

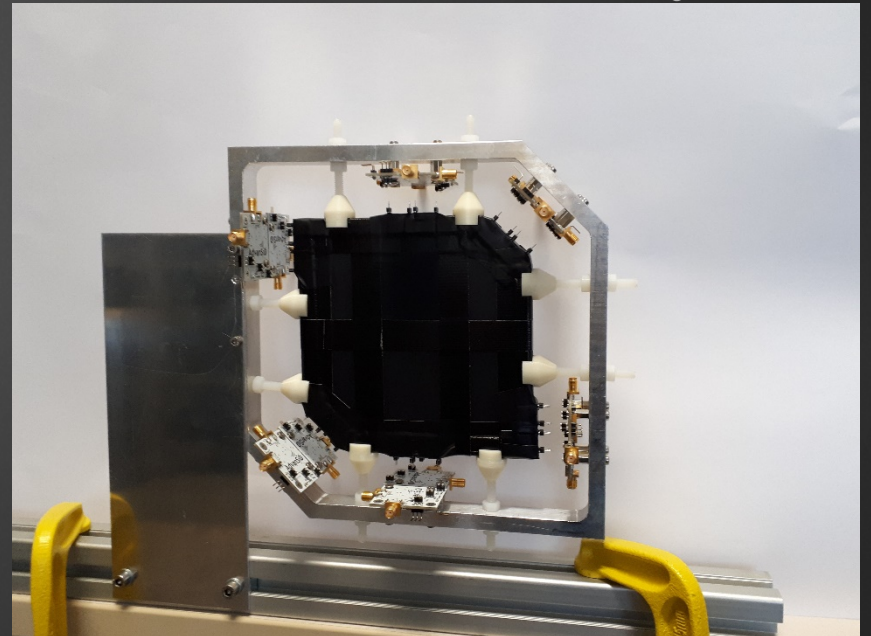
Characterization of a scintillator tile equipped with SiPMs

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INFN BARI

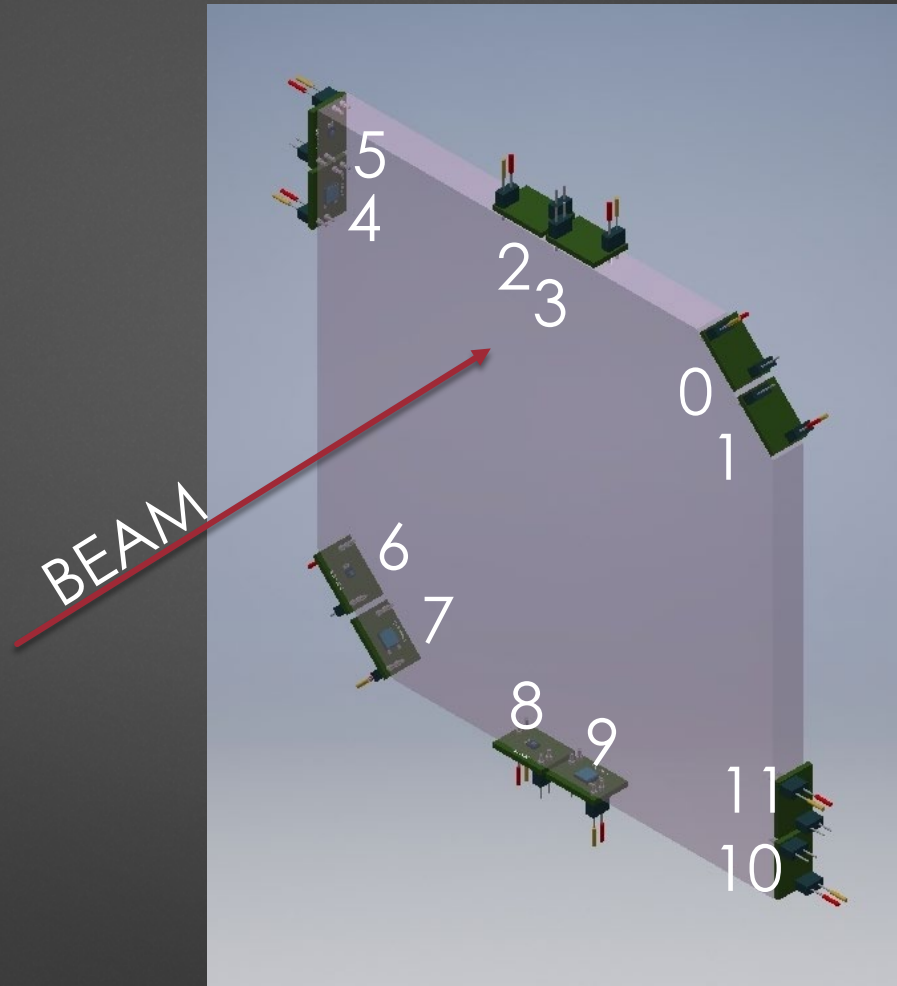
Tile assembly

- ▶ Plastic scintillator BC-400:
 - ▶ Tile of 15 cm side and 1 cm thickness with two cut edges
- ▶ Readout:
 - ▶ 12 NUV SiPMs produced by FBK
 - ▶ 6 small area SiPMs: $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$
 - ▶ 6 large area SiPMs: $4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$
 - ▶ $40 \mu\text{m}$ cell pitch
 - ▶ Peak PDE @420nm: 43%
- ▶ Preamplifier:
 - ▶ Trans-impedance amplifier
 - ▶ Tail cancellation with a RC filter
 - ▶ Two gain: Low gain x500, **High Gain x2500**
- ▶ Signals integrated with a Caen V792 QDC



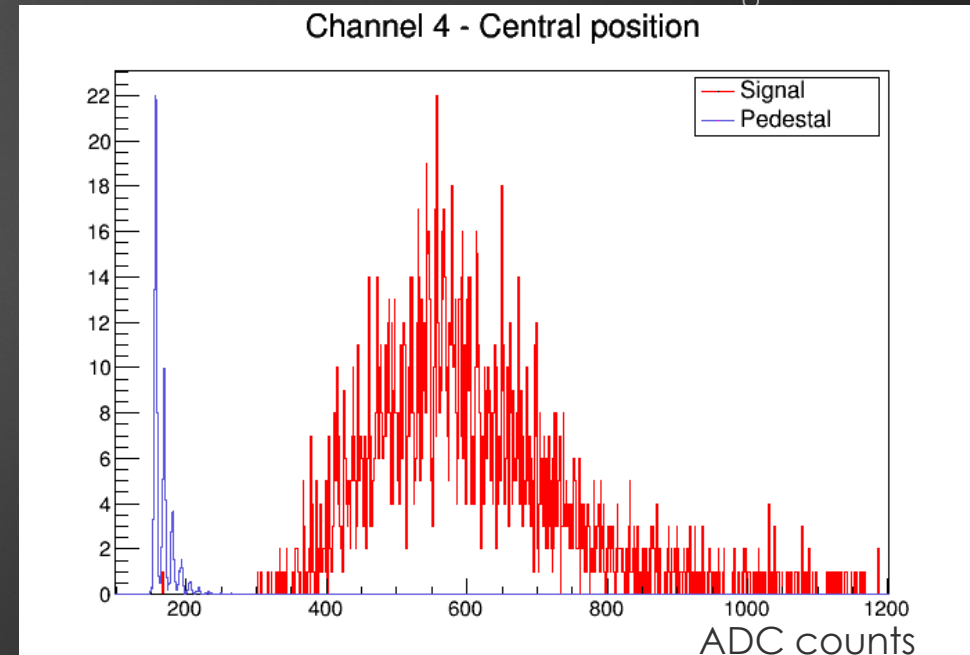
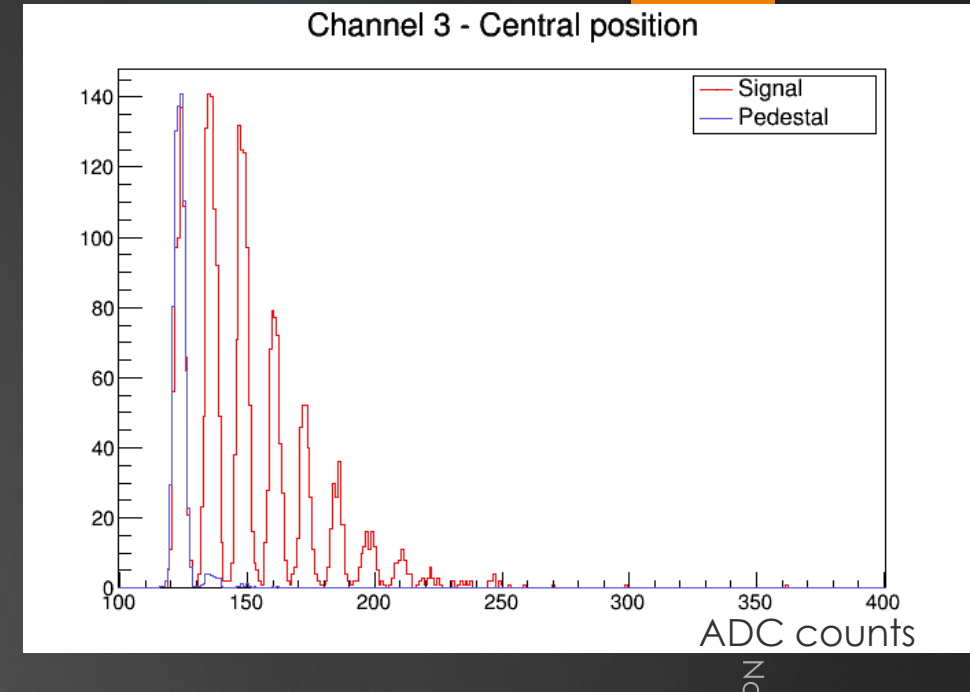
Beam test at CERN PS and SPS

