

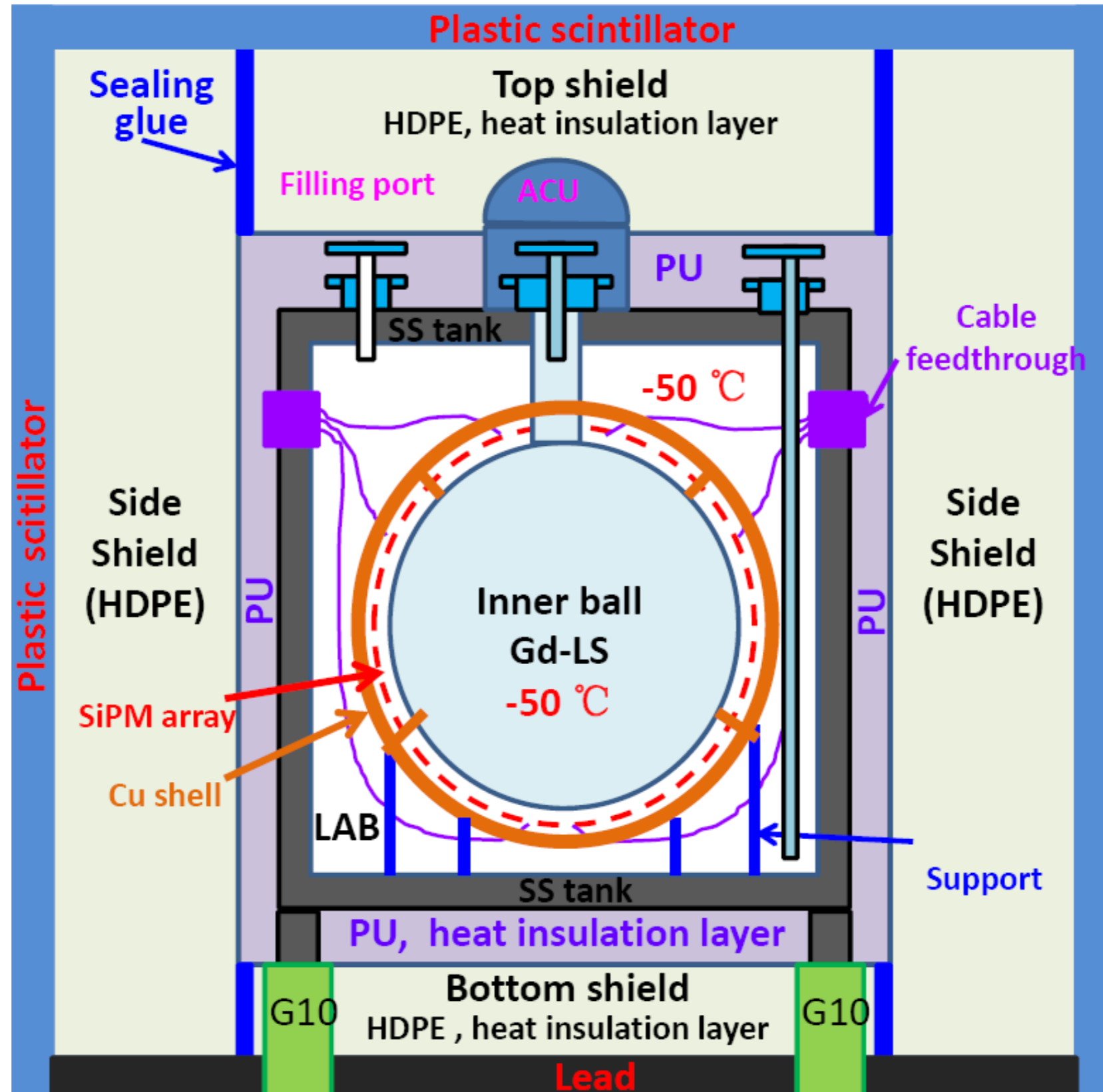


TAO DETECTOR SIMULATION

PAOLO MONTINI - ROMA TRE

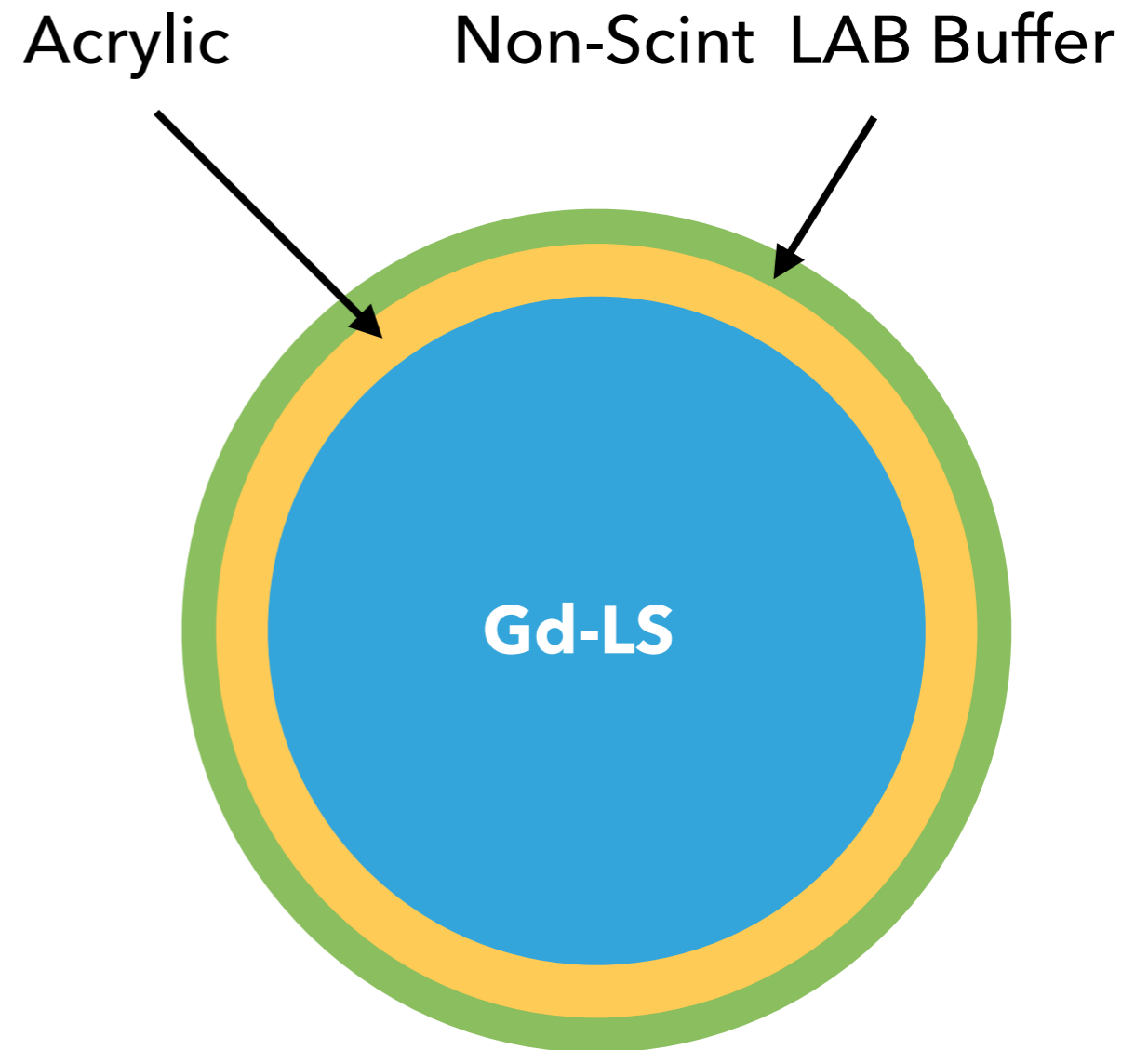
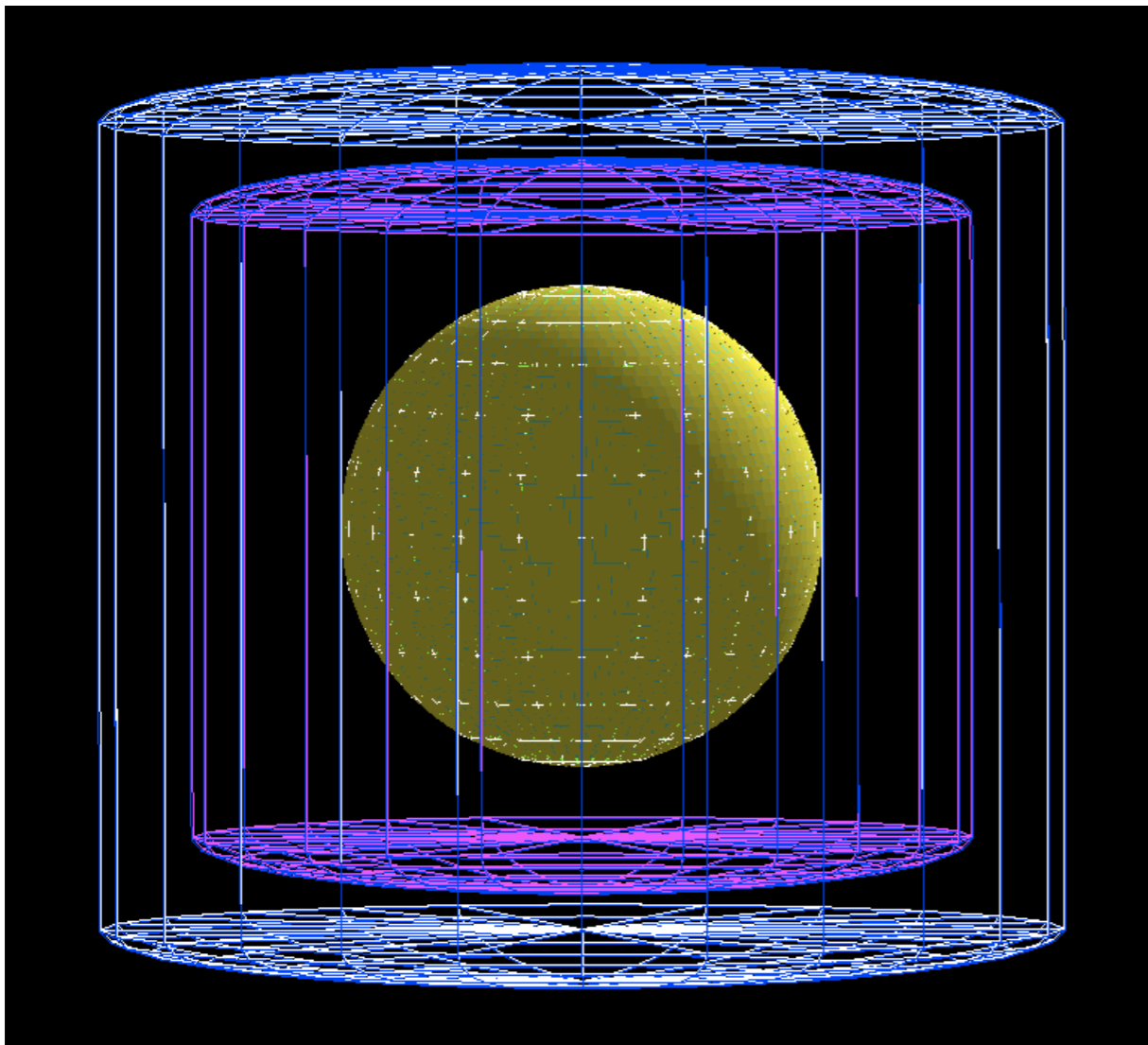


