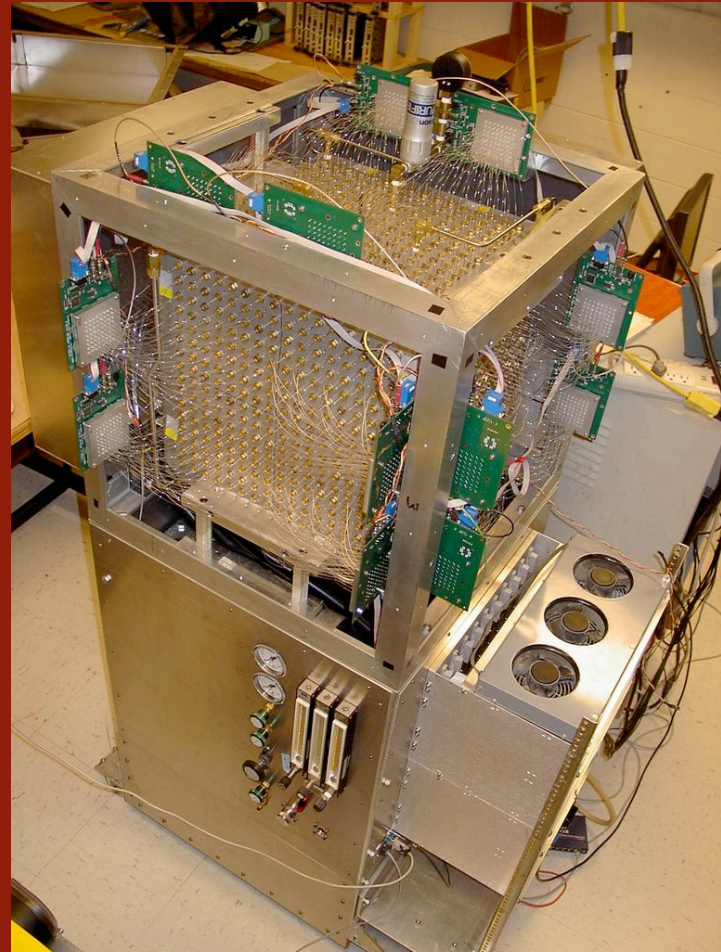


The SciBath Detector

Robert Cooper

L. Garrison, L. Rebenitsch,
R. Tayloe, R. Thornton



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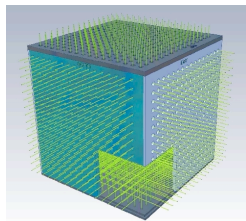


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THE SCIBATH DETECTOR

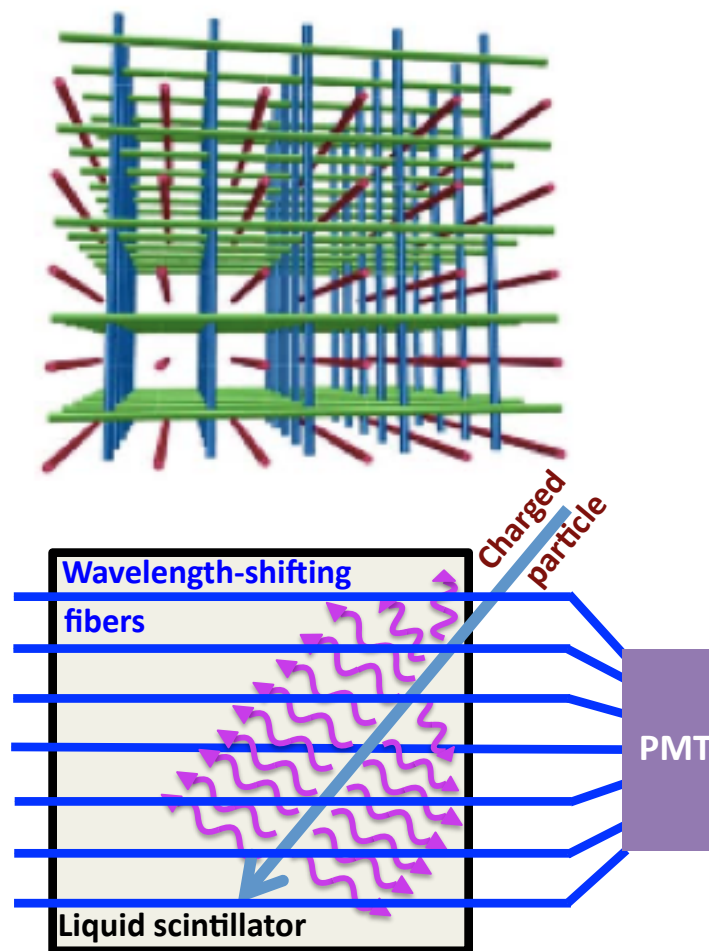


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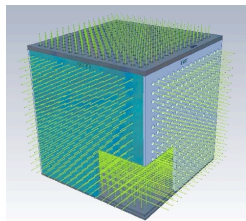
Design Concept

- Bath of liquid scintillator
- ~40 cm length cubic volume
- 3D array, crossed wavelength shifting fiber readout
- 768-channel with 64-anode PMT system (x12)
- IU custom-built DAQ (\$70 per channel with PMT)



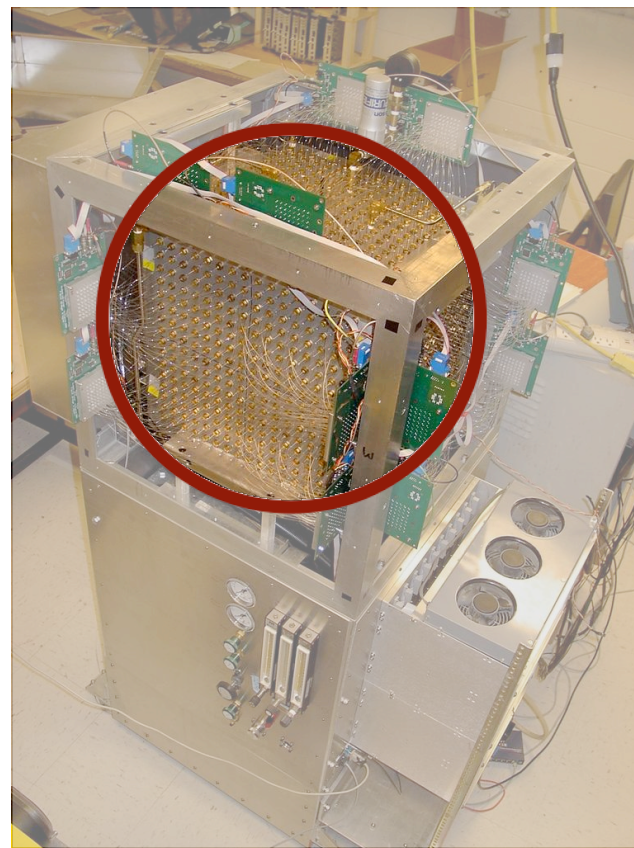


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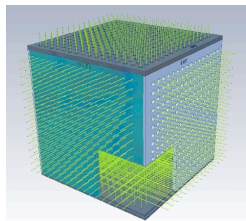
The SciBath Detector

- 80 L liquid scintillator (LS)
 - 88% mineral oil
 - 11% pseudocumene
 - 1% PPO
- 768 (3-16x16) array wavelength-shifting fibers (x,y,z axes)
 - 1.5 mm diameter
 - 2.5 cm spacing
 - UV \rightarrow blue



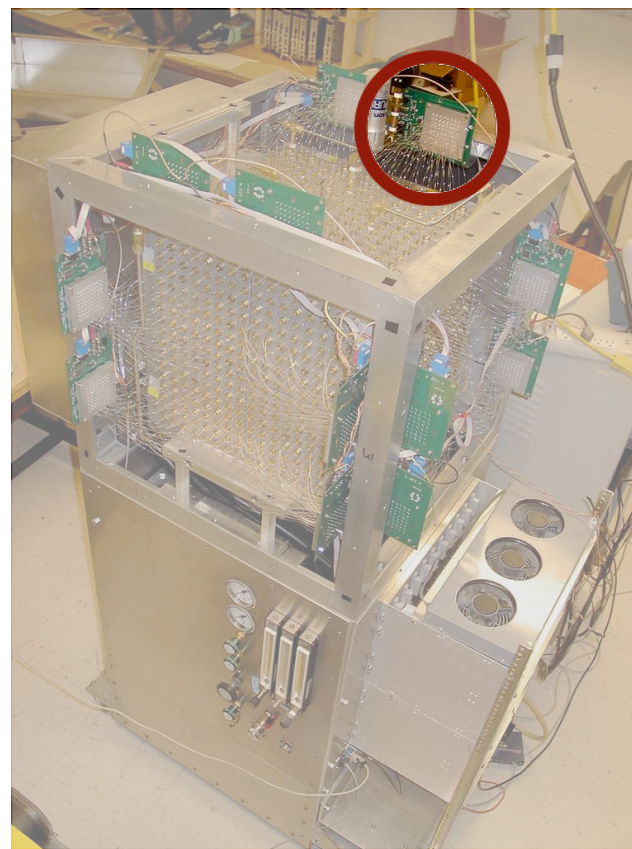
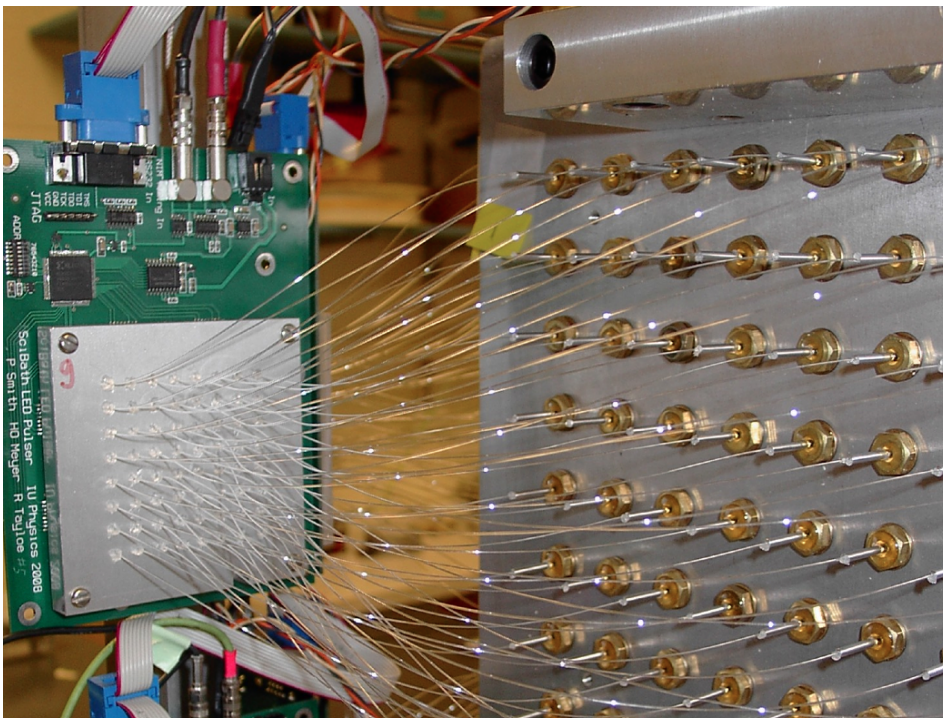


