

DCH Summary

LNF 7 Apr 2011

G. Finocchiaro, M. Roney

Outline

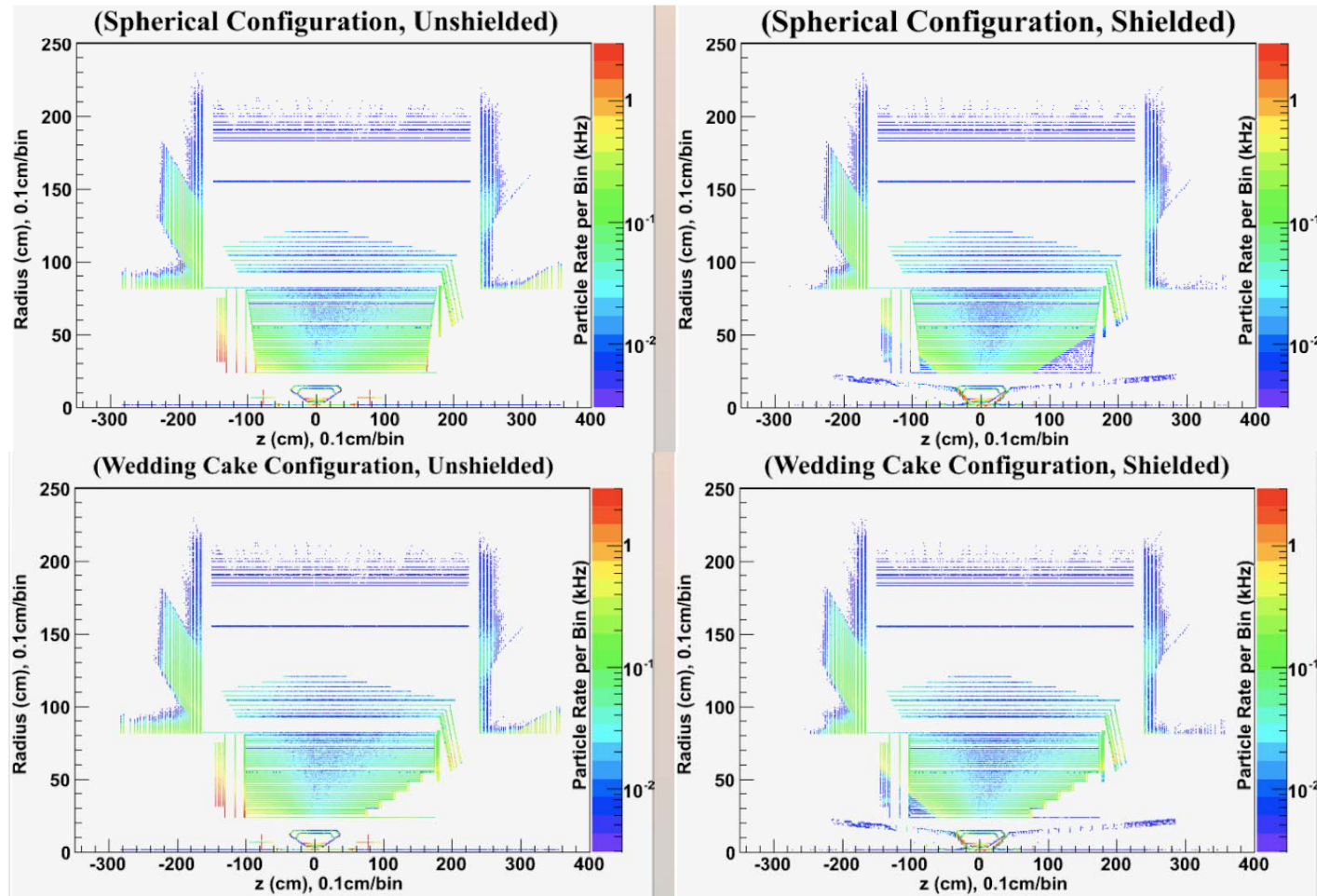
- Backgrounds
- Update on lab activities
 - Aging
 - Cluster counting studies
 - Update on new prototypes (@LNF)

Large-angle Bhabha's in FastSim

D. Swersky

Why we don't need tapered endplates

SPHERICAL
ENDPLATES



'WEDDING-CAKE'
ENDPLATES

WITHOUT TUNGSTEN SHIELD

WITH TUNGSTEN SHIELD

R-z map of "SimHits" (BHWIDE)

Small angle radiative Bhabha's - FullSim

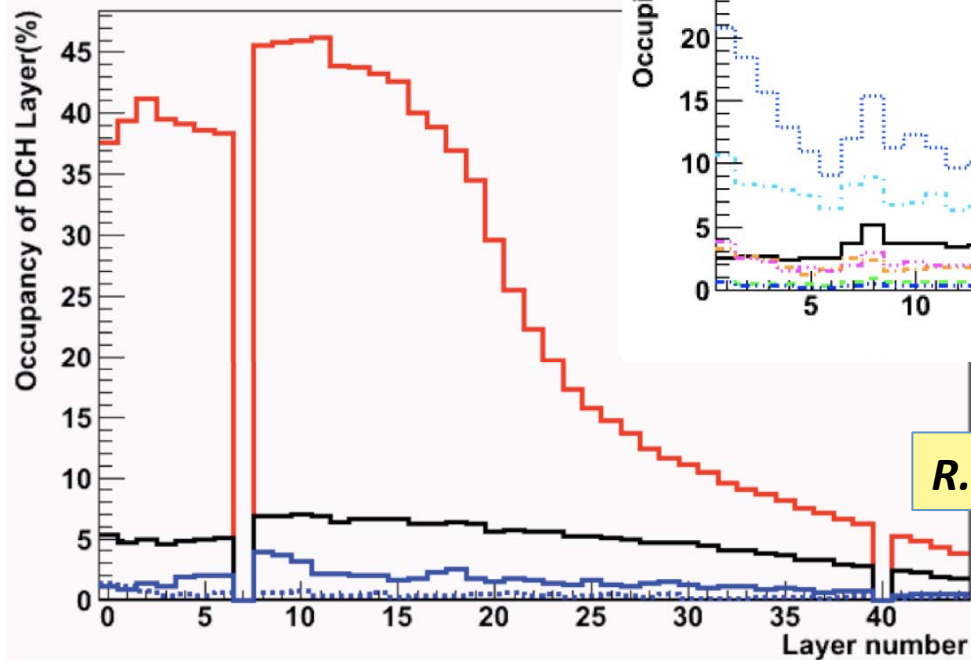
An intense -and rewarding- detective work

ELBA 2010

CALTECH 2010

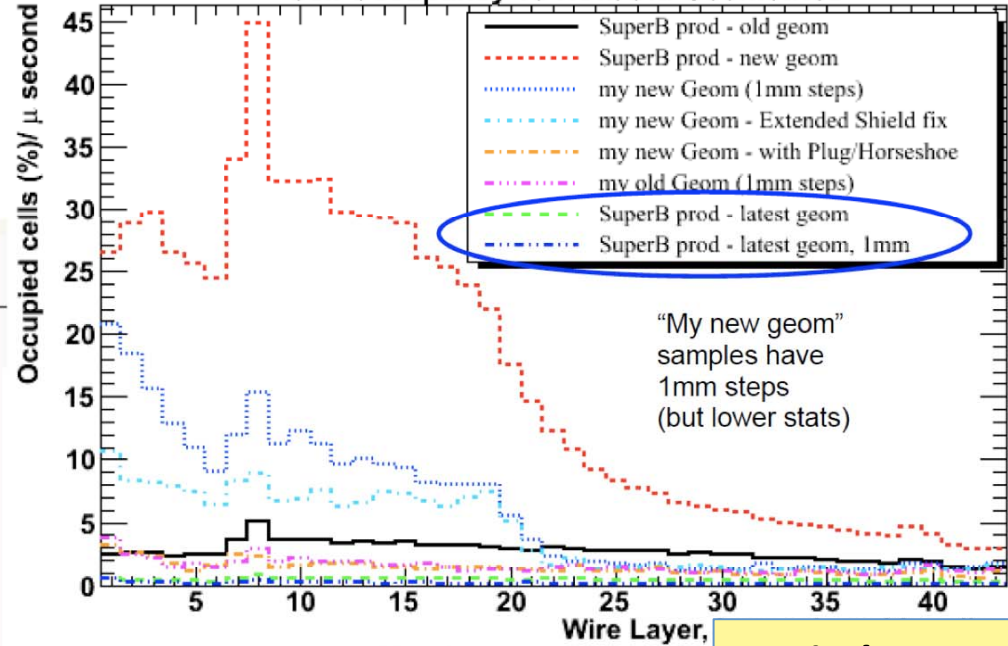
CIPE (2011)

Dch Occupancy for each layer



R. Cenci

Cell Occupancy vs New/Old Geometries

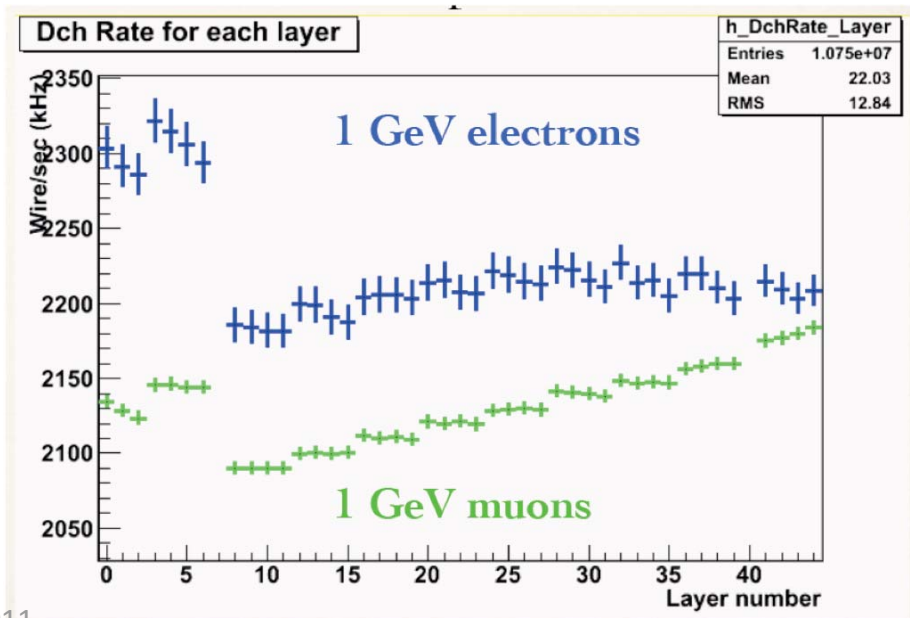
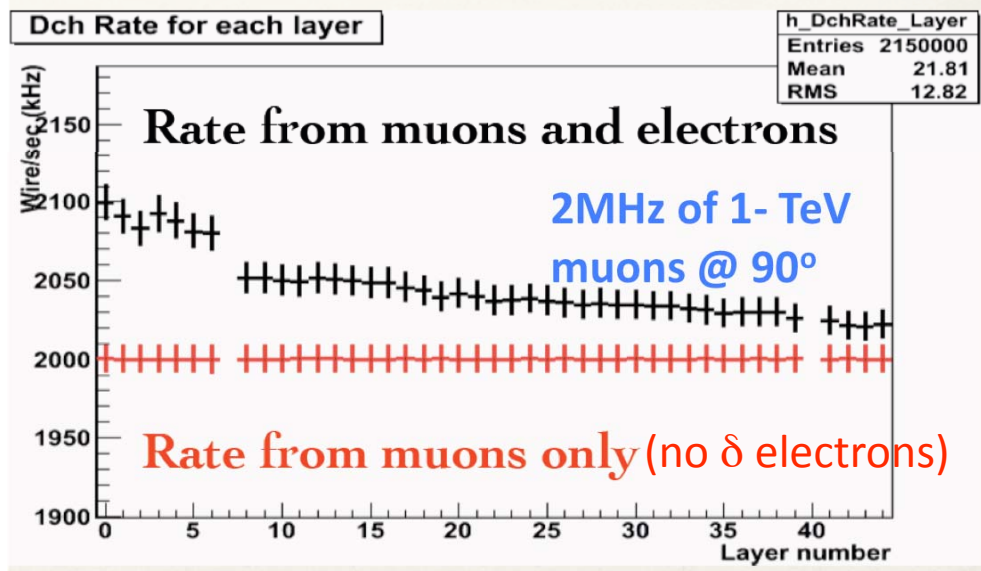


