

An abstract graphic featuring a network of interconnected nodes and lines, resembling a molecular structure or a data network. The nodes are represented by circles in various shades of blue, purple, and white, connected by thin, light blue lines. The background is a solid light blue. The graphic is positioned on the left and right sides of the slide, framing the central text.

# Time of Flight Calibration for HELIX

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# OUTLINE

01

## HELIX Overview

Components of the detector.

02

## TOF Detector

Specifications for the Time of Flight detector.

03

## Initial Calibration

Theory for the calibration procedure.

04

## Iterations

The challenges encountered and their solutions.

05

## Current Status

The results to date and next steps.





01

# HELIX

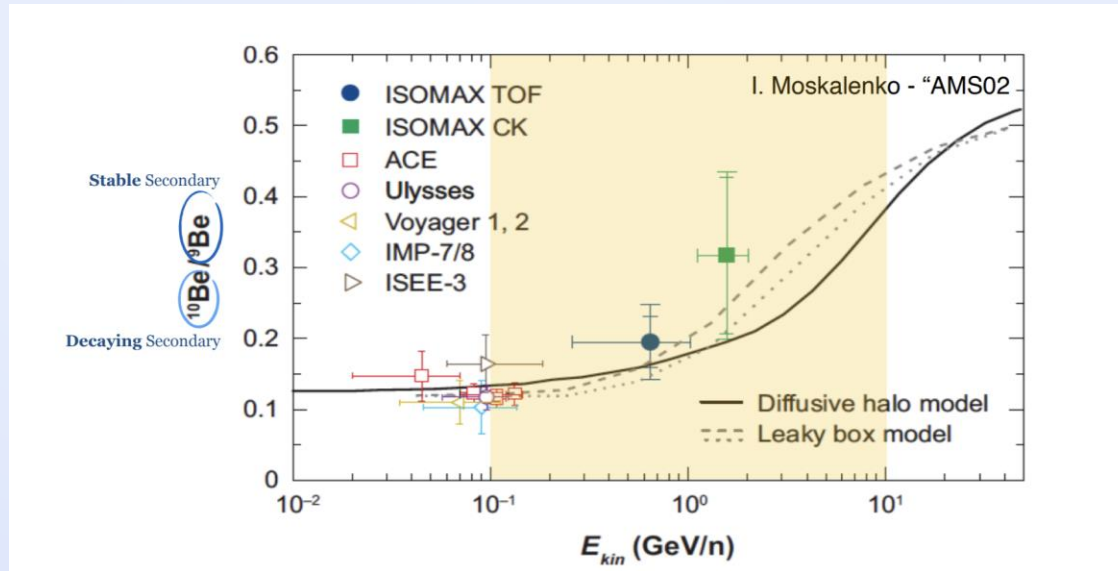
## Overview

Goal: better understand the cosmic ray propagation model.

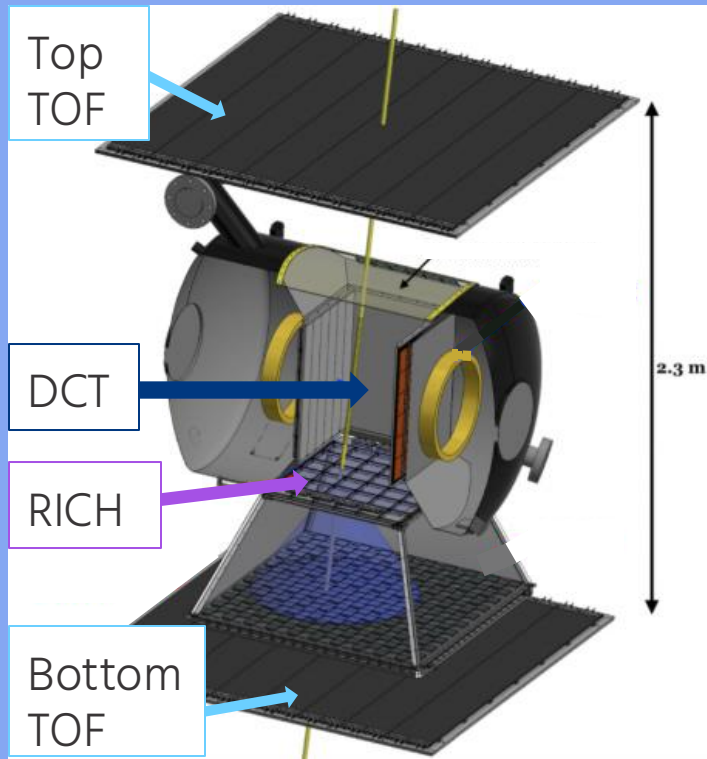
# Scientific Motivation


Motivation: expand the knowledge of higher energy cosmic rays.

