



Muon telescope

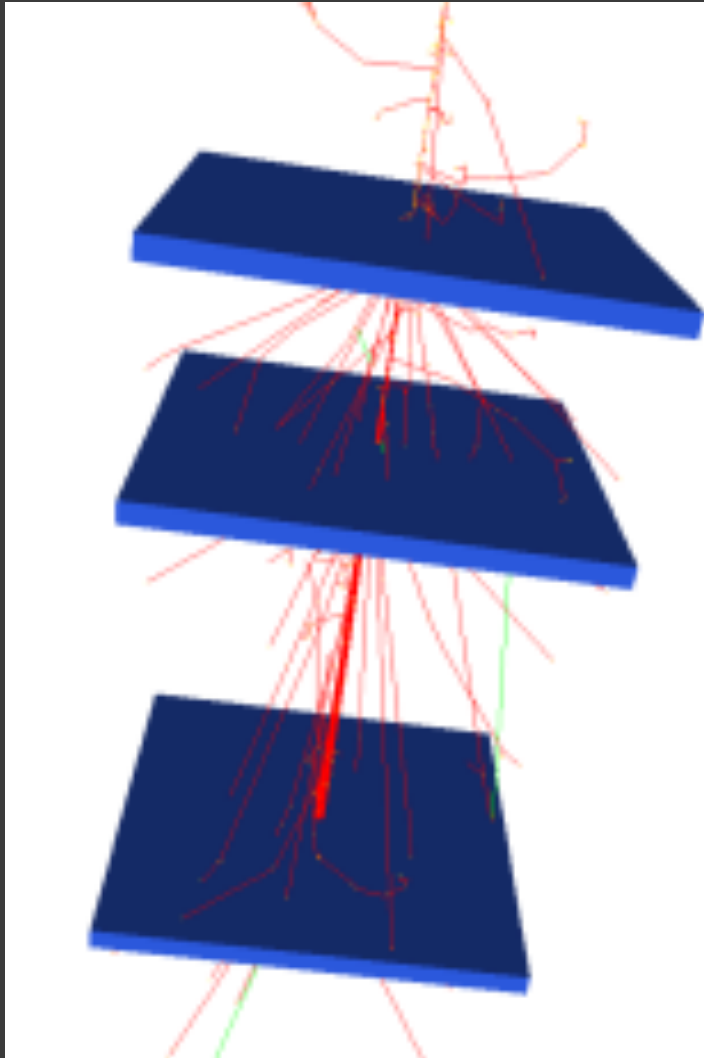


# Large Area Scintillators for Cosmic Ray Studies

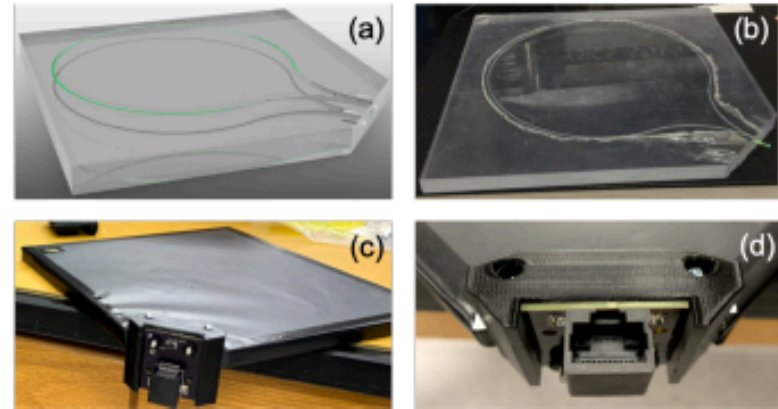
*E.Kistenev, BNL*

October 4, 2019

# What we already can do

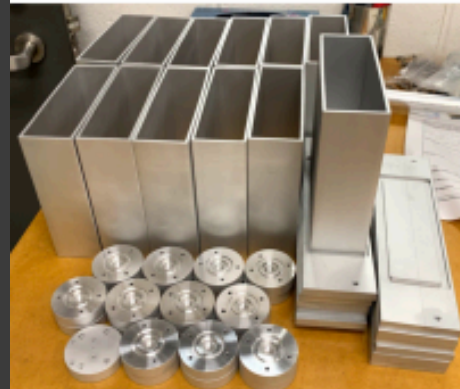


## Making Scintillator Panel



## Making Neutron Cell

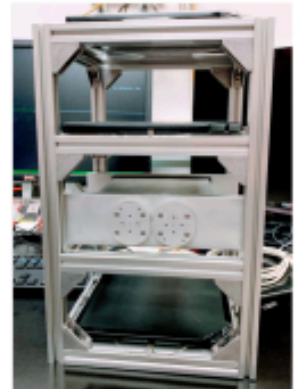
(a) Machined neutron cell components



(b) Neutron cell assembly



(c) Neutron in telescope

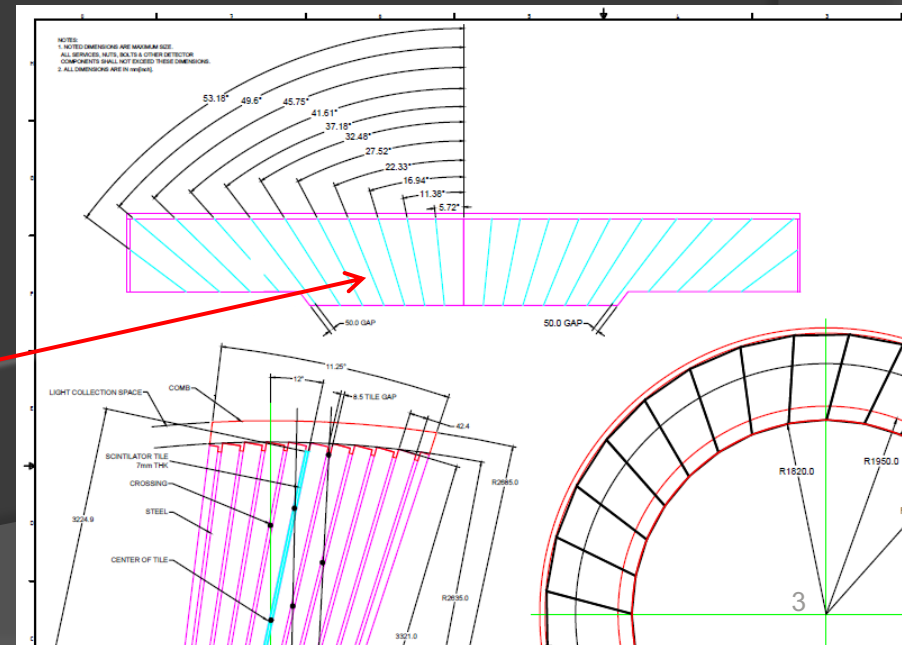


# sPHENIX Tile Design

## Prototype tiles

- Fiber bending diameter  $>5\text{cm}$
- Light path to nearest fiber  $<2.5\text{cm}$  everywhere

