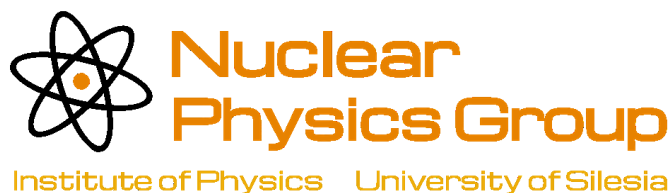


Development of New Beam Position Detectors for the NA61/SHINE experiment

Author: Marta Urbaniak

National Science Center, Poland
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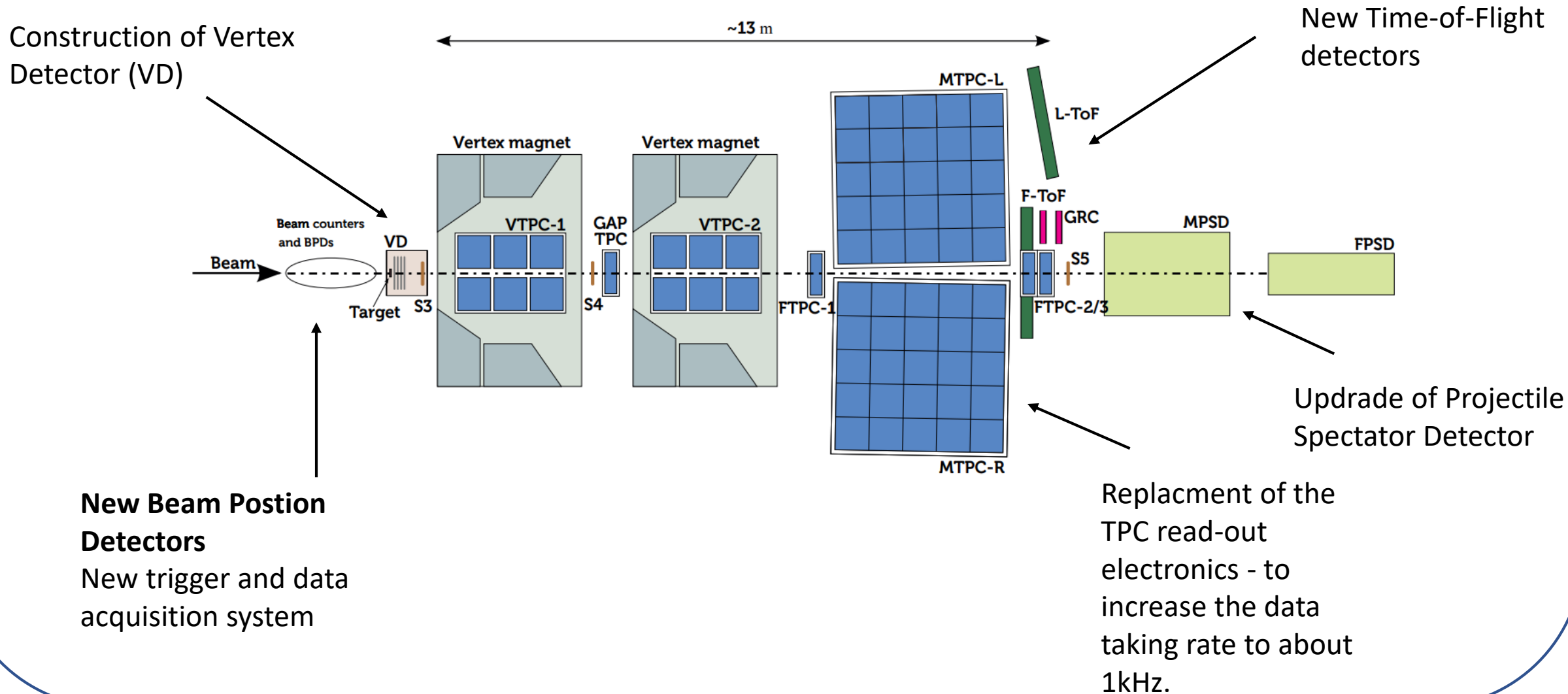


mail: marta.urbaniaak@us.edu.pl



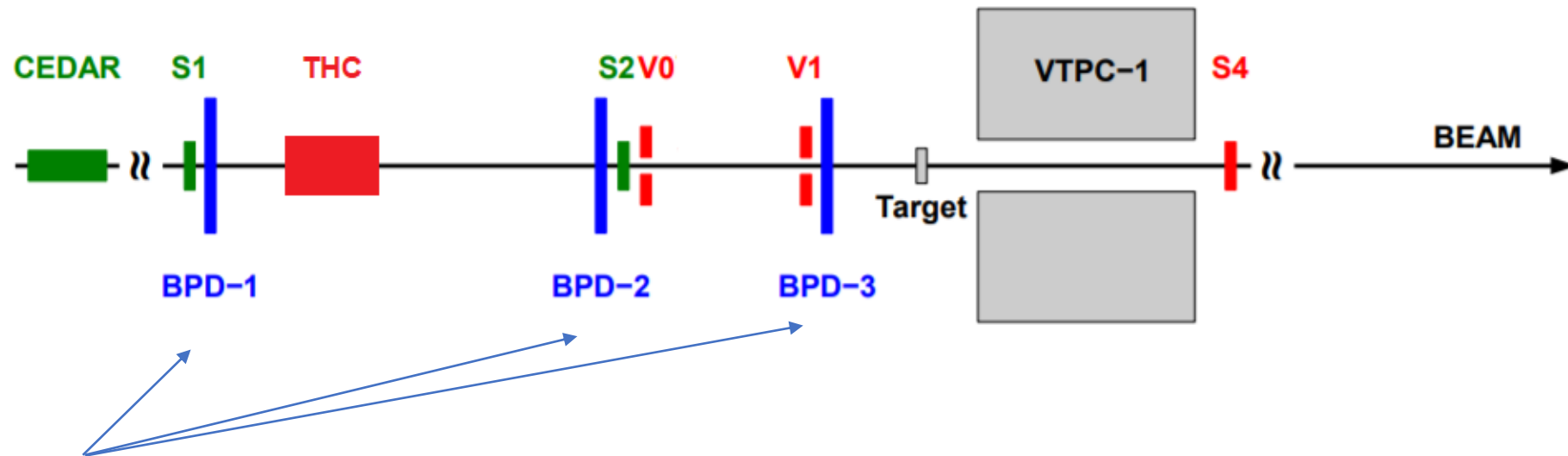
NA61/SHINE is a fixed-target experiment located at CERN Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS)[1]

