

Extruded scintillators

R&D

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(Cuore + SuperB)

Requirements (SuperB/Cuore synergies)

- SuperB
 - 11000 strips 3.7m x 5cm \rightarrow $\sim 2000\text{m}^2$
 - 2D position measurement ($\sigma \sim 10\text{cm?}$)
 - Low cost
 - Mechanical constraints for non-z-coordinate bars

- Cuore
 - 9x1.5m² panels (octagonal shield)
 - 3 layers 5x5 m

Total: 130-280 m²

 - Very high efficiency
 - Mechanical constraints (moving shield). Avoid long light guides
 - Positioning? Optional

Rome commitments

- Light yield with different optical fibers
- Light yield with different extrusion geometries/grooves disposition
- Light yield with different glues
- **Readout tests (including optical/mechanical coupling studies)**
 - **PM(study behaviour in B field)**
 - Low voltage option
 - multichannel
 - **APD → Discarded**
 - **SiPM/MPCC(geiger;griglia da 1600/mm²; $\sigma(t)=220\text{ps} \rightarrow 8\text{cm}$); costo 800\$/canale**
- **Alternative geometries**
 - Improved efficiency/reduced noise
 - Improved resolutions
 - Efficiency uniformity

R&D status

● Already in Rome:

■ Scintillators:

- 1 Minos (ITASCA 2m)
- 1 Rectangle with internal fiber
- 1 JLAB (1m with three fibers)
- Saint Gobain BCF-92 fibers from Ferrara (\varnothing 1mm)
- Will be testing also the Opera ones [same geometry as minos, but made in Ucraina, 7.5€/kg]

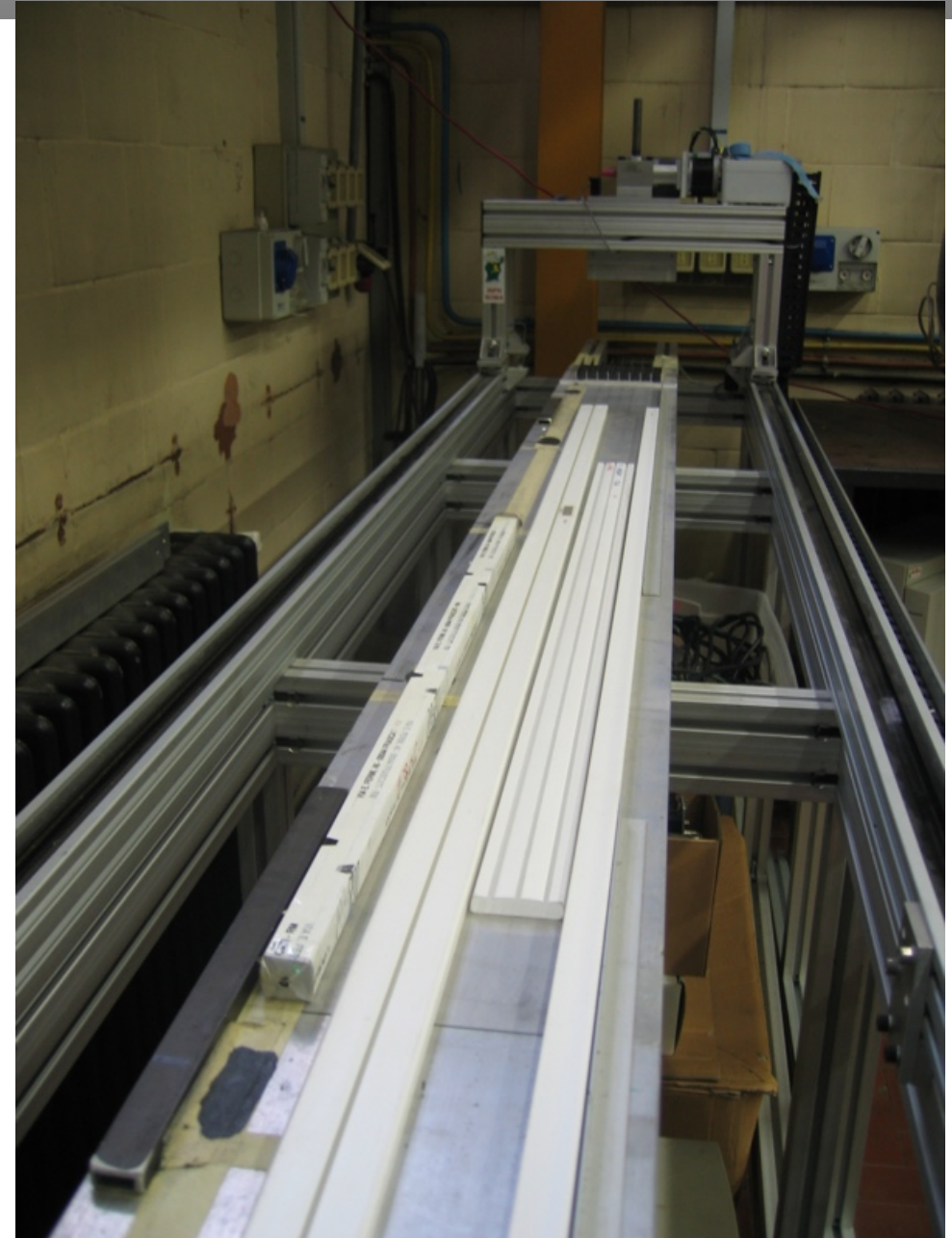
■ Detectors:

