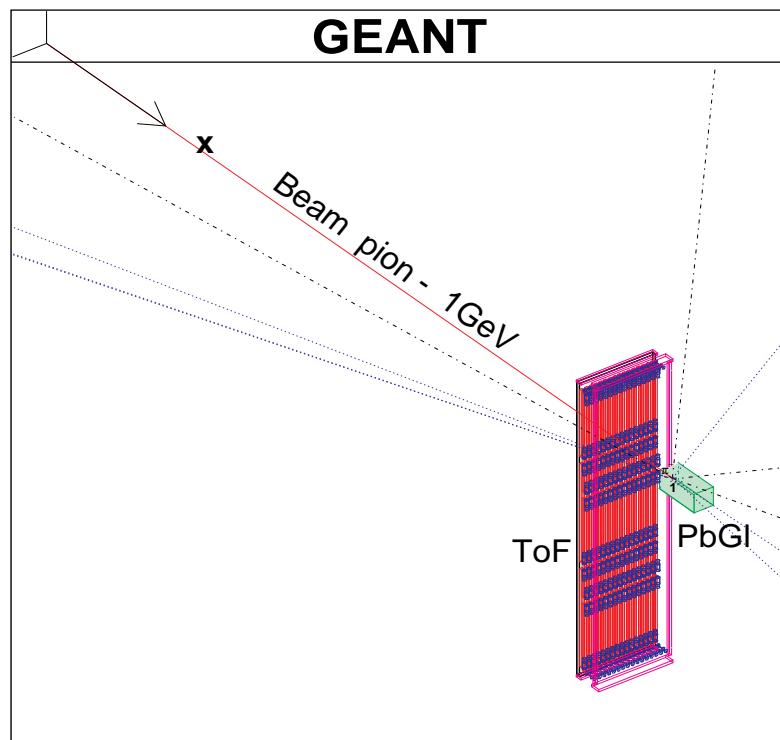


## Beam Test of Background from Pb–Glass

Univ. of Tsukuba  
Akio Kiyomichi



For the operation of TOF, keeping the occupancy low is important because the timing information will be lost if two particles hit the same slat.

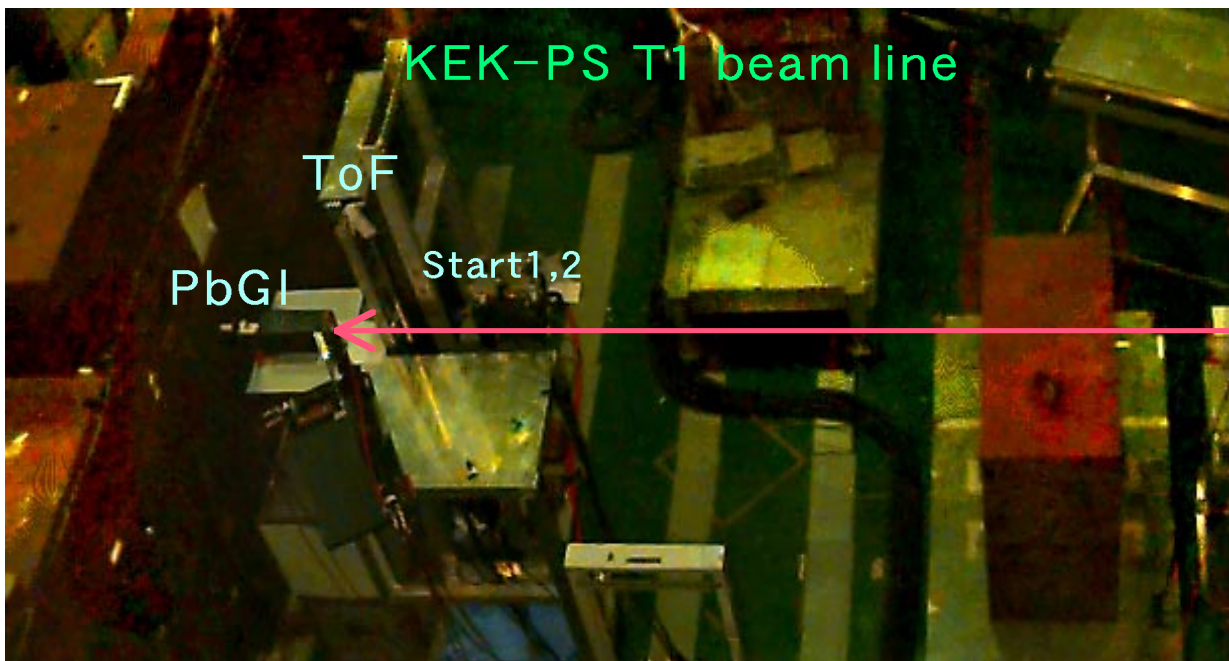
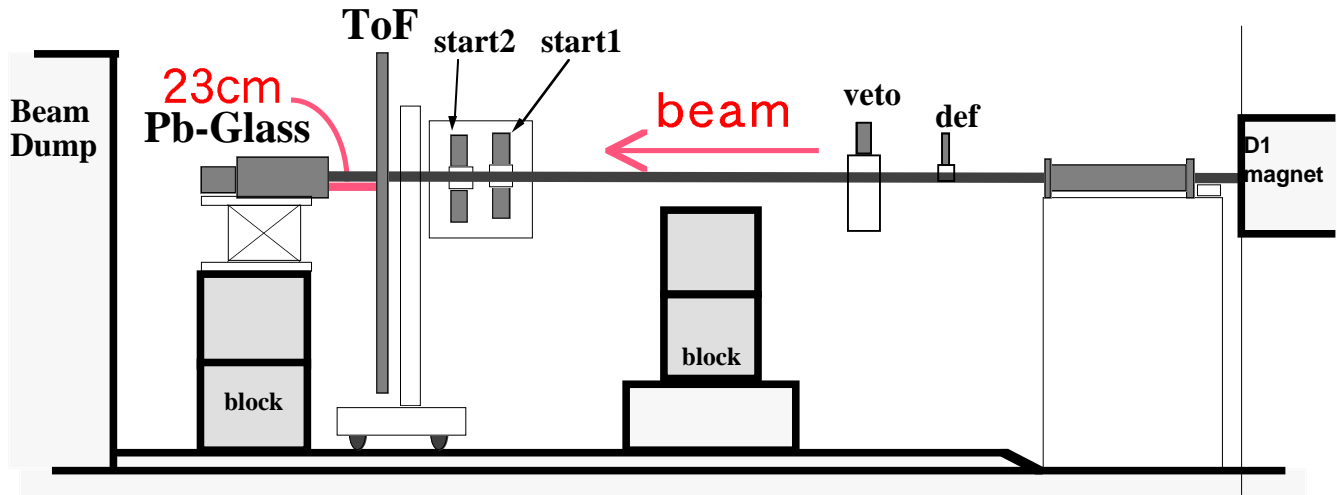
Segmentation of TOF is designed as occupancy  $\sim 10\%$  for  $dN_{\text{ch}}/dy \sim 1500$  with GEANT calculation.

