

Production and Performance Measurement of Multipurpose silica Aerogel Cherenkov Counter

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Introduction

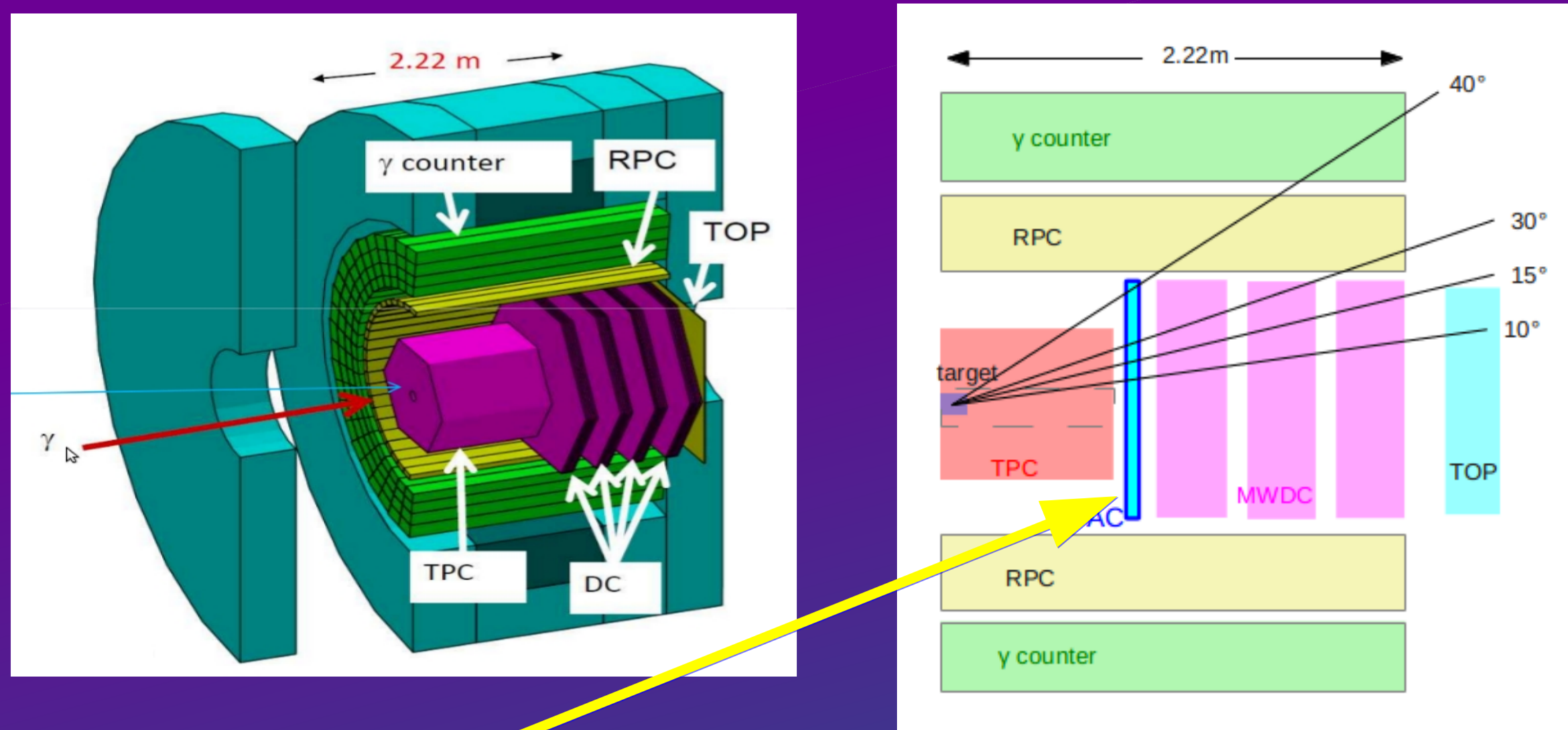
what is **M-ACC**(Multi-purpose Aerogel Cherenkov Counter)?

