

# PNU RICH Detector

## R&D STATUS

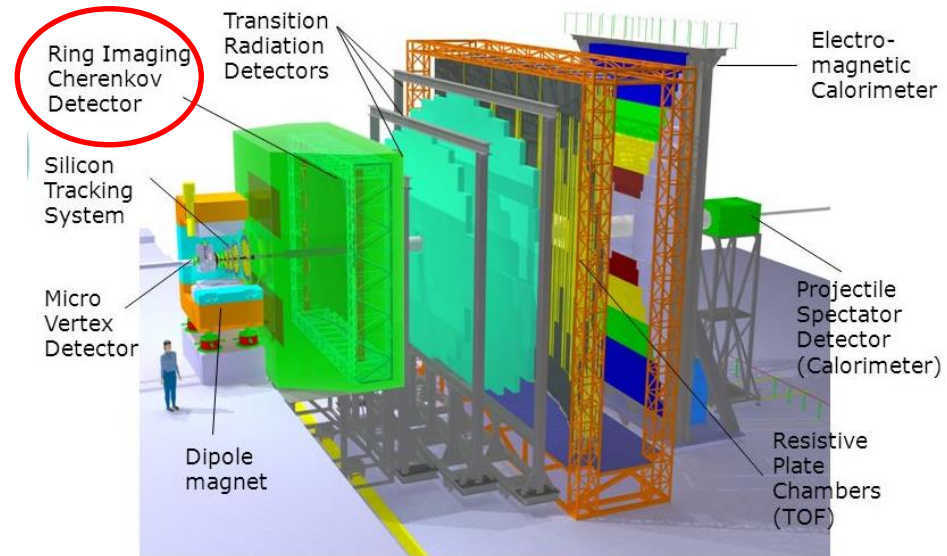
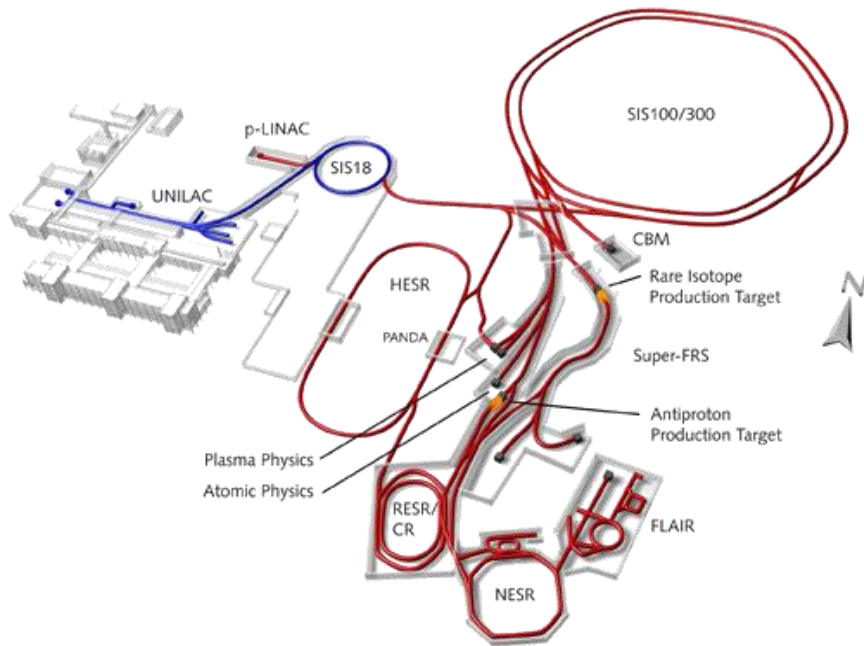
*Pusan National University*

*Kwangyoung Kim\*, Kunsu Oh, KyungEon Choi*

*Jongsik Eum, Sanguk Won, Jihye Song, Jiyoung Kim, Bong-Hwi Lim, In-Kwon Yoo*

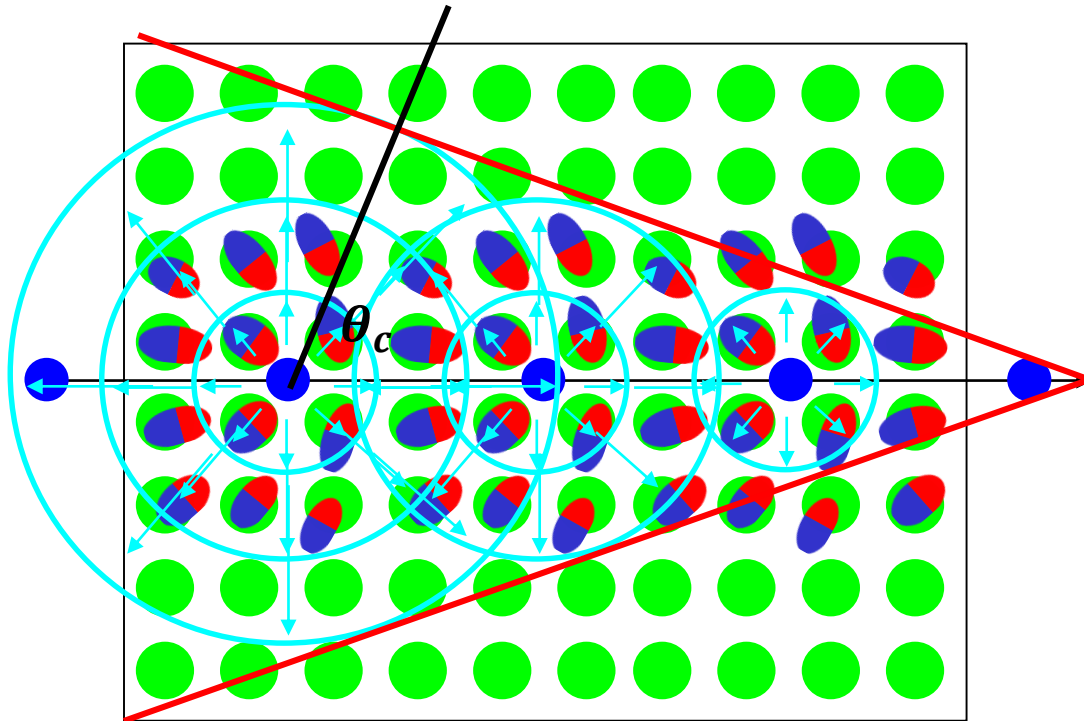
- Motivation
- Concept of PNU RICH v.2.5
- Previous results & Beam Test @PAL
- Analysis using time difference
- Summary and Outlook

## ■ Introduction to CBM RICH



- CBM interested in QCD phase diagram (deconfinement & chiral PT.)
- **Prototype of RICH detector** is developed in PNU
- RICH detector for **electron ID** ( $J/\psi$ ,  $\rho$  mesons decay to  $e^+ e^-$ )
- Au+Au collision from **2-45 GeV** in 2016

## ▪ Cherenkov radiation



Medium (radiator: CO<sub>2</sub>)

● Neutral Atom    ● ↑ Dipole    ● charged particle

Image courtesy of [Yi Jungyu]

