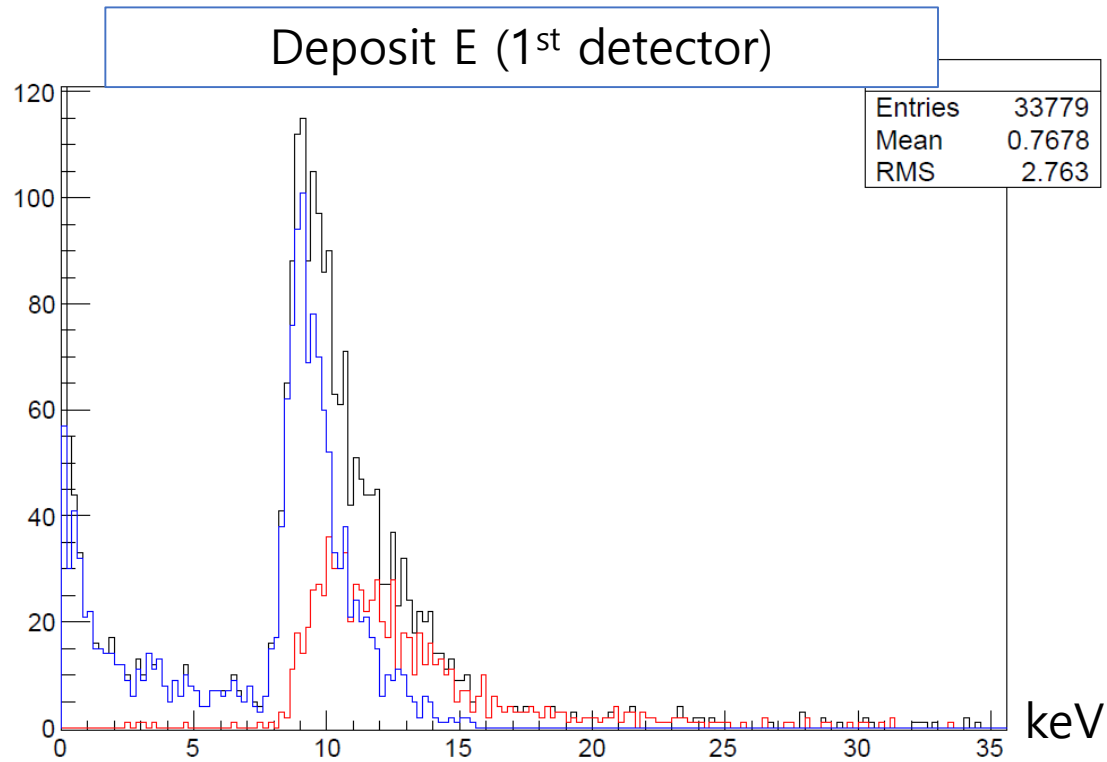


# Positronium intensity measurement preparation (GBAR)

SNU

Bongho Kim

# Anti-P tracker



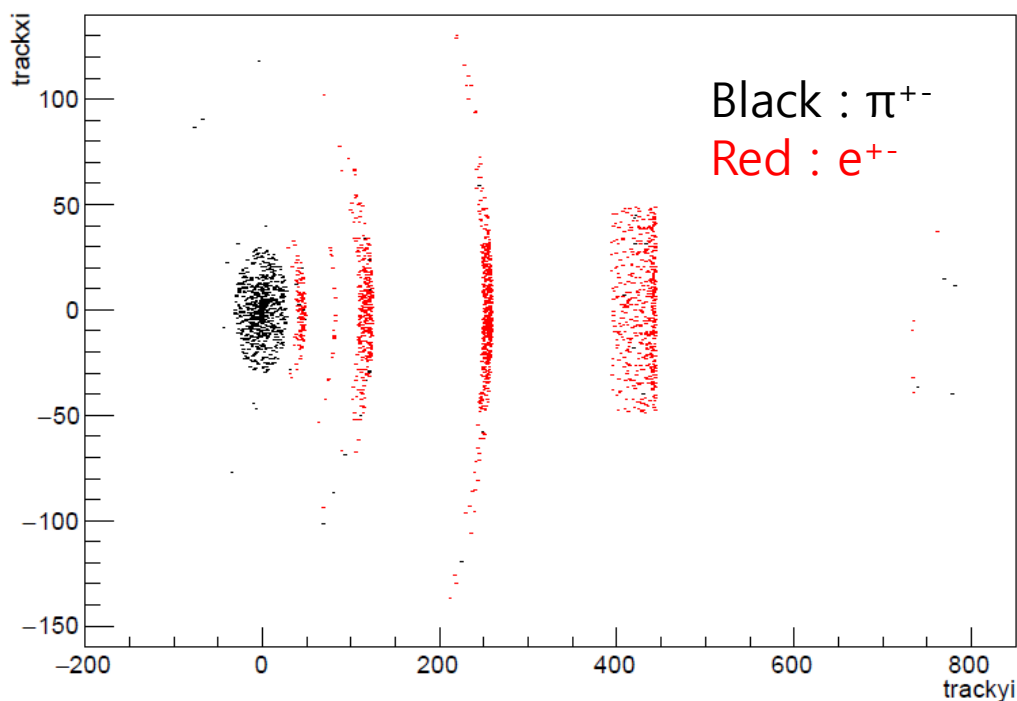
For 50,000 annihilation,  $3.45\#(\pi^{+-})/\text{sample}$  (acceptance  $\sim 2.3\%$ )

Number of $\pi^{+-}$ Iron shield	T (10mm)	T (20mm)	T (30mm)
Detected $\pi^{+-}$	795	695	584
Detected $e^{+-}$	1520	1220	973
S/N (above 8keV)	0.9(691/740)	1.0(595/571)	1.3(507/389)

