

# HQE PMT - experiences with first use of 78 PMT in IceCube (Deep Core)

HQE PMT use for IceCube Low energy core

Testing facility and test sequence

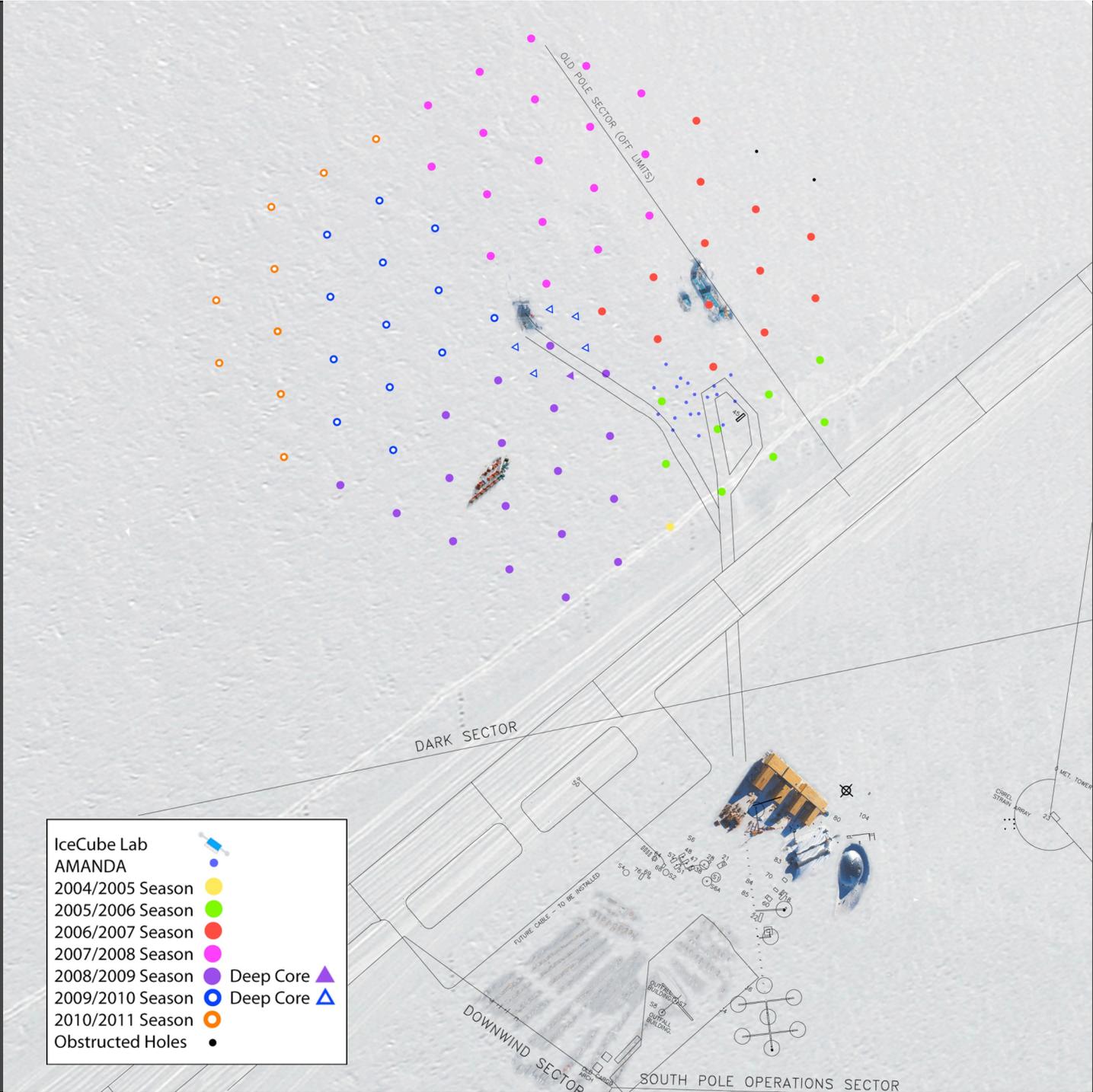
Measurements on R7081-02

Measurements on HQE version of otherwise  
same PMT

Comparisons and conclusions

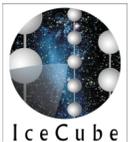
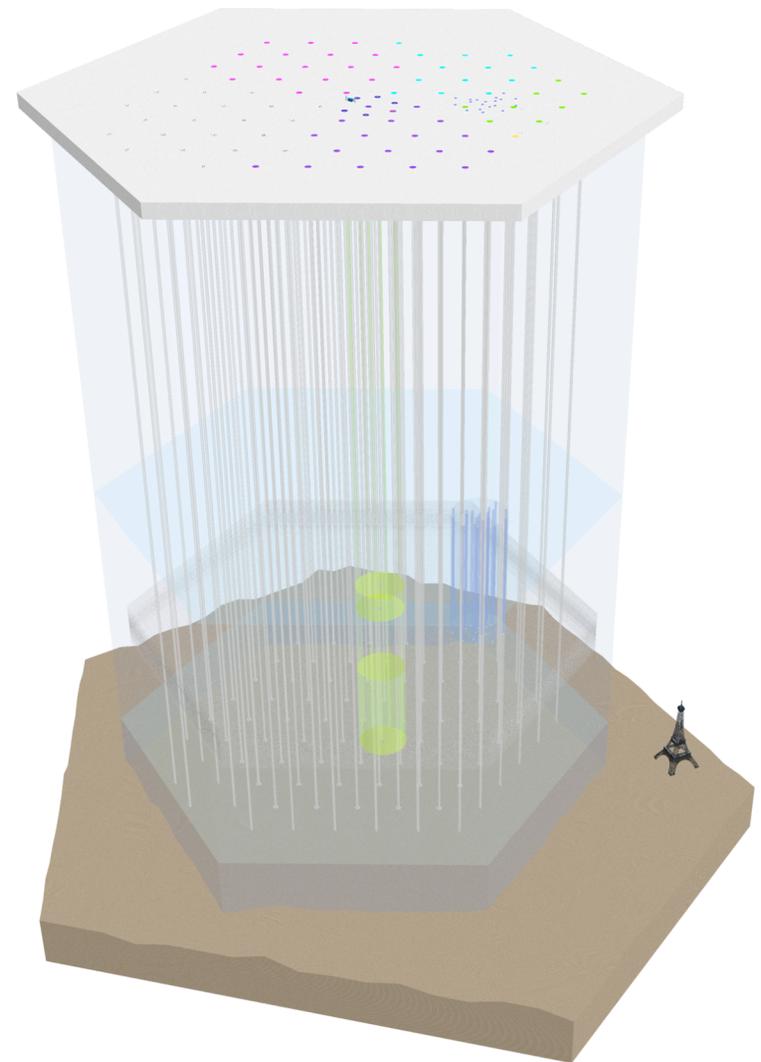
A. Karle, UW-Madison

IceCube Lab	
AMANDA	
2004/2005 Season	
2005/2006 Season	
2006/2007 Season	
2007/2008 Season	
2008/2009 Season	 Deep Core 
2009/2010 Season	 Deep Core 
2010/2011 Season	
Obstructed Holes	



# The IceCube Detector: current state

- 19 strings/stations installed during the 2008-2009 austral summer, commissioning ongoing
- Total of 59 strings and 118 IceTop tanks → over two thirds complete!
- Switching from 40 to 59 string operation in April



/

# low energy core for IceCube

fiducial volume:  
contained vertex with no  
hits in outer “veto”  
region is a candidate for  
a neutrino, including  
downward as well as  
upward events

