



# Status of the magnetized neutrino detector Baby-MIND

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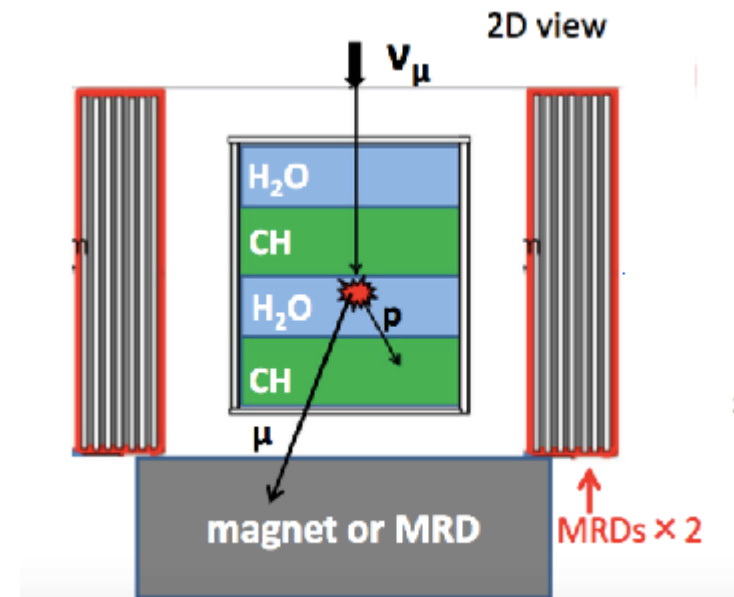
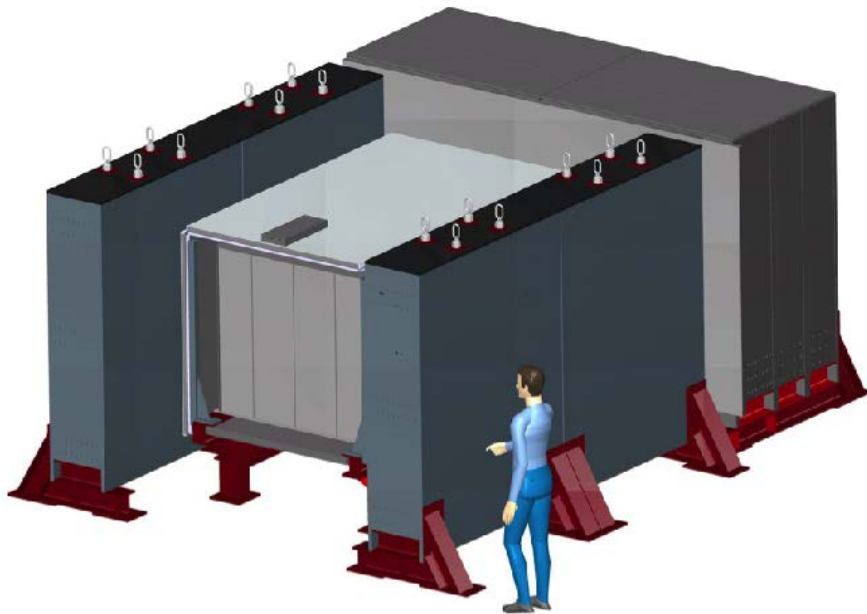


# Purpose:

- Magnetized Iron Neutrino Detector (MIND) Design;
- Creation and study of detector modules;
- Beam tests result (T9 CERN);
- Determination of the time resolution.
- Baby-Mind SiPM Front End Electronics Design