TAO DETECTOR



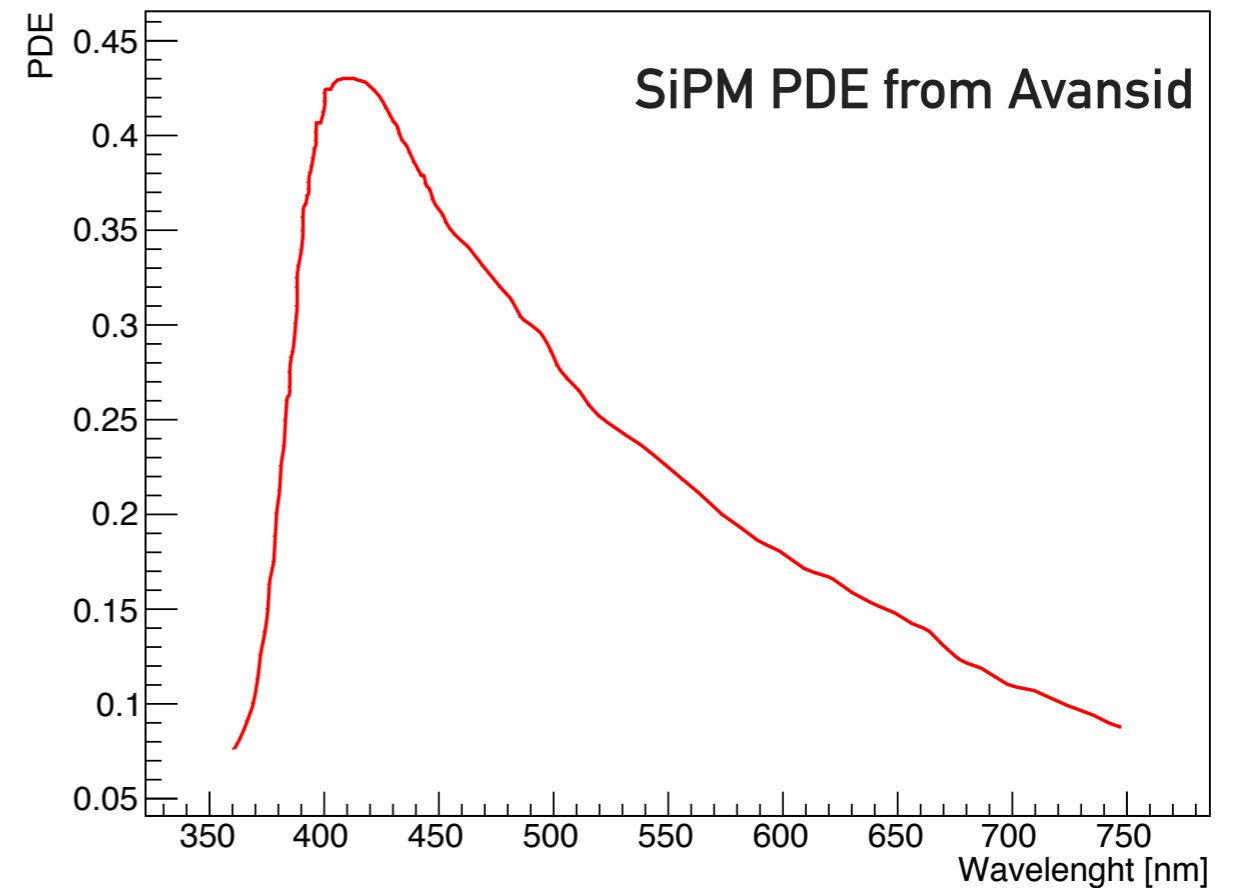
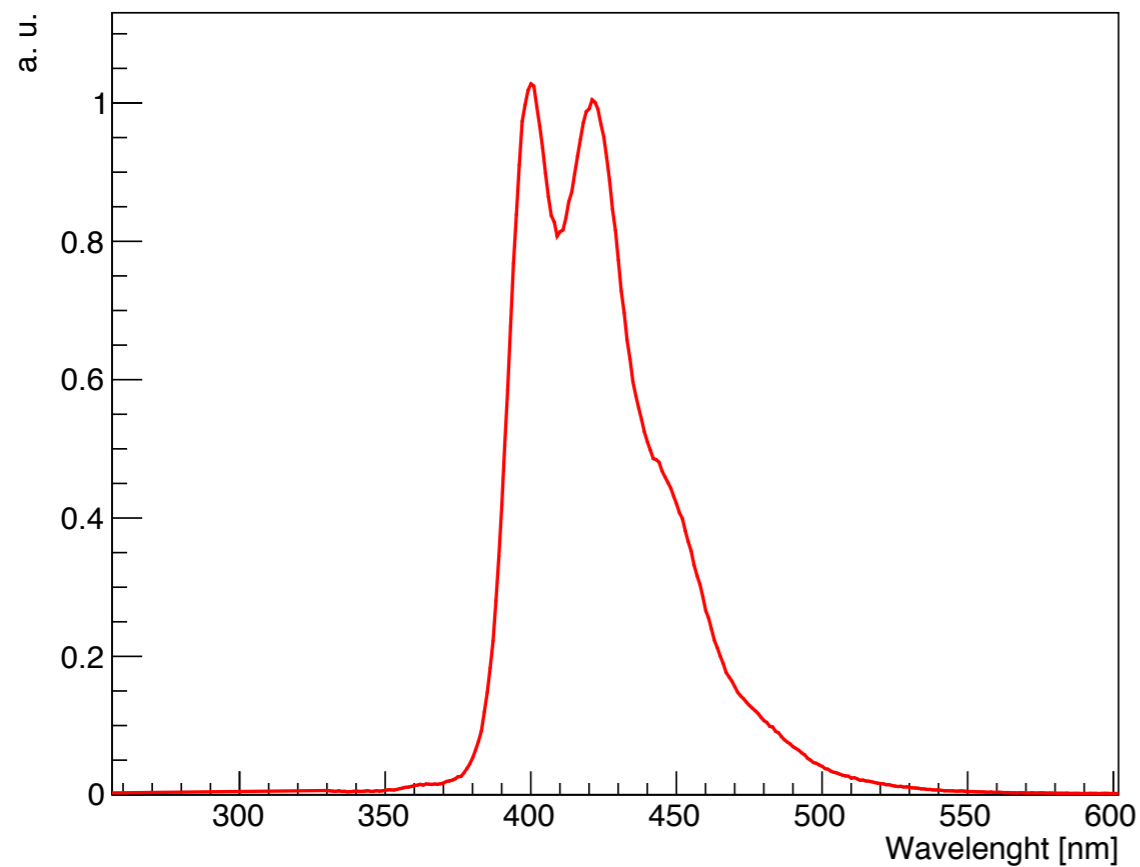
TAO SIM. SOFTWARE

