System to Test the Effects of Materials on the Electron Drift Lifetime in Liquid Argon and Observations on the Effect of Water

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Abstract

A material test system (MTS) has been developed at FNAL to assess the suitability of materials for use in a large liquid argon time projection chamber. During development of the MTS, it was noted that controlling the cryostat pressure with a 'raining' condenser reduced the electron drift lifetime in the liquid argon. The effect of condensing has been investigated using a series of passive materials to filter the condensate. We report the results of these studies and of tests on different candidate materials for detector construction. The inferred reduction of electron drift lifetime by water concentrations in the parts per trillion is of particular interest.

Key words: LArTPC, Liquid Argon, Purity

1. Introduction

Liquid argon time projection chambers (LArTPCs) offer an opportunity for novel neutrino physics [1, 2]. They can provide bubble-chamber quality event images by drifting ionization electrons created by the passage of charged particles through the liquid to readout planes. Since argon is cheap and plentiful, one can conceive of detectors with multi-kiloton active volumes. A principal challenge for large LArTPCs is the removal of electronegative impurities that capture the ionization electrons. The Material Test System (MTS) has been built at FNAL to develop liquid argon purification techniques [3] and to qualify materials for use in a large LArTPC by measuring their effect on the electron drift lifetime. A schematic of the MTS cryostat is included as Figure 1.

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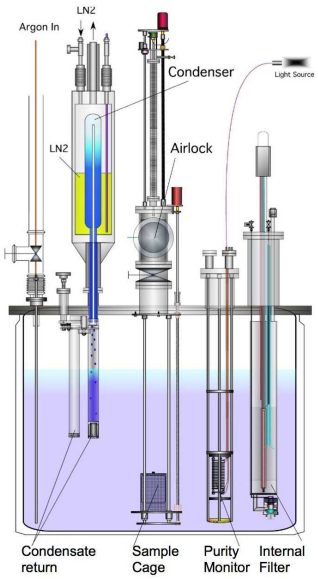

Figure 1: Schematic of the materials test system (MTS) cryostat at FNAL.

2. The Materials Test System

The Materials Test System has two major physical components—the Argon Source, a single-pass system to provide clean Argon from standard commercial Argon dewars, and the MTS cryostat in which the lifetime and other measurements are made. The supply piping conforms to ASME B31.3 and the cryostat conforms to ASME Section VIII DIV 1. The components used in the construction of the MTS are listed in [4].

The MTS controls are automated using a Beckhoff Programmable Logic Controller (PLC). The PLC reads out the pressure, liquid level, various temperatures, and the gas analysis instrumentation. Based upon the monitored instrument values, the PLC performs tasks such as opening and closing valves to control the cryostat pressure and sounding audible alarms that alert operators of undesirable conditions. The PLC communicates with iFIX software running on a Windows PC. The iFIX software allows entry of temperature and pressure set points and other operational parameters, displays real time instrument values, and archives instrument values for historical viewing. The iFIX graphical user interface is included as Figure 3.

2.1. Argon Source

Commercial argon [5] is passed through molecular sieve [6] to remove water and activated copper [7] to remove oxygen and other electronegative impurities before entering the MTS cryostat. The liquid argon is supplied through vacuum-jacketed $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter tubing that consists of both stainless steel and copper

sections. Small diameter tubing was chosen to limit the system throughput to match the capacity of the cryostat relief valve. The molecular sieve and activated copper filter material are each housed in $2\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter stainless steel tubing capped with ConFlat flanges. All valves in the delivery system are metal seal to atmosphere to prevent the diffusion of oxygen through o-ring or stem packing seals. Piping relief valves with o-ring seals have an argon purge on the exhast to prevent diffusion of ambient. This setup provides liquid argon with an electron drift lifetime of many milliseconds [8].

2.2. MTS Cryostat

The MTS cryostat is a 250 liter vacuum insulated vessel equipped with a Nitrogen-cooled condenser to allow it to operate as a closed system up to a pressure of 35 psig. The cryostat itself contains a lifetime monitor, a dynamic filter, and a set of selectable return paths for the condensed argon. A mechanism is provided for the insertion of materials into the cryostat.

2.2.1. Internal Filter

This novel filter sits in the MTS cryostat and contains a combination of molecular sieve and activated copper. It is used to maintain the purity of liquid argon in the cryostat and also to remove impurities that may be introduced during materials testing. A description of filter operation can be found in [3].

