

Summary of DCH sessions

Giuseppe Finocchiaro & Mike Roney

**SuperB DCH Meeting
Oct 9, 2009**

Presentations

- Frontend Electronics - Giulietto Felici (*LNF*)
- Study of beamstrahlung background n-tuples - Giuseppe Finocchiaro (*LNF*)
- Update on DCH Background evaluation - Riccardo Cenci (*PI*)
- A possible forward endplate design - Christopher Hearty (*UBC/IPP*)
- Report on setup at LNF - Riccardo De Sangro (*LNF*)
- Report on setup at UVic Julia Franta (*University of Victoria*)
- Garfield studies - status report Gocha Tatishvili (*Carleton*)

- Chamber prototype instrumentation (KLOE DC FEE) → Setup completed within October
- Cluster counting feasibility study → Setup completed within November
 - local derivative method
 - oscilloscope acquisition
- RO architecture
 - BaBar “like” (Cluster counting option ?)

To start the work on the RO architecture some information about the foreseen working conditions are required :

- Background rate
- Trigger rate (Lev 1 & 2)
- Power Dissipation
- Material Budget (DC end plates)

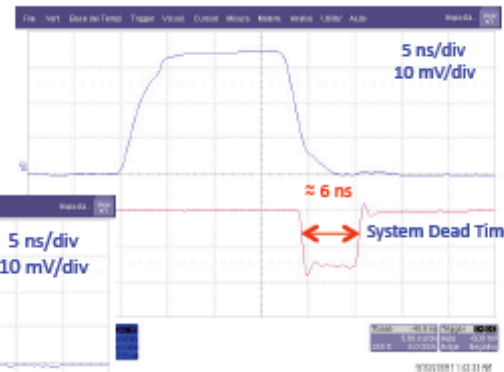
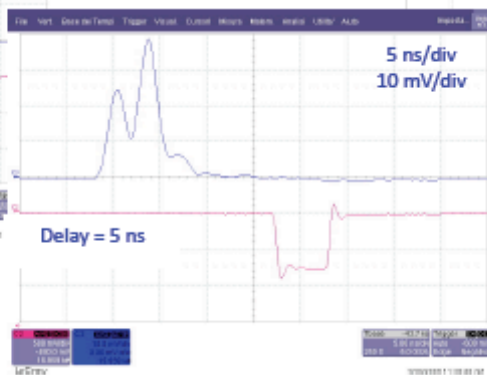
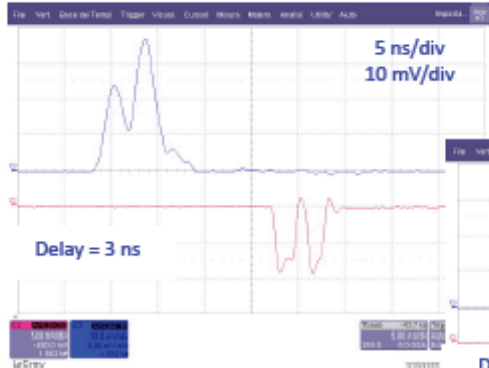
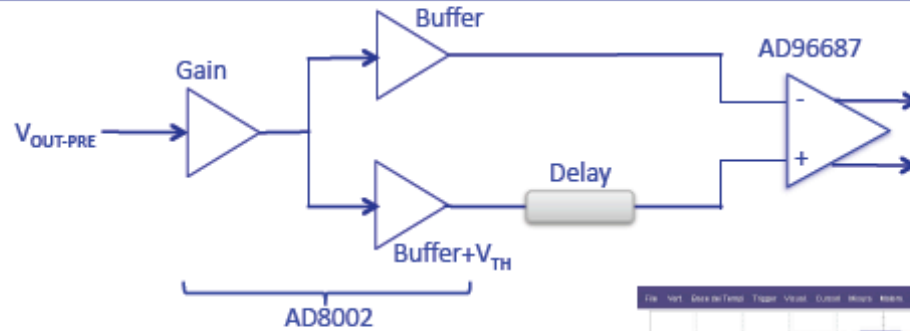


SuperB-DC

Cluster Counting - Test Bench

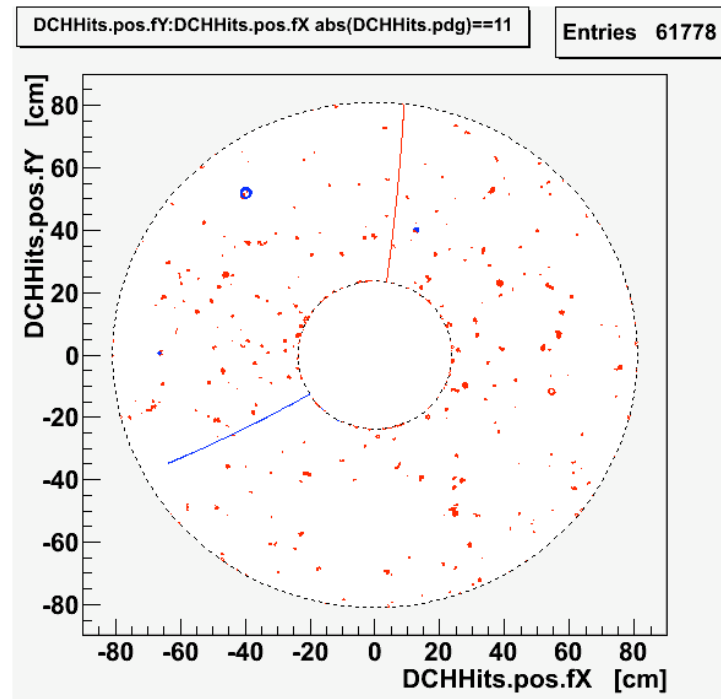


Servizio Elettronico
Laboratori Frascati



Beamstrahlung Background ntuple studies Giuseppe Finocchiaro

Preliminary estimate of the rates in the DCH counting the number of spiraling e^+e^- tracks in the X-Y hit distribution.



