Preliminary results of the MEPhI material selection latest tests for SPD BBC

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Material selection

Basic criteria for selection:

- Light collection
- Mass production convenience
- Material cost
- Sanction independence
- Radiation resistance
- Aging, e.t.c...

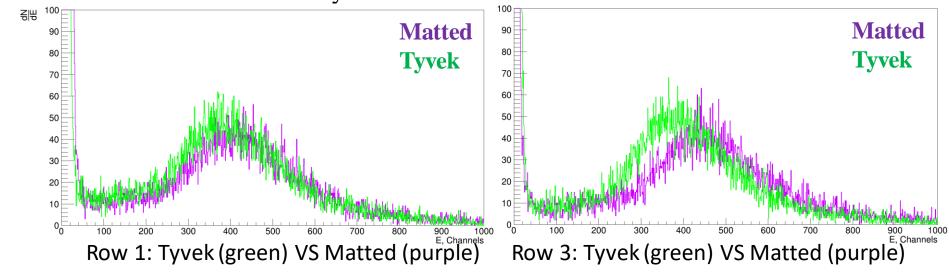
Leading Order

Next leading order

Material selection: Cover and WLS

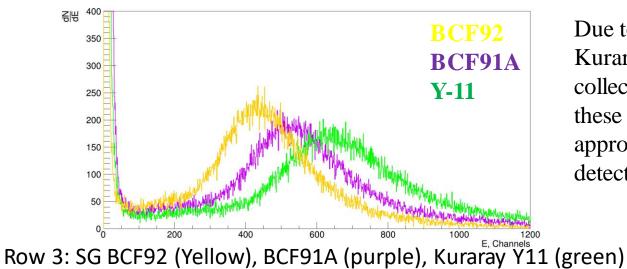
Well known for today:

• Scintillator cover: matted vs Tyvek



Due to the higher peak position (from 7% and up to 15%) as well as the comparative simplicity in the context of mass production, the option with matted ones is more appropriate.

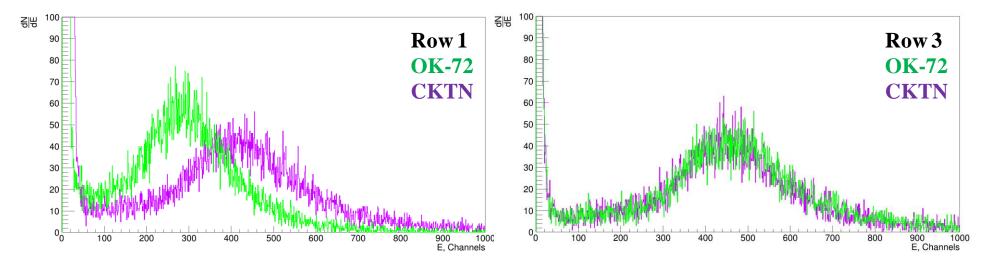
• WLS fiber: Kuraray Y-11 vs SGC BCF91A & BCF92



Due to the fact that Kuraray Y-11 fiber collects more light these fibers looks more appropriate for our detector

Both chosen materials pass LO criteria NLO tests are planned for the future

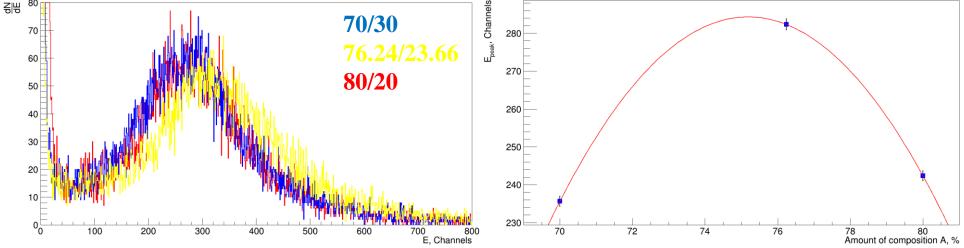
As for optical cement, tests tend to show different results.



