

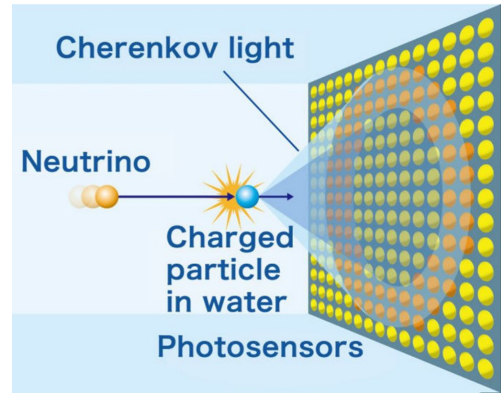
## *Water Monitoring System for Water Cherenkov Detectors*

S. Taghayer, X. Li, A. Konaka,  
N. Braam, N. Massacret, P. Lu,  
V. Sharma

21 June 2023

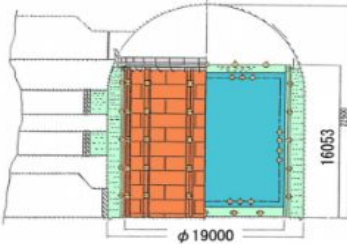
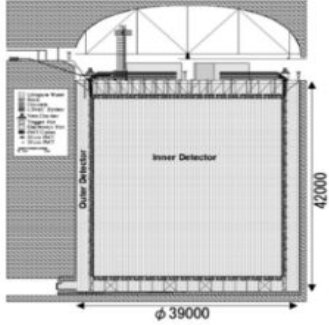
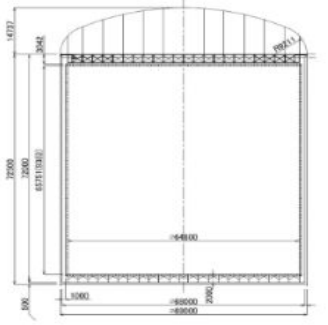


# The Large Neutrino Detectors in Japan



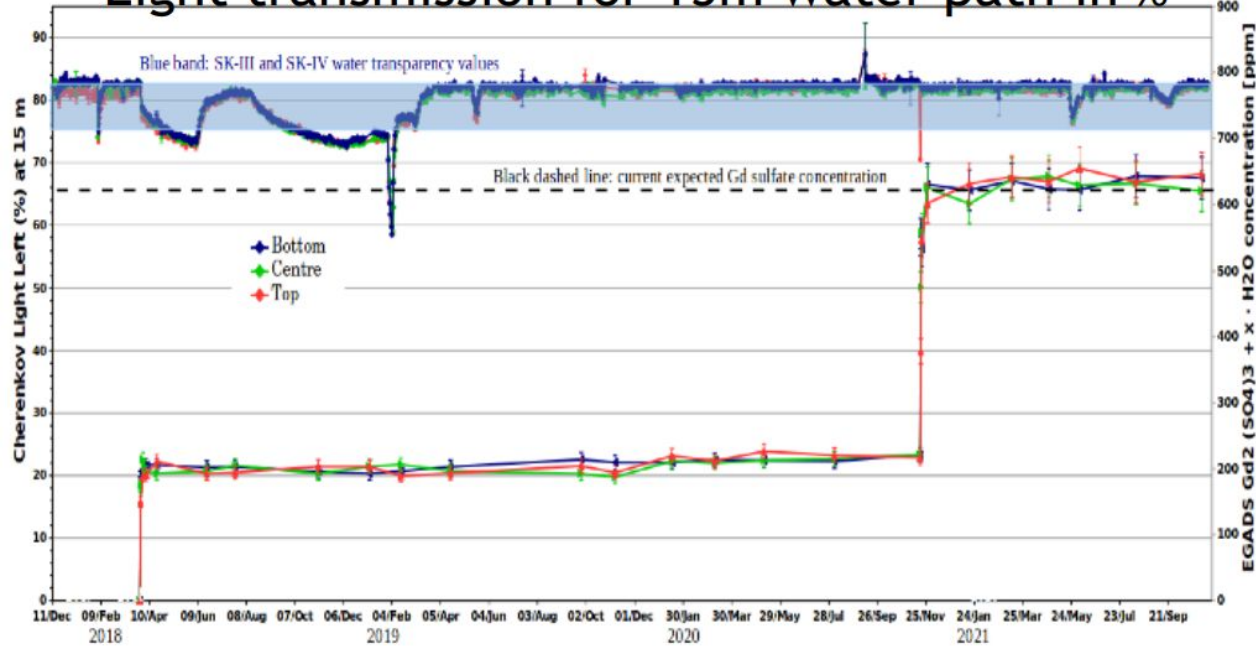
Cherenkov ring shows:

- Particle's momentum
- particle type

<p><b>Kamiokande</b></p> <p>1983~1996</p> 	<p><b>Super-Kamiokande</b></p> <p>1996~Present</p> 	<p><b>Hyper-Kamiokande</b></p> <p>Aiming to start observation in 2027</p> 
<b>Size</b>		
19m diameter x 16m high	39m diameter x 42m high	68m diameter x 71m high
<b>Water mass ( Fiducial mass)</b>		
4500 ton <sup>※</sup> (680~1040 ton)  ※The waer mass in the tank(inner tank and, upper and bottom outer tank) is 3000 ton	50000 ton (22500 ton)	260000 ton (190000 ton)
<b>Photomultiplier Tubes</b>		
50cm diameter / 948	50cm diameter / 11146	50cm diameter / about 40000

# Continuous Water Monitoring

## Light transmission for 15m water path in %



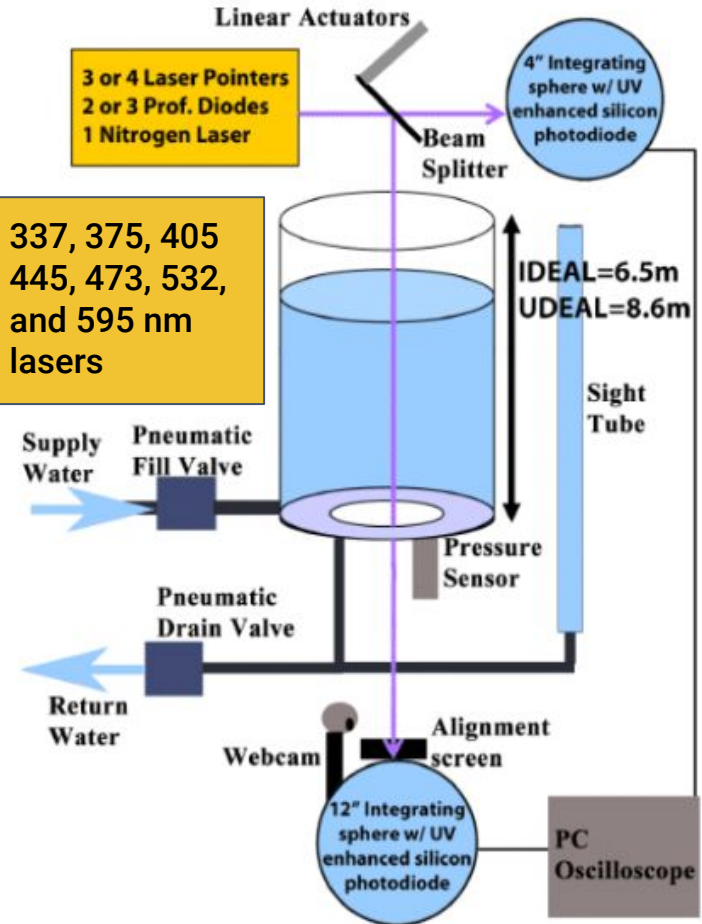
The continuous high-sensitivity optical water monitoring system for:

- ❑ HyperK
- ❑ WCTE in early 2024
- ❑ IWCD experiment in 2026
- ❑ Drinking water monitoring

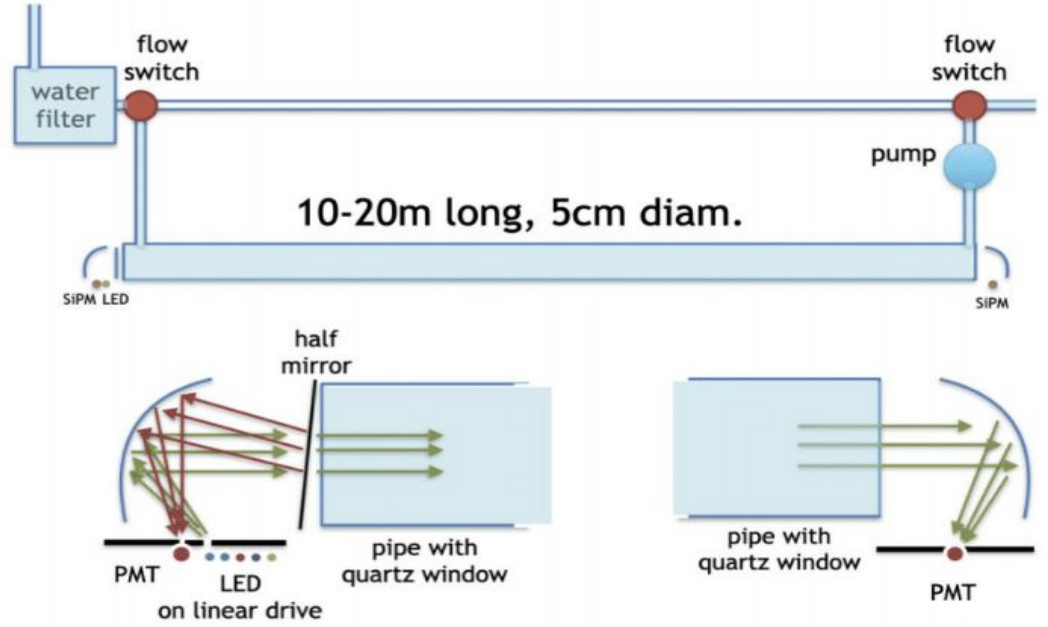
Importance of water quality:

- water transparency
- long Cherenkov light attenuation length

# UDEAL System



# Schematics of Our Detector

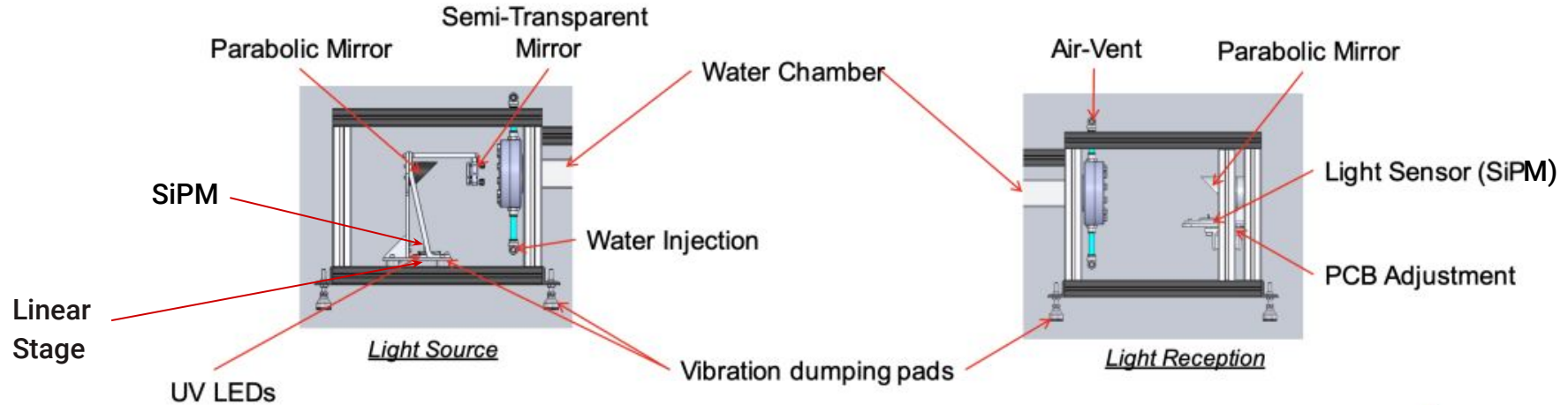


- Horizontal water pipe instead of vertical
- The water quality measured relative to ultra-pure water

