

HMS  
Aerogel detectors

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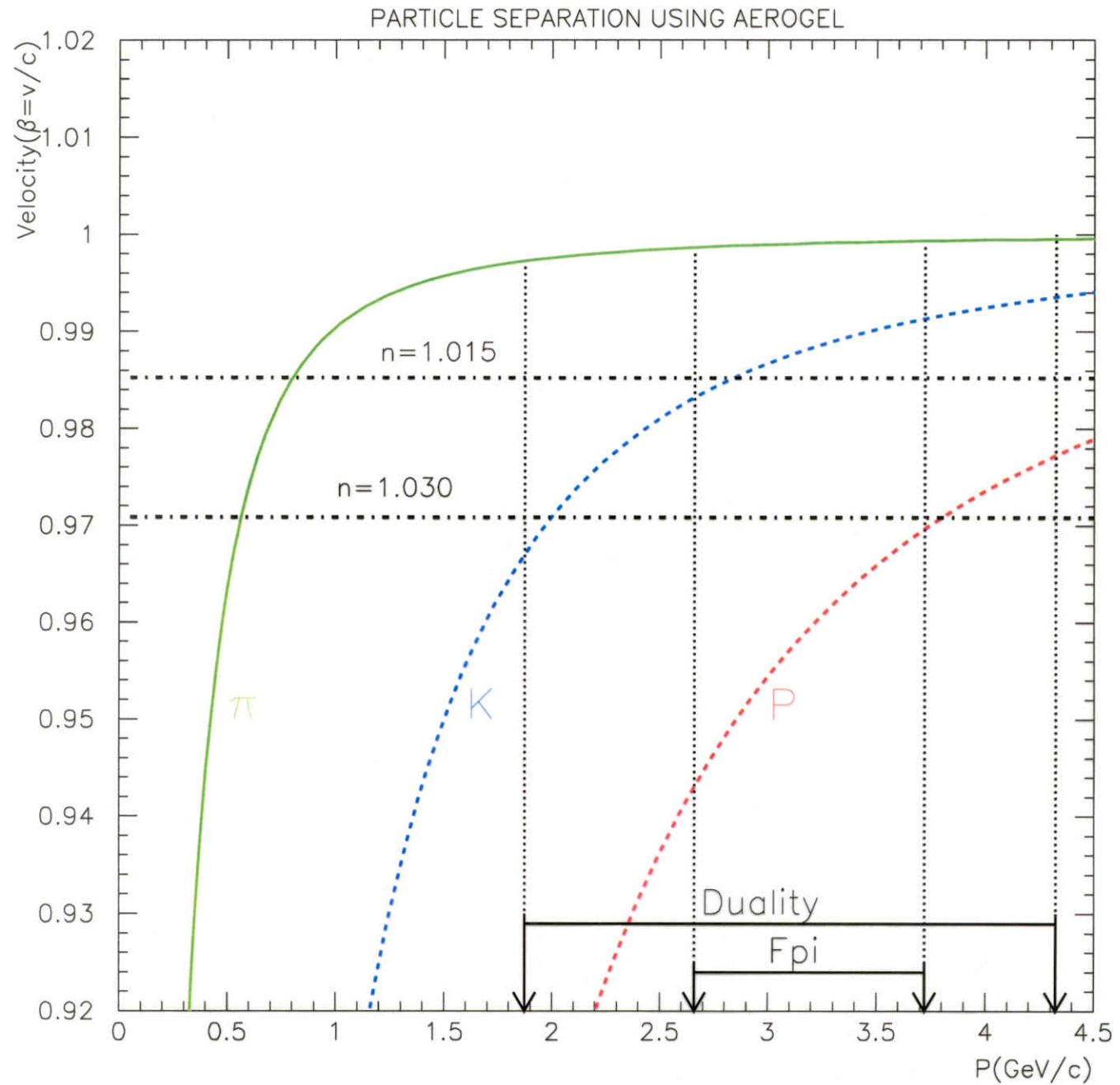
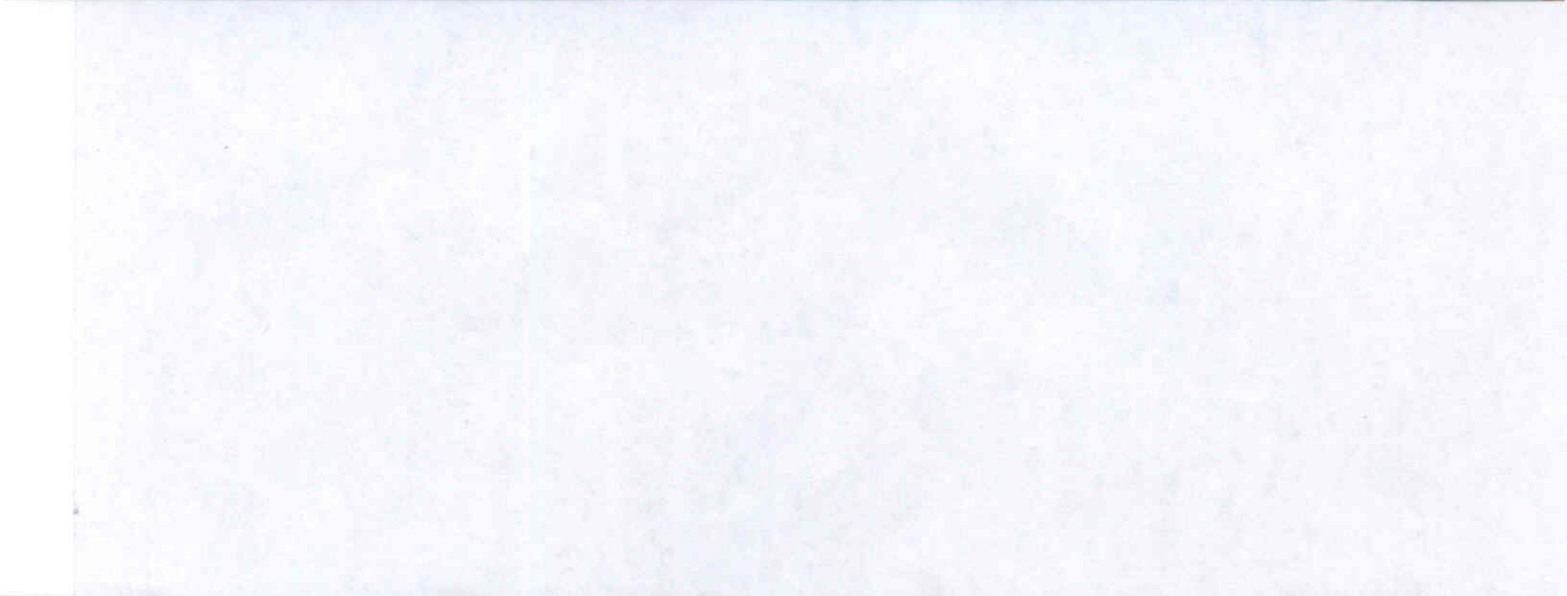
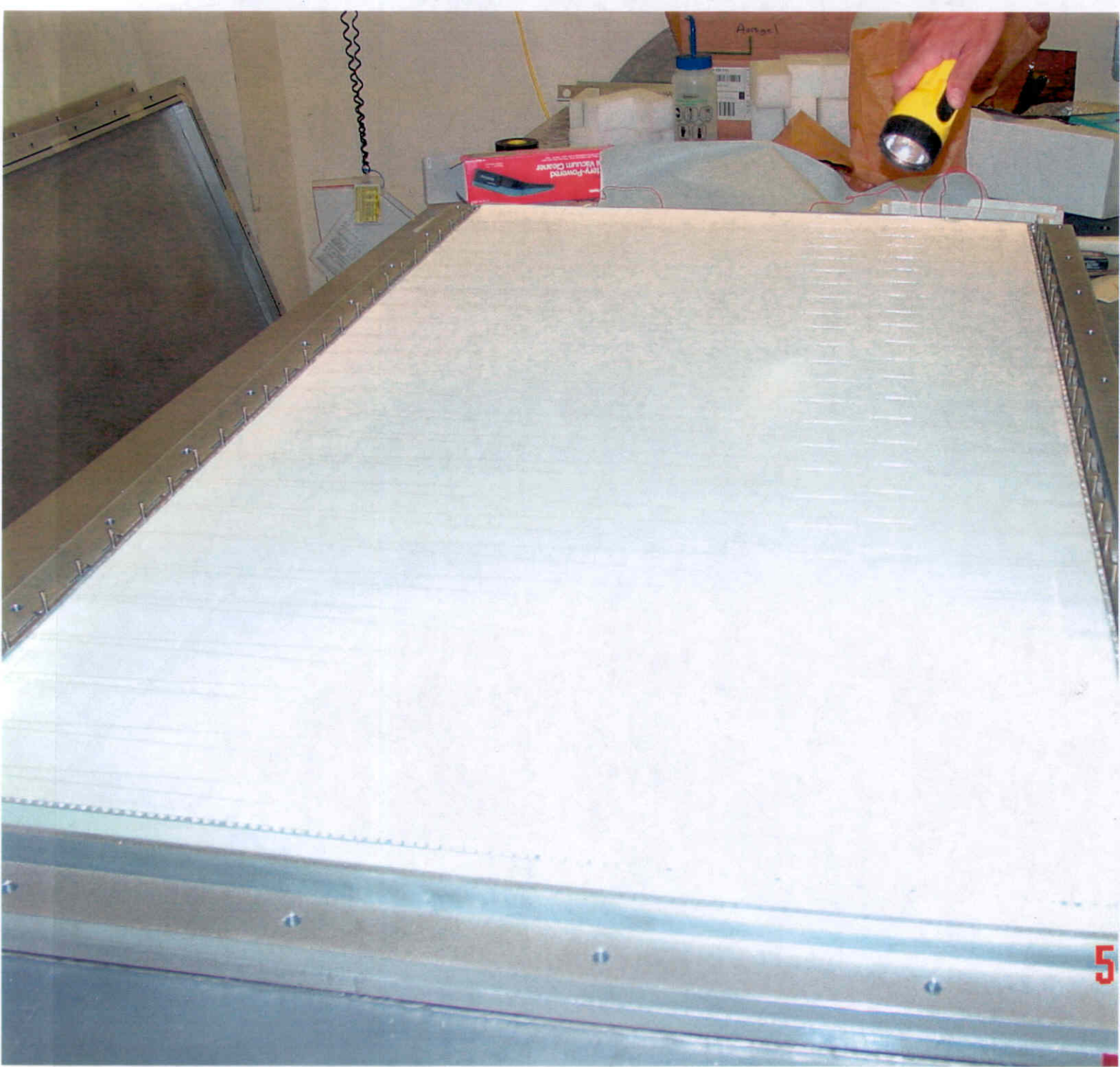