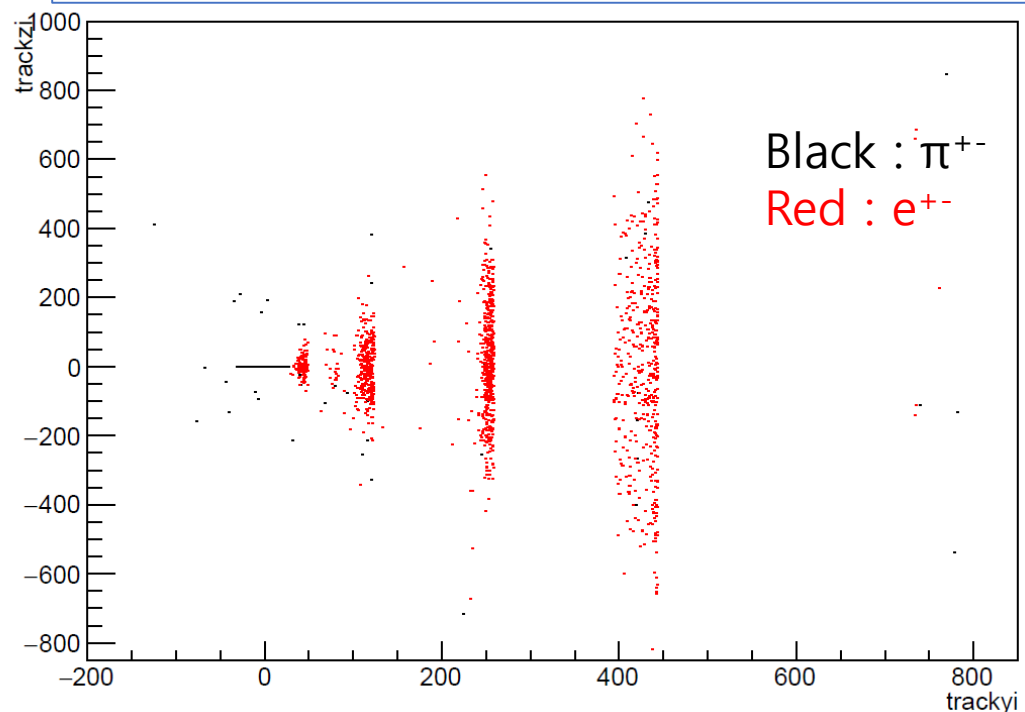
# Anti-P tracker

Original position of detected signal

Y0 vs X0 (initial position for detected track)

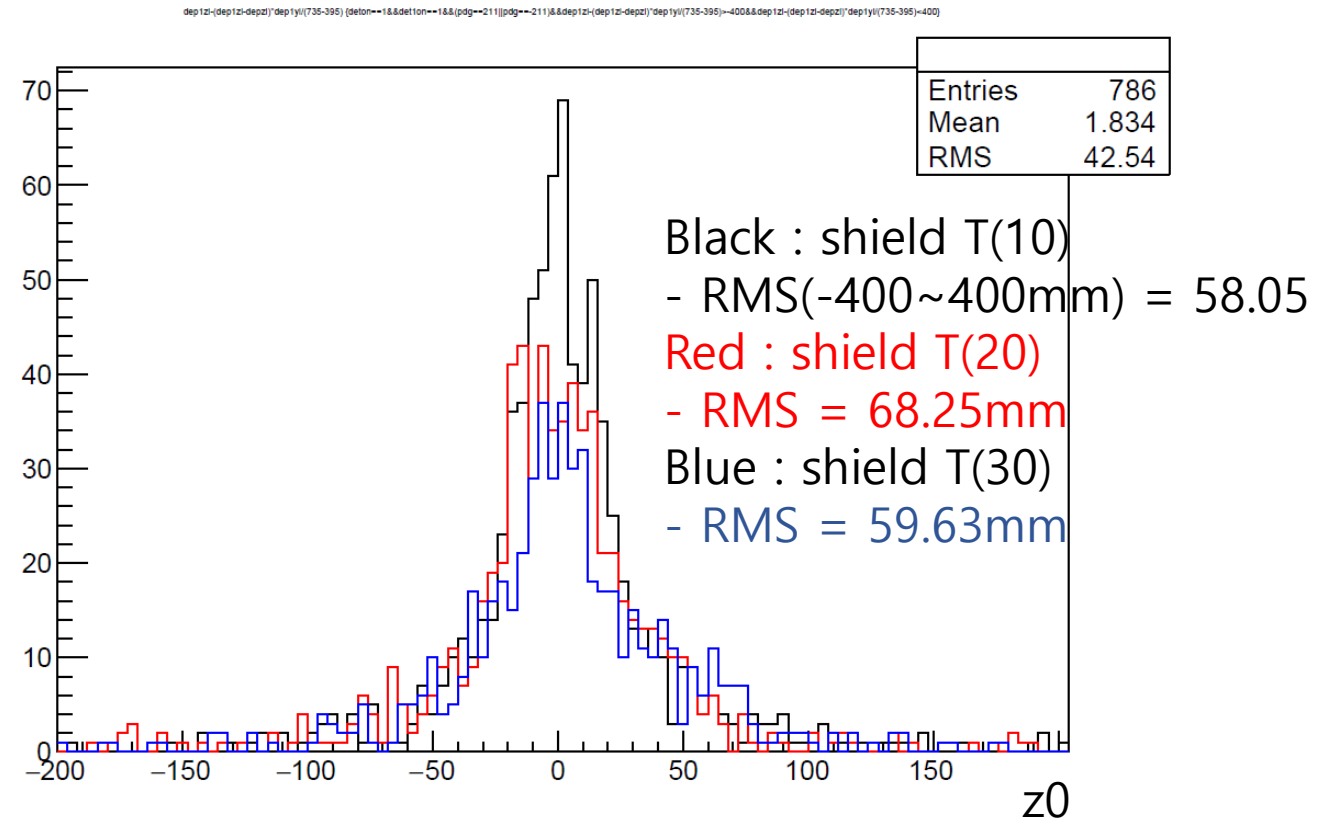
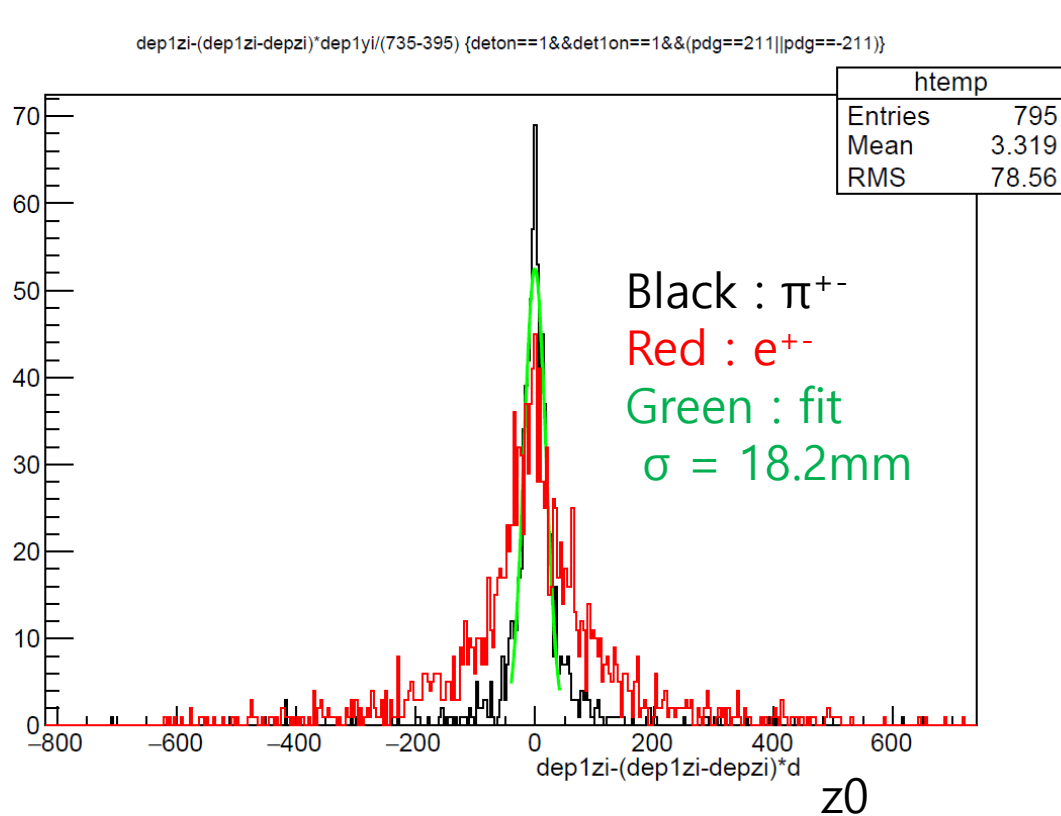
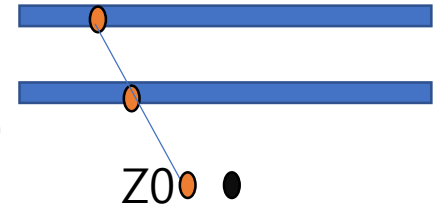