- Particle identification device which works in **narrow space, large area** with **arbitrary shape**.
- Also supports any experimental environment ultimately.
- It has a light guide with a **Wavelength Shifting Fiber**.
- Application : π / K identification in high-energy physics experiments, identify β -ray for radiation isotope identification, etc.

We propose and introduce a design of **M-ACC** concretely with an example of the planed installation for LEPS2 experiment. **Penta-quark Θ^+** had been discovered by LEPS in 2003, however the existence is controversial even now. We have developed detectors to install them into LEPS2 by the planed start in 2014.



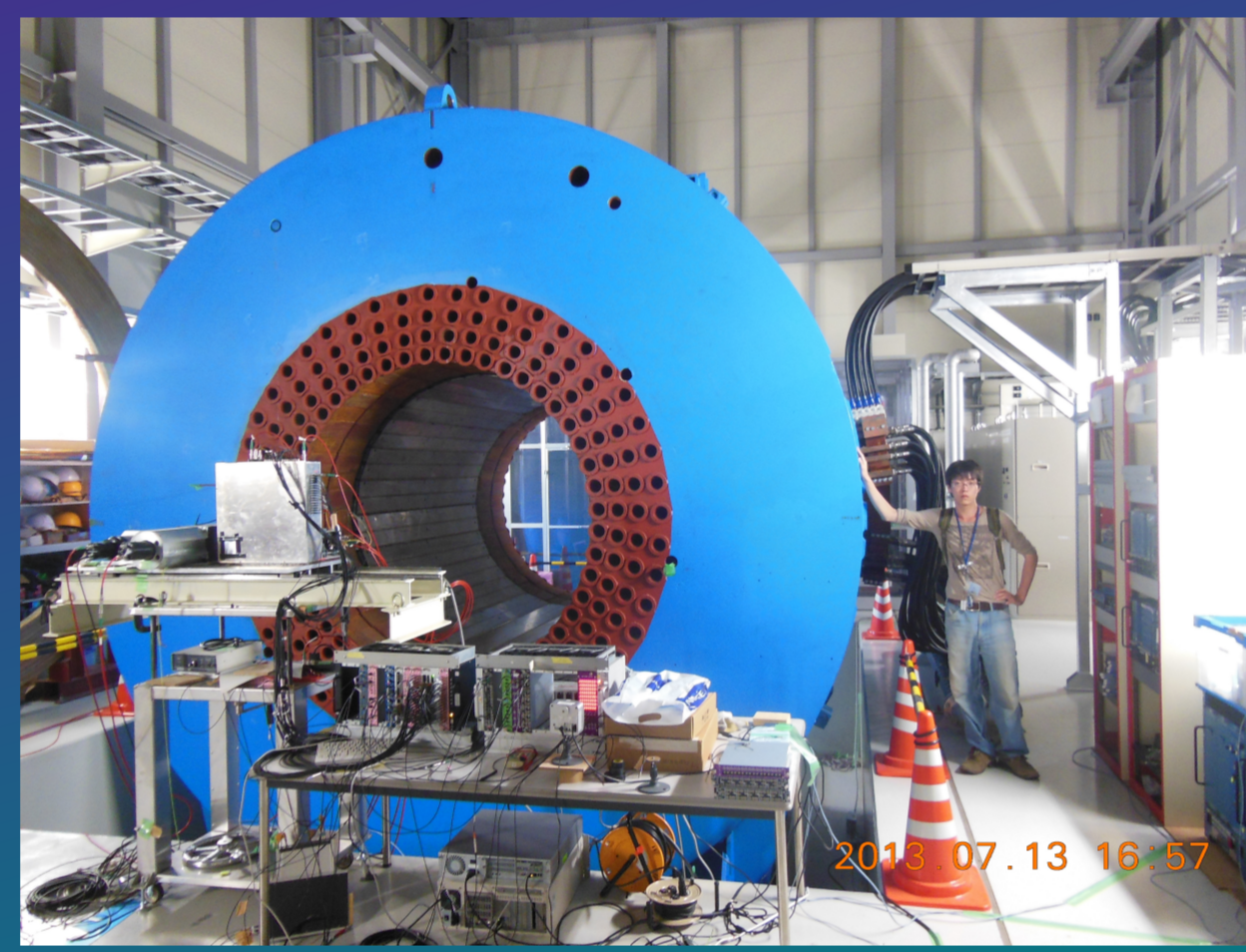
M-ACC Design for LEPS2



LEPS2 ACC

Required from LEPS2 ACC

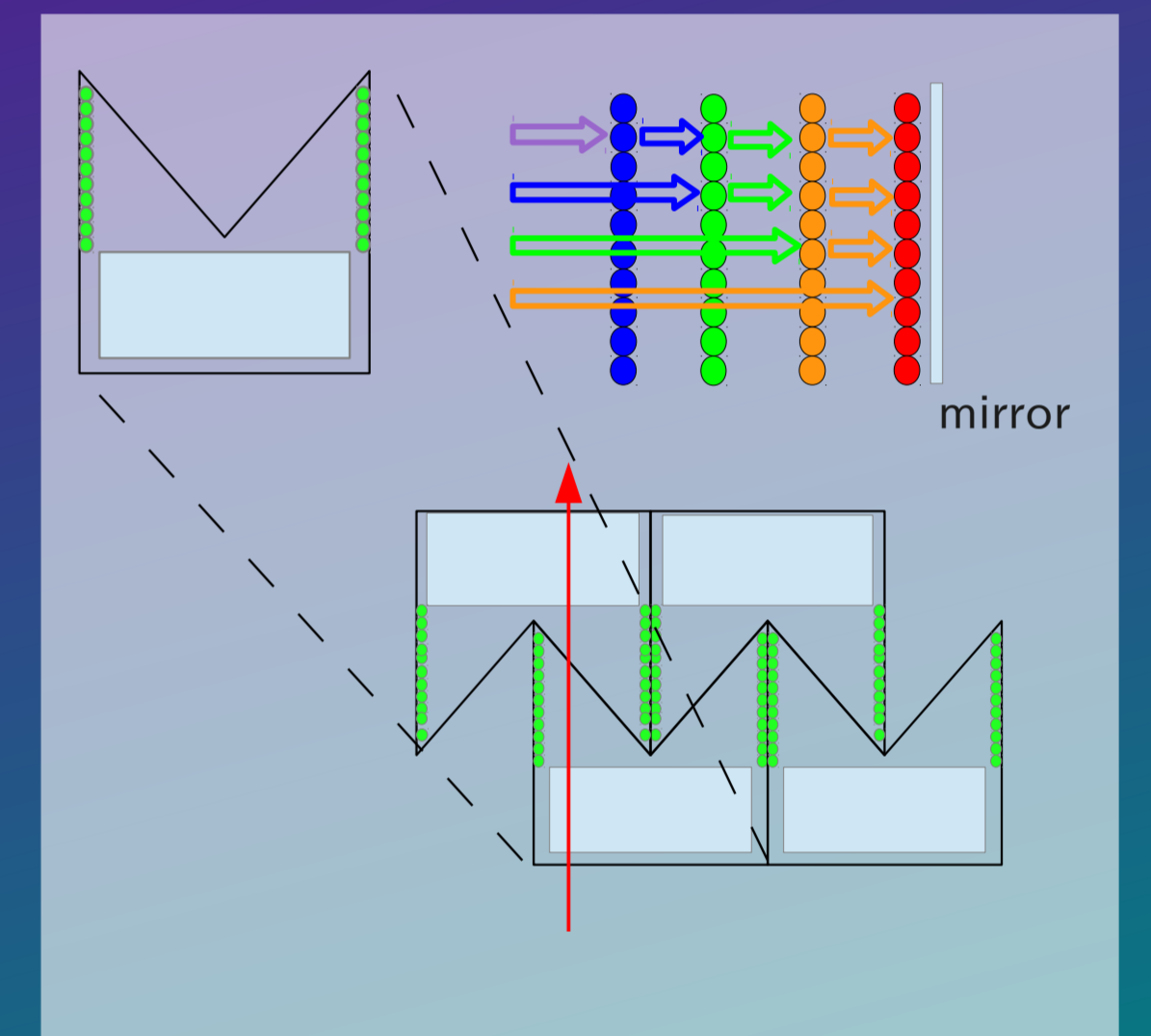
- Limited space
- Donut shape
- Working in Magnetic field
- π / K : PID 97%



