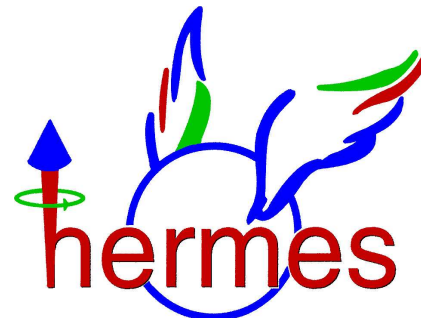


# A Silicon Recoil Detector for the HERMES Experiment

A. Vandembroucke

University Gent



INW inside-out

# Outline

1. The HERMES Experiment
2. A proton's Structure
3. Recoil Detector
4. Silicon Recoil Detector
  - Sensors, Frame, Hybrid, Foils, Tests
5. Summary

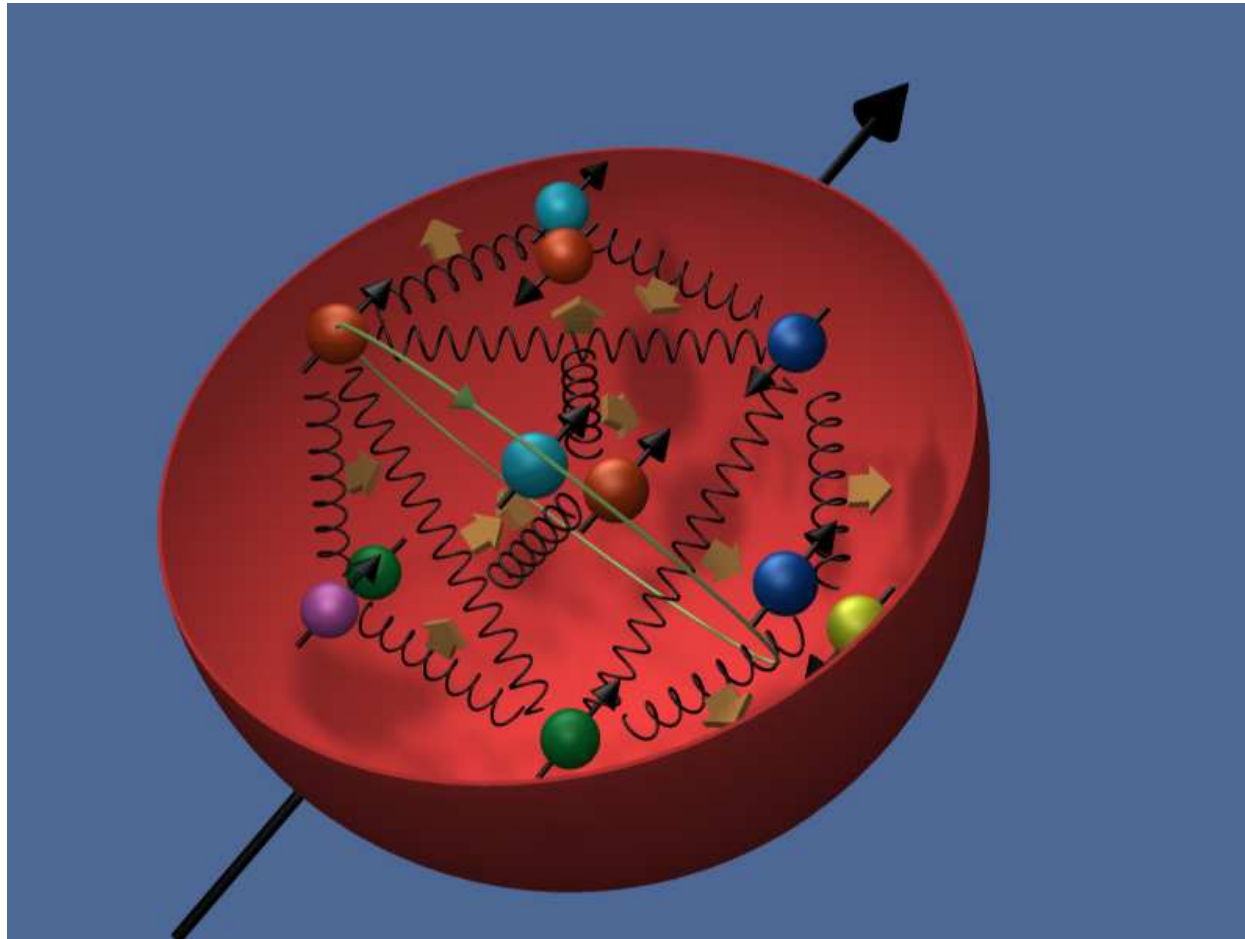
# The HERMES Experiment



→ HERA  
MEasurement  
of Spin

- Experiment at DESY Hamburg
- 27,5 GeV longitudinally polarised  $e^{\pm}$  from HERA accelerator
- Spin like Charge fundamental property

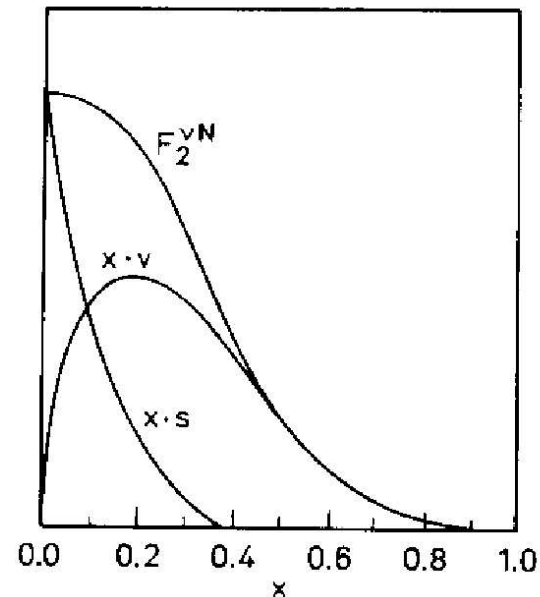
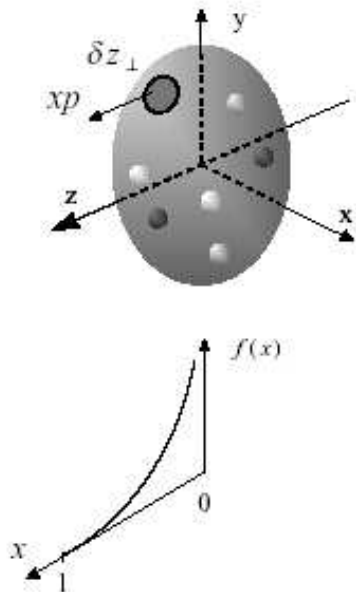
# Determining a proton's structure



$$\frac{1}{2} = \Delta\Sigma + L_q + J_g$$

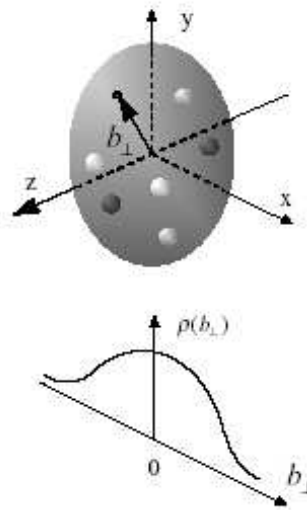
# Determining a proton's structure

- Deep Inelastic Scattering:  $e + p \rightarrow e' + X$
- Leading to Structure function  $F_2(x, Q^2)$
- Interpretation: probability to find a quark with momentum fraction  $x$



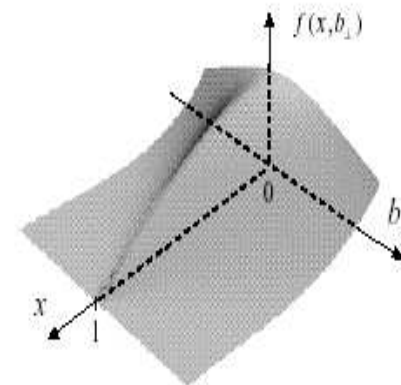
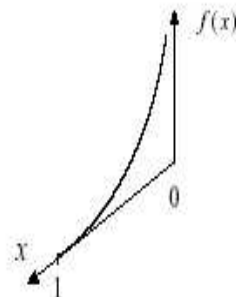
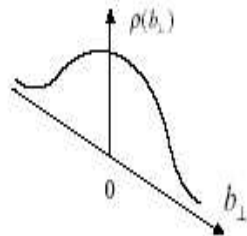
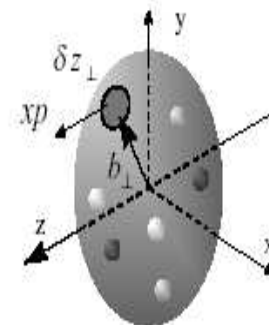
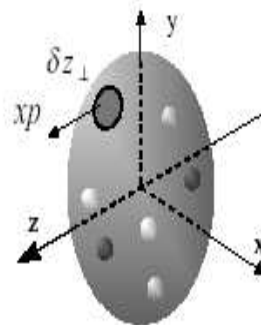
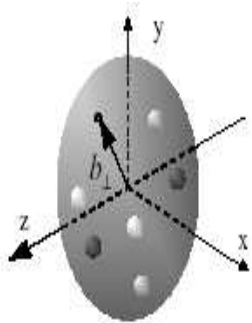
# Determining a proton's structure

- Elastic Scattering:  $e + N \rightarrow e' + N'$
- Leading to Form Factors (eg Electromagnetic)
- Interpretation: eg Charge Distribution



# Towards GPD's

→ An *understandable* picture: The Infinite Momentum Frame



# Towards GPD's

**Exclusive** processes give access to **Generalised Parton Distribution** functions

→ 4 for each flavor  $q$ :  $H, E, \tilde{H}, \tilde{E}$

→ Variables  $H(x, \xi, t)$ :

- longitudinal momentum fraction  $x$
- $\xi$  skewedness ( $2\xi$  long. mom. transf.)
- $t = (p_p - p_{p'})^2$  related to transverse momentum transfer



# Towards GPD's

→ Related to 'classical' distribution functions and form factors:

$$\square H^q(x, 0, 0) = q(x)$$

$$\square \tilde{H}^q(x, 0, 0) = \Delta q(x)$$

$$\square \int_{-1}^1 dx (H^q(x, \xi, t)) = F_1^q(t)$$

$$\square \int_{-1}^1 dx \left( E_u(x, \xi, t) - \tilde{E}_d(x, \xi, t) \right) = F_2^q(t)$$

# Towards GPD's

→ Related to 'classical' distribution functions and form factors:

$$\square H^q(x, 0, 0) = q(x)$$

$$\square \tilde{H}^q(x, 0, 0) = \Delta q(x)$$

$$\square \int_{-1}^1 dx (H^q(x, \xi, t)) = F_1^q(t)$$

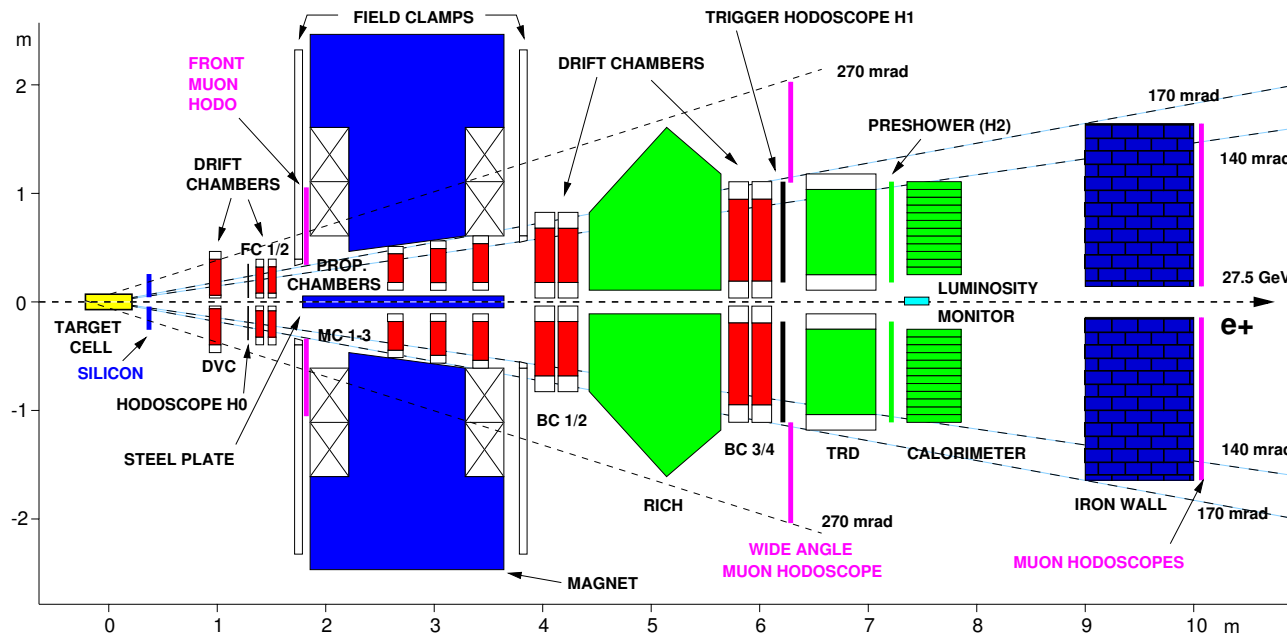
$$\square \int_{-1}^1 dx \left( E_u(x, \xi, t) - \tilde{E}_d(x, \xi, t) \right) = F_2^q(t)$$

→ Routes to total angular quark momentum

$$\mathbf{J}^q (= \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + L_q) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int (H^q + E^q) x dx$$

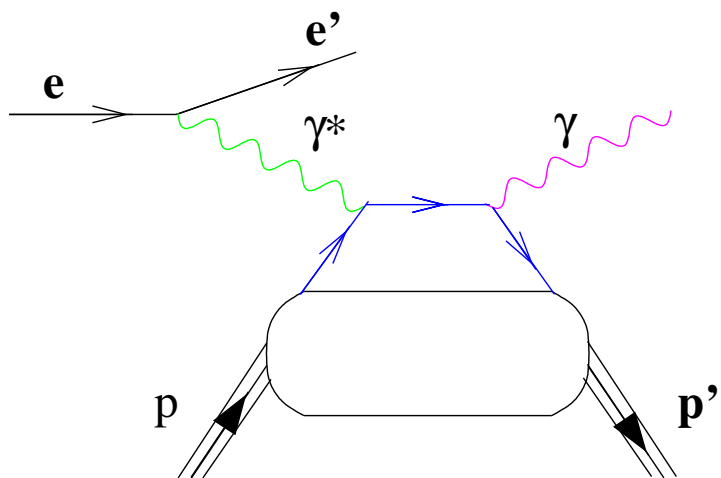
👉 Access to quark orbital momentum  $\mathbf{L}_q$

# Detecting Exclusive processes



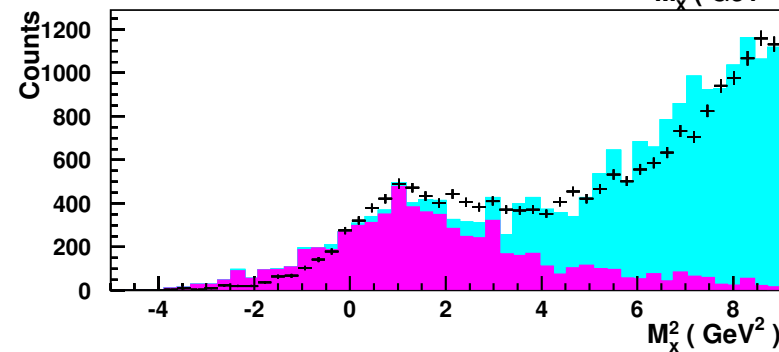
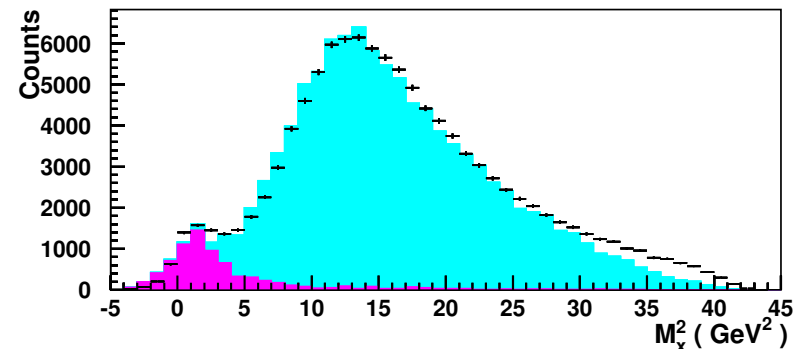
- Internal polarized gas target ( H,D ,He,Ne,Kr)
- Tracking: Silicon, Drift Chambers
- PID: RICH, TRD, E/p Calorimeter

# Detecting Exclusive processes



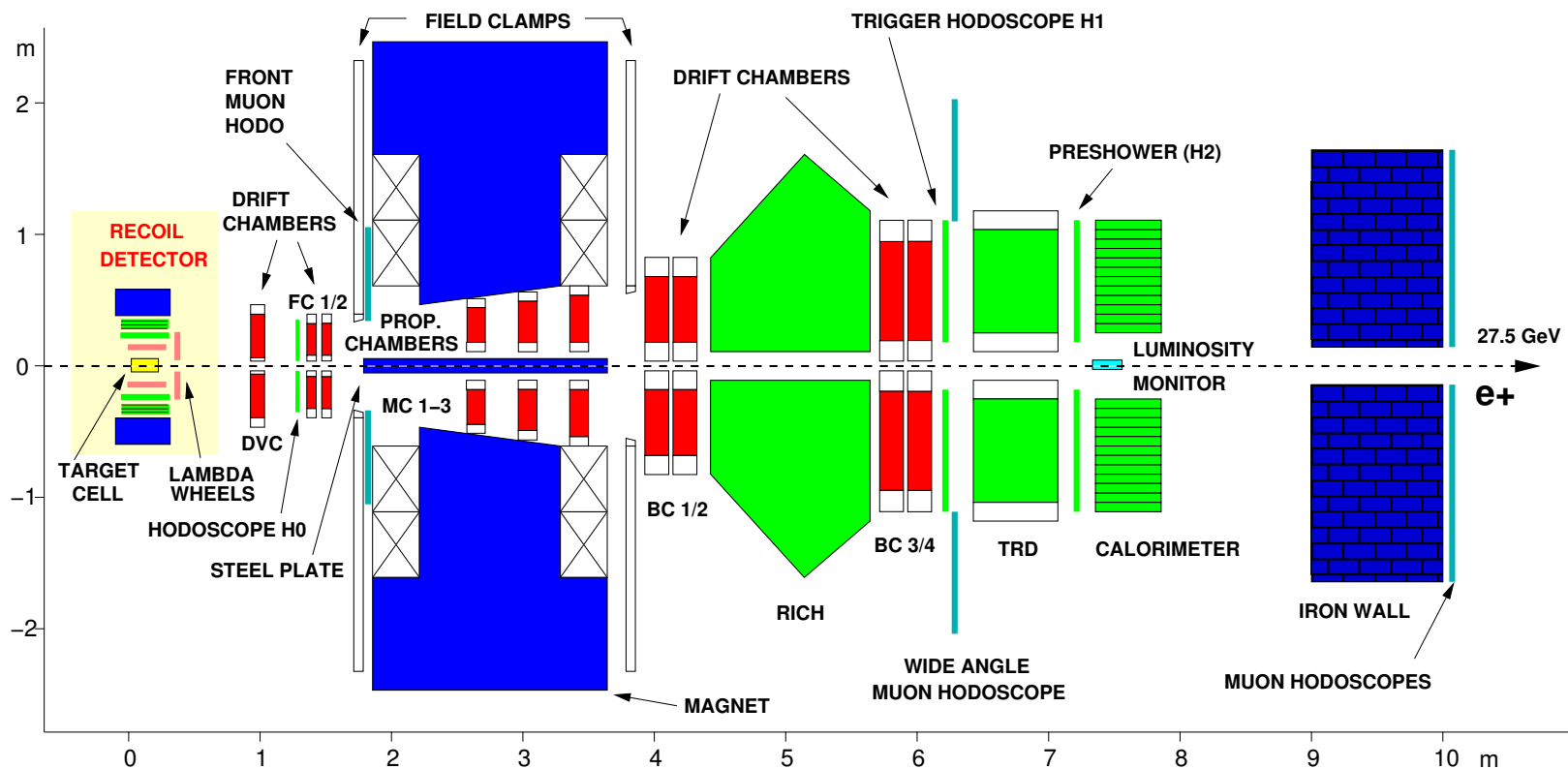
Deeply Virtual  
Compton Scattering

Exclusive Processes:  
initial and final state fully  
known !