"My new geom" samples have 1mm steps (but lower stats)

D. Lindemann

1. validation with single particles

R. Cenci



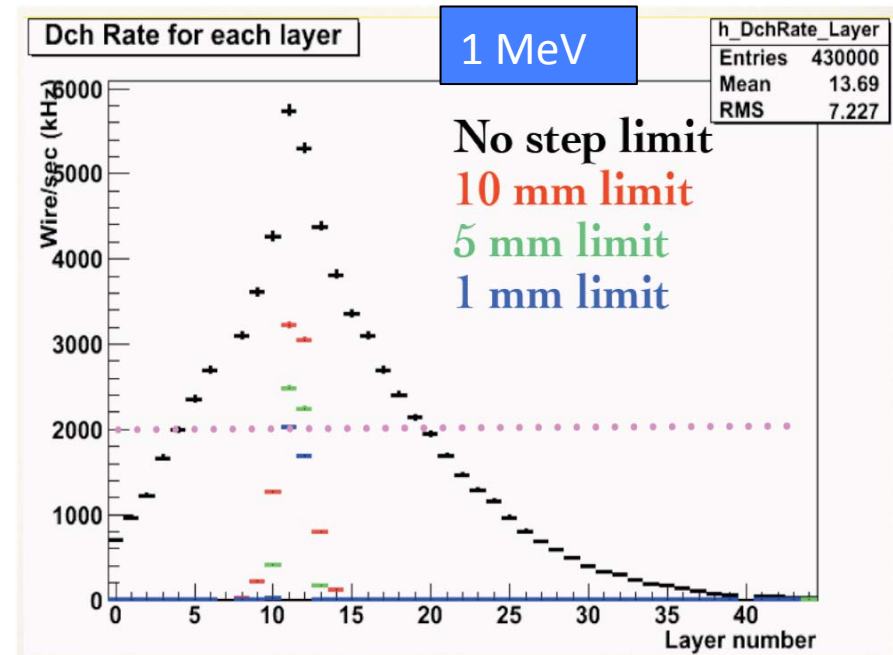
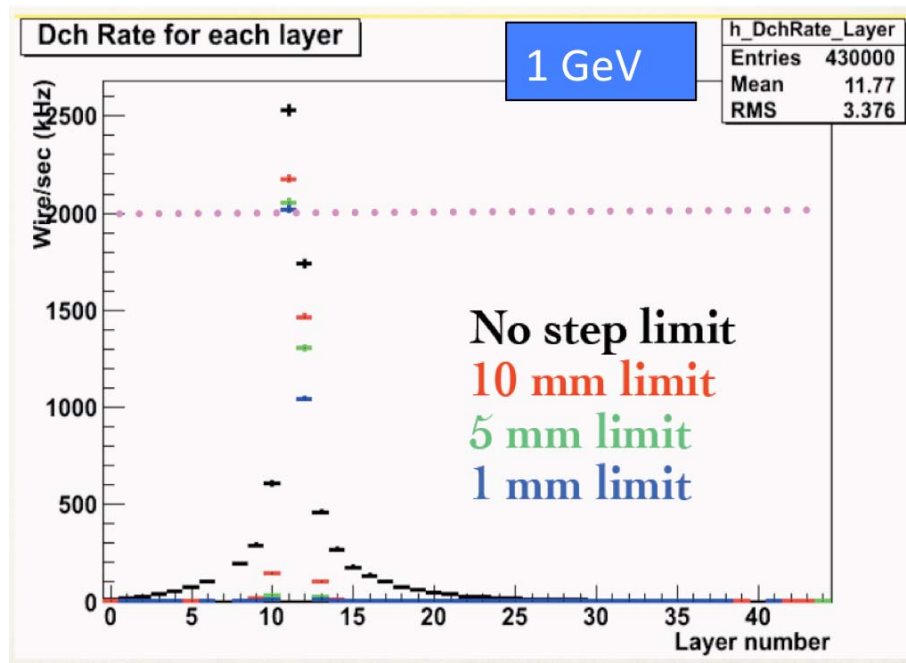
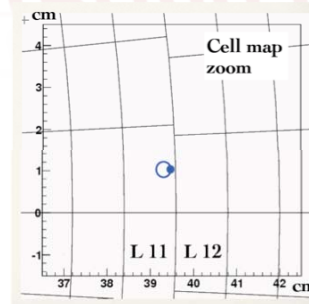
- Electrons radiate more
- Rate depends on cell $\Delta\phi$ (same # of cells on each S.L.)

2.a Multiple scattering of single particles

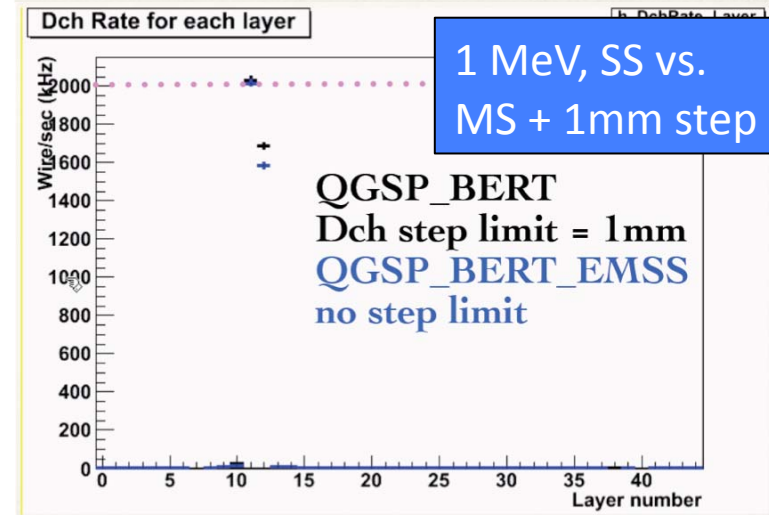
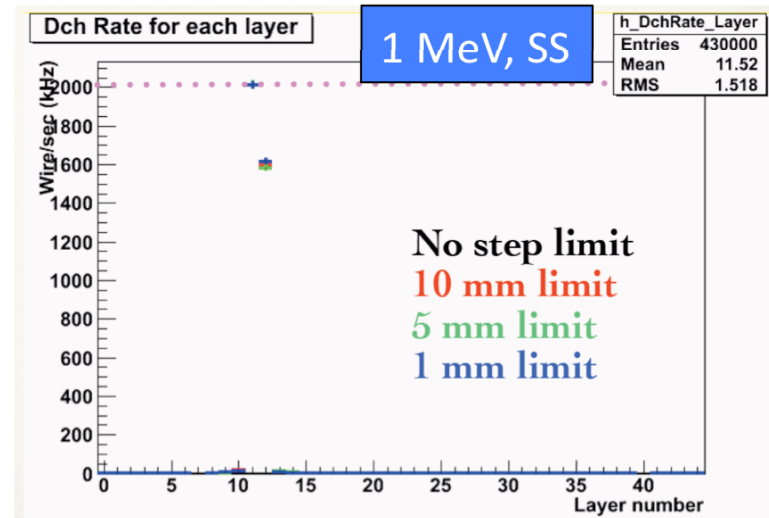
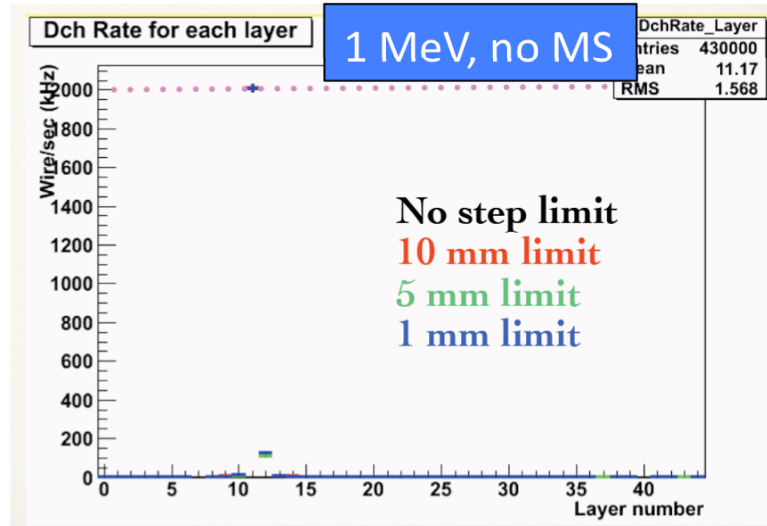
Shoot single muons with:

- 1mm helix radius
- Different momenta
- Different GEANT4 “max. step limit”