- I count 232 low energy spirals (plus the 2 high PT tracks)
 - N.B. in the exercise shown at the previous DCH meeting I had counted 213 spirals
 - accuracy of “by eye” estimate is probably ~10%

Beamstrahlung Background ntuple studies Giuseppe Finocchiaro

f = fraction of hit cells averaged over the whole drift chamber in $1\mu\text{s}$

$$N_{\text{stereo}} = L_{\text{DCH}}/w_{\text{cell}} * \text{stereo_angle}$$

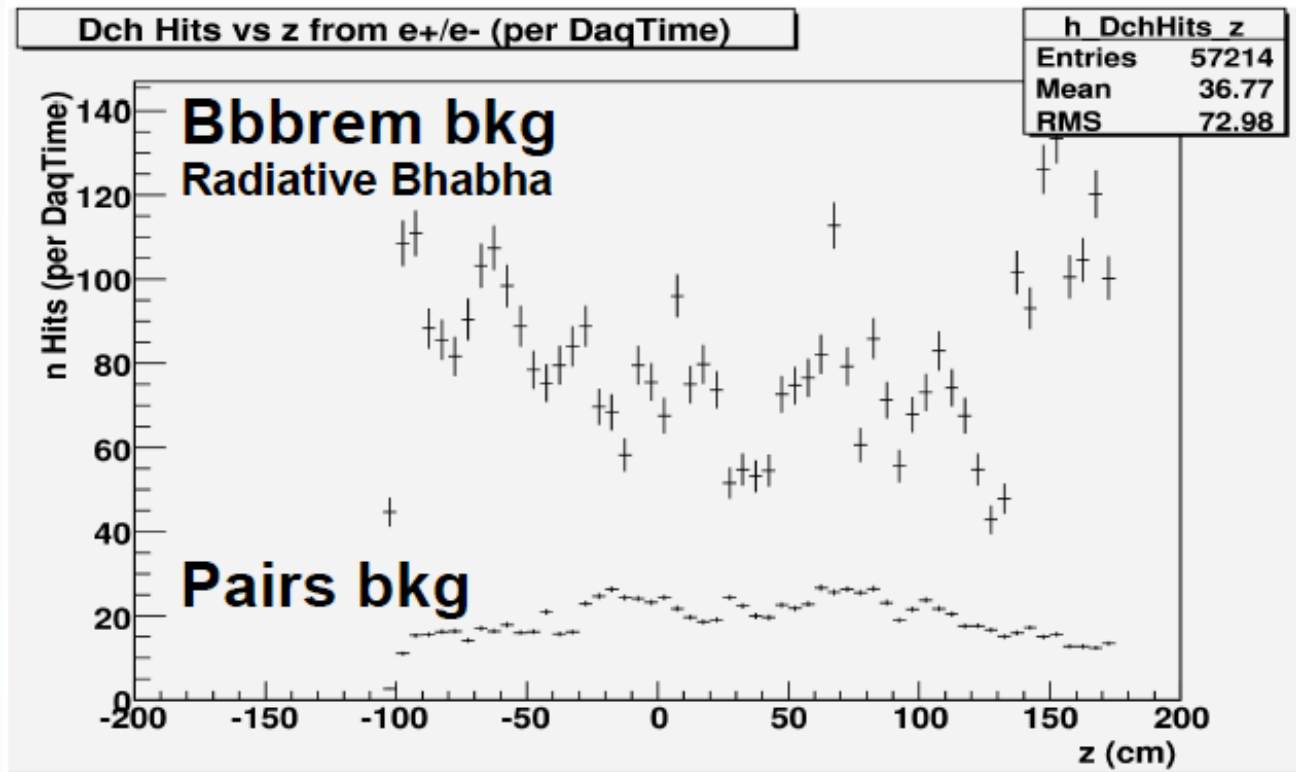
| SLs | f_{axial} | $\langle N_{\text{stereo}} \rangle$ | f_{stereo} |
|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1,2,3 | 76/1344/6.1=0.93% | 2764/18.2*0.051= 7.7 | 0.93%*7.7 = 7.2% |
| 4,5,6 | 64/2048/6.1= 0.51% | 2764/18.2*0.060= 9.1 | 0.51%*9.1 = 4.6% |
| 7,8,9,10 | 92/3712/6.1= 0.41% | 2764/18.2*0.071=10.8 | 0.41%*10.8= 4.4% |
| 1-10 | 232/7104/6.1= 0.54% | 2764/18.2*0.051= 9.1 | 0.54% *9.1= 4.9% |

- Is there a z dependence?
- background hits from this particular source (low PT spirals traversing the whole chamber length) would not indicate large correlations with z
- Are there other dangerous background sources?
- What safety factor should we add (x3, x5 ...)?