- ▶ Geant4 10.4 p02
- ▶ Gd-LS sphere 90 cm diameter
- ▶ 2 cm thick acrylic shell
- ▶ 1 cm thick LAB Buffer (non scintillating)
- ▶ Total surface $\sim 10.9 \text{ m}^2$



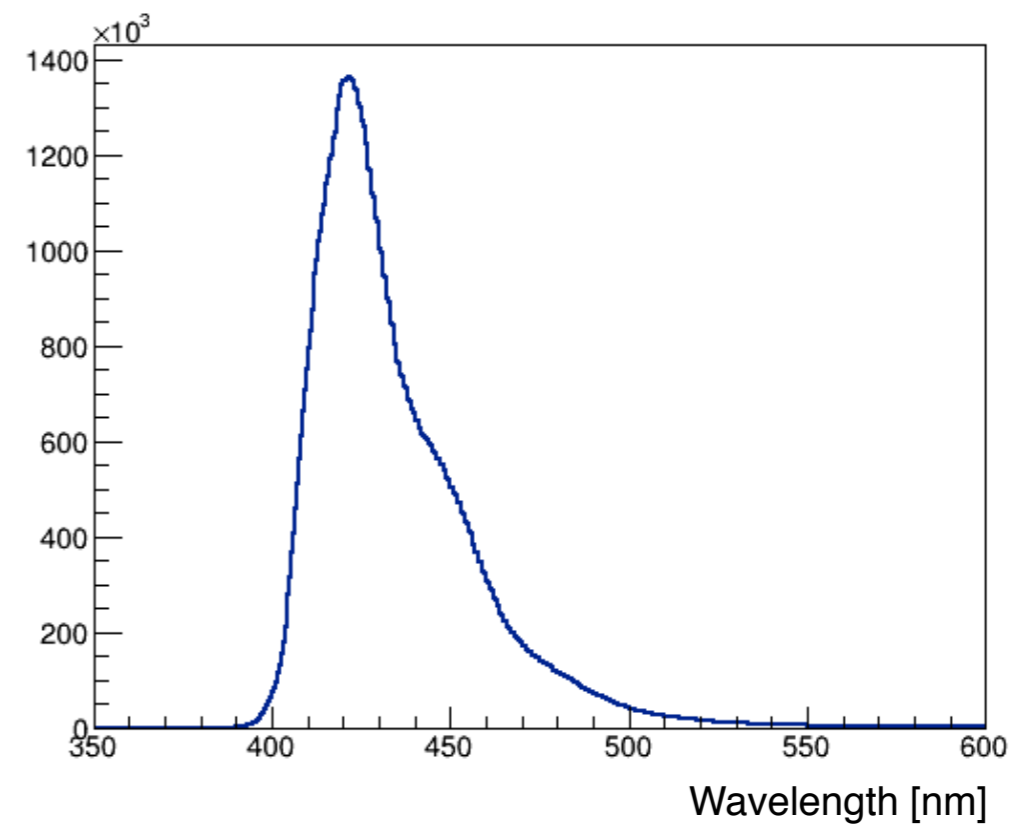
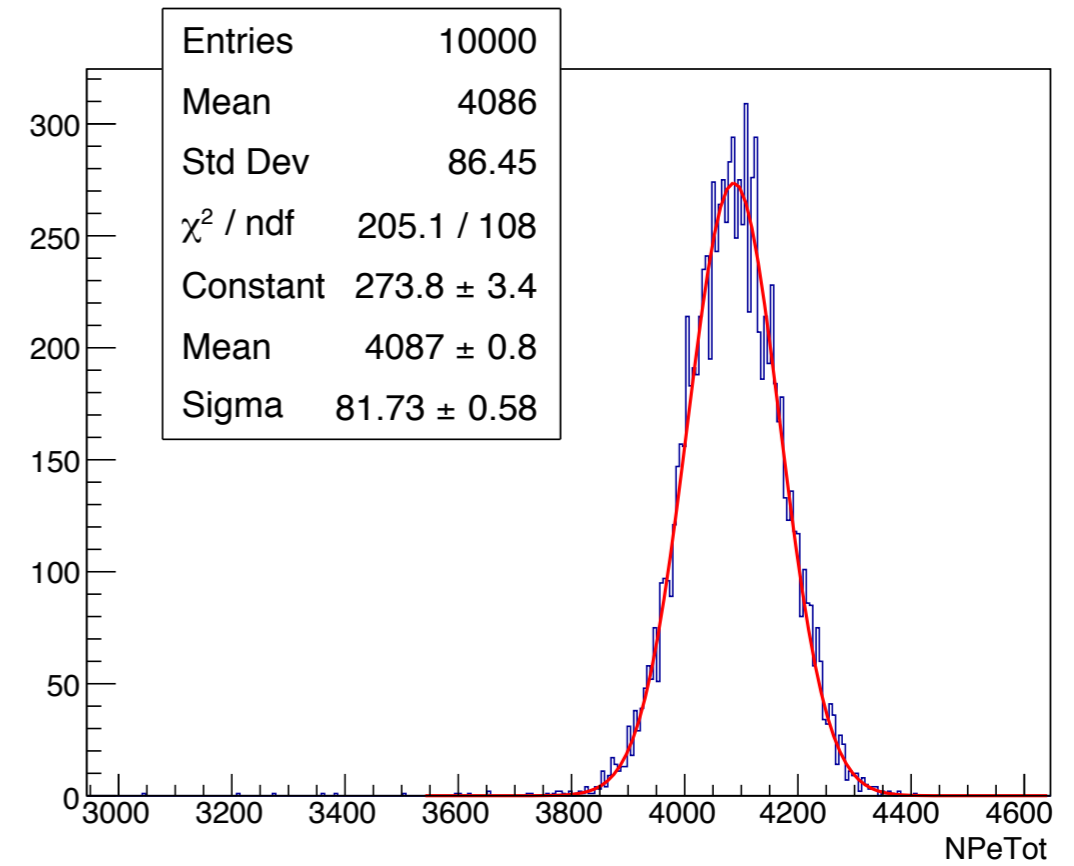
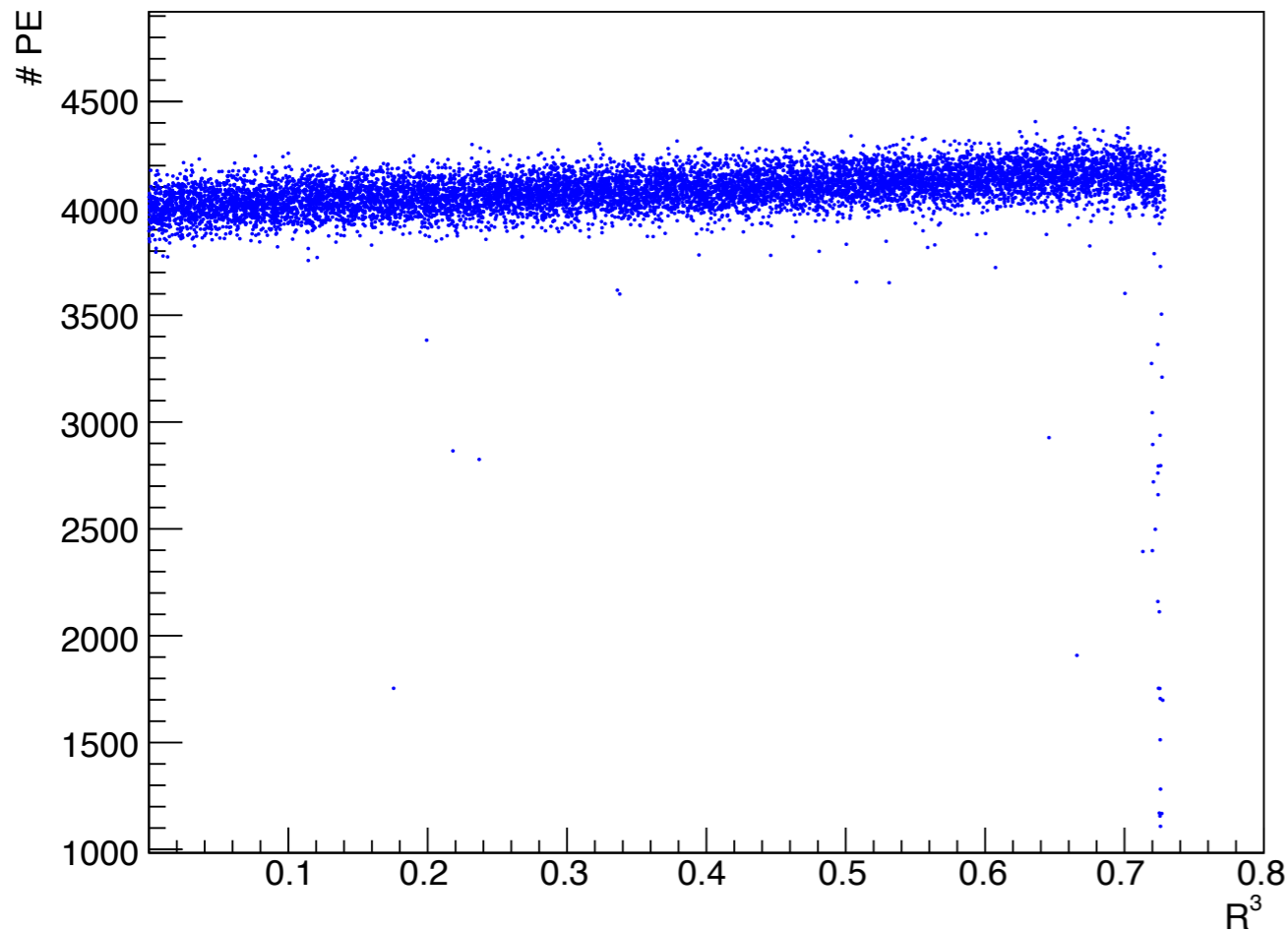
OPTICAL MODEL

