

CLIC dp



CLIC detector and physics study

Scintillator Tiles Studies

Supervisor:

Samir Arfaoui

By:

Fatma Helal Sawy

CLIC detector concept Interaction point

Tracking system: records the paths taken by charged particles

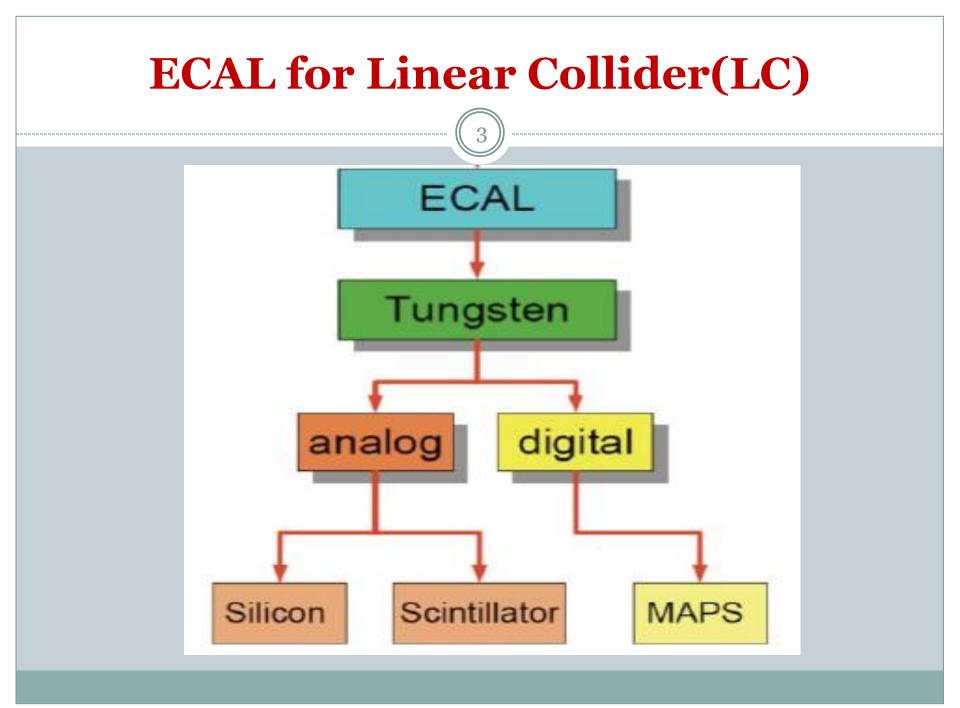
Electromagnetic calorimeter

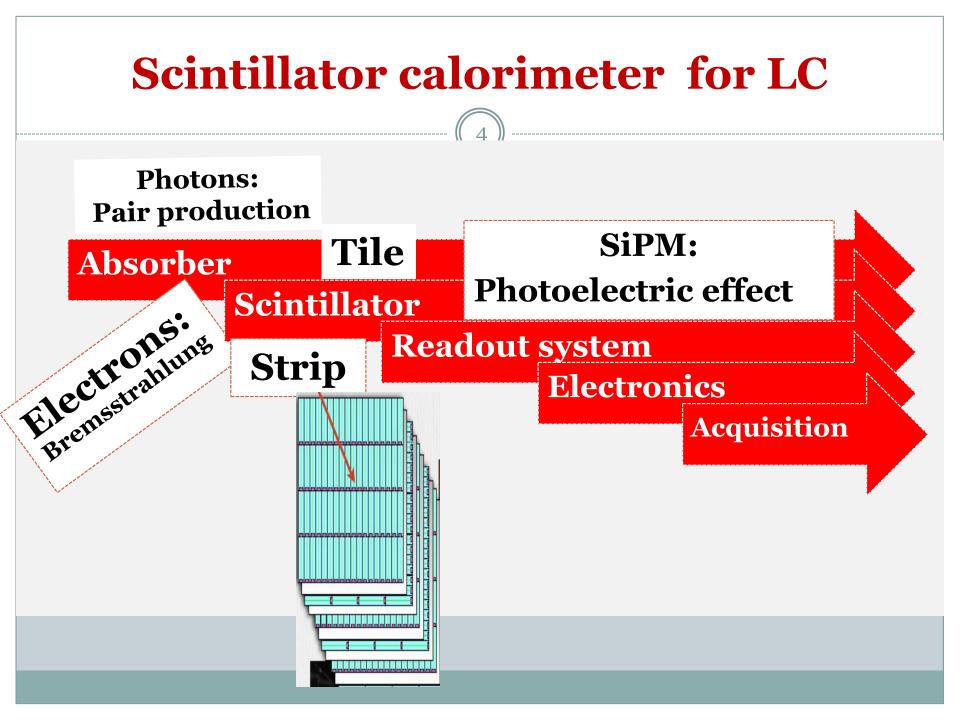
(ECAL): measures energy of photons and electrons as well as the early parts of showers initiated by hadrons.

