

#### Proposed SiD Muon System/Tail Catcher



Central Muon System: After 4.6 nuclear interaction lengths (λ) Of calorimeters and the 5T solenoid coil and cryostat 1.27 λ → ~6 inter. Length.
Installed in the Iron of the 5T solenoid flux return ~ 2.30m of Fe:~18 λ total.
Central barrel 5.7 m long, R = 3.5 m.

•Barrel and EndCaps Muon System unit: 10 cm thick Fe; 4 cm gaps

•Total detector area ~6000 m² for 14 layers.

Candidate detector technologies: RPCs and/or Strip-scintillator

#### ILC MuonTest Setups



Prototypes installed in Fermilab Beam Test Facility 256 scintillator strips 384 PMT channels

### Goal

As a possible first step to understand each strip's output, the response of every photomultiplier anode to a given brightness of input light and applied voltage needs to be measured.

If you know the relative anode responses, the correction to particular strip's output can be applied that removes the effect of PMT itself.

Such a correction helps clarify a comparison of strip responses to a beam particle.

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#### **Current Measurement Problems**

- What is MAPMT dark current level?
- What is HV?
- Can custom made source of light saturat a MAPMT?
- How was fiber connected?
- How was interface alignment checked/verified?
- What is a gain? What is a response?
- Do different channels have a different slope in response dependence of voltage?
- How large is cross talk between neighboring channels?
- Can double reference method help keep track of reproducibility and repeatability of the measurements?







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# Custom Made Permanent Source of Light



Radioactive source Sr-90.
Cast scintillator EJ-200,
10 mm thick with two grooves.
WLS fibers Y-11, 1.2 mm in diameter, 1.01 m long, polished mirrored, UV protected.
Two layers of Tyvek.
Two WLS fibers were used because of the double reference method measurements.

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### **Custom Made Interface**



64 1.3 mm in diameter holes with 2.3 mm steps following the HAMAMATSU drawing. Made from delrin.

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## Boxed MAPMT with Interface and WLS Fibers Connected



Labeled WLS fiber is a reference one that positioned at channel number 57 permanently in each MAPMT. Control measurements were performed using the second fiber by repeating the measurement in channel number 64

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## Major Parts Connections

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Each output was measured independently. Each output has a reference measurement in the same MAPMT. Each eight output measurements have a control measurement. For each input a cross talk in each output can be measured. Measurements were performed in a light tight box. Measurements were performed at about 800 V and room temperature (without additional controls). or SiD Workshop 10 at FNAL

### PC Top View Mapping



57 channel input was used for the reference measurements. 64 channel input was used for the control measurements. 49,50,58 affected (by 57) channels.

S+ D+(a) D-(a) S- D+(b) D-(b)

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MAPMT	Mean	St.Dev.	Min	Max	Ratio
S+	726.1	184.9	323.4	1040.5	3.22
S-	322.2	34.2	258.8	400	1.55
D+(a)	291.0	33.0	235	362.7	1.54
D+(b)	328.5	48.0	198.9	427.5	2.15
D-(a)	427.7	49.3	332.3	532.1	1.60
D-(b)				701 0	0.00

### Summary

MAPMTs anode output currents are measured at the constant (green) input light brightness and the same photocathode to anode voltage (800V).

The anode output currents have a wide spread. For all tubes the maximum value is 5.23 time larger than minimum value.

MAPMT D-(b) cross talks were measured for the central input (channel 37). Maximum cross talk value is about 4.89%. Average cross talk for the nearest 4 neighboring channels is 3.91%, for the farther 4 is 0.98%.

To assure the reproducibility and repeatability of the measurements the double reference method was used.

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### Conclusion

MAPMT anode output current was measured at NICADD/NIU on 64 channels for 6 tubes using constant source of green light as input to each channel. 800 V voltage between photo cathode and anode was applied.

Because of a few percent deviation in the reference and the control measurements, the anode output current response of any channels can be directly compared.

Database Microsoft Excel file is available.

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#### References

Quality control studies of wave length shifting fibers for a scintillator-based tail-catcher muon-tracker linear collider prototype detector. FERMILAB-PUB-06-129-E, May 2006, 10 pp; IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. 53: 3944-3948, 2006. (In this study the double reference method was used.)

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