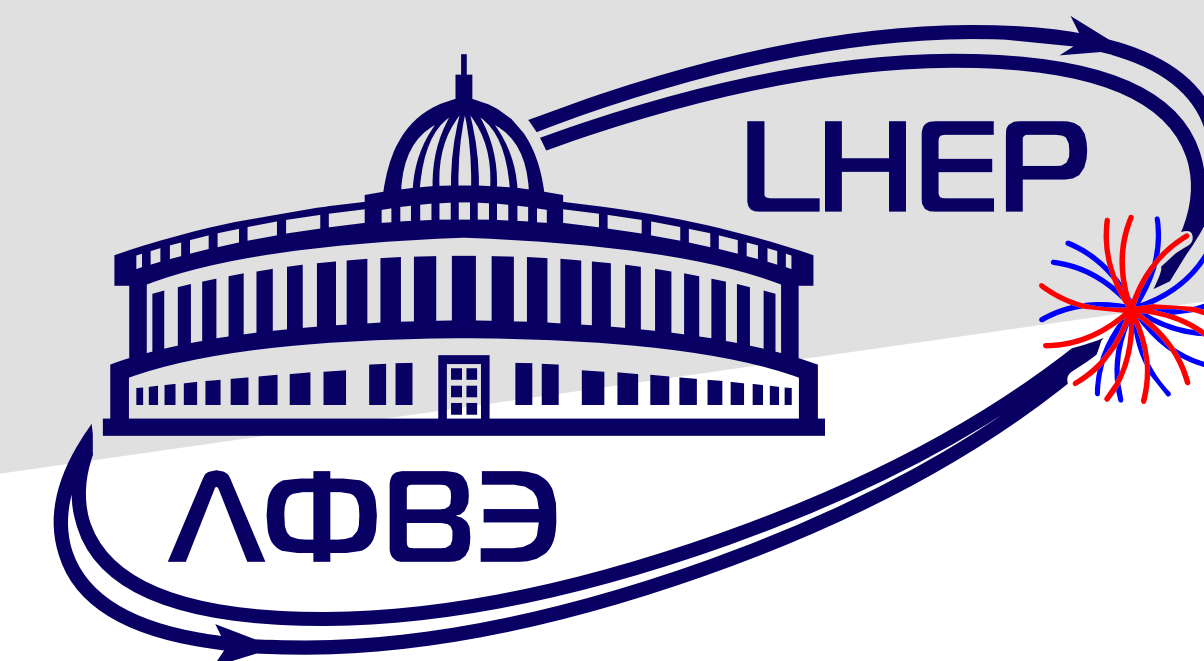
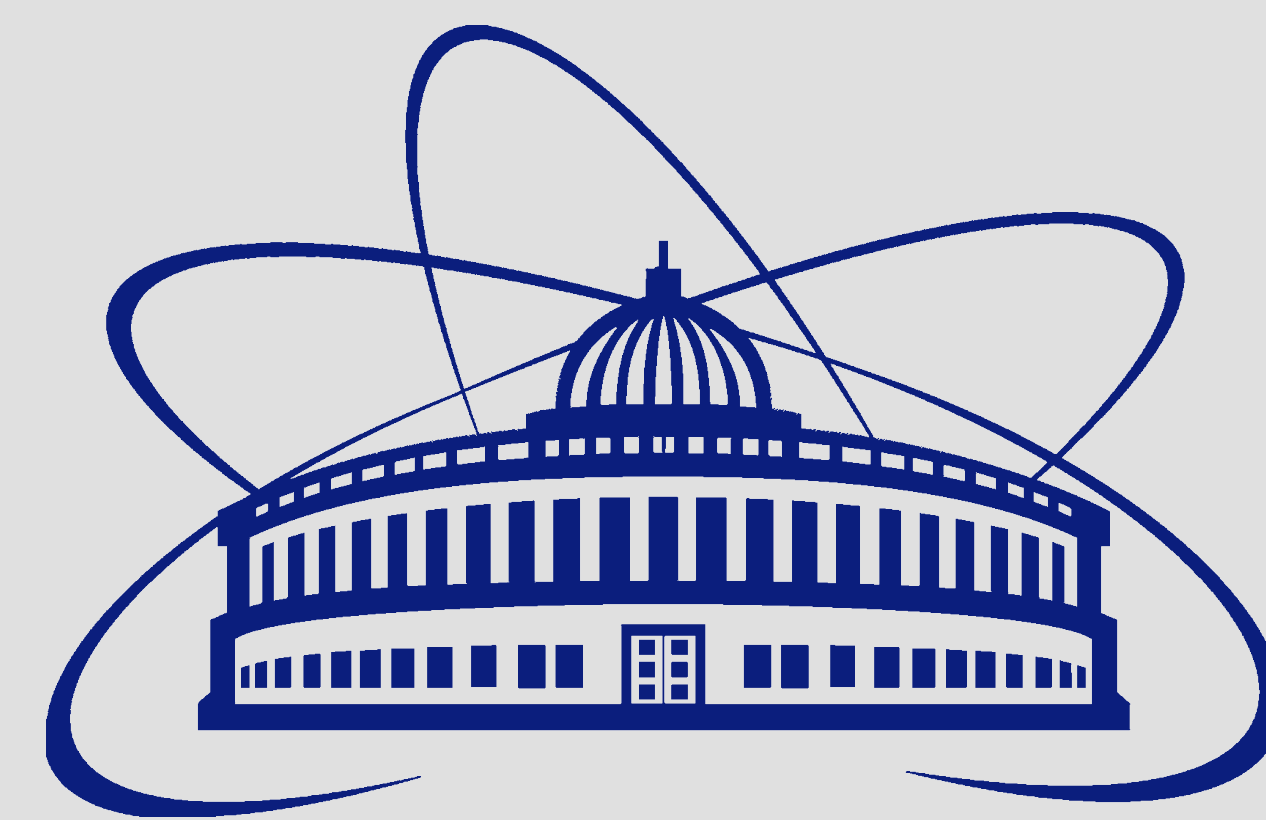


MiniSPD testing facility

Vitalii Burtsev

AFI Electronics
LHEP, JINR

AYSS-2020
November 10, 2020



Motivation

For almost three years (2018-2021), there will be no relativistic beam at LHEP, and the space muon stand has created allows research work with real detectors and subsystems.

Getting real data from cosmic rays

Using prototype SPD detectors for track reconstruction

MiniSPD simulation and comparison with the real data

Measurement of detector characteristics

Checking the stability of the detector and stand components over a long period of operation

Include all prototype detectors from SPD or elements of these detectors in the stand

miniSPD setup

Climate control



Slow control
crate

Gas system

Slow control
server

Detector power
systems

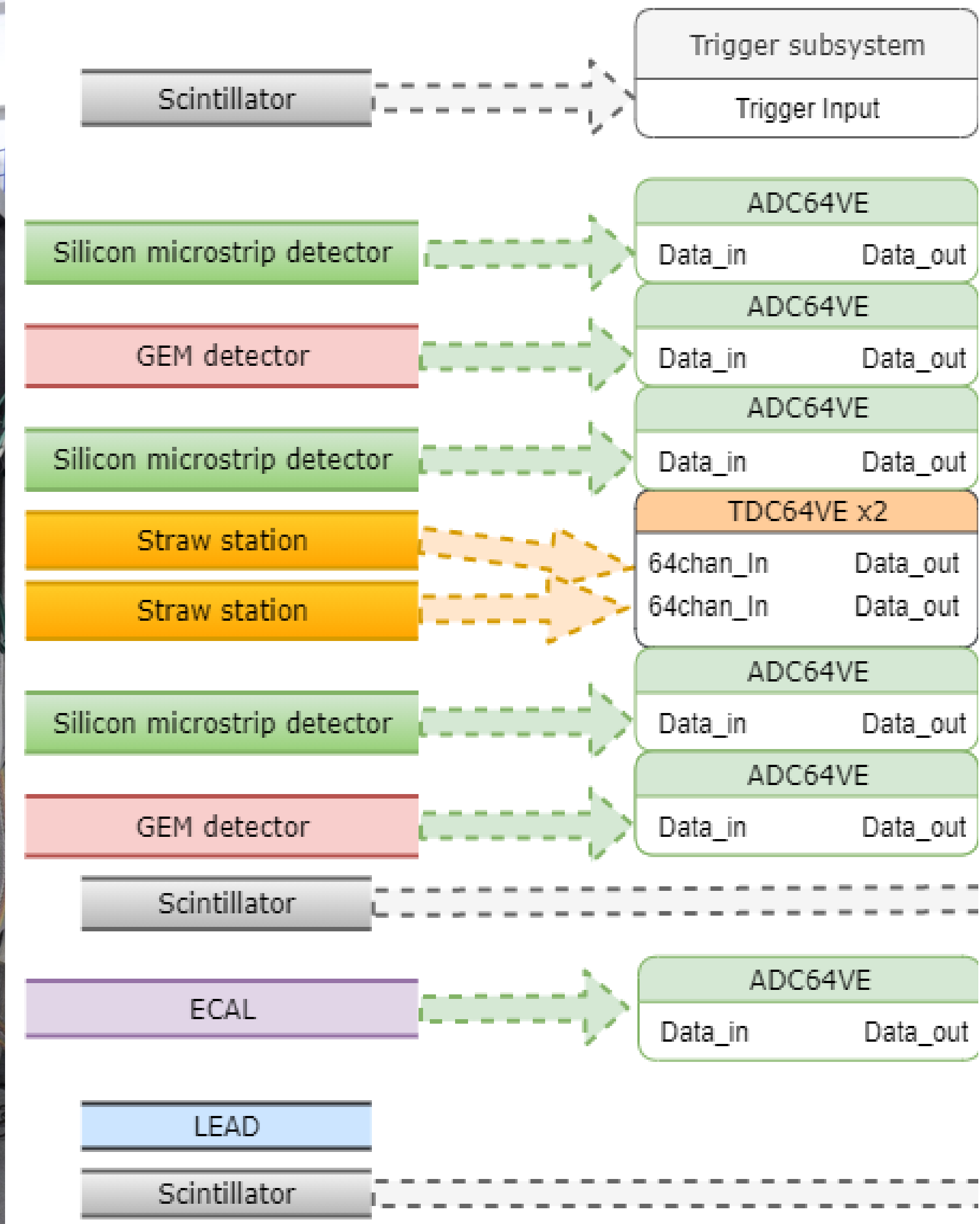
Detector power systems

DAQ

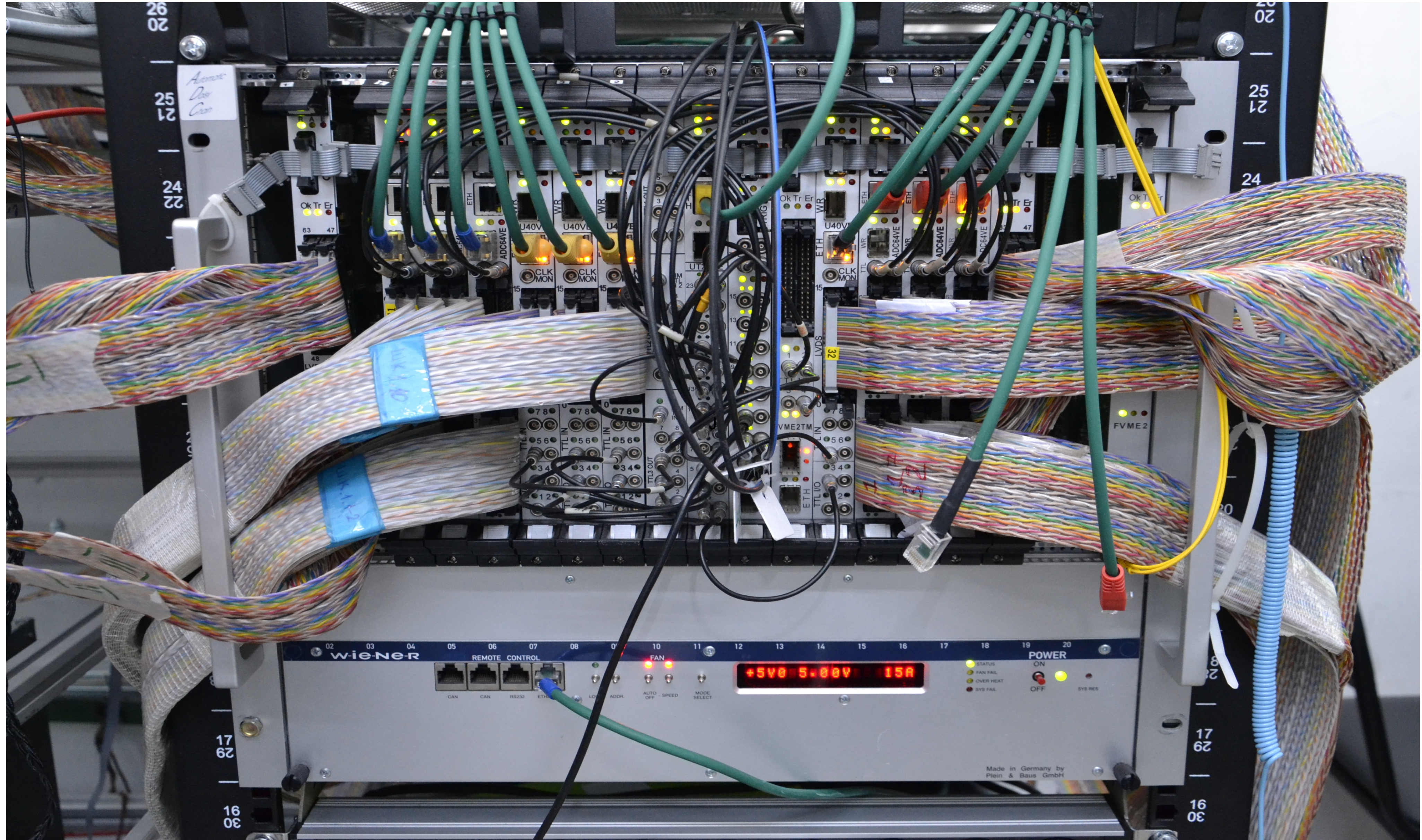
Detector power systems

Detectors

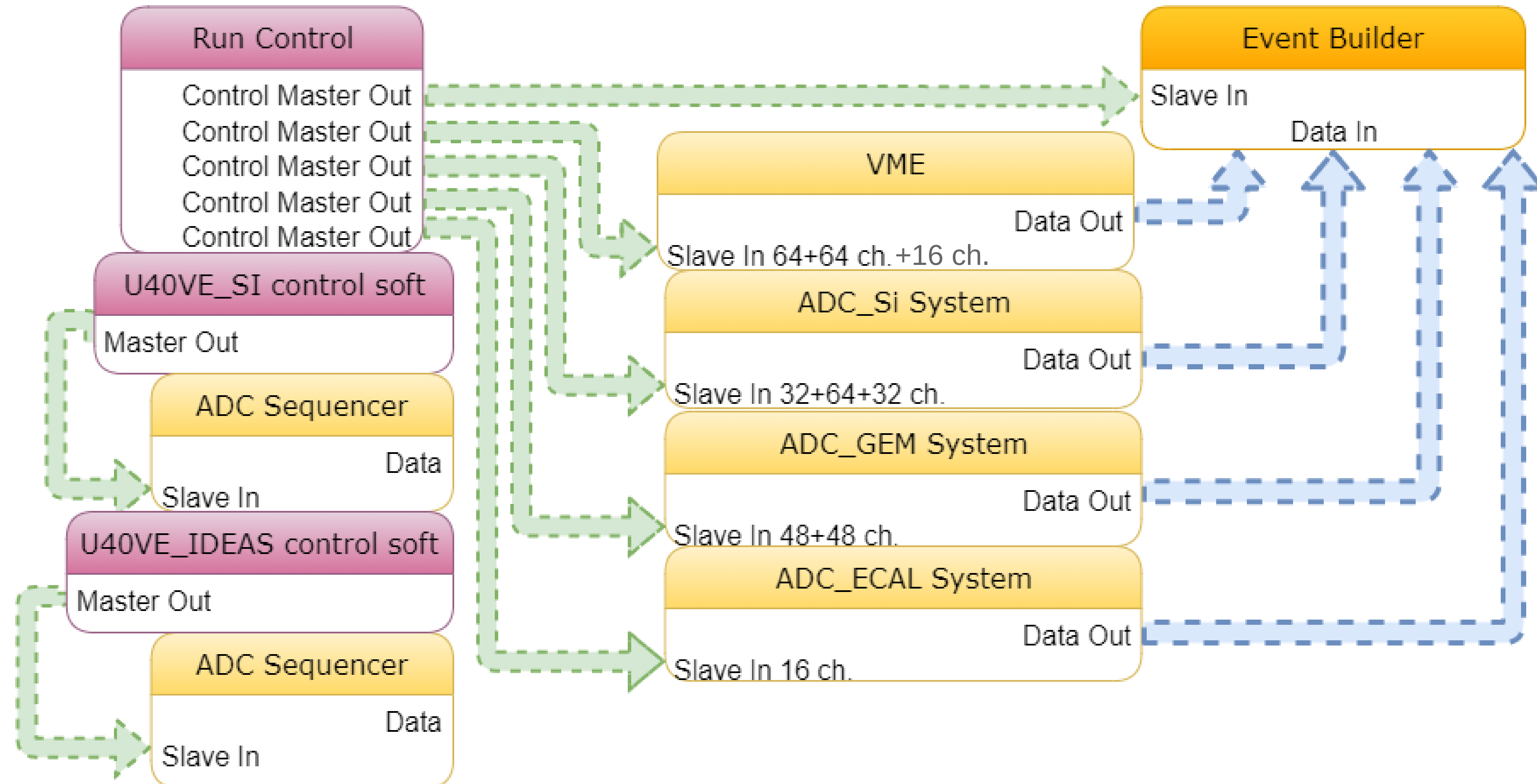
Functional structure of the stand



DAQ

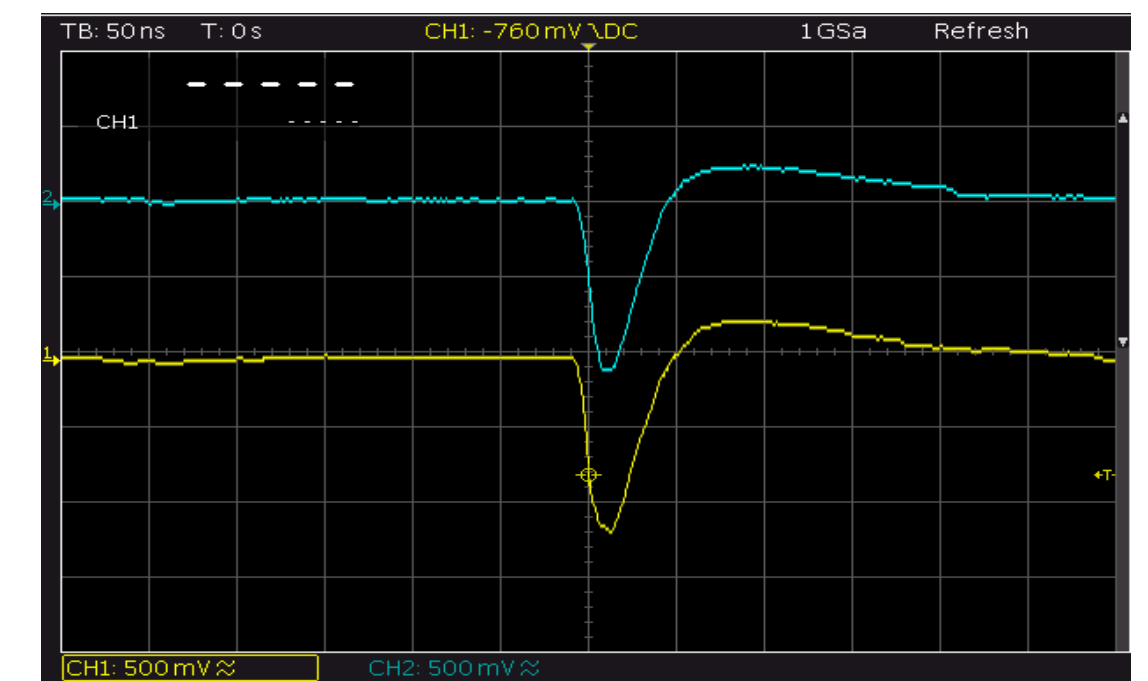
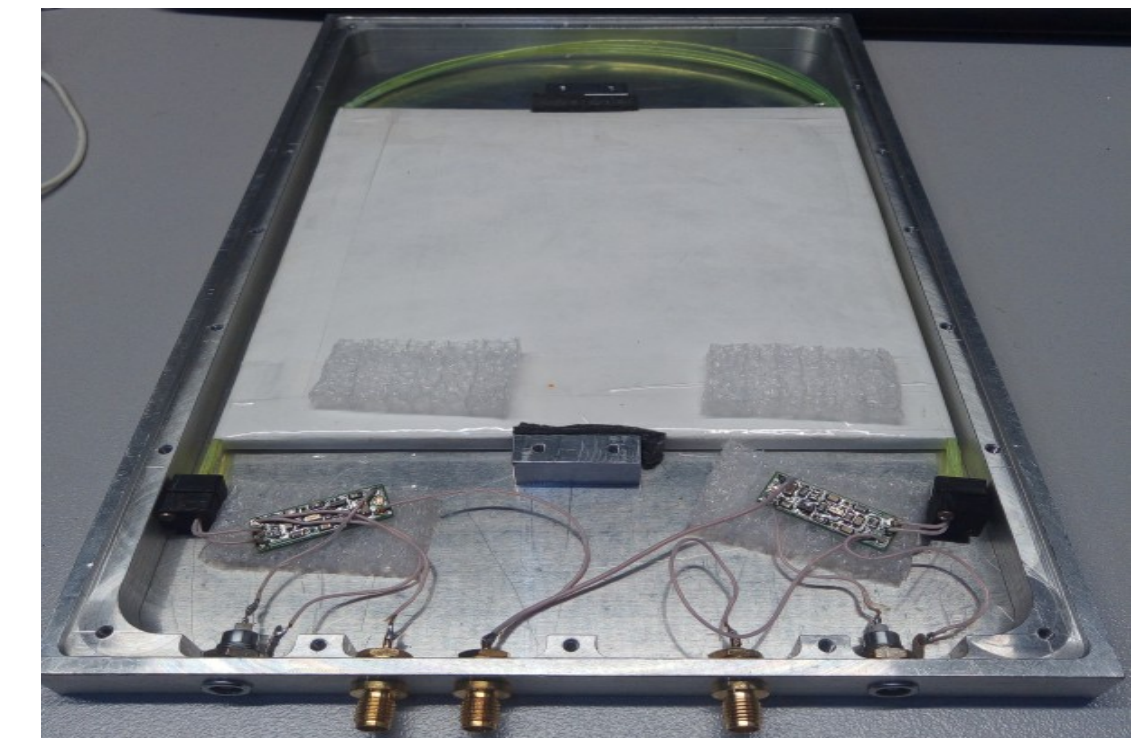
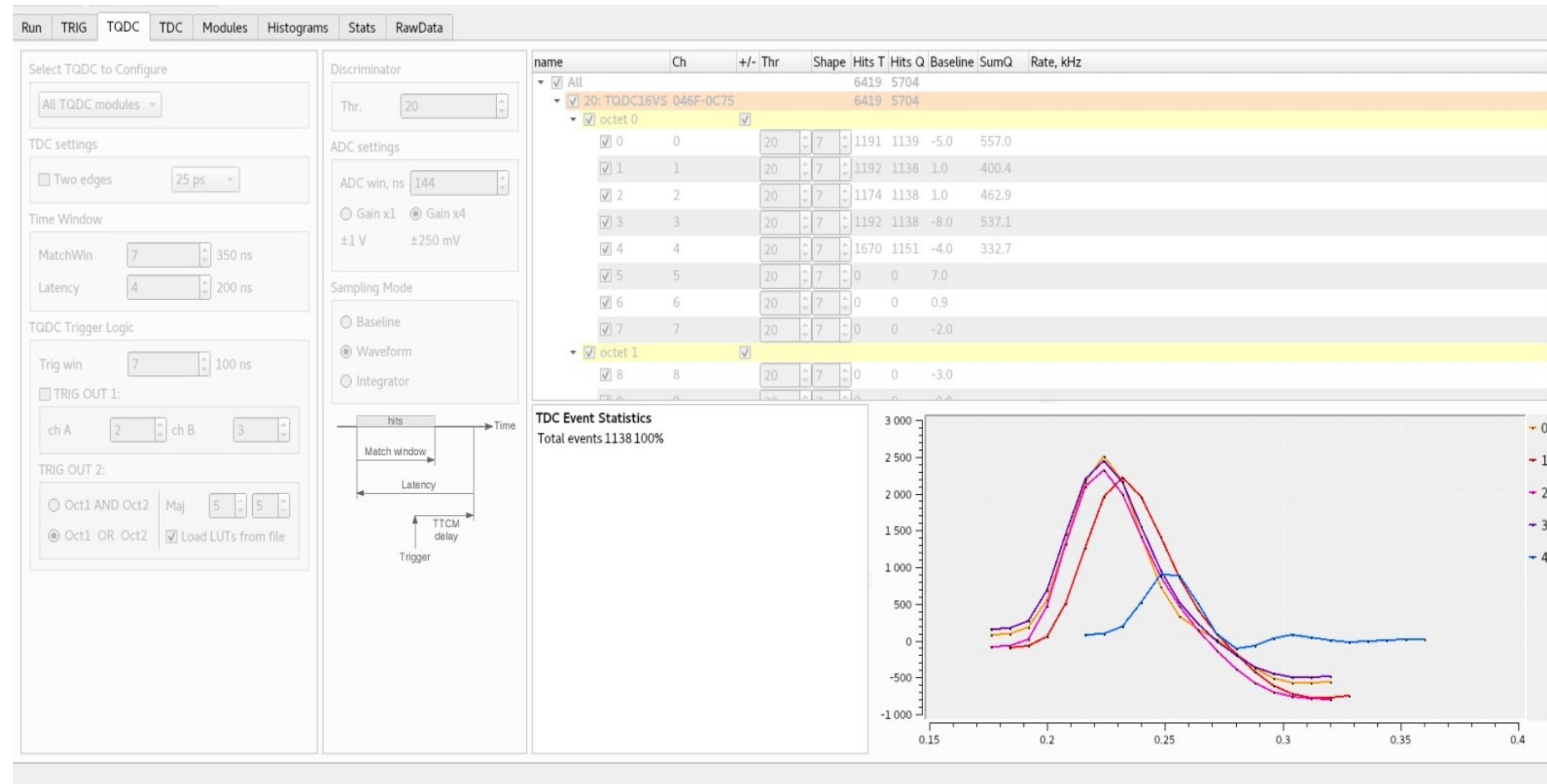
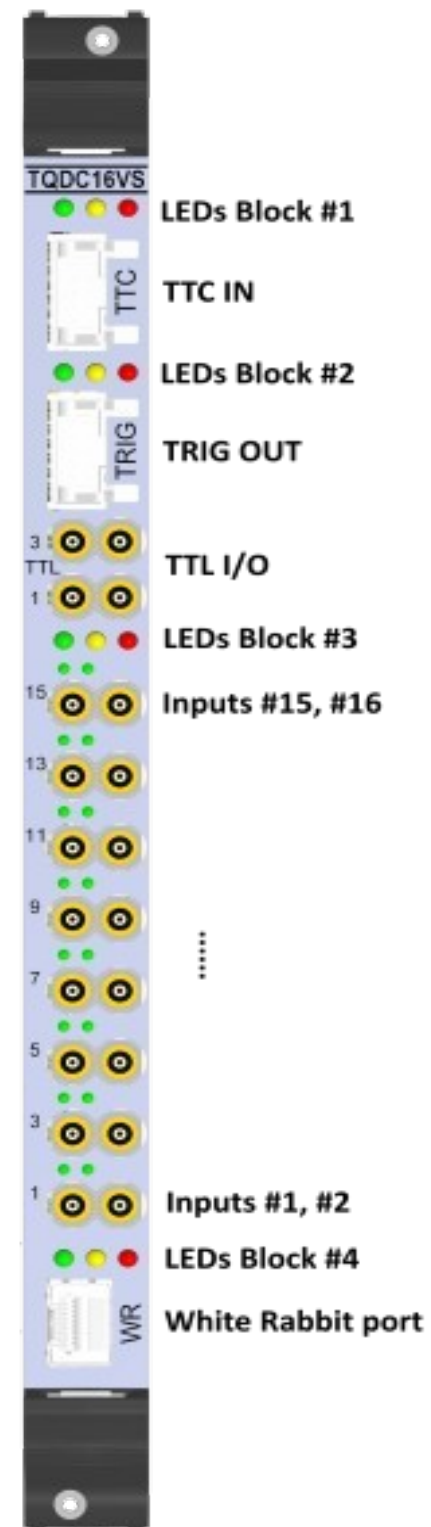