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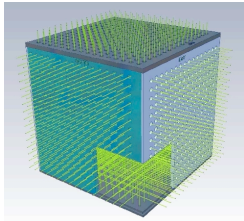
The SciBath Detector

- Pulsed LED calibration



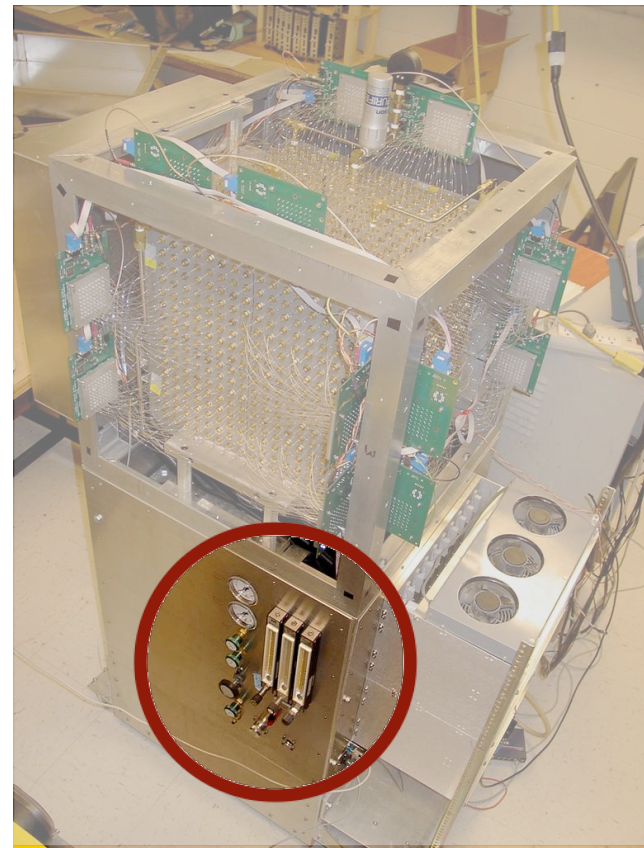
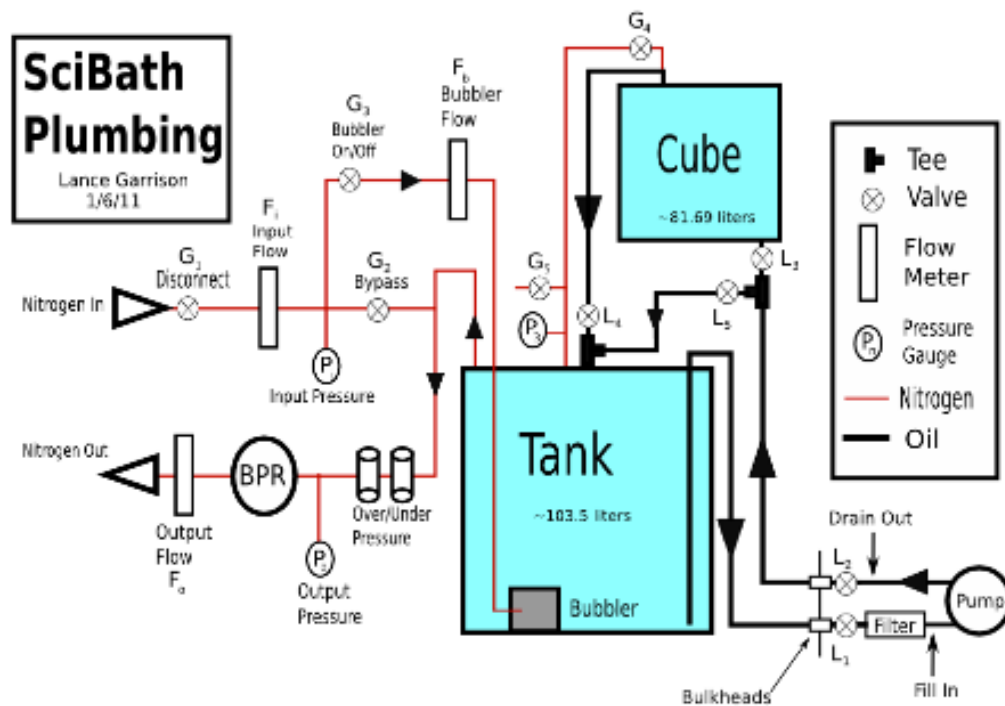


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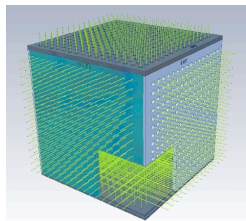
The SciBath Detector

- N_2 and LS plumbing



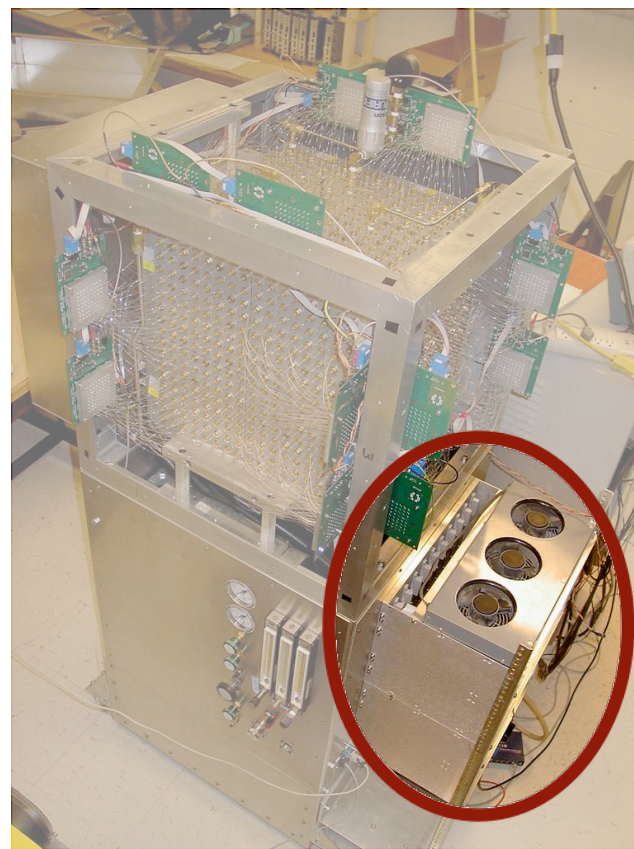
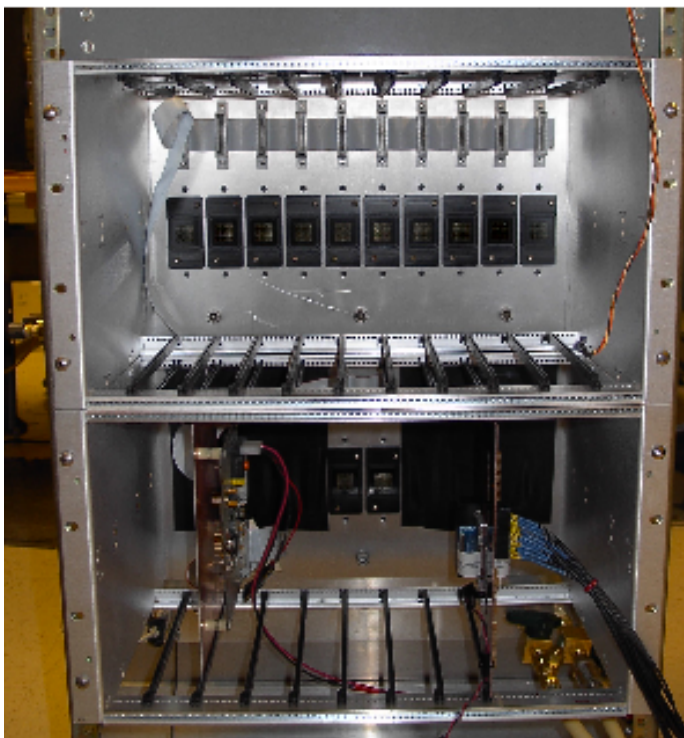


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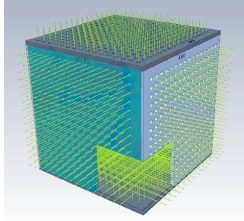
The SciBath Detector