Ideally, only layer #11 should be hit



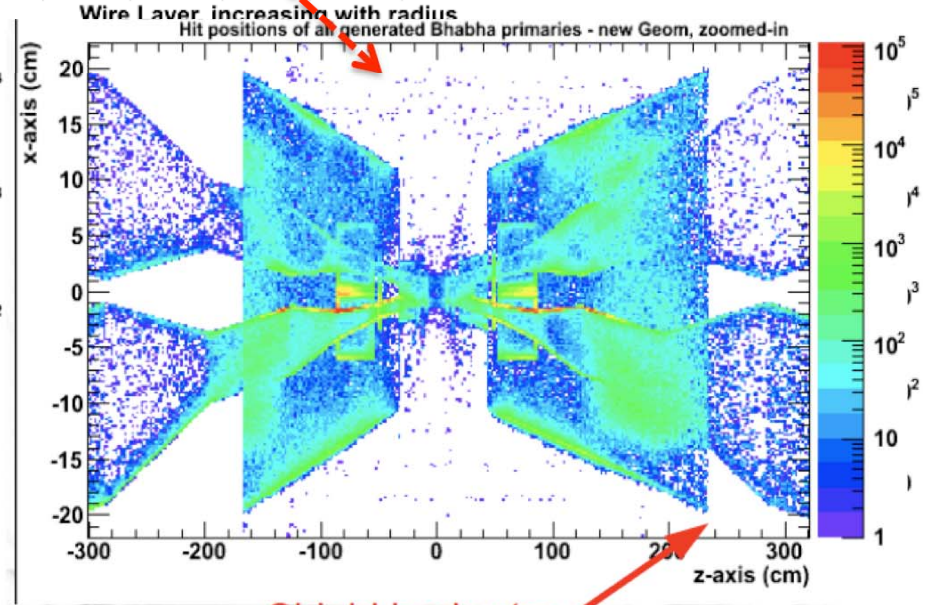
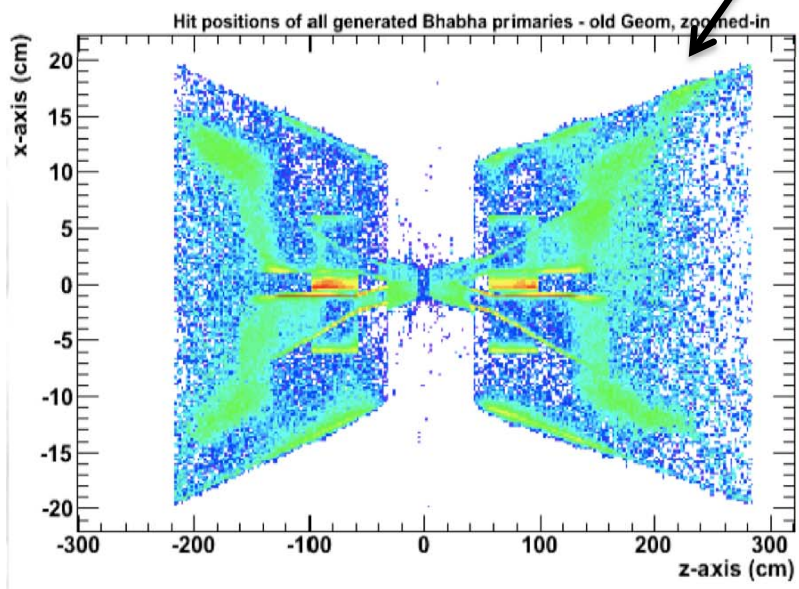
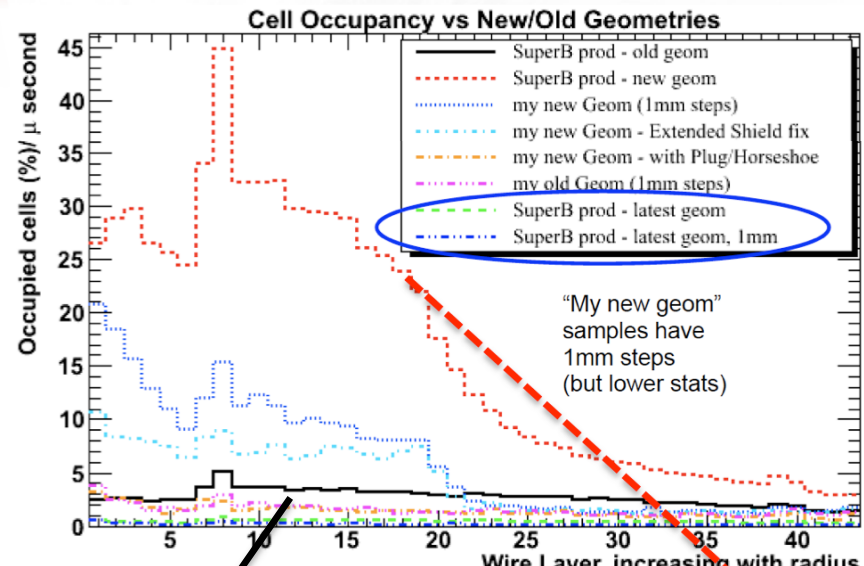
2.b Multiple vs. Single Scattering



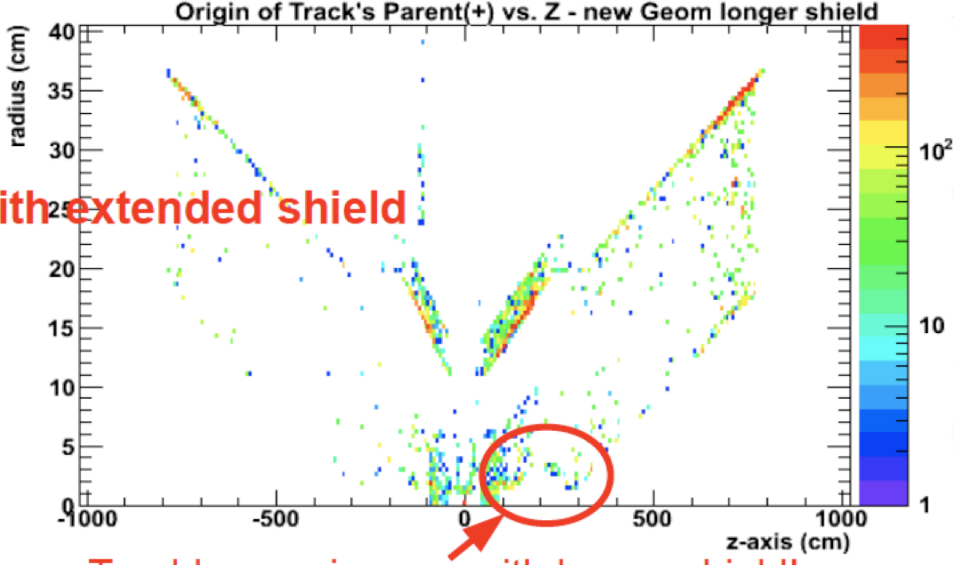
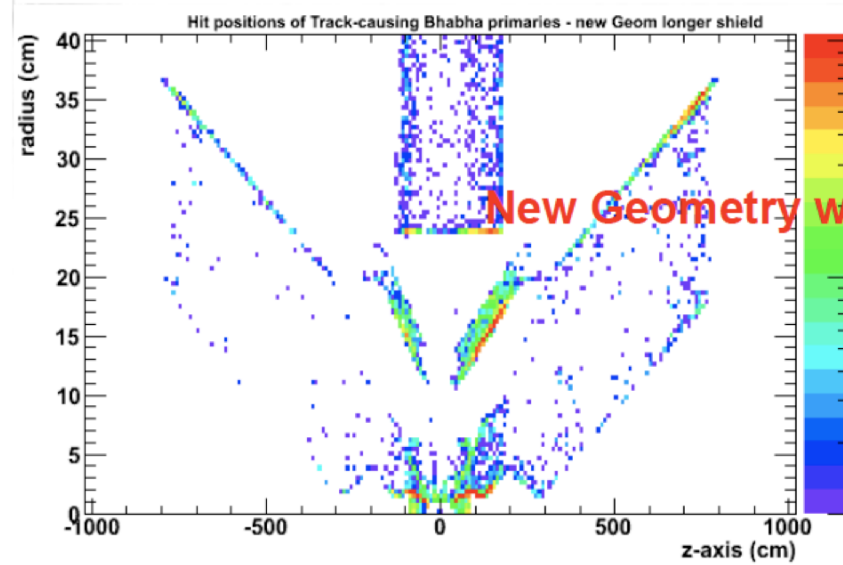
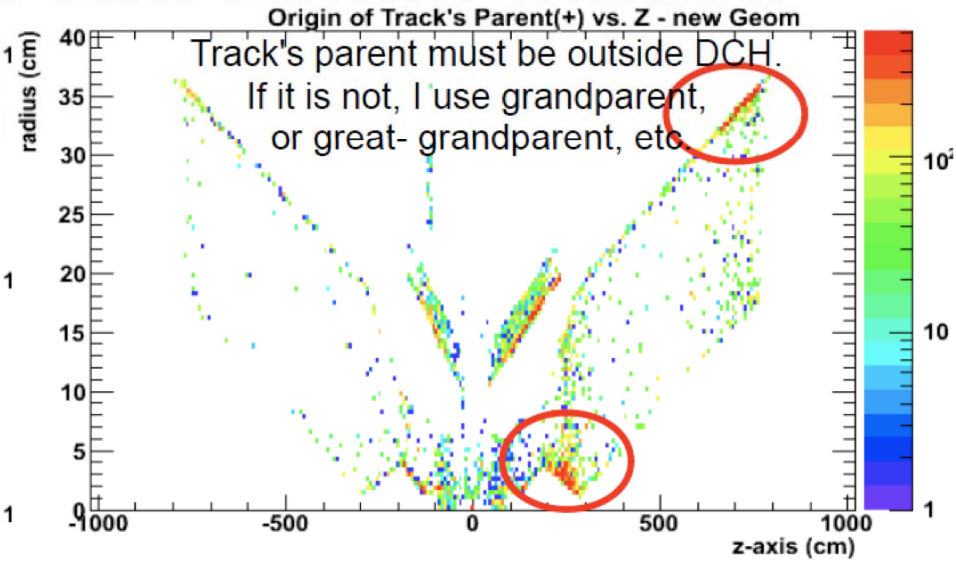
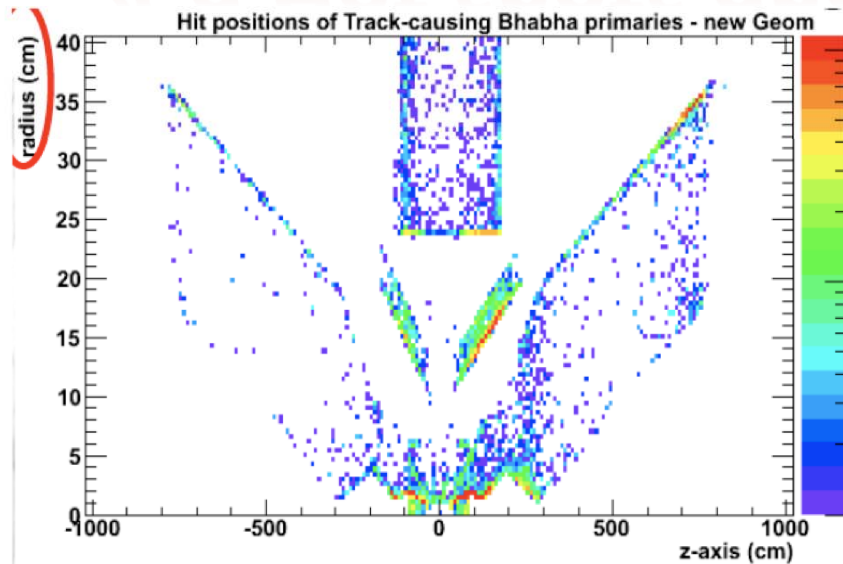
- The GEANT4 default approximation for slow particles traveling in low density material overestimates the multiple Coulomb scattering effect
- GEANT4 builds several particle lists for different physics processes. “Single scattering” seems to provide a sensible modeling