Our concern is reliability of GEANT calculation for background particularly from PbGl.

To confirm GEANT calculation, we have done a beam test at KEK.

## Setup for the beam test (at KEK-PS)

in Oct. 23 – 30, 1996



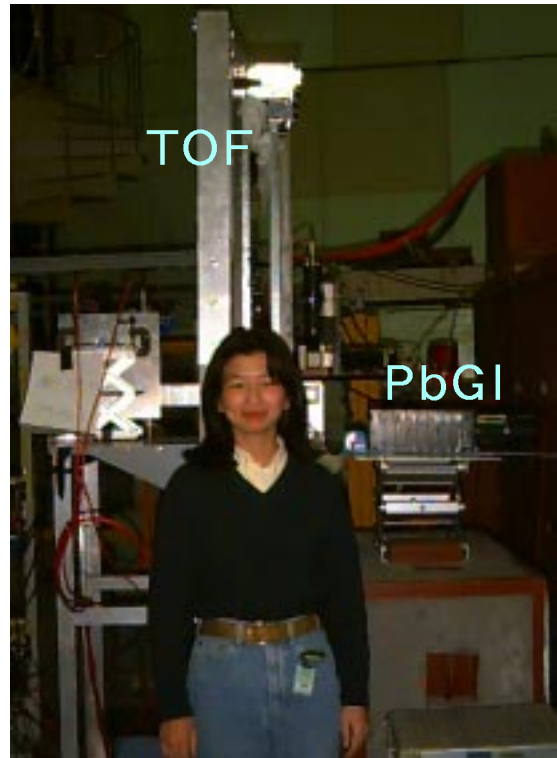
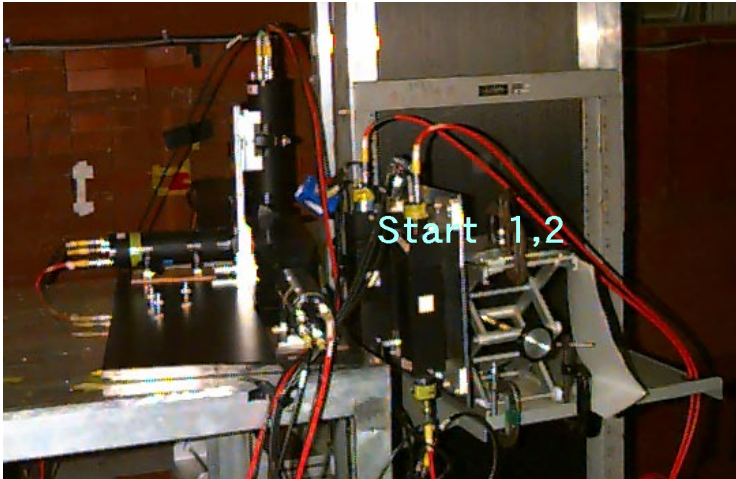
As PHENIX, TOF panel was installed 23cm upstream of a Pb-Glass block.

