PVDIS Cherenkov Update

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PVDIS / SIDIS common configuration for Cherenkov

- A common (more cost effective) configuration between PVDIS and SIDIS cherenkov is being explored.
- Common items would include:
 - Main tank
 - The PMT array (3x3) and winston cone
 - Primary set of SIDIS mirrors
- PMT array location and orientation would be fixed common for both PVDIS and SIDIS.
- SIDIS mirrors will need to be rotated prior to PVDIS running to optimize collection efficiency.
- A second set of mirrors for PVDIS large angles, and the secondary SIDIS gas tank remain exclusive.

PMT rotation and orientation

 In the independent configurations, the PVDIS and SIDIS PMT arrays used a slightly different position and rotation to optimize collection efficiency.

SIDIS

Z = -350

Theta = 11.8 deg

Mom = 3GeV

At central angle and momentum, the optical photons will glance the cone (shown by the green dots).



PVDIS

Z = 10 cm

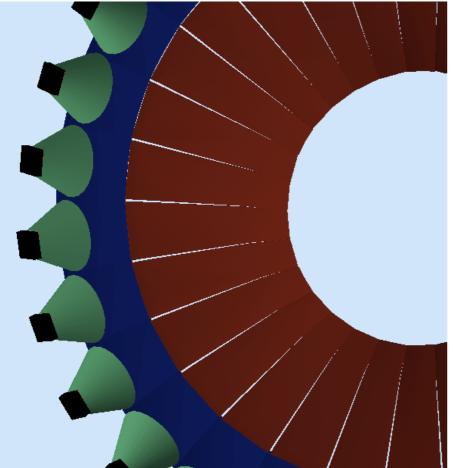
Theta = 28de

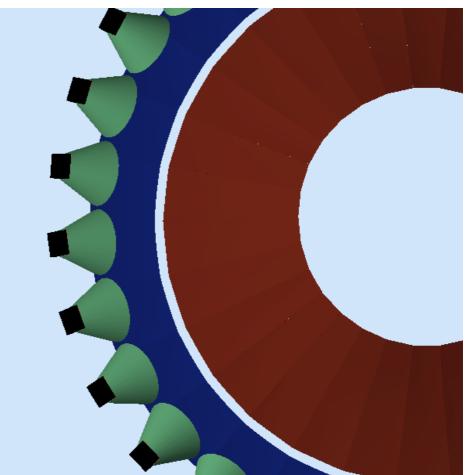
Mom = 3GeV

- Advantages include reduced cost for cones (1 set instead of 2 sets) and the arrays are only orientated once during assembly.
- The disadvantage is a efficiency drop (~9% over all angles/momentums).

Mirror Rotation

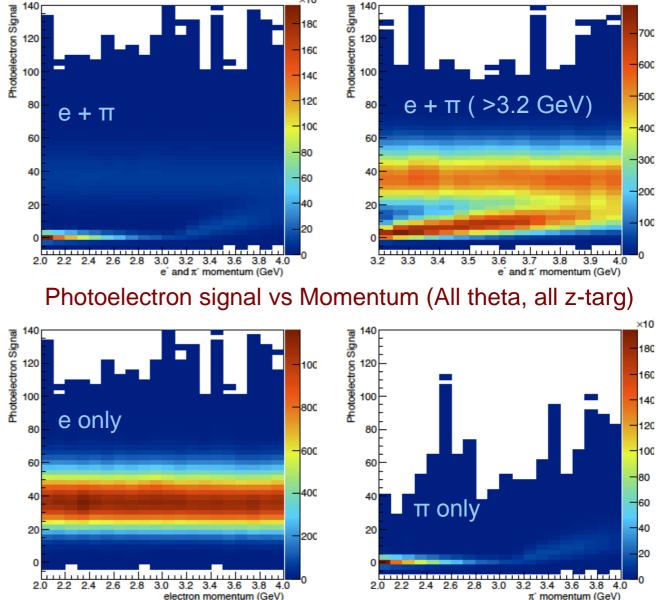
- The SIDIS configuration (right): 1 set of mirrors sit flush and cover complete kinematic range.
- PVDIS configuration (left): Primary mirror rotated about innermost edge by ~8 deg. Additional mirrors required for large angle electrons.