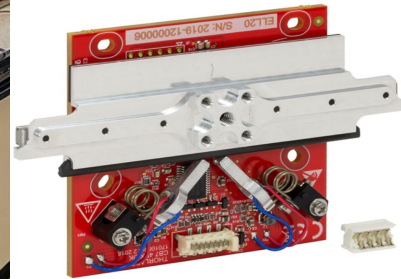
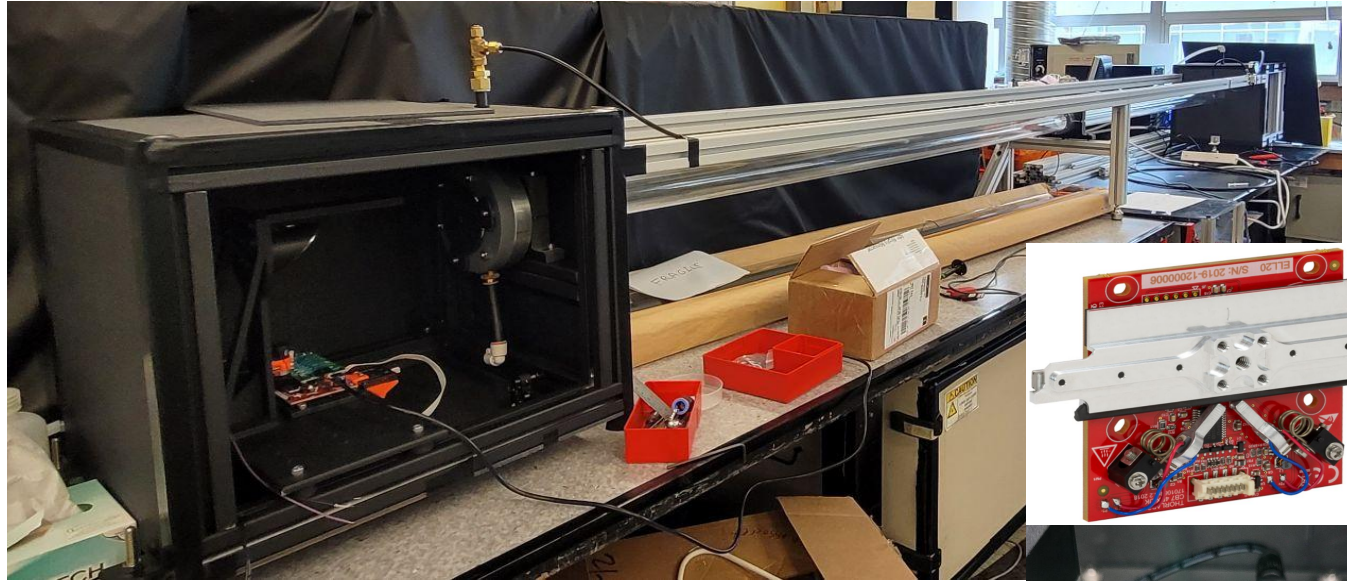
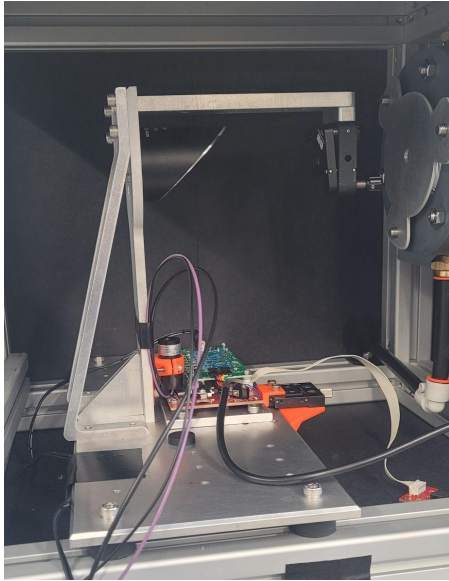
# Mechanical Design



★ To cut costs, SiPMs will take the place of PMTs.

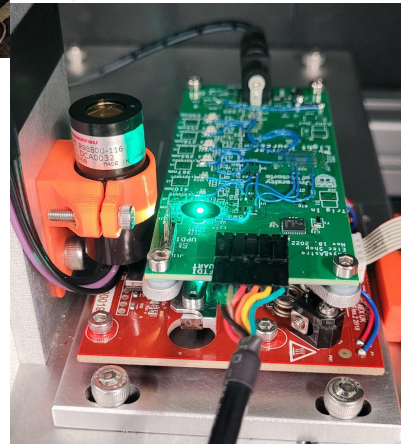


# Prototype Detector

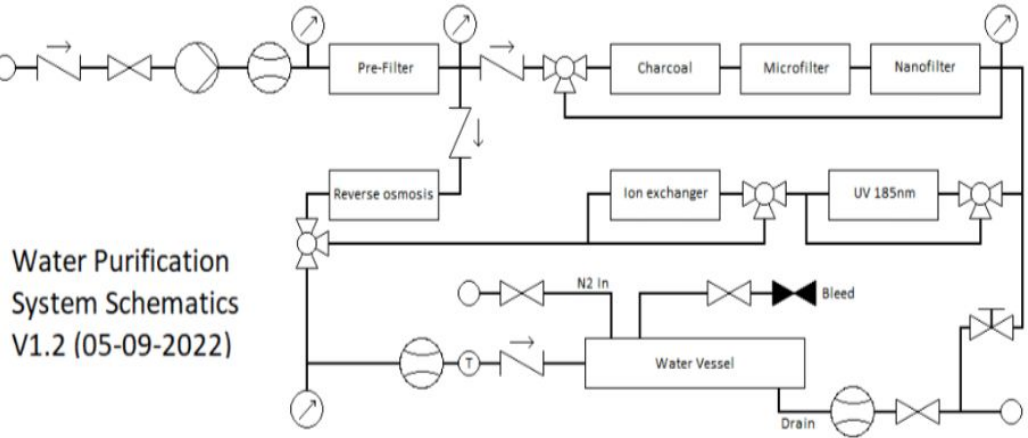


❖ Testing on this prototype, which was constructed by TRIUMF engineers, has already begun.

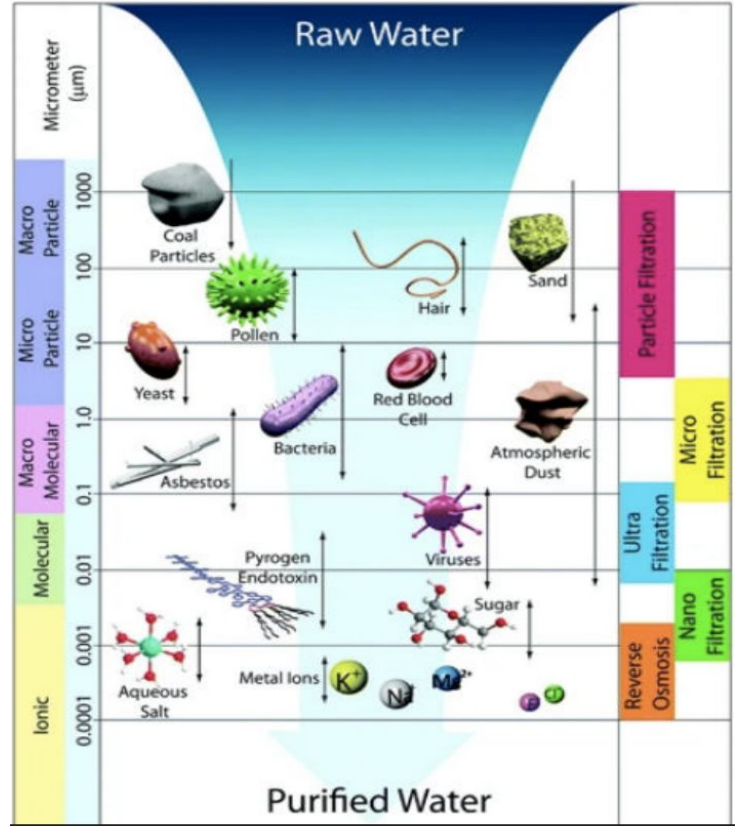
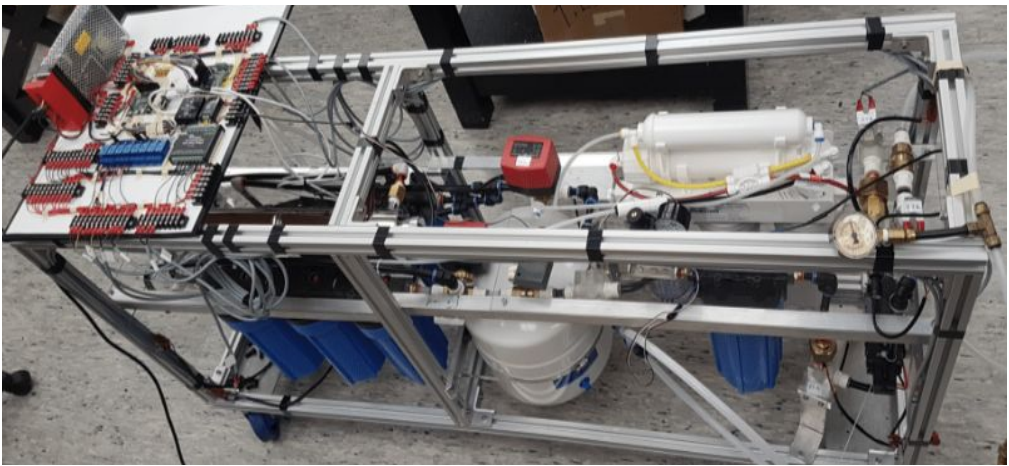
❖ One fixed parabolic mirror and one rotatable mirror. LED board on a 60 mm Linear Translation Stage with Resonant Piezoelectric Motors.



