

RICH PROJECT OVERVIEW

Contalbrigo Marco
INFN Ferrara

Rich Technical Review, 26th June 2013

The CLAS12 Spectrometer

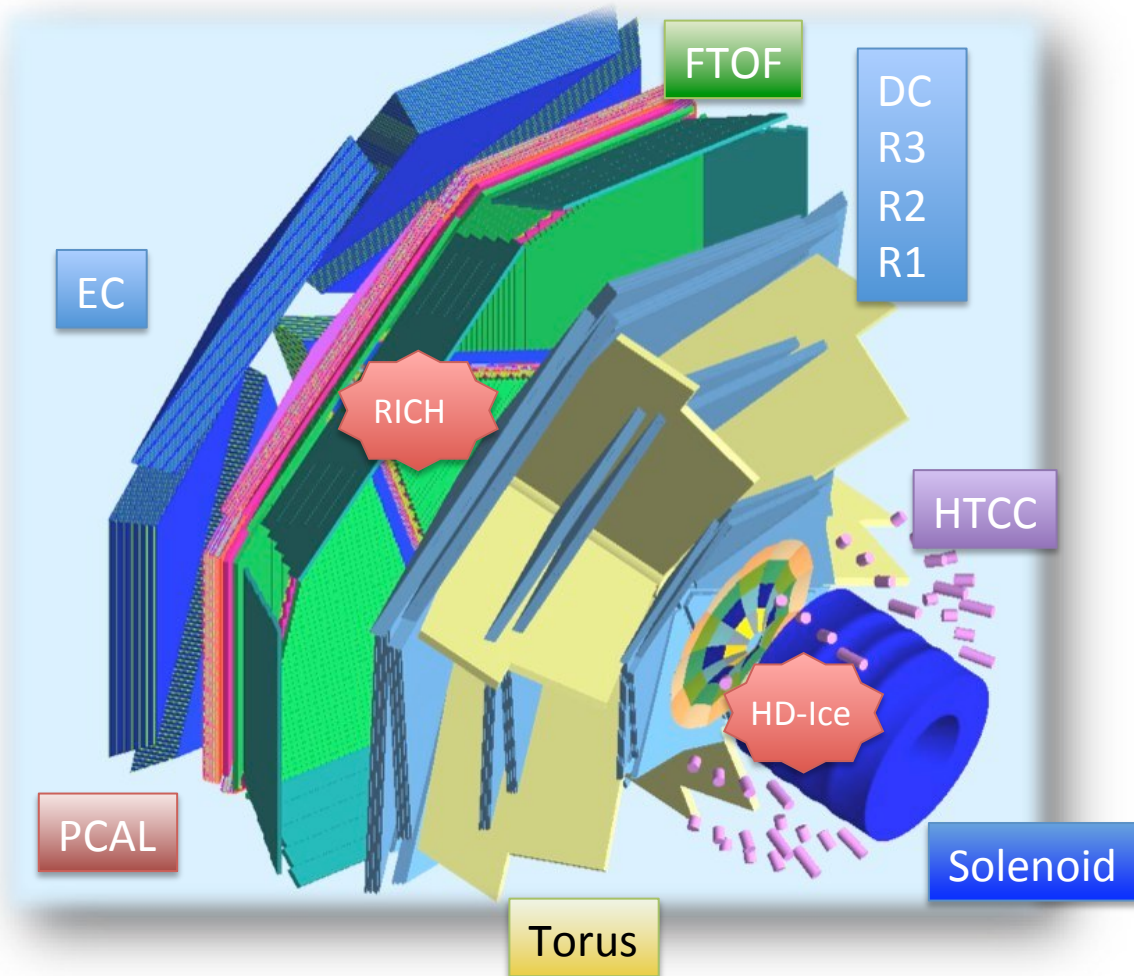
Luminosity up to $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Highly polarized electron beam

H and D polarized targets

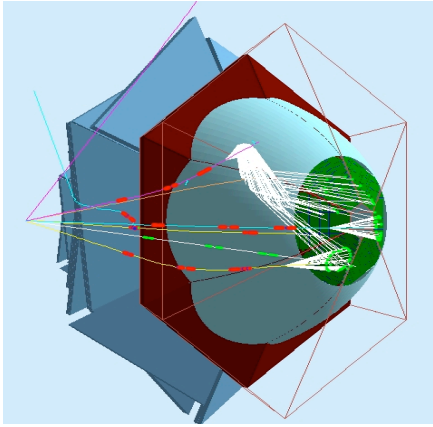
Broad kinematic range coverage
(current to target fragmentation)

RICH: Hadron ID
for flavor separation
(common to SIDIS approved exp.)



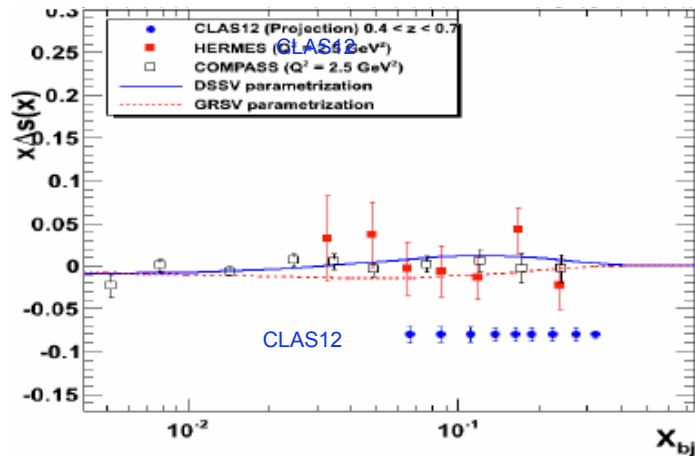
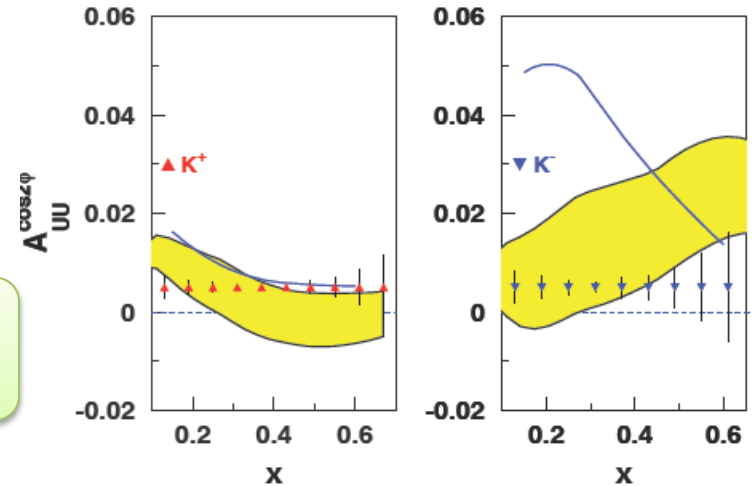
PAC30 report (2006): Measuring the kaon asymmetries is likely to be as important as pions ... The present capabilities of the present CLAS12 design are weak in this respect and should be strengthened.

Kaon Program @ CLAS12



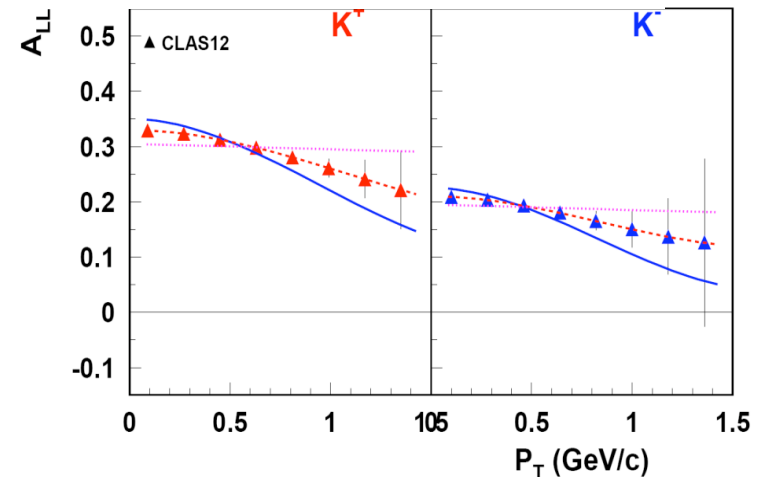
RICH detector for flavor separation of quark spin-orbit correlations in nucleon structure and quark fragmentation

E12-09-08: Studies of Boer-Mulders Asymmetry in Kaon Electroproduction with Hydrogen and Deuterium Targets



E12-09-09:

Studies of Spin-Orbit Correlations in Kaon Electroproduction in DIS with polarized hydrogen and deuterium targets

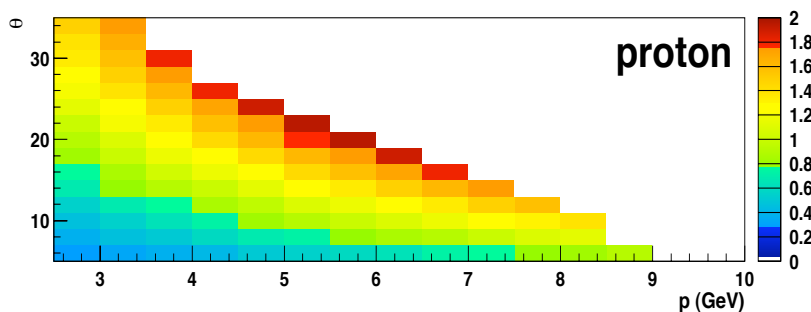
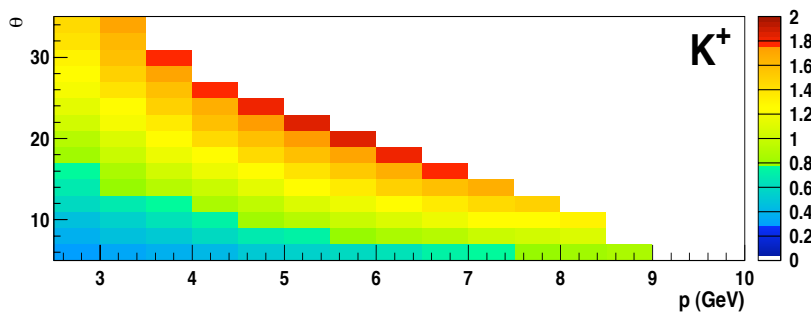
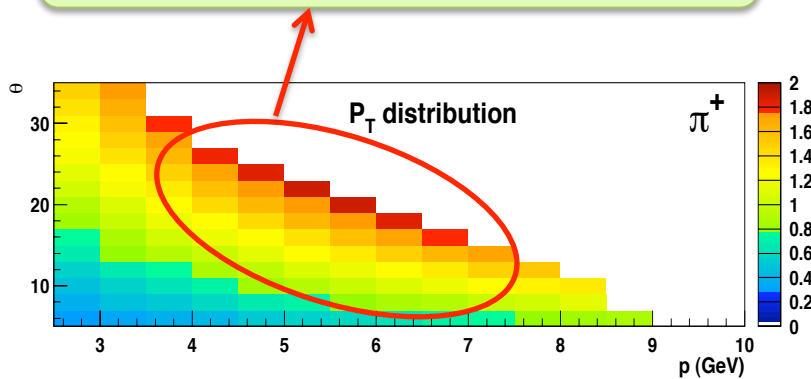