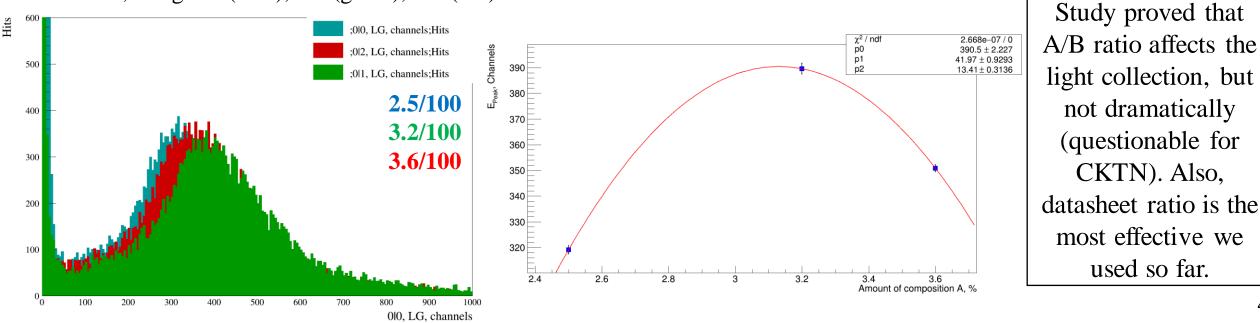
Purple – CKTN MED type E, green – OK-72, SGC BCF92 WLS fiber. Row 1 (left) and row 3 (right) tiles used for the tests.

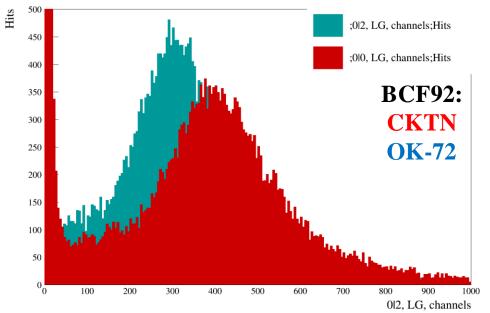
Row 1 tiles filed with 76.24/23.66 OK-72 A to B composition (datasheet), row 3 tiles filled with 70/30 (by accident).

Hypothesis: A/B compositions of optical cements significantly affect light collection

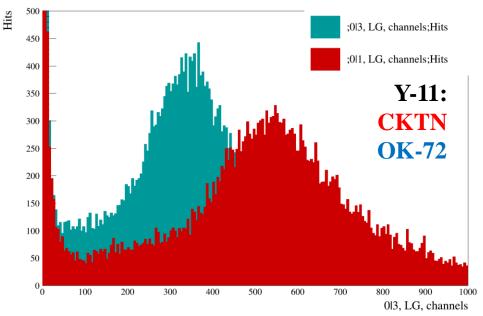


Study: OK-72 70/30 (blue), 76.24/23.66 (yellow) and 80/20 (red) compositions comparison On the right: Light collection peak position in dependence of A component amount for optical cement. Same for CKTN, using 2.5 (blue), 3.2 (green), 3.6 (red) of A to 100 B.





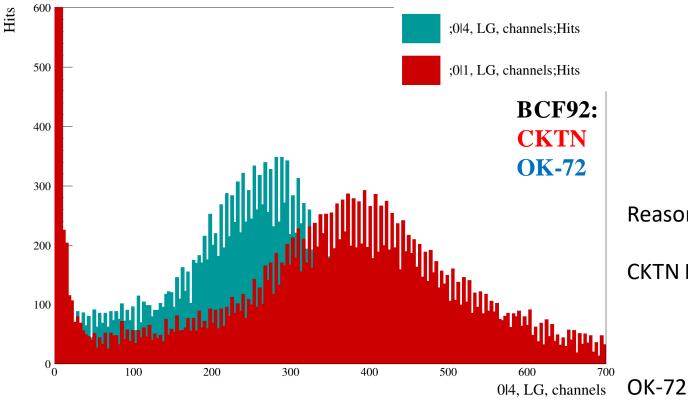
Comparison of row 2 tiles with SGC BCF92 and CKTN (red) VS OK-72 (blue) optical cement



Comparison of row 2 tiles with Kuraray Y-11 and CKTN (red) VS OK-72 (blue) optical cement

Fit Param-s	SGC BCF92 CKTN	SGC BCF92 OK-72	Kuraray Y-11 CKTN	Kuraray Y-11 OK-72
Mean, Channels	394.6	303.6	535.6	339.8
Width, Channels	295.9	252.3	354.4	255.8

07.12.2023 Samples



Fit Params	CKTN	OK-72
Mean, Channels	389.6	202.6

Reason, why we still looking for the answer:

CKTN MED type E - Light collection Convenience in mass production X NLO studies

Light collection ×
Convenience in mass production ✓
NLO studies ?

