

The OREO (ORiEnted calOrimeter) beamtests

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On behalf of the **OREO** collaboration



DRD6 collaboration meeting
Oct. 30-Nov 1, 2024



MiB - Ferrara
LNL - LNF



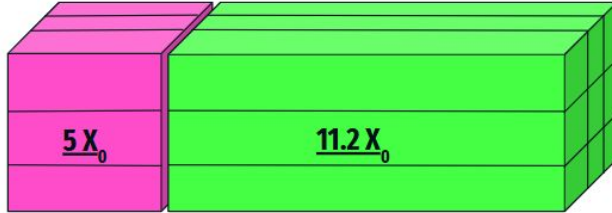
2024

OREO - ORiEnted calOrimeter



R&D financed by INFN CSN5
Included in H2020AidAlInnova
WP8 task 3.1

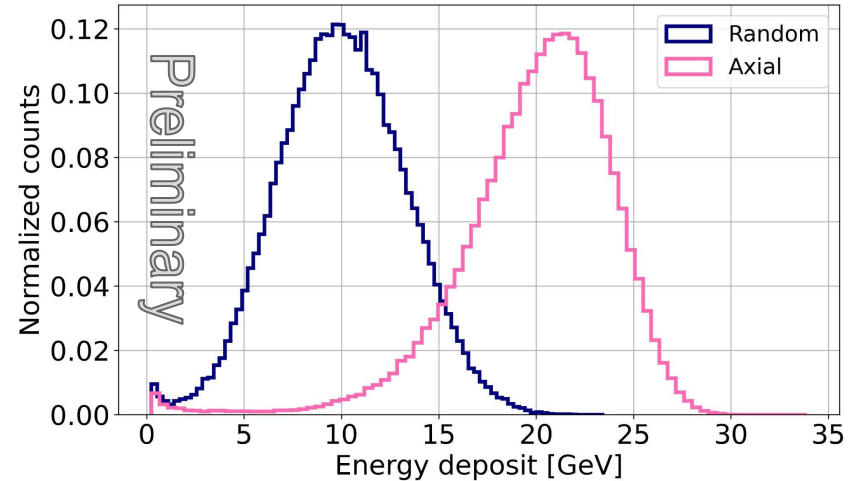
CSN5
Ricerca
Tecnologica



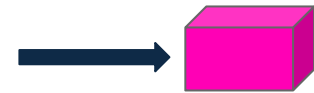
3x3 matrix of **oriented PbWO₄ Ultra Fast**
readout by SiPMs with:

- An **oriented layer of 5 X₀**
- A **non oriented layer of 11.2 X₀**

120 GeV electrons @ H4 SPS

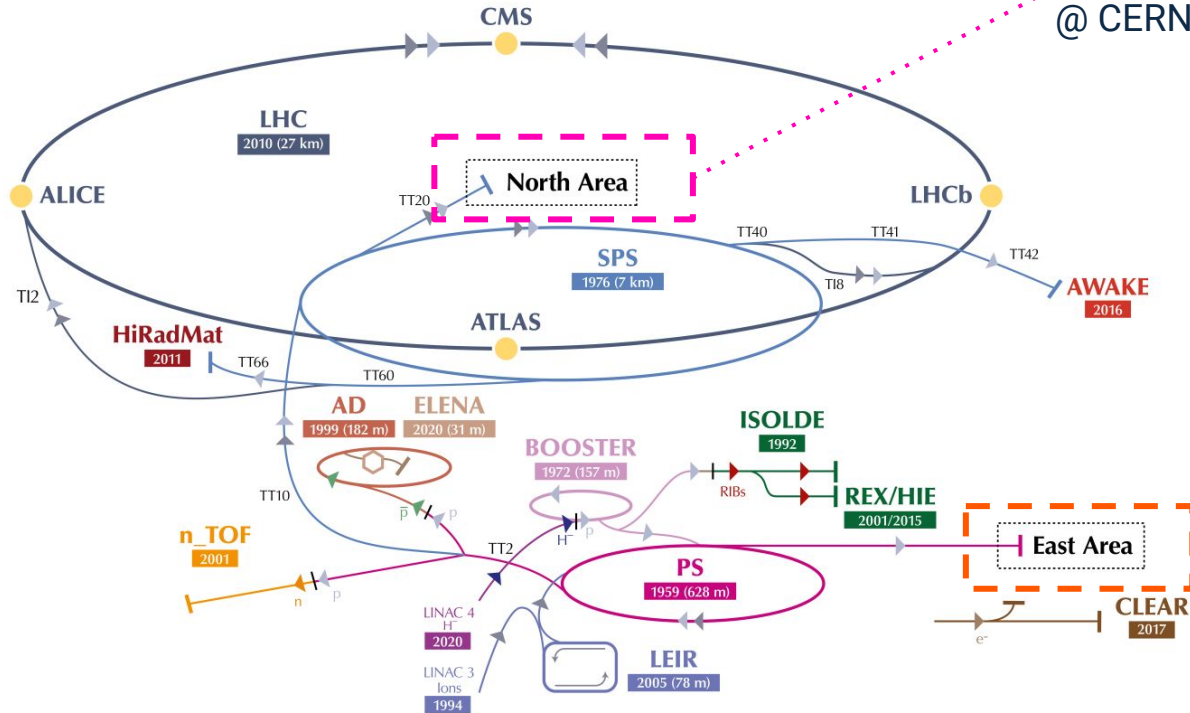


120 GeV
electrons beam



The CERN accelerator complex

Complexe des accélérateurs du CERN



2022-2023-2024 → H2 & H4 beam line
@ CERN SPS, North Area



2023-2024 → T9 beam line
@ CERN PS, East Area

The OREO team: R&D, DAQ, electronics and mechanics

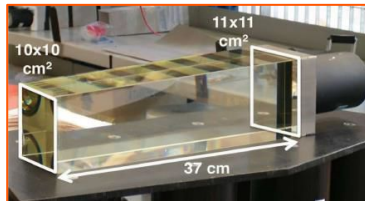
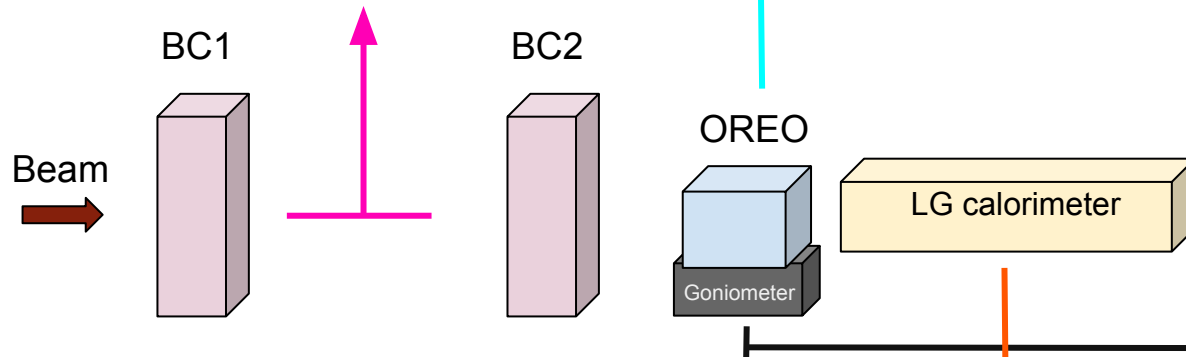


MiB - Ferrara
LNL - LNF



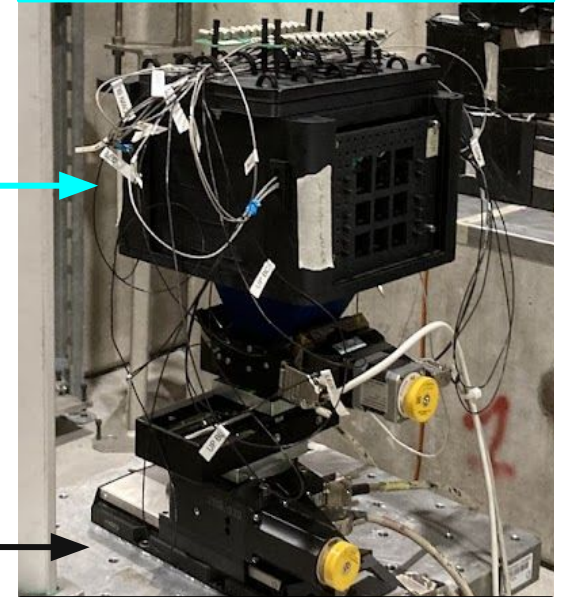
The experimental setup

Tracking system: two doubleside silicon microstrip detectors with a spatial resolution of a few μm in both x and y direction



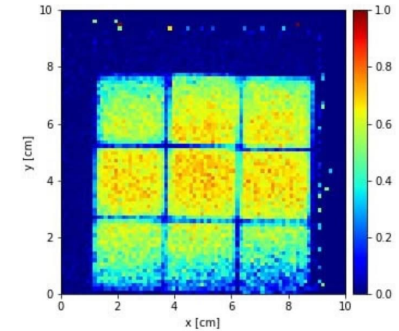
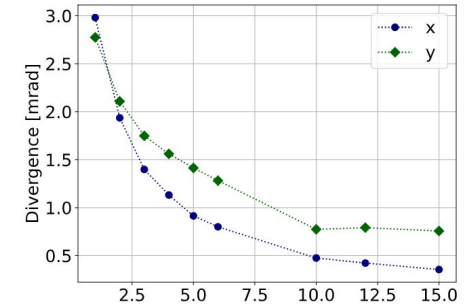
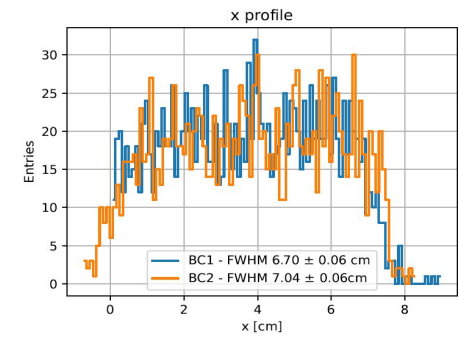
Lead Glass calorimeter

