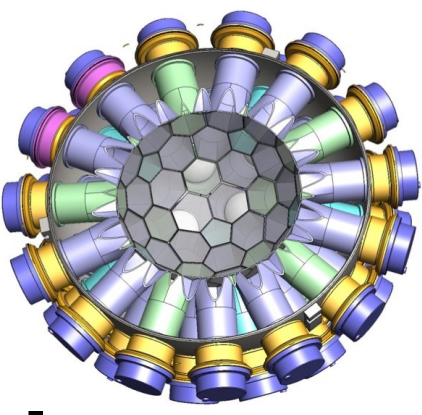




Brandeis  
University



# Triplet lifetime measurement using MiniCLEAN Detector

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Brandeis University

For the MiniCLEAN Collaboration

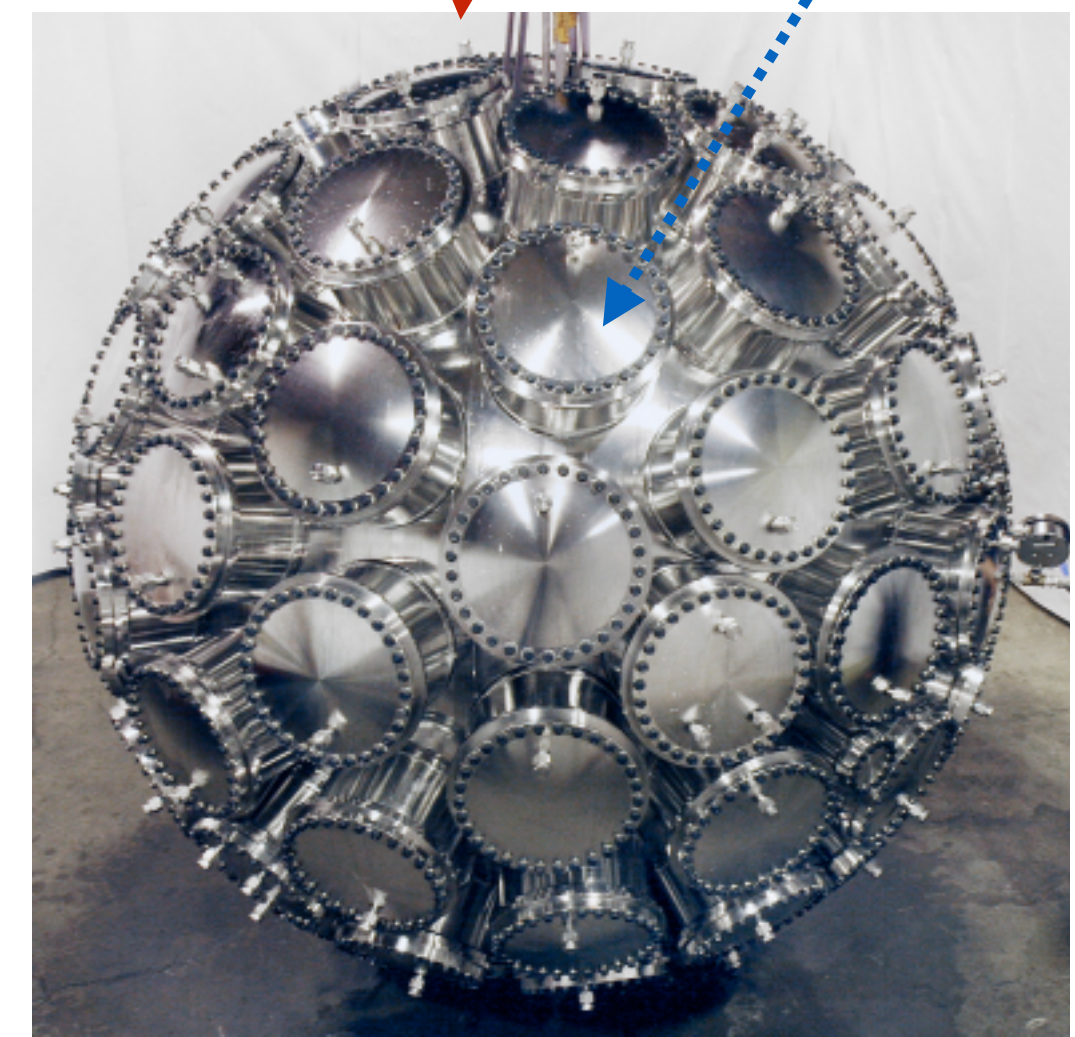
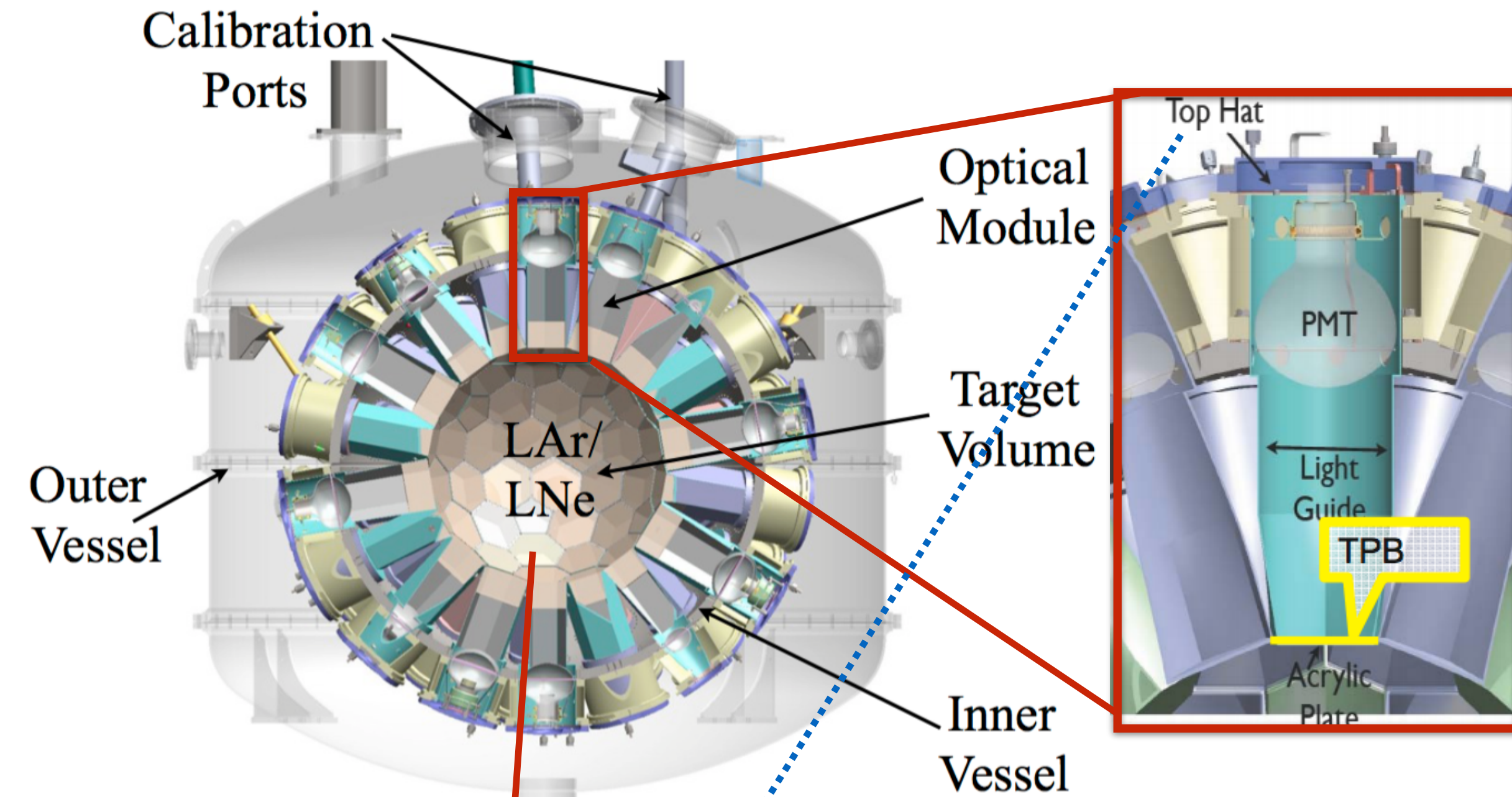
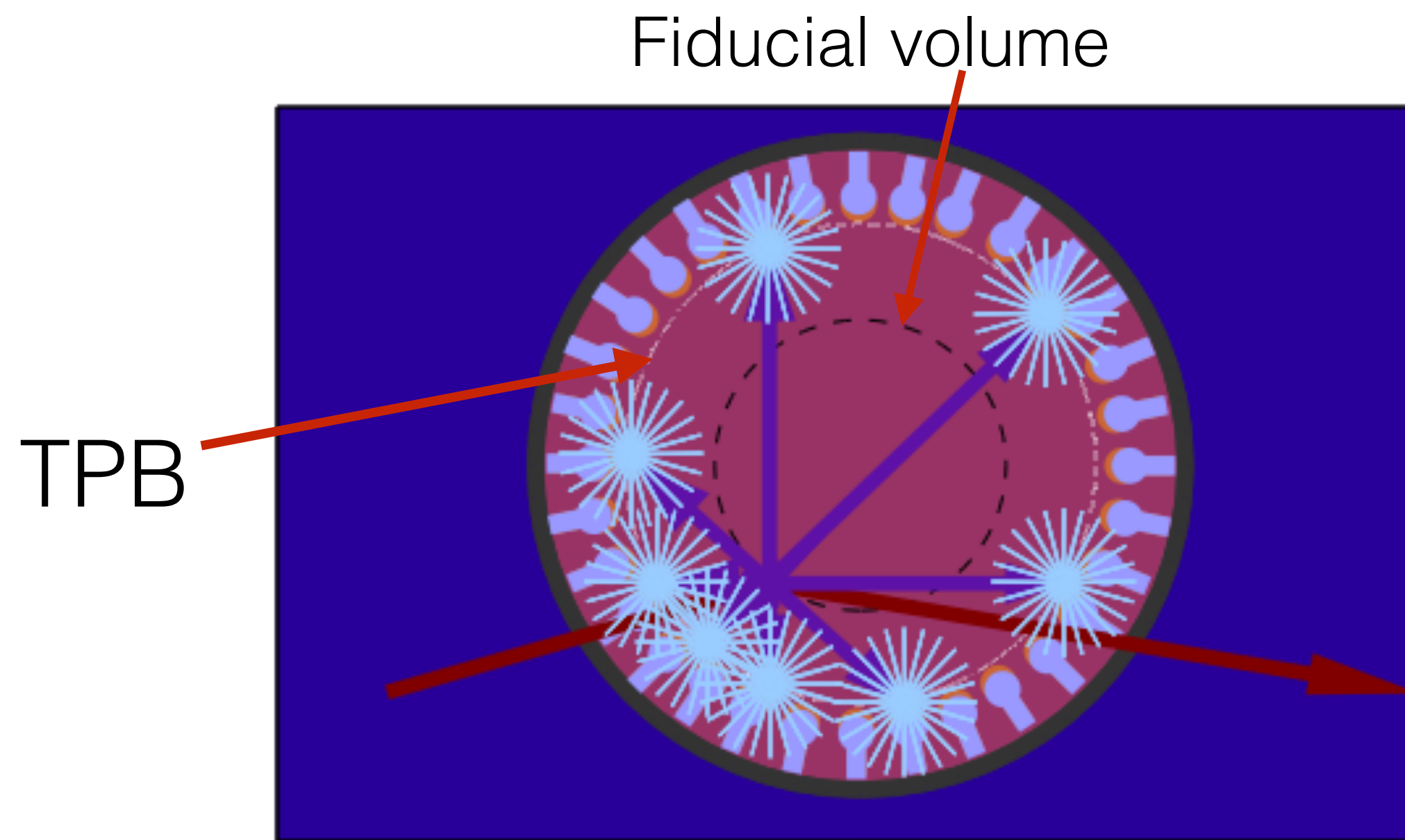
Presented results done at University of New Mexico

