

# LASPD simulation

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# SPD Simulation

- LASPD scintillation and photon transport
- Two options:
  - G4Scintillation
  - post-GEMC simulation: Make use of the current GEMC simulation output.

# post-GEMC simulation

- Using the hit information of the GEMC output
- Photons generated uniformly along the particle path and isotropic emission
- Number of generated photoelectrons is reduced by a couple factors:
  - Collection factor: assume the effective area of PMT to the scintillator end area as 0.6 (can be optimized later with a comparison to the data or simulation)
  - Assumed QE of 0.15
  - Attenuation: Simulated according to the probability of  $1 - \exp(-l_{\text{pro}}/\lambda_{\text{pro}})$

# post-GEMC simulation

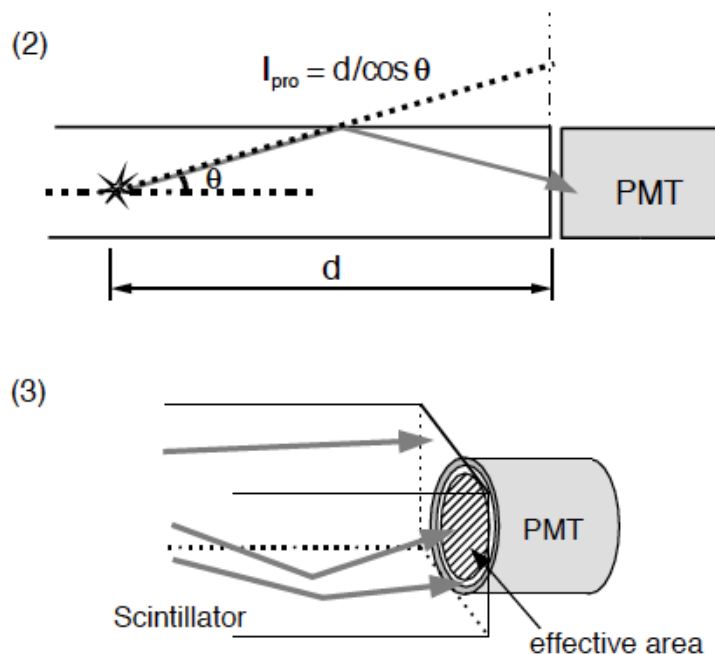


Fig. 7. Light propagation in a scintillator counter.

A detailed Monte Carlo simulation  
for the Belle TOF system  
(NIM(A) 491 (2002) 54-58)

- We assume perfect internal reflection on the surfaces except for two PMT end sides.
- Light with its emission angle  $<$  critical angle can reach to the PMT.
- For the scintillator used in this study has the refractive index of 1.58, and therefore we get the critical angle of  $\sim 39.2$  degree.

# post-GEMC simulation

- Time information:

- $\text{time} = t_{\text{traj}} + t_{\text{emit}} + t_{\text{pro}} + t_{\text{TT}}$

$t_{\text{traj}}$  : time for the particle trajectory (currently using the average time information of the particle in the SPD)

$t_{\text{emit}}$  : light emission time. Simulated using the emission time probability function

$$E(t_{\text{emit}}) = \frac{1}{1+R} \left( \frac{e^{-t_{\text{emit}}/\tau_2} - e^{-t_{\text{emit}}/\tau_1}}{\tau_2 - \tau_1} + \frac{R}{\tau_3} e^{-t_{\text{emit}}/\tau_3} \right)$$

$t_{\text{pro}}$  : light propagation time in the scintillator.  $t_{\text{pro}} = n_{\text{scin}} * l_{\text{pro}} / c$

$t_{\text{TT}}$  : transit time of a single pe in the PMT (Gaussian smearing with a mean of PMT transit time (TT) and rms transit time spread (TTS). For R9779, TT is 20 ns and TTS is 0.25.)

