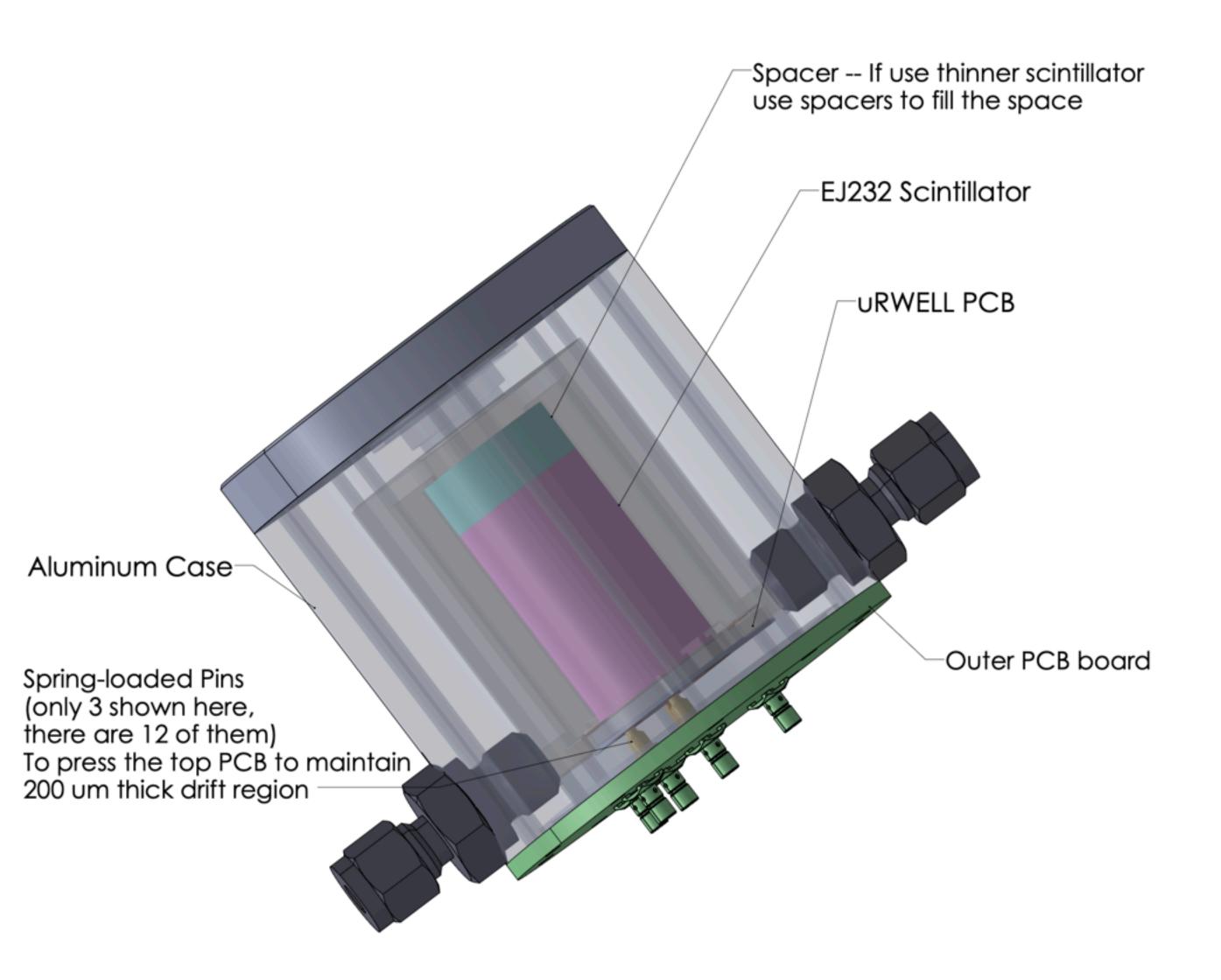
