

Different SiPMs performance studies for the dRICH

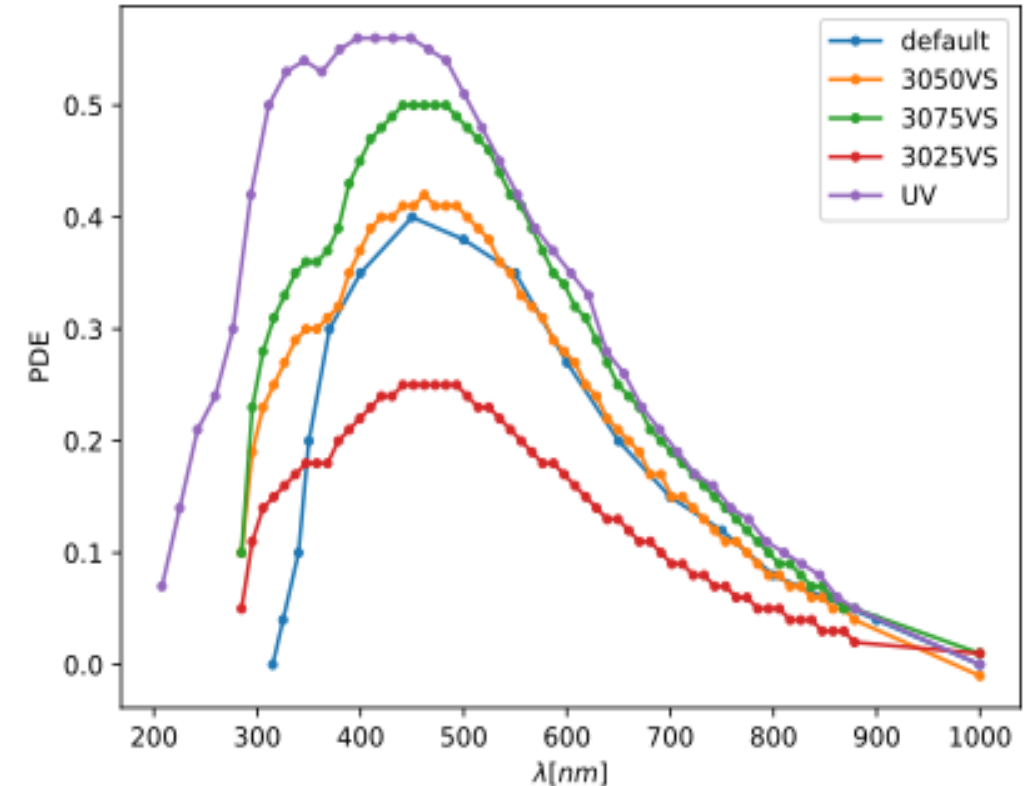
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Summary

We are comparing the performance of different SiPMs in the dRICH

- Default (3050VS)
 - 30mmX30mm active area
 - 50um pitch between pixels
- 3075VS
 - Same model of the default, but with 75um pitch SiPMs
 - Bigger pixels -> Less pixel -> Bigger fill factor (82% instead of 74%)->Bigger PDE
- Extended UV SiPMs
 - PDE extended in the UV range
 - !! The protective window of this was changed. The PDE will not be the one reported on the datasheet



PDE curves for different SiPMs

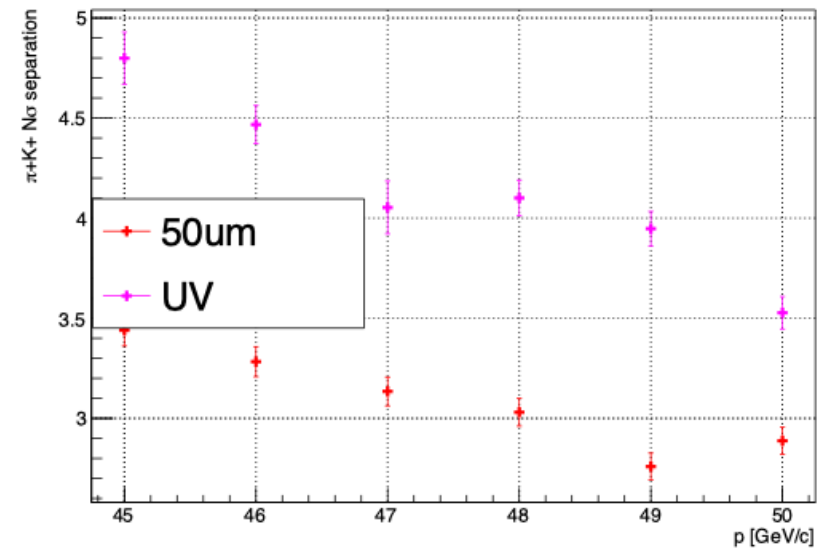
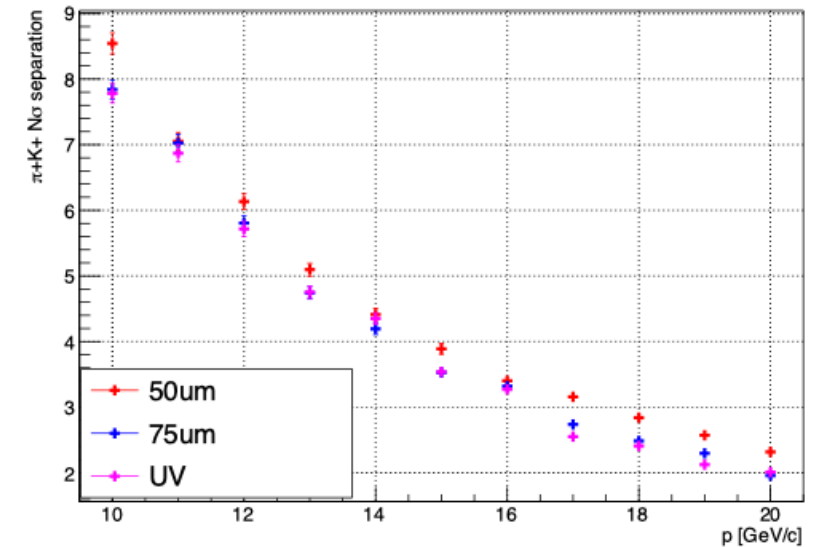
Summary

- 1000 π^+ , K^+ single particle events
- Fixed momentum (different points 40 GeV/c to 50 GeV/c)
(± 0.1 GeV/c)
- Three pseudorapidities range (2.0 - 2.5)
(2.5 - 3.0)
(3.0 - 3.5)
- $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$ (not fixed anymore)
- Default and Extended UV SiPMs were studied

Summary

What we saw?