- Electronics readout & PMTs



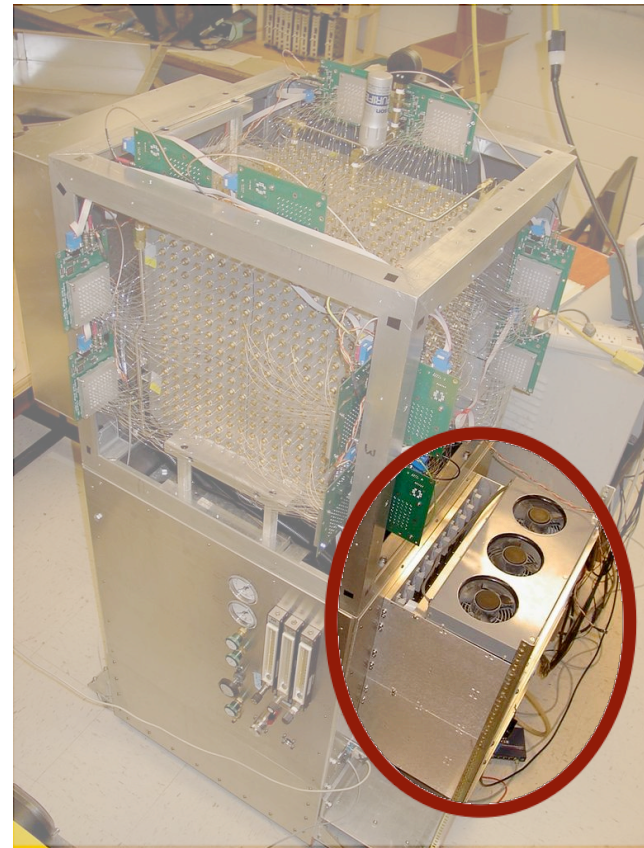
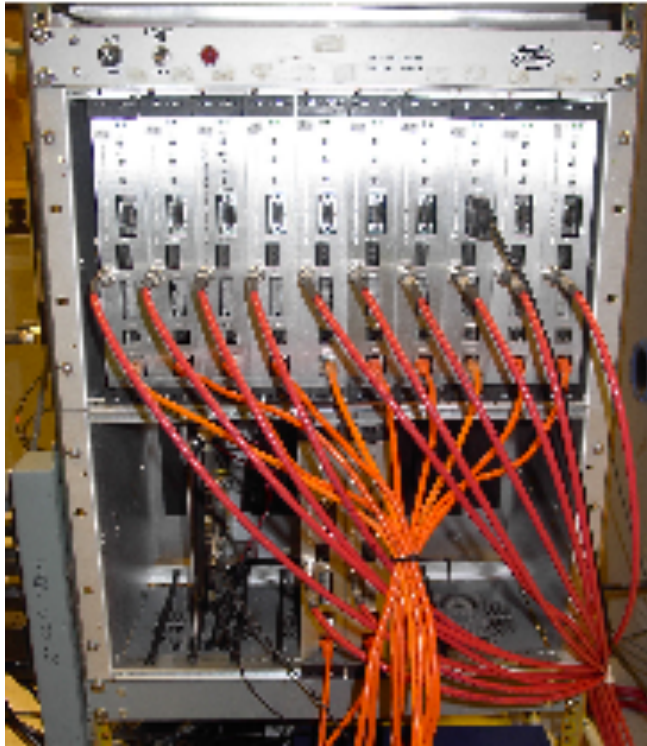


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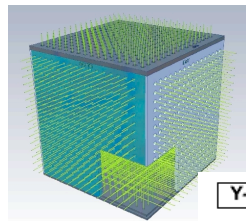
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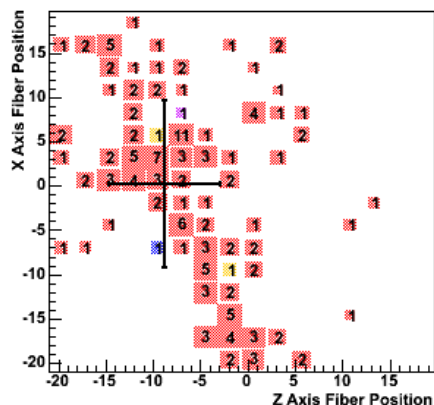


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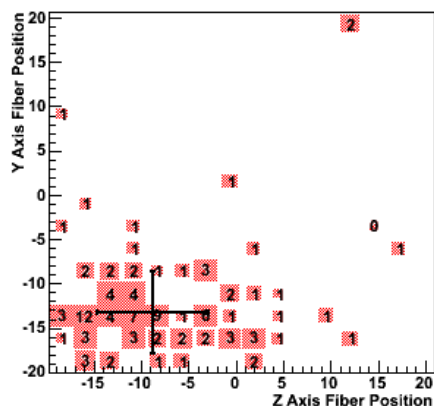


Sample Event

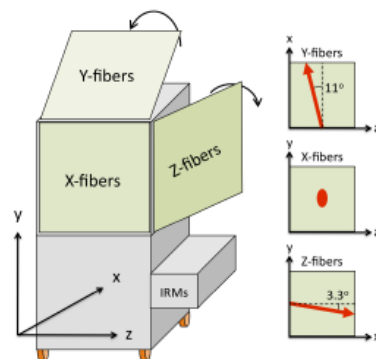
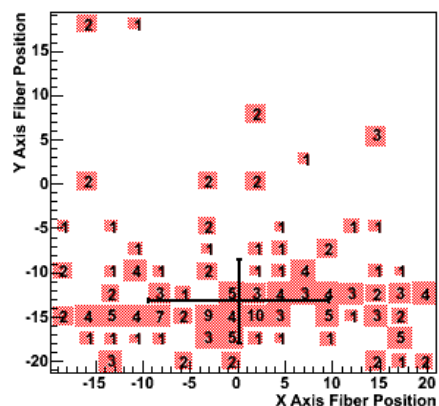
Y-fibers: Photons per Fiber



X-fibers: Photons per Fiber



Z-fibers: Photons per Fiber



Selected Event Num: 44432

Raw Event Num: 1023824

Multiplicity: 189

Total PEs: 439.3

PEs -- X-fibers: 107.2

PEs -- Y-fibers: 156.8

PEs -- Z-fibers: 175.3

T0: 273.6180107 s

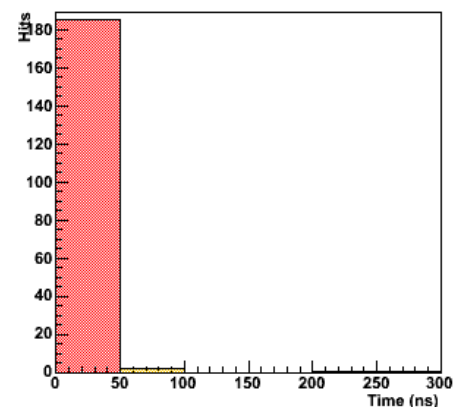
Time to last BIB: 0.0002228 s

$\bar{x} = 0.2 \pm 9.5$ cm

$\bar{y} = -13.3 \pm 4.7$ cm

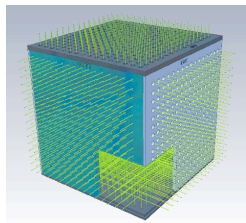
$\bar{z} = -8.7 \pm 5.9$ cm

Event Timing Distribution

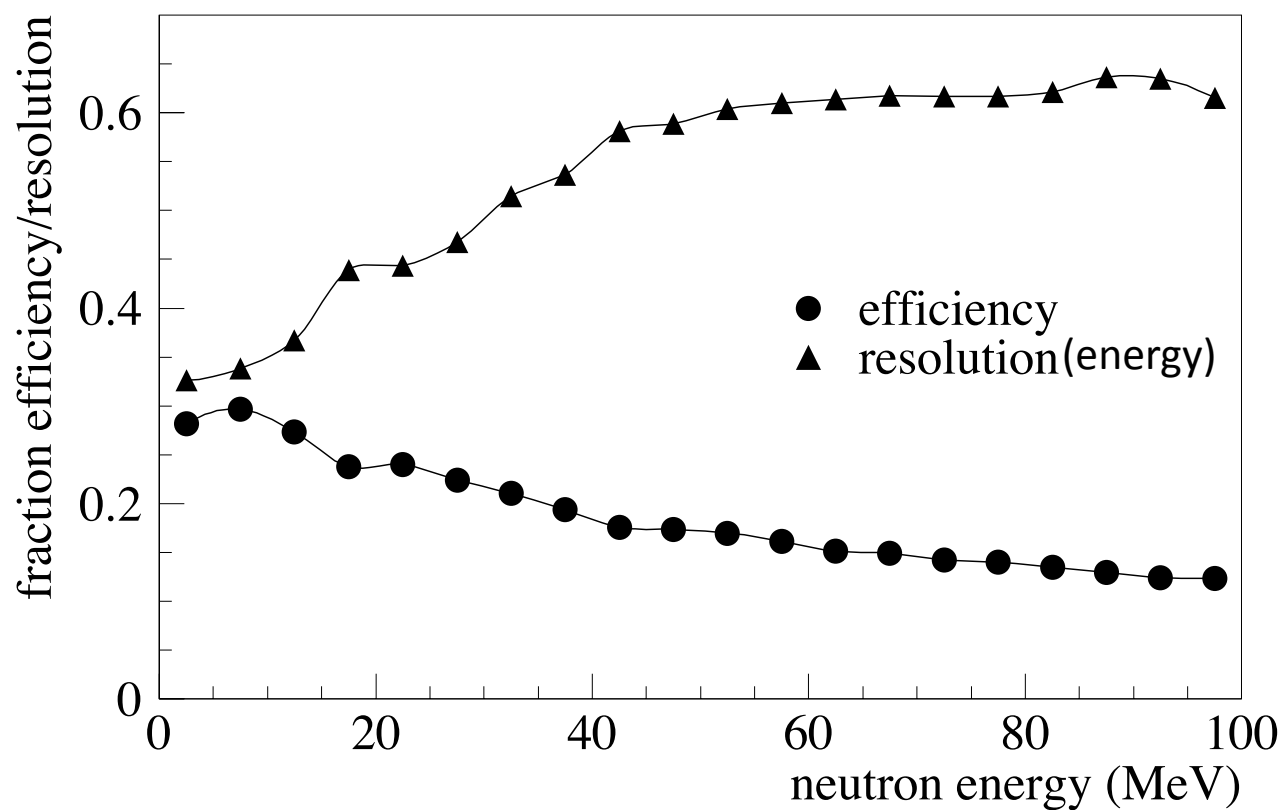




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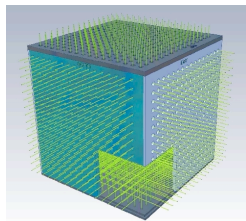