DAQ soft structure



Trigger

- 2 Scintillators (SiPm 4ch)
- 1 Scintillator (Pmt 1ch)
- TQDC
- 16 channels, 50 Ohm
- TDC: time-stamping, 25ps bin size
- Amplitude (charge) measurement: 10/14 bit, 80 MS/s ADC
- On-board trigger matching logic

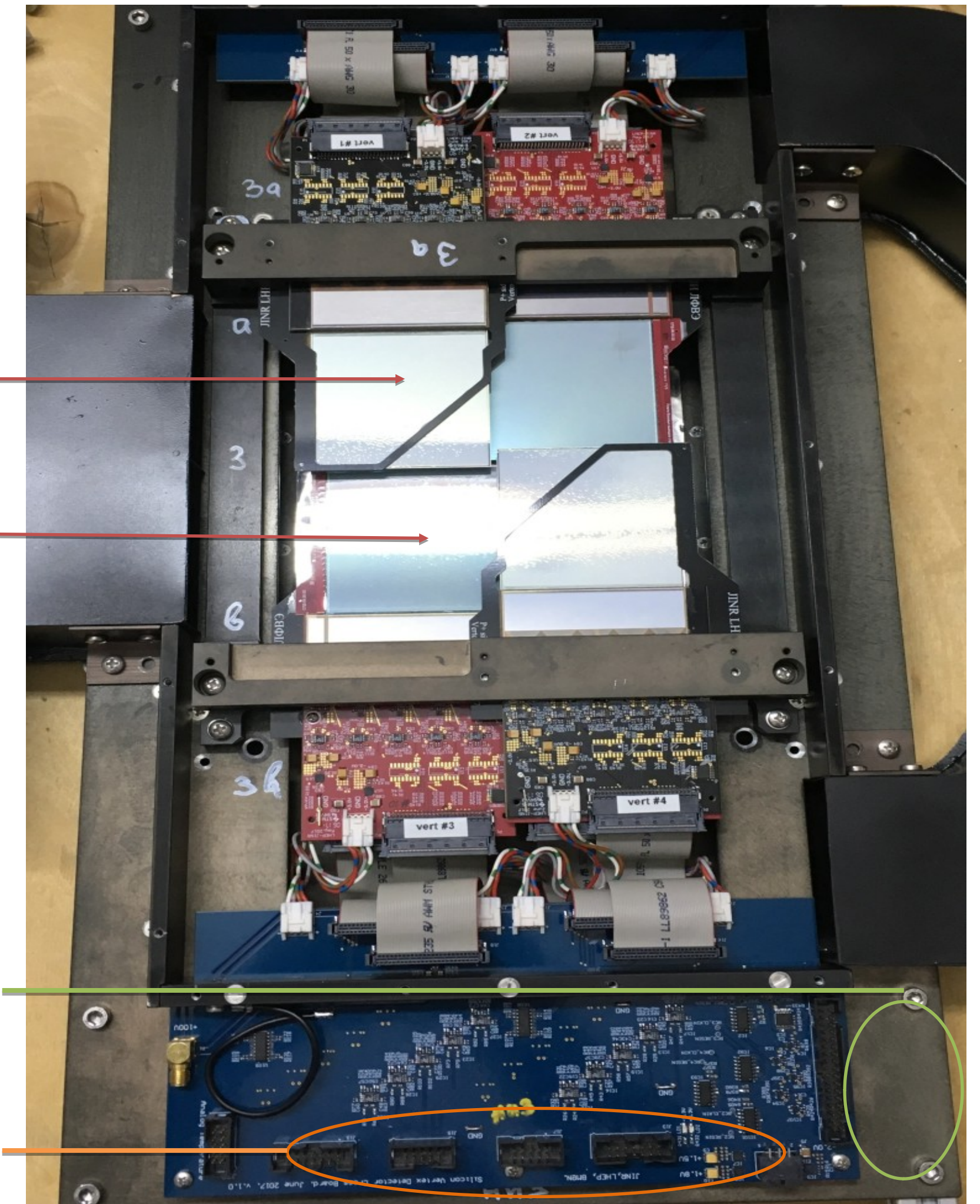
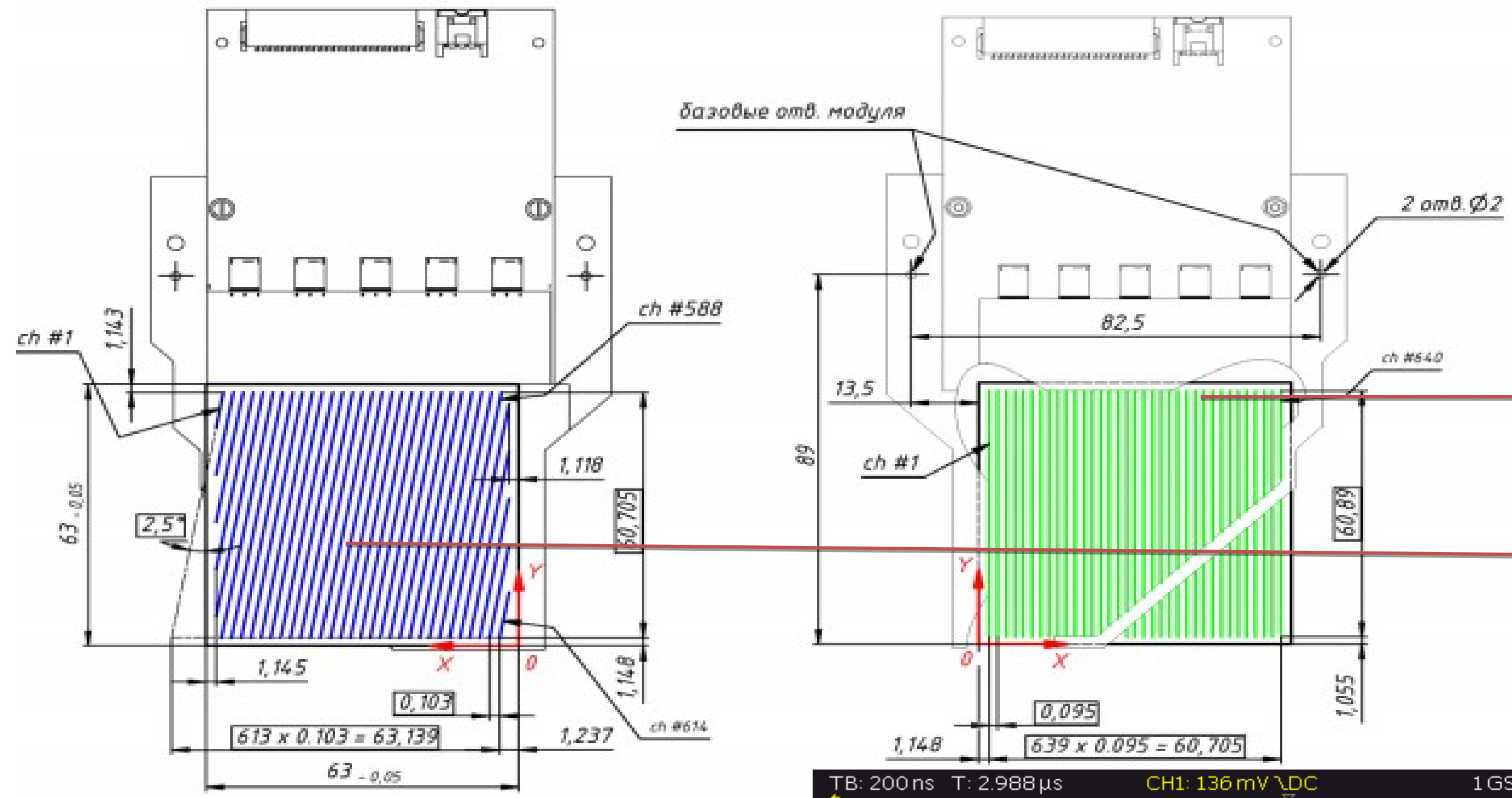


<https://afi.jinr.ru/TQDC16VS-E>

Silicon detector

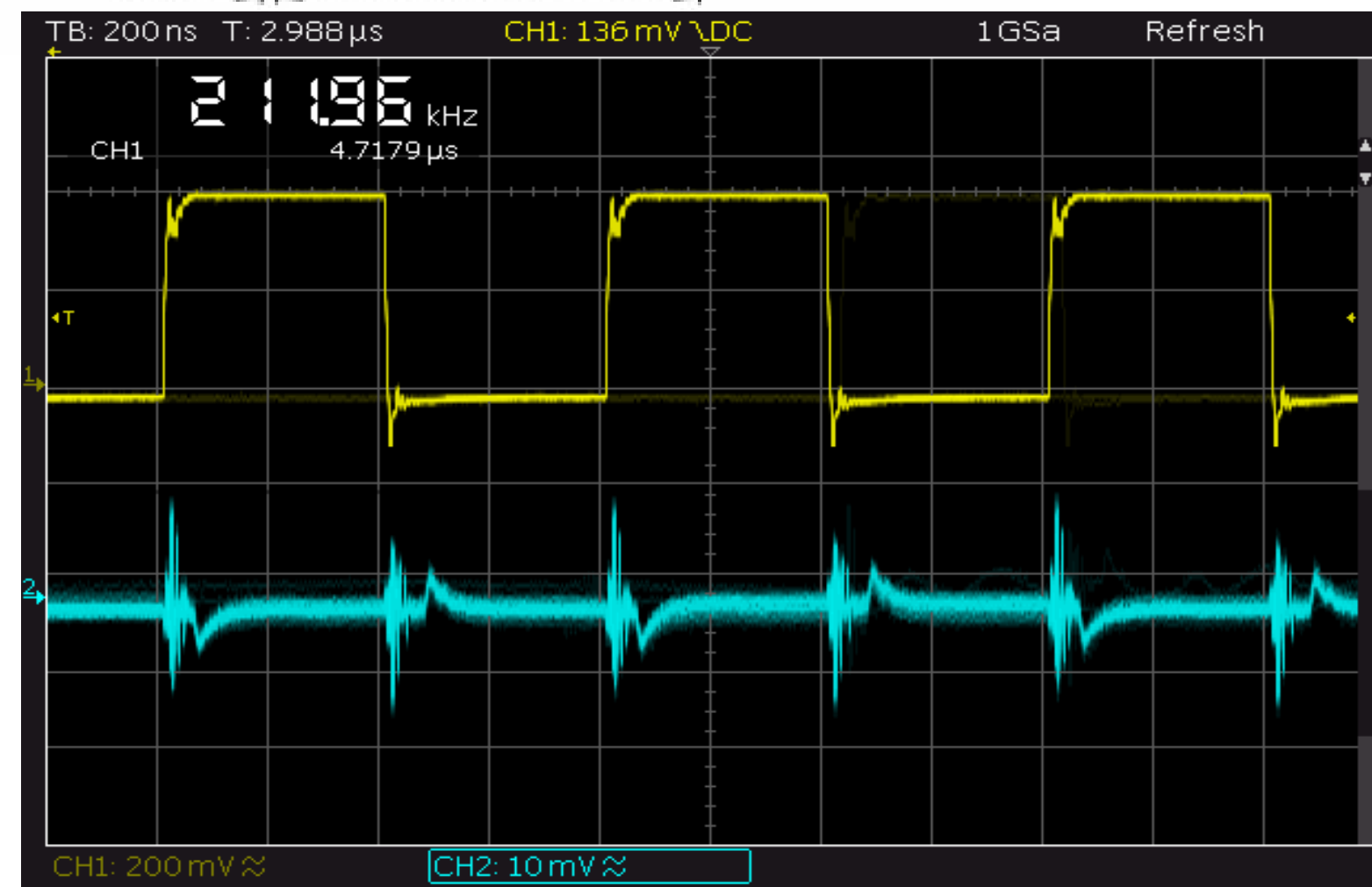
Сторона наклонных стрипов

Сторона параллельных стрипов

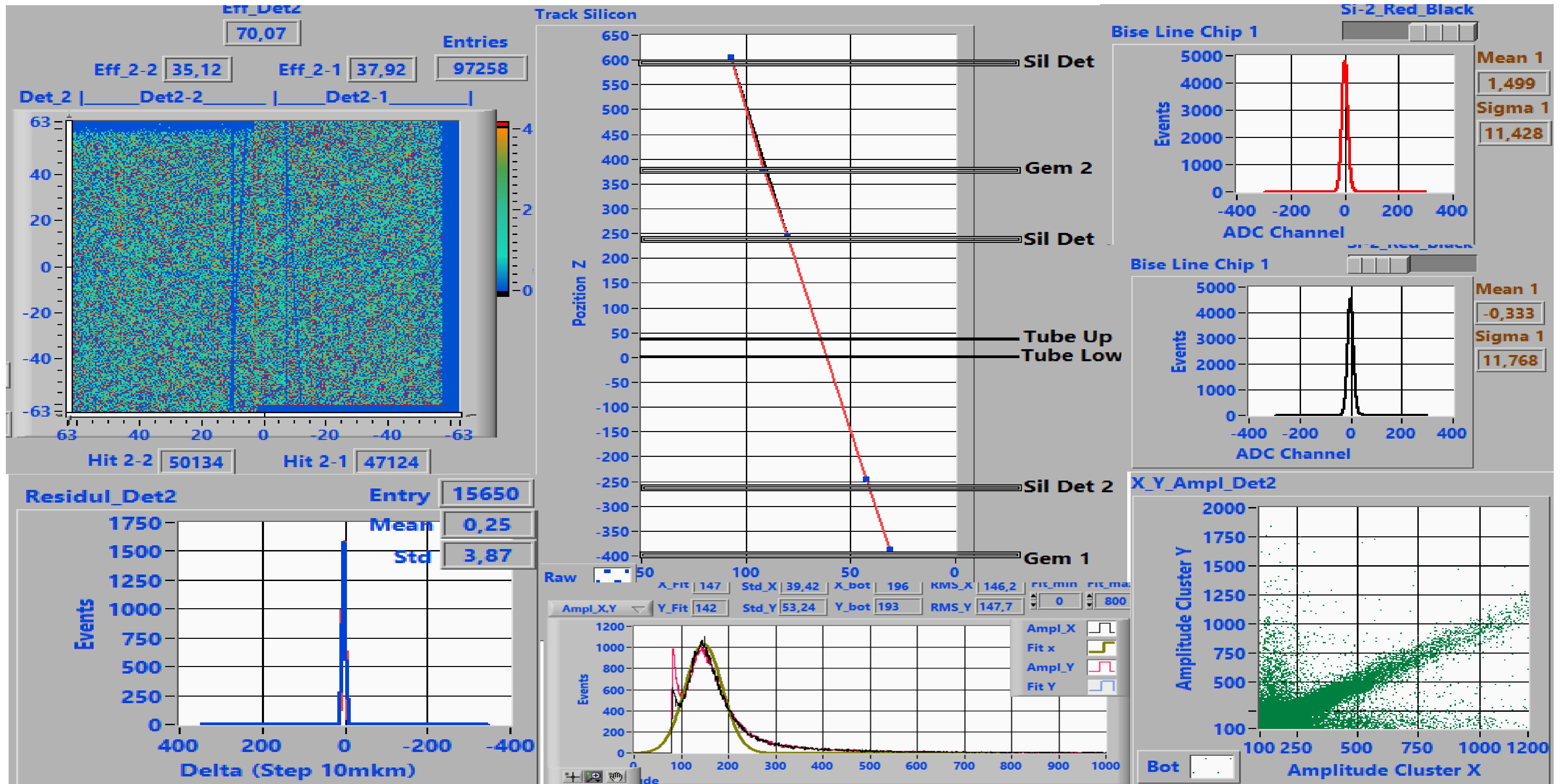


U40VE_Si control soft
Master Out

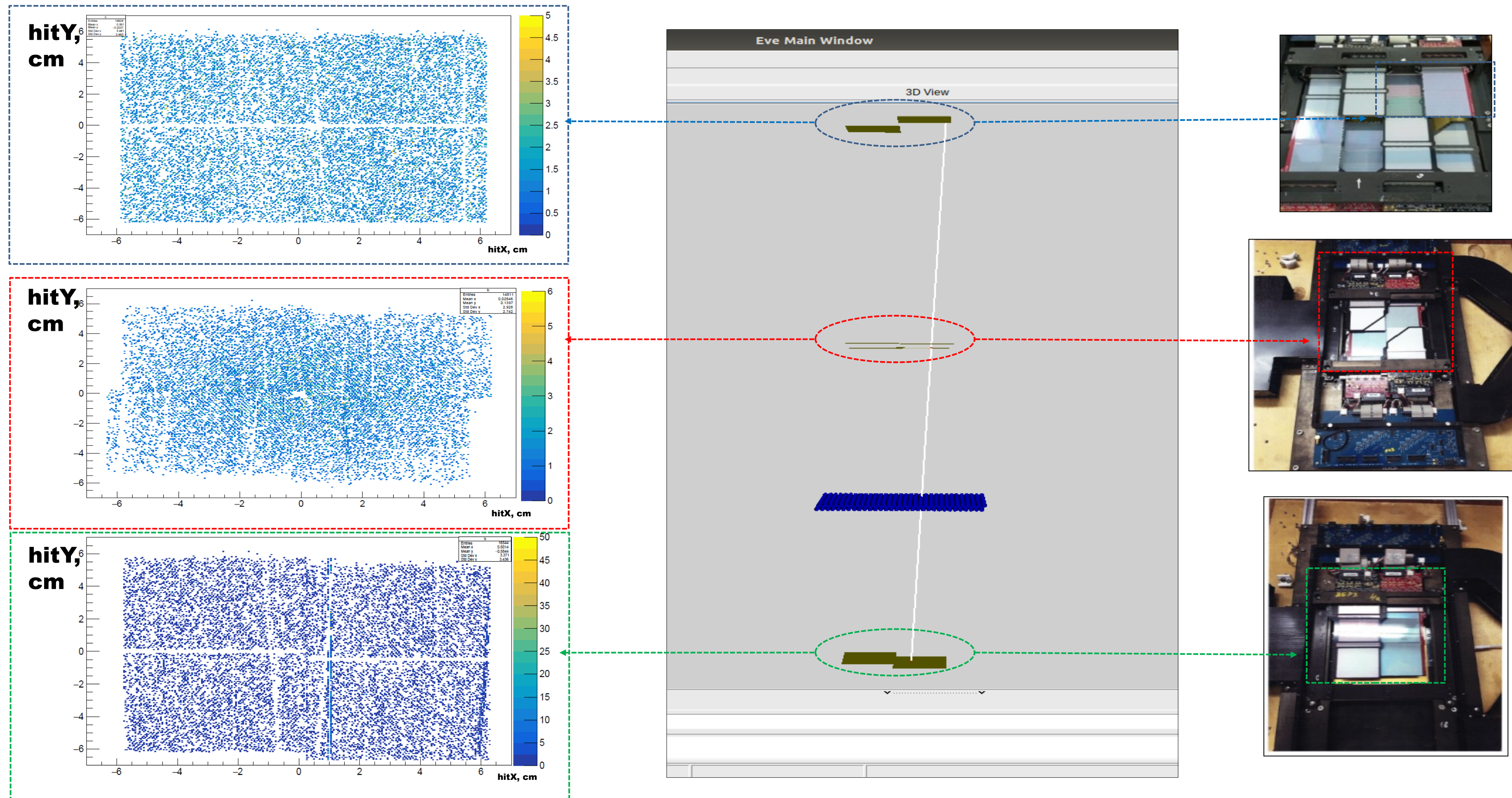
ADC_Si System
Slave In 32+64+32 ch.



