

A Cosmic Ray Veto System for the ALPHA-g Experiment

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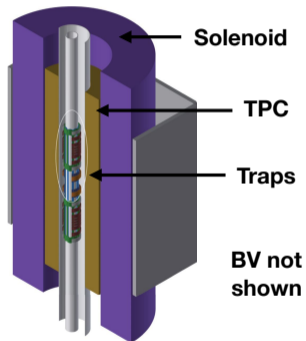
WNPPC 2020, Banff

- Introduction to ALPHA-g.
- The cosmic ray background veto system.
- A first look at cosmic ray data.

- ALPHA: Antihydrogen Laser PHysics Apparatus @ CERN.
- ALPHA-g will measure the gravitational acceleration of antihydrogen.
- The first direct test of the *Weak Equivalence Principle* using antimatter.

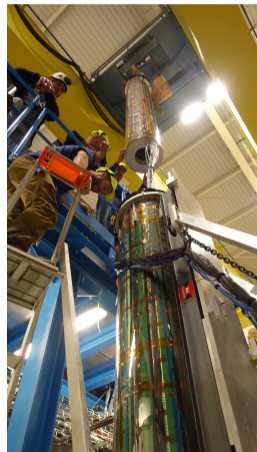


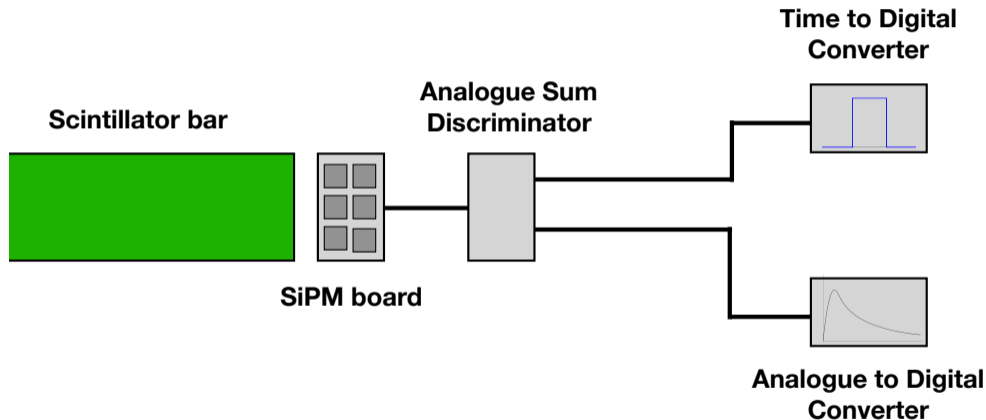
Figure: Dan Hanson, Pinterest

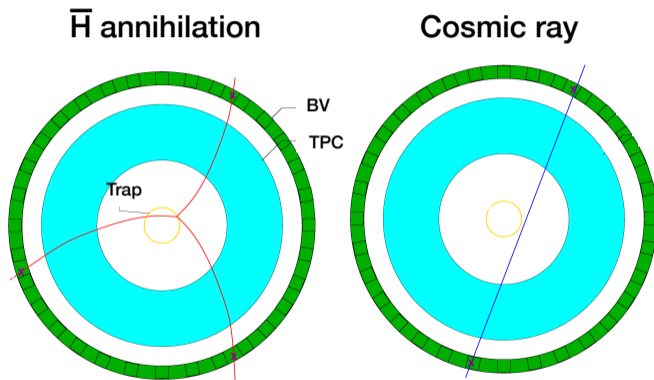


- Use magnetic traps to create and hold antihydrogen (see talk by Nathan Evetts).
- Relax vertical fields, and allow antihydrogen to fall and annihilate.
- Track annihilation products (pions) using a *Time Projection Chamber* (TPC).
- Reconstruct annihilation positions.

- Main background in TPC: cosmic ray muons.
- To distinguish cosmic rays, TPC surrounded by a “barrel veto” (BV).
- 64 2.6-meter bars of plastic scintillator bound together in barrel shape.







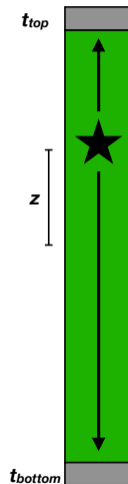
My project: Implement algorithm to reject cosmic ray background!