# Water Filtration System

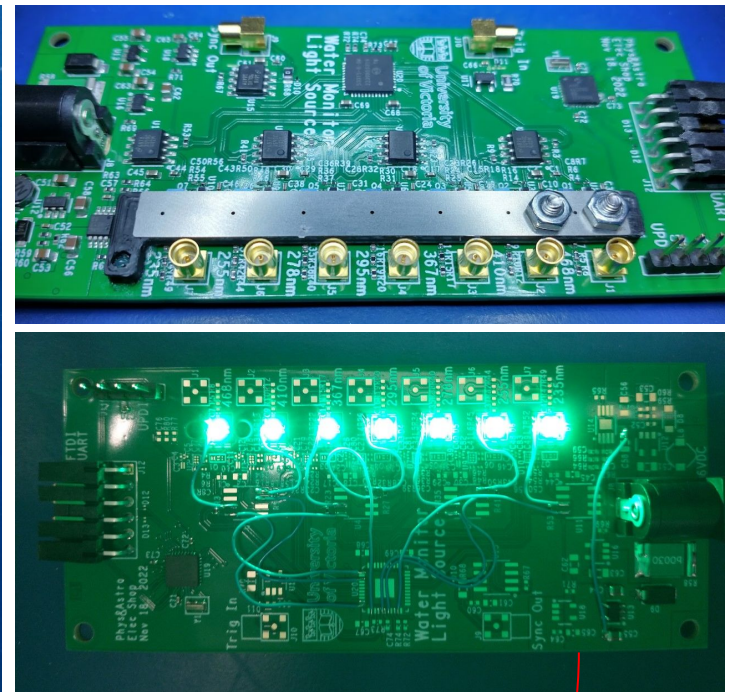
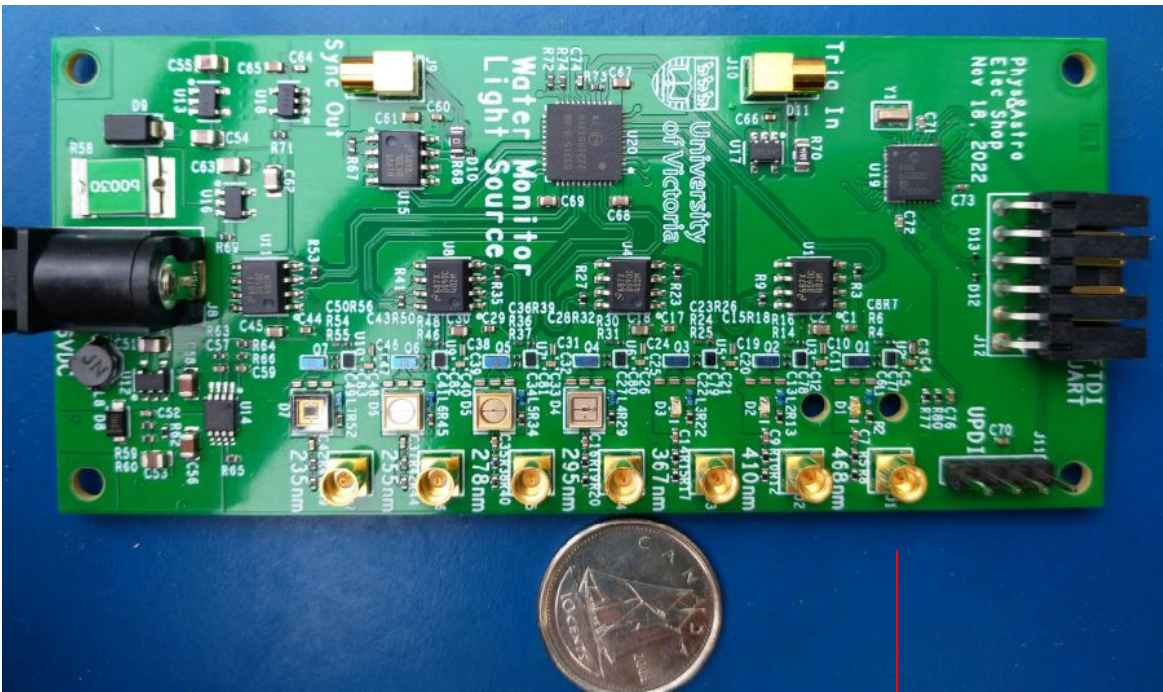


Water Purification System Schematics V1.2 (05-09-2022)



- ❑ ultra-pure (RO)
- ❑ particle filter (MF,NF)
- ❑ ion exchange resins
- ❑ UV steriliser (organic)

# Water Monitor Light Source



Nicolas Braam from UVic has built two fully populated boards & two partially populated boards, as well as another board with visible LEDs for alignment.



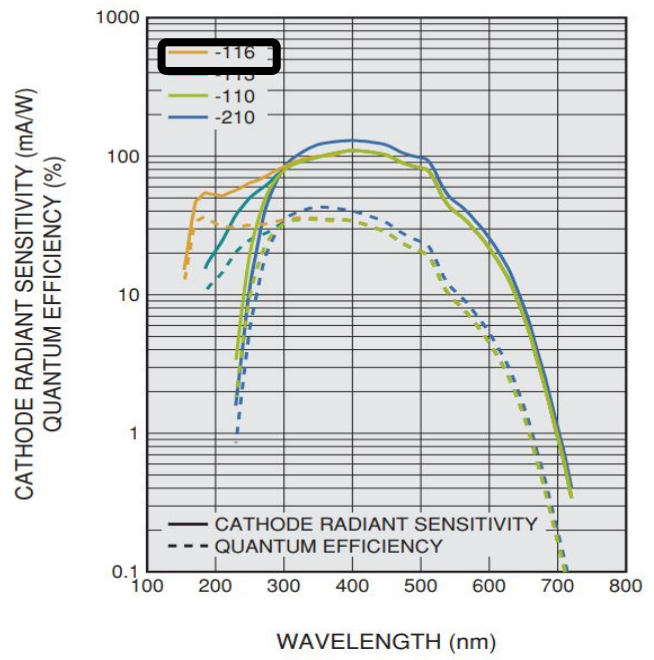
# Light Detection

Two R9880U-116 PMTs with spectral response ranges of 160 nm to 700 nm at the source and reception sites

- I. One PMT near the LEDs (the focal point of the first mirror) at the source site, collects reflected photons from the half-mirror.
  - II. The other PMT at the reception site detects the focused beam at the focal point of the second mirror.
- Hence, relative transmission is measured.