- Charged particles travelling in medium ( $n > 1$ )
- + velocity of particles ( $v > c/n$ )

$$\cos \theta_c = \frac{1}{\beta n}$$

→ Cherenkov radiation

- Emission of photon by varying dipole momentum

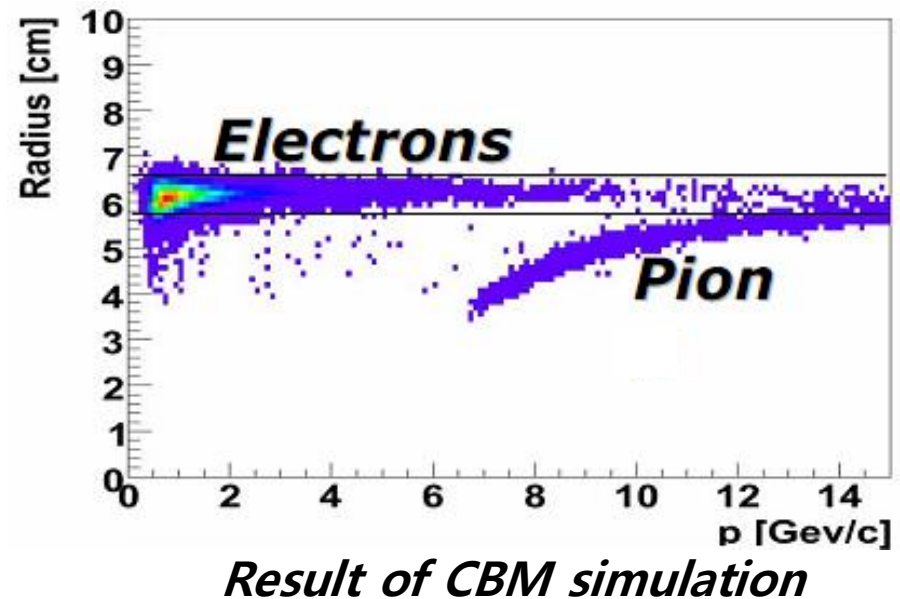
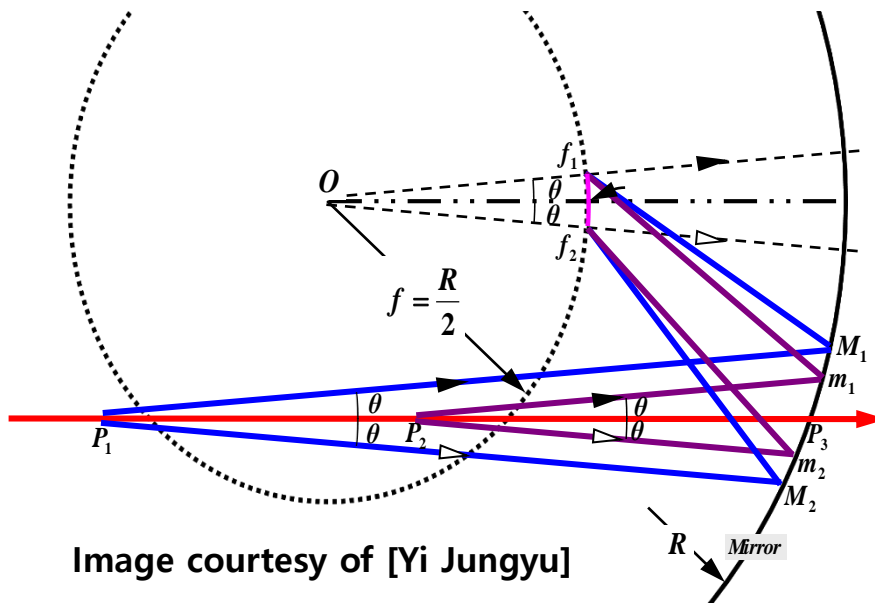
$$\frac{d^2 N}{dE dl} = \frac{\alpha z^2}{\hbar c} \sin^2 \theta_c$$

$z$  : electric charge in units of  $e$

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c}$$

# Motivation

- Ring Imaging **C**herenkov Detector

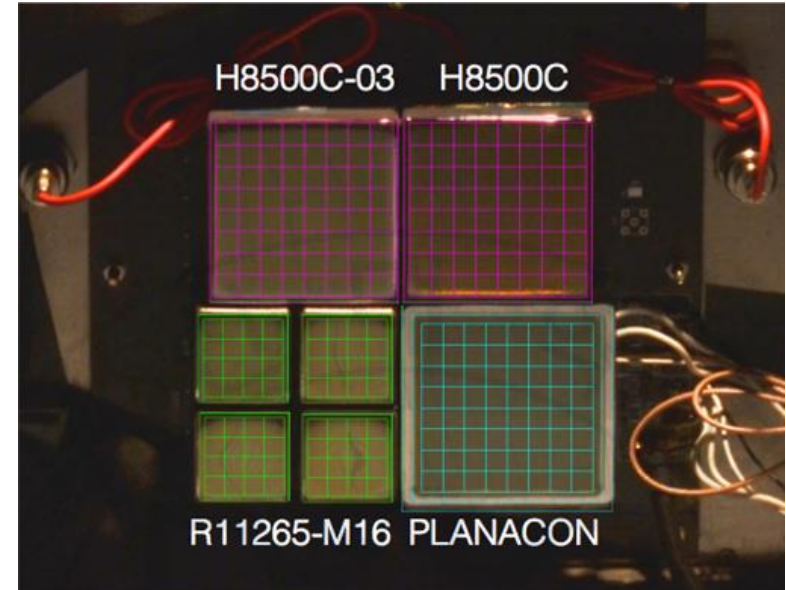
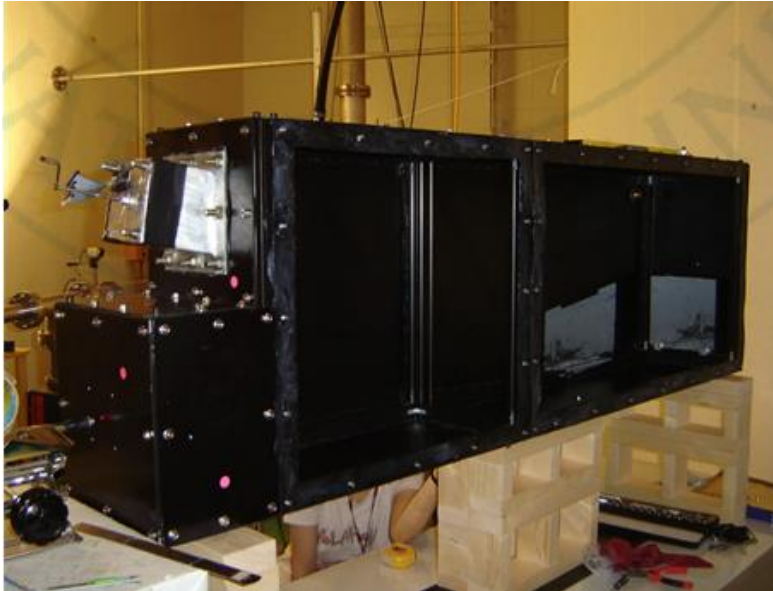


- Particle ID is possible by measuring a radius of ring
- Radius is given by (small angle approximation)

$$r = F \tan \theta_c \sim \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{n} \sqrt{1 + \frac{(mc)^2}{p^2}}}$$

# Concept of PNU RICH2.5

## Prototype concept



- RICH detector is consist of 3 parts : **Radiator, Mirror, MAPMT**

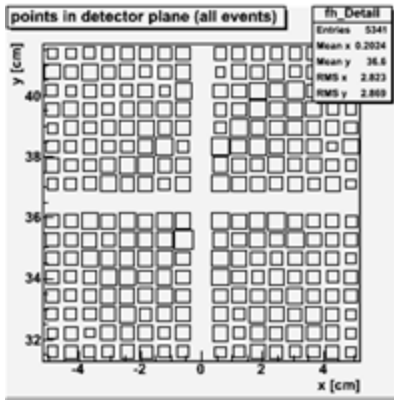
Parameter	PNU-RICH2.5
<b>Radiator length</b>	1.76 m
<b>Radiator</b>	N <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Curvature</b>	3.2 m
<b>Reflexibility</b>	>85% ( $\lambda > 200$ nm)
<b>Ring radius(60MeV)</b>	36.61mm, 45.96

	다중채널광전자증배관			
	H8500C[13]	H8500C-03[13]	R11265-103-M16[15]	PLANACON[14]
증폭방법	다이노드	다이노드	다이노드	MCP
픽셀 배열	8×8	8×8	4×4	8×8
파장 반응	300 - 650 nm	185 - 650 nm	200 - 650 nm	200 - 650 nm
입사창 재질	보로실리케이 트 유리 (Borosilicate glass)	자외선유리 (UV glass)	자외선유리 (UV glass)	용융석영 유리(Fused silica glass)
광음극	BA	BA	SBA	BA

