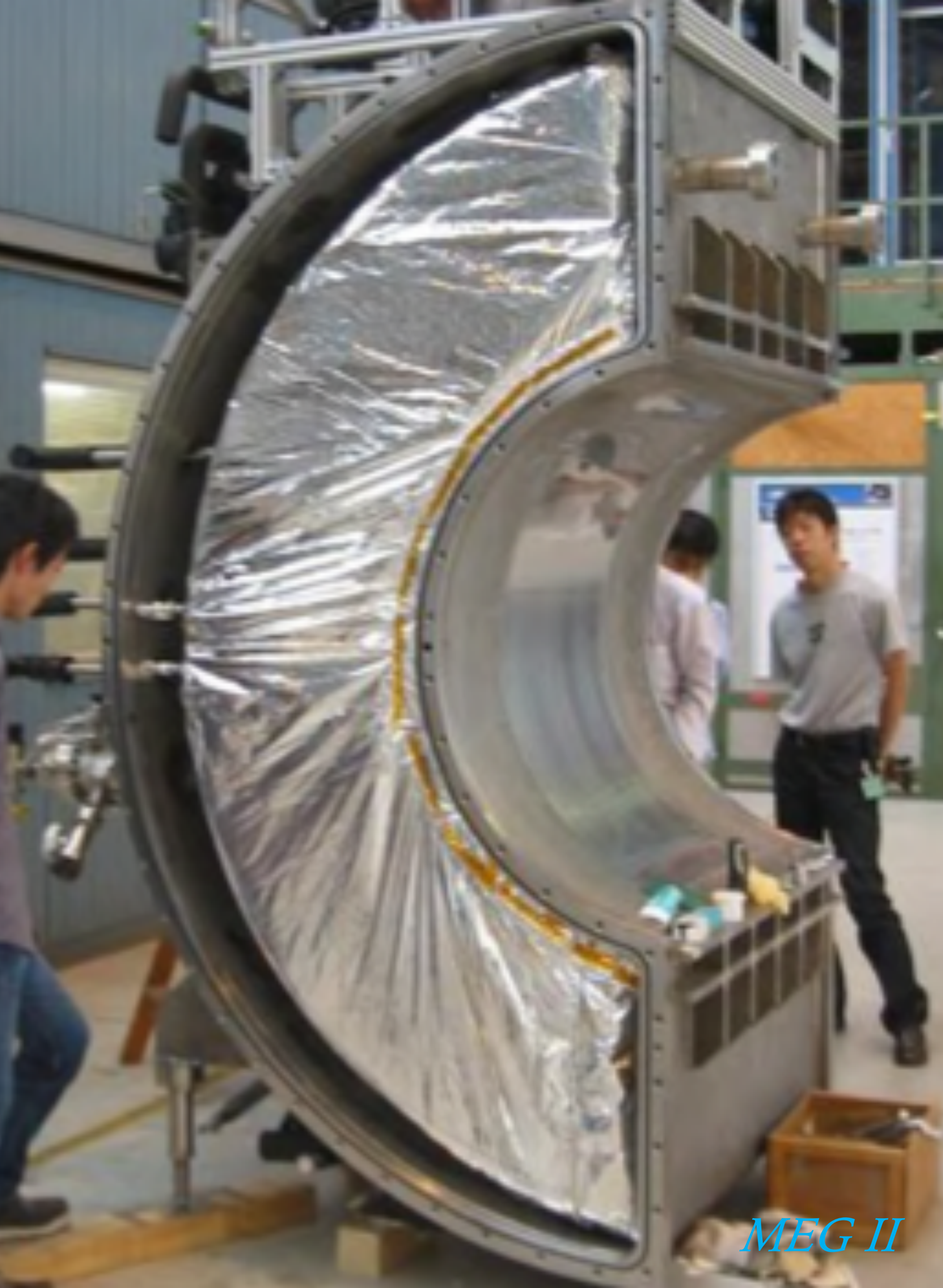
XMASS

MEG II



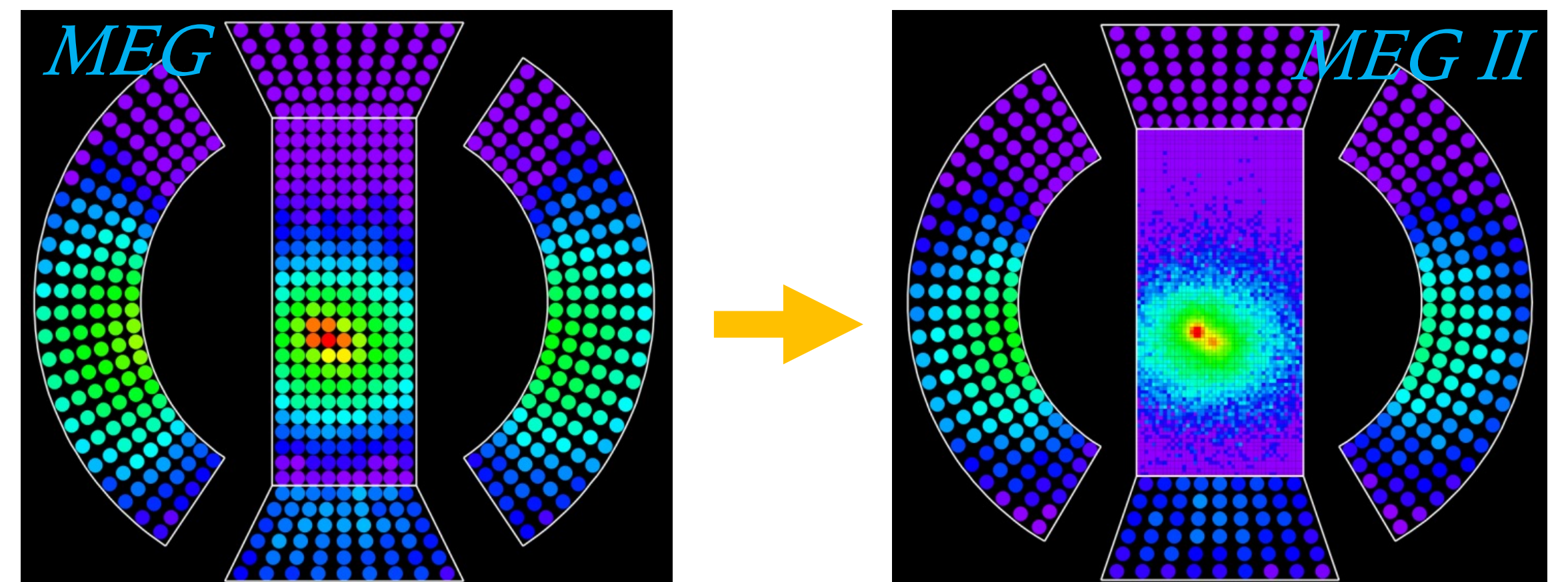
COBRA
superconducting
magnet

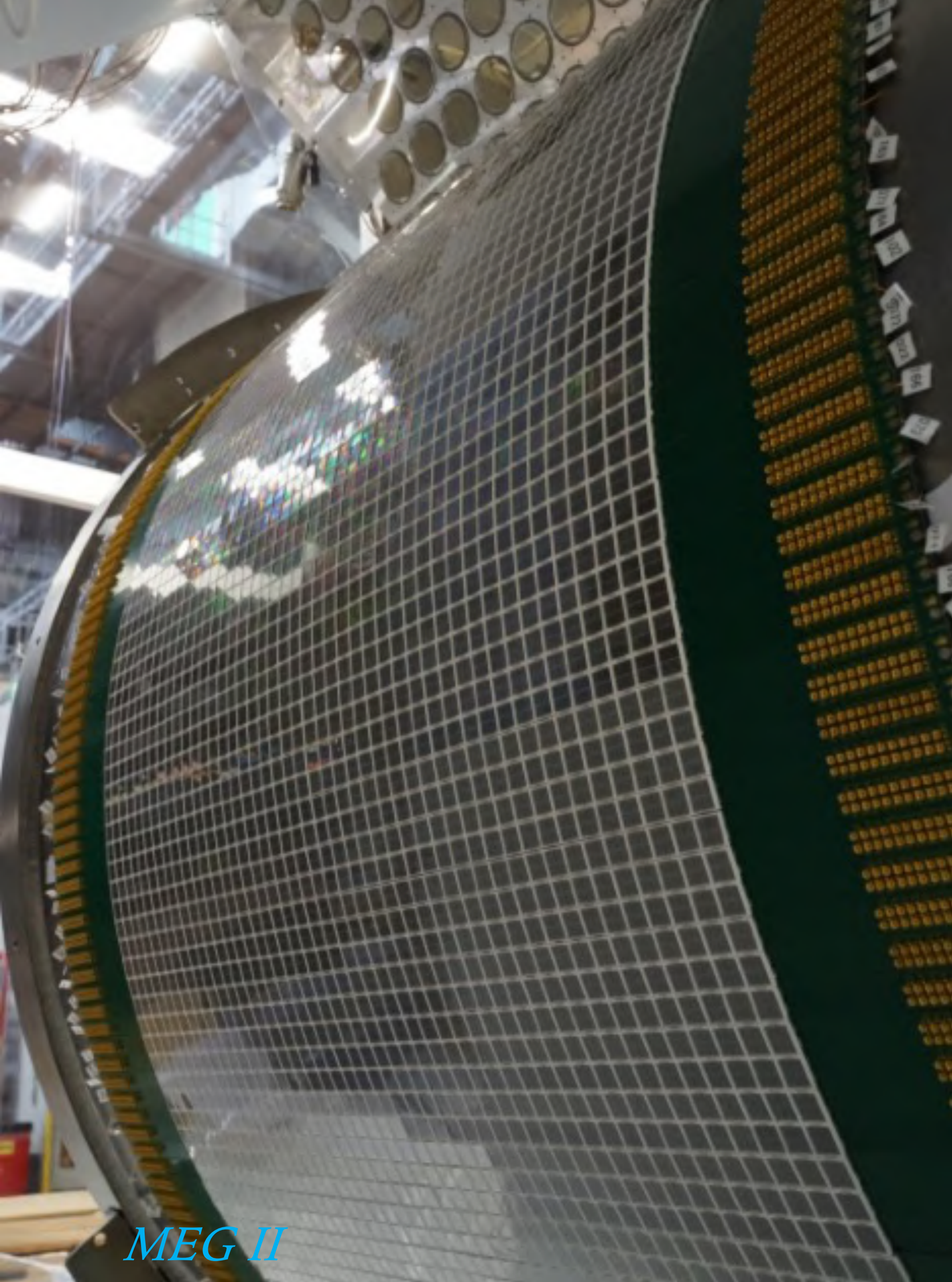




MEG II LXE DETECTOR

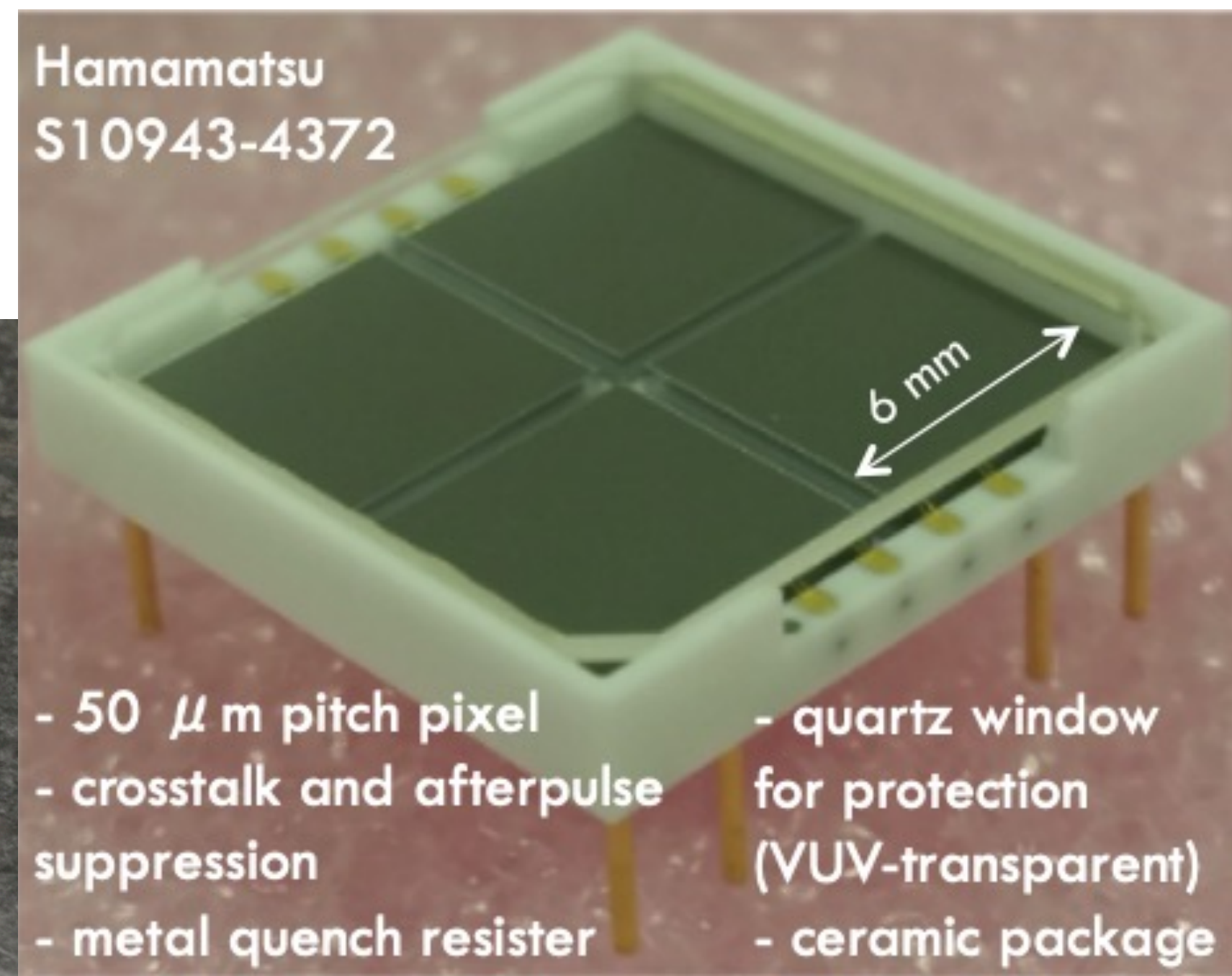
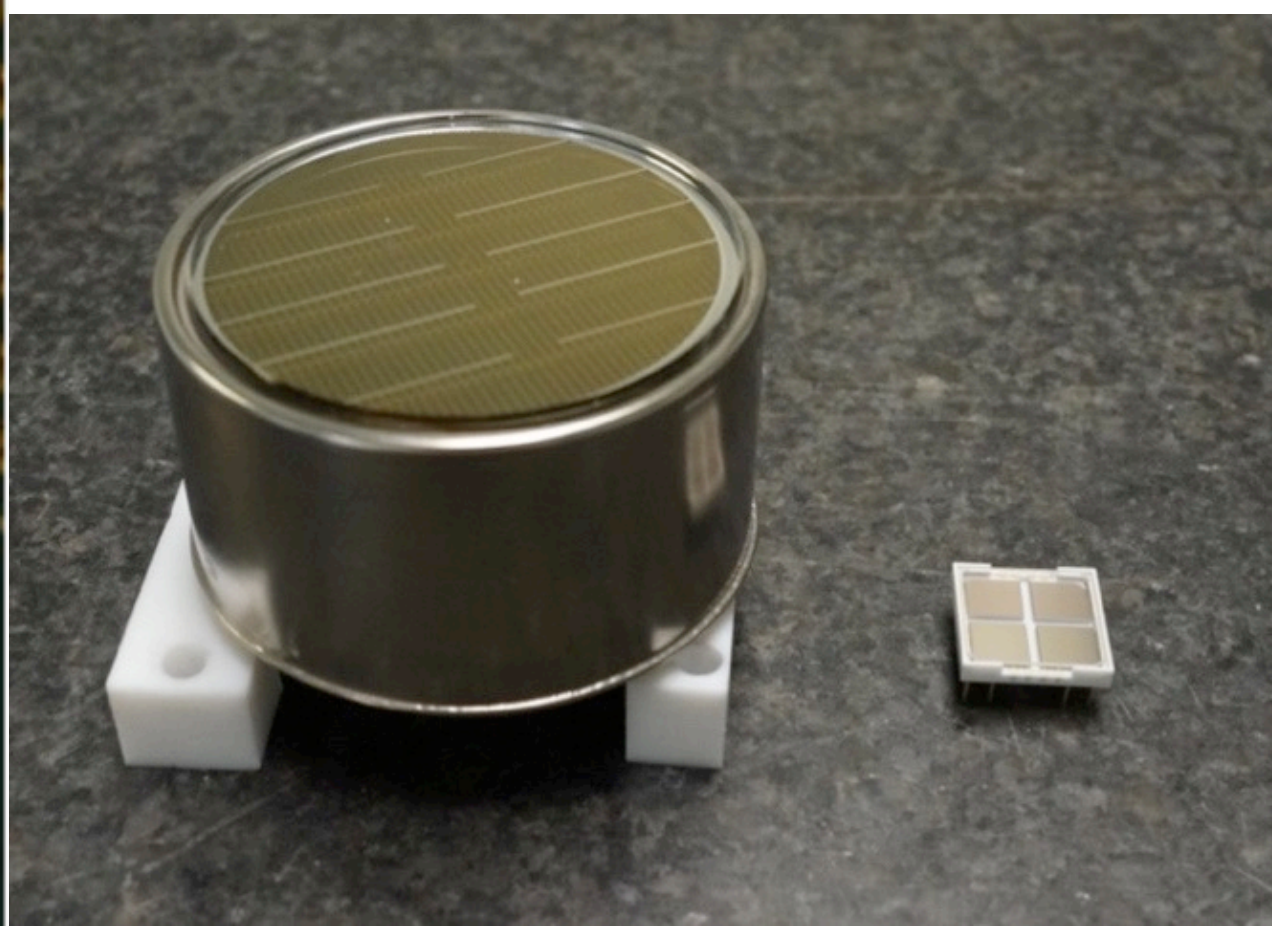
- ▶ 900L LXe detector
- ▶ Measures energy, position and timing of gamma-ray (52.8 MeV)
- ▶ Expected performance:
 - ▶ Efficiency: 70%
 - ▶ Position resolution: 2.5 mm
 - ▶ Energy resolution $\sim 1\%$
