



# Fermilab Beam Test Update

HENRY KLEST



Argonne National Laboratory is a  
U.S. Department of Energy laboratory  
managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC.

May 14, 2024

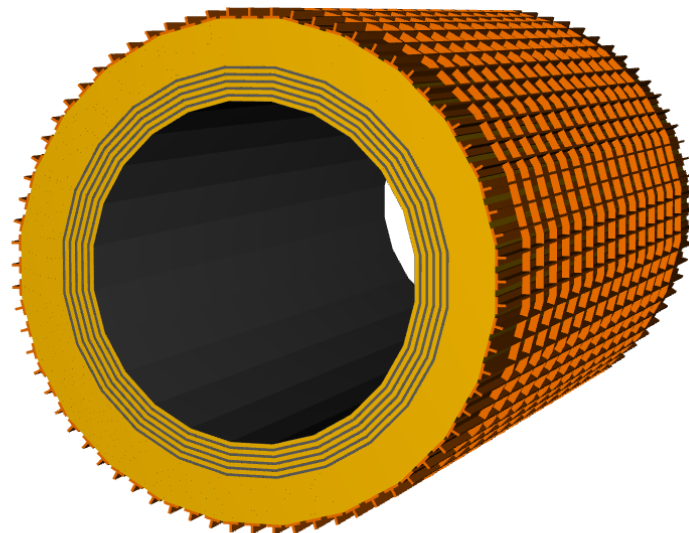
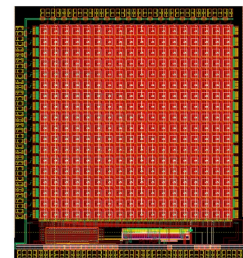


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# Test Beam R&D Goals

Benchmark detector performance in as realistic a configuration as possible with different beams at FNAL

- Study  $e/\pi$  separation and overall  $\pi$  response
- Characterize SciFi energy resolution & linearity at higher energy than GlueX
- Demonstrate ability to operate AstroPix & SciFi in tandem

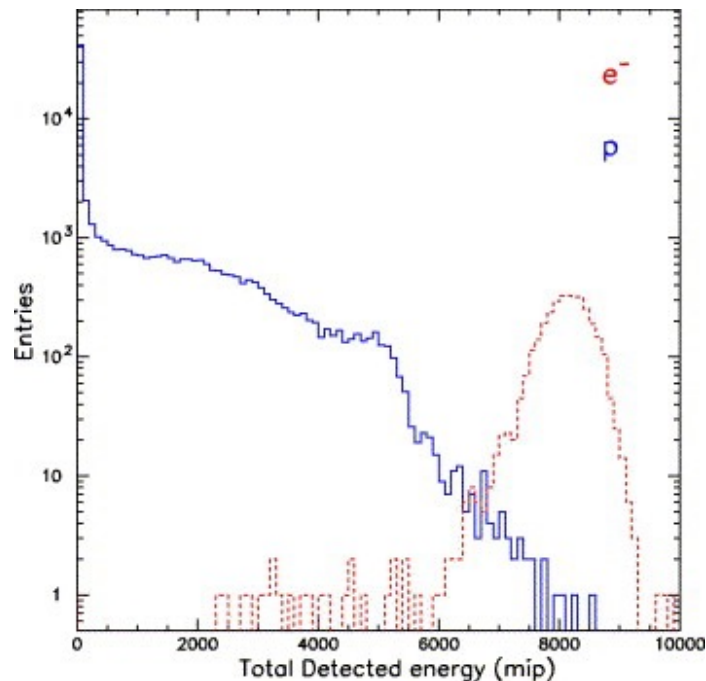


# Fermilab Test Beam Plans

Benchmark simulation results for hadronic response

- EM response well-known from GlueX & PS beam tests
  - Anyhow more likely to be well-described by GEANT
- Crucial to verify hadronic response at energies relevant for EIC
  - Necessary to determine electron/pion separation power

Compare measured energy distributions for pions and electrons to those from a simulation of the Baby BCal (See Jared's talk)



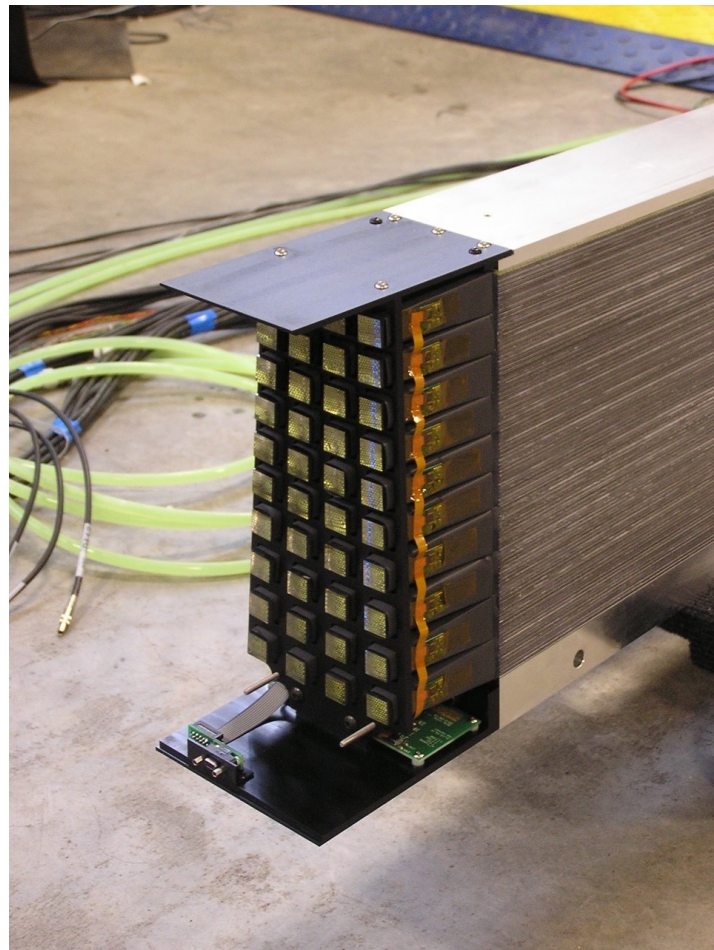
Example energy distribution in an EM calorimeter from hadrons and electrons

# Fermilab Test Beam Plans

Study Baby BCal for the first time at higher energies

- Extensively studied at energies available at JLab
  - See Jon's talk about the Hall D tests
- However, higher energy = better constraint on constant term

Stretch goal of measuring an electromagnetic energy resolution with the higher energy FTBF electron beam





# General setup

Add BIC prototype calorimeter behind existing Argonne ATLAS Pixel telescope with AstroPix setup at MTest

Rotating stage to simulate particles incident at angles up to  $45^\circ$  ( $\eta \sim 1$ )

Ability to lower BIC setup out of the beam, no need to uninstall for other experiments to run

- Proximity to Argonne enables occasional opportunistic running

Slide from January



Current ANL AstroPix  
Telescope Setup

Planned BIC Setup

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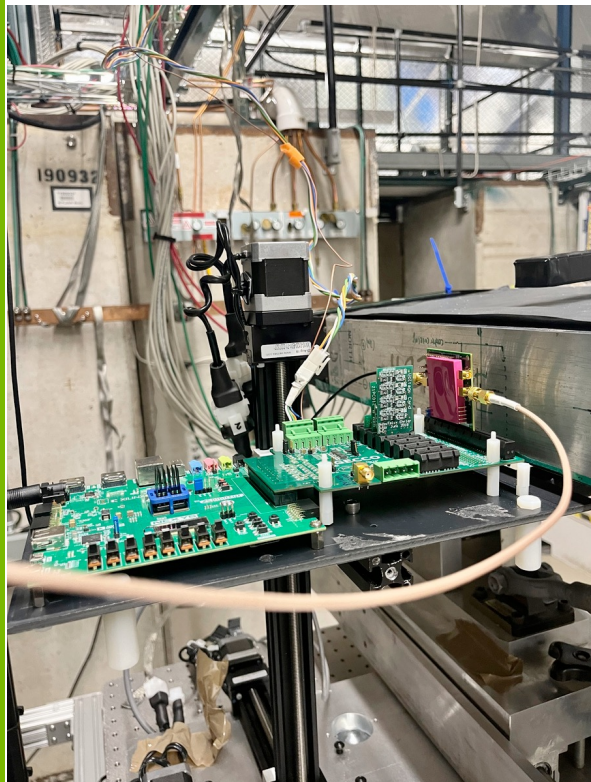


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~~Planned BIC Setup!~~



# Present Setup Status



# FTBF Beam & Detector Info

Nominal beam is 120 GeV proton beam from the Fermilab Main Injector

Mixed beams of lower energy electrons, pions, etc. available

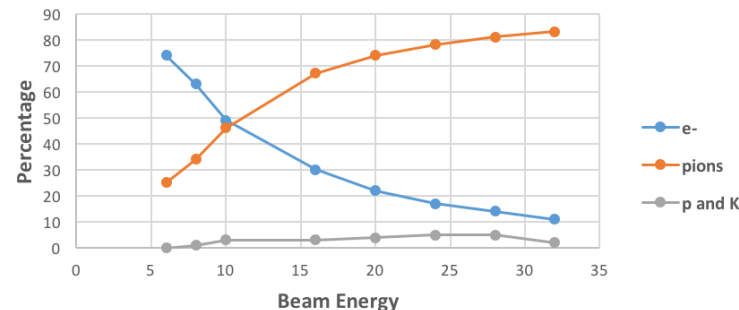
- Target placed in beam to produce secondaries