The open charm measurements required upgrades of the NA61/SHINE detector system.



An array of beam detectors provide:

- timing reference,
- charge measurement,
- position measurement of the incoming beam particles,
- are part of the trigger system.

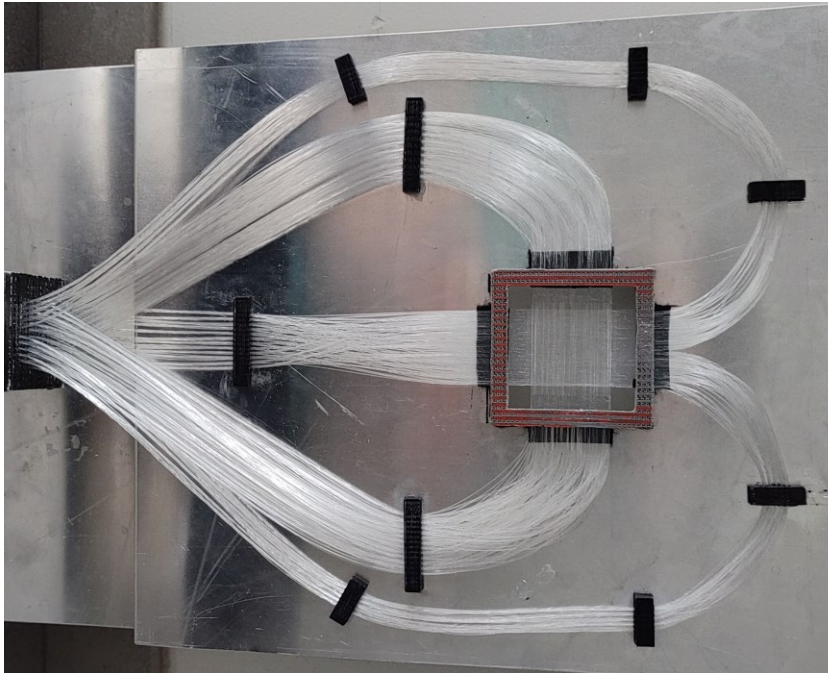


Beam position detectors - replacement with a new one is caused by:

- need to increase the detection efficiency for beams with high Z,
- the requirements of the new fast TDAQ system.

New Beam Position Detector (BPD) must meet several requirements:

- should work efficiently with proton and lead beams, with beam intensity on the level of 100 kHz,
- the detector's material on the beamline should be minimized,
- should be able to determine the position in XY plane of each beam particle with maximum possible accuracy,
- should operate in vacuum.

