

Alpha-particle Events and the Blocker Window by Asahi Bunkou (summary)

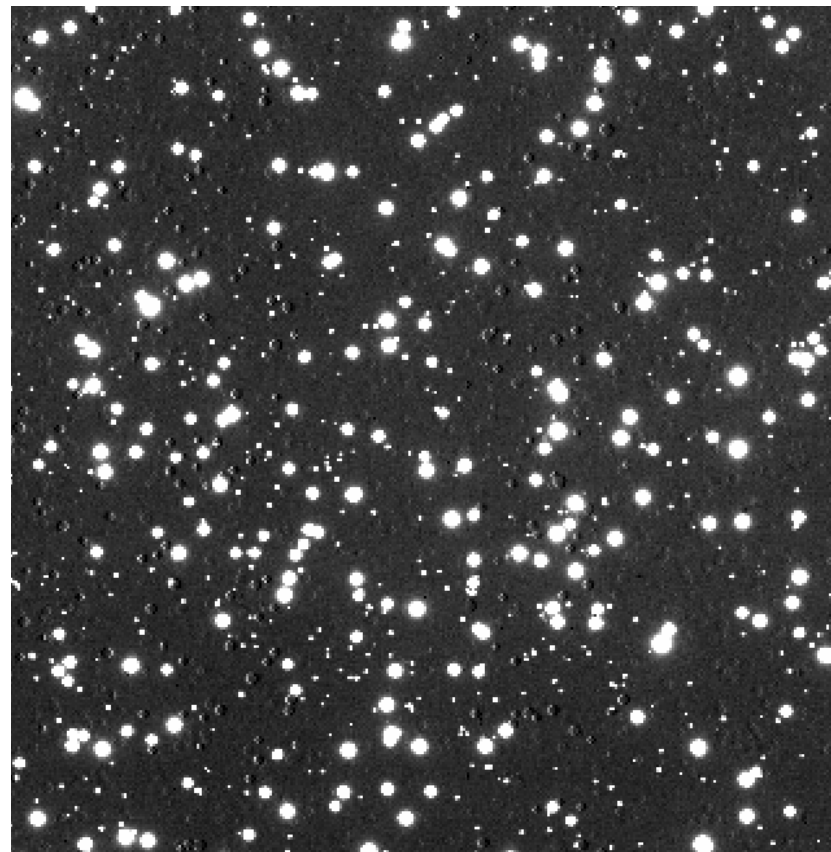
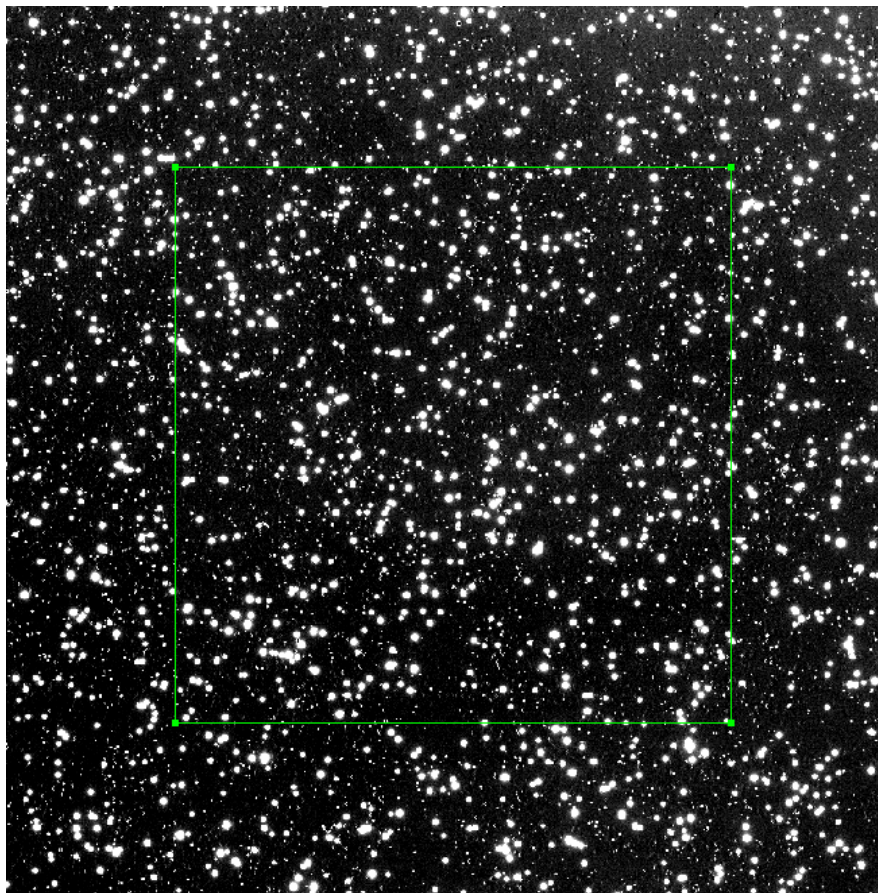
July 2016

Ichii Tanaka

Background

- After we replaced the old Hawaii2 detector to Hawaii2RG, we observed significant radiation event.
- IRTF Staff informed us that they also experienced similar events (though the event rate is smaller than us). They think that the event is caused by the alpha-particle radiation from the AR coat in the last lens where the radioactive Th is used.
- We confirmed that our case is the same. Geiger Counter recorded significant radiation from the last lens.
- The original MOIRCS Builder are recognizing that they did not specify prohibiting the use of Th on the AR coat.