- Same aerogel ring resolution
(more photons, but worse single photon resolution due to rayleigh scattering)
- Better gas ring resolution
(more photons and negligible rayleigh in gas, it's not simulated)



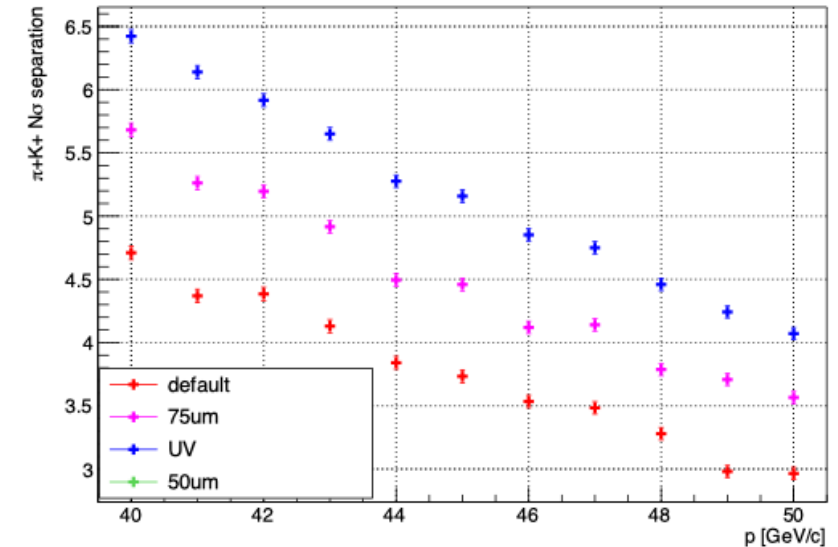
3σ pi-k separation in aerogel and gas at $\eta=2.5$

Summary

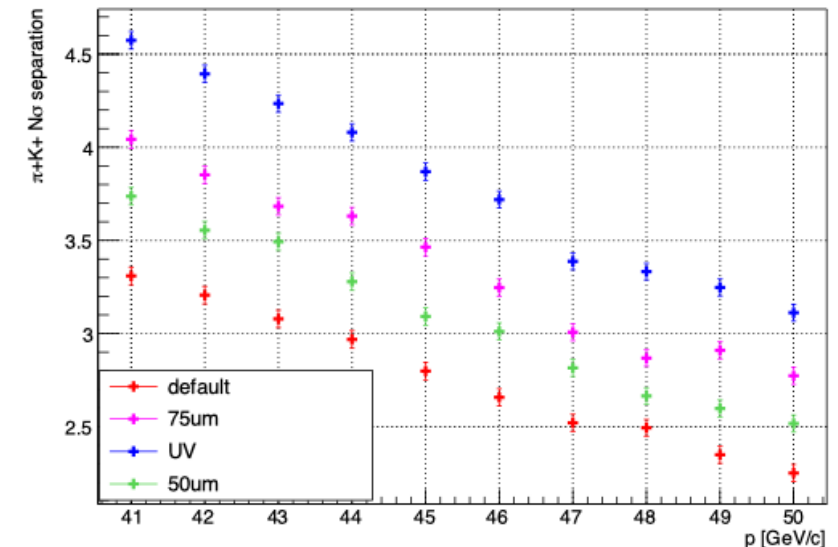
We saw the performances using different sipms with C4F10 instead of C2F6

- They are worse, but the new SiPMS recover part of the loss
- We can go up to 47GeV/c in 3σ separation using C4F10
 - The noise it's not simulated, this will lower the upper limit in 3σ separation
 - We don't expect a big difference because the gas ring it's small (less noise under the peak)
 - The bigger yield of photons using the new sipms will grant us a bigger signal/noise ratio

