



WBS 2.3

Wavelength Shifting Fiber

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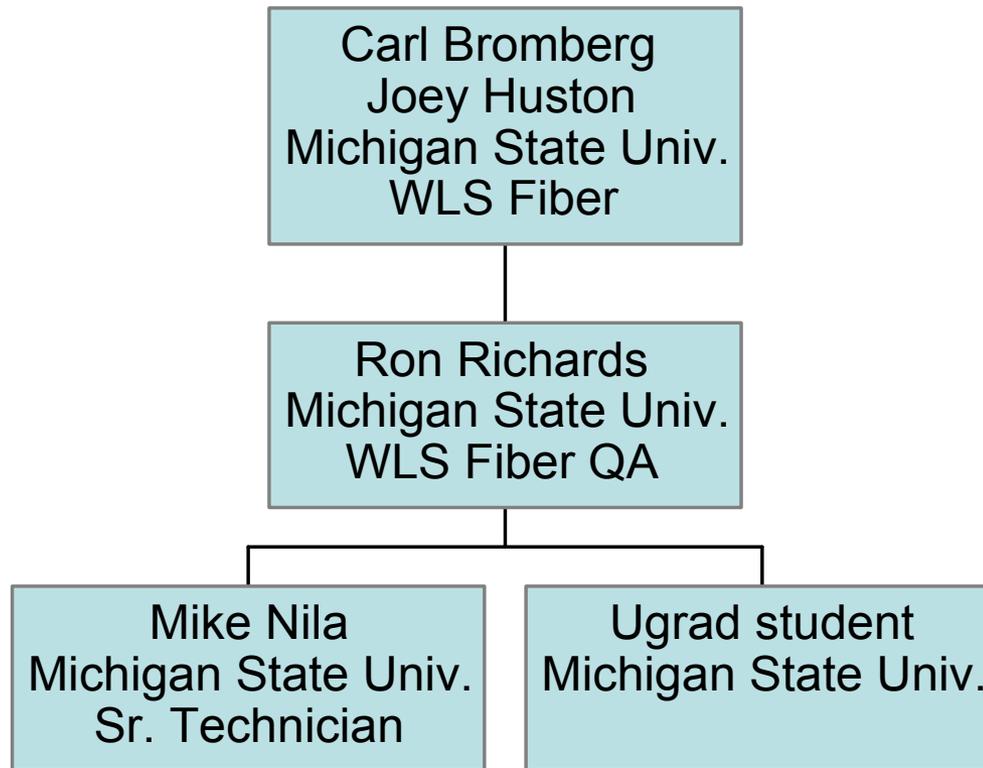


NOvA Signal Generation

- Liquid scintillator in a highly reflective PVC cell
 - ionization generates blue scintillation light
 - liquid is quite transparent to the bluest light
- Wavelength shifting (WLS) fiber loop
 - fiber vendor is Kuraray, Japan -- extensive HEP experience
 - fluorescent dye absorbs blue scintillation and emits green light
 - guides ~15% of emitted light toward the loop ends
- Avalanche photodiode (APD)
 - both ends of the fiber loop land on a single APD pixel
 - APD quantum efficiency >80% for WLS light