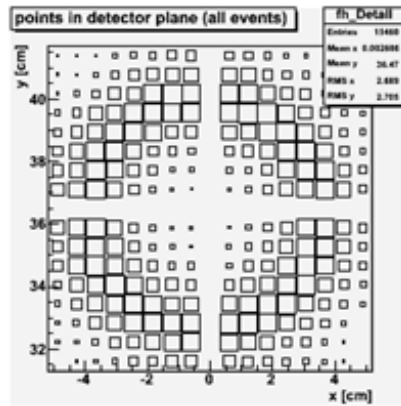
From J.S Eum's thesis

# Previous Results

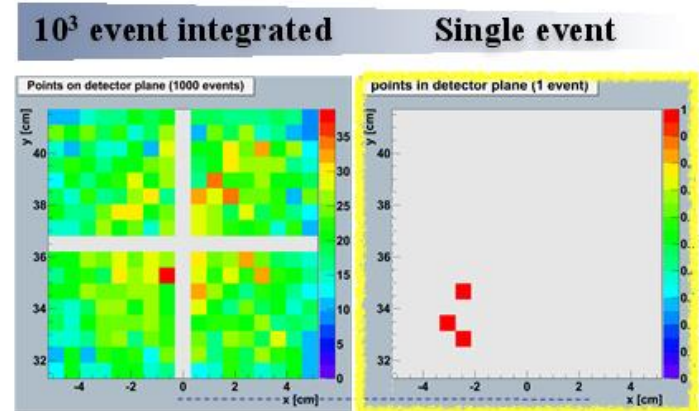
- Simulation for PNU RICH(Integrated events)



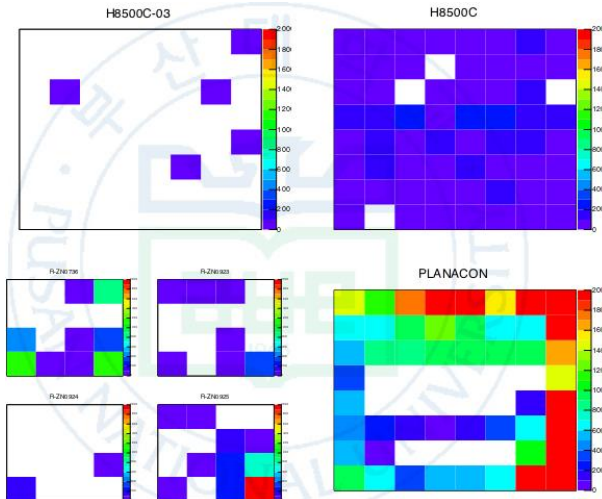
60MeV



400MeV



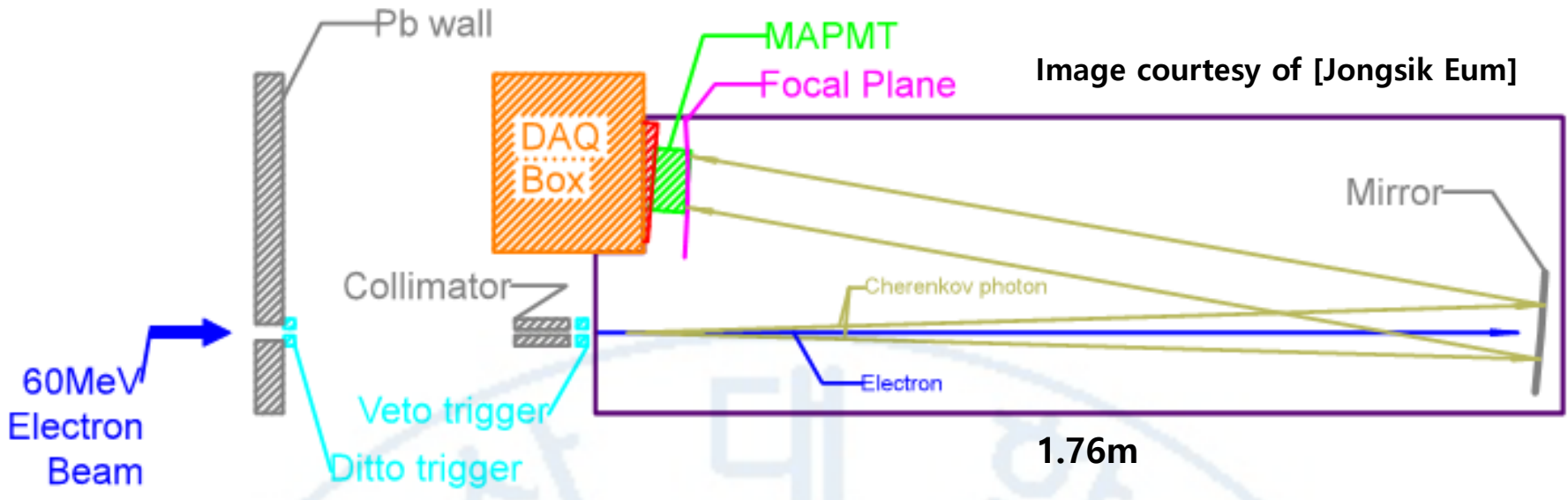
- Experiment @PAL (Integrated events)



- To get high resolution is impossible by inte.
- To select single event(1 electron) is needed
- But # of electron  $\sim 10^{10}$  in 1 bunch of beam
- Using a **time difference** to reduce # of electron

# Beam test @ PAL

## ▪ Setup of PNU RICH2.5



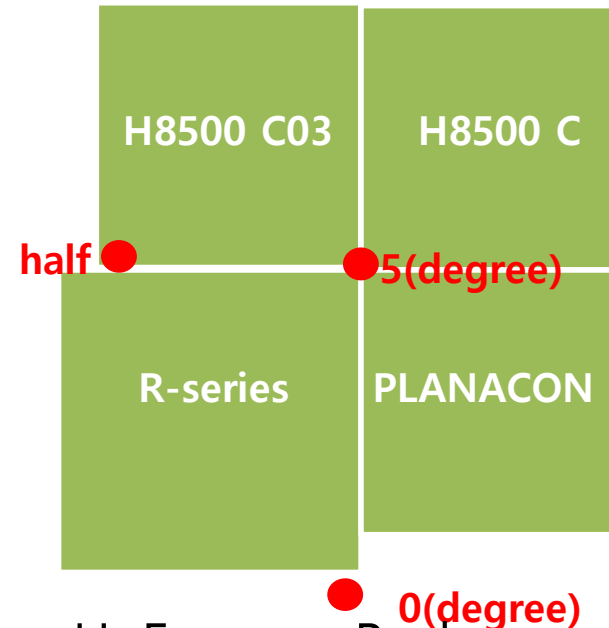
- DITTO, VETO trigger are coincidence to count beam
- Size of beam is about  $5.5 \times 7 \text{ cm}^2$  -> Collimator is needed



## Dataset(CO<sub>2</sub>)

Run	Dipole(A)	Mirror
Focus	13.7	5°
Half	13.7	half
Unfocus	14.3	0°

## Position of mirror

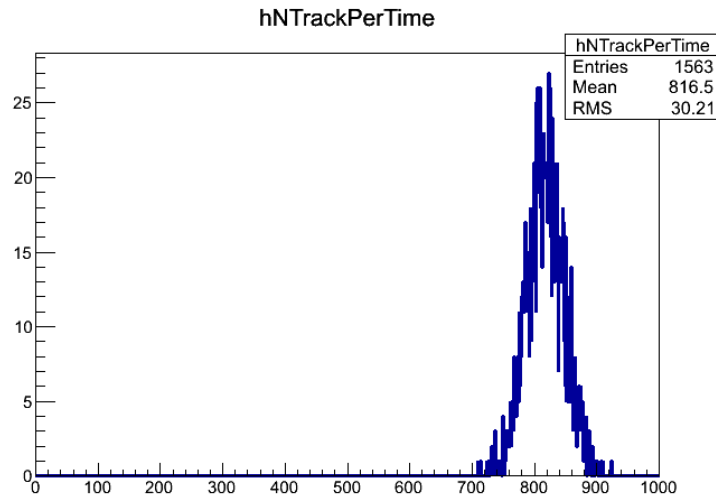
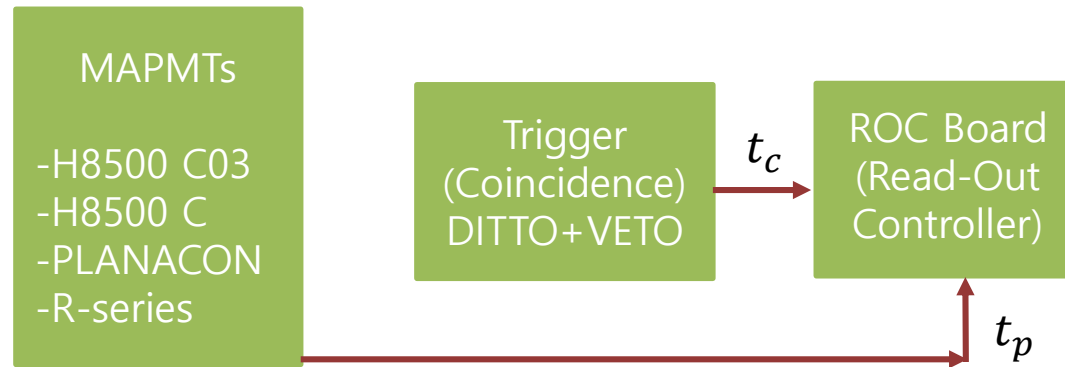


