



Investigation of photomultiplier photocathodes with an ellipsometer

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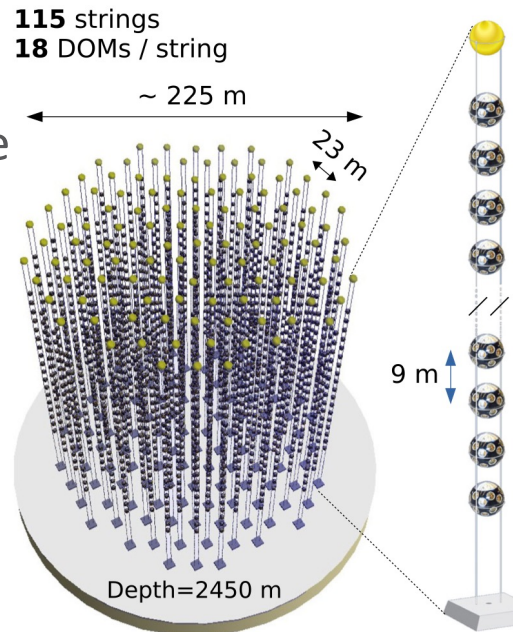
05.10.2022 – 13.10.2022



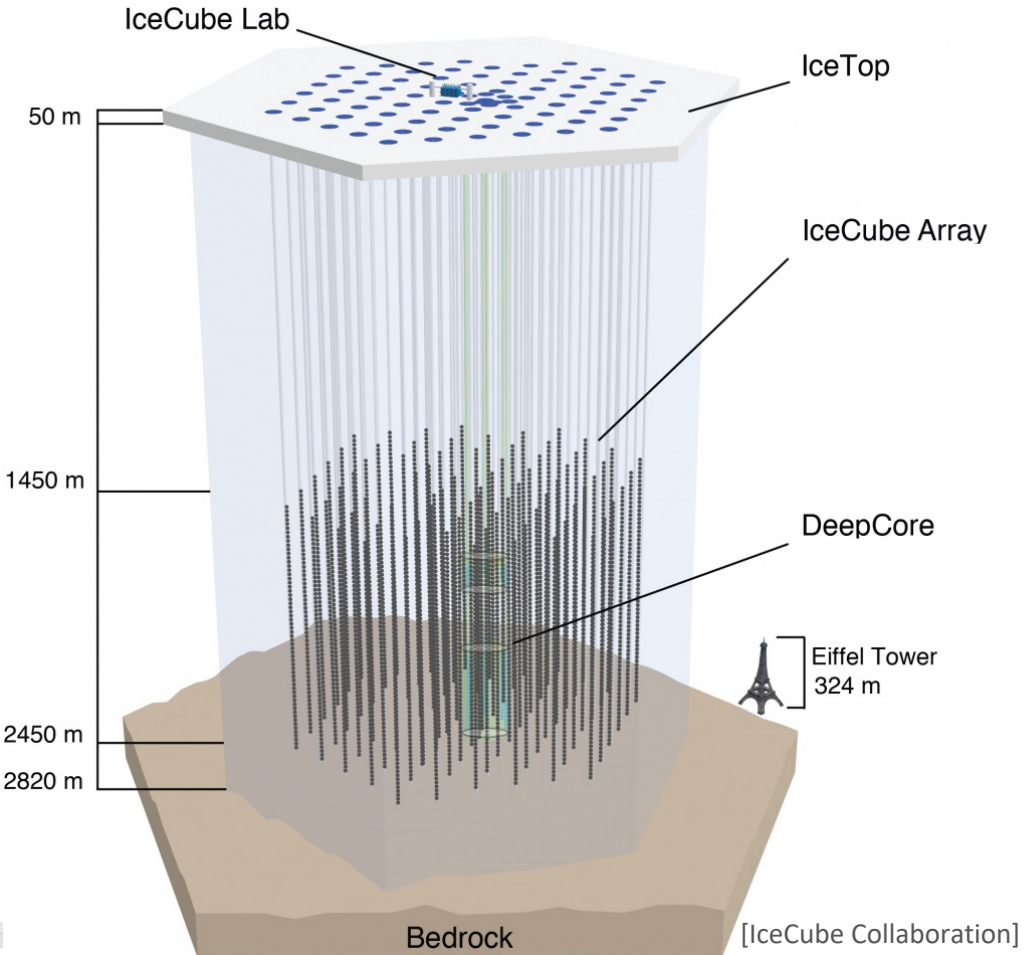
- Photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) are a major component of neutrino detectors/ telescopes

