

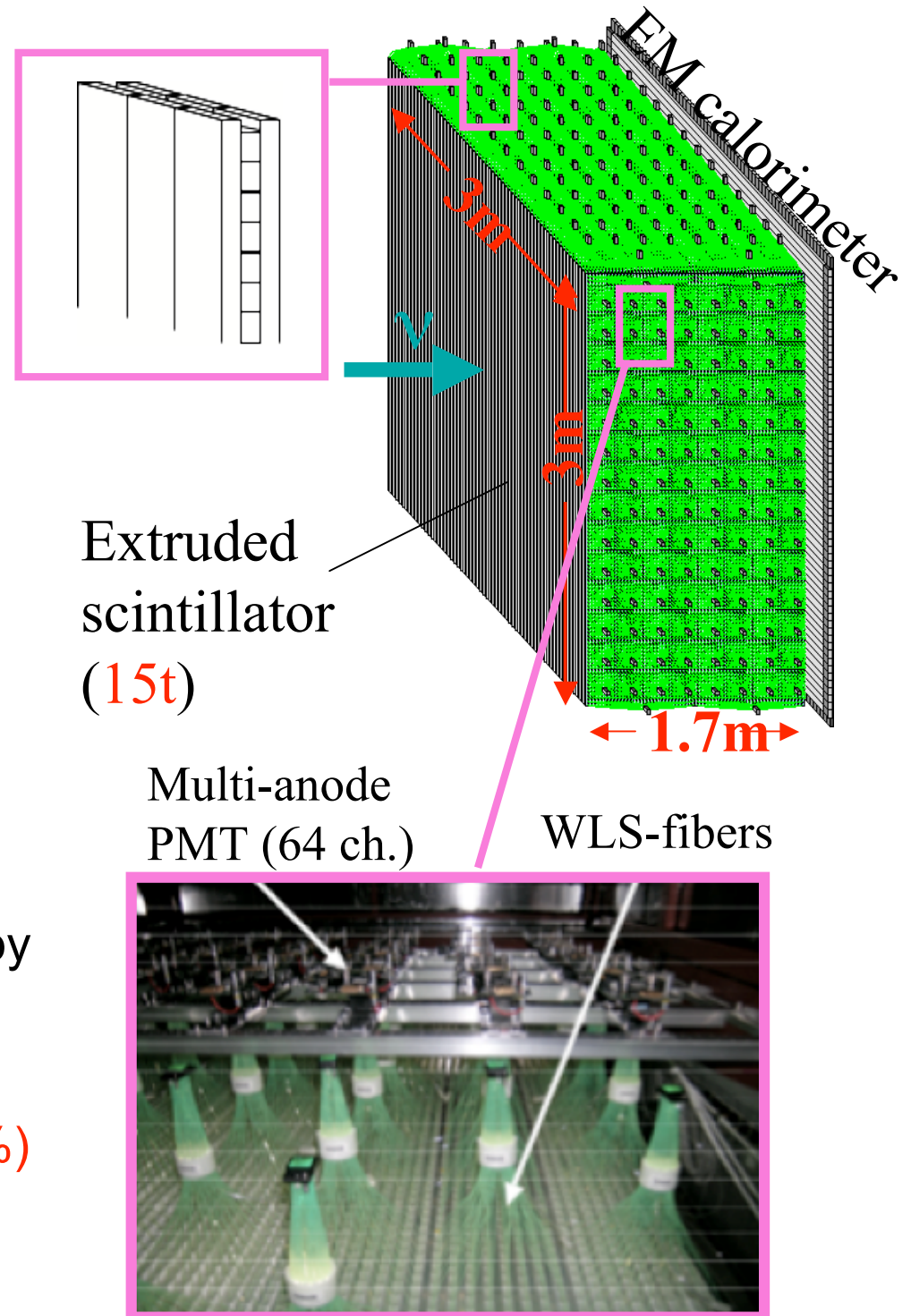
SciBar detector

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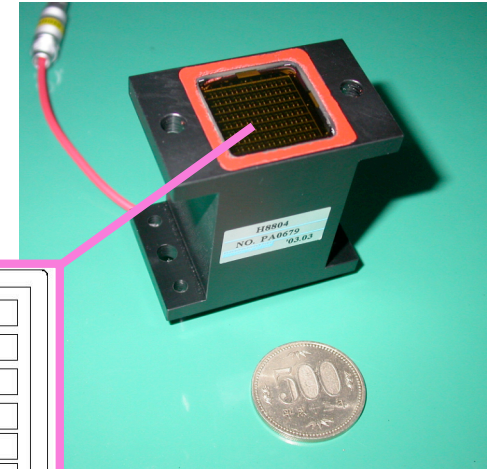
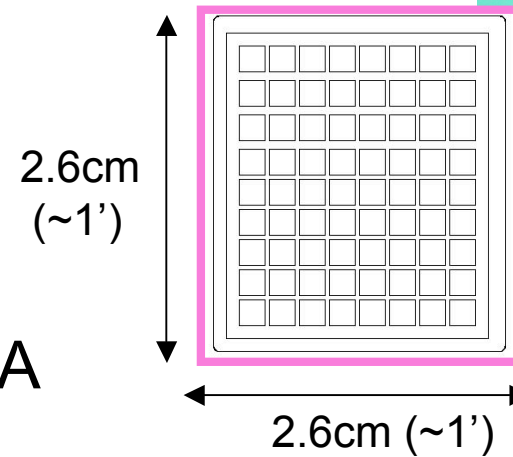
SciBar detector overview

- Extruded scintillators with WLS fiber readout
- The scintillators are the neutrino target
- 2.5 x 1.3 x 300 cm³ cell
- ~15000 channels
- Light yields
 - 7~20 p.e./cm (for MIP)
- Detect short tracks (>8cm)
- Distinguish a proton from a pion by dE/dx
