Results of first test beam of calorimeter insert at JLab

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## Operating Prototype Specs

- Characterize components, work as proof of concept
- Consists of 10 layers, each subdivided into four scintillating tile cells (40 channels)
- Effectively 11.4 radiation lengths long
- Cross sectional area of 2x2 Moliere radii





## Hall D Beam Characteristics

- The prototype is situated in front of the Hall D pair spectrometer, off the beamline
- It receives ~4 GeV positrons at a variable luminosity (maximum of ~3 kHz)
- Coordinating with GlueX to synchronize data acquisition with a beam rate scan



### DAQ Setup







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### Data Acquisition Procedure





Apply pedestal cuts to all data going forward Record cosmic rays to determine how to convert between ADC Channels and MIPs



Record beam data, sum the total energy per event, and the layer-by-layer breakdown



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- We generally see only the top two rows show beam-like events
- Our detector was likely positioned slightly low relative to the beamline (can be adjusted)

# Channel Energy



Layer Energy



#### Test Beam

#### Simulation



- The energy profile trend is promising, and will likely be improved
- The first four layers and last six use different cell shapes, which may explain the discontinuity

# Total Energy



Calibrating each channel improves the energy resolution a significant amount, but there is room for improvement...

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- Relatively poor electron resolution when compared with a recent UCLA Pb/Sc calorimeter test beam
- Several possible reasons, several fixes!
- Hexagonal cells have a large amount of dead space between them
- Many events may not be horizontally contained
- Scintillating tiles may not be optically ideal
- MIP values may need recalibration in its current configuration



## To Do

- Collect enough cosmic ray data during beam-off time to generate more accurate MIP values for each channel
- Continue to refine the CAEN settings to find the most appropriate gain and threshold settings for both beam and cosmic ray data
- Upgrade the prototype (add trigger layer, fix dead cells, add layers, increase granularity...)
- Continue to improve and characterize detector components (create more robust cables, investigate light yield from different cell shapes, etc.)
- Prepare for new test beams! Hall B, Fermilab, Brookhaven