→ knowledge of properties is important

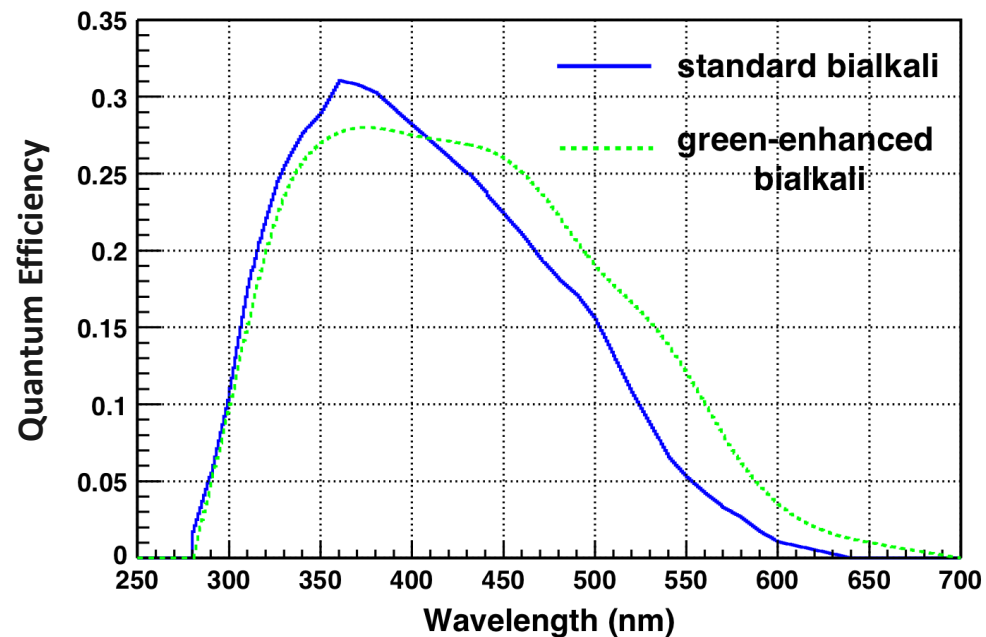
- In my current work the focus is on the optical properties of the photocathode and its influence on the PMT performance



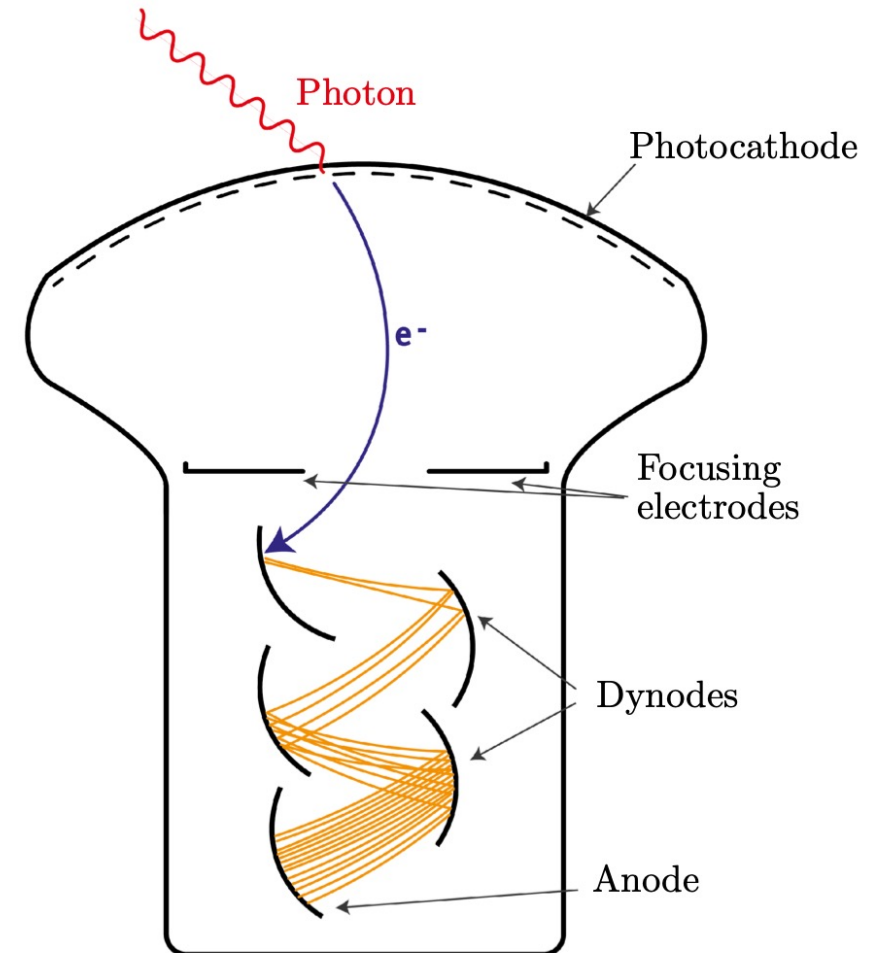
[A. Akindinov, et al., Letter of interest for a neutrino beam from Protvino to KM3NeT/ORCA]