The Hadron Calorimeter (HCAL) measures the energy of hadrons.

4-5T Solinod

Muon system Return yoke: is type of iron used for confining the magnetic field that's why it's compact detector.





Before building, we need testing

The first step in building calorimeter with millions of cells, is building one cell. And to build this unit cell, we made test to get answers on that these questions

What is the best cell size?
How much light do we collect?
Does it have a uniform response?

The Task

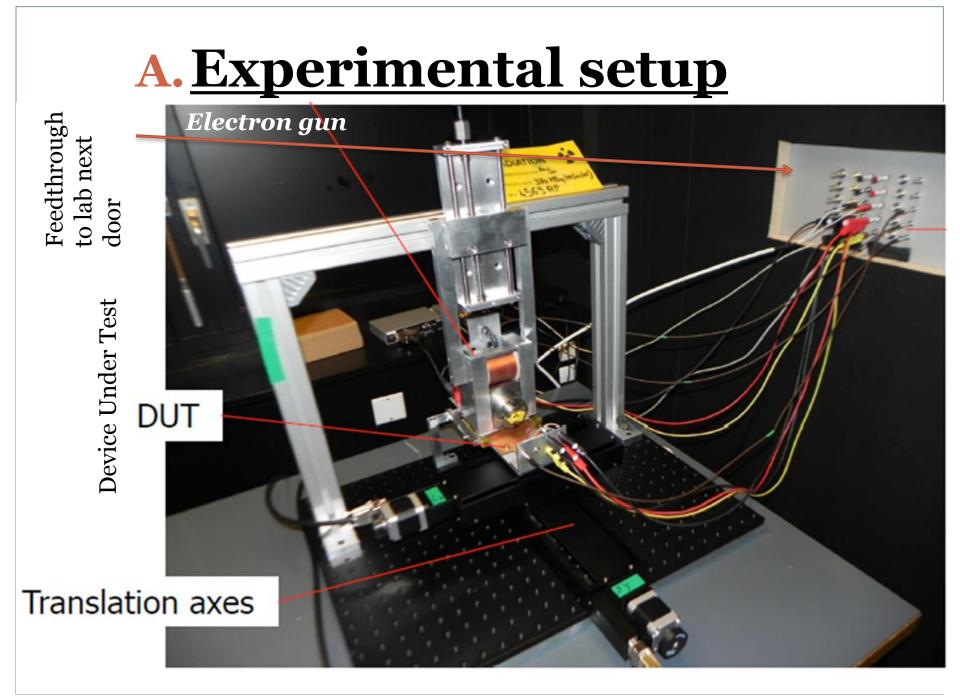
Do lab test on different plastic scintillators tiles to answer these questions





Procedures

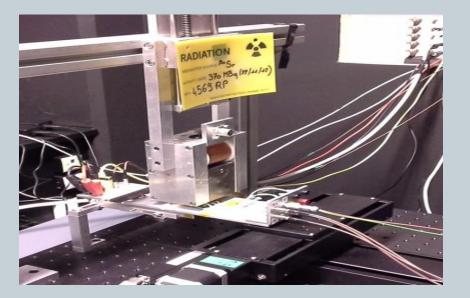
Experimental setup ✓Calibration Measurements (Scan) ✓Data Analysis Results(Answers)



The system Ingredients



- It's sr90 source.
- double beta emission.

