

Straw Tube Development

Joint DESY/UHH perspectives in detector research

Daniel Bick

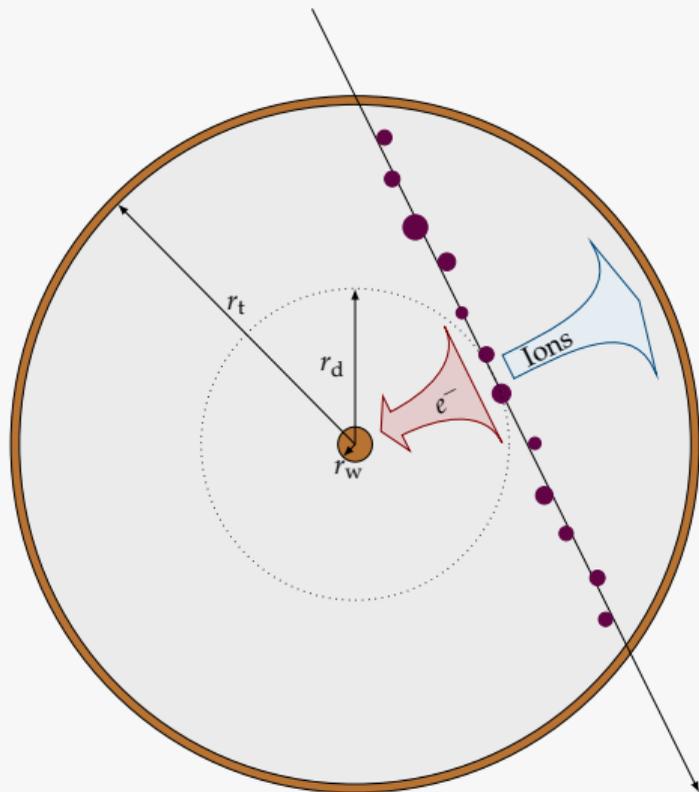


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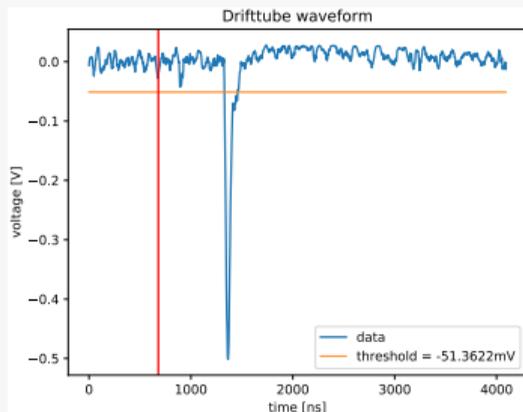
June 1 2023

- 1 Basic Concept of Drift-Tubes
- 2 Straw Tubes
- 3 R&D Focus: mechanics
- 4 Prototyping with Ultra-Long Straws
- 5 Summary and Outlook

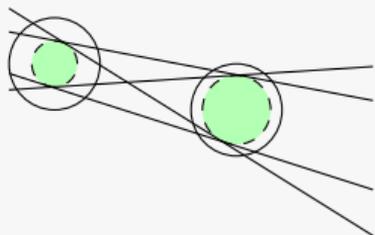
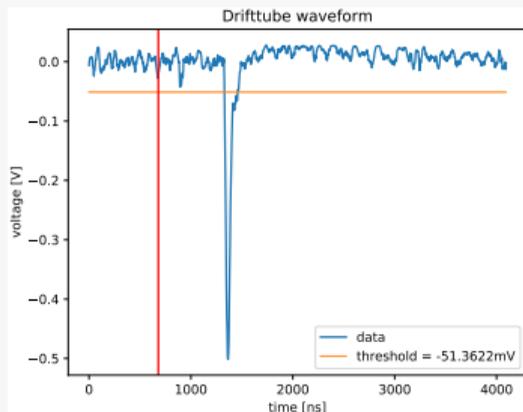


- Anode wire in the center typically few $10\ \mu\text{m}$ gold-plated tungsten, around 2 kV HV.
- Cathode tube, e.g aluminum, typically few mm to cm diameter.
- Filled drift gas is ionized by charged particles.
- Electrons drift towards anode
→ more ionization → avalanche.
- Drift-time between t_0 and signal arrival time correlated to track distance to wire.

