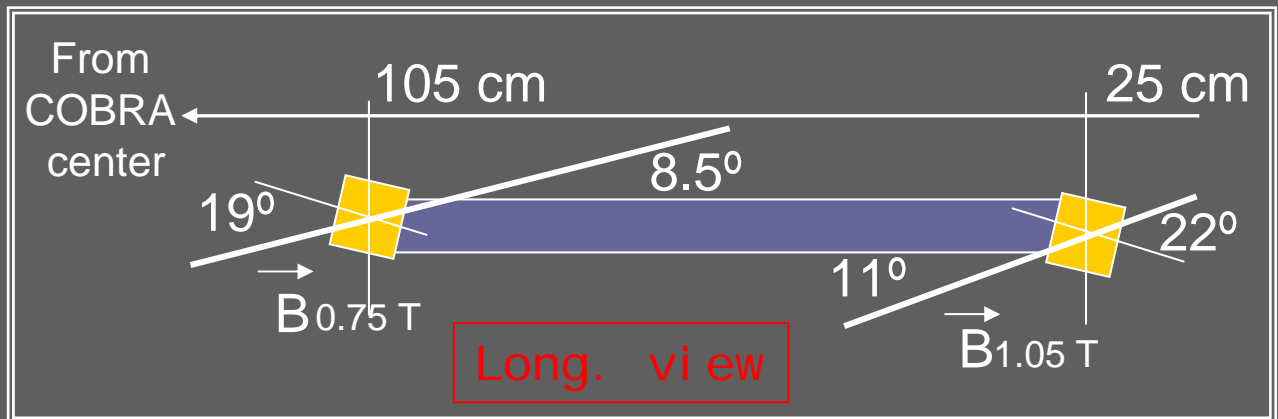
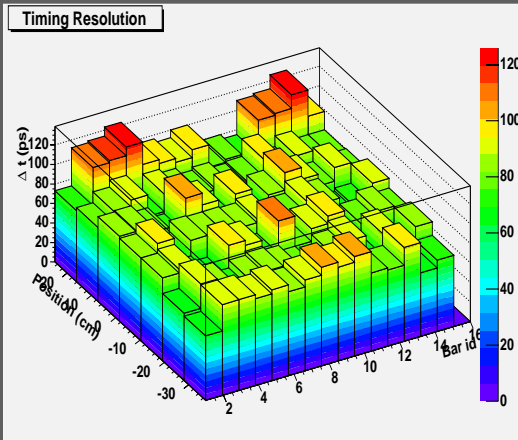
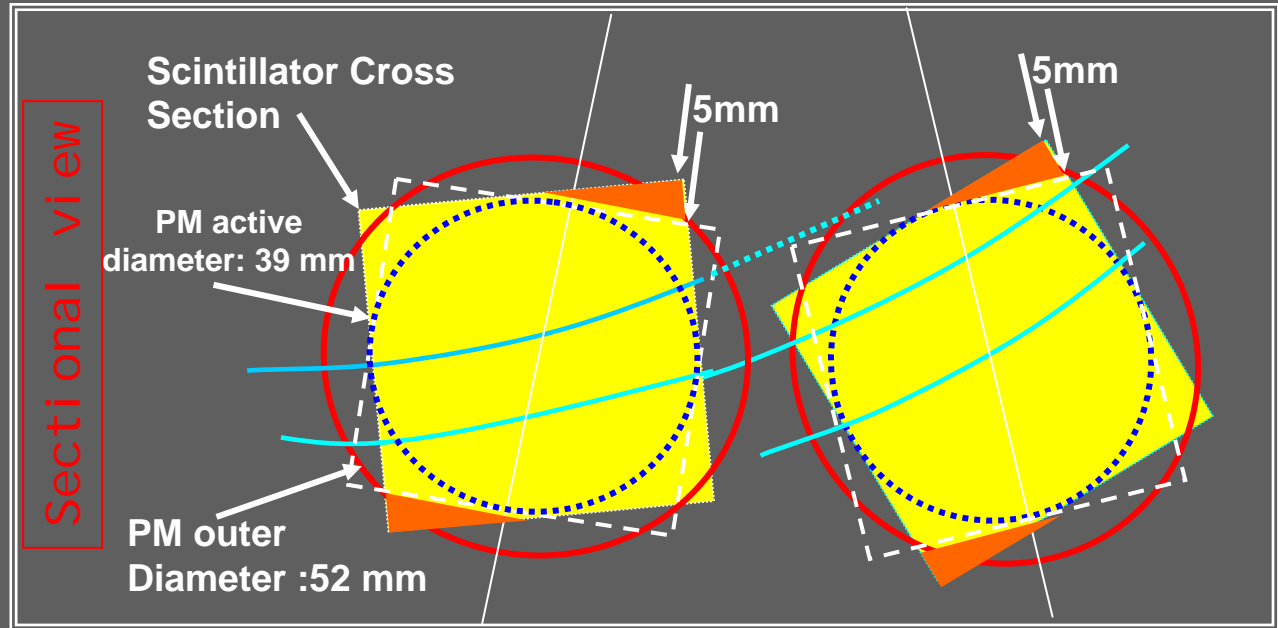
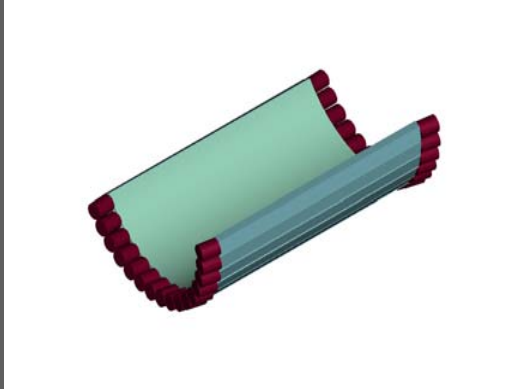


Timing Counter

Report of July 18th, 2007

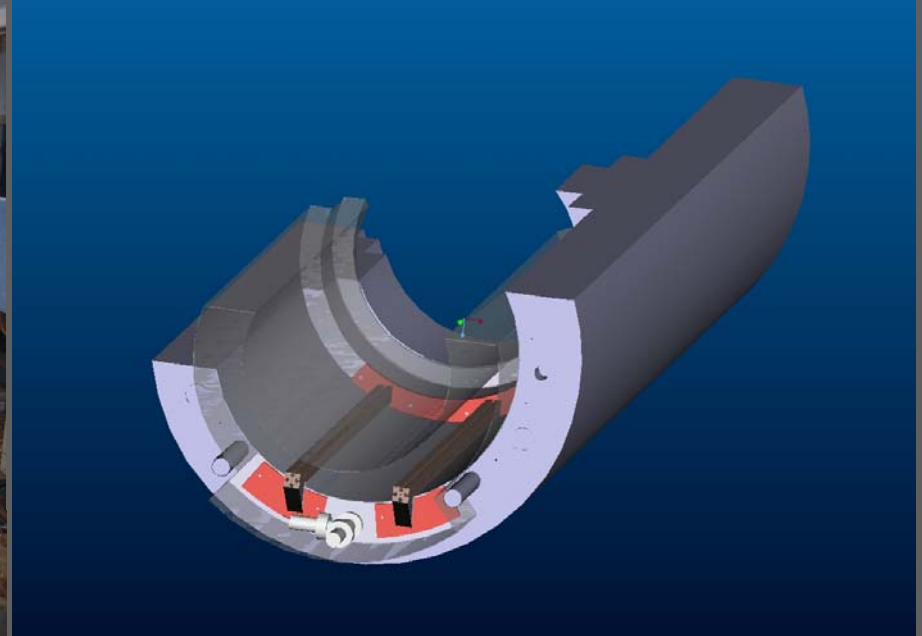
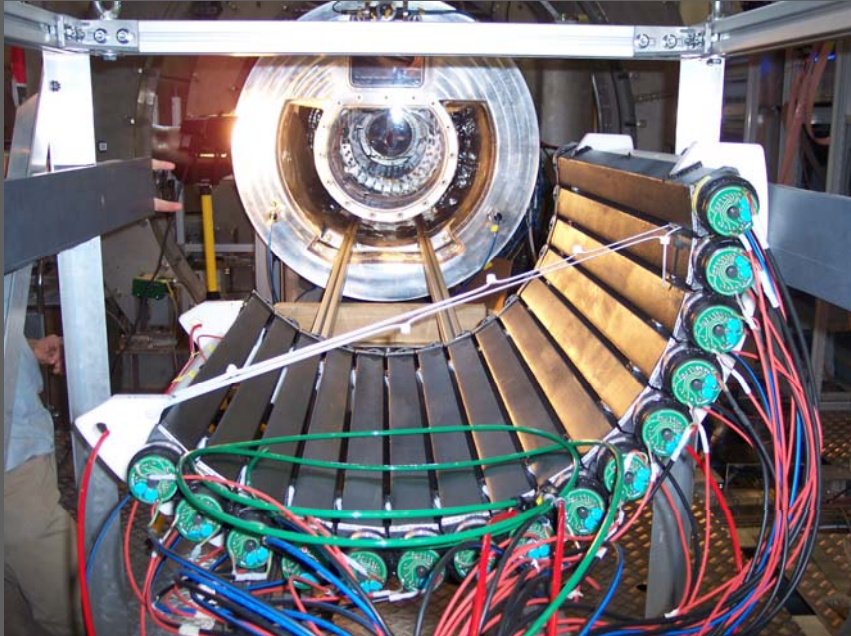
F.Gatti

TC layout, structure, functions



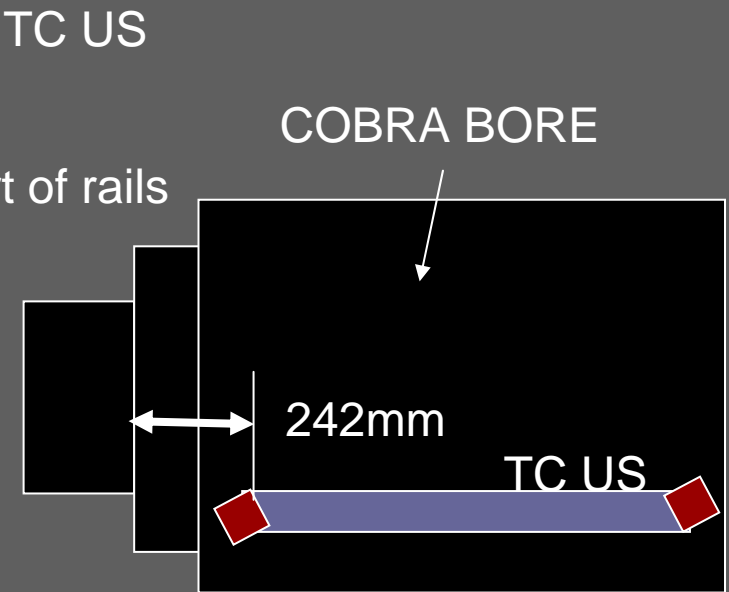
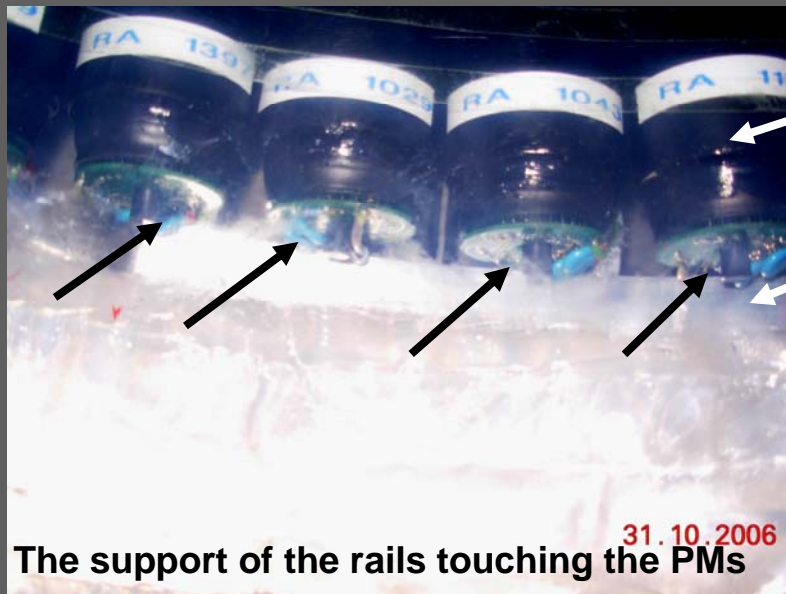
Pre-Run 06 activities