Silicon detector data monitoring



Events reconstruction

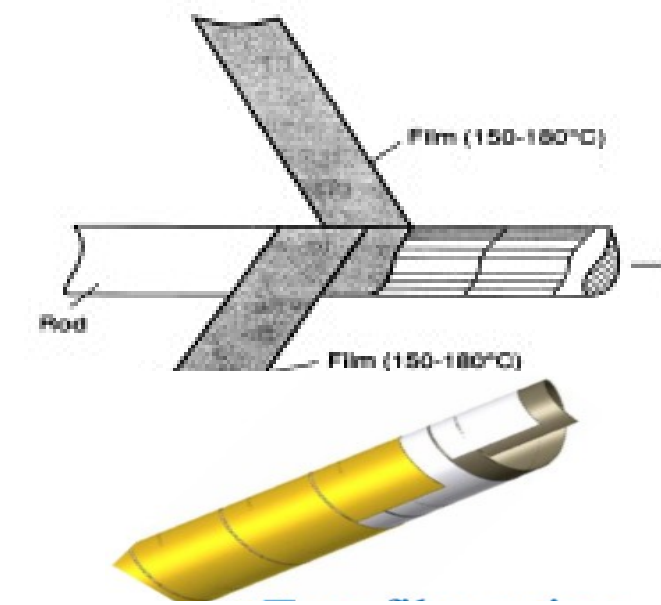
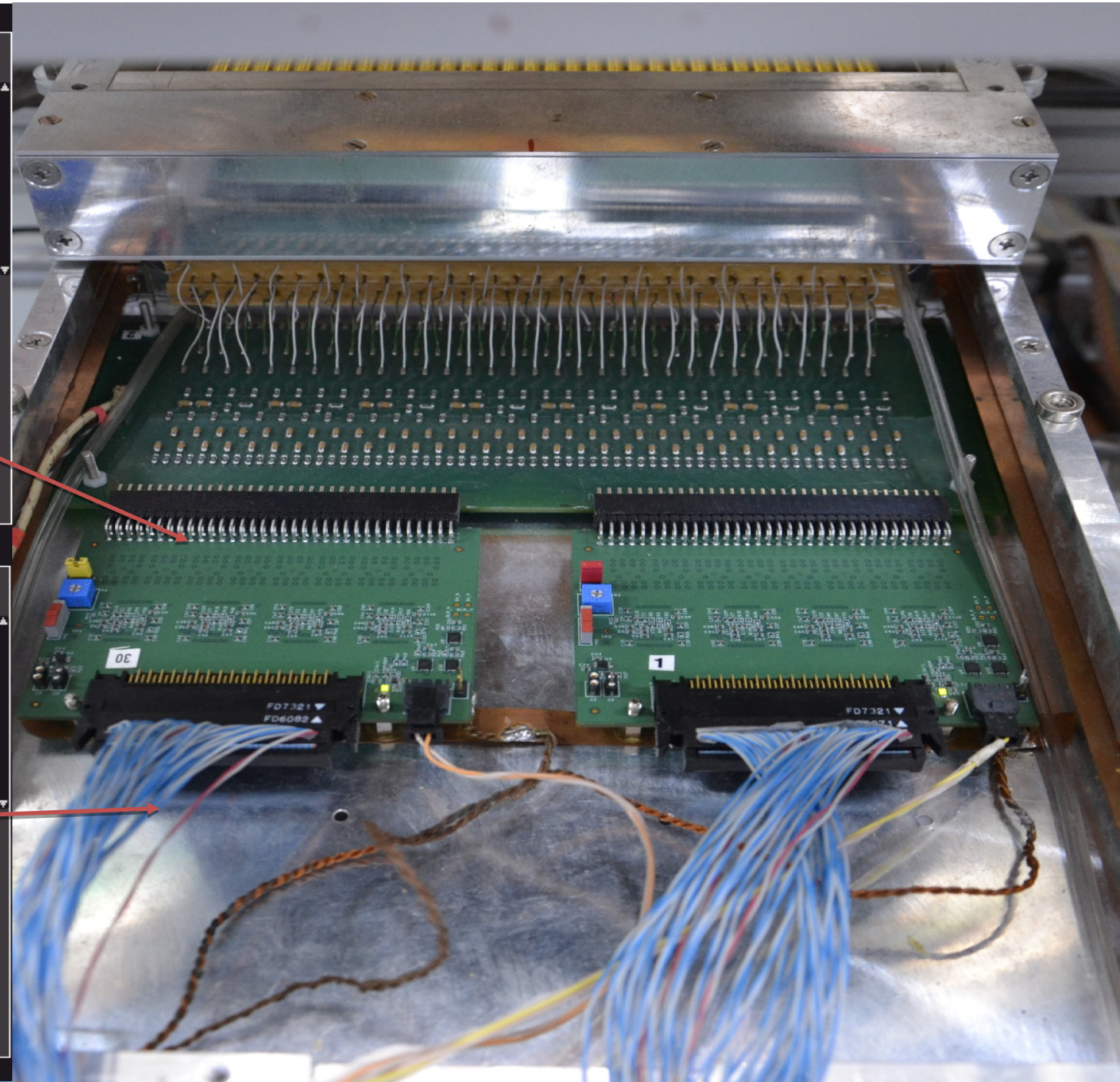
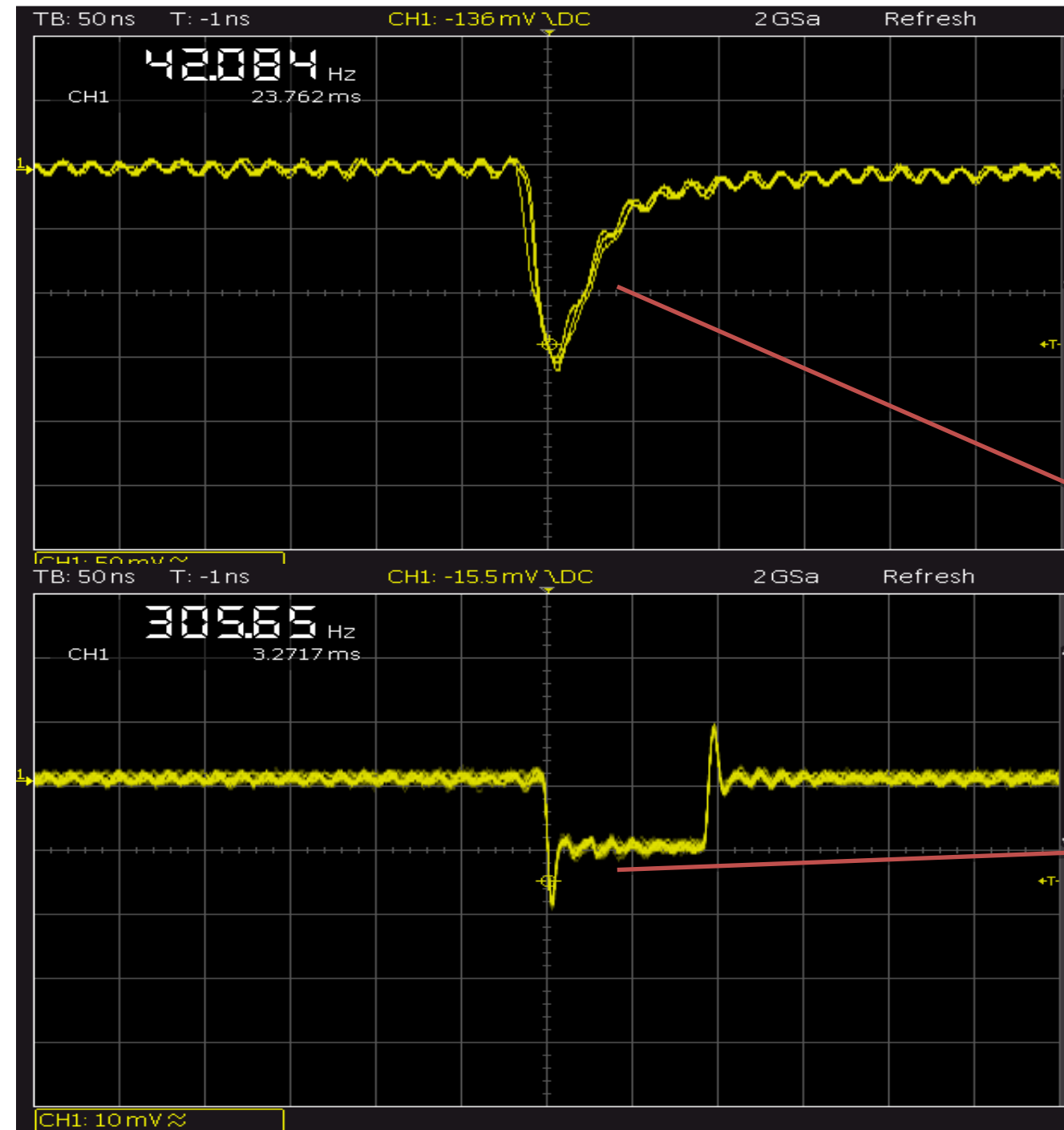


Hits plots in BM@N Si-modules

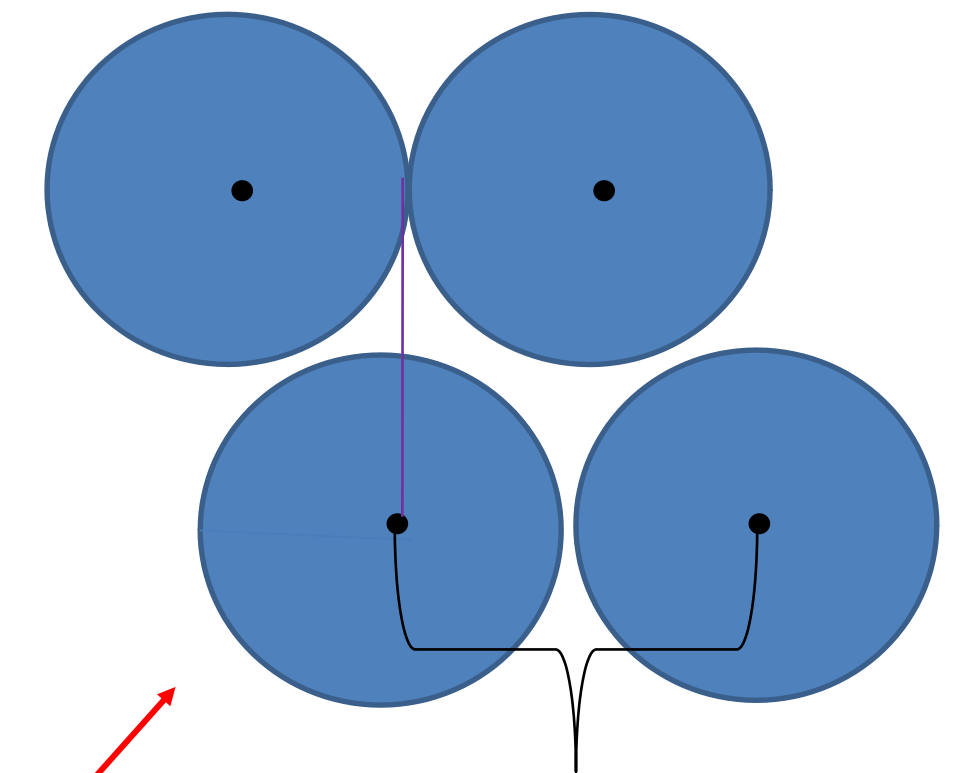
Reconstructed track in muon stand
(based on bmnroot framework)

BM@N Silicon modules

Straw tubes detector



Straw winding. Two film strips are wound around the mandrel

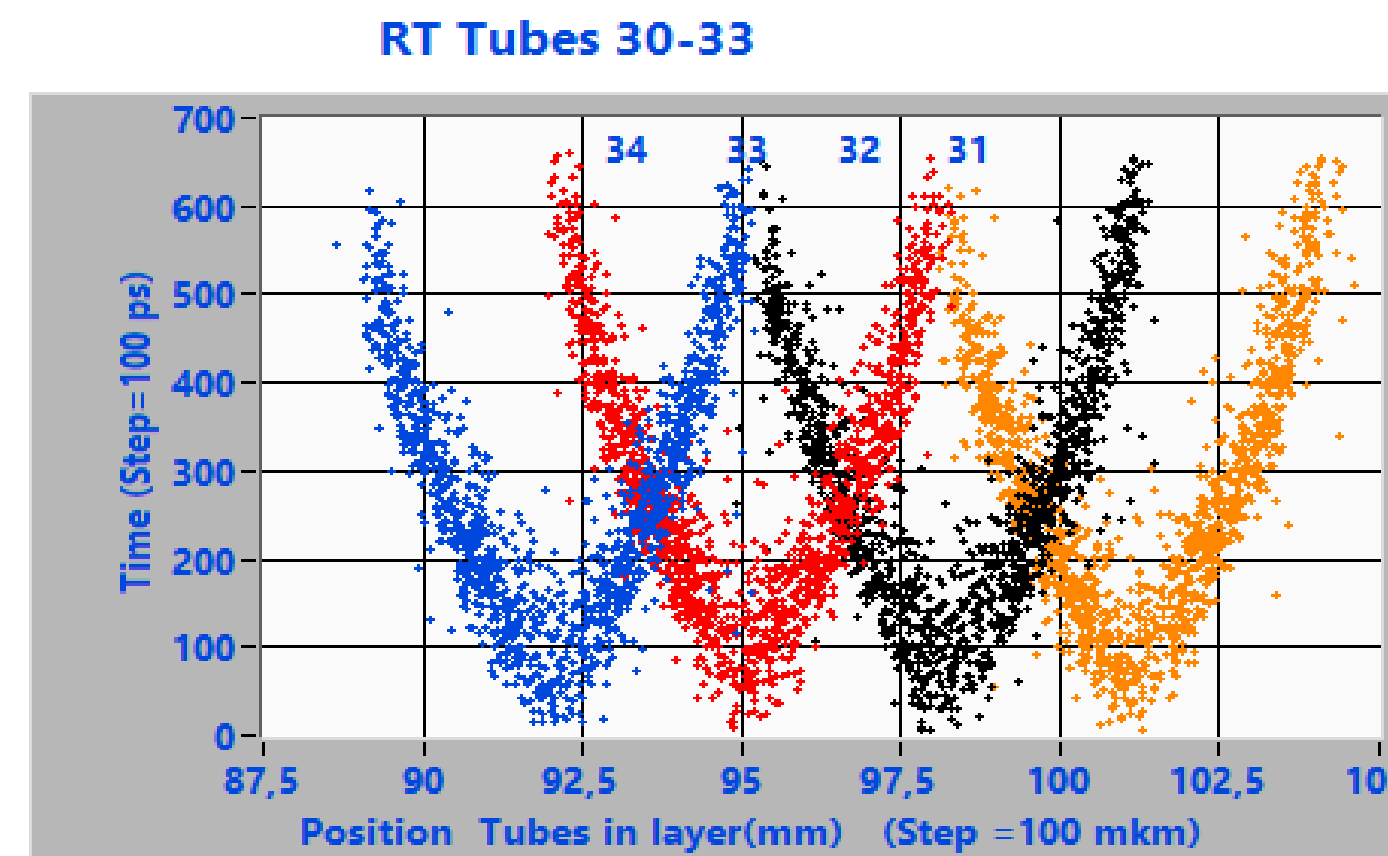
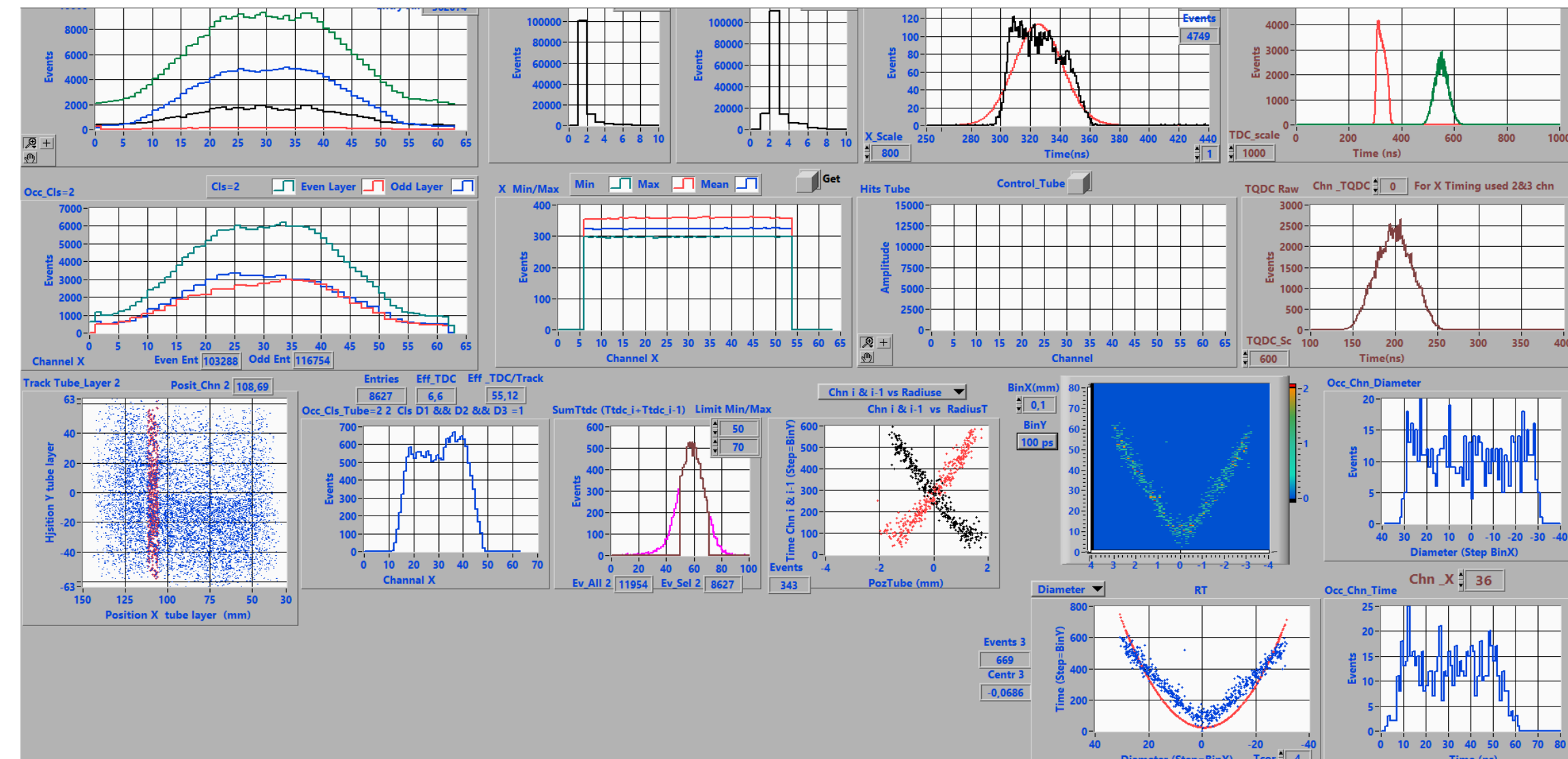
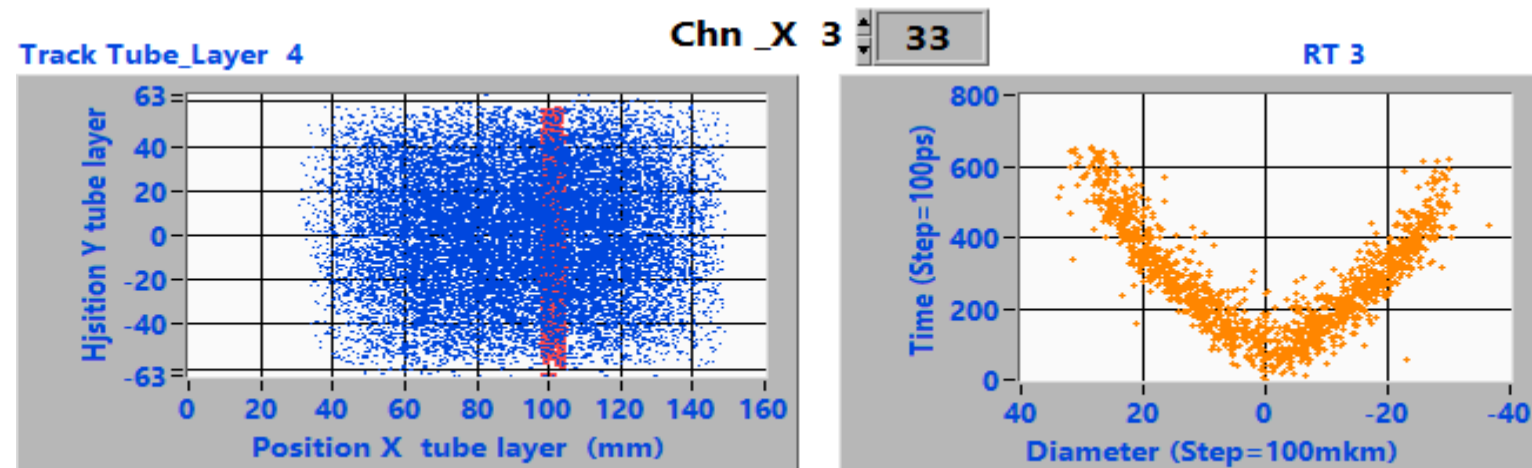
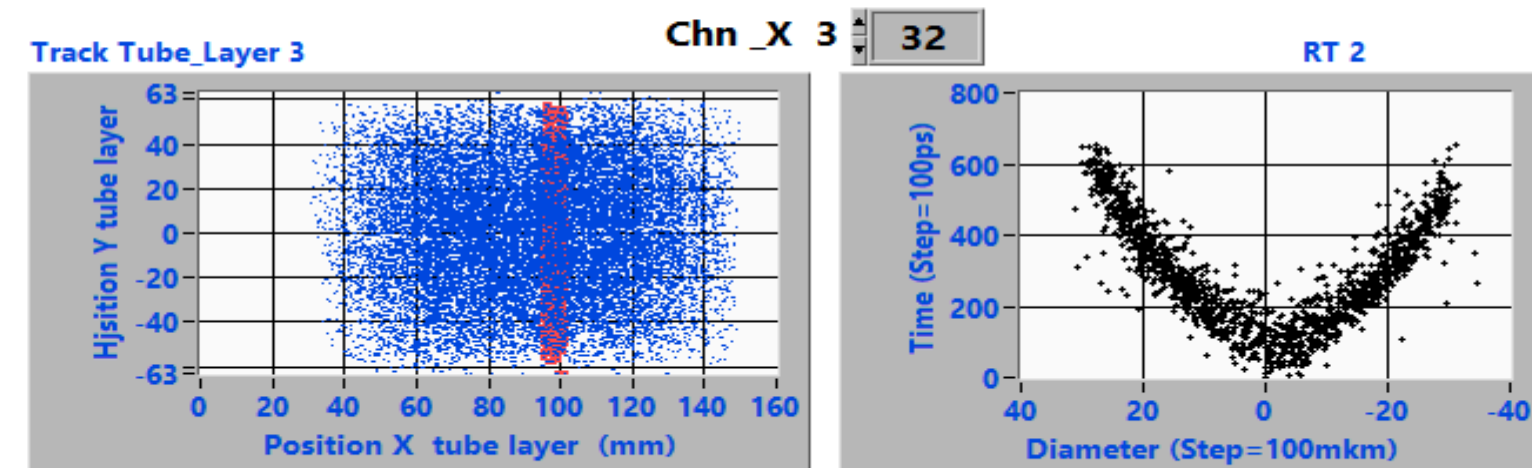
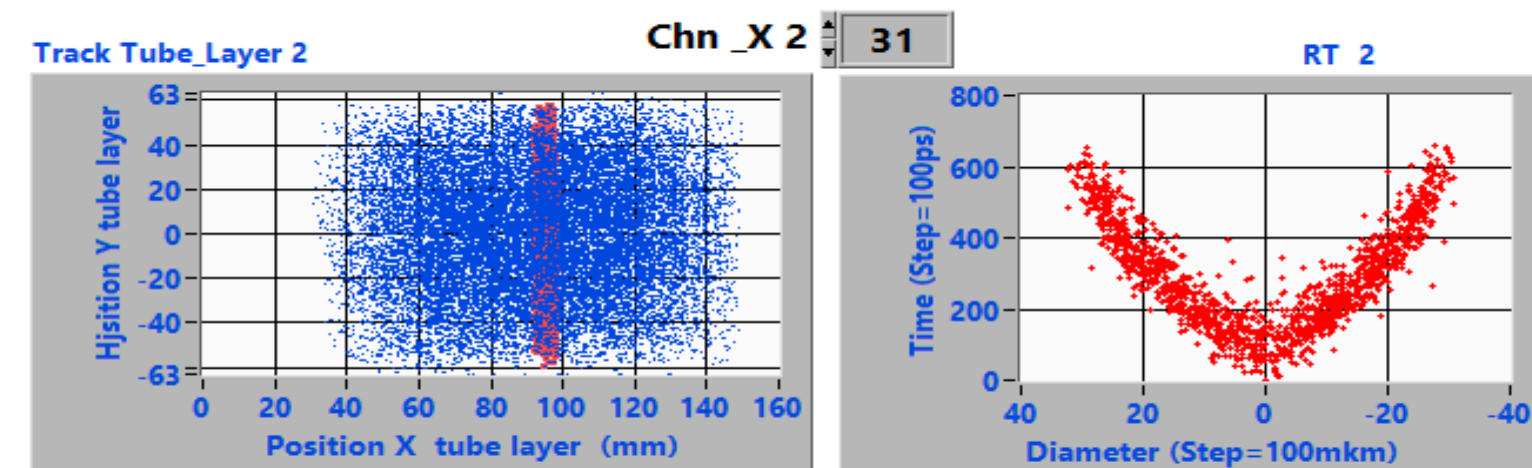
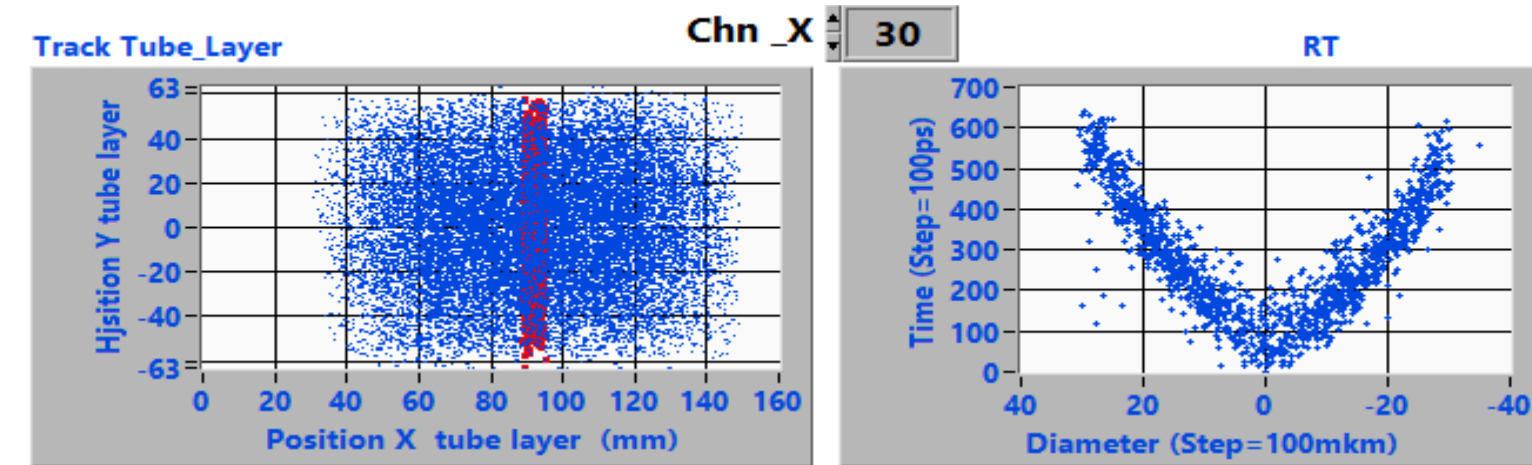


