

# Abstract

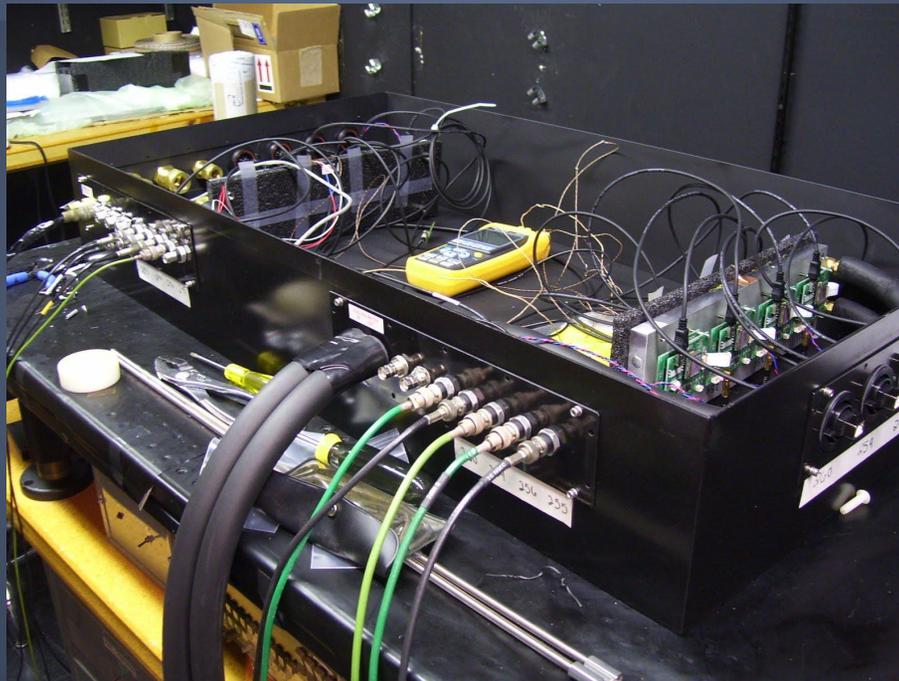
We assisted in assembling and testing a neutron veto prototype for the SNOLAB phase of CDMS. As part of this, we analyzed various glues for the attachment of fibers to the prototype. Through analysis with a spectrophotometer, we were able to determine which glues would be effective. Additionally, we investigated several different options for the fluors and concentrations of our scintillator. By using a fluorimeter, we compared the spectra we obtained with the spectrum of the fibers. We constructed a prototype for the neutron veto for SuperCDMS and filled it with scintillator. The prototype contained eight silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs), which we characterized by using an LED setup and a cooling system. We filled the prototype and began to use radioactive sources to test the light yield of this system.