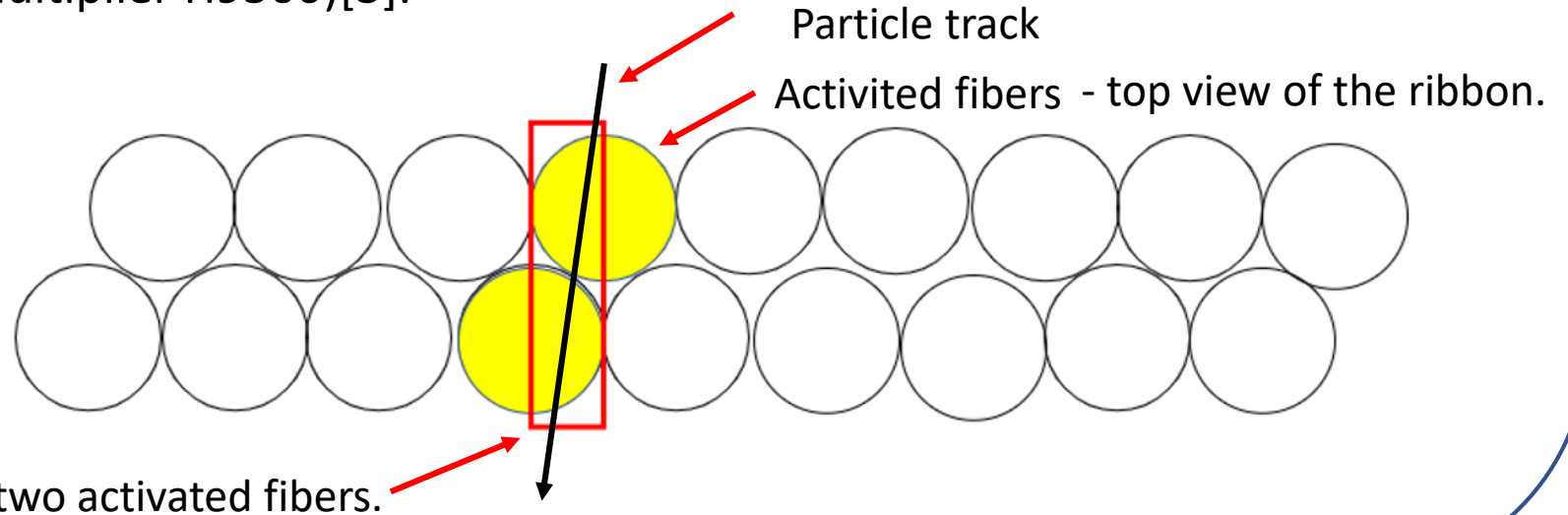
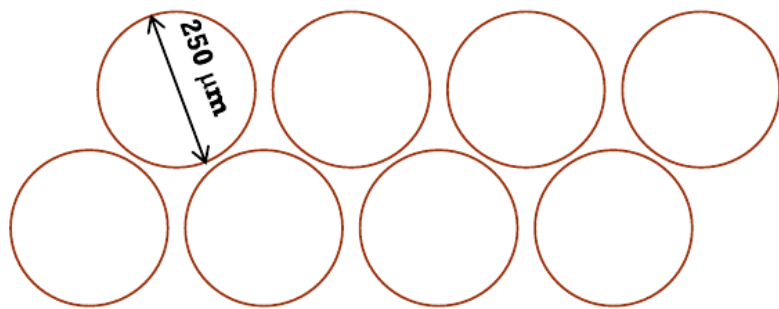
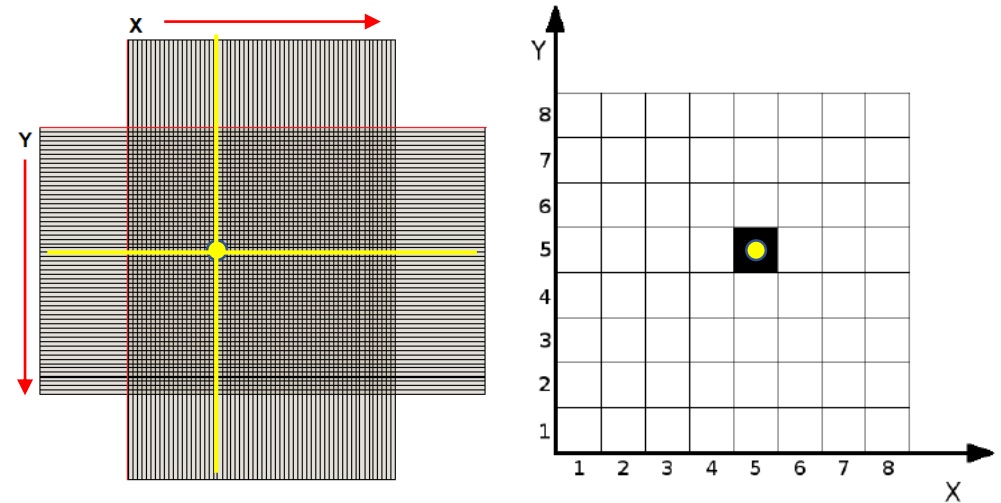


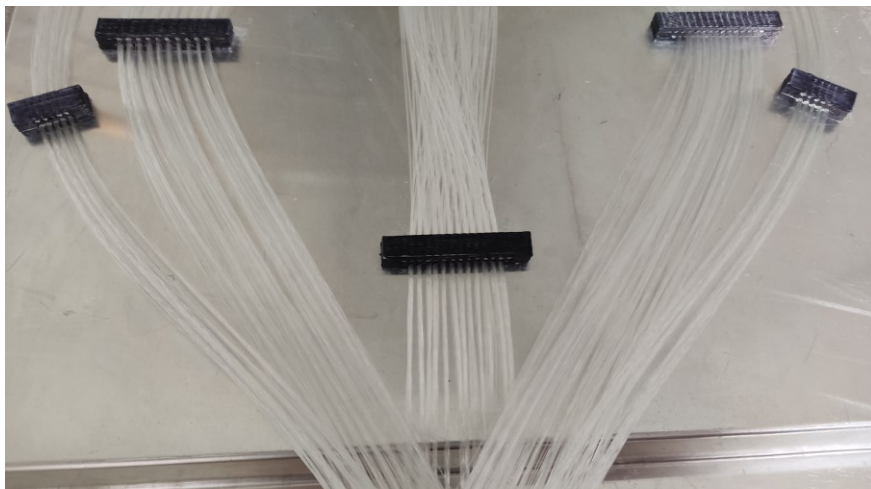
Two types of detectors have been manufactured and are currently being tested:

- **scintillating fibers detector (ScFi)**
- **single-sided silicon strip detector (SSD)**