Y0 vs Z0 (initial position for detected track)



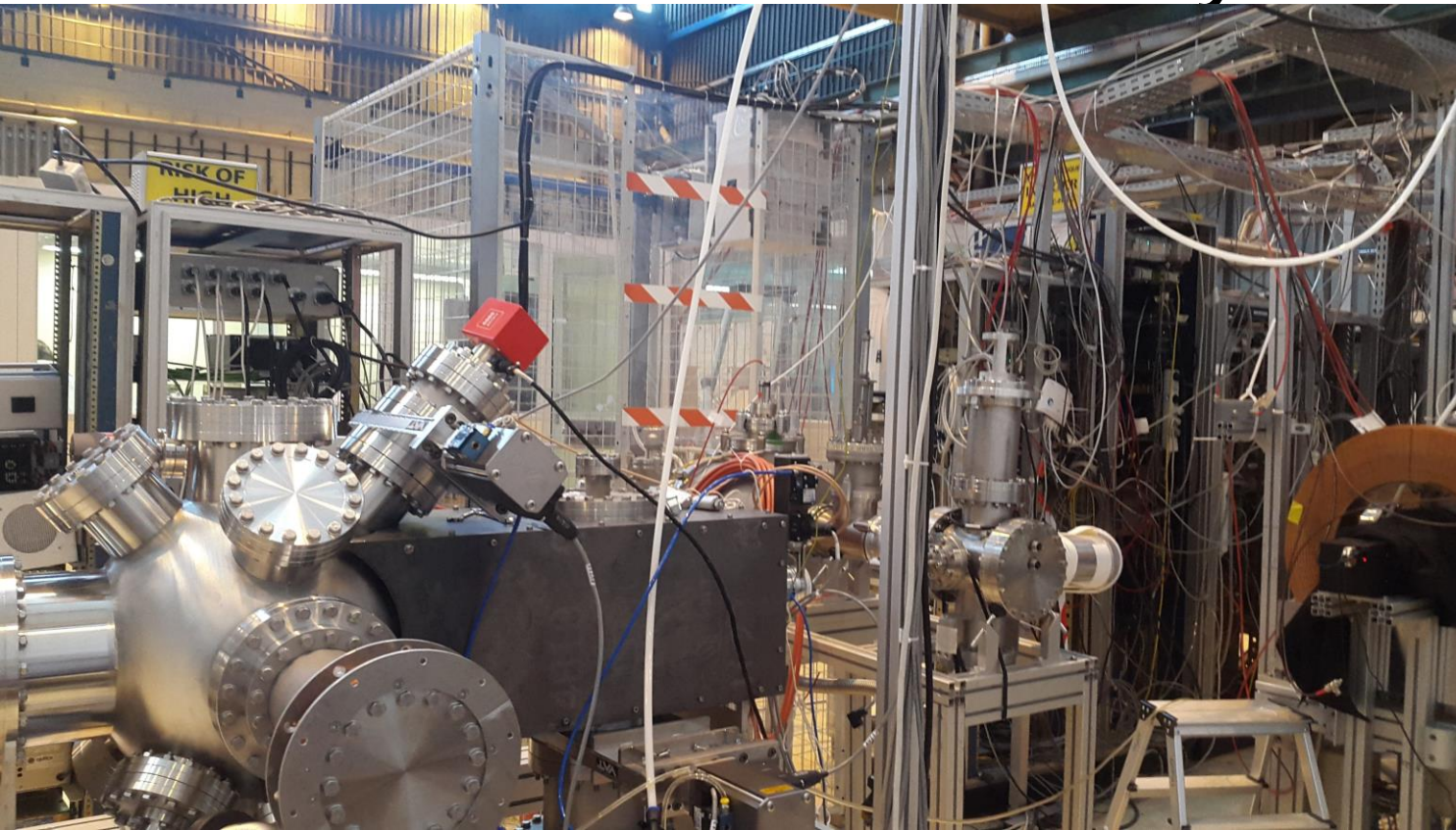
- In this simulation, positron&electron pair is generated by gamma's which hit the outside obstacles.
- Not only scattered pion but also this can ruin to reconstruct annihilation point but I need to study more for this effect.

