Straw tracker past, present, future

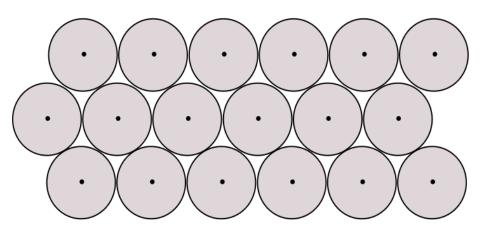


WHAT IS STRAW TRACKERS?

the straw are single proportional counters with small thickness wall.

STRAWS ARRAYS:

- Sort of proportional drift tube
 - Tracking detector
- Difference
 - Low material budget
 - Smaller in diameter (2-10 mm)
 - Large number of detector elements crossed by particle
 - Can be used also for particle identification (TRT)
 - (tuned to sustain high particle rate)

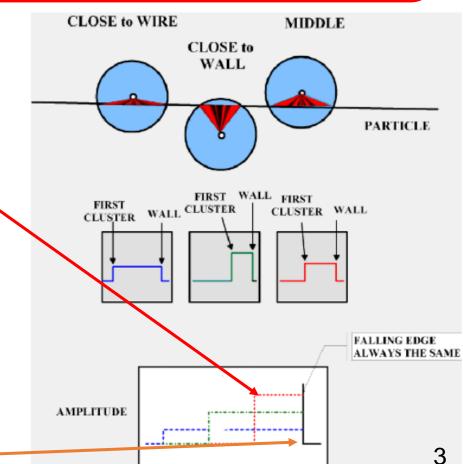


From a large number of straw a wall is being built. This is straw tracker.

Straw detection principle

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An ionizing particle passes at the distance / from the anode wire and creates primary ionization clusters along its path. The primary electrons drift towards the anode wire where the avalanche amplification occurs. Distance / is defined by the drift time of the primary electron i.e. by the rising edge of the signal



Straws operate in the proportional mode, so the total charge *q* of the iduced signal is proportional to the ionization energy loses dE/dx and may serve PID

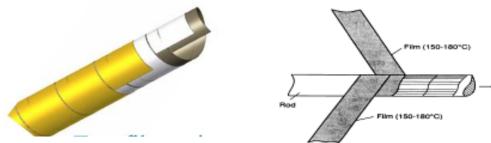
Anode Wire

The time when the particle traversed the straw, *t0*, can be provided by an external detector or defined by the drift time of the last primary electron arriving to the anode, i.e. by the falling edge of the signal

STRAW PRODUCTION

Winding

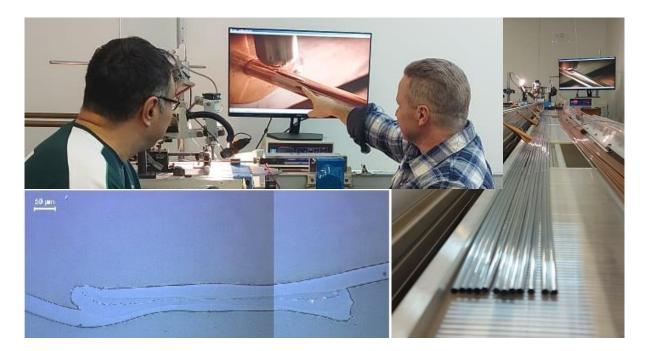
- Production speed: 1 m/min
- Maximal length: 5.5 m
- Diameters: 2,4,6,10,20 mm
- Wall thickness: 15+ um





Ultrasonic welding

- Production speed: 1 m/min
- Maximal length: 5.5 m
- Diameters: 5,10,20 mm
- Wall thickness: 15, 20, 36, 50 um



