



中国科学技术大学



The Status of the DAMPE BGO calorimeter in space

Cong Zhao

(on behalf of the DAMPE Collaboration)

State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics,
University of Science and Technology of China

17/05/2022

Outline

- DAMPE Experiment
- BGO Calorimeter
- In-flight status
- Summary

DAMPE Experiment

- DAMPE (DARk Matter Particle Explorer) is a spaceborne high-energy cosmic ray and gamma-ray detector
- Launch: December 17, 2015
 - sun-synchronous orbit at the attitude of 500 km
 - Total weight ~ 1850 kg, power consumption ~ 640 W
 - Scientific payload ~ 1400 kg, 400 W
 - Operation time > 6 years

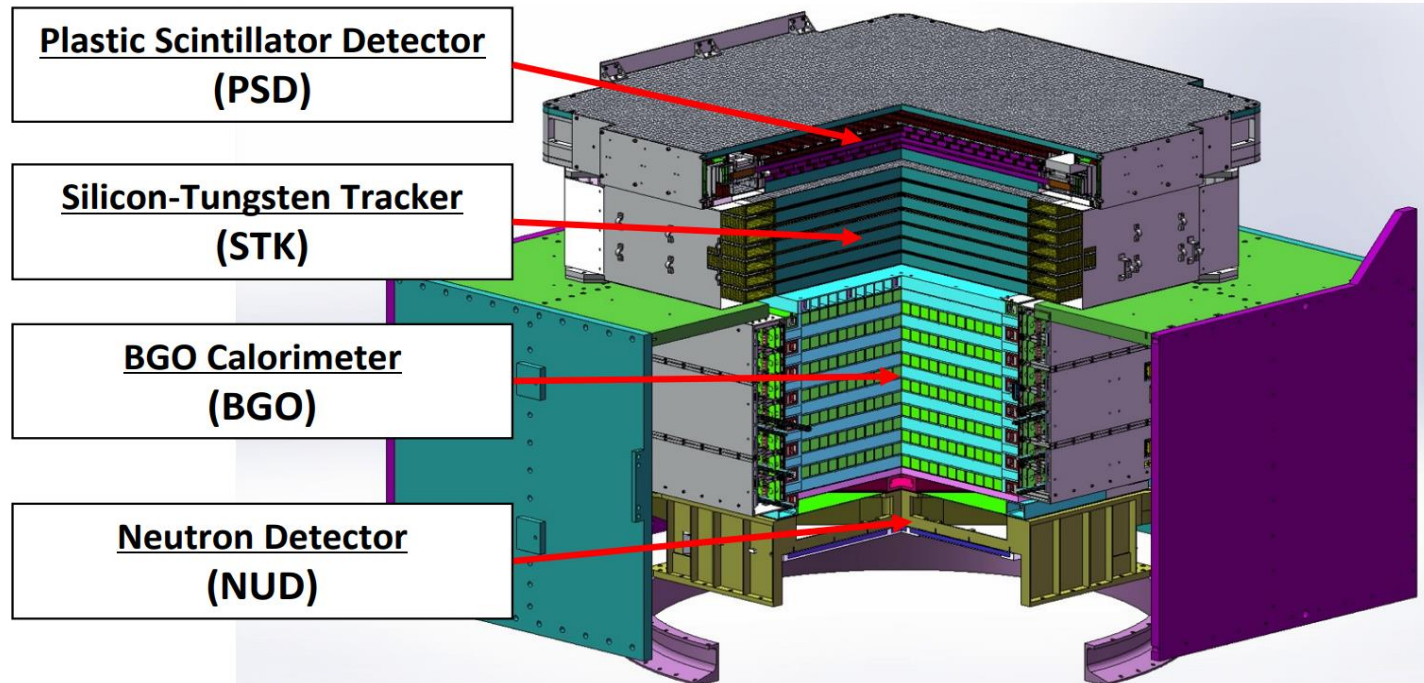
Scientific goals

- ◆ Search for dark matter particles in electrons and γ -rays
- ◆ Study of cosmic ray acceleration, propagation, and interaction
- ◆ Study of high-energy γ -ray astronomy



DAMPE Experiment

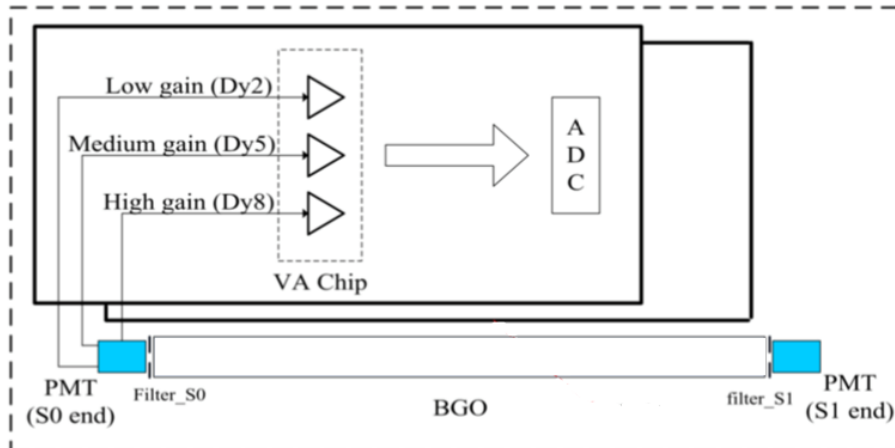
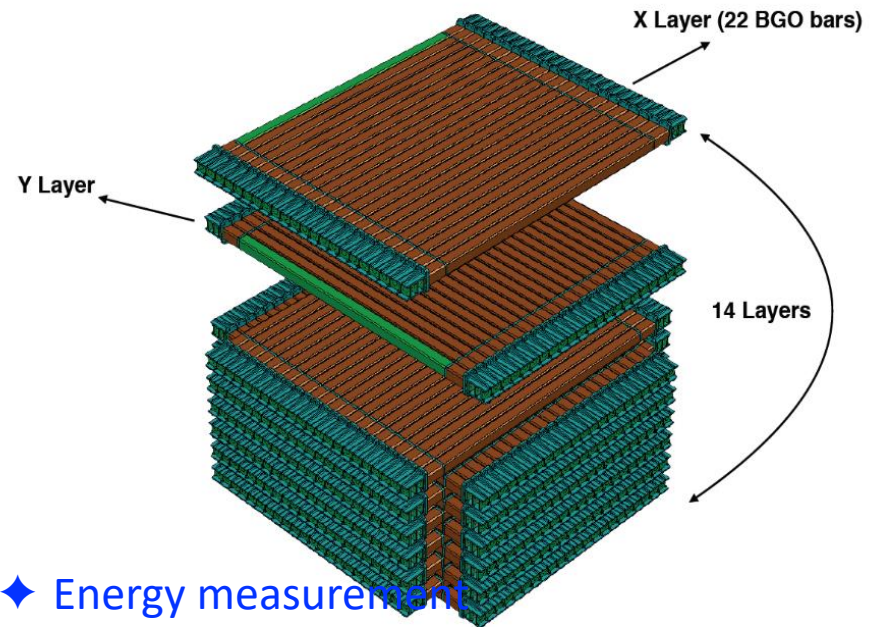
DAMPE detector



