

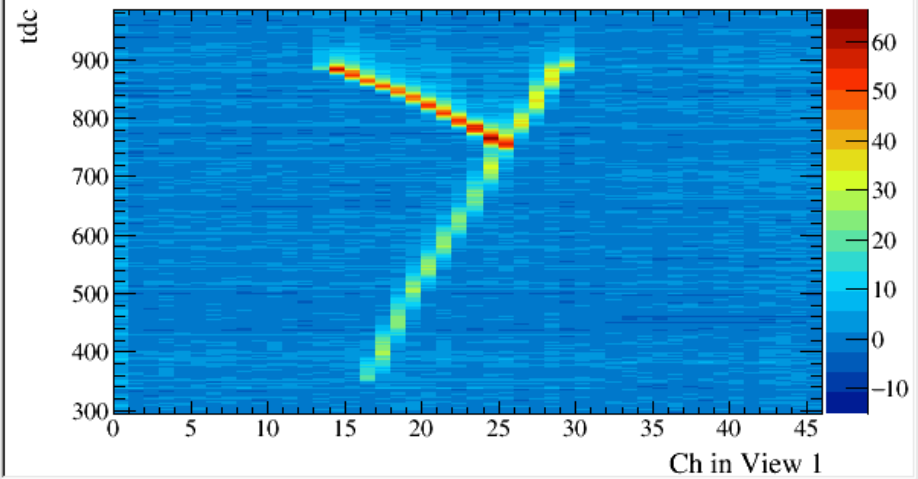
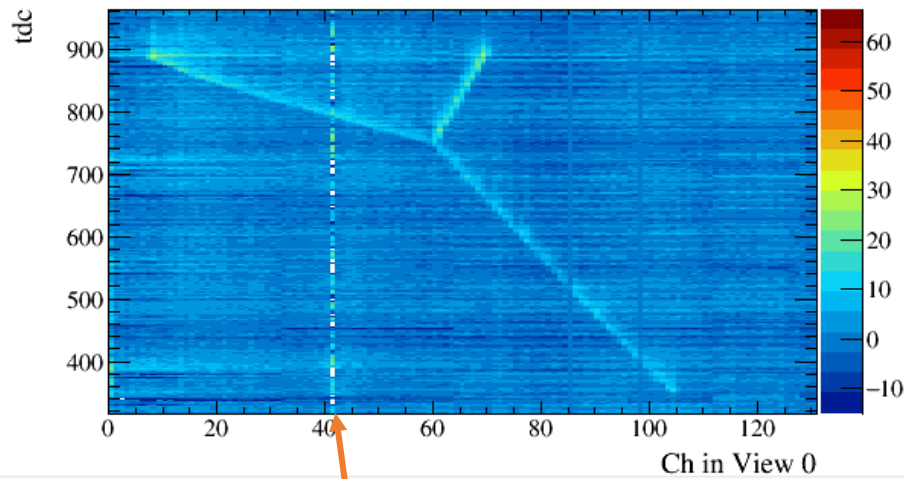
Preliminary considerations for 311 charge readout analysis

WA105 SB meeting

05.07.2017

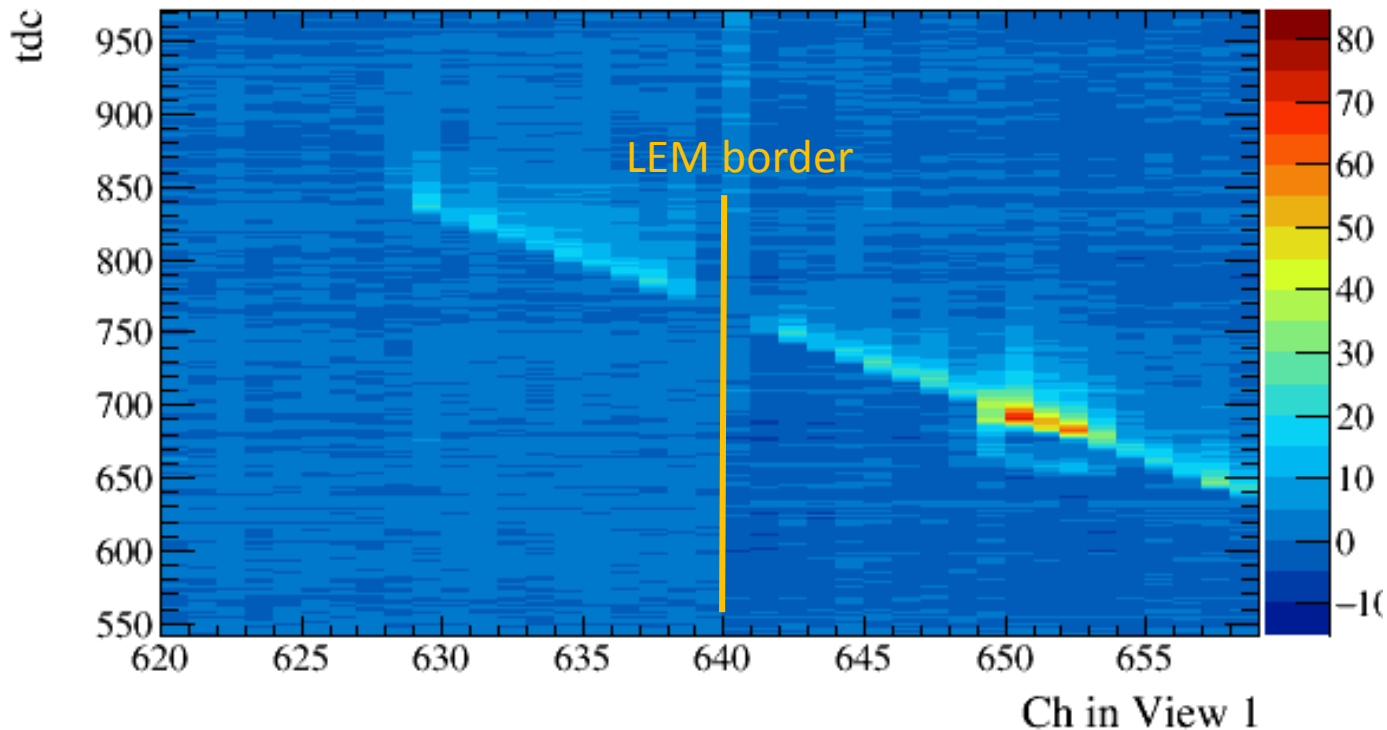
A candidate for a hadronic interaction in 3x1x1?

Run 748: Event 7 / 93, Thu, 29 Jun 2017 15:28:08 +0000 (GMT) + 29755840 nsec



Known bad channel due to an electrical coupling with one of temperature probes on the CRP

Charge screening by LEM borders

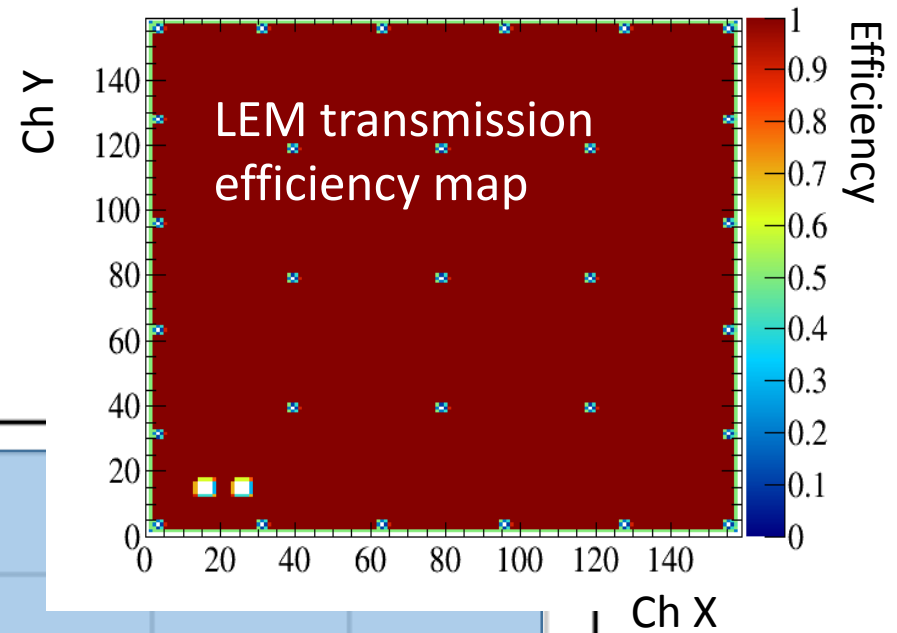
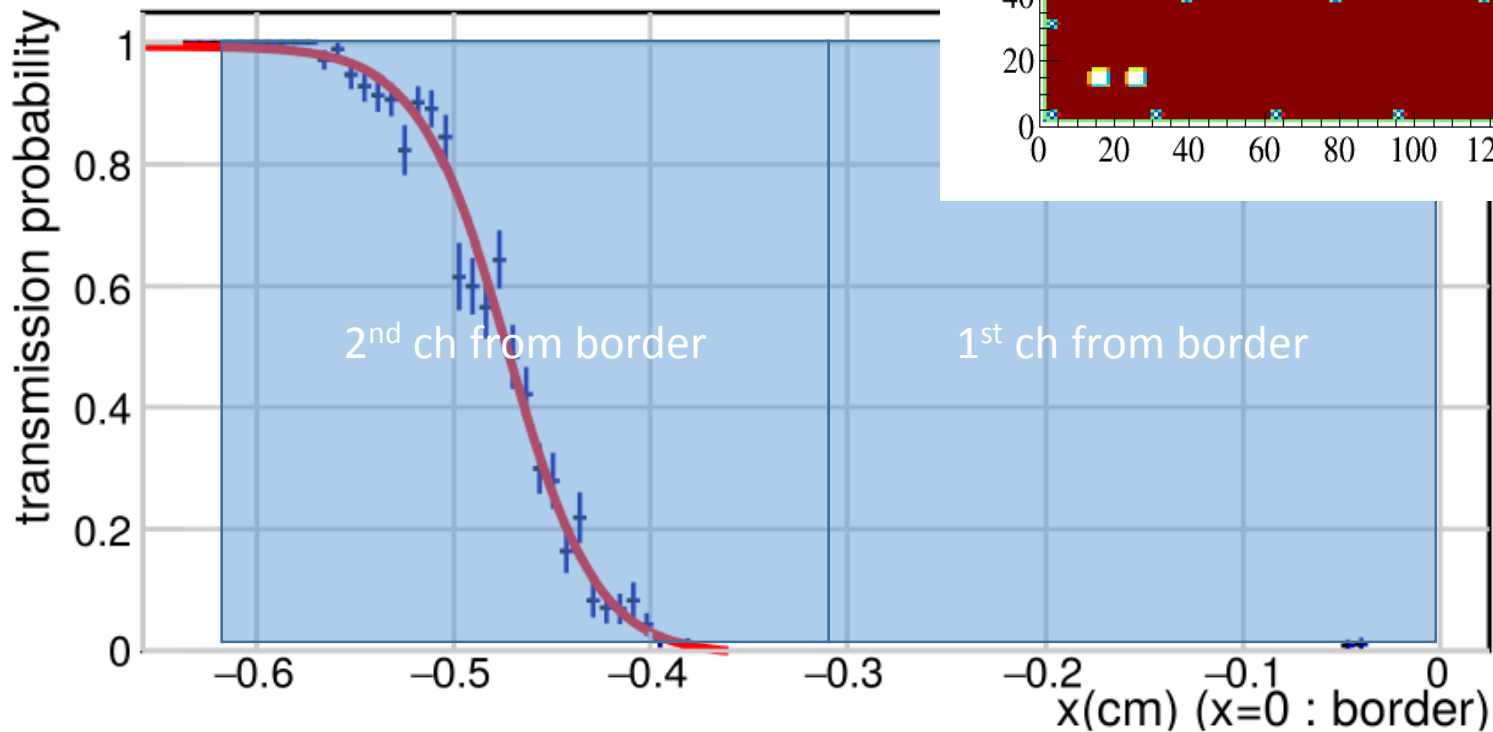