2.2.2. Lifetime Monitor

Modeled after the 'purity' monitors of the ICARUS Collaboration [8, 9], this device allows for the direct measurement of the electron drift lifetime.

2.2.3. Condenser to Control Cryostat Pressure

Argon vapor enters the condenser through a central tube and contacts surfaces cooled with liquid nitrogen maintained at 50 psia to prevent argon from freezing on the contact surface. The condensed argon flows down the condenser walls and drips into one of four condenser return paths before entering the bulk liquid. When the condenser is not operating, argon is continuously vented. A closed system is desirable during materials testing so that material-introduced impurities remain in the cryostat and their effect on electron drift lifetime can be observed.

2.2.4. Return Paths for Condensed Argon

A wheel below the condenser allows the selection of a return path for the condensate. There are four paths available: a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter tube with stainless steel wool enclosed in sintered metal, a similar tube with a disk of sintered glass at the end, a thin spiral tube, and a hole which allows the condensate to fall directly into the bulk liquid. Figure 2 shows details of this system. Other return paths, described in Section 3.1, were used briefly.

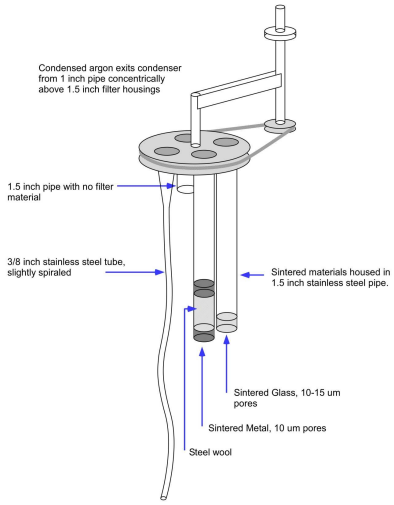

Figure 2: Detail of return mechanism. The return mechanism contains four return paths: a thin tube, a tube that contains sintered glass, a tube that contains steel wool and sintered metal, and a pipe stub with no filter media. The thin tube extends approximately 36 inches into the cryostat, which has a depth of 40 inches. The pipes for the sintered metal and sintered glass extend approximately 20 inches into the cryostat. A handwheel, fed through the top flange of the cryostat, is used to select the return path into which condensate drips.

2.2.5. Mechanism for Material Insertion

An airlock, separated from the cryostat by a large gate valve, sits above the cryostat. A sample material is placed into a sample cage inside the airlock and prepared for insertion by purging with clean argon gas from the cryostat or by evacuation. The gate valve is then opened and the cage lowered into the cryostat via a rod attached to the top of the cage. Once in the cryostat, the cage is set on a lift platform. The rod is then retracted, the gate valve closed, and the cage lowered further into the cryostat. The lift platform is equipped with an RTD to measure the temperature of the sample.

The MTS airlock has the ability to prepare materials for insertion by purging with argon because it may not be possible to evacuate the cryostat of a future large LArTPC. Samples may also be subject to evacuation, but this procedure is not routinely used since evacuation might remove contaminants that would not be removed by purging.

2.2.6. Data Acquisition

The data acquisition system for the lifetime monitor consists of a Visual Basic program run on a Tektronix 5054NV digital oscilloscope. The system is fully automated and takes measurements at a user-specified interval. A communication program sends the lifetime data to the Ifix interface where it is stored with the MTS system information.

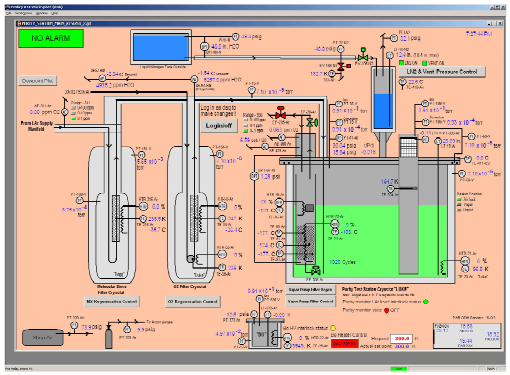

Figure 3: The iFIX graphical user interface for the MTS controls.

2.3. Operation

Operation of the MTS involves evacuating the cryostat, filling it with filtered commercial argon, inserting a sample material, and monitoring the electron drift lifetime. Upon evaluation, the sample may be removed and another sample material inserted. The condenser and internal filter are operated as needed.