FullSim Background studies: beamstrahlung & Pairs production

Riccardo Cenci (PI) Bruno v00-01-04, r247

DCH Hits vs z



- Not weighted by released energy
- Bump on fwd direction for Radiative Bhabha, pretty flat for Pairs bkg

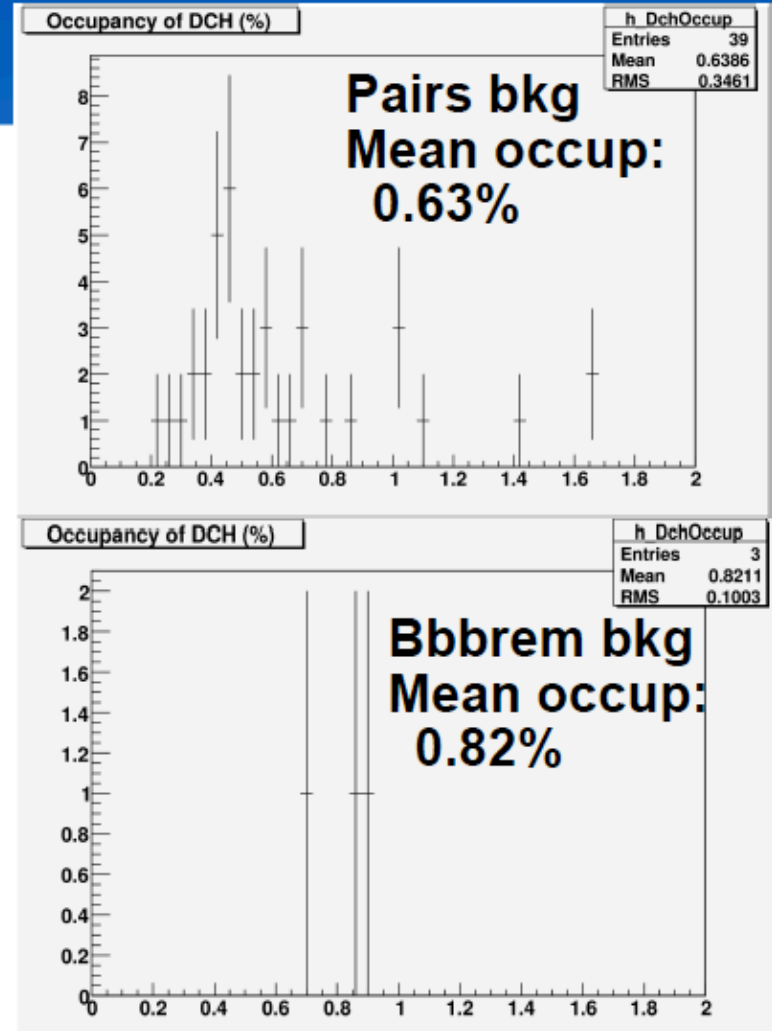
FullSim Background studies: beamstrahlung & Pairs production

Riccardo Cenci (PI) Bruno v00-01-04, r247

Number of cells with energy > 0 during a Daq time slot (1 μ s)

DCH Results

- Dividing by total number of cells...
- **Occupancy 1.5%** (found bug in the code respect to the values shown at Dch Meeting)



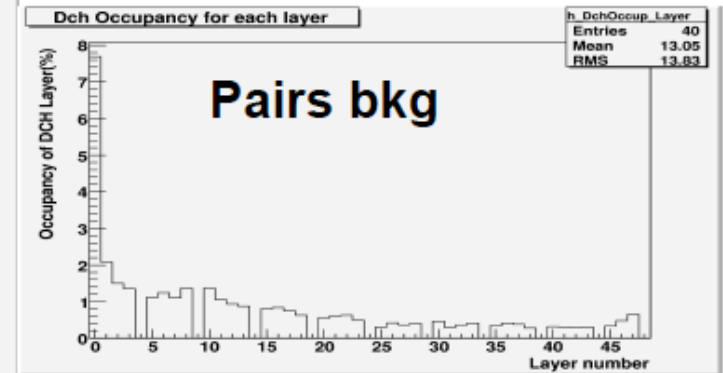
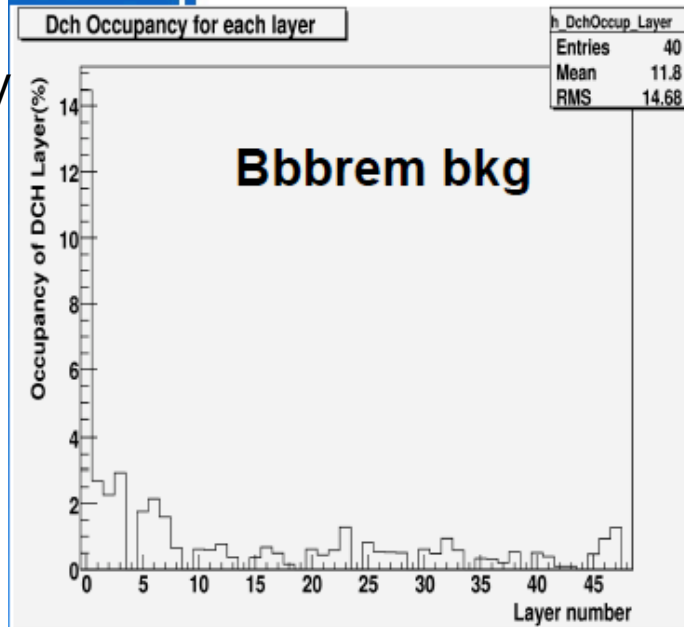
FullSim Background studies: beamstrahlung & Pairs production