Plan to run with 120 GeV protons & 10 GeV electron/pion mixed beam

- 10 GeV mixed beam has approximately equal rates for electrons and pions

Energy	Mode <sup>1</sup>	Protons	Pions <sup>2</sup>	Highest Intensity <sup>3</sup>	Muons	Kaons	electrons	Spot Size <sup>4</sup>	$\Delta p$
120 GeV	Protons	100%	0	5E5	0	0	0	6mm	2%
60 GeV	pions +								
50 GeV	pions +								
40 GeV	pions +								
32 GeV	pions +/-			500,000					
30 GeV	pions +/-			500,000					
25 GeV	pions +/-			600,000					
20 GeV	pions +/-			500,000					
16 GeV	LEn +/-		87%	1,000,000	100%			10mm	<4.5%
15 GeV	LEn +/-								
12 GeV	LEn -			500000					
10 GeV	LEn +/-								
8 GeV	LEn +/-		55%	750,000	98%			12mm	2.3%
6 GeV	LEn +								
4 GeV	LEn +/-		31%	400,000	74%			13mm	2.7%
3 GeV	LEn +/-								2.7%
2 GeV	LEn +/-		<30%	450,000				13mm	2.7%
1 GeV	LEn +/-		<30%	69,000					2.7%

Negative Beams Composition, Open Collimators 2016



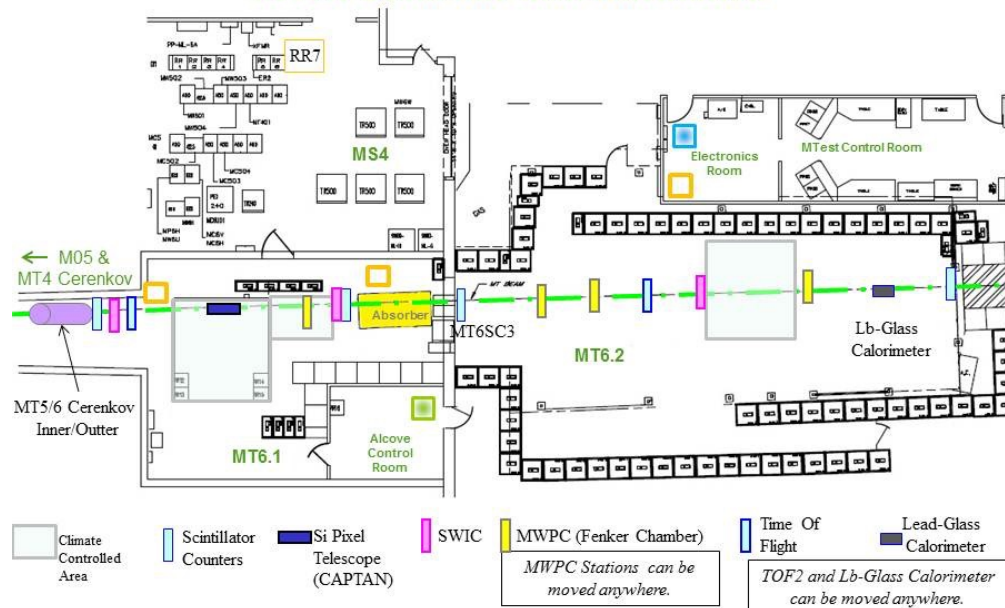
# FTBF Beam & Detector Info

Beam provides  $\sim 1$  particle per 11 microseconds

- At 100 kHz,  $\sim 35\%$  of bunches have  $> 1$  particle in them
- This is a very long time for the Baby BCal
- Reasonably long time for AstroPix (few 10s of coarse clock ticks)

At low intensity (where we plan to run), pileup of events is no issue

## MTest Beam line Instrumentation





# FTBF Beam & Detector Info

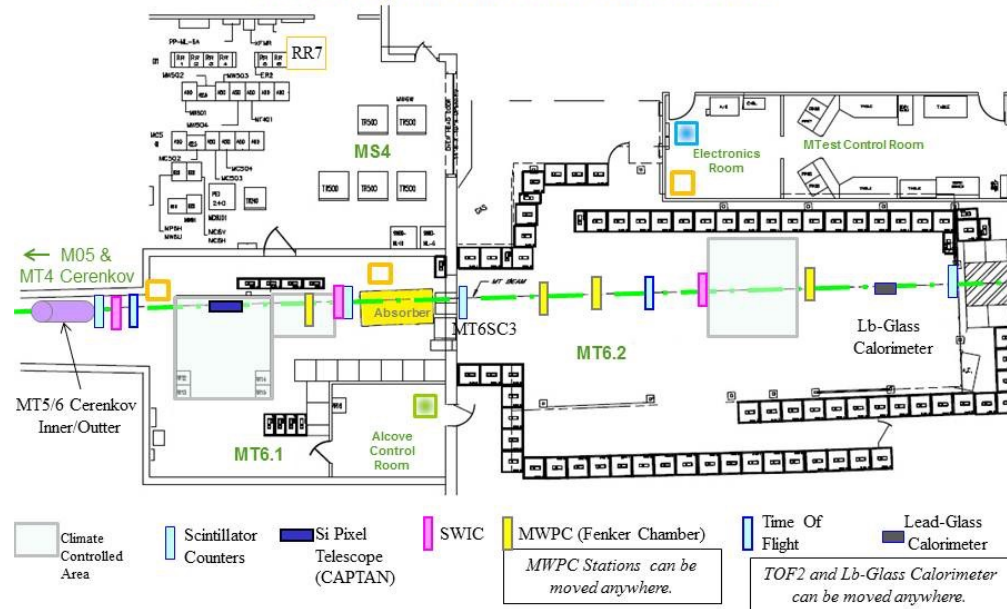
Various ancillary detectors allow for good knowledge of the beam

Two long O(3m) gas Cherenkov detectors upstream of enclosure

- Necessary to tell us which signals in the Baby BCal came from pions and which from electrons
- One has two PMTs, allowing differential operation
  - E.g. pion rings hit PMT 1, electron rings hit PMT 2

Three upstream scintillating paddles for triggering  
MWPCs for beam profile

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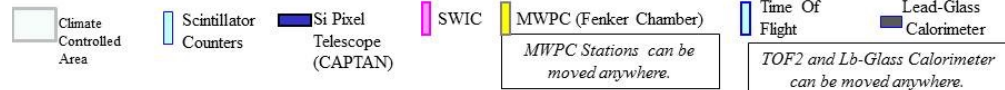
All of these detectors seem to be in working order, gave us reasonable looking analog signals!

differential operation

- E.g. pion rings hit PMT 1, electron rings hit PMT 2

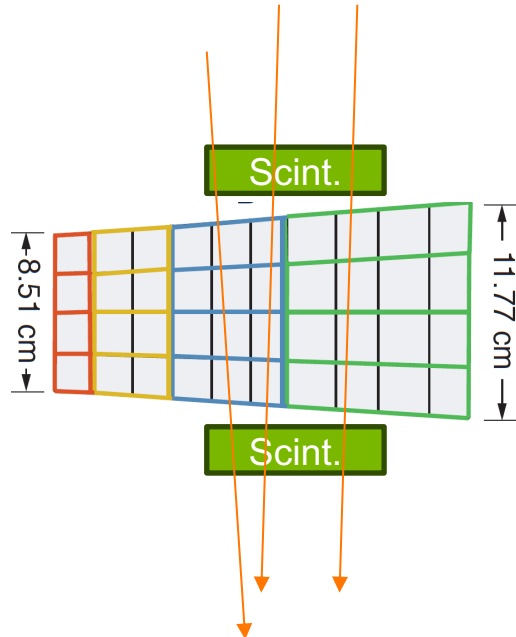
Three upstream scintillating paddles for triggering MWPCs for beam profile

## MTest Beam line Instrumentation



# Cosmic Ray Data

4x Scintillating paddles above and below for triggering on straight cosmic tracks  
Slight complication arises from the fact that the Baby BCal is on its side w.r.t incidence direction of cosemics passing through both paddles



# Electronics

Plan to use 2 JLab FADC boards to readout the Baby BCal

One FADC board to read out ancillary detectors

- FTBF Cherenkov, FTBF Scintillators, Cosmic ray paddles

250 MHz sampling

- Various readout modes, integral, pulse height, etc.

Integration to JLab CODA for DAQ





# DAQ

DAQ has been a challenge due to lack of availability & complicated configuration of ANL VME hardware & FADCs

Lots of hard work from Sylvester has gotten us close, but still some more work to be done before we can fully readout the Baby BCal (+other FTBF detectors and cosmic paddles) in the same data stream

