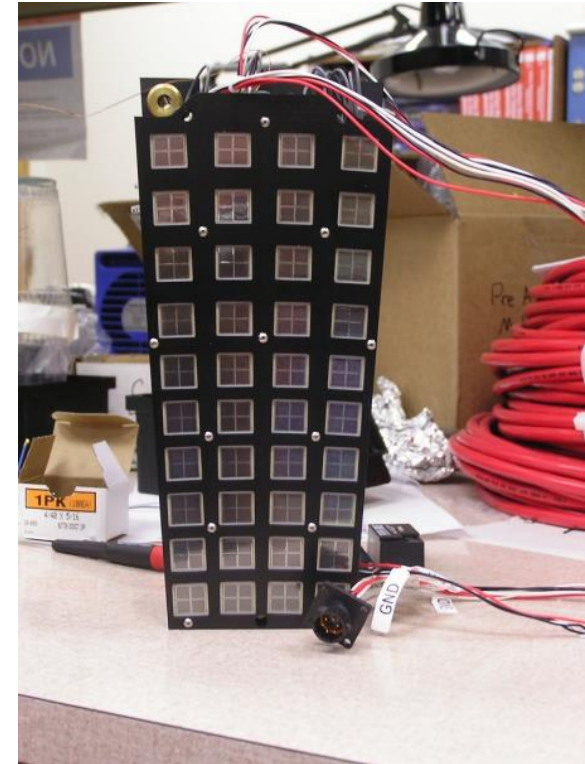


# “Baby ” BCAL Progress Report

Maggie Kerr & Jon Zarling  
7/11/23





# Motivations

GlueX has good experience with EM showers up to about 2 GeV

“Baby BCAL” extends using 3-6 GeV positrons:

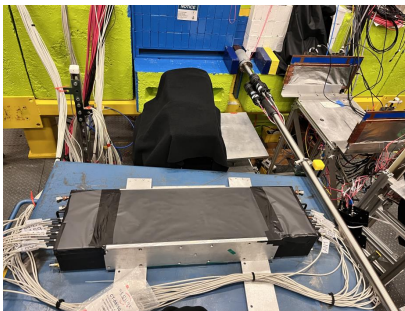
- Prep for future beam tests
- Better constrain constant term in energy resolution
- Extract  $N_{p.e.}$  (number of photoelectrons)



# Two Setups in JLab Hall D

## March $e^+$ Beam

- GlueX fADCs and DAQ
  - $e^+$  energy 3-6 GeV
- 
- Goal: resolution studies &  $N_{p.e.}$  extraction
  - Upstream hodoscope to measure  $e^+$  energy and trigger
  - Largely uncalibrated prior



## Fall Cosmics

- GlueX fADCs and DAQ
  - Trigger on cosmics
- 
- Goal: better gain determination for low occupancy channels
  - Scintillator paddles above/below provide trigger
  - Better geometric coverage for calibrations



# $e^+$ Beam Setup

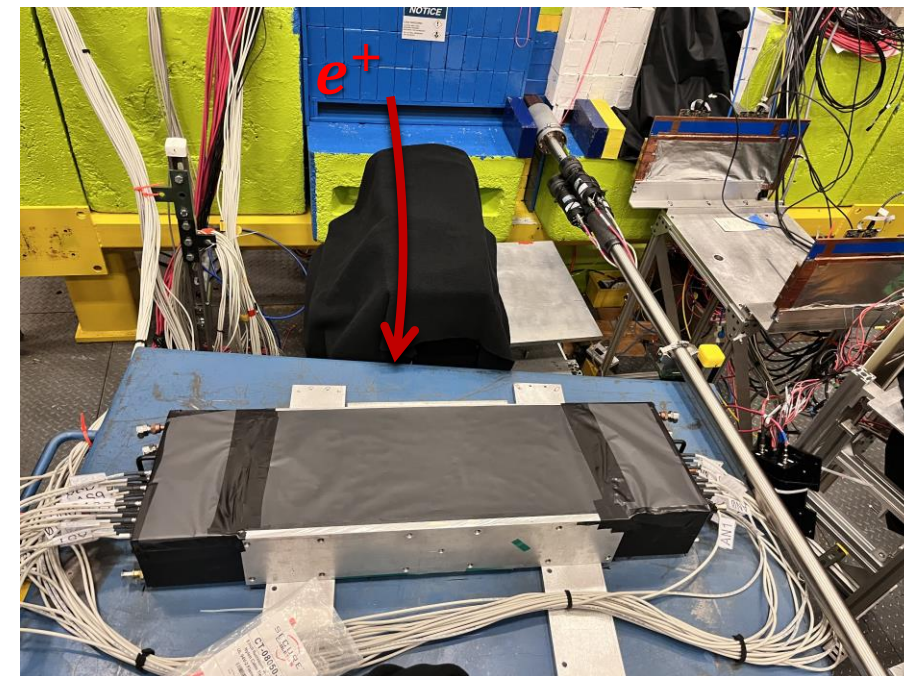
Good source of EM showers with known energy

Essentially identical to GlueX lead SciFi wedge, except 58 cm in length rather than 390 cm

Hall D pair spectrometer:

- $e^+$  energy roughly 3-6 GeV
- Unfortunately, SciGlass blocks portions
- About 1 kHz event rate BBCAL
- About 12 days (on and off) running

View from above







# Baby BCAL Gains

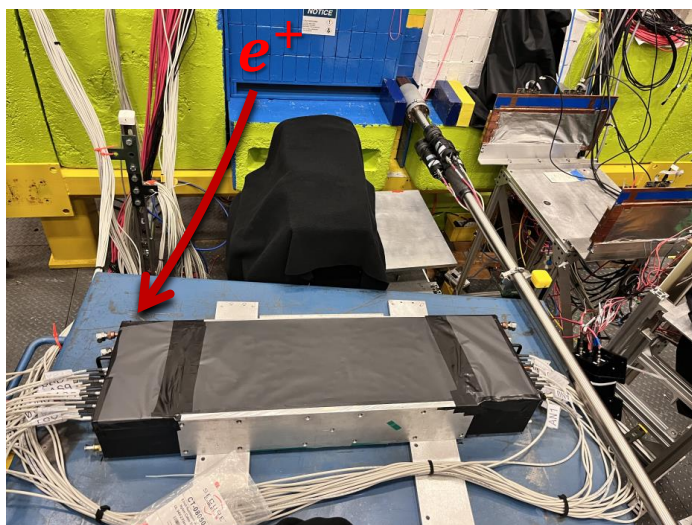
- Minimize  $F = \sum_i^{events} (E_i^{BCAL} - E^{PS})^2$