Gaps in the tracks of about 2-4 channels due to LEM borders

The last and the first channel of the anode do not see any charge due to the 2 mm FR4 border and 2 mm Cu rim around the edges of each LEM

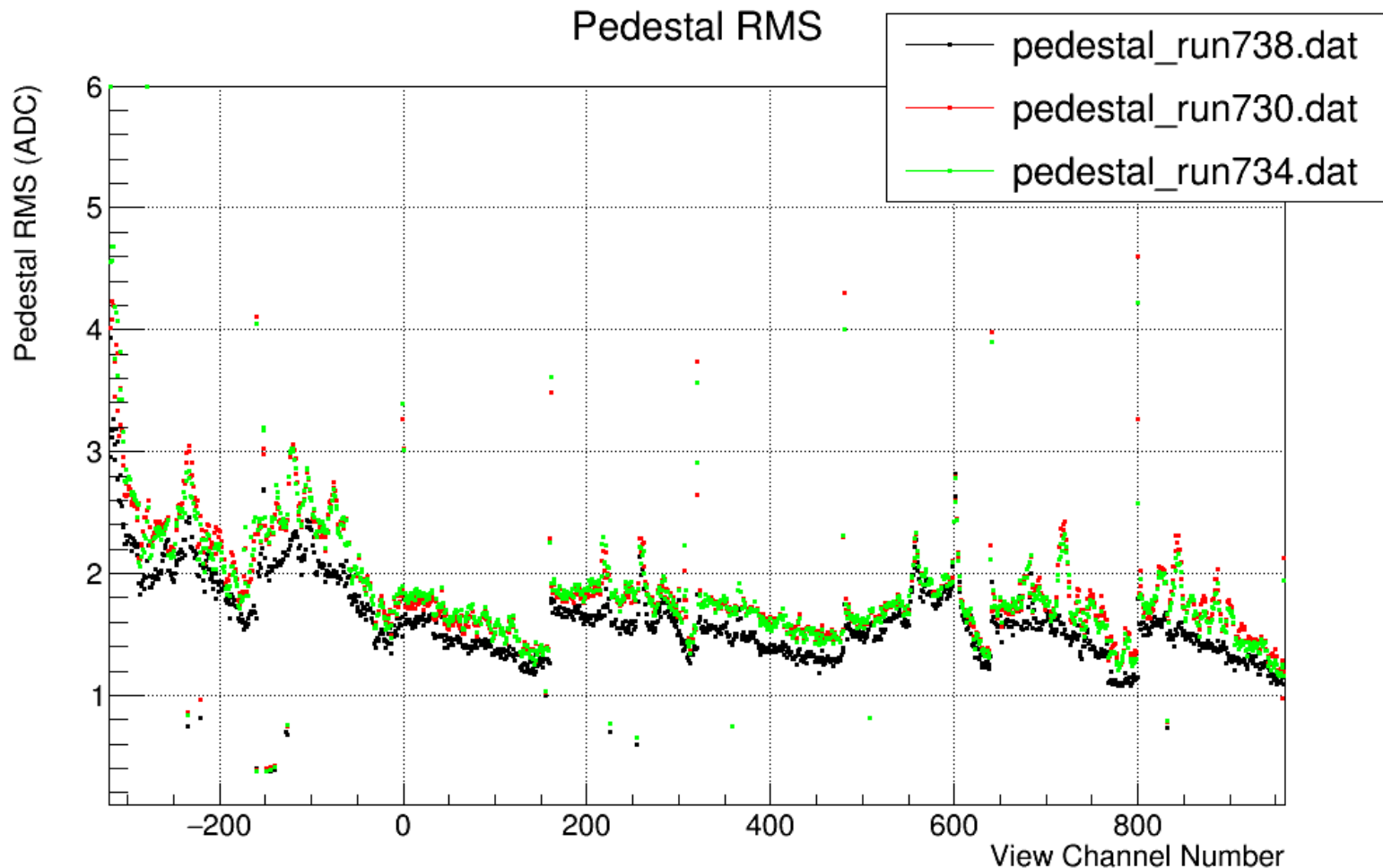
Should start to see “complete” charge depositions only $\geq 3^{\text{rd}}$ channel from border

From P. Cotte's ANSYS studies of the [LEM electron transparency](#)



The 1st channel from the border is blind: the transmission probability is 0
The 2nd channels should see about ~ 0.5 of the full charge

Noise during data taking (HV LEM ON)

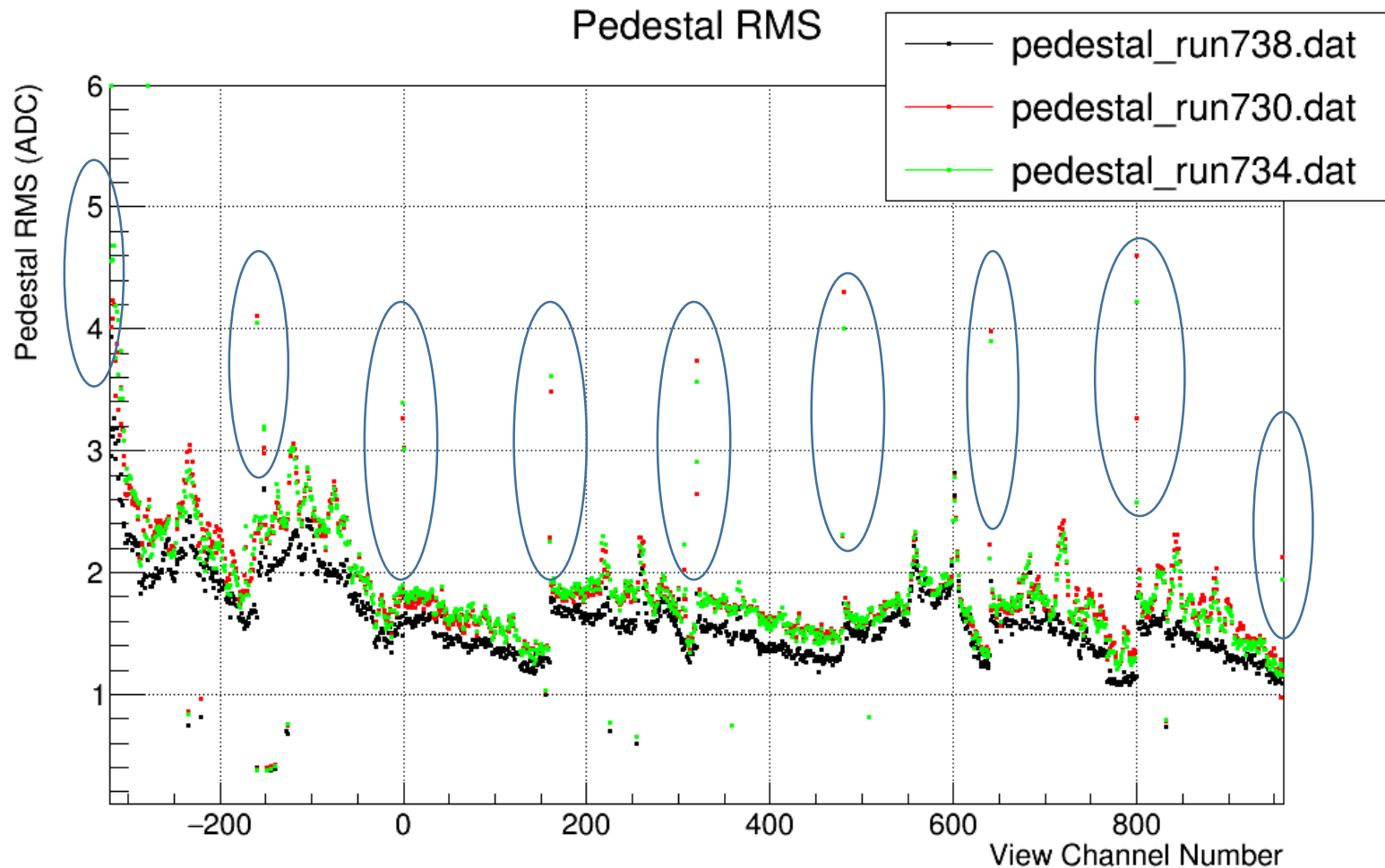


Black points with HV and VHV OFF: run taken after runs 730 and 734

Green / red measured from pedestal samples during operation. These were taken with random trigger

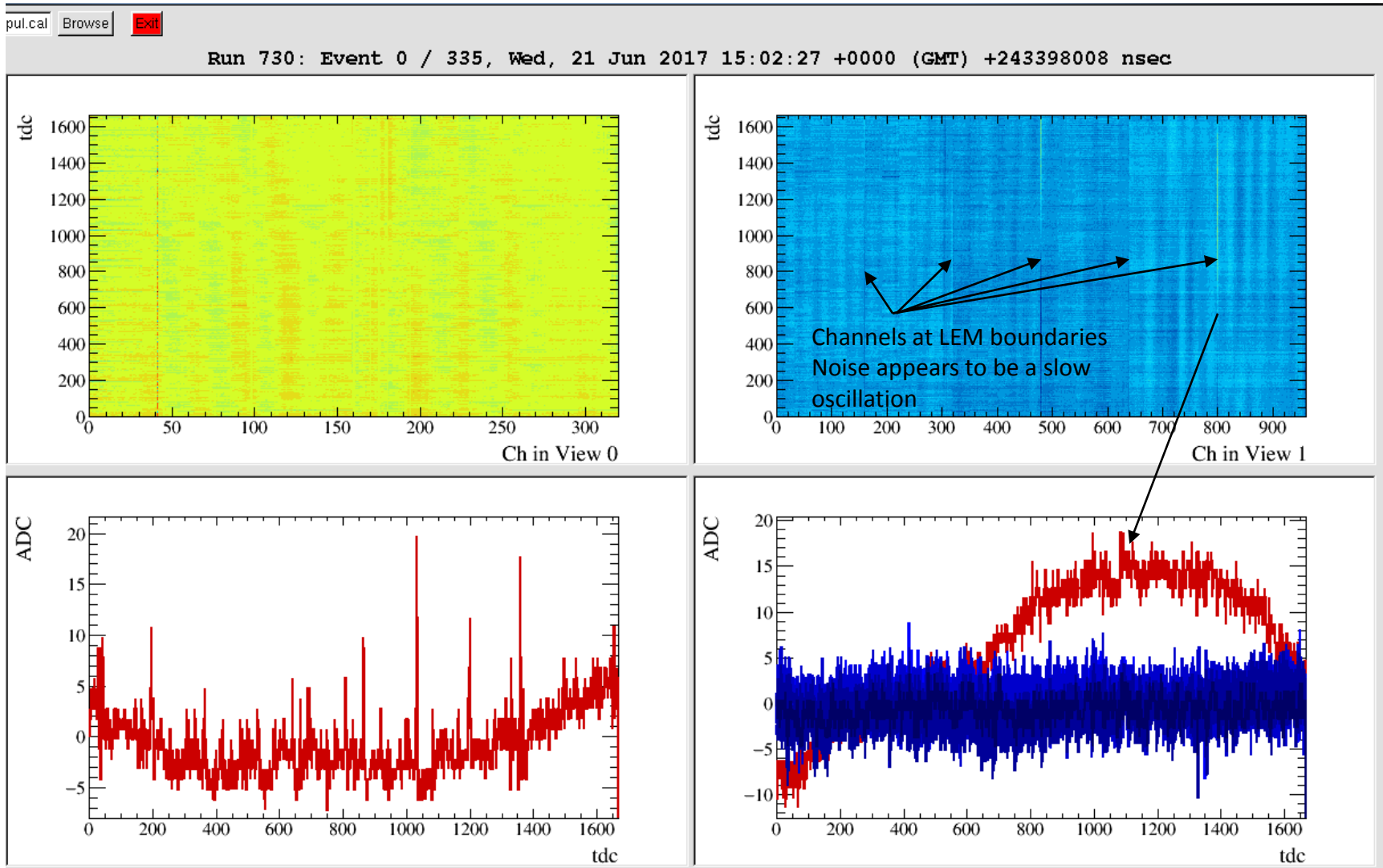
LEMT/B = 0.2/3.1 kV, grid = 4kV, Cathode = 37 kV