THE STRAW TRACKER IN VARIOUS EXPERIMENTS

Straw winding

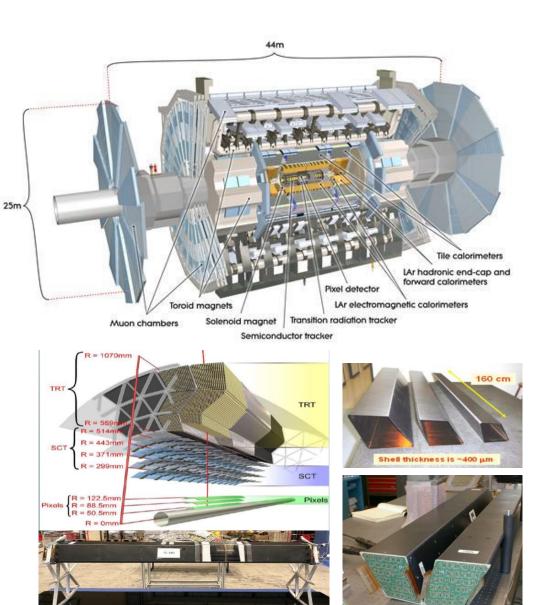
e

Straw welding



red color- straw tracker created with our participation

ATLAS(CERN,Geneva)



•350,000 read-out channels

•Volume 12m³

•Basic detector element: straw tube with 4mm diameter, in the centre a 0.03mm diameter gold-plated tungsten wire

•50,000 straws in Barrel, each straw 144 cm long. The ends of a straw are read out separately
•250,000 straws in both endcaps, each straw 39 cm long

Precision measurement of 170 mkm
 Provides additional information on the particle type that flew through the detector, i.e. if it is an electron or pionEndcap modules: 248760 straw

Module of type A (PNPI) Module of type B (LHEP) 248760 straw 147456 straw 98304 straw

NA64(CERN,Geneva)





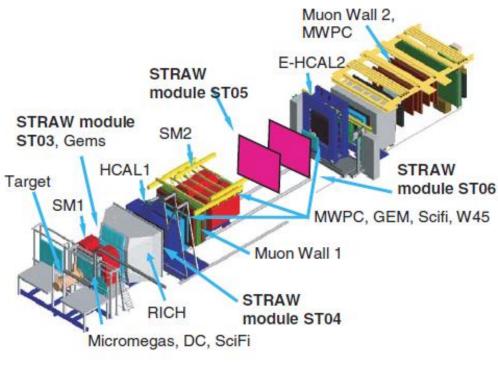
•768 straws •6 XY station

•straw tube with 6mm diameter, in the centre a 30mkm diameter gold-plated tungsten wire

- •Length straw 20 cm
- •Precision measurement of 200 mкm

•Planned 8 XY station with size 1200x600 mm ~ 4000 channed

COMPASS(CERN,Geneva)



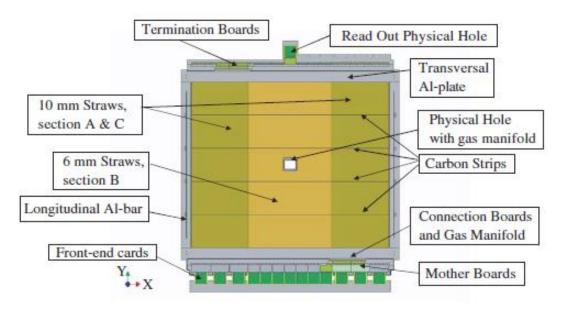


Fig. 2. Schematic view of a chamber (type X).

•12440 read-out channels

•Volume 130m²

•Sensitive area 2802x3232(mmxmm) for X, 3254x2427(mmxmm) for Y

•Basic detector 2 element: straw tube with 6mm and 10mm diameter, in the centre a 30mkm diameter gold-plated tungsten wire

•Precision measurement of 200 mкm

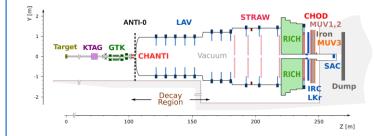
NA62(CERN,Geneva)

Current NA62 straw spectrometer:

- Straw diameter: 9.8 mm
 - Material: 36 µm thick PET
 - Plating: 50 nm copper + 20 nm gold
 - Wire: 30 µm tungsten wire
- Gas: Ar+CO₂ (70:30)
- 4 chambers, 7168 straws in vacuum
 - ~30 straw hits per track
- Total material budget: 1.7% X₀
 - Dominated by the PET (70%)
- Single straw timing performance:
 - Maximum drift time: ~150 ns
 - Leading time resolution: 3-4 ns
 - Trailing time resolution: ~30 ns

