

RICH2013

Conference Summary

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Mexico

8th International Workshop on
Ring Imaging Cherenkov detectors
Dec 2-6, 2013, Shonan Village Center
Hayama, Japan

Topics

Alternative PID techniques

Silvia Dalla Torre (Trieste), Antonella Di Mauro (CERN), Jürgen Engelhardt (San Luis Potosi), Roger Fox (CERN), Greg Galloway (Massalia), Werner Hofmann (Helsinki),
Tou Hima (Nagoya), Christian Joram (CERN), Peter Kolar (Bjeldjani), Tapani Nappi (Bil - Chail), Blair Rindff (SLAC), Jacques Seguret (Paris - Honyary),
Takashi Sumiuchi (Tokyo Metropolitan), Jerry W'ee (SLAC)

Shiro Asahi (JFK), Junji Ito (JFK), Tetsuya Nagaya (Kagami Nagaya), Hiroaki Kakino (Tokyo Metropolitan), Takao Katsuki (Nagoya), Peter Kizacz (Jubilee), Shota Nishio (JFK), Yoshio Sawai (JFK), Hiroyuki Inoue (JCR), Masato Shiraiwa (JCR), Takuya Sumiyoshi (Tokyo Metropolitan), Masashi Yokoyama (Tokyo), Naoki Yano (Nagoya)

<http://rich2013.kek.jp>









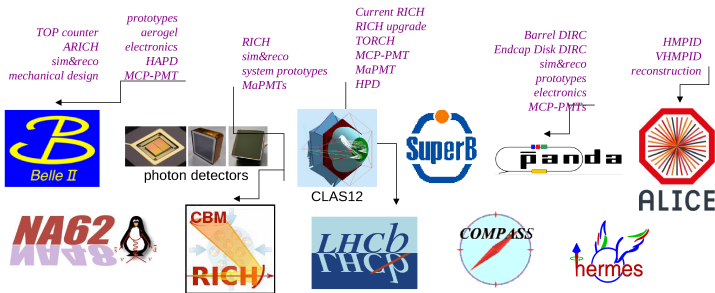






List of contributions:

- 54 abstracts within scope of this review,
- 28 talks on RICH systems, photon detectors, technical advances, prototyping.
- Leaderboard: Belle II (13), LHCb (7), PANDA (6), CBM (4), ALICE (3).





Many exciting RICH systems are outside the scope of this review:

- Neutrino detectors underground or in natural water/ice;
- Imaging air Cherenkov telescopes.

Will be reviewed by Razmik Mirzoyan Wednesday afternoon

“Cherenkov light imaging in Astroparticle Physics”





- **Masatoshi Koshiha – Memories of Kamioka Experiment**
- Yuji Yoshizawa – Latest Trend of Photon Detectors from Hamamatsu
- Youchira Suzuki – Present and Future of Ring Imaging Water Cherenkov Experiments

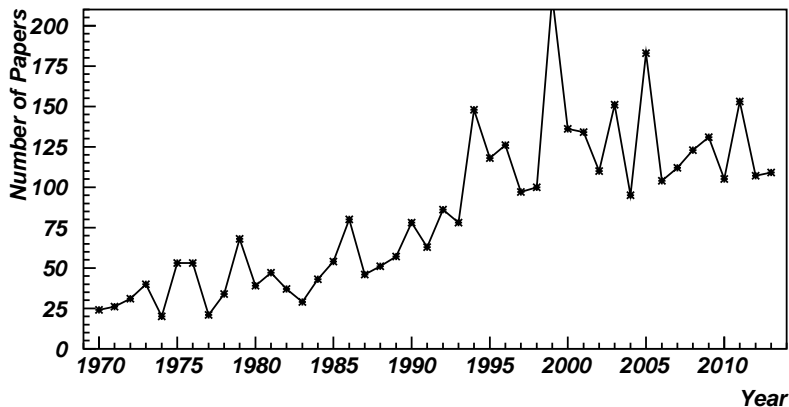
- Jochen Schwiening – Cherenkov light imaging in High Energy and Nuclear Physics
- Razmik Mirzoyan – Cherenkov light imaging in Astroparticle Physics
- Antonello Di Mauro – Status and perspective of gaseous photon detectors
- Gianmaria Collazuol – Status and perspective of solid state photon detectors
- Jerry Va'vra – Optical components for Cherenkov light imaging devices
- Neville Harnew – Other PID techniques
- Sheldon Stone – Use of RICH detectors for Physics