2/23/2018

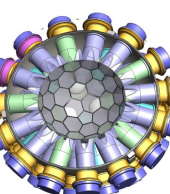
UCLA Dark Matter

Los Angeles, CA

# MiniCLEAN Detector Design

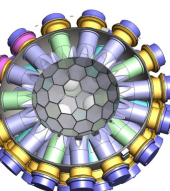


- Single Phase liquid argon detector.
- With 500 kg (150 kg fiducial) of LAr.
- Cryogenic PMTs.
- Exchange target volume (Ar/Ne).
- Fiducialization provides self-shielding.



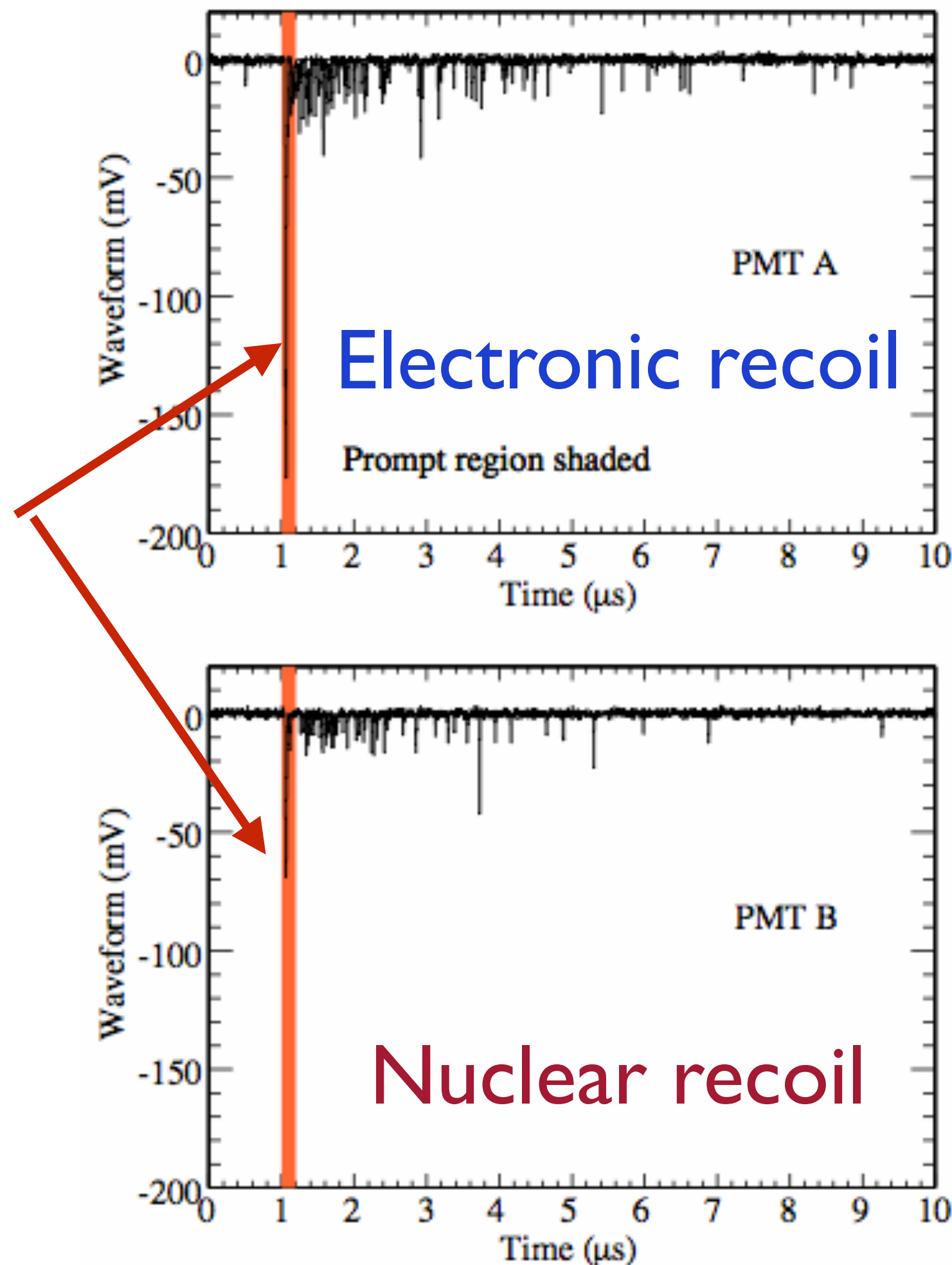
# MiniCLEAN Goals

- With our detector :
  - Unique  $4\pi$  PMT coverage.
  - Water tank provides extra shielding from external gamma and neutron.
  - Test novel analysis and background rejection techniques.
- At our light yield (6 P.E./keV):
  - High statistic measurement ( $^{39}\text{Ar}$  Spike run) of the background discrimination of beta-decay.
  - PSD discrimination expected at  $\sim 10^{-10}$  level.
  - Informative for next generation ( $\sim 200\text{T}$ ) single phase LAr detector.
- Currently the detector is filling.



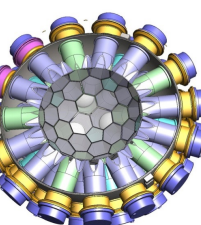
# Pulse Shape Discrimination

$$F_{prompt} = \frac{\text{Prompt photoelectrons}}{\text{Total photoelectrons}}$$

