

GRAiNITA status report

Marie-Hélène Schune
IJCLab – CNRS Univ. Paris-Saclay

S. Barsuk¹, Beschyko⁴, D. Breton¹, A. Boyarintsev², I. Boyarintseva^{2,1}, H. Chanal³, A. M. Dubovik², Y. Hou³, G. Hull¹, D. Klekots⁴, A.Kotenko⁴, J. Lefrancois¹, M. Magne³, S. Monteil³, M-H Schune¹, N.Semkiv⁴, I. Tupitsyna², M. Yeresko³

¹ *Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS-IN2P3, IJCLab, Orsay, France*

² *Institute of Scintillation Materials of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine*

³ *Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS-IN2P3, LP-Clermont, Aubiere, France*

⁴ *Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University Ukraine*



GRAiNITA concept (2019)

Inspired by LiquidO technique for neutrino detector
(A. Cabrera et al. LiquidO Commun Phys 4, 273 (2021))

Typical sampling calorimeters:

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} \sim \frac{10\% - 15\%}{\sqrt{E}}$$

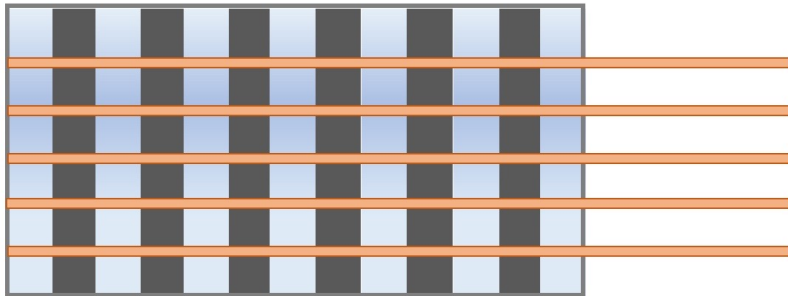
Crystal calorimeters :

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} \sim \frac{1\% - 2\%}{\sqrt{E}}$$

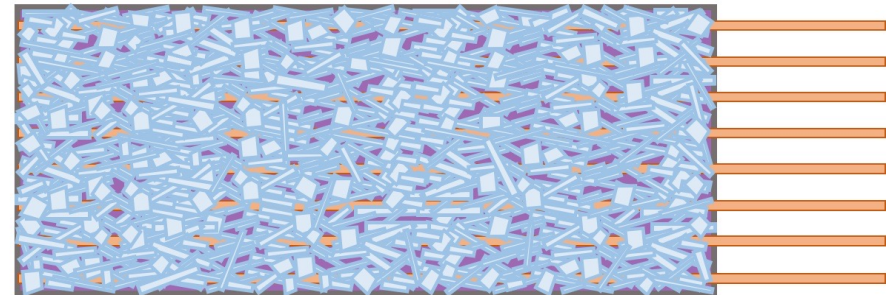
Requirements:

- fine sampling
- scintillation light locally contained

Shashlyk-type calorimeter



GRAiNITA



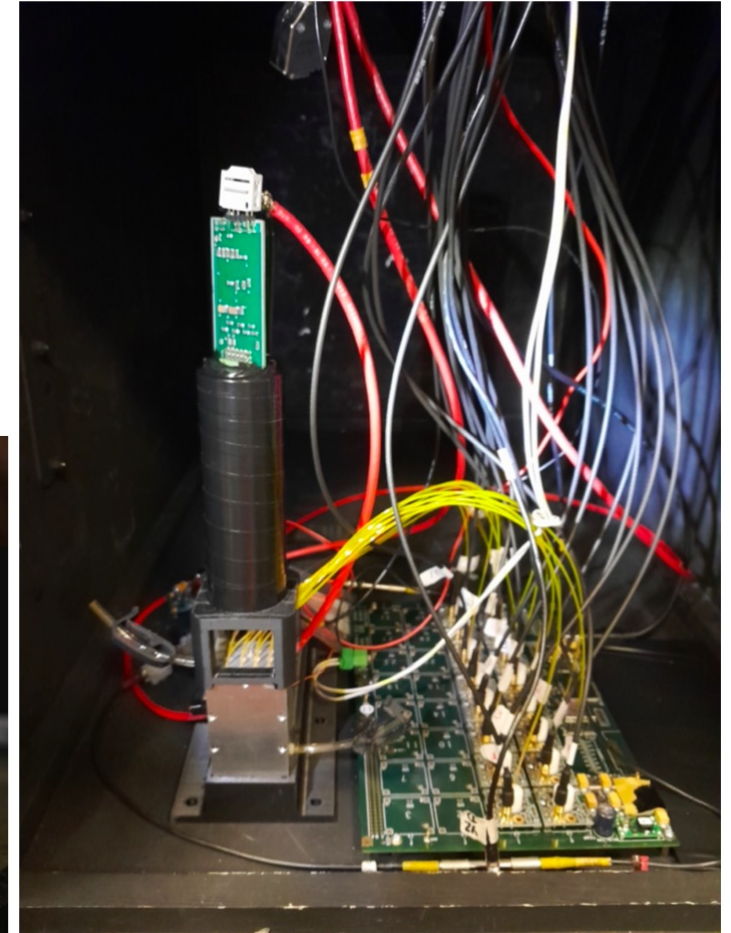
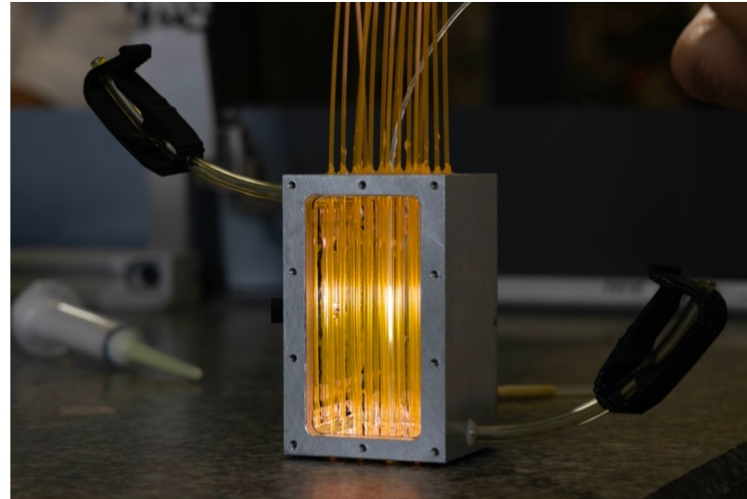
Where are we ?

