

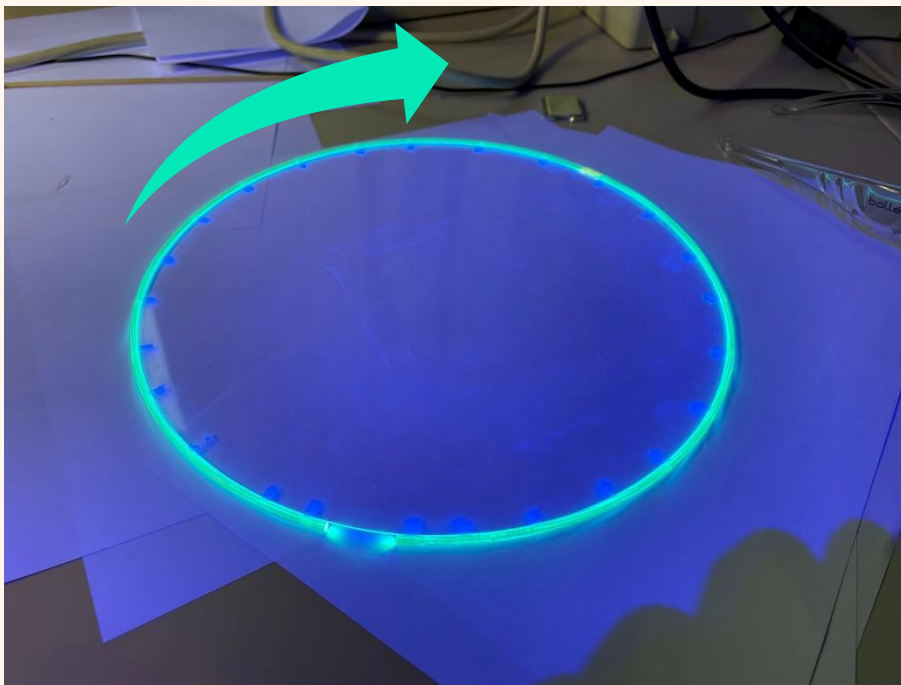
# Wavelength-shifting light traps

SWGO Italia Napoli – 23. Nov. 2023

Marine Pihet – on behalf of the Padova  
photosensors group (Cornelia Arcaro, Mosè  
Mariotti)

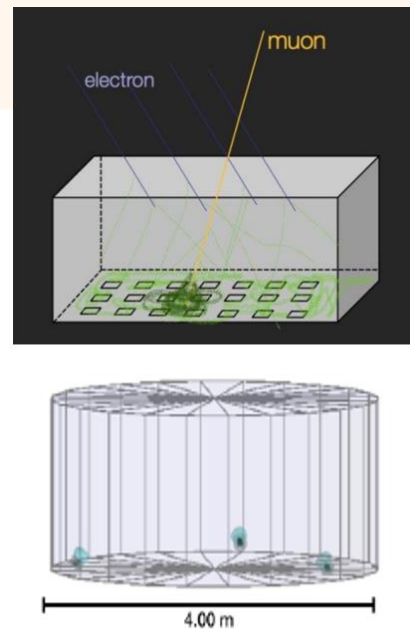
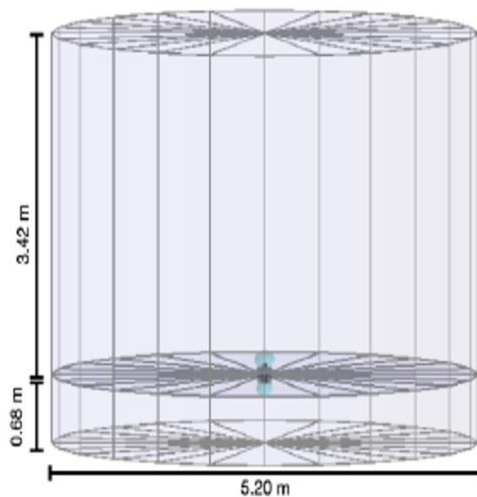
# Following the green fiber of the talk

- ⊙ Motivation
- ⊙ Components
- ⊙ Concept
- ⊙ Measurement setup
- ⊙ Results
- ⊙ Summary



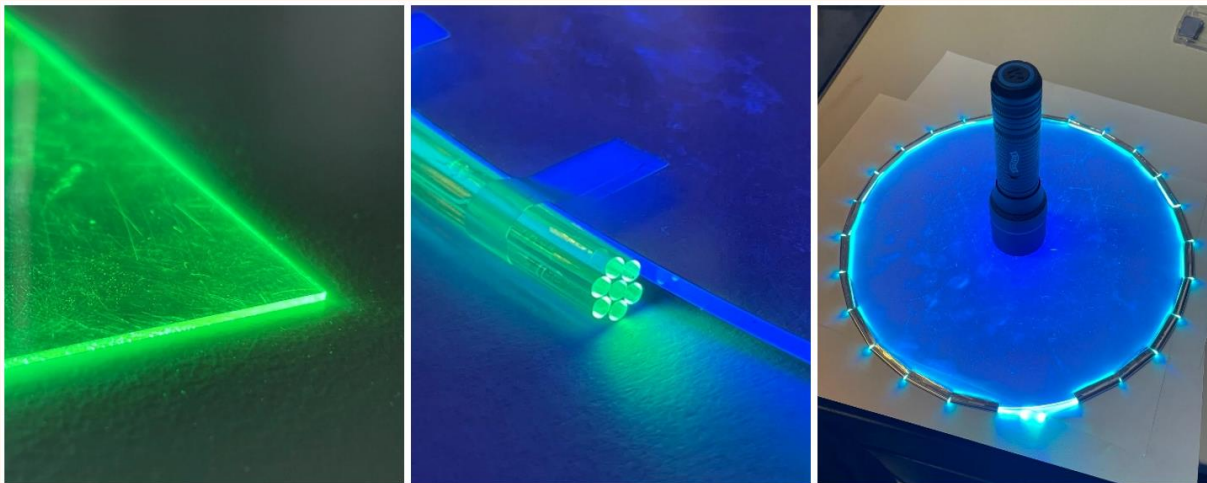
- ⊙ Single-layer tanks with arrays of light traps
- ⊙ Reduce cost
- ⊙ Large light-collecting surfaces
- ⊙ Good g/h separation
- ⊙ Potentially useful technology for future experiments
- ⊙ Requirement for light traps: low cost and sufficient efficiency

