Development of a Beam Profile Monitor based on Silicon Strip Sensors for Low-Charge Electron Beams at ARES.

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INTRODUCTION

- Tests of **novel acceleration techniques** such as dielectric laser acceleration (DLA).
- Using the **ARES linac** at the SINBAD facility (DESY, Hamburg).
- Measure beam energy and determine performance of the novel accelerator under test with a **spectrometer setup**.
- Consists of a dipole and a beam profile monitor downstream.







Novel acceleration techniques with small volumes.

Beams with charge densities below 7 electrons per μ m².

Challenging to measure with conventional diagnostics.

STRIDENAS Dedicated beam profile monitor based on silicon strip sensors for SOLUTION low-charge beams.

DESIGN OF THE <u>STRIP DETECTOR FOR NOVEL ACCELERATORS AT SINBAD (STRIDENAS)</u>

Developed as an internal DESY collaboration combining the expertise of the accelerator R&D group, the ATLAS detector group and DESY technical groups.

COMPONENTS

Computer with data

> acquisition software

Ground

pad

- PCB with 64 readout channels.
- Sensors glued and bonded to PCB.
- PCB can be placed in a dedicated holder.
- CAEN charge-to-digital converters.
 - Dynamic range: 0 900 pC
 - Dual range: 25 fC and 200 fC resolution

VME Crate





Optical fibre

	Size	mm²	10.02 x 10.02	•
	Strip		n	
	Bulk		р	•
	# of Strips		103	•
н .00µm	Strip Pitch	μm	74.5	•
	Thickness	μm	310	

- Withstand ~ $10^6 e^-$ per
- shot.
- Shielded from light.
- UHV-compatible in final setup.

neighbouring strip is visible.

DESY II TEST BEAM FACILITY

- Electron energies: 1 6 GeV
- Single electrons needed for detector tests.
- Particle rate up to ~ 40 kHz.
- Provides infrastructure for experiments.

SENSOR TESTS WITH AMPLIFIER

- STRIDENAS detector measurement unsuccessful due to early breakdown of the sensors.
- Measurements repeated with functional sensor and 40 dB Femto amplifier.
- Signal connected to oscilloscope.
- Area under the signal is proportional to the produced charge inside the sensor.
- Varies according to the Landau distribution.
- Histogram of waveform integrals with Landau fit.



high intensity

 $x = 48 \ \mu m$

Measured WF #96Entries4000Mean50.09Std Dev2.993





= signal loss compensation A =amplification factor R =impedance of system U = measured voltagestarting and final time boundaries $\Delta t = actual data spacing$



MPV 1: 310.4±0.4

1 = 10.3±0.3

MPV 2: 386.1±2.5

MPV 3: 463.6±5.3

 σ 2 = 13.11±2.1

 σ 3 = 20.8 \pm 4.5

Data

-Fitted Curve

-Landau 1

Landau 2

Landau 3

900

 $R^2 = 0.97$

600

ADC Channels

STRIDENAS FUNCTIONALITY TESTS READOUT ELECTRONICS TEST WITH PHOTOMULTIPLIER SIGNALS

- Different charge integration gates.
- Use of iron plates to produce particle showers and increase the number of incoming particles.
- Example measurements with a 15 μ s gate signal.



CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

Successfully detected single electrons.

Successful sensor tests with a high electron intensity simulated with laser beam.

- Readout electronics tested successfully for high intensities with signals from photomultipliers.
- Amplifier needed to reduce noise introduced by meter long. cables.
- Repeat high intensity measurements with incoming electrons.

1000

- Development of suited signal amplification.
- Build vacuum compatible setup. First discussions with the DESY vacuum group are ongoing.
- Implementation at the ARES spectrometer.



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