

Beam Particle Tracking for the MUSE Experiment at PSI

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2018 Emerging Researchers National (ERN)
Conference in STEM

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- Experimental Set-up at Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI)
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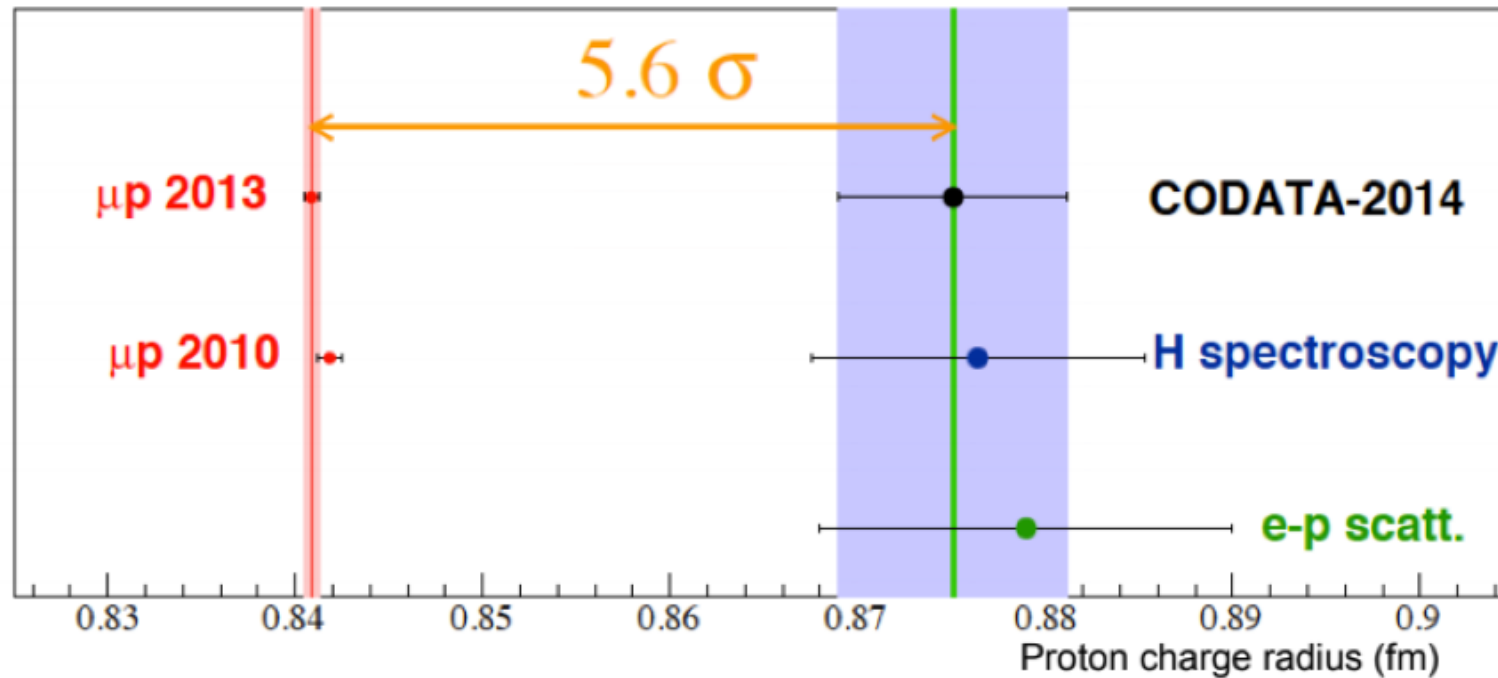


Proton Radius Puzzle

The proton rms charge radius measured with

electrons: 0.8751 ± 0.0061 fm (CODATA2014)

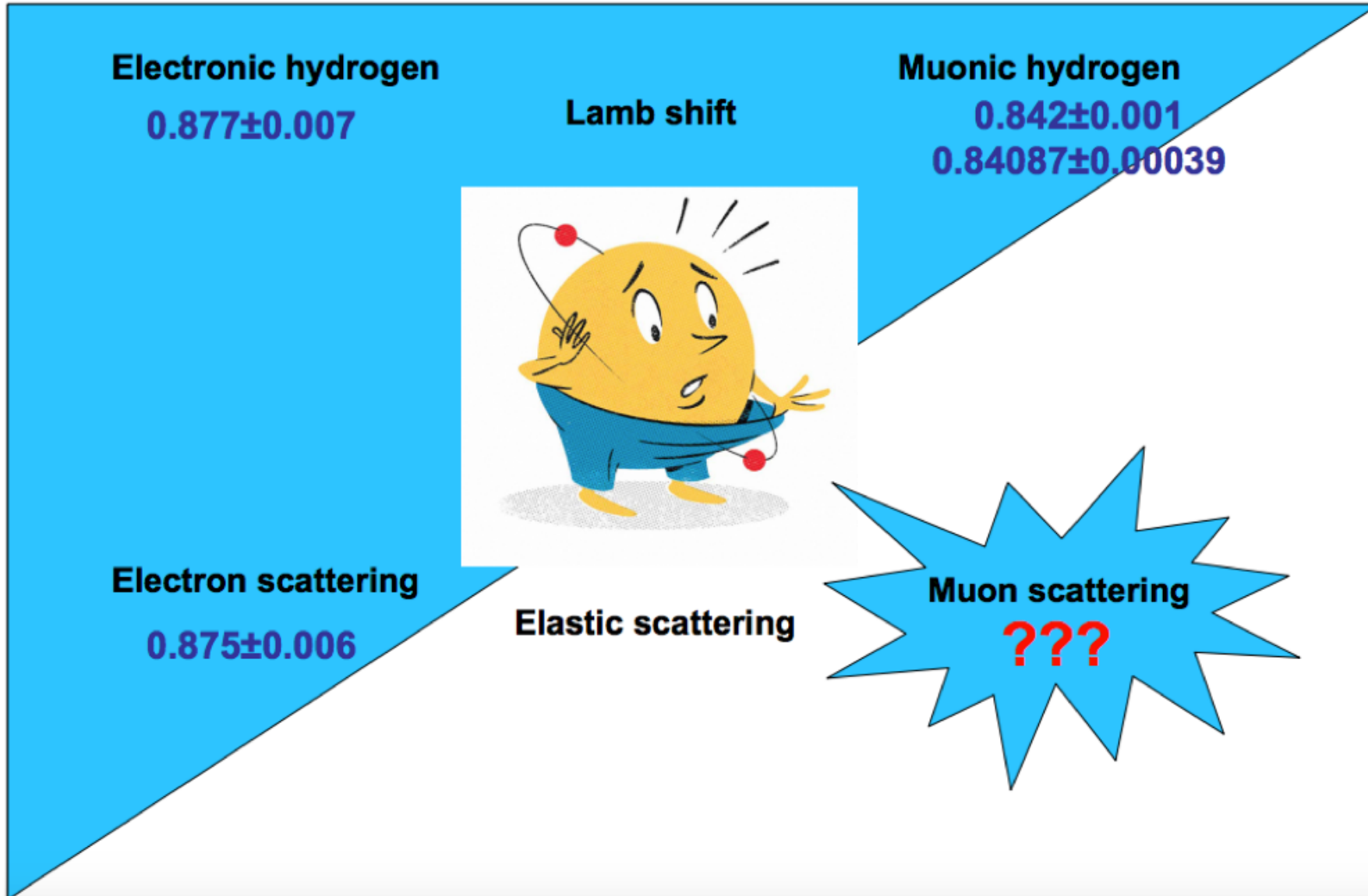
muons: 0.8409 ± 0.0004 fm



R. Pohl et al., Nature 466, 213 (2010)

A. Antognini et al., Science 339, 417 (2013)

Motivation for μp Scattering



MUSE



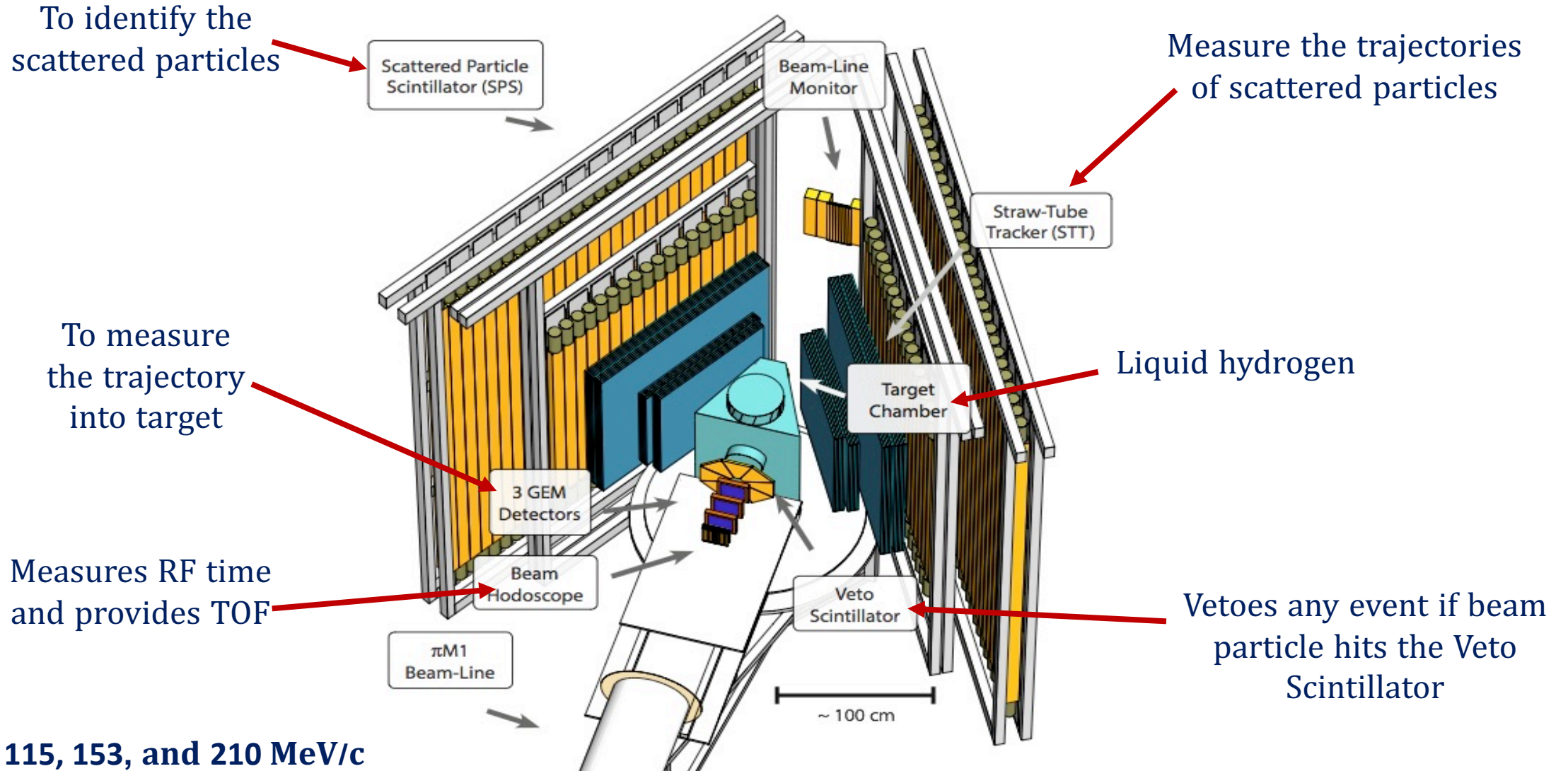
Paul Scherrer Institute
Villigen, Switzerland

- ❑ Measurement of elastic electron and muon scattering on the proton.
- ❑ Measuring with both beam polarities.
- ❑ Determine cross section, form factors, precise radius, test lepton universality, and measure two-photon exchange.