- Special talks
 - Review talks
 - 45 talks on systems and details
 - 28 posters
-
- Review talks already reviewed all the topics
No need to review the review talks. . .
 - Will just mention a few topics I personally found interesting
-
- copying slides from the talks...

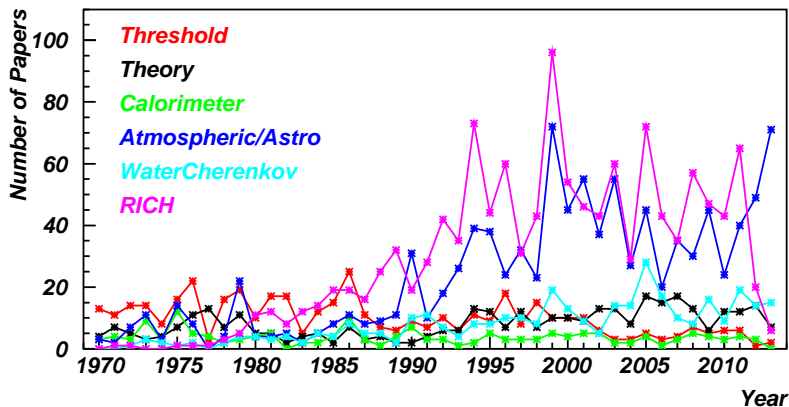
Are there new developments?

- Made a InSpires search on title containing:
“*RICH*” or “*Ring Imaging*” or “*cherenkov*” or “*tscherenkov*”
or “*cerenkov*” or “*DIRC*” for every year since 1970.
compared to last time: Spires → InSpires, include “DIRC”
- Divide (by hand) into the following Categories:
 - Water/Ice Cherenkov
 - Threshold (and similar) Counters
 - Atmospheric Cherenkov and Astronomy
 - Calorimeters (lead glass and similar)
 - Physics Results with Cherenkov detectors
 - Cherenkov Theory
 - RICH
- Not counting Accelerator techniques etc.

