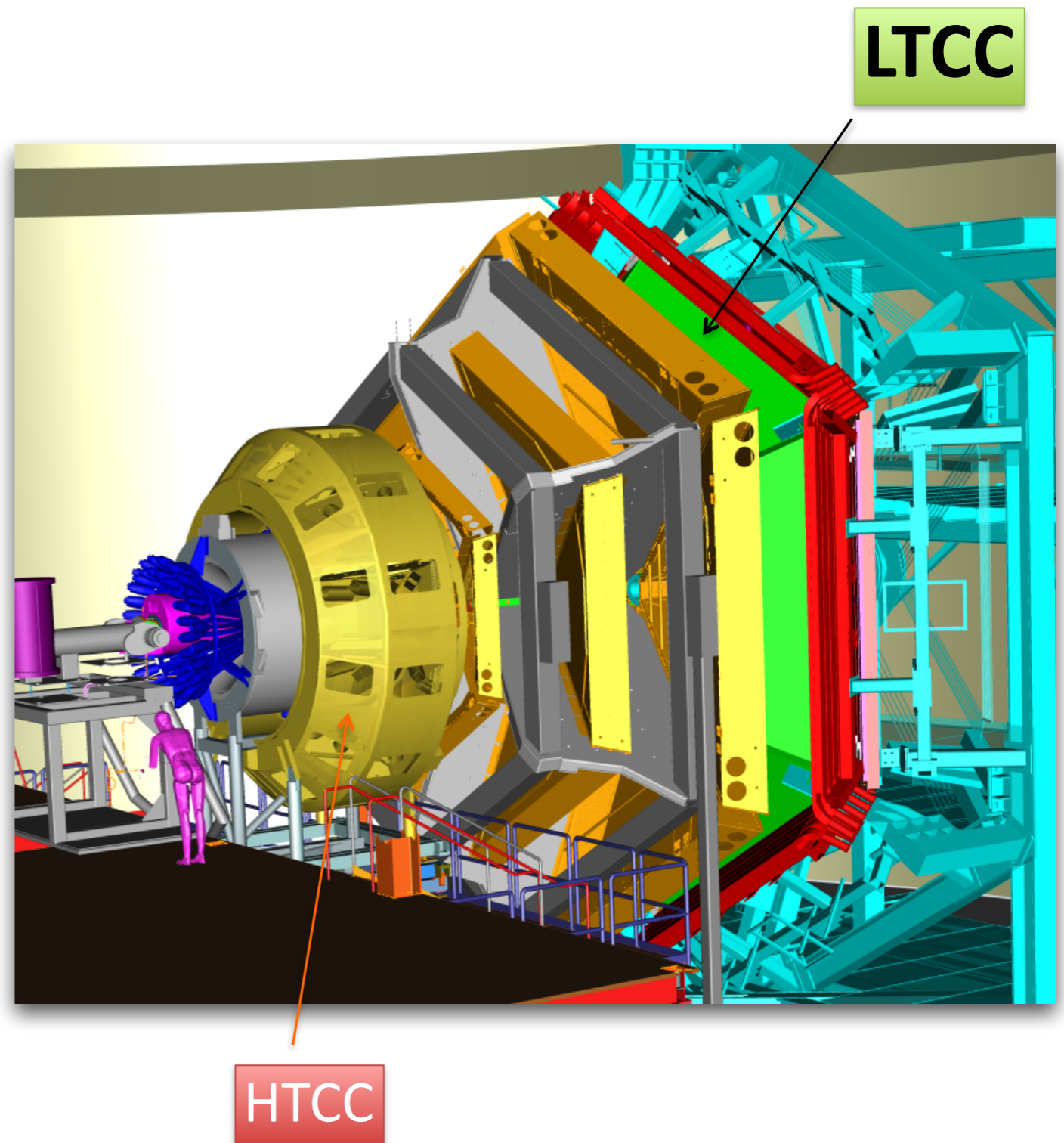


# Integrating Cherenkov detectors for PID

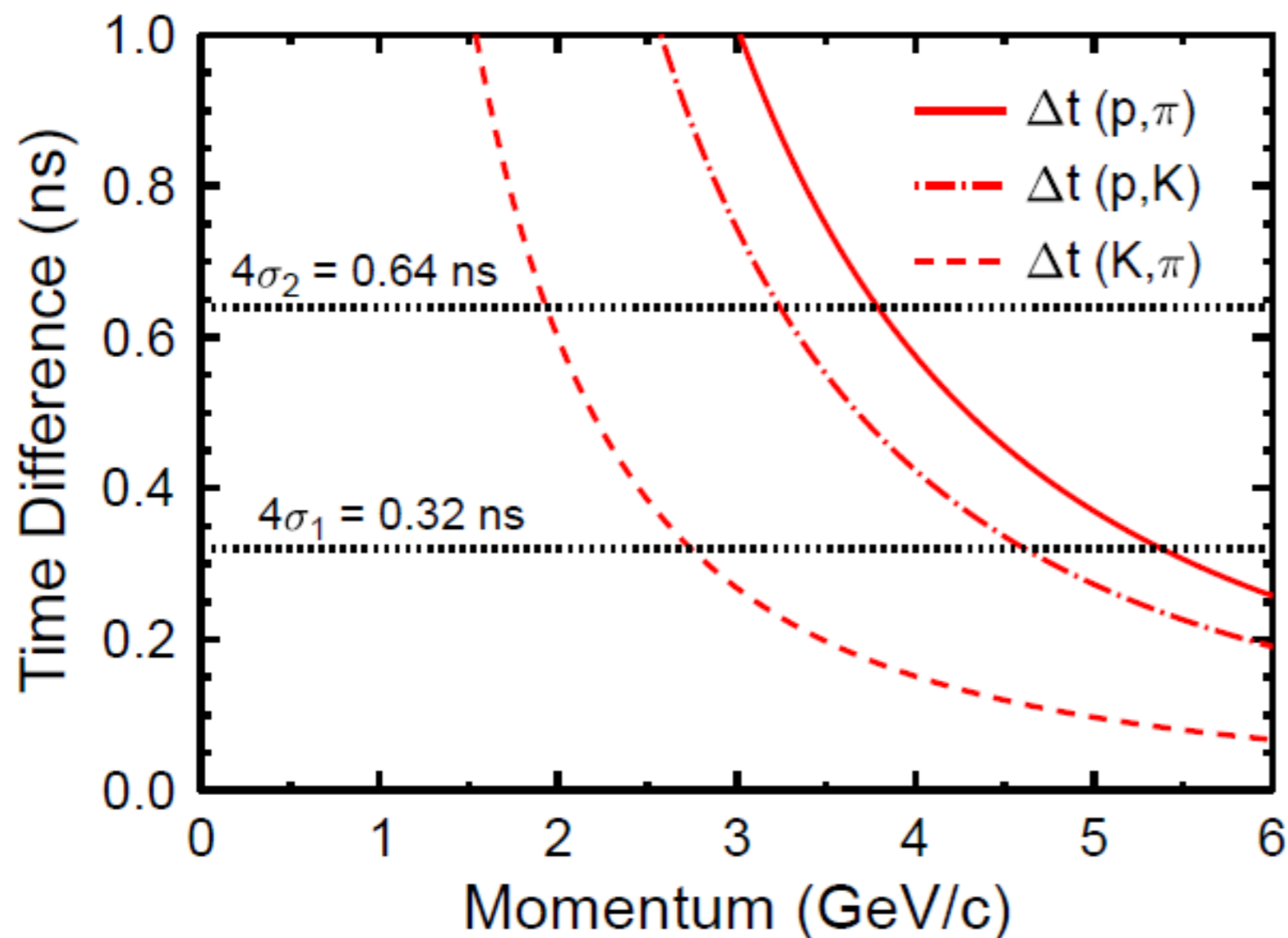
Overview of CC detectors

Efficiency Calculations

pion / kaon / proton Efficiency /  
Rejections Projections to ~20 GeV



# TOF + CCs PID in CLAS12



- Electron ID relies on HTCC, ECAL+PCAL
- TOF-based separation of protons, pions, and kaons, up to:
  - ~5 GeV (p,  $\pi$ )
  - ~4.5 GeV (p, K)
  - ~2.7 GeV ( $\pi$ , K)

HTCC (CO<sub>2</sub>) electron / pion discrimination up to ~5 GeV  
LTCC (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>) for pion / K discrimination between 3.5~9 GeV

# The Low Threshold Cherenkov Detector

The LTCC system is part of the forward CLAS12 detector, used for pion/kaon discrimination.

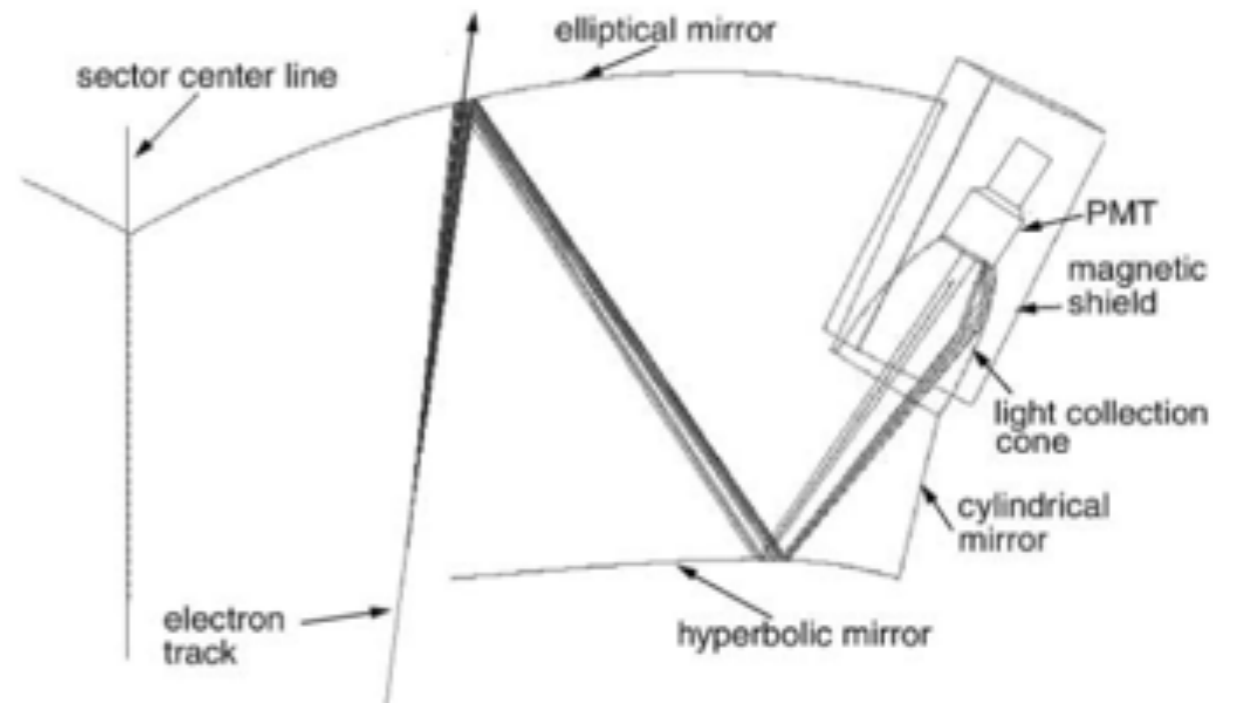
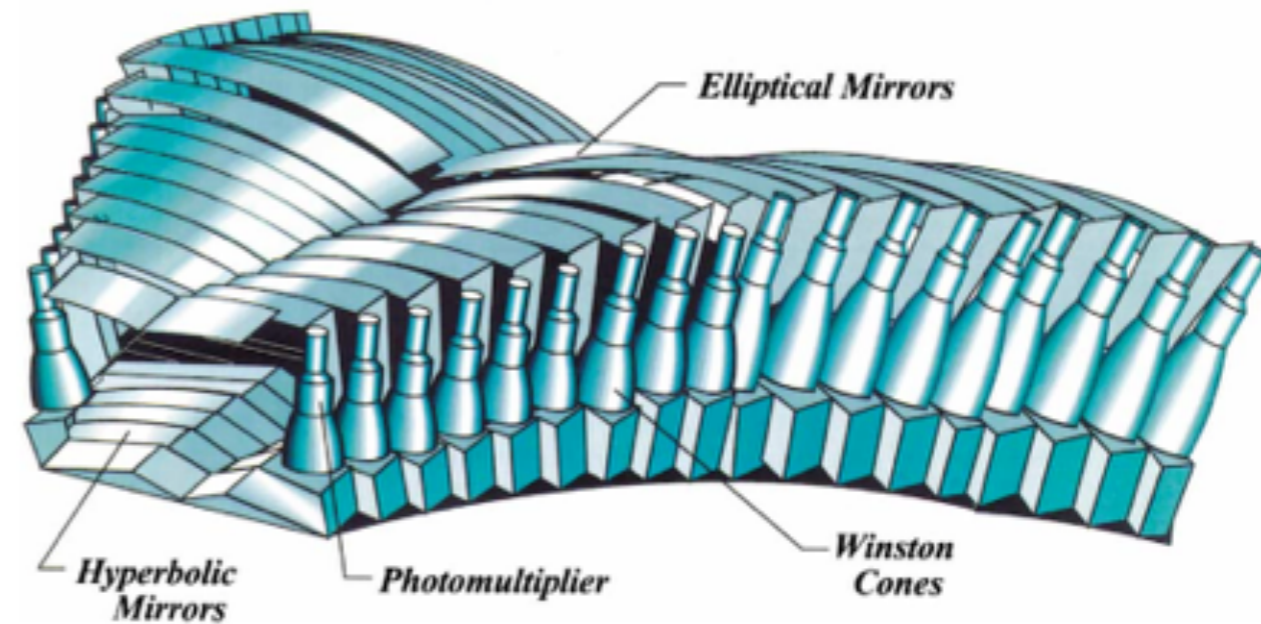
The LTCC consists of 6 sectors of lightweight mirrors, light collecting cones, 5" PMTs, and magnetic shields.

The sectors are filled with C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub> gas, providing pion/kaon discrimination from 3.5 to 9 GeV/c over the forward angular acceptance available to CLAS12.