- ▶ “Naive optical model”
- ▶ GdLS emission spectrum & att. len. Taken from Day Bay
- ▶ Use standard G4 scintillation
- ▶ No scintillation by particle type \rightarrow no psd (WIP)



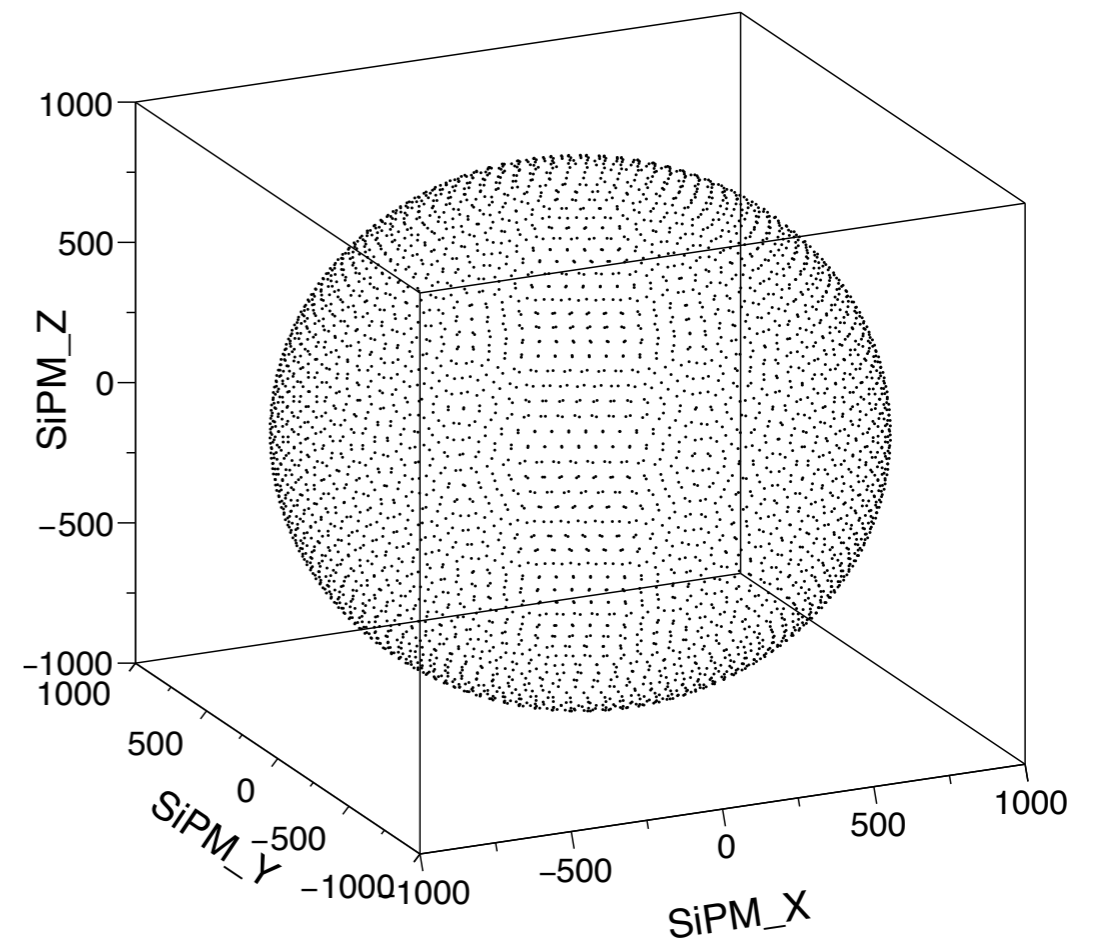
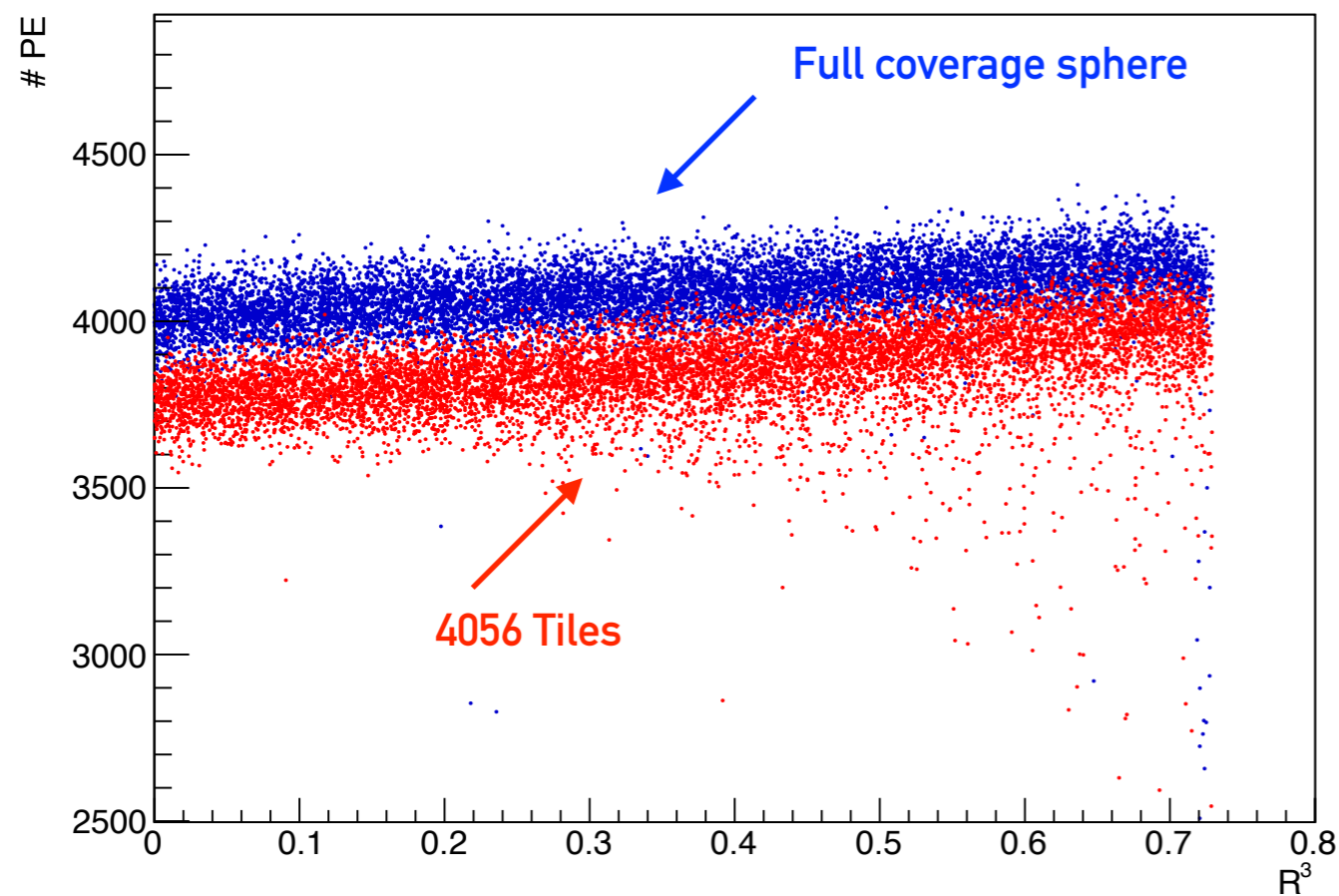
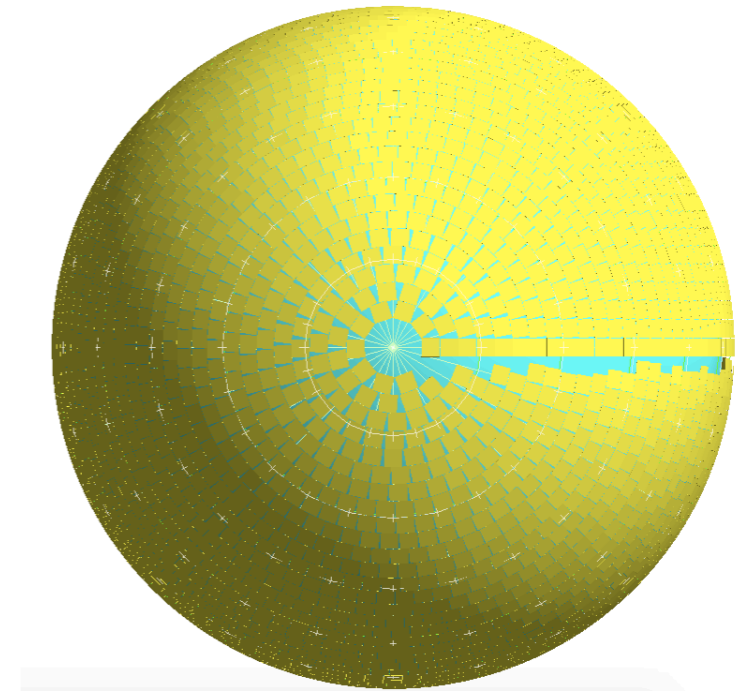
BASIC DISTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ 1 MeV electron randomly distributed in the LS volume



