

MICE PID

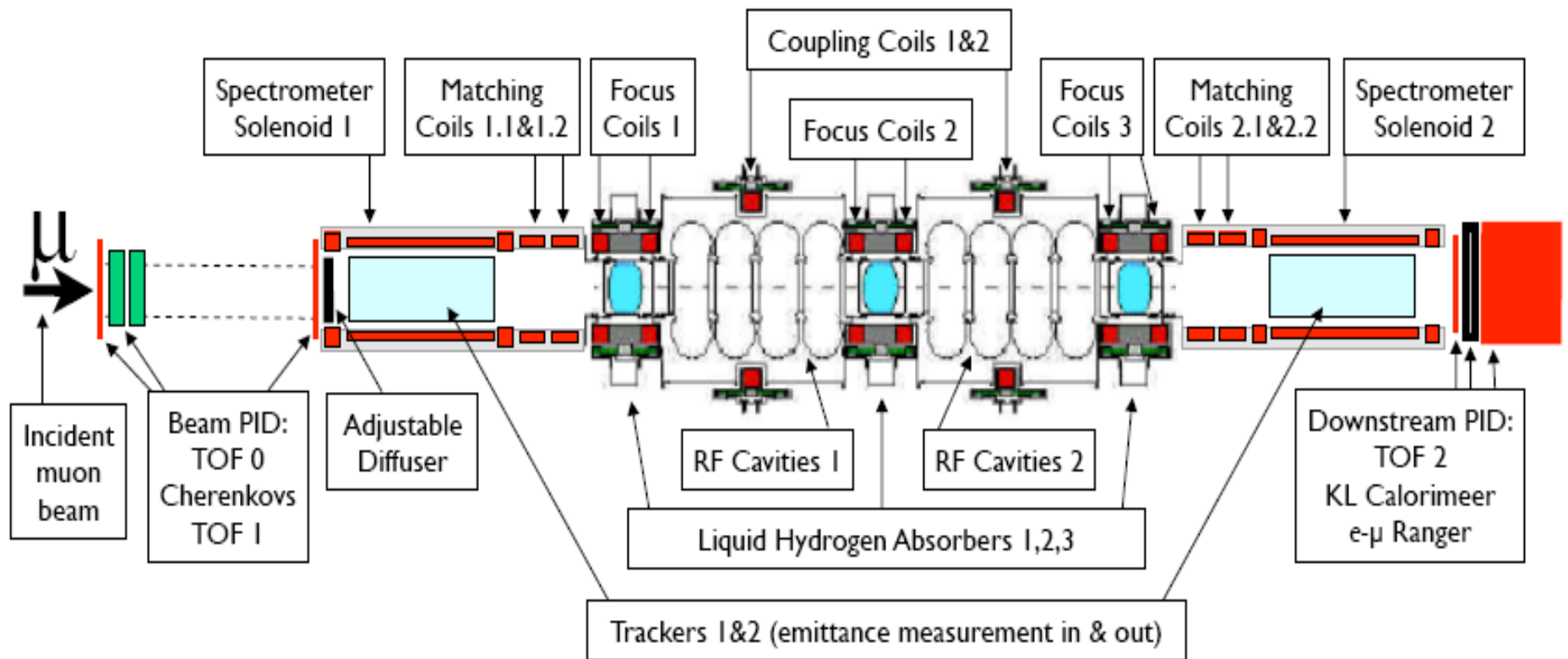
Durga Rajaram
Illinois Institute of Technology