Scintillating fiber detector

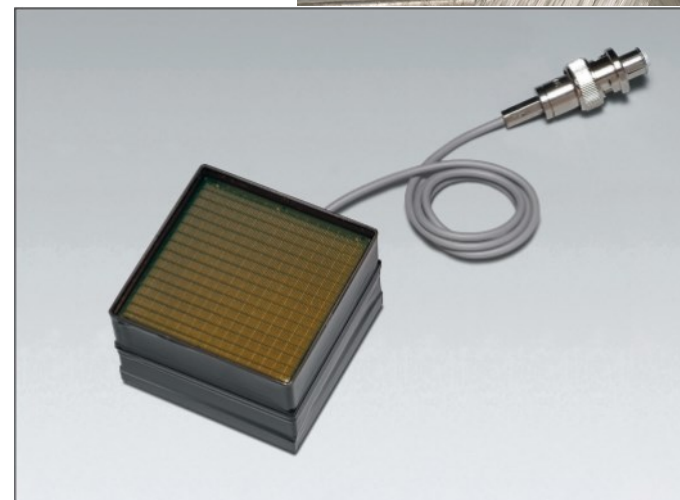
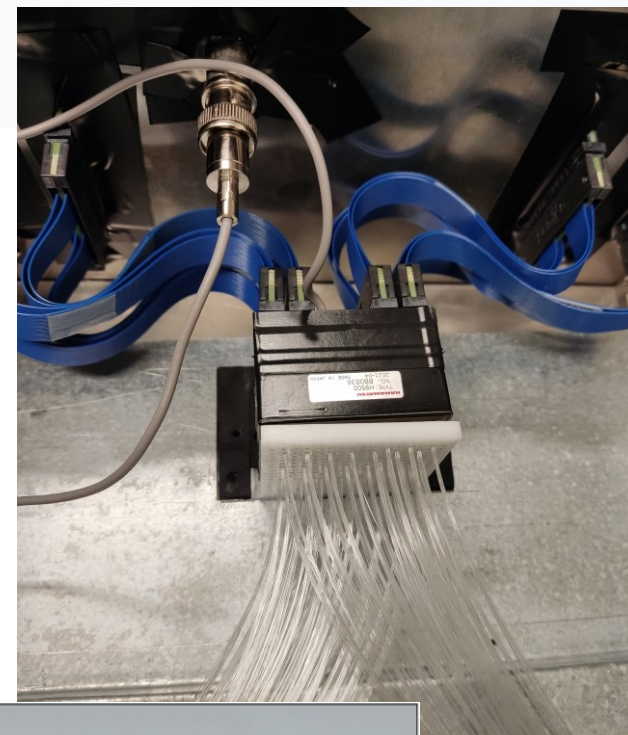
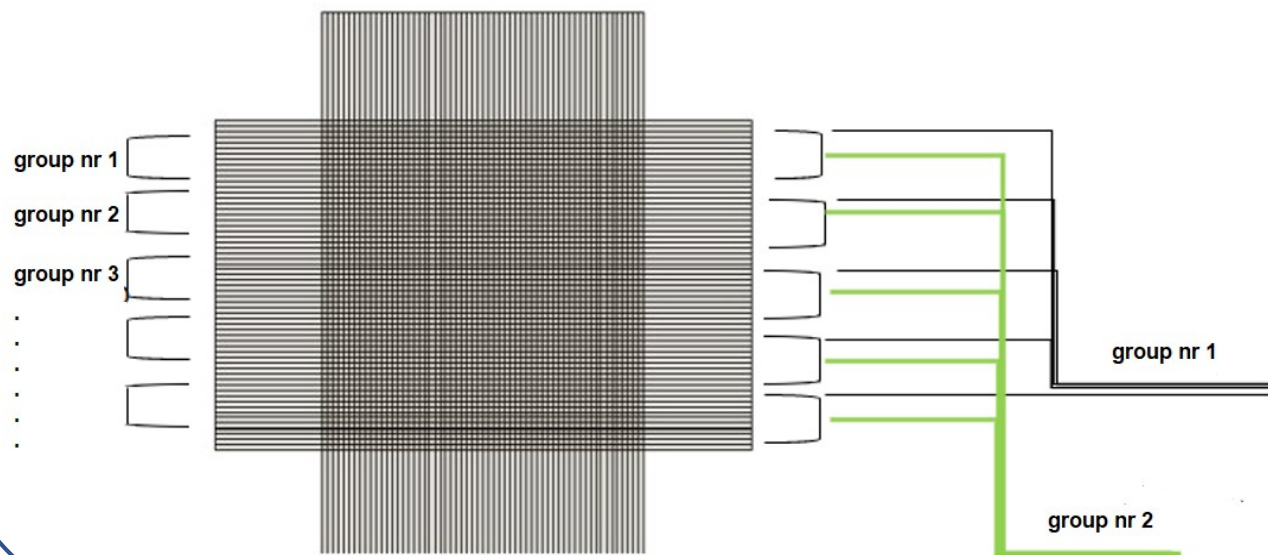
- It consists of two ribbons arranged perpendicular to each other, to describe position in XY plane.
- Each ribbon is made of two layers of scintillating fibers (BCF-60)[2].
- Layers are shifted relative to each other by $125\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.
- End of every ribbon is connected with photomultiplier (multianode photomultiplier H9500)[3].