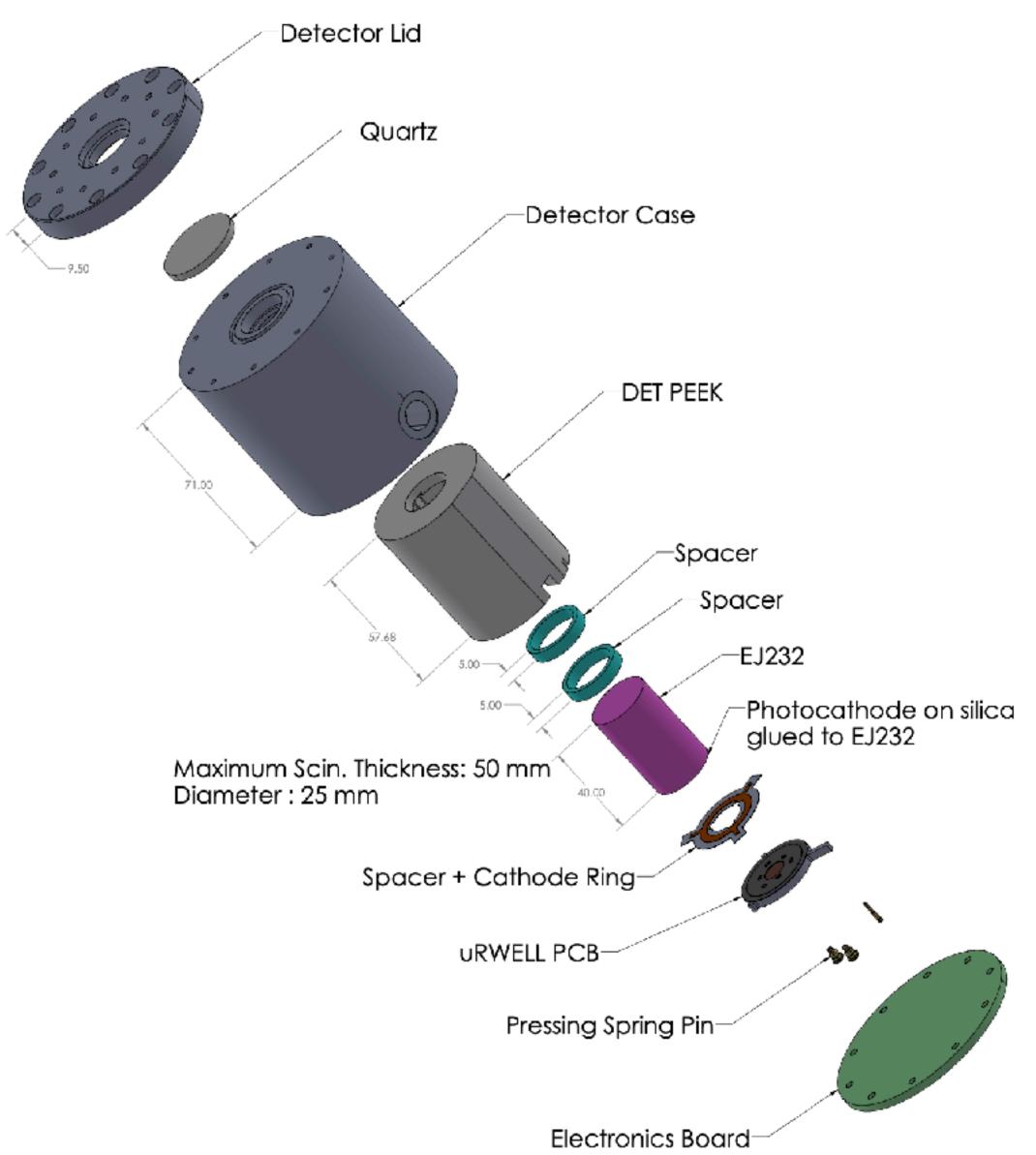
MPGD-nTOF Biweekly Meeting