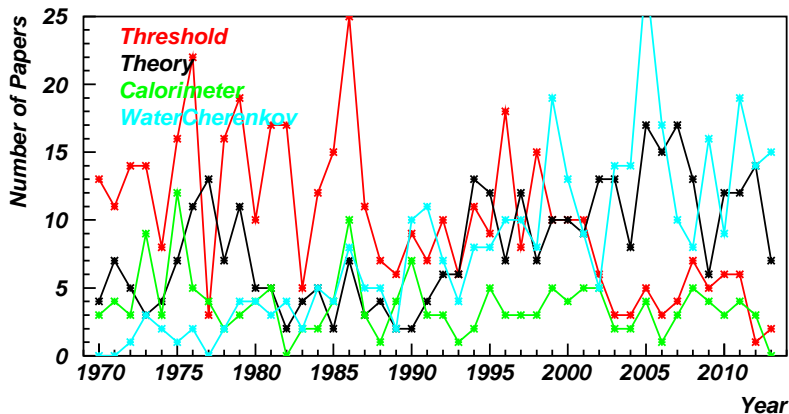
Total Number of Papers



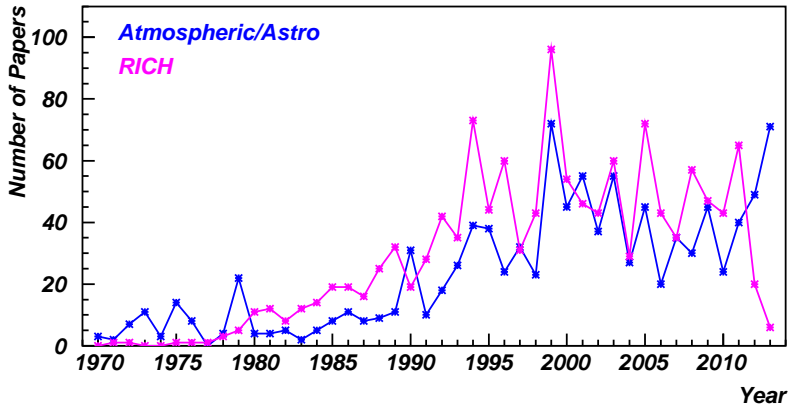
Separated By Category



Separated By Category



Separated By Category



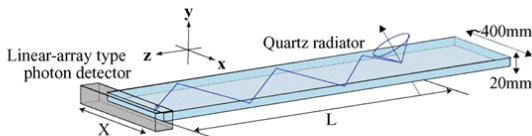
- Number of papers increasing, so there are new interesting things!
- Number of papers treating “conventional” (old) detectors, like Threshold Counters is constant.
- Most (but not all!) are (highly sophisticated!) “optimizations” of the known Cherenkov basics.
- Some concern with the decreasing numbers of “RICH” papers...

Where did the rings go?

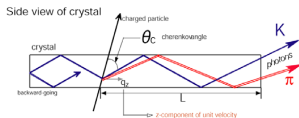
Where did the rings go?

Basic concept

- Cherenkov ring imaging using timing information
- Very compact, suitable for collider geometry.
- **Key technologies:**
 - Single photo detection with precise timing
 - Accurately polished quartz bar



$$\cos\theta_c = \frac{1}{n(\lambda)\beta}$$

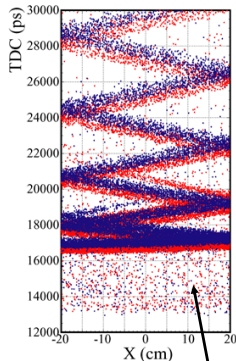


Difference of path length → Difference of **time of propagation** (TOP)

~150-200ps from **TOP + TOF from IP**

with precise time resolution ($\sigma \sim 40\text{ps}$) for each photon

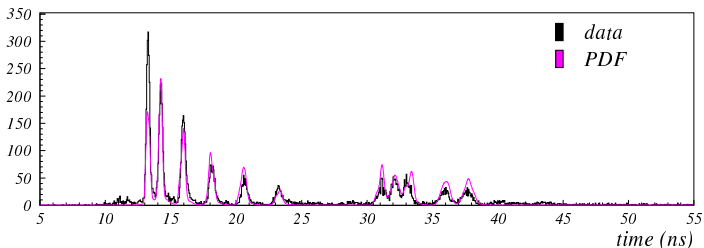
Simulation
2GeV/c, $\theta = 90$ deg.



δ -ray,
had. int.

Particle identification: using extended likelihood method

Time distribution in a single channel



- PDF in a single channel described with a series of Gaussian distributions
 - positions, widths and normalizations determined analytically
 - method presented at RICH2010 (NIM A 639 (2011) 252-255)

But there are still “standard” RICHes coming. . .



Summary and Outlook



- **New gas RICH** detector being developed **for the CBM experiment at FAIR**
- Focus: **e/π separation up to 8 GeV/c**, high rates, high ring multiplicity (secondary e^-)
- Design concept established, **Technical Design Report submitted this summer**
- **Full-scale prototype** has been built and successfully tested at CERN-PS
- Results prove a **sound understanding of the prototype performance**
- Further results on:
 - Mirror (miss-)alignment
 - Photon sensor comparison and electronics
 - WLS efficiency
 - Ring reconstruction routines
 - Full system test: gas system, slow control, ...
- Lab tests of brand **new Multianode PMT H12700**: **very promising results...**

More work needed on:

- **Shielding of magnetic stray fields** from CBM dipole
- **Final choice of photon sensor**
- Development of **FPGA-TDC based readout** electronics
- **WLS behavior under neutron irradiation**, aging

Another prototype currently being developed and tested at Pusan National University, PNU

- Test different radiator gases
- Test high rate conditions

Timeline: first beam end of 2018 !