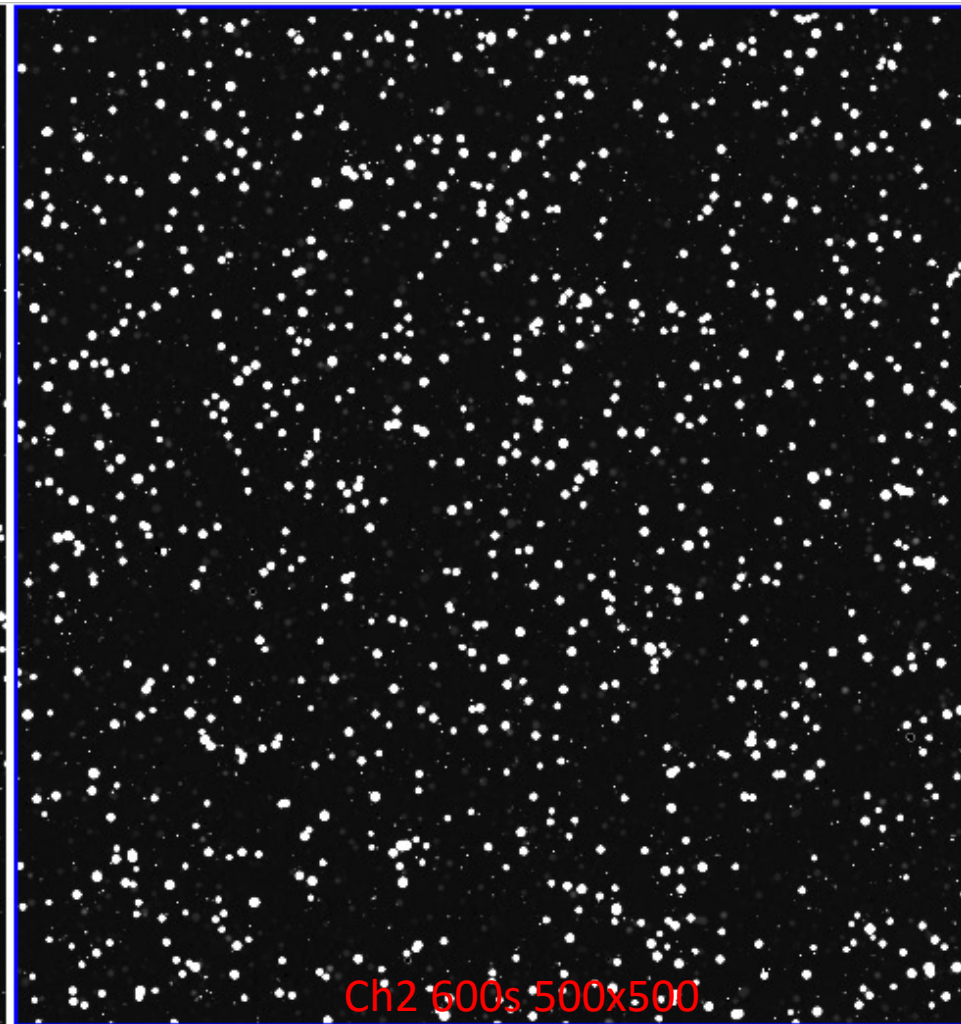
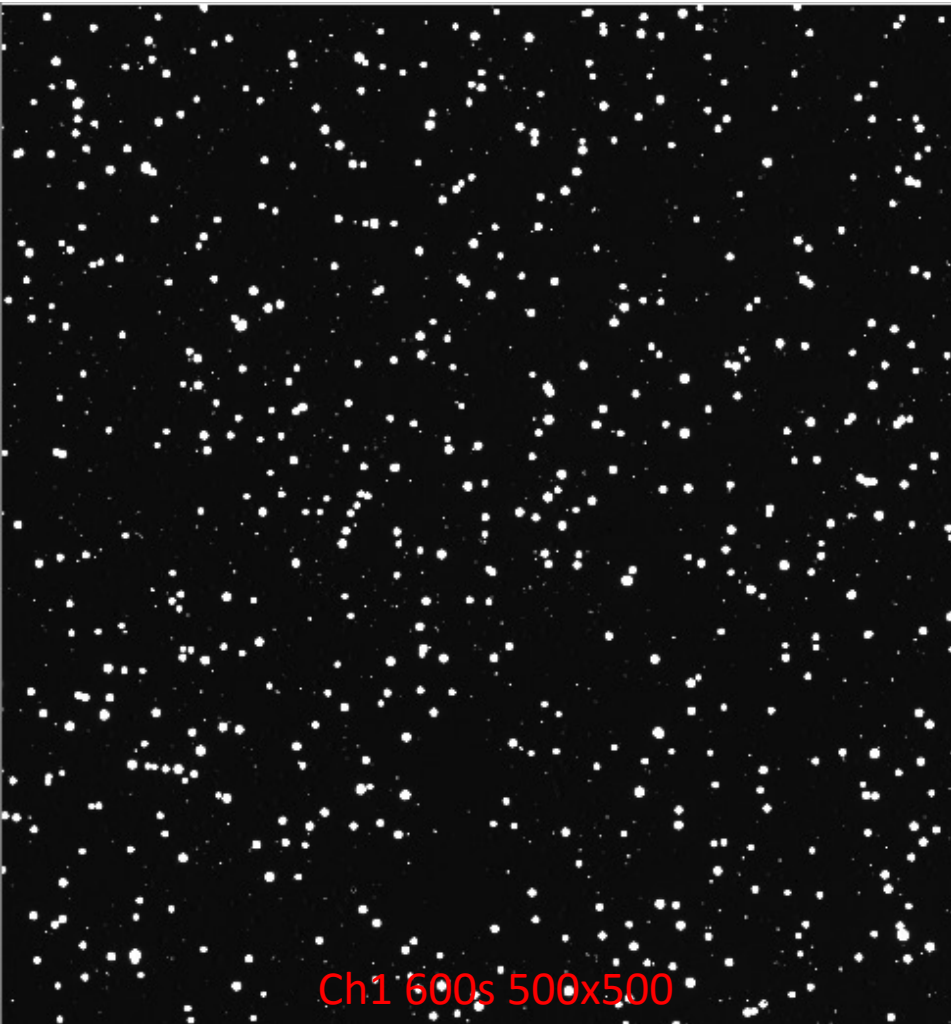
600-sec Dark Frame