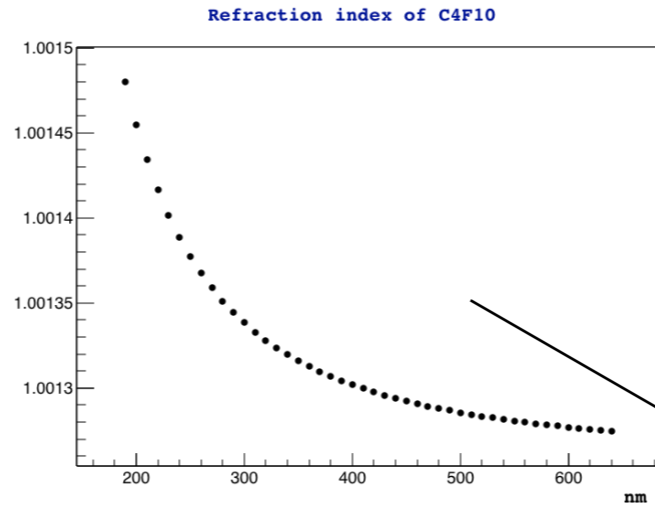
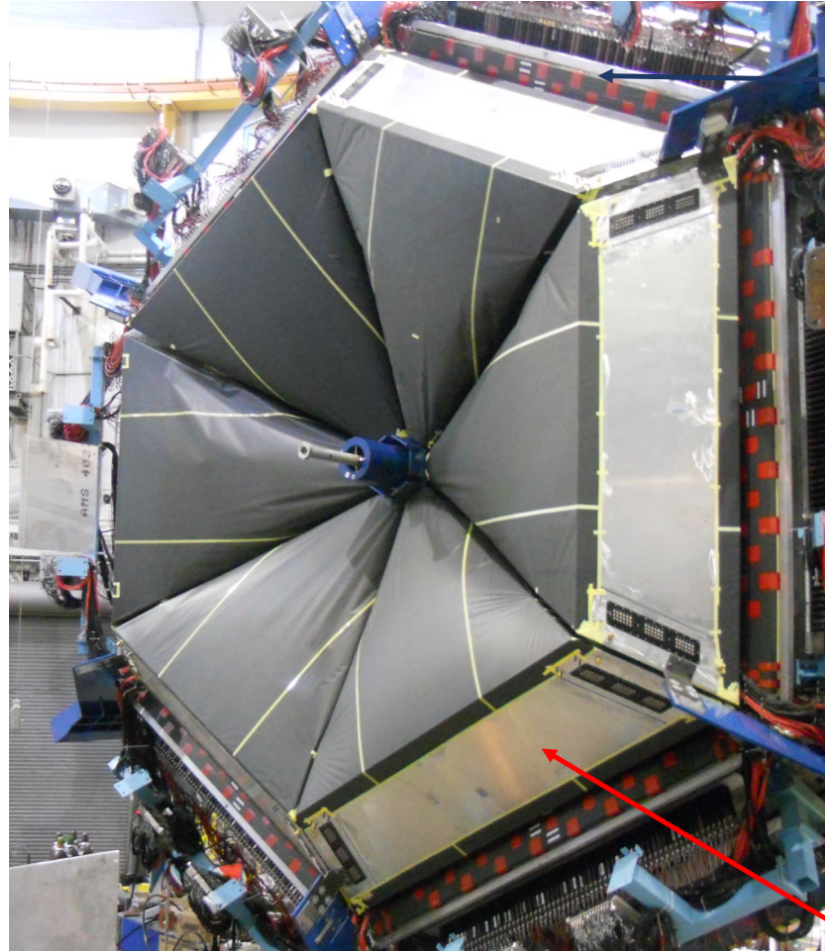
- 108 lightweight mirrors
- 36 Winston Cones
- 36 5" Photonis X4500B PMT
- 36 Magnetic Shields
- C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub> Gas, r.i. 1.00134
- CLAS6: e-/ $\pi$  discrimination
- $\pi$  theo threshold:  $\sim 2.6$  GeV
- K theo threshold:  $\sim 8$  GeV

One Sector

Optical Mirror System



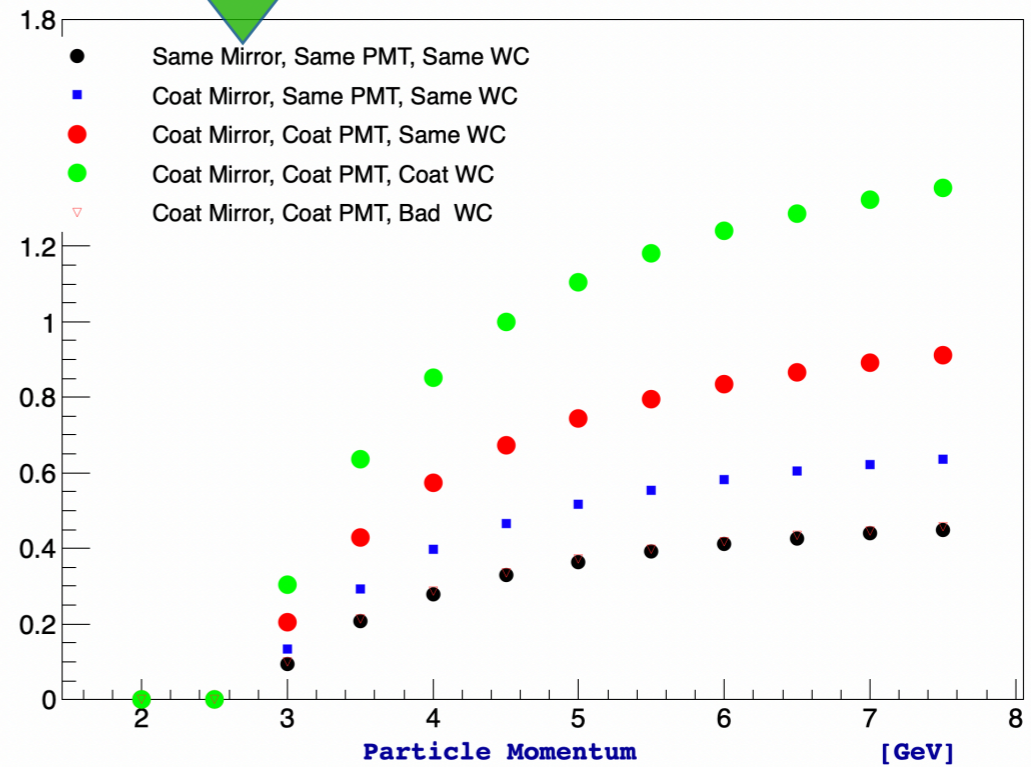
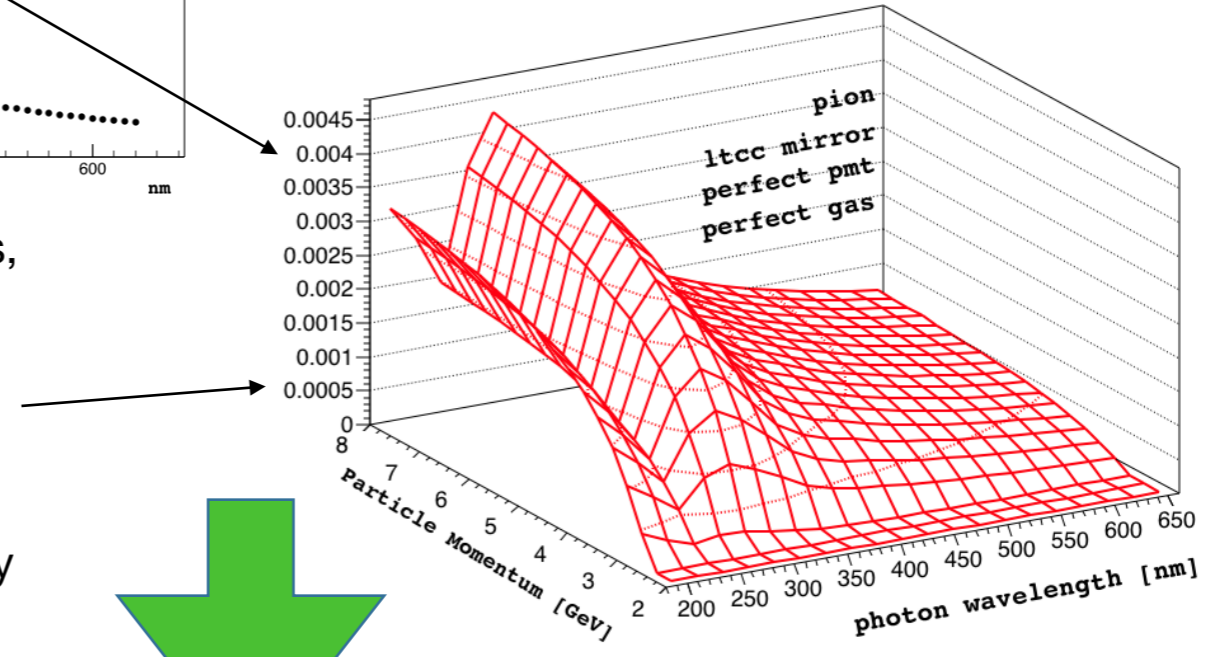
# The Low Threshold Cherenkov Detector



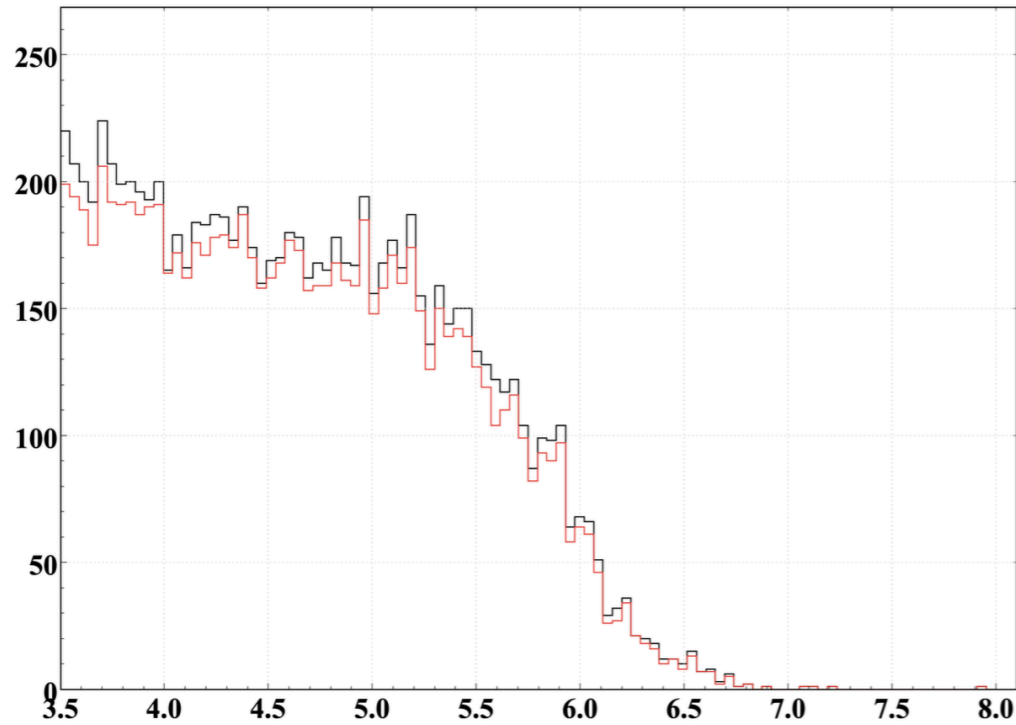
$$\frac{d^2 N}{d\lambda dx} = \frac{2\pi\alpha}{\lambda^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta^2 n^2(\lambda)}\right)$$

photo-electron yield  $dN/d\lambda dx$

- Measured Mirrors, WC reflectivities,
- PMT Q.E
- Gas Transparency and thickness



# LTCC Electron Efficiency



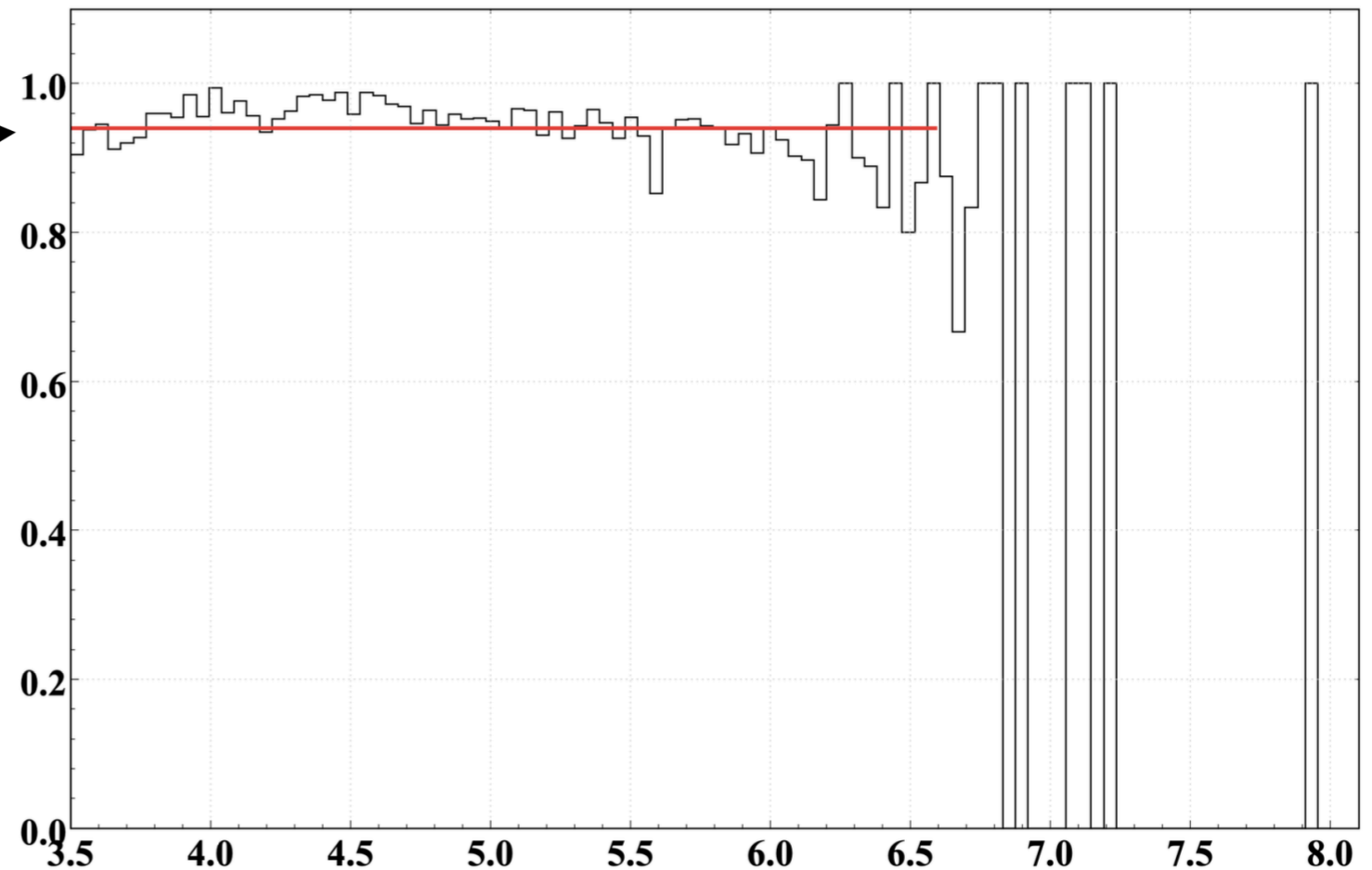
- Electrons momentum selected in the expected pion response range;
- Electrons identified using the reconstruction event builder algorithm (no extra EC cuts);
- Electrons must be within a fiducial volume of the LTCC.