# Construction and Testing of a Prototype for SuperCDMS Neutron Veto

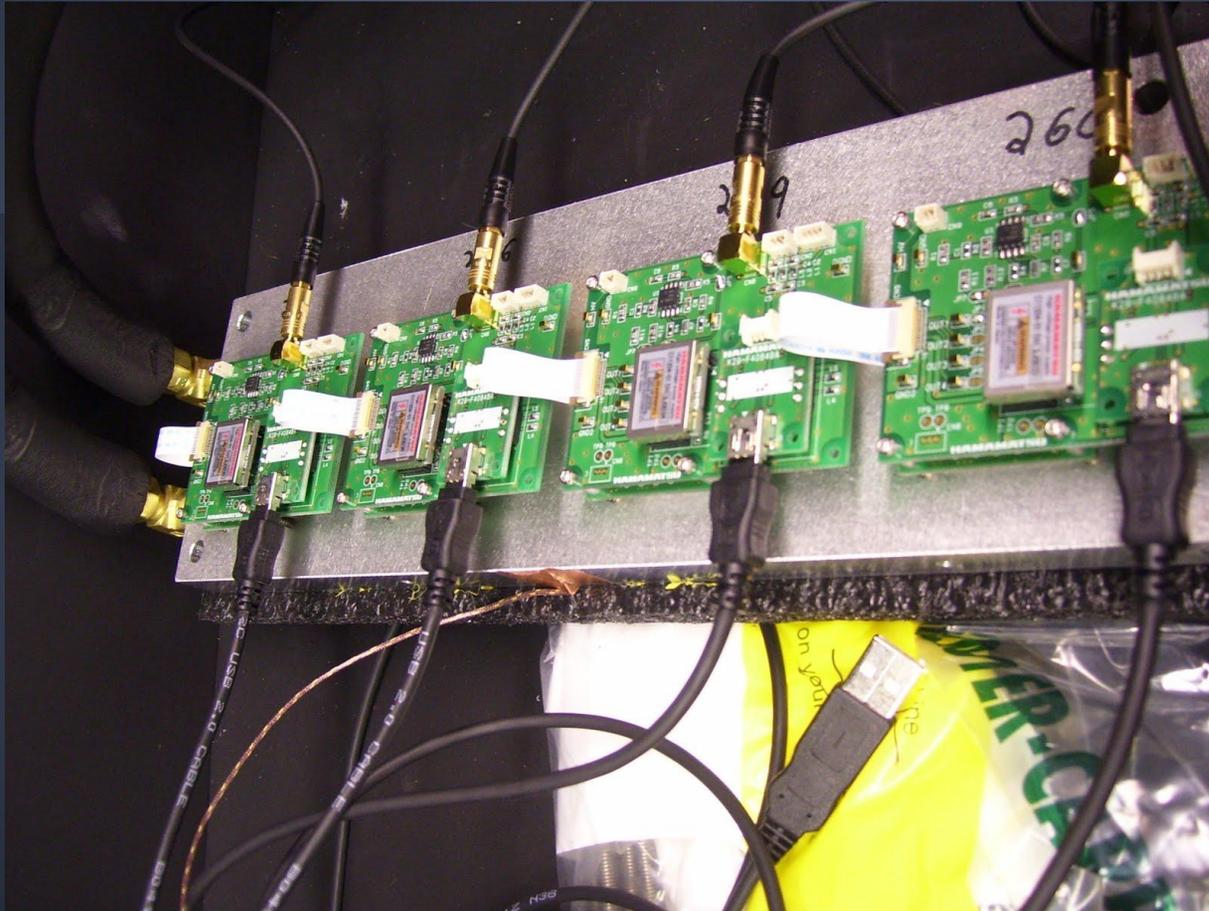
Katrina Schrock



# Prototype Setup



Outer box



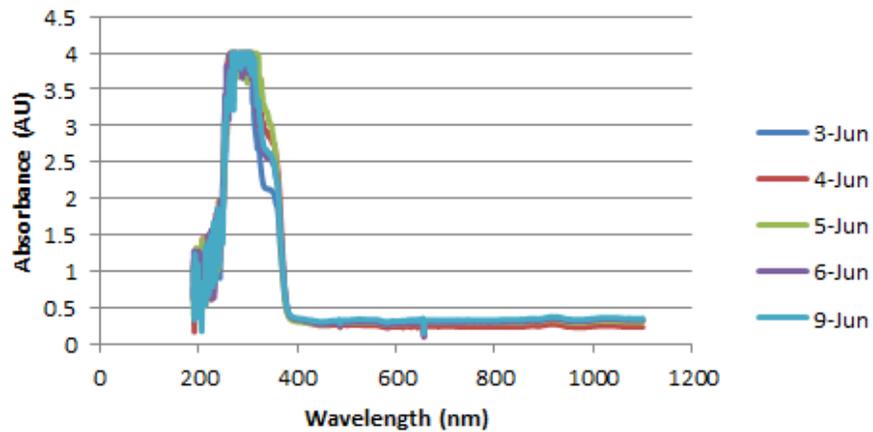
SiPM setup - cooling plate



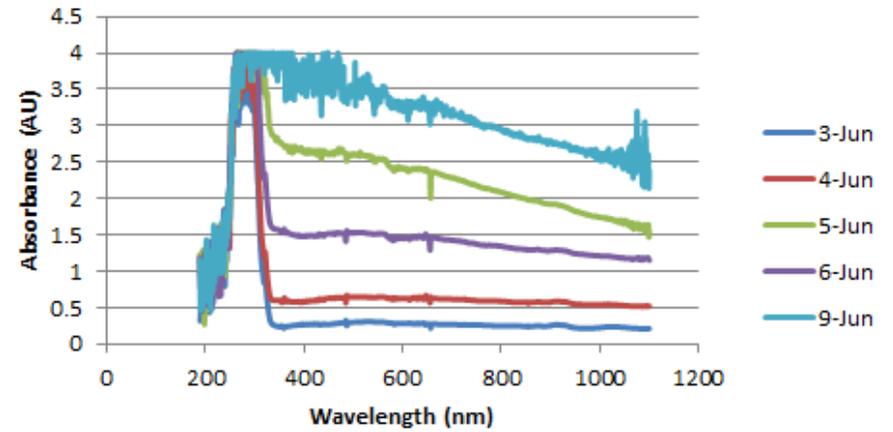