3. Hot spots in the x-z view

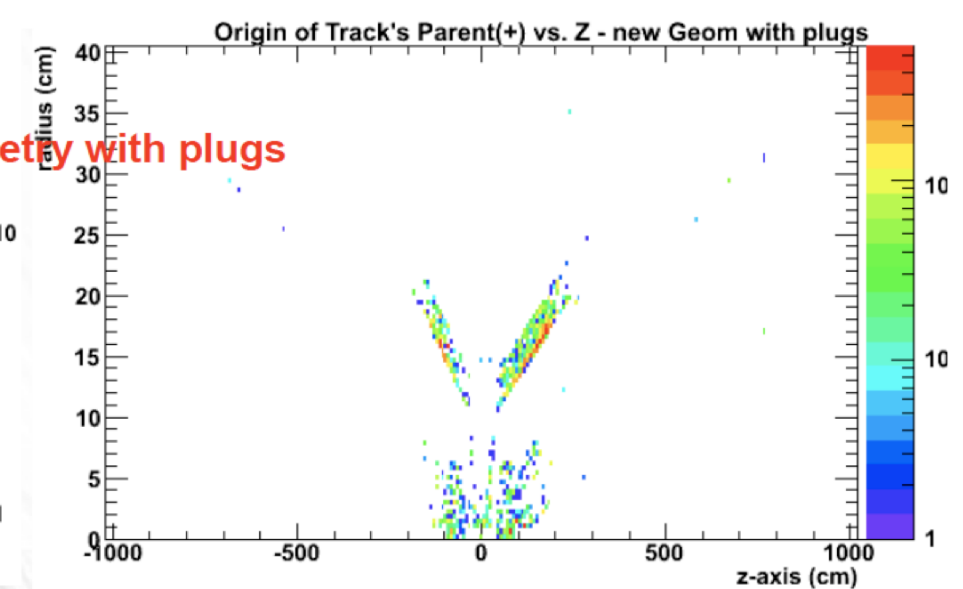
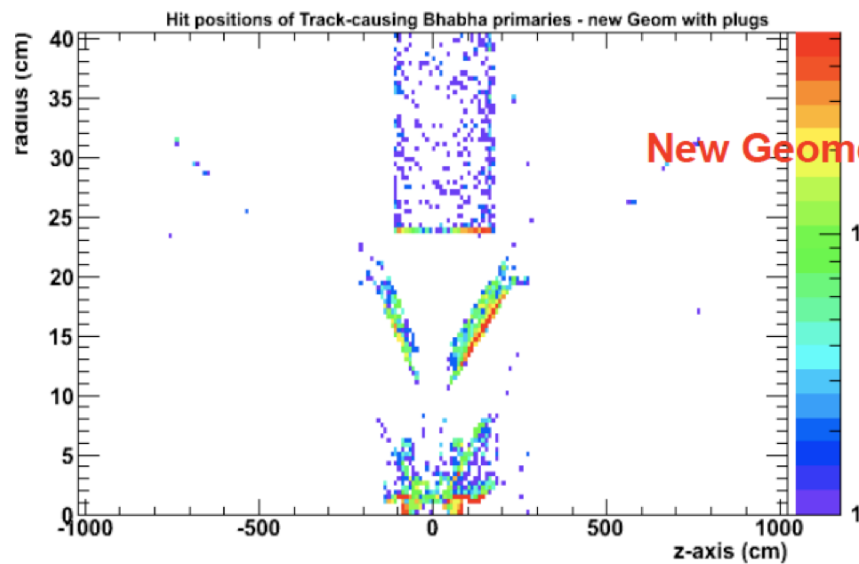
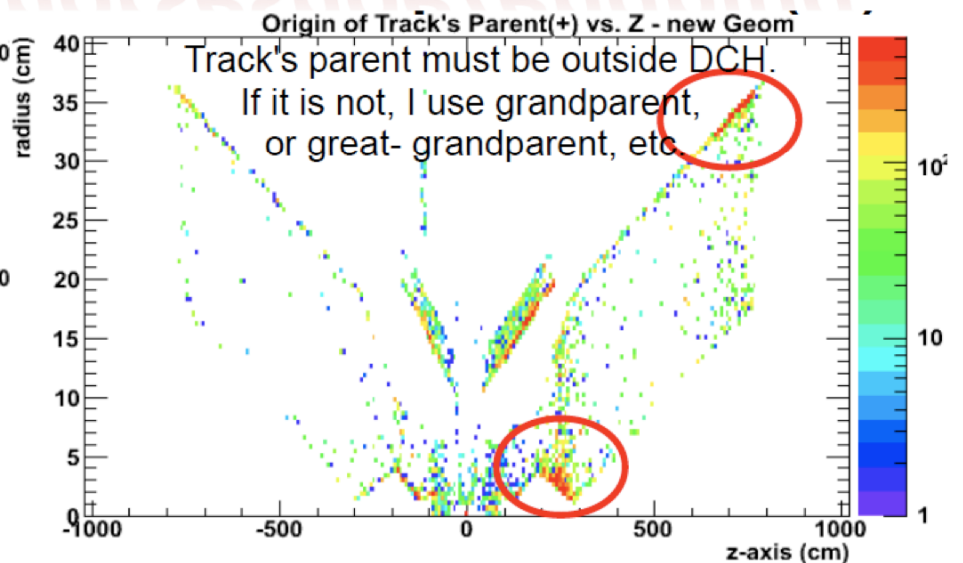
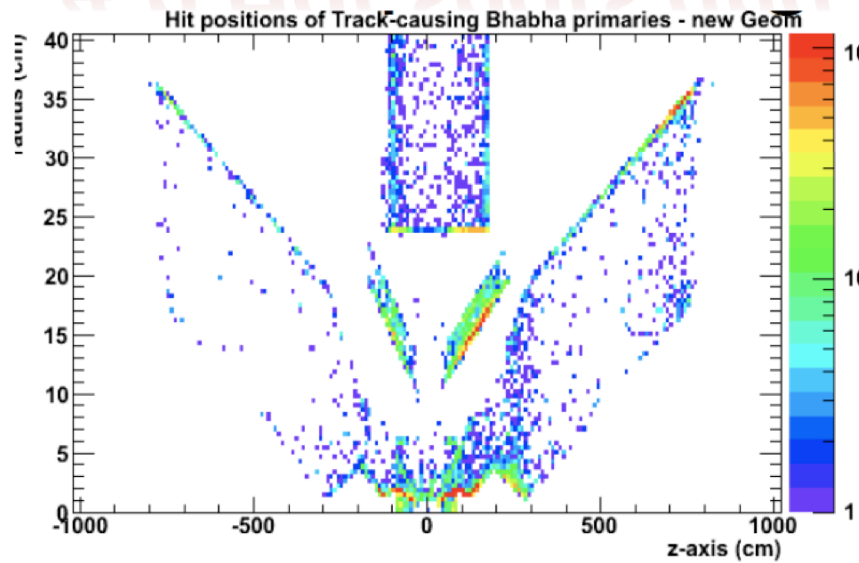
D. Lindemann



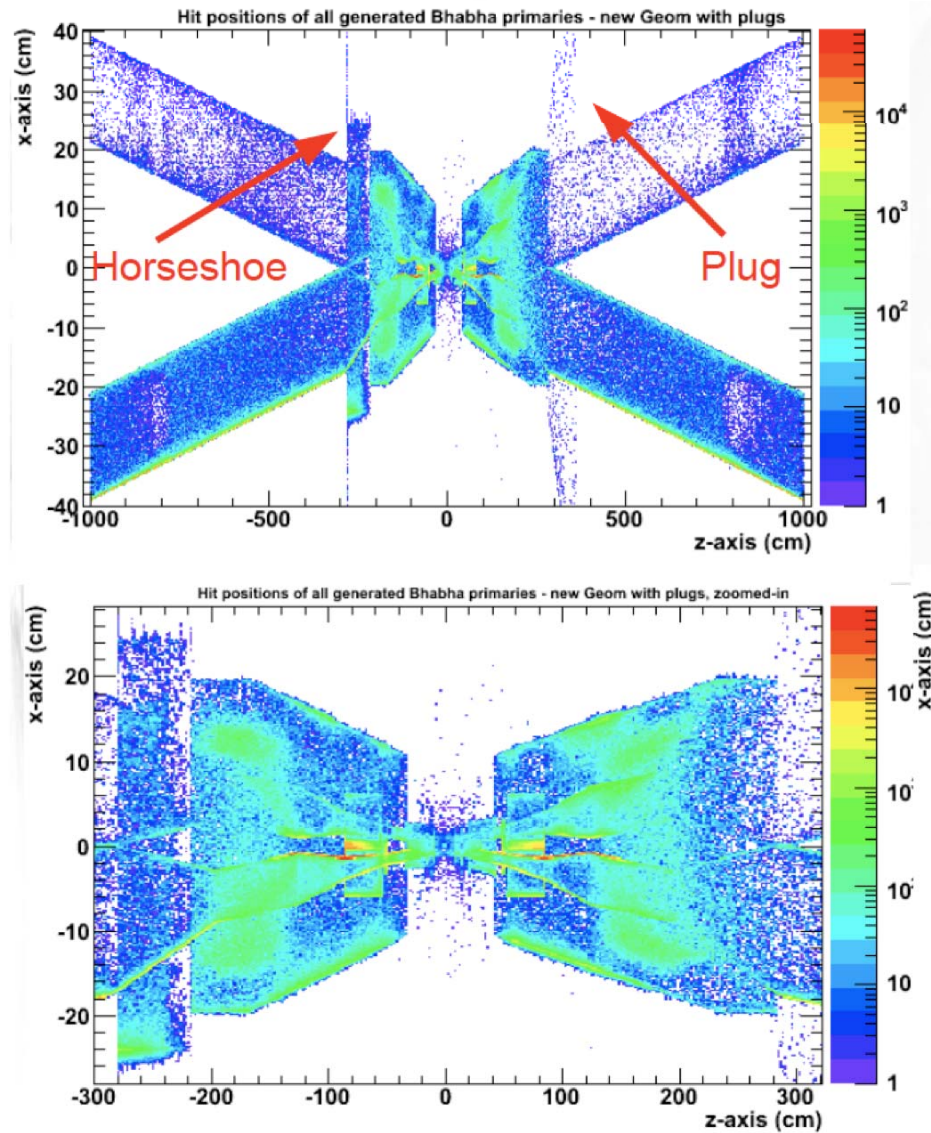
4.a Hot spots and the shield length



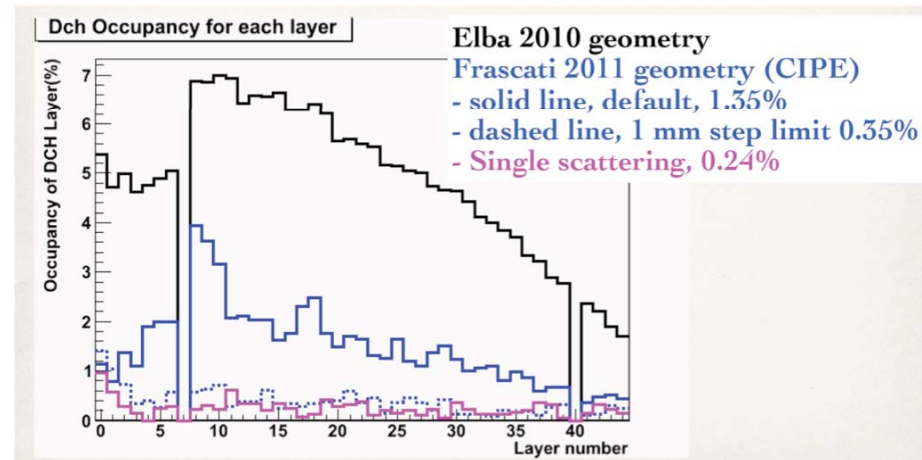
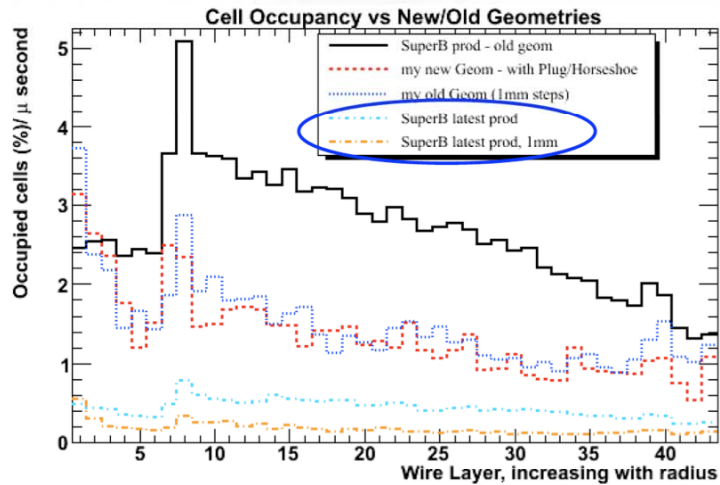
4.b Hot spots and horseshoe/endplug