OREO PROTOTYPE

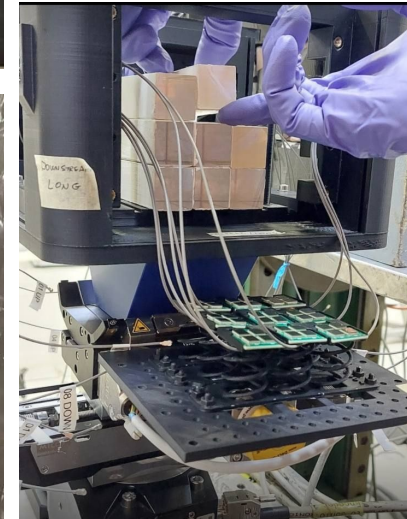
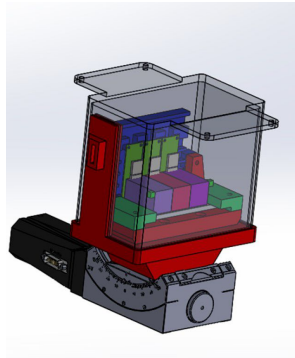
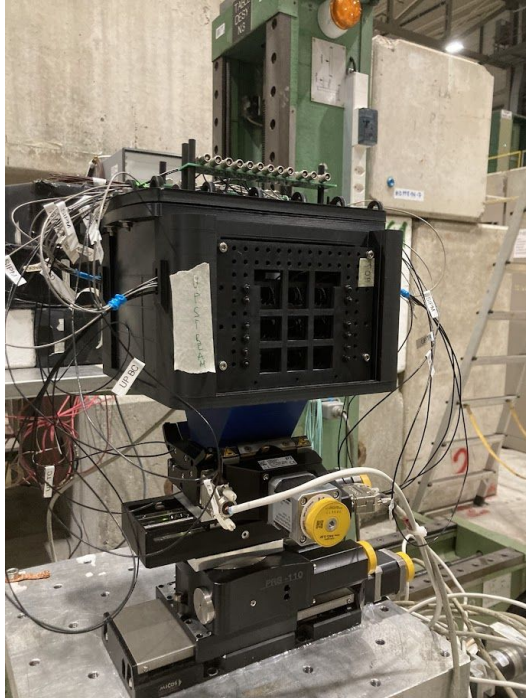


High precision goniometer

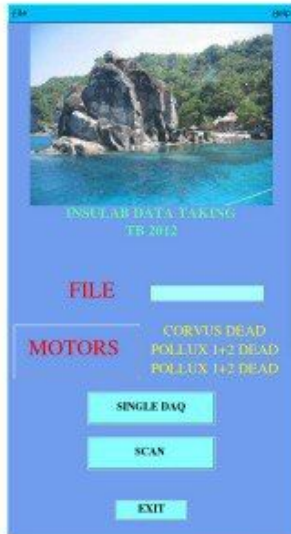
The tracking system



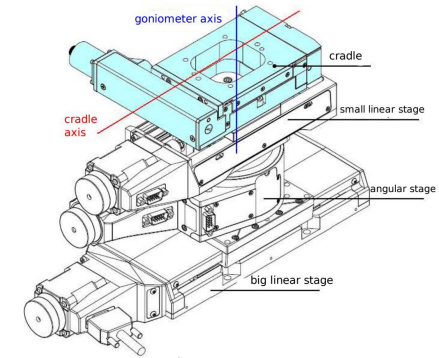
Custom mechanics and electronics



Custom data acquisition

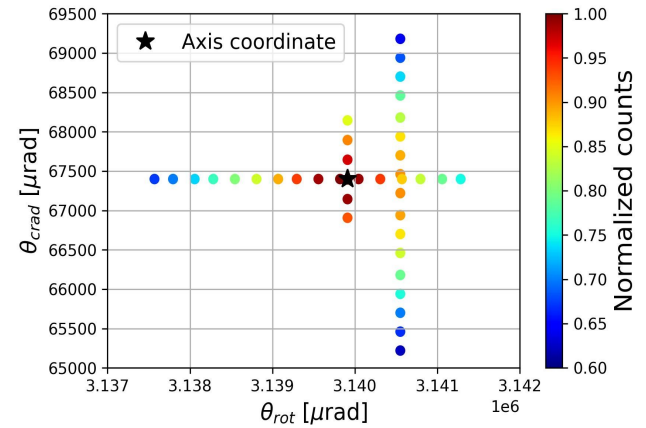
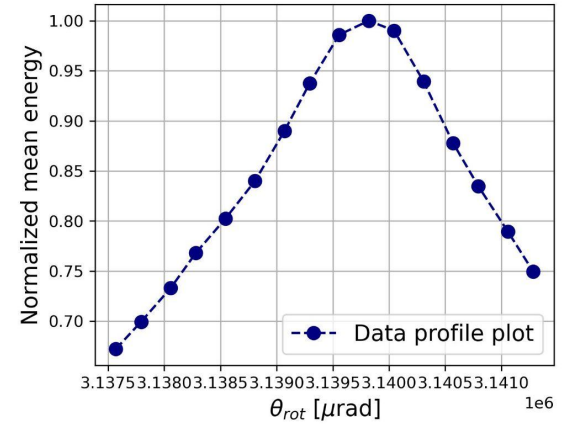


