

Tail-catcher Muon-tracker for the CALICE Beam Tests.

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NORTHERN ILLINOIS

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Outline

- What is TCMT? Who are building TCMT?
- TCMT stack: design, main components, optics.
- Calibration, monitoring system and common readout with AHCAL.
- The first cassette: cosmic ray spectra and beam test at DESY.
- Possible optical separation of a cell in a modular design for ILC detector.
- Summary.

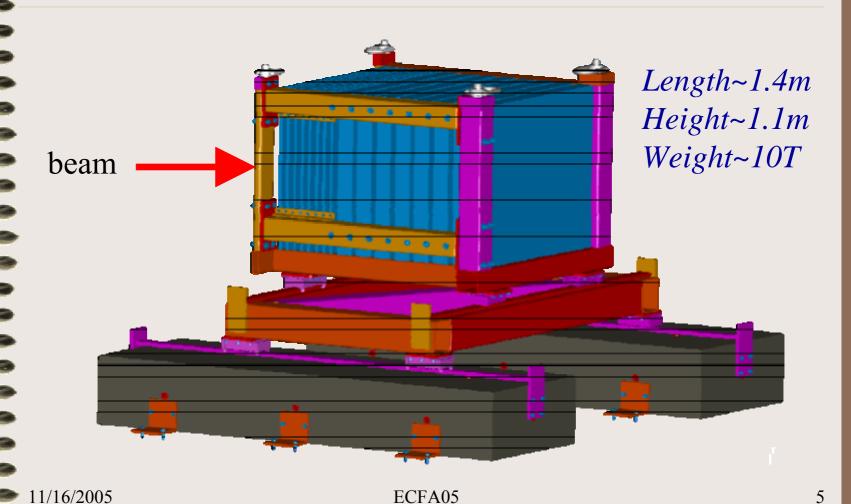
Introduction

- As a precision instrument for the ILCD, calorimeter is essential to get a jet energy resolution $\sigma/E\sim30\%/\sqrt{E}$.
- A complete calorimeter system includes an integrated tail-catcher and muon system to be located behind the ECAL and HCAL.

Introduction II

- A US-European group is pursuing the construction of about a cubic meter sized scintillator-steel device which will serve as a tail-catcher and muon tracker (TCMT) and so has a fine and a coarse section.
 - The construction of the TCMT is being pursued by DESY and NIU with Fermilab contributions.

A Scintillator-steel Design for the Tailcatcher Muon-tracker



TCMT Major Parts

- As an passive media there will be 16 layers of steel. 8 fine (2cm) and 8 coarse (10cm) plates arrange in a stack.
- As an active media there will be 16 cassettes with extruded scintillator strips (in alternating x-y orientation), WLS fibers, and SiPM as readout.

Goals for the TCMT Beam Test

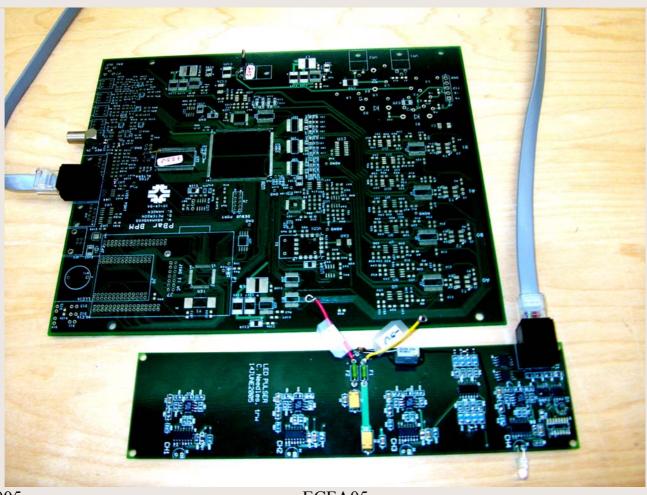
- For calorimeter:
- 1. A detailed measurement of the hadron shower tail for a MC simulation validation,
- 2. Valuable insights into hadronic shower leakage,
- 3. A punch-through from thin calorimeter,
- 4. The impact of the coil in correcting the leakage.
- For muon system:
- 1. A prototype of muon tracking,
- 2. A muon identification within the particle flow reconstruction framework.