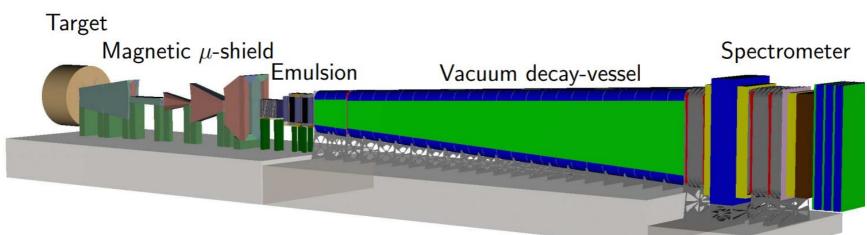
New straw detector, main features:

- Smaller straw diameter: 4.8 mm
 - Maximum drift time reduced to ~80 ns
 - Trailing time resolution improved to ~6 ns
- Keeping the 4 chambers layout, ~21000 straws
 - Number of hits per track increased to ~40
- Thinner straw material: 19 or 12 µm thick PET
- Lower total material budget: 1.0 1.5% X₀
 - Depending on the PET thickness option
 - Still dominated by the straw wall (60 – 70%)



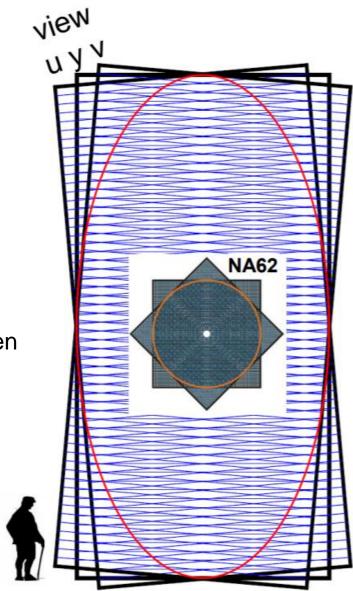


SHiP(CERN,Geneva)

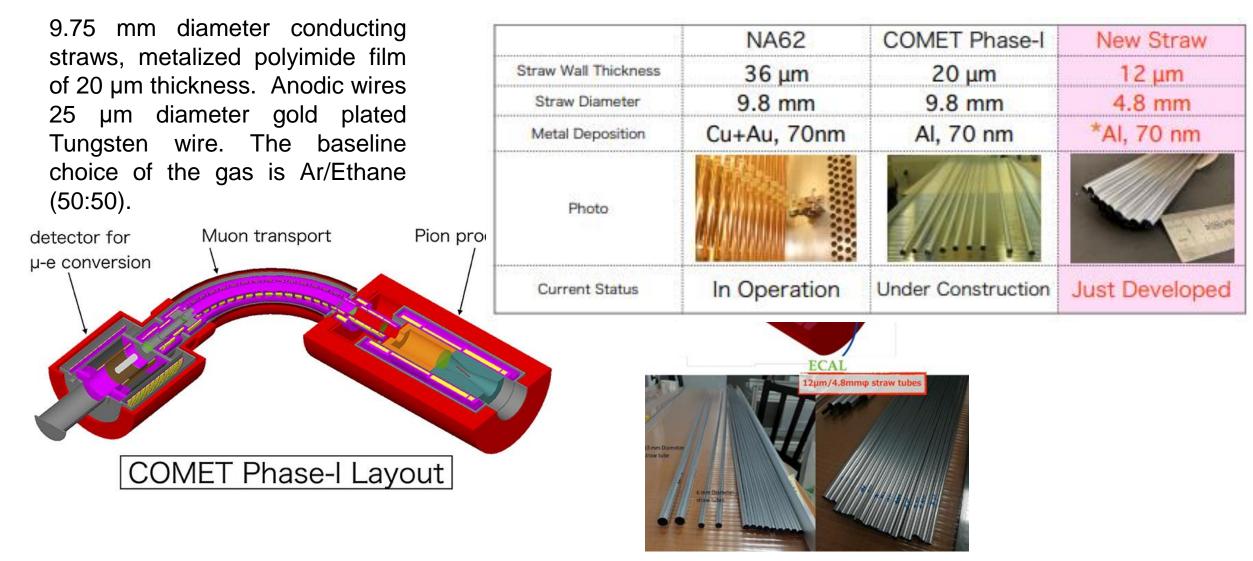


- •Ultra light straw detectors in vacuum 7200 straws 4 XYUV station
- •Sensitive Area 5x10m
- •Straw tube with 20mm diameter, in the center a 30mkm diameter gold-plated tungsten wire
- •Length straw 5m
- •Precision measurement of 160 mkm