Anticipated Sensitivity (n events)

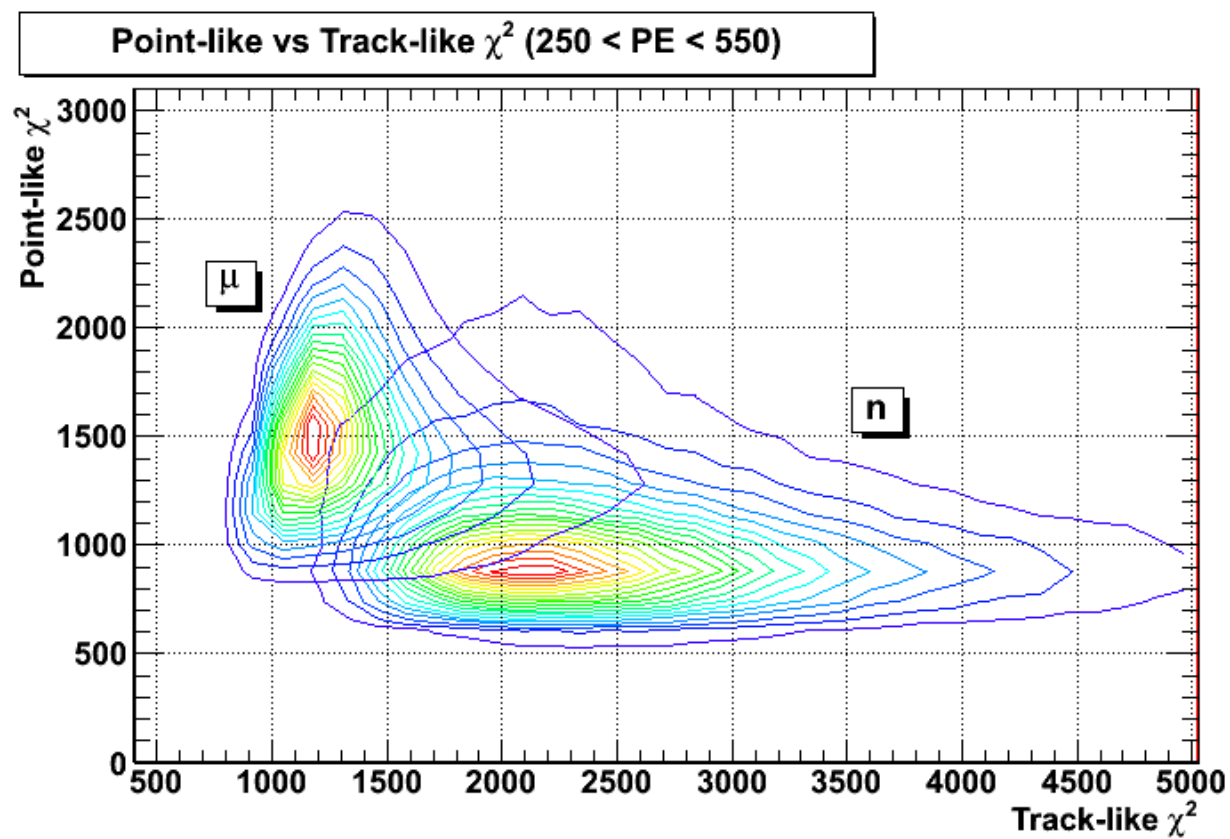




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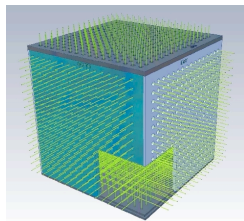


n / μ Particle Discrimination

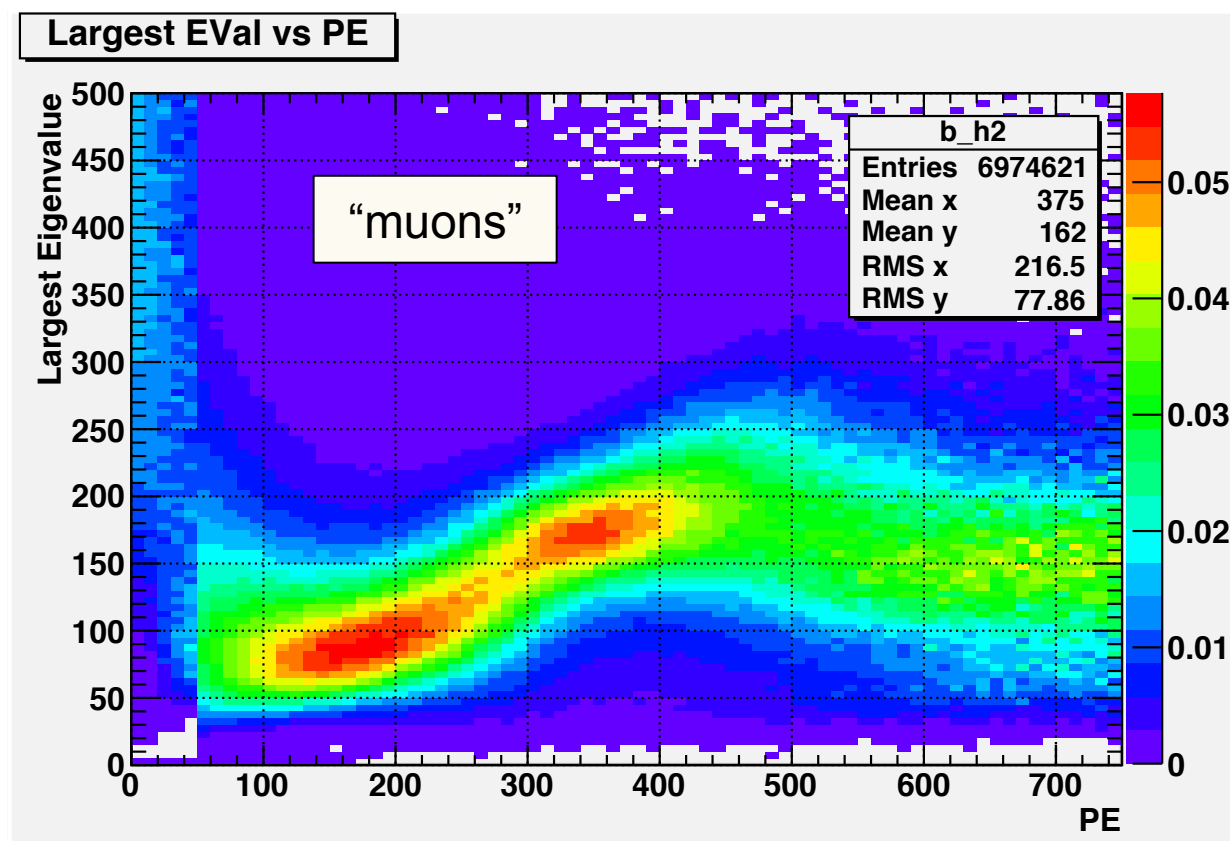




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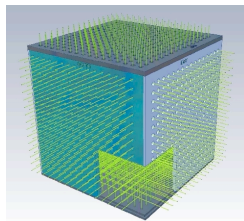


n / μ Particle Discrimination

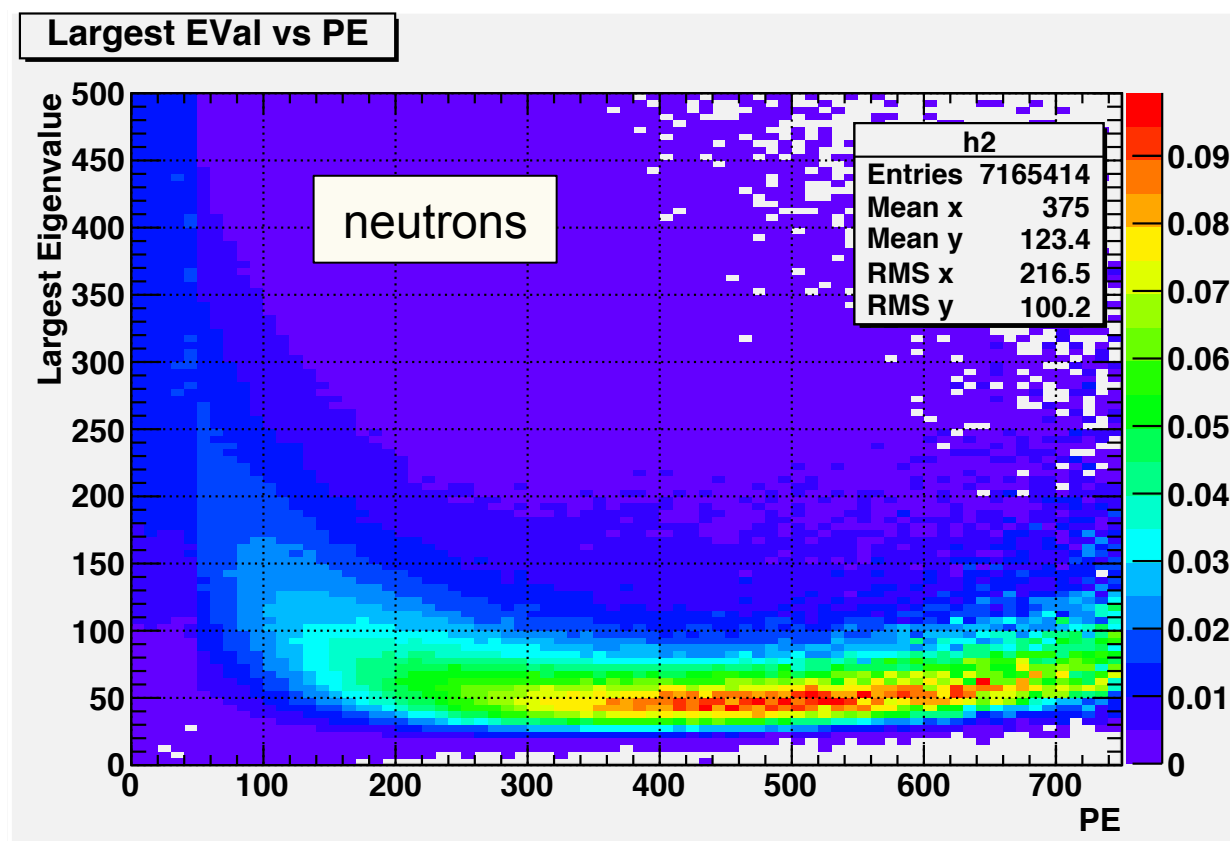




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n / μ Particle Discrimination