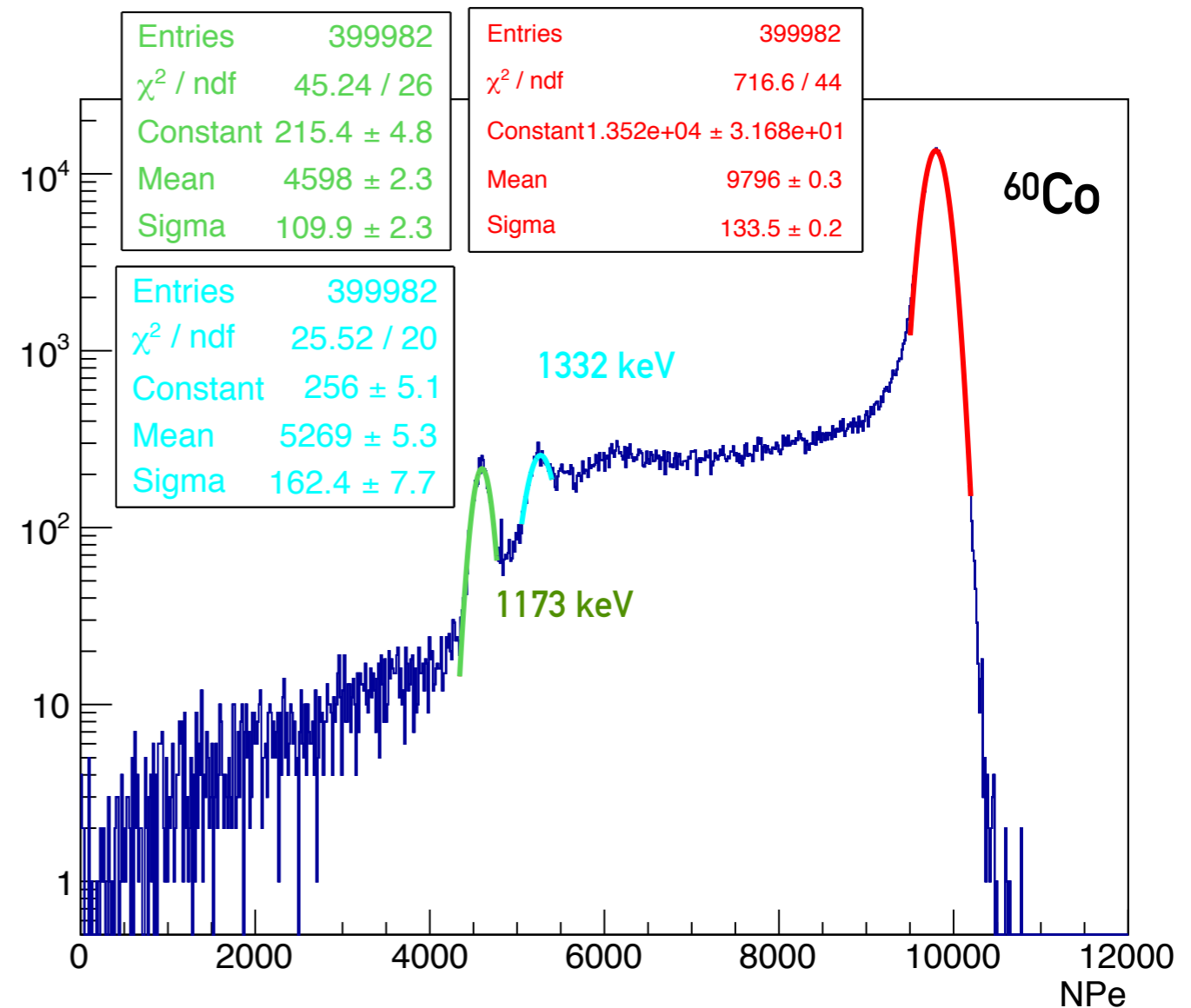
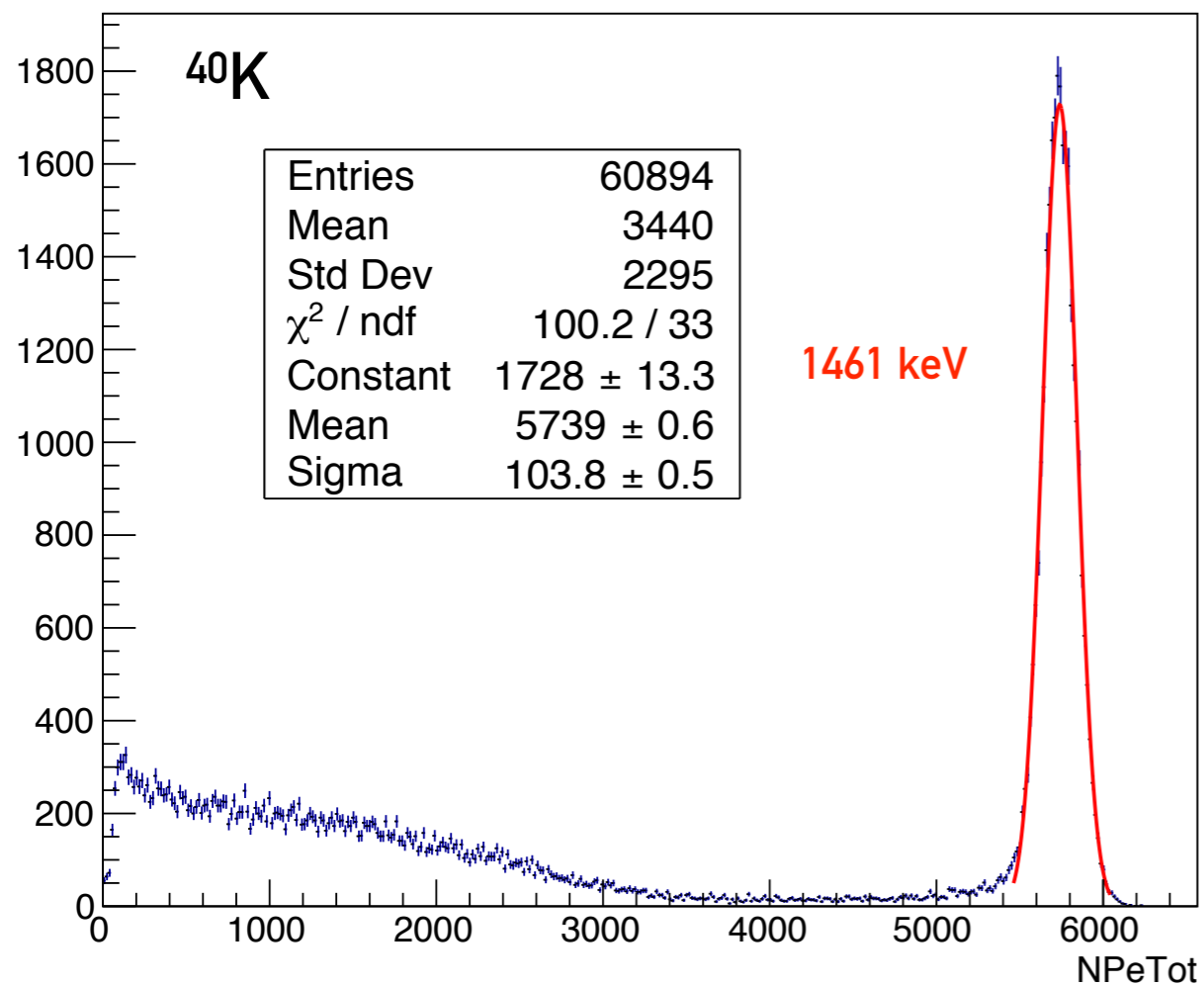
SIPM GEOMETRY