3. Effect of Condenser Operation on Electron Drift Lifetime

After many millisecond electron drift lifetimes were obtained at FNAL [8] with an open system, the condenser was first used to control the MTS cryostat pressure in January 2008. The condensate was allowed to drip directly into the bulk liquid and it immediately became clear that condensing reduced the electron drift lifetime dramatically, from ten milliseconds to less than one millisecond, as shown in Figure 4[1]. This prompted us to begin characterization of impurities introduced during condenser operation.

3.1. Characterization of Condensing-Associated Impurities

Since the cryostat had been evacuated to below 10^{-6} Torr and there was little material in the vapor region of the cryostat other than the three coaxial lifetime monitor cables, it did not seem likely that chemical impurities were introduced into the liquid during condensing. It was initially thought that the decrease in lifetime was caused by argon ions that formed as the condensate dripped from the metal surface of the condenser down to the liquid [11].

Direct modification of the condenser to bring the condenser return pipe into the liquid would have been difficult since the condensate return surrounds the

[1] When the raining condenser was designed, we were not aware of relevant work done by the ICARUS Collaboration [10] that shows a high impurity concentration in the argon vapor relative to the liquid.

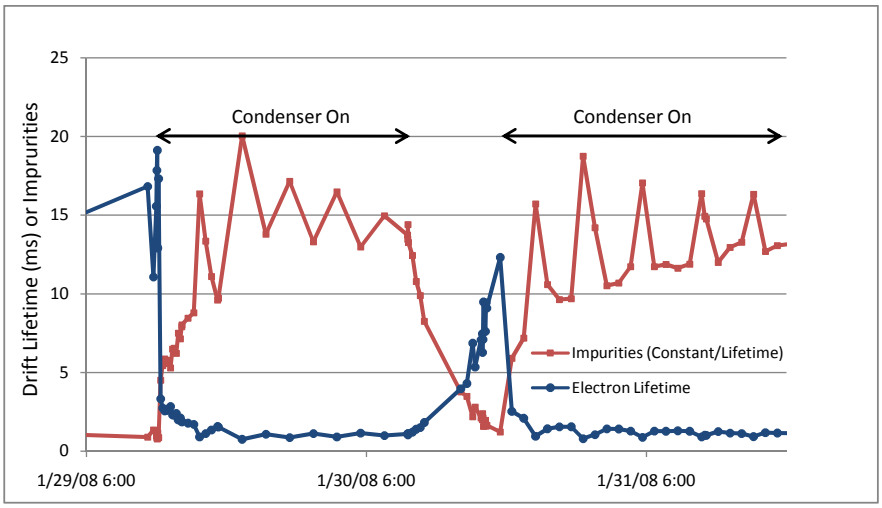

Figure 4: Effect of condenser operation on electron drift lifetime. The impurities, defined as a constant divided by the drift lifetime, represent the physical contaminants in the argon. When the condenser is off, the drift lifetime approaches 20 ms; when the condenser is on, the lifetime quickly degrades to 1 ms or less. The oscillations in the drift lifetime are related to cycling of the condenser.

gas inlet. A pipe was therefore installed beneath the outlet of the condenser that contained a section filled with stainless steel wool enclosed by sintered metal discs, the idea being to discharge any ions. This addition to the system allowed for drift lifetimes of several milliseconds. There was, however, still some uncertainty in our minds about the action of this new feature. To confirm that ions were indeed the impurity introduced during condensing, the steel wool and sintered metal section of the return pipe was replaced with a section containing an electrically isolated metal rod at its center. With a potential difference of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kV between the rod and the pipe, any argon ion would have plenty of time to reach an electrode given the flow rate of the condensate through the pipe and the pipe's phyical dimensions.

In practice we observed very little difference in lifetime whether the so-called ion rod was set to be a cathode, or an anode, or grounded directly to the cryostat, implying that the effect of the steel wool and sintered metal was not due to discharging ions. When the steel wool was examined under a microscope to see if the effect was from trapping some particulate, the material was pristine—suggesting that if the metal was trapping something, the trapped material had evaporated when warmed to room temperature.

3.2. Characterization of Condensing-Associated Impurities with Return Paths

To help understand the effect of condenser operation, a mechanism was installed beneath the outlet of the condenser that allowed one of four return

paths for condensate return. This device is indicated in Figure 1 and detailed in Figure 2.

