Lifetime of MCP-PMTs

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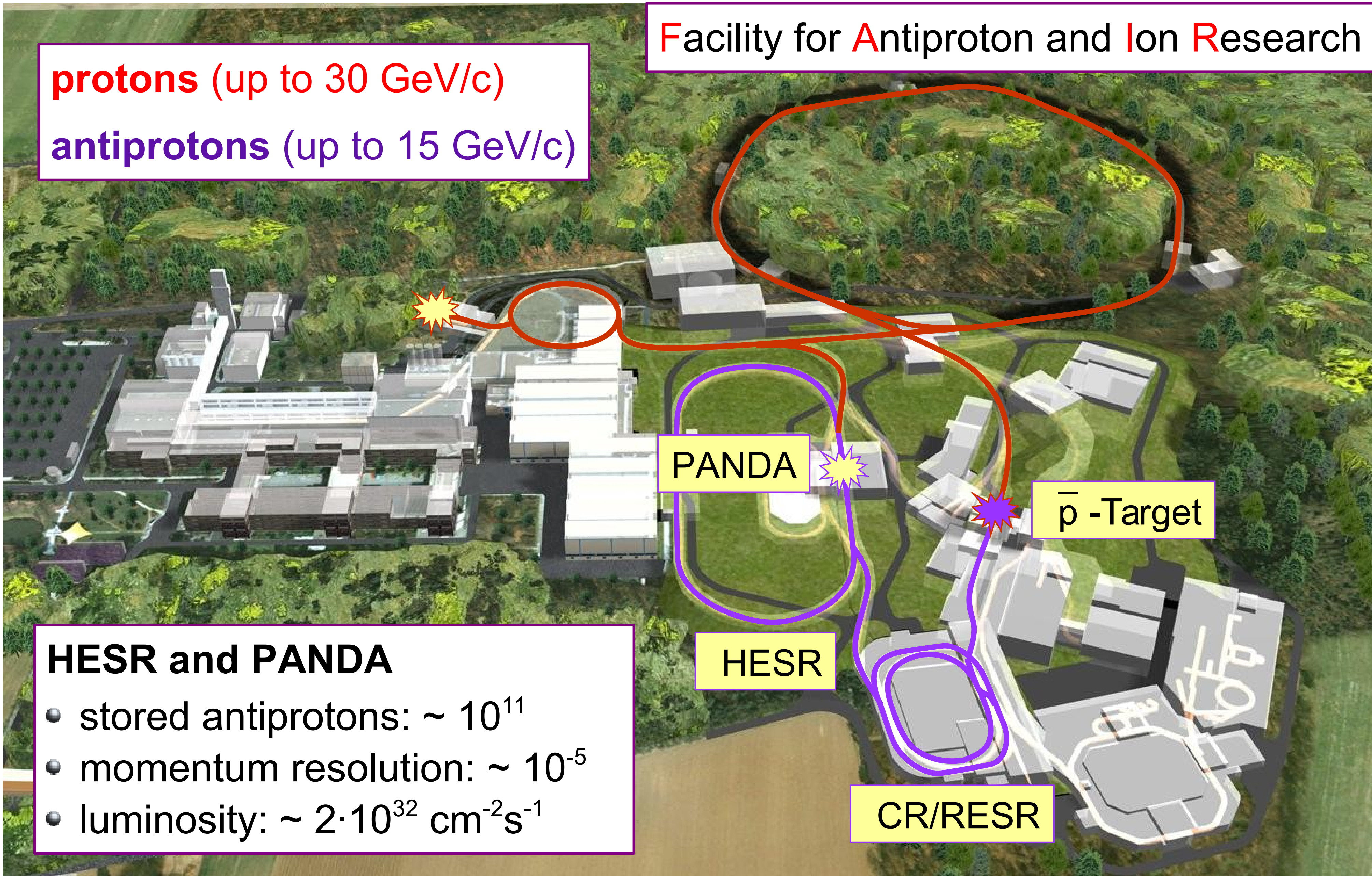
- Motivation
- Approaches to increase lifetime
- Results of aging tests
- Outlook and summary

FAIR and HESR/PANDA at GSI

Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research

protons (up to 30 GeV/c)

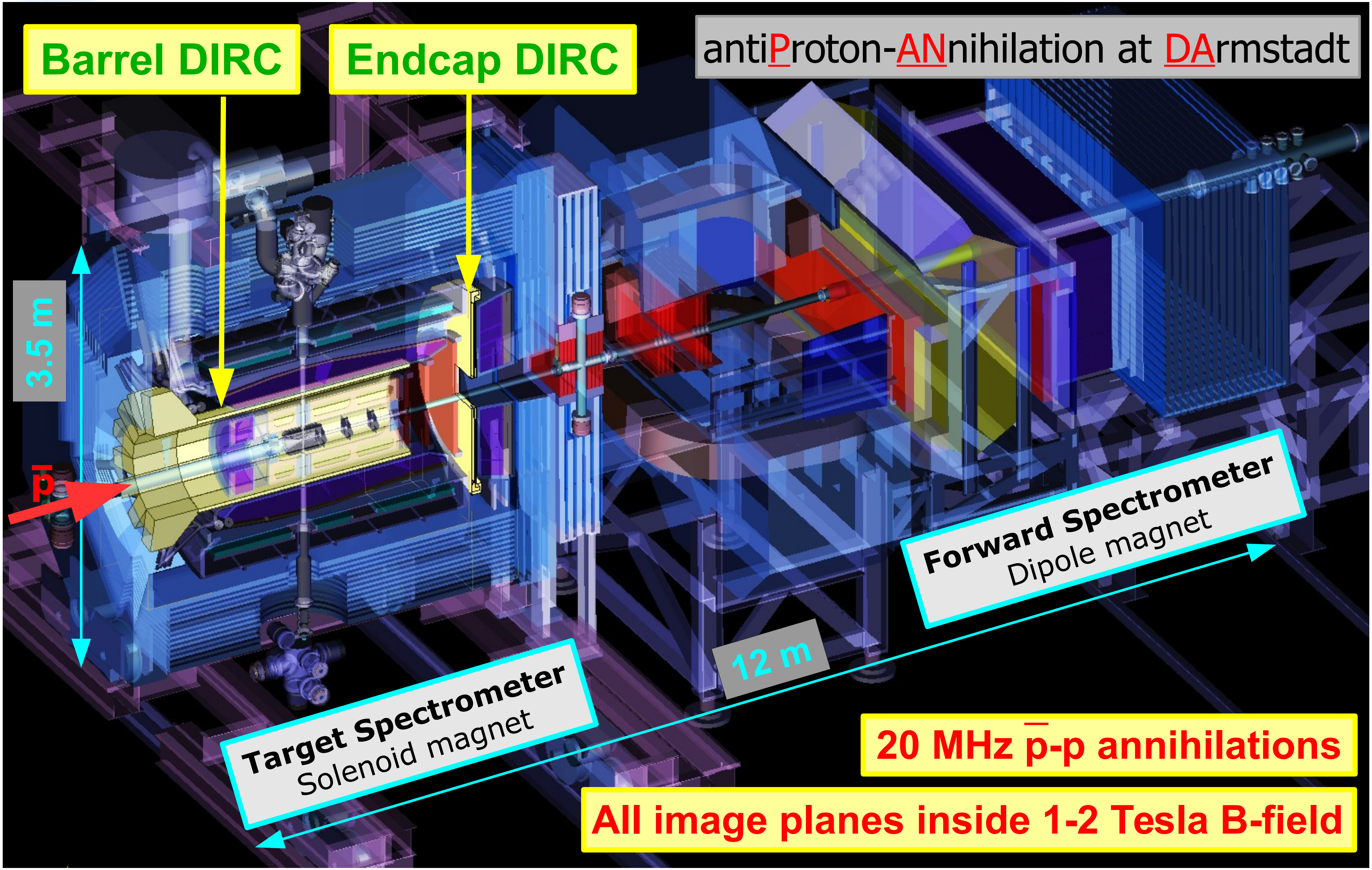
antiprotons (up to 15 GeV/c)



HESR and PANDA

- stored antiprotons: ~ 10^{11}
- momentum resolution: ~ 10^{-5}
- luminosity: ~ $2 \cdot 10^{32}$ $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

$\overline{\text{P}}$ANDA Detector at FAIR



Challenges to Photon Sensors

- Good geometrical resolution over a large surface
  - multi-pixel sensors with ~5x5 mm^2 anodes (0.5x16 mm^2 for Disk DIRC)
- Single photon detection inside B-field
  - high gain (> $5*10^5$) in up to 2 Tesla
- Time resolution for ToP and/or dispersion correction
  - very good time resolution of <100 ps for single photons
- Few photons per track
  - high detection efficiency η = QE * CE * GE
    [QE = quantum efficiency; CE = collection efficiency; GE = geometrical efficiency]
  - low dark count rate
- Photon rates in the MHz regime
  - **high rate capability** with rates up to MHz/cm^2
  - **long lifetime** with integrated anode charge of 0.5 to 2 $C/cm^2/y$

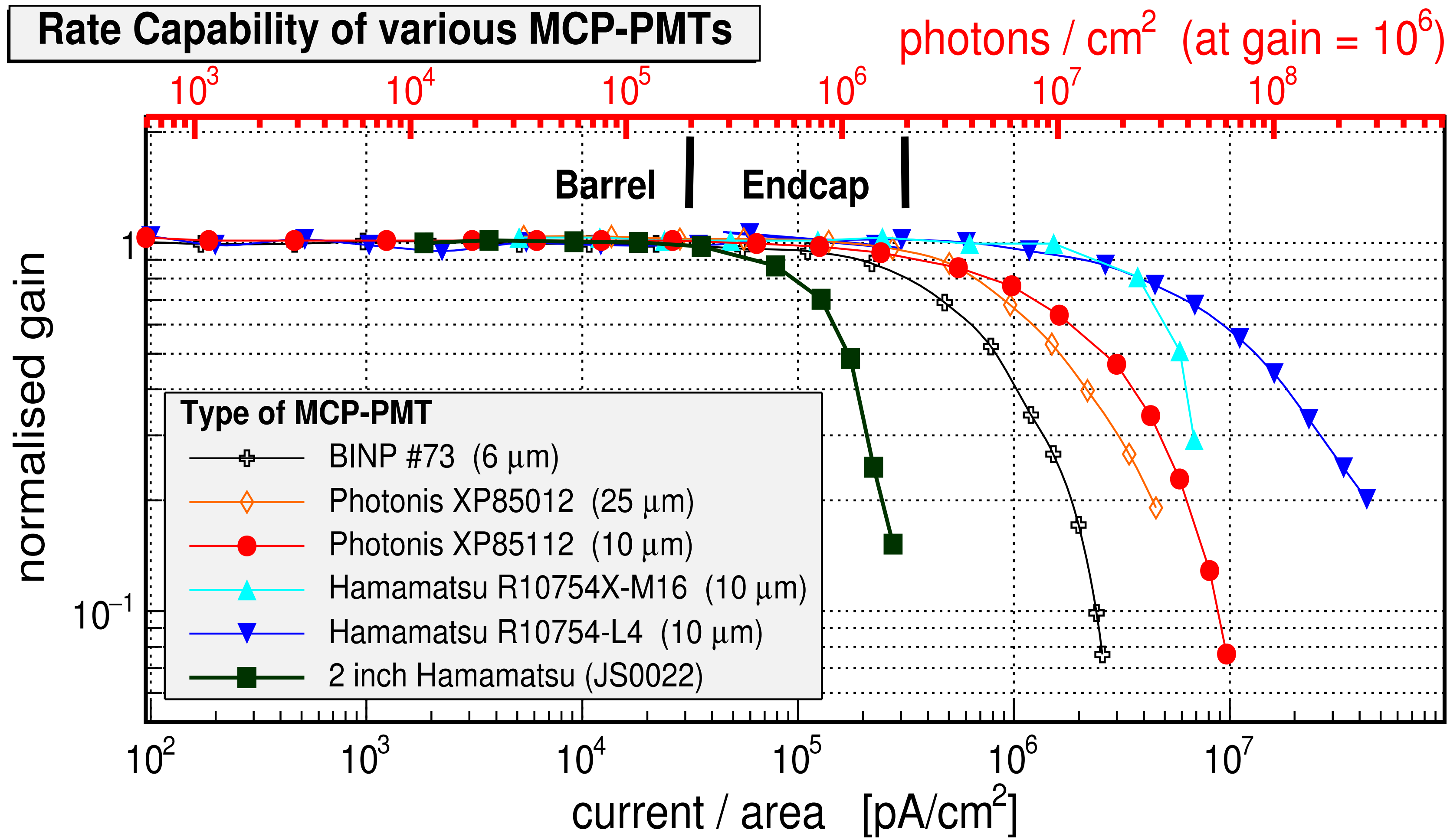
Rate Estimates for PANDA

- **rate capability and lifetime are the most critical issues** for the application of MCP-PMTs in any high-rate experiment
- expected rates and anode charges of the PANDA DIRCs:

	total rate	anode rate (after Q.E.)	integrated anode charge / year	integrated anode charge / 10 years
	[MHz/cm^2]	[MHz/cm^2]	[C/cm^2/year] at 10^6 gain (at 100% dc)	[C/cm^2] at 10^6 gain (at 50% duty cycle)
Barrel DIRC				
at end of radiator	*60*	*5.6*	*28*	
at readout plane	1.7	**0.2**	**1**	**5**
Endcap DIRC				
at rim of radiator	*19*	*2*	*10*	
focussing	7.5	**0.8**	**4**	**20**