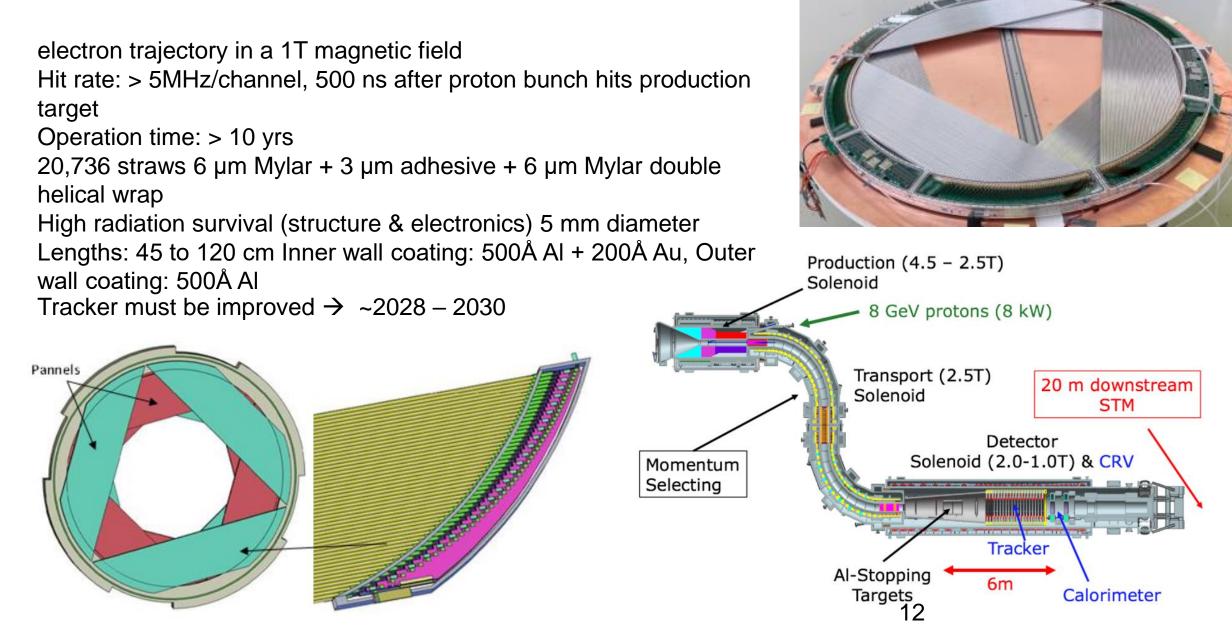




COMET(J-PARC, Tokai)



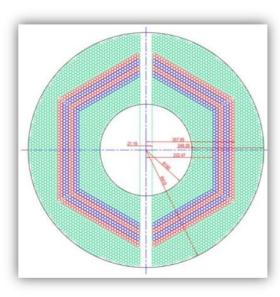
Mu2e (Fermilab, Chicago)

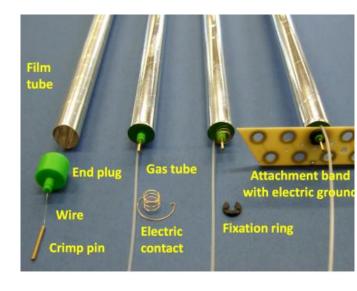


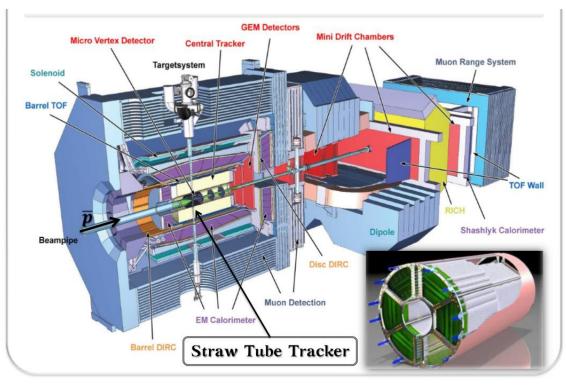
PANDA(FAIR, Darmstadt)