Tile to be, outlines vary with rapidity



Polystyrene  
Paraterphenyl  
POPOP



1

Mixing

Mixing  
№201X-X-PH



Check passport data  
of components  
Technological test

2

Extrusion

Polystyrene sheet  
№YYY



Mechanical dimension  
measurements  
Transparency

3

Milling

Tiles of specific shape  
№ZZZ



Mechanical dimension  
measurements  
Signal/Attenuation



Chemical agent

Injection molding of light blockers

Fibers, epoxy, Light blockers

4

Make a reflective coating

Coated tiles  
№ZZZ

5

Grooves milling

Tiles with grooves  
№ZZZ

6

Fiber gluing

Tiles with fiber  
№ZZZ

Check passport data of components  
Thickness

Grooves dimension measurements

Check passport data of components

Tyvek, tedlar,  
self adhesive  
tape

Tyvek and  
tedlar patterns

7

Fiber  
polishing

Tiles  
№ZZZ

Visual inspection  
Microscope photo

8

Tiles  
wrapping

Wrapped tiles  
№ZZZ

Check passport data  
of components  
Go- no-go gauge set

9

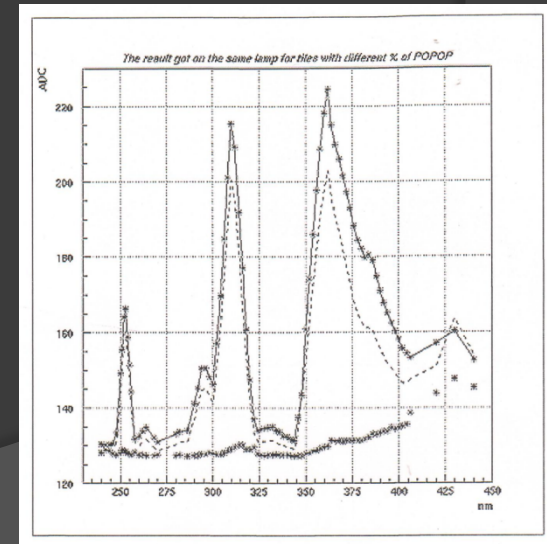
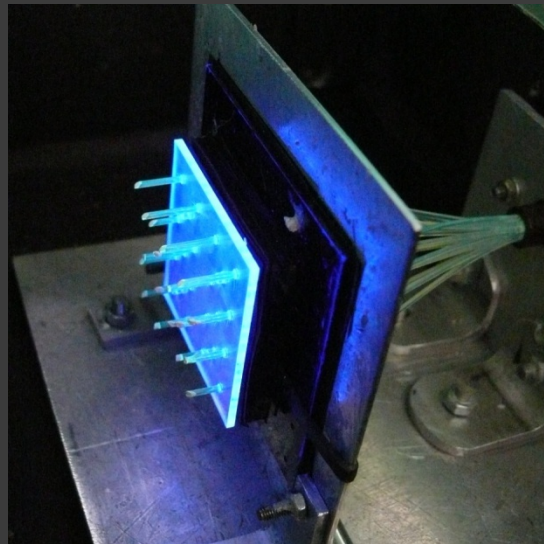
Packing to  
send

Boxes  
№BBB

Weight and dimensions data  
Tiles list  
Other documents

# Raw Materials Testing

- Check passport data of components
- Making test party of scintillation tiles (press-form for NICA project)
- Measurement of the light output by the spectrophotometer
- Light output must be at least 97% of the reference tile



# Extrusion

Polystyrene sheets are produced by extrusion from the composition of polystyrene (98.46%) + paraterphenyl (1.5%)+ POPOP (0.04%).



Thickness accuracy – 0.1 mm

The width and thickness of extruded sheets are controlled by a caliper and thickness gauge.

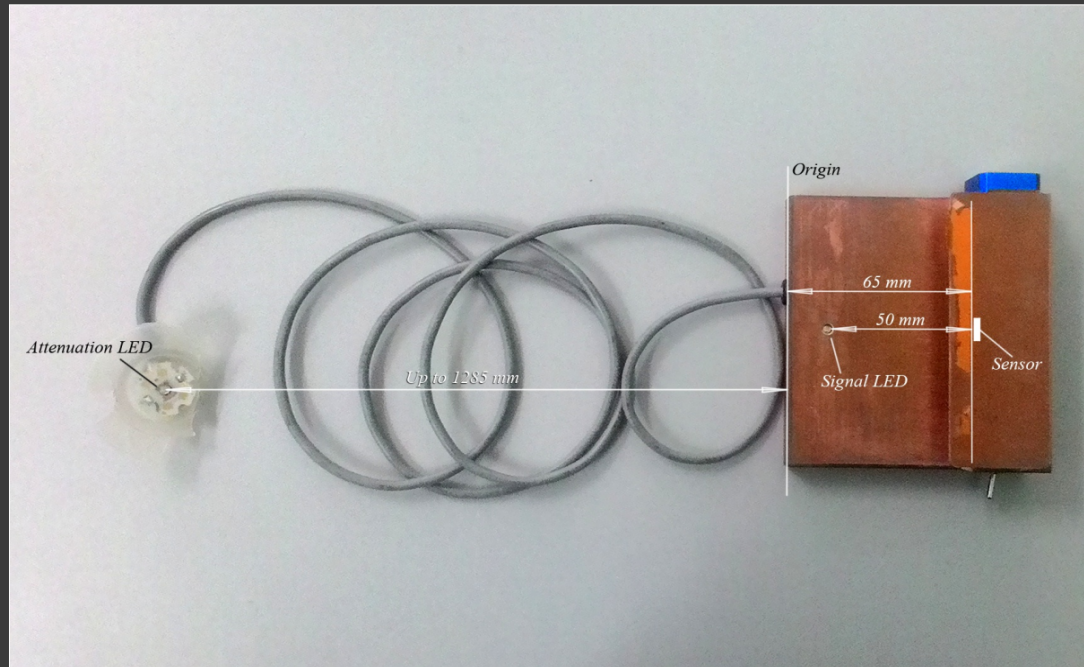
The transparency of the plastic is controlled by LEDs.



# Quality control of scintillation plastic

Quality control of scintillation plastic is made with Scintillator Quality Meter (Laboratory for High Energy Physics – University of Bern).

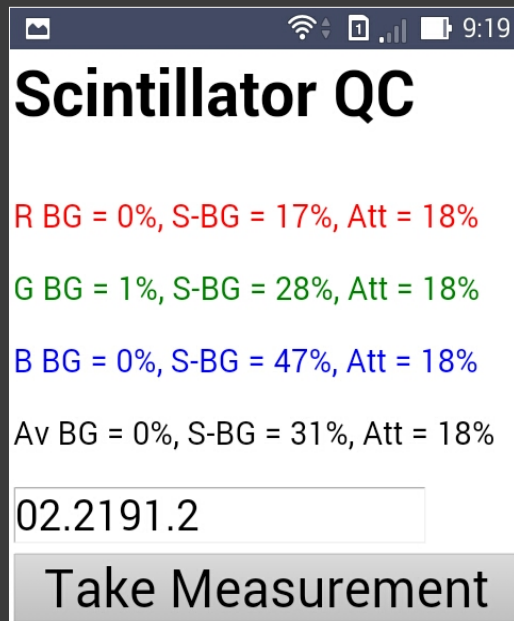
Scintillator Quality Meter is a compact device (100x100x20 mm) with two LEDs and a photosensor. Arduino platform is used for signal processing.



LEDs emit near-ultraviolet (365 nm), the photosensor measures the signal levels, compares them and gives the results of the comparison.

# Quality control of scintillation plastic

The results are light output from short distance (50 mm) and attenuation on selected distance (100 mm for small tiles, 300 mm for big tiles).

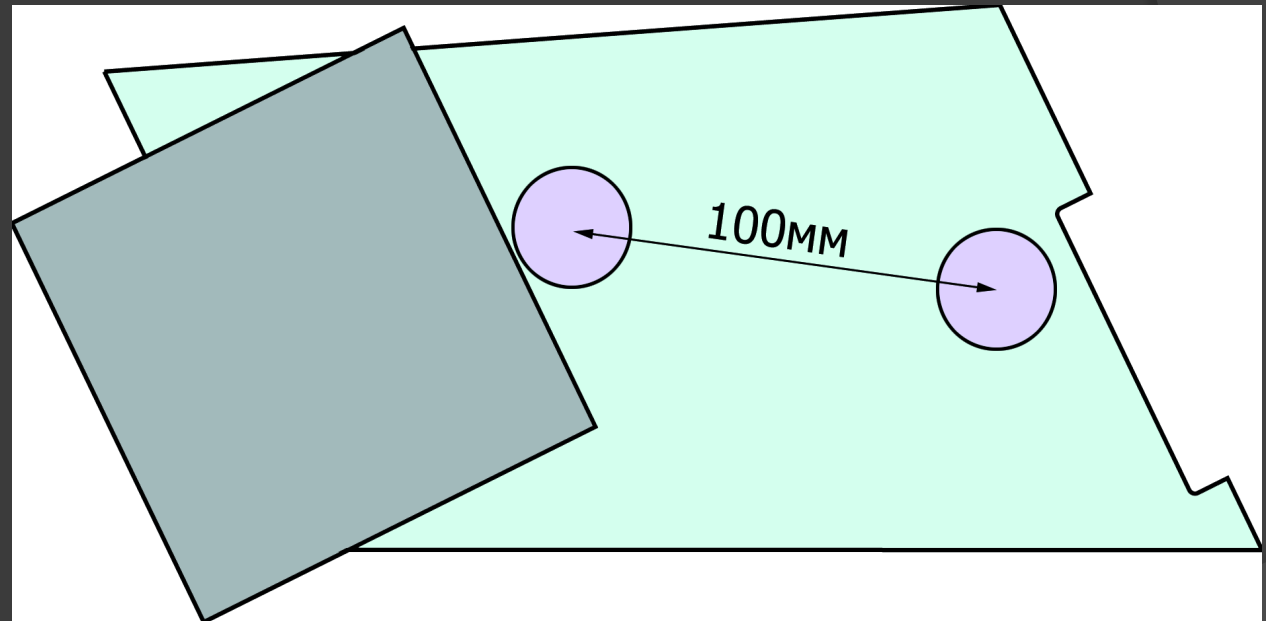


The image shows a smartphone screen with the 'Scintillator QC' app. The status bar at the top shows signal strength, Wi-Fi, and the time 9:19. The app title 'Scintillator QC' is in bold black text. Below it, four rows of data are displayed in different colors: red for R BG, green for G BG, blue for B BG, and black for Av BG. Each row shows 'BG = %', 'S-BG = %', and 'Att = %'. At the bottom, there is a text input field containing '02.2191.2' and a grey button labeled 'Take Measurement'.