- Endcap DIRC with much higher photon rate than Barrel DIRC
  → **wavelength band filter to reduce photon rate**

Rate Capability

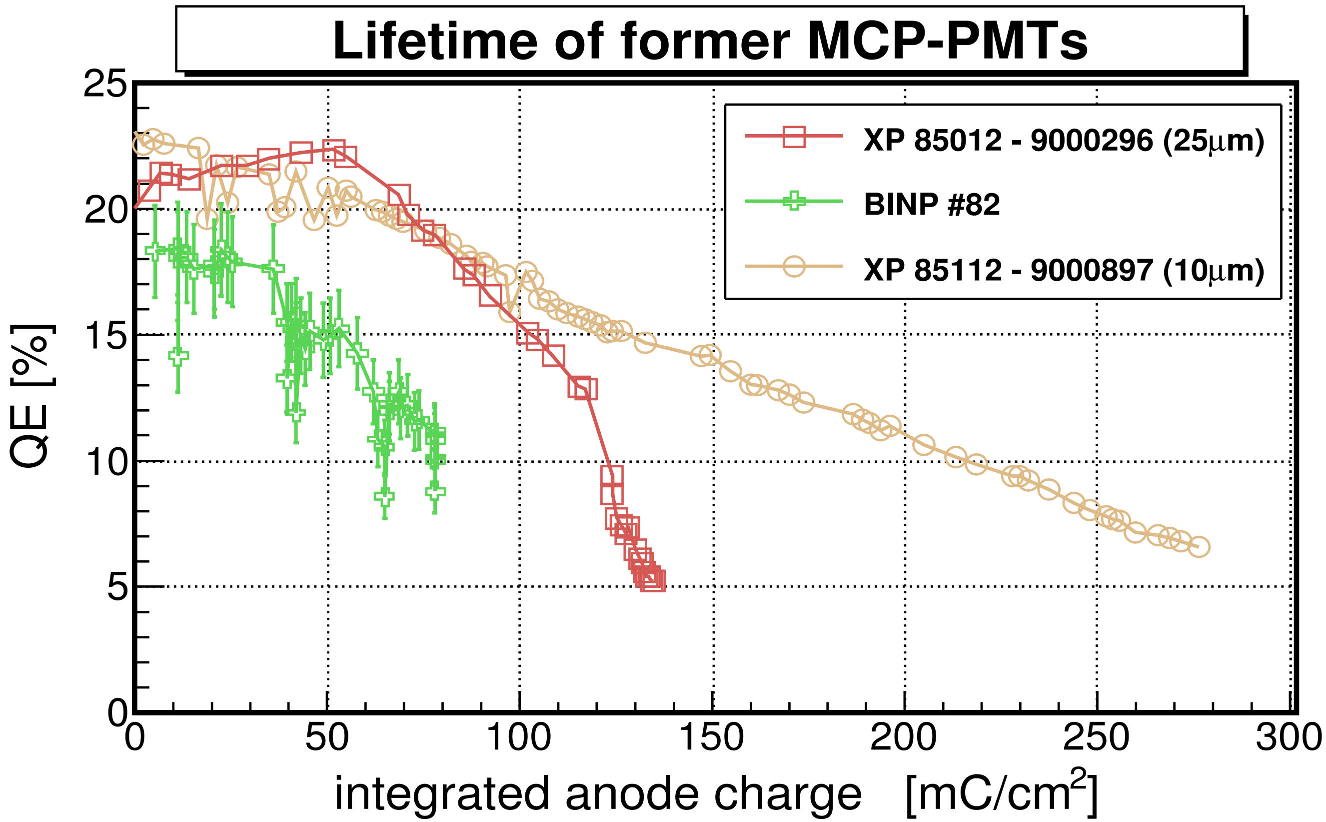


- most MCP-PMTs show stable operation to ~200-300 kHz/cm^2 single photons (at gain 10^6)
- many recent MCP-PMT models stable up to >1 MHz/cm^2

Lifetime of former MCP-PMTs

Status ~4 years ago

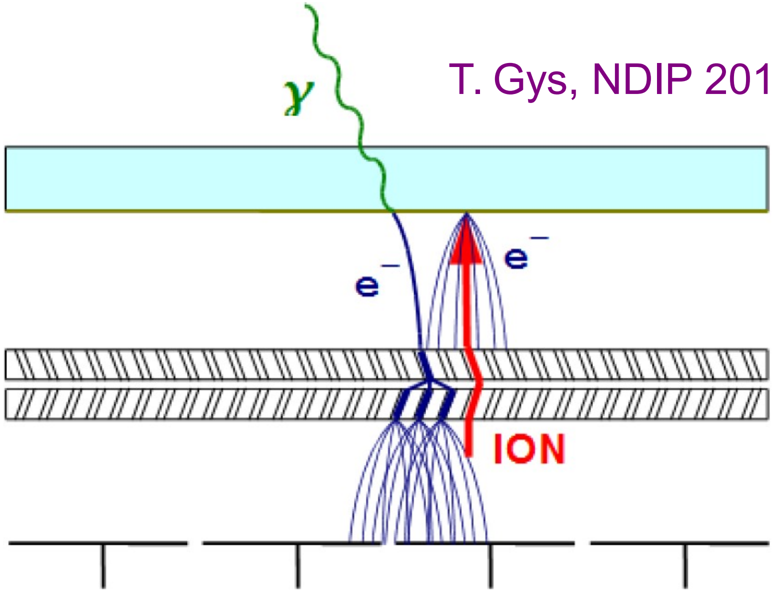
- BINP with Al_2O_3 film at MCP entrance to stop feedback ions
- PHOTONIS with improved vacuum and electron scrubbing of surfaces



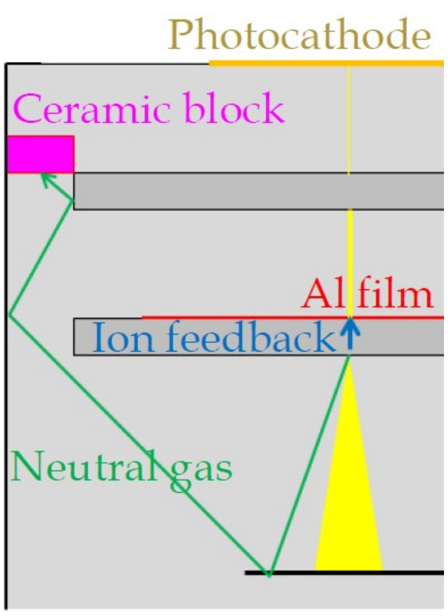
- Quantum efficiency reduced by 50% or more at <200 mC/cm^2
- By far not sufficient for PANDA

Possible Cause of MCP Aging

- Ion feedback
  - Amplification process causes
    - Ionization of residual gas atoms
    - Desorption of atoms from MCP material (especially H and Pb)
    - Damaging of MCP surfaces → gain may change
  - Ions accelerated towards photo cathode
    - Production of secondary pulse
    - Ions may react with PC
    - PC gets damaged and work function may gradually change
    - Degradation of Quantum efficiency (QE)
- Neutral molecules from residual gas
  - Passing between MCPs and walls
  - CO_2, O_2 and H_2O react with PC



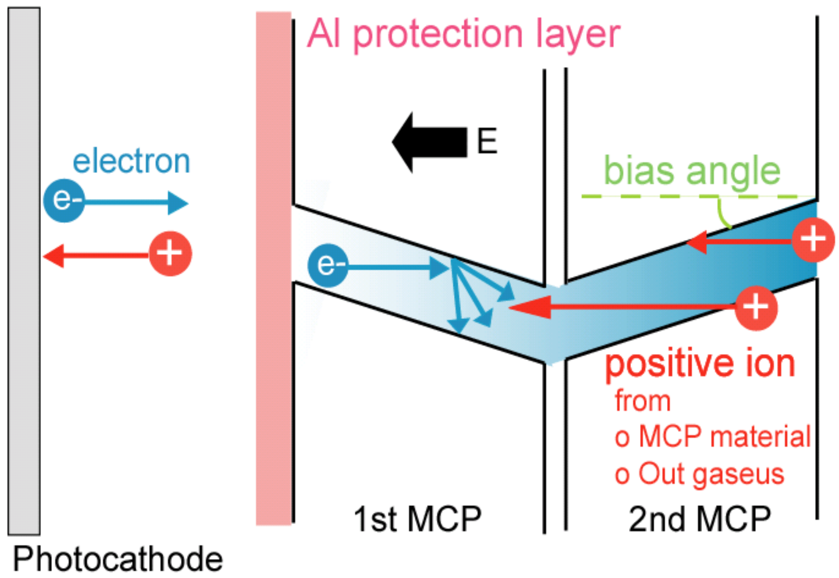
T. Gys, NDIP 2014



K. Matsuoka, RICH 2013

First Approaches to Reduce Aging

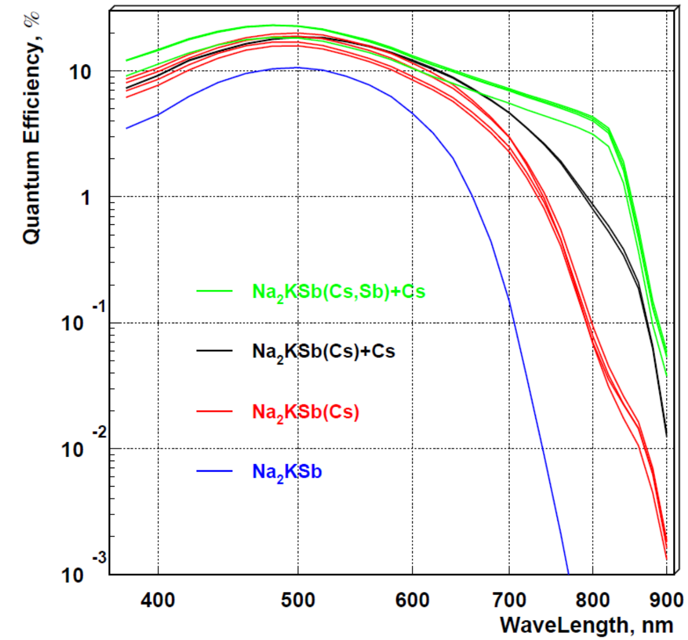
- Stop feedback ions by thin Al_2O_3 film (5-10 nm)
  - In front of first MCP layer (older BINP and first Hamamatsu tubes)
    - disadvantage: another reduction of collection efficiency (CE) by about 1/3
  - Later between MCP layers (second generation Hamamatsu tubes)
    - no CE reduction but higher HV needed