E12-09-07:

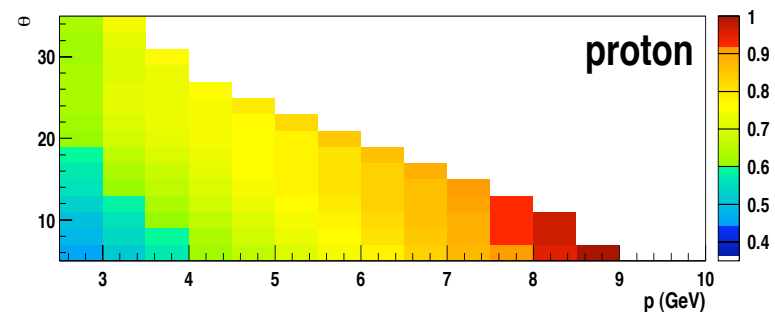
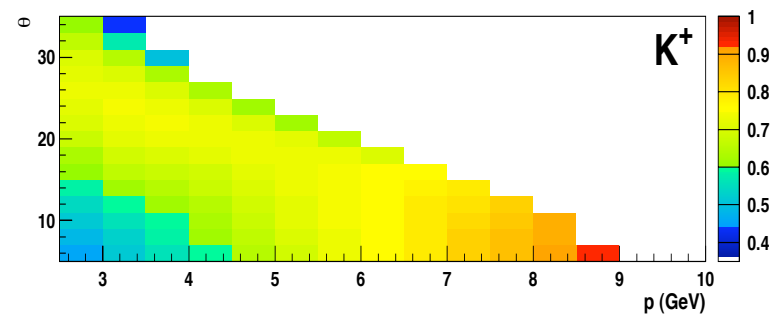
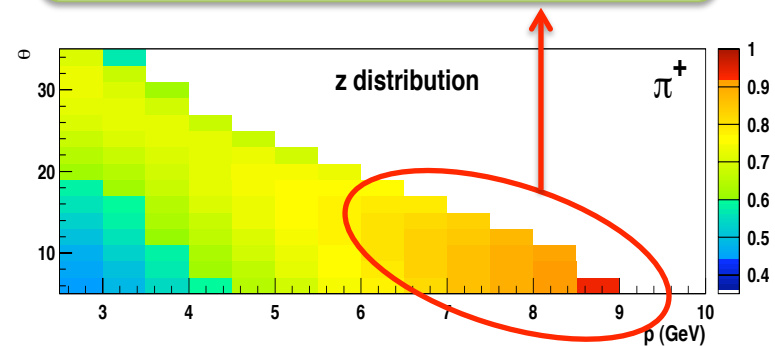
Studies of partonic distributions using semi-inclusive production of Kaons

SIDIS Kinematics @ CLAS12

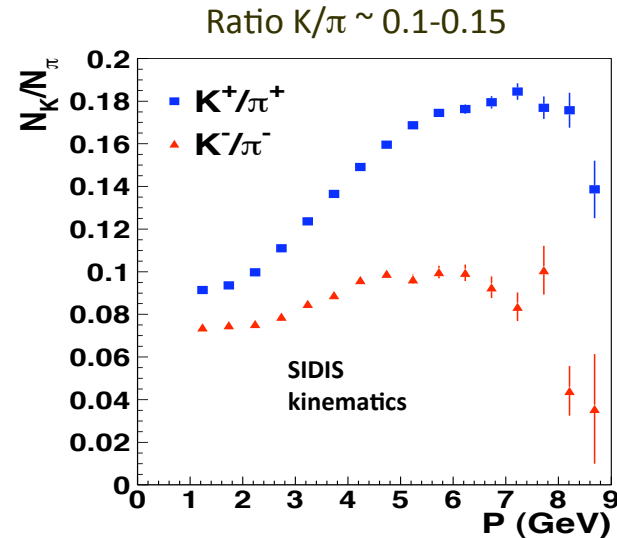
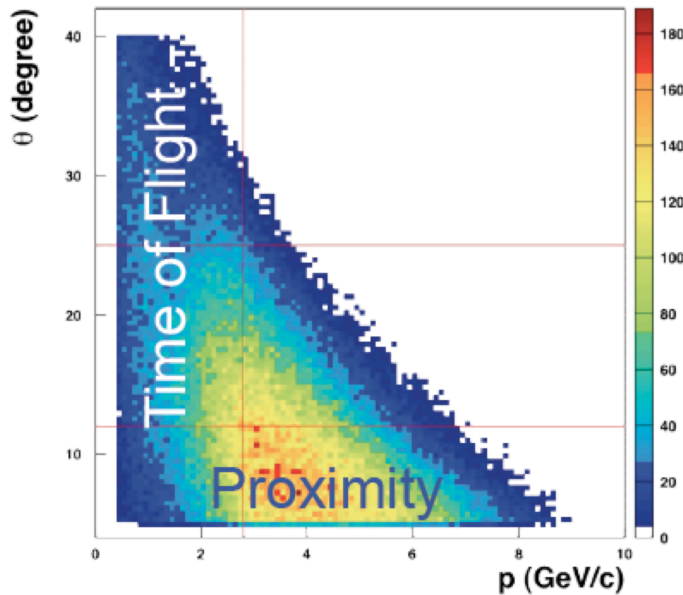
Intermediate angular range (15-30°)
important to reach high P_T values



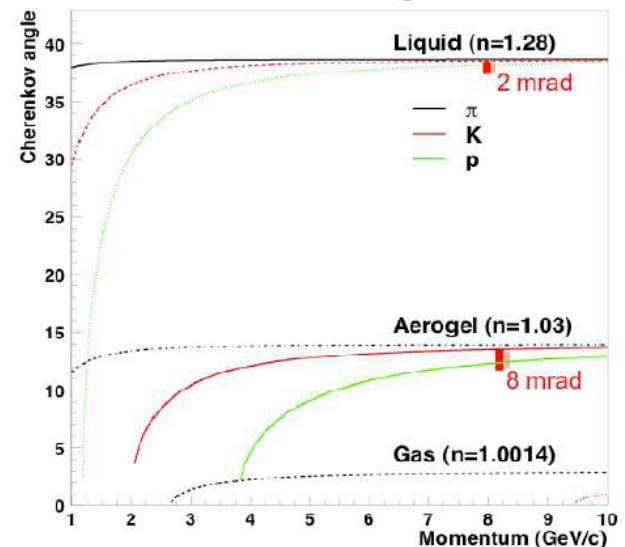
High Momentum region important as
transient to hard semi-exclusive region



CLAS12 Momentum Range

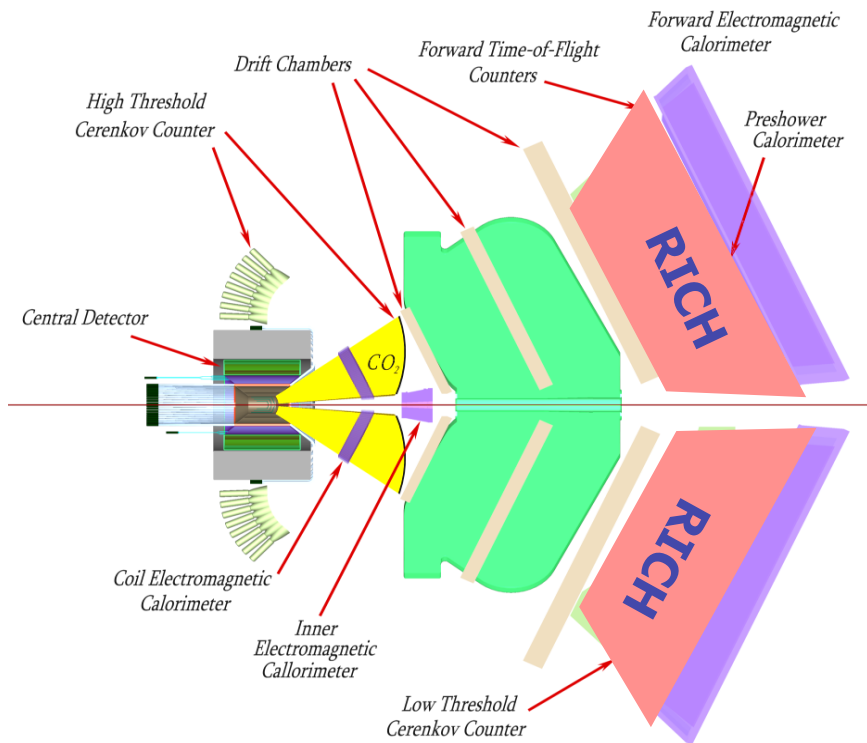


- ◆ **Aerogel** mandatory to separate hadrons in the 3-8 GeV/c momentum range with the required large rejection factors
 - collection of **visible Cherenkov light**
 - use of **PMTs**
- ◆ **Challenging project**, need to minimize detector area covered with expensive photodetectors