- Total 15 tons
- ➔ High track finding efficiency (>99%)
- ➔ Clear identification of ν interaction process

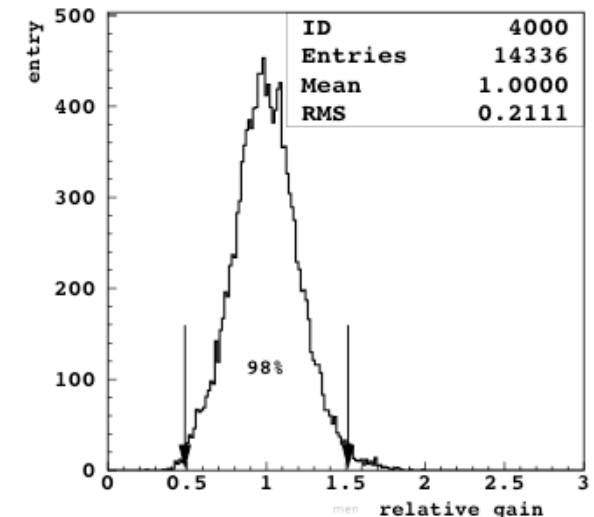


Multi-anode PMT

- Hamamatsu H7546 type 64ch. PMT
 - $2 \times 2 \text{mm}^2$ pixel
 - Bialkali photo-cathode
 - Lower power: $<1 \text{kV}$, $<0.5 \text{mA}$
 - Typical gain: 6×10^5
 - Gain uniformity: $\sim 20\%$ (RMS)
 - Linearity: up to ~ 200 p.e. ($@6 \times 10^5$)
- Gain for all channel have been measured.