# Anti-P tracker ( position recon test)



- Resolution changes by M shield Thickness will be checked.

# Status in CEA Saclay

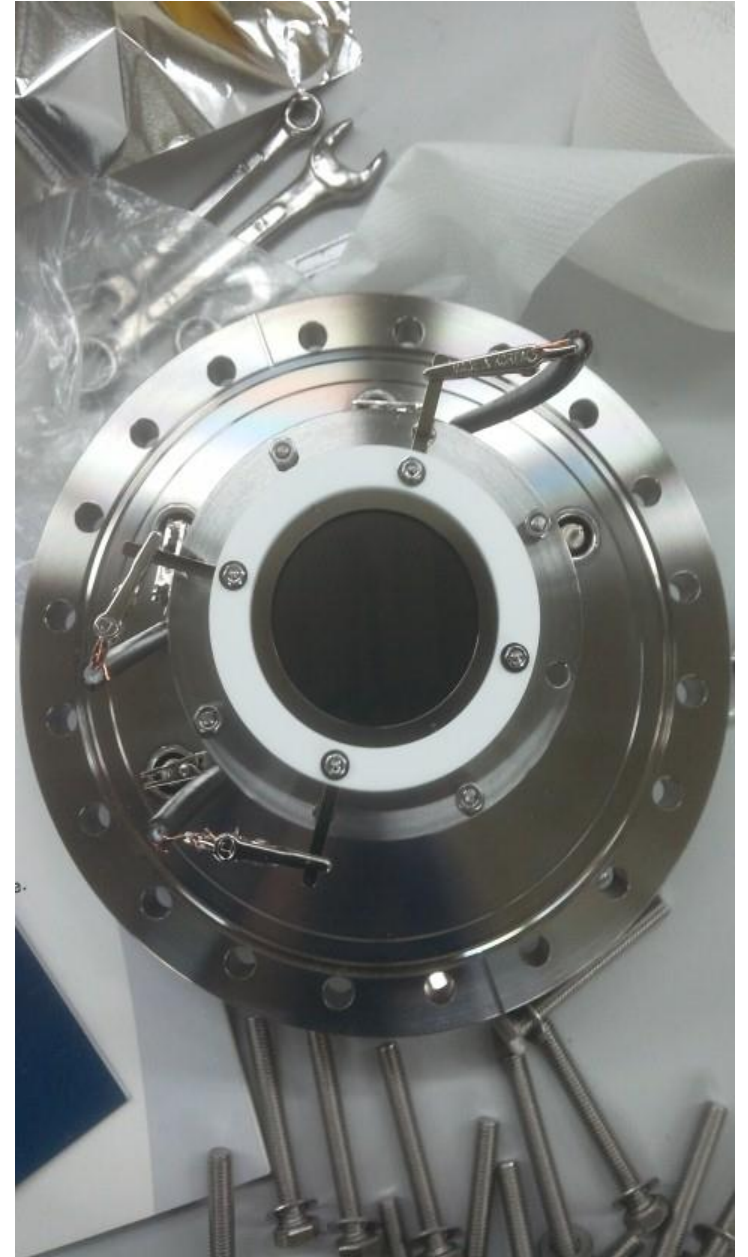


- Proton beam safety issue is almost solved : test can be started soon..
- Last part of BG trap (amplifier for rotating wall) is prepared and tuning is ongoing.
- Antion chamber flanges are changed and buncher will be tested soon.

- Yesterday, Bertrand asked me about DAQ system of TOF and suggest to have meeting with others.
- ← Patrice asked posdoc in CEA to handle master daq for GBAR
- Next week or later, I will meet to Balint and Patrice at CERN to discuss about simulation frame work.