C2F6, $\eta \in [2.0 ; 2.5]$



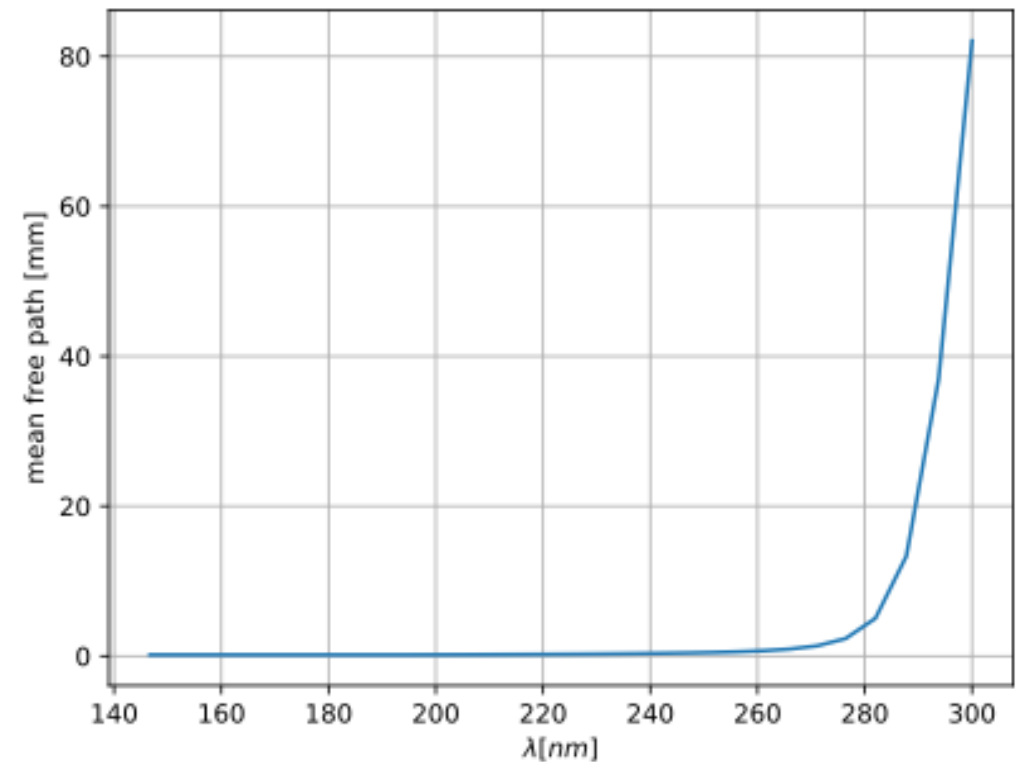
C4F10, $\eta \in [2.0 ; 2.5]$



Acrylic filter

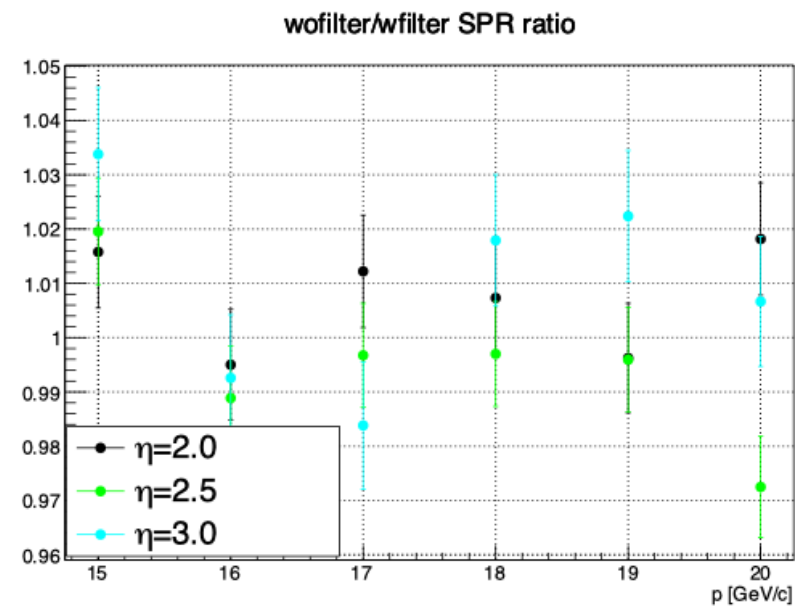
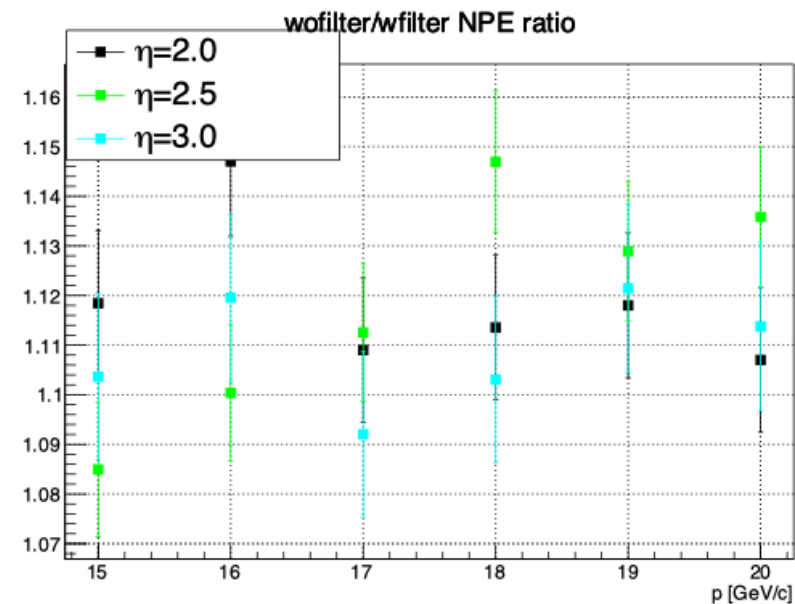
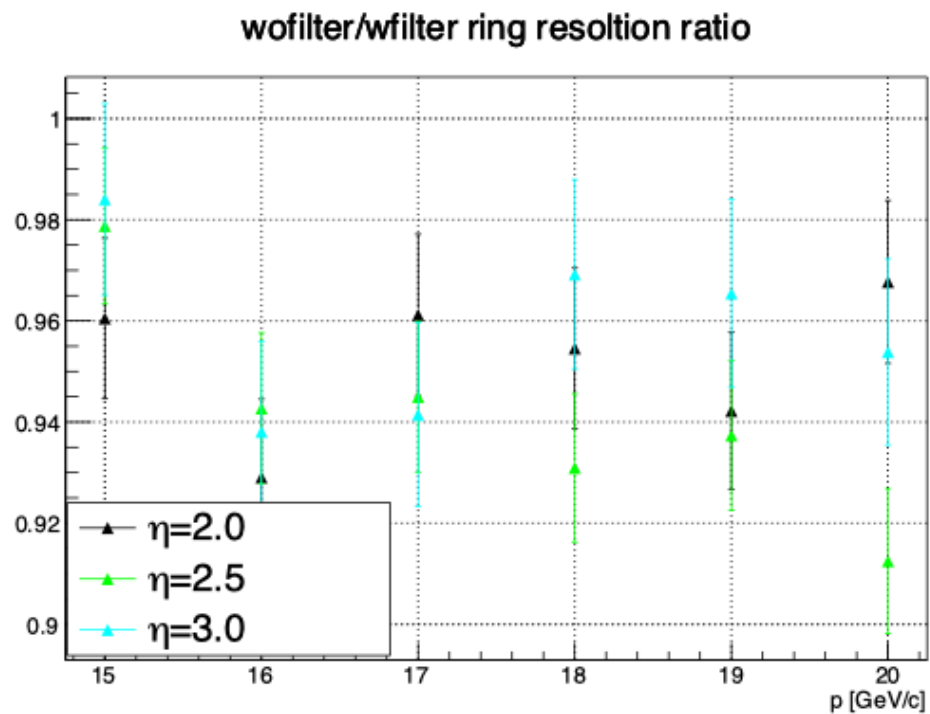
In the current design of the dRICH there is an acrylic filter between the two radiators

- It's 3mm thick
- There is a small airgap between the filter and the aerogel
- It's presence cuts the photons in the UV range for absorption (and for reflection at every wavelenght)