Noise at LEM borders



The spikes in noise match the LEM 0.5 m boundaries;
Occur at first ch of a given anode and last ch of previous anode

Noise at LEM borders



The frequency of the slow oscillations is around 1 kHz

Masking non-functioning / noisy channels

- A list of non-functioning channels has been updated with recent measurements (see [elog 266](#))
- In total 17 channels were observed to not respond correctly to injected pulses
 - 1 channel (view 0 ch 41) appears to be in short with T probes → high noise
- In addition for reconstruction need to mask the anode channels at the LEM borders: 2 channels / LEM / view x 2 views = **4 channels / 50x50 cm²**
- Similar to pedestal, channel mask file is defined in \$THEDATAFILES/chmasked/chmasked
- In hit reconstruction masking of the channels and pedestal subtraction is enabled with PARA_CALI [1, 1, 0] (see [collab meeting presentation](#))

Preliminary look at Run 748 data

Some of the relevant conditions for this run

Run 748

HV:

LEM T 0.2 kV

LEM B 3.0 kV

LEM01 B 2.8 kV

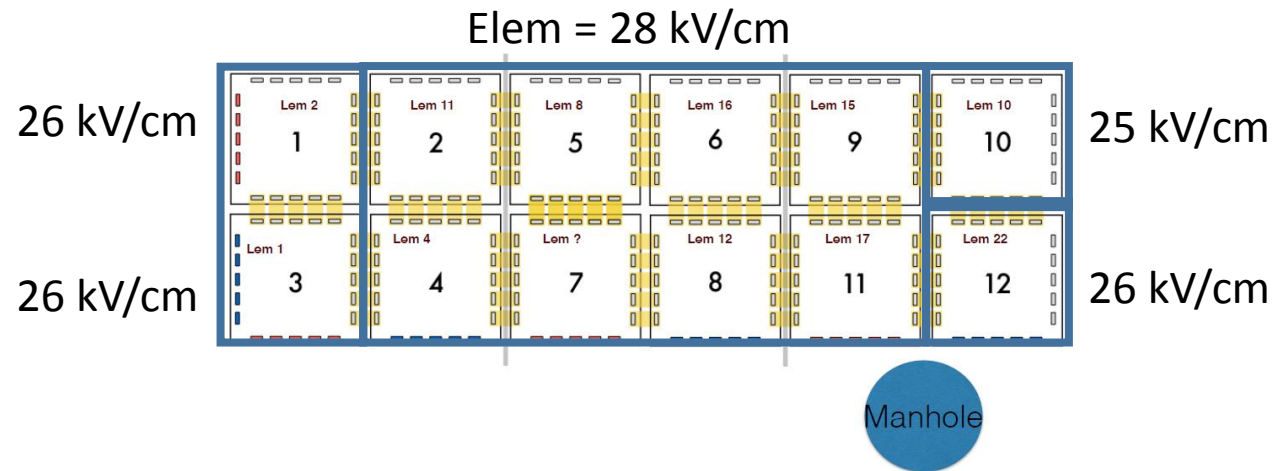
LEM03 B 2.8 kV

LEM12 B 2.8 kV

LEM10 B 2.7 kV

GRID 4.5 kV

CATH 41.0 kV



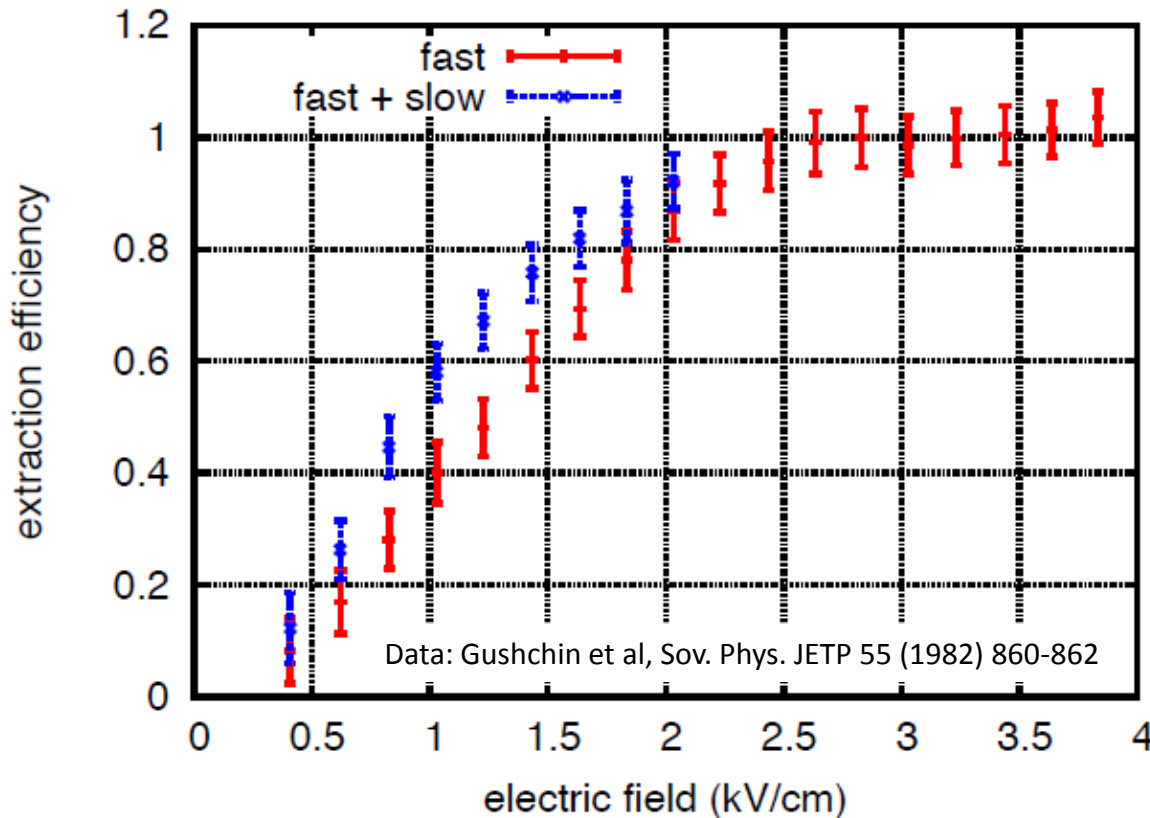
→ Grid $\Delta V = 1.5$ kV for central LEMs

→ Induction field 1.0 kV/cm

→ LEM field 28 kV/cm (2,4-9,11), 26 kV/cm (1,3,12), 26 kV/cm (10)

Grid extraction efficiency

Fig. 22 from TDR



“Fast” < 0.1 μ s extraction
“Slow” extracted \geq 100 μ s

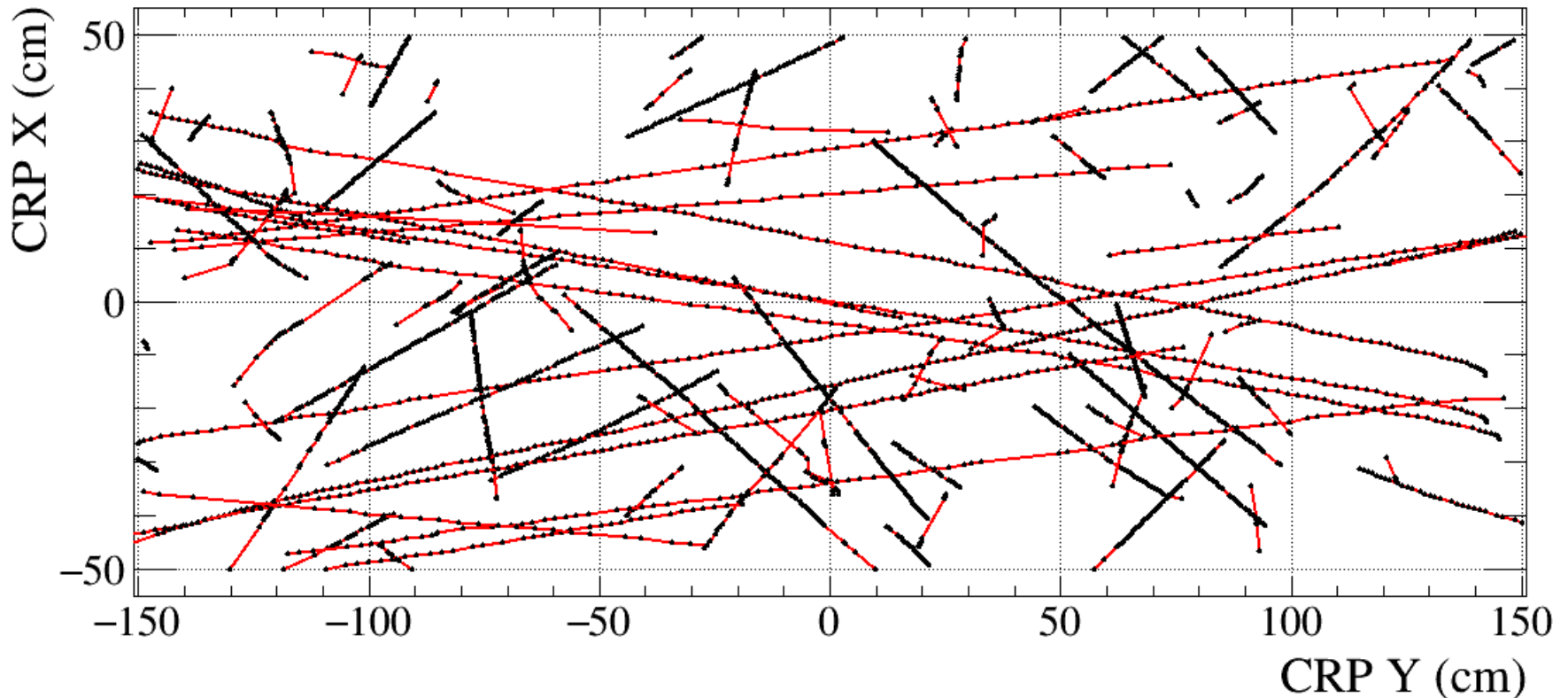
Ideally want to be in the region of $E_{lar} \geq 2.5$ kV/cm

- No “slow” contribution
 - Extraction is \sim 100%
- $\rightarrow \Delta V \sim 3$ kV with respect to the LEM bottom electrode

Taking $\Delta V = 1.5$ kV and assuming LAr level is \sim 5 mm above the grid
 $E_{lar} = 1.2$ kV/cm \rightarrow extraction efficiency for “fast” contribution \sim 0.5

Reconstructed tracks in CRP projection after view merging (run 748)