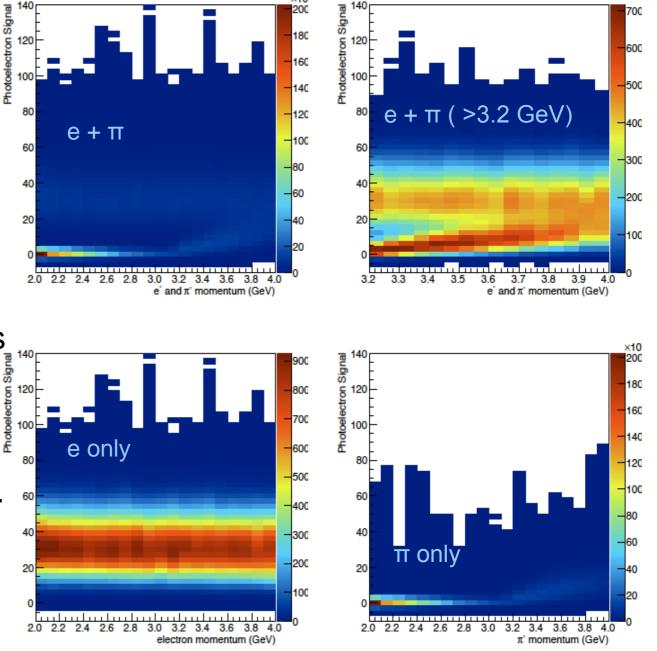
PVDIS previous configuration (Eric's)

- "Photoelectron Signal" is the collected photoelectrons perevent, over all PMTs and after Q.E., represented as a Poisson distribution with a 1 p.e. Gaussian resolution.
- Pions are only pions
 from the target (no
 knock-ons, yet) and
 pions with no signature
 are artificially
 represented by a single
 p.e.

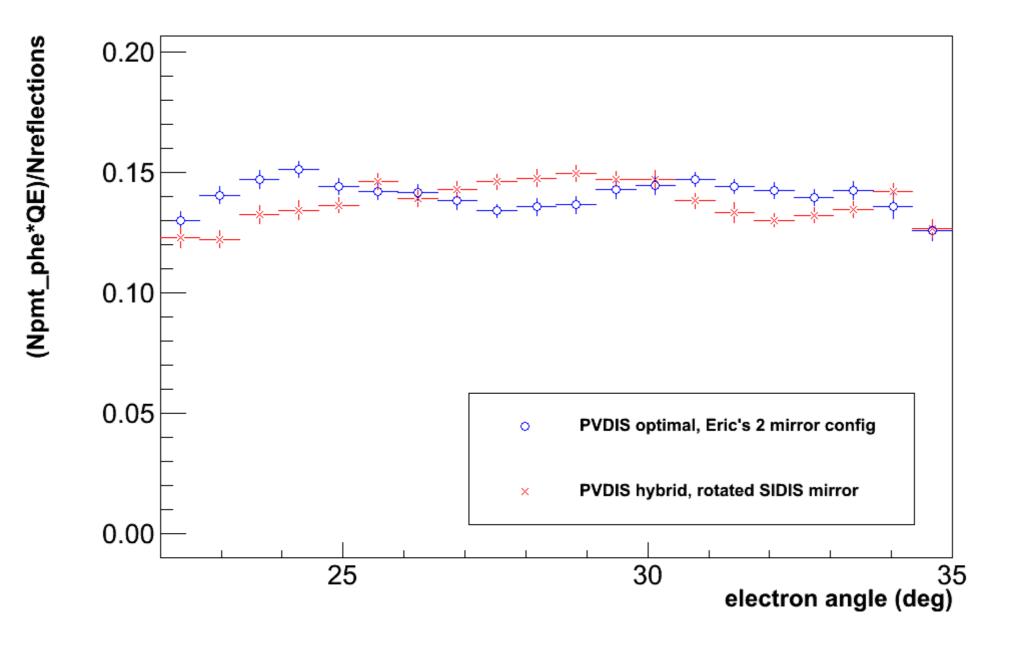


PVDIS new configuration (rotated SIDIS mirror)

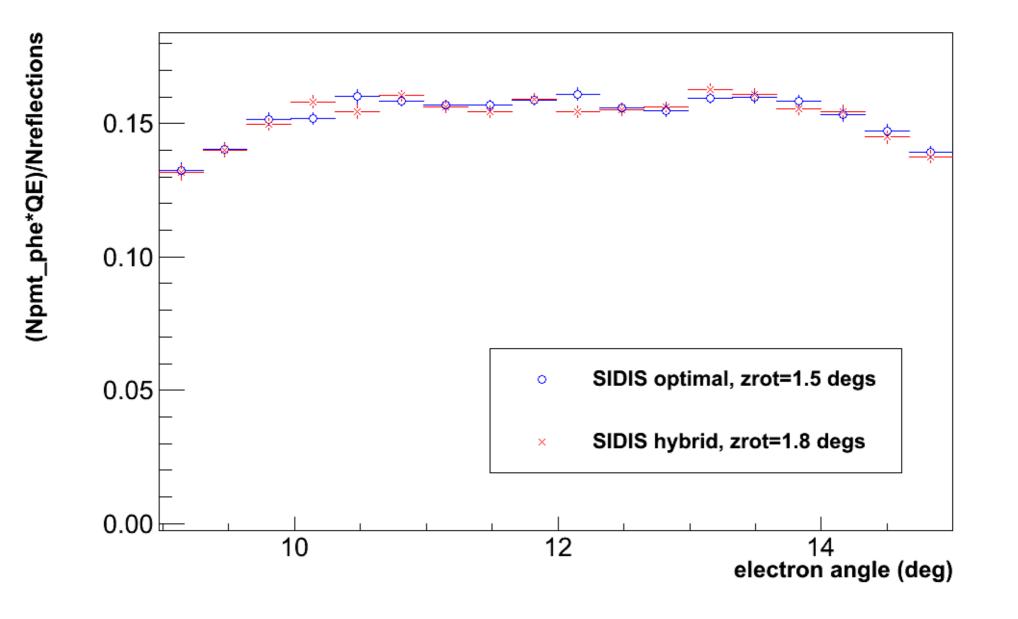
- Photoelectron yields vs momentum similar to Eric's previous configuration.
- The mean electron p.e. peak is slightly reduced when compared to Eric's settings (from ~34 to ~30). This is likely from a reduced track-length from tank entry to mirror.