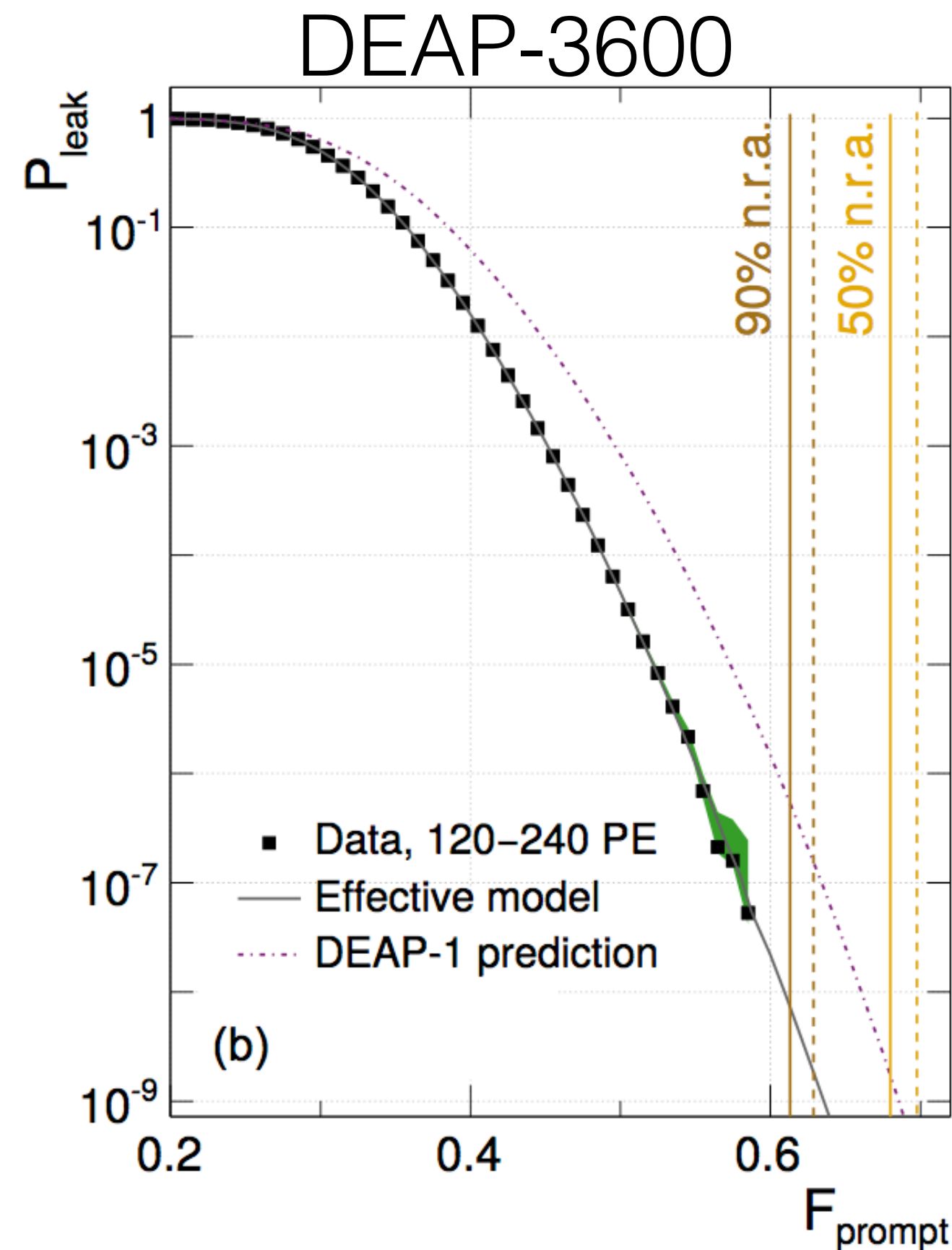


DEAP-1 result

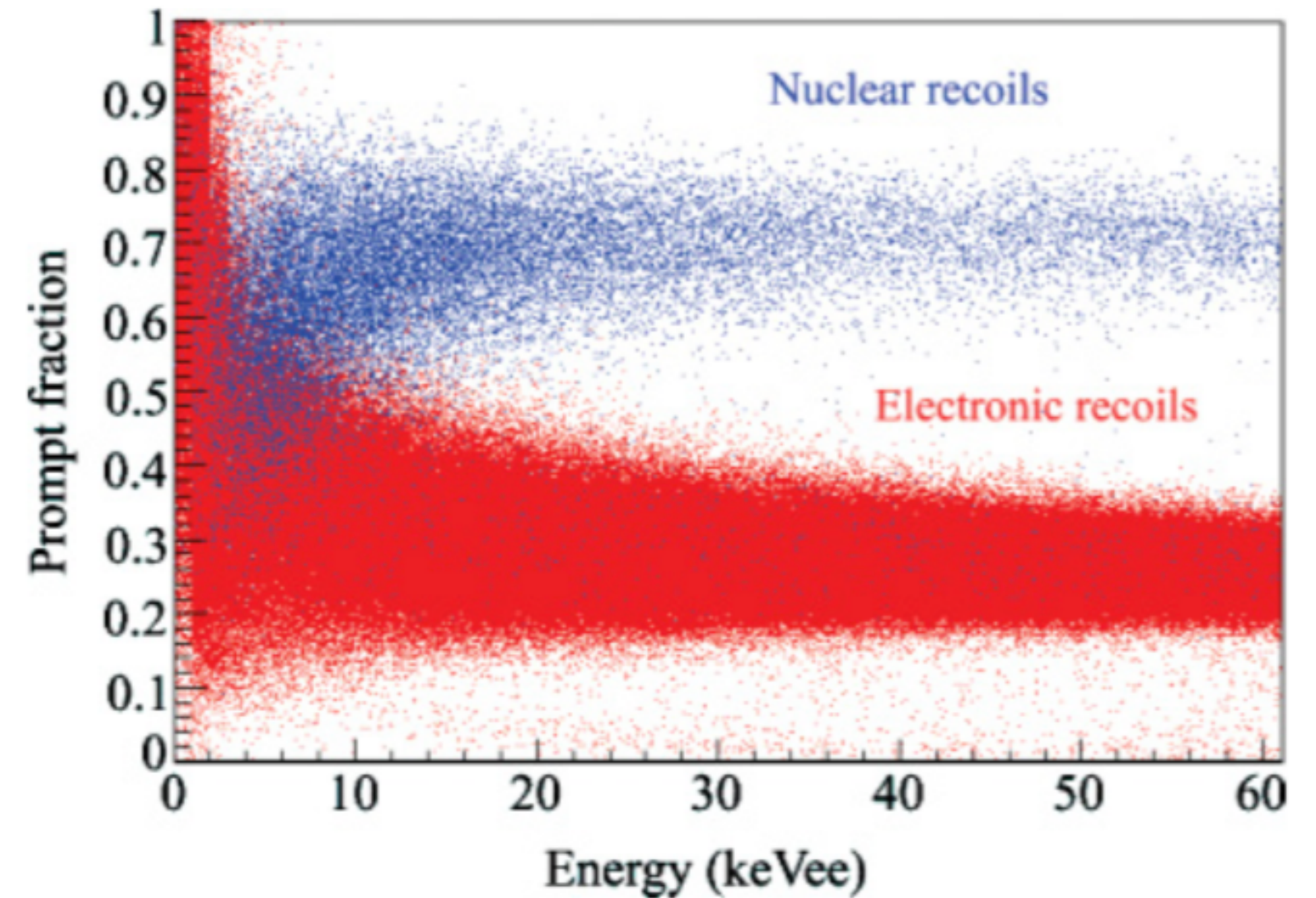
- Exploit the difference of singlet/triplet lifetime of the scintillation light. (singlet  $\sim 7$  ns/triplet  $\sim 1.6$   $\mu$ s)
- The voltage waveform was integrated from 28 ns before the event trigger time and 80 ns after the trigger prompt peak.
- The late component is the integral from 80 ns after the trigger to the end of trigger window.