Optical Part Includes:

- 1. NICADD extruded scintillating strips (101cm long, 10cm wide, 5mm thick) with separation groove and co-extruded holes; edges painted with EJ-510 reflective coating. (QC done)
- 2. Kuraray Y11, 1.2mm OD, 1033mm long, multiclad, WLS fibers (not glued); polished, with UV epoxy protected mirrored end. (QC done)
- 3. Reflective materials: VM2000, Tyvek.
- 4. Photo detector: SiPM (from MEPhI&PULSAR) with square 1mm² active area (one sensor per 5cm strip).

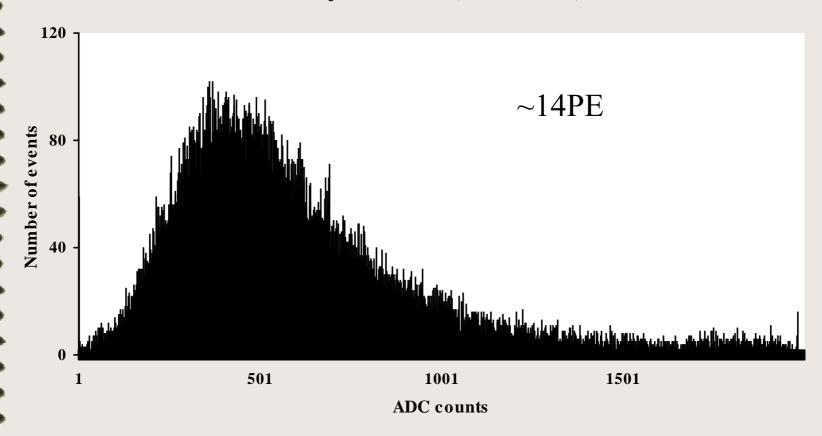


Calibration and Monitoring



The First Cassette Commissioning

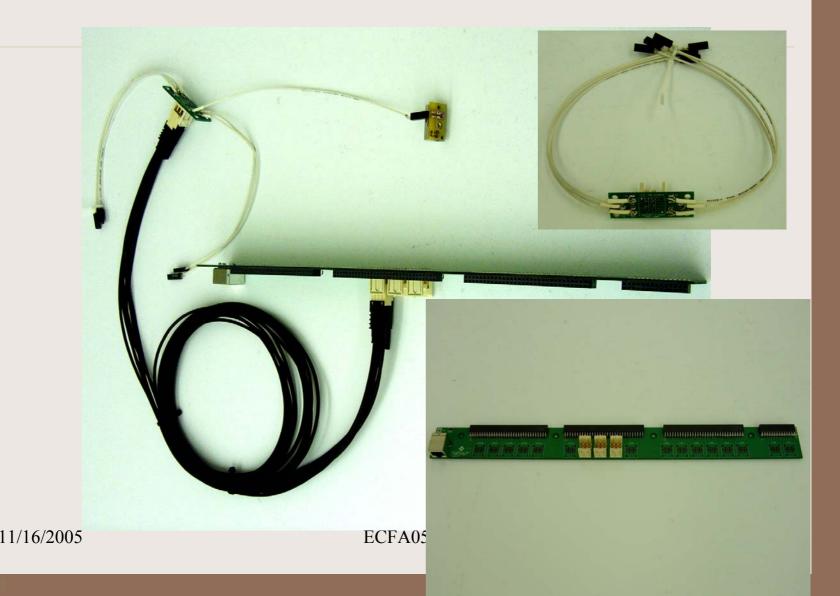
Cosmic spectra SiPM97 (Ped 61 counts)

