

Characterization of a prototype imaging calorimeter for the Advanced Particle-astrophysics Telescope from an Antarctic balloon flight and CERN beam test

Zachary Hughes^{a,*} on behalf of the APT Collaboration

(a complete list of authors can be found at the end of the proceedings)

^aWashington University in St. Louis,

Dept. Physics, One Brookings Drive, Saint Louis, MO, USA

E-mail: zdughes@wustl.edu

We report the results and accompanying analysis methods from field-testing calorimeter prototypes for the Advanced Particle-astrophysics Telescope (APT) during the 2019 austral Antarctic balloon season and during a 2018 CERN beam test. The Advanced Particle-astrophysics Telescope is a proposed space-based gamma- and cosmic-ray instrument that utilizes a novel dispersed imaging calorimeter for both particle tracking and energy reconstruction. The imaging CsI calorimeter (ICC) consists of a CsI:Na scintillator read out by (WLS) fibers in both the x- and y-planes. To function both as a gamma-ray and cosmic-ray instrument APT must operate over a large dynamic range, from the single photon-election regime for low energy gamma-ray events to electronics-saturating cosmic-ray events. Analysis from a 150 mm x 150 mm calorimeter prototype accompanying the 2019 SuperTIGER-2.3 flight demonstrates successful event reconstruction from the long scintillation tail of saturating cosmic-ray events by utilizing the deep memory depth available to the TARGET readout electronics. Spatial reconstruction of events are performed using a two-sided Voigt profile and show position localization within the imaging calorimeter plane to less than 3 WLS fiber widths. Charge resolution was evaluated on a 50 mm x 50 mm prototype placed in the 150 GeV/nuc, $A/Z = 2.2$ CERN SPS beam line. Nuclei were tagged using HNX silicon-strip detectors and allowed for fragmentation cuts in the data. The vastly saturating signals were reconstructed from the CsI:Na scintillation tail and show an APT charge resolution up to $Z = 11$ (with experimental limitations preventing full evaluation for Z larger than 11) and linearity in the CsI:Na signal response up to lead.

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1. Overview

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2. Planned detector Construction

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3. Simulation

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4. Performance

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5. Summary

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References

Full Authors List: APT Collaboration

S. Alnussirat¹, C. Altomare², R. G. Bose³, D. Braun³, J. H. Buckley³, J. D. Buhler⁴, E. Burns¹, R. D. Chamberlain⁴, W. Chen⁵, M. L. Cherry¹, L. Di Venere^{6,2}, M. Errando³, S. Funk⁷, F. Giordano^{6,2}, J. Hoffman³, Z. Hughes³, D. J. Huth³, J. F. Krizmanic^{8,9,10}, M. Kuwahara¹¹, F. Licciulli², G. Liu¹², M. N. Mazziotta², J. W. Mitchell⁹, G. A. de Nolfo¹³, R. Paoletti¹⁴, R. Pillera^{15,2}, B. F. Rauch³, D. Serini², G. Simburger³, M. Sudvarg⁴, G. S. Varner¹¹, E. Wulf¹⁶, A. Zink⁵, W. V. Zober³

¹Department of Physics and Astronomy, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA, ²Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Bari, I-70126 Bari, Italy, ³Department of Physics and McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130, USA, ⁴Department of Computer Science Engineering, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899, USA, ⁵Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA, ⁶Dipartimento di Fisica "M. Merlin" dell'Università e del Politecnico di Bari, I-70126 Bari, Italy, ⁷Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, D-91058 Erlangen, Germany, ⁸Center for Space Sciences and Technology, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Baltimore, Maryland 21250, USA, ⁹Astroparticle Physics Laboratory, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA, ¹⁰Center for Research and Exploration in Space Sciences and Technology, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA, ¹¹Department of Engineering, University of Hawaii at Mānoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA, ¹²Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Hawaii at Mānoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA, ¹³Heliospheric Physics Laboratory, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA, ¹⁴Università di Siena and INFN Pisa, I-53100 Siena, Italy, ¹⁵Politecnico di Bari, Department of Mechanics, Mathematics and Management, via Orabona, 4, I-70125 Bari, Italy, ¹⁶Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC 20375, USA