- Charge measurement (dE/dx in PSD, STK and BGO)
- Pair production and precise tracking (STK and BGO)
- Precise energy measurement (BGO)
- Electron/hadron identification (BGO and NUD)

BGO Calorimeter

- 308 BGO bars ($2.5 \times 2.5 \times 60 \text{ cm}^3$)
- 14 layers, 22 bars per layer
- Hodoscopic stacking alternating orthogonal layers
- Depth: $32 X_0$, $1.6 \lambda_I$
- Energy resolution: 1.5% @800 GeV for e/γ



- ◆ Energy measurement
- ◆ e/p separation
- ◆ Provide trigger

Large dynamic range (5 GeV-10 TeV)

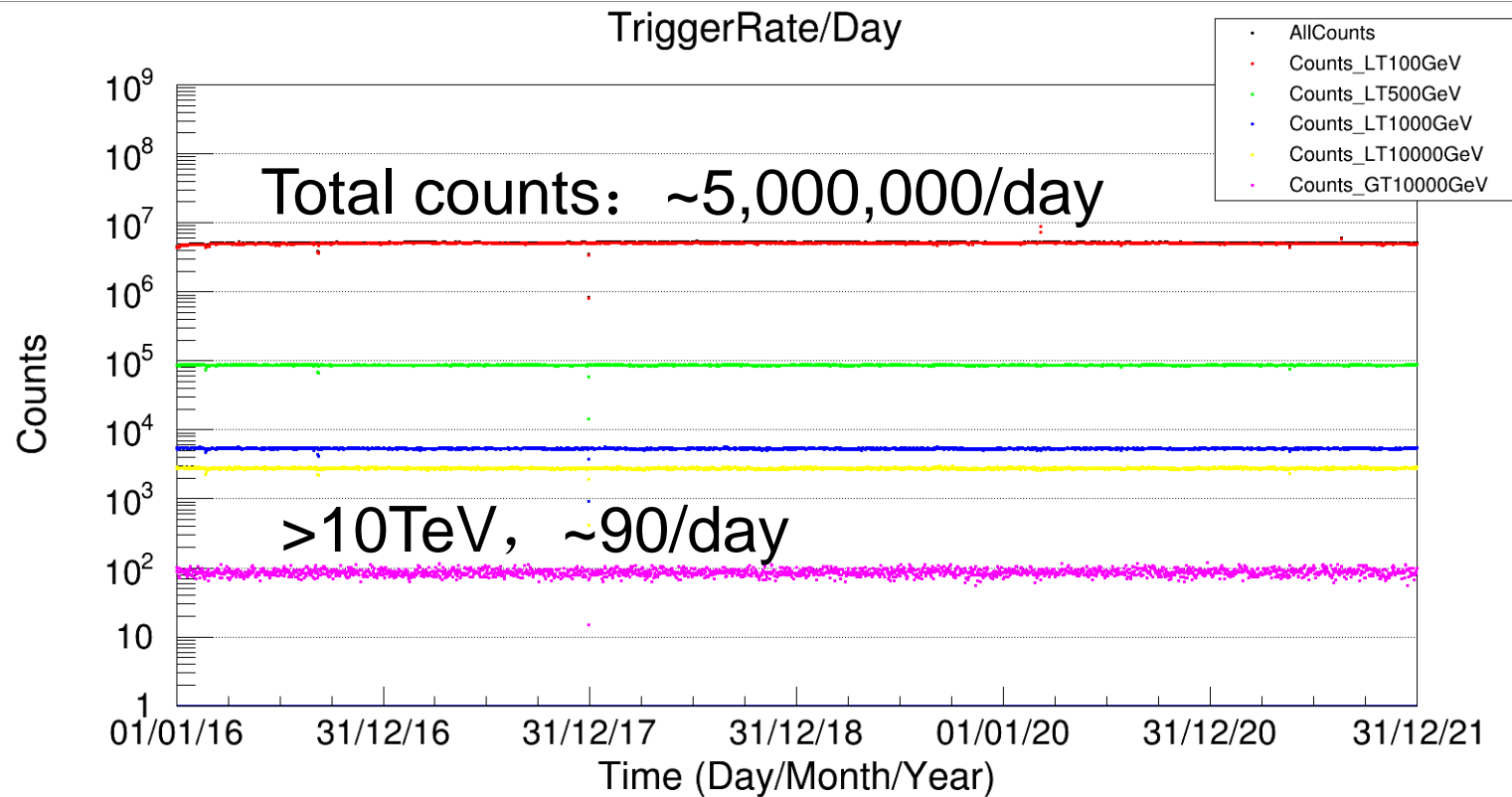
-Two PMTs with different attenuation filters coupled with each BGO crystal bar in two ends

