DIRC 2017 International Workshop on Fast Cherenkov Detectors Photon detection, DIRC design and DAQ



The CLAS12 RICH detector

Balossino Ilaria University and INFN Ferrara on the behalf on the CLAS12 RICH Group







Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility







Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility

- Beam Energy 12 GeV
- Beam Intensity 90 μA
- Beam Polarization 85 %
- 4 Experimental Halls







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- Hadron Spectra as Probes of QCD
 - 3D Structure of Hadrons
 - Hadrons in Cold Nuclear Matter
- Transverse and Longitudinal Spin Structure
- Low-energy Tests of the Standard Model and Fundamental Symmetries

CLAS 12







CLAS 12 Design Overview





- → Design Luminosity: 10^{35} cm⁻² s⁻¹ ←
- \rightarrow Longitudinally and Transversely **polarized** H and D **targets** \leftarrow
 - \rightarrow Variety of **Nuclear** Targets \leftarrow
 - \rightarrow Wide acceptance \leftarrow

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• Time-Of-Flight

Equipment

• Ring-Imaging Cherenkov Detector

- Non Baseline MicroMegas Tracker

 - Central Neutron Detector
 - Forward Tagger



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CLAS 12 Physics Program



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- 3D Nucleon Image
- Hadronization Process
- Quark Propagation in Nuclear Medium
- Strangeness Distribution
- Exotic Mesons



FTOF



CLAS 12 Physics Program



- 3D Nucleon Image
- Hadronization Process
- Quark Propagation in Nuclear Medium
- Strangeness Distribution
- Exotic Mesons



- General Parton Distribution Functions \rightarrow Deep Virtual Compton Scattering ~
 - Deep Virtual Mesons Production +







CLAS 12

Physics Program



- 3D Nucleon Image
- Hadronization Process
- Quark Propagation in Nuclear Medium
- Strangeness Distribution
- Exotic Mesons
- → Transverse Momentum Dependence Distributions ► Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering ←
- General Parton Distribution Functions \rightarrow **Deep Virtual Compton Scattering** -
 - Deep Virtual Mesons Production -



























- <u>1 m</u> gap •
- Thin Aerogel •
- Direct Imaging of the Cherenkov Photons •

- Large Polar Angle (up to 6 GeV/c)
- 3 *m* Path Length
- Thick Aerogel to Compensate Photon Loss
- Reflected Imaging of the Cherenkov Photons
- \rightarrow Minimize active area (cost) to about **1** $m^2 \leftarrow$
- <u>Material budget concentrated</u> where **TOF is less effective** \leftarrow \rightarrow
- \rightarrow Focalizing mirrors allow thick radiator for good light yield \leftarrow
- \rightarrow Time resolution < 1 *ns* to distinguish <u>direct</u> and <u>reflected</u> patterns \leftarrow











Kaons Pions









plane mirror plane plane mirror plane mirror plane mirror n aerogel plane mirror plane mirror plane mirror plane mirror plane mirror photon detector

spherical mirror

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gap

aerogel

aerogel

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π

gap

plane mirror

plane mirror E

S

2







21





















gel in collaboration with Budker and Boreskov Institutes of Novosibirsk (Russia)

REQUIREMENTS:

- High <u>Transparency</u>
- Large <u>Refractive Index</u>

to collect a sufficient number of photons for a reliable ring reconstruction

Large area 20 x 20 cm² to reduce losses at the edges



 Full SQUARED: 72 (3 cm thick)

 22 (2 cm thick)

 SHAPED:
 30 tiles

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n = 1.05















Aerogel in collaboration with Budker and Boreskov Institutes of Novosibirsk (Russia)

- → Mechanical Performance : COMPRESSION TESTING MACHINE
- → **Optical** Performance : **SPECTROPHOTOMETER**
- → Chromatic Dispersion : SPECTROPHOTOMETER + TEST BEAM
- \rightarrow Surface Properties : LASER BEAM REFLECTION and REFRACTION STUDIES



Aerogel production for CLAS12 RICH is expected to be completed in August 2017



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The CLAS12 RICH detector - DIRC 2017











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REQUIREMENTS:

- Bring the Cherenkov Photons toward the Photon Detector
- Have <u>Angular Precision</u> <1 mrad
- Have High Reflectivity
- Be Light















- Bring the Cherenkov Photons toward the Photon Detector
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10 SPHERICAL MIRRORS

Total Surface ~3.6 m²

ALL PRODUCED Coating ongoing

Carbon Fiber sandwich of two thin layers with honeycomb core

as LHCb case but with 30% less of surface density











- Bring the Cherenkov Photons toward the Photon Detector
- Have <u>Angular Precision</u> <1 mrad
- Have High Reflectivity
- Be Light



Sandwich of <u>two</u> thin <u>layers</u> of **Glass** with **AI** <u>honeycomb core</u>

4 LATERAL 1 BOTTOM PLANAR MIRRORS Total Surface ~3.7 m²



technology used in telescopes

1.7 *mm* thick STANDARD





- Bring the Cherenkov Photons toward the Photon Detector
- Have <u>Angular Precision</u> <1 mrad
- Have High Reflectivity
- Be Light



4 FRONTAL PLANAR MIRRORS

Total Surface ~3 m²

Sandwich of <u>two</u> thin <u>layers</u> of **Glass** with **AI** <u>honeycomb core</u>

Hold the Aerogel Tiles



technology used in **telescopes** 0.7 *mm* thick DEVELOPED FOR CLAS12

Radiation length comparable with carbon fiber (~1%X $_{\rm 0}$)











POINT LIKE IMAGE measurements



Single Mirror Quality





Optical Fiber RED LED 1 mm²





10 Mirror Alignement



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Surface Mapping

Reflectivity Tests



Reflectivity > 90% at 400 nm



SURFACE SLOPE















- <u>Detect</u> Single Photon Level Signals
- Be <u>Sensitive</u> in Visible Light Wavelengths
- <u>Time Resolution</u> < 1 *ns*
- <u>Spatial Resolution</u> < 1 *cm*
- Minimal Deadspace with respect to the Active Area







- Gain > 10^{6} (~400 fC)
 - Fast Response •
- High Gain at Low Bias Voltage
- Fast Timing

- **#2**
- Good Single-Photoelectrons Resolution
- Insensitivity to Magnetic Fields

SiPM Hamamatsu





Front End Electronics

REQUIREMENTS:

- SPE Sensitivity (minimum detectable charge 10⁶ electrons)
- <u>Time Resolution</u> **1** *ns*
- <u>Trigger Rate</u> **20** *kHz* dead time smaller than few %
- Trigger Latency 8 μs to be compatible with CLAS12 system
- Gain Spread Compensation 1:4 to compensate gain dispersion among anodes

















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Radiation Tolerance

CLAS12 ENVIROMENT



d(230keV)t \rightarrow n α





SiPM with RICH Readout





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- The CLAS12 RICH will provide <u>hadron identification</u> in the momentum range from 3 to 8 GeV/c;
- To <u>optimize performance and material budget</u> a **hybrid-optic design** has been adopted;
- The <u>first</u> module (2017) will use **multi-anode PMTs**,

for the <u>second</u> one **SiPMs matrices** are under investigation;

 The <u>readout electronics developed</u> is now a multi purposes one: will be used for GlueX DIRC and EIC R&D;

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Thanks for your attention!