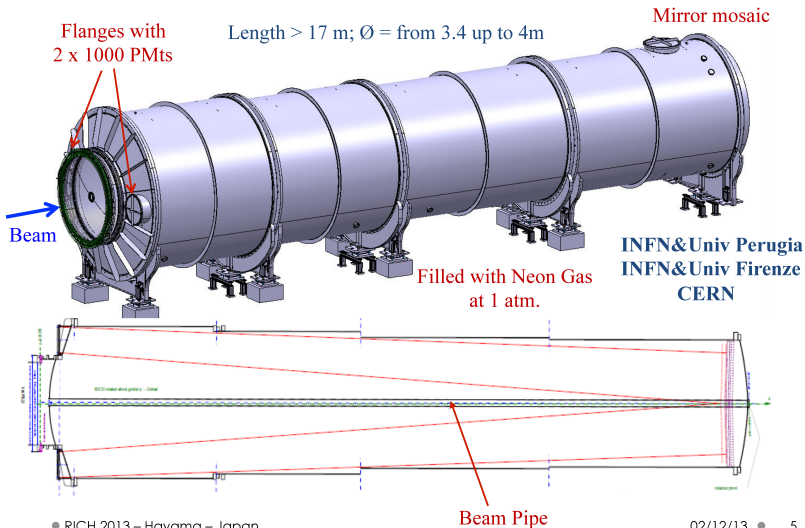
Additional information:

talk S. Lebedev:	Ring finding (Thu. 18.05h)
poster T. Mahmoud:	mirror, gas system
poster J. Kopfer:	WLS studies

But there are still “standard” RICHes coming. . .



The NA62 RICH



• RICH 2013 – Hayama – Japan

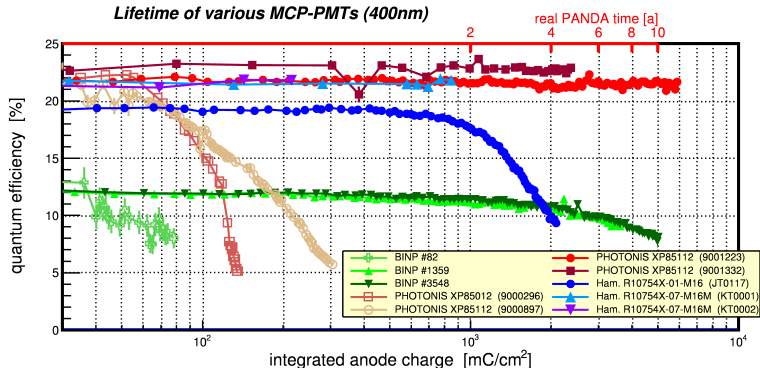
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Lifetimes of MCP-PMTs



Lifetime of Different MCP-PMTs



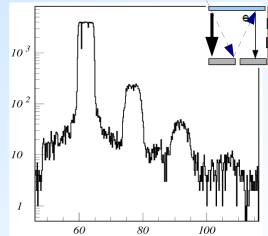
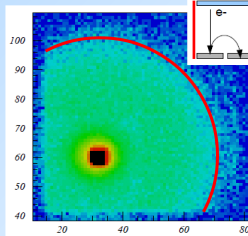
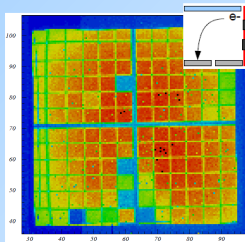
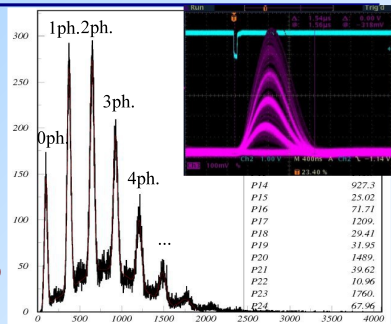
- older BINP and PHOTONIS MCP-PMTs: rapid Q.E. degradation
- new PHOTONIS XP85112: **almost no Q.E. drop at 6 C/cm^2**