- ▶ PS - T10: 2-5 GeV/c particles (e/ π)
 - ▶ Scintillator irradiated in different positions
 - ▶ beam spot diameter = 3cm
- ▶ SPS – H8: 20 GeV/c particles (e/ π)
 - ▶ Scintillator irradiated only in the central position



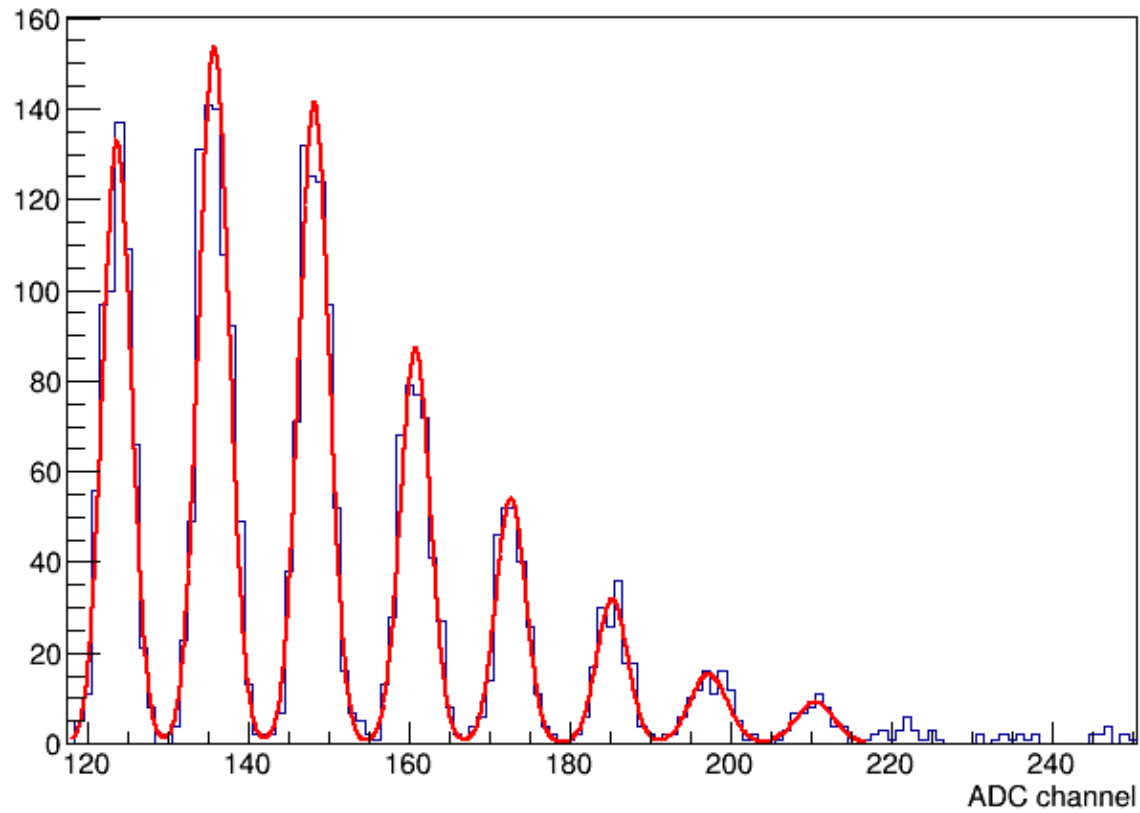
Analysis method

- ▶ Small SiPMs ($1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$ area):
 - ▶ Charge distributions fitted with multi-gaussian functions
 - ▶ Areas of individual peaks fitted with Poisson distributions
- ▶ Large SiPMs ($4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$ area):
 - ▶ Individual peaks still visible in charge distributions, but difficult to fit due to low statistics
 - ▶ Re-binning of histograms and fit with a Landau distribution folded with a gaussian

