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European School of Instrumentation in Particle & Astroparticle Physics

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Noble liquid detectors

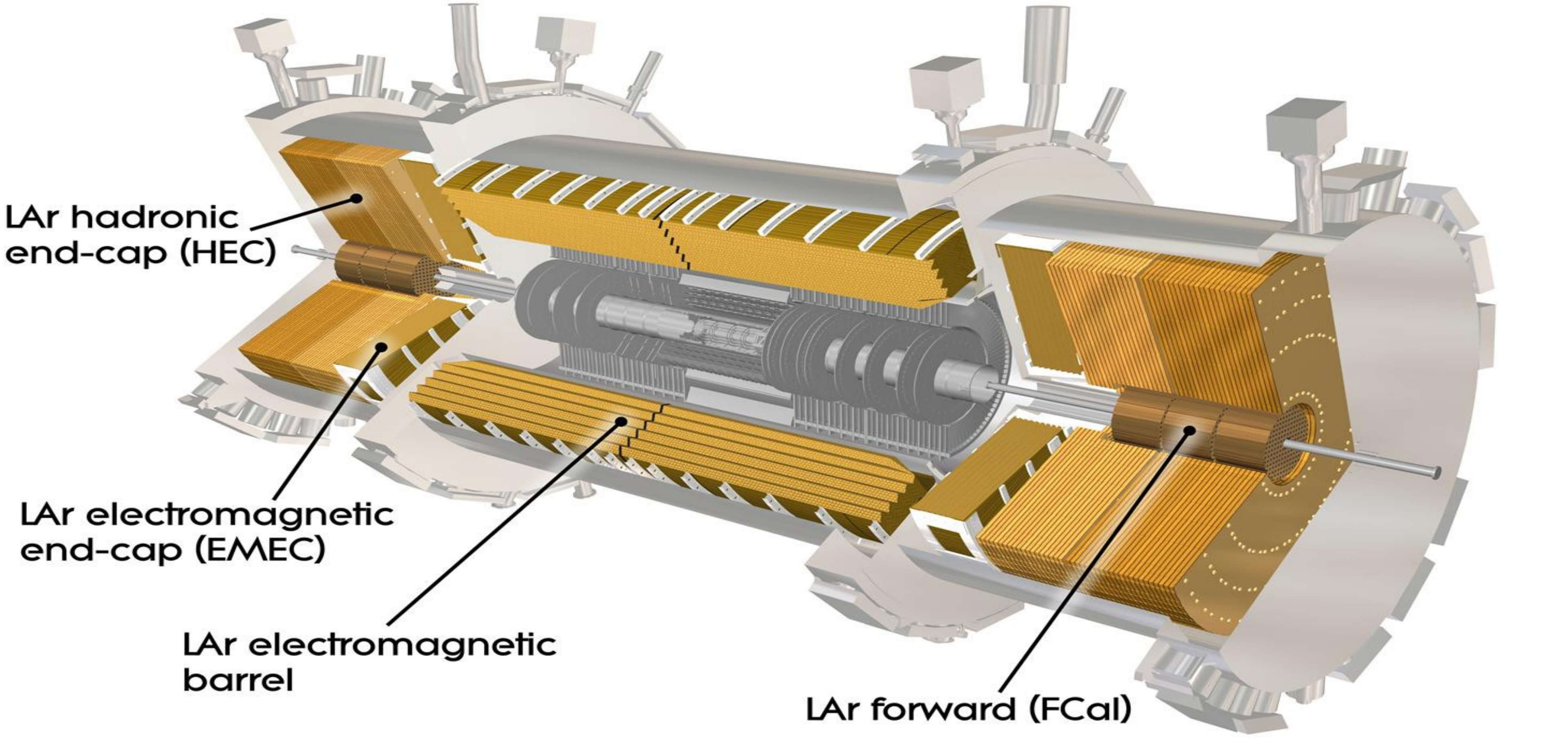
Introduction

The growing success of noble liquids to build particle detectors result from the following facts :

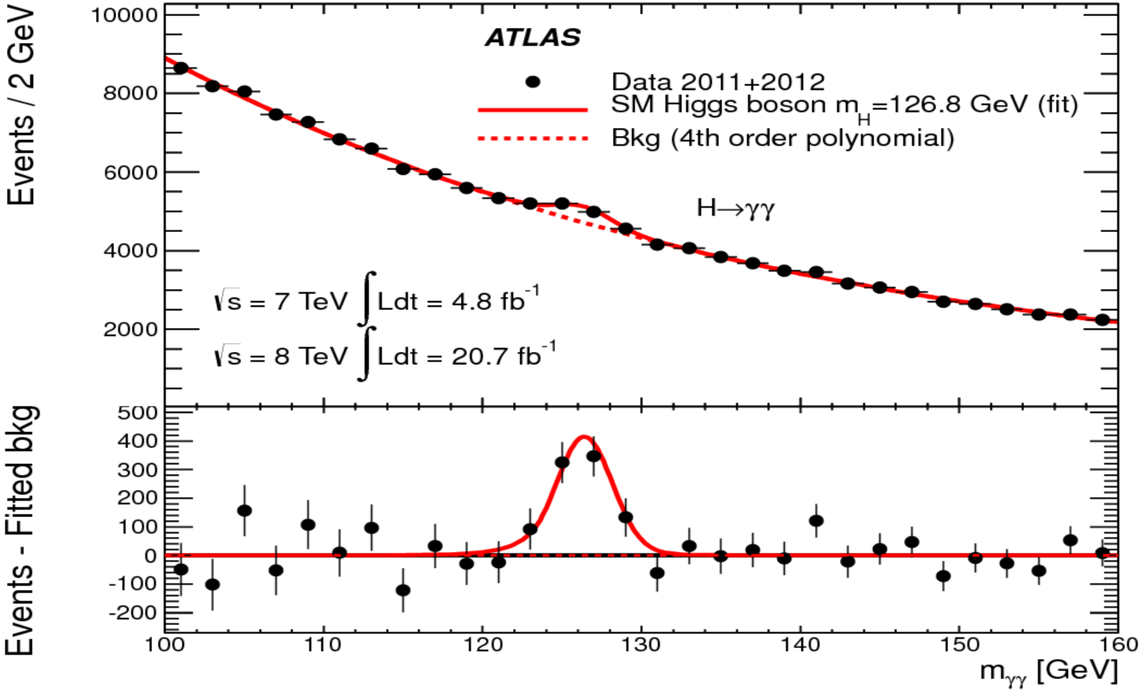
- they are chemically inert ;
- they are radiation resistant ;
- they can be utilized in ionization or/and scintillation modes ;
- their signal yield is relatively high ;
- their industrial availability is good (the world production of xenon is 27 t/y) ;
- they can be easily purified ;
- they can be used to build complex geometry detectors of increasing size.
- low temperature usely helps in reducing the electronic noise.
- they constitute homogeneous media with homogeneous response

A few striking examples

ATLAS liquid argon calorimeter (designed at the beginning of the 90's)

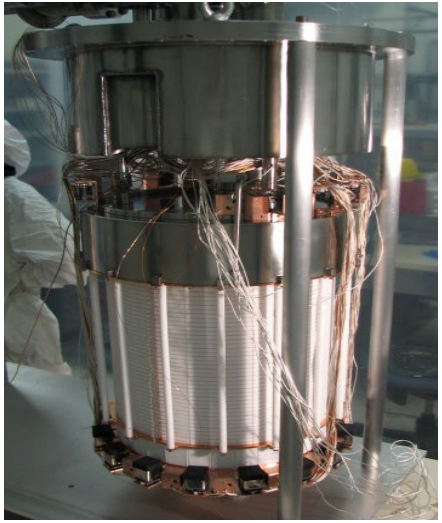


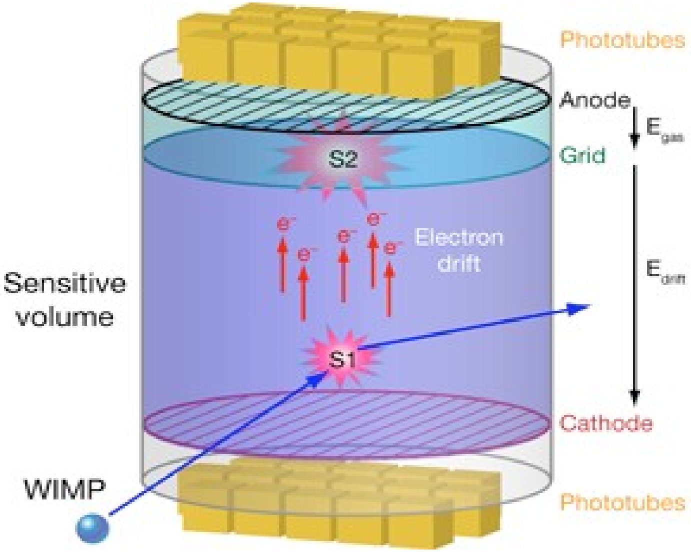
That strongly helped to discover the Higgs boson decaying into two photons