## WCD unit designs



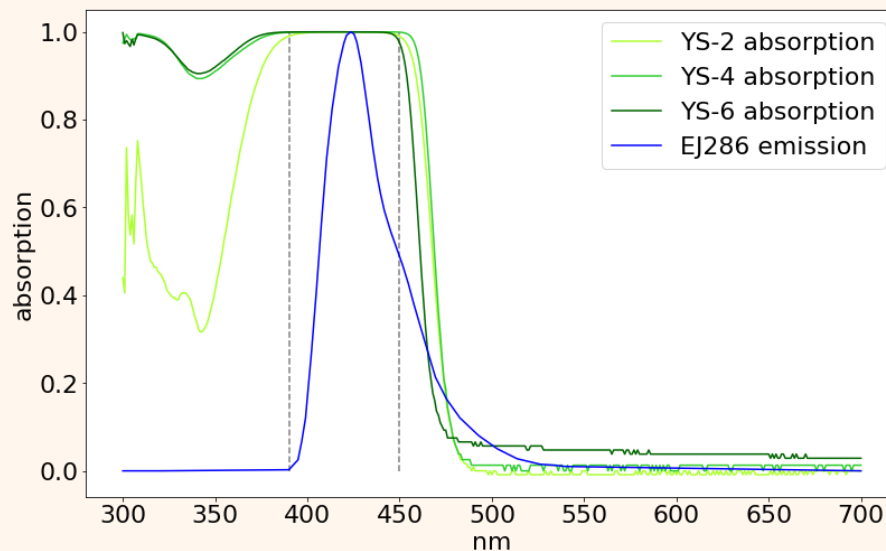
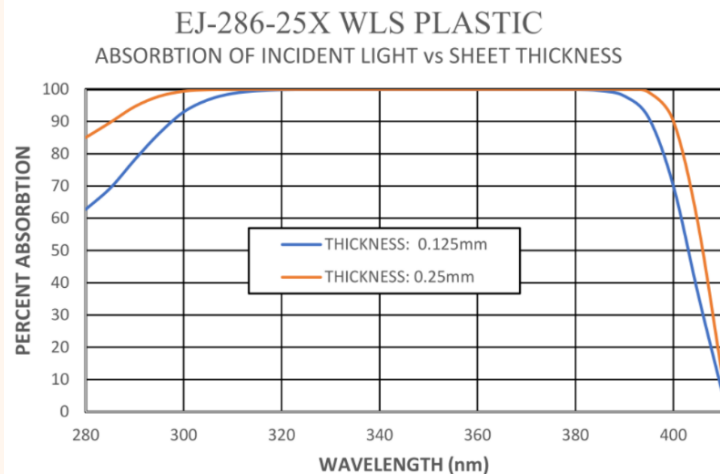
# Components – WLS materials

- ◎ WLS disks and paint from Eljen Technology (USA) , fibers from Kuraray (Japan)
- ◎ Refraction index:  $\sim 1.6$
- ◎ Doped with molecules that absorb and isotropically re-emit light in a different wavelength



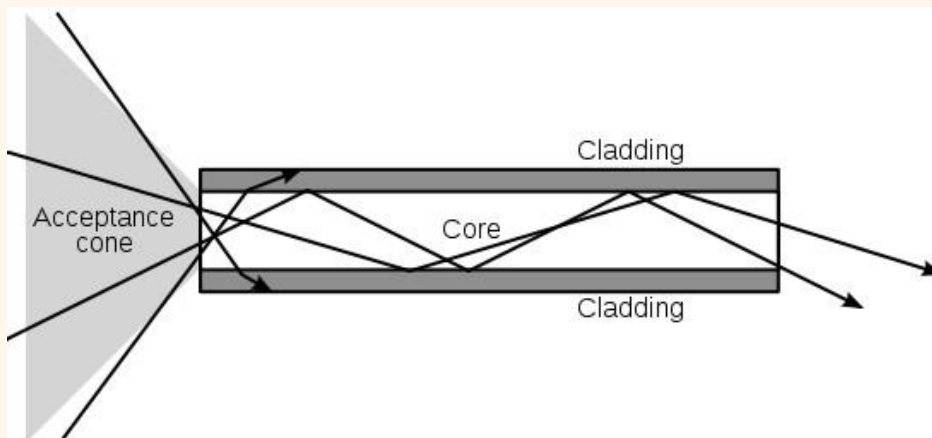
# Components – WLS materials

	EJ-282	EJ-286	YS-2	YS-4	YS-6
Absorption peak (nm)	390	355	422	420	414
Emission peak (nm)	481	425	474	470	462
Decay time (ns)	1.9	1.2	3.2	1.4	1.3