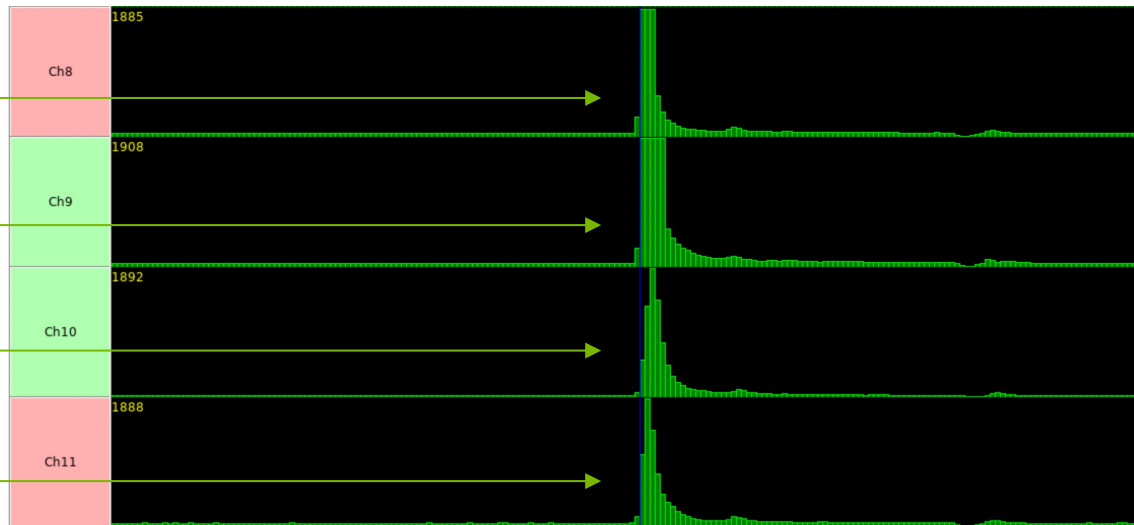
CODA Scope view of pulses

Cosmic ray paddle above  
North side of Baby BCal

Cosmic ray paddle below  
North side of Baby BCal

Cosmic ray paddle above  
South side of Baby BCal

Cosmic ray paddle below  
South side of Baby BCal



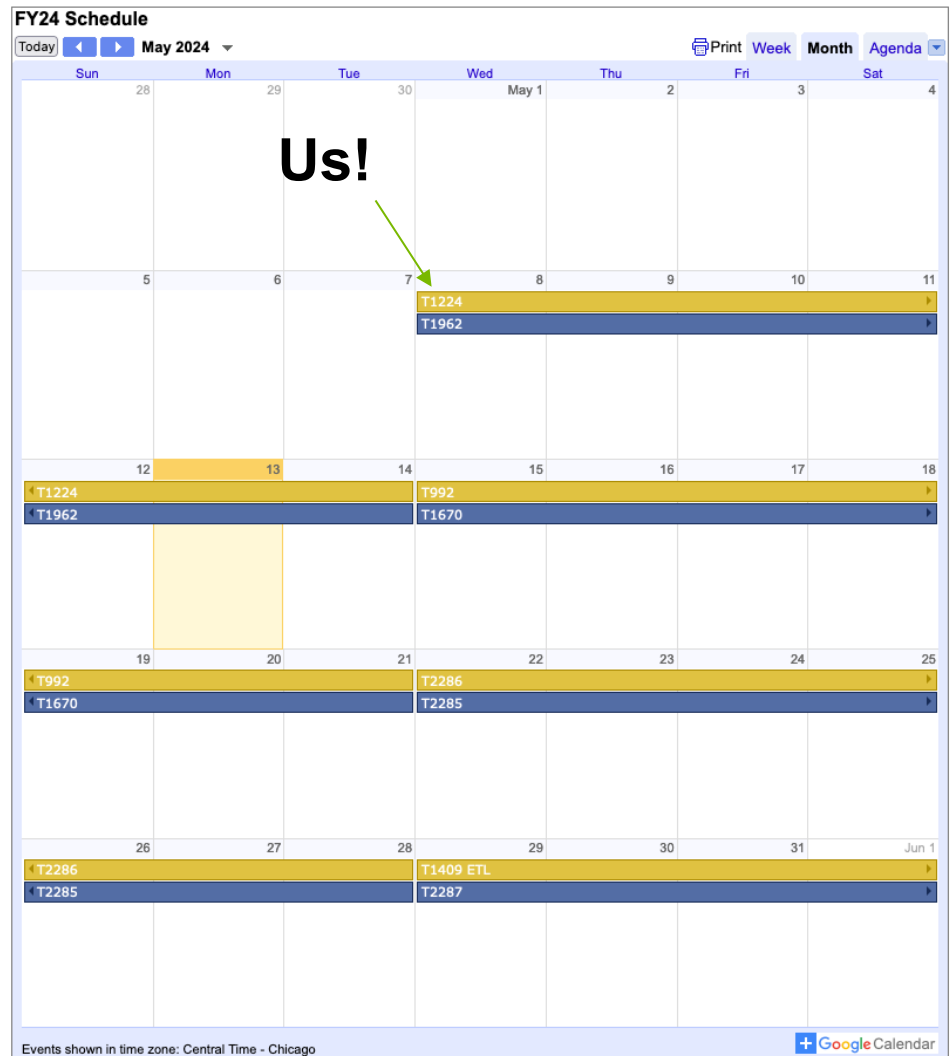


# Schedule

Scheduled to run in the first week of FTBF running

With only one week, planned simply to observe Baby Bcal response to hadrons & collect AstroPix V3 data

Unfortunately, no beam!  
– The best laid plans...



# Schedule

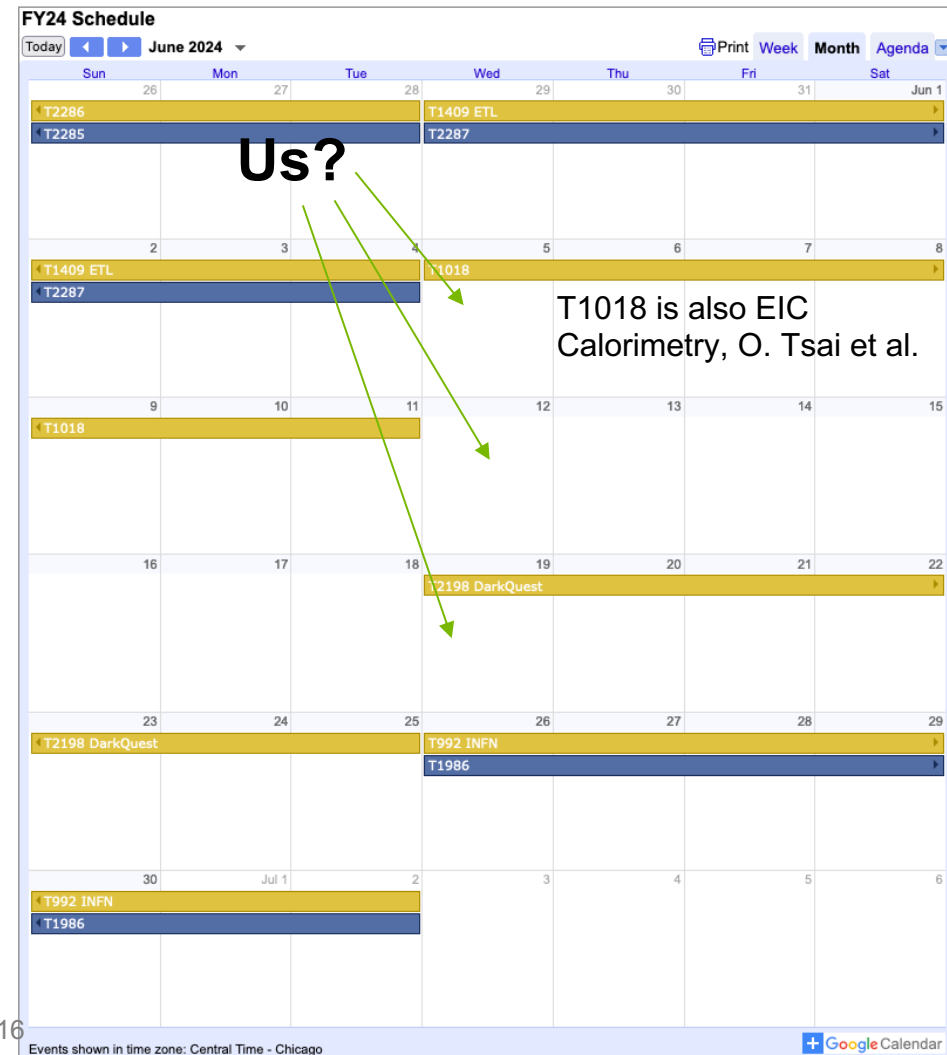
However, FTBF said that we could have some time in June to run

- For a few reasons this is actually advantageous for us

Gives us more time to refine our setup

Can run parasitically if any of the experiments in-between don't need the beam

Can collect cosmic data with Baby Bcal to test full readout chain & perform calibrations



