

Liquid scintillator tiles for high radiation environments

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Abstract

Future experiments in high energy and nuclear physics may require large, inexpensive calorimetry that can operate to doses of 50 Mrad or more. We present the results of a study of a scintillator tile based on EJ-309 liquid scintillator using cosmic rays, test beam, and ^{60}Co irradiations that shows little degradation of output under irradiation.

Keywords: organic scintillator, liquid scintillator,, radiation hardness, calorimetry

1. Introduction

Sampling calorimeters using plastic scintillator tiles with wave length shifting (WLS) fibers, such as the CDF plug calorimeter [1] and the CMS Barrel[2] and Endcap[3] hadron calorimeters, are popular due to their low cost and ease
5 of construction. Plastic scintillator is available commercially from companies

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like St. Gobain and Eljen. When irradiated, however, the performance of plastic scintillator and WLS fibers deteriorate; light self-absorption (yellowing) increases and light output decreases. The resulting loss of light output for this kind of tile has been studied [4][5]. Generally, the light output decreases exponentially with dose, with an decay constant on order of a few Mrad. Future high energy and nuclear experiments, however, may have to operate in environments that will deliver doses of tens of Mrad. In this paper, we present the design and optimization of a liquid scintillator tile, based on EJ-309 liquid scintillator, that can operate in this kind of environment.

2. Tile design

Our tile is based on EJ-309 scintillator, from Eljen Technology, which uses naphthalene as the substrate with wavelength shifting additives. EJ-309 has a light output that is 75% of anthracene, a wavelength of maximum emission of 424 nm, a refractive index of 1.57 and a flash point of 144°C. The low flash point is important for its suitability for a collider environment.

The design of a tile to hold the liquid needs to consider light collection efficiency, light collection uniformity, and cost. The container should not leak and there should not be interactions between the container and its contents that degrade the light output over time or compromise the integrity of the container. Figure 1 shows the mechanical construction of our prototype. The case is made of aluminum. Two transparent support tubes with outer diameter of 2 mm run through the liquid and can hold either wavelength shifting fiber or liquid wavelength shifter. When wavelength shifting fiber was used, the end of the fiber not connected to the photodetector was coated with Al to increase the light output unless otherwise noted. The support tube is sealed to the case with a viton fluoroelastomer o-ring. The thickness of the top and bottom Aluminum plates is 0.5 mm. The total internal volume is 88 mm x 88 mm x 4 mm. The inner surface of the container is a lapped and polished Al-6061 available from McMaster Carr. The material comes with a plastic coating that can be used

otherwise stated.

3. Light yield and uniformity as measured in test beam

The light yield and uniformity of the tiles was measured in the H2 test beam facility at CERN using 120 GeV muons. The trigger required coincidence of two
55 out of four plastic scintillator hodoscopes. The effective beam cross sectional area, after trigger requirements was $14 \times 14 \text{ cm}^2$. The positions of the muons was measured with five wire chambers. The position obtained from the counter closest to the prototype was used. We also required the signal in each wire chamber be consistent with that of a single muon and that the difference in
60 positions in sequential chambers be consistent with in uncertainty. As many groups were using the same test beam, there was material upstream of our counters. For some runs, several iron blocks were used to support experiments upstream of our counters. Because the muons were high energy, the probability of a muon-induced shower was non-negligible. (This was verified later at a test
65 beam at FNAL that had a cleaner beam line and through simulation.) We present here the results from the runs and tiles with the smallest upstream material.

The wavelength shifting fiber was connected to a clear fiber using a connector designed at FNAL. The clear fiber was lead away from the beam line. The light
70 output was measured using a Hamamatsu R7600U-200-M4 photomultiplier tube and a custom ASIC that integrates and digitizes the resulting charged, called the “QIE” [6]. The photomultiplier has a peak quantum efficiency of 40% at a wavelength of 400 nm and produces a clear single photoelectron (pe) peak. The integrated charge is digitized every 25 ns. Ten digitizations were recorded per
75 muon trigger. The sum of the signal in the 4th to 7th sample was used.

The average number of ps’s produced per minimum ionizing particle (mip) was estimated by doing a gaussian fit to the peak centered on the pedestal. The mean number of pe’s was calculated using the fraction of events in this peak, assuming a poisson distribution. The nominal tile produced 1.7 pe’s per mip.

80 Tiles for the CMS hadron calorimeter typically produce 3 pe's per mip[2]. The results have a systematic uncertainty related to the handling of the events with showering muons. We evaluate this uncertainty by looking at the results after truncating the distribution at around 25 pes (2500 adc counts). The results were stable to within 5%. In addition, runs taken with varying amounts of
85 material in front of our detector, from several radiation lengths to a *what was the upstream material for the best* resulted in a 15% variation in light yield. We therefore take a 16% uncertainty due to upstream material.

The uniformity of the light collection was also studied at the CERN test beam. Figure 2 shows the fraction of events with at least one pe versus the
90 impact position of the mip along the axis parallel to the support tubes (left) and perpendicular to the support tubes (right). As expected, there is little dependence on the coordinate parallel to the support tubes. The light yield does depend on the perpendicular distance. The light collection efficiency is maximum at for muons near the WLS fiber and is approximately 30% lower
95 for muons in the center or edges of the tile. For most hadron calorimetry applications, we verified through simulation that this degree of nonuniformity would not adversely affect jet resolutions.