PVDIS Efficiency Comparison: Optimal vs Hybrid

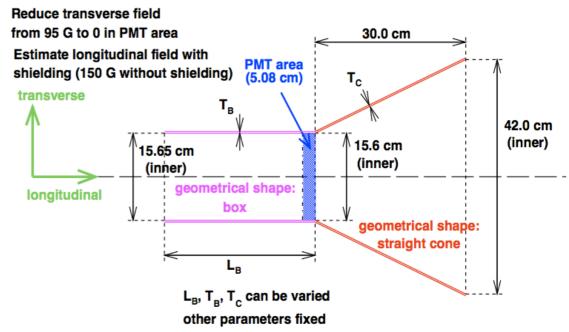


PVDIS Efficiency Comparison: Optimal vs Hybrid

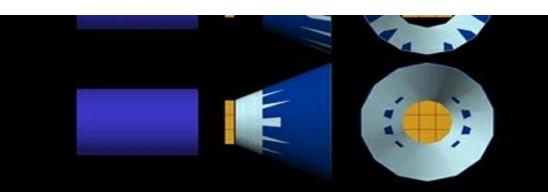


PMT array shielding

- The cost for mu metal "box" enclosures of the PMT arrays + winston cones has been quoted from Amuneal.
 However we are uncertain if this quote includes the "faceplate" connection piece from the box-front to the cone.
- We will contact Amuneal again for clarification, and we will also request a quote for a cylinder enclosure design of the PMT array, which may save some costs.



Box Design Quote (total): \$35,920



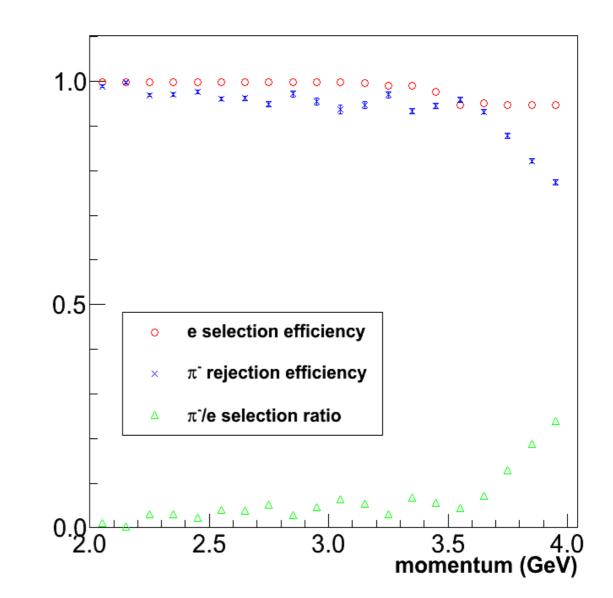
Possible alternate cylinder design

Work still to be done:

- Getting mirror coating quote from Quantum Coating, based in Delaware (once a final mirror design is finalized).
- Integrate Mike's current gemc with the solid gemc.
- Simulate "full" background contribution to p.e. signal.
 - Includes knock-ons and pair production in PMT glass from downstream background.
- Processing and digitization (ala libgemsol code)
 - (started but not completed)
 - Estimate pile-up at the ADC level
- Prototyping of a single sector.

PVDIS previous configuration (Eric's)

- These efficiencies are all based on a p.e. cut to best separate the pion peak from the electron peak.
- "e selection efficiency" is the number of p.e. kept after cut / all p.e.'s.
- "pi- rejection is rejected pions after cut / total"
- "pi/e selection ratio" is pion selection eff / electron selection eff



PVDIS new configuration (rotated SIDIS mirror)

The reduced p.e. yield results in a decreasing electron selection efficiency at large momenta, but pi/e separation remains very good through out.