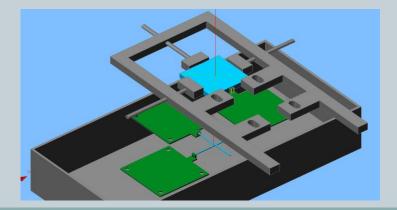


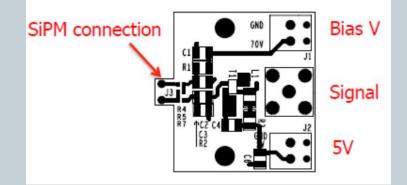
The system Ingredients

Triggering system

<u>Goal: trigger on particles that went through</u> <u>scintillator</u>

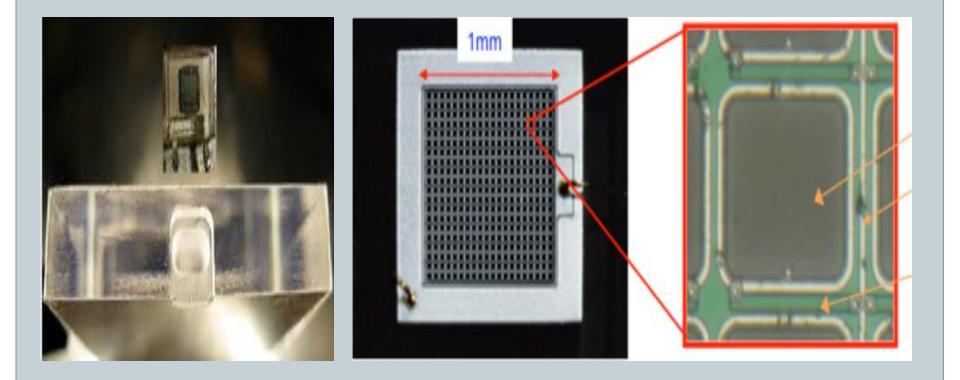
- Crossed scintillating fibers (20x1x1 mm³) as trigger, fixed underneath DUT
 - Each fiber is read out by a SiPM
 - Both SiPM signals are put in coincidence





Readout system

Scintillator is direct coupling with SiPM using optical grease.



Calibration

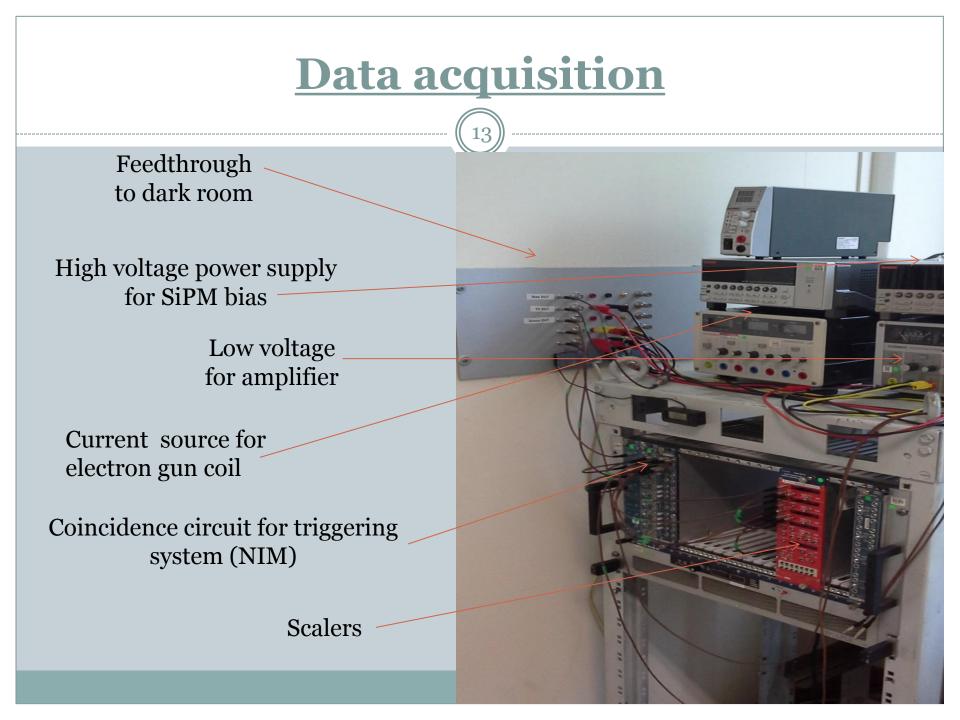
With the gun off, perform self-triggered run to measure gain at reference temperature