- 2 Low voltage compact PMT 300€/channel (?)
- 2 MPPC from Hamamatsu 50€/channel+stabilizer
- Multichannel (x64) PMT 30€/channel
- Waiting for SiPM

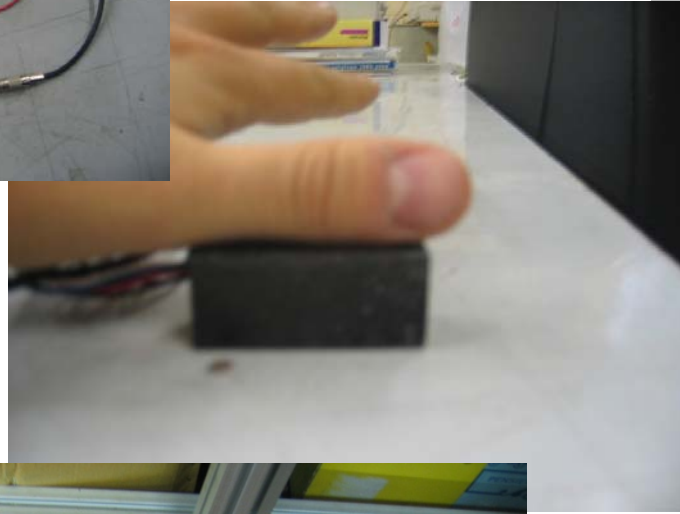
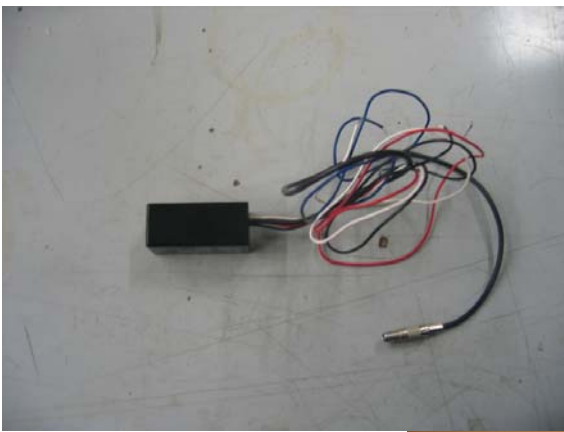
■ Test stand: **motorized biaxial table** for scan

■ Two test sources set up:

- 1974 Cs source with a 10 μ Ci activity ($\nu \sim 800$ Hz)
- Two 1.5cm scintillators (area of the smallest 10x5 cm²) \rightarrow cosmic rate ~ 1.5 Hz



