

# **Straw Technologies and Perspectives**



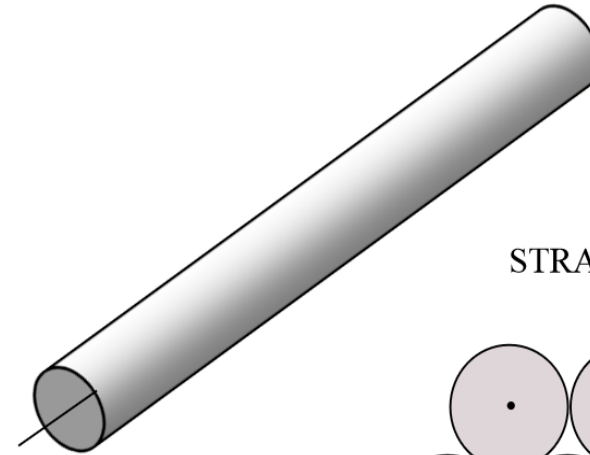
**Temur Enik**  
**on behalf the StrawTrackerR&D Team**

# WHAT IS STRAW TRACKERS?

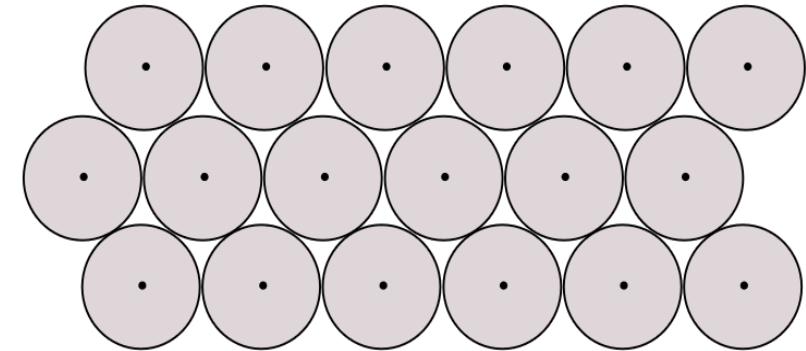
- Sort of proportional drift tube
  - Tracking detector
- Difference
  - Low material budget
  - Smaller in diameter (2-10 mm)
  - Large number of detector elements crossed by particle
  - Can be used also for particle identification (TRT)
  - (tuned to sustain high particle rate)

## Large area straw tracker:

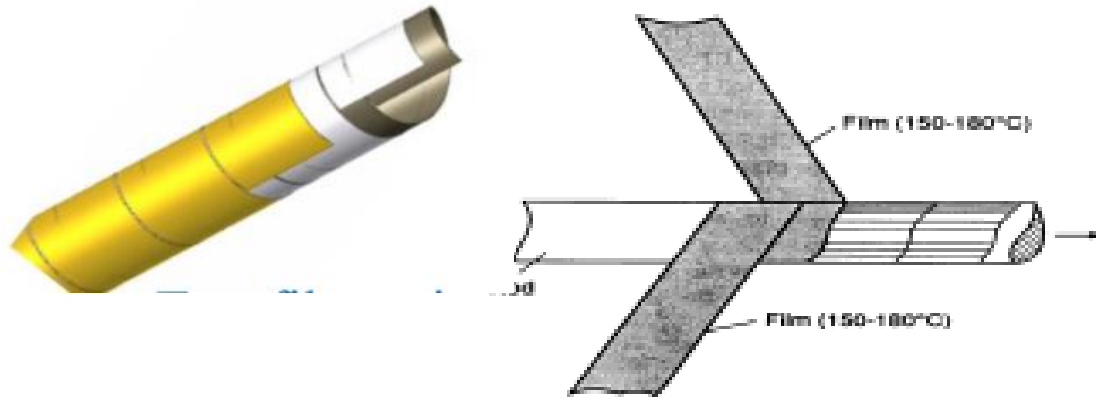
- + small material budget (minimal multiple scattering)
  - + large area acceptance (unreachable for Si trackers)
- sometimes
- + operation in vacuum (reliability + negligible leak rate)
  - + operation in magnetic fields
  - + ionization losses ( $dE/dx$ ) allowing particle identification (thanks to proportional mode)
  - limitations: rate capability – depends on the straw length, diameter, gas mixture,...



STRAWS ARRAYS:



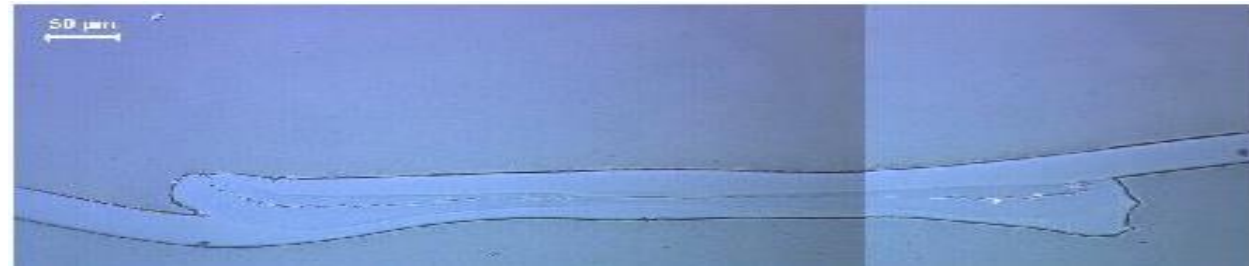
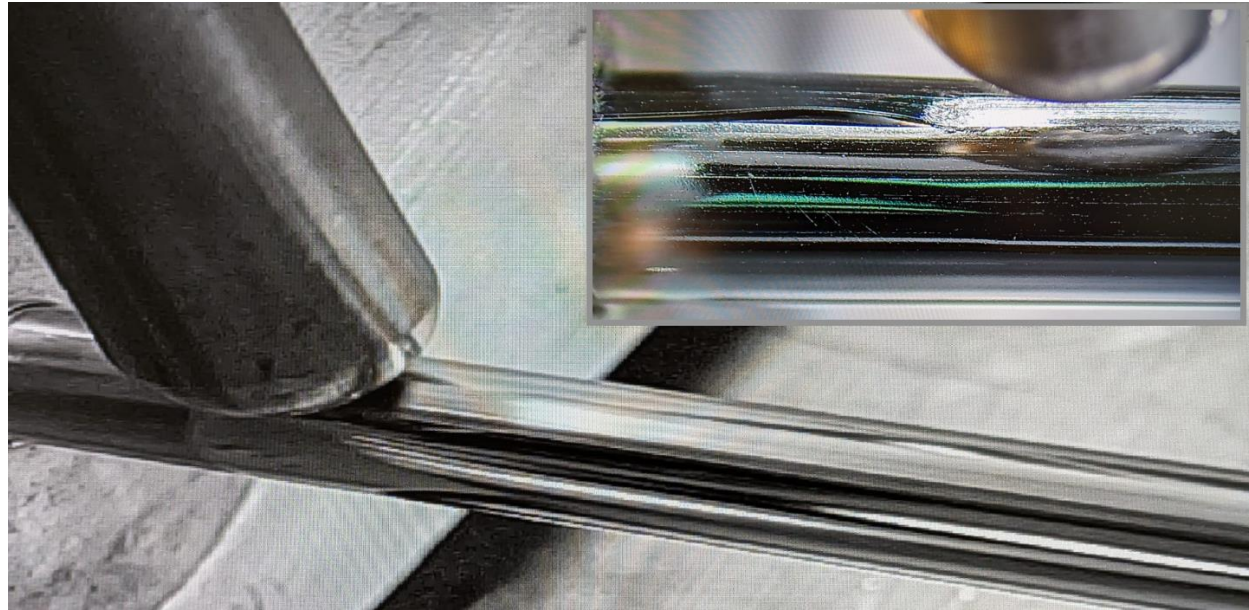
# Two technologies of the straw-tube production



## Straw winding

Two films revolve and stick together among themselves. Also industrially produced by Lamina

straw diameter from 2 mm to 18 mm



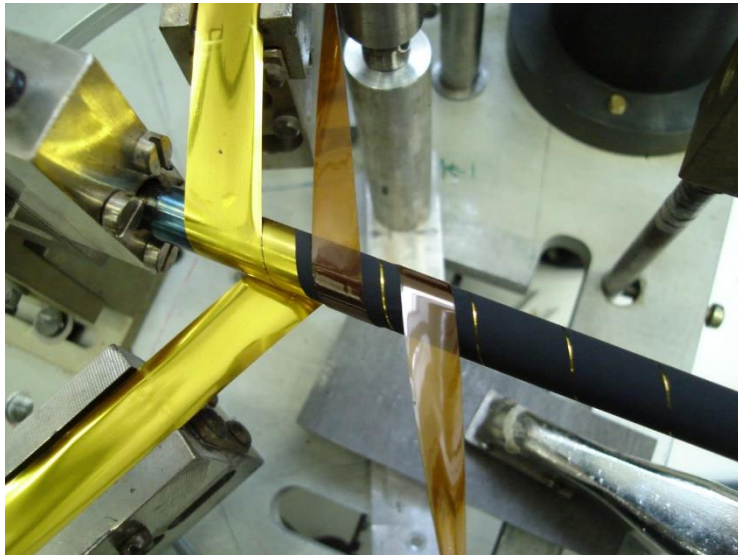
## Ultrasonic welding

Single film is rolled into a tube and the overlapped edges are welded together  
straw diameter from 5 mm to 20 mm