1500m

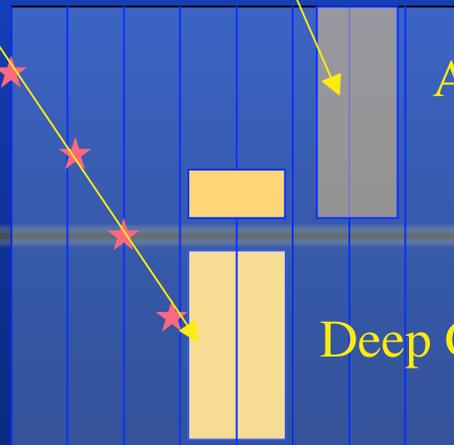
2500m

AMANDA

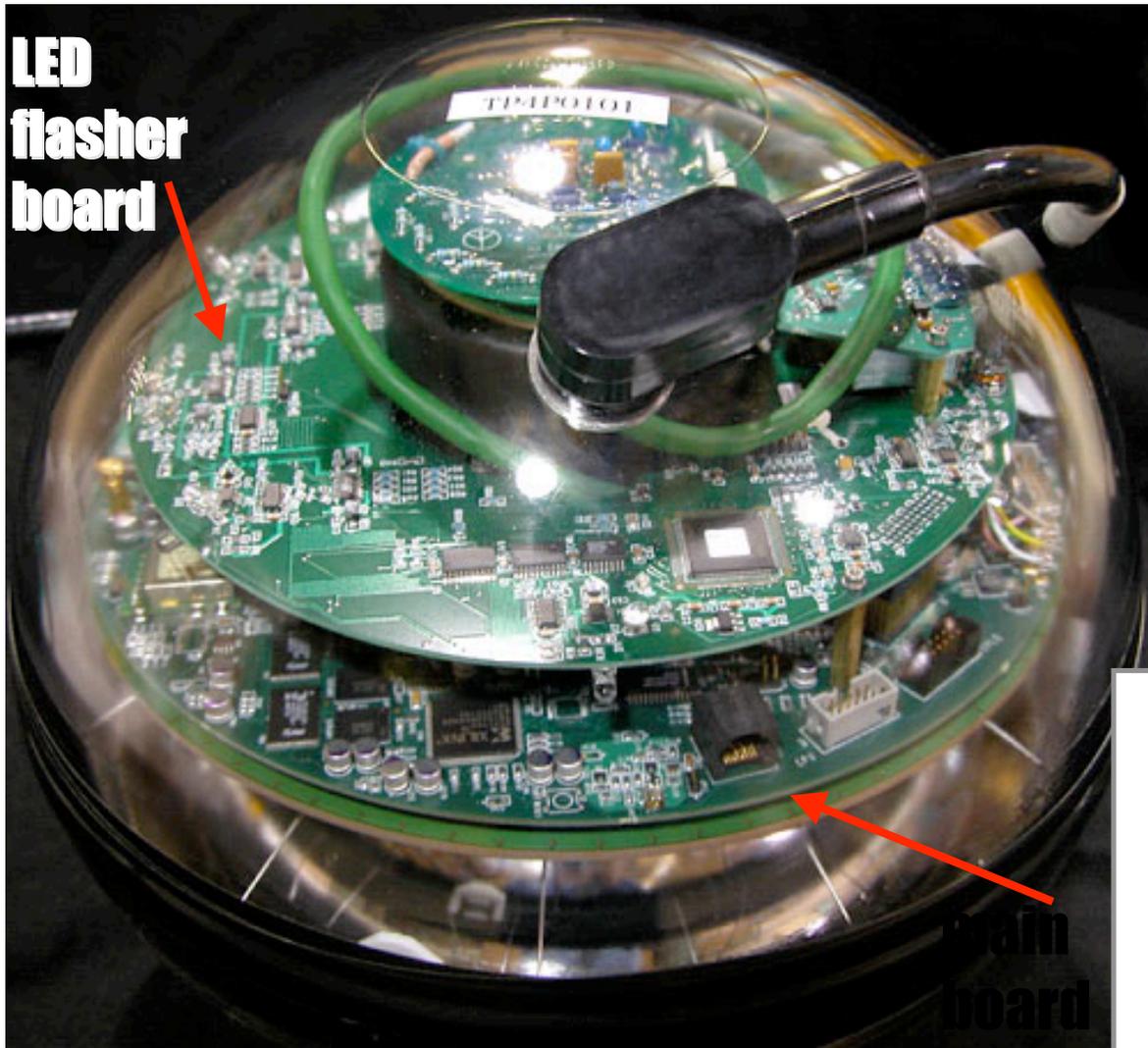
Deep Core

6 additional strings  
with 60 HQR PMT, 50 in  
dense spacing between  
2100 and 2450m

Bedrock



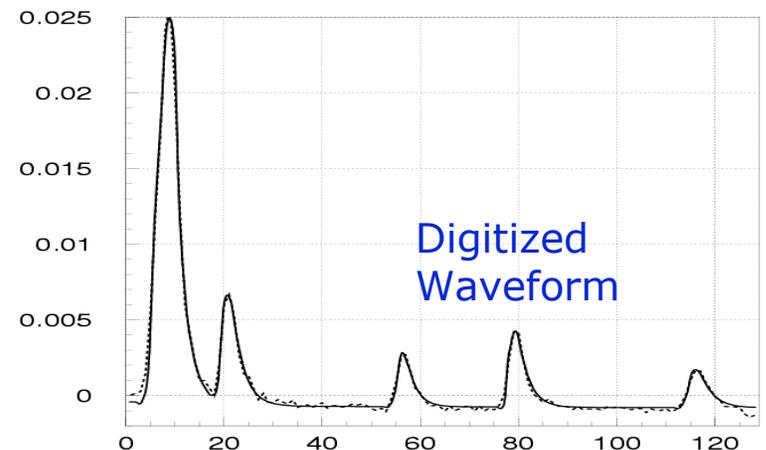
# Digital Optical Module (DOM)



PMT: 10 inch Hamamatsu  