Black points are registered hits in view 0

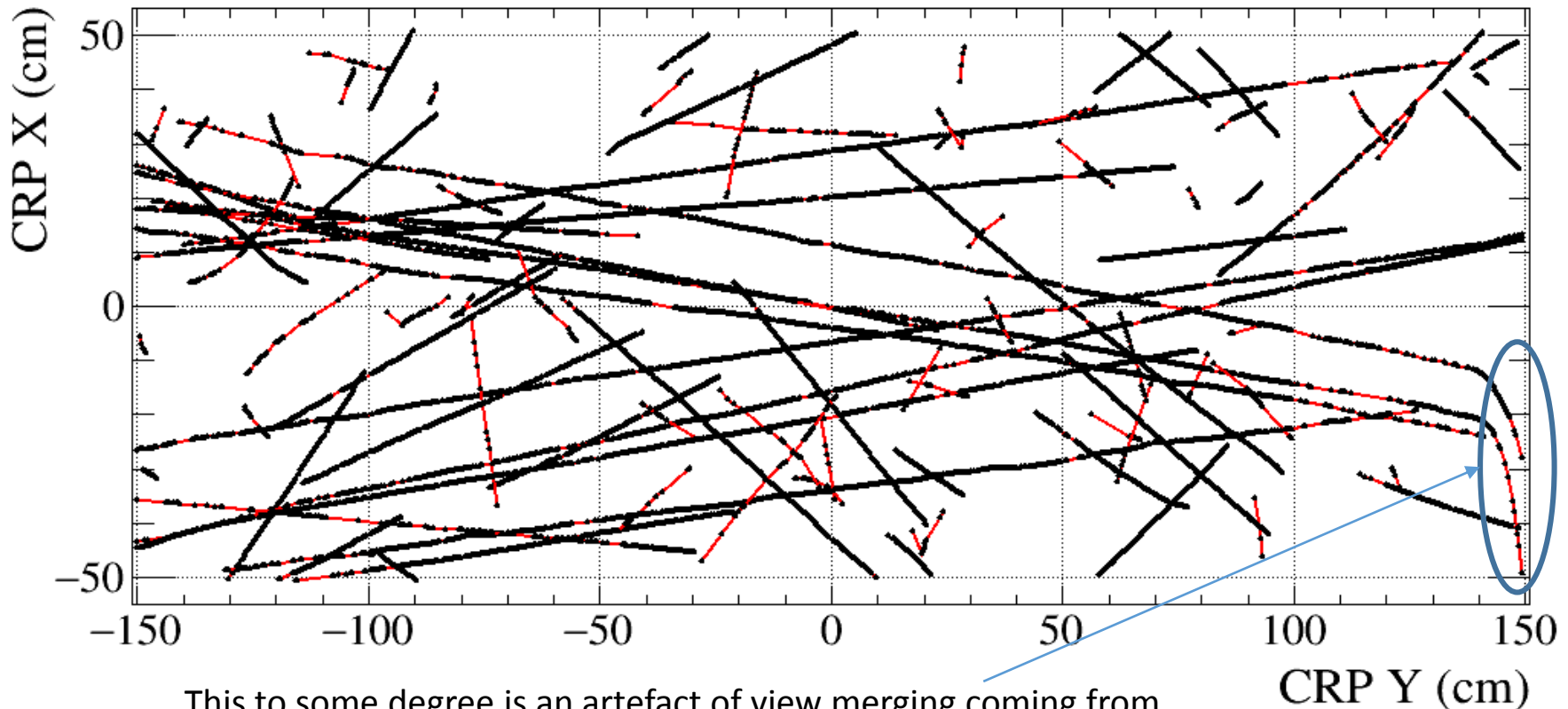


Long tracks traversing the detector are triggered by CRT
Short tracks are fragments of other cosmics entering detector within +/- readout window

Reconstructed tracks in CRP projection after view merging (run 748)

Black points are registered hits in view 1

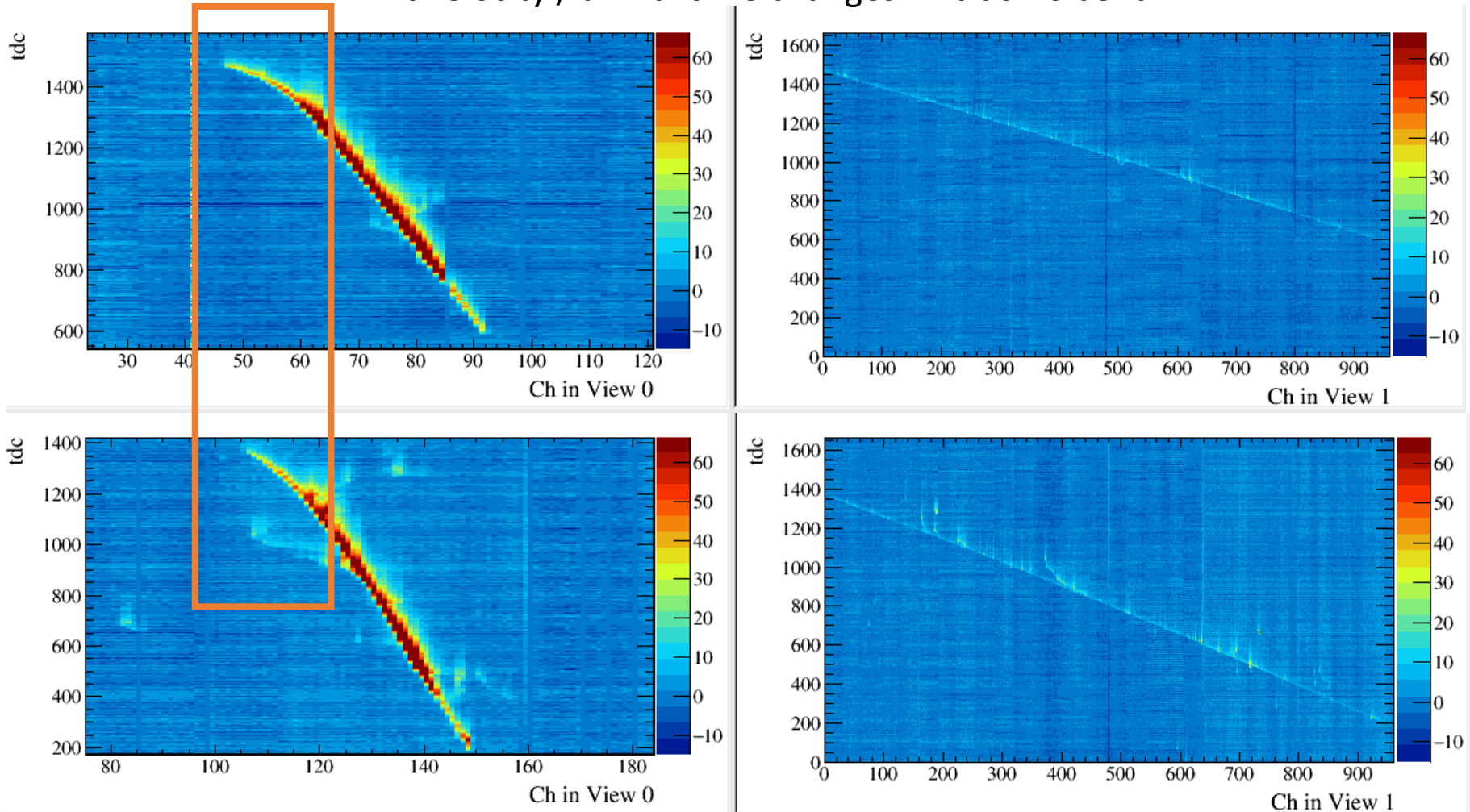
More hits than in view 0 due to larger dimension and favourable trigger selection



This to some degree is an artefact of view merging coming from extrapolating X coord (from view 0), which changes slope (dz/dx) rapidly for some tracks as shown in the next page

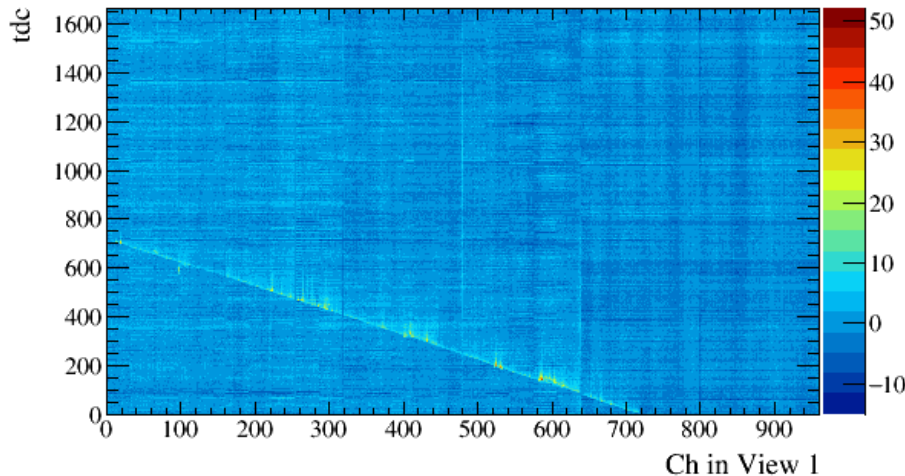
Distorted tracks in raw data

Drift velocity / arrival time changes \rightarrow track is bent

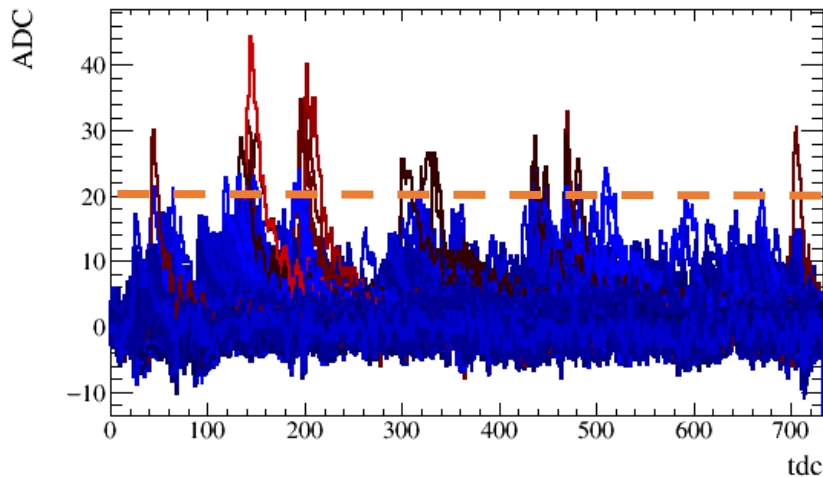


Drift field distortion? To be investigated further ...