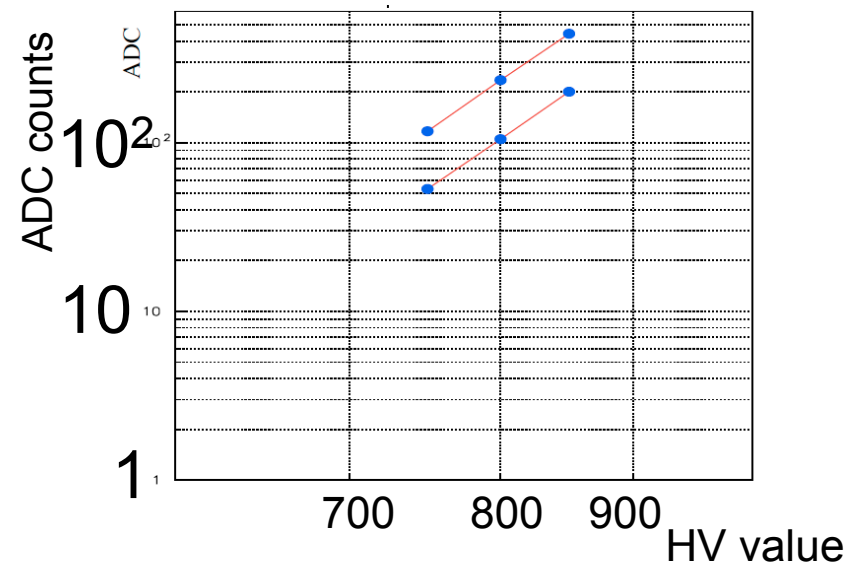
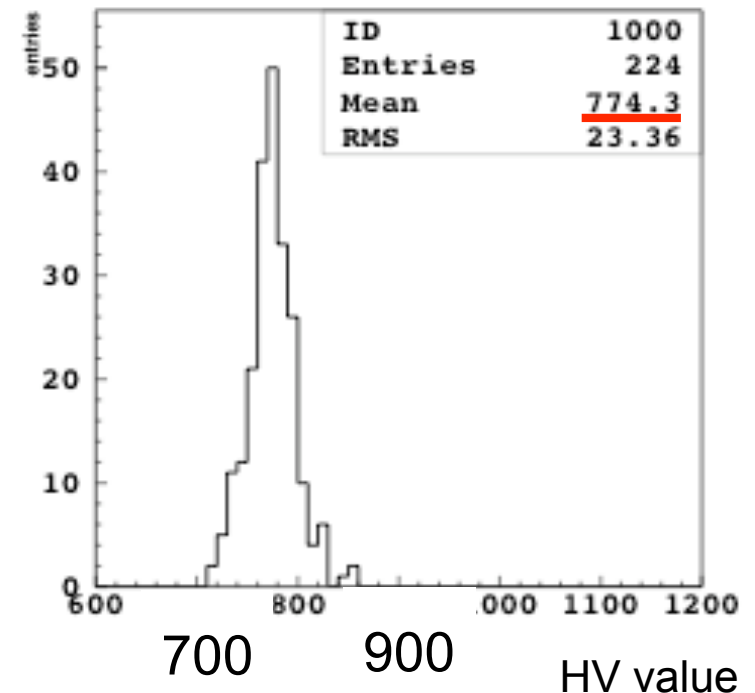
Measured gain distribution for all PMT-channels (14336 channels)