Trigger was defined as  $\text{Def} * \text{Veto} * \text{ST1} * \text{ST2}$

Projectile particles were 1 GeV/c negative, secondary beam.

Selected slats of TOF panel were read out.

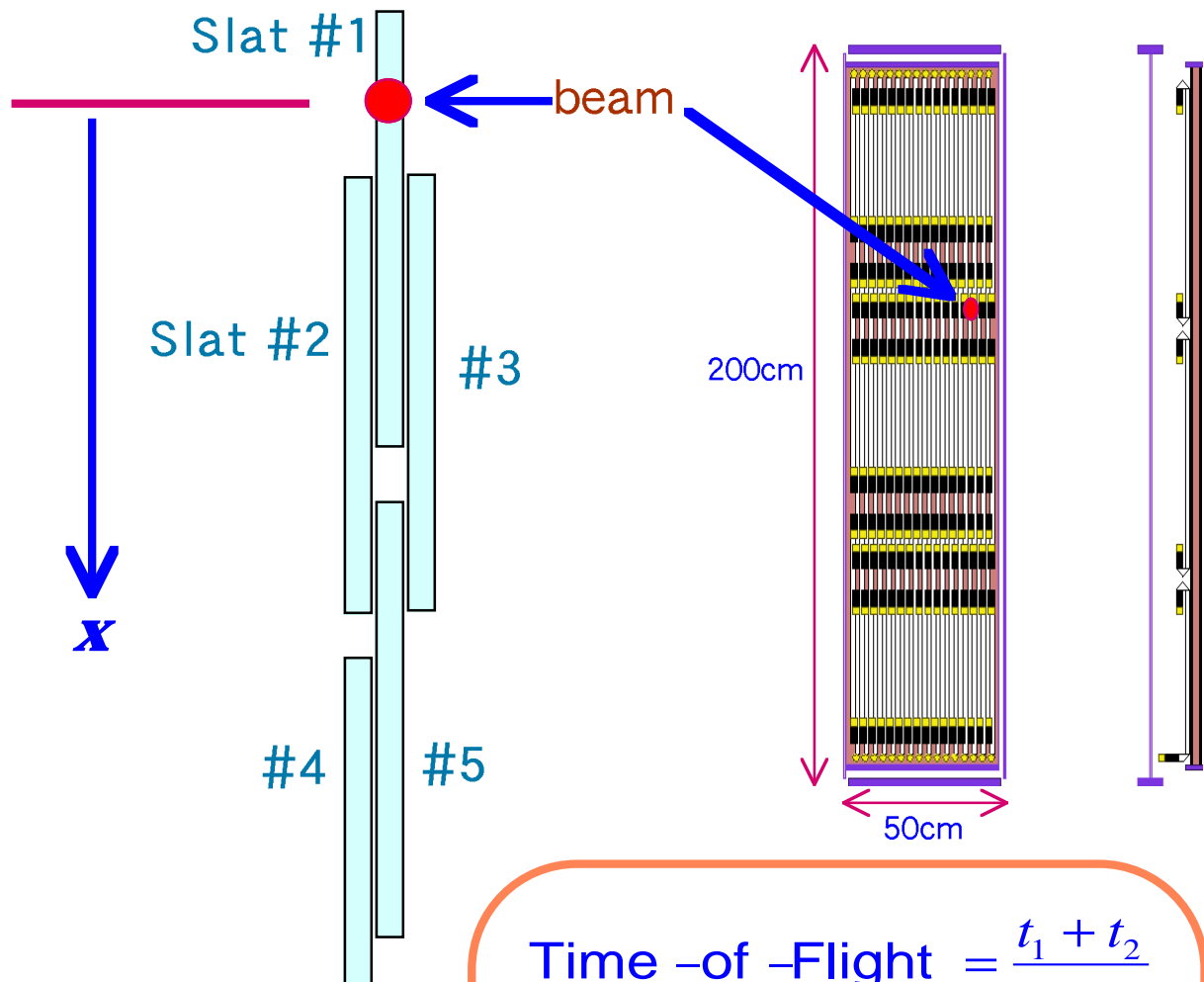