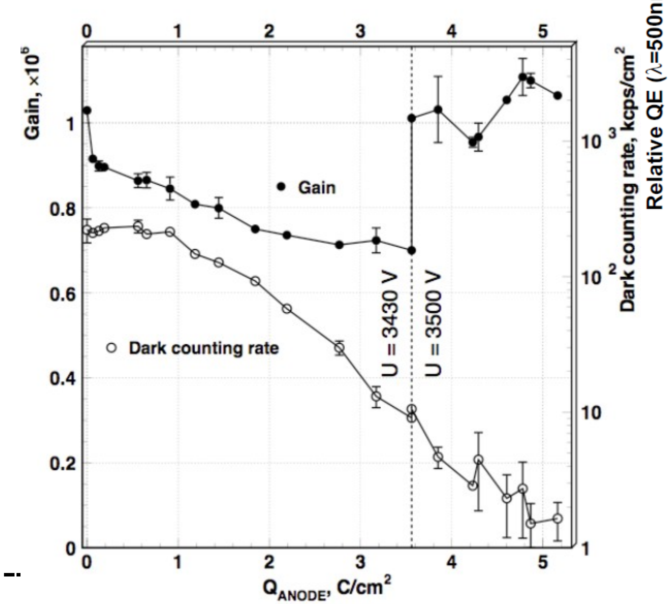


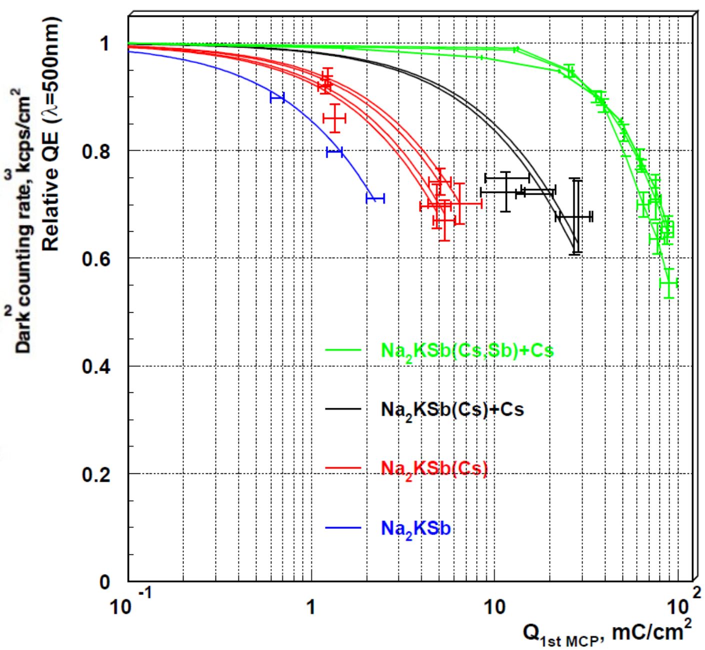
- Improve vacuum quality
- Improved cleaning of MCP surfaces
  - Electron scrubbing (older PHOTONIS and latest BINP tubes)
- Prevent neutral molecules in anode region from reaching the PC
  - Anode region is hermetically sealed from PC region (2nd gen. Hamamatsu)
    - [NIM A629 (2011) 111]

Production of more Robust PC

- MCP-PMTs developed at BINP for FARICH
  - without protection layer
  - with heavy electron scrubbing
- New photo cathode [JINST 6 C12026 (2011)]
  - Na_2KSb: DCR < 0.5 kHz/cm^2
  - $Na_2KSb(Cs)$: DCR = 0.5 kHz/cm^2
  - $Na_2KSb(Cs)$ + Cs: DCR = 5 kHz/cm^2
  - $Na_2KSb(Cs)$ + Cs_3Sb: DCR = 50-100 kHz/cm^2
- Gain recoverable
- Exponential reduction of dark count rate (DCR)



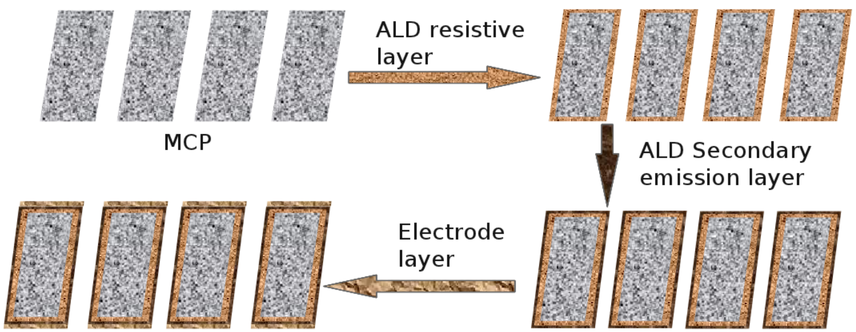


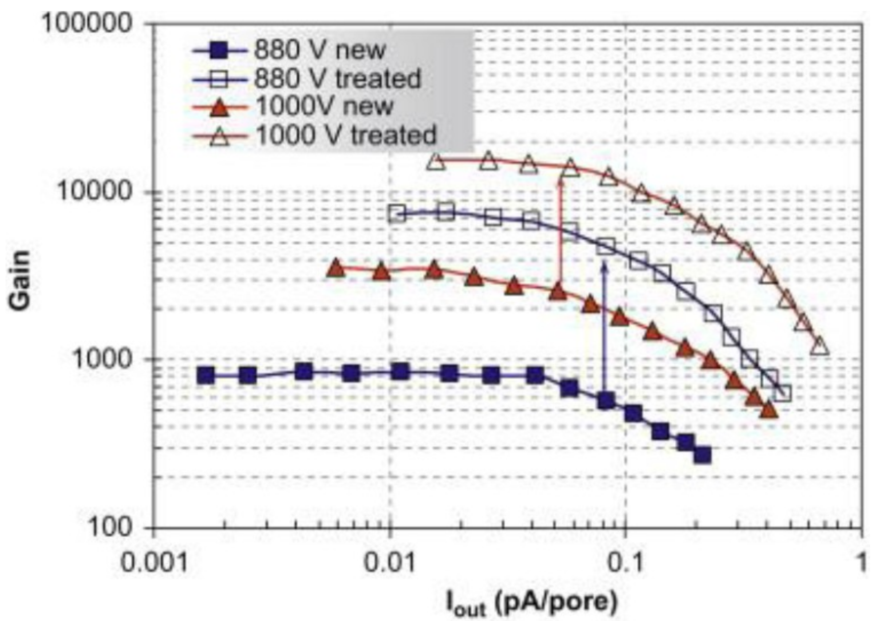


Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)

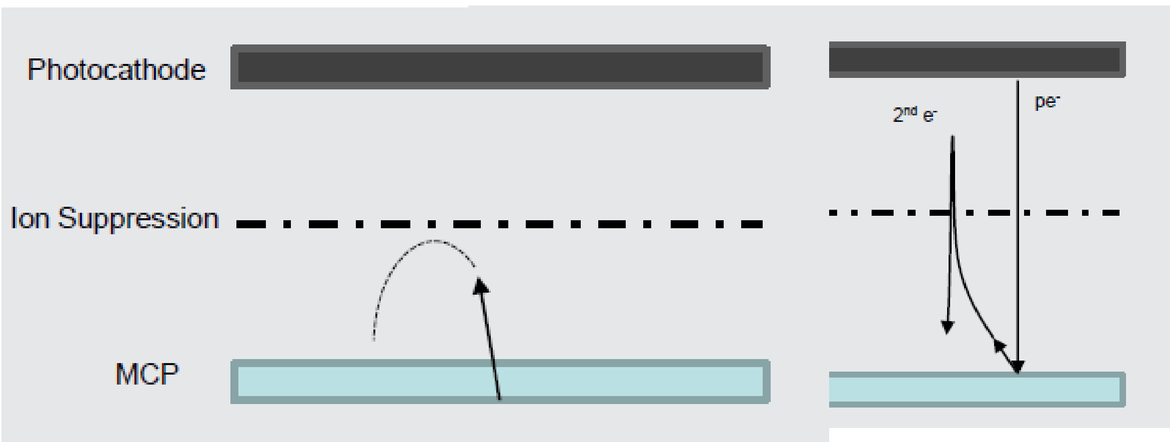
- Deposition of ultra-thin atomic layer (MgO, Al_2O_3) on MCP substrate
  - Arradiance Inc. → LAPPD, Photonis, ...
  - MCP pores are coated in three steps
    - resistive layer
    - secondary electron emission (SEE) layer
    - electrode layer
  - Optimisation of MCP resistance and SEE
    - for each film independently
    - higher gain at given HV
- Possibility to use MCP substrates other than lead glass
  - e.g., borosilicate glass
    - higher bake-out temperature possible
    - fewer outgassing during MCP operation

[NIM A639 (2011) 148]