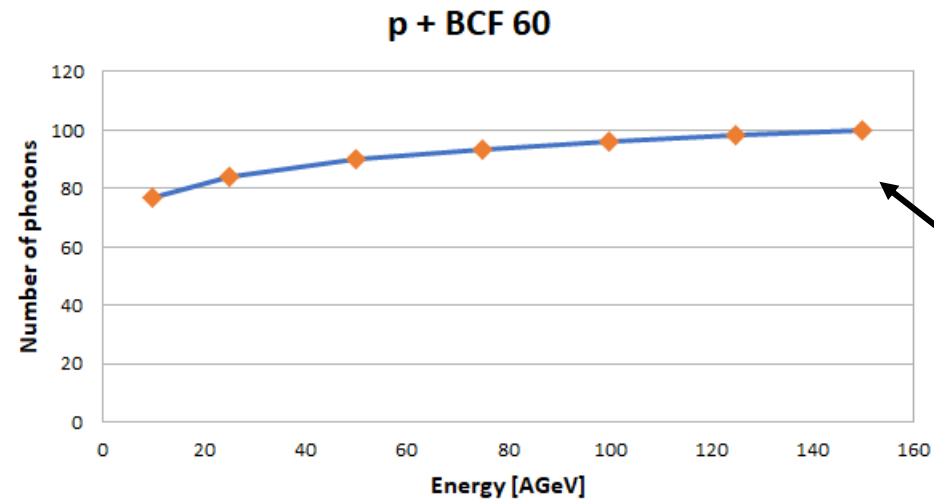
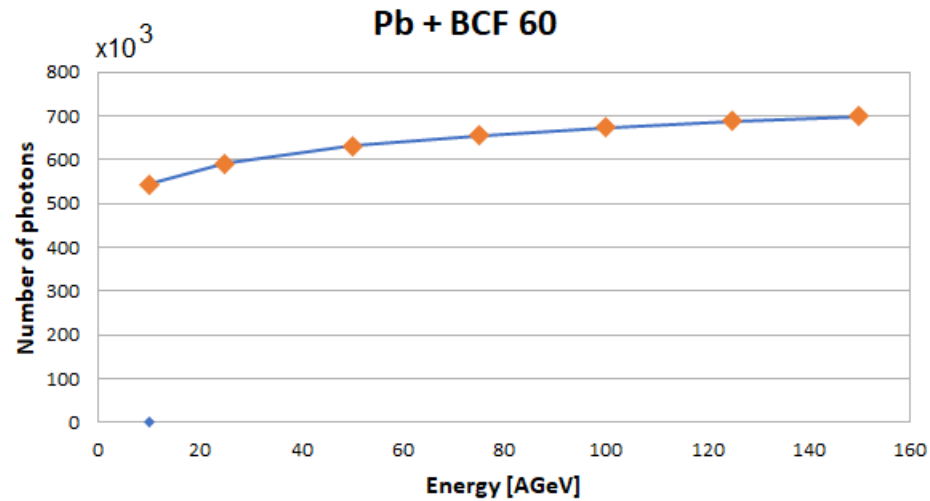
- **Special matrix** connecting groups of optical fibers with photomultiplier pixels was designed

- The **grouping of fibers** method is implemented. This allow to reduce numer of channels.

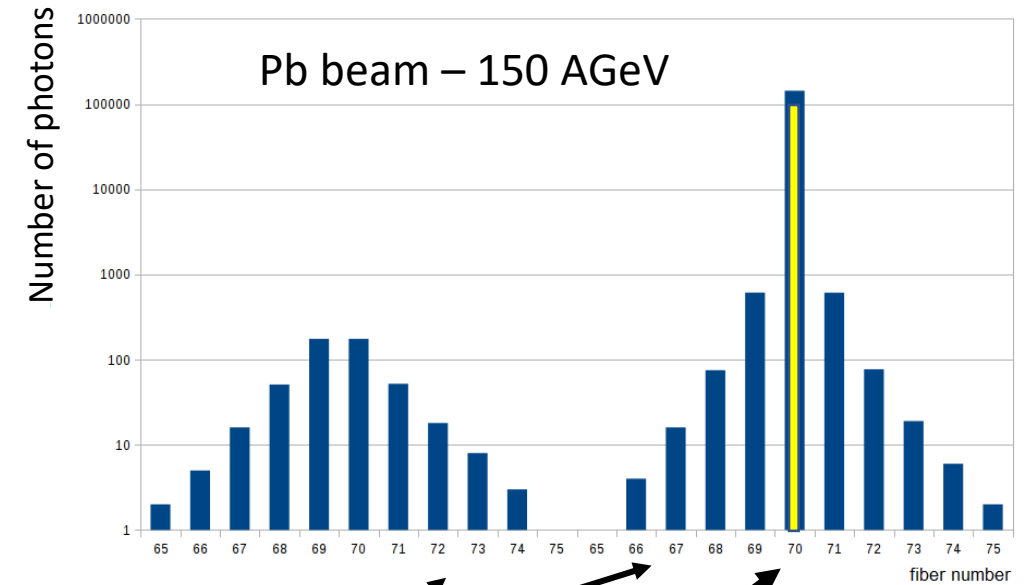


Simulations:

Amount of light at the end of the fiber after the passage of protons and lead nuclei