# About beam profile monitor

- A few pages from my old slides



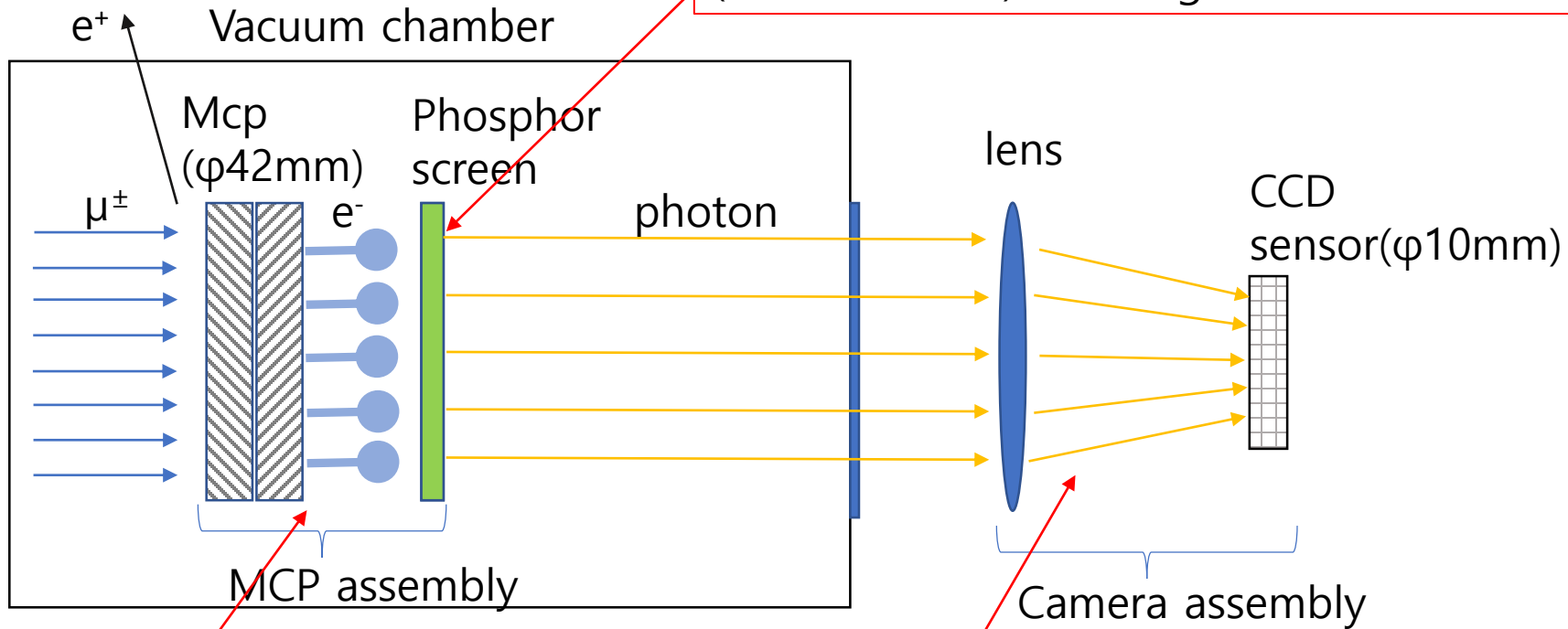


# Layout of MCP+CCD assembly

Scintillation plate to measure positron background



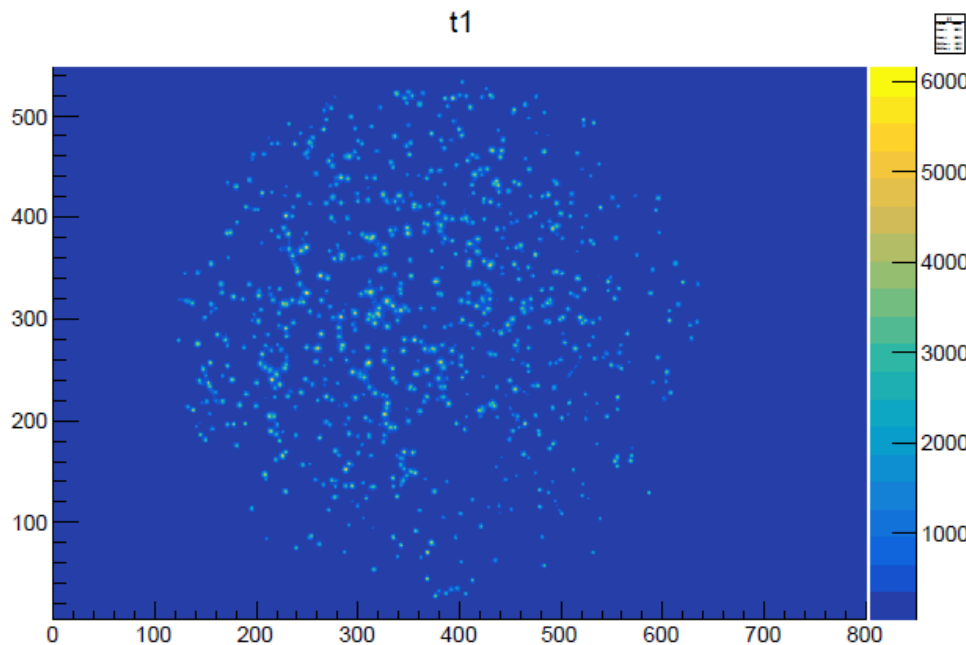
Emitted photon by electron bunch (Luminescence) will be generated as  $\cos\theta$



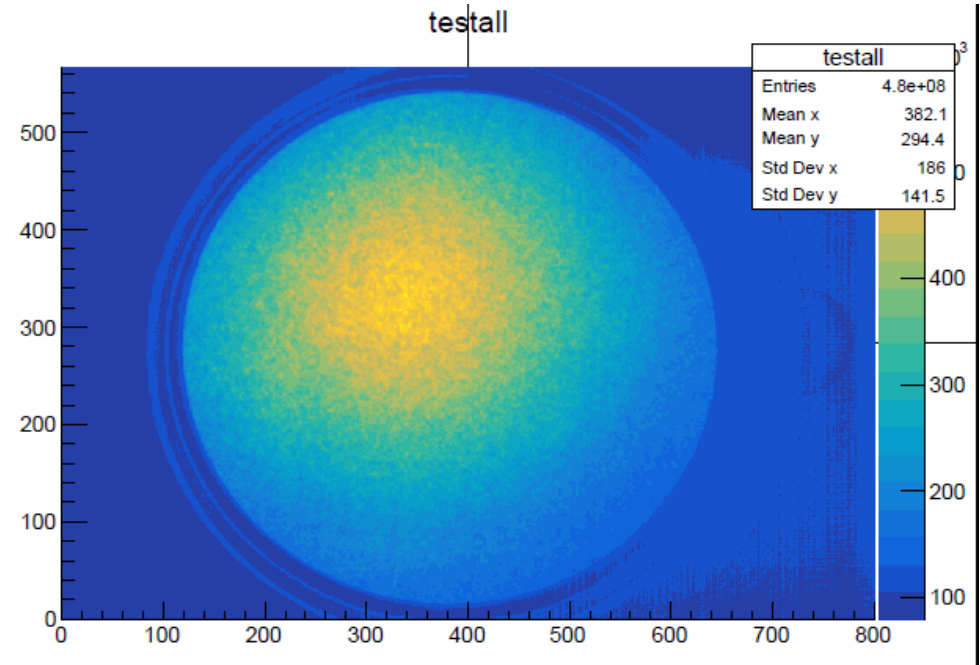
Generated secondary electrons save x-y position by hole and electric field