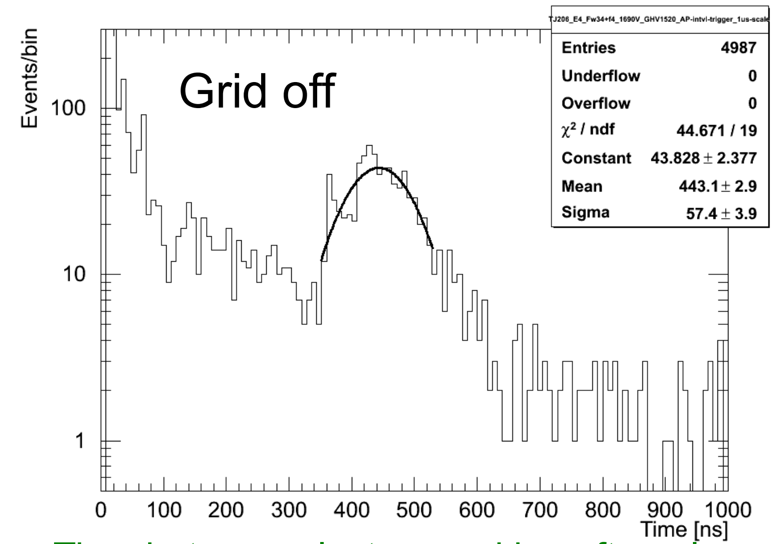




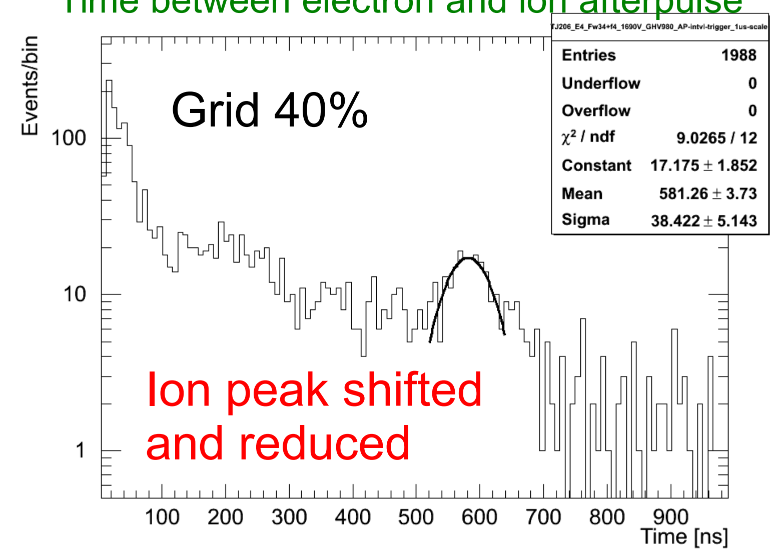
New Development with Grid



A. Brandt, Picosecond Timing Workshop 2014



Time between electron and ion afterpulse

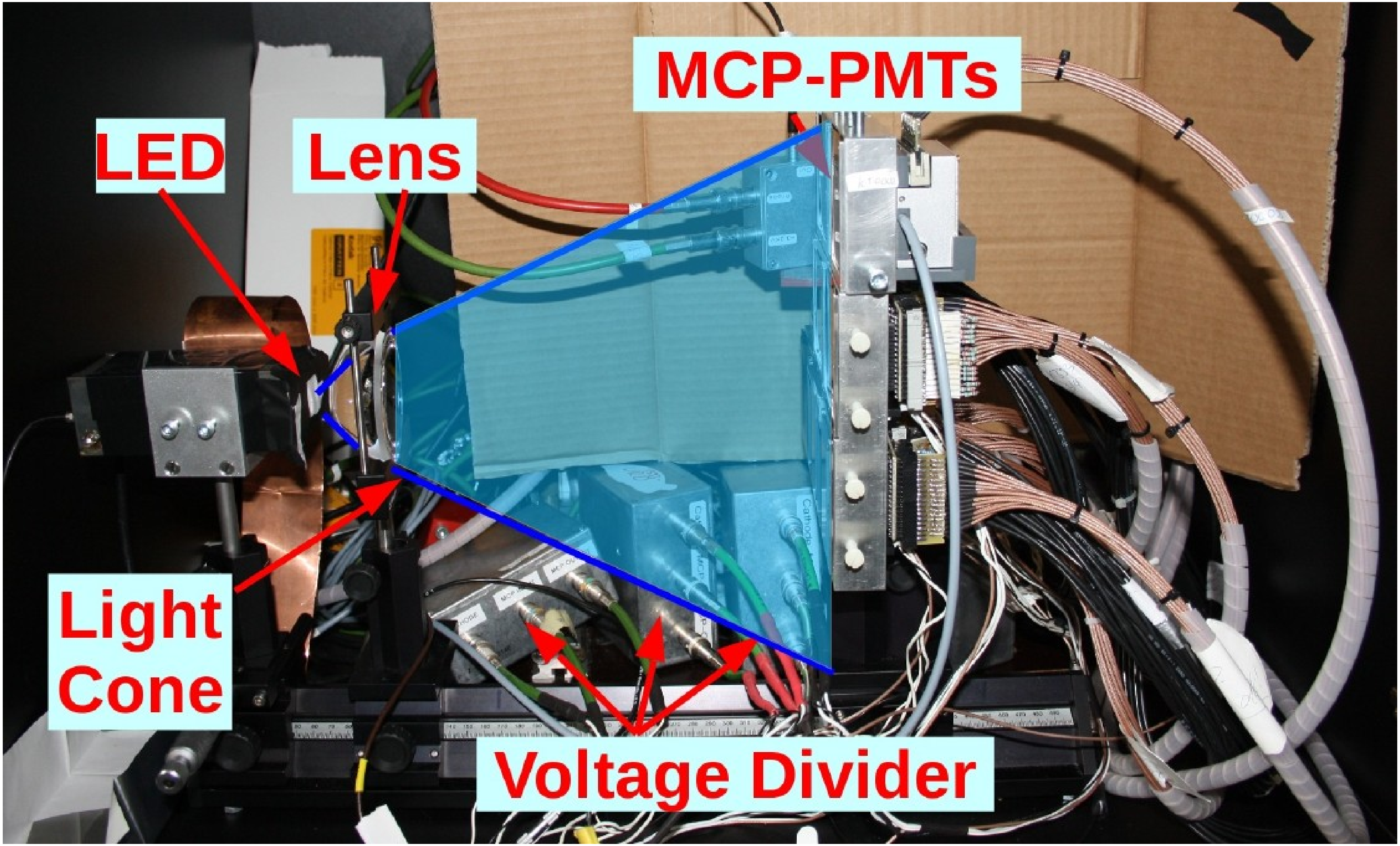


- Grid between MCP and PC to prevent ions from reaching and damaging PC
  - parallel development at PHOTONIS
  - For full ion suppression grid bias needs to be higher than bias at MCP-out
- Additional effect: Tail in TTS distribution can be suppressed
  - Tail is shifted and separated from main peak due to delay of backscattered electrons

Simultaneous Aging of MCP-PMTs

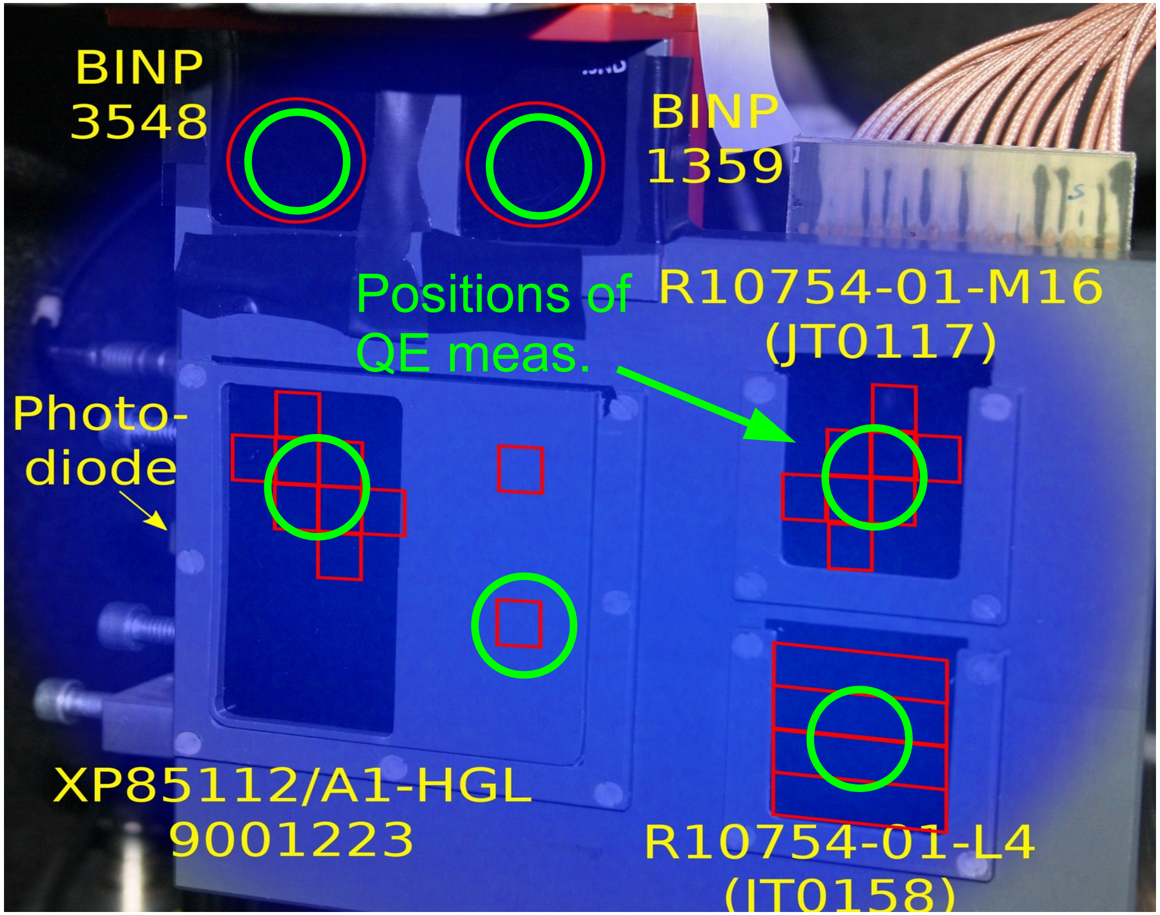
- **Problem in 2011:** The few aging tests existing were done in rather different environments → results are difficult to compare
- **Goal:** measure aging behavior for all available lifetime-enhanced MCP-PMTs in same environment
- **Simultaneous illumination** with common light source → same rate
- MCP-PMTs included in aging tests of last 4 years:
  - 2x BINP
    - improved vacuum and scrubbed surfaces + new photo cathode (both finished)
  - 4x Hamamatsu R10754X (1x1 inch^2)
    - L4 and M16: protection layer (film) between 1st and 2nd MCP (both finished)
    - 2x M16M: ALD technique applied (+ film between MCPs) (started end 2013)
  - 3x PHOTONIS XP85112 (2x2 inch^2)
    - 1-layer ALD surfaces (2x) and 2-layer ALD surfaces (1x, started Jan. 2014)
    - surface half covered during illumination (except 2-layer ALD tube)
  - 4x Hamamatsu R13266 (2x2 inch^2) with ALD and film (starting soon)

Illumination Setup



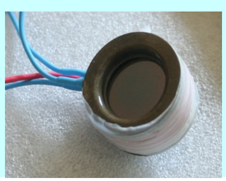
Measurement of MCP Lifetime

- Continuous illumination
  - 460 nm LED at 0.25 to 1 MHz rate attenuated to single photon level → 3 to 20 mC/cm^2/day
- Permanent monitoring
  - MCP pulse heights and LED light intensity
- Q.E. measurements
  - 250–700 nm wavelength band with monochromator $\Delta\lambda$ = 1 nm
  - Every 2-3 weeks (at beginning days): wavelength scan
  - Every 3-4 months (at beginning weeks): complete surface scan



Lifetime-Investigated MCP-PMTs

	BINP		PHOTONIS			Hamamatsu	
			XP85012	XP85112	XP85112	R10754X-01-M16	R10754X-07-M16M
pore size (µm)	6	7	25	10	10	10	10
number of pixels	1	1	8x8	8x8	8x8	4x4	4x4
active area (mm²)	$9^2 \pi$	$9^2 \pi$	53x53	53x53	53x53	22x22	22x22
total area (mm²)	$15.5^2 \pi$	$15.5^2 \pi$	59x59	59x59	59x59	27.5x27.5	27.5x27.5
geom. efficiency (%)	36	36	81	81	81	61	61
photo cathode	multi-alkali		bi-alkali			multi-alkali	
peak Q.E.	21% @ 495 nm	21% @ 495 nm	20% @ 380 nm	23% @ 380 nm	22% @ 380 nm	21% @ 375 nm	22% @ 415 nm
comments		**better vacuum, new cathode**	better vacuum, polished surfaces	better vacuum, polished surfaces	**better vacuum, ALD surfaces**	**film between MCPs**	**further improved lifetime (ALD)**
# of tubes measured	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1 (+1 L4)**	**2**

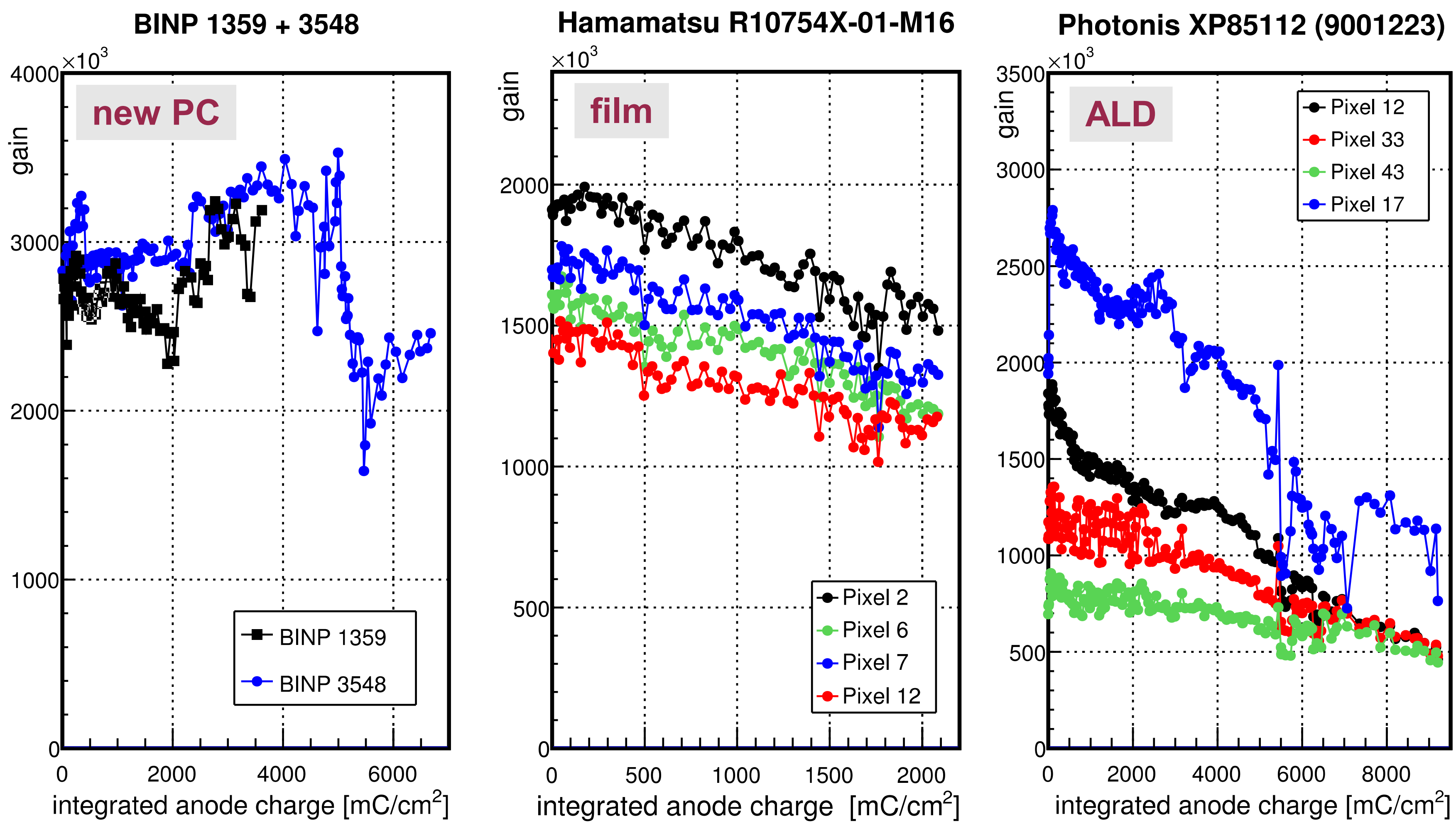


- Tubes first measured with no significant lifetime improvements
- Lifetime improved tubes measurement started ~4 years ago
- Hamamatsu 1 inch ALD tubes measurement started ~2 year ago
- Hamamatsu 2 inch ALD tubes will be starting soon