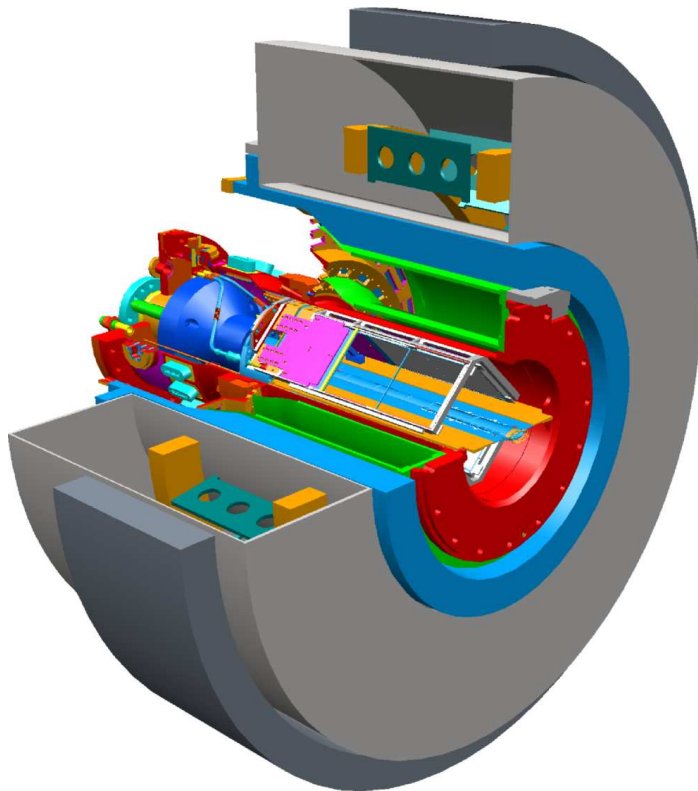


# A Recoil Detector for HERMES

To improve the measurement of exclusive processes a Recoil Detector is presently being built.

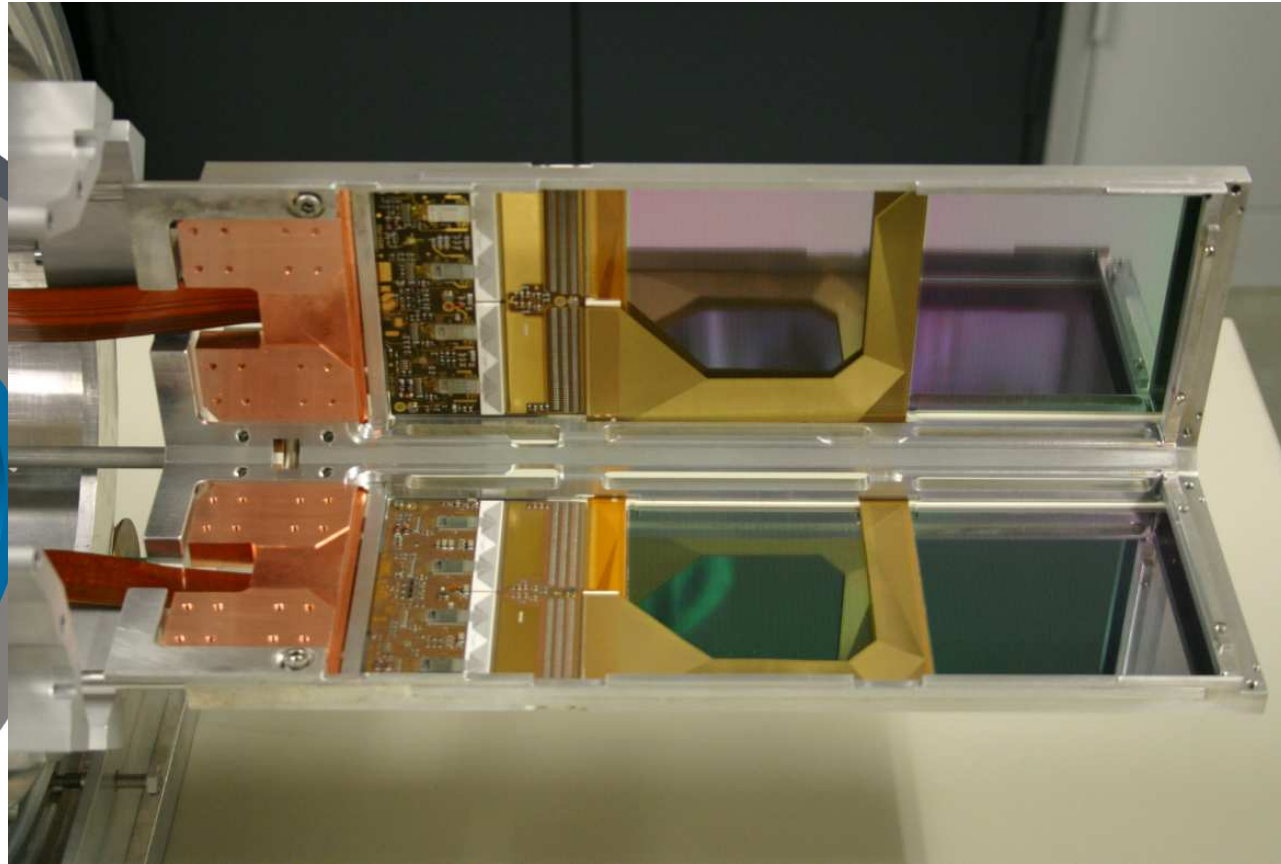
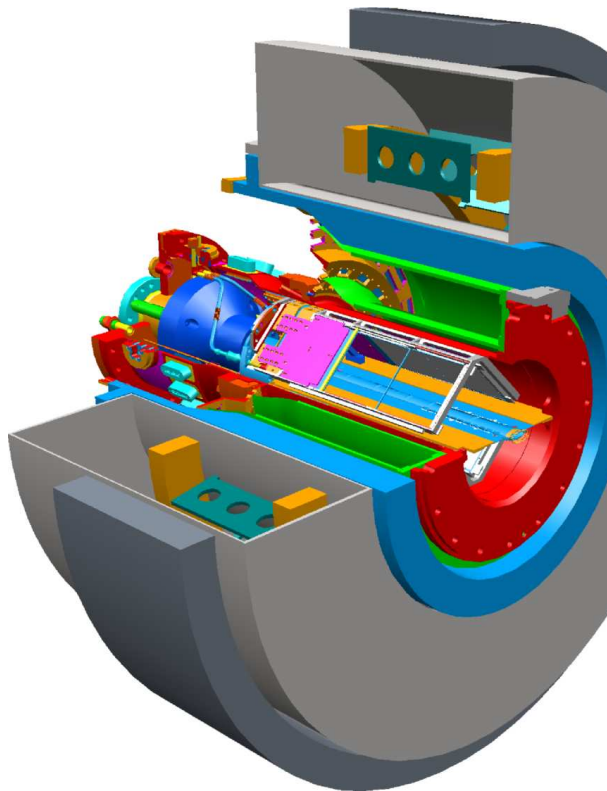


# A Recoil Detector for HERMES

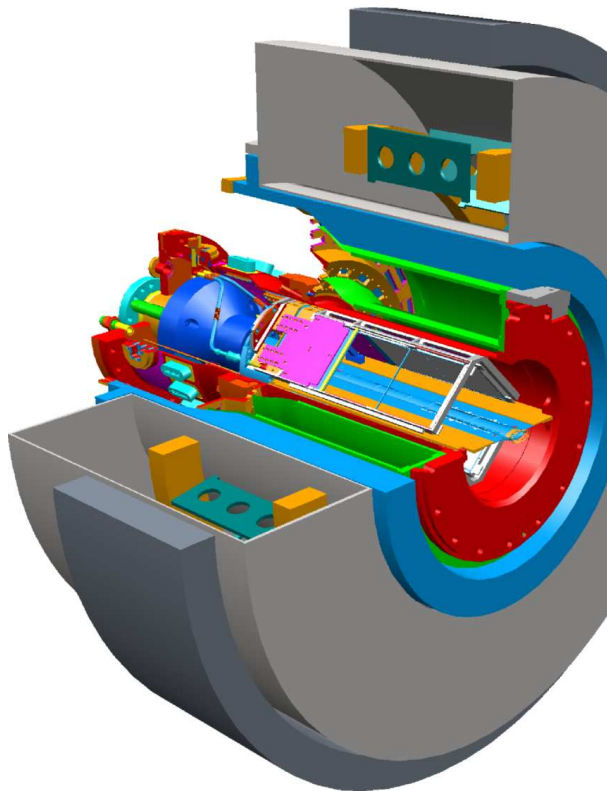


- Silicon measuring low momenta protons
- SciFi for momentum and tracking
- Photon detector to improve exclusivity
- Superconducting Magnet providing field for SciFi
- A new collimator to reduce background hits