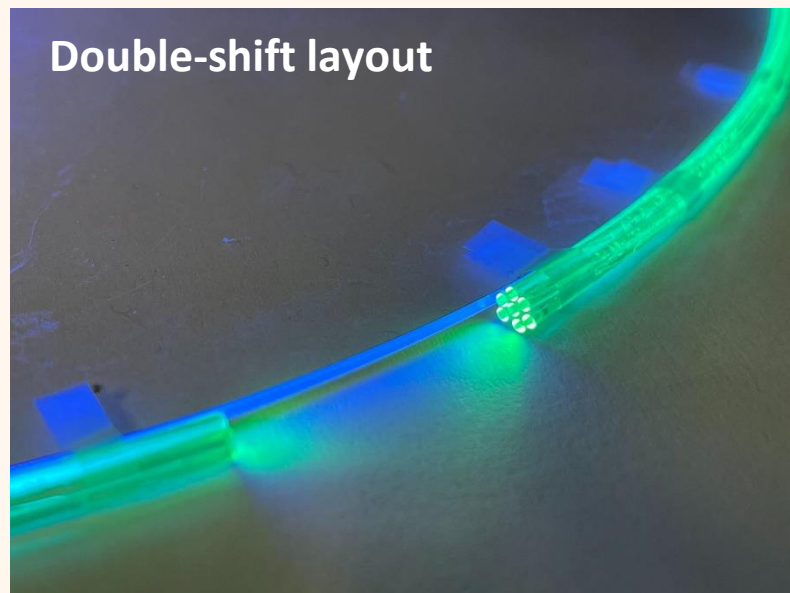
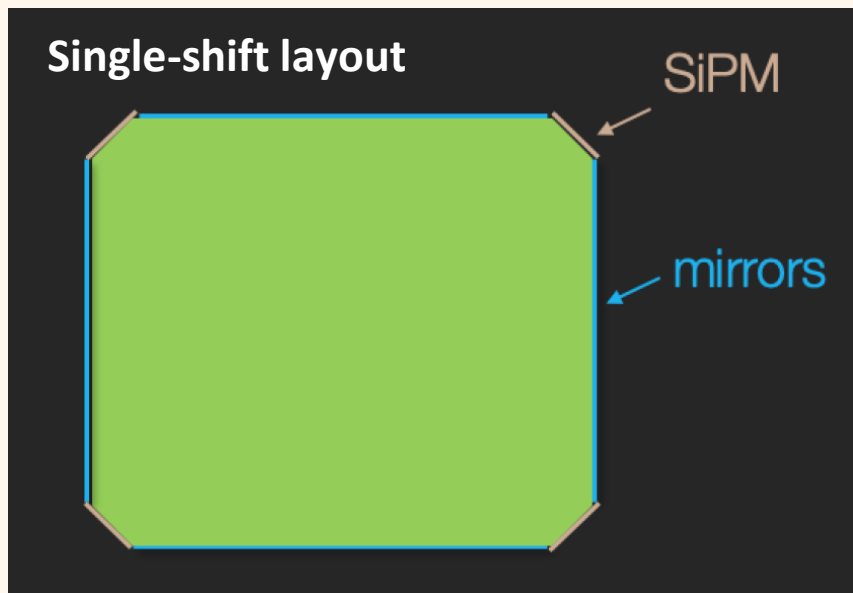
# Concept – Light trapping

- ⊙ Absorption and isotropic re-emission inside WLS
- ⊙ Trapping of large percentage of light through total internal reflection and guidance towards borders of disk/end of fibers
- ⊙ Possible geometries: disk or tube
- ⊙  $\varepsilon = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)^2}$  for disk ( $n_1$ : refraction index of WLS material,  $n_2$ : refraction index of surrounding medium)
- ⊙  $\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{n_2}{n_1}$  for tube
- ⊙ Trapping efficiencies:
  - 77% (disk in air)
  - 54% (disk in water)
  - 37% (tube in air)
  - 16% (tube in water)





# Concept – single and double shift



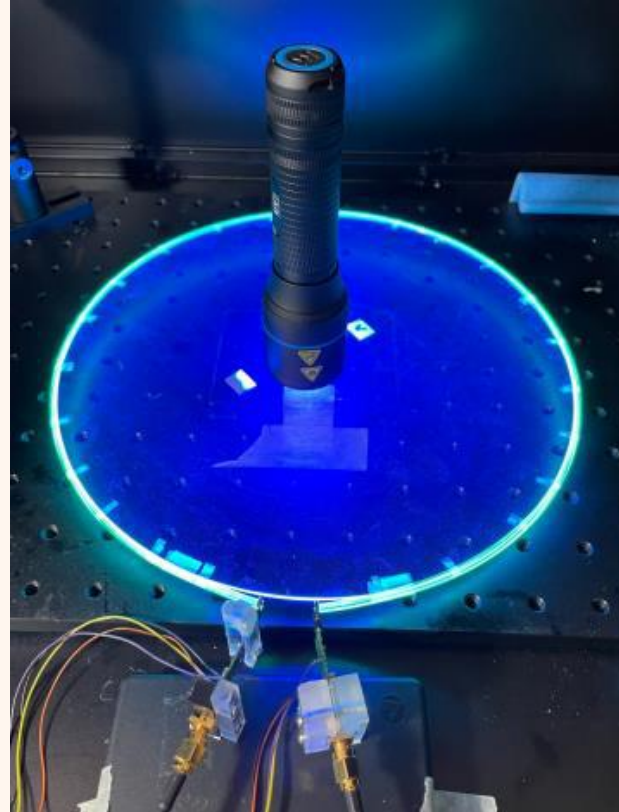
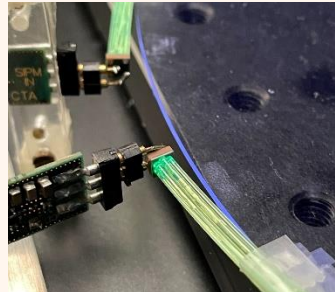
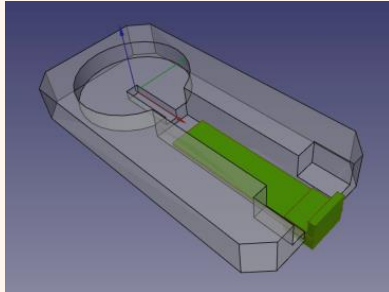
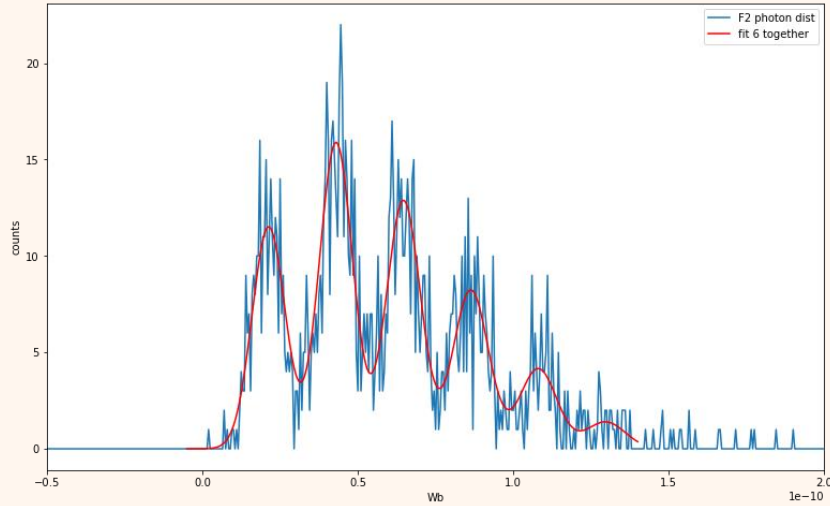
# Measurement setup