# Pulse Shape Discrimination

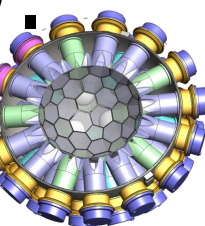


<https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.08042v2>



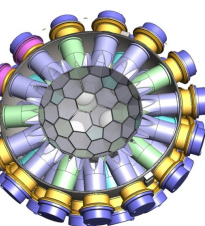
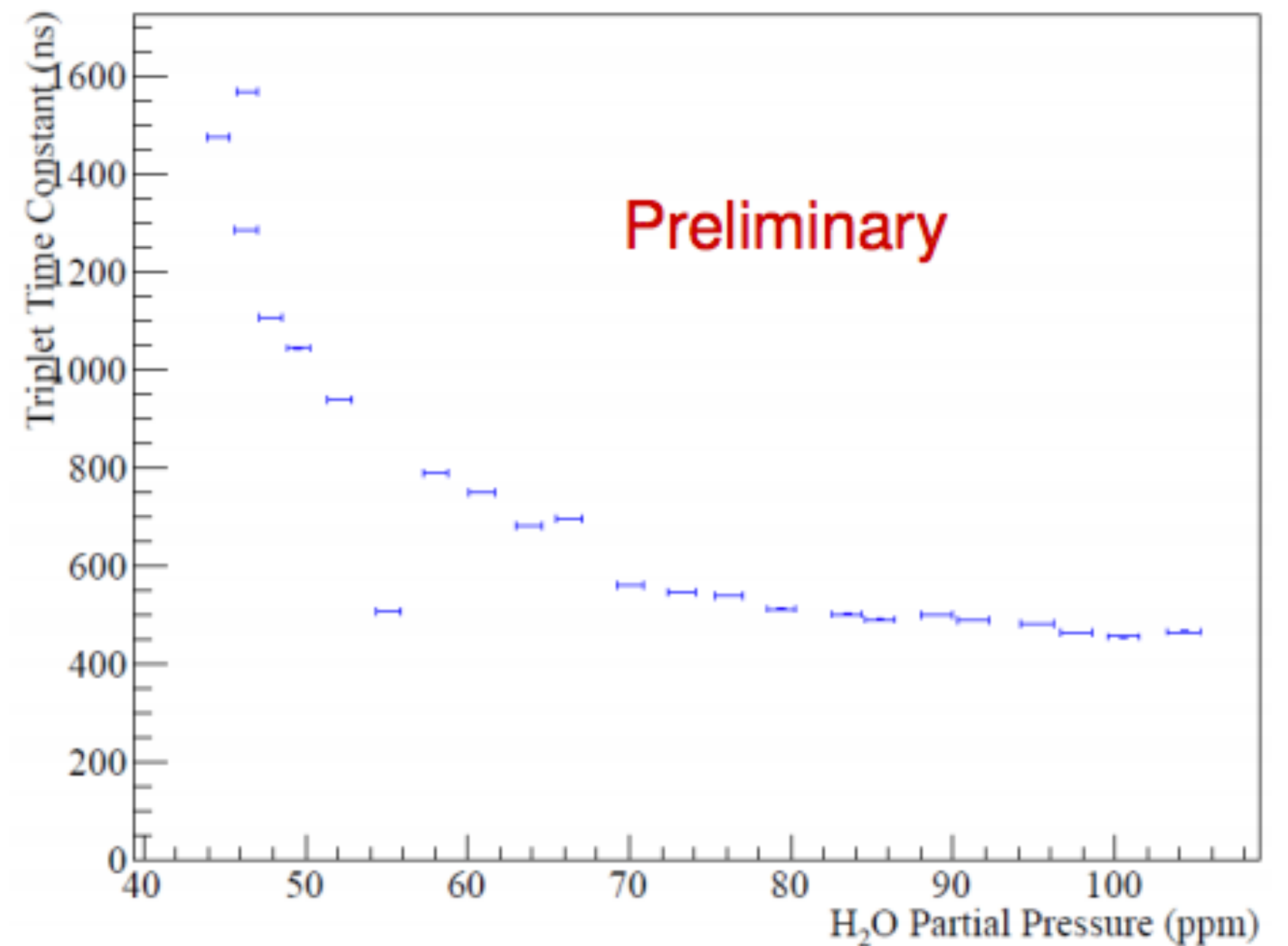
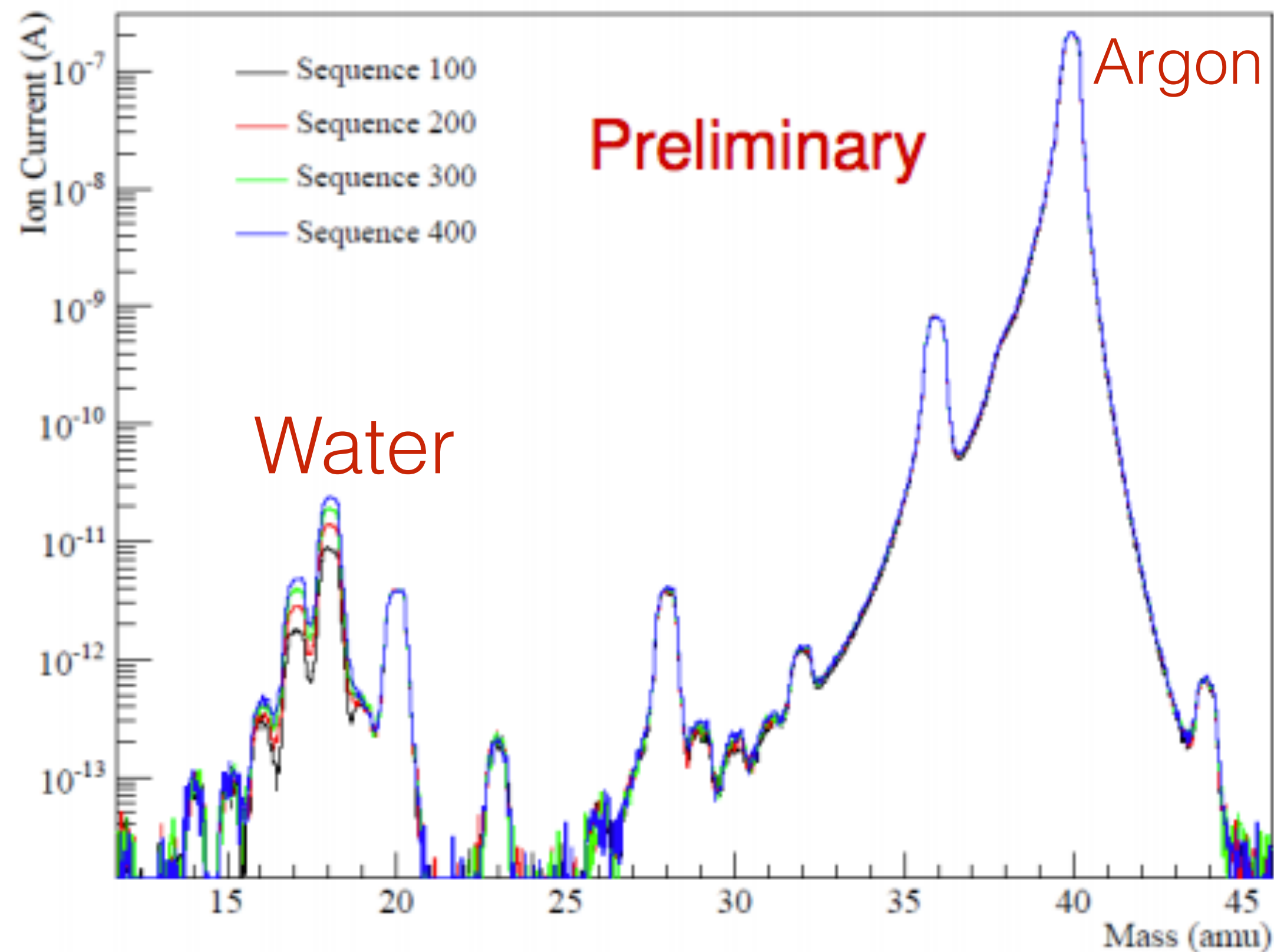
MicroCLEAN Phys. Rev. C78, 035801 (2008)

- Use  $F_{\text{Prompt}}$  to discriminate nuclear and electron recoil.
- $3 \times 10^{-8}$  rejection by DEAP-1 in Argon, further improved by DEAP-3600.