Green area~500x500 pixels

600-sec Dark Frame

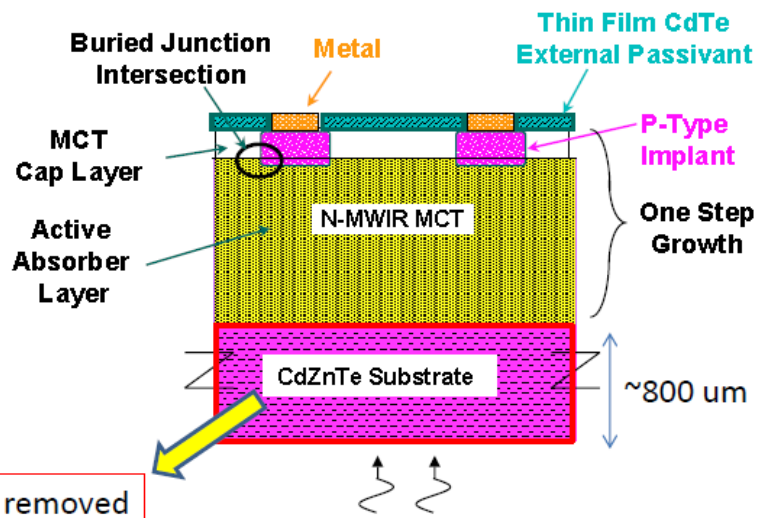
Ch2 has slightly more radiation than ch1



Why the old detector did not see it?

- The old Hawaii2 was with Sapphire (ZnCdTe) substrate
→ worked as efficient alpha particle blocker.

HAWAII-2RG MBE
(Molecular Beam Epitaxy)



⇒ No α blocking layer

(Rockwell slide in G. Finger)

Performance of the WFC3 Replacement IR Filters

S.Baggett (STScI), R.Boucarut (GSFC), R.Telfer (OSC/GSFC),
J. Kim Quijano (STScI), M. Quijada (GSFC)
February 15, 2007

Introduction

The original IR filters procured for WFC3 fully satisfied the requirements at the time of their installation in the filter wheel (Lupie et al. 2003) and the filters performed as expected during instrument-level ground testing. However, instrument-level ground testing revealed that the HgCdTe IR detector suffered from particle-induced luminescence. Subsequent radiation testing of non-flight parts determined that the luminescence arises within the detector's CdZnTe substrate and that the problem can be effectively eliminated by removing the substrate (Waczynski et al. 2005). As a consequence, a new substrate-removed IR detector for WFC3 is under development. But, in addition to reducing the luminescence, removal of the substrate also results in a significant increase in the quantum efficiency blueward of 800nm (Kimble et al. 2006), which is an issue for two of the original IR filters. Due to schedule constraints at the time of their manufacture, the IR filters