6mm



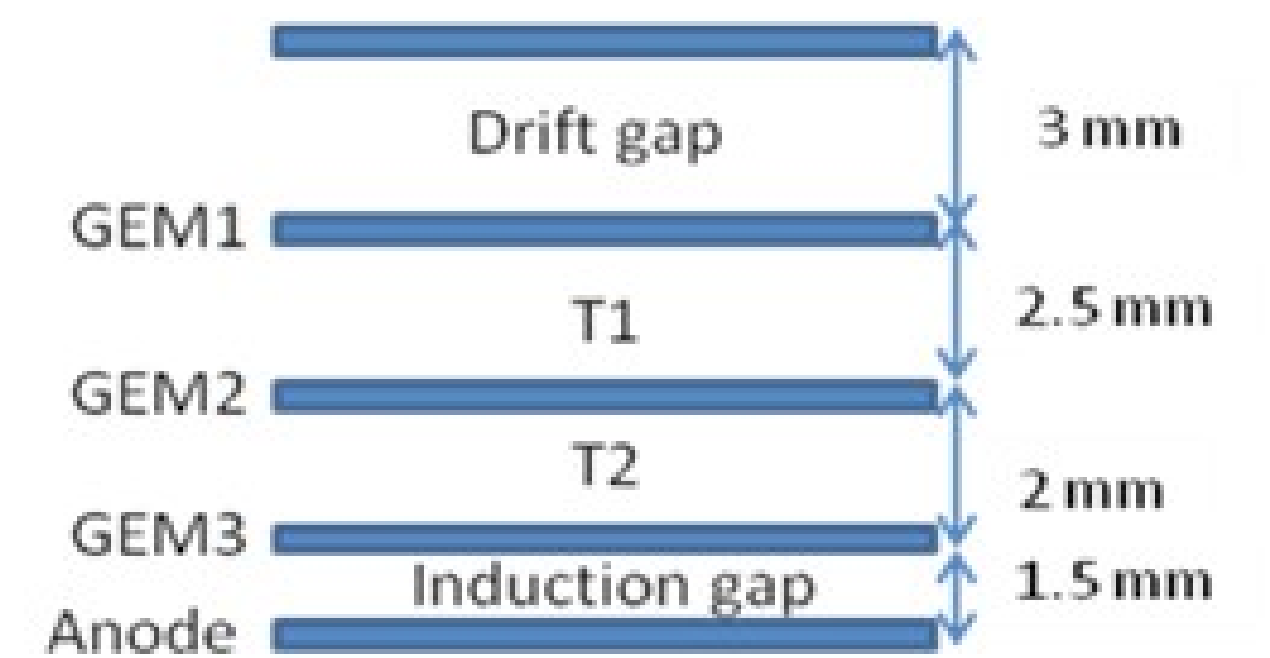
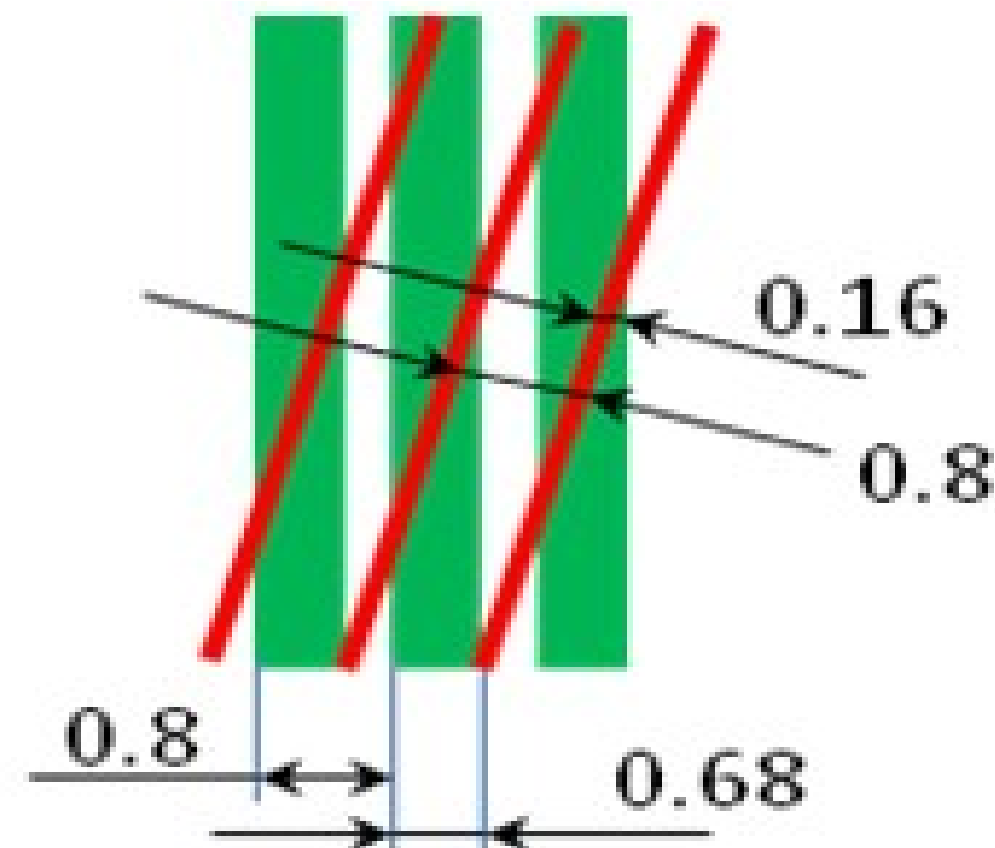
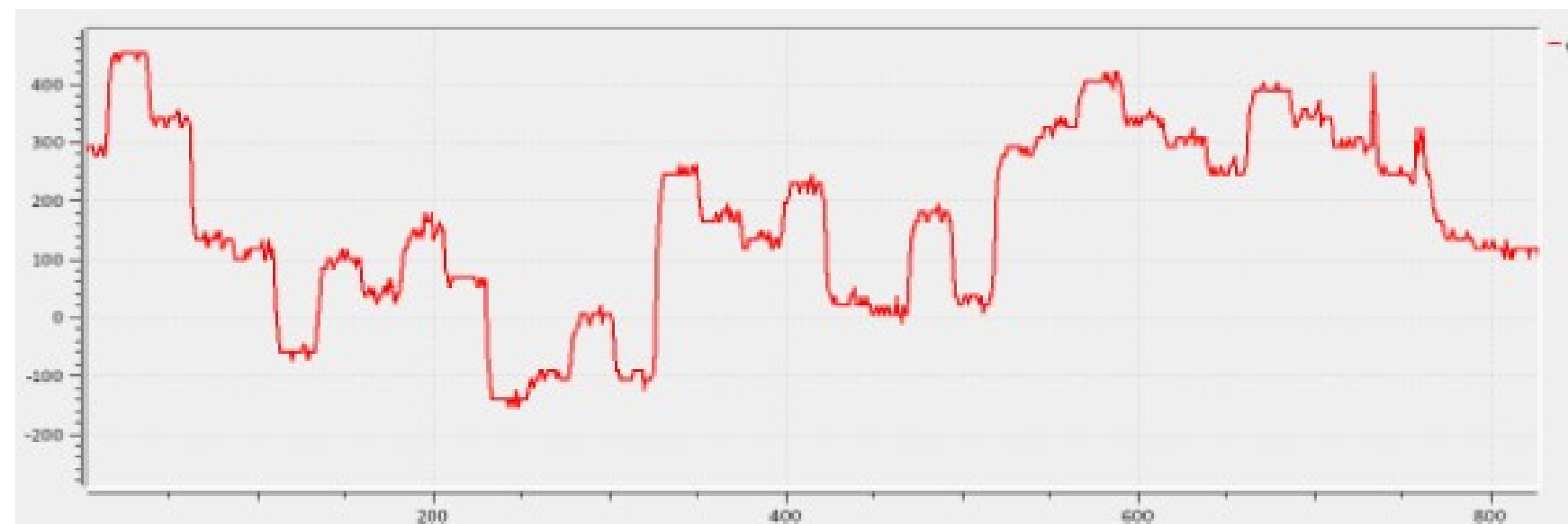
- 2 station from the NA64 experiment
- straw tube with 6mm diameter, in the centre a 30mkm diameter gold-plated tungsten wire
- Length straw 20 cm
- Precision measurement of ~ 200 mkm

Straw tubes data monitoring

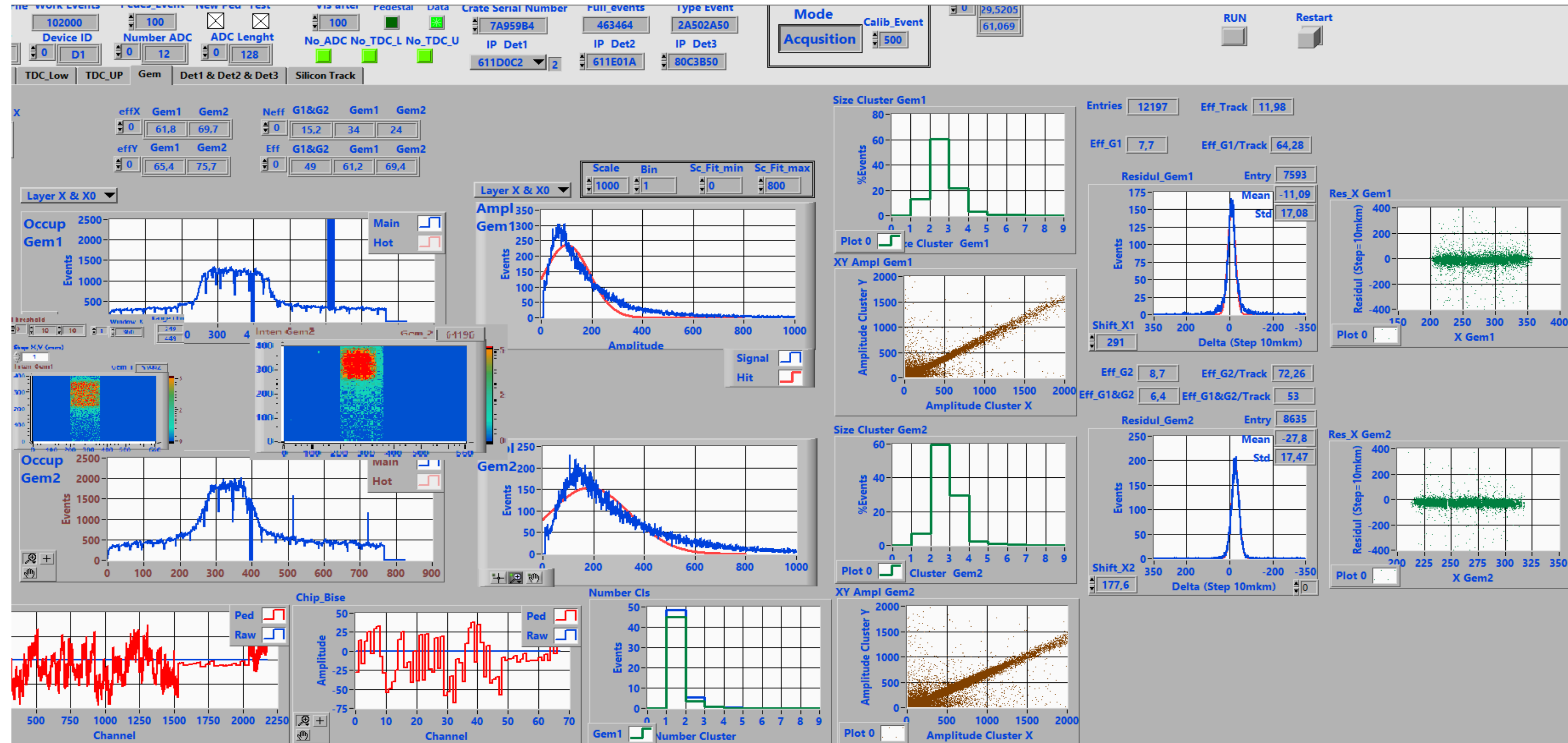


The $r(t)$ relation (isochrone relation or “V-shape”) for straw tubes 30-33

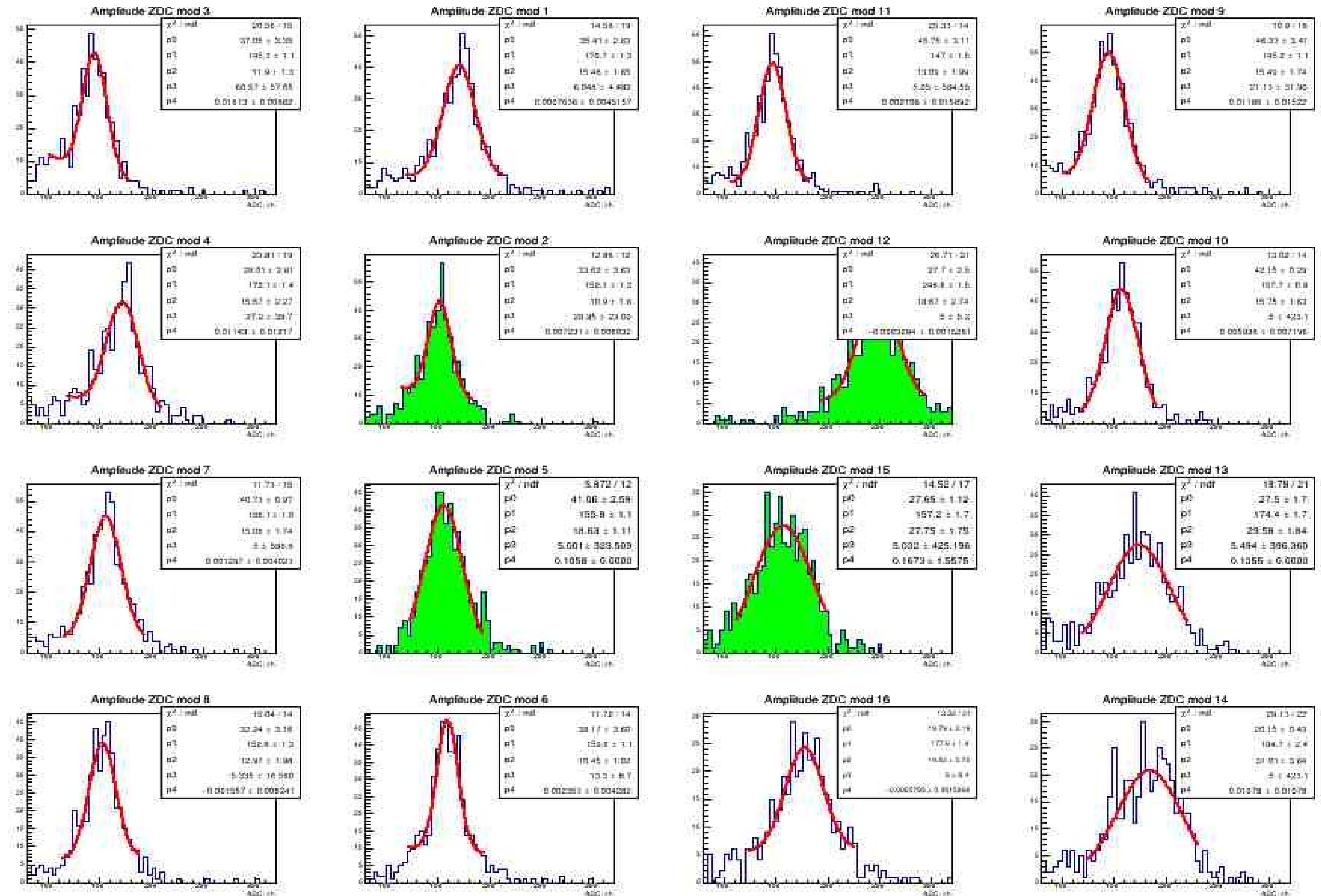
GEM detector



GEM data monitoring

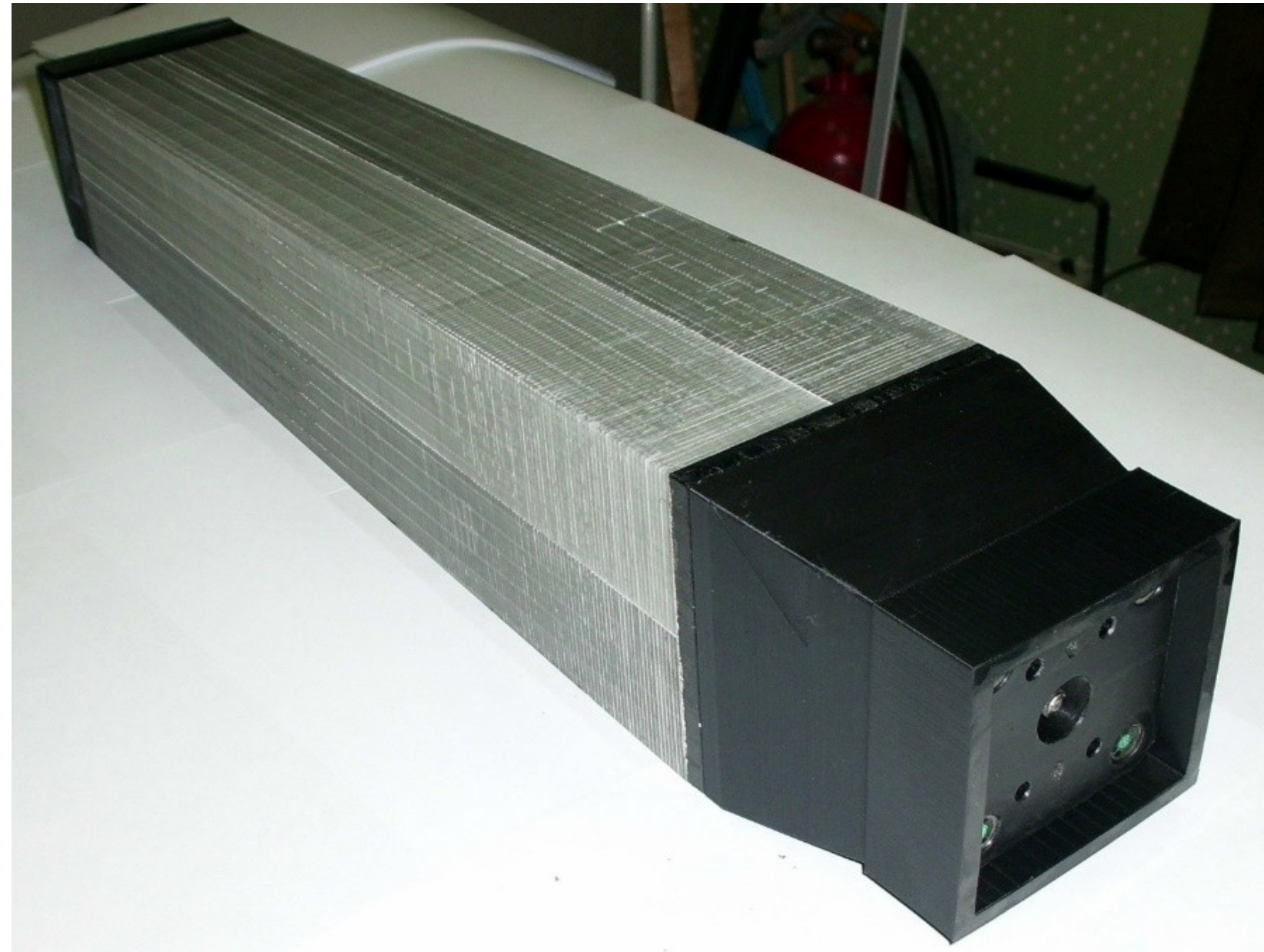


Electromagnetic calorimeter

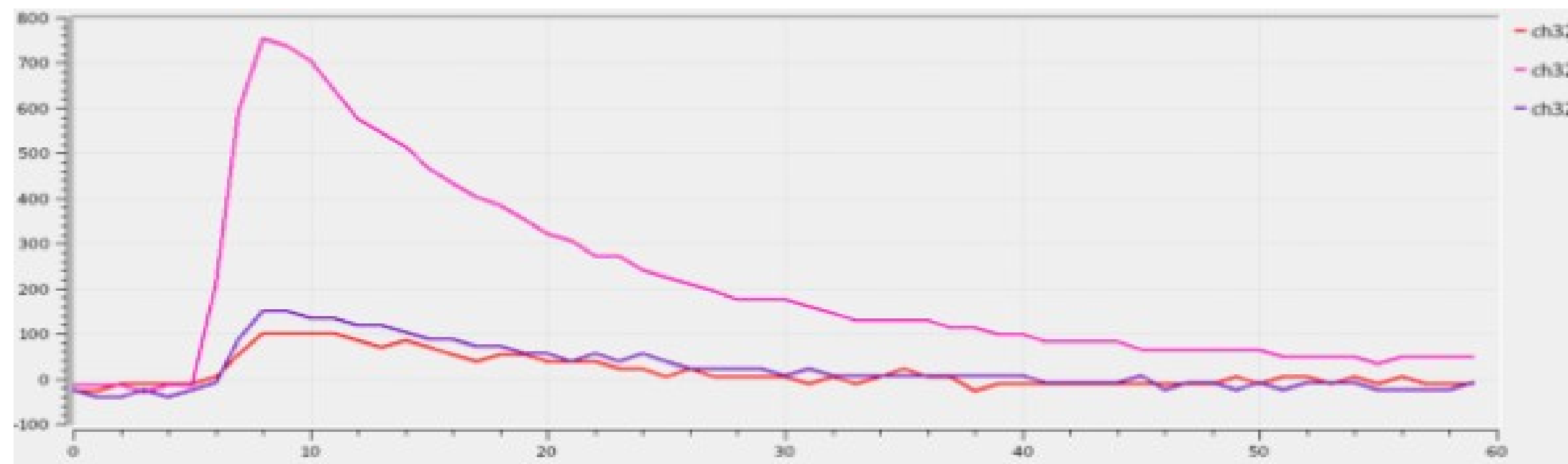
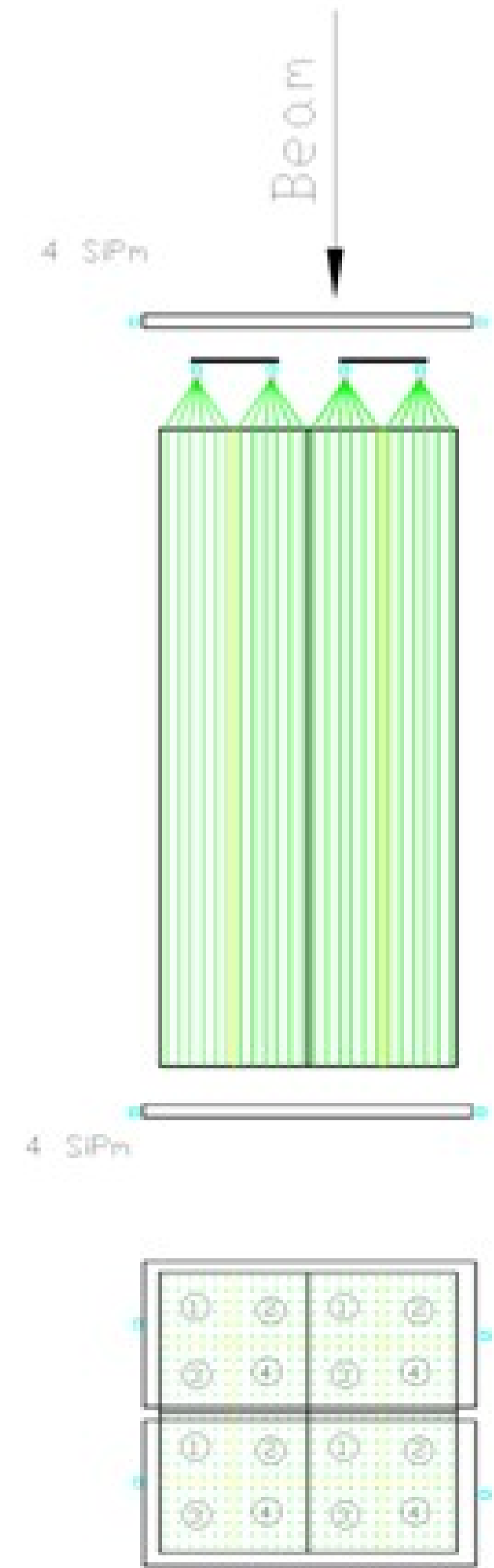


ECAL MIP spectra in corresponding cells (top view)