 - ▶ Timing resolution: 40-60 ps

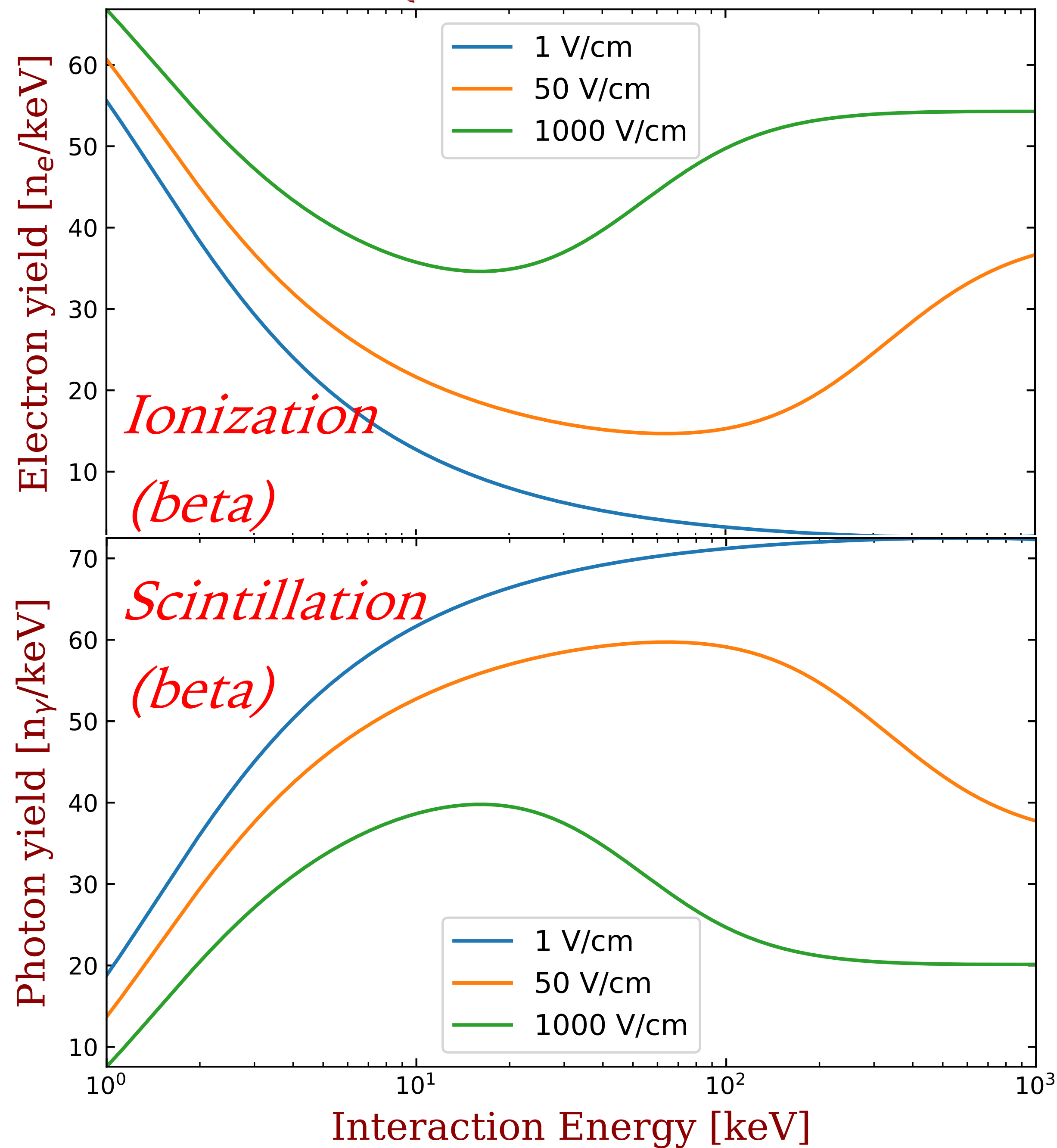




MEG II PHOTO SENSOR UPGRADE

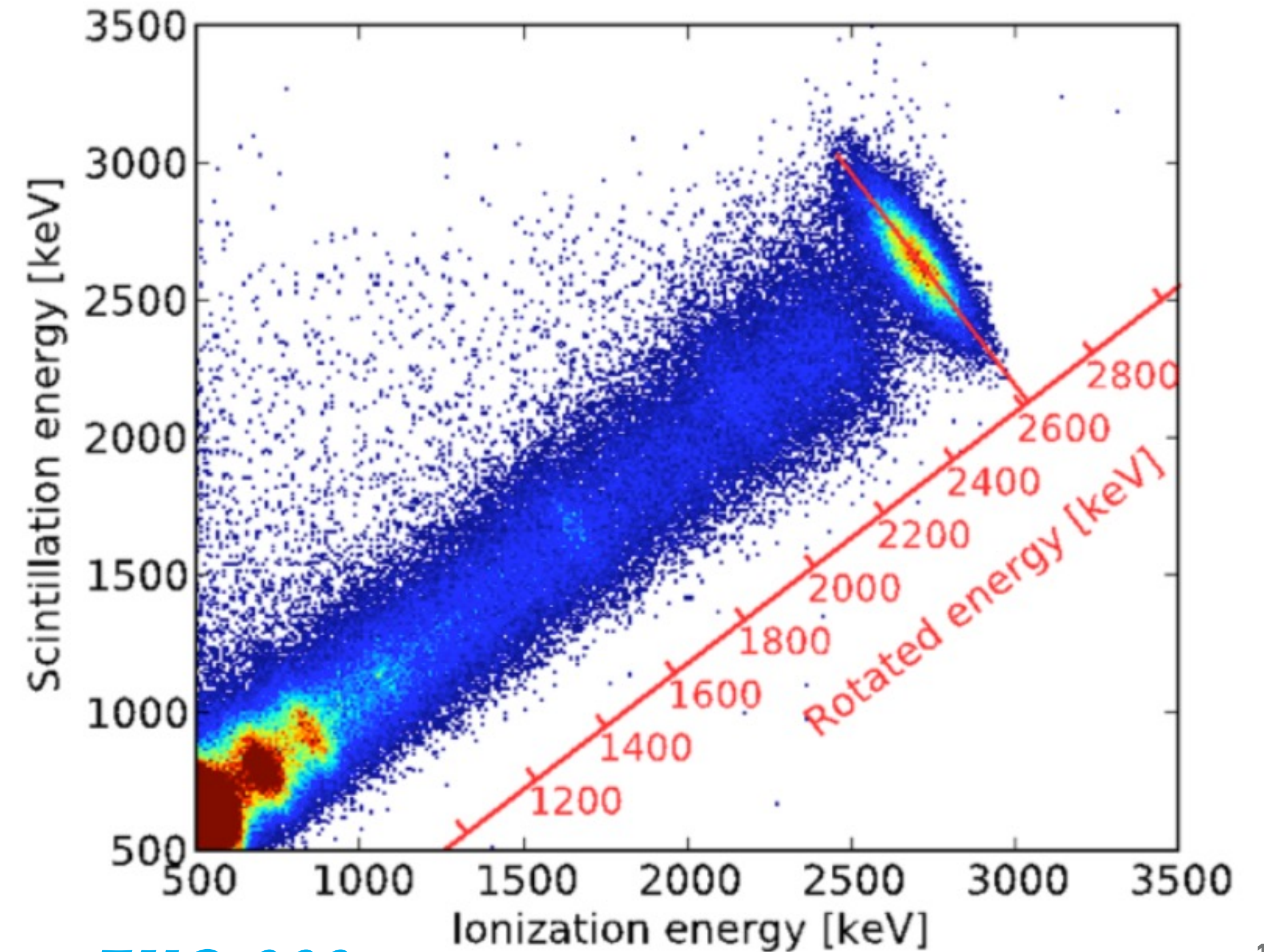
- ▶ Replace 216 2-inch PMTs with 4092 $12 \times 12 \text{ mm}^2$ SiPMs
- ▶ VUV sensitive SiPM co-developed by MEG II and Hamamatsu
- ▶ Improve energy/pos resolution by $2 \times$



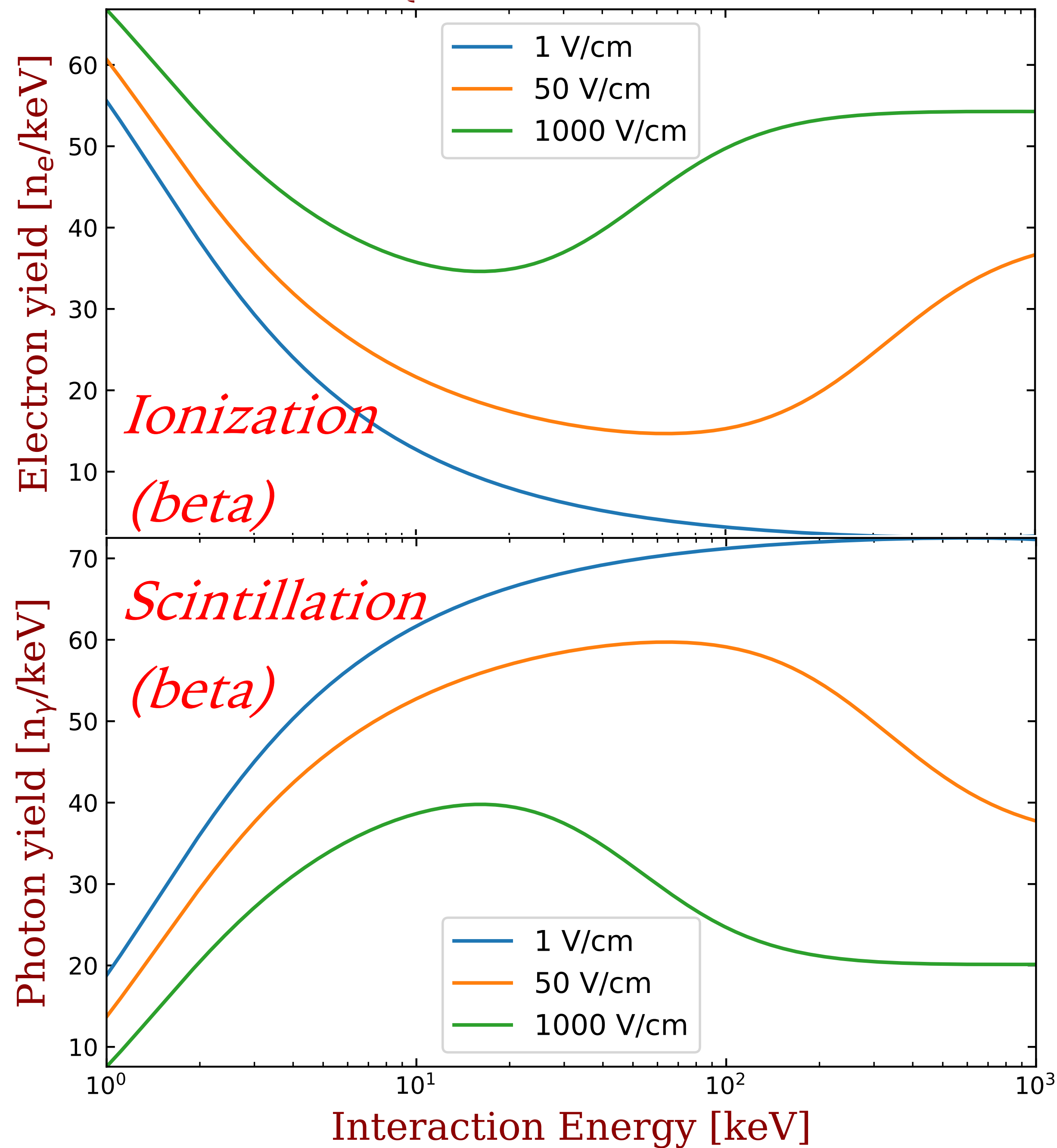


IONIZATION+SCINTILLATION

- ▶ Clean anti-coorelation
- ▶ Best energy resolution can be achieved with a combinations of two channels

