

# Bo Update 02/14/12

Ben Jones

# Contents

- 1) Condenser Status
- 2) O2 Monitor, N2 Monitor, Filter line
- 3) New Feedthrough
- 4) Plate Status
- 5) Quantum Efficiency Calculations

*There are also new developments in N2 analysis, but are saved for another meeting.*

# LN2 Condenser valve replacements

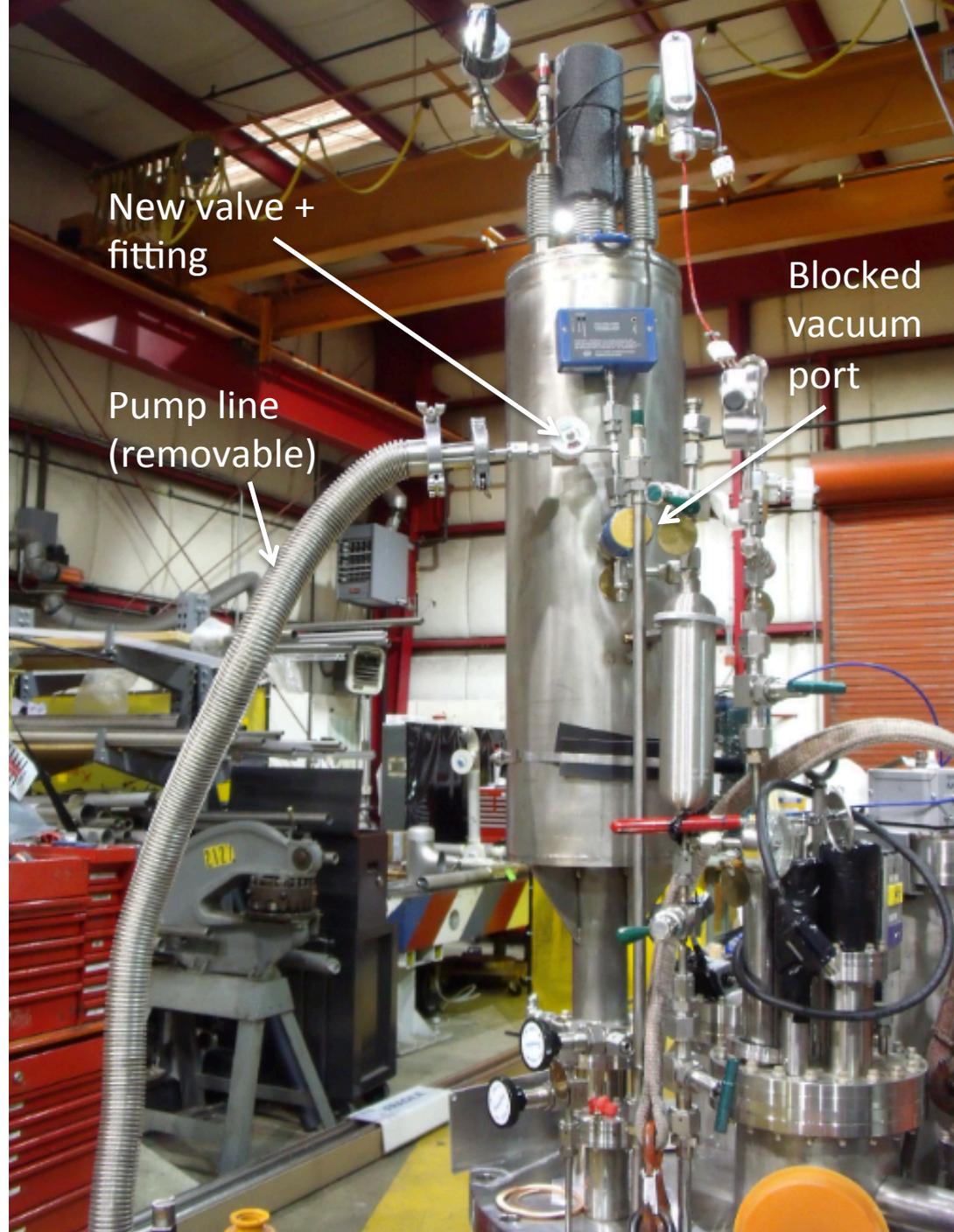
Previous valves had problems with cryogenic temperatures, and would stick or stop responding

New valves installed on LN2 fill and vent lines whilst Bo warm



## LN2 vacuum Jacket

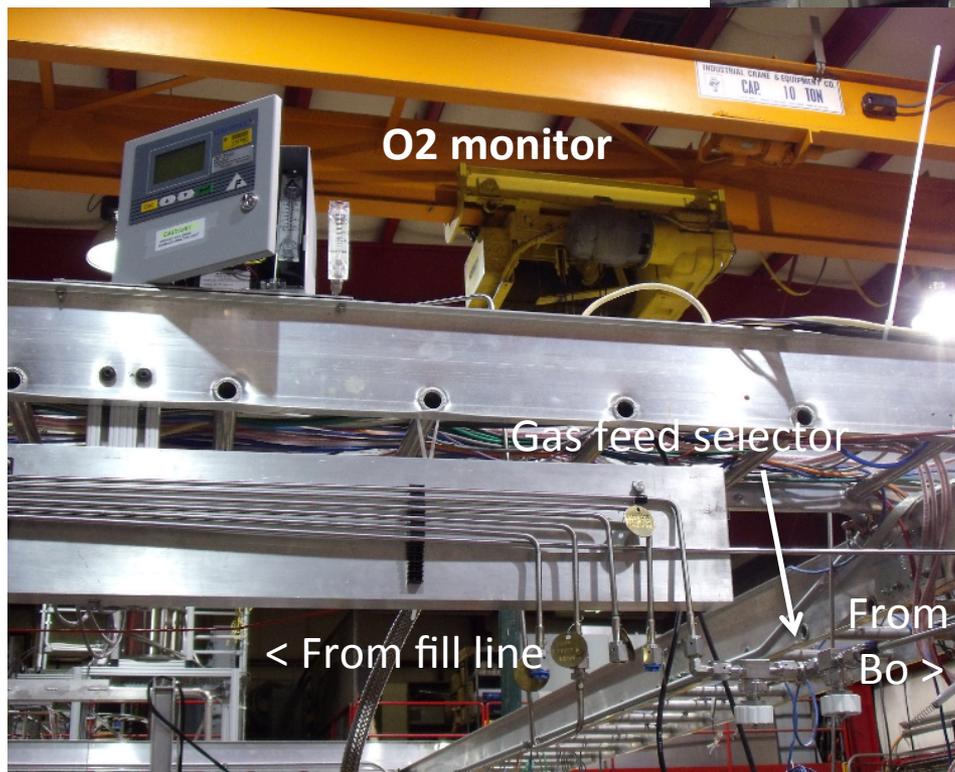
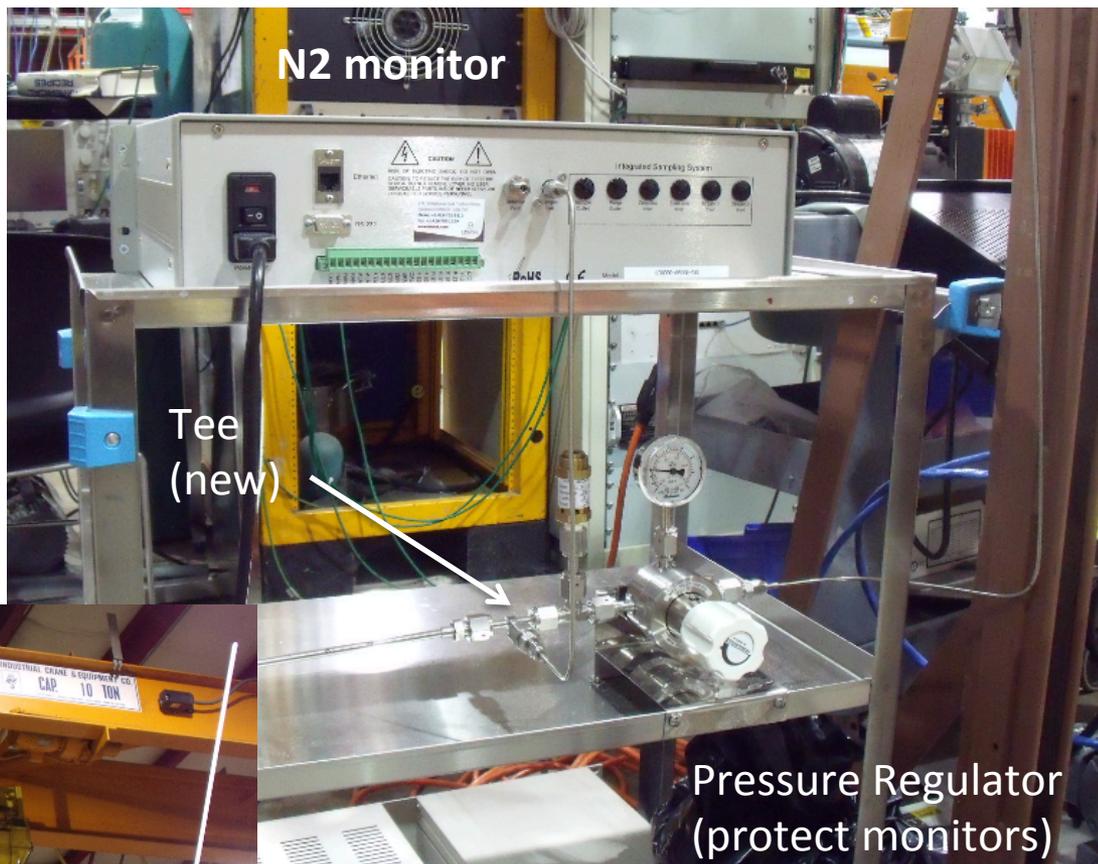
- Vacuum jacket vacuum line was previously blocked by level monitor
- Now we are open, temporarily remove level probe to add additional vacuum fitting
- Now we can pump down condenser jacket.
- This will reduce rate of N2 consumption and improve temperature stability of Bo



