

Fermilab Beamtest Update

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Queen Mary
University of London



THE UNIVERSITY
of
WISCONSIN
MADISON



Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology

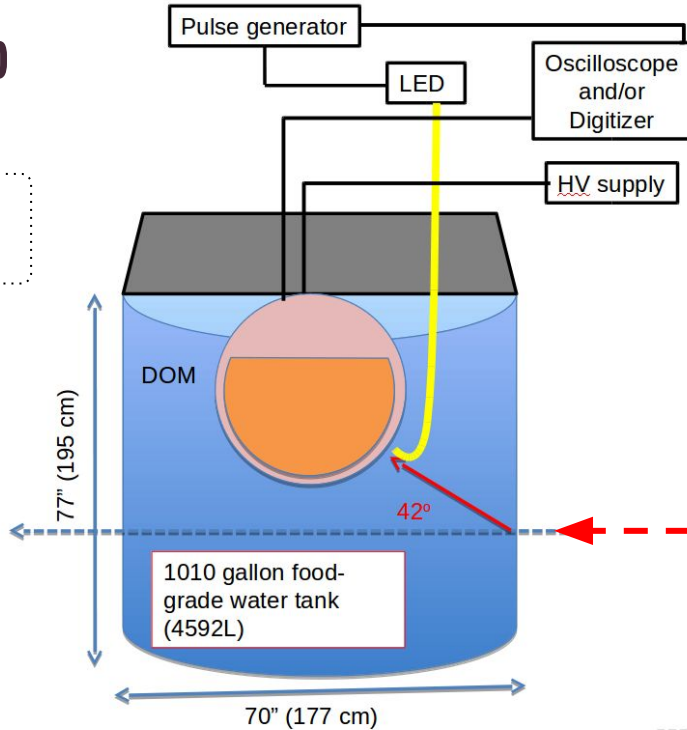


ICECUBE
SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

S. Mandalia
icecal - 2017-08-03

Recap

Tank



Beam of known particles from
Fermilab Test Beam Facility (FTBF)
<http://ftbf.fnal.gov/>

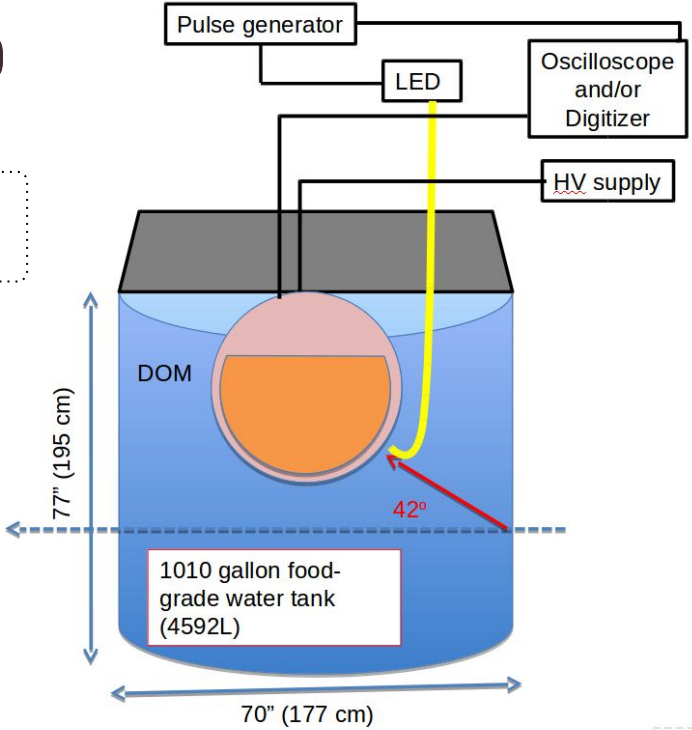
→ Black tedlar film coats the inside and outside

→ Filled with distilled water

See backup for schematic of tank

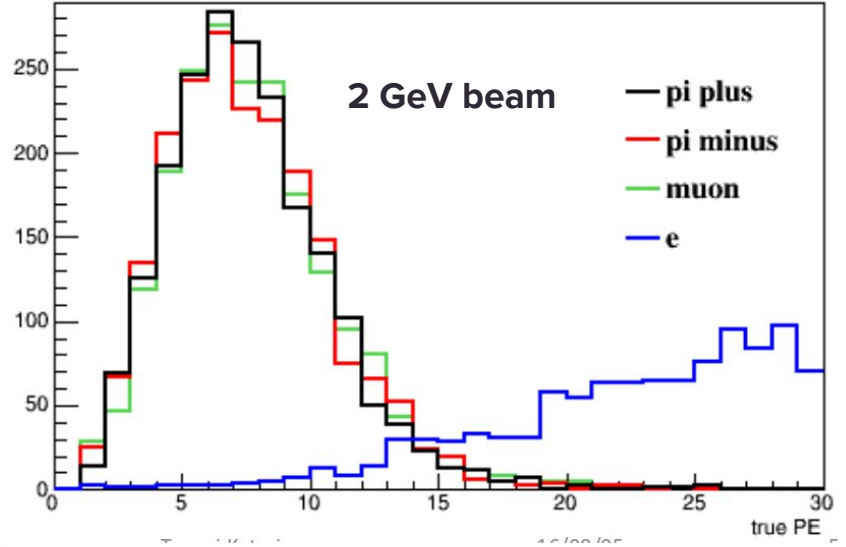
Recap

Tank



Study PID between MIPs vs EM showers using waveforms around a few GeV

True total PE distribution (no efficiency yet)



- Black tedlar film coats the inside
- Filled with distilled water
- Clear e vs MIP separation

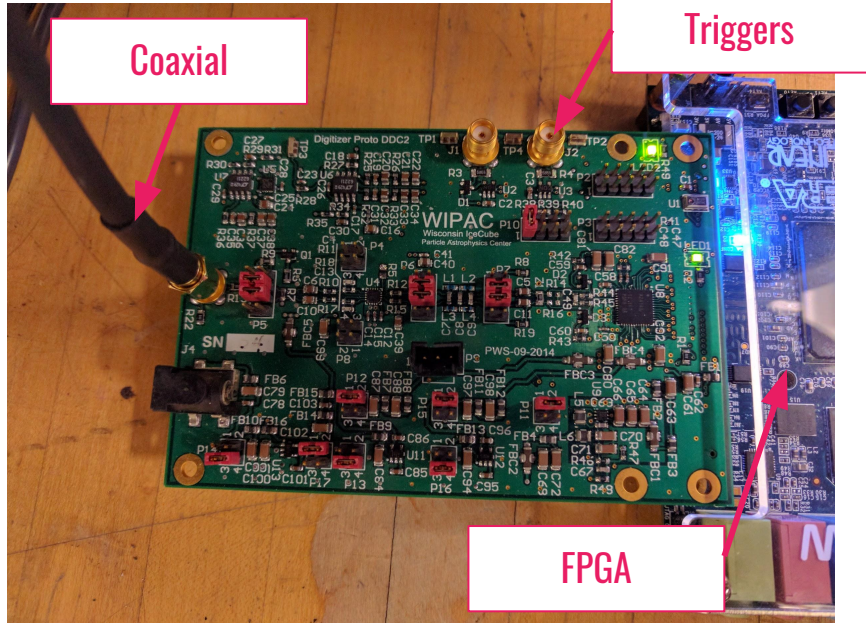
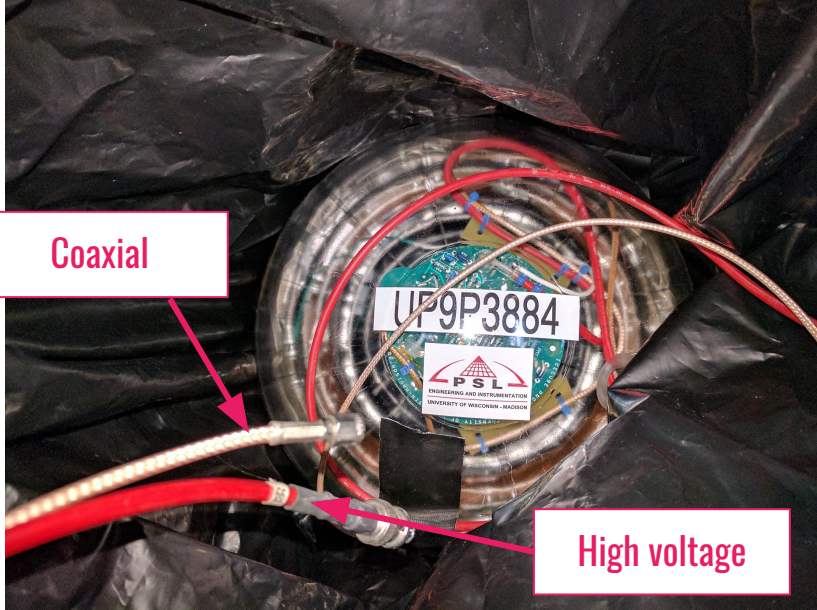
More info: https://docushare.icecube.wisc.edu/dsweb/Get/Document-78013/TK_DOM_160805.pdf

See backup for schematic of tank

Recap

DOM

DDC2



Thanks to Chris Wendt!

Thanks to Thomas Meures and Tyler Anderson!