Measurements

Place selected DUT in setup Switch electron gun ON Start automated scan

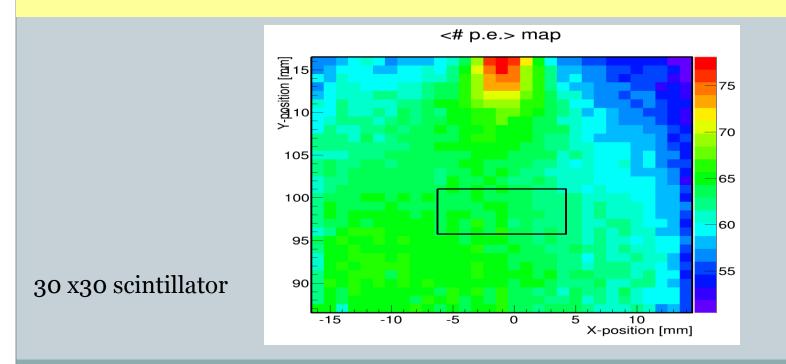
At each scan step (~60 sec):

- define position(x, y)
- Recording integration of SiPM signals for each trigger.
- Measure temperature



Data Analysis:

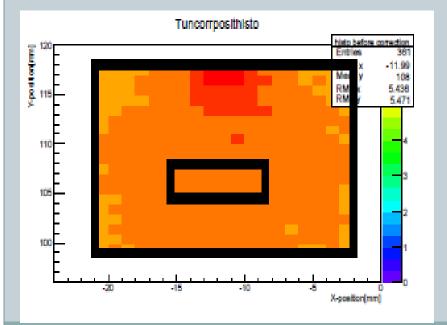
- Each scintillator is divided into number of positions; each position is 1 x 1 mm².
- Get average light yield of each position.
- Create light-yield map for the whole scintillator.

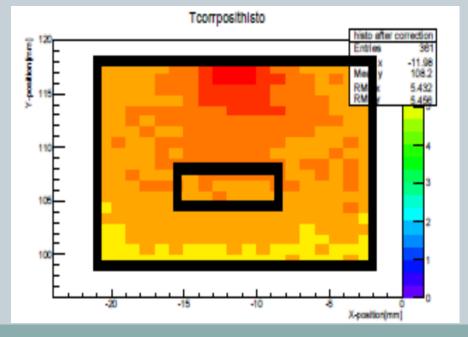


Data Analysis:

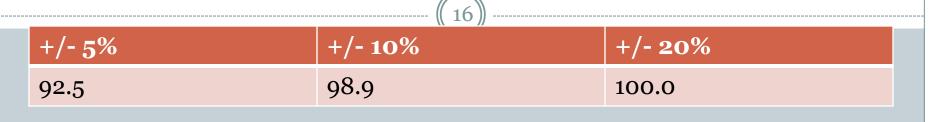
• Every scanned position is affected by two main factors:

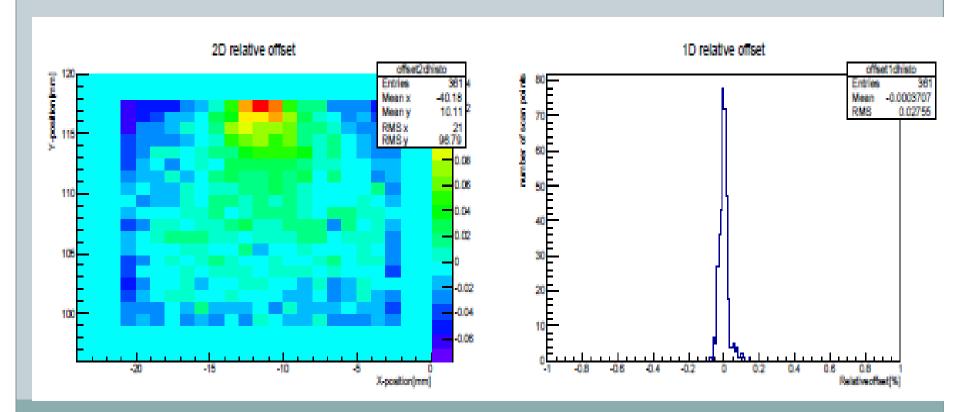
The position of SiPM Temperature variation.