$E^{BCAL}$  is sum of north and south readouts

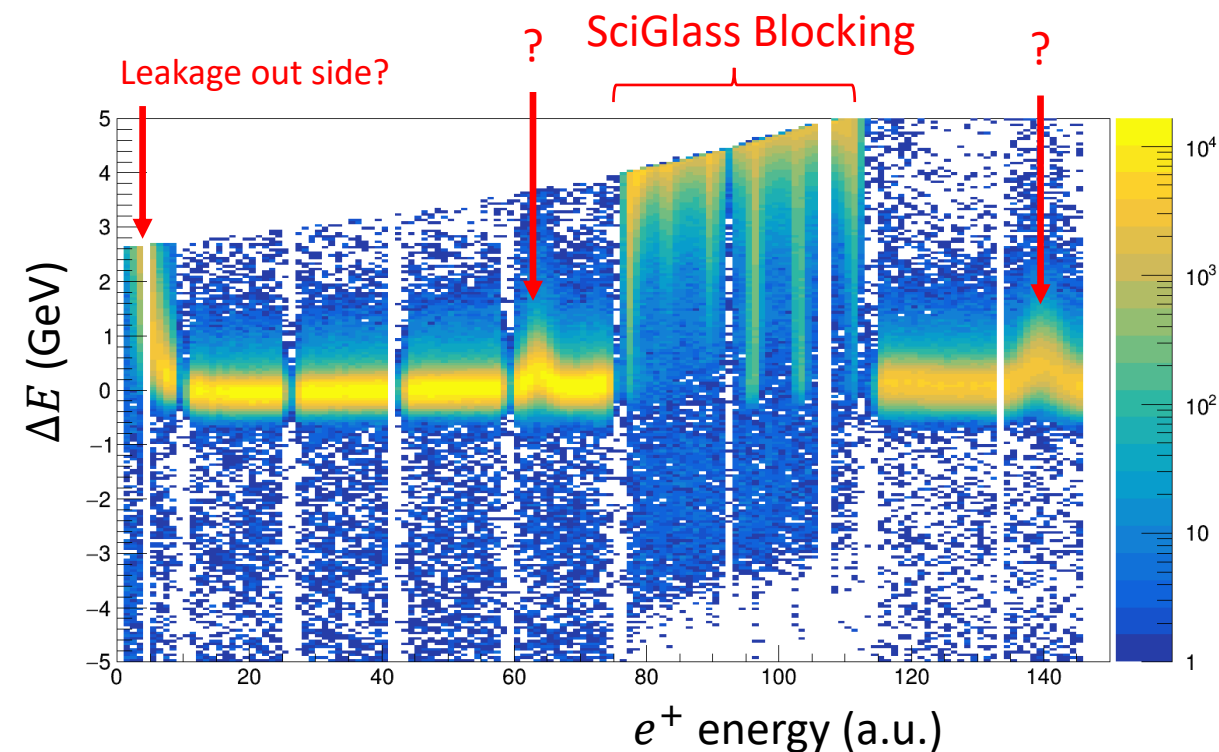
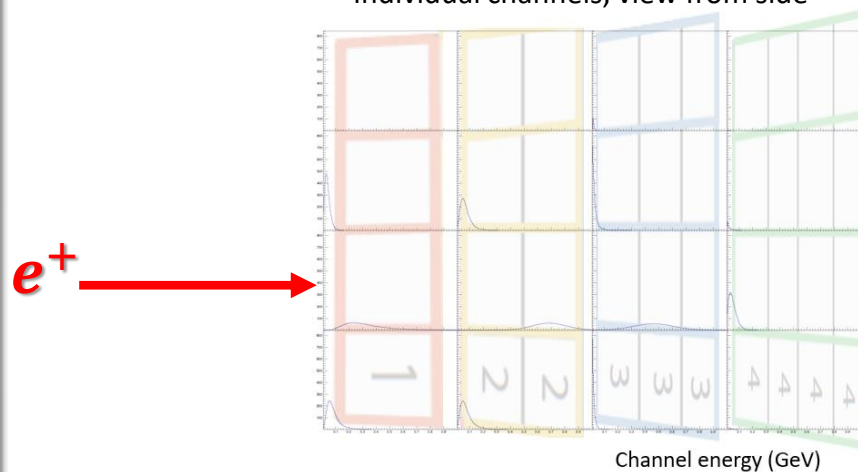
$$E^{BCAL} = \sum_j^{16} c_j (A_j^N + A_j^S) = \sum_j^{16} c_j A_j^{sum}$$

- Calculate  $c_k$  with  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial c_k} = 0$
- Math in backup slides