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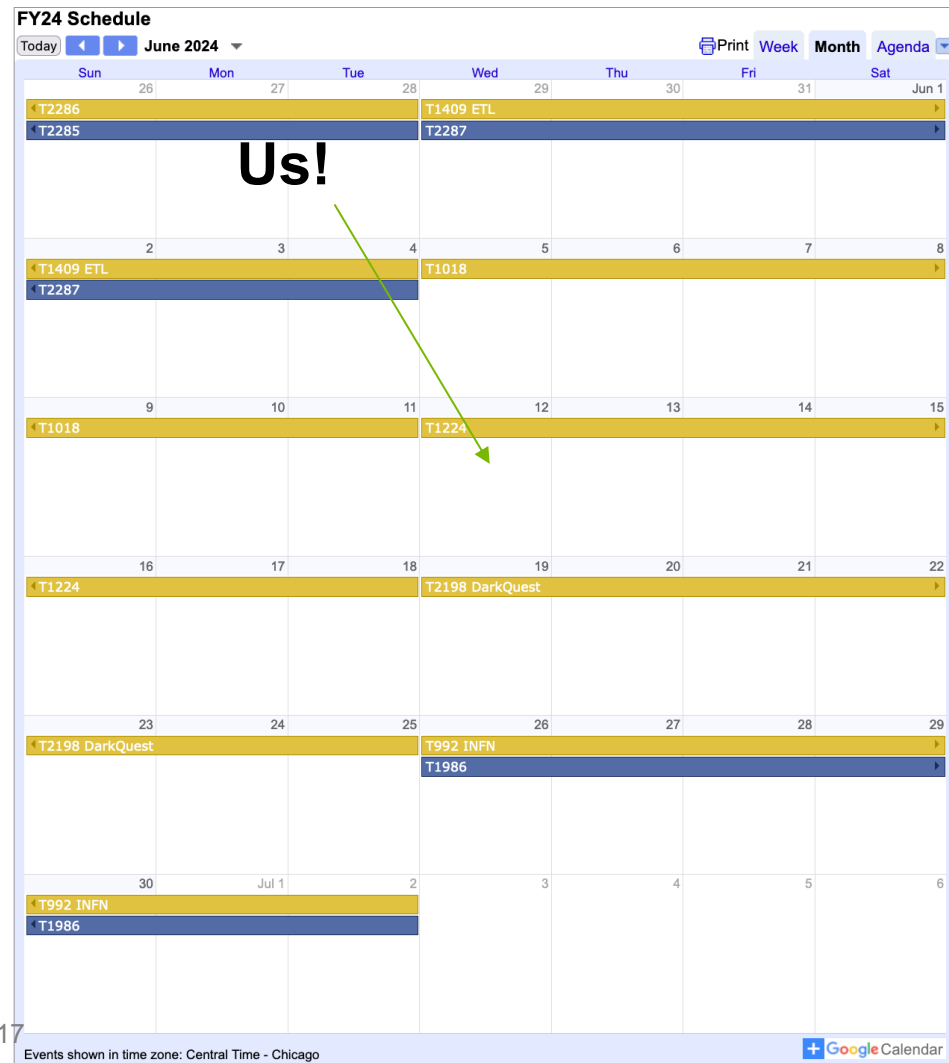
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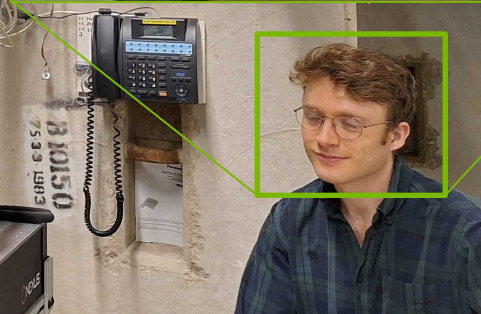
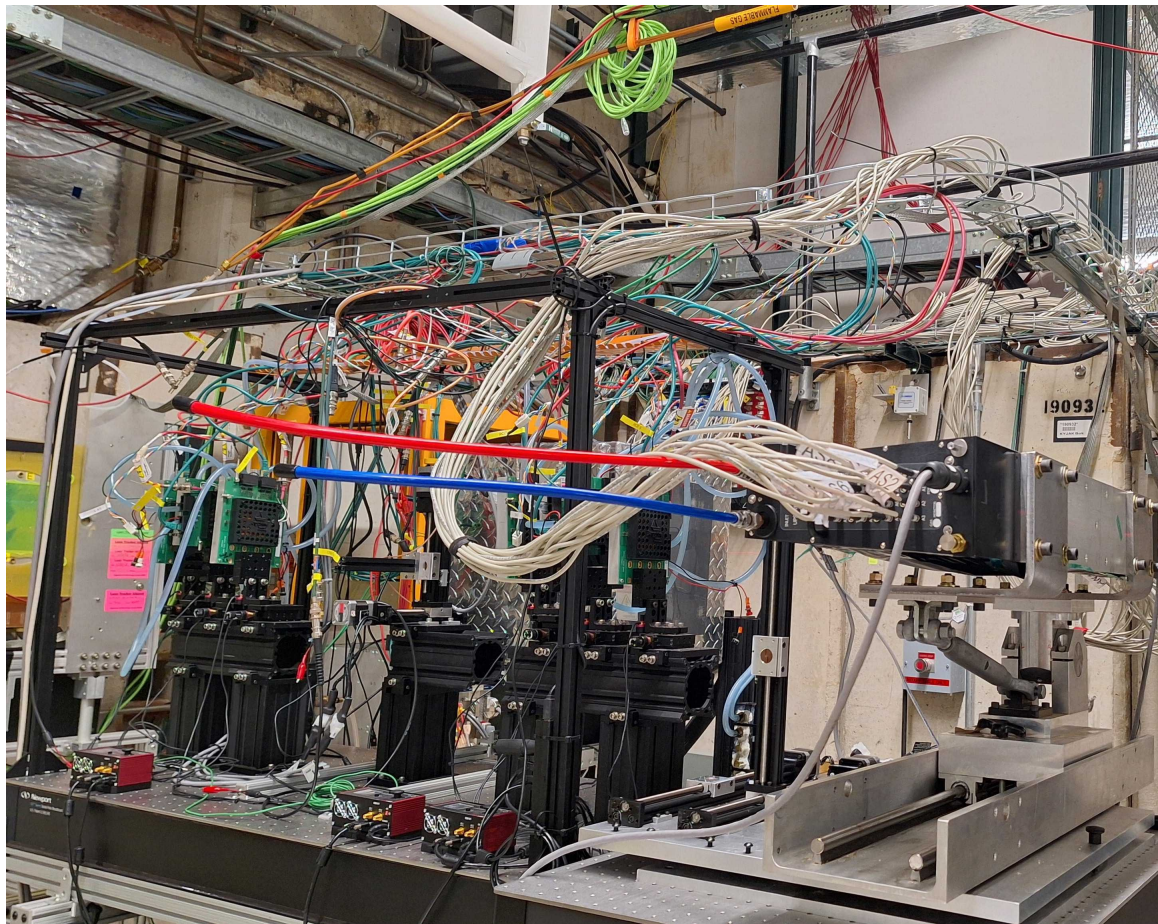
# Conclusion

Lots of useful work went into preparing for this week's test beam

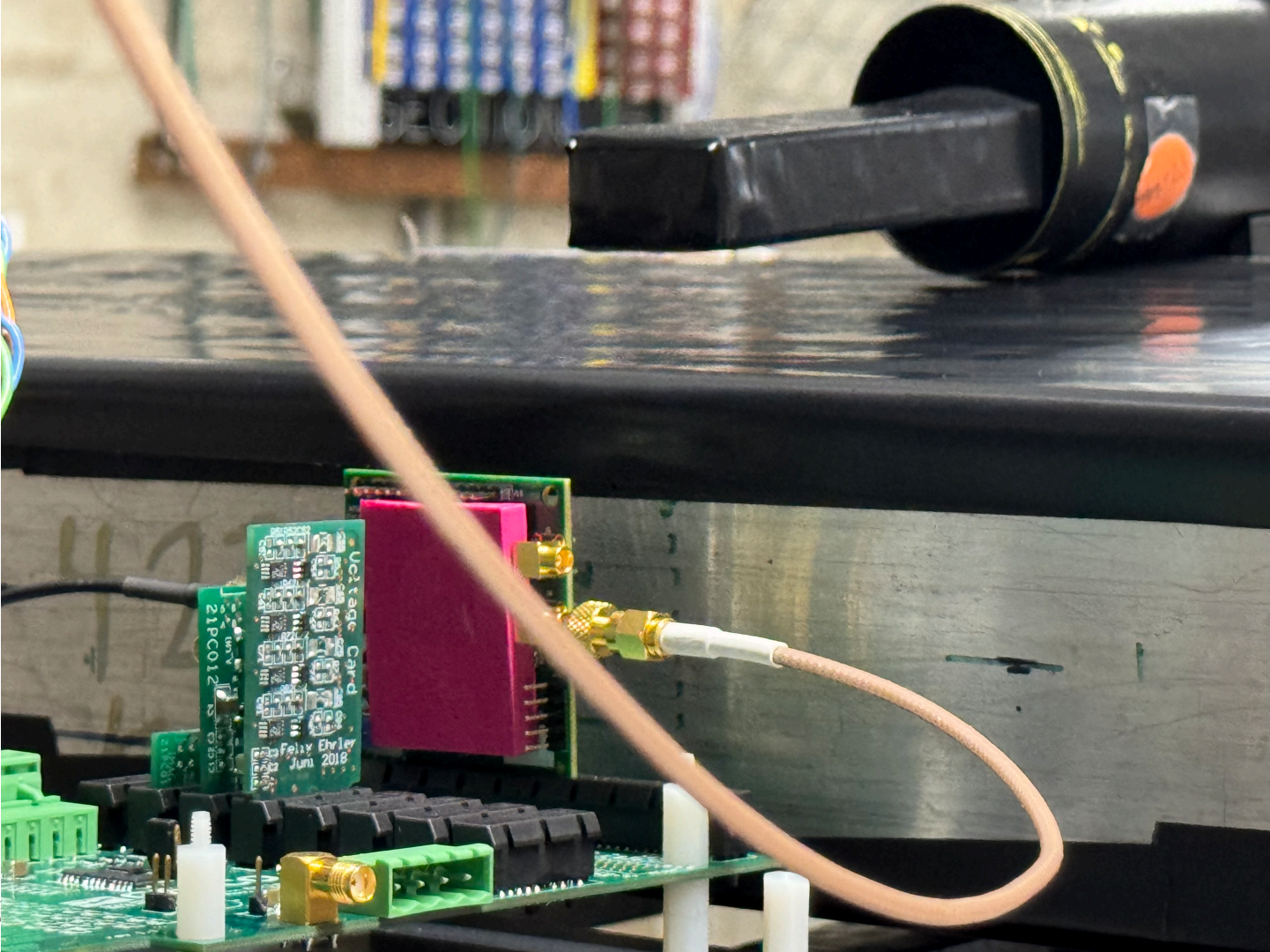
- Thankfully that work isn't lost, still have the opportunity for test beam in June, as well as parasitic running with some other groups