MAP Collaboration Meeting
March 6 2012, SLAC

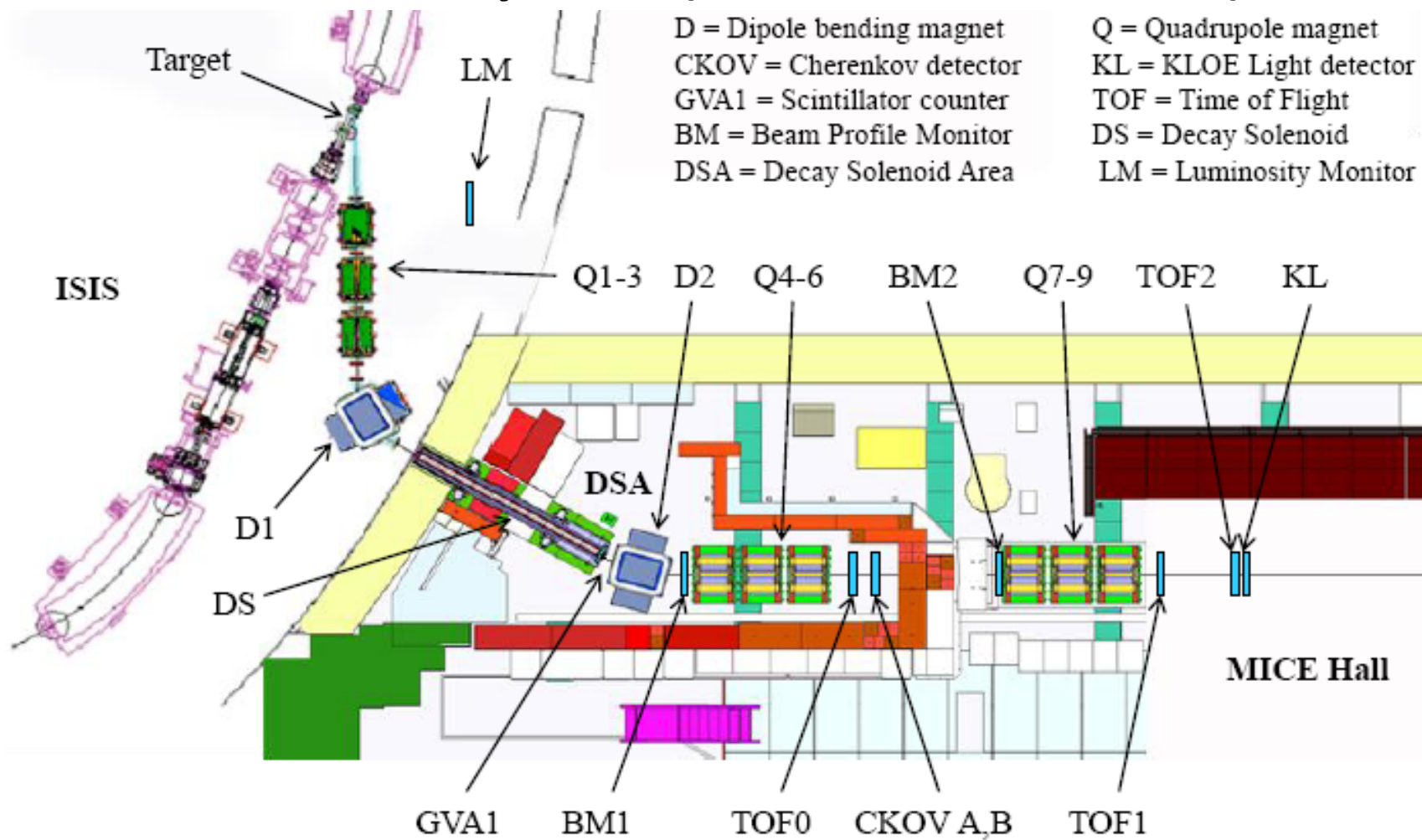
MICE PID Overview

- Being a muon cooling measurement, Particle ID is important to ensure high muon purity
 - Reject undecayed pions & electrons from decay
- **Upstream** of the cooling channel:
 - π/μ separation
 - 2 Time of Flight Detectors (TOF0, TOF1)
 - 2 Aerogel threshold Cherenkovs (CKOVa,CKOVb)
- **Downstream:**
 - μ/e separation
 - TOF2
 - EM Calorimeter (EMC)
 - “KLOE-light” (KL)
 - Electron-Muon Ranger (EMR, in construction)

MICE Layout

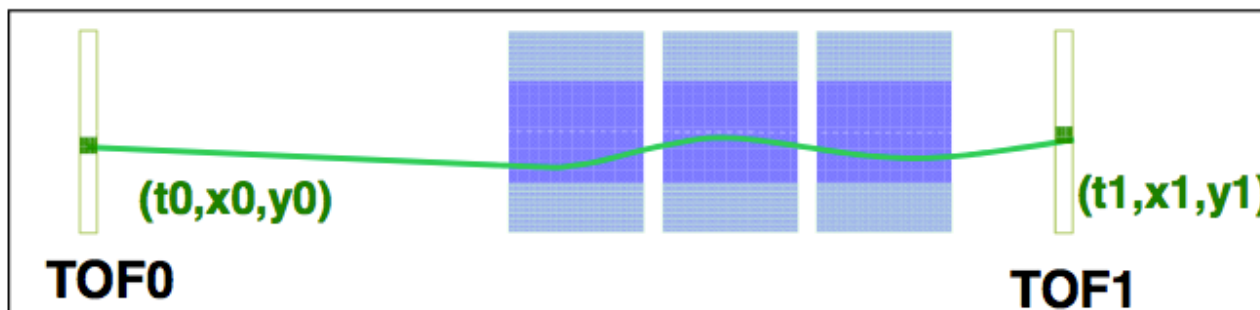


MICE Layout (current, STEP I)



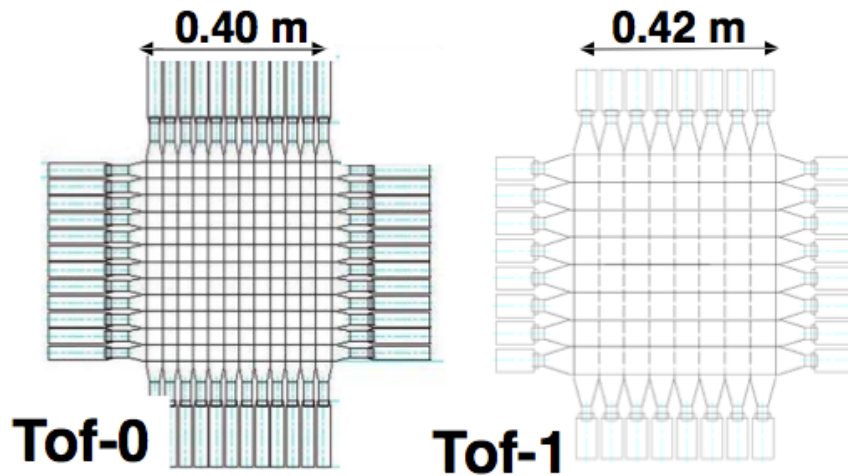
- TOF0 → TOF1: ~ 8 m
- TOF1 → TOF2: ~ 2.5 m