- Focus = Background + Cherenkov, UnFocus = Background only
- Dipole current change the energy of electron beam
  - 13.7A ->32.6 MeV , 14.3A ->34.0 MeV
- The reason using ~30MeV beam is to **reduce trigger rate**

# Analysis using time difference

## ▪ Time difference

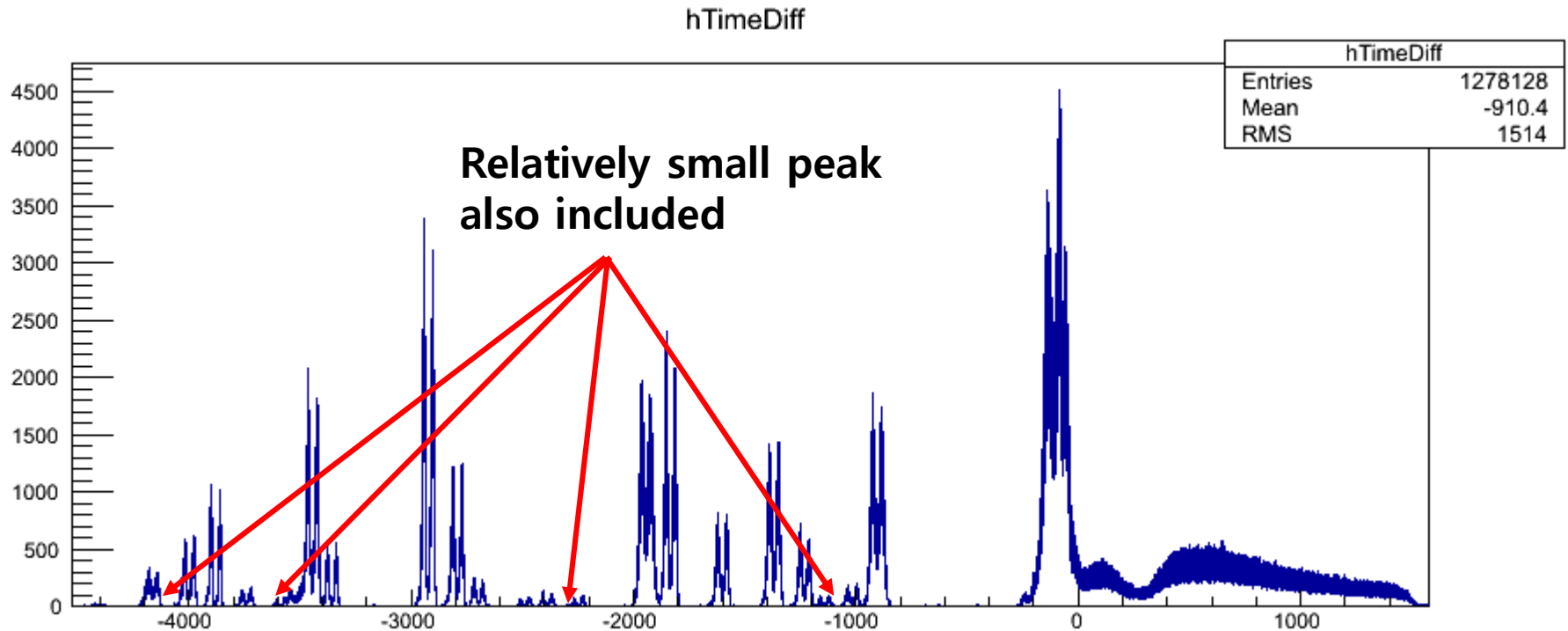
- Time difference = coincidence time( $t_c$ ) – MAPMT hits( $t_p$ )



- Single  $t_c$  has  $\sim 816$  time difference in interval  $-8000 \sim 8000$  ns
  - $\sim 816$  MAPMT hits each  $t_c$  !!!
  - select **narrow interval** of time difference

# Analysis using time difference

- How to separate intervals of time difference

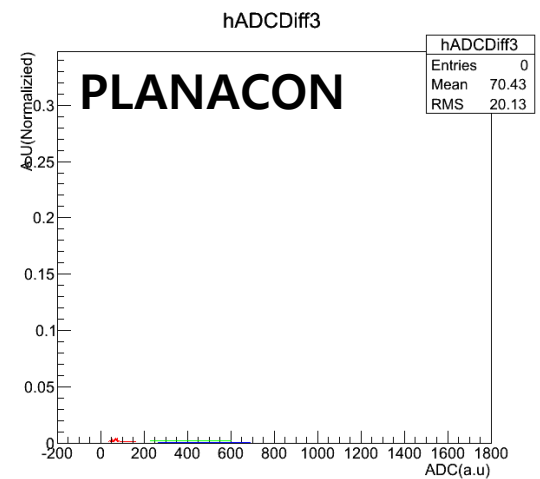
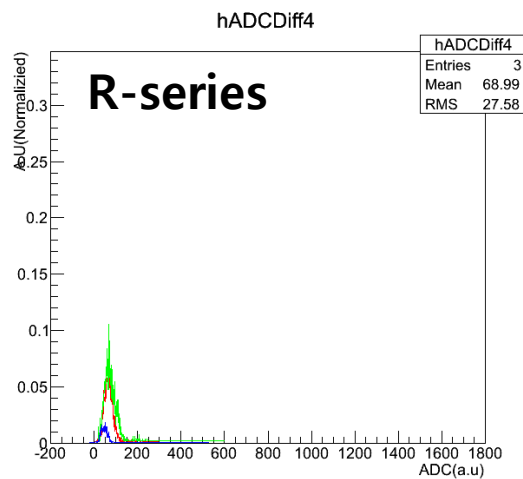
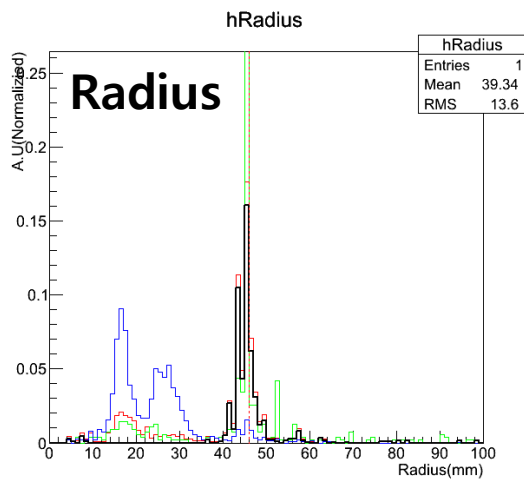
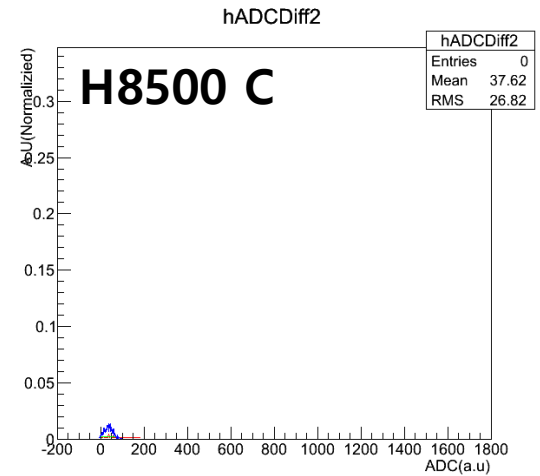
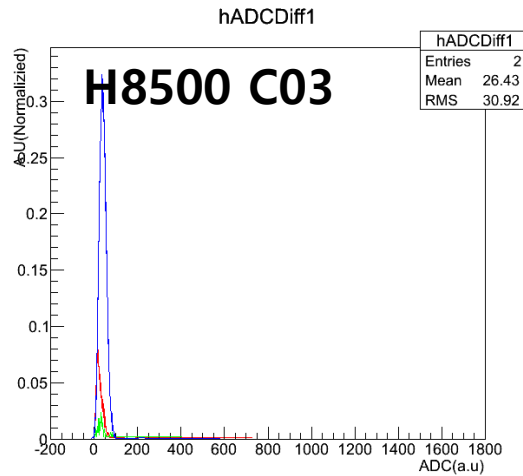
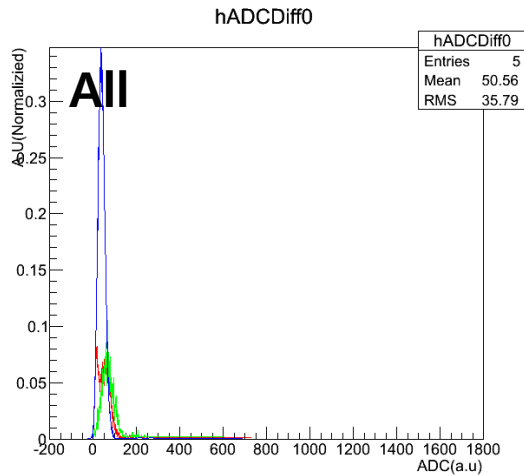


