

# Task 8.3.2

## Large Area Scintillation Detectors

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INFN-Ferrara (Alessandro Saputi)

JGU - Mainz University (Lucia Masetti)

MPI for Physics (Frank Simon)



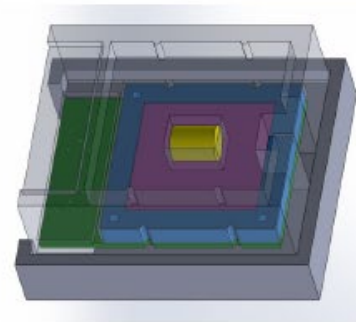
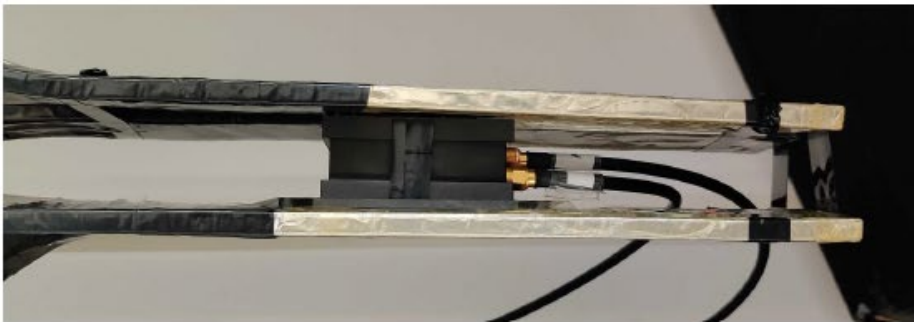
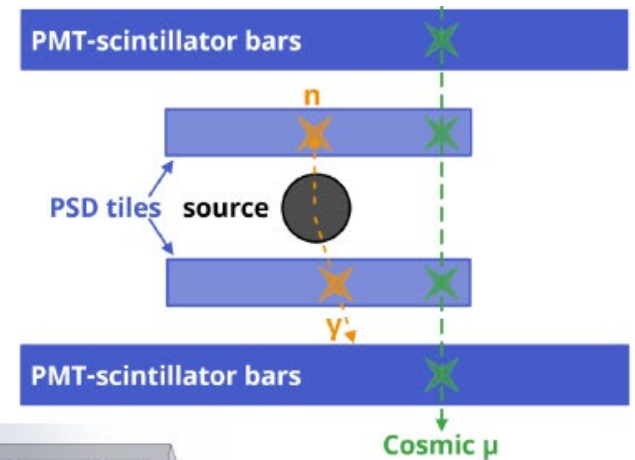
- Most of our tasks were completed to fulfill Milestone M33 (Feb 2023):  
*«Design and test of scintillating tiles or strips with large active area suitable for large area detectors» to be achieved with «Operational Testbenches»*
- Brief review of what was done for M33

## Update on 2023/2024 activities:

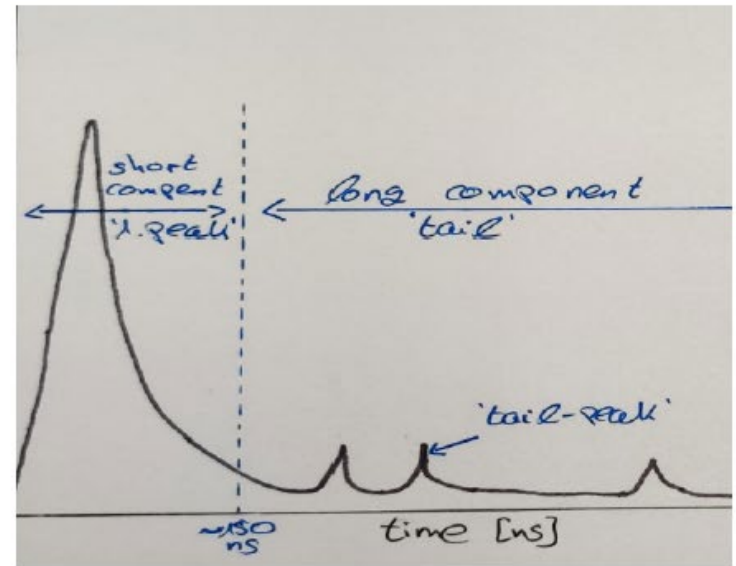
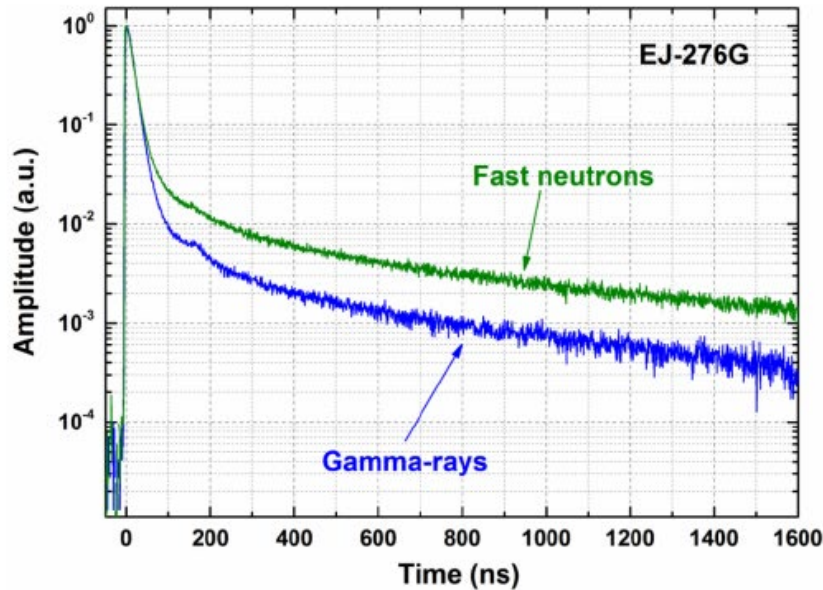
- MPI:
  - No updates since Frank Simon moved to KIT
- JGU (Mainz):
  - improved setup to study neutron/gamma separation of PSD (a la Calice)
  - PS strip with WLS/SiPM readout for ECAL of SHADOWS (proposed experiment for ECN3 area)
- INFN-Frascati, INFN-Ferrara, INFN-Bologna:
  - Measurement of muon flux for SHADOWS studies with 2 layers of scintillator tiles