Measurements: momentum, velocity and charge for Beryllium-9 and Beryllium-10.




# Components of HELIX

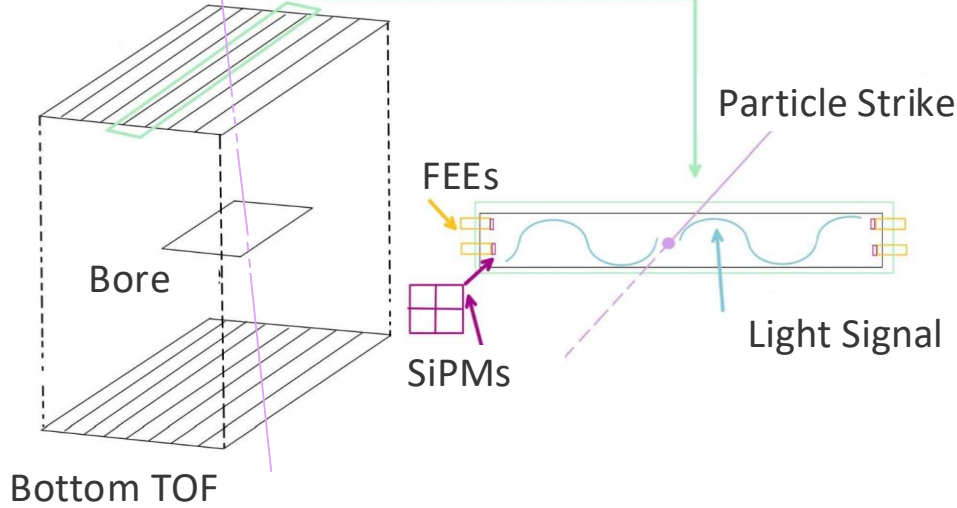


Momentum  Drift Chamber Tracker (DCT)

Velocity  Ring Imaging Cherenkov Detector (RICH)

Charge  Time of Flight Detector (TOF)

Top TOF



# TOF Detector

**Goal:** Measure charge and velocity of particles.

## SiPMs

- Silicon Photo Multipliers amplify the light signal

02

## Paddles

- 8 Top and 8 Bottom TOF paddles
- Strike on top triggers data taking
- Strike on all three layers saves an event

01

## FEEs

- Front End Electronics interpret the light signal
- Get charge, position and time of signal propagation

03

# HELIX flight 2024

Flew for 6 days from Kiruna, Sweden  
to Ellesmere Island in Nunavut.



Image credit: HELIX launch team.

# Initial Calibration

SiPMs performance varies with temperature, but ground calibrations were not perfect.