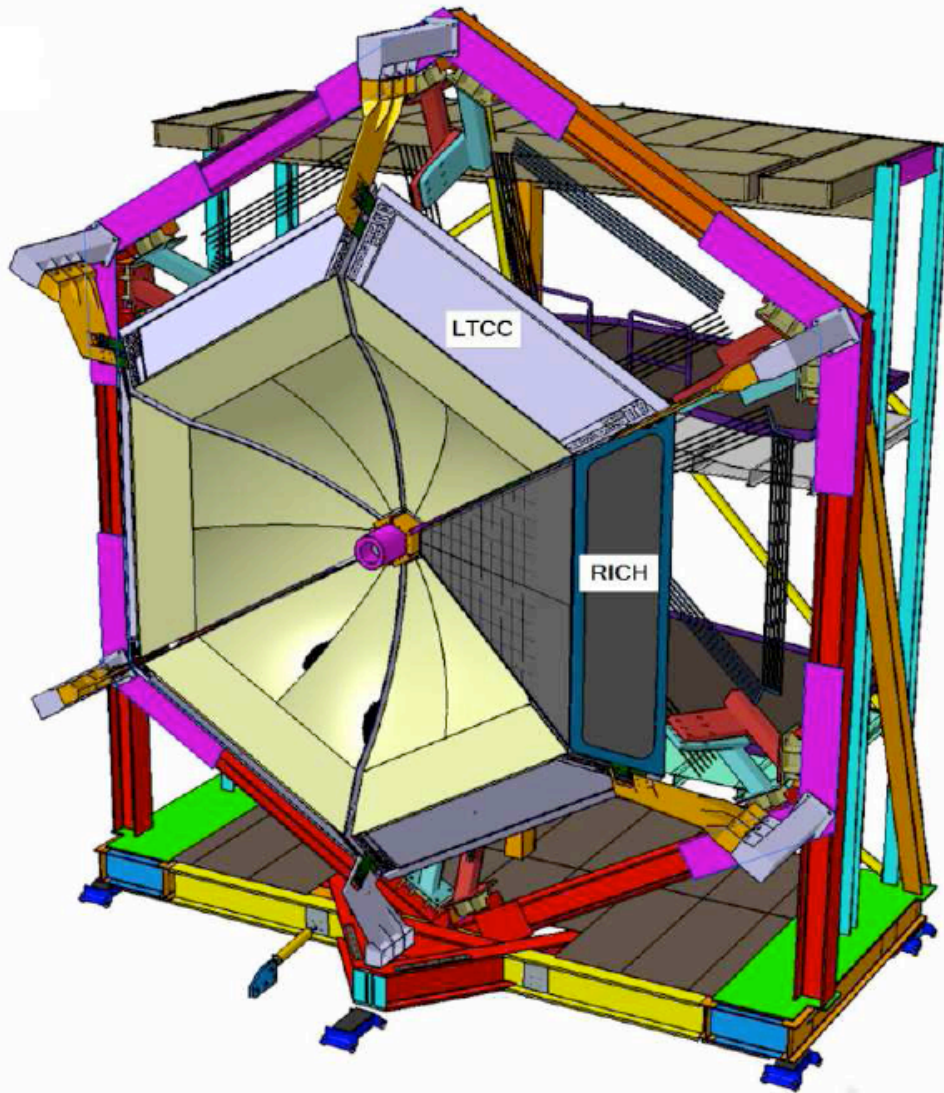
The CLAS12 RICH

RICH goal: $\pi/K/p$ separation of $\sim 4\sigma$ up to 8 GeV/c
for a pion rejection factor $\sim 1:500$



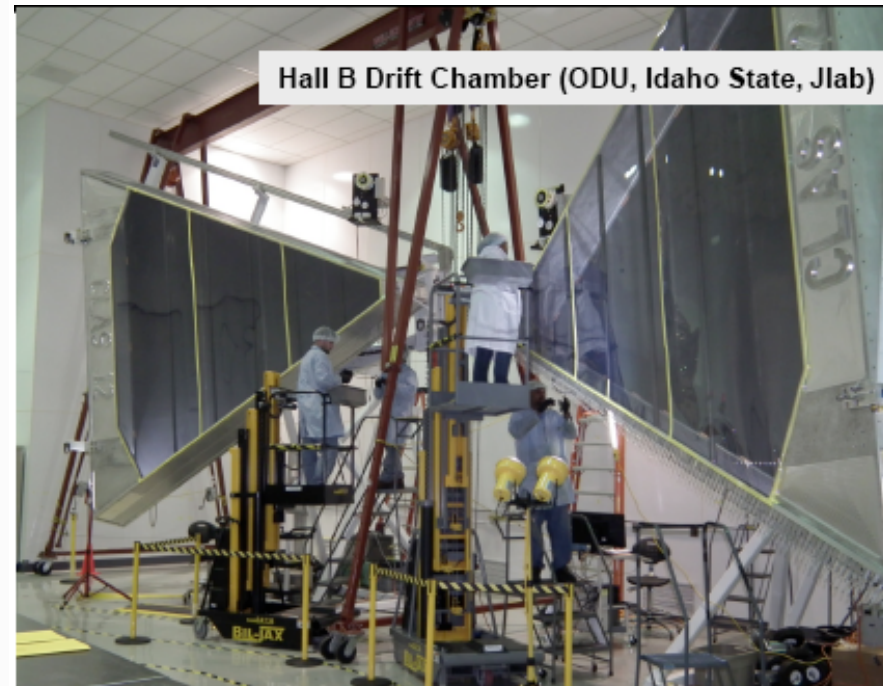
INSTITUTIONS
Jefferson Lab (USA)
INFN (Italy) Bari, Ferrara, Genova, L.Frascati, Roma/ISS
Argonne National Lab (USA)
Duquesne University (USA)
Glasgow University (UK)
J. Gutenberg Universitat Mainz (Germany)
University of Connecticut (USA)
UTFSM (Chile)

Base Configuration



1st sector in time for physics run
(unpolarized and longitudinal polarize targets)

2^{nd++} sector for transverse target
(left-right symmetry and statistics)



Hall B Drift Chamber (ODU, Idaho State, Jlab)