5. All together now



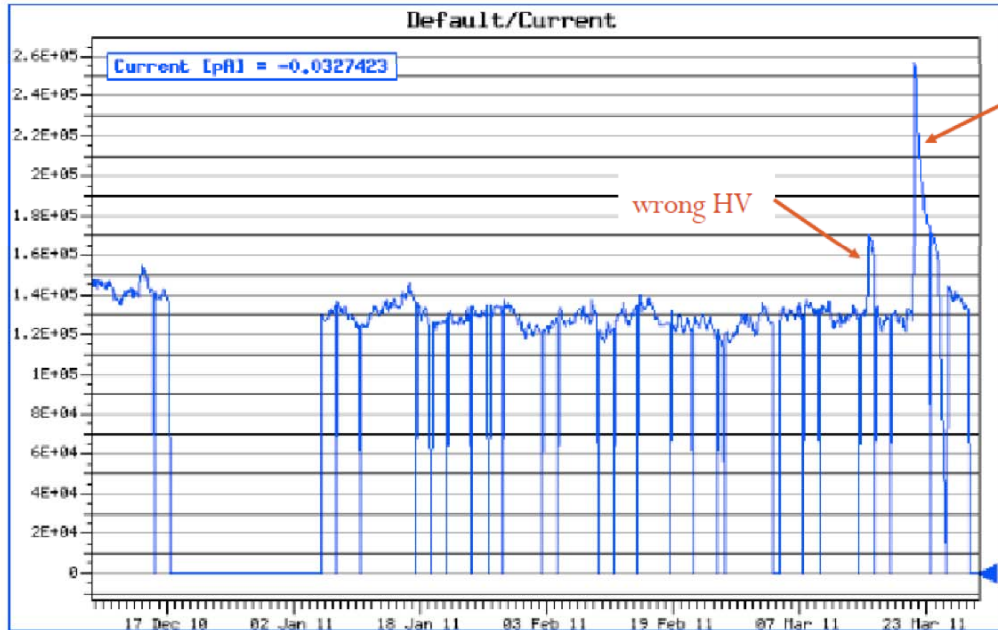
In summary, we're happy (now)



- Next on the TODO list:
 - Effect of stereo angle (a spiraling electron hits many wires)
 - Touschek effect
 - Validation/ evaluation of safety factor

Aging studies

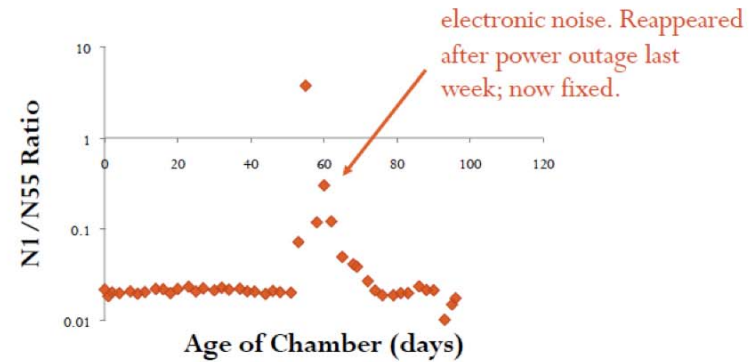
C. Hearty



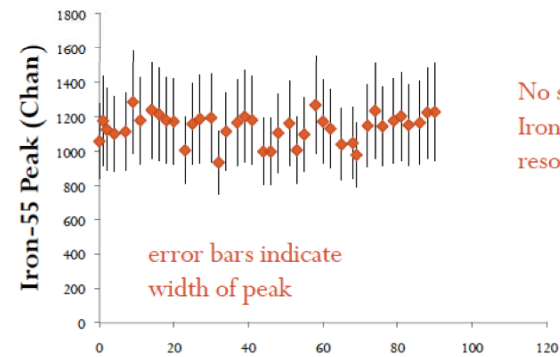
new isobutane bottle

wrong HV

- ~ 100 mC/cm with no obvious signs of aging



electronic noise. Reappeared after power outage last week; now fixed.



No sign of grain drop in Iron-55 peak. No sign of resolution degradation.

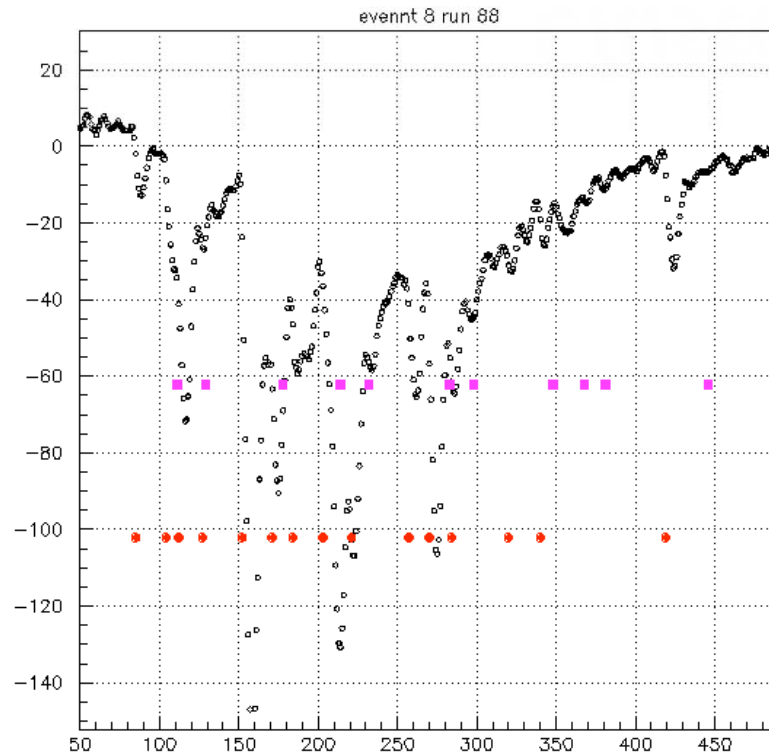
Cluster counting in drift tubes

- We used two square tubes with 30/17mm side
 - Better shielding against environmental noise
 - Higher gain at given H.V.
 - Easier to handle
- In order to do a quick (and hopefully) clean job:
 - Used a Sr90 source
 - Trigger with a scintillation counter (4 cm thick)
 - Overall efficiency 70%/22%
- Signal is digitized with the DRS4 SCA

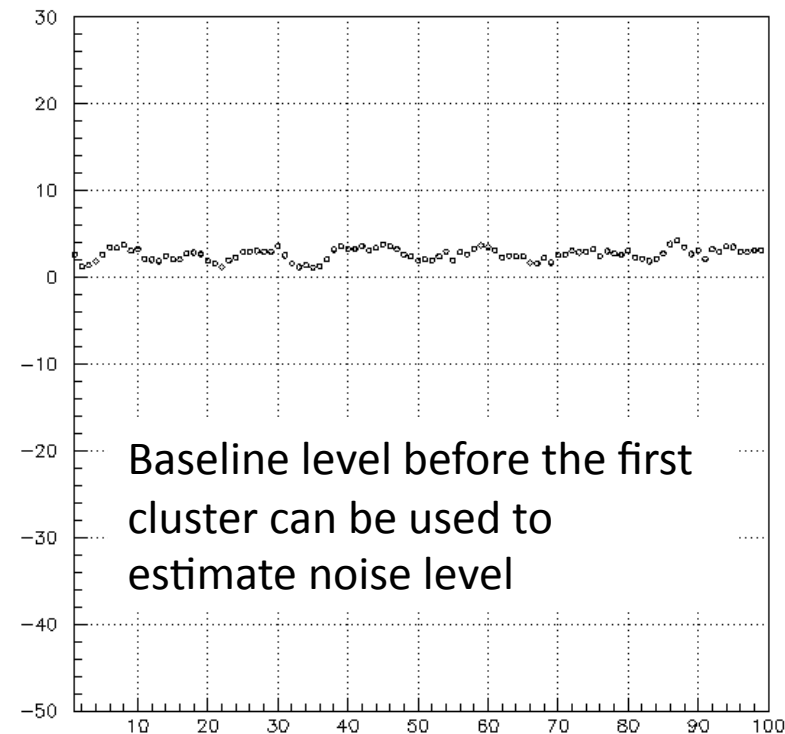


Cluster Counting

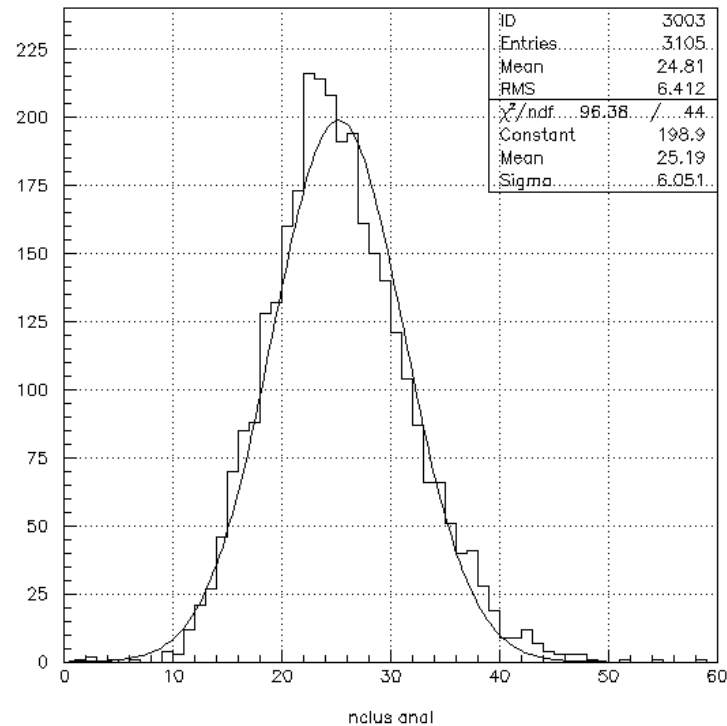
M. Piccolo



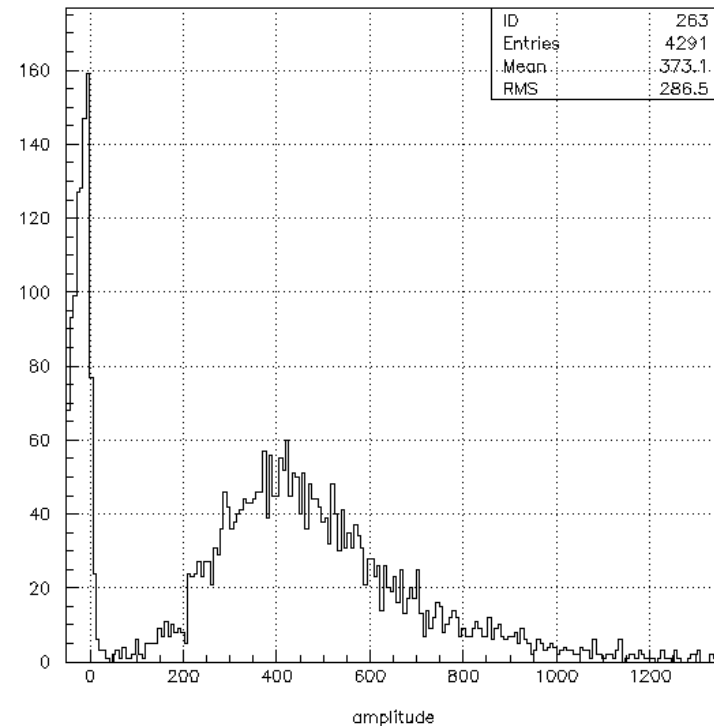
- HW: derivative with $\Delta t=8-10\text{ns}$ and adjustable comparator threshold (8mV)
- SW: difference between adjacent averages (over three time bins)