# Scintillator specification (EJ-200)

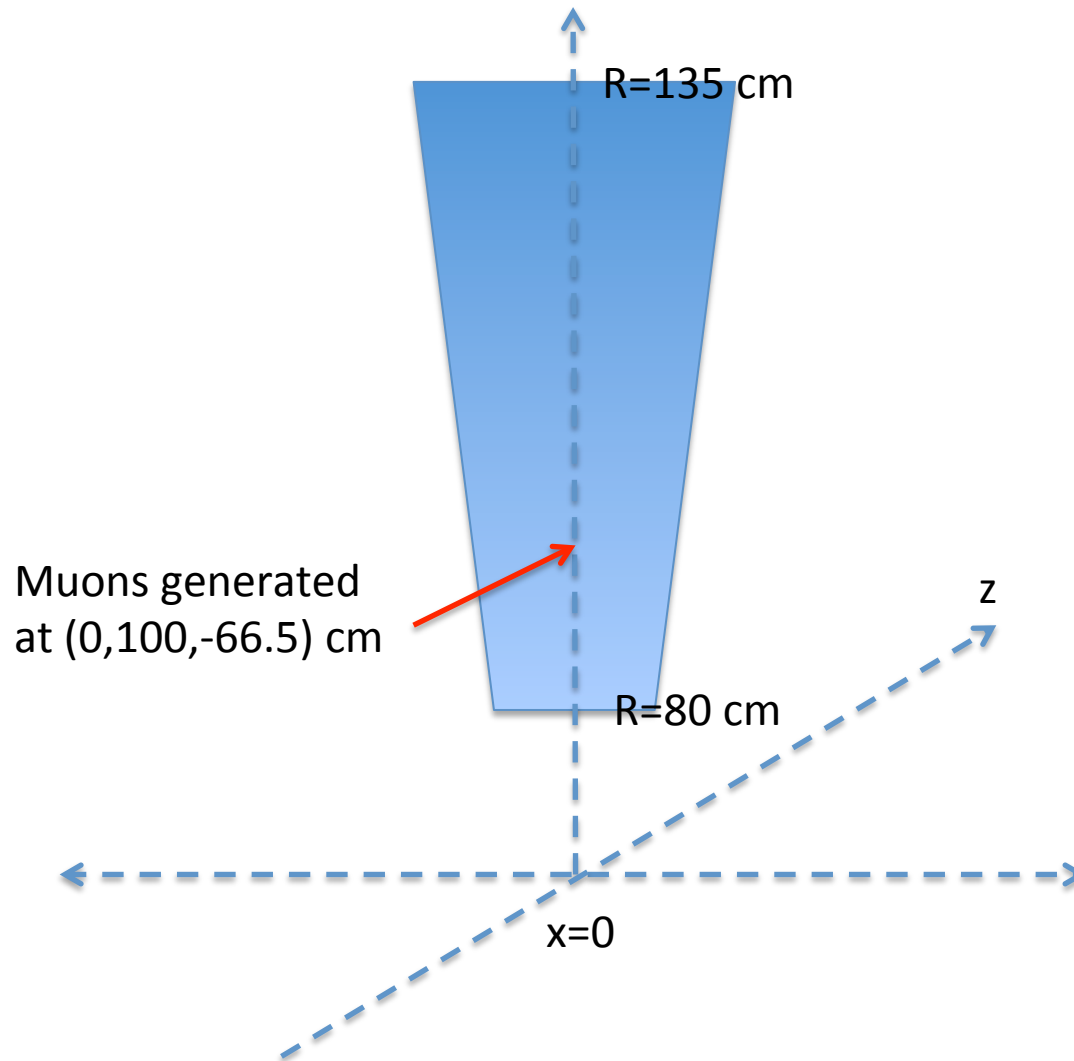
- Dimension: 20x83 to 20x140x570 mm



PMT: Hamamatsu PMT R9779 on both sides

| Parameters                         |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Density (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )      | 1.302                |
| Refractive index                   | 1.58                 |
| Light output (64% anthracene)      | 0.64 * (17400 / MeV) |
| Rise time of fast components (ns)  | 0.9                  |
| Decay time of fast components (ns) | 2.1                  |
| Decay time of slow components (ns) | 14.2                 |
| Slow to fast Ratio R               | 0.27                 |
| Light attenuation length (cm)      | 380                  |