Figure 3: Velocity of particles (plotted as  $1-\beta$ ) versus momentum and the indices of refractive  $n-1$ .

- At lowest momentum setting minimum momentum for pions (10% below central momentum) will be  $P_{\pi}=2.66$  GeV/c for  $Fpi$  and 1.872 GeV/c *Duality* experiments.
- At highest momentum setting maximum momentum for pions (10% above central momentum) will be  $P_{\pi}=3.72$  GeV/c for  $Fpi$  and 4.323 GeV/c for *Duality* experiments.
- We will use aerogel with  $n=1.030$  for  $Fpi$  experiment. Threshold for pion detection is  $\sim 0.5$  GeV/c and  $\sim 3.6$  GeV/c for proton.
- For *Duality* experiment we will use aerogel with  $n=1.015$ . Threshold  $\sim 5.3$  GeV/c for protons,  $\sim 2.84$  GeV/c for kaons and  $\sim 0.8$  GeV/c for pions.

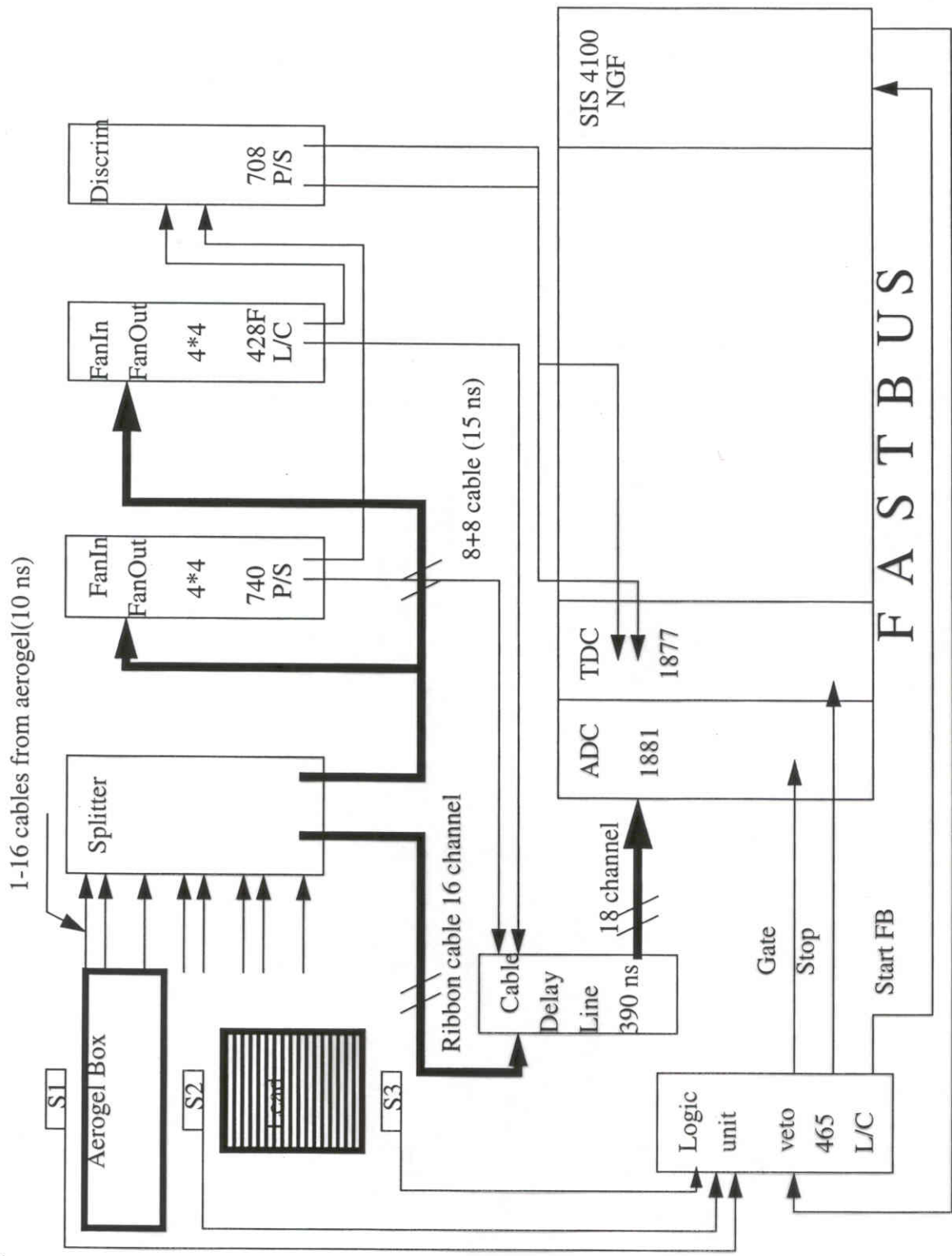
#### 4 AEROGEL DETECTOR

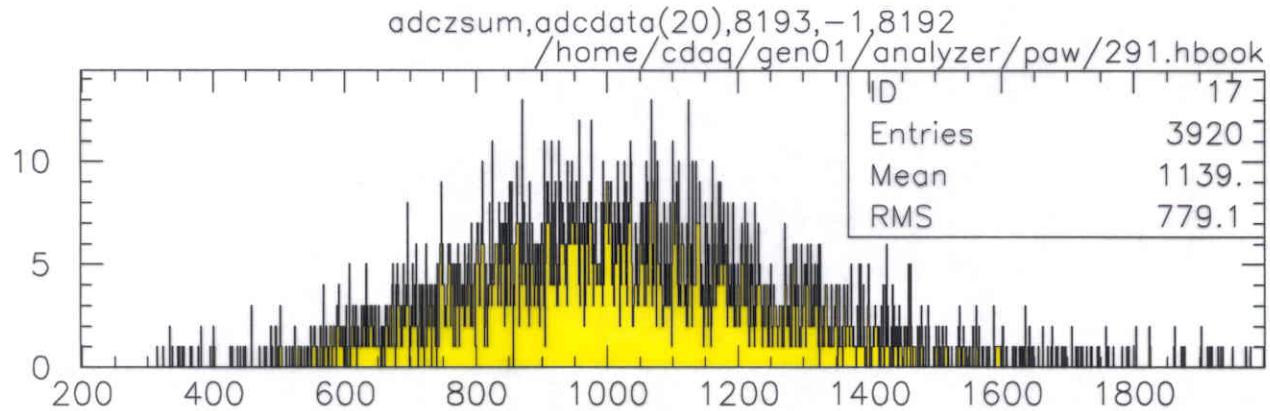
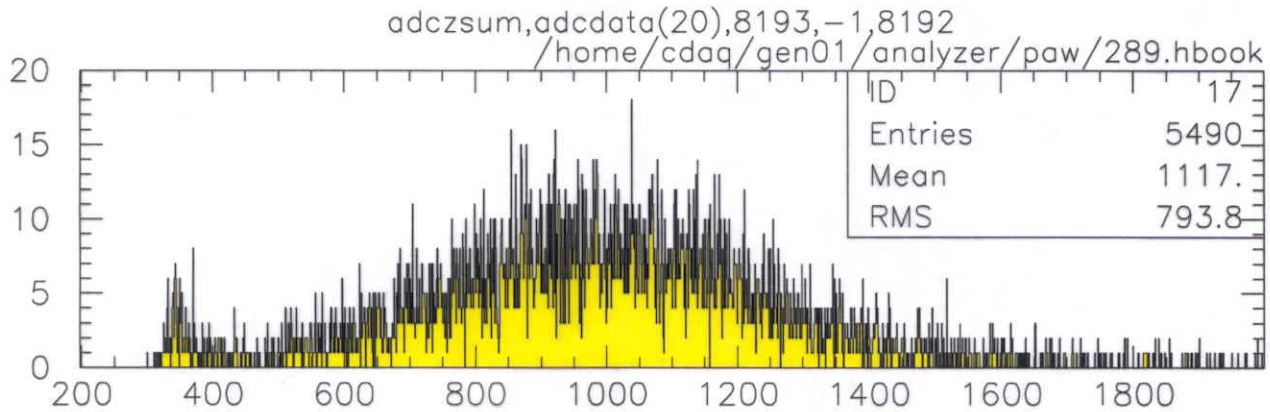
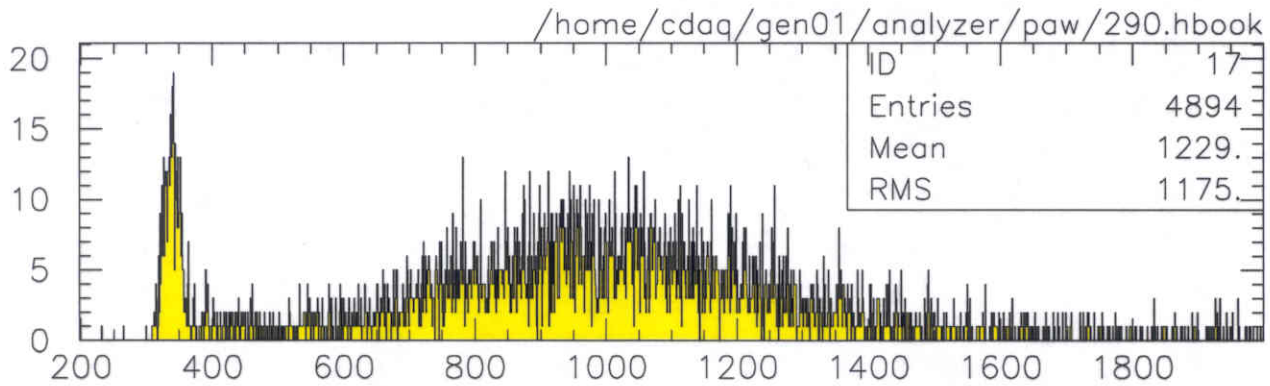
- Aerogels ( $n(\text{SiO}_2)+2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ ) produced in blocks of  $\sim 110 \times 110 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$  tiles.
- Density range  $\rho$  from 0.05 to  $0.2 \text{ g/cm}^3$ .
- Refractive index of aerogel is in agreement with the relation  $n - 1 = (0.210 \pm 0.001)\rho$ .
- Matsushita produced high quality aerogel. The test of about 1000 aerogel tiles for HERMES give  $n=1.0303 \pm 0.0010$ .
- *Typical values of scattering length at the wavelength  $\lambda=400 \text{ nm}$  are  $\Lambda_s \sim 2 \text{ cm}$ .*
- *The absorption length  $\Lambda_a$  increases almost linearly in the interval 200-300 nm, and remains nearly constant above that.*
- *At wavelength  $\lambda \sim 400 \text{ nm}$   $\Lambda_a \sim 20 \text{ cm}$ .*
- The optical properties of aerogel with  $n=1.015$  and  $1.050$  at  $\lambda \sim 300\text{-}500 \text{ nm}$  are similar within  $\sim 10\%$ . (C. Zorn).