Beam Specification:

- ❑ 590 MeV, 50 MHz, 2 mA (1.2 MW) proton beam;
- ❑ Momentum range: 100 - 500 MeV/c
- ❑ Secondary beam up to 3 MHz of $\approx 2 - 15\%$ μ 's, $10 - 98\%$ e 's, $0 - 80\%$ π 's

Experimental Set-up at PSI

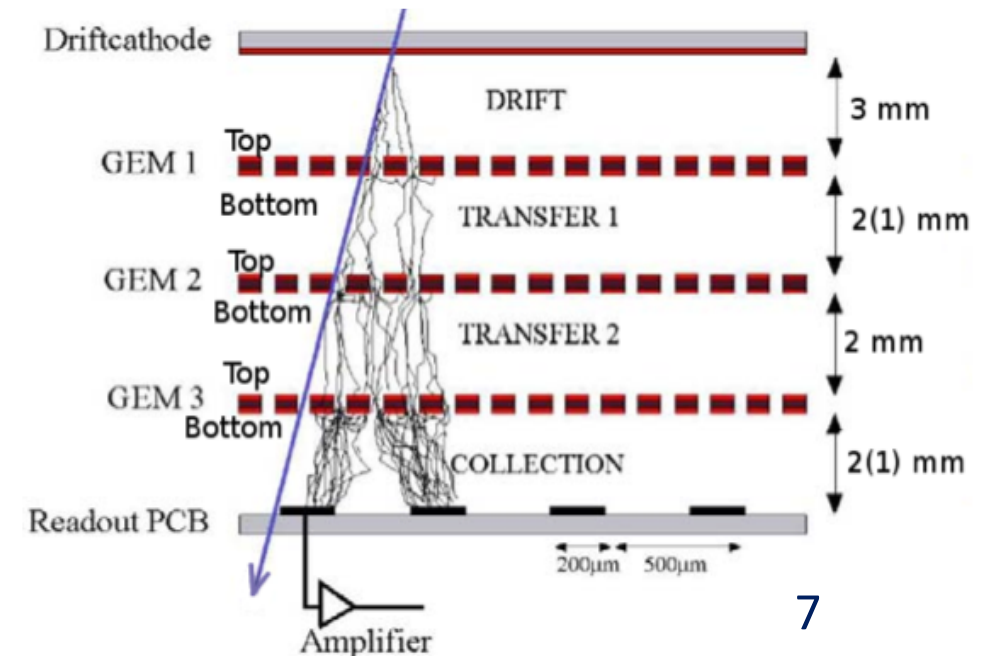
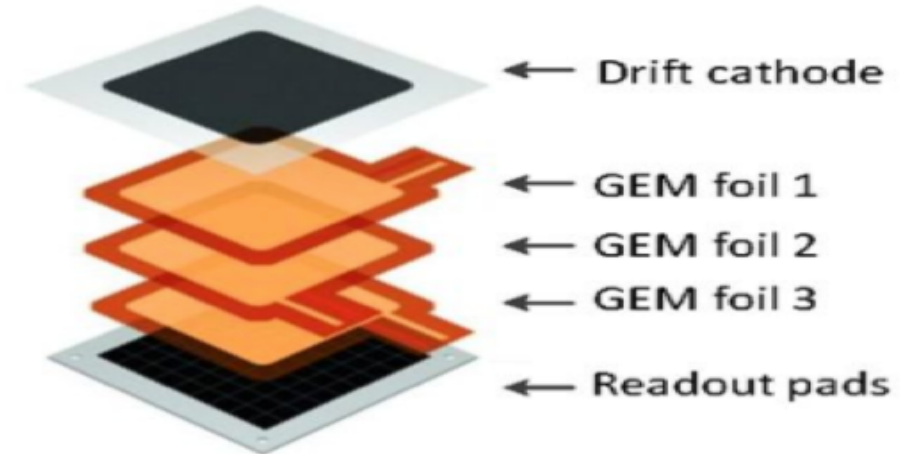


- ❑ Using 115, 153, and 210 MeV/c
- ❑ $\theta \approx 20^\circ - 100^\circ$, $Q^2 \approx 0.002 - 0.08 \text{ GeV}^2$

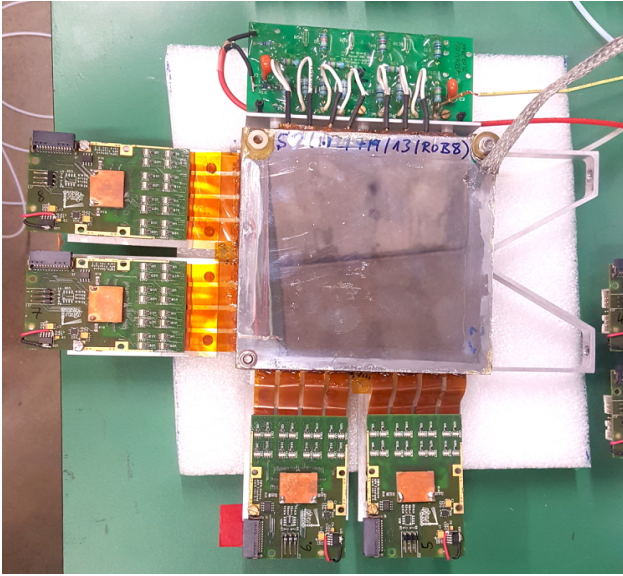
Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM)

- ❑ Made up: kapton foil and copper clad
- ❑ Coulomb interaction ionize the gas and create electron-ion pairs.
- ❑ With suitable potentials, electrons released in the upper gas layer drift into the first GEM.
- ❑ Avalanche amplification occurs in the holes.
- ❑ 2-D readout plane consist of copper strips.

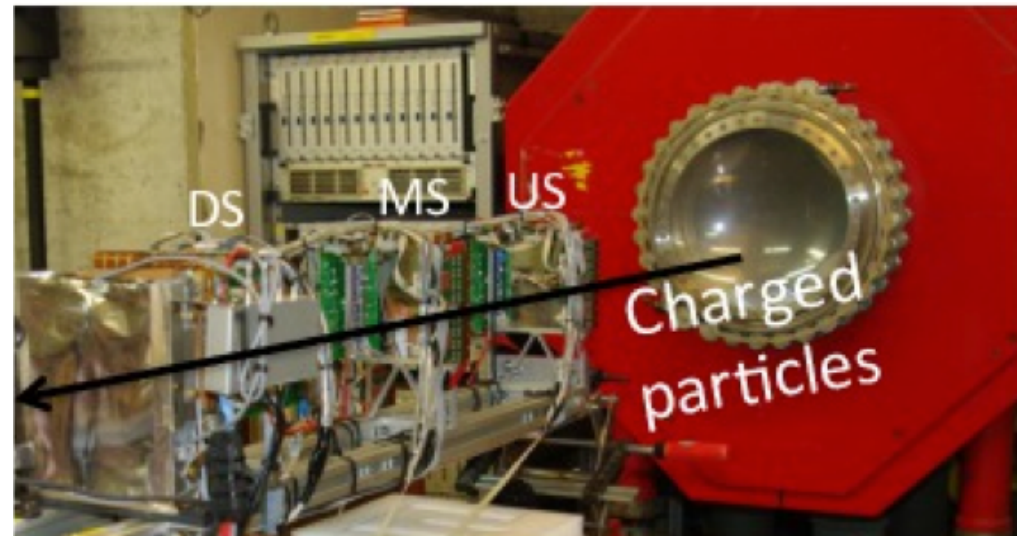
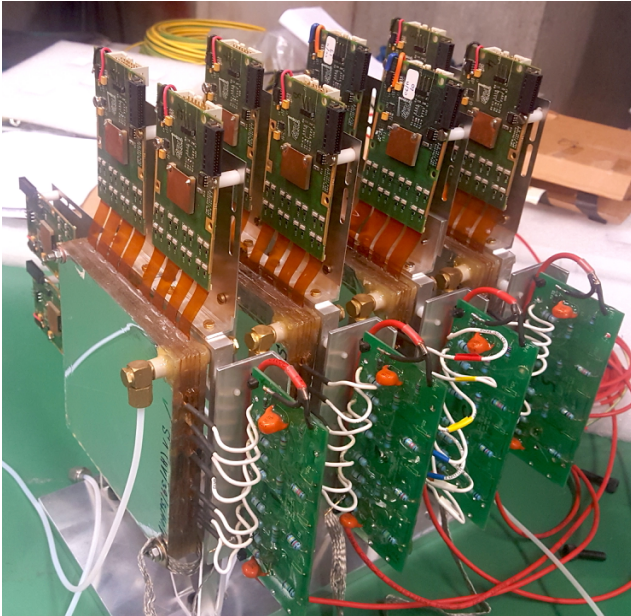
Schematic of triple-GEM detector