Cluster Counting

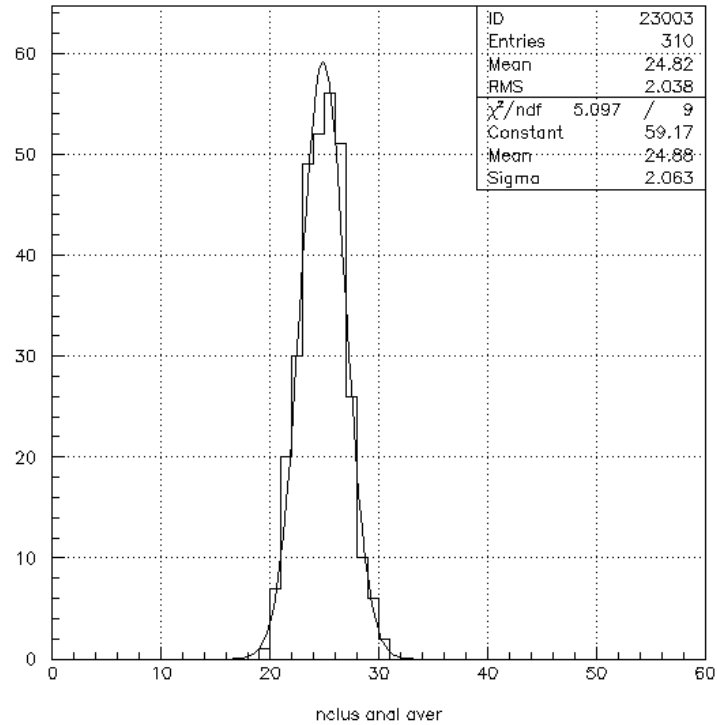


of clusters in 90%He-10% iC_4H_{10}
30 mm track length

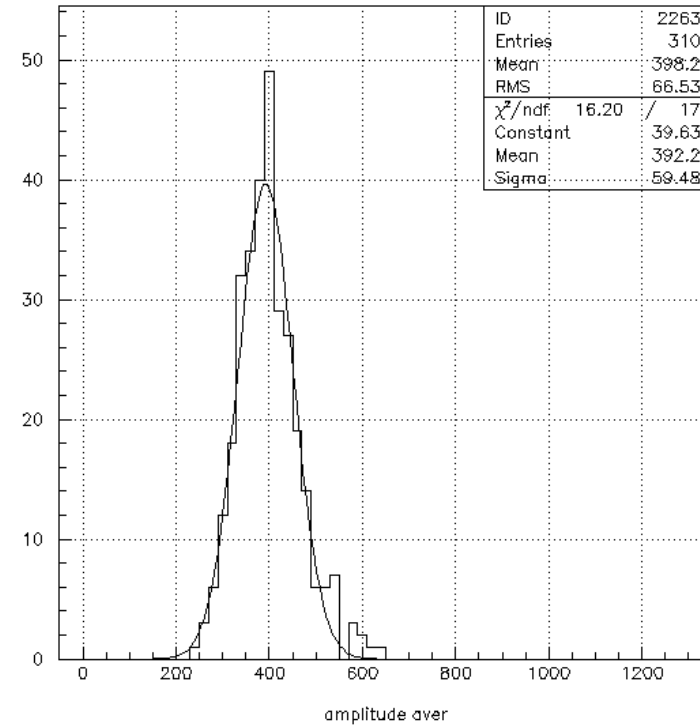


“traditional measurement”: total charge in the same experimental conditions

Clusters and dE/dx in 10 samples



10 samples average on # of clusters
Relative resolution is 8%

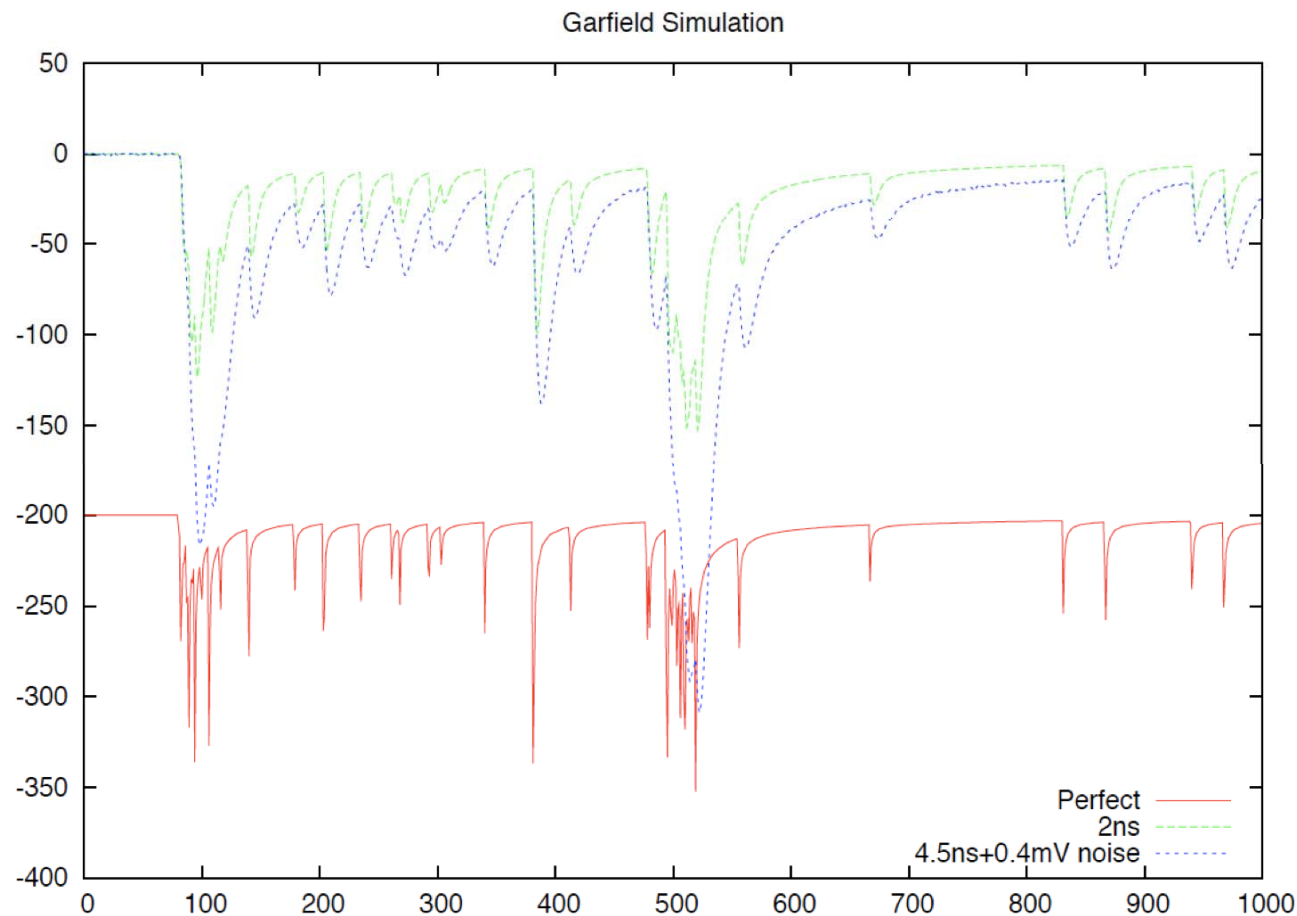


10 samples truncated mean on
total charge.
Relative resolution is 15%

Cluster Simulation

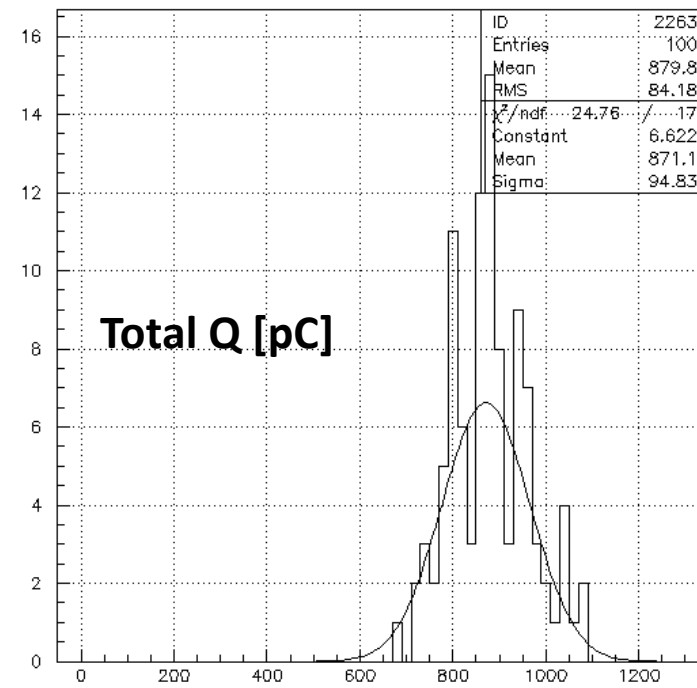
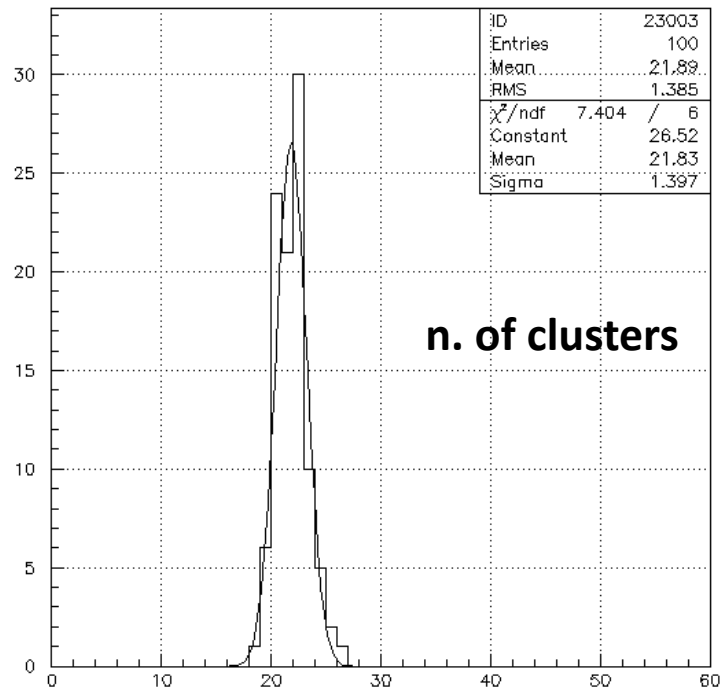
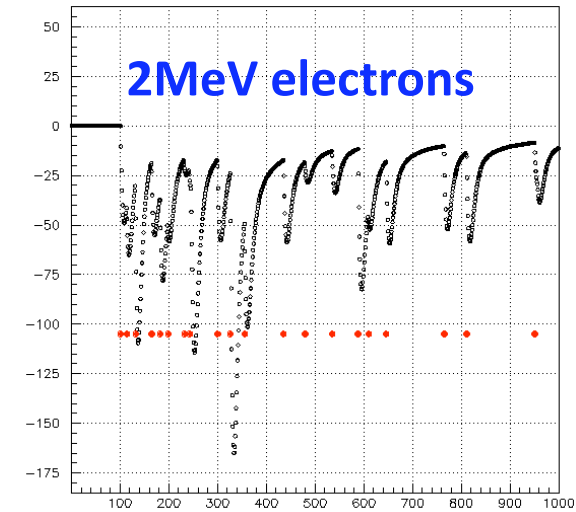
J.F. Caron