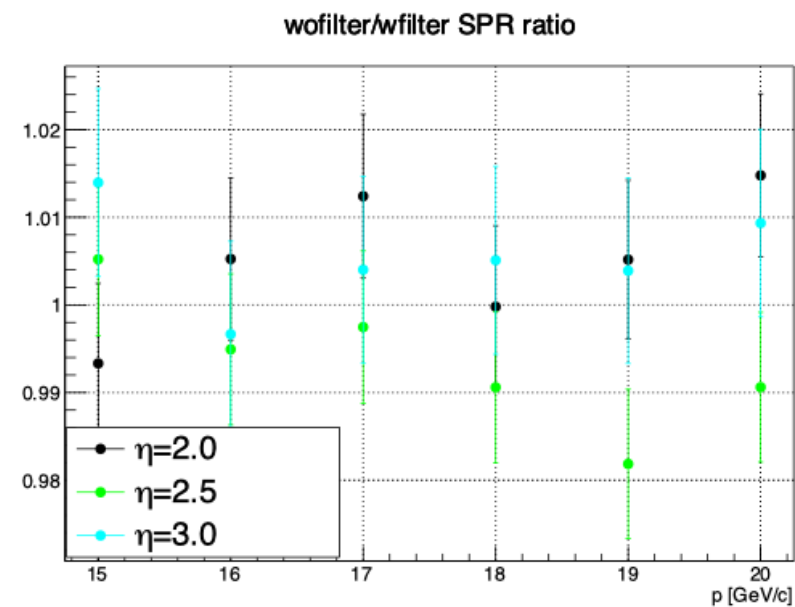
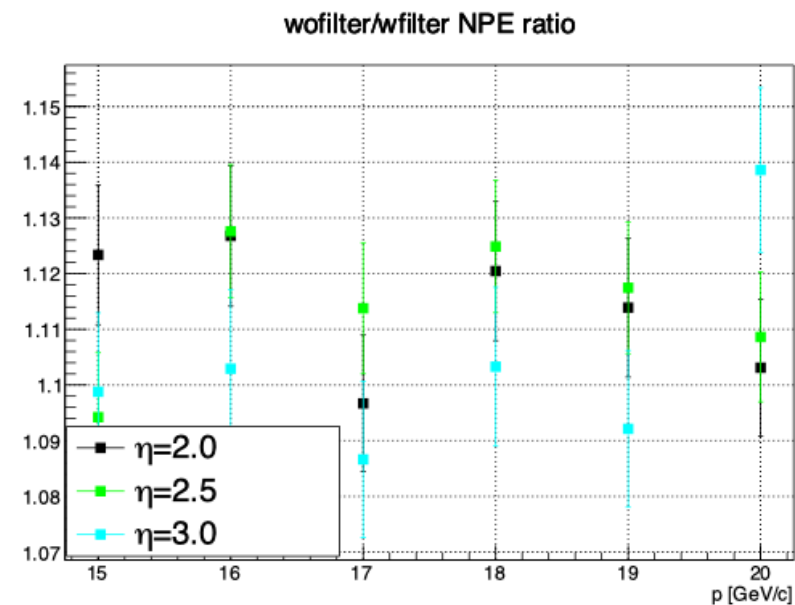
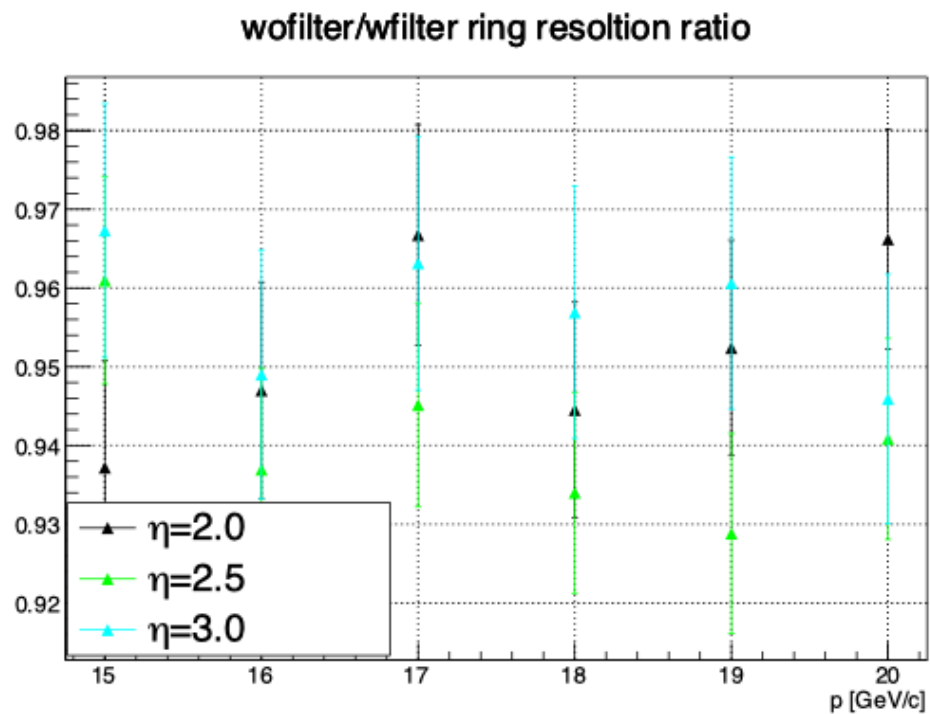


How does it affect the Aerogel performance?