Bialkali photocathode



## PRODUCT VARIATIONS

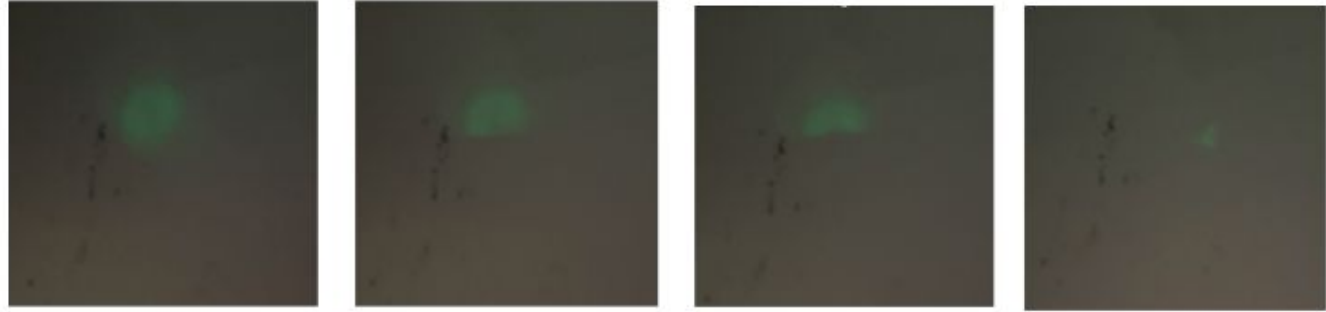
Type No.	-09	-116	-113	-110	-210	-04	-01	-20	Unit
Photocathode ①	Cs-Te	SBA	SBA	UBA	UBA	MA	MA	ERMA	—
Spectral Range	160 to 320	160 to 700	185 to 700	230 to 700	230 to 700	185 to 870	230 to 870	230 to 920	nm
response Peak	240			400				630	nm
Window material	Quartz	Quartz	UV	Borosilicate	Borosilicate	UV	Borosilicate	Borosilicate	—

NOTE: ① Photocathode materials  
**SBA:** Super bialkali **UBA:** Ultra bialkali, **MA:** Multialkali, **ERMA:** Extended red multialkali



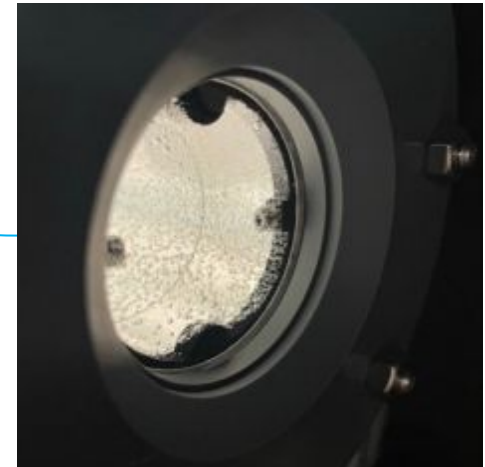
## Current Status

Observing how adding water to the pipe affects the image of the light spot on the receiving-end

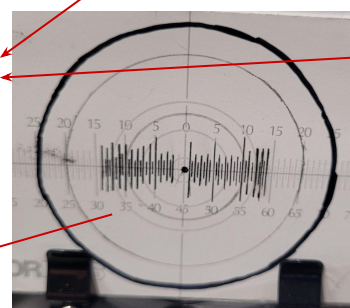
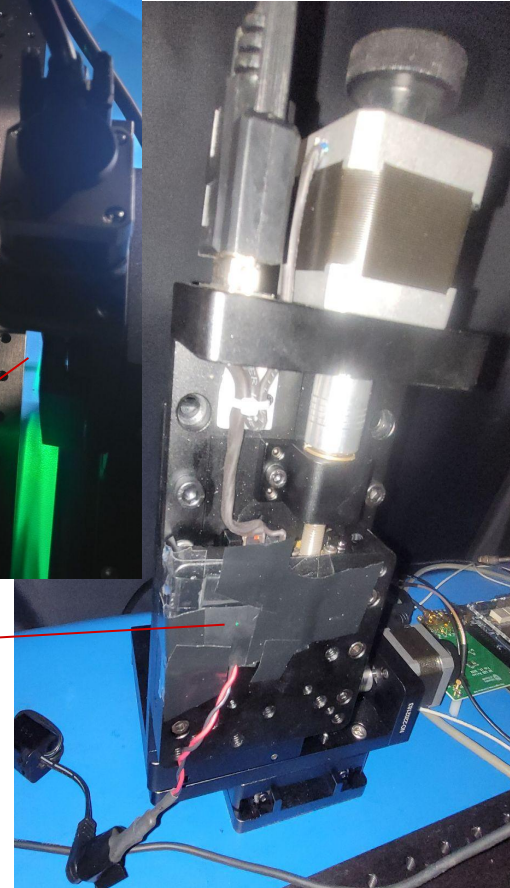
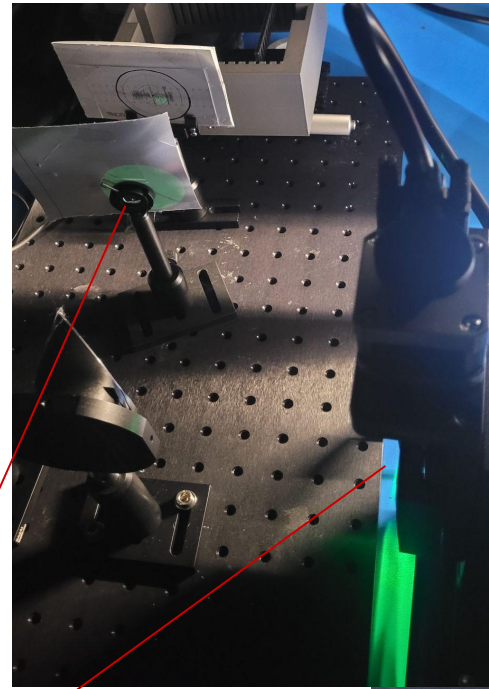
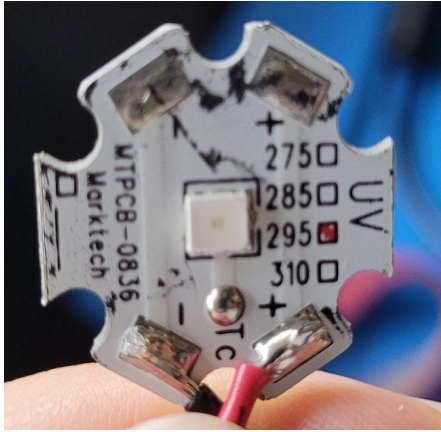