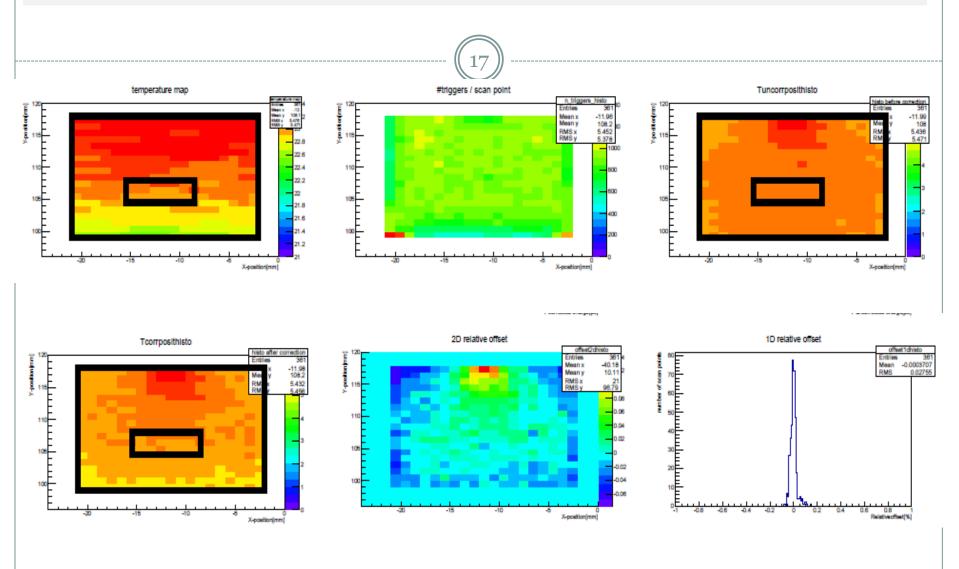






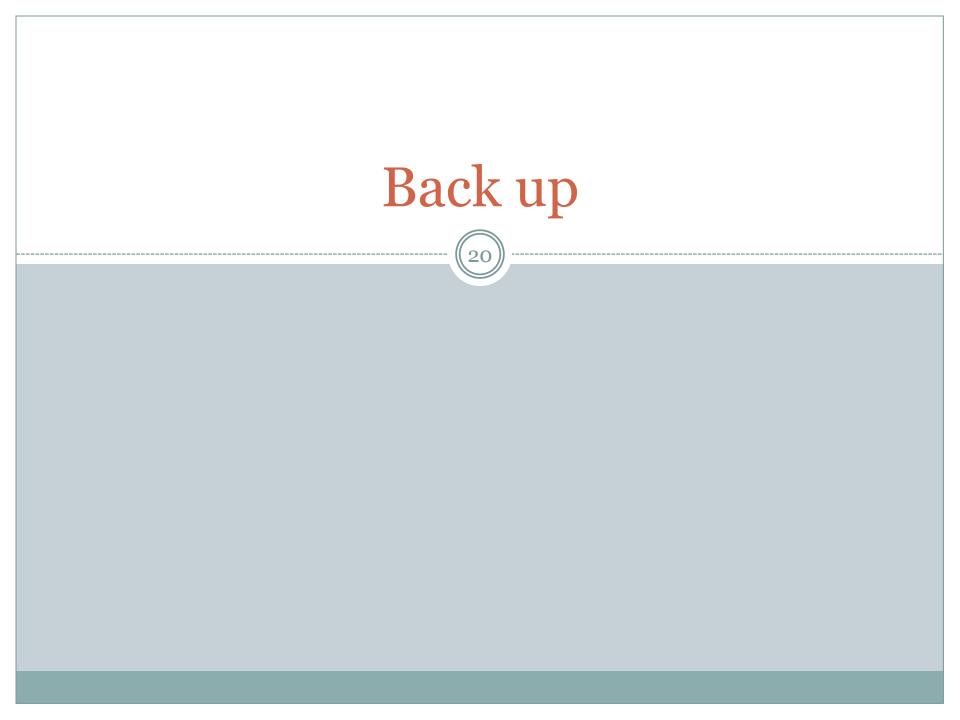


Full scan for 20x20x1 mm³ wrapped scintillator









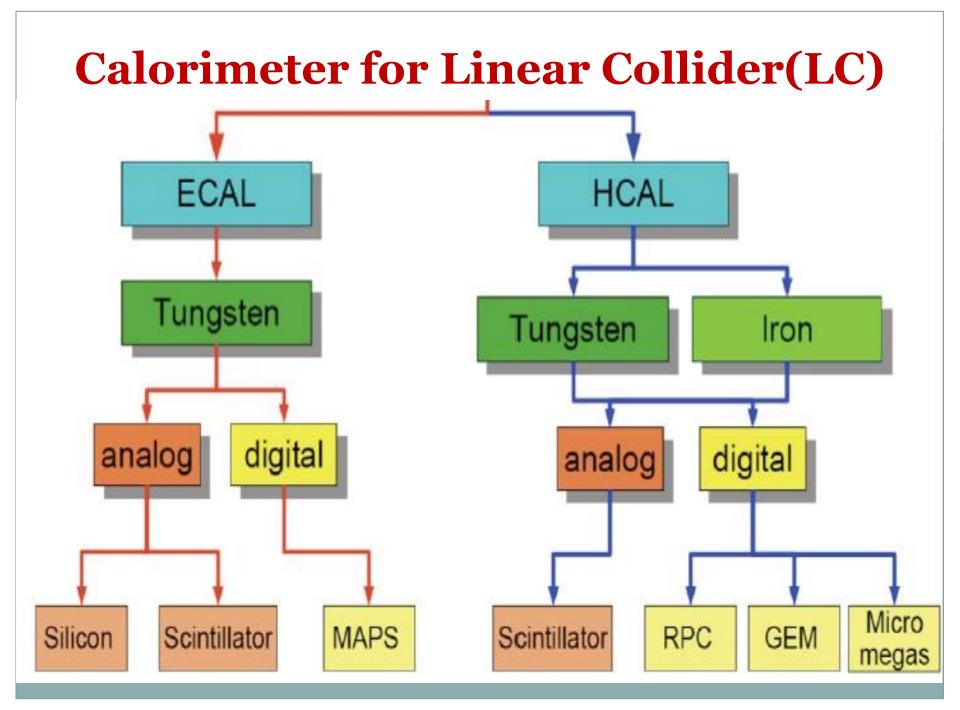


The Task

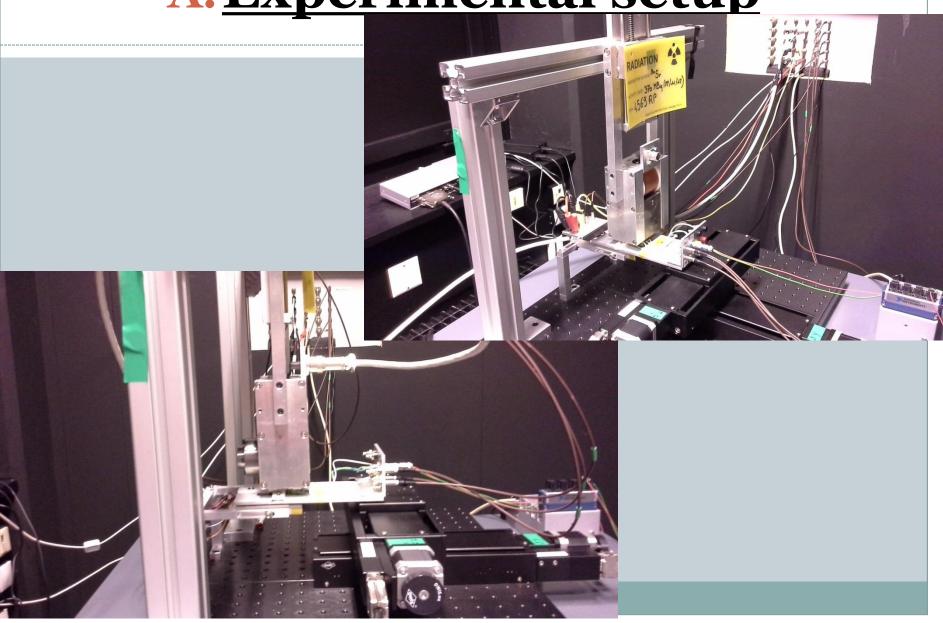
Before building the whole scintillator, we need first built one cell. So we do lap test on different plastic scintillator cells to answer that questions.

What is the best cell size?
How much can cell collect light ?
Is it have uniform response?

