APEX Fast Trigger and PID Capability

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For the APEX Collaboration

Searching for a New Gauge Boson at JLab September 21, 2010

APEX Fast Trigger and PID Capability

- Components of HRS trigger/PID
- Scheme and performance of trigger
- Calibration and performance of PID
- Projected PID in other kinematics
- DAQ rates and dead time



Trigger Logic

- Electron Arm Trigger (T1)
 - Electron S2m
- Positron Arm Trigger (T3)
 - Positron S2m
- Coincidence Trigger (T4)
 - Electron S2m + Positron S2m
- "Golden" Coincidence Trigger (T6)
 - Electron S2m + Positron S2m + Positron Gas Cherenkov

Timing Alignment in Hardware

- Run at high rates, small timing gate is important
- Must align timing of the trigger detectors
 - S0 counter as a reference
 - Inserted 1–5 ns delay cables



Coincidence Timing



For proposed experiment: signal / background expected to be ~ 1/4 which improves in off-line to ~ 12/1

Triggers Performance



Observed dead time in the detector system is ~35 ns per single arm trigger Overall T6 ("golden" coincidence) dead time less than 8% up to electron arm detector rates of 5 MHz

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Particle Identification Requirements and Reality

Using the Tantalum target: 2.2 GeV running

- Observed ratio of the rates $e^{-}/(\pi^{-}+\mu^{-}) \sim 50/1$
- Observed ratio of the rates $e^{+}/(\pi^{+} + \mu^{+}) \sim 1/1.5$
- PID should provide e/meson ratio in online sample of 10/1
- Positron arm needs a factor of 15 rejection of meson background
- Gas Cherenkov and lead glass calorimeters used for this purpose

Gas Cherenkov in Positron Arm (low rate)

2 μA on Pb Target Positron arm rate – 57 kHz



Gas Cherenkov in Positron Arm (high rate)

30 µA on Pb Target Positron arm rate – 765 kHz (close to maximum expected rate)



Lead Glass Particle ID in Positron Arm (high rate)



- + E_{PS} Energy deposition in 1st layer
- E_{SH} Energy deposition in 2nd layer
- \bullet p Particle momentum

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Lead Glass Particle ID in Positron Arm (low rate)



Lead Glass Particle ID in Positron Arm (high rate)

30 µA on Pb Target Positron arm rate - 765 kHz $\pi^+ + \mu^+$ sample e⁺ sample Electron detection eff. 0.977500 Pion rejection eff. 0.985400 Events 300 $\pi^+ + \mu^+$ sample from GC e⁺ sample from GC Meson background rejected by 200 a factor of 60 100 This analysis didn't use 0.5 1.5 2 2.5 1 coordinate information E_{ps} + E_{sh} • E_{PS} – Energy deposition in 1st layer • E_{SH} – Energy deposition in 2nd layer • p – Particle momentum

Current Dependence of Particle Yield

Charge Normalized Particle Yield Corrected to Dead time:

 $\frac{kHz}{\mu A}$

Beam current	Electron trigger rate	Positron trigger rate
$2 \ \mu A \ on \ \mathbf{Pb}$	210.5	32.4
11 μA on Pb	251.8	39.0
28 μA on Pb	203.3	34.1
72 μA on Ta	2.50	0.46
143 μA on Ta	2.31	0.44



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DAQ rates and dead time 2.2 GeV full luminosity

- A 20 ns coincidence gate would acquire a rate of 3.1 kHz
- DAQ dead time is 10% for 4 kHz

Time difference between Electron S2m and trigger



Concluding Remarks

- 10 ns ONLINE coincidence timing peak for e⁺e⁻ signal events
- Particle ID from the shower detector allows to reduce pion content in positron sample below 5%
- Gas Cherenkov allows further reduction of pion background by at least a factor of 10
- Rates and particle ID are stable up to high intensities

Test run results obtained to maximum rates projected for APEX data taking