- ⊙ High definition oscilloscope
- ⊙ Black container for dark environment
- ⊙ Hamamatsu SiPMs and preamplifiers to measure indirect and direct intensities
- ⊙ UV pulsed LED with tunable intensity (376 nm emission)
- ⊙ Few small custom designed pieces





# Measurement setup



# Results – Detection efficiency

## ◎ Single-shift design:

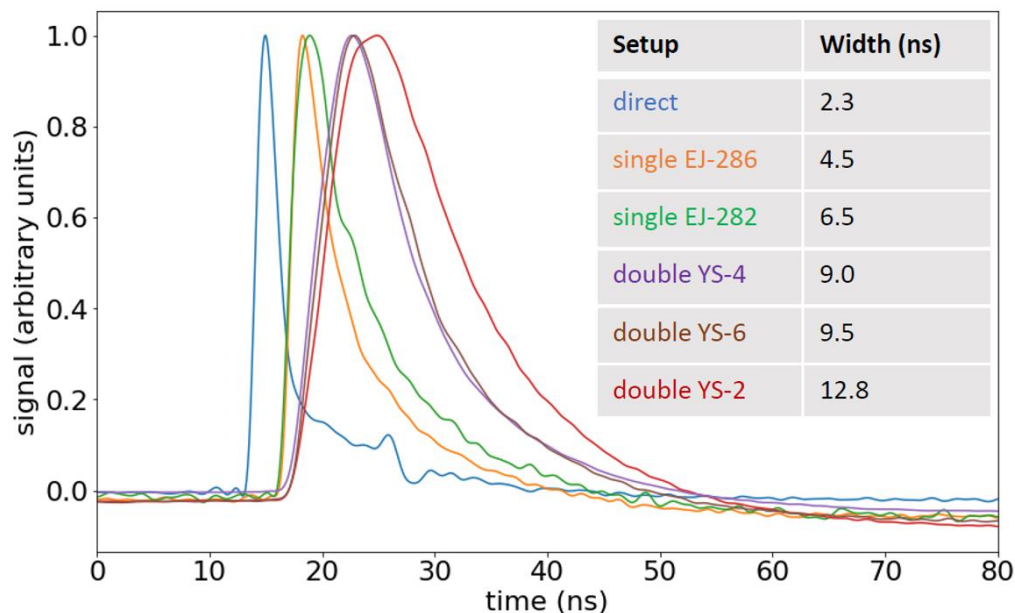
- Theoretical UL for a partial efficiency (only including the effects of absorption, re-emission and trapping but not reflection and detection by the SiPM): 71 % (air) and 50 % (water)
- Mean of repeated measurements in air:  $(69.2 \pm 2.5) \%$

## ◎ Double-shift design:

- Theoretical ULs for the overall efficiency, depending on fiber type and number of fibers: from 17 % to 20 % (air) and from 5 % to 6 % (water)
- Maximum measured efficiency of 3 % (for double-shift layout with 7 YS-2 fibers, optical coupling (OC) between fiber and SiPM and reflecting foil around the fibers)