- Detects light by converting photons into an electrical signal via the photoelectric effect
- Photocathode consist of photoemissive semiconductors
 - Bialkali compositions like **KCsSb** and **RbCsSb**



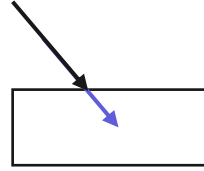
[D. Motta, S. Schönert, Optical properties of bialkali photocathodes]



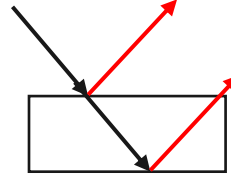
[M. Unland, Master thesis, 2017]

Three possible processes for an incoming photon:

1. Absorption in the photocathode: $A(\lambda, \Theta)$

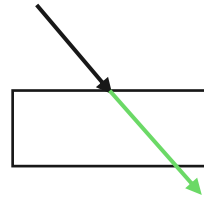


2. Reflection at the glass window or at the photocathode: $R(\lambda, \Theta)$

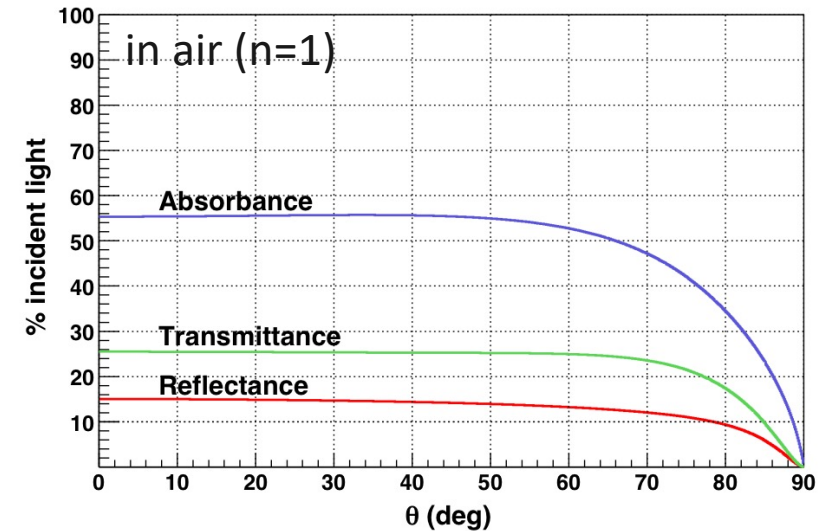
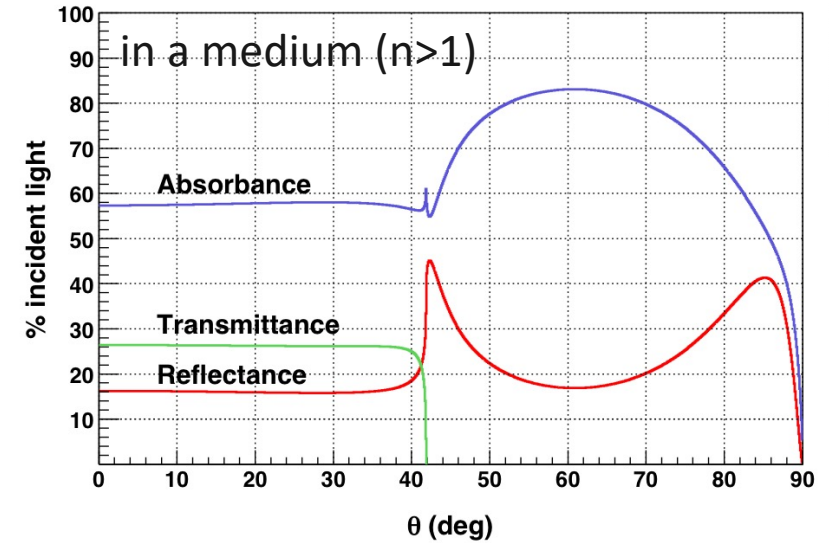