-Multi-dynode readout of each PMT

In-flight status

Data acquired during six years

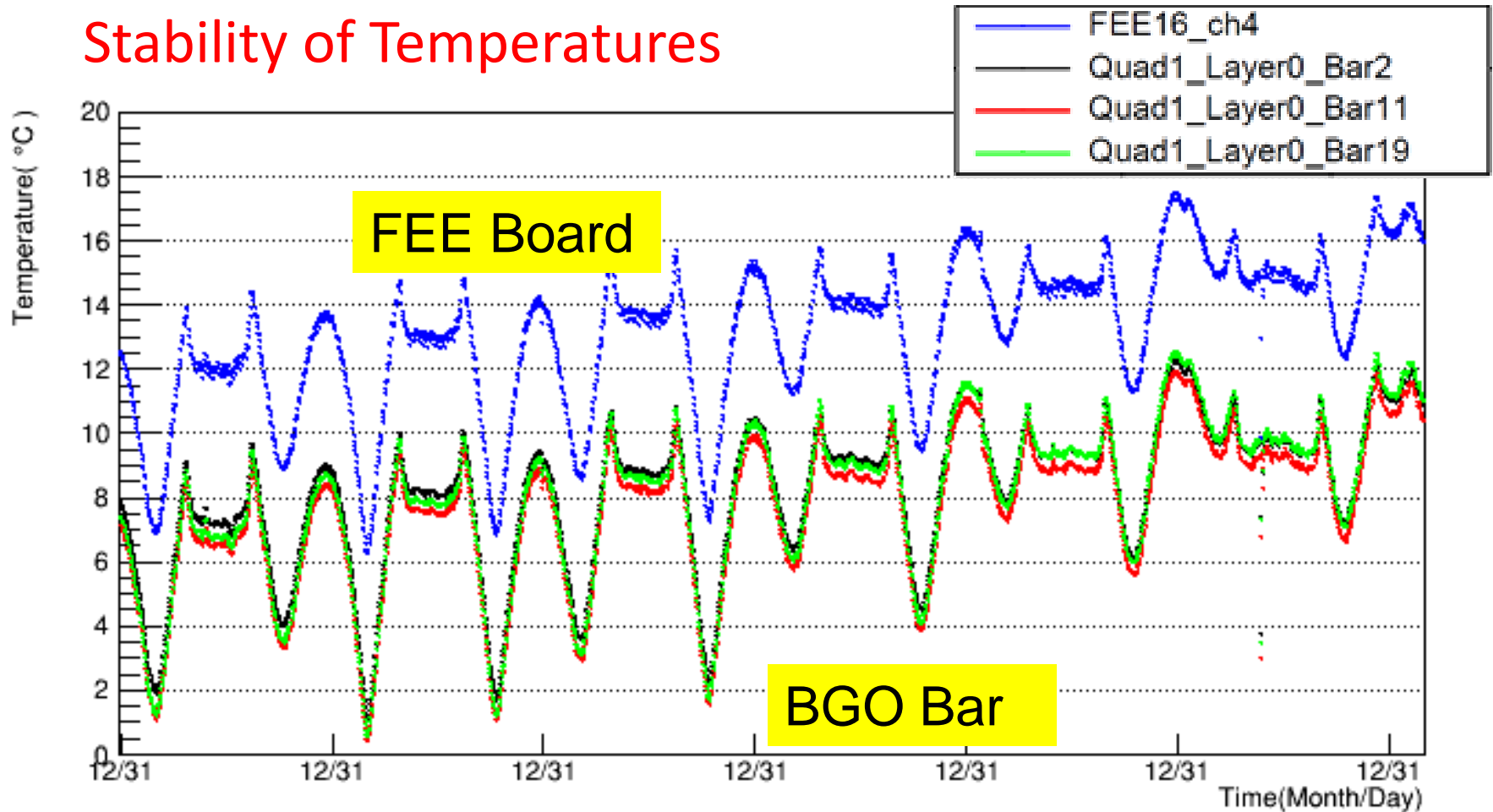
Time interval: 2016/01/01 - 2021/12/31



The amount of data collected every day is generally stable

In-flight status

Stability of Temperatures

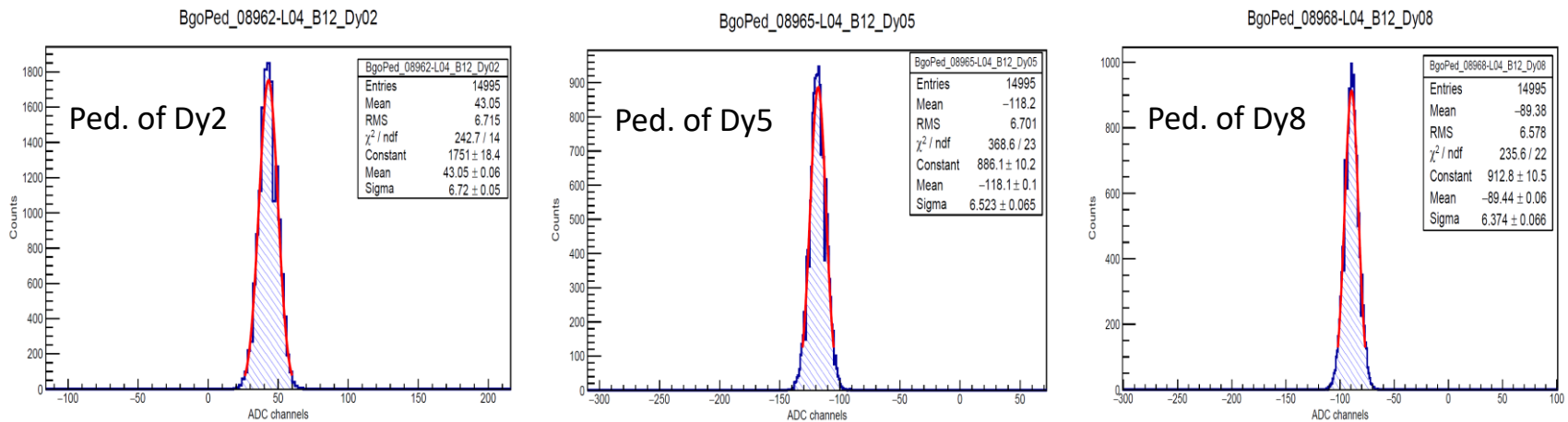


Temperature varies periodically and steadily

In-flight status

Pedestal

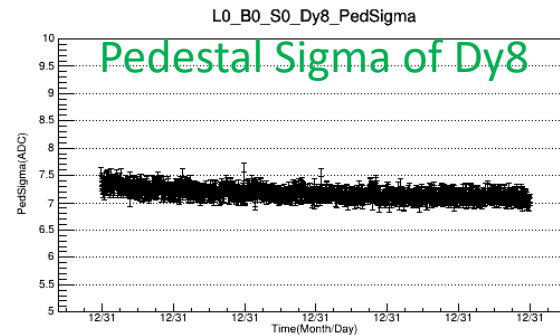
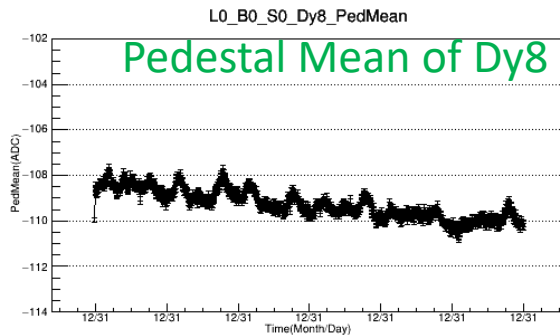
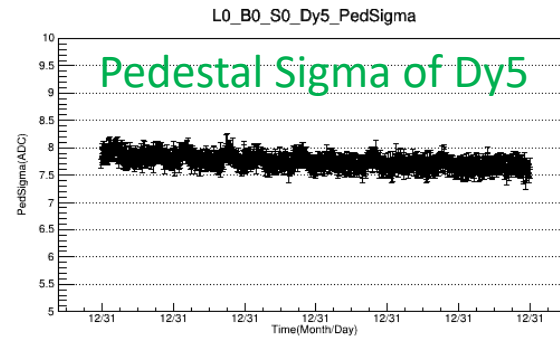
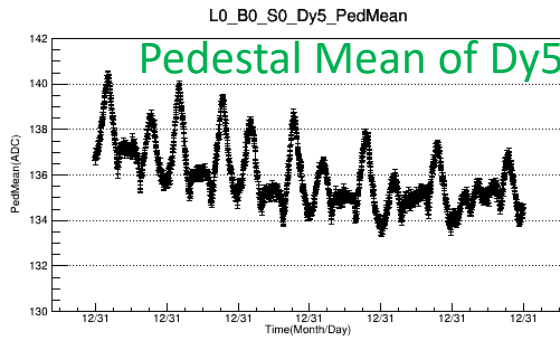
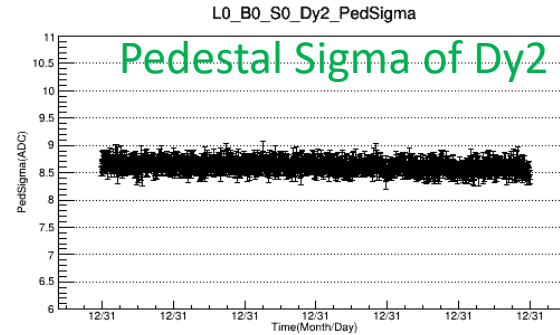
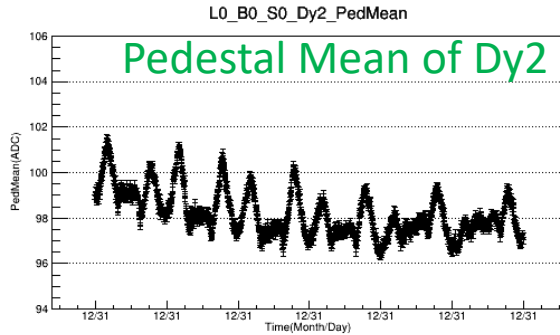
- The pedestal reflects the baseline and noise level of electronics.