HV value for the PMTs

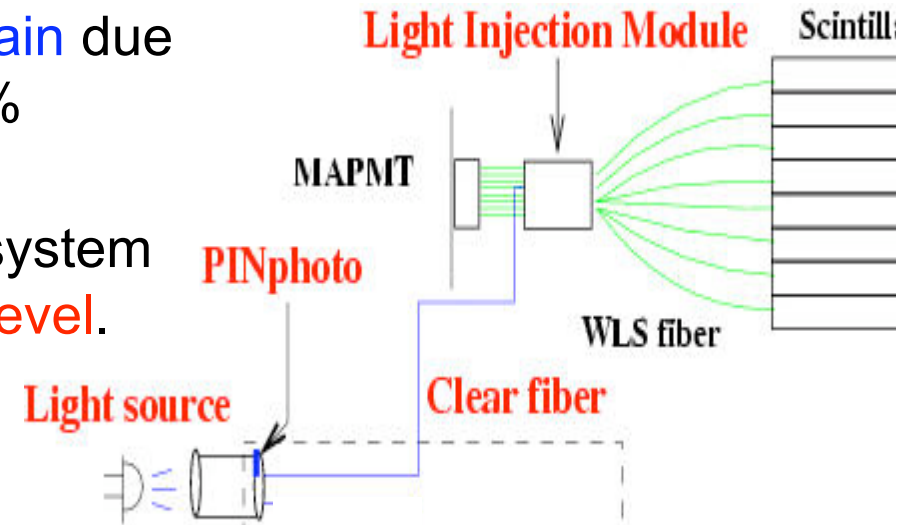
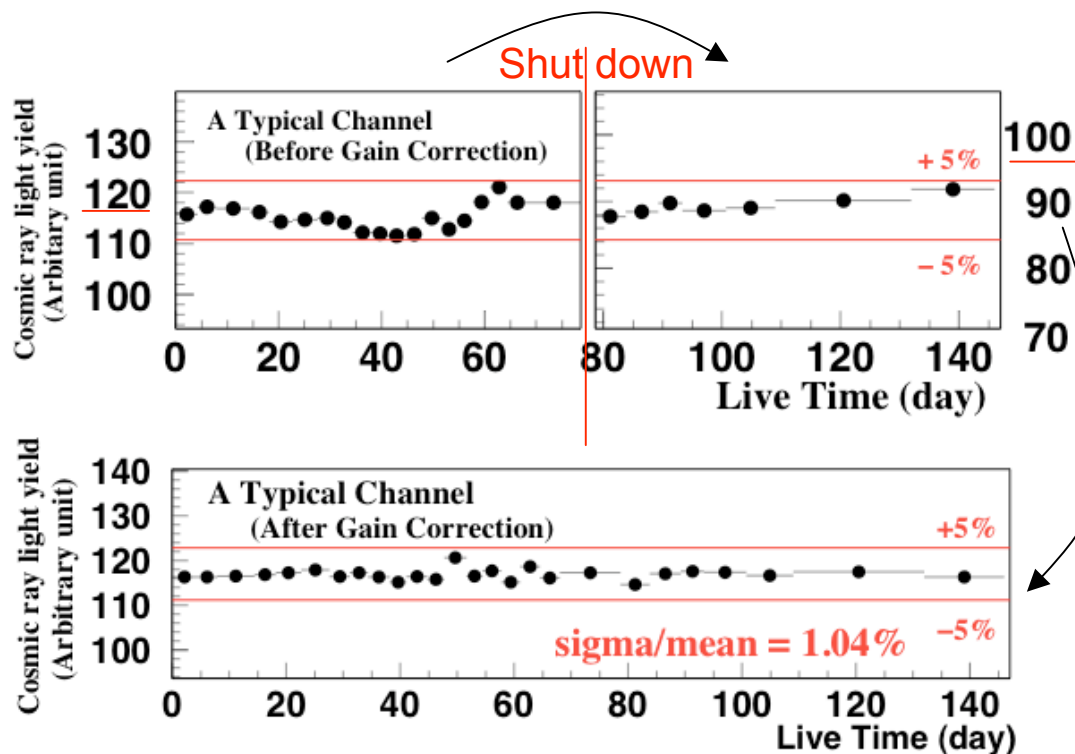
- HV values are determined to realize that gain of each PMT channel is $\sim 6 \times 10^5$
- HV value:
 - Average: 774V
 - Min: 705V
 - Max: 850V

HV values for all MAPMTs



Gain calibration system

- Uses LED as a light source
- Performance of the system (in K2K);
 - We observed $\sim 20\%$ jump of PMT gain due to HV changes (corresponds to $\sim 2\%$ change: ex. $774\text{V} \pm 15\text{V}$)
 - PMT gain were corrected with this system and the gain is stable at about 1% level.