Initial setup for data acquisition

# Glue Testing

## Absorbance vs. Wavelength (3\_TMB)

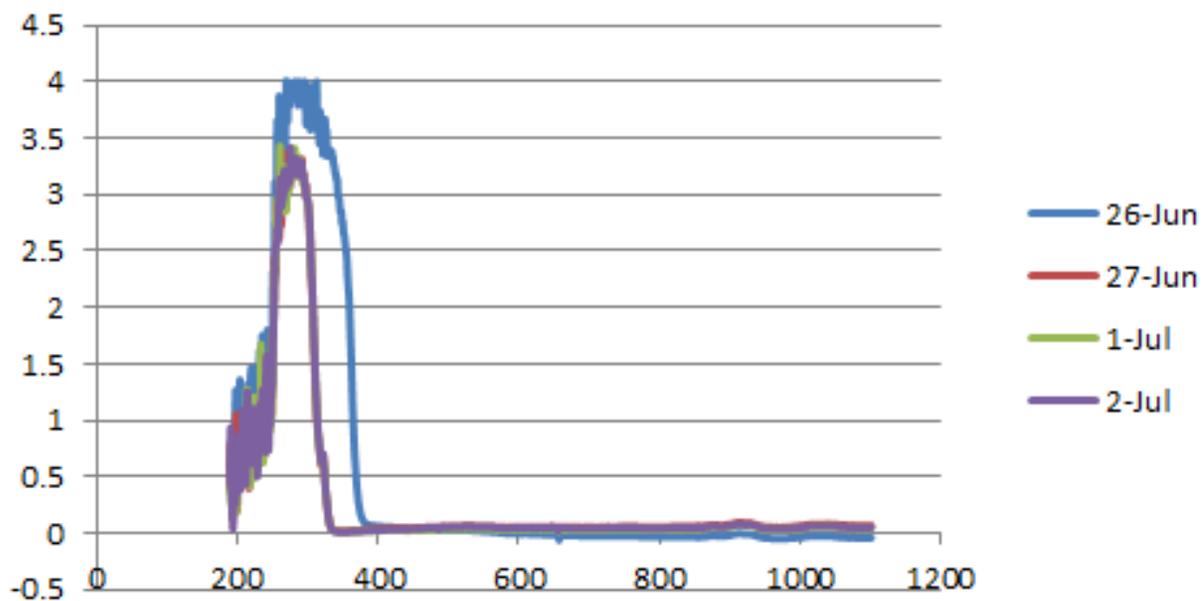


## Absorbance vs. Wavelength (4\_TMB)



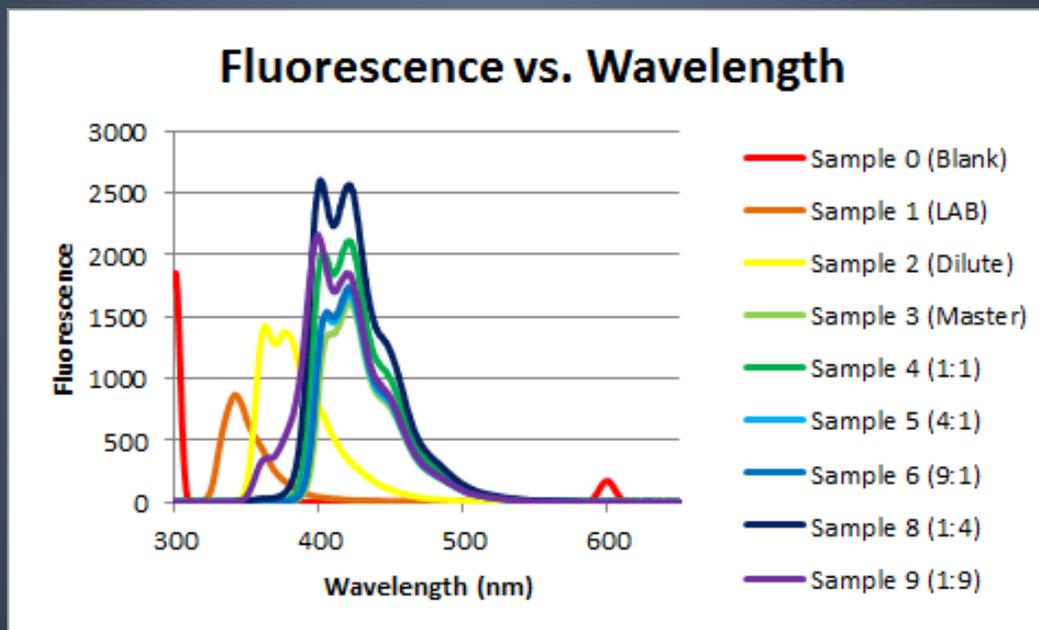
Five-Minute Epoxy (left) and RTV (right) spectra in scintillator containing TMB