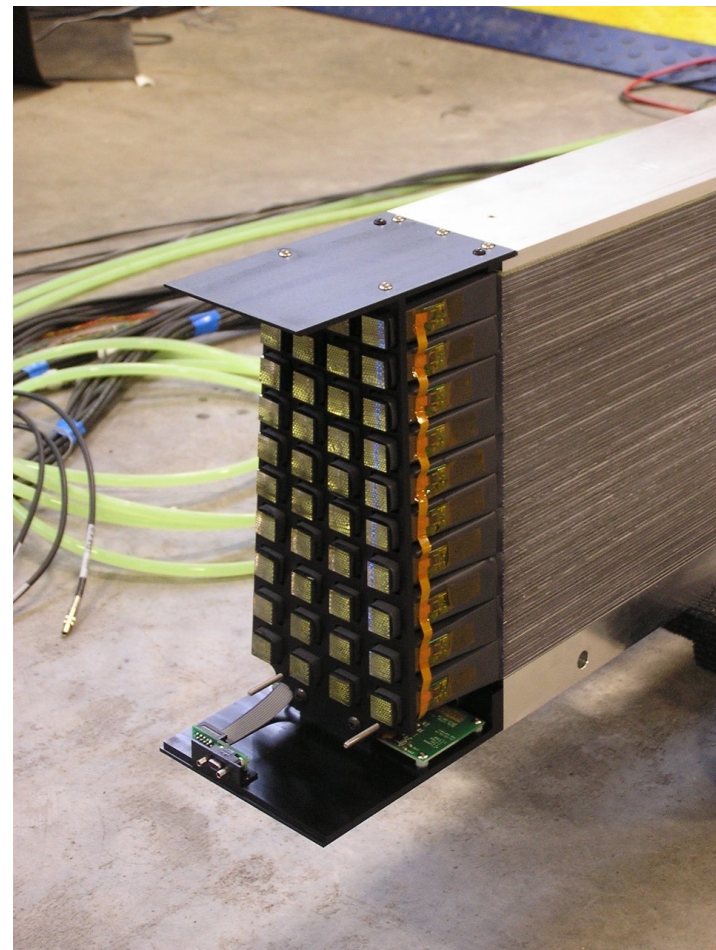
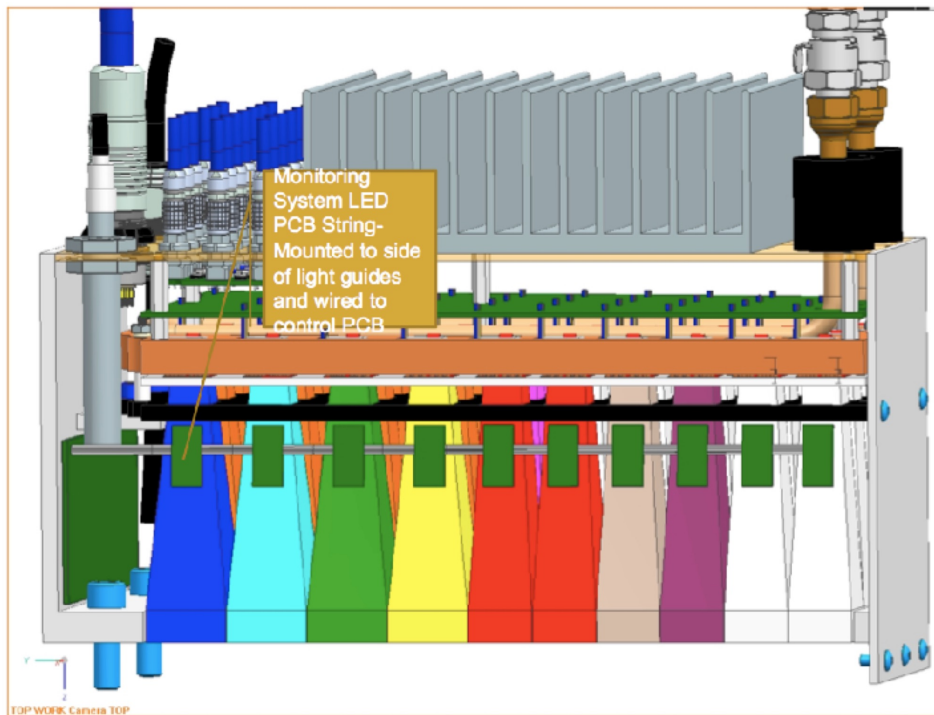
Prior to June, tasks include:

- Getting DAQ up and running
- Tuning FTBF detectors with beam
  - Can be done whenever the beam is available
- Calibrations with cosmic rays











# Backup

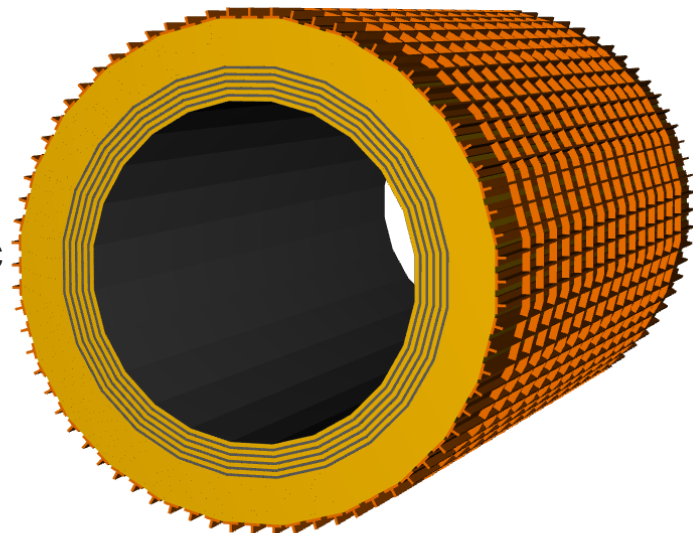
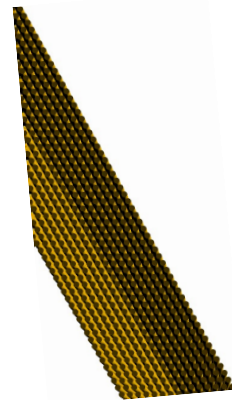
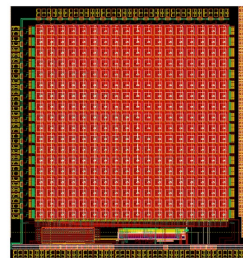


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- Demonstrate ability to operate AstroPix & SciFi in tandem
- Study  $e/\pi$  separation and overall  $\pi$  response
- Characterize SciFi energy resolution & linearity at higher energy than GlueX
- Gain operational experience with the specific SiPM options to be used in ePIC BIC

All of the above highlighted by comprehensive detector review report





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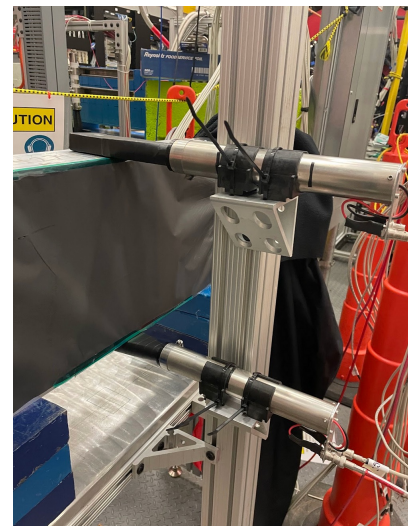
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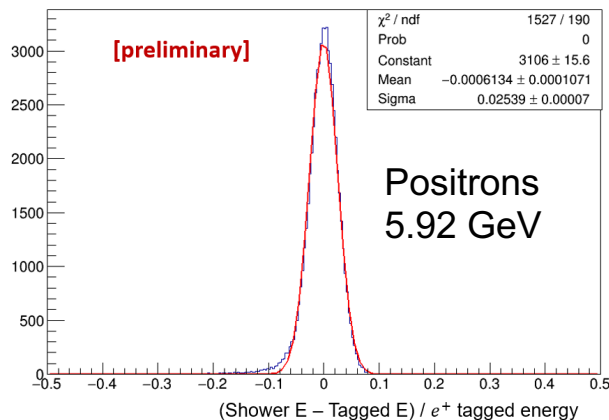


Baby BCAL in Hall D, 2023

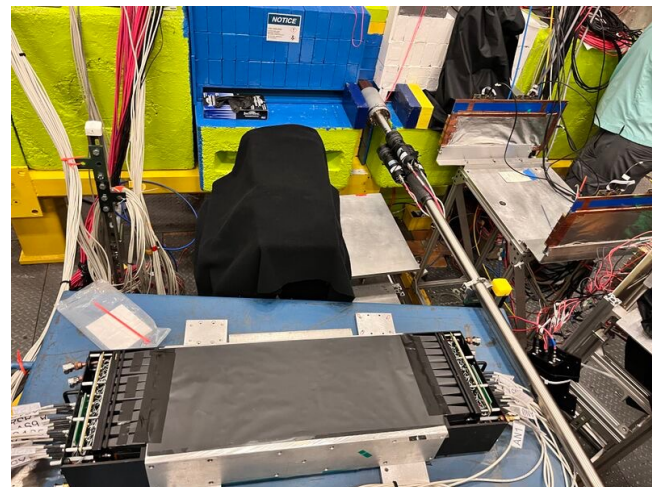
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- Resolution  $\approx 2.5\%$

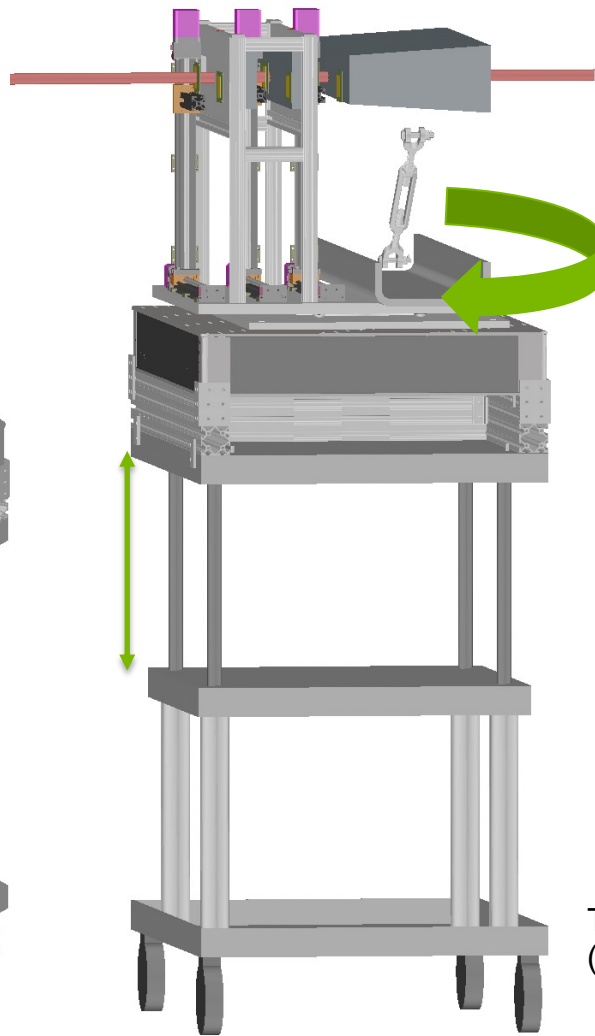
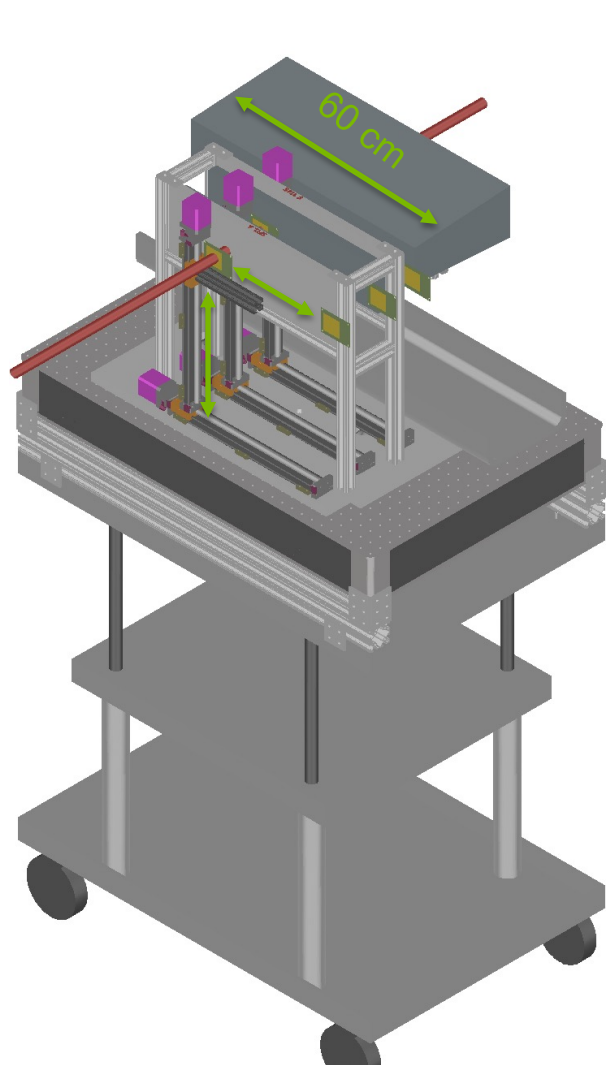
GlueX NIM, extrapolated