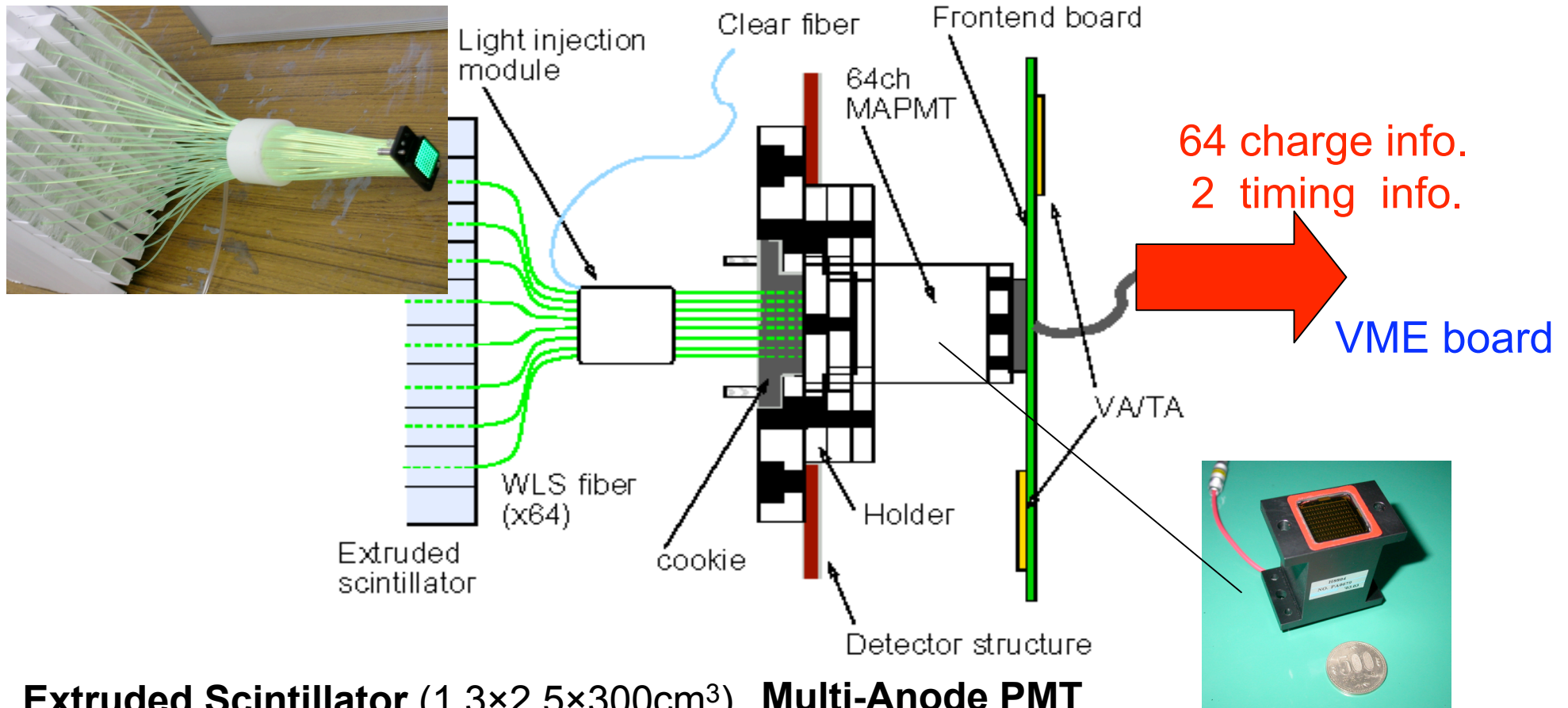
Apply correction

Summary

- SciBar uses 224 MAPMTs with HV of $\sim 750\text{V}$
(average: 774V)
 - HV values are determined to realize $\sim 6 \times 10^5$ gain of the PMTs
 - Gain uniformity: $\sim 20\%$
- PMT gains are calibrated with a gain monitoring system, which uses LEDs.
 - The system works for 1% level calibration even $\sim 20\%$ gain fluctuation ($\sim 2\%$ changes of HV, ex. $774\text{V} \pm 15\text{V}$) as seen in K2K.
(Using the calibrated data, there were no big effect on physics analysis, including PID)
- Smaller HV fluctuation is better, of course.

Backup

SciBar Components



Extruded Scintillator ($1.3 \times 2.5 \times 300 \text{cm}^3$)

- made by FNAL (same as MINOS)

Wave length shifting fiber ($1.5 \text{mm}\Phi$)

- Long attenuation length ($\sim 350 \text{cm}$)