$$t_{bottom} = t_0 + (L/2 + z) / v$$

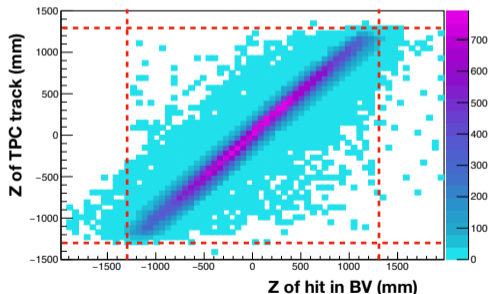
$$t_{top} = t_0 + (L/2 - z) / v$$

$$\implies z = \frac{v}{2} (t_{bottom} - t_{top})$$

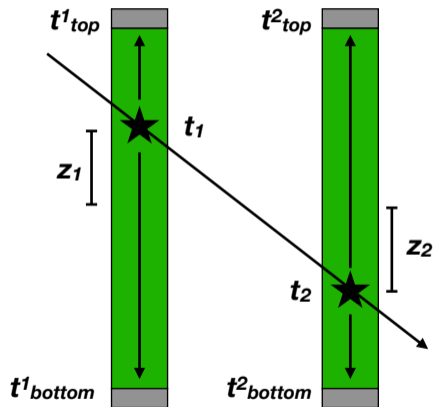
L = bar length, v = speed of light in bar



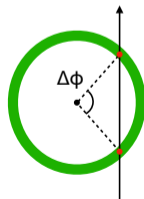
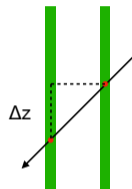
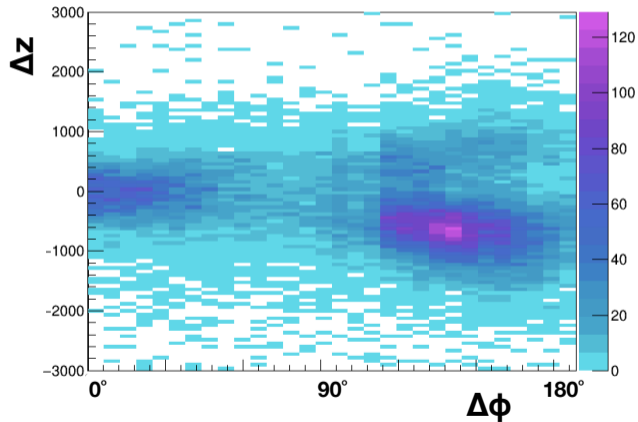
- Extrapolate TPC tracks into the BV \rightarrow intersection point (z, ϕ) .
- Calculate z and ϕ of BV hit.
- Match each BV hit to the geometrically closest TPC track.

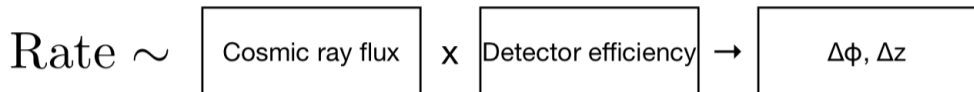


$$\begin{aligned}
 TOF &= t_2 - t_1 \\
 &= \frac{t_{bottom}^2 + t_{top}^2}{2} - \frac{t_{bottom}^1 + t_{top}^1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



Next I looked at every combination of two BV hits.

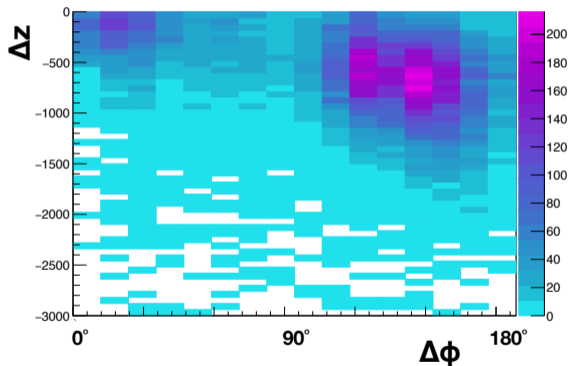




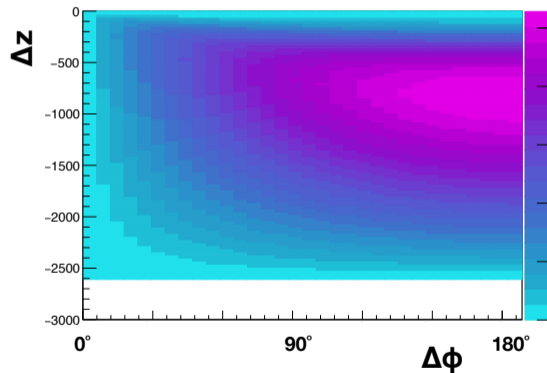
$\sim \cos^2(\theta)$
Uniform in x, ϕ



Data



Prediction



Summary:

- Barrel veto detector used to reject cosmic ray background in ALPHA-g.
- Analysis of cosmic ray data is ongoing.
- Barrel veto system appears to be working as expected.

Future goals:

- Apply this analysis to simulation, and to \bar{H} data once it is taken.
- Develop an algorithm to distinguish cosmic ray background from \bar{H} events.