Color	BG (%)	S-BG (%)	Att (%)
Red	0%	17%	18%
Green	1%	28%	18%
Blue	0%	47%	18%
Av	0%	31%	18%

02.2191.2

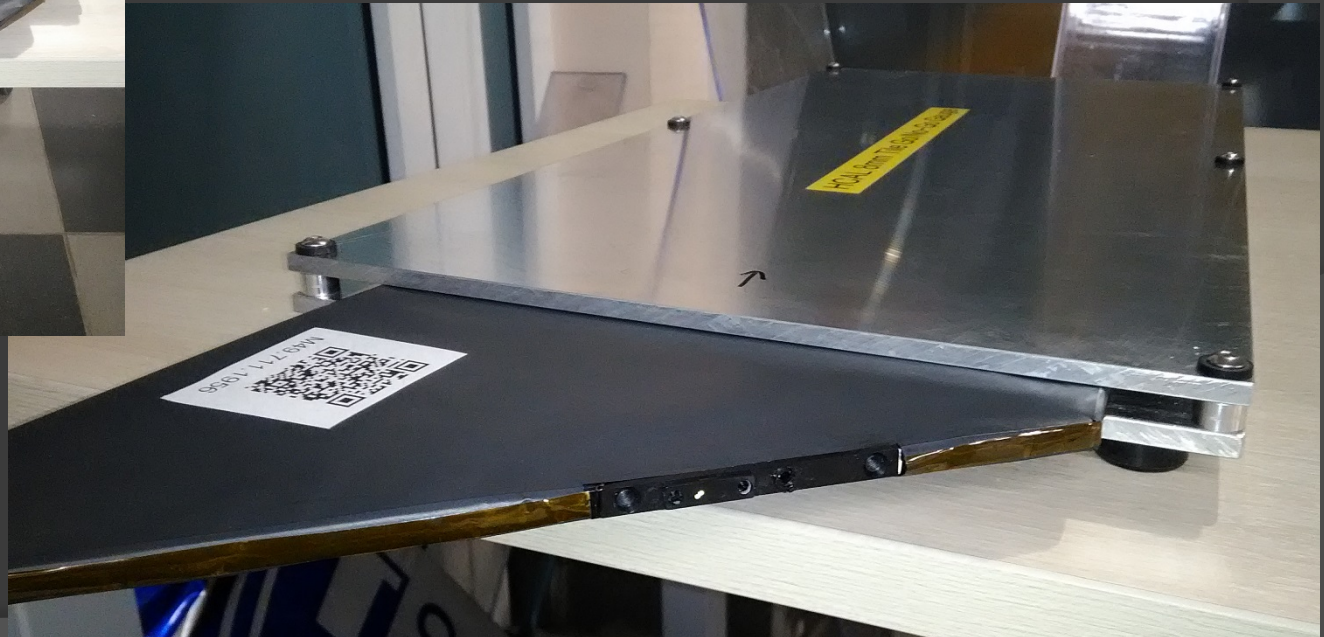
Take Measurement



Reading and saving results is done using a smartphone or tablet via Wi-Fi.

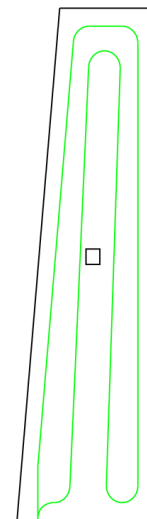
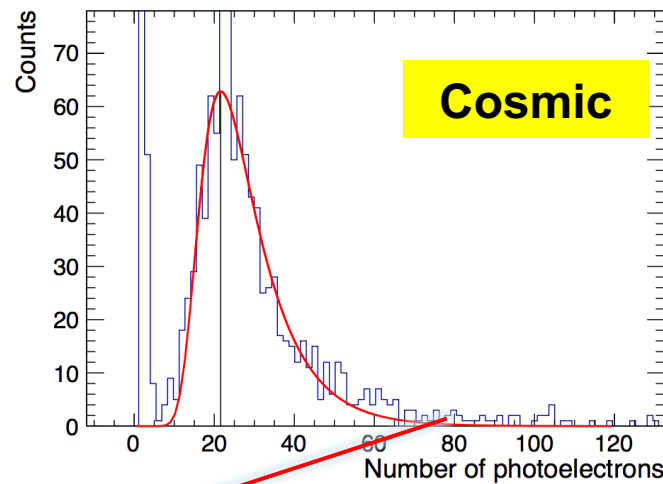
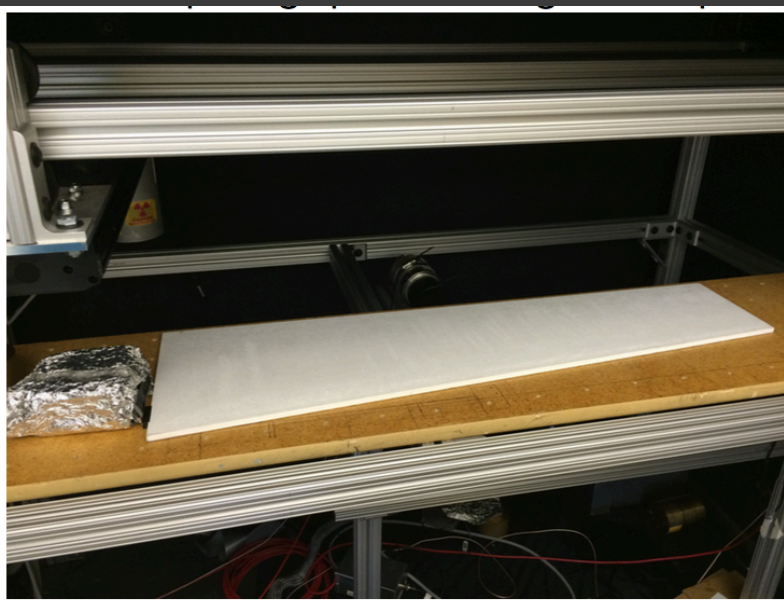
# Go- No-go Gauge Set Control

Finished wrapped-tile shall pass insertion test in a go- no-go gauge set at 8.0 mm, maximum.