03

01

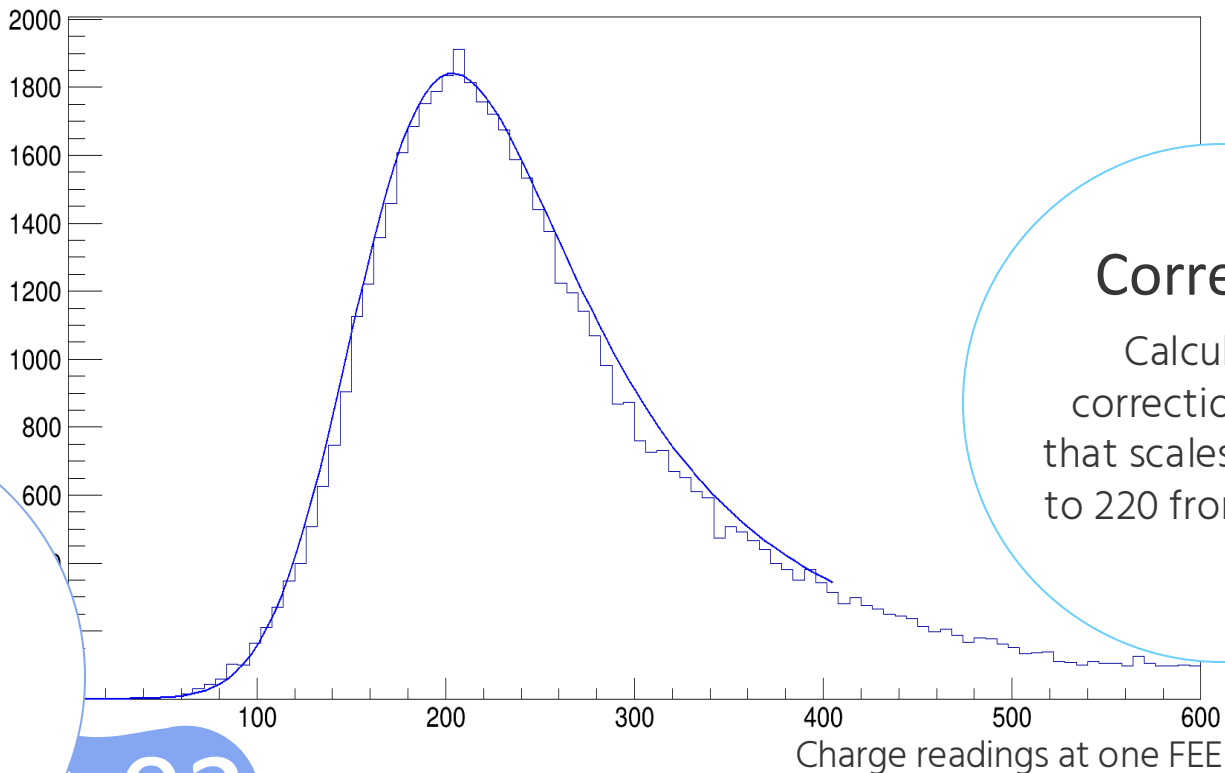
## Histogram

Fill a histogram with all the charge readings from one FEE of proton events.

## MPV

The most probable value of proton charges should follow a landau function.

# Calibration Procedure



02

03

## Correction

Calculate a correction factor that scales the MPV to 220 from all FEEs.

# Iterations

The problems encountered  
and their solutions.

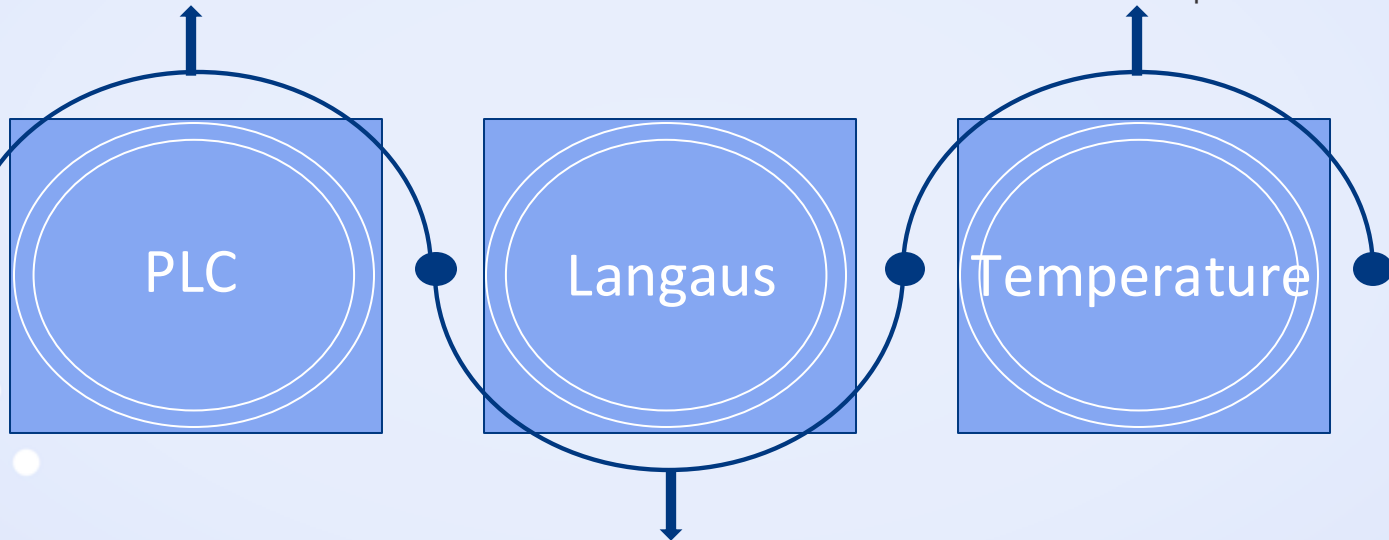


04

# Improvements

There is a Path Length Correction factor, which could improve the calibration.