# Baby BCAL Readout ( $e^+$ Beam)



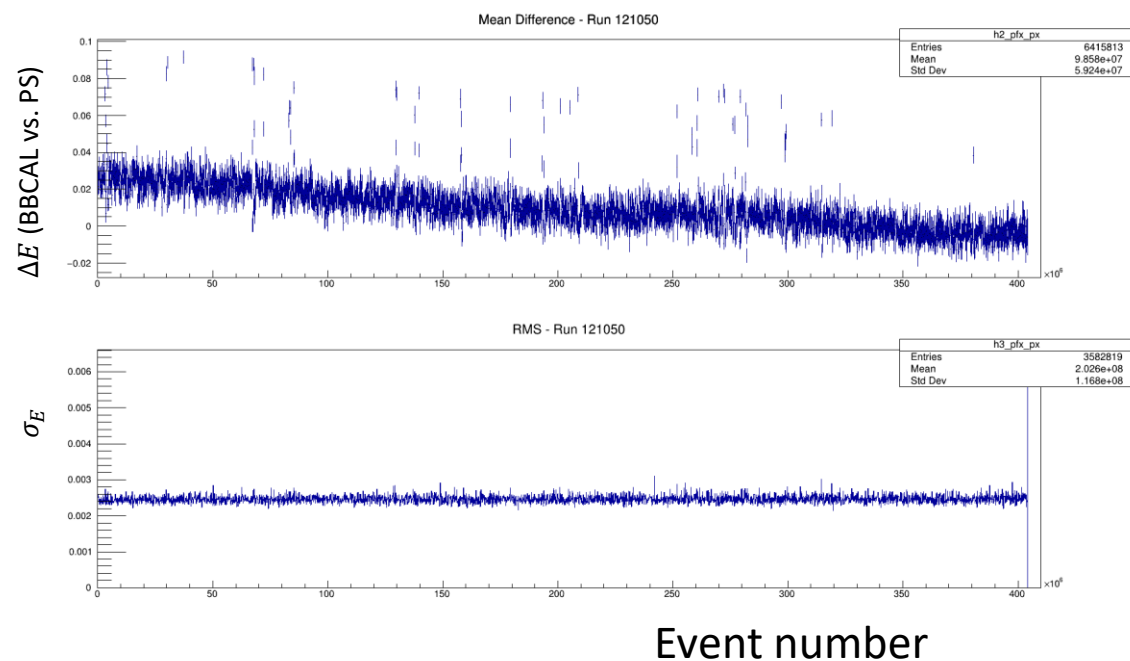
Individual channels, view from side



# Quality Checks

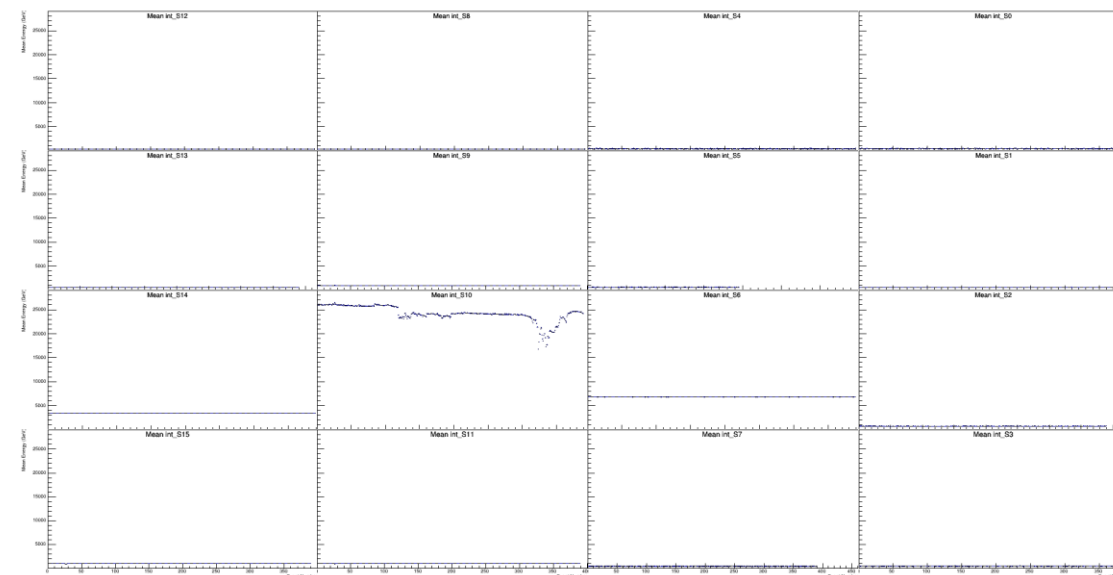
Within run (one run ~ 2 hours)

- Check individual channel stability
- Check overall energy stability



## Broad features:

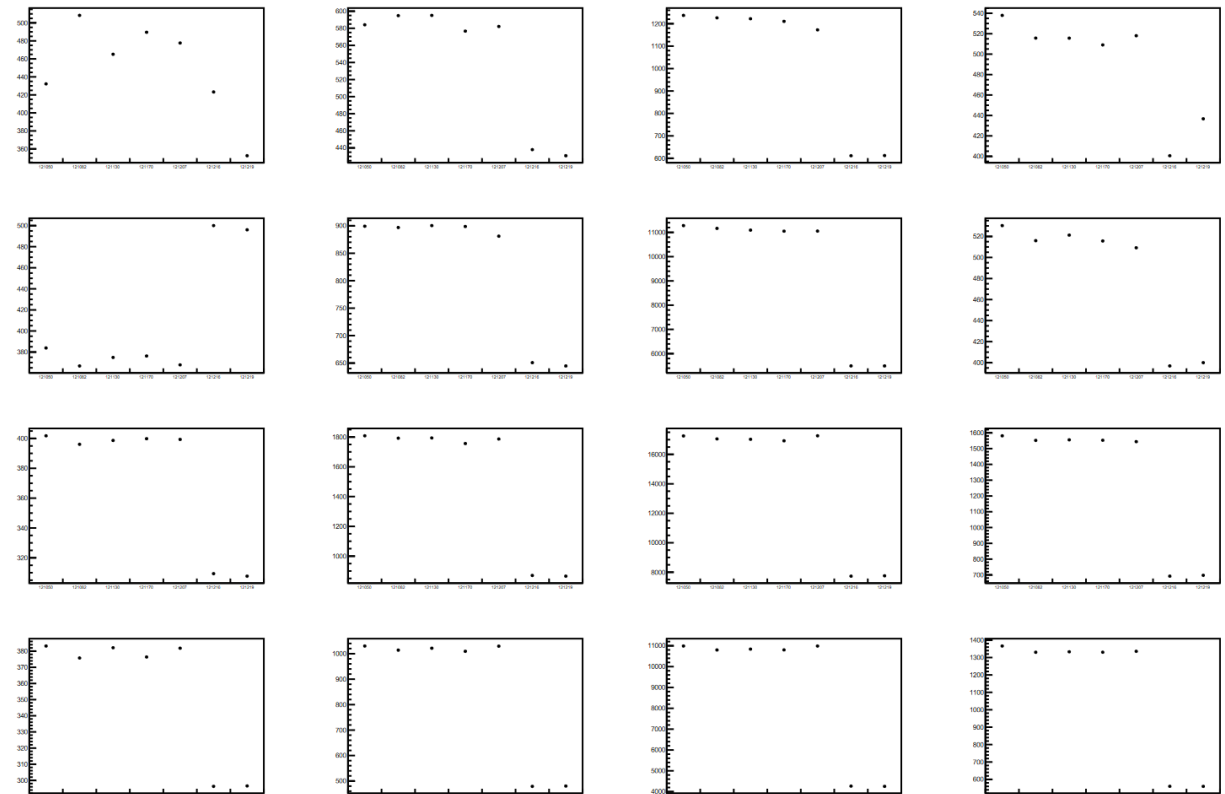
- Larger time dependence just after hall closing (temperature drift?)
- Slow time dependence later (probably ok)
- One very jittery channel shows up after first few runs, continues through end of data taking (unfortunately, corresponds to 40% of total energy deposition)





# Longer Term Stability

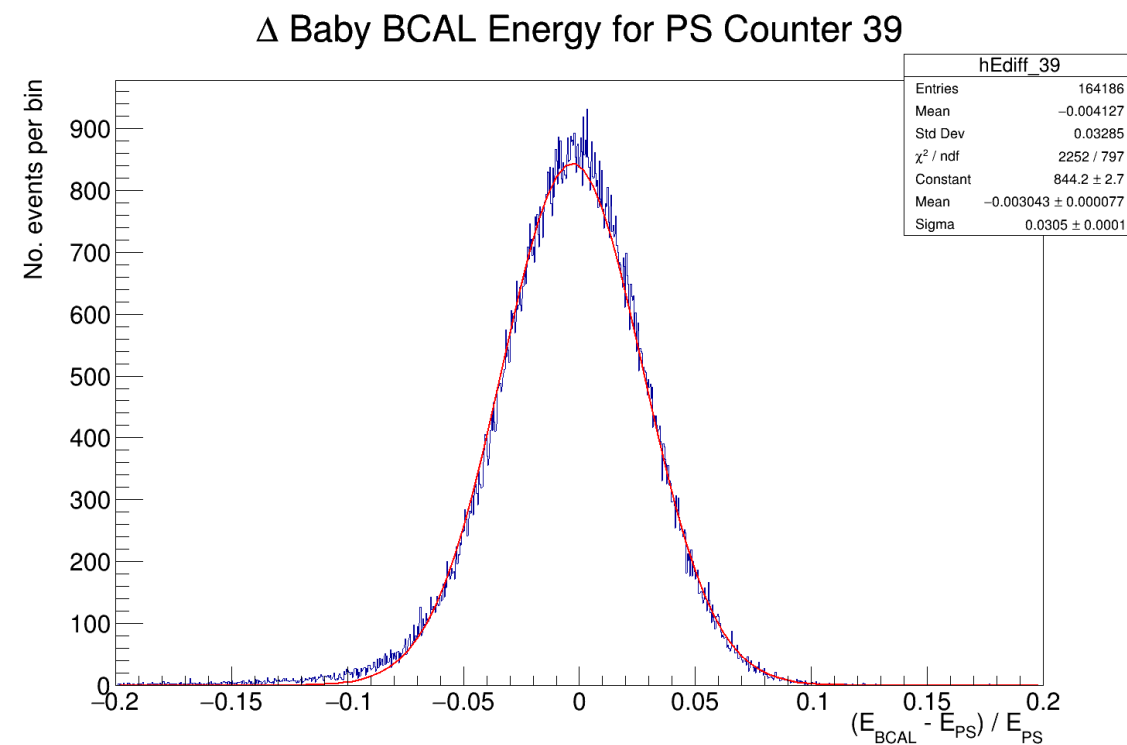
- Check individual channels over 12 day period
- Mostly checking for rad. damage
- Average fADC integral in un-shadowed region
- SiPM bias voltage change for last two points, jump expected