# Production

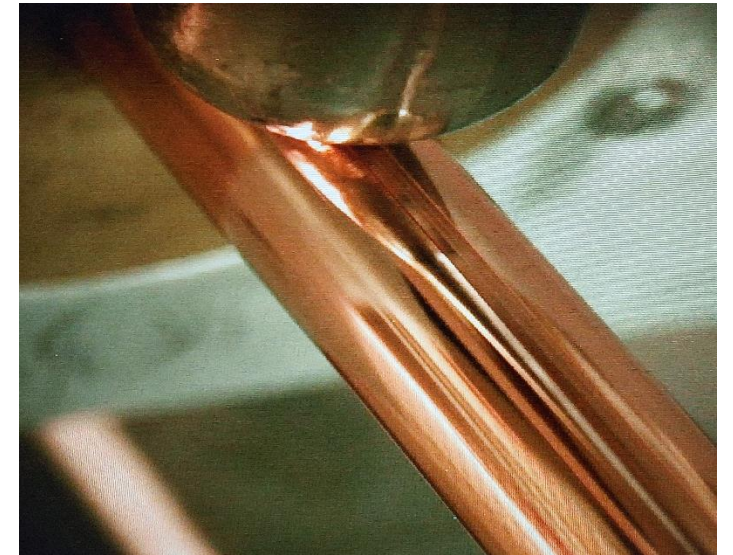
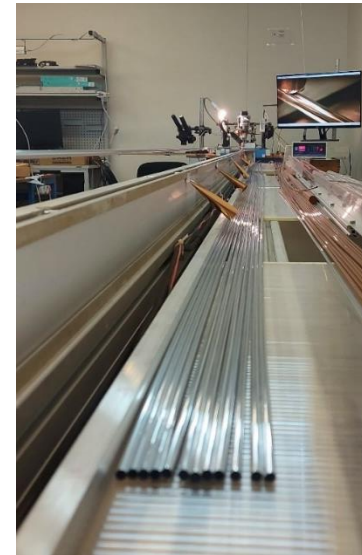
## STRAW winding

- Production- 1m/min
- Lenth- 5.5m
- Diameter-2,4,6, 10, 20mm
- Wall thickness-15+  $\mu\text{m}$



## STRAW welding

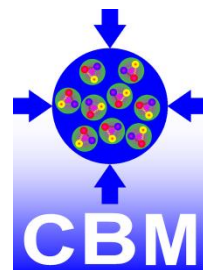
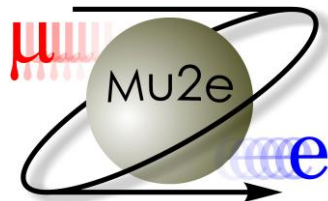
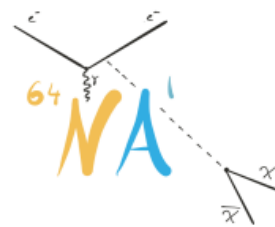
- Production- 1m/min
- Lenth- 5.5m
- Diameter-от 5, 10, 20mm
- Wall thickness-12+  $\mu\text{m}$



# The straw trackers in the different experiments

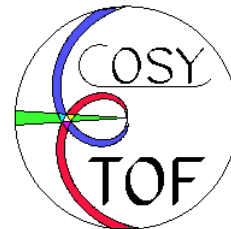
## Straw winding

- ATLAS
- LHCb
- COMPASS
- COZY-TOF
- NA64
- Mu2e
- PANDA
- CBM
- SVD-2
- ...

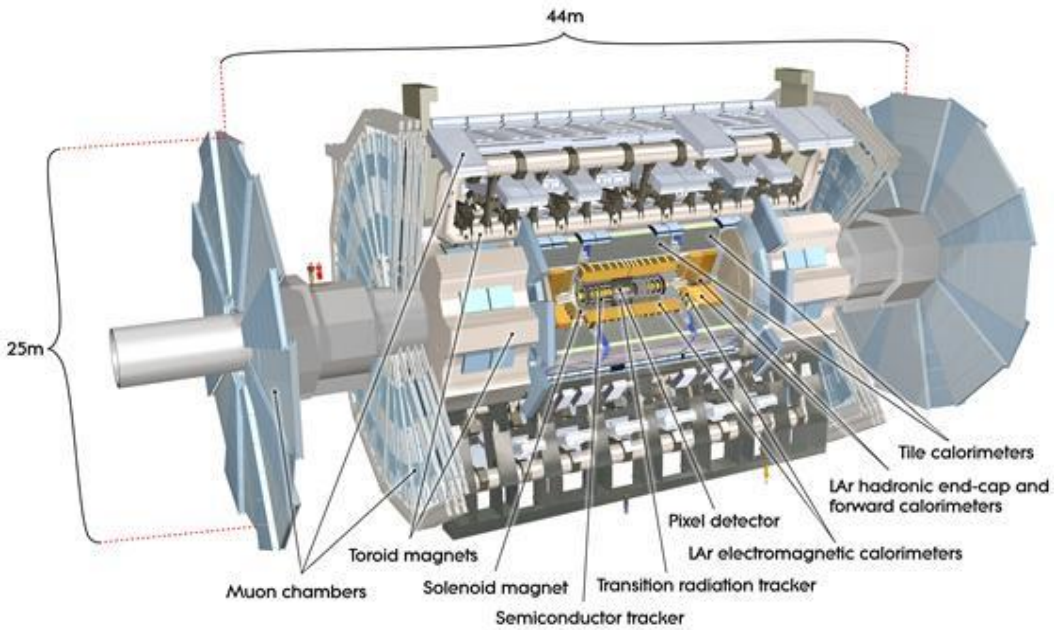


## Straw welding

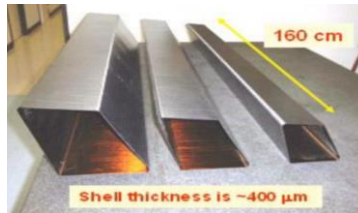
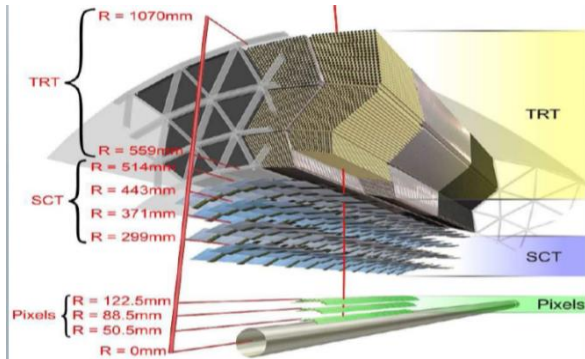
- NA62
- COMET
- SHiP
- DUNE
- SPD NICA
- ...



# ATLAS TRT (CERN, Geneva)



- 350,000 read-out channels
- Volume: 12m<sup>3</sup>
- Straw diameter: 4mm diameter, 30um 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
- Resolution of 170 um