## Photo



## Test crews at KEK

## Slat Configuration

*View from down stream*



$$\text{Time of Flight} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

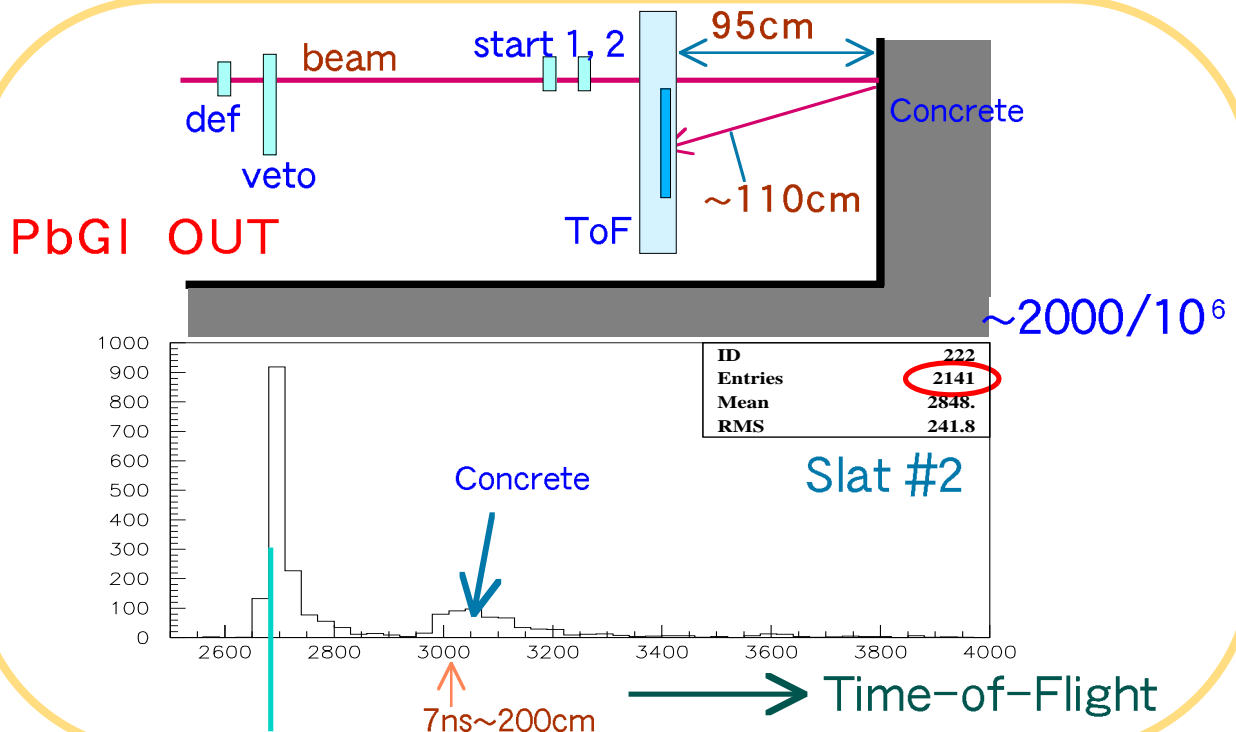
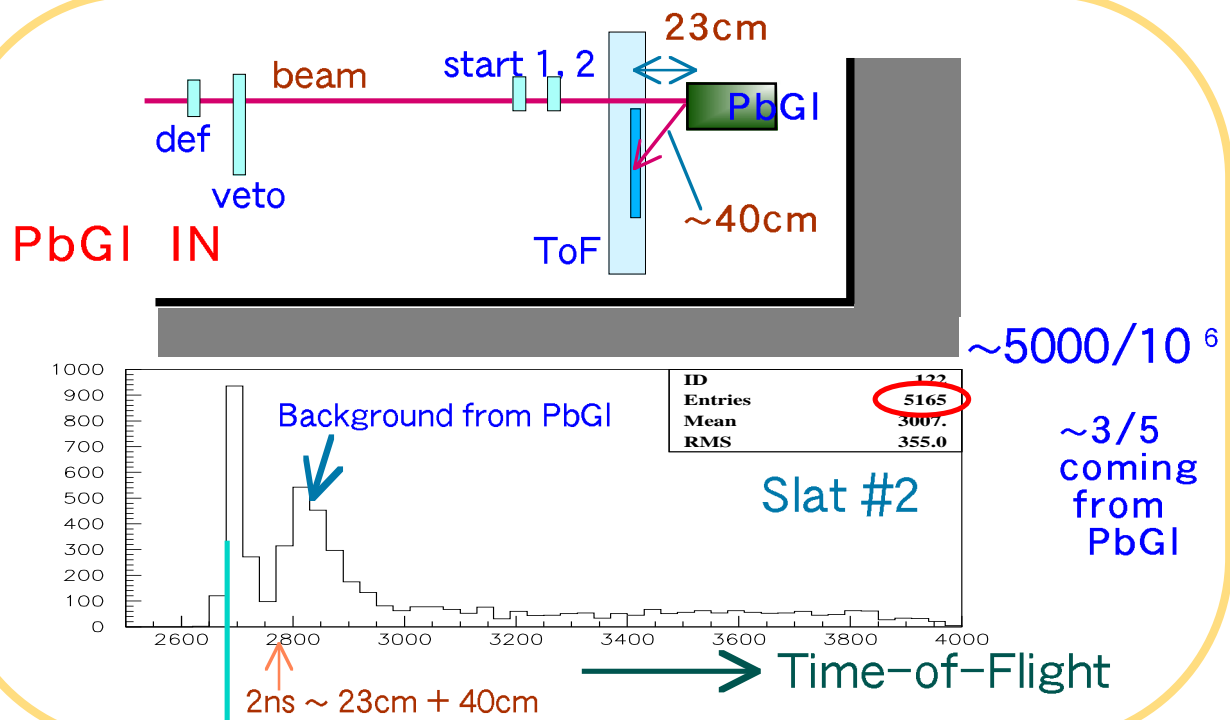
$$\text{Position} = \frac{t_1 - t_2}{2}$$