Power consumption: 3 W  
Digitize at 300 MHz for 400 ns with custom chip  
40 MHz for 6.4  $\mu$ s with fast ADC  
Dynamic range 500pe/15 nsec

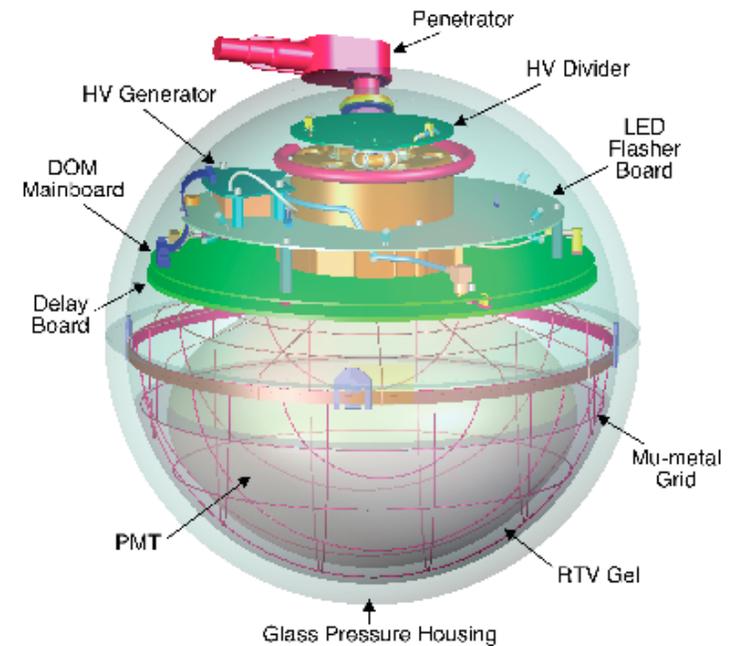
Send all data to surface over copper  
2 sensors/twisted pair.  
Flasherboard with 12 LEDs