Fiber Light guide System

A feature of **M-ACC** is using **4 colors of WLSF**(Wave Length Shifting Fiber). It is expected to cover a large area and make arbitrary shape. Generally, an optical fiber transmits photons with less attenuation. A photon is transmitted satisfying the total reflection condition determined by the ratio of the refractive index of the core and cladding.

Wave Length Shifter is excited by light of a specific wavelength range and re-emits light of a longer wavelength. The **WLSF** can absorb photons from the side and transmit the photons to both ends



A photon unsatisfying the total refractive condition leaks out of the fiber. If the photon has the appropriate wavelength, it pass to the next layer.

M-ACC Prototype I

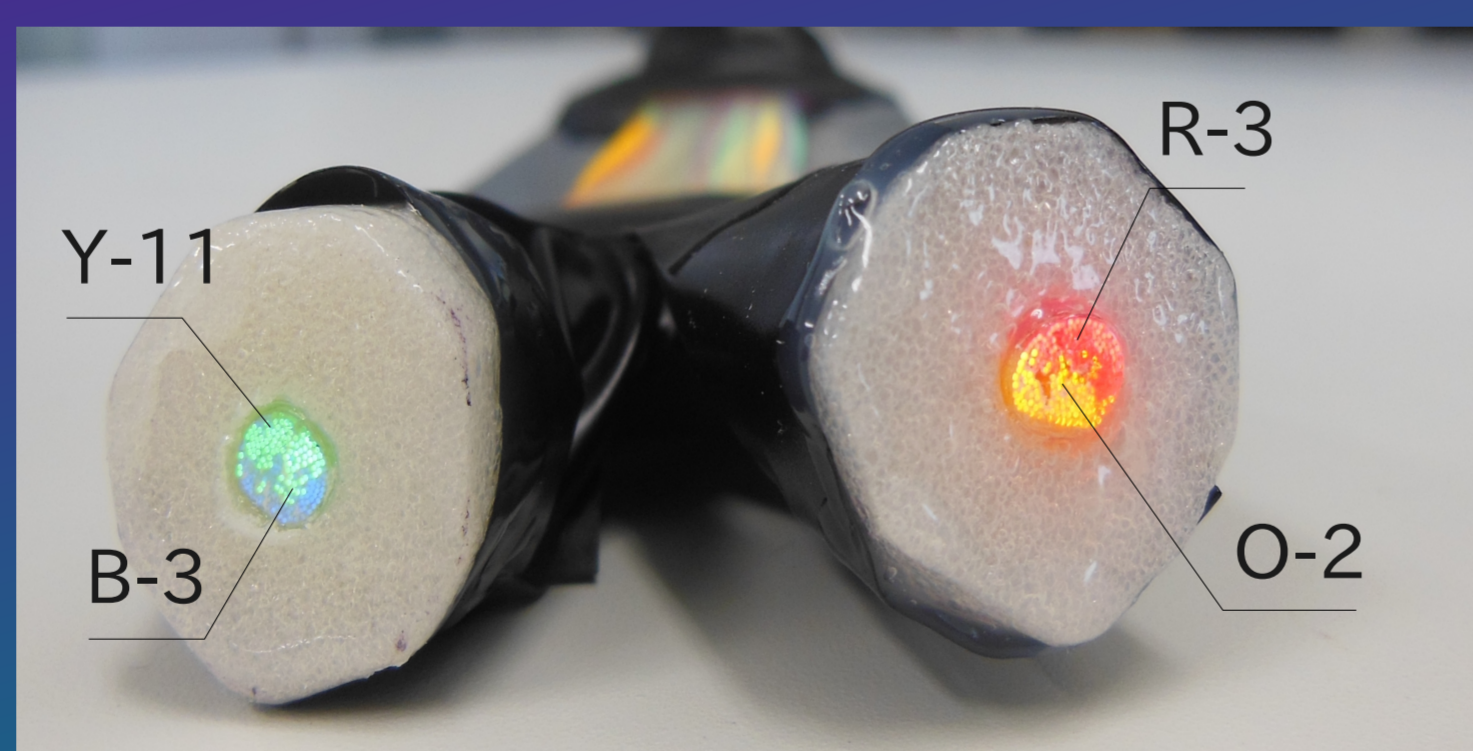
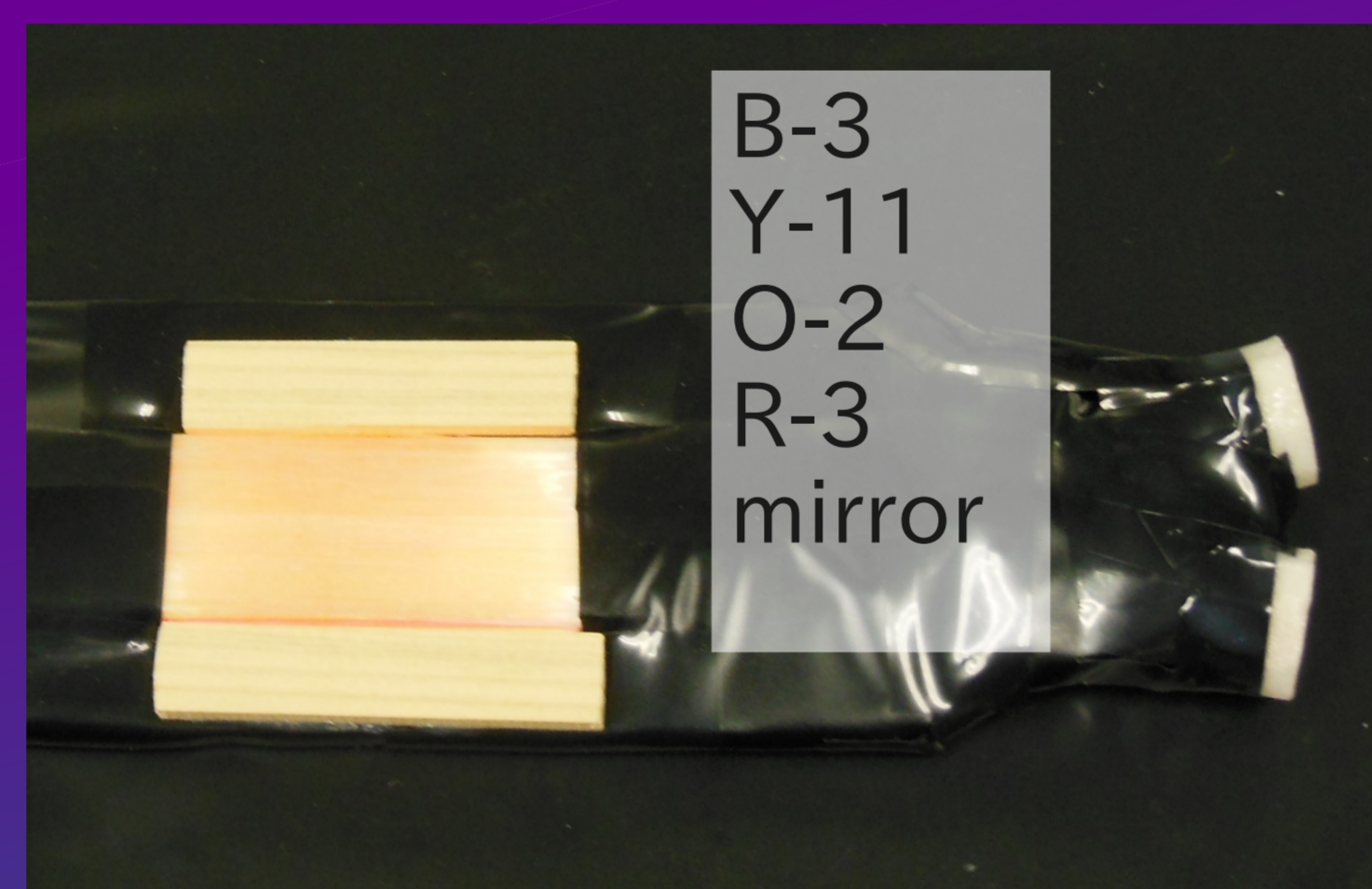
WLSF(Wave Length Shifting Fiber)