# Aerogel Cosmic and LED Test

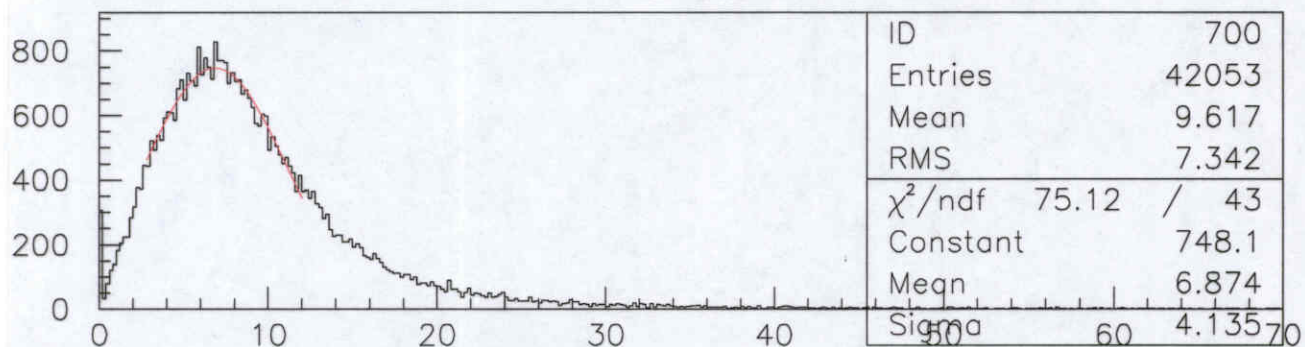
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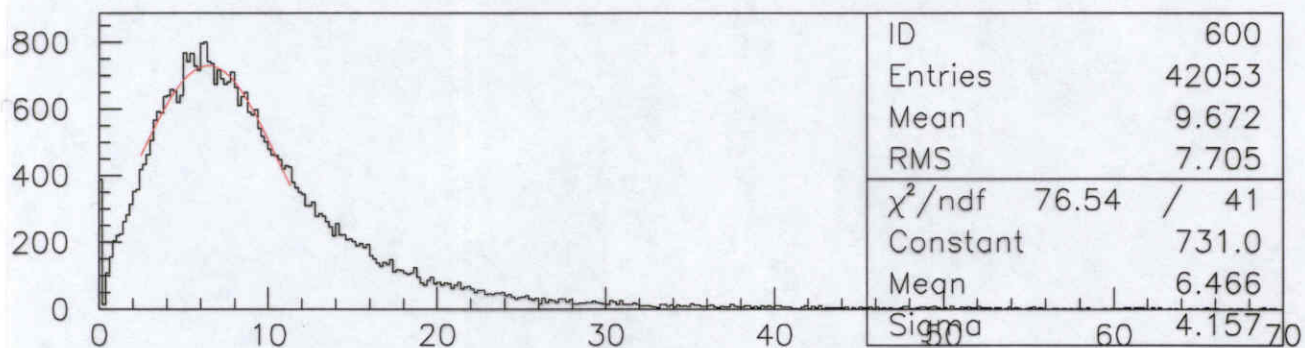


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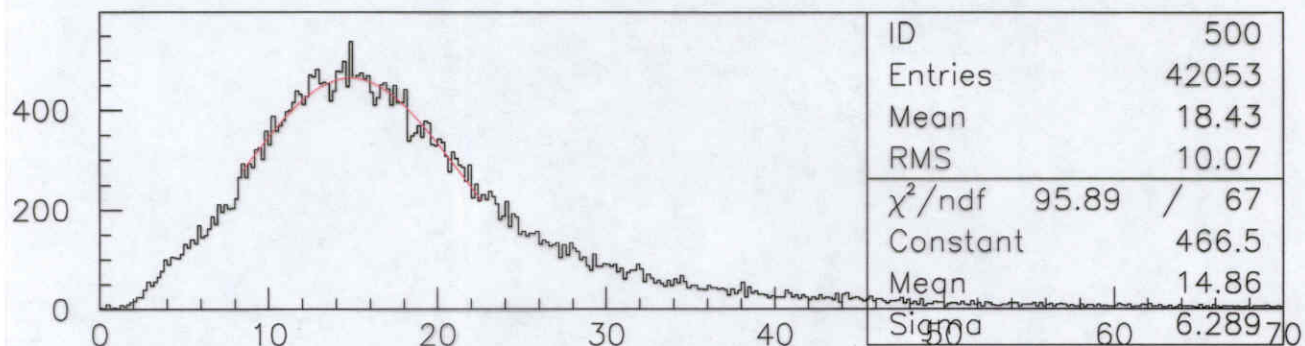
Run 259