## ◎ Crosscheck of efficiencies with Landau distributions of different setups

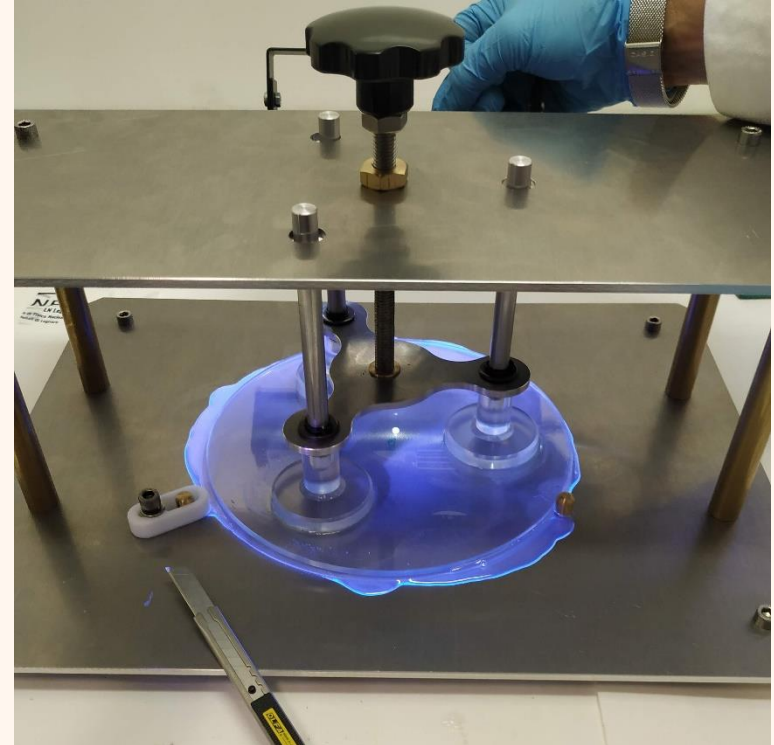
# Results – Temporal performance



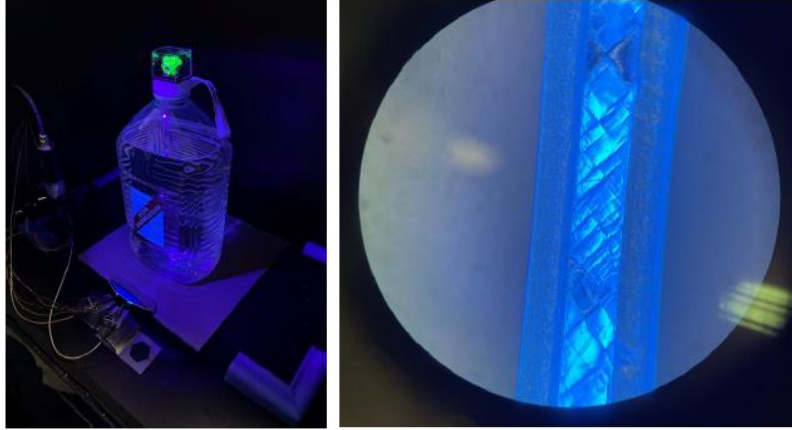
- ⊙ Temporal response of few ns
- ⊙ 2-10 times less performant than typical PMTs
- ⊙ Double-shift pulse longer because decay times of disk and fiber add up
- ⊙ Light traveling times due to geometry insignificant
- ⊙ Expect to reduce uncertainty using the mean of signal arrival times of an array in one WCD unit

# Results – WLS sandwich

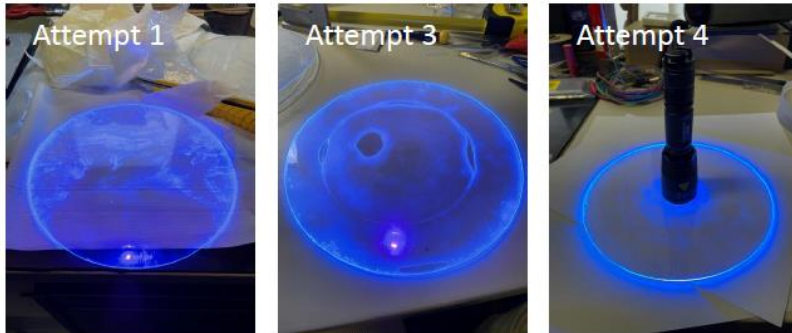
- ⊙ Idea: use liquid WLS material (paint) and UV transparent plexiglas to build a sandwich light trap
- ⊙ Repeated tests using custom made sandwich maker
- ⊙ Best result so far:
  - Almost no bubbles
  - Good amount of paint, but not enough for total absorption
  - Thickness of paint layer not homogeneous enough



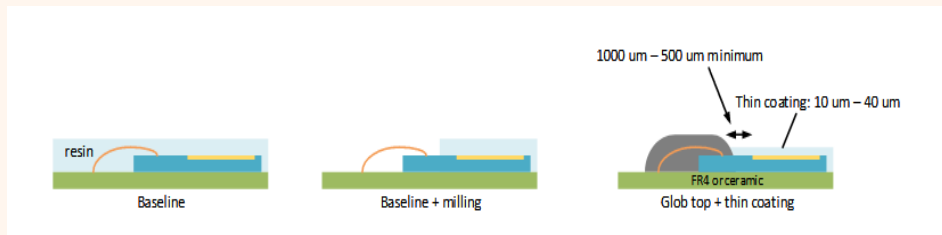
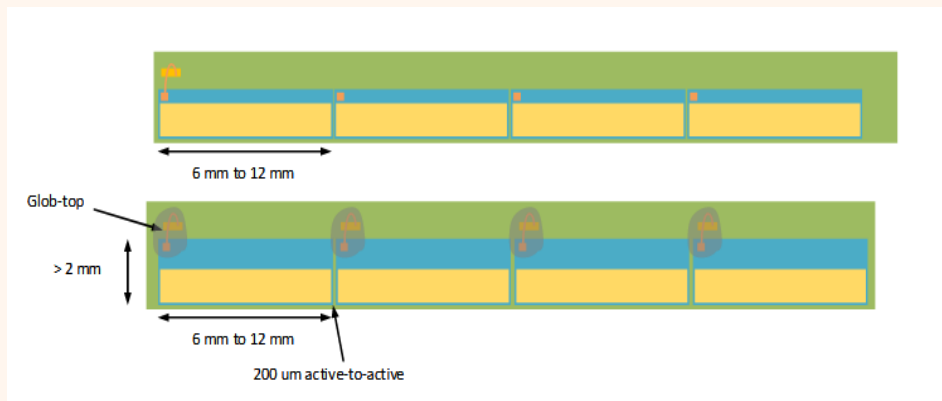
# Results – WLS sandwich