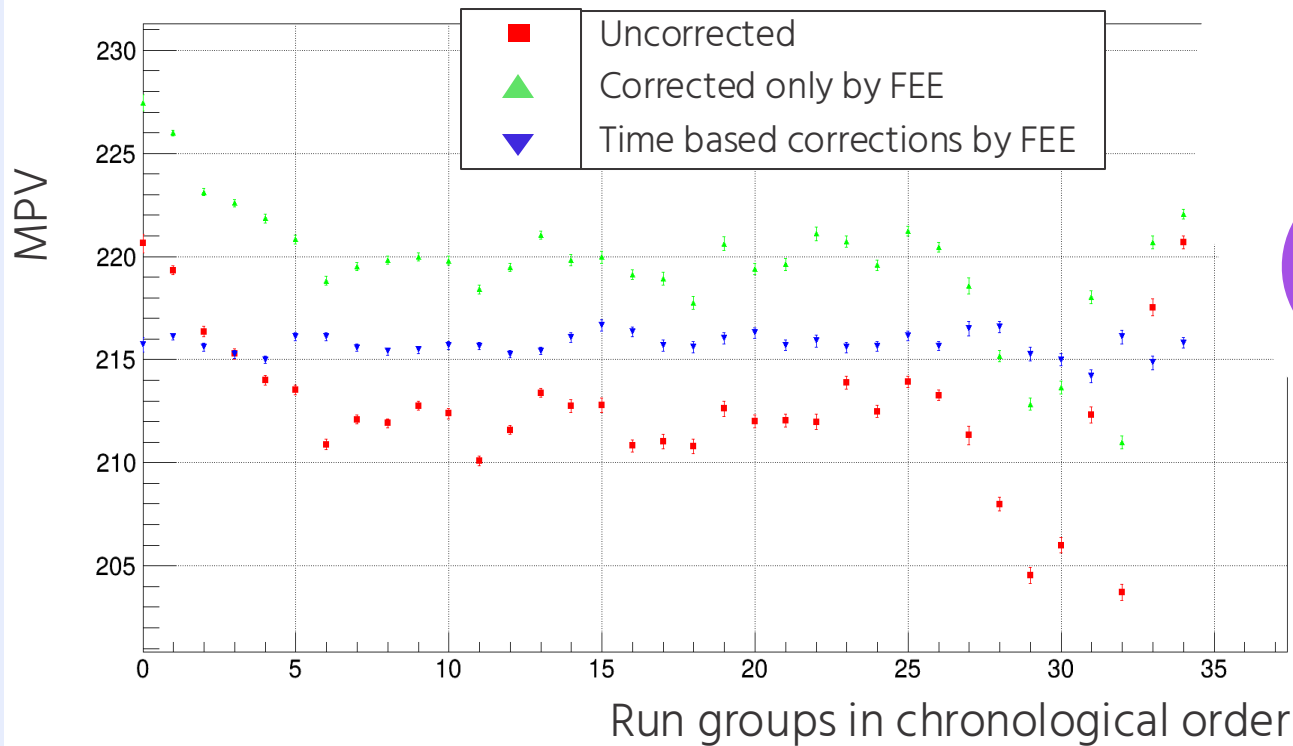
The temperature is variable within the detector. But there is no direct relationship between MPV and temperature.



The histogram fitting was done with a landau function, but the noise made the function more gaussian.

# Time Based Corrections

Calculating the correction factors for separate intervals of time instead of all at once.





05

# Current Status

The up to date corrections  
and next steps.

# Latest Flight Data

- Iterations provided helpful insight
- The corrections have been calculated and applied to the whole flight
- Further study the small fluctuations in MPV over time



# THANKS

Do you have any questions?

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