

# Beam Test Simulation and GEM Analysis

Ye Tian

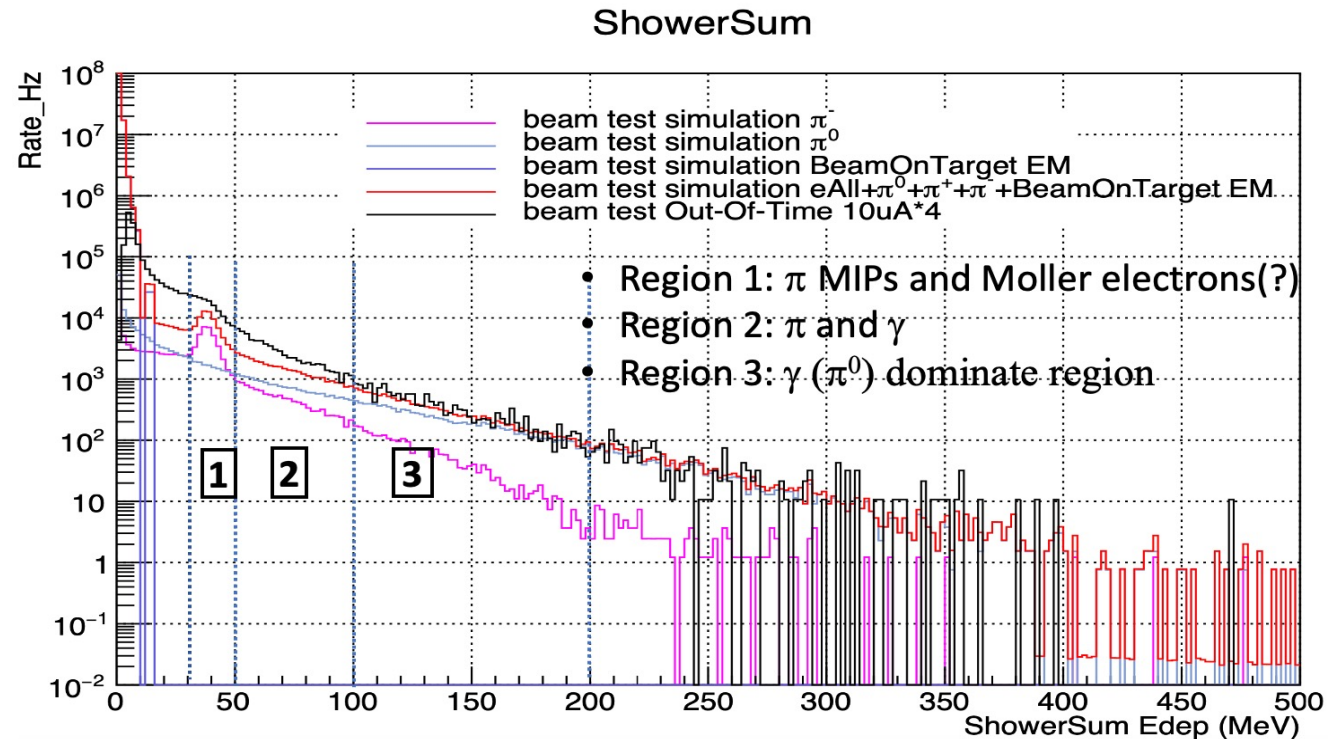
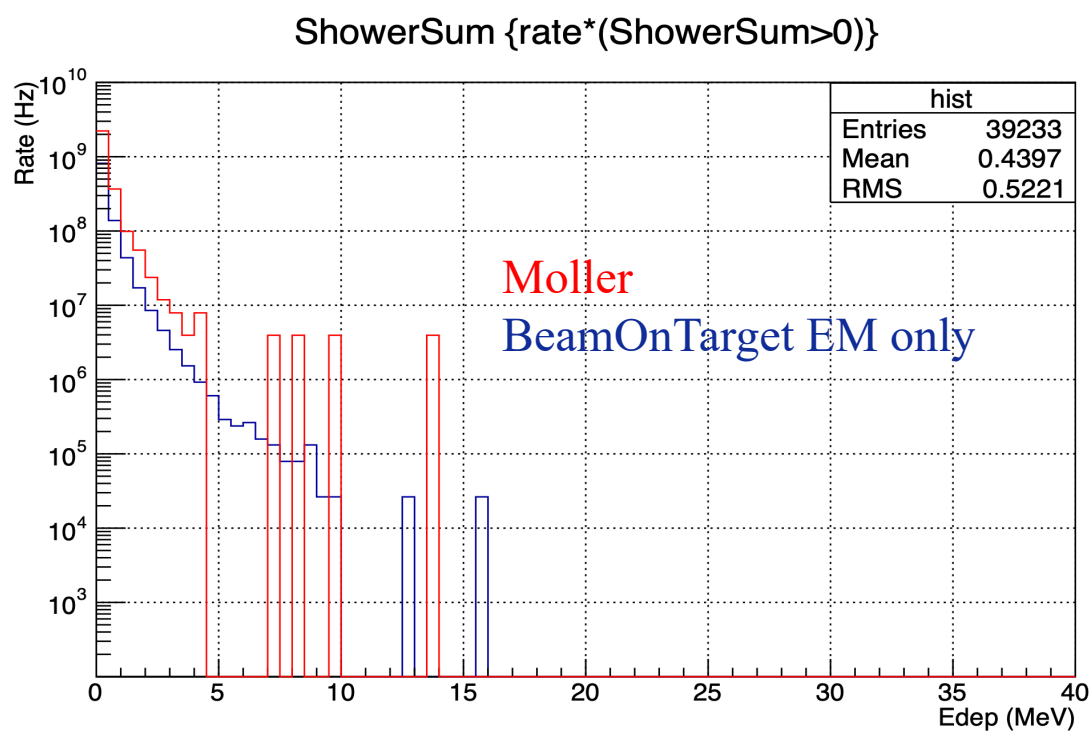
Syracuse University

For ECal Beam Test Group

- ❖ Scintillators
- ❖ Showers
- ❖ PreShowers
- ❖ Radiation dose
- ❖ Summary and Beam Test Outcomes

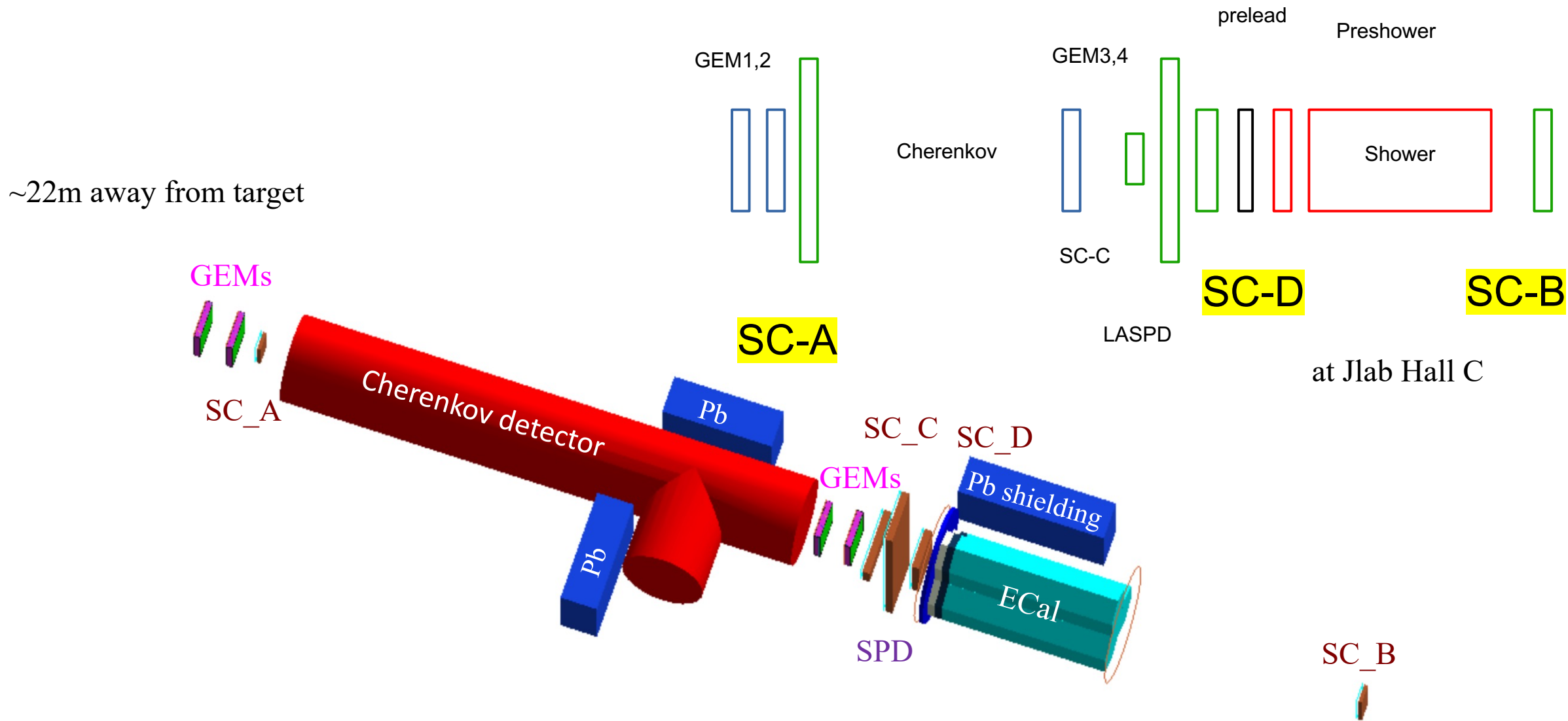
# To-do-list from the Last Collaboration Meeting Talk

- Study coincidence rates from timing plots and MC to find dominant contributions.
- Investigating other triggers (random/Out-of-Time) to clean up MIP spectra and help particle ID.
- Run MC for Moller? and high energy  $\gamma$  ( $\pi^0$ ) to get better agreement between simulation and data.
  - Test it with the Moller event generator from PRad: [PRadSim/evgen/norc](#)
- Rate comparison at high rates.



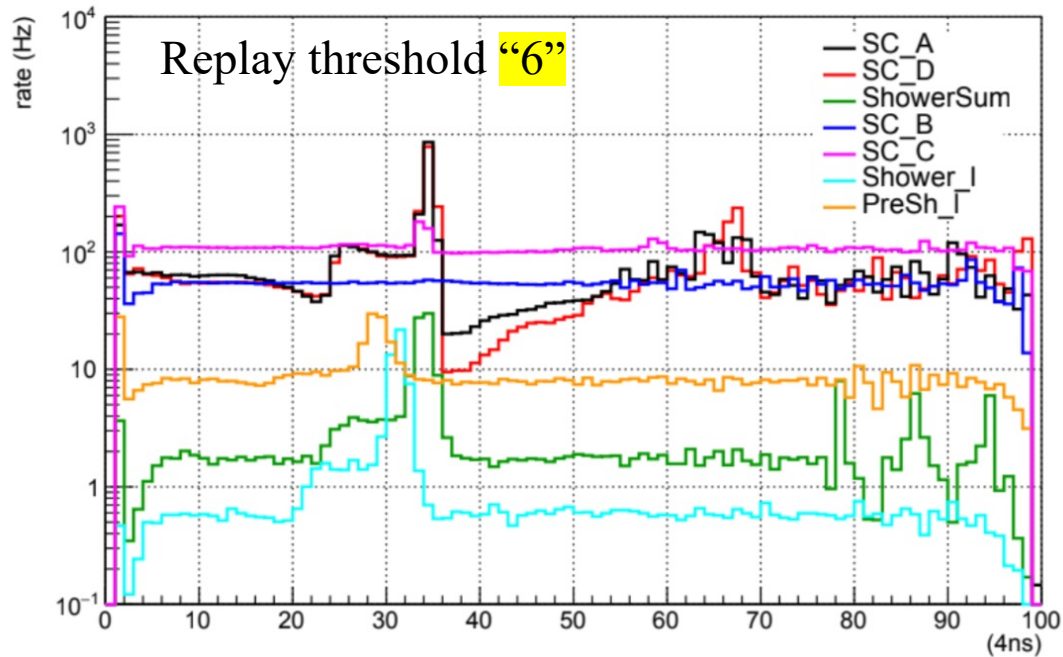
- Moller background: Generate: 2.5e8 event, only 713 of them deposited energy at Shower

# Latest pre-R&D – Detector Beam Test



# Scintillators with Coincidence Trigger

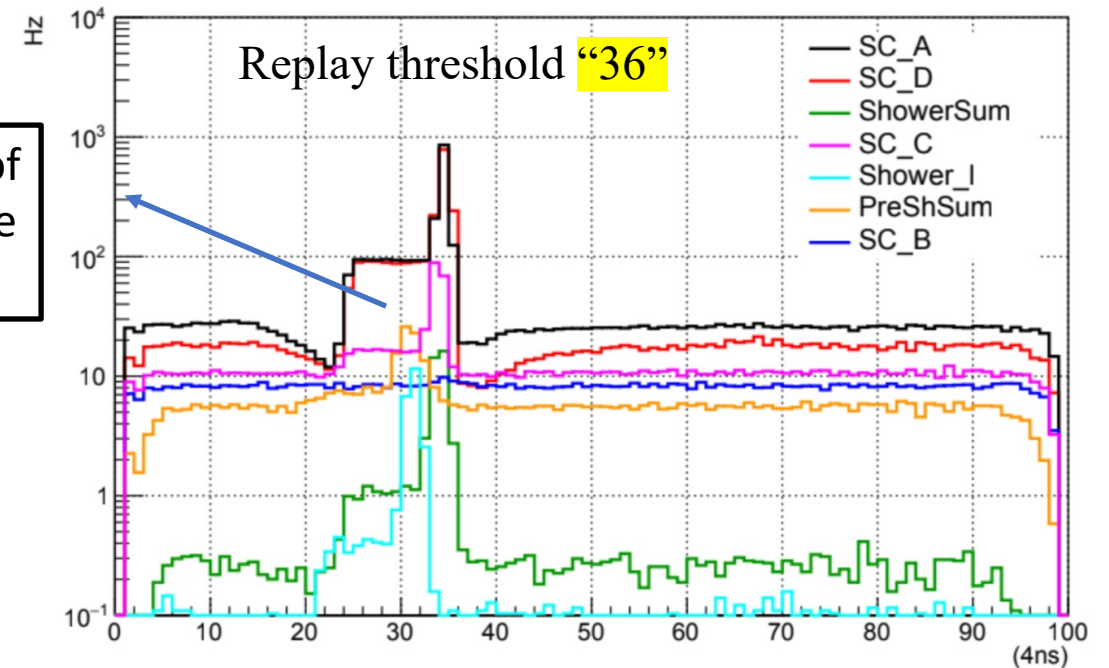
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680 triggered timing



5uA

40ns width of the hardware trigger

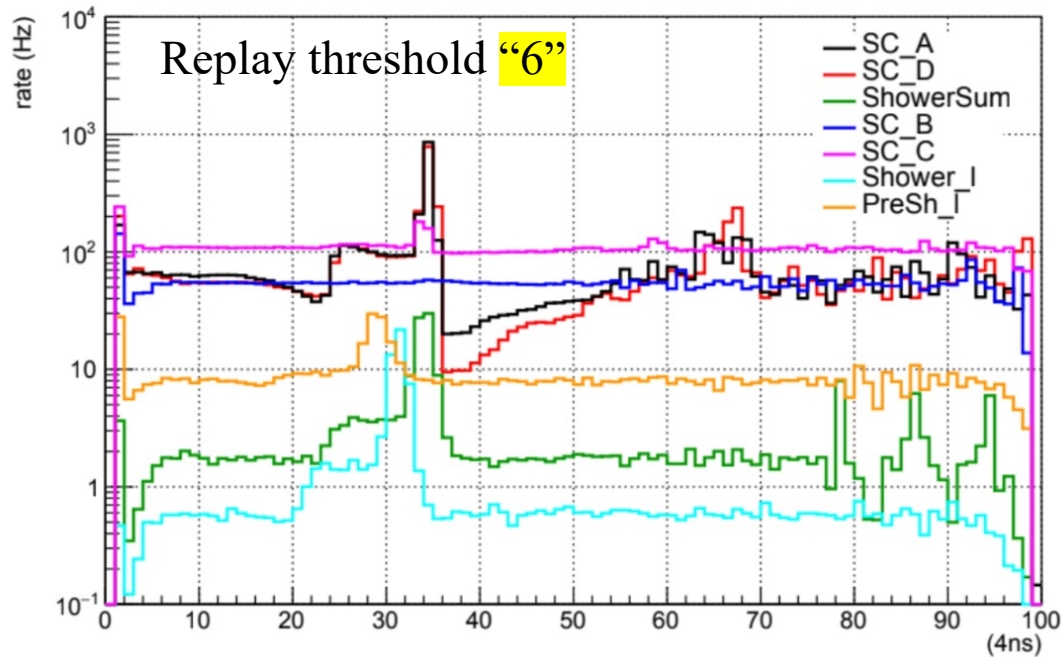
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680\_1 triggered timing threshold=36



- The ShowerSum spectrum changes when the decoder threshold is raised from 6 to 36.
- The threshold=36 plot shows mostly MIP's, whereas the threshold=6 plot is dominated by the small pulses well below the MIP level.

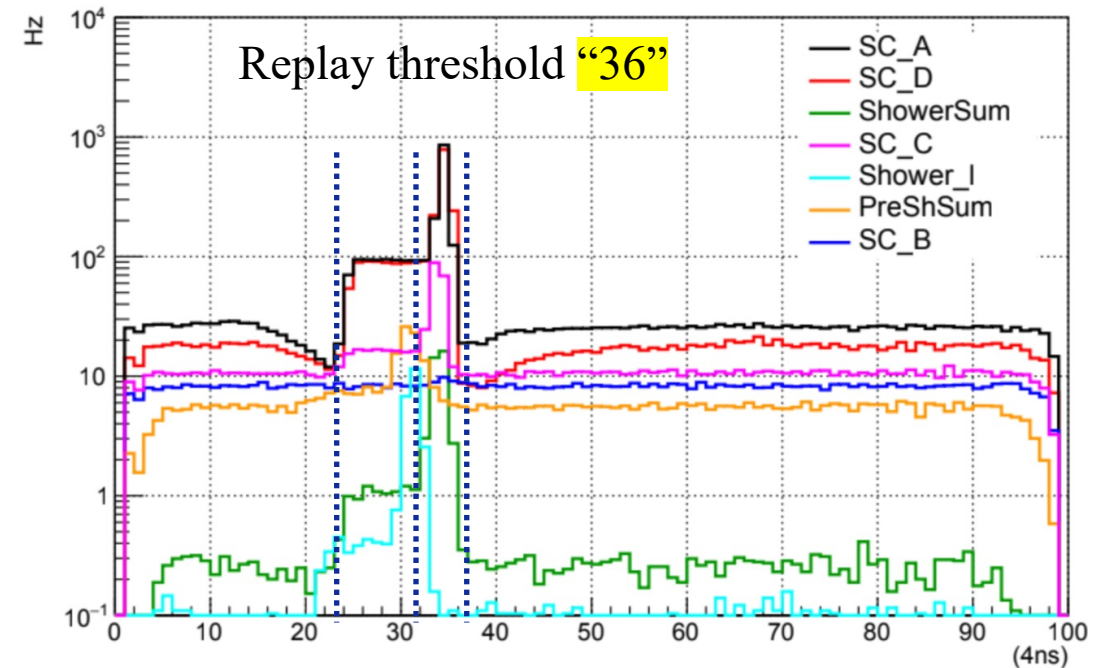
# Scintillators with Coincidence Trigger

5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680 triggered timing



5uA

5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680\_1 triggered timing threshold=36



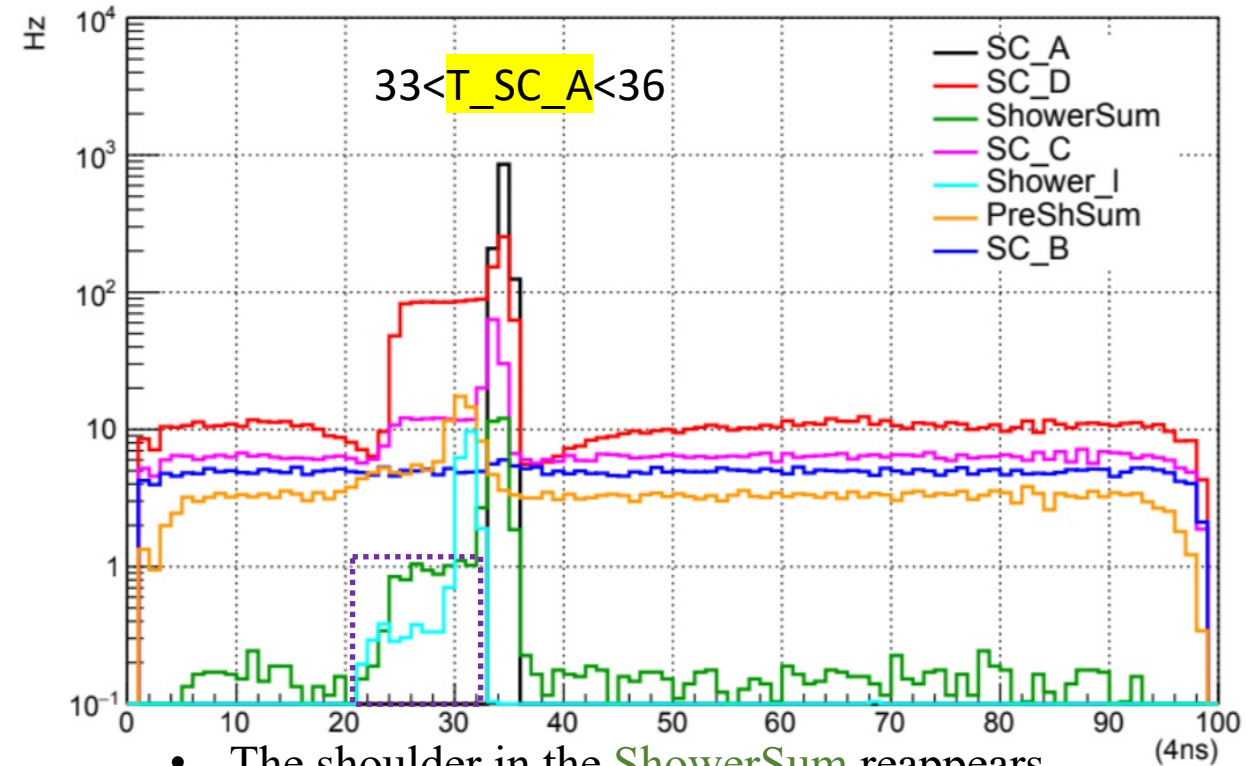
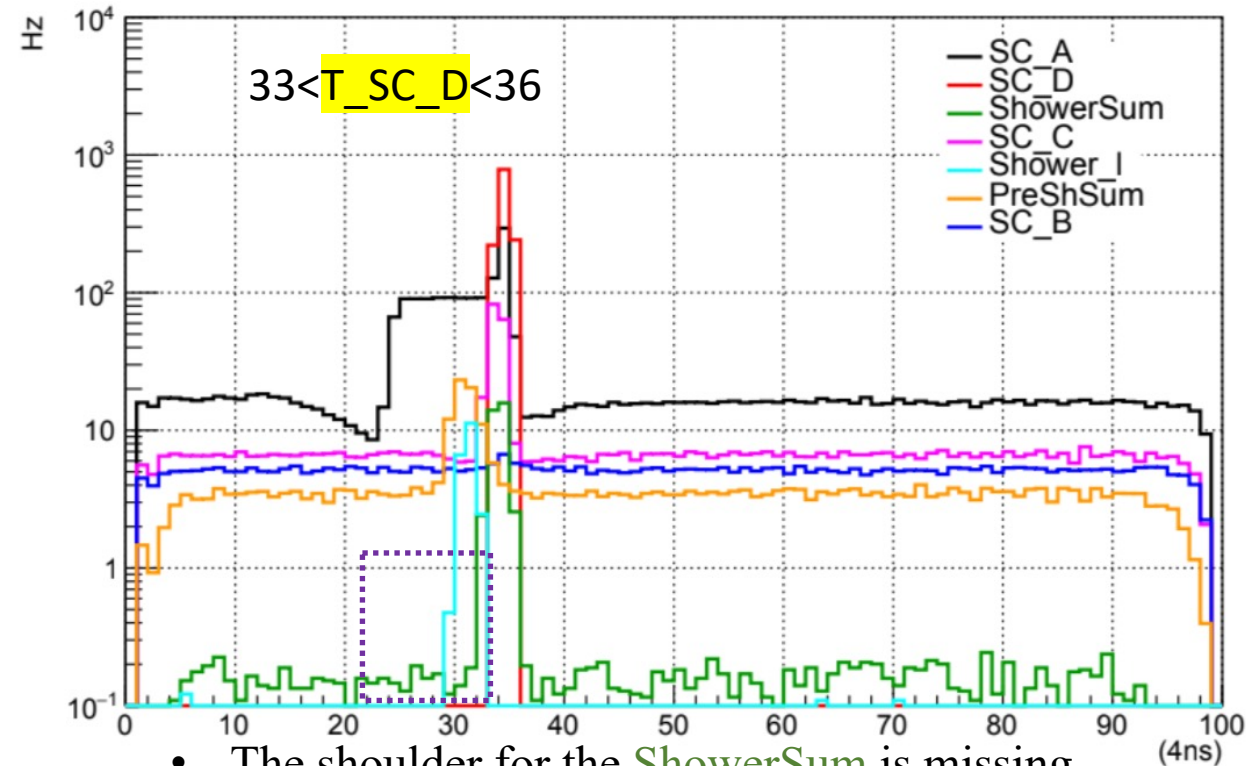
- The ShowerSum spectrum changes when the decoder threshold is raised from 6 to 36.
- The threshold=36 plot shows mostly MIP's, whereas the threshold=6 plot is dominated by the small pulses well below the MIP level.
- The different time regions have different pulse height spectra. The randoms are dominated by the smallest ShowerSum pulses and the peak is dominated by MIP's.