High precision goniometer

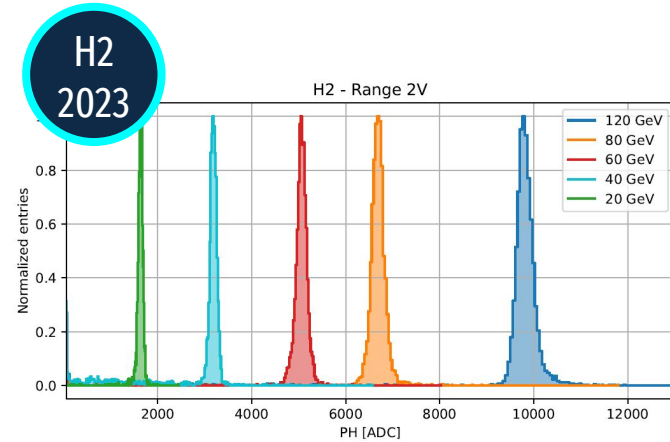
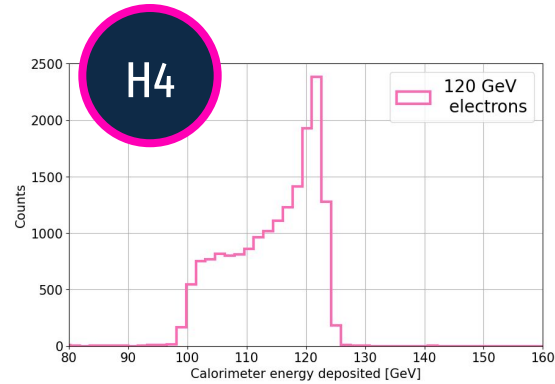
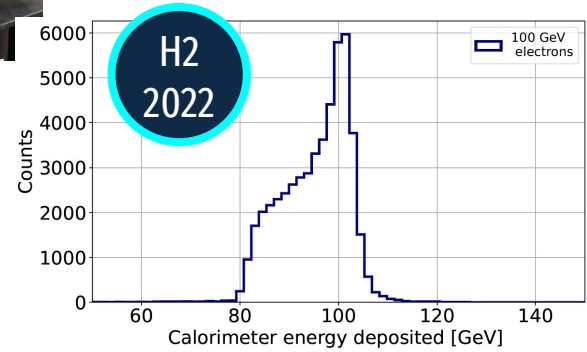
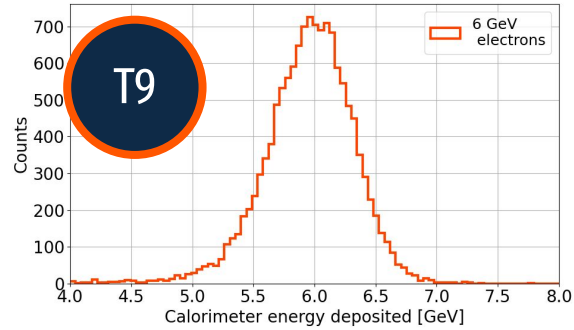
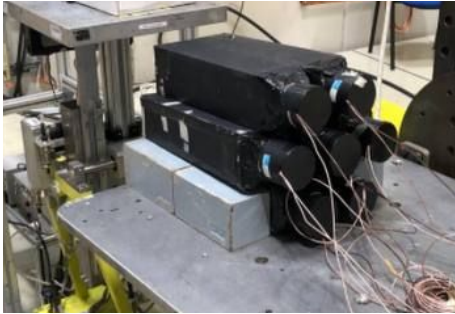
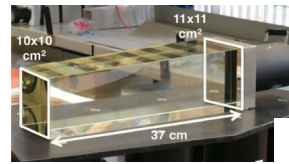


- Two linear stages for the horizontal movement, with a $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ accuracy, $2 \mu\text{m}$ bidirectional repeatability and a $5 \mu\text{m}$ resolution.
- A rotational stage with an accuracy of the order of a few μrad ;
- A cradle stage with a maximum load of 8 kg and a precision of $1 \mu\text{rad}$.

Crystals alignment



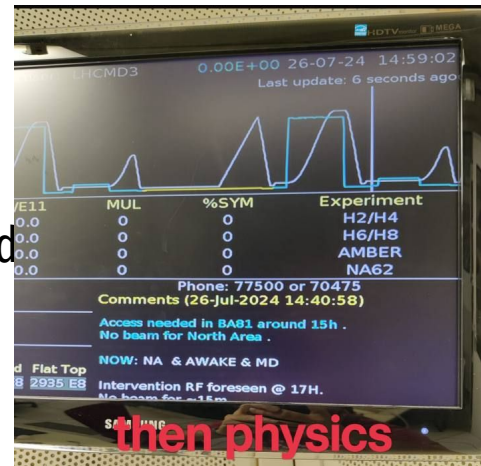
Lead Glass calorimeter



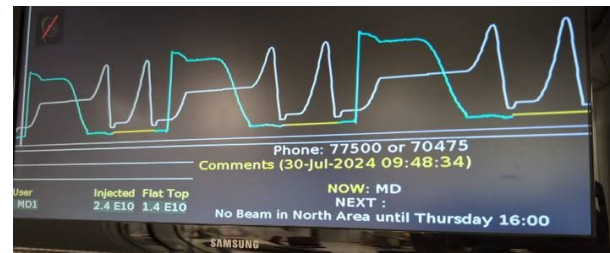
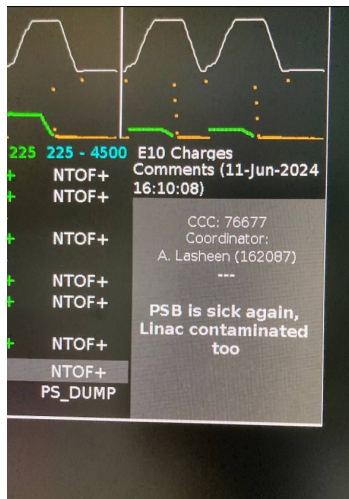
Most common causes of problems and time losses:



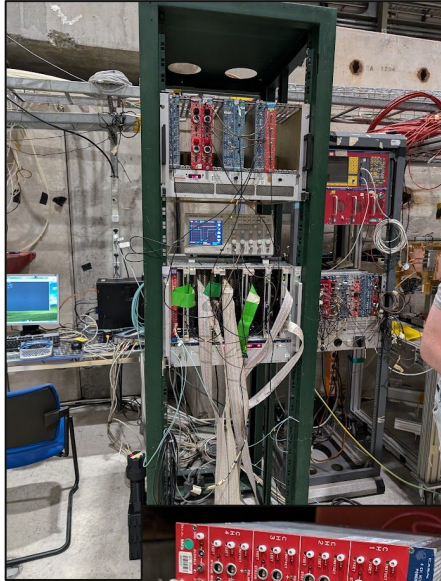
- Beam duty cycle → quite easy life on T9 PS, not so easy on SPS → at least 2 weeks needed