# Monitors and Filters

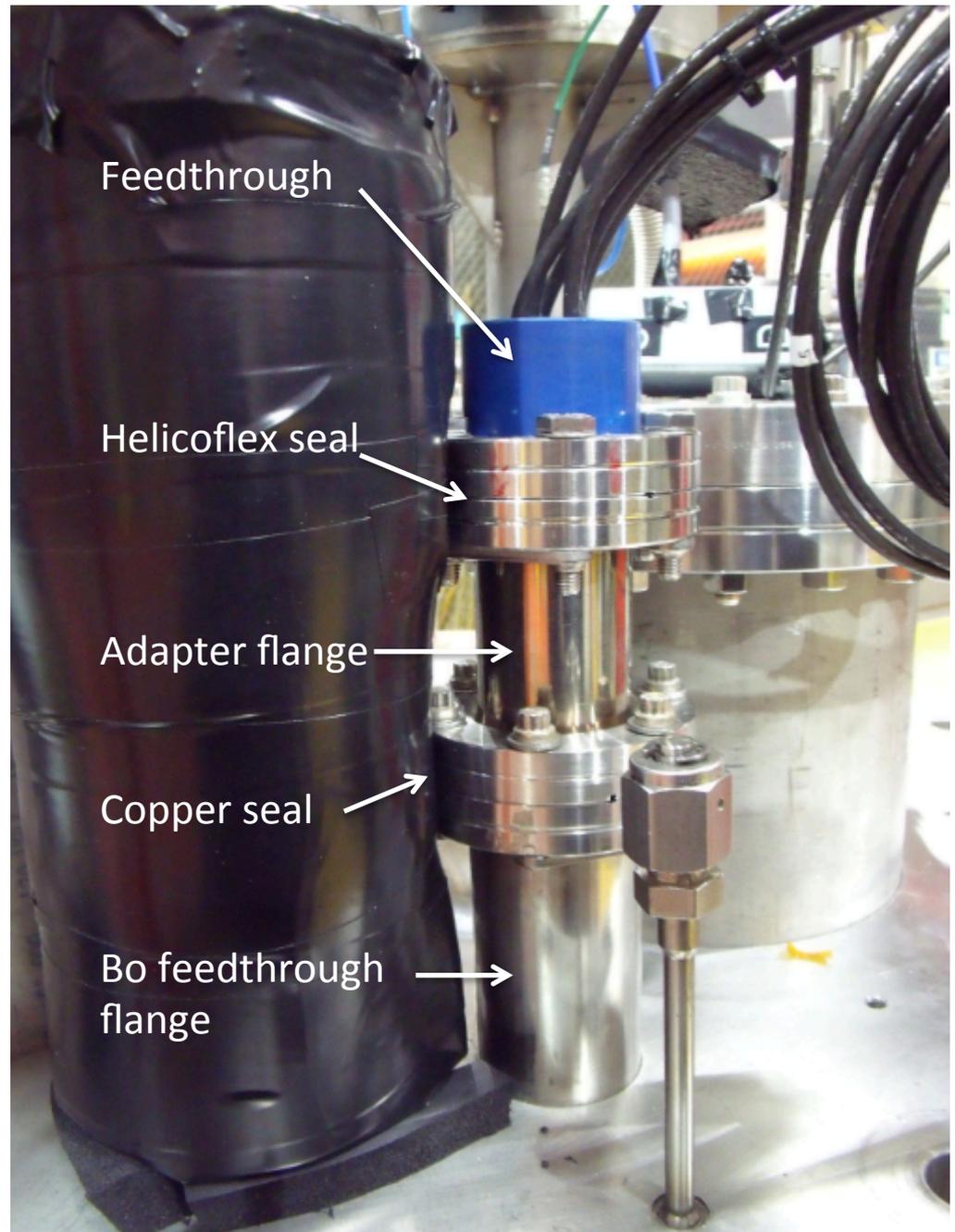
- With Stephens help we negotiated the N2 monitor out to mid March. We may be able to borrow for short periods again, up to the Fall.
- Line to existing O2 monitor is being installed now, will be ready for next week – eliminates one possible systematic from our measurements
- Filter regeneration failed due to electrical fault last week. This has now been fixed and filters are regenerating for a fill on Friday.

Monitor plumbing



# Feedthrough

Installed in Bo and connected directly to PMT base with solder connection



# Plate Status

- Fresh plate made for Bo according to Christina + Christies recipe
- ~1 hour of lab light exposure during preparation
- Then immediately moved to dark cupboard wrapped in black foil
- Installation into Bo from foil cover immediately before closing





Bo now closed

Electrical connections  
checked, and are good

Vacuum pumping in progress.

Feedthrough is holding  
vacuum to  $10^{-6}$  Torr – this is  
standard for pumping Bo  
down

Data expected Friday, with  
further N<sub>2</sub> injection next  
week.

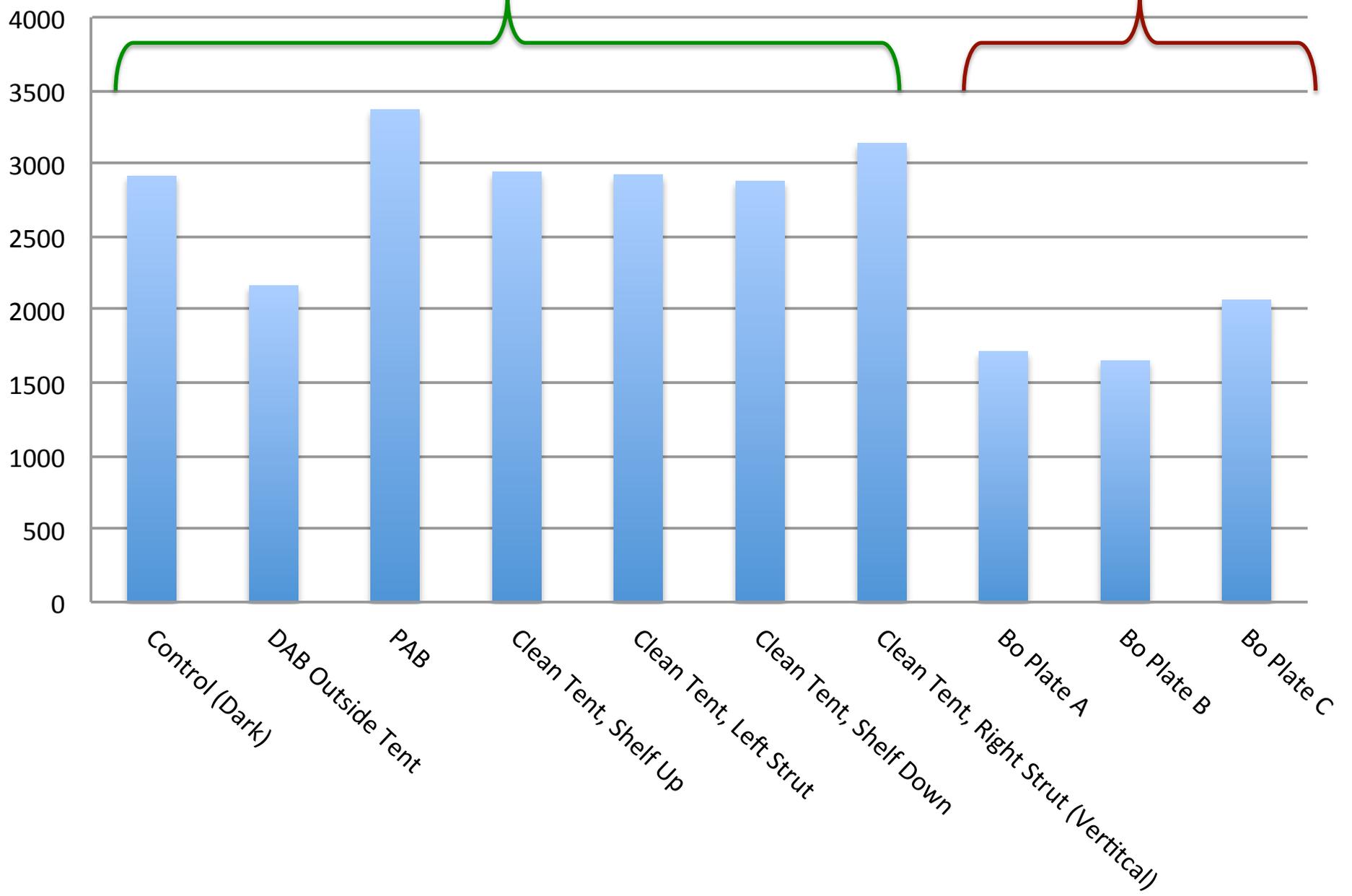
# Old plate test

- Cut into “standard” 5x5cm test squares using bandsaw
- Each tested in four orientations in fluorimeter (calibrated with standard test samples)
- Plate performance is the average of these four measurements
- Compared to same procedure for a set of brand new, 3 coat microboone style plates prepared for installation QC test
- Coating-to-coating variation is always large for 3 coats, but on average the Bo plates are 62% as good as the fresh plates.
- So clearly some degradation from PAB exposure