Illumination Overview

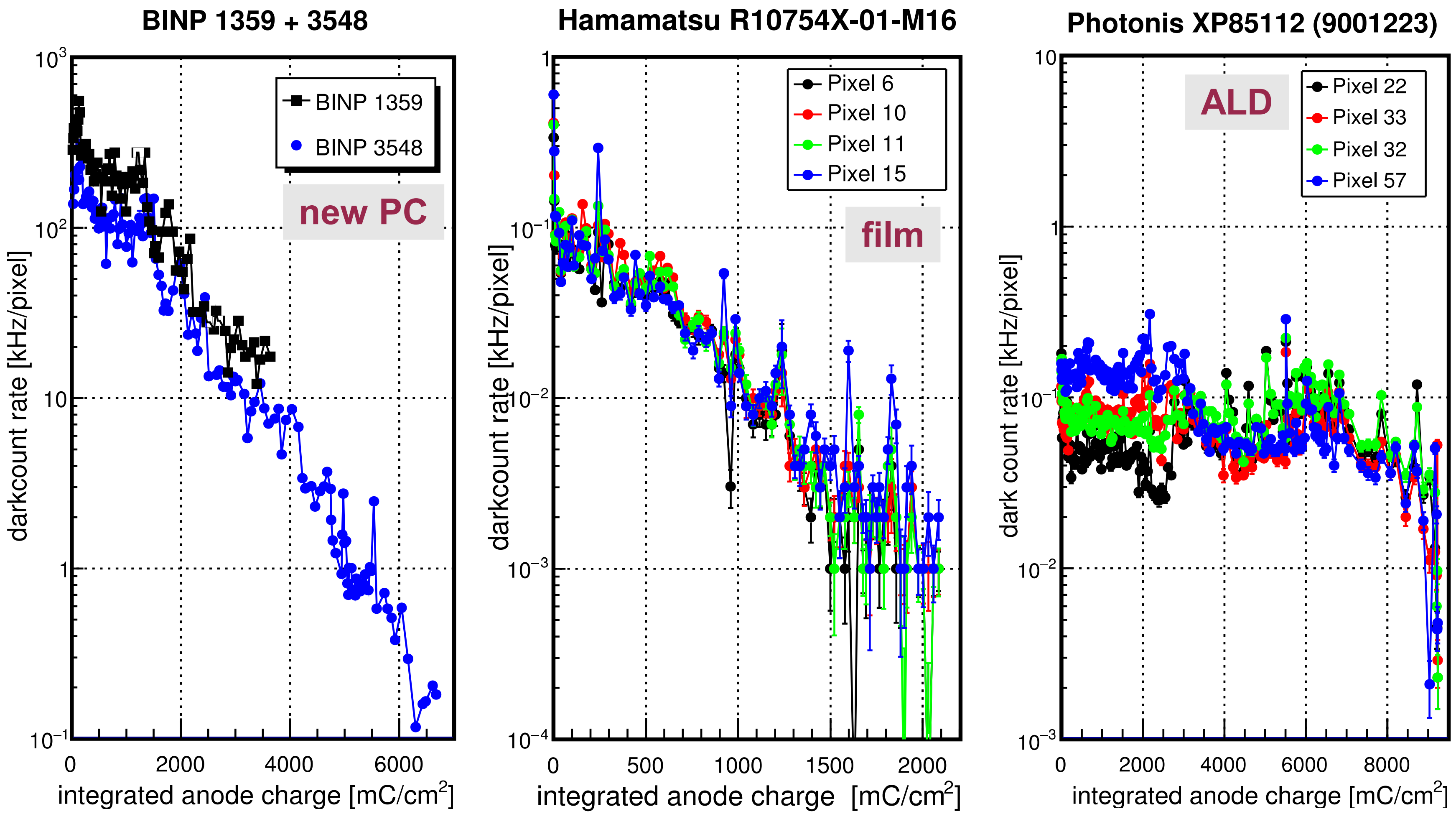
	Sensor ID	Integral charge (Nov. 9, 2015) [mC/cm^2]	QE start [%]	QE latest [%]	QE latest / QE start [%]	Comments
Photonis XP85112	9001223	**9234**	22.11	5.29	**24%**	Start: 23 Aug. 11 Stop: 22 Sep. 15
	9001332	**9264**	22.62	22.71	**100%**	Start: 12 Dec. 12 ongoing
	9001393	**5441**	19.05	19.89	**104%**	Start: 23 Jan. 14 ongoing
Hamamatsu R10754X	JT0117 (M16)	**2086**	19.97	9.32	**47%**	Start: 23 Aug. 11 Stop: 24 Jul. 12
	KT0001 (M16M)	**10035**	21.71	15.33	**71%**	Start: 20 Aug. 13 ongoing
	KT0002 (M16M)	**5868**	21.14	14.8	**70%**	Start: 21 Oct. 13 ongoing
BINP	1359	**3616**	12.27	9.06	**74%**	Start: 21 Oct. 11 Stop: 06 May 13
	3548	**6698**	12.23	4.58	**37%**	Start: 21 Oct. 11 Stop: 08 Jul. 15

Gain vs. Integrated Anode Charge



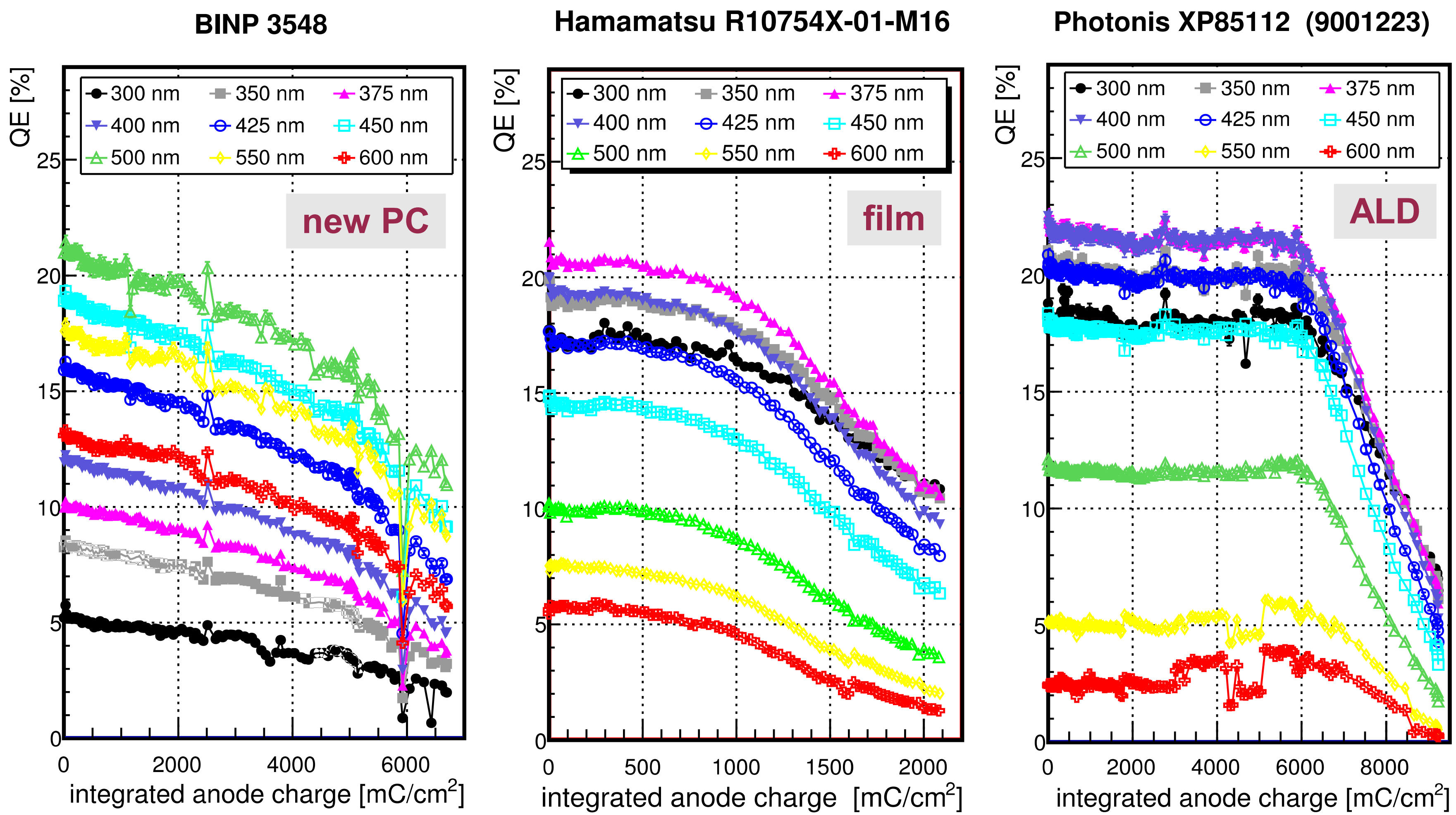
- Only moderate gain changes
- This was quite different in the former MCP-PMTs !

Darkcount vs. Anode Charge



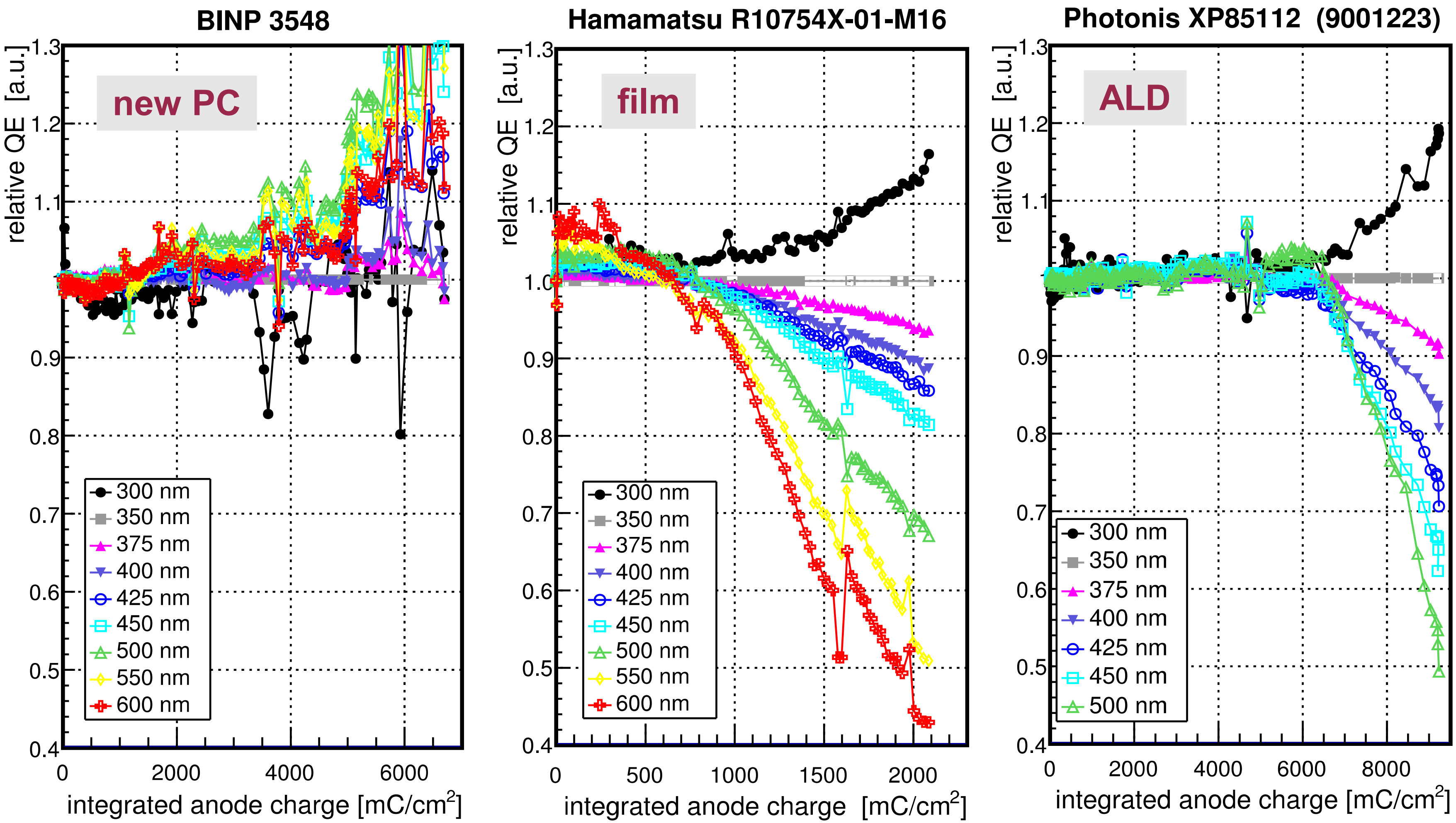
- Darkcount rate of PHOTONIS XP85112 (ALD) almost constant
- Big exponential reduction in BINP and Hamamatsu R10754X