- ▶ 4056 5x5 cm² SiPM tiles
- ▶ PDE ~ 45% @ 420 nm
- ▶ Coverage loss due to the gaps between the SiPM boards
- ▶ Need to optimize the arrangement on the sphere
- ▶ ~94% Coverage



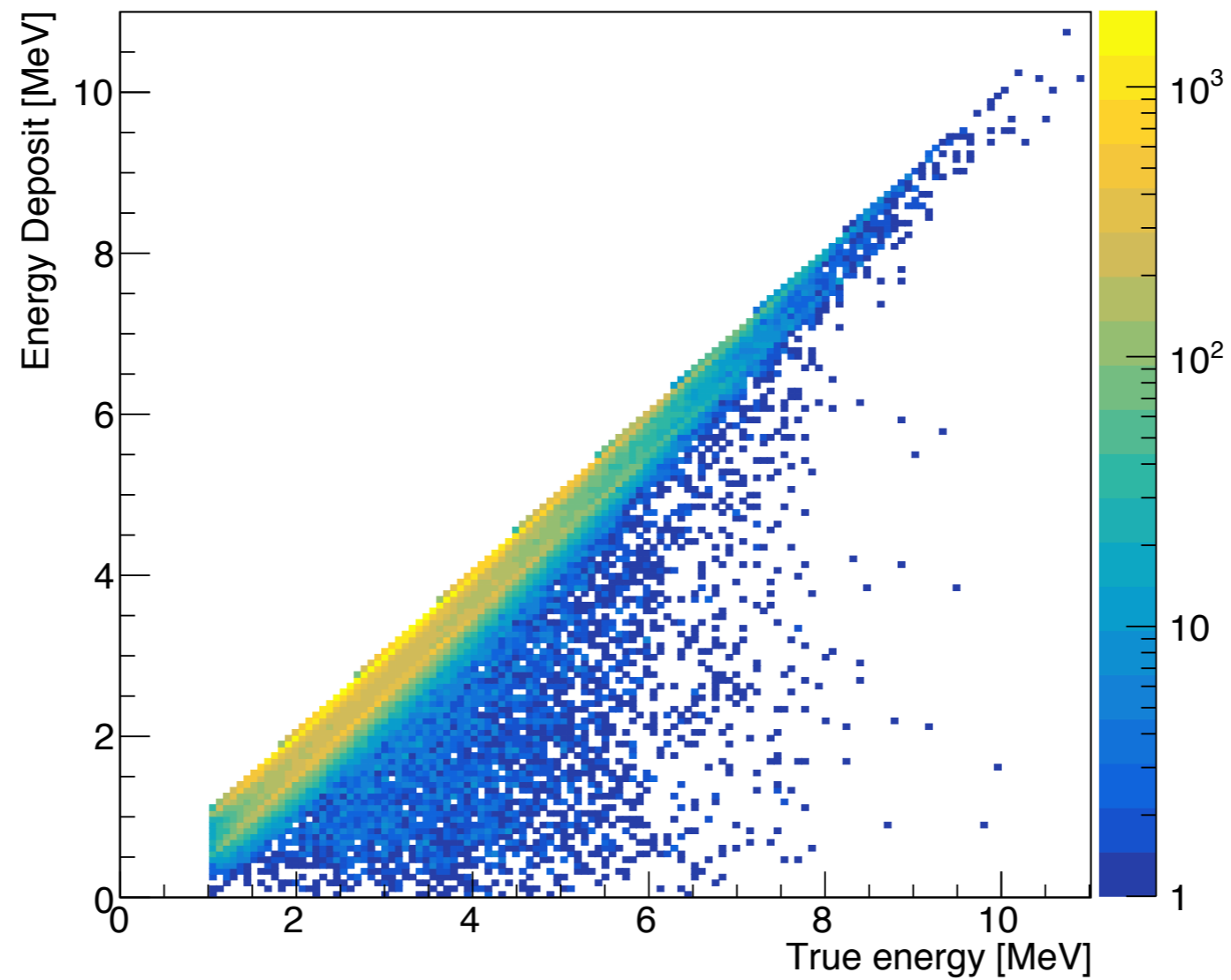
DETECTOR RESPONSE & RESOLUTION

- ▶ “Calib. Source” in the detector center
- ▶ LY > 3900 PE/MeV
- ▶ Resolution ~ 1.6%/MeV

