# R\&D in Bologna 

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## III SuperB Collaboration Meeting

Frascati, 21 March 2012

## Outline

1)New results on tests of muon response of IFR scintillator bar readout with FBK photosensors (G.Balbi, A.M., G.Torromeo, N.Tosi)
2)Highlights on simulation of scintillator bar with FLUKA
(T.Rovelli, S.Lo Meo)

## Part 1: introduction

## Measure SiPMs response on a IFR bar prototype

- light detection efficiency has implications on detector design (number of WLS fibers, geometry, SiPM signal collection..)


## CAVEAT:

- better optical couplings with respect to previous measurements...but still critical
- still preliminary measurements!
- cosmic muon trigger not optimized


## Custom readout and control system

## - Versatile system for 8 channels:



## SiPM from Bologna



FBK $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
old 2008 sample, model C, ..not state of the art.. $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ pixel

## Caveat: not optimized optical coupling

## Test IFR scintillator bar



- Fermilab scintillator bar:
- 250x40x10 mm ${ }^{3}$
- one straight groove on top
- WLS: Kuraray 1 mm diameter
- glued inside the groove
- not diamond cut
- one end aluminized


## FBK-Bologna @ 32.5 V: dark noise



Pedestal $=2658$ (ADC channels)

FBK-Bologna@32.5 V: gain



Gaussian fit on each peak


Gain $=7.9$ (ADC channels)

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## FBK-Bologna @ 32.5 V: MIP response

## Problem

 with trigger: muon not impinging on the bar

Path length depends on angle:broader distribution

Landau tail in muon energy loss

## Fired pixels = detected photons + xtalk + afterpulses:

$$
\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{px}}=(2933-2658) / 7.9=34.8
$$

## FBK-Bologna @ 33.5 V



## Fired pixels for a MIP:

## $N_{p x}=(3150-2658) / 10.5=47$



## FBK-Bologna @ 34.5 V



## Fired pixels for a MIP:

## $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{px}}=(3348-2658) / 12.7=54$



## Noise rate: FBK 2008



## Summary

| SiPM @ Bias | MIP <br> response | Noise Rate <br> $(\geq 0.5 \mathrm{px})$ | Noise Rate <br> $(\geq 4.5 \mathrm{px})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FBK @ 32.5 V | $35 \mathrm{px} / \mu$ | 1.6 MHz | 4.8 kHz |
| FBK @ 33.5 V | $47 \mathrm{px} / \mu$ | 1.7 MHz | 25 kHz |
| FBK @ 34.5 V | $54 \mathrm{px} / \mu$ | 1.8 MHz | 110 kHz |

Notes:

- MIP response include contributions from cross talk and afterpulse
- Noise rates on integrated signal (70 ns)


## Part 1: conclusion

- Good performance of old (2008) FBK $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$
- On a short scintillator bar light detection is very satisfactory: but need to study on longer bars with full light collection chain!
- Dark count rate $\sim 25 \mathrm{kHz}$ at $\geq 4.5$ pixels threshold (corresponding to a MIP efficiency $\geq 99 \%$ )
- Need to study total irradiation dose effects on dark count rate
- Need to study long term stability of devices


## Part 2: introduction

- setup a detailed simulation of light production, propagation and detection in a prototype of a scintillator bar (FLUKA)
- cross check expected results from simulation with data collected from a real prototype: tune simulation free/unknown parameters
- use simulation setup to study different geometries and optical couplings
- still preliminary results..


## Prototype setup

- use FLUKA (version 2011.2.10)
- simulation of bar prototype used to test MIP response ( $25 \times 4 \times 1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ )



## Prototype setup



## Prototype setup



## Photons at fiber output

- More density in fiber core:
- SiPM allignment less critical..



## Photons arrival times

- If scintillator and WLS fiber decay times are NOT simulated:



## Photons arrival times

## - Adding decay times simulation:

- scintillator: $\mathrm{T}=2 \mathrm{~ns}$
- WLS fiber: $\mathrm{T}=7.5 \mathrm{~ns}$



## Photons detected by SiPM

## - About 100 detected photons/MIP

- simulation not yet tuned



## Part 2: conclusion

- First version of simulation was setup
- Not yet tuned through cross check with data
- $O(100)$ detected photons:
- not too far from real data...promising !