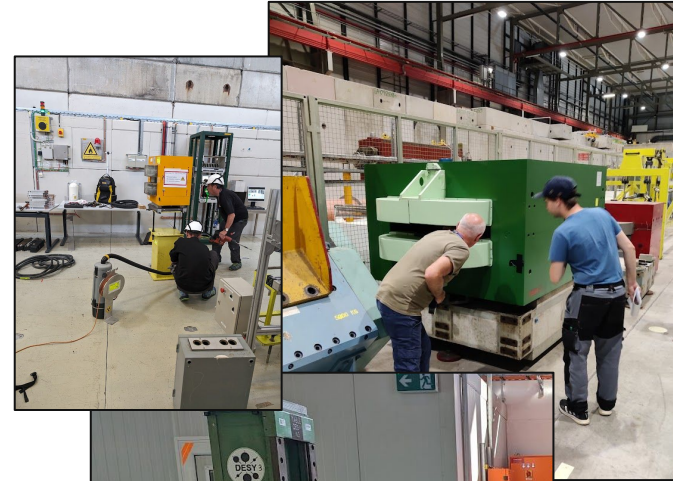
- DAQ problems → long beamlines
- Safety visit planned in advance
- Pallet movement planned in advance
- Always have spare detectors

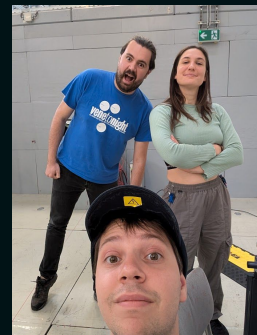


Typical beamline/pool equipment that we use:



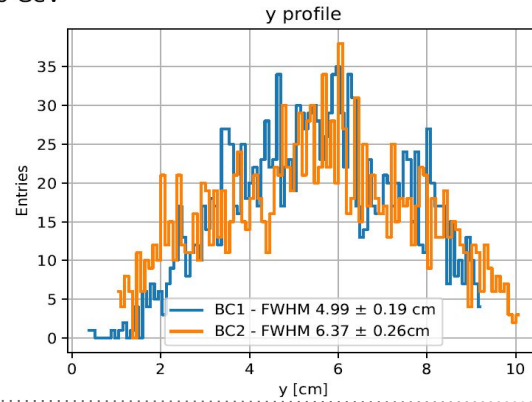
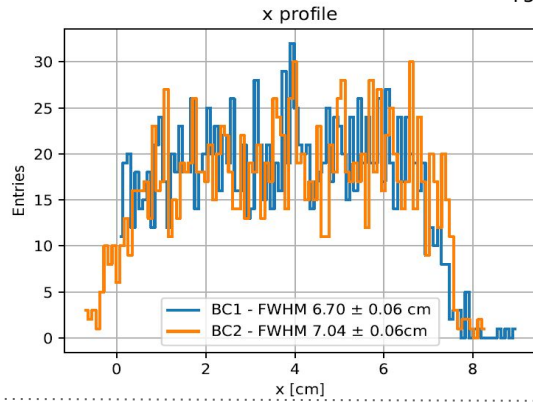
- Digitizer
- Nim modules
- Desy table
- Xsca
- Extra beam pipes
- Magnet if needed
- Delay box
- Power supply
- T9 Cherenkov counters
→ trigger



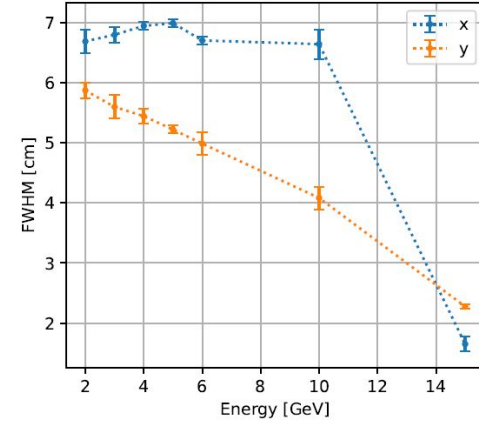


Beam profile

T9 - 6 GeV

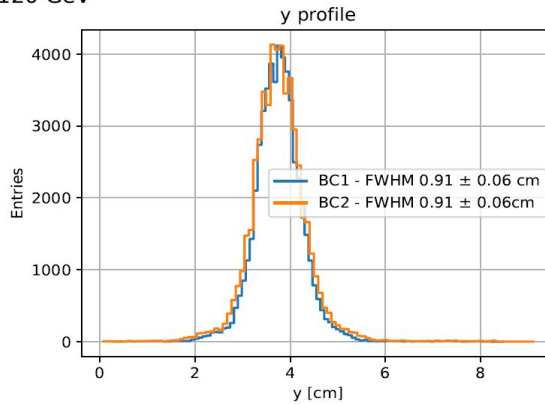
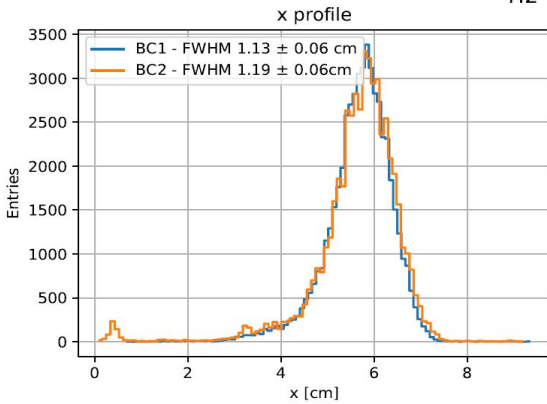