- These distribution is separated by **47 intervals(all peak)**
- Size of Intervals** are about **40~90 ns**
- ADC distribution is normalized by **total # of coincident time( $t_c$ )**

# Analysis using time difference

- Background dominant interval (pedestal only)

Red:Focus, Green:Half(C03), Blue:Unfocus



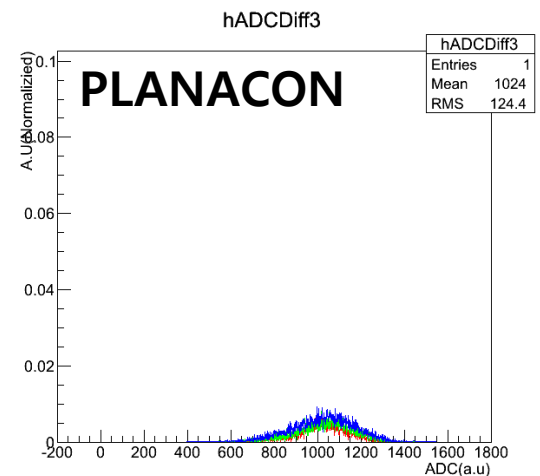
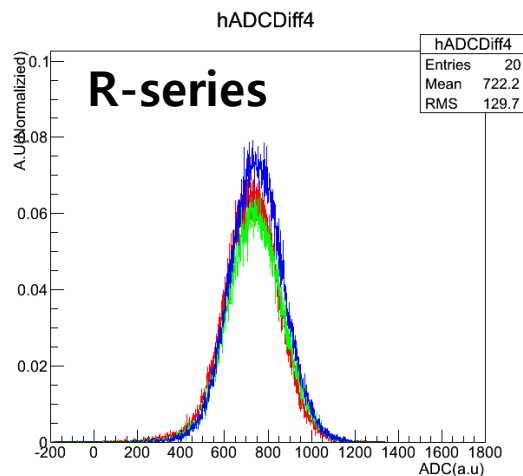
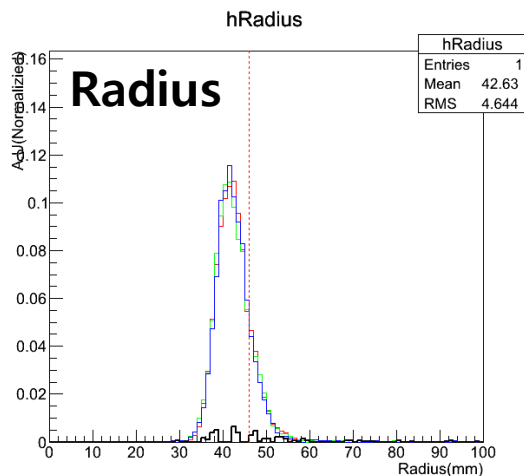
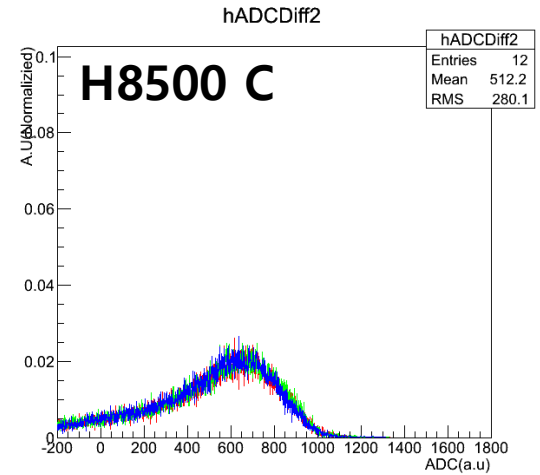
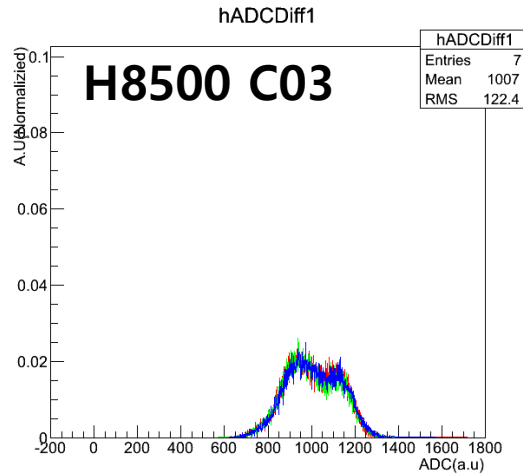
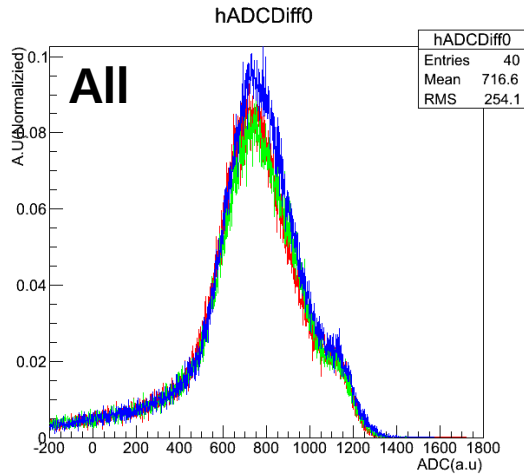
Black:Focus-Unfocus

Interval(-3555,-3525)

# Analysis using time difference

- Background dominant interval(unfocus>focus)