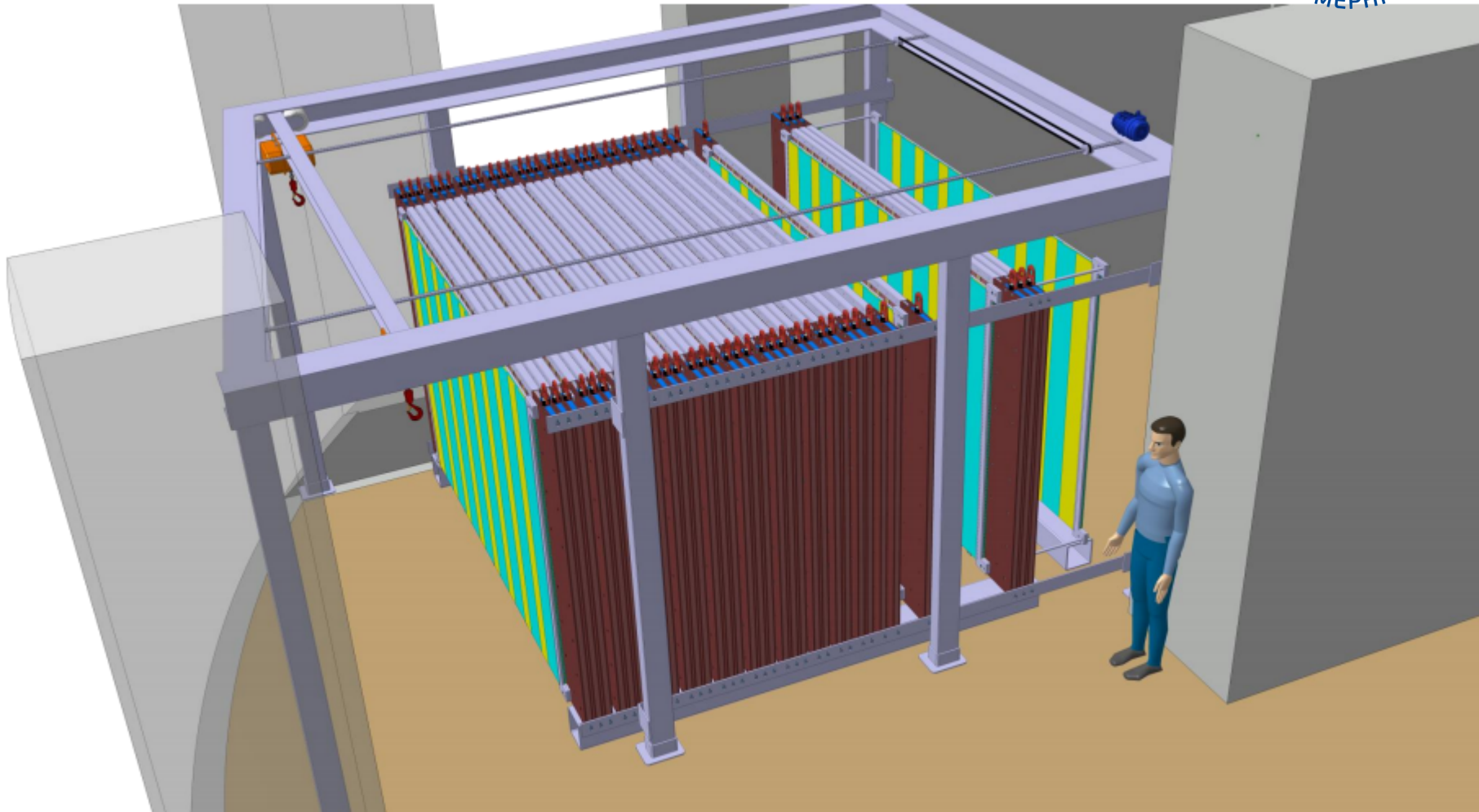


# WAGASCI Design



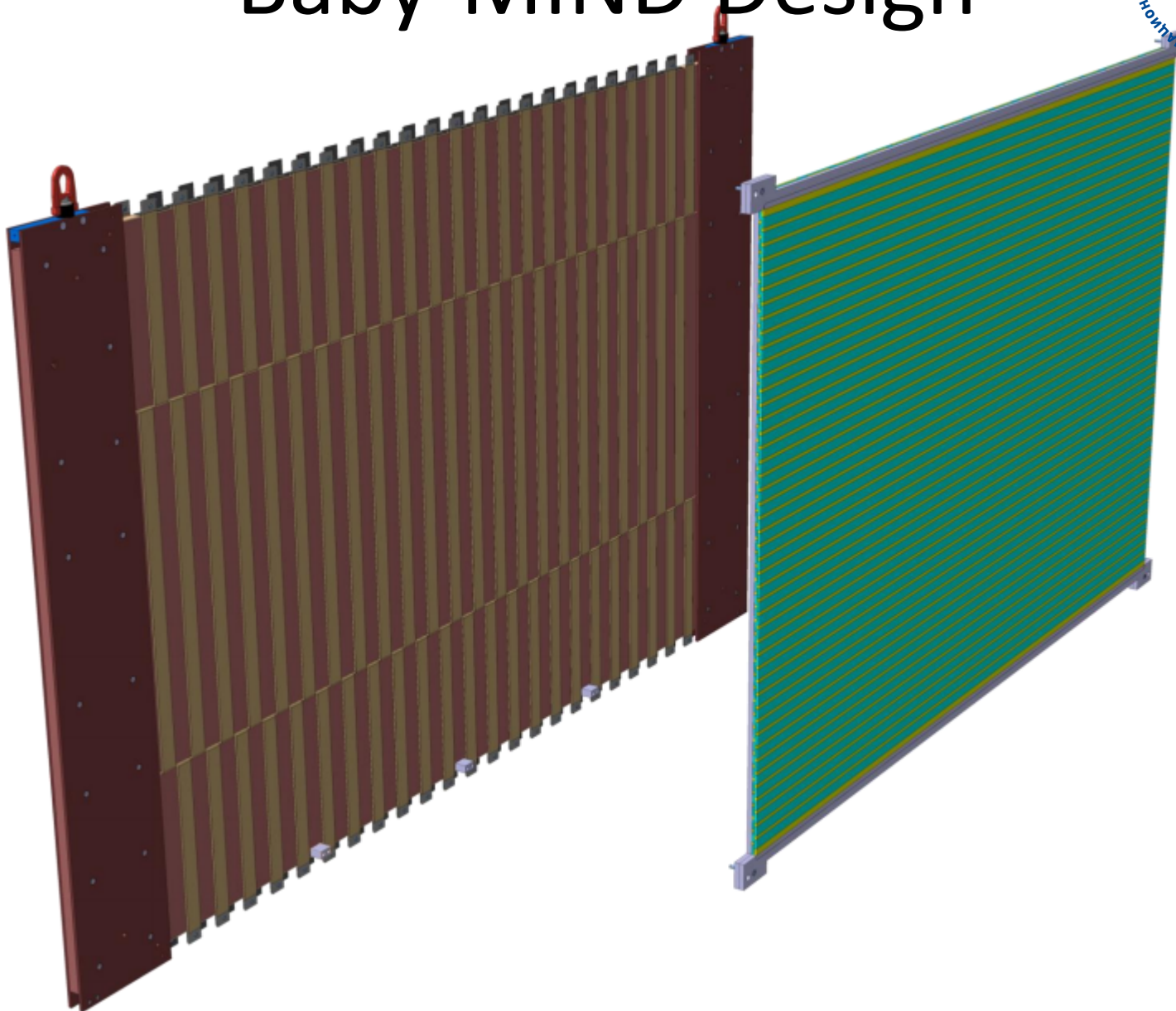


# Baby-MIND Design



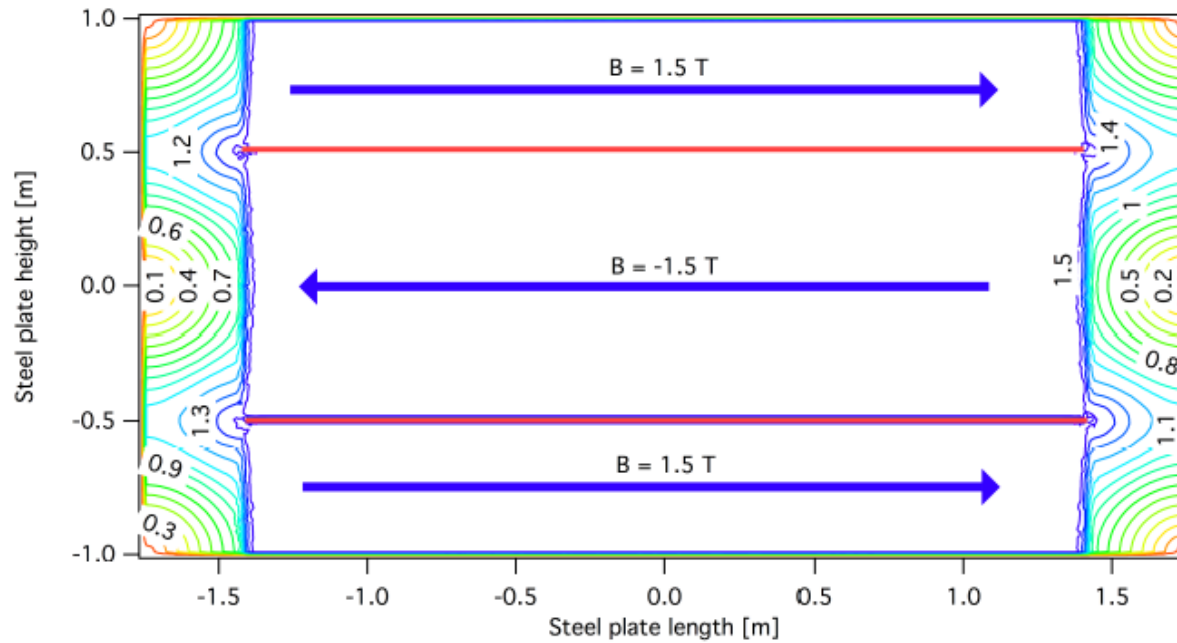


# Baby-MIND Design





# Magnetic field map



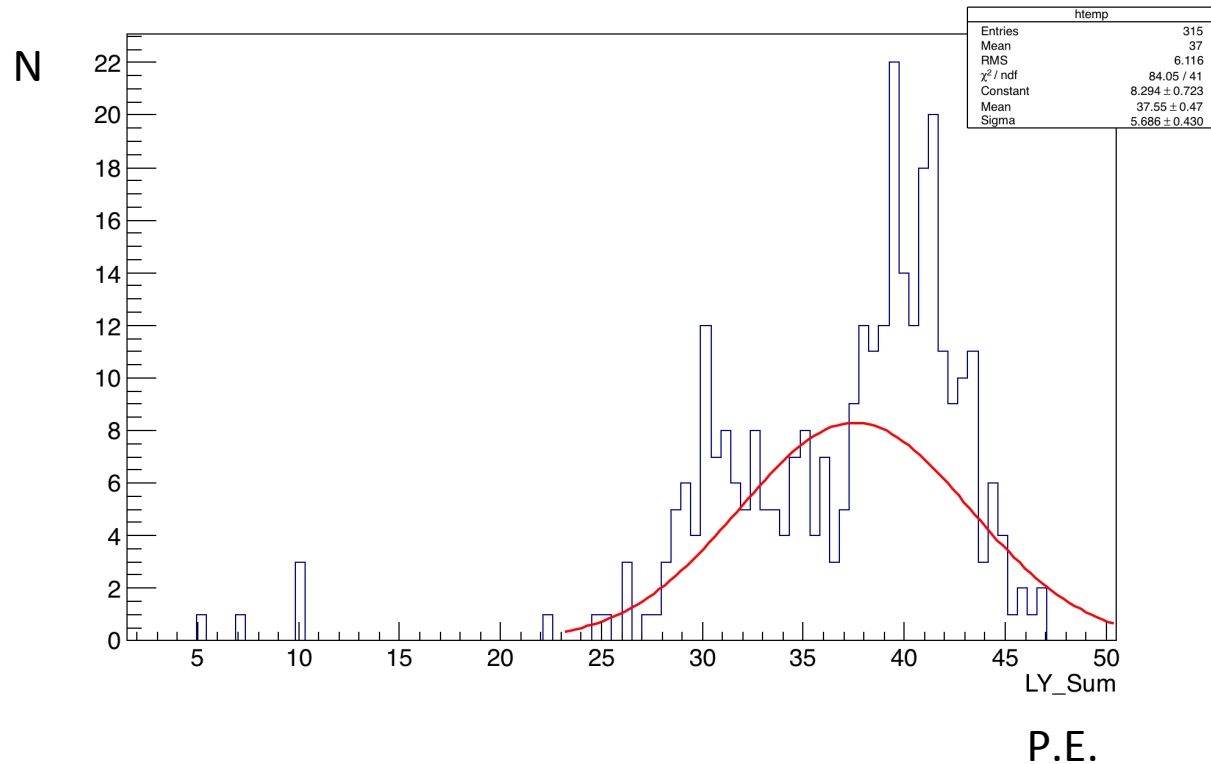
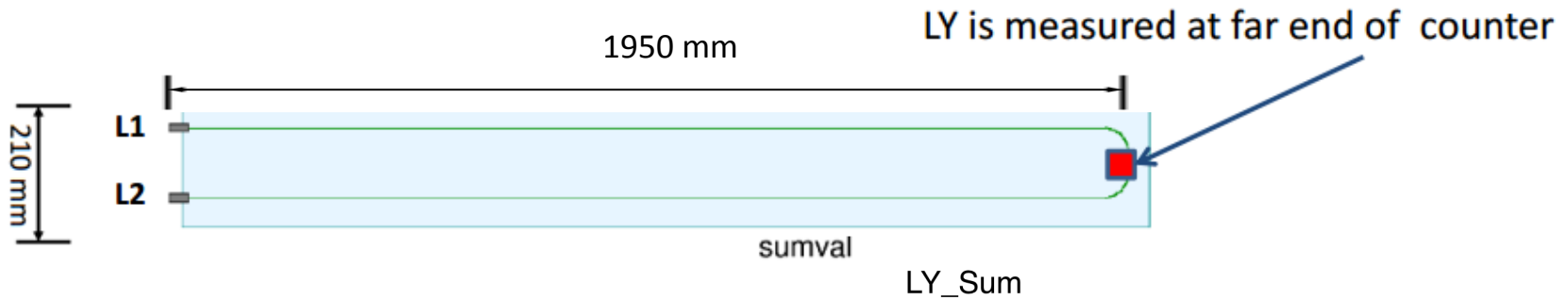


# Baby-MIND scintillator counters

- Extruded polystyrene plates supplemented with 1.5% paraterphenyl (PTP) and POPOP 0.01%;
- 30-100 micron layer Uniplast acting as a diffusive reflector;
- WLS Y11 KURARAY  $\varnothing 1\text{mm}$  ;
- Hamamatsu SiPM with active area  $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$ , 25 micron pixel size (MPPC S12571-025C) ;
- Optic glue EJ-500.

# Vertical scintillator counters for Baby-MIND

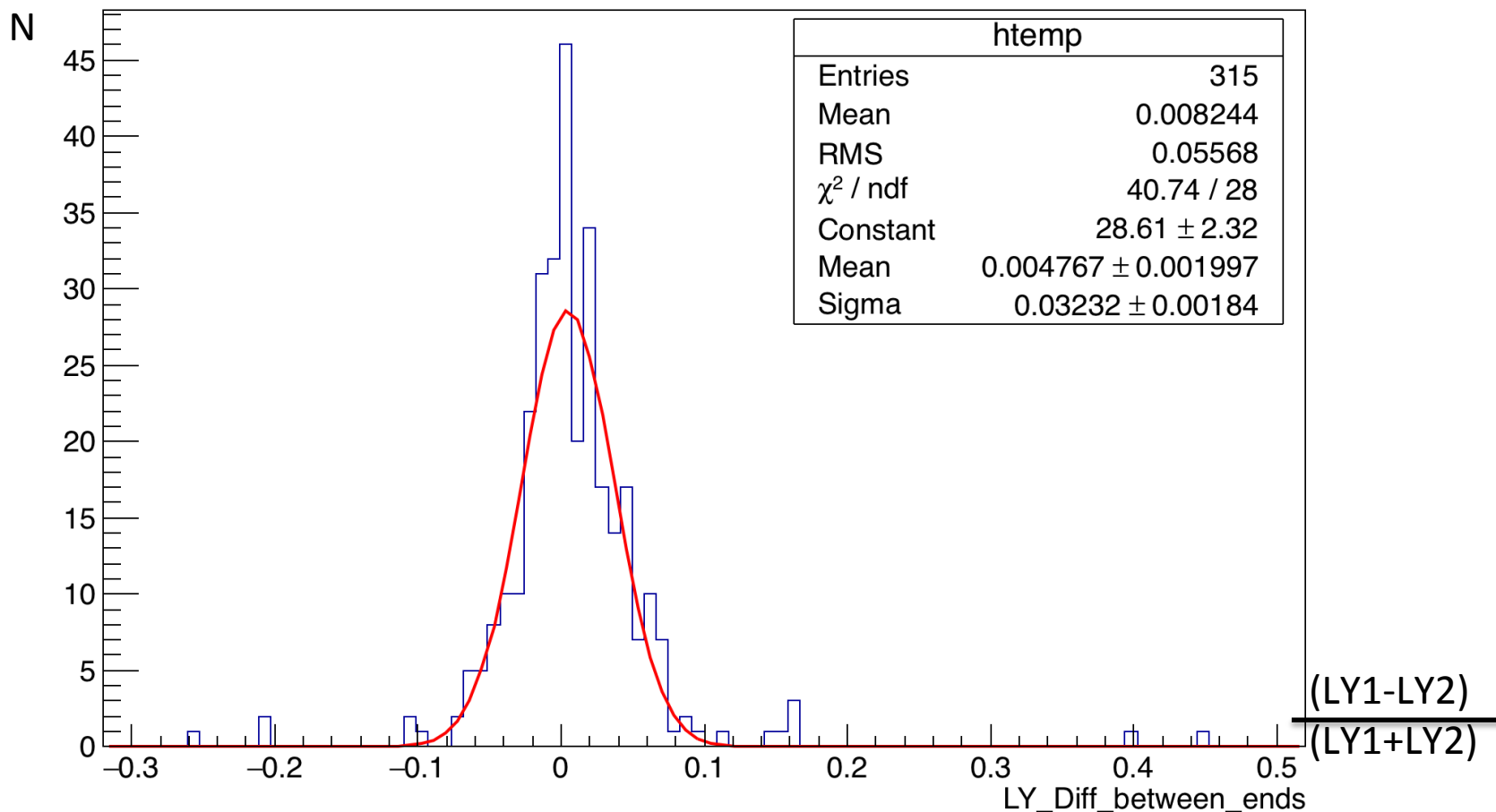
Light Yield = Sum of 2 signals (L1+L2) from both ends