$$\text{Energy Loss} = \sqrt{a_1 \times a_2}$$

5slats were read out for every trigger.

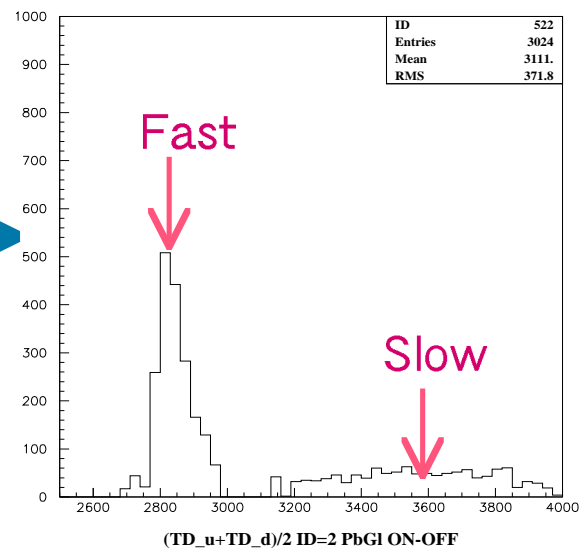
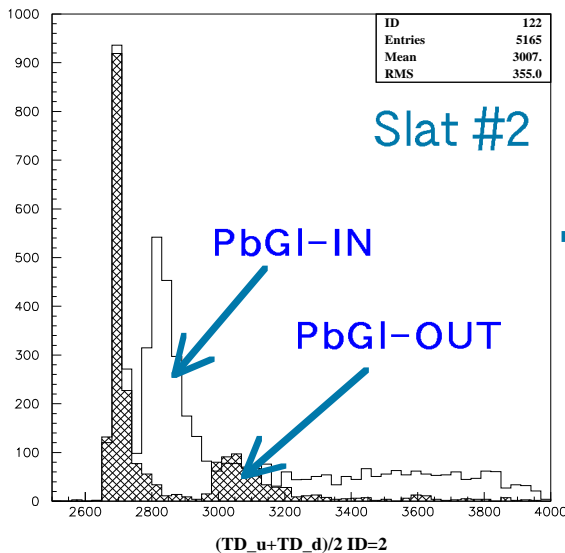
TOF, position and energy loss were measured for each slat.

## PbGI IN vs OUT



Difference between PbGI IN & OUT gives the background originated from PbGI.

## Time-of-Flight



Time - of - Flight

$$= \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

~3000 hits for  $10^6$  beam

Two components are seen

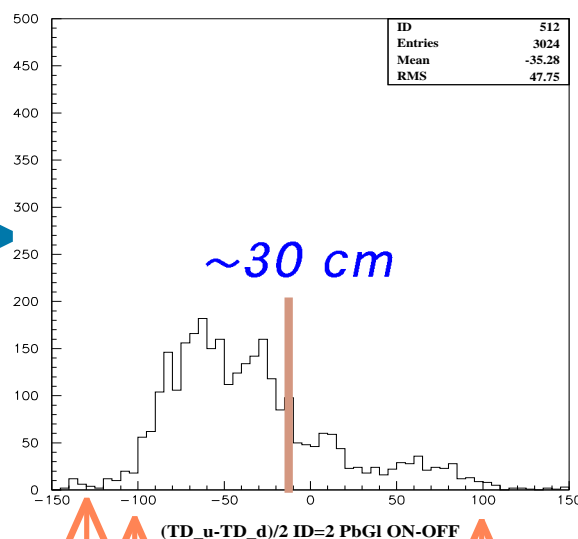
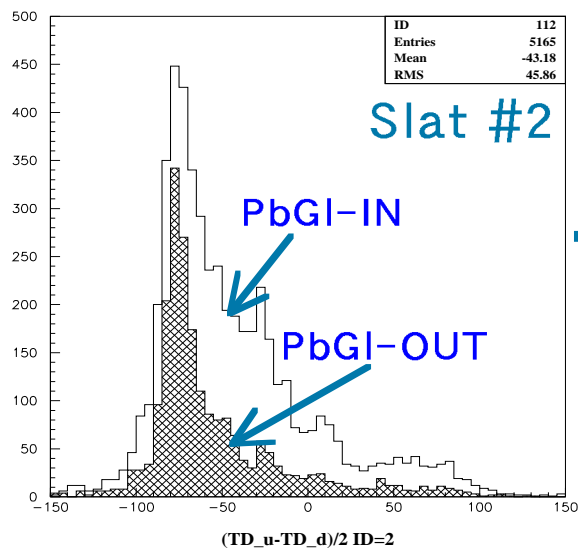
Fast ~65%