WBS 2.3 WLS Fiber QA Organization





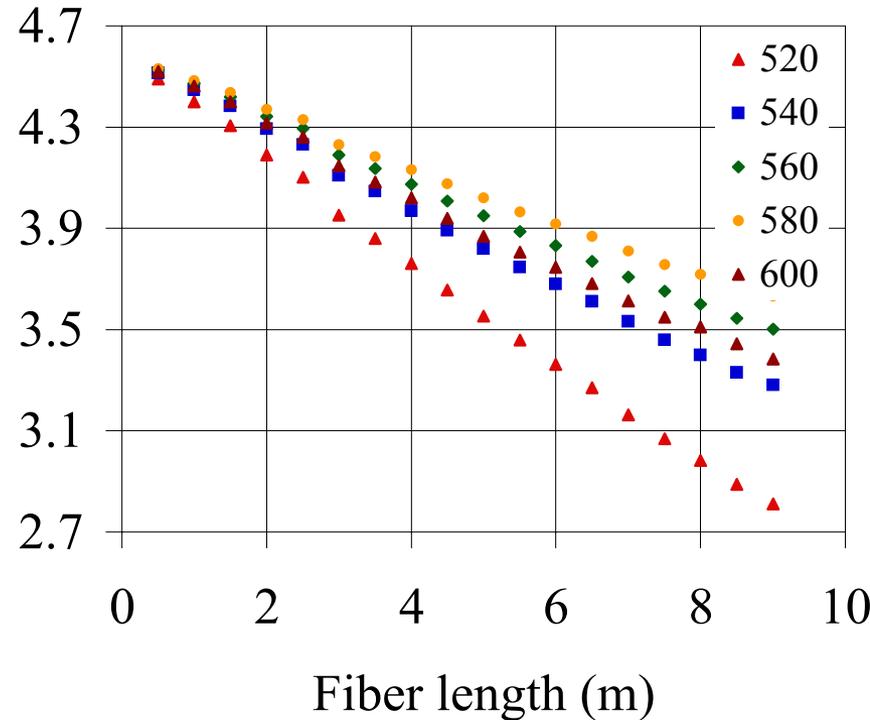
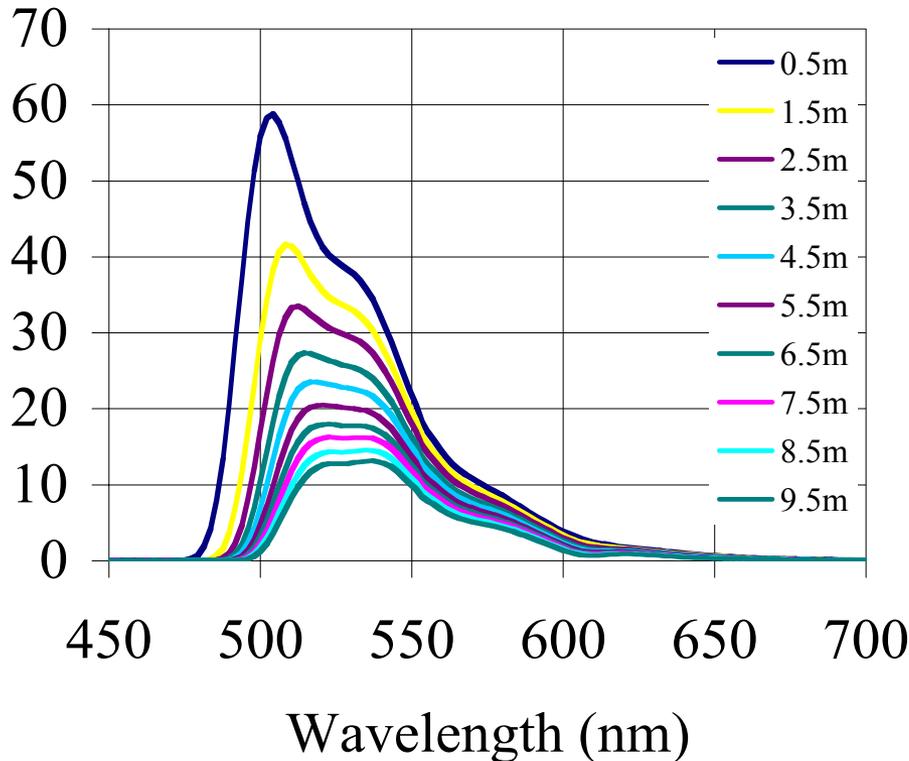
WLS fiber Technical Design

- R&D Institutions: CalTech, UCLA, UT Dallas, MSU
- WLS fiber will be 0.7 mm diameter, S-type (flexible)
 - Baseline fiber gave ~ 30 p.e. for muons at the far end of cell
 - Fibers damaged if bend diameter is $40 \cdot$ fiber diameter.
NOvA bend diameter of ~ 60 mm is 85 \cdot fiber diameter
- Converging on WLS dye (K27) concentration
 - Tested 10 diameter-dye content combinations, ≥ 300 ppm is best
 - Attenuation length *fluctuations* ($\sigma \sim 12\%$) clouded the results
 - Our measurements agree in detail with Kuraray QC
- Quality Assurance testing plan based on our R&D results
- Tests show fibers will survive in liquid scintillator
 - Claddings are insoluble in pseudocumene
 - No changes to fiber in heated 50% pseudocumene scintillator
 - NOvA scintillator is only 5.5% pseudocumene



R&D example

- Scan LED over fiber, use spectrometer to analyze light output



- Other tests
 - Absolute light output in NOvA cells with photodiodes and APD
 - Attenuation length and light output variations between fibers



Requirements & Quality Assurance

- NOvA WLS Fiber Requirements are reflected in Kuraray's detailed proposal, based on their MINOS experience.
- Fiber delivered monthly to Michigan State University over a 4 year period, ~4500 km/year, 120 spools/month
- QA performed at MSU with fiber storage in a location TBA (likely MSU), until needed.
 - Automated scanning device is being constructed.
 - Scan first 30 m of every spool to obtain spectrographic data
 - Data analyzed in real time with databases updated daily
 - Tasks: Receive, prepare, scan, repack, store (dark,dry), ship