Bubbles on the inner surface and the quartz windows at two ends of the pipe

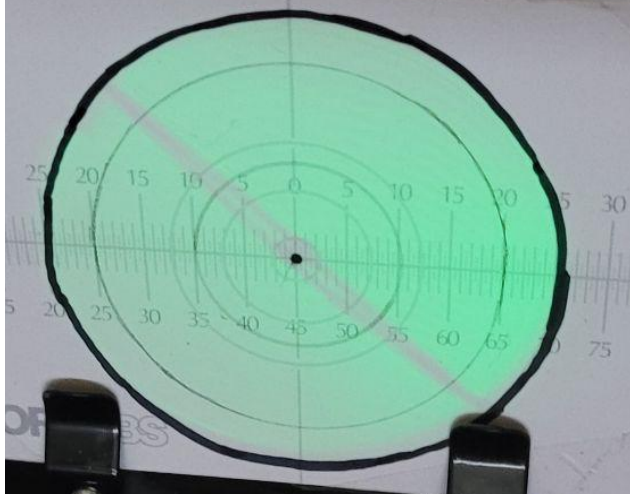
- ❖ Possible solution: degassing the water before entering the pipe or vacuuming the pipe



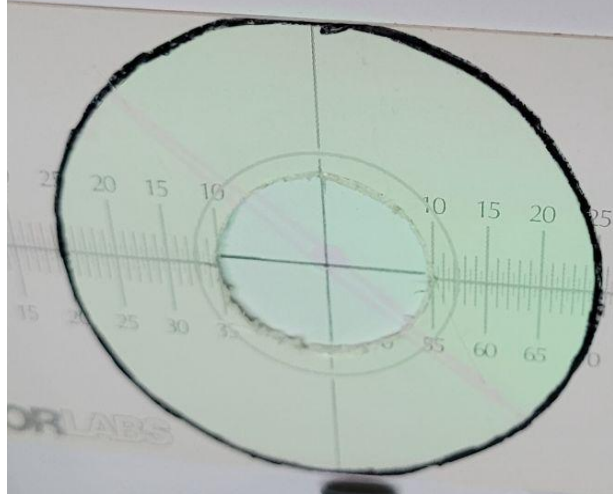
# Optics Study for Alignment



- An iris after the first mirror to reduce the beam diameter from 50.8 mm to 10 mm
- A bright LED on a motorized 3D stage with tape on it to make a point light source
- Screen once put 9 inches after the first mirror, and once put 54 inches away



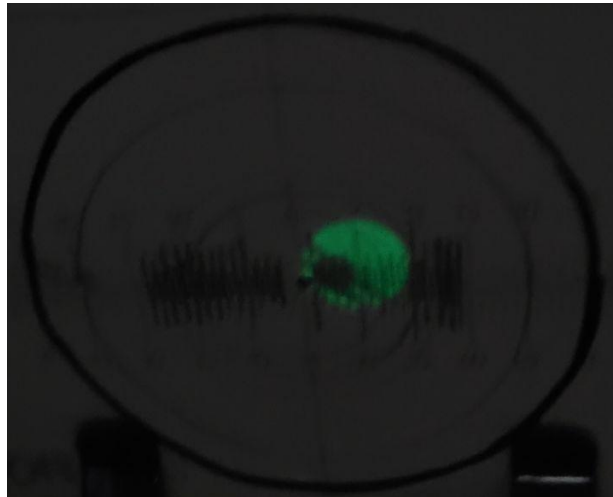
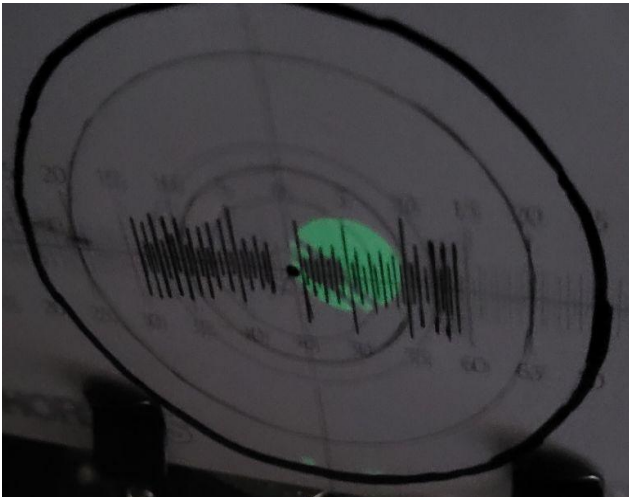
9 inches



54 inches

## ● *Parallel beam within 0.5 mrad*

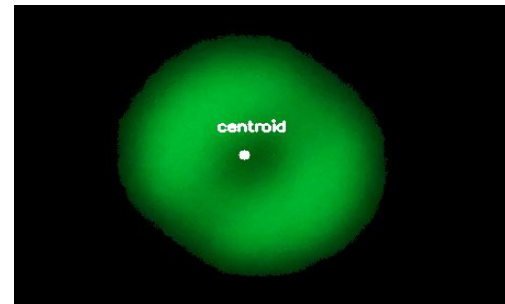
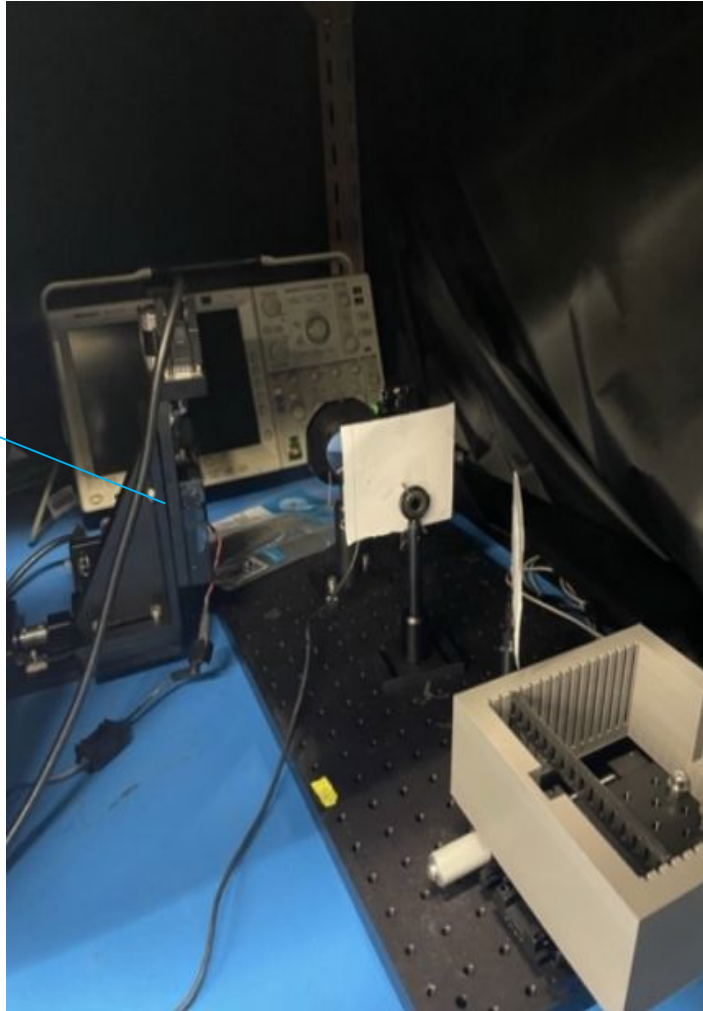
- 0.1 mm displacement of the LED in X and Z directions corresponds to 1 mm displacement of the second image.
- Approximately 0.4 mm displacement of the LED in the y direction (axis of the parabolic mirror) changes the second image's size by 1 mm.