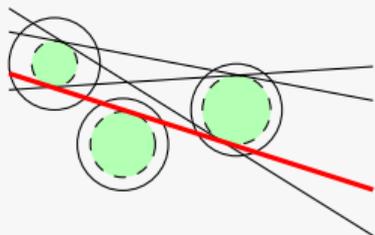
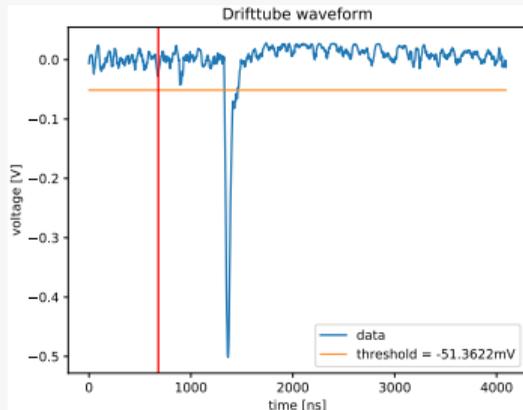
From Signal to Track



- Signal is decoupled from HV and pre-amplified
→ discriminator → TDC
- Drift-times up to >1000 ns
- For R&D we use an FADC-readout
 - Full knowledge of waveform
 - Threshold can be set by software offline
- Calculation of drift circles
- Pattern recognition an track reconstruction



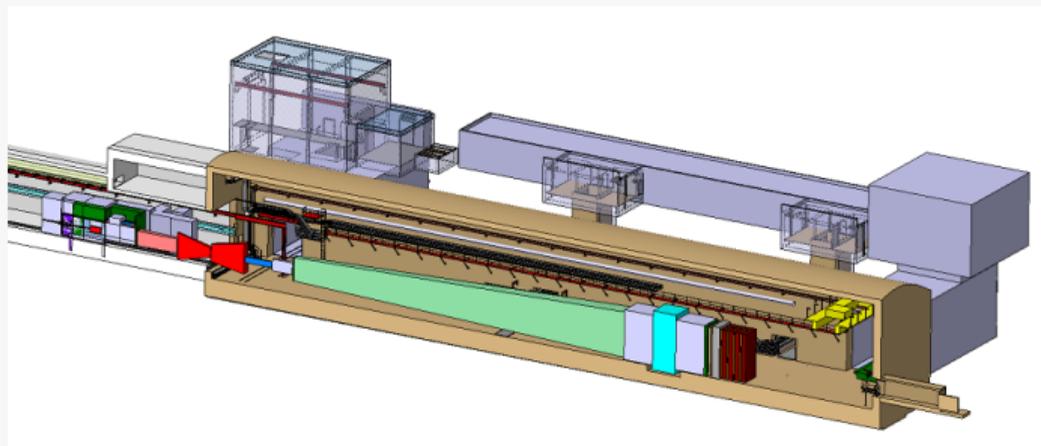
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Use of Drift Tubes

- Ideal technique for large scale **tracking spectrometers**.
- Covering large apertures of a few meters.
- **What to do, if the material budget is limited?**
- ▷ e.g. SHiP@ECN3: 4 m × 6 m spectrometer tracker behind 50 m decay vessel in **vacuum**.



OPERA, a decade ago... 10000 drift tubes made at UHH

- Cathode made from thin metallized material.
- Two techniques:
 - 1 spirally wound (classic)
 - 2 longitudinally **ultrasonically welded**.
 - high strength (pressure tests with 3 bar)
 - no glued layers
 - small gas leakage
 - ▷ suitable for use in vacuum
- Successful operation in NA62.