November 19, 2025

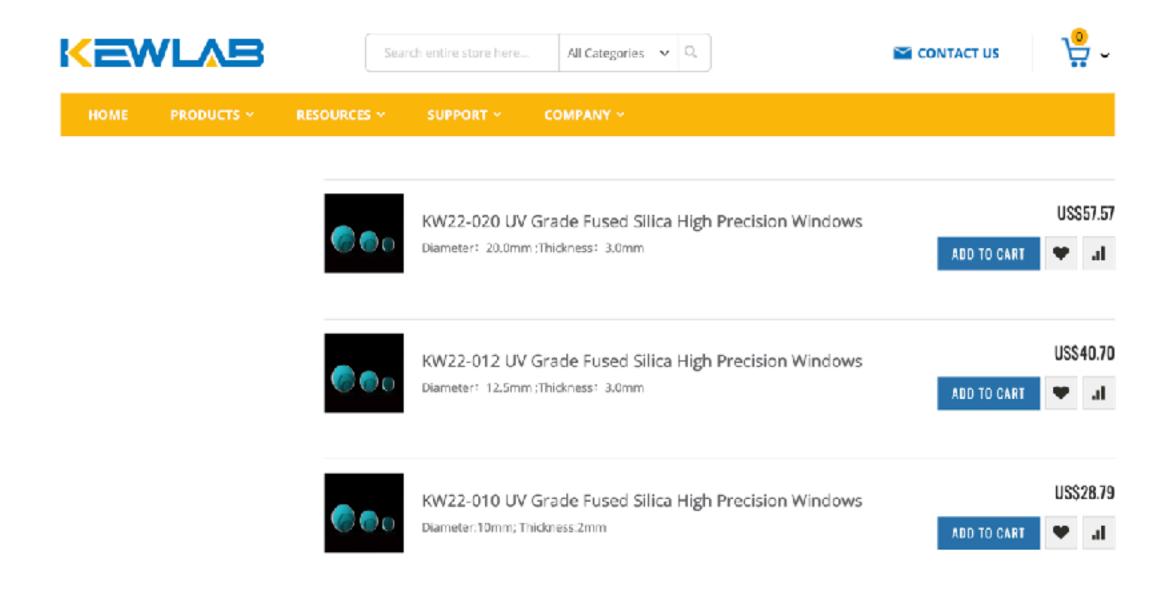
Detector CAD Design





Substrate for photocathode K₂CsSb

Deposit photocathode on 25 mm diameter, 0.2 mm - 2 mm thick, UV-rated Fused Silica



All Products / Optics / Windows and Diffusors / Visible Windows

TECHSPECI Ultra-Thin Fused Silica Windows

- Ultra-Thin 0.20mm Thickness

UV Fused Silica Substrates
 Extremely Lightweight
 TECHSPEC® Ultra-Thin Fused Sexcellent chemical resistance, and Unlike traditional cover glass, to

TECHSPEC® Ultra-Thin Fused Silica Windows provide the benefits of fused silica including low thermal expansion, excellent chemical resistance, and UV transmission with a thickness less than 1/5th of our standard fused silica windows. Unlike traditional cover glass, these windows have polished surfaces to provide consistent transmitted wavefront distortion, making them advantageous for OEM applications. Their extremely thin designs make them ideal for both weight and size sensitive applications, especially those requiring broadband transmission from the UV to the NIR.

distortion, making them advantageous for OEM applications. Their extremely thin designs make them ideal for both weight and size sensitive applications, especially those requiring broadband transmission from the UV to the NIR.

TECHSPEC Ultra-Thin Fused Silica Windows are ideal for handheld medical devices, wearable technology, and portable UV lights.

Common Specifications				
Bevel:	Protective as needed	Thickness (mm):	0.20 ±0.025	
Edges:	Fine Ground	Knoop Hardness (kg/mm²):	522.00	
Parallelism (arcsec):	<1	Poisson's Ratio:	0.16	
Young's Modulus (GPa):	73	Abbe Number (v _d):	64.17	
Index of Refraction (n_d) :	1.458	Surface Quality:	60-40	
Transmitted Wavefront, P-V:	λ/2	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion CTE (10 ⁻⁶ /°C):	0.52 (+5 to +35°C) 0.57 (0 to +200°C) 0.48 (-100 to +200°C)	

KW22-UV Grade Fused Silica High Precision Windows - KEWLAB Ultra-Thin Fused Silica Windows | Edmund Optics

Preparation of Photocathode Manufacturing at JLab

- 1. Preparation for Photocathode manufacturing in JLab
 - 1. HTC not an option concern of pollution to deposition chamber
 - 2. Loading dock option
 - 3. Coordinating CIS for vacuum chamber design to fit the loading dock
 - 4. Photocathode assembly to detector

