Wire assembly and straw tube operation

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WIRE BASED DETECTORS: Basics

- Biasing scheme:
 - ► +HV on thin wire
 - Grounded cathode
 - Parallel plate (large area plane, densely spaced wires, pads)
 - ► Tube that encapsulates thin wire
- Electric fields:
 - 1/r for thin wire
 - Avalanche region very close to wire
 - Can look like a uniform drift field sufficiently far away from the wire (depending on orientation of cathode)
- Used for PID, tracking, cluster counting
- Charge division readout method for position
 - QL/QR -> position along wire





WIRE CHAMBER: Assembly

- > Thin anode wire examples
 - > 20 um gold-plated tungsten
 - ▶ 50 um gold-plated tungsten
 - 90 um 5056 aluminum (5% Mg)
- Tension measurements
 - Elasticity region
 - Maximum
- Wire placement and attachment
 - Stretching by a (nominal) mass weight
 - Solder to pads
 - Crimped ends
- Results
 - > 90 um Al -> we didn't reach the max. weight
 - 20 um W -> max. weight ~90 g -> stretching done with 50 g





STAW TUBE: Inspection

- 1. Check for broken wires -> Measure resistance (~320 Ohm)
- 2. Cut open straw tubes with blade
- 3. Inspect wire and straw tube for deposits/defects
- 4. Measure resistance as we deconstruct -> final resistance ~309 Ohm
- 5. Proof of construction: wire does not break when folding tube
 - 1. Straw tube structure keeps wire a fixed length provided little to no extra tension when folding







STRAW TUBE: Setup

Straw tubes

- 30 cm
- 1 bar over-pressure





Source: Fe55/Sr90

STRAW TUBE: Operation

 Objective: Determine nominal high-voltage (HV) value for straw tube operations



STRAW TUBE: Operation

- Measure the drift time spectrum of the straws
 - Used Sr90 source for high rate of events in concentrated area (scintillator/tube ratio of hits close to 1)
 - Scintillator signals provide reference timing
 - Time spectrum (histogram of time stamps) maximum drift time: 222 ns
 - Calculated drift length: 0.49 cm



THANK YOU TO THE DRD1 GASEOUS DETECTORS SCHOOL!