In order to measure the energy from 5GeV to 10TeV, a multi-dynode readout structure of PMT is designed.

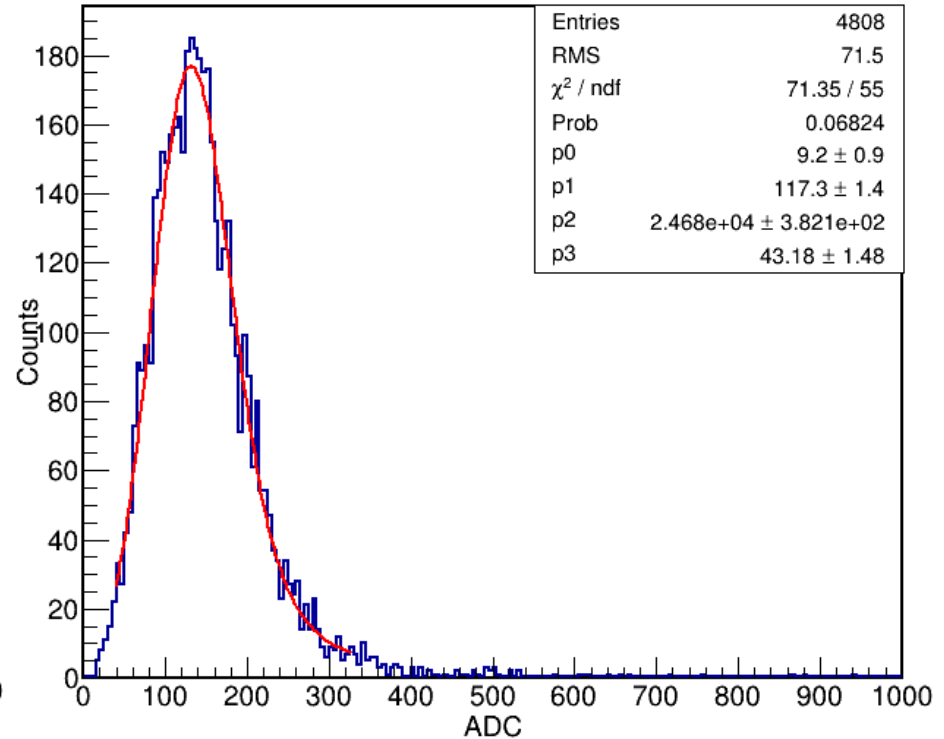
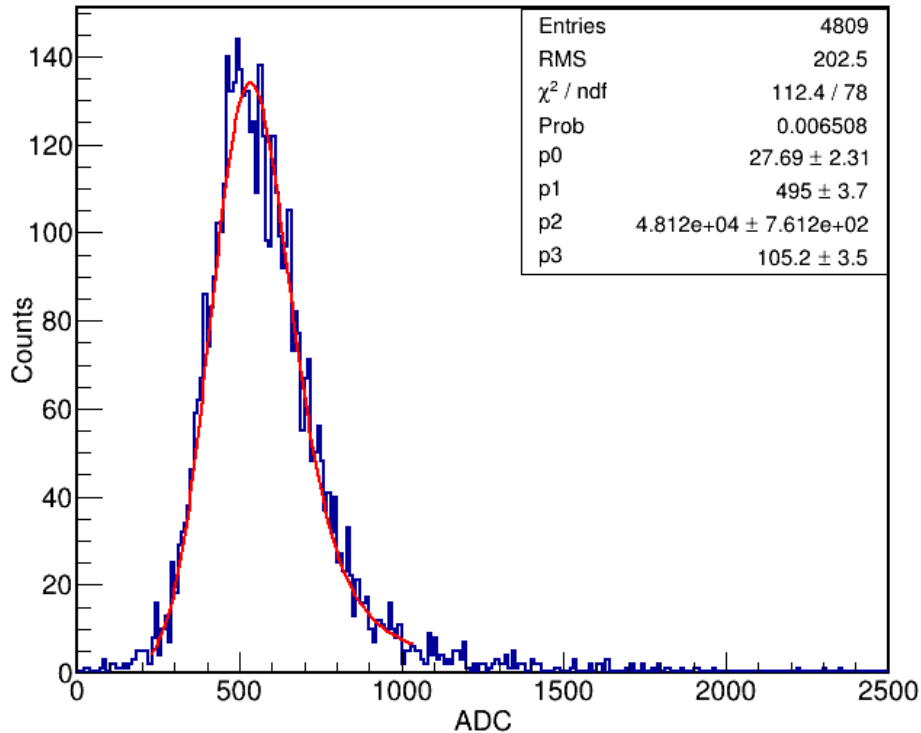
In-flight status