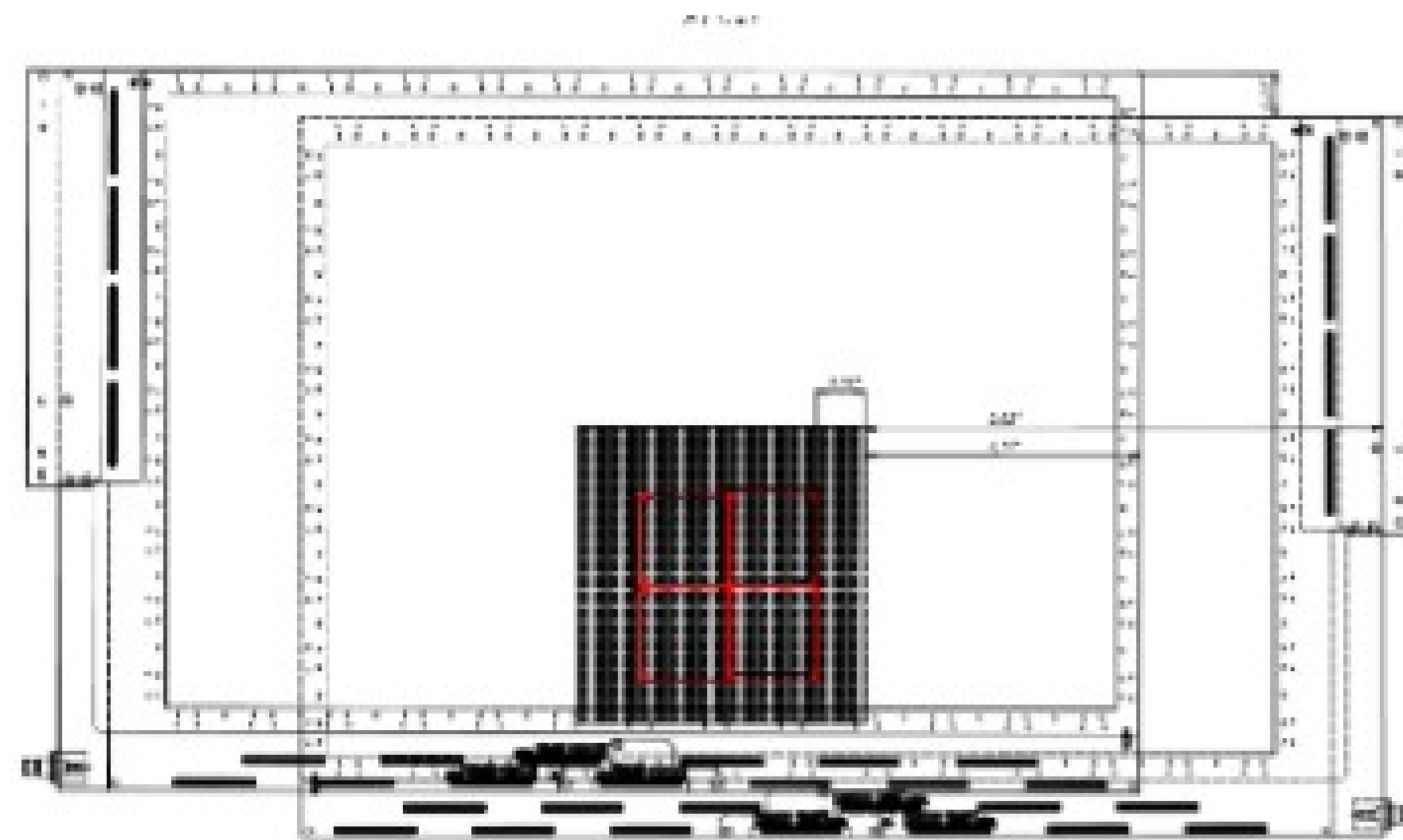
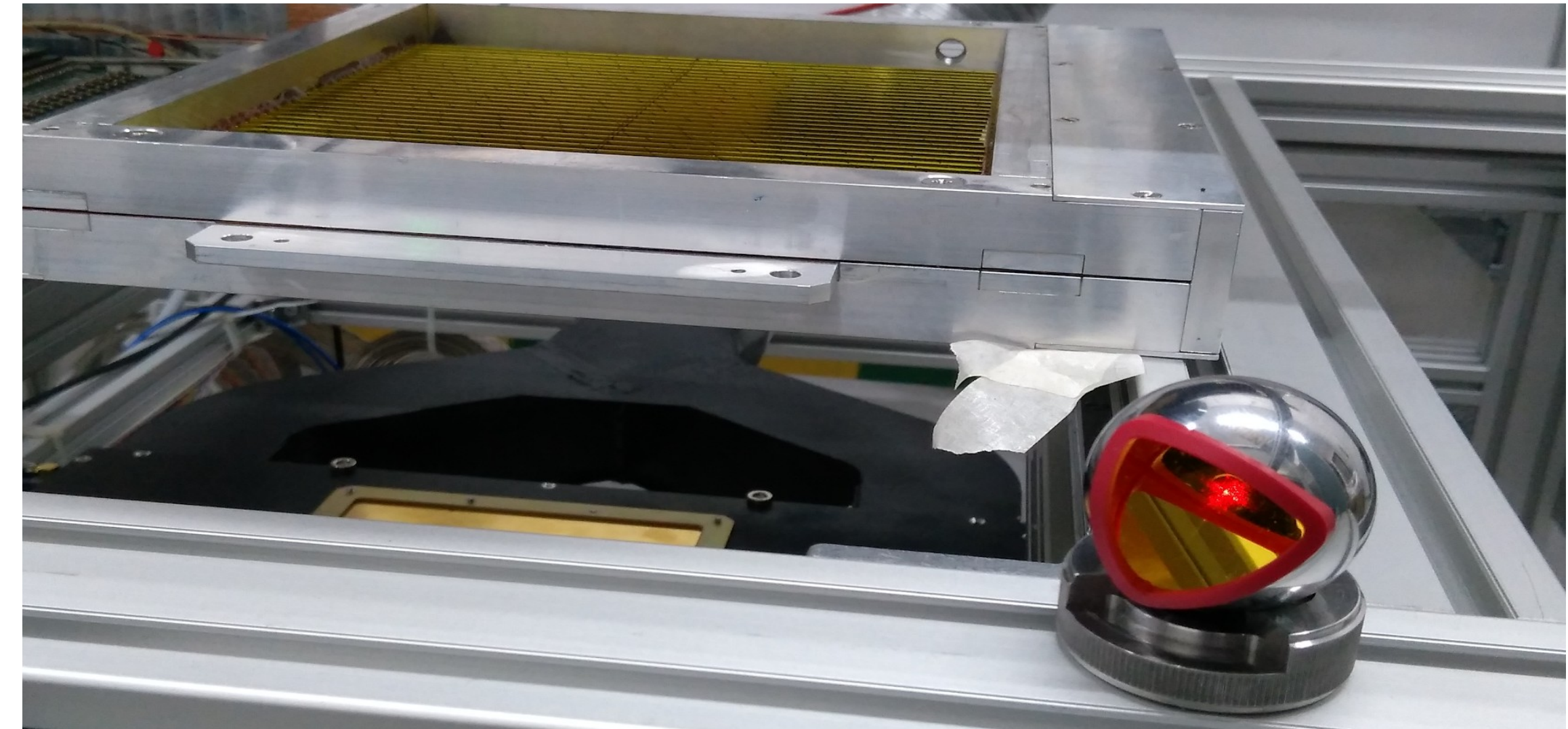
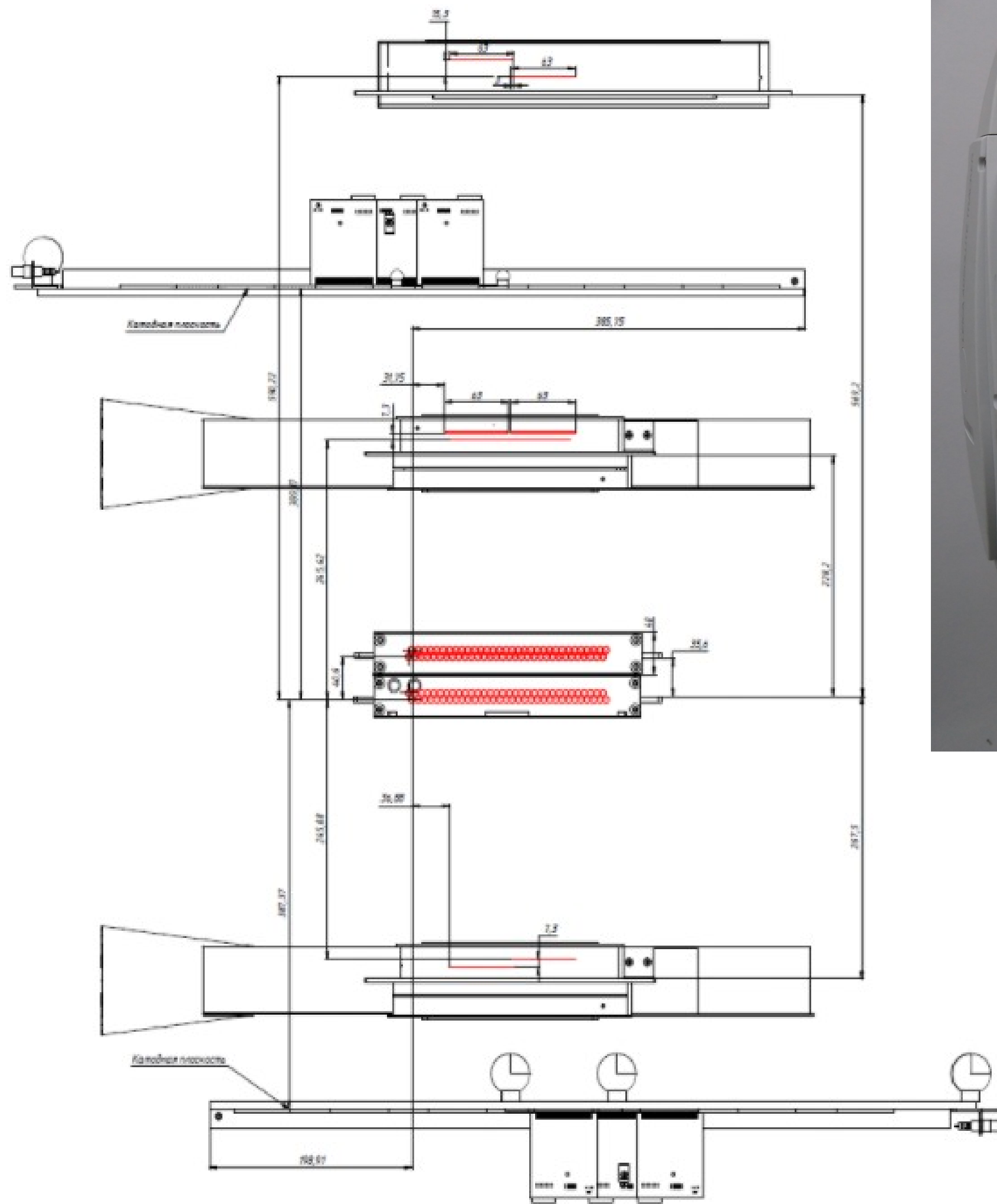
ECAL base element



- ECAL module ($110 \times 110 \text{ mm}^2$) design
Module consist of 4 cells $55 \times 55 \times 440 \text{ mm}^3$
- 220 Layers Lead and Scintillator
 - 1.5 mm – Scintillator
 - 0.3 mm - Lead



Alignment



measurement accuracy
50 um

Gas supply system

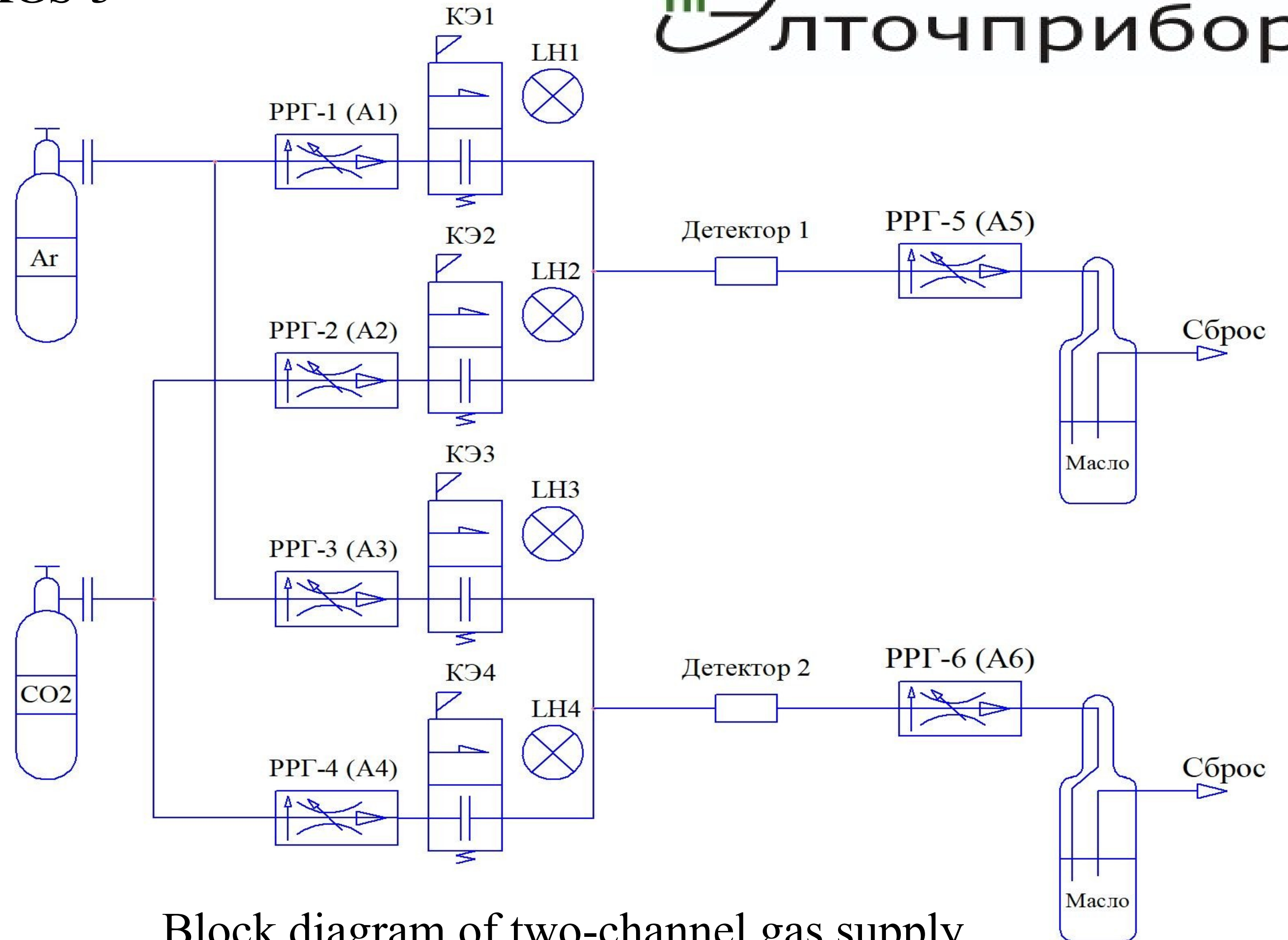
Controller for gas mixing systems KGS-3



Gas-Feeding Systems elements (material – st. steel)

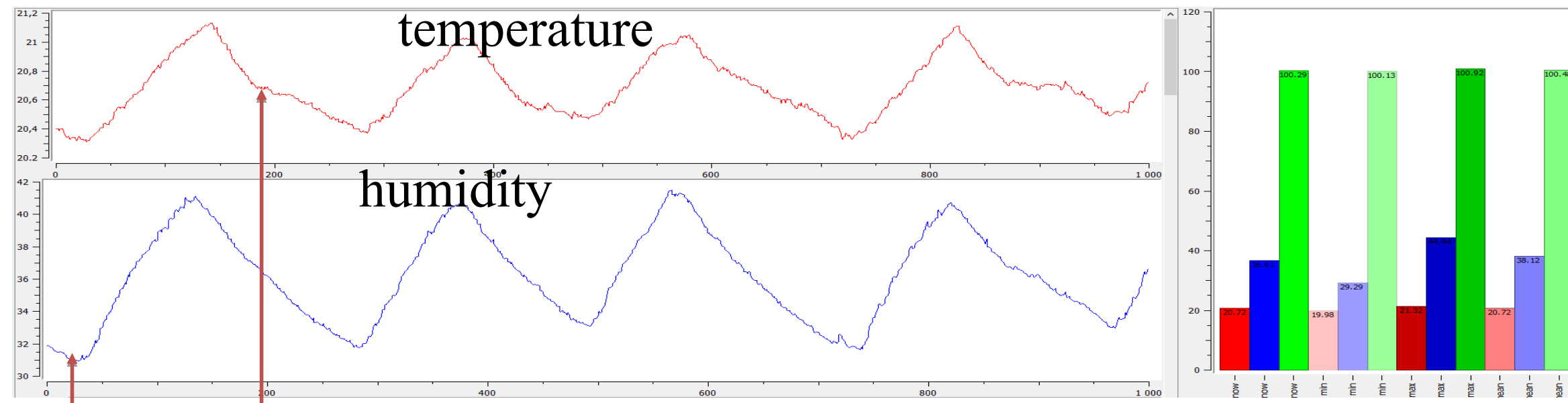


Mass Flow Controllers(MFC)

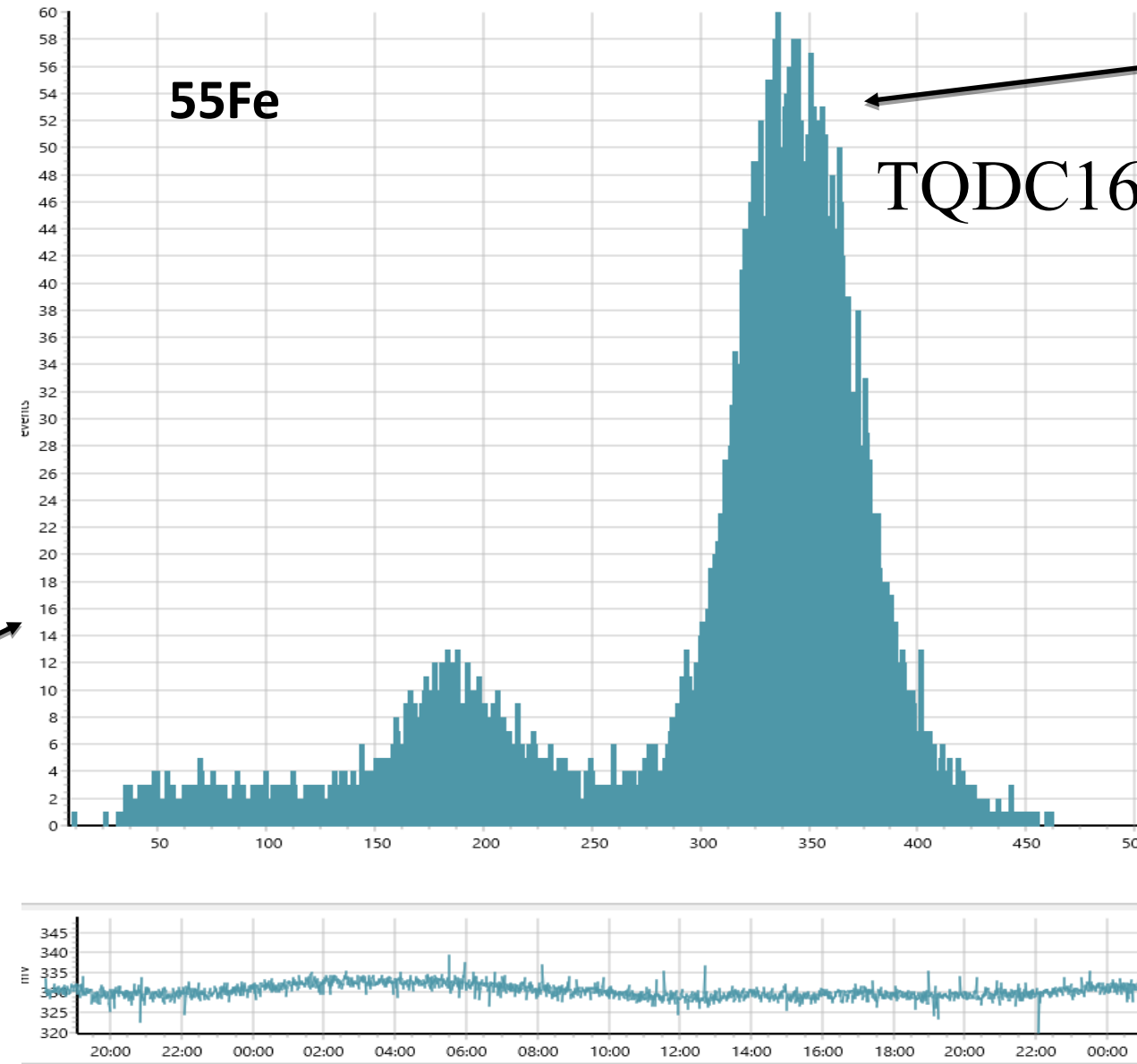


Block diagram of two-channel gas supply

Slow control



GAS GAIN Monitor
from the NA62 experiment



reference peak

the histogram of
the change in gas gain
value



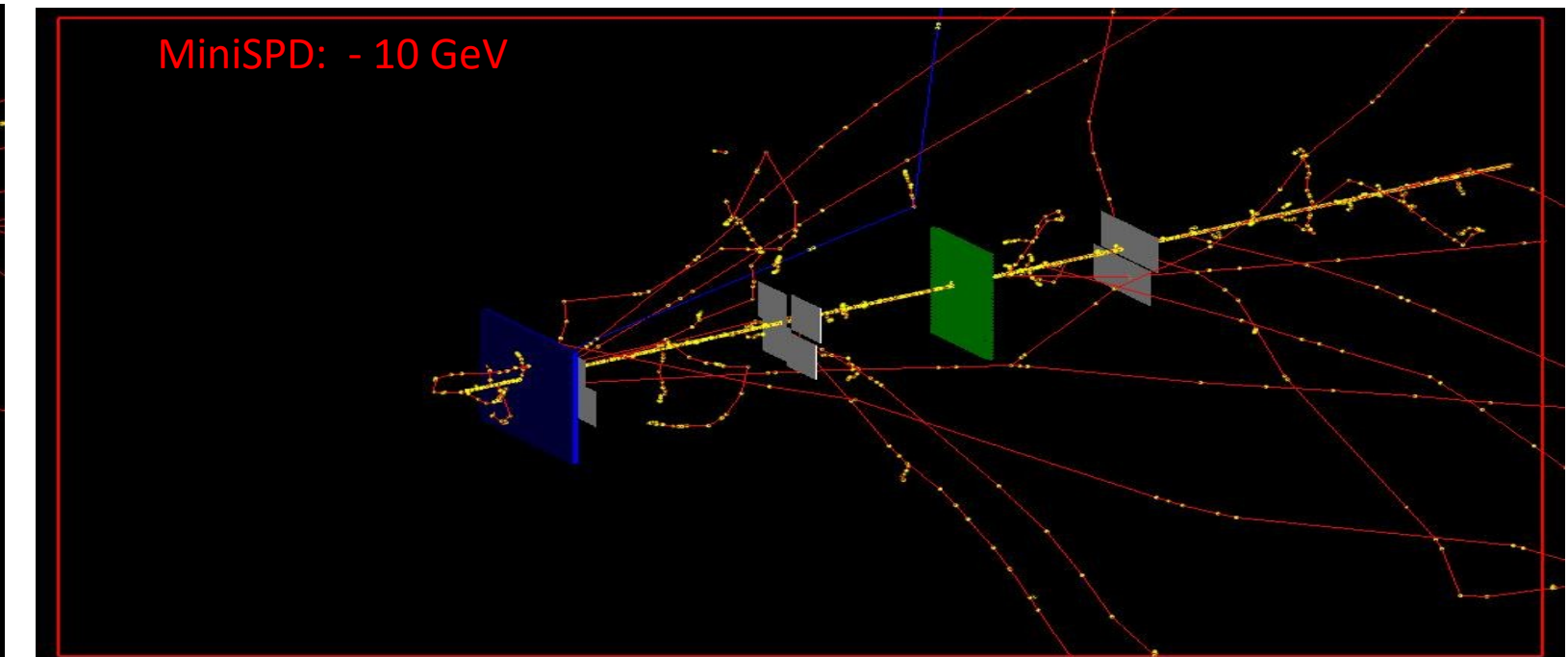
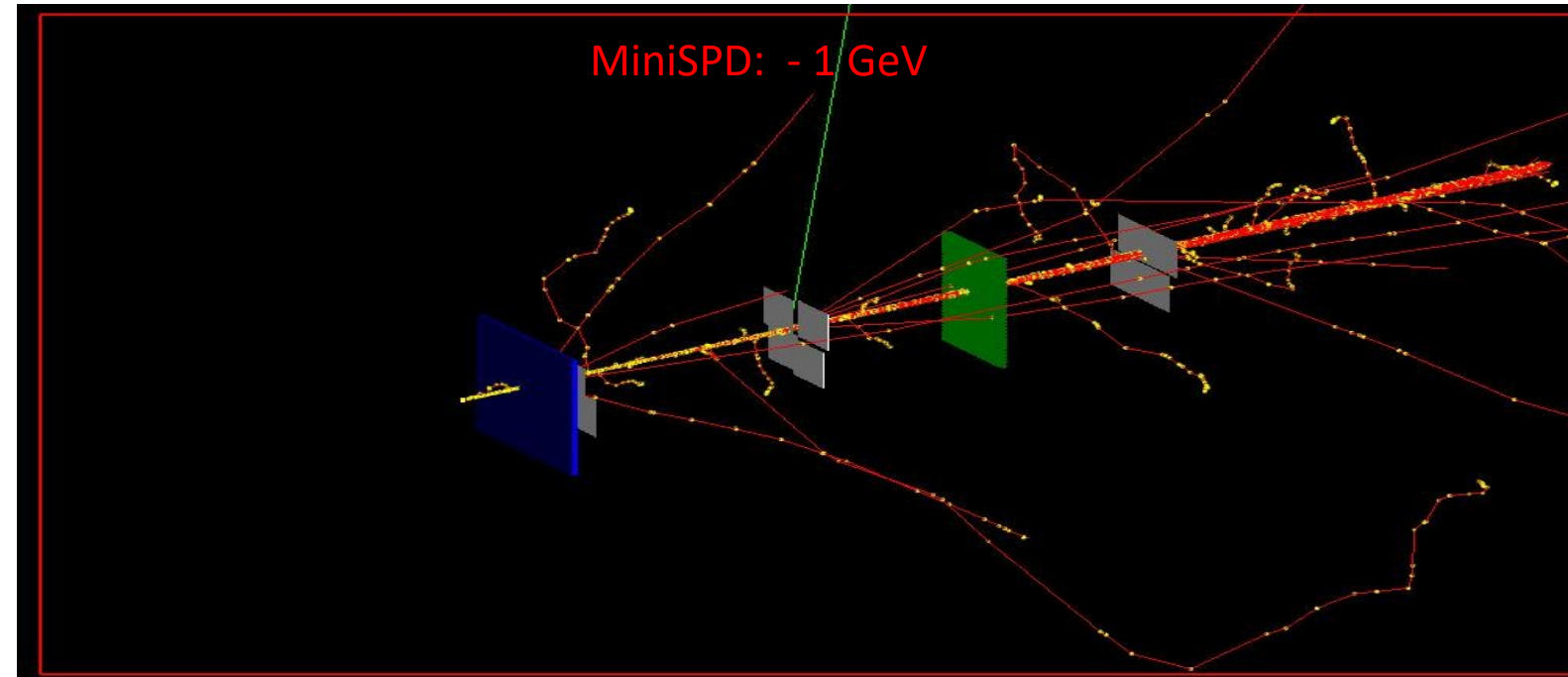
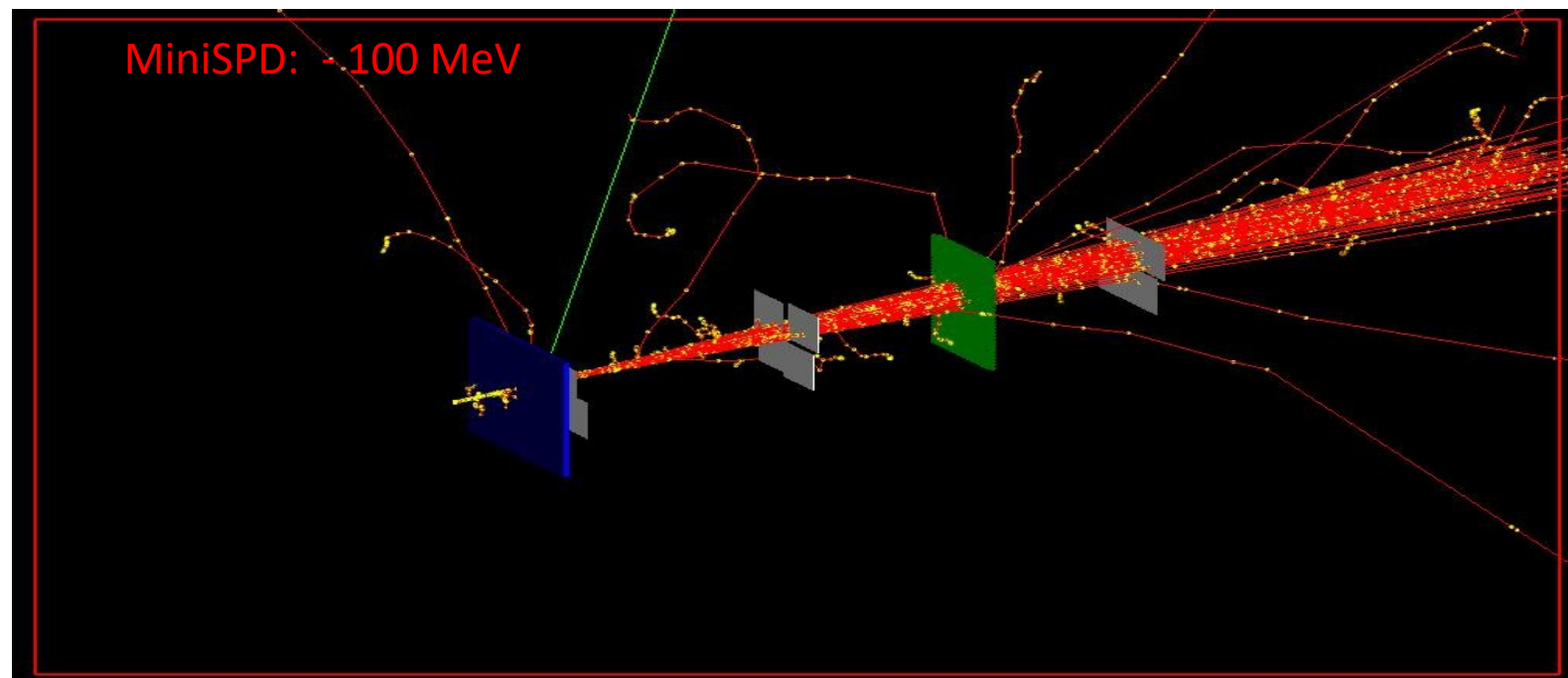
HV & LV-slow control
windows