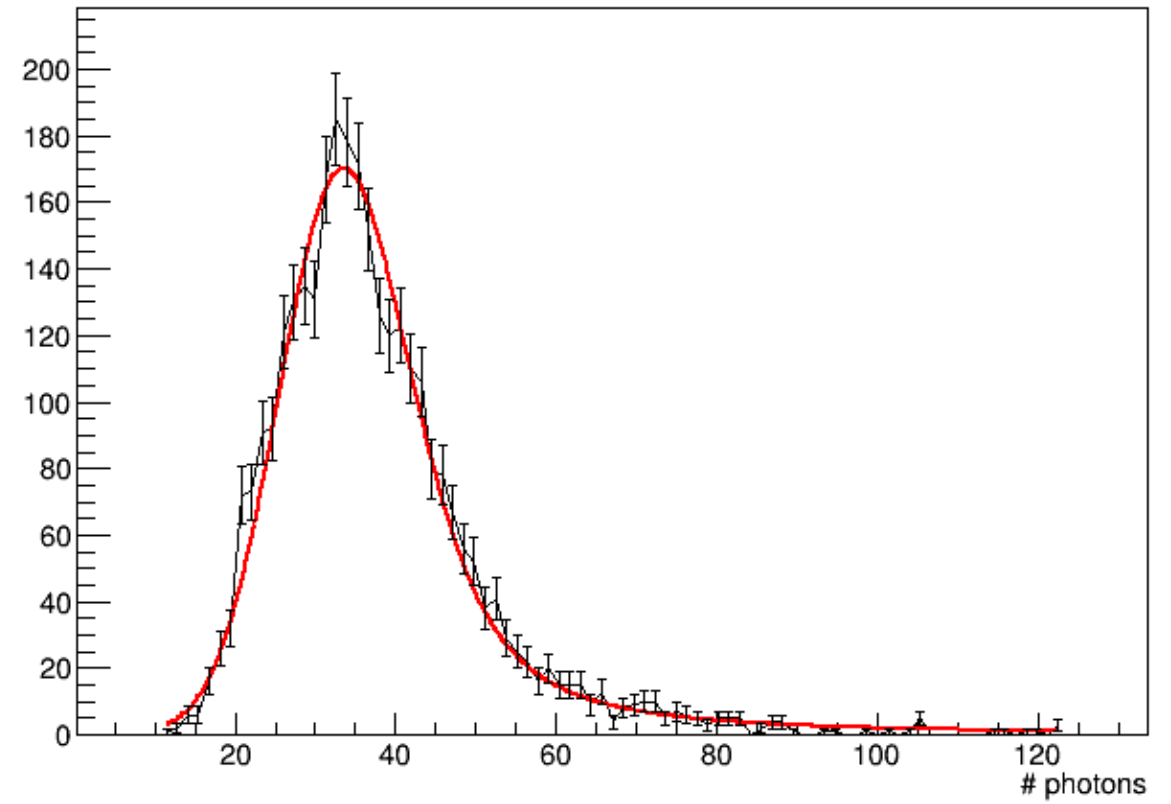


Examples of the fit procedure

Channel 3

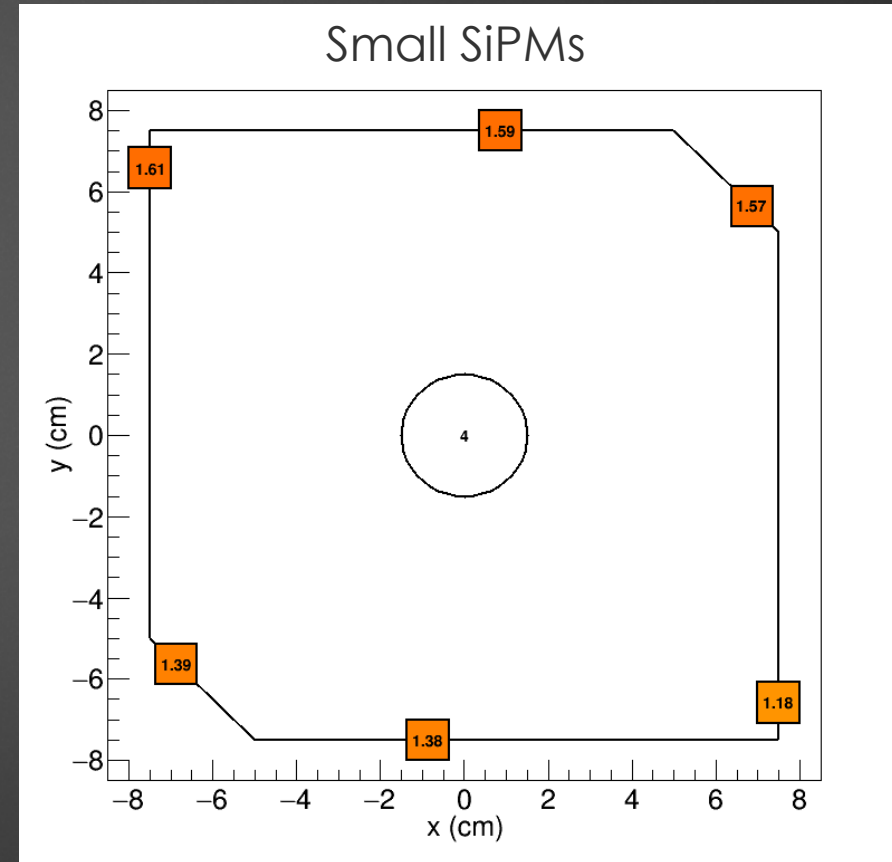
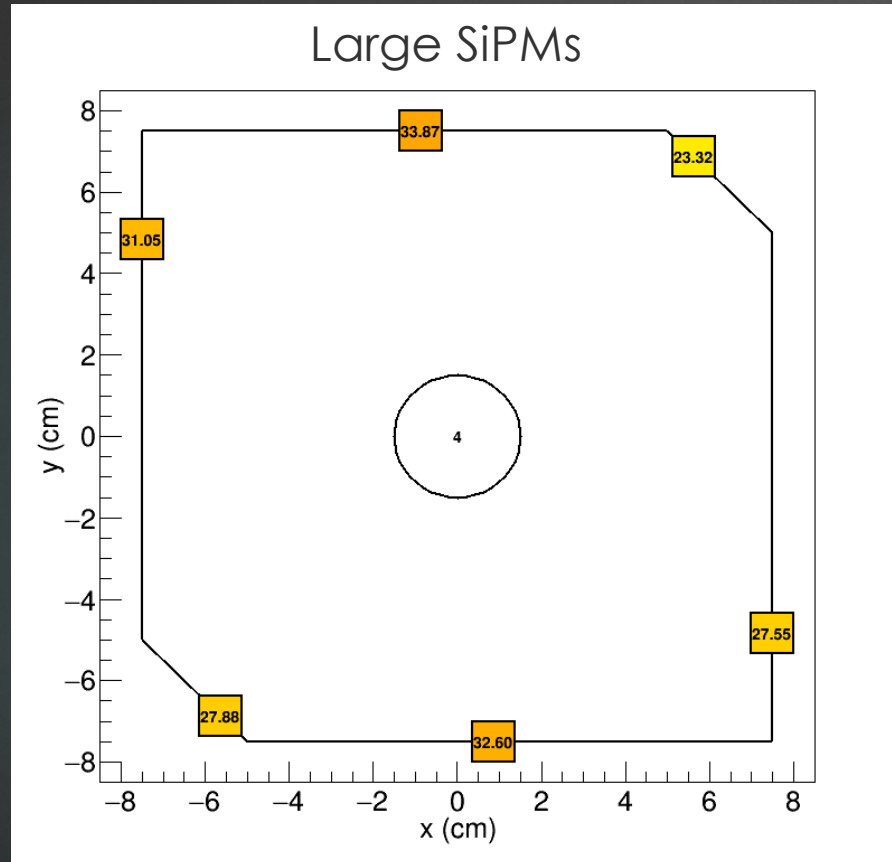


Channel 4



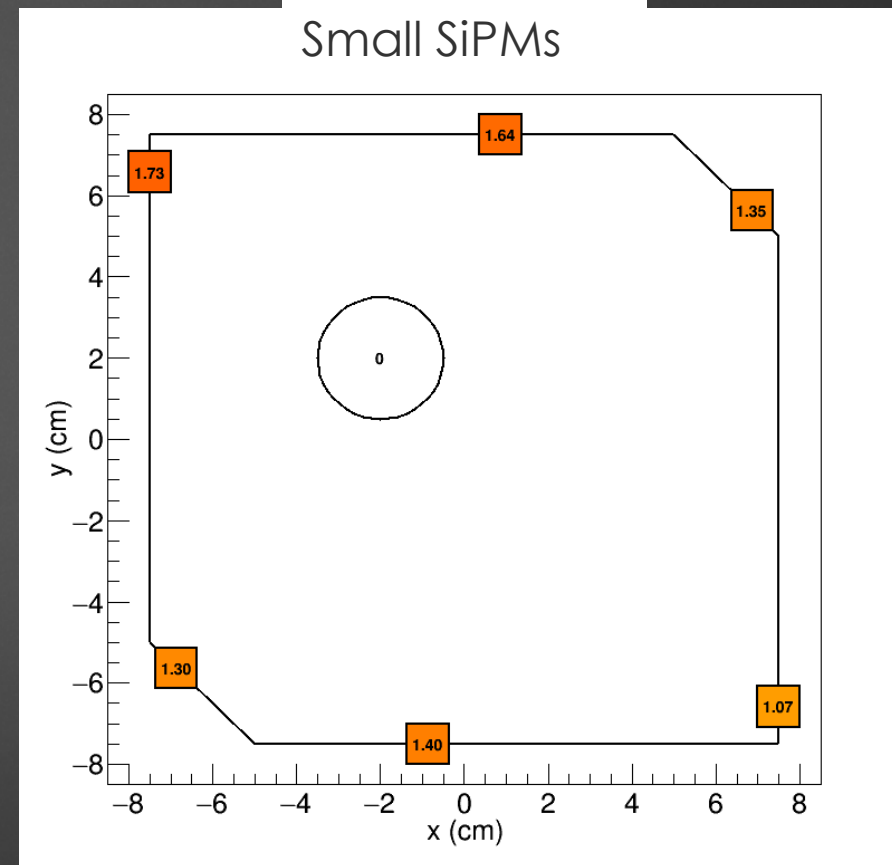
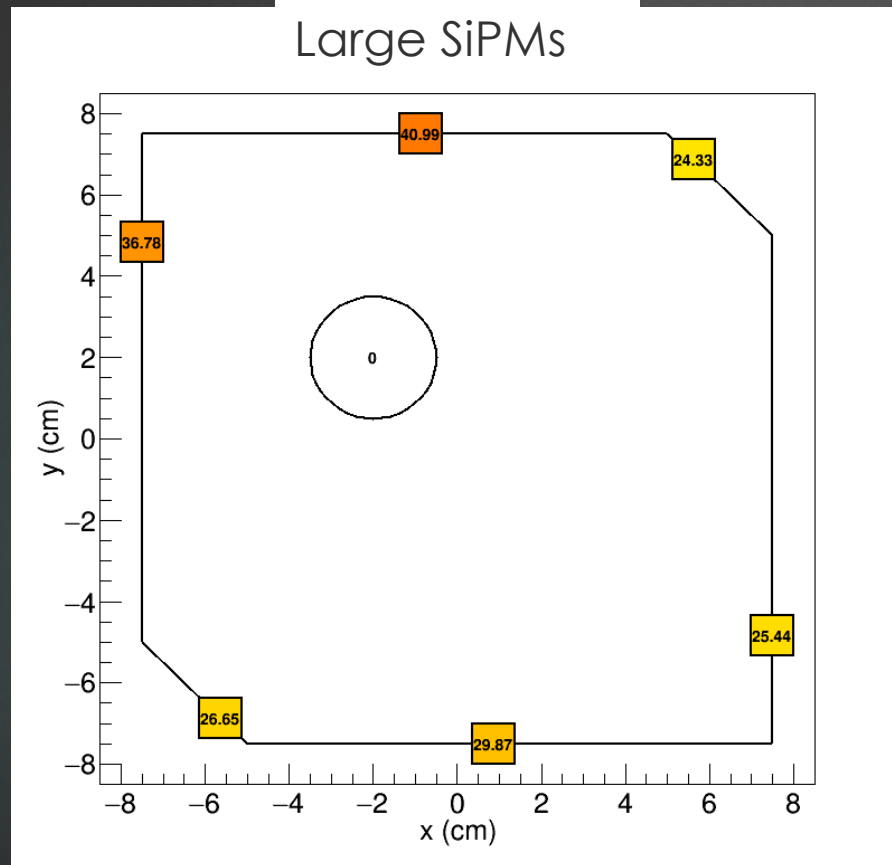
Yield at fixed positions

- ▶ Values represent the number of detected photons by each SiPM
- ▶ The beam position is indicated by the black circle



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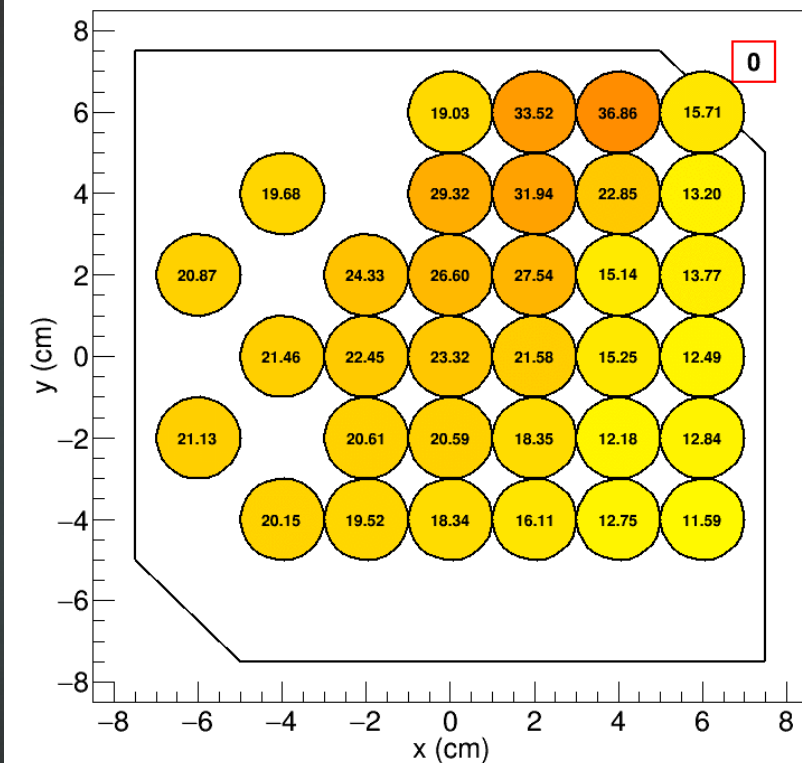