Q.E.(λ) vs. Integral Anode Charge



- BINP new PC: continuous Q.E. degradation
- Hamamatsu film: Q.E. drops significantly above ~1 C/cm^2
- **PHOTONIS ALD: Q.E. degradation after 6 C/cm^2**

Relative Q.E.(λ) vs. Anode Charge

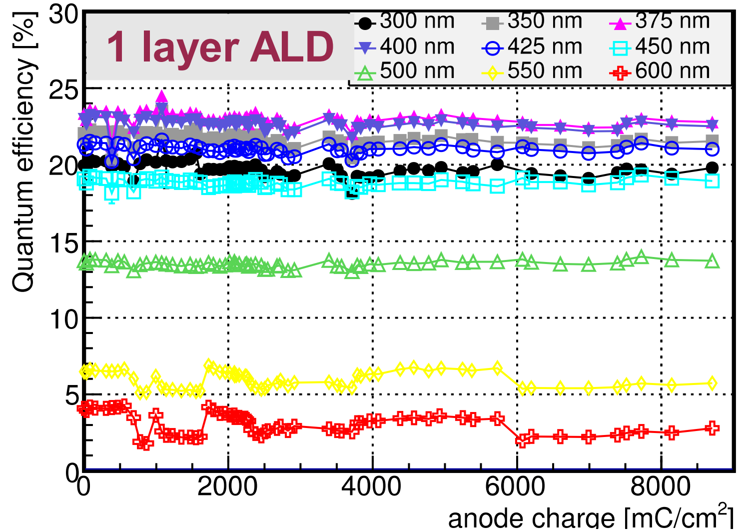


- BINP new PC: signature not easy to interpret
- Hamamatsu film and Photonis ALD: **once Q.E. starts degrading red light drops faster than blue** (→ work function changes)

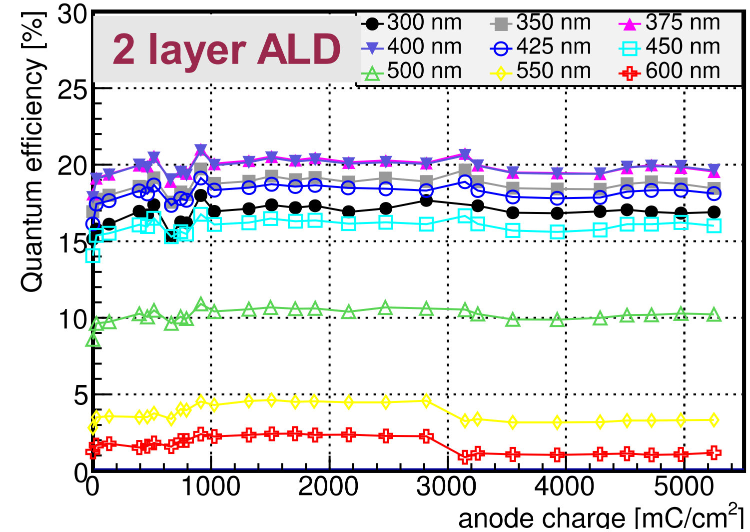
Q.E.(λ) vs. Anode Charge

PHOTONIS
2 inch

Photonis XP85112 (9001332)



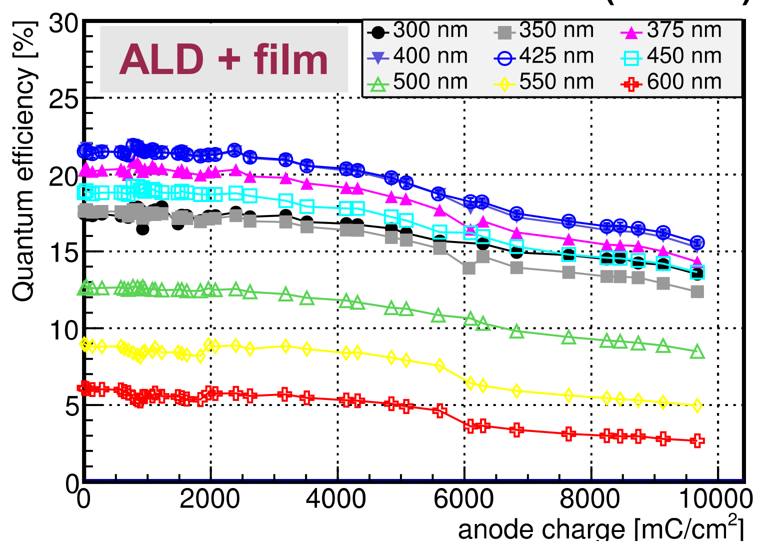
Photonis XP85112 (9001393)



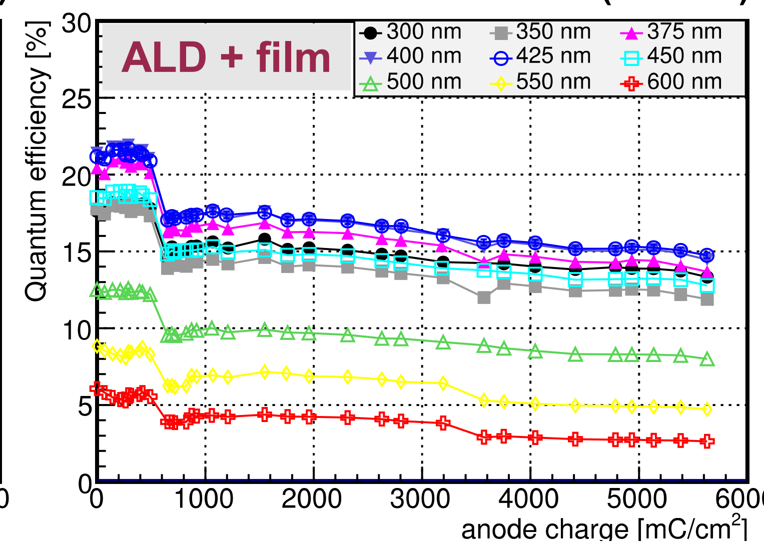
Status at
Oct. 19, 2015

Hamamatsu
1 inch

Hamamatsu R10754X-07-M16M (KT0001)

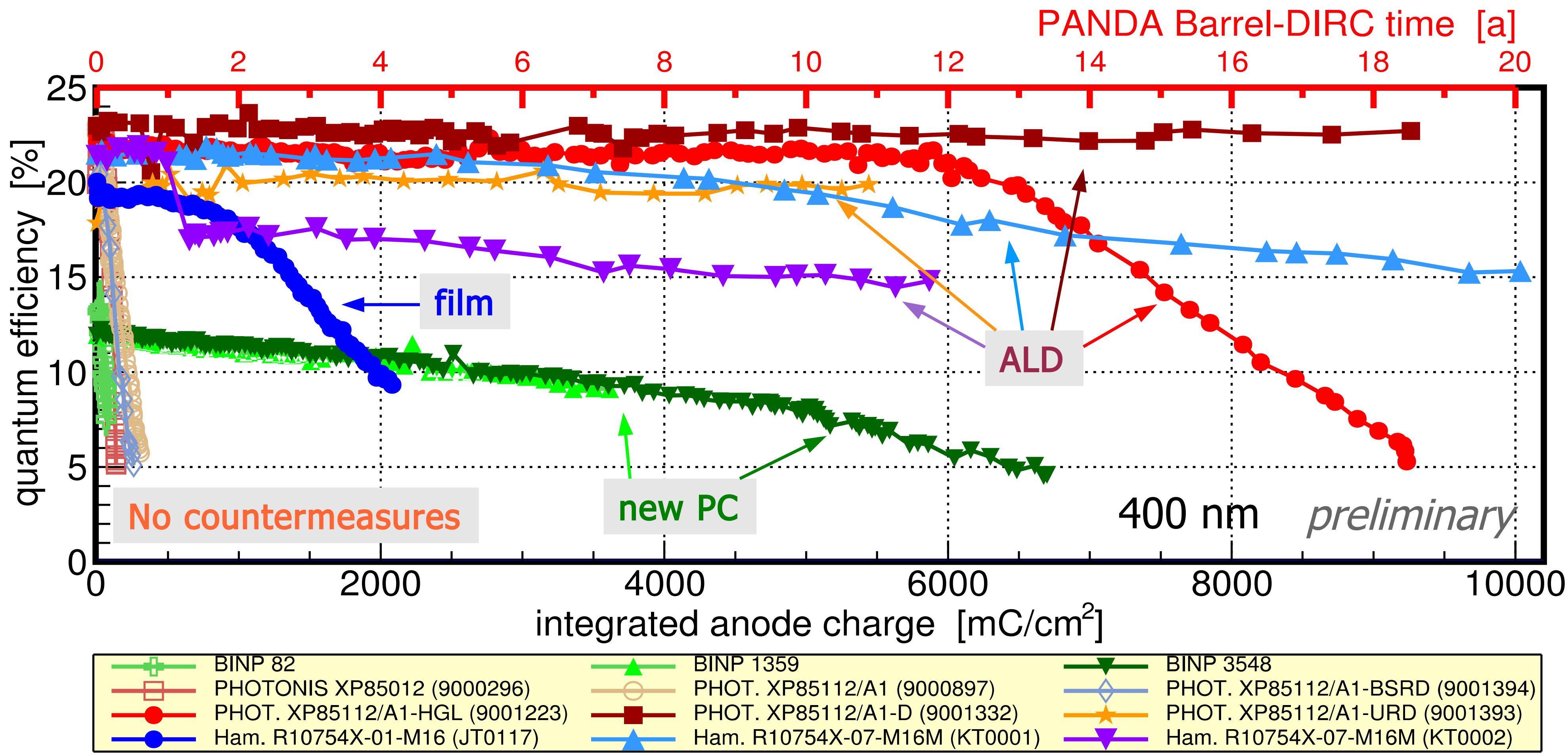


Hamamatsu R10754X-07-M16M (KT0002)



All ALD coated MCP-PMTs with >5 C/cm^2 integrated anode charge !

Lifetime of MCP-PMTs (Nov. 2015)

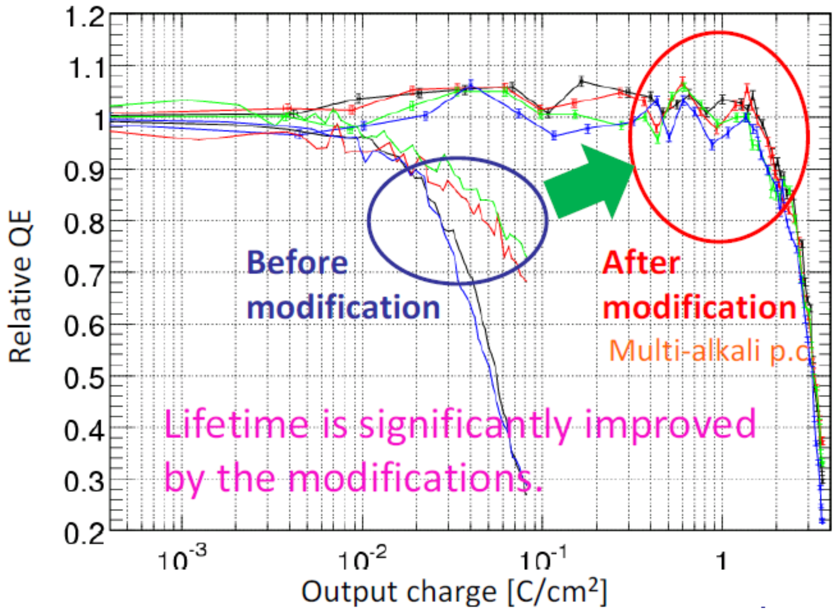


- Hamamatsu film MCP-PMT: Q.E. drops beyond 1 C/cm^2
- Photonis 9001332: no Q.E degrading observed yet up to >9 C/cm^2
- MCP-PMTs with ALD layers: **very good performance to >5 C/cm^2**