- Improved setup for neutron tagging:

- AmBe source emits gammas and neutrons in coincidence about 60% of the time
- Source surrounded by 2 PSD scintillator tiles (EJ-276G) read out by SiPMs
- Possibility to tag coincidence signal as  $n + \gamma$**
- Cosmic muon veto above and below



- PSD analysis



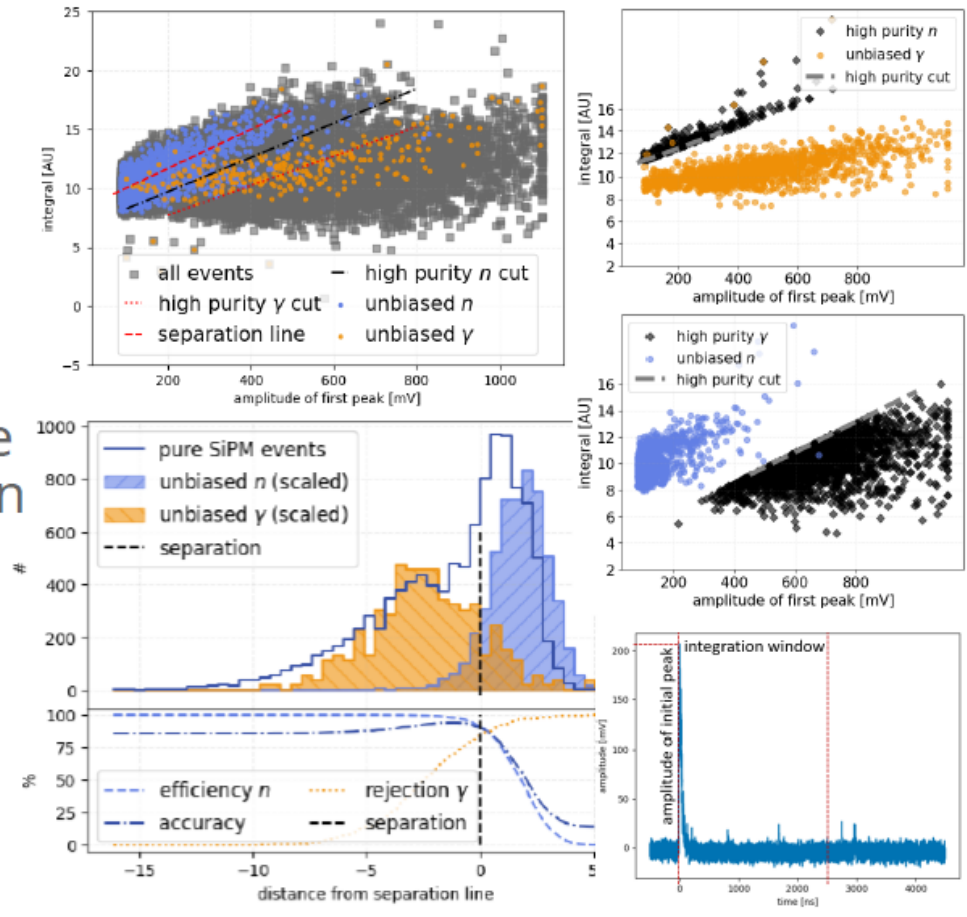
## Discriminating variables:

- Amplitude of first peak
- Number of tail-peaks

... and their **correlation!**

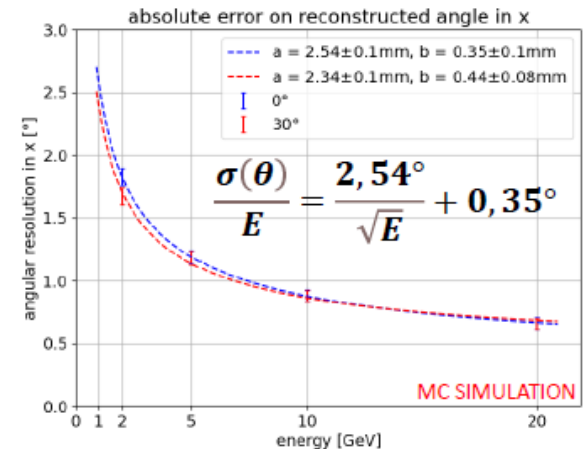
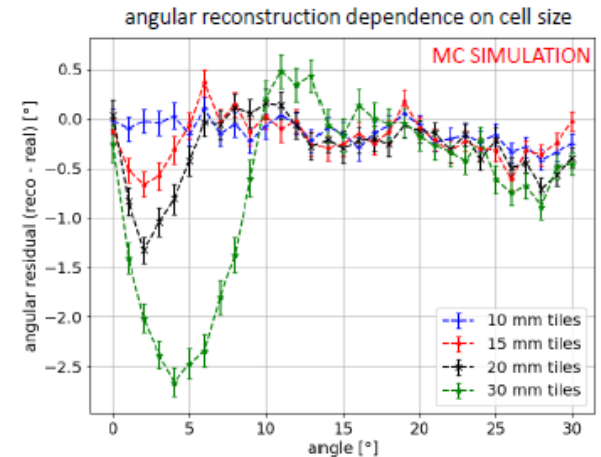
- Separation power:

- Integration window much larger than initial peak
- 5 percentile cuts to determine unbiased gamma and neutron samples
- Categorization by distance from separation line
- 87% accuracy achievable with integrating readout



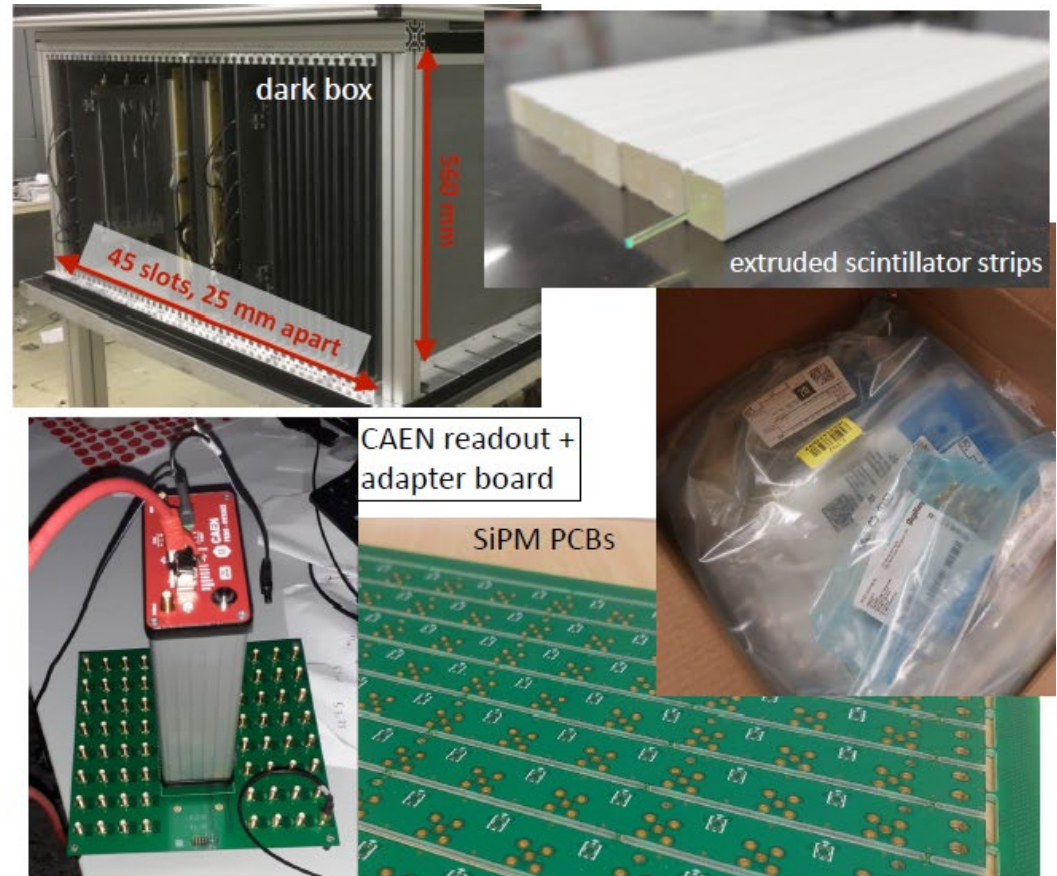
- SHADOWS Electromagnetic Calorimeter:

- Iron + plastic scintillator sandwich ECAL
- Outer dimensions 250x250x80cm<sup>3</sup>
- 40 layers with 0.5X<sub>0</sub> for shower containment
- 1cm strips to achieve necessary angular resolution
- Strips read out with fibers and SiPMs
- 10.000 channels

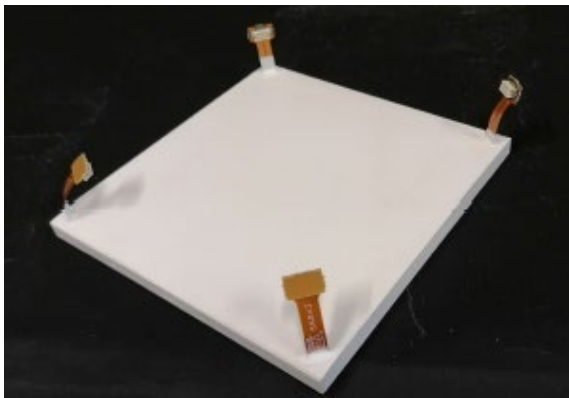
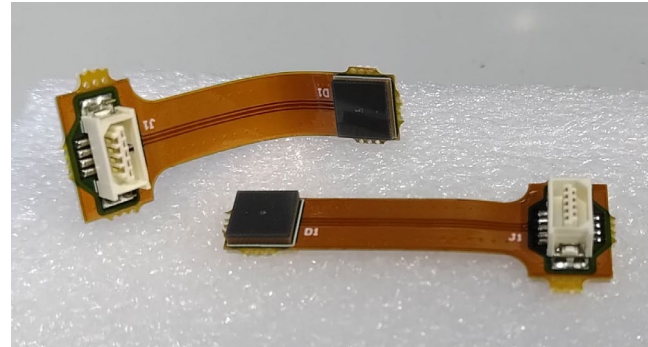
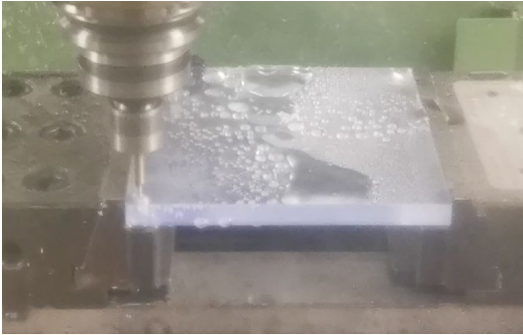


- Upcoming Prototype:

- 11 layer prototype with  $20 \times 20 \text{cm}^2$  active area
- 220 channels with fiber-to-SiPM readout
- Test beam planned end of march at DESY
- Main goal: verification of angular resolution
- All parts except SiPMs arrived already

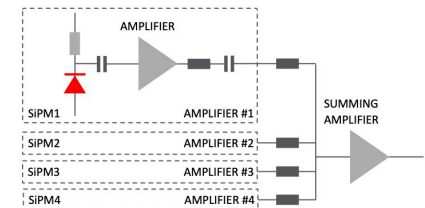
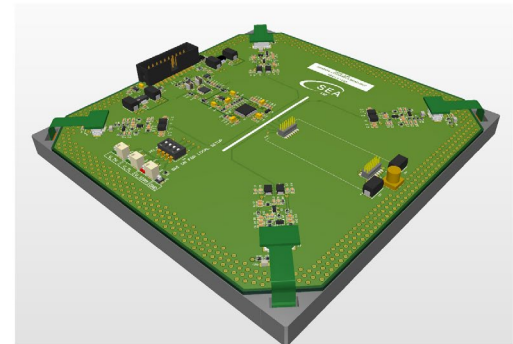
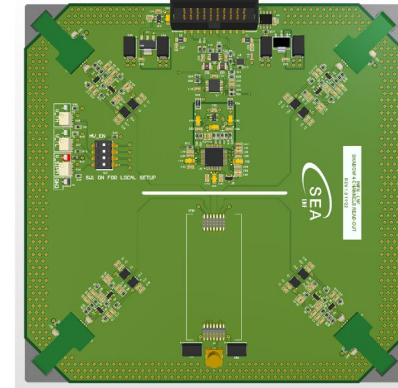