3. Transmission inside the PMT:

$$T(\lambda, \Theta) = 1 - A(\lambda, \Theta) - R(\lambda, \Theta)$$



- Depends on the wavelength λ and the angle of incidence Θ of the photon



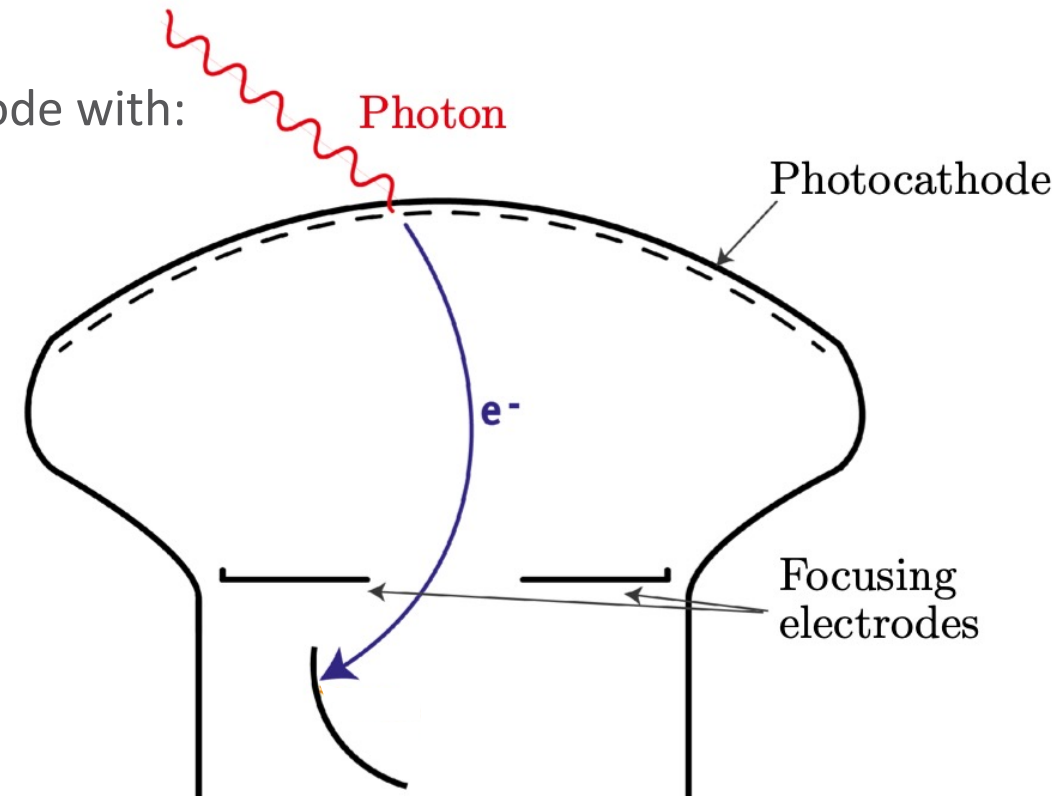
[D. Motta, S. Schönert, Optical properties of bialkali photocathodes]