# Vertical scintillator counters for Baby-MIND

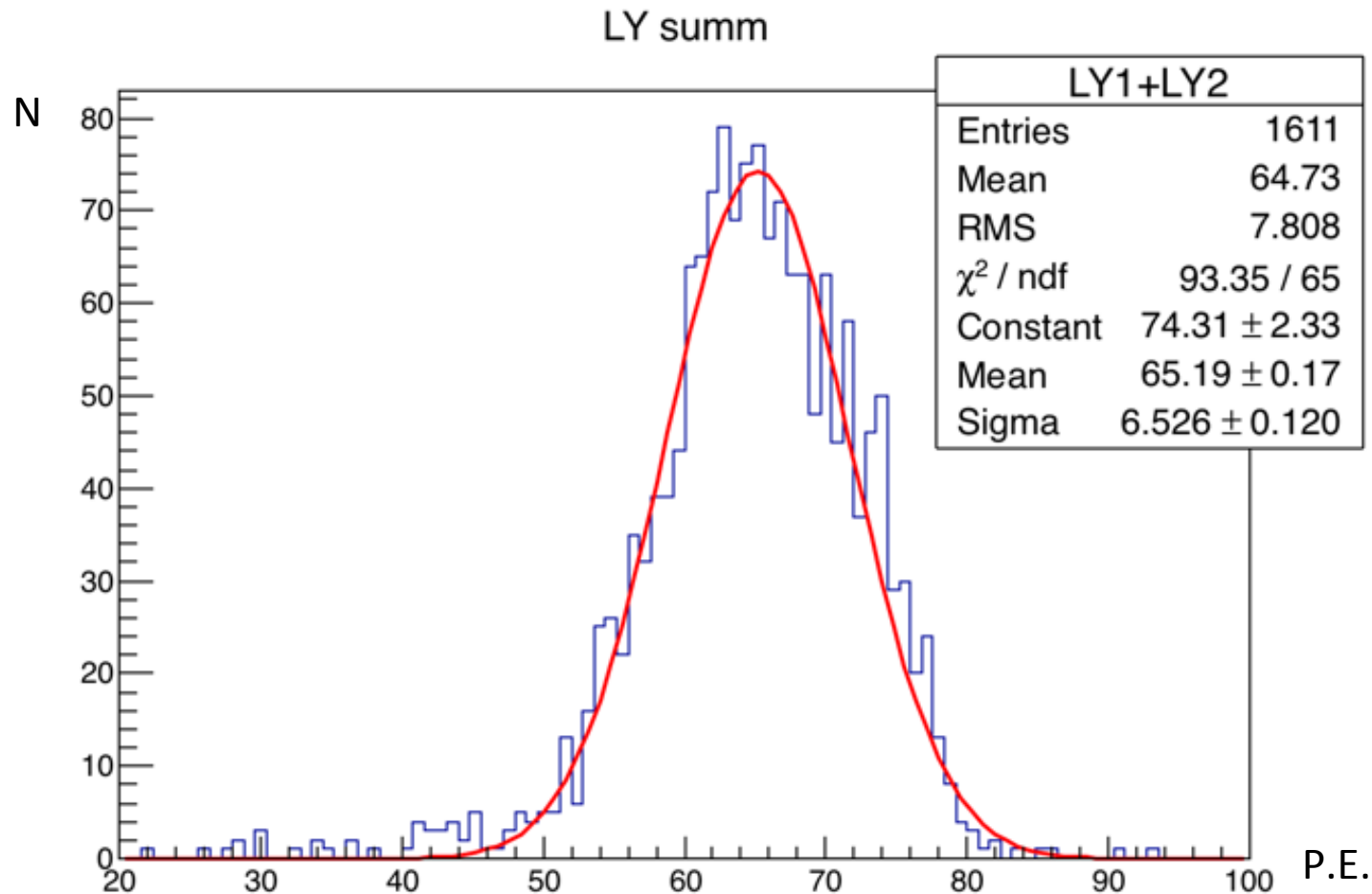
Asymmetry of LY:  $A = (L1-L2)/(L1+L2)$

LY\_Diff\_between\_ends



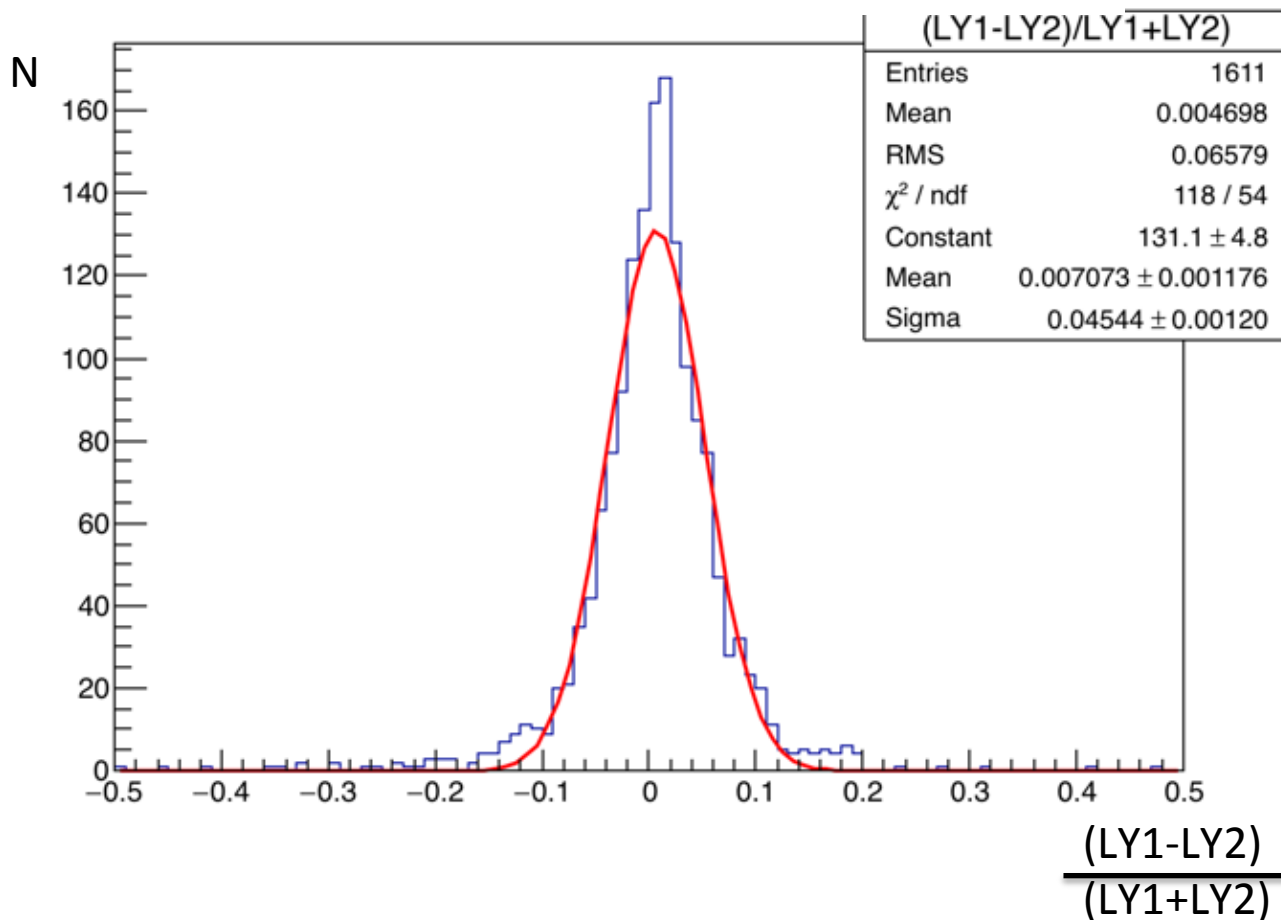
# Horizontal scintillator counters for Baby-MIND

**Light Yield = Sum of 2 signals (L1+L2) from both ends**



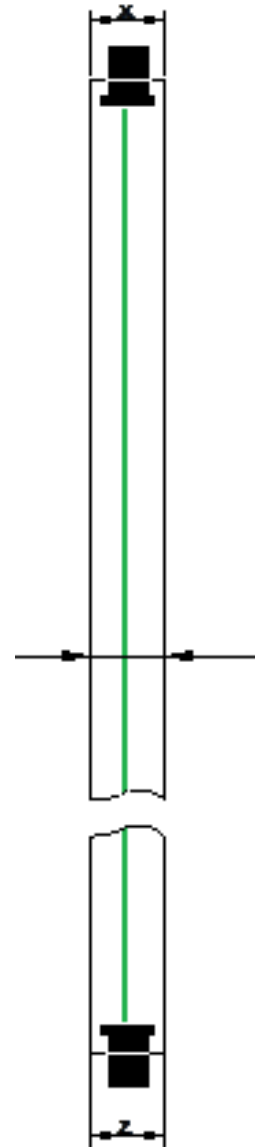
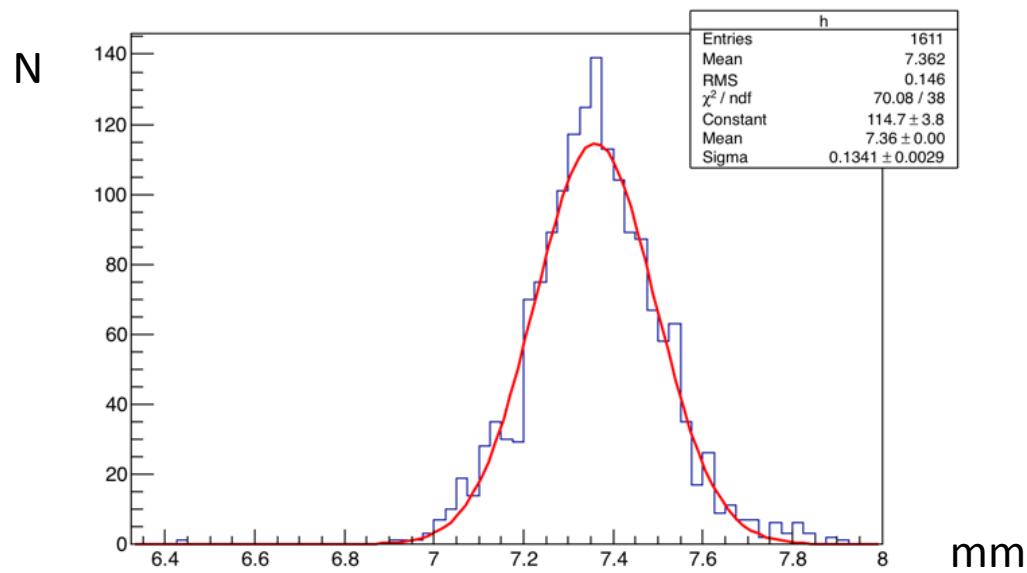
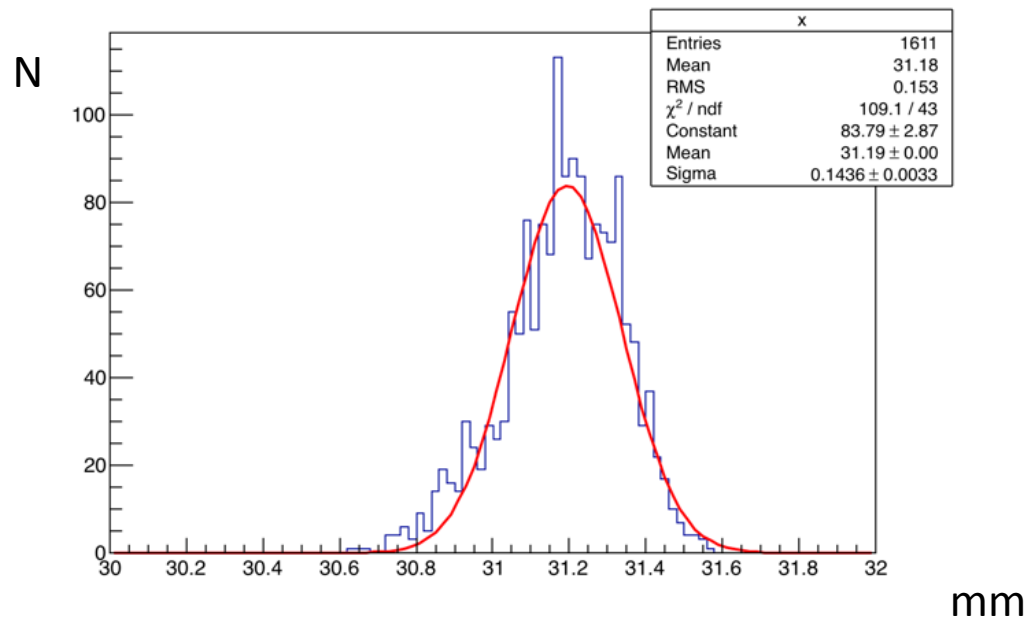
# Horizontal scintillator counters for Baby-MIND

Asymmetry of LY:  $A = (L1-L2)/L1+L2$



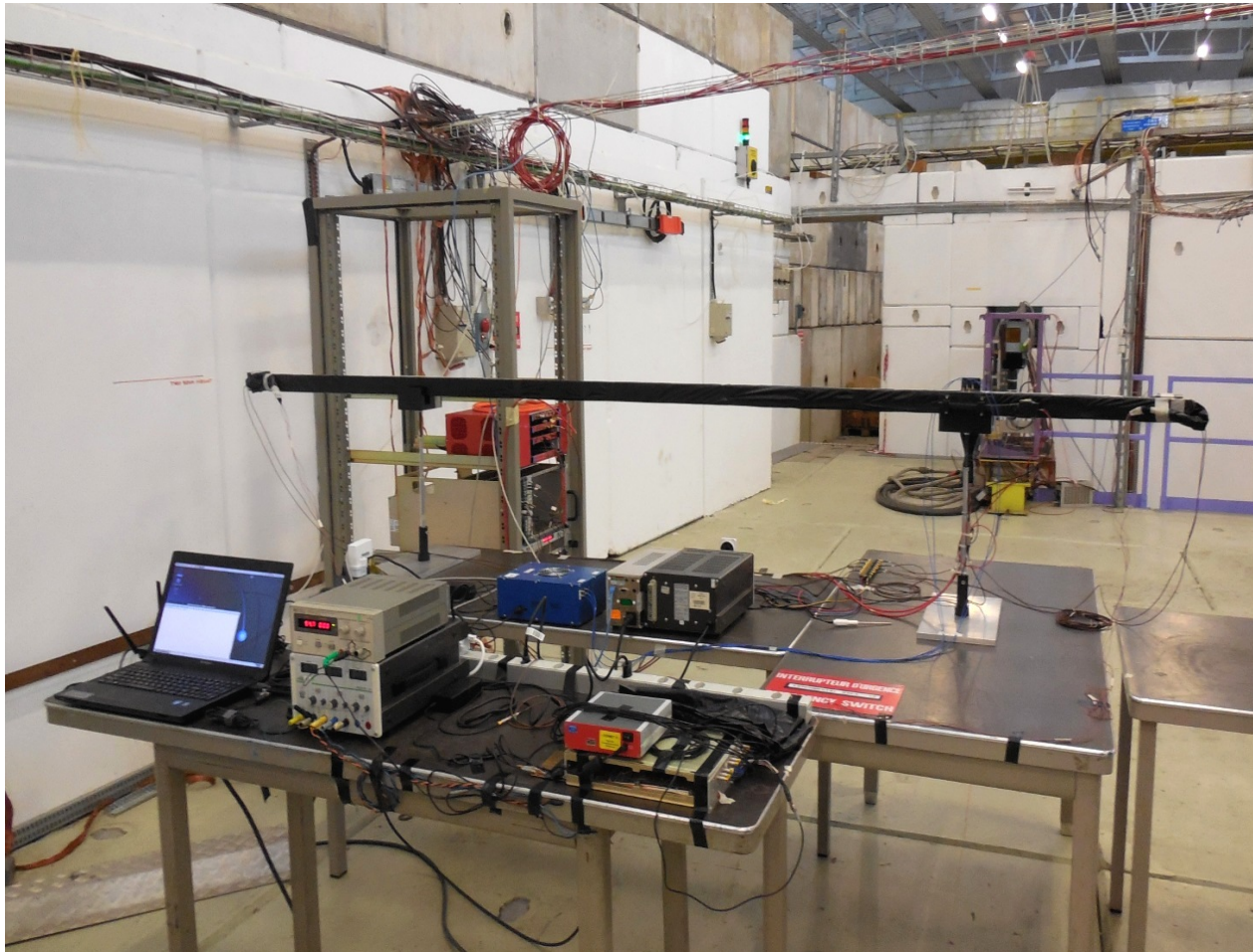


# Horizontal scintillator counters for Baby-MIND





# Test of bar scintillators at PS T9 beam line in CERN



Beam: **10 GeV/c**

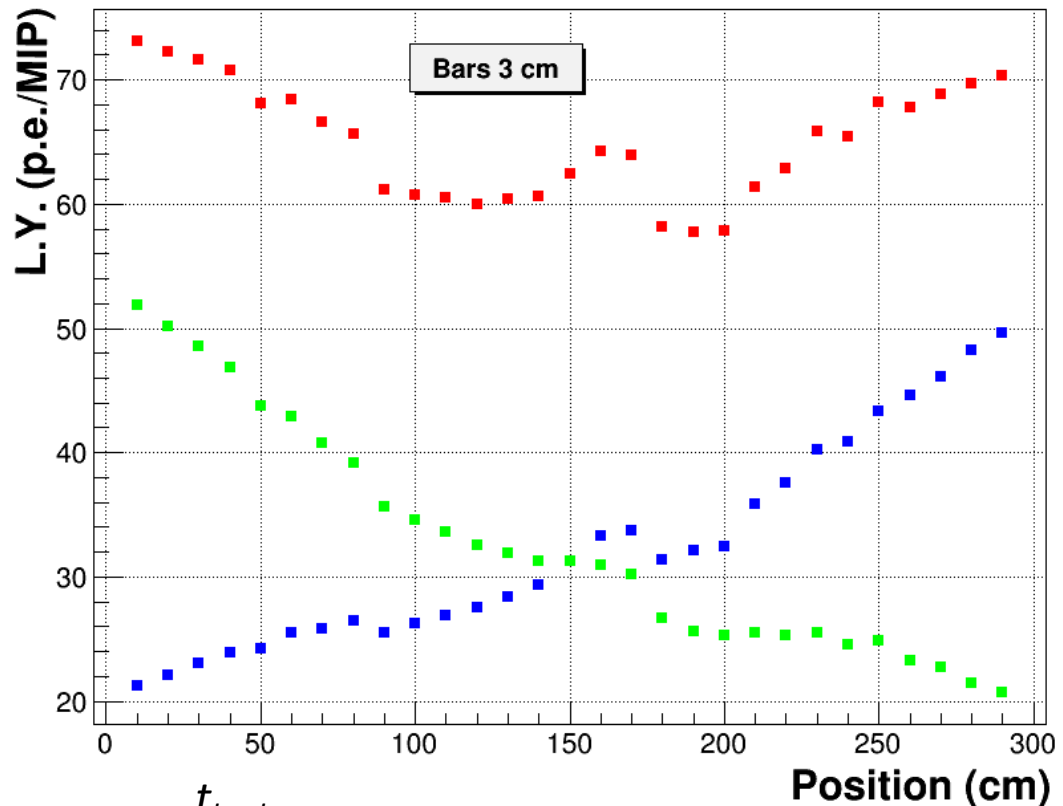
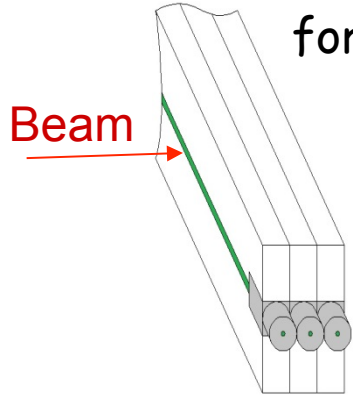
Beam size:

Trigger counters  
cut the beam spot  
 $1 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$

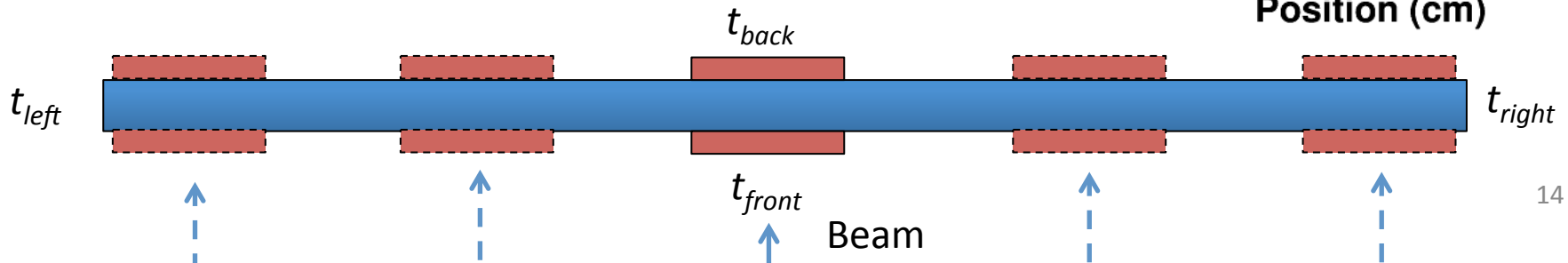


# Light yield in 3-cm bars

3 bars were irradiated in the beam. The plot shows **the average result** for all 3 tested bars. Red points are the sum from both ends.



No correction was made for temperature fluctuations (+/- 2 C).

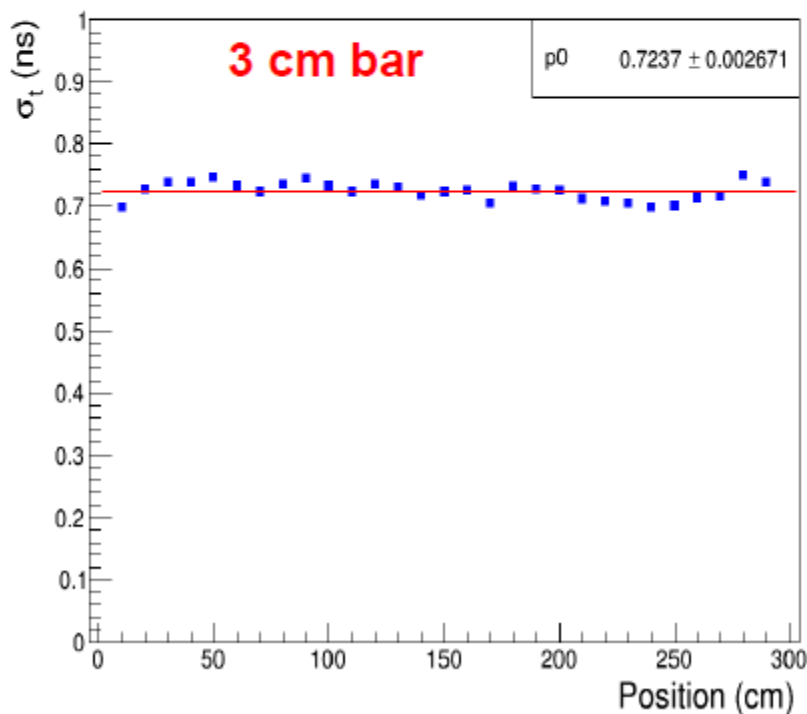




## Timing for 3 -cm bars vs position along the bars

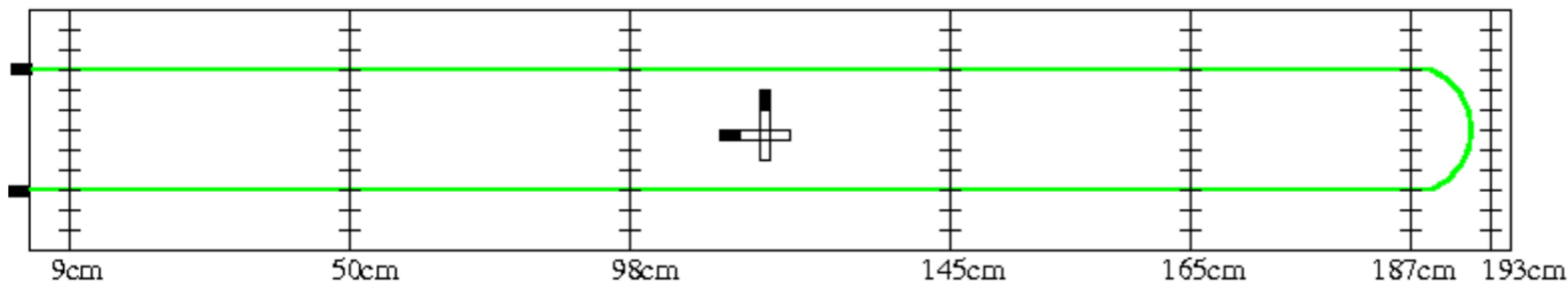
Time resolution  $\sigma_t$  was calculated for distribution  $(T_{\text{left}} + T_{\text{right}})/2$ , where  $T$  is the signal time minus trigger time. Trigger jitter contributes in  $\sigma_t$ . Each point is the average for 3 bars.

Average  $\sigma_t = 724$  ps



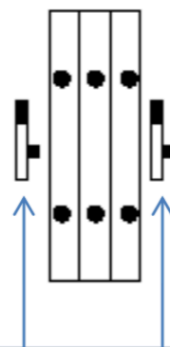


# Test of BabyMIND vertical bars



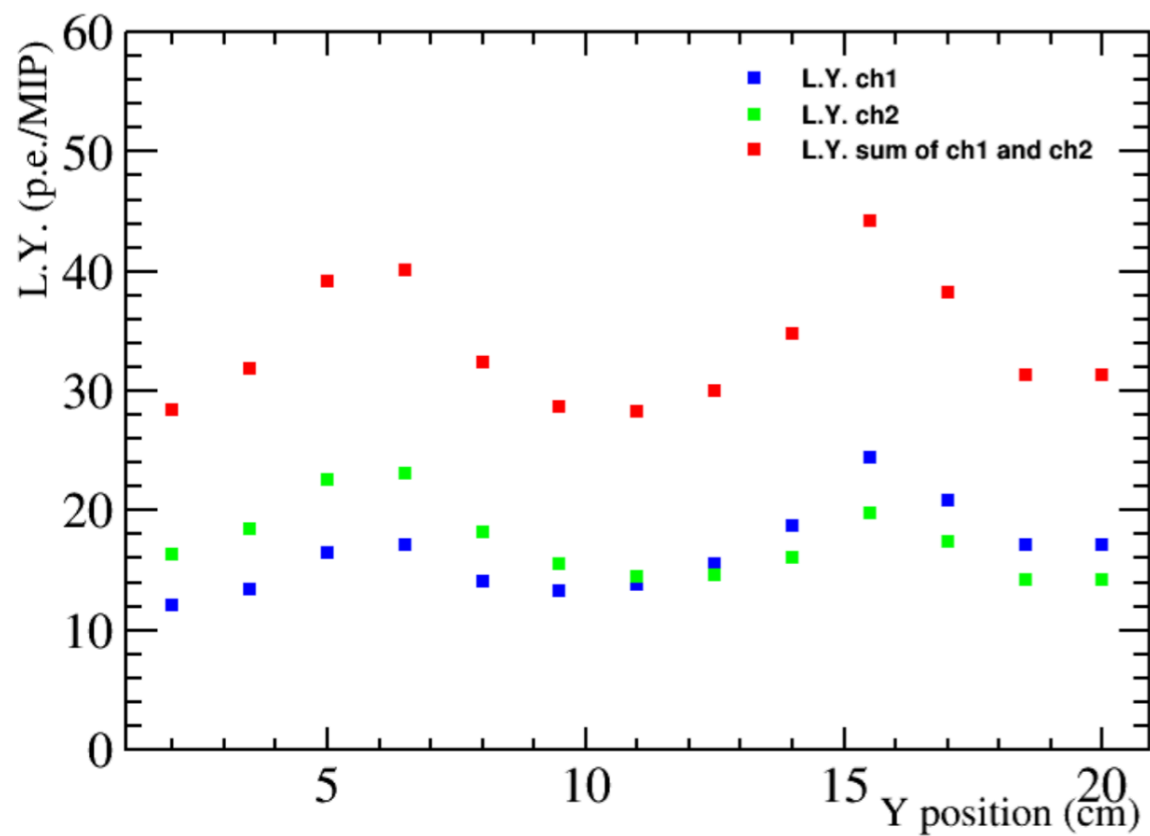
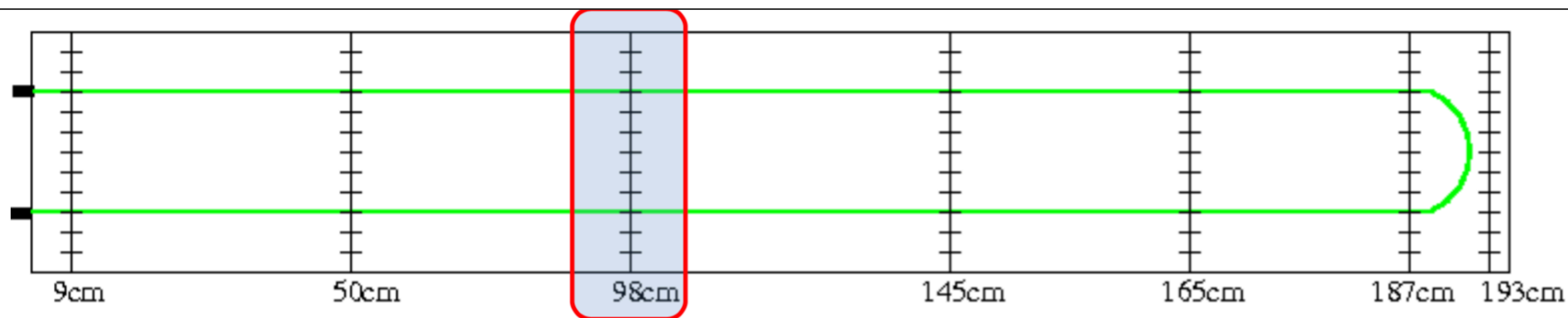
The bars were individually isolated and assembled into a single module.