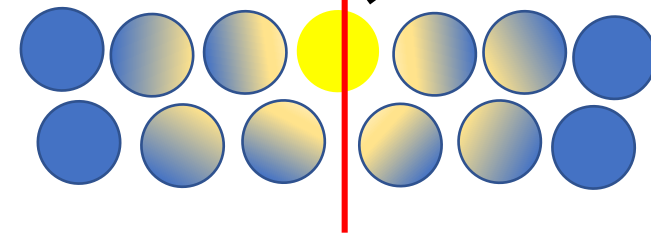


Cross-talk beetewen fibers



Cross-talk light signals

Activated fiber light signal



Particle track

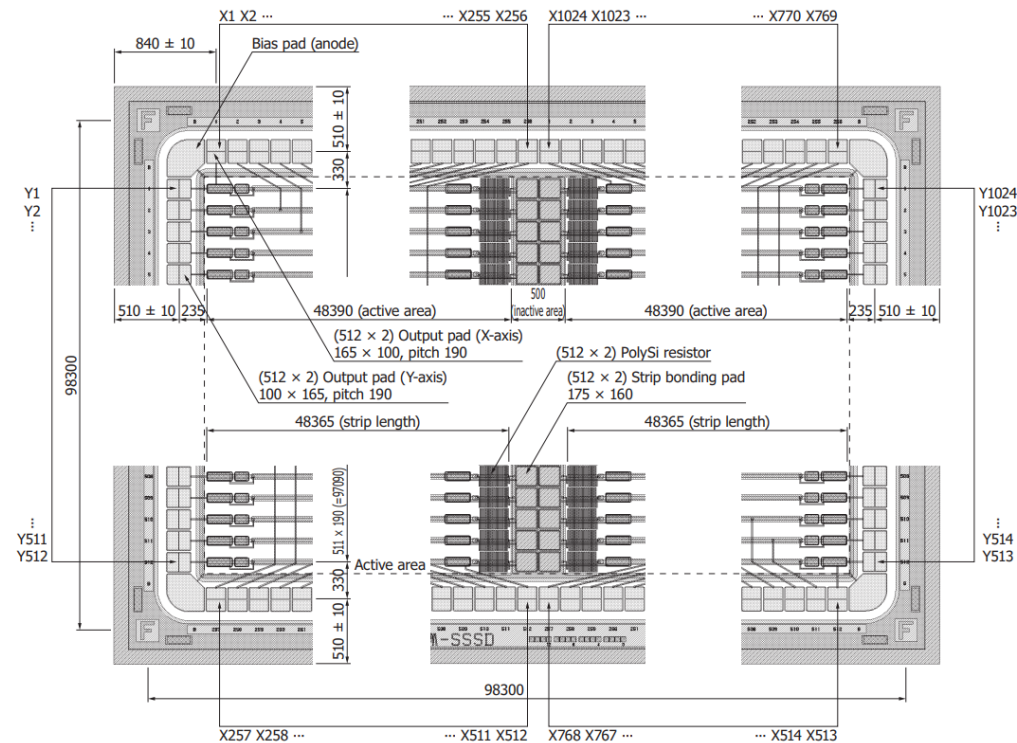
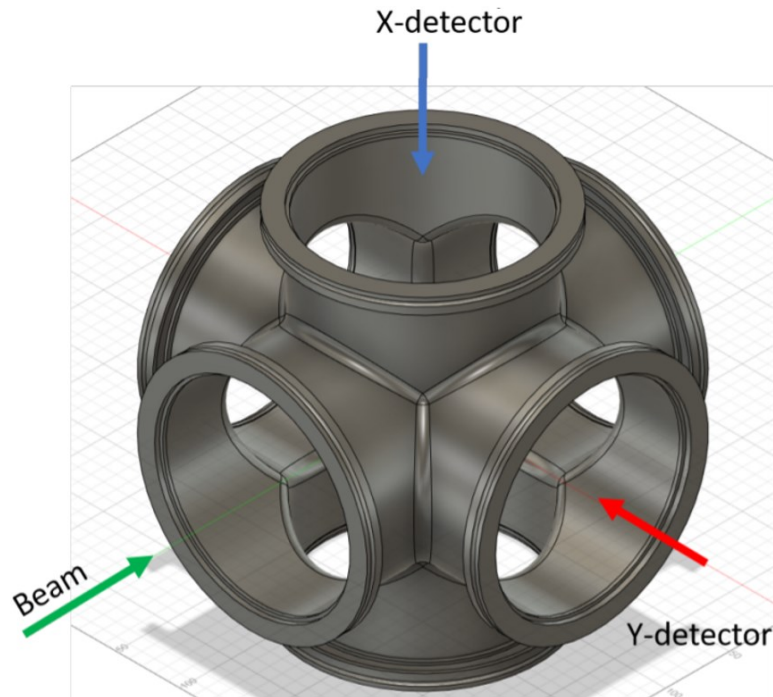
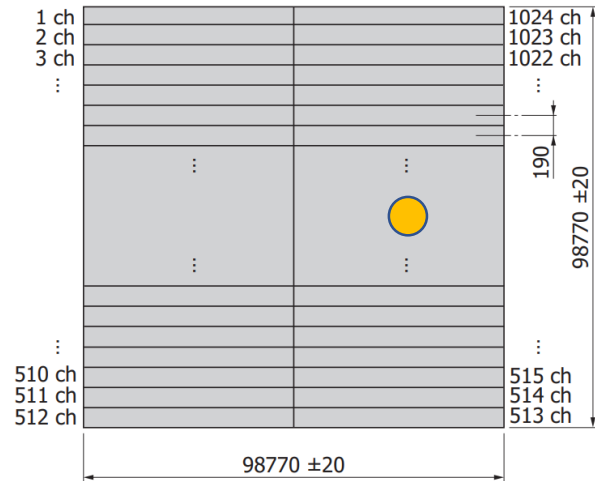
for proton we need
high amplification