Quick order of magnitude check

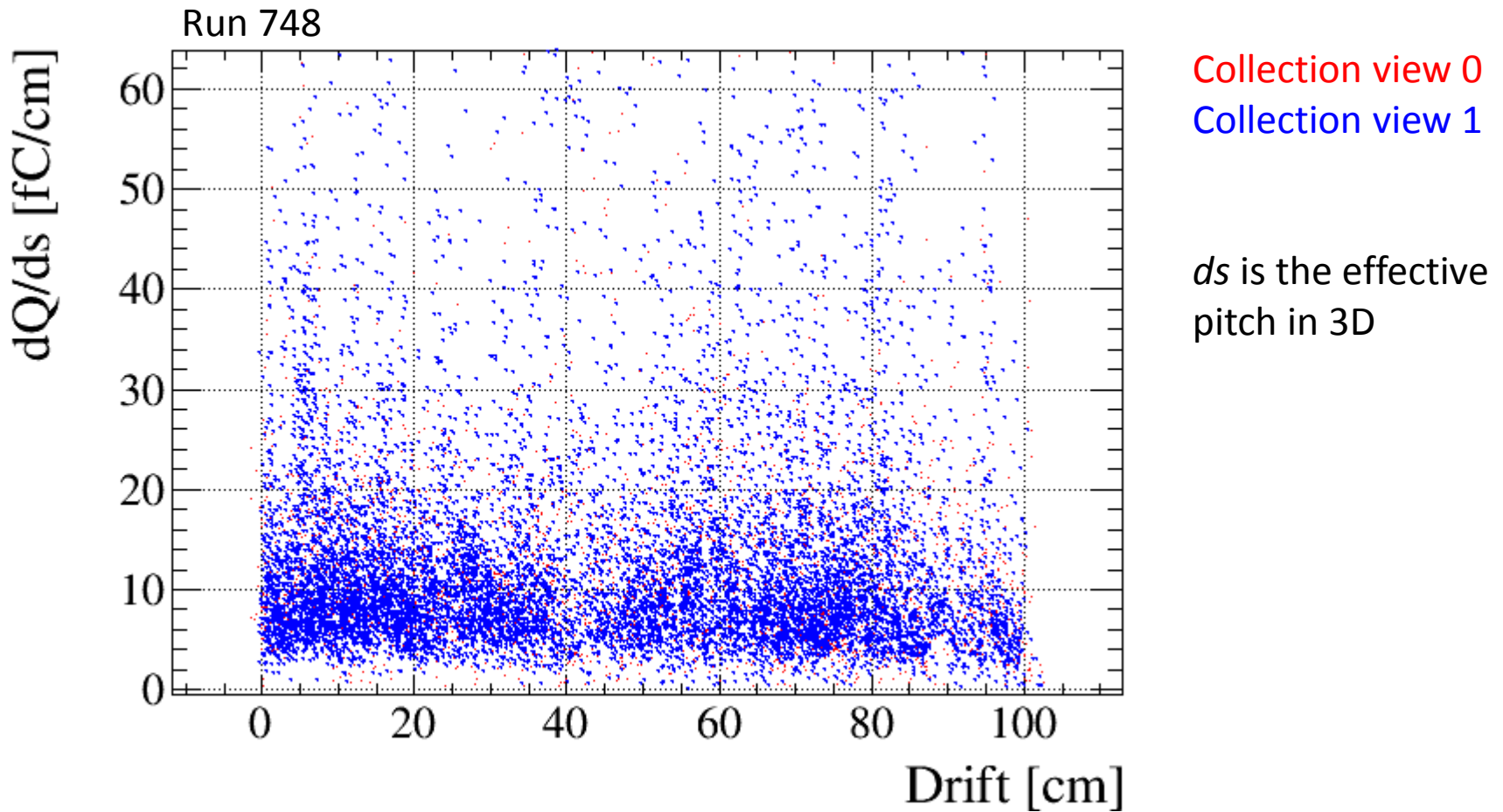


For nearly horizontal tracks that go close to parallel to 3m strips, can get a quick order of magnitude idea of the charge loss



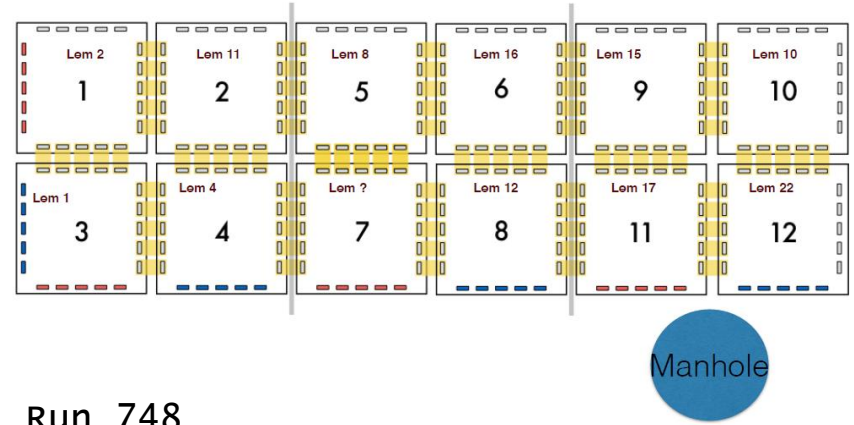
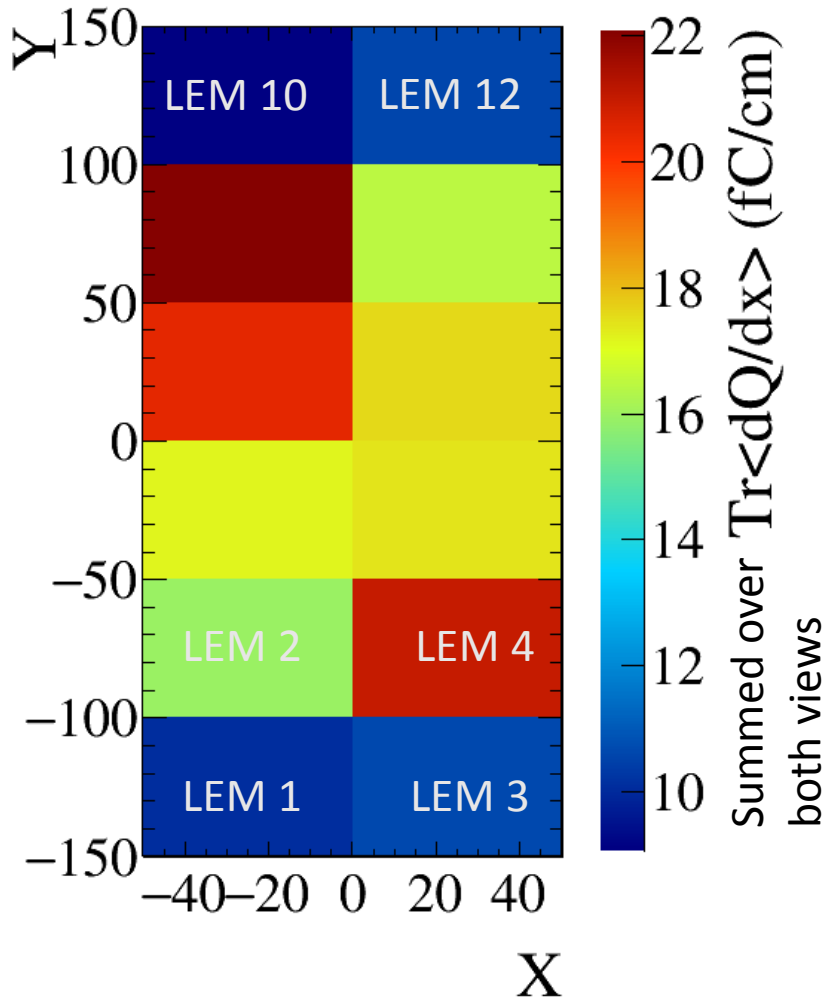
20 ADC corresponds to 3 fC
(cf. p. 58 SPSC-SR-206)
Charges seen by pre-amplifiers are <3 fC
Or normalizing by channel pitch <10 fC/cm

dQ/ds in each collection view



No substantial attenuation over the drift \rightarrow good purity
To be checked with a precise fit ...

From truncated mean
with 30% on the tail



Run 748

HV:

LEM T 0.2 kV

LEM B 3.0 kV

LEM01 B 2.8 kV

LEM03 B 2.8 kV

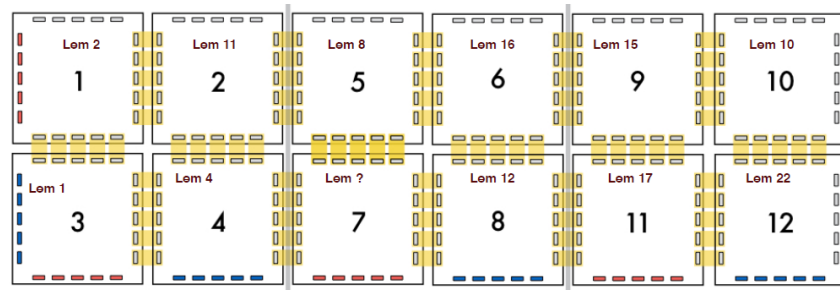
LEM12 B 2.8 kV

LEM10 B 2.7 kV

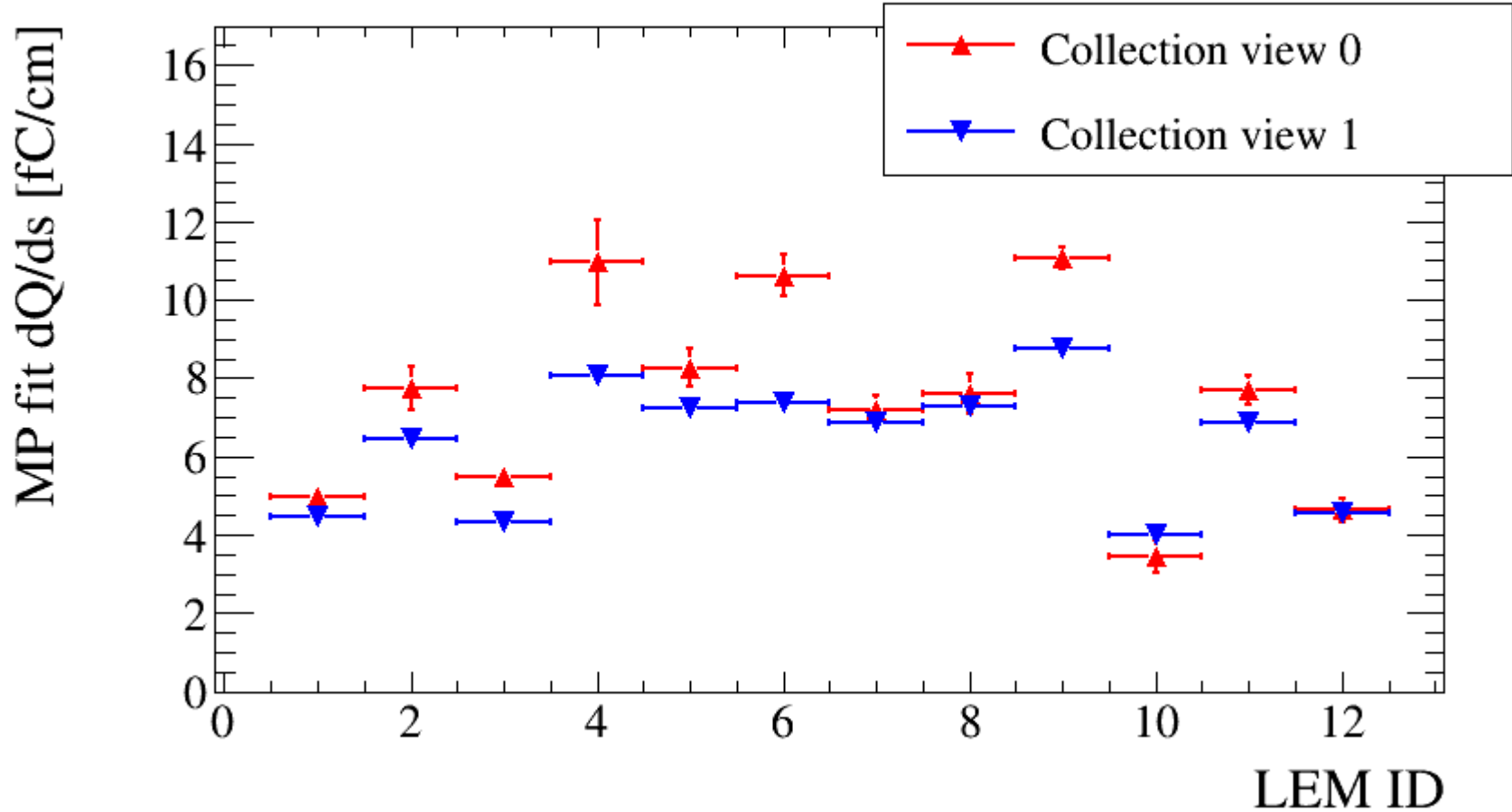
GRID 4.5 kV

CATH 41.0 kV

Lower gain is seen in the LEM at borders.
Qualitatively consistent with the fact that
these LEMs were operated with lower field
values during this run

