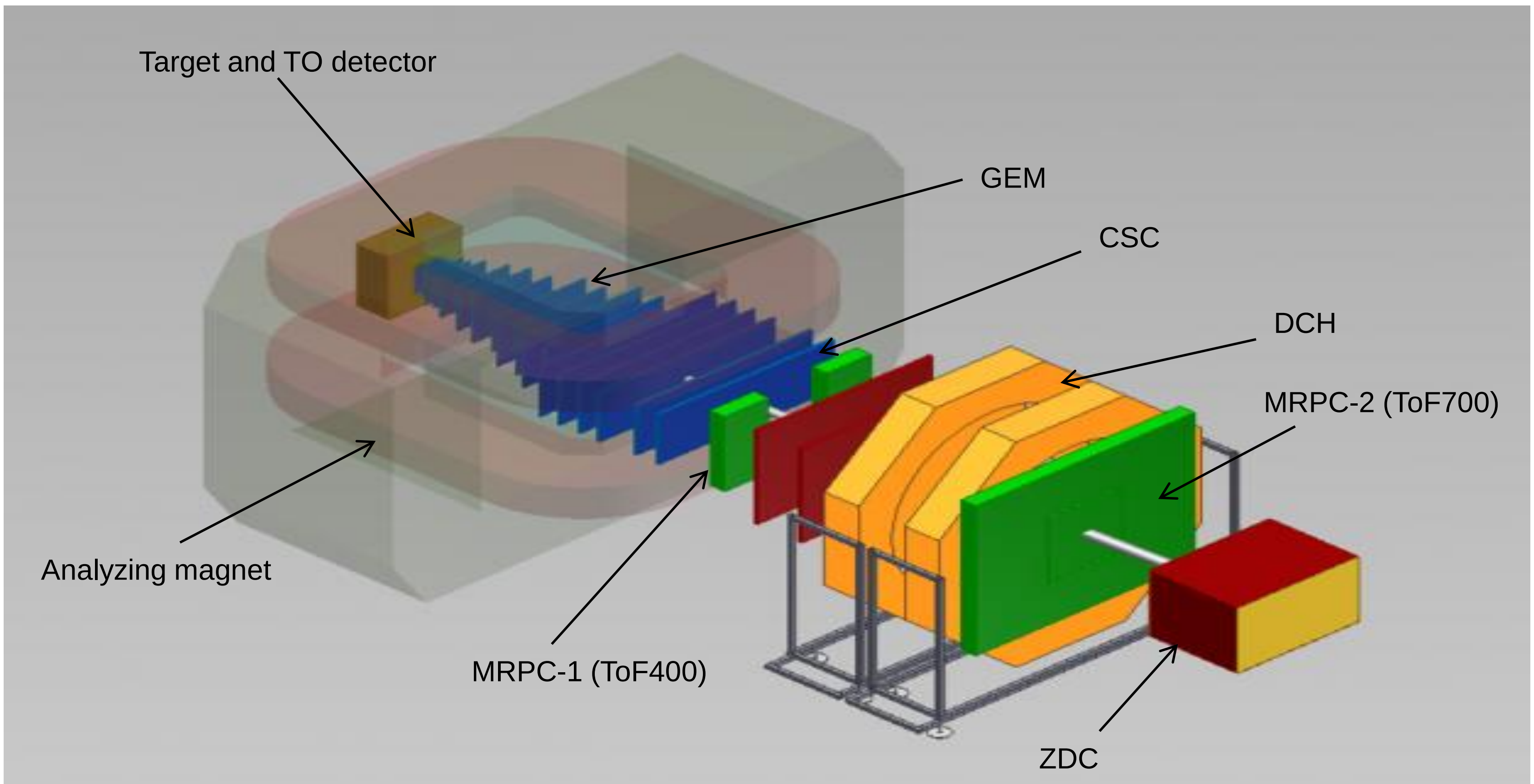
GEM / CSC tracking system of the BM@N experiment at the Nuclotron

Anna Maksymchuk on behalf of BM@N Collaboration

BM@N experiment

Collisions of Nuclotron heavy ion beams with fixed targets provide a unique opportunity to study strange mesons and multi-strange hyperons close to the kinematic threshold. One of the main goals of the experiment is to measure yields of light hyper-nuclei, which are expected to be produced in coalescence of Λ-hyperons with nucleons.