Kurary: B-3 0.2mm Dia
Y-11 0.2mm Dia
O-2 0.2mm Dia
R-3 0.2mm Dia

Aerogel index :1.05
trans. Length: 40mm

PMT :
photocathode:8mm Dia
R9880U-210:for Fiber B&Y
R9880U-20 :for Fiber O&R

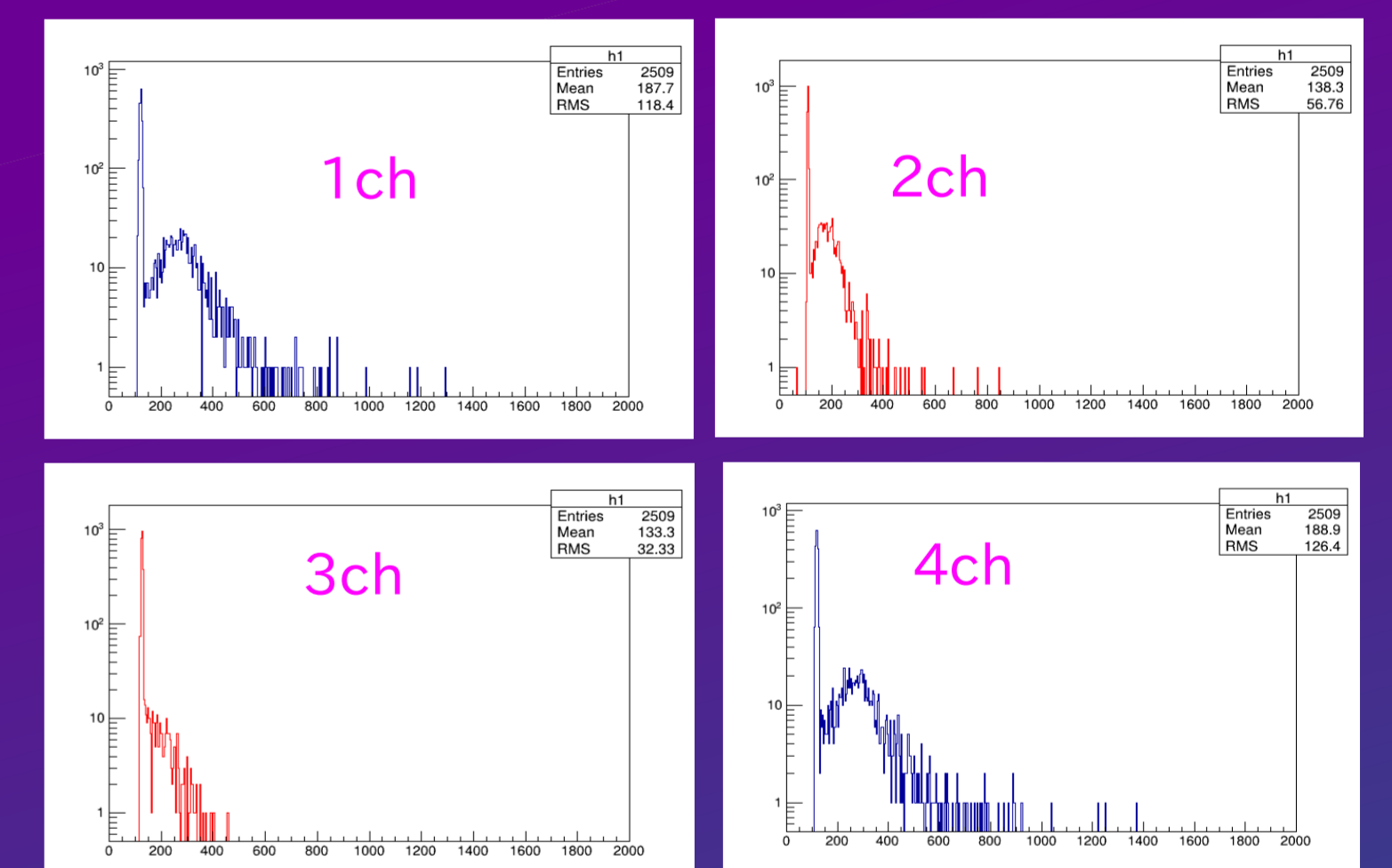
area:2cm x 4cm



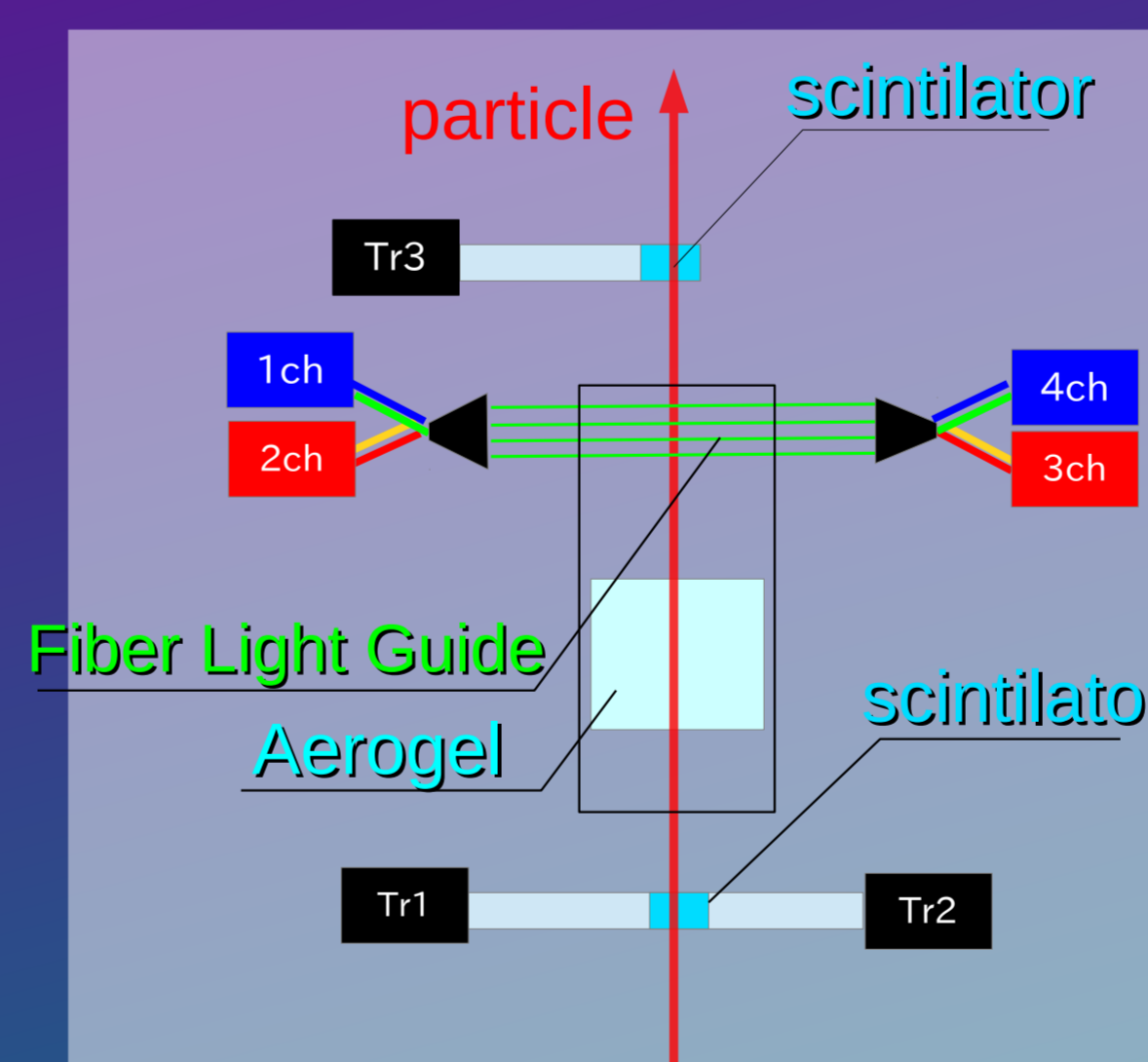
Performance Measurement

Prototype I evaluated the performance test using e^+ of 1-2GeV at **Spring-8 BR33LEP** beam line. The Cherenkov light from an aerogel enter to WLSF by a reflector by 45° to the beam. Four PMTs were measured light from the fiber.

We analyzed the detection efficiency from the ADC distribution of them. The detection efficiency of M-ACC is a combination of the **or logic** of the signal of 4 PMTs.



	Efficiency	error	p.e.	error
1ch	36.5%	±1.0	0.45	±0.02