Fluorescence  
at 270nm

Fresh plates for QC

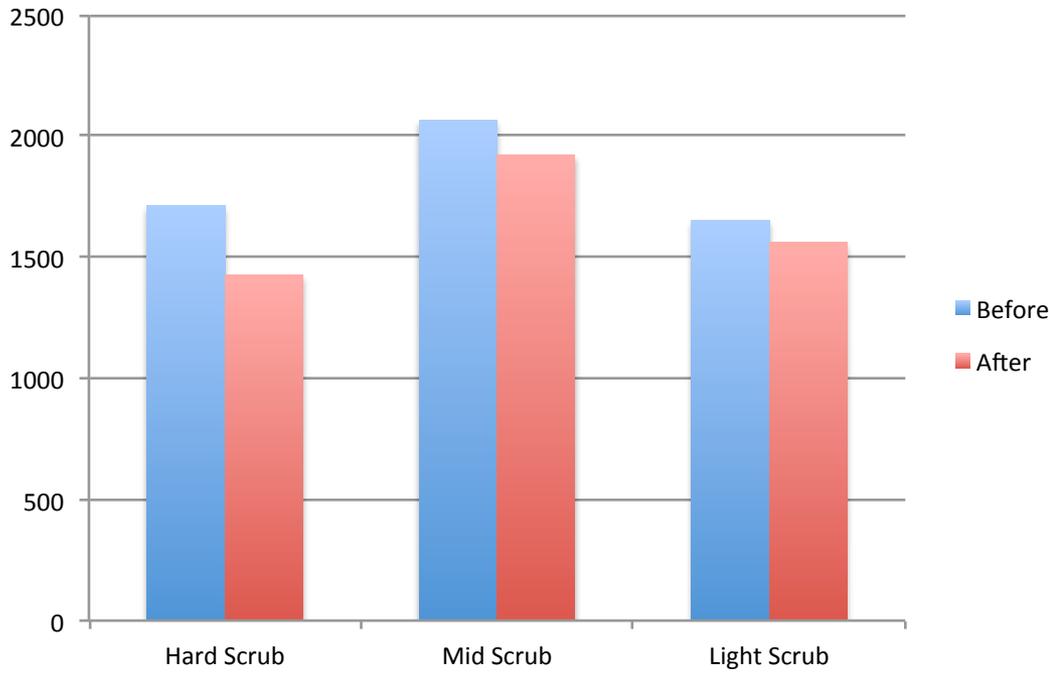
Bo plate sections



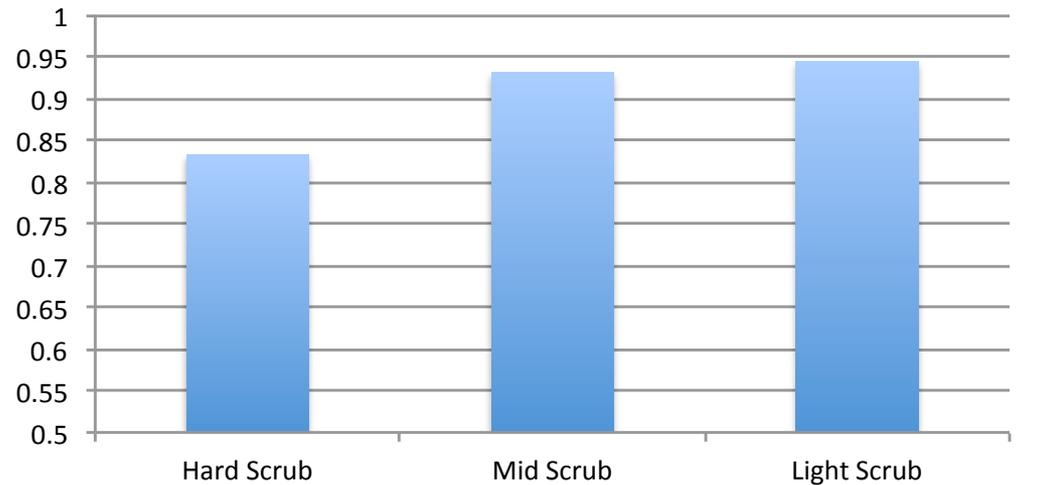
# Scrubbing off degraded layer

- Janet requested we try to “scrub off” the degraded layer.
- Not sure how hard we should scrub, so tried three different tactics.
- Points on the universal scrubbage scale: “very hard scrub”, “polish”, “gentle brush”
- In all cases, significant performance loss rather than gain.

## Plate Performance W and W/O Scrub



## Performance Ratio



# Real QE Calculations

- Since measured QE lower than expected, back-of-envelope scribbles for solid angle effects etc have come under scrutiny
- To address this, have now made a more serious effort using ray tracing to extract expected PE distribution for a given QE

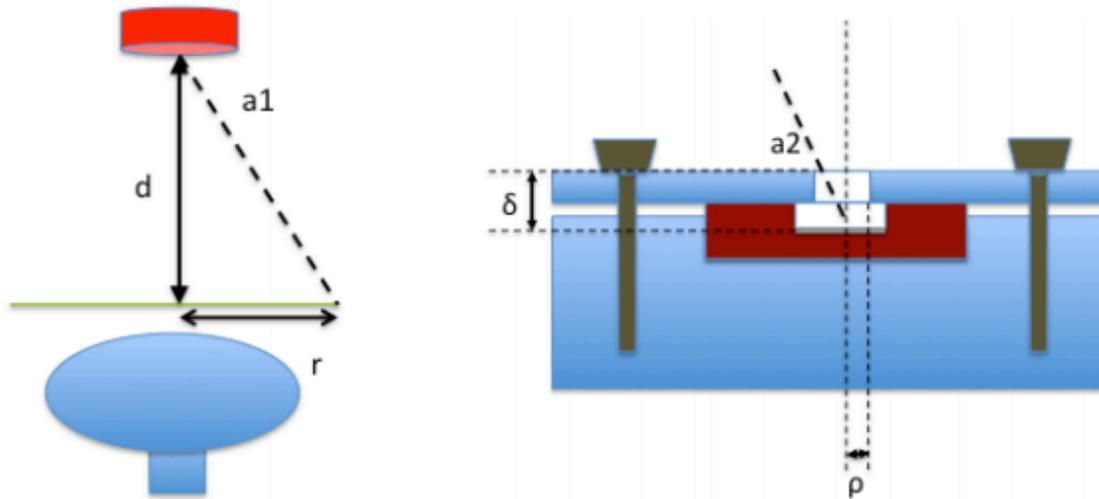


Figure 1: Figure showing alpha source position

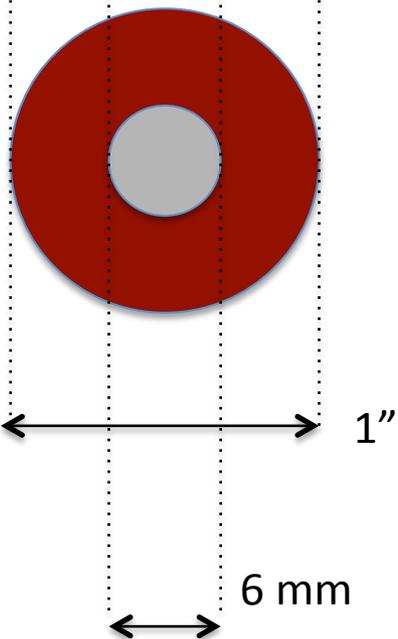
# Important Dimensions

Side view



1/8"

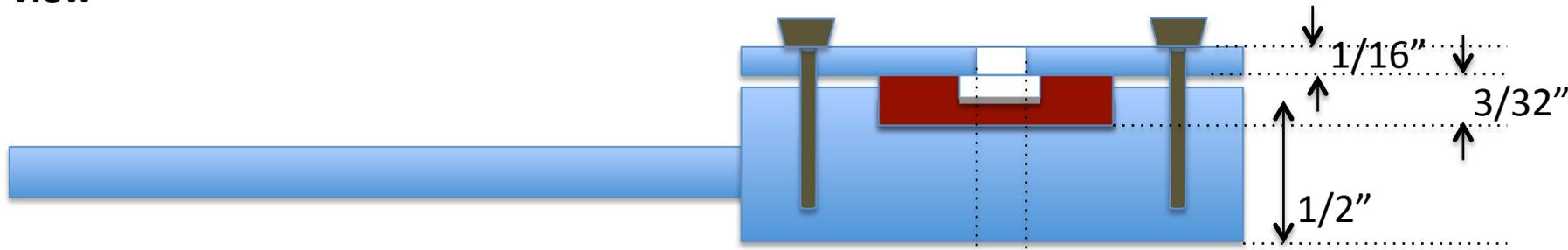
Top view



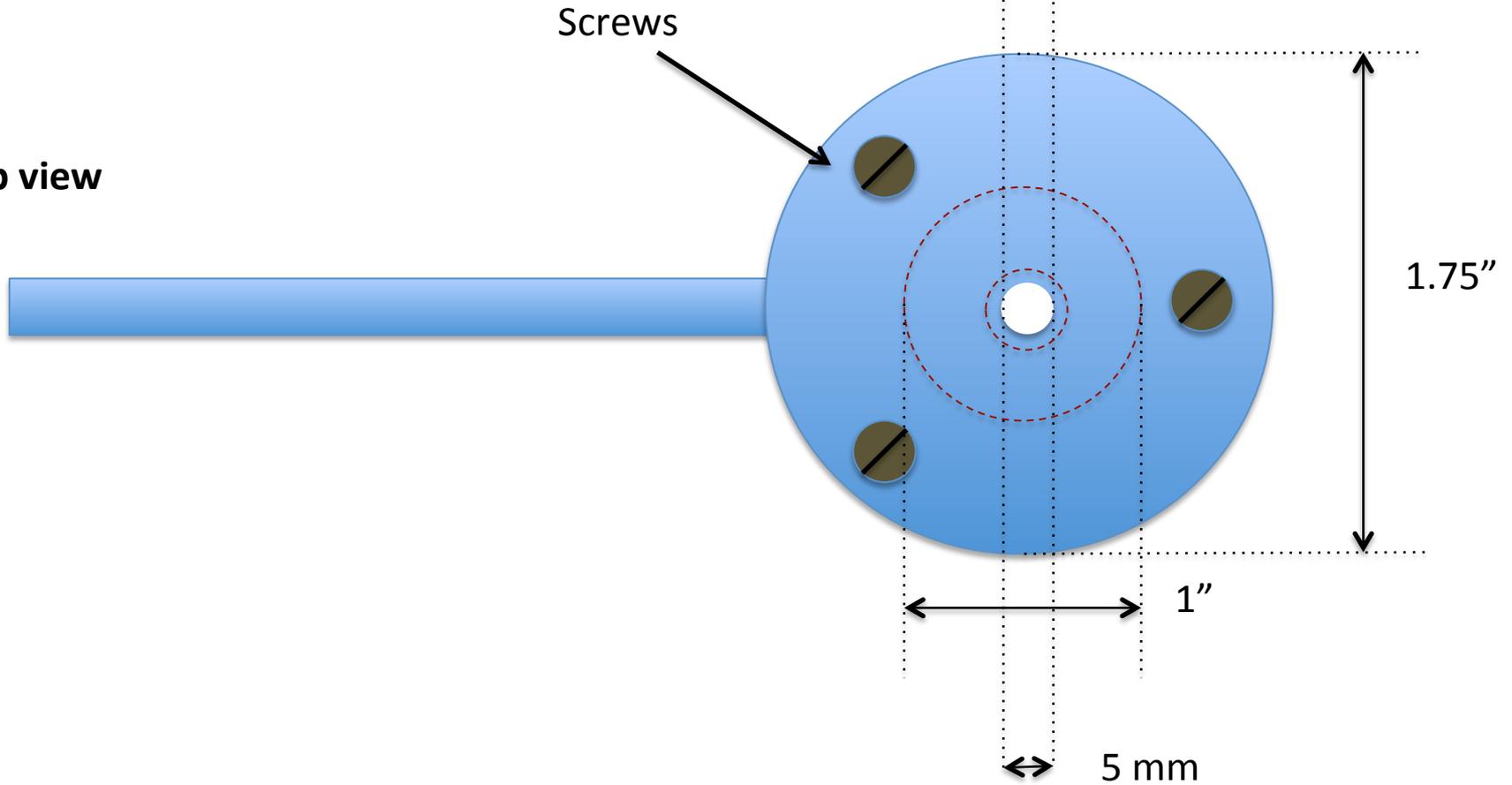
1"