Setup

DOM

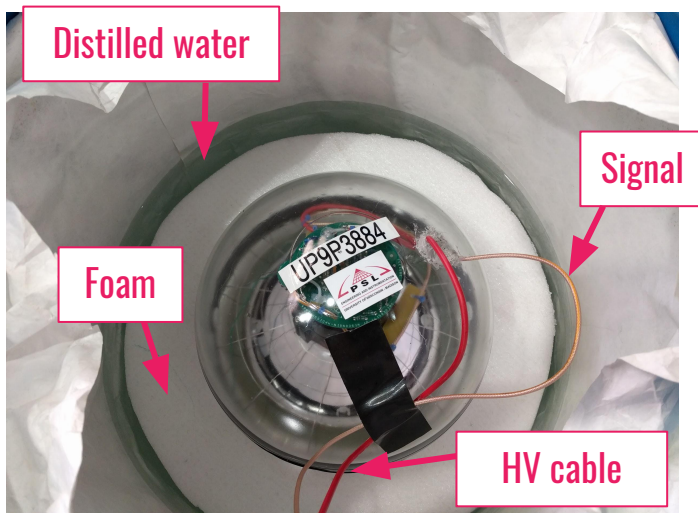
- DOM must be made water-tight
- Penetrator was closed up by using grey RTV glue



Setup

DOM

- DOM must be made water-tight
- Penetrator was closed up by using grey RTV glue
- Used a 55-gallon drum filled with distilled water to test this



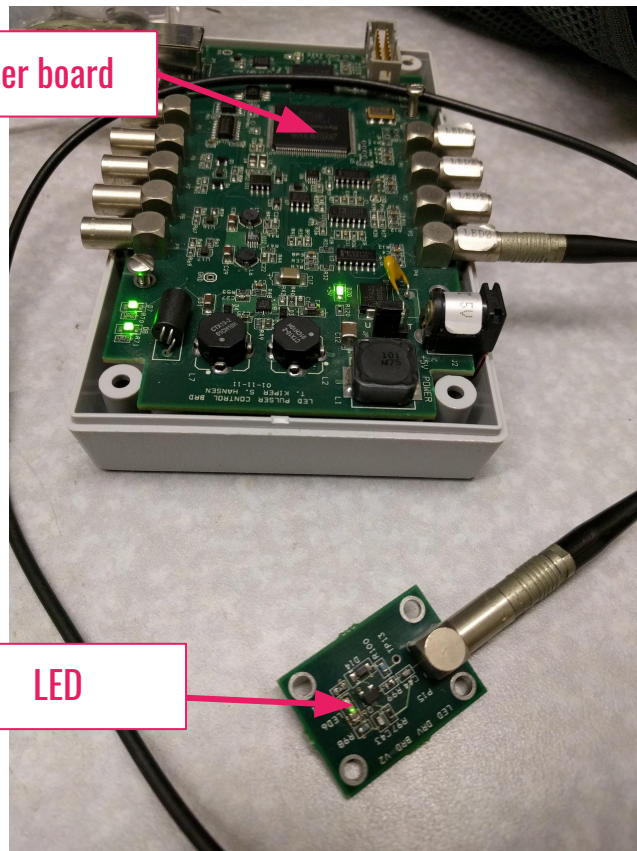
- DOM is very buoyant!
- For stability we made a foam structure which houses the DOM - “floating island”

Setup

LED

- Use a well-defined LED pulses to test DOM is operational and produces the expected signal waveform
- FPGA board allows dynamic control of the LED

Pulsar board



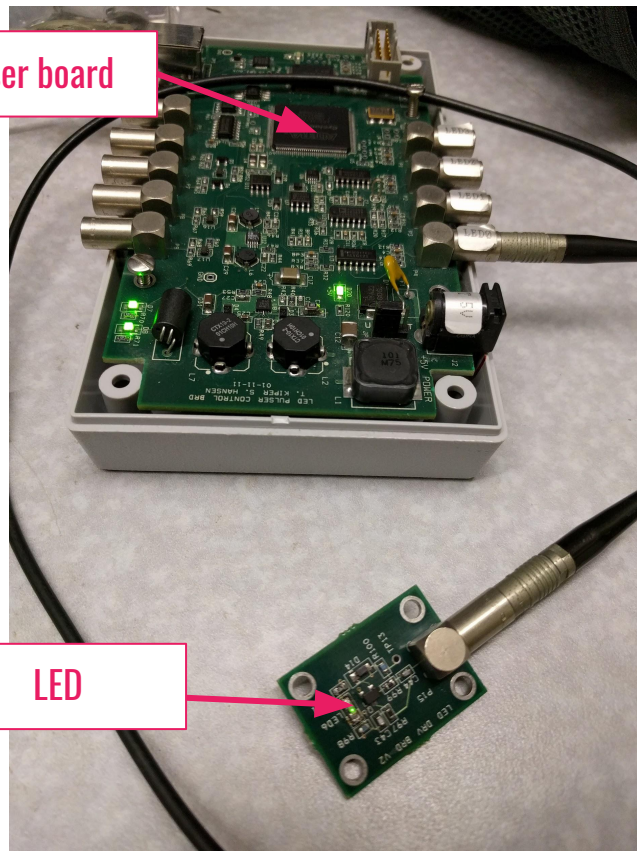
LED

Setup

LED

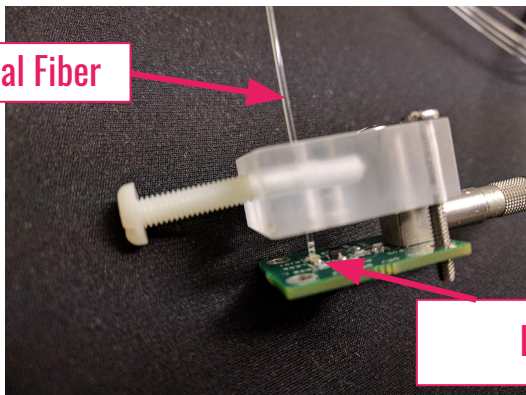
- Use a well-defined LED pulses to test DOM is operational and produces the expected signal waveform
- FPGA board allows dynamic control of the LED
- We couple the LED light pulse to an optical fiber

Pulsar board



LED

Optical Fiber

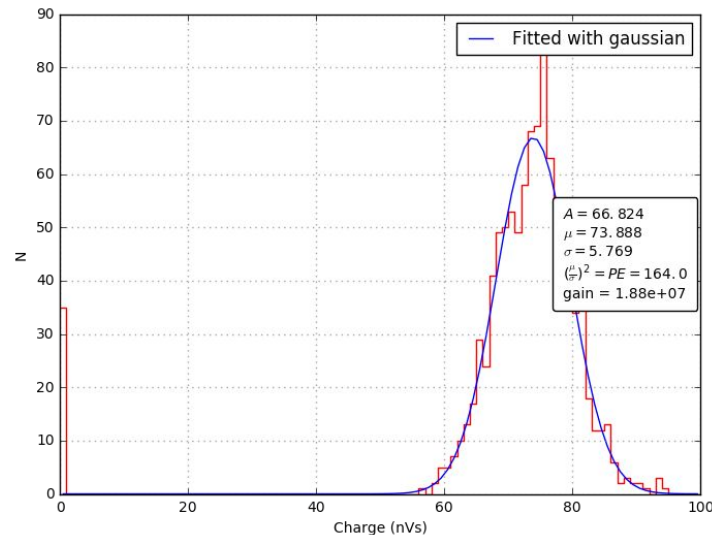


LED

Setup



- We can monitor the **gain** of the PMT by using the LED
 - ◆ Fit the charge distribution to a gaussian
 - ◆ Using poisson statistics, the number of PE hits and gain can be calculated
- This is useful to test the degradation of the water over the days when we have beam
 - ◆ Degradation of distilled water (i.e. changes in the water transparency) will affect the gain we measure on the PMT



Setup

Tank

- Delivered to FTBF
- Wrong colour! We were expecting a black tank



Setup

Tank

- Delivered to FTBF
- Wrong colour! We were expecting a black tank
- We coated the inside and outside layers of the tank in a black Tedlar film



Wires get fed through
hole in the lid



Setup

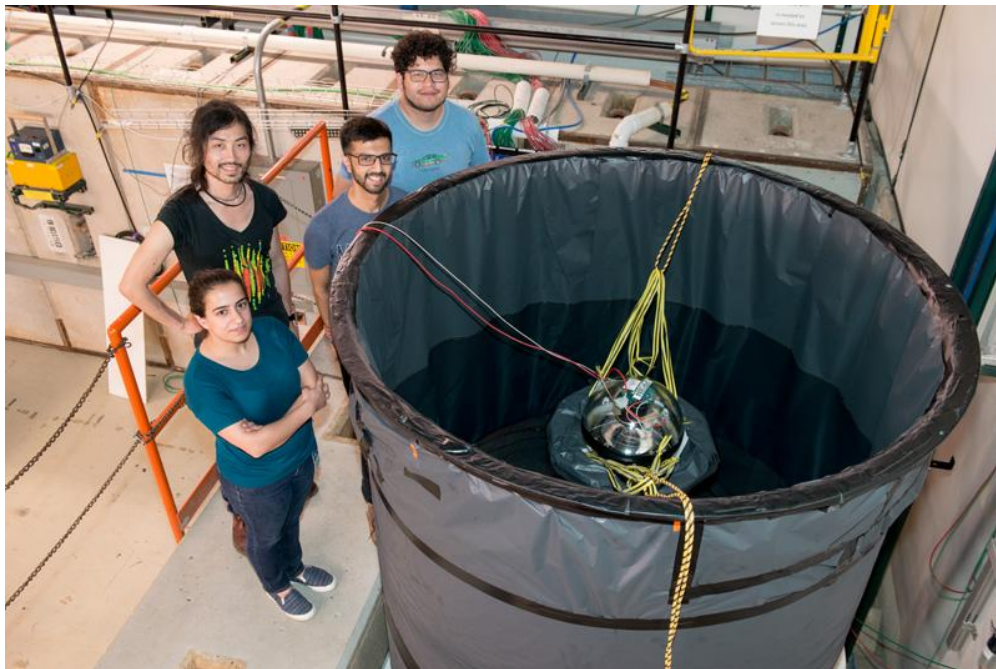
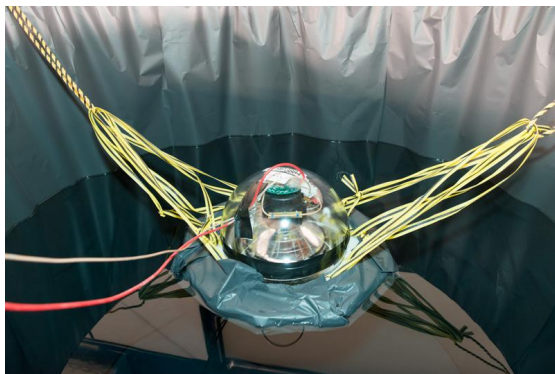
Tank