- Ratio between the number of photoelectrons N_e and the number of incident photons N_p
- Can be related to the absorption probability of the photocathode with:

$$QE = \frac{N_e}{N_p} = A(\lambda, \Theta) \cdot s$$

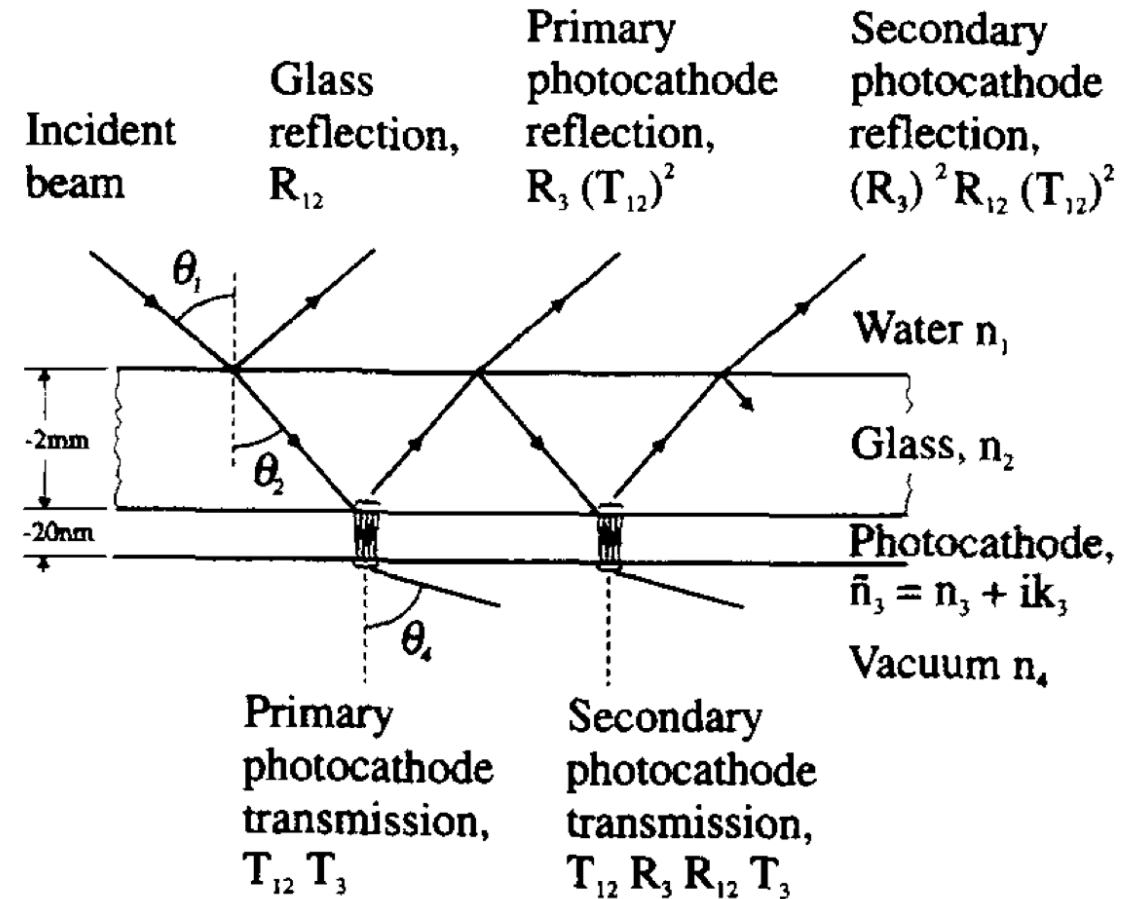
- s = escape probability
- Thickness of the photocathode is important
 - Too thick \rightarrow electron can't escape
 - Too thin \rightarrow less absorption

\rightarrow How do we get $A(\lambda, \Theta)$?