# Energy Resolution Extraction

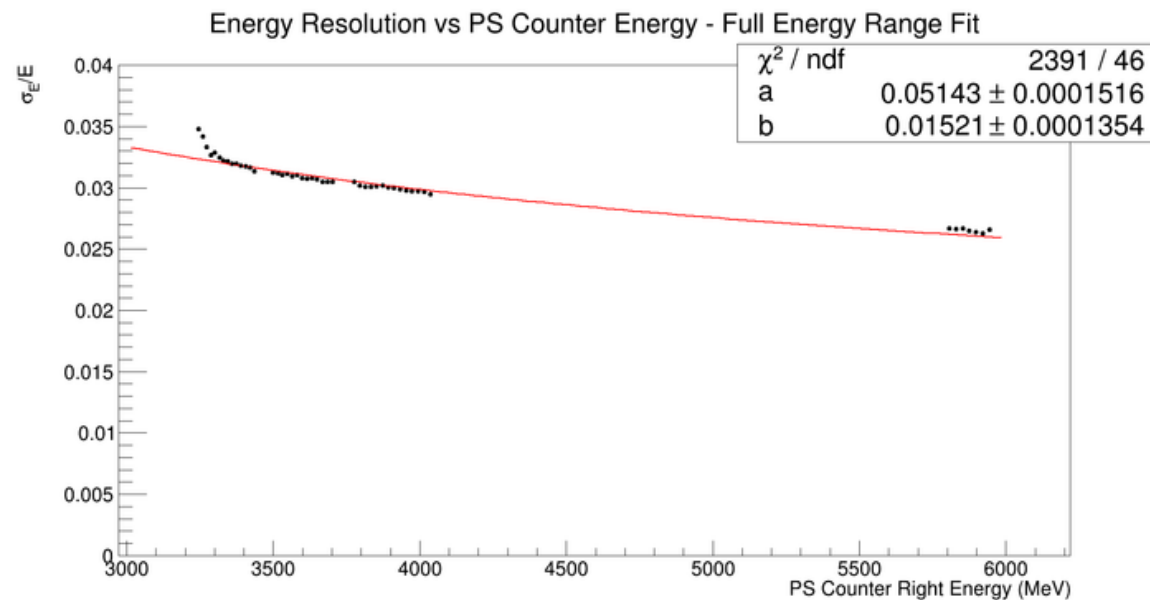
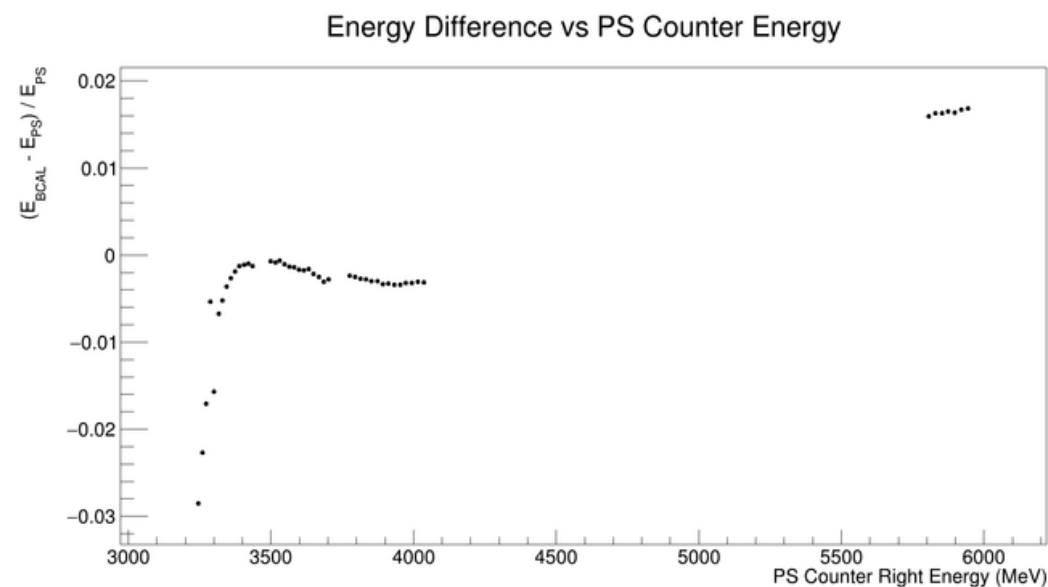
- Fit for single PS counter  
(positrons about  $\pm 10$  MeV at most)
- Extract  $\sigma_E/E$
- Repeat for all good PS counters





# Leakage Revisited

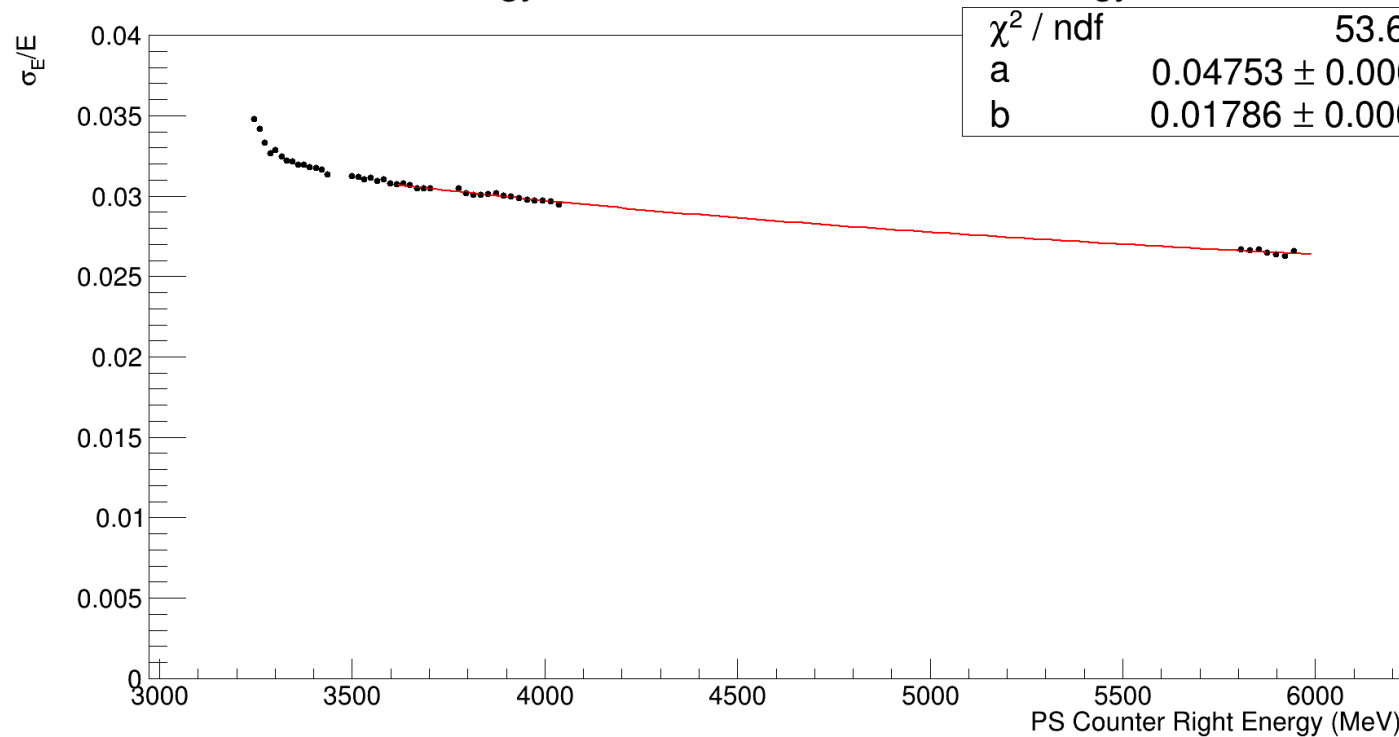
- Difficulty fitting lowest energy points
  - Exclude for today
- Baby BCAL energy also sags here
- Leakage or albedo?