# Scintillators with Coincidence Trigger

5uA SC\_A&SC\_D triggered timing  $33 \leq \text{SC}_D < 36$  threshold=36

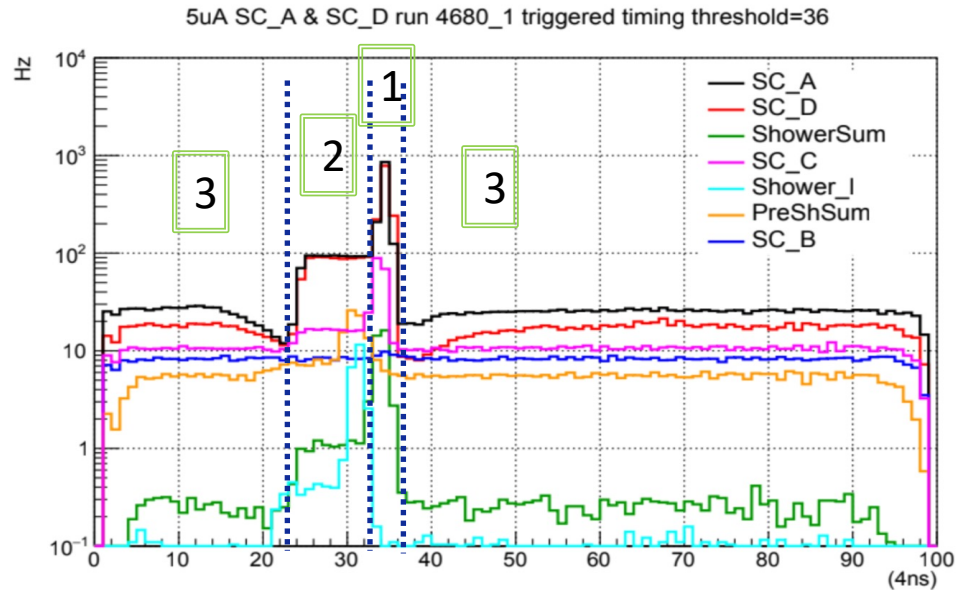
5uA

5uA SC\_A&SC\_D triggered timing  $33 \leq \text{SC}_A < 36$  threshold=36



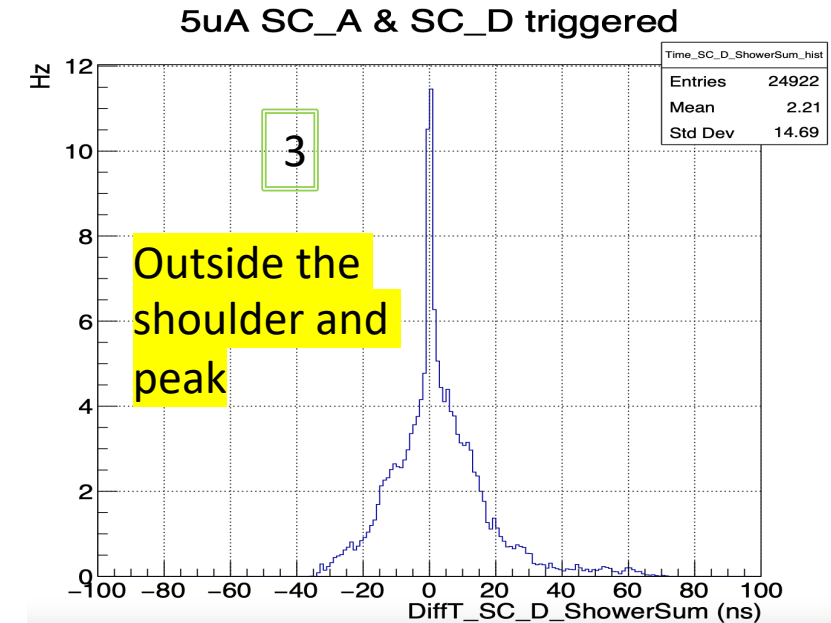
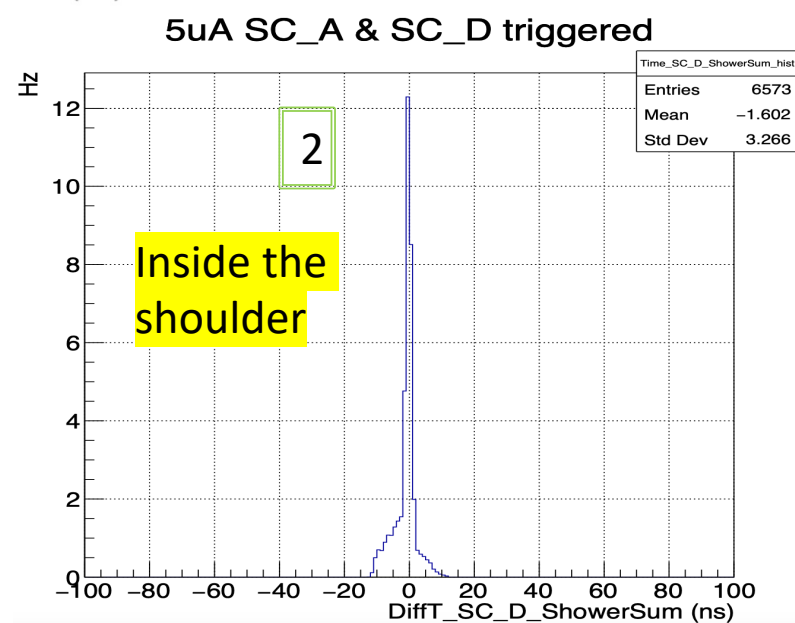
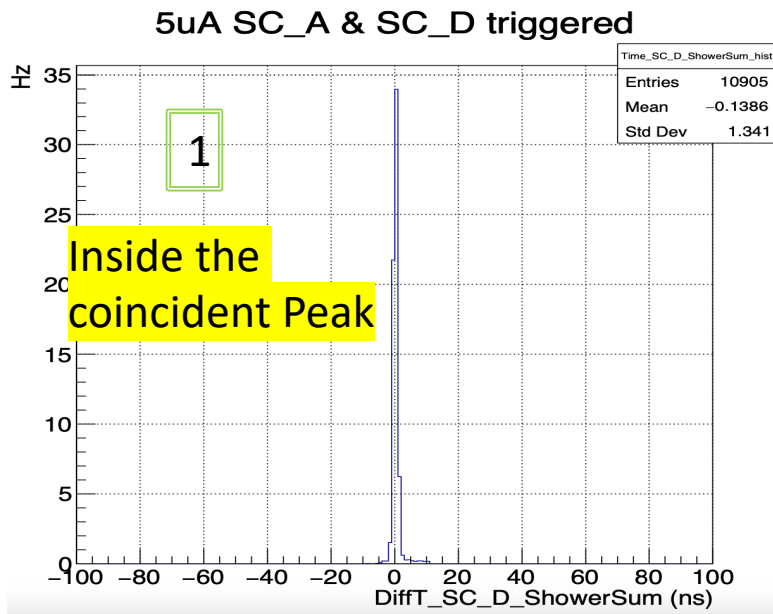
- The shoulder for the ShowerSum is missing
- The shoulder in the ShowerSum reappears.
- The reason is that since most pions are relatively parallel to the beam line, if there is no SCD in coincidence, the SCA signal is not from a pion.
- This means the the MIP peak should be cleanest for a tight 4-12 ns triple coincidence, less clean for coincidences with SCD, and weakest for random triggers.

# The Time Difference Between the Closet SC\_D Pulse and ShowerSum



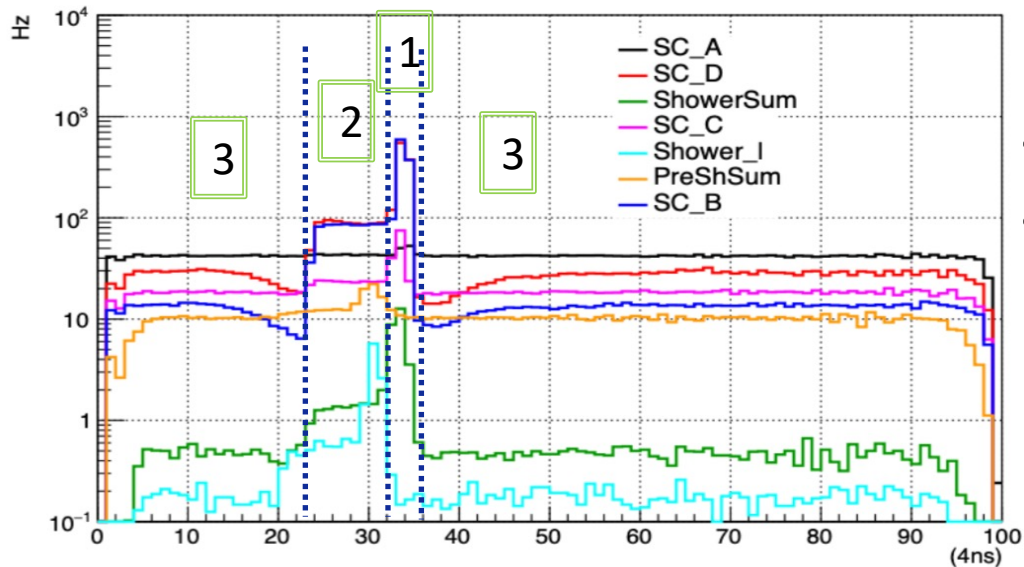
- **5uA** SC\_A & SC\_D triggered with threshold=36
- Events with ShowerSum pulse in range 1, 2, and 3

$$\Delta T(\text{SC\_D-} \text{ShowerSum})$$



# The Time Difference Between the Closet SC\_B Pulse and ShowerSum

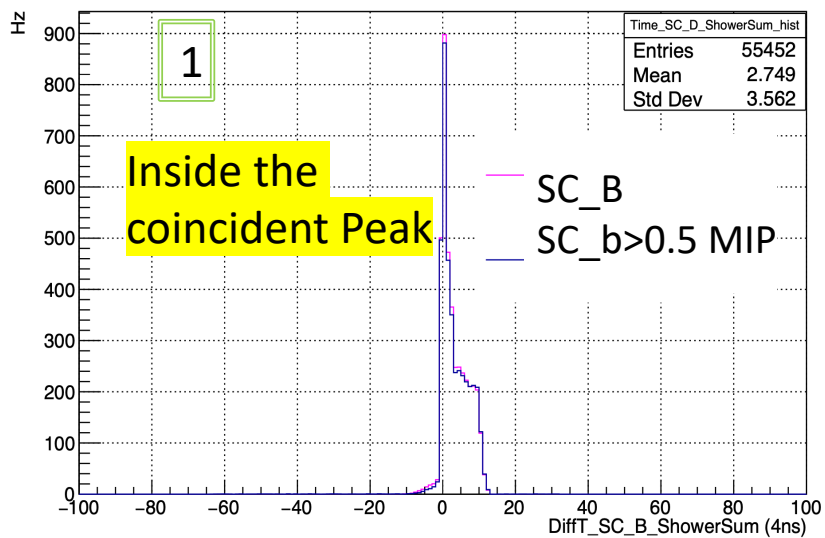
10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered timing threshold=36



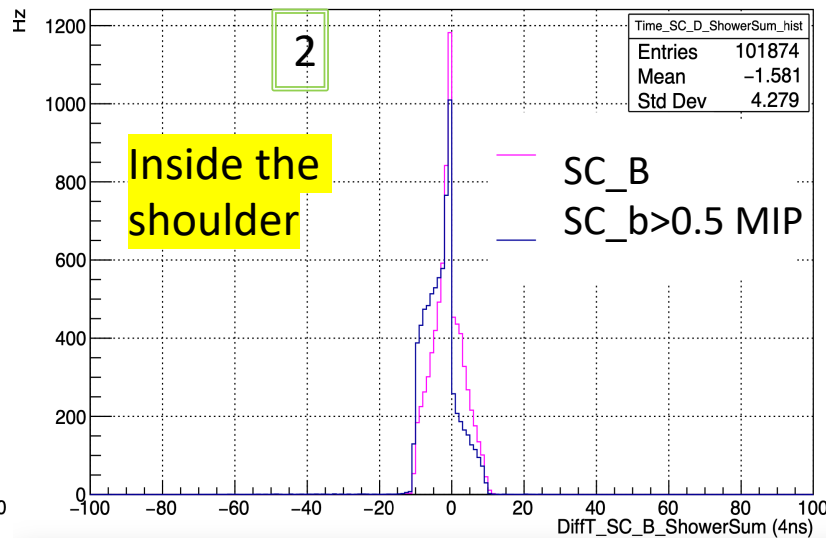
- 10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered with threshold=36
- Events with ShowerSum pulse in range 1, 2, and 3

$$\Delta T(\text{SC\_B-} \text{ShowerSum})$$

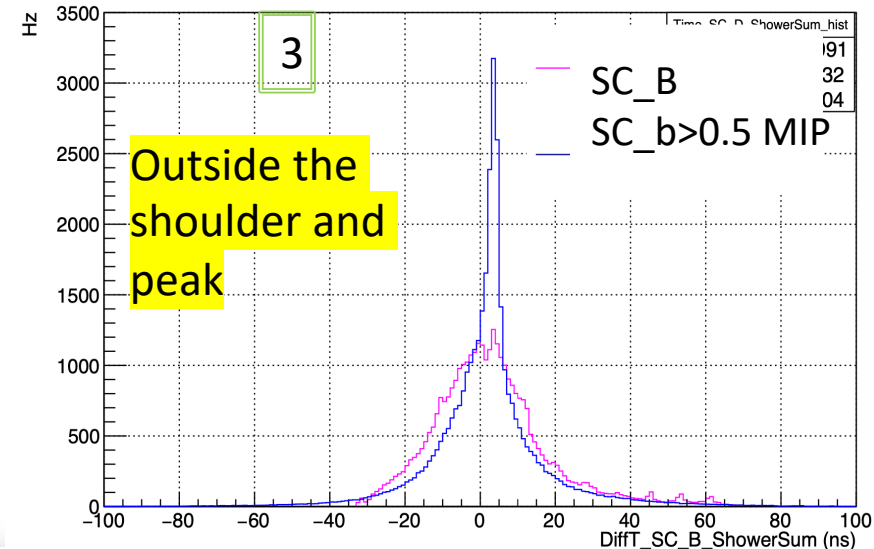
10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered



10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered

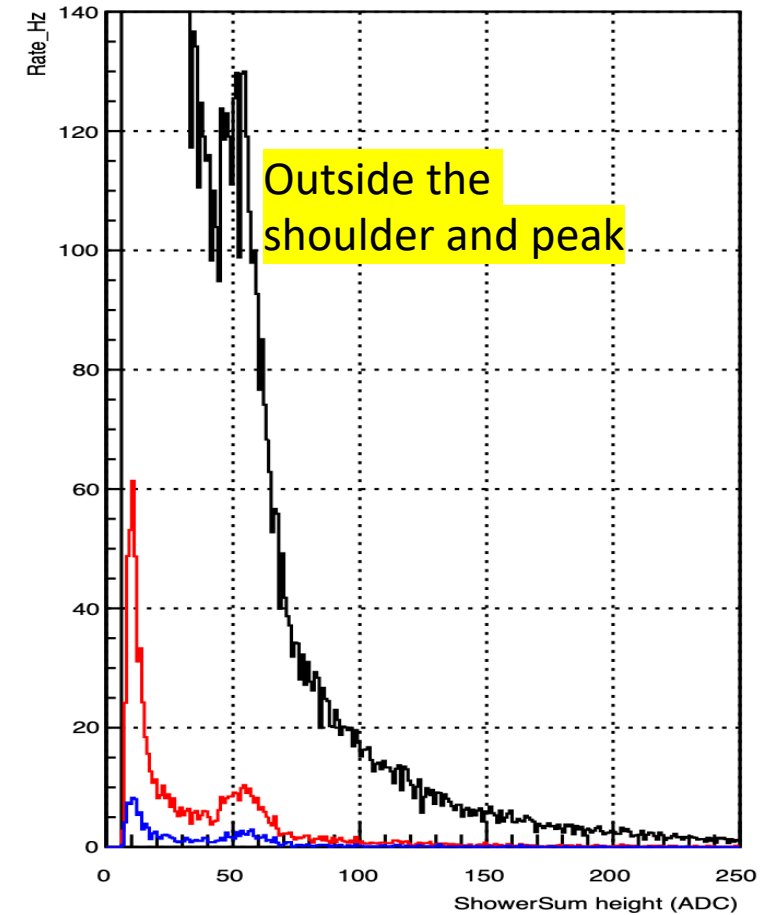
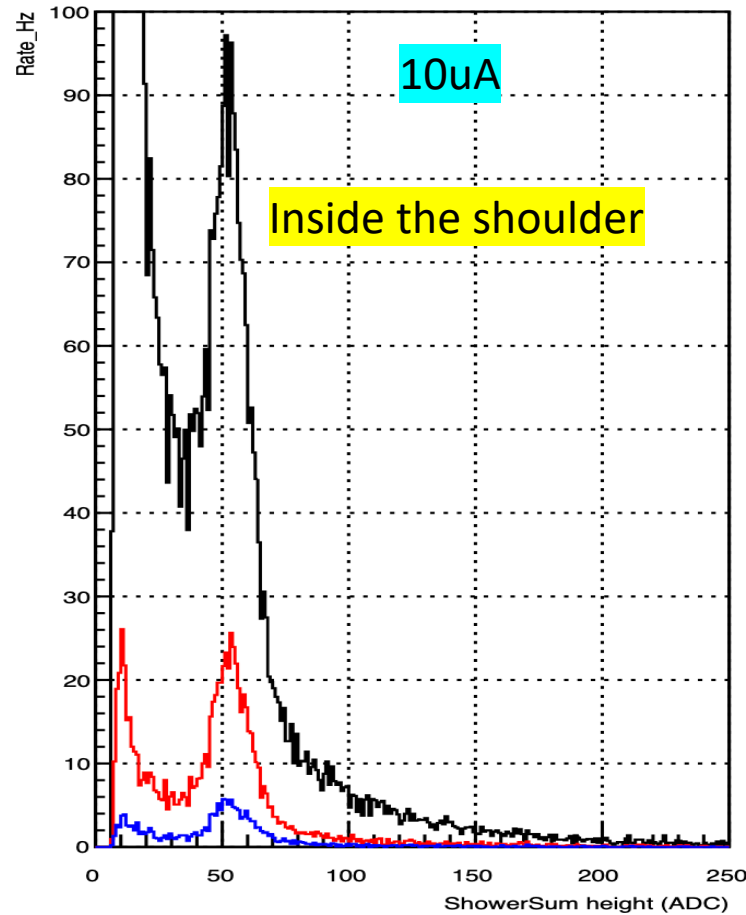
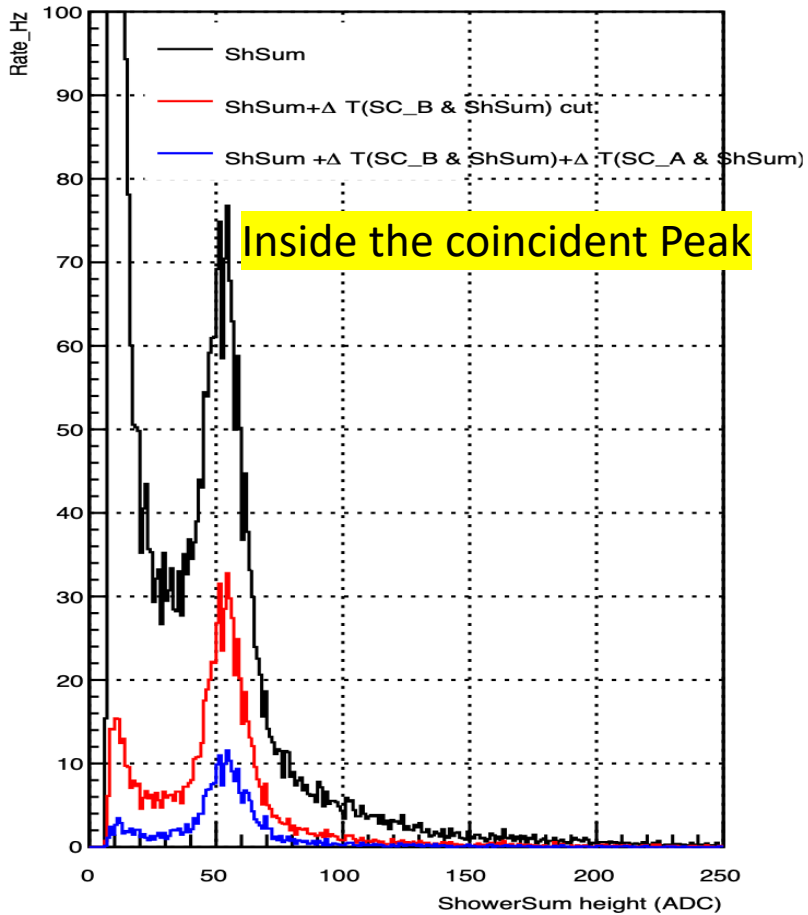