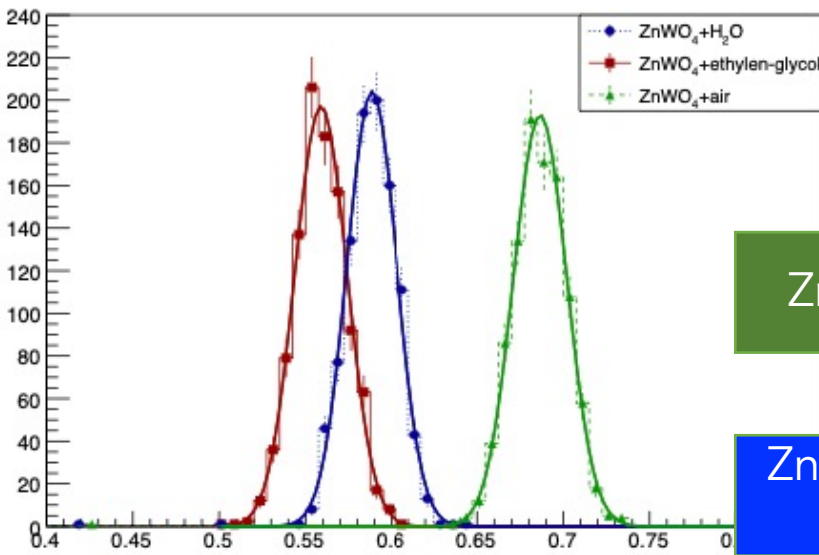
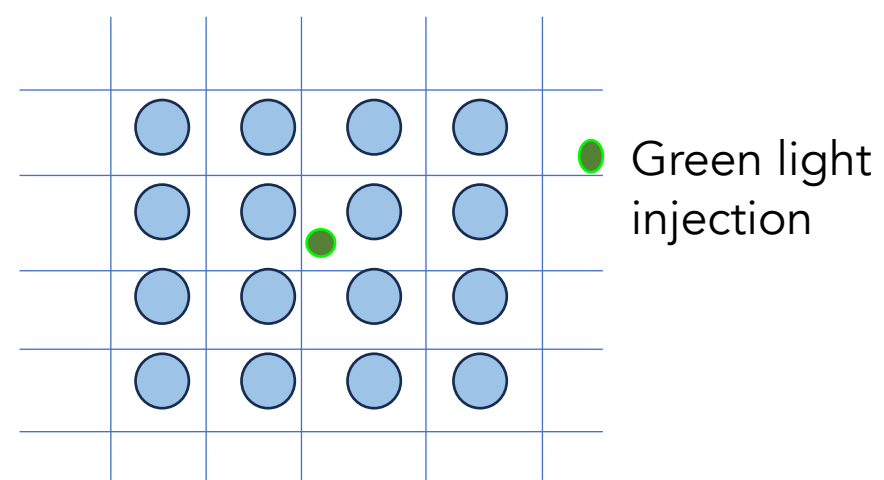
Small ($2 \times 2 \times 5.5 \text{ cm}^3$) prototype filled with ZnWO_4 grains + water or Heavy Liquid (EGL or LST_fastload ($d=2.8$)) and 16 WLS fibers read out by SiPM and a Wave-Catcher

Depolished fiber in the center to allow for green light injection

	ZnWO_4
Effective Z	61
Density (g/cm^3)	7.87
Refractive index	2.0 - 2.3
Light yield (photons/MeV)	~ 9000
Peak emission wavelength (nm)	480
Decay time (μs)	20
Radiation length (cm)	1.20
Molière radius (cm)	1.98

built in 2023



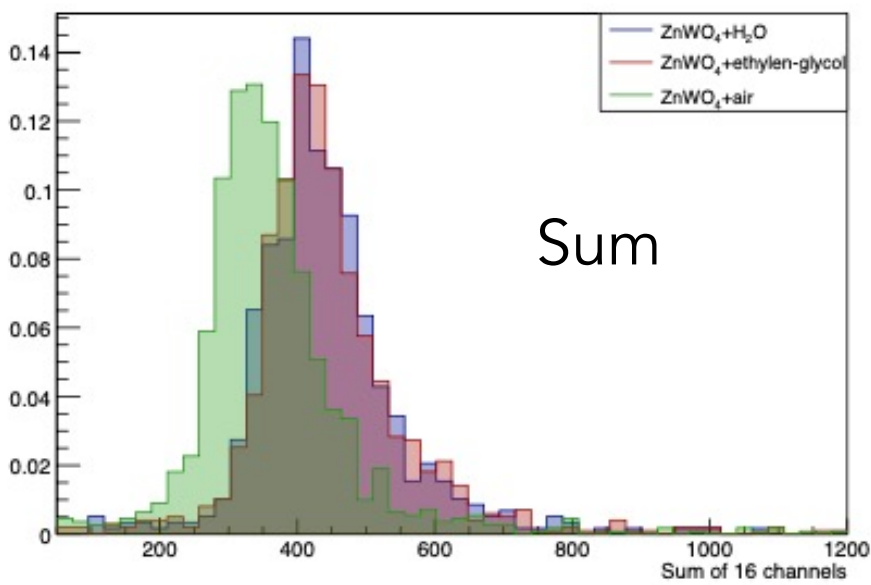


ZnWO₄

ZnWO₄ + H₂O

$$\text{Centrality} = \frac{4 \text{ central channels}}{\text{Sum}}$$

ZnWO₄ + EGL



Sum

1. Light is confined
2. Most Probable value (fit by Landau) : ~400
 $\Rightarrow \sim 10\,000$ photo-electrons/GeV
 \Rightarrow opens the road to a a statistical fluctuation of $\frac{1\%}{\sqrt{E}}$ due to photon statistics

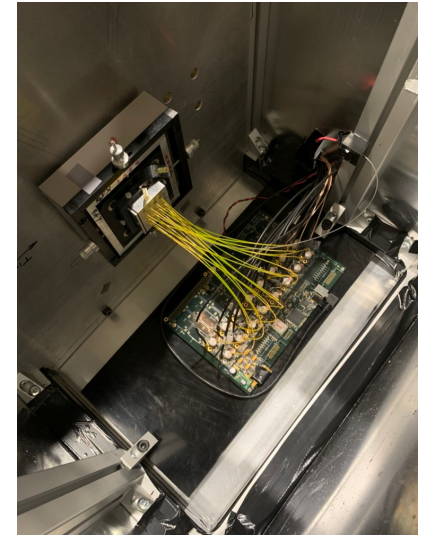
A test beam ?!

In March, we were informed of the possibility to be parasitic in a test beam for LHCb-U2 calorimeter tests in the H2 region in the CERN North Area

We decided to put our small prototype in a beam of muons and pions (about only ~5% of the pions are supposed to interact in our prototype).

It was a nice week-end

Many thanks to Yuri Guz
Loris Martinazzoli and Matteo Salomoni



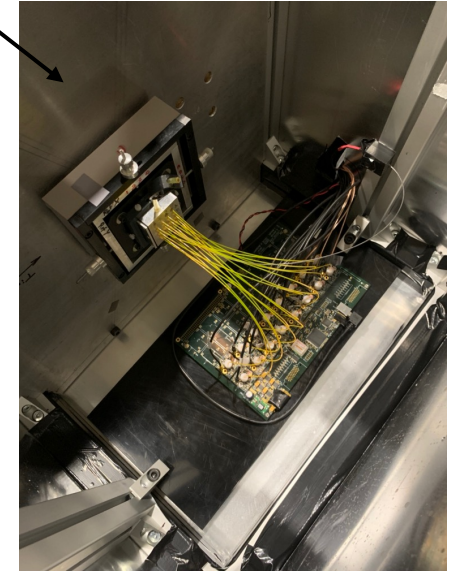
We have recorded in ~ 48h ~million of muon and pion triggers in two configurations : ZnWO₄ grains immersed in water or in HL