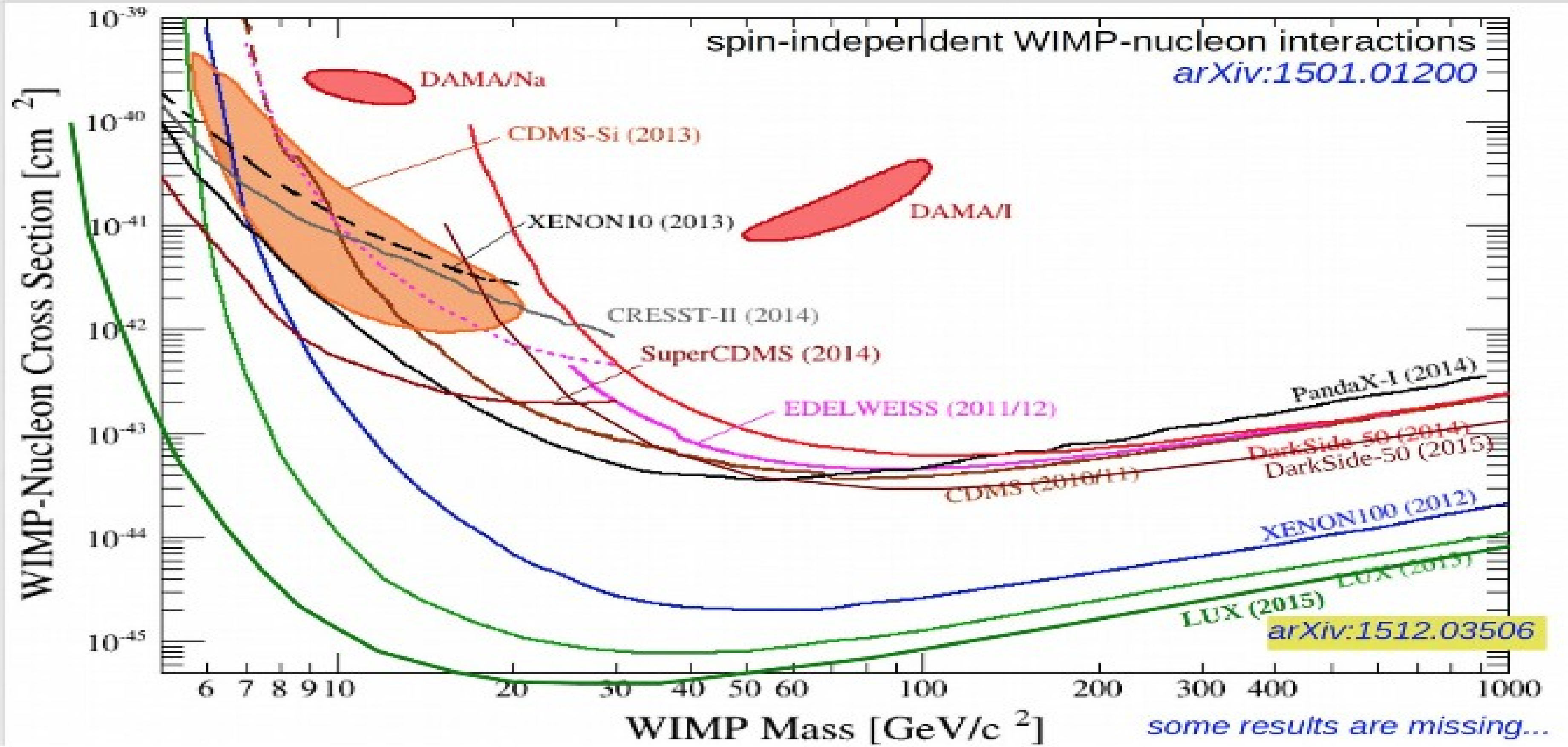
XENON100

100 kg LXe dual-phase TPC



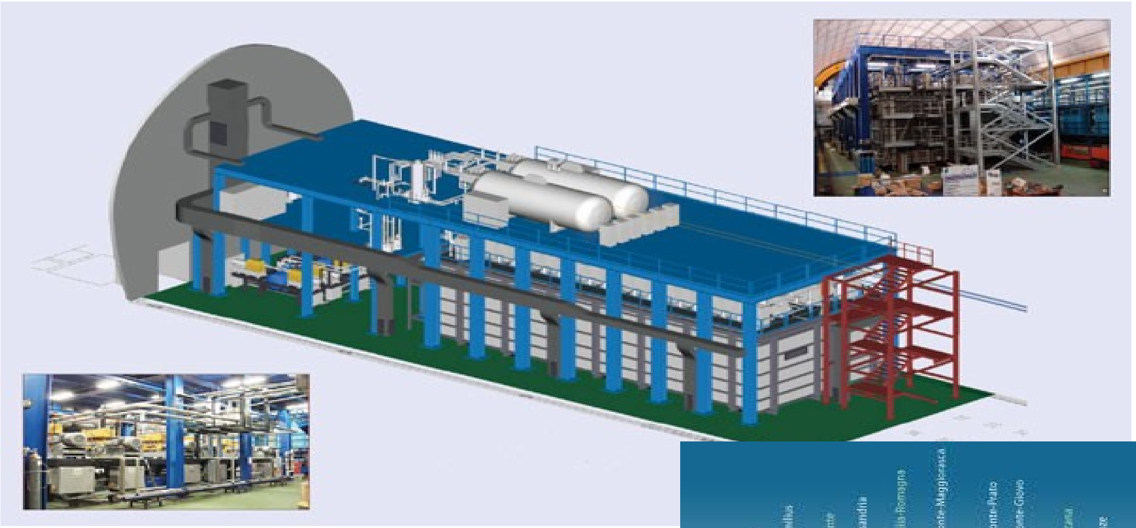


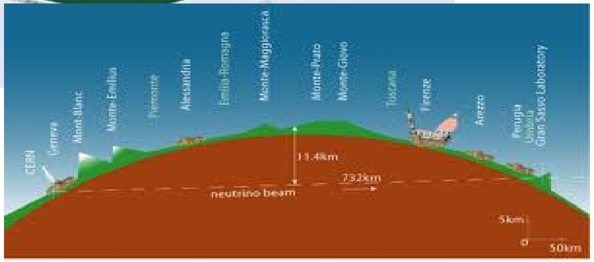
Produced with LUX the most constraining limits to the existence of Wimps

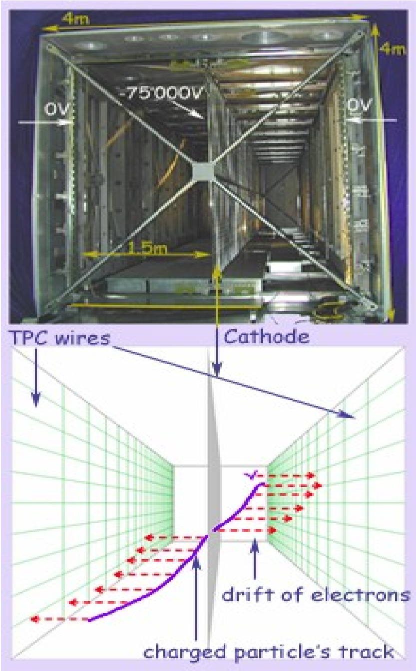


ICARUS

LAr 600 m^3 Time Projection Chamber that was installed in Gran Sasso National laboratory