10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered



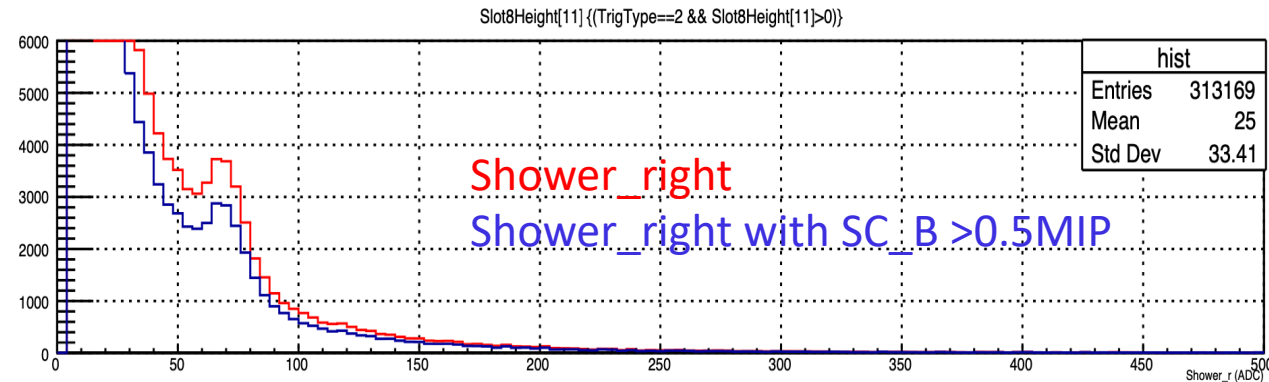


# 10uA ShowerSum MIP Comparison with the SC\_B & SC\_D triggered



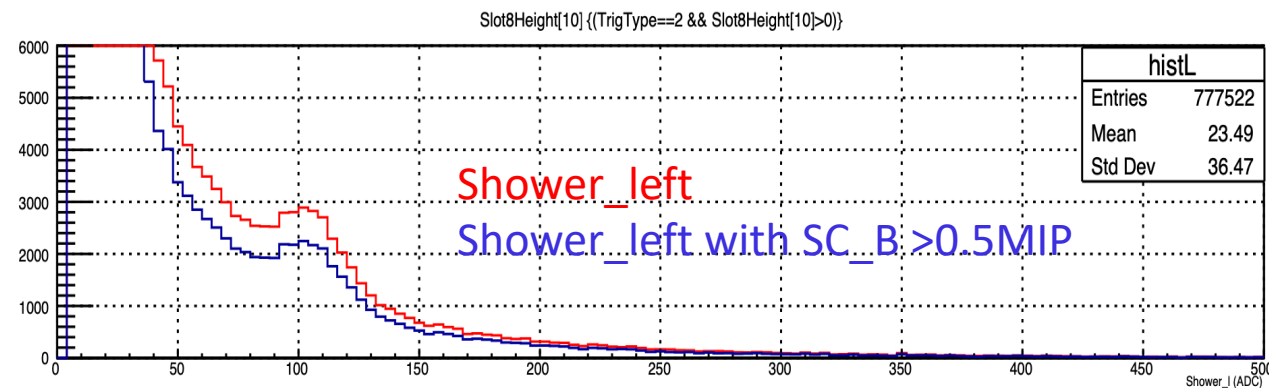
- Cuts: Trigger+ShowerSum signal+ $\Delta T(\text{SC}_B - \text{ShowerSum}) + \Delta T(\text{SC}_A - \text{ShowerSum})$
- $\Delta T(\text{ShowerSum} - \text{SC}_B)$  coincidence cut +  $\Delta T(\text{ShowerSum} - \text{PreSh})$  coincidence cuts work the best to clean up the MIPs.

# 45uA ShowerSum MIP Comparison



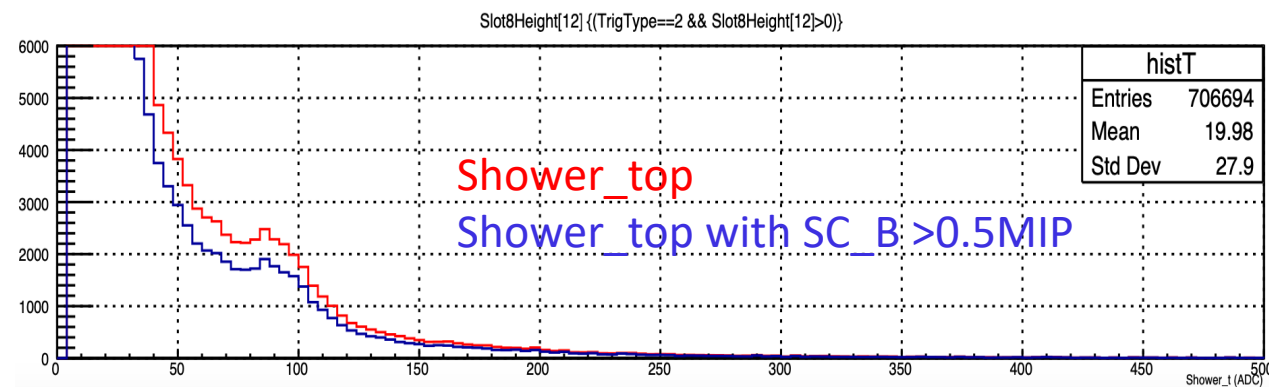
45uA run4653:

- Trigger: SC\_B & SC\_D
- SC\_B height > 0.5 MIP (500 ADC)



Observations:

- Gain shifts
- SC\_B height > 0.5 MIP cut doesn't clean up MIP peaks



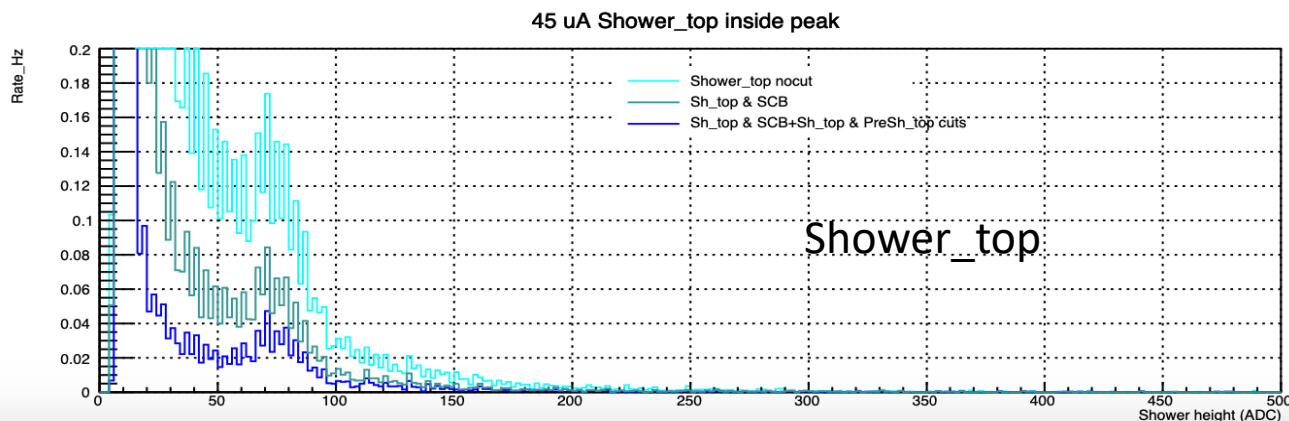
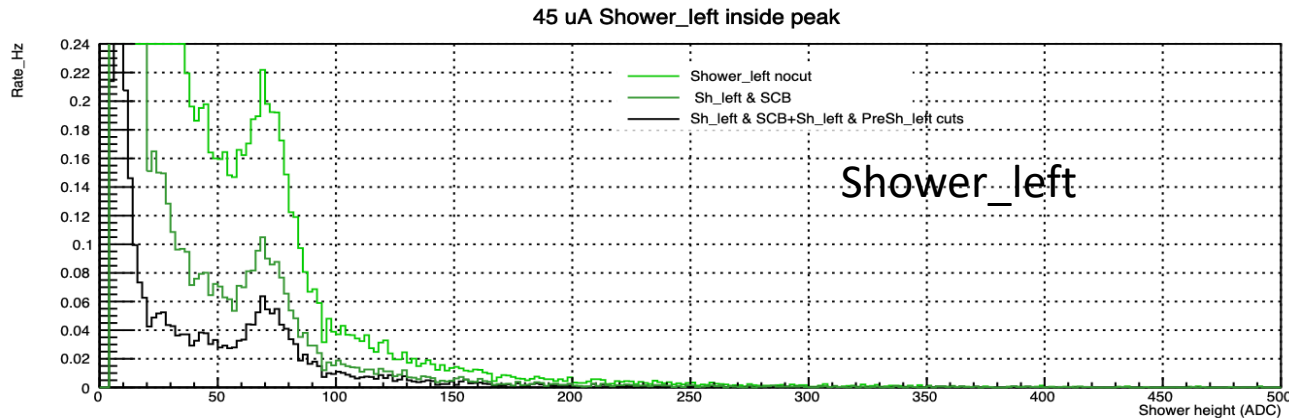
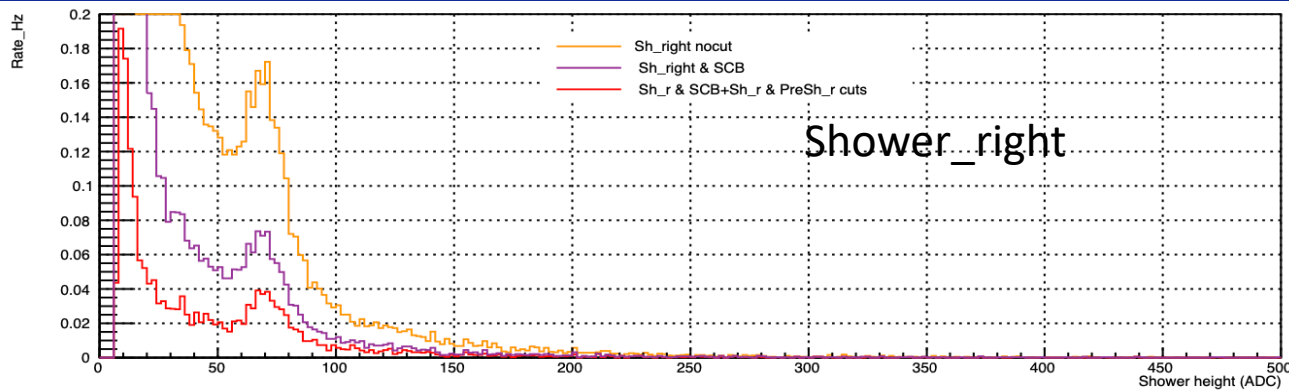
# 45uA ShowerSum MIP Comparison with Gain Correction

Events with shower signal inside the SC\_B & SC\_D coincident Peak

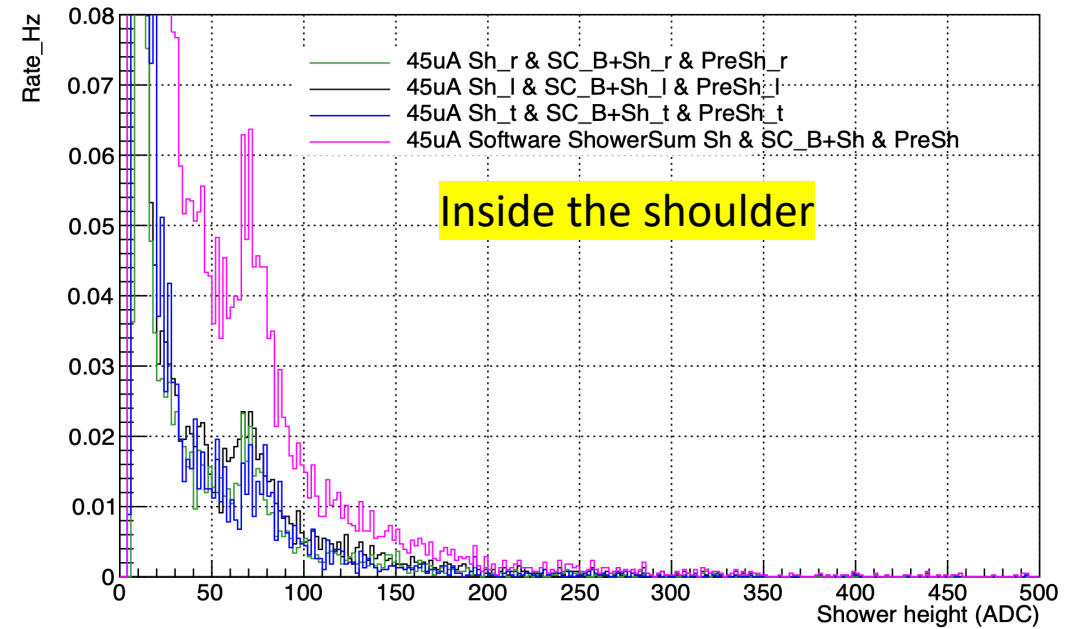
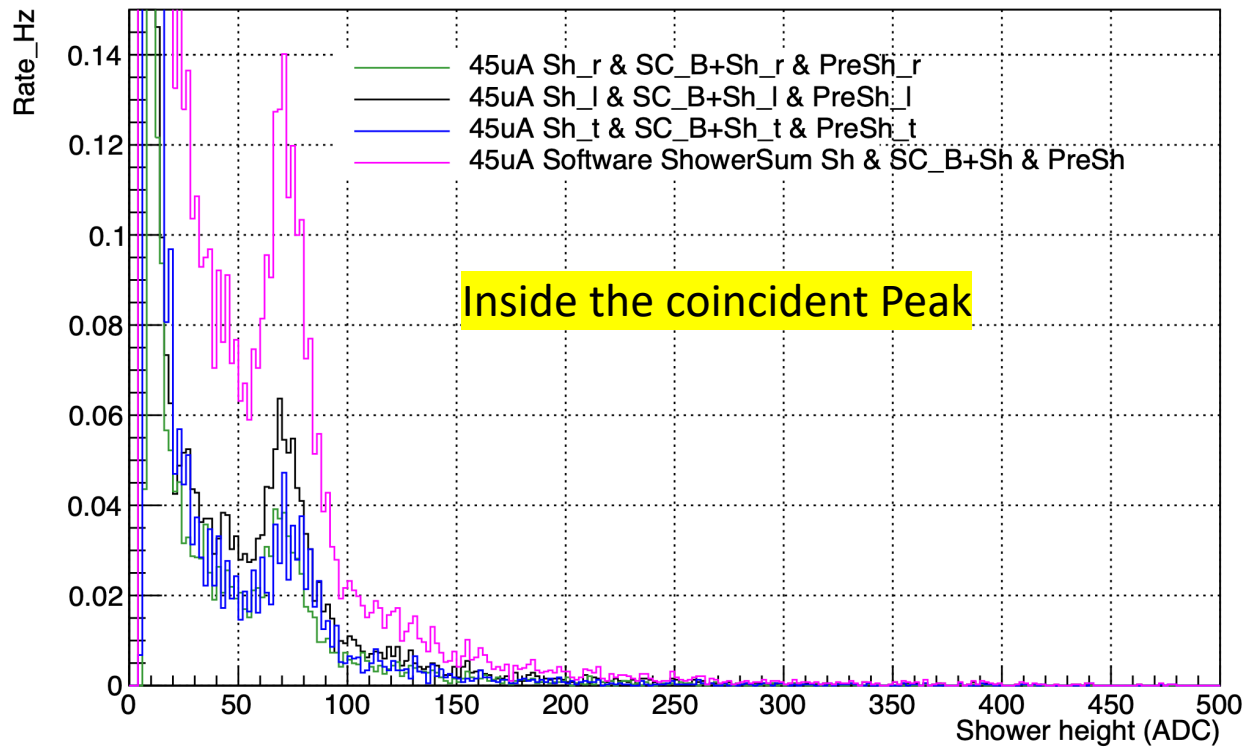
— Trigger only  
— Trigger+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_right & SC\_B) cut  
— Trigger+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_right & SC\_B)+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_right & PreSh\_right)+ cut

— Trigger only  
— Trigger+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_left & SC\_B) cut  
— Trigger+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_left & SC\_B)+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_left & PreSh\_left)+ cut

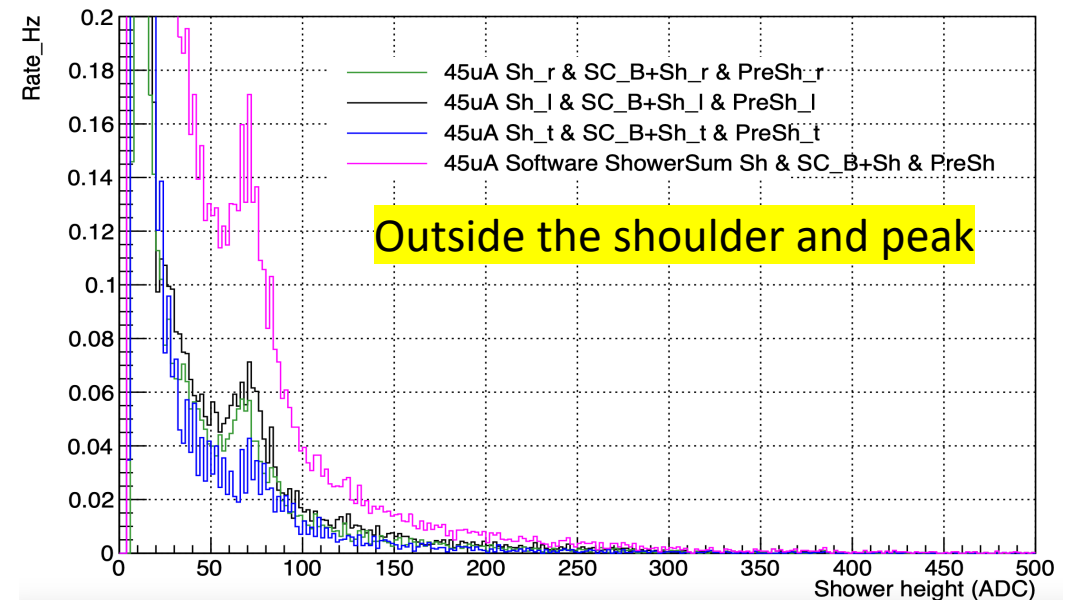
— Trigger only  
— Trigger+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_top & SC\_B) cut  
— Trigger+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_top & SC\_B)+  $\Delta T$  (Sh\_top & PreSh\_top)+ cut



# 45uA ShowerSum MIP Comparison

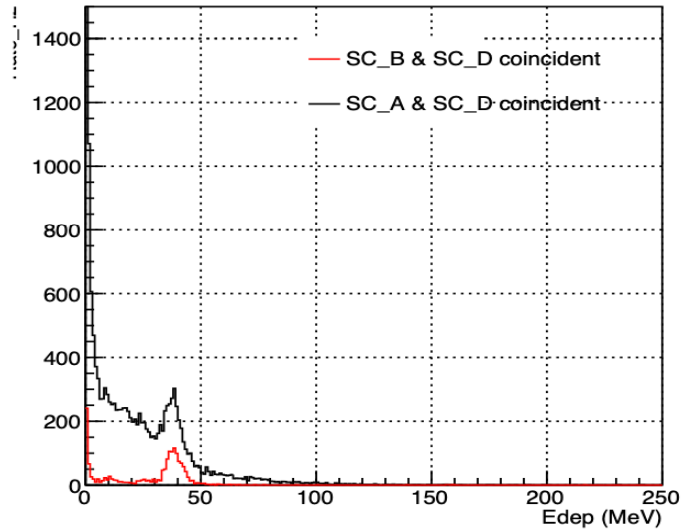


- For high-rate data, MIP peaks can be cleaned up by applying the coincident timing cut  $\Delta T(\text{ShSum}-\text{SC}_B)$ ,  $\text{SC}_B$  and  $\text{PreShSum}$ .

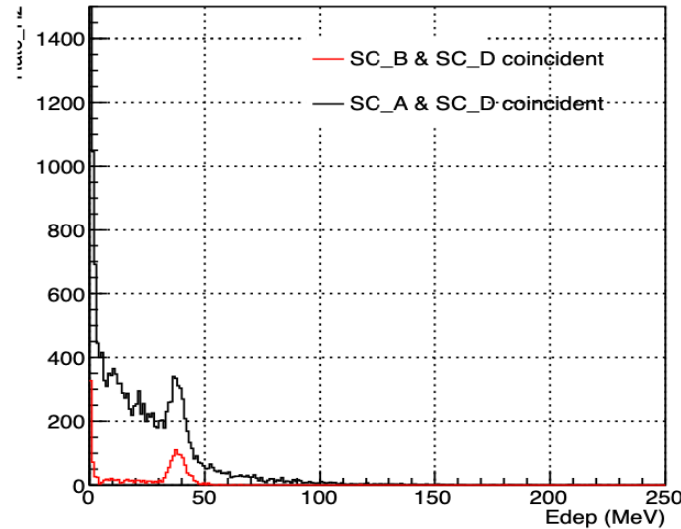


# Simulation MIP Comparison

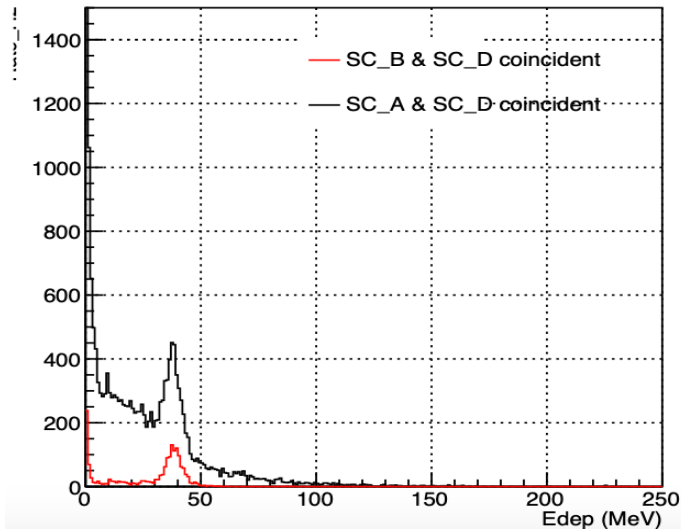
All particles Shower\_Left



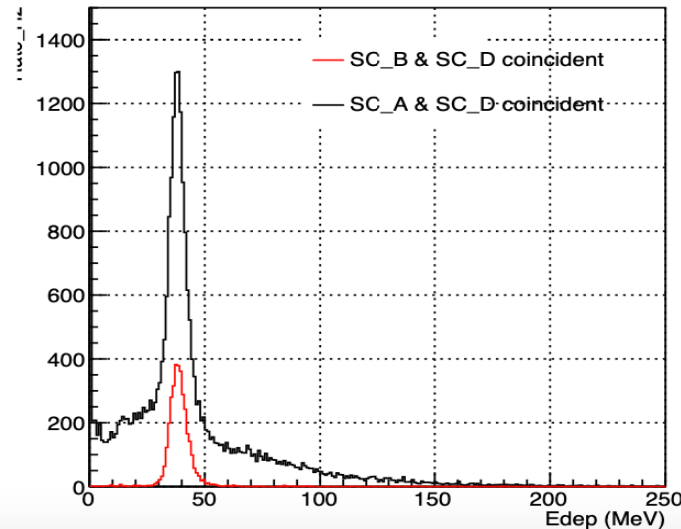
All particles Shower\_Right



All particles Shower\_Top



All particles ShowerSum



- The simulation plots show that the SC\_B & SC\_D coincidence cut works better on isolating shower MIP peaks.