Pedestal stability



In-flight status

The MIP Spectra of a BGO bar



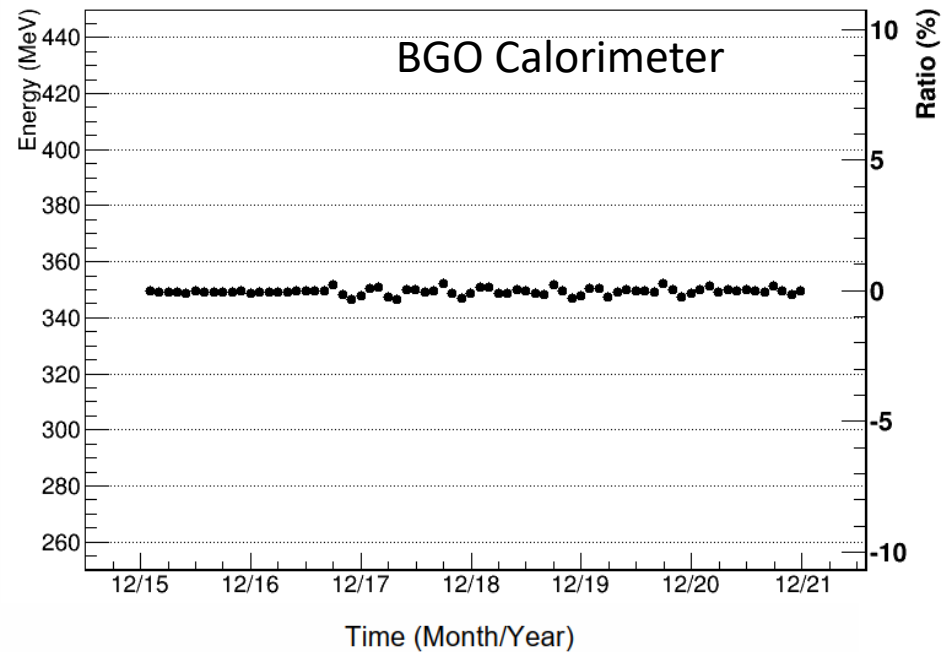
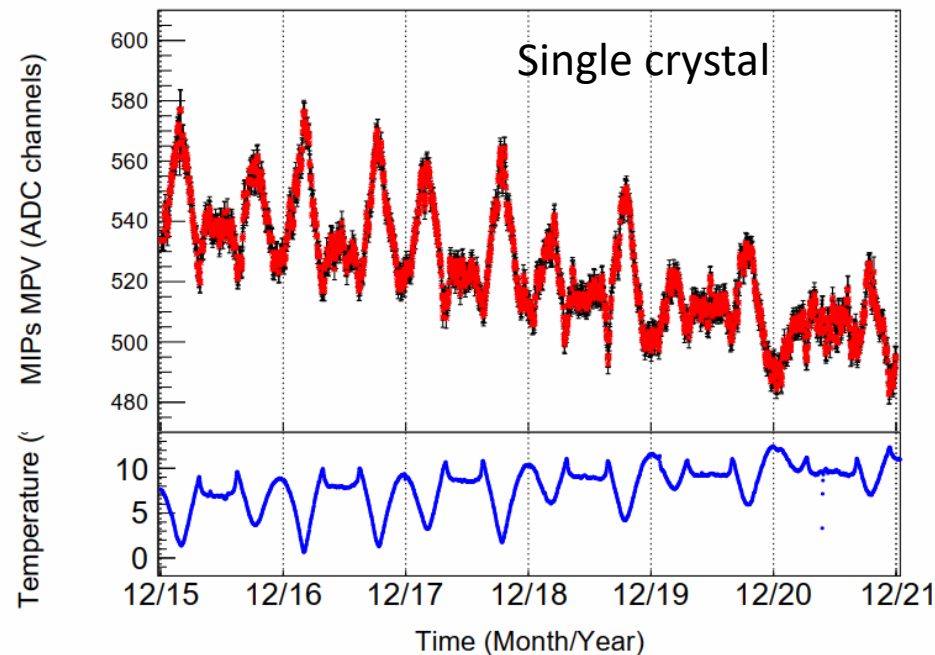
The response of the BGO Calorimeter to MIPs is the reference of energy reconstruction, and the precision of the MIP calibration influences the energy reconstruction directly.

In-flight status

Stability of MPV for MIP proton events

before temperature correction

after temperature correction



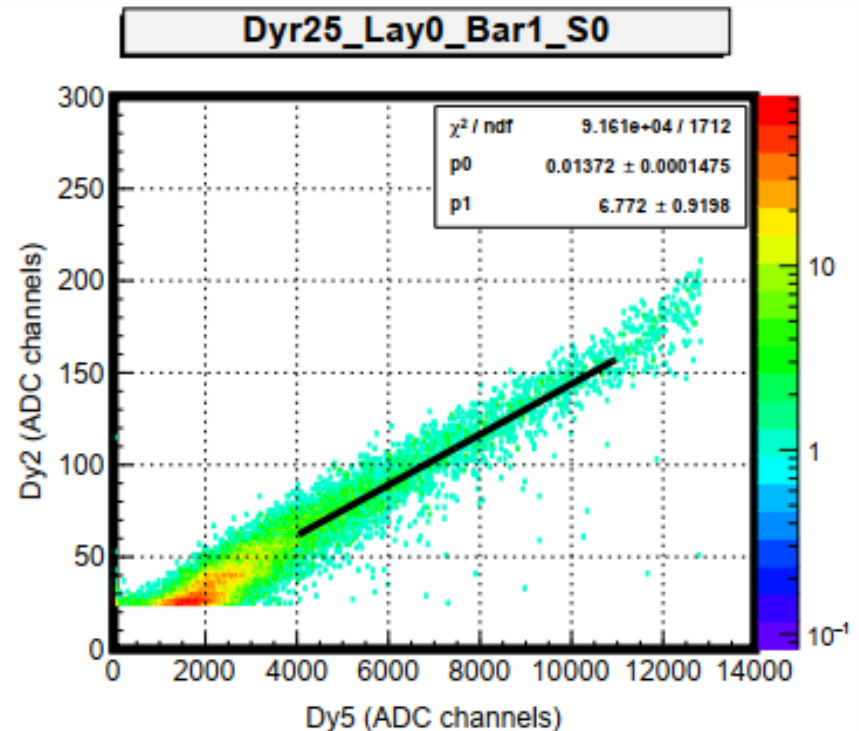
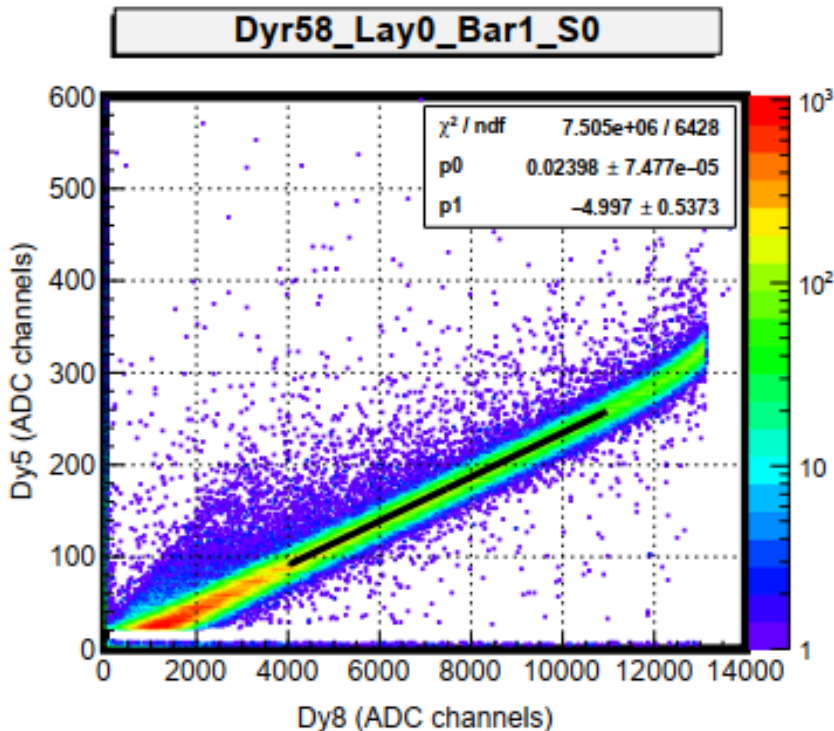
The MIPs MPV value and the temperature are roughly anti-correlated.