Excellent single photoelectron resolutions

Excellent single photoelectron resolutions

HAPD performance @ B=0T

- excellent photon counting affected only by photo-electron back-scattering → high single photon counting efficiency
- sharp transition between channels
- image distortion due to a non-uniform electric field at the edge
- back-scattering induced cross-talk
- optical cross-talk by reflection from APD surface → weak echo ring



Excellent single photoelectron resolutions

SPE spectra

100.000 waveforms for each acquisition run with low laser intensity.

Integral of the waveform in a window of 100 ns after subtracting the baseline.

DAQ ADC CAEN V1720E

12 bit – 4 ns sampling

Laser TRG 10kHz

VSIPMT working point

$V_{\text{bias}} = 72.5 \text{ V} - \text{HV} = 4 \text{ kV}$

Amplification x20

pedestal

1 phe

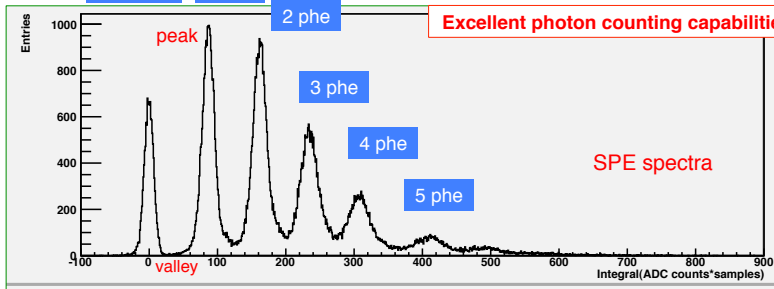
2 phe

3 phe

4 phe

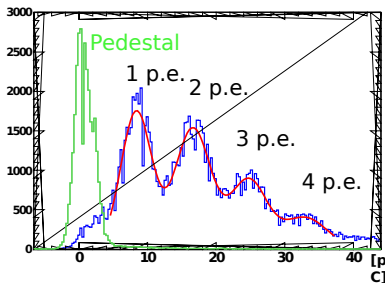
5 phe

Excellent photon counting capabilities

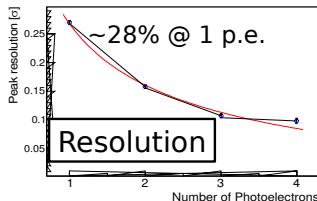
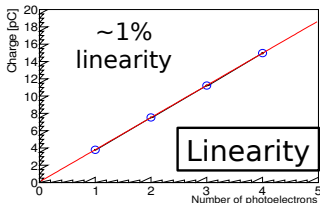


L3

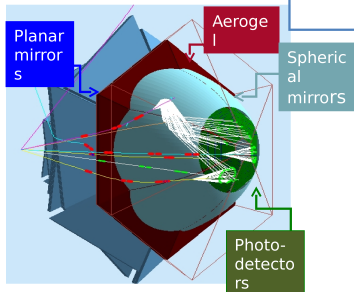
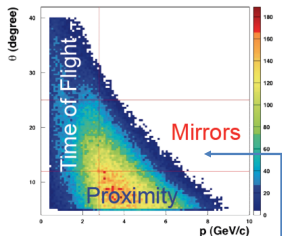
HPD Multi p.e. measurement



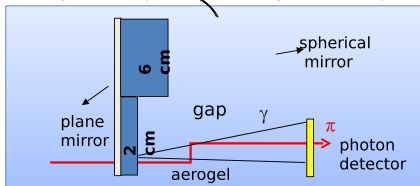
- Multi p.e. can be recognized by HPD due to its good p.e. separation.
- Linearity of output can be seen in few p.e. region.