Physical properties

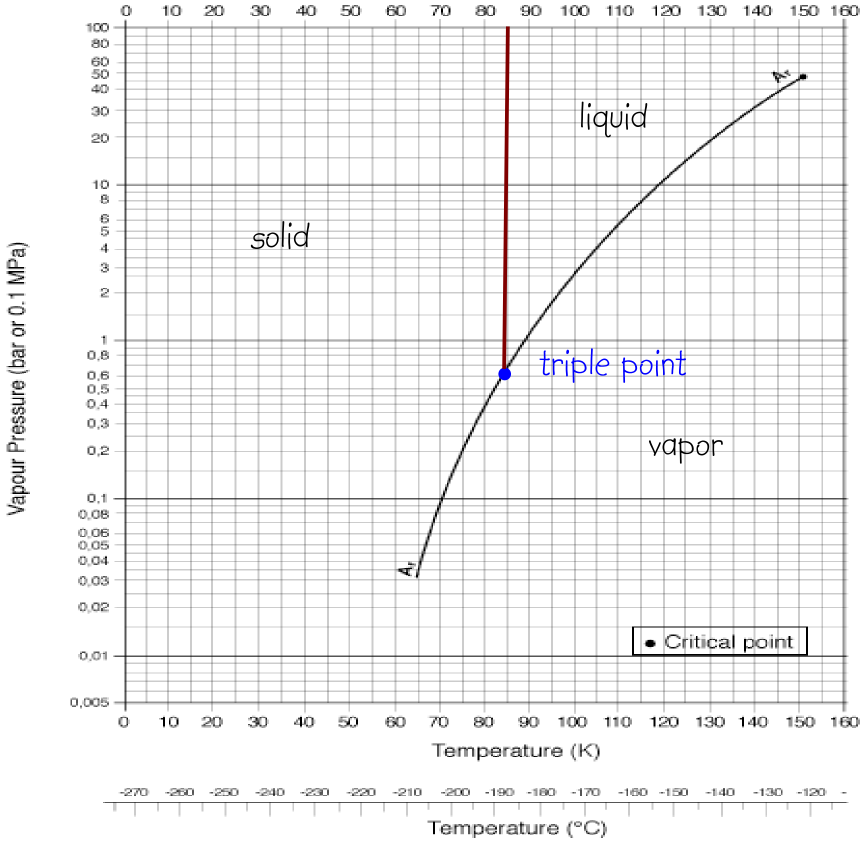
Table of main physical properties

	He	Ne	Ar	Kr	Xe
mol. mass ($g\ mol^{-1}$)	4.0026	20.183	39.948	83.80	131.3
T_B : boil. temperature at 1 atm. (K)	4.22	27.102	87.26	119.74	169
specific mass at T_b ($g\ cm^{-3}$)	$0.13\ 10^{-3}$	1.2	1.399	2.413	3.1
T_S : fusion temperature at 1 atm. (K)		24.55	83.78	115.78	161.36
latent heat at T_B ($J\ Kg^{-1}$)		87.2	163.2	107.7	96.29
Triple point : temperature (K) pressure (0.1 MPa)		24.56 0.43	83.78 0.6876	115.76 0.734	161.31 0.8
Critical point : temperature (K) pressure (0.1 MPa)	5.25 2.26	44.39 26.86	150.86 48.9	209.38 54.27	289.74 57.64
Thermal conductance at T_B ($W\ m^{-1}K^{-1}$)	$1.6\ 10^{-5}$	0.113	0.125	0.09	0.071

Easy to liquify given the fact
that T_B > LN_2 temperature (77.3 K)