- Expect  $\approx 4.2\%$

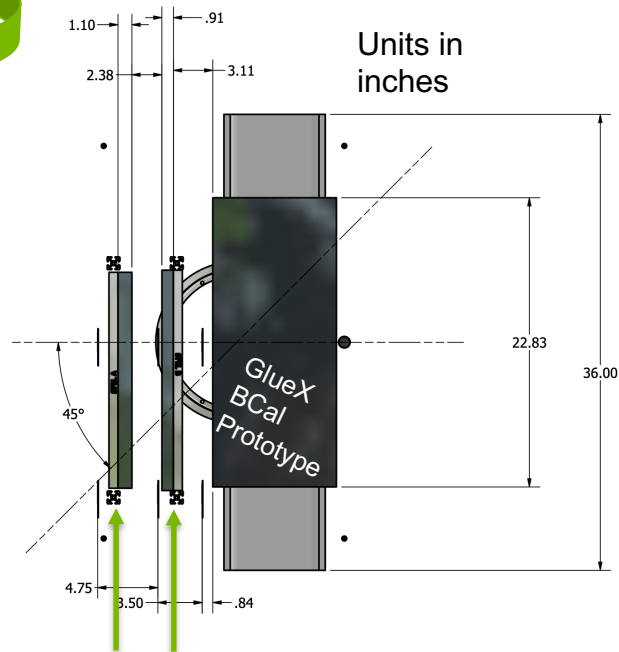


GlueX BCAL:  $\frac{5.2\%}{\sqrt{E} \text{ (GeV)}} \oplus 3.6\%$   
NIM A896 24-42 (2018)





Rotatable  
up to 45°!



Thin SciFi Insert Layers  
(Removable)

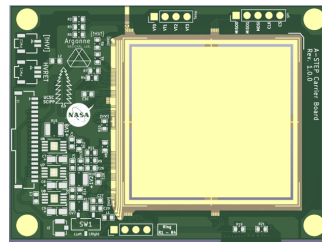
Drawings by Tom O'Connor

# Planned staged setup – Stage 1

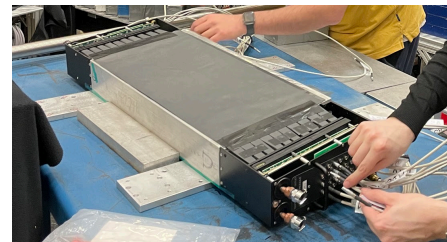
Start with GlueX BCal prototype with one AstroPix v3 quad in front

Prior to installation at FTBF:

- Characterize AstroPix v3 Quad sensor on the bench, noise scans, calibration, etc.
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AstroPix v3 Quad  
4x4 cm



GlueX Prototype



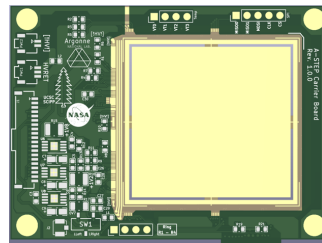


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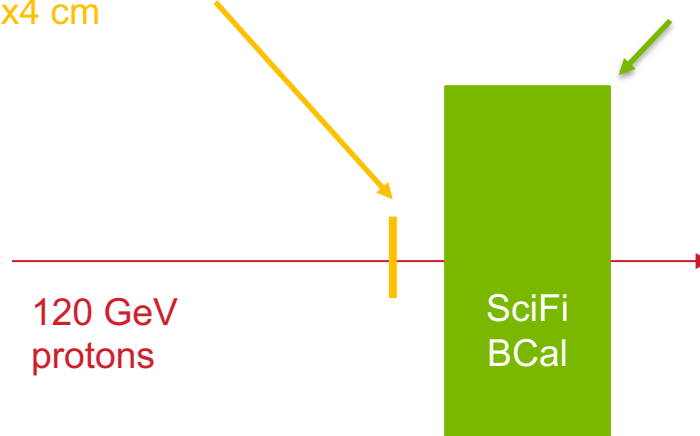
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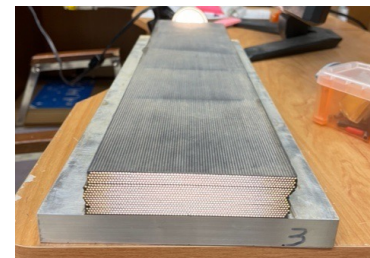
# Planned staged setup – Stage 2

Add thin layer of SciFi from GlueX

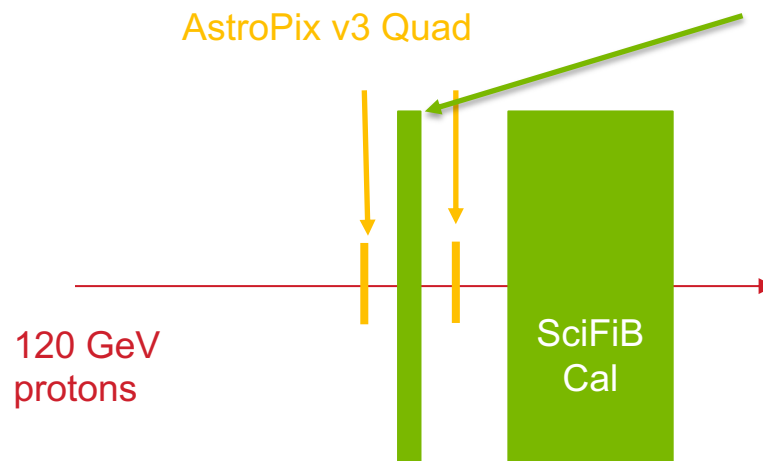
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Opportunity for testing of SiPMs planned for use in the final design

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SciFi Insert Layer



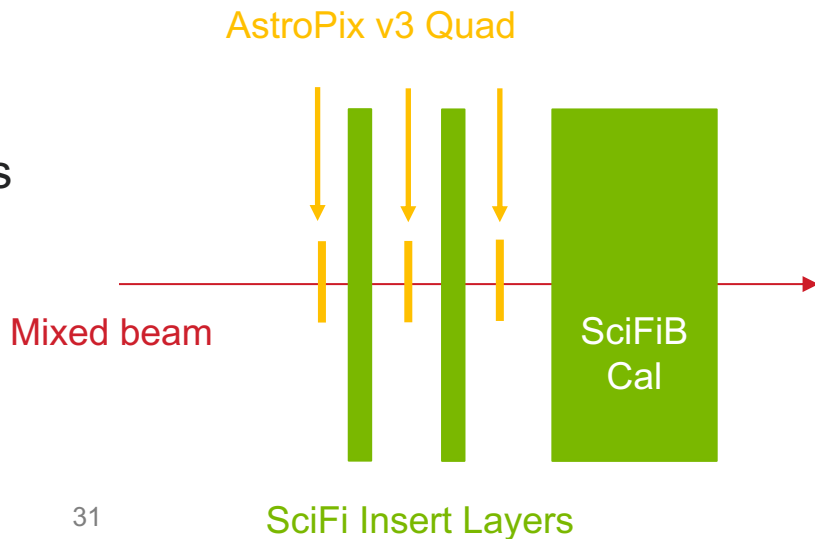
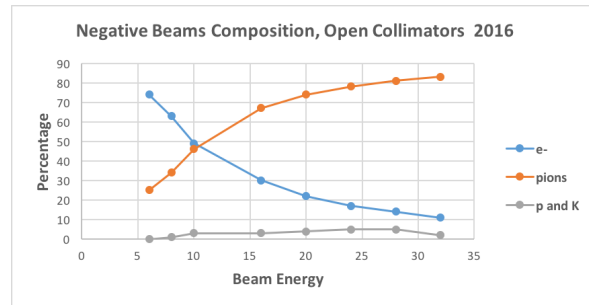
# Planned staged setup – Stage 3

Add second thin layer of SciFi

- Approach ePIC design

Test  $e/\pi$  separation with mixed beam

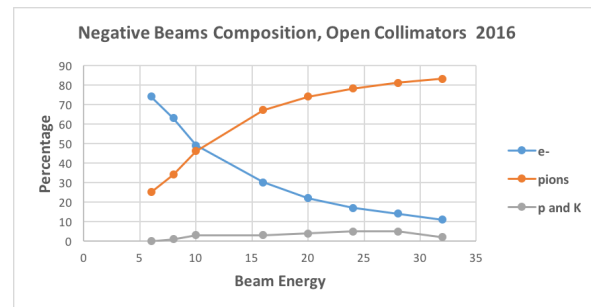
- Run at low rates to avoid pile up in SciFi
  - Possibility with AstroPix to tag two-particle events
- Use FTBF beamline instrumentation to tag electrons
- Possibly tag hadronic showers with detectors