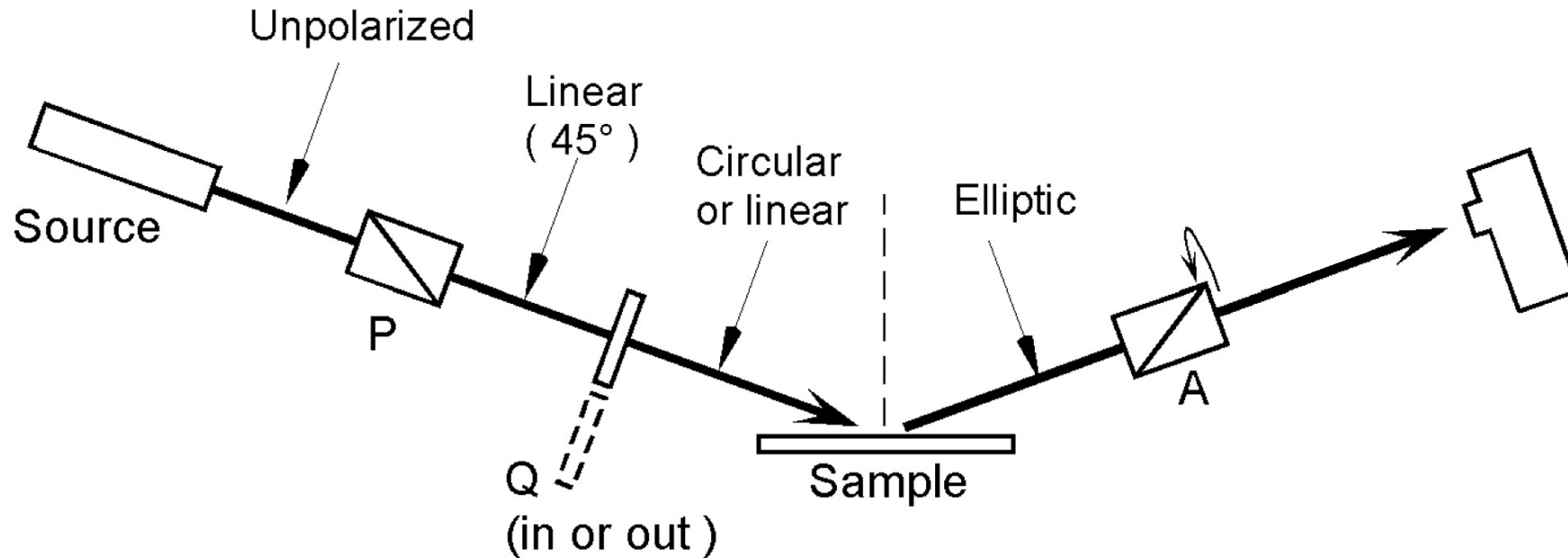
[M. Unland, Master thesis, 2017]

- $A(\lambda, \theta)$ can be calculated with the Fresnel equations
 - Optical properties of the PMT are needed
- PMT is equal to a four layer system
- There are two things to keep in mind:
 1. Photocathode is a thin film
→ multiple reflections
 2. Complex refractive index
→ modify Fresnel equation



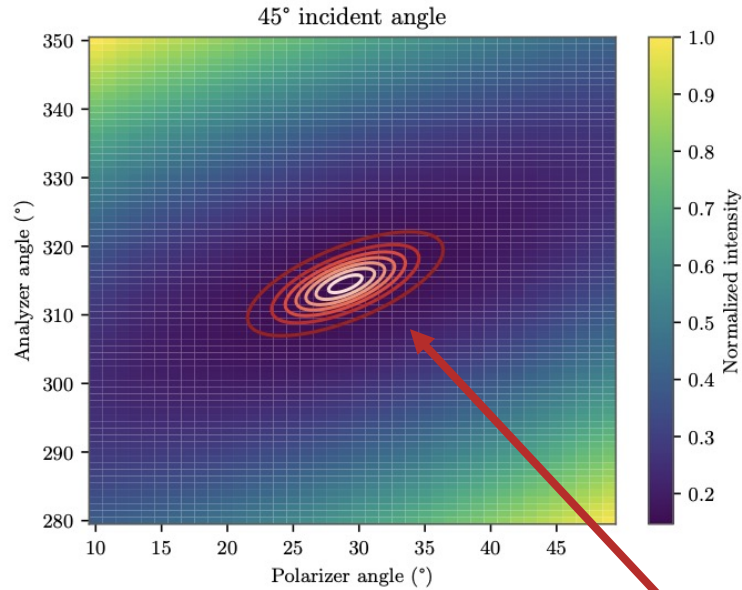
[M.E. Moorhead, N.W. Tanner, Optical properties of an EMI $K_2\text{CsSb}$ bialkali photocathode]