**94%**

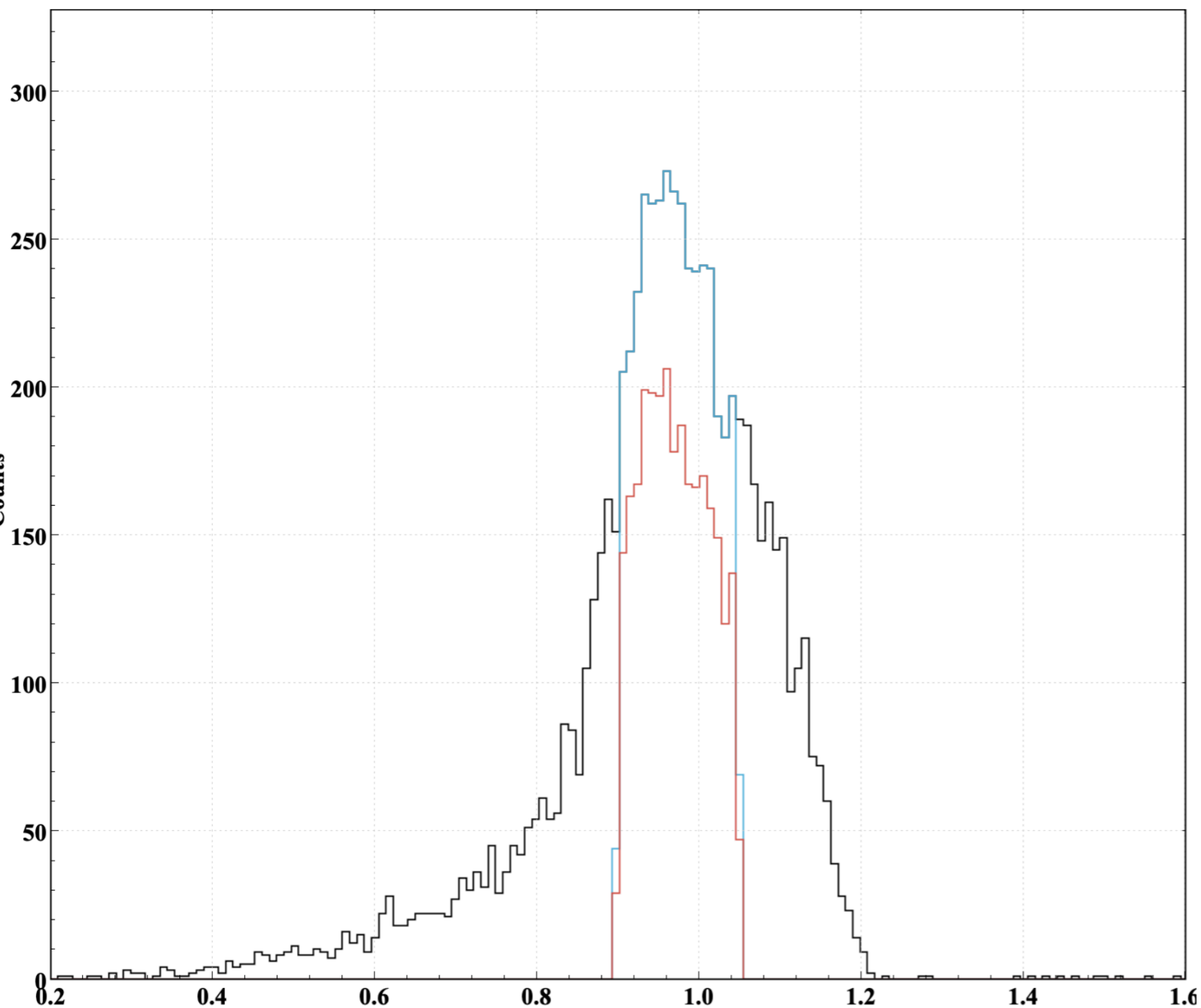


Not 99%. Maybe due to:

- uncalibrated data
- no extra EC cut
- not pure gas
- other systems inefficiencies



# LTCC Pion Efficiency PART 1

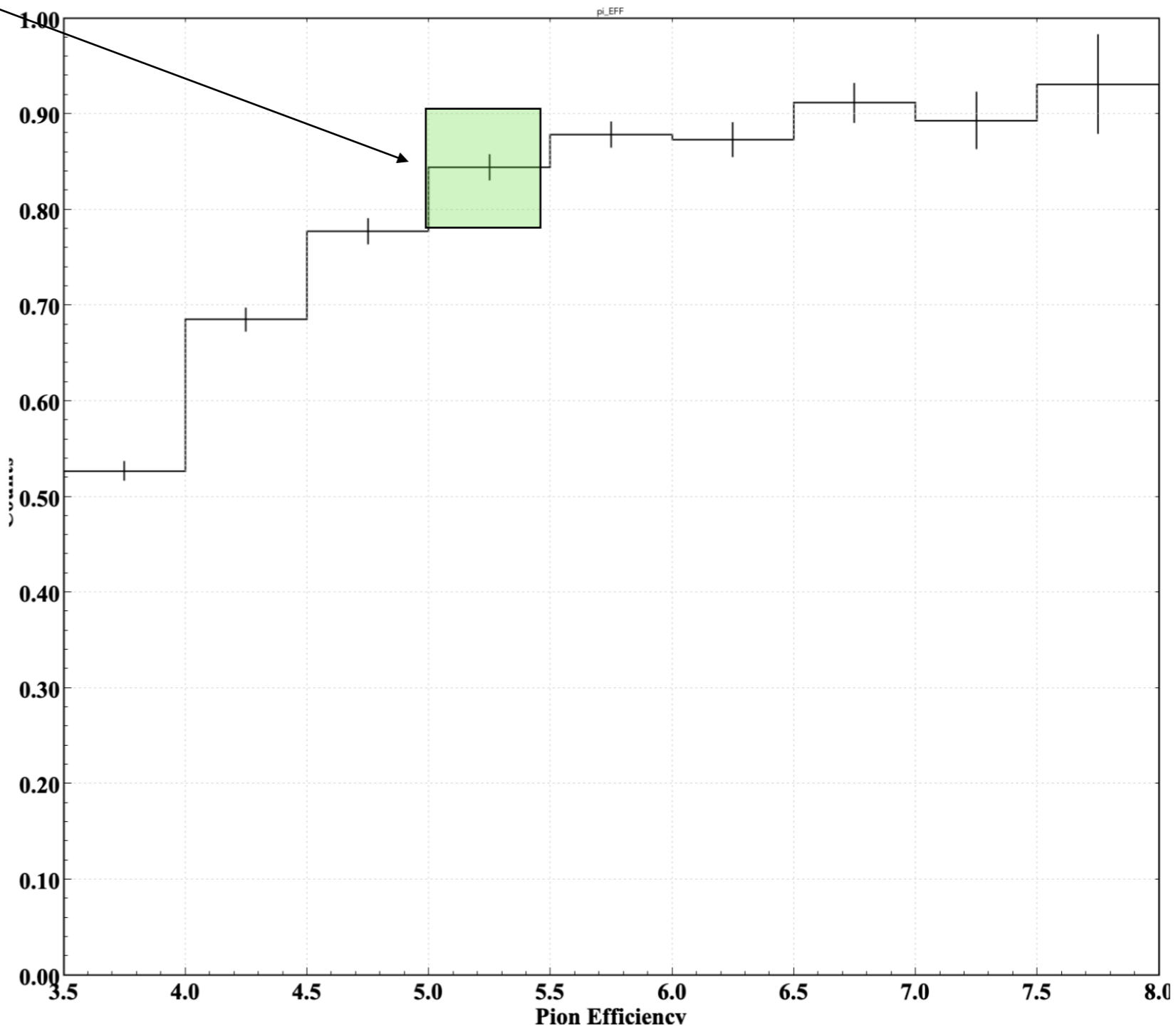
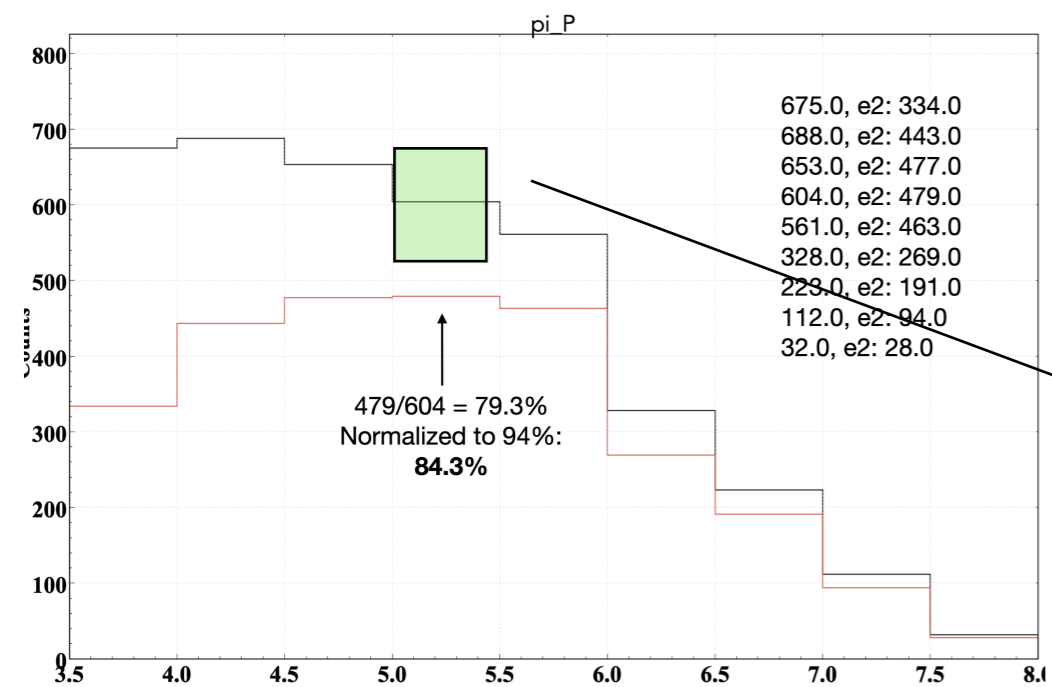


- electron selection
- positive tracks candidates within the fiducial volume
- neutron missing mass cut:

$$0.95 < mm < 1.05$$

$e P \rightarrow e' \pi^+ + n$  missing mass

# LTCC Pion Efficiency PART 1

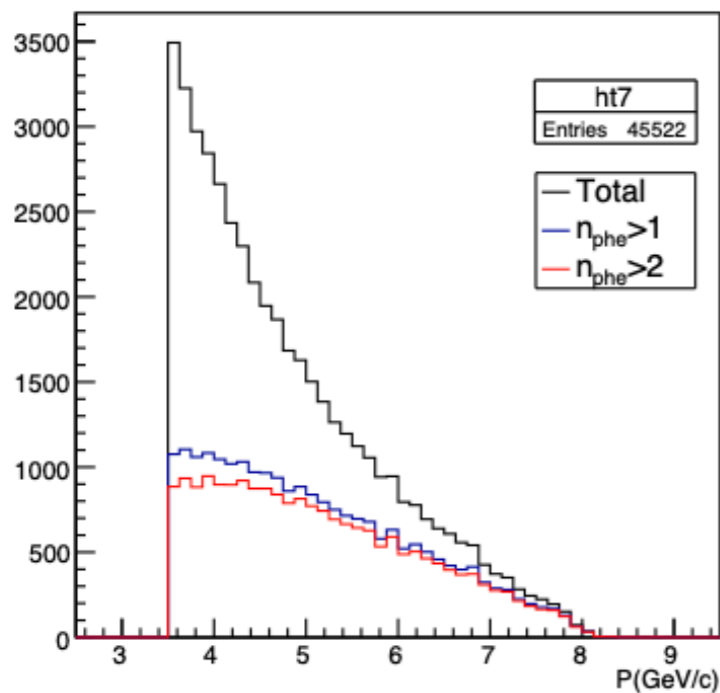


- Very narrow box in max acceptance region
- Gas not completely pure
- Integrated over phi/theta