Generated light image will be reduced as sensor size (1/4) by lens and detected by CCD sensor

# Muon beam data sample



Picture for 1 bunch of  $\mu$  with D10mm hole size.



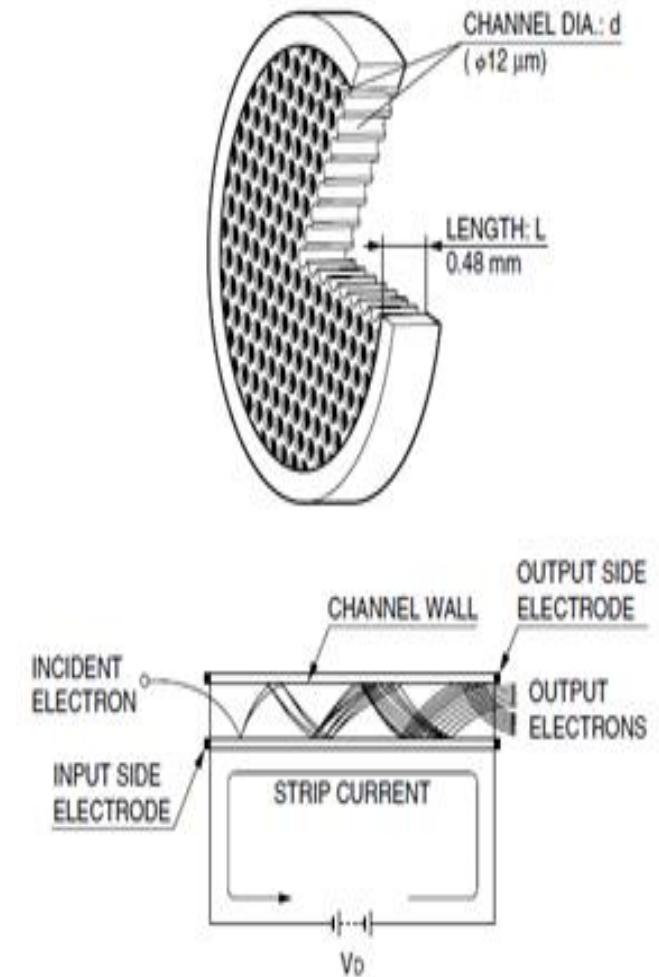
Combined Picture for 10,000 pictures of  $\mu$  with D10mm hole size.

- 4 different hole size collimator & several slit changed data was taken for beam time.
- By changing trigger time of BPM, Beam background and positron decay background data was also taken.



# 4-1)MCP

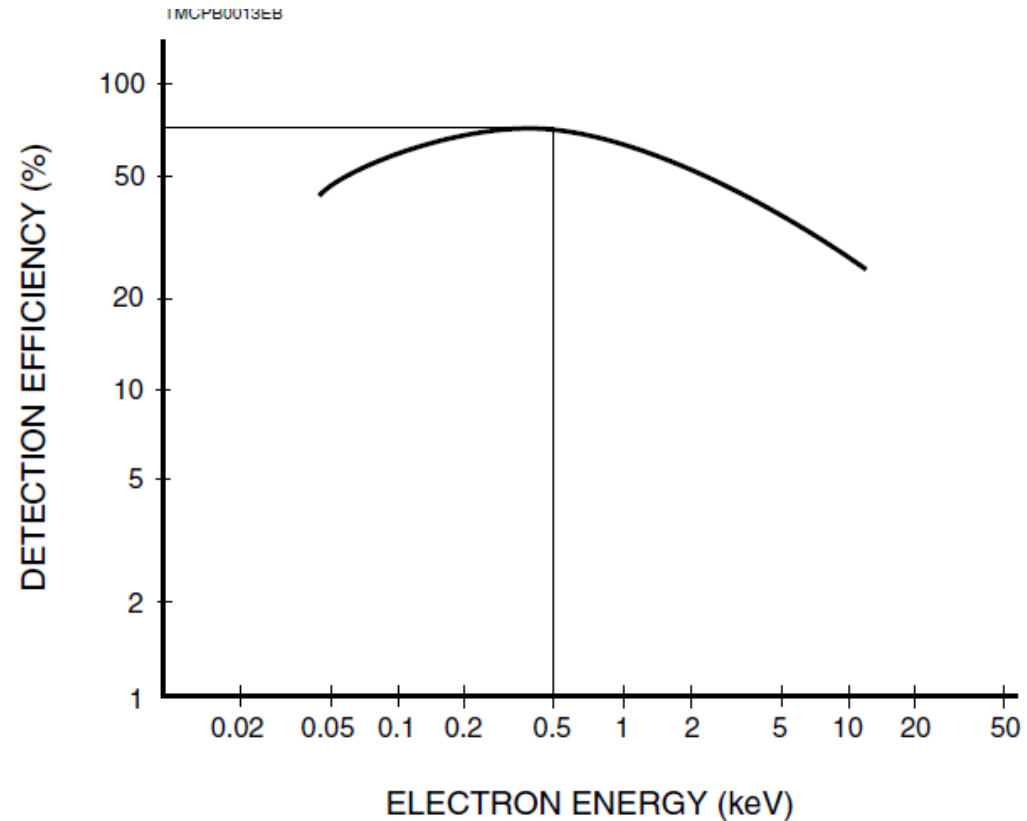
- Secondary electron emission from channel wall + acceleration by  $\Delta V$ .
- **$10^6$  Max gain** for chevron-type(2-stage) make signal cleaner.
- But multiflier generated when secondary electron emitted with **efficiency** as next page.
- Secondary emission depends on particle momentum and type.
- Spatial resolution  **$\sim 100\mu\text{m}$**  for 2-stage.
- Dark count only 3 [count/s/cm<sup>2</sup>]