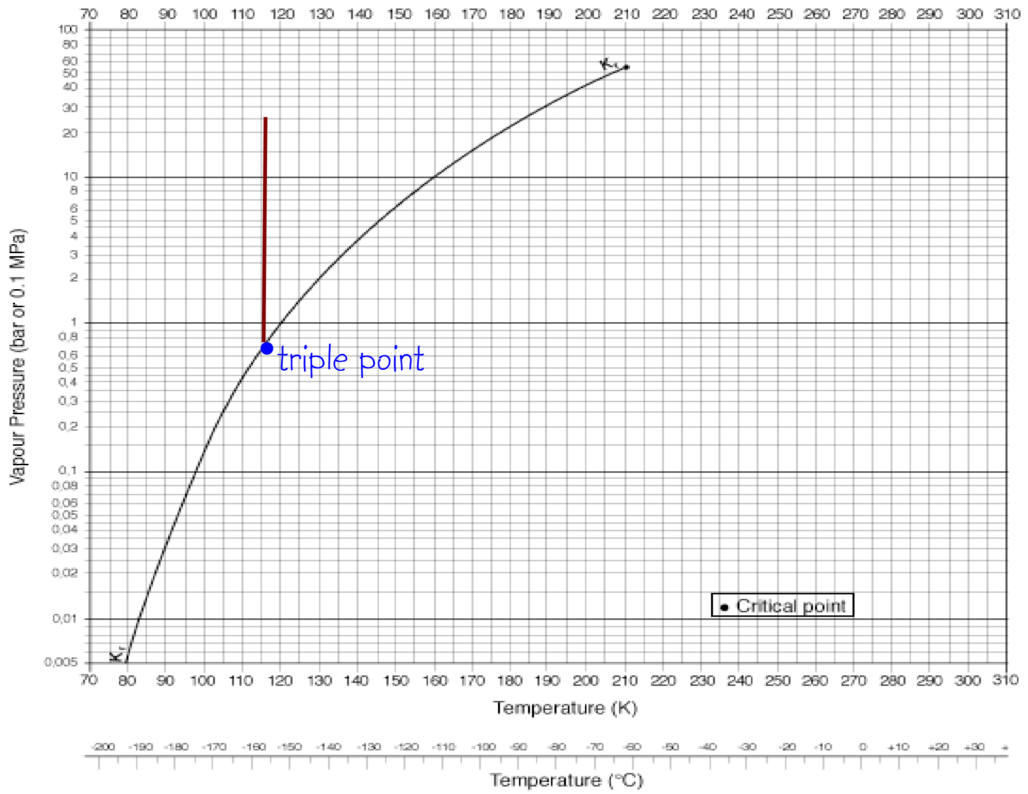
vapour pressure curve of argon

Triple point :
83.78 K
0.6876 MPa



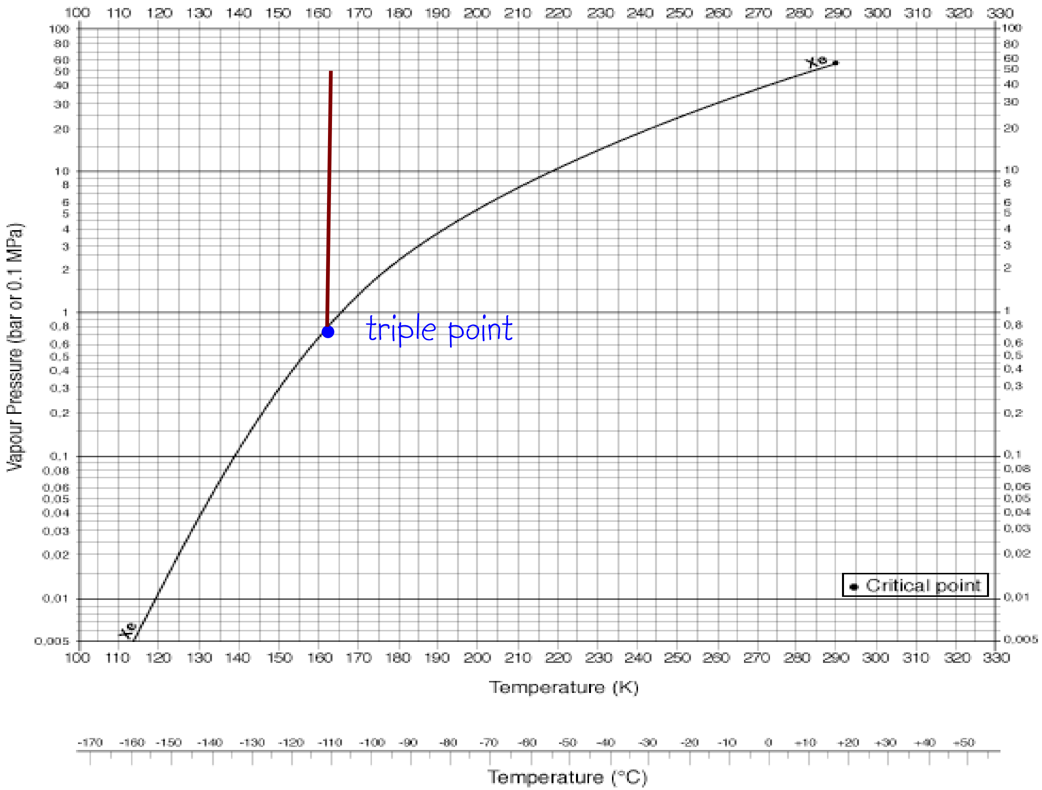
Vapor pressure curve of Krypton

Triple point :
115.76 K
0.734 MPa



vapor pressure of xenon

Triple point :
161.31 K
0.8 MPa

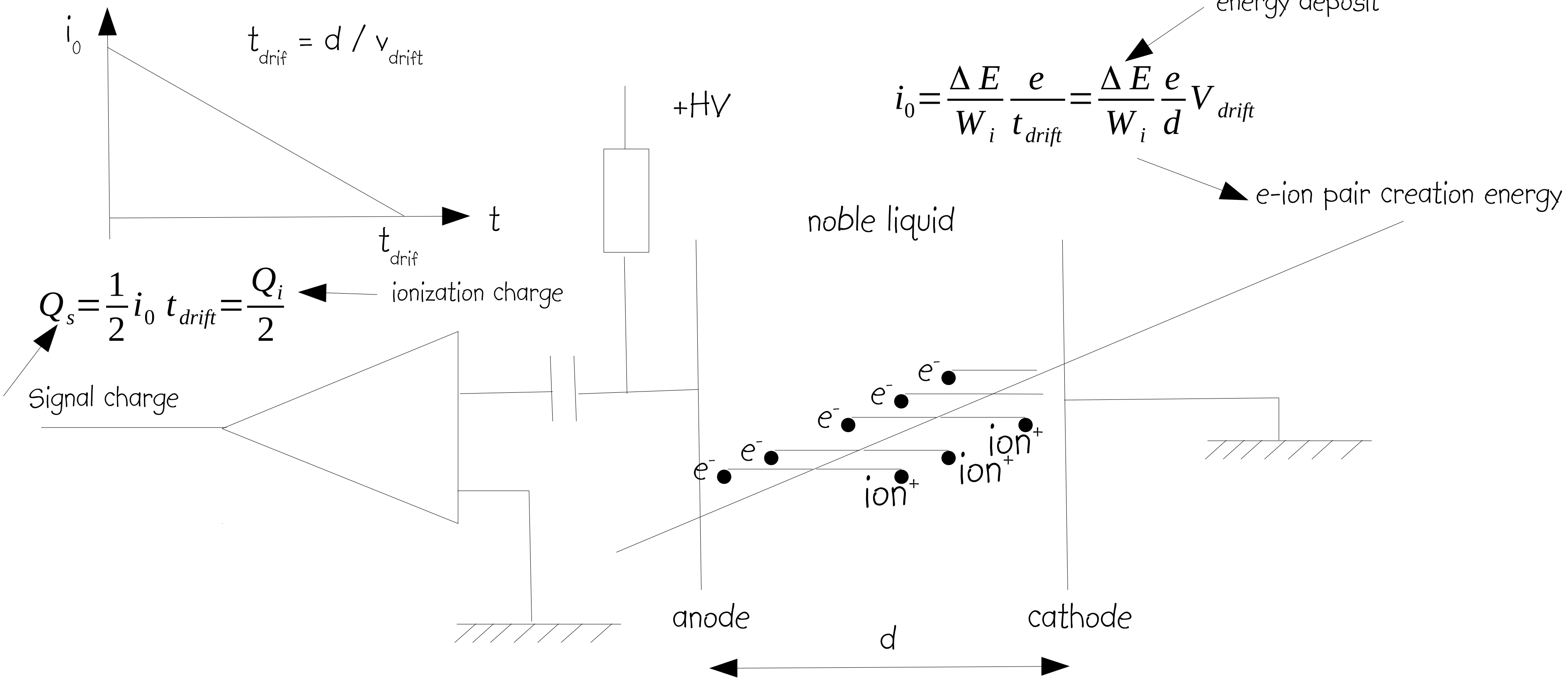


Ionization mode

noble liquid ionization chamber

$$i_0 = \frac{\Delta E}{W_i}\frac{e}{t_{drift}} = \frac{\Delta E}{W_i}\frac{e}{d} V_{drift}$$

$$Q_s = \frac{1}{2} i_0\, t_{drift} = \frac{Q_i}{2}$$

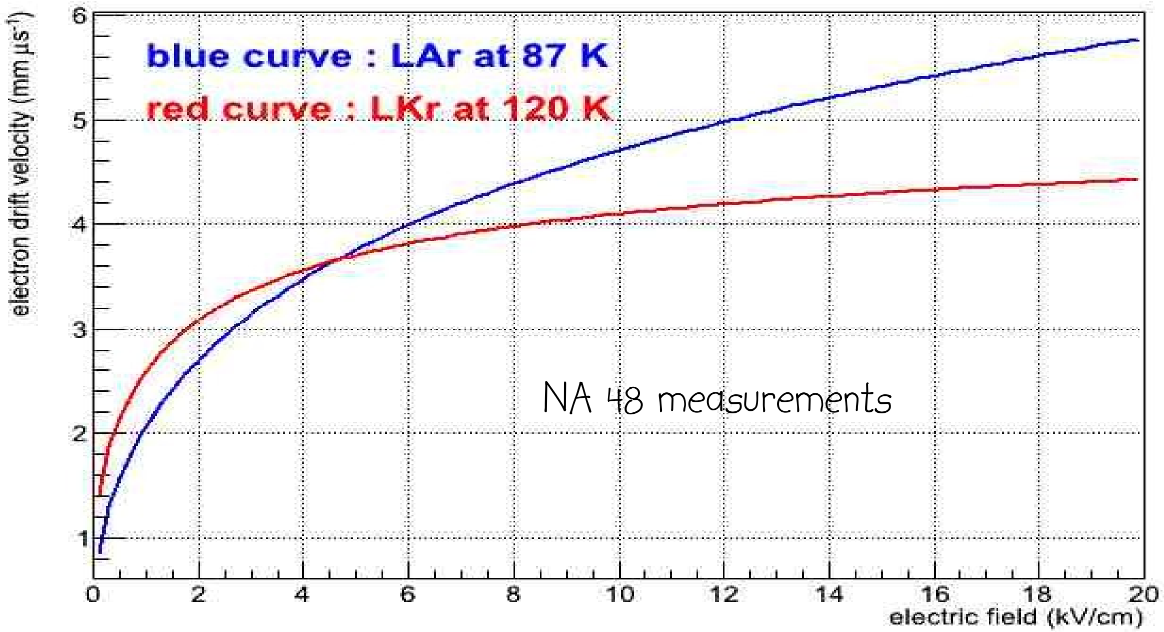


ionization properties

	LAr	LKr	LXe
dE/dx for a MIP ($\beta\gamma$=3.5) in MeV/cm	2.2	3.5	4
W_i (eV)	23.6 +/- 0.3	18.4 +/- 0.3	15.6 +/- 0.3
V_{drift} at E=10 kV/cm and T_B (mm/µs)	4.75	4.1	2.6
relative dielectric constant	1.6	1.63	1.96

W_i is the energy needed to produce an electron-ion pair in the liquid.

electron drift velocity



Note that electron drift velocity decreases when T increases : $1/V\ dV/dT \approx -1.5\%\ K^{-1}$

Ion drift velocity is several orders of magnitude smaller. Their contribution to signal can be neglected.

However ions may contribute to charge build-up if ionization load is too big.

Temperature variation of specific mass

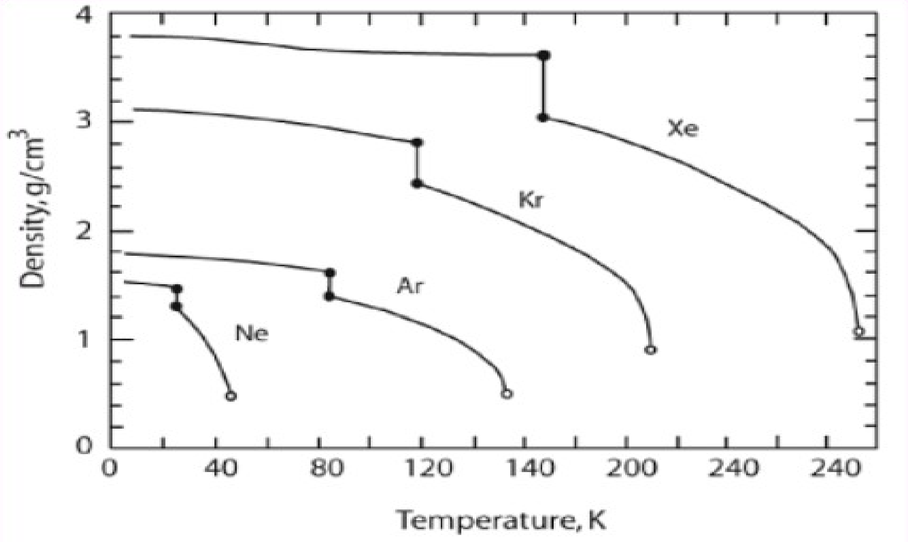


Fig. 2.1 Density of condensed noble gases dependence on temperature (open circles mark critical points, closed circles mark triple points). Redrawn from [18].

