

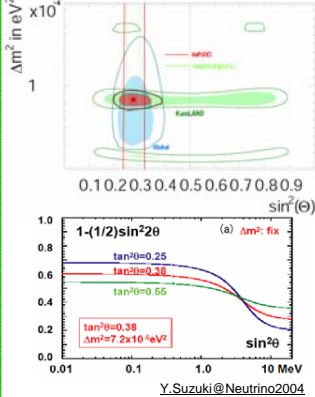
Development of InP detector for solar pp/Be neutrino measurement

Y.Fukuda^a T.Izawa^d Y.Kaminaga^a Y.Koshino^b Y.Miyake^a S.Moriyama^b T.Namba^c R.Ono^a T.Sato^a M.Shiozawa^b

^a Miyagi University of Education ^b ICRR, University of Tokyo ^c ICEPP, University of Tokyo ^d Solid state division, Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.
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1. Introduction

- ◆ Purpose : Precise measurement of ν oscillation mixing angle θ_{12}
- ◆ Status of determination for ν oscillation parameter



96% C.L. allowed region obtained by global fit LMA solution (blue) : Cl + Ga + SK (D/N spectrum) KamLAND (green) → confirm Δm_{21}^2

$$27^\circ < \theta_{12} < 37^\circ$$

mixing angle θ_{12} is not constrained compared with θ_{23} (obtained by Atm ν)

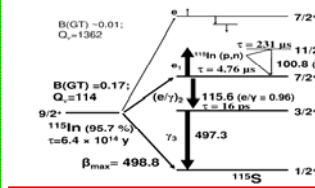
Survival probability tends to increase in 5MeV or less in case of LMA solution, and shapes depend on θ_{12} .

Amount of pp/Be ν should be observed

- future solar pp/Be experiment
 - XMASS (LXe, elastic scatter(ES), DIRK MATTER)
 - LENS (Liquid scintillator loaded In/Ye, charged current(CC))
 - CLEAN (LNe, ES)
 - MOON (¹⁰⁰Mo, CC)
 - SIREN (¹⁰⁰Gd, CC)

◆ Technique of low energy solar neutrino detection

R.S.Raghavan Phs.Rev.Lett37(1976)259



- Advantage
 - direct counting
 - sensitive to low energy ν ($E_\nu \geq 125\text{keV}$)
 - energy measurable ($E_e = E_\nu - 125\text{keV}$)
 - Triple fold coincidence to extract neutrino signal ($e_1, \gamma_2 + \gamma_3$)
- Disadvantage
 - natural β -decay of ¹¹⁵In ($\tau_{1/2} = 6.4 \times 10^{14}$ yr)
 - BG due to correlated accidental coincidence by Bremsstrahlung

● Assuming observant of the 4tons of ¹¹⁵In in 5 years

- Number of expected events assuming no ν oscillation → 1885
- Number of expected event assuming LMA solution with $E_e \geq 100\text{keV}$ → 720

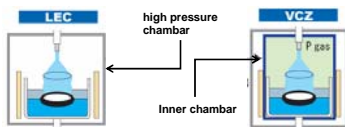
Statistical error and SSM theoretical error in total error → 3.9% → $\theta_{12} = 29^\circ - 34^\circ$

● We will use Semi-Insulating(SI) InP semi-conductor as both target and detector

2. Semi-Insulating InP semi-conductor

◆ InP crystal growth method

● VCZ (Vapor Pressure Controlled Czochralski)

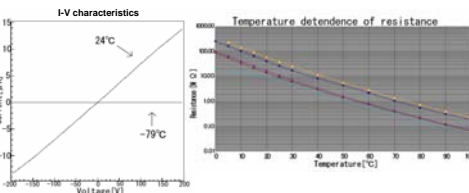


- Product Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.
- Process In inner chamber controlled by steam pressure of As or P, covering material melt by B₂O₃ like LEC method and pulling up single crystal growth from it. Because of crystal growth in low temperature gradient, transition density can reduce.

<http://www.sei.co.jp/sc/technical/inp.html>

● Characteristic table

EPD	~5,000cm ²
Conduct	Semi-insulation
Dopant	InP(Fe)
Resistivity	(4.9~5.2) × 10 ⁷ Ω cm
Mobility	(2.8~2.7) × 10 ³ Ω cm
Thickness	456~459μm
Diameter	50.00mm
Orientation	(100) ± 0.03°

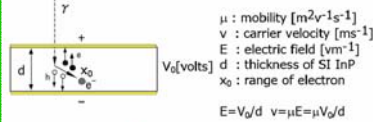


$I [A] \propto T^{2/3} \exp(-E_g/2k_B T)$ E_g : band gap (1.29eV)
 k_B : Boltzmann constant
 T : element temperature

Dark current could be reduced by lowering temperature

3. Test Module with the SI InP

◆ Detection of radiation with SI InP solid state detector



μ : mobility [m²v⁻¹s⁻¹]
 v : carrier velocity [ms⁻¹]
 E : electric field [vm⁻¹]
 d : thickness of SI InP
 x_0 : range of electron
 $E = V_0/d$ $v = \mu E$ $\tau = \mu V_0/d$

drift length : $L_d = v\tau = \mu V_0/d$ τ : carrier lifetime [s]

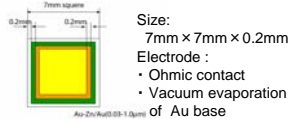
e/h creation energy : ϵ_{eh}

charge $Q_{eh}[C] = (\text{electron energy})/\epsilon_{eh} \times e$

$L_d \rightarrow \infty$ $Q_{eh}[C] = \int_0^{\infty} (dE/dx)/\epsilon_{eh} e^{-\mu V_0/d} dx \times e$

- Electron produced by radiation loses the energy, and produces electron-hole pair as carrier.
- Carrier moves along electric field.
- If drift length is not enough to the thickness of detector, the carrier might be trapped by impurity before reaching electrode.
- Drift length is proportional to carrier mobility and electric field.