# A Recoil Detector for HERMES

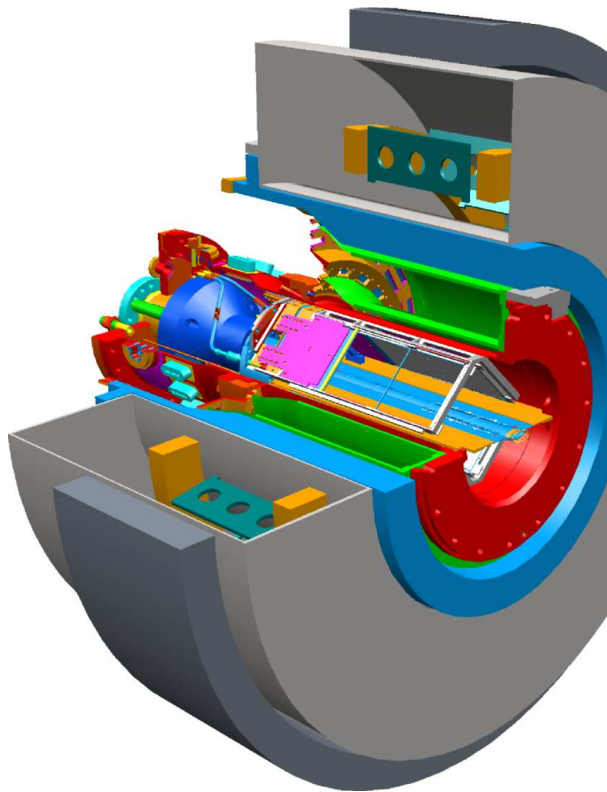


# A Recoil Detector for HERMES

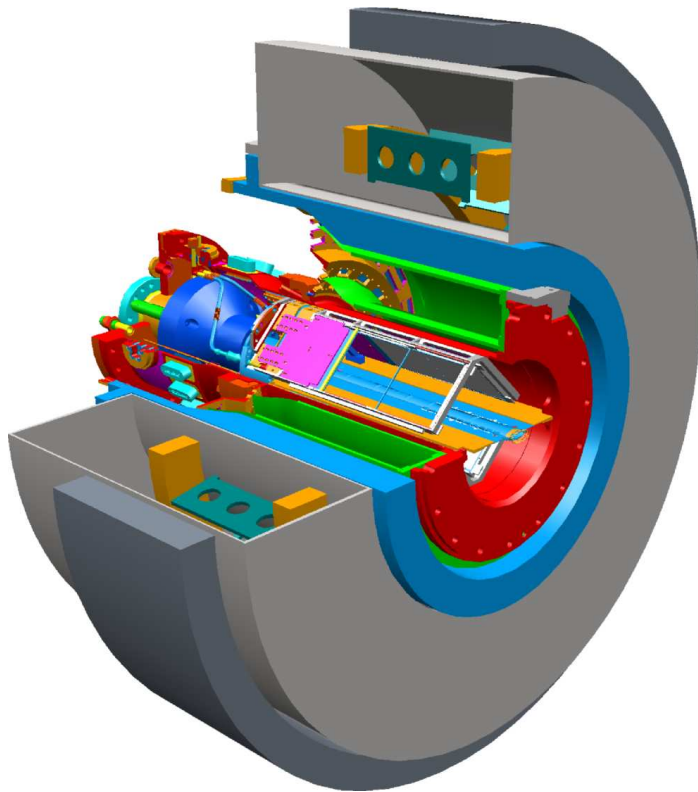




# A Recoil Detector for HERMES



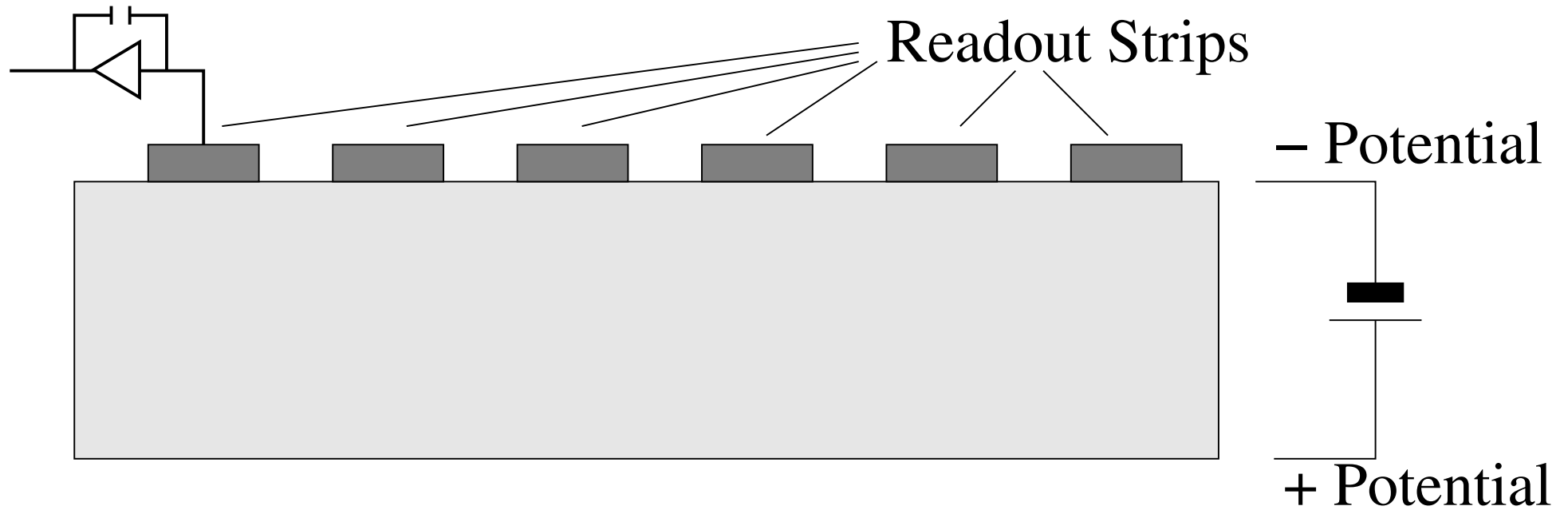
# A Recoil Detector for HERMES



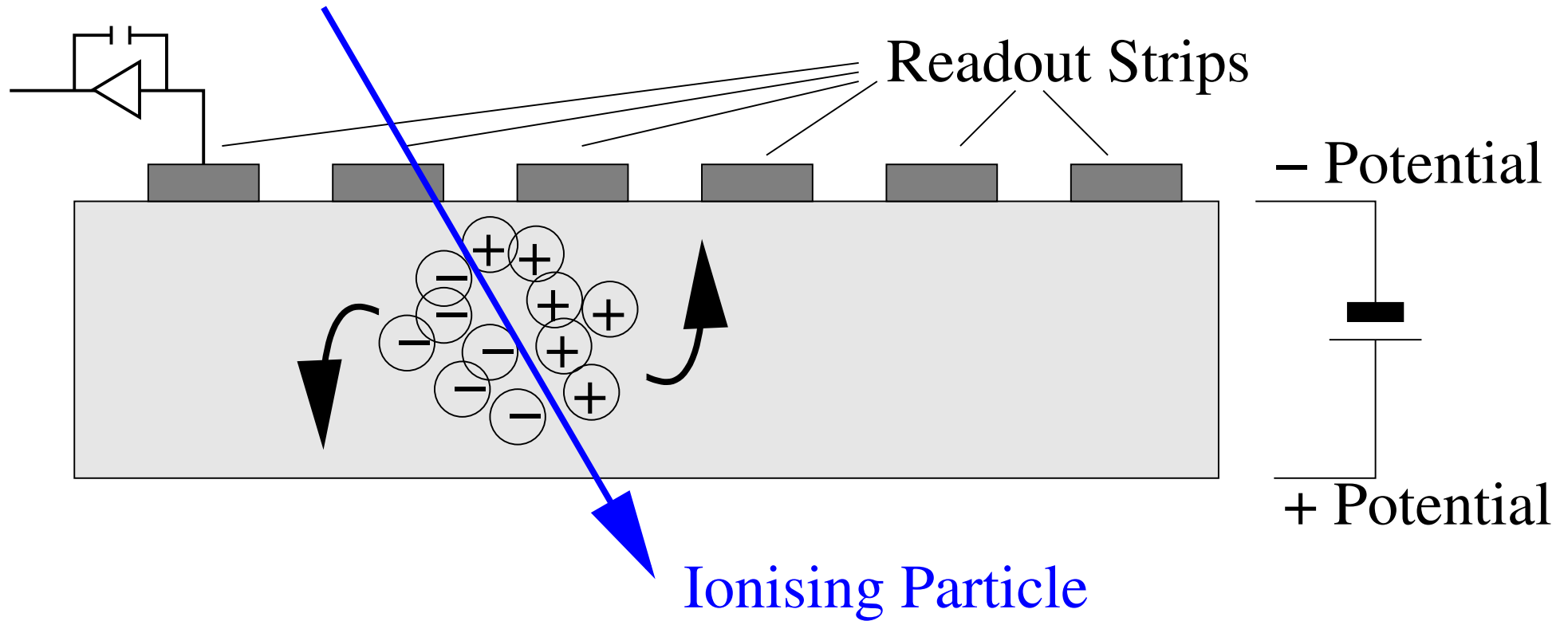


# Silicon Detector

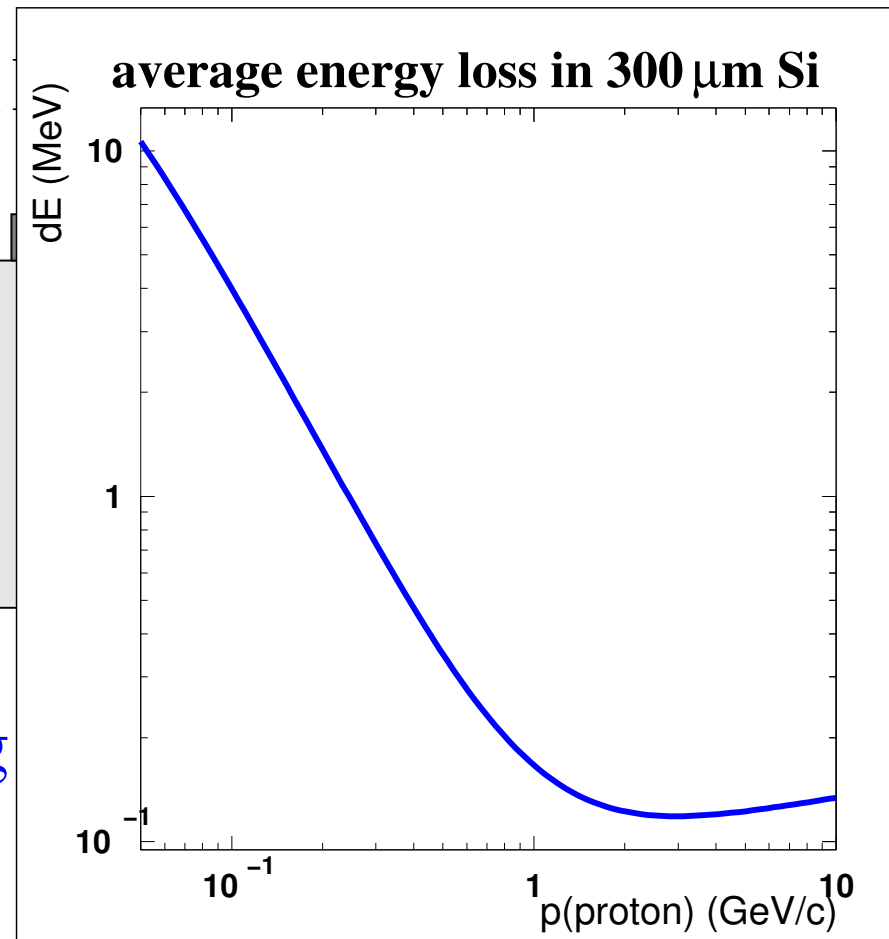
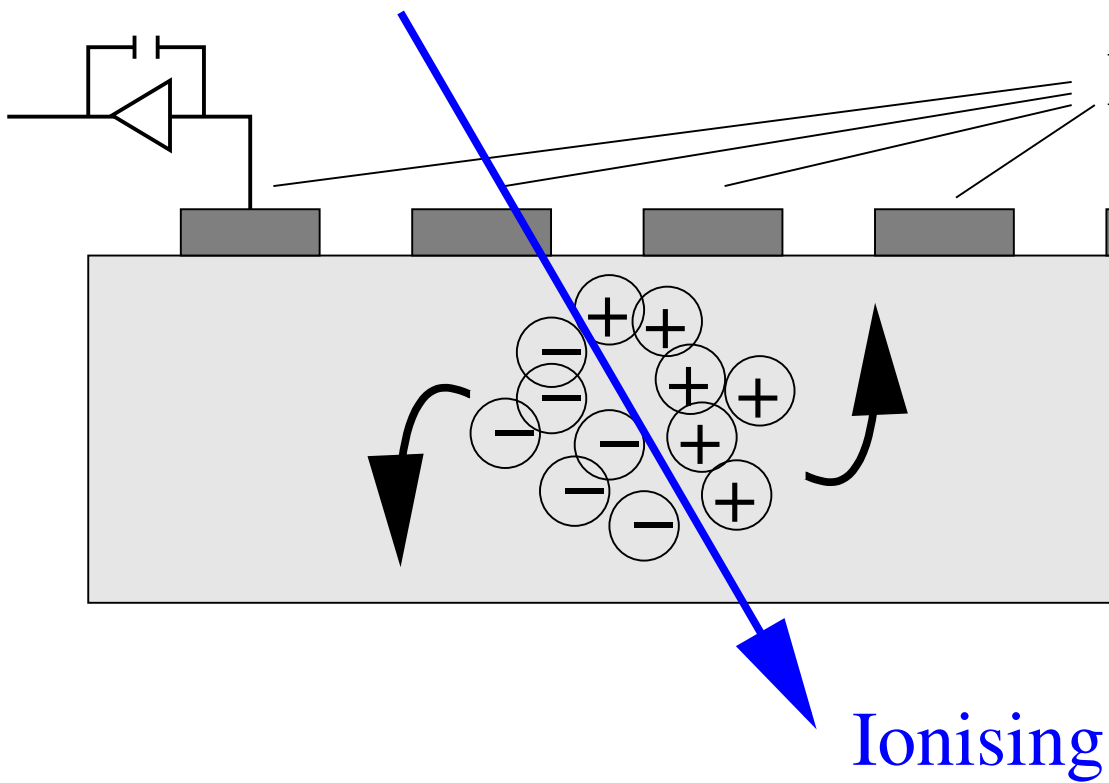
# Principle of Operation



# Principle of Operation



# Principle of Operation



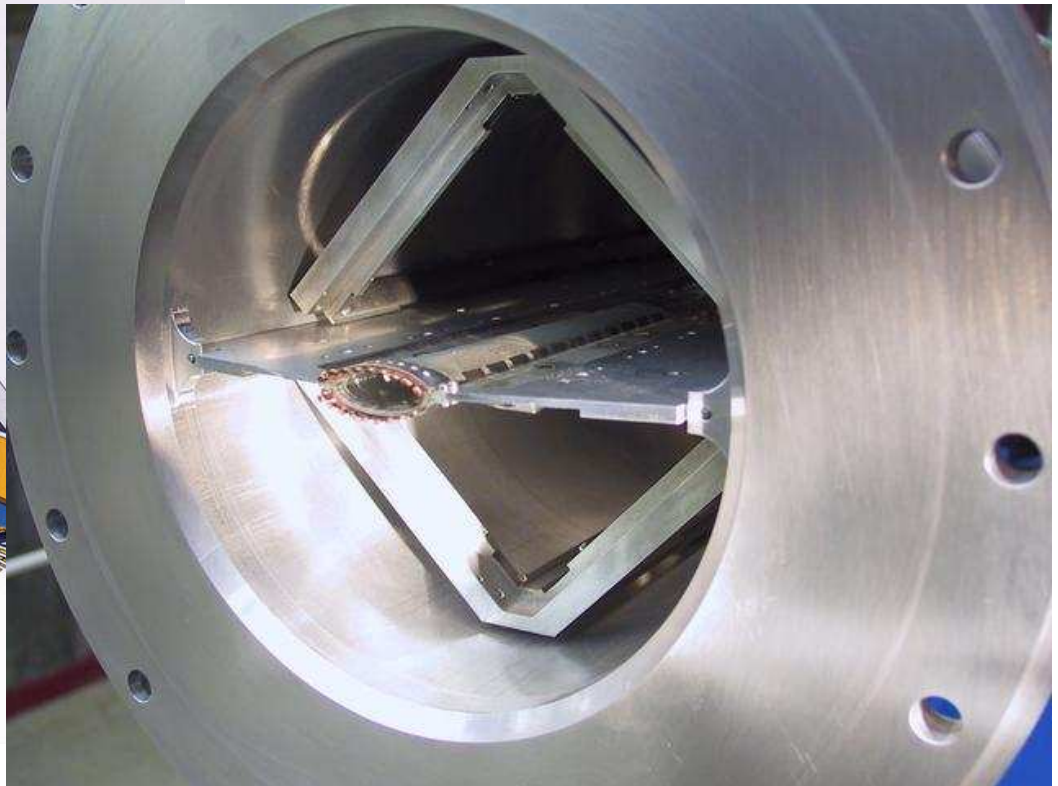
# Recoil Silicon Detector



- Inside beam vacuum
- Diamond shape around target cell
- 2 layers of silicon
- 76 % of  $\phi$
- $23^\circ < \theta < 80^\circ$

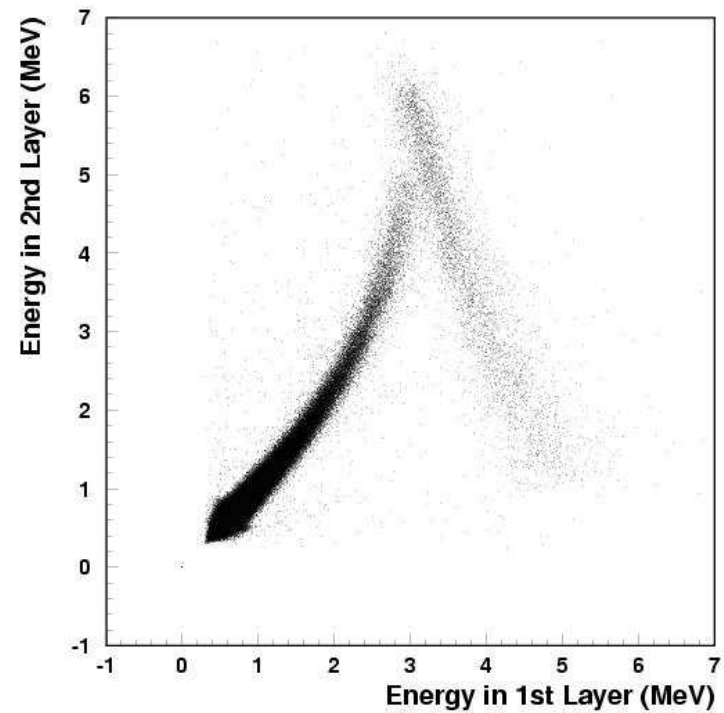
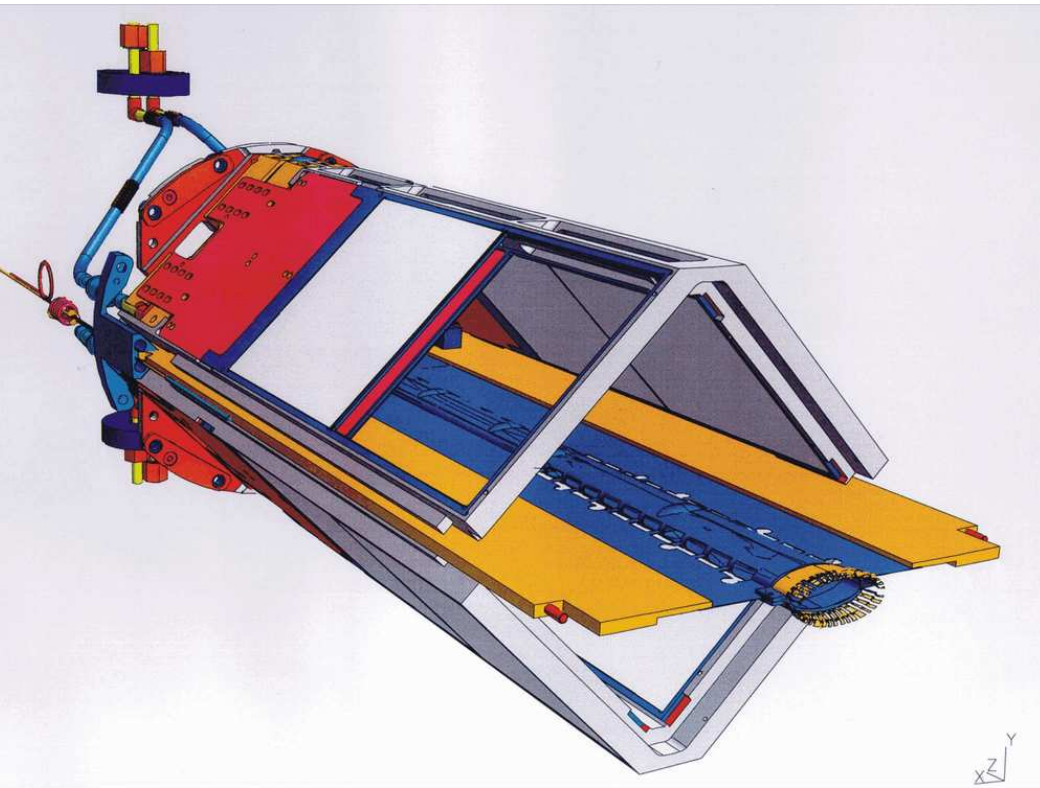
➡ Project of DESY, Erlangen, Gent, Glasgow

# Recoil Silicon Detector





# Recoil Silicon Detector



# Recoil Silicon Detector

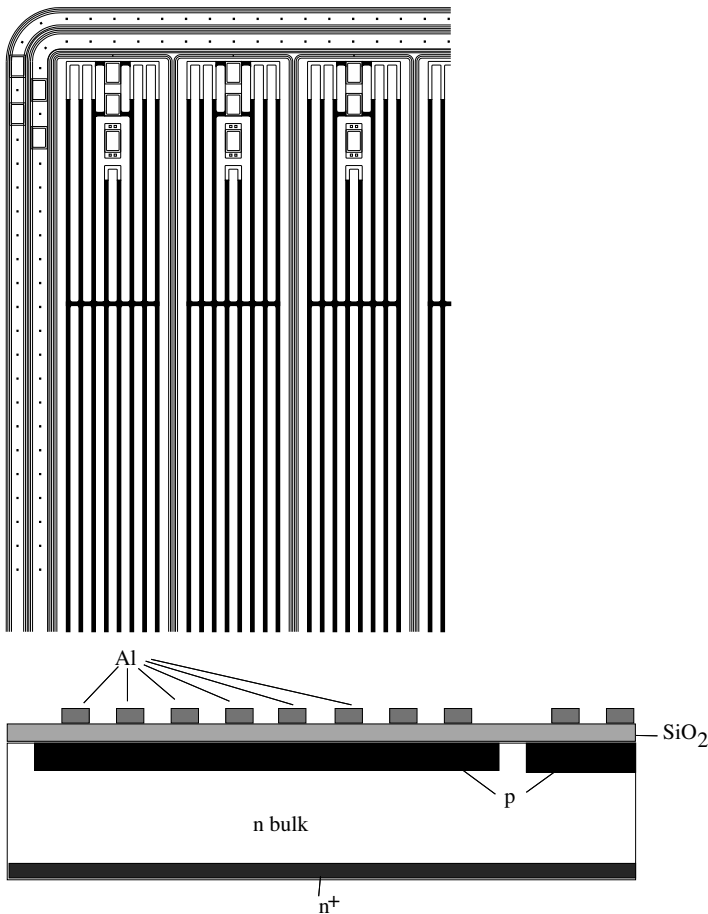
## Most important Requirements:

- Large Dynamic Range required
- Vacuum compatible components
- Response linear with particle momentum



# Silicon Sensors

# TIGRE sensors



- Largest commercially available silicon sensor
- Double sided
- $99 \times 99 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $300 \mu\text{m}$  thick
- $758 \mu\text{m}$  pitch
- Strip width:  $702 \mu\text{m}$
- SiO<sub>2</sub> layer ensures AC-coupling

# TIGRE sensors

All TIGREs have been tested by means of a probe station

- Bias resistors
- Overall I/V–C/V characteristics: diode functionality, depletion voltage
- Long Term Test
- ...