Silicon strip detector

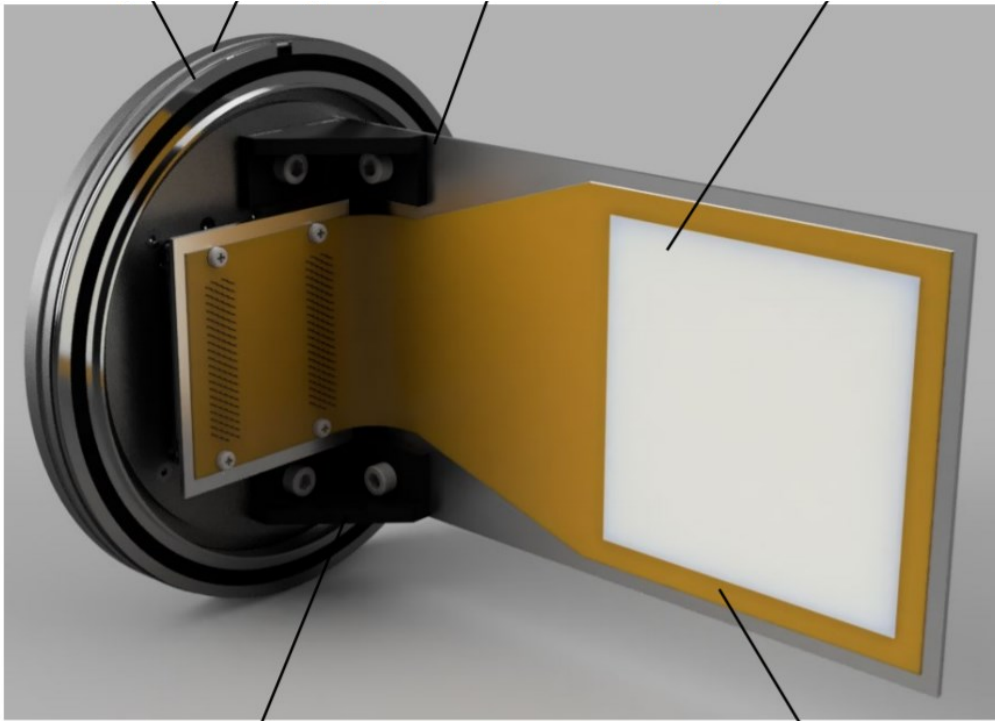
Single-sided SSD for high energy particle position detection:

- Hamamatsu S13804[3]
- 1024 strips (channels)
- Strip width - $80\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- high radiation hardness
- only the 200 inner ones are used
- for each BPD a 6-way vacuum fitting will be used

Dimensional outline in μm .



Seal ring Flange cap Aluminium backplate Detecor



Angle bracket

Flexible PCB

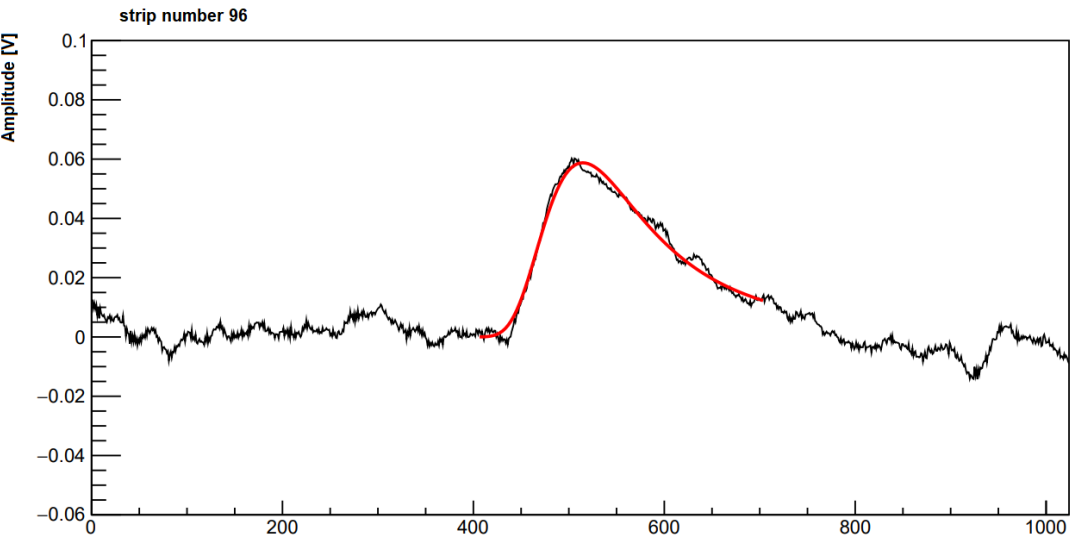
Electronics design

- A discrete amplifier with off-the-shelf components was been designed and manufactured
- Amplifier has been fitted with scale-changing circuitry to operate at both heavy ion beams and proton beams