Photocathode Assembly Plan

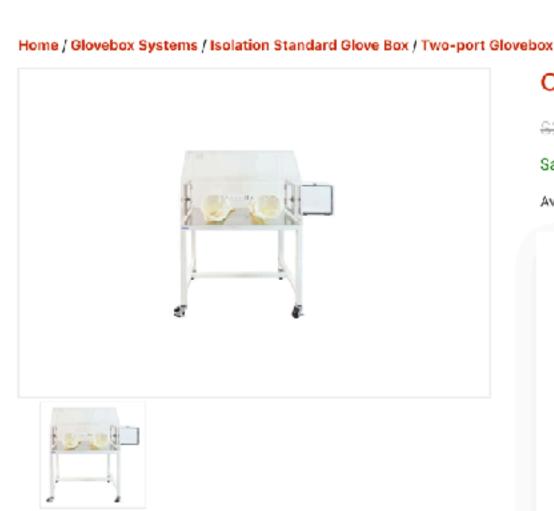
according to John, UHP N2 doesn't work,
Need to keep H2O less than 10^{-10} level,
otherwise it kills photocathode instantly

Plastic glove box won't work, need to have vacuum
condition first

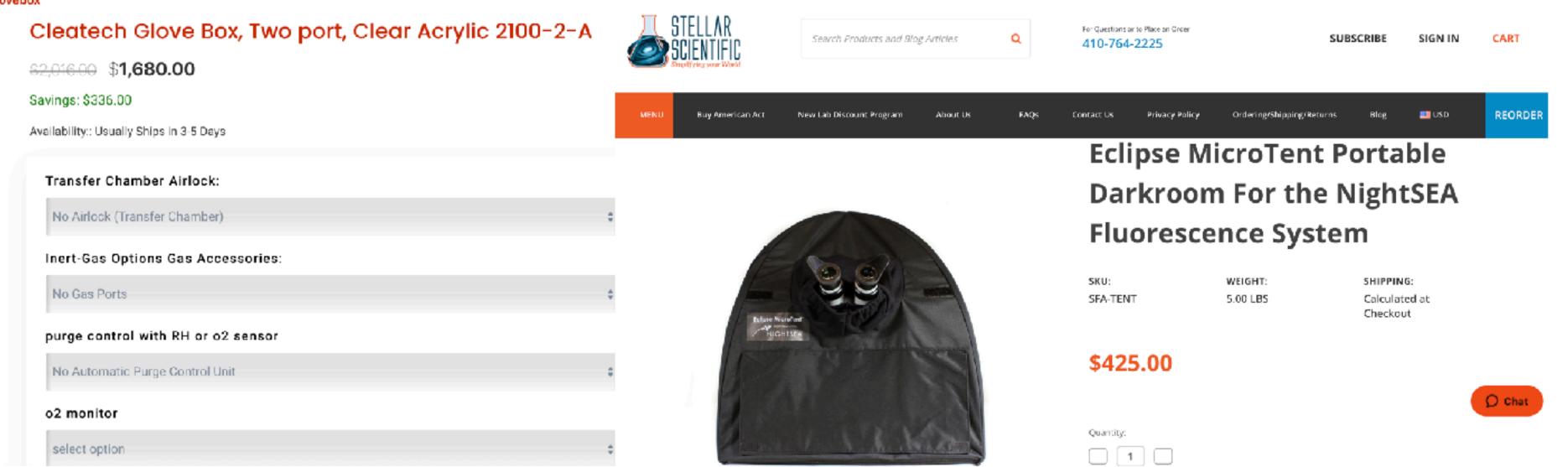
- Assemble photocathode to detector in a UHP N2 gas sealed glove box
- Light-controlled environment, IR red light only
- Assembly stand in cleanroom

Per John's suggestion, this is not necessary, as long as there is no bias voltage on the photocathode, it is fine, they did this asssembly before





LAB SUPPLY

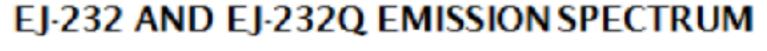


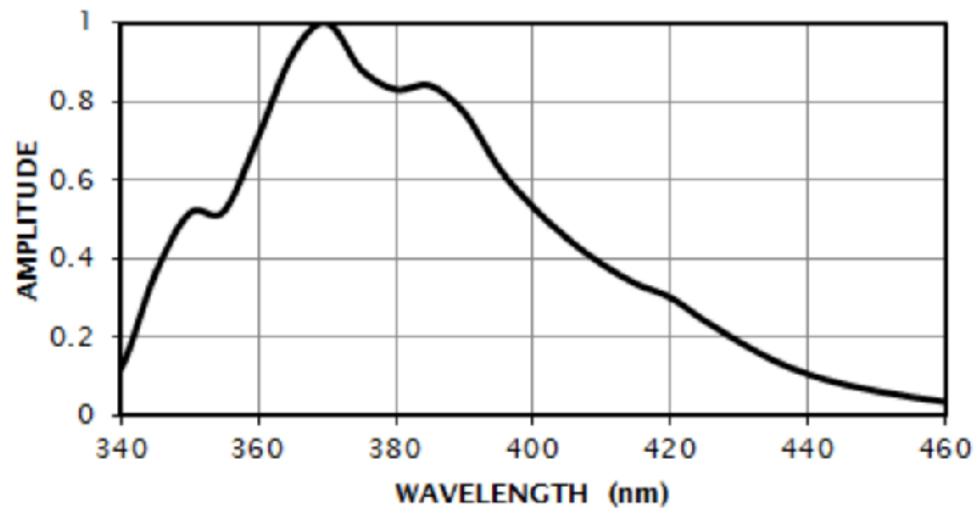
https://www.globallabsupply.com/Two-port-Glovebox-Acrlic-p/2100-2-a.htm?