Slow ~ 35%

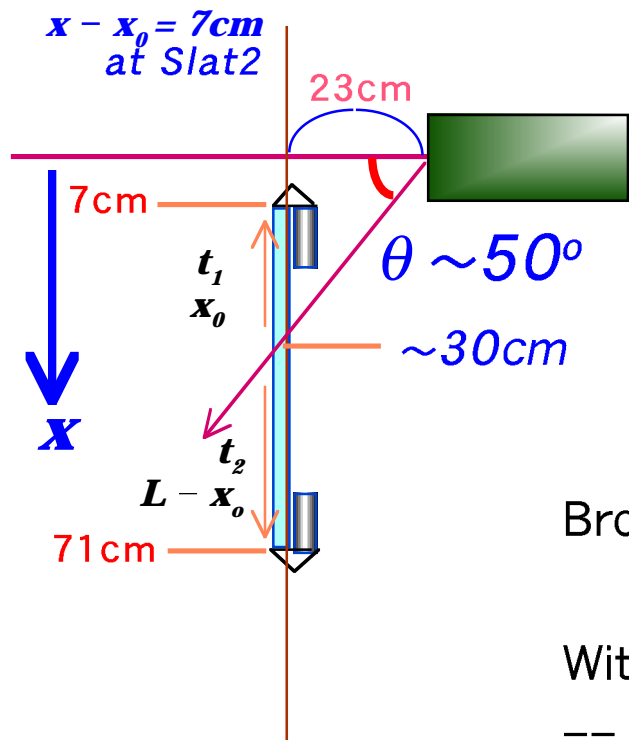
Time of Flight of "fast" is consistent with the flight path between TOF and PBGL.



# Position



Timing difference  $\longrightarrow$   
 $x_\theta$   $\longrightarrow$



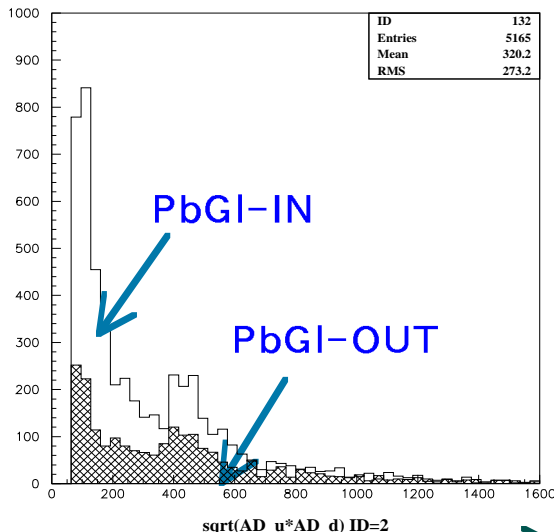
$$\text{Beam position} = \frac{t_1 - t_2}{2} = \frac{x_0 - L/2}{v_{light}}$$

## Broad Angular Distribution

Within radius of 30cm

-- area :  $\sim 30$  slats ( $\sim 3000\text{cm}^2$ )

## Energy Loss



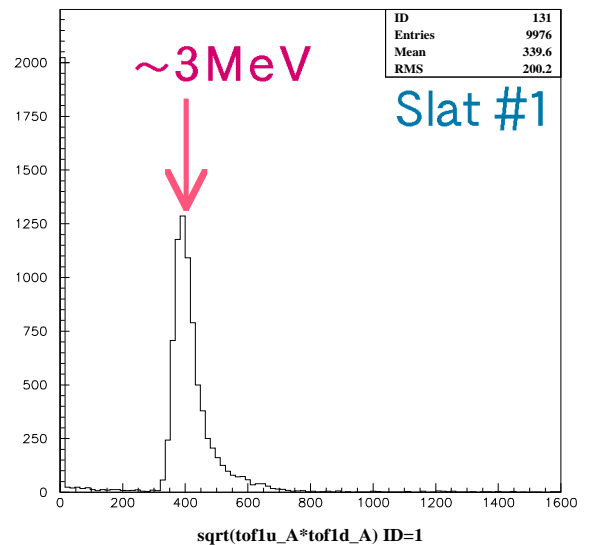
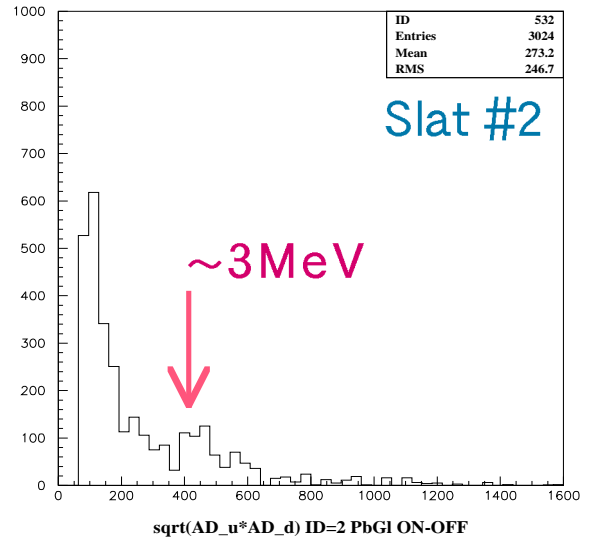
Energy Loss