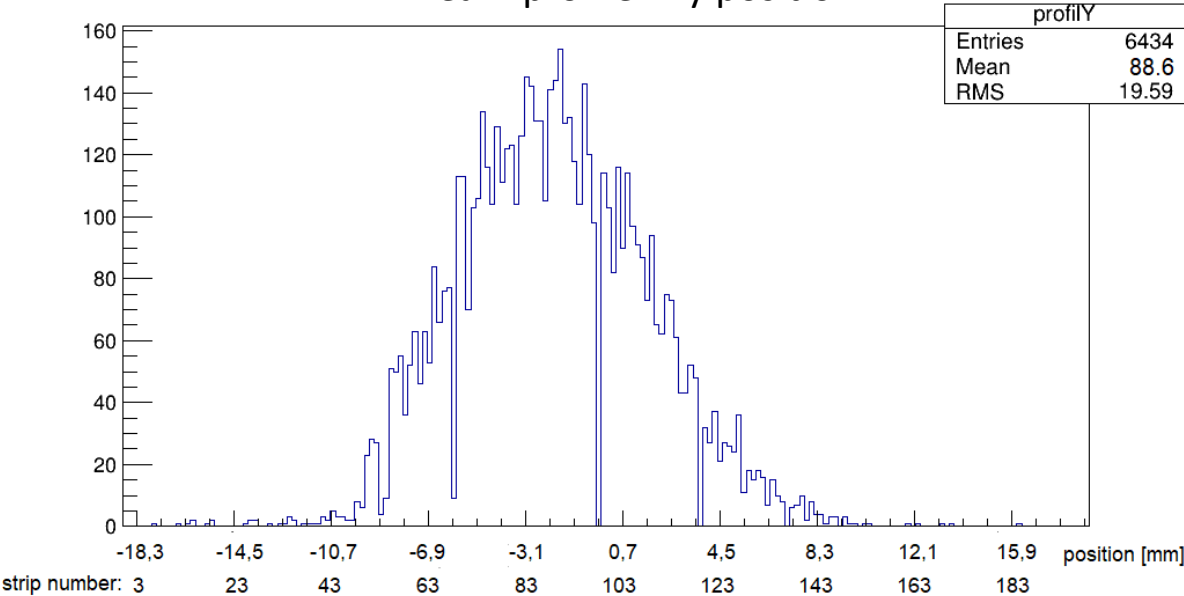
Mechanical design



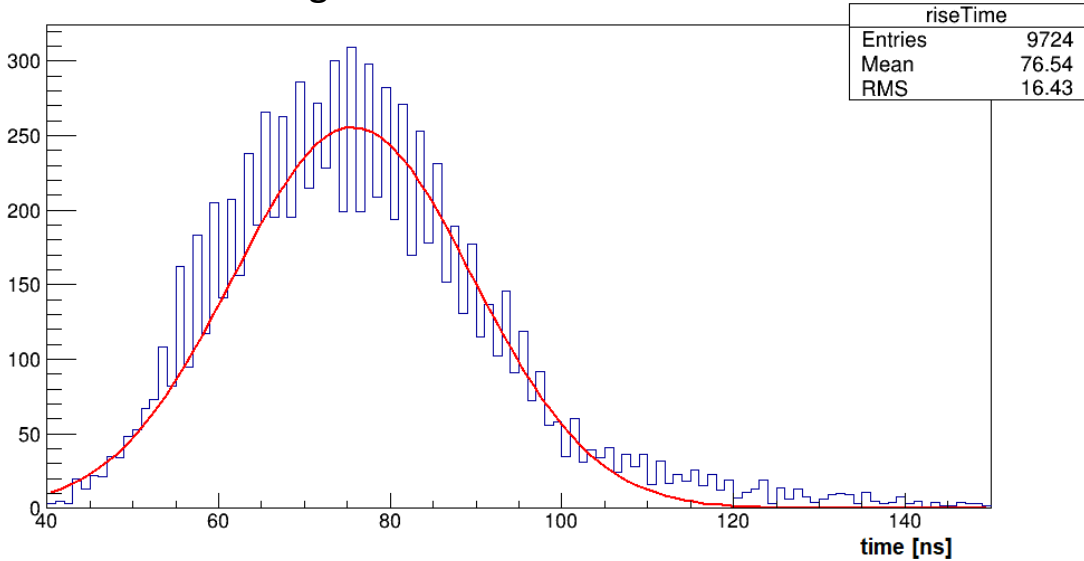
Silicon strip detector test results on 30 GeV/c proton beam:



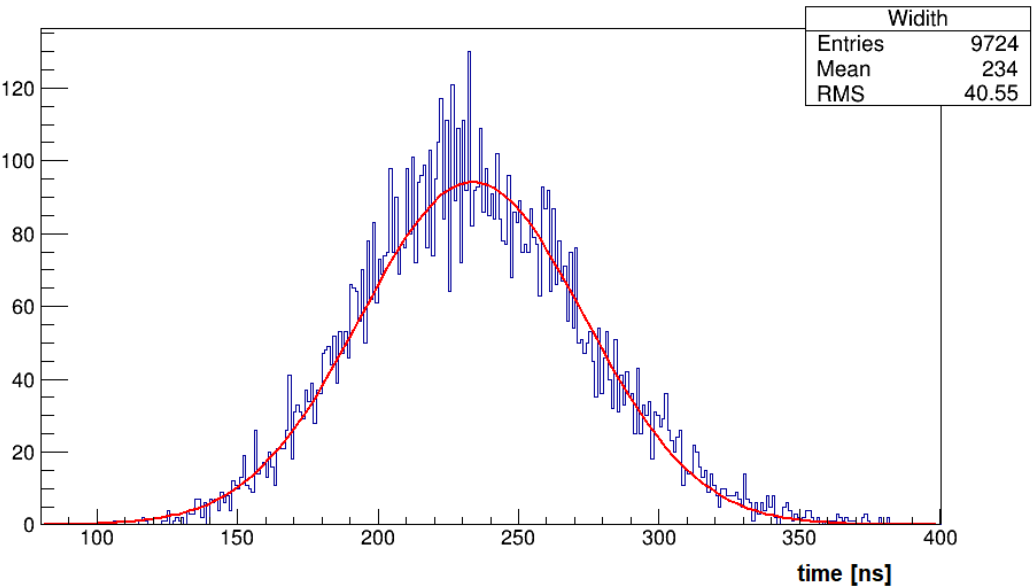
Beam profile in y position



Signals rise time distributions



Signals width distributions



Summary:

- Two types of detectors have been manufactured and are currently being tested.
 - **Scintillating fiber detector**
 - **Si strip detector**
- A new electronics was been designed and manufactured for Si strip detector.
- Estimated spacial resolution is in on the level of 100 μm .
- Low signal-to-noise ratio during proton beam tests showed the need for additional work on signal amplification and noise reduction.
- Next tests will be carried out on the lead beam.

References:

- [1] Abgrall N et al. (NA61/SHINE Collaboration) 2014 JINST 9 P06005 (Preprint physics.ins-det/14014699)
- [2] URL <https://www.crystals.saint-gobain.com/products/organic-scintillation-materials>
- [3] URL <https://www.hamamatsu.com/eu/en/product/type/S13804/index.html>