GEMs for MUSE

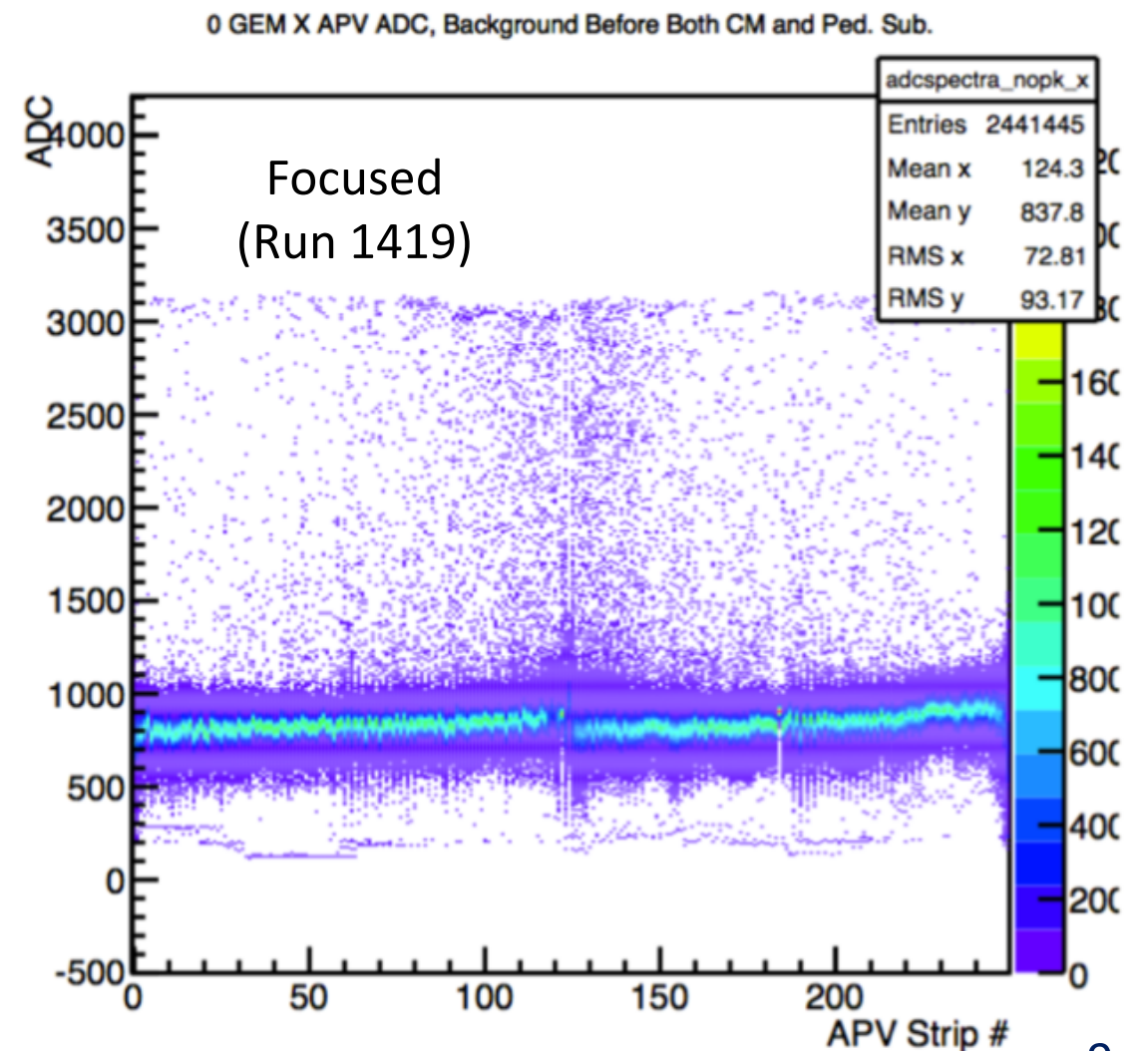
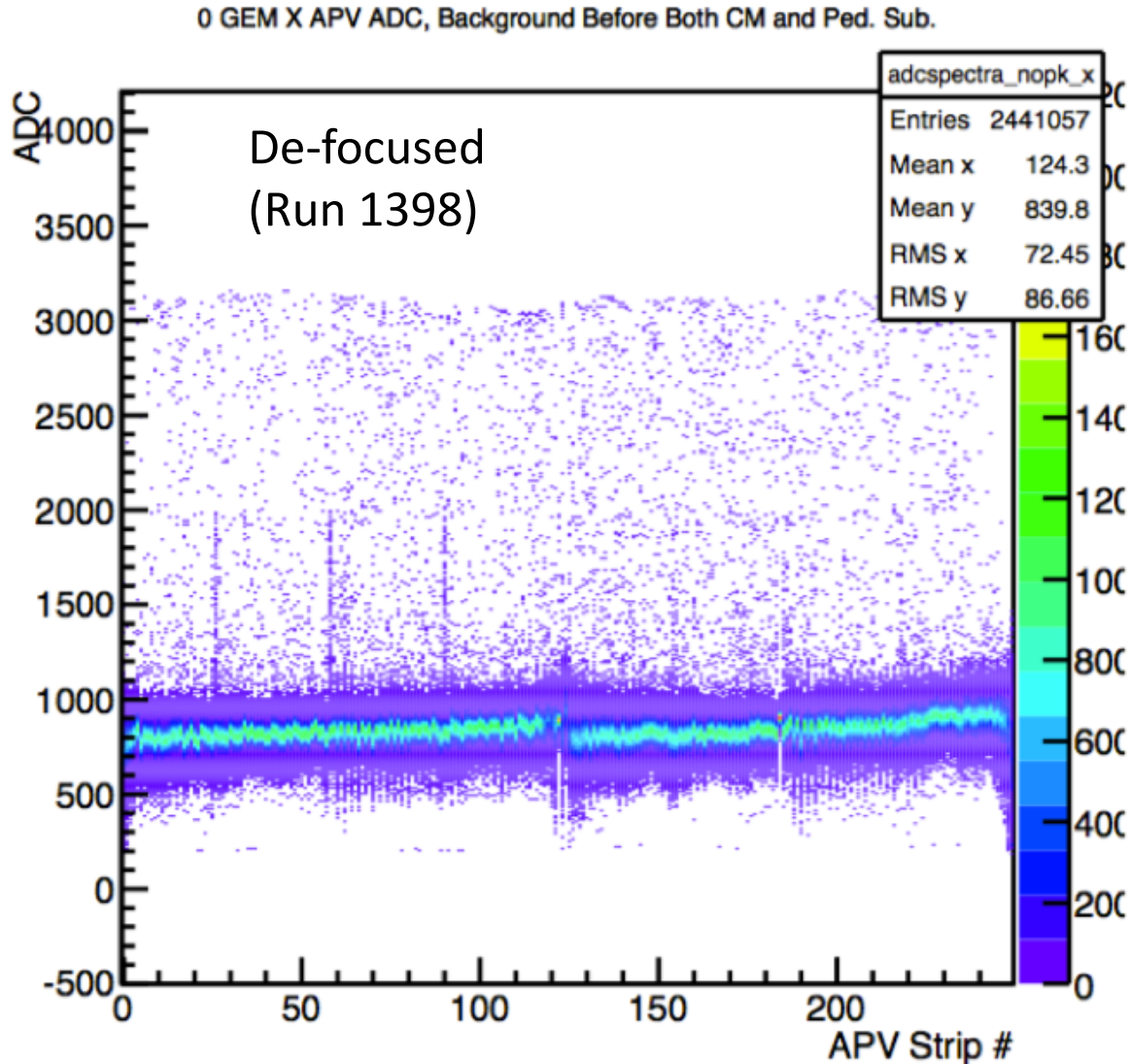


- ❑ These GEMs were built at Hampton University for OLYMPUS experiment.
- ❑ Three 10 x 10 cm² triple layer GEM detectors.
- ❑ Supplied ArCO₂ gas mixture (70:30 ratio)
- ❑ Each GEM with four APV-25 front-end chips to read analog signals from the readout strips.
- ❑ Total of 1500 readout channels per telescope (500 per element).



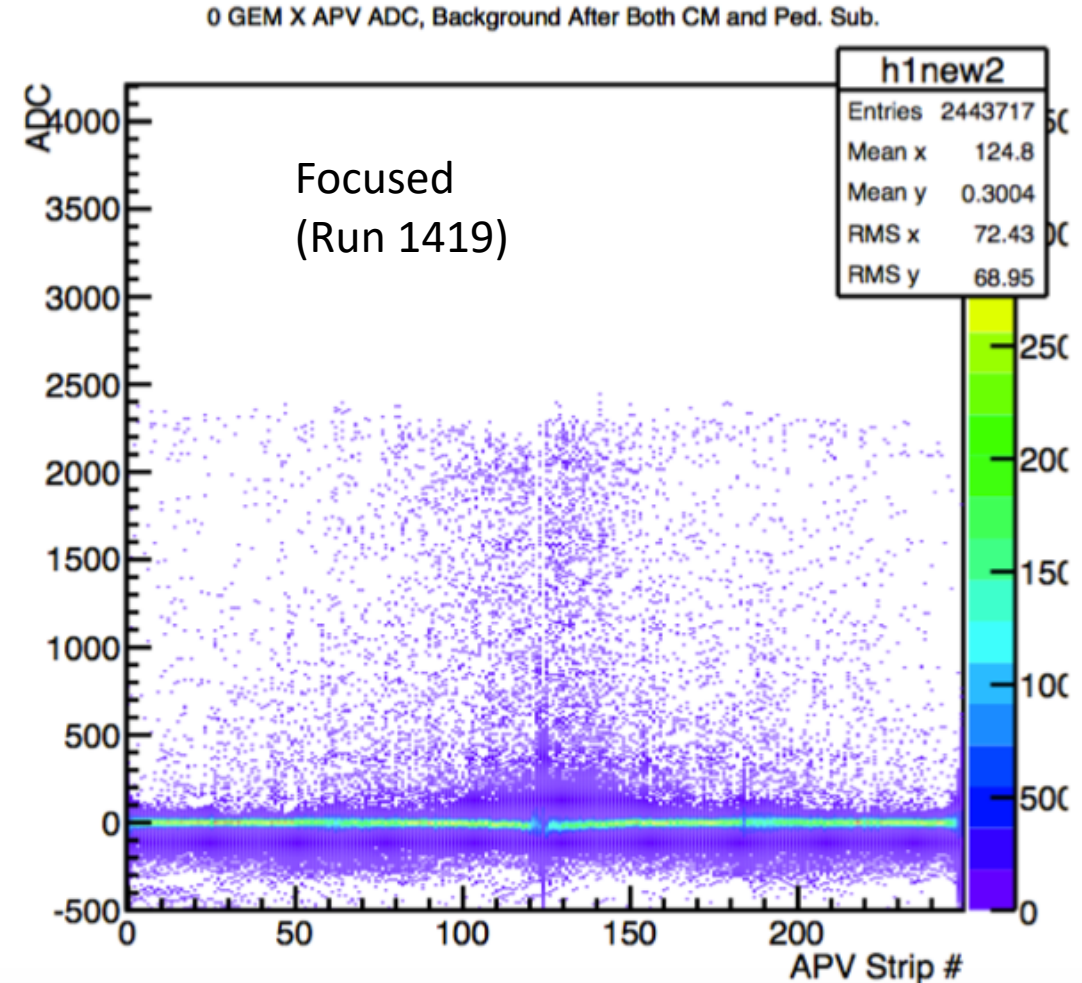
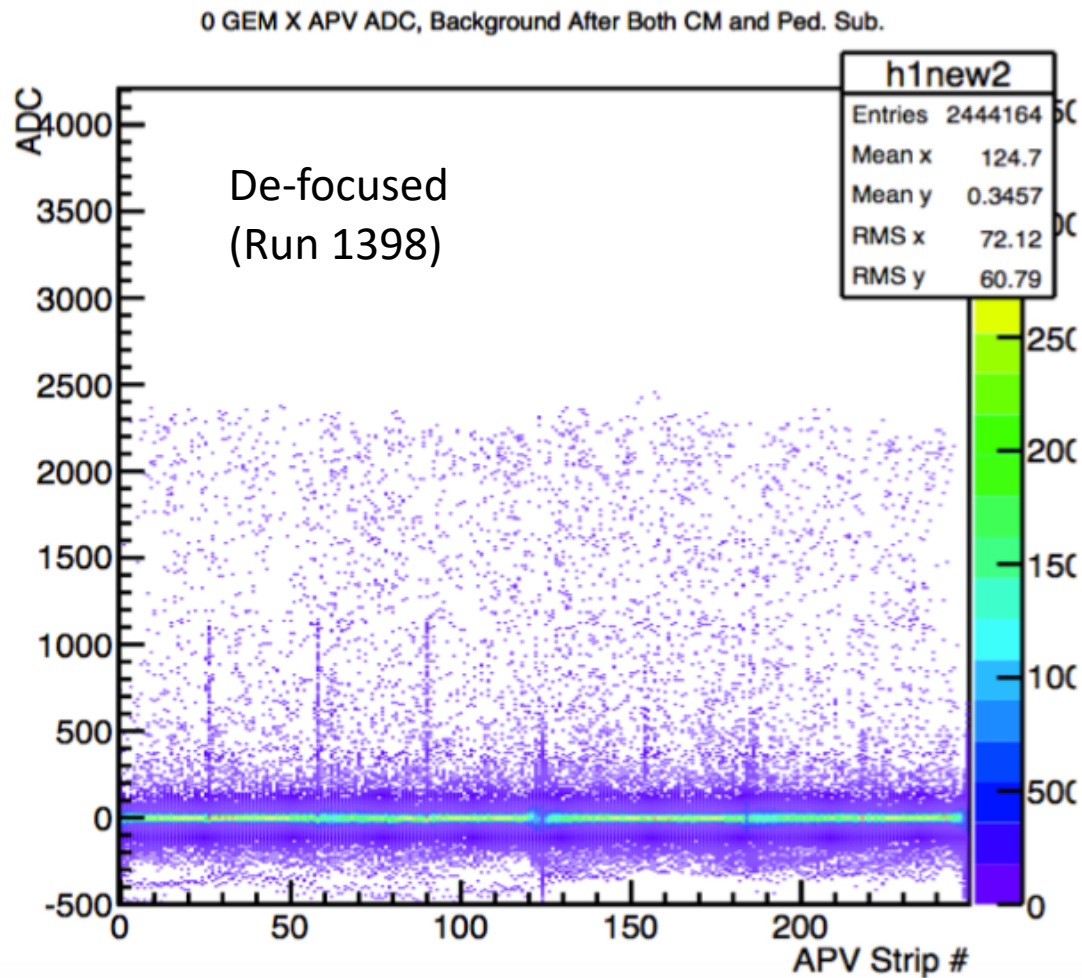
GEM Data Analysis: Raw ADC vs. Strip Number (US)