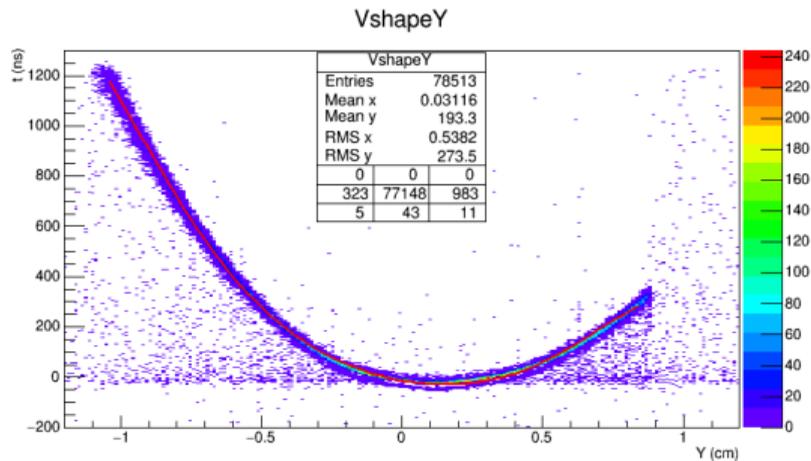


Straw tubes at UHH

- Interested in large sensitive area with relatively low rates (10 kHz)
- Straw tubes based on NA62 design with increased length and radius
- Coated Mylar (BoPET) foil
- Produced by JINR Dubna
- Horizontal operation

Wall thickness	36 μm
Coating	Au (20 nm), Co (50 nm)
Diameter	2 cm
Length	5 m

- Hit resolution of short tubes (2 m) was measured in H2 testbeam
- ▷ tested depending on wire eccentricity

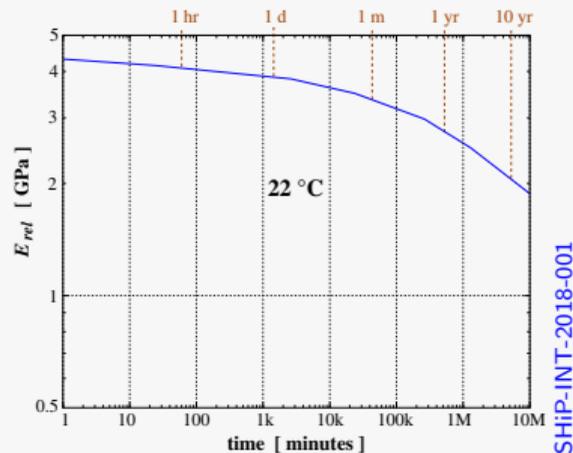


- Resolution $< 120 \mu\text{m}$ was achieved for wire eccentricities up to $> 2 \text{ mm}$

Main mechanical challenge:

Flowing of Mylar

- Reduction of tension to half over 10 years
- Problem for horizontal tubes
- Additional forces when vessel is evacuated and straws are under pressure