- ⊙ Tests for polishing of border (paint not flat as can be seen under the microscope)
- ⊙ Tests with (fluorescent) beta source, trying to get a signal of Cherenkov light using a water bottle



# Ongoing work and outlook



- ⊙ Development of electronics for coincidence treatment of signals
- ⊙ Measurement of cosmic-ray events and attempt to measure real Cherenkov light (also to avoid external source and make relative measurements between setups using directly cosmic rays)
- ⊙ Ordered new pulsed UV laser and SiPM matches from FBK (both arriving during next year)



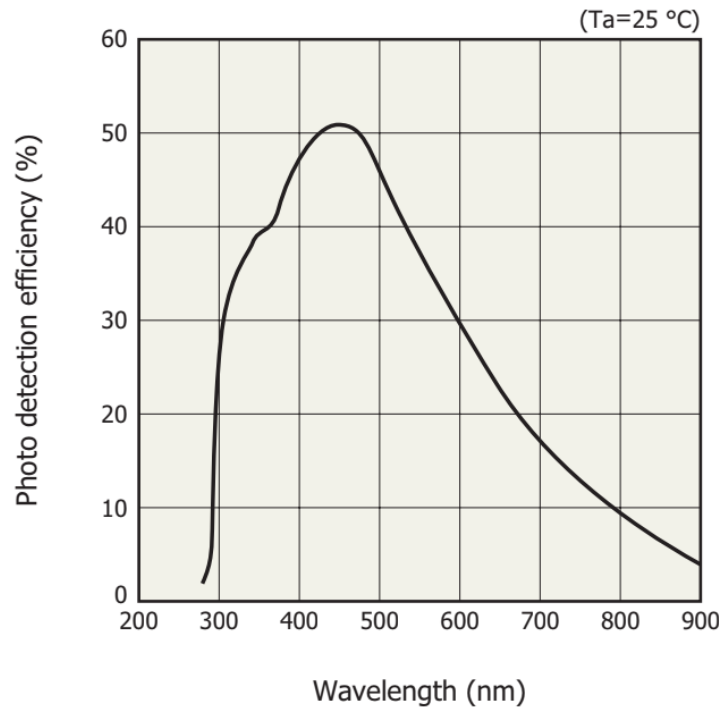
- ⊙ Construction of light traps with wavelength-shifting materials in single-shift or double-shift layout
- ⊙ Estimates of efficiency ( $\sim 10\%$ ) and temporal resolution ( $\sim 5\text{ ns}$ ) clearly favor the single-shift layout
- ⊙ Ordered production of thin SiPM matches at FBK and ongoing work on electronics
- ⊙ HAP note:  
[https://www.swgo.org/SWGOWiki/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=detect\\_or\\_wg:hap-23-009-light\\_traps.pdf](https://www.swgo.org/SWGOWiki/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=detect_or_wg:hap-23-009-light_traps.pdf)

**Thank you!**

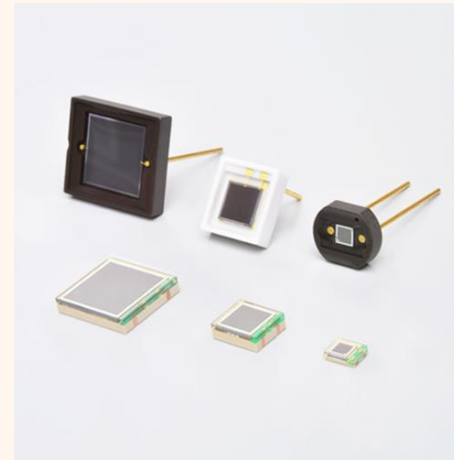
- ◎ SWGO Webpage: <https://www.swgo.org/SWGOWiki/doku.php>
- ◎ P. Huentemeyer et al.: *The Southern Wide-Field Gamma-Ray Observatory (SWGO): A Next-Generation Ground-Based Survey Instrument for VHE Gamma-Ray Astronomy*. (2019) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.07737>
- ◎ HAP note 1 (M. Mariotti): *Optimized Wavelength Shifters light traps with SiPM photo sensors*. (2022) [https://www.swgo.org/SWGOWiki/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=detector\\_wg:documents:cheap\\_light\\_trap\\_detector\\_for\\_swgo.pdf](https://www.swgo.org/SWGOWiki/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=detector_wg:documents:cheap_light_trap_detector_for_swgo.pdf)
- ◎ HAP note: [https://www.swgo.org/SWGOWiki/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=detector\\_wg:hap-23-009-light\\_traps.pdf](https://www.swgo.org/SWGOWiki/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=detector_wg:hap-23-009-light_traps.pdf)
- ◎ L. Schulte et al.: *A large-area single photon sensor employing wavelength-shifting and lightguiding technology*. (2013, 33rd ICRC, Rio de Janeiro) <https://arxiv.org/abs/1307.6713>
- ◎ M. Voge et al.: *Wavelength shifters as (new) light sensors*. (2011, PINGU Workshop, Amsterdam)
- ◎ E. Technology: *Wavelength Shifters*. (Jan. 2023) <https://eljentechnology.com/products/wavelength-shifting-plastics>
- ◎ Kuraray: *Plastic Scintillating Fibers (PSF)*. (Jan. 2023) <https://www.kuraray.com/products/psf>
- ◎ Hamamatsu: *MPPC S14160/S14161 series*. (Jan. 2023) [https://www.hamamatsu.com/content/dam/hamamatsu-photonics/sites/documents/99\\_SALES\\_LIBRARY/ssd/s14160\\_s14161\\_series\\_kapd](https://www.hamamatsu.com/content/dam/hamamatsu-photonics/sites/documents/99_SALES_LIBRARY/ssd/s14160_s14161_series_kapd)