2ch	31.3%	±0.9	0.38	±0.01
3ch	10.7%	±0.6	0.11	±0.01
4ch	36.4%	±1.0	0.45	±0.02
M-ACC	67.3%	±0.9	1.12	±0.03



However, the original purpose is to identify pion. The PID efficiency is calculate to **PID 59% per M-ACC layer, PID 96.7% using 4-layers M-ACC.**

Current Development Progress

2010 **Seint-Gobain's WLS**

As results of the beam test, sheet did not make transmission by total internal reflection.

2011 **Seint-Gobain's WLSF(1mmΦ)**

The fiber employed instead of sheet. Light intensity of measurement agreed with the prediction 0.2p.e., but still insufficient.

2012 **Kuraray's 4 colors-double cladding WLSF(1mmΦ)**

There was a difference in the amount of light by combination of four colors. Wavelength sensitivity of the PMT did not much with the emission wavelength of each fiber.

2013 **March Kuraray's 4 colors-double cladding WLSF (0.2mmΦ)**

Two kinds of PMT were used since each fiber emits different wavelength. In case of the order of fiber layer was **BYOR**, PMT detected the most light intensity.

Beam Test in July

Performance Evaluation of M-ACC

small prototype which I produced in fiber 0.2mm Φ

Summary

- We have evaluated the performance of M-ACC small prototype.
- Prototype is able to read out Cherenkov light by WLSF . Confirmed 1.12p.e. per M-ACC layer
- Performance of a four-layer M-ACC can be estimated 97% (π / K) Identification for 0.7-1.5GeV / c momentum.

Reference

- M. Tabata, et al. IEEE 2011, NP3-M32
- M. Tabata, et al. IEEE 2012, N1-217
- M. Kubo, et al., IEEE 2011, NP3-M34
- M. Wada, et al., IEEE 2012, N14-162