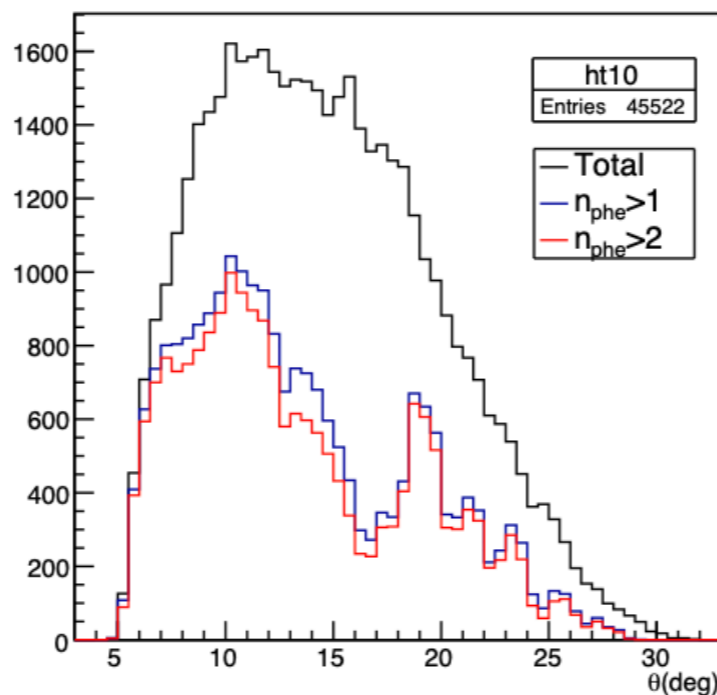
# LTCC Pion Efficiency PART 2

Extended analysis, See LTCC pion efficiency analysis, CLAS12 Note 2021-006

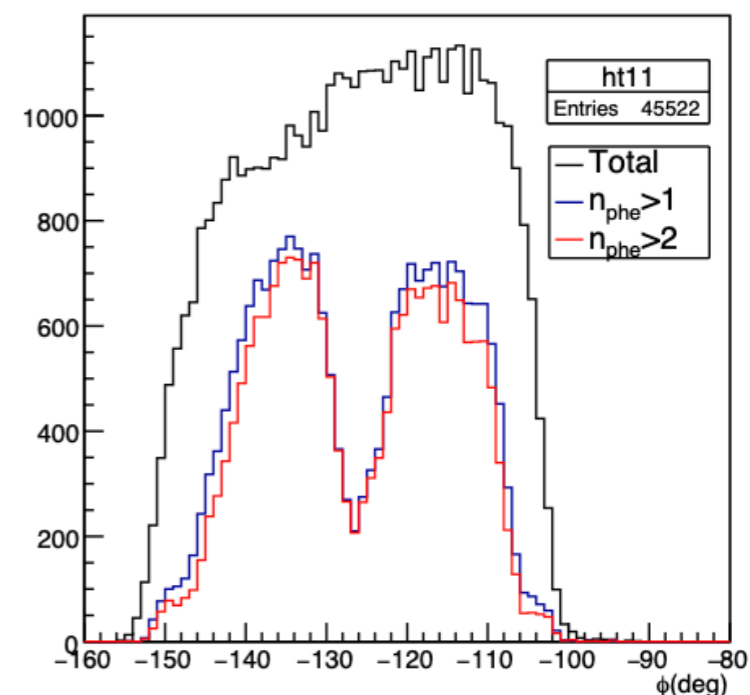
Candidates in LTCC in sector 5 [P]



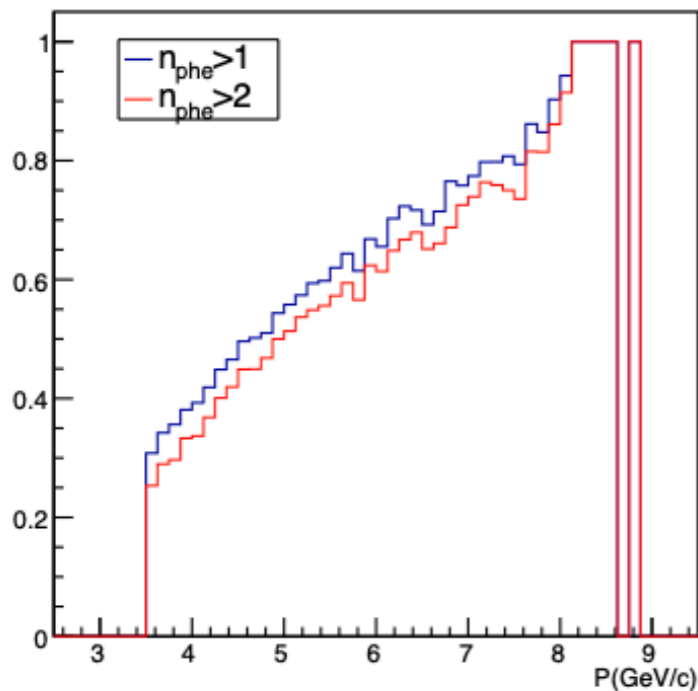
Candidates in LTCC in sector 5 [ThetaV]



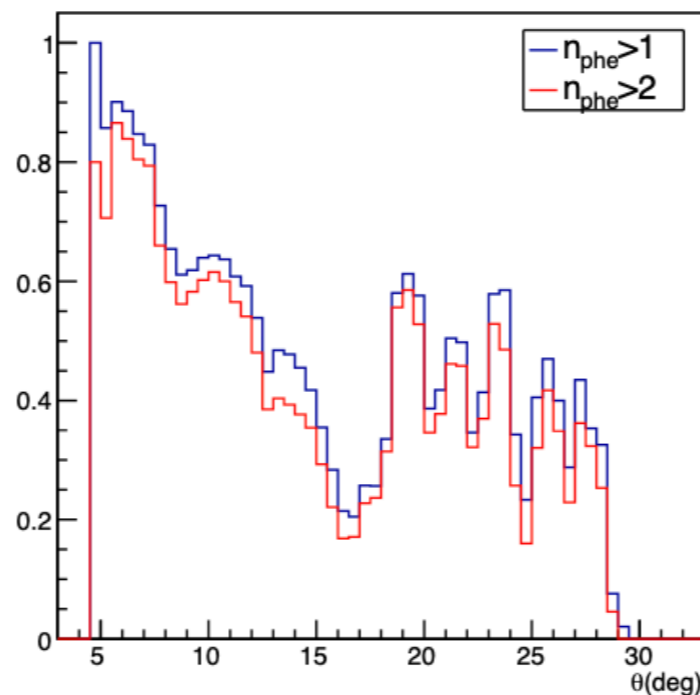
Candidates in LTCC in sector 5 [PhiV]



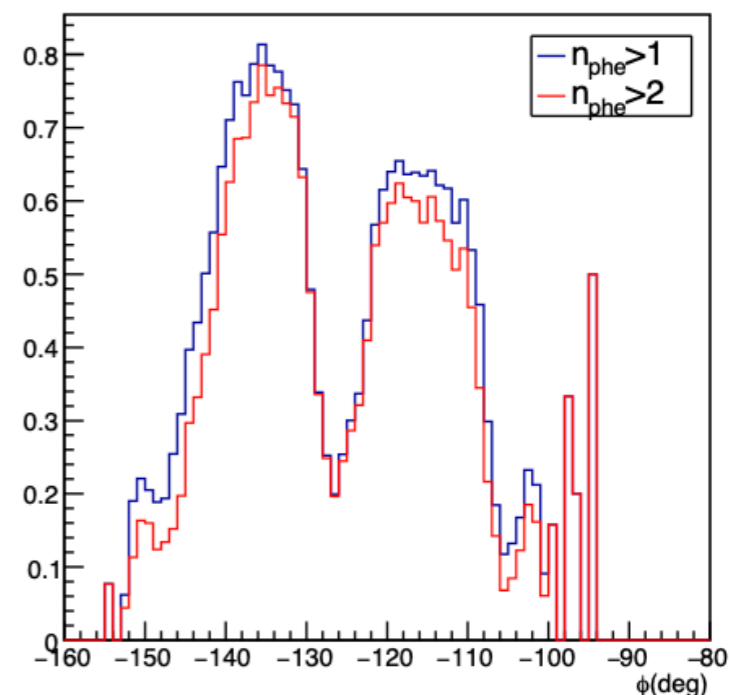
Efficiency in sector 5 [P]



Efficiency in sector 5 [ThetaV]



Efficiency in sector 5 [PhiV]



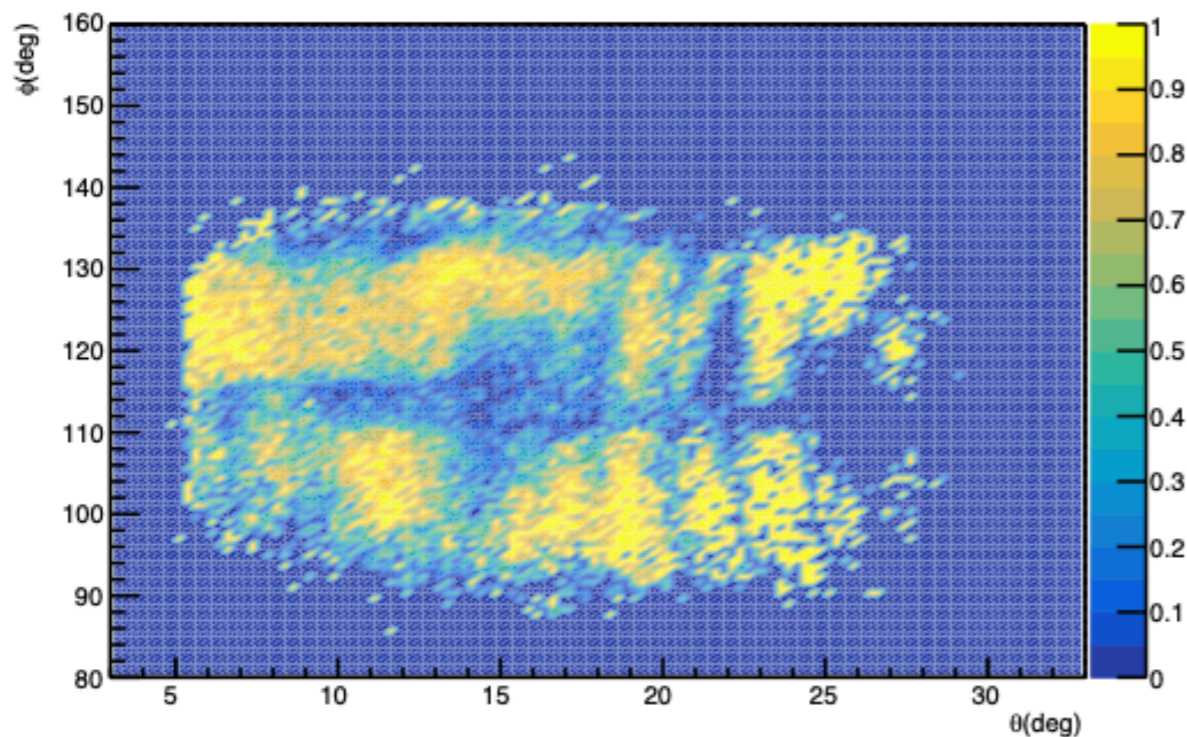
S3, 5 (not purified) - all CLAS12 Acceptance



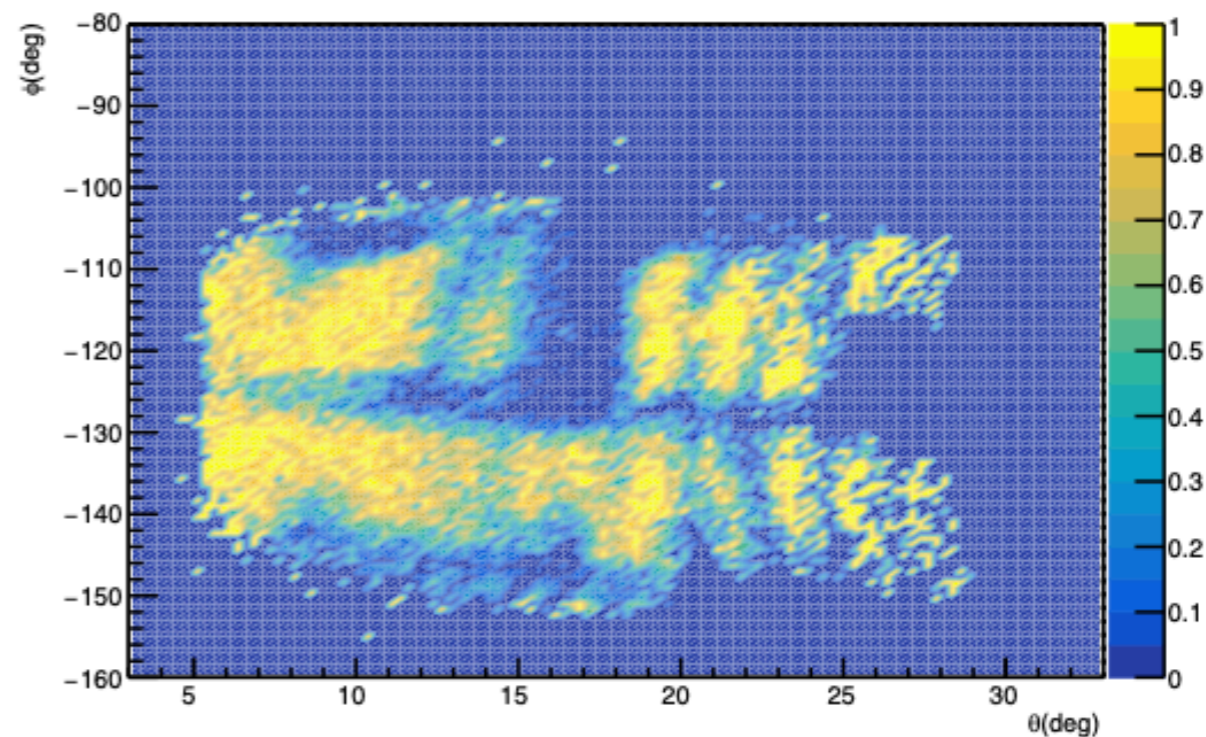
# LTCC Pion Efficiency PART 2

Extended analysis, See LTCC pion efficiency analysis, CLAS12 Note 2021-006

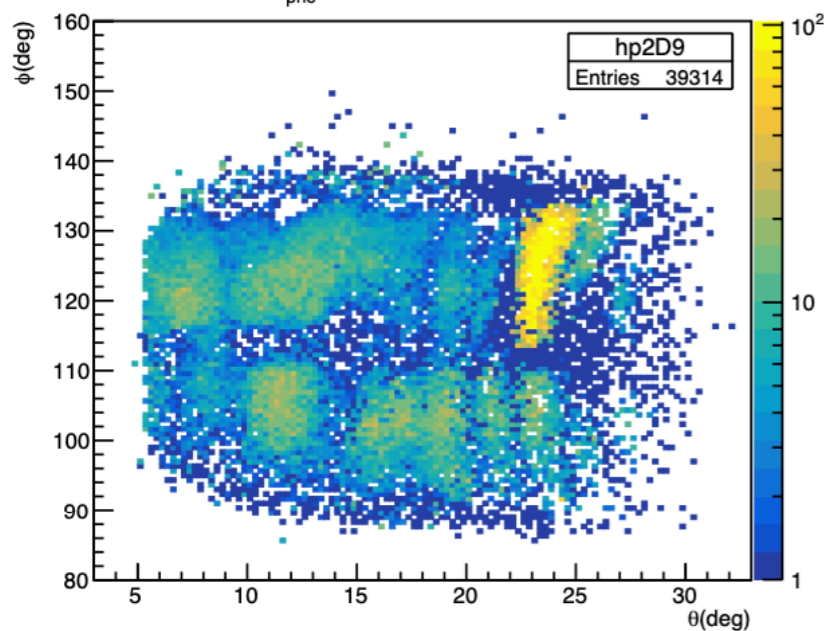
Efficiency in sector 3 [PhiV:ThetaV]



