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Two-phase Cryogenic Avalanche Detector with electroluminescence gap operated in argon doped with nitrogen



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ABSTRACT

A two-phase Cryogenic Avalanche Detector (CRAD) with electroluminescence (EL) gap, operated in argon doped with a minor (49 ± 7 ppm) admixture of nitrogen, has been studied. The EL gap was optically read out using cryogenic PMTs located on the perimeter of the gap. We present the results of the measurements of the N_2 content, detector sensitivity to X-ray-induced signals, EL gap yield and electron lifetime in the liquid. The detector sensitivity, at a drift field in liquid Ar of 0.6 kV/cm, was measured to be 9 and 16 photoelectrons recorded at the PMTs per keV of deposited energy at 23 and 88 keV respectively. Such two-phase detectors, with enhanced sensitivity to the S2 (ionization-induced) signal, are relevant in the field of argon detectors for dark matter search and low energy neutrino detection.

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1. Introduction

The present study was performed in the course of the development of two-phase Cryogenic Avalanche Detectors (CRADs) [1,2], operated in Ar, for dark matter search [3,4] and coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering [5,6] experiments and their energy calibration [7–10].

In two-phase detectors operated in Ar, the S2 signal (induced by the primary ionization in the noble-gas liquid), is detected through the effect of proportional electroluminescence (or proportional scintillation) in electroluminescence (EL) gap located directly above the liquid–gas interface [11]. In proportional electroluminescence the energy provided to the electrons by the electric field is almost fully expended in atomic excitations producing $Ar^*(3p^5 4s^1)$ and $Ar^*(3p^5 4p^1)$ states. These are followed by the photon emission in the Vacuum Ultraviolet (VUV), around 128 nm, due to excimer (Ar_2^*) productions in three-body collisions and their subsequent decays [12–14], and by the photon emission in the Near Infrared (NIR), at 690–850 nm, due to $Ar^*(3p^5 4p^1) \rightarrow Ar^*(3p^5 4s^1) + h\nu$ atomic transitions [15,16].

In the presence of nitrogen admixture to gaseous argon the mechanism of proportional electroluminescence is modified. Namely, the excimer production (and hence the VUV emission) can be taken over by that of excited N_2 molecules in two-body

collisions followed by their de-excitations in the Near Ultraviolet (NUV) [17], through the emission of the so-called Second Positive System (SPS), at 260–430 nm [18].

It should be remarked that VUV recording is rather inefficient in two-phase detectors in Ar as compared to that of NUV, due to re-emission and total reflection losses in the Wavelength Shifter (WLS): the losses in light collection efficiency may exceed an order of magnitude [1]. Accordingly, it looks attractive to dope argon with a small amount of nitrogen, to convert the VUV into the NUV directly in the EL gap. This idea has been recently realized by our group in [1]. A high performance two-phase CRAD has been developed there, with EL gap optically read out using cryogenic PMTs [21] located on the perimeter of the gap, and with combined THGEM/GAPD-matrix multiplier [2,15,19] (THGEM is Thick Gas Electron Multiplier [20]; GAPD is Geiger-mode APD or MPPC or else SiPM [22]). Such a combined charge/optical readout of two-phase detectors would result in a higher overall gain at superior spatial resolution.

In that work [1] we systematically studied proportional electroluminescence in Ar in the two-phase mode, with a minor (~ 50 ppm) admixture of N_2 , that might be typical for large-scale liquid Ar experiments [23,24]. The results obtained there indicate that the effect of N_2 doping on proportional electroluminescence in Ar is enhanced at lower temperatures. In addition, the S2 signal response was found to be substantially (by a factor of 3) enhanced due to the fraction of the N_2 emission spectrum recorded directly, i.e. escaping re-emission in the WLS film and thus having a

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considerably higher light collection efficiency.

In this work we present some topics on the performance of the two-phase CRAD with EL gap in N_2 -doped Ar, not covered in the previous work, namely the results of the measurements of the N_2 content, amplitude characteristics for X-ray-induced signals, EL gap yield and electron lifetime in the liquid.

2. Experimental setup and procedures

Fig. 1 shows the experimental setup; it is described elsewhere [1]. Here we present the details relevant to the present study. The setup comprised a 9 l cryogenic chamber filled with 2.5 l of liquid Ar. Ar was taken from a bottle with a specified purity of 99.998%. During each cooling procedure Ar was purified from electro-negative impurities by the Oxisorb filter, providing electron lifetime in the liquid $>100\ \mu\text{s}$. The detector was operated in two-phase mode in the equilibrium state, at a saturated vapor pressure of $1.000 \pm 0.003\ \text{atm}$ and at a temperature of 87.3 K.

It should be noted that a reliable measurement of the N_2 content in the cryogenic system at ppm level is a challenge; we describe below how this problem was solved. After each cryogenic measurement, the Ar was liquified from the chamber back to a stainless steel bottle (“CRAD bottle”) cooled with liquid nitrogen, so that the N_2 content remained constant throughout the entire measurement campaign. The latter lasted 5 months during which the setup (operated on a closed loop) was repeatedly evacuated but neither baked nor purified from N_2 , resulting in a certain N_2 content established in the system due to combined effect of the residual gas and internal outgassing in the bottle and cryogenic chamber. At the end of the campaign, the N_2 content in the CRAD bottle was measured in two ways: first, using a Residual Gas Analyzer (RGA) Pfeiffer-Vacuum QME220, and second, using a chromatography technique.