GRAiNITA

Beam



Beam

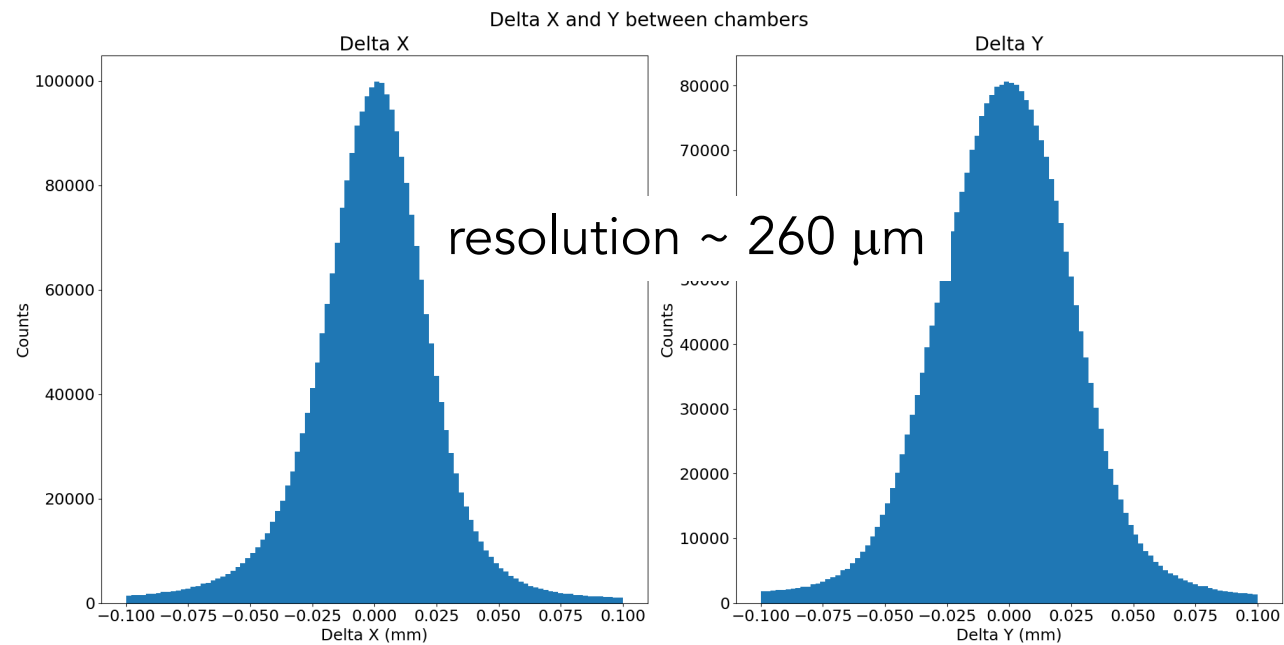


GRAiNITA

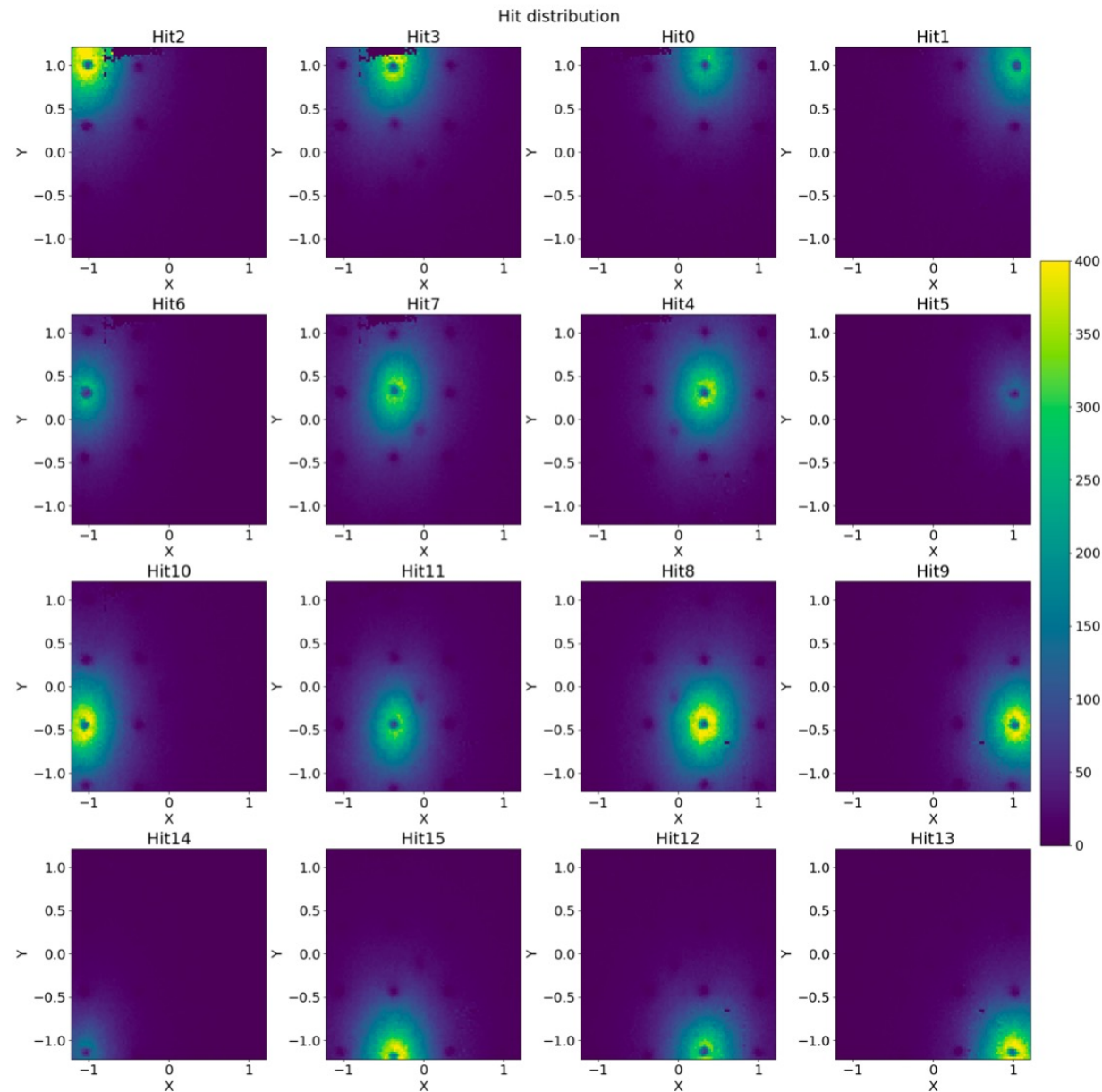
- triggered by the drift chamber + scintillators
- read-out by a 16-channels wave catcher adapted to count the number of photo-electrons in a 25 μ s window

Millions of triggers

- ~ 0.2 million of high-quality muons passing through GRAiNITA
- ~ 3.8 millions of high-quality pions passing through GRAiNITA