→ Moved the tank into the MT6.2 enclosure



Setup

- Tank was filled with ~ 700 gallons of distilled water
- DOM was placed at the centre of the tank using ropes



FTBF

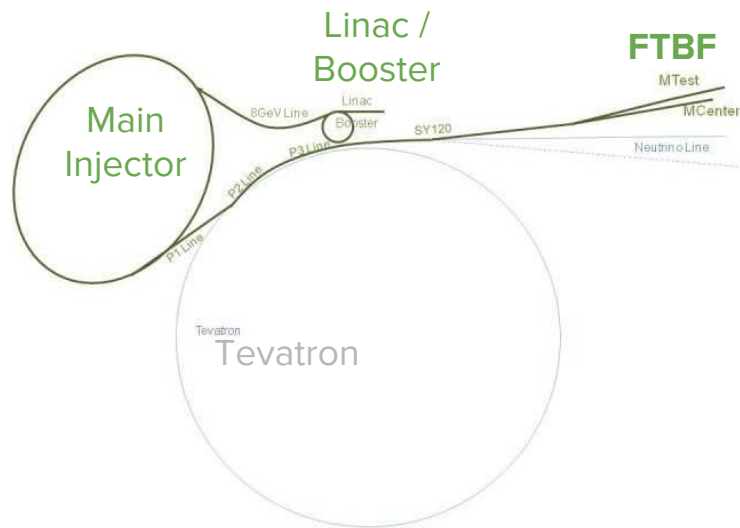
Beam details:

- Using the secondary beamline at “MTest”
 - ◆ (120 GeV: Protons - primary beam from Main Injector)
 - ◆ 8 - 60 GeV: Pions, (some protons possible)
 - ◆ 1 - 32 GeV: Pions, electrons, kaons, or broadband muons
- 4 second spill every 60 seconds
- Tunable rate (100 Hz - 100,000 Hz), beam available 24/7
- At 4GeV pions make up ~30% of the beam
 - ◆ This fraction gets smaller as energy is decreased
- Full details can be found:

- ◆ <http://ftbf.fnal.gov/beam-overview/>

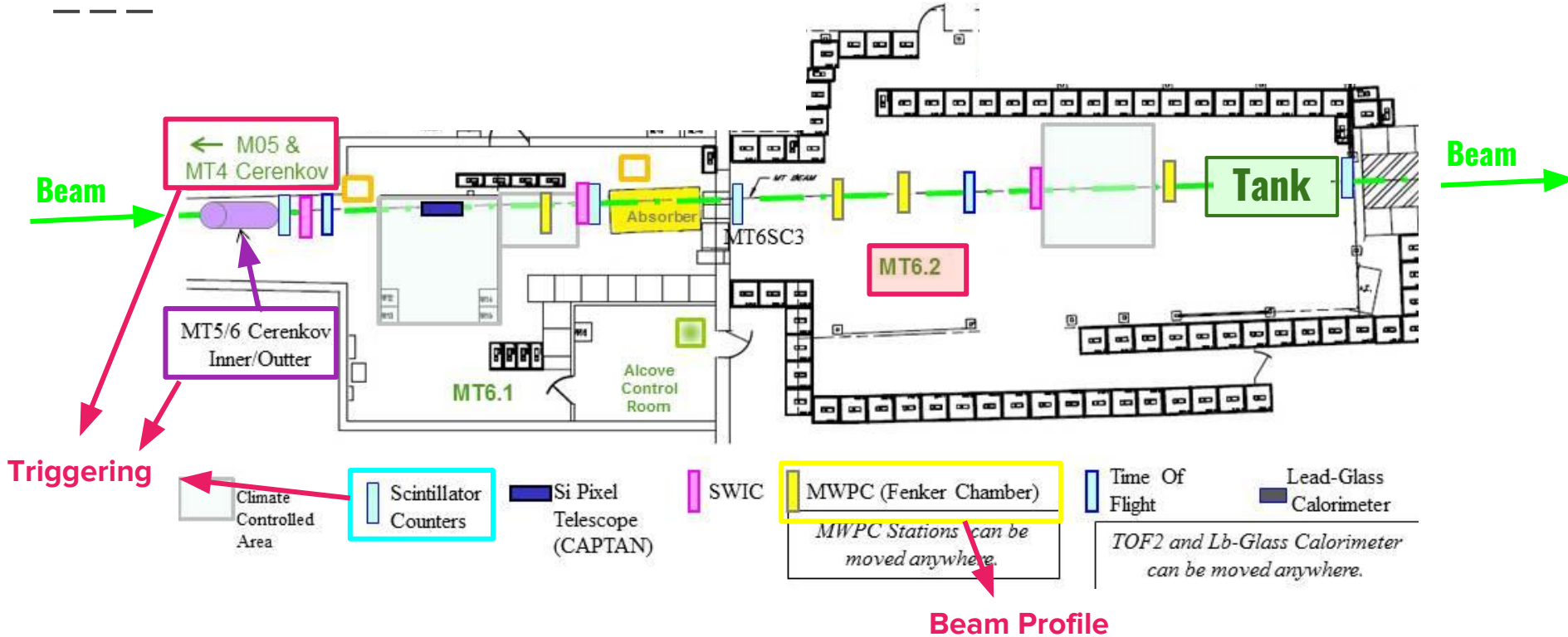
- FTBF tour talk Teppei gave:

- ◆ https://docushare.icecube.wisc.edu/dsweb/Get/Document-78076/TK_DOM_160805.pdf