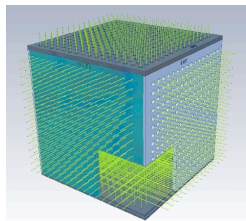


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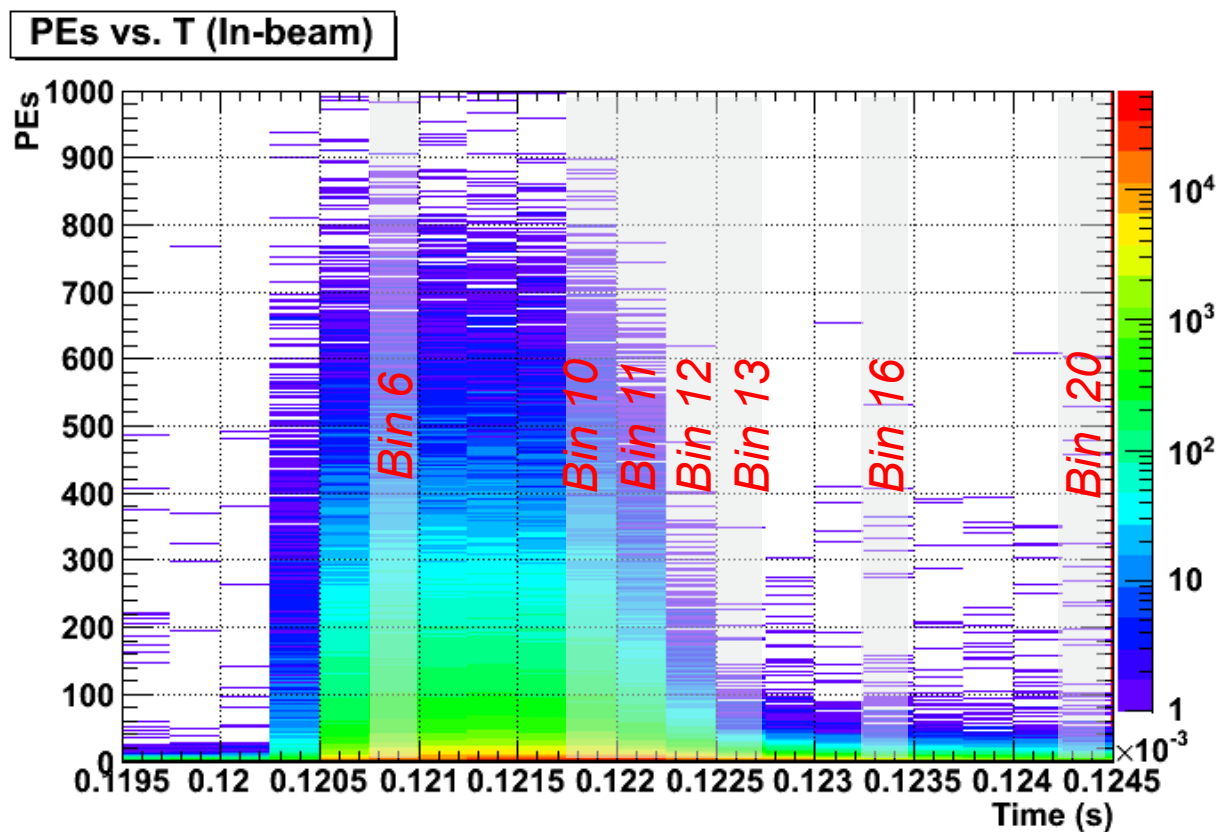
PRELIMINARY NEUTRON ENERGY SPECTRUM

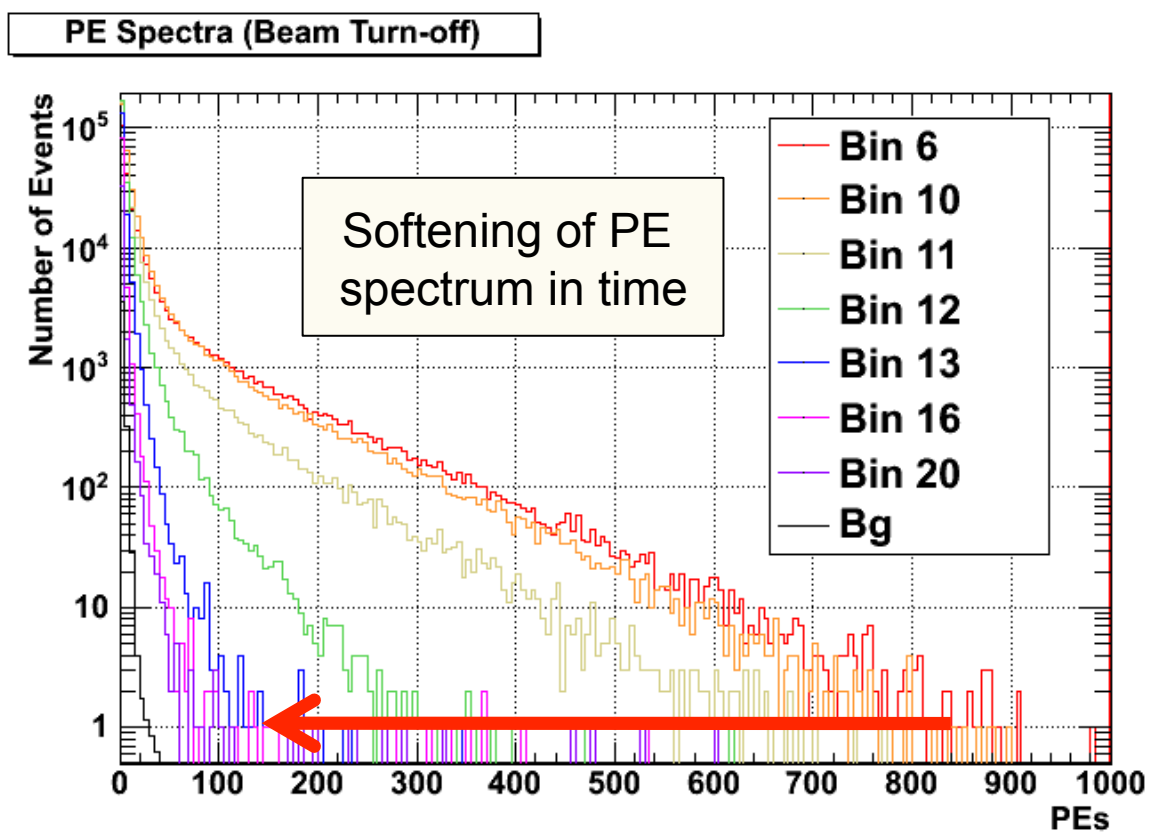


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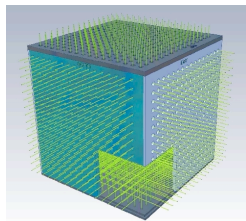
Beam Spill Time / PE Structure







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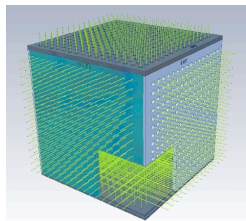
Preliminary Analysis Roadmap

1. Measure proton PE response
2. Convert proton PEs to energy scale
3. Unfold spectrum of neutrons from protons
4. Divide detector efficiency
5. Normalize to X units
(X = time, POT, triggers, etc.)

Future spectra will combine 3. and 4. in MC



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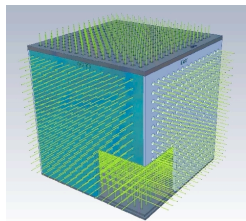
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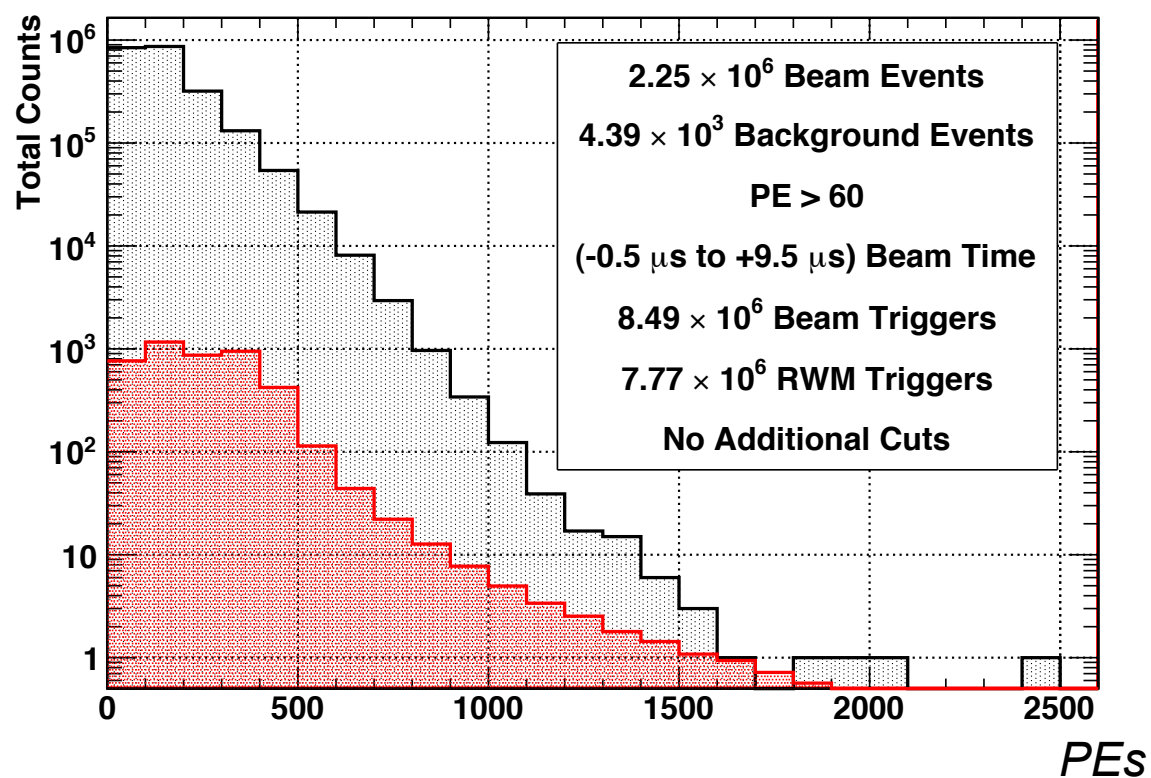