The different return paths were chosen for their ability to remove ions or particulate from the condensate. The thin, spiraled tube was designed to stop condensed argon from dripping into the bulk liquid and so prevent the generation of ions. The sintered glass was chosen for its ability to remove particulate, but not discharge any ions generated as the condensate dripped from the condenser into the return path. The sintered metal and steel wool return was used because it had prior success at removing condensing-associated impurities (see Section 3.1), presumably because it removed both ions and particulate. The hole was chosen to provide a baseline to which to compare the effects of the other return paths. The length of the sintered glass and sintered metal return tubes was chosen to allow the ends to be uncovered if the argon depth in the cryostat was below 18 inches—thus forcing the condensed argon once again to drip out of the return and splash into the liquid.

The cryostat was initially filled with 29 out of 40 inches of argon, enough to cover the outlets of all the return paths except the hole. The effect of filtering the condensate through each of the returns was observed and results are shown in Figure 5.

In order to clarify the effects of the return paths and internal filter operation, the impurity concentration in the cryostat was modeled using three 'types' of impurities, each with different behavior. The unit of impurity is inverse lifetime—i.e., the impurities are not true concentrations but are characterized in terms of their effect on the electron drift lifetime.

The first class of impurities, base impurities $[I1]$, provides a constant impurity concentration that limits the maximum electron drift lifetime. This variable combines any non-ideal or not-understood behavior of the MTS into one quantity. The second class, condensing-independent impurities $[I2]$, accumulates as surfaces release contaminants directly into the liquid. The third type, condensing-associated impurities, accumulates at a rate proportional to condenser activity. The first class $[I1]$ is simply a constant in time; see equation (1). The source of the second class of impurities is modeled to decrease in time similar to a surface under vacuum and these impurities are removed by the action of the internal filter—see equation (2). The third type of contamination arises directly from operation of the condenser. The rate at which these condensing-associated impurities are added to the liquid is affected by condensing rate and the return path in use, each of which is assumed to remove a constant fraction of the impurities from the condensate before returning it to the bulk liquid. Once the contaminant is in the liquid, it is removed by internal filter operation and another passive mechanism that is clearly present (see Figure 5)[2]. The time dependence of this third type of impurity is described in (3).

The sum of the three impurity concentrations gives the total impurity concentration in the liquid. The electron drift lifetime in milliseconds equals

[2] we attribute this to the gettering ability of cold surfaces.