utm source=Google%20Shopping&utm campaign=google product gls&utm medium=cpc&utm term=6055&srsltid=AfmBOop9pPXiF mF2rncwJYnERoeHrE hrlfMerrzmL6mv6a2U4fy-X9Mnw https://www.msesupplies.com/collections/glove-boxes/acrylic-gloveboxes?srsltid=AfmBOoqT22oanXSCIhLOVTsNPtAb9GIldbNZCsgVzx51Anbg2EPZ CqH https://www.stellarscientific.com/eclipse-microtent-portable-darkroom-for-the-nightsea-fluorescence-system

Plastic Scintillator — EJ232

PROPERTIES	EJ-232	EJ-232Q (% Benzophenone)					
PROPERTIES		0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	
Light Output (% Anthracene)	55	19	11	5	4	3	
Scintillation Efficiency (photons/1 MeV e ⁻)	8,400	2,900	1,700	770	610	460	
Wavelength of Maximum Emission (nm)	370	370	370	370	370	370	
Rise Time (ps)	350	110	105	100	100	100	
Decay Time (ps)	1600	700	700	700	700	700	
Pulse Width, FWHM (ps)	1300	360	290	260	240	220	
No. of H Atoms per cm ³ (x10 ²²)	5.13	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	
No. of C Atoms per cm ³ (x10 ²²)	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.66	
No. of Electrons per cm ³ (x10 ²³)	3.30	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	
Density (g/cm³)	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	
Polymer Base		Polyvinyltoluene					
Refractive Index		1.58					
Softening Point		75°C					
Vapor Pressure		Vacuum-compatible					
Coefficient of Linear Expansion	7.8 x 10 ⁻⁵ below 67°C						
Light Output vs. Temperature		At 60°C, L.O. = 95% of that at 20°C. No change from -60°C to 20°C.					
Temperature Range		-60°C to 60°C					





https://eljentechnology.com/products/plastic-scintillators/ej-232-ej-232q

Questions & Discussion

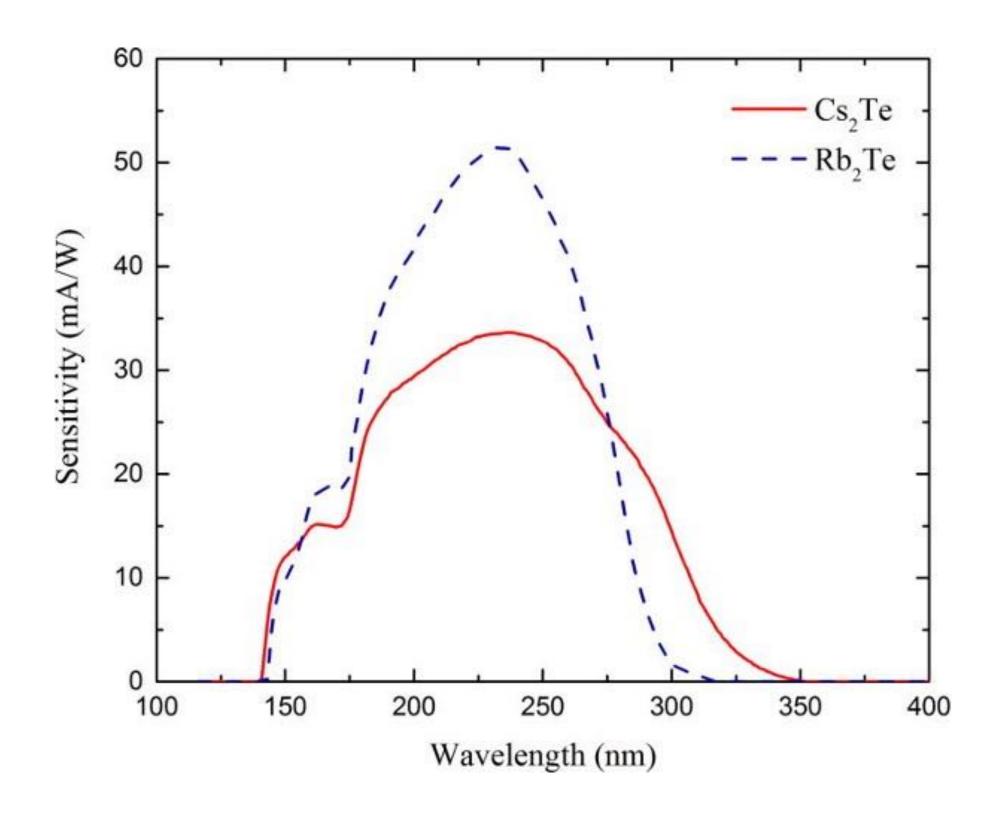
1. Are there any different photocathode that can work for the application?