- Sept 06: N2Bag and TC (without APDs) final test (Genova-PSI)
- Oct. 9-13: N2Bag and TC US mounted and tested in COBRA at PSI
- Nov 2: N2Bag DS mounted on COBRA, TC DS ready to be mounted after DC
- Nov 29- Dec 5: N2Bag DS dismounted and re-mounted for the DC insertion.
- Dec 6-9: TC DS mounted and cabled
- Dec 13-21: TC-DC run

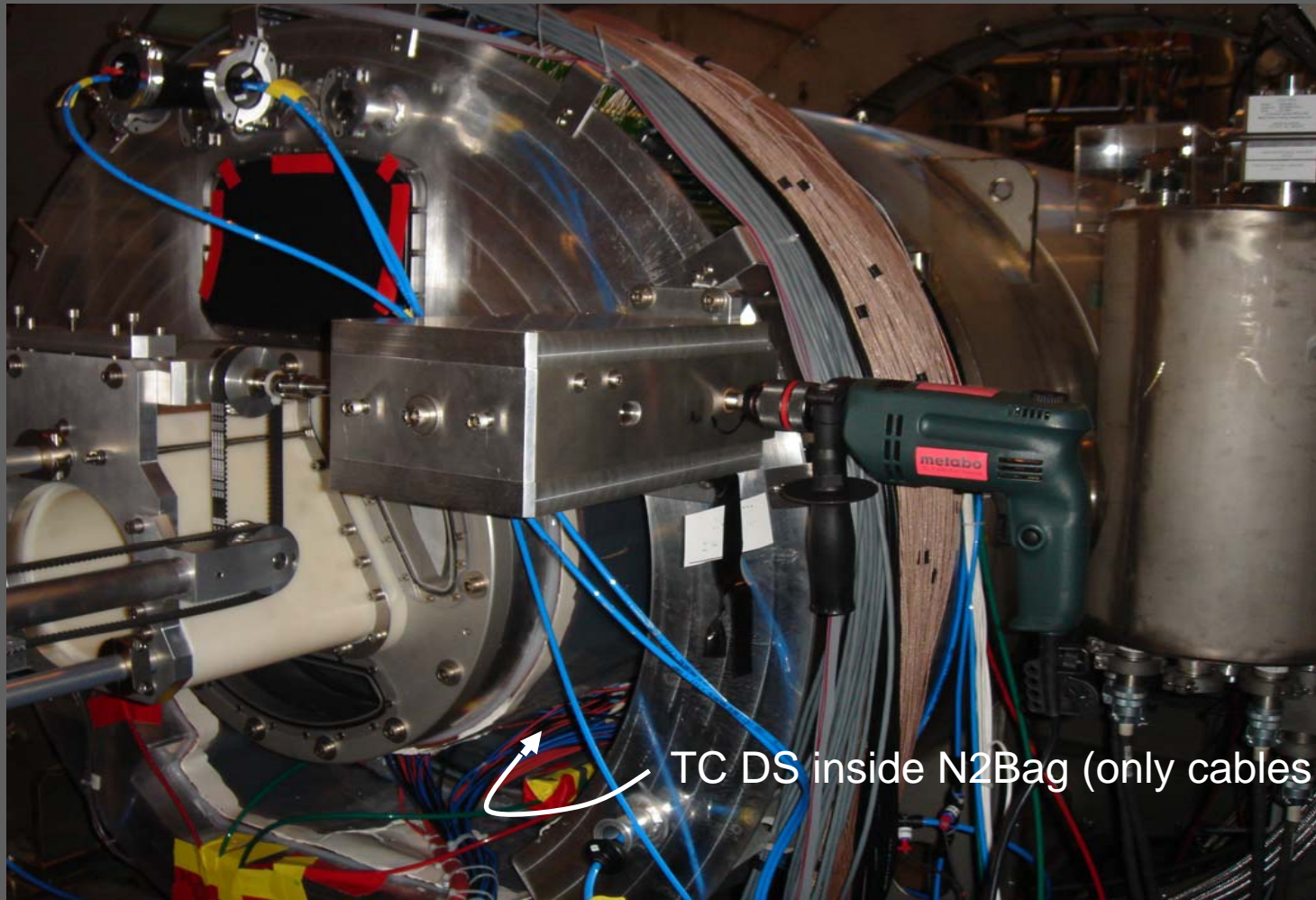


TC-06 Run

- TC DS and US mounted and cabled and successfully operated in COBRA
- TC US not in final position because of a trivial error of the rail support: 5mm higher than expected. → The inner end of the scintillating bar were at 242mm from the second COBRA step (13 cm from the final position).
- TC DS mounted in symmetrical position for simplicity (analysis).



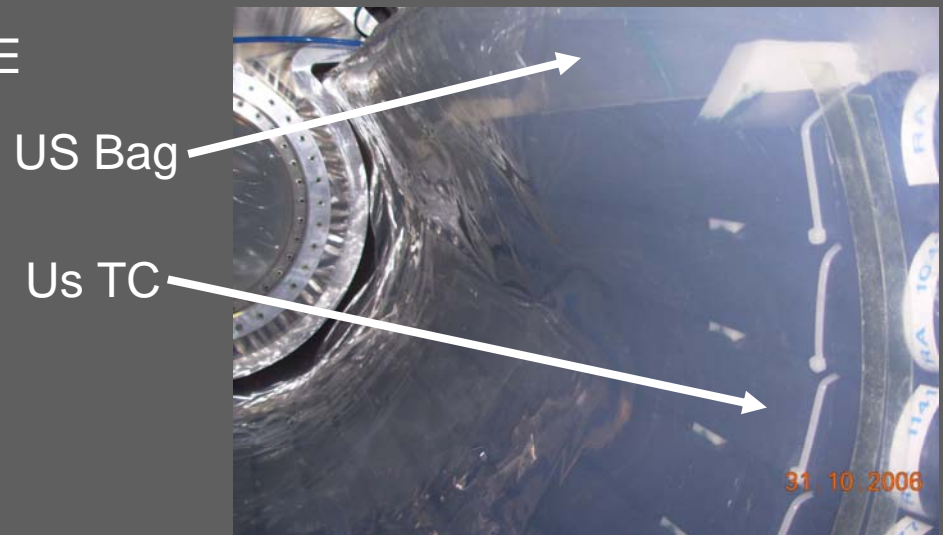
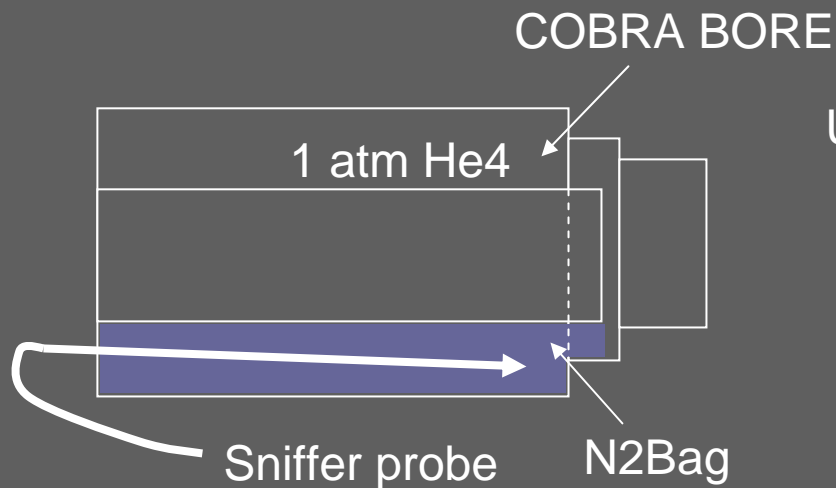
TC inside COBRA in the final configuration



N2Bag

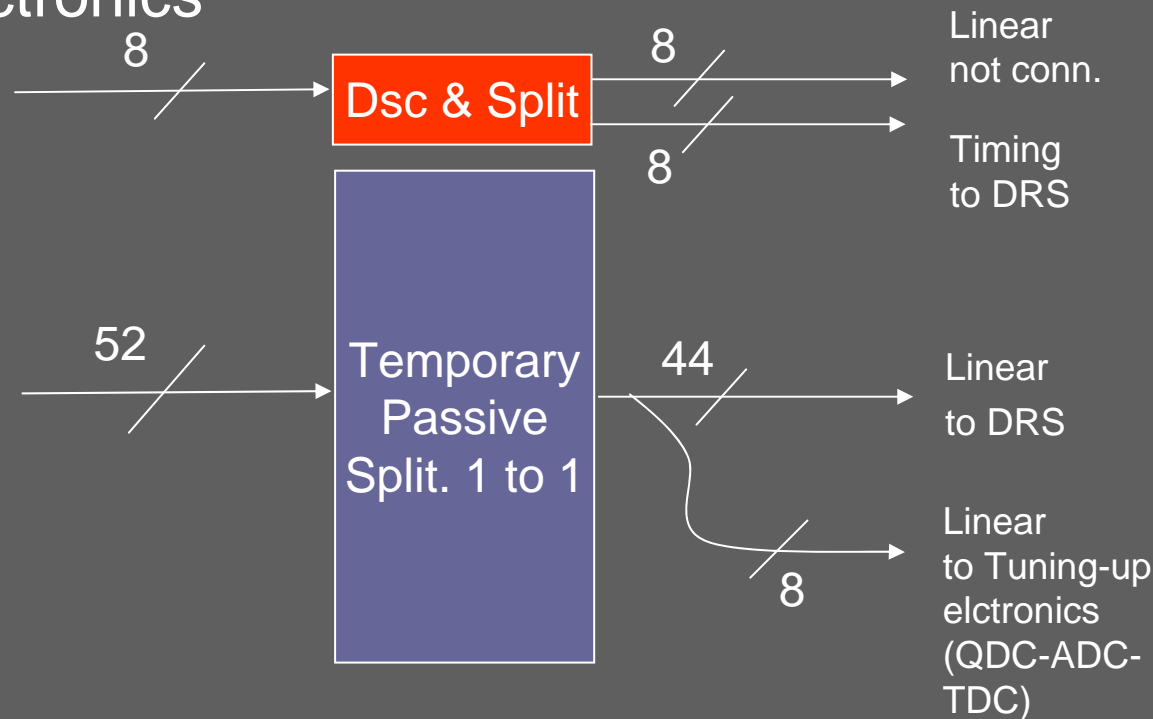
■ N2Bag He4 level:

- The final He4 level inside the bag at the PM positions is about 10 x ABL (Atmospheric Background Level), with 1 atm He4 outside.
- Gas washing: we reached 1x(ABL), by flushing N2 @ 50l/m. → safe operating condition for PM



Connection to the Electronics

- The PM channels have been sent to the DRS, with the following scheme, which contains only 8 channels in the final configuration. Tuning-up 8 by 8 channels with “Tuning-UP (QDC-TDC-Multichannel analyzer)” electronics