- *Achieved this alignment on the prototype as well.*

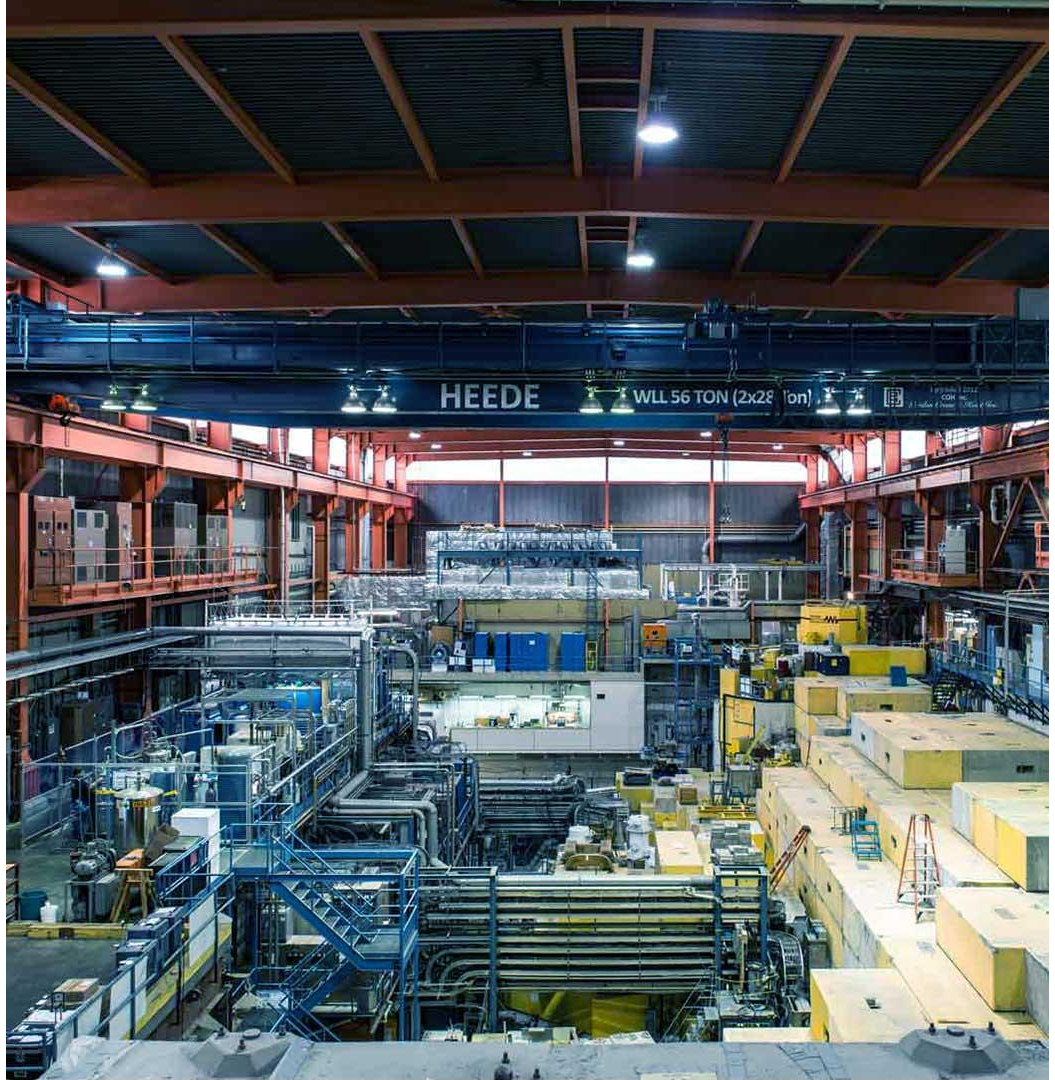
## *Moving the LED*

- ★ Goal: Study the effect of small displacements of the LED on the beam image
- ❖ The motorized stage moves the LED in small steps and scans a small volume
- ❖ A diffused glass is used as a screen about 1.5 m away from the mirror.
- ❖ The camera records the pictures.
- ❖ The analysis is in progress.



*Thank you.*

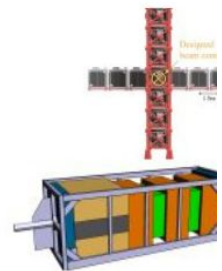
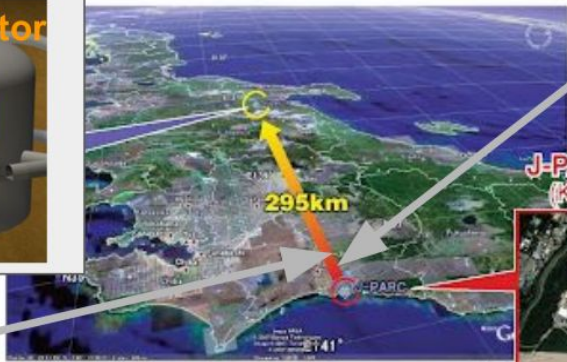
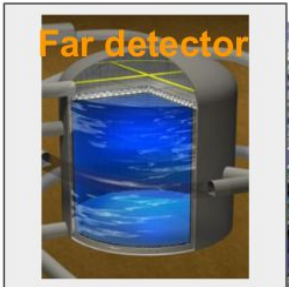
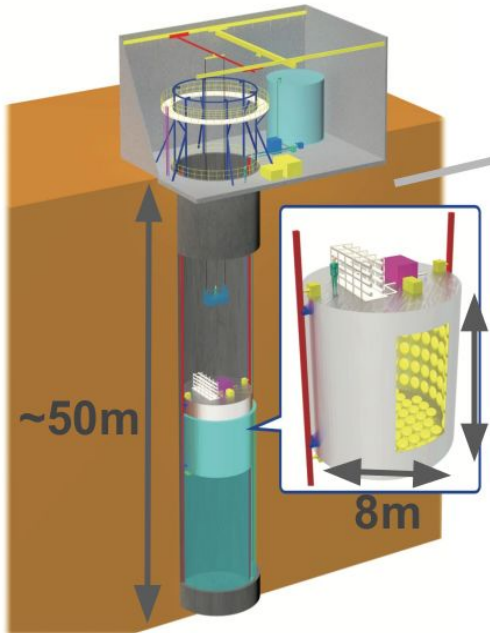
*Questions or comments?*