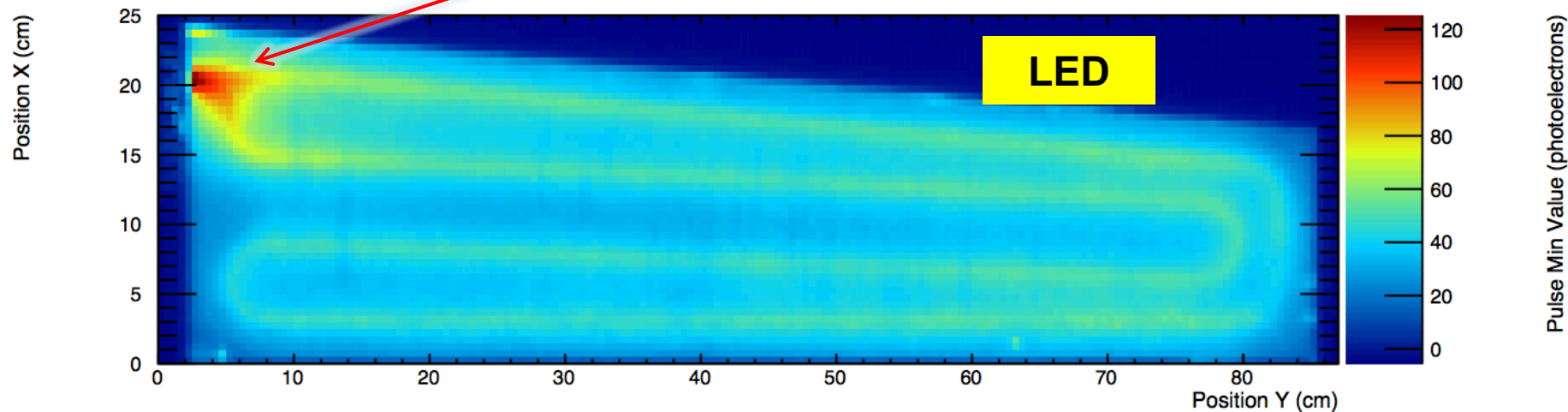


# Proving that tile behaves

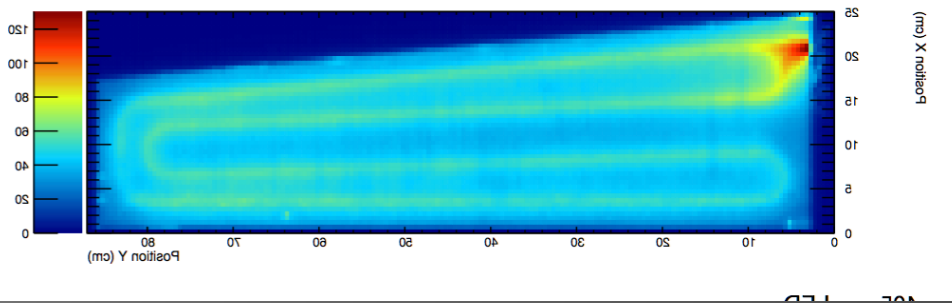


$[\Delta E]_{MPV} = 21.6 \pm 0.5$  photoelectrons and  $\xi = 5.0 \pm 0.3$  photoelectrons

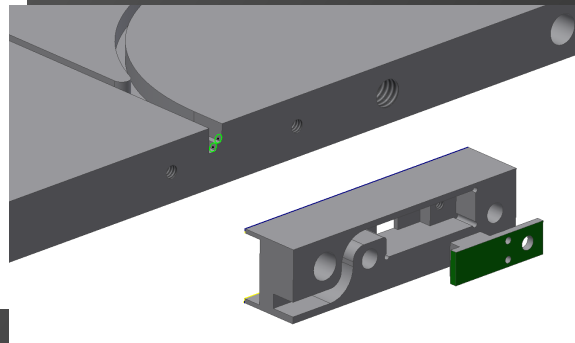
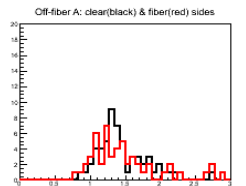
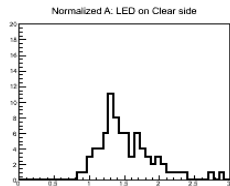
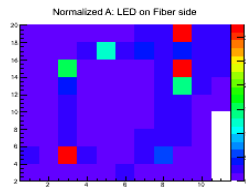
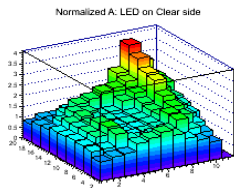
: Colorado



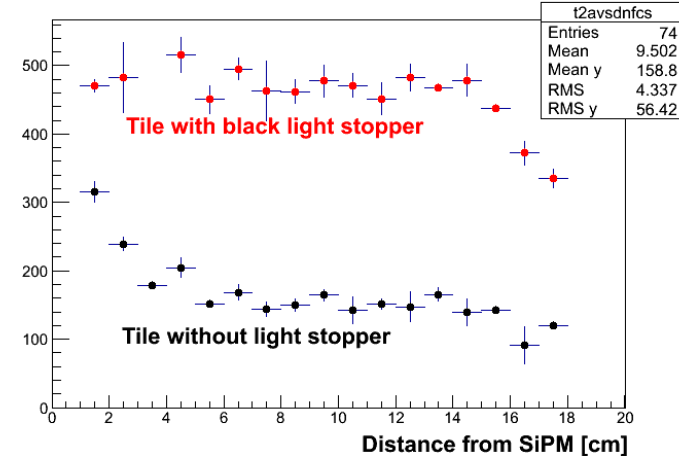




Prompted by large nonuniformities in light collection  
measured with LED light source at CSU  
(confirmed at UTFSM)



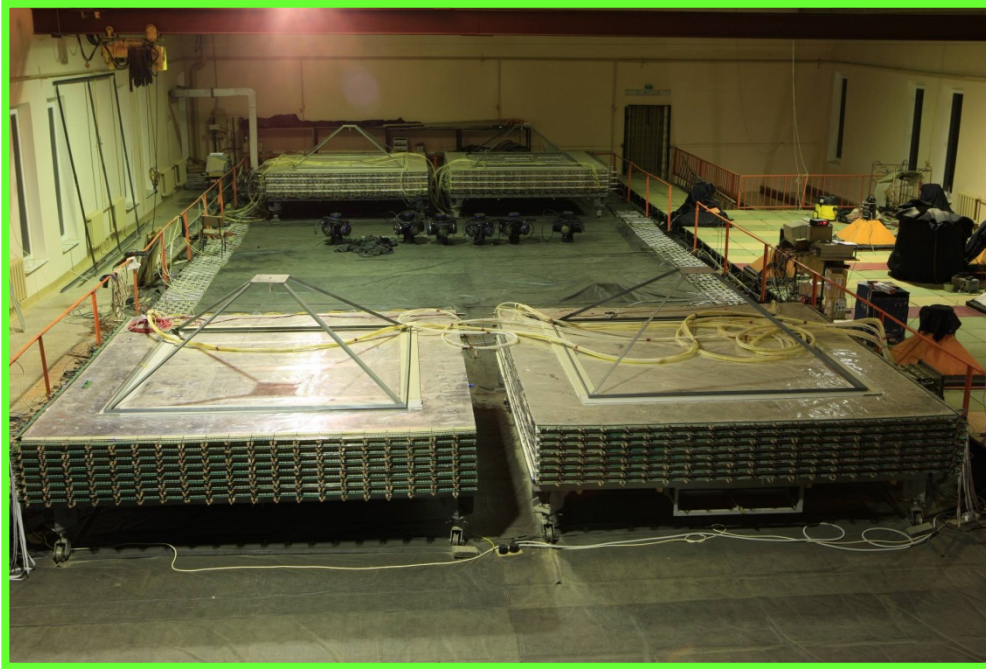
T1-Amp vs Dist from exit - no fiber - clear side



✓ Positioning of the fiber exit at the edge center helps somewhat. Symmetrical fiber configuration improves response symmetry;



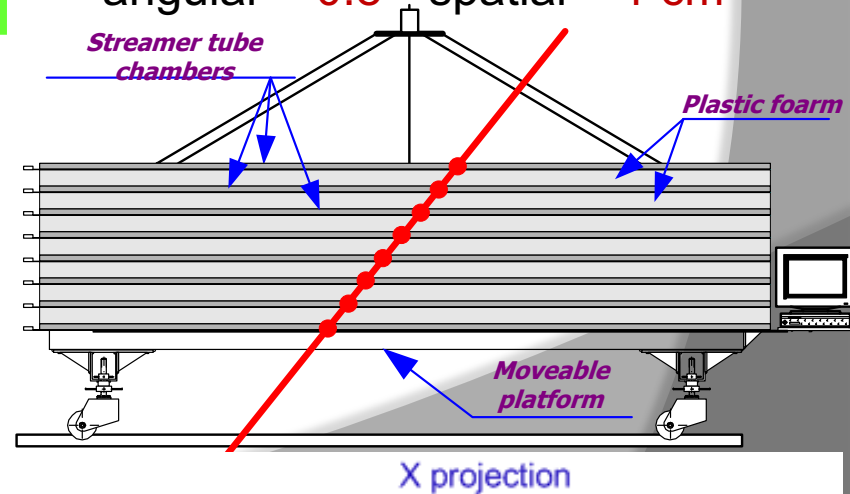
# 2016: MEPHI, Moscow, Muon hodoscope URAGAN