CLAS12 Geometry Constraints

Base Numbers

- ♦ 5 m from IP
- ♦ ~ 1 m gap
- ♦ Several m² surface

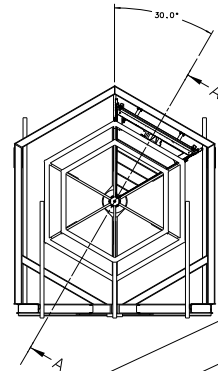
Proximity RICH

Proximity gap

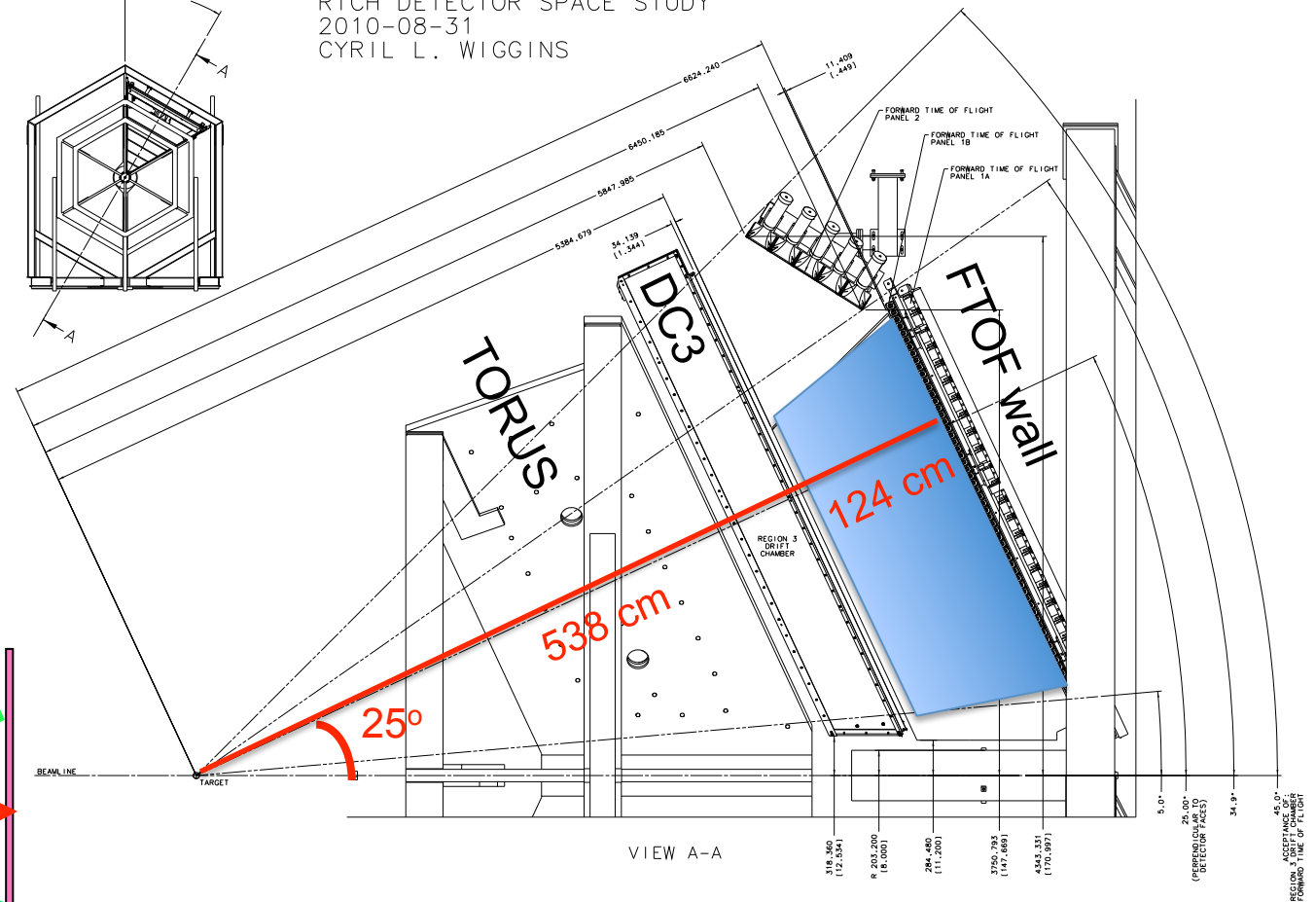
Charged particle

Radiator

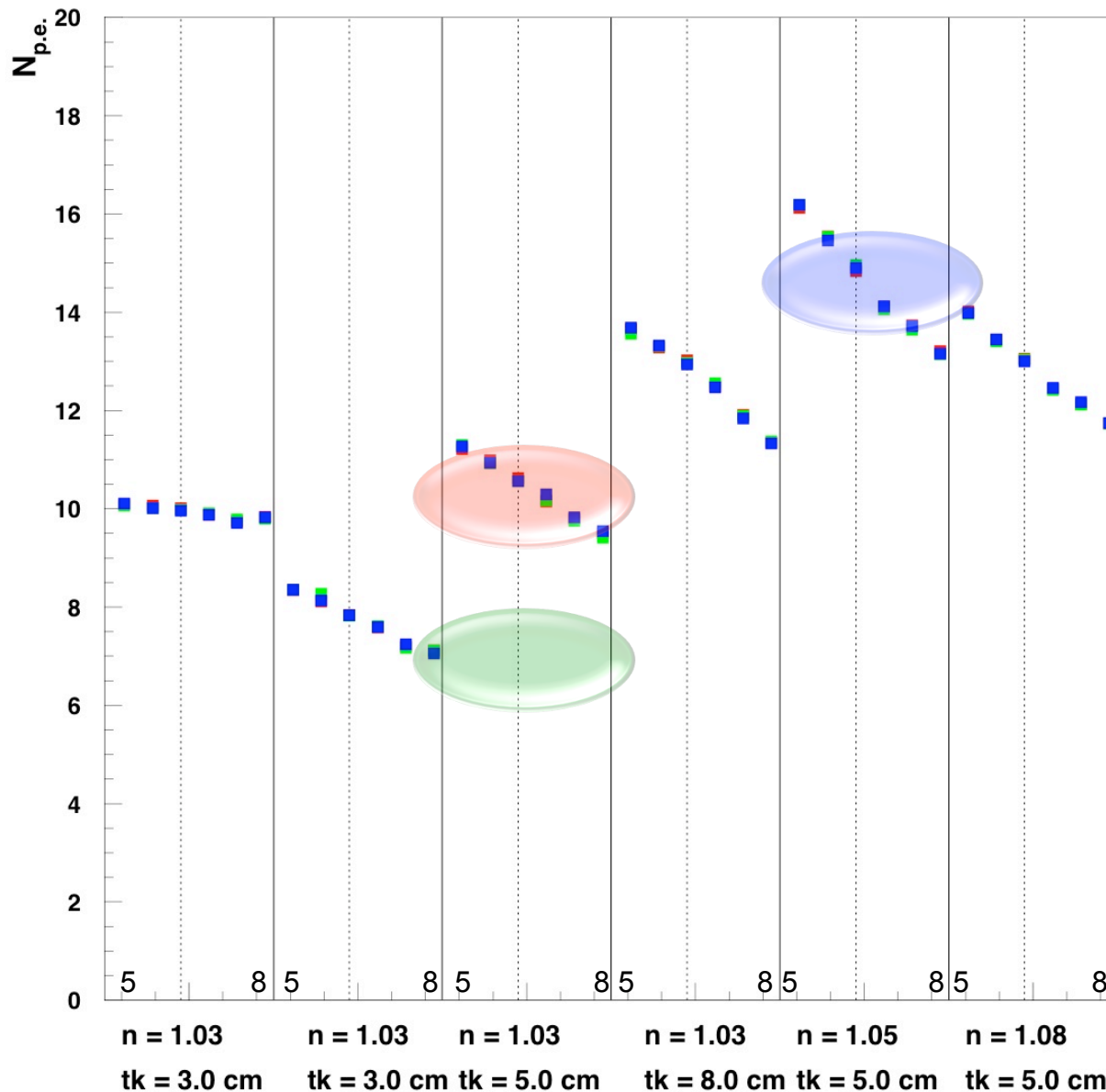
Photon detector



RICH DETECTOR SPACE STUDY
2010-08-31
CYRIL L. WIGGINS



Mean p.e. Number (5-8 GeV/c)



BELLE II test-bench

15 p.e. with aerogel of $n \sim 1.05$ refractive index and 4 cm thickness

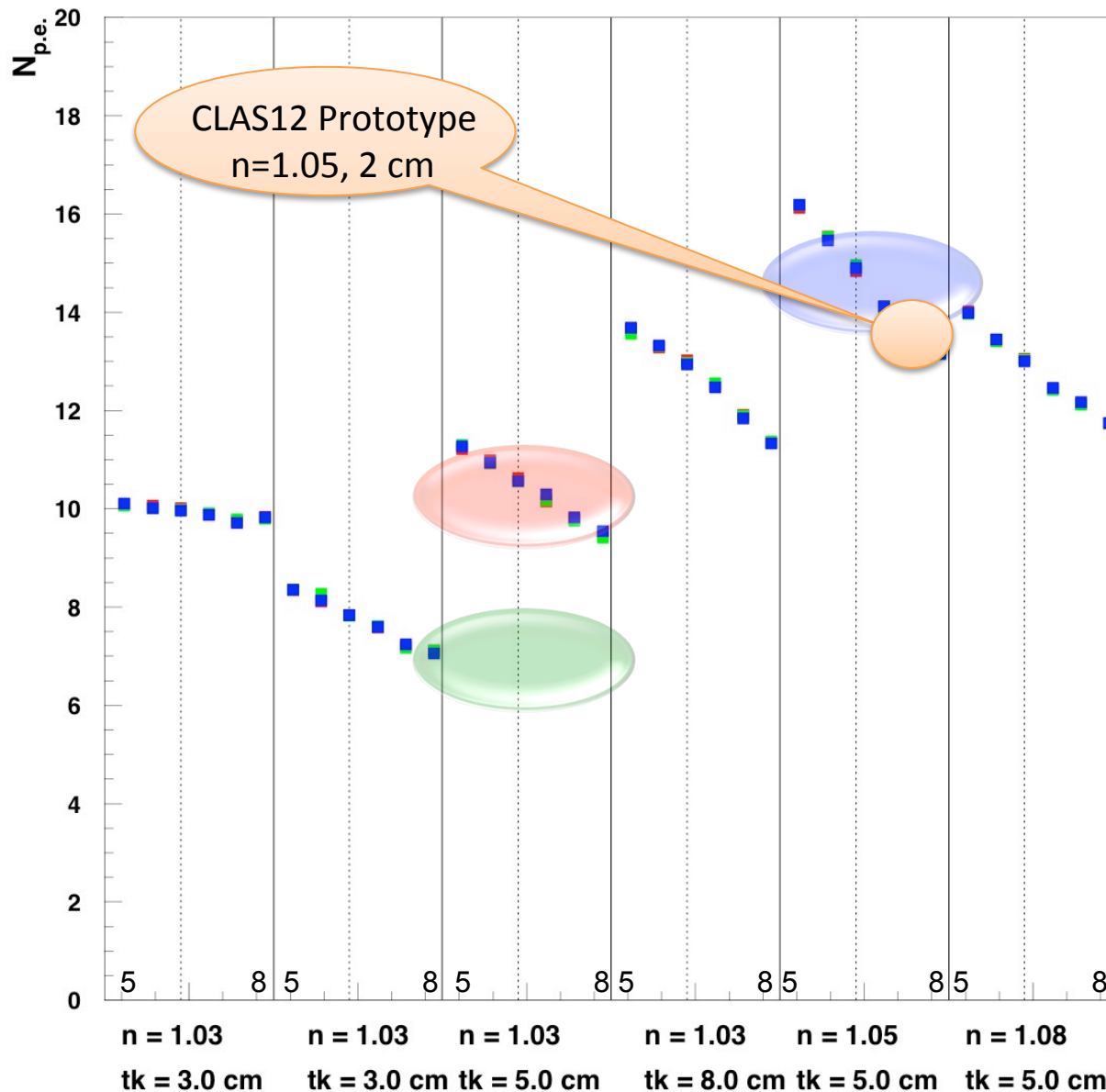
HERMES experiment

10 p.e. with aerogel of $n \sim 1.03$ refraction index and 5 cm thickness but lower transmittance

LHC-B

7 p.e. with aerogel of $n \sim 1.03$ refraction index and 5 cm thickness but 64% packing factor

Mean p.e. Number (5-8 GeV/c)