Riccardo Cenci (PI) Bruno v00-01-04, r247

Backgrounds mostly from interactions on chamber wall

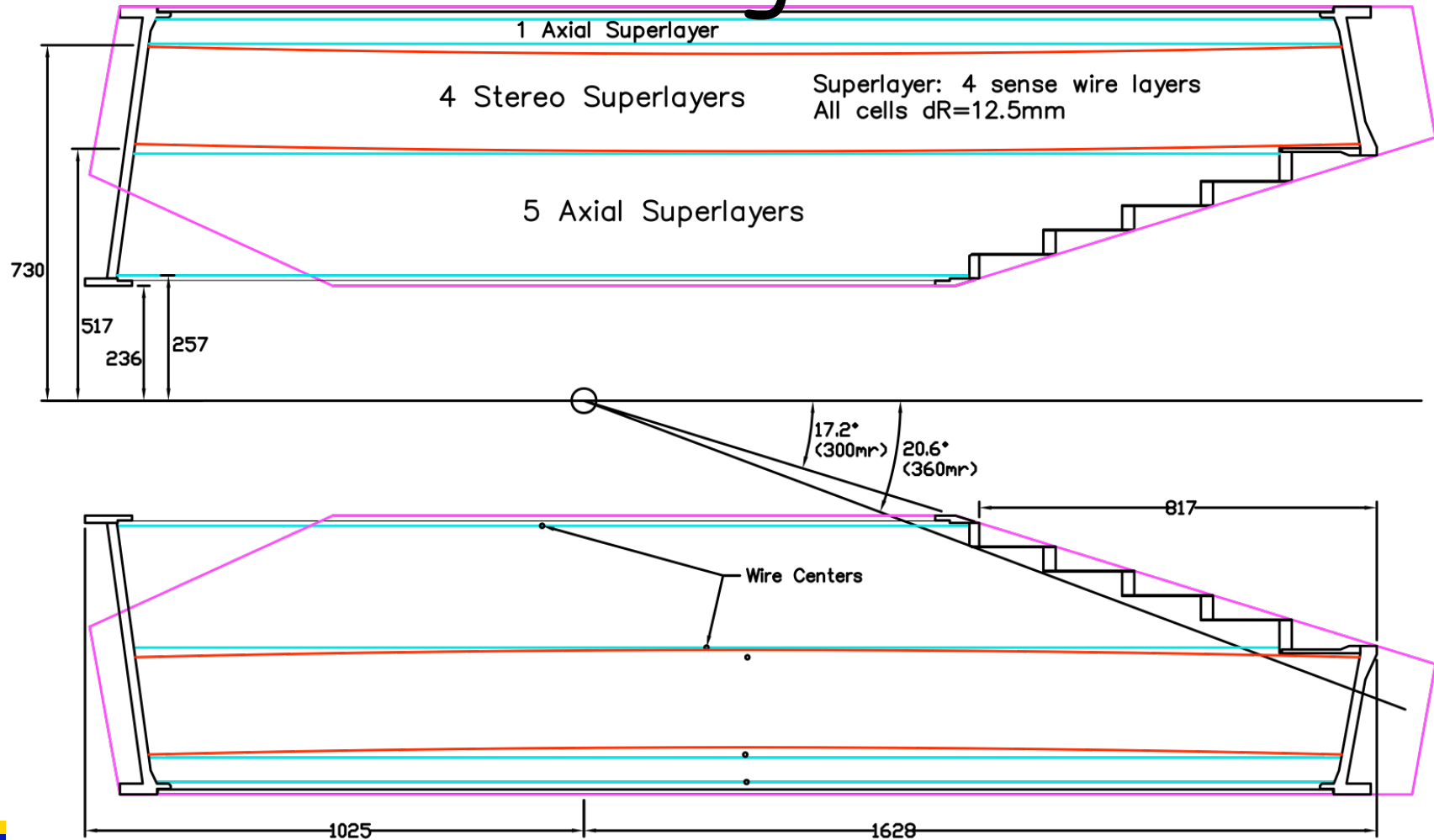
reasonable occupancy except for inner layer

DCH Occupancy per layer

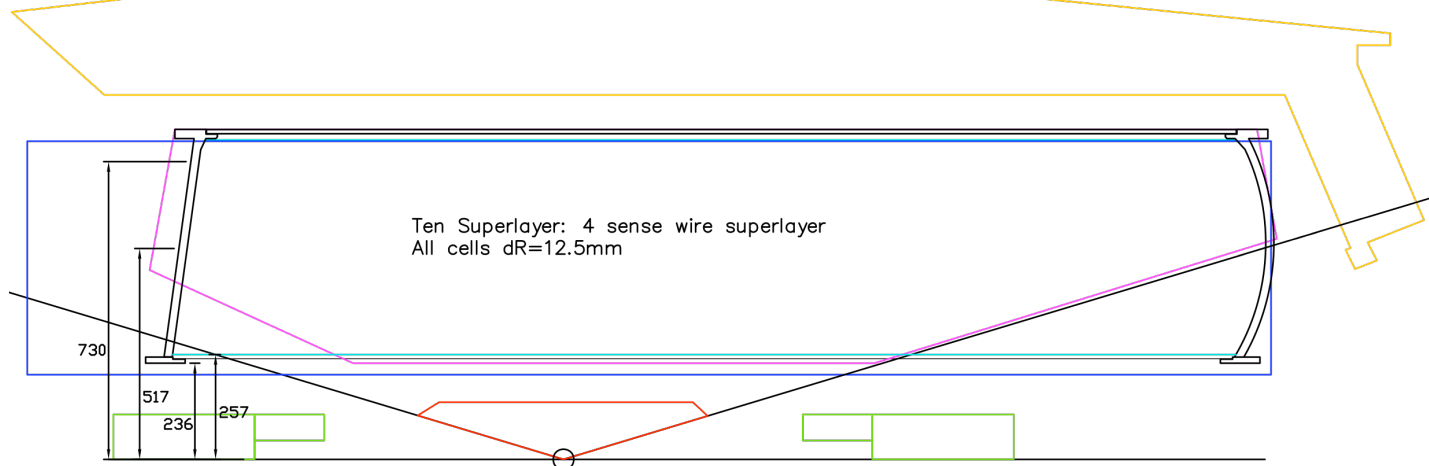


- Occupancy by layer, same y scale
- 22% total on layer 0
- Reasonable occupancy on other layers, not so correlated with r