Beam FWHM - T9

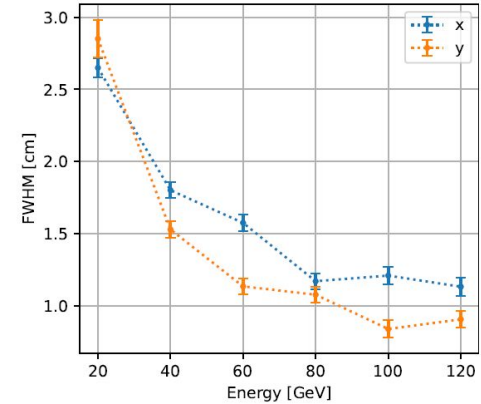


T9

H2 - 120 GeV



Beam FWHM - H2

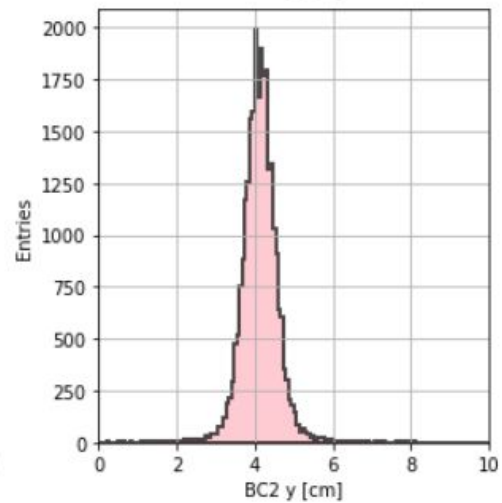
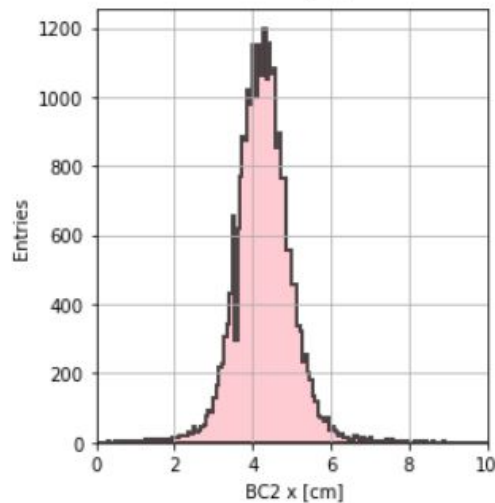
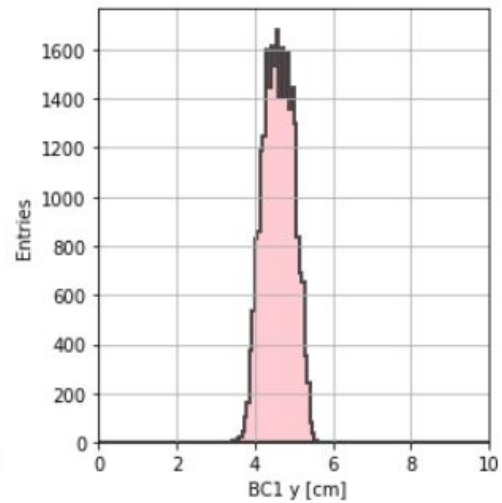
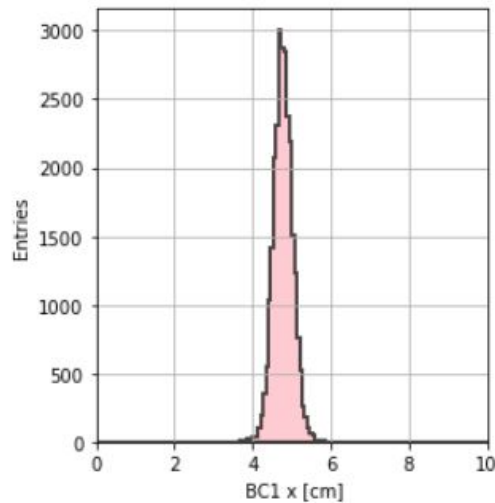