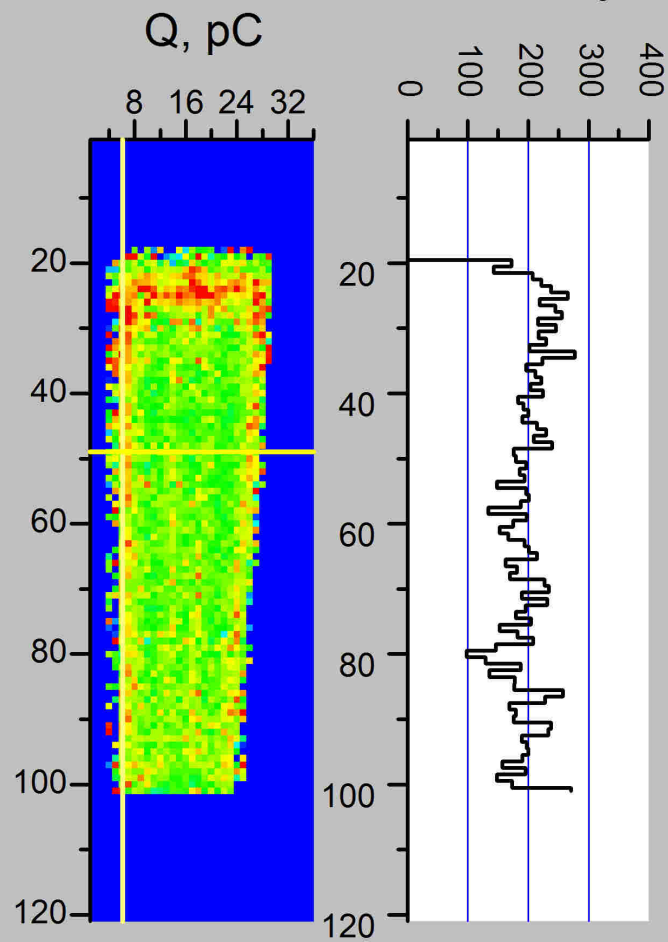
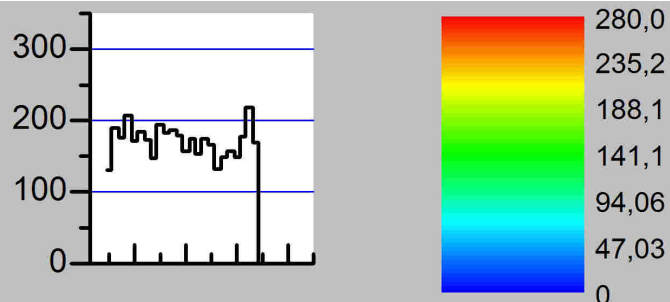


- 4 independent supermodules (SM)
- **SM** 8 planes of streamer tube chambers with external strip read-out (8×[320-X & 288-Y] chan.). SM area  $\sim 11 \text{ m}^2$
- **SM trigger** coincidence of signals from  $\geq 4$  X-planes within time gate 250 ns.
- Resolution:  
angular  $0.8^\circ$  spatial – 1 cm

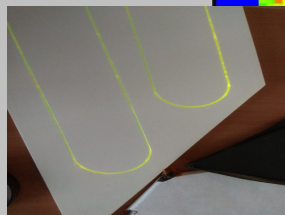
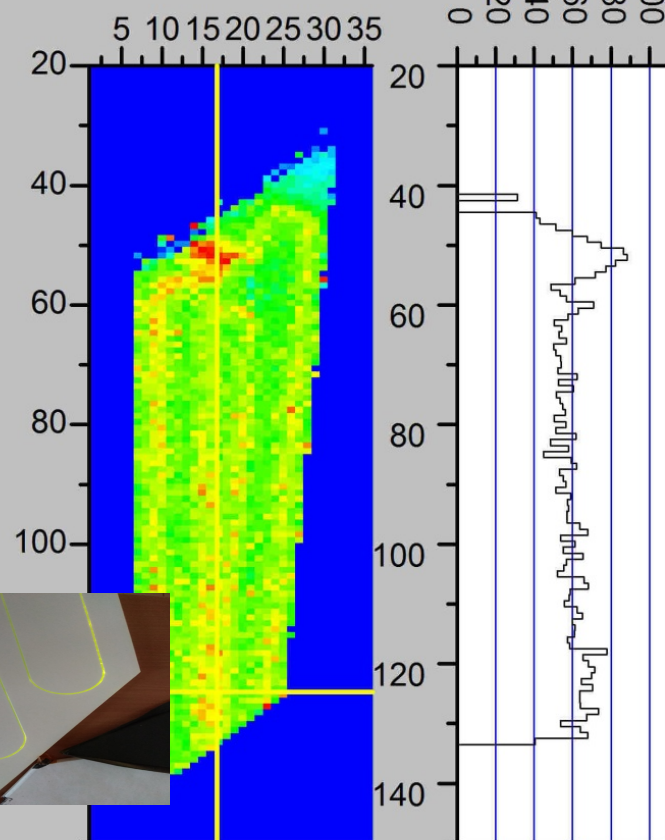
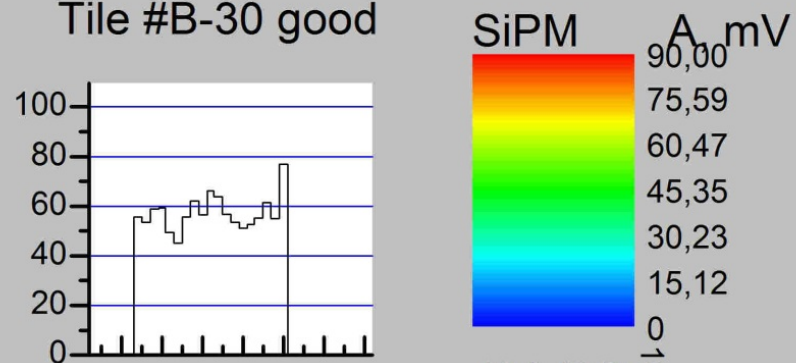
## URAGAN:

- Detection of muons simultaneously from all directions of the upper hemisphere.
- The study characteristics of muon flux variations related with various processes of CR modulation in the Earth's atmosphere and extraterrestrial space



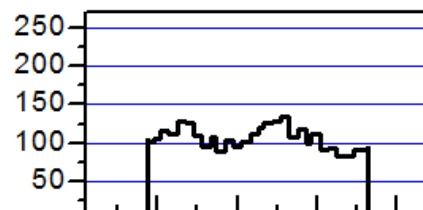
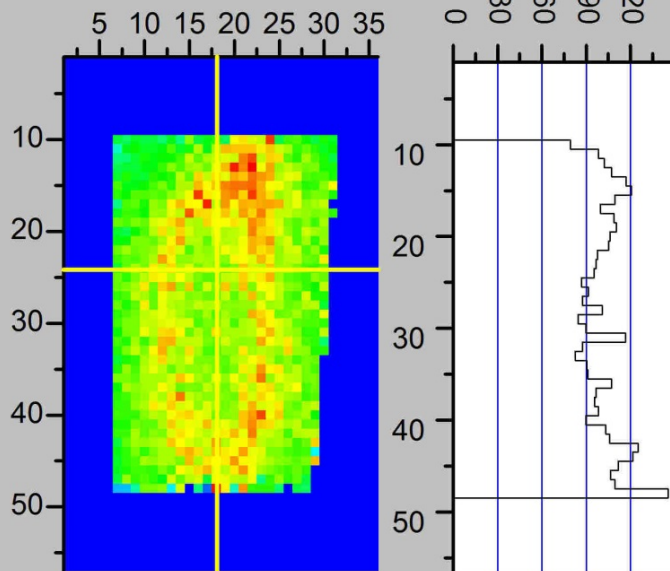
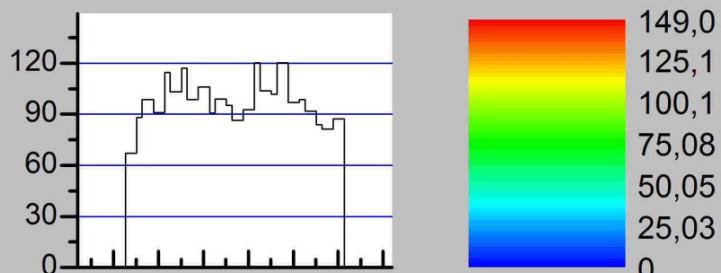