Trigger is made up of four cut TASD bars crosswise in coincidence

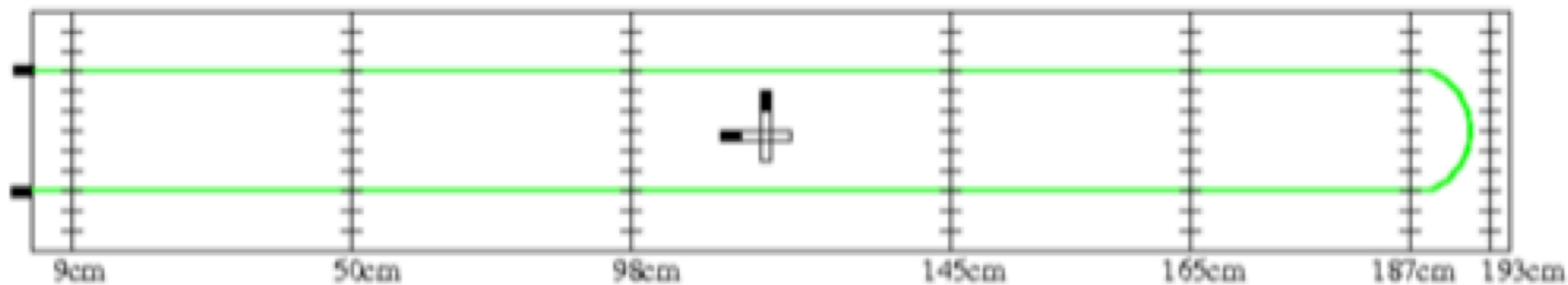


Trigger counters:  $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$

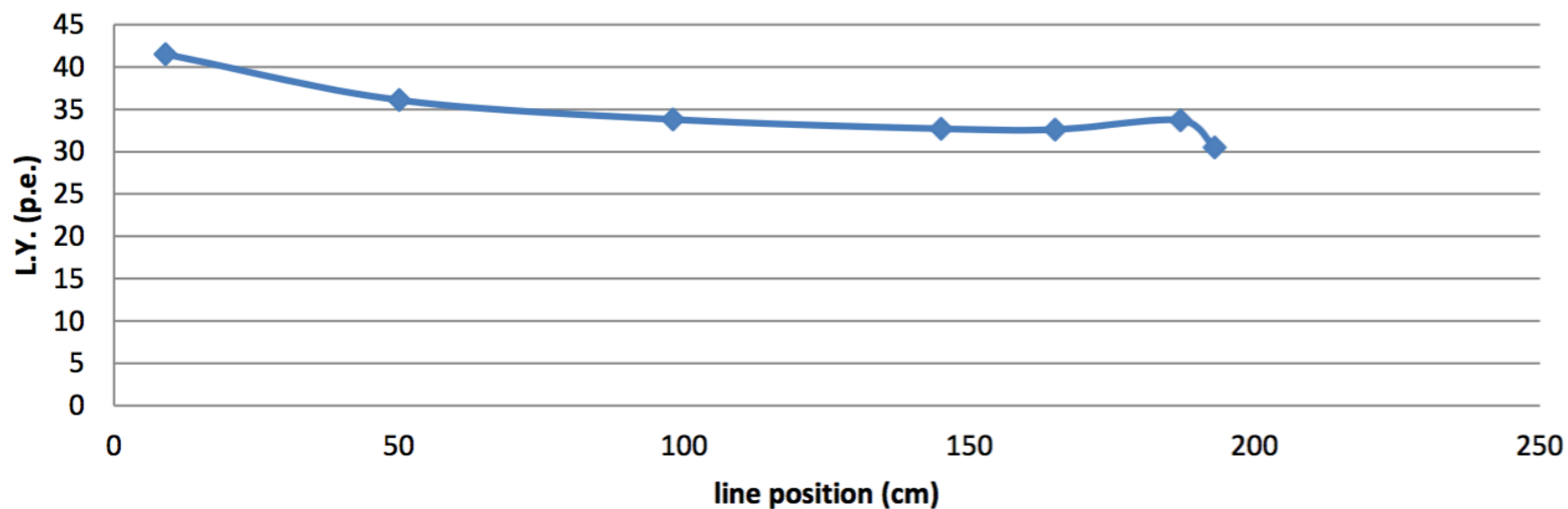
Beam



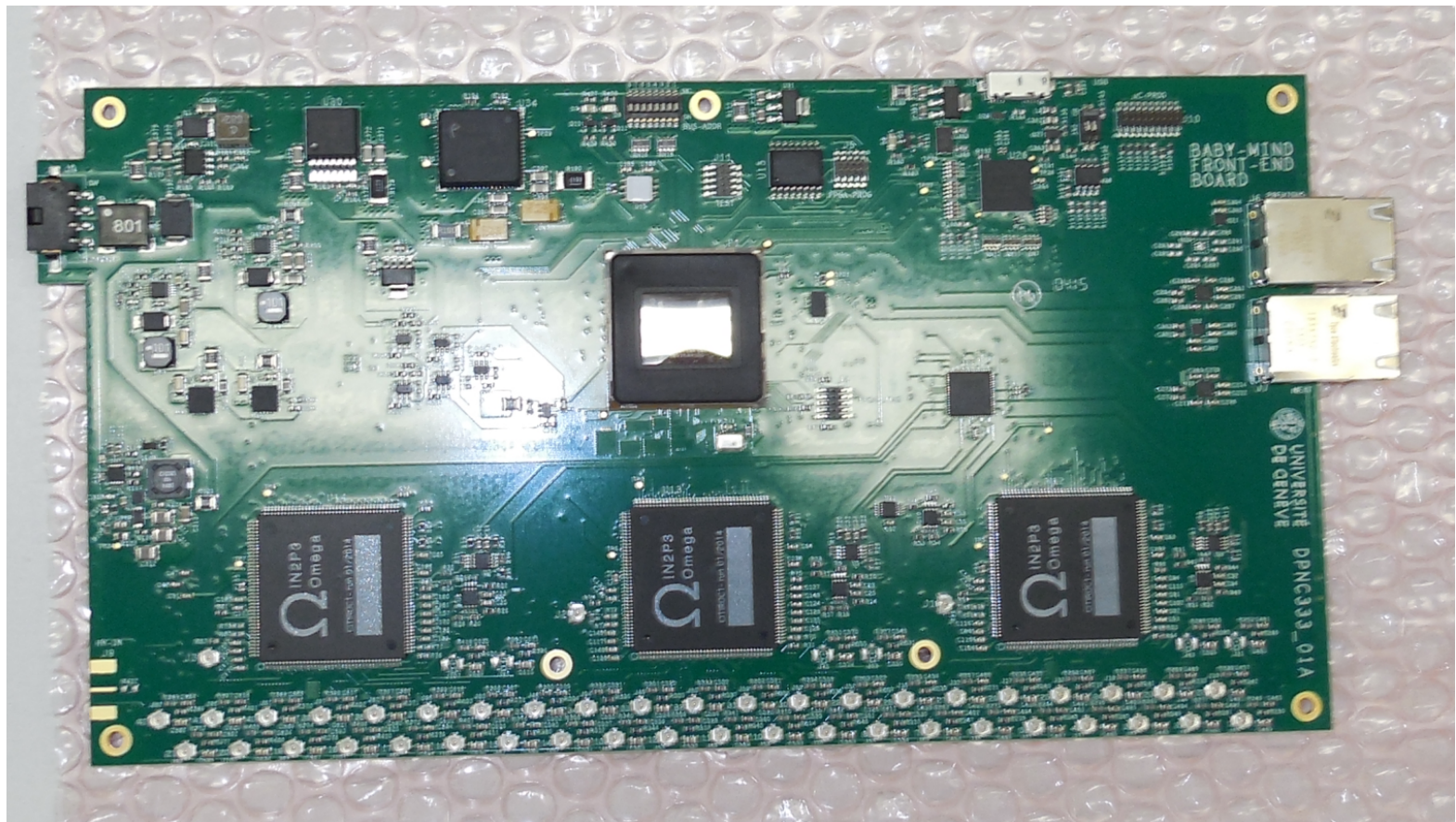
Average L.Y. is 33.8 p.e.



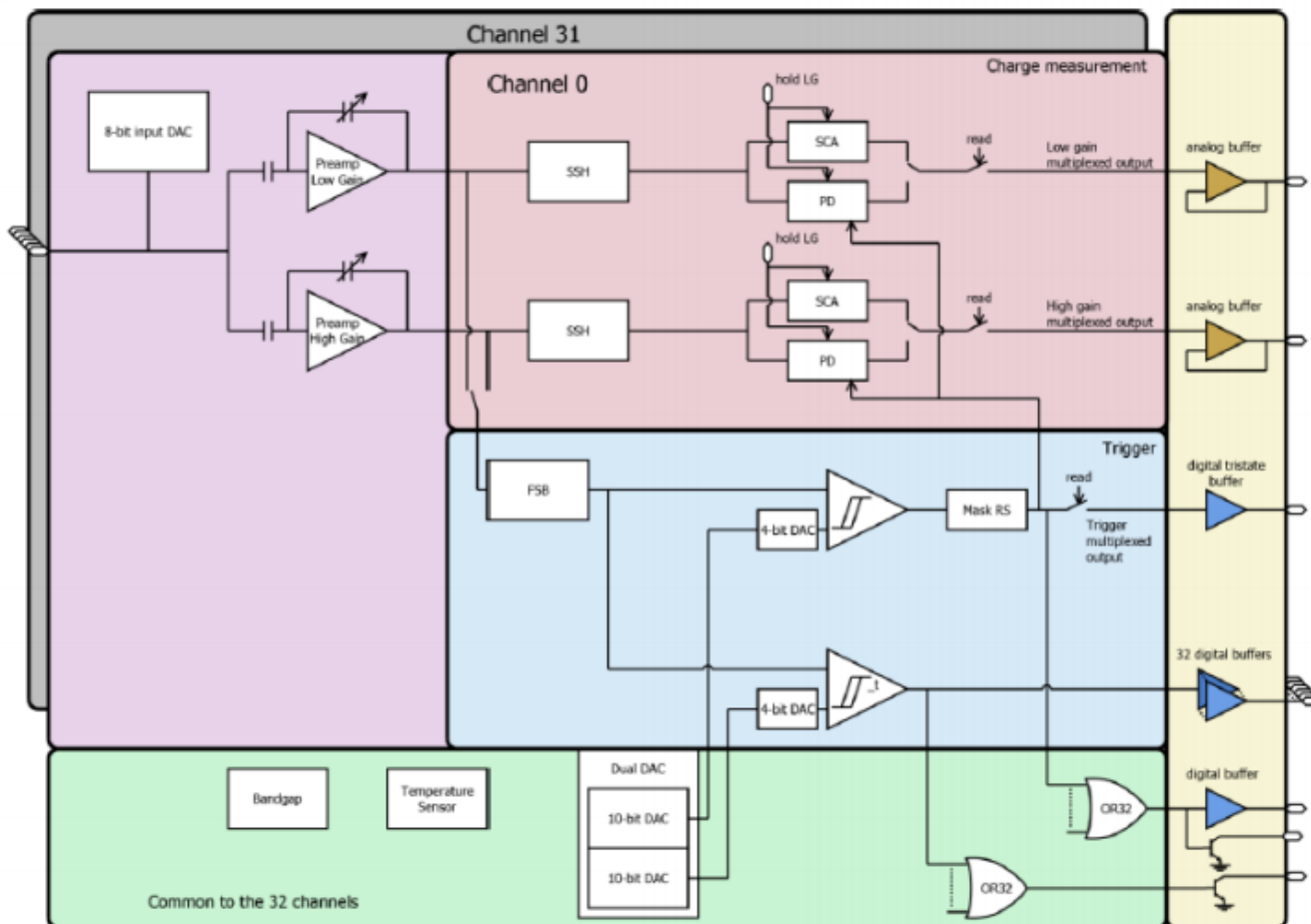
## Dependence the average L.Y. from the line positions