# Planned staged setup – Stage 3

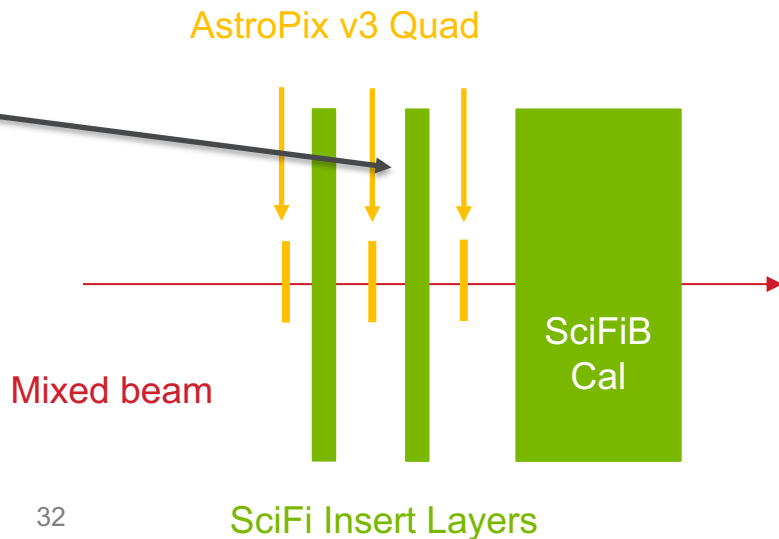
Test energy resolution & linearity  
up to 32 GeV

- Near upper limit of what will be seen at EIC



Second (downstream) SciFi layer  
should see significant energy  
deposits from 32 GeV electrons  
(especially at large angles)

- Allow for characterization of ePIC BIC SiPMs with large  $N_{Ph}$ .

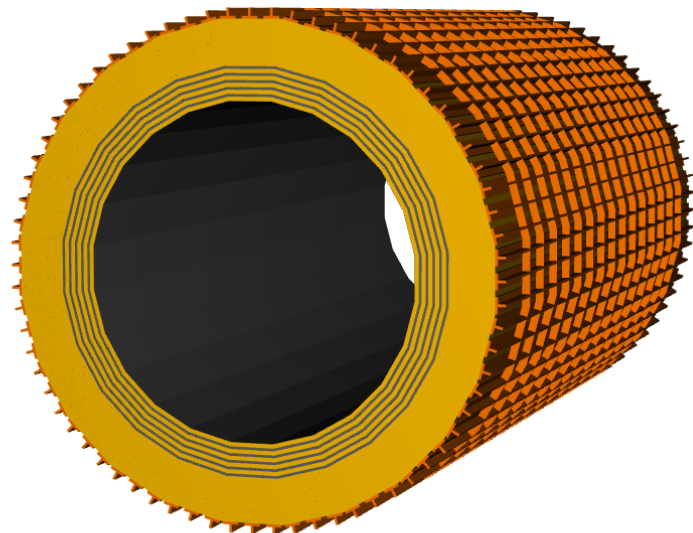
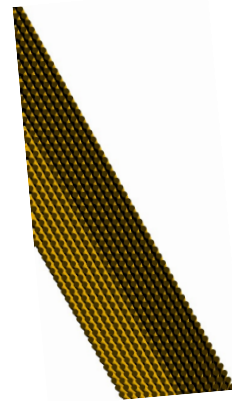
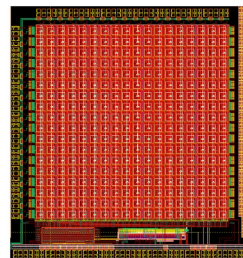




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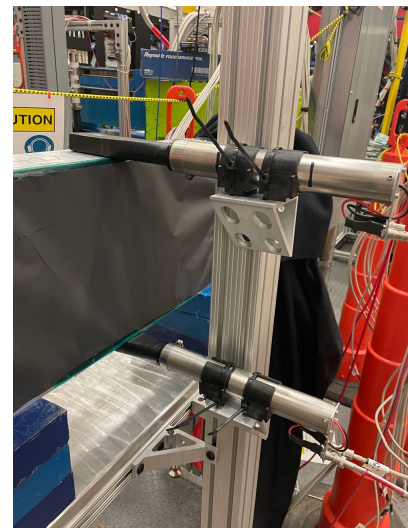
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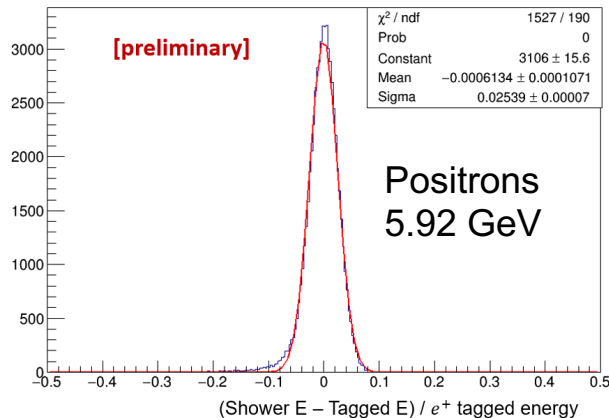


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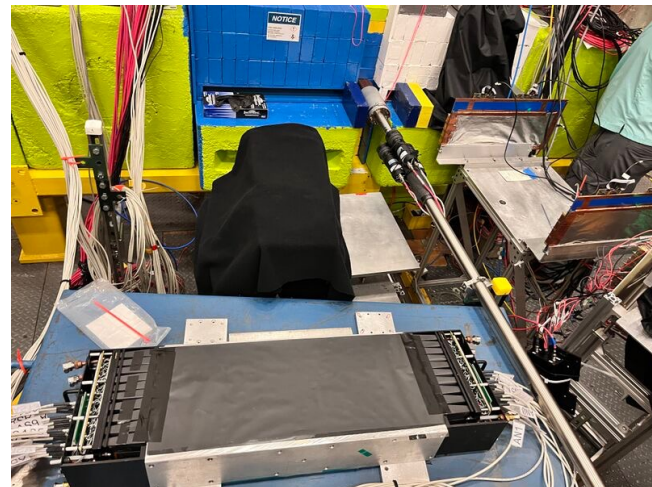
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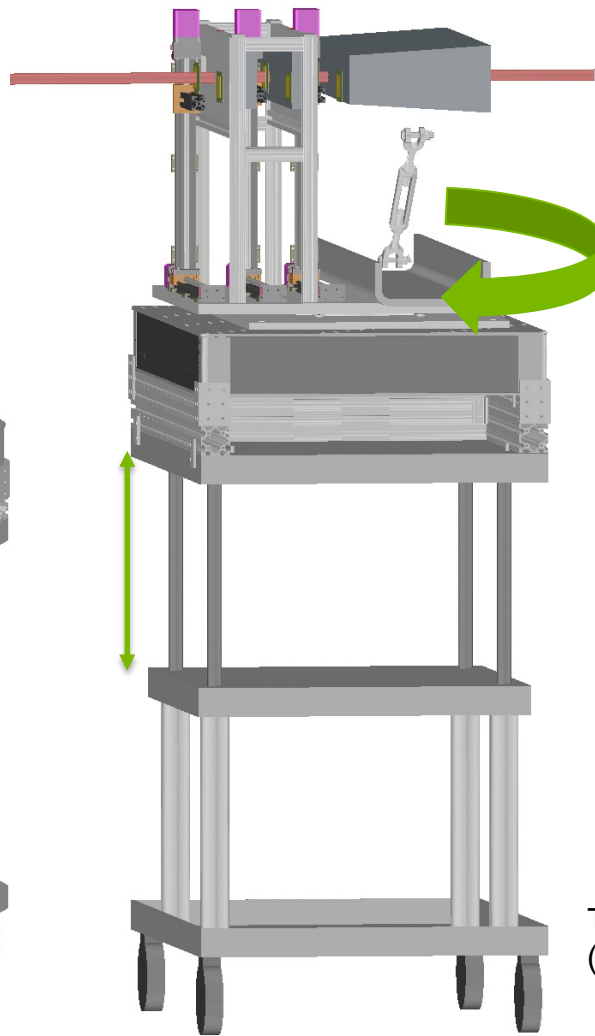
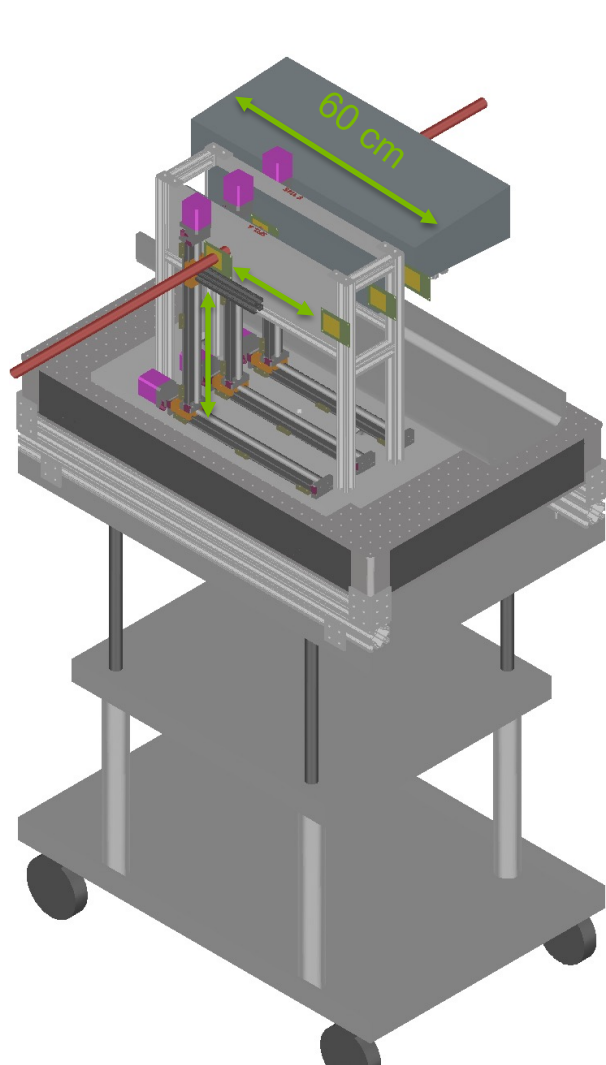
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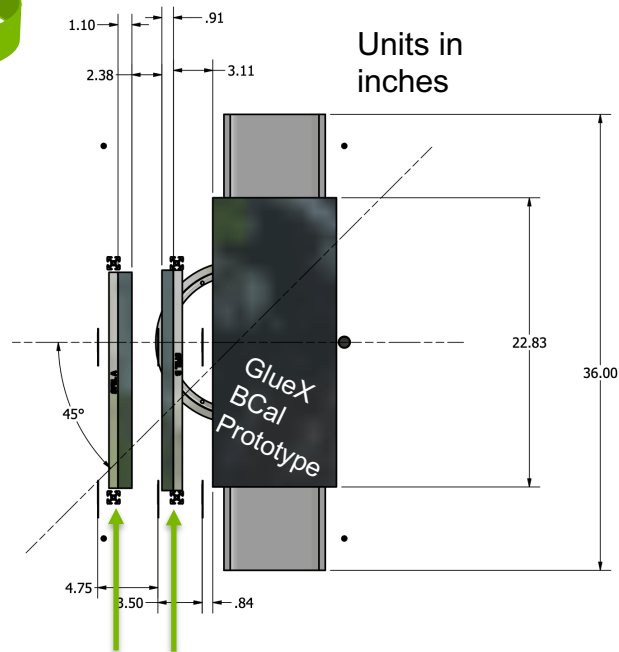