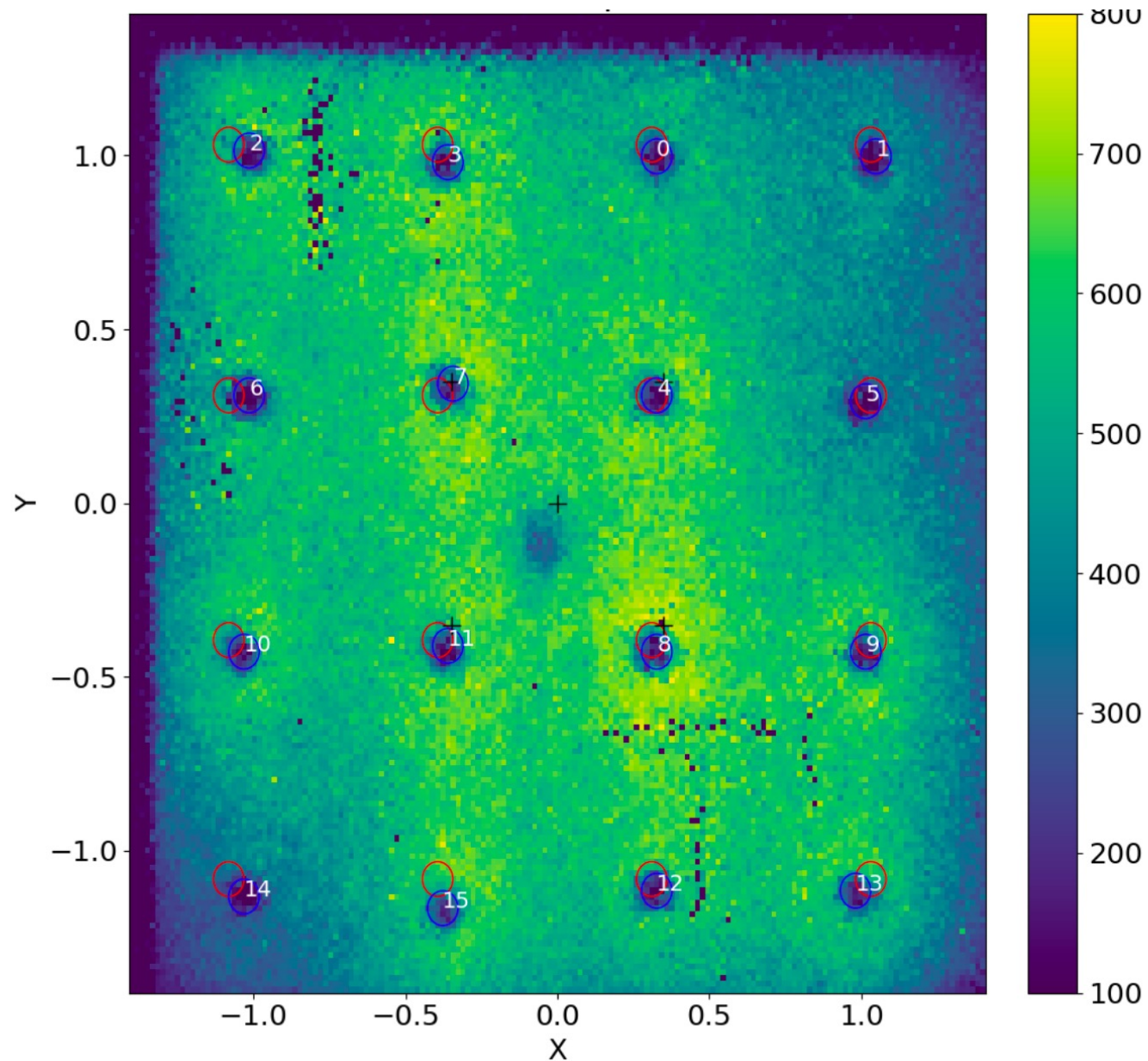


(x,y) map for all tracks **weighted** by the response from each fiber



Confirmation of the light confinement

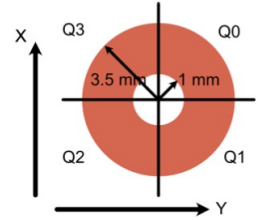
(x,y) map for all tracks weighted by the global answer from the prototype



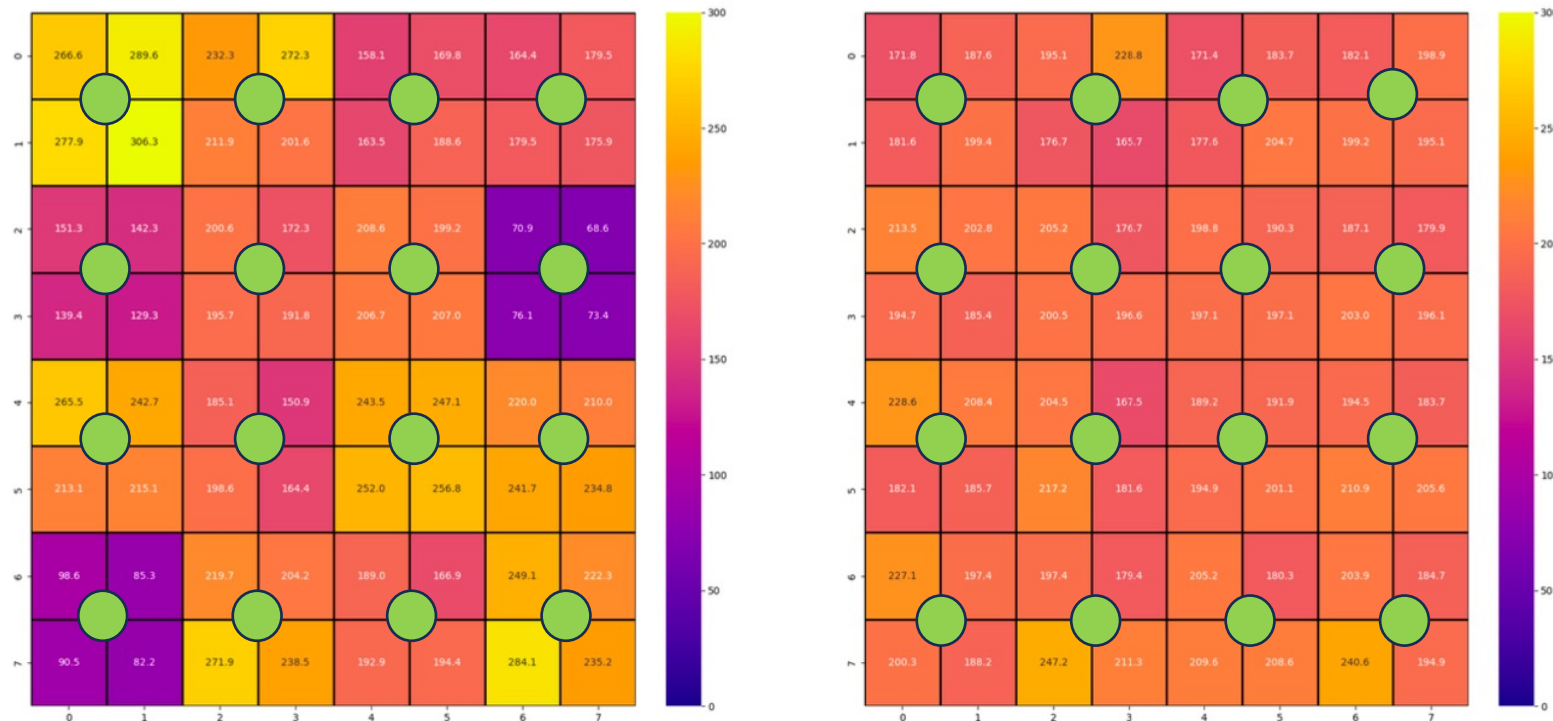
Uniformisation of the fiber response

For each fiber:

- plot the fiber response (avoiding edge effect) and fit with Landau ⊗ Gaussian → MPV
- compute the average of the MPV ($\langle \text{MPV} \rangle$).
- → 16 coefficients (one per fiber)