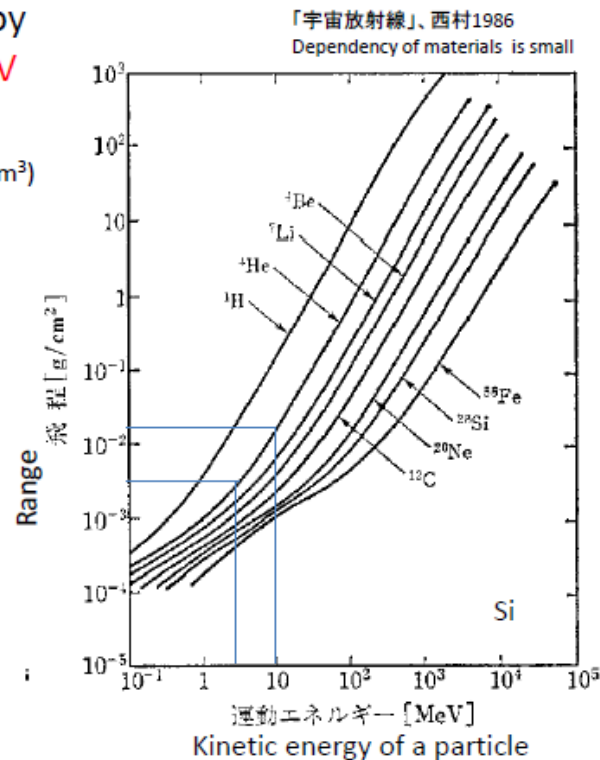
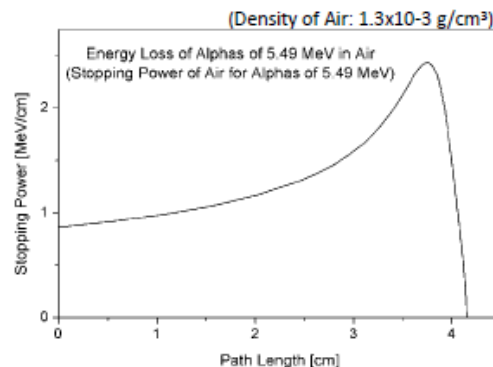
Efforts for Fixing this...

- Contacted to the original vender. They said removing the old AR coat would change the optical parameter. It is also costly. Remaking the same lens might be the option.
- Adding the alpha-particle blocker is the easiest and cheapest option.
- Issue...material? Thickness? Ghosts? Affection to the imaging quality? Where to put? How? Space available? Vendor? Cost?
- Additional issue is that the BaF₂ would emit the broad (but weak) blue fluorescent light (peak ~400nm) if exposed in the high radiation environment. We decided to add the (loose) blocking of the optical wavelength regime (<~0.8um) on the filter Specification.

Takato-San's (great) Note about the explanation of the radiation event and on the thickness of the Window

Range of α particle

- Energy of α -particle created by radioactive nuclide: 4 ~ 9 MeV
- Range $\sim 10^{-2}$ g/cm²
 ~ 40 μ m in glass (~ 2.3 g/cm³)
- Glass plate of $t \sim 0.1$ mm would be sufficient to block alpha-particles



He concluded that adding ~ 0.1 mm thin glass will be enough.

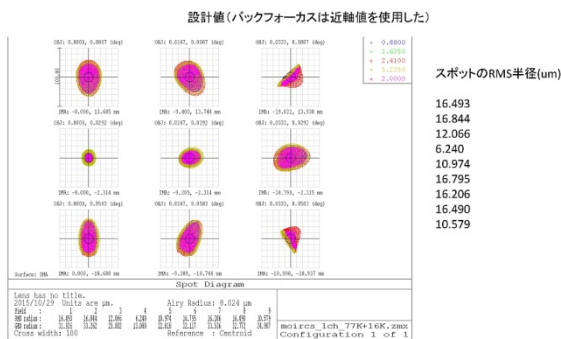
In order to keep the strength of the filter for the AR coating, we choose ~ 1 mm.

Ghost Analysis by Y.Tanaka and M.Fabircius

MOIRCS Ghosts by Thin Filter: Spot Analysis										2015-10-16 Y.T. (Translate by IT)																			
Filter Thickness 2.5mm										Filter Thickness 1mm																			
D=1mm			Relative Intensity			D=5mm			Relative Intensity			D=1mm			Relative Intensity			D=5mm			Relative Intensity			Max's figure					
Surface	marginal	RMS Radius				marginal	RMS Radius				marginal	RMS Radius				marginal	RMS Radius												
51-45	2.7989	1.9718	1.44676E-08			2.7989	1.9718	1.44676E-08			2.7989	1.9748	1.44237E-08			2.7989	1.9748	1.44237E-08			—								
51-47	2.5447	1.7929	1.74989E-08			1.5278	1.077	4.84943E-08			2.5447	1.7959	1.74405E-08			1.5278	1.0803	4.81985E-08			2)								
51-48	2.104	1.4861	2.54699E-08			1.087	0.77	9.48727E-08			2.3684	1.6732	2.00922E-08			1.3515	0.95756	6.13466E-08			1)								
48-47	0.4407	0.3123	5.76738E-08			0.4407	0.3123	5.76738E-08			0.1763	0.12924	3.36766E-07			0.1763	0.12924	3.36766E-07			—								
48-45	0.6949	0.4912	2.33134E-08			1.7118	1.2068	3.86235E-09			0.4305	0.30812	5.92492E-08			1.4474	1.0237	5.36756E-09			4)								
47-45	0.254	0.184	1.66145E-07			1.2711	0.899	6.9599E-09			0.2542	0.1854	1.63645E-07			1.2711	0.90098	6.92935E-09			3)								
		(mm)			(mm)																								
Surface 45 = Surface of the last lens (1% reflectivity)										Surface 51 = CCD surface (10% reflectivity)										MOIRCS (mm) Intensity RMS radius of Central Spot 0.0075 1									

Y.Tanaka's Simulation on Image degradation by the distortion of the shape of the Window.