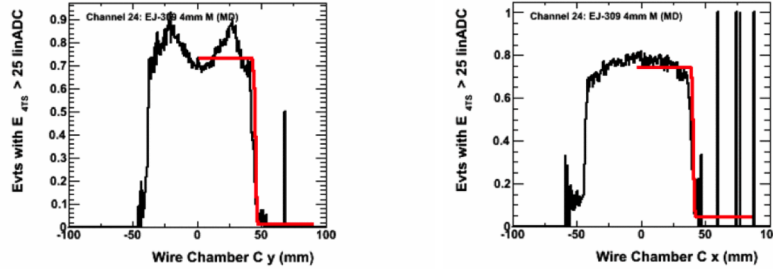


Figure 2: For the nominal liquid tile, fraction of mips with at least one pe as a function of the impact position of the mip along the axis parallel to the support tubes (left) and perpendicular to the support tubes (right).

4. Light yield dependence on tile parameters

The dependence of the light yield on variations in the design parameters was
100 studied using cosmic ray data taken at the University of Maryland. Scintillator-
based trigger counters above and below the tile were used for triggers. The tile
light output was measured using a Hamamatsu R7600U-200-M4 photomultiplier
tube. Fibers were connected to the tube using optical glue. Data was collected
with a Techtronix MSO 5204 oscilloscope. No attempt was made to select
105 minimum ionizing muons. The muons thus are low energy and will produce
more light than those studied at the CERN test beam. We found an average of
2.880.05 for the nominal tile. A similar tile but without the mirroring yielded
1.98 \pm 0.03 pe, a reduction of a factor of 1.45. A tile with a 6 mm thickness
of liquid, non-mirrored, yielded 2.61 \pm 0.05 pe, an increase over the 4mm non-
110 mirrored tile of a factor of 1.32.

The light yield was also studied using the capillary instead of WLS fiber *no
documentation at all in Sung Woo'd note on this*

5. Radiation hardness tests

Several different tests were made using irradiations with a ^{60}Co source
115 located at the University of Maryland. Performance of the tile under irradi-
ation in a proton-proton collision environment will be the subject of a future
paper.

no documentation at all on Sung Woo's note on this

6. Comparison with simulation, and optimization

120 We use the GEANT4 [7] package to simulate the optics of our tile. GEANT4's
optical package includes simulations of refraction, reflection, wave length shift-
ing, and light attenuation. A variety of options for the reflection are available.
We used the "Specular Spike" option for the Al and an absorption length of 2m
for the EJ-309. When simulating the WLS fiber, an air gap was included be-
125 tween the fiber cladding and the support tube, while no such gap exists for the

simulation of the capillary. An index of refraction of 1.57 is used for the EJ-309. The index for sapphire used was 1.77. For quartz, values between 1.46 and 1.55 were used. Photons are generated at random positions inside the liquid volume, with a wavelength corresponding to the emission maximum of EJ-309.

130 As shown in Figure 3 left, we find the simulation reproduces the light collection nonuniformity when a reflectivity of 0.9 is used for the mirrored Al.

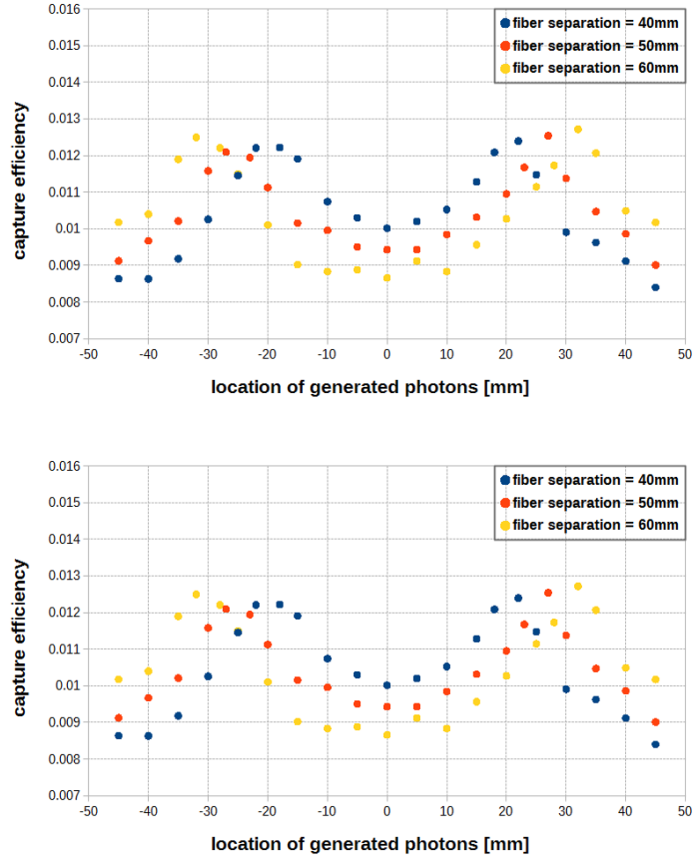


Figure 3: Ratio of light yield to maximum light yield from simulationed tile as a function of the distance perpendicular to the support tubes. figure is place holder until Zishuo gives right one

We find that the light collection efficiency is a strong function of the reflec-

tivity of the Al (Figure 3 right).

We find the best light collection comes when the support tube has the lowest
135 possible index of refraction for liquid WLS. The opposite is true for a fiber with
an air gap (and plastic WLS). For a 1mm diameter for the WLS, the light
collection efficiency increase by a factor of Zishuo please add this number going
from an index of 1.55 to 1.46 for liquids. Presumably this difference would
decrease as the reflectivity of the Al increases. For a fiber with an air gap, the
140 efficiency decreases by a factor of Zishuo please add this number going from an
index of 1.77 to 1.46.

7. Conclusions

We presented results for a liquid scintillating tile using wavelength shifting
fiber readout. For our nominal design, 1.7 ± 0.2 pe's were produced for minimum
145 ionizing particles.

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