Tile #B-30 good

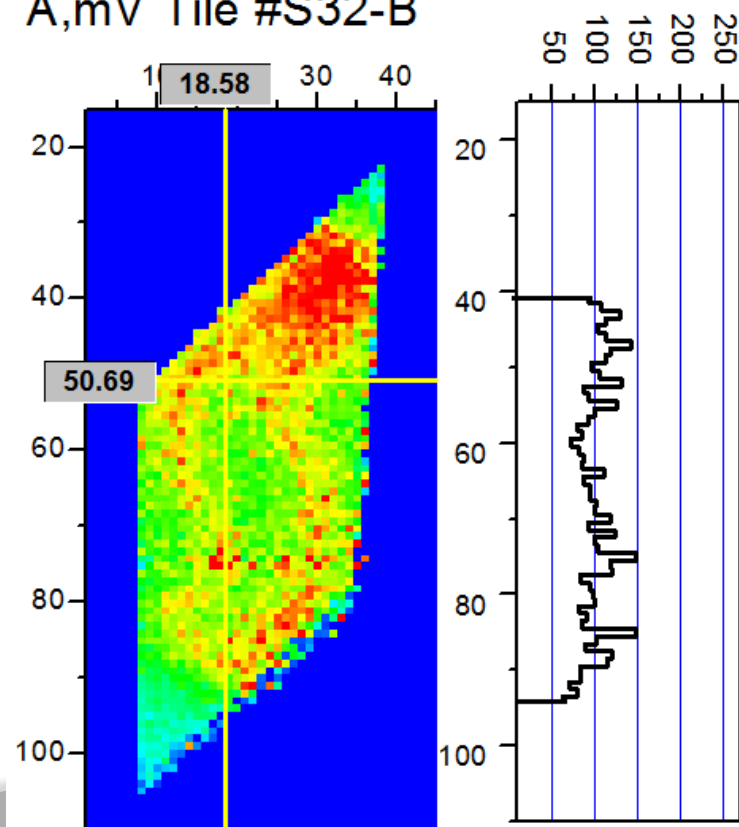
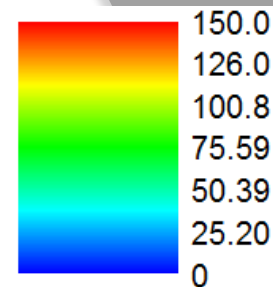


Tile #S-21\_B

SiPM A, mV

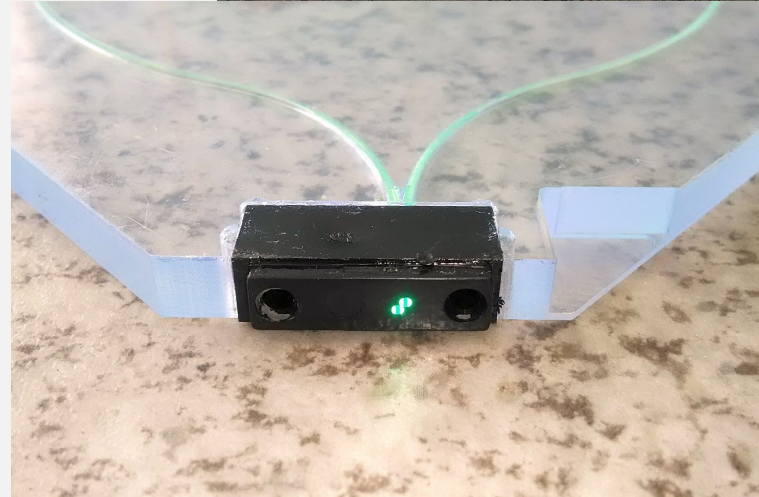
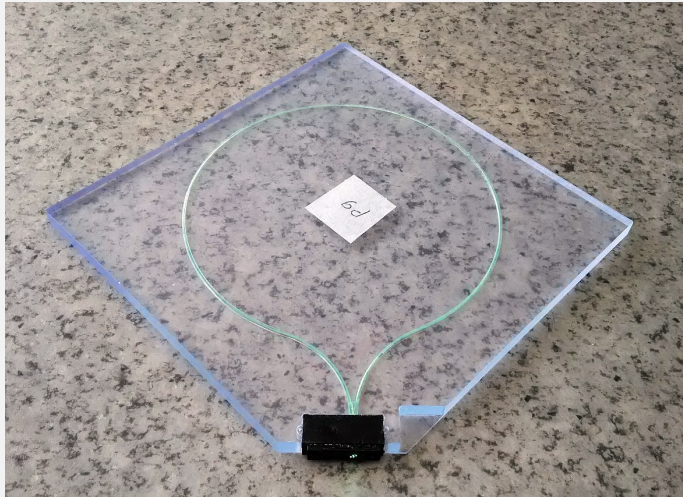
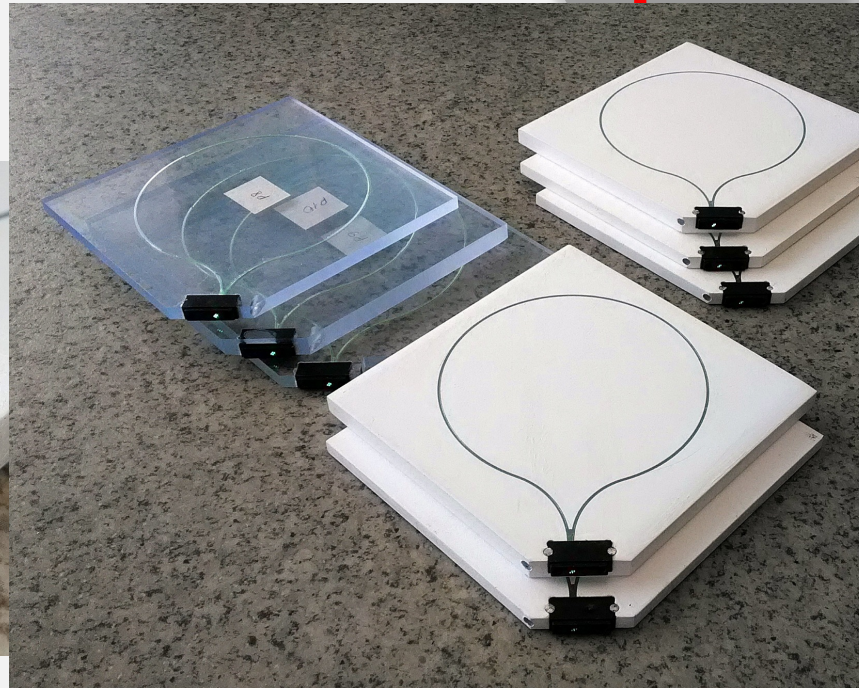
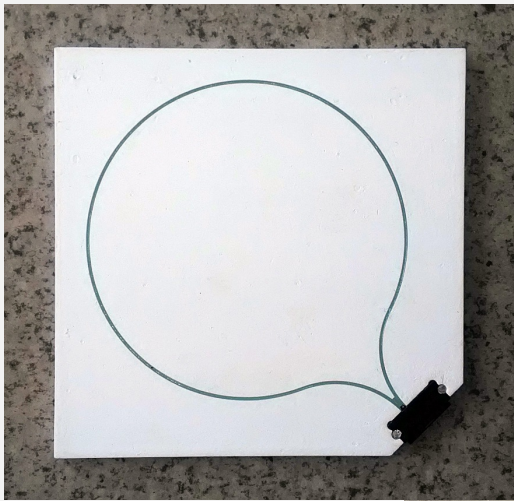


single cladding  
A, mV Tile #S32-B





# Tested tiles for muon telescopes



# 7-mm prototype tiles testing results

Position	Channel No	Trigger	Tile ID	MPV	Sign
1	0	Yes	B24.245.641	1263	27
2	2	No	B24.378.1037	1304	28
3	3	No	P4	1848	41
4	8	No	B24.378.1038	1168	25
5	9	No	P3	2122	42
6	10	No	B24.379.1039	1354	29
7	11	No	P2	2024	44
8	12	No	B24.381.1047	1358	29
9	13	No	P1	1947	40
10	1	Yes	B24.382.1048	1411	29