- Measurement of optical properties of a layer by measuring the change of polarization of the light by reflection on a sample



H. G. Tompkins and E. A. Irene, Handbook of Ellipsometry, 2005 (modified)

- Change of polarization characterized by the ellipsometer parameters



Intensity measurement

Contour lines of a
2D gaussian fit

ψ : amplitude ratio
 Δ : phase difference

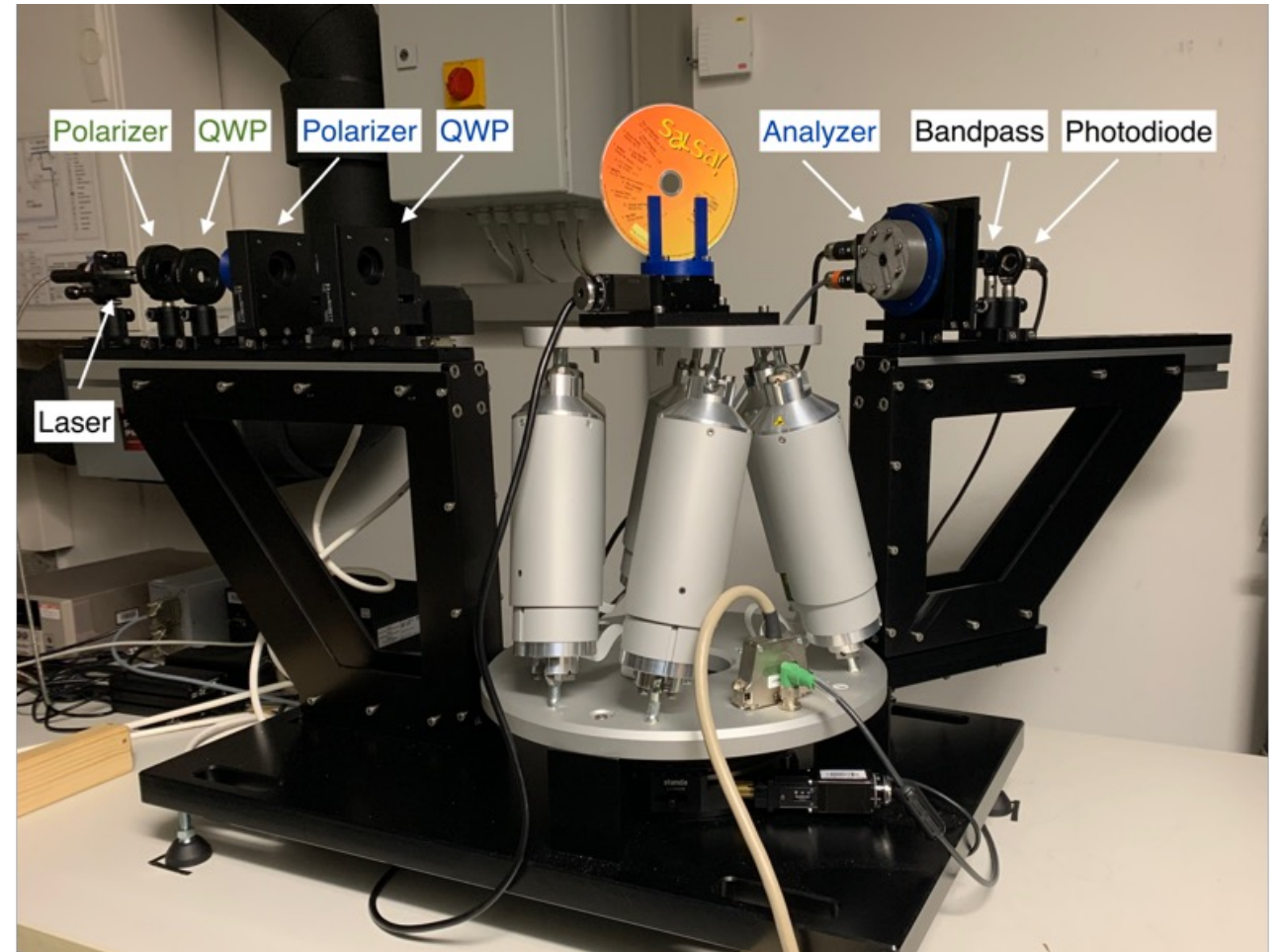
$$\tan(\psi) = \frac{|r_p|}{|r_s|},$$

$$\Delta = \delta_{rp} - \delta_{rs}.$$

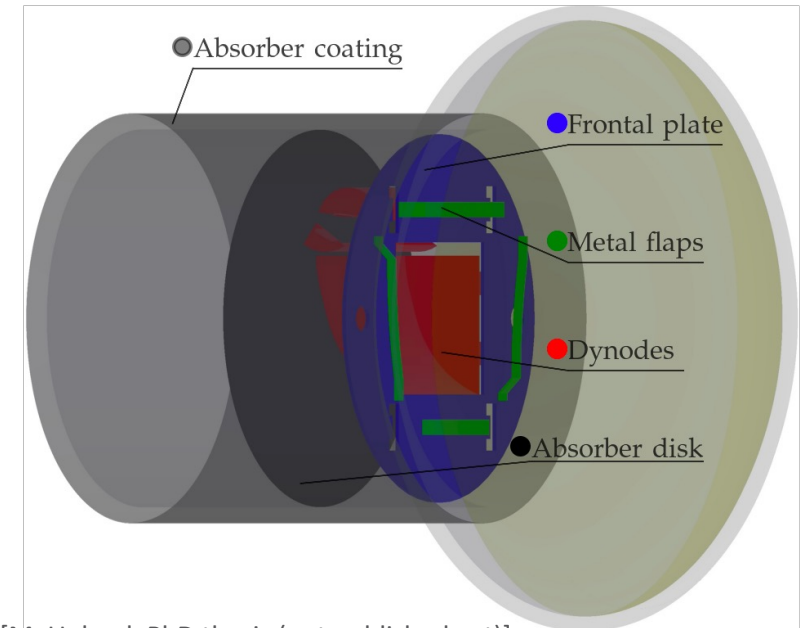
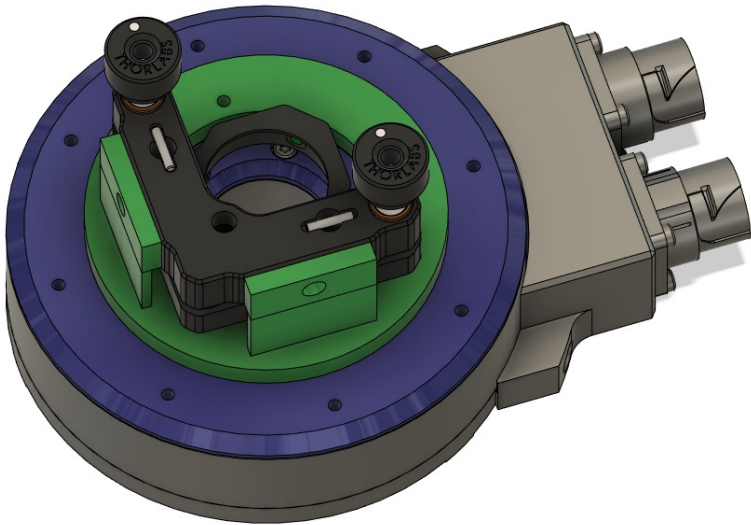
Reflection coefficient

Complex refractive index $N = n + ik$
Thickness d

- Optical components and sample mounted on rotation table (**motorized**, **not motorized**)
- Possible incident angles: $25^\circ - 65^\circ$
- Measurements in the visible wavelength range
- Different types of ellipsometry possible
- Designed for later analysis of the cathode surface of PMTs



- Re-characterisation of the optical components as they were installed in new mounts (Angular alignment now possible)
- Design of a PMT mount (for 3'' PMTs)
- Implementation of the properties of a thin layer system in Geant4 for later simulations



[M. Unland, PhD thesis (not published yet)]

Summary:

- Set up of an ellipsometer and characterization of its properties
- Upgrade it for measurement of the optical properties of a PMT

Outlook:

- Measurement of a mDOM PMT (IceCube Upgrade module) with different angle of incidence and wavelength at different points of the photocathode
- Compare calculated absorption with the quantum efficiency measurements of the same PMT
- Simulations of the reflection, transmission and absorption of a PMT in Geant4