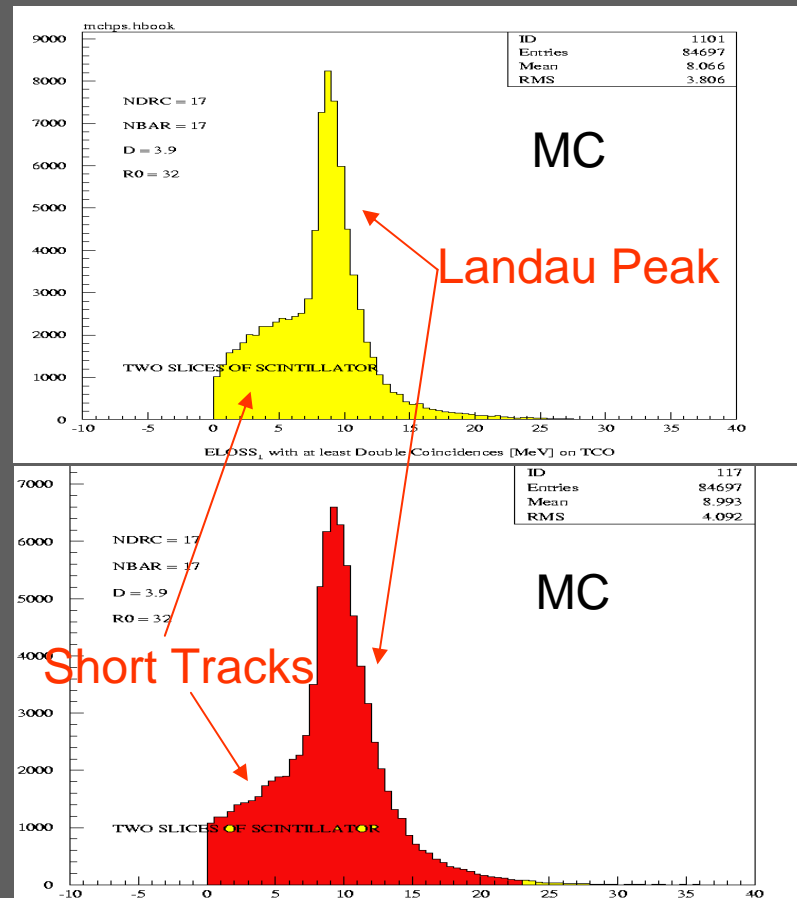
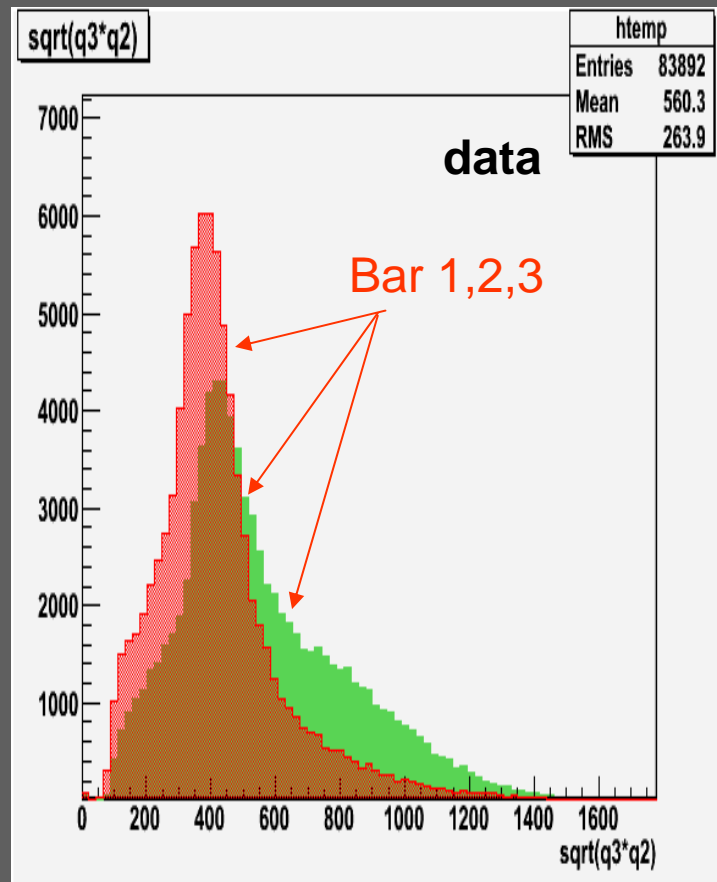
Run 2006: tuning-up and measurements

- Final gain of PM in COBRA “ON” calculated with our model (laboratory Gain vs HV, Gain Vs Mag. Field, Gain vs angle).
- Needed a further equalization with cosmics, 3 full days for gain uniformity of 10% (this has been made with the beam-OFF).
- Data taking for charge spectrum of each PM with Beam ON.
- Direct count rate (single PM, 2 PM coincidence, 2 bars coincidence, 3 bars coincidence) → PM anodic current evaluation and Bck contribution.
- Data taking with DRS.

[illegible]

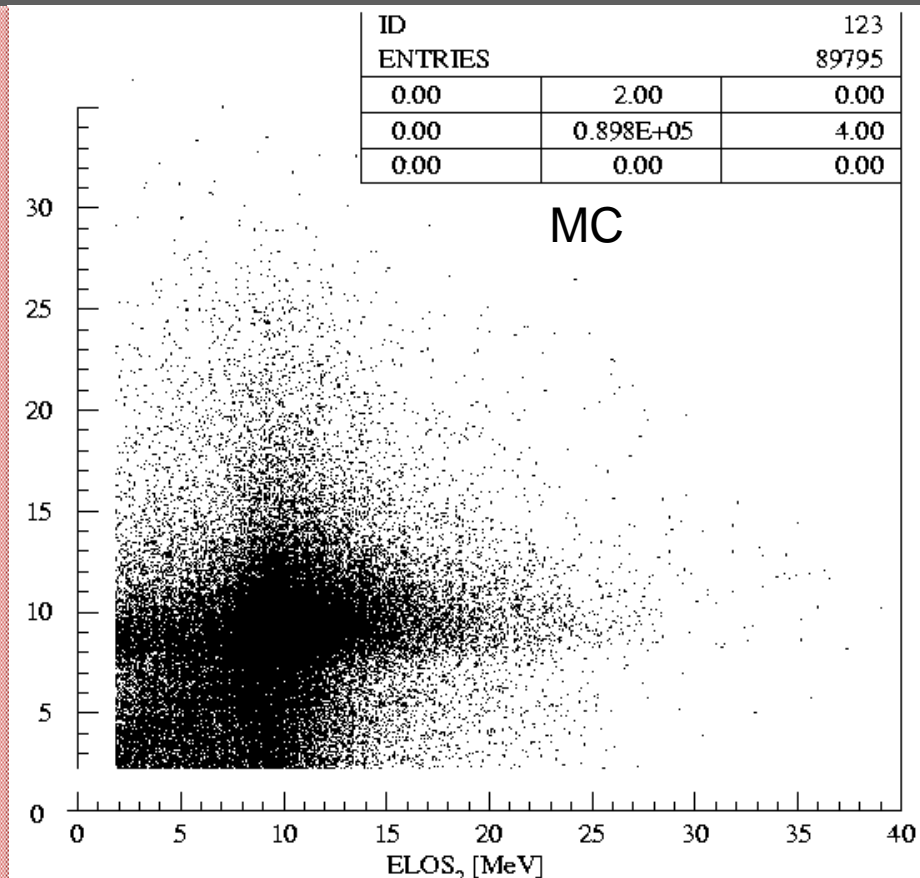
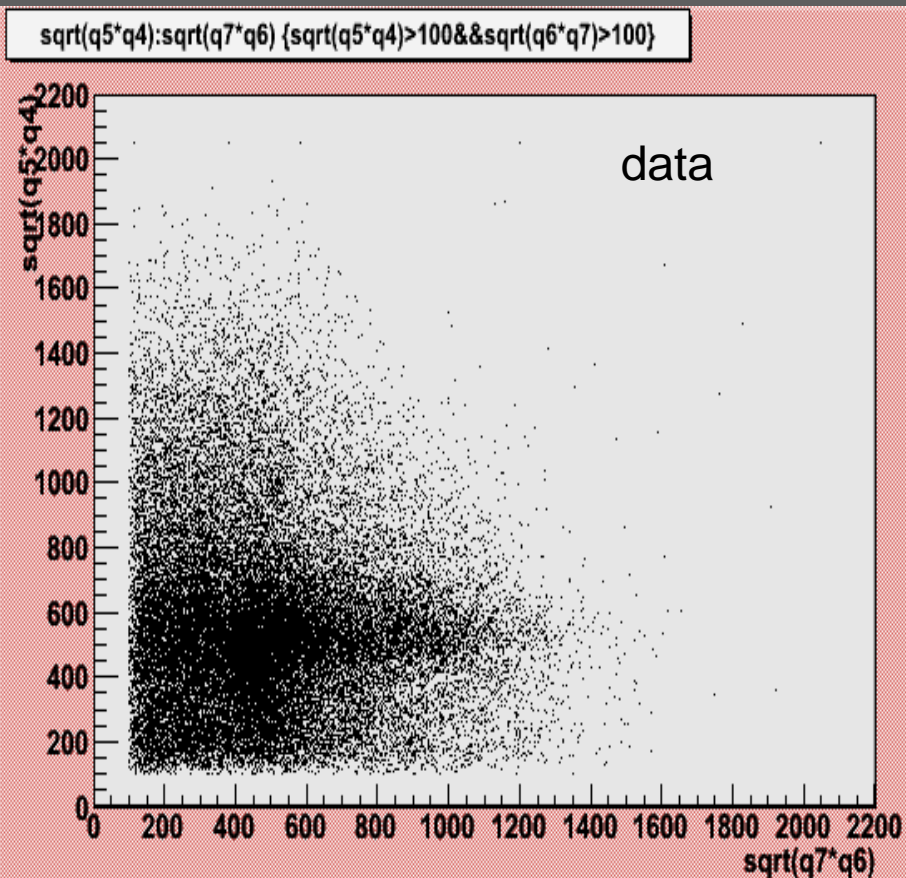
Analysis: main features

- Minimization of trajectory length spread → narrower energy loss distribution → clear “landau” peak over tails of short tracks.