Response of Right PMTs in photo-electrons



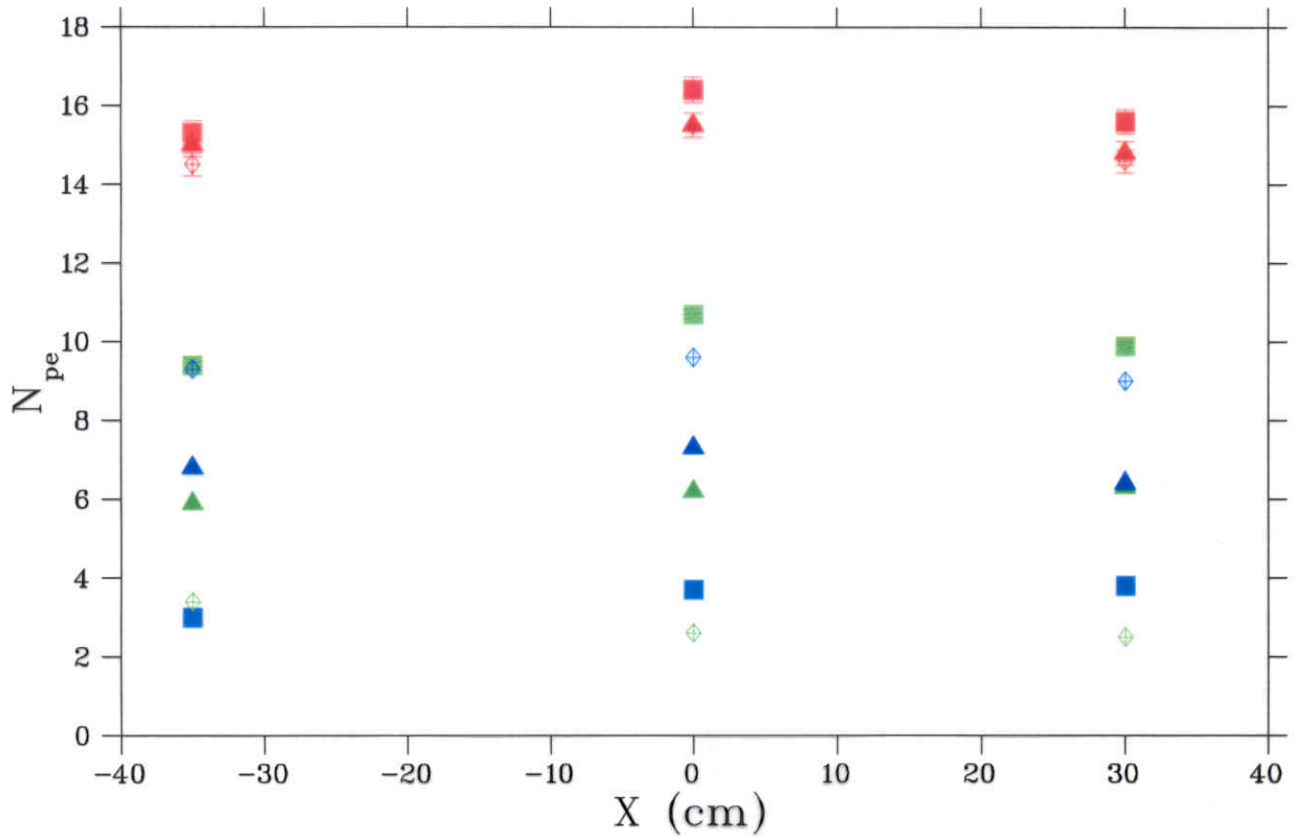
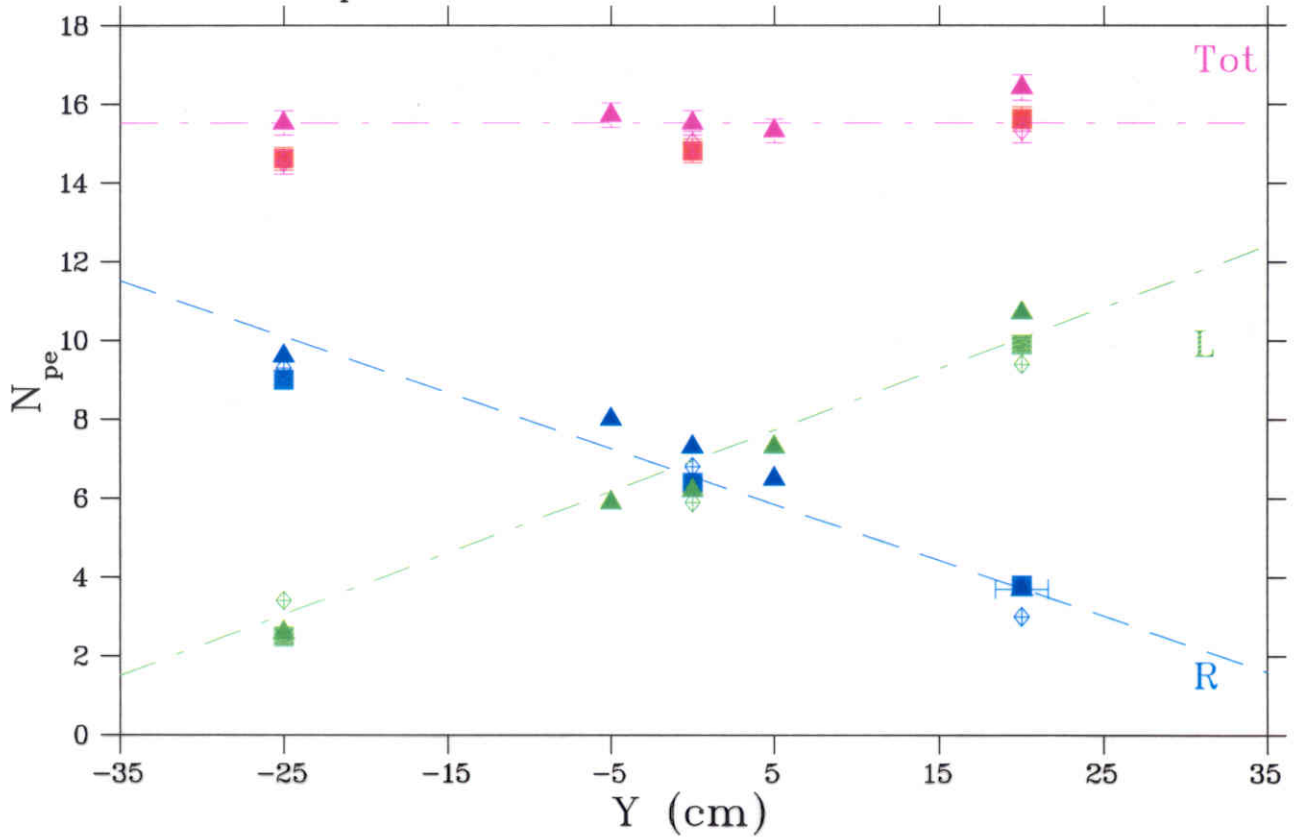
Response of Left PMTs in photo-electrons