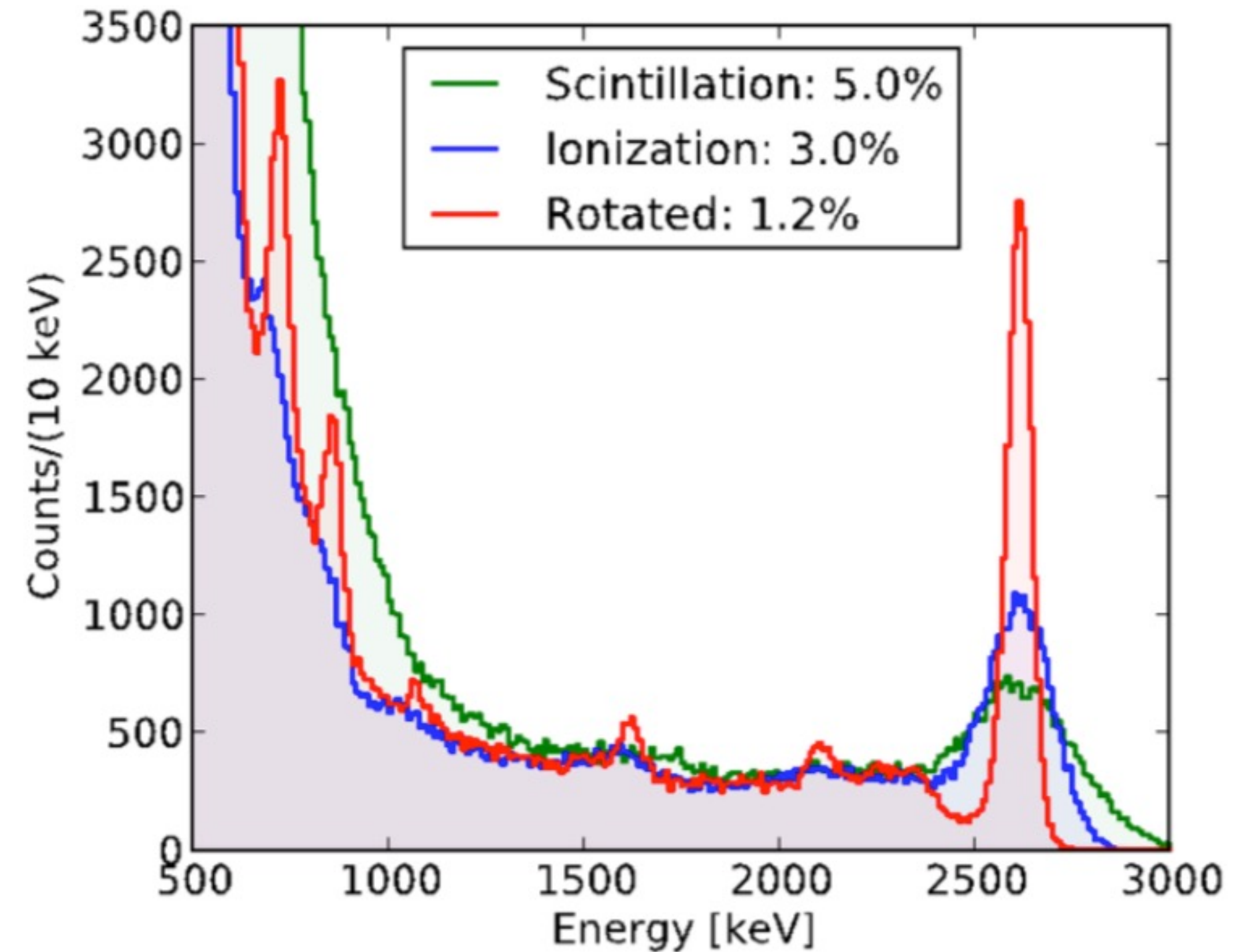


EXO-200



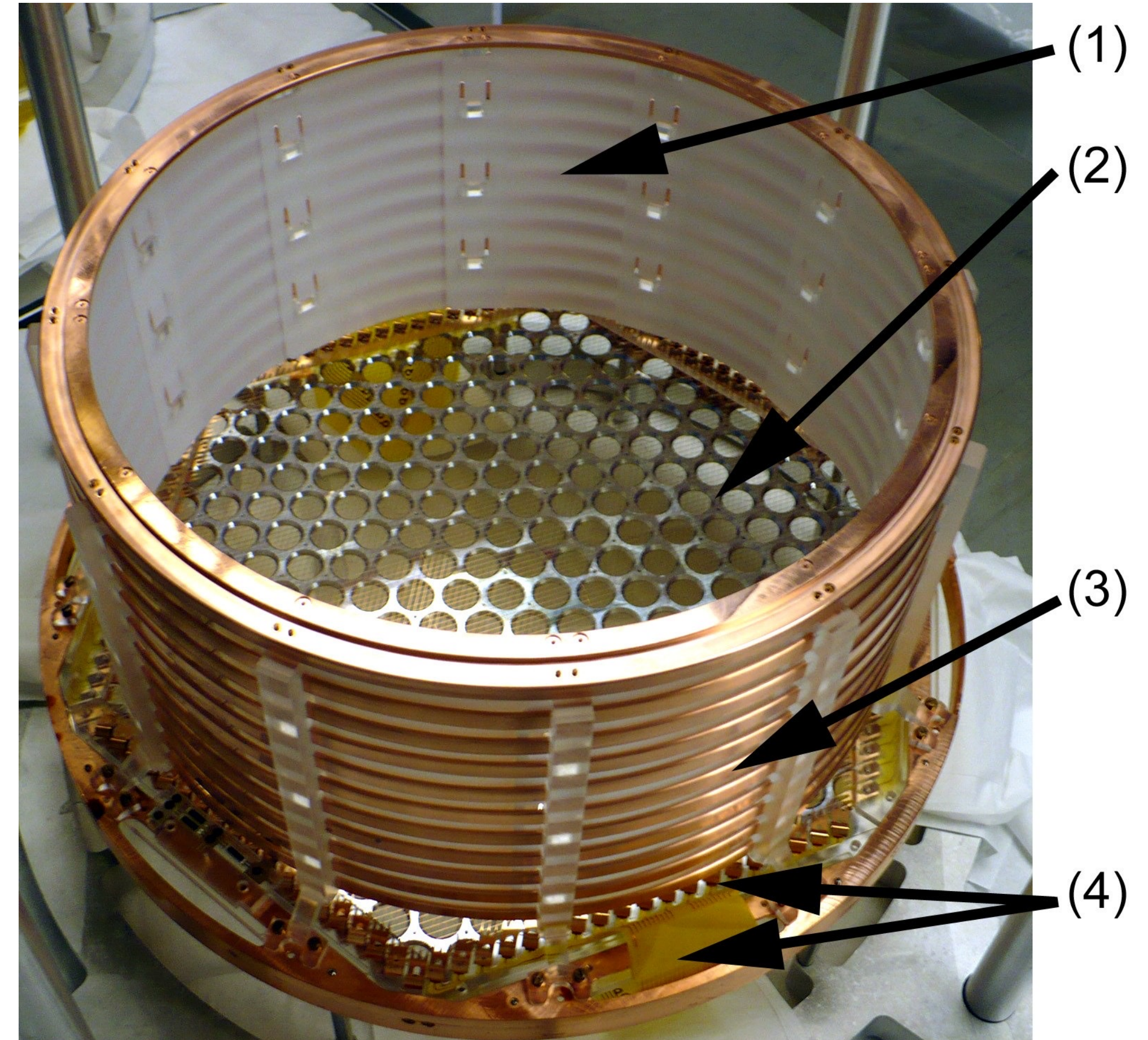
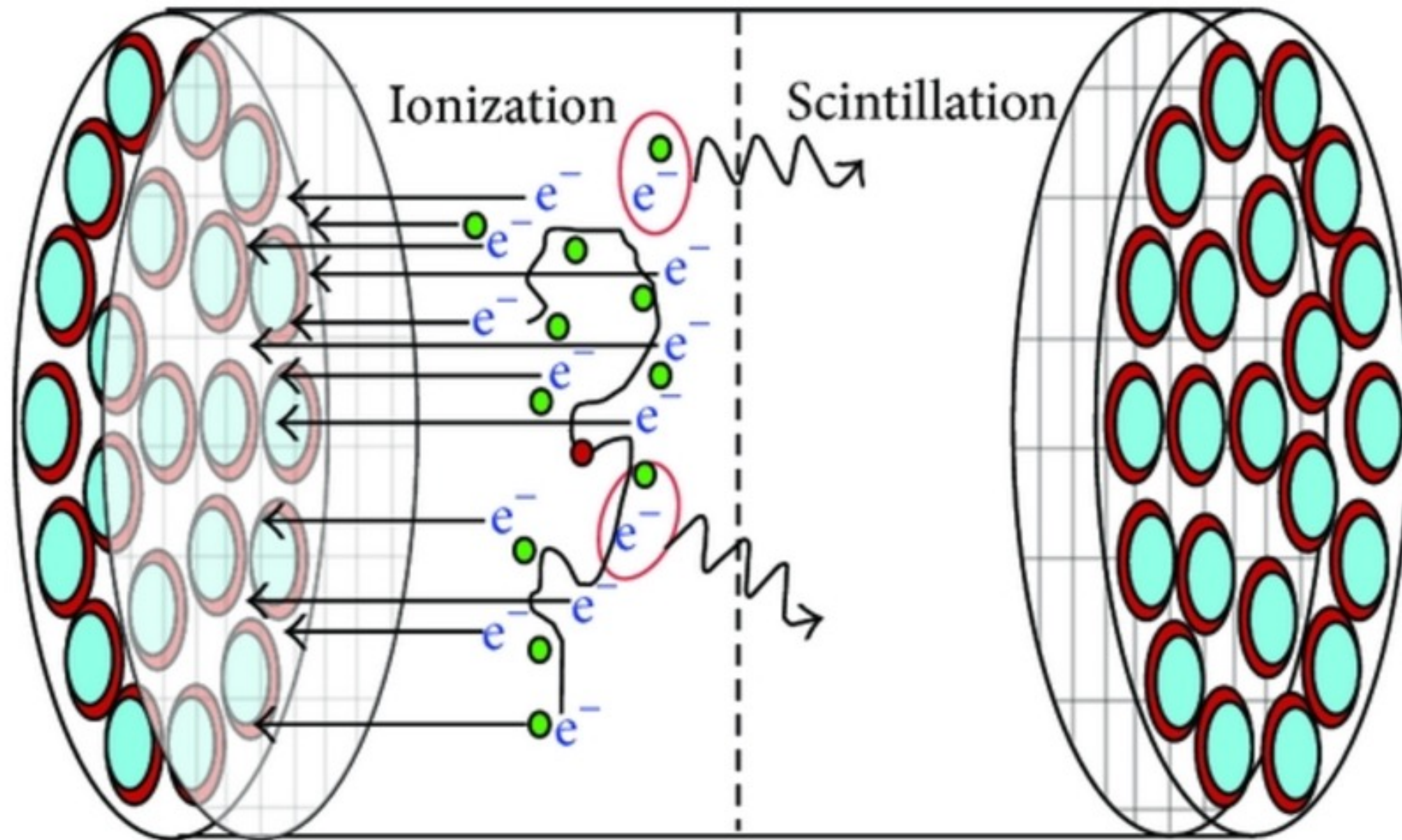
IONIZATION+SCINTILLATION