Original Design Spots

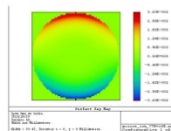
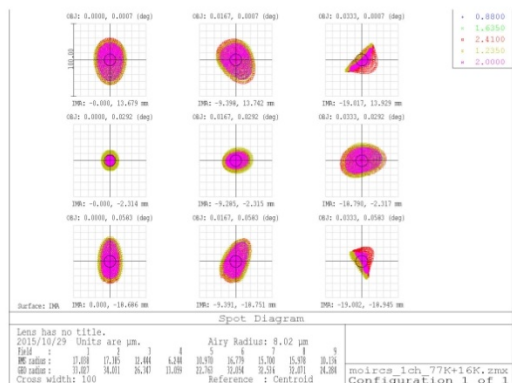


She concluded that there is no affection of the shape distortion of the window, even after ~50um distortion.

As some level of bend or distortion of the filter is expected by the AR coating, the conclusion here helped much for the directionl.

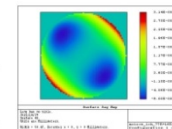
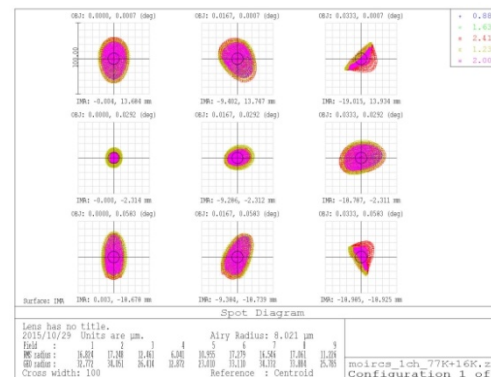
50λ for Comatic Aberration

コマ成分のみで50λ発生した場合(フィルター片面のみ)



50λ for Spherical + Astigmatic Aberration

球面&アス成分(PV~32um~50λ)

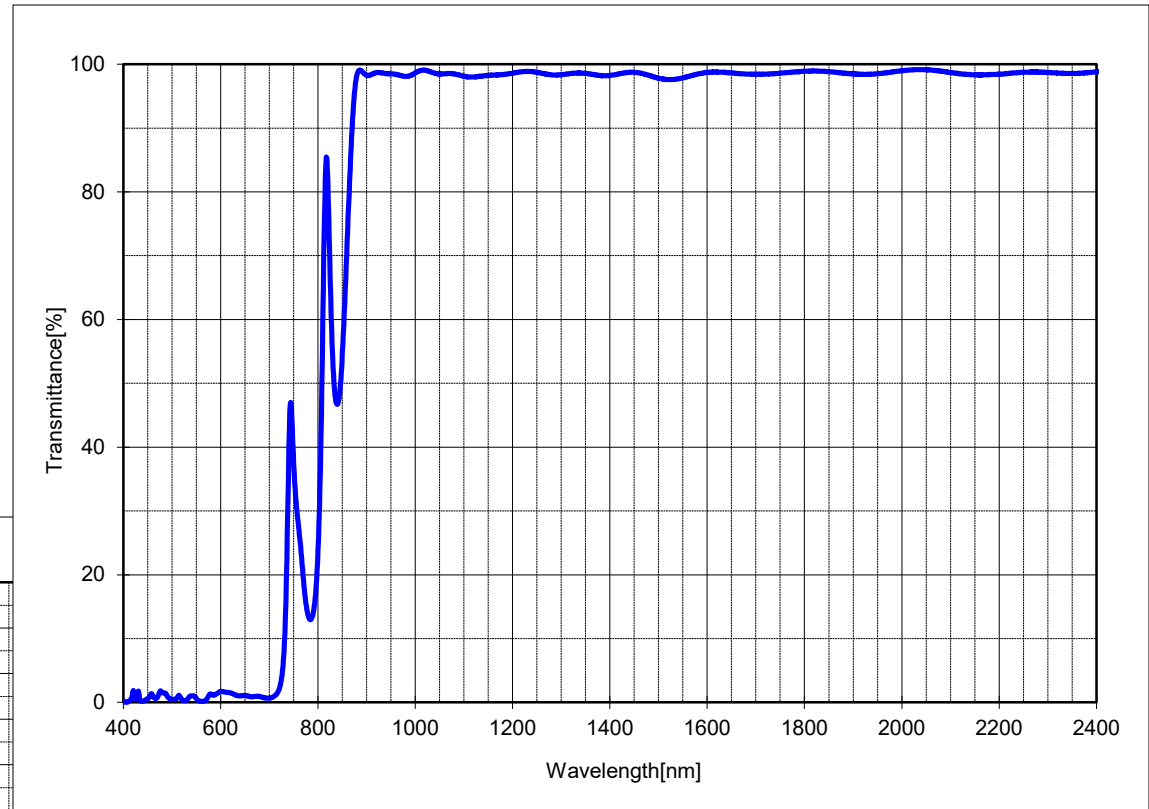
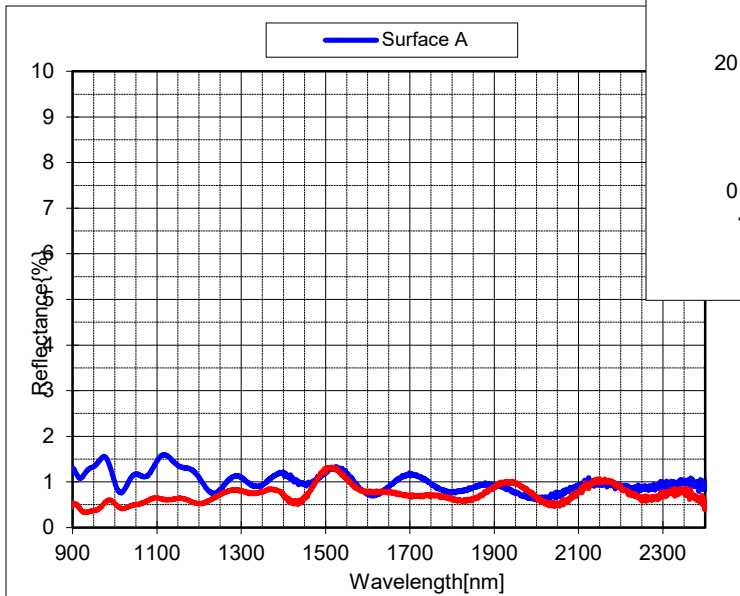