**May 27, 2019. All tiles are coated. Test duration 4 hours.**

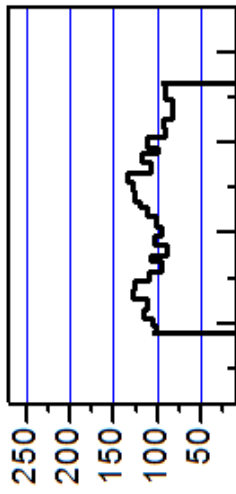
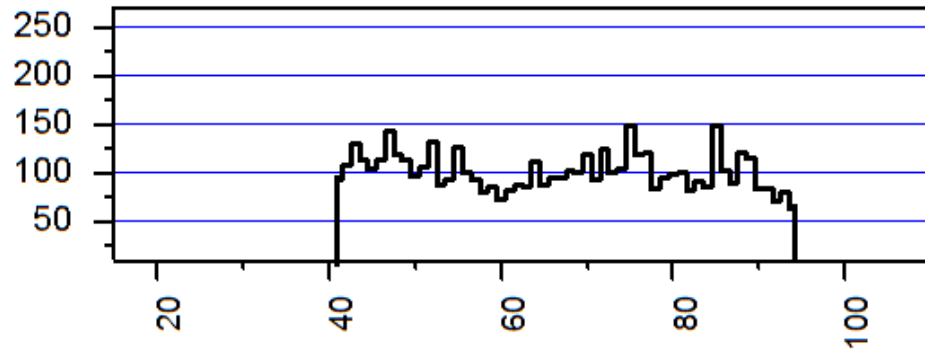
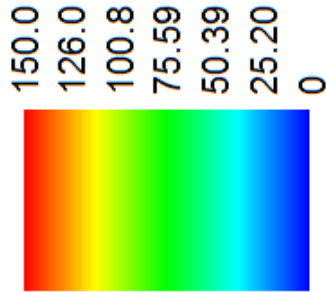
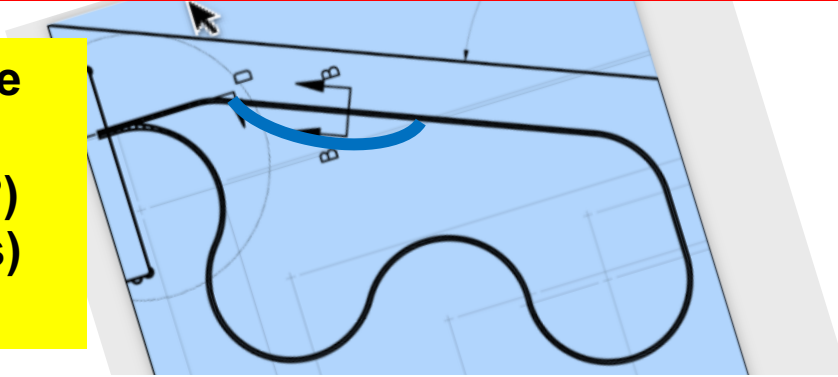
# Diffuse reflector (coating)

Position	Channel №	Trigger	Tile ID	MPV	Sigma
1	0	Yes	B24.245.641	1150	243
2	2	No	B24.378.1037	1231	254
3	3	No	P1 (coated)	1682	340
4	8	No	B24.378.1038	1069	228
5	9	No	P8 (not coated)	667	124
6	10	No	B24.382.1048	1289	268
7	11	No	P2 (coated)	1707	357
8	12	No	B24.379.1039	1197	254
9	13	No	P9 (not coated)	606	107S
10	1	Yes	B24.381.1047	1250	250

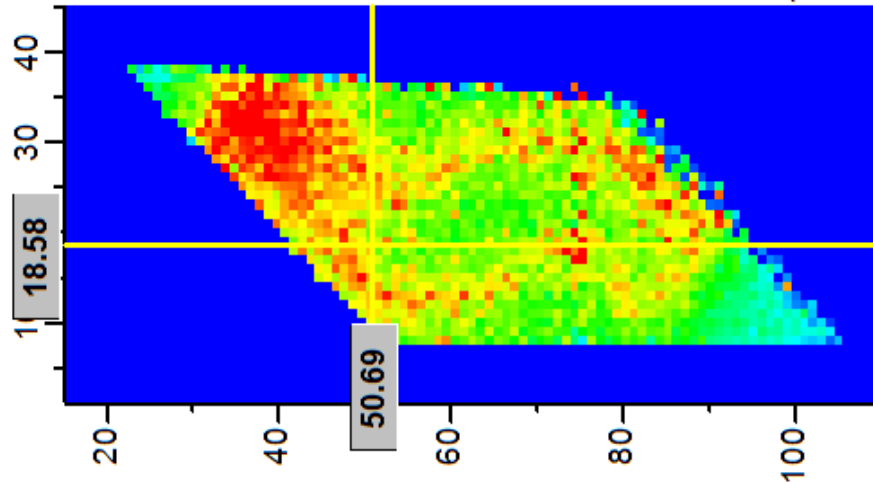
June 2, 2019. Coated and not coated tiles. Test duration 6 hours.

# Battling the Nonuniformity

- Fiber density per unit surface
- Edges (mirror or absorber)
- Empty corners (chamfer ???)
- Signal propagation (20cm/ns) and timing measurements