"Wedding Cake"



Curved Front Endplate

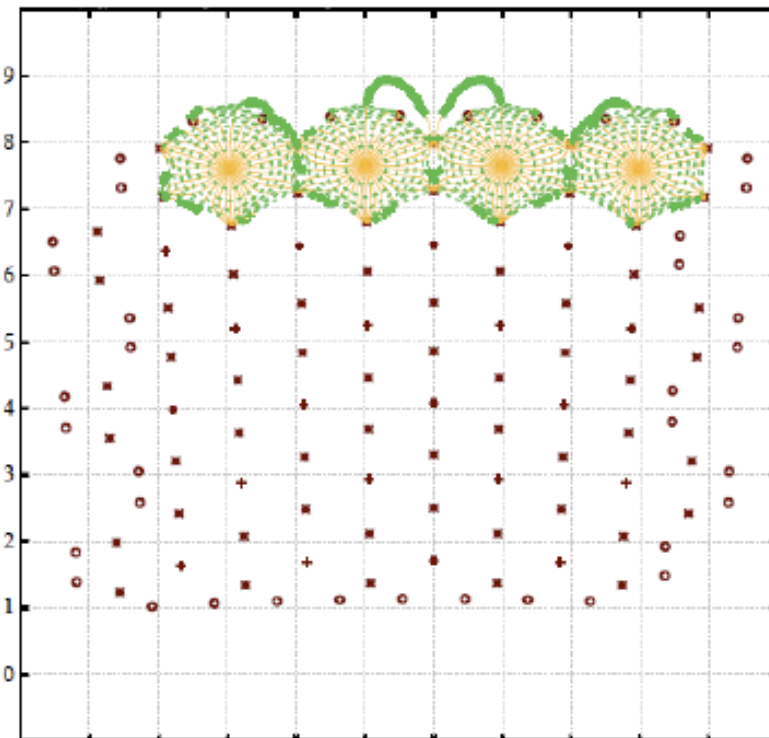


NOTES:

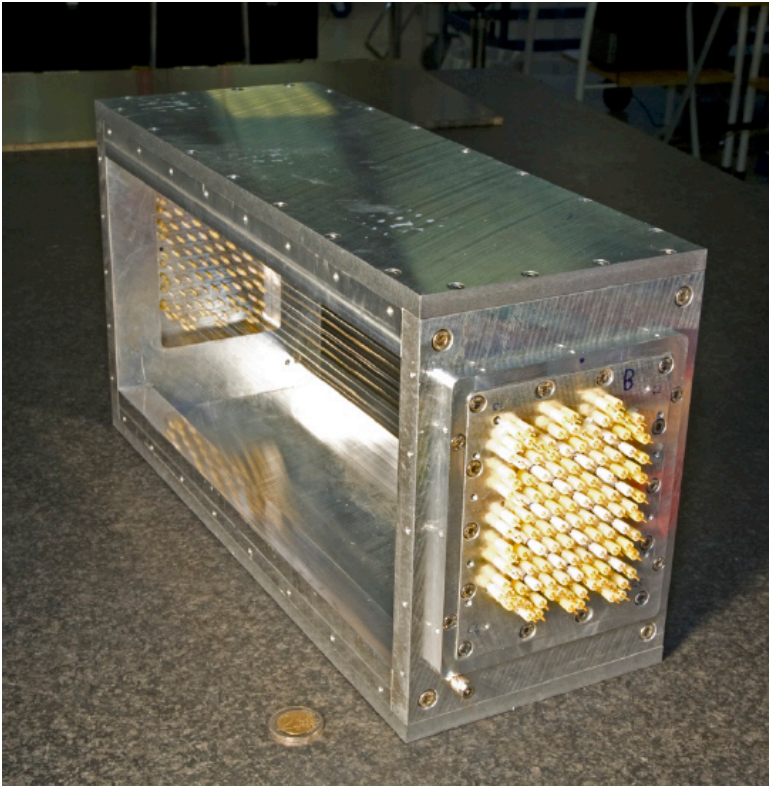
- All drawings by Robert Henderson
- Endplates, including wedding cake, could be carbon-fiber
- Inner section is 20 axial layers; could be organized as five superlayers for trigger, but no transitions between layers (unlike stereo).
- Depending on backward calorimeter, maybe a flat backward endplate.
- Location of front endplate depends on PID

Prototype Layout

- Cell geometry à la BaBar
- 4x6=24 hexagonal cells, all instrumented
- 60 field wires, 40 guard wires total 124 wires
- Wires
 - sense: W, 25 μm \varnothing ;
 - field: Al, 80 μm \varnothing
- pins: delrin 3mm \varnothing