# Single Detector Rate Comparison between Simulation and Scaled Data

- Using timing plots to get data rate

Detector	$e^-$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^-$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^+$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^0$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	EM kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	total kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	Scaled 5uA data kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>
SC_A (0.87MIP)	8.66e-5	0.35	0.22	0.068	869.01	869.6	720.0
SC_D (0.78MIP)	1.35e-4	0.41	0.26	0.16	257.9	258.7	197.4
PreShSum 0.5 MIP	8.2e-5	0.26	0.16	0.23	20.3	21.0	17.9
ShowerSum 0.5 MIP	7.1e-5	0.21	0.13	0.2	0	0.54	0.45
SC_B (0.8 MIP)	1.11e-5	0.079	0.038	0.029	701.85	702.0	600.0

# Scintillator Coincidence Rates Comparison between Simulation and Scaled Data

- Using timing plots SC\_A & SC\_D to get data rate

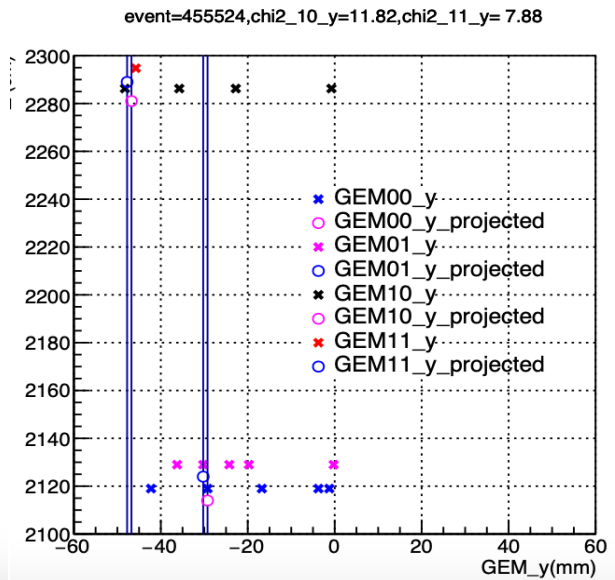
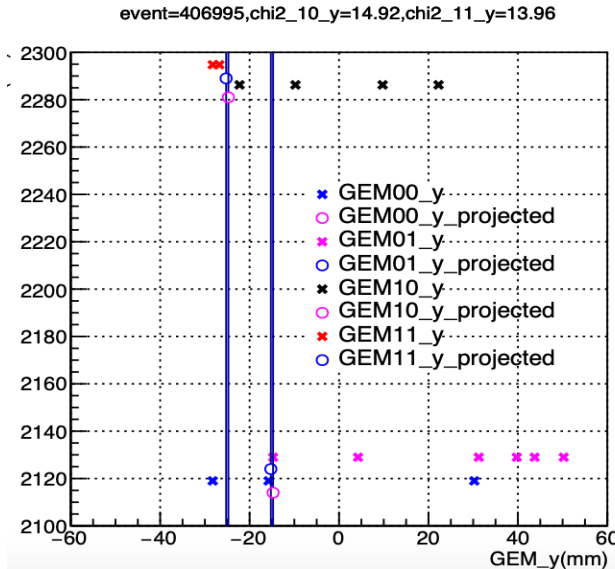
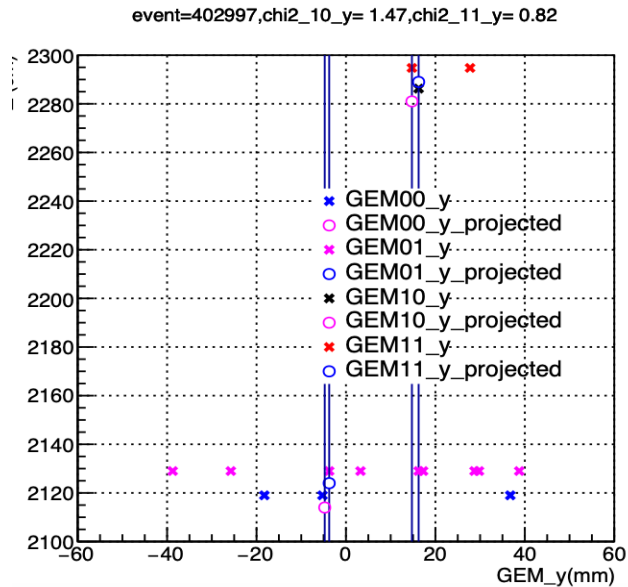
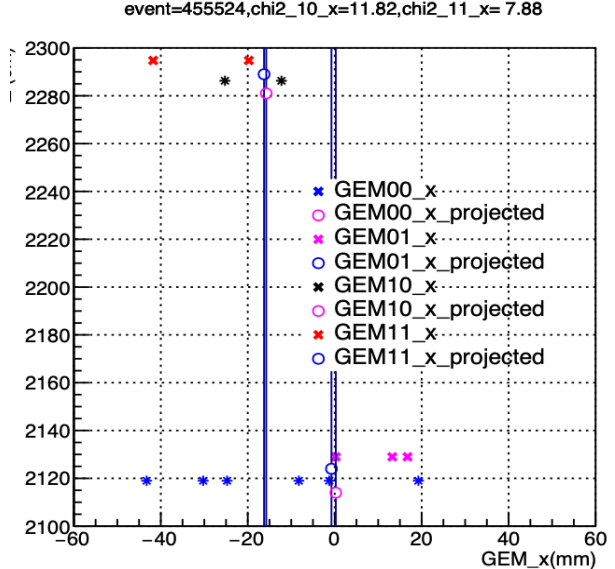
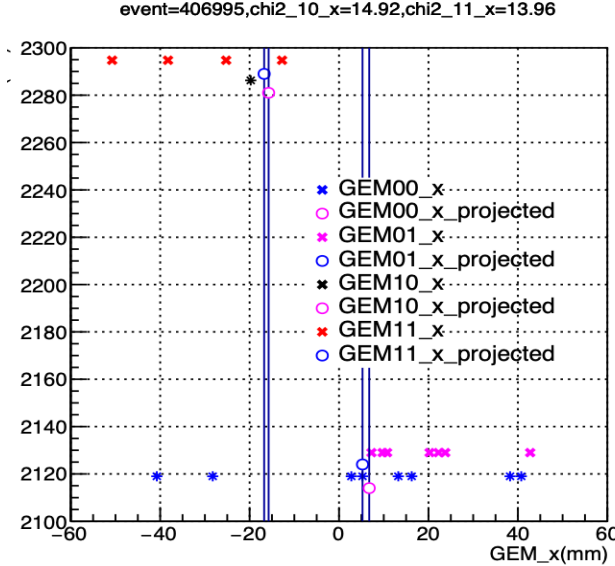
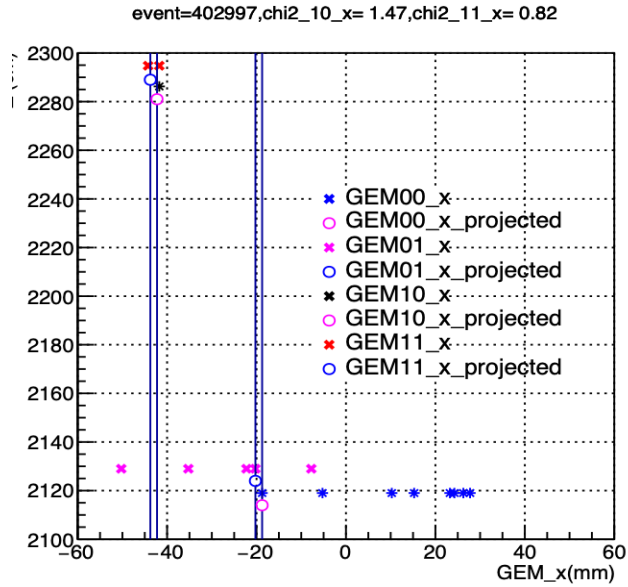
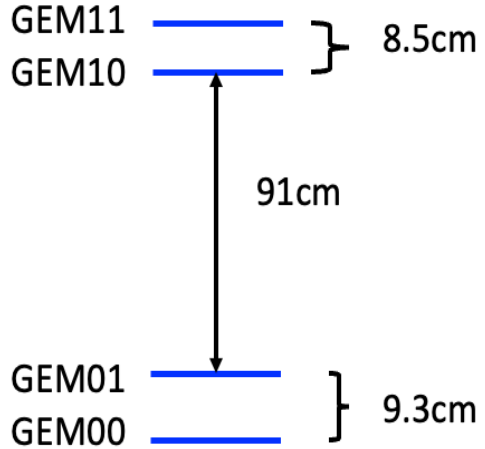
Detector	$e^-$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^-$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^+$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^0$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	EM kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	total kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	Scaled 5uA data kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>
SC_A	7.3e-5	0.27	0.16	0.034	4.9	5.36	4.85
SC_D	2.7e-5	0.098	0.058	0.013	1.8	1.97	1.80
PreShSum	9.0e-6	0.033	0.019	0.0046	0.61	0.67	0.60
ShowerSum	9.0e-6	0.033	0.019	0.0046	0.61	0.67	0.60
SC_B	5.5e-5	0.2	0.11	0.028	3.7	4.07	3.64

- Using timing plots SC\_B & SC\_D to get data rate

Detector	$e^-$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^-$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^+$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\pi^0$ kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	EM kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	total kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	Scaled 10uA data kHz/cm <sup>2</sup>
SC_A	1.76e-6	0.043	0.018	7.9e-4	0	0.062	0.076
SC_D	6.5e-7	0.016	0.0067	2.9e-4	0	0.023	0.028
PreShSum	2.2e-7	0.0053	0.0024	9.8e-5	0	0.0078	0.009
ShowerSum	2.2e-7	0.0053	0.0024	9.8e-5	0	0.0078	0.009
SC_B	1.3e-6	0.032	0.015	6.0e-4	0	0.047	0.055

# GEM Analysis

- 10uA run 4779
- Charge pion candidates
- Chambers are still misaligned?

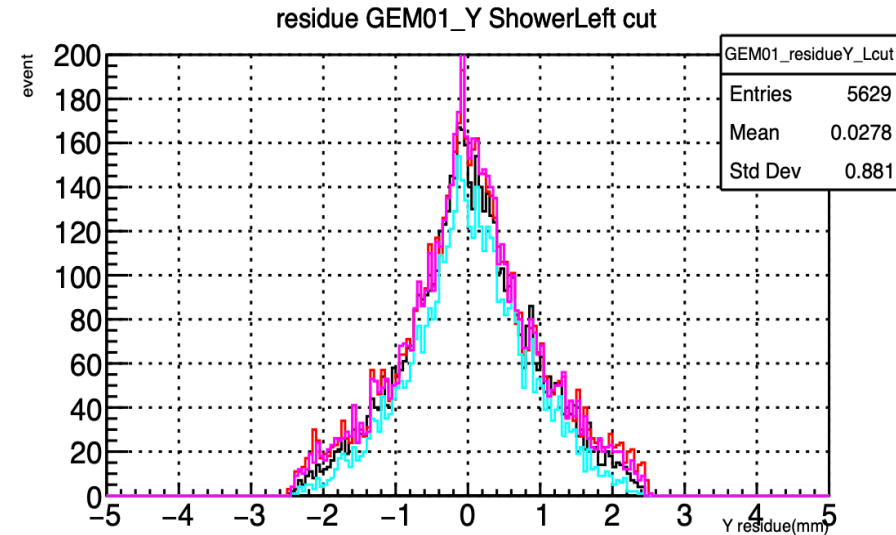
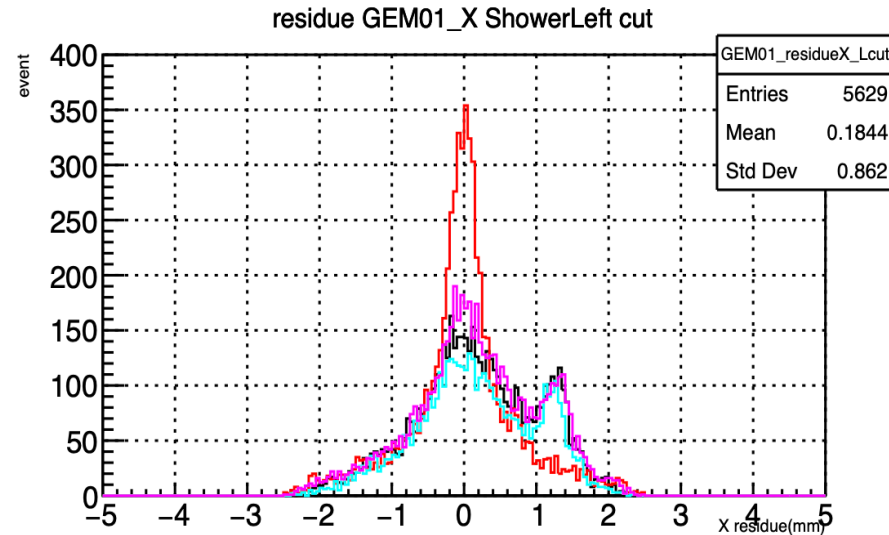
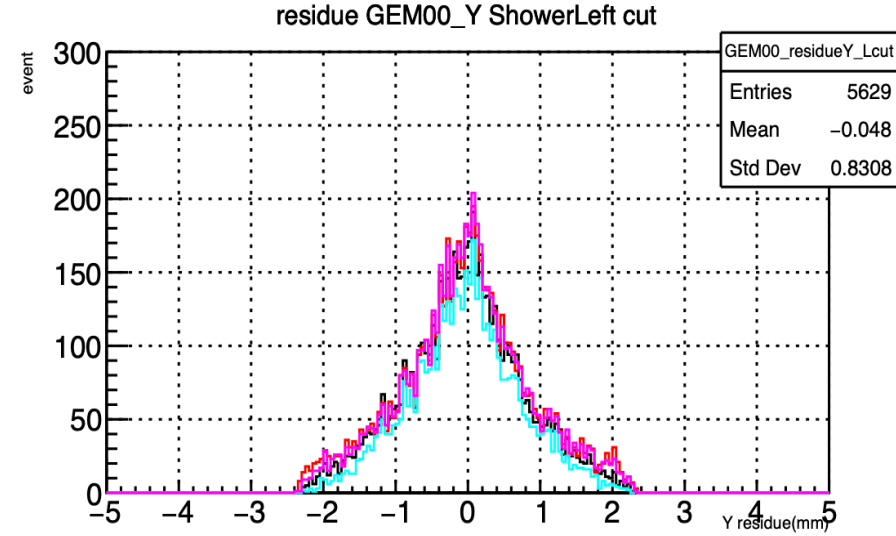
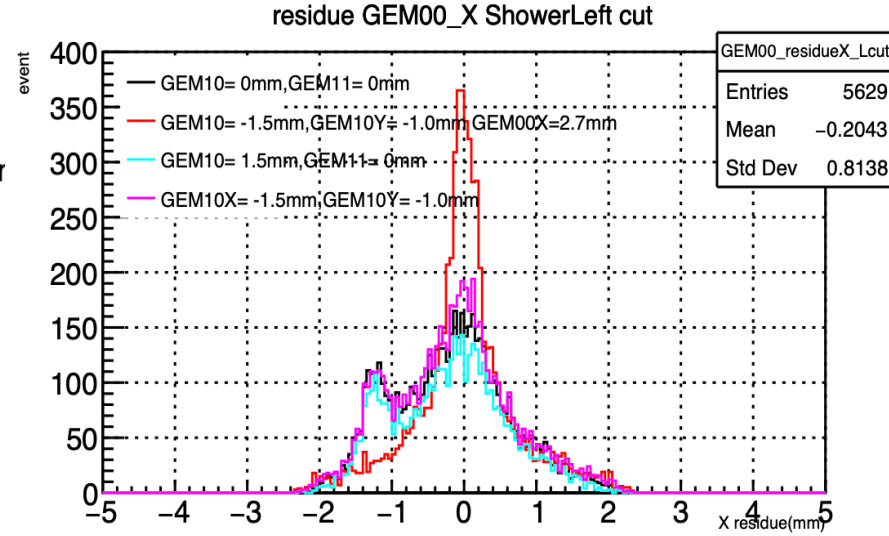
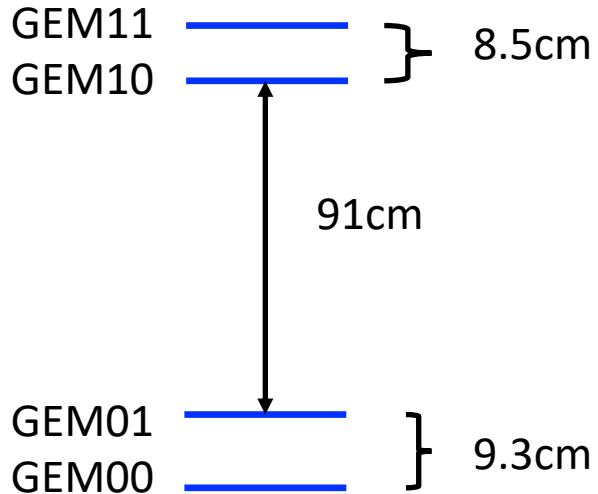




# Residue Plots of the Upstream GEMs---Checking Alignment

- 10uA 18deg data with 4 hits on the track, TS4=15mV trigger and  $\text{Chi}^2 < 3$  cuts

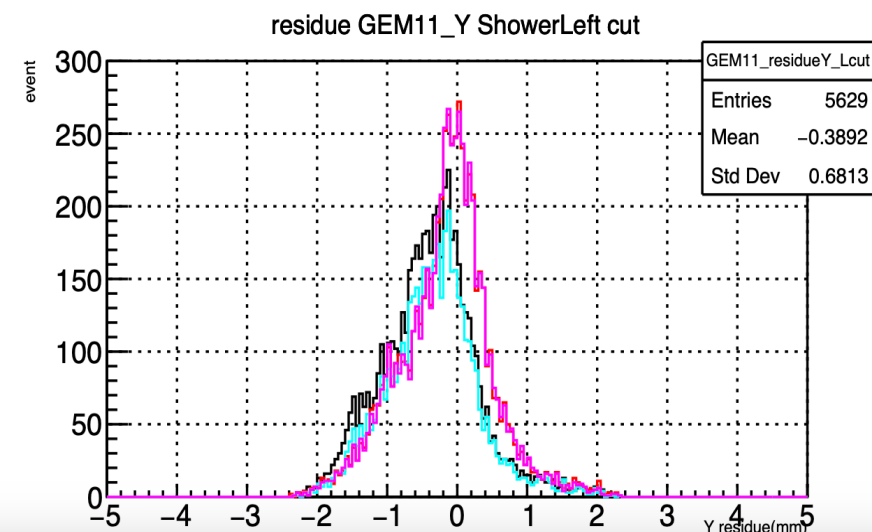
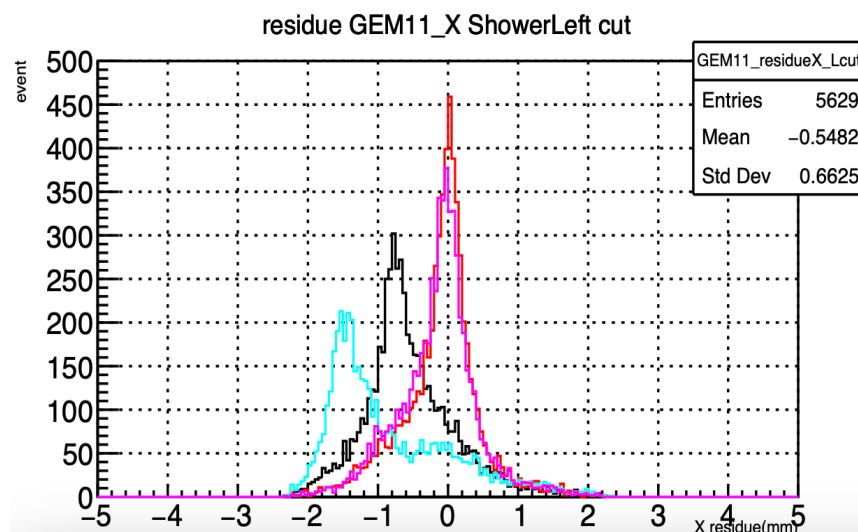
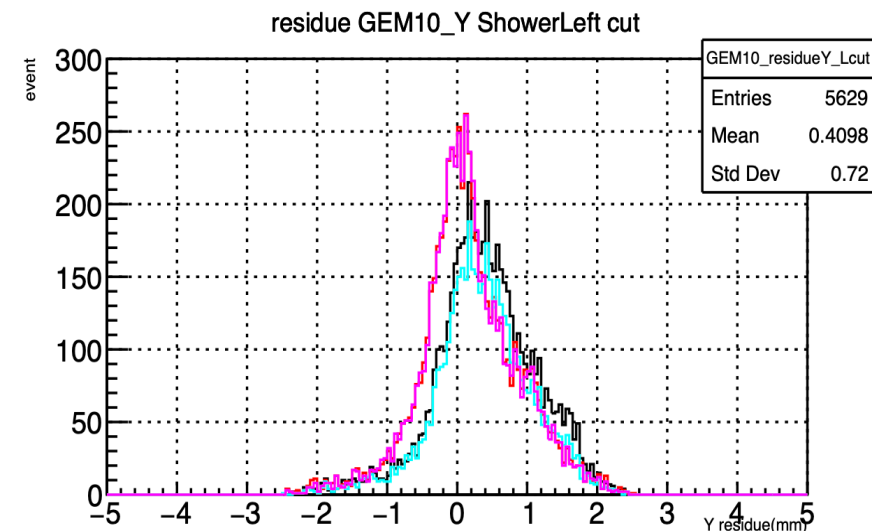
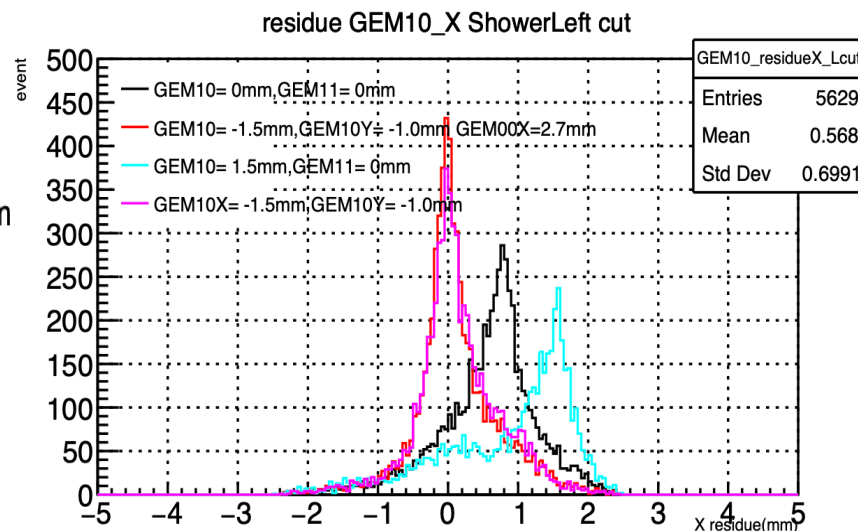
- GEM10= 0mm, GEM11= 0mm
- GEM10= -1.5mm, GEM10Y= -1.0mm GEM00X=2.7mm
- GEM10= 1.5mm, GEM11= 0mm
- GEM10X= -1.5mm, GEM10Y= -1.0mm