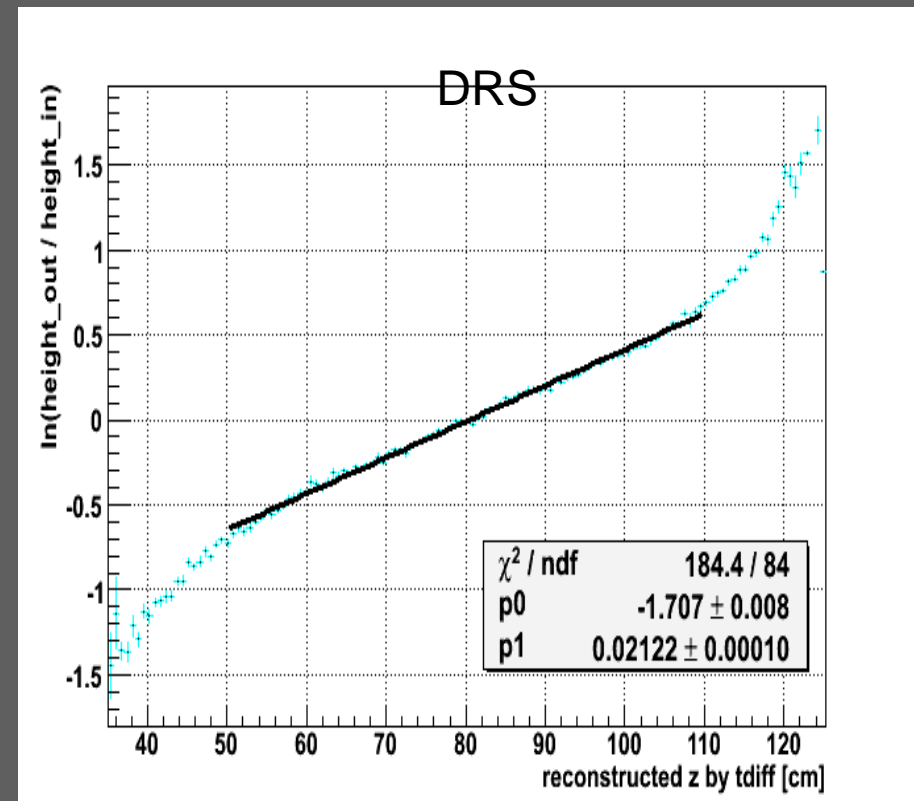
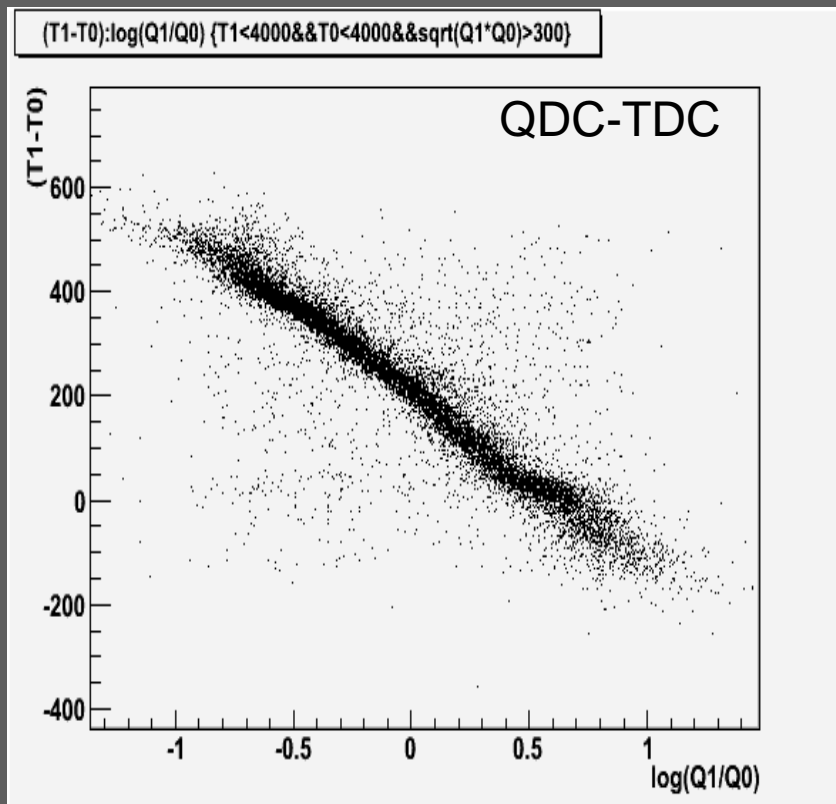
Analysis: main features

- Expected 2 and 3 bar (and more) coincidences
- MC: 48% hit 1 bar, 52% 2 or more contiguous bars
- Clear signature of positron correlated energy losses among two contiguous bars



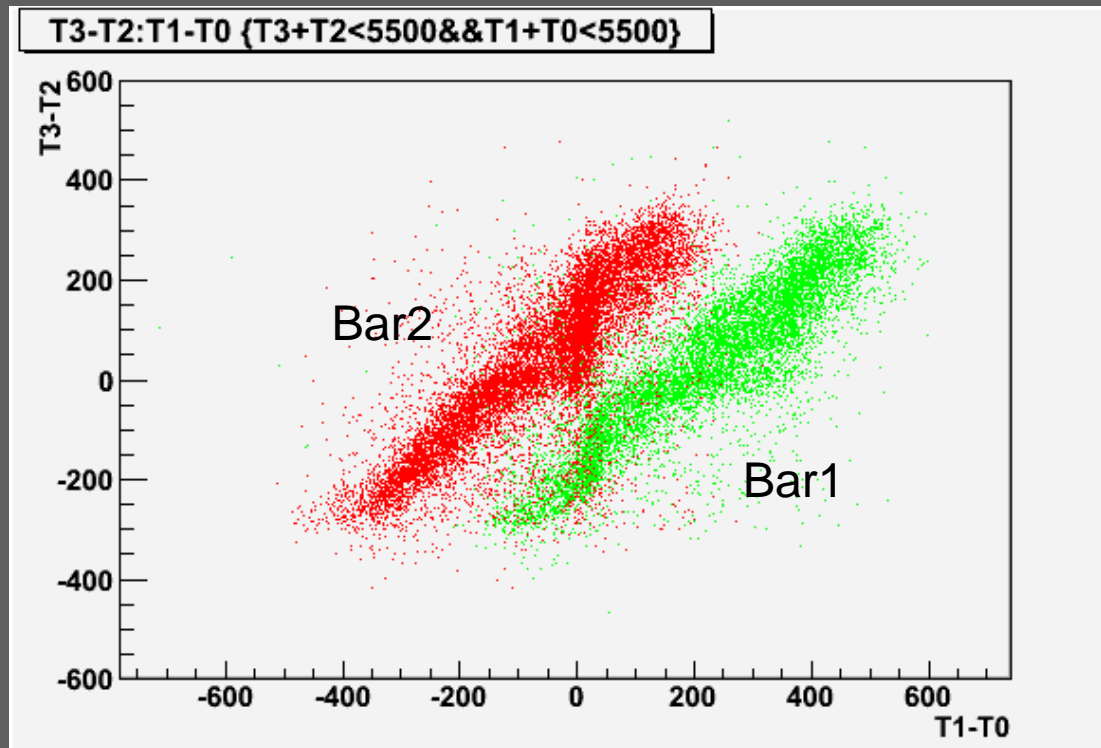
Analysis: main features

- Charge time correlation: time difference of two pms vs $\log(\text{chargePM1}/\text{chargePM2})$



Analysis: main features

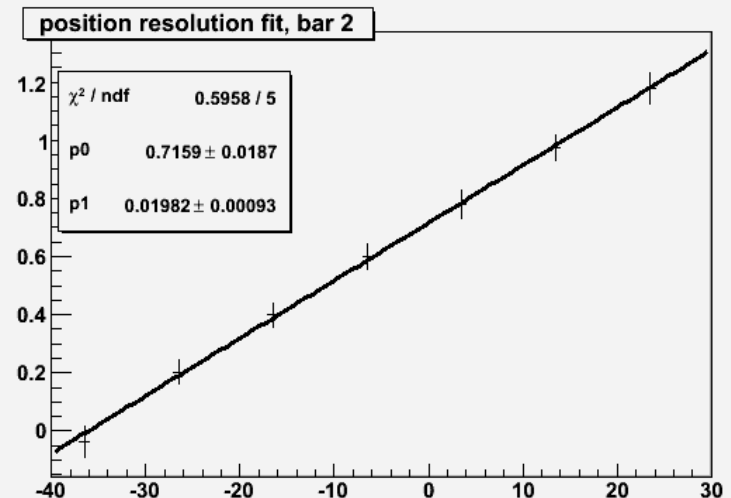
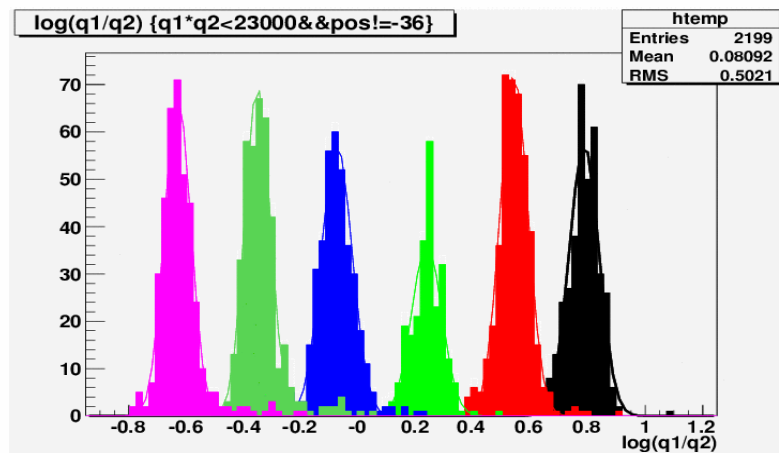
- Time correlation between two contiguous bars: time difference of first bar vs time difference of the second one.



Analysis: main features

- Position reconstruction via charge division
methode: by using BTF calibration with 5mm beam spot, 2.2 cm rms resolution achieved

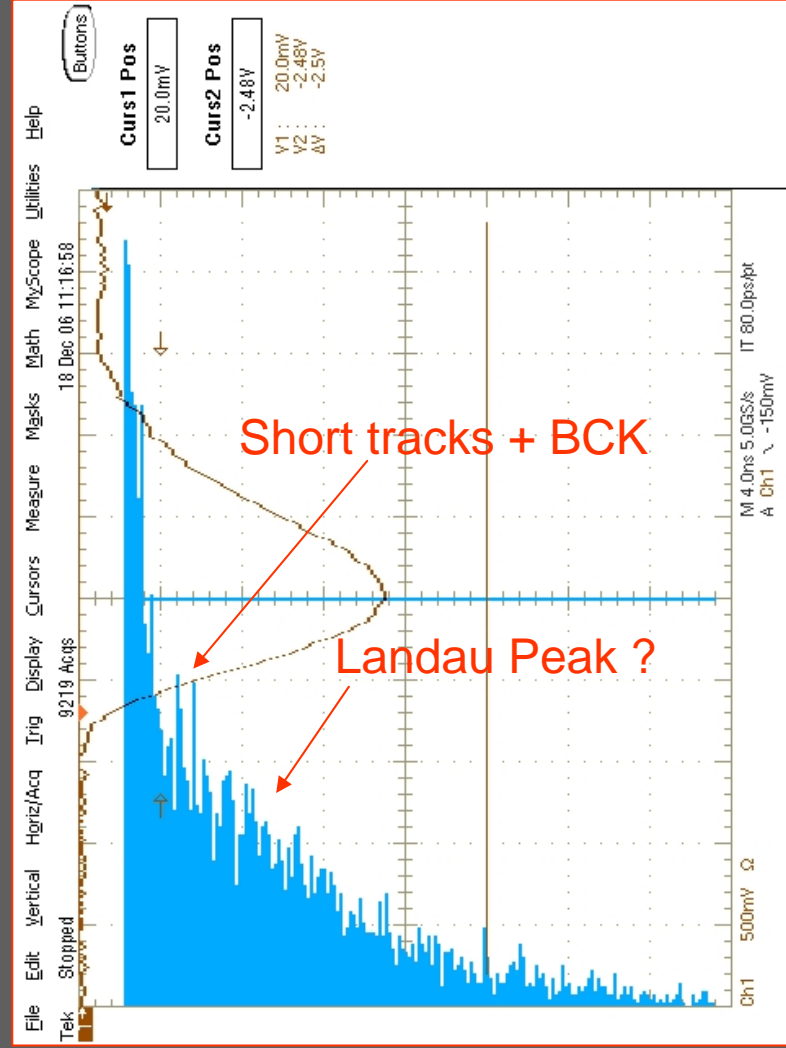
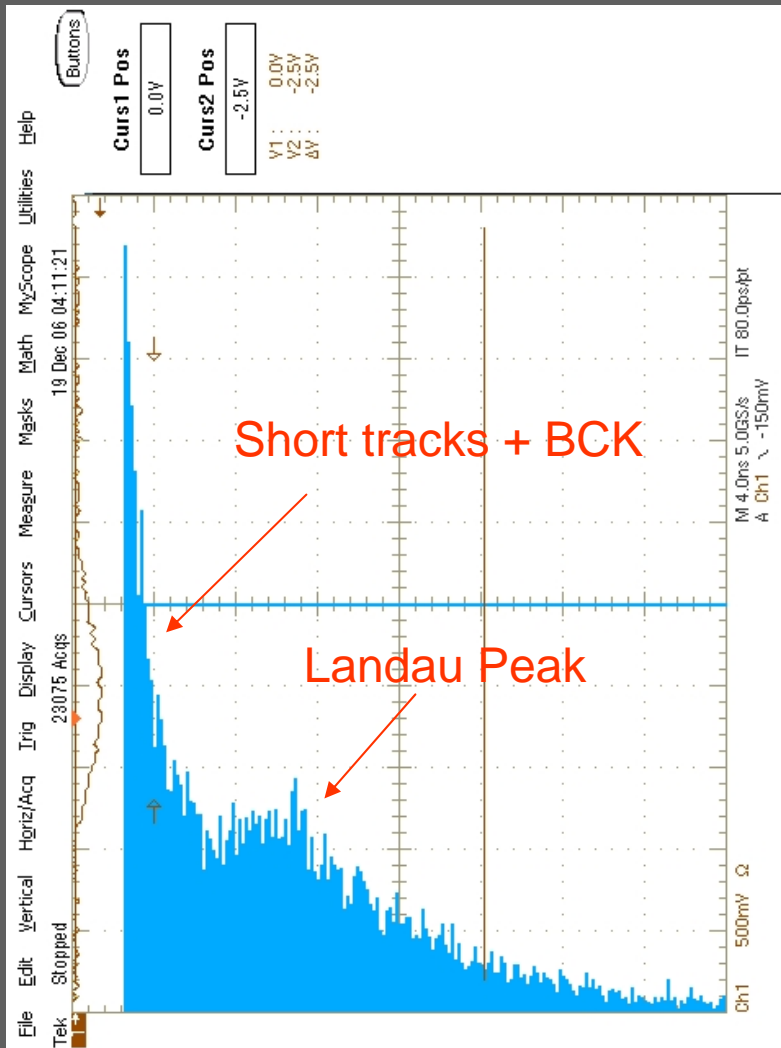
| bar # | attenuation length | DLog(Q1/Q0) – expected | DLog(Q1/Q0) – measured | |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | 96 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| 2 | 97 | 1.6 | 1.5 | |
| 3 | 84 | 1.9 | 2 | |
| 4 | 101 | 1.5 | 1.4 | |
| | | | | |