After temperature correction, Proton MIPs energy reconstruction stability is better than 1%

In-flight status

Dynode ratio

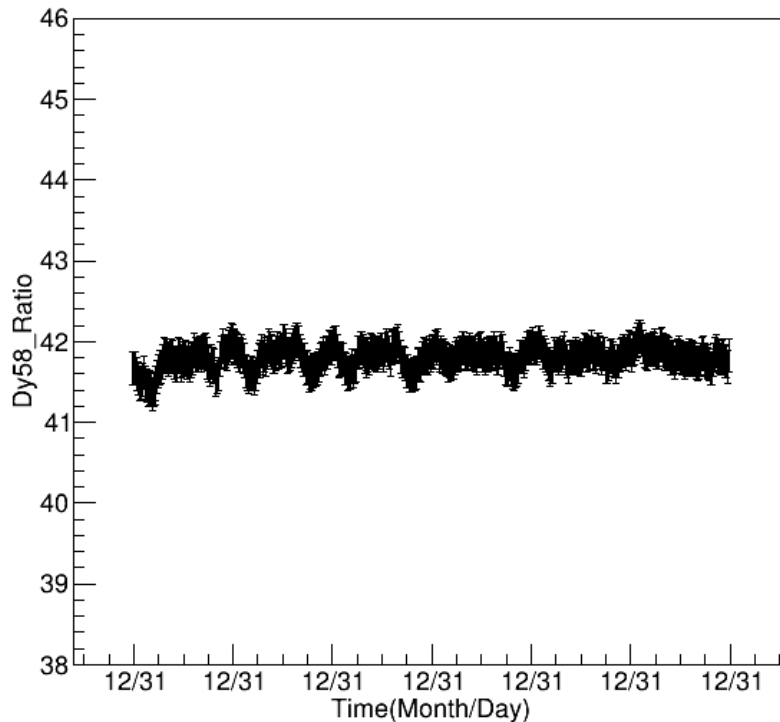
The ratios between the three dynodes are key parameters for energy reconstruction



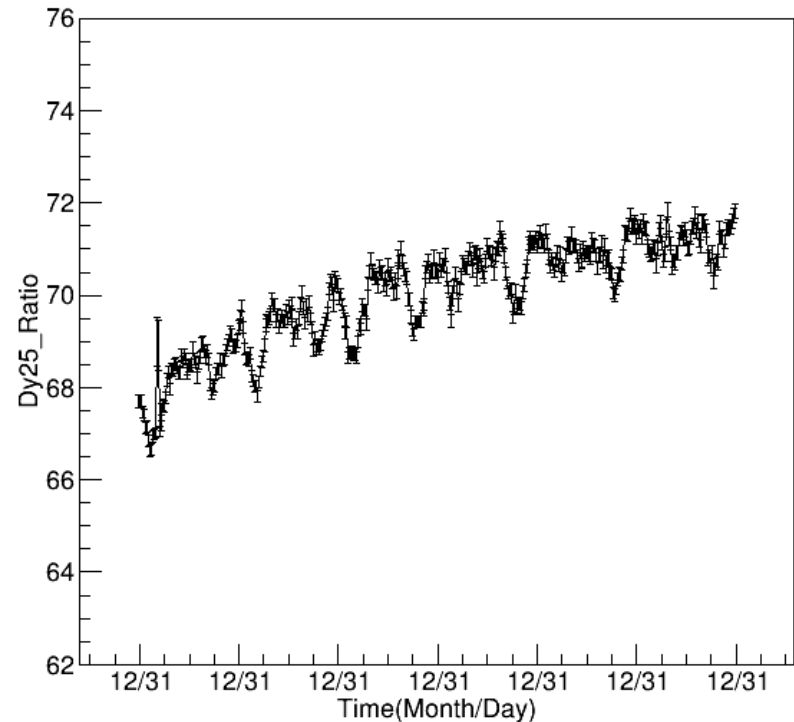
In-flight status

Dynode ratio stability

L0_B1_S0_dy58



L0_B1_S0_dy25

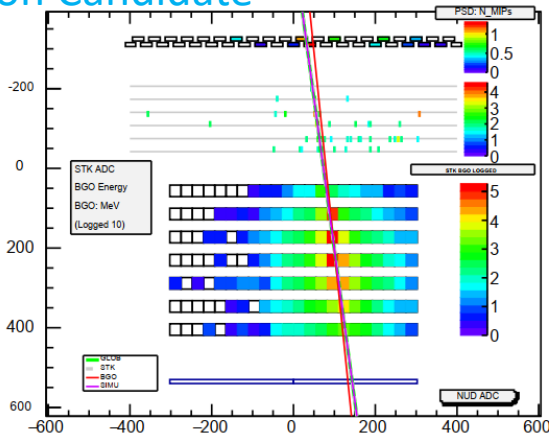
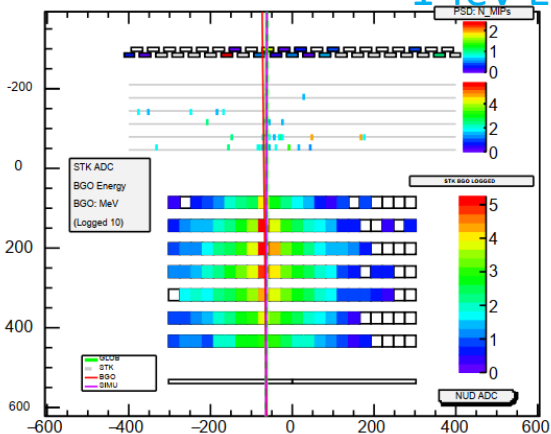


Most channels of PMT gains have slightly increased/decreased for several percent in whole operation time