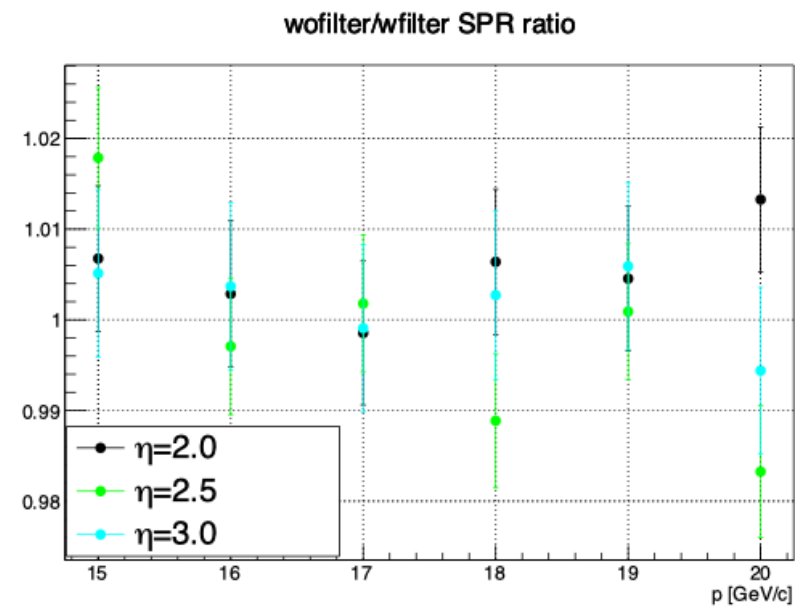
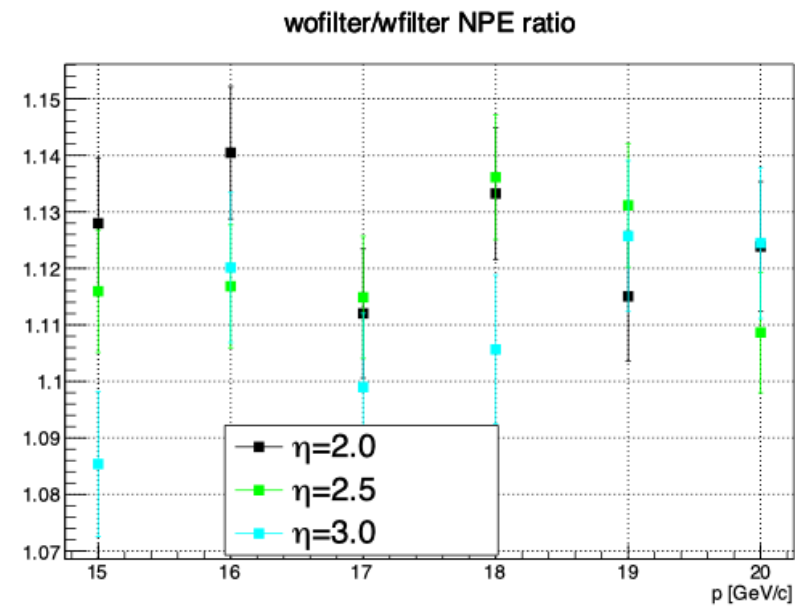
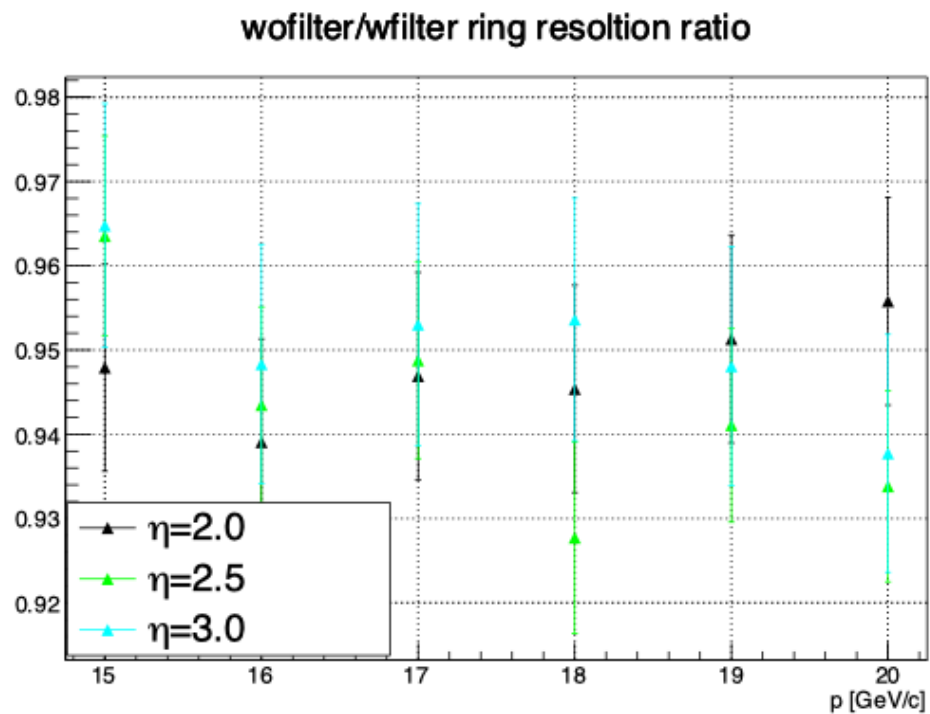
Default sipms