Yield for each SiPM

- ▶ Values represent the detected photons by the selected SiPM in all positions tested

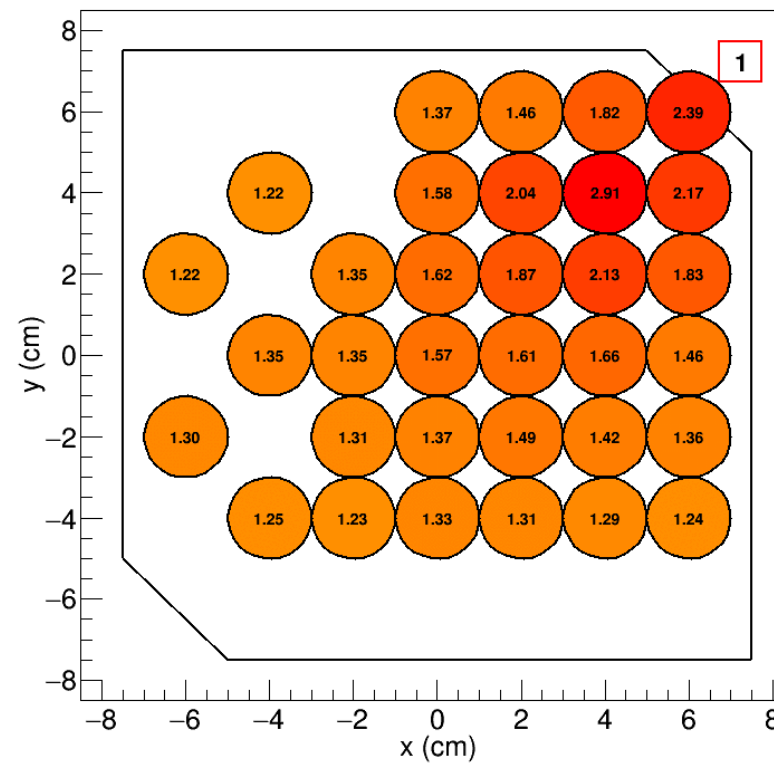
Large SiPMs

Channel 0

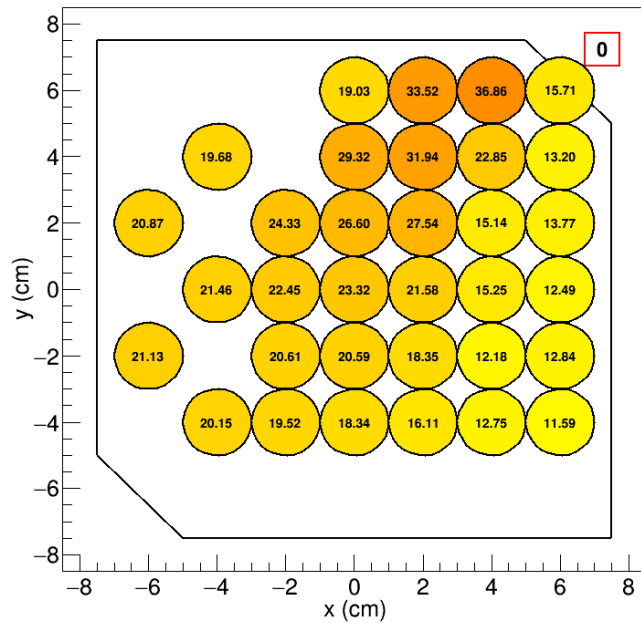


Small SiPMs

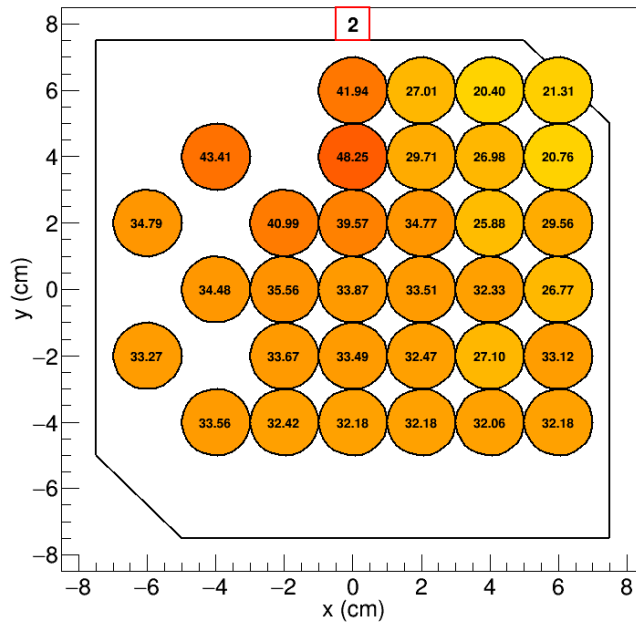
Channel 1



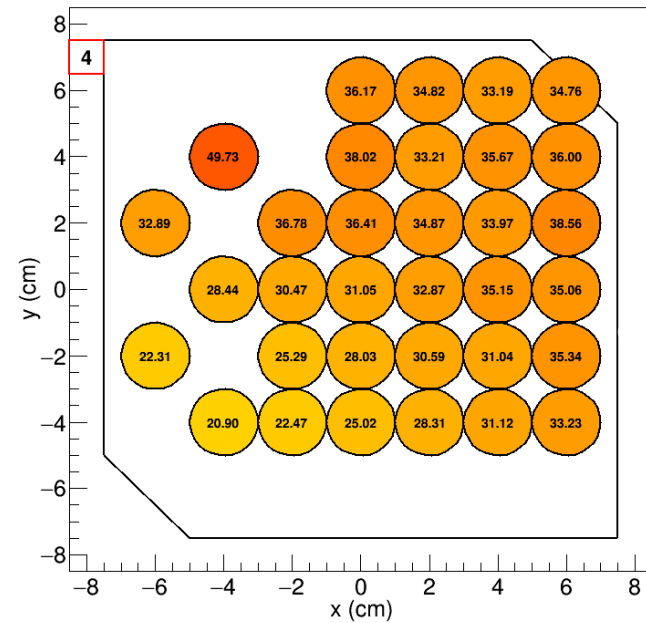
Channel 0



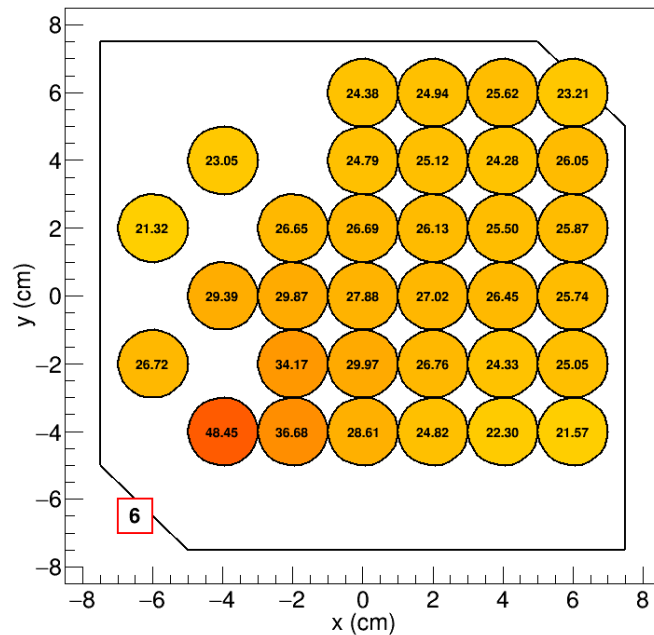
Channel 2



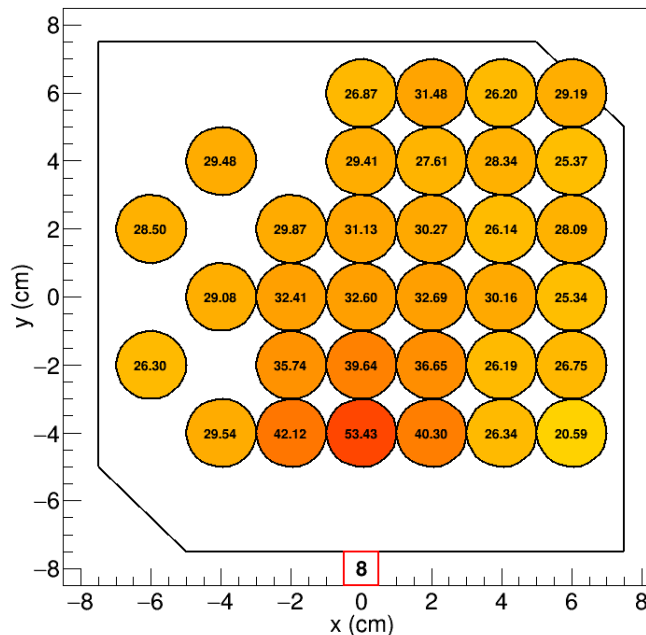
Channel 4



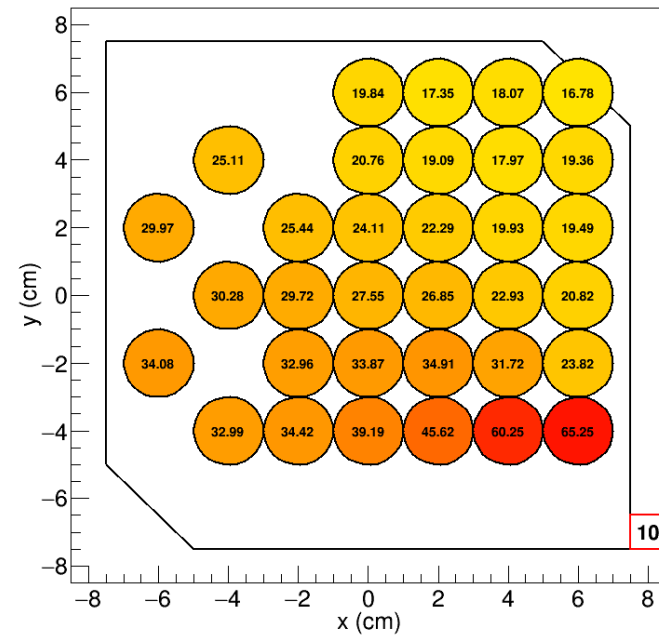
Channel 6



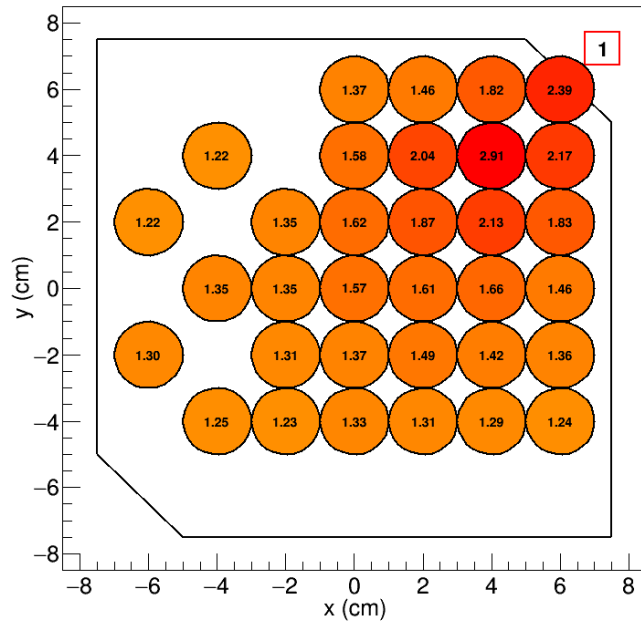
Channel 8



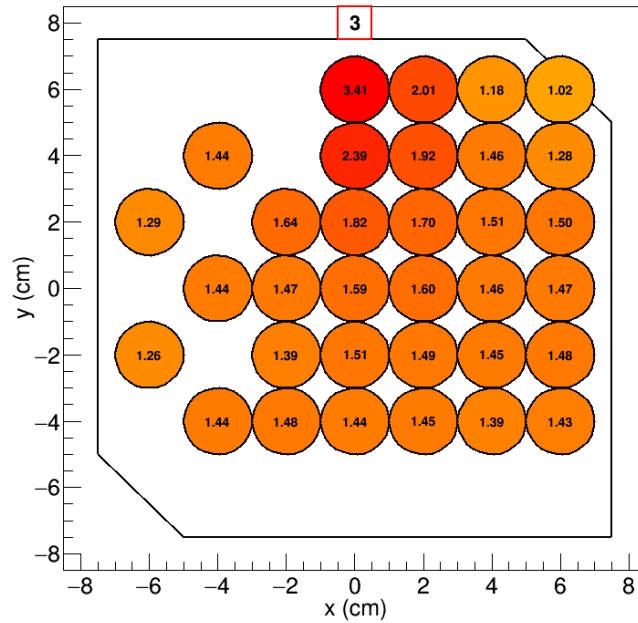
Channel 10



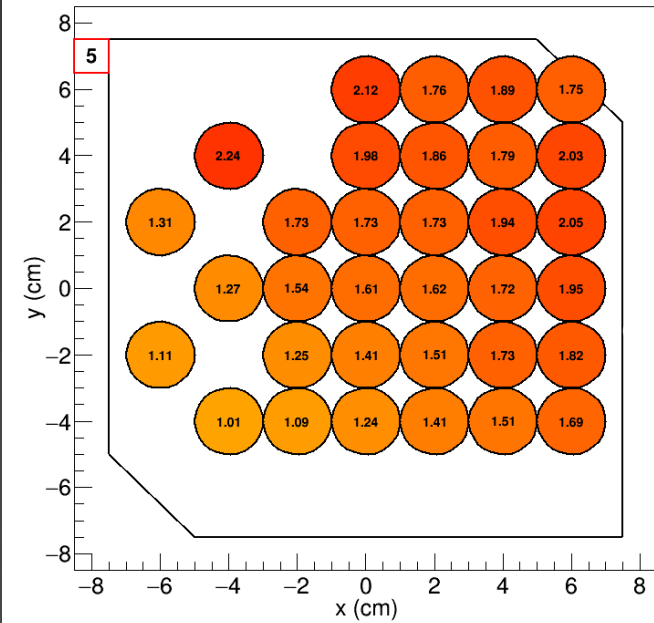