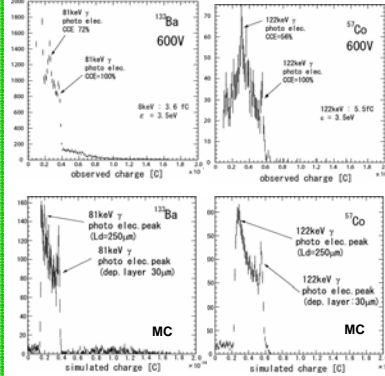
● InP detector with cooling dewar



Schematic view of InP detector

4. Response for γ -rays

◆ Response from ⁵⁷Co and ¹³³Ba



γ spectrum obtained by InP detector

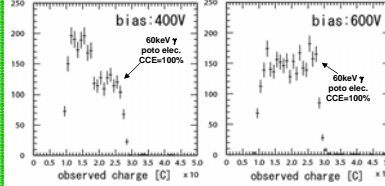
- Photo electric peak for 81keV (¹³³Ba) and 122keV (⁵⁷Co) were observed,
- However, two peaks were found.
- Higher peak corresponds to photo electric peak with charge collection efficiency (CCE) 100%.
- Average energy of electron/hole pair production is obtained by 3.5eV
- Lower peak is equivalent to CCE 56%(⁵⁷Co) and 72%(¹³³Ba), respectively.
- Energy resolution $\sigma = 5\%$ @ 122keV

Spectral analysis with MC

- Assuming depletion layer formed at the ohmic contact of electrode and carrier drift in remaining part.
- Input parameter : depletion layer = 30μm $L_d = 250\mu\text{m}$, $\epsilon = 3.5\text{eV}$
- MC reproduces spectral shape of data.

Carrier drift length L_d is not enough

◆ Response from ²⁴¹Am



Low CCE signal improved by applying higher bias voltage

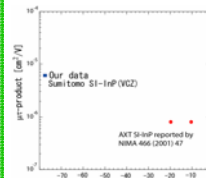
→ increase carrier drift length (L_d)

Assuming $L_d \sim 1000\mu\text{m}$, spectrum is single peak with good E resolution

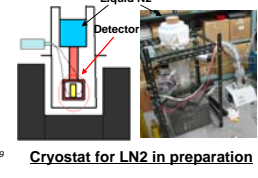
◆ How to increase the carrier drift length

1. Increasing mobility (μ) Temperature → lower

● $\mu\tau$ product value



Extrapolated Low-Field Electron Drift Mobility for InP
Ref: J.Costa and A.Pezdarski, J.Appl.Phys.66(2), (1989)674-479
• Increasing mobility by cooling



Cryostat for LN2 in preparation

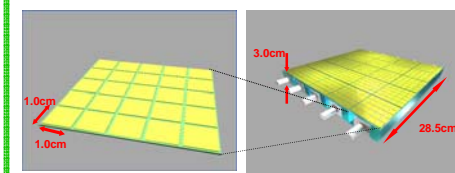
Direct measurement for mobility using Hall Effect Measurement System will be done at this summer

• Increasing $\mu\tau$ product value at lower temperature

2. Higher bias voltage (V_0) Change electrode material (Au → Pd, Ag)

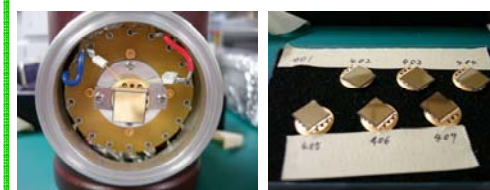
• Avoid electric noise due to dark current
• Schottky barrier height: 0.37eV(Au) / 0.41eV(Pd) / 0.54eV(Ag) Ref: J.Phys.III 1(1991) 749-758

5. Development of InP prototype detector for solar neutrino experiment



- Hybrid structure of InP and CsI crystal scintillator
 - InP detector module 10mmX10mmX200μm detectors in 5x5 pixel
 - CsI crystal scintillator to detect γ s 3cmX5cmX28.5cm
- 4tons of ¹¹⁵In for solar ν experiment
 - InP=5.1tons (2.1X10⁶ modules)
 - CsI=934tons
 - size : 6.3m X 6.3m X 5.3m

◆ New test module for prototype detector

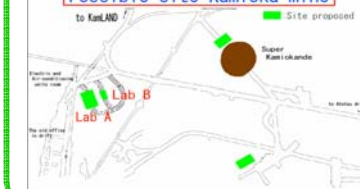


- Actual module for proto-type detector
 - 10mm X 10mm X 0.2mm
 - delivered from 12th of July !
 - first data has been taken and observed same spectrum
 - proto-type detector consists of 4 modules

◆ ¹¹⁵In β -decay spectrum and bremsstrahlung Background measurement at Kamioka mine

- estimate effect of accidental coincidence due to backgrounds.
- establish counting methods.
- scientific program in Kyoudou-riyou of ICRR, Univ. of Tokyo
- experiment will start at the end of this year or early of next year

Possible site Kamioka mine



Schematic view of experimental setup