- ❑ The analog signals are digitized by Analog Digital Converter (ADC).
- ❑ ADC records the integration of the analog signals over time for the total charge registered by a strip.



GEM Data Analysis: ADC vs. Strip Number (US)

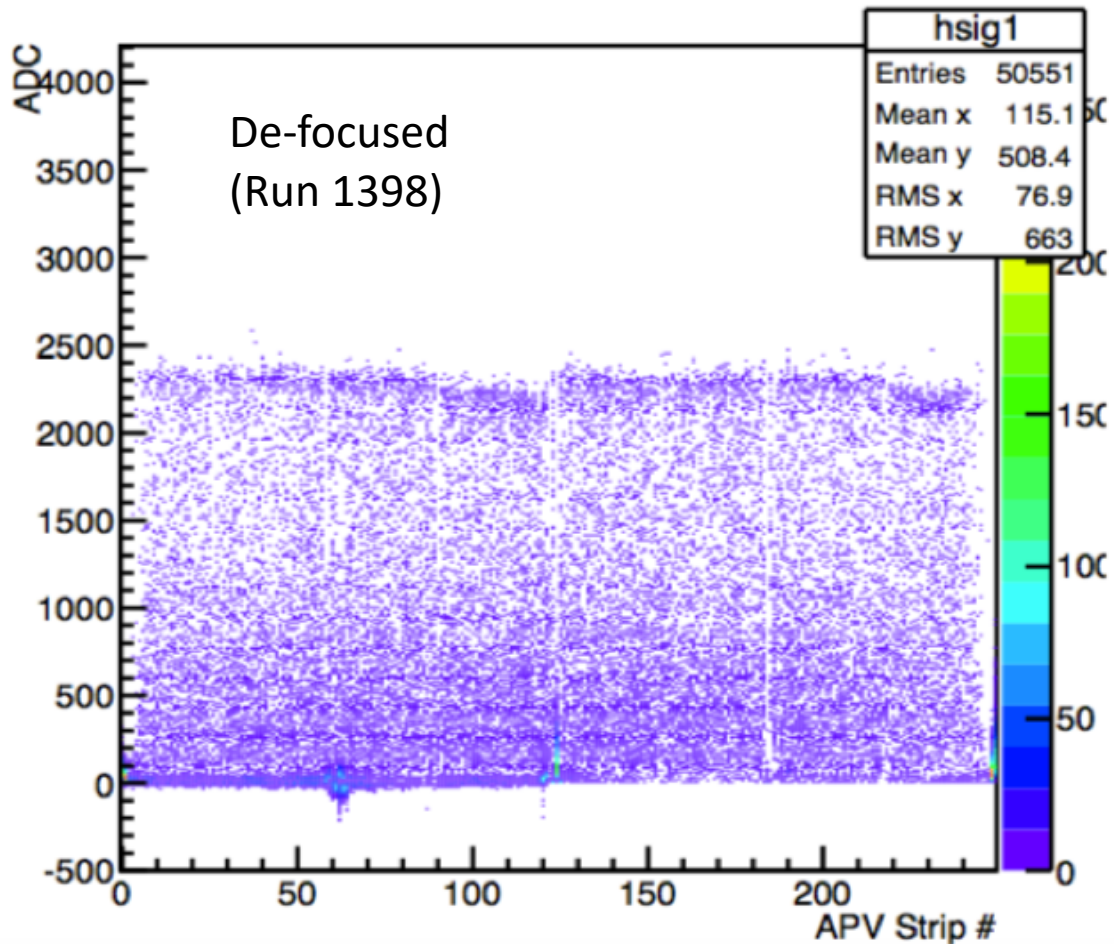
- ❑ The background noise present in the raw ADC would affect the original signal.
- ❑ To reduce the background noise, common-mode and pedestal subtraction was applied on raw data.



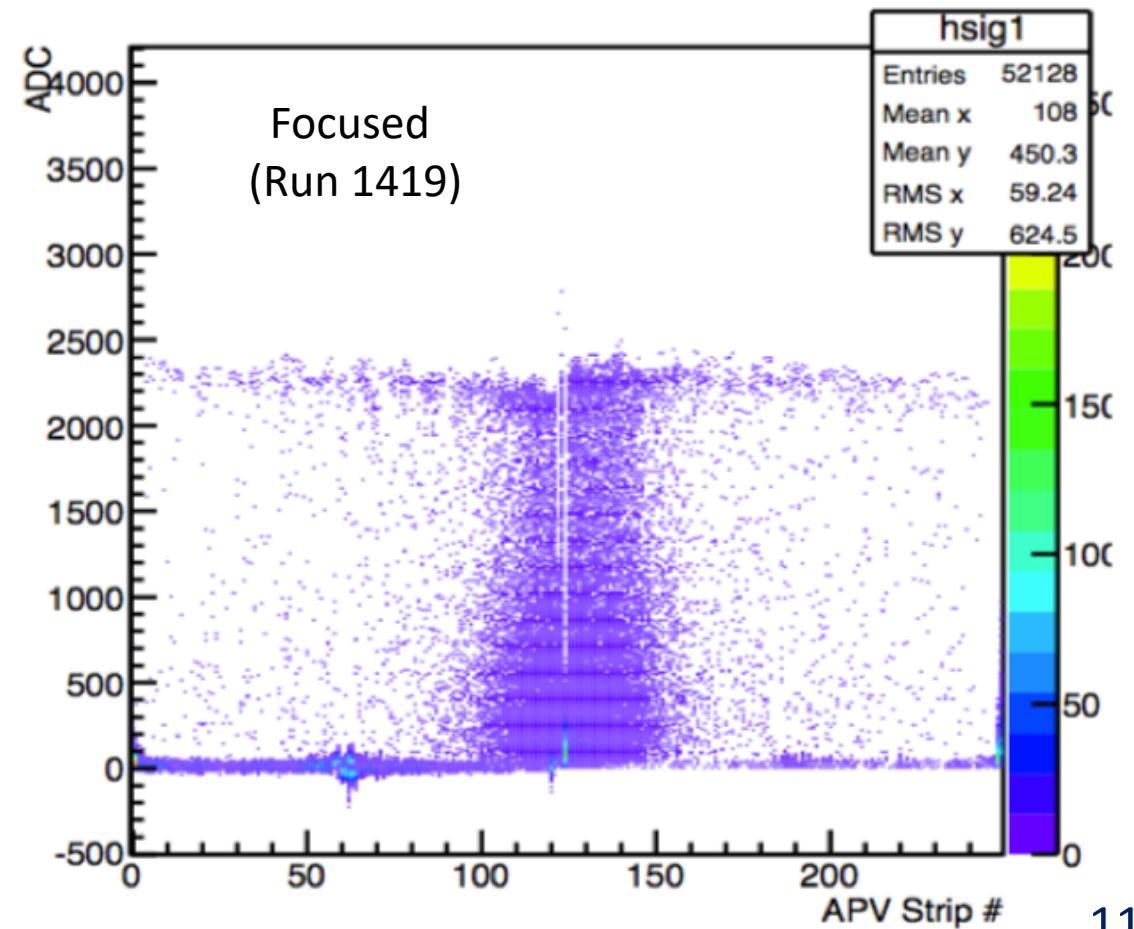
GEM Data Analysis

- ❑ Only channels with hits participating in clusters.
- ❑ Hits: channels above the threshold
- ❑ Clusters: 2 or more arrays of adjacent hits. Cluster candidates are chosen by pairing the X and Y local maxima and charge sharing.