Local HV  
Clock stability:  $10^{-10} \approx 0.1$  nsec / sec  
Synchronized to GPS time every  $\approx 10$  sec  
Time calibration resolution = 2 nsec



# 78 high quantum efficiency 10" PMT successfully tested for use in IceCube

- More than 4000 sensors with standard 10" PMT (R7081-02) integrated and tested in IceCube
- 78 high quantum efficiency PMT (10") tested with IceCube standard production test program.
- Result:
  - Quantum efficiency ~38% higher (405 nm, -40C)
  - No problems found
  - Low temperature (-40C) noise behavior scales with quantum efficiency as expected.
- Deployed all modules in the ice this past season



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### Main Production Room

Operations Include:

- GEL Prep & Pour
- Penetrator Install
- Board Stack install
- Penetrator Soldering
- Sealing & Pre-Test



IceCube Warehouse

- Material Storage
- Packing

# Dark Freezer modules

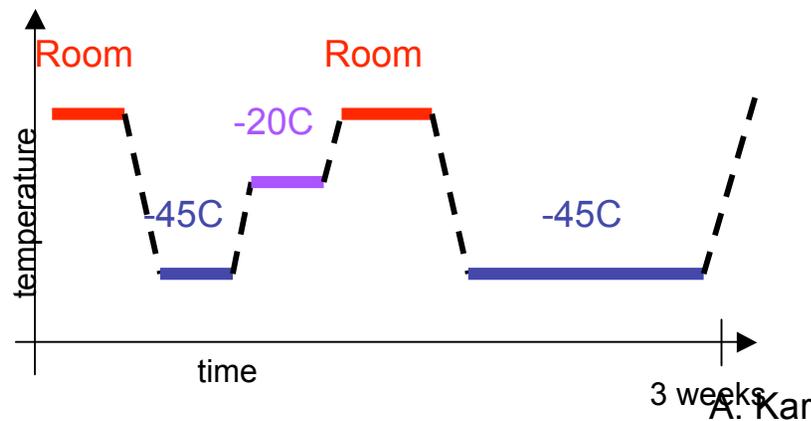


# PMTs were run through standard final acceptance tests for IceCube

- Mass production tests
- All sensors are tested for 3 weeks for various parameters

Testing Setup

Testing Temperature Profile



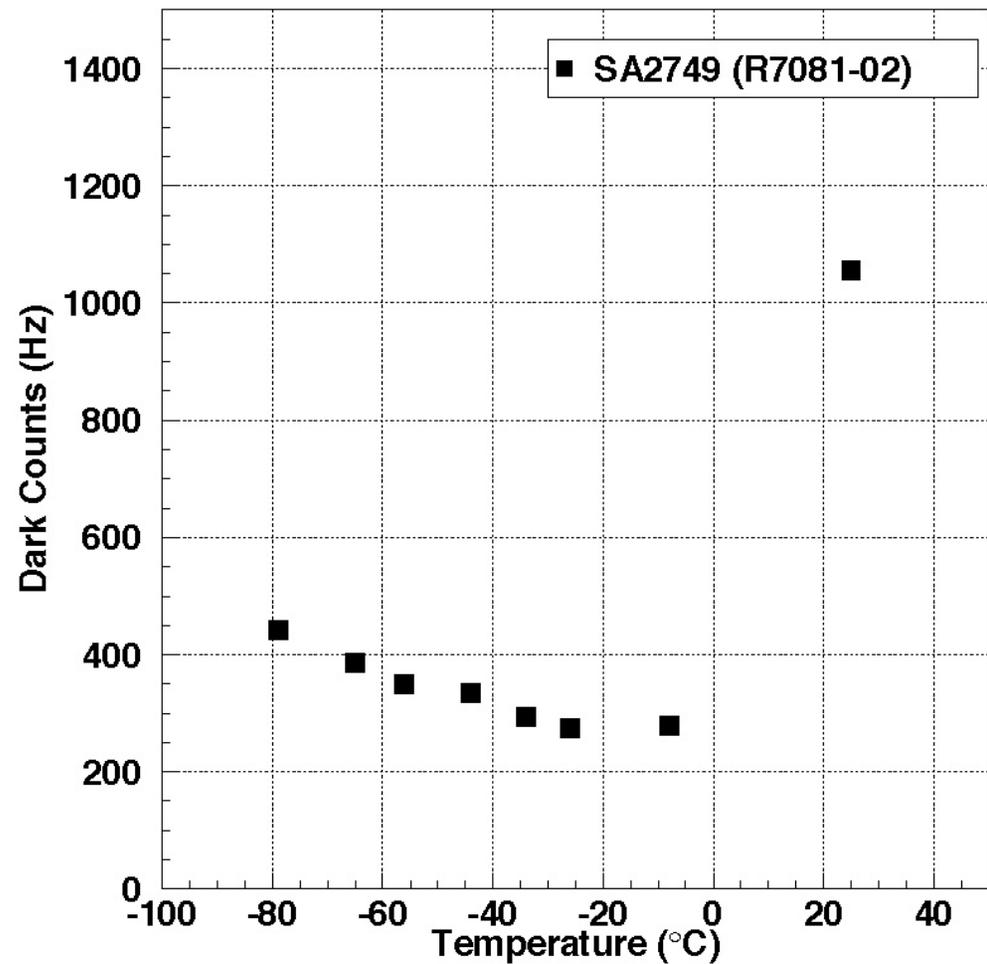
Hamamatsu  
R7081-02  
(standard IceCube,  
conventional cathode)