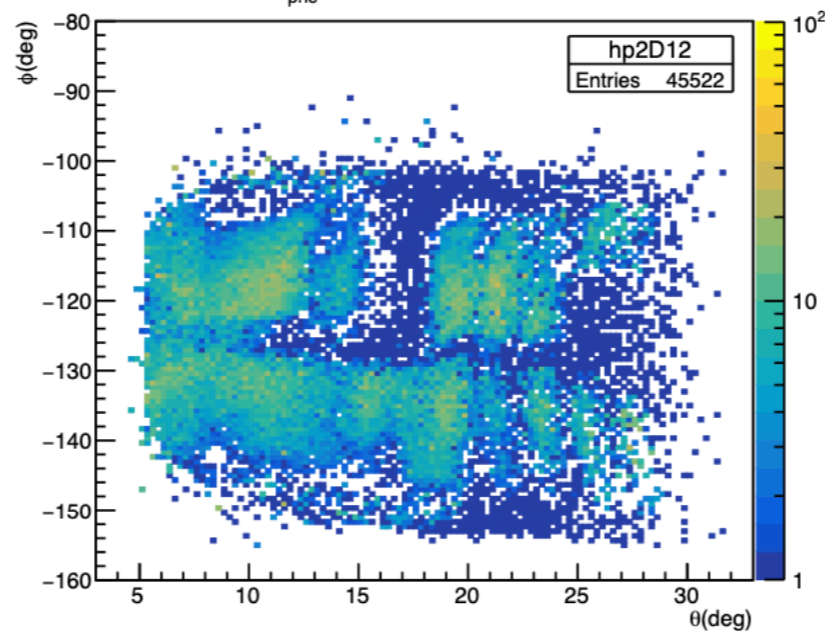
Efficiency in sector 5 [PhiV:ThetaV]



Average  $N_{p\pi}$  in sector 3 [nphe:PhiV:ThetaV]



Average  $N_{p\pi}$  in sector 5 [nphe:PhiV:ThetaV]



## Conclusions:

- LTCC needs dedicated fiducial cuts
- Within limited phase space efficiency is between 75-90%

# LTCC Projections

photo-electron yield  $dN/d\lambda dx$

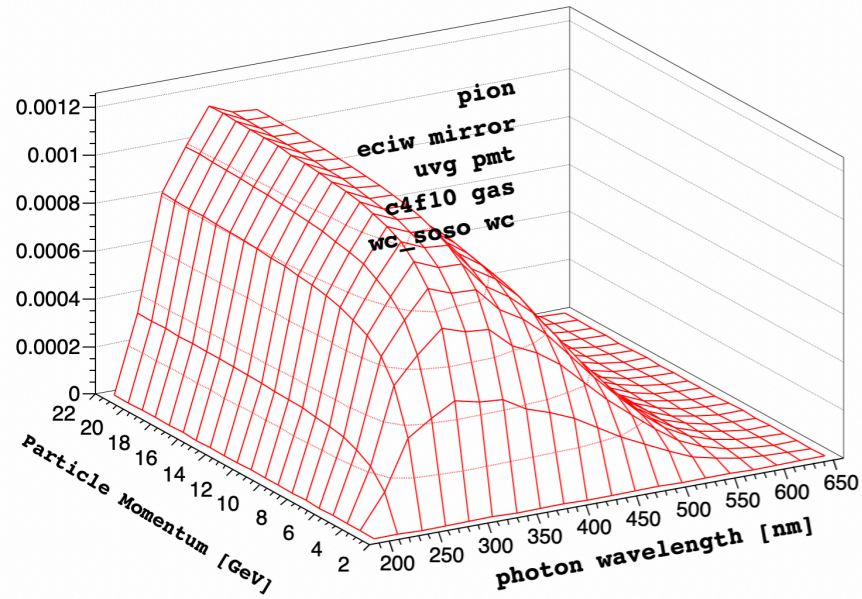
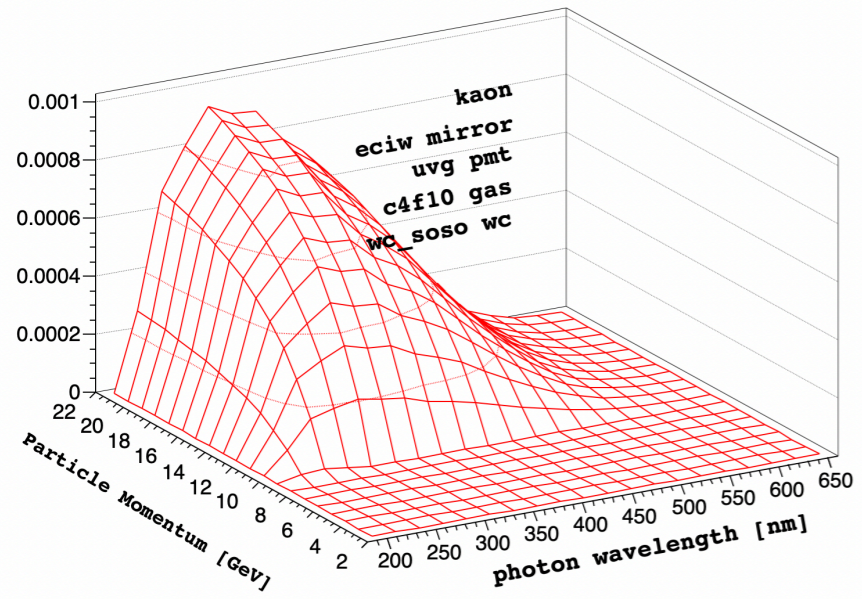
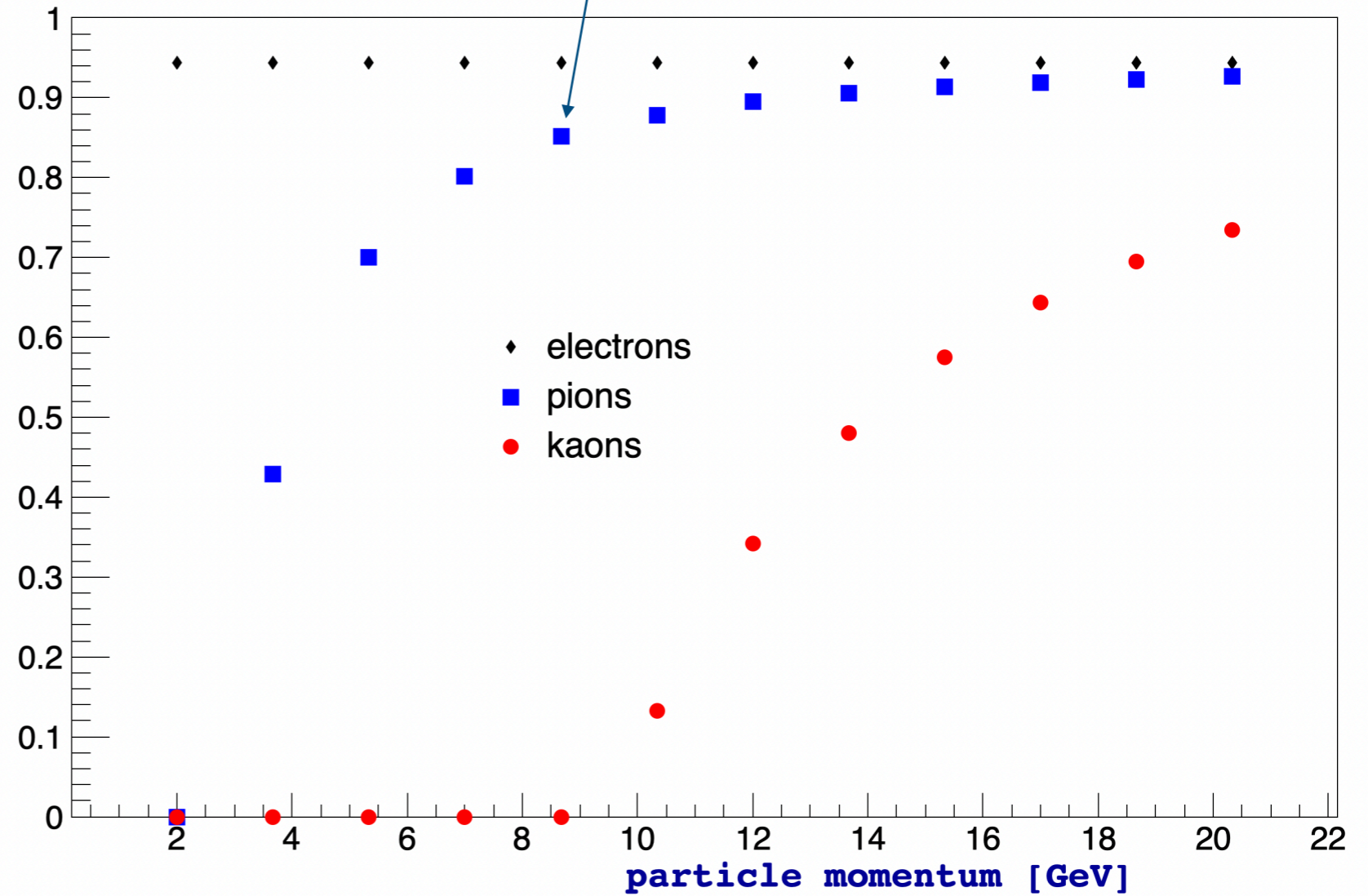