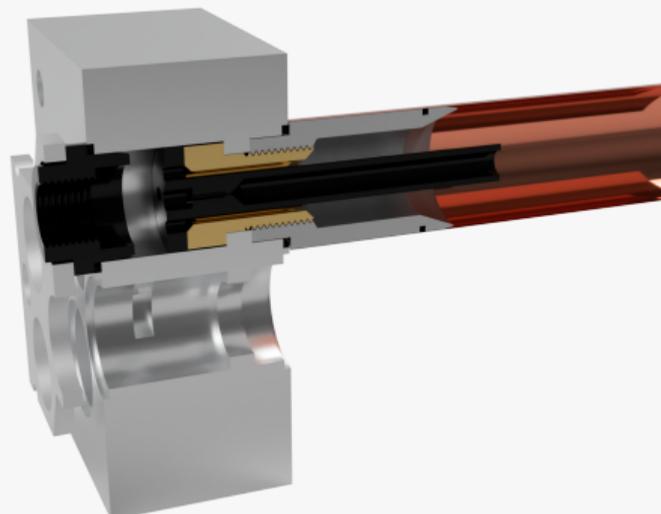
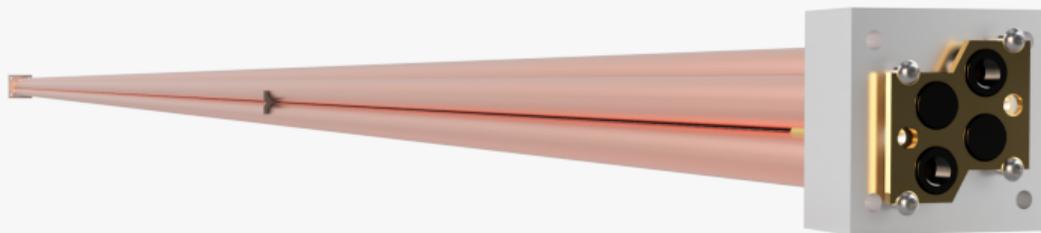
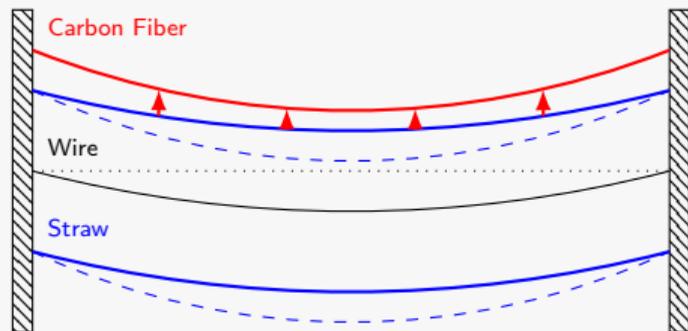


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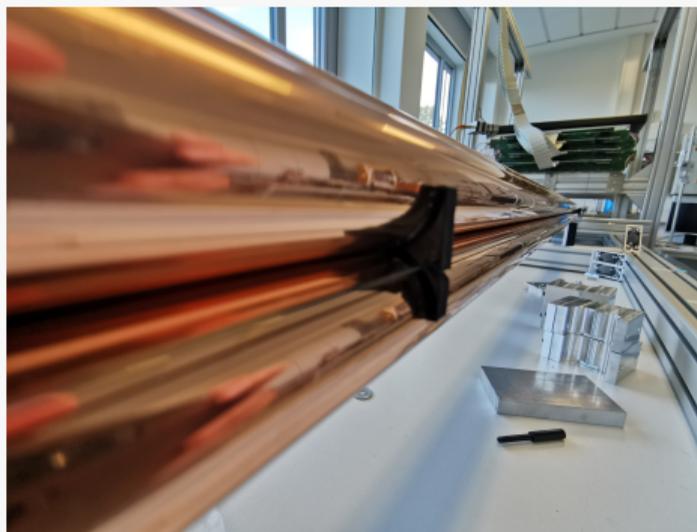
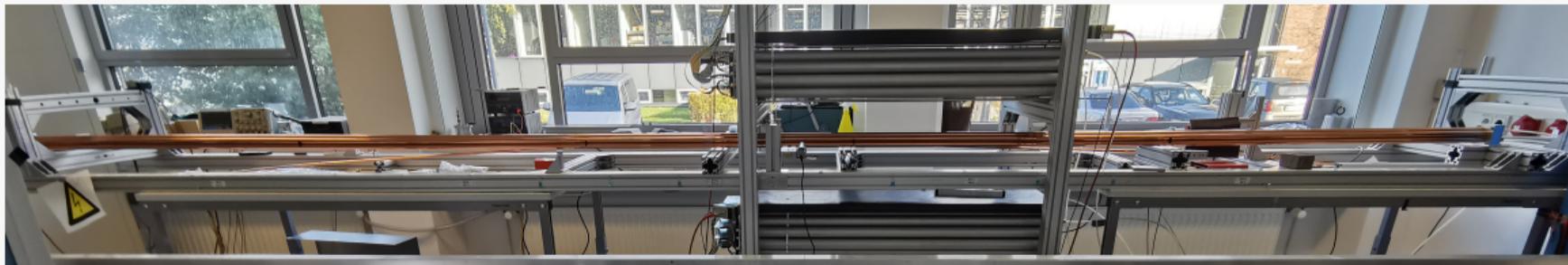
Implications