# Residue Plots of the Downstream GEMs---Checking Alignment

- 10uA 18deg data with 4 hits on the track, TS4=15mV trigger and  $\text{Chi}^2 < 3$  cuts

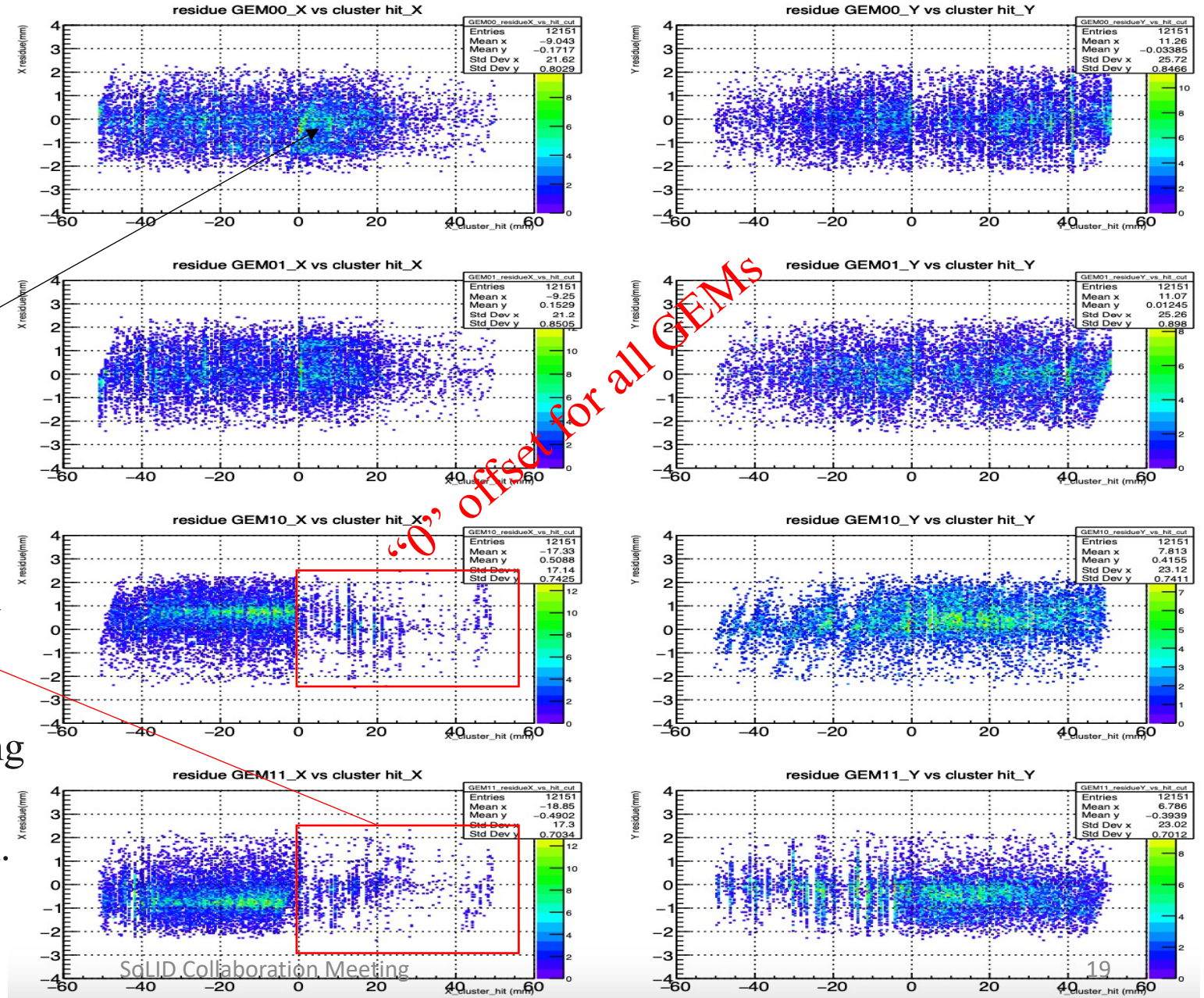
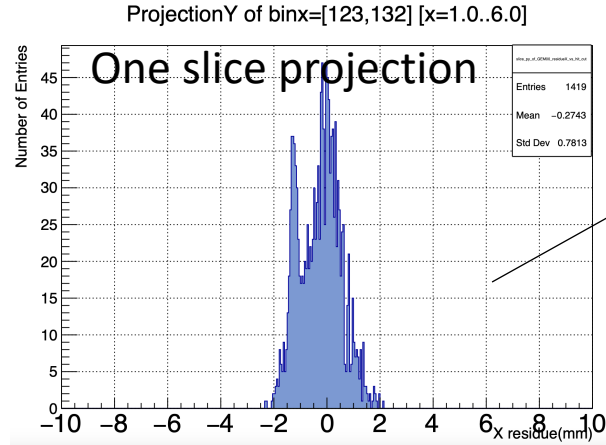
- GEM10= 0mm,GEM11= 0mm
- GEM10= -1.5mm,GEM10Y= -1.0mm GEM00X=2.7mm
- GEM10= 1.5mm,GEM11= 0mm
- GEM10X= -1.5mm,GEM10Y= -1.0mm



- Set the offset to GEM10 or GEM11  
move both downstream GEMs  
simultaneously on Y and X.

# 2D-Residue vs Cluster Hits on the Tracks Plots

- 10uA 18deg data with 4 hits on the track, TS4=15mV trigger and  $\text{Chi}^2 < 3$  cuts



- APV fine-tune parameters have been removed to reduce backgrounds, which can cause the inefficiency on the right side of GEMs
- The 2mm is the grid size for the tracking algorithm.
- The hard cuts from matching algorithm.

There's no angle misalignment

# 2D-Residue vs Cluster Hits on the Tracks Plots

- 10uA 18deg data with 4 hits on the track, TS4=15mV trigger and  $\text{Chi}^2 < 3$  cuts

Add offsets to GEM10 and GEM00

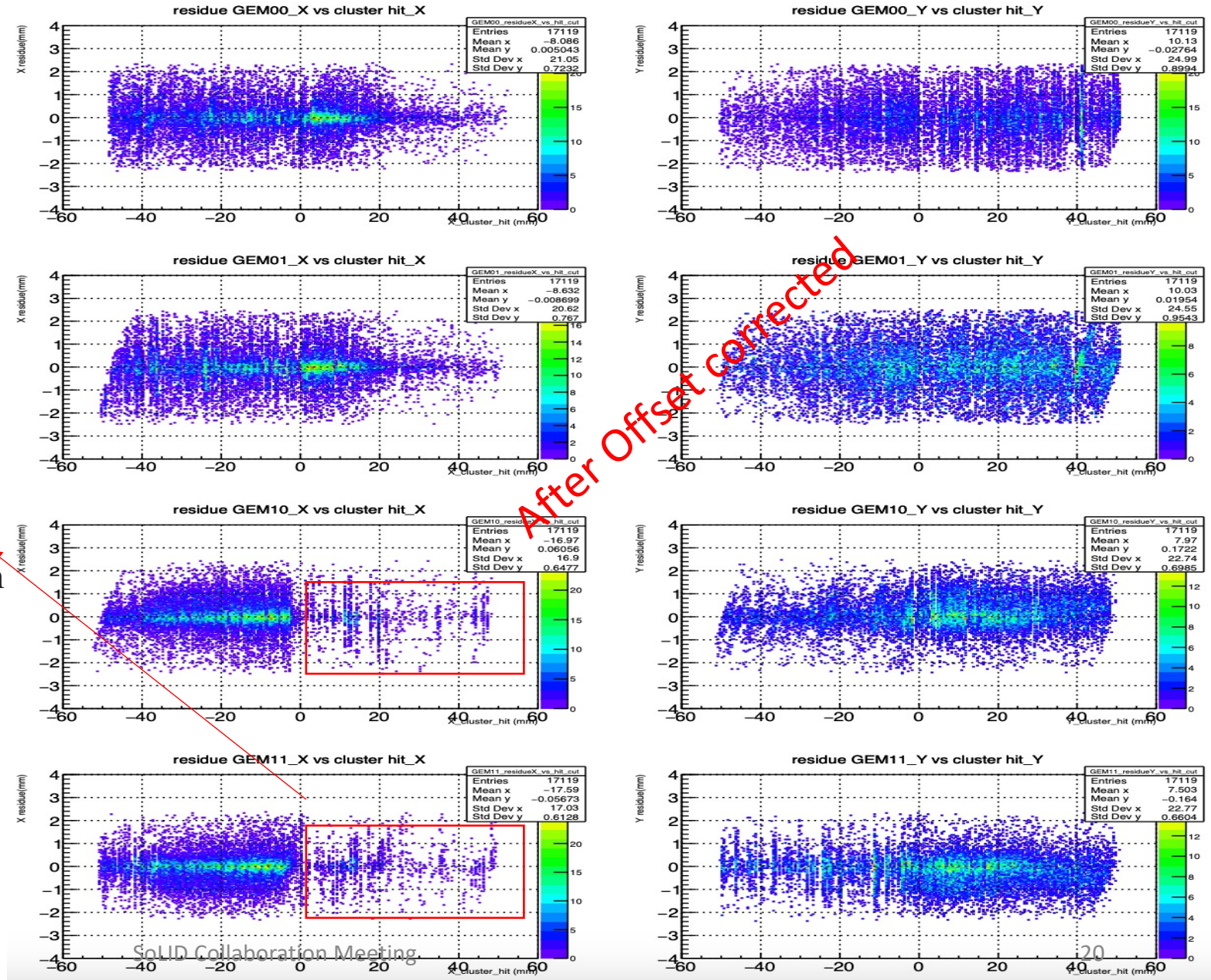
GEM00\_X\_offset= 2.7mm

GEM10\_X\_offset= -1.5mm

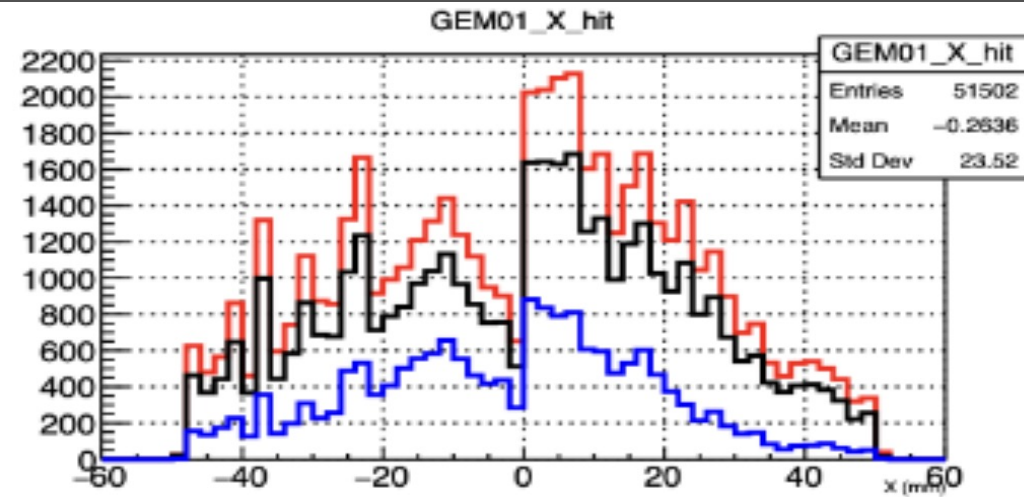
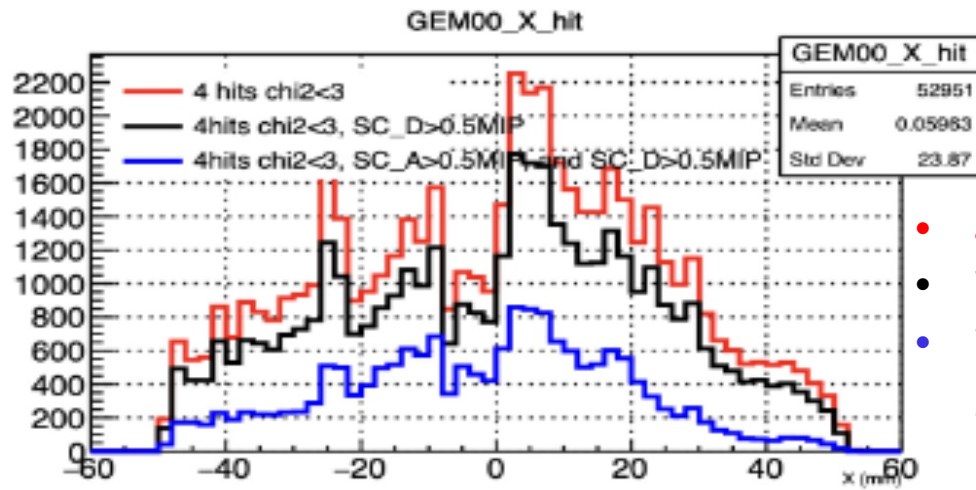
GEM10\_Y\_offset= -1.0mm

- APV fine-tune parameters have been removed to reduce backgrounds, which can cause the inefficiency on the right side of GEMs

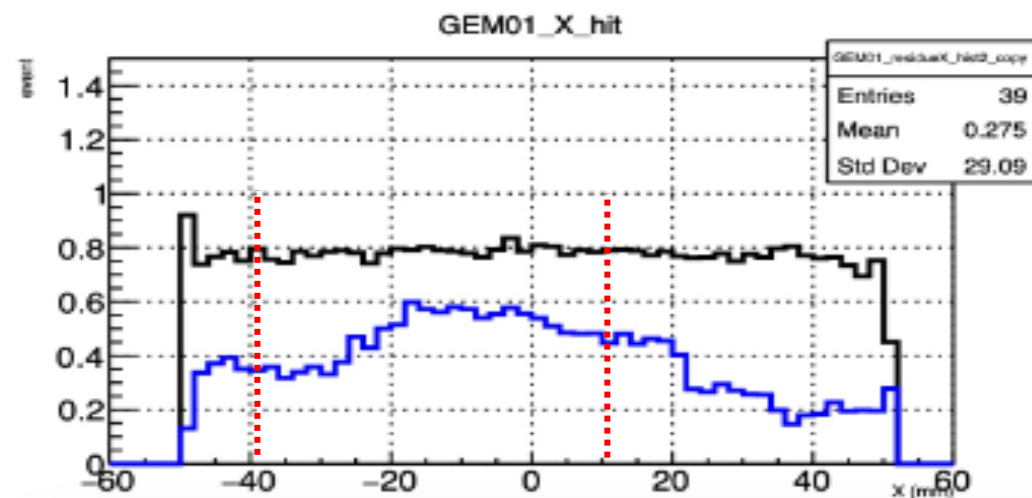
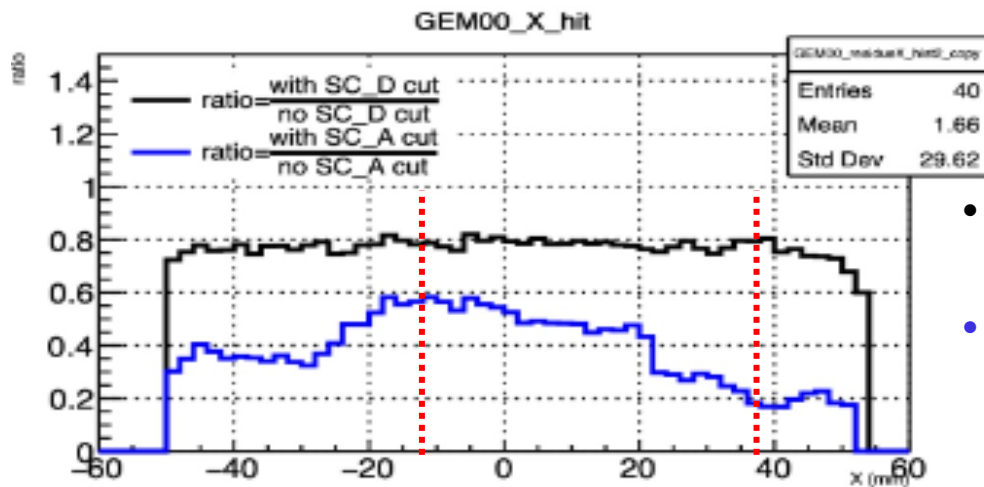
There's no angle misalignment



# GEM Cluster Hits on the Tracks w/wo SCs Cuts



- 4 hits on the tracks
- With SC\_D >0.5 MIP
- With SC\_A >0.5 MIP + SC\_D >0.5 cuts



- Ratio with/without SC\_D cut
- Ratio with/without SC\_A cut

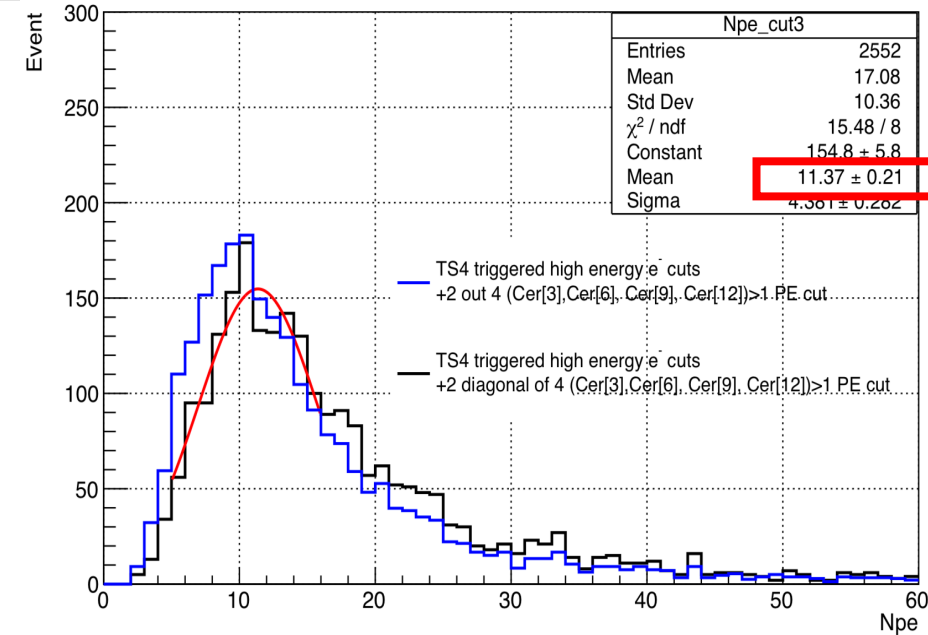
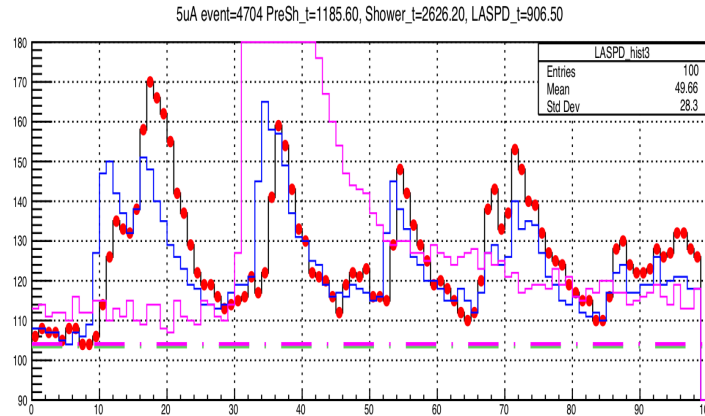
- The cut on SC\_A should eliminate good tracks for  $x > 25$  mm or  $x < -25$  mm.
- There is little evidence that the SC\_A cut reduces events for  $x < -25$  mm.
- The SC\_A cut does reduce events for  $x > 0.25$  cm

# Summary and Outlook

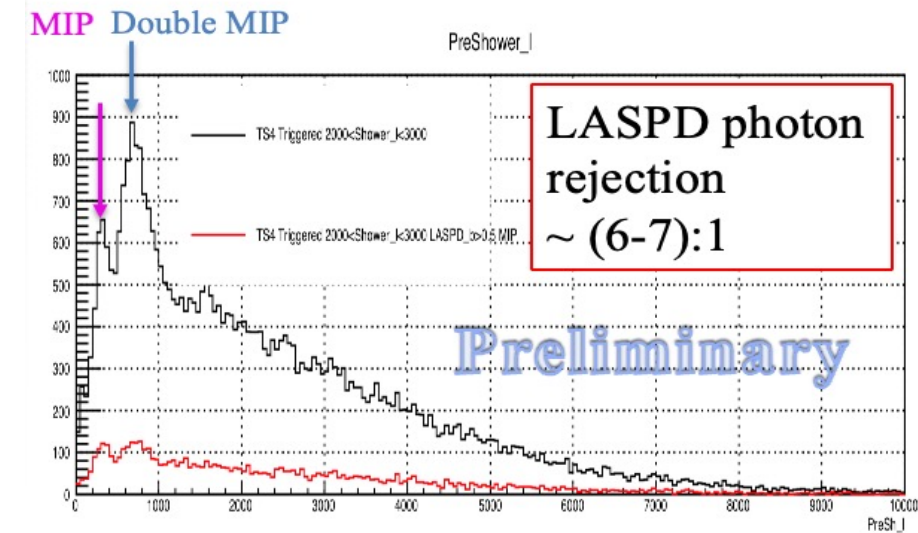
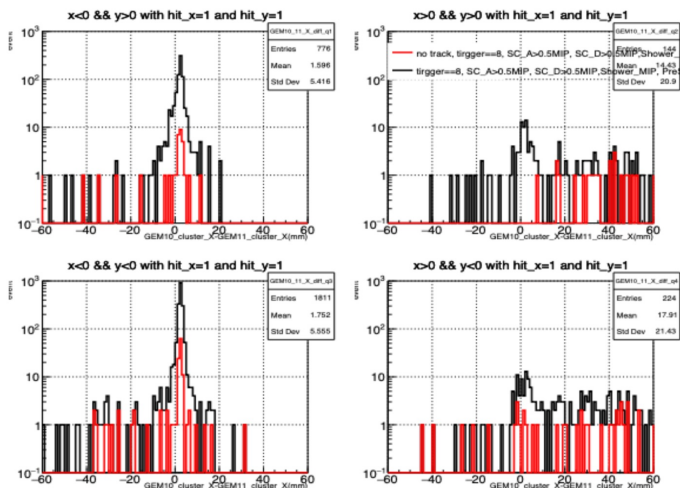
- ❑ Timing plots are useful for understanding singles rates and coincidence rates.
- ❑ The cuts on DT of SC\_B and Shower and DT of Shower and Preshower can clean up MIPs for 45uA data.
- ❑ The comparison of rates from timing plots and the Monte Carlo indicate that single detector simulation rates are <25 % higher than that of the beam test data, while for the simulated scintillator SC\_A and SC\_D coincidence rates are <15% higher and the simulated SC\_B and SC\_D coincidence rates are <20% lower than that of the beam test data.
- ❑ The best GEM quadrants work reasonable with the tracks based on the detection efficiency < 50%, and the other quadrants are much worse. Due to the reason of not setting GEMs properly, it is not worth to do further analysis at this point.
- ❑ For setting GEM detectors properly, it requires low-rate condition to do the alignment and the APV gain checking.
- ❖ Apply the same method to the 65uA data (run 4685 and 4686) with SC\_B & SC\_D trigger.