6 mm

Side view

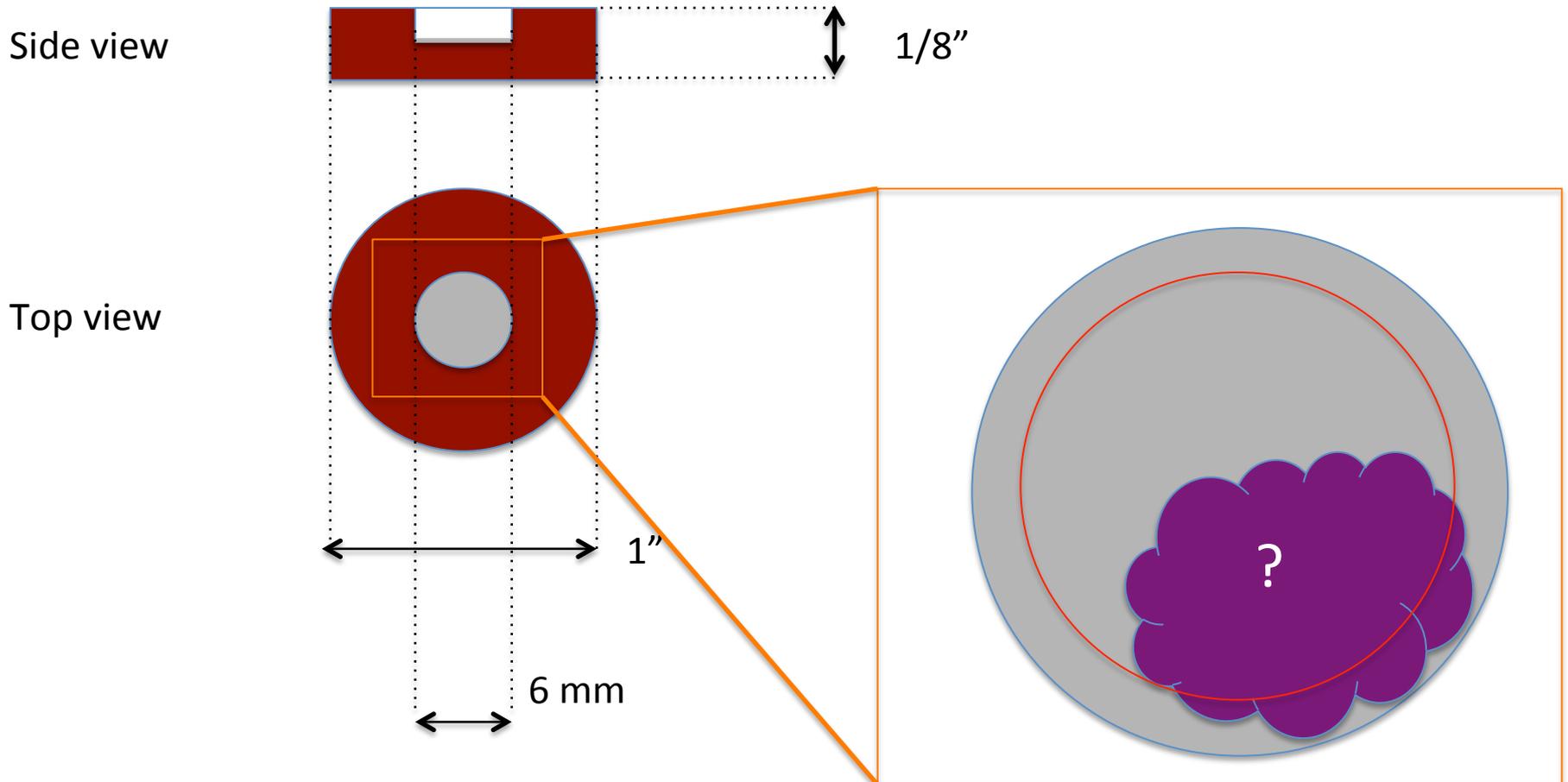


Top view



# Important Dimensions

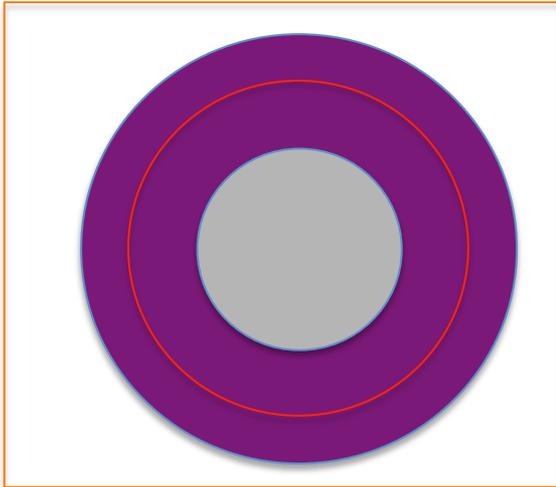
*Janets concern about source distribution:*



System has cylindrical symmetry, so distribution in phi does not matter.

Do all calculations with 3 “extreme” radial source distributions:

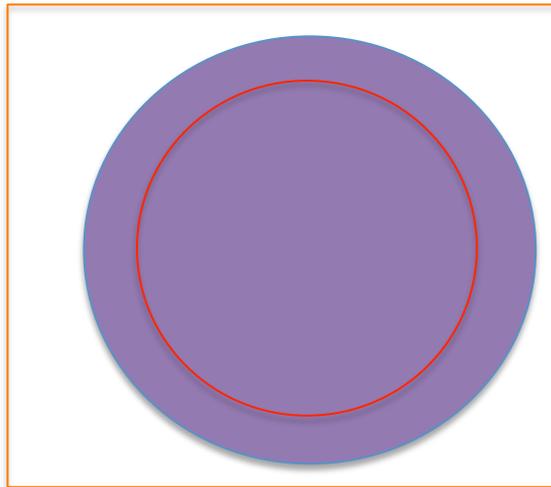
More Obscured



$0 < r < 1.5\text{mm}$  : Empty  
 $1.5 < r < 3\text{mm}$  : Uniform source

*$\frac{3}{4}$  of plate area covered*

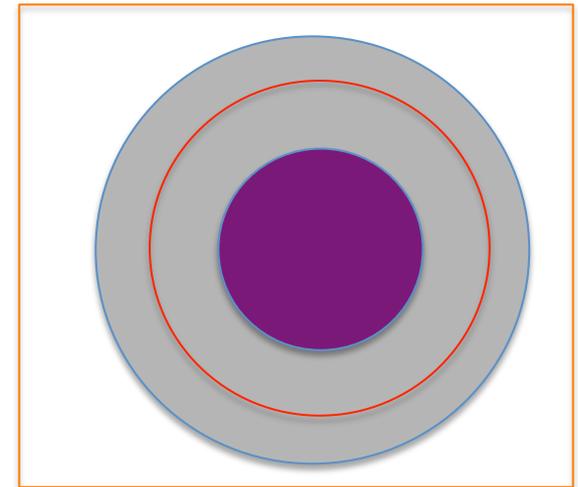
Baseline



$0 < r < 3\text{mm}$  : Uniform Source

*Full plate area covered*

Less Obscured

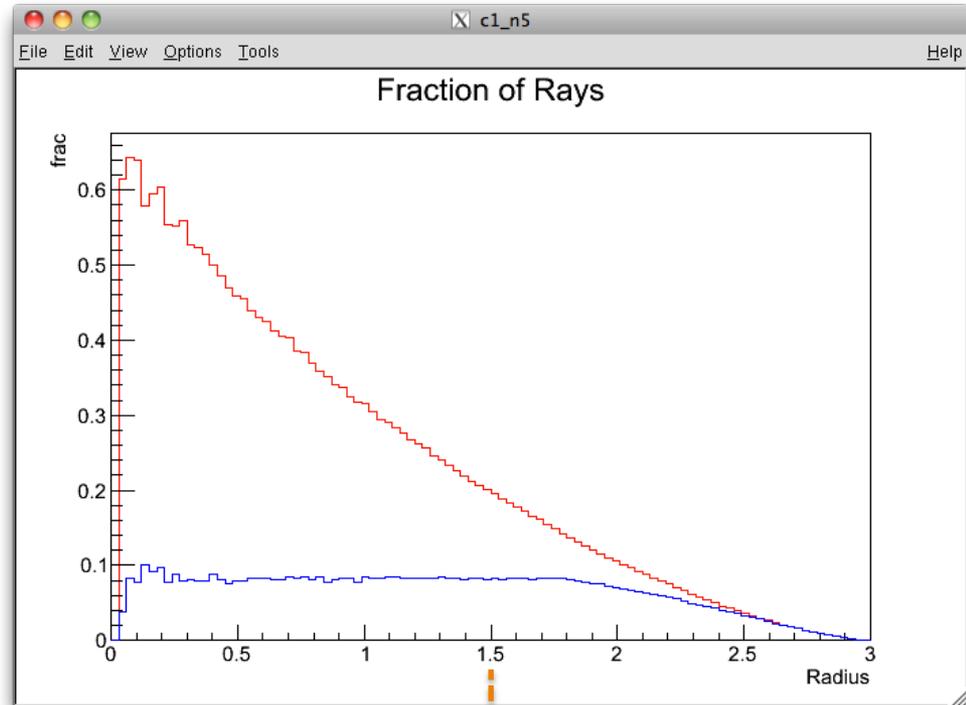
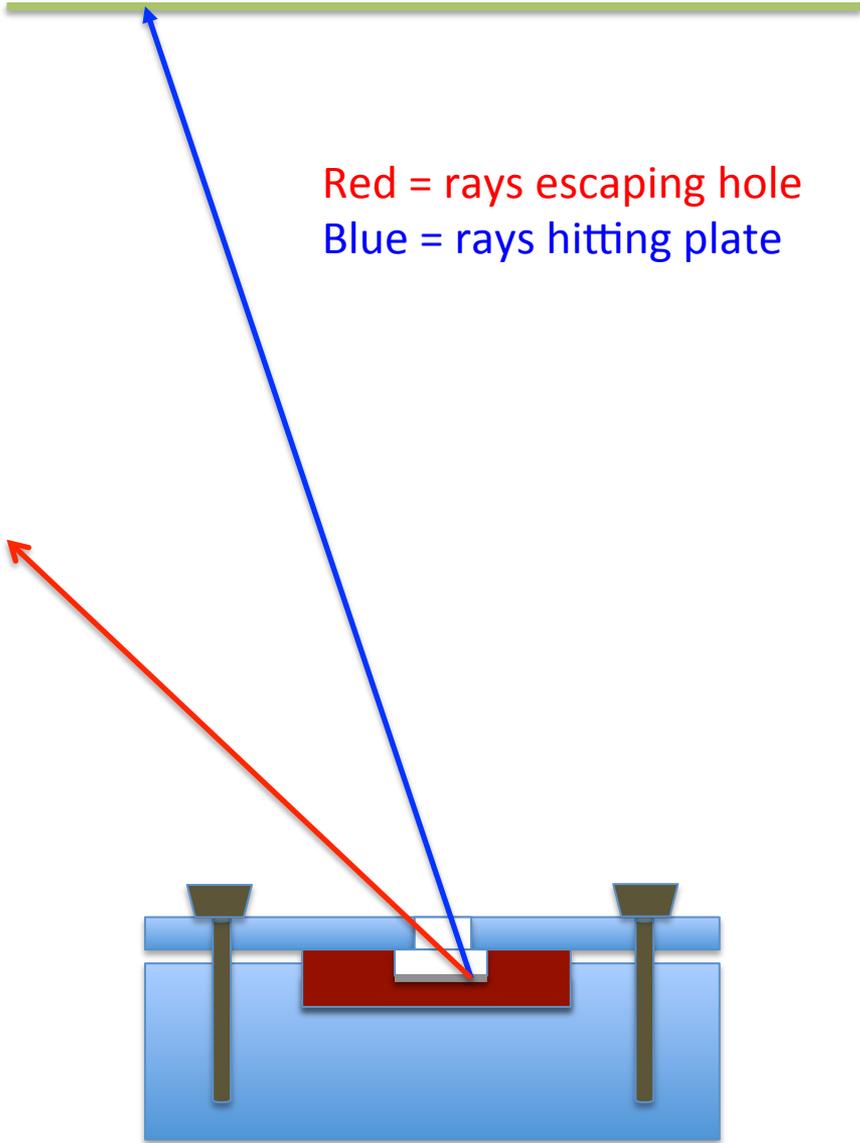