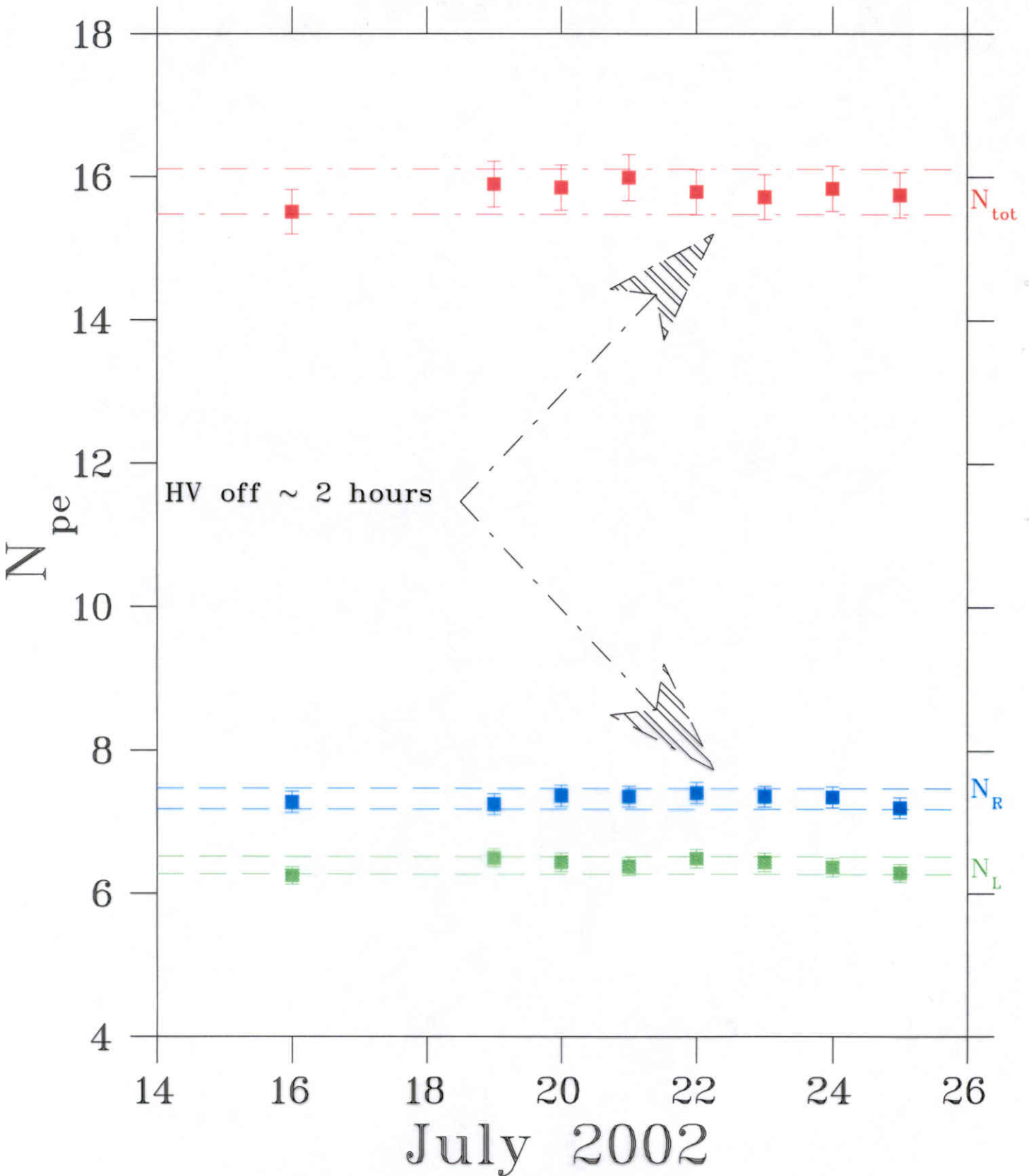
Total, Summed Response in photo-electrons