# COMPASS (CERN, Geneva)

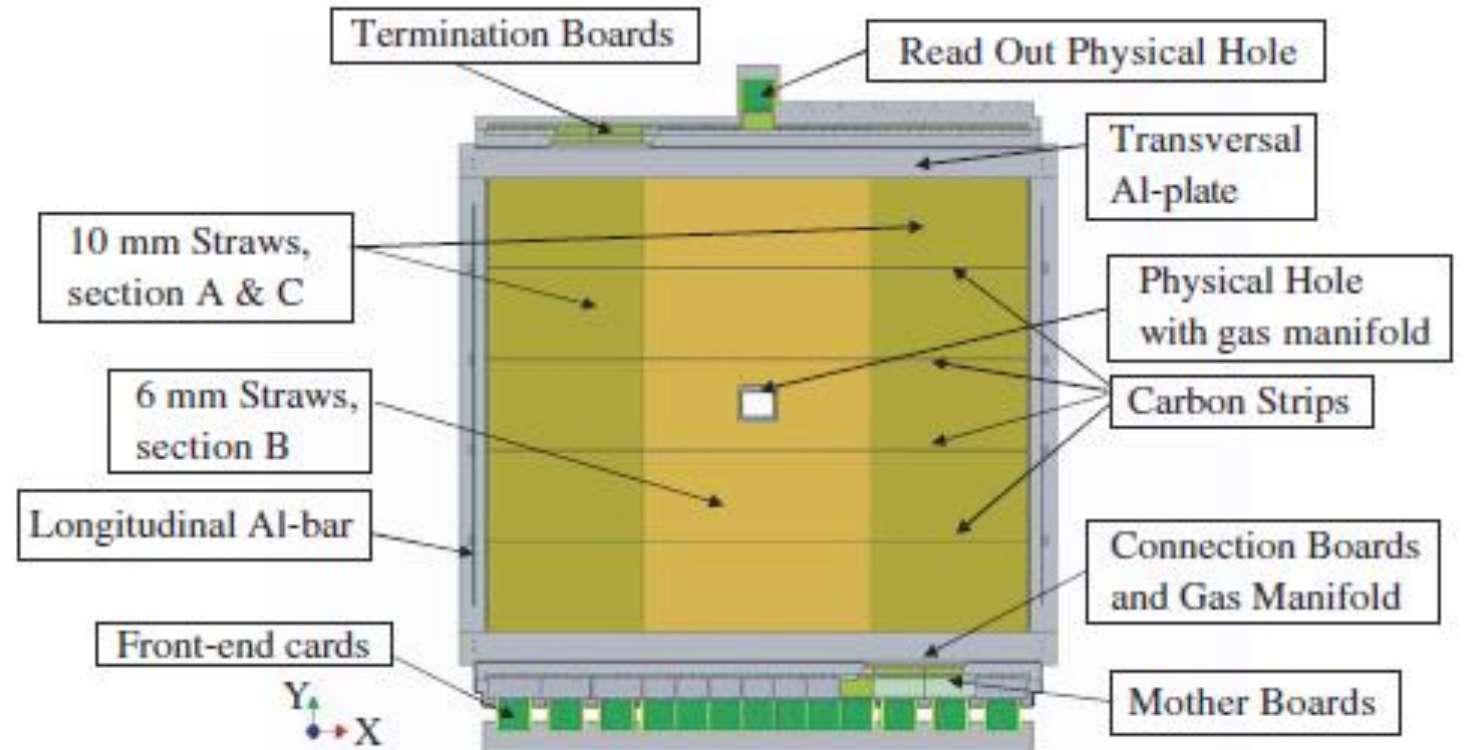
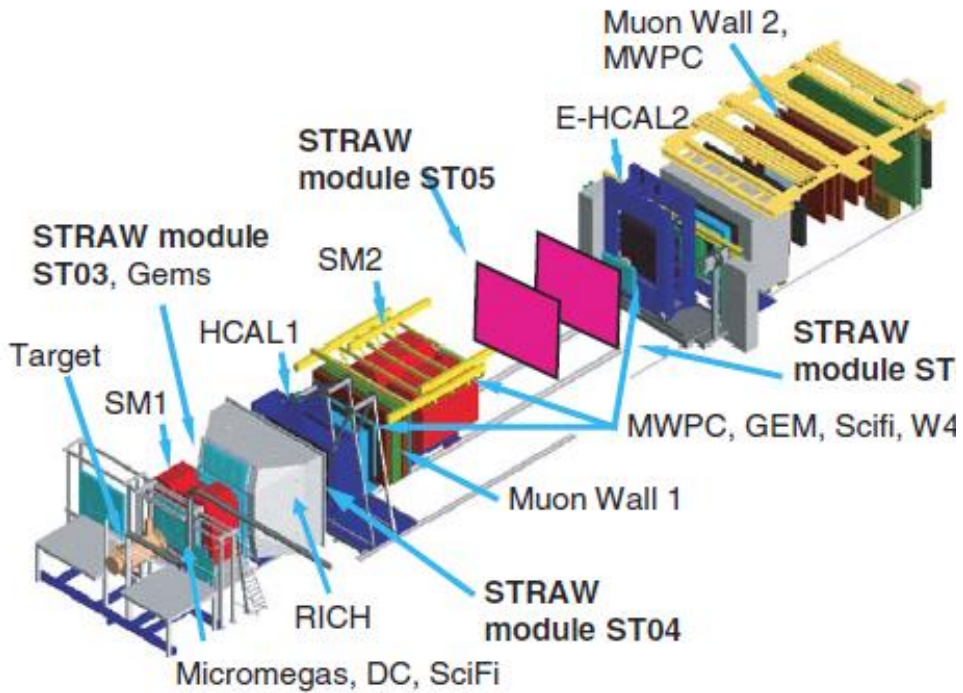


Fig. 2. Schematic view of a chamber (type X).

- 12440 read-out channels
- Volume 130m<sup>2</sup>
- Sensitive area 2802x3232(mm<sup>2</sup>) for X, 3254x2427(mm<sup>2</sup>) for Y
- Basic detector 2 element: straw tube with 6mm and 10mm diameter; 30um diameter gold-plated tungsten wire
- Resolution: 200 um

# NA64 (CERN, Geneva)



- Straw : 6mm diameter, wire: 30um diameter gold-plated tungsten wire
- Length straw 20 cm
- Resolution : 200 um

- 7 UV station with size 120x600 mm ~ 4000 straws
- 6 XY station with size 200x200 mm ~ 800 straws



# Mu2e (Fermilab, Chicago)

electron trajectory in a 1T magnetic field

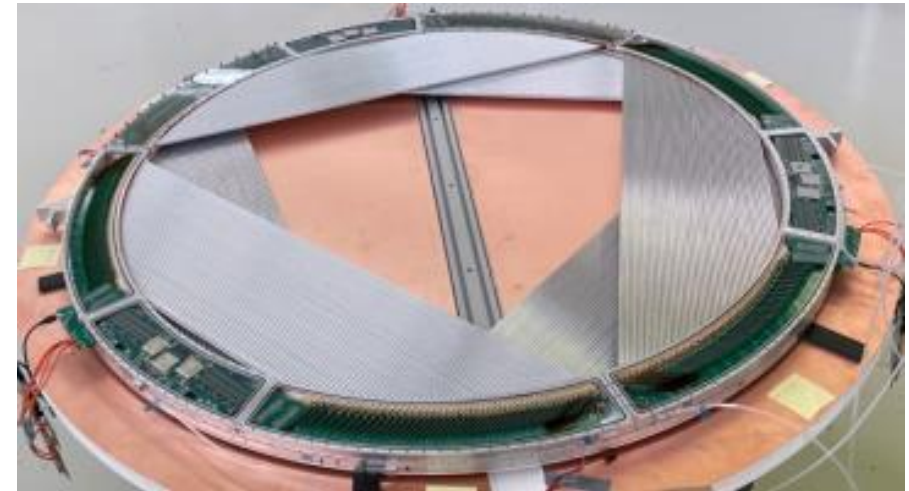
Hit rate: > 5MHz/channel, 500 ns after proton bunch hits production target