In the case of RGA technique, the CRAD bottle was connected to a baked high-vacuum ($4 \times 10^{-9}\ \text{mbar}$) test chamber equipped with RGA, where the N_2 content in Ar was measured in a flow mode at a pressure reaching $10^{-4}\ \text{mbar}$: see Fig. 2. It should be remarked that the RGA readings were difficult to get rid of the influence of outgassing from the walls of the test chamber and lead-in tubes. Therefore only the relative N_2 content had the meaning, measured

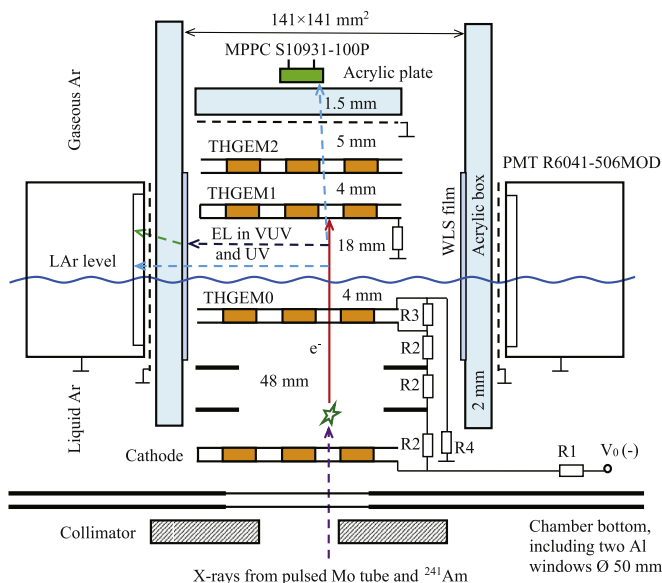


Fig. 1. Schematic view of the experimental setup (not to scale). The resistors of the voltage divider have the following values: R1, R2, R3 and R4 is 80, 40, 4 and 600 MOhm respectively.

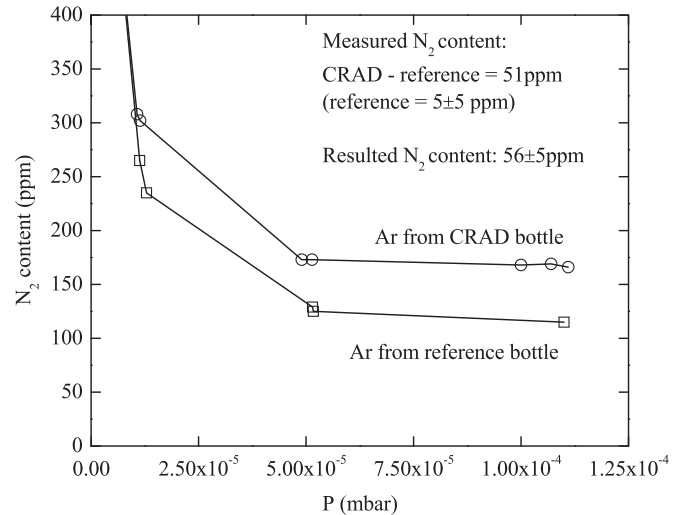


Fig. 2. N_2 content measurement using RGA technique. The N_2 content in Ar as measured by the RGA is shown as a function of the residual pressure, for the CRAD and reference bottles.

with respect to the reference bottle with a known N_2 content. Thus the N_2 content value obtained using this technique was $56 \pm 5\ \text{ppm}$: it was composed of the difference between the RGA readings for the CRAD and the reference bottles (51 ppm) and of the N_2 content of the reference bottle ($5 \pm 5\ \text{ppm}$) specified by the manufacturer.

In the case of chromatography technique, the N_2 content in the CRAD bottle was measured by a local industrial company “Pure Gases”: it amounted to 42 ppm. Thus the final value of N_2 content, averaged over the two techniques, amounted to $49 \pm 7\ \text{ppm}$. In the two-phase mode at 87 K, this value corresponds to the N_2 content of 49 ppm in the liquid and 132 ppm in the gas phase, according to “Raoult” law [25].

The cryogenic chamber included a cathode electrode, field-shaping electrodes and a THGEM0, immersed in a 55 mm thick liquid Ar layer. These elements were biased through a resistive high-voltage divider placed within the liquid, forming a drift region in liquid Ar, 48 mm long. A 4 mm thick liquid Ar layer above the THGEM0 acted as an electron emission region. A double-THGEM assembly, consisting of a THGEM1 and THGEM2, was placed in the gas phase above the liquid. The EL gap (the EL region), 18 mm thick, was formed by the liquid surface and the THGEM1 plate; the latter was grounded through a resistor acting as an anode of the gap. All electrodes had the same active area, of $10 \times 10\ \text{cm}^2$.

The voltage applied to the divider varied from 11 to 22 kV, producing the electric drift field in liquid Ar of 0.34–0.68 kV/cm, electric emission field of 2.6–5.1 kV/cm and electric field in the EL gap of 4.0–8.0 kV/cm. Using such a voltage divider, the THGEM0 was biased in a way to provide the effective transmission of drifting electrons from the drift region to that of electron emission: the electrons drifted successively from a lower to higher electric field region, with a field ratio of about 3 at each step, which in principle should result in electron transmittance through the THGEM0 approaching 100%. The average drift time of the primary ionization electrons across the drift, emission and EL regions varied from about 25–35 μs , depending on the applied electric fields.

The detector was irradiated from outside by X-rays from a pulsed X-ray tube [10], with the energy of 30–40 keV after X-ray filtering [1], those from ^{109}Cd source, with the energy of 22–25 and 88 keV, and those from ^{241}Am source, with the energy of 60 keV.

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