$$= \sqrt{a_1 \times a_2}$$

Scintillator is 1.5cm thick.



Energy loss : ~3MeV  
(by Min. Ion. particles)

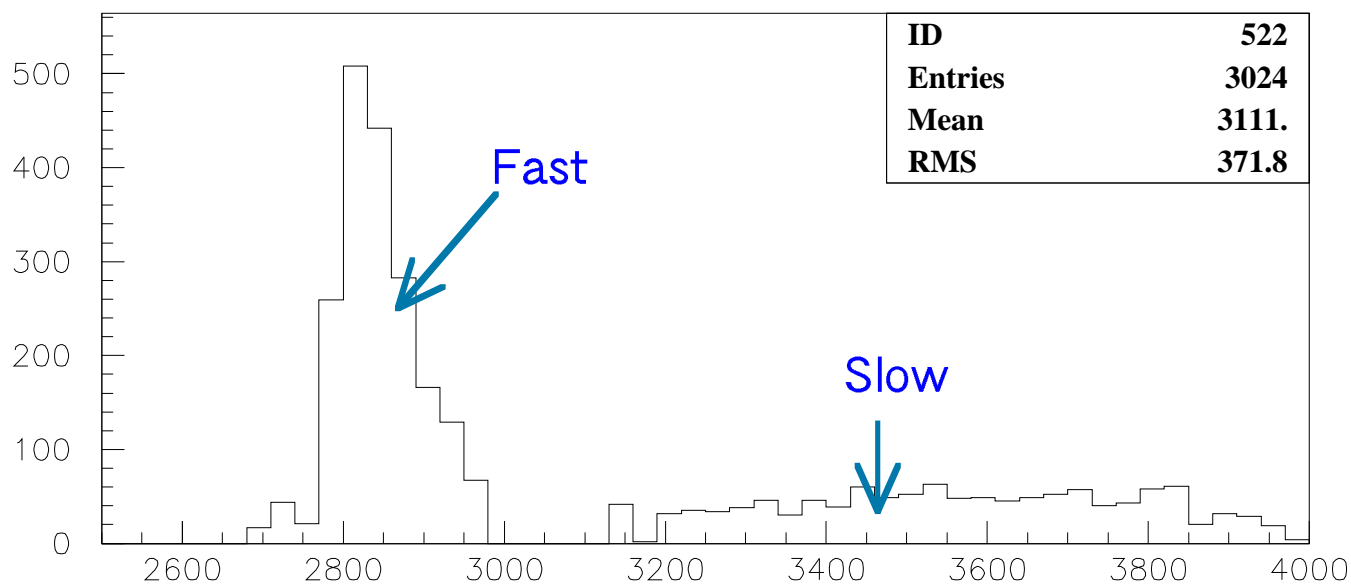


Background particles give the energy loss in the scintillator < 1MeV

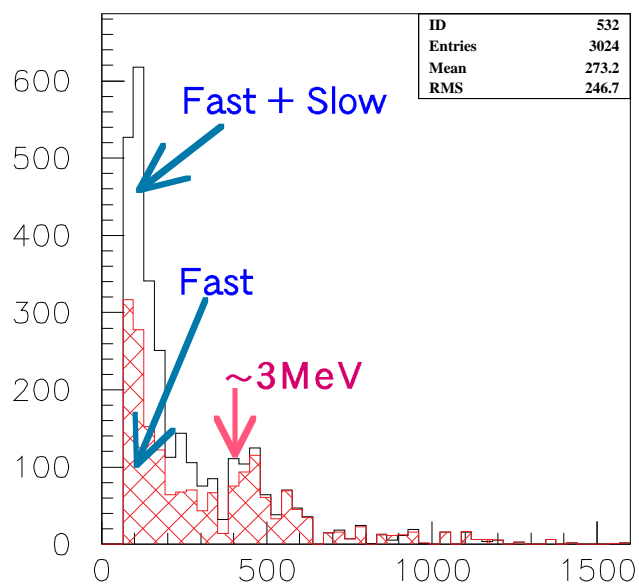
**Background rejection is possible with energy loss cut!**



