



SWGO Unit Prototyping

11.06.2023 3rd GCOS Workshop Hazal Goksu



Hazal Goksu

Next generation • [/]To astrophysical gamma-ray observatory source Wide FoV • Incoming gamma ray 80% fill factor for central Collision with Extensive Air Shower atmospheric nucleus array Particles penetrate detector tanks, interact 24/7 data taking. and are detected • at least 4400 m above sea leve The Fermi Bubbles **Charged Particle** SWGO from Air Shower Invisible to HAWC Water FECTOR ARRAY HAWC Invisible to Cherenkov HAWC & Light SWGO detectors at up to 300 m from center The Galactic Centre Sensitive ---Photodetector

Not to scale

Light-Tight Tank



Unit Detector Design

Cylindrical Tanks

- Steel tanks
- Rotomolded HDPE tanks

Bladders in Water

- In a natural lake
- In an artificial lake (Pond)

https://pos.sissa.it/395/714/









Tank Developments

- Steel tanks from Aquamate
 Includes bladders as well
- Easy to transport, assembly on site
- Recently built in Peru & HÁWC site

https://www.aquamate.com.au/











Tank Developments

- Rotomolded tanks:
 - Similar to Auger Observatory
 - Company in Brazil
 - A candidate design made up of rotomolded tanks, single chamber [See PoS ICRC 2021, 707]



https://pos.sissa.it/395/707/







Lake Design

Advantages

- Cost reduction: No need for tanks
- Reduced constraints on unit dimensions
- Improved muon detection
- Flexible arrangement



Challenges

- New technology; experience
- Mechanical stability under water motion
- Continuous position calibration required





Bladders: Material Tests

- Light tightness
- No degradation of water inside bladder
- (Partially) Reflective inner layer
- Withstand wave motion
- Water tightness



- Light tightness tests
- → Water degradation measurements
- → Reflectivity tests
- → Test in Sibinacocha (Peru) soon





MPIK Bladders

- 1. PVC Bladder
 - → For Mechanical tests
- 2. Enviro Bladder
 - → Aquamate
- 3. Geoflex Bladder
 - → Aquamate
- 4.Our own material
 - → Advanced Films, LLC
 - → Made Auger & HAWC bladders

Aim to find a light-tight bladder that can be produced in mass













Bladders: Manufacturing



- Tried hot air welding
 - Not water tight
- Impulse sealer sent by Michael Schneider
 - Used it for "Umbrella"
- At Aquamate
 - Hot air welding
 - Using material from Layfield & later from Advanced Films, LLC



Prototypes: Hot Air Welding

• Making our own bladders at MPIK







~ April 2020







Towards a Double-Layered Bladder

Lower Chamber Alternatives



Double Layered Bladder with a Membrane Two Separate Bladders connected in the Middle

A tyvek-only Bladder immersed in bigger Bladder



Towards a Double-Layered Bladder

 A. Membrane inside bladder

 Advanced Films LLC & Aquamate are to make such bladders for us







B. Two Separate Bladders Tests with spot-gluing tyvek













- Matryoshka: A bladder made up only of tyvek
 - No need for water tightness Ο
 - No need to laminate tyvek Ο
 - Allows tests with a double cell bladder Ο
- Keeps shape with umbrella mechanism





Small scale prototype





1:10 matryoshka model



Umbrella Mechanism

- 1. Closed Matryoshka is lowered through the hatch
- 2. Inside the bladder, the matryoshka opens as it is pushed by water & us pulling the ropes
- 3. Matryoshka in open position, pushed down by the hanging weights











Sealing the top



The Umbrella





Sealing the sides





Matryoshka Prototype

Passes through hatch















Material Tests: Reflectivity

- Testing different tyvek samples
 - Paper-like vs fabric-like
 - Treated vs untreated
- Integrating Sphere & Xenon lamp & monochromator







Material Tests: Water Quality

- Water transmission tests since March 2021
- C-star transmissometer with wavelength 410 nm & path length 25 cm
- Monitoring
 - $\circ \quad \text{Different bladder materials}$
 - $\circ~$ Cables and shrinkable tubes
 - $\circ \ \ \text{Screws}$
 - Reflective liners







• Tyvek reflectivity change negligible after two years of water exposure





Experimental Verification

- Muon Taggers & PVC bladder studies
- Took 3-fold coincidence measurements
 - <u>Single chambe</u>r bladder
 - Between two taggers







Experimental Verification

- Compare single unit simulations with experimental results
- 3-fold coincidence measurements \rightarrow Done
 - Rates from simulations are within experimental results
- 4-fold coincidence measurements → Aquamate bladder + matryoshka









Pond Development

- No need to worry about waves & disrupting wild-life
- Bladder development same with natural lake plans
- Mini pond site & arrangements made in Peru
- Geomembrane can be used









Simulated Performance

- Bladders partially immersed in water
- Simulations to show effect of water volume above
- Overburden ~ lower altitude
- Small array of DLWCDs in a lake
 ~ ongoing shower simulations







Double Layered Detector Unit

- Lower chamber for muon detection
- Result of paper:
 - Lower chamber: >0.5m
 - Upper chamber ~2.5m
 - Some reflective material
 - High fill-factor







Full Length Article

A double-layered Water Cherenkov Detector array for Gamma-ray astronomy

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Comparison

- A. White DLWCD (3.8 m diameter and 2.5 m depth)
 - a. black top and an 8-inch PMT
- B. A HAWC-like single-layered unit (7.3 m diameter and 4 m depth)
 - black walls, central 10-inch PMT and three 8-inch PMTs
- C. A LHAASO-like black unit (5 m × 5 m square, 4.5 m depth)
 - a. open top and an 8-inch PMT
- D. White DLWCD with alternative geometry (3.4 m diameter and 3.0 m depth)



Aquamate Bladders



- Already in test tank in Australia
- One bladder to be sent to Peru, lake Sibinacocha, for wave motion measurement & mechanical tests
- Accelerator built by students from Peru











Simulated Performance

- Shielding of unit in water vs with other units only
 - Muon tagging purity
- Simulate candidate configurations in water





Sideways entry (poor shielding)



Shielding by adjacent bladder









Fig. 2. Probability of detection of one or more photo-electrons as a function of upper chamber radius and depth, for vertical 10 MeV γ -rays injected across the top surface of the chamber, for a chamber with entirely white walls (left) and a chamber with entirely black walls (right). A dashed horizontal red line shows the depth corresponding to \approx 5 radiation lengths. The reference design for SWGO has a radius of 1.91 m (3.8 m in diameter).

The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory



Samridha Kunwar