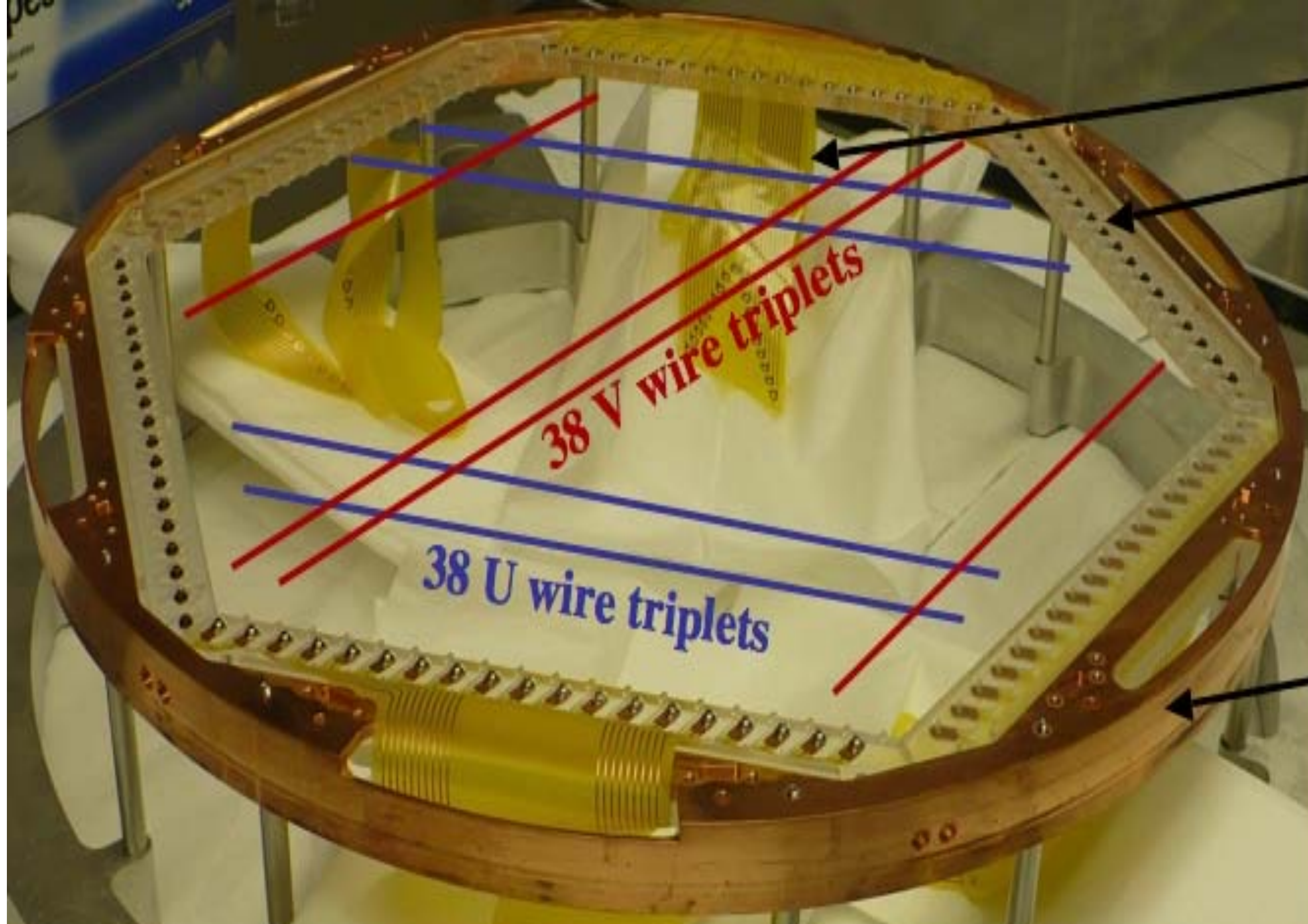
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EXO-200

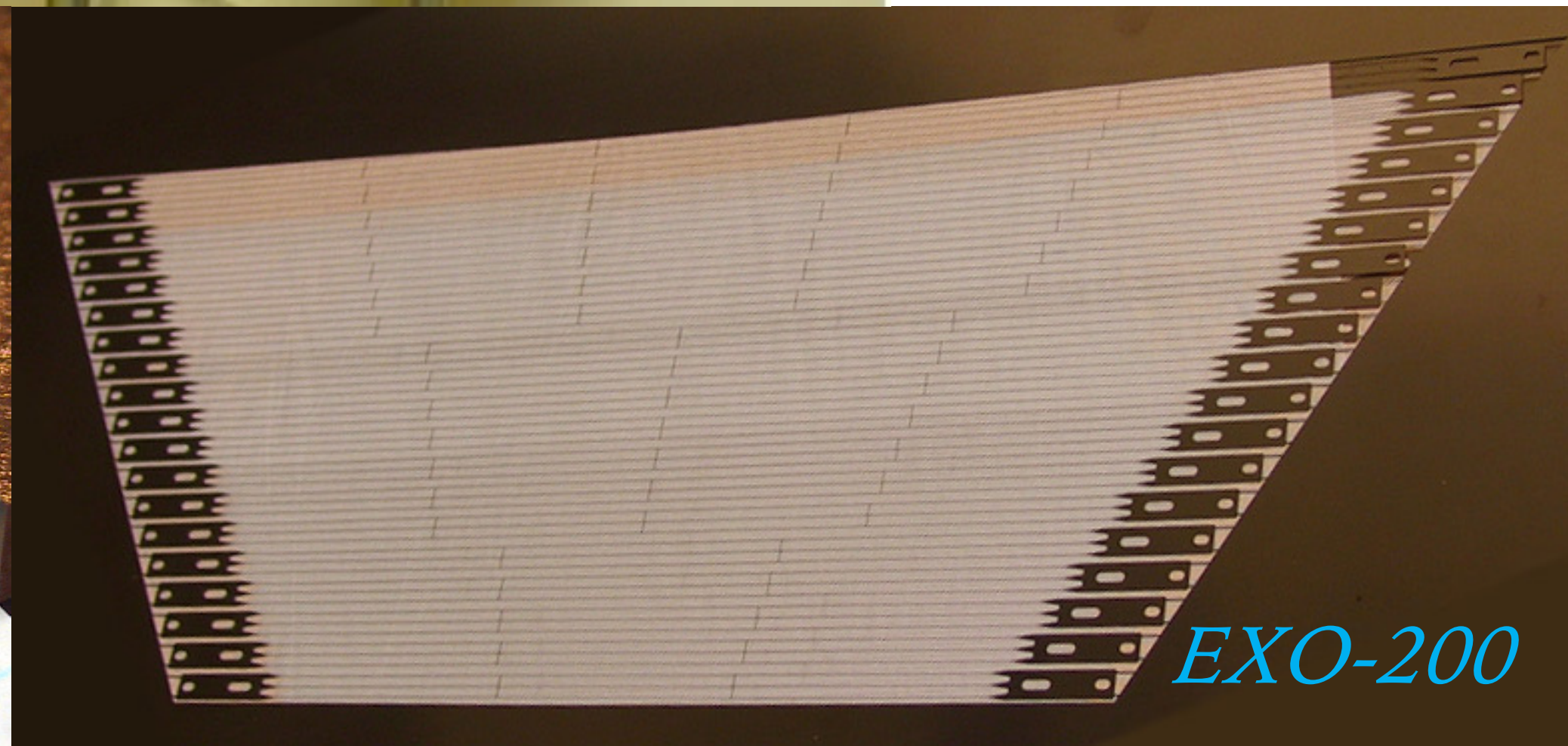
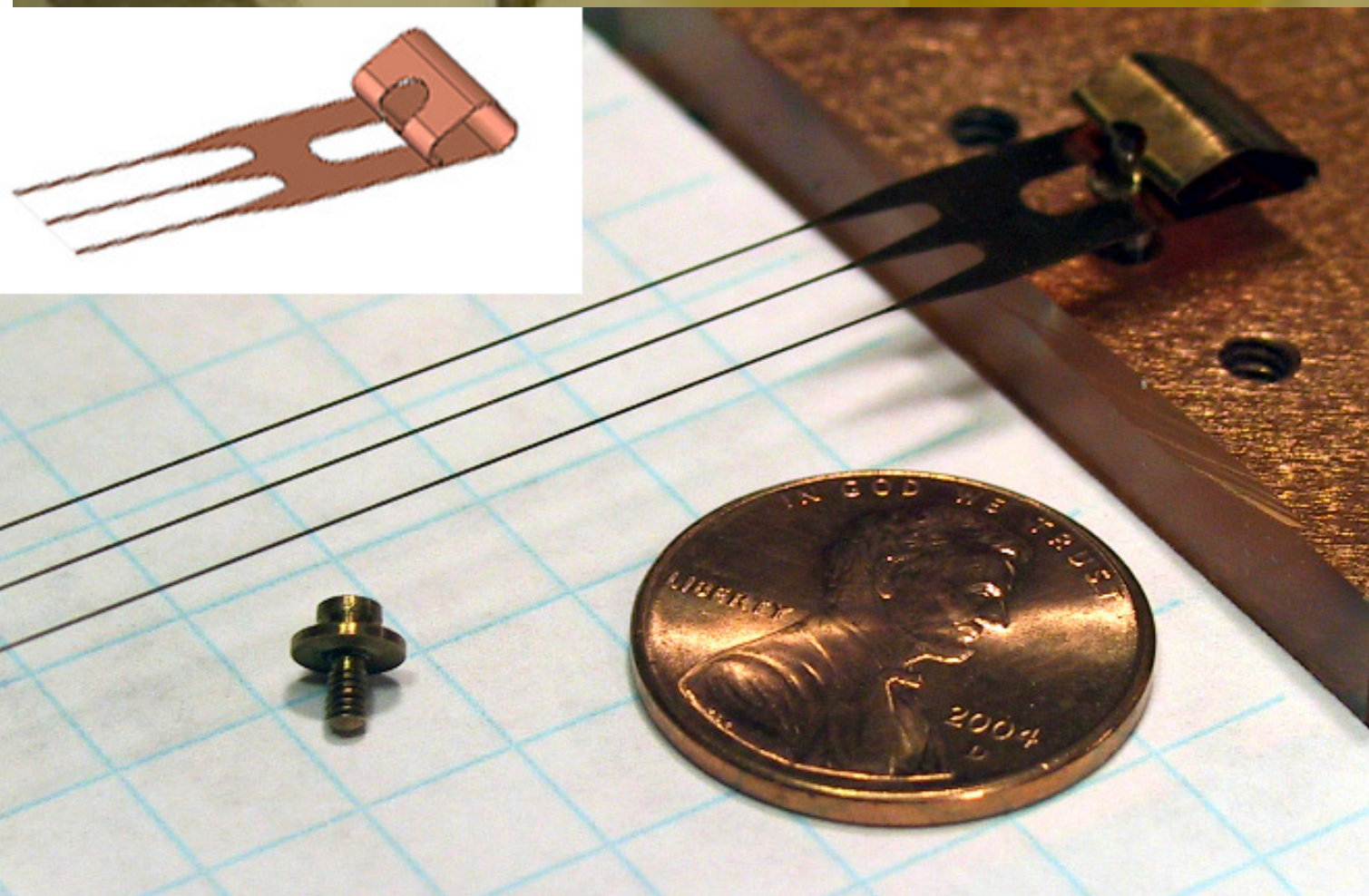
EXO-200 NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY EXPERIMENT





READOUT IONIZATION SIGNAL

- ▶ U and V wire planes to allow 2D position reconstruction of ionization signal
- ▶ 3 mm pitch decided by electric field uniformity, electron transparency
- ▶ 9 mm pitch from signal readout standpoint
- ▶ The solution: wire triplets
- ▶ Etched from a sheet of phosphor bronze