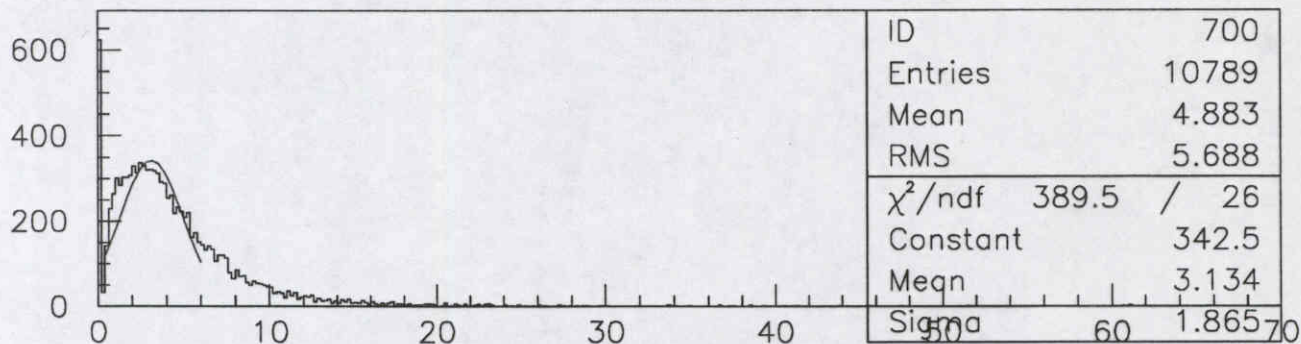
$N_{pe}$  vs X and Y position



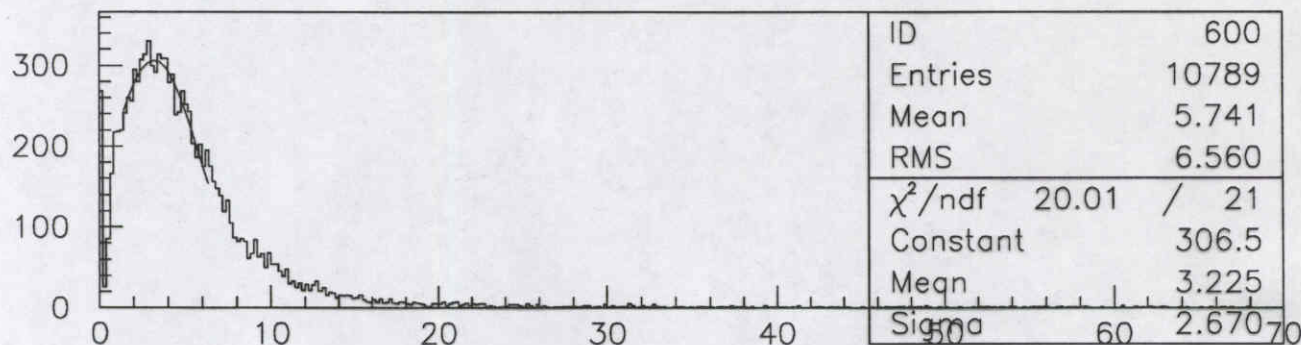
# HMS AEROGEL STABILITY (n=1.030)



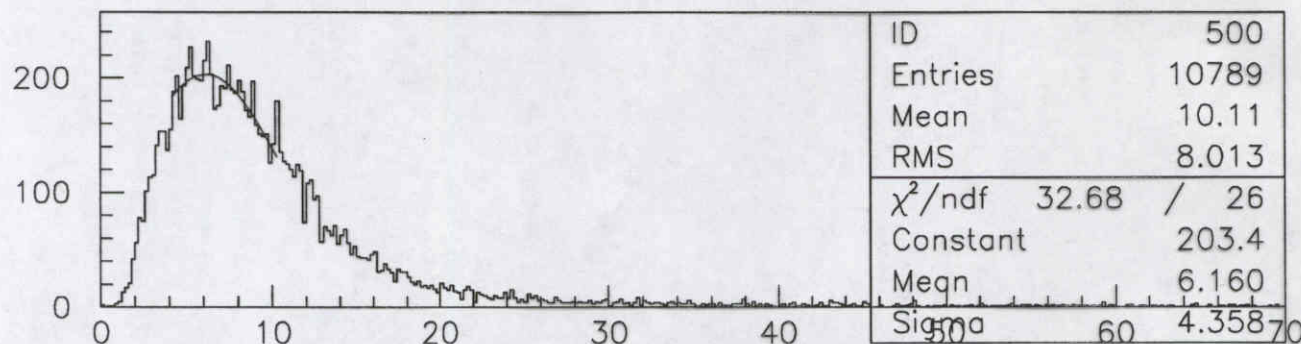
Run 256



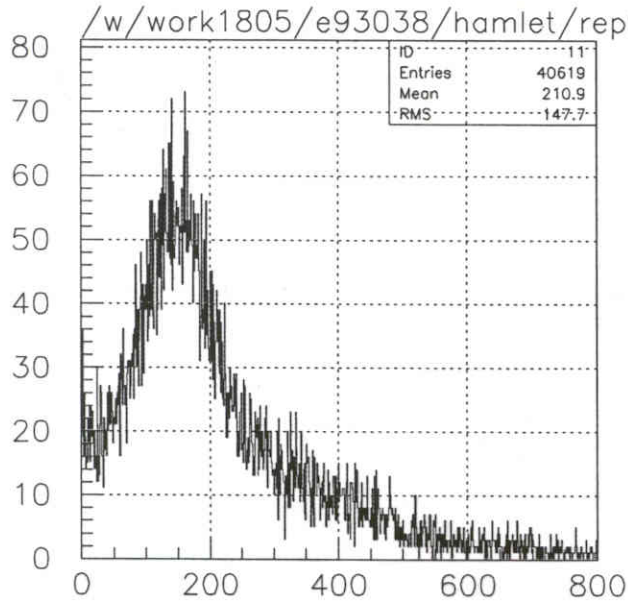
Response of Right PMTs in photo-electrons



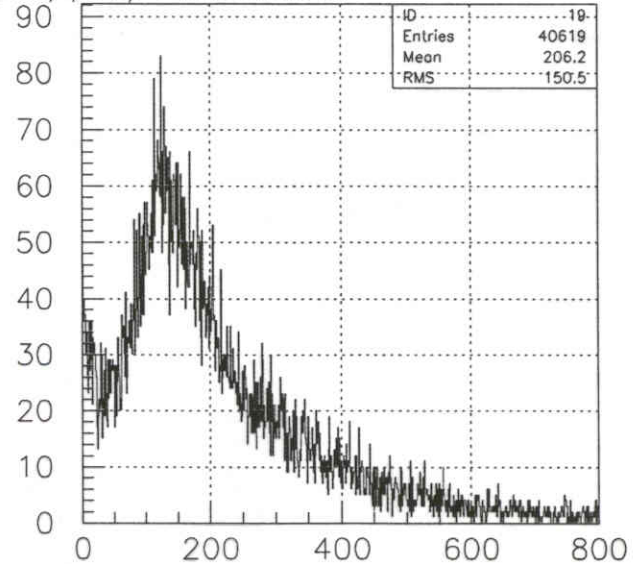
Response of Left PMTs in photo-electrons



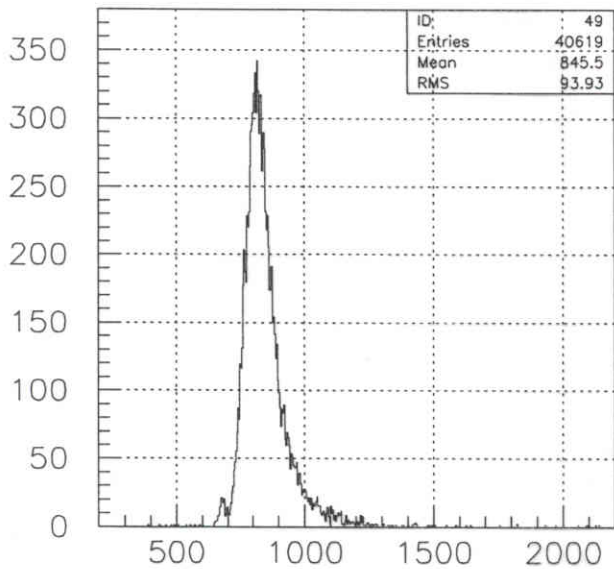
Total, Summed Response in photo-electrons



