Simulation framework for the digitization module of scintillators and its implementation in NeuLAND

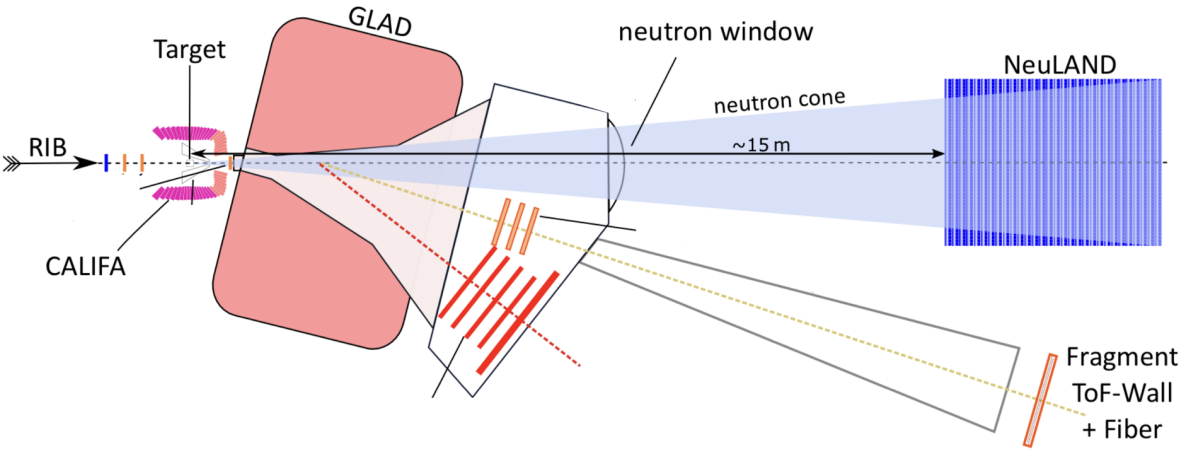
Yanzhao Wang, Jan Mayer, Igor Gasparic, and Andreas Zilges

Institute for Nuclear Physics, University of Cologne

R3B Conference
Budapest 2023

Email: *ywang@ikp.uni-koeln.de*

NeuLAND setup in R^3B

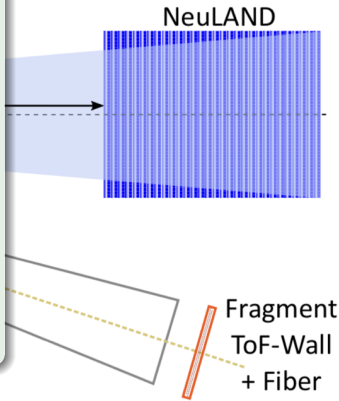


K. Boretzky *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods. Phys. Res. B **1014**, 165701 (2021)

NeuLAND setup in R^3B

Geometry:

- 26 planes
- $250 \times 250\,\mathrm{cm}^2$
- 50 scintillation bars each plane
- 100 PMTs each plane



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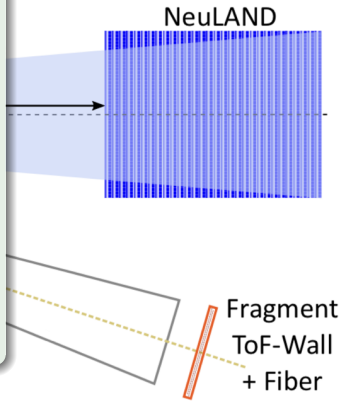
Measurement:

- neutron 4-momentum
- neutron multiplicity



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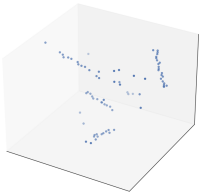
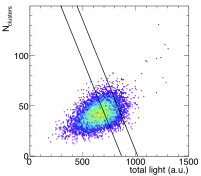
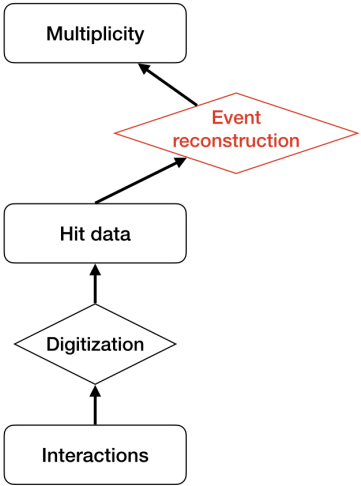




Method 2: Bayes WCP

$$P(H|\vec{\mathbf{E}}) = P(H)\frac{P(\vec{\mathbf{E}}|H)}{\sum_h P(\vec{\mathbf{E}}|H_h)P(H_h)}$$

Method 3: Convolutional neural network



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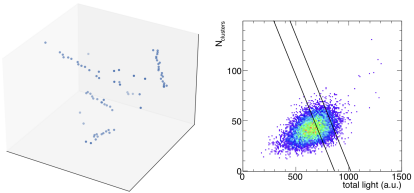

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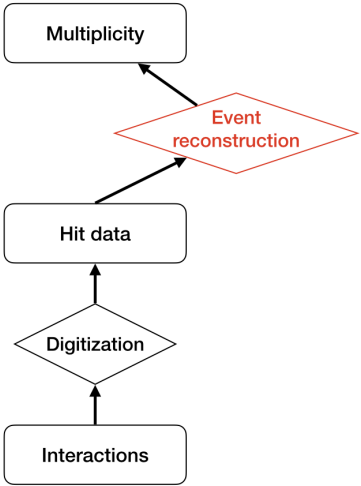

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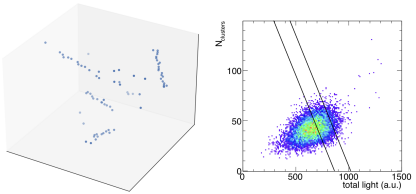

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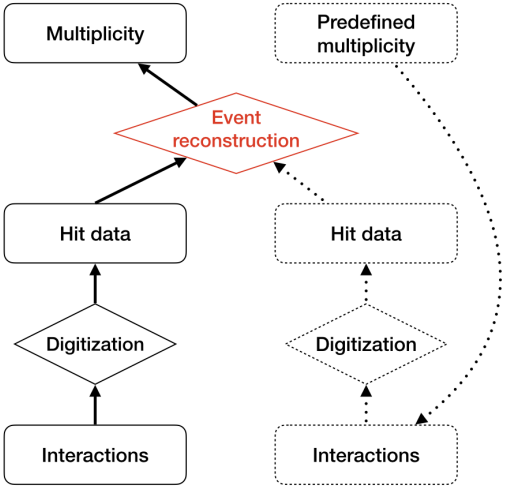

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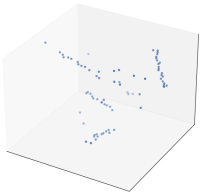

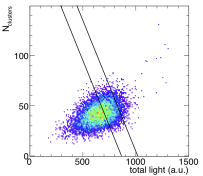

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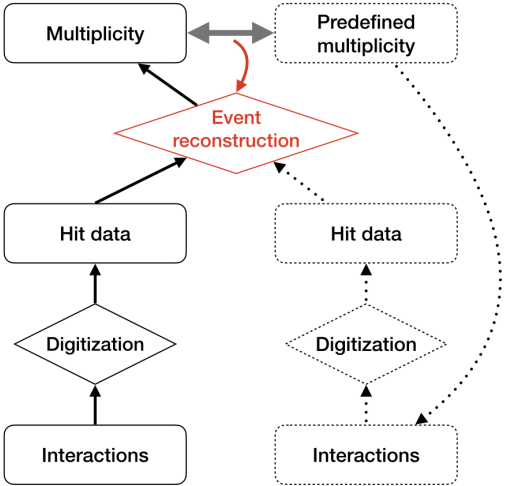