Report on setup at LNF Riccardo De Sangro



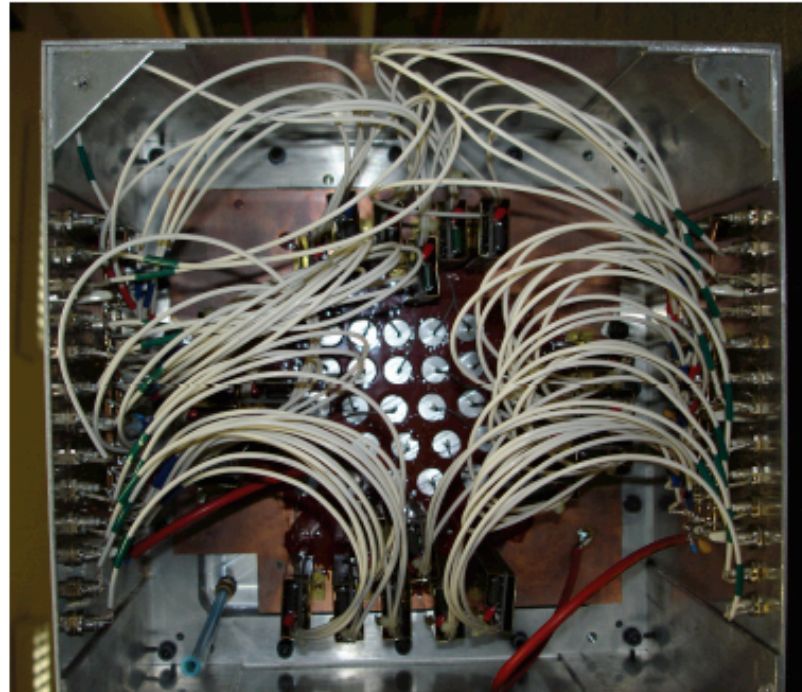
Plans for December

- Fully commission prototype
- Complete DAQ to include MT and Proto 1.0
- Complete offline software to extrapolate tracks in the prototype cells
- First resolution plots with CR tracks extrapolated in the prototype cells with the external tracker

Cluster Counting Tests

PLAN

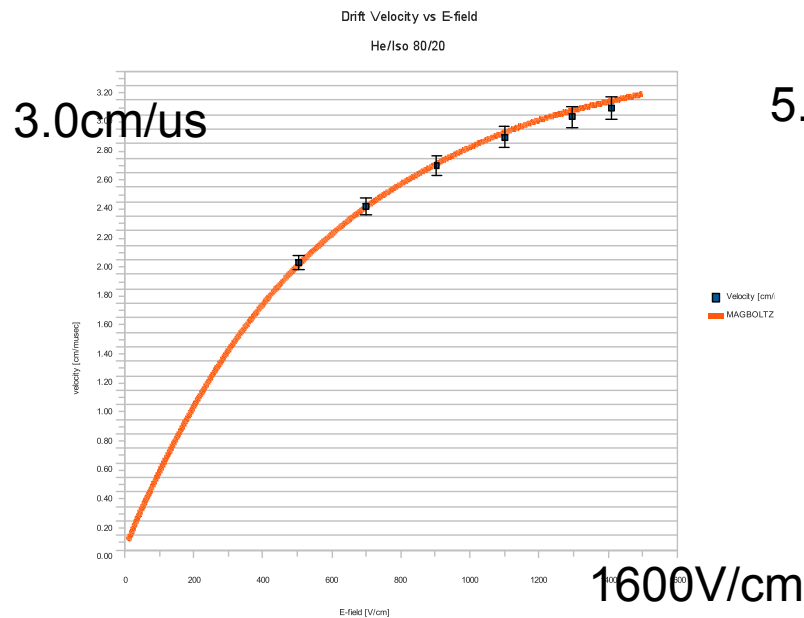
- ▶ Instrument KLOE prototype with:
 - 2-3 channels of CC electronics developed in Frascati
 - 2-3 channels of CC electronics from Lecce
 - 2-3 channels of CC electronics from J.Vav'ra



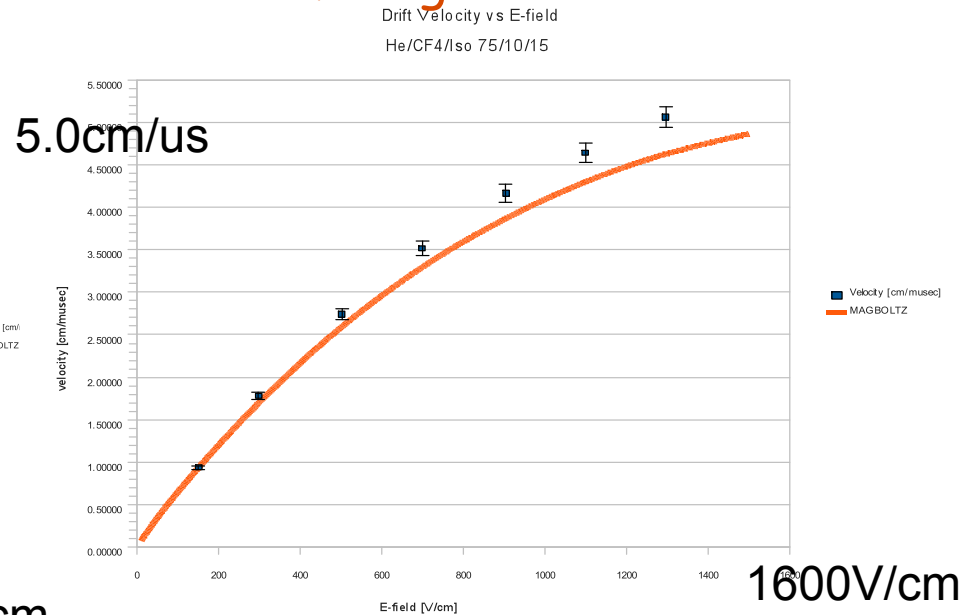
Report on setup at UVic Julia Franta & Mike Roney