ρ diminishes when T increases, hence signal decreases : -0.5% K^{-1}

Recombination of e-ion pairs

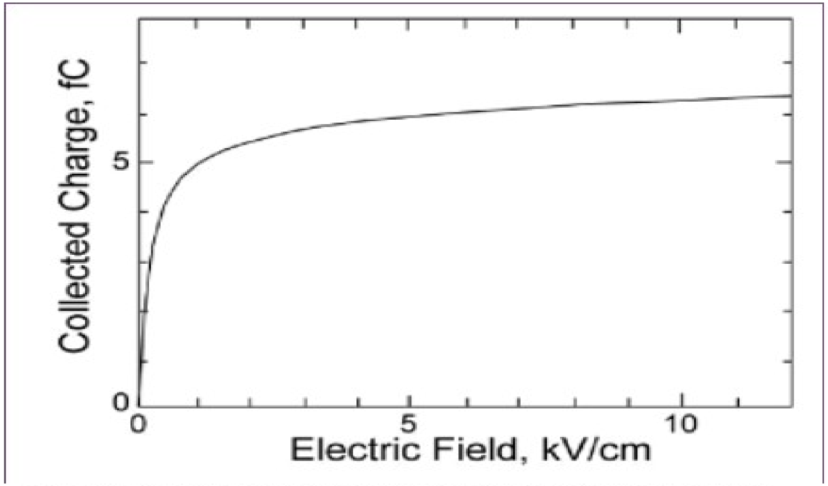
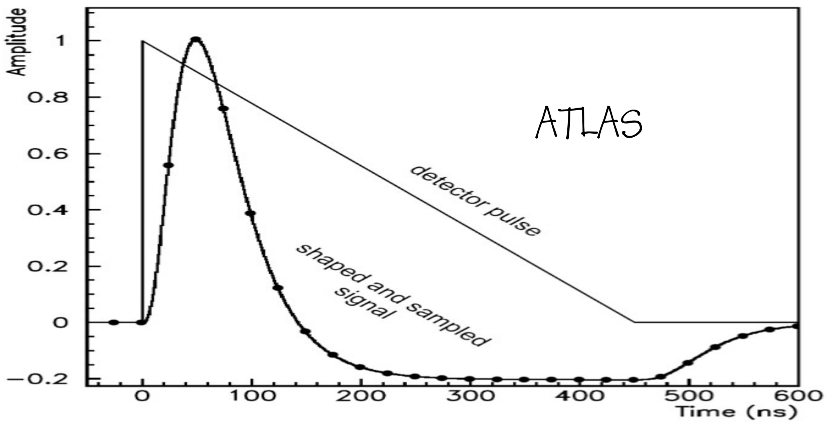


Fig. 2.9 Field dependence of the charge collected from liquid argon ionization chamber irradiated with 976 keV electrons. Redrawn from [60].

If no electric field is applied, all e-ion pairs recombine ! The collected charge progressively rises as a function of EF and comes to a saturation.

ionization readout modes

Current mode : readout of initial ionization current.
differentiation of triangle pulse.
-high-rate capability (LHC)
- but higher electronic noise
-and increased dependence to temperature : -2% K^{-1}
requires temperature control : $\Delta T < 0.1$ K !



Charge mode : integration of current pulse.
-lower-rate capability (LAr TPC)
-but better noise performance
-and reduced dependence to temperature : -0.5% K^{-1}

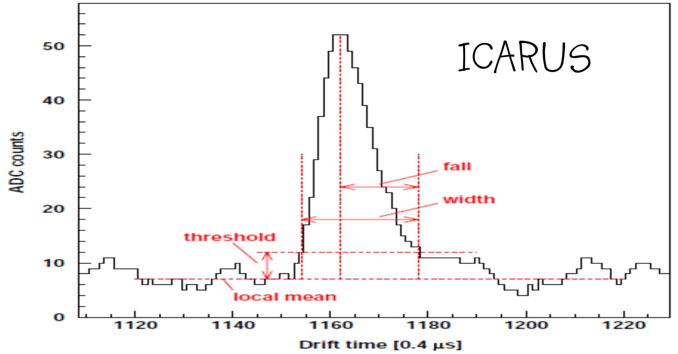
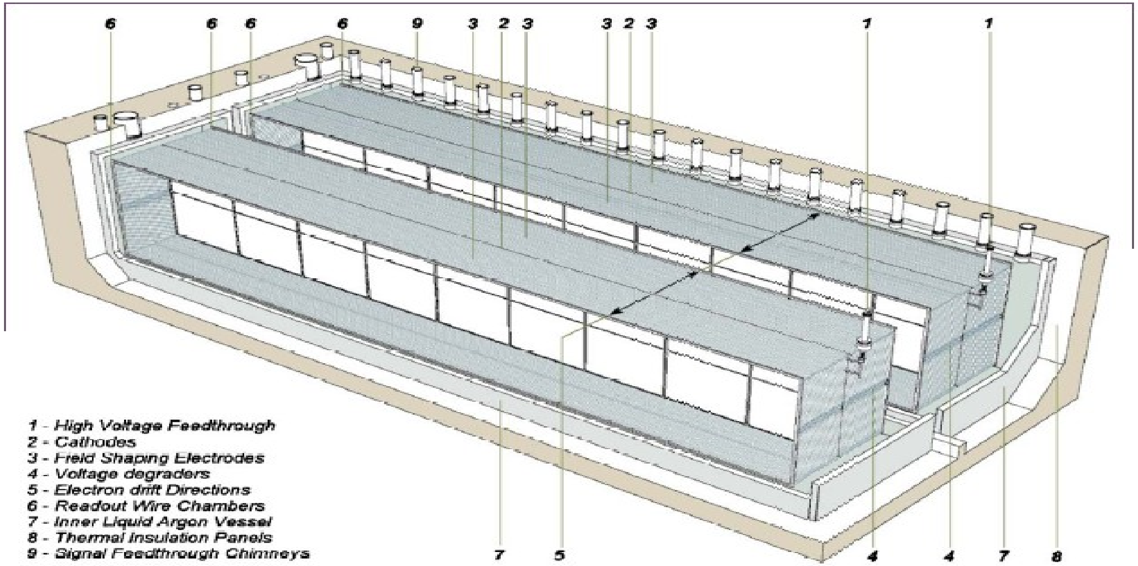
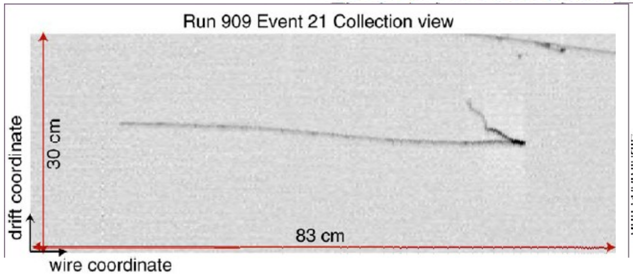


Fig. 68. Example of a hit produced by a minimum ionizing particle on a Collection wire. Marked are the parameters used in the hit search. The output signal has been passed through the low frequency filter.