Difference to $\langle \text{MPV} \rangle$



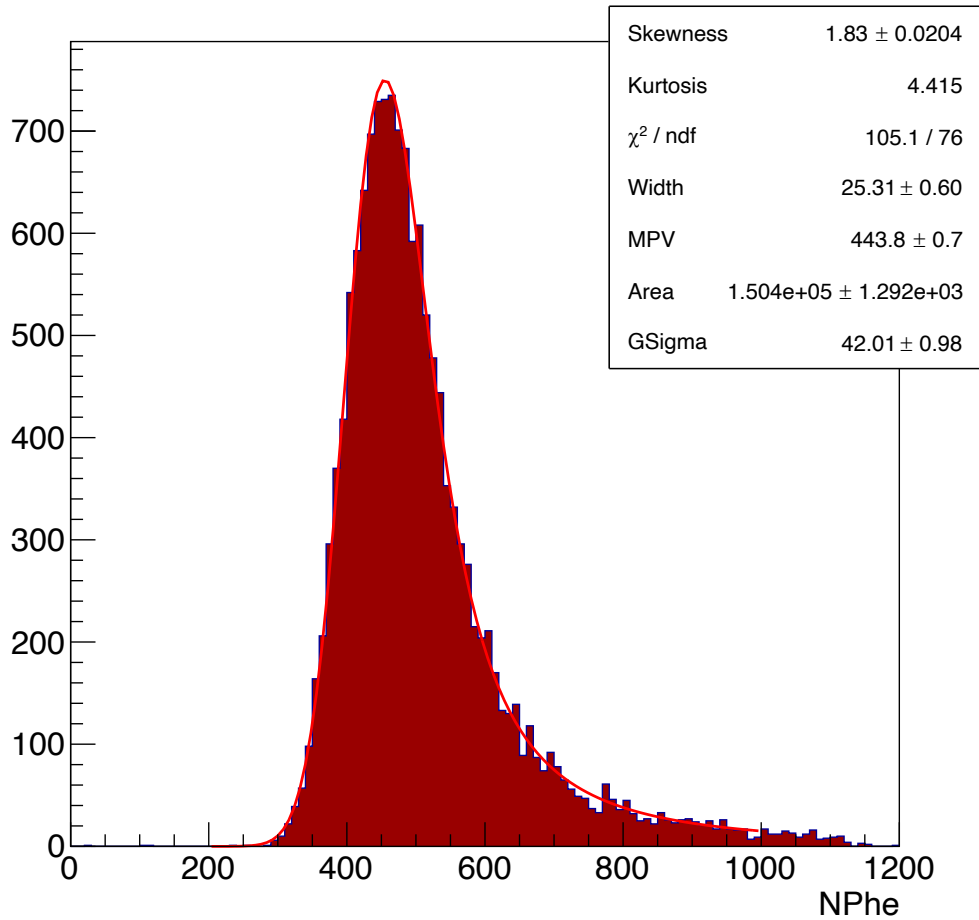
Before

After



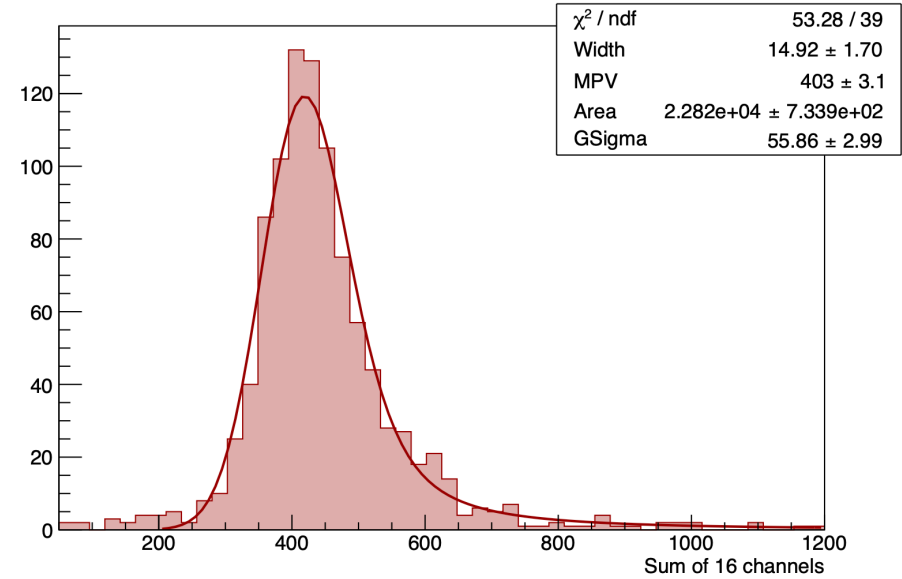
Muon/HL

444+/- 1



403+/- 3

[JINST 19 P04008](#)



confirmation of the possibility to have a statistical fluctuation of $1\% / \sqrt{E}$ due to photon statistics

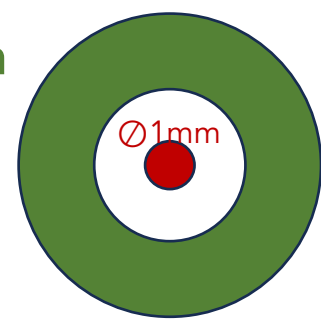
Towards the uniformity study



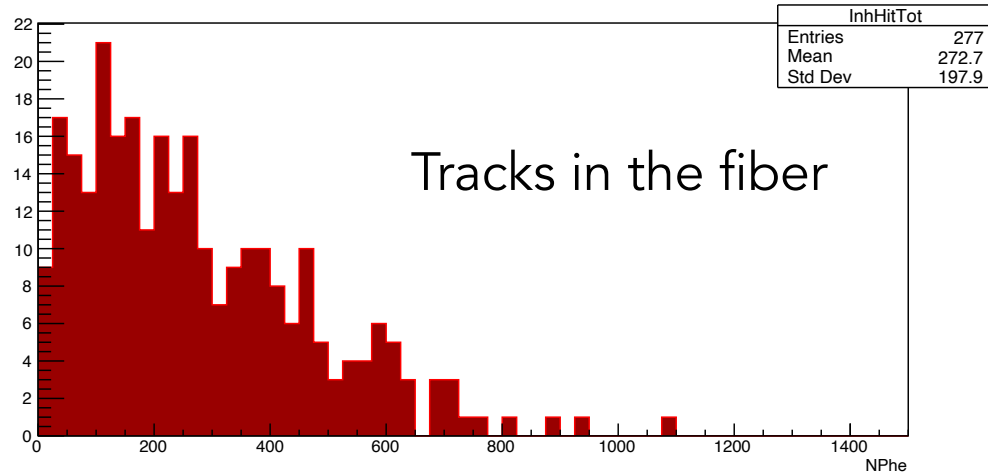
©Britannica Dictionnary

How does the signal evolves around a fiber ?