Channel 1



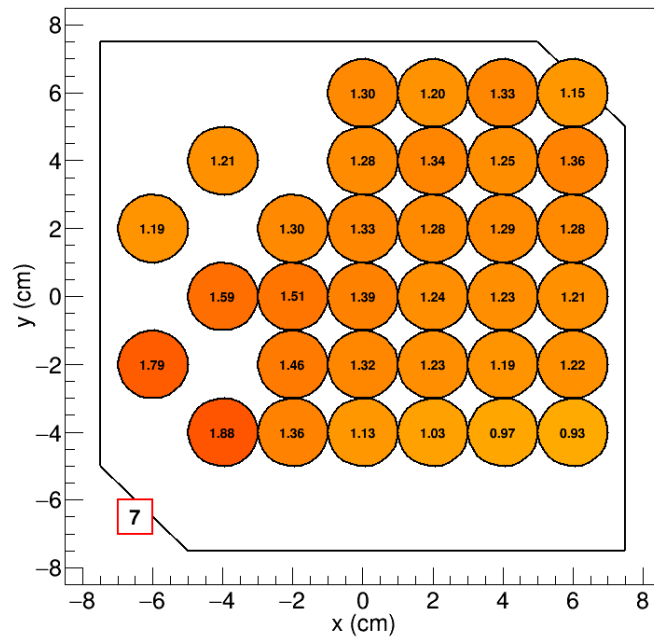
Channel 3



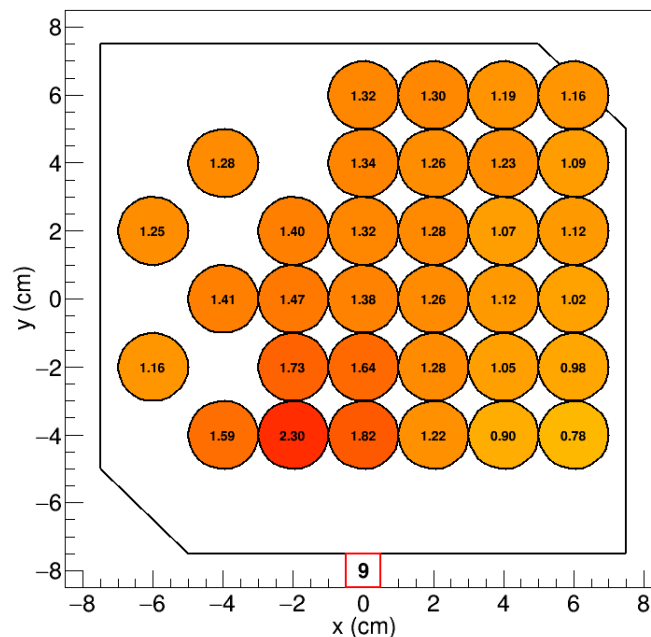
Channel 5



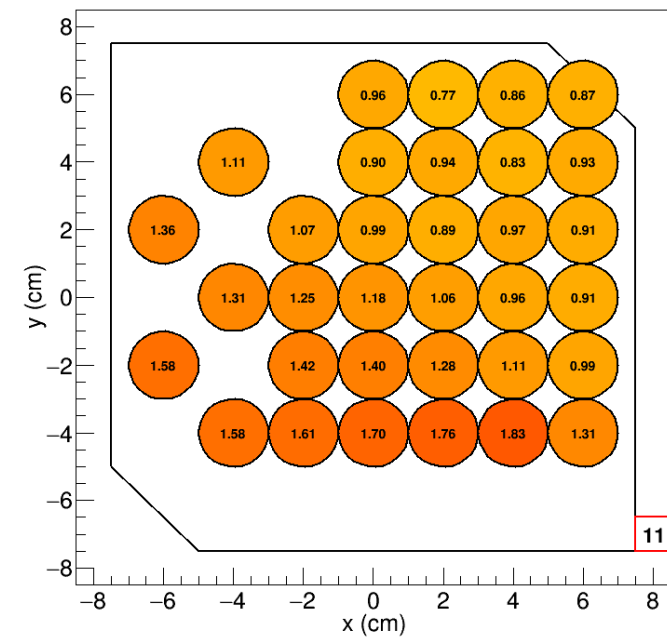
Channel 7



Channel 9



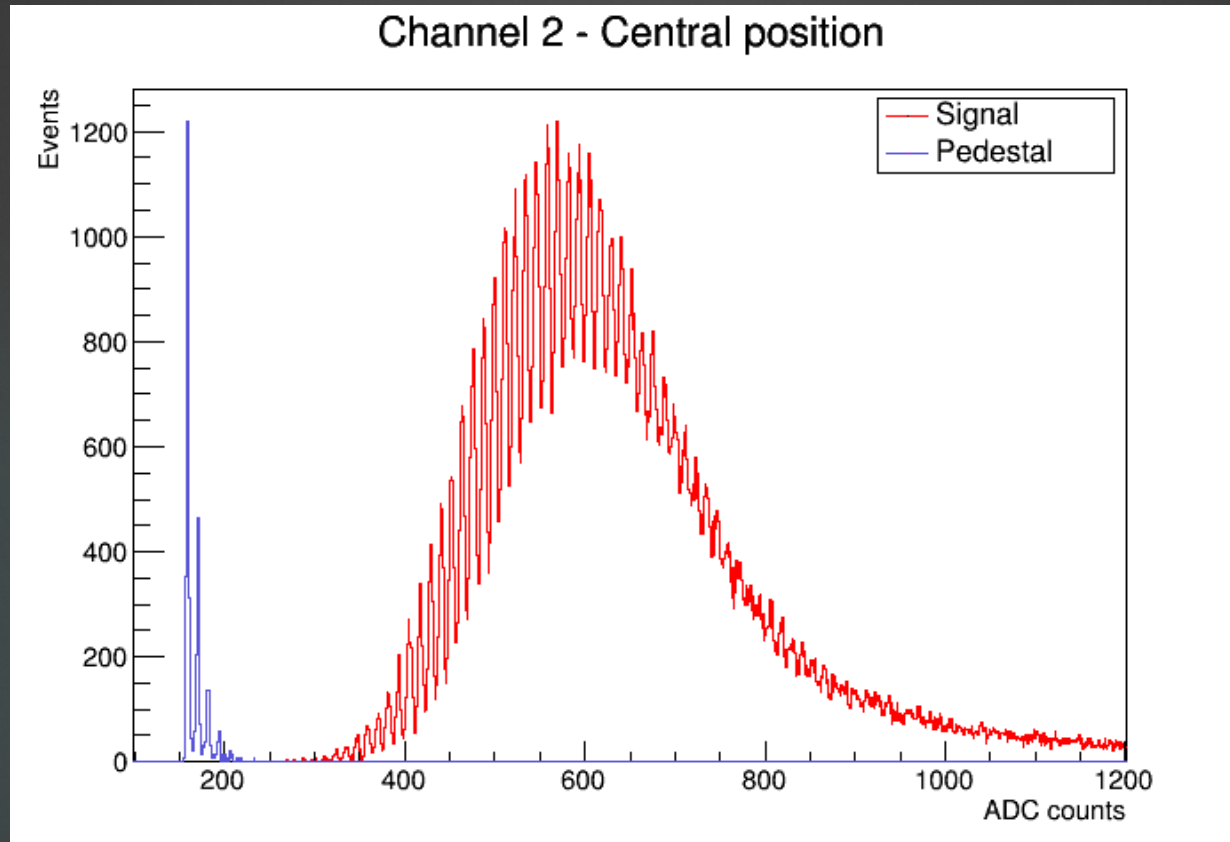
Channel 11



SPS data

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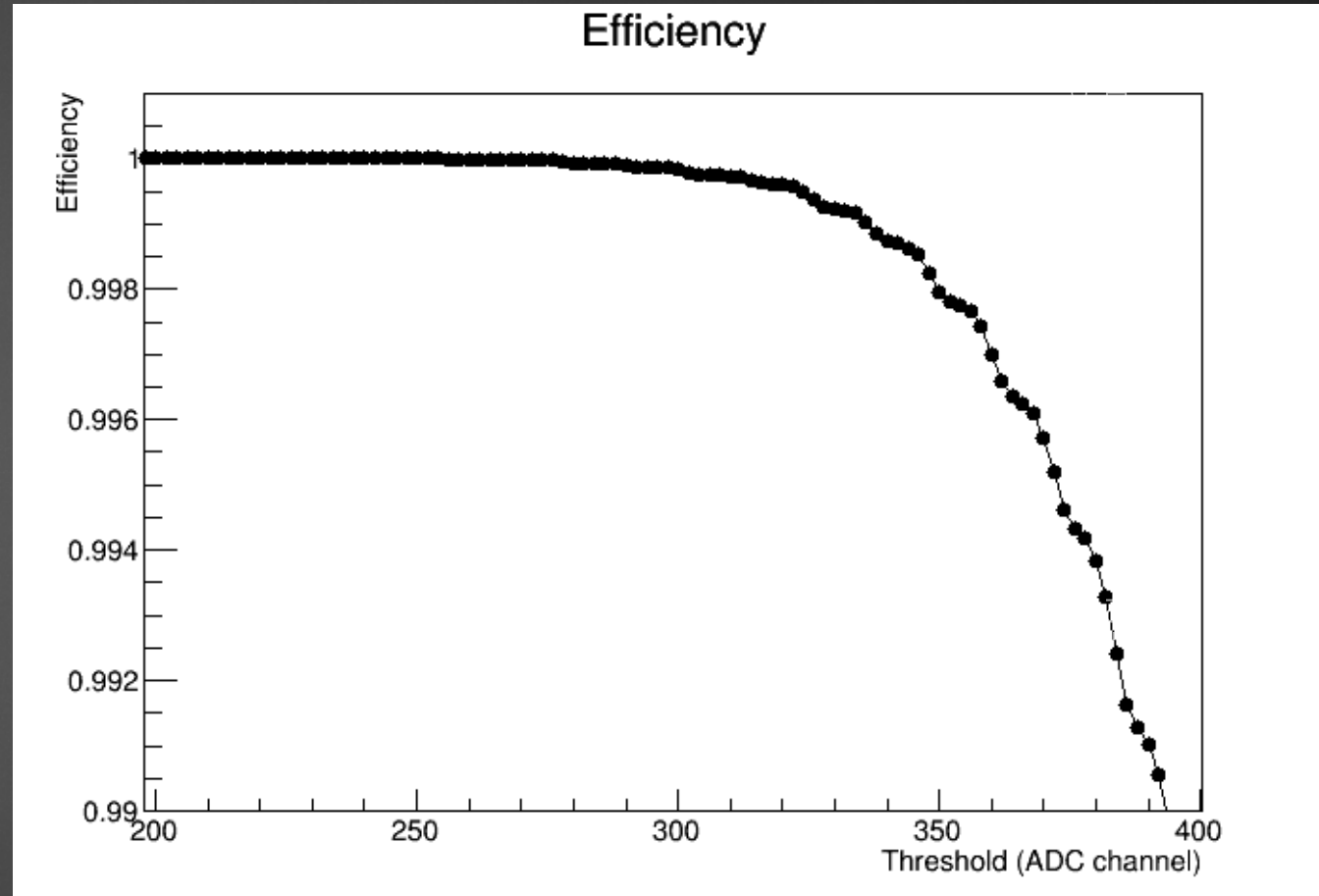
- Scintillator irradiated in the central position with 20 GeV particles



- Good separation of signal and pedestal
- Individual peaks visible up to 40-50 photons

Efficiency (for a large SiPM)

- Efficiency is evaluated as the area of the histogram as a function of the threshold
- The visible steps are due to the individual peaks in the distribution



Conclusions

- ▶ Small SiPMs detect too few photons
 - ▶ Useful to extend the dynamic range to detect/reject ions
- ▶ Response is almost uniform in the tile, with peaks in the points closer to the SiPMs
- ▶ Efficiency reached with this configuration is close to the requirements of ACD detectors for satellites
 - ▶ Improvements can be obtained by summing the signals from individual SiPMs or by implementing coincidences among multiple SiPMs
- ▶ Future plans:
 - ▶ Repeat tests with a new scintillator and SiPMs
 - ▶ Test with cosmic rays or a radioactive source in lab
 - ▶ New beam tests