# Energy Resolution

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})}} \oplus b.$$

Energy Resolution vs PS Counter Energy



**BCAL NIM (2018):**

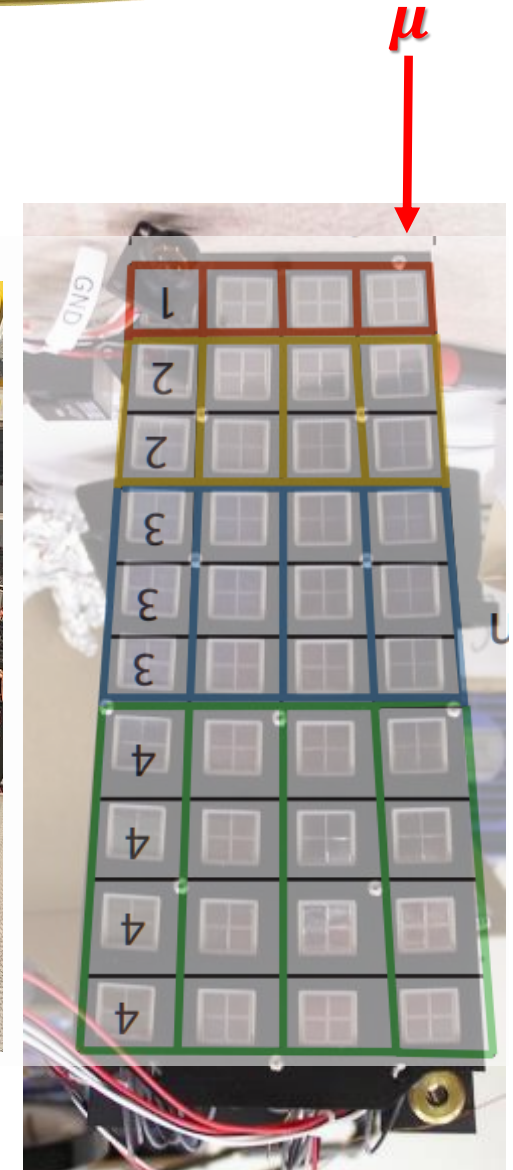
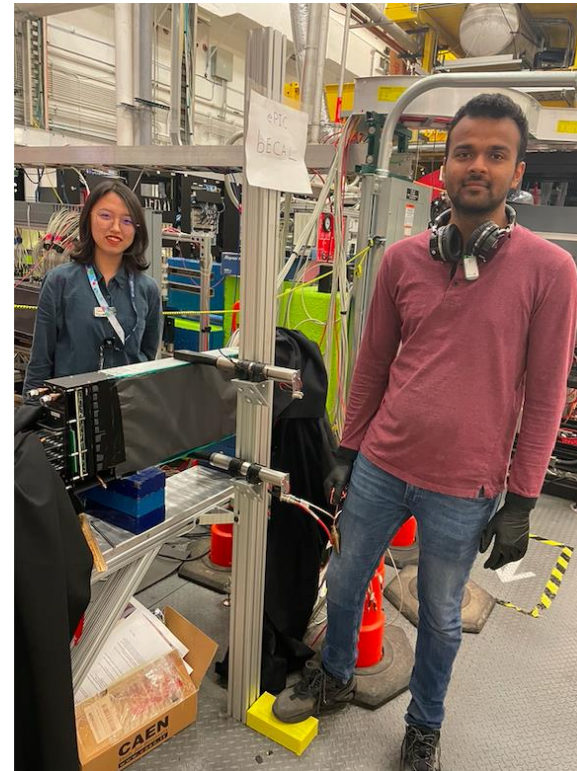
**a: 0.052**

**b: 0.036**

(measured via symmetric etas in  $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^- p$ )

# Cosmic Tests

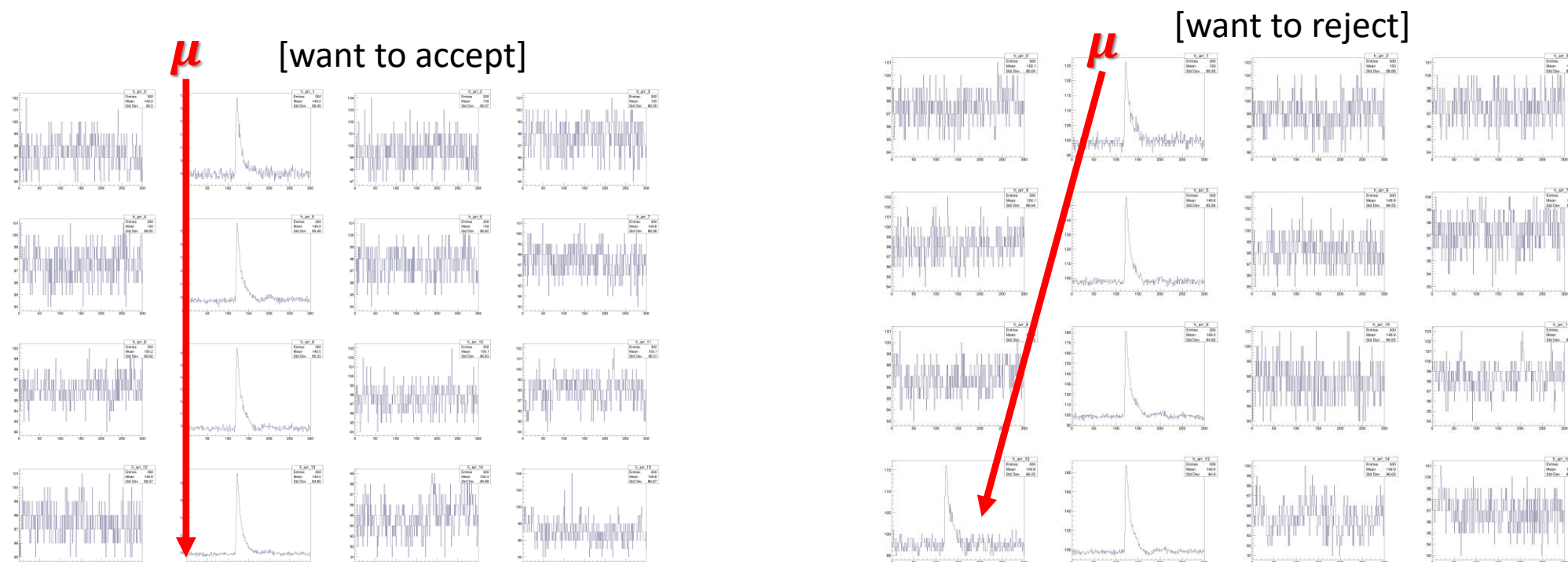
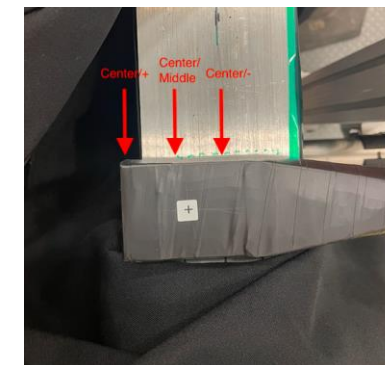
- Unfortunately,  $e^+$  always struck the same spot on the baby BCAL
- Very low occupancy in some channels
- Use MIPs to calibrate?
- Cosmic setup ran from August – October collecting data
  - Close to 30,000 muons collected