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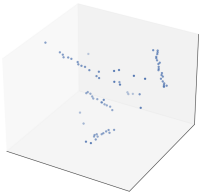

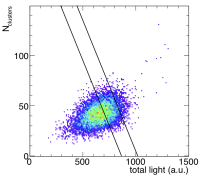

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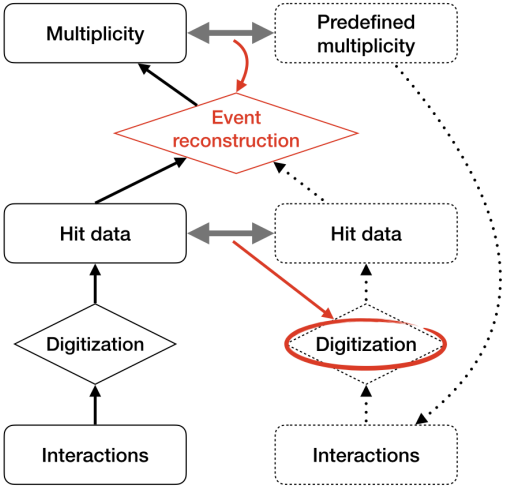

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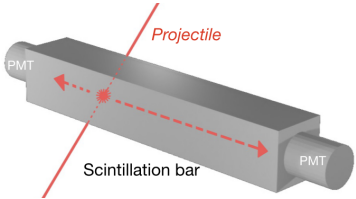
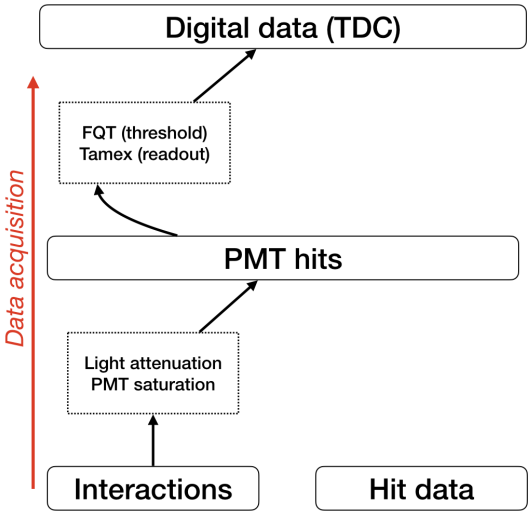
Digitization process

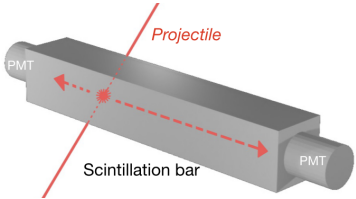


Interactions

Hit data

Digitization process





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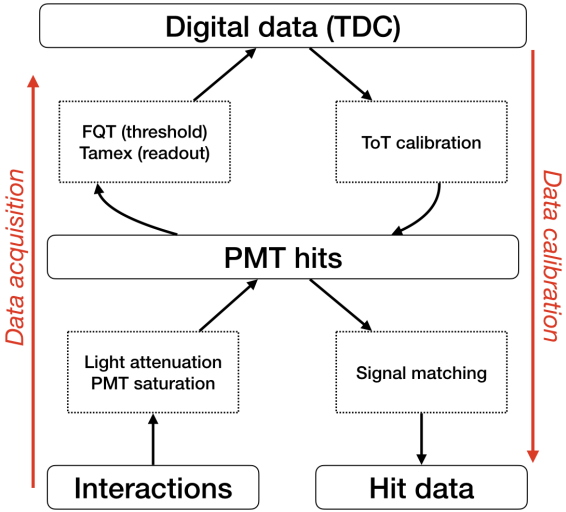