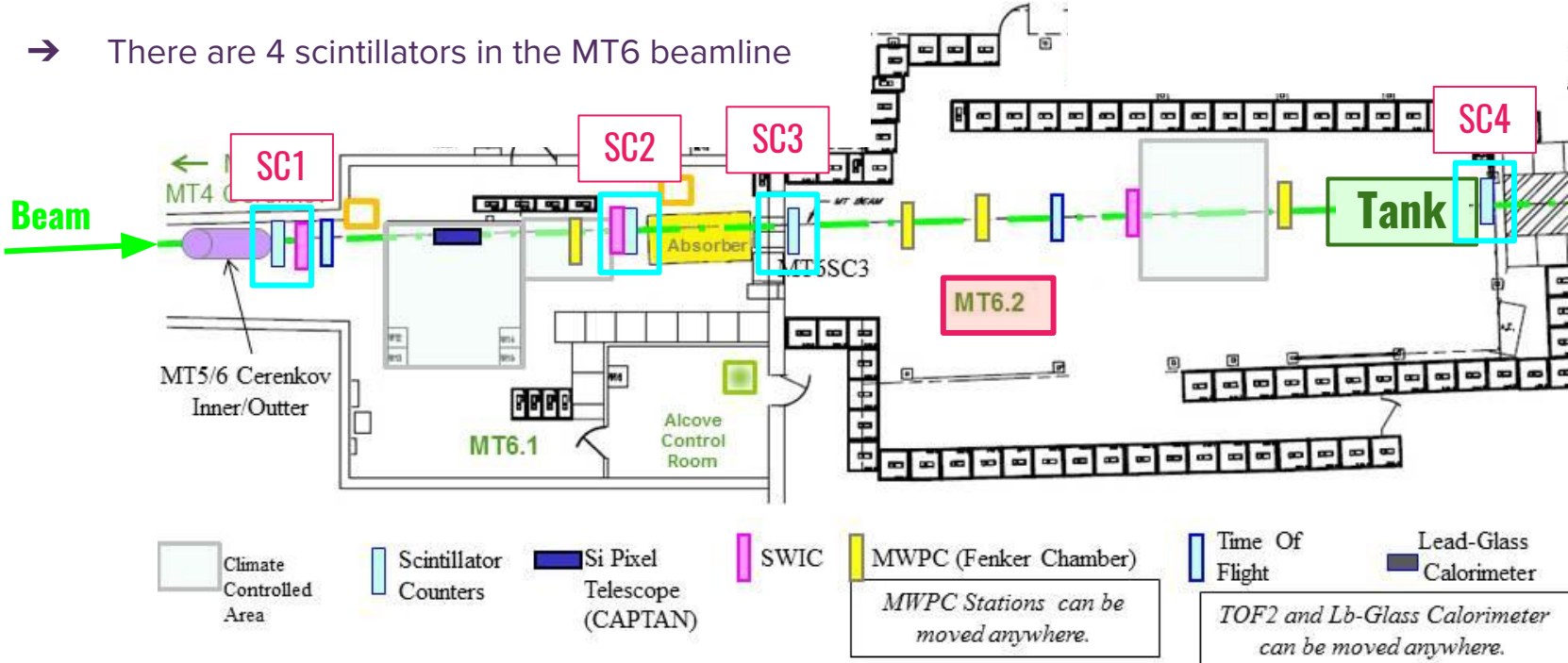
FTBF

MTest Beam line Instrumentation



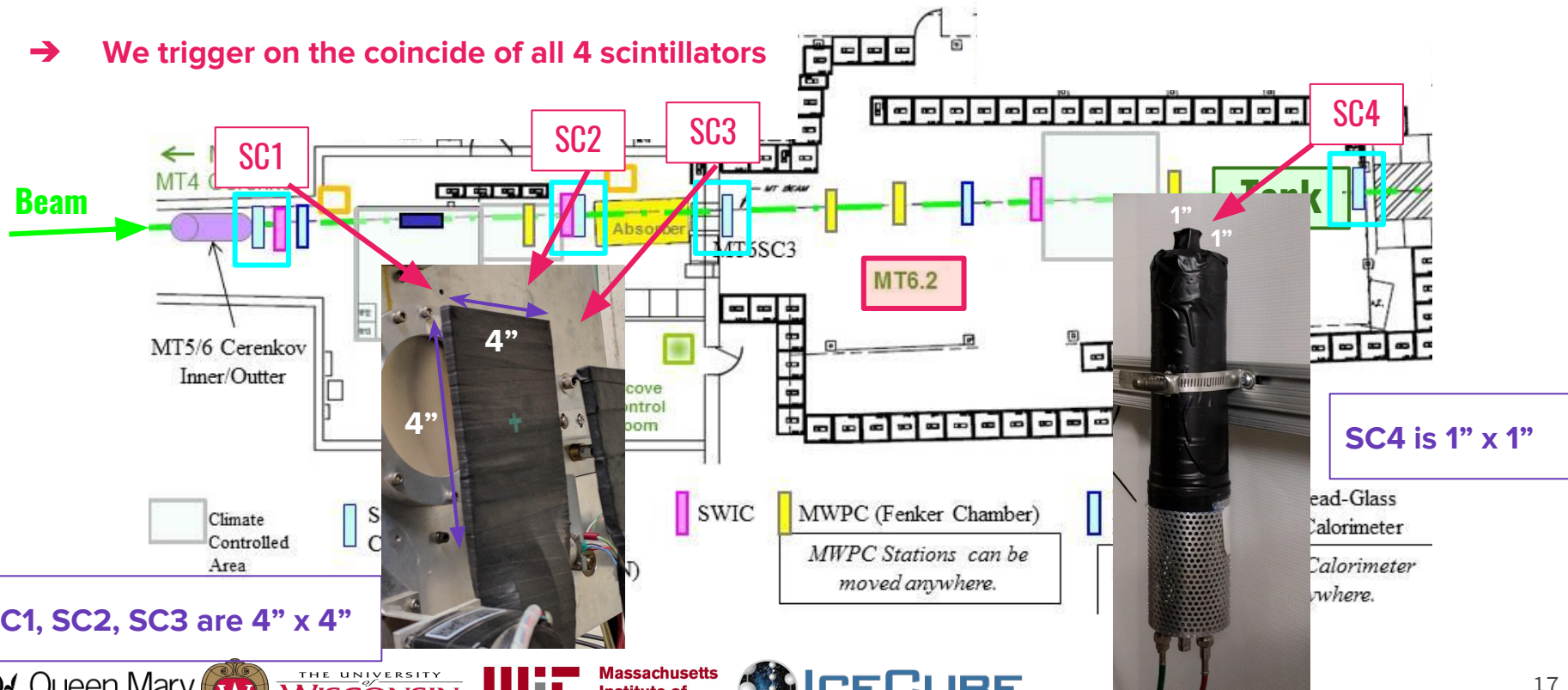
Triggering

→ There are 4 scintillators in the MT6 beamline



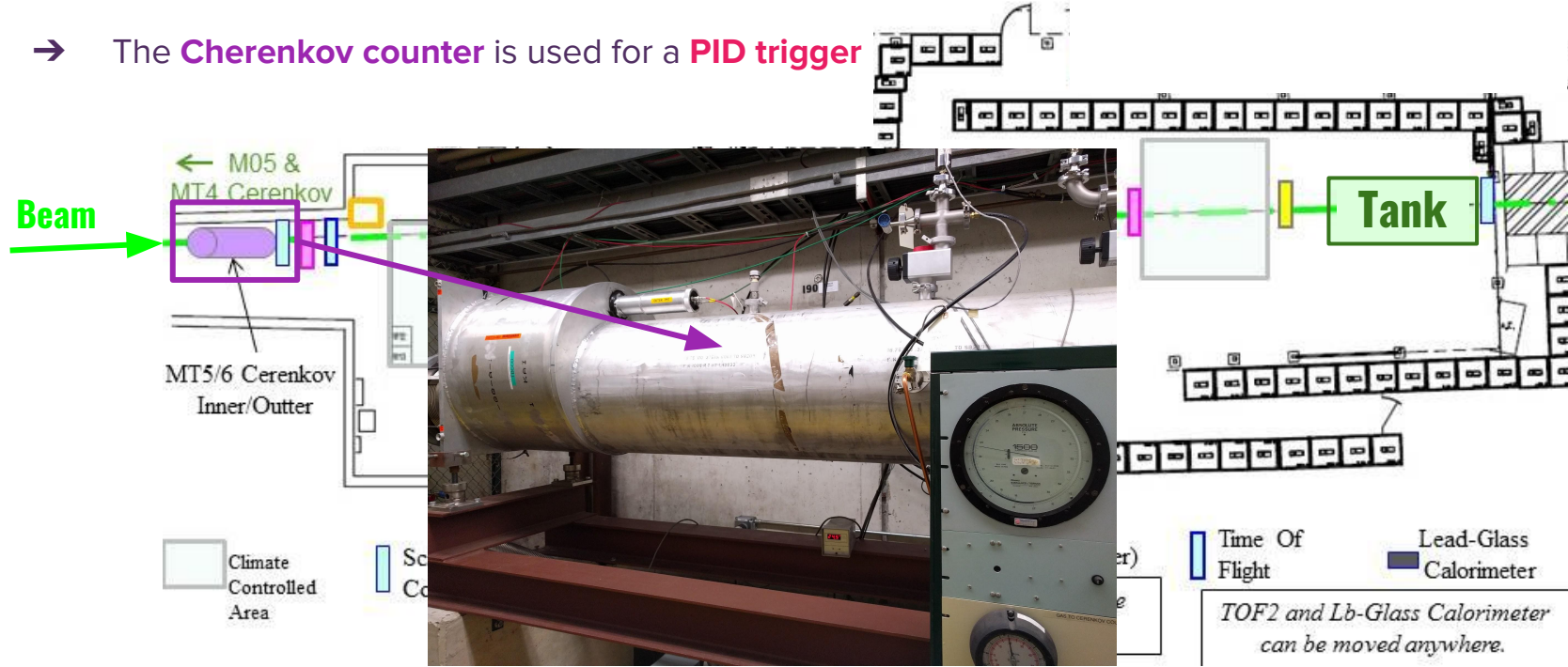
Triggering

→ We trigger on the coincide of all 4 scintillators



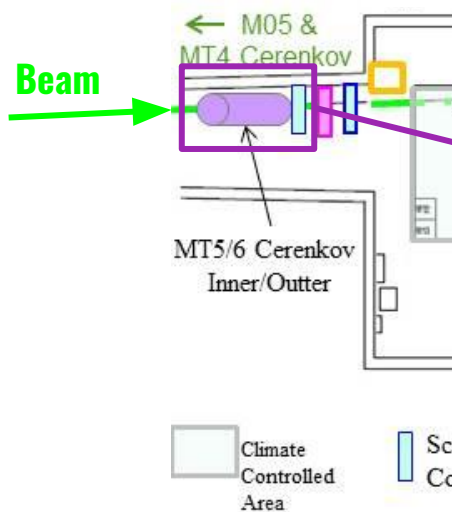
Triggering

→ The **Cherenkov counter** is used for a **PID trigger**



Triggering

→ The **Cherenkov counter** is used for a **PID trigger**



- We trigger on the Cherenkov counter to select **electrons**
- We can also do an **anti-coincidence** to trigger on everything **but electrons i.e. MIPs**
- We use this in (anti-) coincidence with the **4 scintillators** for the final trigger

Beam Profile

— — —

→ For the incoming beam we focused on the following configurations:

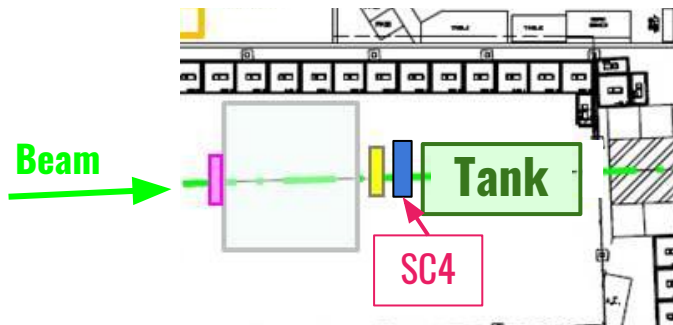
- ◆ 8 GeV - electrons, MIPs
- ◆ 6 GeV - electrons, MIPs
- ◆ 4 GeV - electrons, MIPs
- ◆ 2 GeV - electrons