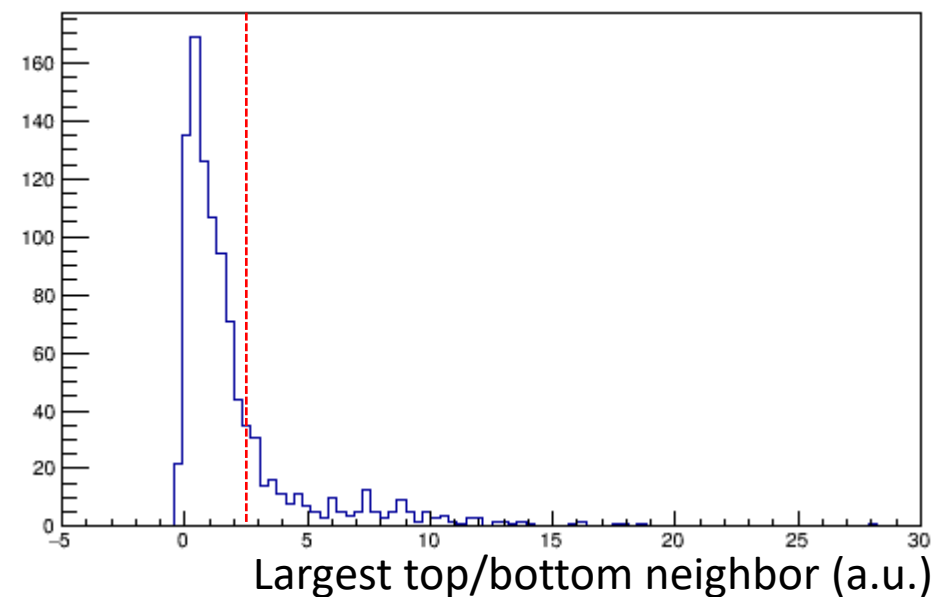
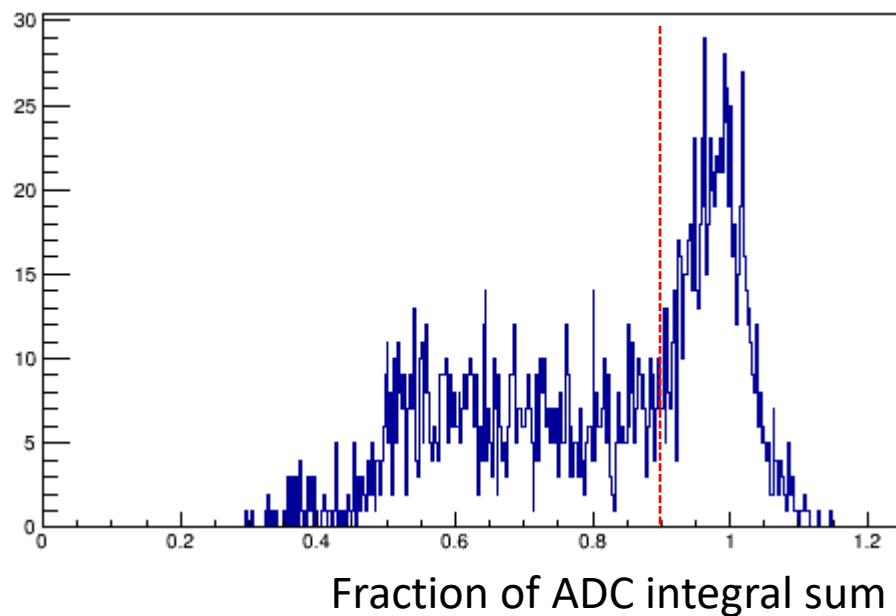
# Analysis and Event Selection

- Match voltage settings during March running
- Paddles ensure that tracks are fairly vertical
- Can still improve with some event selection



# Event Selection, cont.

- Find column with most deposition
  - Require  $> 90\%$
- Find largest neighboring top/bottom cell
  - Require this to be very small ( $< 2.5$  ADC units)
- Afterwards: less than  $\pm 1.5\%$  length traversed