STT LAYOUT

- 4636 straw tubes in 2 semi-barrels around beam/target pipe
- 23-27 planar layers in 6 hexagonal sectors
 - 15–19 axial layers (green) parallel to the detector axis
 - 8 stereo layers (\pm 2.89°) for 3D reconstruction (blue/red)
- Length: 1500mm + 150mm (RO upstream)
- R_{in}/R_{out}: 150 / 418 mm
- Angular acceptance: near 4π
- High momentum resolution: $\delta_p/p \sim 1-2\%$ at B = 2 Tesla
- High spatial resolution: $\sigma_{r\varphi} \sim 150$ (100) µm, $\sigma_z \sim 3.0$ (2.0) mm (single hit)

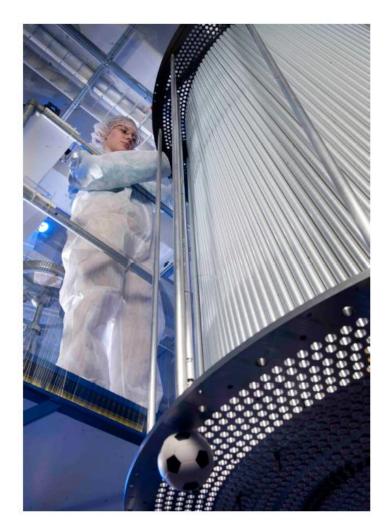




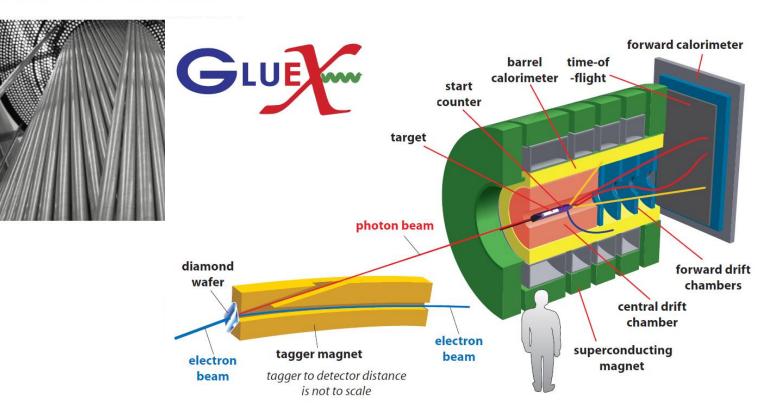




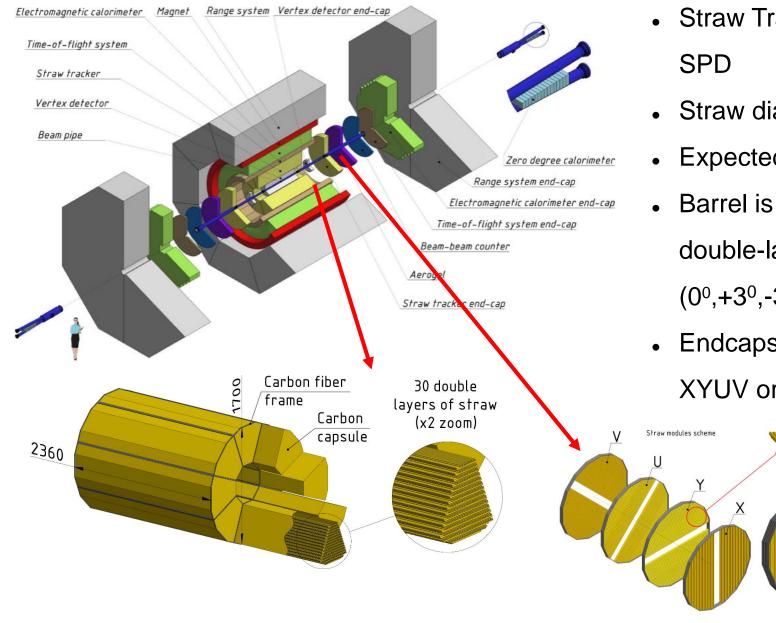
GLUEX(JLab,Virginia)