→ Light Yield : 18.9p.e./cm/MIP

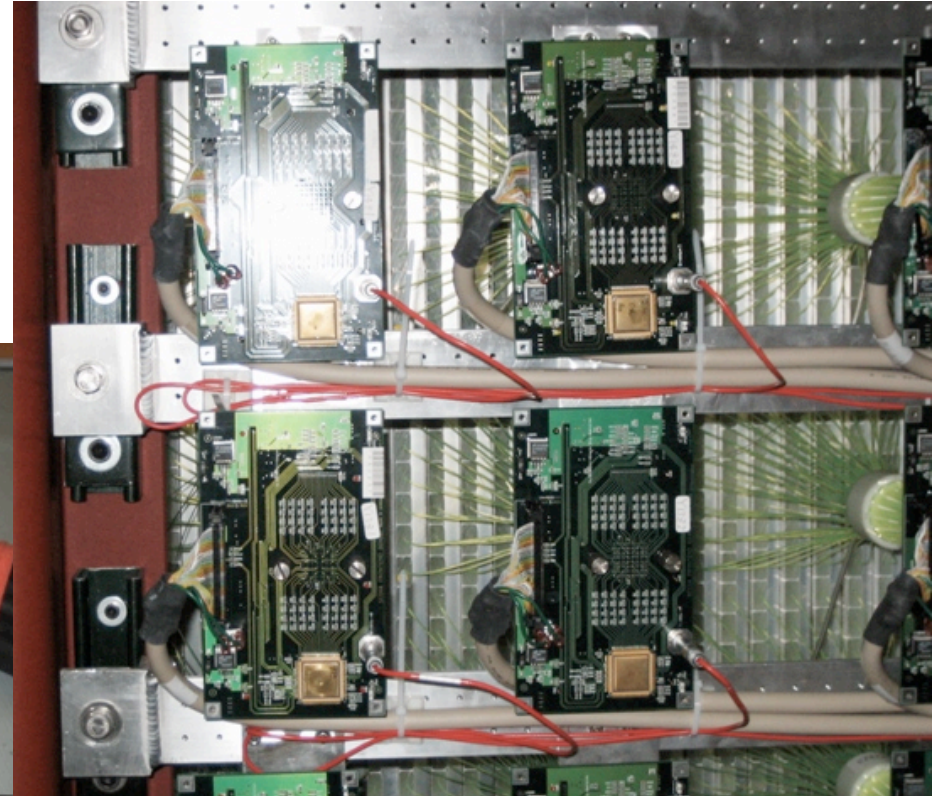
Multi-Anode PMT

- $2 \times 2 \text{mm}^2$ pixel (3% cross talk @ $1.5 \text{mm}\Phi$)
- Gain Uniformity (20% RMS)
- Good linearity ($\sim 200 \text{p.e.}$ @ 6×10^5)

Readout electronics with VA/TA

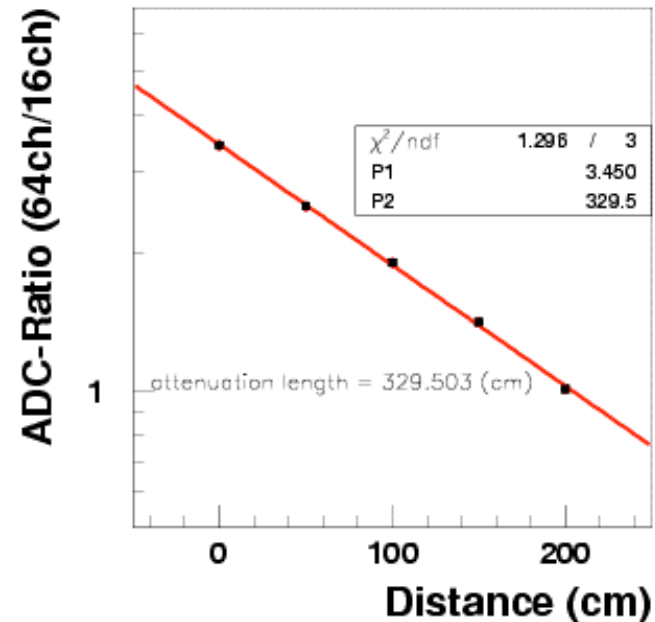
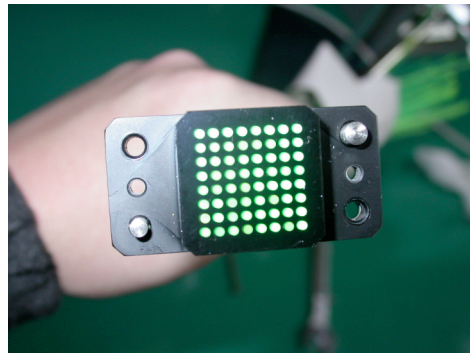
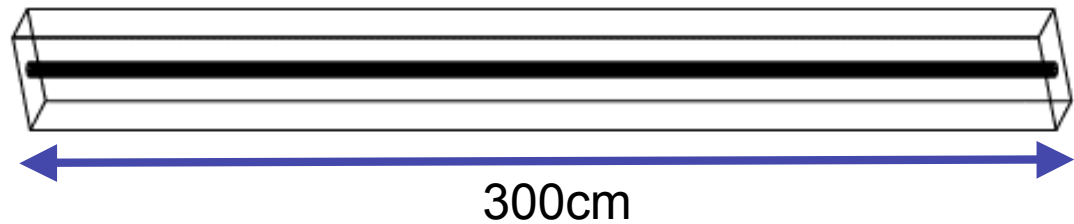
- ADC for all 14,400 channels
- TDC for 450 sets (32 channels-OR)