# Additional Slides

# The Intermediate Water Cherenkov Detector (IWCD)

## IWCD



Other near detectors @ 280m

- INGRID
- Upgraded ND280

## @~1km

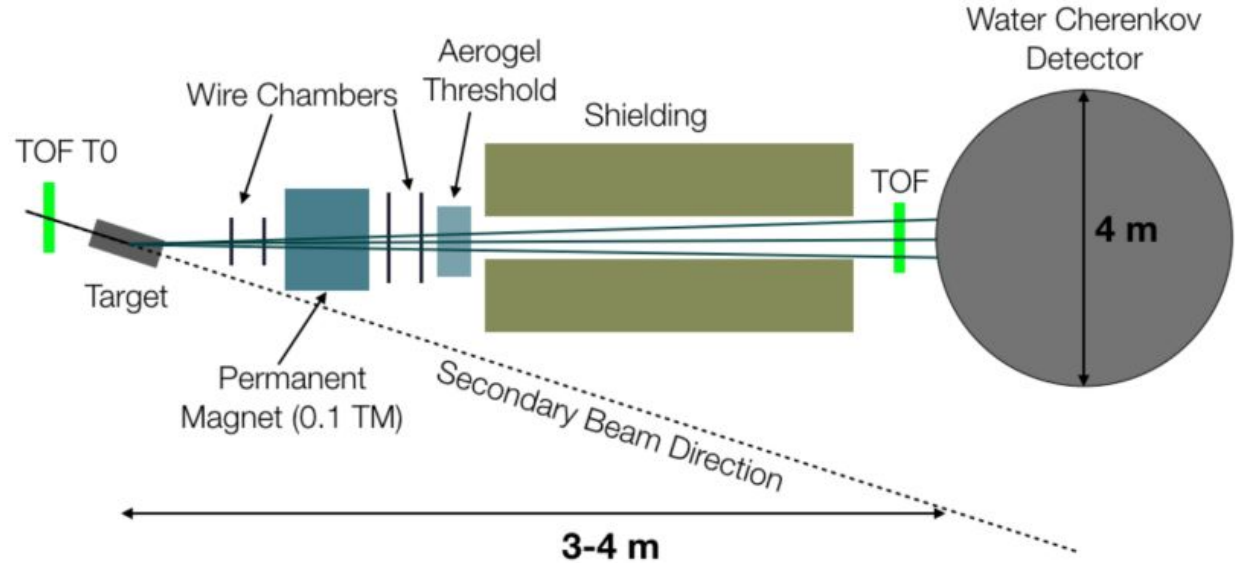
- ◆ Sub-kiloton scale water Cherenkov detector
- ◆ **Vertically movable** detector
- ◆ Gadolinium (**Gd**) loading option



# Water Cherenkov Test Experiment (WCTE)

Goal: study detector systems and detector response to pions, muons, electrons and protons from 200 MeV/c up to 1000 MeV/c

~4m diameter,  
~4m high  
cylindrical water  
Cherenkov detector



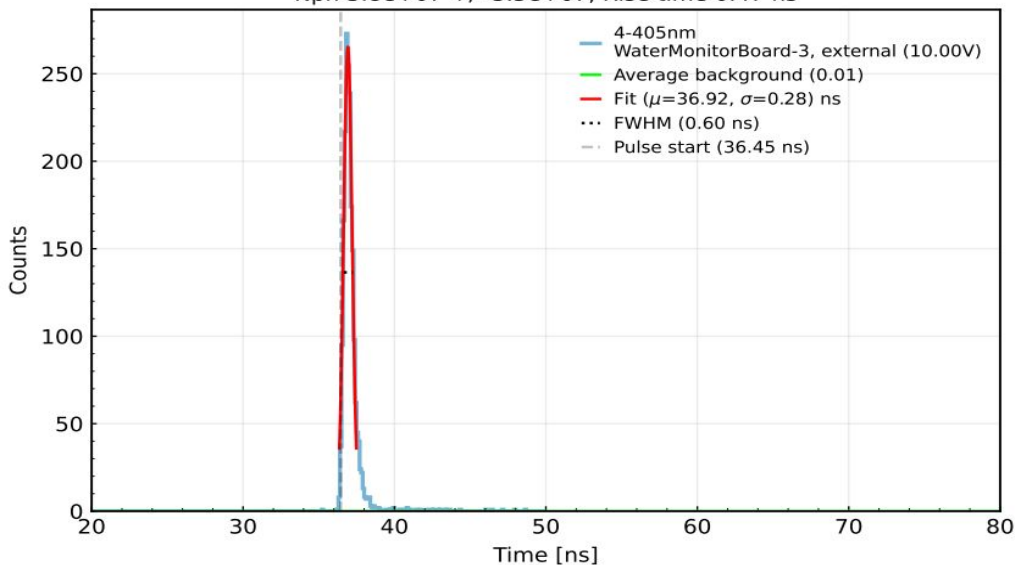
# The Timing Spectrum

FWHM light profile at maximum output for 7 LED channels:

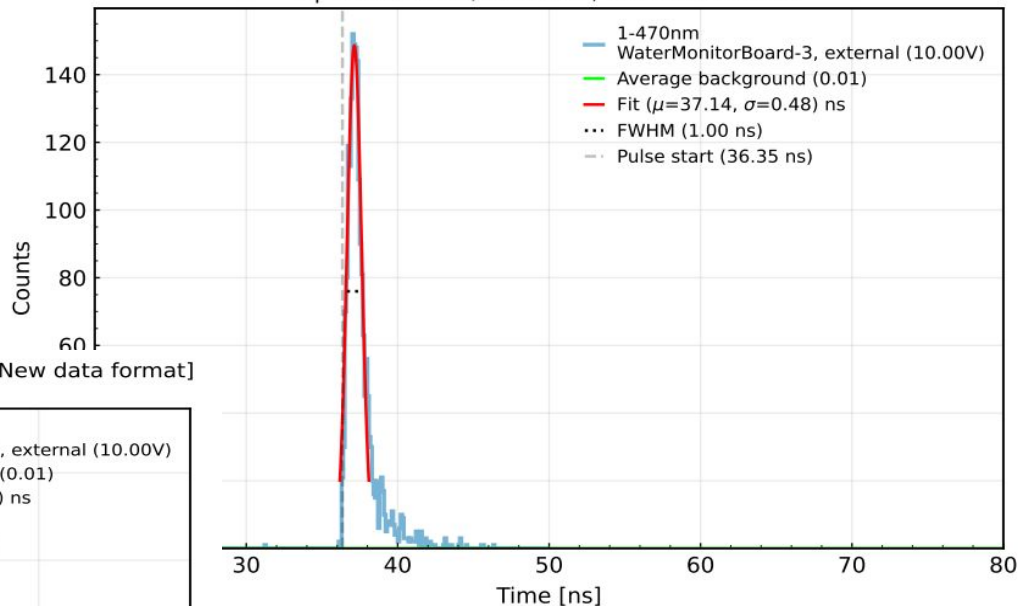
470nm - 0.9ns

405nm - 0.6ns

WaterMonitorBoard-3, 4-405nm, external, 10.00V, final-w-spec [New data format]  
Nph 3.8e+07 +/- 3.5e+07, Rise time 0.47 ns



WaterMonitorBoard-3, 1-470nm, external, 10.00V, final-w-spec [New data format]  
Nph 3.3e+07 +/- 3.1e+07, Rise time 0.79 ns



365nm - 0.5ns

295nm - 0.7ns

278nm - 0.5ns

255nm - 0.5ns

235nm - 0.6ns

PicoScope 3406D MSO is used:

- as an oscilloscope during operation
- and
- for data acquisition.



MIDAS for controlling the overall system, including DAQ, high voltages and environmental monitors, and the selective water purification system