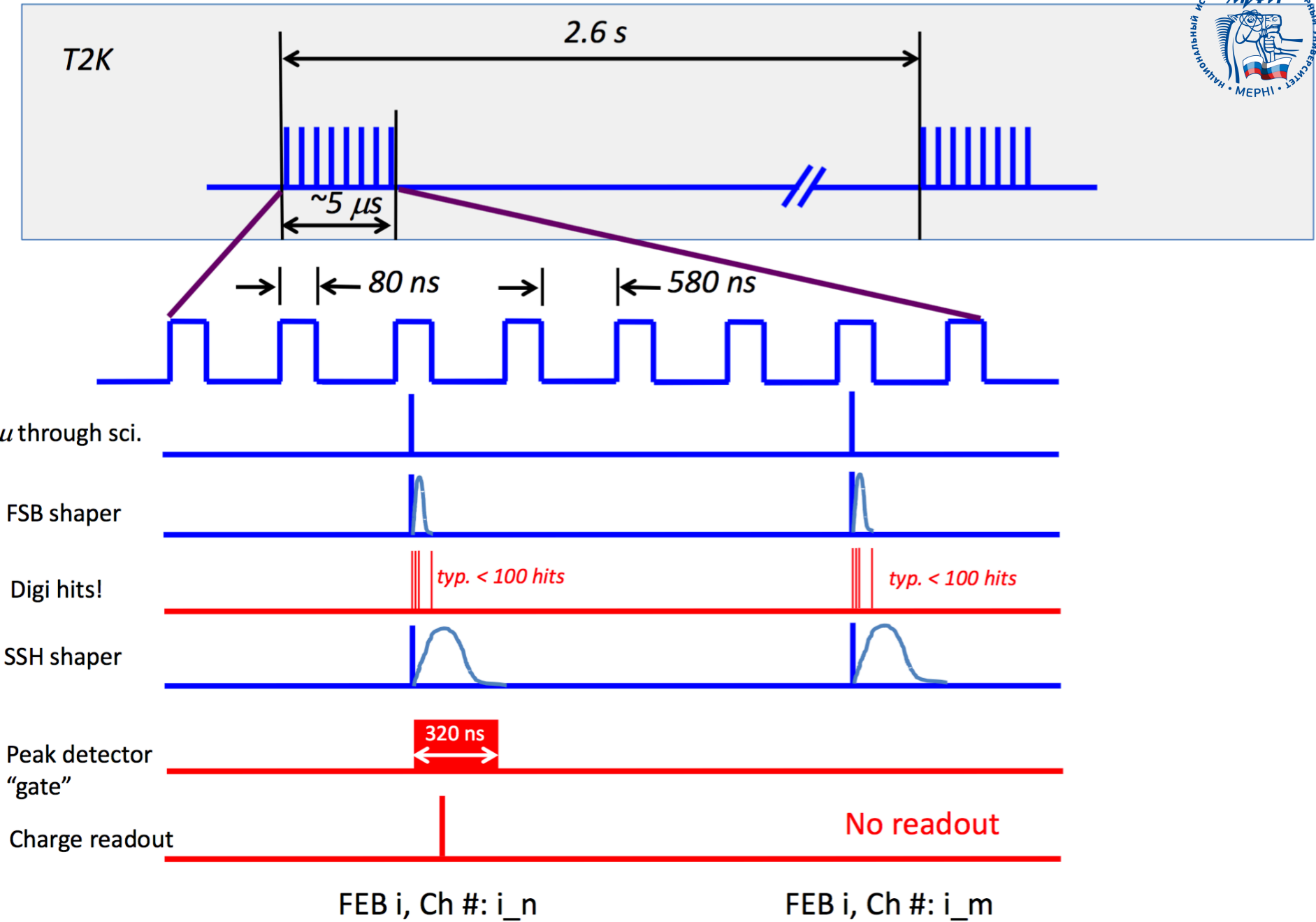
# Citiroc SiPM Front End Electronics



# CITIROC BLOC DIAGRAM

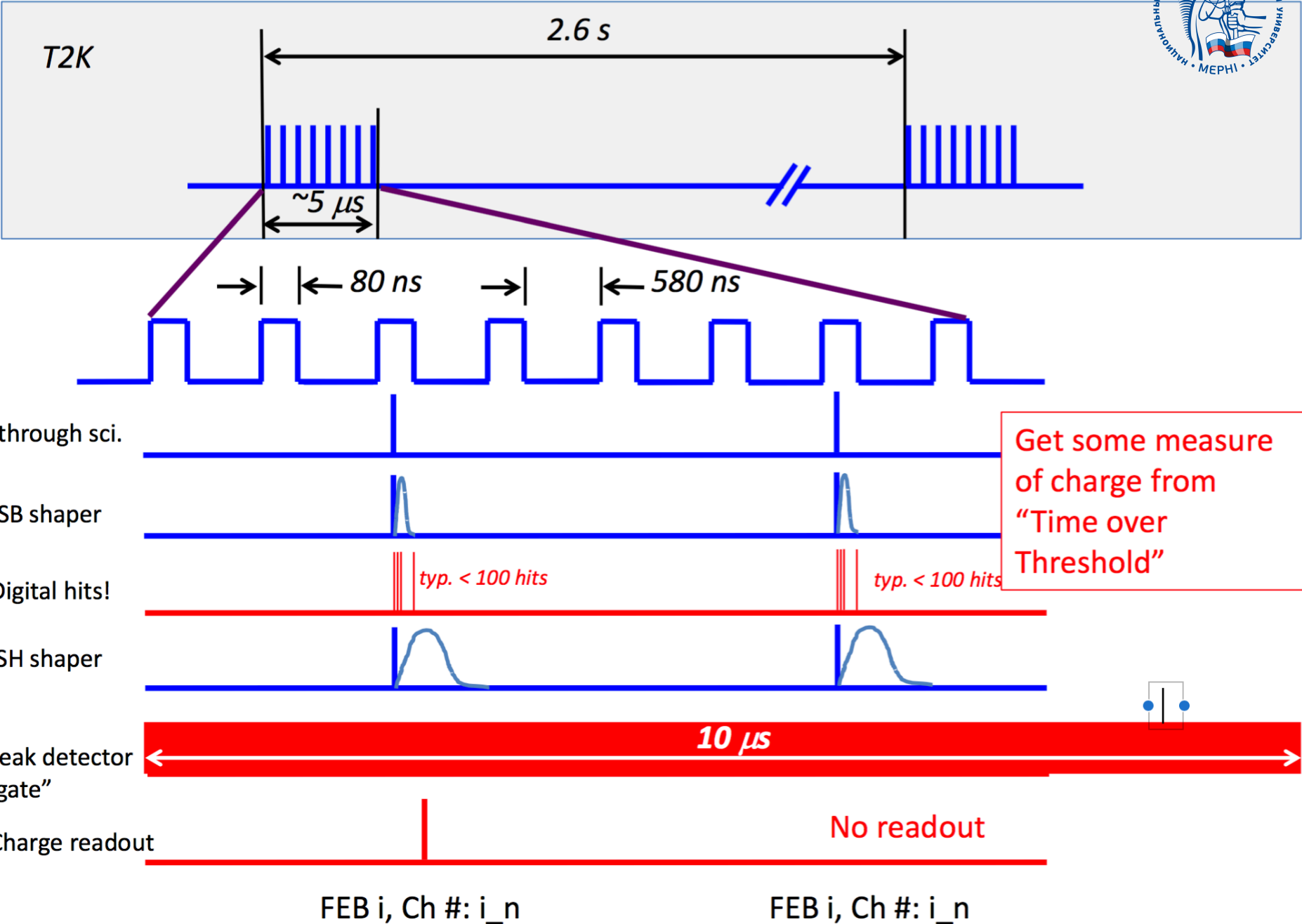


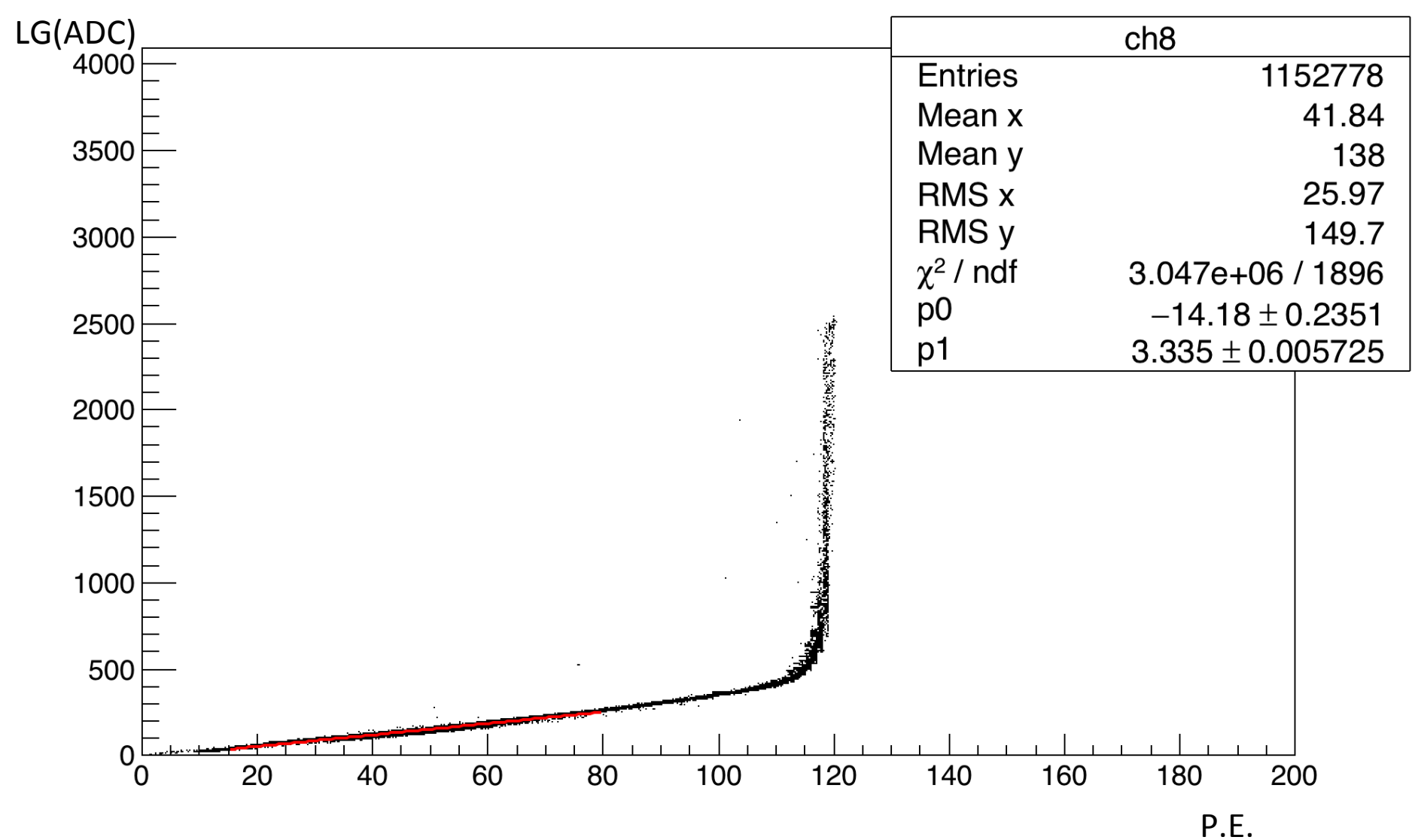
**Readout with peak detector window set to 320 ns**



Single channel occupancy issue

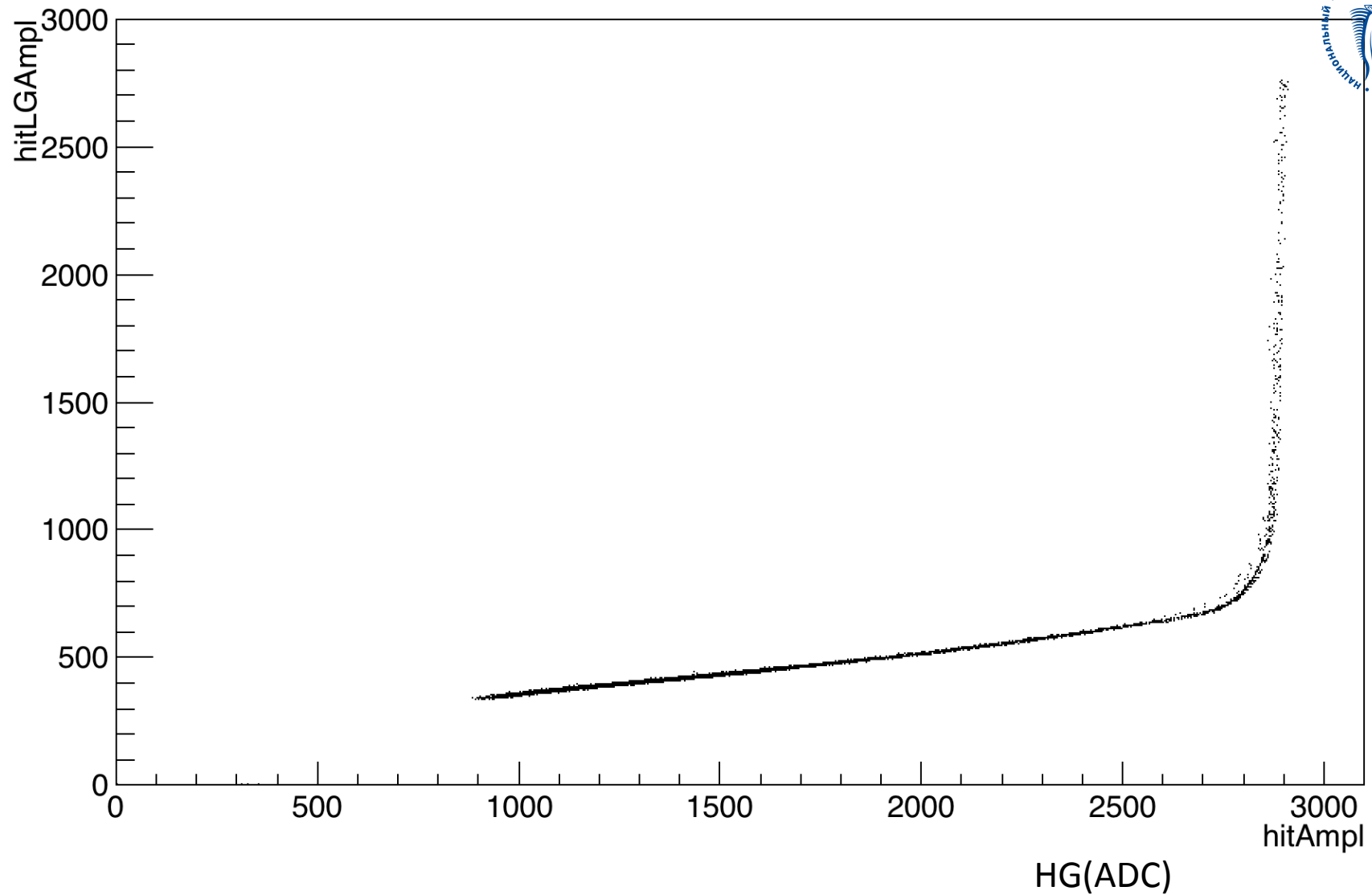
For a given channel "Peak detector" will only retain highest amplitude hit occurring in its 10  $\mu$ s window





LG vs P.E.