# The Holding Frame

# A Holding Frame

Requirements for the holding frame:

- Sufficient **stability**
- Suitable for **vacuum** applications
- **Thermal expansion** coefficient close to that of silicon

# A Holding Frame

	Silicon	Aluminium	Graphite	Shapal-M	Unit
Resistance	$10^{-4} - 10^4$	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	0.02	$10^{12}$	$\Omega \cdot cm$
Thermal Expansivity	2.6	23	7.4	4.4	$\frac{10^{-6}}{K}$
Modulus of Elasticity	170	70	15	160	GPa
Thermal Conductivity	150	130	65	100	$\frac{W}{m \cdot K}$
Outgassing Rate	n.a.	$10^{-10}$	$8 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$2.3 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$\frac{mbar \cdot l}{s \cdot cm^2}$
Costs per frame	n.a.	30	110	1200	€



# A Holding Frame

	Silicon	Aluminium	Graphite	Shapal-M	Unit
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**Go for Shapal-M**

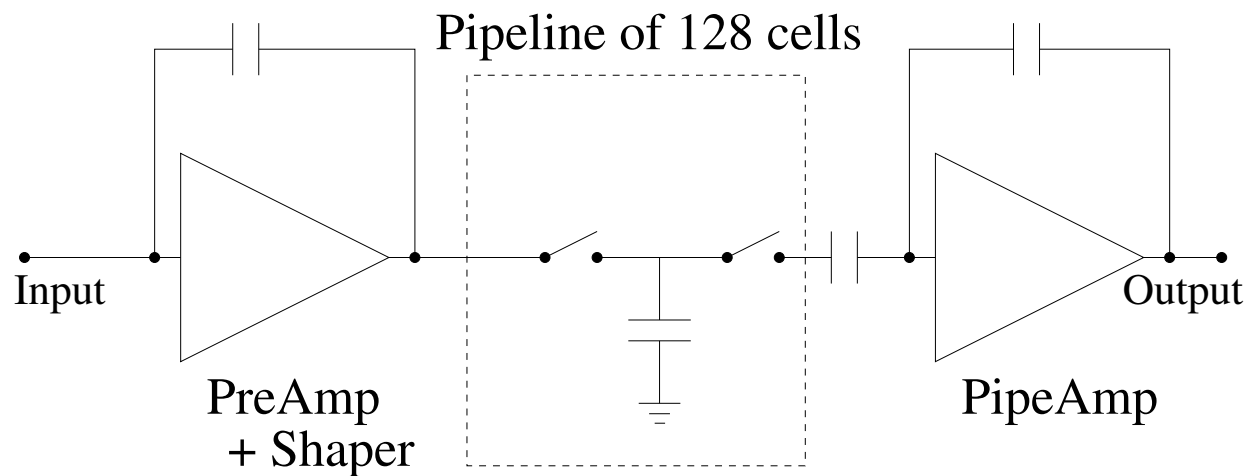
→ Sensors are glued with two component epoxy glue at  $150^{\circ}$



# Readout Hybrid

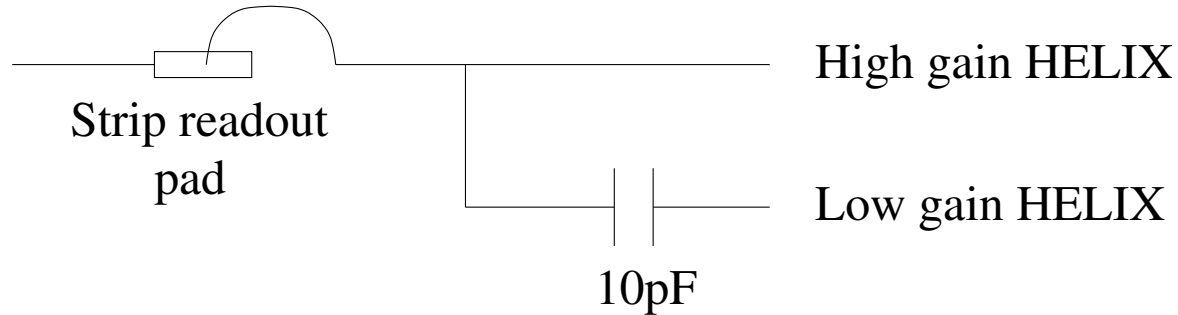
# Readout Hybrid

**Two** readout chip candidates were tested: **APC** and **HELIX128-3.0**



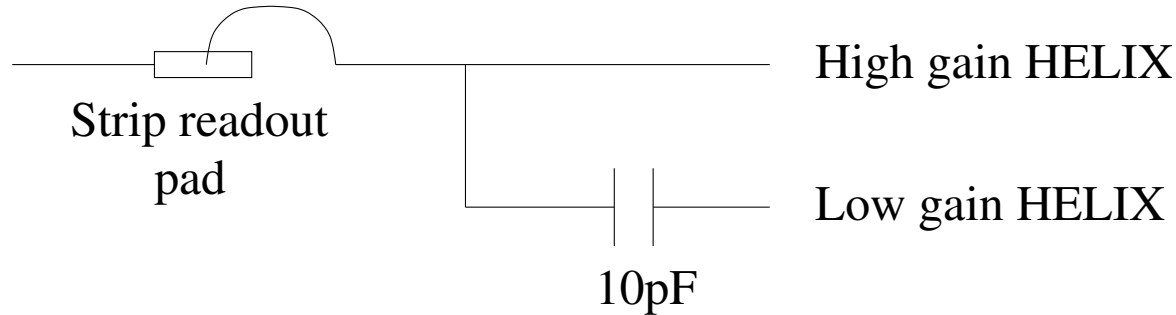
# Readout Hybrid

Extend Dynamic range with Charge division method:

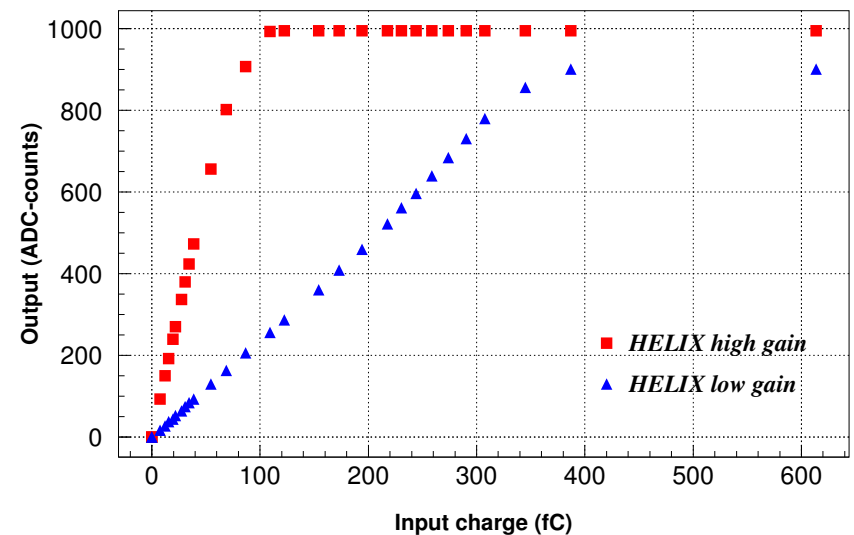


# Readout Hybrid

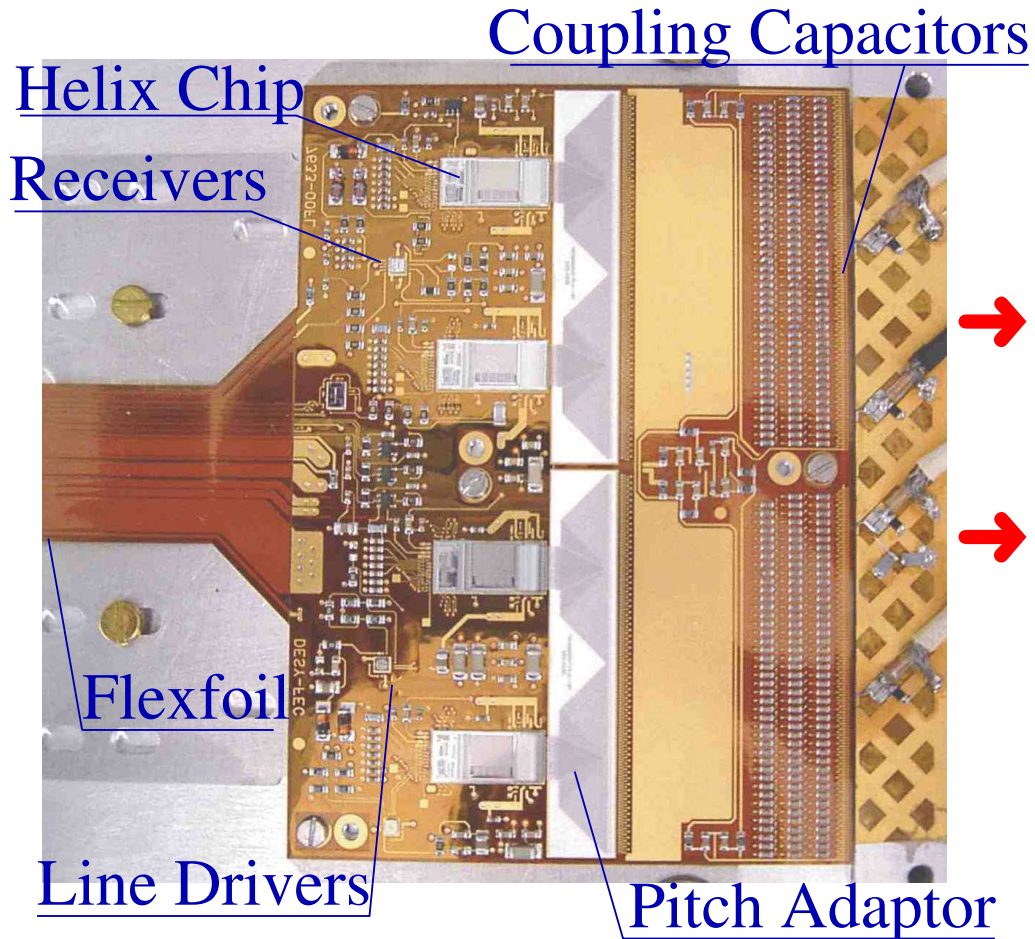
Extend Dynamic range with Charge division method:



- ➔ Sufficient Dynamic Range
- ➔ HELIX already used in HERMES

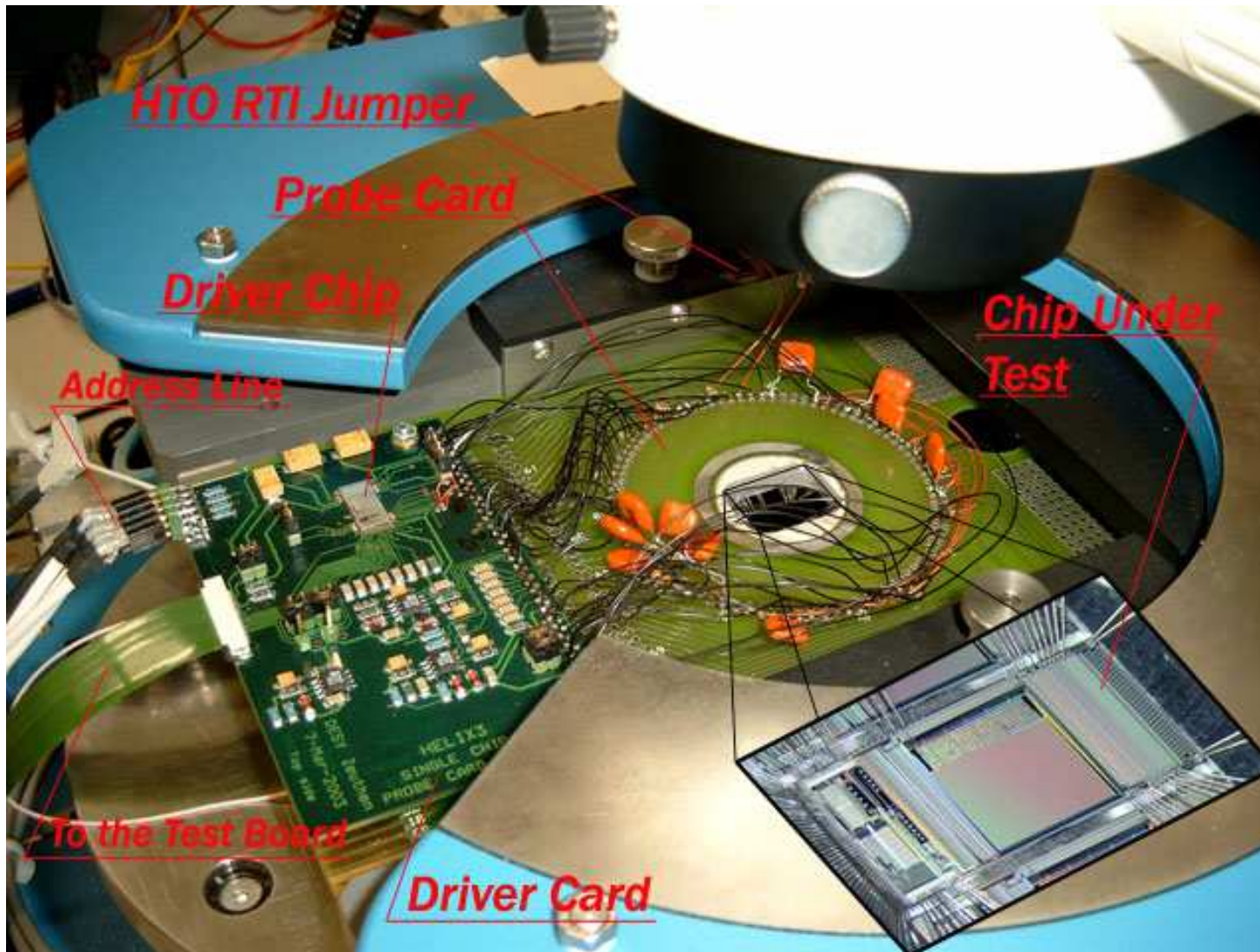


# Readout Hybrid



- 4 layers, with kapton cores
- Glued to aluminum heatsink

# Chip Tests

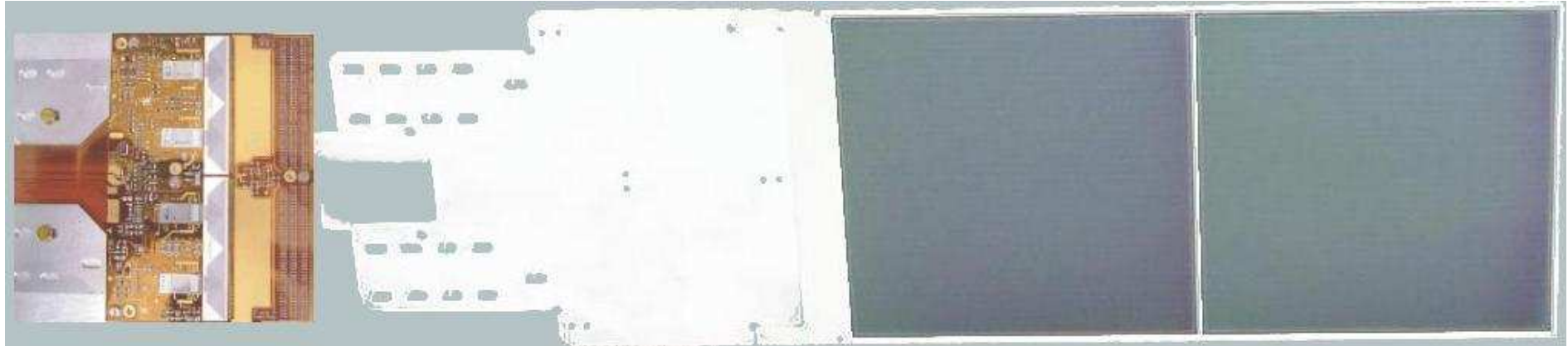


# Chip Tests

- Basic functionality (addressing, programming)
- Uniformity checked with internal testpulse
- 372 chips tested
  - 64 chips needed
  - 153 Class A chips
  - 100 Class A1

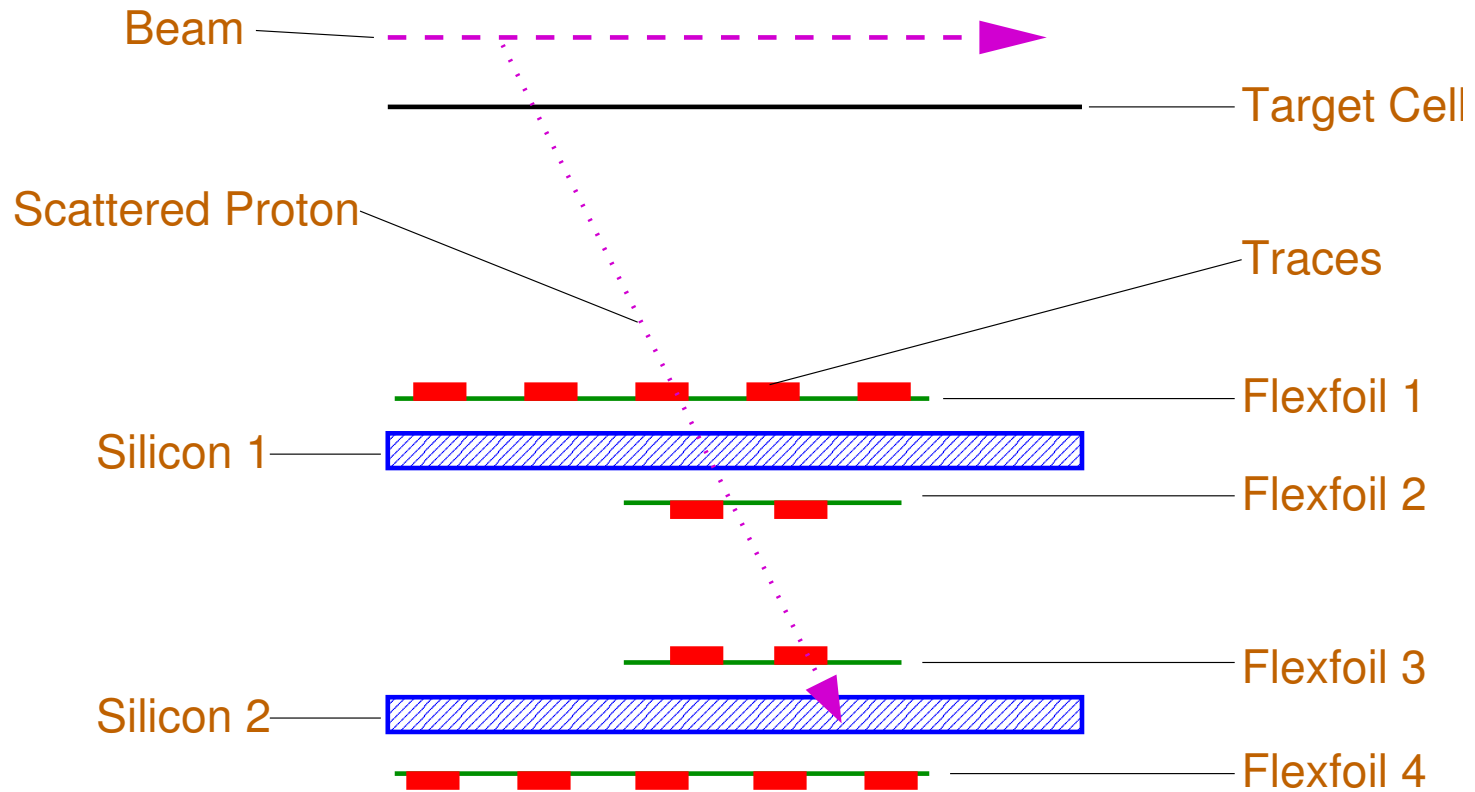


# Kapton Readout foils



⇒ Readout Foils needed !