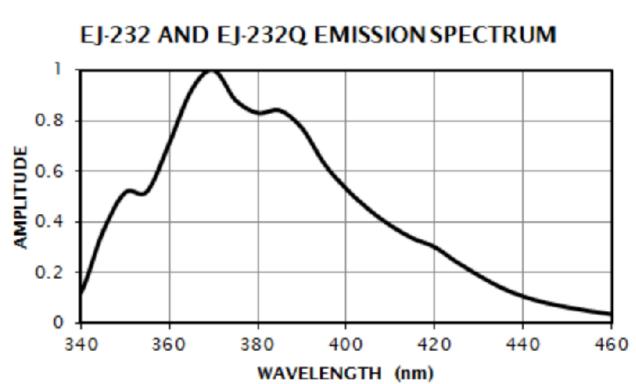
	Photocathode	QE (370 nm)	Sensitive to O2, H2O, CO2 (relative to K ₂ CsSb)
Na2KSb is probably	Cs ₃ Sb	10-15%	Very sensitive (Similar or less robust)
	y better, more robust Na ₂ KSb:Cs	10-20%	Sensitive (Similar robust)
	Cs ₂ Te	Very low (cut-off: 342 nm)	More robust than K2CsSb, can survive higher partial pressure and tolerate handling mistakes

- 2. Other activities currently on-going
 - 1. Garfield simulation currently on going
 - 2. Detector prototype CAD, Loading Dock Interface Vacuum Chamber CAD

Spectral response characteristics of transmission-mode alkali telluride photocathodes working from vacuum-ultraviolet to ultraviole band

J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B 35, 061202 (2017)





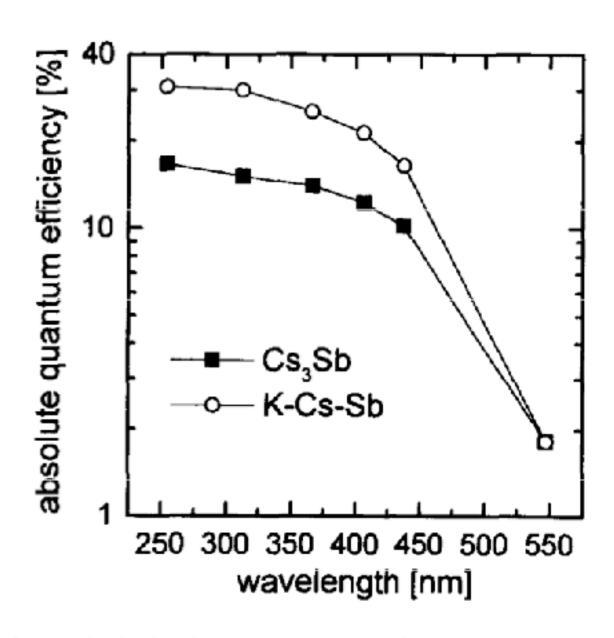


Fig. 3. Typical absolute quantum efficiency spectra of Cs₃Sb and K-Cs-Sb reflective photocathodes, prepared in this work.

Laboratory production of efficient alkali-antimonide photocathodes Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 411 (1998) 383-388