H2

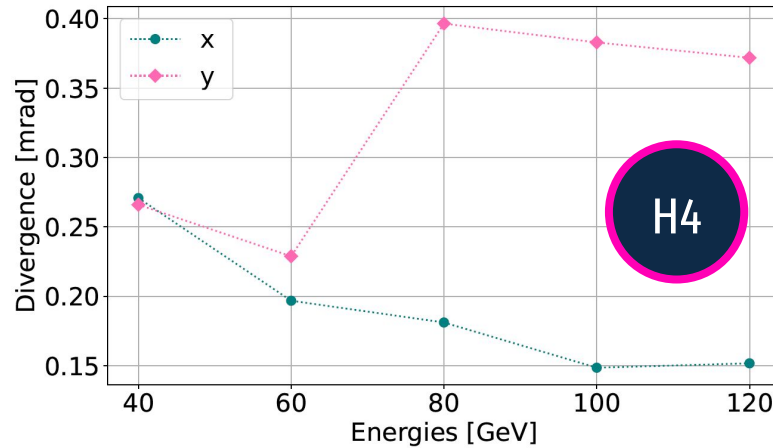
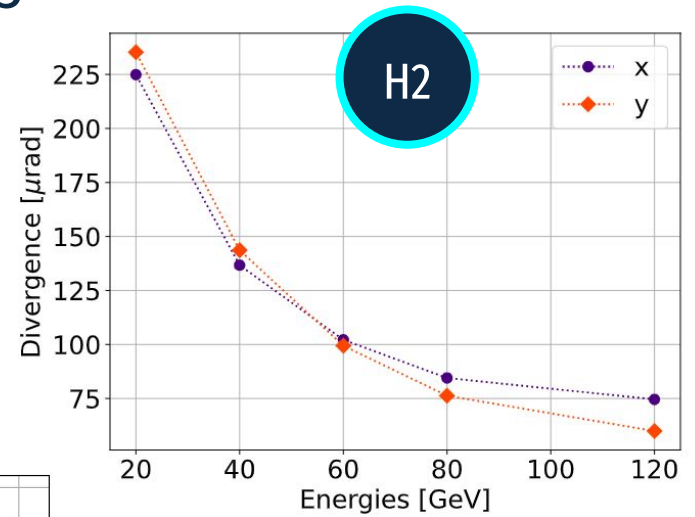
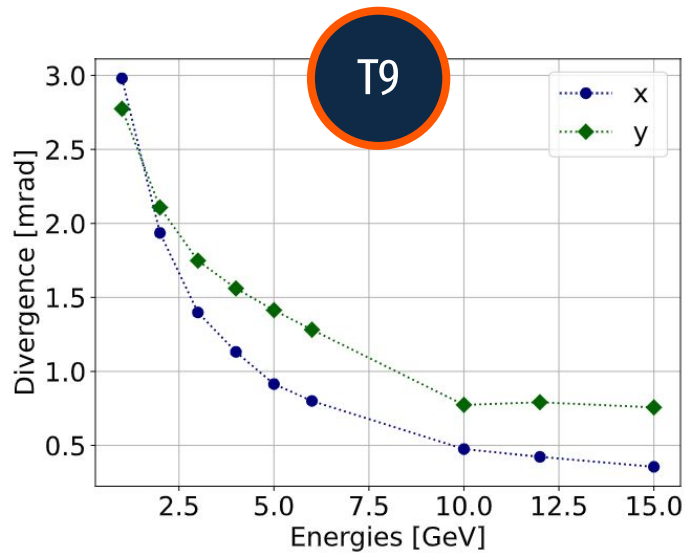
Beam profile



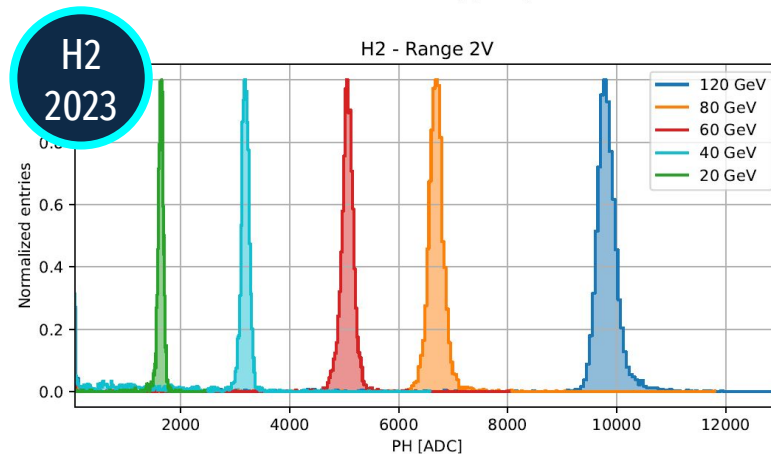
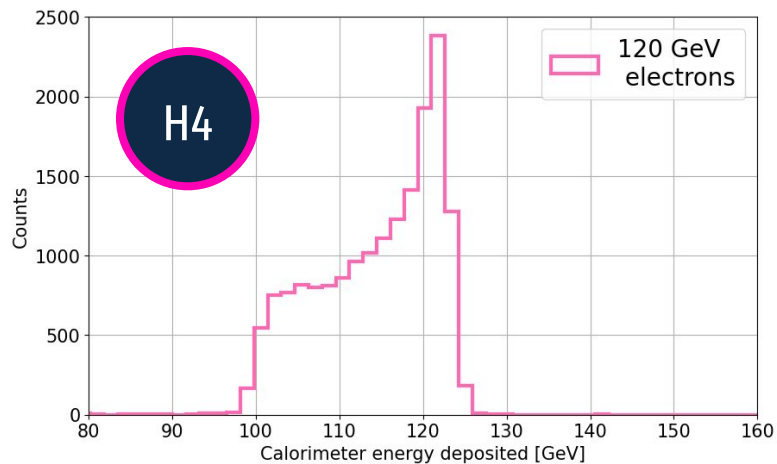
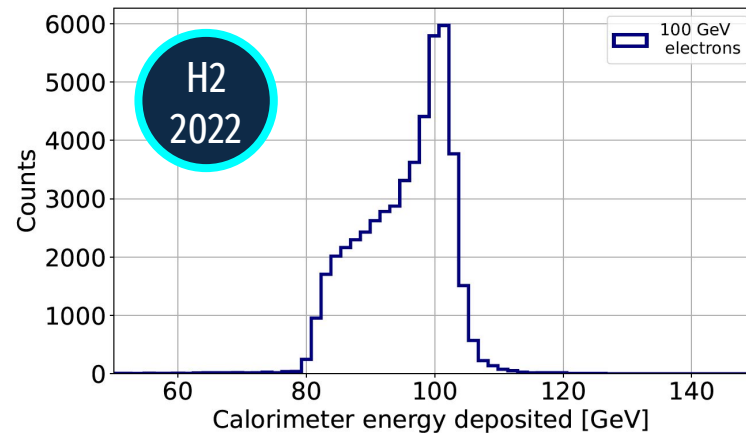
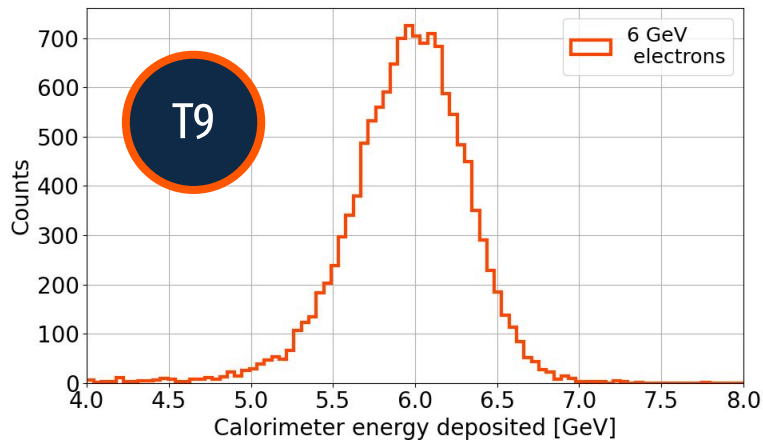
120 GeV electron beam