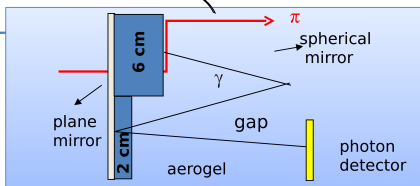
The Hybrid Optics Design



Direct rings and best performance for high momentum particles



Reflected rings for less demanding low momentum particles



- Minimize active area (cost) to about 1 m²
- Material budget concentrated where TOF is less effective
- Focalizing mirrors allow thick radiator for good light yield
- Time resolution < 1 ns to distinguish direct and reflected patterns

Systems which just work...

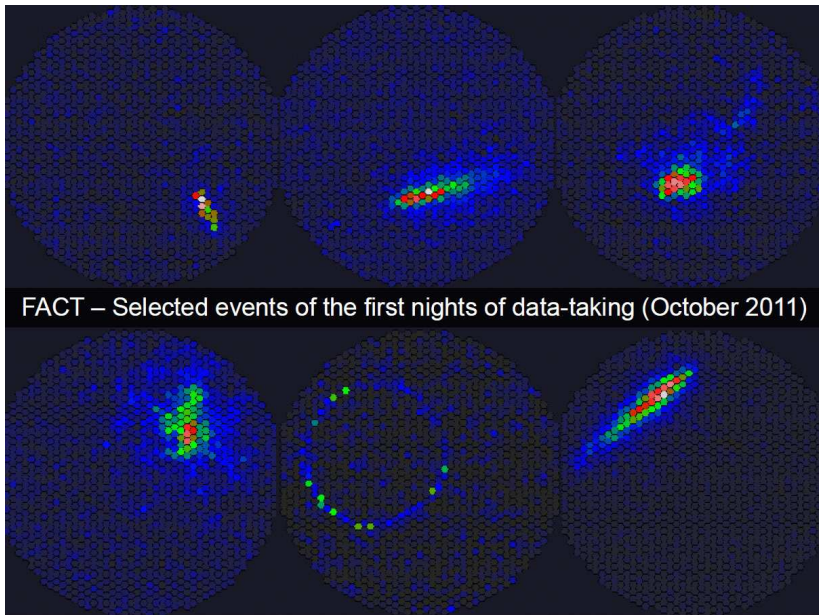
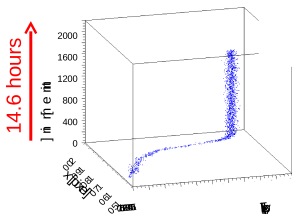


Image Drifts



Observation of image drifts for some HPD

- correlation in time between x- and y-movement. but not linear



Solution: automated monitoring (

- fit image position from be
 - using Sobel algorithm for edge
 - online correction

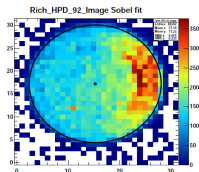


photo cathode
image on anode
with edge
from Sobel fit

Posters calling my Attention

- Most of the posters describe very interesting technical details
- Proximity Focusing RICH to select (in $10^{-6}!$) neutron-rich nucleus
($\tau \sim 100$ msec, 20 n more than stable isotopes)
- Cherenkov light in dense transparent media (usually used in EM Calorimeters) to improve TOF PET (Poster)
- History of Nobel Prizes in Russia

- RICHes were extensively studied and used in the last
~ 30 years
 - RICHes are very well understood devices
 - Use and sophistication is still incrementing
 - New Photon Detectors open new possibilities in RICHes
-
- **There will be lot more RICH conferences to come!**