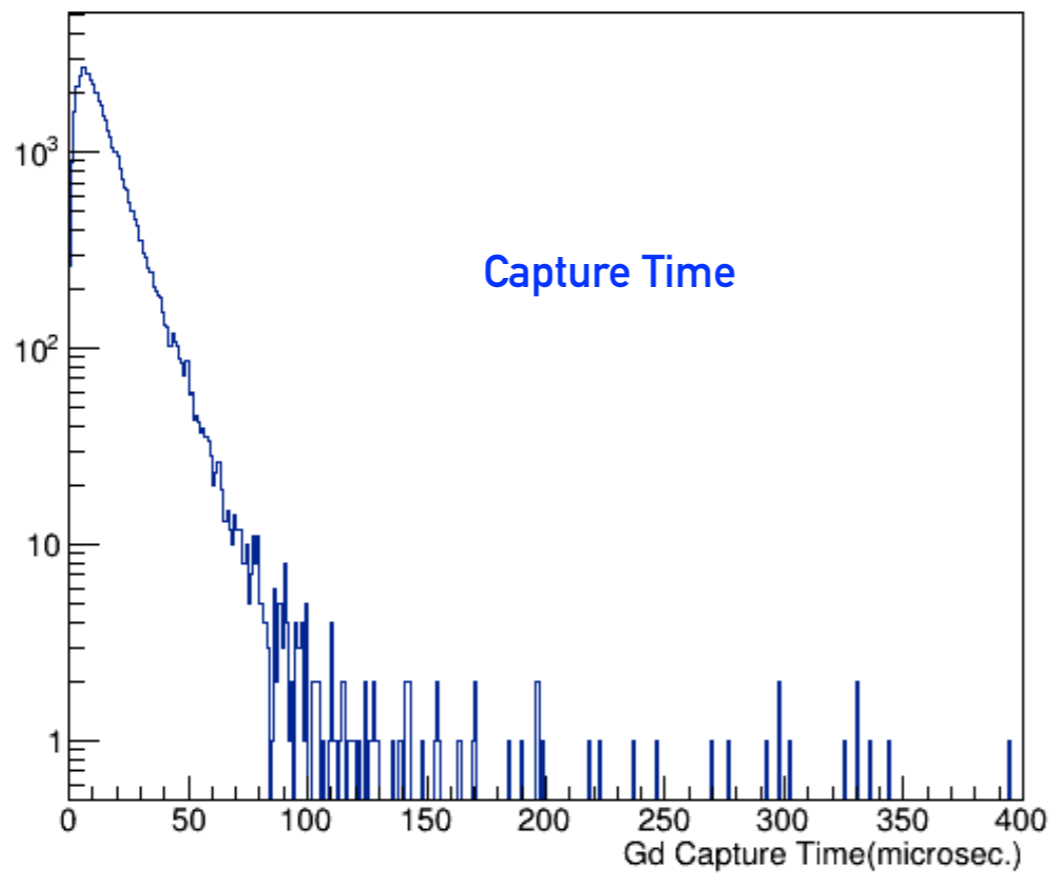
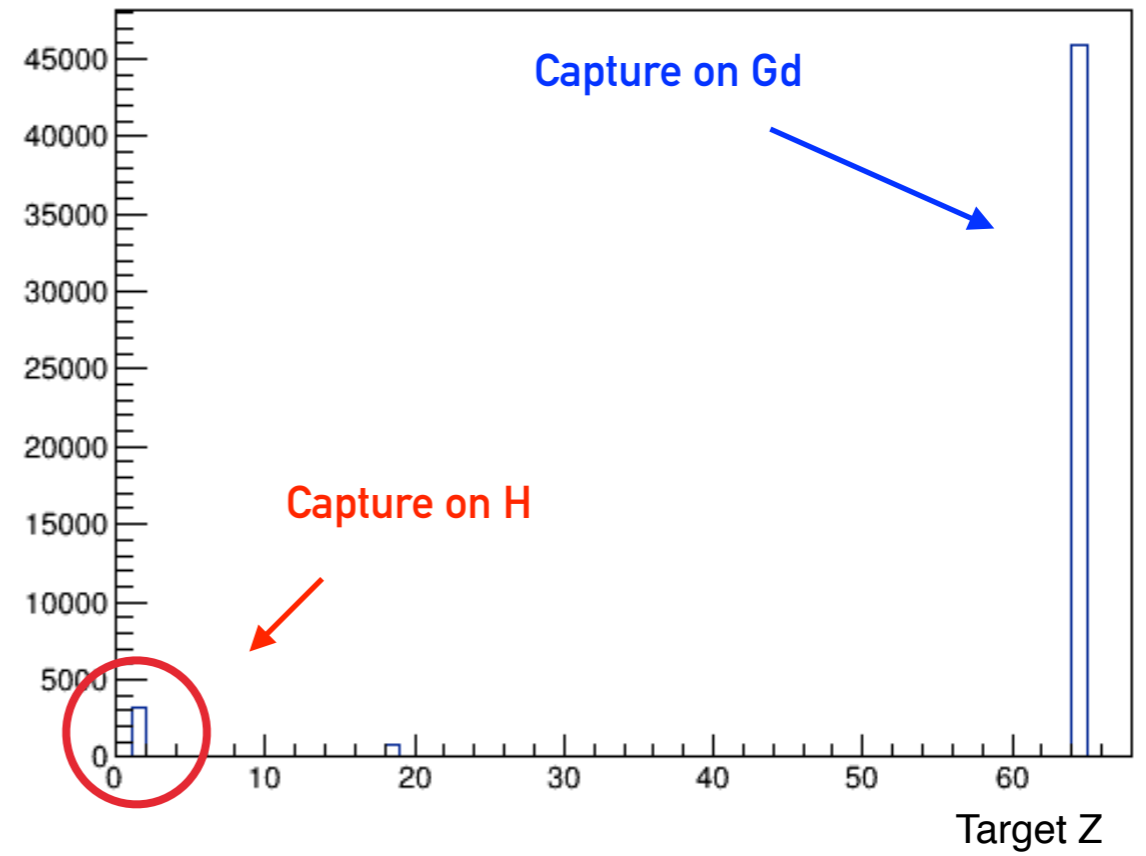
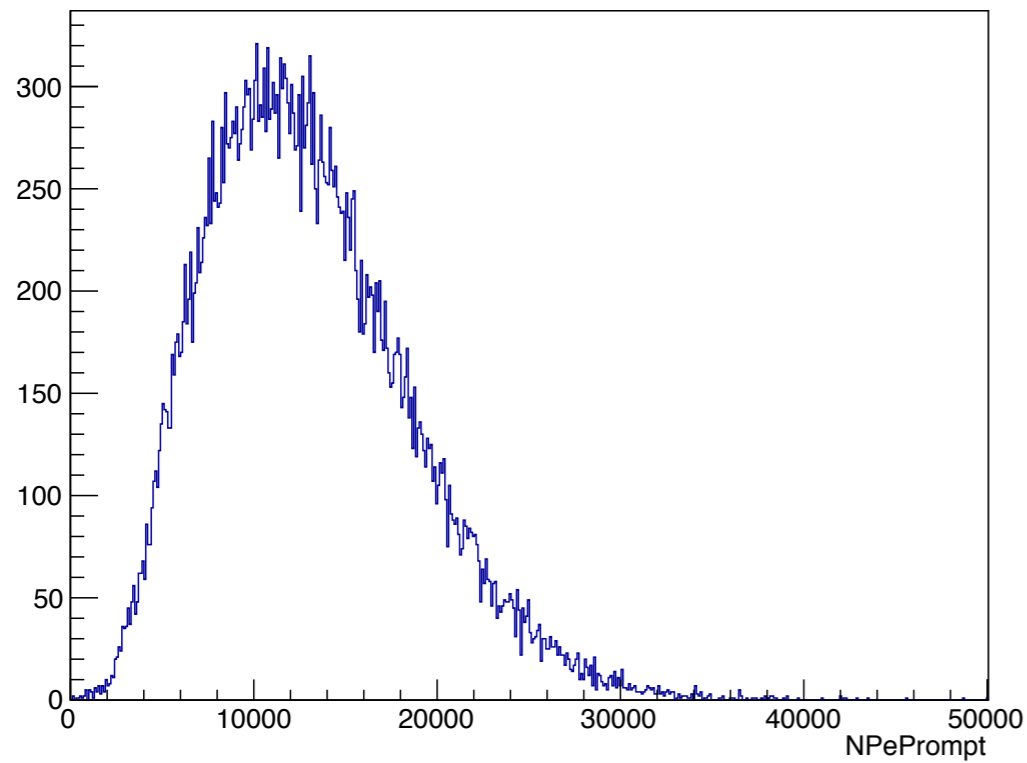


ENERGY LEAKAGE

- ▶ Investigate the spectral distortion due to the size of the detector
- ▶ Fiducial cut is needed