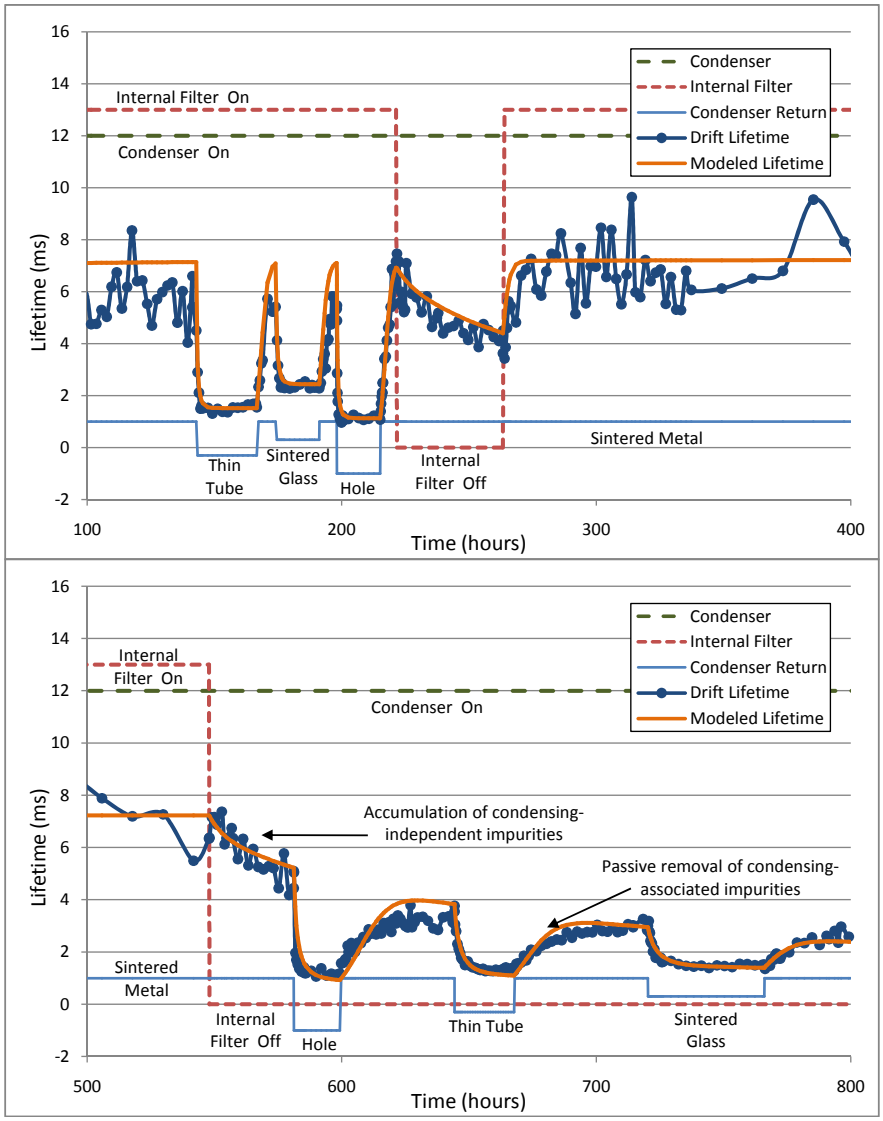

Figure 5: Electron drift lifetime as a function of return path and internal filter operation. The dashed red line and the dashed green line indicate, respectively, internal filter and condenser operation: high for on, low for off. The light blue line and its associated labels indicate which condenser return was in use. The dark blue and orange lines show, respectively, the observed drift lifetime and the modeled drift lifetime. The figure shows the effect of the different return paths on the drift lifetime with the internal filter both on (first part of Figure 5) and off (second part of Figure 5). For reference, when the condenser is off, the drift lifetime is 10–20 ms.

Constant		Value	Units	Comment
Base Impurities		0.07		Determined from drift lifetime while venting with internal filter on.
Condensing-Independent Source		0.027	1/hour	Determined from fit.
Condensing-Associated Source		0.16 or 0.64	1/hour	0.16 if int. filter is off, 0.64 if on. Ratio determined by condenser LN2 consumption.
Fraction Removed by Return	Hole	0		Defined as zero.
	Thin Tube	0.28		Determined from fit.
	Sintered Glass	0.58		Determined from fit.
	Sintered Metal	0.92		Determined from fit.
Internal Filter Rate		0.63	1/hour	Determined from internal filter rate.
Gettering Constant		0.16	1/hour	Determined from fit.

Table 1: Constants for modeled impurity concentration in the liquid of the MTS cryostat. The electron drift lifetime in milliseconds equals 1/([I1]+[I2]+[I3]). Some values of the parameters were estimated from operational measurements; others were determined from a least-squares fit to the observed drift lifetime.

$$[I1] = Base\ Impurities \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{d[I2]}{dt} = (Cond.\ Indep.\ Source)/t^{1/2} - (Int.\ Filter\ Rate.) \times [I2] \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[I3]}{dt} &= (Cond.\ Assoc.\ Source) \times (1 - Frac.\ Removed\ by\ Return) \\ &\quad - (Int.\ Filter\ Rate. + Gettering\ Const.) \times [I3] \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

The sintered metal and steel wool return path removed a large fraction (≈90%) of the condensing-associated impurities, but the performance of the other returns did not conclusively distinguish between ions or particulate. Our preferred explanation for the observed effects of the return paths is that condensing-asssociated impurities desorb from 'warm' metal surfaces and mix with the argon vapor. These contaminants are effectively mixed into the condensate and thus into the liquid by the action of the condenser. These impurities also adsorb to 'cold' metal surfaces and can thus exit the liquid argon. Return path behavior depends only on the amount of cold metal surface area presented to the condensate. This explanation accounts for differences in return path performance and also accounts for the passive removal of condensing-associated impurities from

Return Filter	**Cold Metal Surface Area Presented to Condensate (cm^2)**		**Drift Lifetime (ms)**	
	29" LAr	*16" LAr*	*29" LAr*	*16" LAr*
Hole	0	0	1.1	1
Thin Tube	150	70	1.5	1.3
Sintered Glass	300	Near 0	2.4	1.2
Sintered Metal	≈5000	≈5000	5 to 8	5 to 8
N/A (Venting)	N/A	N/A	10–20	10–20

Table 2: Electron drift lifetime as related to return path and liquid level. The sintered glass return path had less metal surface area that contacted the condensate and removed fewer impurities at the lower liquid level. This supports the explanation that return path performance depends on the amount of cold metal surface area presented to the condensate.

the bulk liquid as they attach to the walls of the cryostat. As a check on this explanation, the amount of cold metal surface area presented by the return paths to the condensate was decreased by lowering the liquid level in the cryostat to 16 inches, fully exposing the return tubes in the vapor region of the cryostat. The return paths removed fewer condensing-associated impurities in this new operating condition, as shown in Table 2. The continued success of the sintered metal and steel wool return in this condition also eliminates the possibility of ions as the condensing-associated impurity. With the lower level of argon in the cryostat, ions would have been generated as the condensate dripped from the sintered metal return into the bulk liquid and decreased the electron drift lifetime—an effect which was not observed.