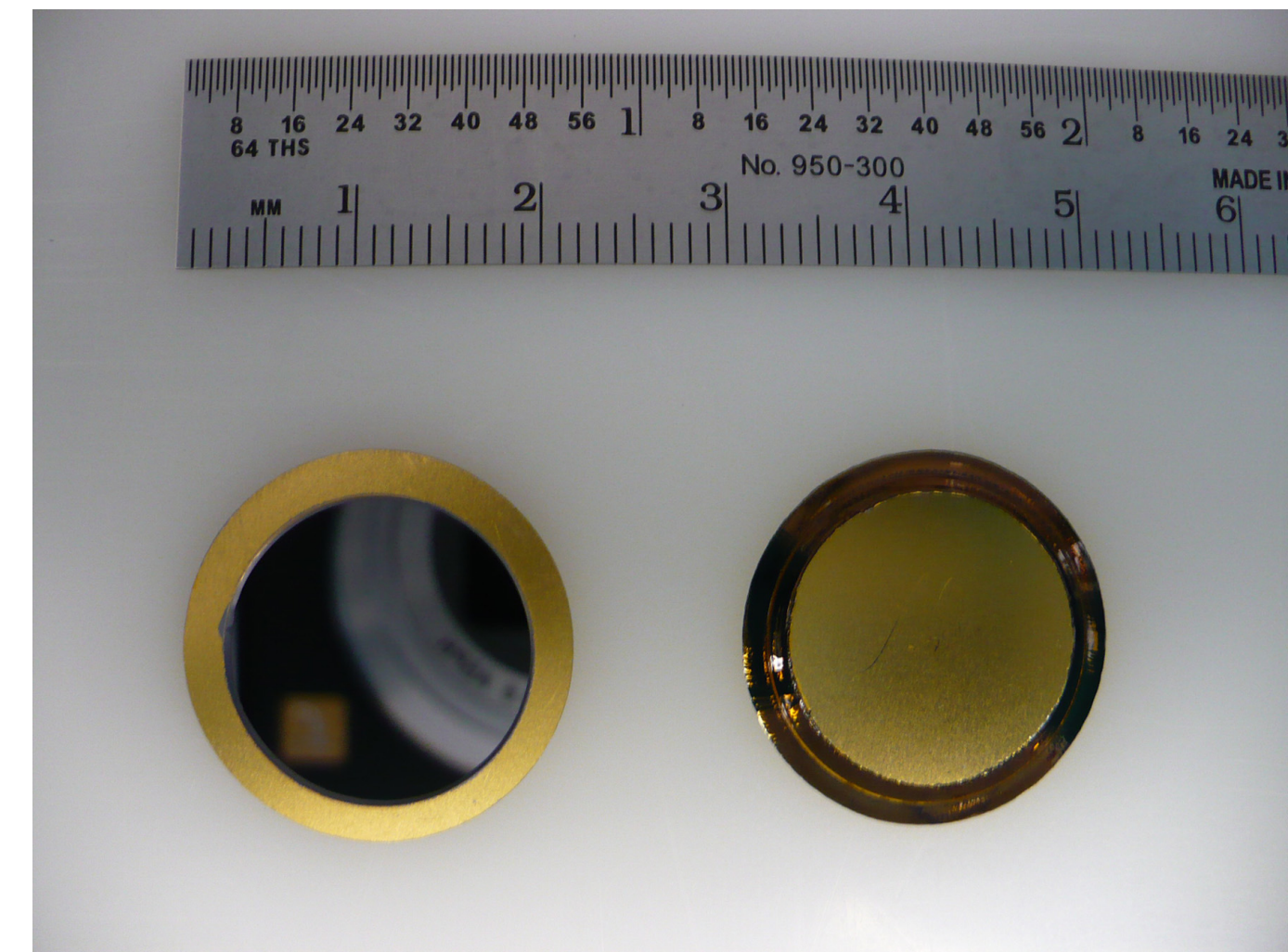


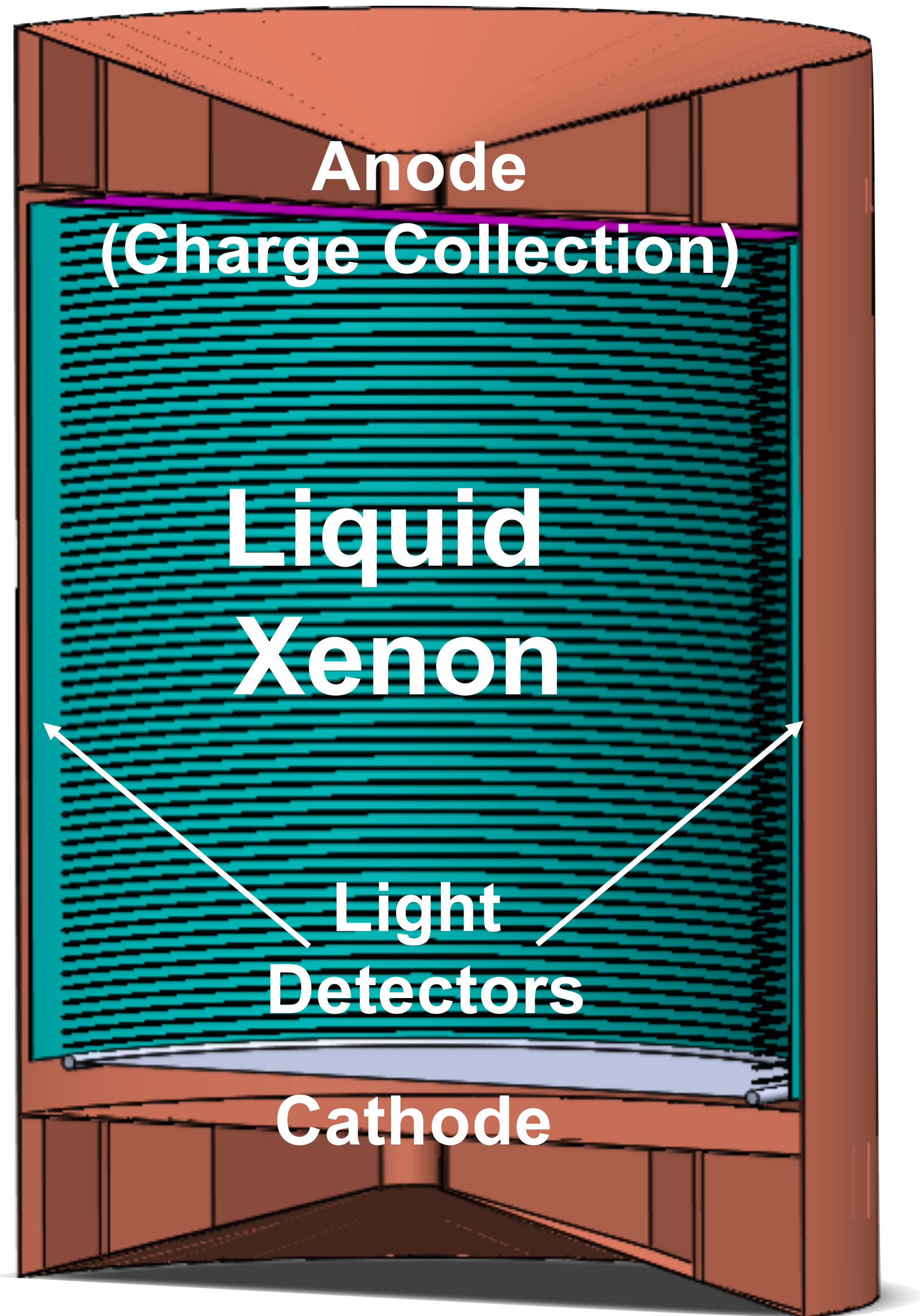
- ▶ Ends of each triplets are folded as springs
- ▶ Square cross section: no gain.
- ▶ 95.8% transparency each plane



READOUT SCINTILLATION

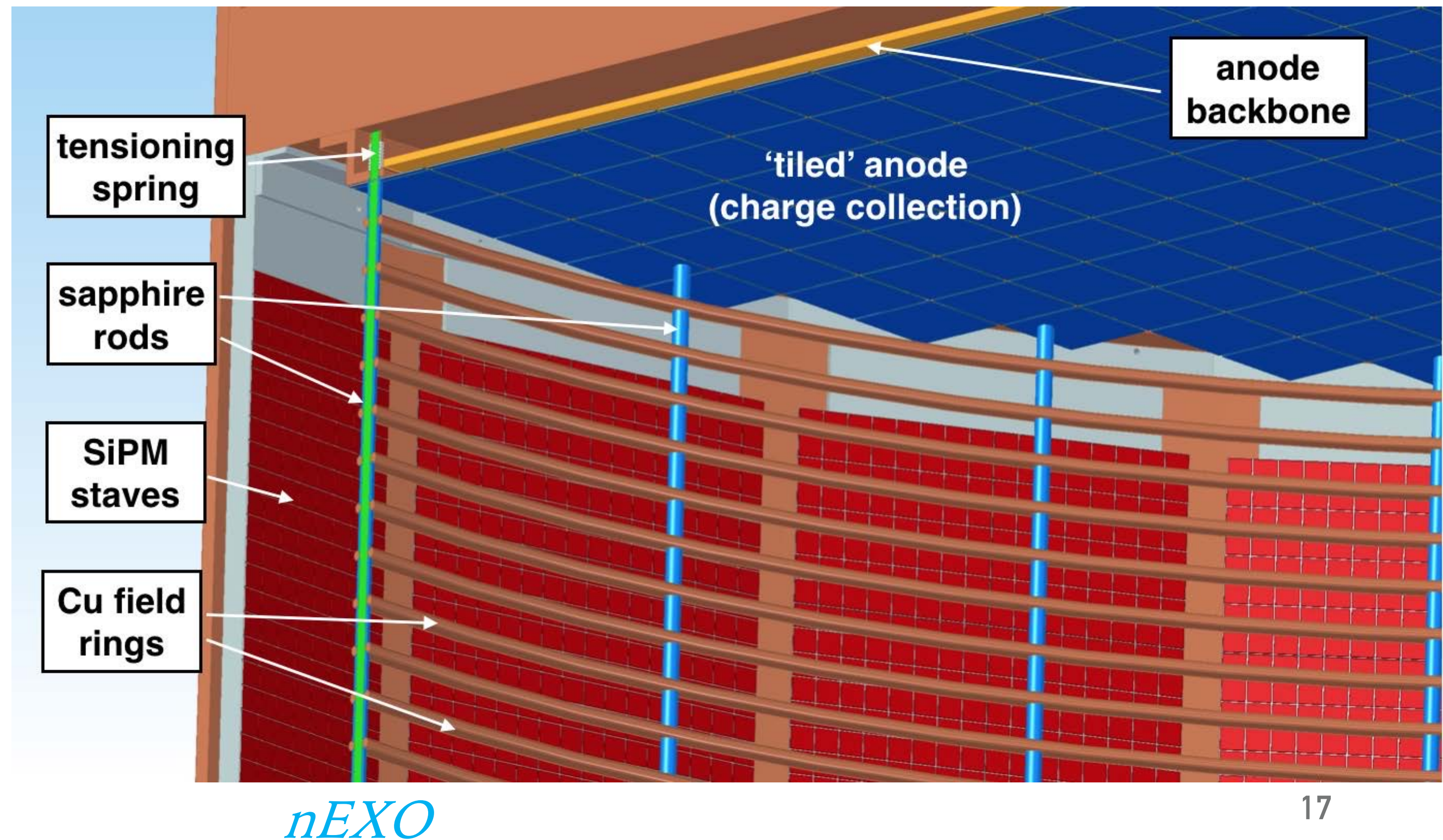
- ▶ 468 large area APDs (200mm^2)
- ▶ Low radioactivity (w/o ceramic encapsulation)
- ▶ More compact
- ▶ Higher QE
- ▶ Low gain and high noise: not an issue for double beta decay (MeV scale signal)

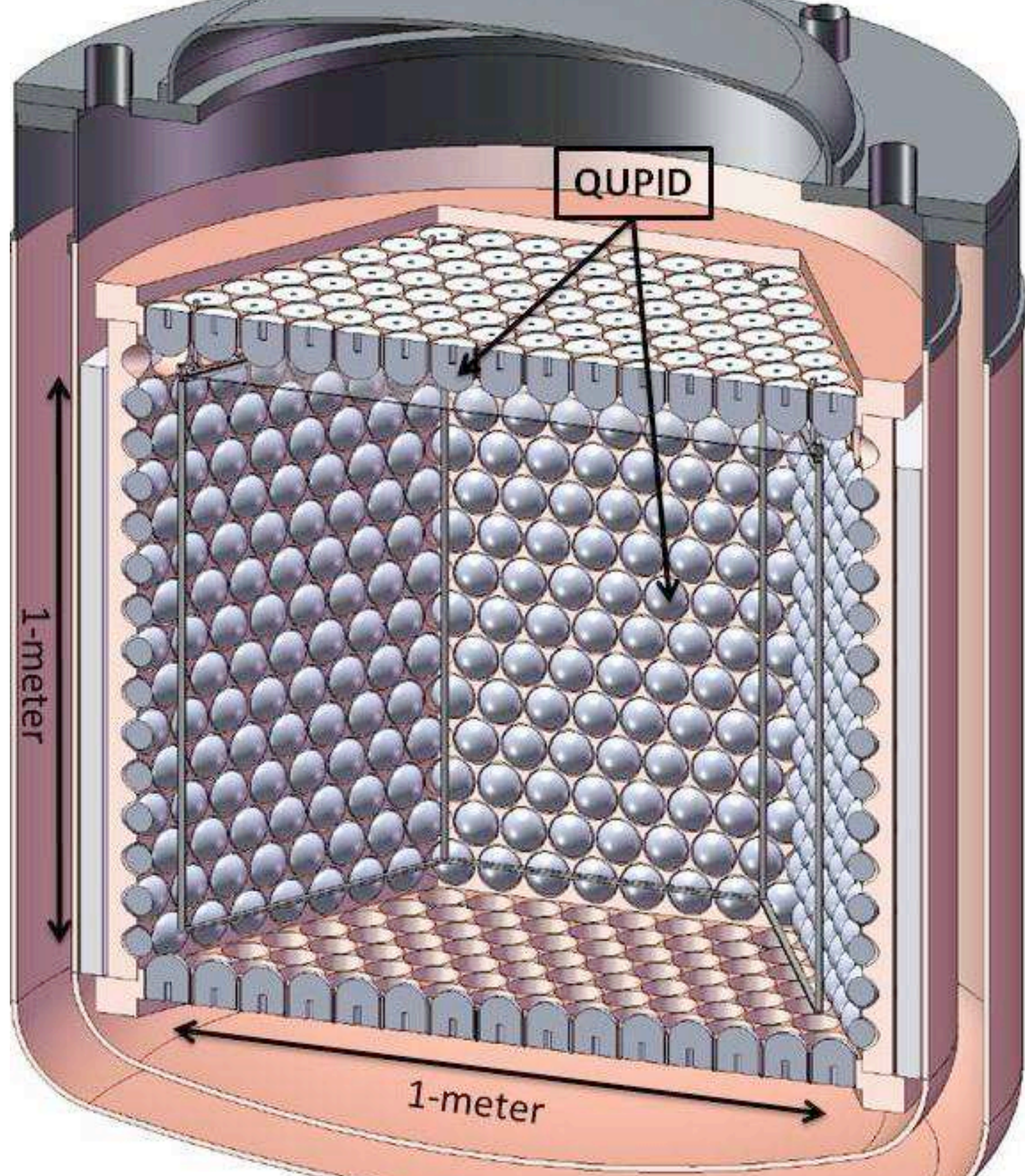




NEXO

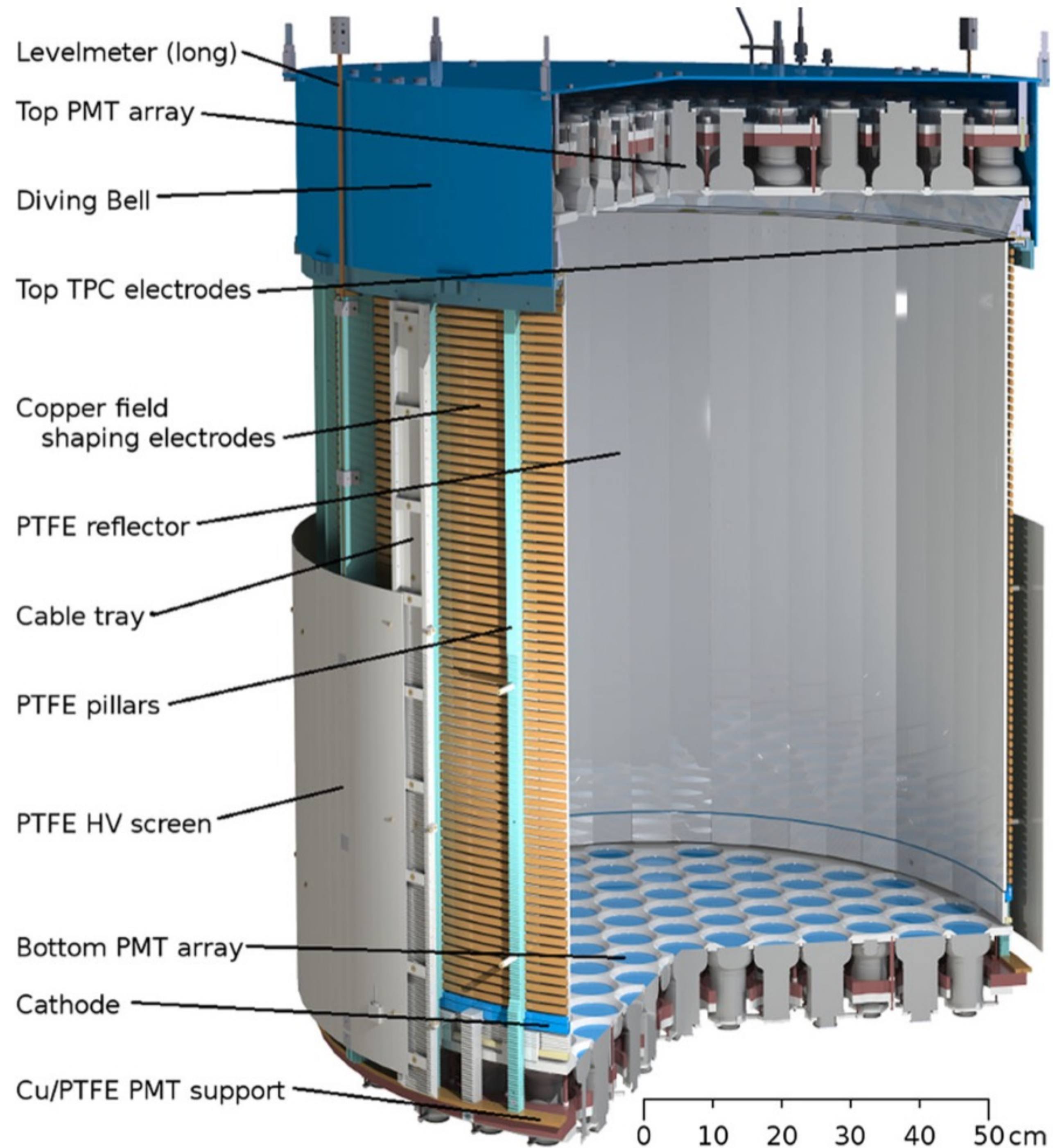
- ▶ Top/bottom charge readout tiles
- ▶ Side light readout SiPMs
- ▶ "Enabling technology"