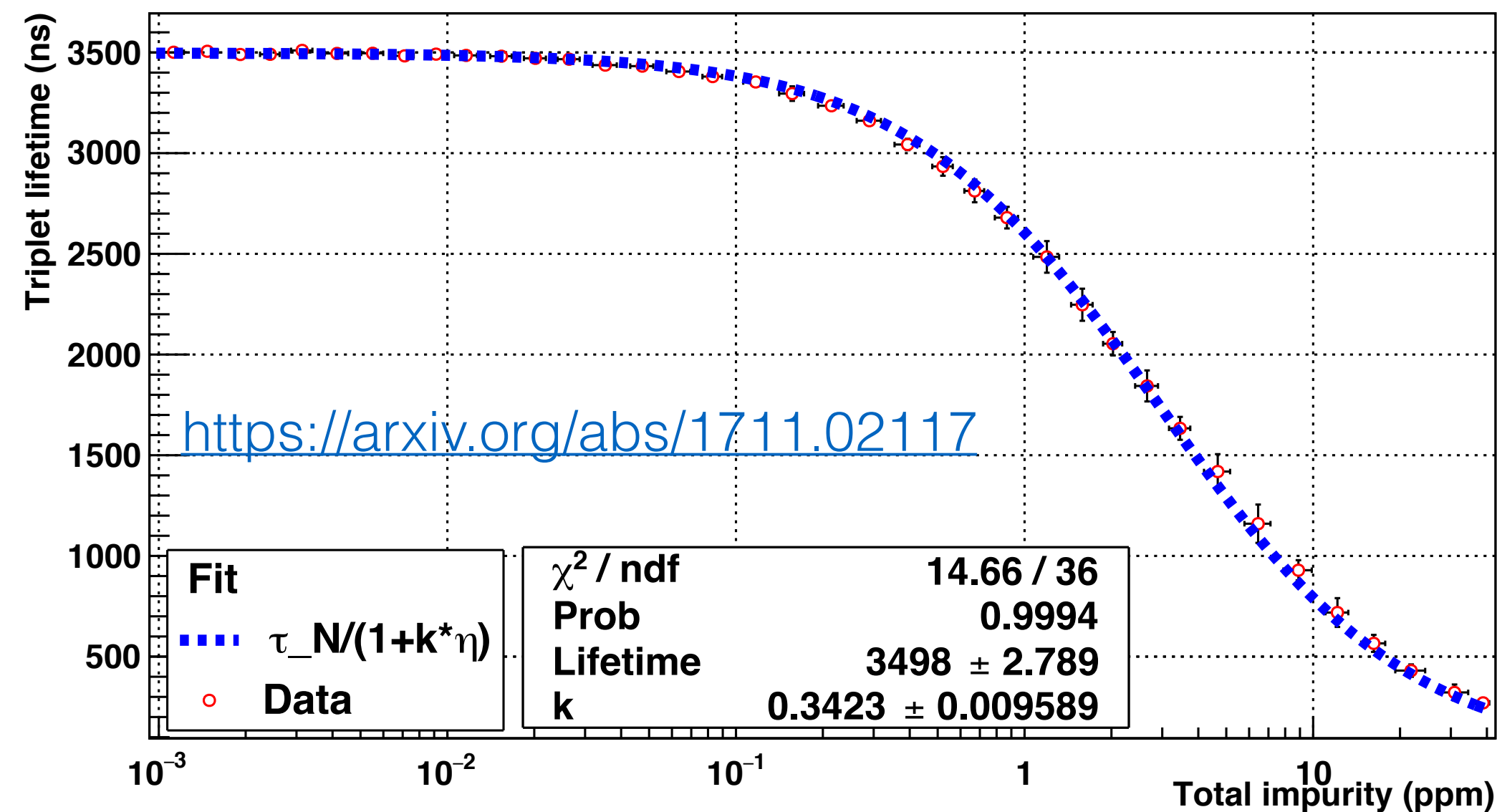
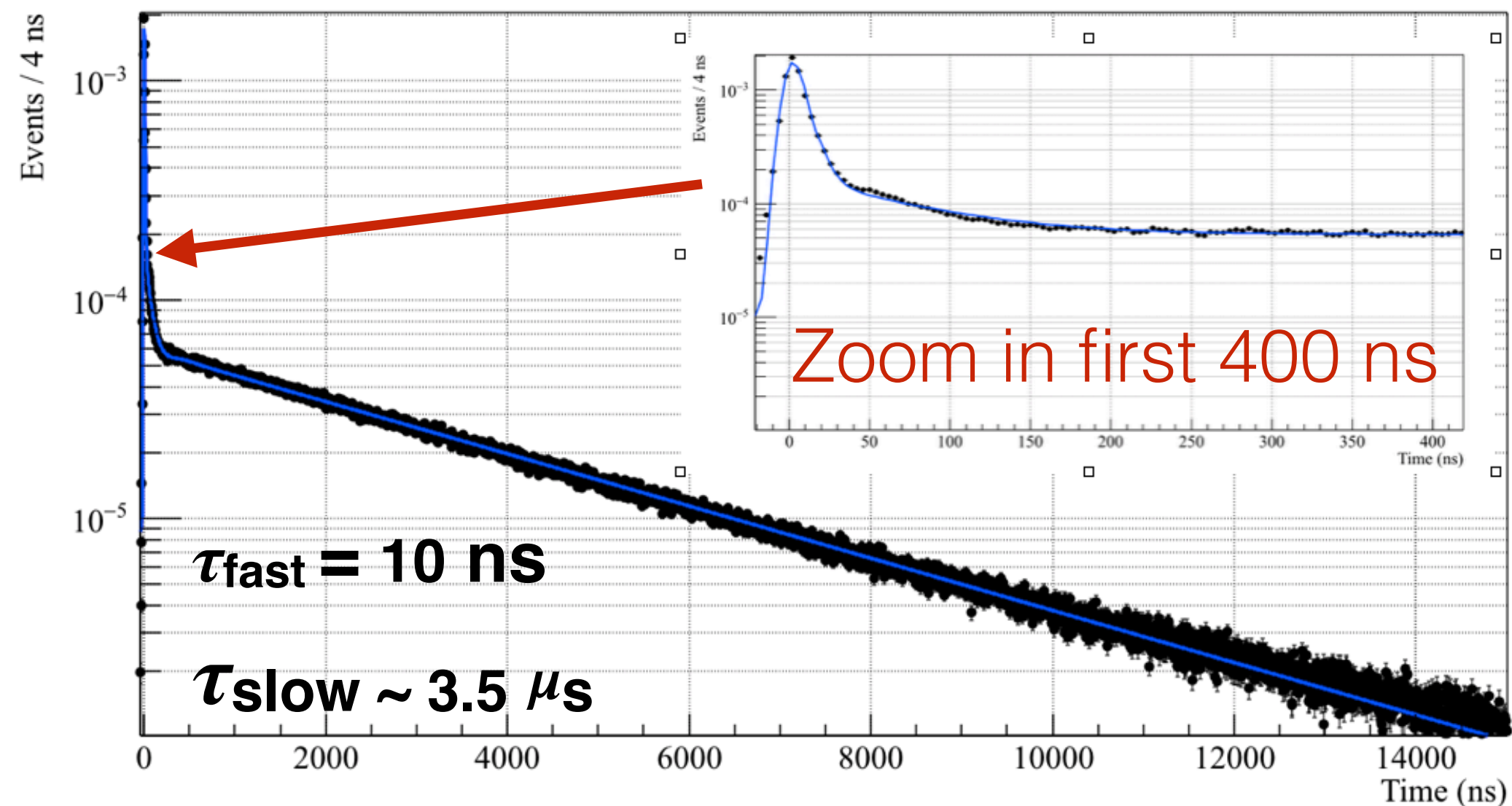


# Triplet Lifetime in Warm Gas

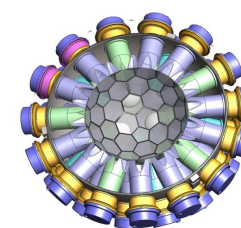
- In warm gas, triplet light is rapidly quenched as [water vapor outgases from acrylic](#).
- Monitored with RGA (Residual Gas Analyzer) which shows water vapor peak rising over several hours.
- Triplet lifetime clearly decreased when the water partial pressure increased.