3.3. Water as a Candidate for the Condensing-Associated Impurity

Condensing-associated impurities that appear in the liquid are removed by the internal filter. This suggests that the argon cannot be the long-term source of these impurities. Since the cryostat is evacuated before filling with argon, the source is unlikely to be in the gas-phase. Water, however, is well known to remain on metal surfaces in vacuum [12] and has an affinity for cold surfaces.

In order to further investigate the effect of water, a Tiger Optics moisture analyzer [13] with a 2 ppb detection limit and a 1 ppb resolution was used to monitor the water concentration in the MTS cryostat. The argon vapor was monitored for moisture content because the moisture analyzer was not sensitive to concentrations in the liquid. For example, when using the sintered metal return and operating the internal filter, we estimate the water concentration in the liquid is $\approx\frac{1}{500}$ of that in the vapor as follows. The sintered metal leaves only $\frac{1}{10}$ of the impurities in the condensate; this ratio is further reduced by the internal filter, which filters liquid 50 times faster than the condenser adds liquid. The final ratio of the concentrations depends on operational parameters of the cryostat and associated apparatus and on the condition of the sintered metal return.

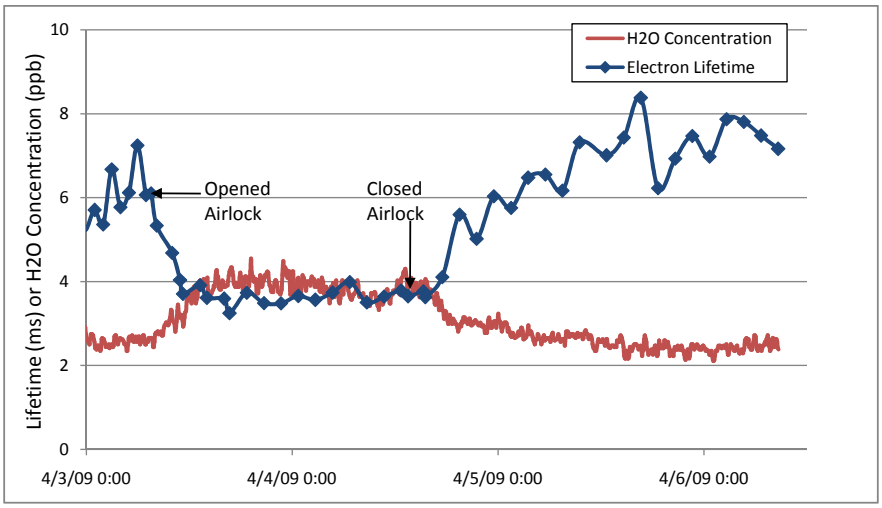

Figure 6: Effect of connecting cryostat and airlock volumes. The cryostat was connected to the airlock by opening the gate valve that typically separates the two. Prior to opening, the airlock was under vacuum. The increase in water concentration is attributed to the additional warm metal surface area in contact with the argon vapor. The relationship between water concentration and drift lifetime is similar to the relationship observed during materials tests (e.g. Figure 7). The material test was performed with 15 inches LAr in the cryostat.

To see the effect of exposing warm metal surface on the lifetime and the water concentration in the argon vapor, the airlock volume was connected to the cryostat volume. For this test the internal filter was operated and the sintered metal return path was used. The effect of opening and then closing the airlock volume is shown in Figure 6, The water concentration in the argon vapor increases when the airlock is connected to the cryostat and this concentration is also is an indicator of drift lifetime in that the product of the drift lifetime and water concentration remains roughly constant. This provided an indication that water may be the condensing-associated impurity.