Lifetime Results at Belle II

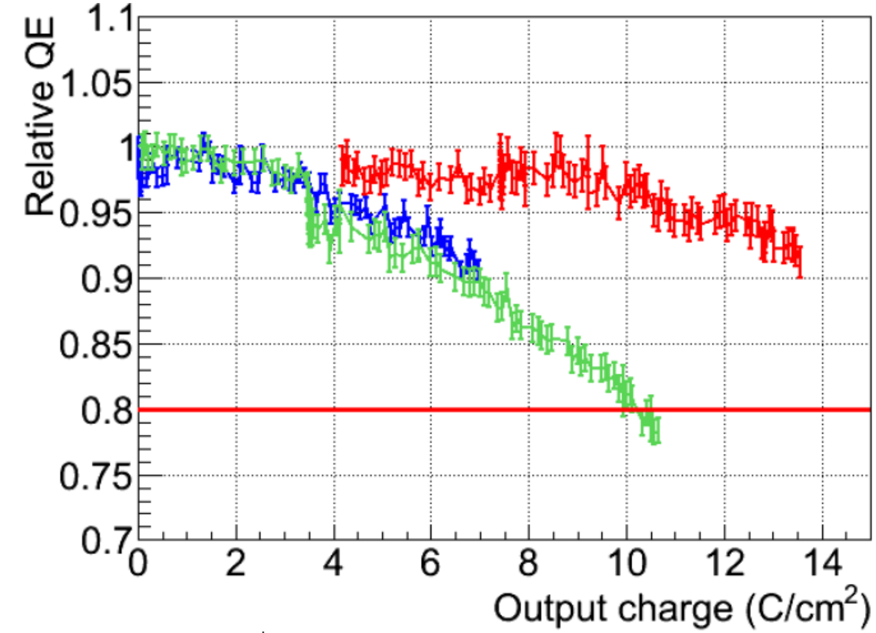
NIM A629 (2011) 111

Hamamatsu MCP-PMT with film

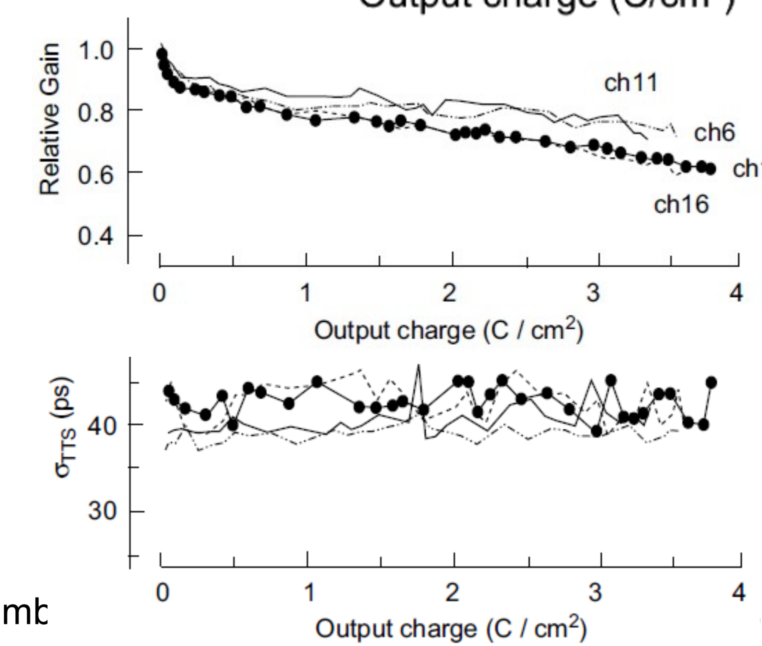


K. Matsuoka, RICH2013

Hamamatsu MCP-PMT with ALD



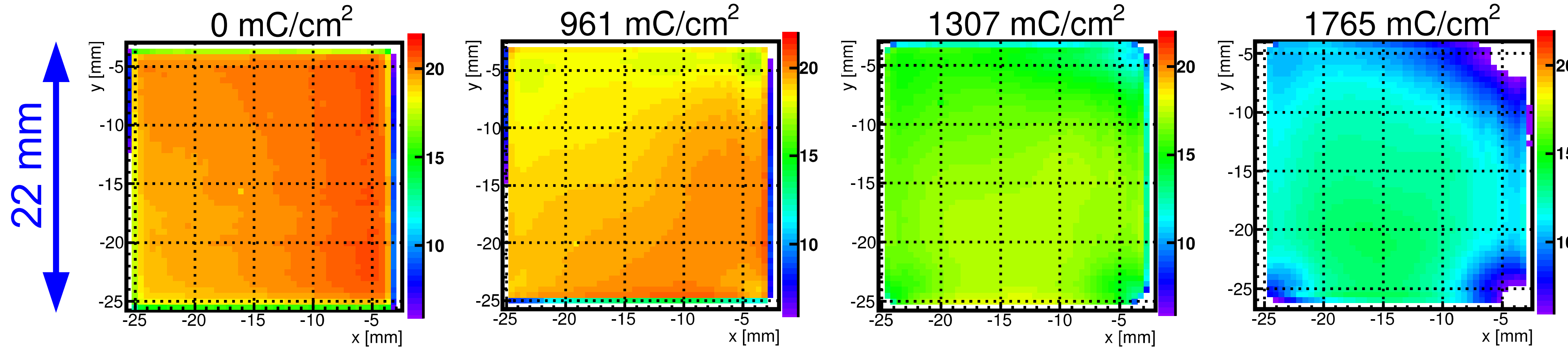
- Hamamatsu 1 inch MCP-PMTs with film good to ~2 C/cm^2
- Big improvement with ALD technique, but first results were not reproduced
- Moderate gain drop
- No changes in time resolution



Q.E. Scans (Hamamatsu & BINP)

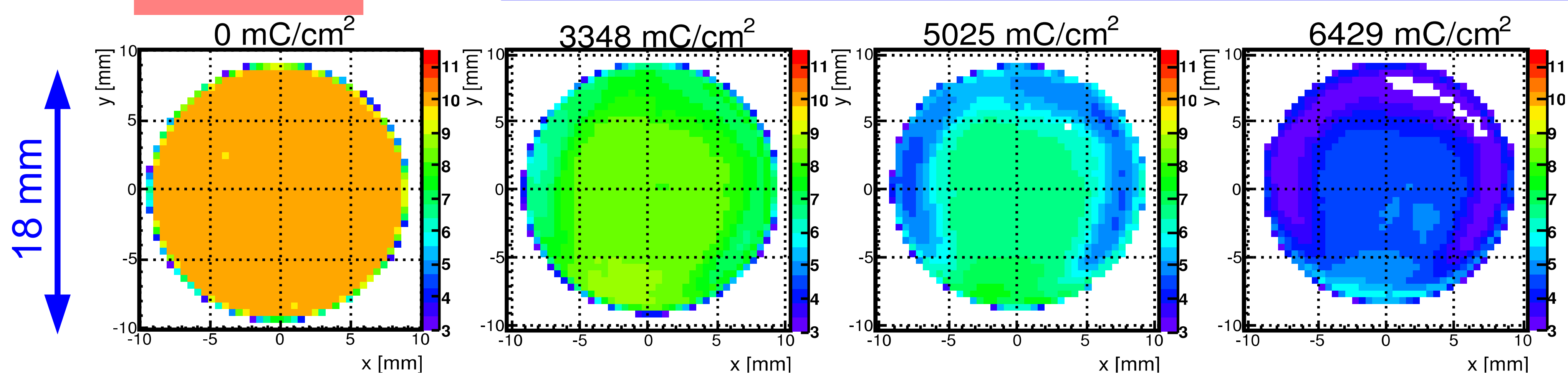
Q.E. measured at 372 nm

film **Hamamatsu R10754X-M16**



new PC **BINP 3548**

QE degradation evolves from rims and corners

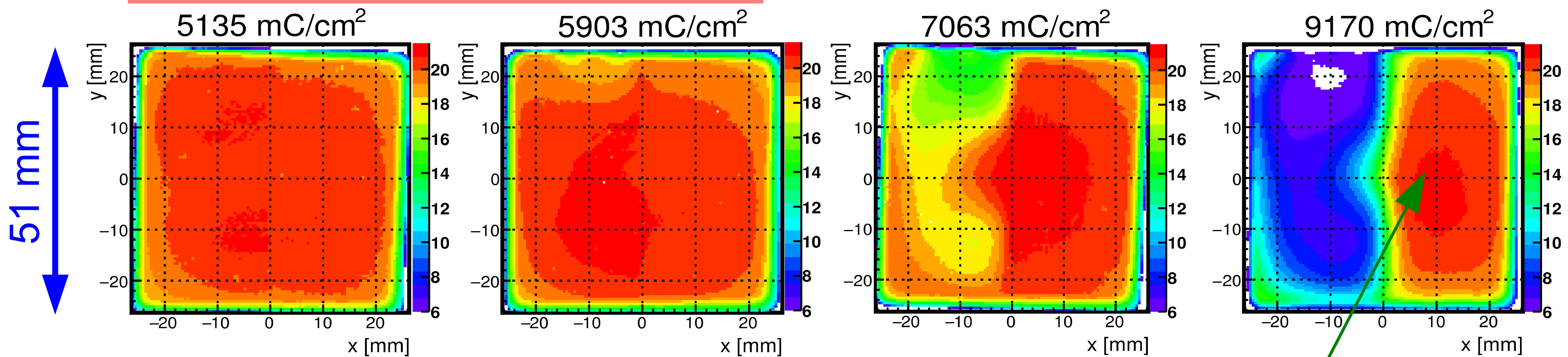


Q.E. Scans (PHOTONIS ALD)

Q.E. measured at 372 nm

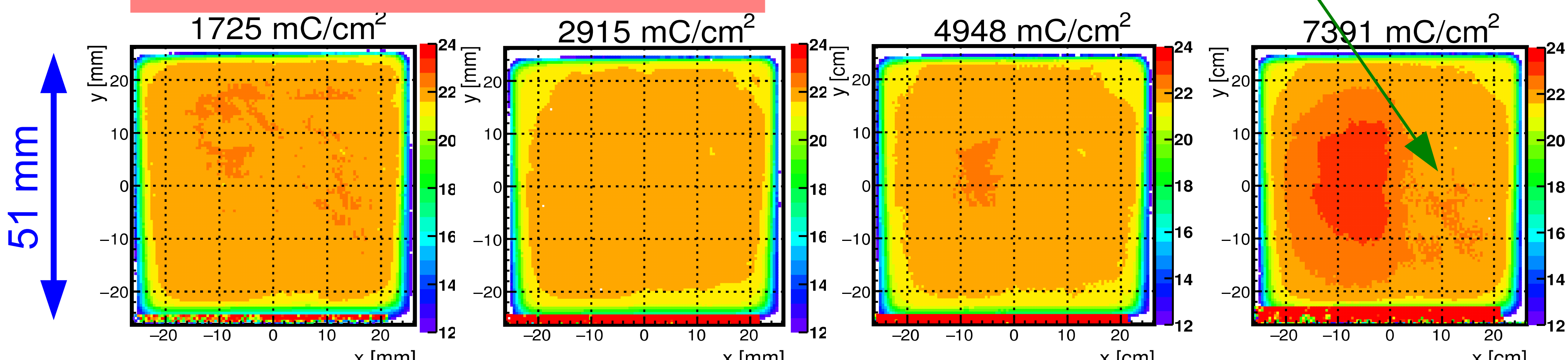
status in mid August 2015

ALD **PHOTONIS XP85112 (9001223)**



right half of tube
not illuminated

ALD **PHOTONIS XP85112 (9001332)**



PC damage most likely caused by feedback ions !