PMT Life

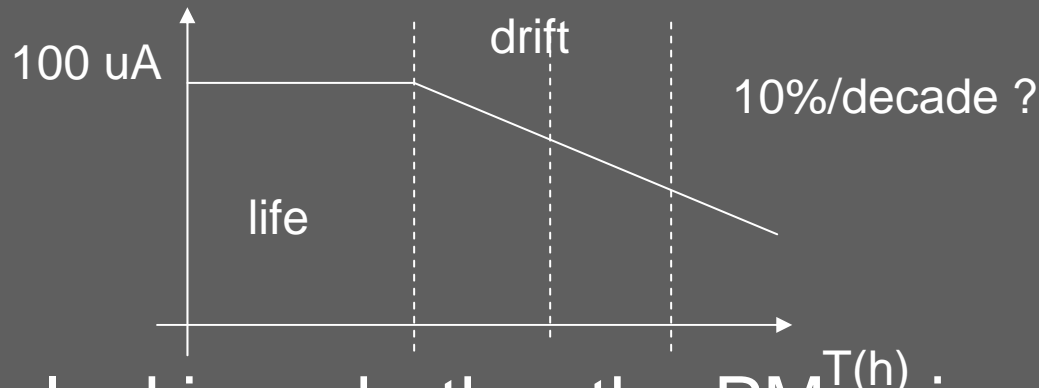
- Life = time of stable gain operation measured as total charge delivered at the anode
- Hamamatsu data for 2" PM life is 360 C at the anode.
- With `06 parameter run (440-610 KHz @ ~0.7 V average amplitude and ~1.5 V Landau peak) we estimate 2 years life.
- What happens after that 360 C are supplied or we exceed the nominal life ?

Raw amplitude spectrum of PMs in '06 run: two examples



General trend in PMT drift

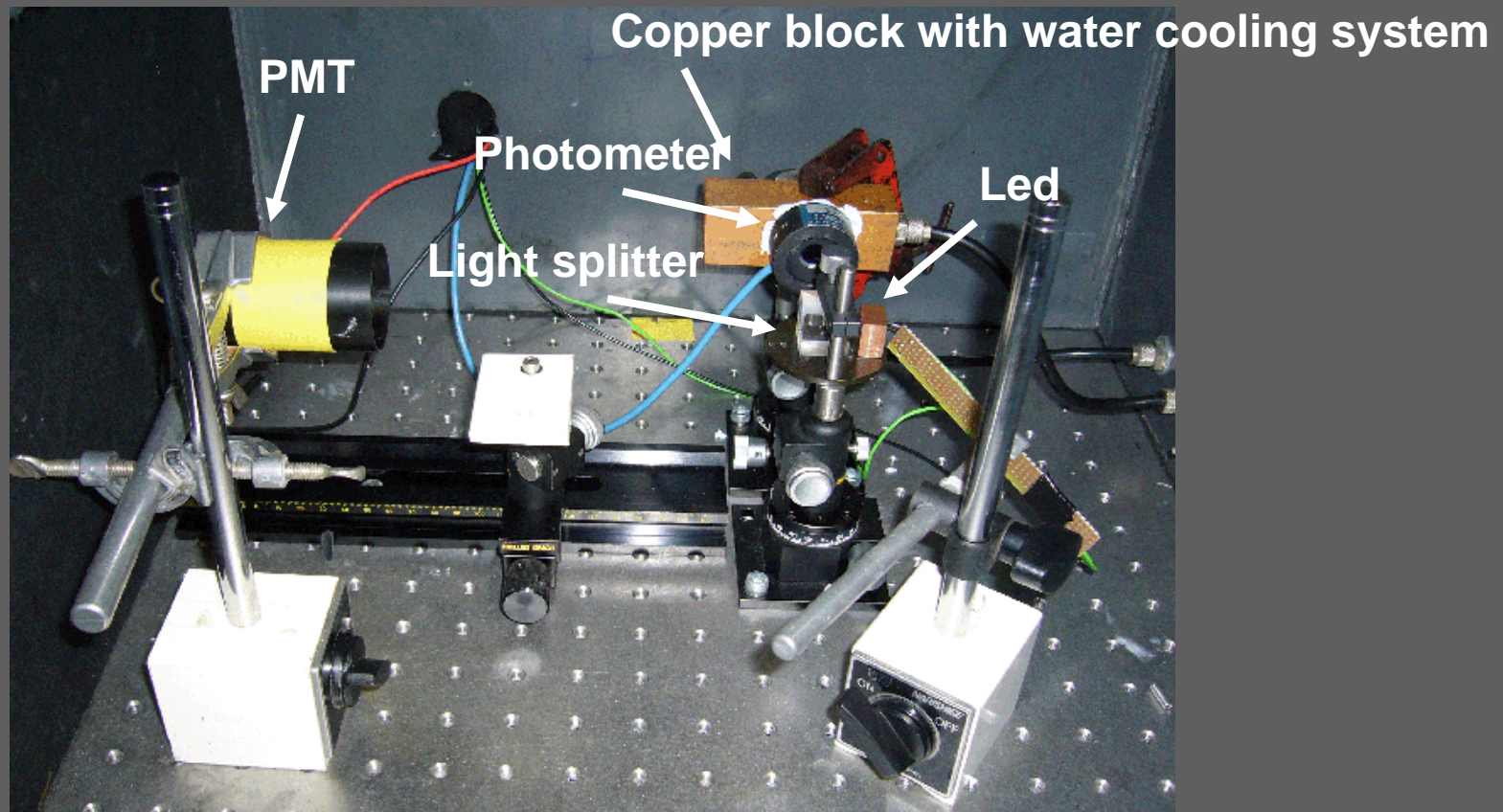
- We are measuring the PM gain vs time in the “drift” region:



- We are looking whether the PM gain drops down much faster or not.
- A first test done with 1^{1/2}" already used PM
- A second test under course with 2" new PM

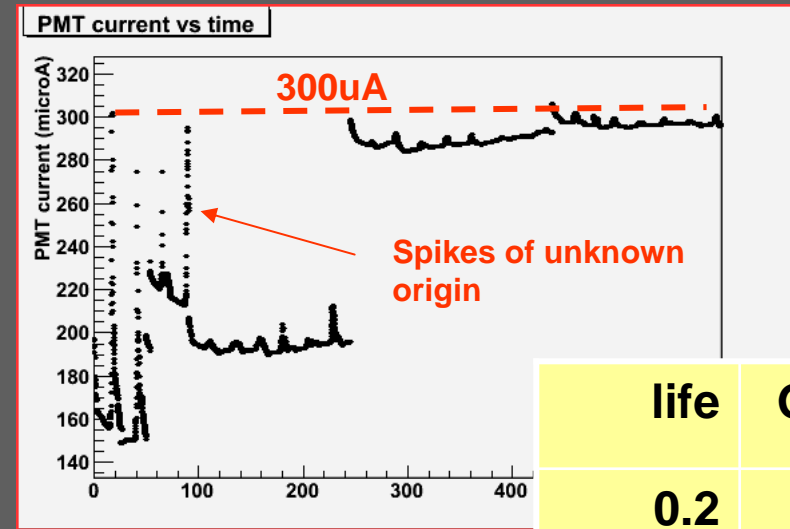
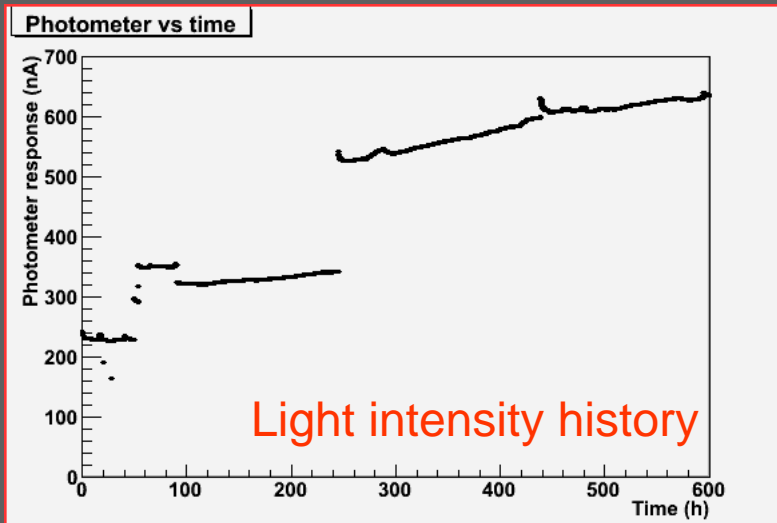
First preliminary Test of PM

- 1 ½" PM under intense light exposition (cathod area 1/2 of the 2" PM); life=180 C (hamamtsu confirms)



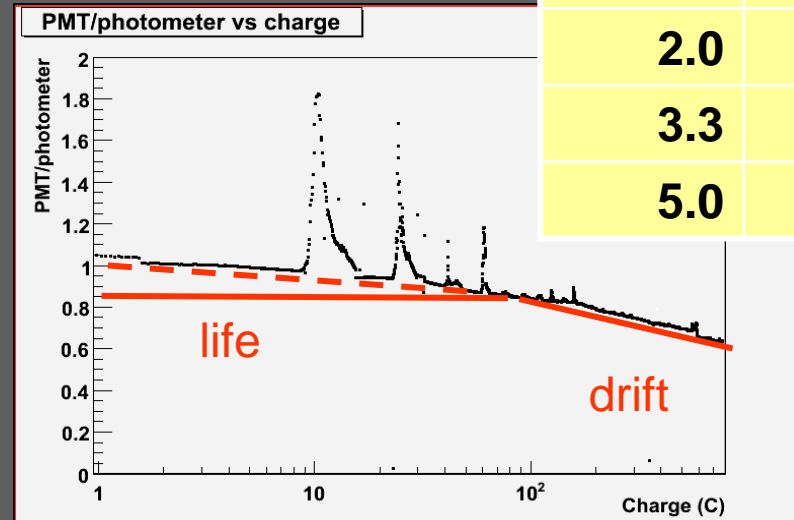
Test of a PM for ~5 times the life

- During the test we decide to speed up the PMT's ageing working at very high current of 300 μA . We increased light on PMT and consequently the anode current



- Finally: with acceptable slow drift, that can be recovered by increase of HV, the fine mesh PM will survive for the whole duration of the experiment.