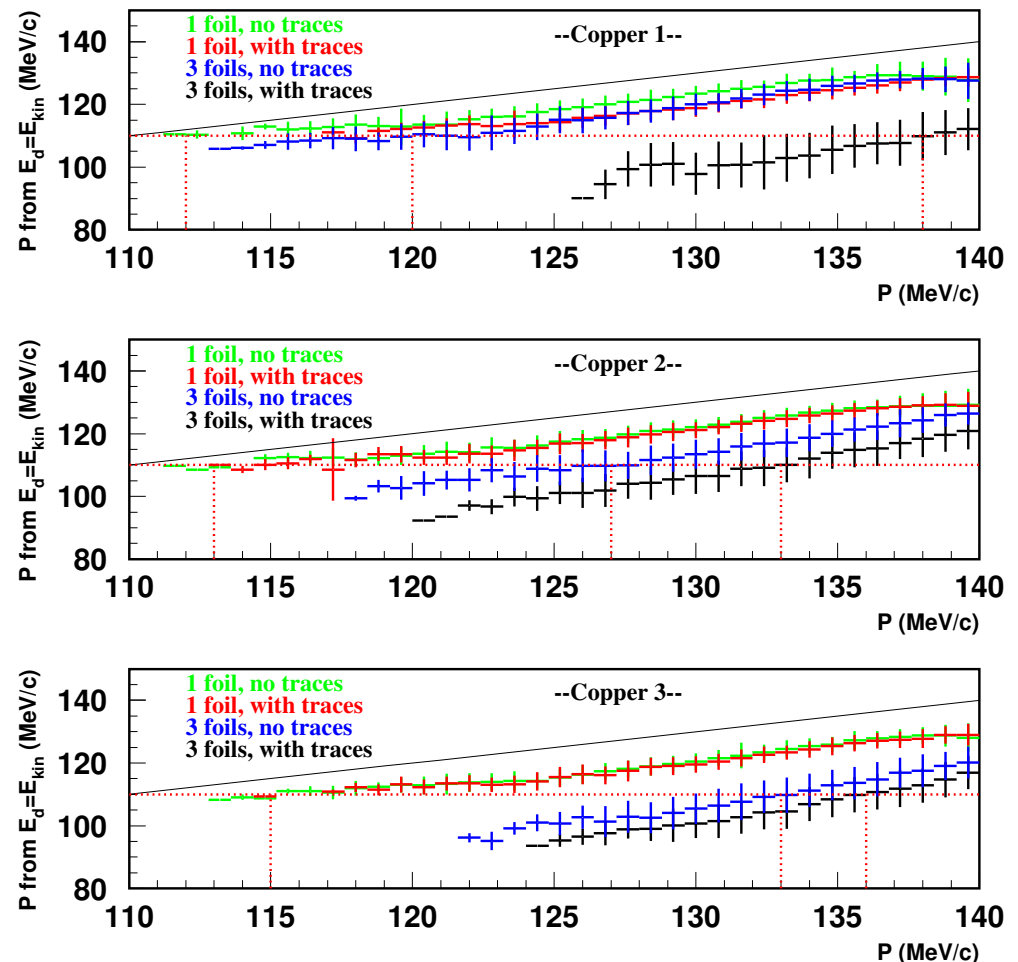
# Kapton Readout foils



# Kapton Readout foils

→ Different designs: ( $\mu m$ )

	C1	C2	C3
Kapton	25	50	50
Copper	17	5	5
Nickel	5	5	—
Gold	0.1	0.1	—
Kapton2	—	—	25

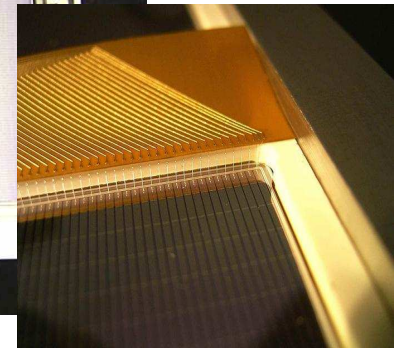
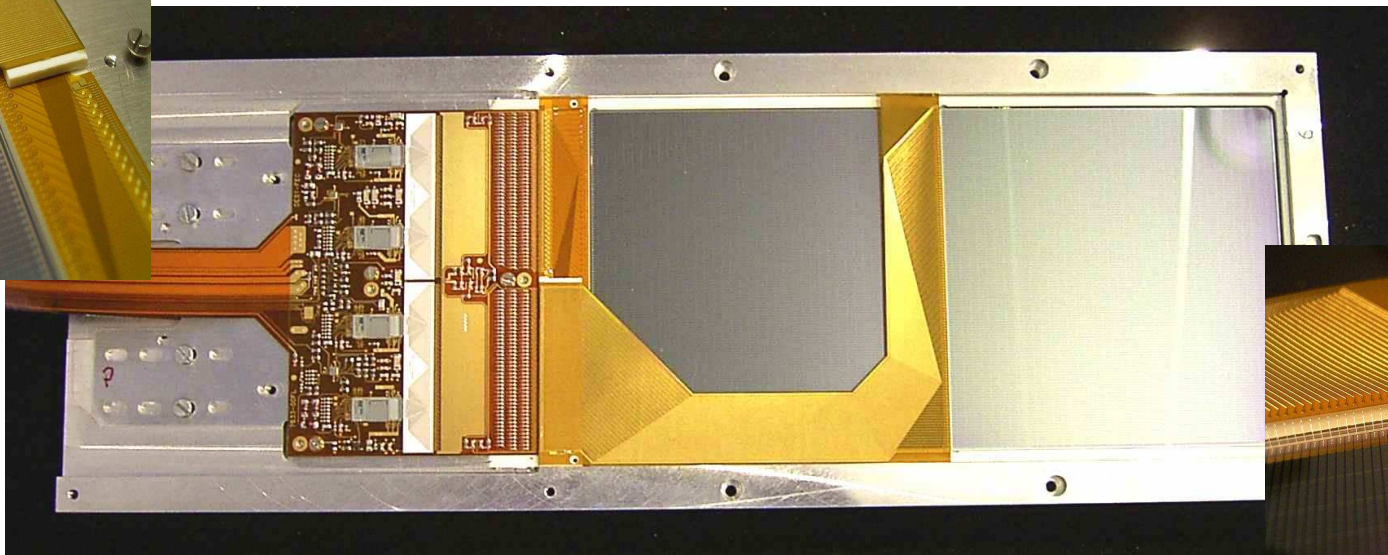
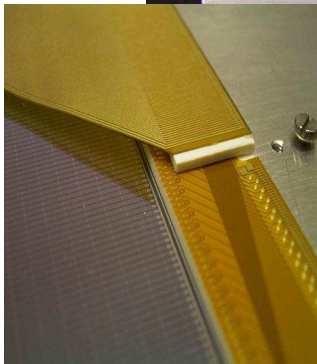
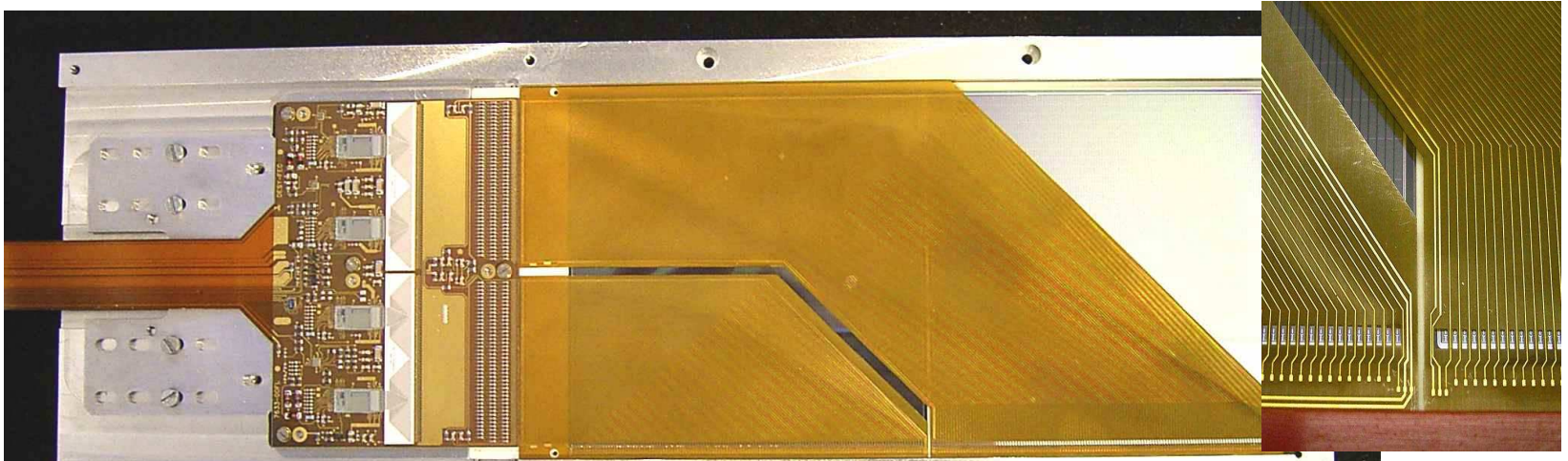




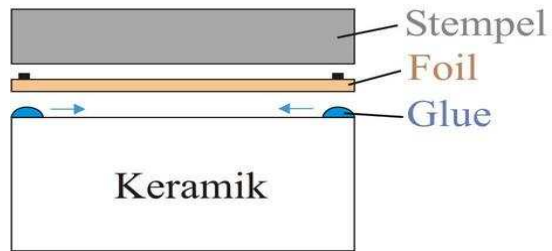
# A Module



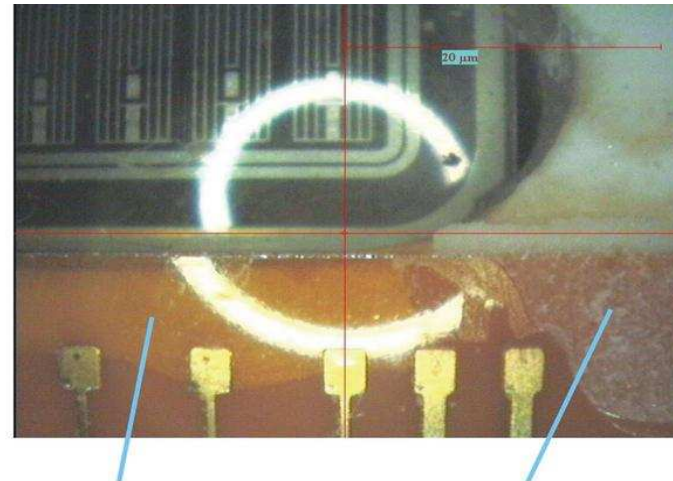
# An SRD Module



# Assembly-Glueing

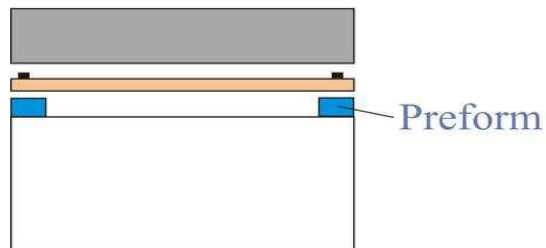


Glue : 2-Component Epoxy  
Epotek H77 (Polytec)

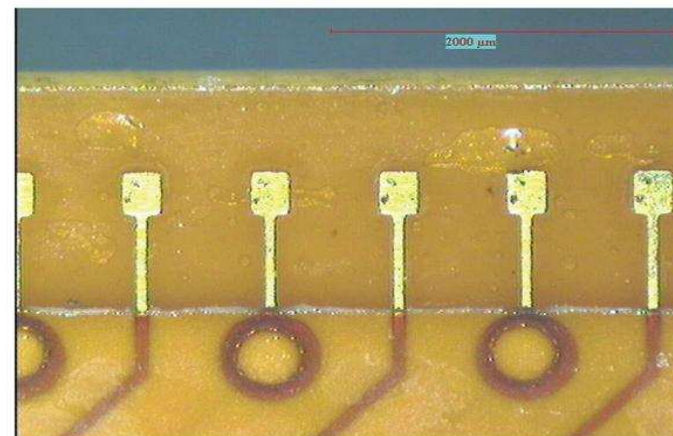


Air bubbles below bondpads

Glue on foil



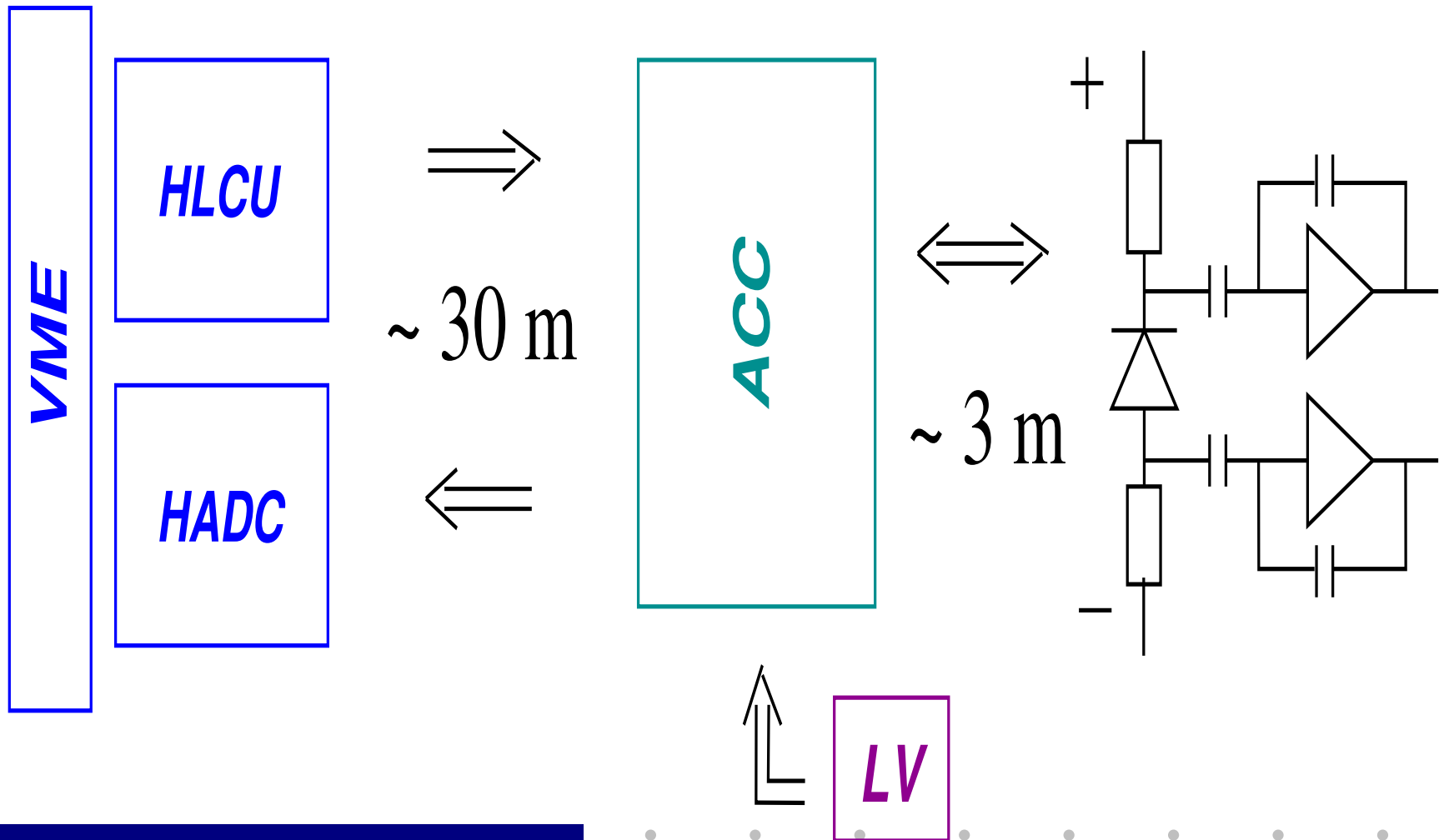
Preform : Woven material filled  
with Epoxy Glue.  
Polytec TFT D18-1 SP4