- Design and build a demonstrator consisting in a matrix of many tiles (3x5) and verify the **scalability** to large area detectors, while keeping position resolution  $O(\text{cm})$  and timing resolution  $O(300 \text{ ps})$ .

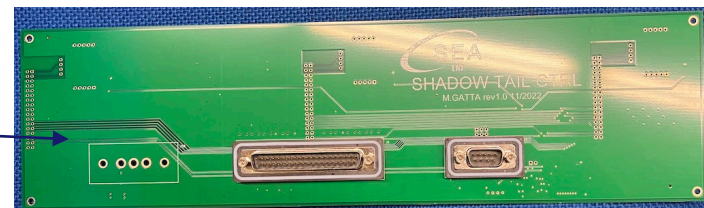
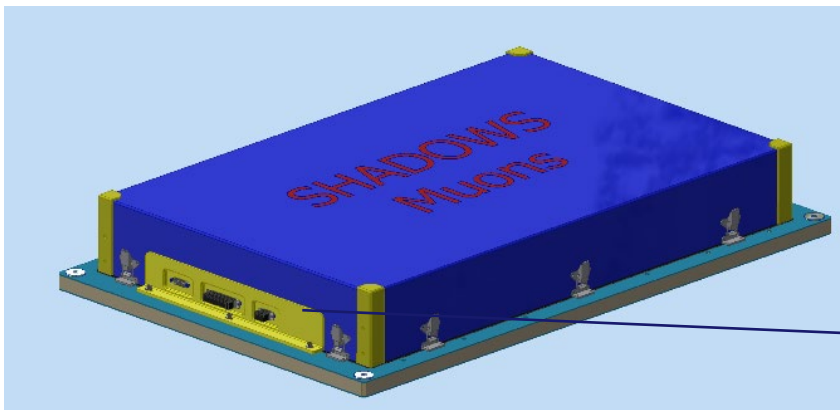




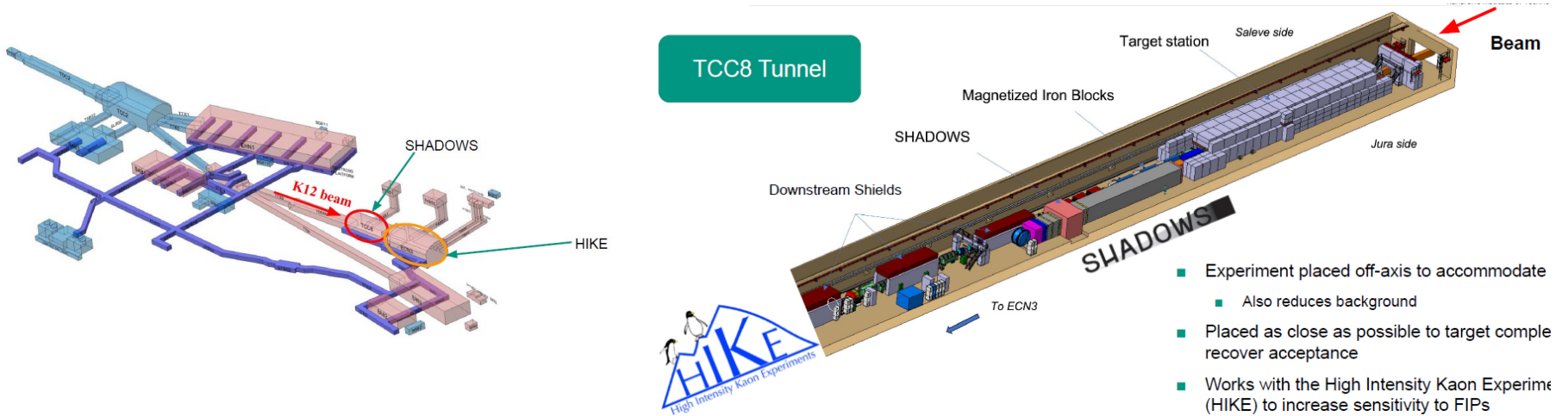
- Frontend electronics is integrated on a PCB placed on top of the tile
- Each SiPM is connected, through the Kapton flex cable, to its individual preamplifier
- The outputs of the 4 preamplifiers are summed.
- The outputs from the tile are:
  - Analog sum
  - Digital output from the comparison of analog sum with a configurable threshold