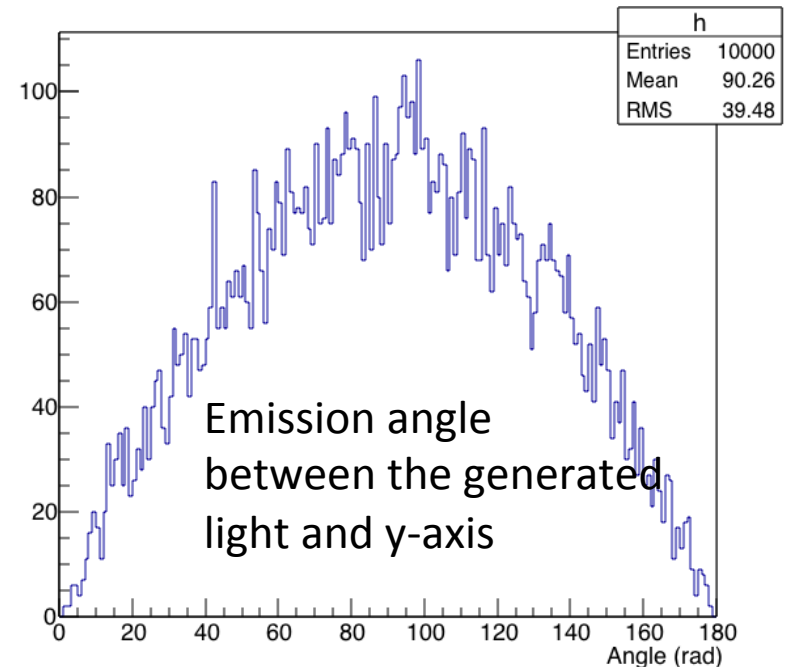
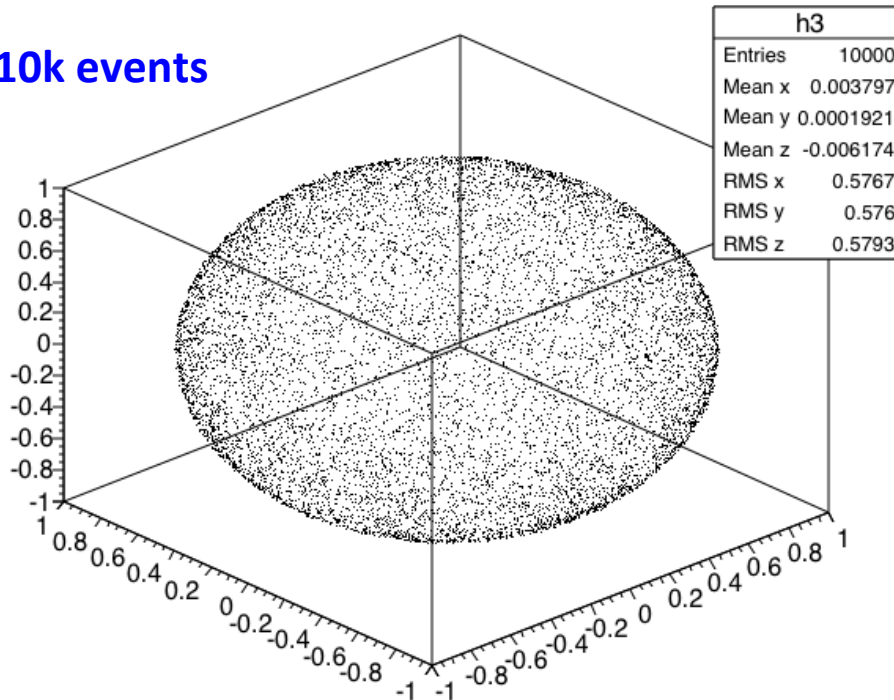
# Single muon generation