Operation time: > 10 yrs

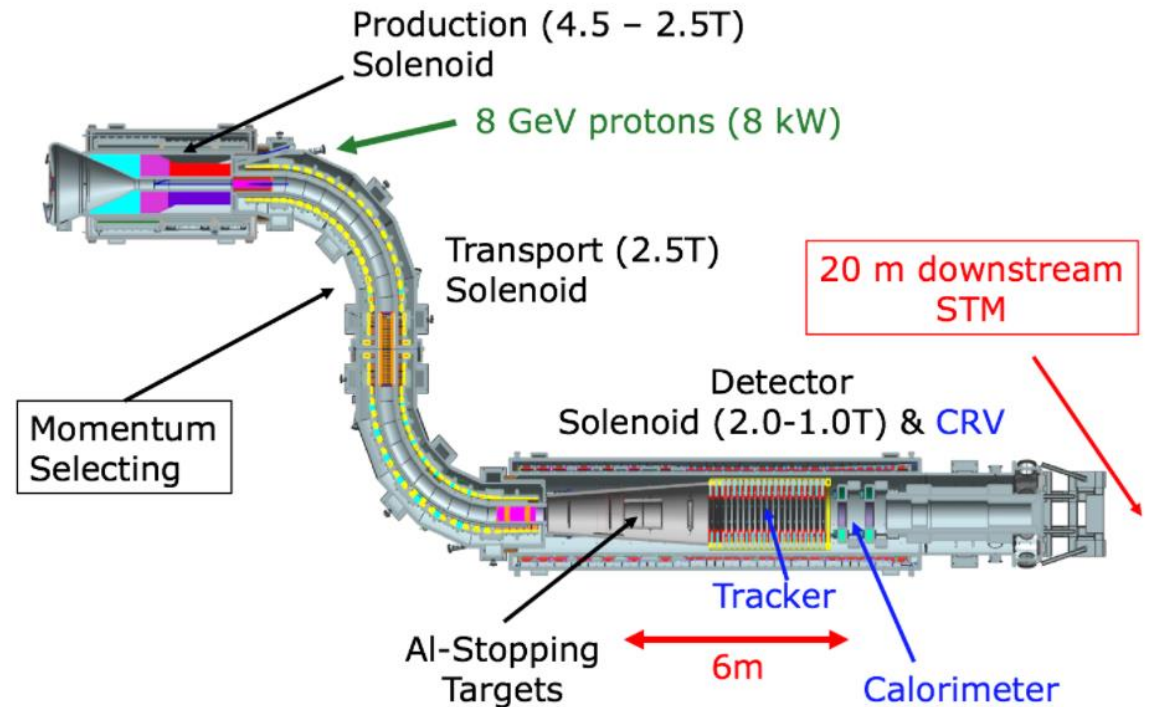
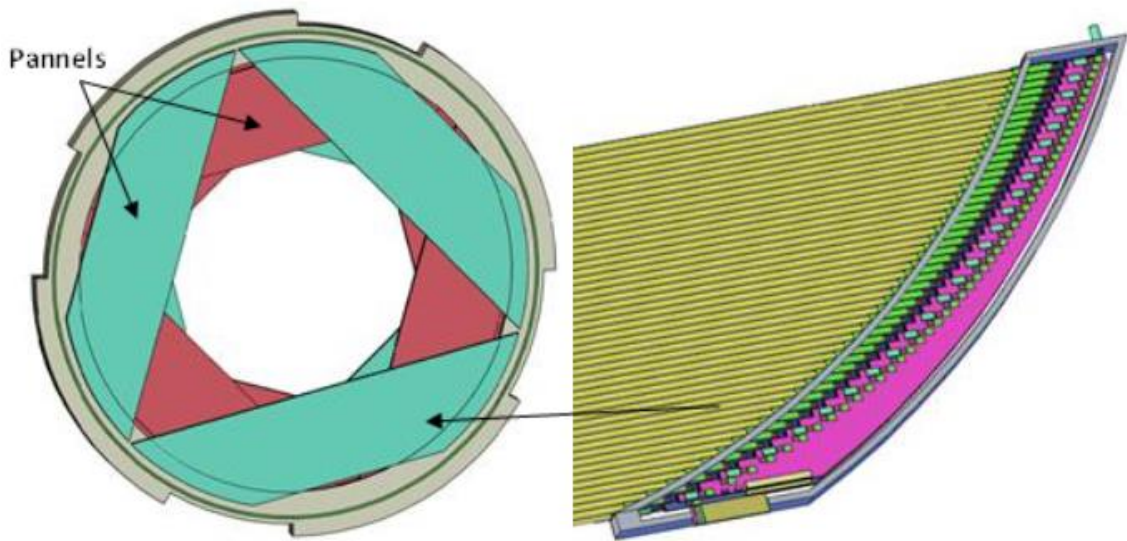
20,736 straws 7 μm Mylar + 1 μm adhesive + 7 μm Mylar double helical wrap

High radiation survival (structure & electronics) 5 mm diameter

Lengths: 45 to 120 cm Inner wall coating: 500Å Al + 200Å Au, Outer wall coating: 500Å Al



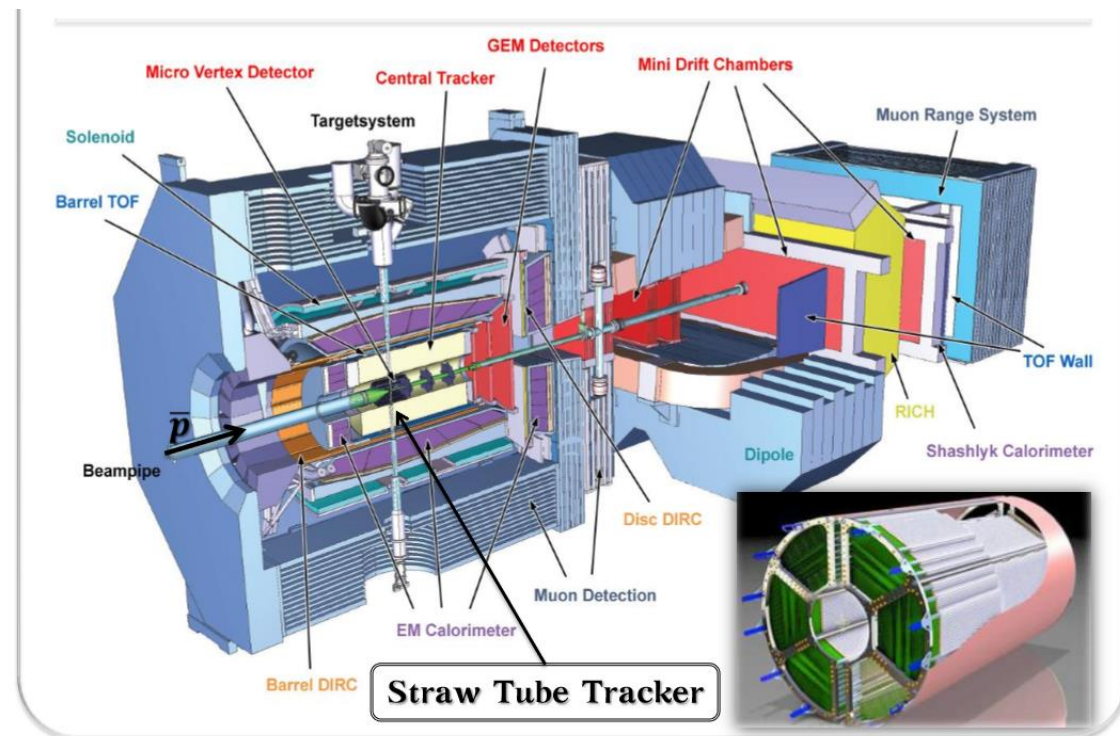
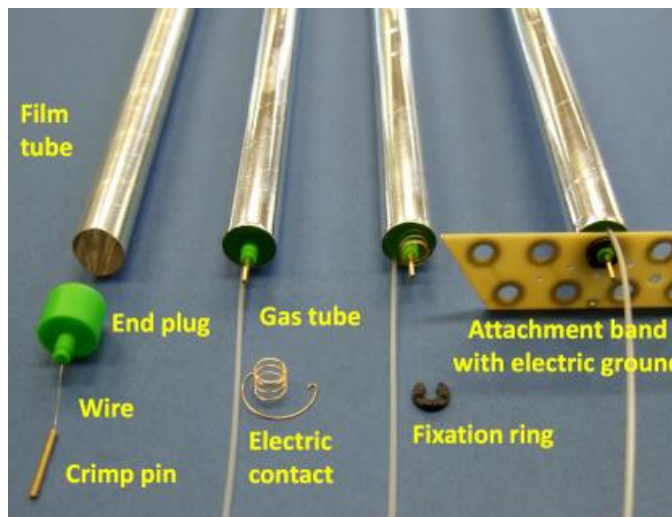
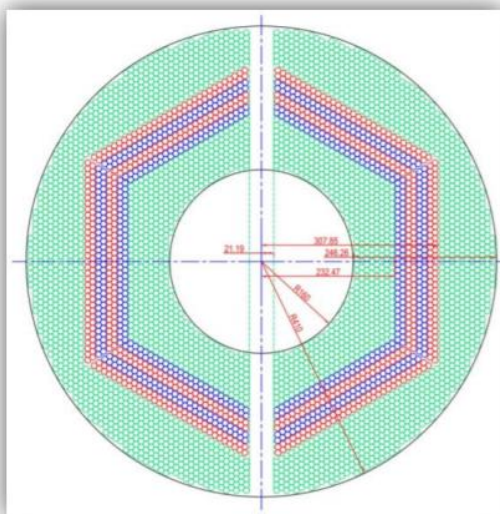
Tracker must be improved → ~2028 – 2030



# 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 ( $\pm 2.89^\circ$ ) for 3D reconstruction (blue/red)
- Length: 1500mm + 150mm (RO upstream)
- $R_{in}/R_{out}$ : 150 / 418 mm
- Angular acceptance: near  $4\pi$
- High momentum resolution:  $\delta_p/p \sim 1\text{-}2\%$  at  $B = 2$  Tesla
- High spatial resolution:  $\sigma_{r\phi} \sim 150$  (100)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_z \sim 3.0$  (2.0) mm (single hit)