0 GEM X APV ADC, Signal After Both CM and Ped. Sub.

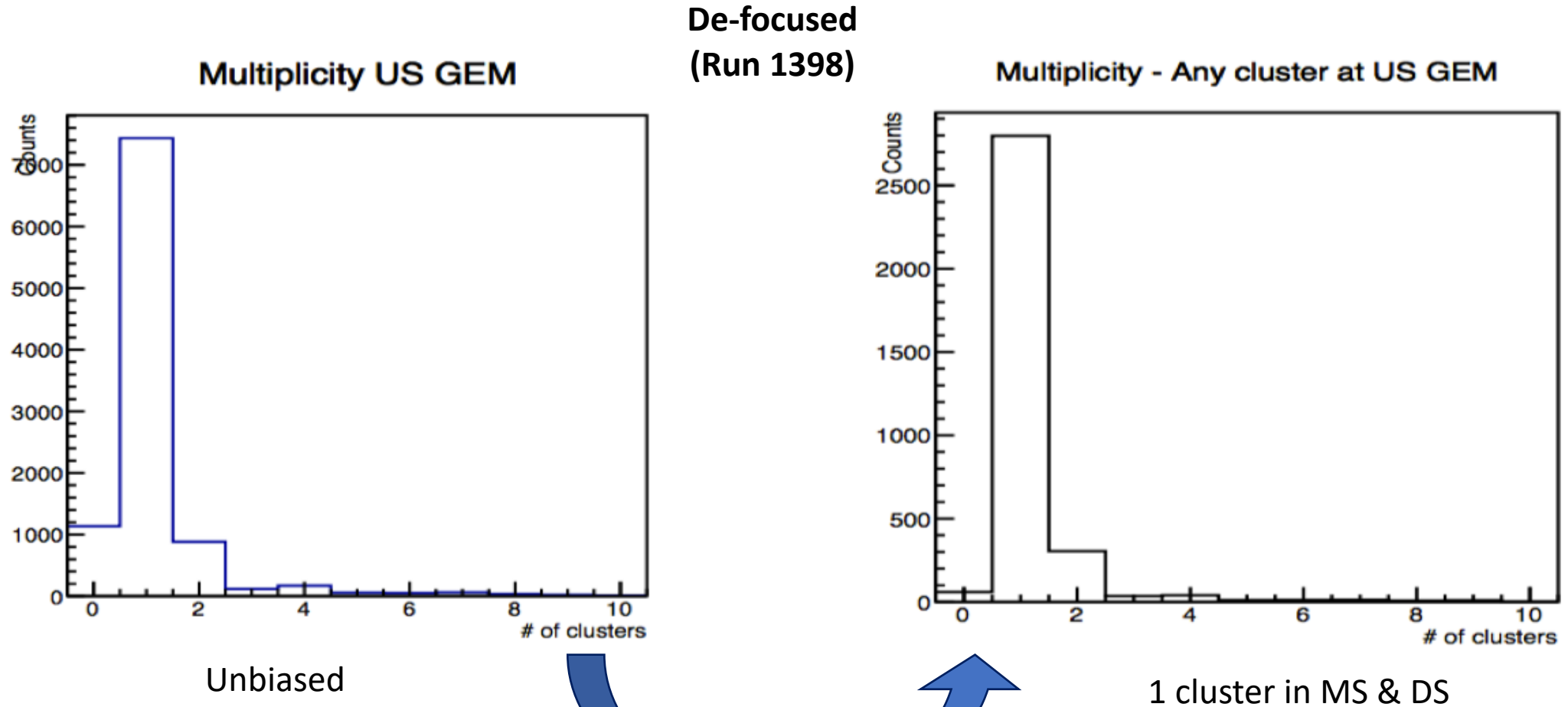


0 GEM X APV ADC, Signal After Both CM and Ped. Sub.



GEM Data Analysis: Cluster Multiplicities per event

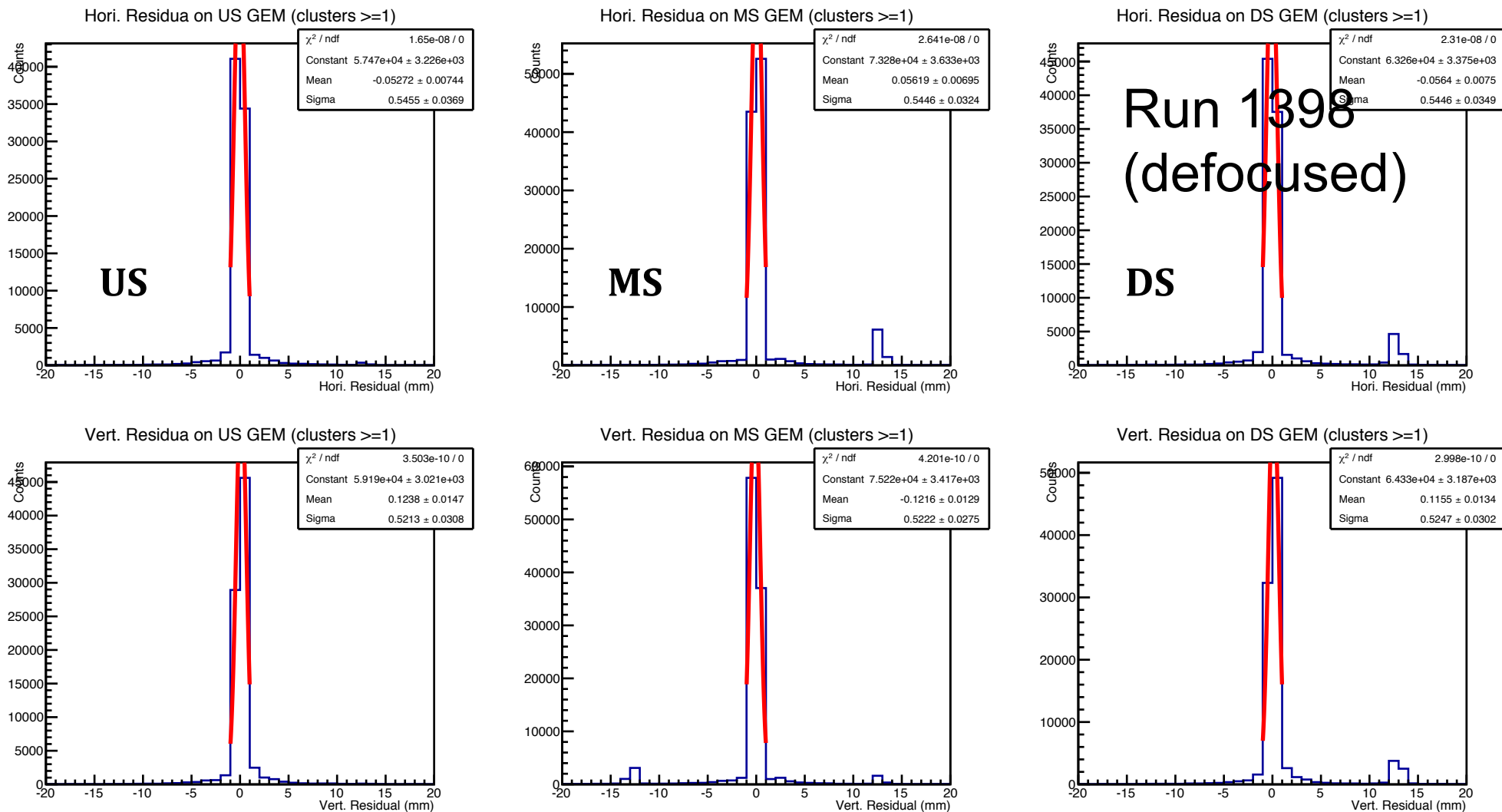
- Cluster multiplicities: Independently checked the number of clusters recorded for each event on each GEM.



- Requirement: 1-cluster in 2 GEMs for candidate track

GEM Data Analysis: Track Residuals

- Determine straight line tracks from the cluster candidates on 2 GEMs and project on 3rd GEM.
- Compare track and hit at the third GEM for track residuals.

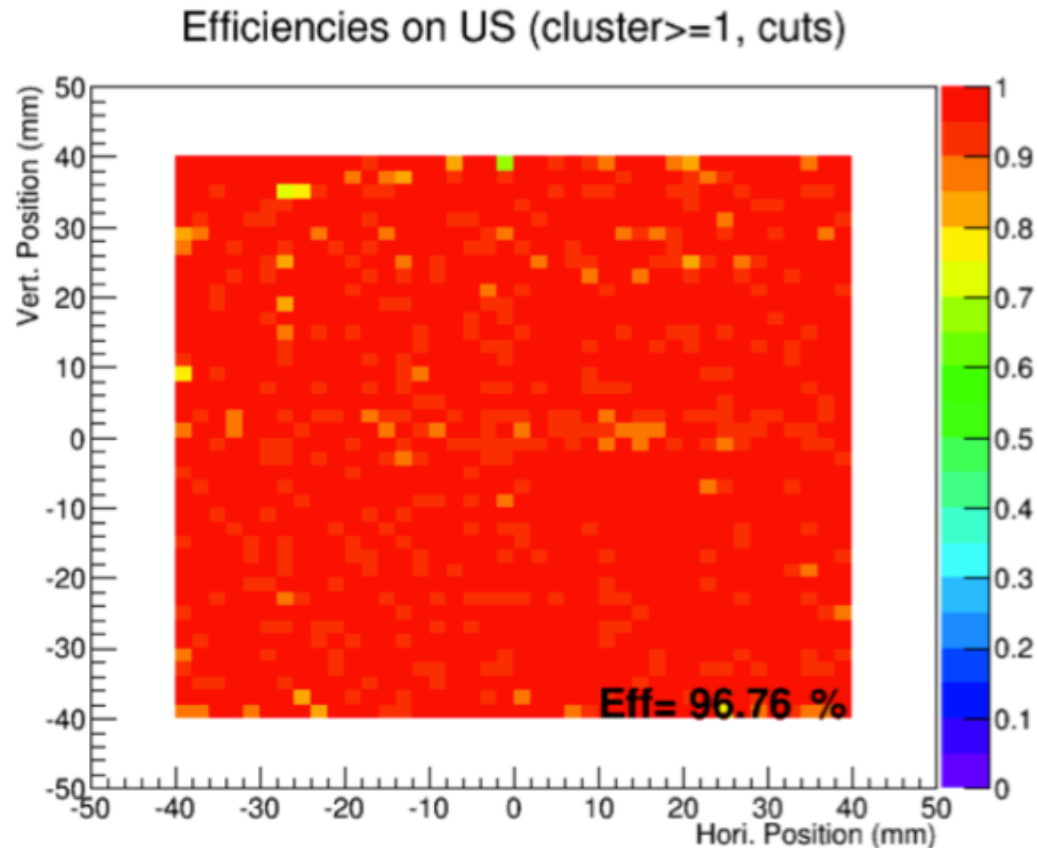


Track residuals: Variance ~ 0.5 mm on each GEM. Similar with and without focused beam