# Generate photons

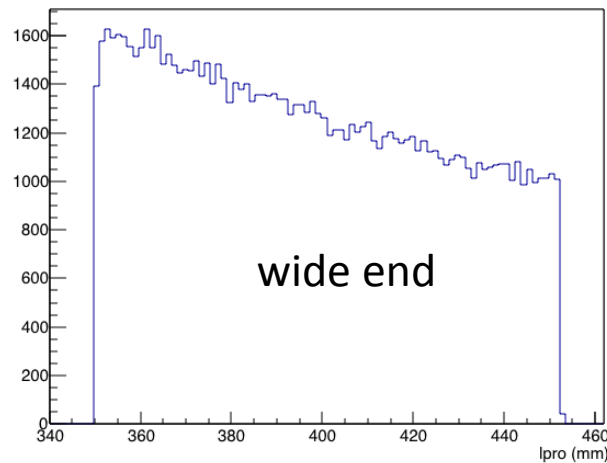
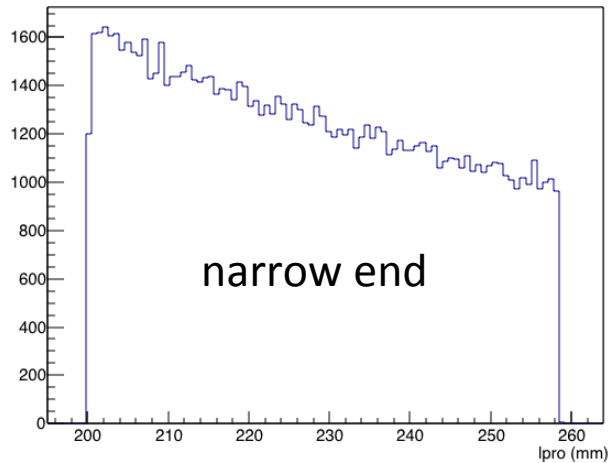
- Uniformly distributed along the particle path
- Isotropic emission

10k events

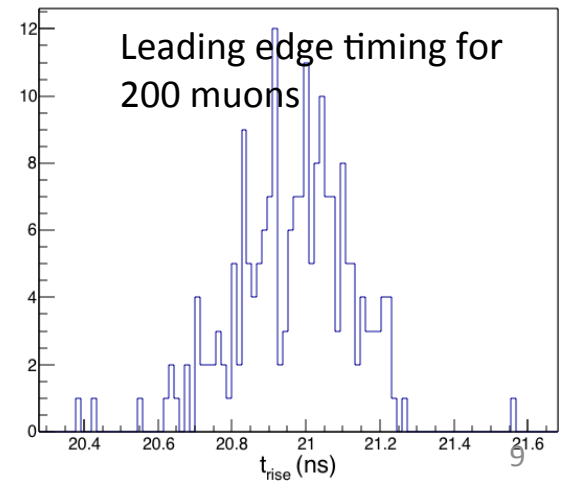
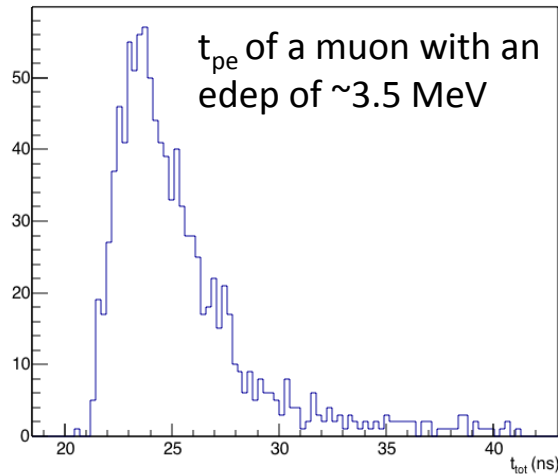
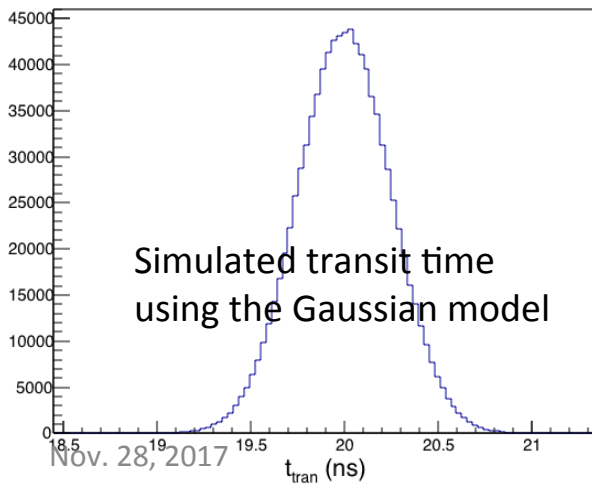


# Simulation output

- Propagation length:



- Time information:



# Summary

- A simple post-GEMC LASPD simulation is under its test.
- A few more things to implement (ADC, TDC)
- Further reducing the computing time is necessary. Need to think about some simplified model/parameterization of simulated quantities
- Comparison with a simple Geant4 simulation using G4Scintillation might be useful.