photo-electron yield  $dN/d\lambda dx$



empirical normalization based on previous results

Photo-electron Yield / cm



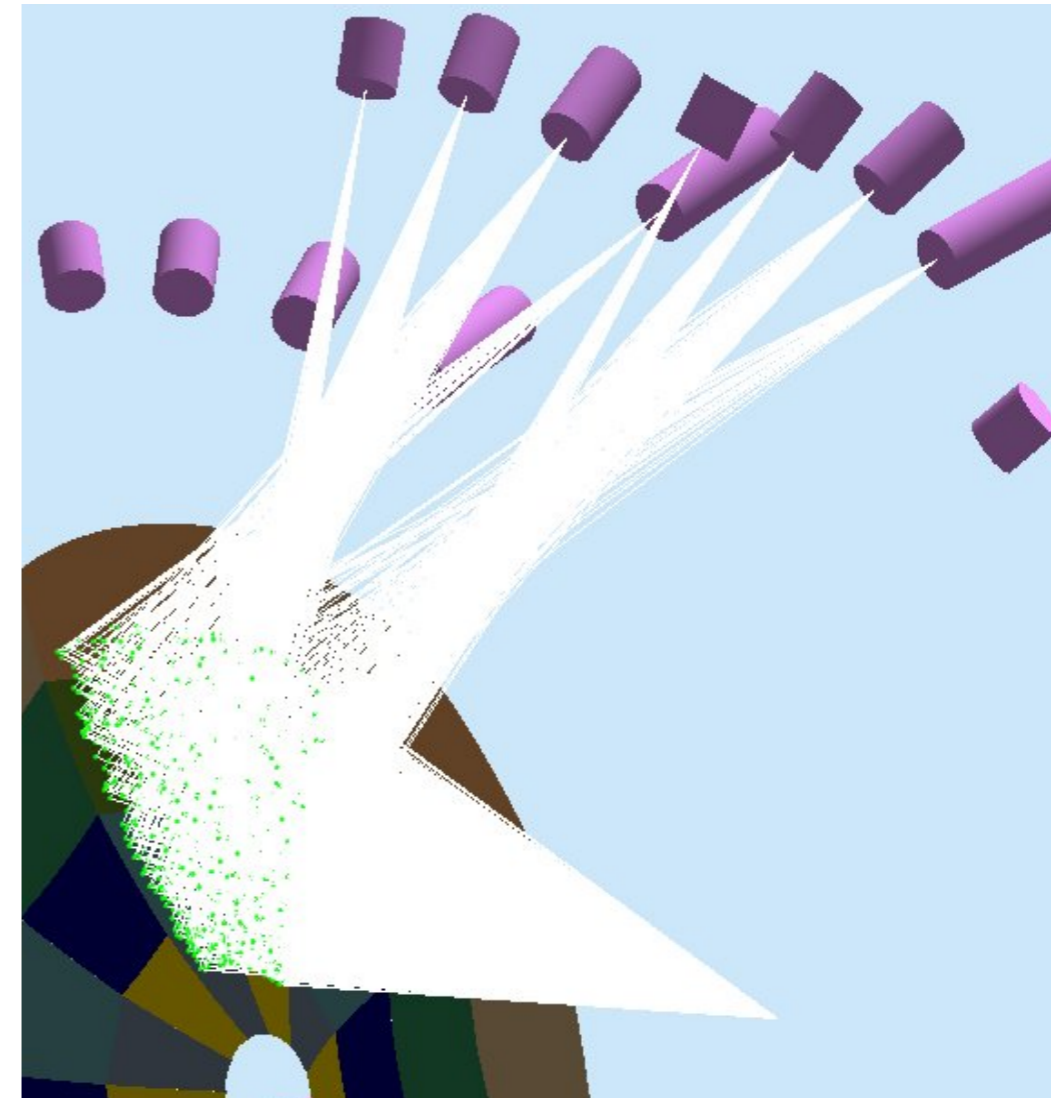
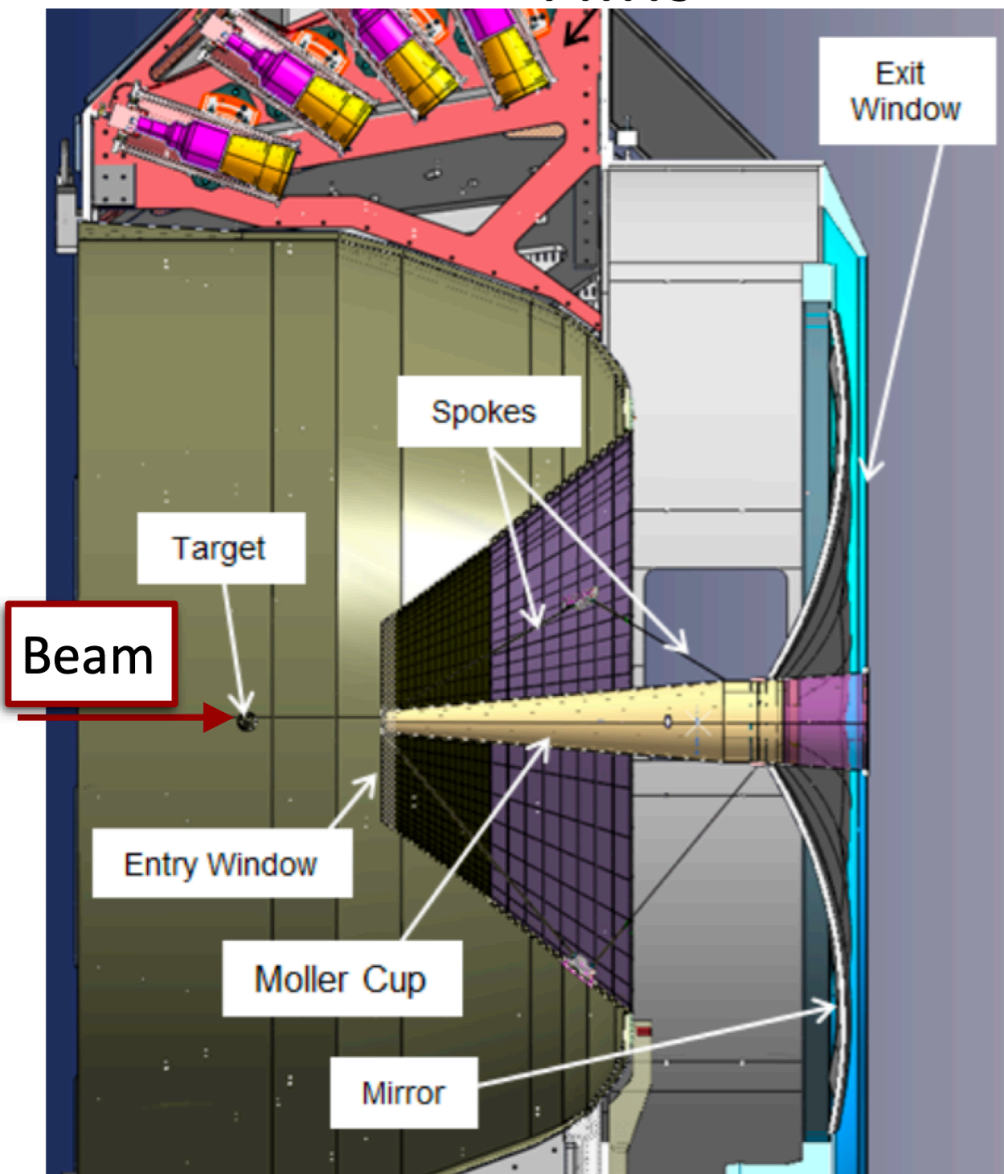
# The High Threshold Cherenkov Detector

The HTCC system is part of the forward CLAS12 detector used for electron/pion discrimination.

The core component is a multifocal mirror consisting of 60 lightweight composite ellipsoidal mirrors.

Each sector of the CLAS12 is covered with 2 identical half-sector mirrors that are focusing Cherenkov light on eight 5-inch phototubes (total of 48 channels for entire detector).

## PMTs



<b>Working Gas</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub>@1atm, 25°C</b>
<b>Angular Coverage</b>	<b><math>\theta = 5^\circ - 35^\circ</math>; <math>\phi = 0^\circ - 360^\circ</math></b>
<b>Threshold</b>	<b>15 MeV/c (electrons)</b>
<b>Threshold</b>	<b>4.9 GeV/c (charged pions)</b>
<b>Rejection of pions at 2 GeV/c</b>	<b><math>\sim 10^3</math> (99.9% electron detection efficiency)</b>
<b>Rejection of pions at 4 GeV/c</b>	<b><math>\sim 0.5 \times 10^3</math> (99.9% electron detection efficiency)</b>
<b>Number of Channels</b>	<b>(12x4) = 48</b>
<b>Photomultiplier Tubes</b>	<b>Electron Tubes 9823QKB (5", quartz window)</b>
<b>Number of Reflections</b>	<b>1 (80%) + 2 (20%)</b>

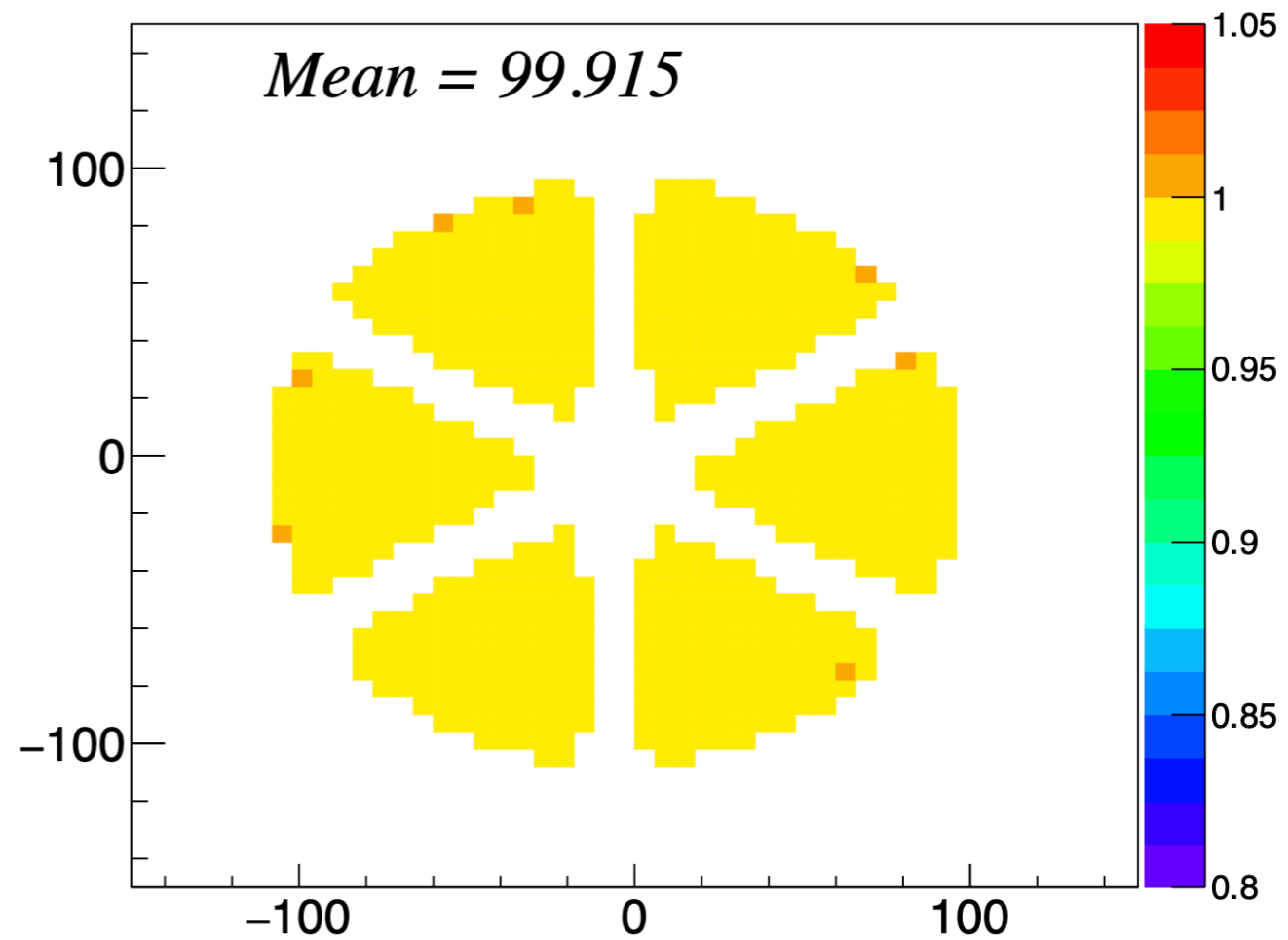
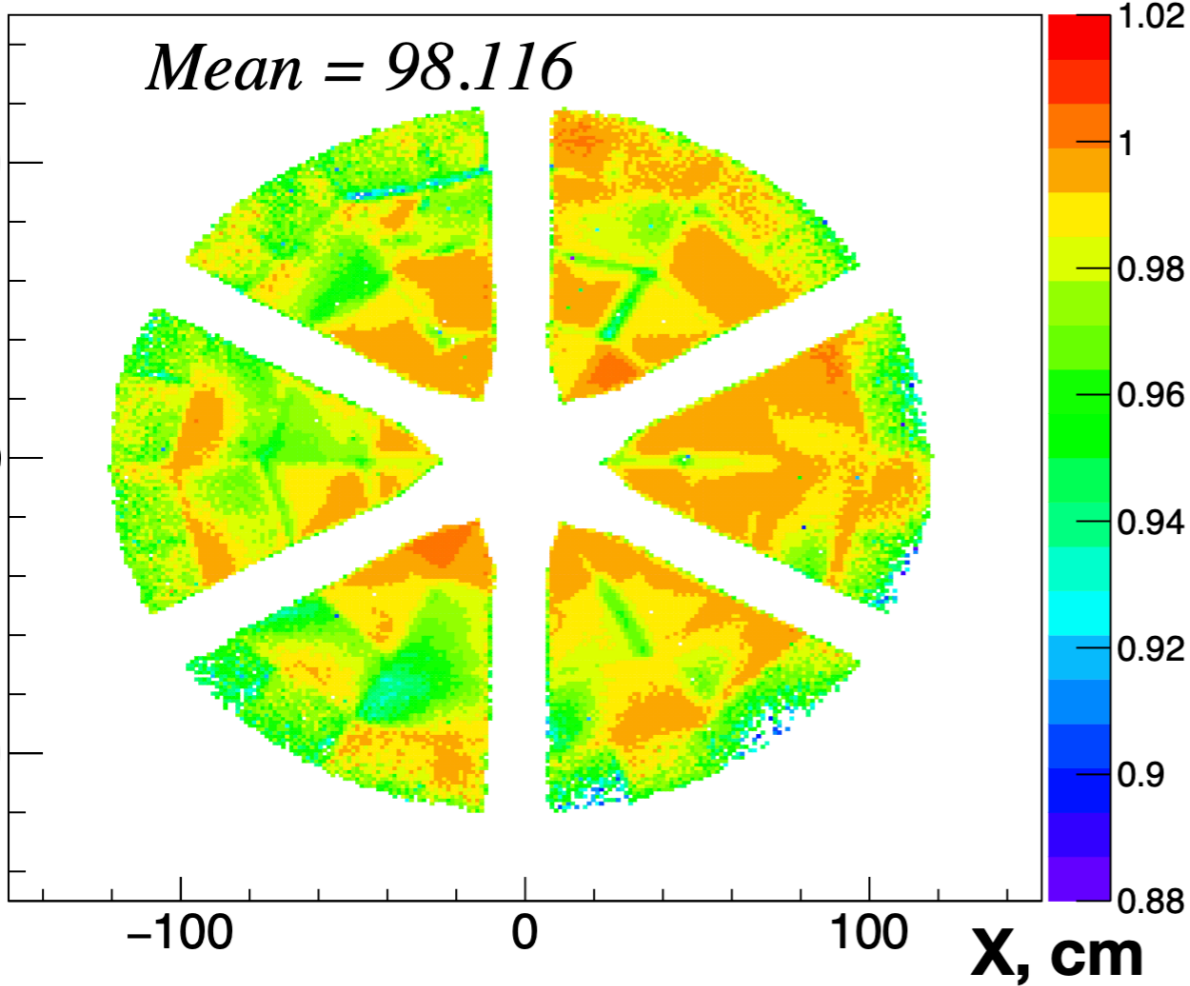
# The High Threshold Cherenkov Detector

