E07-007/E08-025 status report

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Introduction		

E07-007/E08-025

- Same setup for both experiments E07-007/E08-025
- Only target change from LH_2 to LD_2
- Tentatively scheduled to run simultaneously in Fall 2010 (installation Summer 2010)
- Only ... 1 year ahead of us!

Introduction		

DVCS experiments in JLab/Hall A (E00-110 & E03-106)



	E00-110/E03-106 (2004)	E07-007/E08-025 (2010)	$\begin{array}{c} E12-06-114 \\ (\approx 2015) \end{array}$
$\int \mathcal{L} dt$	$2 - 4 \cdot 10^{37} s^{-1} cm^{-2}$ 25 ab^{-1}	$\frac{4 \cdot 10^{37} s^{-1} cm^{-2}}{50 \ ab^{-1}}$	$\frac{4 \cdot 10^{37} s^{-1} cm^{-2}}{90 \ ab^{-1}}$

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	Calorimeter ●○○○○○○○○		
E07-007/E08-025 setup			

PbF_2 blocks

- ▶ 100 new PbF_2 blocks ordered to SICCAS (~ 1000\$/ea, ANR)
 - First 30 blocks delivered to JLab last October
 - Mechanical (size & transmission) specs were met
 - Surface finish worse than previous (2003) delivery:



- Blocks replaced by SICCAS (some additional delay)
- Beamtime at Idaho for radiation hardness test
- Remaining blocks to be delivered in the next few months

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	Calorimeter		
Radiation hardness			

Radiation tests on PbF_2 by the A4 collaboration

- ▶ Radiation tests with ⁶⁰Co source (≈ 1 MeV photons)
- \blacktriangleright Successful optical bleaching with light of $\lambda\gtrsim 365~{\rm nm}$
- Multiple cycles of successful bleaching reported



Achenbach et al. (1998)

	Calorimeter 000000000		
Radiation hardness			

Irradiations tests at Idaho Accelator Center (IAC)

50h of beam time (funded by JLab) to test radiation hardness

- Typical irradiation sessions: 3h/35kGy
- Transmission measurements before & after irradiation
- Blue light bleaching after irradiation







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	Calorimeter	
Radiation hardness		

Irradiation results



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	Calorimeter 000000000		
Radiation hardness			

A few conclusions

- Bad blocks show visible darkening after a few (~ 15) min
- ▶ 15% (3 out of 20) blocks were found to be bad
- ▶ Blue bleaching works (more than ~ 20 h of illumination starts damaging the blocks)
- Initial irradiation can correct manufacturing defaults
- 1 more week (end of 2009) will be enough to test the remaining 80 blocks

	Calorimeter ○○○○●●○○○○		
PMTs			
	D 1 1 T		

Hamamatsu PMTs

- ▶ 100 new PMTs were ordered last November: same model ("ATLAS") as before (~ 600 Euro/ea, CNRS/IN2P3), $\rho \sim 20\%$. Delivered.
- All PMTs have been tested and meet specifications
- ▶ 16 additional high efficiency (ρ ~ 40%) PMTs (~ 800 Euro/ea, ANR) were also order for 12 GeV studies
 - Not clear at this point whether calorimeter resolution is limited by photostatistics or shower fluctuations

Calorimeter ○○○○○○○○○○		

PMTs

Test of old (E00-110/E03-106) PMTs



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	Calorimeter		
Mechanical design			

Black-box and calorimeter dessign (LPC)

Preliminary dessign finished



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	Calorimeter ○○○○○○○●○		
Mechanical design			

Black-box and calorimeter dessign (LPC)

- X-Y table and blue light curing system integrated
- No vertical motion of the calorimeter
 - ▶ Beam energy change enough for elastic $ep \rightarrow ep$ calibration
- Construction expected to start summer 2009 at LPC



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	Calorimeter ○○○○○○○○		
Mechanical design			

Scattering chamber and support dessign (JLab)

- Using same scattering chamber as E00-110/E03-106
- Exit beam pipe needs to fix
- Support structure will need modification to hold new calorimeter black box
- ▶ Work need to be started, but should be straight-forward



- ► High background (deuteron break-up...)
- Radiation damage
- Temperature control

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	Recoil detector 000	
R&D		

R&D for a Si (vertex) detector

- Preliminary mechanical design
- Temperature study:
 - $\blacktriangleright\,$ Si detector around -50° C, electronics at ${\sim}10^\circ$ C
- Background: fast signal are crutial. Working on read-out as close as possible to the detector
- Radiation damage test at IAC





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	Recoil detector	
R&D		

Irradiation of Si detector at IAC $(1 V=1\mu A)$





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		Electronics & Software ●○	
Electronics			
Electronic	s (LPC)		

- Using the same sampling ARS system to record PMT signals
- Upgrade of VME protocol to increase bandwidth
- Use of a FIFO buffer memory to reduce deadtime
- Prototype ARS card under testing, production early next year
- Calorimeter trigger will follow same dessign, but different algorithm:
 - Trigger on total energy deposited in the calorimeter (not local sum as previously)
 - Recording of all block signals at every trigger
- Trigger dessign to be started as soon as ARS production is launched

		Electronics & Software ○●	
Software			

Software status

Simulation:

- ▶ E00-110/E03-106 analysis based on a GEANT3 simulation
- ▶ New GEANT4 written and under evaluation

Offline:

- Based on C++/ROOT libraries with MySQL database for calorimeter analysis (used during E00-110/E03-106)
- ► HRS analysis based on C++ Analyzer and HRS DB based on text files

Computer resources:

- Production will probably be done in CC-IN2P3 (France) as last time
- JLab farms will be used for online (during the experiment running) and first pass (where CODA libraries are needed)

		Summary

TODO lists

- ► Start construction of black-box (→ Jul 09)
- ▶ JLab work on support structure & scat. chamber (\rightarrow Oct 09)
- Si recoil detector: R&D on signal read-out
- Electronics:
 - ARS (underway)
 - Trigger (underway)
- Software:
 - Calibration codes (now!)
 - DAQ software (2009)
 - Online monitoring (end 2009)
- Calorimeter assembly (Jan 2010) and testing (→ Jun 2010) (workspace at JLab from Oct-Nov 09)
- Installation in Hall A (Jun 2010)