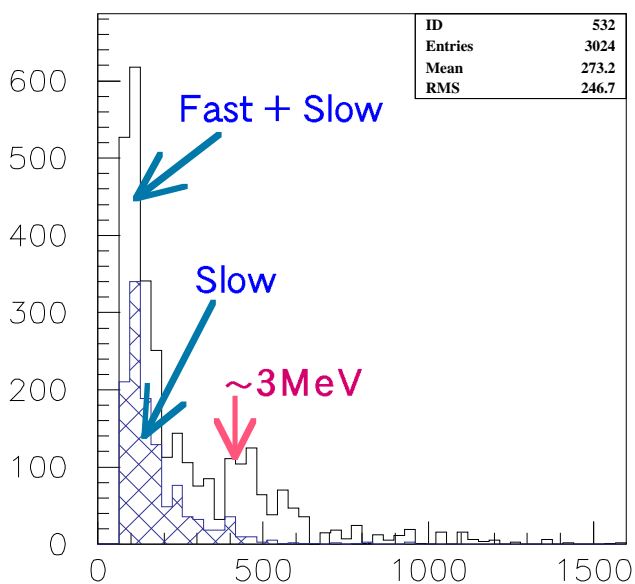
## Fast & Slow particles



$(TD_u + TD_d)/2$  ID=2 PbI ON-OFF

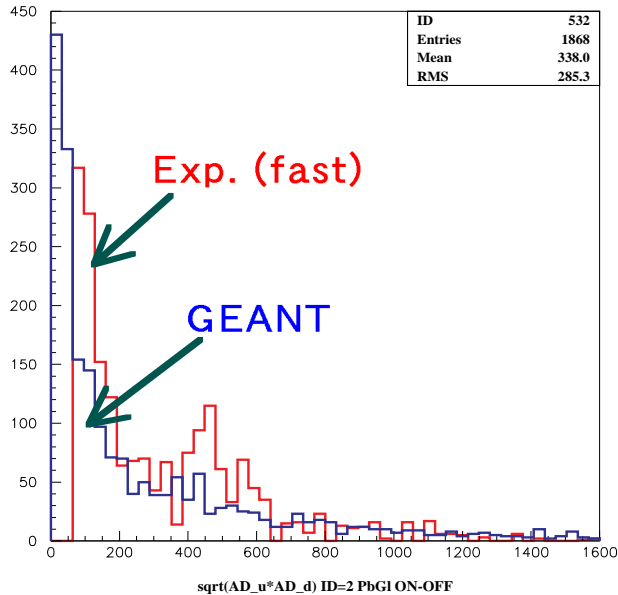


$\sqrt{AD_u \cdot AD_d}$  ID=2 PbI ON-OFF

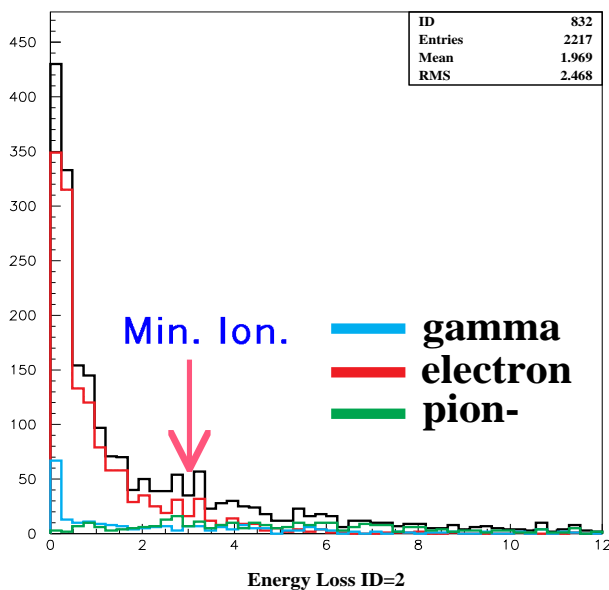


$\sqrt{AD_u \cdot AD_d}$  ID=2 PbI ON-OFF

## Comparison with GEANT



	No. of hits	
exp. (fast)	~2000	
all(GEANT)	2217	100 %
gamma	272	12 %
electron	1384	63 %
pion-	303	13 %



Parameter in GEANT

CUTGAM = 100keV

CUTELE = 100keV

Scint. & PbGl materials  
quoted from PISA.

Tracking particle is **pion-**

1000000 event

Background particles are mainly low energy  $\beta$ .

Rate is consistent with GEANT.

## Summary

- Segmentation of TOF is designed for
$$dN_{\text{ch}}/dy \sim 1500$$
Occupancy  $\sim 10\%$ with GEANT calculation.
- To confirm the reliability of GEANT calculation, particularly background from PbGl has been experimentally investigated at KEK in Oct. 23 – 30, 1996.
- Background from PbGl for 1 GeV/c negative is consistent with low energy  $\beta$  and the background rate agrees with GEANT calculation.
- Further data analysis will be done.
  - 500 MeV/c beam
  - dE–E counter hodoscope