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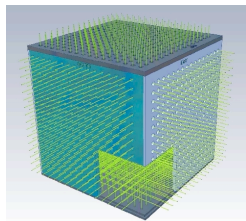
SciBath In-Beam PE Spectrum

Primary PE Spectrum vs Background





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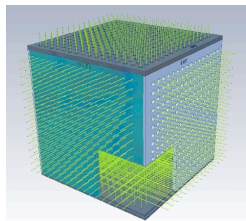
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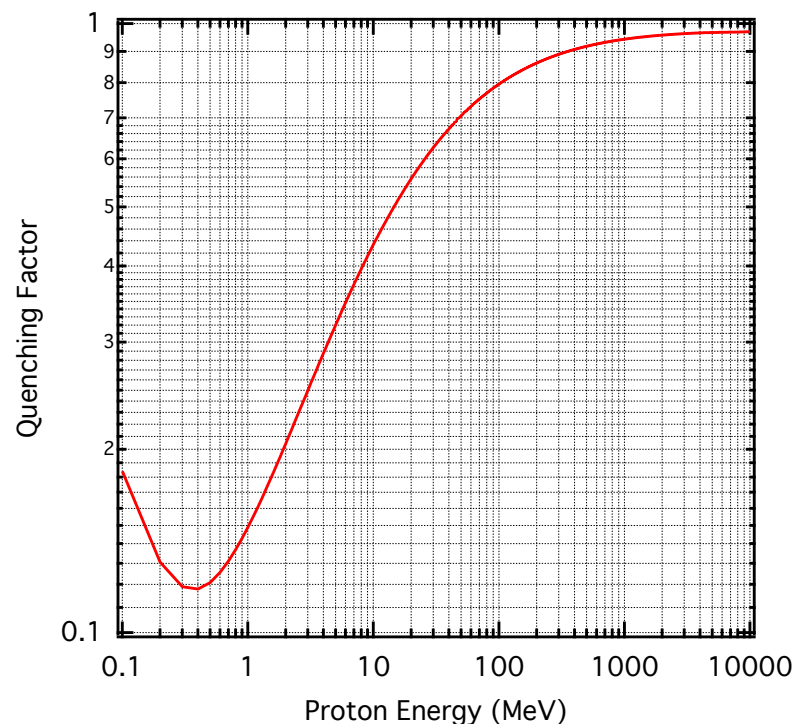


Proton Response and Quenching

- Birk's Law used to convert to energy deposit
- Handles quenching for large dE / dx

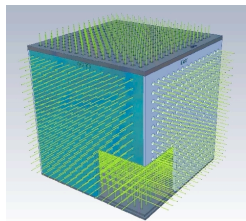
$$\frac{dL}{dx} \propto \frac{dE/dx}{(1 + k_B dE/dx)}$$

$$k_B \approx 0.013 \text{ MeV}^{-1} \cdot \text{g/cm}^2$$





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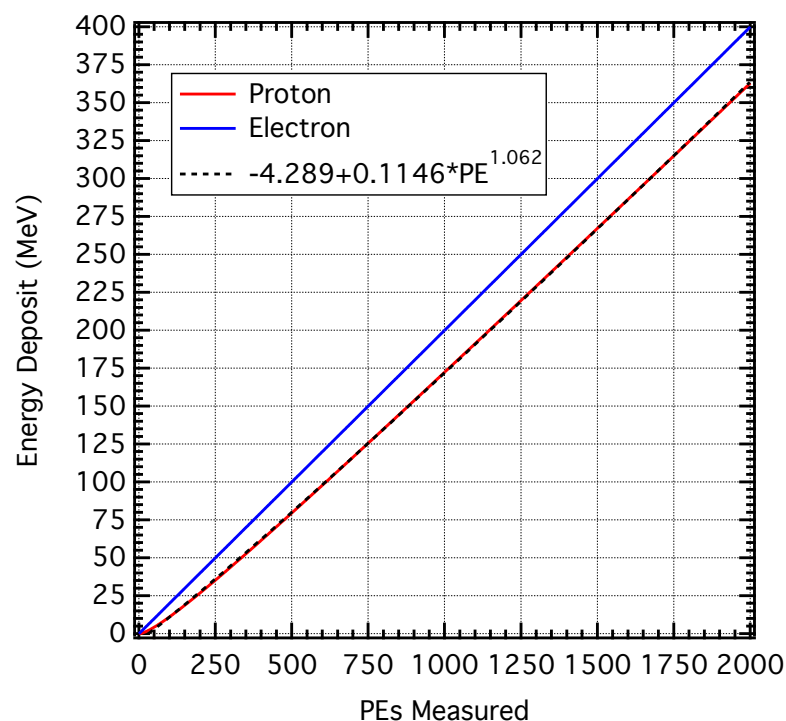


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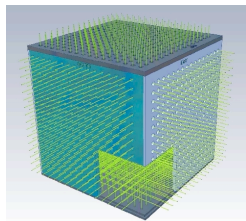
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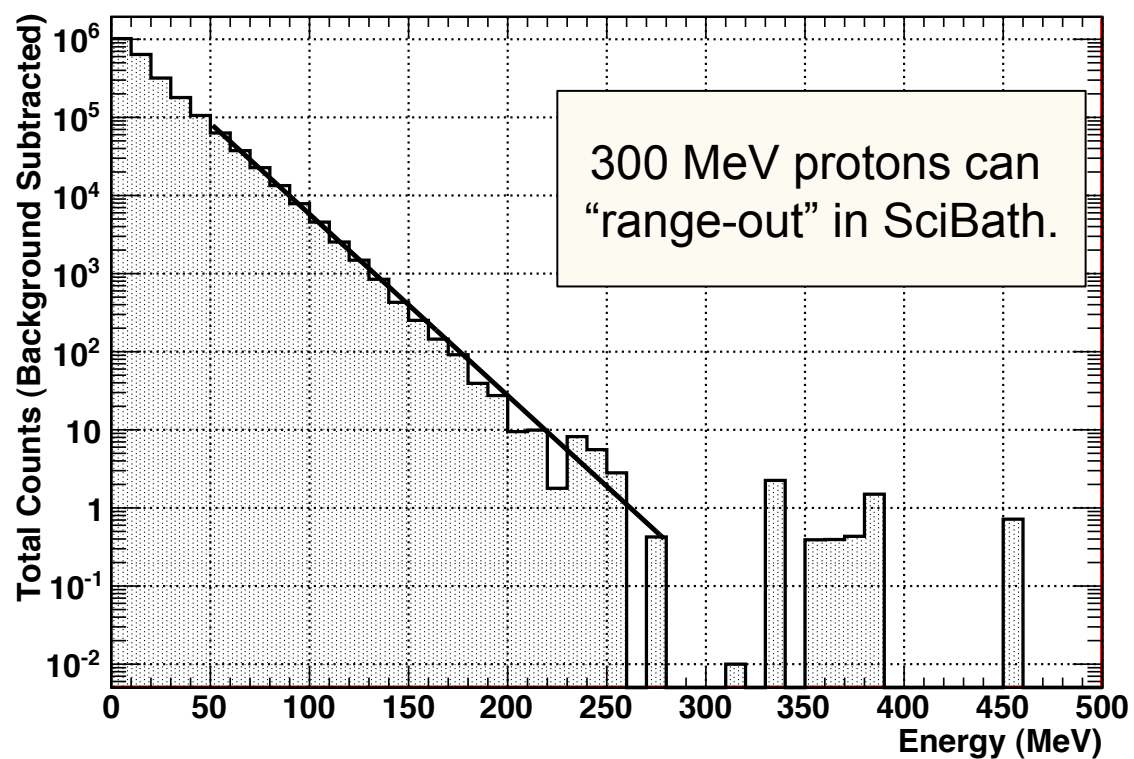


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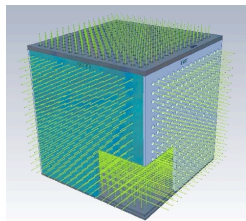
Energy Deposit Spectrum

Energy Deposit Spectrum





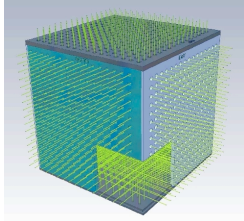
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Preliminary Analysis Roadmap