TOF

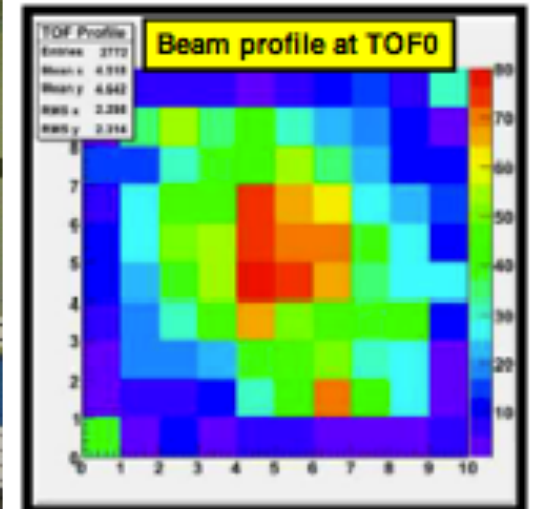
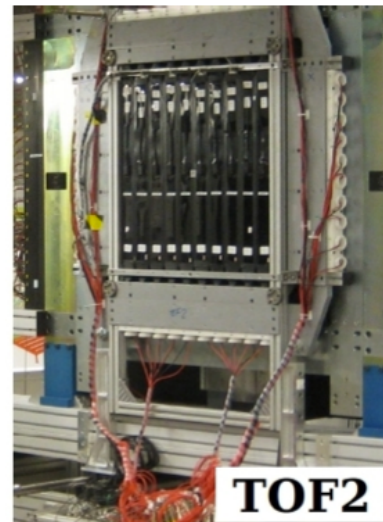
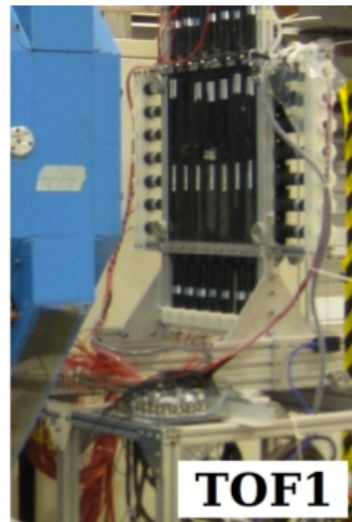
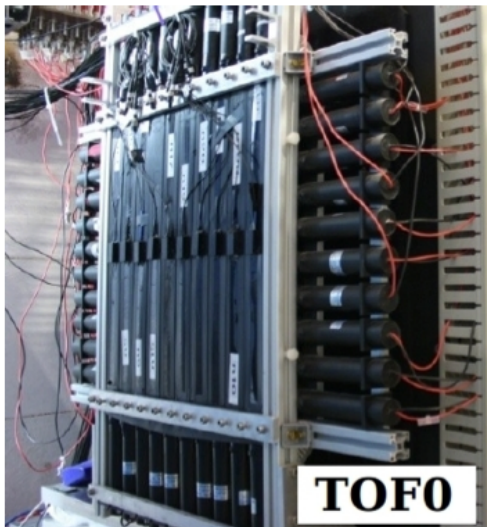


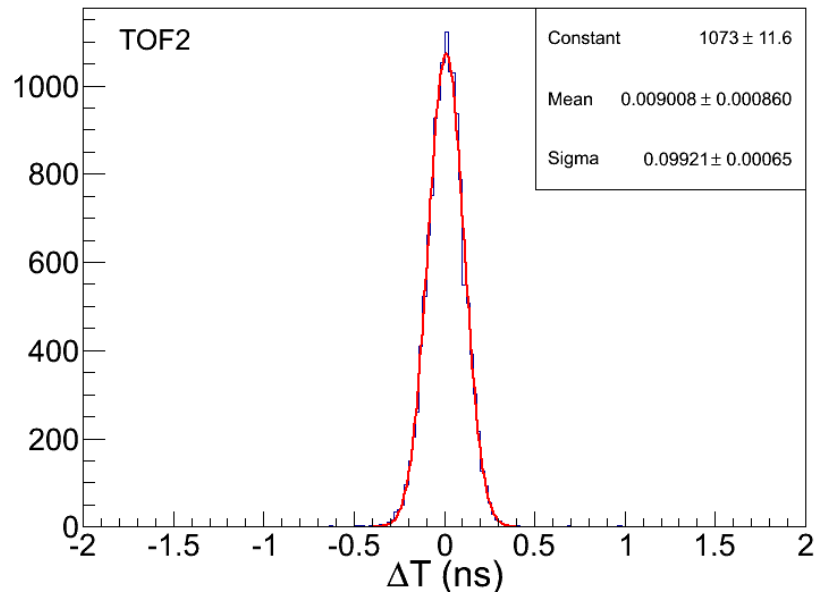
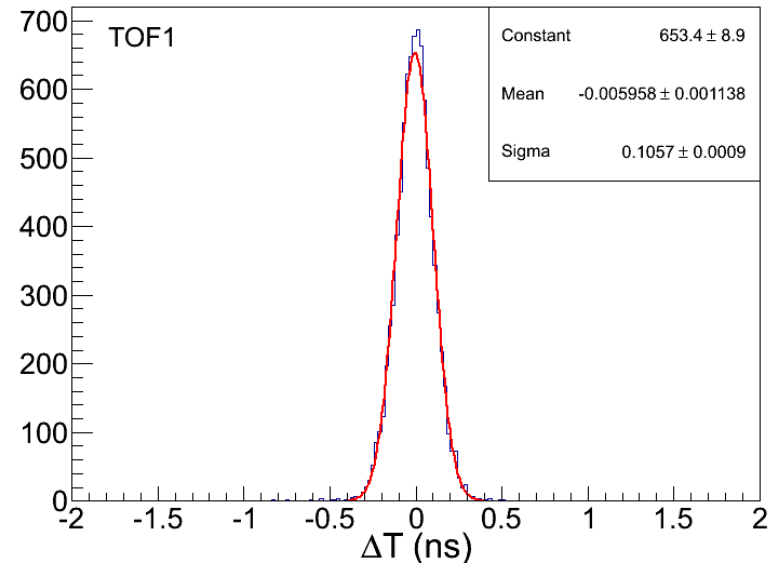
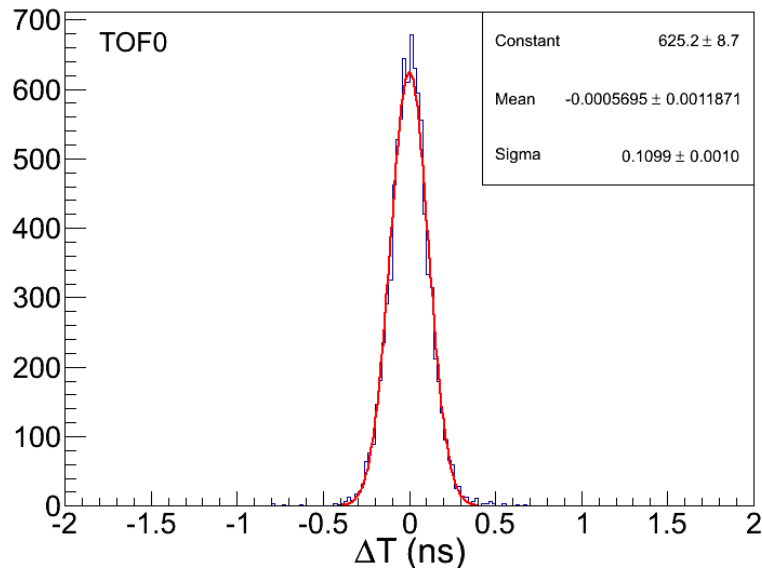
- Detector requirements:
 - Upstream & Downstream PID
 - Provide experimental trigger
 - Precise timing wrt RF
- Design:
 - 1" thick scintillator slabs in x & y planes
 - read out at both ends
 - PMT choice motivated by high rates (> 1 MHz @ TOF0), high fringe fields
 - Readout: multi-hit TDC, 14-bit ADC