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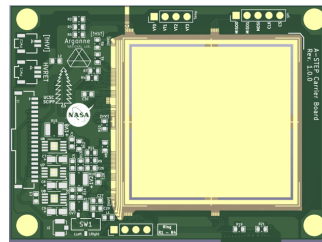


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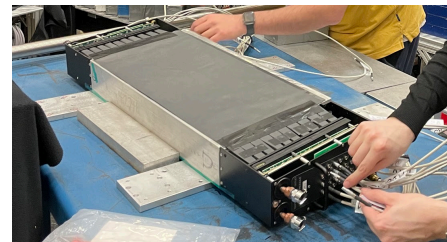
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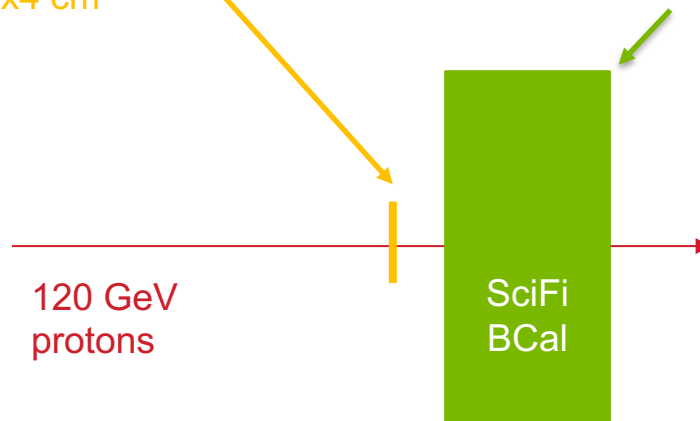
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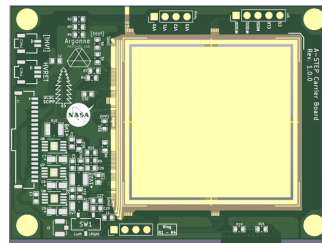


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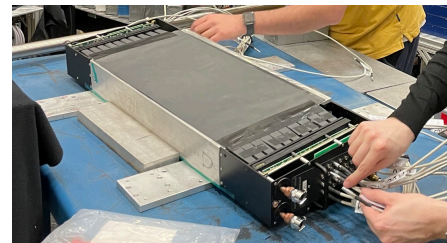
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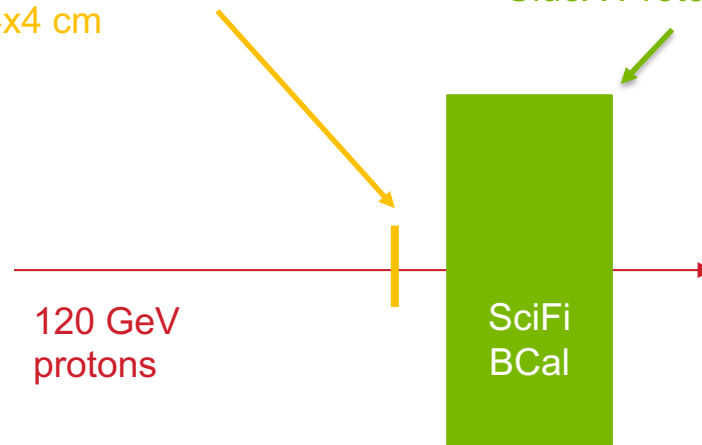
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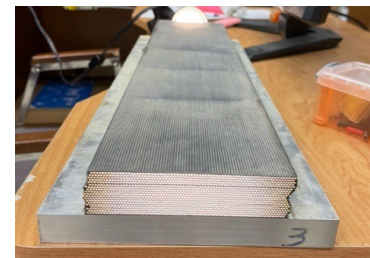
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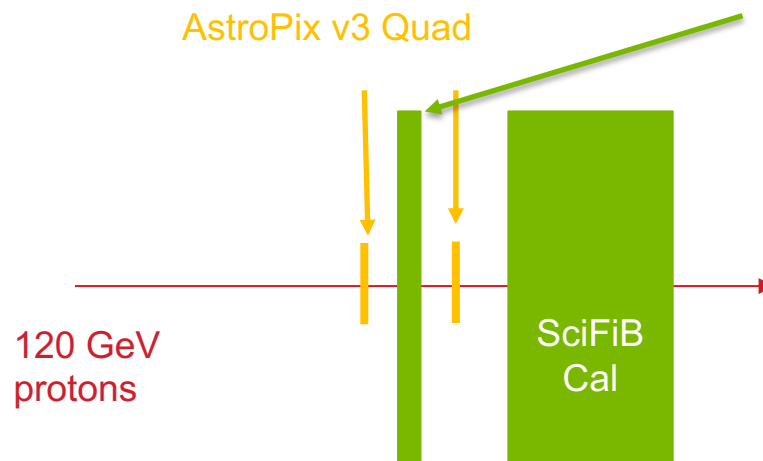
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- Measure pulse shape & timing response with fast electronics



SciFi Insert Layer



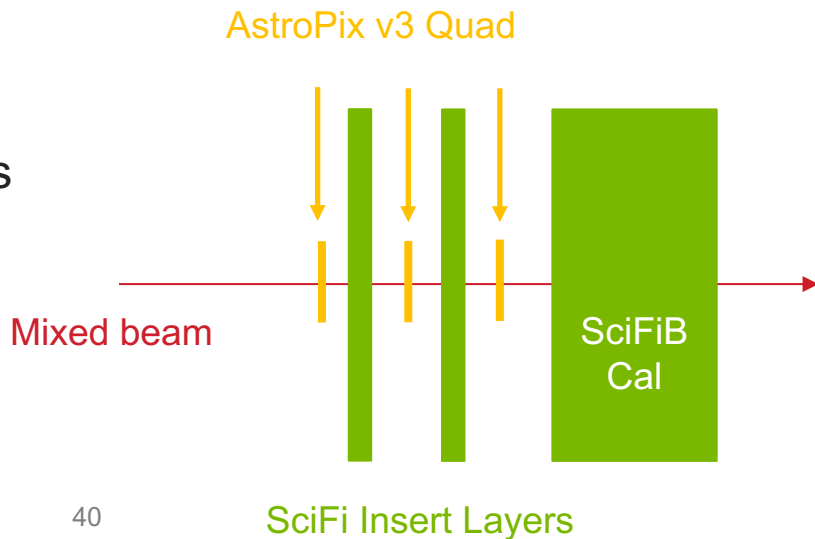
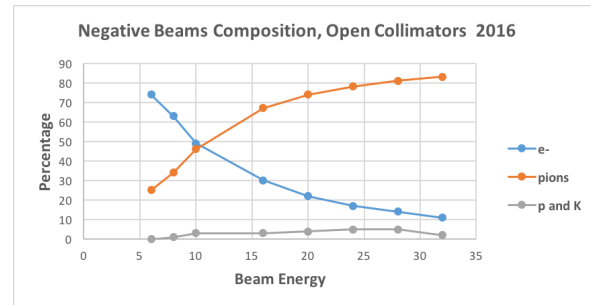
# Planned staged setup – Stage 3

Add second thin layer of SciFi

- Approach ePIC design

Test  $e/\pi$  separation with mixed beam

- Run at low rates to avoid pile up in SciFi
  - Possibility with AstroPix to tag two-particle events
- Use FTBF beamline instrumentation to tag electrons
- Possibly tag hadronic showers with detectors

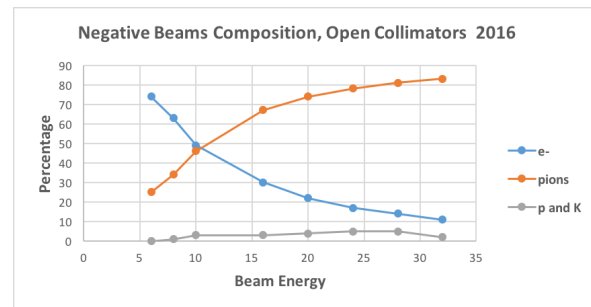




# Planned staged setup – Stage 3

Test energy resolution & linearity  
up to 32 GeV

- Near upper limit of what will  
be seen at EIC



Second (downstream) SciFi layer  
should see significant energy  
deposits from 32 GeV electrons  
(especially at large angles)

- Allow for characterization of  
ePIC BIC SiPMs with large  
 $N_{Ph}$ .