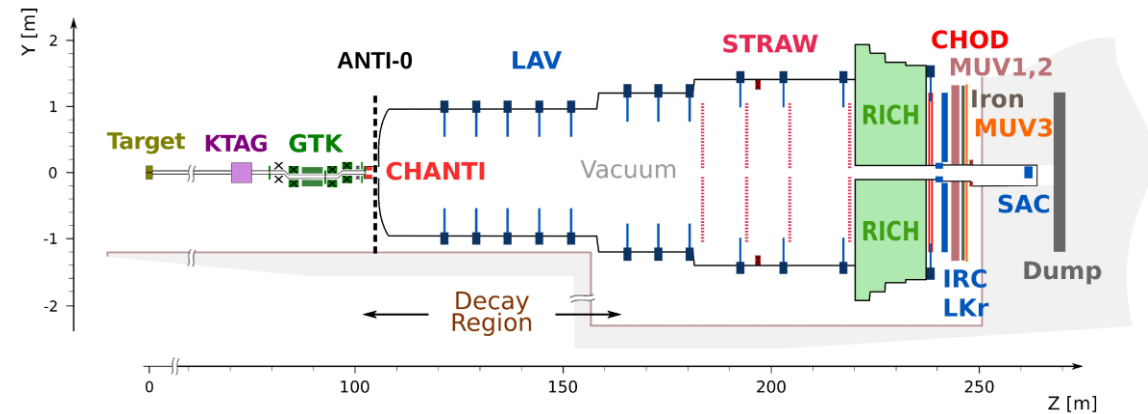


# NA62 (CERN, Geneva)

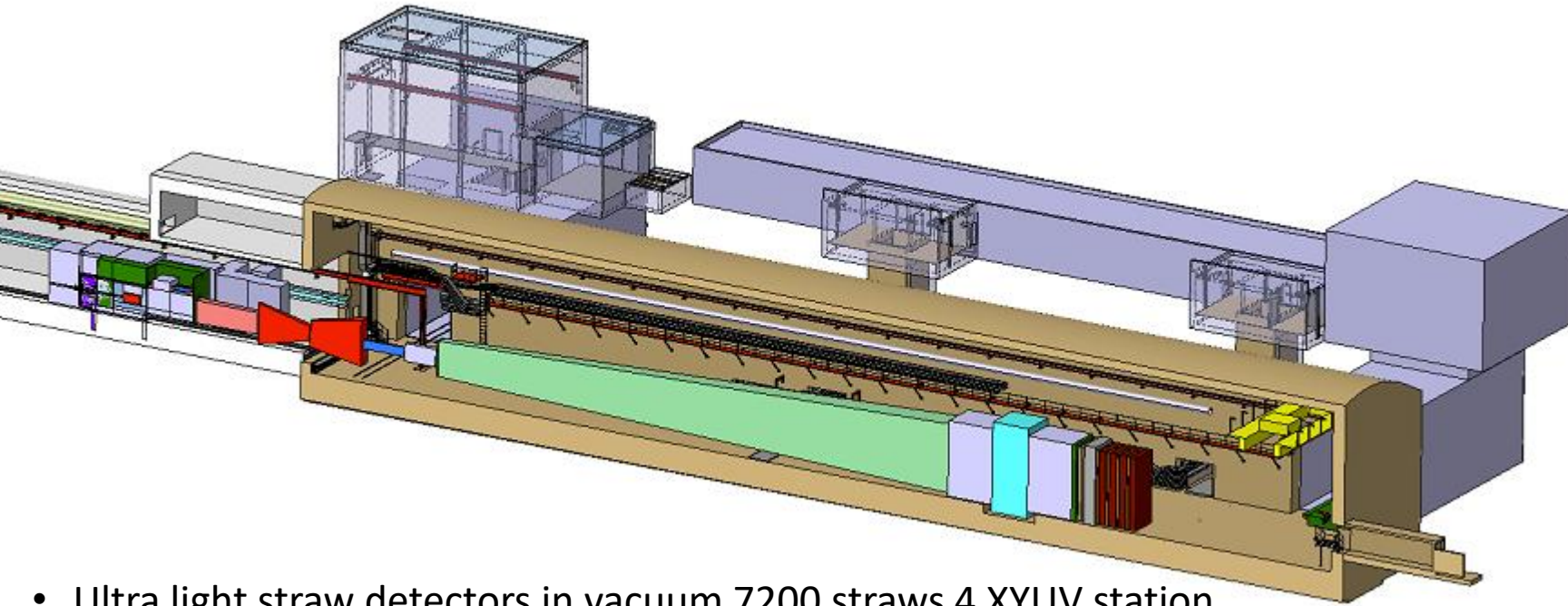
## Current NA62 straw spectrometer:

- **Straw diameter: 9.8 mm**
  - Material: 36  $\mu\text{m}$  thick PET
  - Plating: 50 nm copper + 20 nm gold
  - Wire: 30  $\mu\text{m}$  tungsten wire
- **Gas: Ar+CO<sub>2</sub> (70:30)**
- **4 chambers, 7168 straws in vacuum**
  - 30 straw hits per track
- **Total material budget: 1.7% X<sub>0</sub>**
  - 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

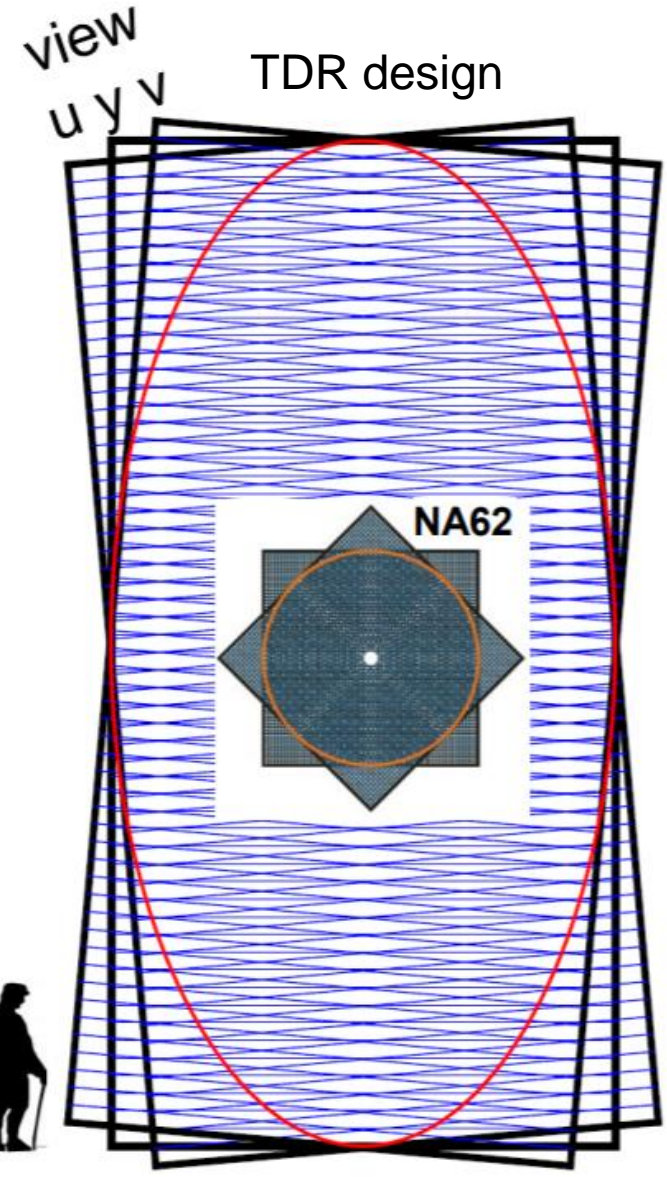
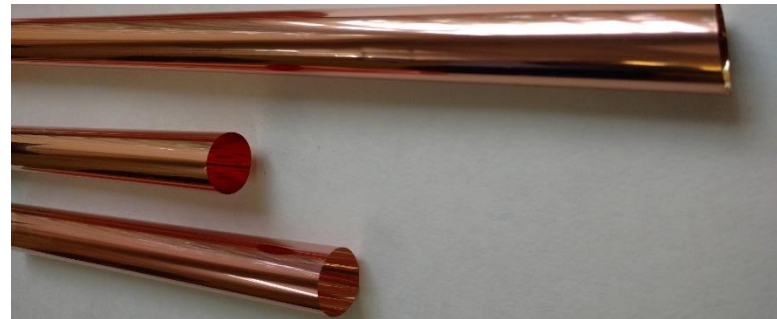
Operating in vacuum from 2014



