



09/06/11 ISR working group meeting



Initial State Radiation: physics motivations



©Existing results, mainly from BABAR (ISR) show interesting and unexpected behaviors expecially at threshold for e⁺e⁻→ pp̄, e⁺e⁻→ AĀ
©Only one measurement by FENICE (energy scan) for e⁺e⁻→ nn̄, now SND confirms FENICE

Physical limits in reaching threshold of many of these channels via energy scan (stable hadrons produced at rest cannot be detected)

The ISR technique provides a unique tool to access threshold regions working at higher resonances:

- all energies (q^2) at the same time \rightarrow better control on systematics
- detect ISR photon \rightarrow full X_{had} angular coverage

A Zero Degree radiative photon tagger has just been installed at 3.5m from IP

- to detect ISR photons peaked at small angle
- to suppress background from π^0 and γ_{FS}





ZDD: Pb/Sci.Fi Array, scintillating material 60% of total (in volume), two modules (up and down the beam) dimensions: 14x4x6cm³









2009: first ideas and studies, proposal to BESIII Collaboration
 2010:

R&D with SciFi prototype cut from P326/NA62 project in LNF
 June summer BESIII coll meeting: approval of the SciFi proposal for ZDD, only one station leaving one Lumi monitor on the other side
 First approval by INFN CSN1 of financial funding for 2011, but anticipated to December 2010 to allow to put orders
 Two ZDD modules (up and down) cut from P326 prototype

Finishing of the two modules
Mechanical structure: designed and constructed
construction of light guide: clear fibers bundles 2m long
supplying of PM and electronic modules
Front End Electronics: project and construction at LNF
May-June: test with cosmic rays and e- Beam Test Facility at LNF
July: shipment to IHEP
August: successfull installation at IHEP !







Bundles production (clear fibers)

(SSE, resp. M.Anelli)

for each module: 6x(2x4x200)cm³ + 4x(1x2x200)cm 8PM









(may 16-22 2011)





One (out of two) ZDD module tested at BTF with 450, ~300, ~200 MeV e⁻ bunches (N_{e} =1,2,3) Final Pb-scifi ZDD module, bundles guides, PM's, TDC, at the moment not FADC but ADC caen V V792N

Small scintillator (60x11x4) mm³ used to trigger and select electrons impact point







- From cosmic ray data set compute a set of correction factors for PM equalisation
- Read back the BTF data applying individual factors to the 8 channels
- Recompute the the sums of left, right collected charge

BTF data

BESIII

Run 4, 450 MeV, corrected data



M. Bertani

Geant MC: Cosmic rays (1)



The histograms represent the deposited energy by the muons into the 8 RO sectors (slide 2). The peak position is in agreement with the prediction for a mip traversing the material. The initial part of the distributions is due to the energy loss by the delta rays produced by the muon when it pass through the neighbour sector of the same layer.

Geant MC: Cosmic rays (2)

muon edep @ pz=2GeV large trigger area - test beam



The histogram represents the total deposited energy by the muons (sum over all 8 sectors). The MC data are fitted with the standard log gaussian distribution.



The 4 histograms represent the total deposited energy (sum over all 10 sectors) by the beam electrons, normalized to the beam energy, for the 4 analyzed energy. The data are fitted with the standard log gaussian distribution.

BTF Geant @ 450MeV



The 4 histograms represent the deposited energy per layer (e.g. 3+8 sectors) at the beam energy 450MeV



BTF TB data @ 450MeV



The 4 histograms represent the deposited energy per layer (e.g. 3+8 sectors) measured during the test beam (run 4) with 450MeV beam energy.

Comparison data-MC @ 450MeV

The shape of the distributions data and MC are very similar. The initial part of the MC distribution of the layer1 is steeper then the data one. This is still under study. The ratio between the peak position of the data distribution and the MC distribution gives the scale factor and equalization factor. The <R> is in agreement with the formula <n_pe/MeV> * G * 1.6*10⁻¹⁹ when <n_pe/MeV> = 5 and G = 5*10⁶.

Layer	Peak (pC)	Peak MC (MeV)	R (pC/MeV)
1	15	2.2	6.8
2	146.3	25.5	5.54
3	75	12.7	5.91
4	10	1.8	5.56

BTF Geant



edep @ pz=900MeV

0.1189 0.01185 144.8 / 43 0.1218 : 0.0119 0.1212 : 0.0002 0.01079 : 0.00009 914.2 : 12.1

10000 0.1218 0.01451 99.09 / 53 0.04673 : 0.01044 0.123 : 0.000 0.01376 : 0.00011 717.9 : 9.2



edep @ pz=450MeV

The energy resolution has been computed for two different trigger area: large (1.1x6.0) and small (1.1x0.5). In both cases the beam centre is the geometrical centre of the calorimeter. In large configuration the beam is uniform instead in the small configuration the beam is Gaussian.



August Installation at BEPCII





In 10 days at IHEP the ZDD station has been mounted successfully in the very crowded area of BEPCII !

Mechanical structure is in place
Bundles light guides are connected with all the PM in the patch panel and cabled
Custom FEE is also in place
It has been turned on and checked all the signals in and out of the FEE box

On September 2nd: ZDD is on place and working

•next step: setup a cosmic ray test in loco







BESIII

Energy	Peak (pC)	SigmaE/E(%)
197	150	36.08
297	207	24.84
450	297	12.94







BTF test beam BESIII Hamamatsu H10826 SEL



trigger finger scintillator ((60x11x4) mm³



Energy resolution, the ISR case

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<i>C</i> ₁	4.3%	6.9 %
<i>C</i> ₂	4.6%	13.4 %

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BESIII - 2010 Spring Coll. Meeting 🎆 June 6, 2018

ISR at BESIII



Front End Electronics (by G.Felici, LNF-SEA)



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Front-End electronics

- Close to the detector (~2m away) a mechanical structure holds:
 - 16 PMs (8 up, 8 dw) and fiber bundles
 - cables: analog OUT (16 x 3 = 48)
 - discriminators OUT (16), PM power IN (16)
- ~20 kgs of electronics