HV cable for SciBar



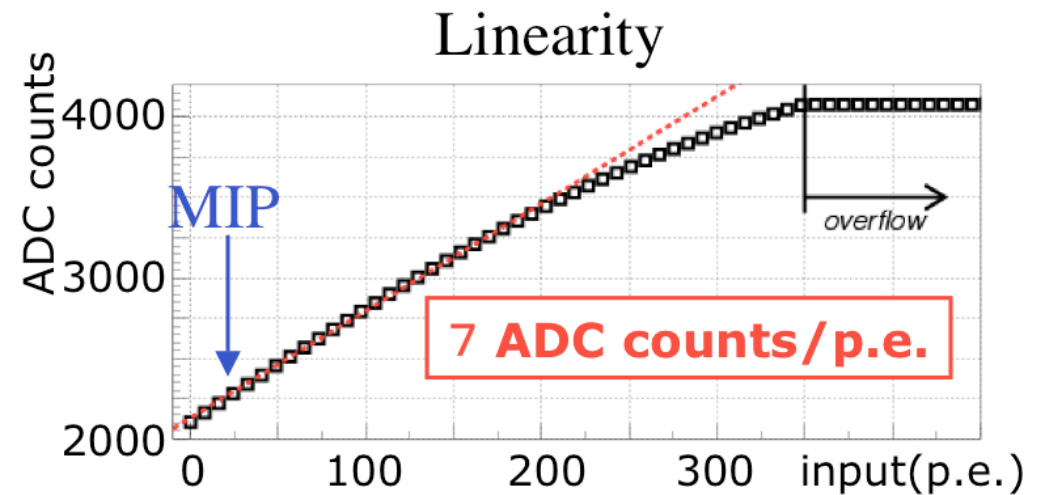
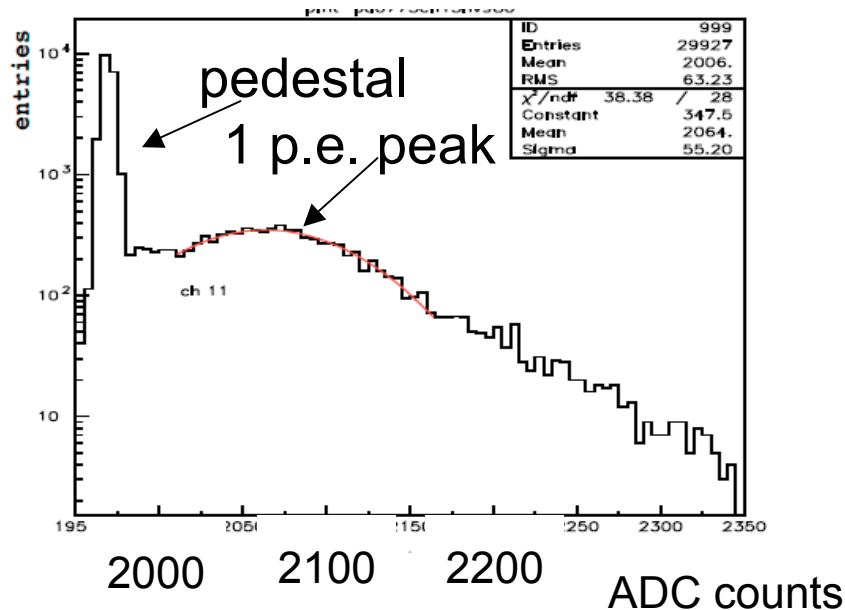
Scintillator and fibers

- Scintillator
 - 1.3cm x 2.5cm x 300cm
 - Made by Fermi lab.
- Fibers
 - Kurare Y11 type
 - 1.5 mm ϕ WLS-fiber
 - Attenuation length \sim 330cm
 - All fibers are measured.