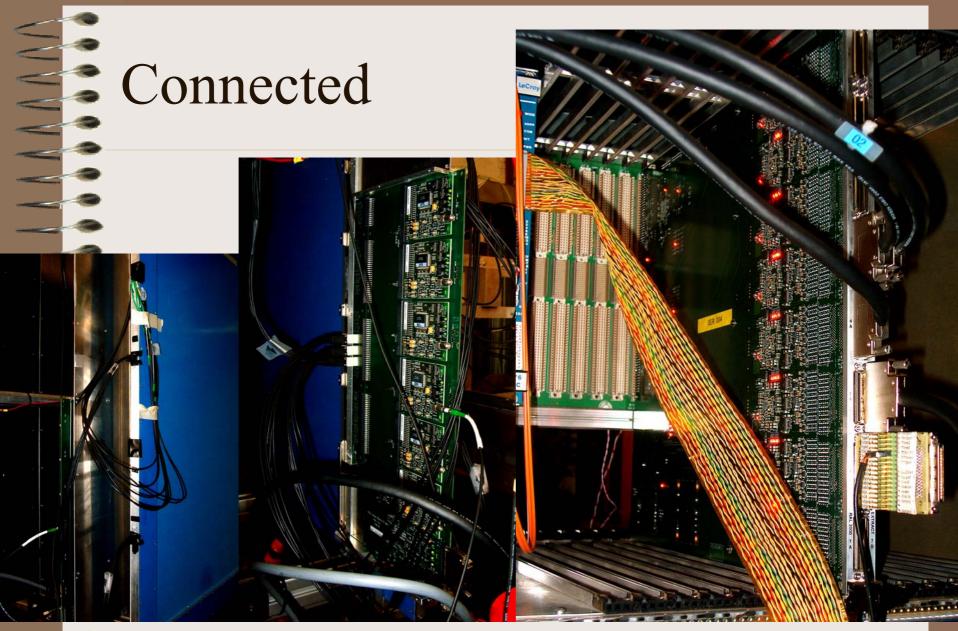


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ECFA05

Cable, Connectors, and Adaptor Board for Common Readout with AHCAL



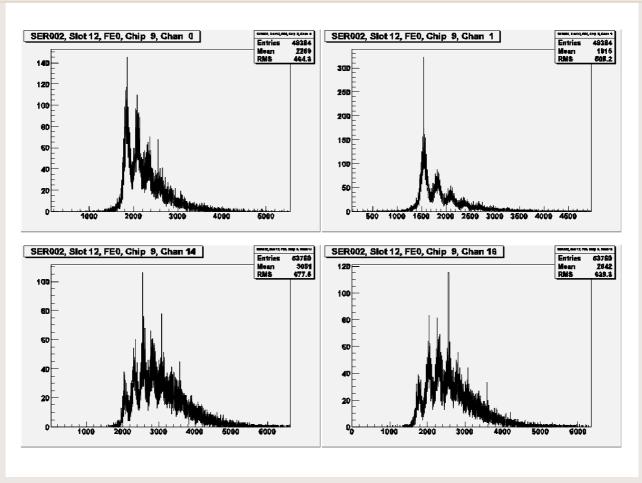


Primary Goal

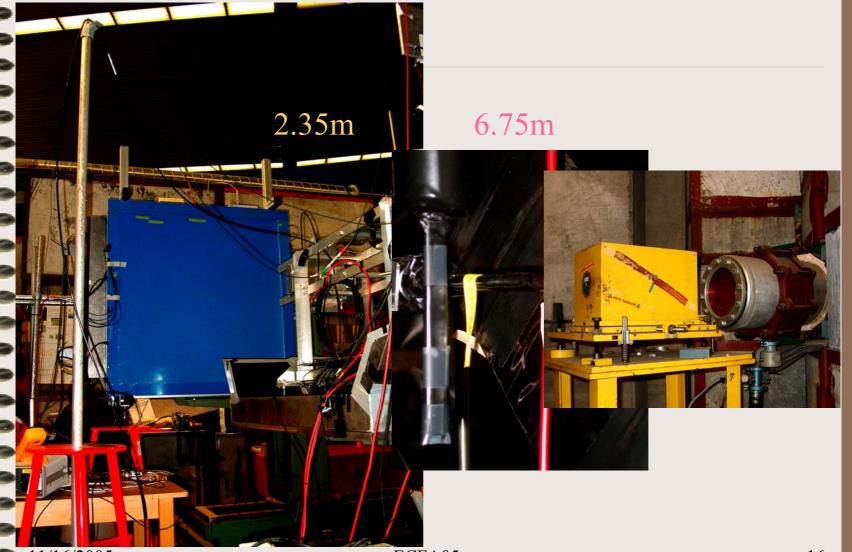
• Integrate the TCMT into the HCAL electronics and DAQ chain

• The individual biases on the SiPM were set through the DAQ and pedestals and LED spectra for all 18 channels were successfully read out