BELLE II test-bench

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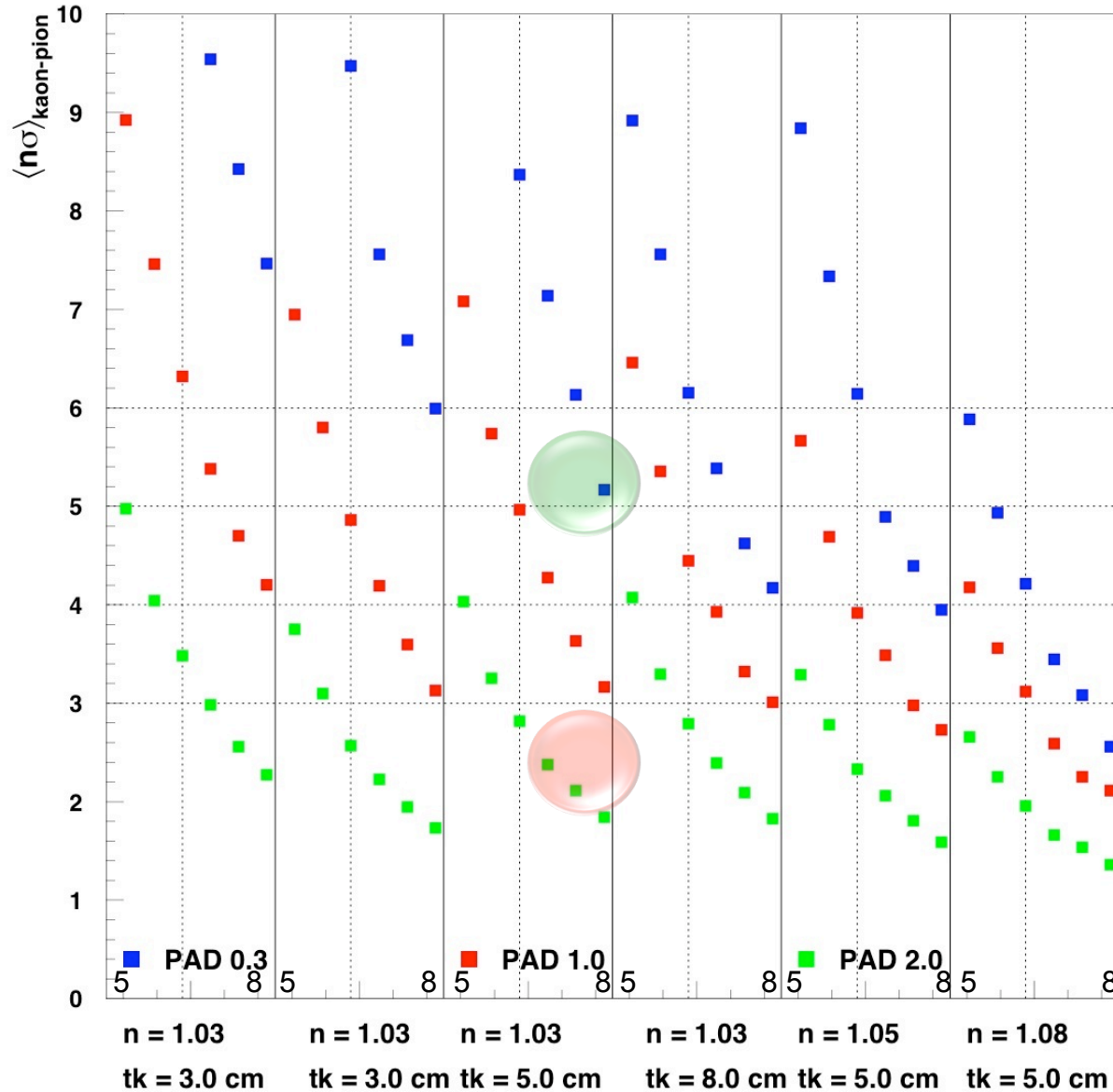
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Mean π/K Separation (5-8 GeV/c)



LHC-B

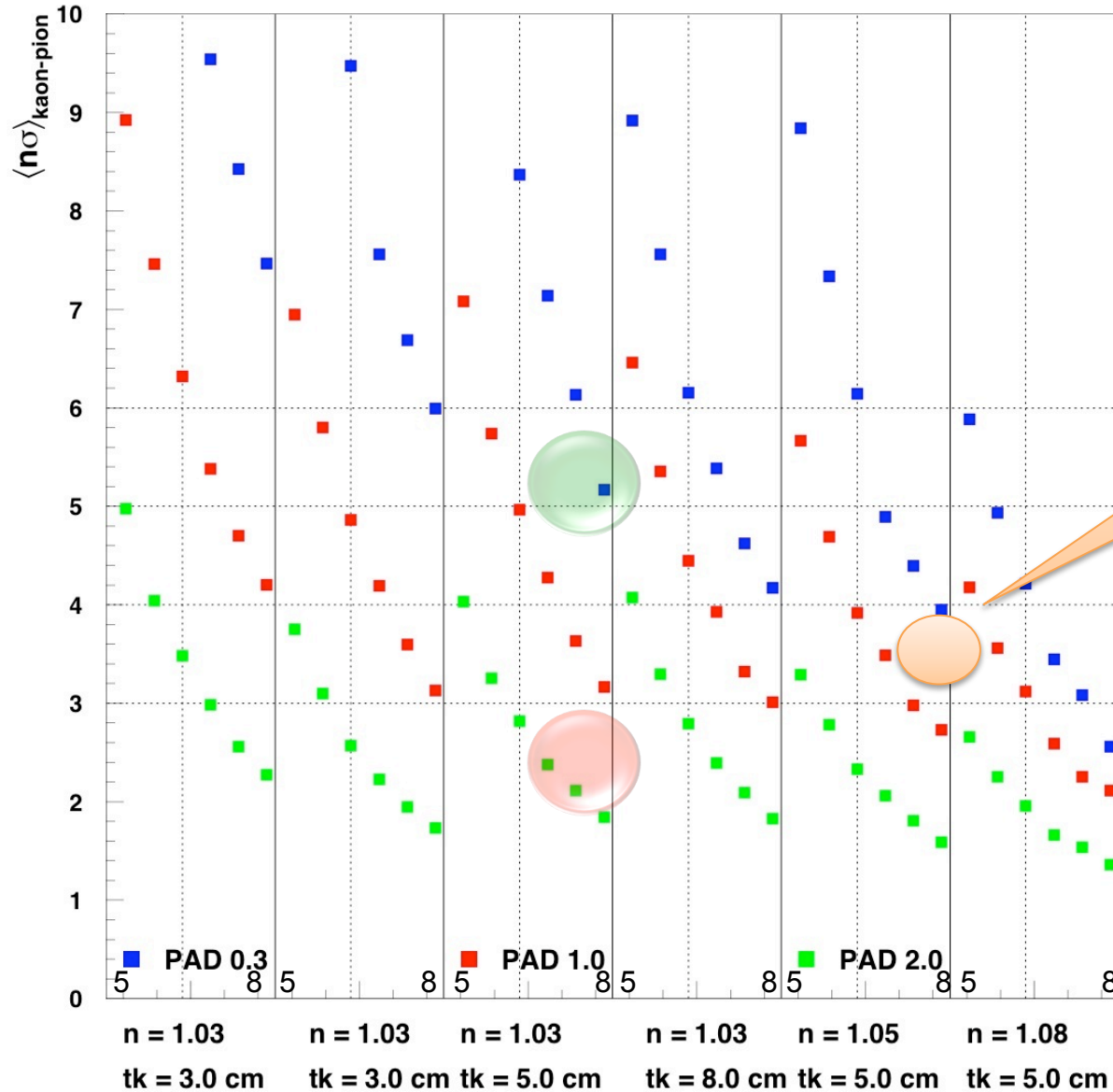
3 mrad single photon
resolution with ~ 3 mm
comparable pixel size

HERMES experiment

7.6 mrad single photon
resolution, dominated
by the ~ 2 cm pixel size

P (GeV/c)

Mean π/K Separation (5-8 GeV/c)



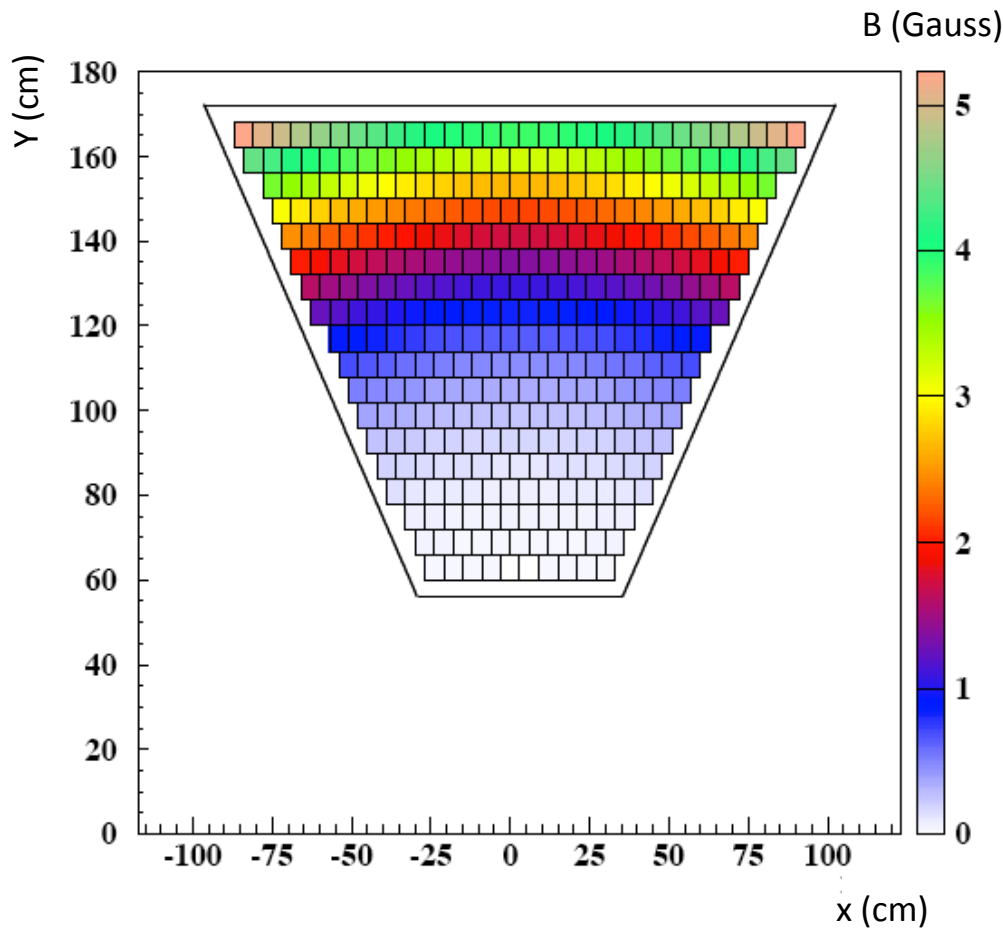
CLAS12 Prototype
 $n=1.05, 2 \text{ cm}$
 6 mm pixel size

LHC-B
 3 mrad single photon
 resolution with $\sim 3 \text{ mm}$
 comparable pixel size

HERMES experiment
 7.6 mrad single photon
 resolution, dominated
 by the $\sim 2 \text{ cm}$ pixel size

