

MAINZ test beam: September 2023

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Outline

- Overview of the MAINZ beam test setup (September 2023)
- Results from the MAINZ test beam campaign
 - In-situ measurement of the PMT gain
 - Horizontal & vertical scans with different quartz (Heraeus & Corning) tiles
 - Effect of back reflector panels on the PE yield
- Cosmic test setup at UMass
 - Ongoing activities and future plans

Test beam team

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MAINZ test beam campaign (September 2023)



beam axis (z)

- Entire front flush segment is scanned with electron beam of energy 855 MeV
- Performance with different quartz tiles and reflective light guide materials are investigated
 - Quartz tiles: Corning & Heraeus
 - Light guide: UVC & UVS
- Detectors are tested in event mode as well as in the integration mode

Performance of the individual Rings with electron beam of 855 MeV (Spectra are fitted with Langau distribution)

In-situ PMT gain calibration



- Data is taken when the is beam is hitting at the light guide region
- The spectrum is fitted with the PMT gain calibration script that is being used to analyze the single PE measurements in the lab (Ref: NIMA 339 (1994) 468)
- Average is taken over different runs
- The Q1 value corresponds to single PE and it is then used to calculate the PE yields from the Cherenkov detectors





Ring 1: PE yield

Ring 1 dimensions:



Ring 1: RMS/MEAN & Resolution





415

410

Horizontal (mm)

Ring 1 dimensions:



Ring 1: Effect of back reflector panels



- ✓ Performance without the back reflector panels seems better
- ✓ No change in the PE yield is observed due to the removable of the back reflector panels

Ring 2: PE yield

Ring 2 dimensions:



Ring 2: Resolution & RMS/MEAN



Ring 2 dimensions:

Ring 2: Effect of back reflector panels



- Signal from R2 is studied with and without the back reflector panels
- ✓ Performance without the back reflector panels seems better
- ✓ No change in the PE yield is observed due to the removable of the back reflector panels

0.5

2

2.5

PE yield

with back reflector

H: 271 (270) V: 69

1.5

1.5

with out back reflector

2.5

with back reflector

H: 274 (275) V: 69

with out back reflector

PE yield

Normalised count

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

count

Normalised

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

PE yield

2.5

PE yield

2

1.5

Ring 2

0.5

0.5

Ring 2

Ring 3: PE yield



Ring 3 dimensions:

Ring 3: Resolution & RMS/MEAN



Ring 3 dimensions:

Horizontal : 60 mm (W/O bevel)

Vertical : 190 mm



Horizontal (mm)



Ring 3: Effect of back reflector panels



- Performance without the back reflector panels seems better
- ✓ No change in the PE yield is observed due to the removable of the back reflector panels

Ring 4: PE yield

Ring 4 dimensions:



Double peaks in the pedestal



channel no



Couple of runs show multiple peaks in the pedestal

Horizontal (mm)

Ring 4 dimensions:

- Due to that some changes in the PE yield is observed
- The reason behind observing the multiple pedestal could be due to • the bad cable connection or fluctuation in the LV power supply

Ring 4: Resolution & RMS/MEAN

Ring 4 dimensions:



Ring 4: Effect of back reflector panels



✓ Performance without the back reflector panels seems better

✓ No change in the PE yield is observed due to the removable of the back reflector panels

Ring 5 BF: PE yield

Ring 5 BF dimensions:



Ring 5 BF: Resolution & RMS/MEAN





Ring 5 BF: Effect of back reflector panels



 No consistent data (in terms of Horizontal and vertical positions) where beam is hitting R6 edge and going through the R5 BF lower light guide region after removing the back panels

However, no exception is expected for Ring 5 as for all the other rings we do observe a low background level
with out the back reflector panels

Ring 6: Scaling of the MPV due to change in HV



- Ring 6 segment scan was performed with three different voltage settings (900 V, 950 V & 1000 V)
- The data for in-situ PMT calibration is available only for 900 V
- The MPV of the spectrum is scaled down to HV 900 V using the exponential parameterization

Ring 6: PE yield



Monte Carlo simulation & comparison with the beam data



Rings	PE yield (beam data)	PE yield (MC sims)	RMS/MEAN (beam data)	RMS/MEAN (MC sims)
1	26.6 + 0.1	30.2 <u>+</u> 0.1	~ 30 %	30 %
2	25.0 + 0.1	26.1 <u>+</u> 0.1	~ 28 %	28 %
3	22.5 + 0.8	25.5 <u>+</u> 0.1	~ 28 %	28 %
4	23.6 + 0.2	24.3 <u>+</u> 0.1	~ 30 %	28 %
5 BF	32.8 + 0.2 (UVS)	37.0 <u>+</u> 0.1 (UVC)	~ 25 % (UVS)	23 % (UVC)
6	20.7 + 0.2	21.5 <u>+</u> 0.1	~ 32 %	23 %

- Good agreement between the MAINZ test beam data and the Monte-Carlo (~ 10 %)
- Work is ongoing to simulate the cosmic stand setup at UMass

Work done by Jonathon Mott

Cosmic test stand at UMass



- Different trigger scintillator configurations are being tested in the lab
- Data taking in ongoing using a CAEN QDC module
- The FADC based readout system will be used to compare the data taken using the QDC
- Benchmarking the performance of the individual detector rings with cosmic and its comparison with beam data and monte carlo



Summary

- Both the quartz tiles Corning and Heraeus give us comparable PE yields for all the rings
- For all the detectors (R1 through R4 and R6) the RMS/MEAN value is found to be ~ 30 % & for R5 BF it is observed to be ~ 25 %
- The UVC light guide material gives us the desired performance for the modules Ring 1 through Ring 4 and Ring 6
- For the Ring 5 BF, the UVS light guide material gives us the required PE yield
- The removable of the back reflector panels help to reduce the background with out affecting the PE yields
- The MC simulation shows very good agreement (~ 10%) with the MAINZ test beam data
- Data taking is ongoing with the UMass cosmic stand with different trigger scintillator configurations

PMT gain calibrations