ICARUS LAr TPC





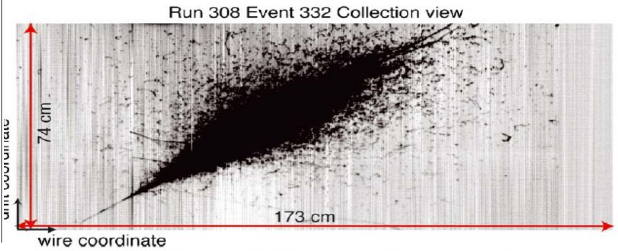
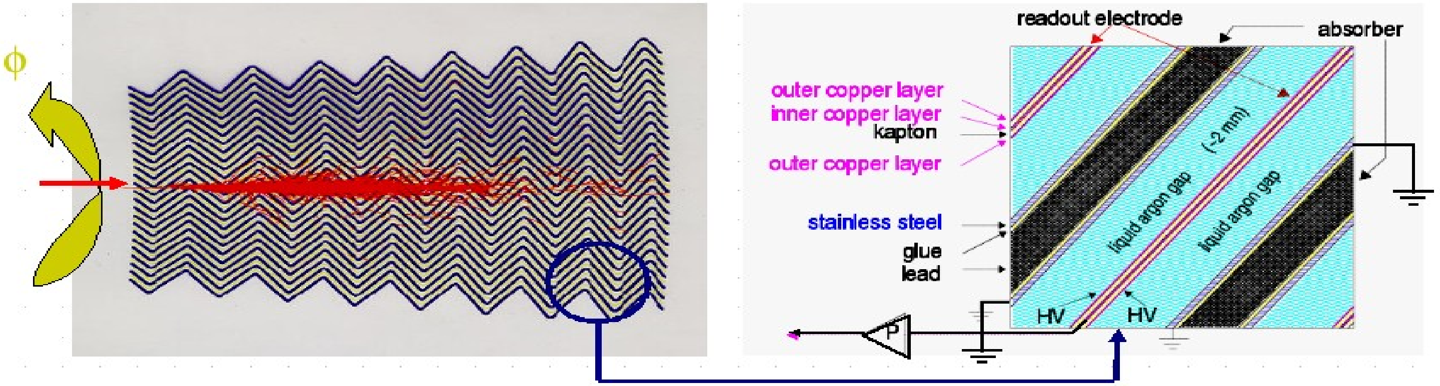
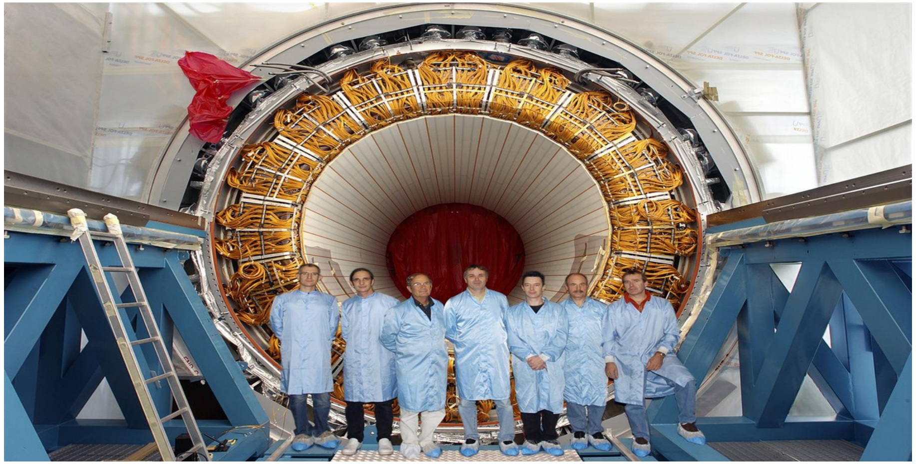
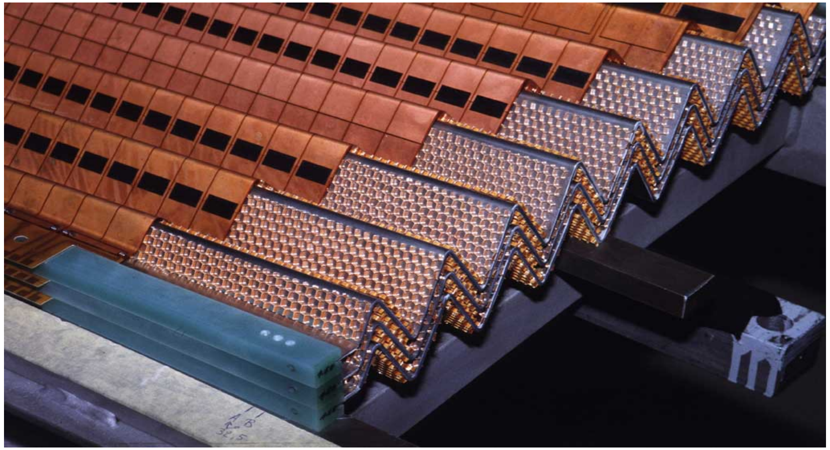


Fig. 66. Run 308, Event 332, Collection view. Electromagnetic shower.

ATLAS LAr electromagnetic calorimeter

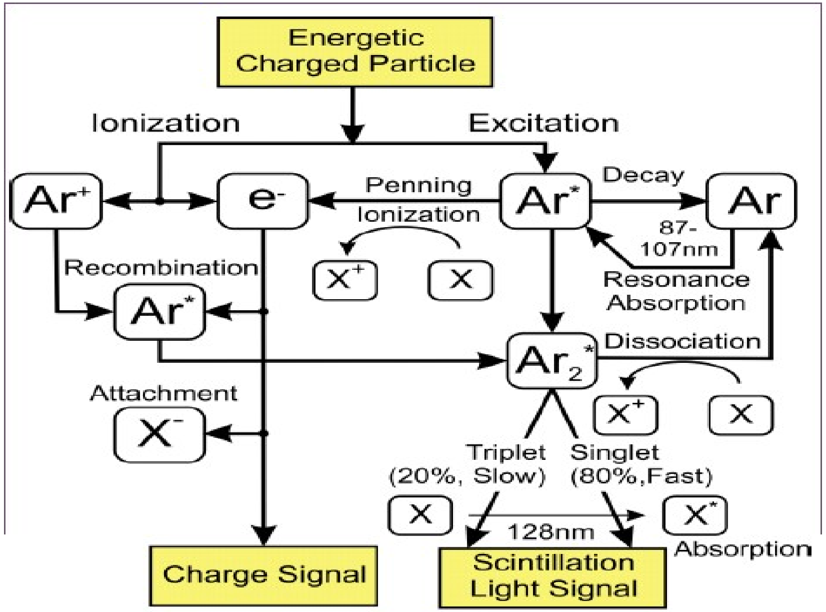






Scintillation mode

Scintillation in LAr and LXe



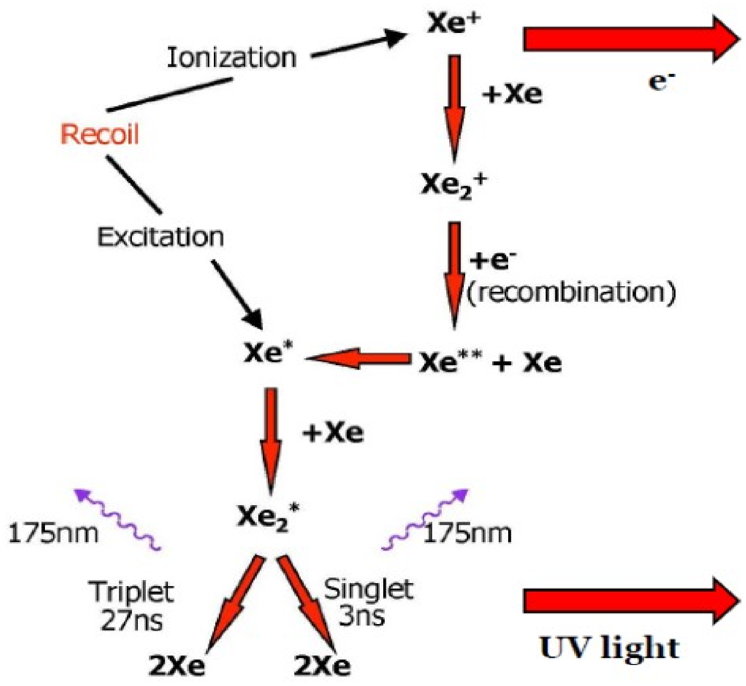
42,000 per MeV

8980 e/mm for MIP (maximum)