# Beam Test Outcomes

- Cherenkov Detector: 11Npe ---1/2 of the simulation, which is constant with 2020 Cherenkov beam test.
- LASPD Detector:

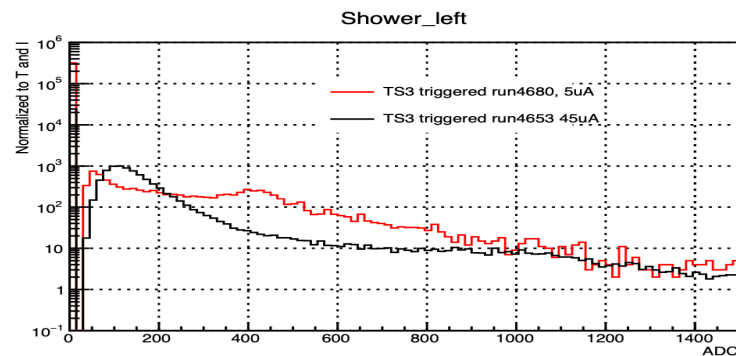


- GEM Detectors: Need low-rate condition to setup

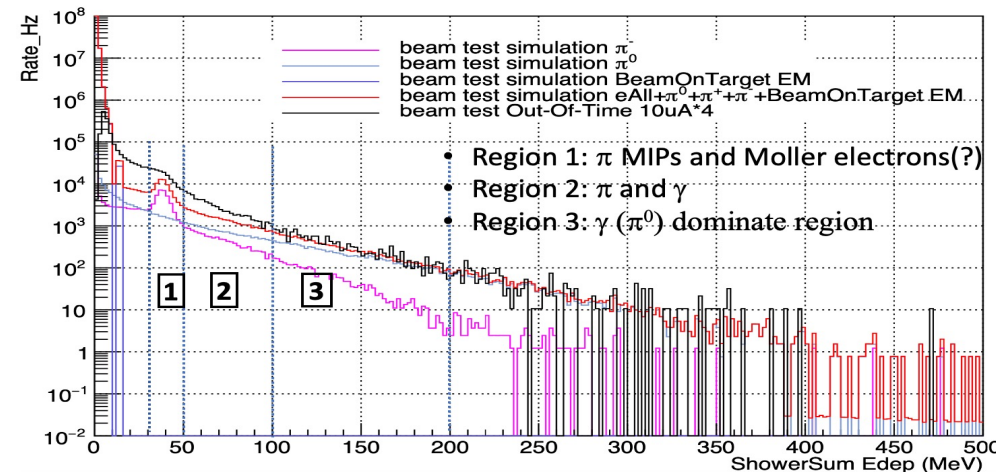
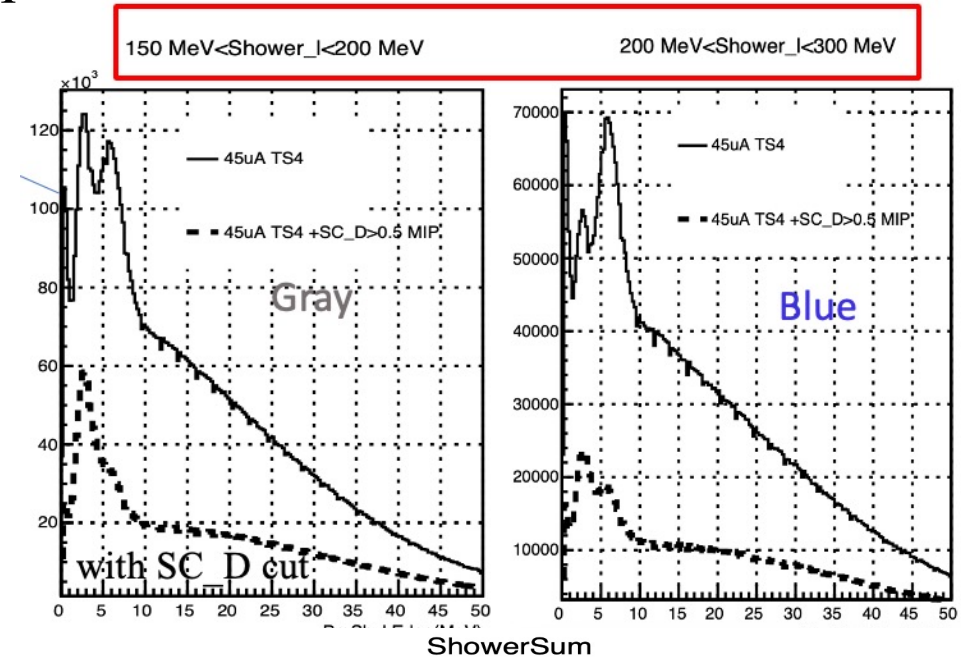


# Beam Test Outcomes

- Cherenkov Detector: 11Npe ---1/2 of the simulation, which is constant with 2020 Cherenkov beam test.
- LASPD Detector:
- GEM Detectors: Need low-rate condition to setup
- PreShower: response for the low energy electrons is very different depending on their energies, which can provide information on photon to charged pion ratio.
- Shower:
  - The shower baseline shift is due to tinny pulses from the multi-scattering photons by the high energy Moller electrons.
  - Shower gain shift



Shower energy cut to select the regions





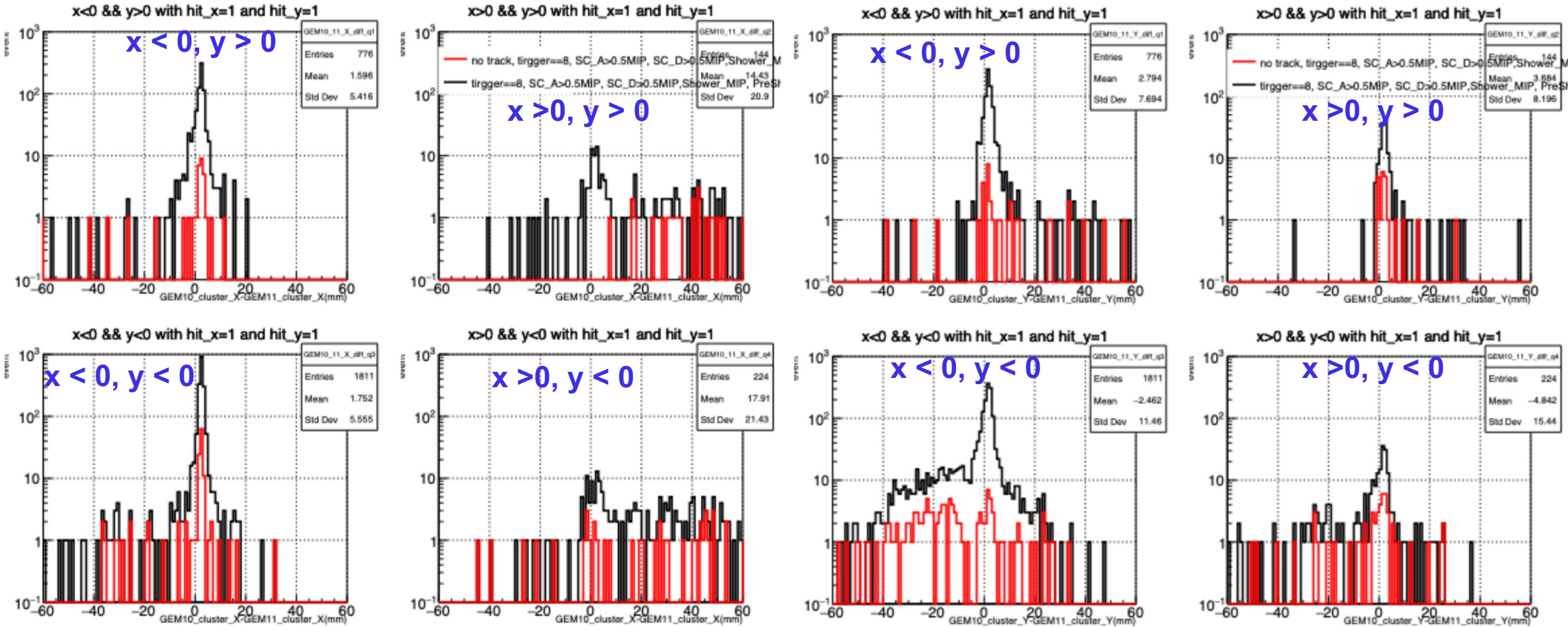
Thank you!

# Backup

# GEM Cluster Raw Hits Only

## Cluster GEM10\_X - GEM11\_X

## Cluster GEM10\_Y - GEM11\_Y

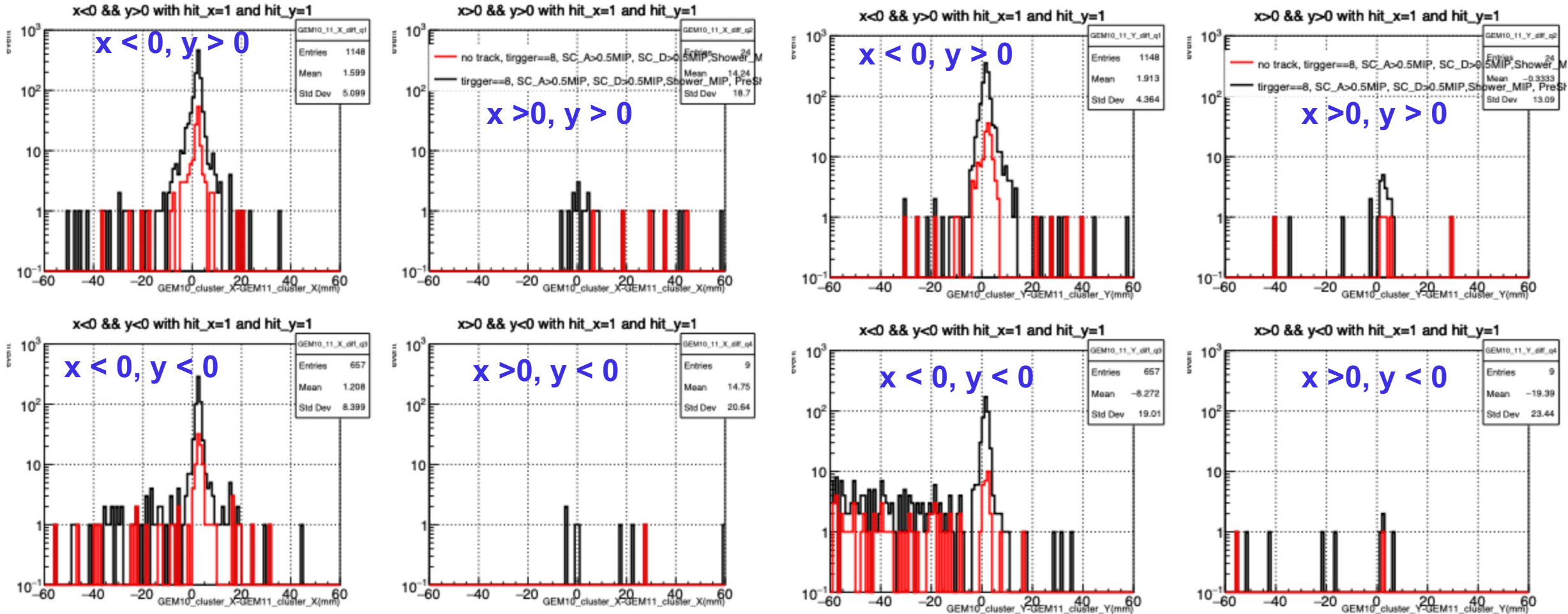


- Improvement shown with APV correction and hotspot removing, but it is not significant enough to recover the low count area at the right side of the downstream GMEs.
- It requires low-rate condition to do the alignment and the APV gain checking.

# GEM Cluster Raw Hits Only

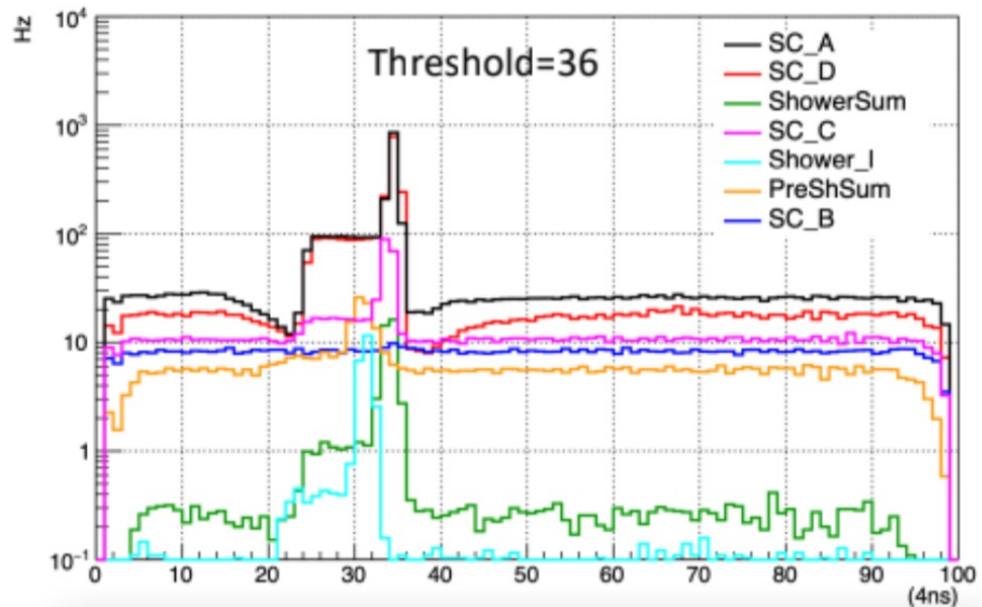
## Cluster GEM10\_X - GEM11\_X

## Cluster GEM10\_Y - GEM11\_Y

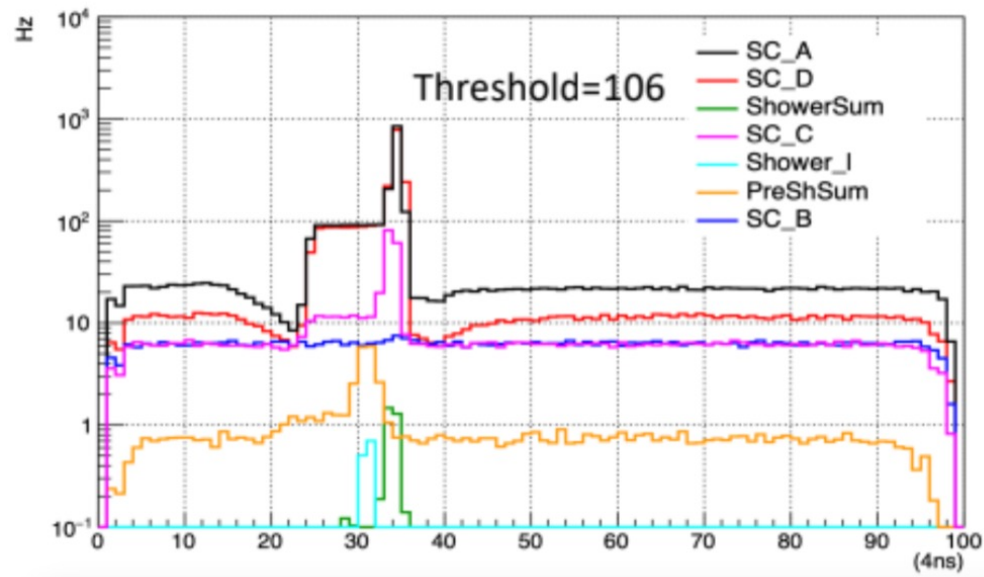


- Only one hit on each downstream GEM detectors
- The "left" quadrants are more efficient than the right quadrants, and the top left quadrant is the most efficient part of the downstream GEMs.

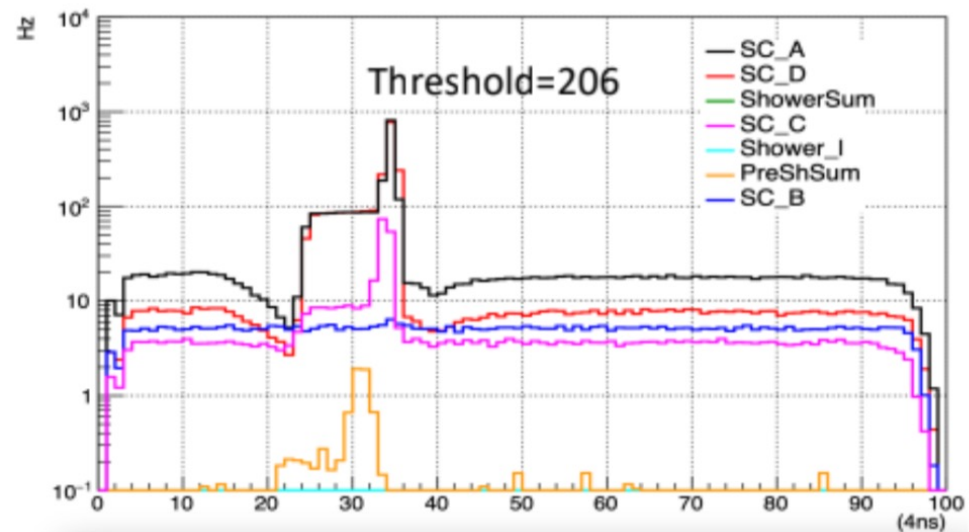
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680\_1 triggered timing threshold=36



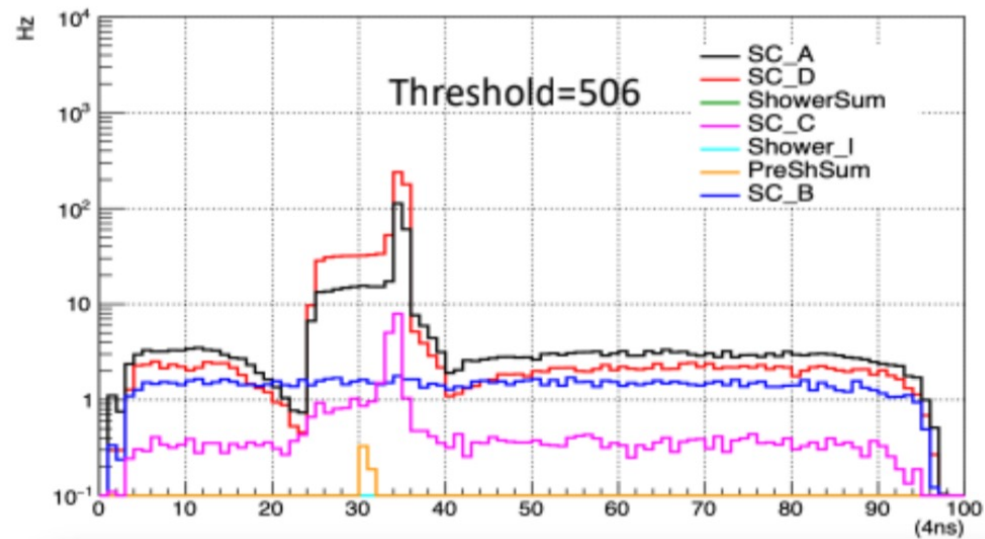
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680\_1 triggered timing threshold=106



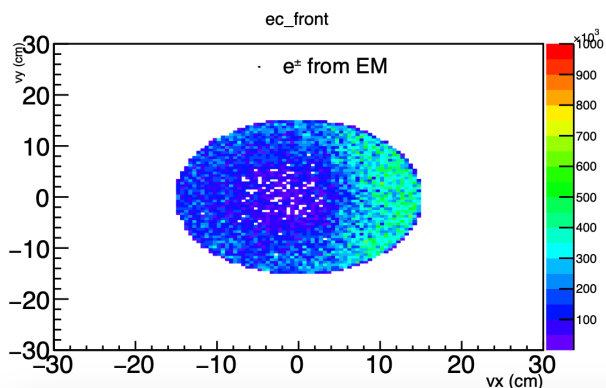
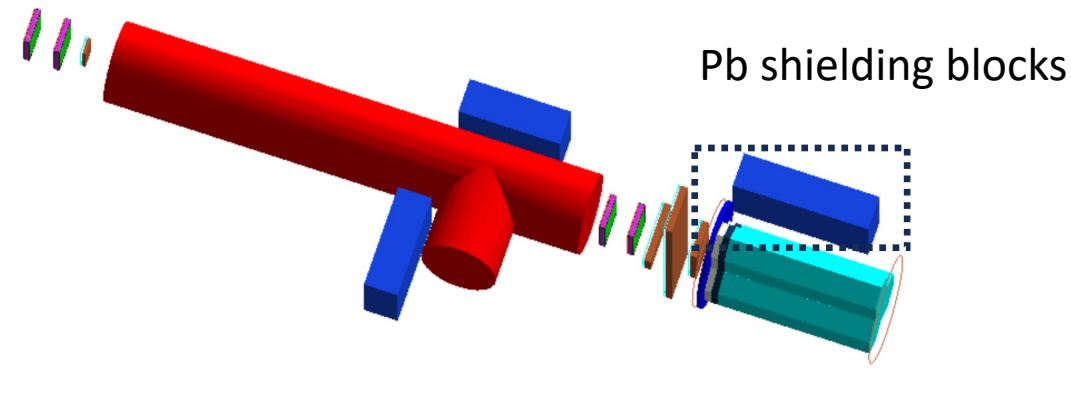
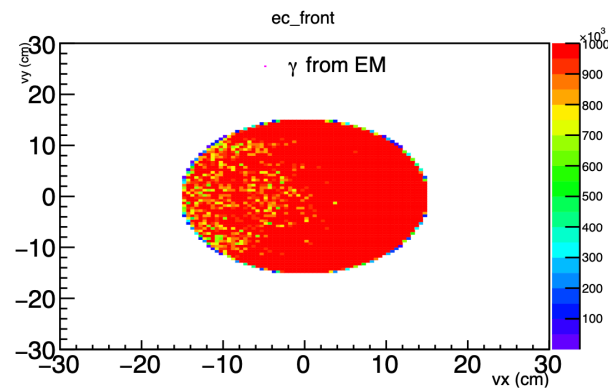
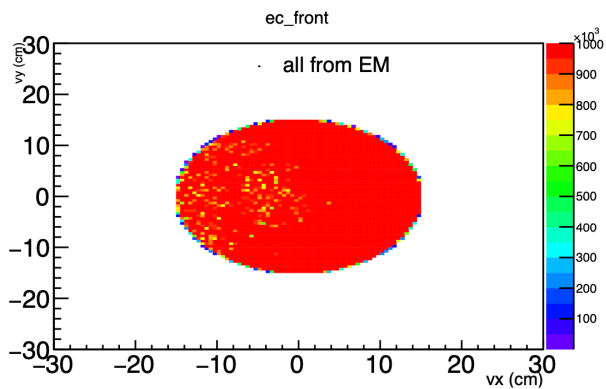
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680\_1 triggered timing threshold=206