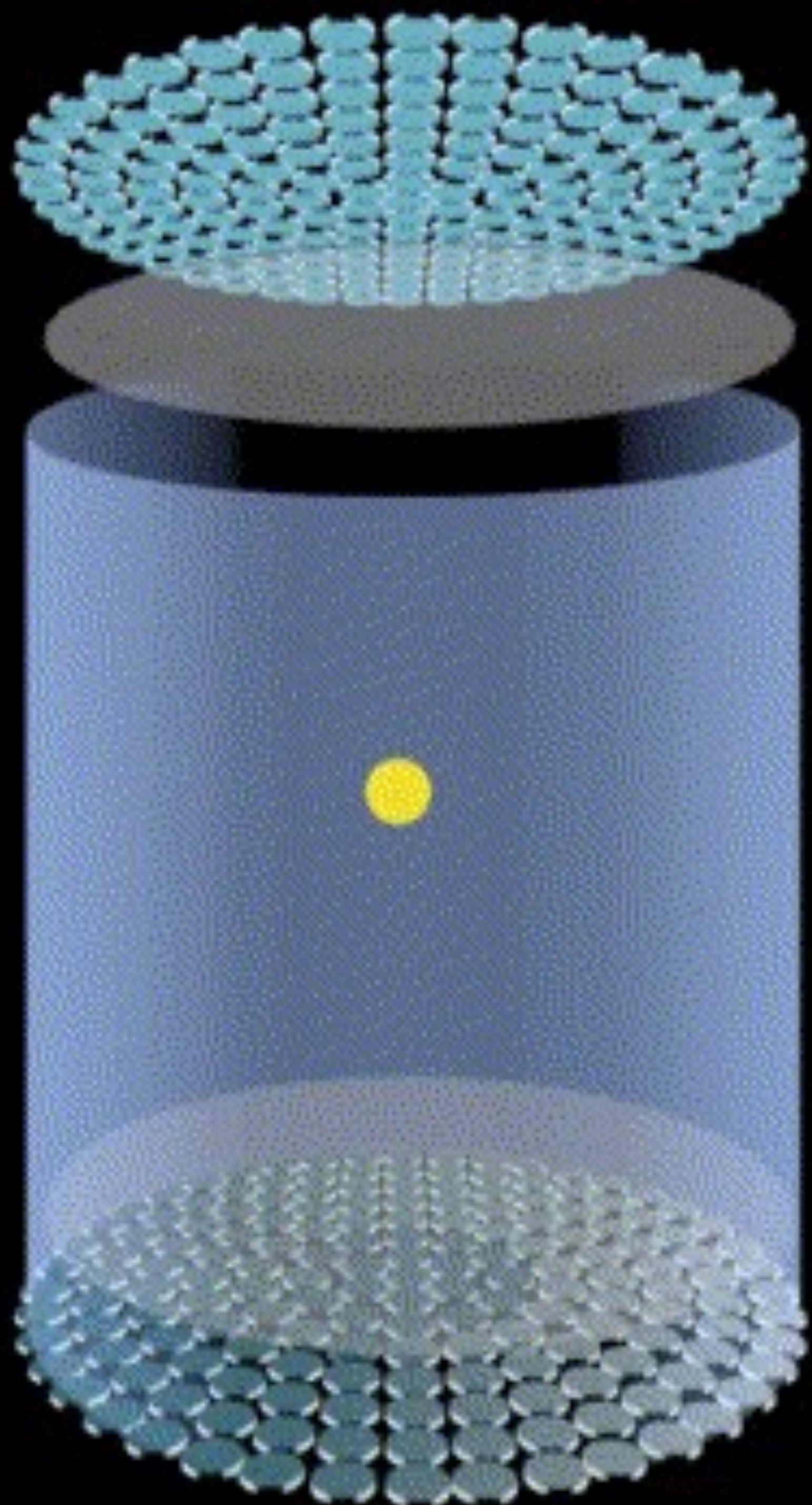
DUAL-PHASE TPC

- ▶ Convert ionization to photon signals via Electroluminescence in gas
- ▶ USE PMT or other light sensors TWICE for one event
- ▶ Ideally photosensors have 4π coverage, but ...
- ▶ Electroluminescence requires a higher E field



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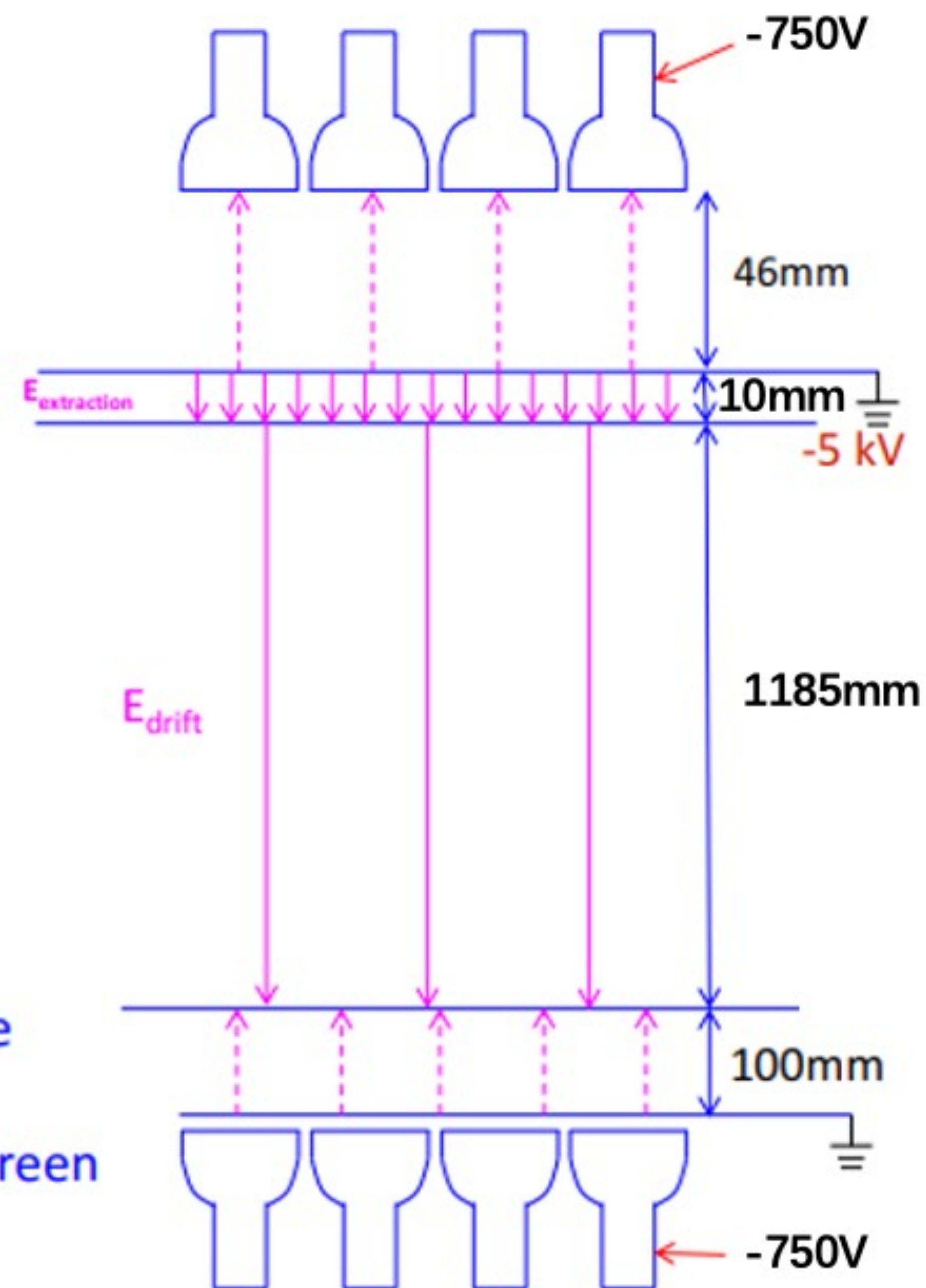
TPMT