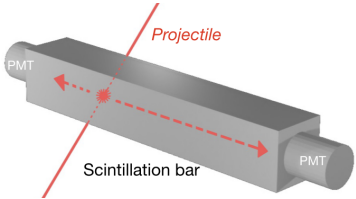

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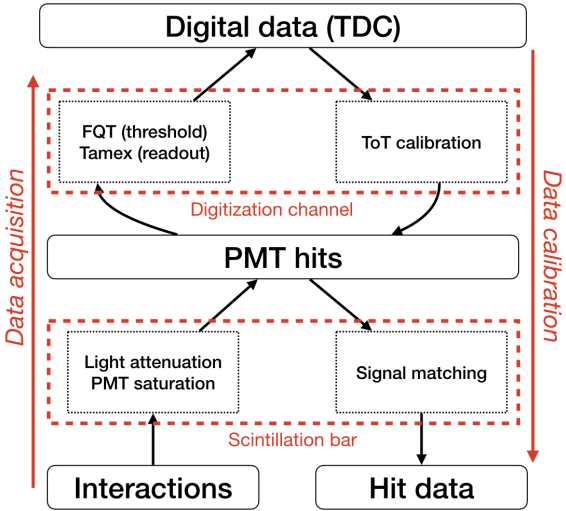

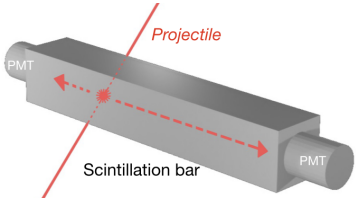

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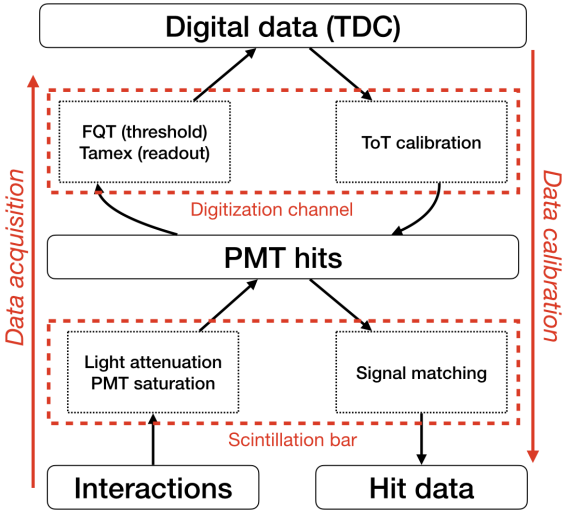
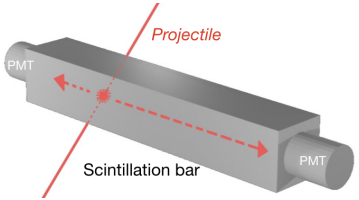
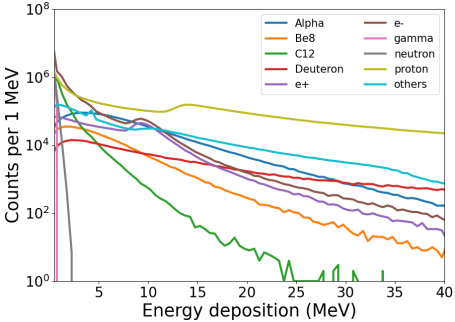
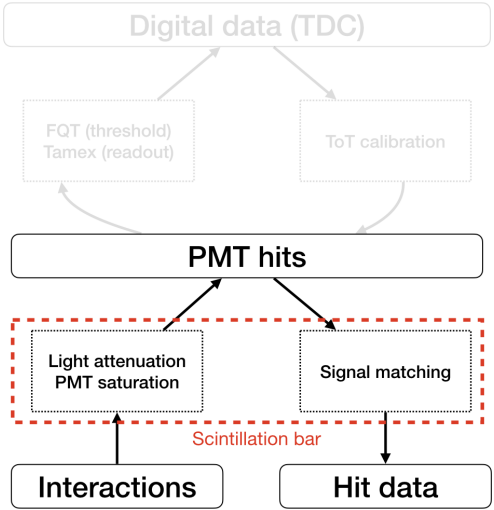