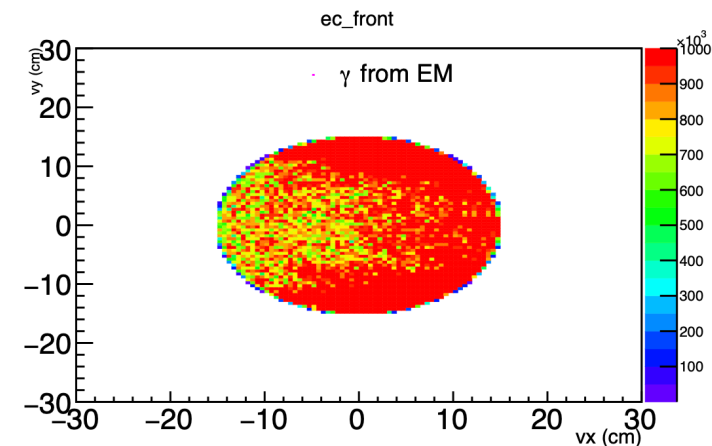
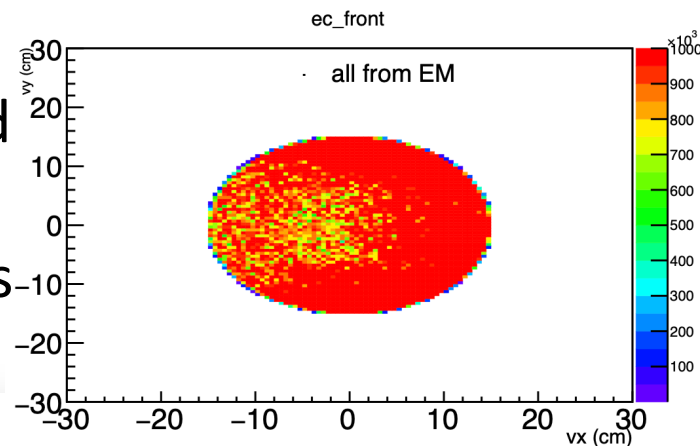
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D run 4680\_1 triggered timing threshold=506



# Low energy backgrounds shielded by Pb blocks

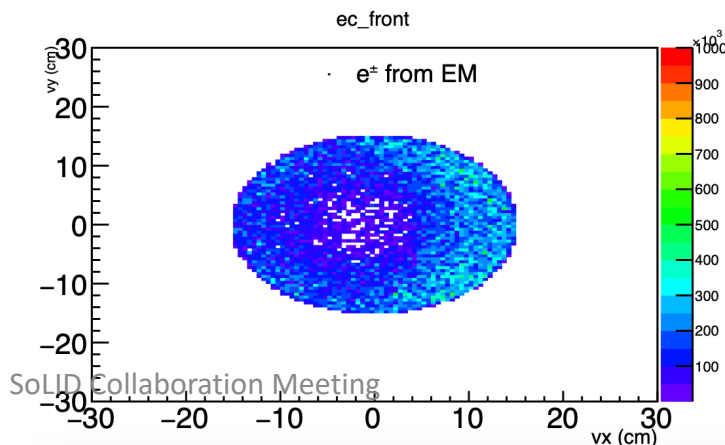


- EM background without pb shielding blocks



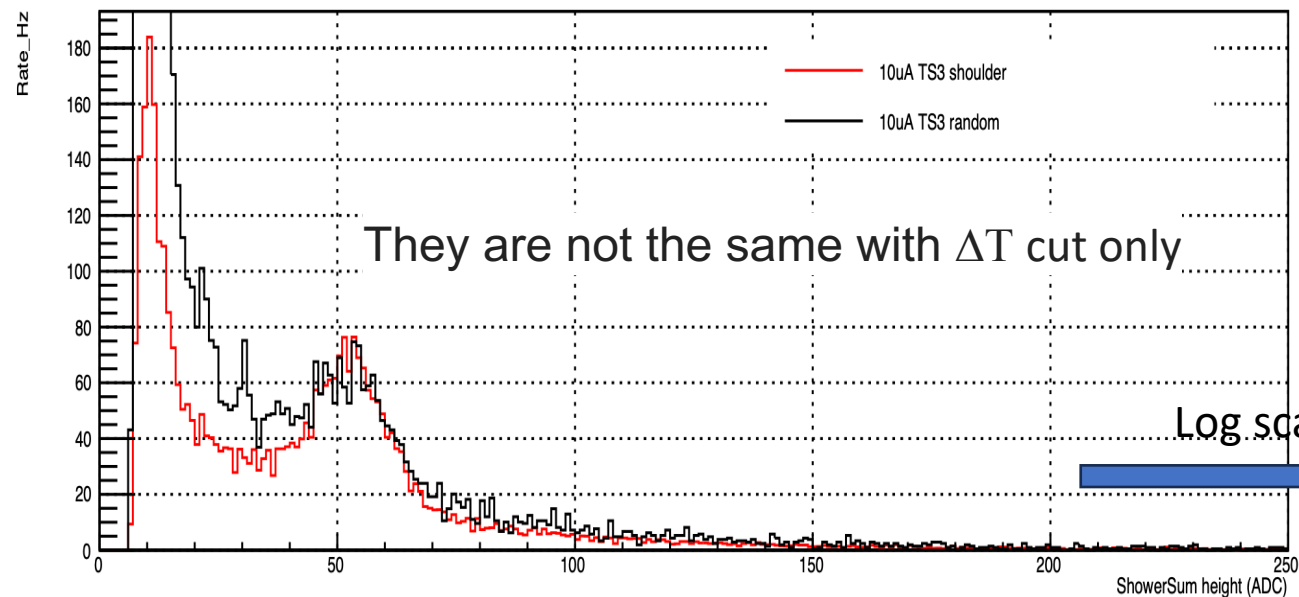
- The Pb shielding block beside Ecal reduces the gamma background in the center region of ECal
- Requiring the coincidence with SC\_D should clean up the MIP region in the data

- EM background with pb shielding blocks

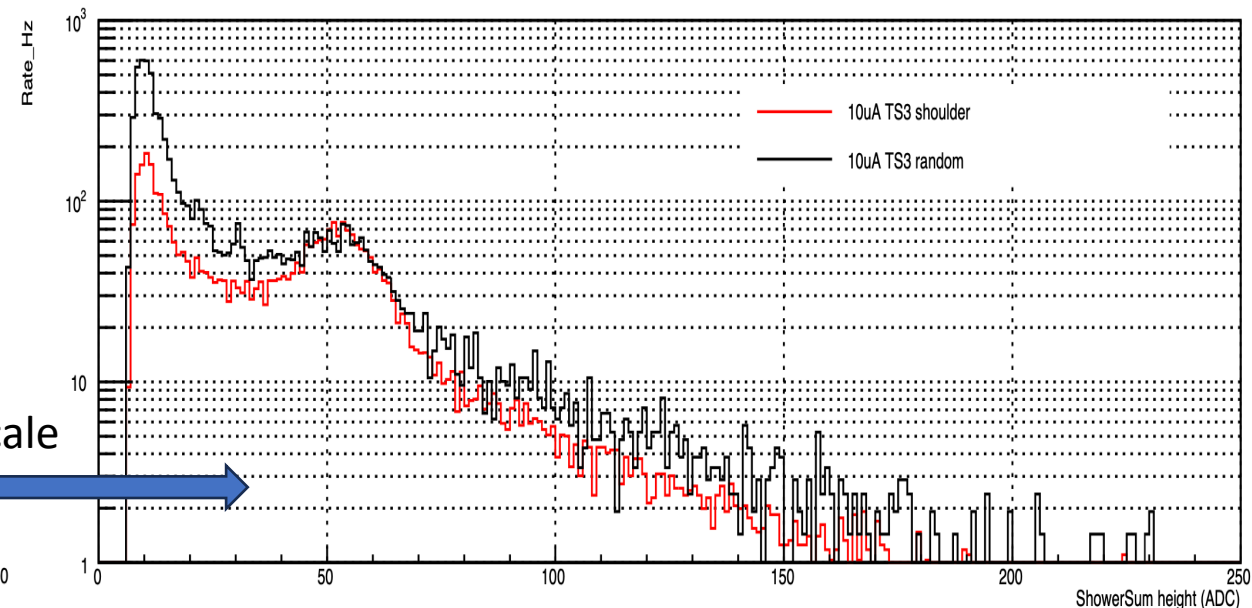


# Compare Shoulder and randoms for 10 MuA data with high statistics

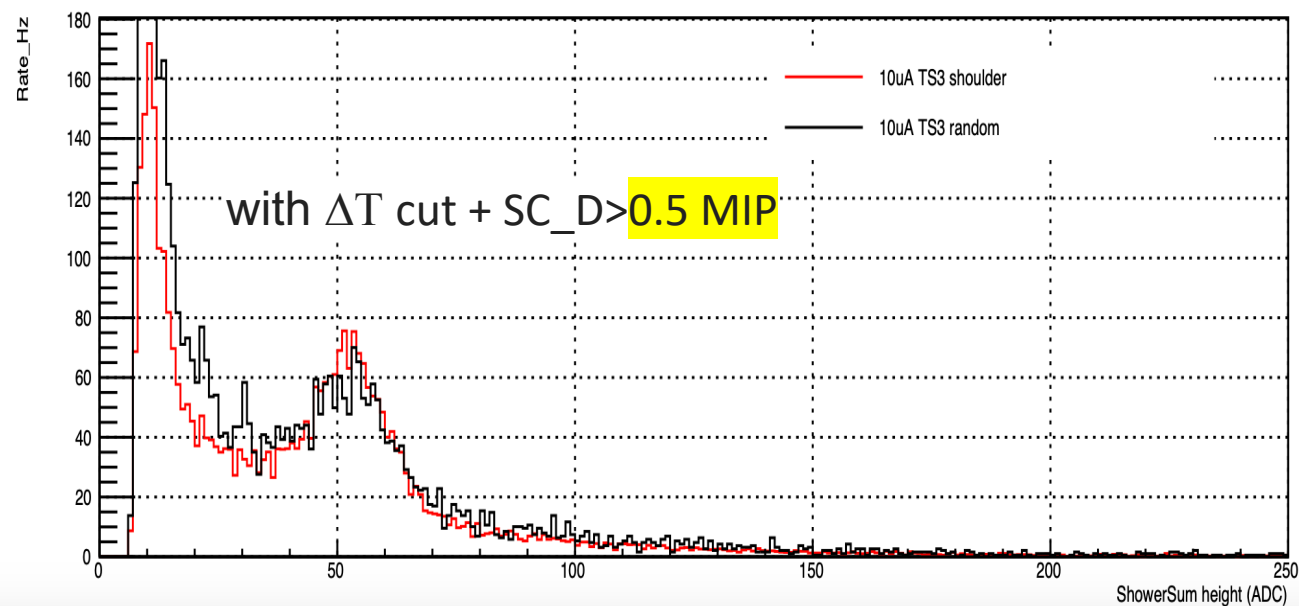
ShowerSum\_height



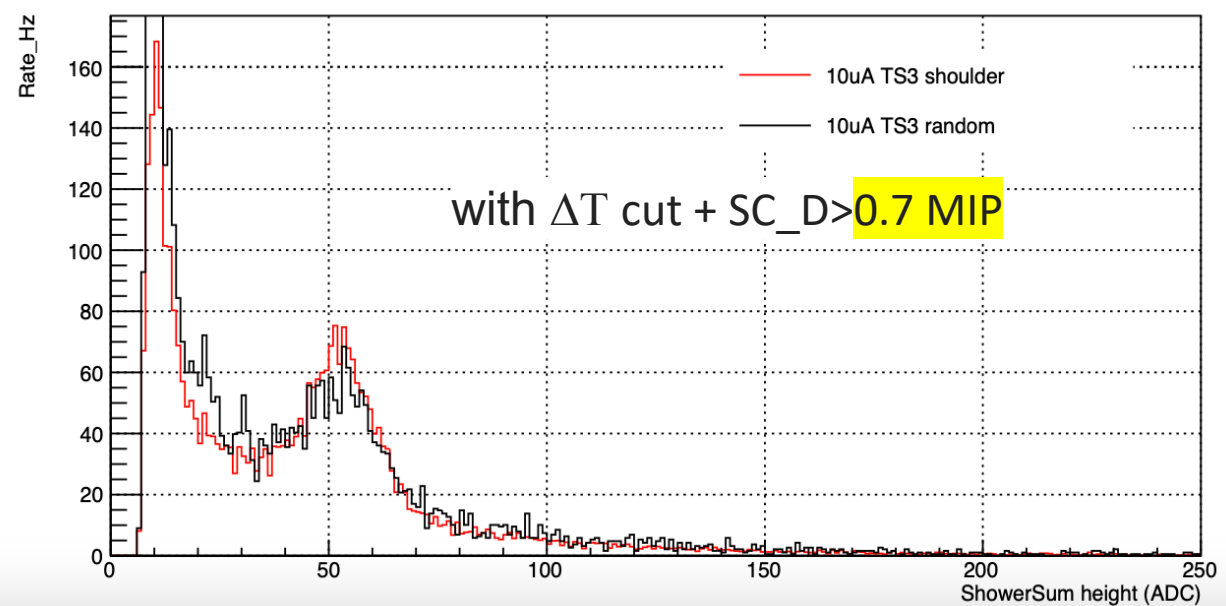
ShowerSum\_height



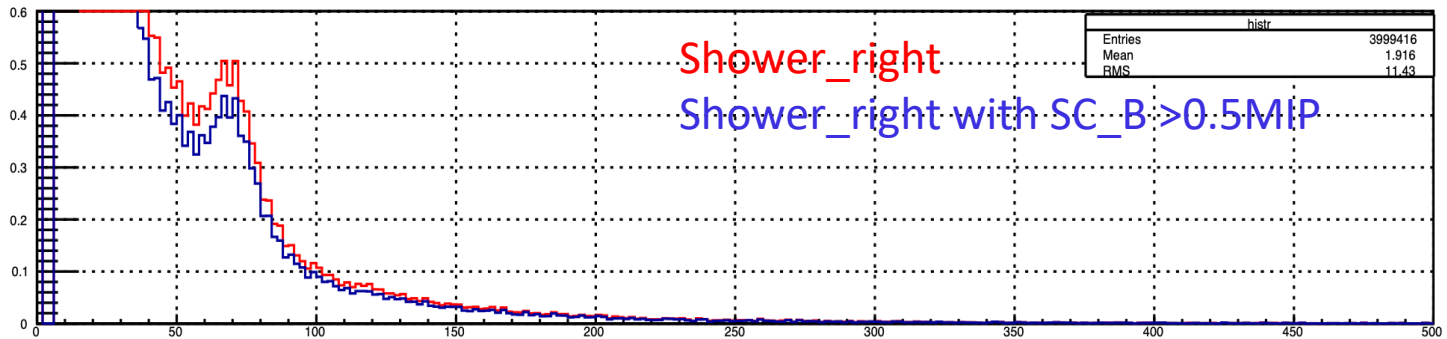
ShowerSum\_height



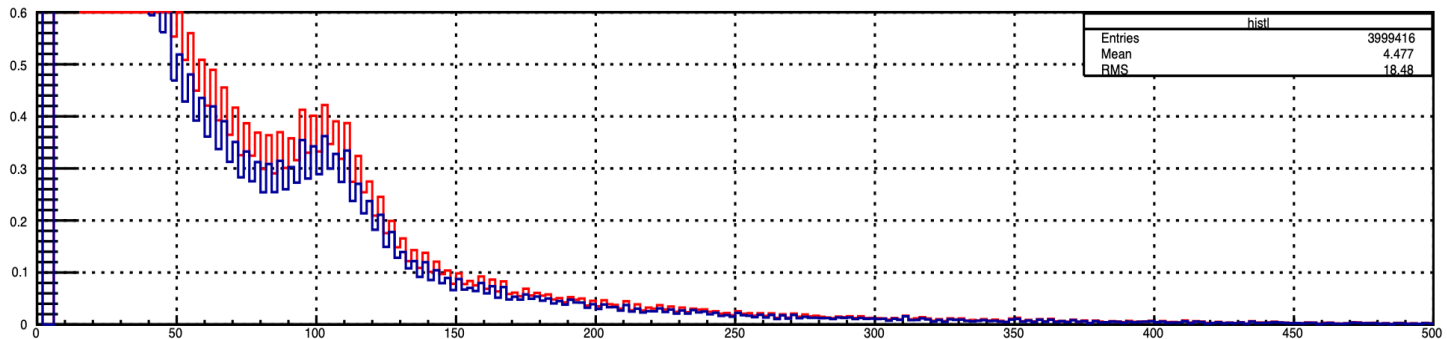
ShowerSum\_height



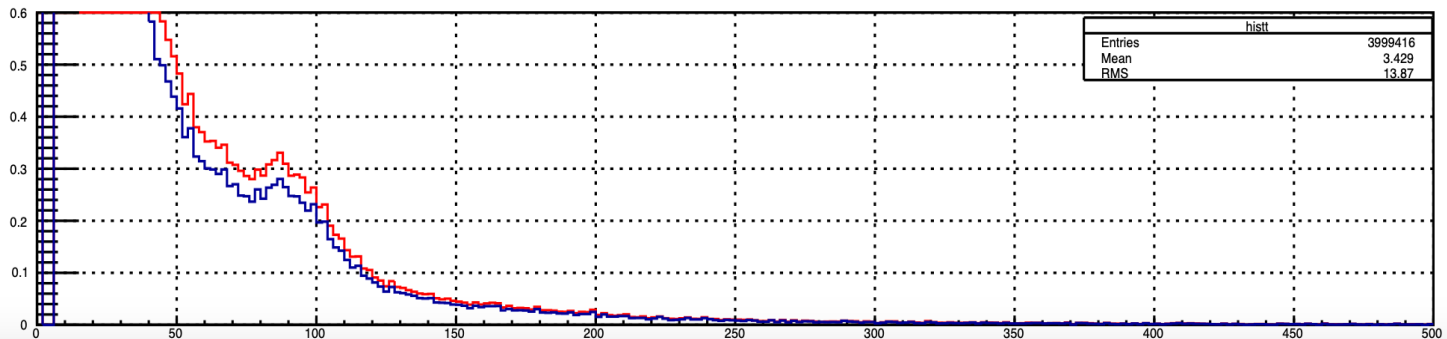
Slot8Height[11] {0.000261\*(TrigType==2)}



Slot8Height[10] {0.000261\*(TrigType==2)}

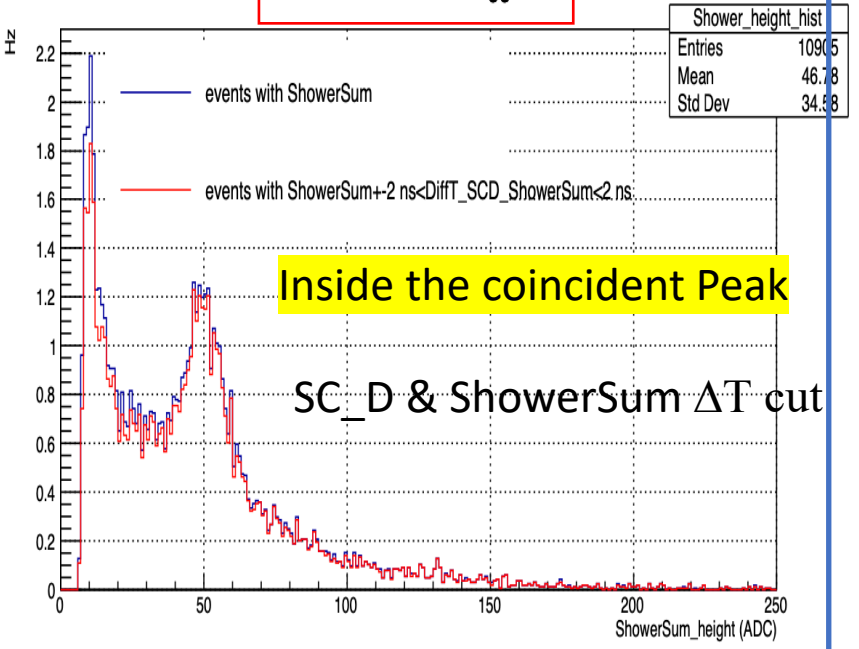


Slot8Height[12] {0.000261\*(TrigType==2)}

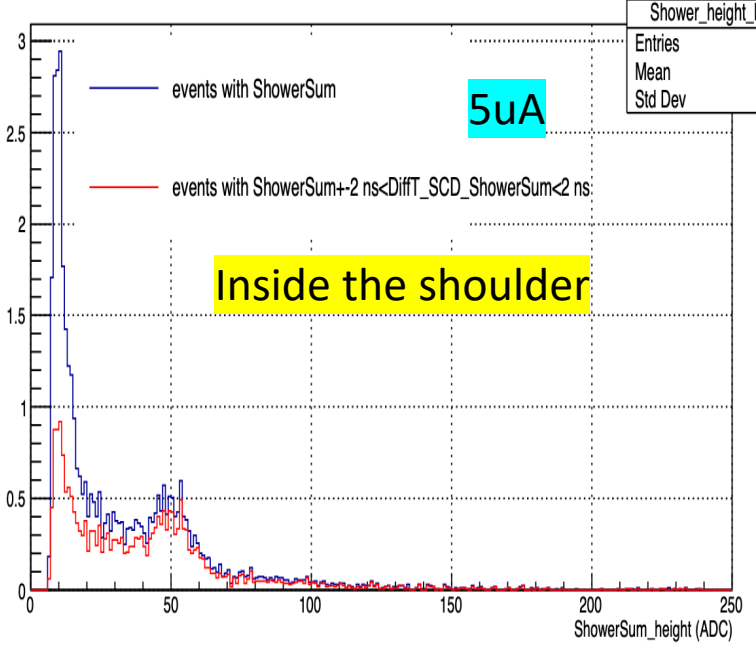




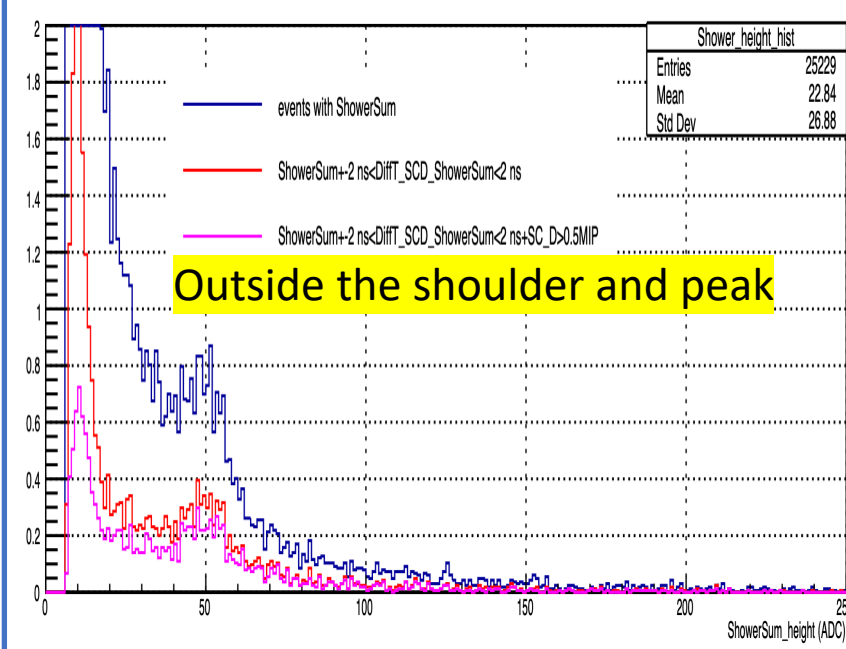
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D triggered