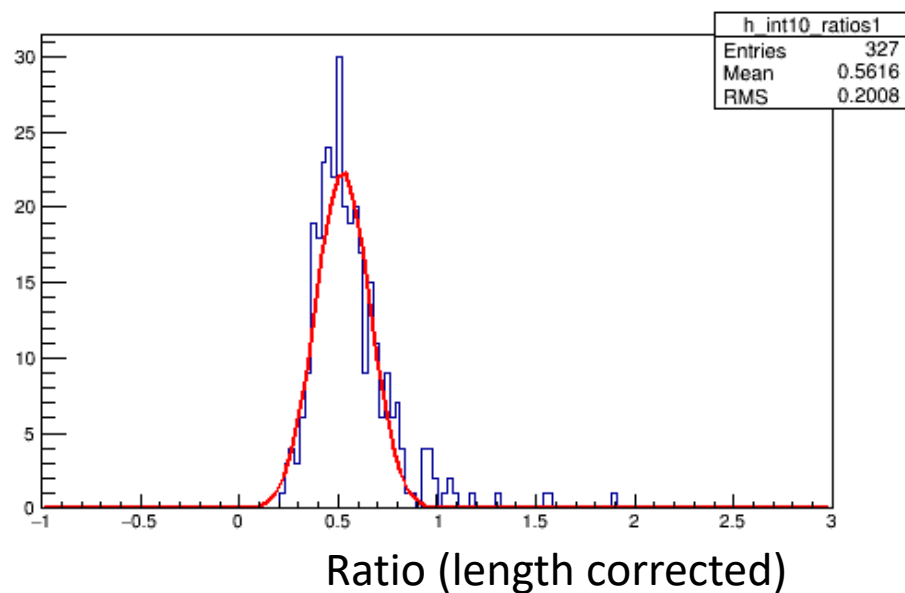
# Initial Check

- Check channels that were well determined in March run

North 6 / North 14

Cosmics: **0.524**

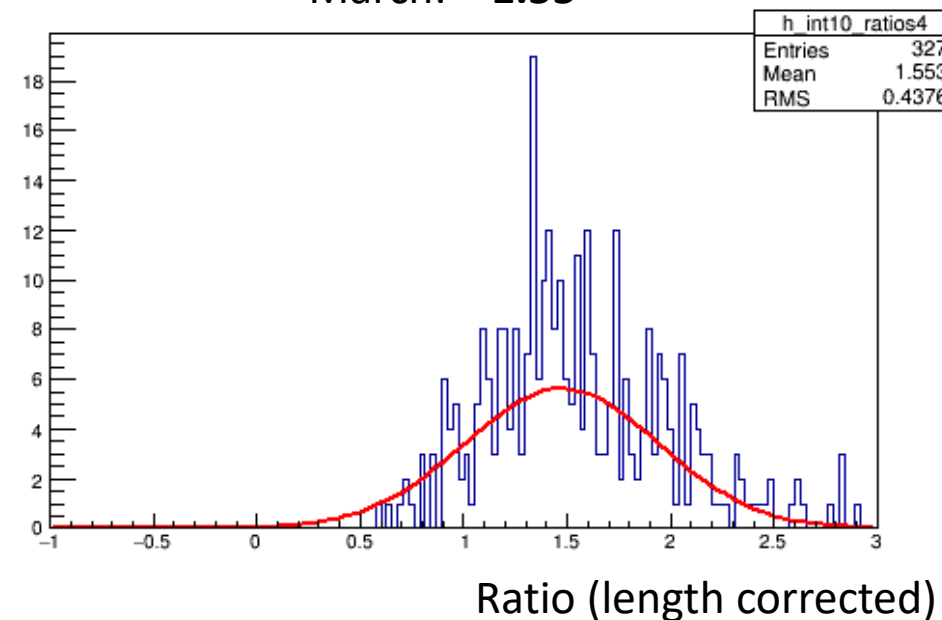
March: **0.733**



South 6 / South 14

Cosmics: **1.47**

March: **1.55**





# Looking Ahead

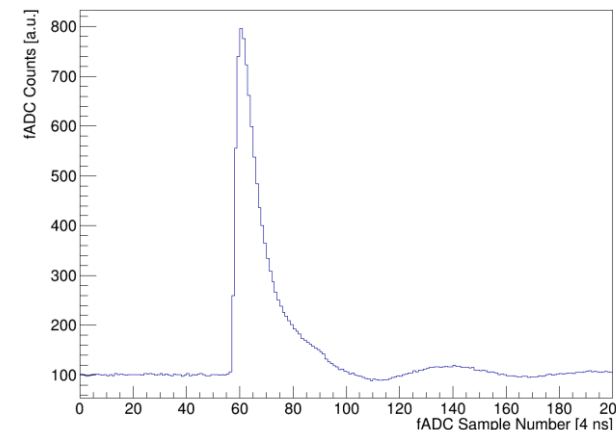
- Data quality checks look ok for March data
  - Good blueprint for future beam tests
- Energy resolution extraction:
  - First pass looks good
  - Study correlation between parameters
  - Check with additional runs, voltage settings
- $N_{p.e.}$ : next
- Cosmic gains
  - Will attempt to apply to March data, check resolution



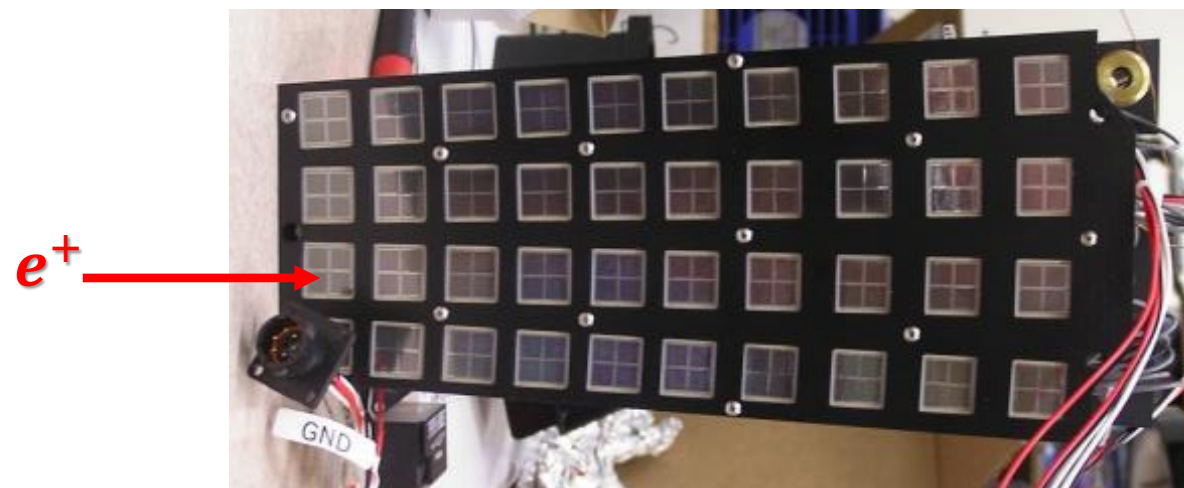
# Backup: Segmentation and Readout

## Flash ADC readout

- 250 MHz readout frequency (or every 4 ns)
- Up to 200 samples, if storing full waveform
- Some  $\sim 25$  sample integral used otherwise