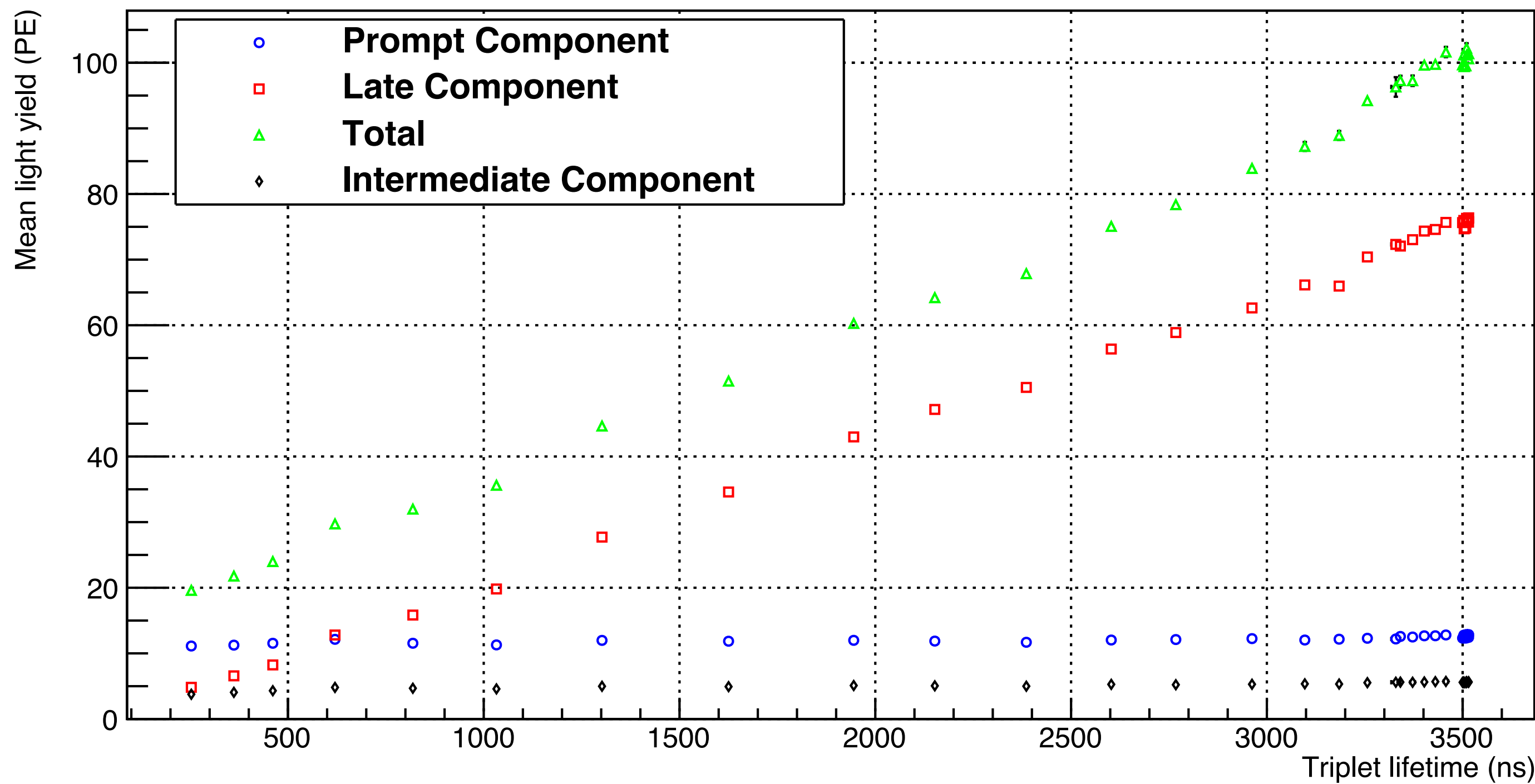
# Triplet Lifetime in Cold Gas



- In this work, the **longest triplet lifetime** in gaseous argon has been measured by MiniCLEAN.
- Triplet lifetime is very sensitive to the purity of argon, thus can be used to **monitor the detector health**.
- **Stable long time constant** indicates the impurity level is controlled during data taking.
- Impurity molecules (Oxygen, Nitrogen, etc.) quenching triplet state result in **reduction of triplet lifetime and light yield**.
- Triplet lifetime reaches **maximum when the impurity level below 10 ppb**.



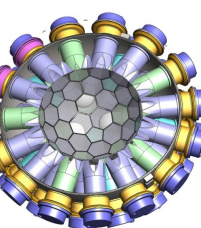
# Scintillation light in gaseous argon



$\tau$ ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	Ref.	Number density ( $10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ )	Estimate impurities level	Induced particle type
2.8	Thonnard <i>et al.</i> [7]	0.19	< 2 ppm	$\beta$
$2.84 \pm 0.02$	Gleason <i>et al.</i> [8]	4	< 1 ppm	$\beta$
2.86	P. Millet <i>et al.</i> [9]	0.1- 0.26	< 1 ppm	$\alpha$
$2.88 \pm 0.08$	K. Mavrokoridis <i>et al.</i> [2]	0.24	< 1ppb	$\alpha$
2.9	Carvalho <i>et al.</i> [10]	3	not reported	$\beta$
$3.0 \pm 0.05$	Suemoto <i>et al.</i> [11]	2.2	< 10 ppm	$\beta$
$3.14 \pm 0.067$	C. Amsler <i>et al.</i> [6]	0.32	< 9 ppb	$\alpha$
$3.15 \pm 0.05$	P. Moutard <i>et al.</i> [3]	0	< 1 ppm	$\gamma$
$3.2 \pm 0.3$	Keto <i>et al.</i> [12]	2.6	< 2 ppm	$\beta$
$3.22 \pm 0.042$	Oka <i>et al.</i> [13]	0.32	< 5 ppm	$\beta$
$3.24 \pm 0.05$	F. Marchal <i>et al.</i> [14]	0.2	<1 ppm	$\gamma$
$2.524 \pm 0.005$	this work	0.85	$\sim 1$ ppm	$\beta, \gamma$
$3.48 \pm 0.01$	this work	0.85	< 1 ppb	$\beta, \gamma$

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.02117>

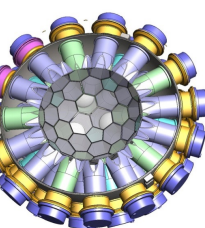
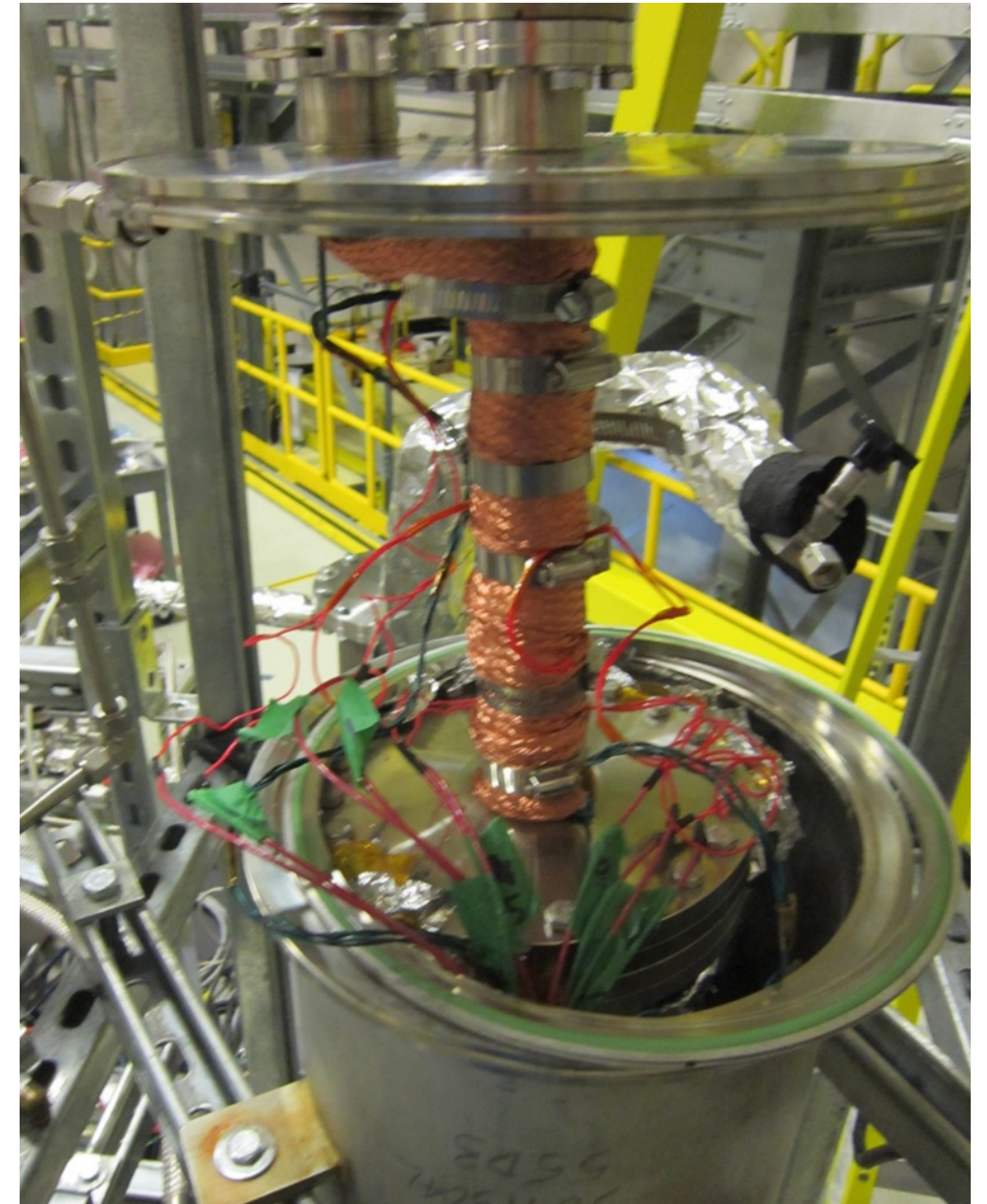
- Prompt component from third continuum (190 nm - 250 nm).
- Late component from triplet states of second continuum (peak at 128 nm).
- Intermediate components from singlet states of second continuum (peak at 128 nm)
- Study of the triplet lifetime and light yield as a function of impurity level.
- Results to be submitted to Physical Review C.