TOF



- TOF0: 10 x 4cm bars
- TOF1: 7 x 6 cm bars
- TOF2: 10 x 6 cm bars

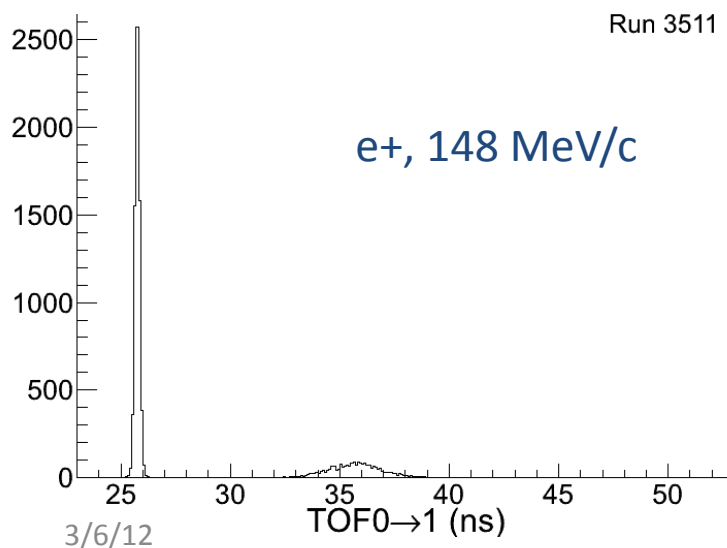
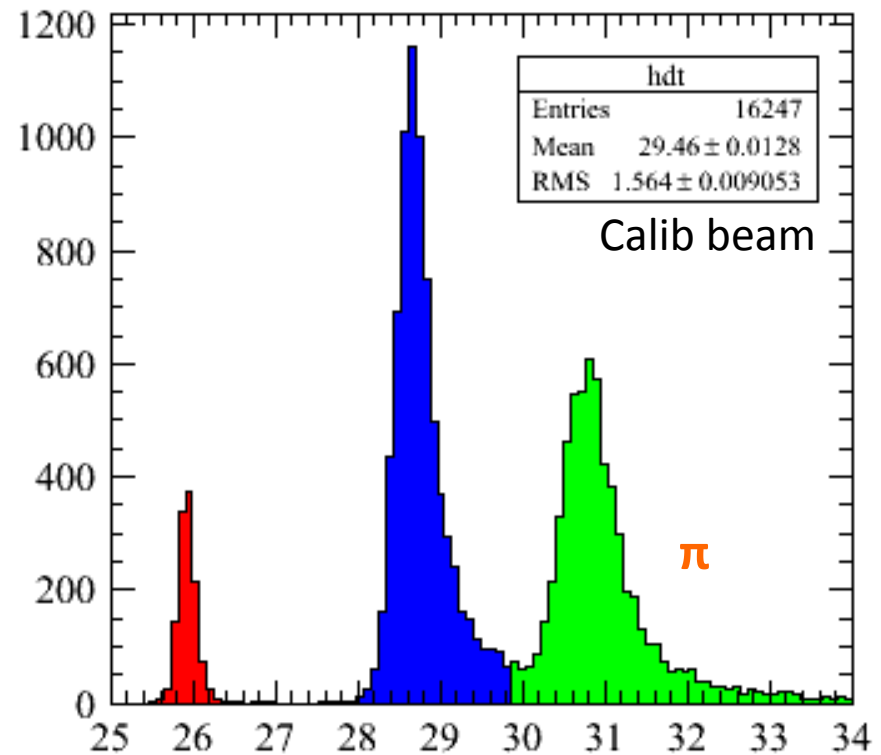
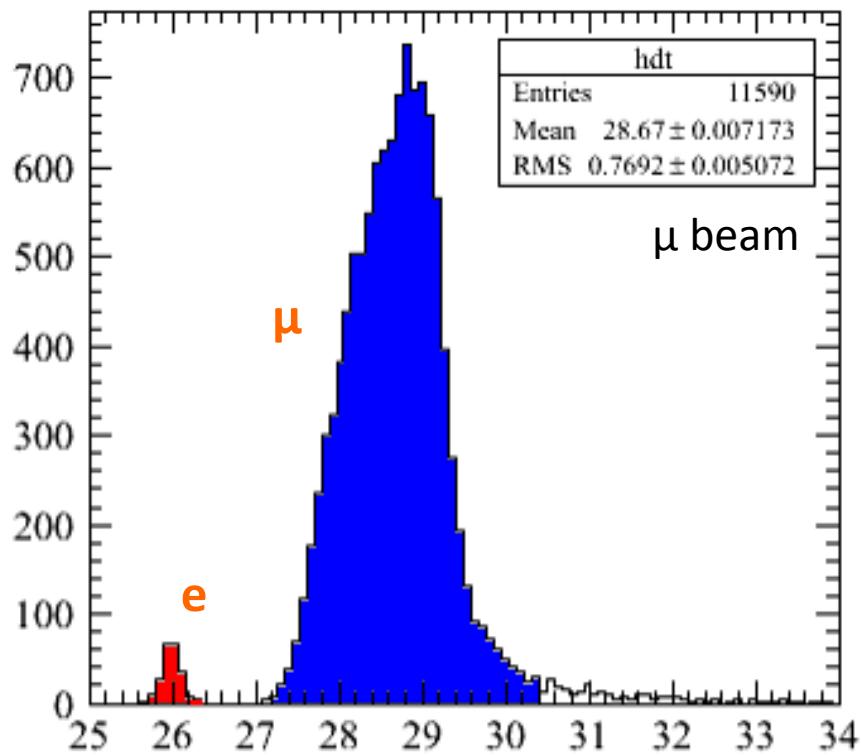