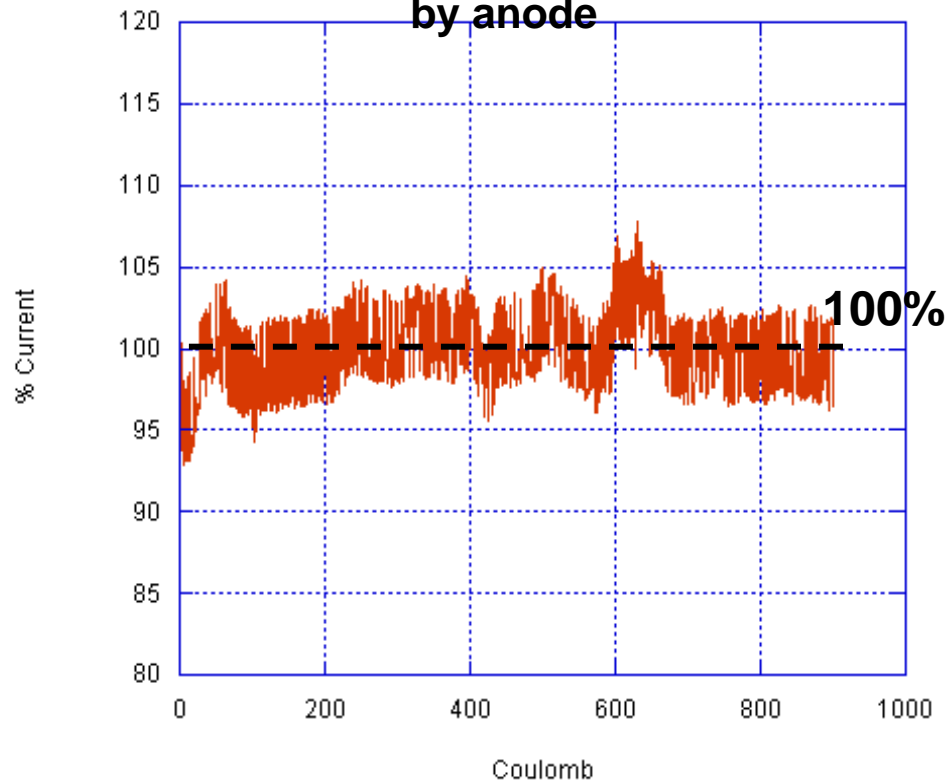
| life | G/G(0) |
|------|--------|
| 0.2 | 90% |
| 2.0 | 77% |
| 3.3 | 70% |
| 5.0 | 65% |



Test on 2" PM under way

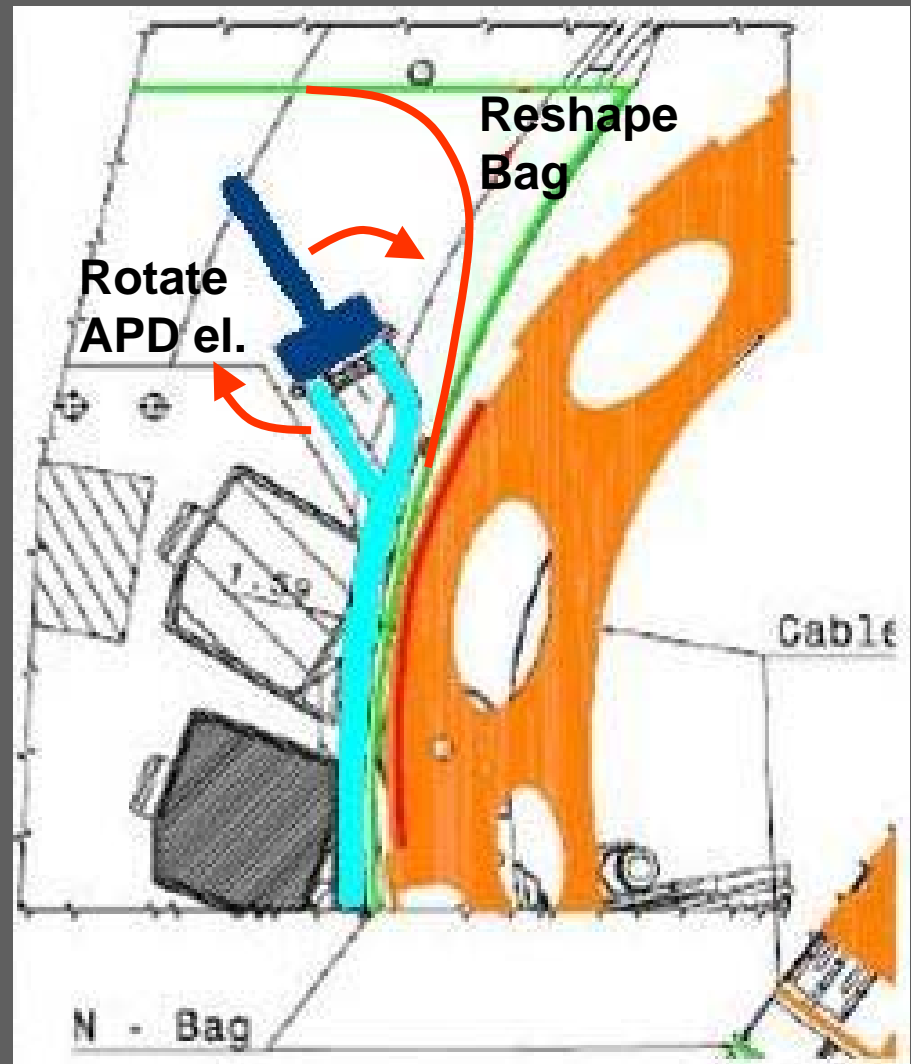
- Low Anodic current (90 μA) test on new 2" PM (life=360 C)
- ~ 3 times the life of PM achieved = 6 years of operation

**anode current of test PMT
normalized to reference diode
(arbitrary units) vs total charge produced
by anode**



Upgrades

- Upgrade of the N2Bag: shape and material (SSteel end side)
- Rotate and shift up the APD electronics assembly
- Re-shape the scintillating fibres
- Re-design the collar and plug system for the N2Bag- End Cap
- Insert the Optical Splitter for the distribution of laser pulse
- N2 gas distribution and sampling
- Remote operation of He monitor and cooling chillers
- Improve cabling and connectors TC to splitters



New Bag

- SS end side of the bag assure precise and robust, leak free, solution.
- The US N2B delivered and mounted



SS end side in the workshop



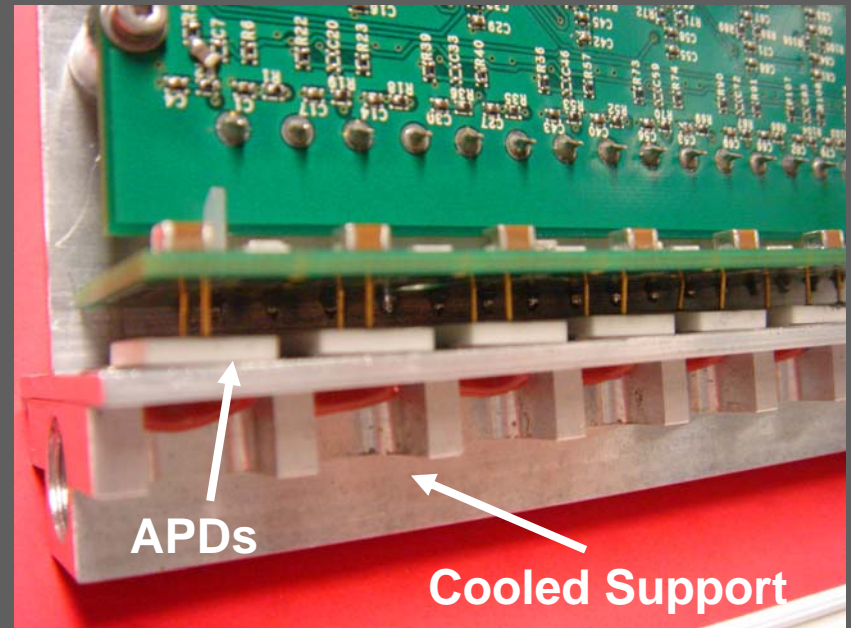
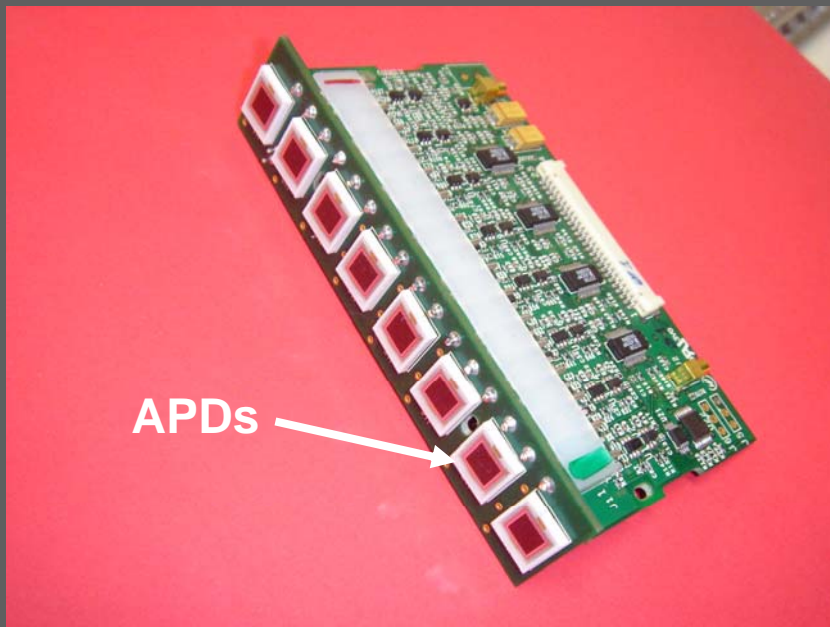
SS end side fits the TC