4. Material Tests and Inferred Effects of Water on Electron Drift Lifetime

A number of material tests, summarized in Table 3, have been performed to determine the effect of various materials on the drift lifetime and the role of water. Test materials were inserted into the sample cage in the airlock and then evacuated and/or purged with argon from the cryostat. The cage with the material was then lowered into the liquid argon and the cage with its sample subsequently raised into vapor. The RTD attached to the platform supporting the cage recorded the temperature of the sample. Lifetime data were recorded continuously throughout the process. The internal filter and condenser were

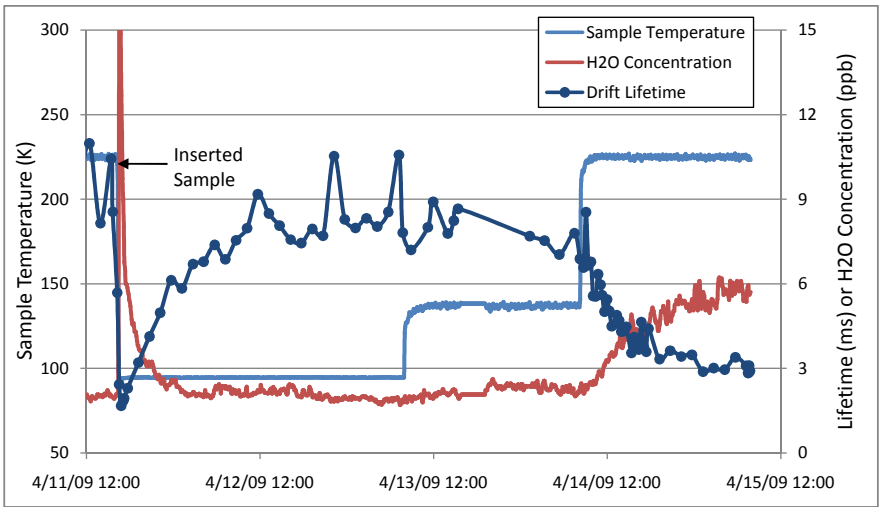

Figure 7: Material test of FR4 y-plane wire holder. The sample was first lowered into the liquid argon then raised so that the temperature of the sample was increased. When moved to 225 K, the sample began to outgas and the effect on water concentration and drift lifetime can be seen in the figure. A similar relationship between water concentration and drift lifetime was observed during other material tests, including the metal surface area test documented in Figure 6. The material test was performed with 17 inches LAr present in the cryostat.

operating continuously during these tests and the condensate passed through the sintered metal return.

In general, none of the materials affected the drift lifetime when immersed in the liquid. When in the warmer regions of the vapor space above the liquid, however, some materials produced an increase in the water concentration in the vapor and it was noted that the water concentration in the argon vapor was correlated with the electron drift lifetime in a way similar to that observed when we connected the cryostat and airlock volumes as shown in Figure 7. In fact, the product of the drift lifetime and the water concentration in the Argon vapor was a constant, independent of material: (Drift Lifetime in ms)$\times$(H_2O Concentration in ppb)$\approx$17. The increase in water concentration depended on the material and its preparation before insertion. As an example, after evacuation in the airlock for a few days prior to testing, PC board materials had little effect on the water concentration in the argon vapor and hence little effect on the lifetime as shown in Figure 8. These observations suggest that water may be the only significant contaminant introduced by materials.

5. Summary and Conclusions

We have built a system (the MTS) to test materials for use in a large liquid argon TPC. The current system uses a raining condenser with different paths

Material	**Sample Surface Area (cm^2)**	**Effect of Material on Electron Drift Lifetime (LT)**			**Comments**
		94 K liquid	**≈120 K vapor**	**≈225 K Vapor**	
Red-X Corona Dope	100	None	None	LT Reduced from 8 to 1 ms; recovery observed.	H_2O concentration not monitored.
Deactivated Rosin Flux	200	None	Not Tested	LT reduced from 8 to 1.5 ms recovery observed	H_2O concentration not monitored.
FR4	1000	None	Not Tested	LT reduced from 8 to <1 ms	Outgassed enough H_2O at 225 K to saturate sintered metal return.
Taconic	600	None	Not Tested	LT reduced.	Sample outgases water at 225 K.
Hitachi BE 67G	300	None	Not Tested	LT reduced; recovery observed	Sample outgases water at 225K; outgassing reduced over time.
TacPreg	200	None	None	LT reduced; recovery observed	Sample outgases water at 225 K; outgassing reduced over time.
FR4, y-plane wire endpoint for uBooNE	225	None	None	LT reduced from 8 to 3 ms	Sample outgases water at 225 K.
FR4, y-plane wire cover for uBooNE	225	None	None	None	Sample was evacuated in airlock prior to testing
Devcon 5-min epoxy	100	None	None	LT reduced from 10 to 6 ms; some recovery observed	Sample outgases water at 225 K.