# Readout Scheme

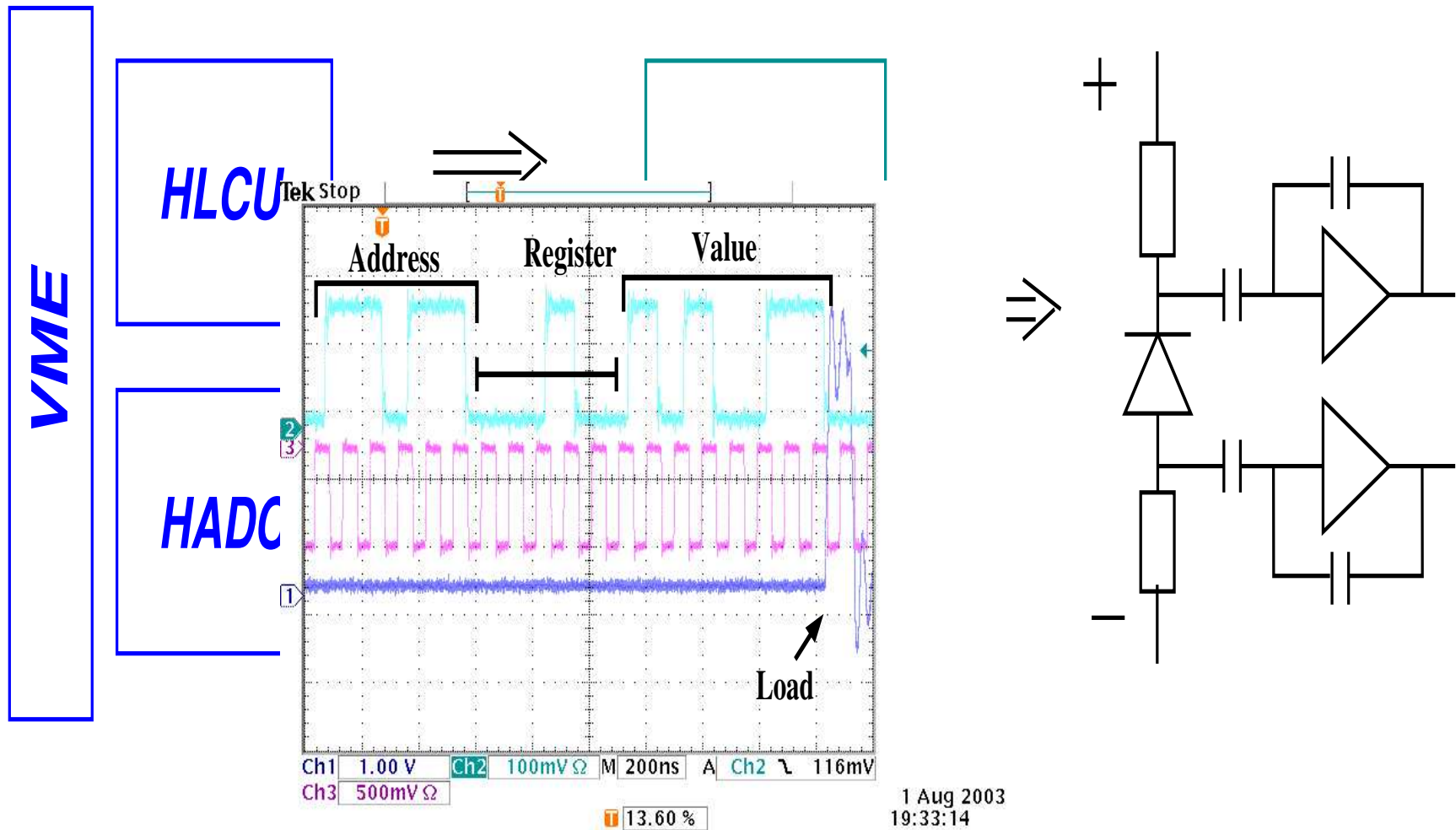
# Readout Scheme





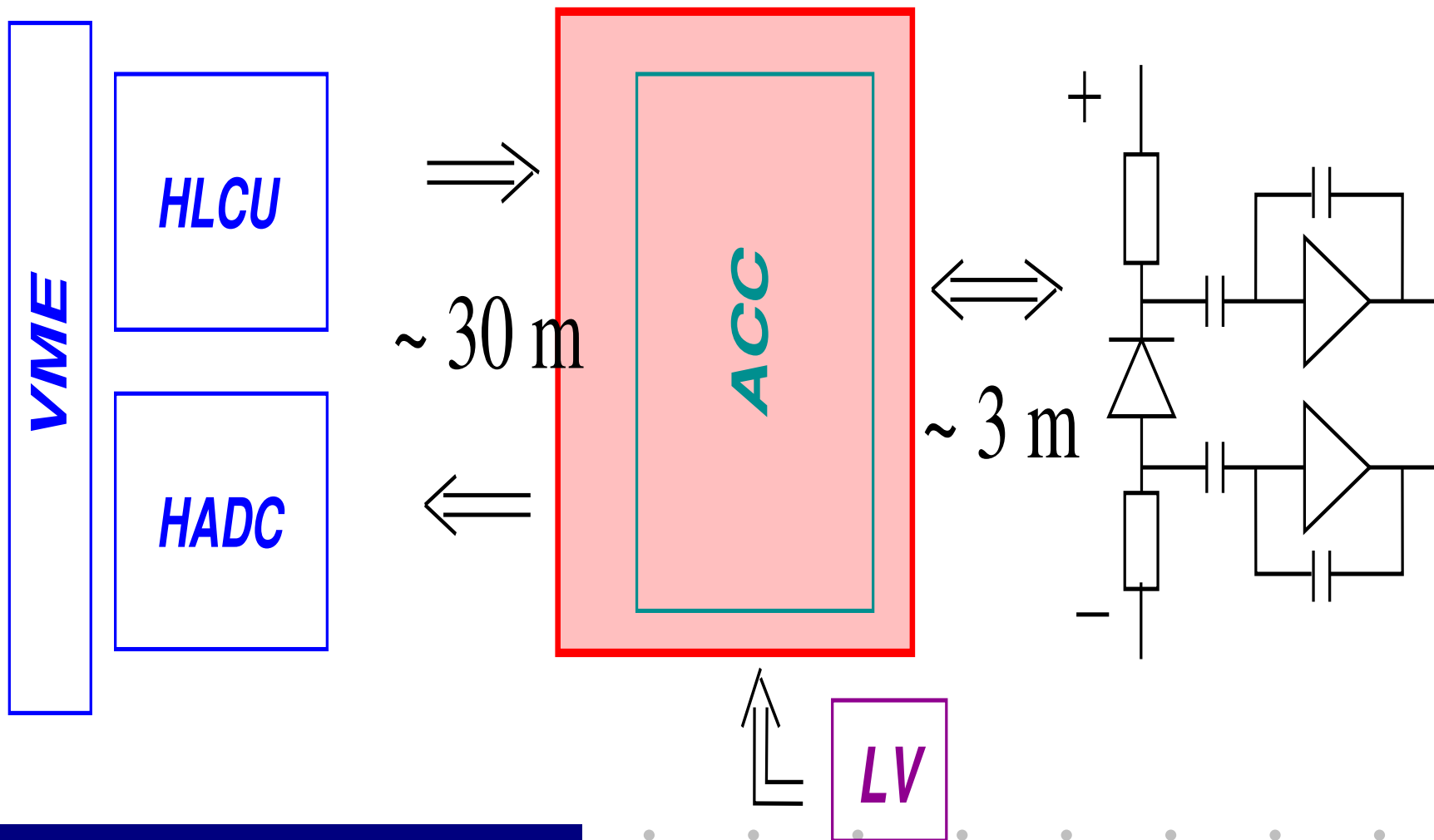
# Readout Scheme

## HLCU: Programming, Clock, Triggering



# Readout Scheme

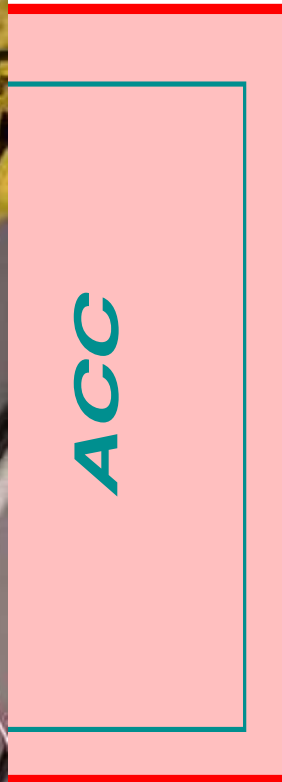
ACC: Repeater board, drivers/receivers



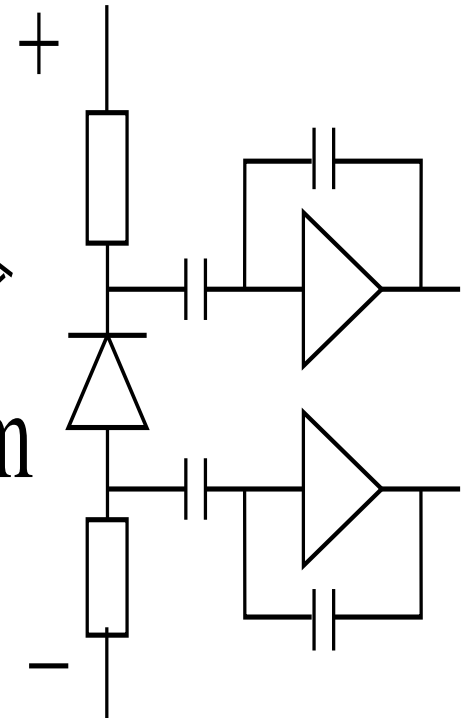
# Readout Scheme



drivers/receivers

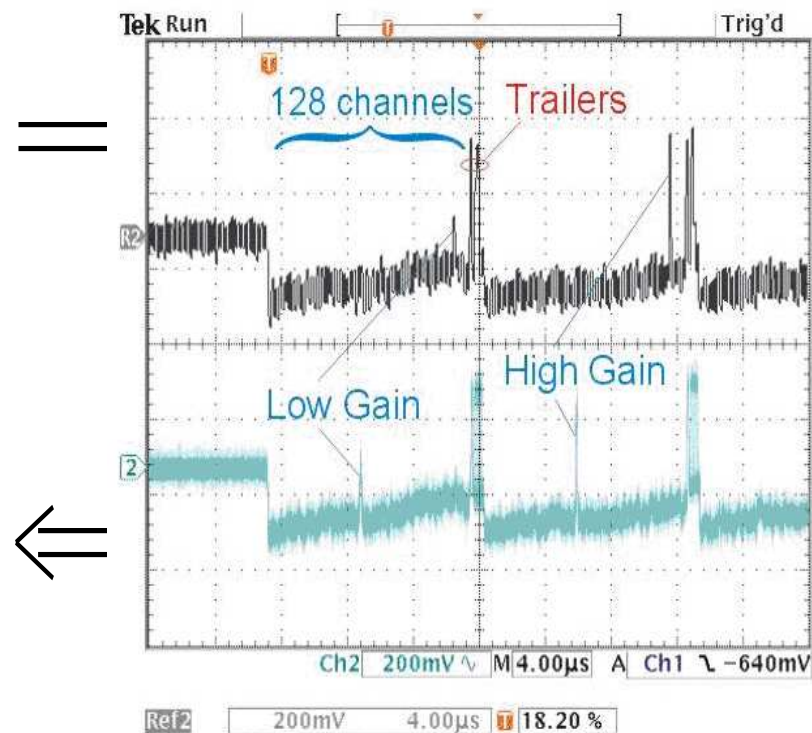
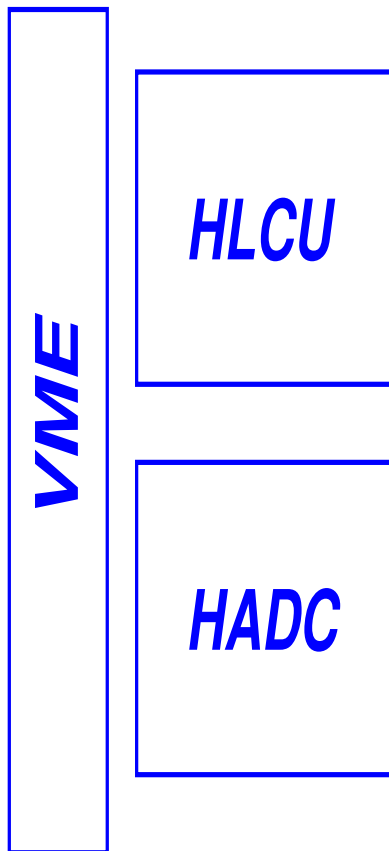


↔  
~ 3 m



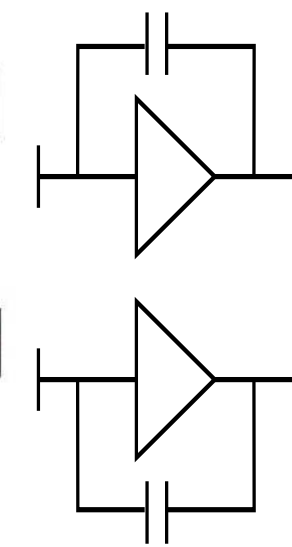
# Readout Scheme

HADC: ADC, CMC, Zero Suppression



10 pF

22 pF



18 Sep 2003  
09:46:04



# Testing

# Prototype Testing

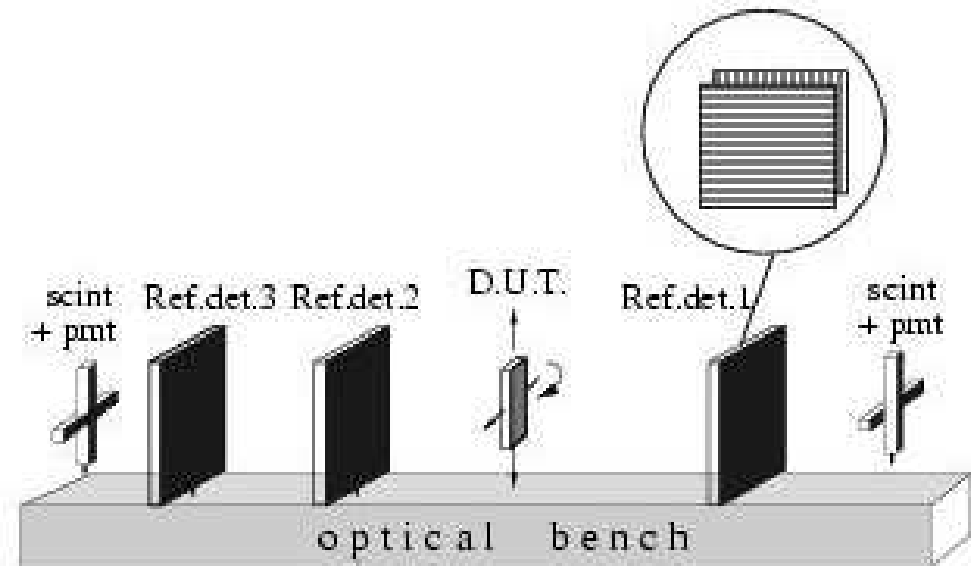
- Testbeams
  - DESY: MIP
  - Erlangen: Low Energy protons
- Laser Test Stand
- Detailed noise optimisation
- Parameter tests
- Bench Test

# Zeuthen Lab



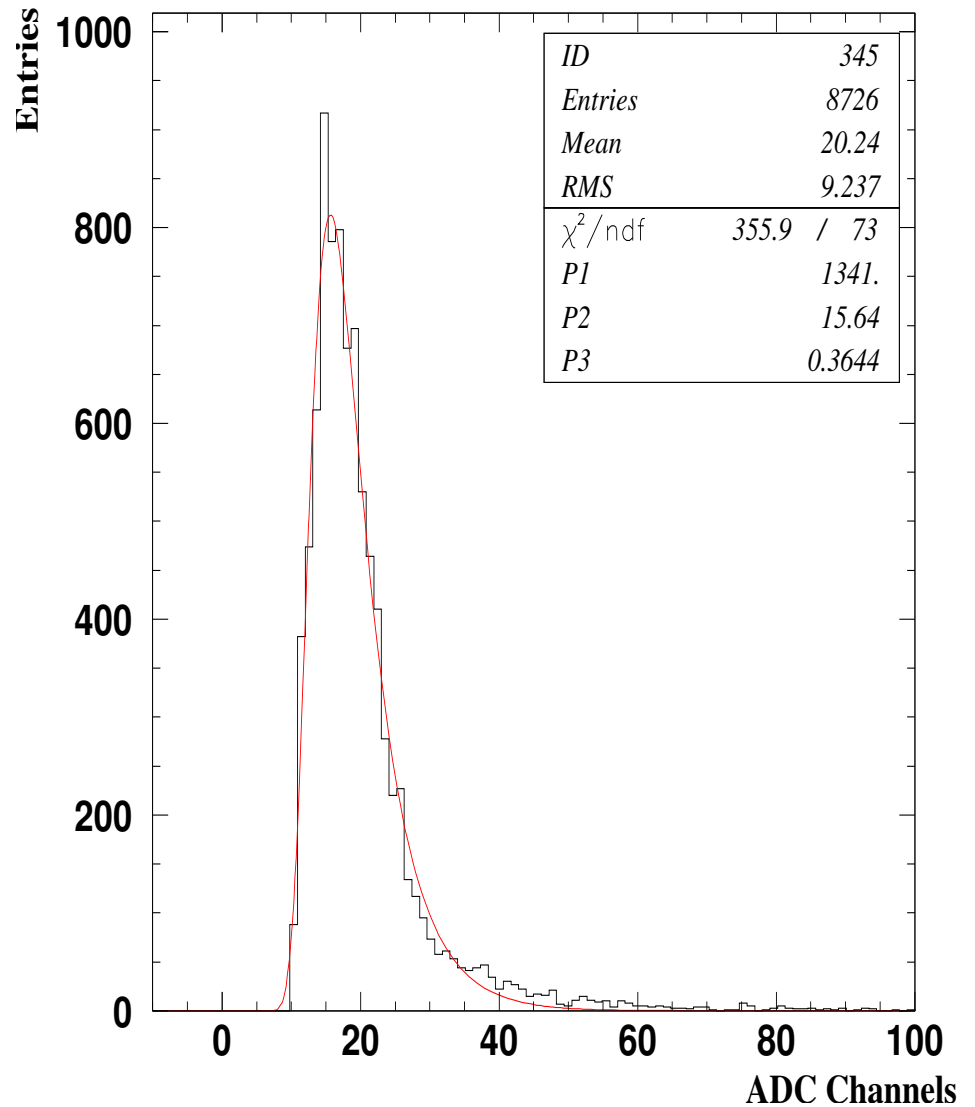
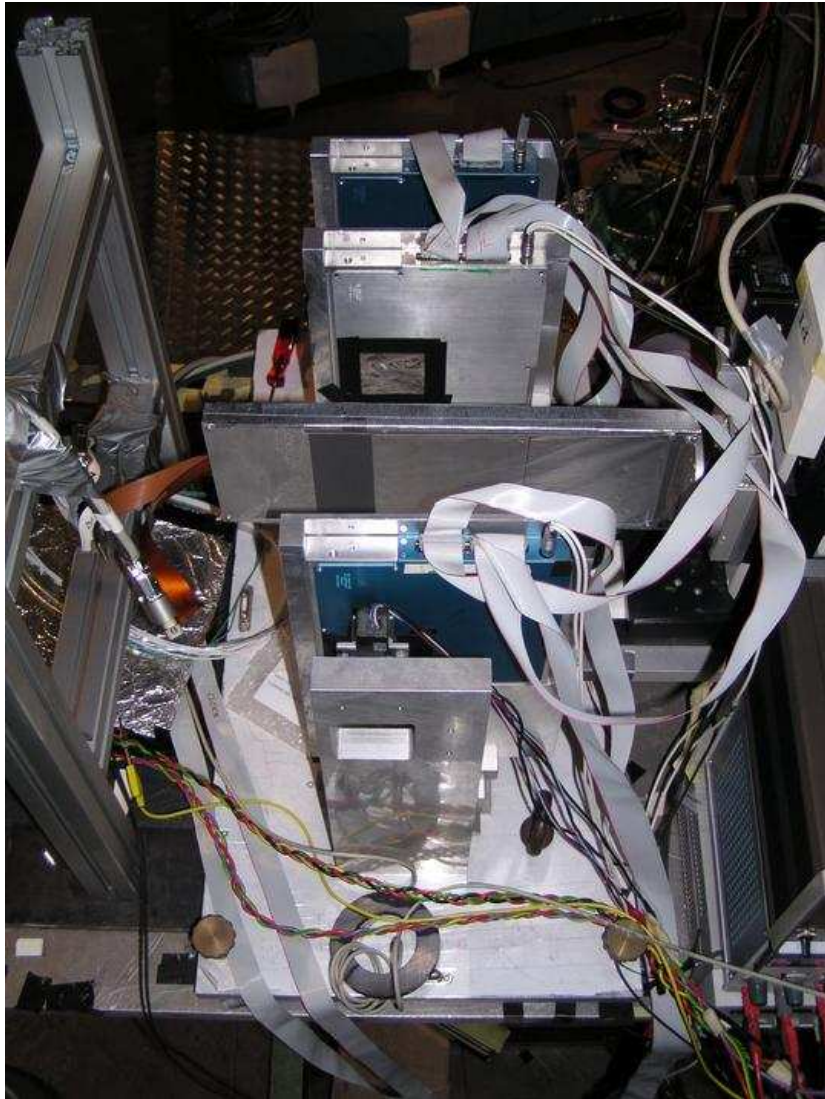
# Testbeam at DESY