- Reduced tensions increase gravitational sagging of the straws over time
⇒ changing the eccentricity of the wire
⇒ electrostatic deflections!
- Reduced tensions relax load on any supporting frame, which would thus unbend
- An unbending frame pulls on the wire, which would thus rupture ($\Delta \ell_{\max} \simeq 10 \text{ mm}$)

- Ansatz: support by thin carbon cables
- Carbon cable defines sagging.
- Two tubes share one cable, connection every meter.
- Gas distribution inside endplate (zig-zagging through tubes).
- Setup of first prototype with four tubes.
- Hibernation during Covid.
- Great to study long term effects (just started)



Prototype with Four Tubes

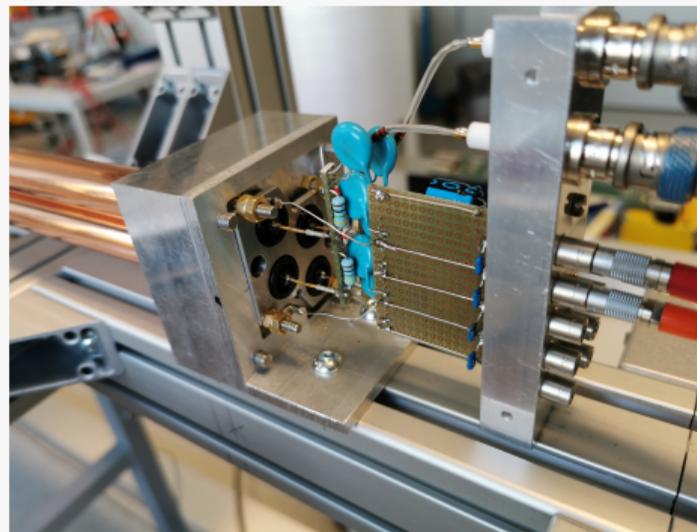
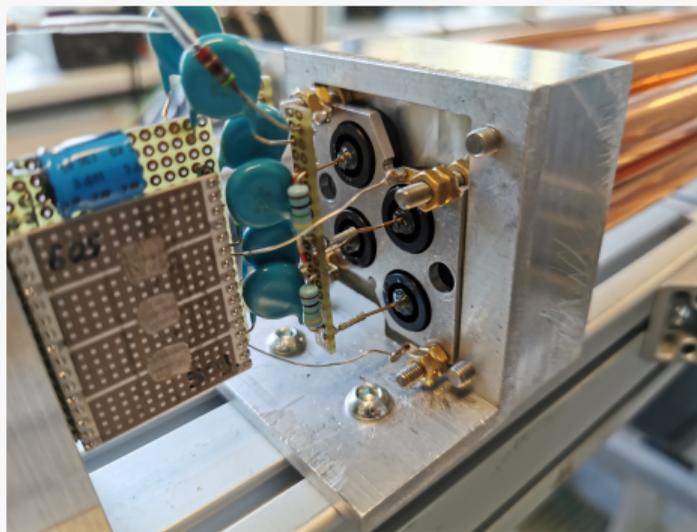
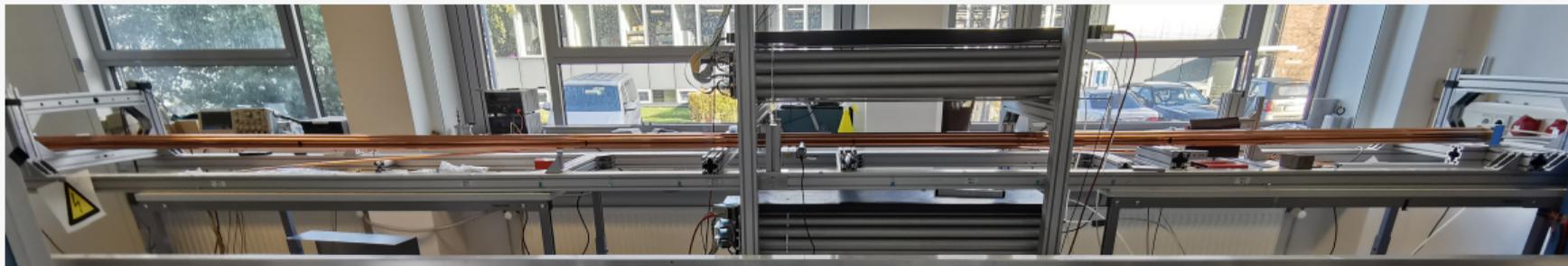