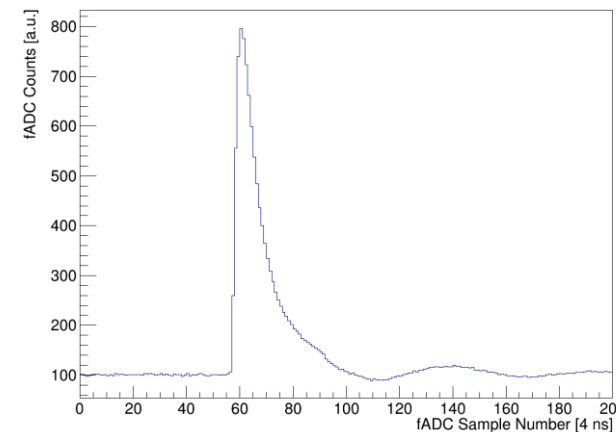
View from side



# Backup: Segmentation and Readout

## Flash ADC readout

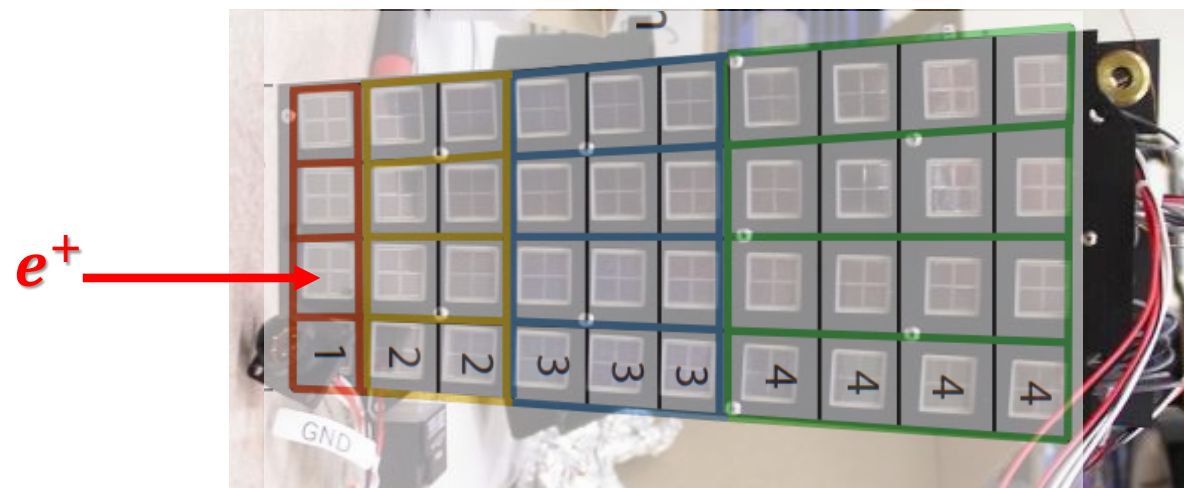
- 250 MHz readout frequency (or every 4 ns)
- Up to 200 samples, if storing full waveform
- Some  $\sim 25$  sample integral used otherwise



View from side

## Two-ended readout:

- 4 SiPM readouts up/down
- 10 SiPMs left/right, some summed pre-readout
- **16 fADC readouts per side** (32 in total)

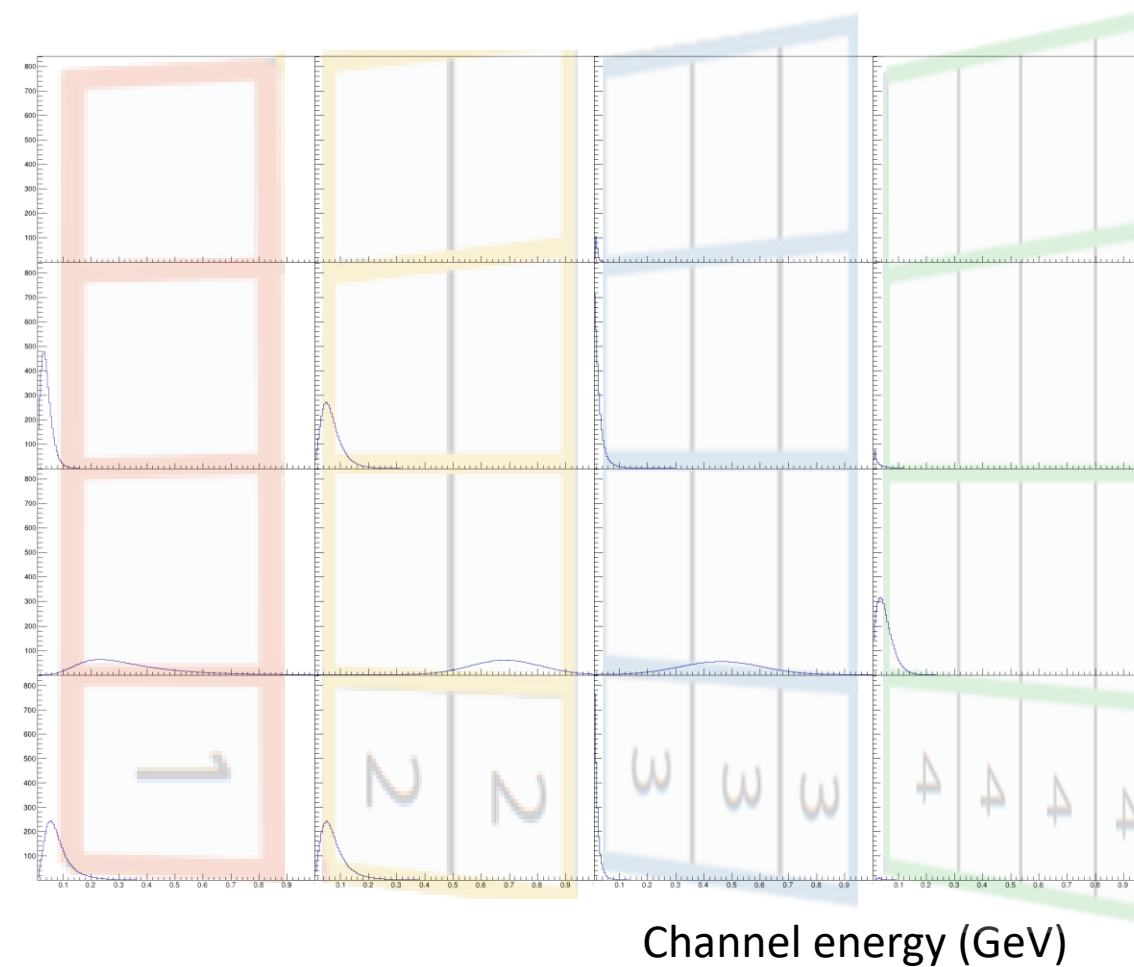


(summation for bottom channels 1, 2, 3, 4)

# Backup: Showers in Baby BCAL

- Strikes a little low of center
- Upper left & rightmost layers: very little energy deposited

$e^+$  →





# Backup: Baby BCAL Gains

- Minimize  $F = \sum_i^{events} \left( \sum_j^{16} c_j A_{ij}^{sum} - E^{PS} \right)^2$
- $\frac{\partial F}{\partial c_k} = 0 = 2 \sum_i^{events} A_{ik}^{sum} \left( \sum_j^{16} c_j A_{ij}^{sum} - E^{PS} \right)$
- $\Rightarrow \sum_i^{events} A_{ij}^{sum} E^{PS} = \sum_i^{events} A_{ij}^{sum} \left( \sum_j^{16} c_j A_{ij}^{sum} - E^{PS} \right)$





# Backup: Baby BCAL Gains

- $\sum_i^{events} A_{ik}^{sum} E^{PS} = \sum_i^{events} A_{ik}^{sum} \left( \sum_j^{16} c_j A_{ij}^{sum} \right)$

- Define vectors  $\mathbf{A}_i = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i0}^{sum} \\ \dots \\ A_{i15}^{sum} \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ \dots \\ c_{15} \end{bmatrix}$

- Then in matrix form  $\sum_i E_i^{PS} \mathbf{A}_i = \left( \sum_i \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{A}_i^T \right) \mathbf{C}$

- Now define  $\mathbf{W} = \sum_i E_i^{PS} \mathbf{A}_i$ , and  $\mathbf{Z} = \left( \sum_i \mathbf{A}_i \mathbf{A}_i^T \right)$

- $\Rightarrow \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{C}$

- Solving for gain constants  $\mathbf{C}$ :

- $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Z}^{-1} \mathbf{W}$



# Backup: Baby BCAL Gains

- Determine separate north/south

- Let  $f_j = \frac{\sum_i A_j^N}{\sum_i (A_j^N + A_j^S)} \Rightarrow (1 - f_j) = \frac{\sum_i A_j^S}{\sum_i (A_j^N + A_j^S)}$

- Final gain factors:  $c_j^N = \frac{c_j}{2f_j}$  and  $c_j^S = \frac{c_j}{2(1-f_j)}$