# MCP efficiency

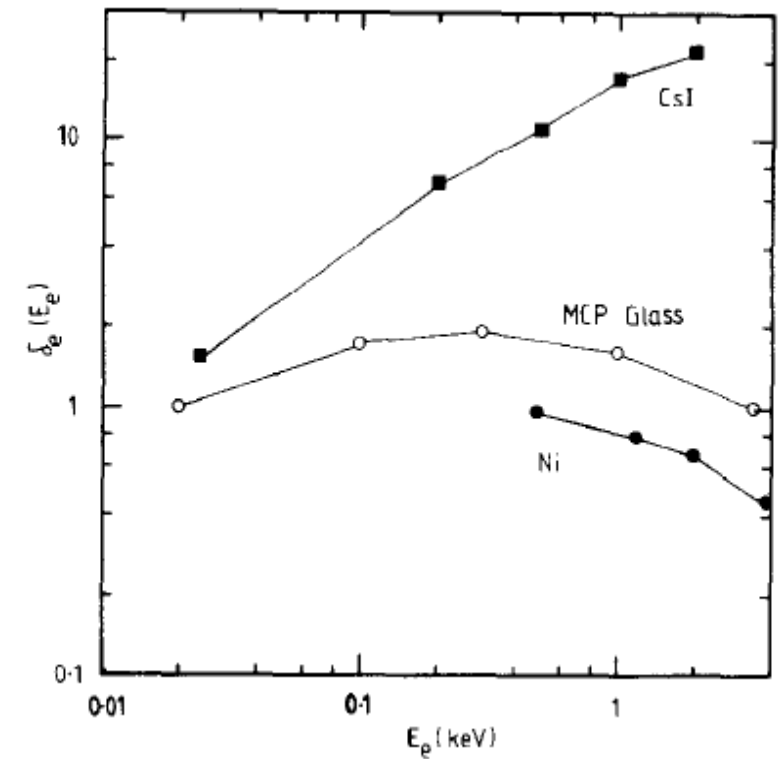
Table 3: Detection Efficiency of MCP

Types of Radiation	Energy or Wavelength	Detection Efficiency (%)
Electron	0.2 keV to 2 keV	50 to 85
	2 keV to 50 keV	10 to 60
Ion ( $H^+$ , $He^+$ , $Ar^+$ )	0.5 keV to 2 keV	5 to 58
	2 keV to 50 keV	60 to 85
	50 keV to 200 keV	4 to 60
UV	300 Å to 1100 Å	5 to 15
	1100 Å to 1500 Å	1 to 5
Soft X-ray	2 Å to 50 Å	5 to 15
Hard X-ray	0.12 Å to 0.2 Å	to 1
High energy particle ( $p$ , $\pi$ )	1 GeV to 10 GeV	to 95
Neutron	2.5 MeV to 14 MeV	0.14 to 0.64



# MCP surface

- Basic electrode : Inconel (nickel based)
- MgO, CsI, or aluminum can be coated  
← high secondary electron yield and escape length.
- Because Electrode has short escape length as 20Å compared with CsI 215Å, coating will give more escaped secondary electron from surface → higher efficiency.

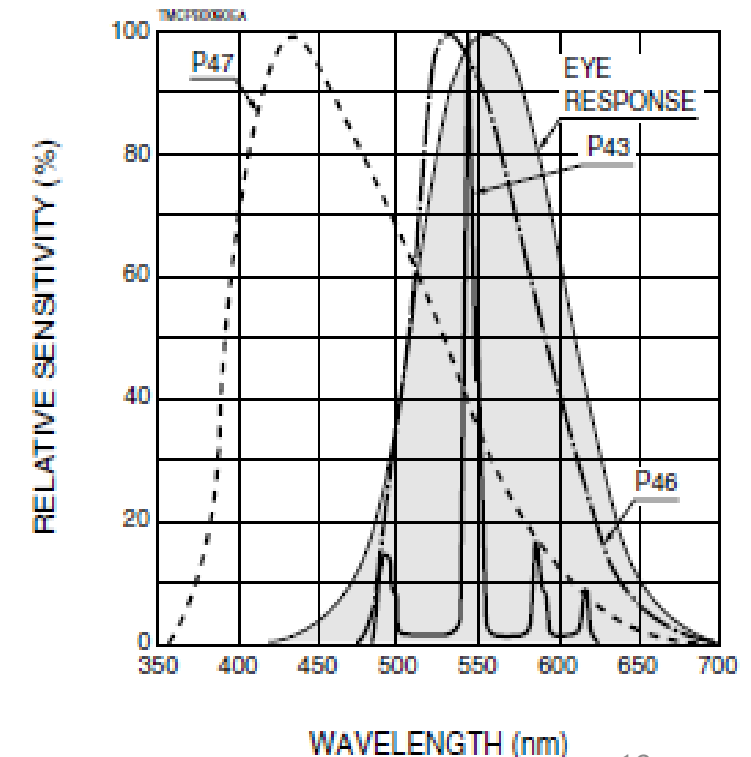


## 4-2)Phosphor screen

- luminescence photon emission from phosphor material by electron collision.
- Accelerated electron by  $\Delta V$  between MCP and phosphor aluminum layer.
- Light emitted with Lambert cosine distribution which save spatial distribution.
- Decay time and yield will be issue.
- To separate positron background from signal, short decay time will be preferred. (P46, P47)