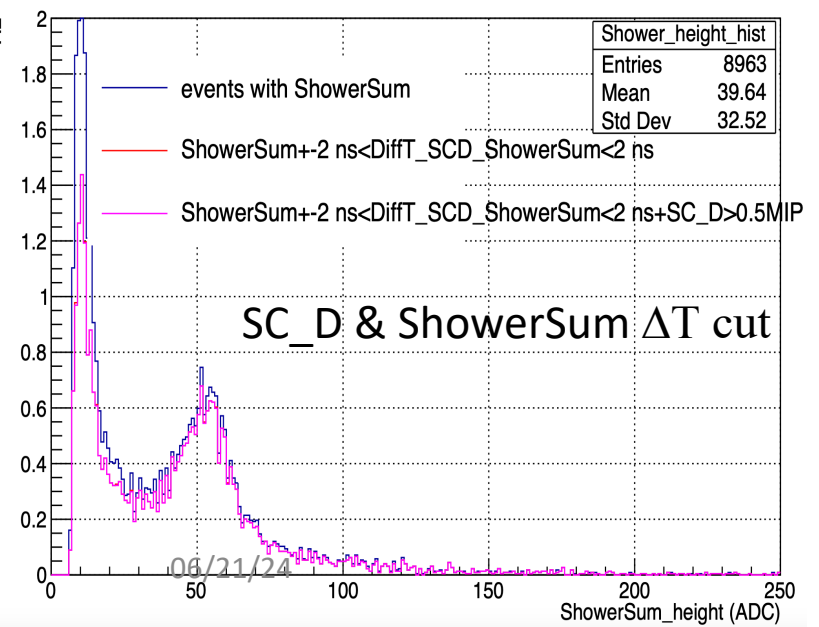
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D triggered



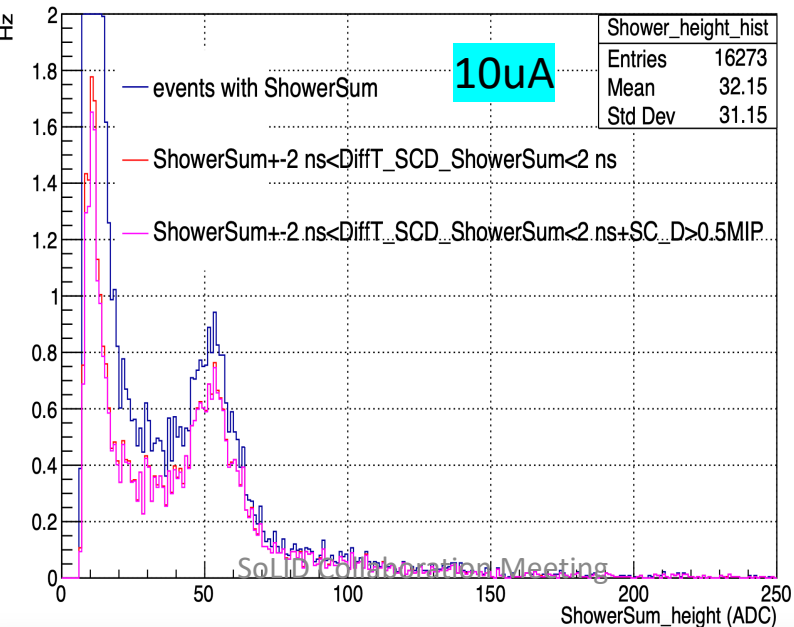
5uA SC\_A & SC\_D triggered



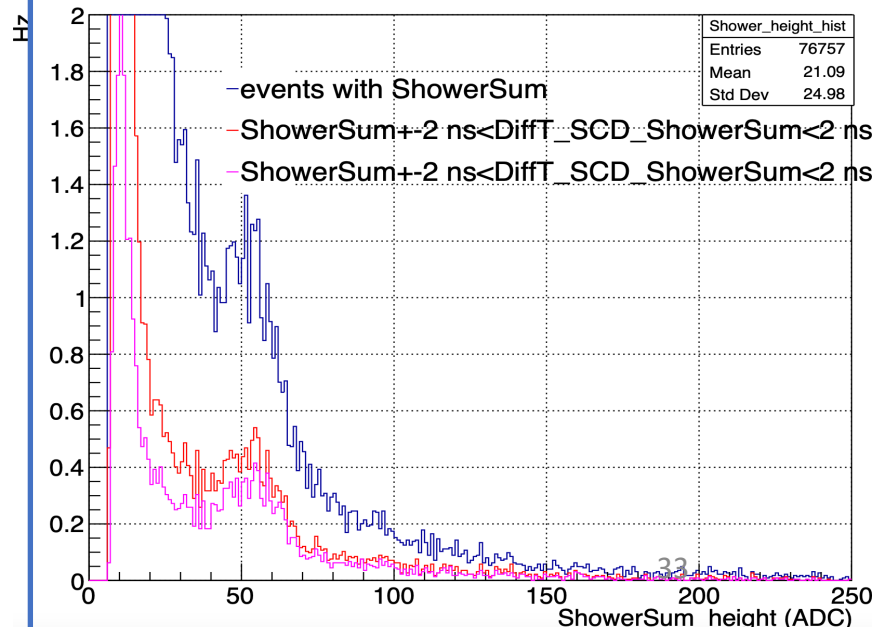
10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered



10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered



10uA SC\_B & SC\_D triggered

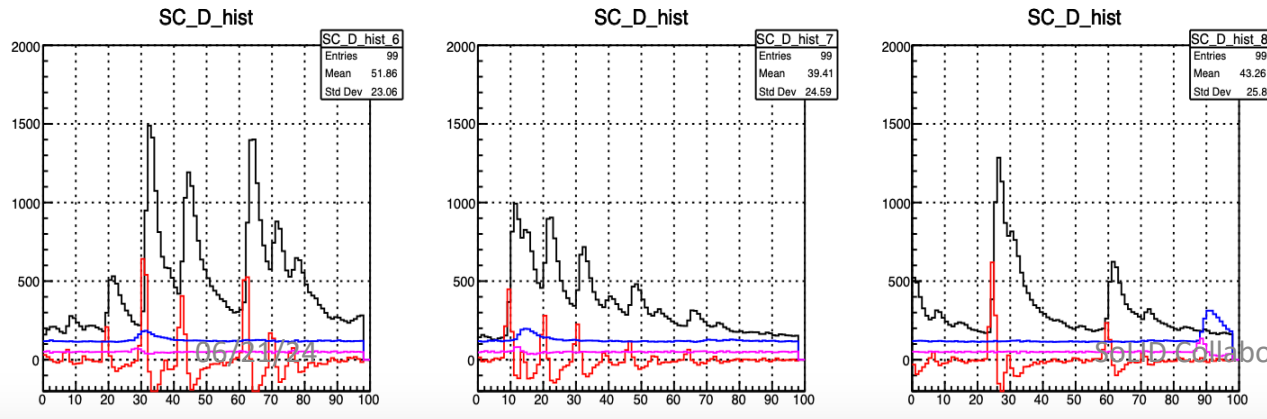
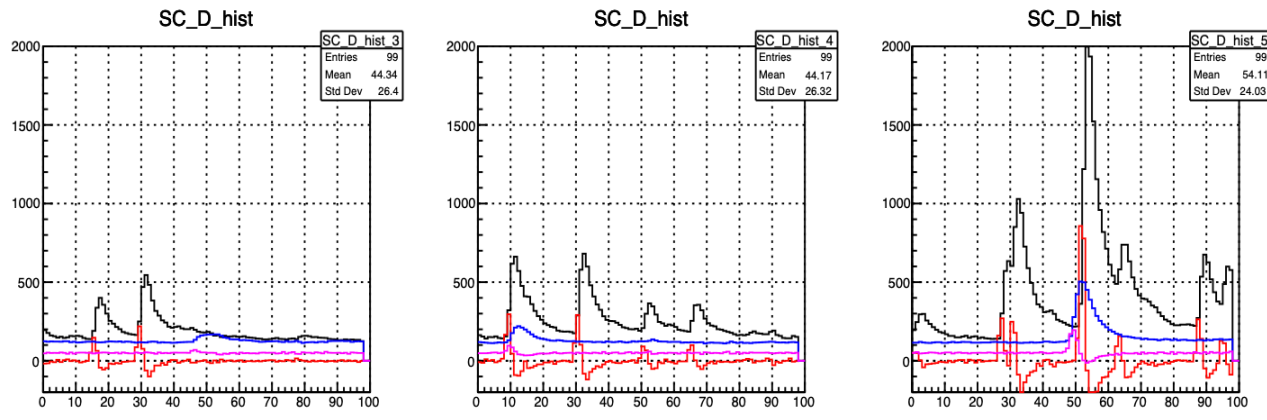
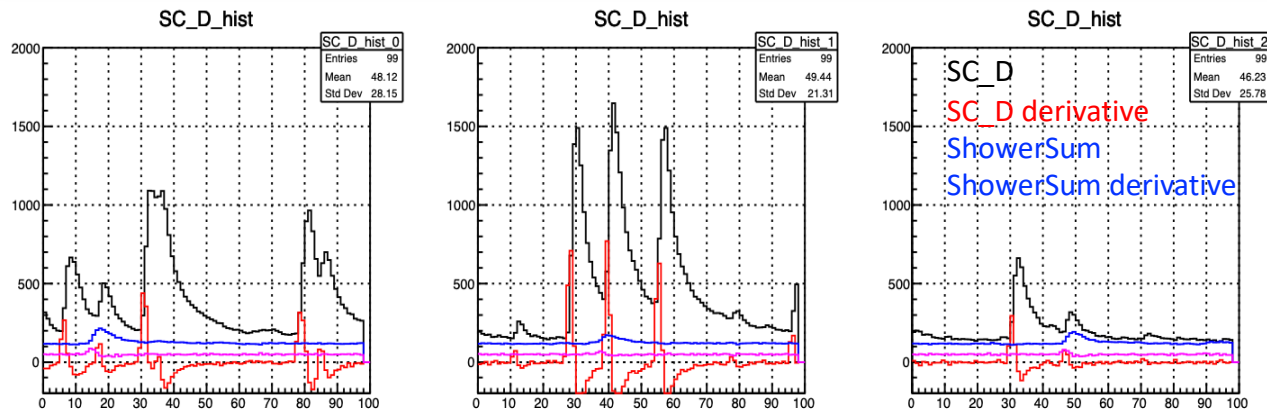


08/31/24

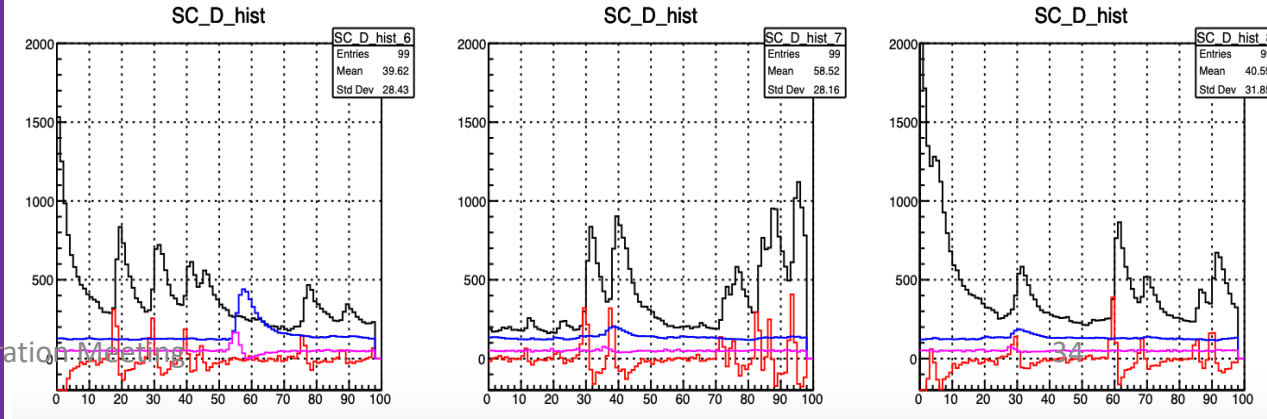
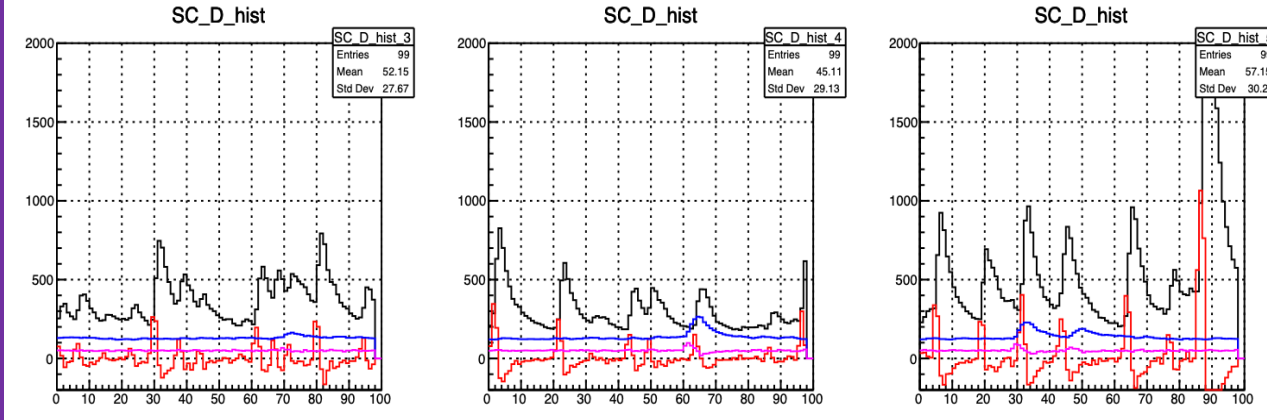
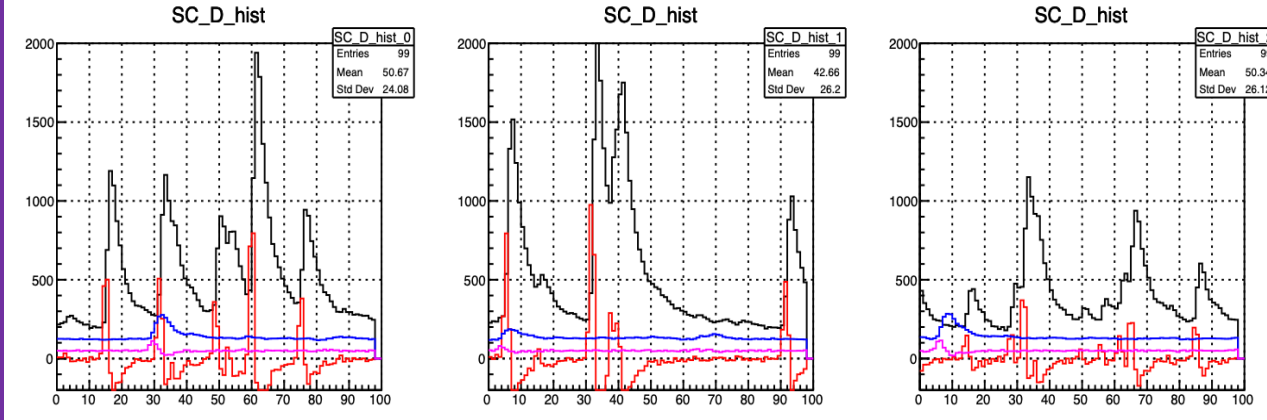
SOLID Collaboration Meeting

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# 30uA SC\_D & SC\_B triggered



# 45uA SC\_D & SC\_A triggered

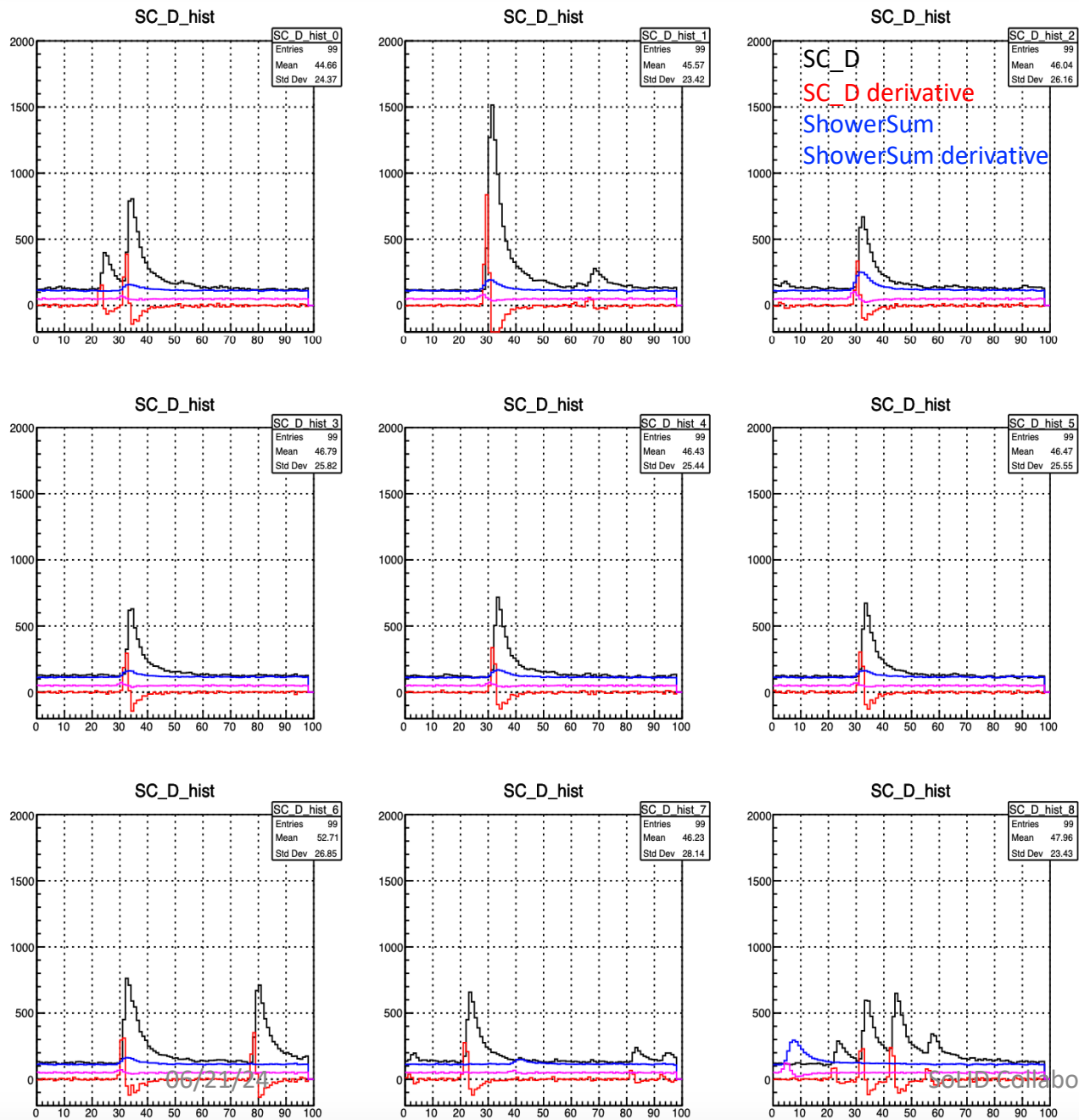


SC 2017.24

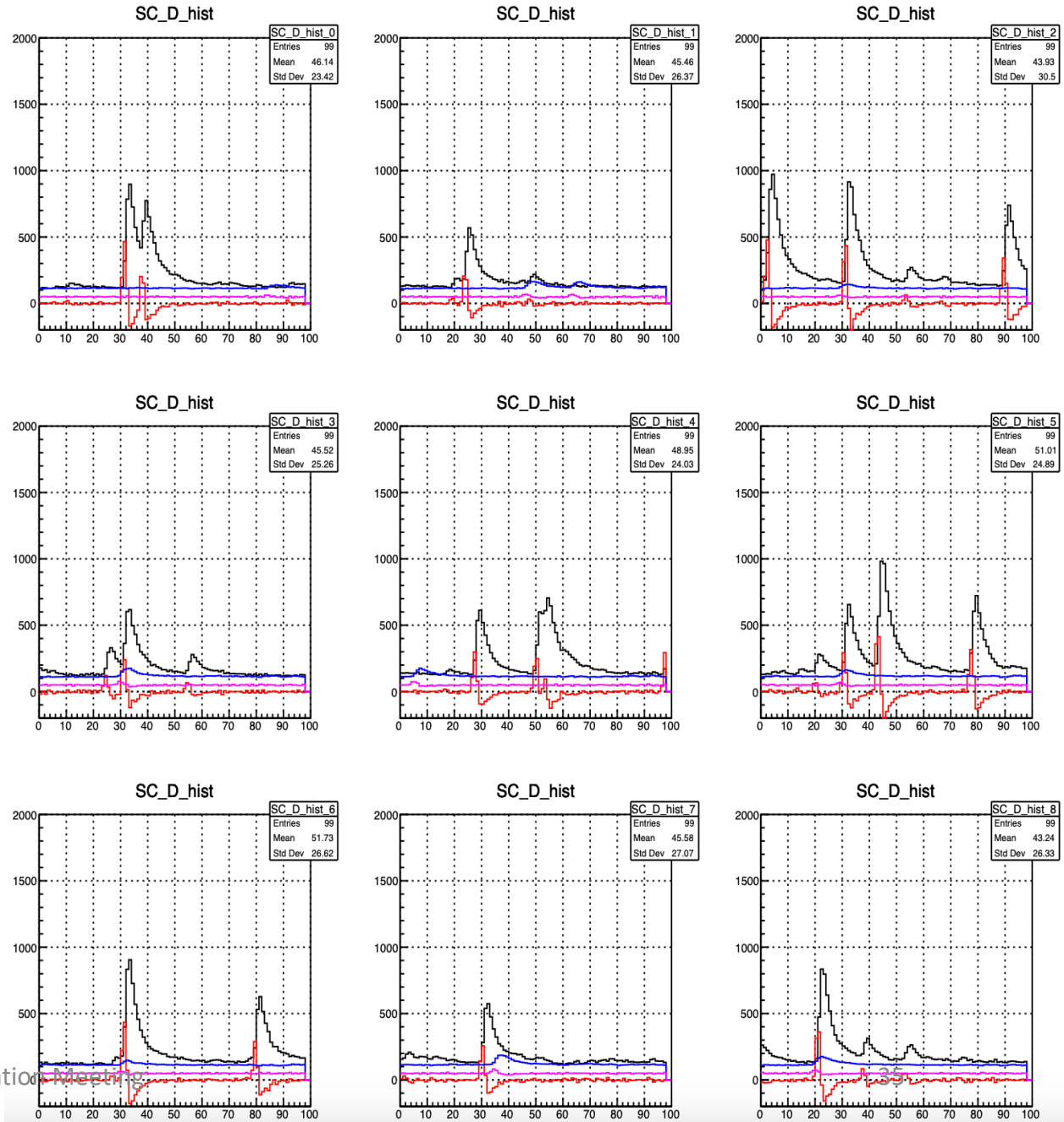
ATLAS Collaboration Meeting

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# 5uA SC\_D & SC\_A triggered



# 10uA SC\_D & SC\_B triggered



06/21/24

SOLID Collaboration Meeting

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