Beam Profile

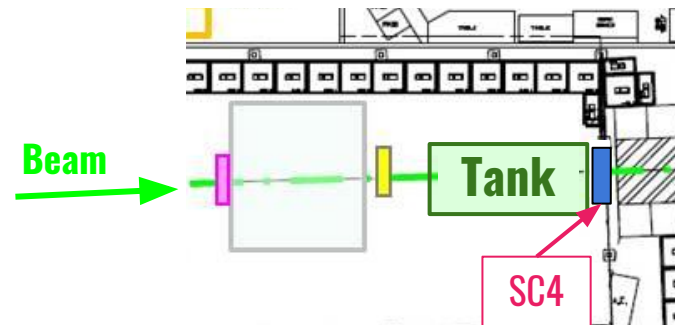
→ For the incoming beam we focused on the following configurations:

- ◆ 8 GeV - electrons, MIPs
- ◆ 6 GeV - electrons, MIPs
- ◆ 4 GeV - electrons, MIPs
- ◆ 2 GeV - electrons

→ We also have 2 configurations for SC4 - a forward and backward configuration



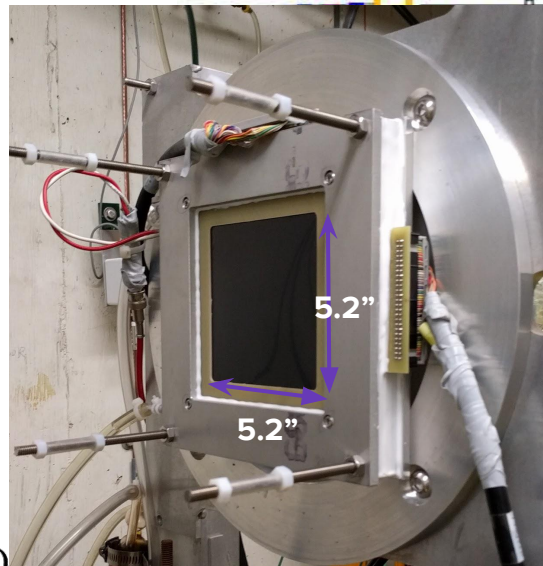
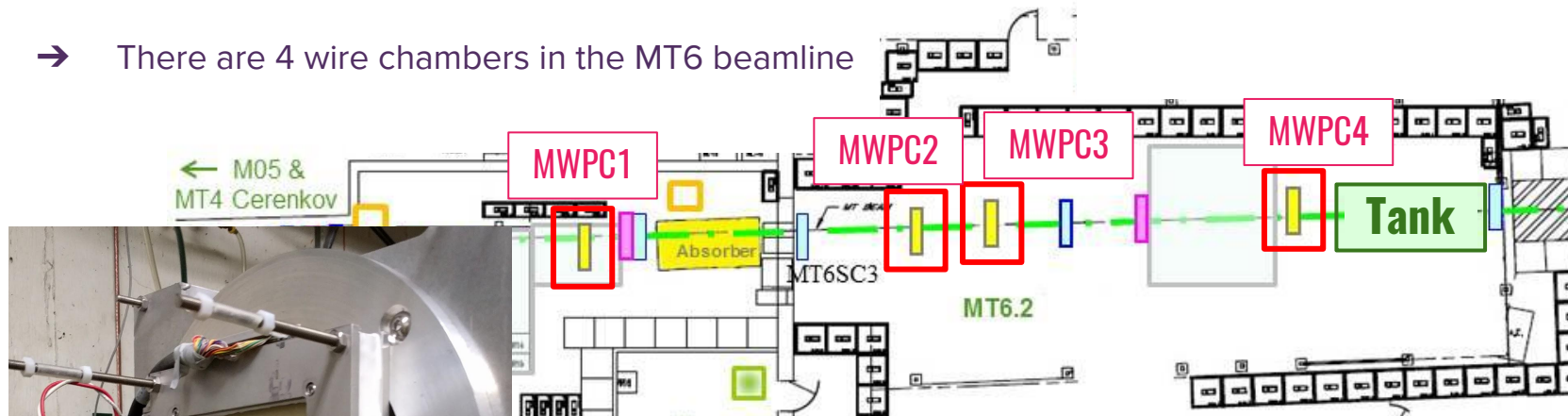
Forward configuration



Background configuration

Beam Profile

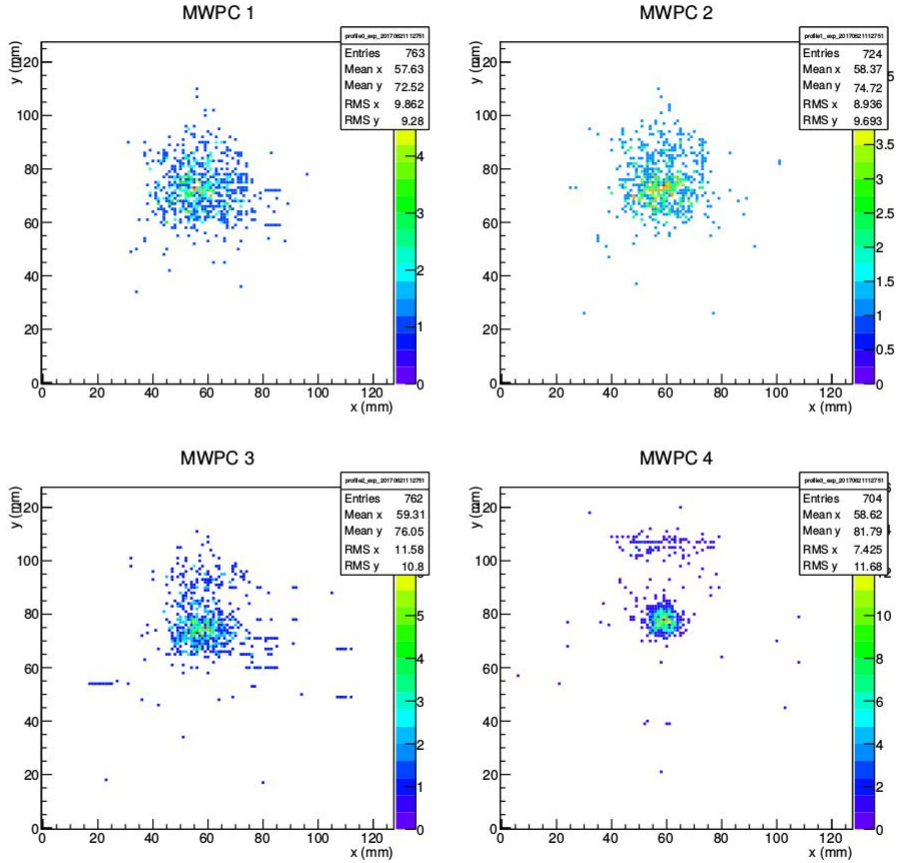
→ There are 4 wire chambers in the MT6 beamline



- Each MWPC has a dimension 5.2" x 5.2"
- These MWPCs provide **x-y information**
- We use our trigger on these to **profile the x-y spread** of the beam
- This is useful to diagnose any problems with the incoming beam

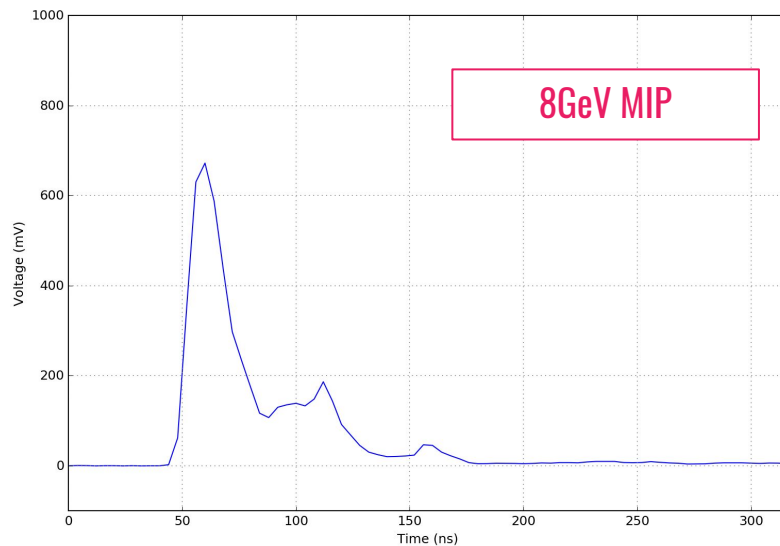
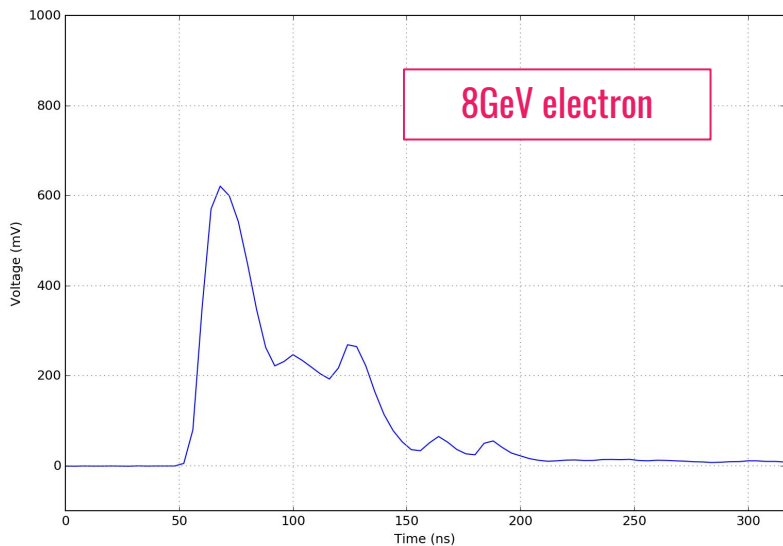
Beam Profile