# MiniCLEAN Status

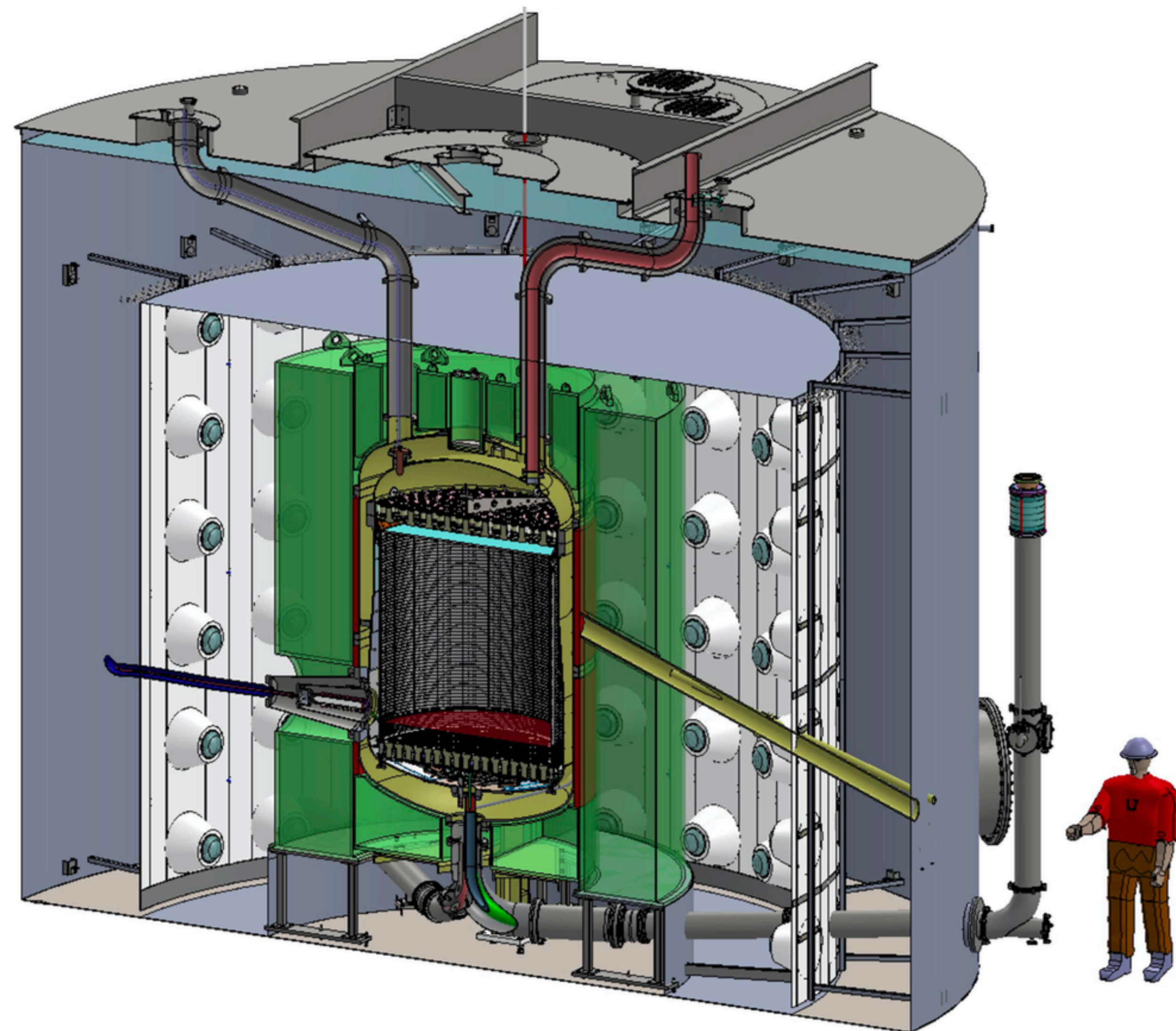
- Colling and Filling
  - MiniCLEAN is commissioning a cooling upgrade on the condenser.
  - Couple a 500W cryocooler to re-liquify LN2. This will reduce LN2 usage and increase run time.
  - Using triplet lifetime to closely monitor the quality of the gas.
- Schedule :
  - Finish filling by the end of April.
  - Calibration/Commissioning - May.
  - Natural argon data run - July.
  - $^{39}\text{Ar}$  Spike run - Sep.
  - Decommissioning - Oct. and onwards.



# From single phase to dual phase



- Experience from MiniCLEAN
- Physics of liquid noble gas.
- Simulation of detector performance.
- Detection technique of dark matter search.
- ~ 2 yrs working experience at SNOLAB.
- Join LZ experiment ([Hugh Lippincott](#))
  - Working on improving collaboration simulation package.
  - Testing components of outer detector ([Sally Shaw](#))
  - Properties of Liquid Scintillator (BNL)
  - Projected sensitivity talk ([Jim Dobson](#))



# Conclusions



- Triplet lifetime time can be used to monitor detector health during the cooling and filling.
- Long triplet lifetime improves PSD in gaseous argon dark matter detector.
- Pulse shape discrimination expected at  $10^{-10}$  level.
- Filling of MiniCLEAN detector is underway.

Thanks for the support from  
our funders:



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