# Backup

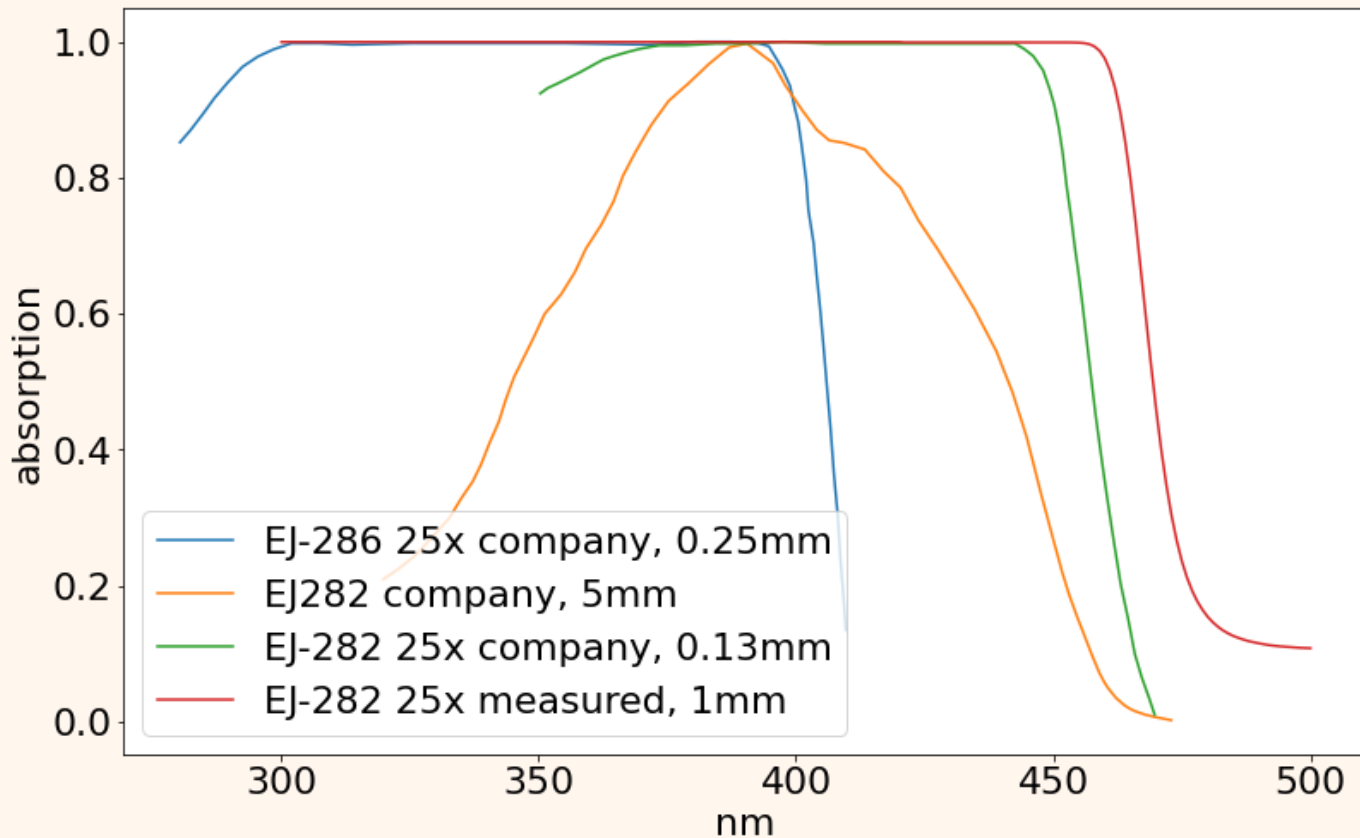
# Components – SiPMs



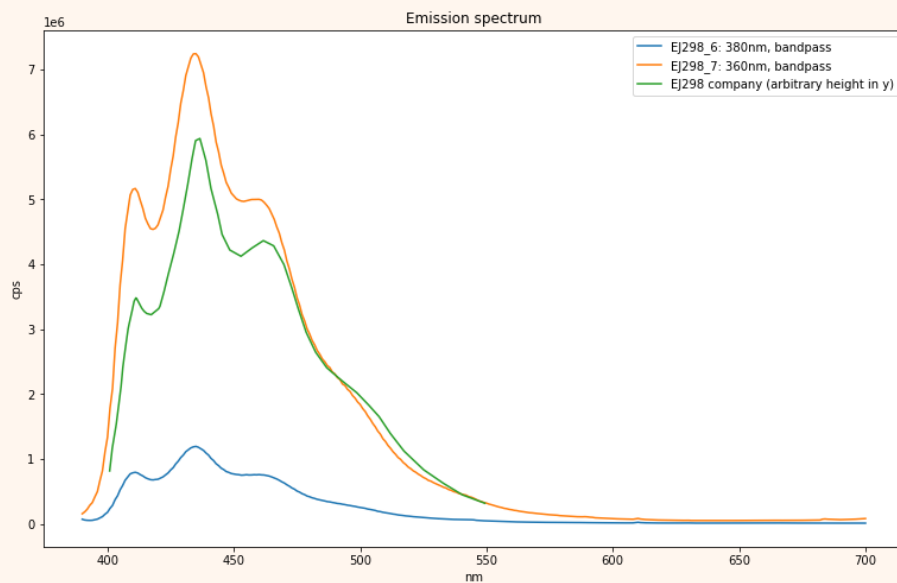
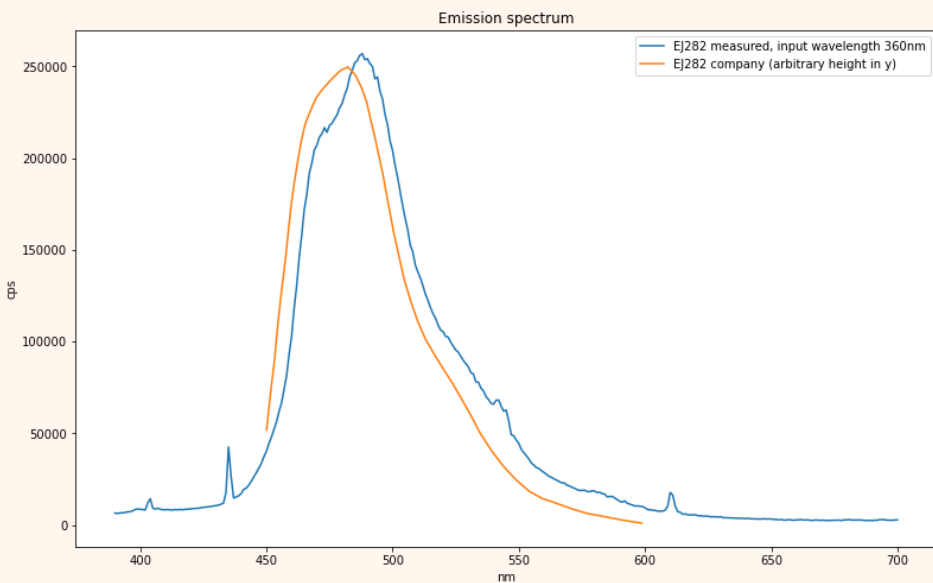
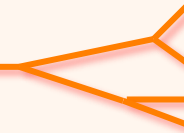
- ⊙ Hamamatsu SiPMs (MPPCs S14160/S14161 series)
- ⊙ Size: 3x3 mm<sup>2</sup>
- ⊙ High photon detection efficiency @ 300 nm – 600 nm