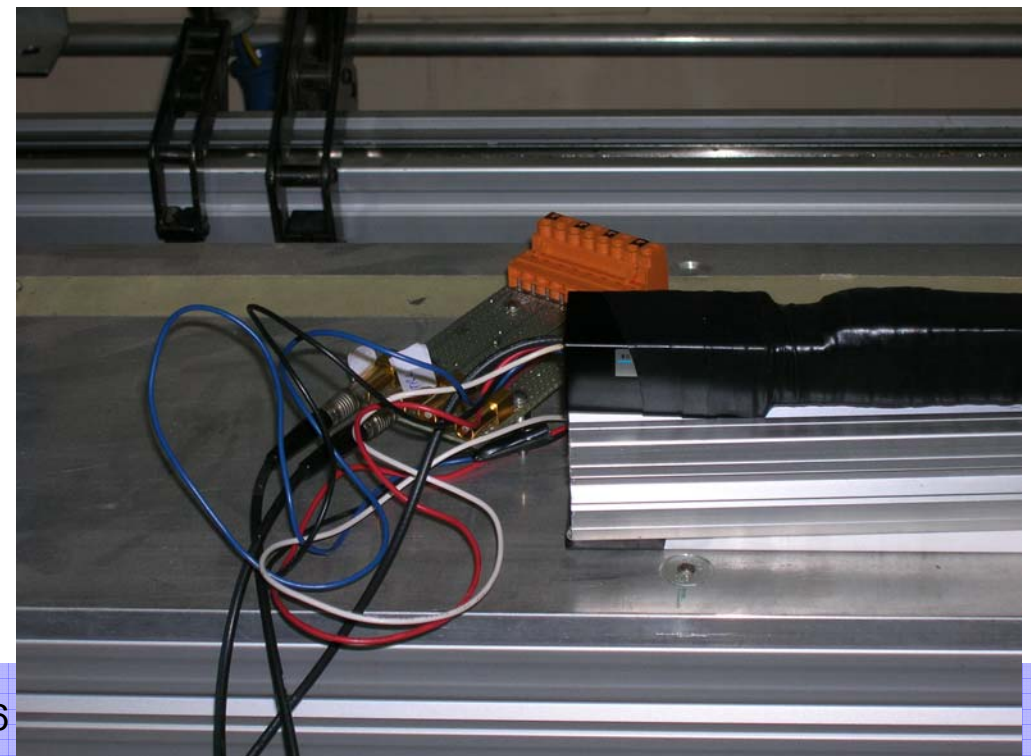
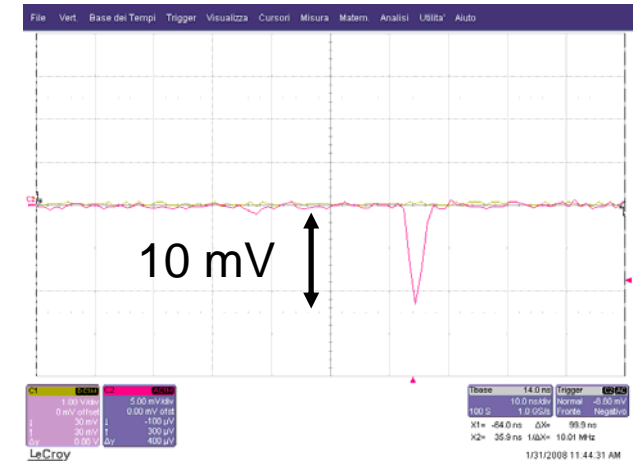
Low voltage compact PMT



Pros	Cons
Compact (integrated into detector → Cuore)	Extremely delicate tuning of input voltages Interplay between control voltage and bias
Bfield resistant? To be tested	
“HV”=11-15 V	

Characterization

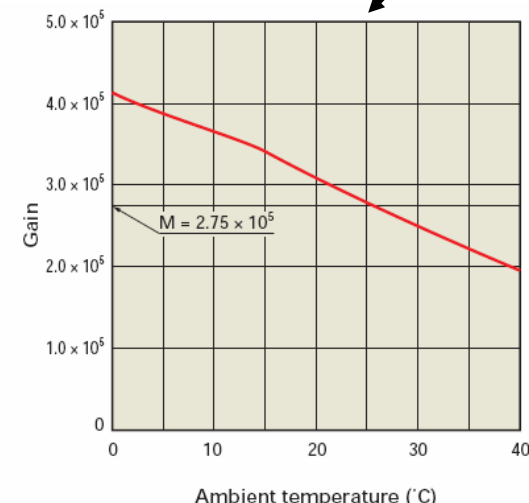
- Done with cosmics on scintillator (1cm thick plastic scintillator, 5x5 cm)
- HV=14V, $V_{ctrl} \sim 0.95V \rightarrow G \sim 10^6$
- Signal $\sim 15mV$
- Noise ~ 0.2 Hz with 8.8mV threshold
- Test on extruded scintillator (2x2 cm with hole in the middle) with :
 - Optical coupling done, ready to look for the signal \longrightarrow