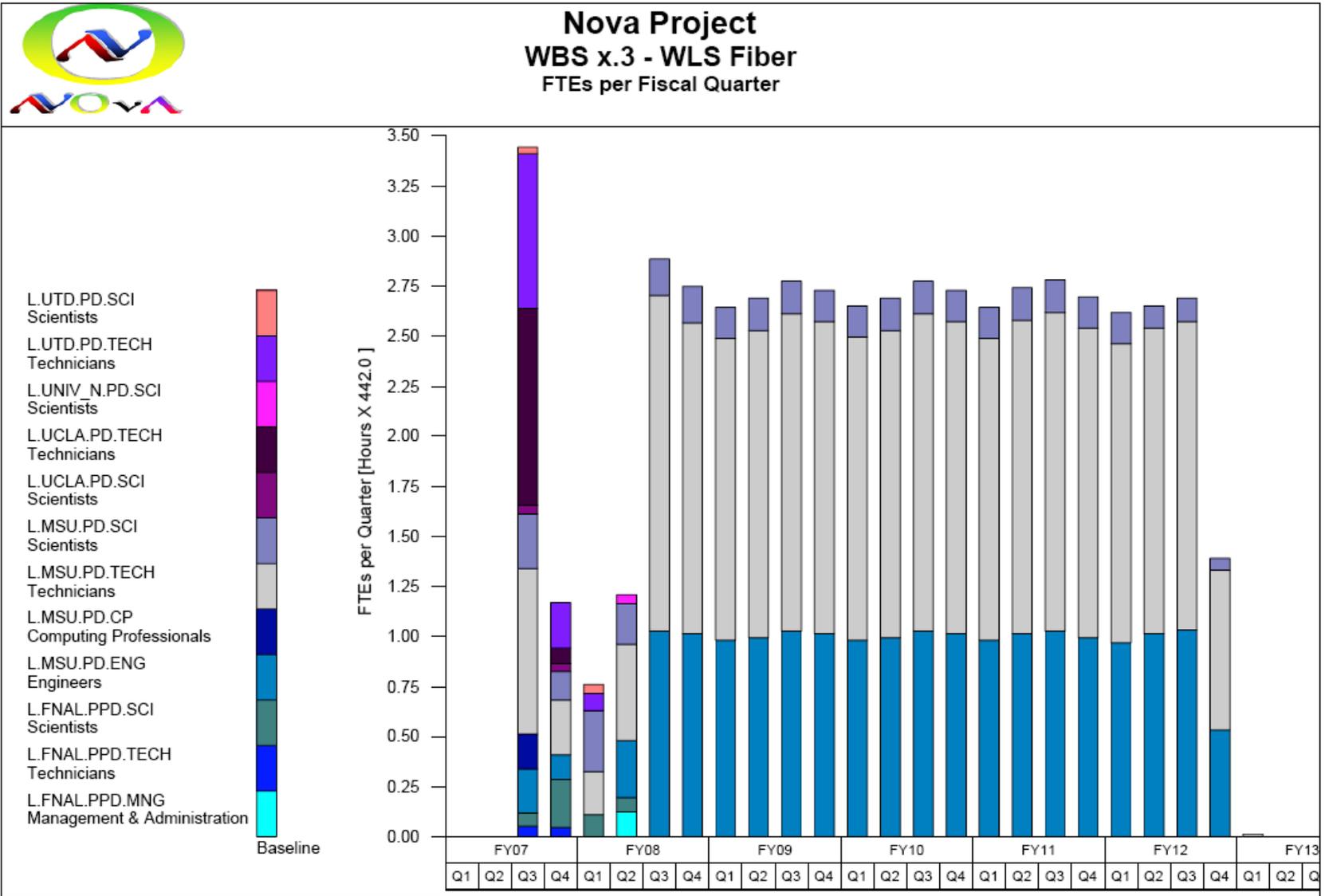
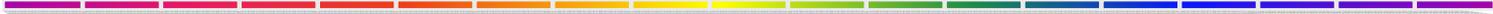
Cost: WBS 2.3

WBS x.3 WLS Fiber	Estimated Cost (AY \$M)	Contingency Estimate (AY \$M)	Contingency (%)	Total Cost (AY \$M)
Construction w indirects				
M&S	12.3	3.4	28%	15.8
Labor ¹	1.2	0.1	10%	1.4
Construction total:	13.6	3.6	26%	17.1
R&D				
M&S	0.1	0.0	0%	0.1
Labor ¹	0.1	0.0	0%	0.1
R&D total:	0.2	0.0	0%	0.2

¹ Labor costs presented here include all project labor from Fermilab, other DOE facilities, and Universities.



Manpower





Summary

- Technical Design
 - WLS fiber diameter is 0.7 mm
 - R&D on dye concentration complete by the end of 2007
 - QA plan evolved from WLS fiber R&D
- Costs: fiber (\$11.34M), QA 4 years (\$1.0M)
- Schedule
 - Specify fiber for Integration Prototype ND in Q1 FY08
 - Specify fiber for Near & Far Detector in Q3 FY08
 - Fiber multiyear contract placed in Q4 FY08
 - QA tunes up with IPND fiber in FY08
 - Full production speed FY09-12
- No CD-3a items in this WBS