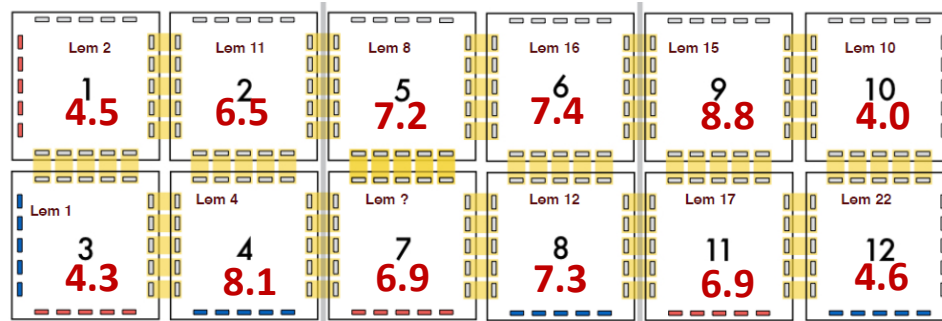


Fitted MPV Run 748 for different LEMs



MPV from fit of convolution of Gaussian with a Landau function

Fitted MPV dQ/ds from collection view 1 in each LEM [fC/cm]

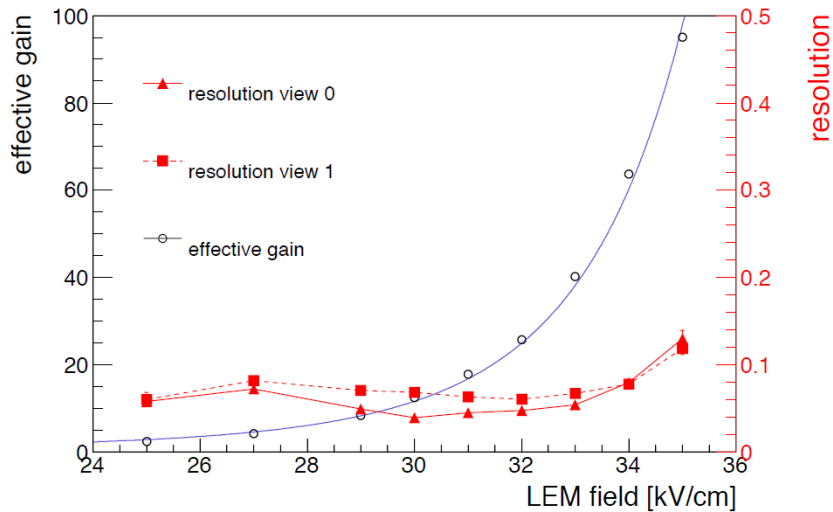


LEMF	Fitted MPV dQ/ds_1 [fC/cm]
1	4.5 +/- 2%
2	6.5 +/- 2%
3	4.3 +/- 2%
4	8.1 +/- 2%
5	7.2 +/- 2%
6	7.4 +/- 2%
7	6.9 +/- 2%
8	7.3 +/- 2%
9	8.8 +/- 2%
10	4.0 +/- 5%
11	6.9 +/- 3%
12	4.6 +/- 3%

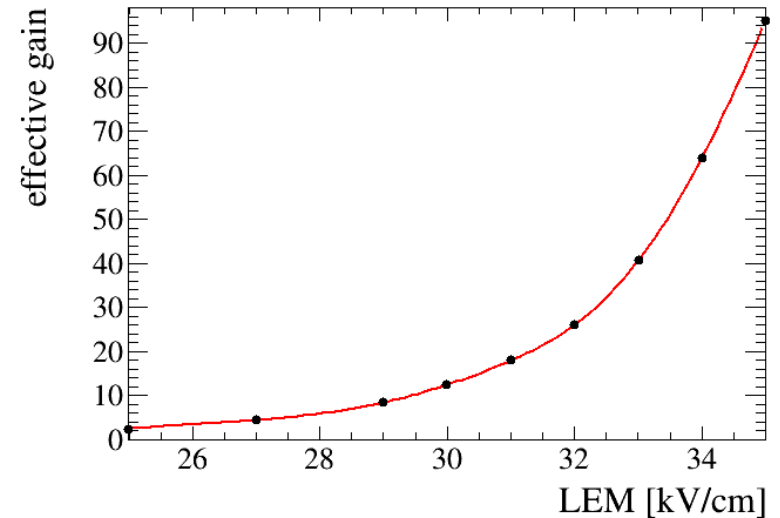
- The stat error is ~2% for the collection view 1
- LEM 1, 3, 12 at 26 kV/cm gains look to be within ~3% from each other
- LEM 10 at 25 kV/cm gain is lower by ~10% compared to 1,3, and 12
- LEMs 5-8 at 30 kV/cm have the same gain within ~4%
- LEM 4 and 9 at 30 kV/cm are on the higher end while LEM 2 and 11 are at the lower end
 - Interestingly the LEM 2 and 4 and LEM 9 and 11 are the pairs next to the border LEMs at lower field

Gain vs LEM field

Fig 51 from TDR



A digitized copy of the image used for interpolation



LEM field [kV/cm]	Eff gain in 3L	3L frac increase	dQ/ds_1 [fC/cm]	311 frac increase
25	2.4	-	~4.0	-
26	3.5	1.46	~4.5	~1.13
28	5.9	1.69	~7.2	~1.60

Expected charge yield: “back of the envelope calculation”

Take gain $G \approx 5.9$ at 28 kV/cm (no pressure / temperature corrections ...)

Charge is evenly shared between two collection views: $f_{share} = 0.5$

Electron extraction efficiency: $f_{ext} \approx 0.5$

Take $dQ_{CR}/ds \approx dQ_{mip}/ds$ for cosmics to be consistent with the “3L” gain normalization

Since the cosmic muons that cross the chamber are minimum ionising particles the average charge deposition along a track, predicted by the Bethe-Bloch formula and accounting for electron-ion recombination [21] is $\langle \Delta Q / \Delta s \rangle_{MIP} = 10$ fC/cm. By using the sum of the collected charge per unit length on both views we hence define the measured effective gain by:

[Cantini, C. et al. JINST 10 \(2015\) no.03, P03017](#)

$$G_{eff} = \frac{\langle \Delta Q_0 / \Delta s_0 \rangle + \langle \Delta Q_1 / \Delta s_1 \rangle}{\langle \Delta Q / \Delta s \rangle_{MIP}} \quad (2.3)$$

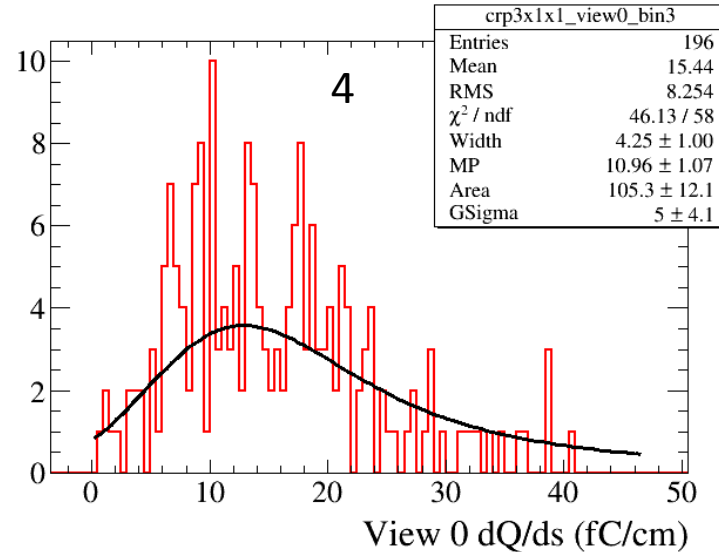
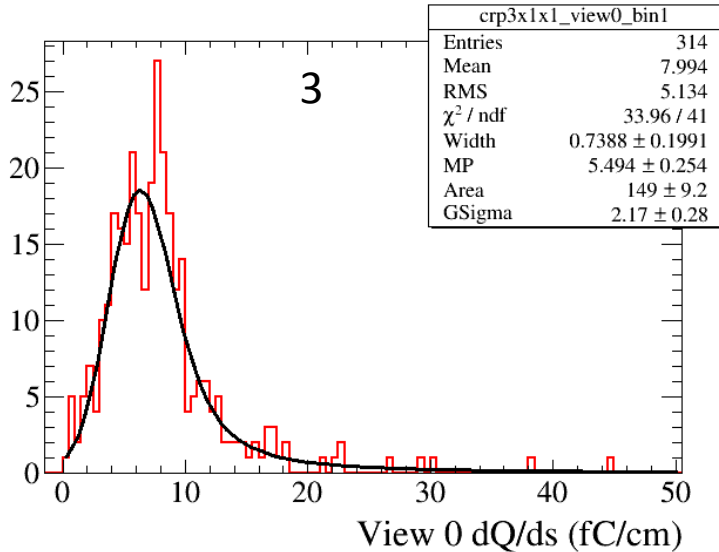
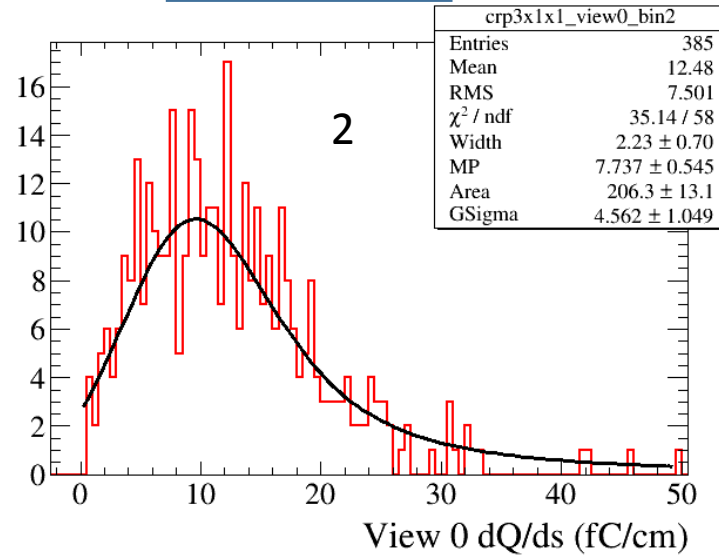
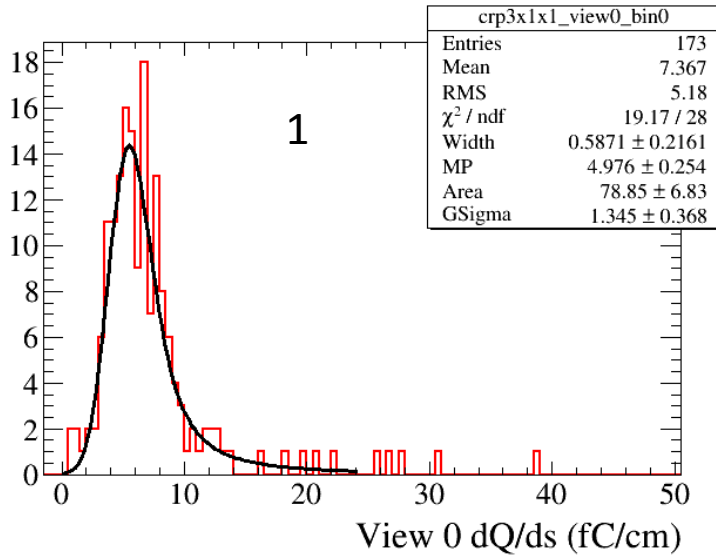
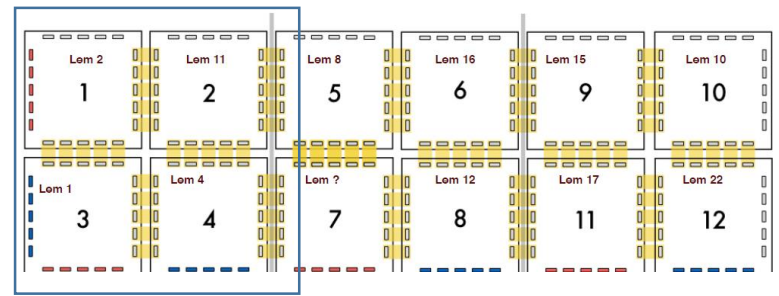
Note however cosmics are on average 4 GeV/c: $dE/dx > MIP$

Expect signals:

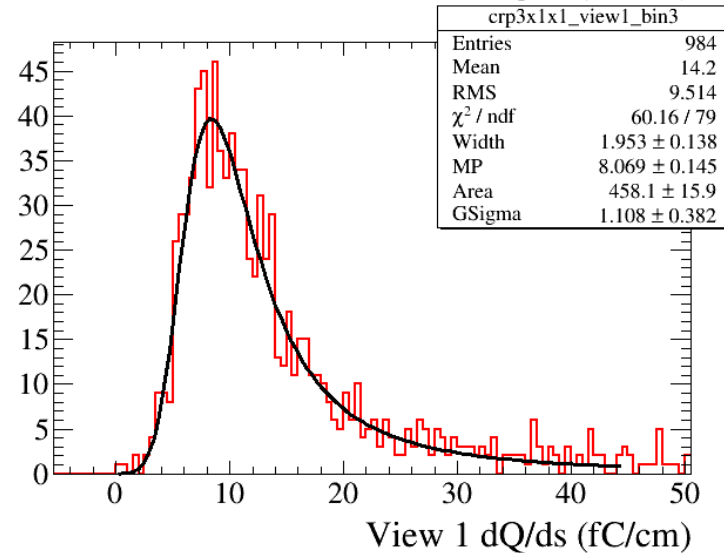
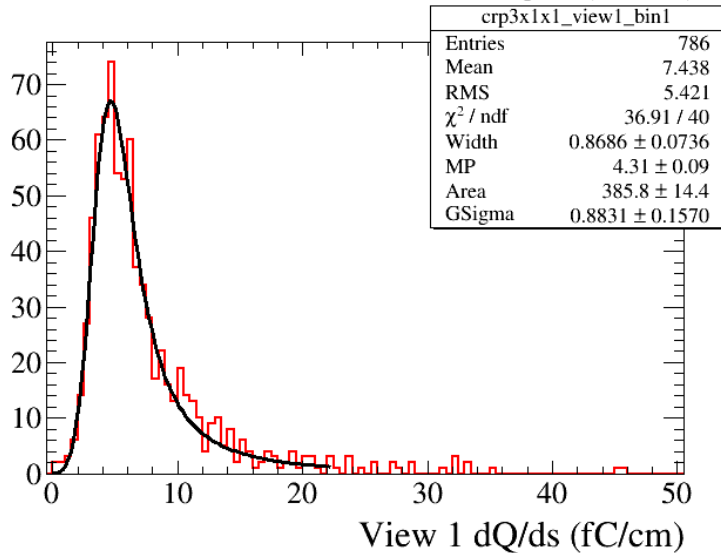
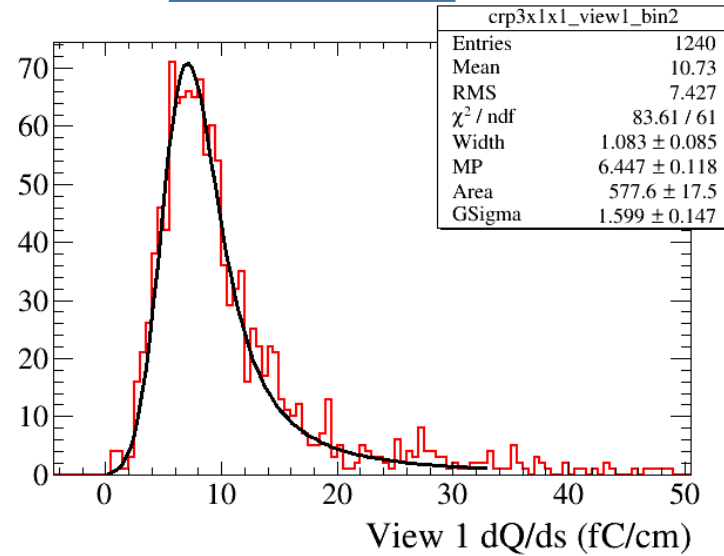
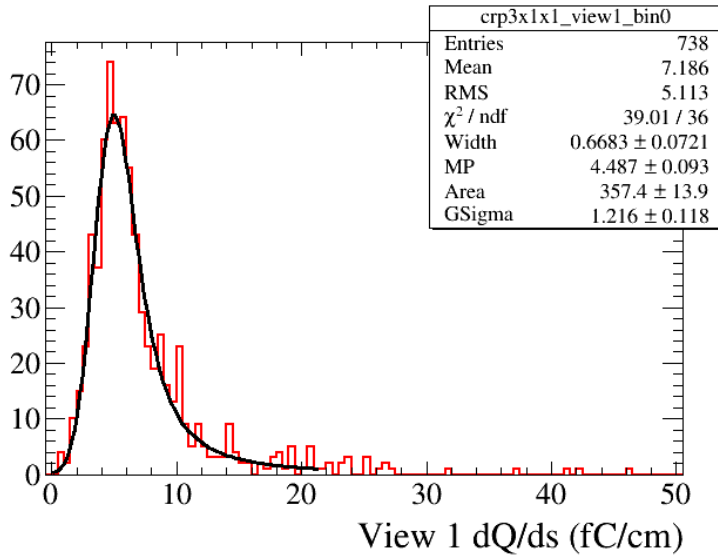
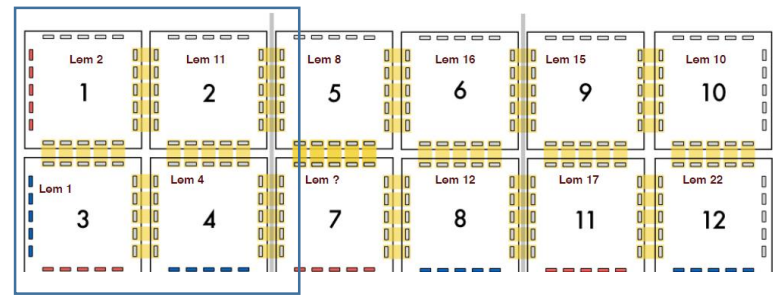
$$\langle dQ/ds \rangle_{view} = f_{share} \times G \times f_{ext} \times dQ_{CR}/ds = 14 \text{ fC/cm}$$

Some inefficiency due to low induction field should also be considered ...

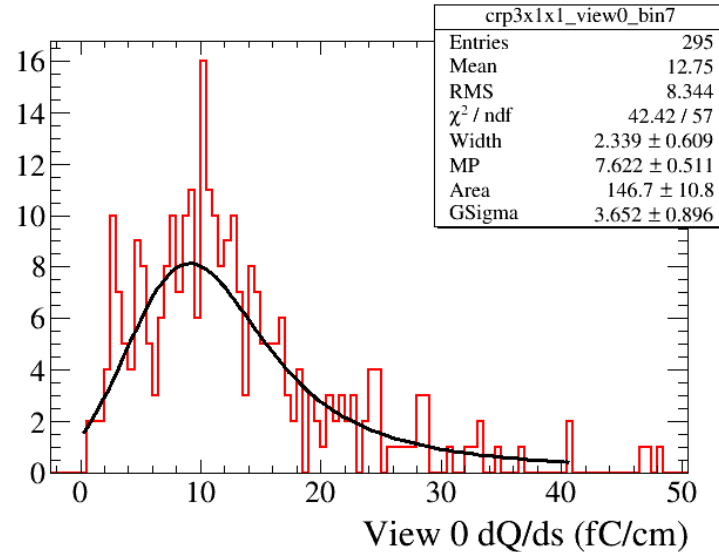
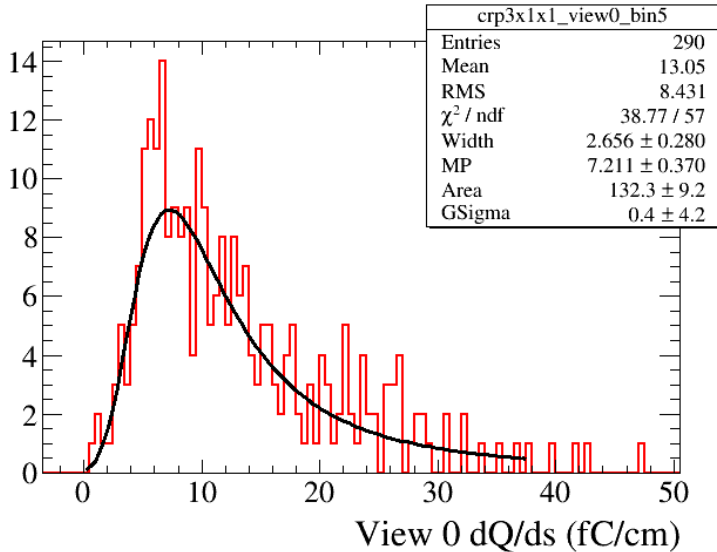
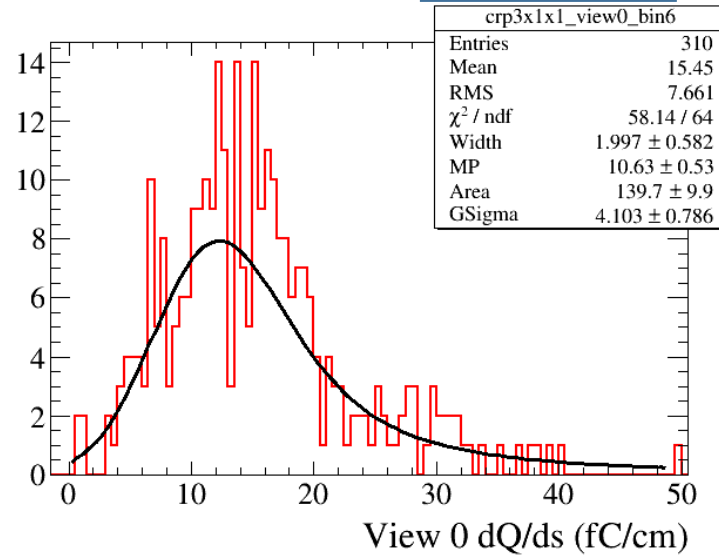
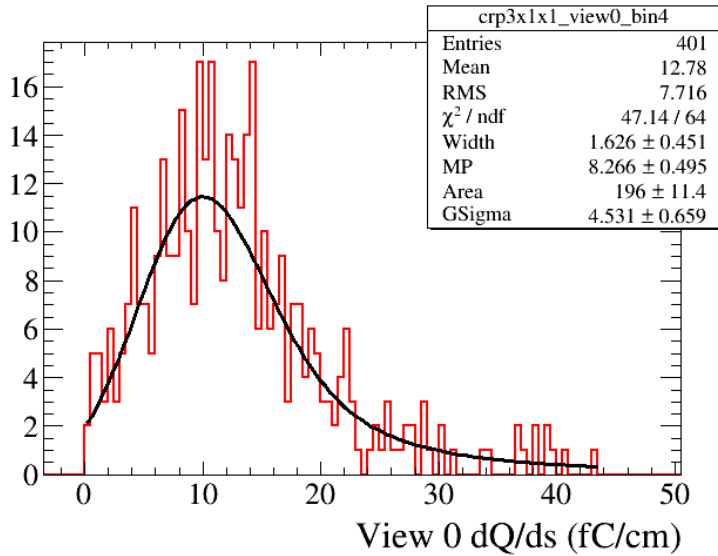
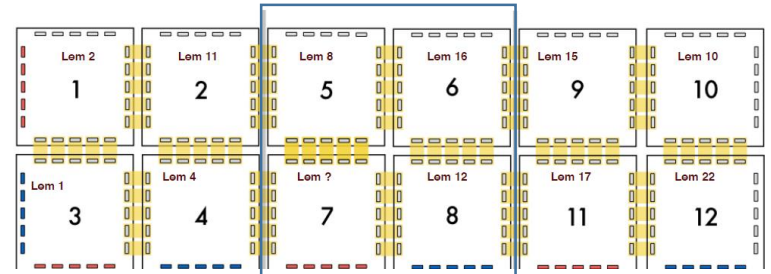
dQ/dx view 0