51,000 per MeV

10,900 ph/mm for MIP (maximum)

cf. 40,000 for NaI(Tl)



light curves in blue

charge curves in red

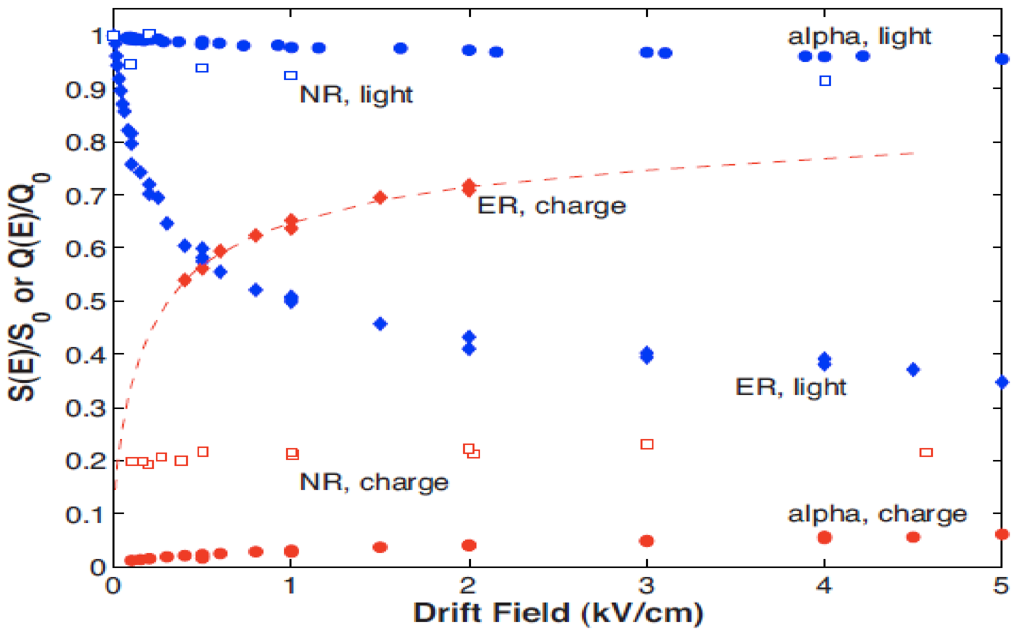


FIG. 6. (Color online) Field dependence of scintillation and ionization yield in LXe for 122 keV electron recoils (ERs), 56.5 keV$_r$ nuclear recoils (NRs) and 5.5 MeV alphas, relative to the yield with no drift field (Aprile *et al.*, 2006).

Light signal diminishes while charge signal increases with E field

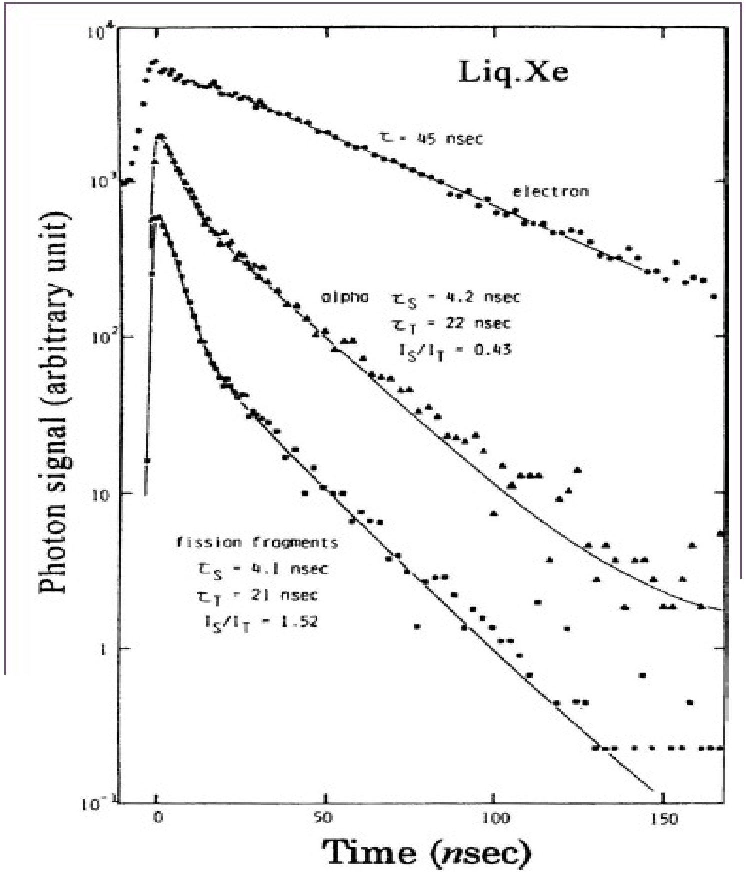


FIG. 19. Decay curves of scintillation from liquid xenon excited by electrons, α particles, and fission fragments, without an applied electric field (Kubota, Hishida, and Ruan, 1978; Hitachi *et al.*, 1983).

scintillation properties

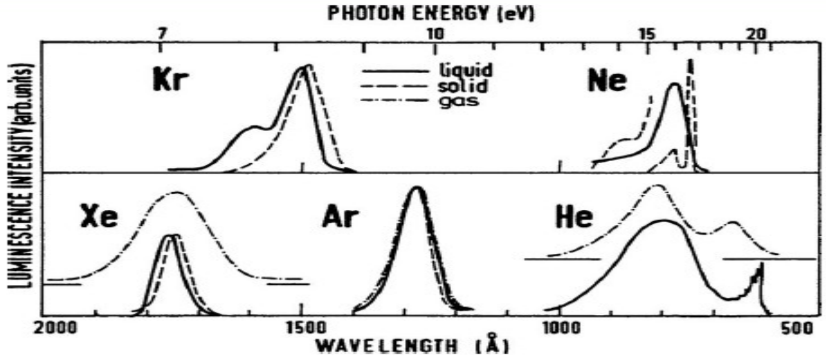


FIG. 18. Emission bands in liquid rare gases, together with solid- and gas-phase spectra (Jortner *et al.*, 1965; Schwenter, Kock, and Jortner, 1985).

	W_{ph} (at zero E field) in eV
LAr	19.5 +/- 1
LKr	15
LXe	13.8 +/- 0.9

W_{ph} is the energy needed to create a UV photon. Note that W_{ph} increases when the electric field is increased.

dual-phase LXe TPC

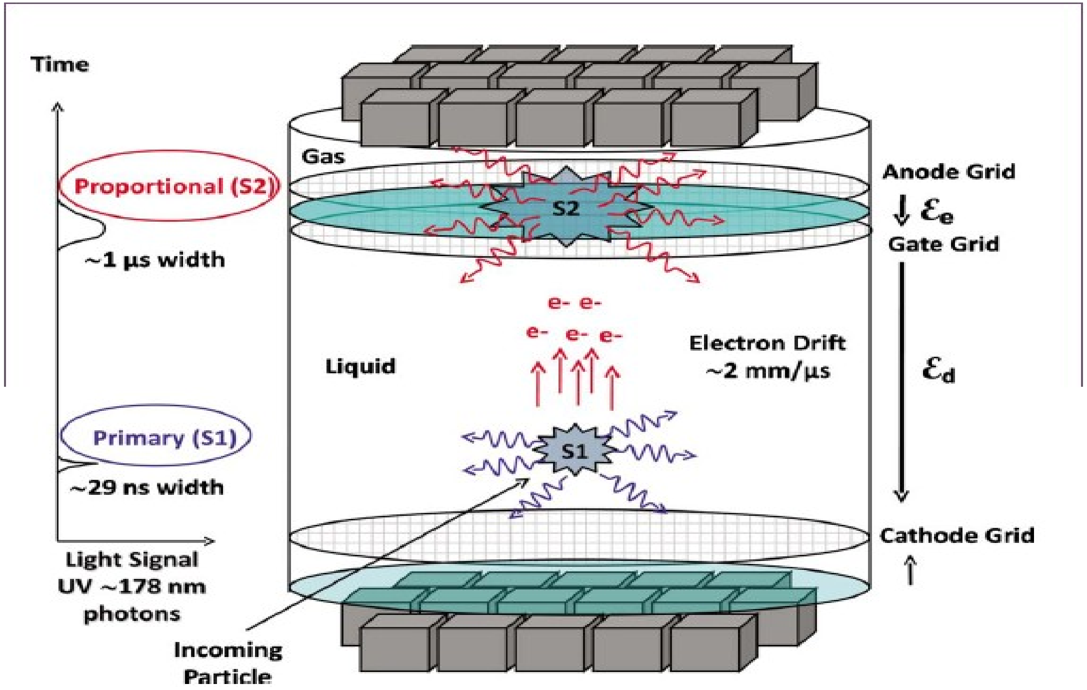


FIG. 44. (Color online) Schematic of a two-phase xenon TPC.