Energy depositions of different particles ($E_n = 600$ MeV)



Simulation of scintillation bar



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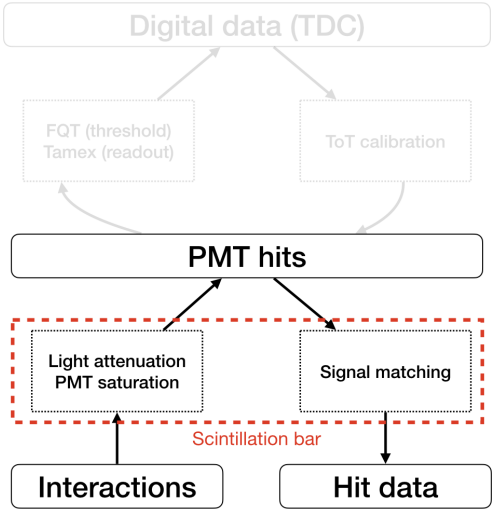
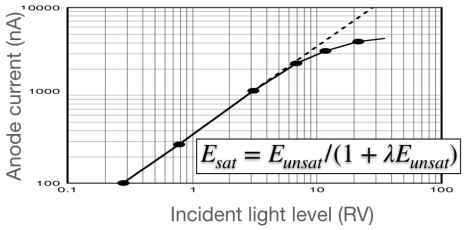


PMT saturation[1]



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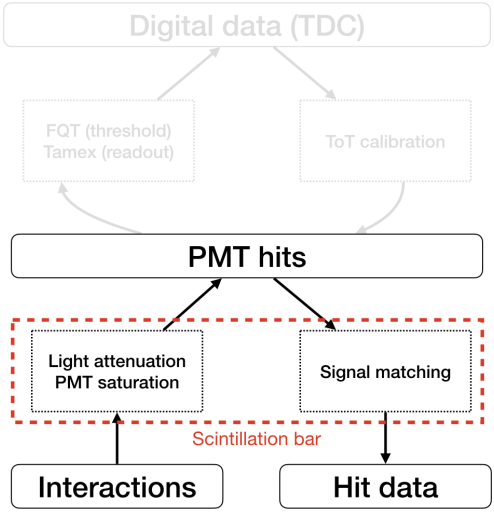

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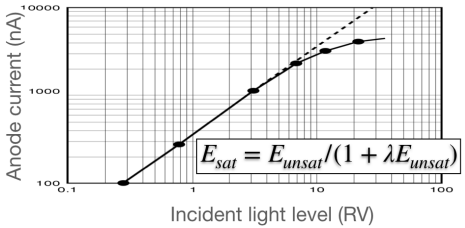

Light attenuation

$$Y_{PMT} = Y_{edep} \exp(-\alpha \cdot L)$$

α: Attenuation factor

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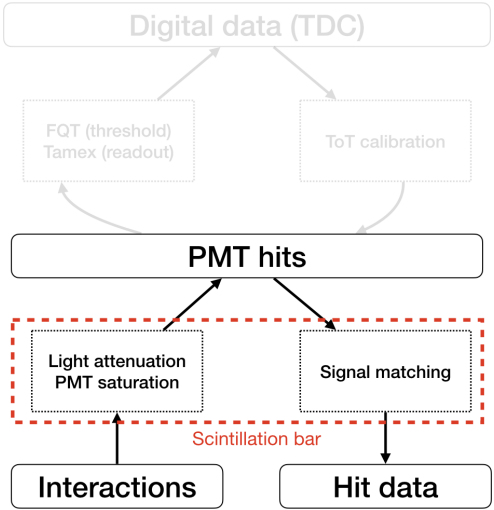