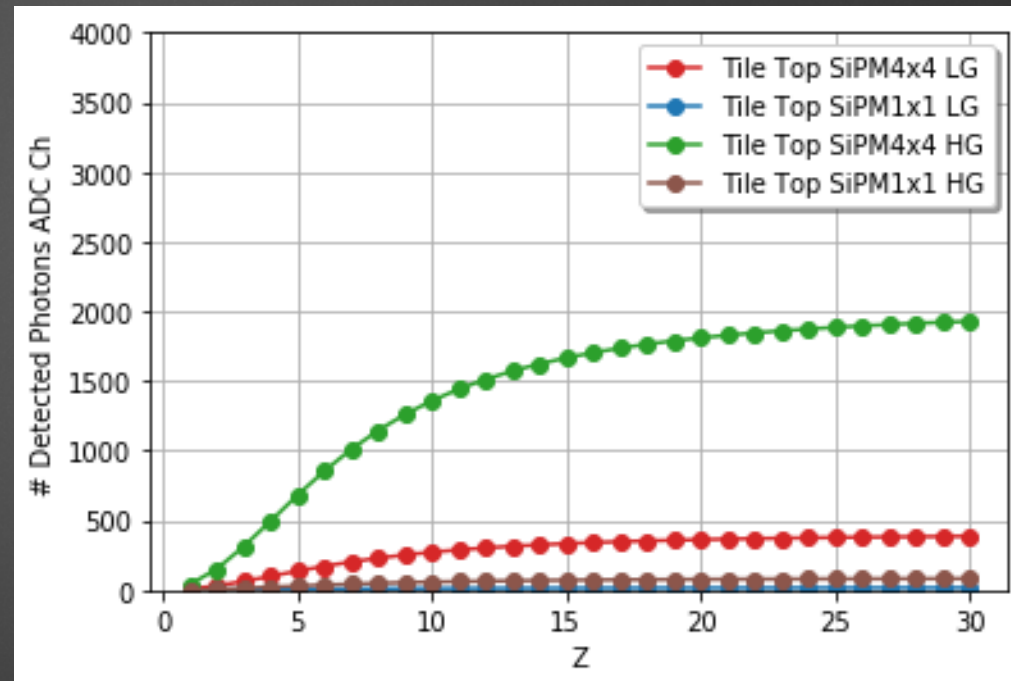
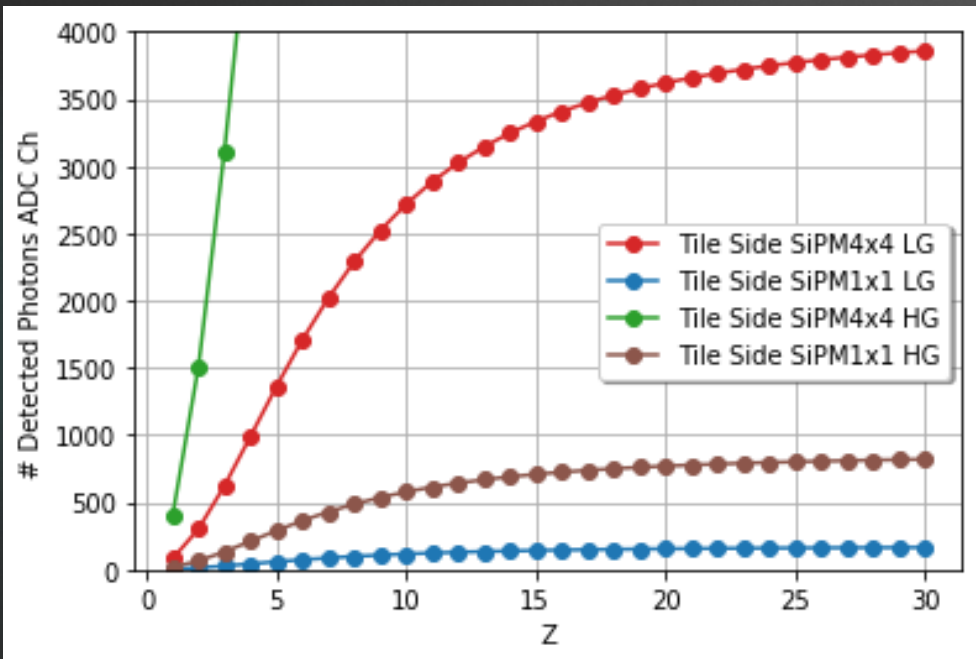
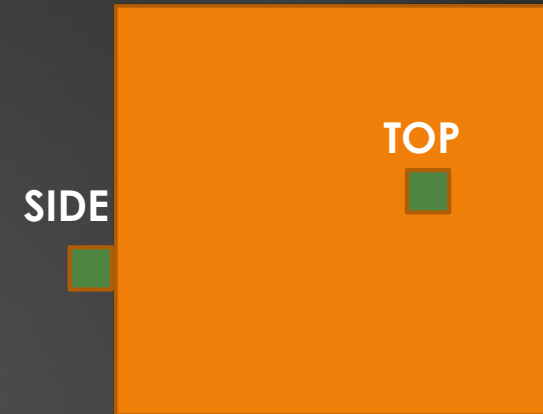
Backup

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HERD Meeting - CERN - 6-7 November 2018 -
F. Gargano

Next Beam Test - Ions

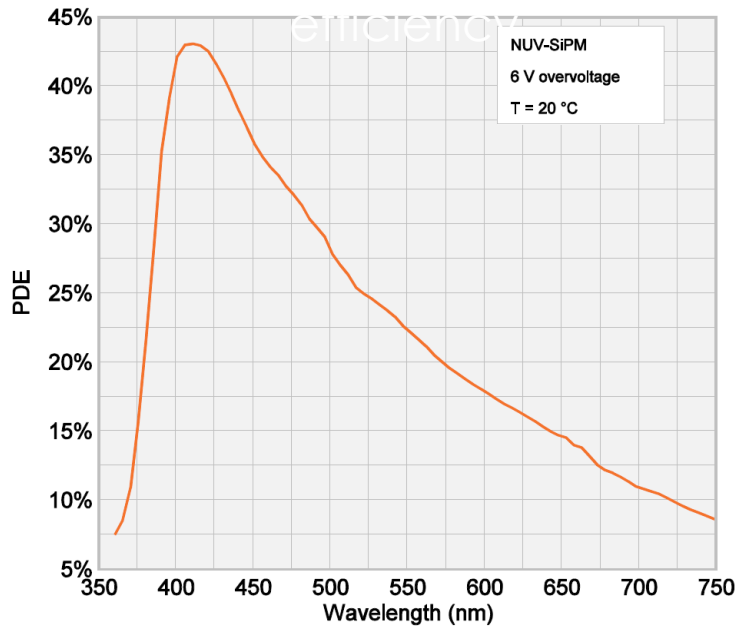
- ▶ From previous test we know that
 - ▶ Low Gain: 10ch/photon
 - ▶ QDC saturate at 3800ch



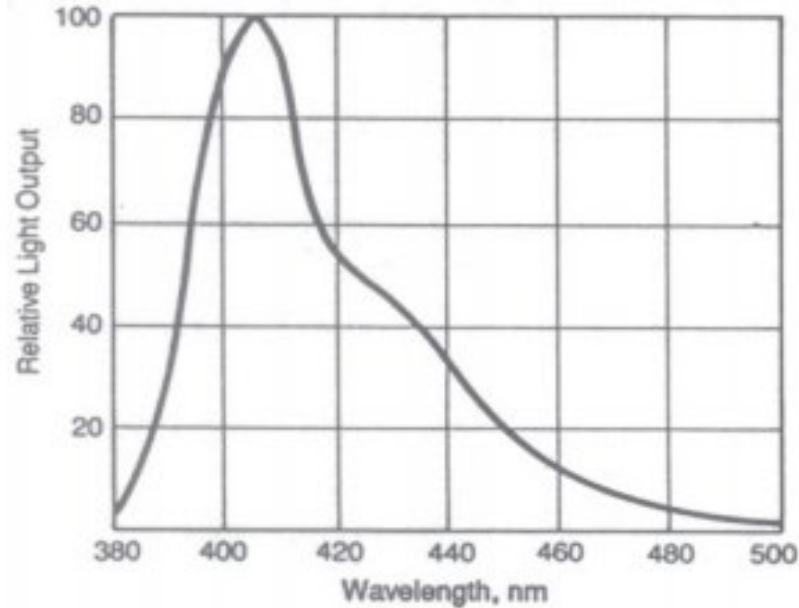
We will equip a new tile with a SiPM4x4 on the side with LG and a SiPM4x4 on the top side with HG

Scintillator

FBK NUV SiPM Photon detection



BC-404



	BC-400	BC-404	BC-408	BC-412	BC-416
Radiation Detected					
<100keV X-rays			X		
100keV to 5MeV gamma rays				X	
>5MeV gamma rays	X				
Fast neutrons				X	X
Alphas, betas	X	X	X		
Charged particles, cosmic rays, muons, protons, etc.			X	X	X
Principal Uses/Applications	general purpose	fast counting	TOF large area	large area	large area economy
Scintillation Properties					
Light Output, %Anthracene	65	68	64	60	38
Rise Time, ns	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	-
Decay Time (ns)	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.3	4.0
Pulse Width, FWHM, ns	2.7	2.2	-2.5	4.2	5.3
Wavelength of Max. Emission, nm	423	408	425	434	434
Light Attenuation Length, cm*	160	140	210	210	210
Bulk Light Attenuation Length, cm	250	160	380	400	400
Atomic Composition					
No. H Atoms per cc (x10 ²²)	5.23	5.21	5.23	5.23	5.25
No. C Atoms per cc (x10 ²²)	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.73
Ratio H:C Atoms	1.103	1.100	1.104	1.104	1.110
No. of Electrons per cc (x10 ²³)	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37