## Absorbance vs. Wavelength (5\_TMB)

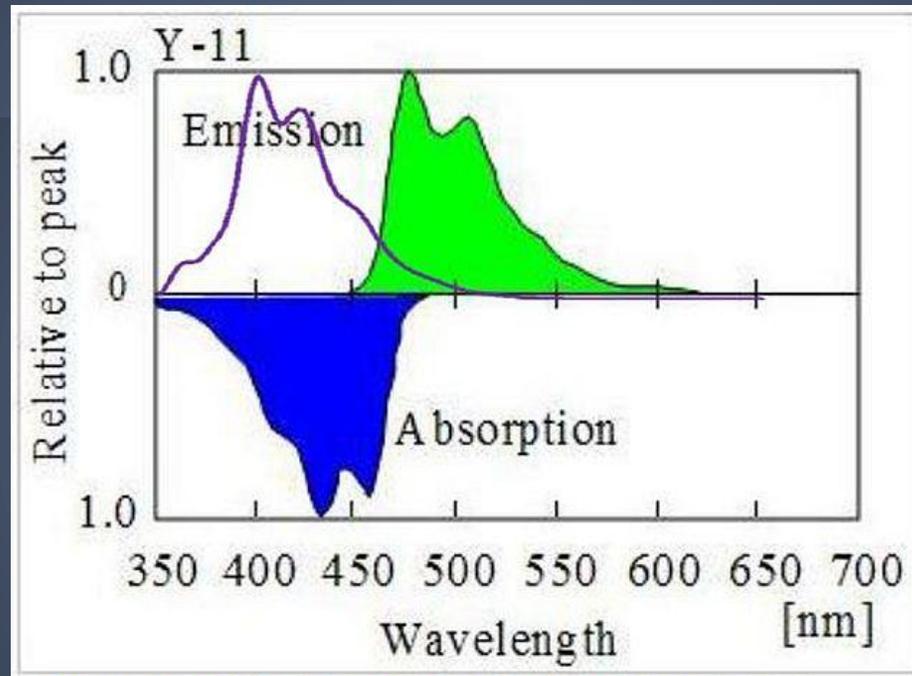


Absorption spectra for DP-100

# Scintillator Testing

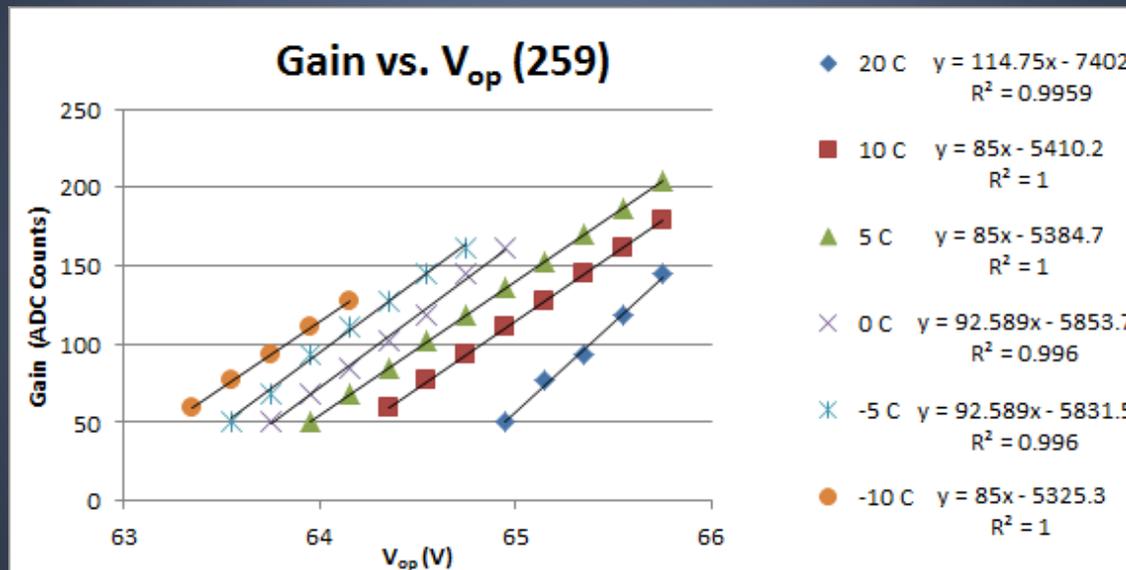


Fluorescence spectra for scintillator samples with varied bis-MSB concentrations



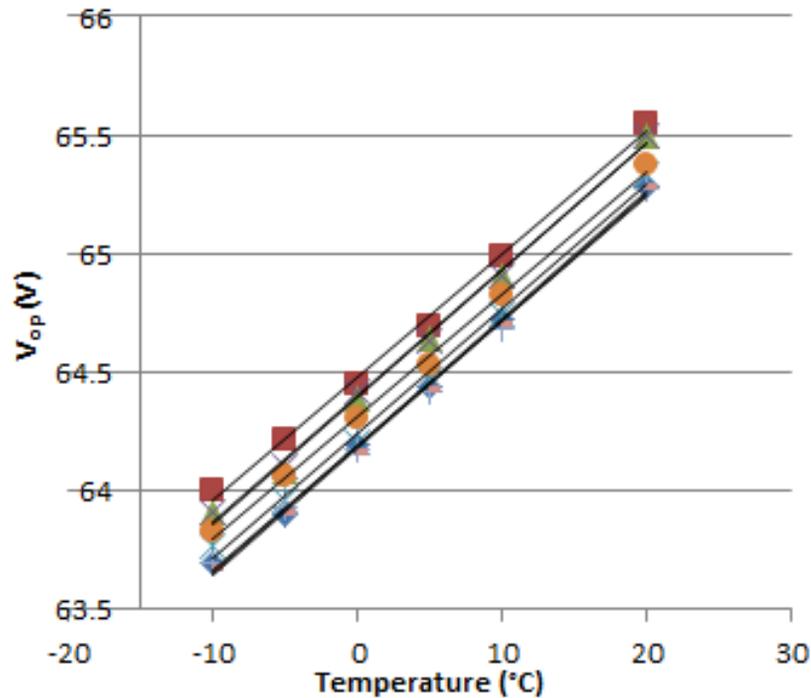
Emission spectrum of 1:9 master to dilute ratio overlaid on Kuraray Y11 fiber emission and absorption spectra

# SiPM Characterization



Gain versus operating voltage at multiple temperatures for SiPM 259

### $V_{op}$ vs. T for constant Gain



- ◆ 253  $y = 0.0535x + 64.194$   
 $R^2 = 0.9979$
- 249  $y = 0.0521x + 64.477$   
 $R^2 = 0.9968$
- ▲ 246  $y = 0.0536x + 64.392$   
 $R^2 = 0.9966$
- × 245  $y = 0.0531x + 64.4$   
 $R^2 = 0.9966$
- ✱ 260  $y = 0.0526x + 64.24$   
 $R^2 = 0.9947$
- 259  $y = 0.0516x + 64.315$   
 $R^2 = 0.9974$
- + 256  $y = 0.0525x + 64.188$   
 $R^2 = 0.9972$
- 255  $y = 0.0536x + 64.181$   
 $R^2 = 0.9984$

Operating voltage versus temperature with constant gain for all eight SiPMs

# Conclusions

Glue test - DP100 was our choice.

Scintillator Testing - Chose the 1:9 ratio, meaning 2 g/L PPO and 6.5 mg/L bis-MSB.

SiPM Characterization - Observed relationships between temperature and gain, and operating voltage and temperature at constant gain.

## Future Work

Take additional data with radioactive sources and analyze current source data.

Add TMB to scintillator in prototype.

# Acknowledgements

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Dr. Ben Loer, Fermilab

Matthew Bressler, Messiah College

# References

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