- Diameter: 10" (hemispherical)
- Cathode: Standard Bialkali
- Quantum efficiency: ~25% at 420 nm
- Dynodes: 10 (selected over 12 stage and another version)
- Gain:  $10^7$

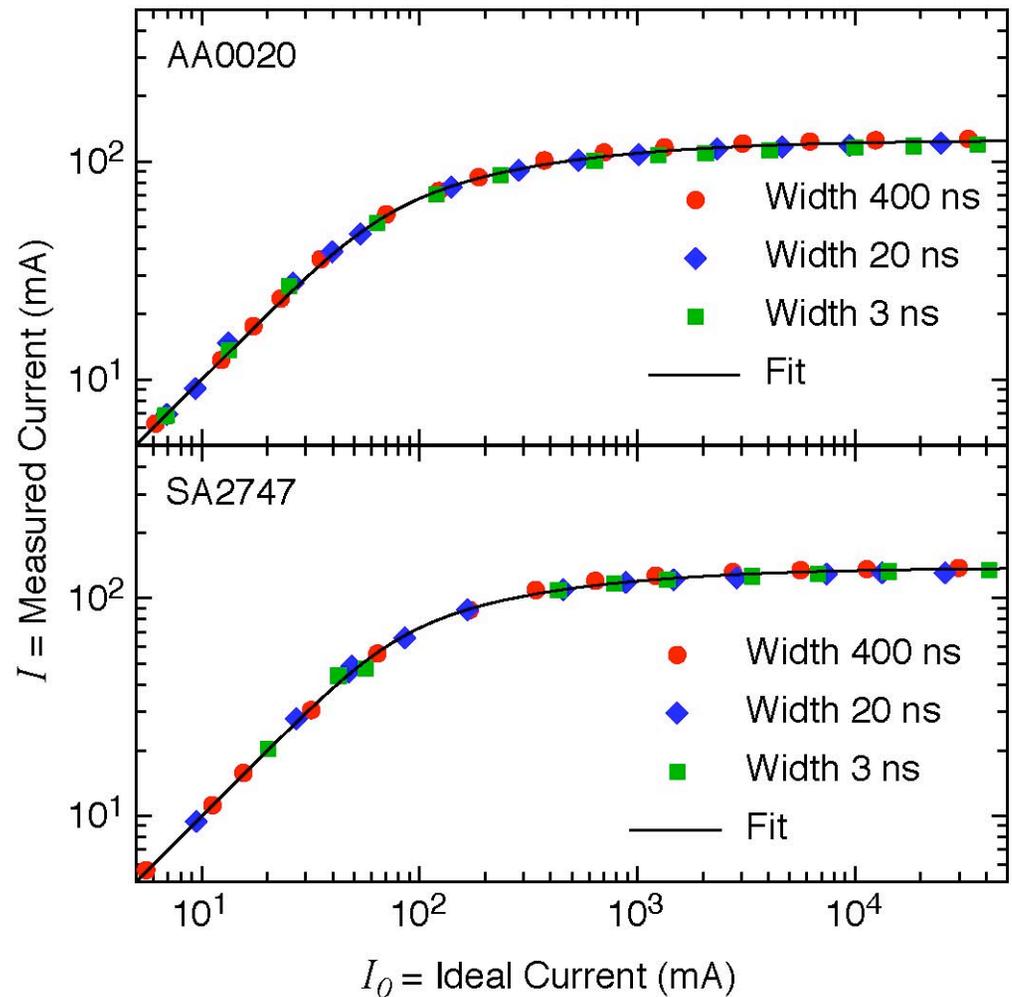
# Noise rate versus temperature

- Minimum noise level: ~300 Hz at ~-10C



# PMT saturation curve

- a) Saturation at  $\sim 100$  mA anode current.
- b) Saturation behavior is the same regardless of the width of light pulse



# Response to diode laser pulses

- a) Main pulse
- b) Secondary peak due to unusual electron trajectories
- c) Pre-pulse (from first dynode, are below threshold. Gain ratio according to first d gain)