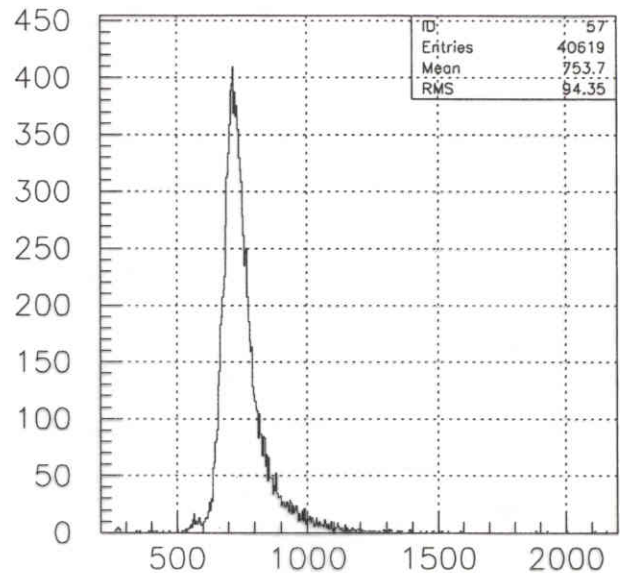
haero-rawadc-pos(4) t=goodhs1s2



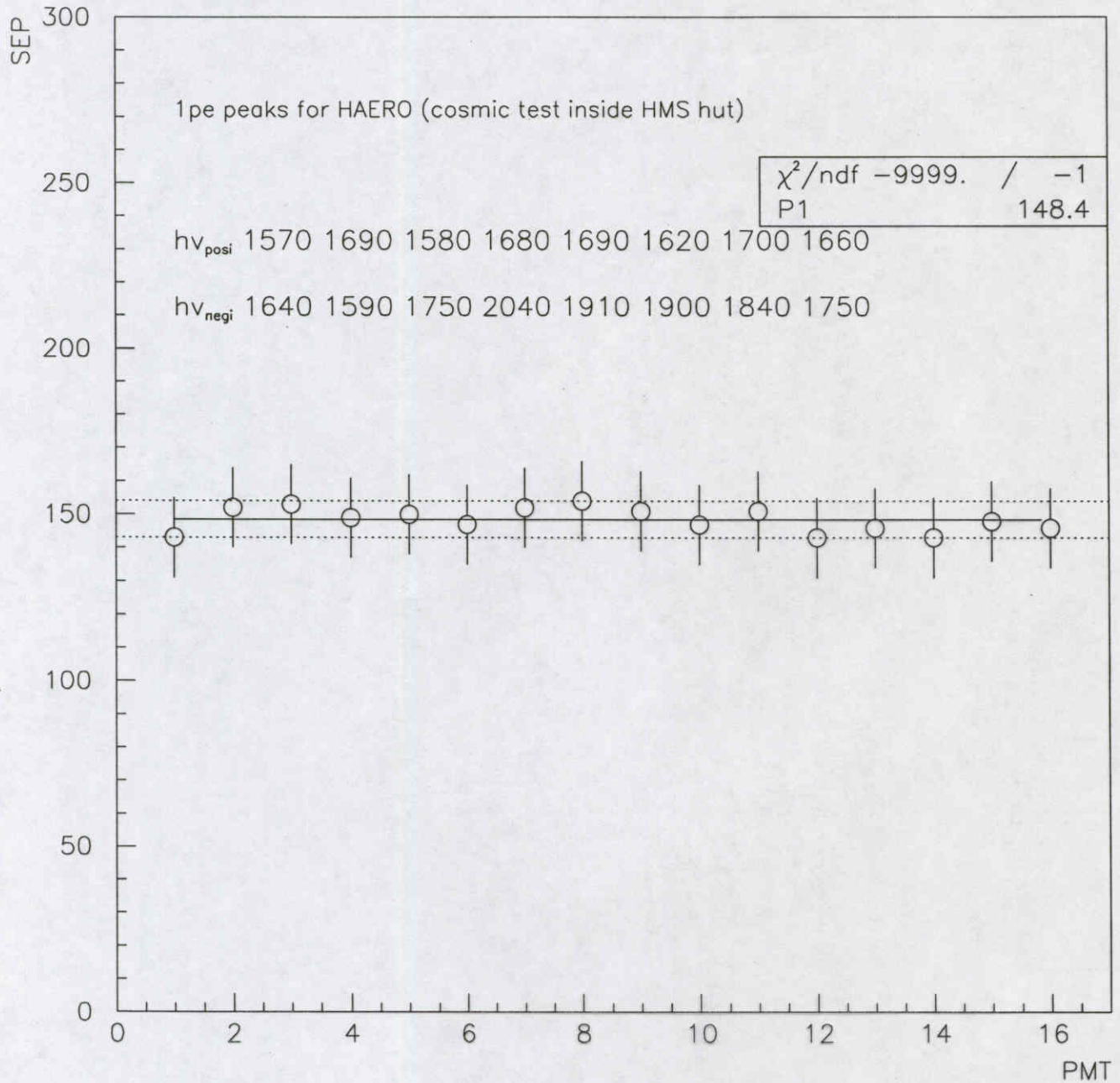
haero-rawadc-neg(4) t=goodhs1s2



haero-tdc-pos(4) t=goodhs1s2



haero-tdc-neg(4) t=goodhs1s2



- Some data was taken also for the aerogel with  $n=1.015$ .
- The Aerogel was successfully installed in HMS hut .
- All necessary electronics was assembled for aerogel in counting room.
- The 16 signal and HV cables were added in the HMS for aerogel.
- The software for aerogel on-line and of-line analysis were done.
- In EPICS part aerogel PMT's HV control was added.
- The some cosmic test runs with aerogel in HMS hut was done .

### **What else “To do” !**

- To take some test data in real experimental conditions.
- To find and finalize the number of photoelectrons, and create the different cut conditions.

- All PMT's was tested on subject of single electron peak, noise and gain-HV dependence.
- The HV bases was modified and now they are with amplifier.
- All inner surface of the detector were covered with high reflectivity millipore paper (Membrane GSWP-00010).
- Light (diffusion) box was assembled and its light leak , reflectivity with LED was tested.
- All aerogels with  $n=1.015$  and  $1.030$  was cutted and assembled in separate aerogel boxes (we have two, one for  $n=1.015$  and other for  $n=1.030$ ).
- Assembling of the aerogel detector with  $n=1.030$  completed.
- All electronics and DAQ assembled in EEL. Software for cosmic data taking and for the analysis ready.
- Beginning of July we taking cosmic data (aerogel  $n=1.030$ ).