75um sipms

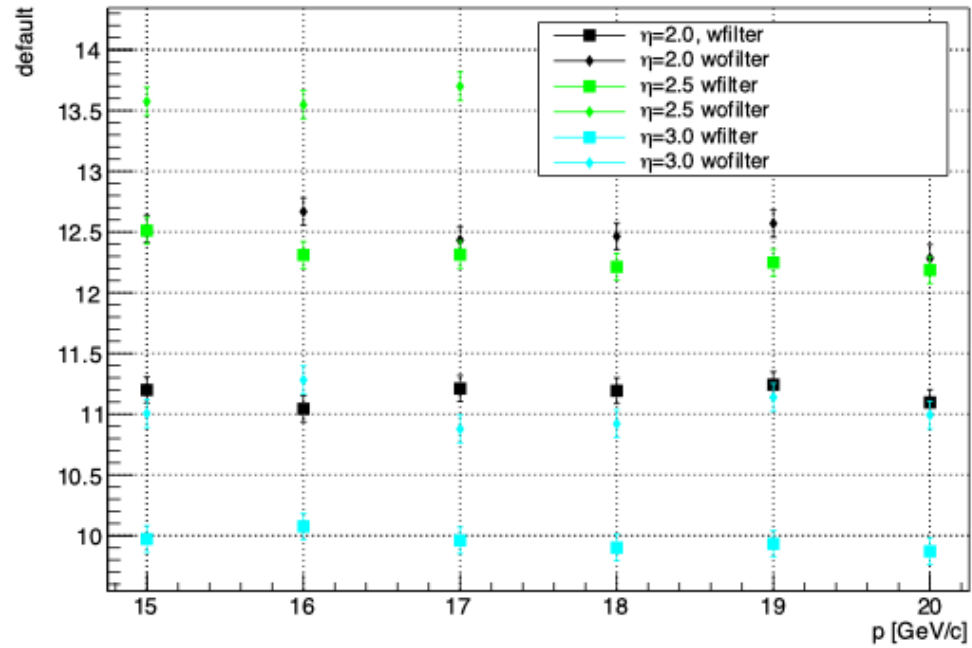


UV sipms

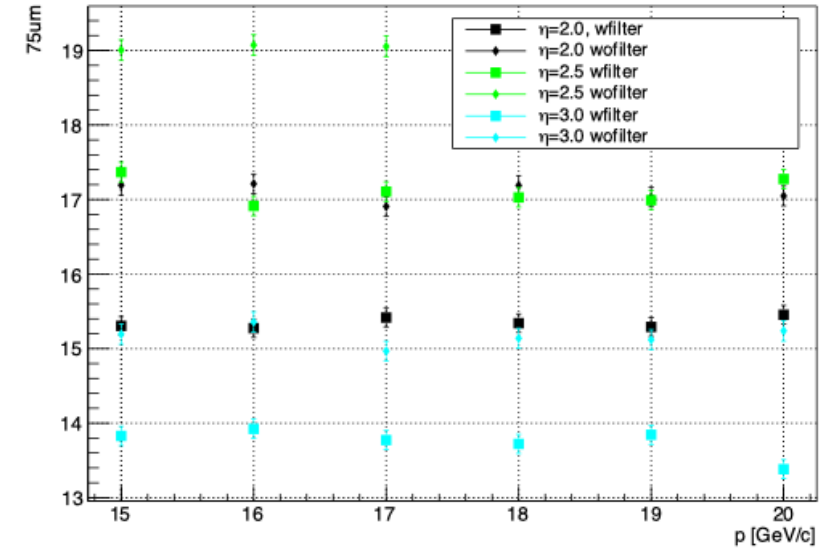


NPE

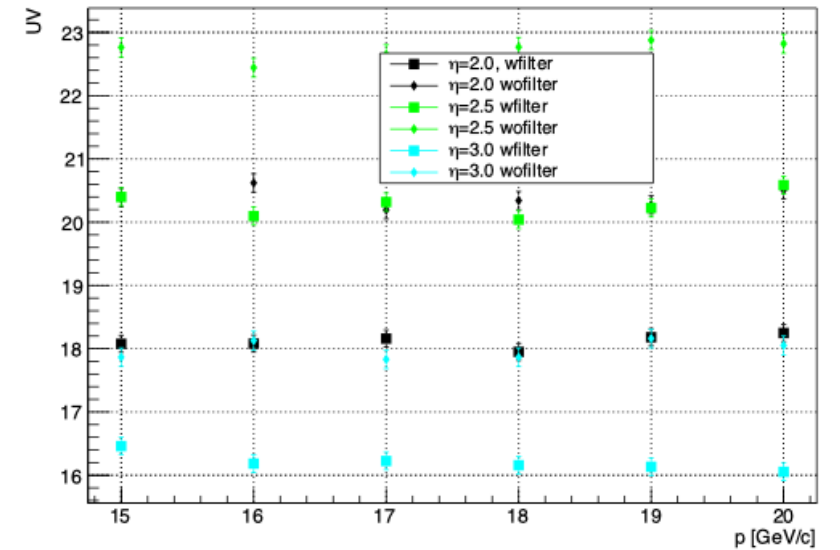
Default



75 μ m



UV

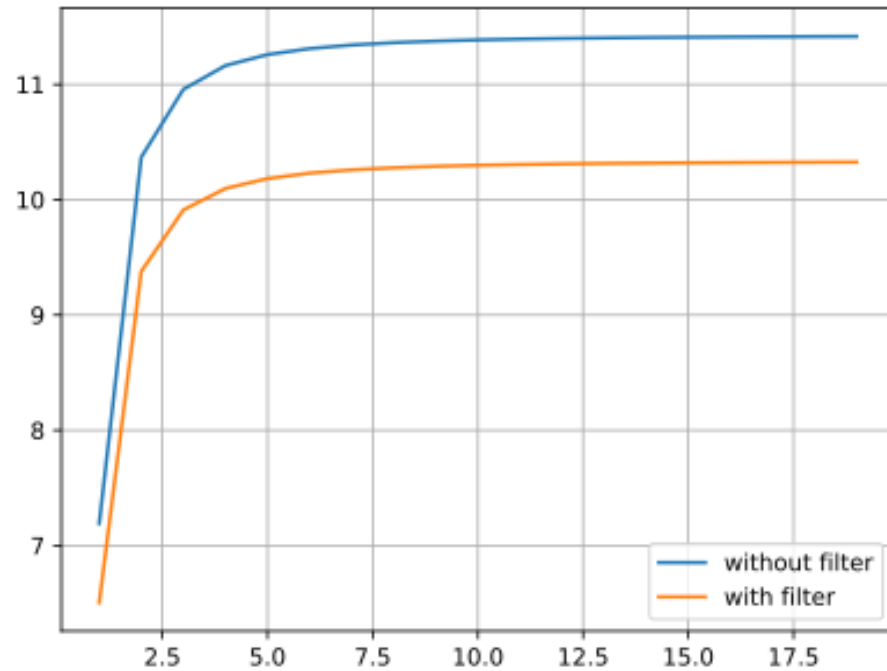


There is an increment of 1.5/2 photons.

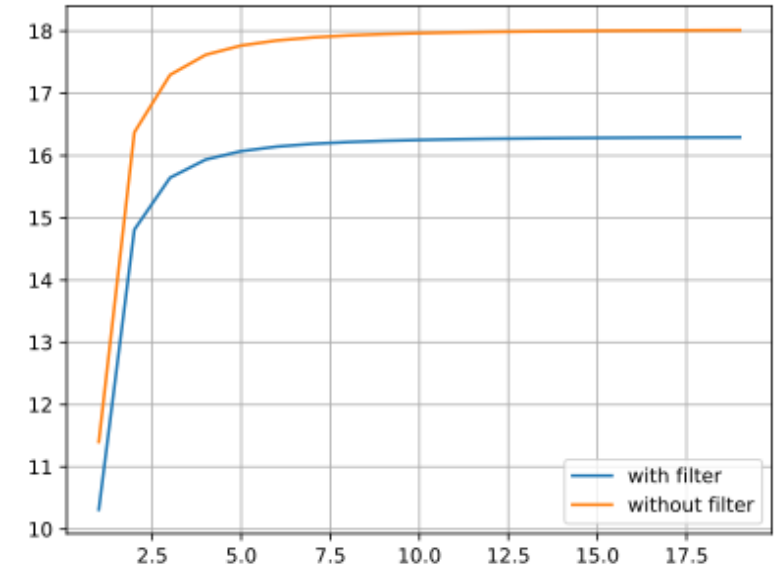
NPE

$$N = 2\pi\alpha \int_{n\beta > 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n(\lambda)\beta)^2}\right) \frac{1}{\lambda^2} c(\lambda) d\lambda$$