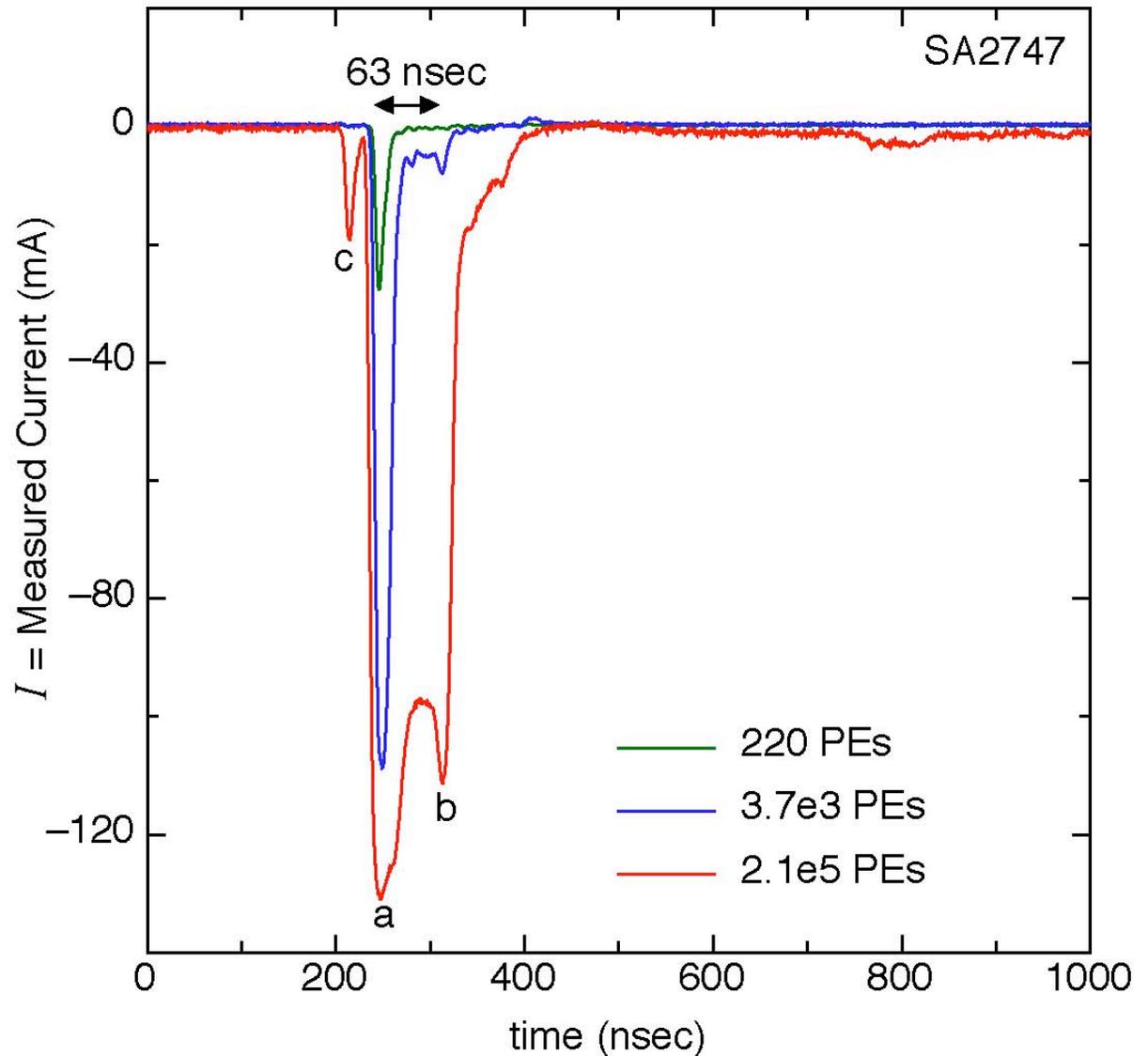
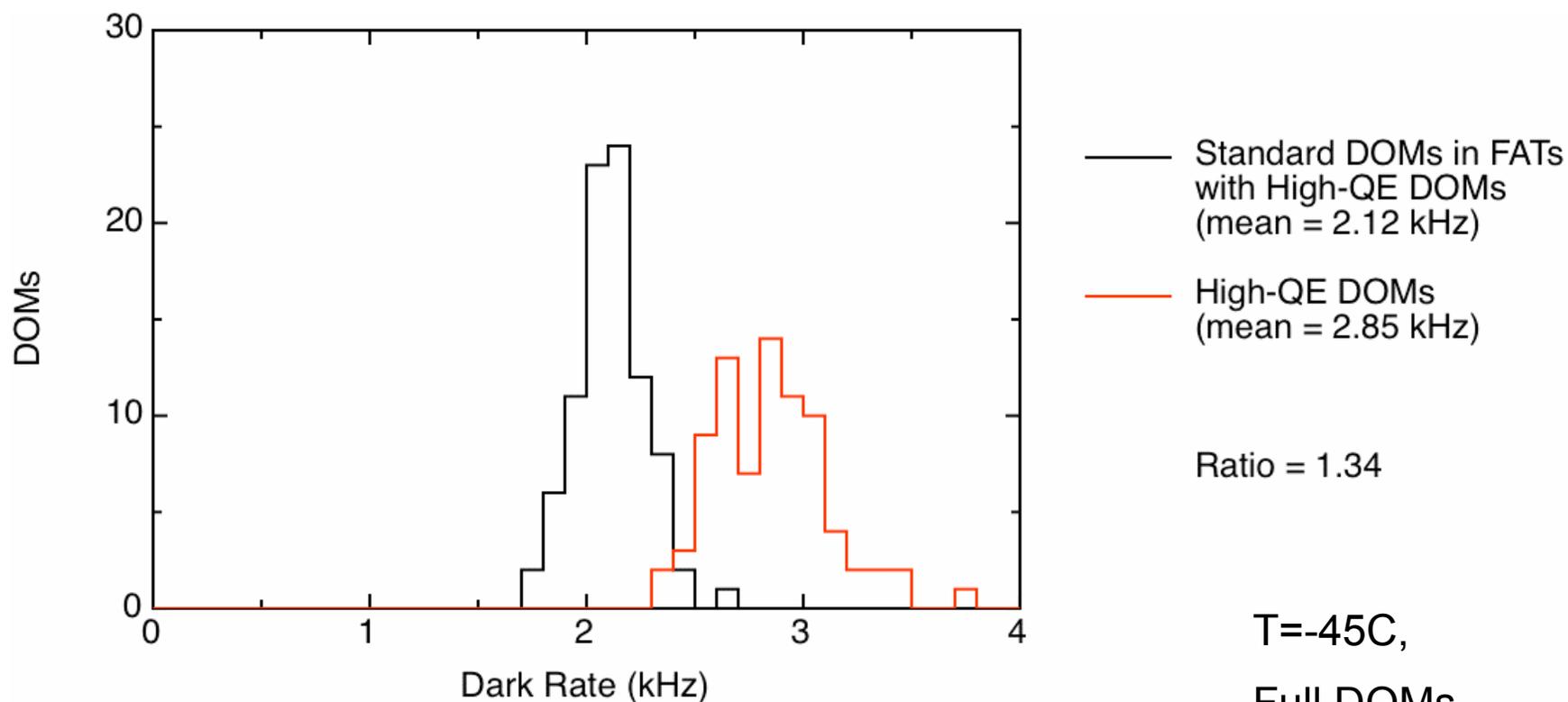