# SHiP (CERN, Geneva)

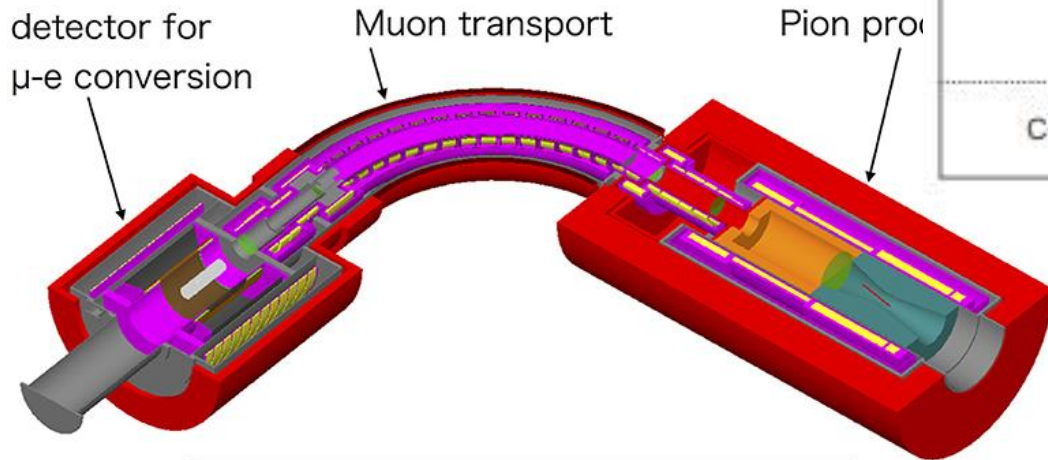


- Ultra light straw detectors in vacuum 7200 straws 4 XYUV station
- Sensitive Area 5x10m  $\longrightarrow$  4x6 m<sup>2</sup>
- Straw tube with 20mm diameter, in the center a 30  $\mu$ m diameter gold-plated tungsten wire
- Length straw 4m
- Precision measurement of 160  $\mu$ m
- Hit rate  $O(10\text{kHz})$ , larger in alignment mode



# COMET (J-PARC, Tokai)

9.75 mm diameter conducting straws, metalized polyimide film of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness. Anodic wires 25  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter gold plated Tungsten wire. The baseline choice of the gas is Ar/Ethane (50:50).



COMET Phase-I Layout

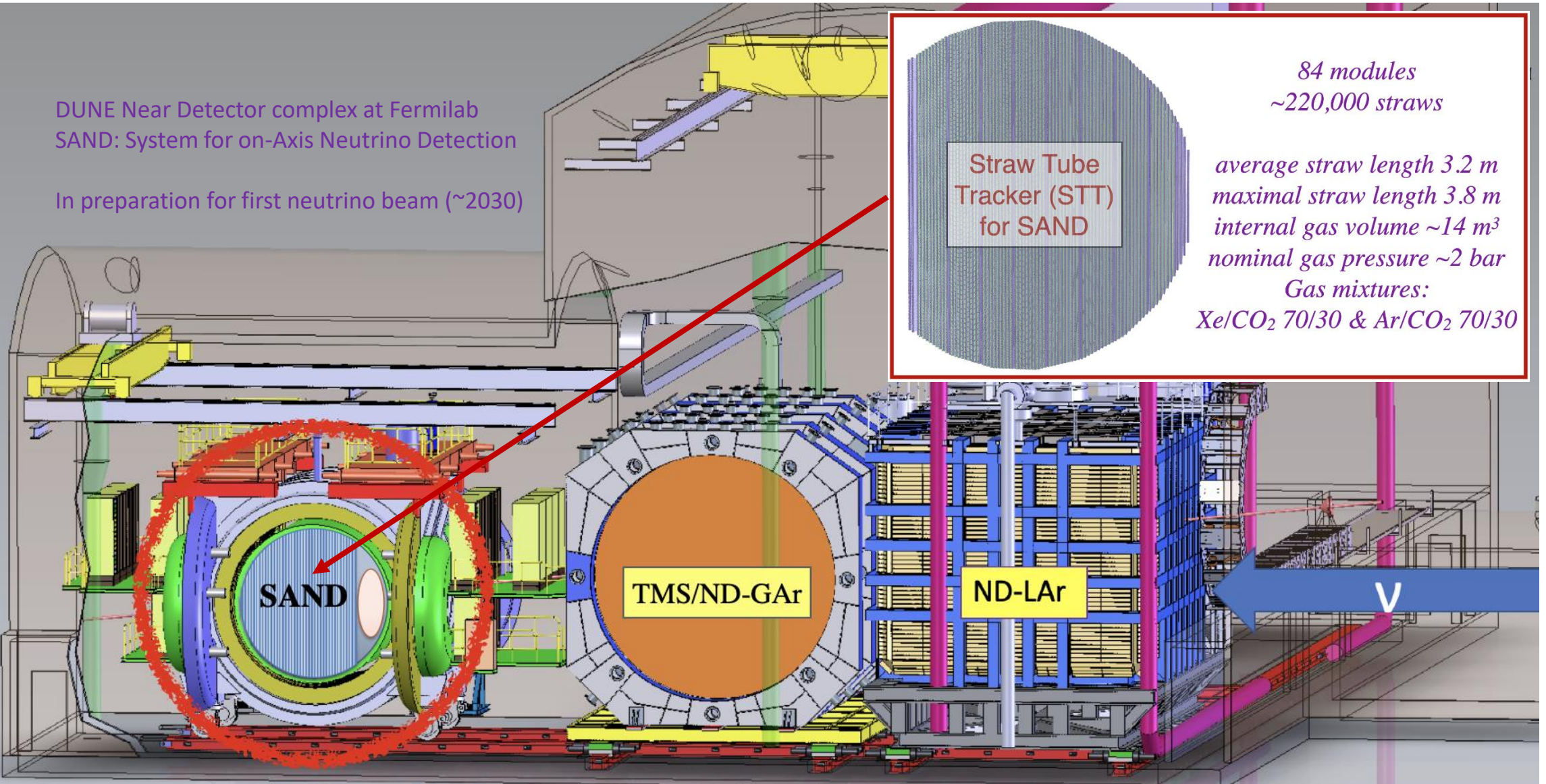
	NA62	COMET Phase-I	New Straw
Straw Wall Thickness	36 $\mu\text{m}$	20 $\mu\text{m}$	12 $\mu\text{m}$
Straw Diameter	9.8 mm	9.8 mm	4.8 mm
Metal Deposition	Cu+Au, 70nm	Al, 70 nm	*Al, 70 nm
Photo			
Current Status	In Operation	Under Construction	Just Developed



# DUNE (Fermilab, USA)

DUNE Near Detector complex at Fermilab  
SAND: System for on-Axis Neutrino Detection

In preparation for first neutrino beam (~2030)

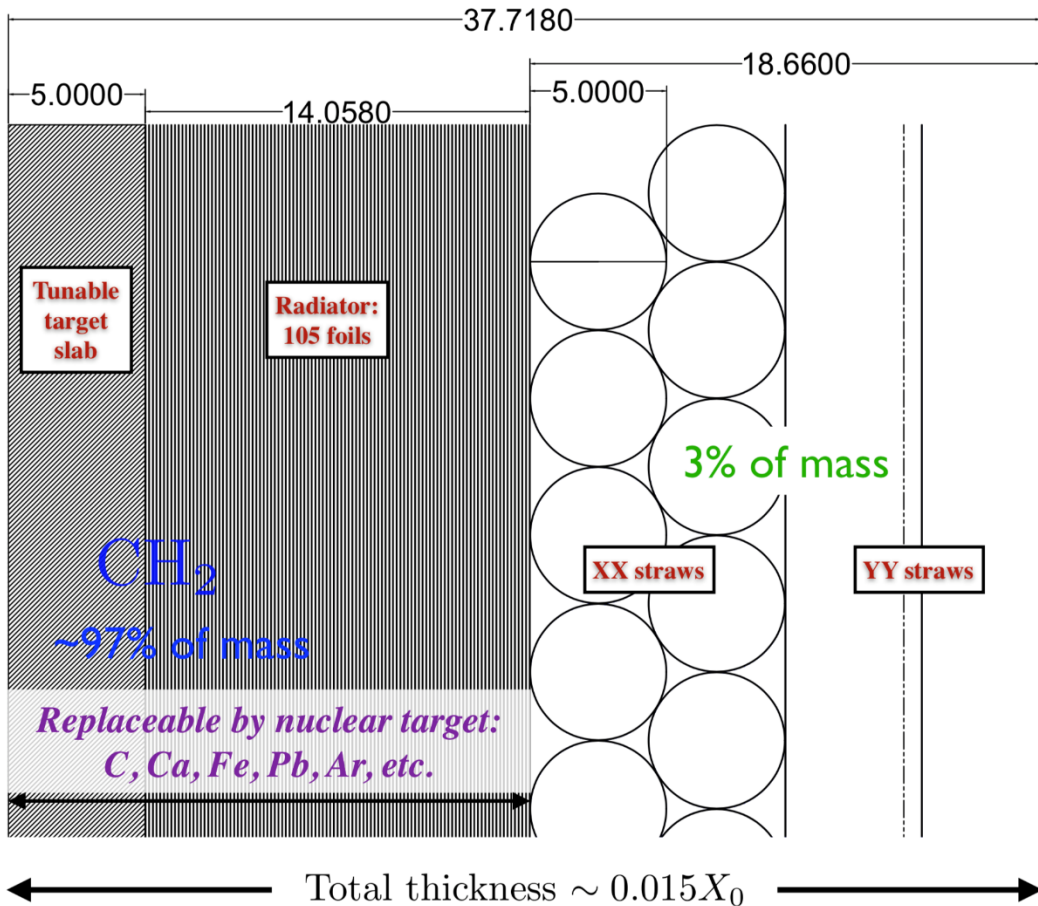


84 modules  
~220,000 straws

average straw length 3.2 m  
maximal straw length 3.8 m  
internal gas volume ~14 m<sup>3</sup>  
nominal gas pressure ~2 bar  
Gas mixtures:  
Xe/CO<sub>2</sub> 70/30 & Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> 70/30