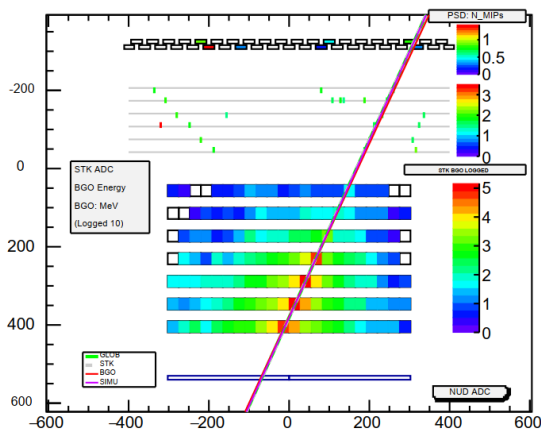
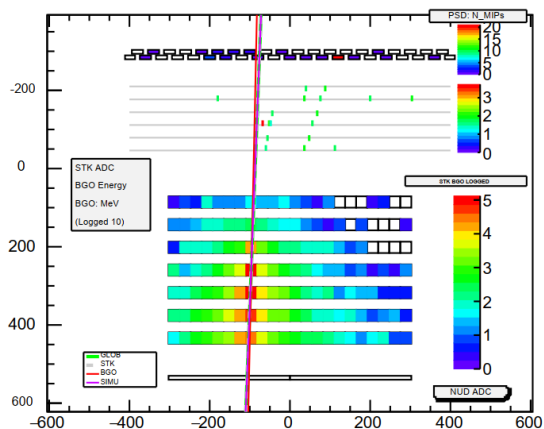
In-flight status

e/p discrimination capability

XOZ (Reversed Z) ~ 1 TeV Electron Candidate YOZ (Reversed Z)



XOZ (Reversed Z) ~ 1 TeV Proton Candidate YOZ (Reversed Z)



The shower development of electron and proton in BGO calorimeter is different.

In-flight status

e/p discrimination capability

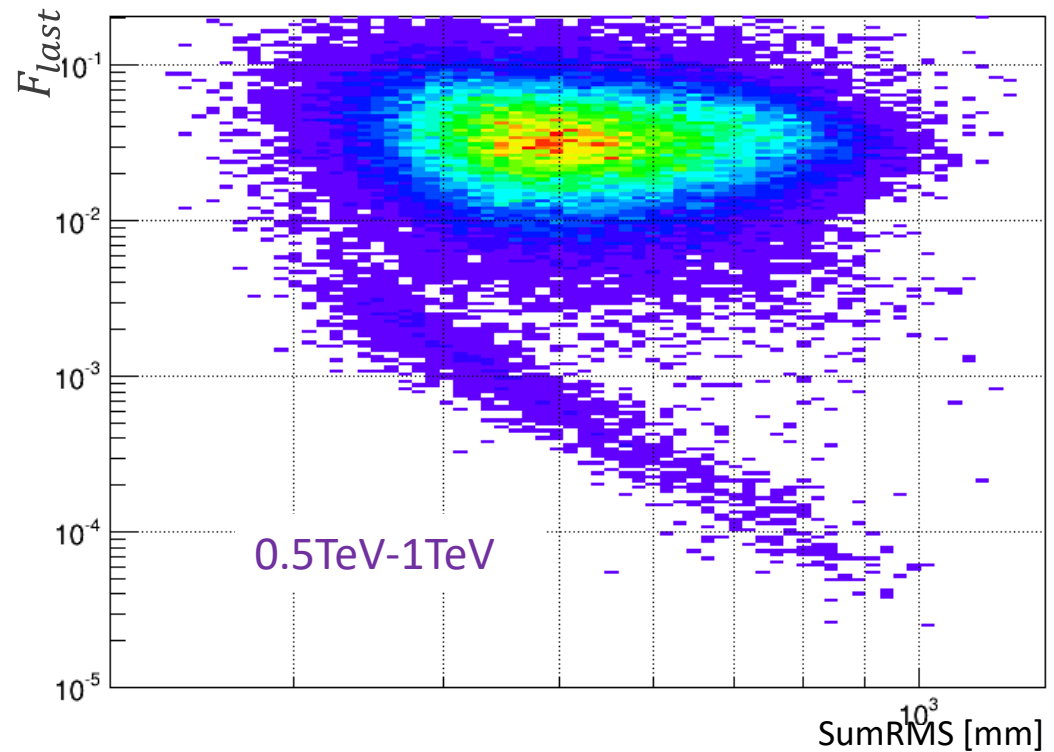
F_{last} represents the ratio of energy deposited in the last BGO layer that has energy to the total energy deposited in the BGO calorimeter.

SumRMS (shower spread) is defined as the summation of the energy-weighted shower dispersion of each layer.

$$\zeta = (SumRMS)^4 \times F_{last} / (8 \times 10^6)$$

$$SumRM = \sum_i RMS_i$$

$$RMS_i = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_j (x_{i,j} - COG_i)^2 * Energy_{i,j}}{\sum_j Energy_{i,j}}}$$



The “relative gap” between the electron and proton distributions in the right figure, it is clear that a curved ‘cut line’ is required.