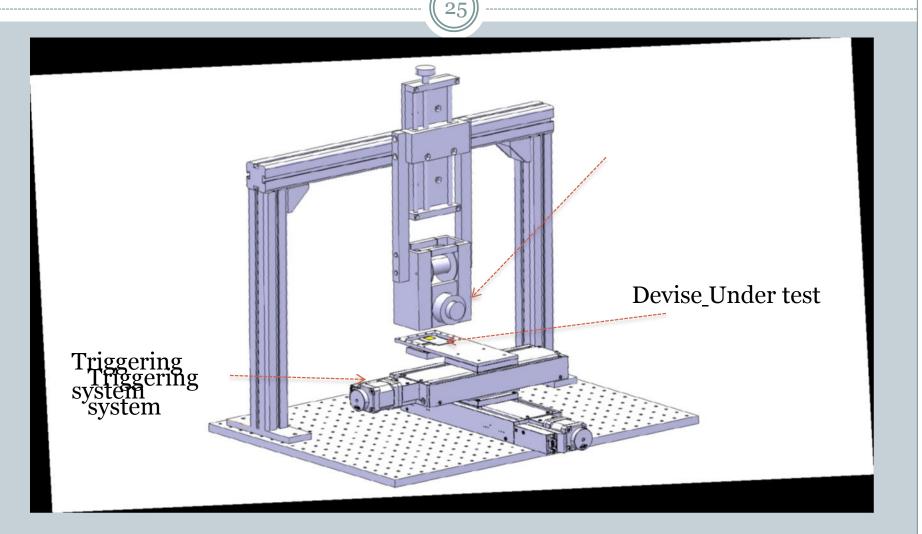


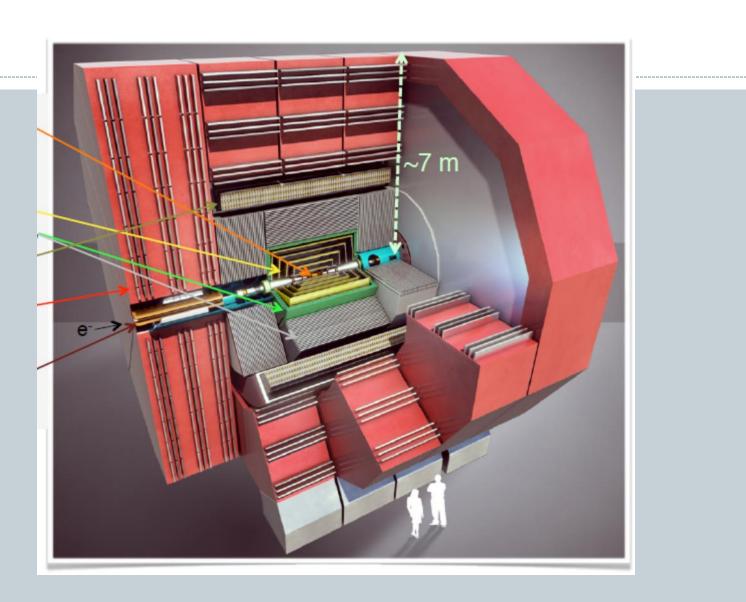


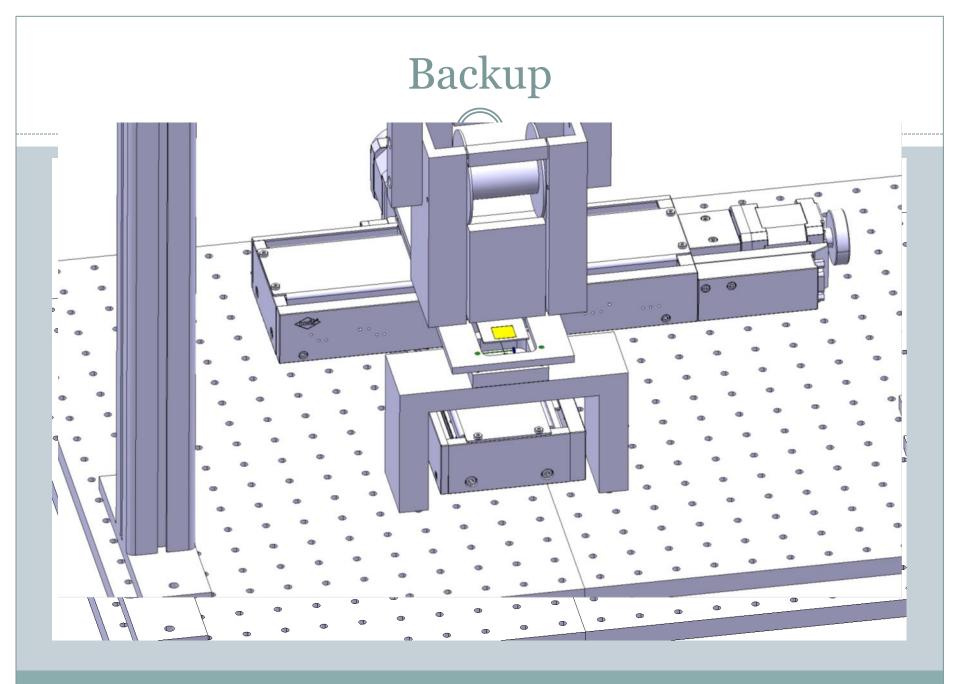
A. Experimental setup











CLIC: The Basis