- Fully calibrated with Dec'11 data
 - corrected for slew, cable delay, trigger

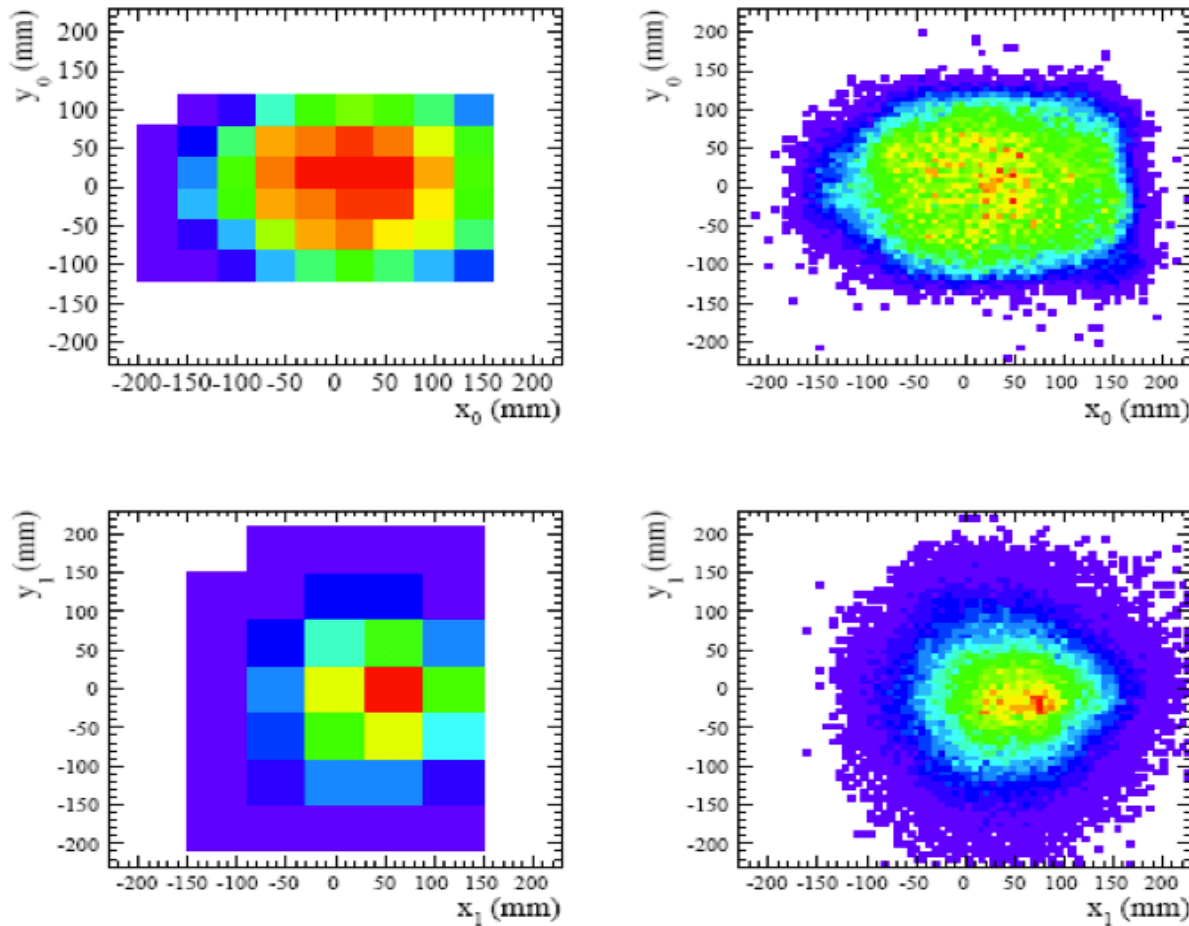
Time Resolutions:

- TOF0: 55 ps
- TOF1: 53 ps
 - *was* 64 ps -- improved due to refurbished/replaced PMTs
- TOF2: 50 ps



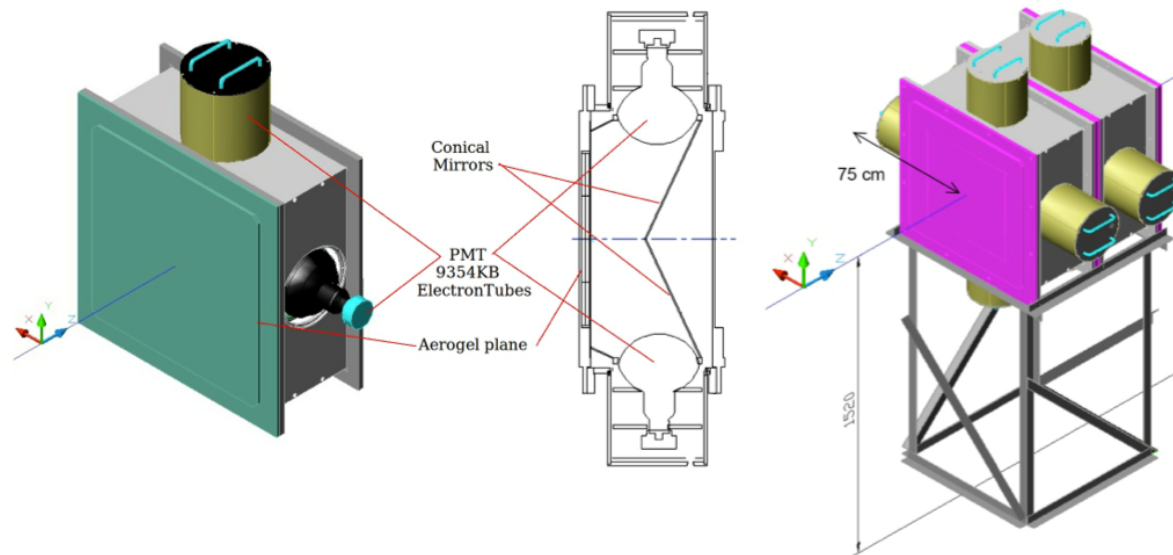
- Excellent separation using TOF
- Further rejection of pion contamination will be done using the CKOVs