D. Bick (UHH)

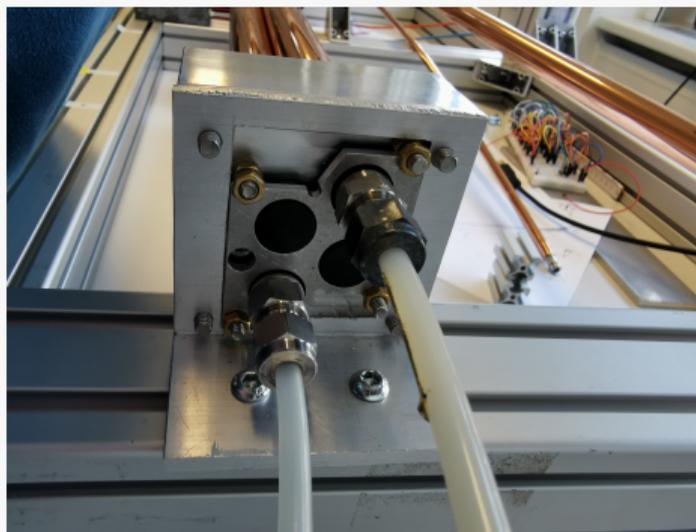
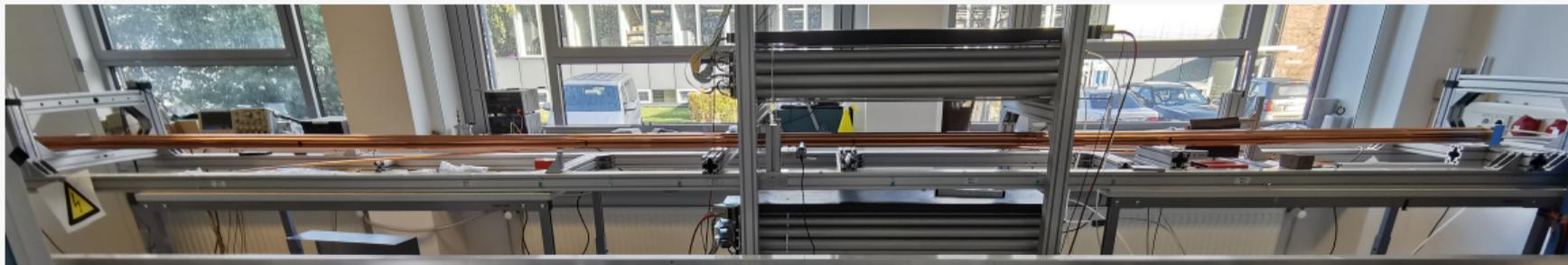