- Use Garfield to simulate signals in our gas mixtures, and apply a (simple, for now) transfer function to model the effect of FEE



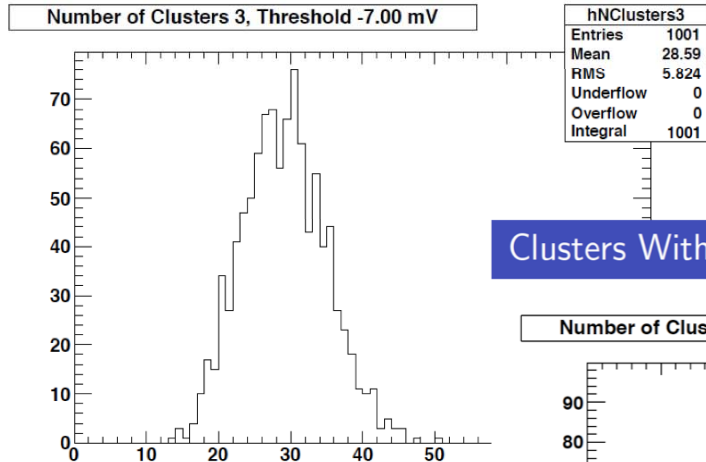
$$s(t) = \frac{t}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
$$(f \star s)(i) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} f(j)s(i-j)$$

Simulation of the 30mm drift tube

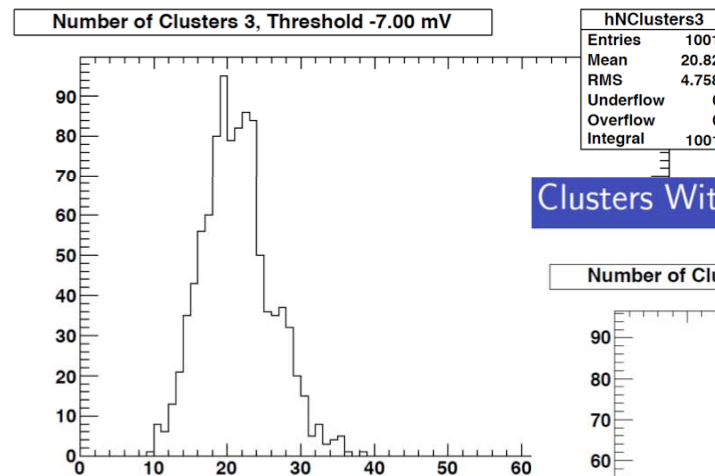


of Cluster vs. shaping time constant

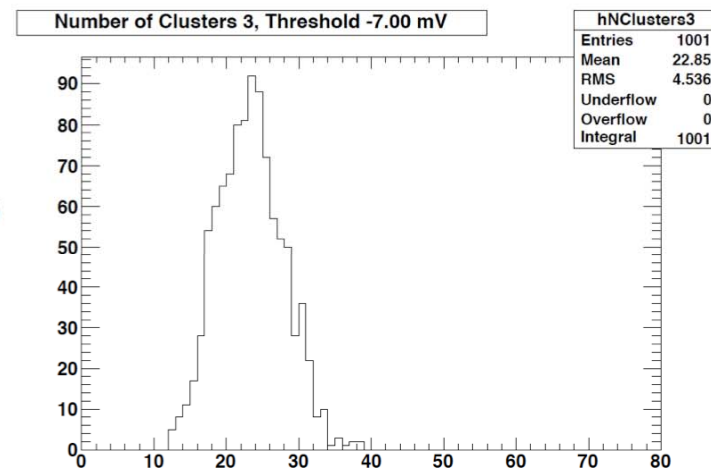
Clusters With "Perfect" Signals



Clusters With $\tau = 2\text{ns}$

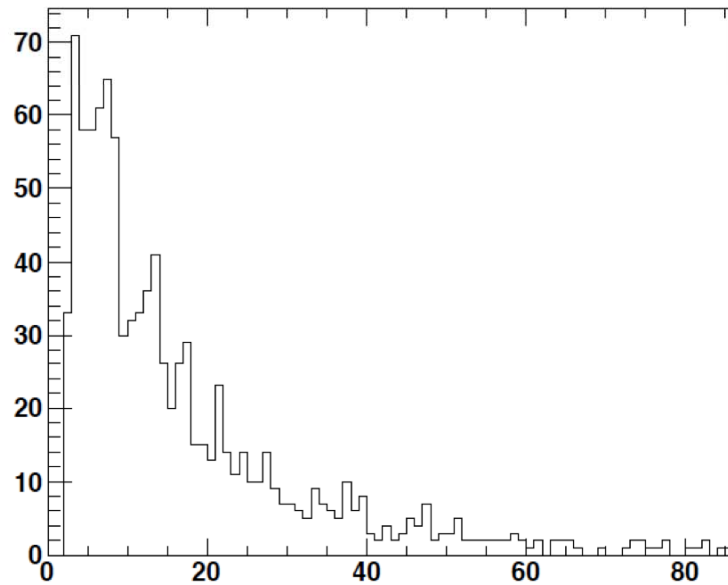


Clusters With $\tau = 4.5\text{ns}$ and 0.4mV Noise

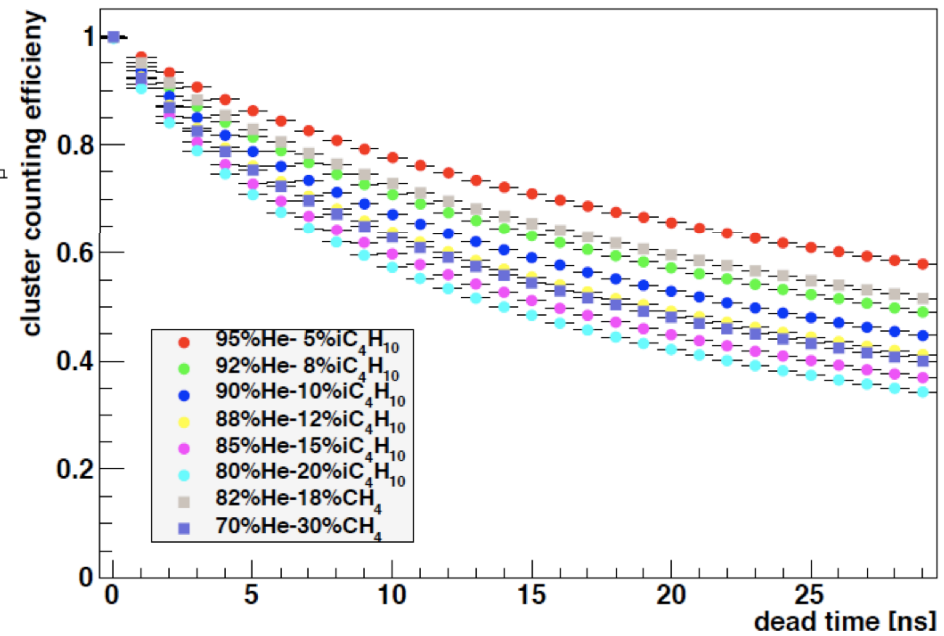


Counting efficiency vs. Δt

Separation of 0th and 1th Clusters



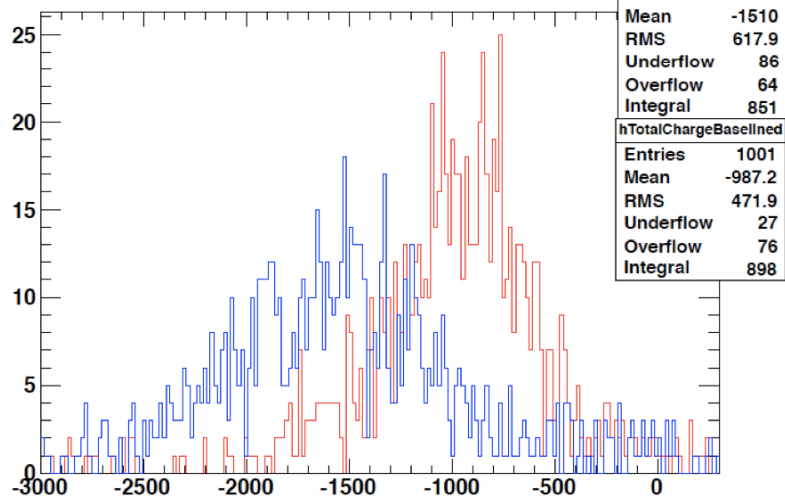
hClustSep0	
Entries	1001
Mean	17.41
RMS	16.34
Underflow	0
Overflow	0
Integral	991



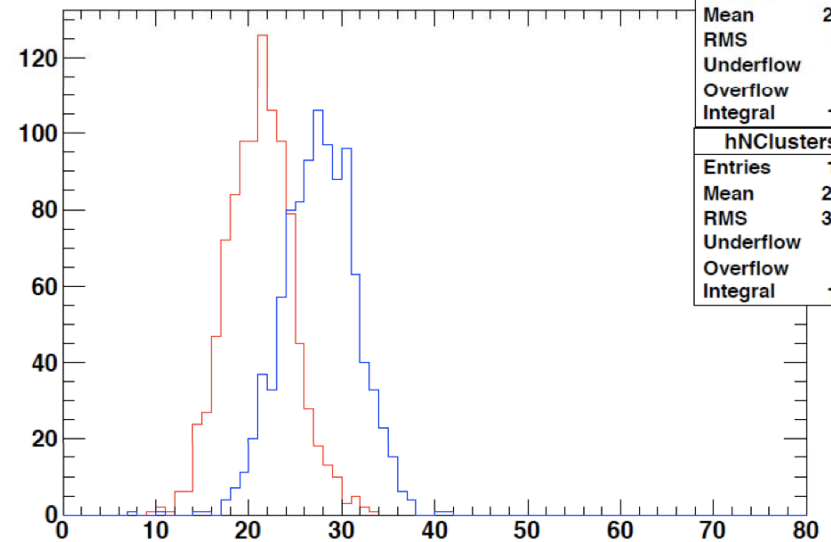
π -K separation

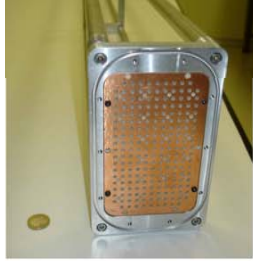
1000 tracks with $p=490\text{MeV}/c$
pions are MIP's, kaons on the
 $1/\beta^2$ slope