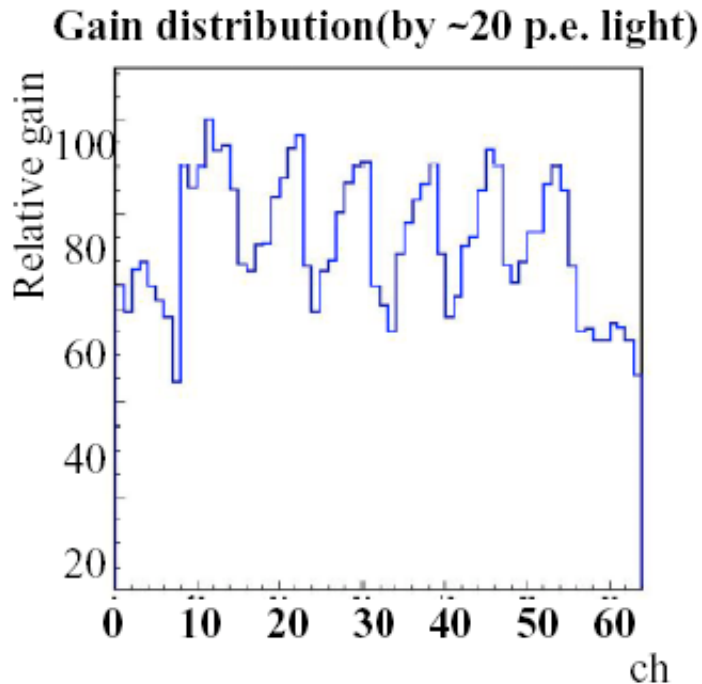


Readout spec.

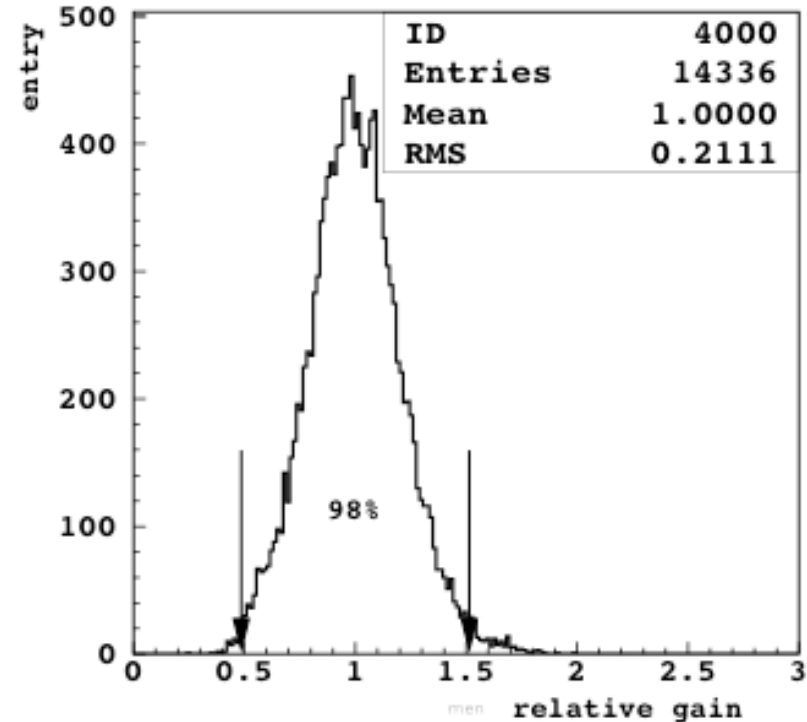
- Good linearity up to ~ 200 p.e.
 - ~ 20 p.e. for MIP
- Pedestal level: ~ 2000 ADC counts



Uniformity of PMT spec.



Measured gain distribution for all PMT-channels (14336 channel)



- HV values are determined to realize that gain of each PMT channel is $\sim 6 \times 10^5$
- Uniformity of gain: $\sim 20\%$

SciBar event display

(K2K data)

CC-QE candidate

LED event