Red:Focus, Green:Half(C03), Blue:Unfocus



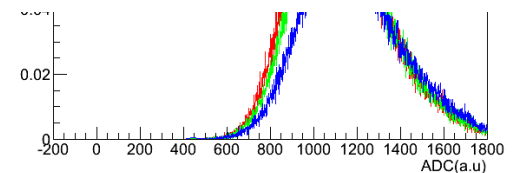
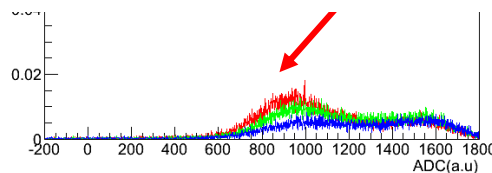
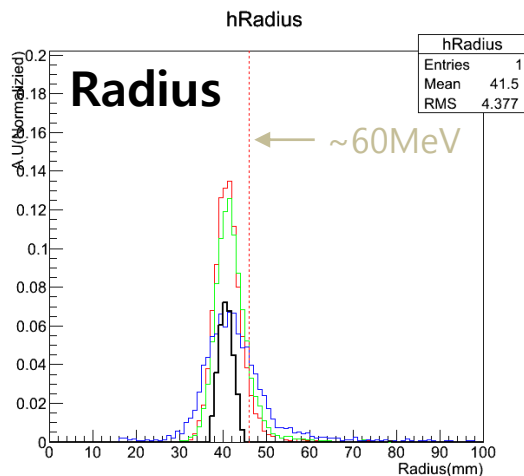
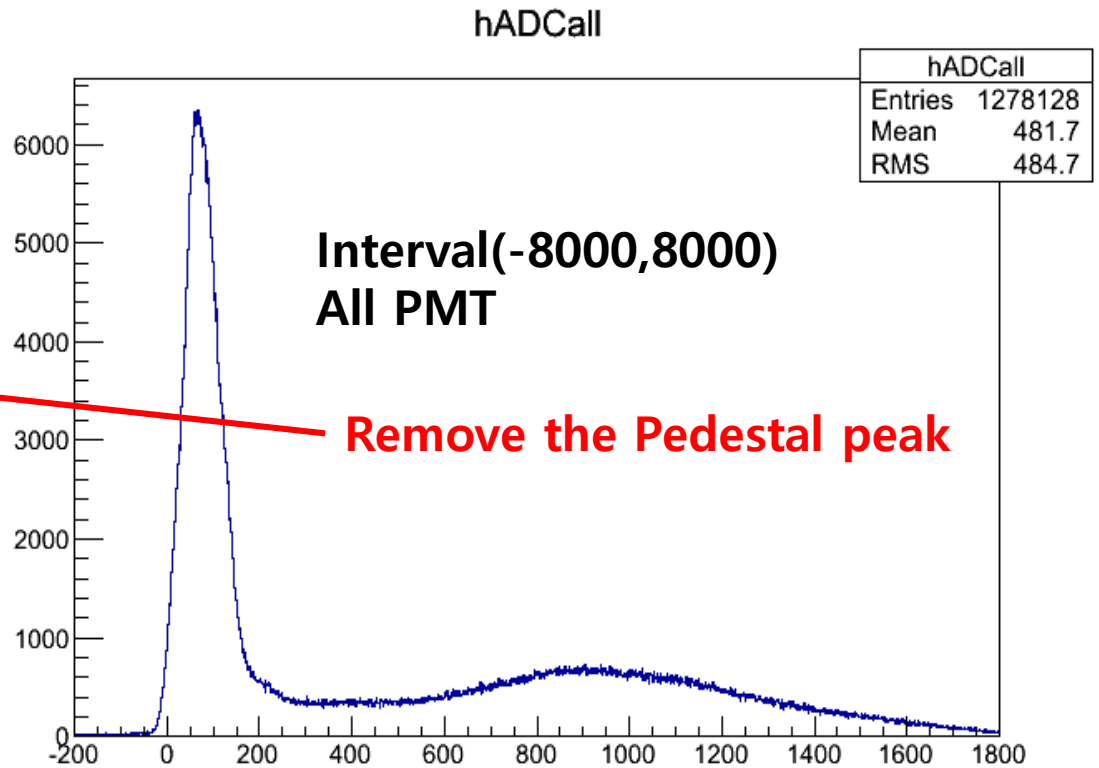
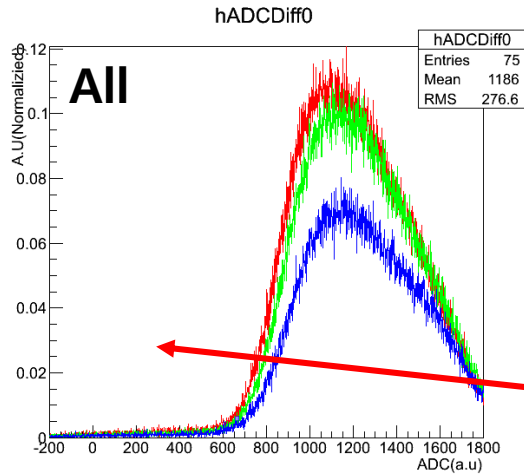
Black:Focus-Unfocus

Interval(-70,-30)

# Analysis using time difference

- Signal Dominant interval(focus>half>unfocus)

Red:Focus, Green:Half(C03), Blue:Unfocus



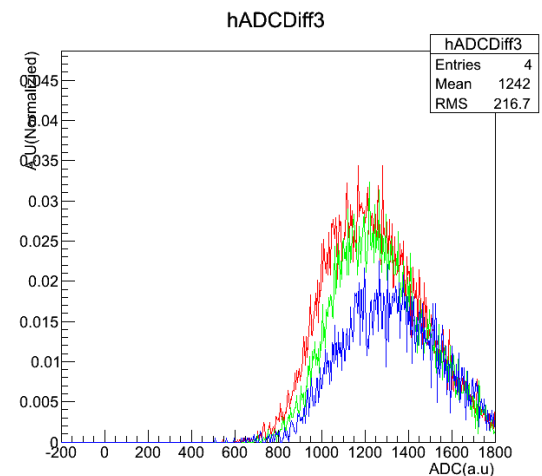
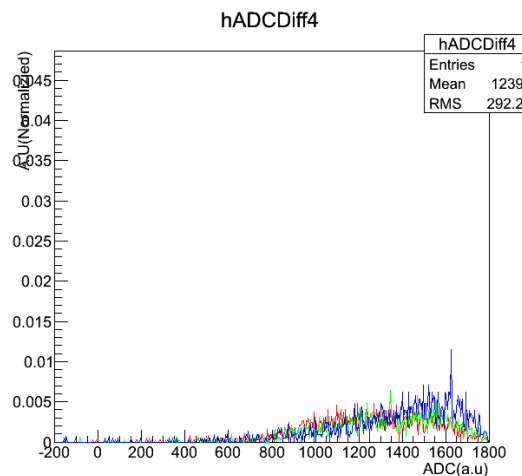
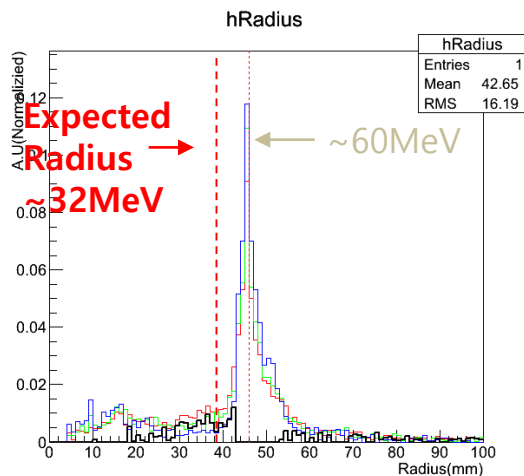
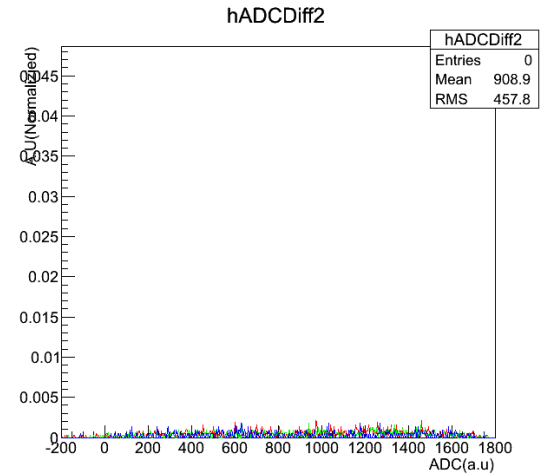
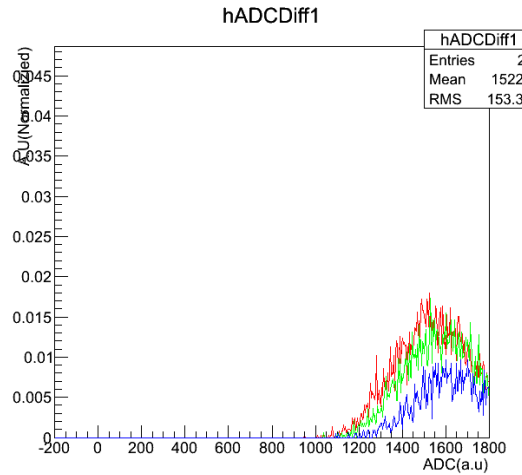
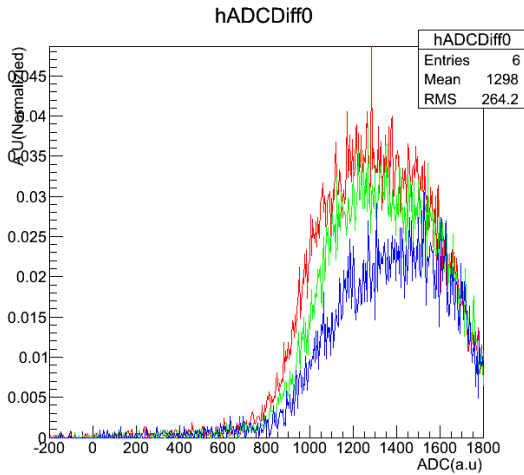
**Black:Focus-Unfocus**