# STT for DUNE

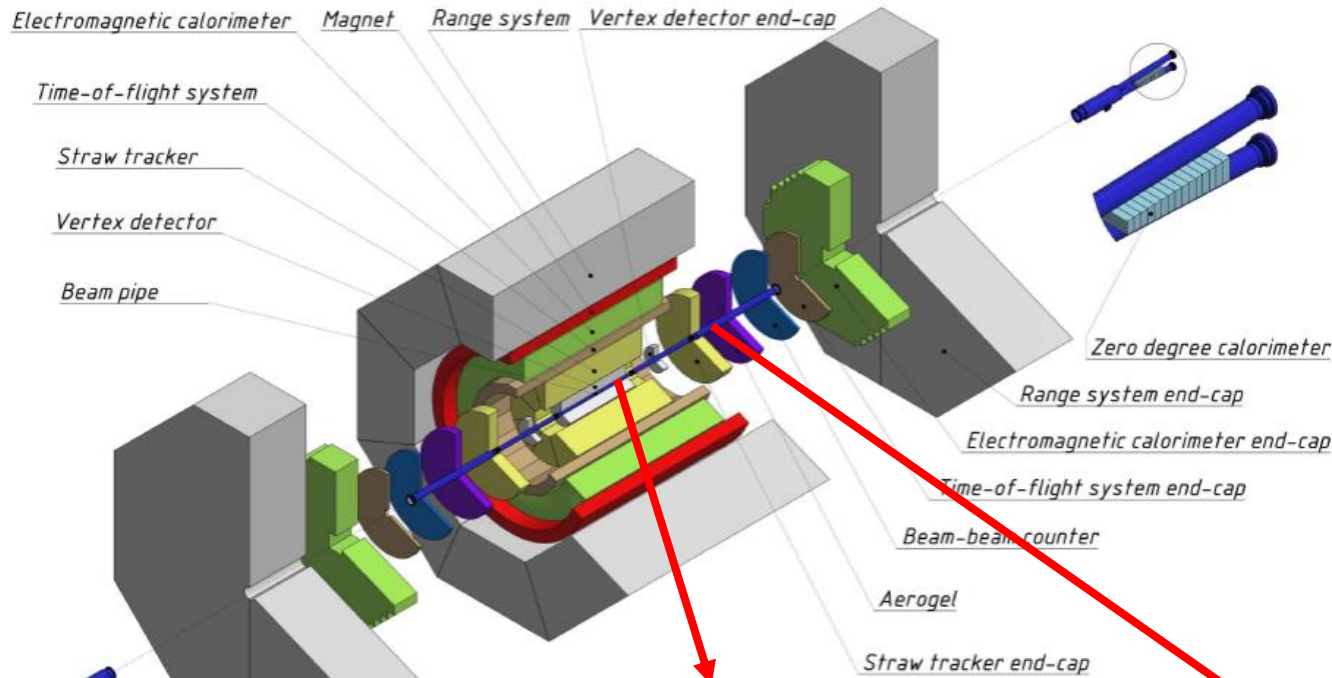
- Thin (1-2%  $X_0$ ) passive target(s) separated from active tracker of negligible mass (STT)
- Many target layers dispersed within tracker by keeping low average density  $\rho \sim 0.18 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- Replaceable targets of high chemical purity give  $\sim 97\%$  of total STT mass (straws  $\sim 3\%$ )
- “Solid” hydrogen target from subtraction between  $\text{CH}_2$  (polypropylene) and C (graphite)



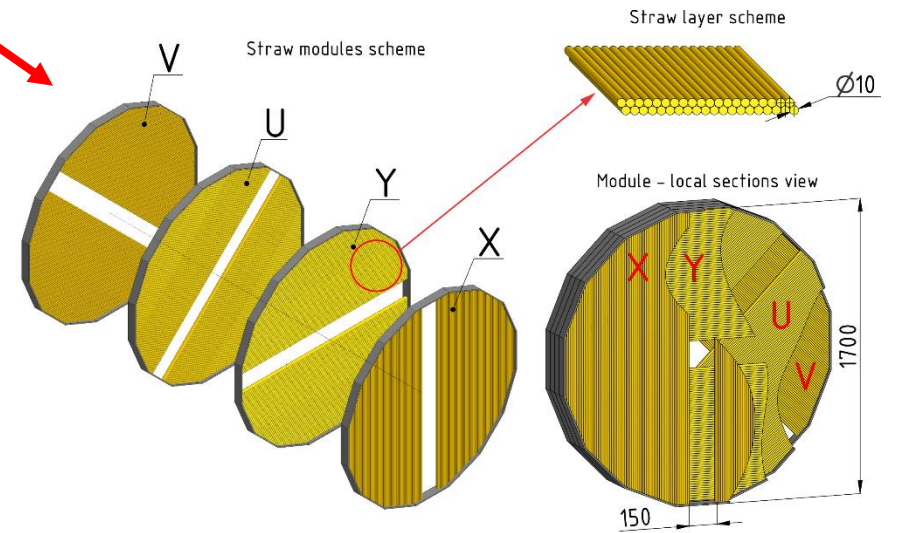
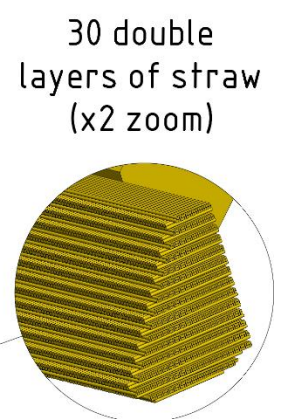
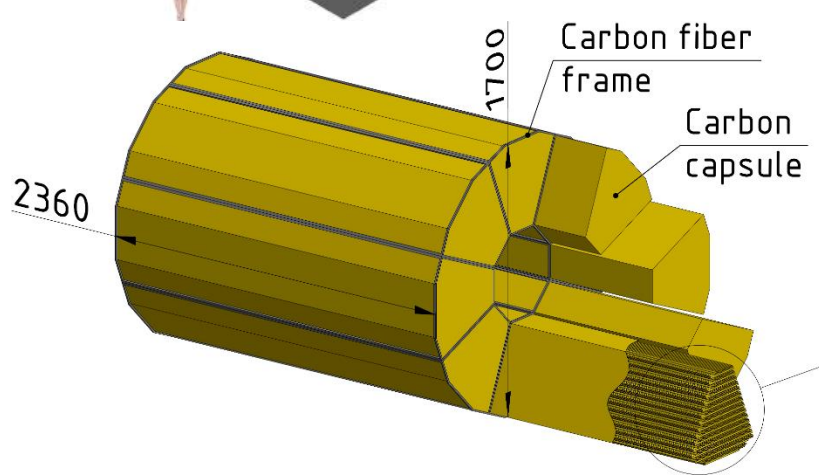
- Straw outer diameter: 5 mm
- Wall thickness: 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or lower
- Double film metallization: 70 nm (inner) + 70 nm (outer)
- Wire: W/Re 20  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter
- 4 straw layer XXYY glued assembly
- Operated at internal overpressure of about 1 bar (2 bar absolute)
- Thin modules with light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



# SPD NICA (JINR, Dubna)



- Main tracker system of SPD
- Straw diameter 10mm thickness 36µm PET
- Spatial resolution of 150 µm
- Barrel is made of 8 modules with up to 30 double-layers, with the ZUV orientation
- Endcaps are made of 12 double-layers with the XYUV orientation
- Rate  $O(100 \text{ kHz})$