- Electrons from pre-accelerator DESYII (1-6 GeV)
- Use Zeus Telescope
  - 6 Reference detectors
  - $\frac{S}{N} > 60$
  - pitch 25 (50)  $\mu m$

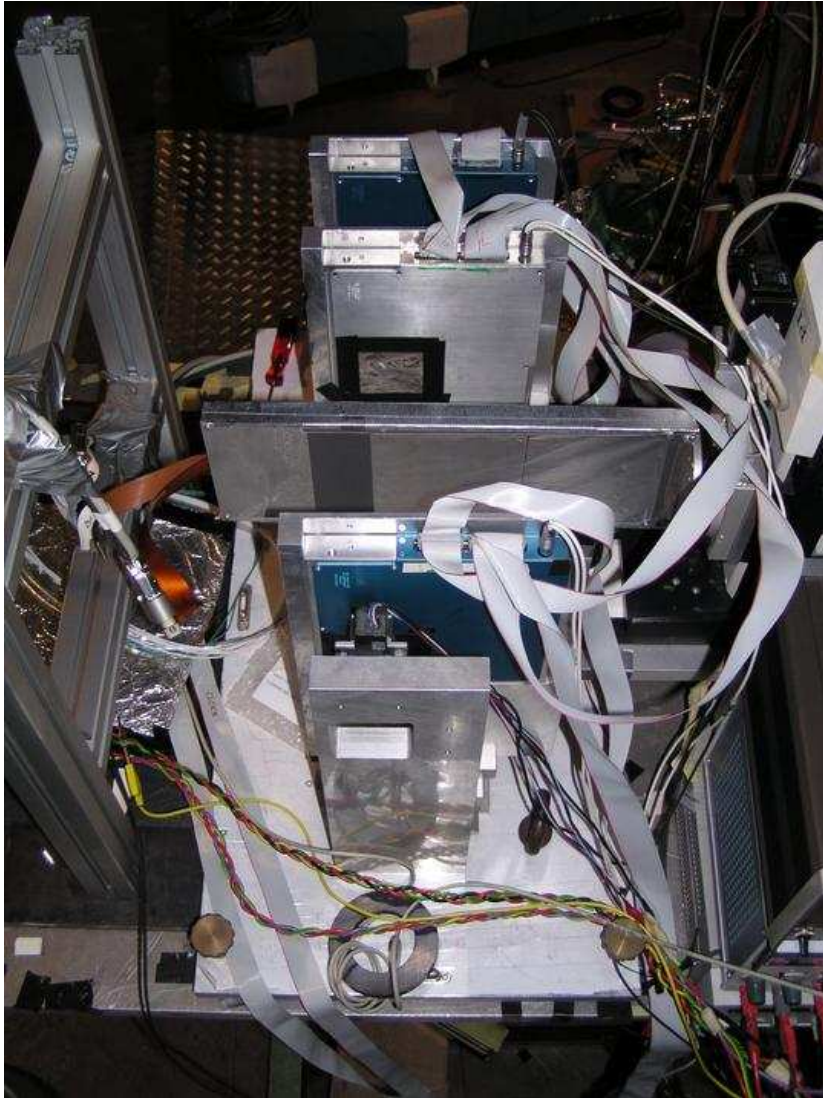




# Testbeam at DESY



# Testbeam at DESY



*'Pre'* Prototype:

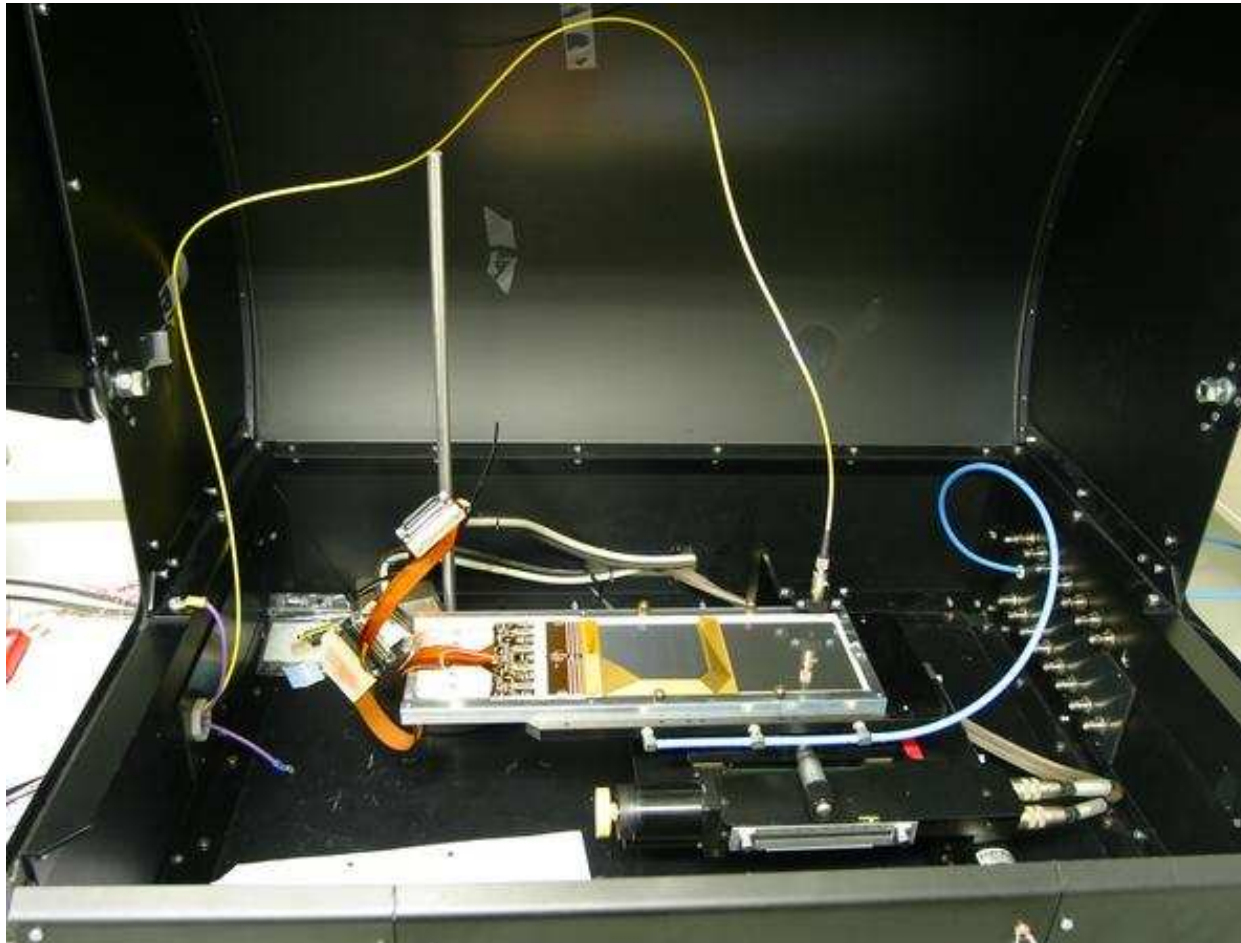
→  $\frac{S}{N} = 7.5$

→  $\epsilon = 99.73 \pm 0.04\%$

*'Final'* Prototype:

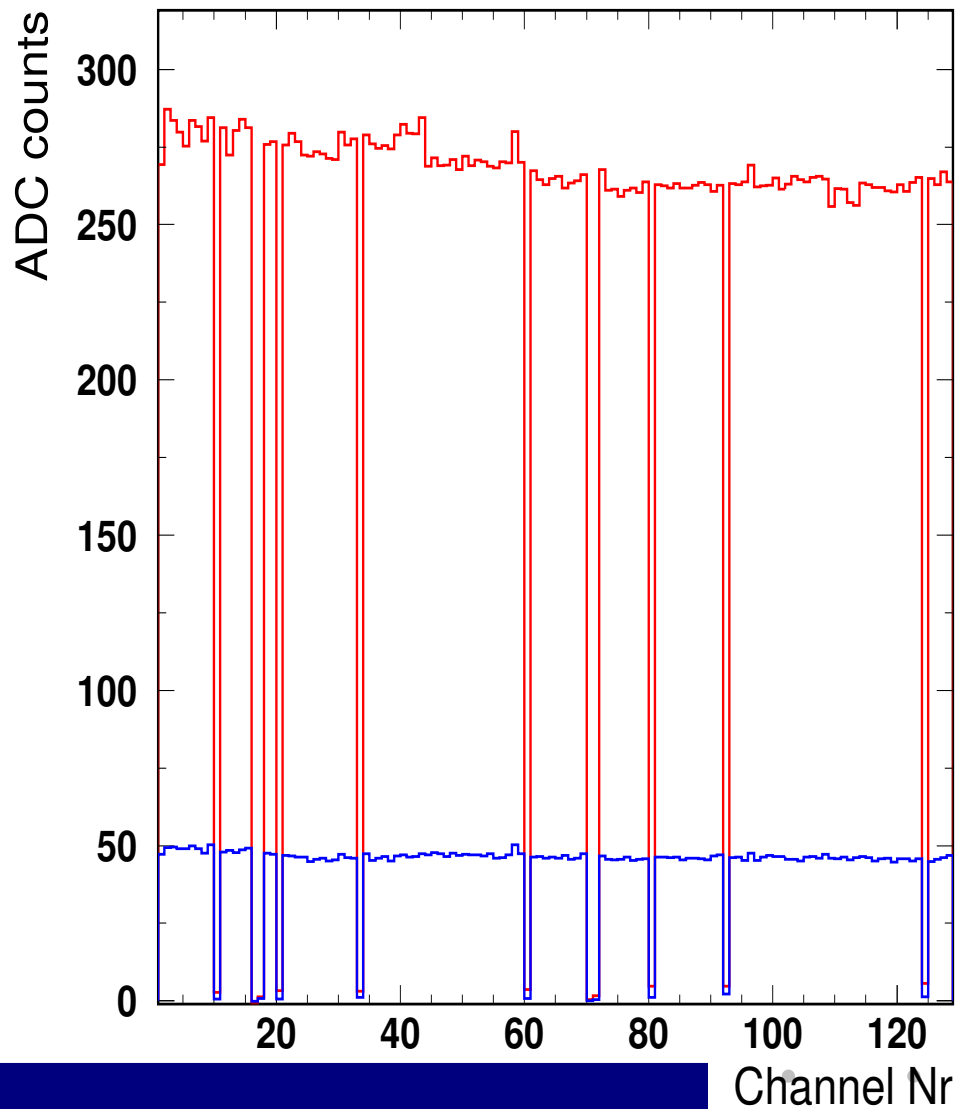
→  $\frac{S}{N} \sim 6.2$

# Laser Test



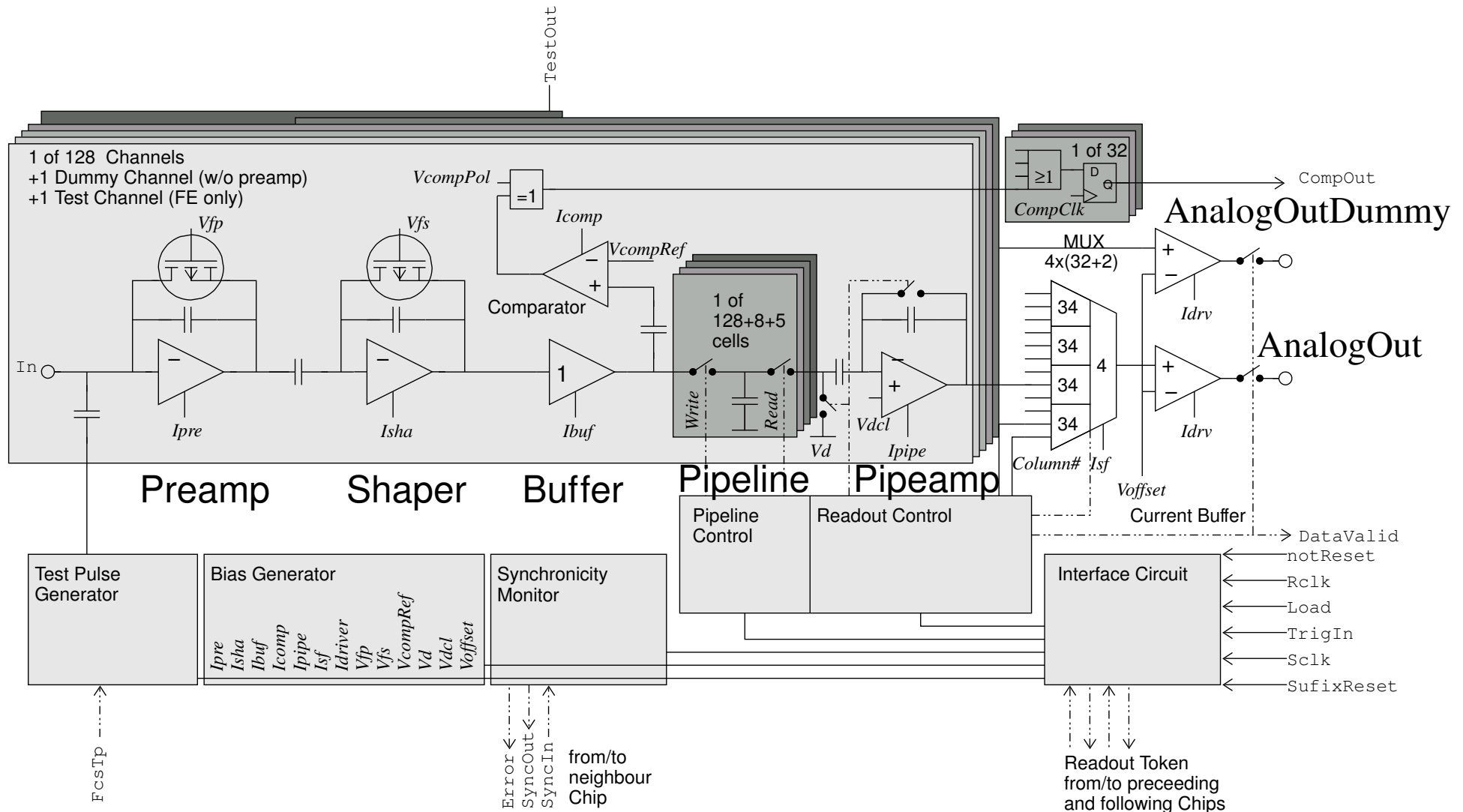
- ➡ Black Box
- ➡ Red Laser
- ➡ X-Y Table
- ➡ Spot  $\sim 20\mu m$

# Laser Test

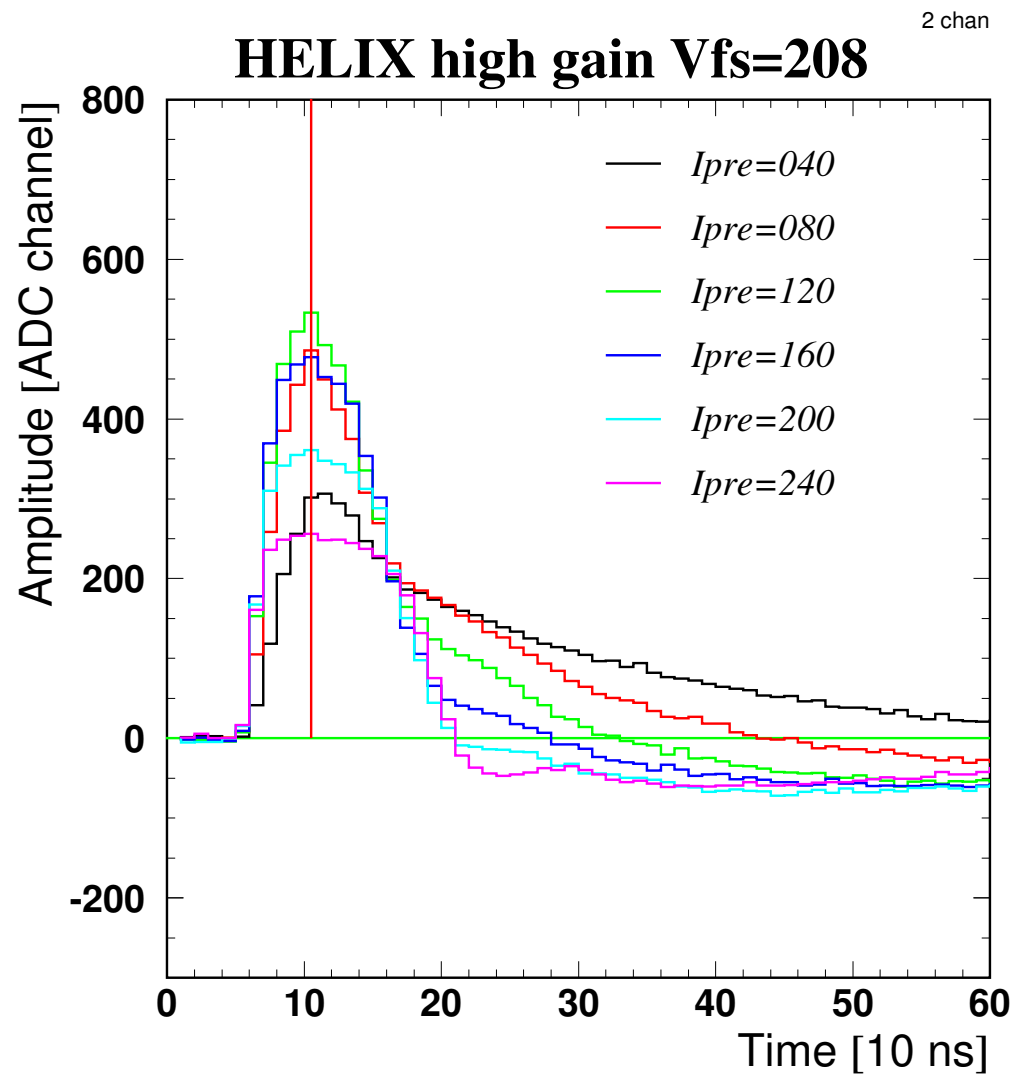
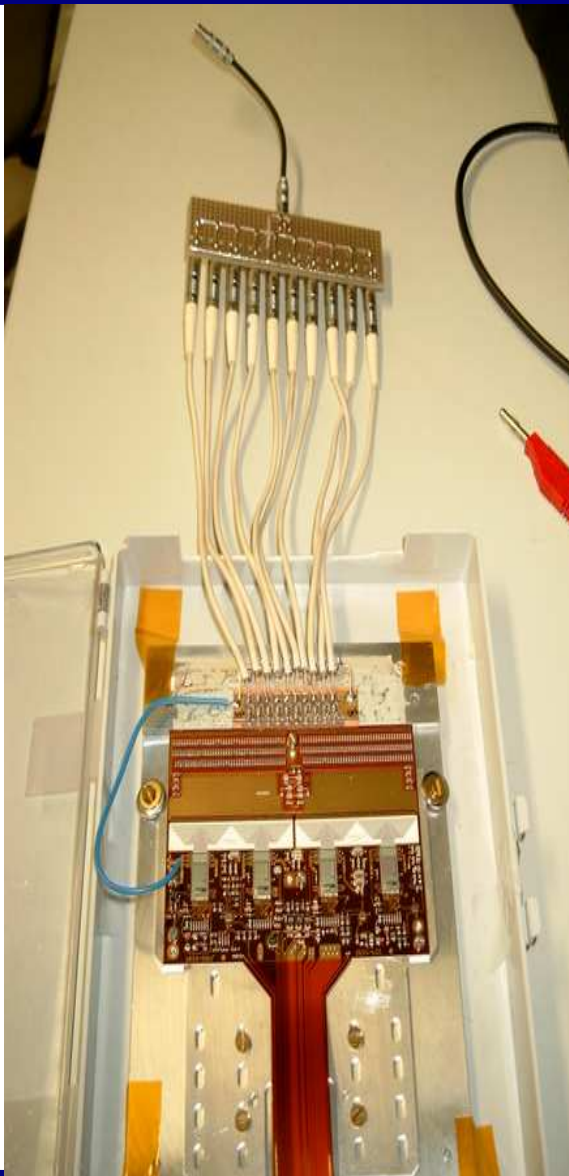