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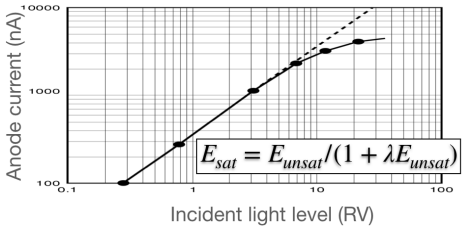

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PMT signal matching

$$\min \Delta = \begin{cases} |E_1/E_2 \cdot e^{\alpha c(t_1 - t_2)} - 1| \,, & t_1 > t_2 \\ |E_2/E_1 \cdot e^{\alpha c(t_2 - t_1)} - 1| \,, & t_2 > t_1 \end{cases}$$

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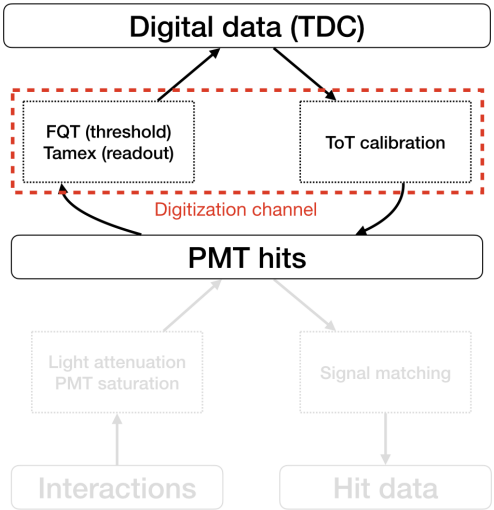
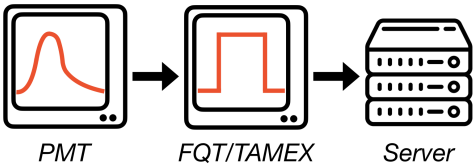
Simulation of digitization channel





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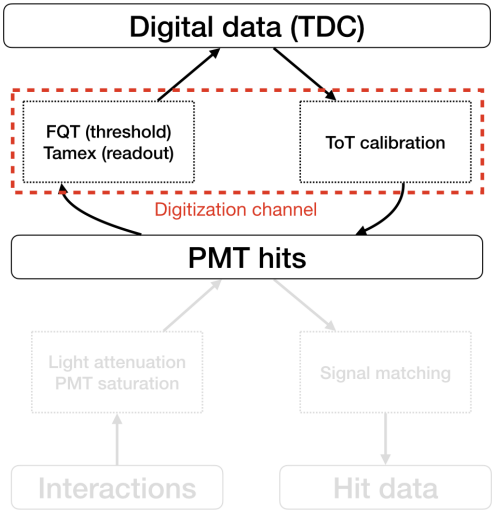

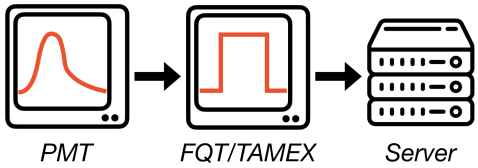

Simulation steps

1. Apply threshold
2. Perform pileup of PMT signals (addition)
3. PMT signals $\Rightarrow$ FQT signals
4. Perform pileup of FQT signals (merge)
5. Energy and time value smearing

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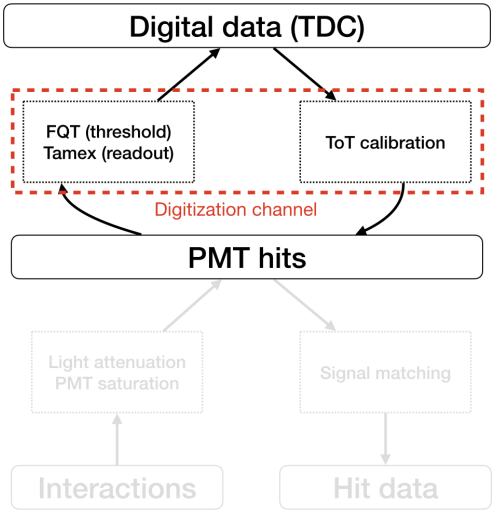