Status of validation studies of magboltz (code that simulates wire chambers) – uses a mini-TPC with laser illuminating Al dots on cathode

He/Isobutane 80/20
velocity vs Edrift
data cf magboltz



He/CF₄/Isobutane 75/10/15
velocity vs Edrift
data cf magboltz

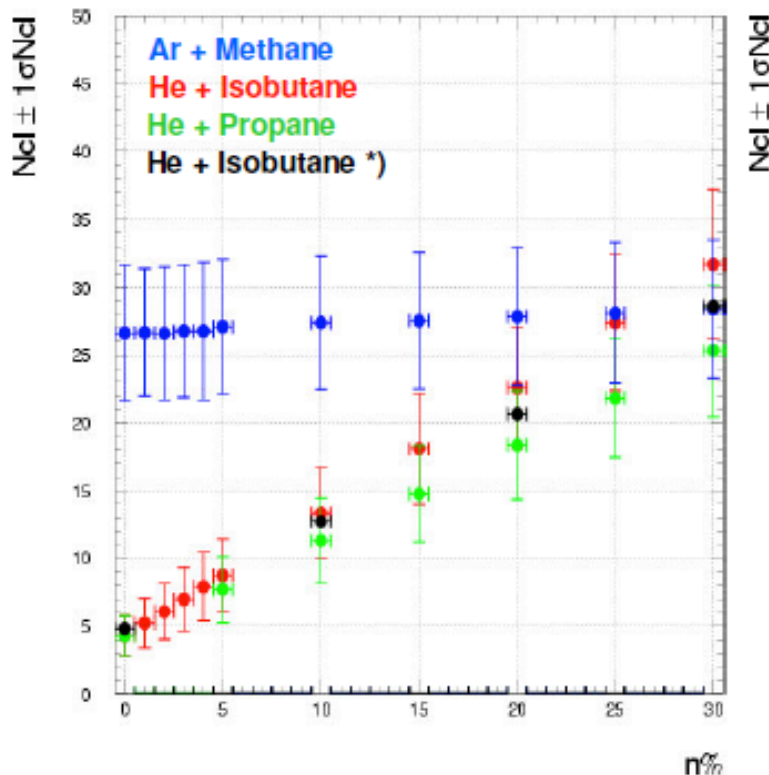


Garfield studies - status report Gocha Tatishvili (Carleton)

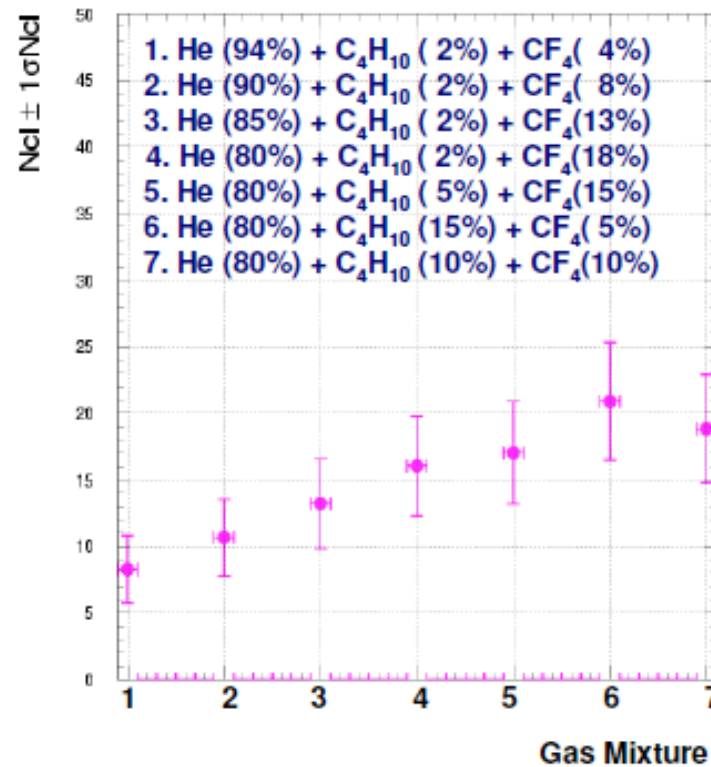
Cluster Statistics Study Using Garfield / Magboltz / Heed Simulation

Cluster Statistics for Different Gas Mixtures

Gas Composition: (100-n)% Basic Gas + n% 2nd comp.