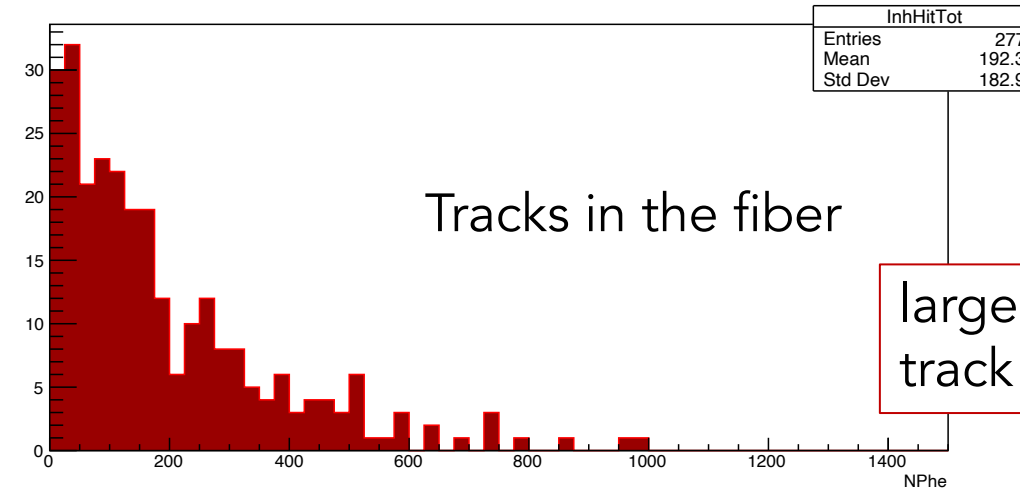
1.5 < R < 3.5 mm
R < .5 mm



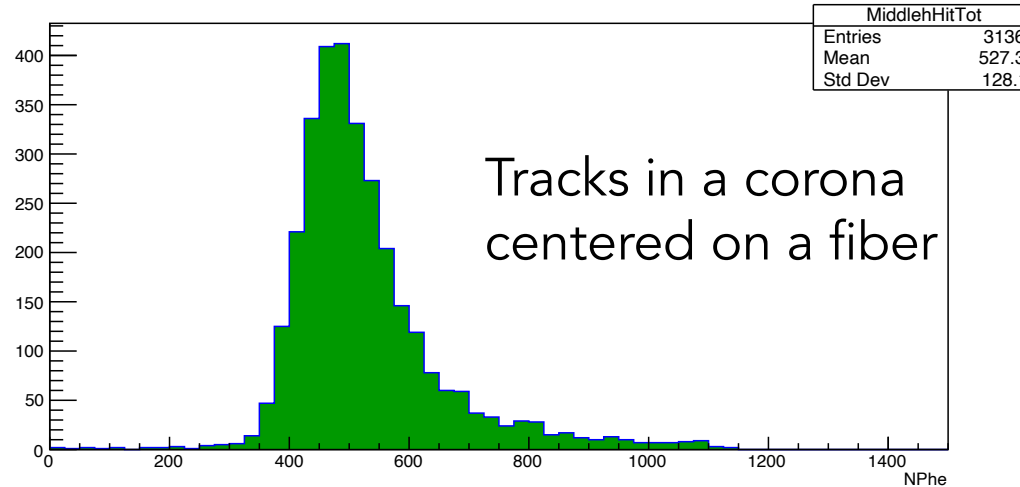
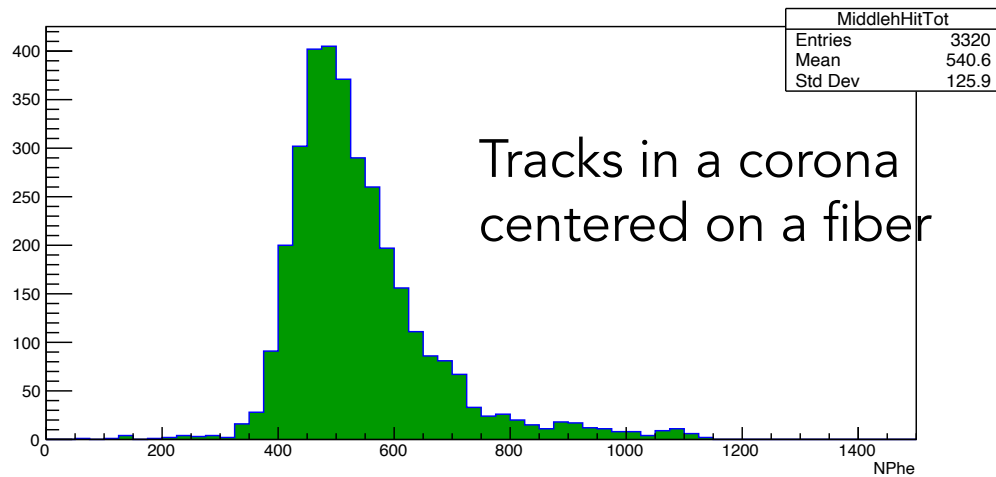
Fiber7



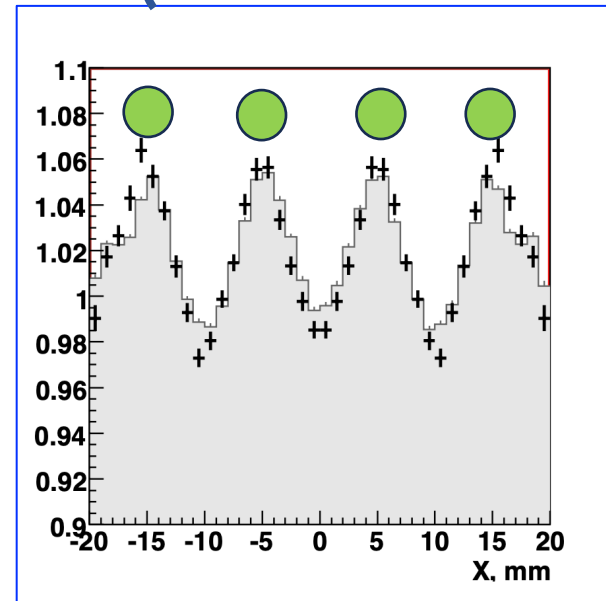
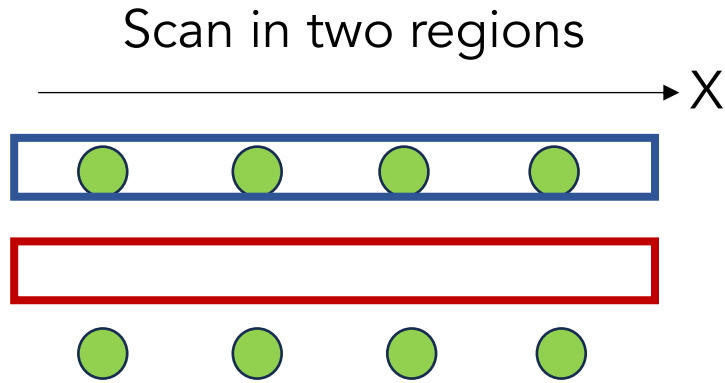
Fiber4



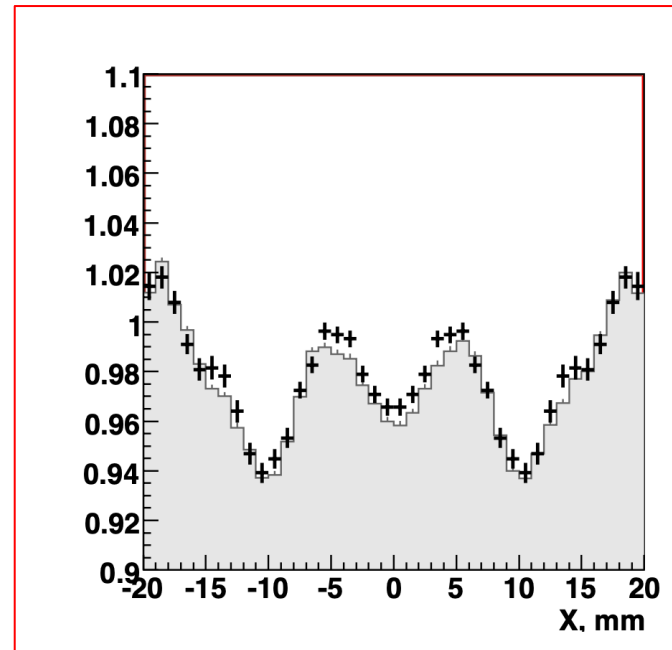
large NPhe values :
track resolution



Principle of the method (LHCb calorimeter)