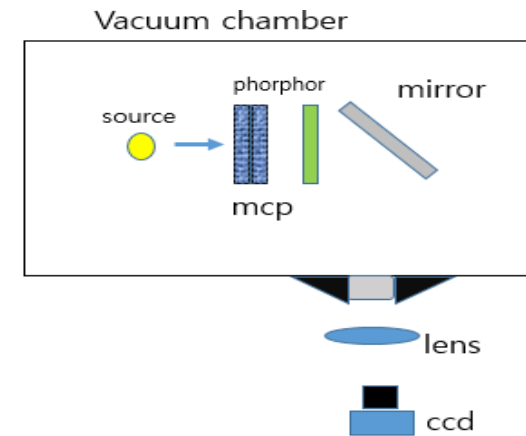
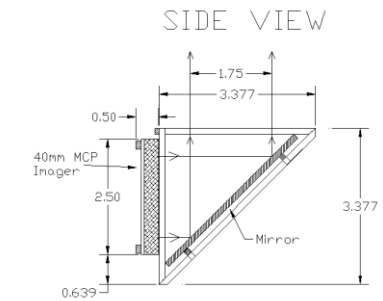
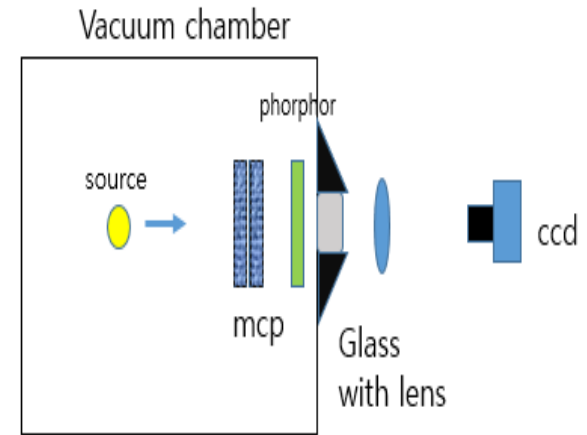
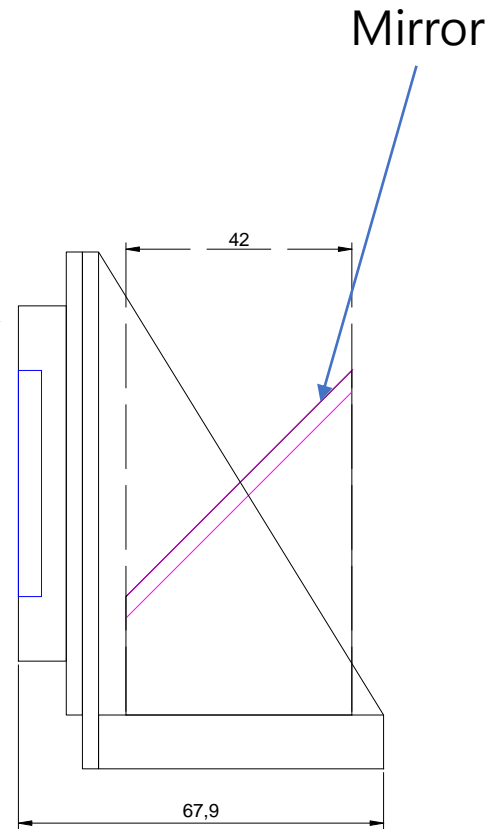
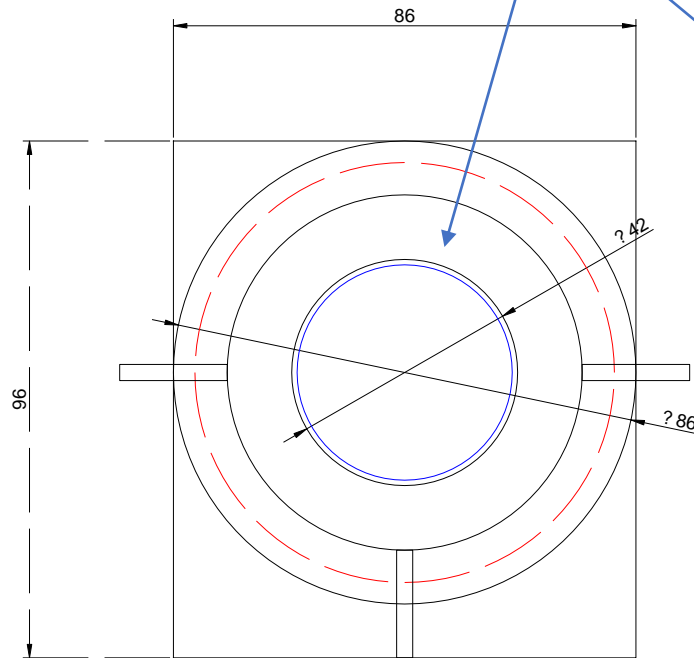
Types of Phosphor Screen	P43	P46	P47
Peak Emission Wavelength (nm)	545	530	430
Emission Color	Yellowish Green	Yellowish Green	Purplish Blue
Relative Power Efficiency <sup>③</sup>	1	0.3	0.3
Decay Time 10 %	1 ms	0.2 $\mu$ s to 0.4 $\mu$ s <sup>④</sup>	0.11 $\mu$ s
Remarks	Standard	Shorter decay time	Shorter decay time

NOTE: ③At supply voltage of 6 kV. Relative value with 1 being the output from P43.  
④Depends on the input pulse width.



# Overview

- MCP assembly



# Assembly

Device	Company		Price
MCP	Hamamatsu	2stage (with MgO coating?)	\$8,900
Phosphor screen	Hamamatsu	P47(0.11 $\mu$ s decay time)	
CCD camera	PCO	Pco1600 or others..	\$20,000
Lens, Mirror	Edmund		
Grid	Trying to check		
Voltage Gate module	Photek?		

PCO1600 : Above 500ns only



# Signal example