Three comp. Gas Mixtures



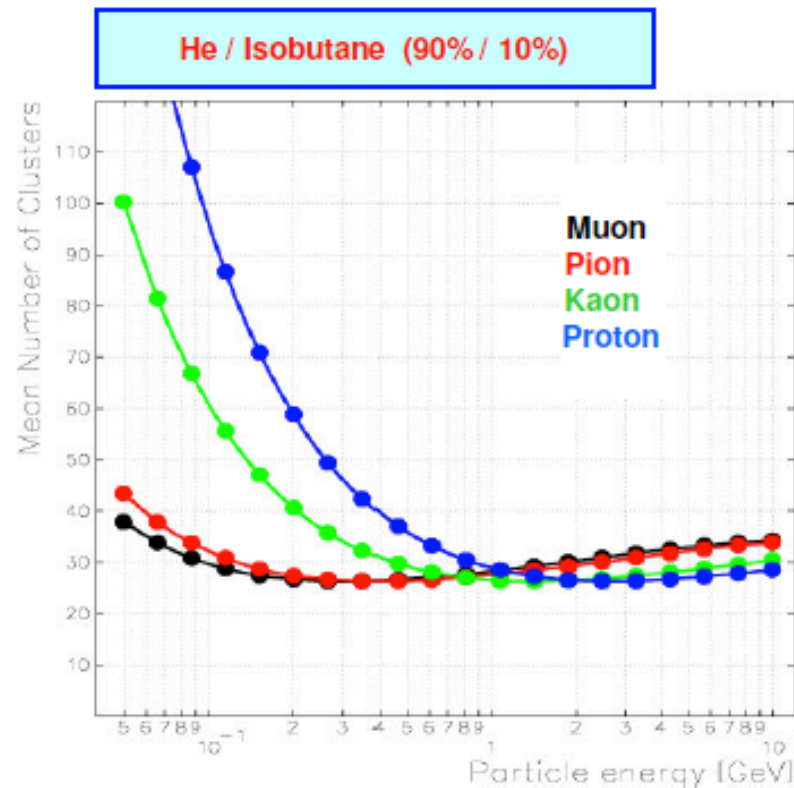
*) Expected values by A. Sharma, F. Sauli, "Low mass gas mixtures for drift chambers operation", NIM in Physics Research A 350 (1994) 470-477.

Garfield studies - status report Gocha Tatishvili (Carleton)

Cluster Statistics Study Using Garfield / Magboltz / Heed Simulation

Particles Separation

2cm length samples corresponding to μ , π , K, p crossed drift tube in He (90%) and Isobutane (10%) gas mixture.



Cluster counting provides factor two better resolution compared to classical charge determination.

H.A. Walenta, et al., NIM, 161 (1979) 45 gives a theoretical evaluations of dE/dx resolution.

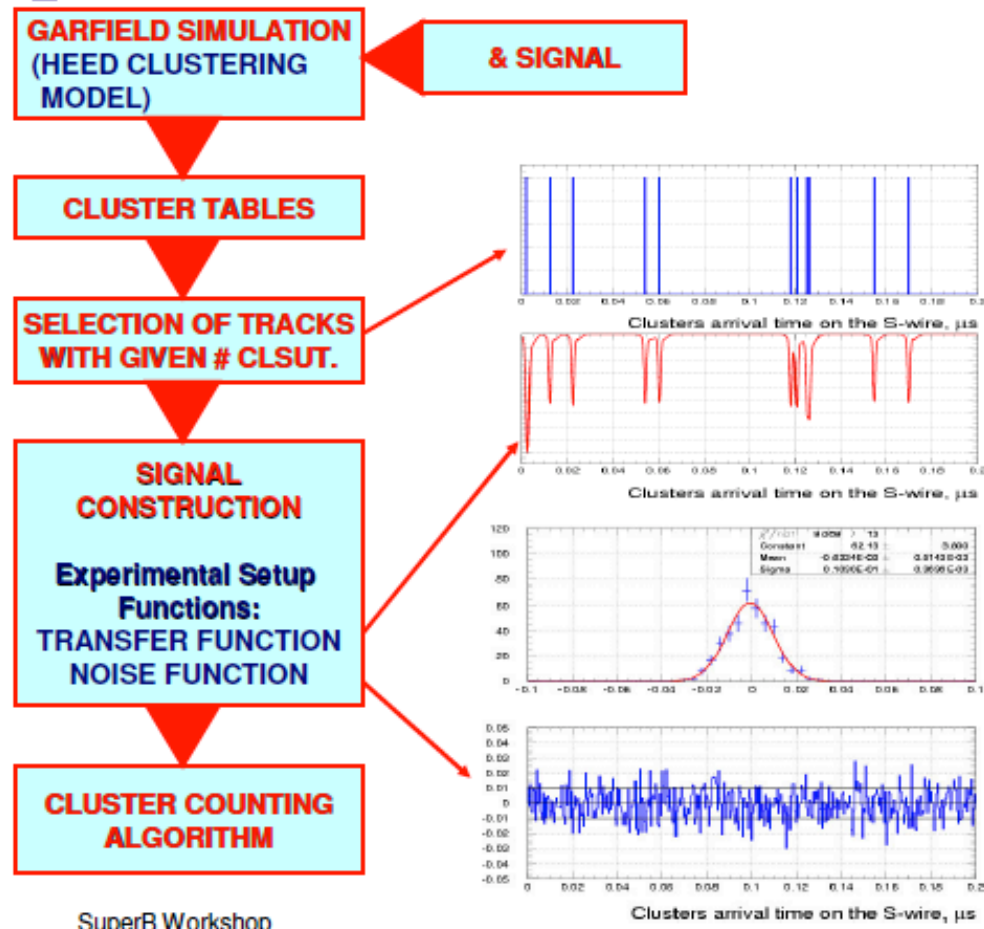
For 100 samples with sampling length (2cm) $\sigma = 4.5\%$.

For pions in minimum ionizing region $N_{cl} \sim 13 / 1cm$ for 100 times sampled tracks $\sigma \sim 2\%$.

Garfield studies - status report Gocha Tatishvili (Carleton)

Cluster Statistics Study Using Garfield / Magboltz / Heed Simulation

Cluster Counting Algorithm



As a transfer function we used a naive approximation - double Gaussian function with shifted central values.

As a noise function we used a random variable with a Gaussian distribution.

Summary

Progress on :

- FE electronics
- background studies
- mechanical/geometrical design
- prototype preparations
- gas studies in lab
- gas simulation studies
- potential for cluster counting for dE/dx and improved position resolution