Tango Controls
Grafana observation dashboard

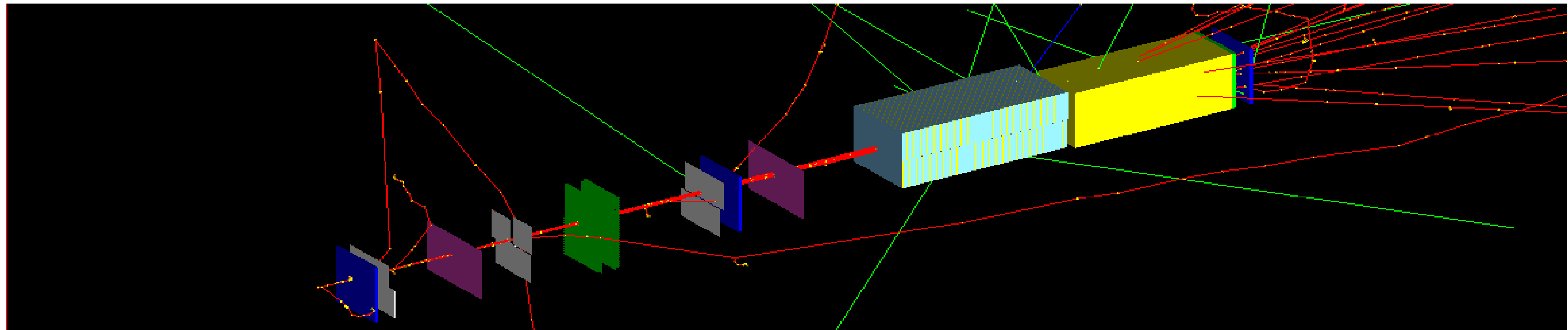
Geant4

The old version of the miniSPD model stand is implemented using the Geant4 package for a 100 MeV, 1 GeV, and 10 GeV μ - beam.

The model consists of 2 scintillators, 3 Si detectors, 1 straw station



The new model consists of 3 scintillators, 3 Si detectors, 2 straw stations, 2 GEM detectors, ECAL, Pb-filter



Conclusions:

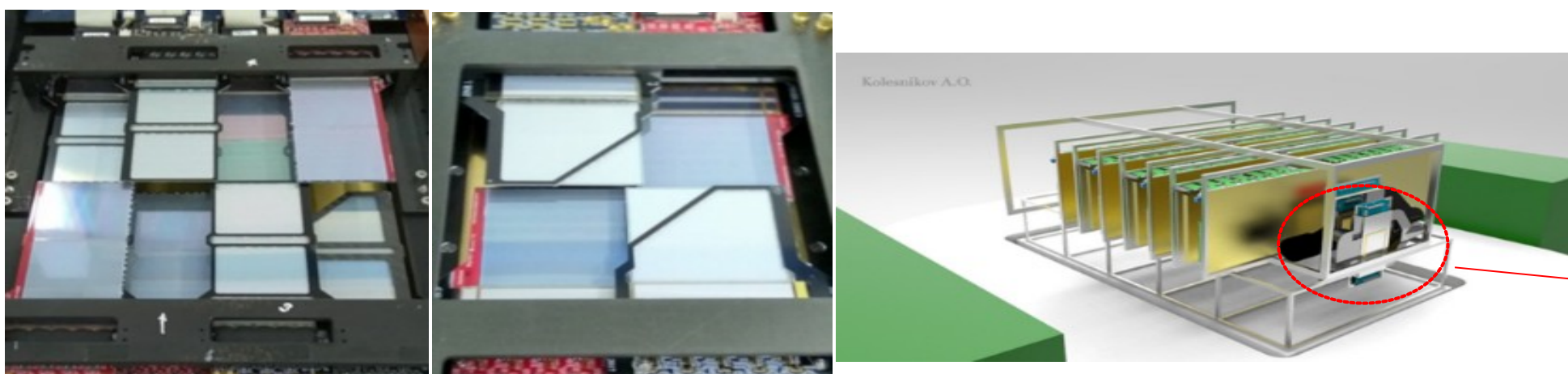
- The first version of cosmic muon stand for testing straw detectors based on external BM@N Si detector tracking system – designed and produced
- Software for track reconstruction is developed based on BMNRoot framework
- BM@N Silicon detector allows detecting coordinate and amplitude of m.i.ps signals
- First straw detector testing results (Time and R-T distributions) are obtained at different pressure

Plans

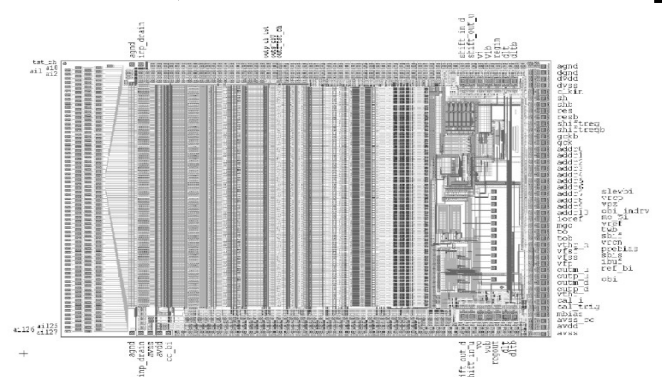
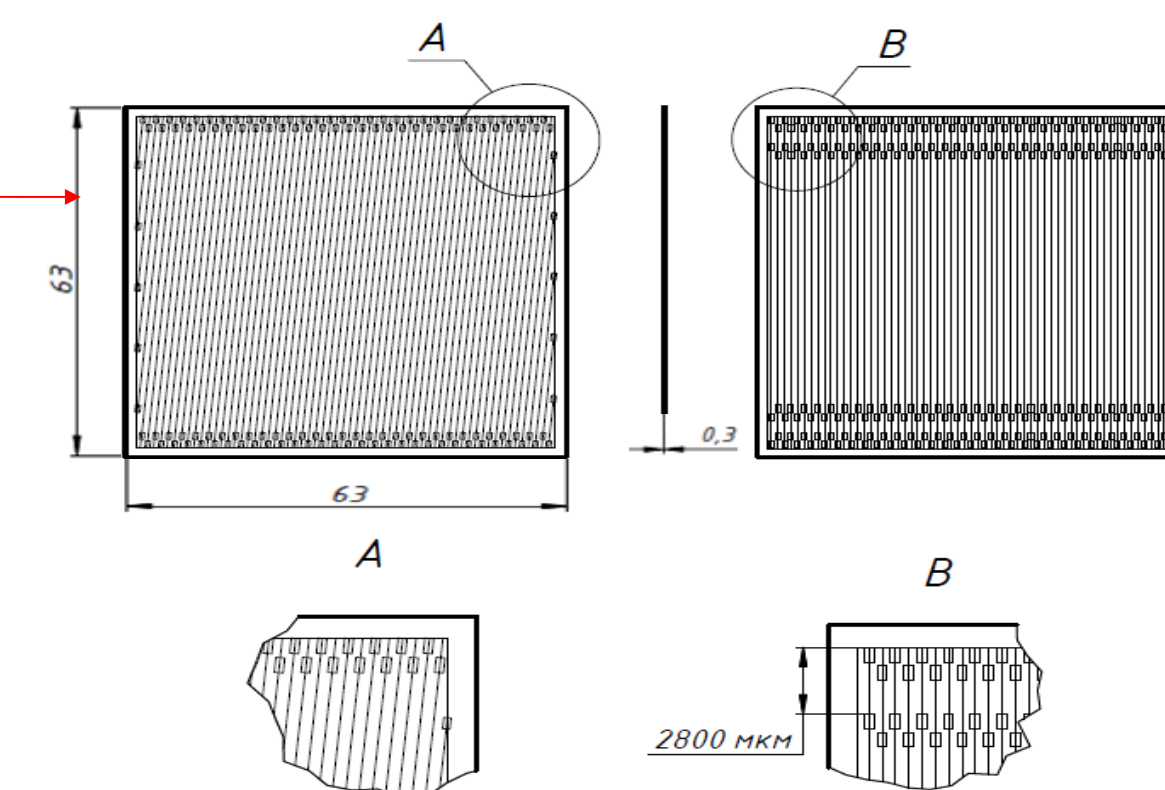
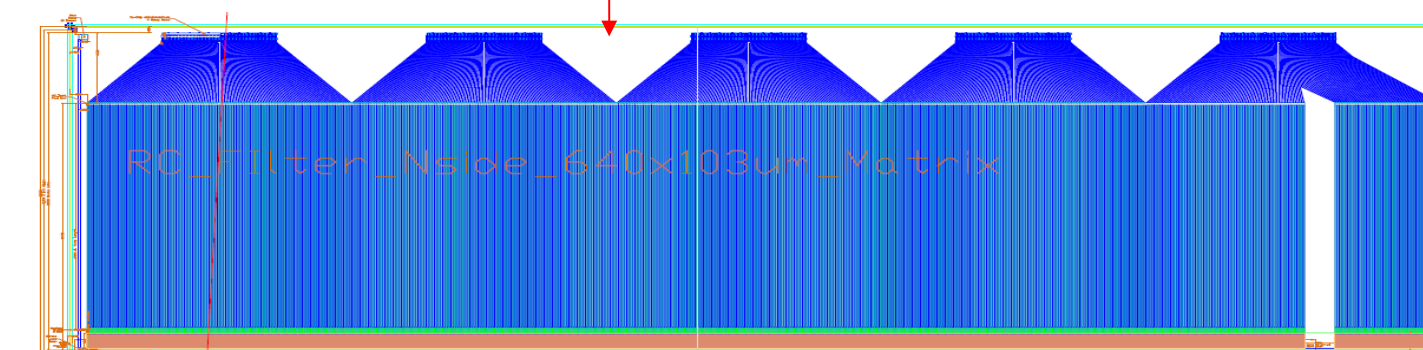
- Develop software for alignment
- Add new tracking detectors to increase measurement accuracy
- Add elements of the muon range system from SPD
- Add calorimeter to scan trigger events by energy
- Collect more data to build R-T for each straw detector
- Develop software for track reconstruction based on SPDRoot
- Update online-monitoring programs
- Develop DAQ system, based on AFI Electronics and COMPASS DAQ
- Use Garfield to simulate a straw tube signal

Backup slides

BM@N Silicon detector module design



Positions of Forward and Vertex Silicon Detector at
BM@N technical run March 2018
[M.Kapishin , Status of Baryonic Matter at
Nuclotron, October 2018]



ASIC VTAGP7.1 (5 chips on each side of module)

Number of CSA: 128 channels

Dynamic range: 30 fC

Peaking time (slow/fast shaper): 500 ns/ 50ns

Noise (ENC): 70e +12e/pF (typ.)

Voltage supply: +1.5 V, -2.0 V

Gain from input to output buffer: 16.5 μ A/fC

Output Serial analog multiplexer clock speed: 3.9 MHz

Power dissipation per channel: 2.2 mW

Pitch Adapter (n+) side

sapphire plates with (SOI)

Si-epitaxial layer Silicon On Insulator

Number of channels: 640

Value of poly-Si resistors: 1 M Ω

Value of integrated capacitors: 120 pF

Capacitor working voltage: 100 V

Capacitor breakdown voltage: >150 V

Size: 63x63x0,3 mm³ (on 4" – FZ-Si wafers)

Topology: double sided microstrip (DSSD)
(DC coupling)

Pitch p⁺ strips: 95 μ m;

Pitch n⁺ strips 103 μ m;

Stereo angle between p⁺/n⁺ strips: 2.5^o

Number of strips/DSSD: 640 (p⁺)(n⁺)

Number of strips/module: 640 (p⁺)(n⁺)

Gas system



GEM and Silicon detector power supply



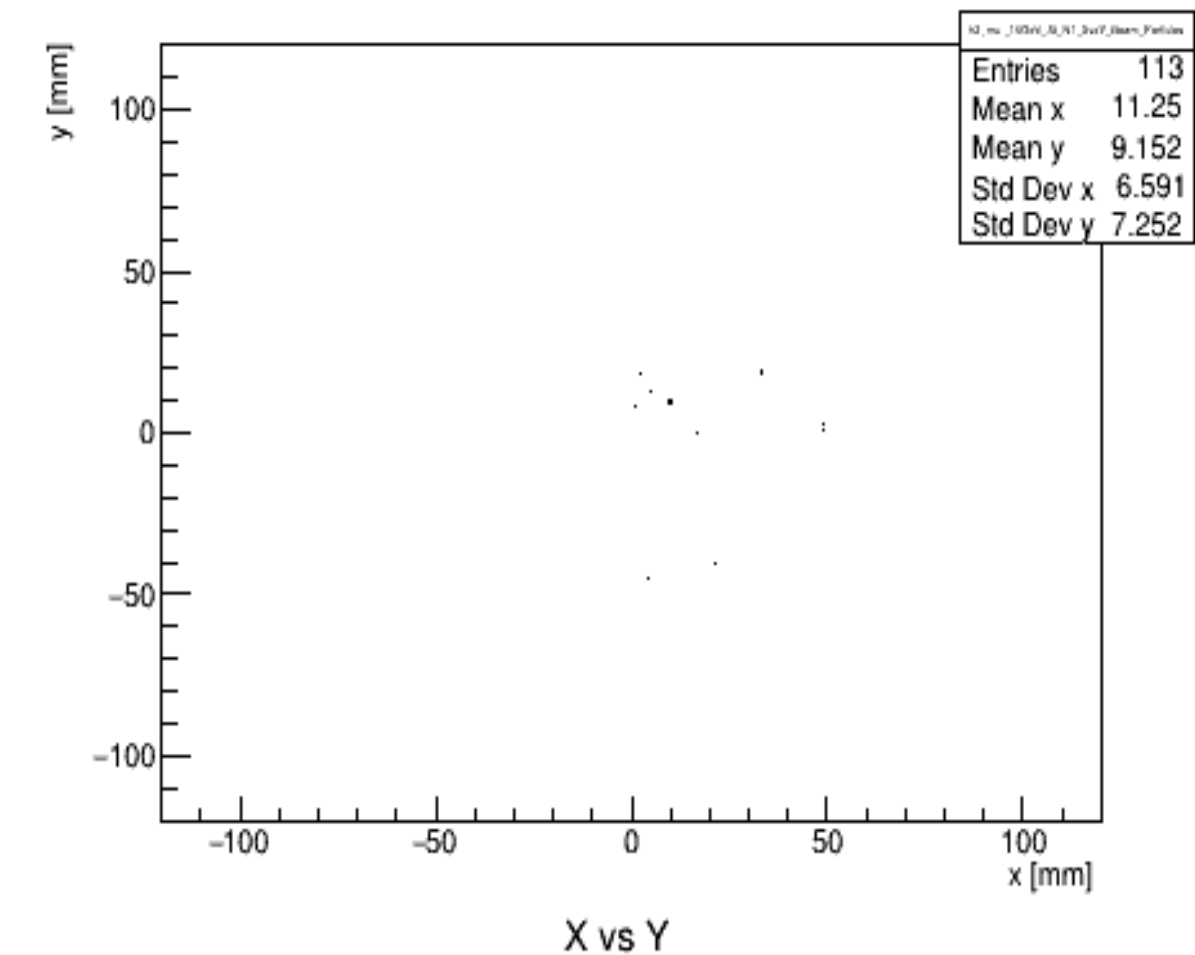
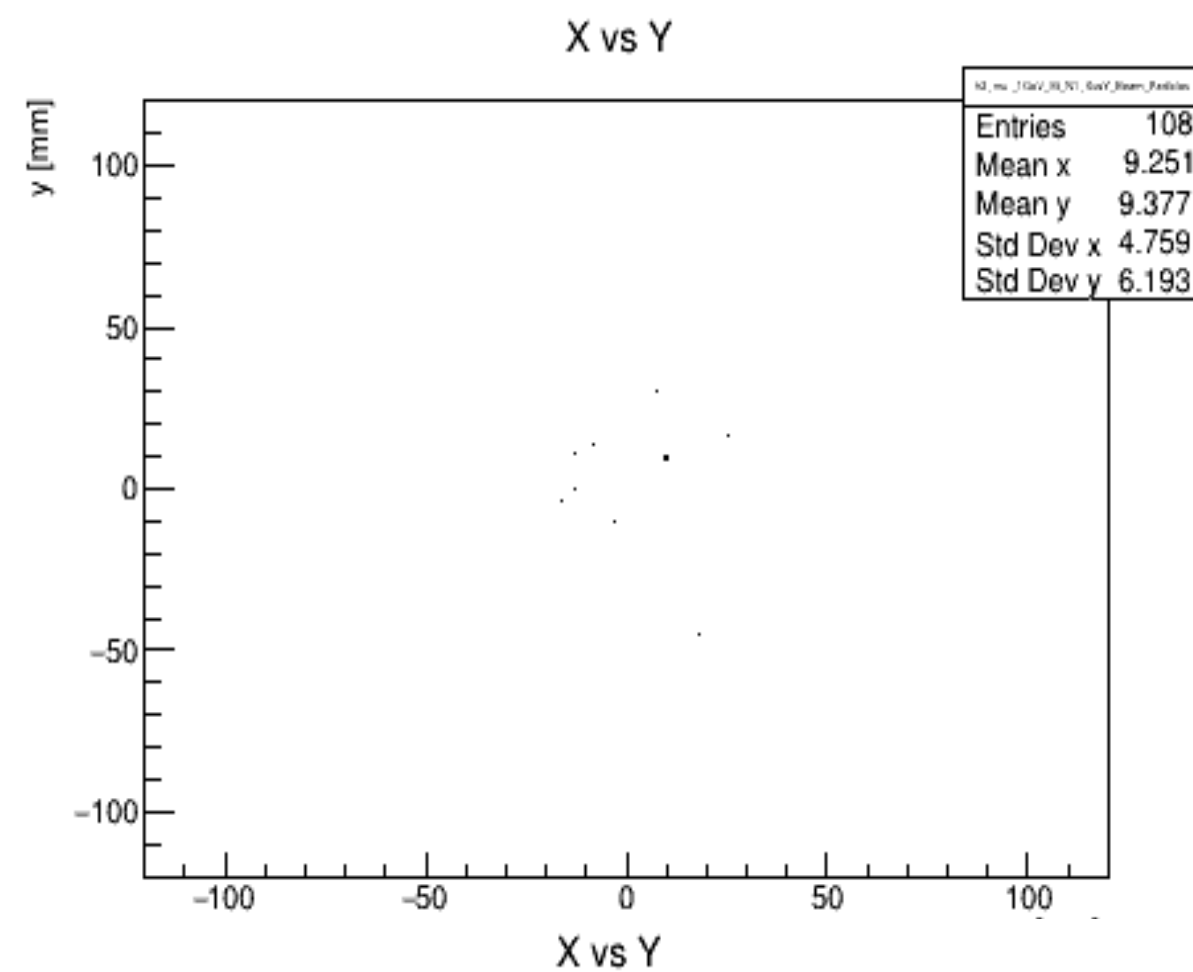
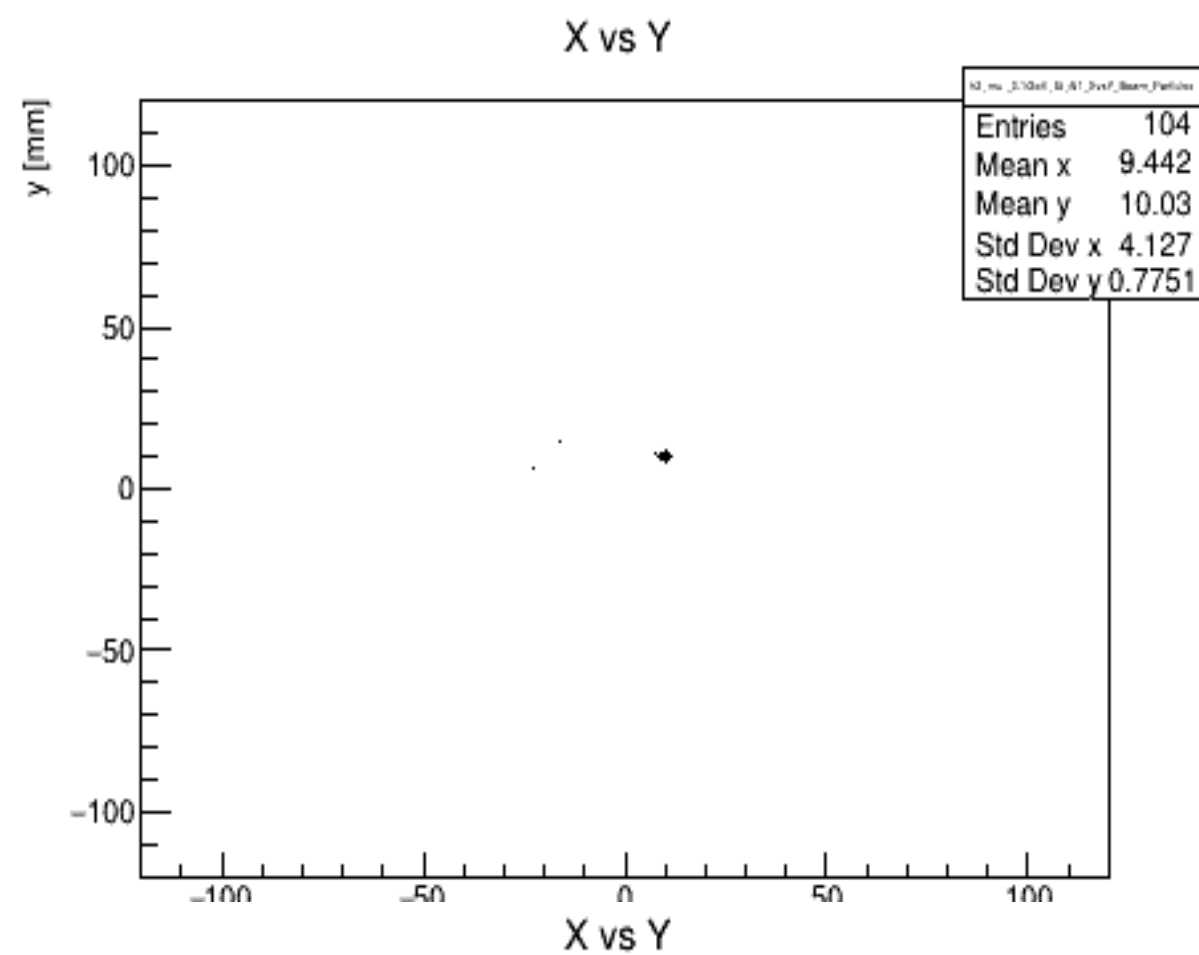
μ пучок + вт частицы