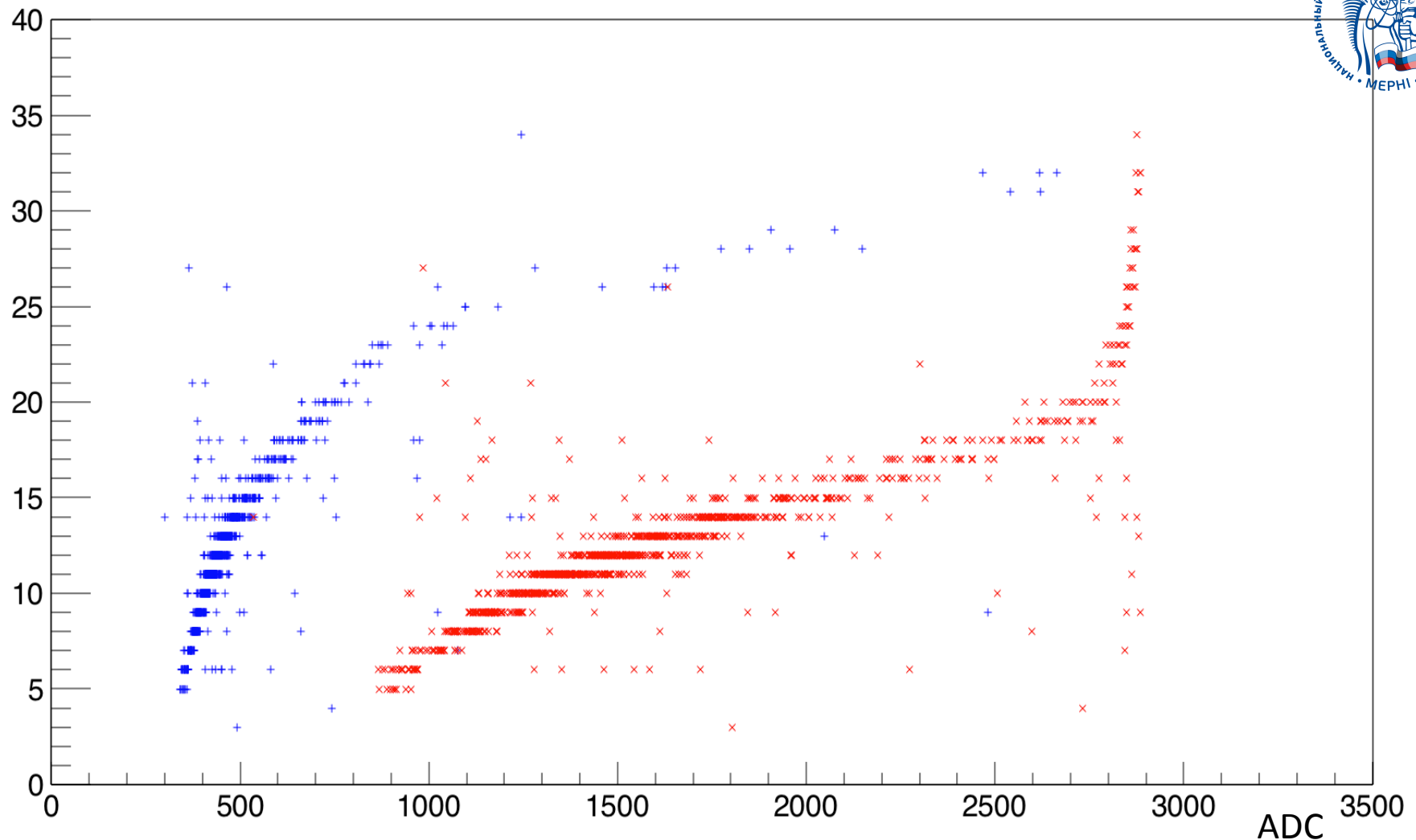
hitLGAmpl:hitAmpl {hitsChannel==8}



There is linear correlation between LG and HG.

ToT(\*2,5ns)

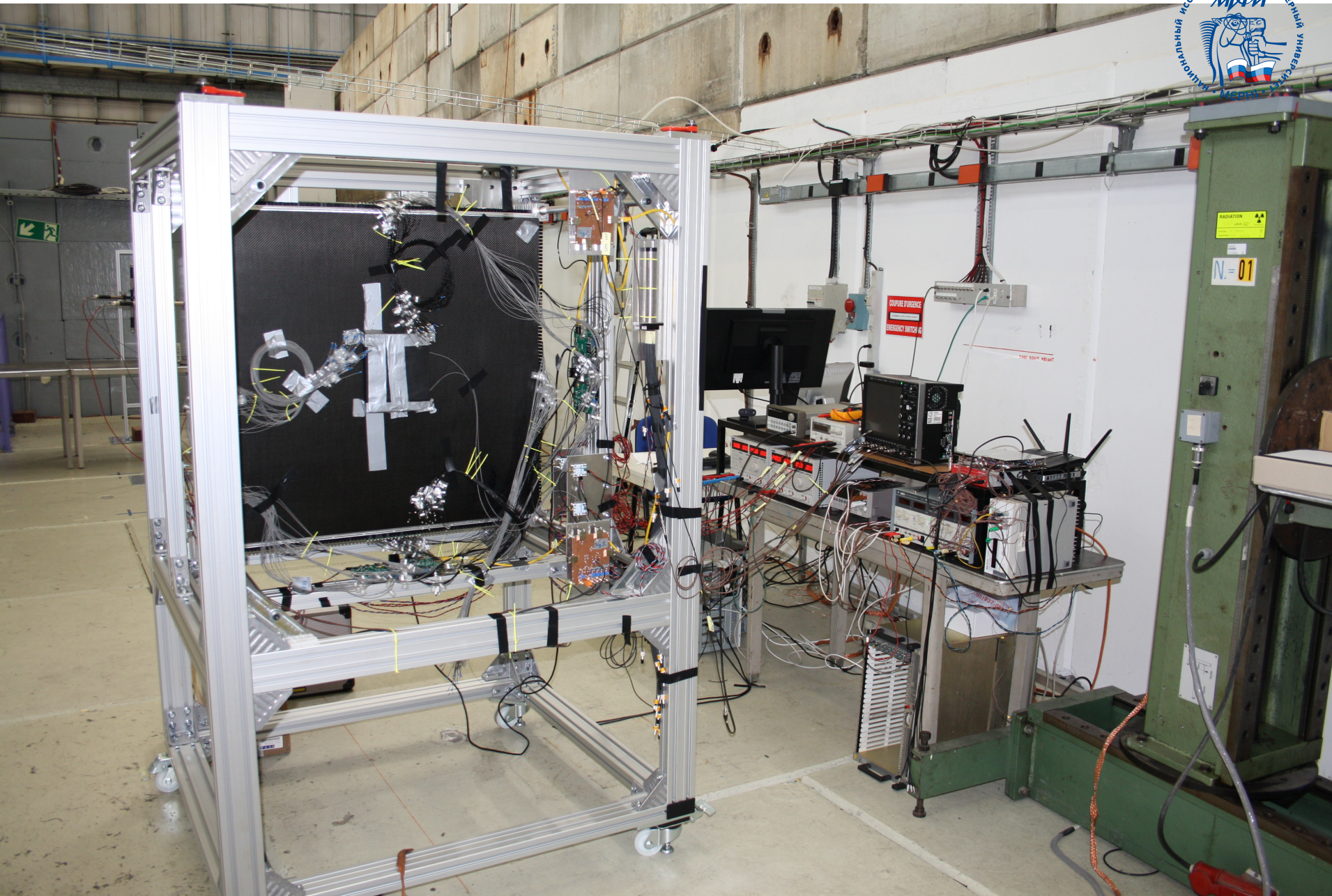
hitDifTime:hitLGAmpl {hitsChannel==5}



Correlation between ToT (Vertical scale units of 2.5ns) and:

LG55 (Horizontal scale ADC units) in BLUE.

HG50 (Horizontal scale ADC units) in RED.





# Summary

|  | Horizontal bars | Vertical bars | Total (hor. + vert.) |
|--|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b><i>Plastic scintillators</i></b>      |                 |               |                      |
| # bars per layer                         | 48/47           | 8             | 56                   |
| # bars per module                        | 95              | 16            | 111                  |
| # bars total                             | <b>1710</b>     | <b>288</b>    | <b>1998</b>          |
| <b><i>Readout per module</i></b>         |                 |               |                      |
| # SiPMs per module                       | 190             | 32            | 222                  |
| # CITIROC per module                     | 6               | 1             | 7                    |
| # Front End Boards per module            | TBC             | TBC           | TBC                  |
| <b><i>Readout total (18 modules)</i></b> |                 |               |                      |
| # SiPMs total                            | <b>3420</b>     | <b>576</b>    | <b>3996</b>          |
| # CITIROC total                          | 108             | 18            | 126                  |
| # Front End Boards total                 | TBC             | TBC           | TBC                  |



# Summary:

- 700 scintillation counters for Baby-MIND are created and tested;
- Light yield for horizontal bars is 67 P.E./MIP;
- Light yield for vertical bars is 37 P.E./MIP;
- Scintillation bars sizes in range of 0.14mm;

Planned to test Baby-MIND on T9 CERN beam area by the end of 2016

background slides

# Layout standard momentum measurement

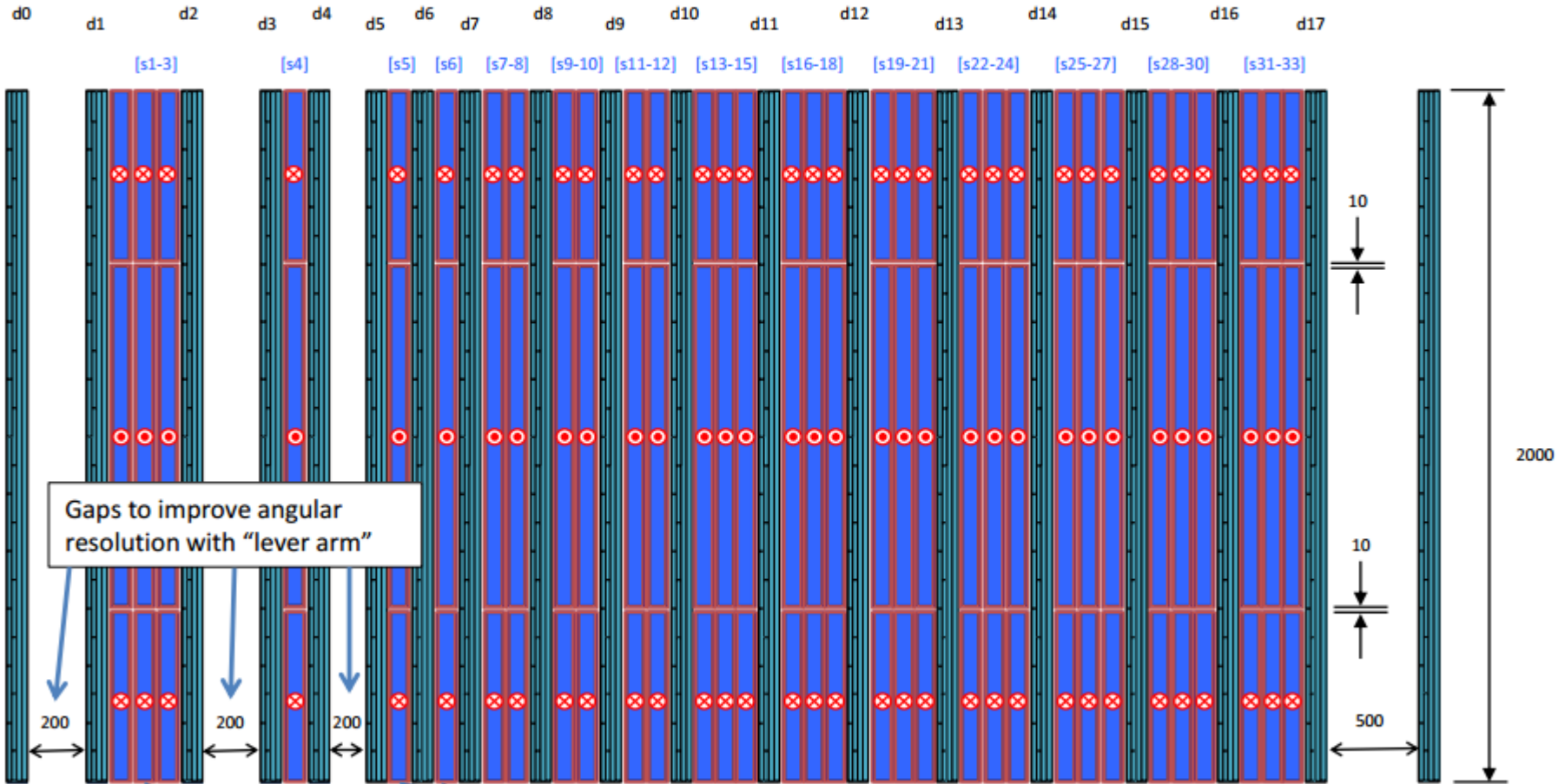
d: detector module

s: steel module

Note 1: d0 is smaller since it has to fit closeto (right up against) WAGASCI neutrino targets

Note 2: this layout will definitely evolve!!

Note 3: ... must integrate all WAGASCI sub-detectors!



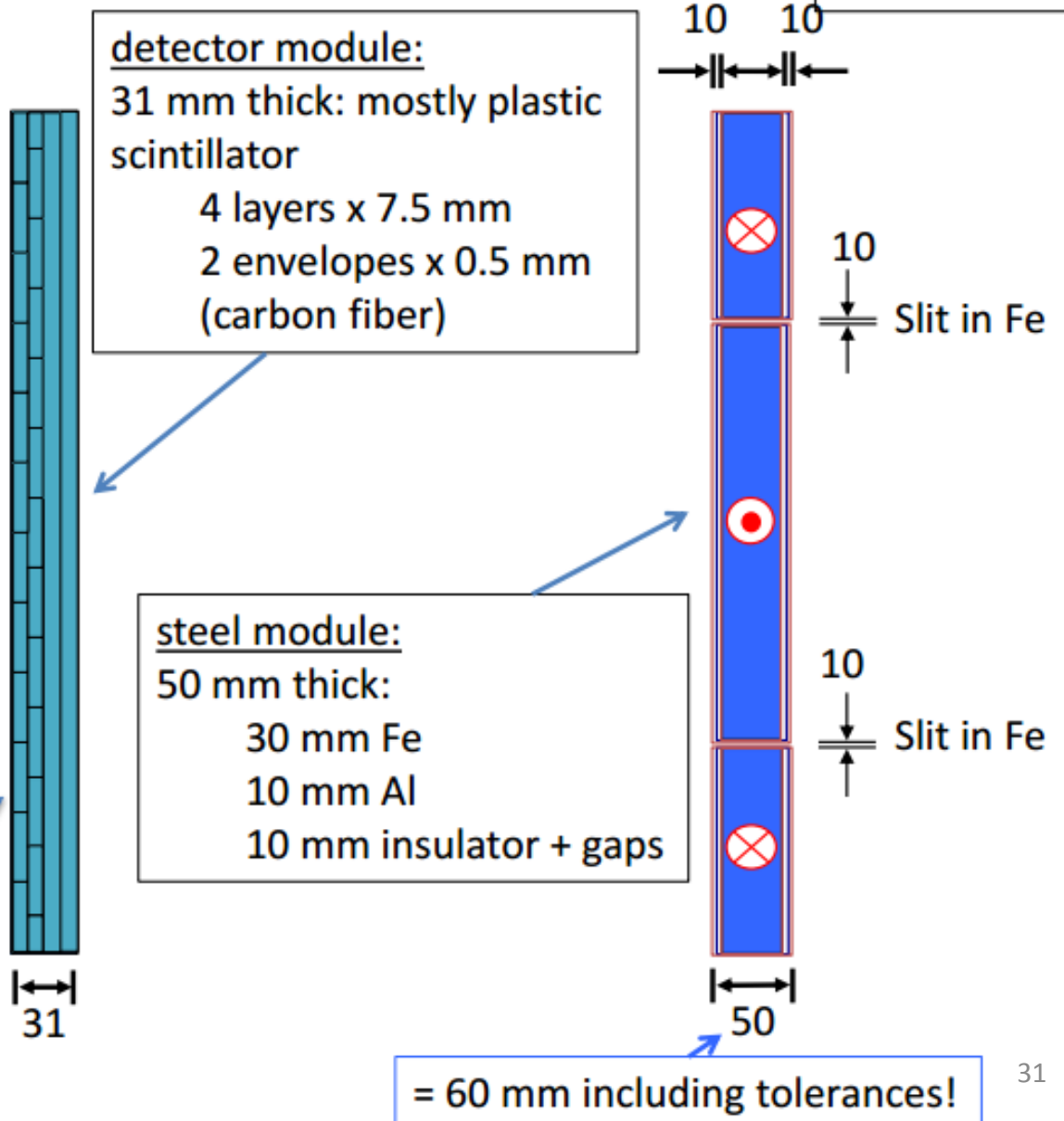
Thicker steel to better resolve angular deflection by B-field from angular deflection by M.S.