- Mechanical framework ready
  - Metallic cover for light tightness and Faraday cage
- All connections on a patch panel
- This unit can be replicated to cover large areas



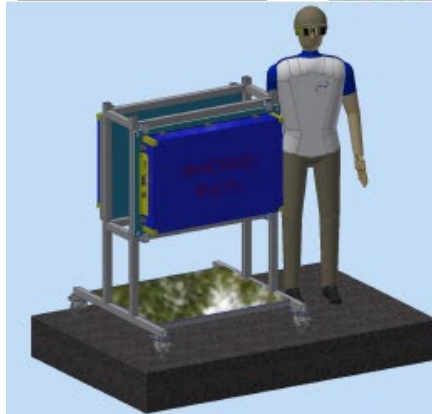
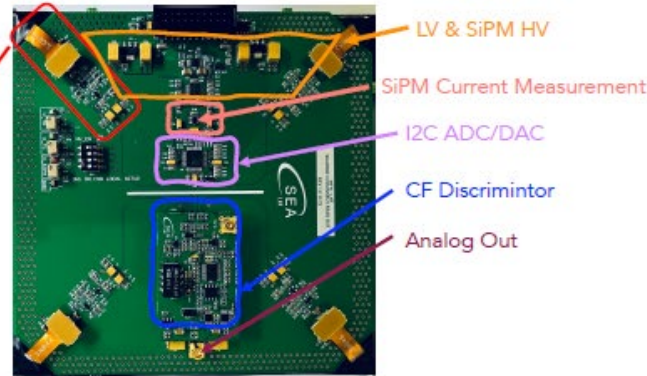
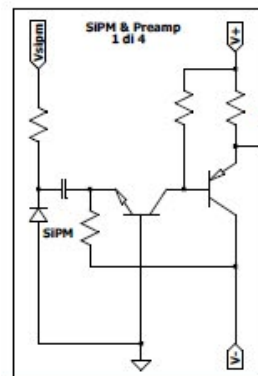
- Originally, our detector was conceived for the Muon Detector of the SHiP experiment
- Due to the uncertain future of SHiP proposal, a smaller scale experiment (SHADOWS) was proposed (by Gaia Lanfranchi) with same concept and located in the hall presently hosting NA62 (CERN, North Area, ECN3)
- The tile detector is suitable also for the Muon Detector of SHADOWS



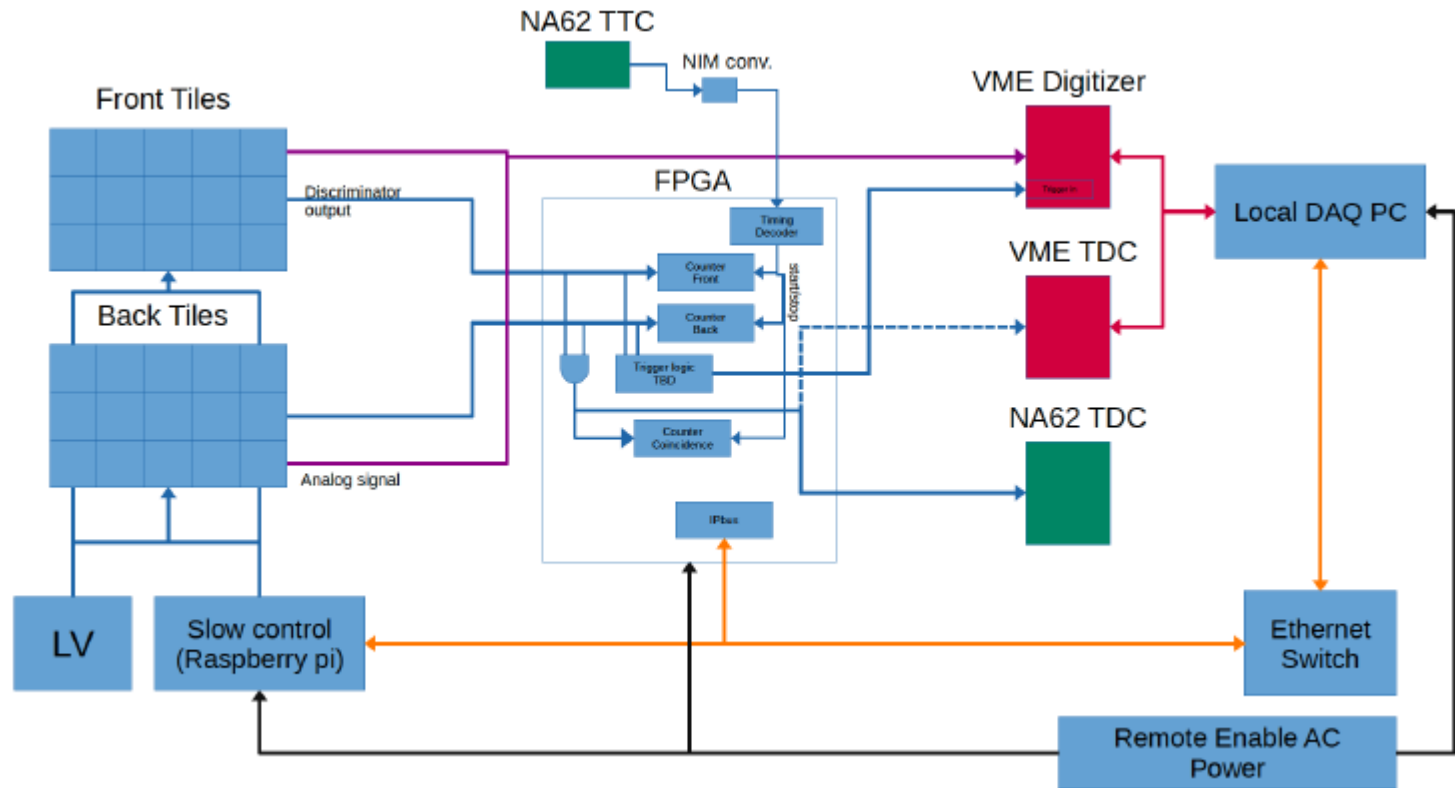
- Two detectors fully equipped were built:

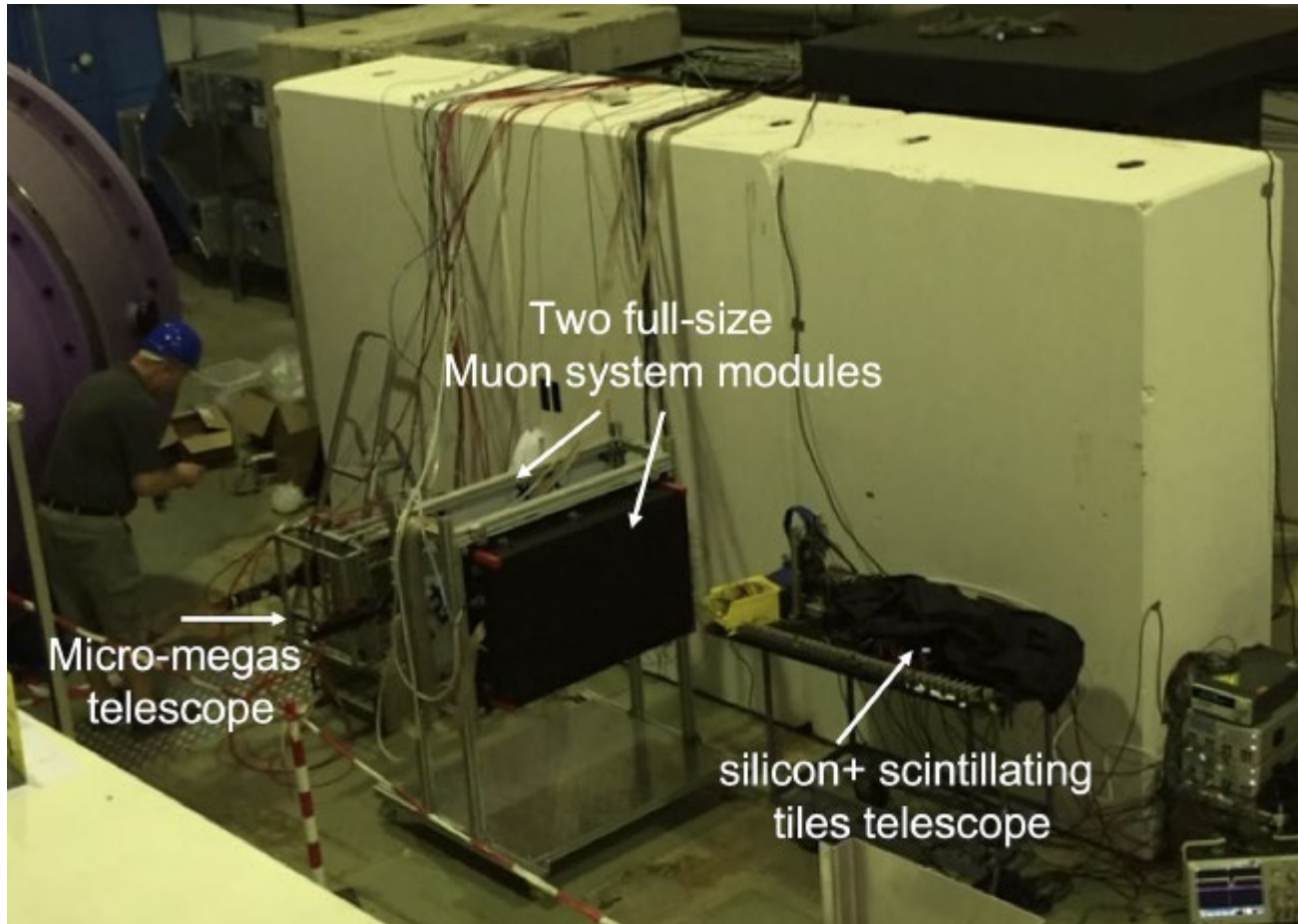


- Setup for muon flux measurement in the foreseen location for SHADOWS:



- Full front-end and middle-end electronics was developed:





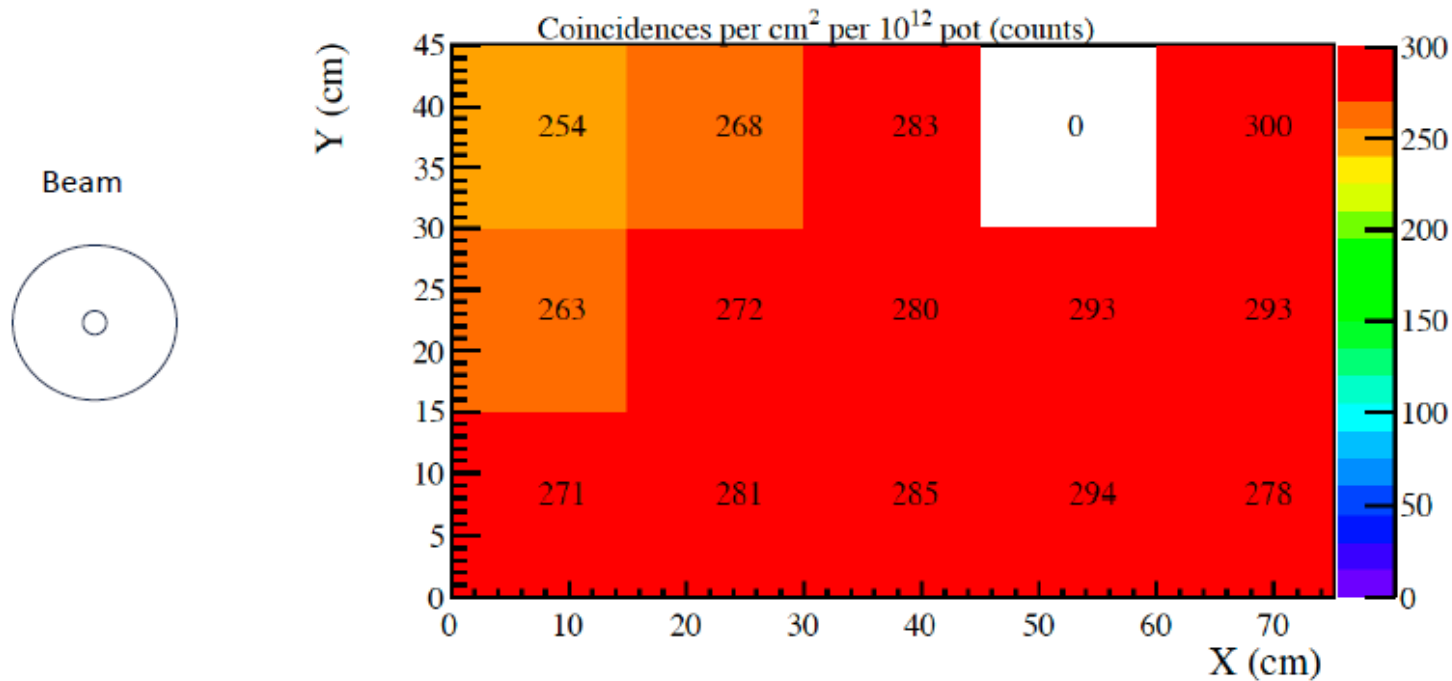
## The teams at work





- Preview of measured rates:

Modules illumination made by 15 pairs of coincidences (front-back) once corrected for the spill intensity variations



Measured Rate: 250-300 counts/cm<sup>2</sup>/spill, increasing by increasing the distance from the beam