100MeV

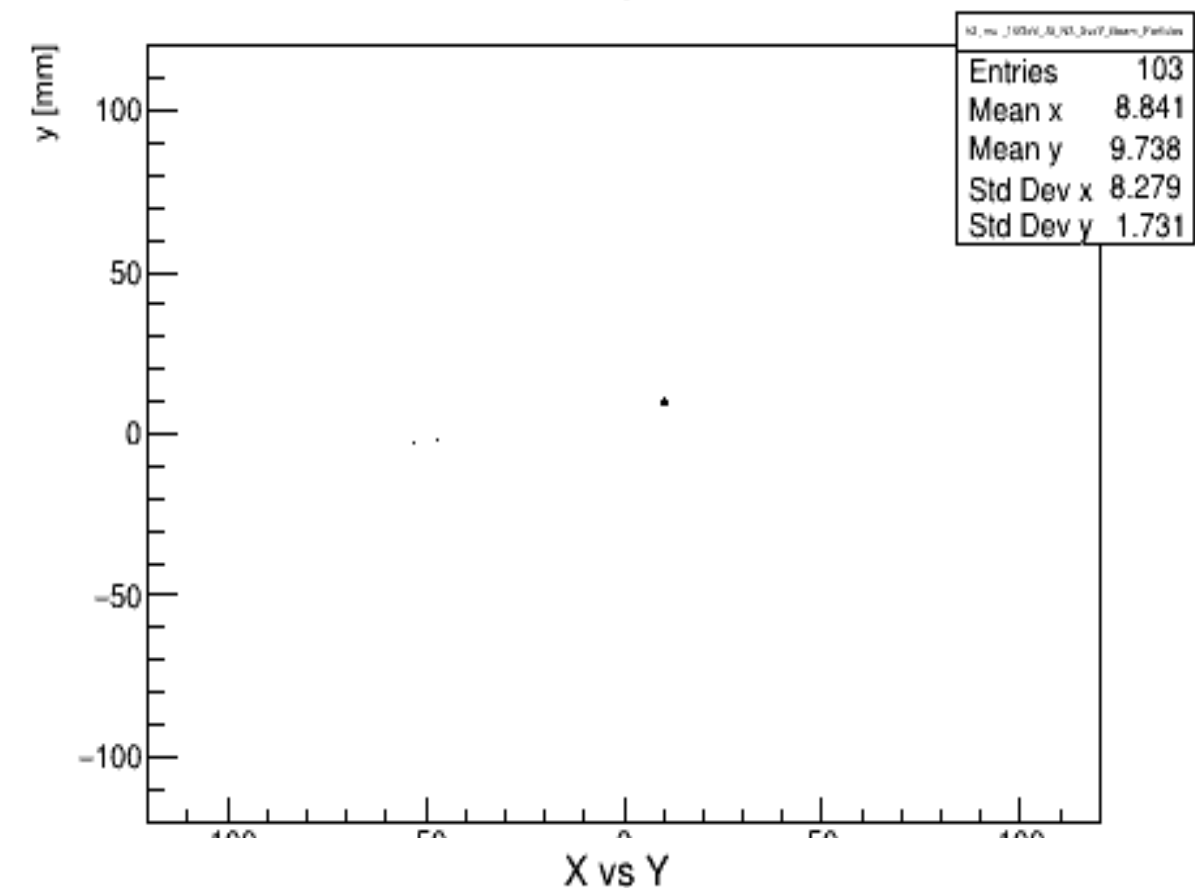
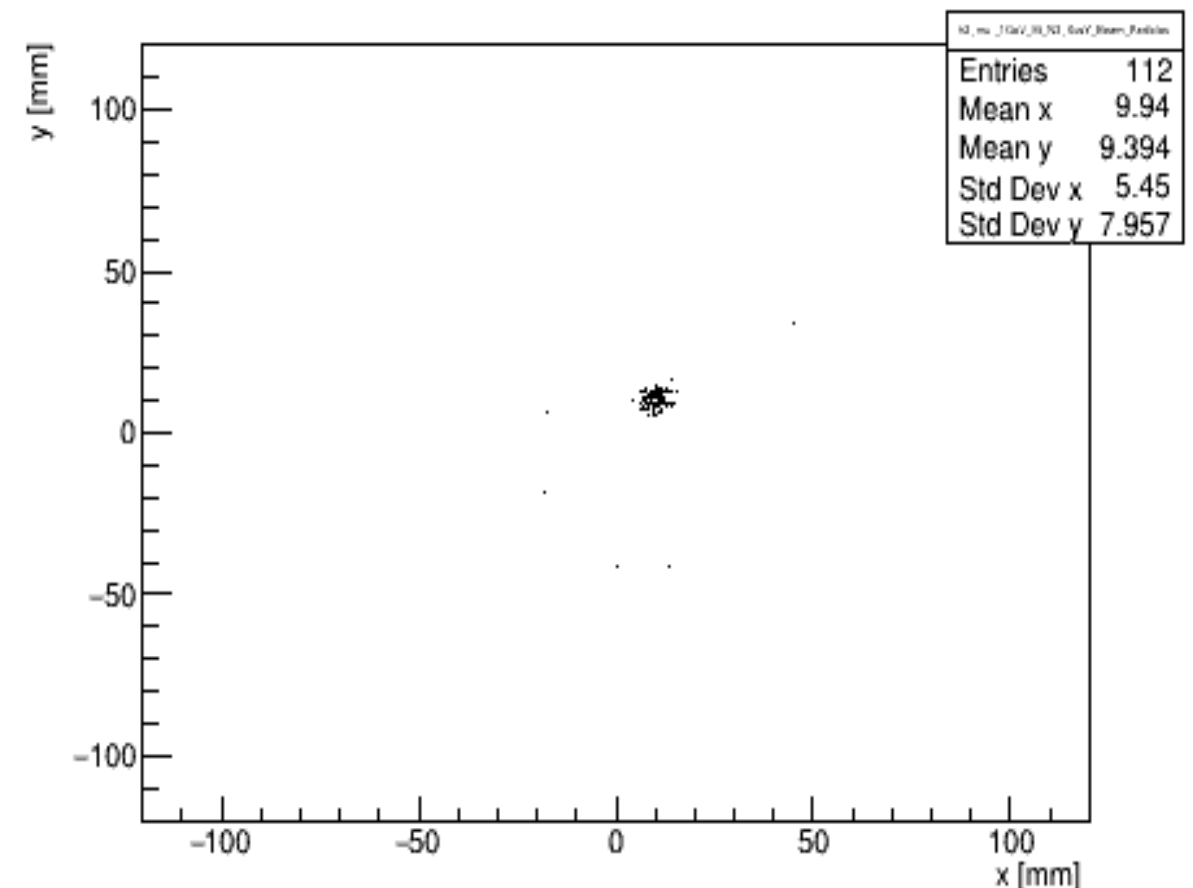
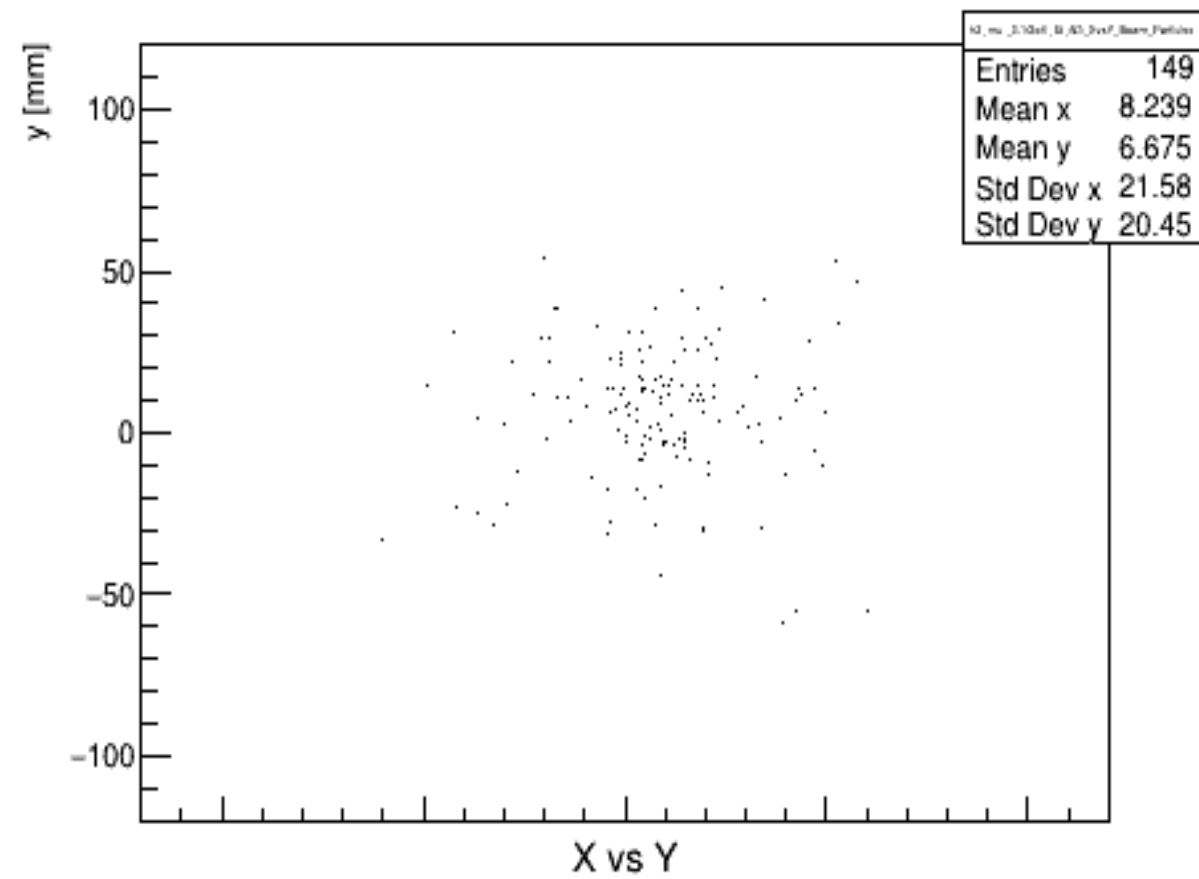
1 GeV

10 GeV

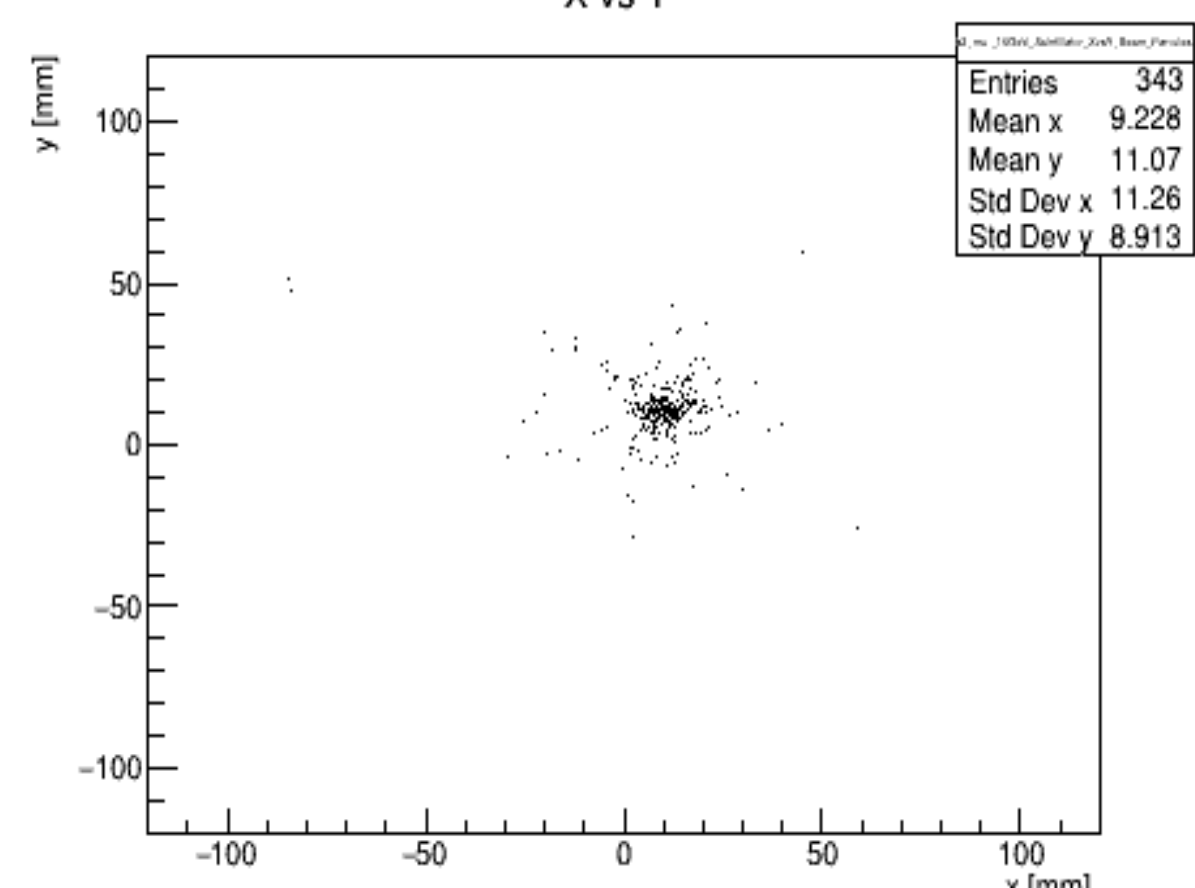
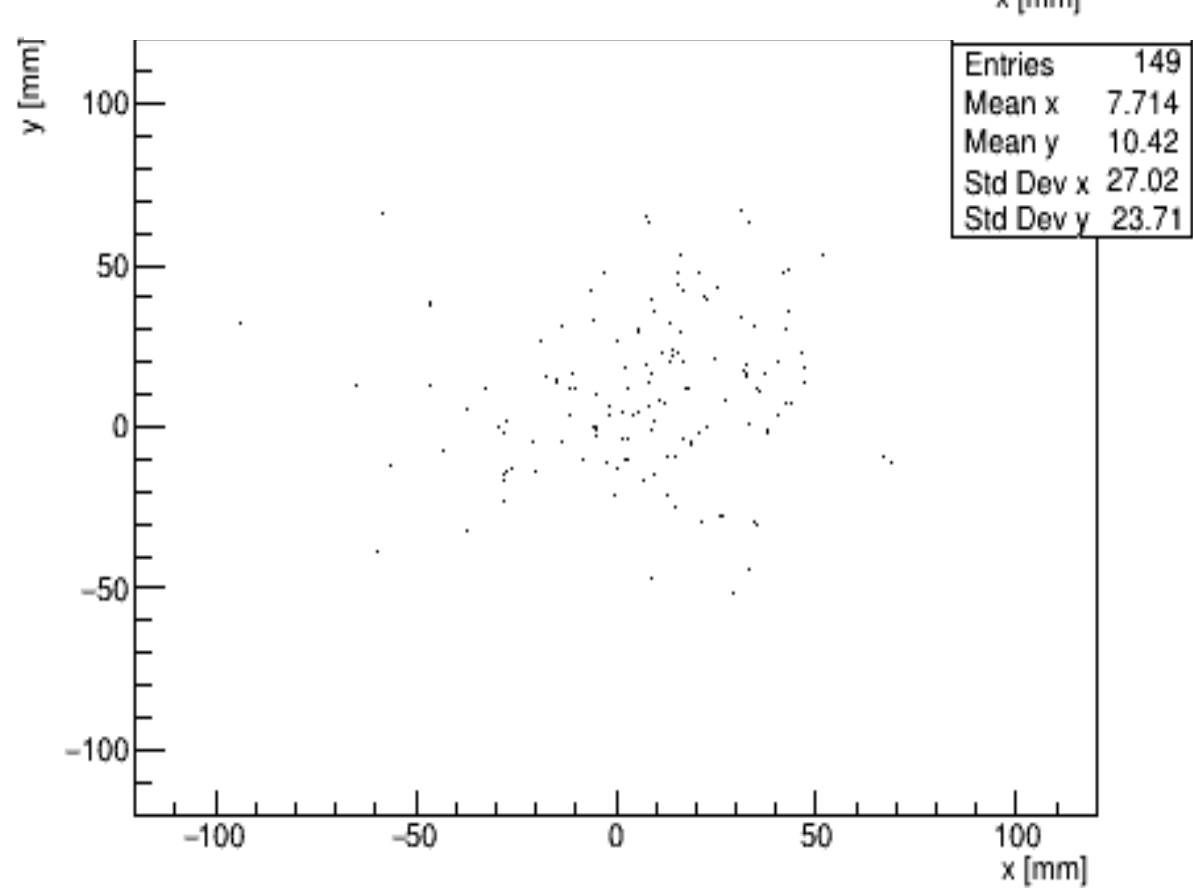
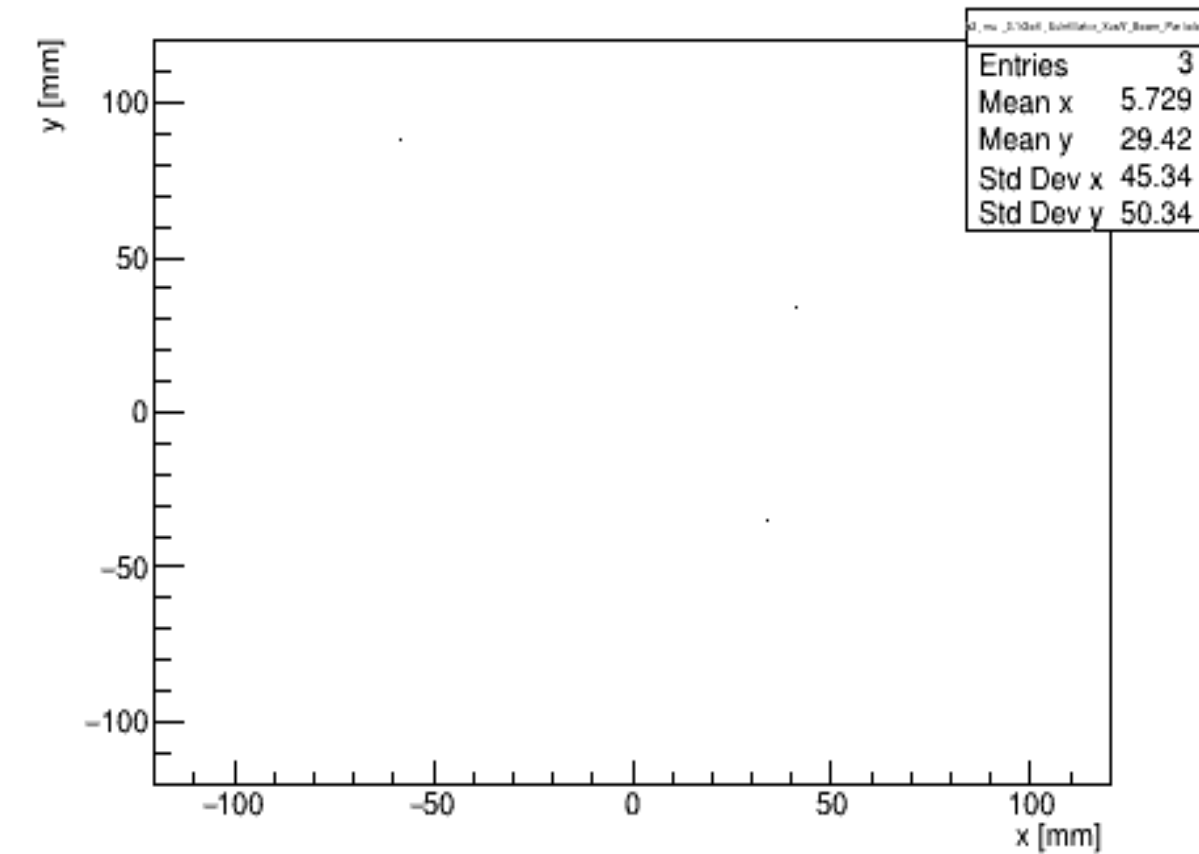
Силикон
1