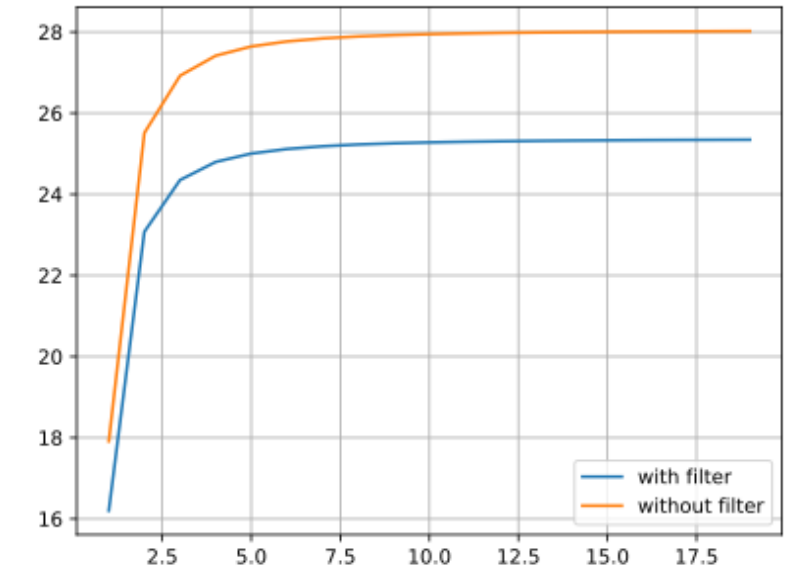
default



75μm



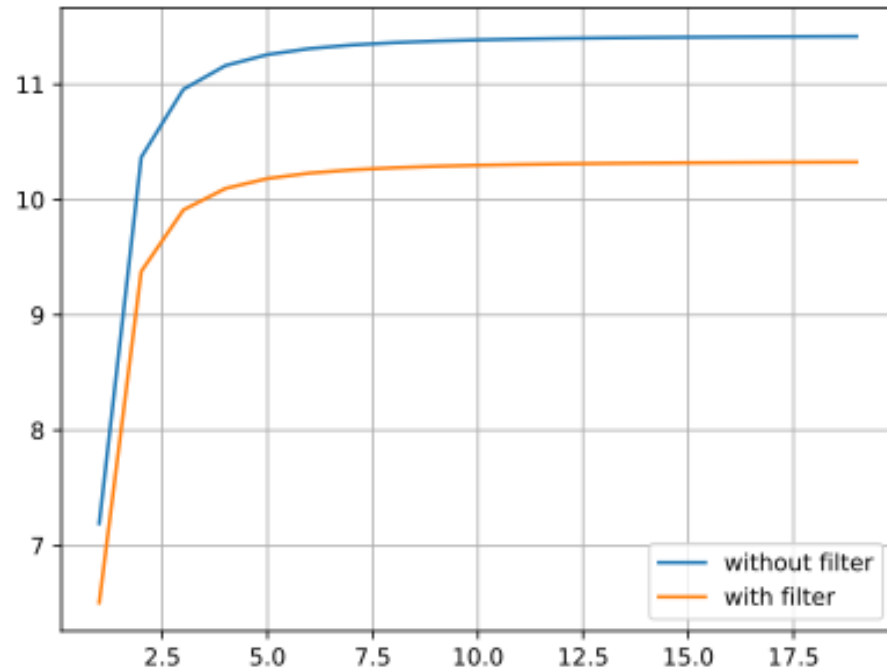
UV



For default and 75μm the numbers are underestimated, but the difference of ~2 photons it's there

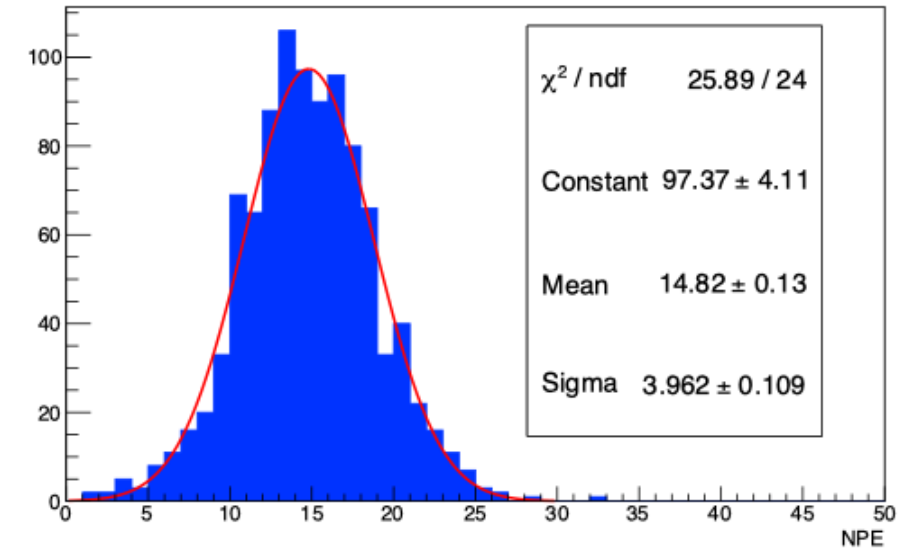
NPE

default

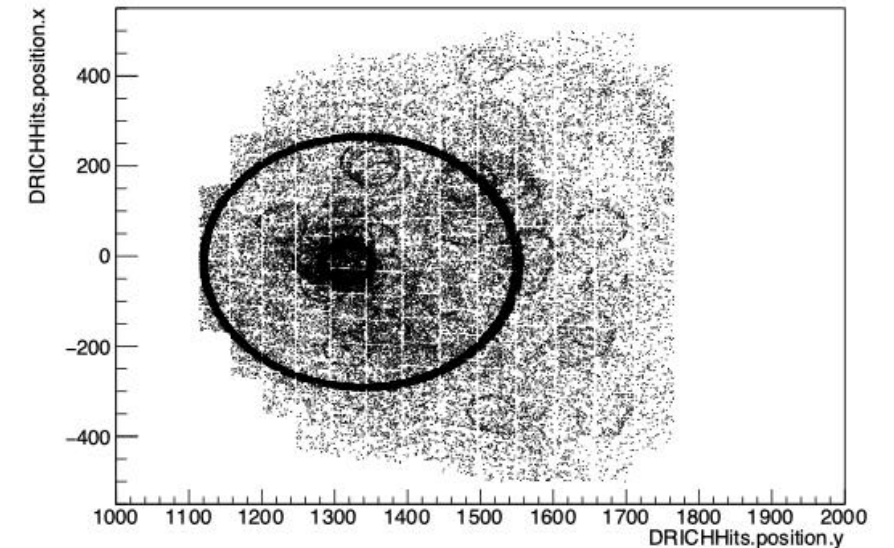


To compare the prediction with the simulation I run 1000 single events at fixed phi to get a full ring