The Primary Goal has been Achieved

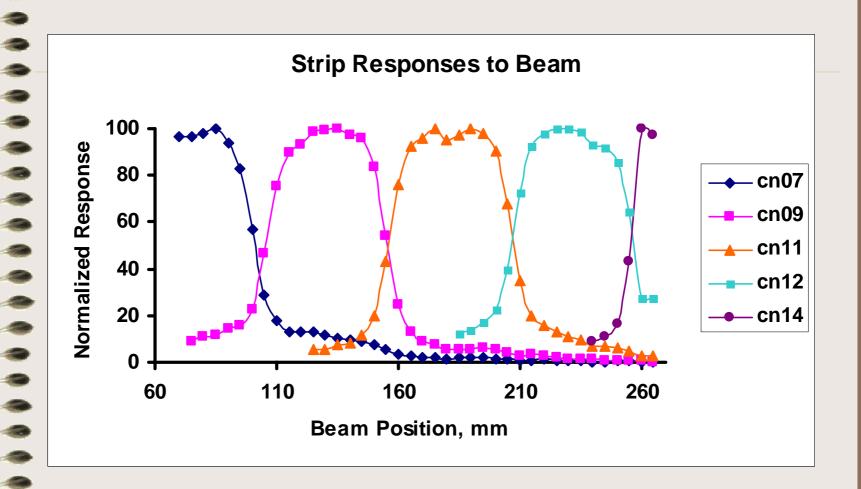


DESY Beam Test



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ECFA05

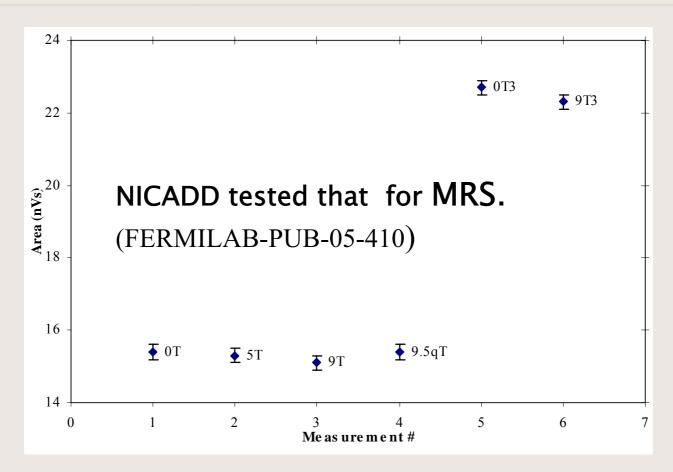


2006 Beam Tests of Hadronic Calorimeter Including TCMT

- Energy scans with single pion and proton responses (1-60 GeV).
- Incident angle scans (3 angles at 2 energies).
 - Calibration runs (with defocused muons).
 - Muon responses (3-20 GeV).
 - TCMT making excellent progress.
 - Should be ready for beam tests.

(awaiting arrival of full SiPM)

Silicon Photo Detector Insensitivity to Magnetic Field up to 9T



New Activity in Silicon Photo Detector Implementation

- An active element technique based on a **narrow** scintillating strips with dimensions about 10mm width and 20cm length was tested and proved for GLD-Calorimeter.
- A wavelength-shifting (WLS) optical fiber with one photo sensor per strip was used as readout.

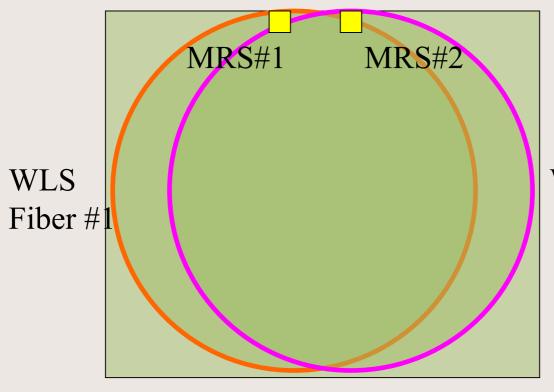
 [T.Takeshita talk at Snowmass 2005]

Photo sensor WLS fiber Scintillating strip

How to Reduce Influence of the Intrinsic Noise?

- A scintillation counter (150x150x10mm³) for the START detector used a coincidence (gate ~20ns) of two MRSs connected to two WLS fibers.
- This approach combined with a high threshold (at least 3 PE) in each channel killed the influence of the MRS intrinsic noise on the detector performance. [A.Akindinov et al.].

One Scintillator with Two Fibers and Two MRS.