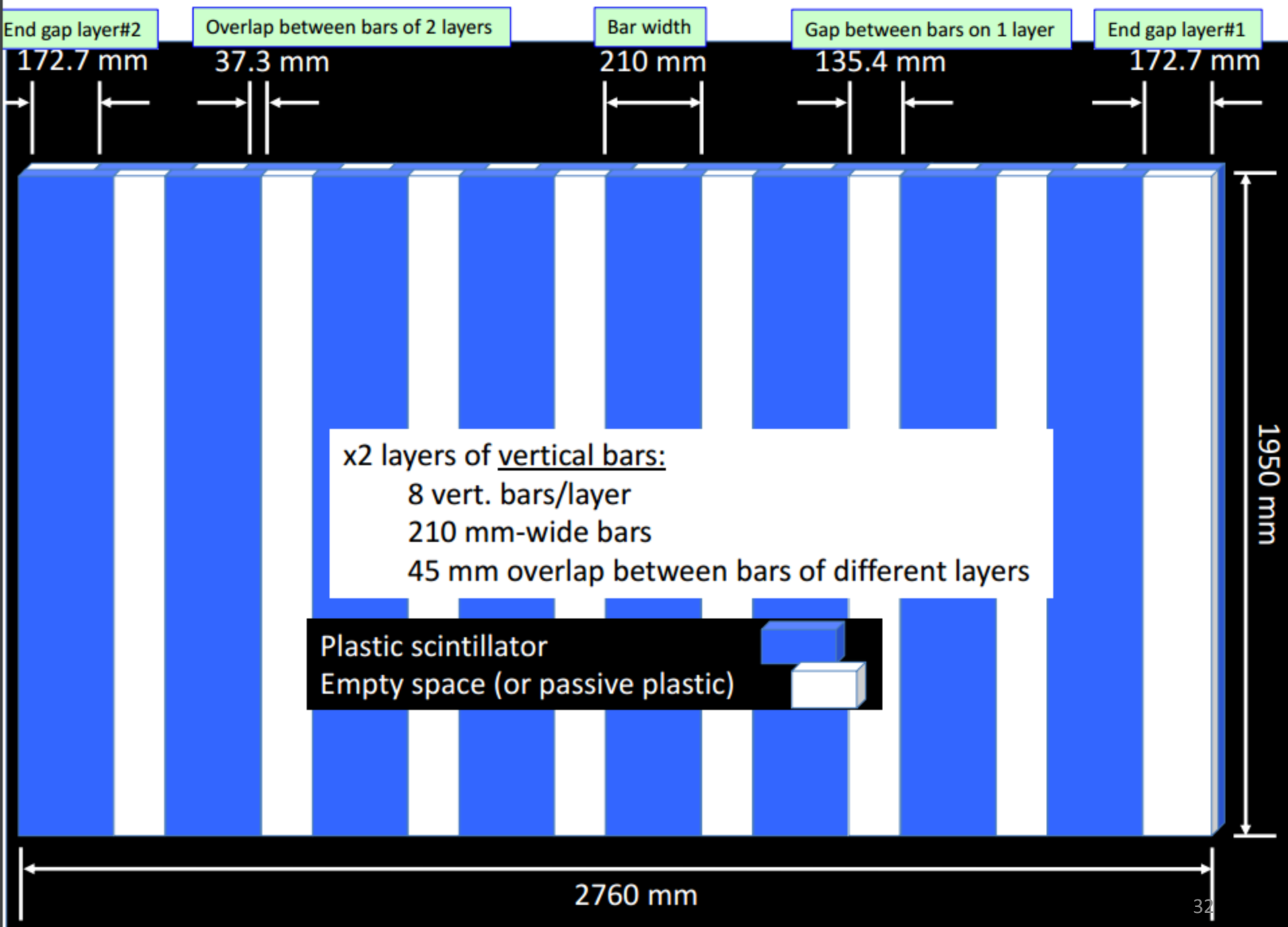
Thinner steel here to improve cross-calibration of detector:  
i.e. momentum resolution by **range** vs **B-field**  
( $E_{\text{loss}} = 35 \text{ MeV}$  in 30 mm of steel for MIP  $\mu$ )

## Distribution of detector modules amongst magnetized steel plates

- 18 detector modules
- 33 steel plates
  - not all steel plates can be instrumented

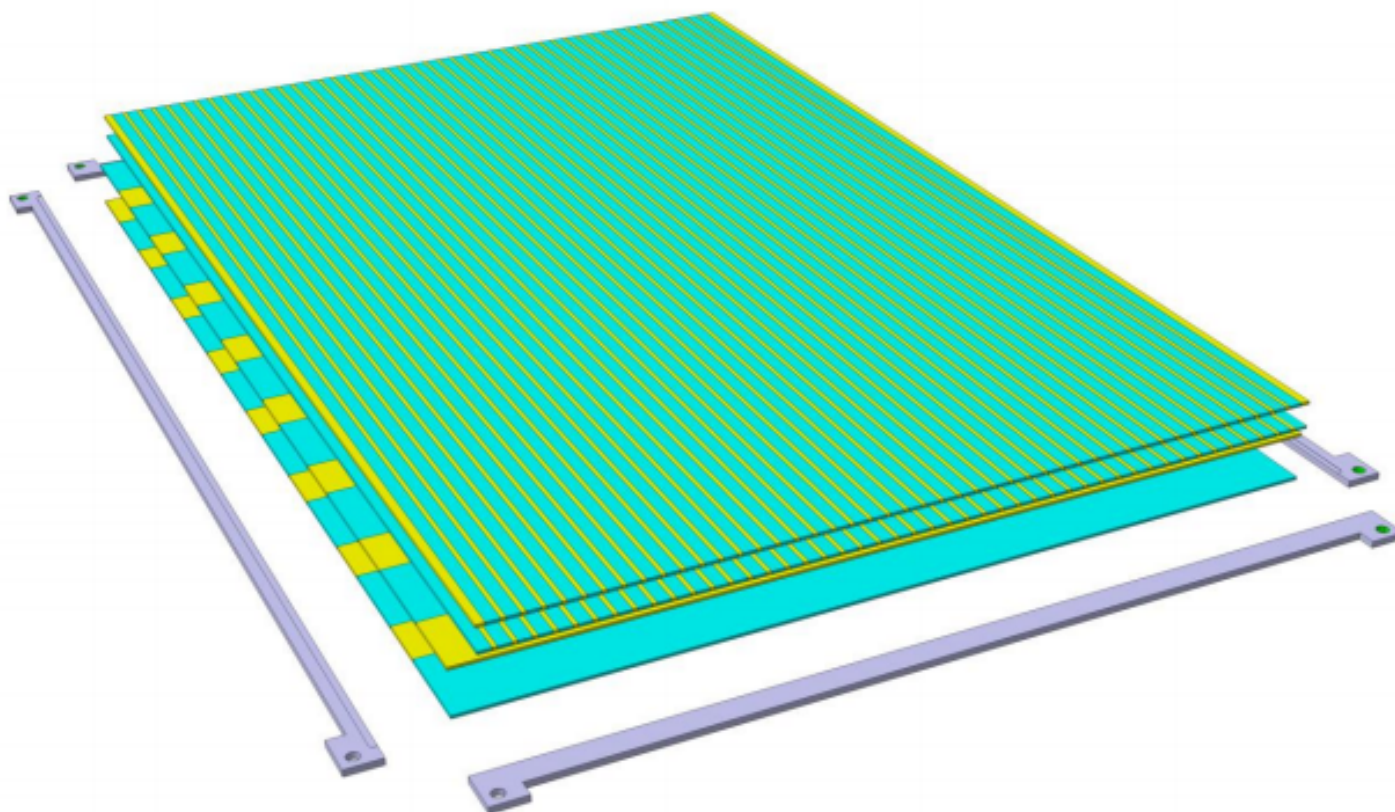
**For illustration only!**  
In practice, there are gaps between adjacent bars on one plane!





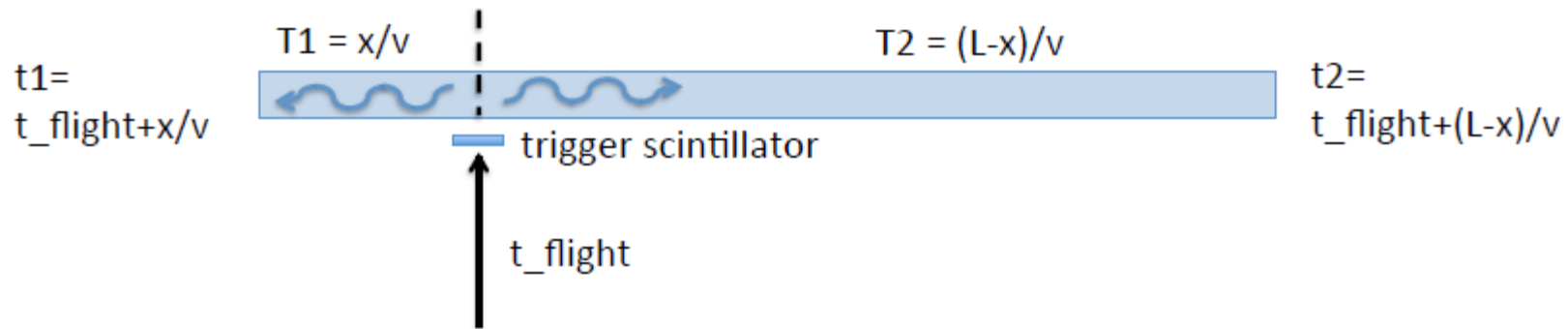


View showing horizontal bars





# Timing with bars



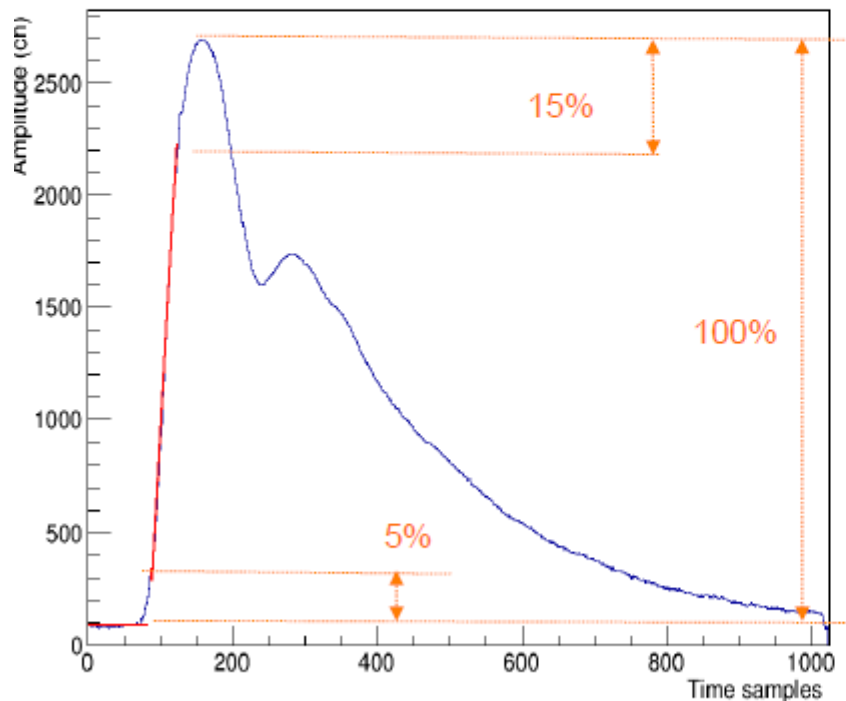
$$t_{\text{flight}} = (t1 + t2)/2 - L/2v$$

$$x = ((t1 - t2)/2)v + L/2$$



## Calculation of time coordinate

For timing we fit with the straight lines the baseline before a signal pulse and the front of this pulse. **Crossing of the lines gives relative time coordinate of the pulse.**



Fit area on pulse front is determined in the following way:

1. Pulse height is taken as 100%.
2. First time stamp is at the level of 5% from the baseline.
3. Last time stamp is at the level of 85% from the baseline.
4. All points between first and last time stamps are fitted with the straight line. Typical number of fitted points are 40-50.

The baseline is fitted with horizontal straight line.