TOF Reconstruction



- In addition to PID, TOF also provides spatial information
 - Left: Incident particles' position as given by the slab number hit
 - Right: Position reconstructed using time difference between PMTs at either end

CKOV

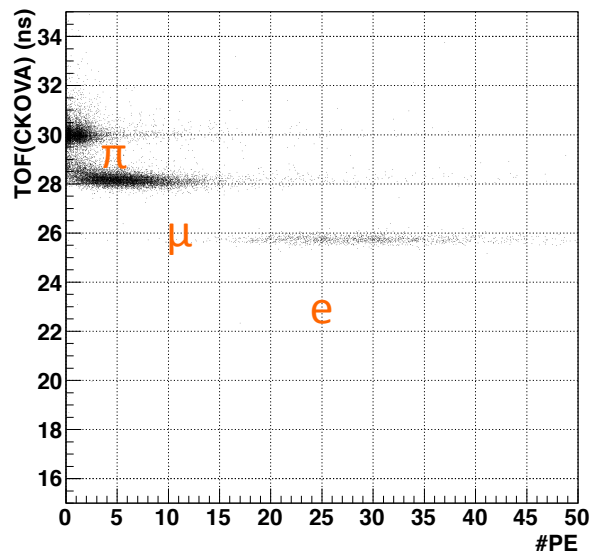
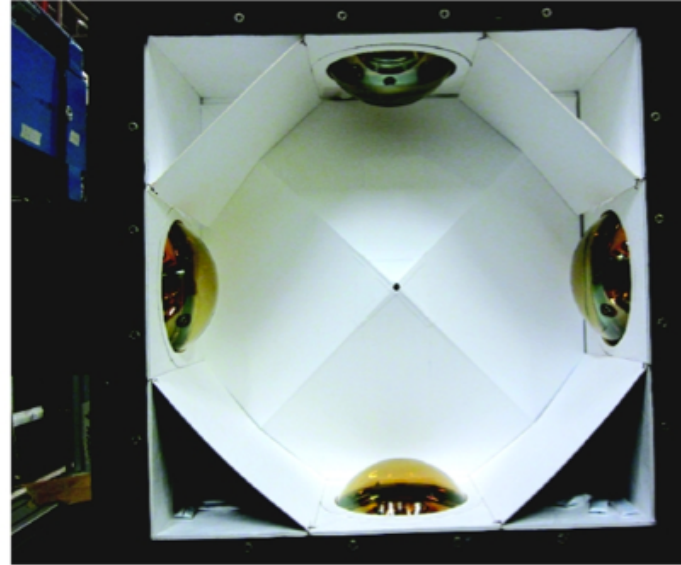


- Cherenkov light produced in a 2.3 cm thick layer of aerogel
→ reflected by 4 intersecting conical mirrors → four 8" PMTs
- Aerogel layers: 46 x 46 cm², $n=1.07, 1.12$
- Thresholds:
 - μ : 278 MeV in CKOVa, 210 MeV in CKOVb
 - π : 367 MeV in CKOVa, 277 MeV in CKOVb
 - e.g. @ 240 MeV: e trigger both counters, μ trigger B, pions none

CKOV

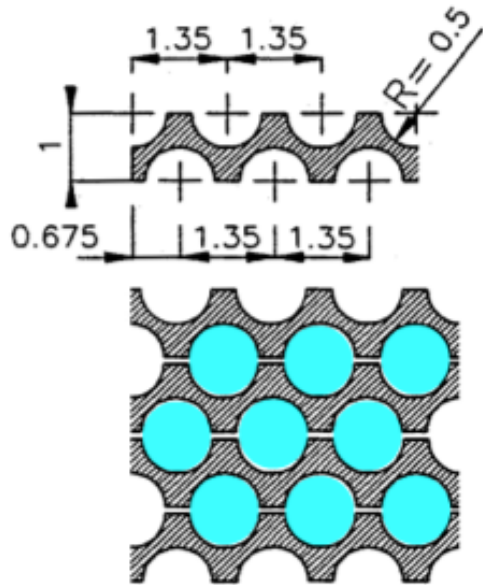


tof_A

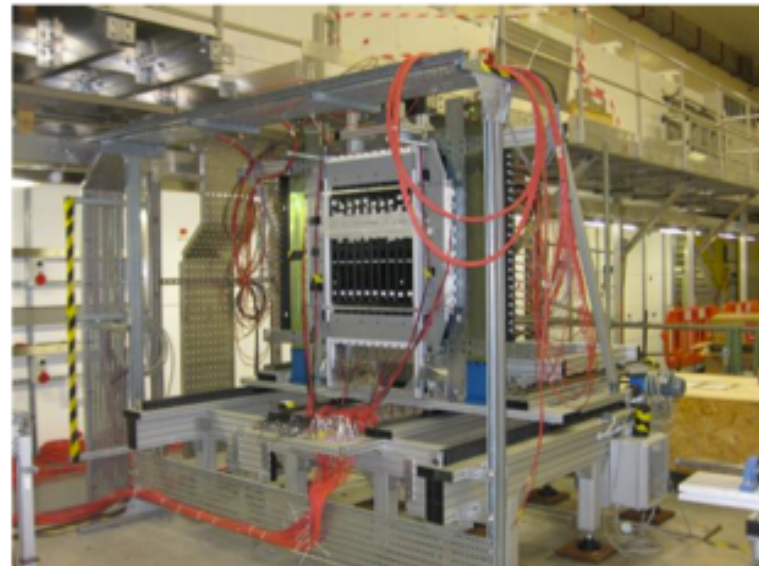


- Calibration: completed
- Analysis of 2011 data in progress:
 - Estimate background light after window replacement
 - Extract PID using information from both counters