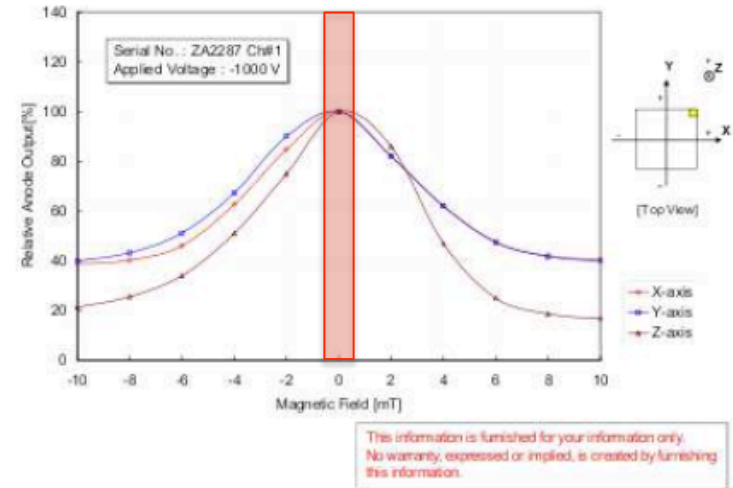
P (GeV/c)

Magnetic Field

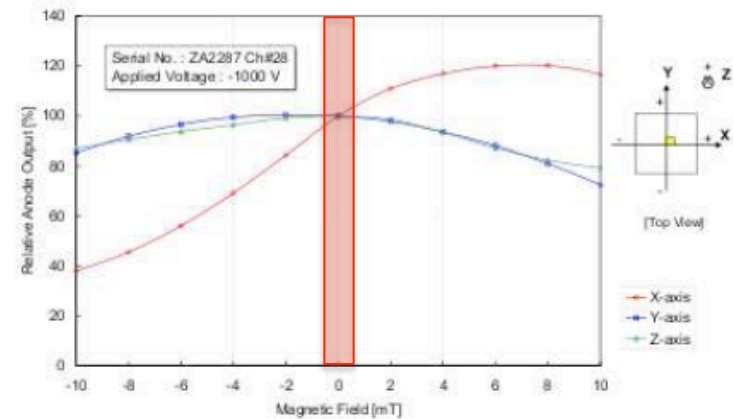


HAMAMATSU
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS K.K. Electron Tube Division

H8500 Magnetic Field Characteristics



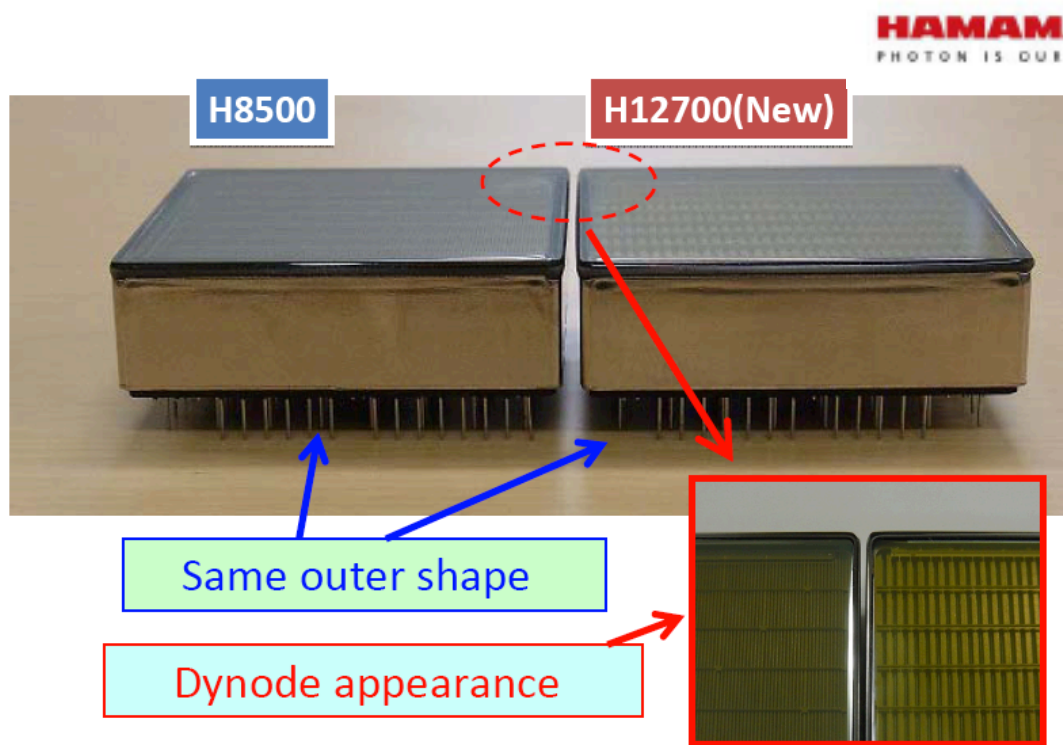
H8500 Magnetic Field Characteristics



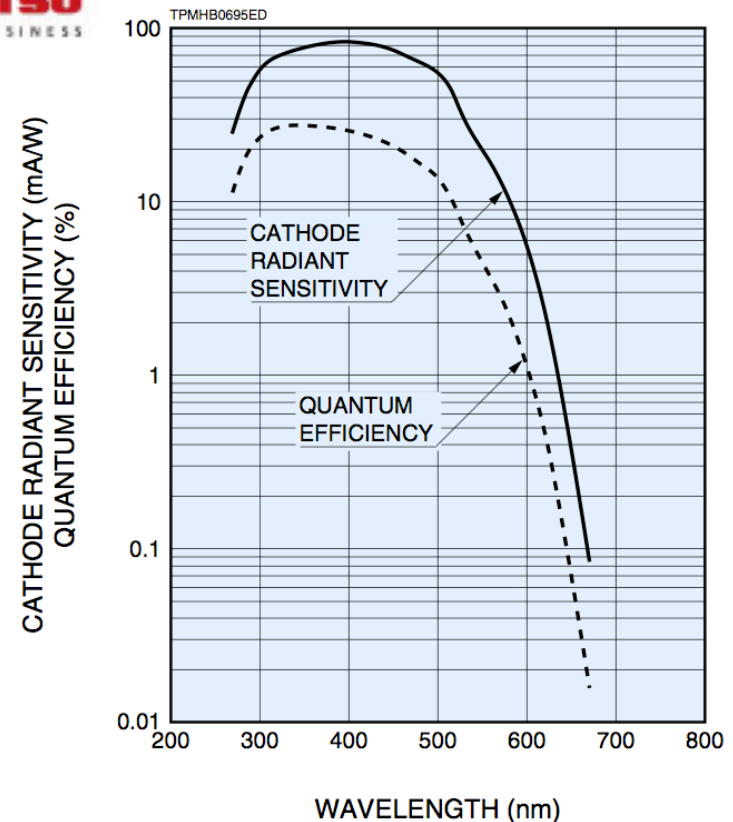
The torus fringe-field allows the use of Multi-Anode Photomultipliers

Photon Detectors: MA-PMT

Multi-Anode Photomultipliers: Large Area ($5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$)
Cost-Effective Devices (~2.3 k\$ each)
High packing density (89 %)

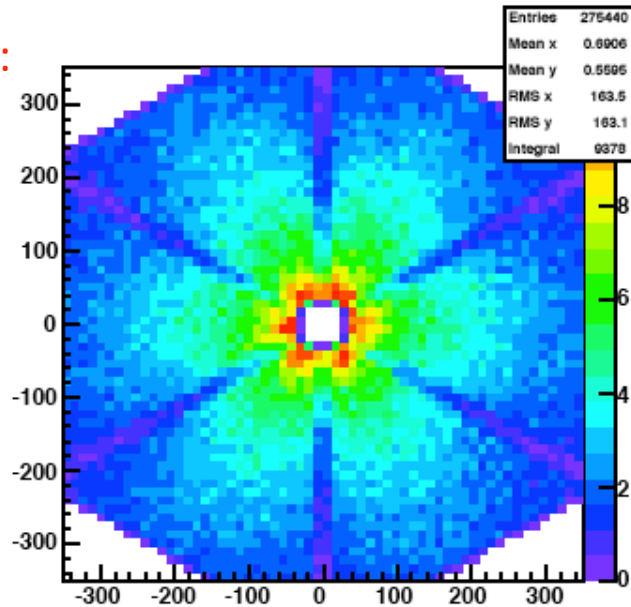


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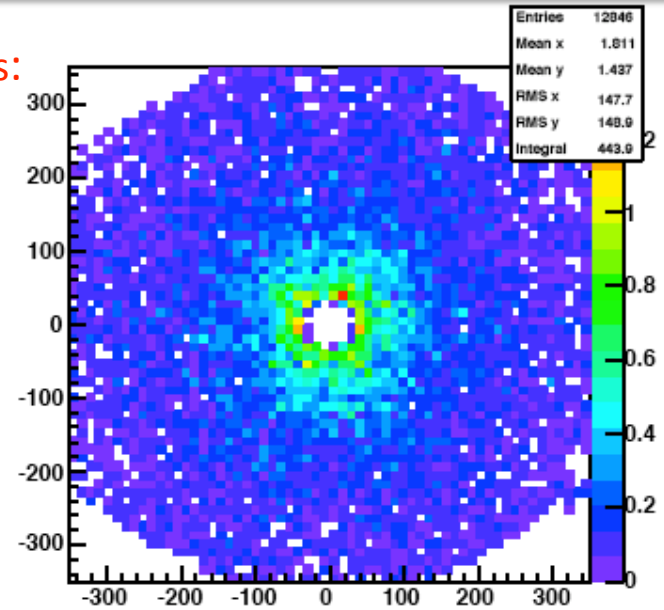