Table 3: Summary of material test results. Materials were inserted into the liquid argon then subsequently raised to diferent temperatures in the argon vapor. The water concentration in the argon vapor and the electron drift lifetime (LT) were monitored during material tests. No effects on the electron drift lifetime were seen with any of the materials while they were immersed in liquid. Most materials began outgassing water and reduced the drift lifetime when raised to 225 K. When maintained at this temperature for several days, outgassing decreased for some materials and there was a corresponding increase in the drift lifetime. The water concentration of the argon vapor was not monitored for the first two material tests. In all of the material tests in which the water concentration was monitored, it was related to the drift lifetime by (Drift Lifetime in ms)$\cdot$(H_2O Concentration in ppb)$\approx$17.

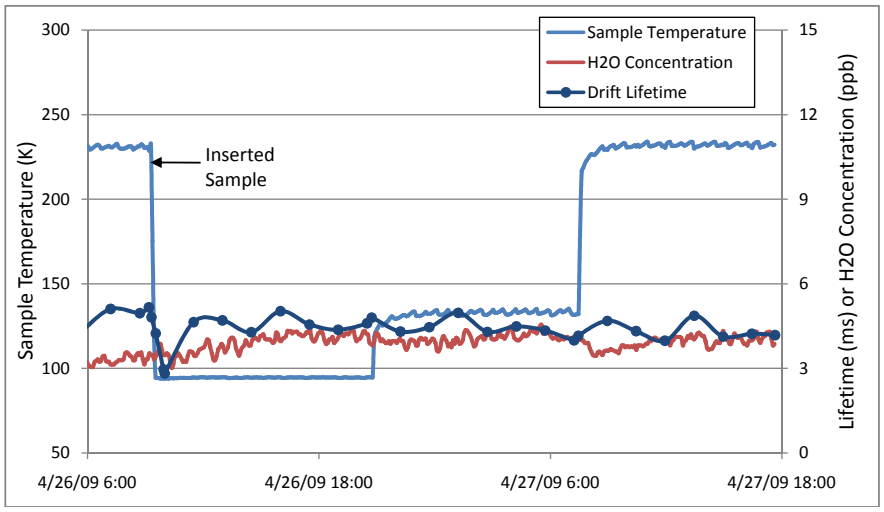

Figure 8: Material test of y-plane wire holder after evacuation. The sample was placed in the airlock and evacuated to 1 mTorr for a few days prior to testing. The sample did not outgas any water and had no effect on the drift lifetime. The material test was performed with 13 inches LAr present in the cryostat. Note that the overall level of water vapor in the system was higher throughout this test and the drift lifetime was correspondingly lower. We attribute this to the lower level of Argon during this test

for condensate return. We have found that materials inserted into the liquid argon have very little effect on the electron drift lifetime. We have observed a direct relation between the water concentration in the vapor above the liquid argon and the electron drift lifetime of the form (Drift Lifetime)·(Water Concentration)=a constant. We can affect the water concentration by introducing different materials into the vapor space and the constant is independent of material. We have not directly measured water concentrations in the liquid but we infer that concentrations at the level of tens of parts per trillion affect the drift lifetime. Based on our observations, we think water moves through our system in the following way. Warmer metal surfaces and unevacuated, warm, and perhaps recently-introduced materials release water into the argon vapor. Condenser operation introduces the water-contaminated argon vapor into the liquid of the cryostat where water naturally exits the liquid because of its affinity for cold metal surfaces. It is also removed by operation of an internal filter. The equilibrium concentration of water in the liquid determines the electron drift lifetime. We find that exposing the condensate to a large cold metal surface before entry to the bulk liquid can remove much of the water from the condensate. Water may also be prevented from entering the liquid by filtering the condensate through a molecular sieve. A condenser system that allows condensate to return directly to the liquid will ruin the electron drift lifetime unless the water concentration in the vapor is well below one part per billion.

6. Acknowledgments

The present effort to understand liquid argon as a detection material for particle physics is inspired by the work of the ICARUS collaboration [1]. Recent work on liquid argon TPCs at Fermilab was initiated by Adam Para. We are happy to acknowledge the help of John Krider in all aspects of the initial stages of this project and of Ewa Skup in operations and with the construction of lifetime monitors. Alan Baumbaugh provided the lifetime monitor data-acquisition. Particularly useful have been the electronic log-book and the document data-base systems provided by Suzanne Gysin and Marcia Teckenbrock of the Fermilab Computing Division. This work was carried out under DOE contract DE-AC02-76CH03000.

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