Straw tube chamber 1.5m long x 1.2m diameter 3522 straws, 1.6cm diameter 28 layers, 12 straight, 16 stereo



Spin Physics Detector(JINR, Dubna)



- Straw Tracker the main tracking system of SPD
- Straw diameter: 10mm thickness 36um PET
- Expected spatial resolution of 150um

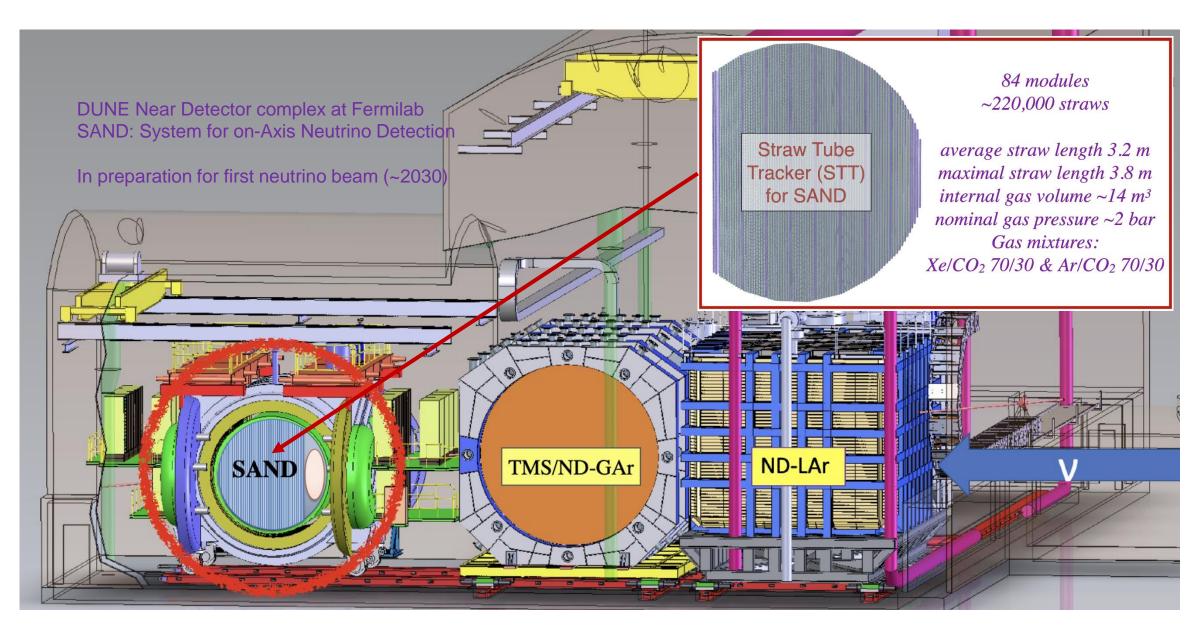
Straw laver scheme

Module - local sections view

150

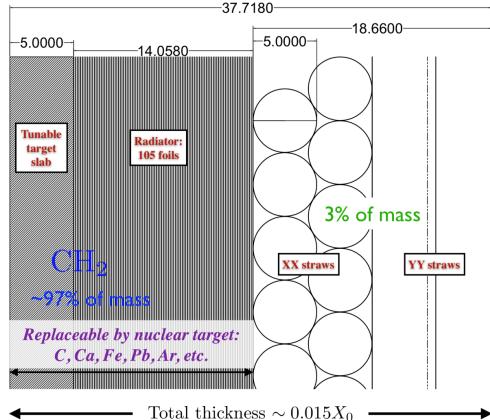
- Barrel is made of 8 modules with up to 30 double-layers, with the ZUV orientation (0⁰,+3⁰,-3⁰)
- Endcaps are made of 12 double-layers with the XYUV orientation(0⁰,90⁰,+45⁰,-45⁰)