Xenon100

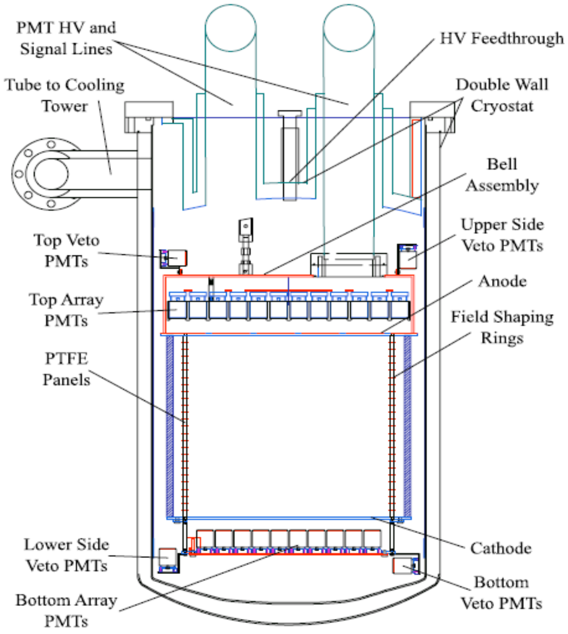


FIG. 56. (Color online) Schematic of the XENON100 detector (Aprile and Baudis, 2008).

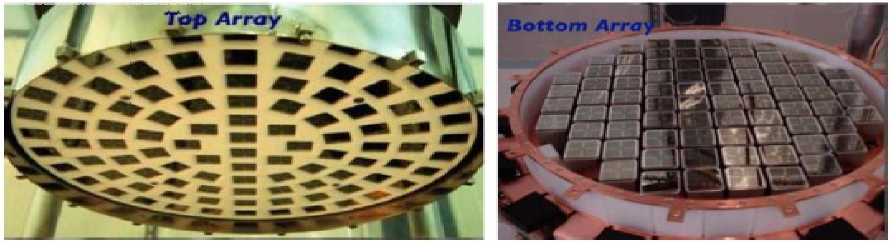


FIG. 57. (Color online) Photos of the top and bottom PMT arrays of the XENON100 detector.

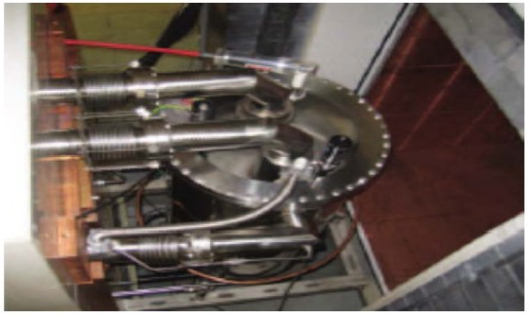


FIG. 58. (Color online) Photo of the XENON100 detector installed in its shield (Aprile, 2008).

Xenon1T

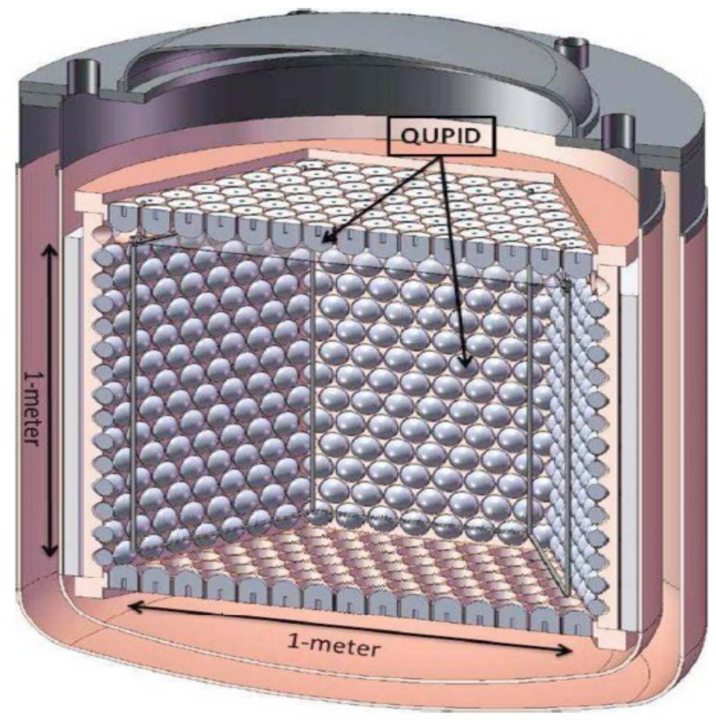


FIG. 59. (Color online) Schematic of the XENON1T detector.

dual-phase noble liquid TPCs

LXe

XENON100

161 kg
≥34 kg

LUX

370 kg
≥118 kg

Panda-X

125 kg
≥25 kg

LAr

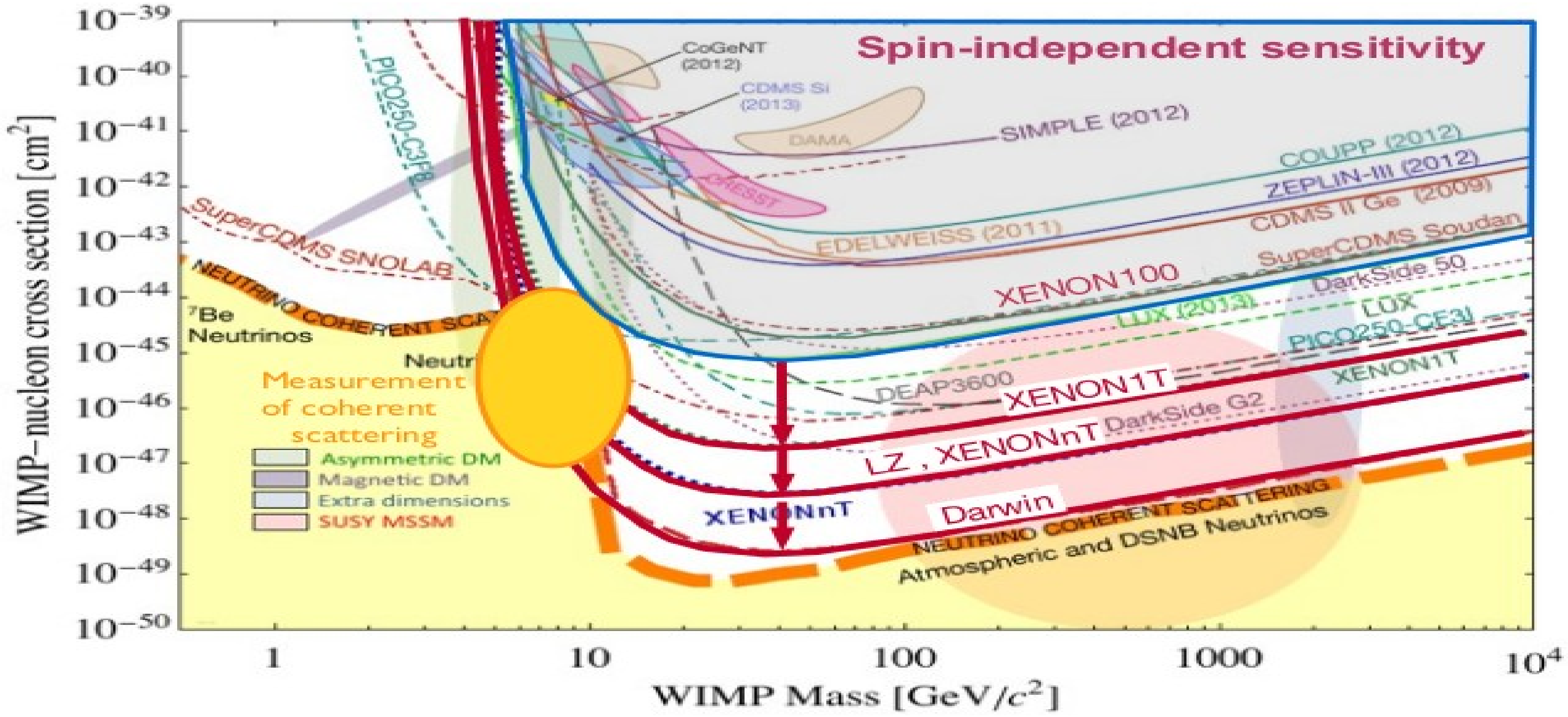
ArDM

850 kg
~several
100 kg

DarkSide-50

46 kg
≥37 kg

Current Status and future goals



To learn more :

- Noble gas detectors, E. Aprile, A.E. Bolotnikov, A.I, Bolozdynya, T. Doke

- Particle detectors, Claus Grupen, Cambridge monographs on particle physics

- Liquid xenon detectors for particle physics and astrophysics, E. Aprile and T. Doke, Rev. Mod. Phys., Vol 82, No 3, , 2010, 2053

- S. Amerio et al, Design, construction and tests of the ICARUS T600 detector, Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. in physics, A 527 (2004) 329