Overall NPE for Aerogel. Pions at 20 GeV/c



Hitmap and NPE distribution with filter



NPE

NPE wo filter	Predicted	Observed
default	~11.5	~17
75um	~18	~23.5
UV	~28	~28

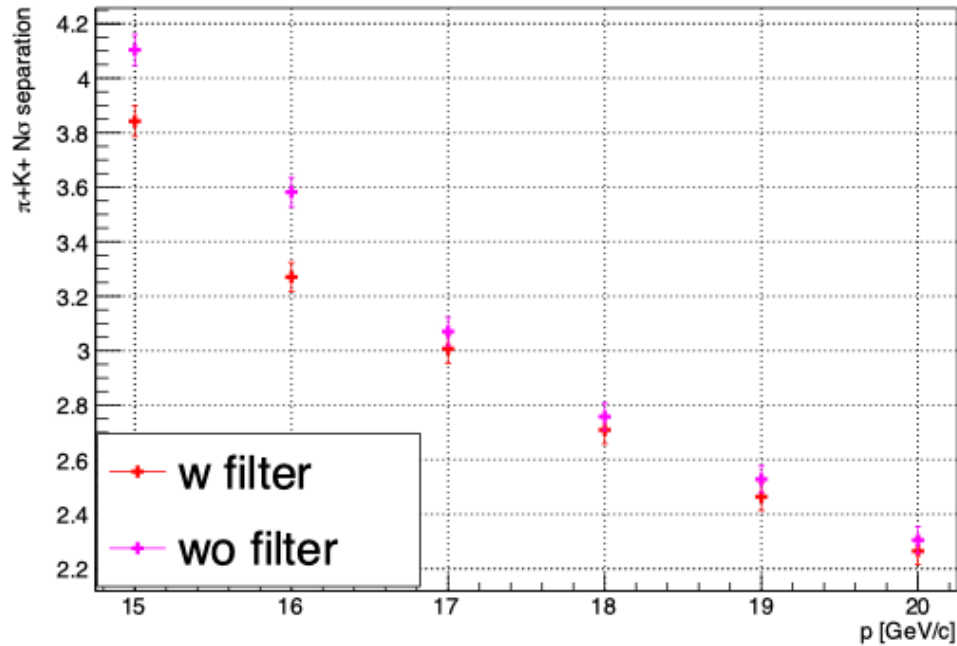
NPE with filter	Predicted	Observed
default	~10.5	~15
75um	~16.5	~21
UV	~25	~25

NPE difference	Predicted	Observed
default	1	2
75um	1.5	2.5
UV	3	3

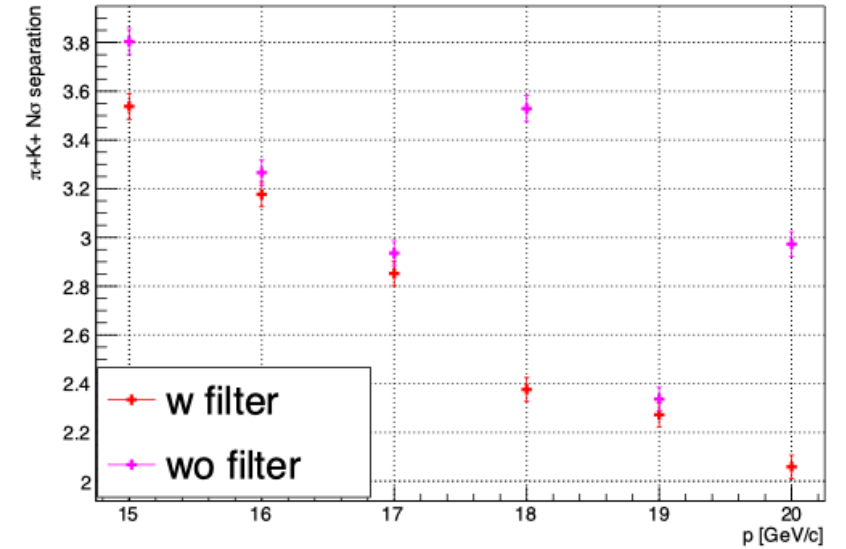
We can conclude that the result are compatible with the expectations

Filter: 3σ πK separation

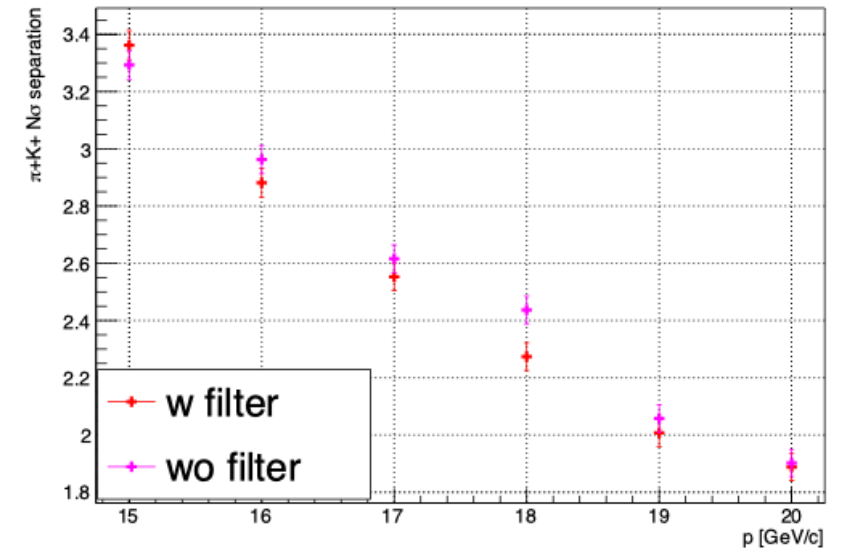
default



75um



UV



At the end what we see is that the 3σ separation curves are compatible in 1σ

Conclusions

- The usage of other sipms doesn't affect the Aerogel performances
 - The noise affects the performance of the aerogel, a bigger yield may help in reduce this granting a better signal/noise ratio
- The usage of other sipms improves the Gas performance
 - 3σ πK separation up to 47GeV/c using C4F10 with 75um sipms
- The acrylic filter doesn't affect the Aerogel performances visibly