DUNE (Fermilab, USA)



STT for DUNE

- Thin (1-2% X₀) passive target(s) separated from active tracker of negligible mass (STT)
- Many target layers dispersed within tracker by keeping low average density $\rho \sim 0.18$ g/cm³
- Replaceable targets of high chemical purity give ~97% of total STT mass (straws ~3%)
- "Solid" hydrogen target from subtraction between CH₂ (polypropylene) and C (graphite)



- Straw outer diameter: 5 mm
- Wall thickness: 20 µm or lower
- Double film metallization: 70 nm (inner) + 70 nm (outer)
- Wire: W/Re 20 µm diameter
- 4 straw layer XXYY glued assembly
- **Operated at internal** overpressure of about 1 bar (2 bar absolute)
- Thin modules with light Ccomposite frames
- Compact low-power frontend readout integrated into frames



Material tests and prototyping

Component and assembly tests

- Foil tests, wire test
- Crimping: anode pins, crimpers
- Straw end-plugs
- Adhesives and sealing



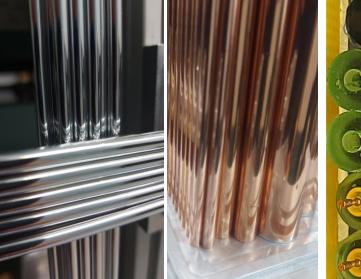
First prototypes:

General R&D – straws of

different metallization and diameter 5 (Dune, Hike), 10 (SPD, NA62) and 20 (SHiP)

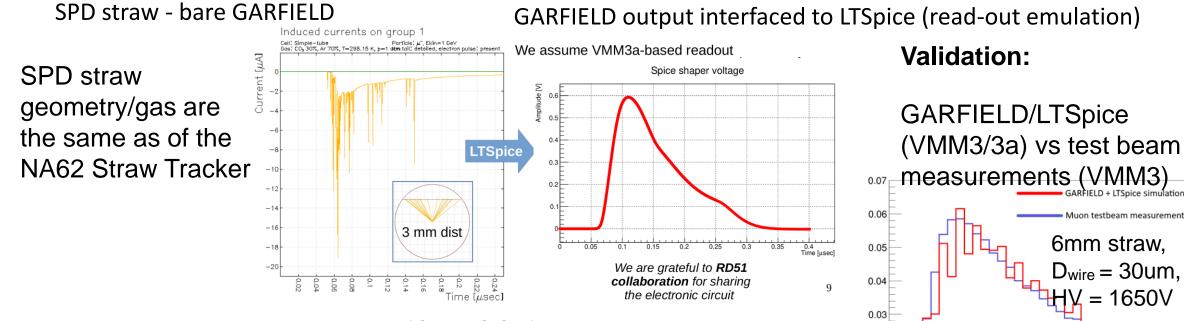
mm => 110 straws

ZUV (~110 straws) - ongoing

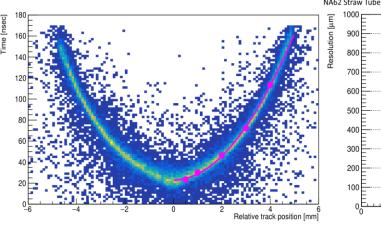


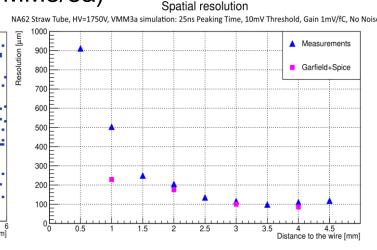


Straw response simulation – validation with experimental data



Validation: NA62 measurements (CARIOCA) vs GARFIELD/LTSpice (VMM3/3a)