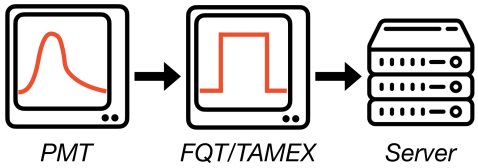

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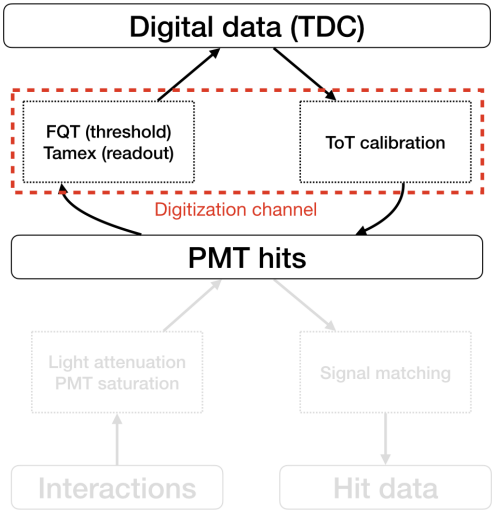

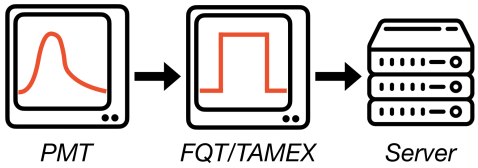

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Total energy deposition

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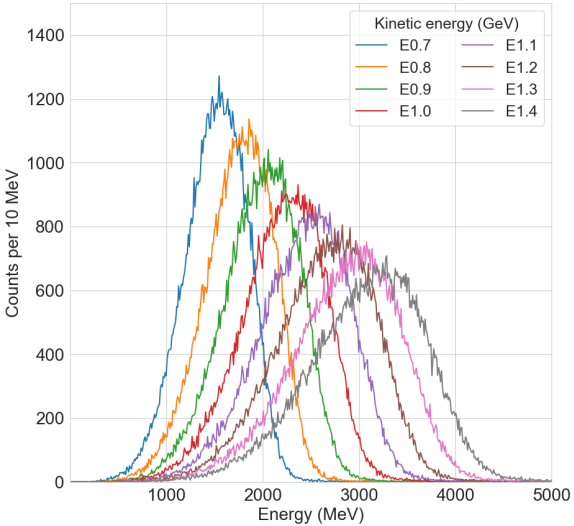
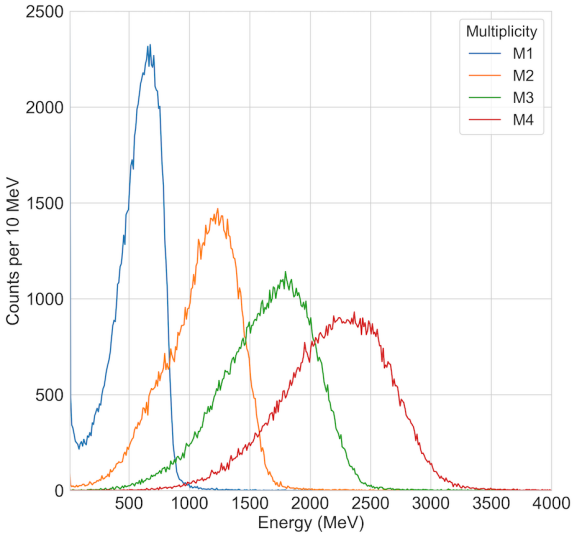
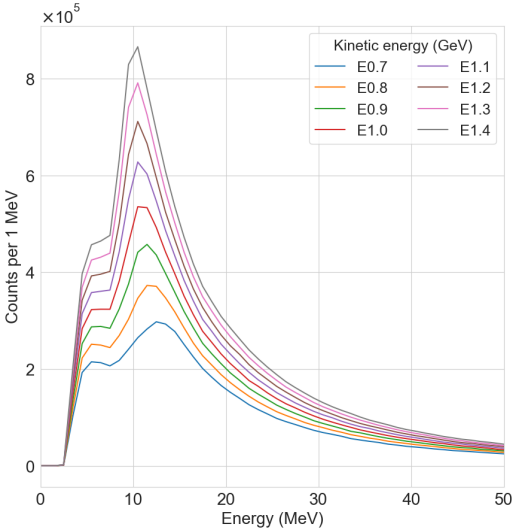