$0 < r < 1.5\text{mm}$  : Uniform source  
 $1.5 < r < 3\text{mm}$  : Empty

*$\frac{1}{4}$  of plate area covered*

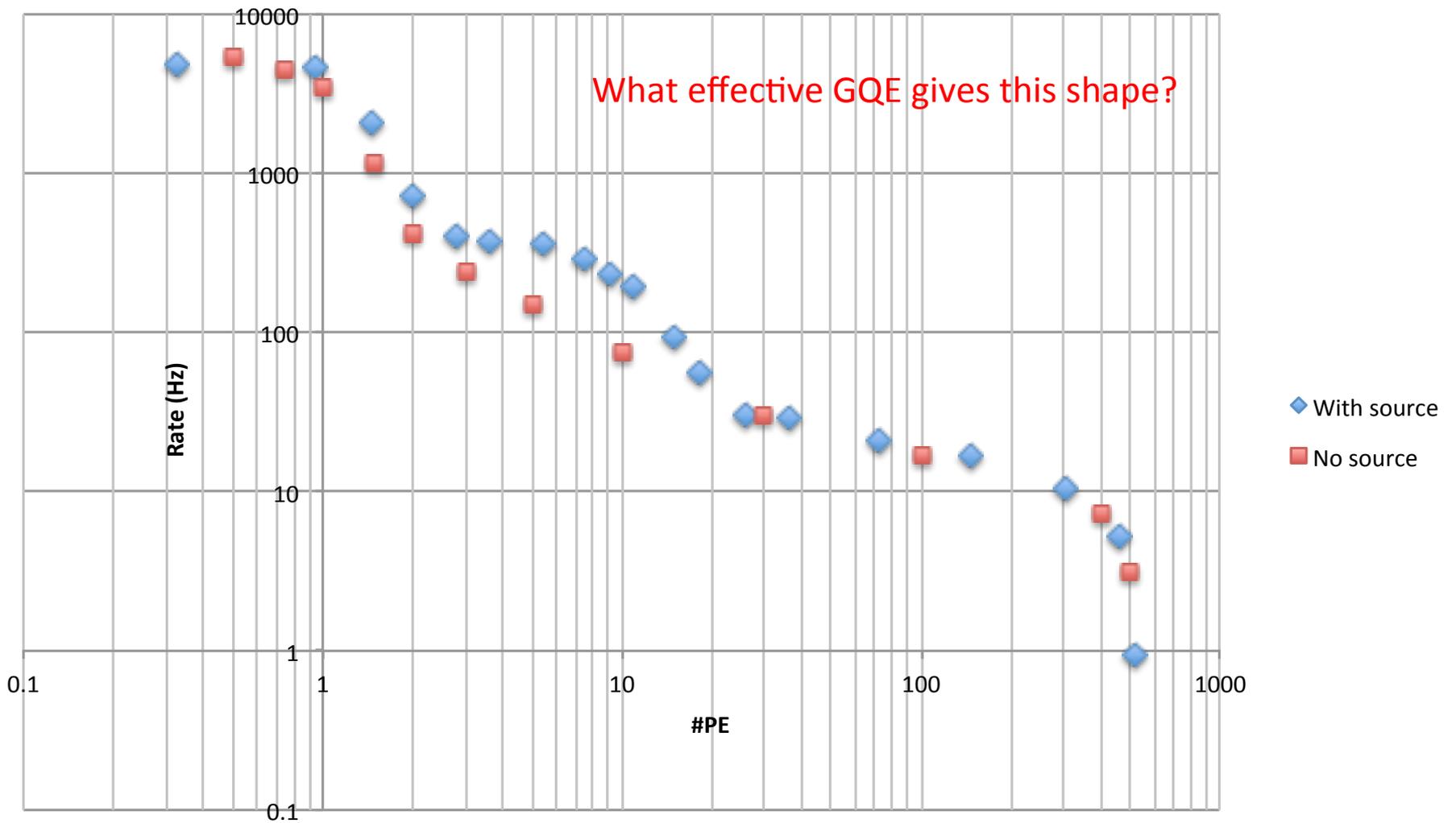
Plate

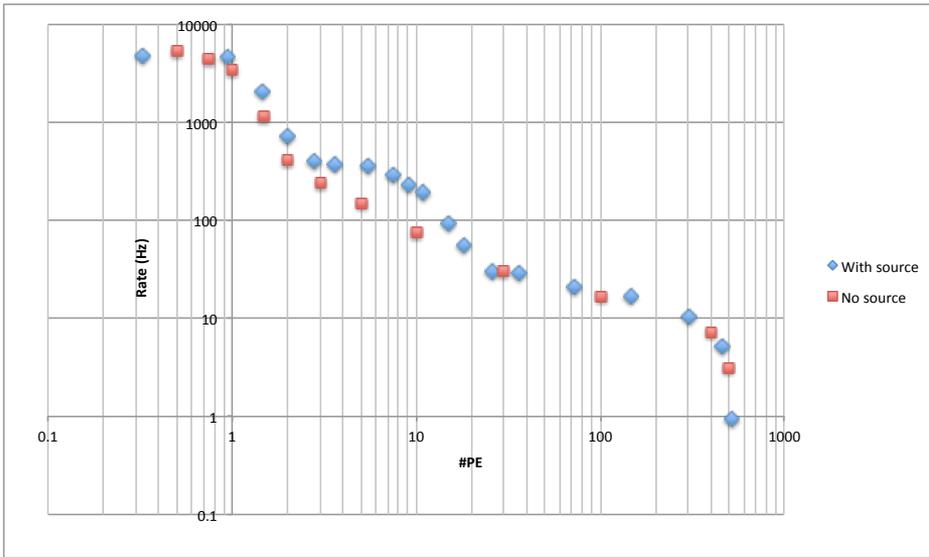
Red = rays escaping hole  
Blue = rays hitting plate



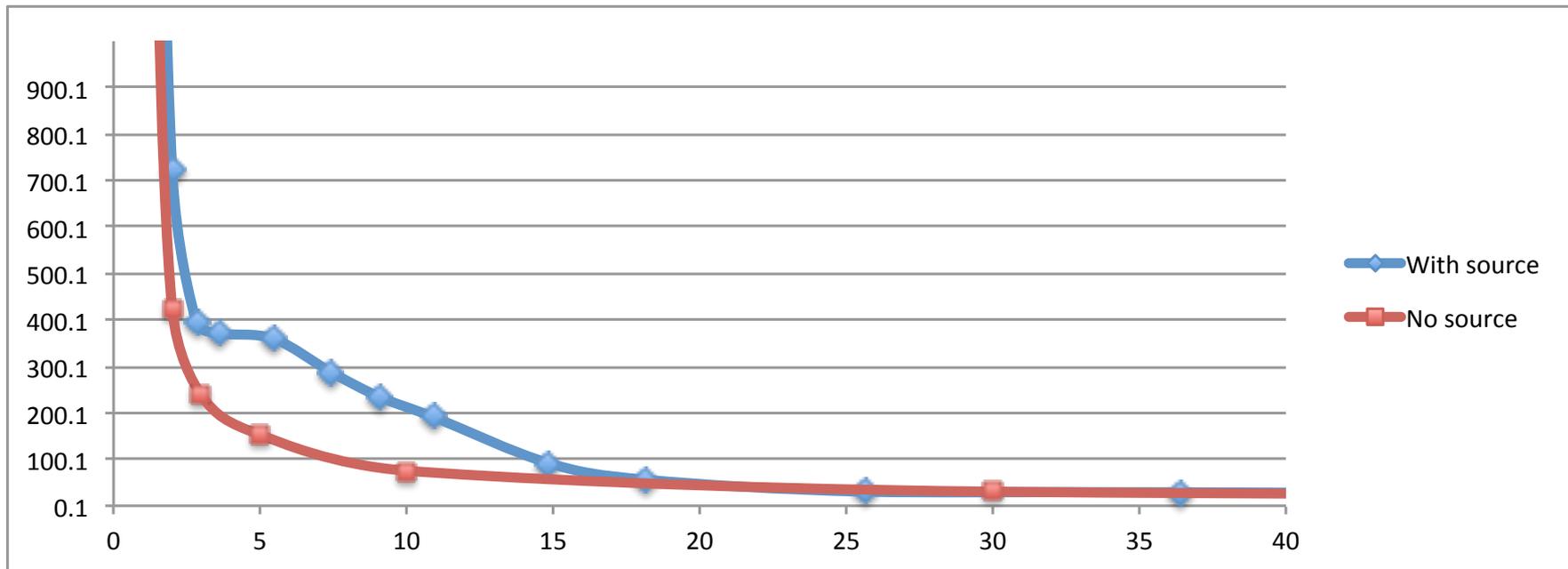
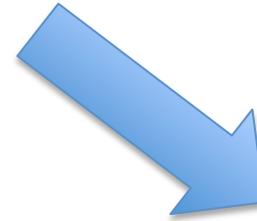
Less obscured sample