- At the same time, the efforts to seek for the way to replace the old AR coat or re-fabricate the last lens was taken in parallel.
- We have confirmed that it is costly, more risk by the change of lens parameter, errors in alignment, and all the work related to the replacement.
- Lens material (BaF₂) is difficult to get in Japan. Polishing it in aspherical shape is also not an easy task.
- The delivery time is the ultimate limitation.

Purchase

- After asking some companies for the quote with quite tight delivery date constraint, we choose Asahi Bunkou, CO. for purchase. The estimate from them is cheapest, though the expected quality simulated is as great as other USA-based M company (they requested much much more money for fabrication).
- The efforts by Kimura san (Asahi) in the company helped much for on-time delivery.

Asahi Bunkou Alpha-Particle Blocker Window

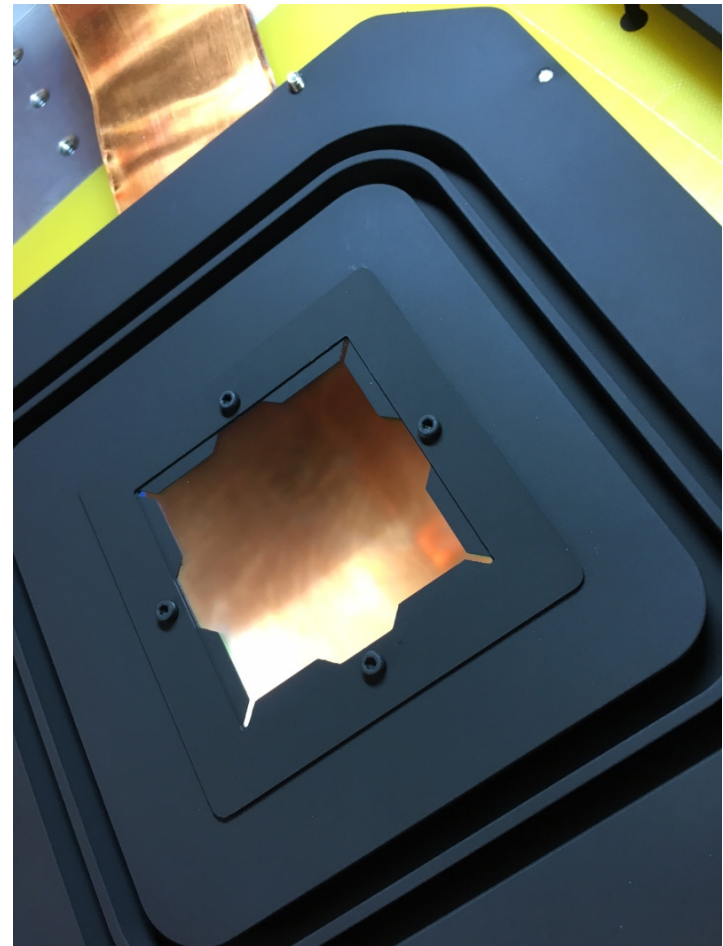
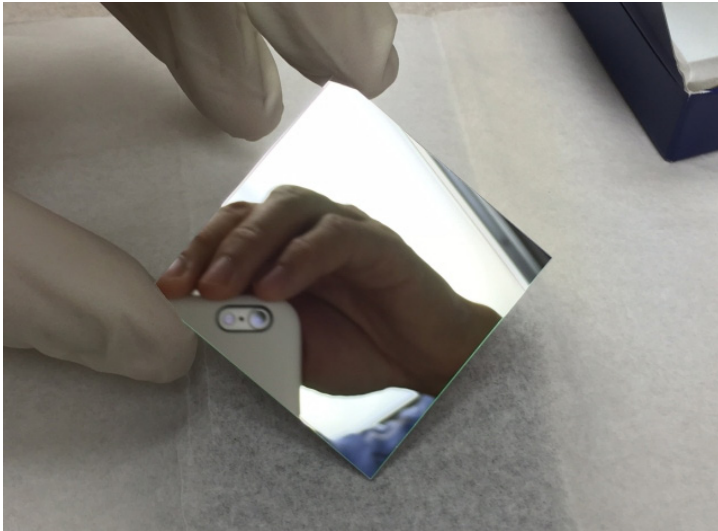