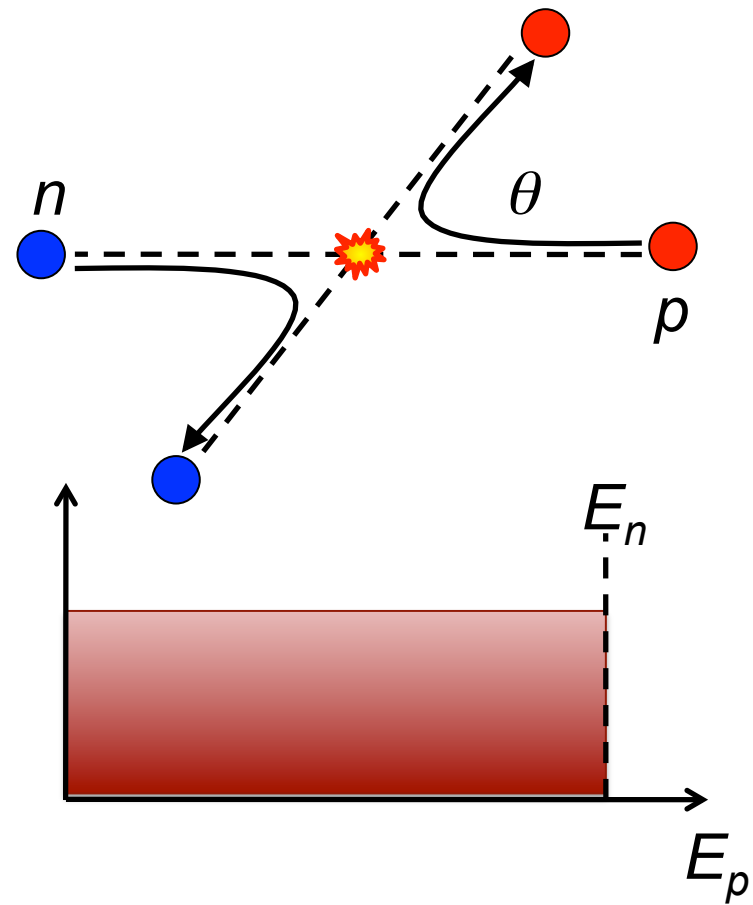
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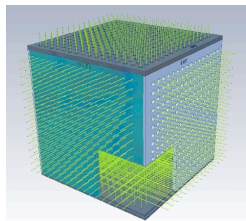
Future spectra will combine 3. and 4. in MC



A Quick Unfolding Algorithm

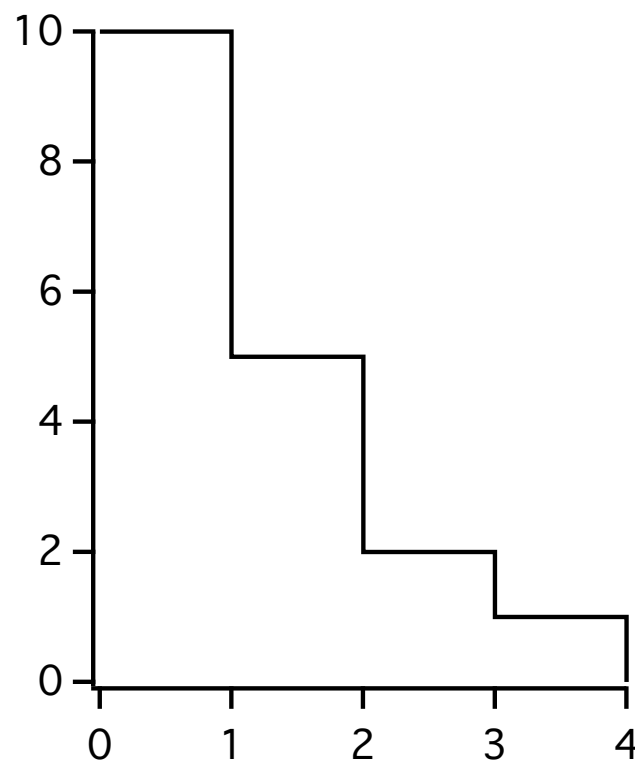
- Assume isotropic CM scattering
- Assume uniform energy deposit
- Assume monotonic with endpoint
- Integrate uniform “cake layers”

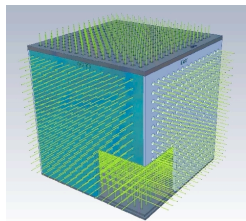




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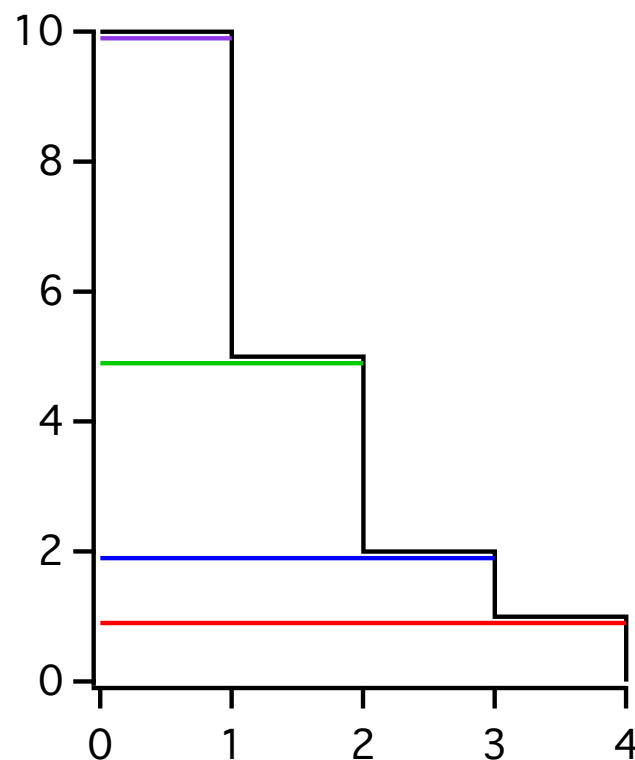
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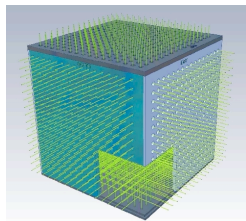




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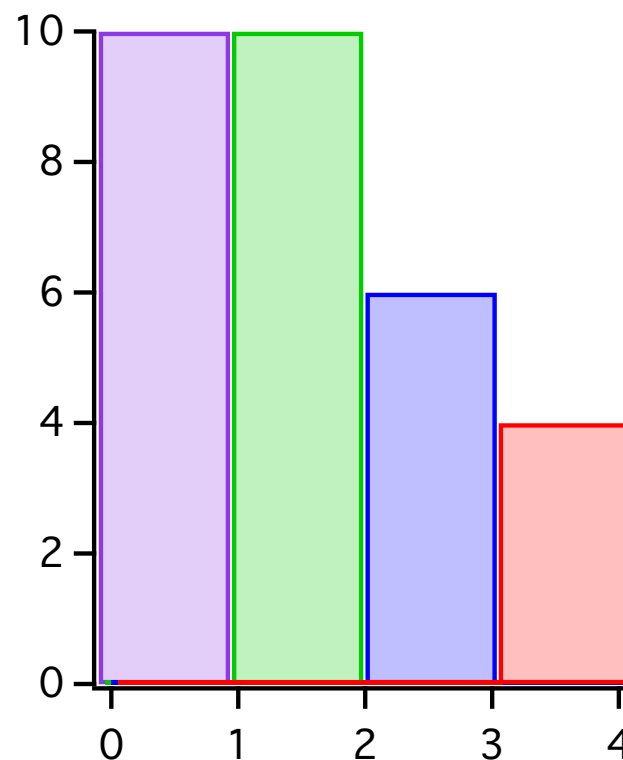
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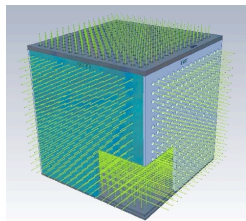
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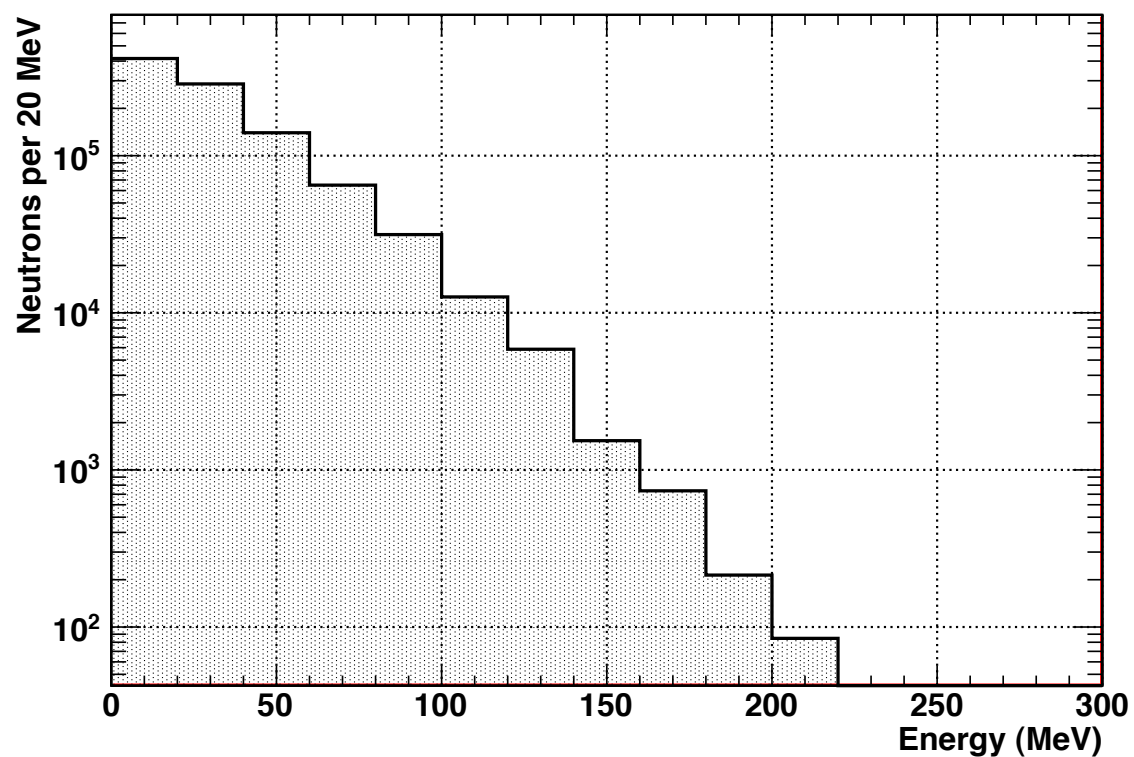


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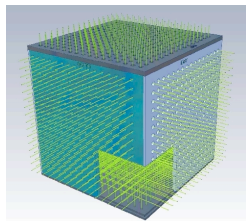
Unfolded Neutron Spectrum