**Interval(-200,-110)**

# Analysis using time difference

- Finding specific interval

Red:Focus, Green:Half(CO3), Blue:Unfocus



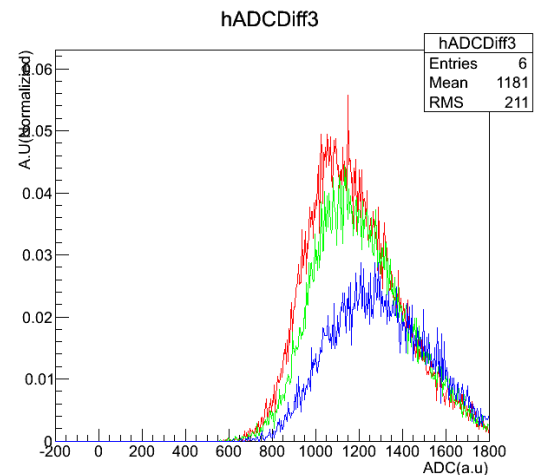
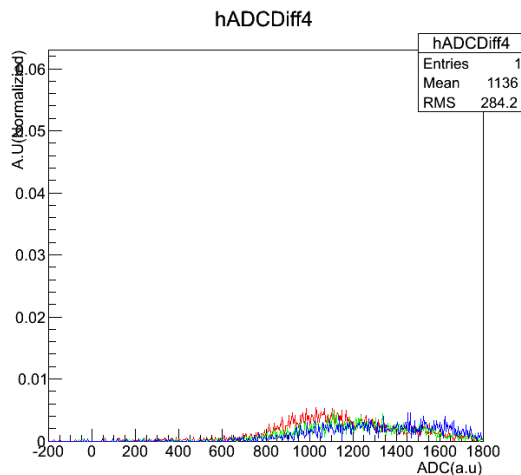
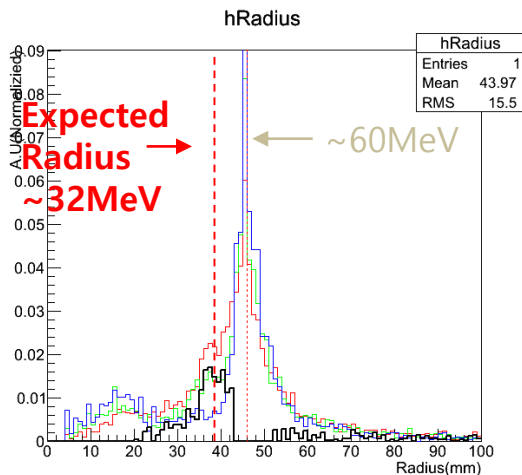
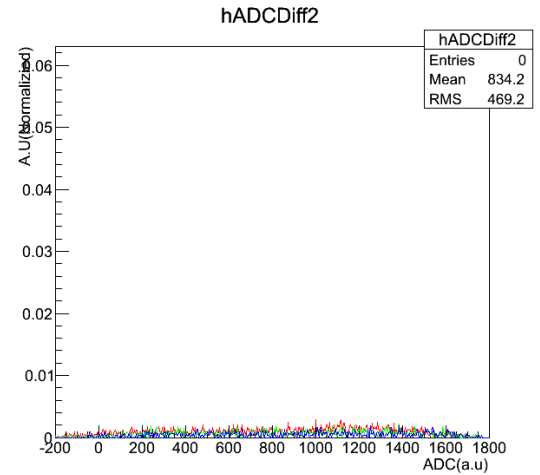
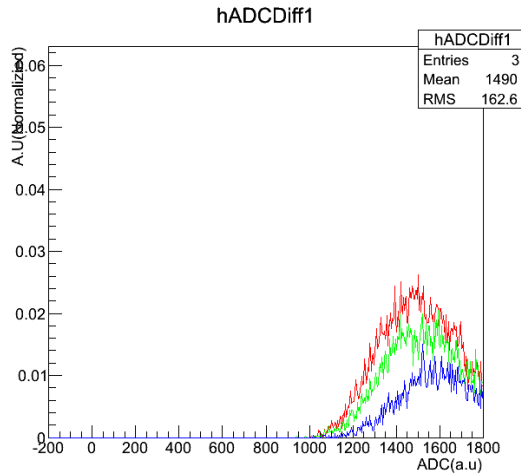
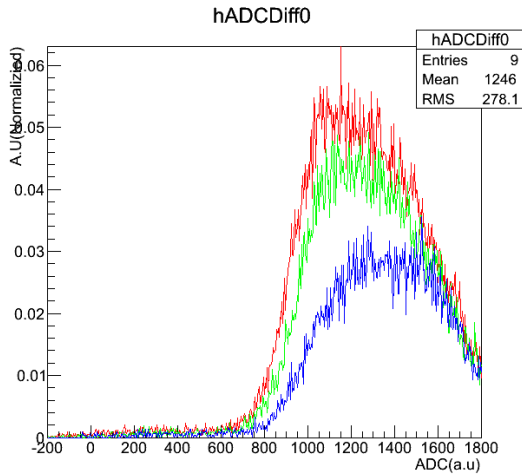
Black:Focus-Unfocus

Interval(-170,-160)