More obscured sample



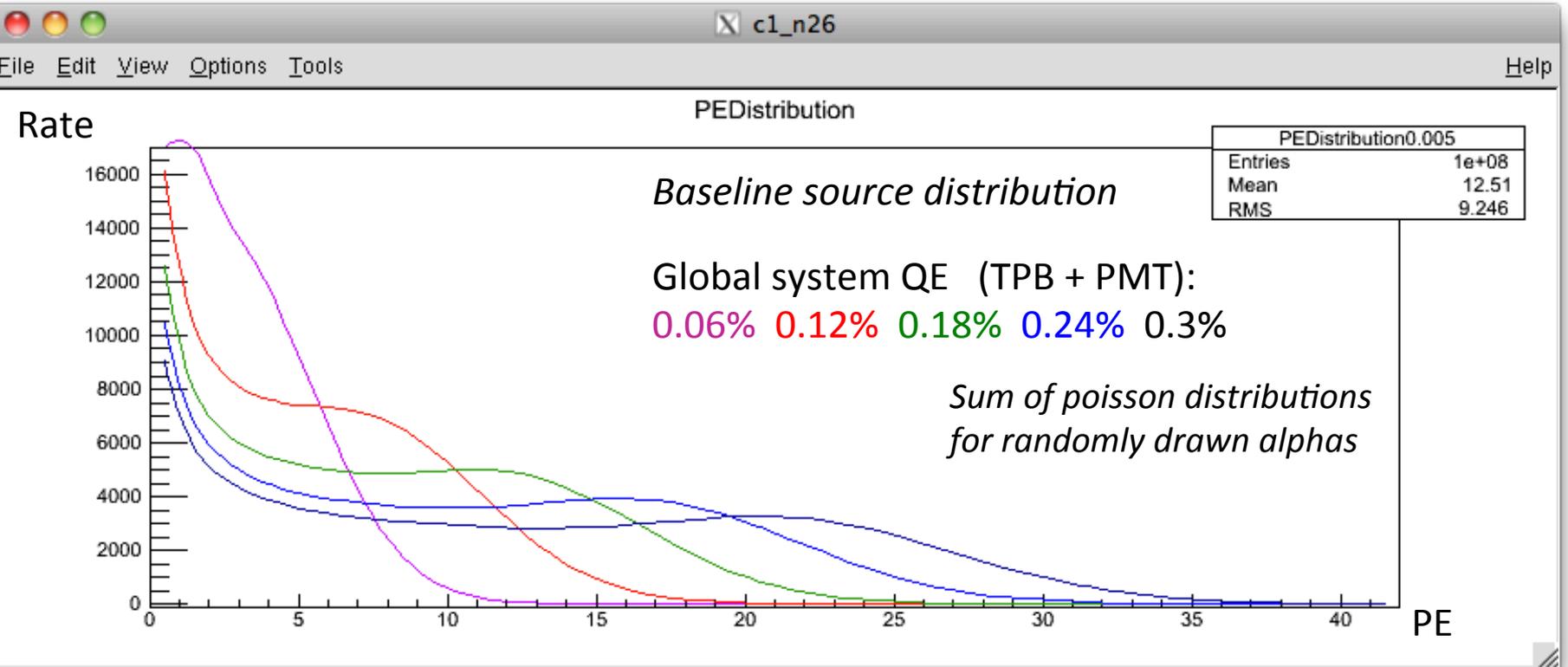
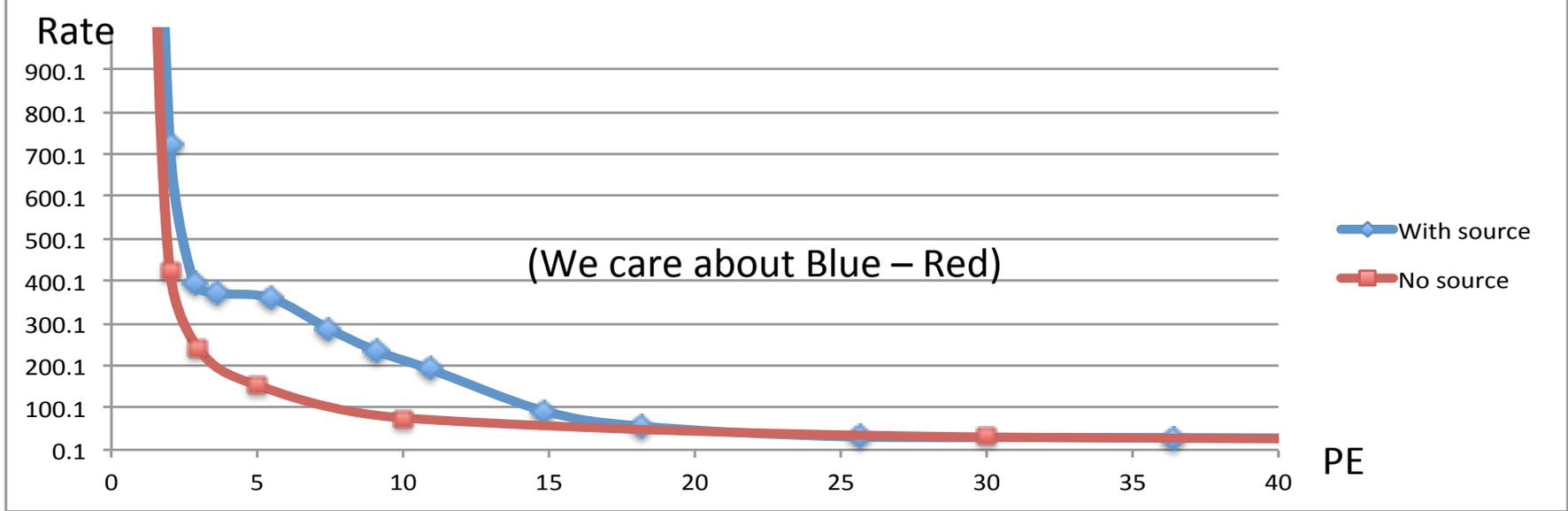


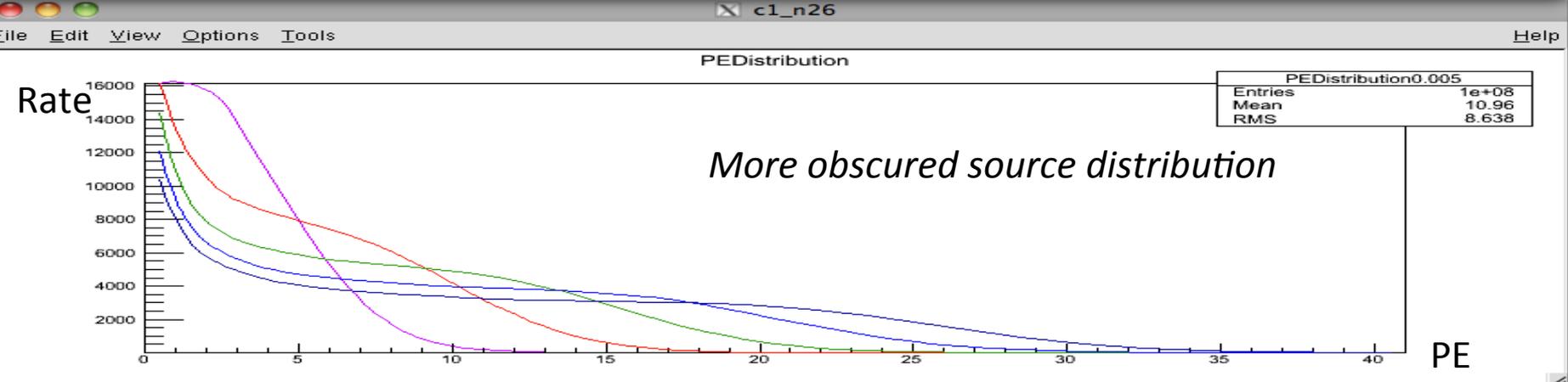
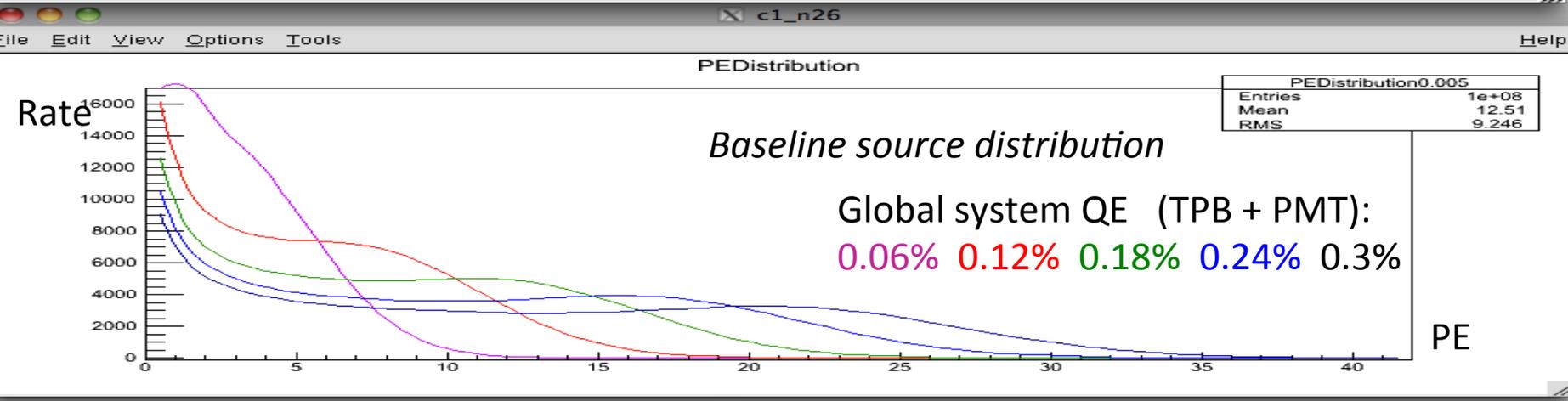
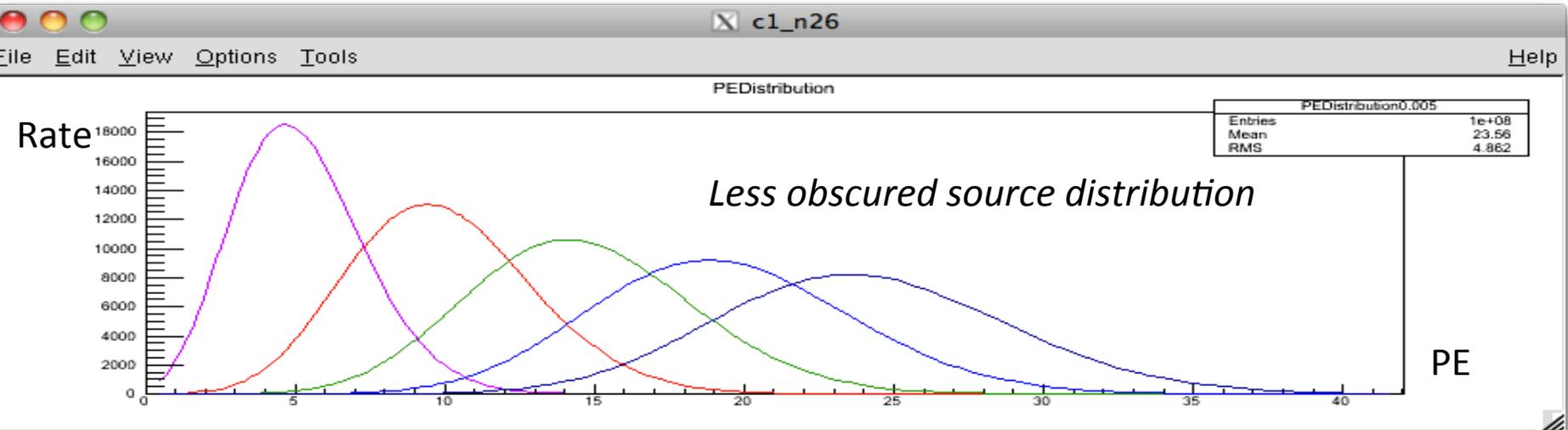
- Invert cumulative distribution to pdf
- Put on linear-linear scale
- Restrict to alpha rich region only