GEM Efficiencies

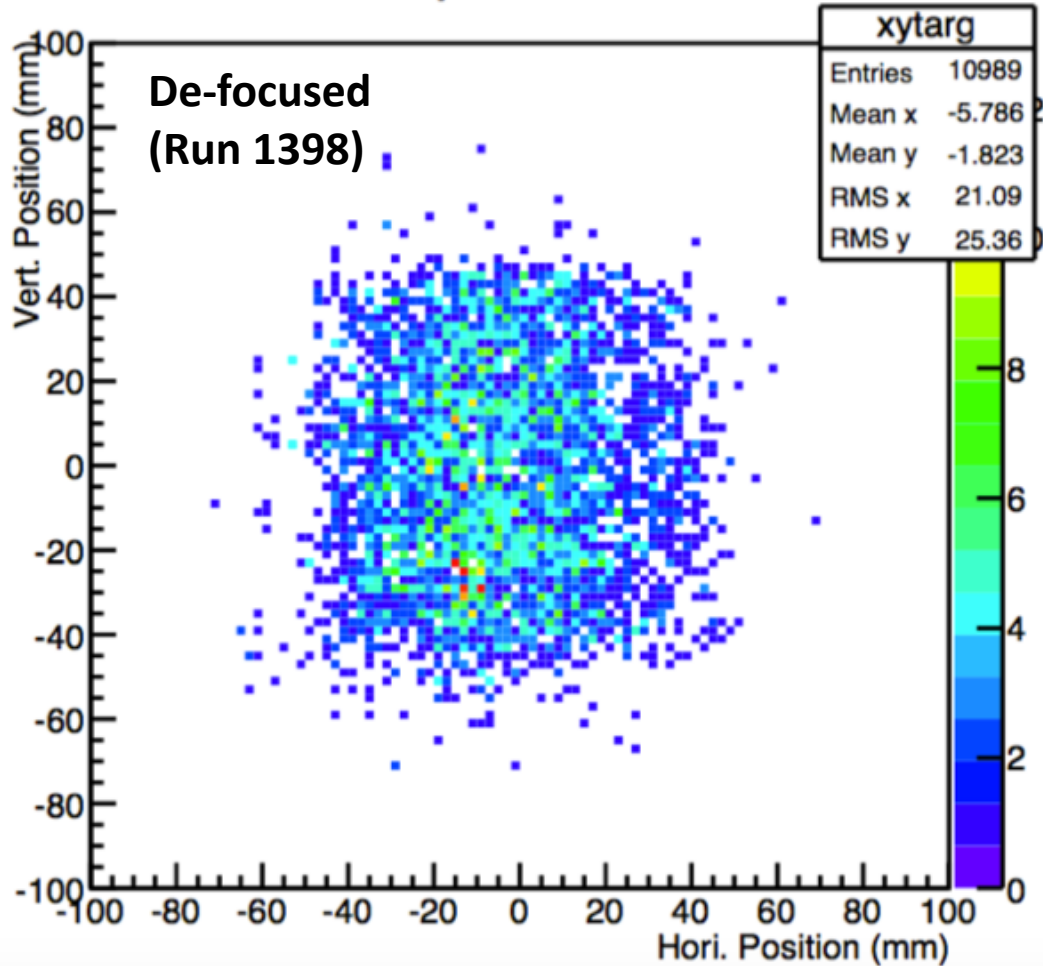
- The maximum charge cluster is selected on two of the three GEMs to form the track which is projected on the third GEM.

- $Efficiency = \frac{Projected\ track\ positions\ with\ at\ least\ one\ cluster}{Projected\ track\ positions}$