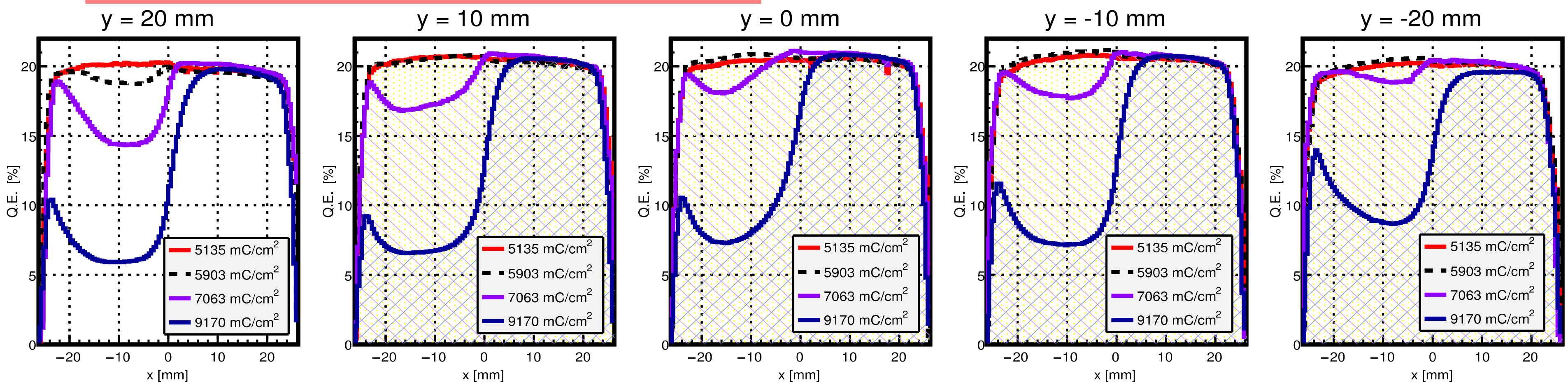
Q.E. Scan Projection (PHOTONIS ALD)

Q.E. measured at 372 nm

right half of tube not illuminated

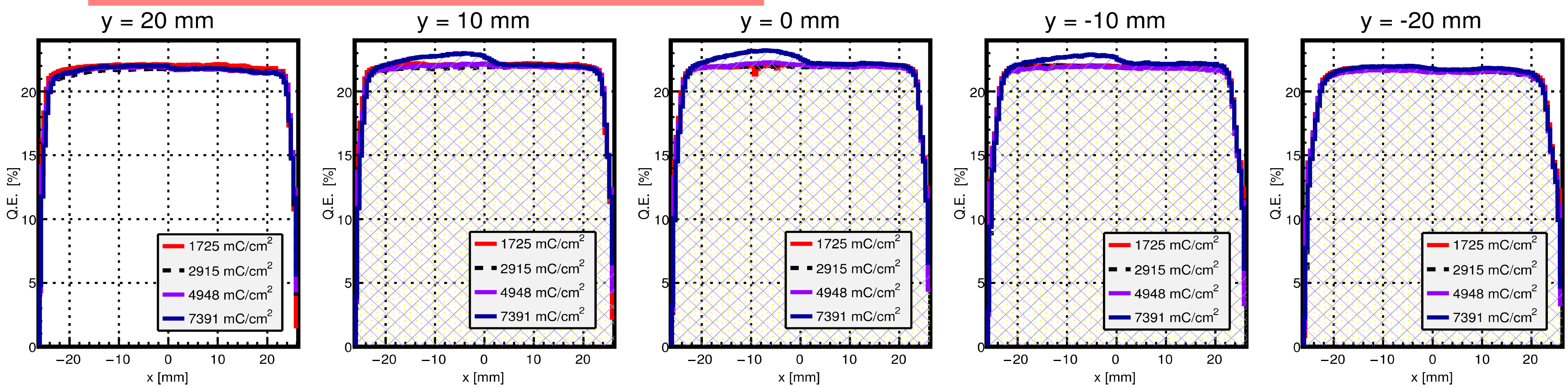
ALD

PHOTONIS XP85112 (9001223)



ALD

PHOTONIS XP85112 (9001332)

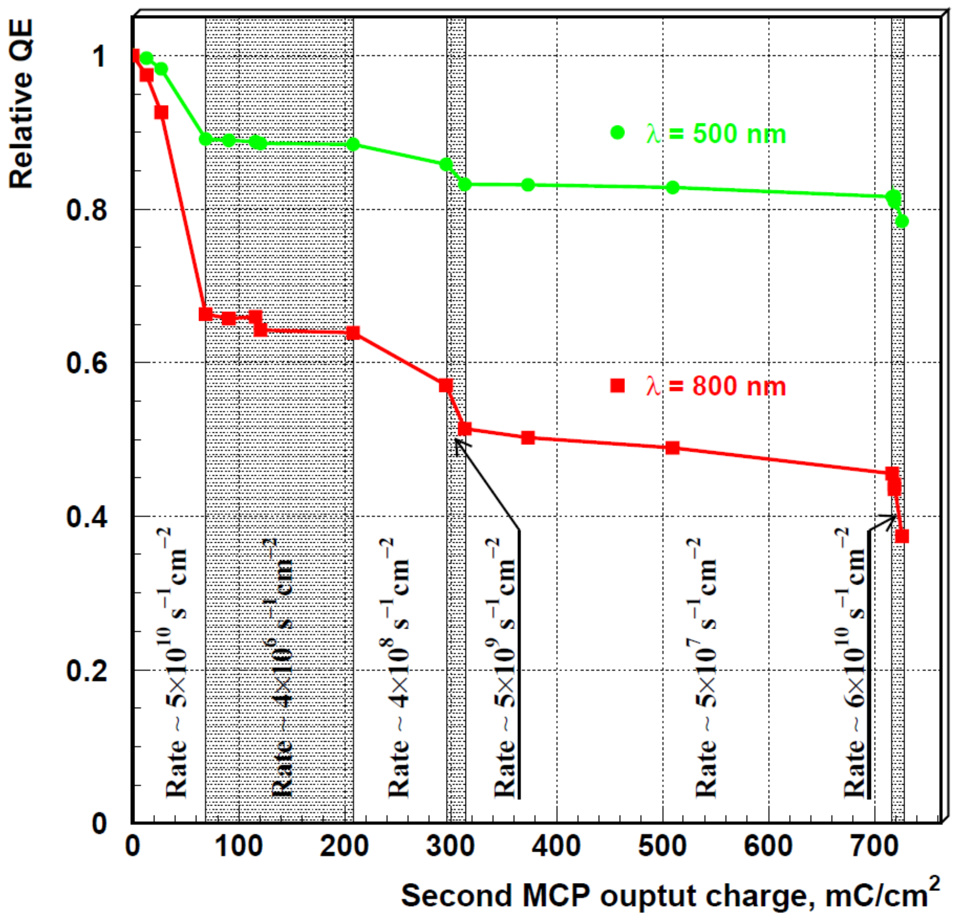


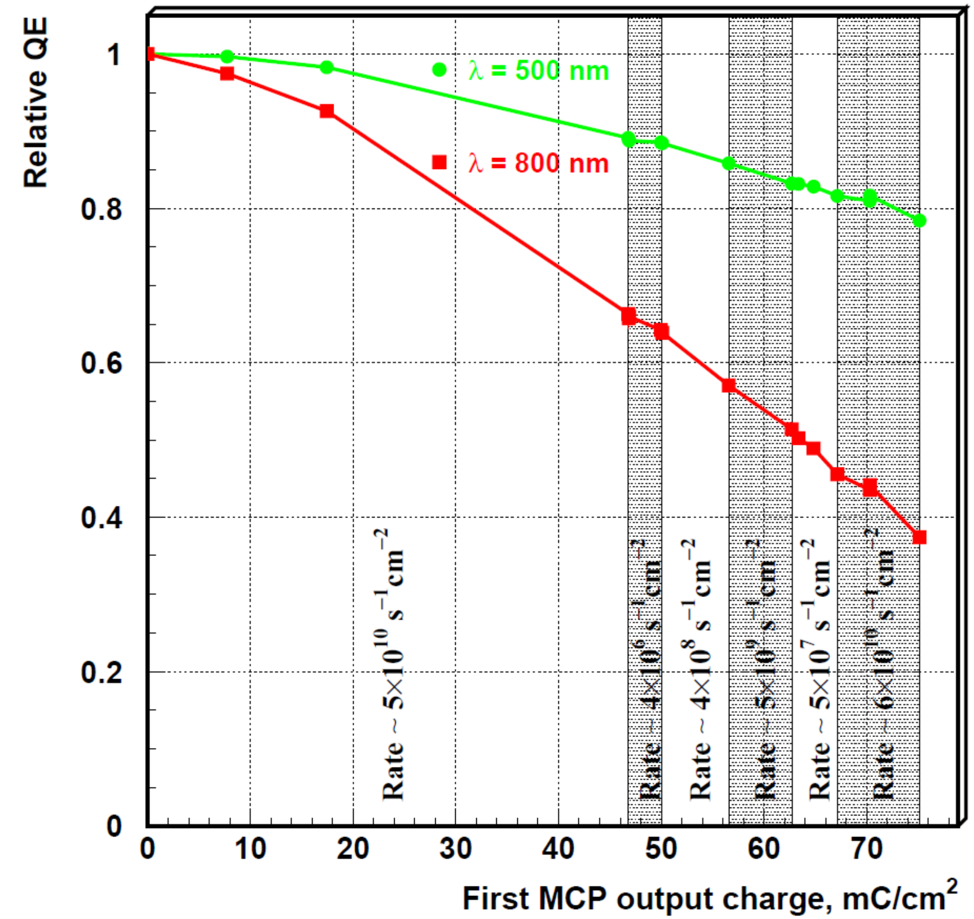
Summary and Outlook

- Aging symptoms
  - PC work function changes (darkcount, wavelength dependence)
  - PC damage starts from rims and corners
  - Ion feedback dominant reason for aging
- **Spectacular lifetime increase of latest MCP-PMTs** due to recent design improvements
  - **application of ALD technique (x50 lifetime improvement)**
  - **huge step forward !**
- Equipping the PANDA DIRCs and other high rate detectors with MCP-PMTs appears feasible

Accelarate Aging Measurements

M.Yu. Barnyakov and A.V. Mironov, 2011 JINST 6 C12026

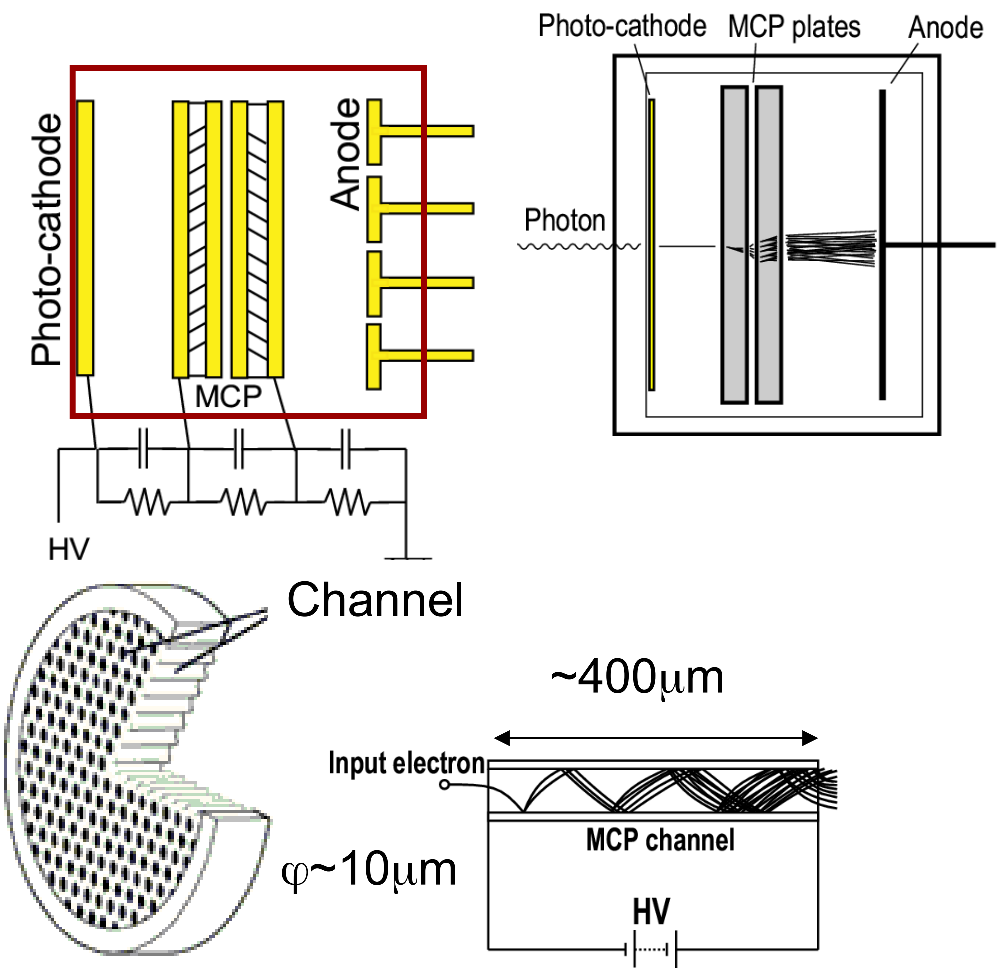




- At 2nd MCP output QE degradation rate depends on count rate
- At 1st MCP no correlation between QE degradation and count rate

Microchannel-Plate PMT

electron multiplication in glass capillaries (∅ ≈ 10-25 μm)



- usable in high magnetic fields
- high gain:
  - $>10^6$ with 2 MCP stages
  - single photon sensitivity
- very fast time response:
  - signal rise time = 0.3 – 1.0 ns
  - TTS < 50 ps
- low dark count rate
- quantum efficiency comparable to that of standard vacuum PMTs
- multi-anode PMTs available
- caveats:
  - lifetime (QE drops)
  - price