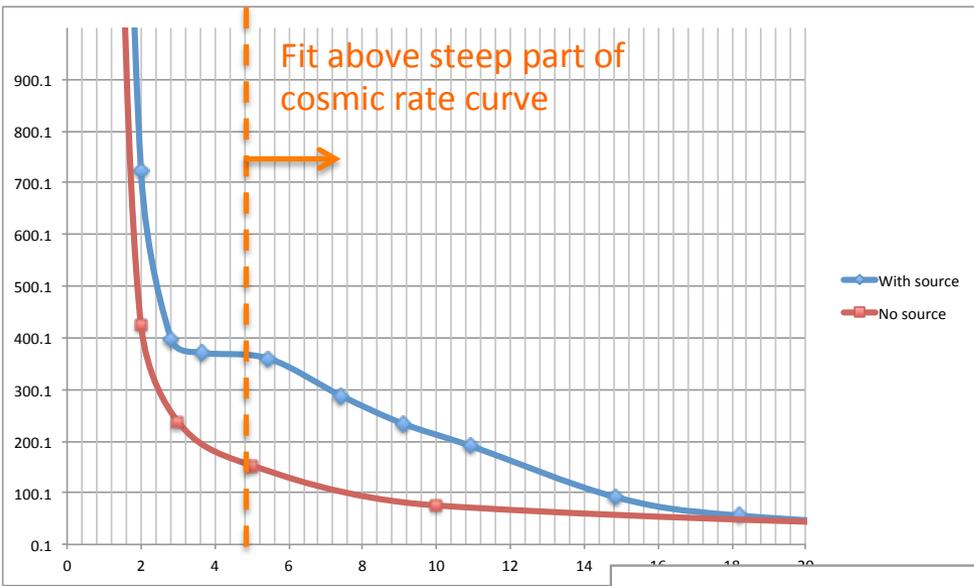


# GQE Estimate:

- Before we dig into extracting GQE, remember what we expect
- Basic back-of-envelope estimate:
  - 50% isotropic TPB emission x 0.2 TPB conversion efficiency x 0.26 PMT QE
  - Expected 3% GQE
- Known extra factors:
  - 62% plate degradation (measured with this plate)
  - Extra factor ( not worse than 50%) for real isotropic emission effect
  - Expected ~ 1% GQE
- Strategy:
  - Assume a GQE, randomly choose alphas, poisson distribute light yield from each according to assumed GQE, solid angle fraction and known light yield
  - Light yield is:  
 $40,000 \text{ (ideal)} * 5.3 \text{ (energy)} * 0.77 \text{ (alpha quench)} * 0.56 \text{ (prompt)}$

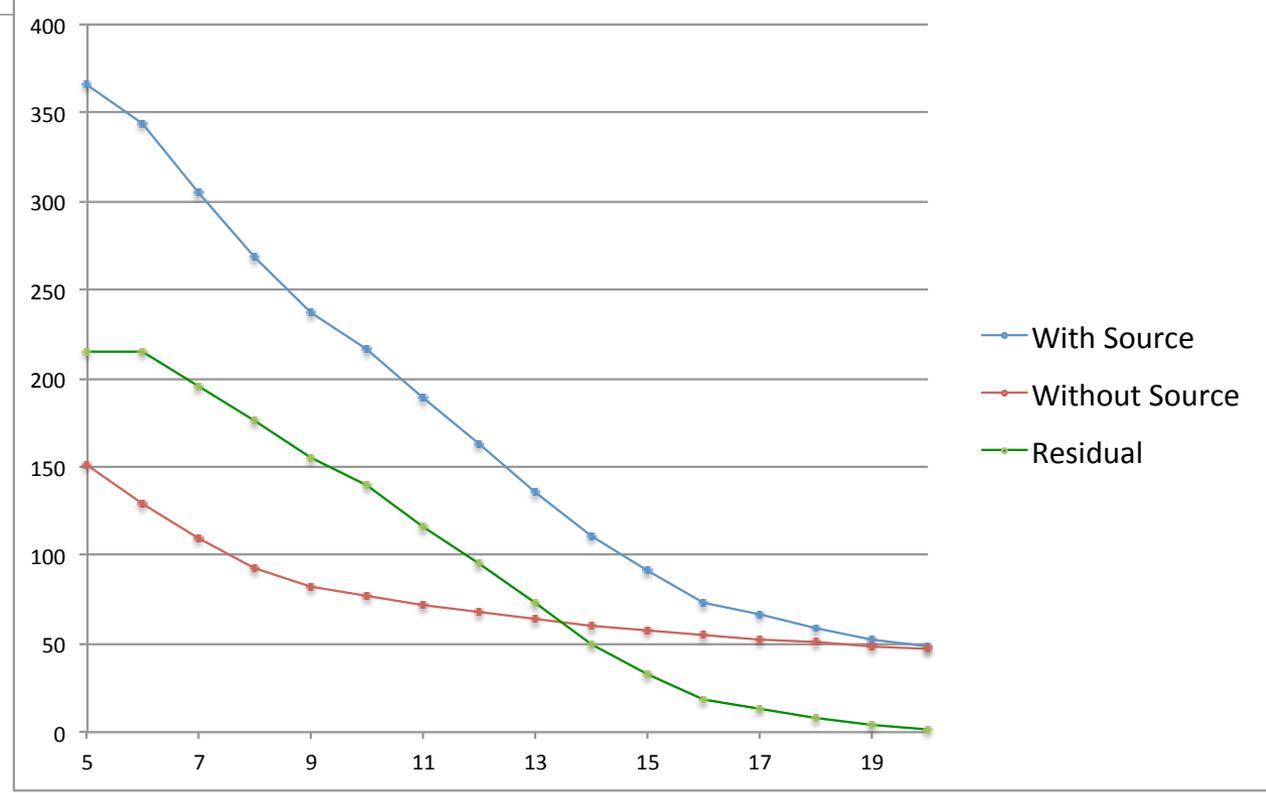




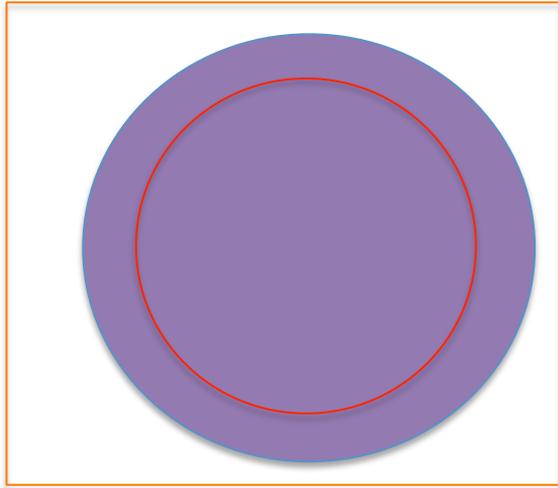


Producing a fit...

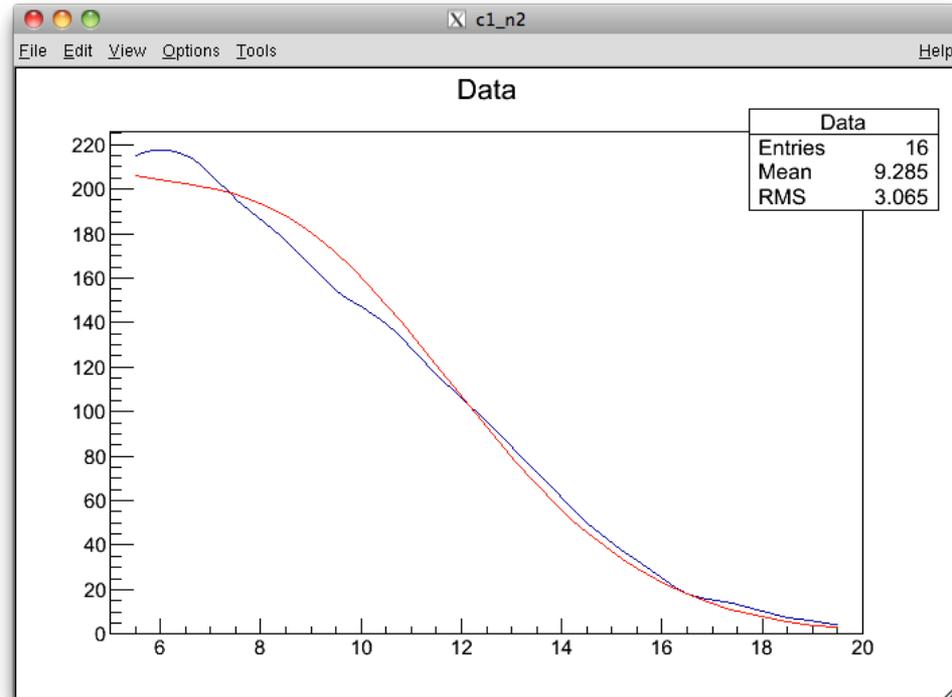
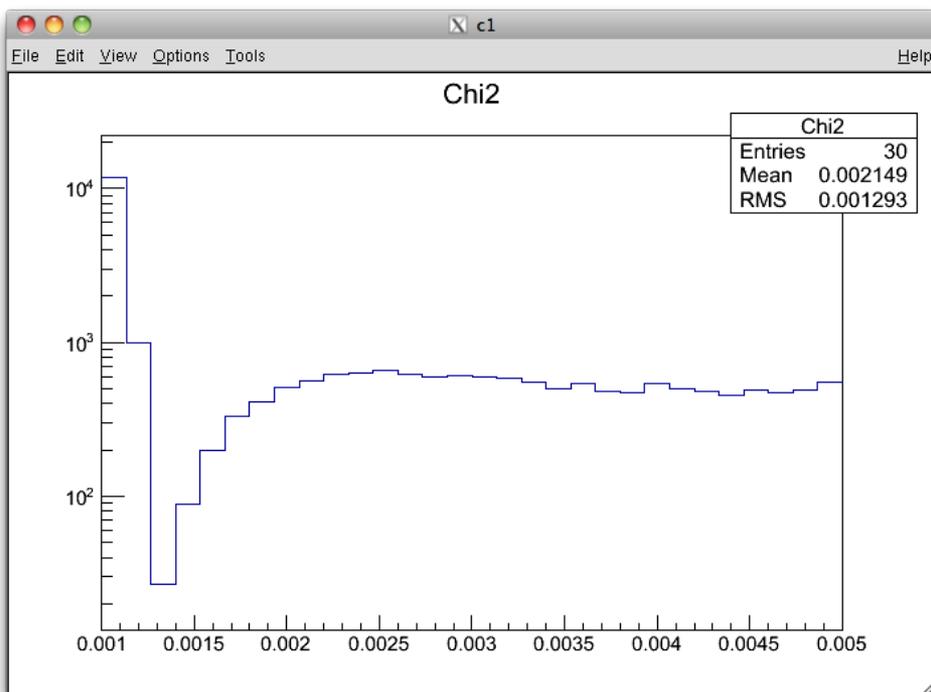
Interpolate curves  
"by hand" to get  
residual to fit to