Straw Tubes

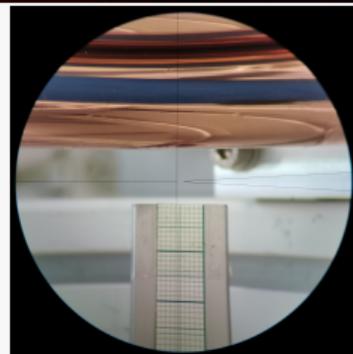
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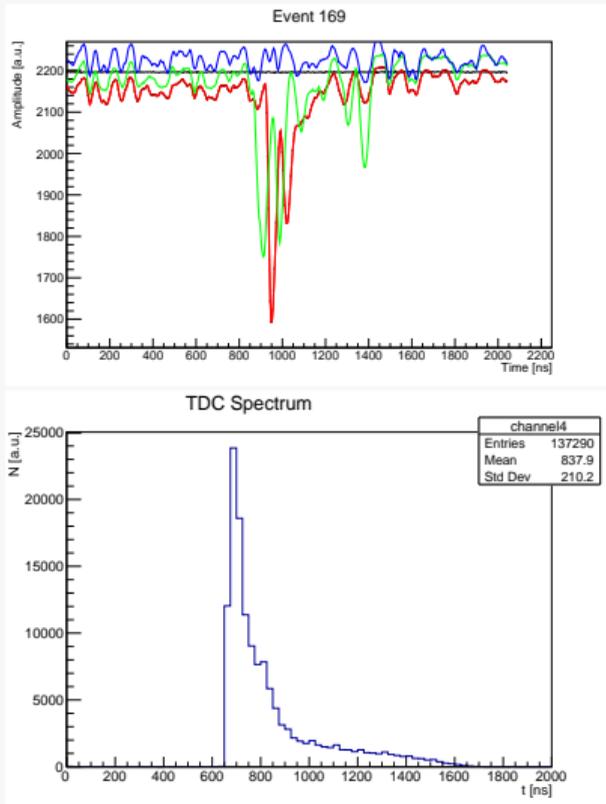


Prototype with Four Tubes



- Sagging monitored with optical level.
- Wire can be monitored with strong LEDs and optical microscope.
- All behaves as expected. Long term update soon.





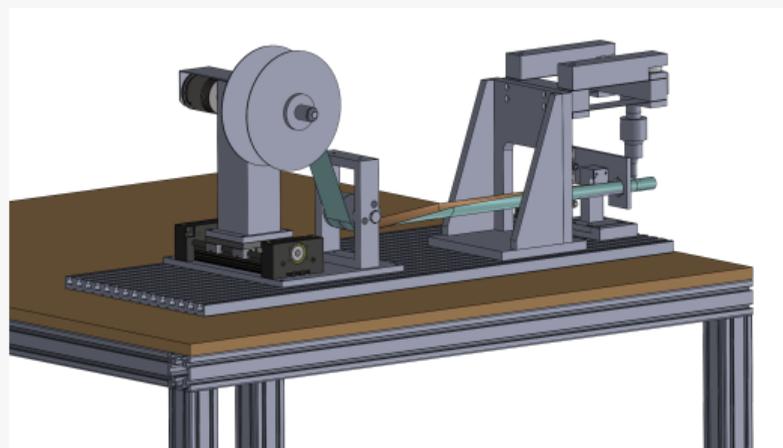
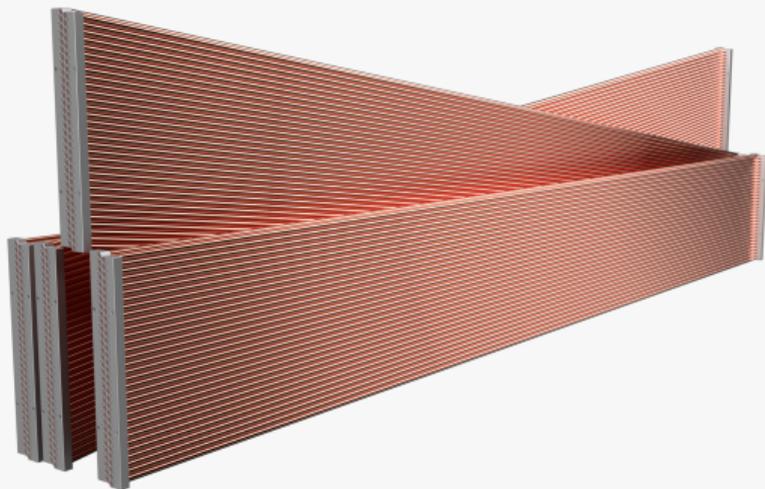
- Two different wire diameters (30 μm and 45 μm)
- Separate HV supply
- Signal amplified by L3 amplifier (used in OPERA)
- Signal readout by multi channel FADC
 - Auto trigger
 - External trigger (scintillators)
- Measurements with cosmics, Fe55, Sr90
- Reference detector (former OPERA test modules)