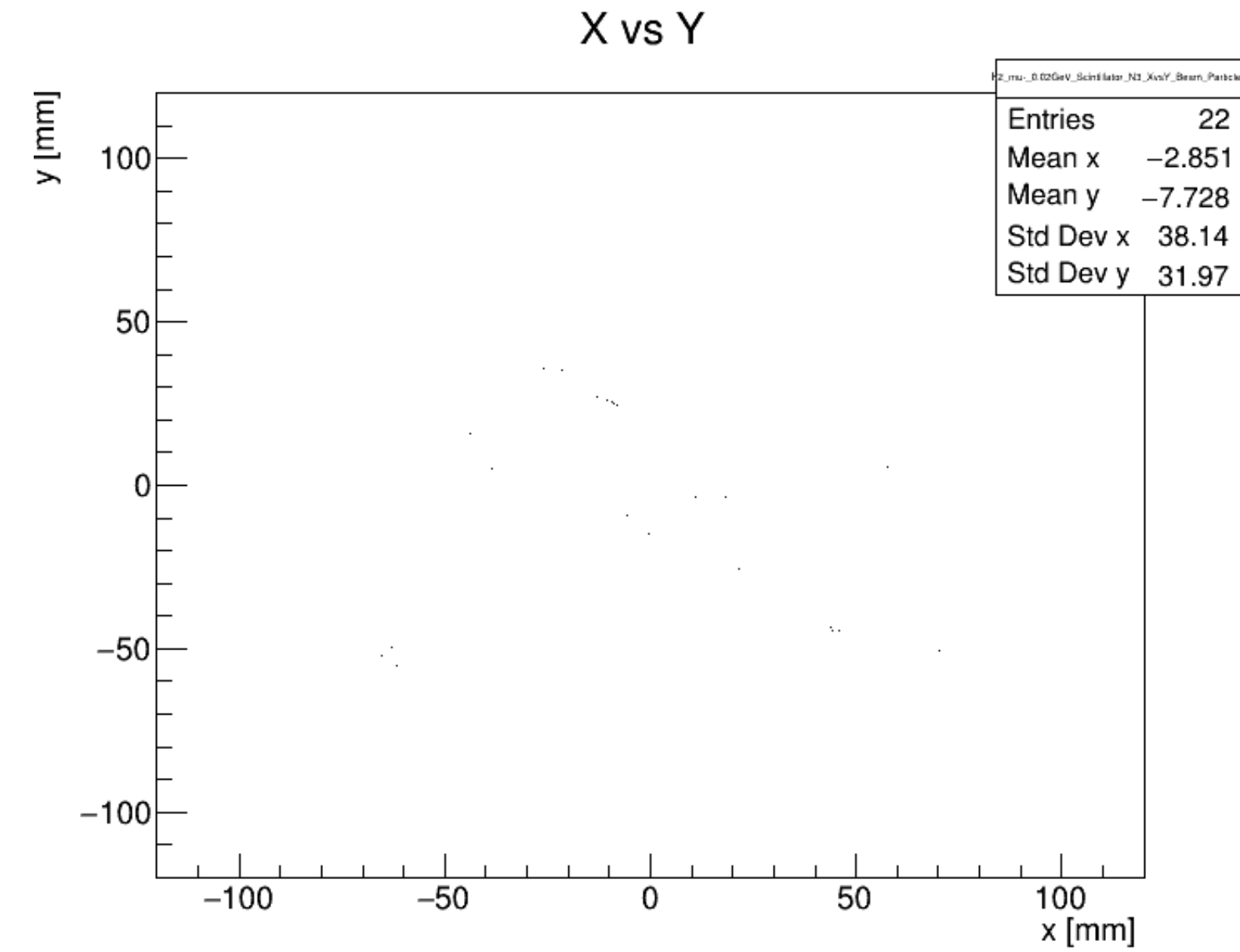
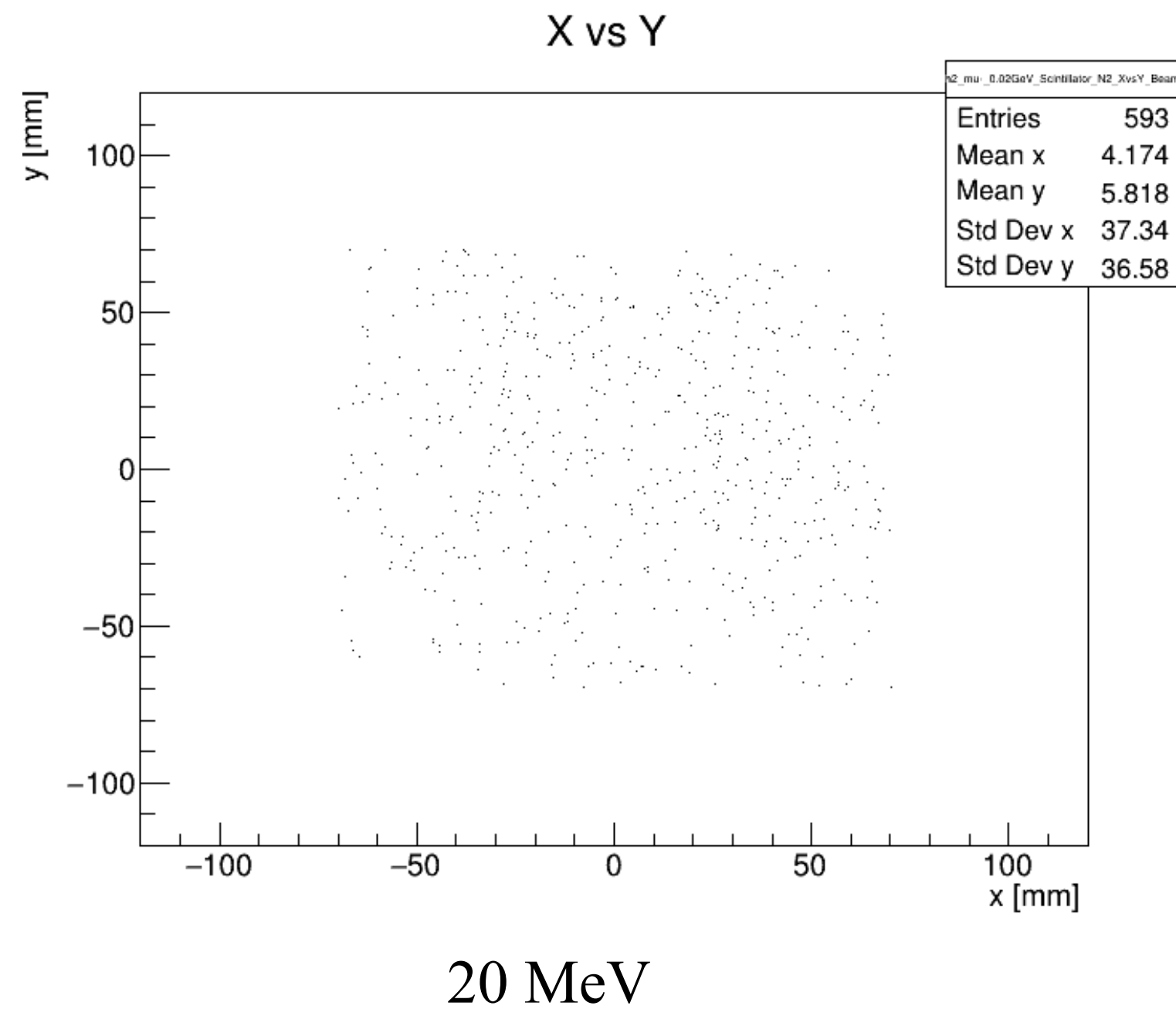
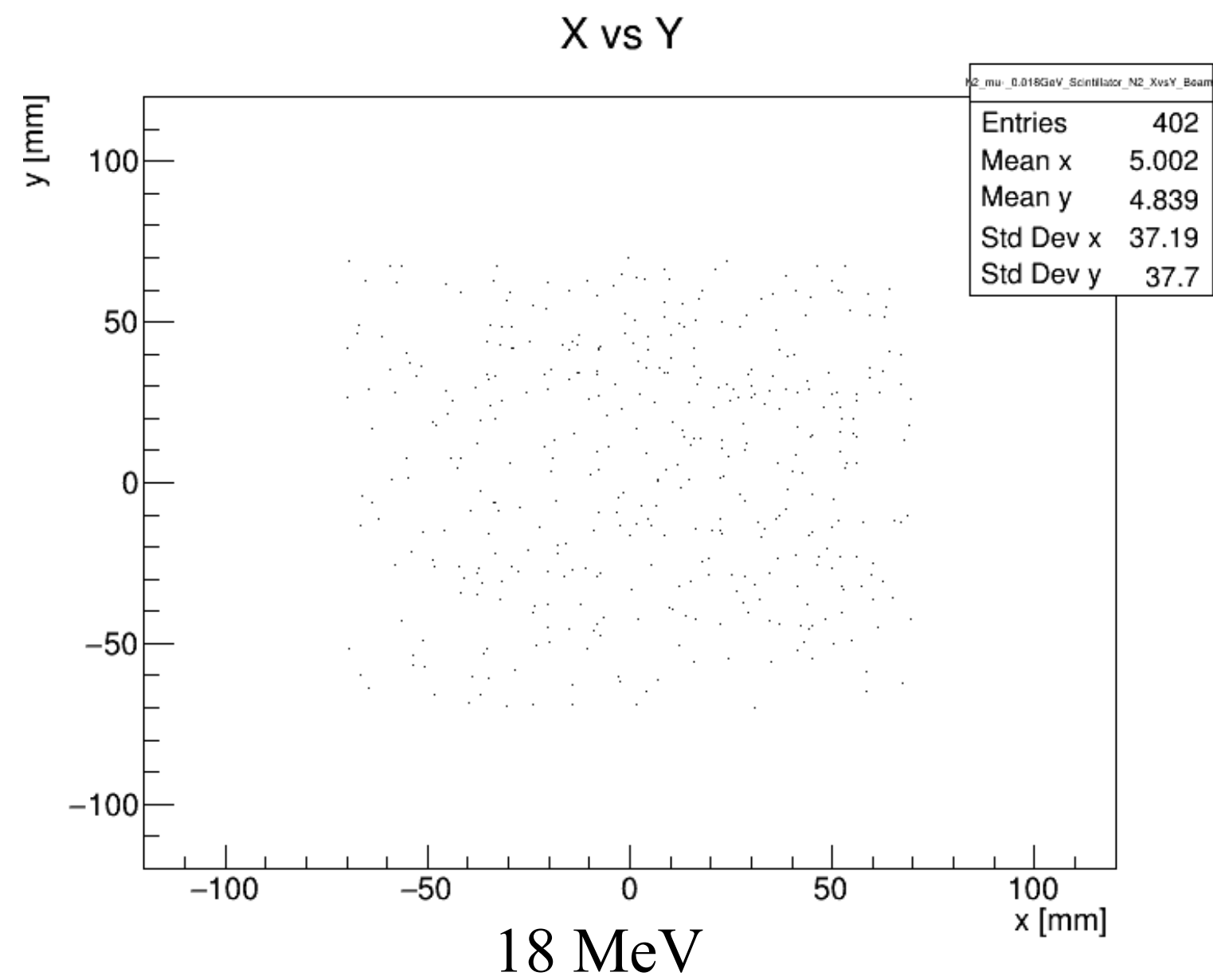
Силикон 3



Сцинтиллятор 3



Scintillator 2

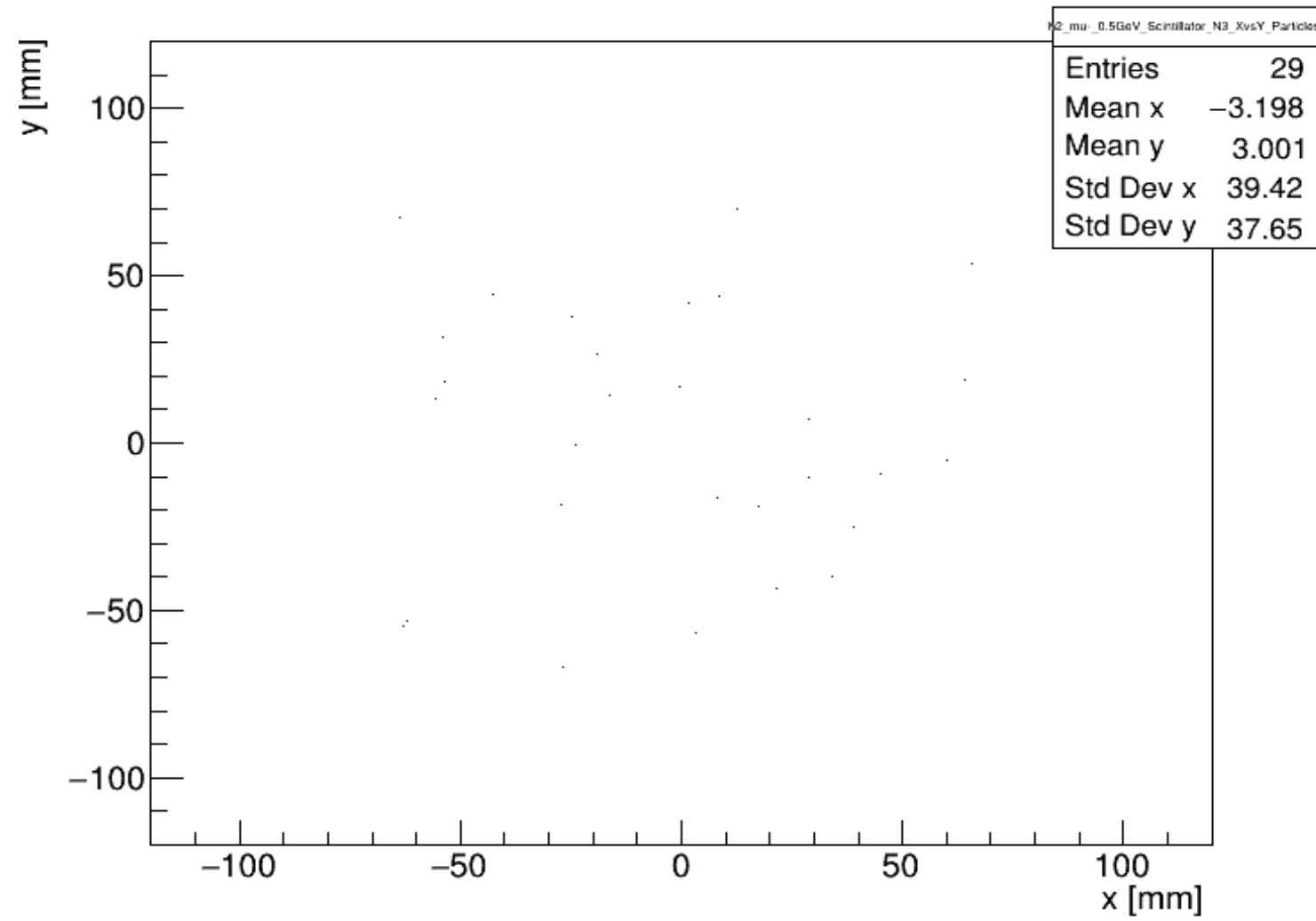


20 MeV до Сцинт.3 долетают только вторичные частицы

- начиная с 18-20 MeV первичные частицы долетают до Сцинтиллятора №2

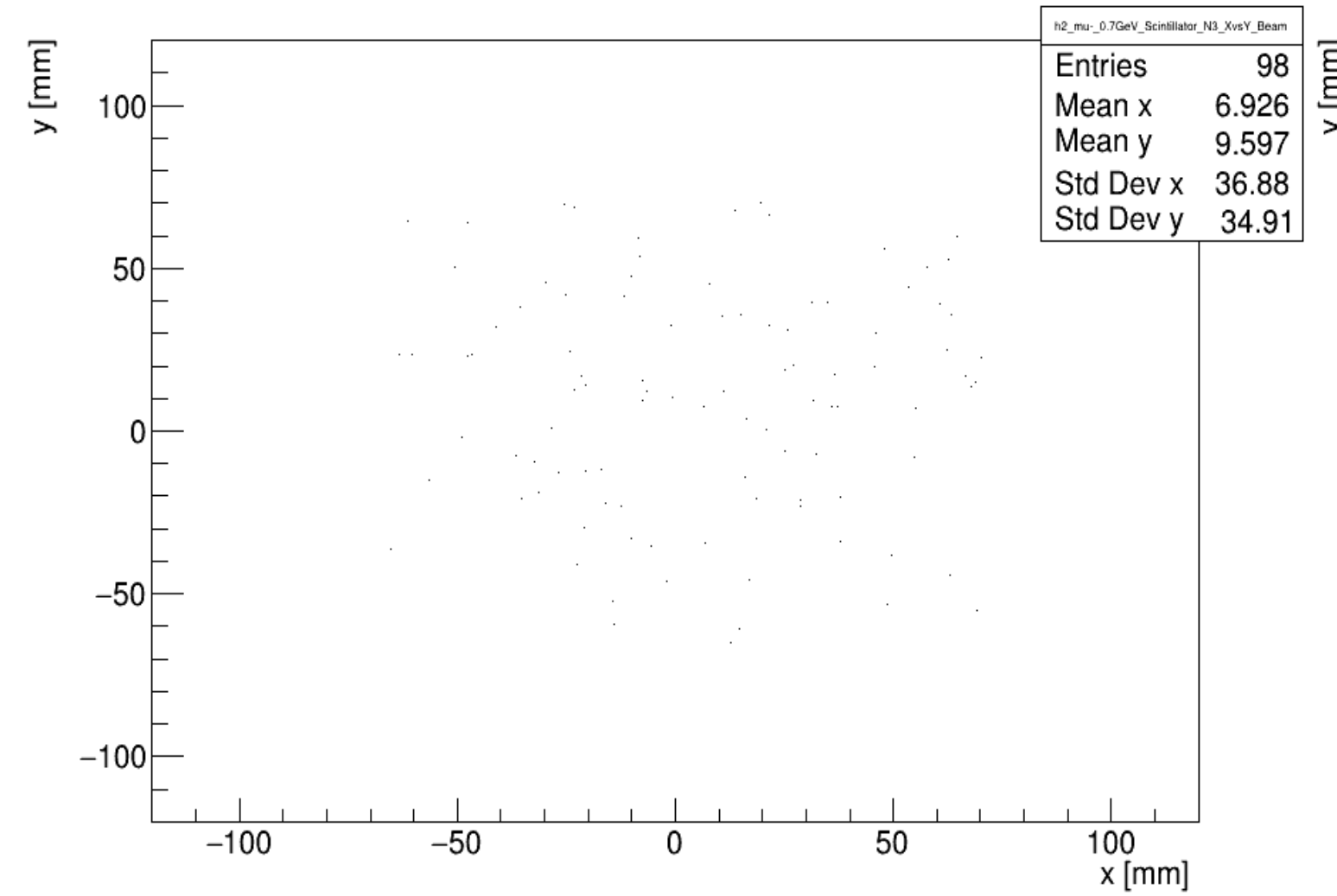
Scintillator 3

X vs Y



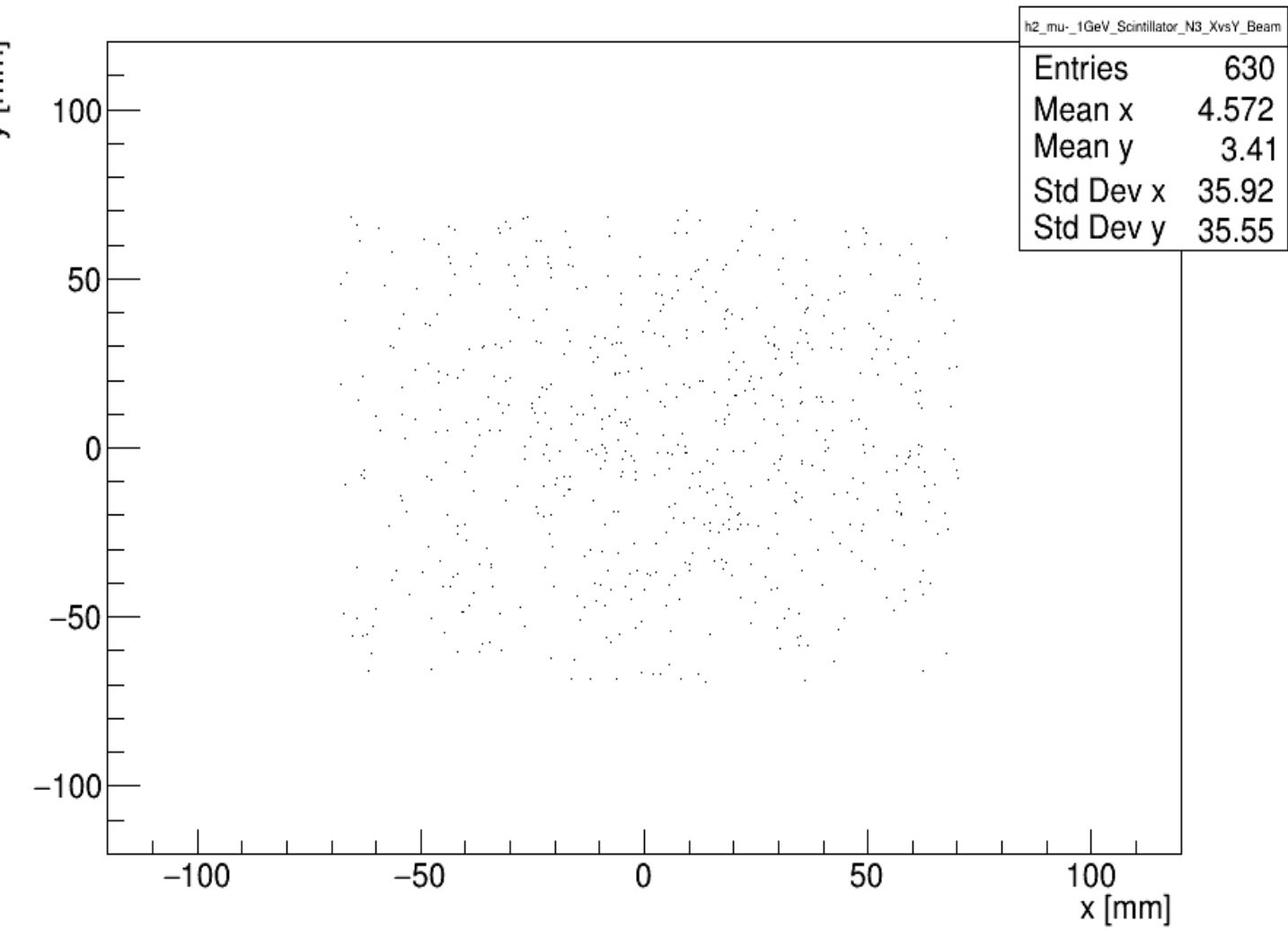
500 MeV (вторич.)

X vs Y



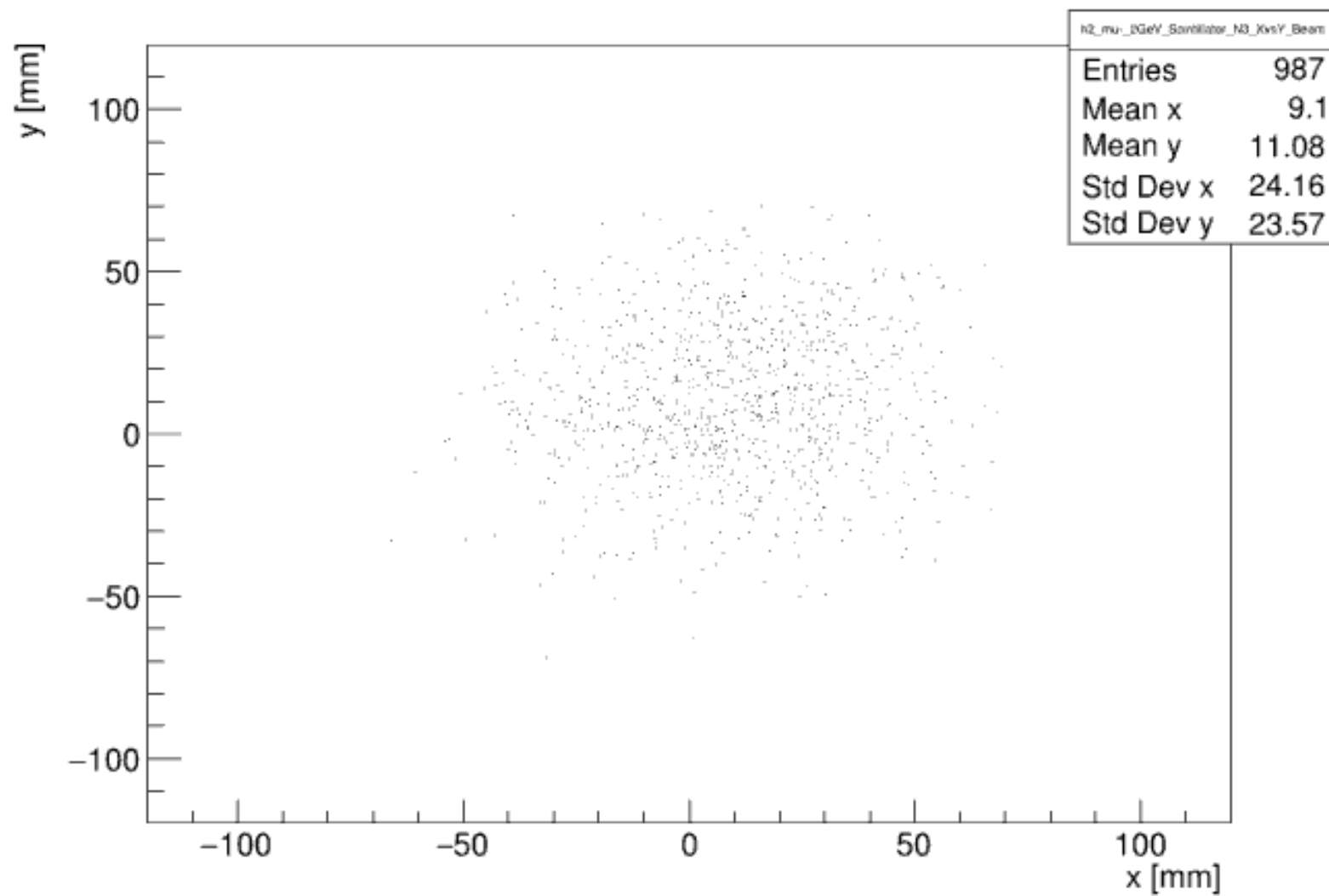
700 MeV (первич.)

X vs Y



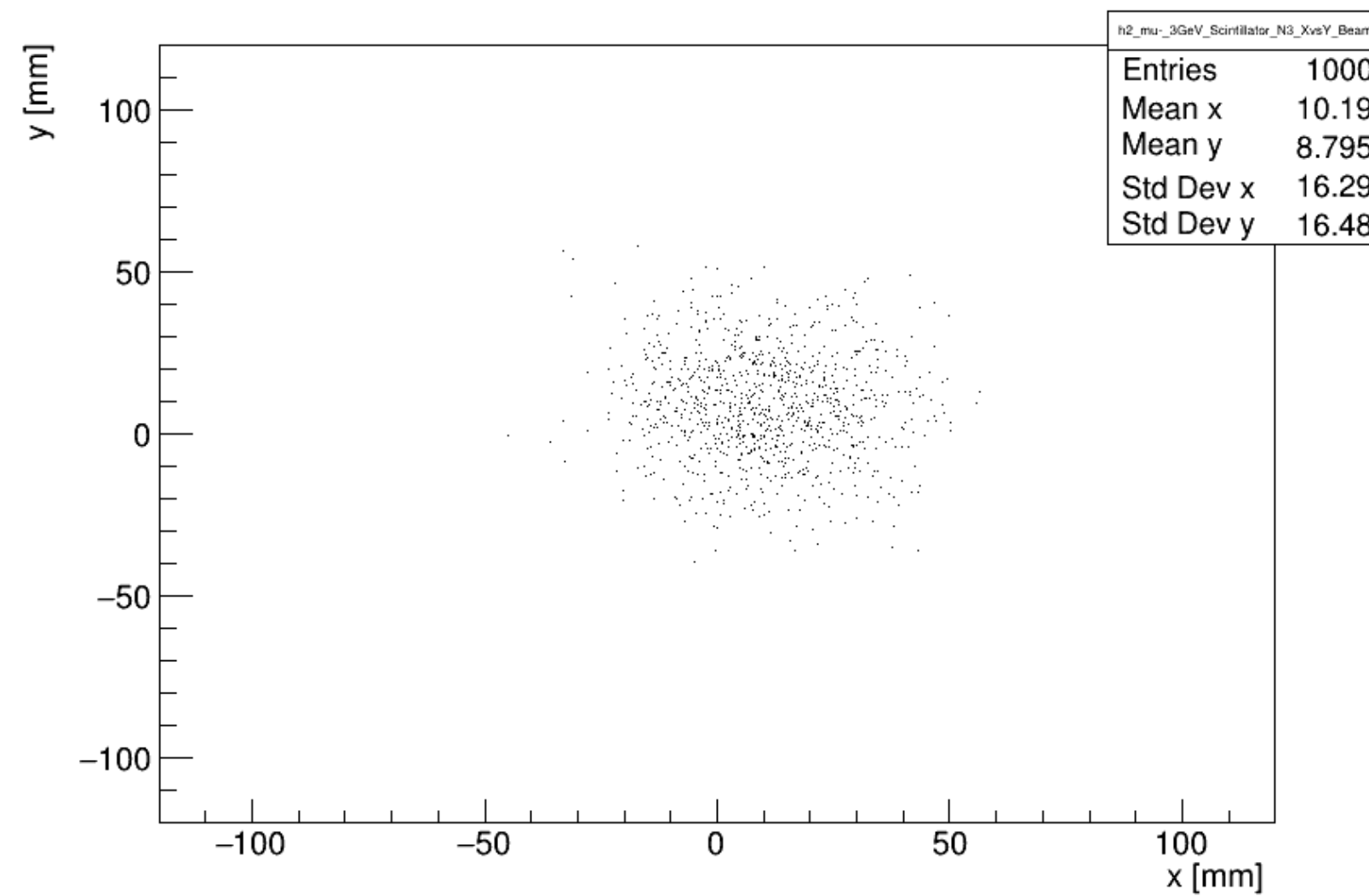
1 GeV (первич.)

X vs Y



2 GeV (первич.)

X vs Y



3 GeV (первич.)

- с 500 MeV долетают только вторичные частицы
- начиная с 700 MeV первичные частицы доходят до Сцинт.3
- с 3 GeV доходит весь пучок первичных част.