- Uniformity
- Linearity
- Pipe Spread

# Parameter Tests



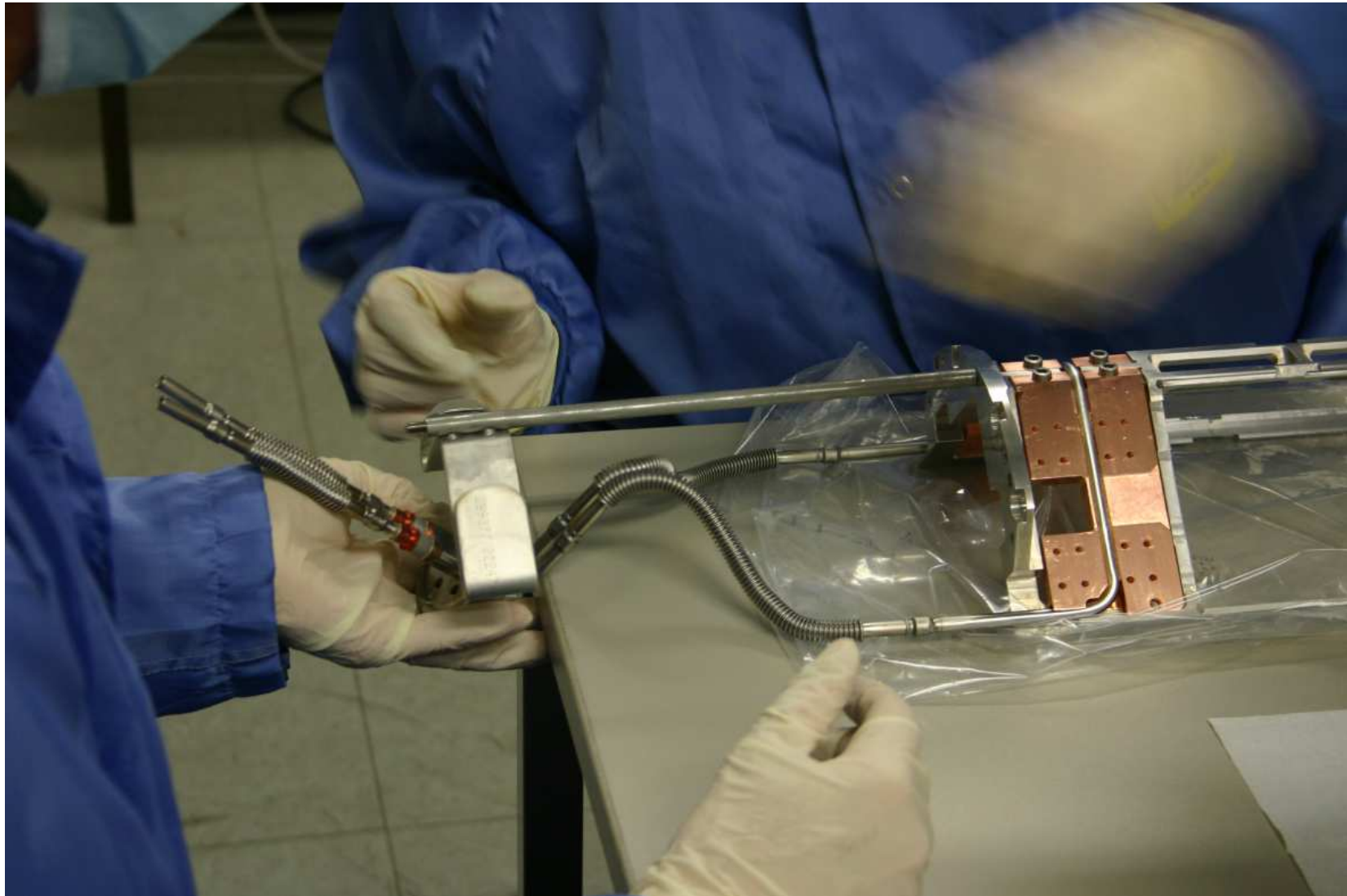
# Parameter Tests



# Bench Test



# Installation Pictures

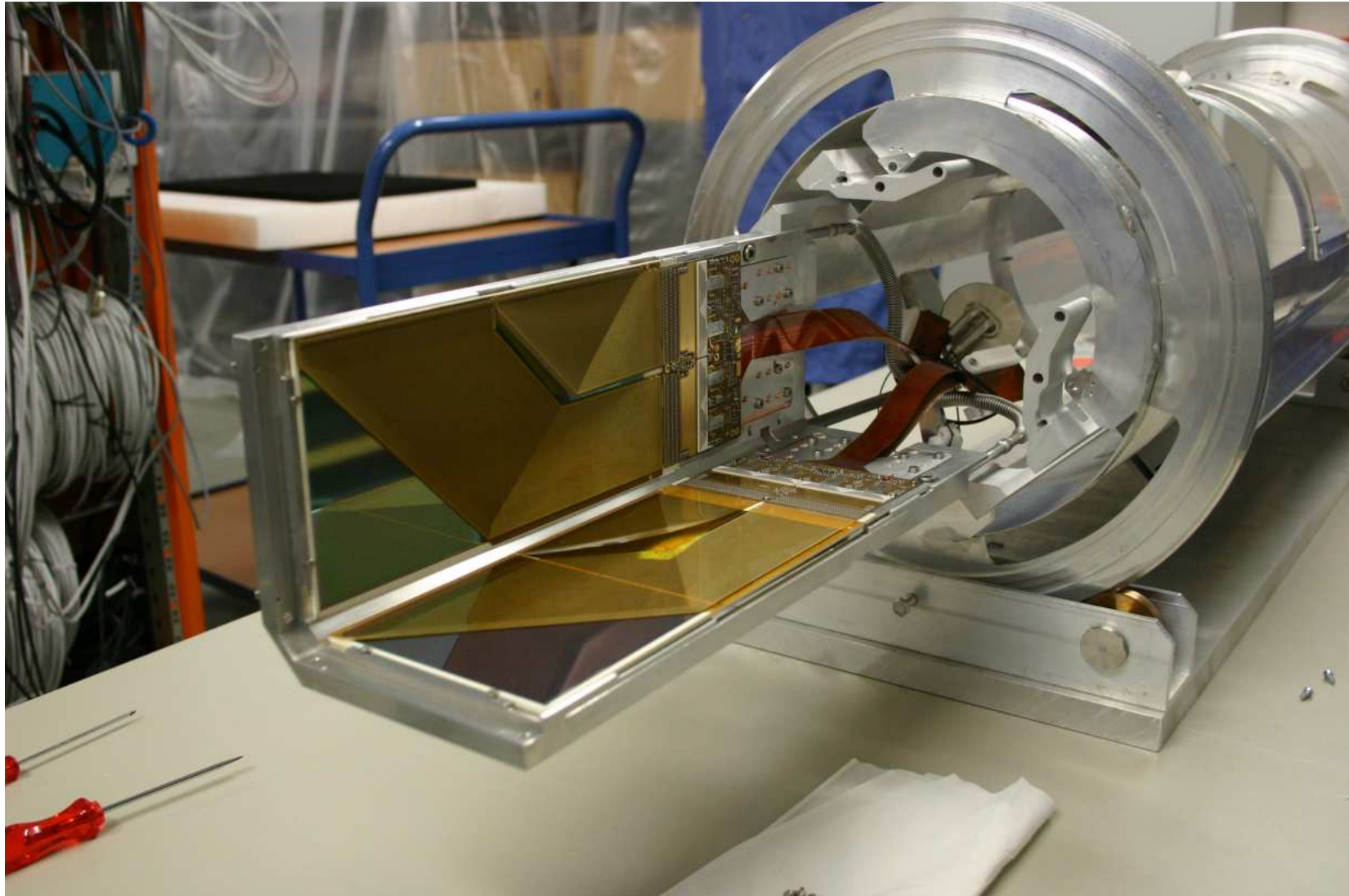




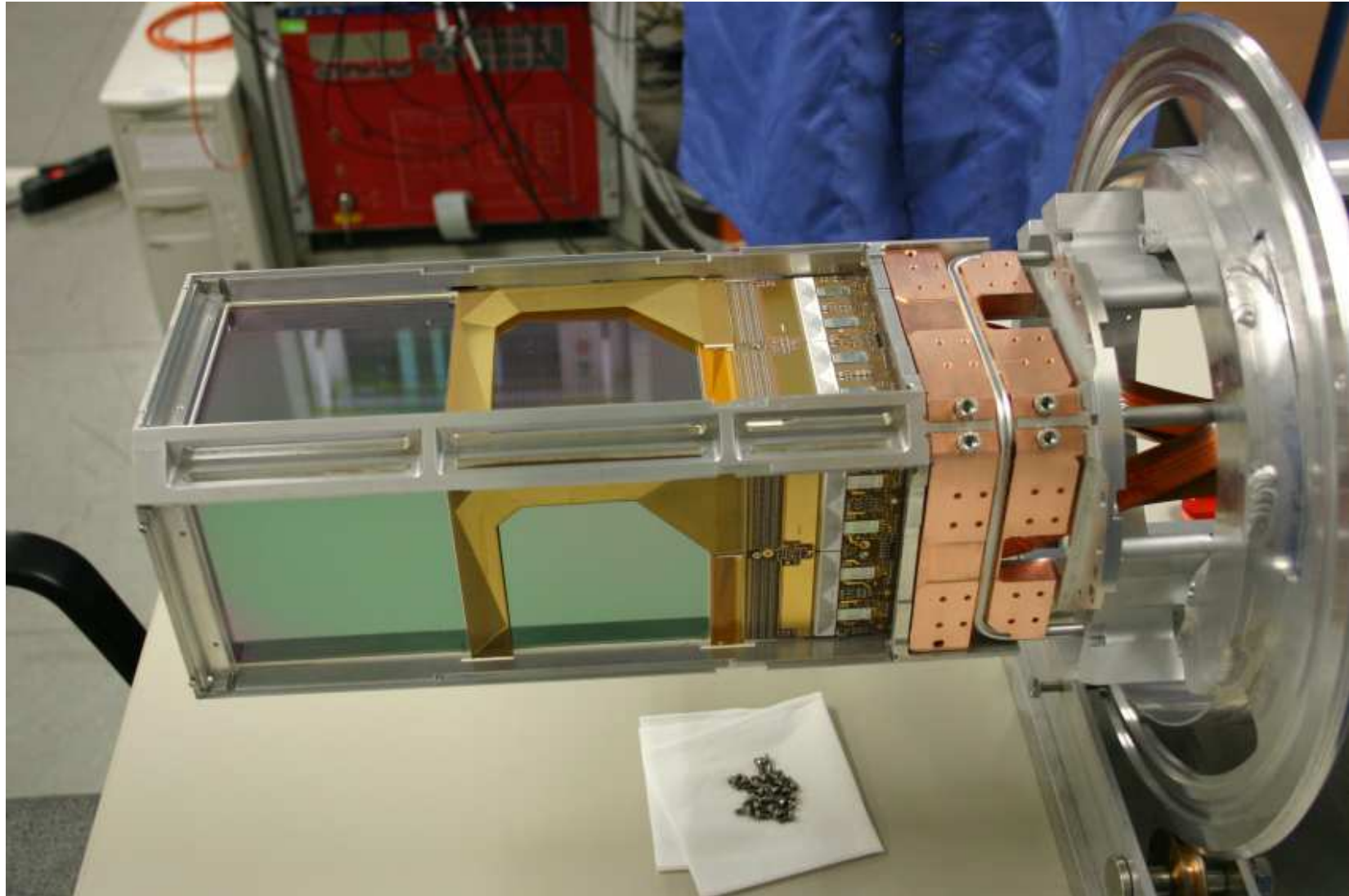
# Installation Pictures



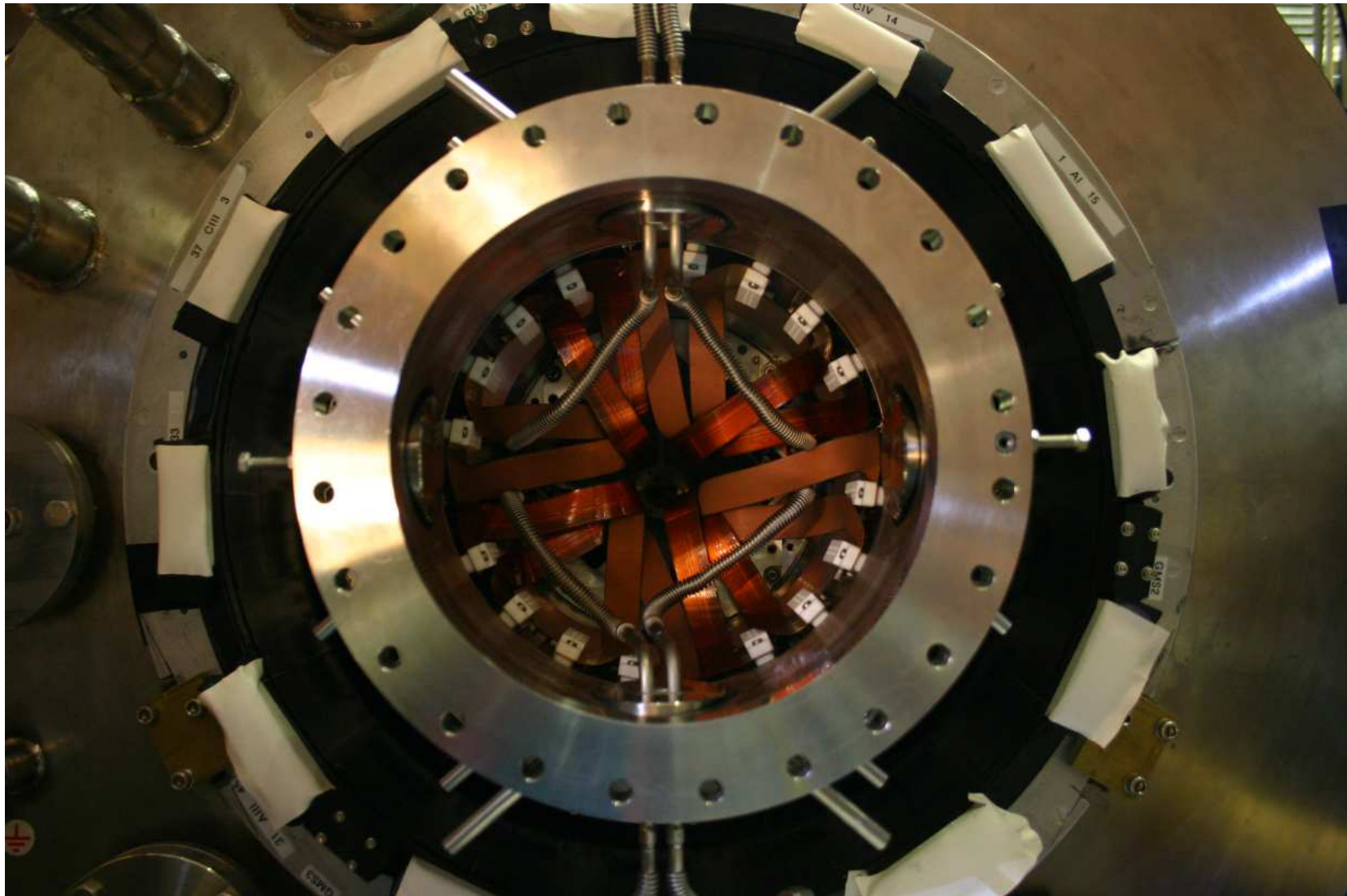
# Installation Pictures



# Installation Pictures



# Installation Pictures



# Summary

- Interest in Exclusive Physics
- Development of a Silicon Recoil Detector for HERMES
- Mechanical construction fixed and working
- Test installation running, take cosmics data