# Ongoing R&D on welded straws

## Straw production

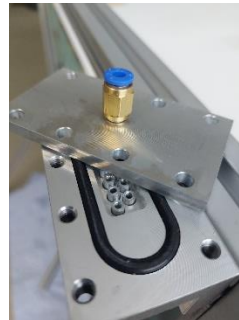
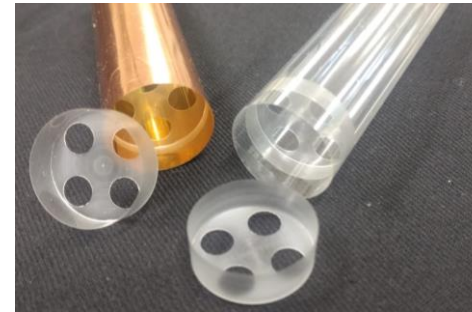
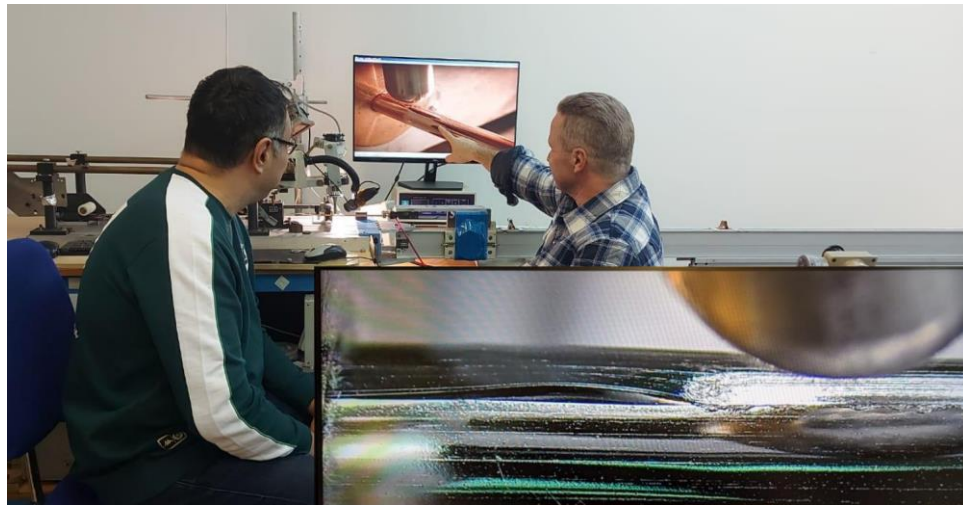
- Different diameters
- Different metallization
- Developing production lines in INP Kazakhstan

## Components

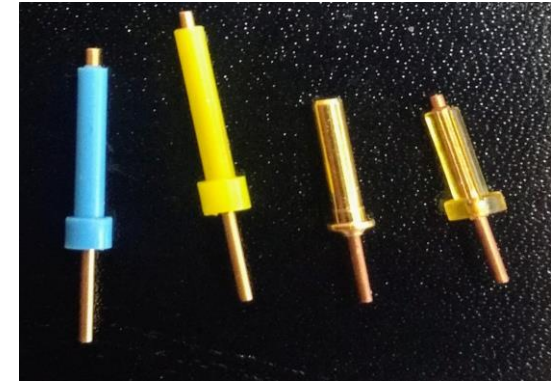
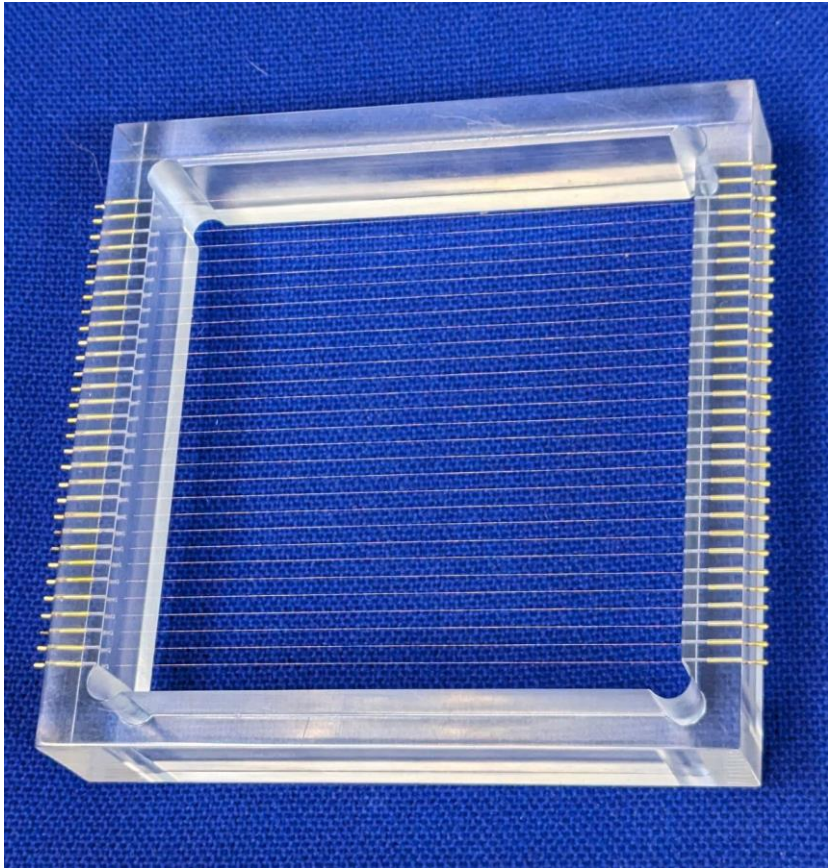
- Pins for anode
- Endplug for straw
- Adhesives
- Crimpers

## Prototypes

- Straws different diameter 5,10,20mm(110str)
- First DUNE prototype
- Prototype ZUV(~110str)



# Pins, crimping, end-plug and spacer R&D (together with DUNE STT)



ATLAS, COMPASS,  
NA64 pins



End-plug and spacer mechanical precision – 5 μm  
(the same as the one of the inned straw diameter)

# Straw quality tests

- precision of the inner straw diameter – 5  $\mu\text{m}$ 
  - it is controlled during the production with a laser
  - after production: additional measurements with a “calibrator”

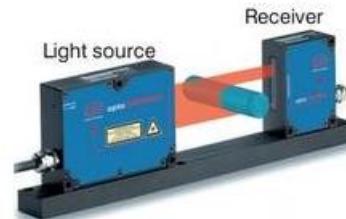


Fig. 5 Sensor unit SU

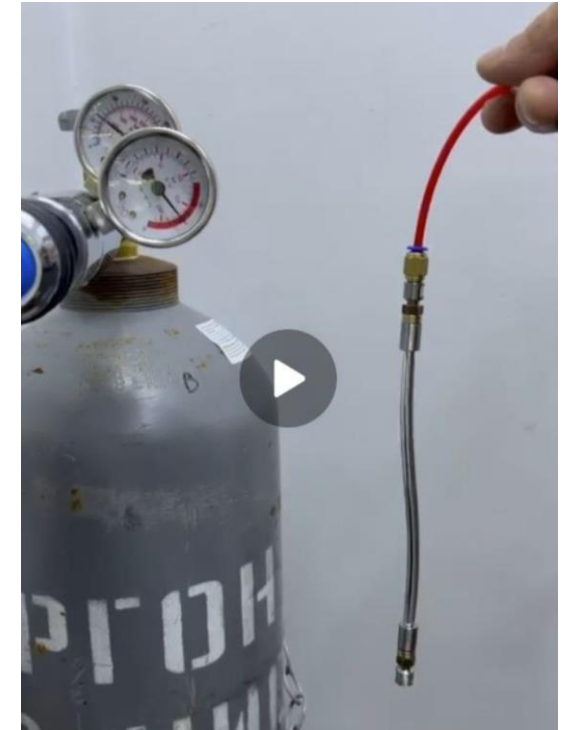


Fig. 6 Controller CU

A measurement system consists of:

- laser
- receiver
- controller

- Several quality tests are done after the straw production:
  - Express mechanical test – cutting out a straw piece and measuring the breakage force
  - All produced straws are tested under overpressure of  $\sim 3$  bar for several minutes
  - All produced straws are kept under overpressure of  $\sim 1$  bar with respect to the operational pressure until the assemblig



5 mm straws (DUNE type)  
- inelastic deformation –  
after 10 atm

# How to readout future large straw trackers?

- SHiP ~20k channels, time (~ns), optional Q (signal vs noise, signal ( $\mu$ ) vs BG (e) )
- DUNE ~200k channels, time (~ns), Q (PID)
- SPD ~20k channels, time (~ns), Q(PID)
- Large dynamic range for PID
- all – triggerless readouts

## Possible solutions

- Existing solutions? Tested at the StrawTrackerRD setup – see talk on Friday by Yerzhan Mukhamejanov
  - VMM3/3a? <http://cds.cern.ch/record/2693463/files/ATL-MUON-PROC-2019-009.pdf?version=1> - G.Iakovidis for ATLAS NSW - potentially matching performance (compromizing between charge and time resolution)
  - TIGER (BESIII GEM readout)- [TIGER: A front-end ASIC for timing and energy measurements with radiation detectors](#) A.Rivetti et al.
  - - not matching the charge range
- Good base for the further development – see the talks on Wednesday by
  - Gianni Mazza
  - Roberto Petti

**THANK YOUR FOR ATTENTION**

# GLUEX(JLab, Virginia)



## Straw tube chamber

1.5m long x 1.2m diameter

3522 straws, 1.6cm diameter

28 layers, 12 straight, 16 stereo