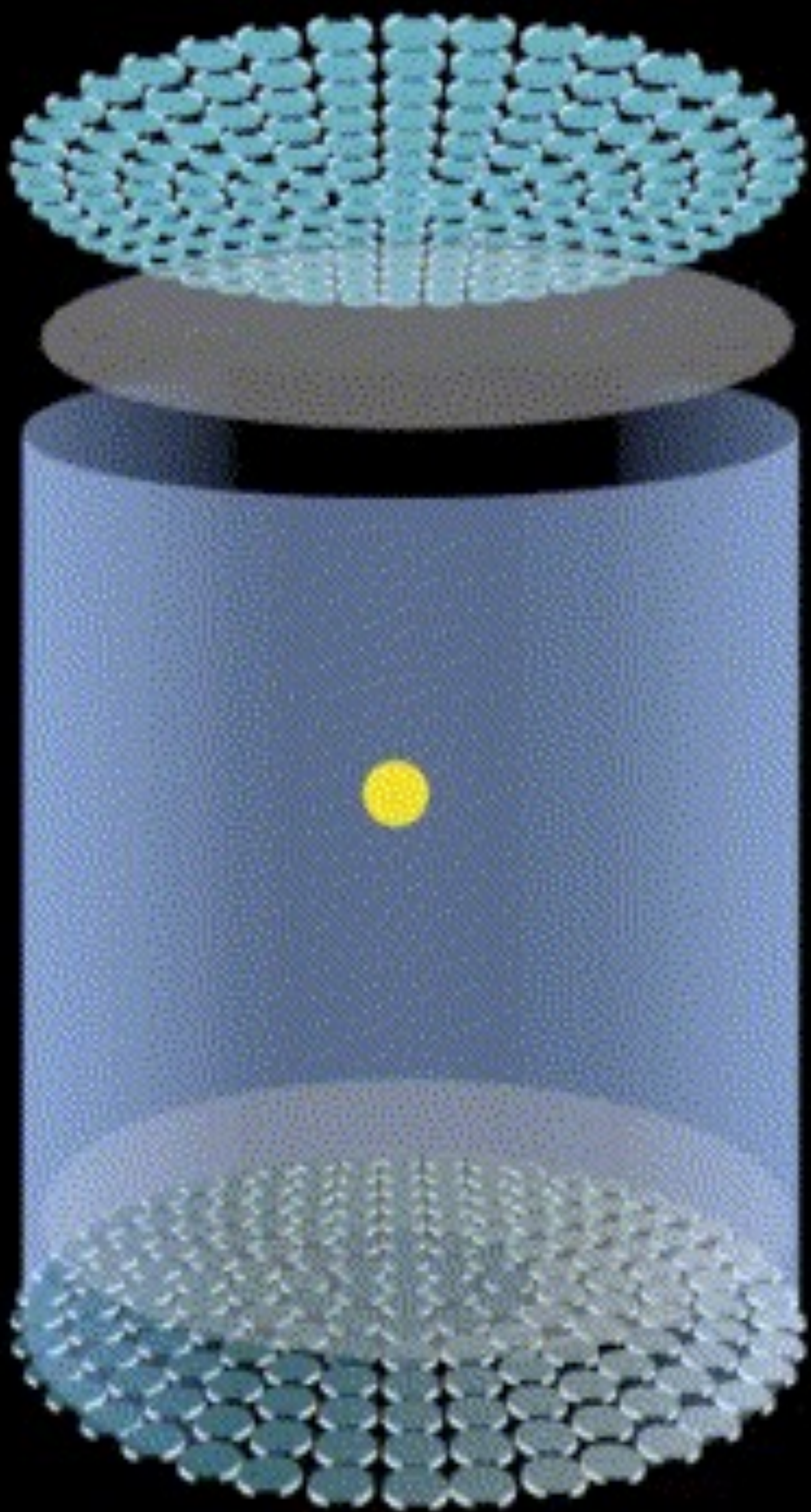
Anode
Gate

Cathode

Bttm Screen

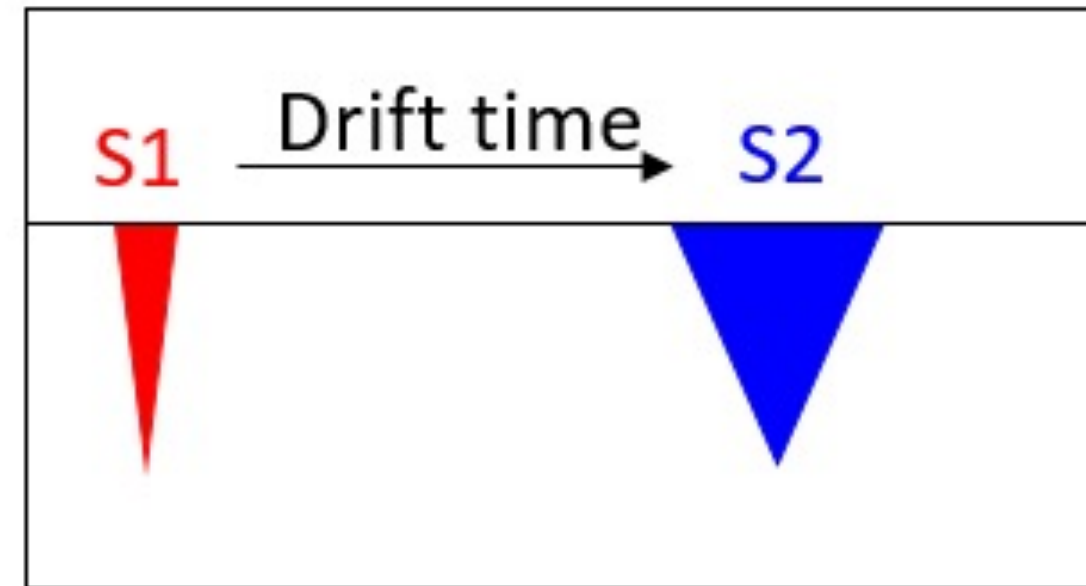
BPMT



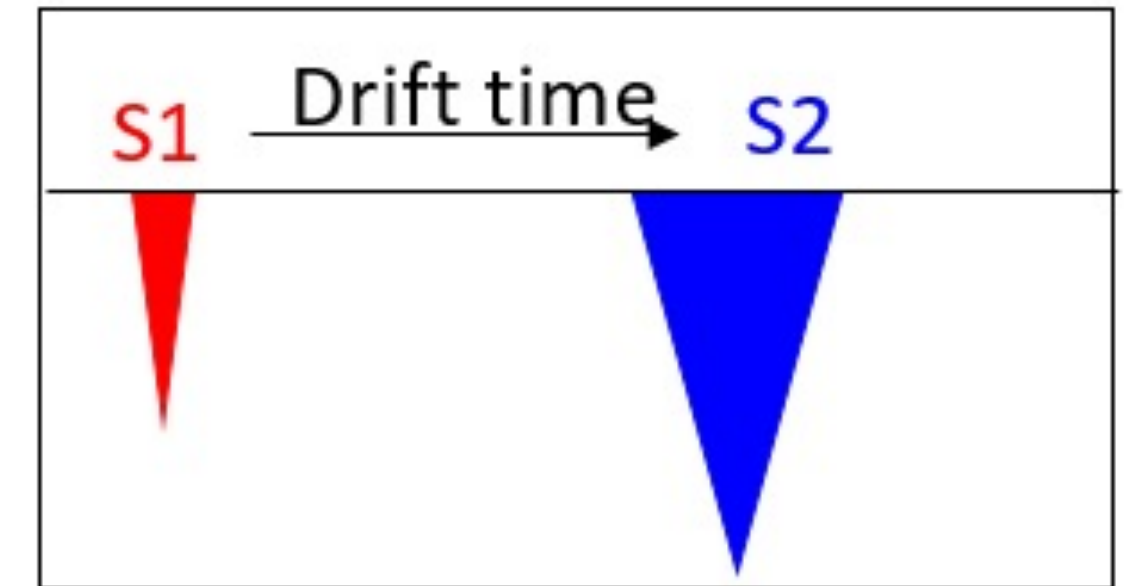


PERFECT FOR DM DETECTION

Dark matter: nuclear recoil (NR)

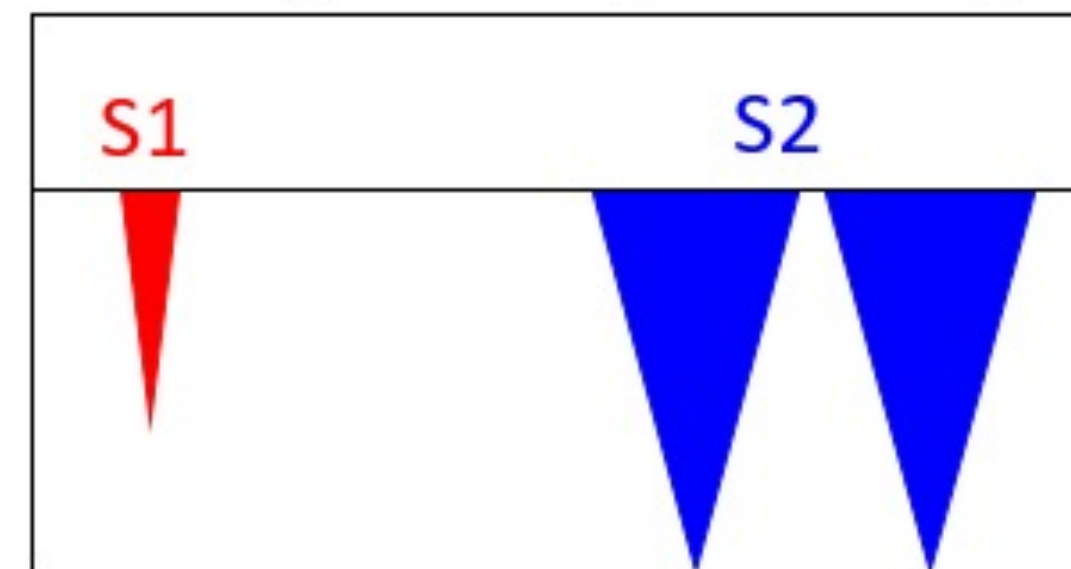


γ background: electron recoil (ER)

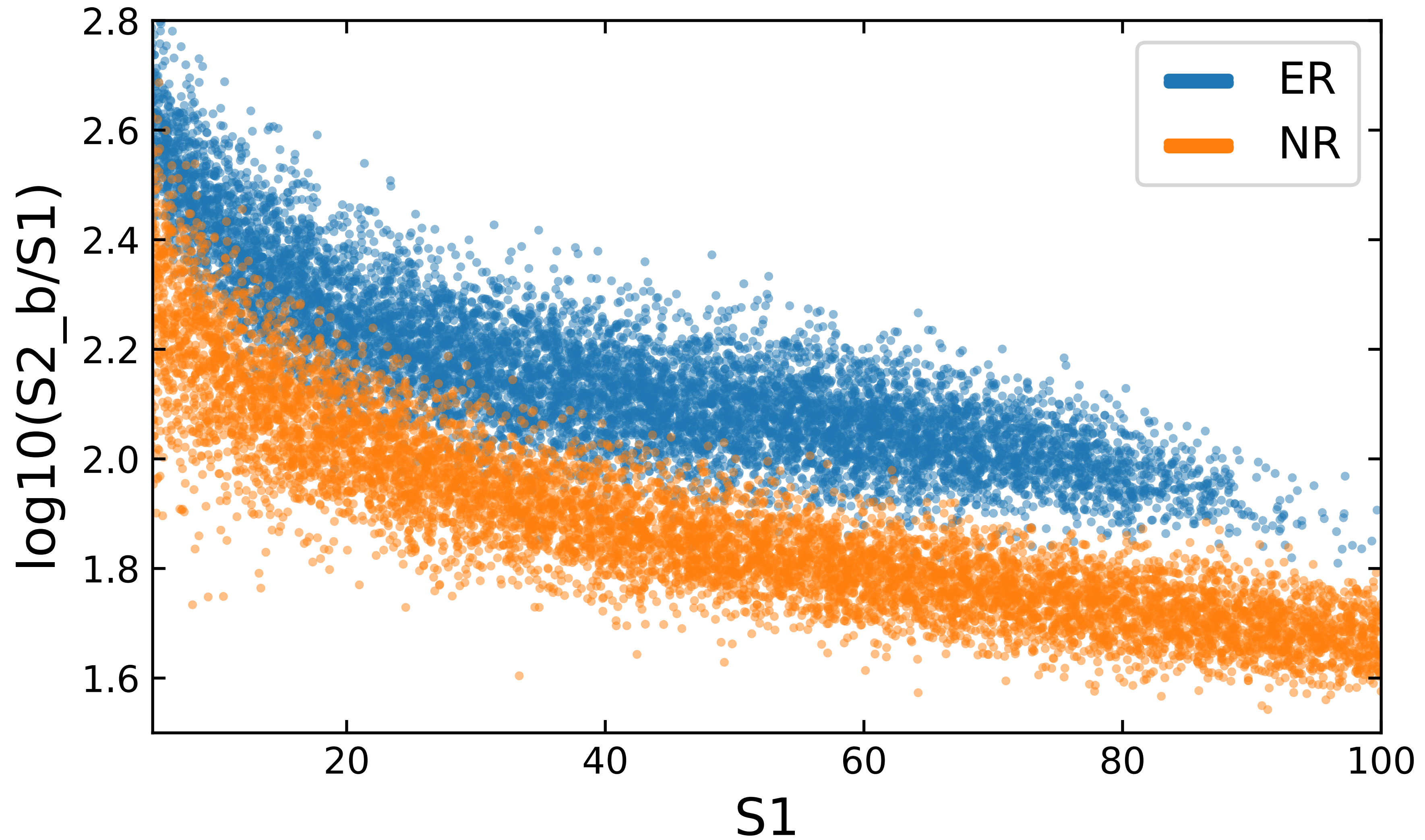


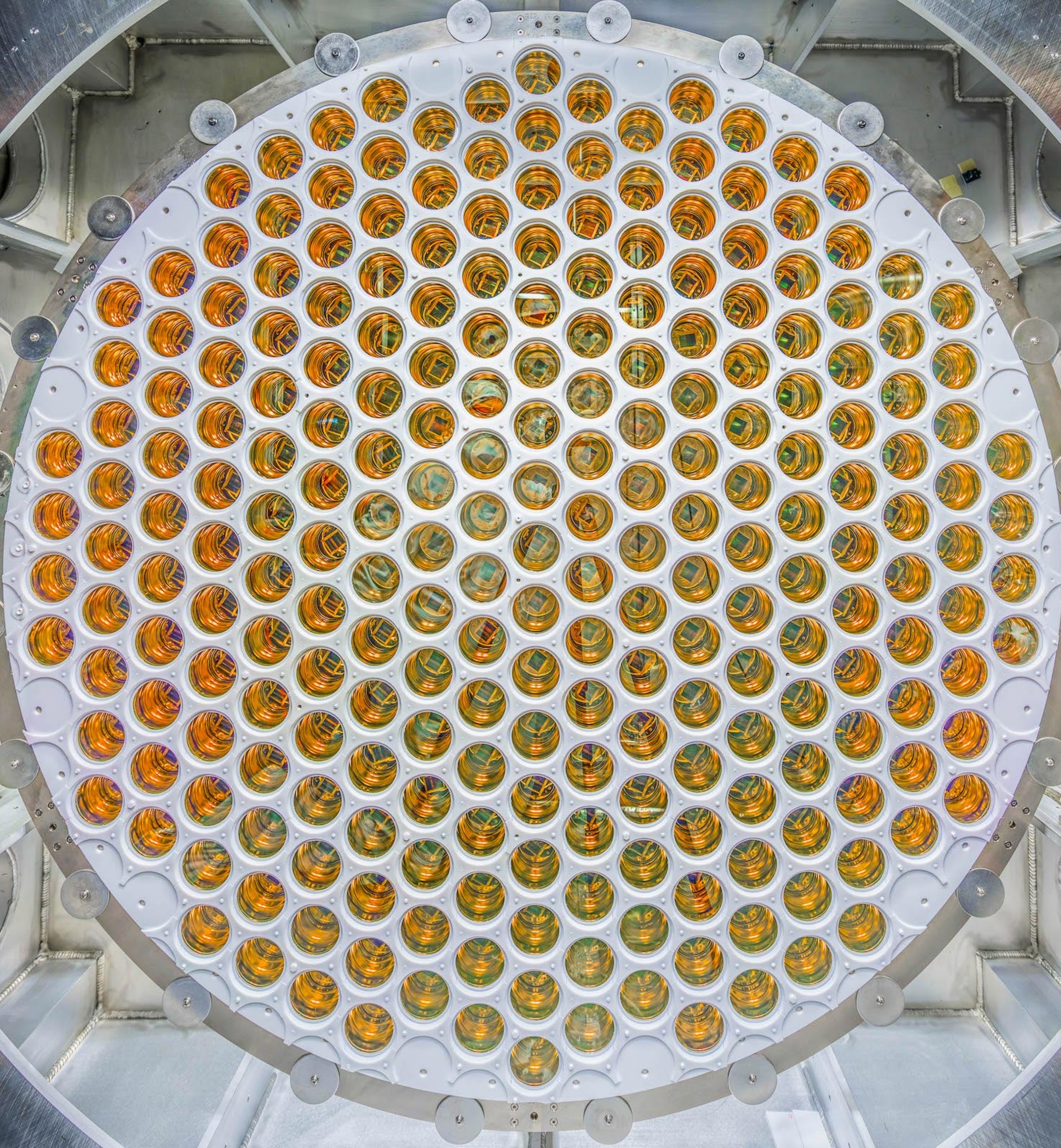
$$(S2/S1)_{NR} \ll (S2/S1)_{ER}$$

Multi-site scattering background (ER or NR)