Total Charge (Baseline Corrected) (pC)



Number of Clusters 2, Threshold -5.00 mV

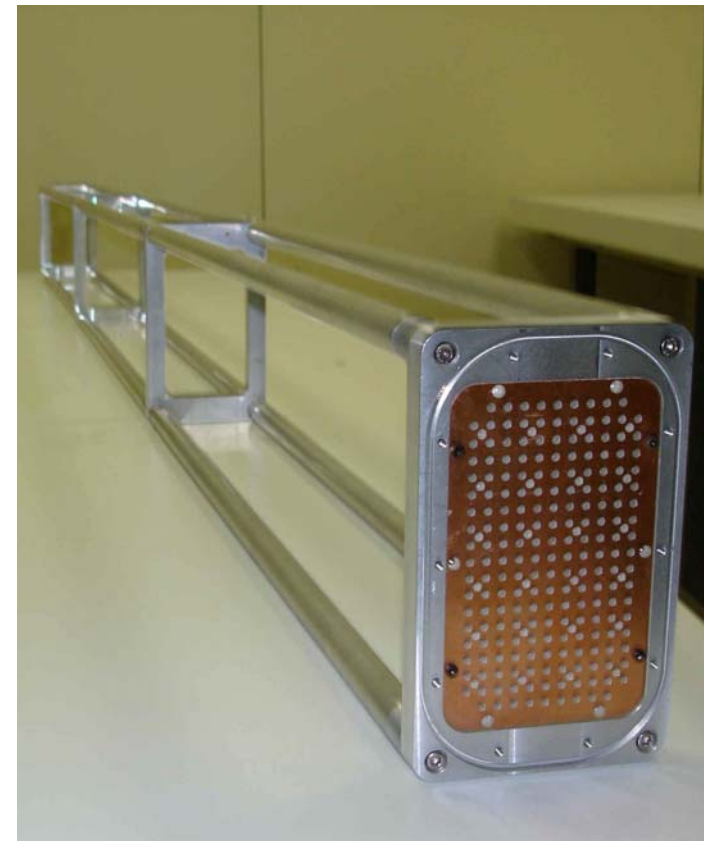
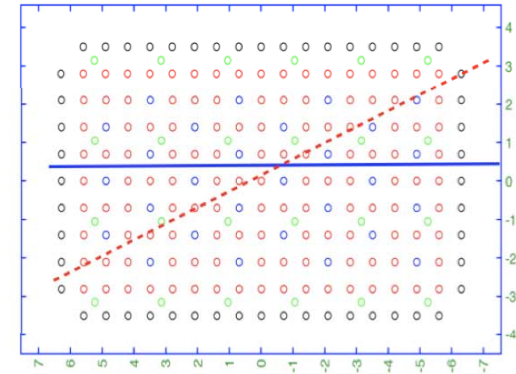




Status of Proto 2

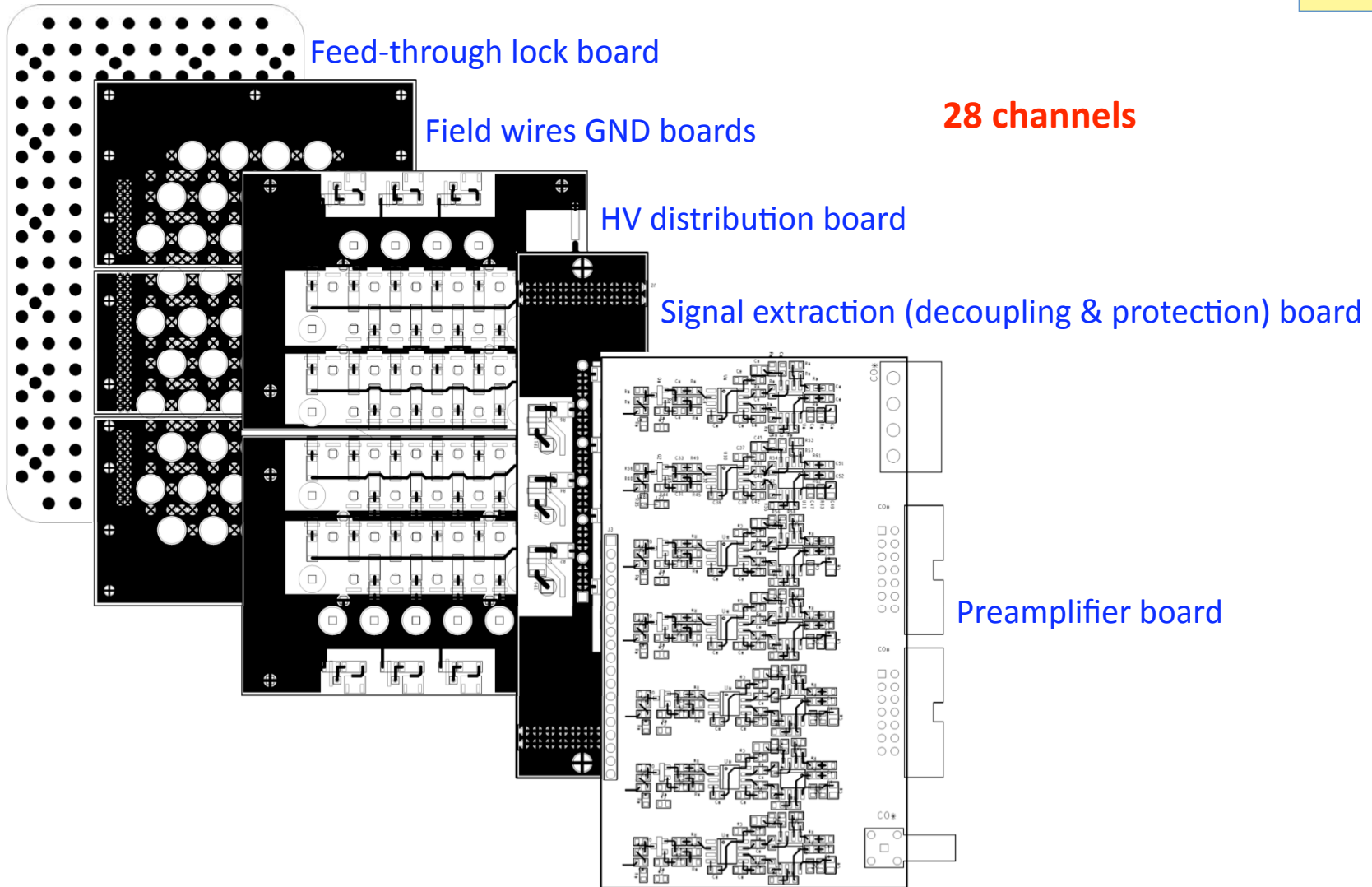
- 28 sense wires arranged in 8 layers of staggered cells
 - Tracks with $\vartheta \in [-20, +20]^\circ$ cross all layers
- Mechanical structure is complete
- Clean room is operational
- All material for stringing is in place
 - Will use Mo wire(*) for most of the sense wires (21), W-Rh for a few others for comparison
 - Stringing will start next week

(*) Molybdenum wire has lower resistivity (less signal distortion for C.C.) and lower density (effective $X_0(\text{gas+wires})$ 12% bigger)

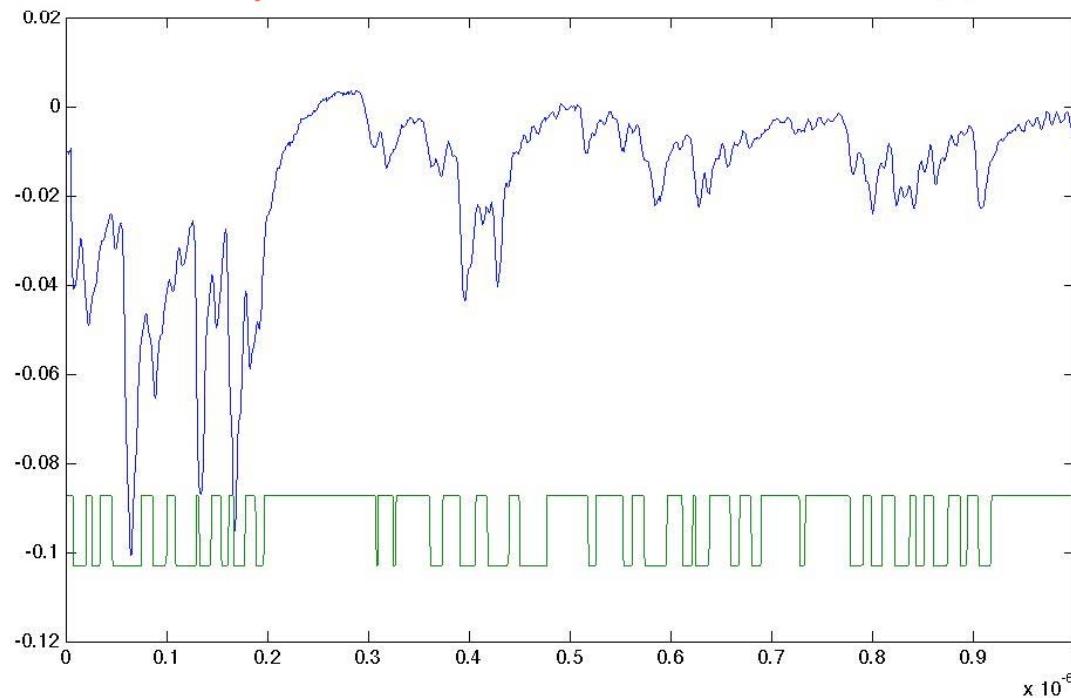
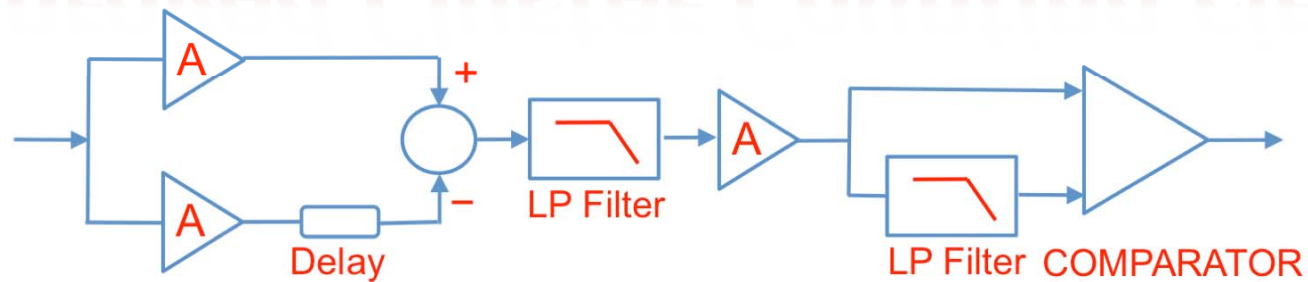


FEE Boards for DCH prototype2

G. Felici



Improved Cluster Counting circuit



- HW implementation of more sophisticated peak-finding algorithm will be implemented on Proto2

Summary

- Good progress in simulation of background rates in the DCH
- First interesting results on cluster counting from experimental setups and simulation
 - counting efficiency limited by minimum detectable cluster separation (HW & peak detection algorithm)
 - estimate resolving power with simulation next weeks
- More accurate exp. studies soon possible with full-length prototype