Beam divergence

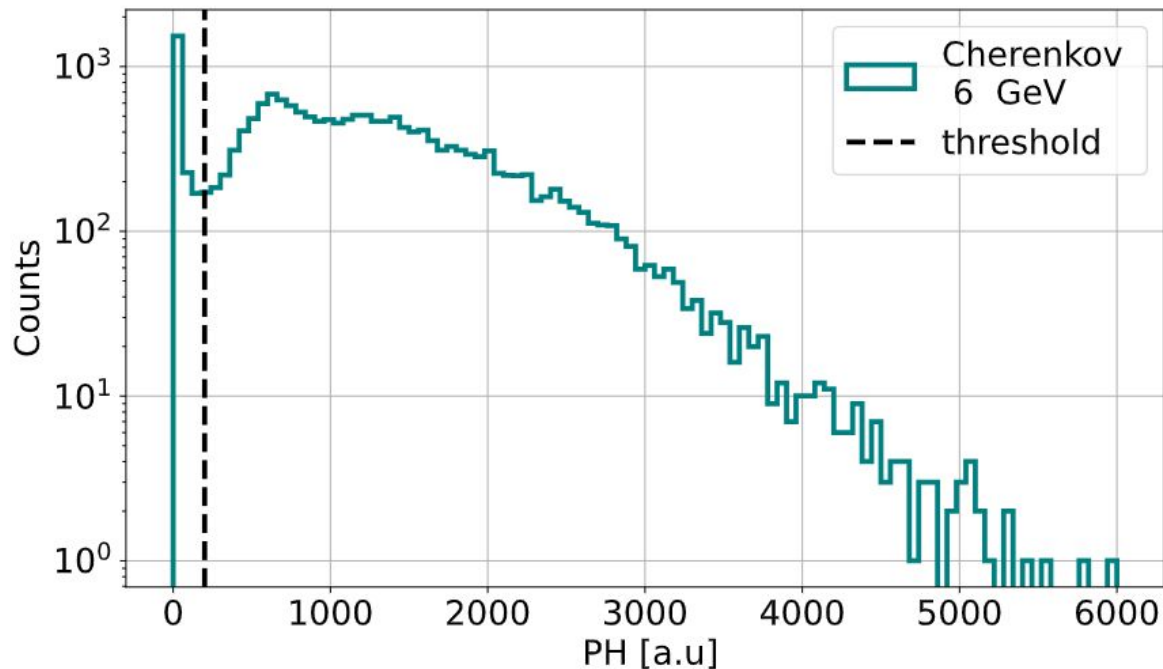


Energy deposited in the Lead Glass calorimeter



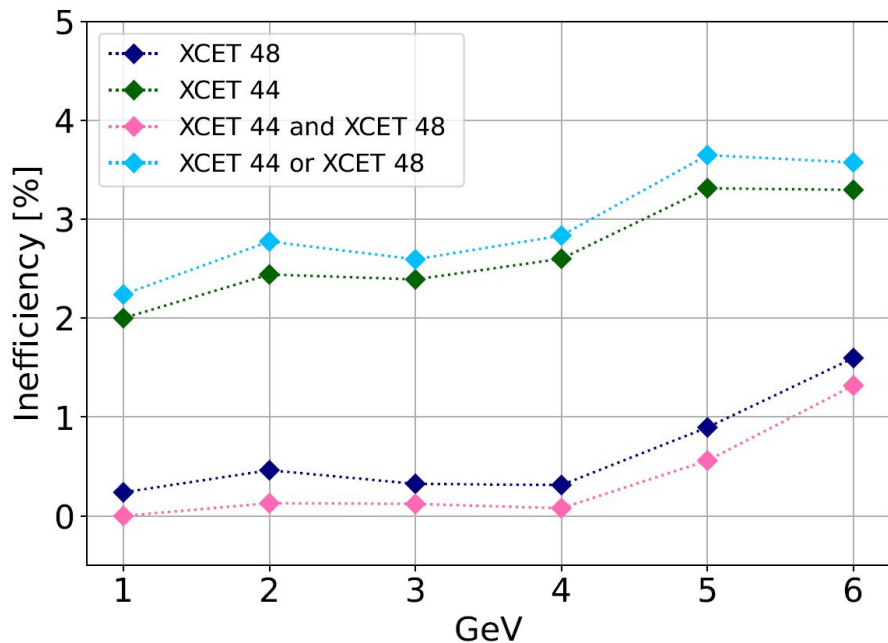


The T9 beamline is equipped with **two Cherenkov counters**, which allow for particle discrimination based on their gas





Inefficiency: Fraction of electrons not identified by the Cherenkov detector



Purity: Fraction of particles identified as electrons by the Cherenkov detector that are actually electrons