Just Great Performance!

Average NIR transmittance >98% across 0.9-2.4 μ m(!), with reflectivity \sim <1% on average (!!).
Optical Blocking is also as good as <1%!

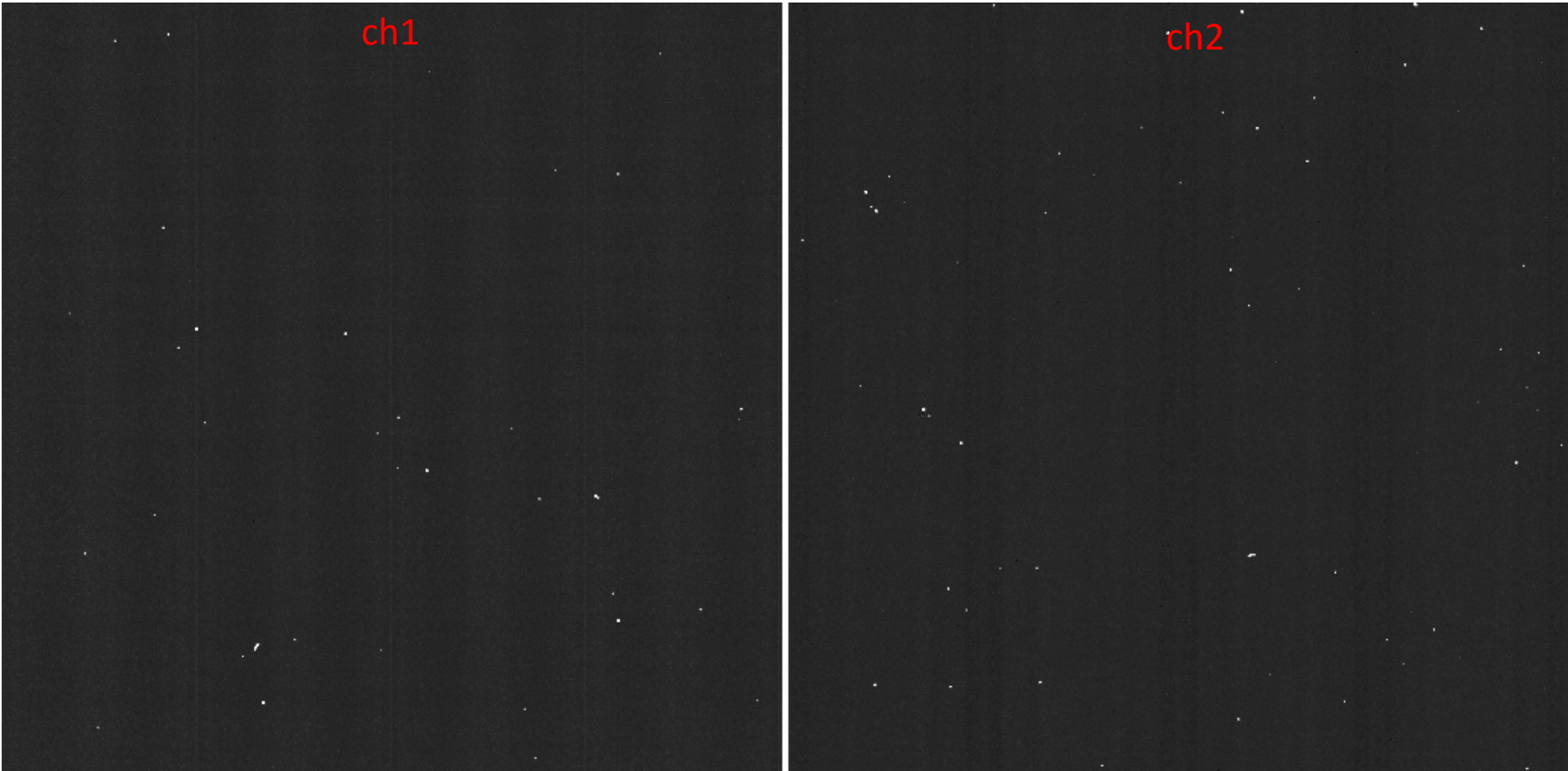
Installation

by M. Fabricius and IGTech



Result

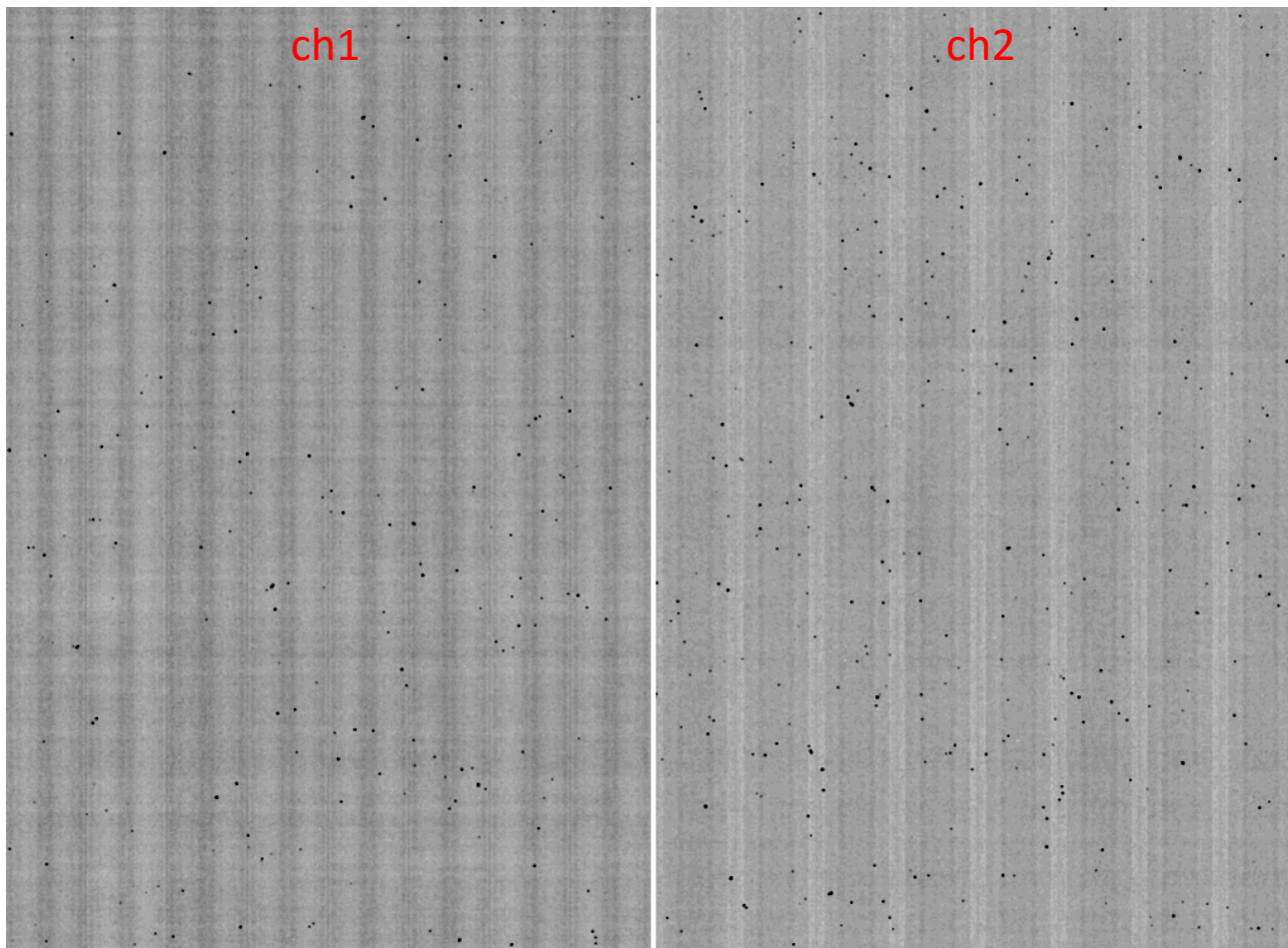
As expected, all the alpha-particle events have gone!



40 sec x 8 dark frames (=320sec equivalent). 500x500 pixel zoomed Image
Only some cosmic-ray hit events are seen.

1000x1500 pix2 area comparison

(level Inversed for better view)



Slightly more for channel-2?

Result

- Overall, the alpha-particle event has effectively eliminated.
- More CR event for ch2 than ch1 is observed.
- If this is the CR event, both channel should have similar number of events.
- The alpha particle hit event was more for channel-2 than ch1. Do they related?
- It might just be due to the sensitivity difference of the detector on the high-energy radiation.
- The effect on the science observation is negligible.

For more detail, see
M. Fabricius et al. (2016) SPIE Proceedings
“Detector Upgrade of Subaru's Multi-Object Infrared Camera
and Spectrograph (MOIRCS)”