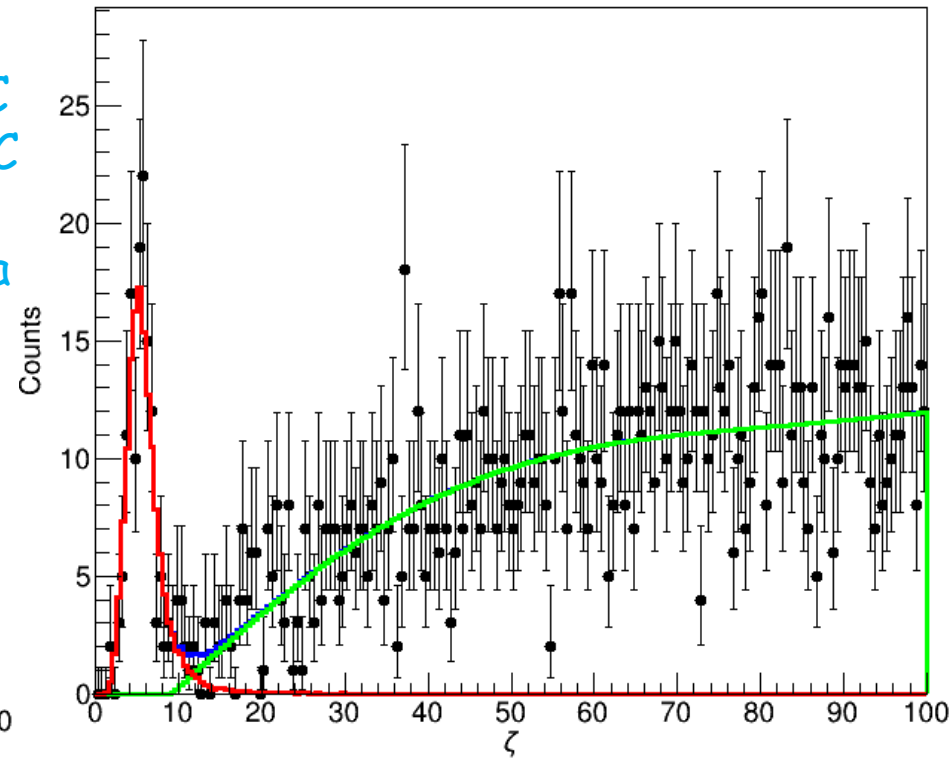
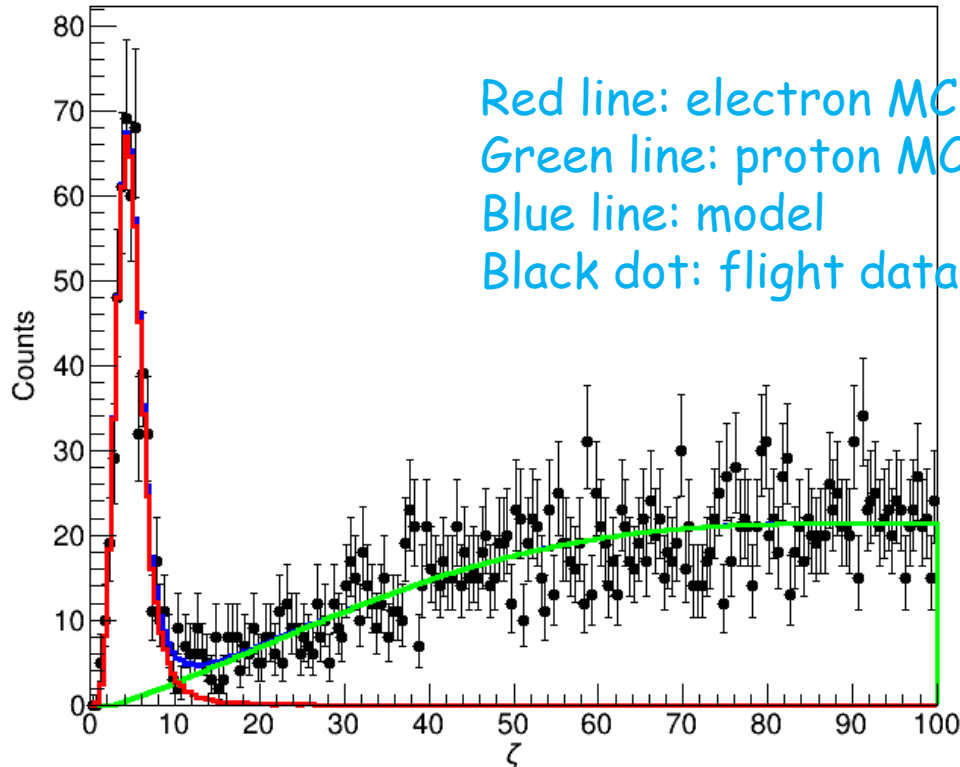
Excellent electron/proton discrimination capability with ζ variable

In-flight status

e/p discrimination capability

575.4 GeV – 660.7 GeV

1000.0 GeV – 1148.2 GeV



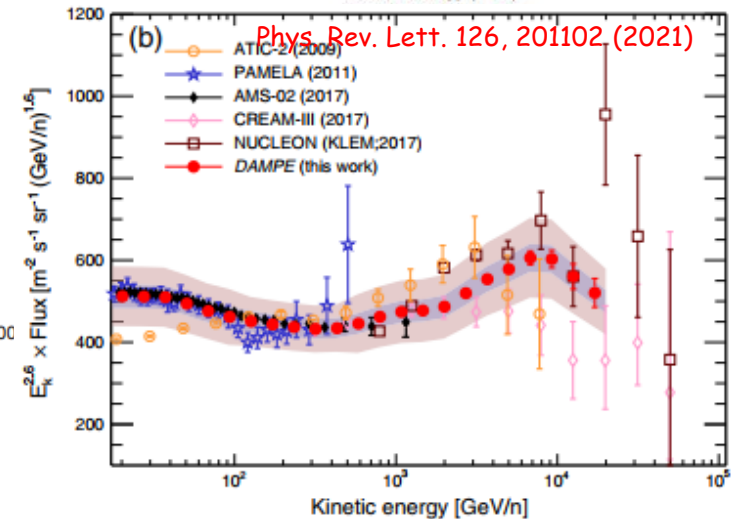
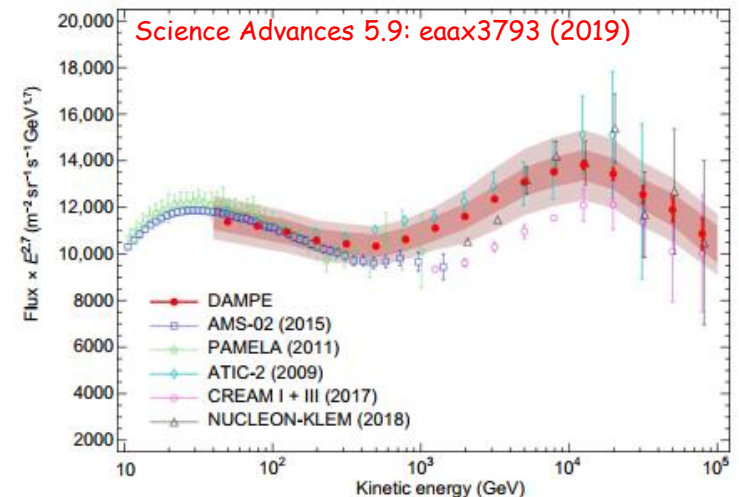
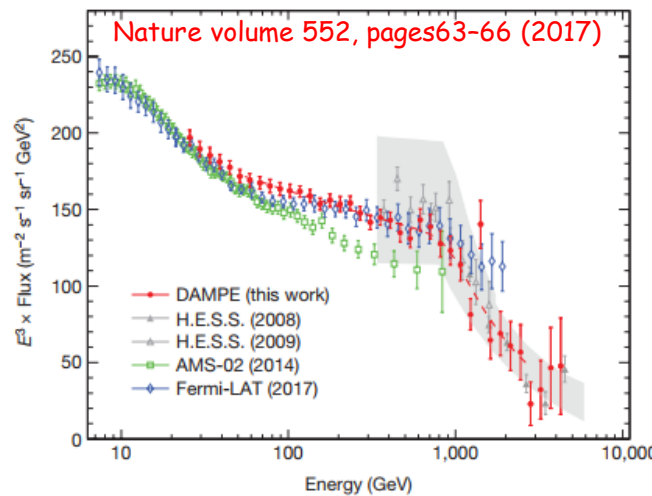
In signal region ($\zeta < 8.5$), the contamination of the proton background is estimated to be $<3\%$ below 1 TeV and $<7\%$ in the energy range of 1-2 TeV.

Summary



中国科学技术大学

- DArk Matter Particle Explorer (DAMPE) has been working very well since launched successfully on Dec. 17th, 2015.
- Status of BGO Calorimeter is very stable on orbit.
 - Pedestal
 - MIP response
 - PMT Dynode ratio
 - e/p discrimination capability



Thank you!