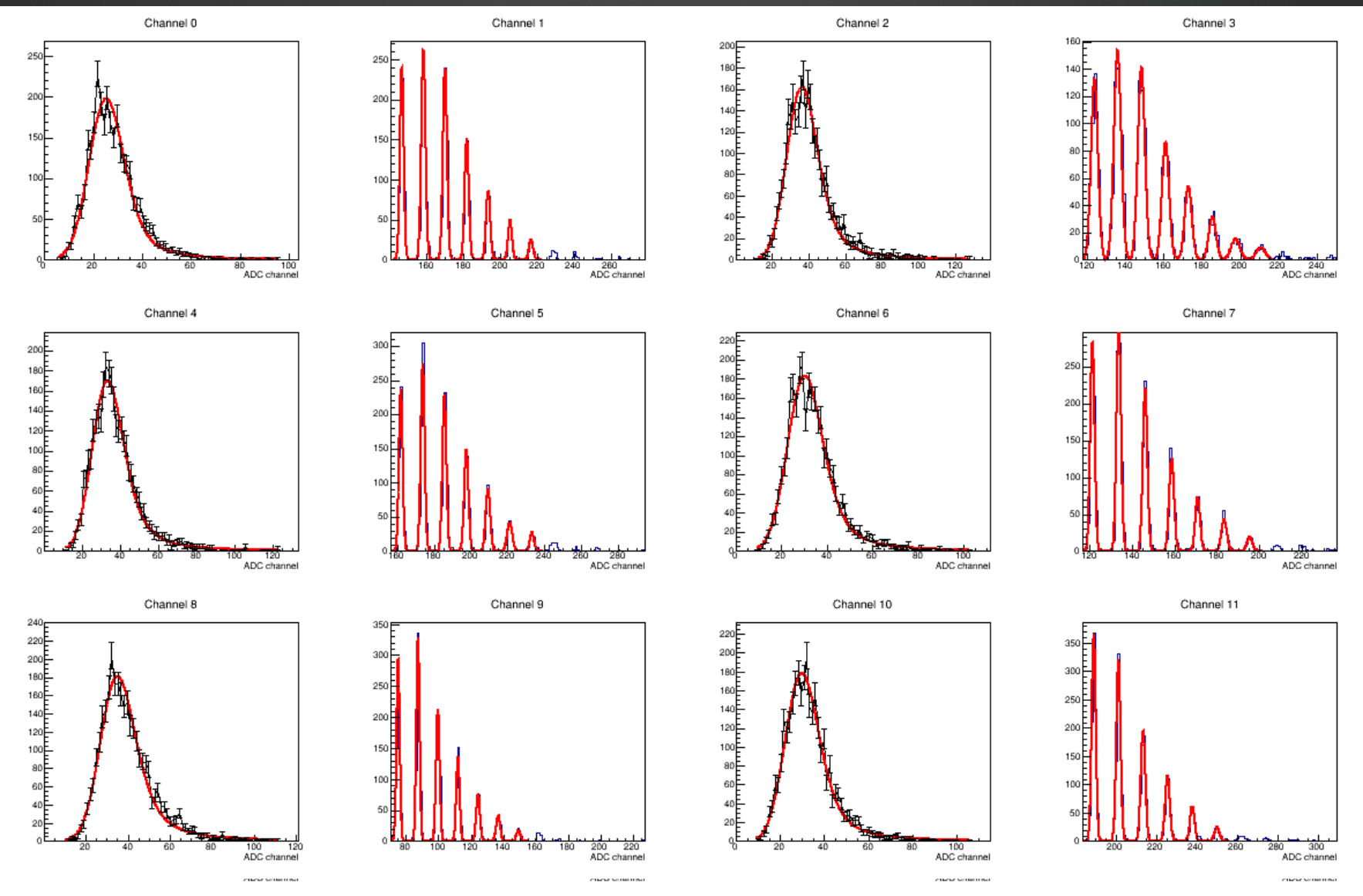
*The typical 1/e attenuation length of a 1x20x200cm cast sheet with edges polished as measured with a bialkali photomultiplier tube coupled to one end.

General Technical Data -	
Base	Polyvinyltoluene
Density [g/cc]	1.032
Expansion Coefficient (per°C, <67°C)	7.8X10 ⁻⁵
Refractive index	1.58
Softening Point	70°C
Vapor Pressure	May be used in vacuum
Solubility	Soluble in aromatic solvents, chlorinated solvents, acetone, etc. Unaffected by water, dilute acids, lower alcohols, alkalis and pure silicone fluids or grease.
Light Output	At +60°C = 95% of that at+20°C. Independent of temperature from -60°C to +20°C

FBK NUV SiPM photon detection efficiency perfectly match the yield spectrum of the plastic scintillator

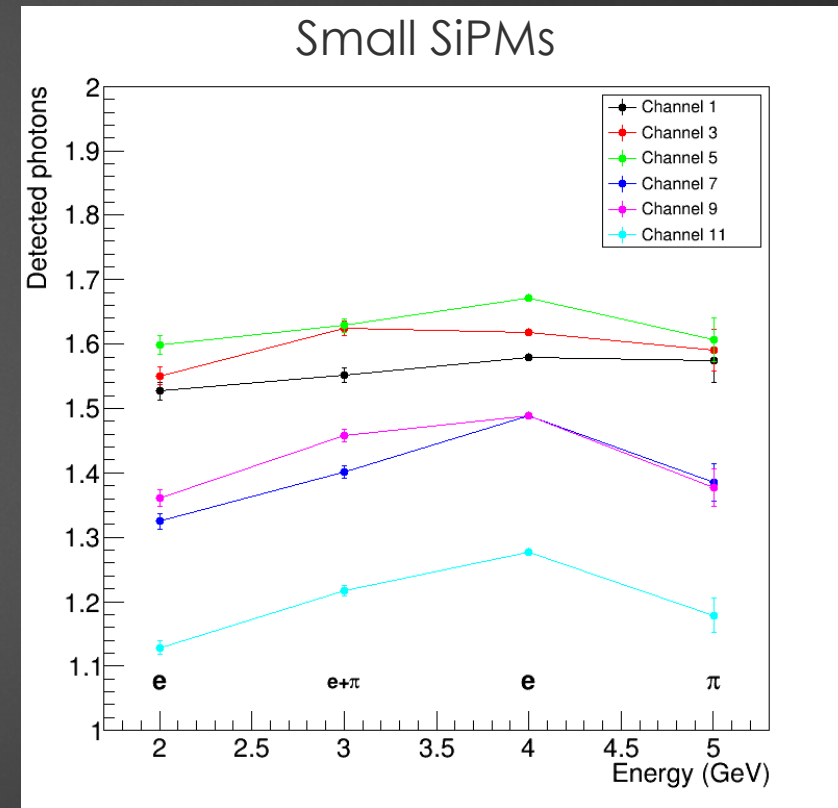
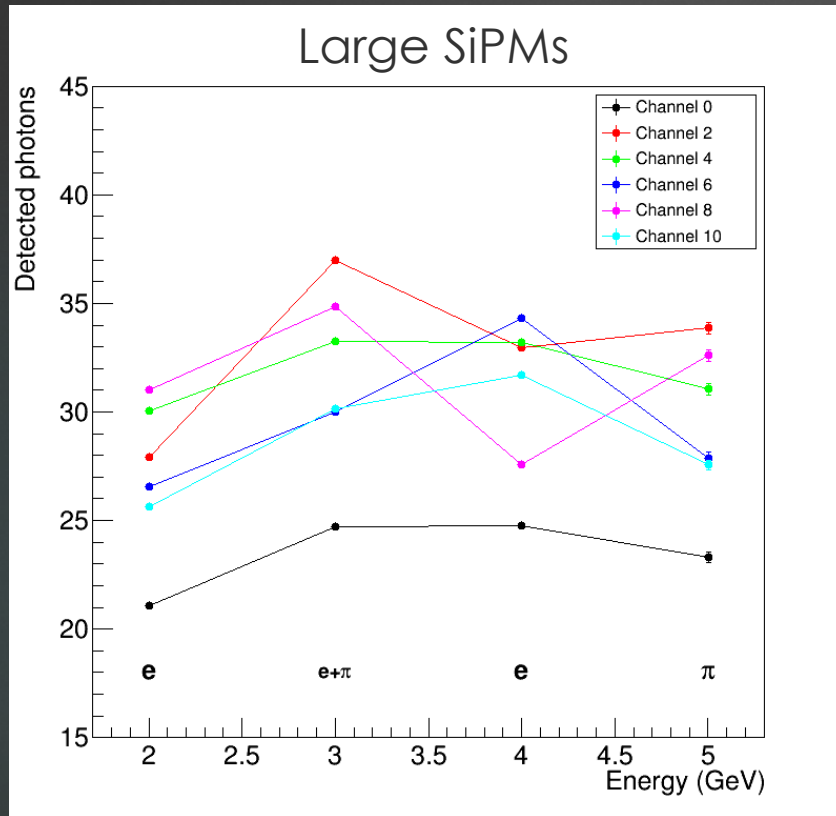
Example channels

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Energy dependence

- ▶ Photons detected vs energy of the beam
- ▶ Central position
- ▶ Runs taken with different trigger configurations : different particles



- ▶ No energy dependence is observed