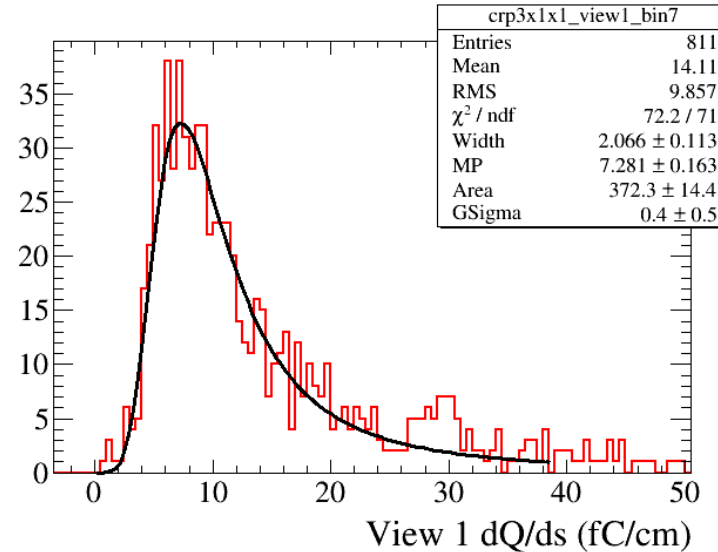
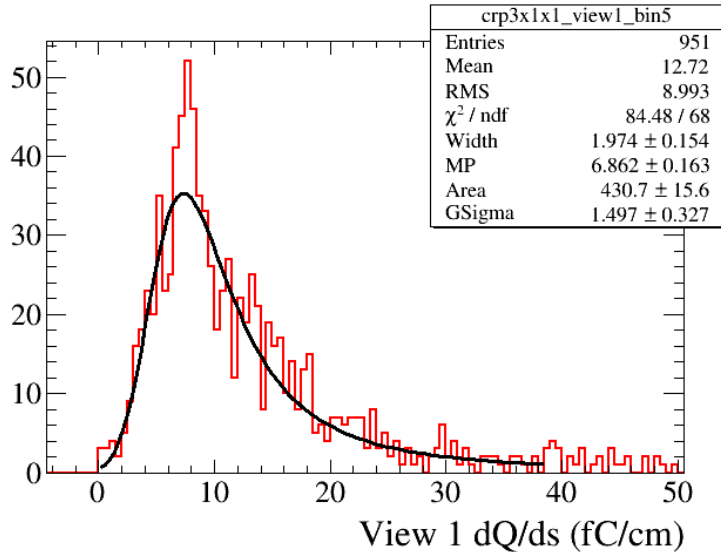
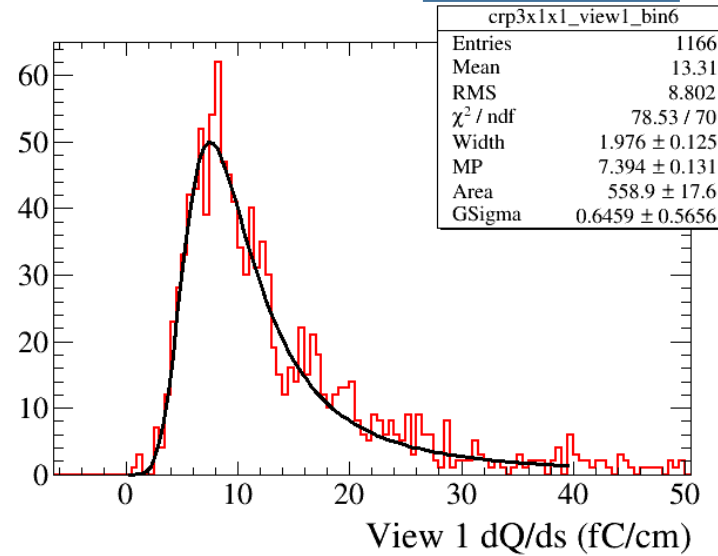
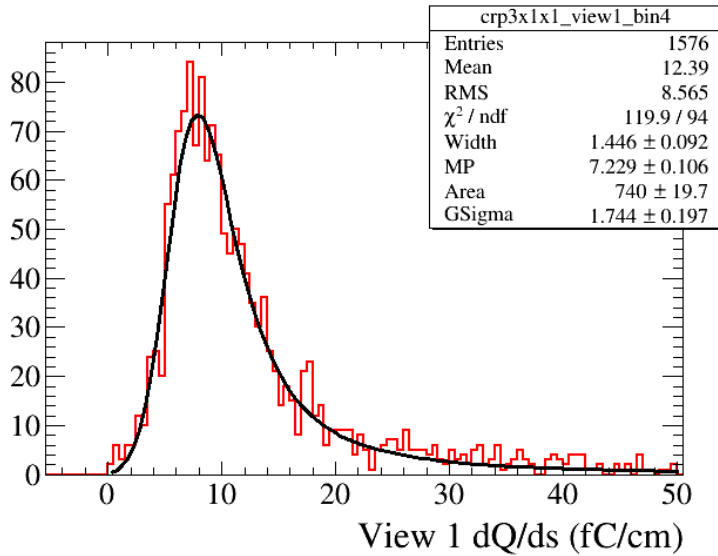
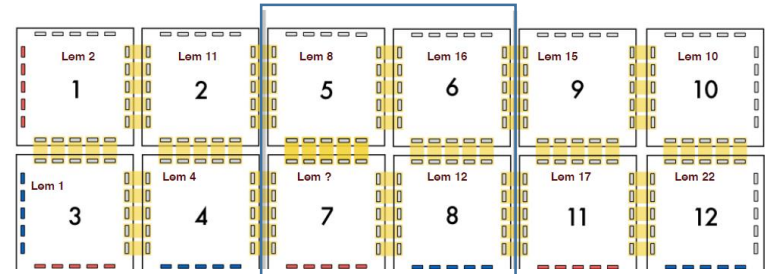
dQ/dx view 1



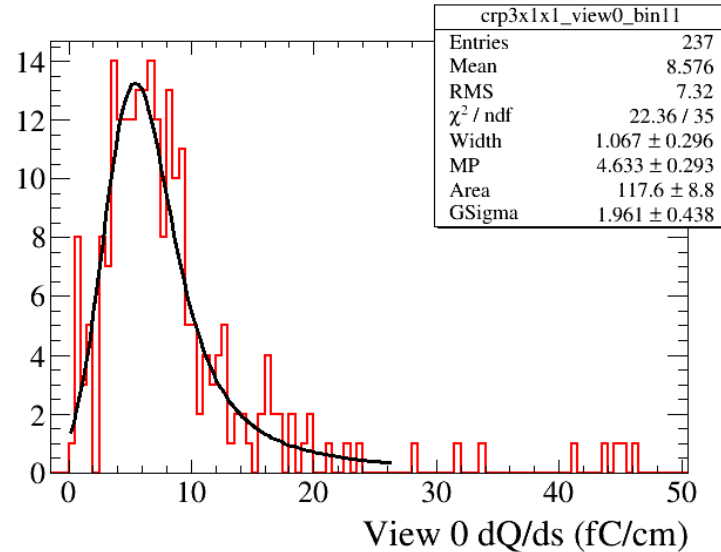
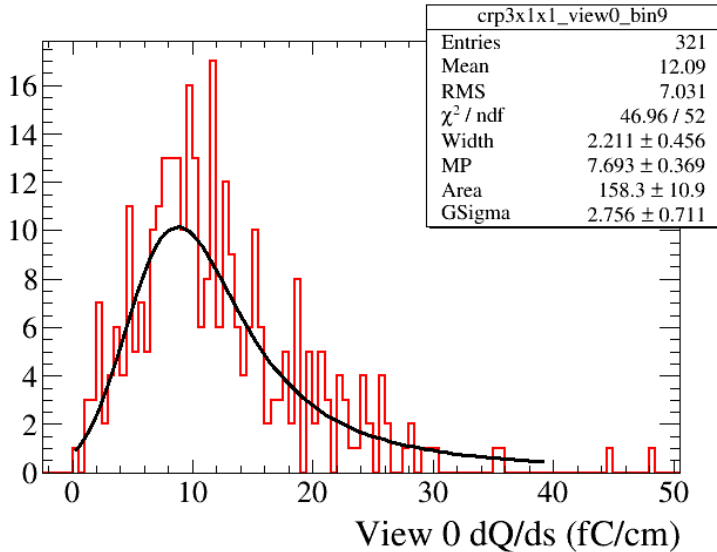
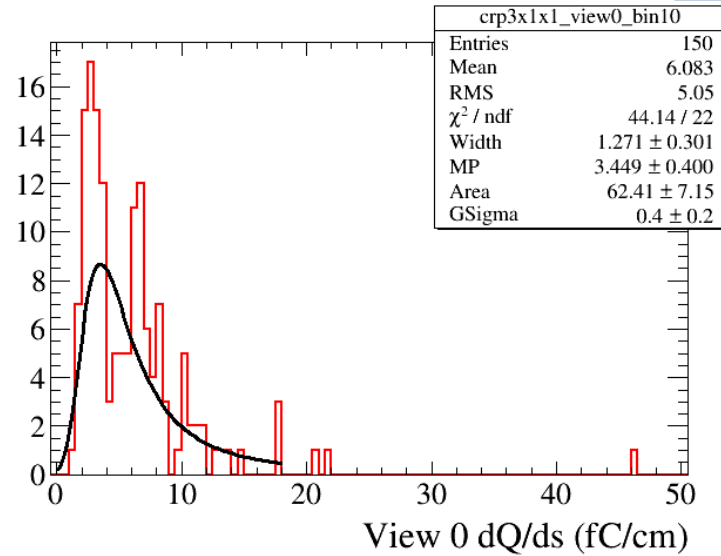
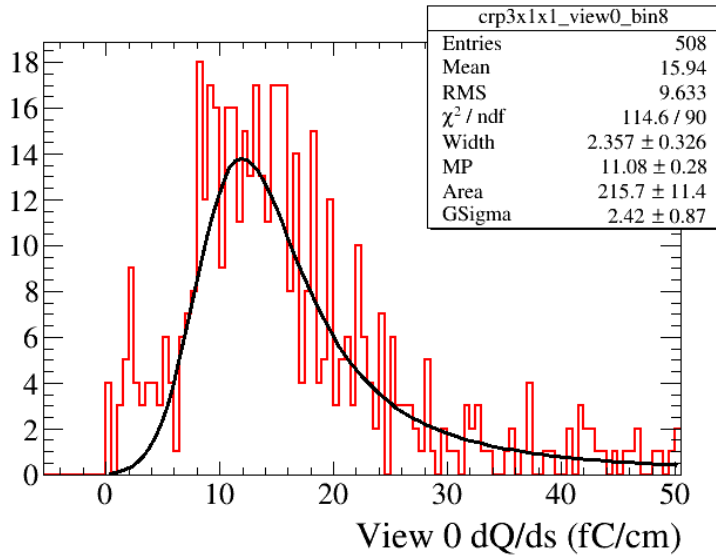
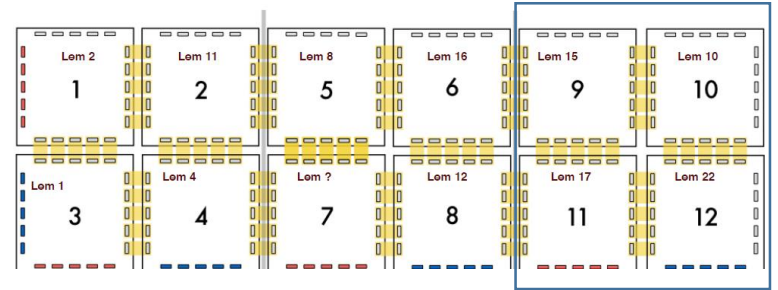
dQ/dx view 0



dQ/dx view 1



dQ/dx view 0



dQ/dx view 1