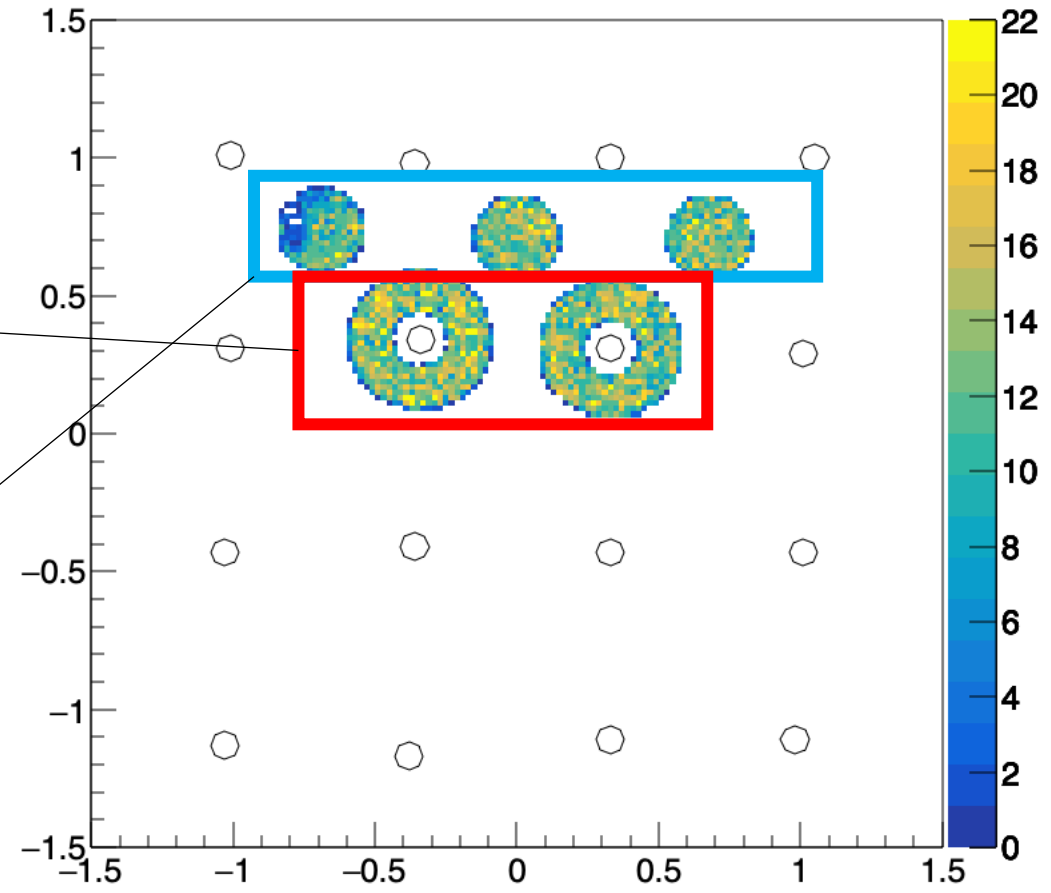
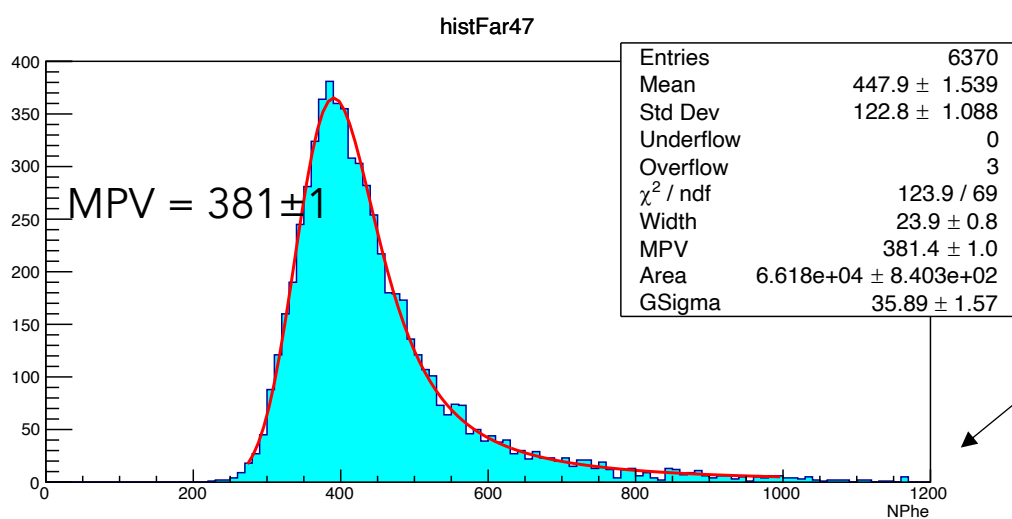
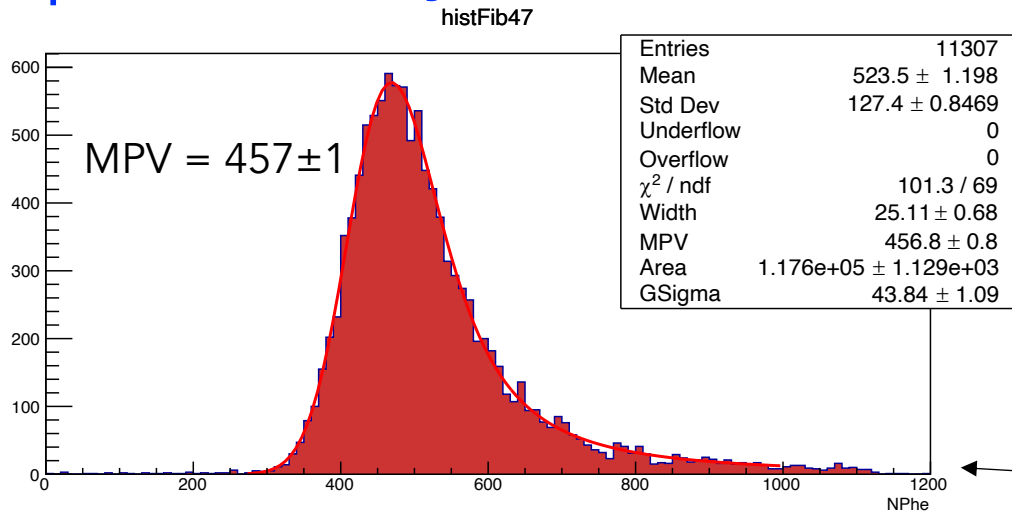


Grey = simulation



~0.8% constant term for LHCb calorimeter

A preliminary look



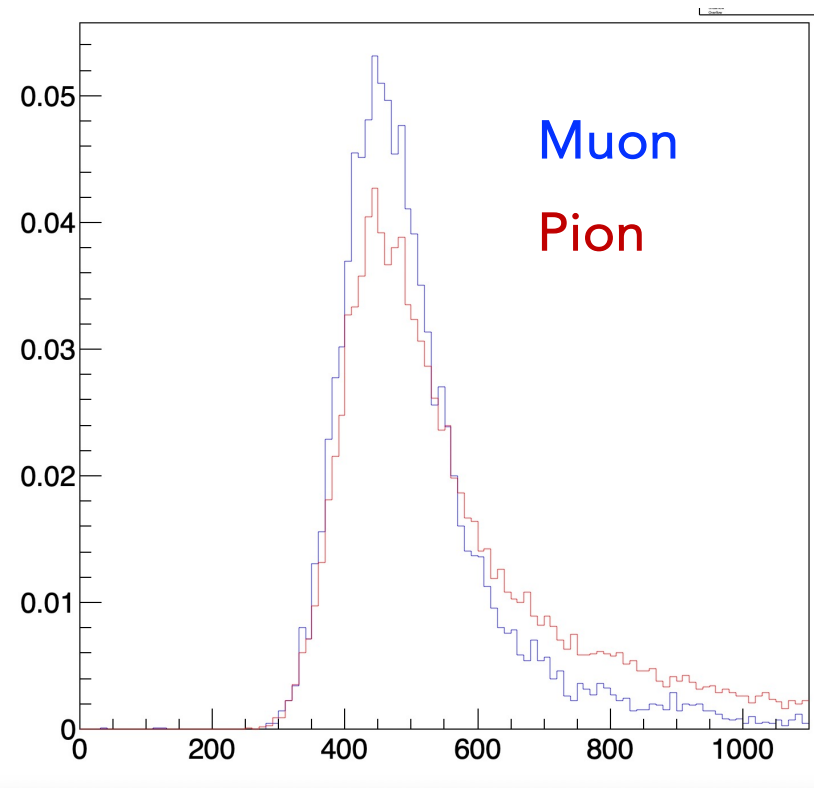
$\sim \pm 9\%$ variation
 Simplified simulation^(*) indicates that $\frac{\sigma_E}{E} \sim 1\%$ should be at reach

$$^{(*)} 1 + 0.07 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi X}{7 \text{ mm}}\right) + 0.07 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi Y}{7 \text{ mm}}\right)$$

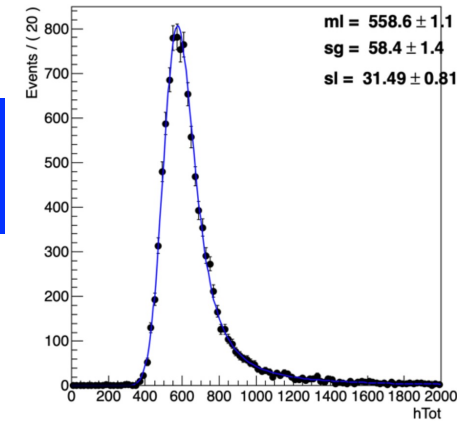
Towards the use of the π beam data

About 5% of the π interact in the prototype
 π beam has higher-stat but is more less pure