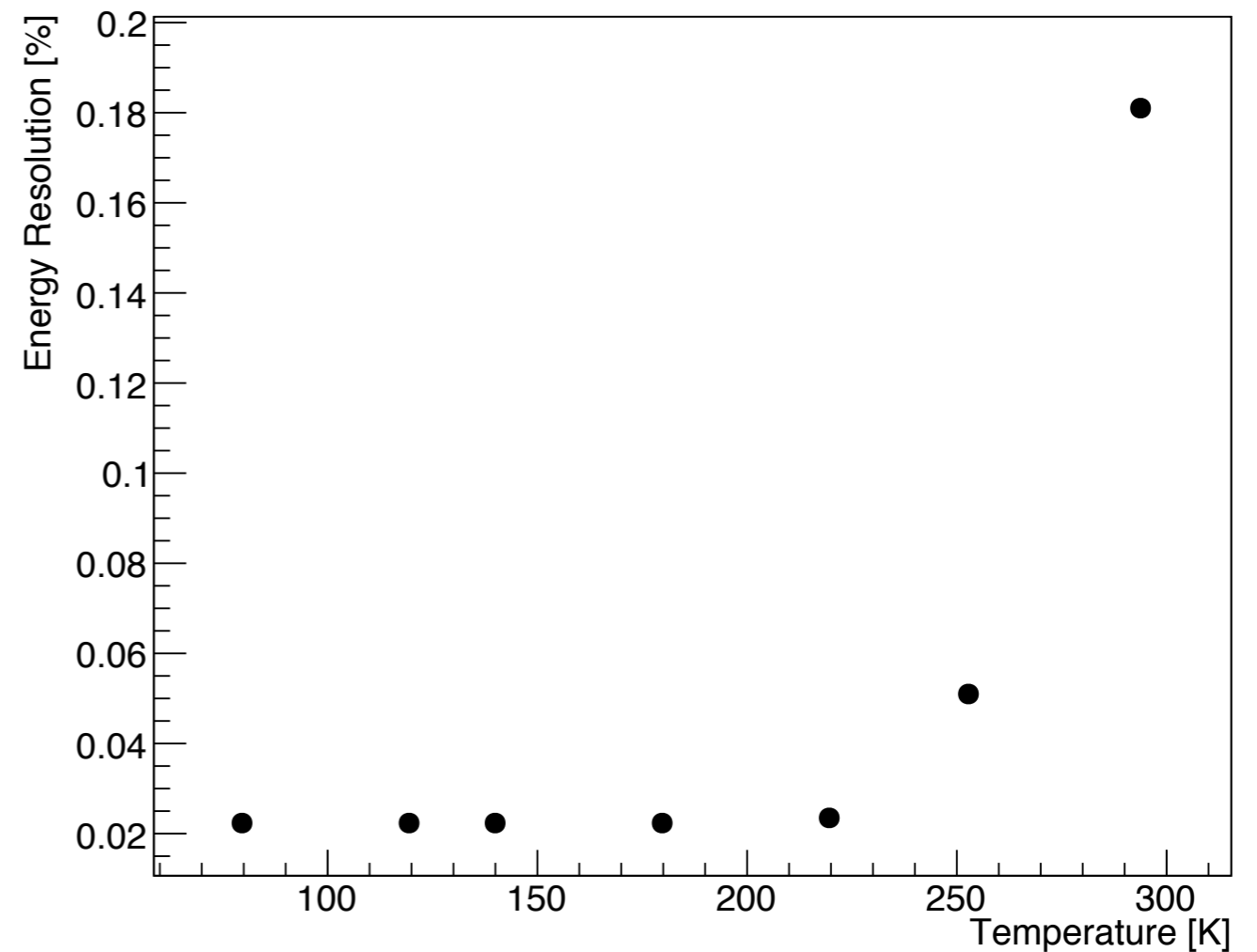
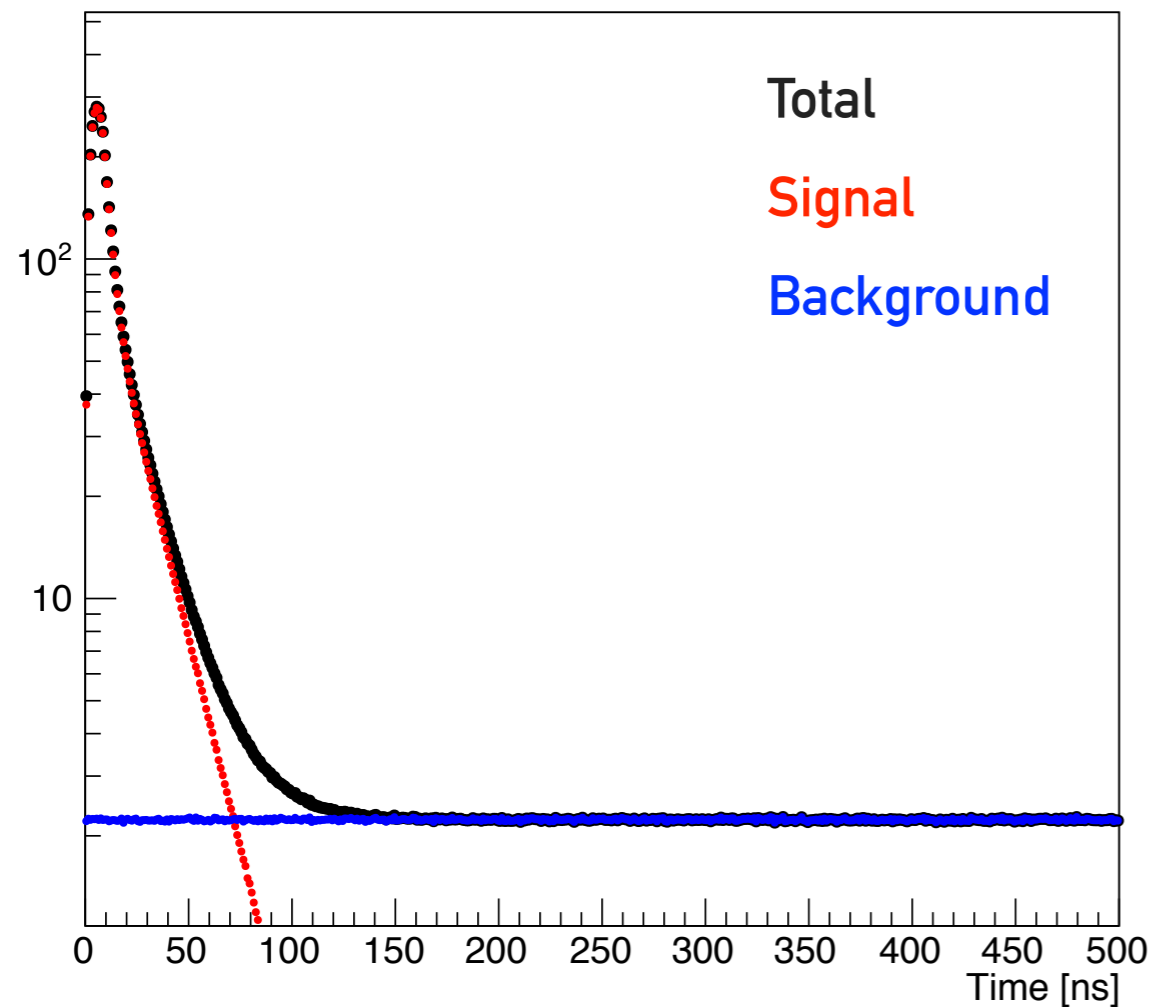


IBD SIGNAL



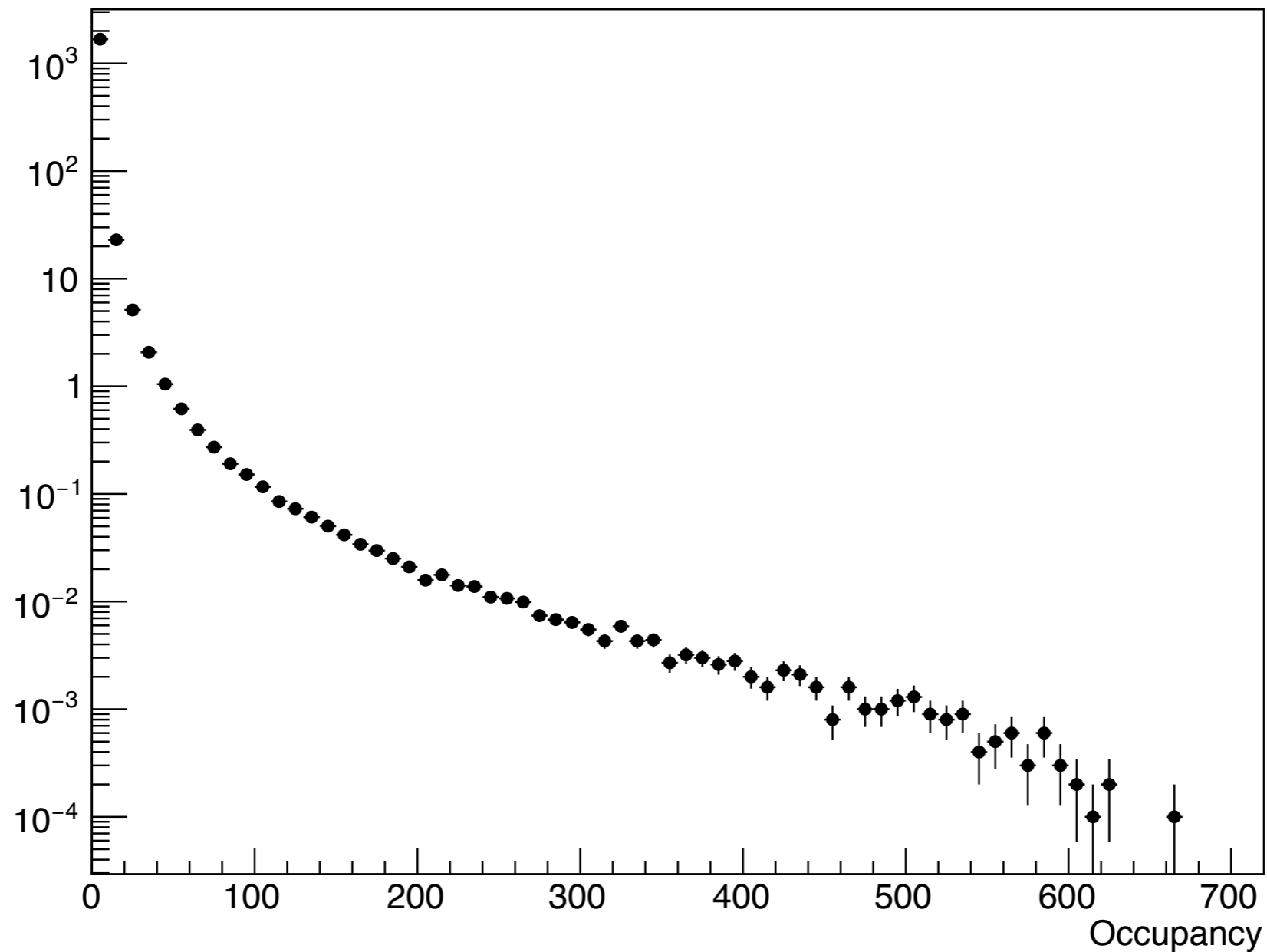
ENERGY RESOLUTION

- ▶ Add random noise to each channel
- ▶ Energy resolution depends on the SiPM dark noise
- ▶ Assuming a 500 ns integration time window Energy resol. is $\sim 2\%$ @ 220 K



OCCUPANCY

- ▶ Number of photos seen by each 5*5 cm² SiPM Tiles
- ▶ 10.000 1 MeV electrons randomly distributed in the Scintillator sphere



CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Code is finally stable
- ▶ Basic distributions seem ok
- ▶ Need some optimization and improvements
 - ▶ More accurate optical model
 - ▶ Scintillation by particle type —> PSD
- ▶ Coordination with the Chinese colleague
- ▶ Deeper investigation on the SiPM occupancy
 - ▶ Electronics dynamic range
 - ▶ Trigger