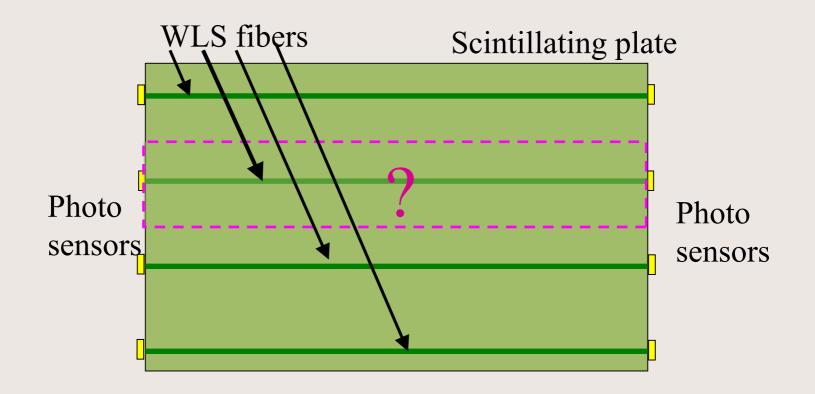


WLS fiber #2

Scintillating plate

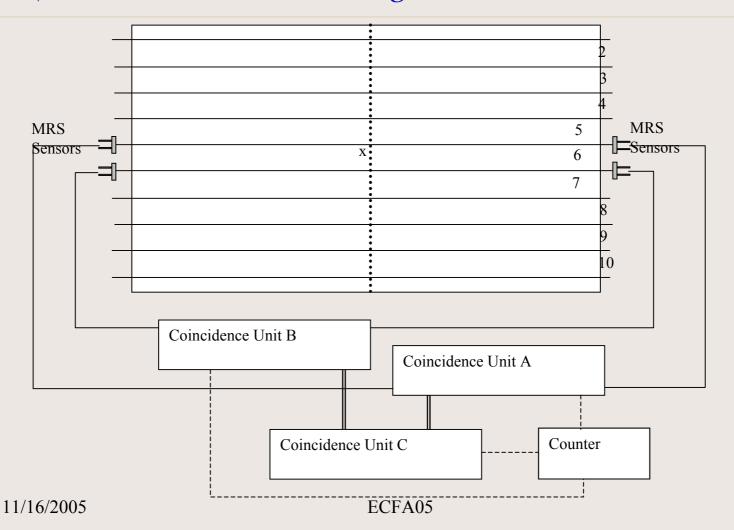
Two MRS Per Fiber Without Glue

(5mm Thick, 10mm Width, 20cm Length):



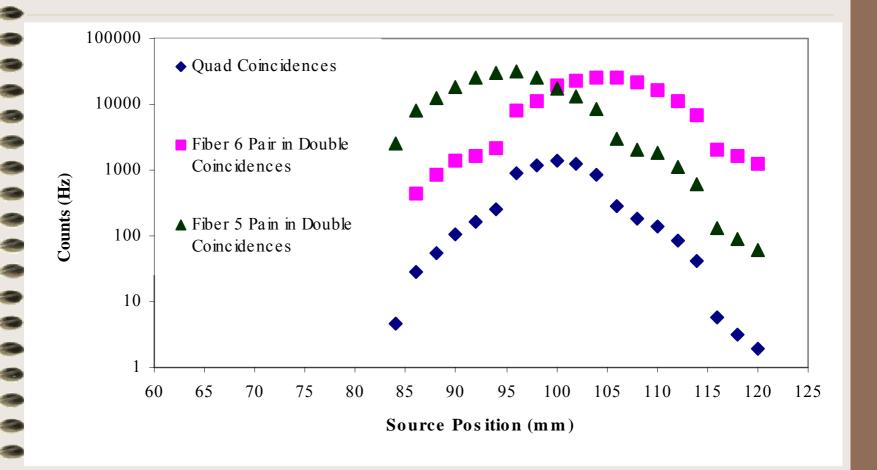
Sr-90 Rate Test Schematic

(10cm Width, 20cm Length, with 10 WLS Fibers):



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Result of the Rate Tests



Summary

- Coincidence between neighboring WLS fiber signals provides a *good optical separation of a cell in a modular design*. (FERMILAB-PUB-05-387)
- The test, performed with machining grooves, indicates that extruded scintillating strip with co-extruded holes, separation grooves, and reflector full covered can be a good design element.
 - This choice promises technical improvements, simplification in optics & on board electronics, and cost savings for a scintillator based ILCD.