*Electron efficiency*

**Data**

**Simulation**

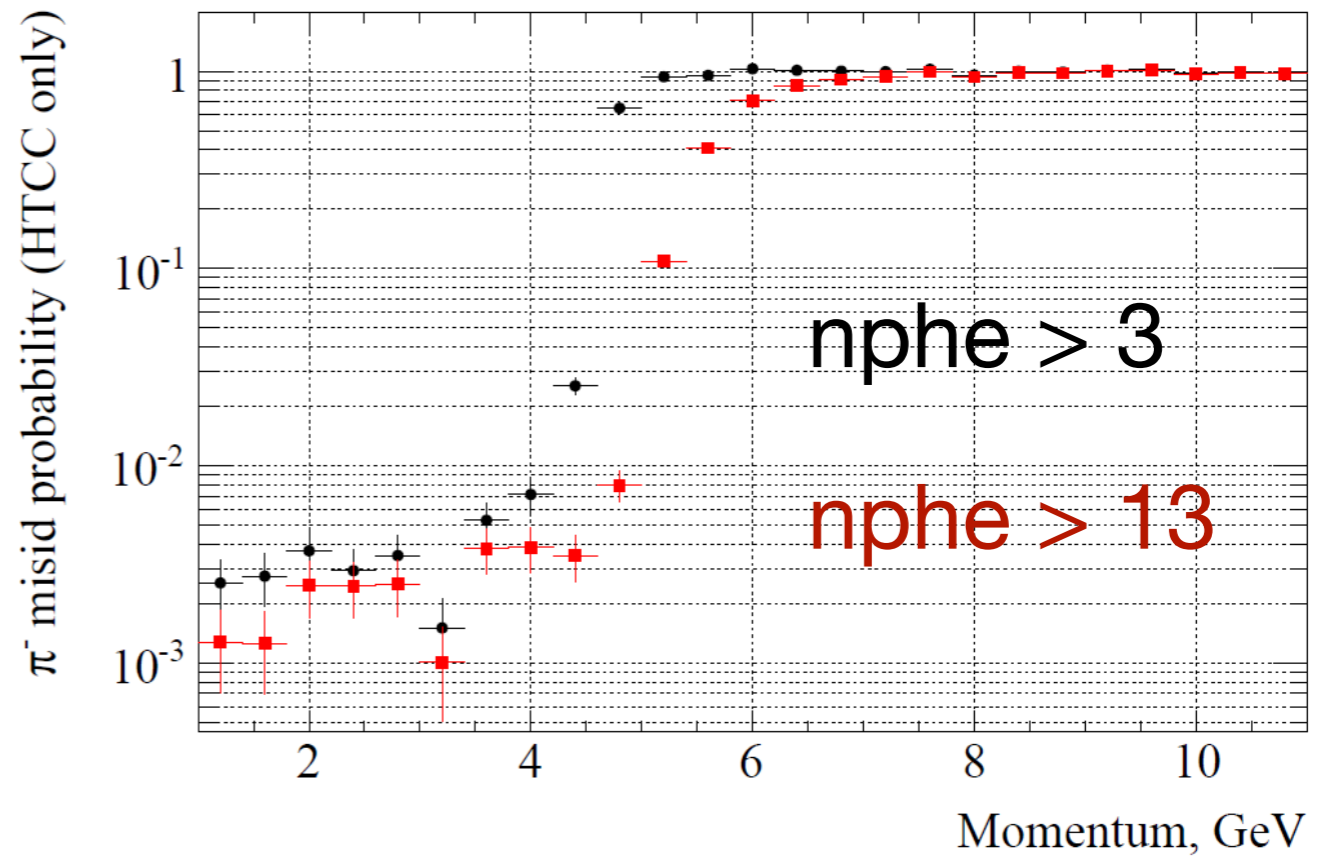
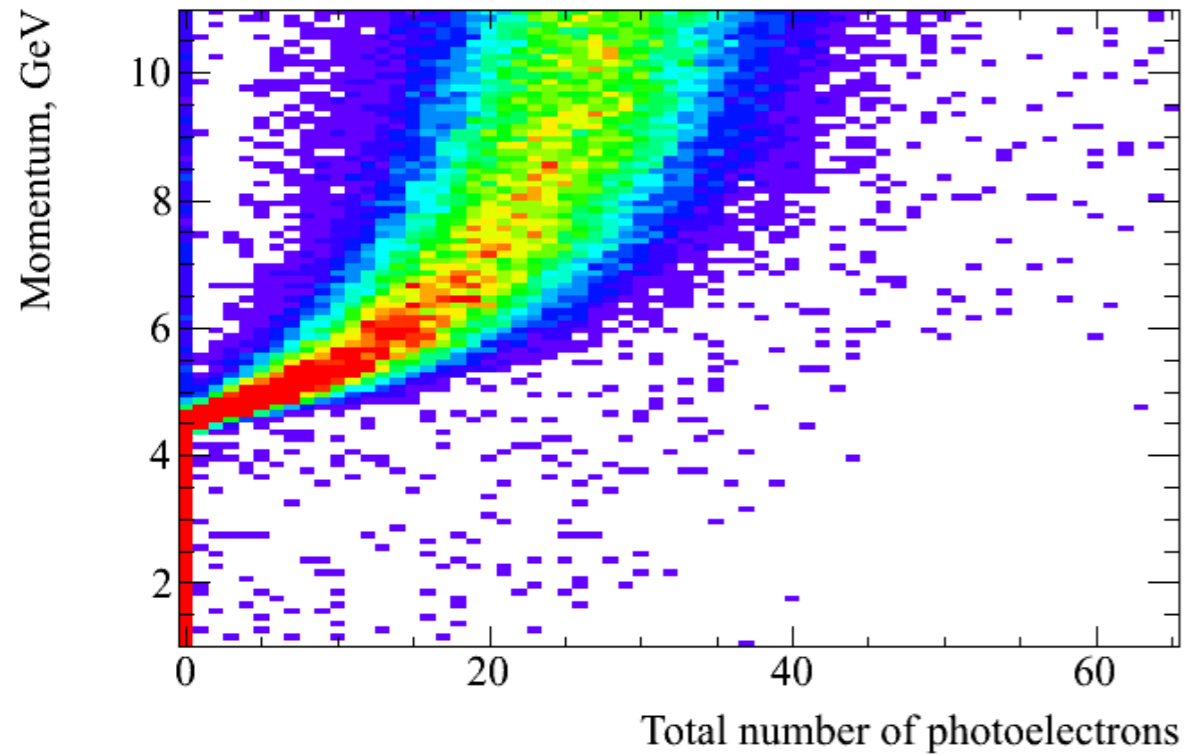
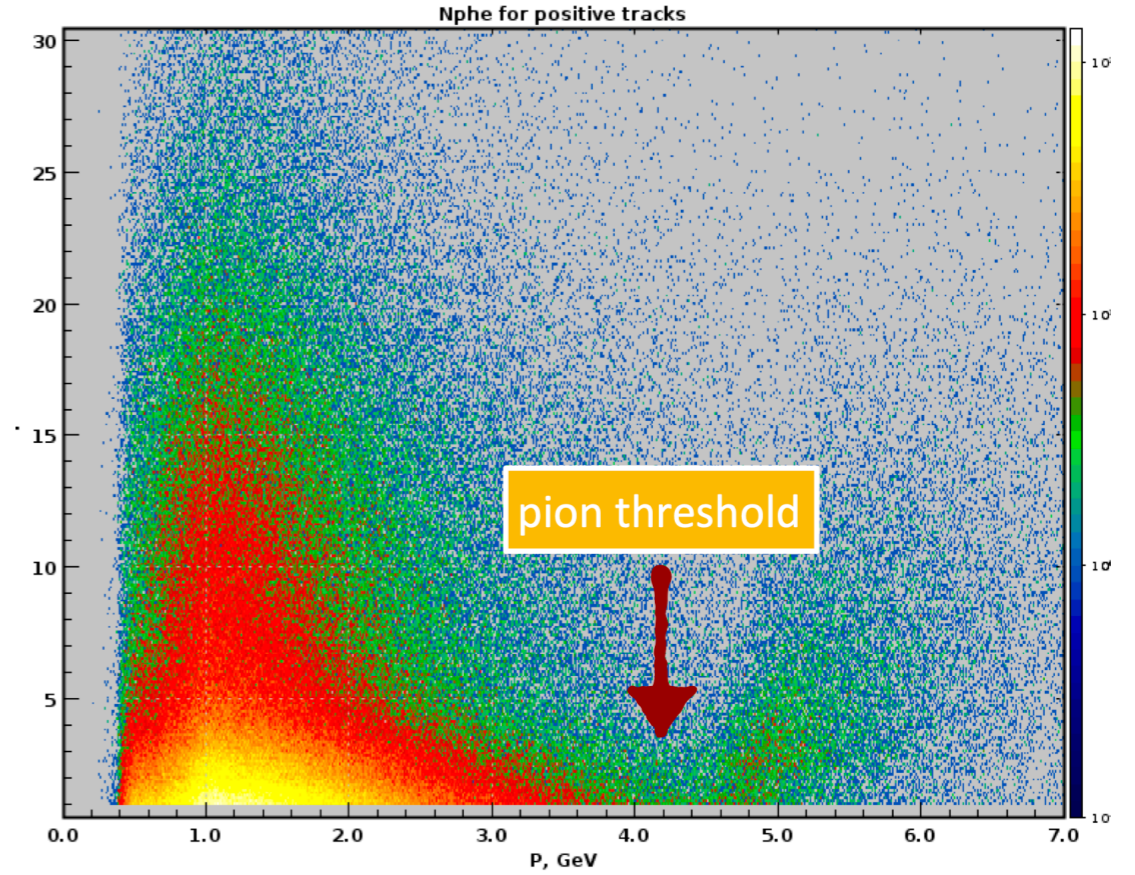
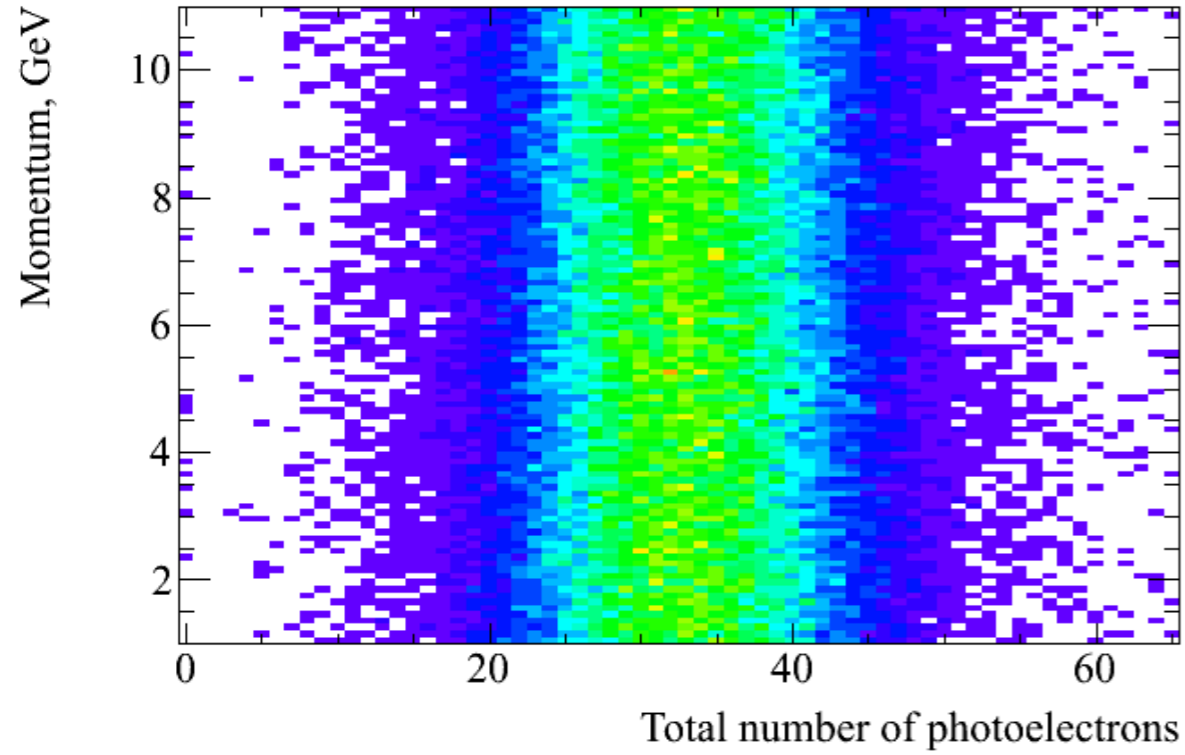
**Y, cm**



Nick Markov, CLAS12 detection efficiency, June 2021 Collaboration Meeting\*\*

\*\* recalculation may be needed

# The High Threshold Cherenkov Detector



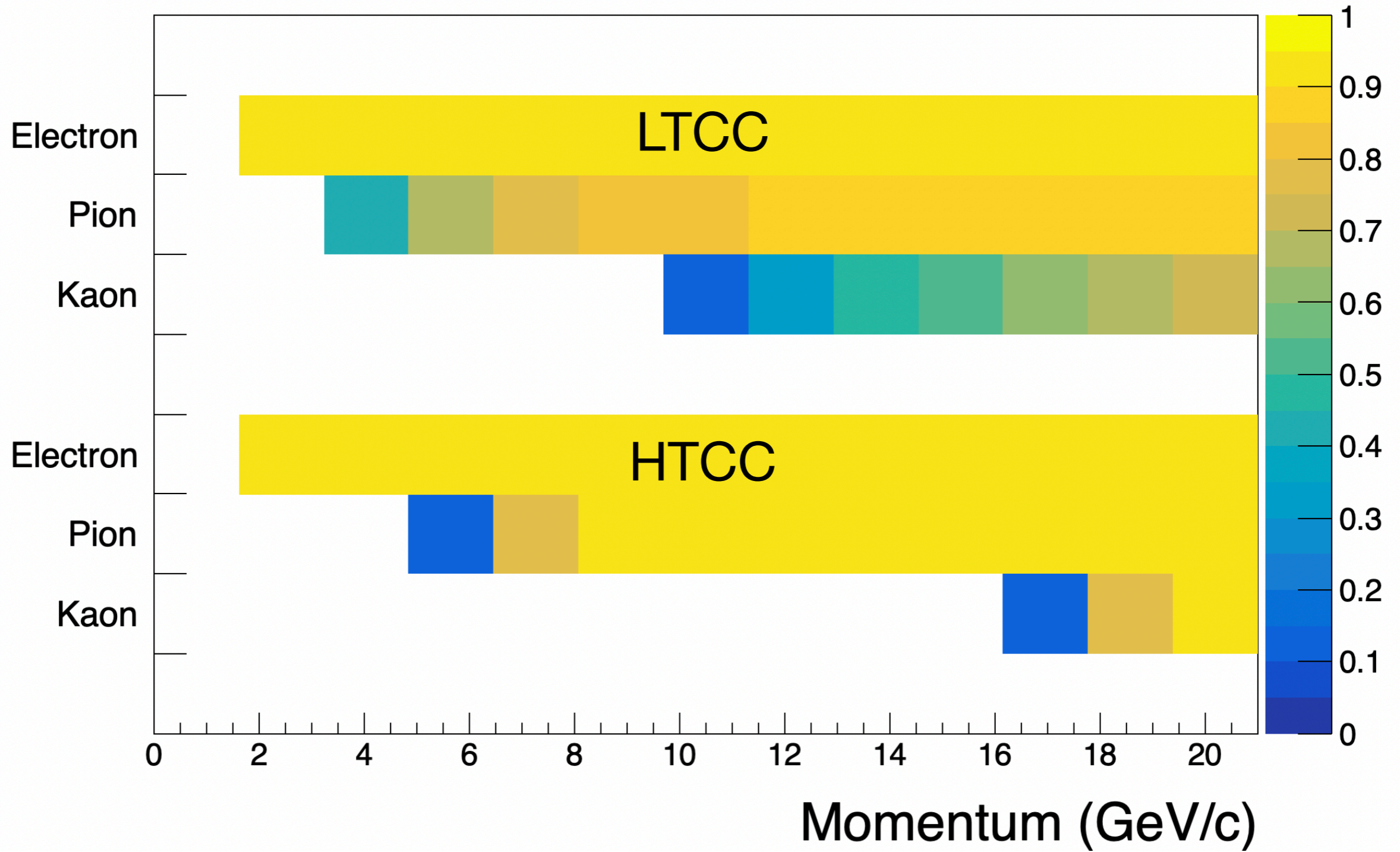
Putting it all together:

LTCC, HTCC efficiencies

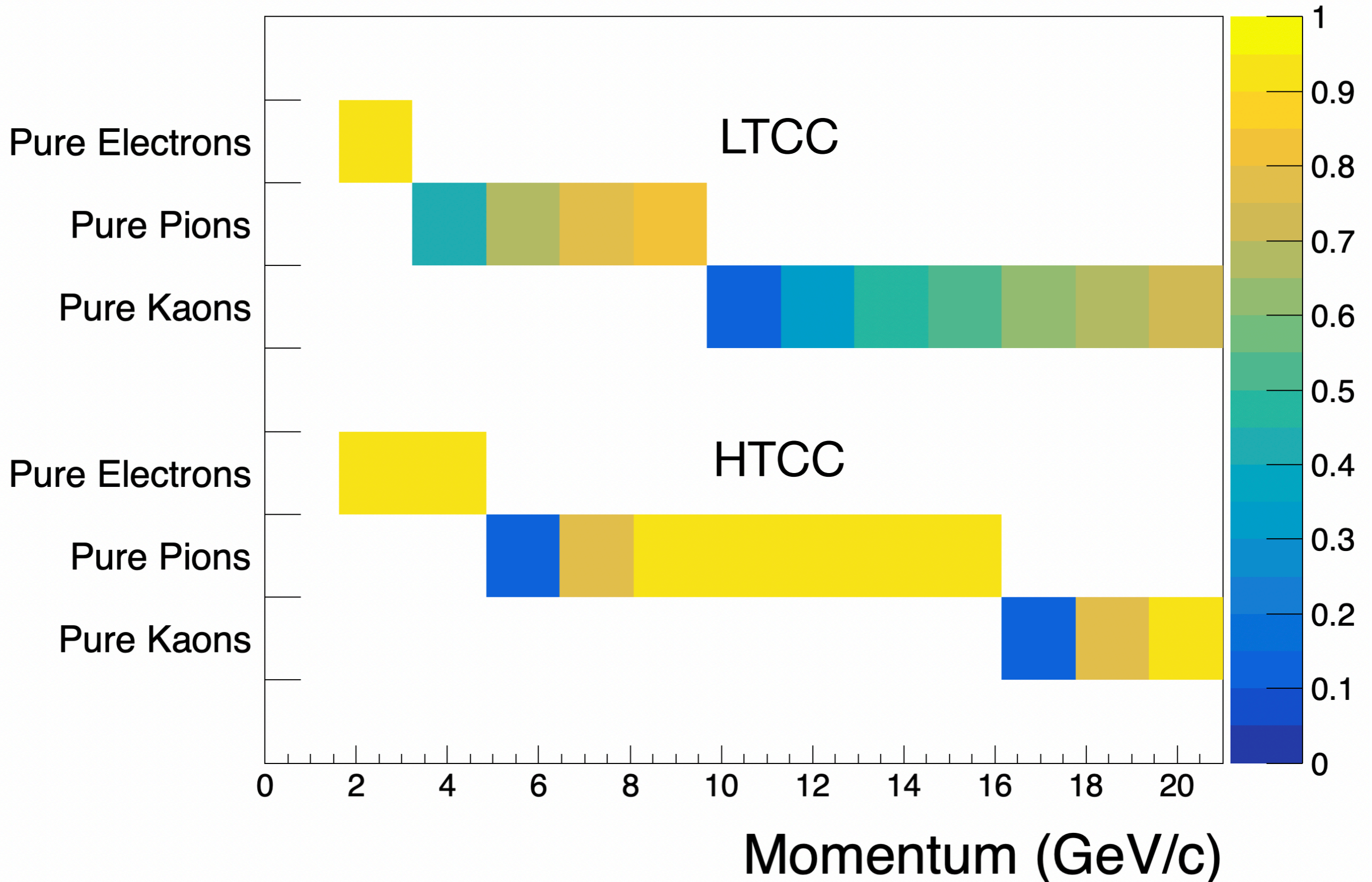
LTCC: based on Normalized Tamm's projections, empirically normalized to data. Assumes fiducial cut.

HTCC: based on flat  $> 95\%$  efficiency (measured, needs re-evaluating), with steep rise after threshold.

# LTCC + HTCC Efficiency

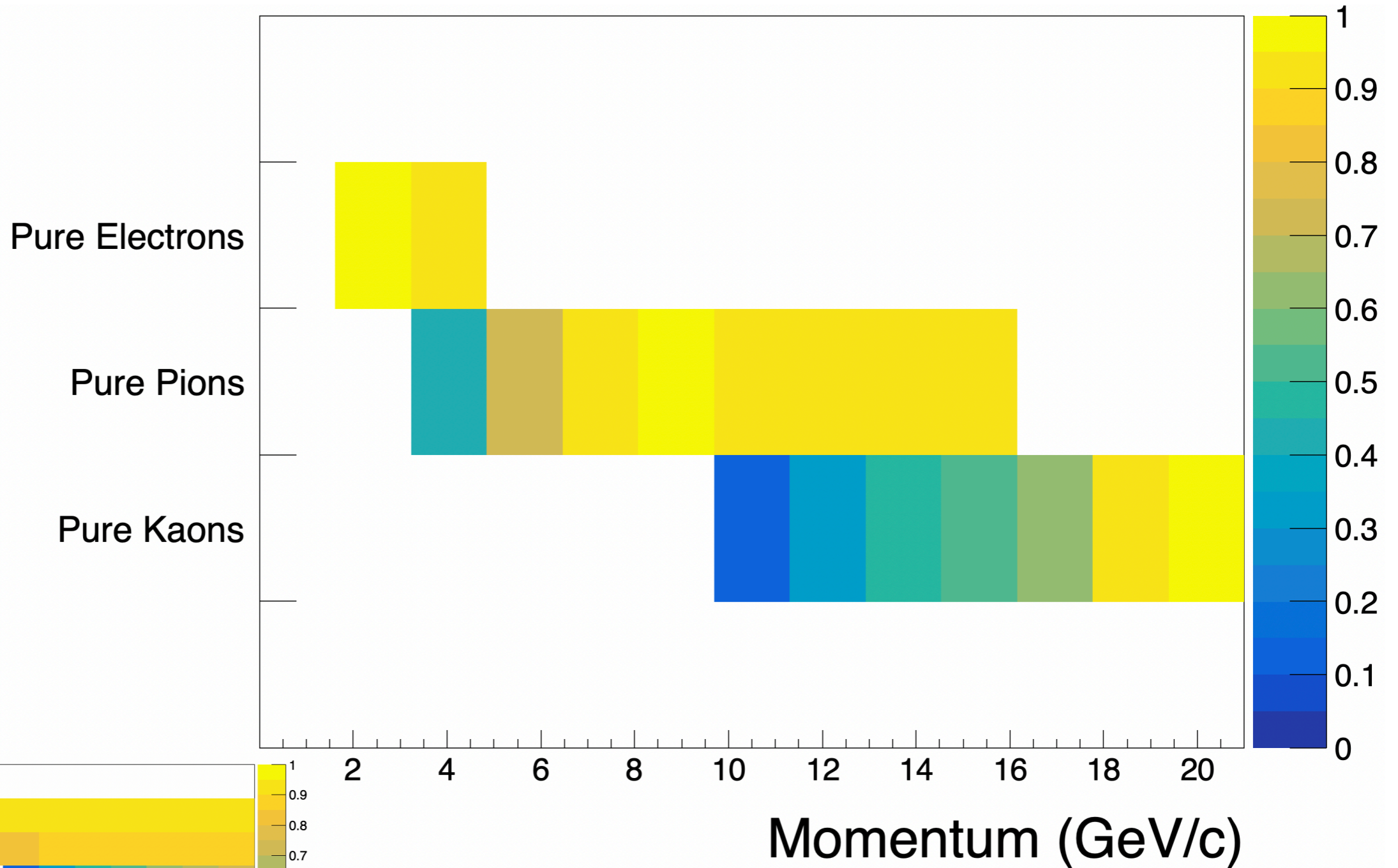


# LTCC / HTCC Efficiency \* Rejection



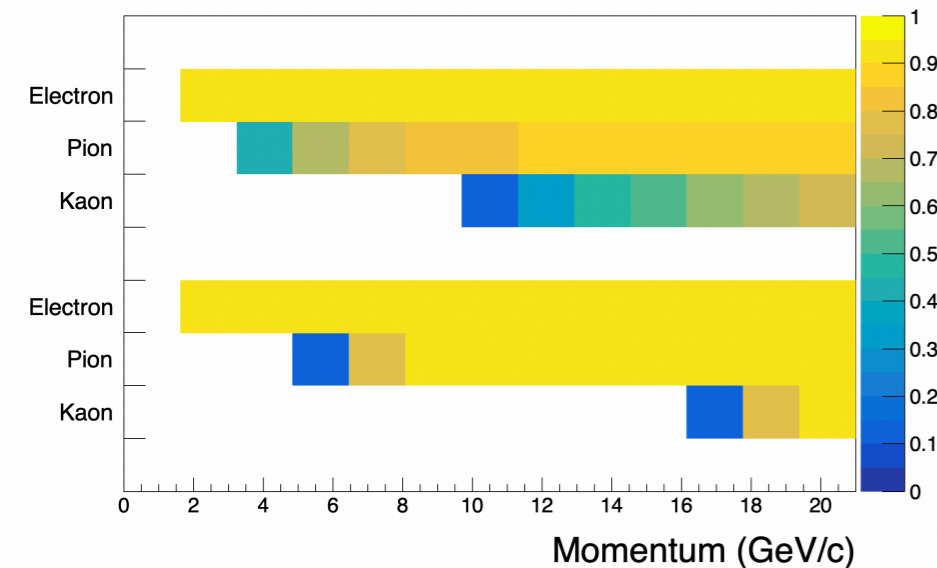


# Summary: combined CC Efficiencies \* Rejection



Momentum (GeV/c)

*Plots based on empirical normalization to data*





# LTCC Projections

photo-electron yield  $dN/d\lambda dx$

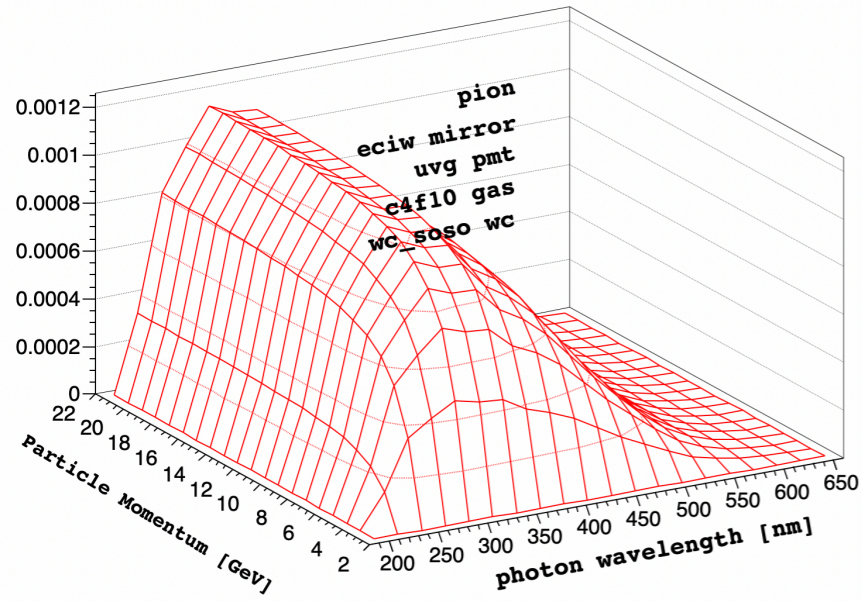


photo-electron yield  $dN/d\lambda dx$

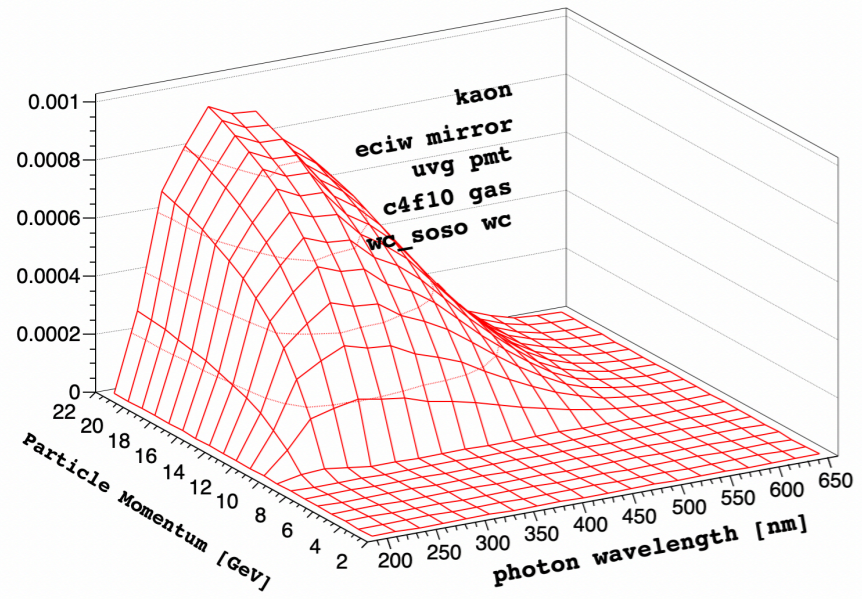


Photo-electron Yield / cm