Radiation Damage

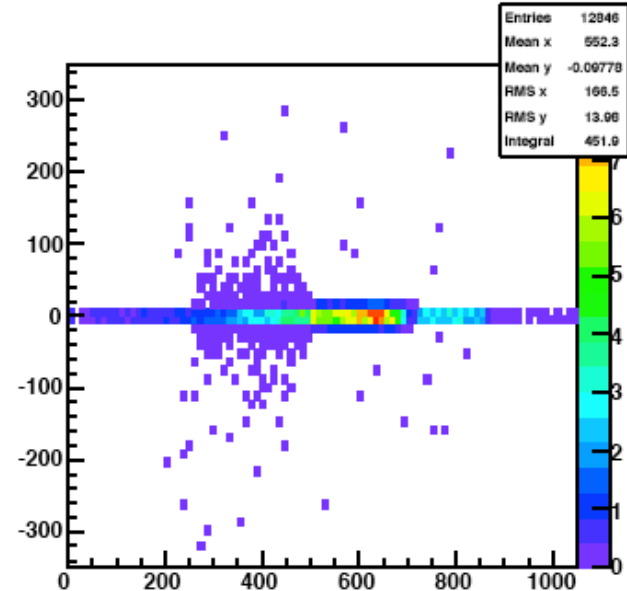
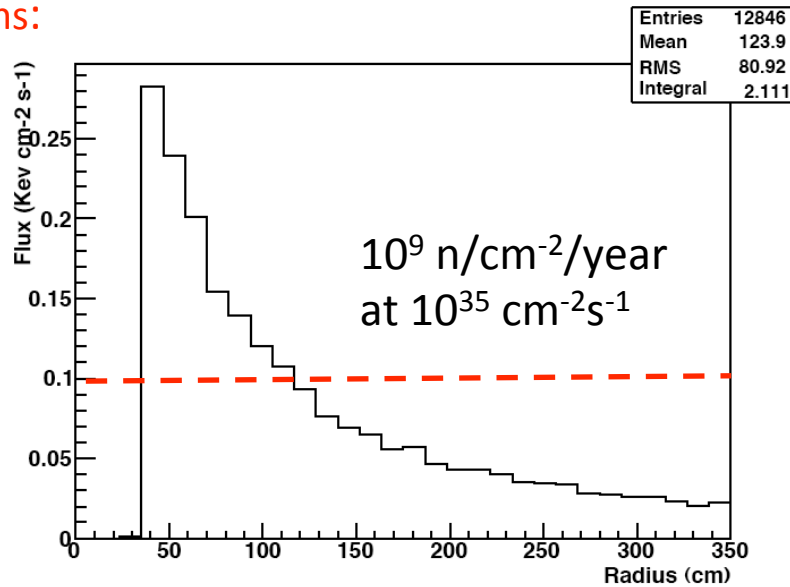
Gammas:



Neutrons:

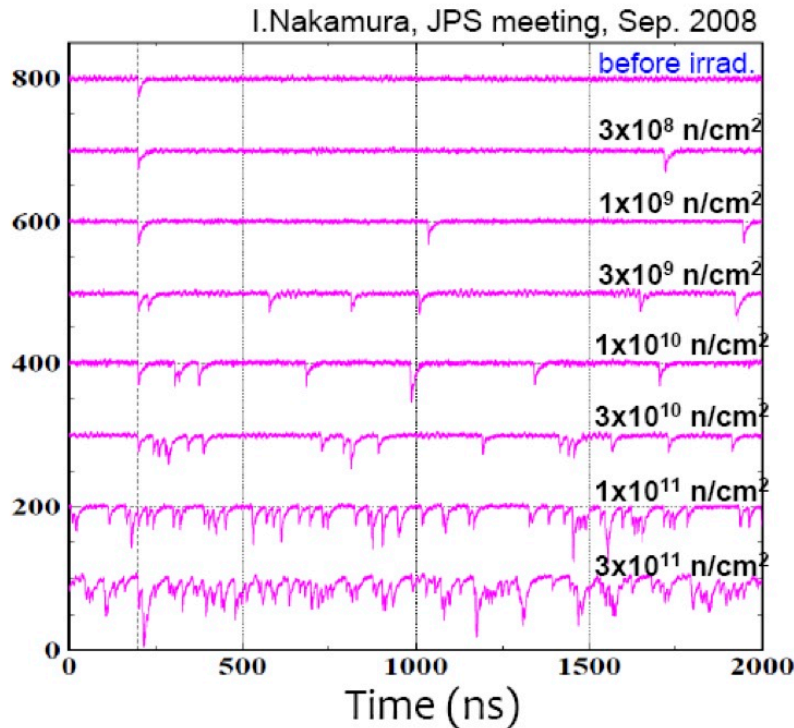


Neutrons:



Photon Detectors: SiPM

Expected neutron damage inside the BelleII spectrometer

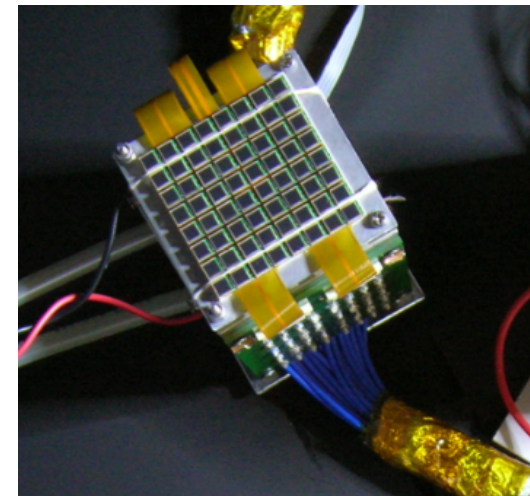


Measured fluence @ Belle:
90/fb $\rightarrow$ $1\text{--}10 \cdot 10^9 \text{ n/cm}^2$

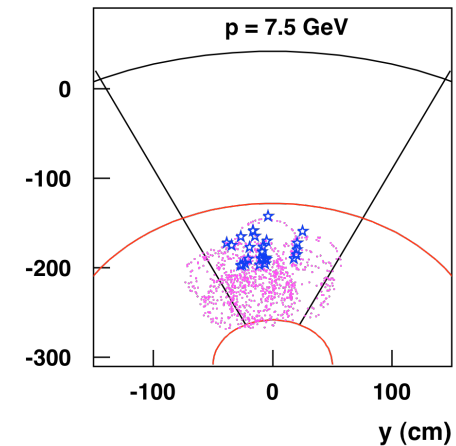
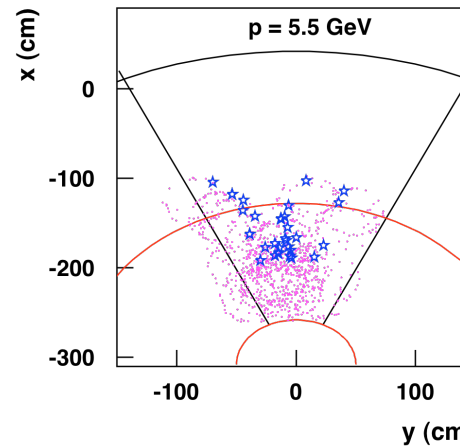
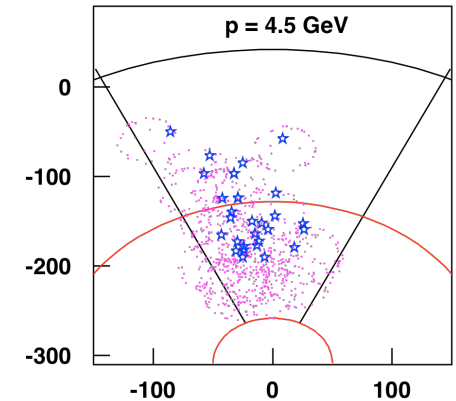
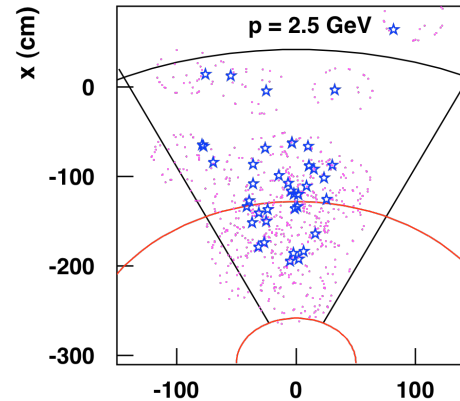
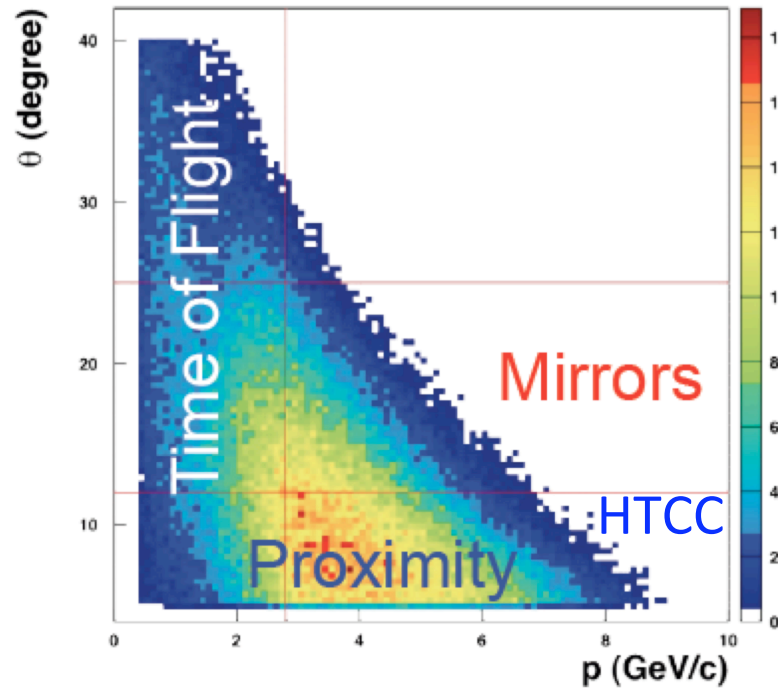
Expected fluence @ Belle-2:
50/ab $\rightarrow$ $2\text{--}20 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2$

Expected fluence @ LHCb-2:
1 year $\rightarrow$ $6 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2$

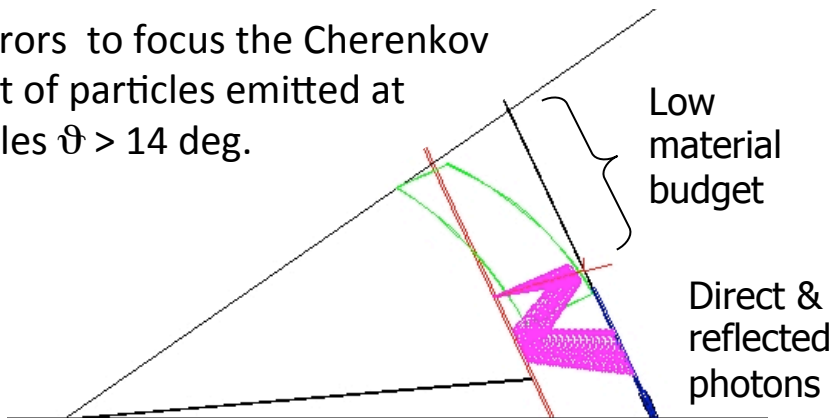
Fluence at CLAS12 allows the use of SiPM for future upgrades:
fast develop in performances
(dark count $\sim 1 \text{ Mhz}$ for $3 \times 3 \text{ mm}^2$ devices)
fast reduction in price
(already comparable with MA-PMTs over 1 m^2)



The Mirror System



Mirrors to focus the Cherenkov light of particles emitted at angles $\theta > 14$ deg.