# Absorption spectra

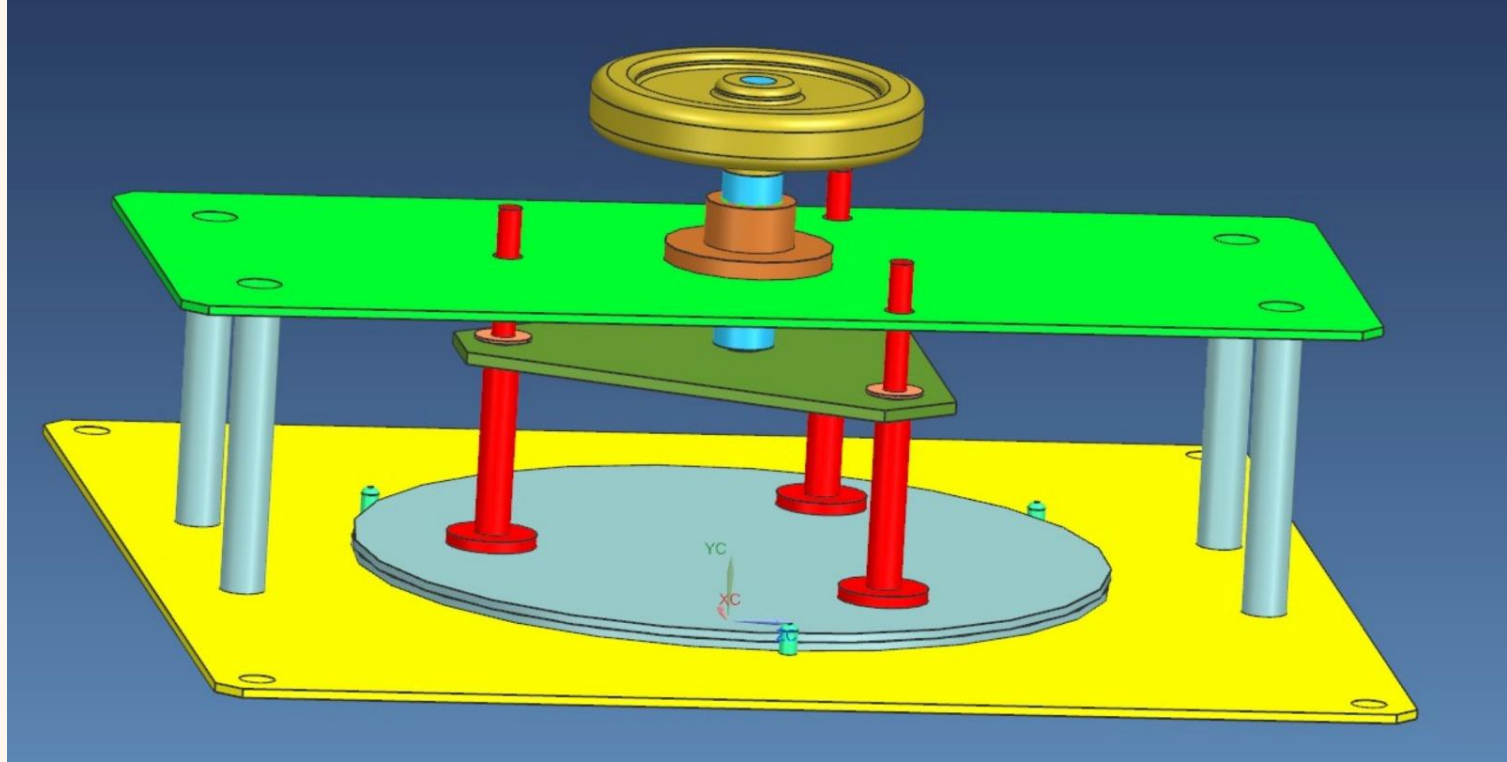


# Emission spectra of EJ282 and EJ298





# Sandwich Maker



# Reflecting foil reflectivity