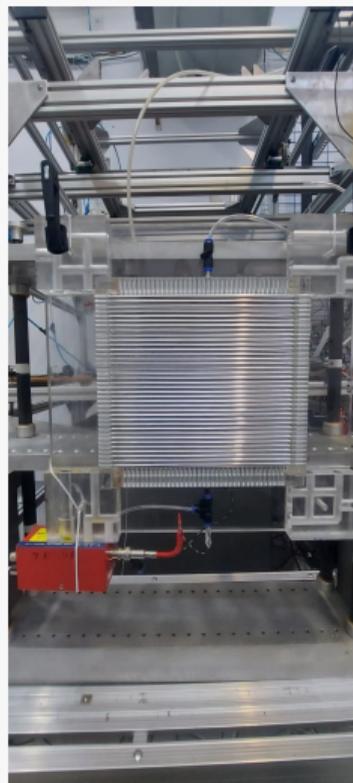
Prototype works and technology is suitable for use in large spectrometer

- Study planned if recording of (simplified) waveforms is beneficial (justifying the cost)

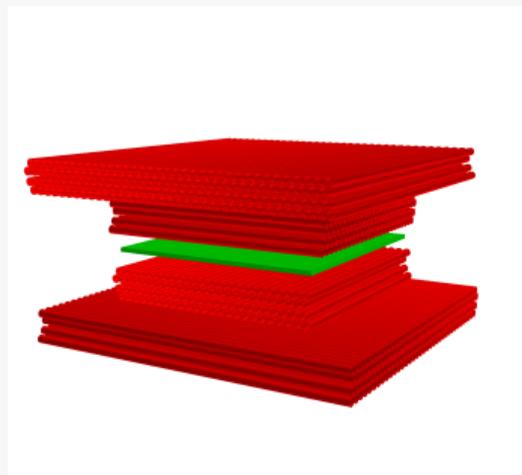
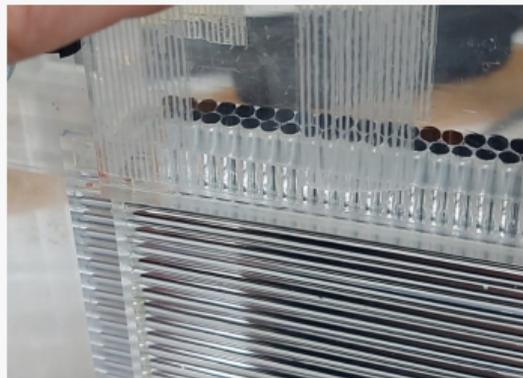
An Even Larger Prototype

- Setup of a larger modules with 64 Straws.
 - Do actual tracking in prototype.
 - Test assembly processes.
- However: Straws used so far were produced in Dubna
- Geopolitical situation makes collaboration impossible
- Started to make plans for own straw production line, will test different coatings.





- Mechanical design for smaller tubes
 - 5 mm, 20 μm tubes foreseen for SAND
 - generic interest, informal experience exchange with SAND people
- Use of old drift tube modules for muon tomography
 - Muons for peace project together with IFSH
- Classic spectrometer design for AdvSND@LHC



- First successful operation of a 5 m long straw tube with 2 cm diameter at UHH.
- Use foreseen for SHiP@ECN3 experiment.
 - recent re-design simplifies things – only 4 m width
- Planning started for own straw production setup
- Foils with different coatings waiting for new welding machine
- Setup of a larger prototype, adapted to new SHiP@ECN3 geometry
- Will include some of the R&D in the DRD1 collaboration