Example:
→ 8GeV MIP beam



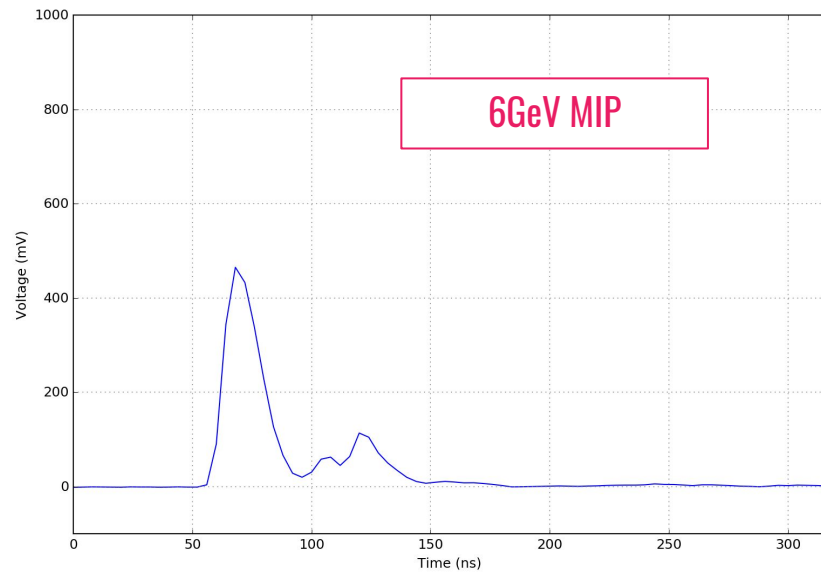
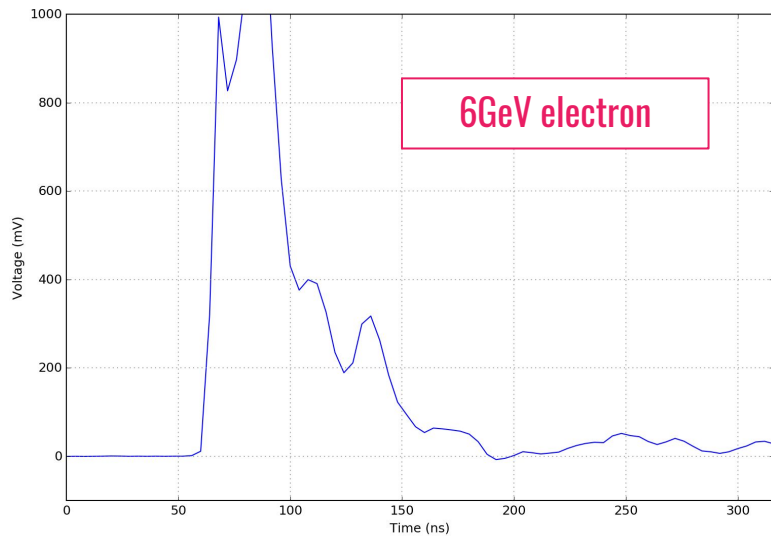
Results

- Data taking completed from June 14th - June 27th!
- Waveforms for each configuration obtained, example:



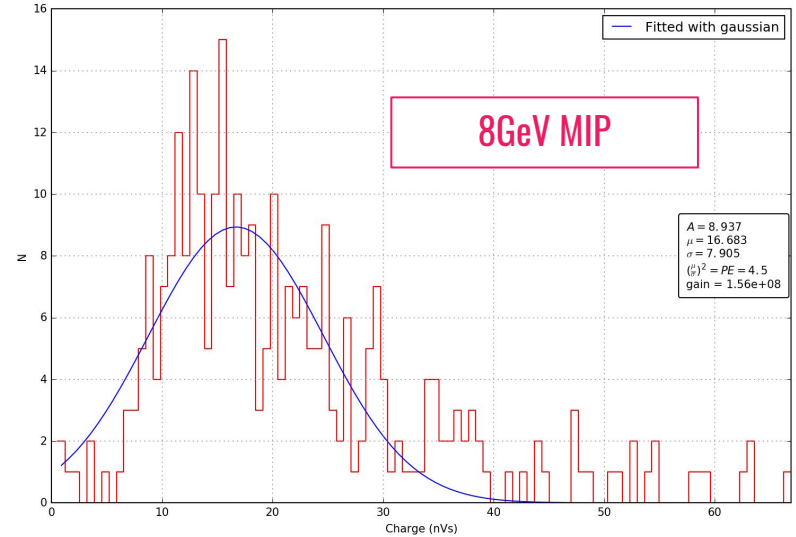
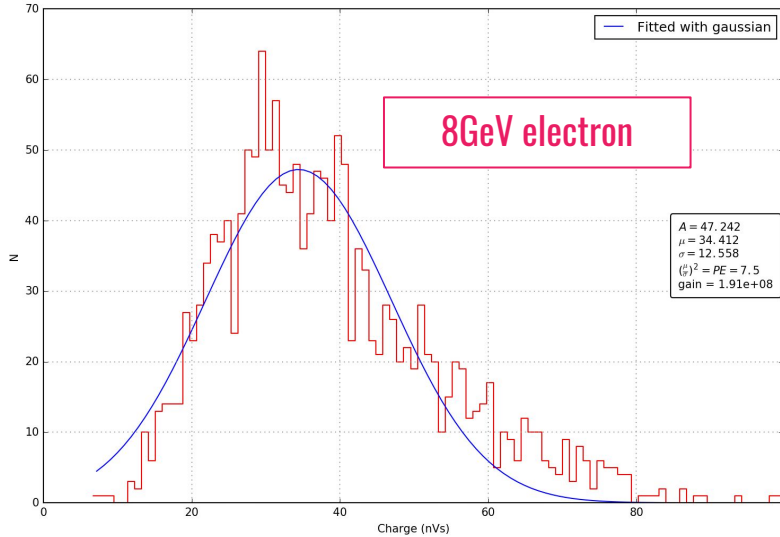
Results

- Data taking completed from June 14th - June 27th!
- Waveforms for each configuration obtained, example (for forward configuration):



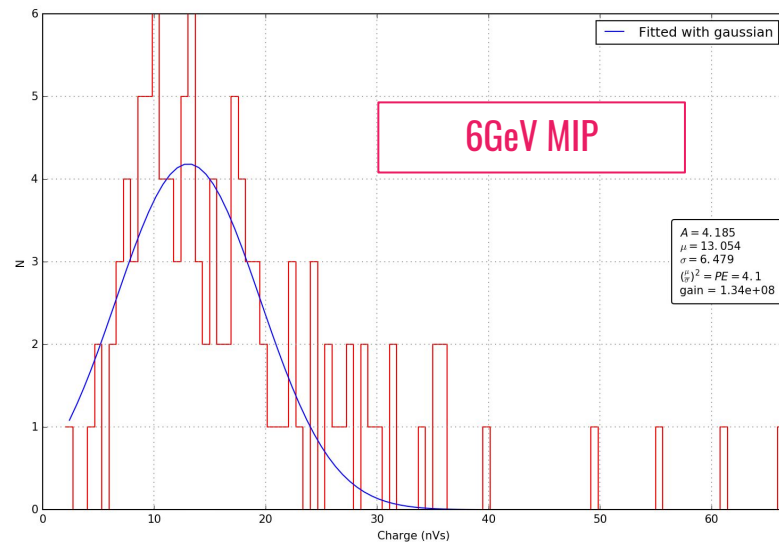
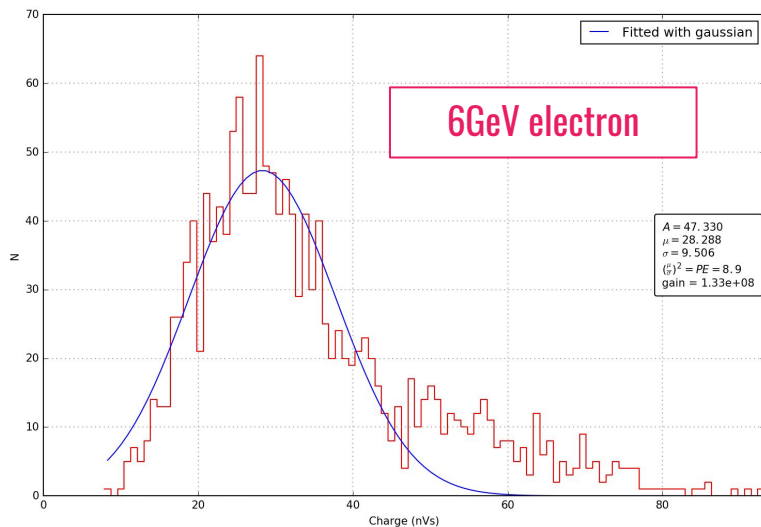
Results

- Data taking completed from June 14th - June 27th!
- Charge plots:



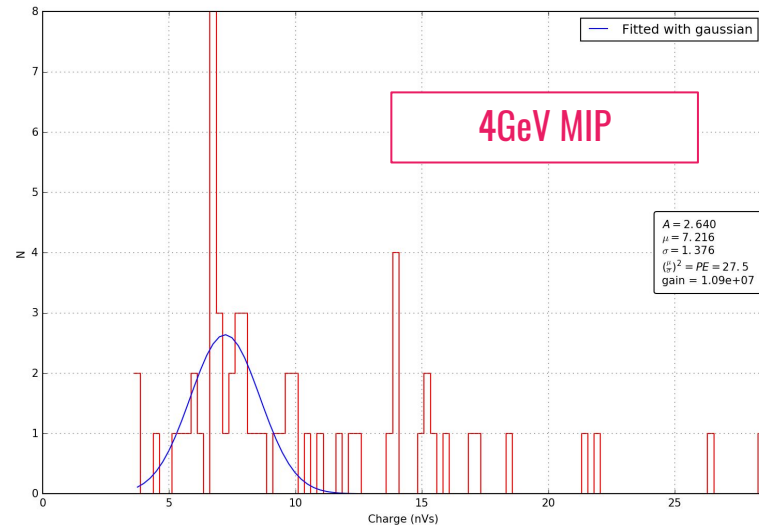
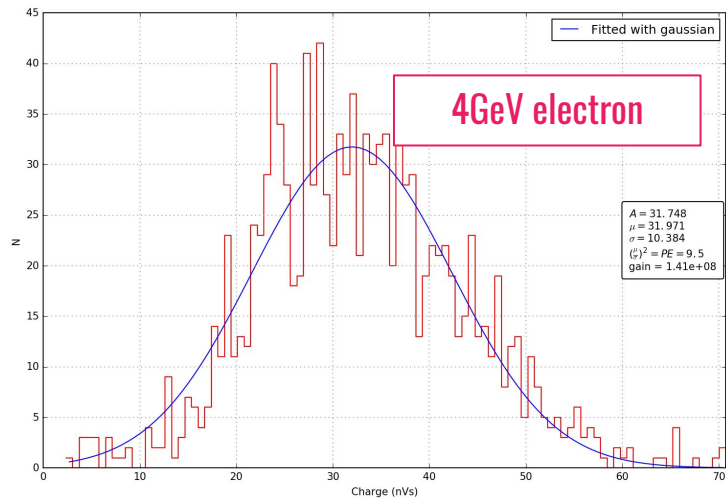
Results

- Data taking completed from June 14th - June 27th!
- Charge plots:



Results

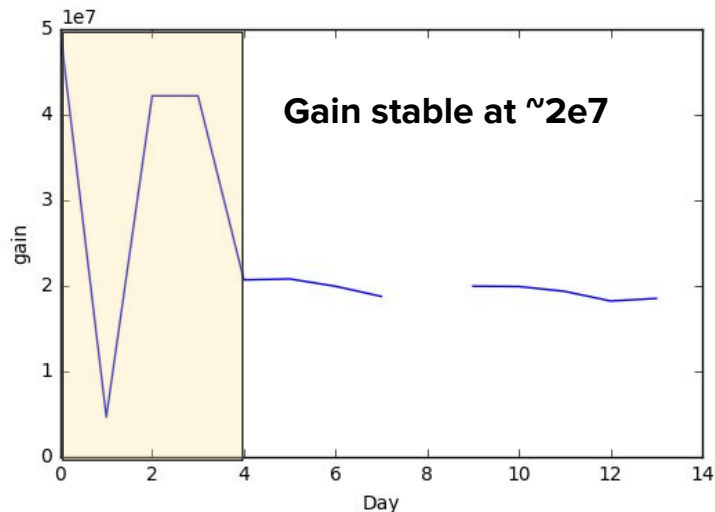
- Data taking completed from June 14th - June 27th!
- Charge plots:



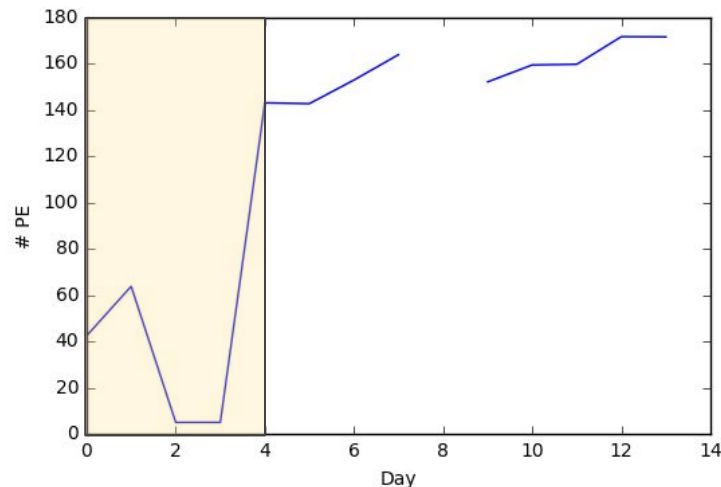
Results

→ Data taking completed from June 14th - June 27th!

→ PMT gain plot using LED:



→ Number of photoelectrons plot:



LED was misbehaving for the first 4 days (the condensation from the water made it damp)

Next steps

- Simulations of the beamtest
 - ◆ Build experiment setup in Geant4
 - ◆ Simulate the beamline (using the MWPC profile as input)
 - ◆ Simulate the waveforms from the number of PMT hits

- Decommission the equipment at the FTBF
 - ◆ Need to get water tested before we dispose of it
 - ◆ Tank will be left at the FTBF - can be used for future DOM beamtests!

- The result will be published in NIM or JINST

Backup

Sven Lidstrom, NSF



Queen Mary
University of London



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MADISON



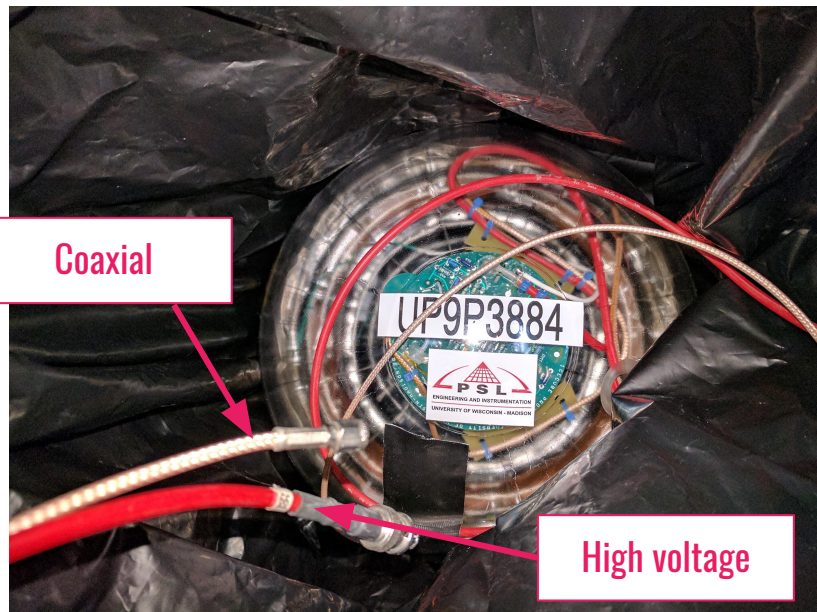
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Institute of
Technology



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SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

Recap

DOM



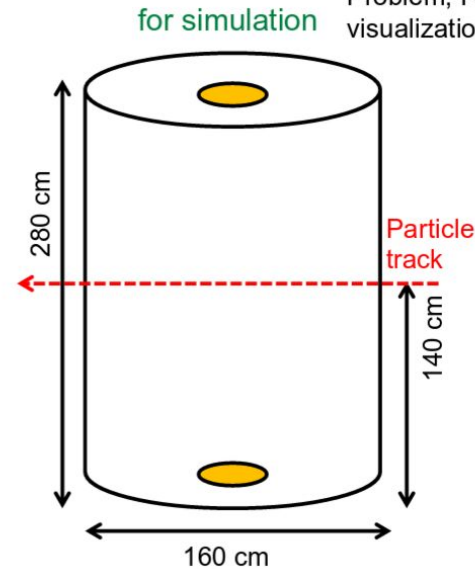
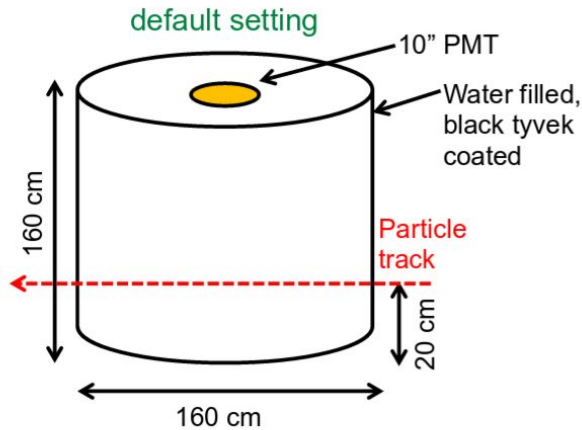
- “Wintery_Mix”
- Main board has been removed
- Bypass the DOMHub

Thanks to Chris Wendt!

1. WCSim

WCSim for DUSEL → Hyper-K

- Developed by Duke
- Water Cherenkov detector simulators
- Classes are pre-defined (PMT geometries, noises)
- Widely used by accelerator-based neutrino experimentalists



This makes it twice faster.
Problem, I cannot activate
visualization option...