Neutron kinetic energy = 1 GeV



Energy deposition of hits

Neutron multiplicity = 4



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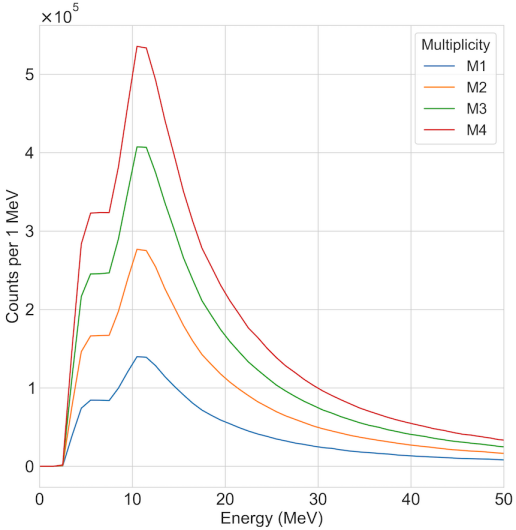
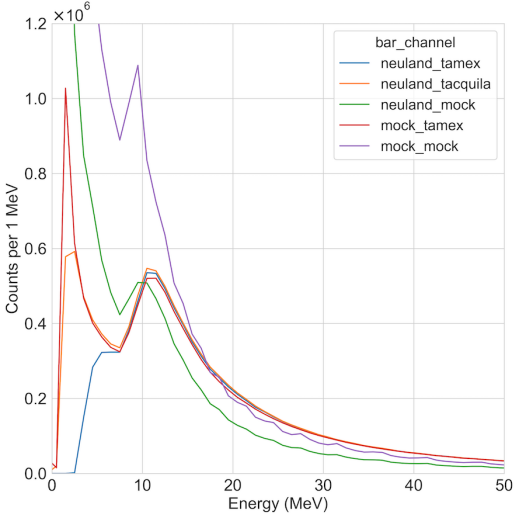


Comparisons to Tacquila and mockup

Hit energy deposition ($M = 4, KE = 1\,\text{GeV}$)



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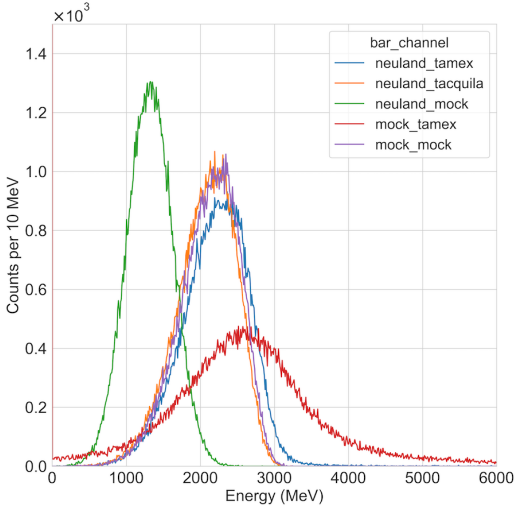

Summary and outlook

In this talk

- simulation on scintillation bars and digitization channels
- multi-hit capability
- distribution on total energy deposition and hit energies
- better performance on low energy filtering

What to do next

- integration time window on Tamex
- comparison to real calibrated data
- applications on other detectors