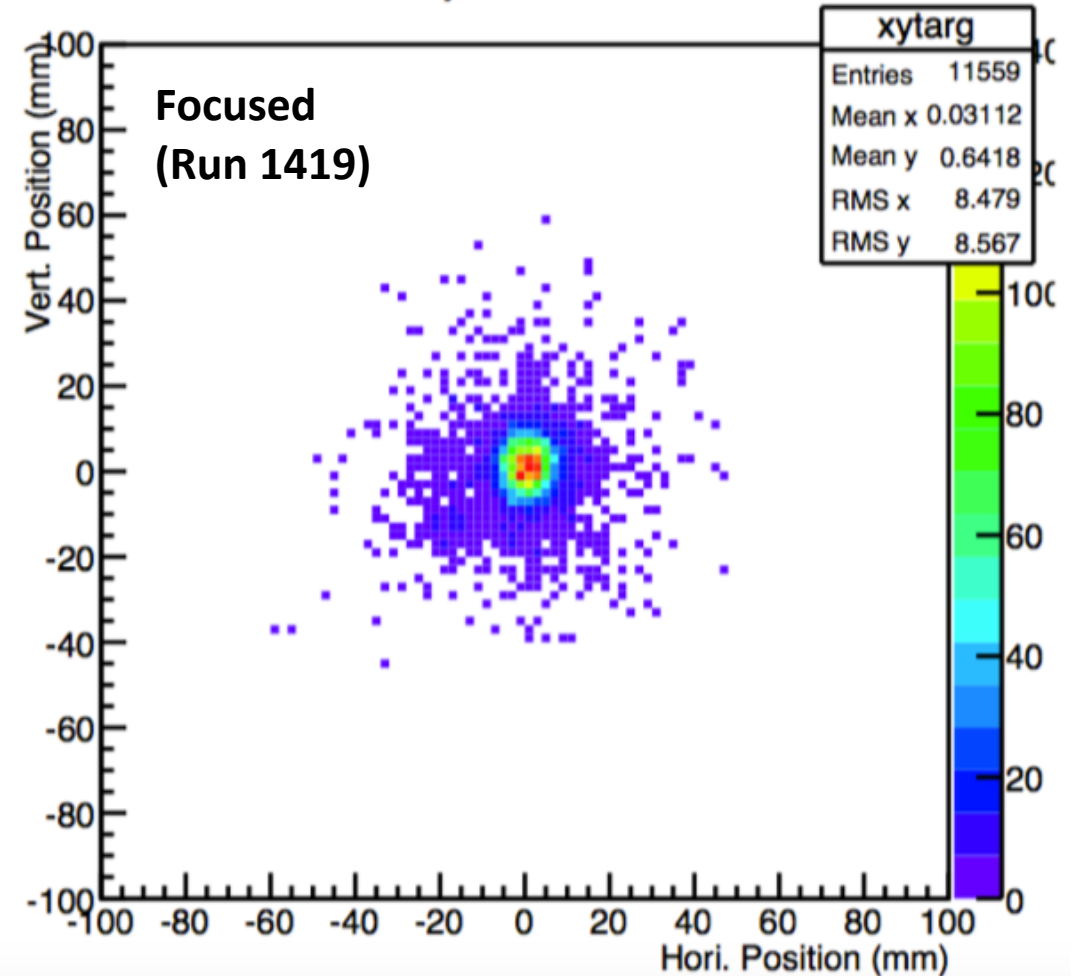


GEM Data Analysis: Beam Focus

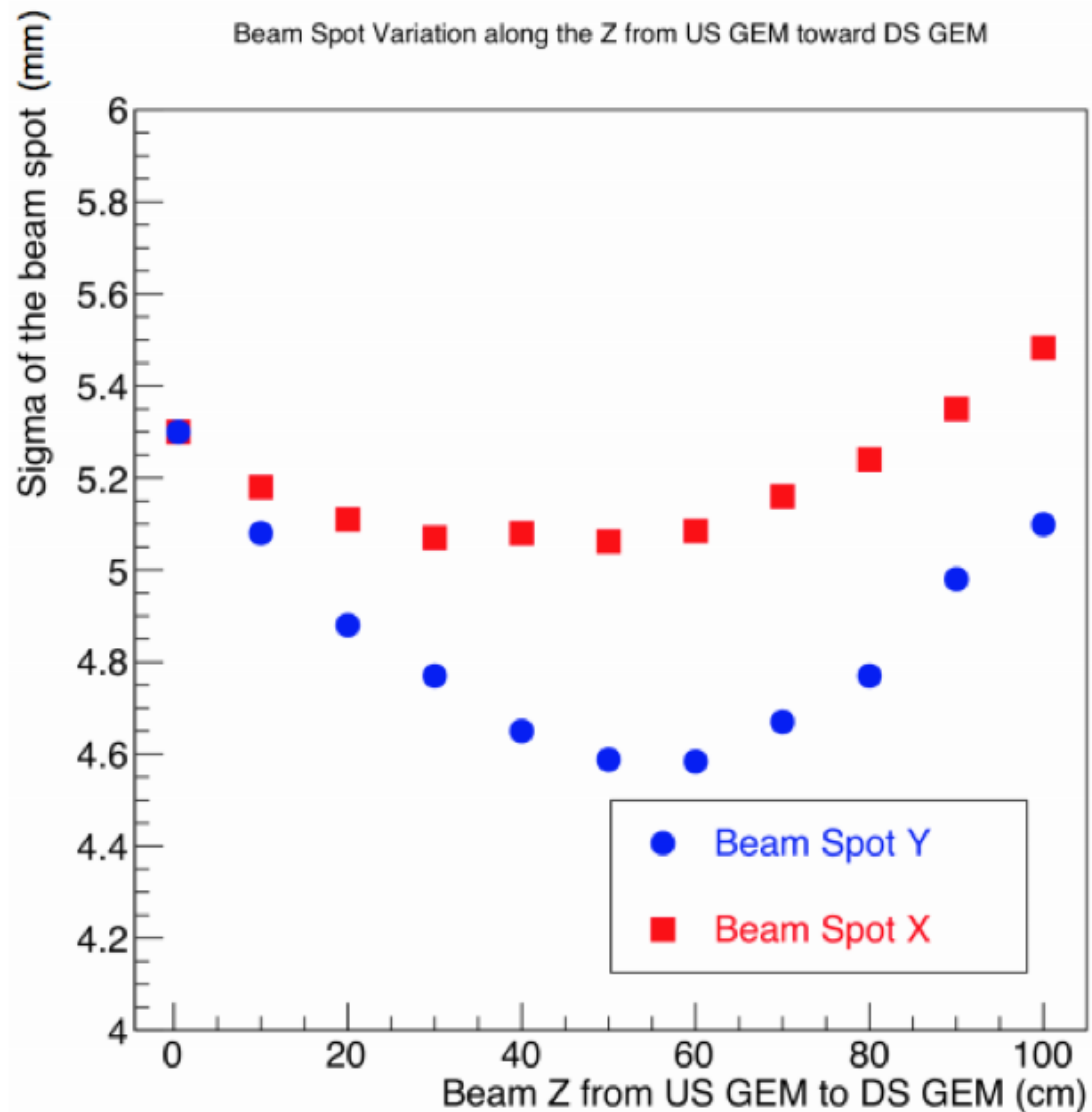
Beam Spot at US GEM



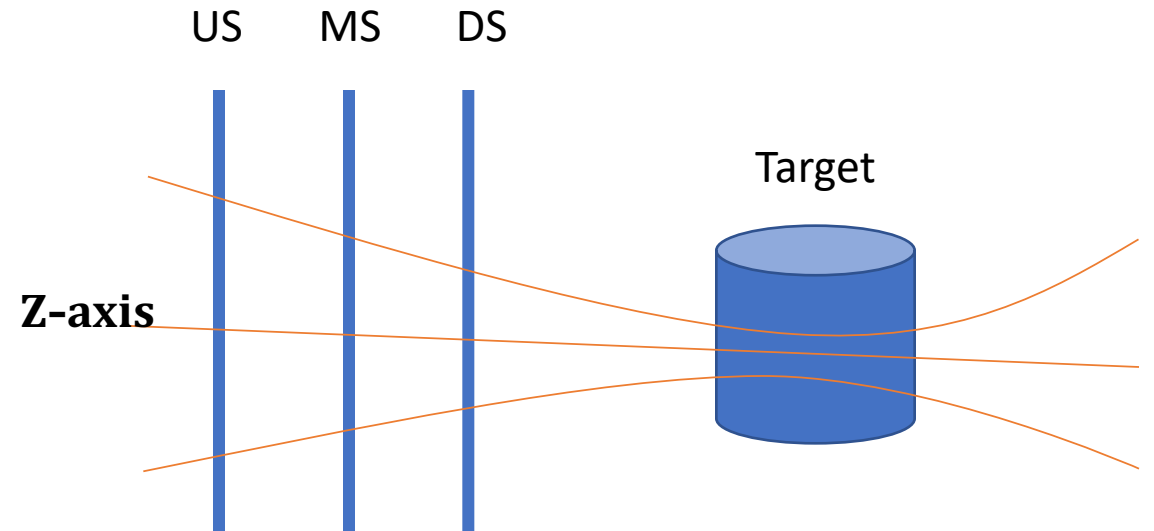
Beam Spot at US GEM



Beam Tomography



US: $z = 0$ cm
MS: $z = 8.5$ cm
DS: $z = 17$ cm



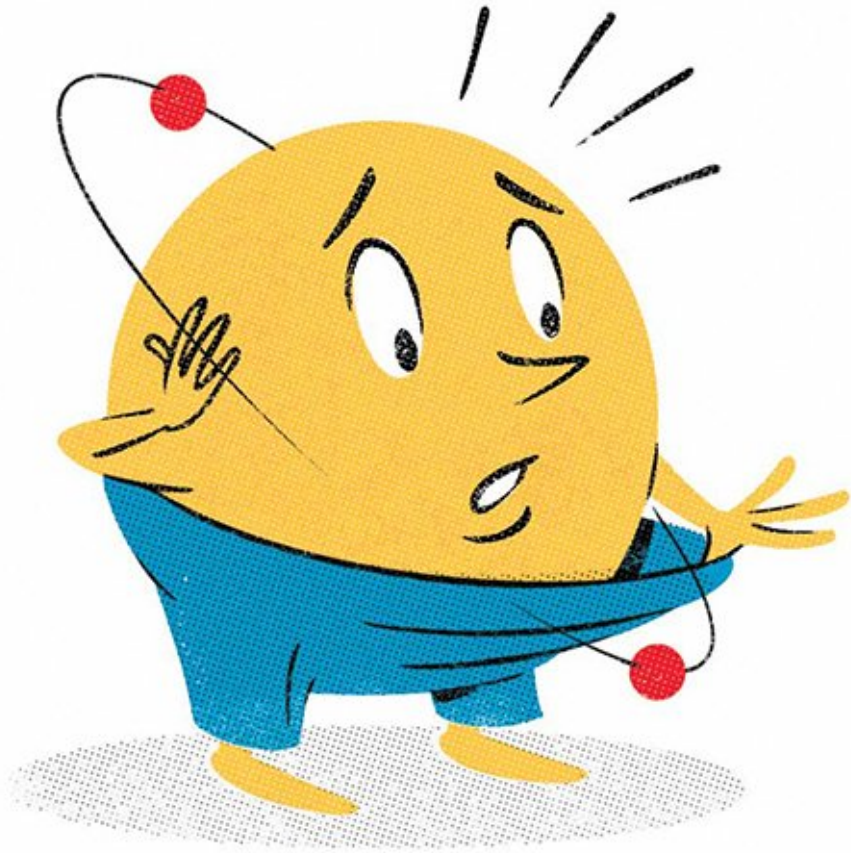
Conclusion

- ❑ The construction of MUSE will end this year (2018) and the experiment will take place between 2019-2020
- ❑ GEM telescope has been demonstrated to work.
- ❑ Work in progress: to optimize the alignment, full characterization of the resolution and efficiency, to increase the DAQ speed, improve tracking algorithms at high intensity.

MUSE Collaborators from 24 Institutions in 5 Countries

^aGeorge Washington University, ^bMontgomery College, ^cArgonne National Lab, ^dTemple University,
^eCollege of William & Mary, ^fDuquesne University, ^gMassachusetts Institute of Technology, ^hChristopher Newport
University, ⁱHampton University, ^jRutgers University, ^kHebrew University of Jerusalem, ^lTel Aviv University,
^mPaul Scherrer Institut, ⁿJohannes Gutenberg-Universität, ^oOld Dominion University, ^pUniversity of Virginia,
^qUniversity of South Carolina, ^rJefferson Lab, ^sUniversity of Basel, ^tUniversity of Michigan, ^uLos Alamos National
Laboratory, ^vTechnical University of Darmstadt, ^wSt. Mary's University, ^xWeizmann Institute





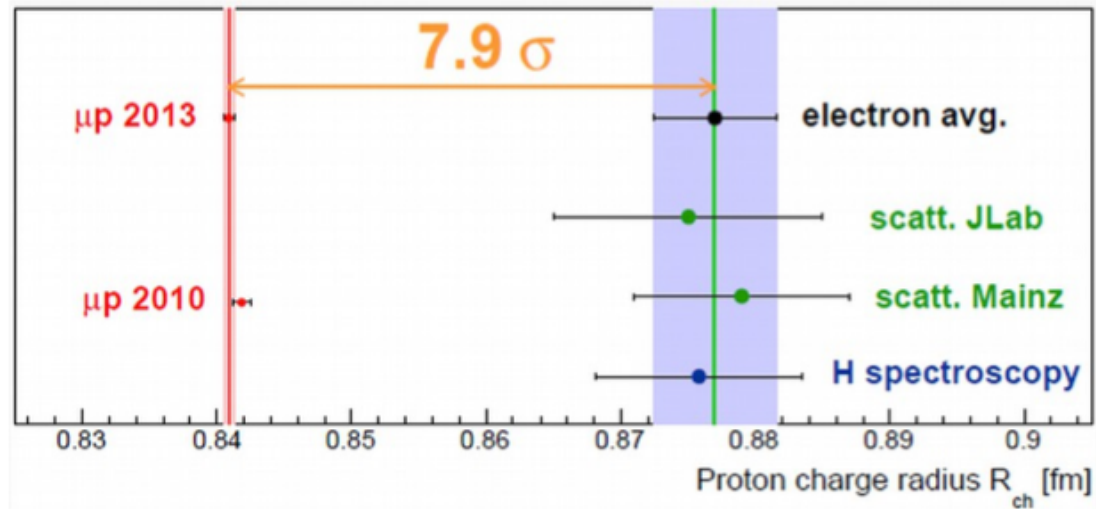
Questions?

BACKUP

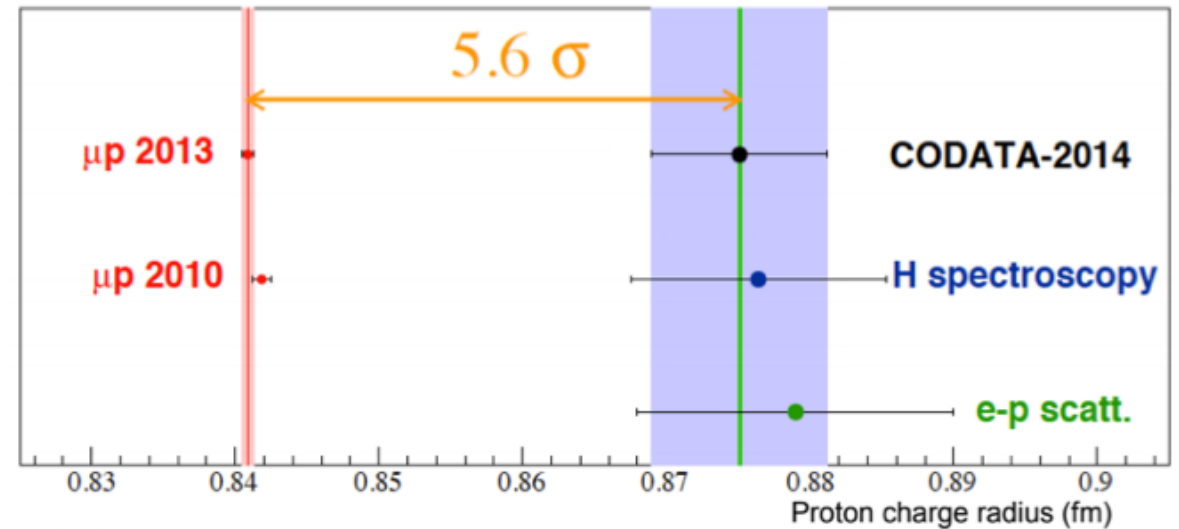
◆ Electric radius in agreement with Pohl 0.84087 ± 0.00039 fm

◆ 7.9σ from 2010 CODATA

◆ Analysis gives:



The proton rms charge radius measured with
electrons: 0.8751 ± 0.0061 fm (CODATA2014)
muons: 0.8409 ± 0.0004 fm



