C.1.4 Random Coincidence

SG6213D

Ordering Options

Equipment A	
Code	**Description**
WK5600XDAAAA	SP5600D - Educational Beta Kit
or the all inclusive Premium Version	
WK5600XANAAA	SP5600AN - Educational Kit - Premium Version

Equipment B	
Code	**Description**
WK5620CHAAAA	SP5620CH - Cosmic Hunter

Purpose of the experiment

To understand the potential for accidental counts coming from double tile coincidence..

Fundamentals

Once the geometry of the detectors has been defined and coincidence is confirmed it becomes important to estimate the number of random coincidences. Random coincidences derive from simultaneous or nearly-simultaneous pulses caused by accidental discharges (i.e. noise), and not by particles with a trajectory within the volume determined by the solid angle of the geometry. The probability that a particle crosses the detector is a function of the surface of the tile itself and of the average rate. Therefore, the probability of a random coincidence is proportional to the pulse duration.

An evaluation of random coincidence contribution [R_{random}] can be obtained by a simple theoretical calculation, Janossy method based Error! Reference source not found:

$$R_{random} = 2*R_A*R_C*\tau$$

Where τ is the pulse duration (*700 ns*), and R_A and R_C are the event rate of each scintillating tile.

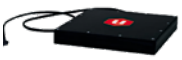
1932, physics "annus mirabilis": the positron

1932 was an extraordinary year for nuclear physics: J. Chadwick discovered the neutron, C. D. Anderson identified the positron and the first artificial disintegration was realised with a particle accelerator by J. Cockcroft and E. Walton. These 3 discoveries transformed nuclear physics by providing basis on which any new research could be led. The neutron allowed the discovery of artificial radioactivity by Joliot - Curie in 1934 and later the discovery of nuclear fission by O. Hahn, F. Strassman and L. Meitner. The positron brought new concepts about cosmic radiation and drew the way to the discovery of new particles. Artificial disintegration paved the way to the ever-bigger machines. It was the beginning of the era of breaking nuclei. 1932 deserves its title of "annus mirabilis" of physics. This article presents the quick evolution of ideas, concepts in nuclear physics in the thirties. (A.C.)

https://inis.iaea.org/search/search.aspx?orig_q=RN:30014612

Equipment

SP5620CH - Cosmic Hunter

Model	SP5620CH	SP5622	DT5622
Description	Coincidence Module	Detection System	Detection System
			
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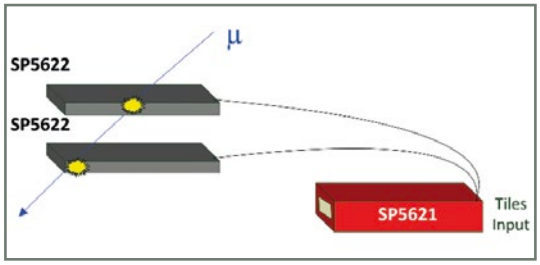
Requirements

No additional tools or components are required.



Experimental setup block diagram

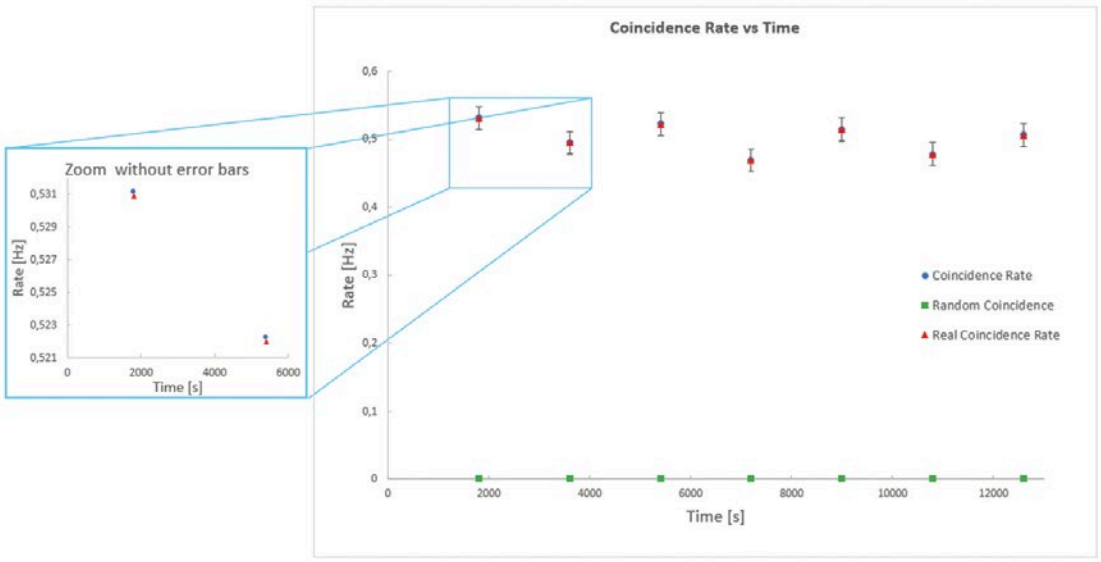
Carrying out the experiment

Connect the cable connectors of the two SP5622 to the tile inputs located on the rear panel of the SP5621 module. Power on the SP5621 module and start the acquisition via the front panel START button. When a charged particle crosses the black tile it's energy is converted into scintillation light. The photons which are produced are detected by the photosensor and converted into an electrical signal. The number of counts for each scintillator may be viewed via the SP5621 display. Select the scintillators coincidence via the related button on the front panel, then select the integration time of the measurement.

Before starting acquisition choose the system geometry. Be sure to keep this geometry constant for the duration of the experiment. Take and record more data to obtain statistical significance.

Results

Double tile coincidence plays a key role in a great many Physics experiments. The random coincidence rate allows you to evaluate the data quality via estimation of the Signal to Background ratio [SBR].



Trend of the Count Rate and Random Rate as a function of the time. The plot on the left side is an enlargement of the main plot and underlines the deviation between the measured coincidence rate and the real one, obtained via the random rate subtraction