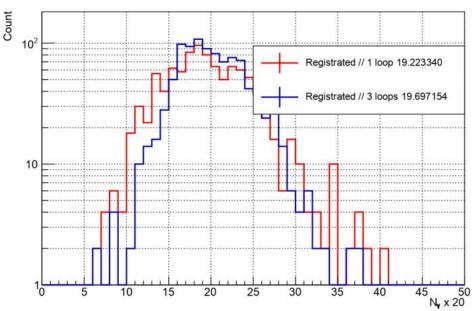
Comparison of row 2 tiles with SGC BCF92 and CKTN (red) VS OK-72 (blue)

28.01.2024 Samples:

There is a possibility that we will test a compromise variant – CKTN MED Type A - same light collection (as stated in the data sheet), but the viscosity is reduced by 10-100 times. Curing time might also increase

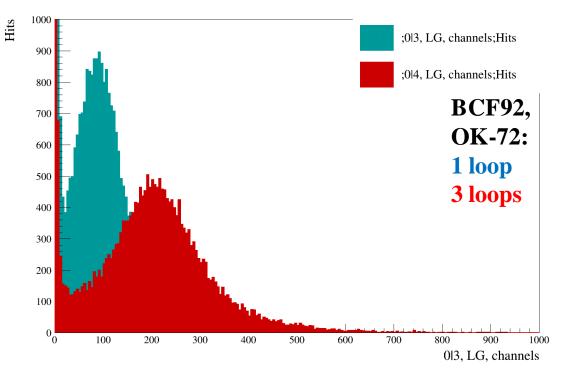
Material selection: Amount of fiber rows

Number of REG photons 1000 events



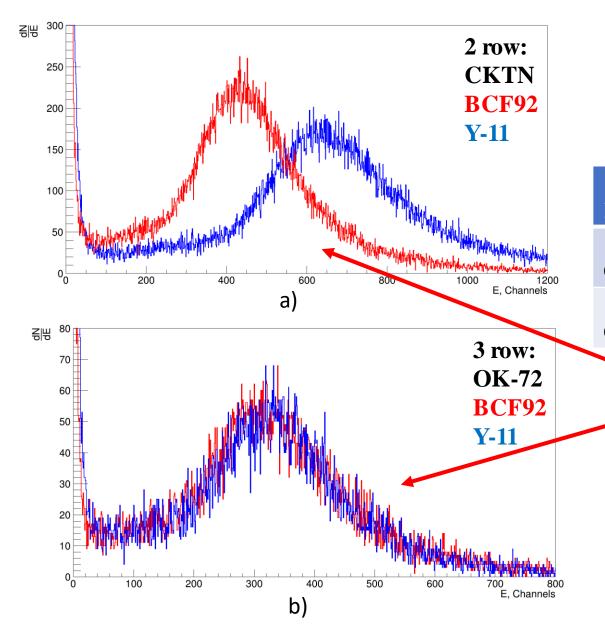
For more details, see https://indico.particle.mephi.ru/event/389/contributions/ 3829/attachments/2283/4212/-12--.pdf

Fit Params	1 row	3 rows
Mean, Channels	86.7	202.6



Experimental data: Light collection of second row tiles with SG BCF92 and OK-72, but: 1 (blue) and 3 (red) rows of WLS fiber, starting from the same depth

An opened question and further discussion



Мы сравнили волокна SG BCF92 (красным) и Kuraray Y-11 (синим) с использованием тайлов 2 и 3 ряда, а также: а) СКТН МЕД марки Е 100/3.2; б) ОК-72 с составом 76.24/23.66 В.

Fit Param-s	BCF92 CKTN R3	Y-11 CKTN R3	BCF92 OK-72 R2	Y-11 OK-72 R2
Mean, Channels	402.3	596.7	284.4	293.0
Width, Channels	24.7	43.7	26.0	23.0

Why do we see this difference in WLS comparison? We cant collect photons with higher energy due to OK-72 optical throughput? (400-2700 nm OK-72, no information about CKTN)

Is it an additional indirect evidence that CKTN collects more light than OK-72, cause it at least let photons at higher energy through?

Thank you for attention!