KL

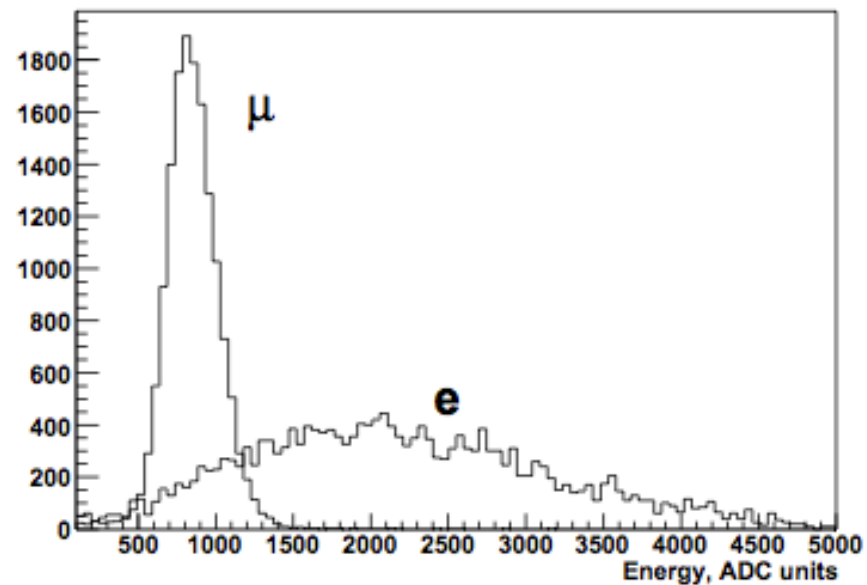
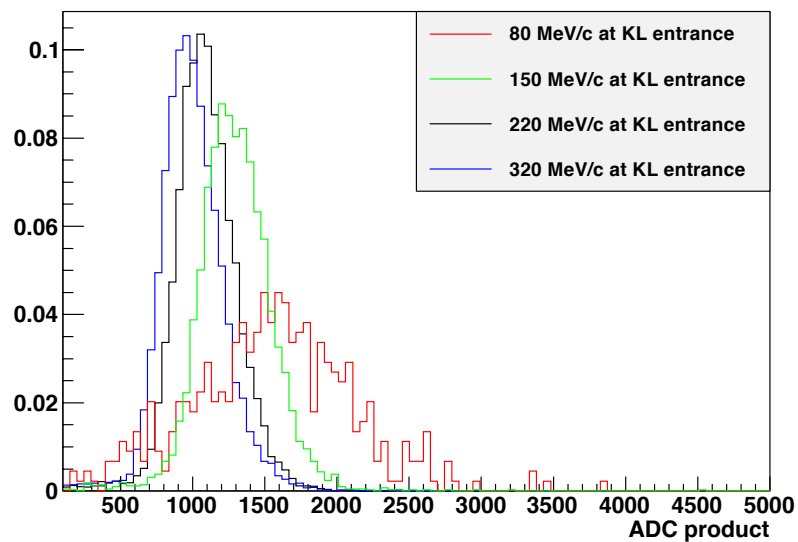


- Sampling calorimeter:
Grooved Pb foils + 1mm fibers
- $93 \times 93 \times 4 \text{ cm}^3$ active volume. $\sim 2.5X_0$, $\sim 0.15\lambda$
- Acts as a pre-shower in front of the EMR
- installed in the MICE Hall in June 2008