MPPC

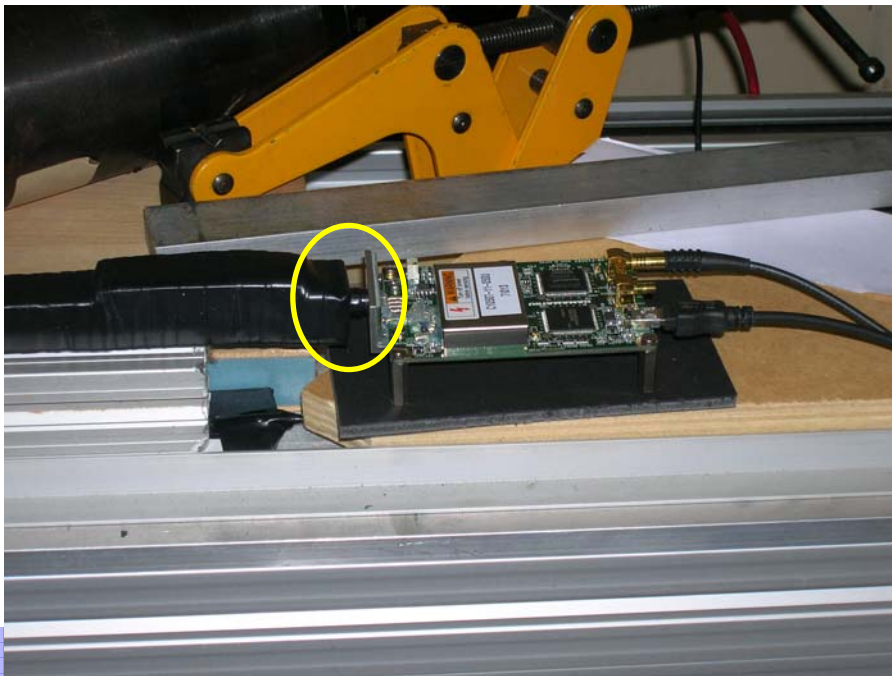
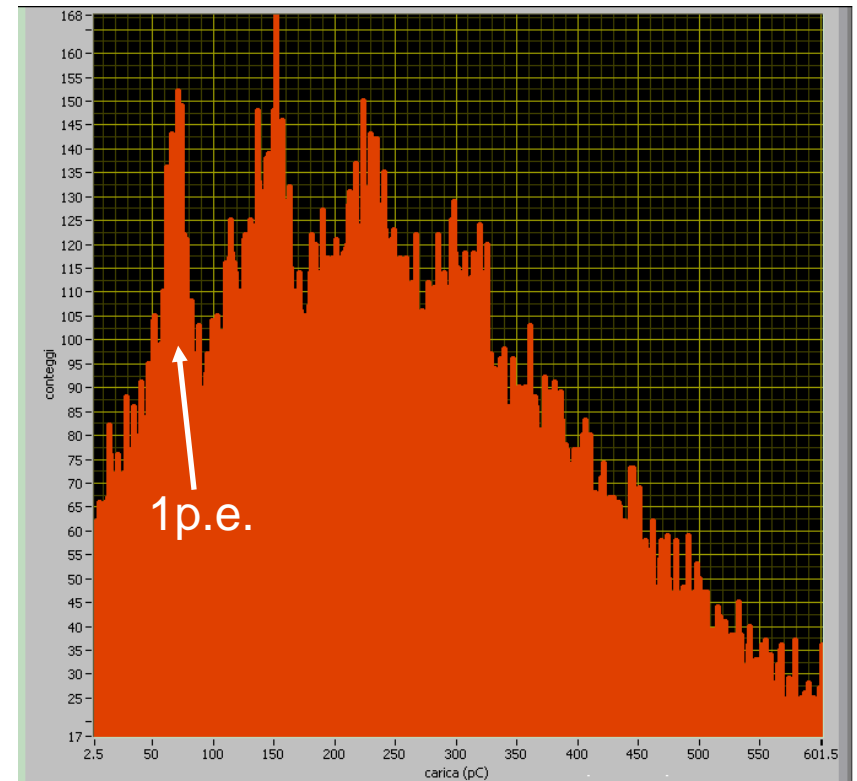


Pros	Cons
High sensitivity	Requires voltage stabilization: * How accurate do we need the gain to be, can we tolerate 10% instabilities?
Bfield resistant	Delicate photocathode
Compact	



Characterization

- Standalone signal has reasonable size (100 mV/p.e.)
- but extremely high rate (40KHz @0.5 p.e., 4KHz@2p.e.)
- And extremely low eff (done with diode half way the fiber)[0 suppressed plot] →
- Coupling with extruded scintillators done, but no significant signal yet



Plans

- **Understand MPPC efficiency and noise**
- **Understand extruded scintillator with compact PM**
- **Characterize multiple PM**
- **Longitudinal coordinate measurement with TDCs**
- **Optimization of mechanical couplings (both Cuore and SuperB)**
- **Behaviour in B field (2T magnet available)**
- **Choice among extrusions and investigation of variations**

BACKUP

Sources and electronics

- Two test sources set up:
 - 1974 Cs source with a 10 μCi activity ($\nu \sim 800\text{Hz}$)
 - Two 1.5cm scintillators (area of the smallest $10 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$) \rightarrow cosmic rate $\sim 1.5\text{Hz}$
- DAQ system:
 - Comparators and coincidences for the cosmic trigger
 - Amplifier for the compact PM output
 - Scaler
 - ADC [specs?]
 - TDC [specs?]
 - PC interface