Unfolded Neutron Spectrum





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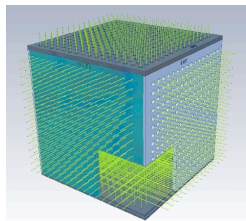
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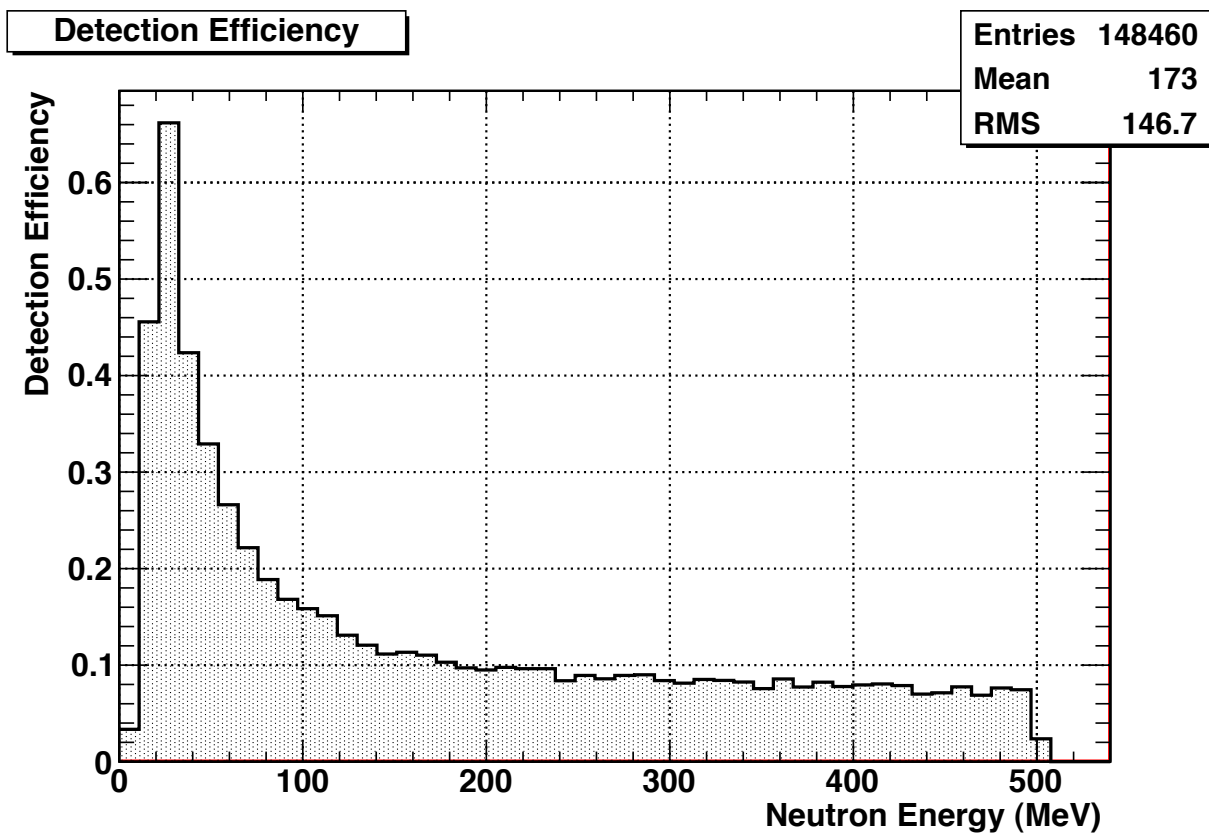
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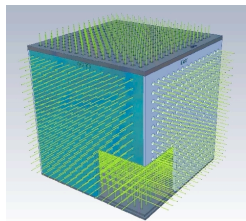


Detection Efficiency (MC)



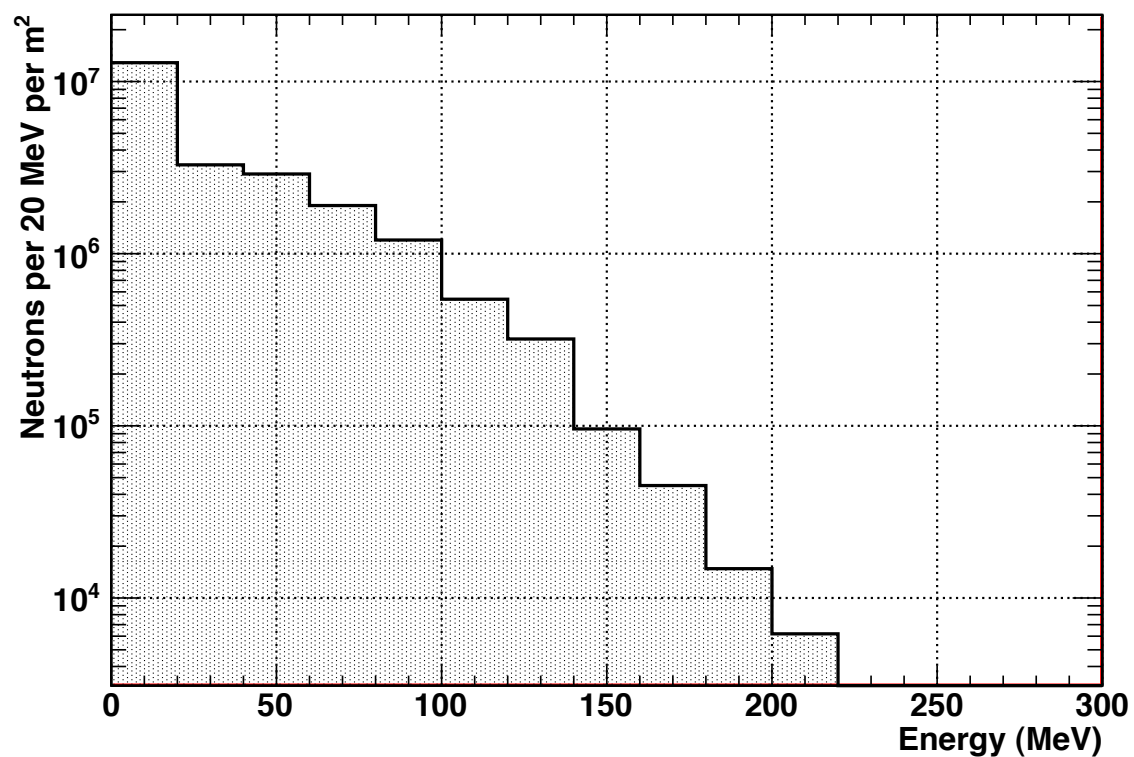


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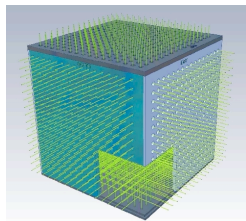
Predicted Neutron Spectrum

Predicted Total Incident Neutron Spectrum





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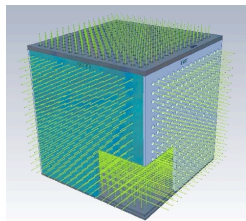
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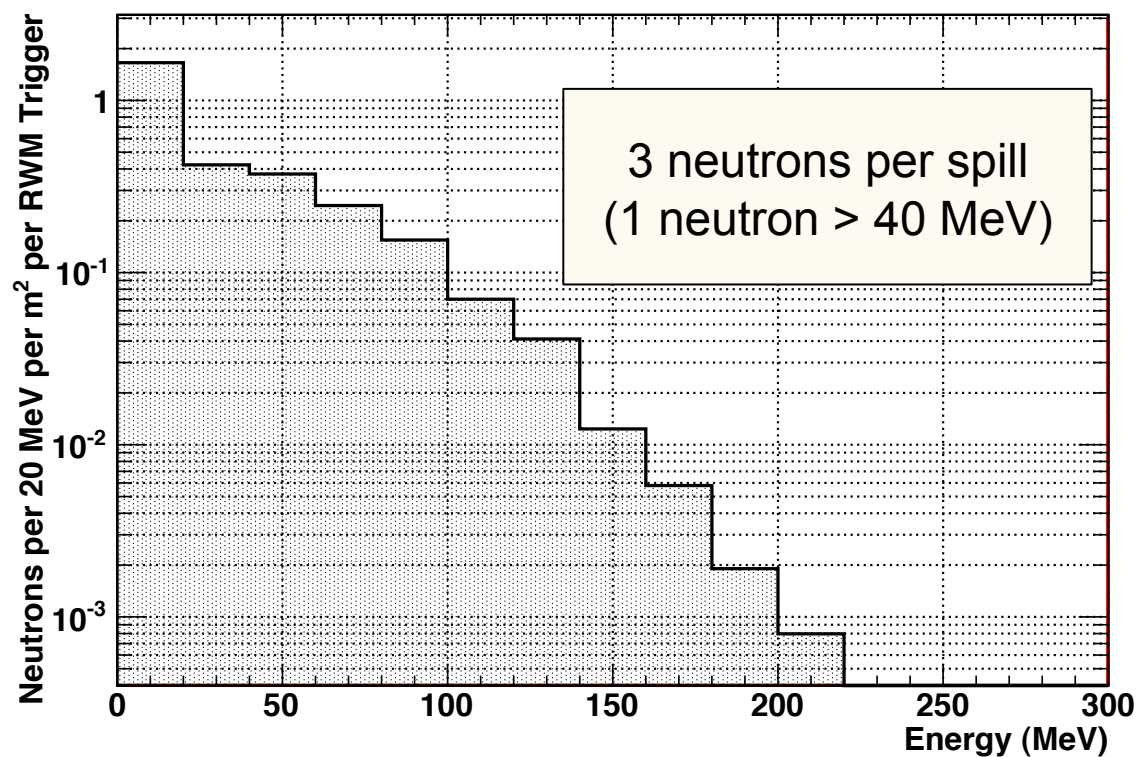


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Neutron Spectrum per Beam Spill

Neutron Spectrum Per RWM Trigger





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NEXT STEPS



Underway

- Implement MC unfolding
- Least squares fit or maximum likelihood?
- POT analysis
- Explore effect of n-capture tagging, fiducial cuts, and PID
- Directional analysis
- Double scatter analysis

More Aggressive

- n / γ discrimination
- Validate with cosmic n's