GARFIELD/LTSpice simulation validated with the test beam measurements allows to

20

• Predict performance of any new straw readout under development

10

0.02

0.01

Provide input for the developing realistic simulation of the SPD Straw Tracker

luon testheam measurement

6mm straw,

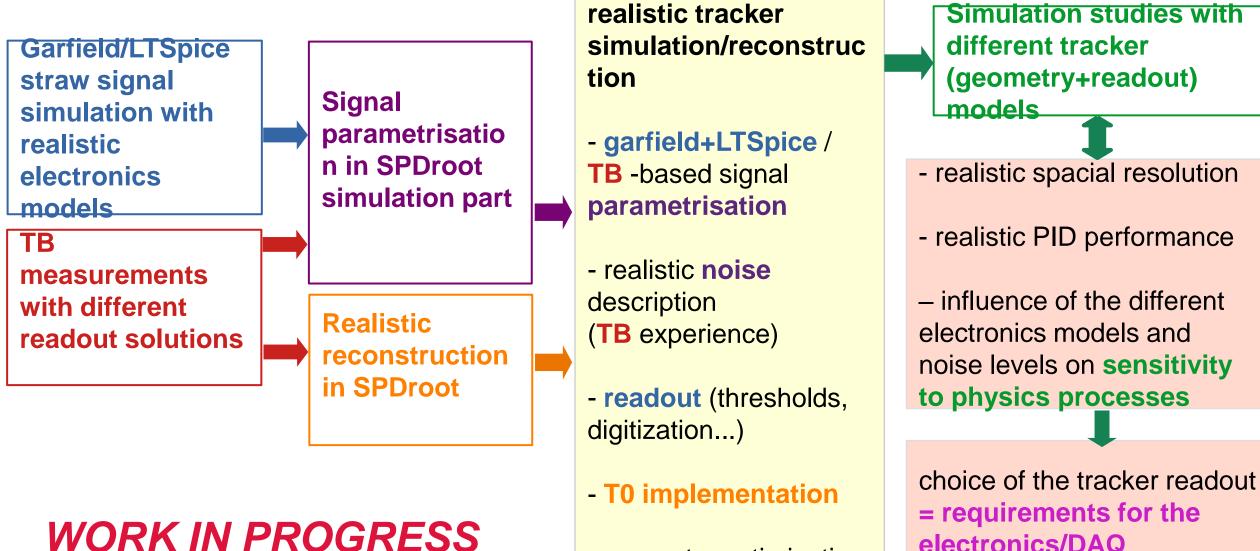
50

 $D_{wire} = 30 um$.

= 1650V

60

Realistic simulation of the Straw Tracker

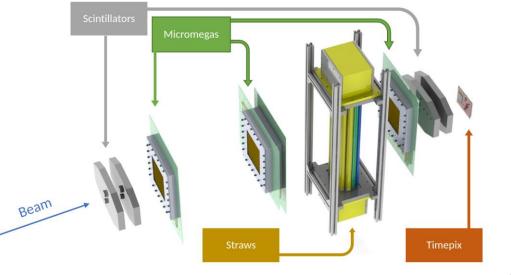


- geometry optimization

electronics/DAQ development

Test beam activity within the general Straw Tracker R&D

Ongoing from year 2021 Current configuration: Reference tracking:



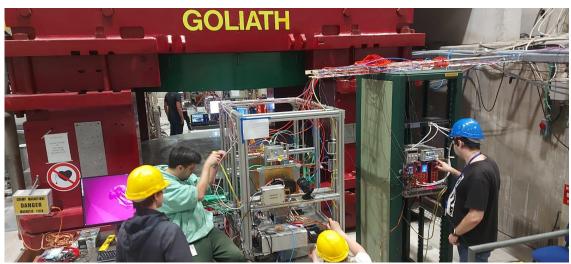
- MicroMegas (250 um) + Tiger readout (Torino University)

- Timepix4 – 50um x 50um

Goals:

- explore the existing readout possibilities (ASICs)
- if no solution exists,
 - define the requirements for new ASIC development
- test the combined straw tracker prototype

ASICs tested:



- VMM3a in Time-at-Threshold mode (discarded after testing, see Proceedings to PM2021, NIM.A 1047 (2023) 167864)
- -Tiger (talk by V.Bautin at TIPP2023)
- VMM3

Finding the best assembly solutions



Thanks for your attention

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