# Analysis using time difference

- Finding specific interval

Red:Focus, Green:Half(CO3), Blue:Unfocus



Black:Focus-Unfocus

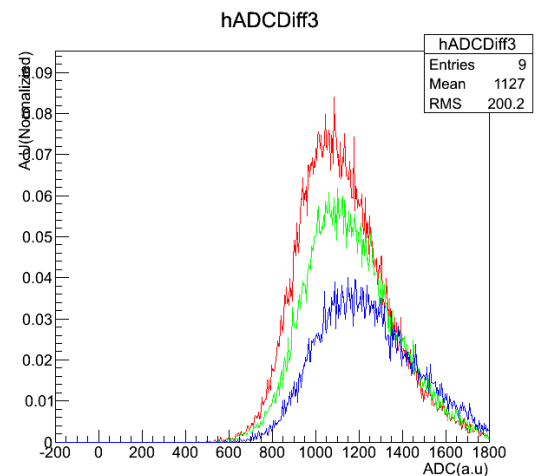
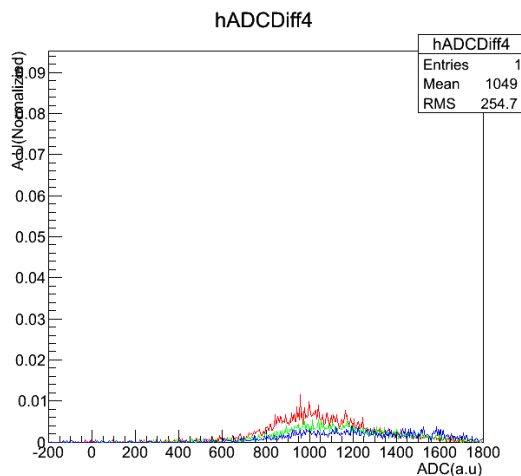
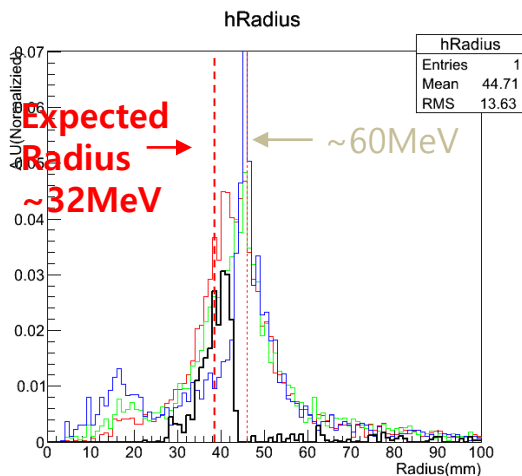
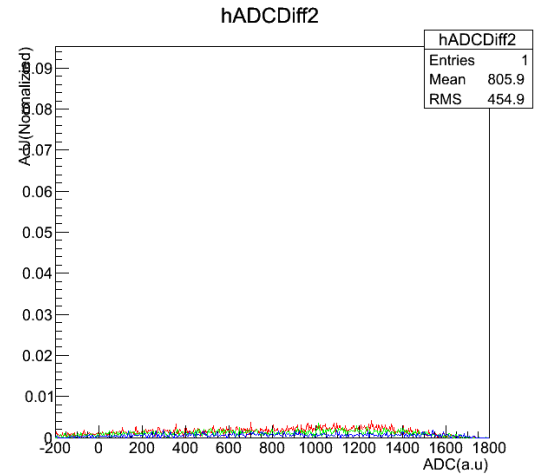
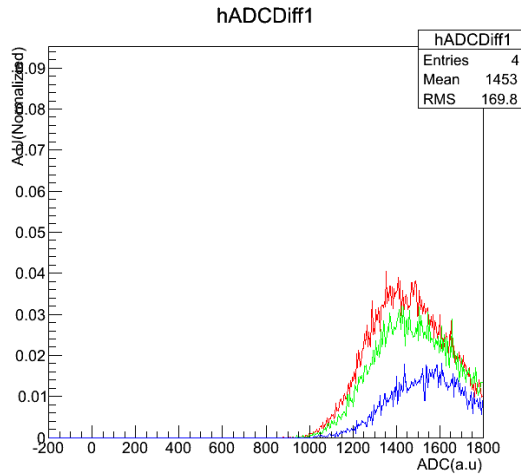
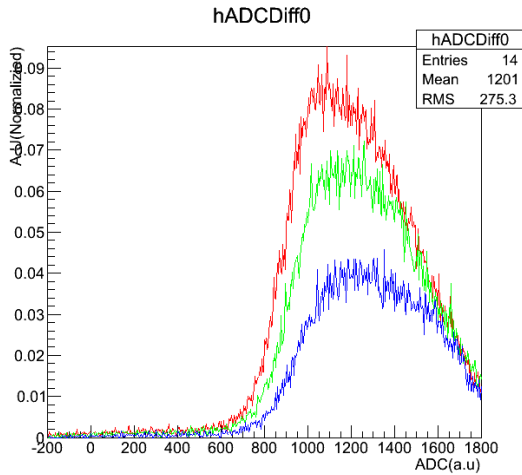
Interval(-160,-150)



# Analysis using time difference

- Finding specific interval

Red:Focus, Green:Half(CO3), Blue:Unfocus

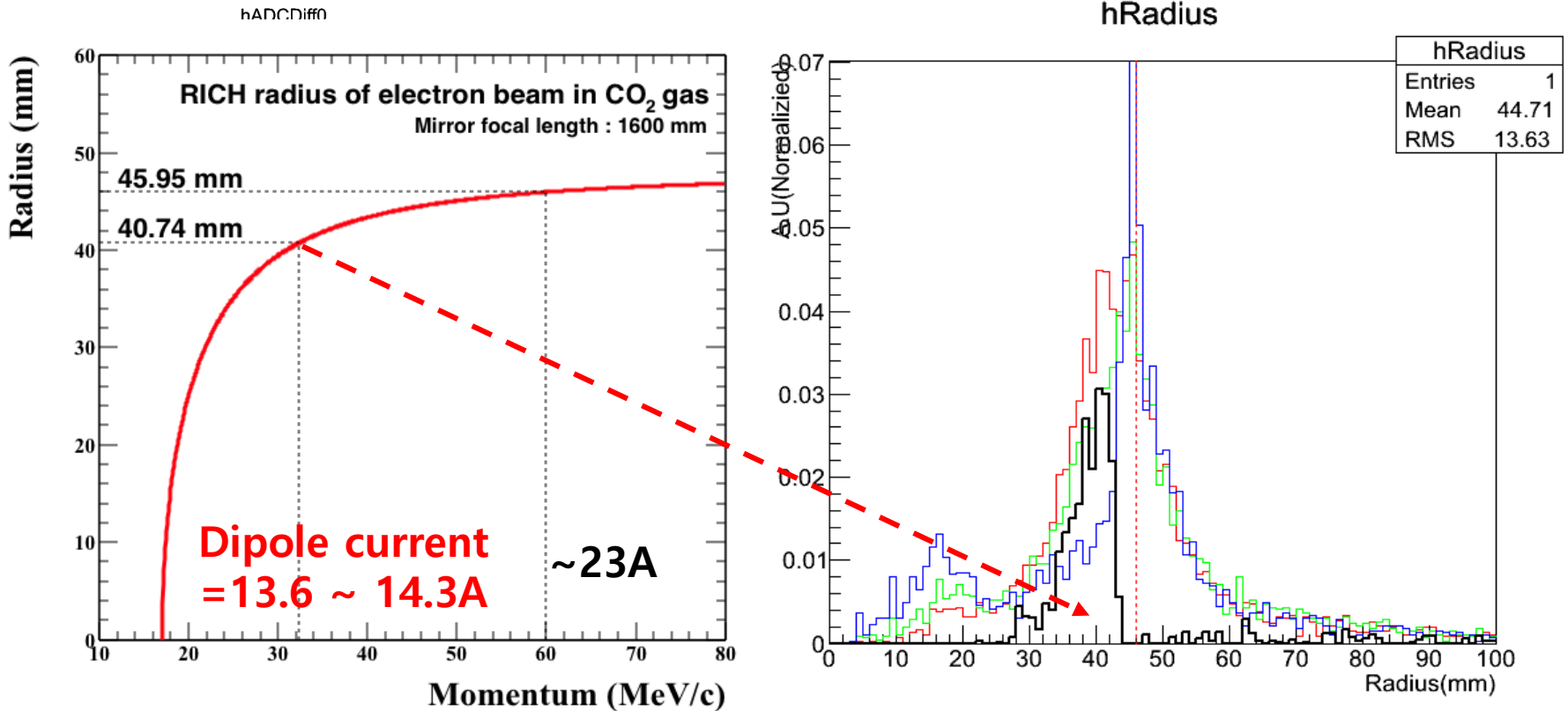


Black:Focus-Unfocus

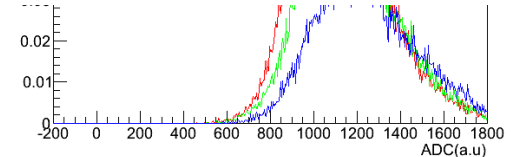
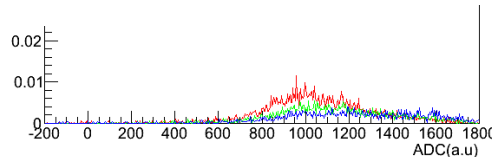
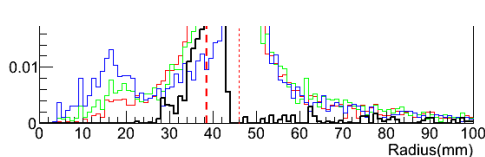
Interval(-150,-140)

# Analysis using time difference

- Finding specific interval



Red:F



Black:Focus-Unfocus

Interval(-150,-140)

## ▪ Summary(case of CO<sub>2</sub>)

- In  $\sim 32\text{MeV}$  we have to use time difference
- **Signal dominant interval** is **(-160,-130)ns**
- Cherenkov ring will be **statistically** found
- Result of N<sub>2</sub> don't agree with our approach -> more studying

## ▪ Outlook

- Fit Quality cut makes the results more meaningful
- Cross-check about N<sub>2</sub> & look the ring directly over hundred MeV  
→ Confirm the operation of PNU RICH Detector !

**Back up**

# Time difference window