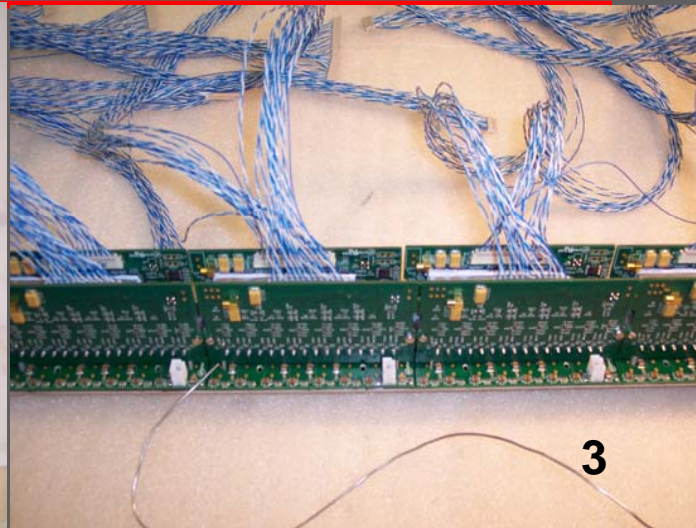
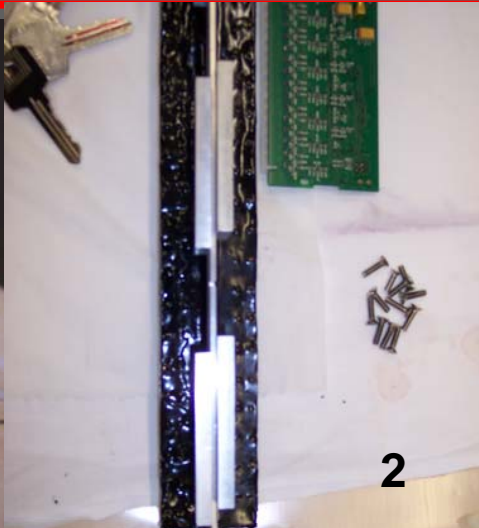
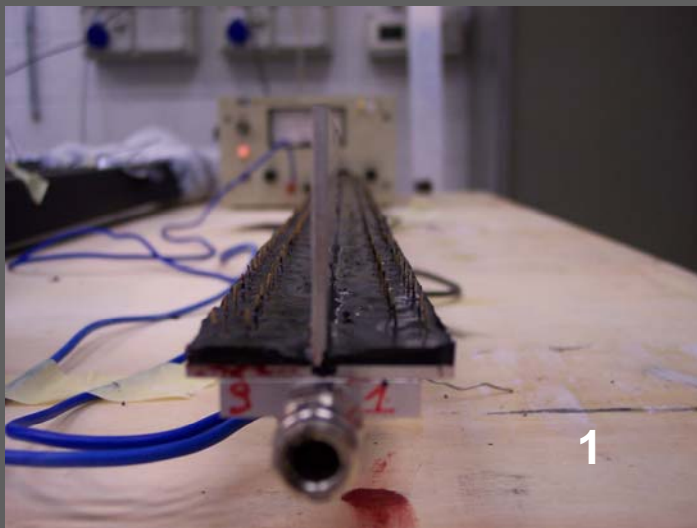
SS end side fit the COBRA

Fiber detector electronics

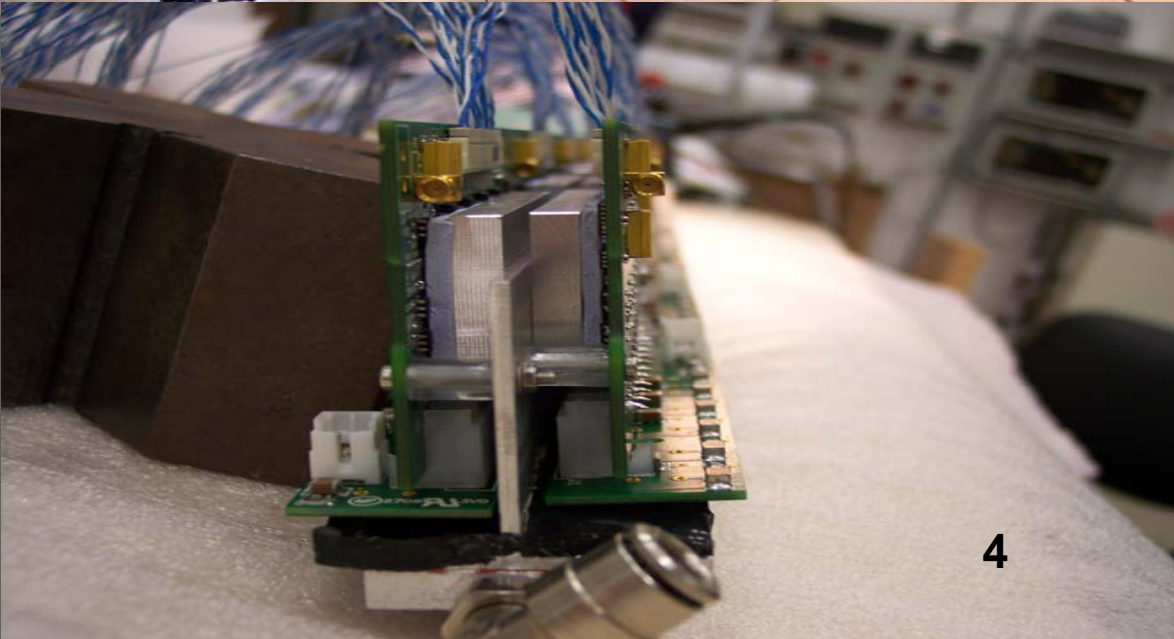
- We are ready to start the mounting of the fiber detector
- We have modified the position of APD electronics.
- We have fixed the cooling: 2 thermoelectric chillers (400w each). A test set-up with one chiller and one final APD support has been already tested in Genoa (125 W per support = 250 W per TC).



APD readout fabrication phase

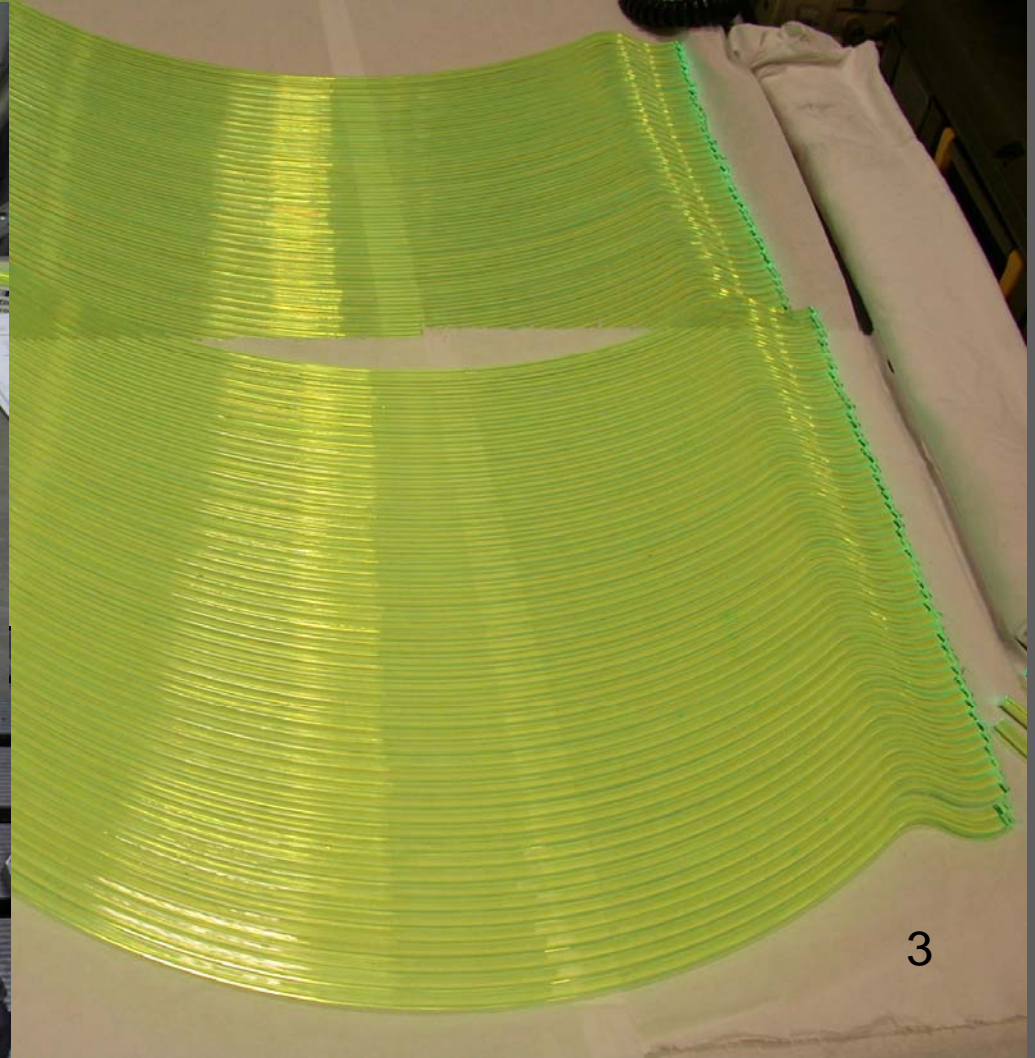
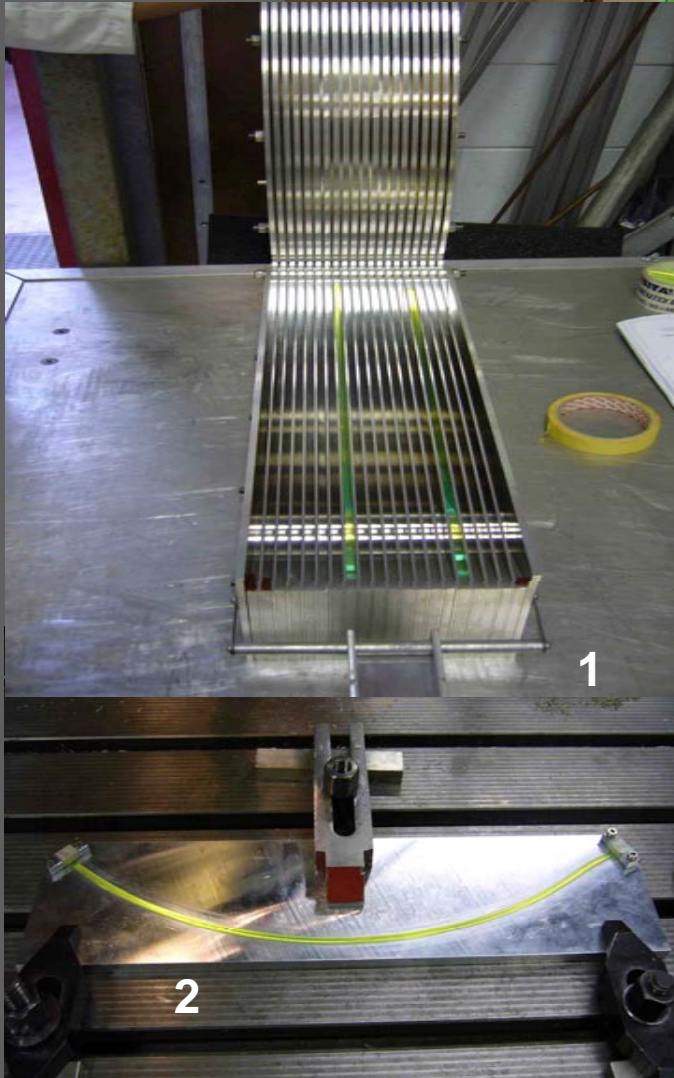


1. APDs glued with Epotek-301-2 and Stycast 1810
2. Preparing for electronics assembling
3. Fully assembled APD electronics with cable
4. Lateral view showing water pipe, electronics with cooling polymer