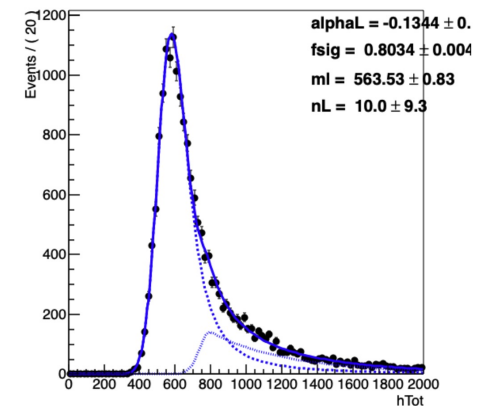
Use the tracks close to a fiber
(here Fiber8) for the modelling of
the response



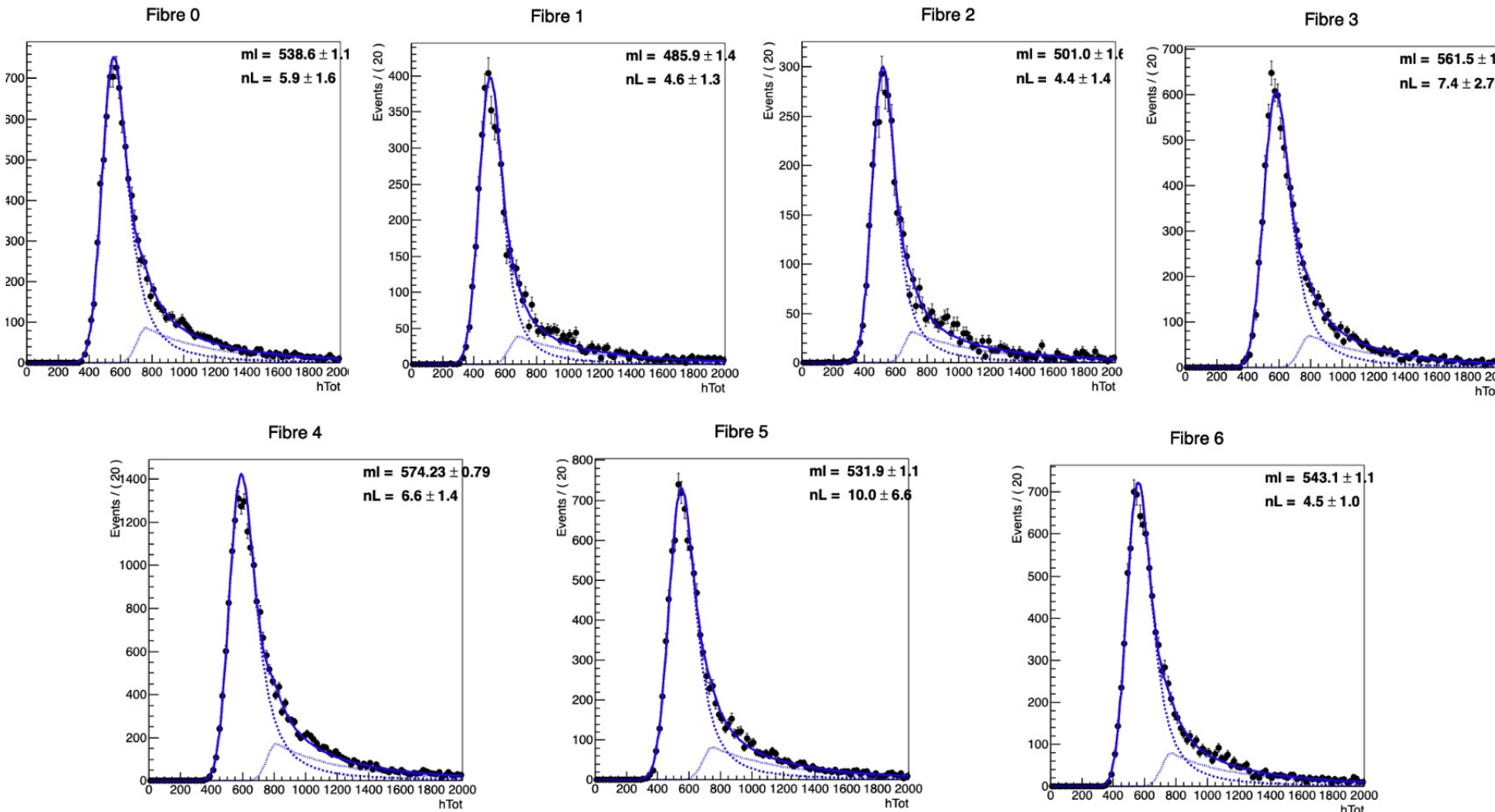
Muon Fit:
Landau \otimes Gaussian



Pion fit :
Landau \otimes Gaussian (parameters
from Muon, but MPV) + Asym-CB
(mean and sigma related to Landau
 \otimes Gaussian)



Is this shape universal enough ?

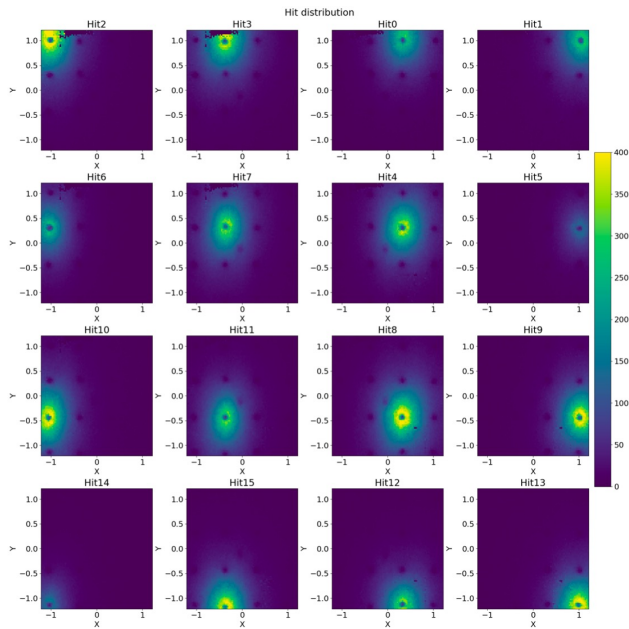


'Blind' application to the 15 other fibers

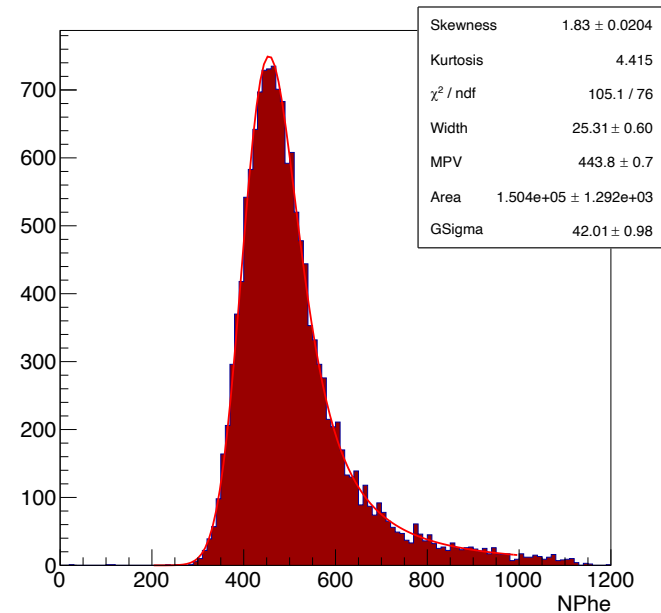
seems promising !

Conclusion

- Confirmation of the NPhe $\sim 10\text{k}/\text{GeV}$: statistical fluctuation of $\frac{1\%}{\sqrt{E}}$ at reach
- Next question : constant term due to non-uniformity
 - If the track is more than 0.5 mm away from the limit of the fiber, the variations are small
 - A priori enough data for a first study of the uniformity, preliminary results are encouraging
 - Limitations due to the prototype size



3rd ECFA



Stay tuned !