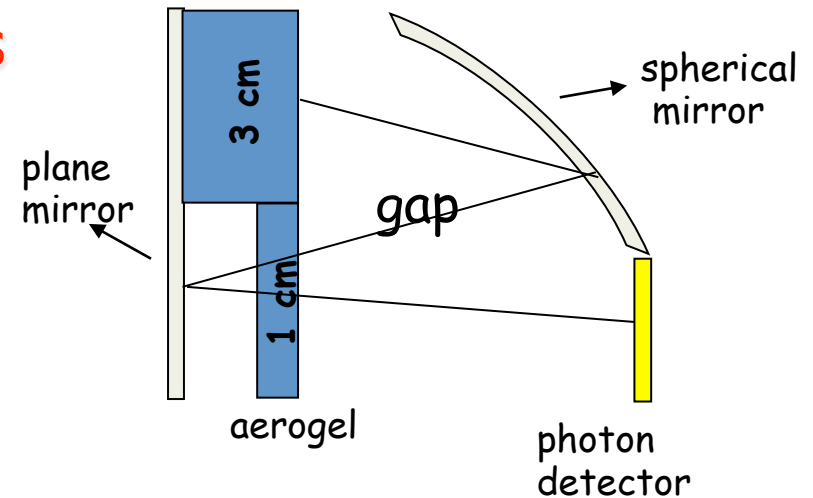
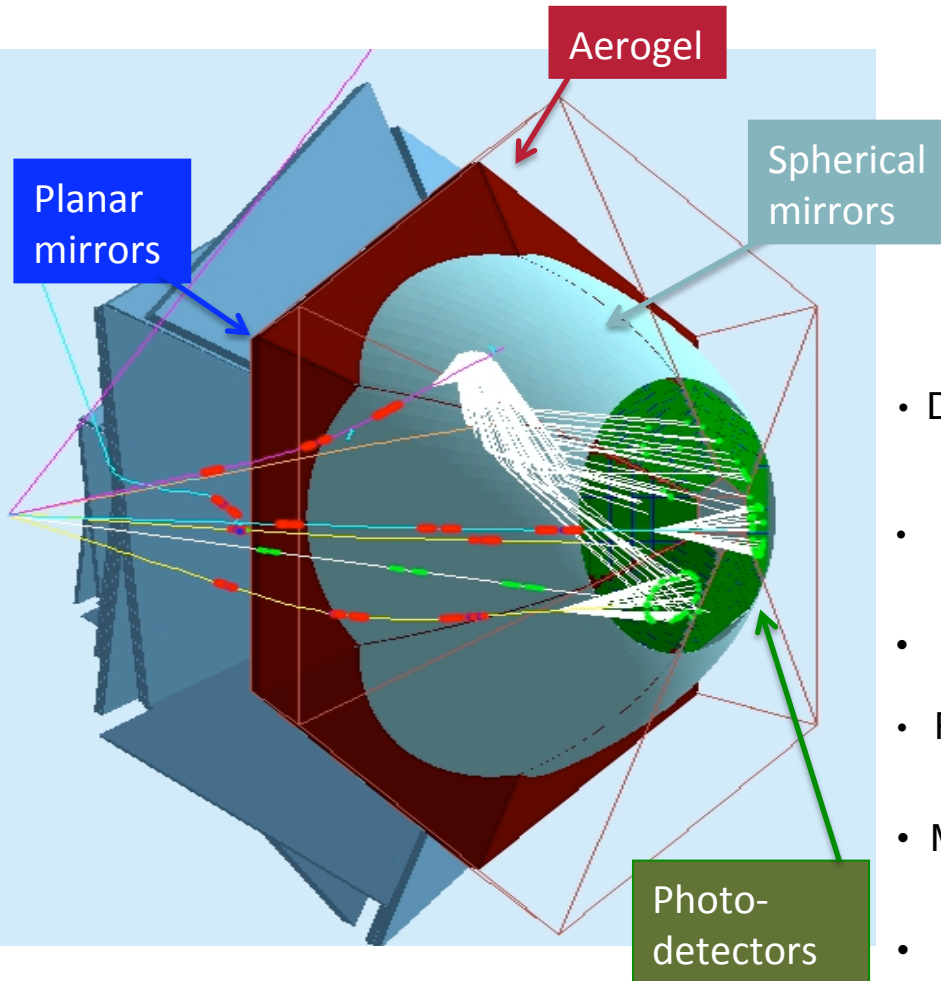


Goals:

- instrument only forward region
- reduce active area ($\sim 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{sect}$)
- minimize interference with TOF system

The Mirror System

Proximity Focusing RICH + Mirrors

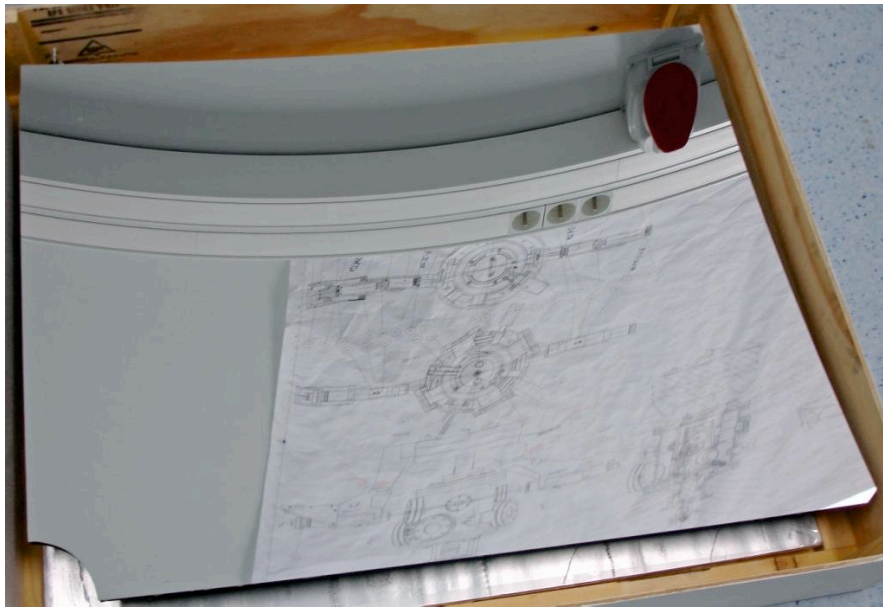


- Direct rings for high momentum particle
→ best performance !
- Minimize photon detector area → cost !
- Open detector close to beam line → background !
- Reflected rings for low momentum particle
→ less demanding
- Minimum interference with TOF
- Multiple passages within aerogel → photon losses
- Focalising mirrors allow for thicker aerogel
(to partly compensate the loss of photons)

Mirror Technology

Metalized Carbon Fiber substrate

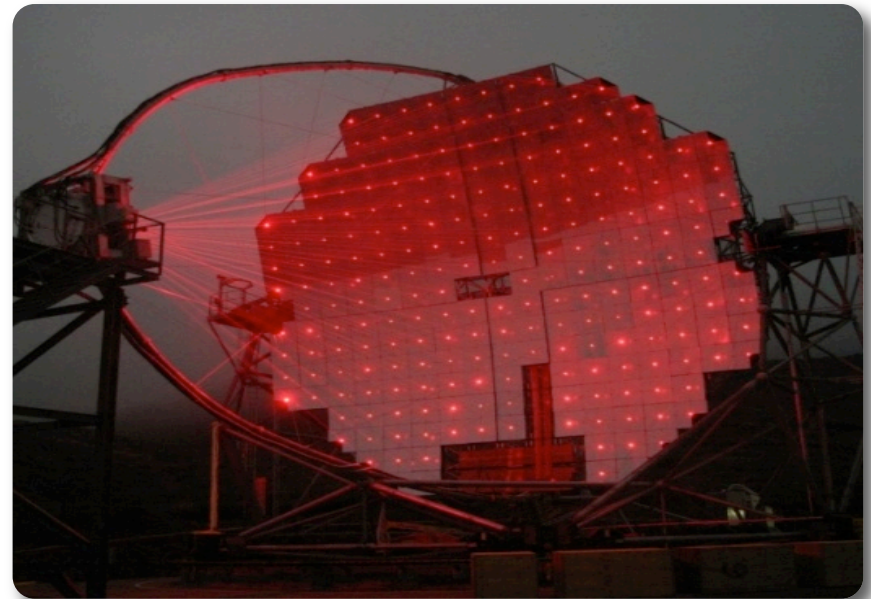
Self-supporting structure with
minimal material budget
(applications in physics experiments)



LHCb mirror

Thin glass skin embracing a honeycomb core

Cost-effective technology for precise
large area mirrors
(applications in terrestrial telescopes)



MAGIC telescope

RICH Project Achievements

2010:

- ✓ Concept of Design and Technology

2011:

- ✓ Tests of components and small prototype

2012:

- ✓ July: Test-beam with Electrons (Frascati)
- ✓ July: Test-beam with Hadrons (CERN)
- ✓ December: Test-beam with Hadrons (CERN)

2013:

- ✓ February: Start Engineering Phase
- ✓ June: Conclusion Test-beam Data Analysis
- ✓ 26-27 June: Technical Review

RICH outlook

Summer 2013:

- ✓ July: Finalize Test-beam Data Analysis (MC tuning)
- ✓ July: Test-beam Dedicated to Electronics
- ✓ August: Finalize CLAS12 RICH Project (TDR)
- ✓ 5-6 September: Project Review with DOE
- ✓ September: Start Procurement

GOAL: 1st sector ready for physics run in 2016