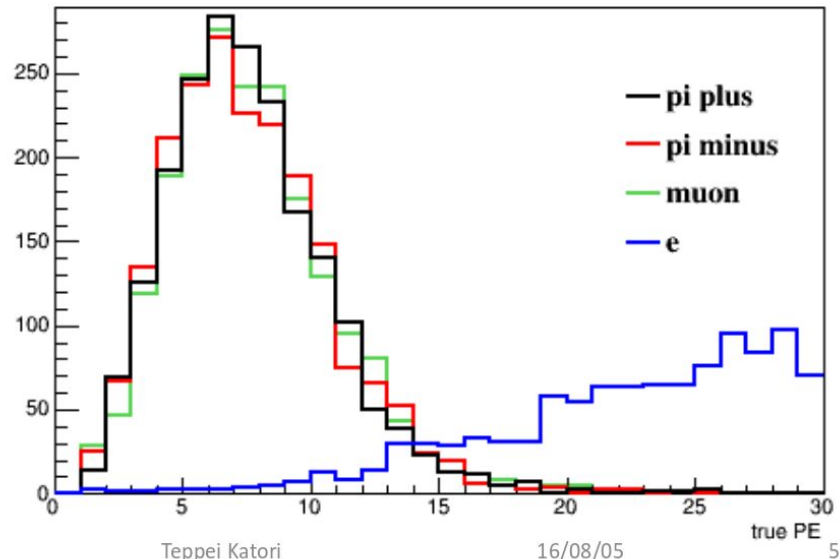
1. WCSim

Simulation setup

- run 1000 events (\rightarrow 2000 events for real experiment)
- Measure true total PE distribution (no efficiency yet)
- π^+ , π^- , μ^- , e^- beams

2 GeV beam

- clear e vs MIP separation
- All MIPs look same

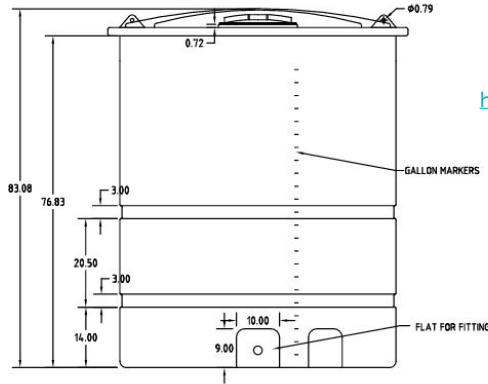
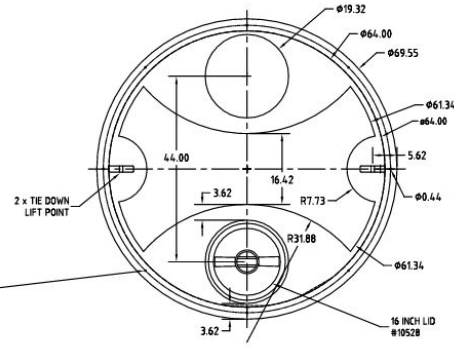
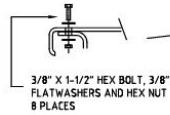


Tepepei Katori



16/08/05

true PE 5

LID TRIM AND FASTENING DETAIL

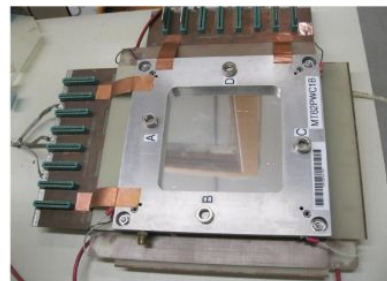
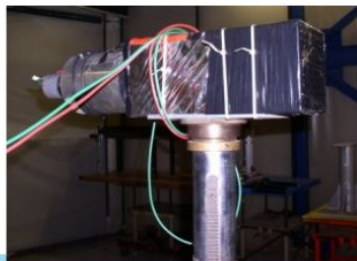


http://www.plastic-mart.com/tech_drawings/ace/op1010-64.pdf

		DRAWN / DATE DHJ 2/2/12		MATERIAL 10420	 <p>Den Hartog INDUSTRIES, INC. Ace Roto-Mold Injection Molding Blow Molding Saw Jay 4010 HOSPERS DRIVE S. BOX 425, HOSPERS, IOWA 51238-0425</p>
		APPRD. / DATE REH 3/6/12			
REV	DESCRIPTION	BY / DATE	CCN	SHOT WEIGHT: 250 LBS.	NOTES: 1. .25 WALL
	ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN DECIMAL INCHES TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED			SHIPPING WEIGHT: 252 LBS.	
	POLYETHYLENE	THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION ANG 14.50		FINISH:	DESCRIPTION 1010 GALLON OPEN TOP WITH BOLT ON TOP
	METAL DECIMAL ± .125" FRACTION ± 1/4" ANGLE ± 1°			SCALE N.S.	PART NO. OP1010-64

Facility Instrumentation (MTest)

- 2 Cerenkov Detectors
- 1 Pixel Telescope
- 4 MWPC Tracking Chambers
- Lead Glass Calorimeters
- Assorted Trigger scintillators



Dr. Mandy Rimonsky - ICHEP 2016

Facility Manager/Coordinator at the FTBF

Hardware tests

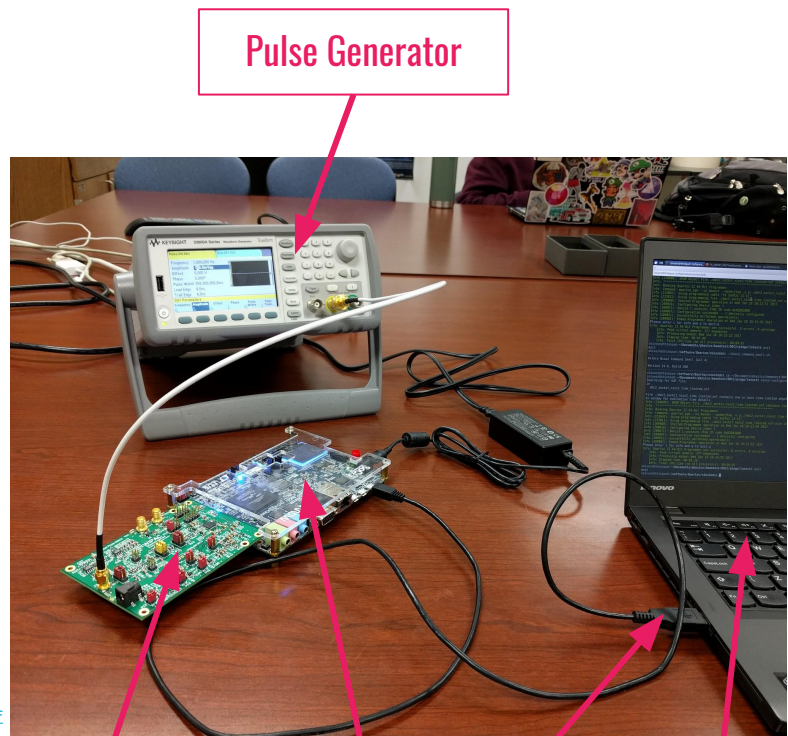
We tested the **DOM** and **DDC2**

DDC2 conclusions (more details found in gen2-hw talks)

- DDC2 was tested with a pulse generator
 - ◆ Response at varying frequencies, amplitude and pulse widths verified
- Input impedance found to be **150 Ω**
- LSB found to be **0.312mV** (needs to be re-calculated)
- AC Dropoff (knee) frequency at 10MHz, however
- To preserve waveform shape we extended the dropoff by removing the **low-pass filter**
- Past talks:

- https://docushare.icecube.wisc.edu/dsweb/Get/Document-79234/SM_gen2-hw_170209.pdf
- https://docushare.icecube.wisc.edu/dsweb/Get/Document-79549/SM_gen2-hw_170323.pdf

Big thanks to Bunheng Ty!



DDC2

FPGA

USB

My Laptop

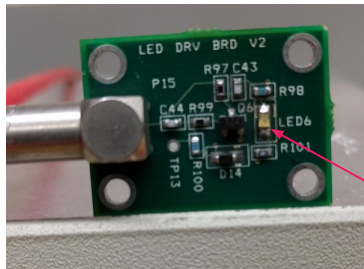
Hardware tests

We tested the DOM and DDC2

Gain = 1.5 kV

DOM conclusions

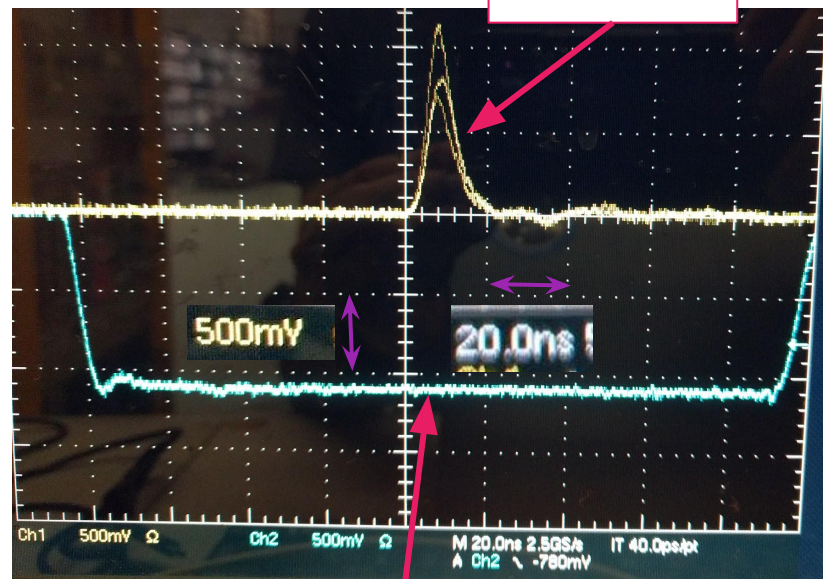
- SPE peak plot from noise
- Use an LED to test the DOM response:



LED

- Details of setup in the last ice-cal talk:
 - ◆ https://docushare.icecube.wisc.edu/dsweb/Get/Document-79086/SM_icecal_170120.pdf
- Updated: now using a pulser board to control LED
 - ◆ (pic in backup slides)

Big thanks to Bunheng Ty!



PMT waveform

Trigger from LED pulser board