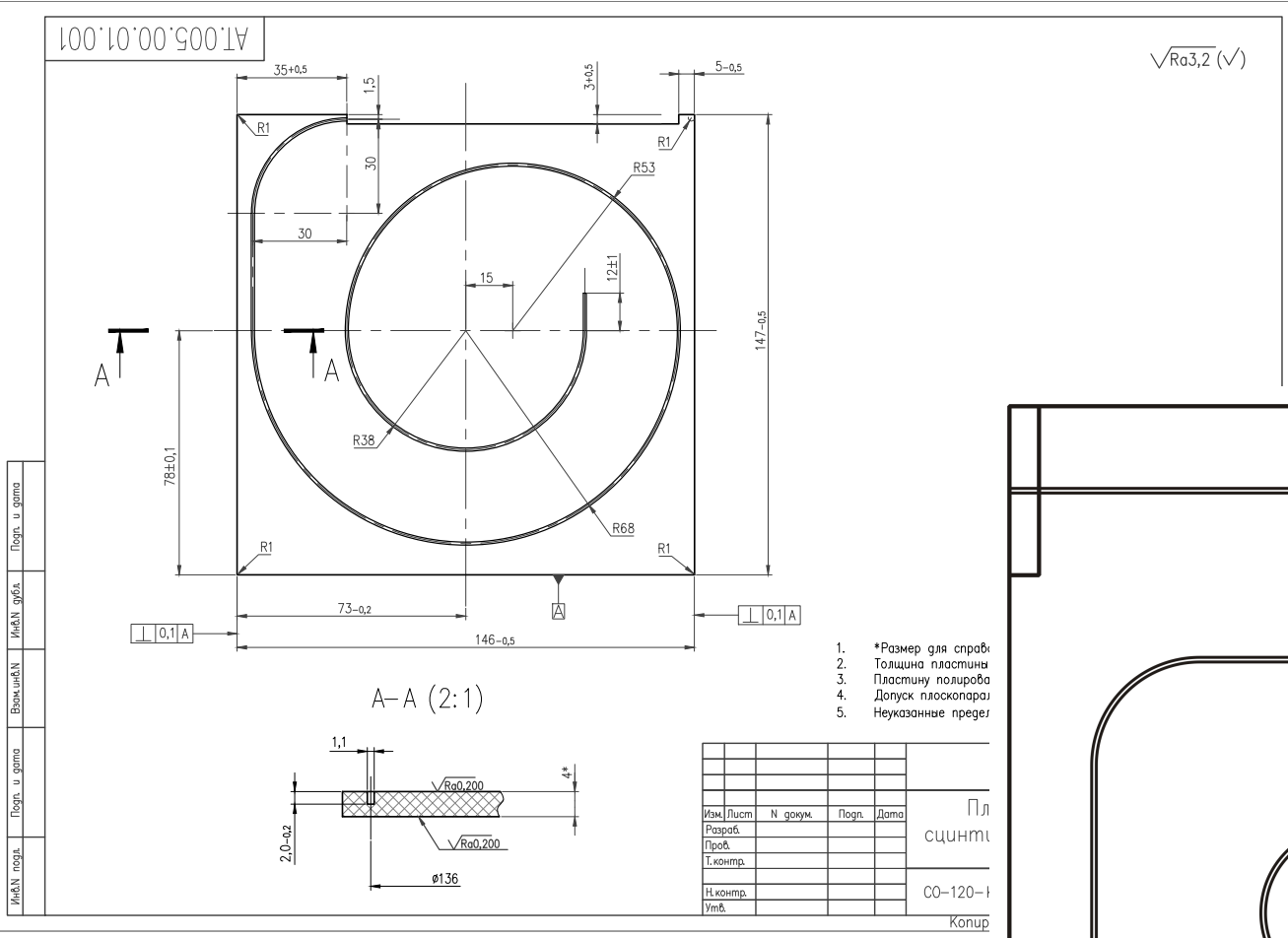


single cladding  
A,mV Tile #S32-B

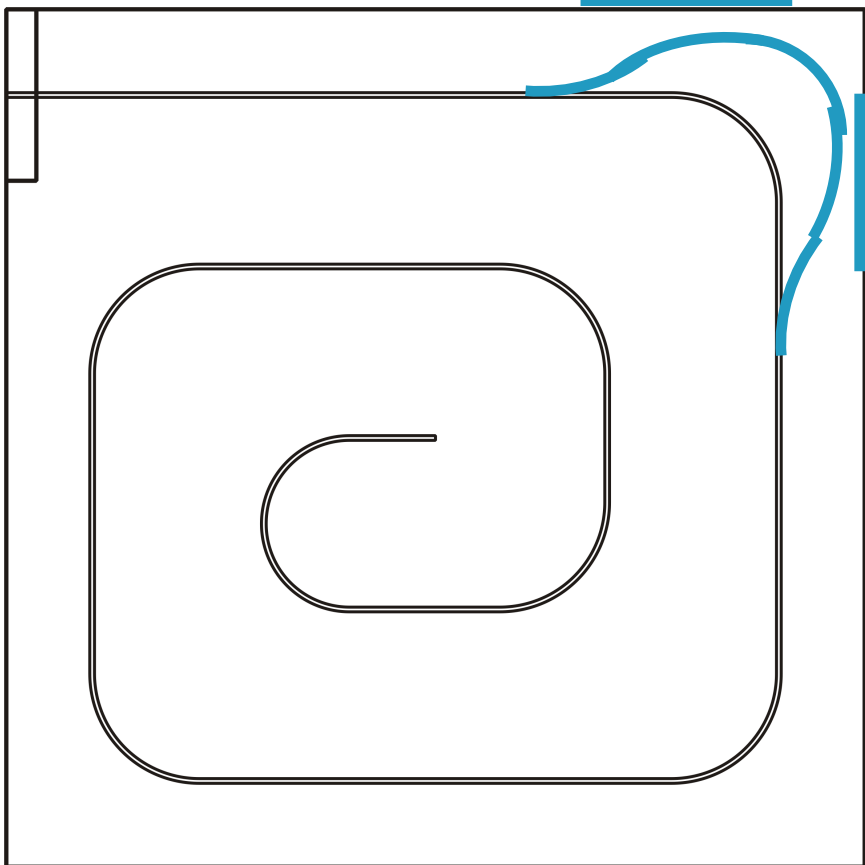




# Competing options for Areal Muon Survey

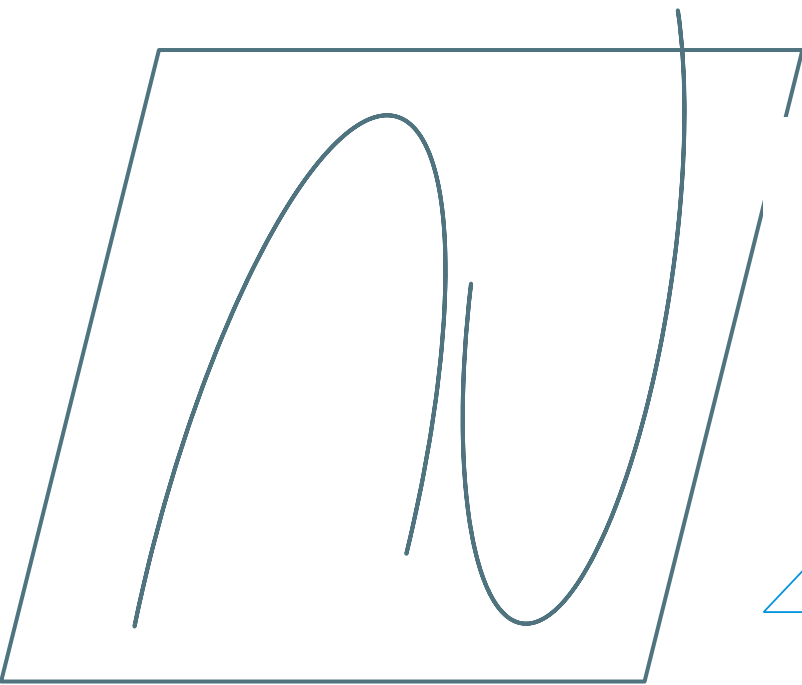


-Accessing remote corners may need coating locally removed from edges

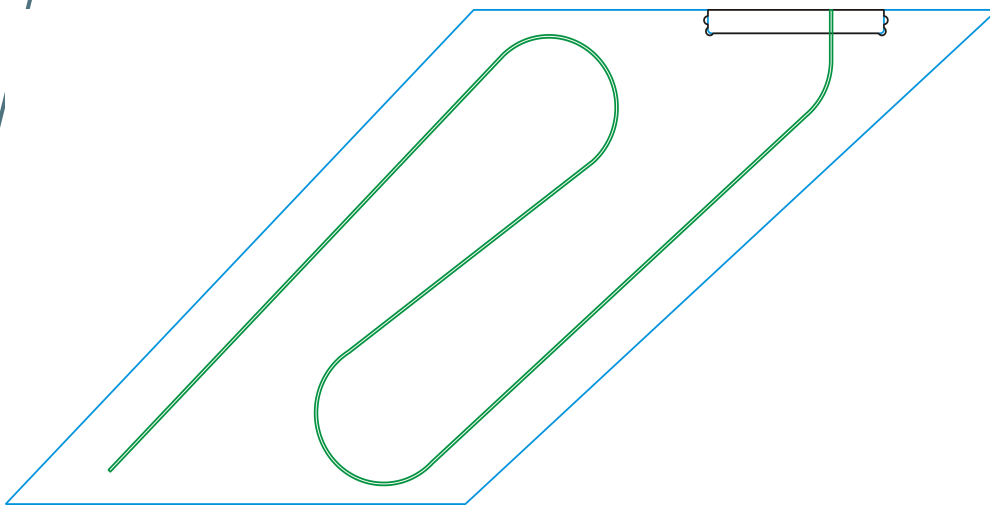


# New sPHENIX inner calorimeter tile (option)

My “design”

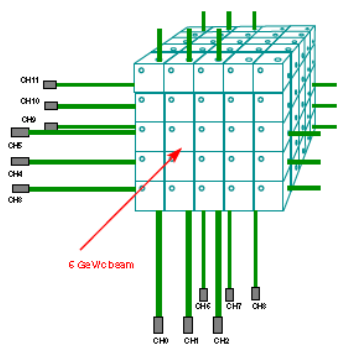


Draft “professional”  
design

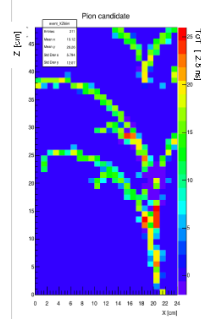


# Early summary

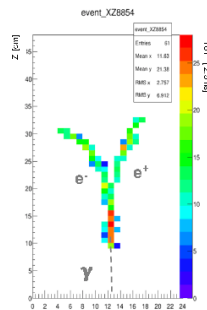
- Scintillators for muon telescopes could be produced industrially, fast, in volumes and at a relatively modest price;
- Converting scintillation tiles into muon tracking and triggering physics detectors can be done at Universities (schools) by students;
- It is not clear if scintillator can be loaded with neutron capturing substances (loosing transparency). But the coating which is 50 mkmm thick can be loaded with LiCl (50% by weight) or Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (17-30% by weight). It adds up to 30 – 40 g of LiCl or 12 -20 g Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> per 1m<sup>2</sup> of coated surface.



Pion ( $\pi^-$ ) candidate



$\gamma$  conversion candidate



Stopping proton candidate