Fig. 16. Response of PMT to 3 ns (FWHM) light pulses with progressively higher-intensity: (a) main peak; (b) secondary peak due to unusual electron trajectories; (c) pre-pulse.

SA2747, CERN, MAISON

# Noise rates of sensors conventional vs high QE

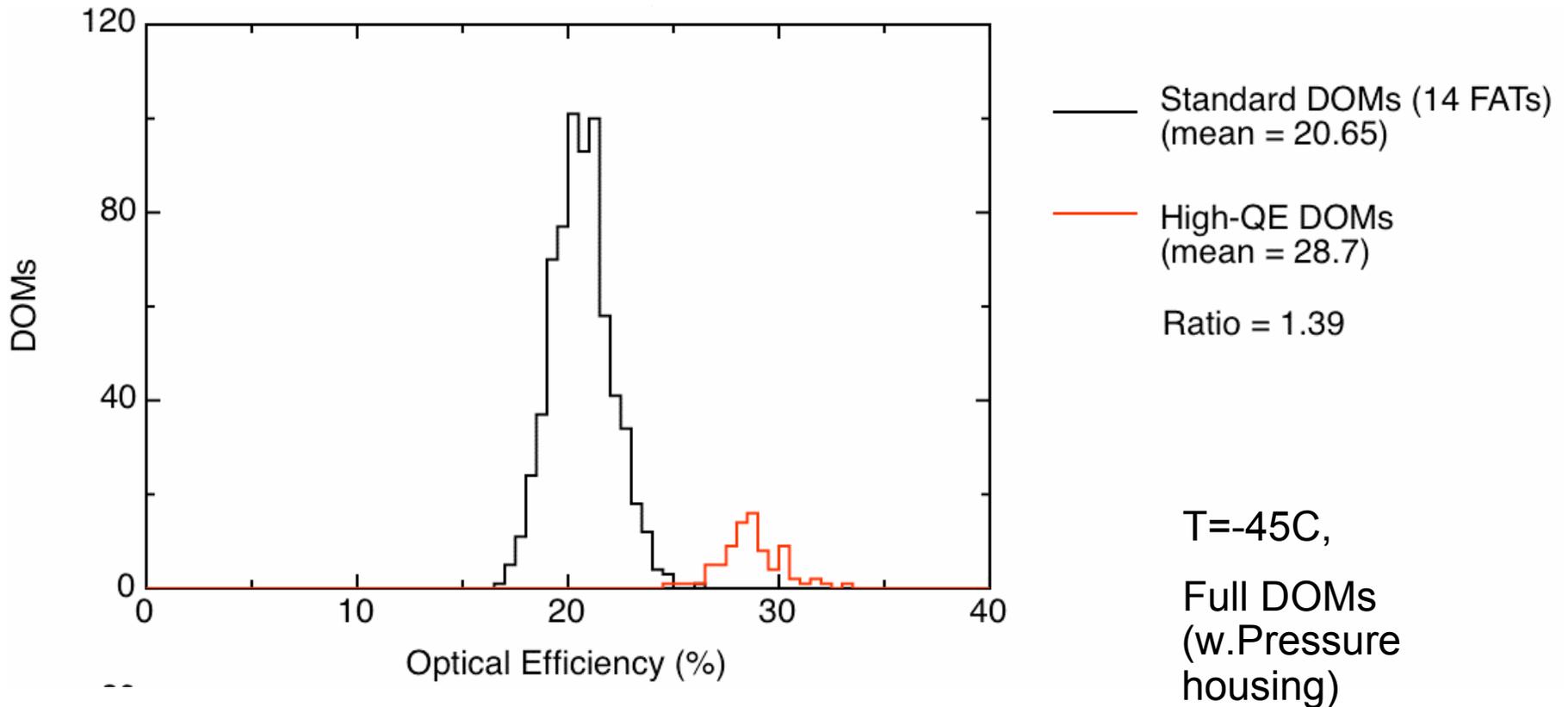


Ratio = 1.34

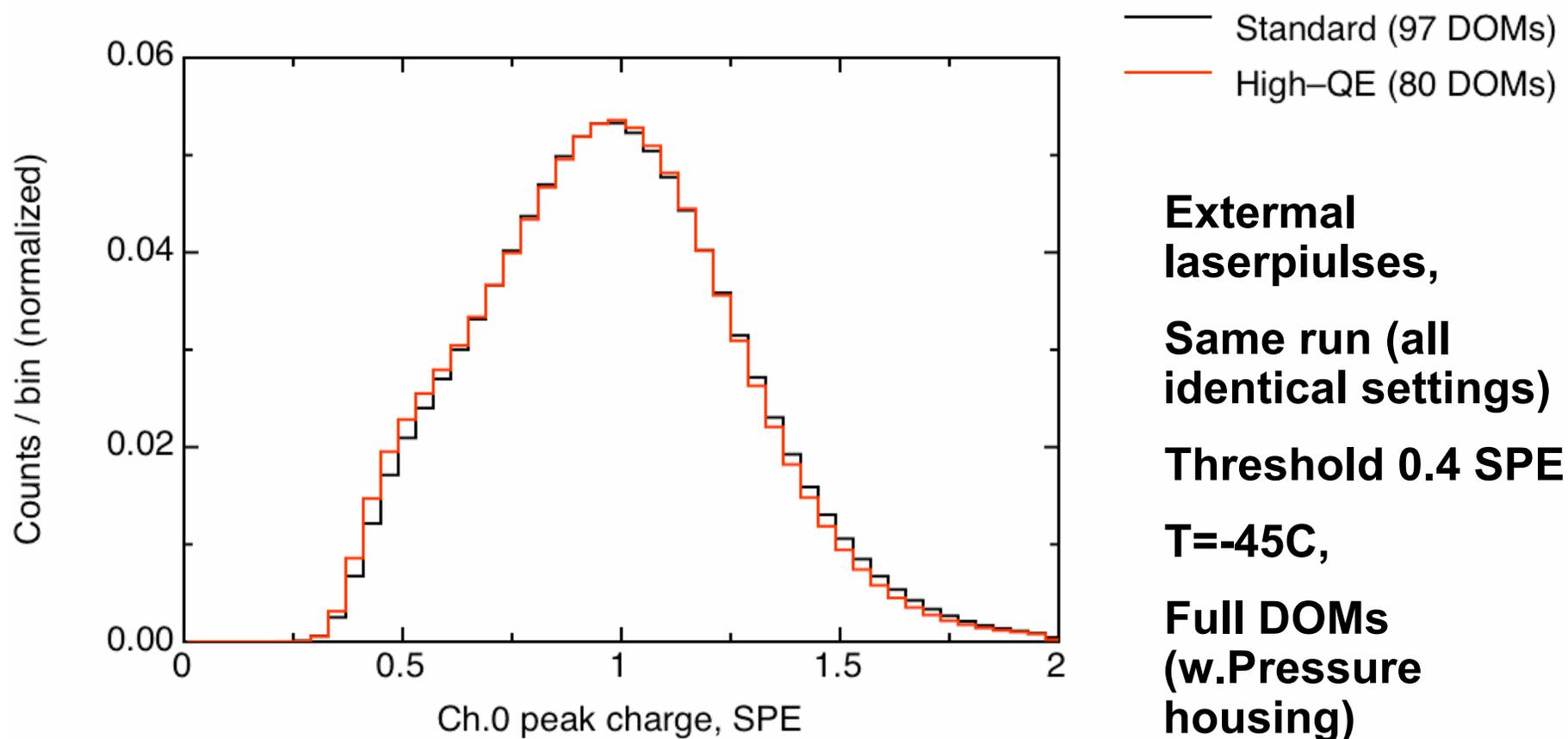
T=-45C,  
Full DOMs  
(w.Pressure  
housing)

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# Relative optical efficiency of sensors (conventional vs high QE)



# Relative optical efficiency of sensors (conventional vs high QE)



A. Karle, UW-Madison

# Noise rates of HQE PMT sensors in ice

- Preliminary data are on noise rates in ice look good.
- Noise rate should scale primarily with quantum efficiency compared to standard sensors (if no additional thermal or other noise emission present).
- Data suggest that is the case.
- Noise rate of sensors (including secondary pulses from glass scintillation):
  - Sensor with standard PMT: 350 Hz
  - Sensor with HQE PMT: ~ 470 Hz (very first data, rates are still dropping slowly, not stable yet)
  - Ratio: ~1.4
- Need to wait until cooling down completed and more detailed analysis is done.

# HQE PMT summary

- 78 HQE PMT tested, almost as many deployed in ice.
- Most data taken at low temperature (-45C)
- All data look very good and within expectations.
- Sensitivity about 1.35 higher than standard PMT
- Appears reasonable to use HQE photocathode for preliminary planning assumption of large water Ch detector
- Test and lab facilities at PSL could be made available for DUSEL collaboration, for test and assembly purposes if useful.