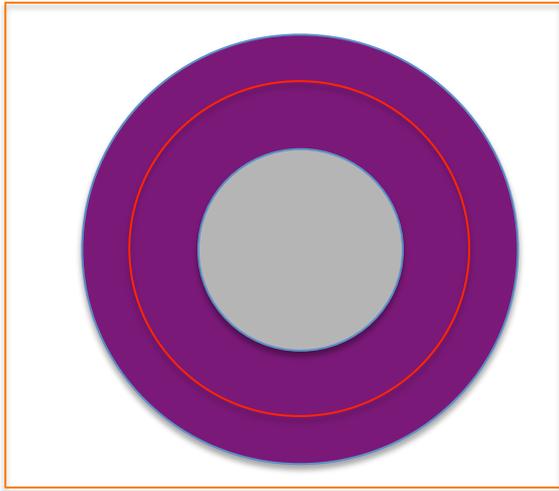
# Baseline



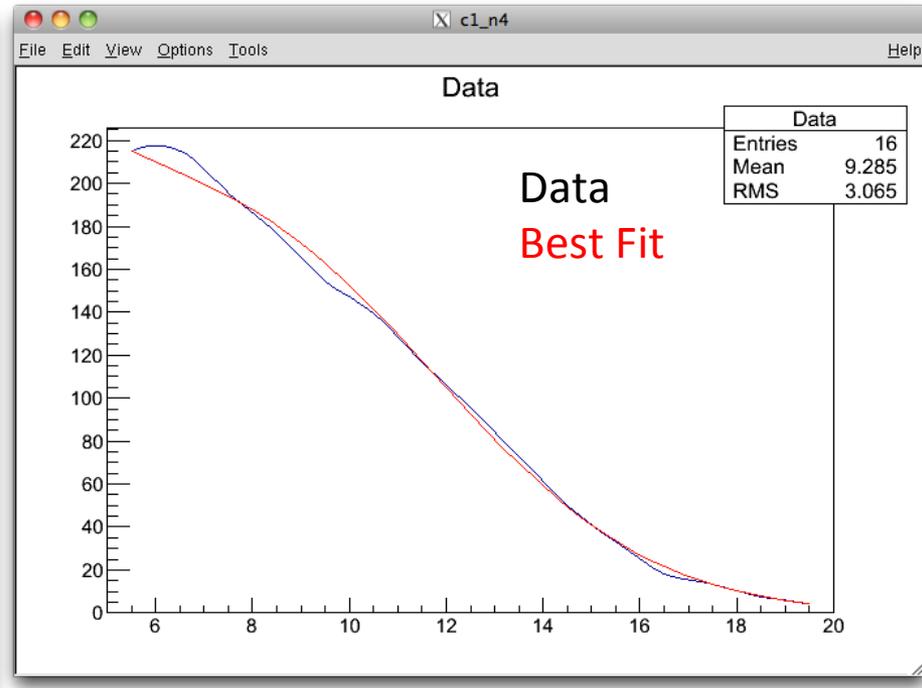
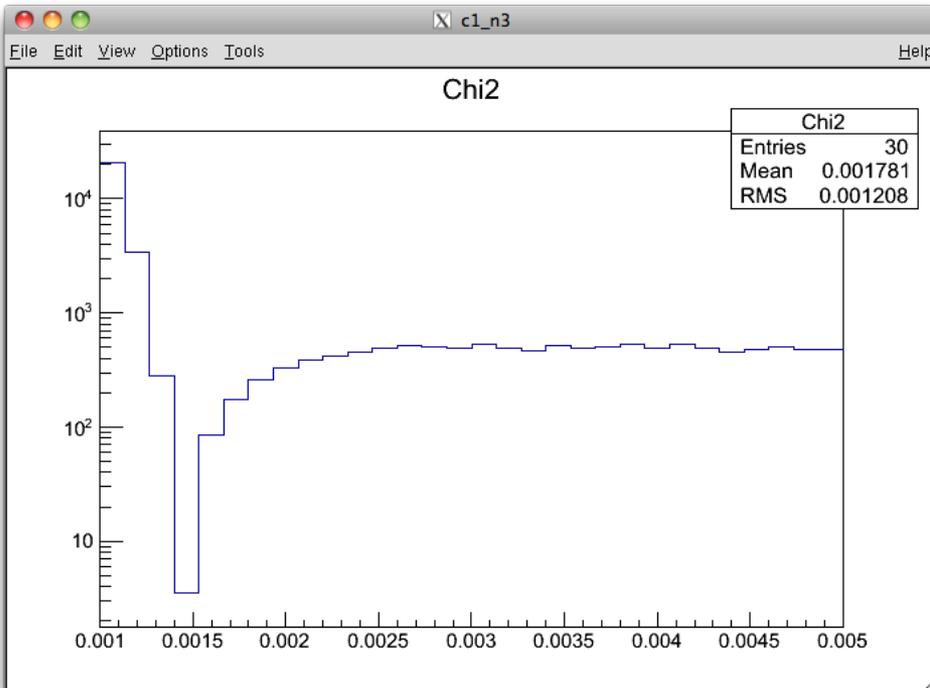
Best Fit GQE = 0.13%



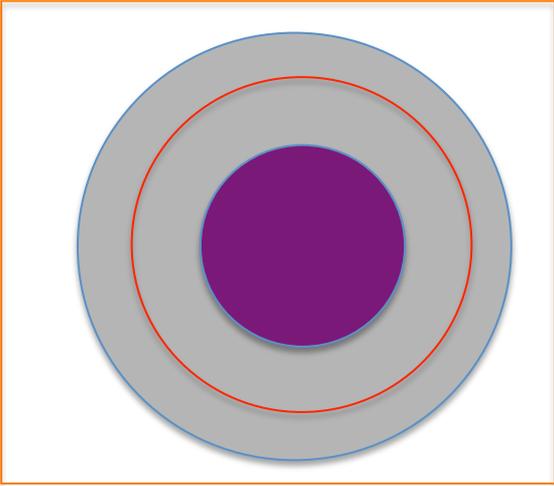
# More Obscured



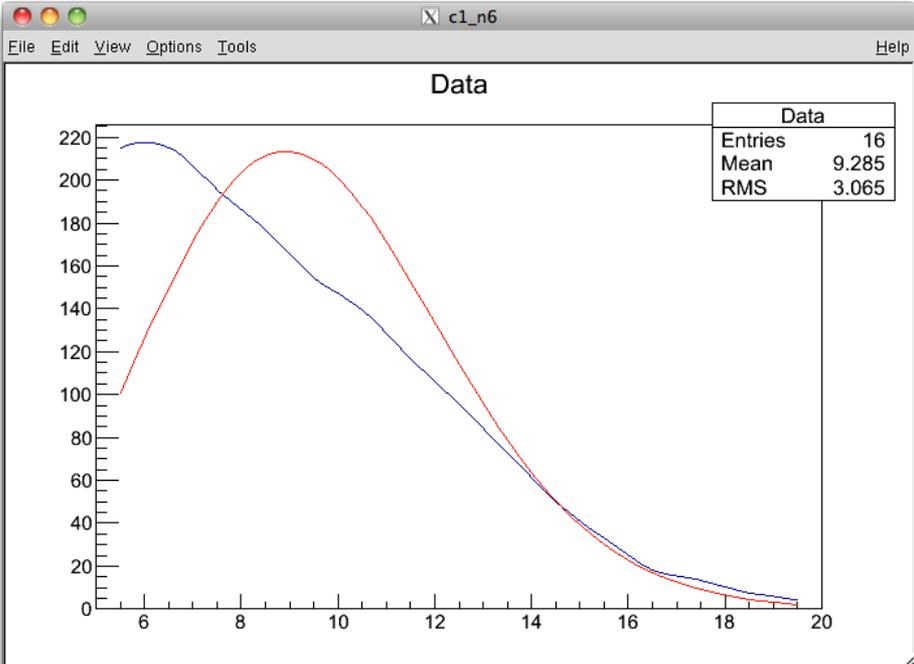
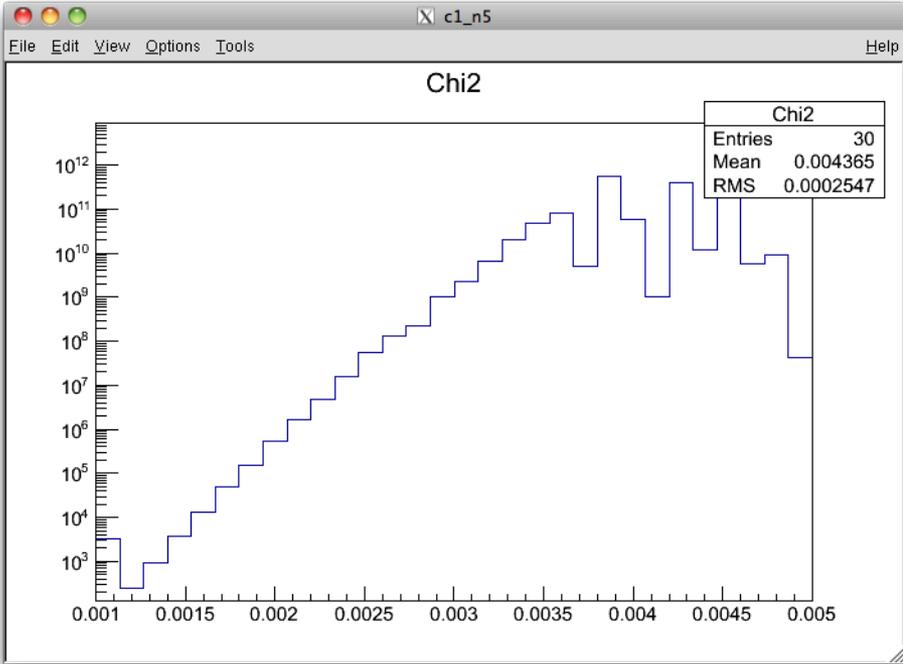
Best Fit GQE = 0.14%



# Less Obscured



Best Fit GQE = 0.12%



# The End

- That's all for now!