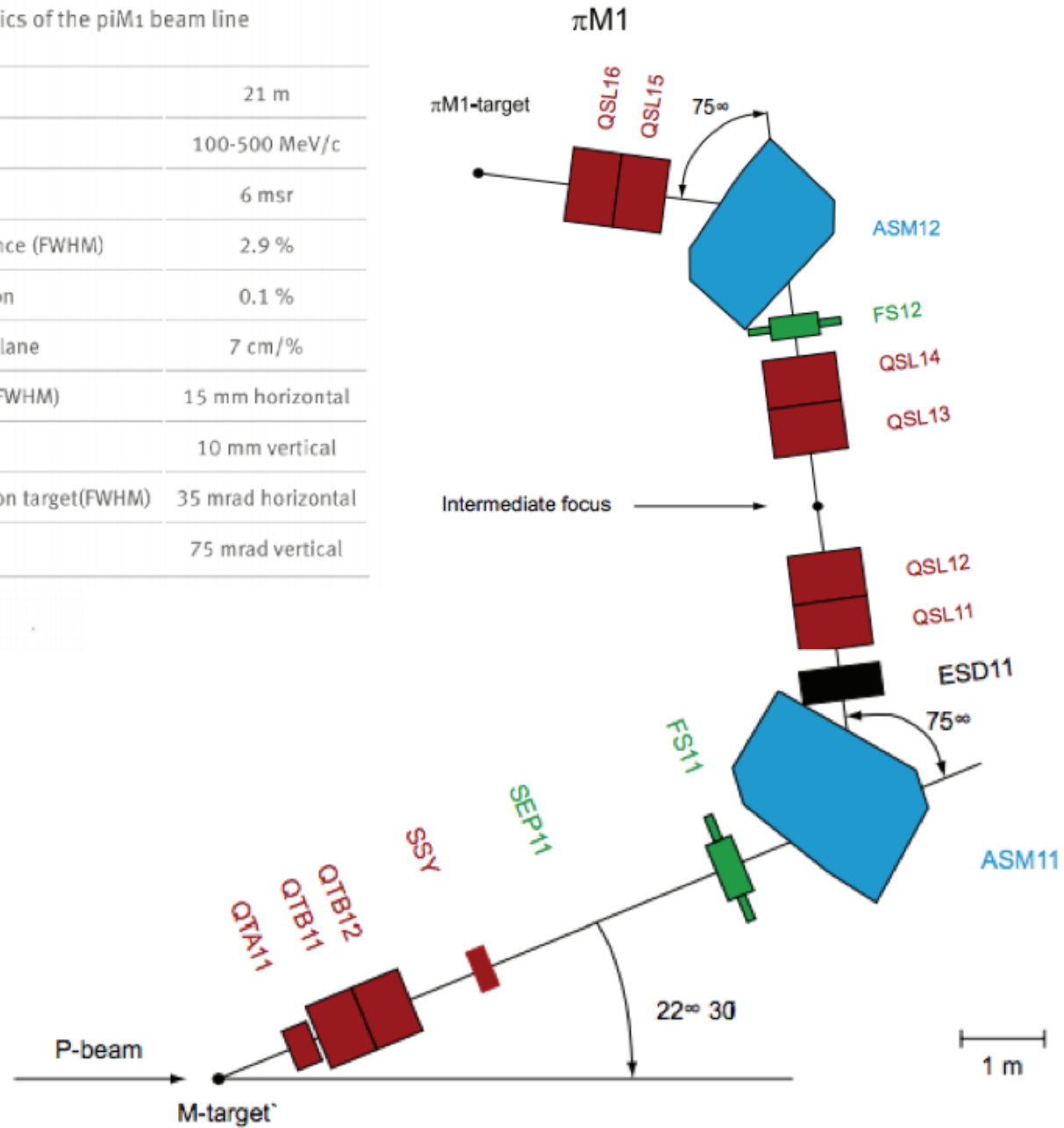
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A. Antognini et al., Science 339, 417 (2013)

Old Data

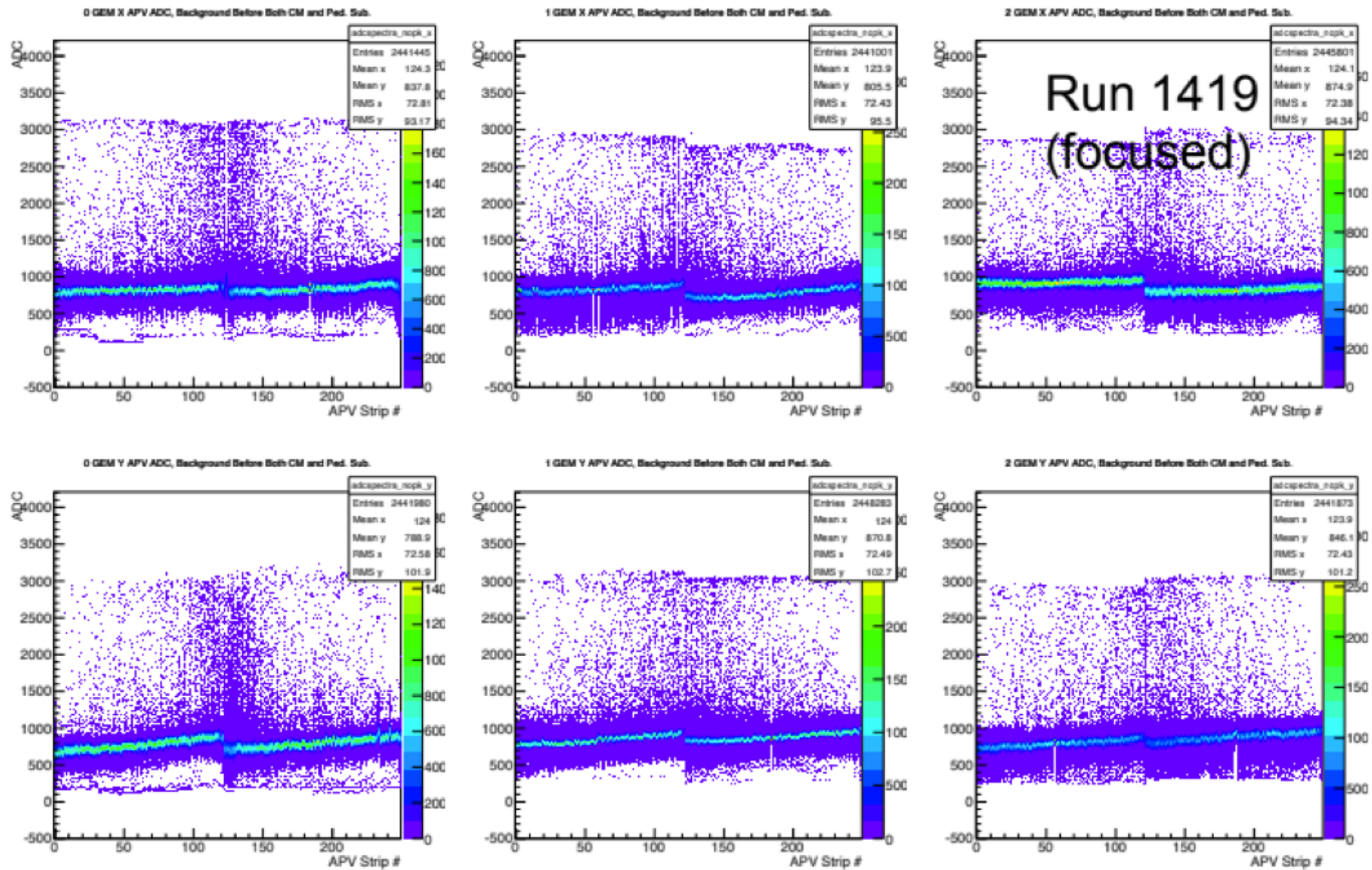
Table 1 : Characteristics of the piM1 beam line

Total path length	21 m
Momentum range	100-500 MeV/c
Solide angle	6 msr
Momentum acceptance (FWHM)	2.9 %
Momentum resolution	0.1 %
Dispersion at focal plane	7 cm/%
Spot size on target (FWHM)	15 mm horizontal 10 mm vertical
Angular Divergence on target(FWHM)	35 mrad horizontal 75 mrad vertical

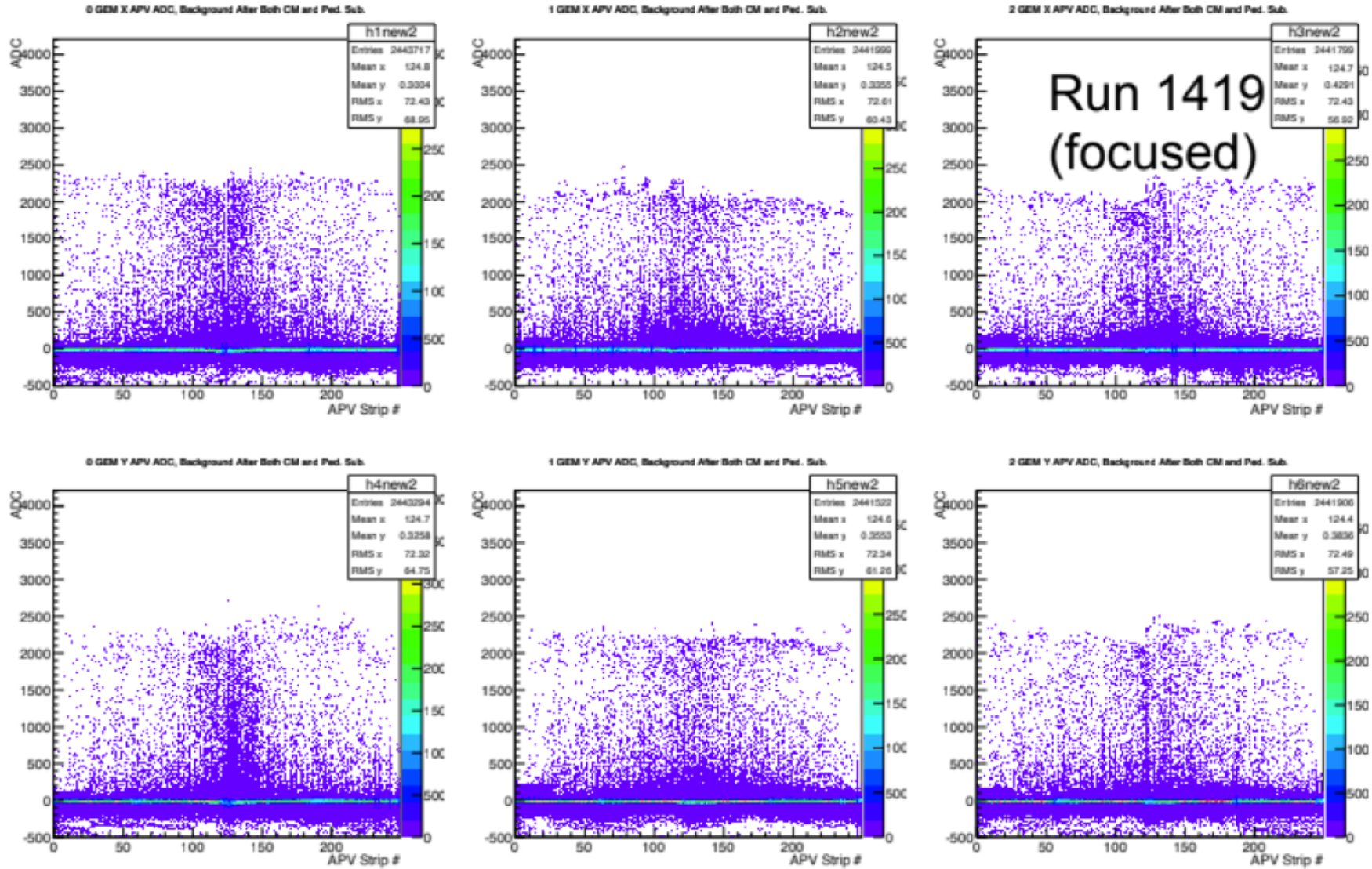
PiM1 beamline at PSI



Raw ADC vs Strip Number



ADC vs Strip Number



GEM Data Analysis: Cluster Multiplicities