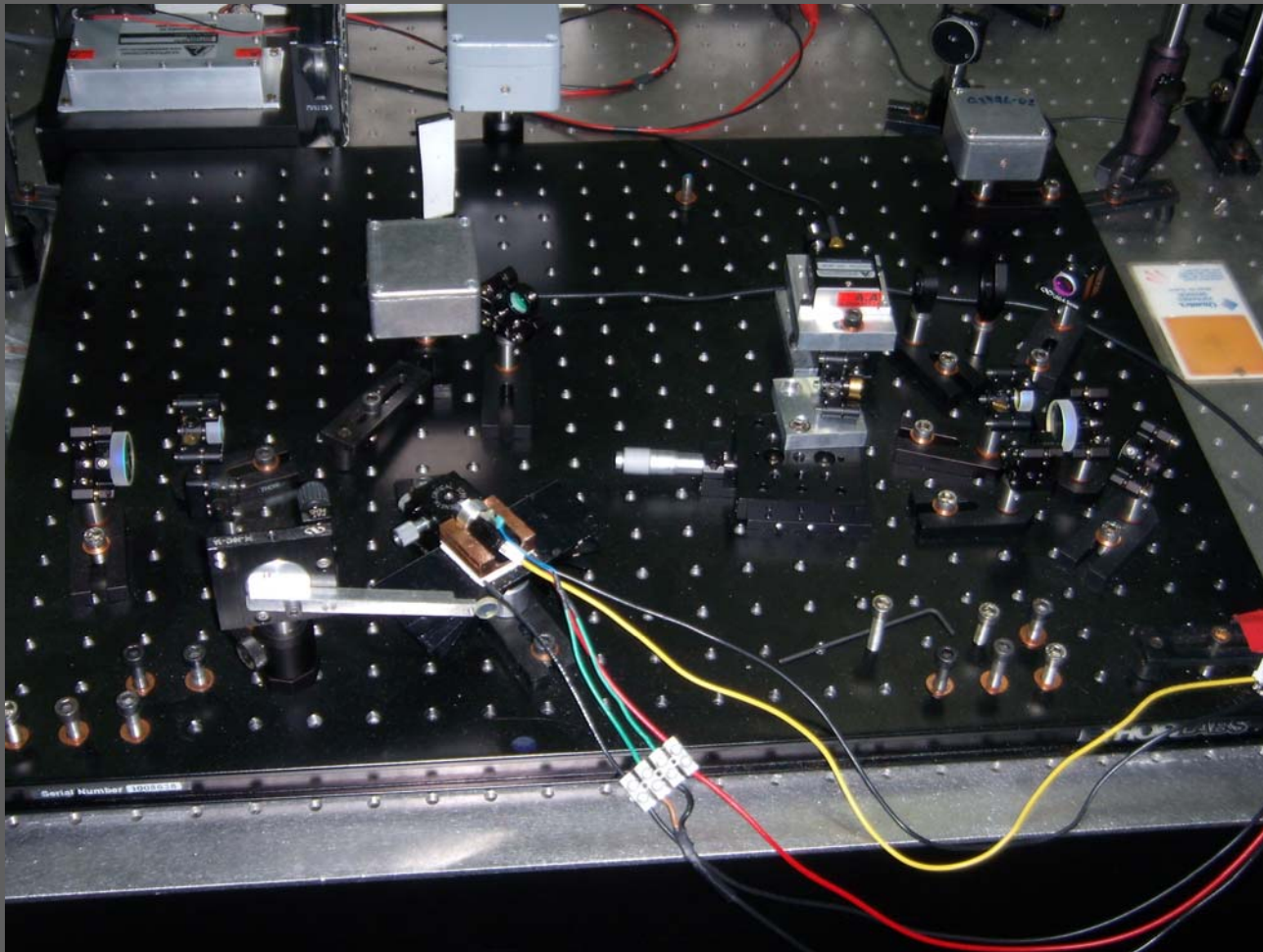
Scint. Fibers shaping

- Formed at 120 C (1) and machined for flat ends (2). Ready to be mounted(3)



Laser for 532 and 266 nm

- The system is ready and tested.
- Ancillaries (power boxes, enclosure, APD for trig out) to be done

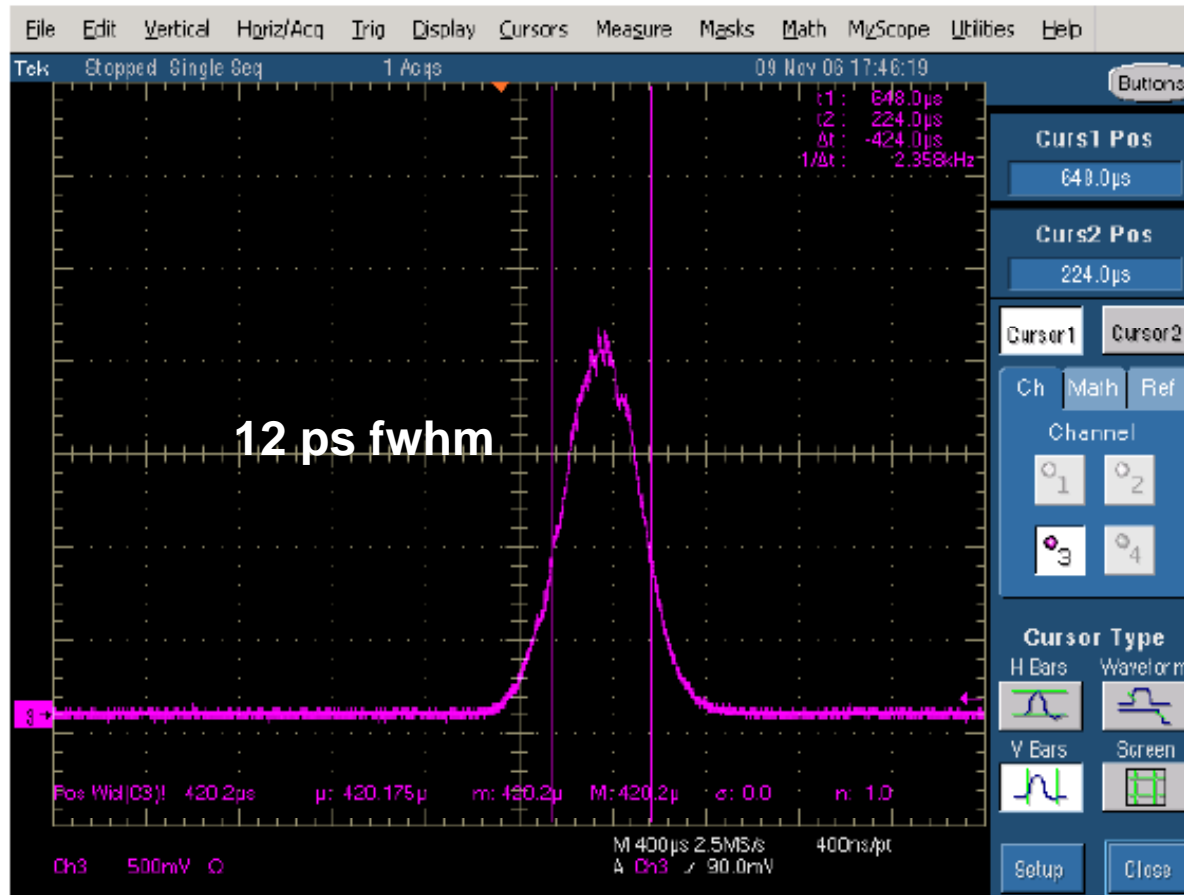


Laser working at the repetition rate of 1-100 Hz

- Oscillator a 48 MHz; power within 1%; output rate 1-100 Hz

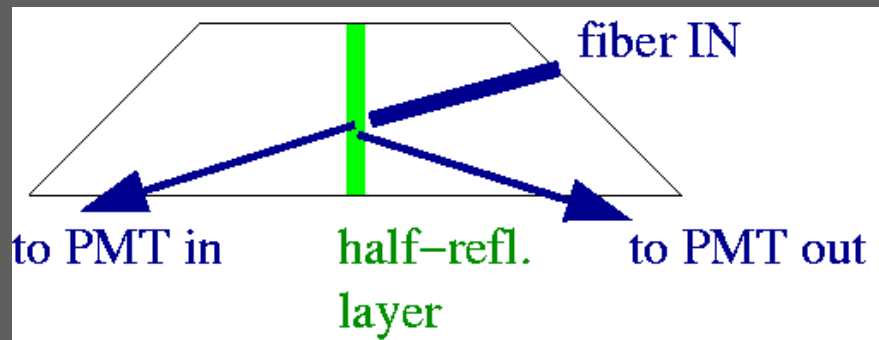


Laser pulse at 100uJ: 12 ps FWHM

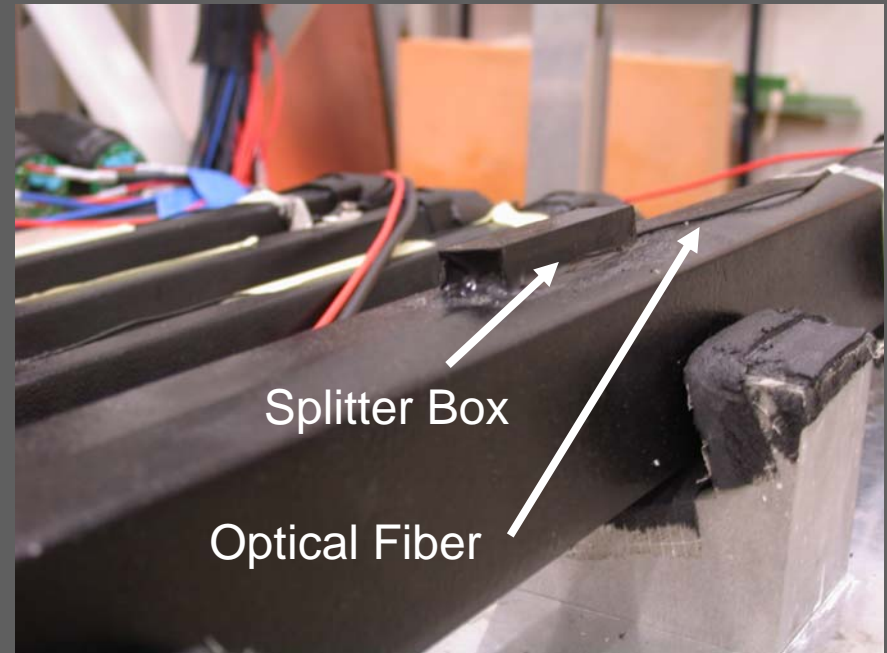
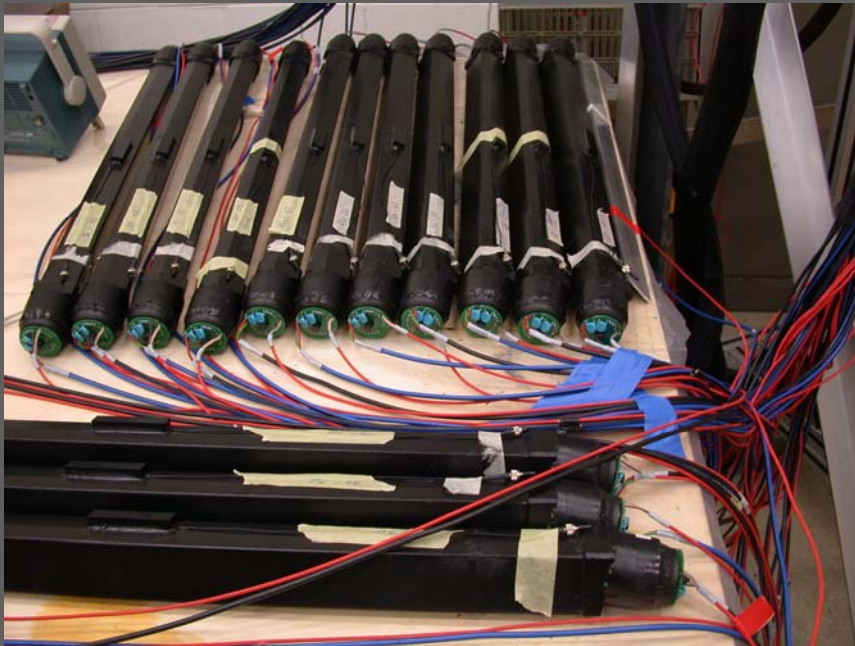


Laser signal distribution

- Beam splitter (about 150°) has been built coupling two prisms with a face covered by thin aluminum film.



Splitters mounted onto the bars before reassembling



Schedule