ER VS. NR BANDS

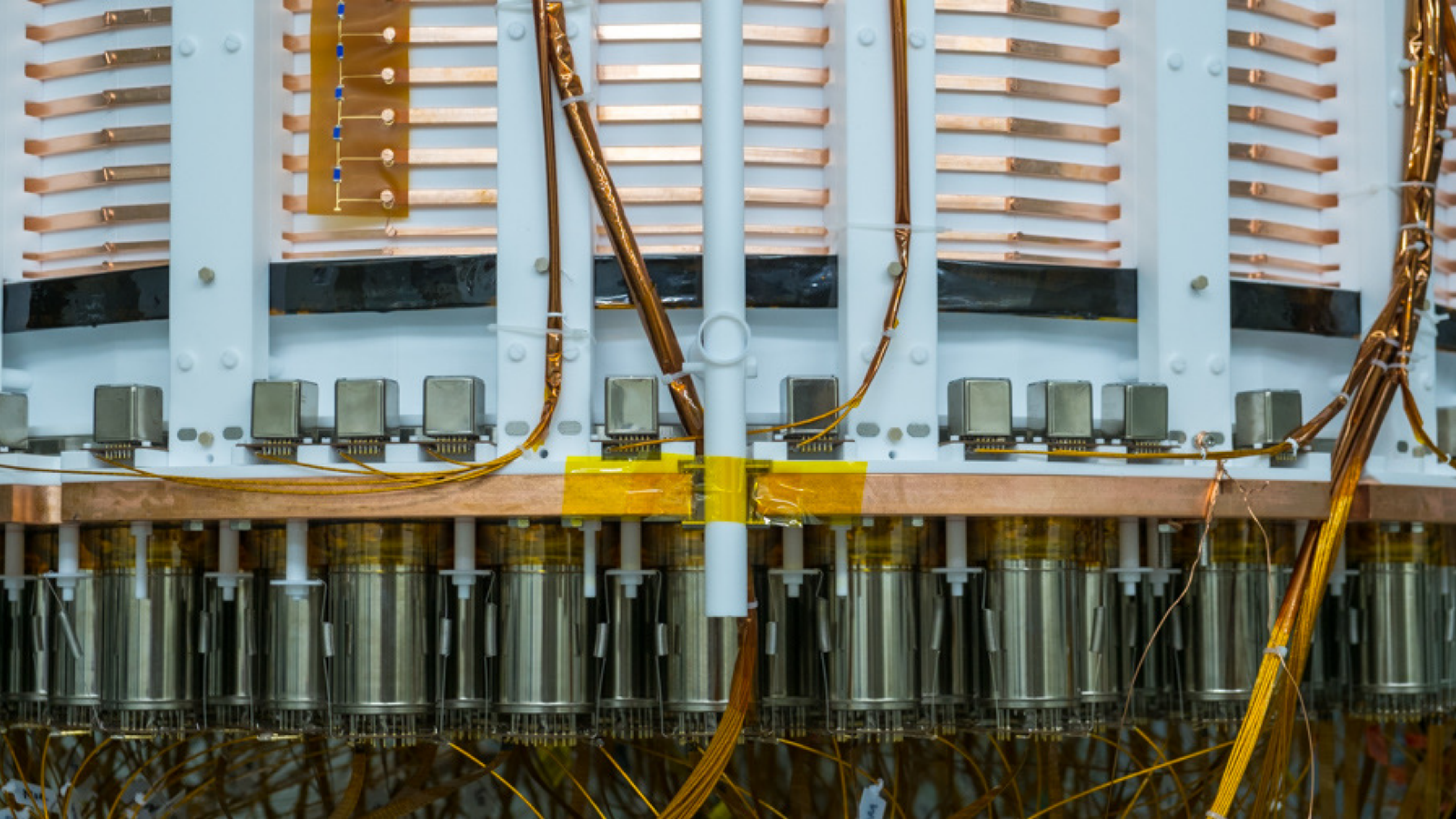


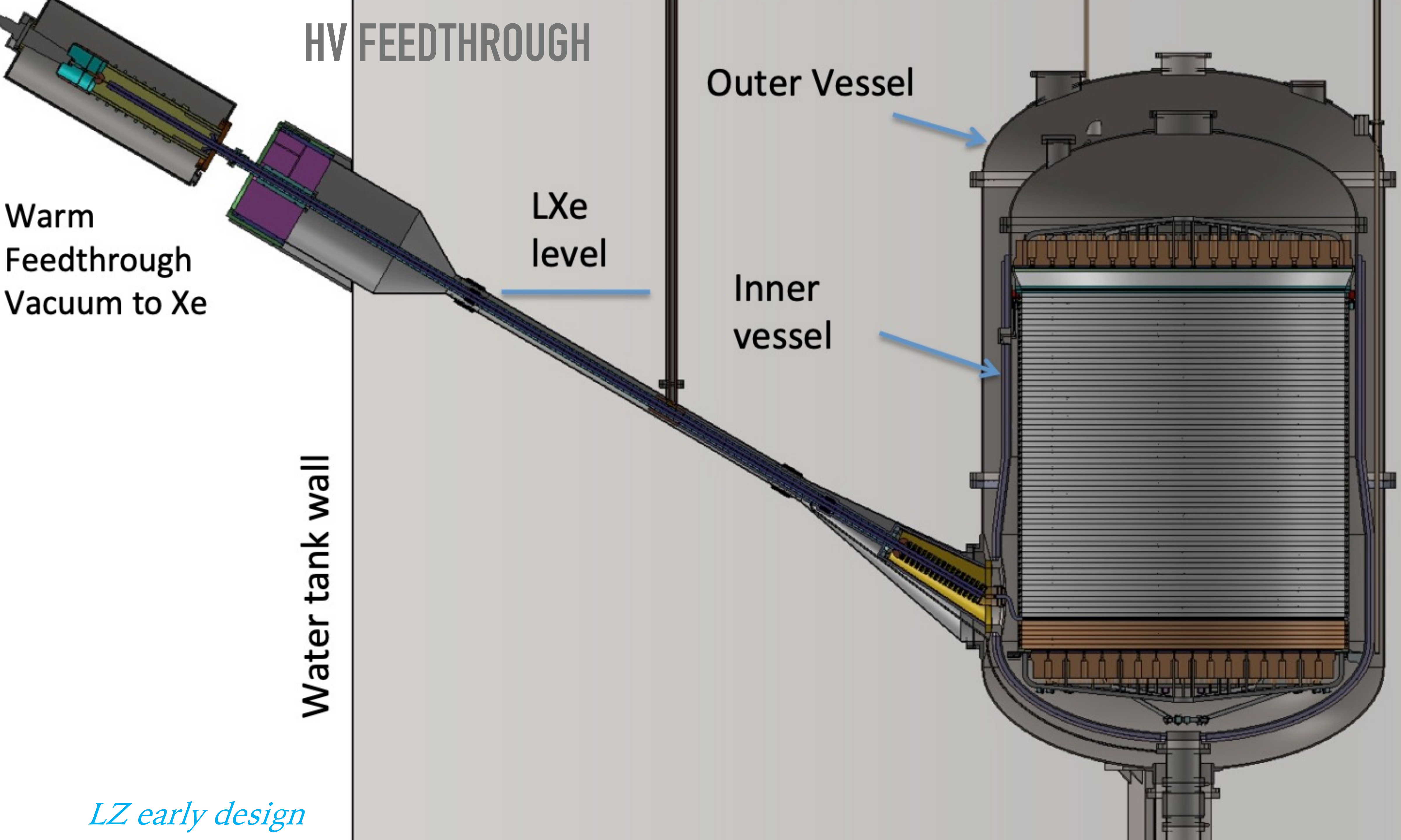


PHOTOSENSORS

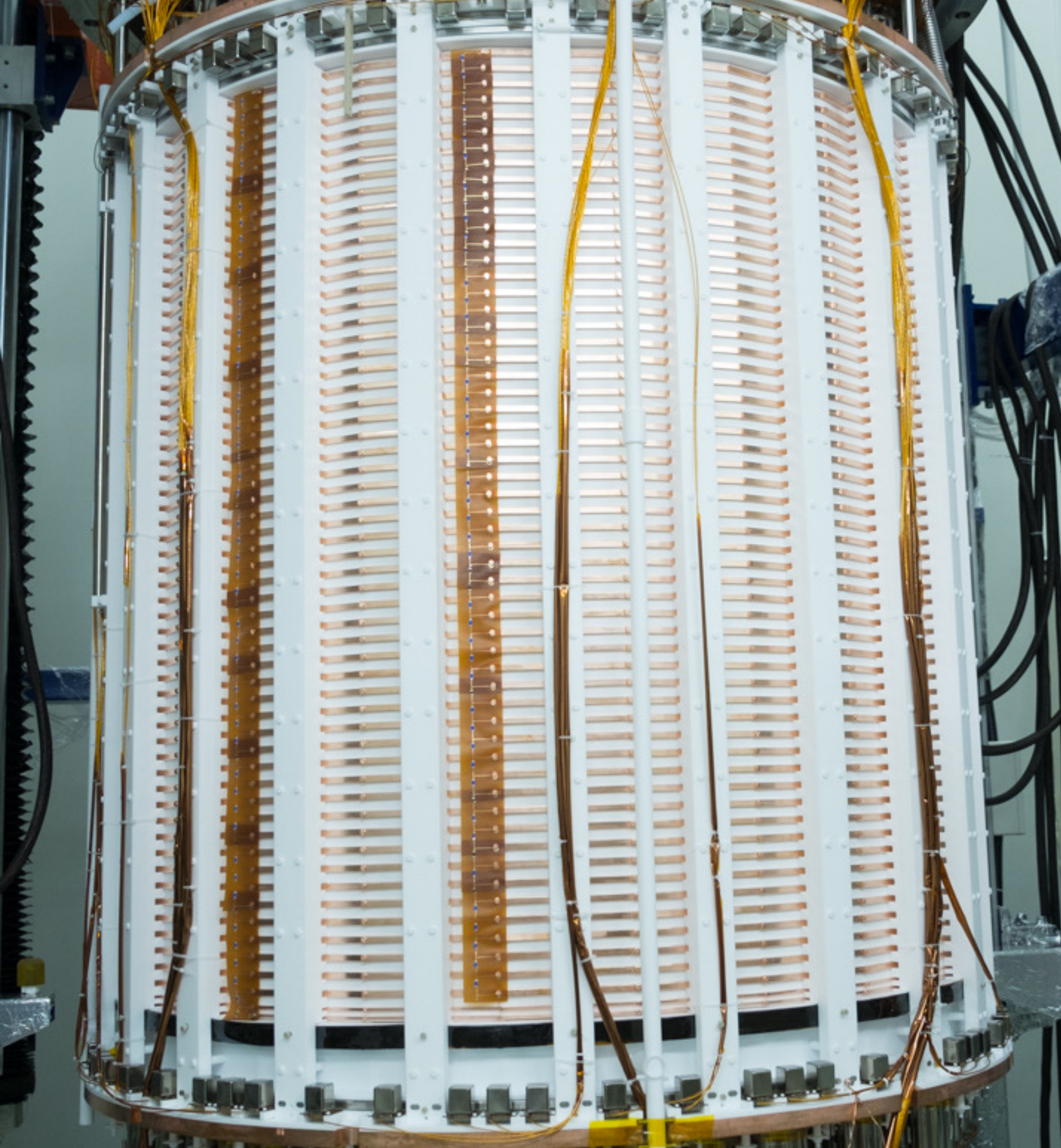
- ▶ VUV sensitive, cryogenic-compatible low-radioactivity PMTs
- ▶ The same type of Hamamatsu PMTs used by PandaX-4T, LZ, and XENON
- ▶ Cover the TPC with as many as PMTs and cover the rest surface with PTFE.
- ▶ Exploring other options: SiPMs and potentially better PMTs





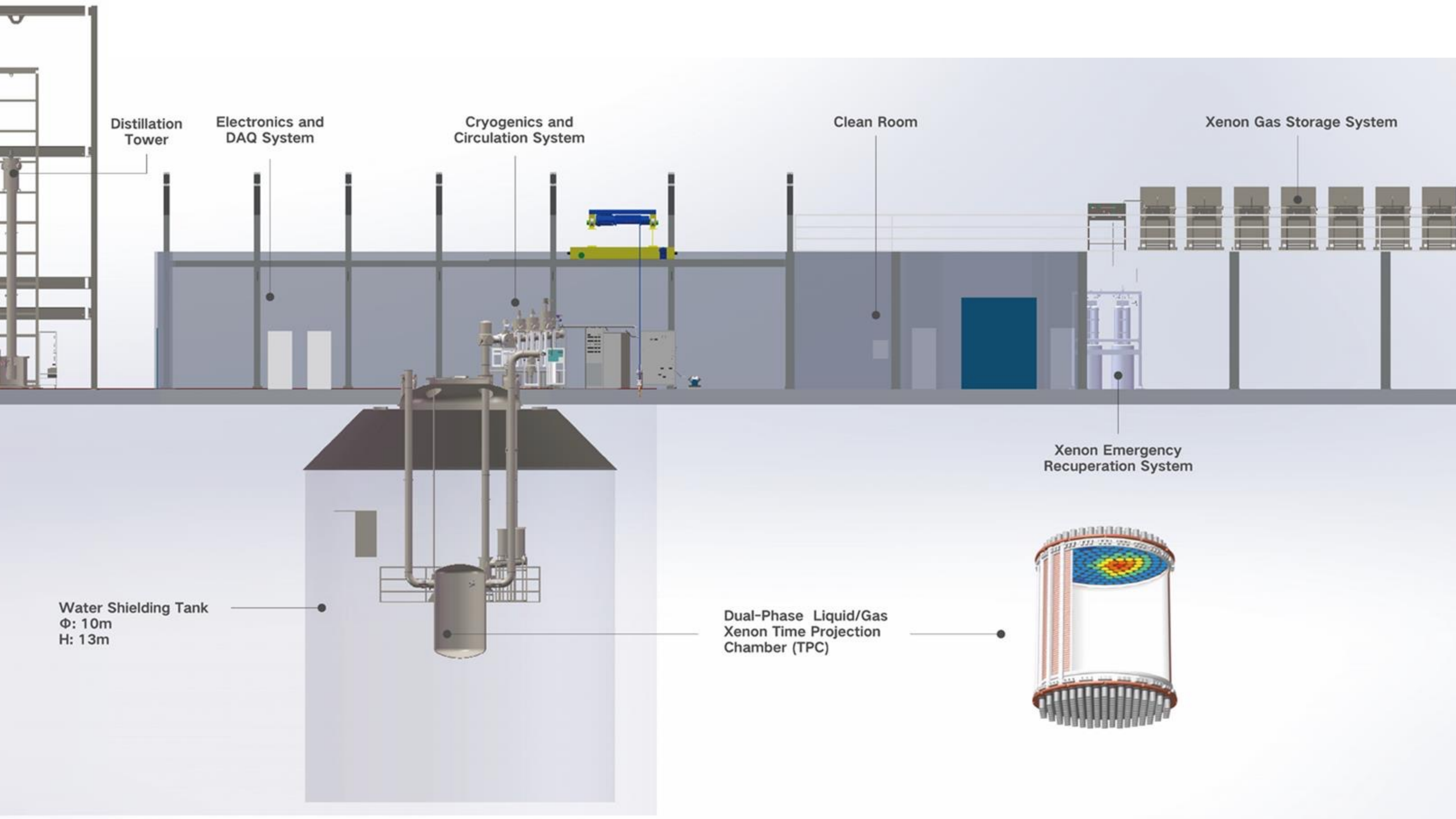


LZ early design



FIELD CAGE

- ▶ Copper rings with resistors for field degradation
- ▶ PTFE for VUV light reflection
- ▶ Challenging machining and assembly
- ▶ Innovative designs need validations for performance and radioactivity requirement.



Can we use TPC for MEG II gamma-ray measurement?