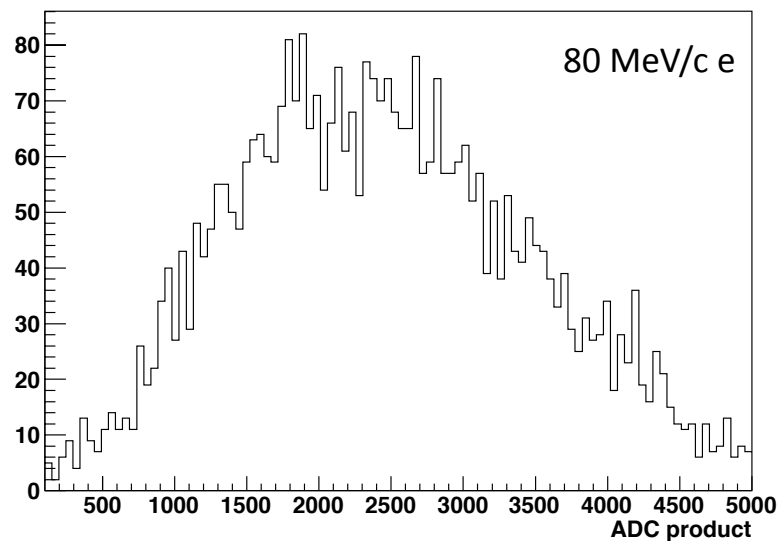


KL Performance

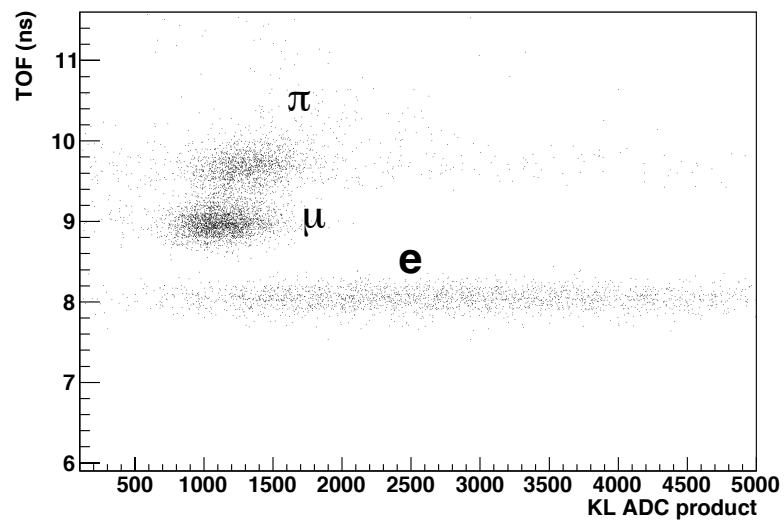
Muons



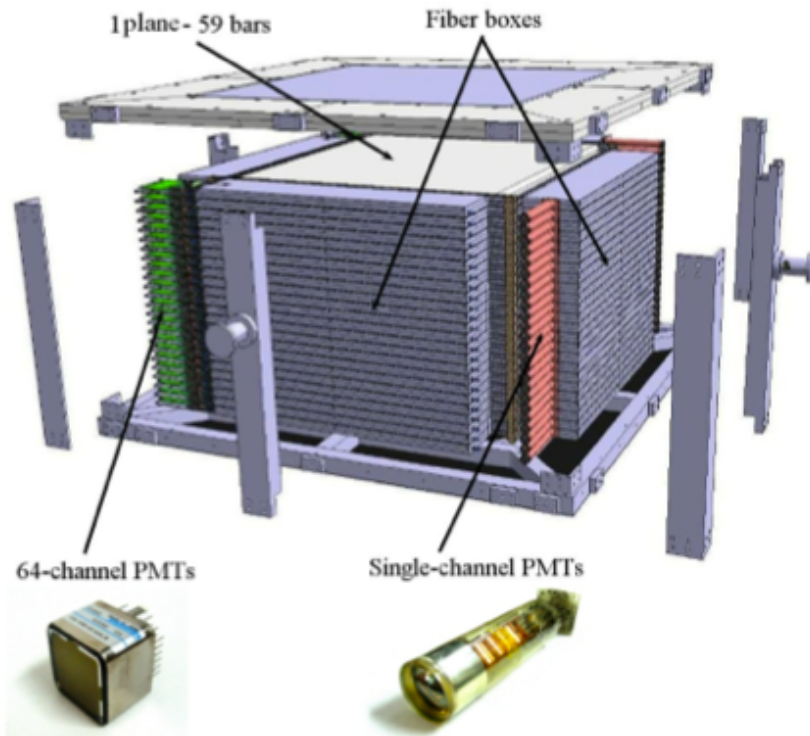
Electrons



KL ADC vs. TOF

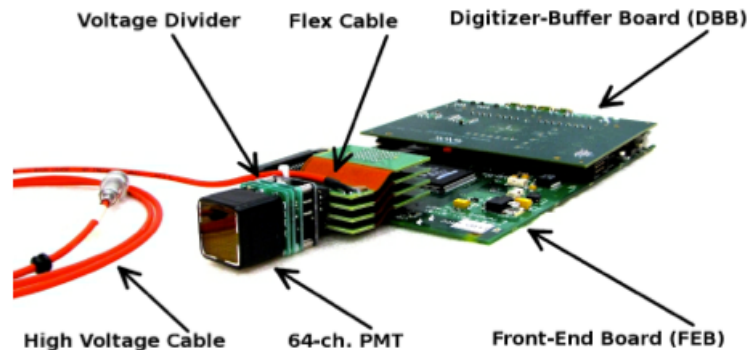
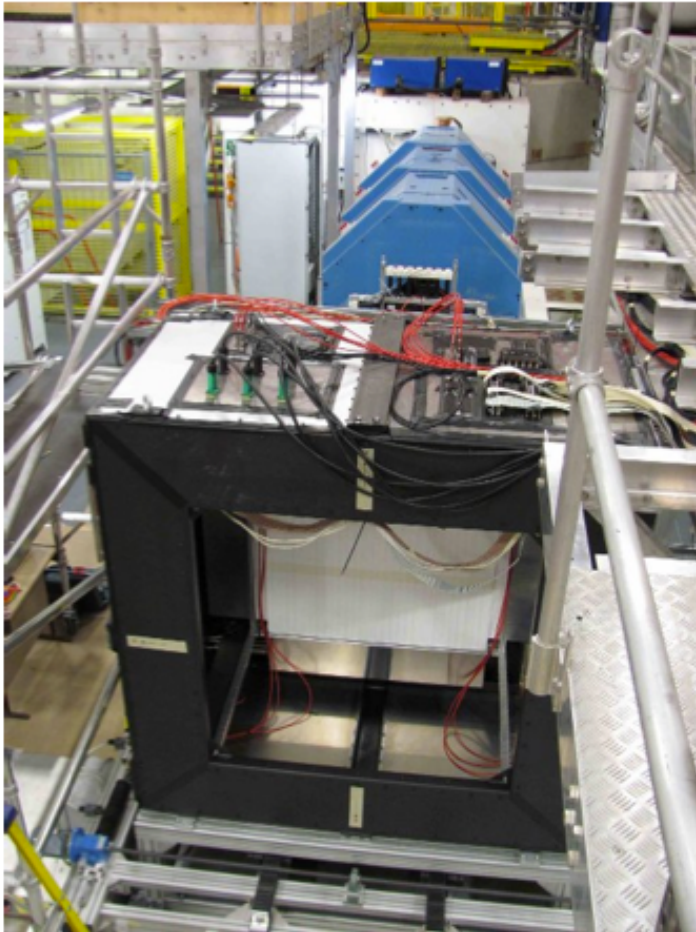


EMR



- Fully active scintillator detector. Will stop all particles, measure range, identify μ/e
- μ :
 - show tracks
 - Energy deposition flat
- e :
 - will shower
 - Energy loss decreases along z
- 1 m³ of active volume
- 48 planes: 59 triangular scintillator bars in with glued 1.2 mm WLS fibers
- light collected by single-anode PMT on one side & by 64-channel PMT on the other:
- the granularity of the detector will allow it to reconstruct individual tracks and measure energy deposition in every bar

EMR Status & Plans



- EMR box with 3 X-Y modules (6 planes) was installed in the MICE hall in June for preliminary tests
- electronics and DAQ have been successfully tested
- installation & commissioning this summer

Conclusions

- MICE PID detectors (TOF, CKOV, KL) installed and working well
- Detectors calibrated & resolutions meet design requirements
- Able to achieve purity $\sim 99\%$
- Further analyses using information from all PID detectors have started
- Final PID detector – EMR – will be installed and commissioned this summer