Basic requirements for the BM@N tracking system

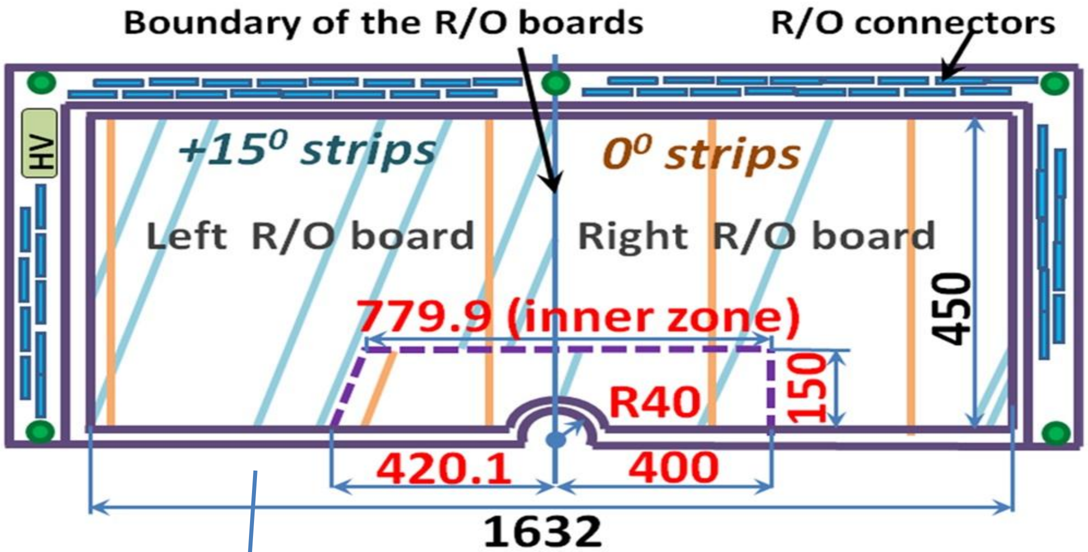
Tracking system of the BM@N experiment will provide precise momentum measurements of the cascade decays products of multi-strange hyperons and hyper-nuclei produced in central Au-Au collisions. All physics measurements will be performed in conditions of high beam intensities in collisions with large multiplicity of charged particles. This requires the use of detectors with the capacity to resolve multi tracks produced at very high rate.

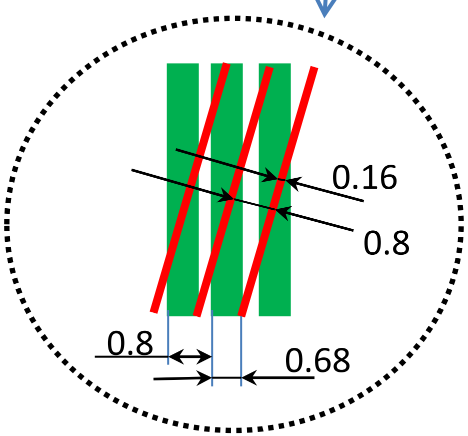
The basic requirements for the tracking system are:

- capability of stable operation in conditions of high loadings up to 10^5 Hz/cm^2;
- high spatial and momentum resolution;
- high geometrical efficiency (better than 95%);
- maximum possible geometrical acceptance within the BM@N experiment dimensions;
- tracking system detectors must function in a 0.8 T magnetic field.

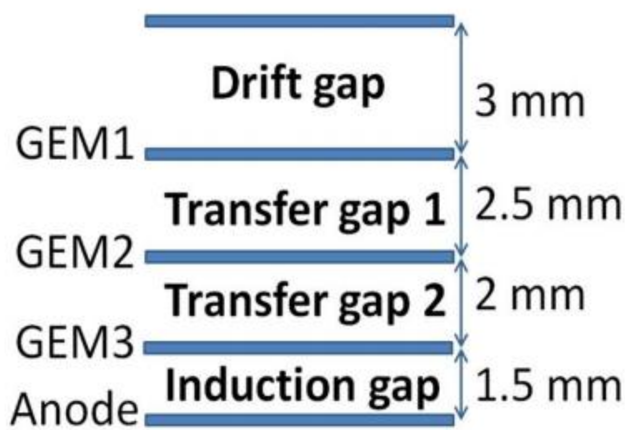
Cathode Strip Chamber (CSC) is intended to precise parameters of tracks, obtained in GEM detectors inside the analyzing magnet. Beside improvement of particles momentum identification, refined track in CSC is used to find corresponding hit in time-of-flight system (ToF400).

BM@N GEM 1632x450 mm^2 chambers

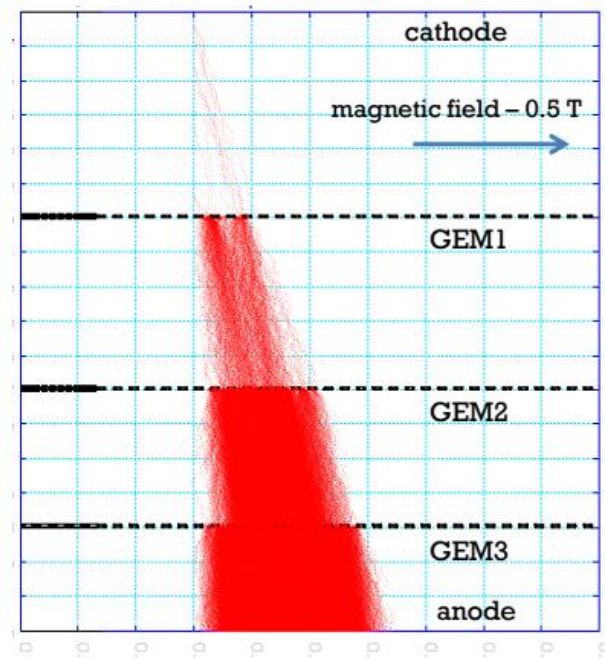




Schematic cross section of BM@N triple GEM detector



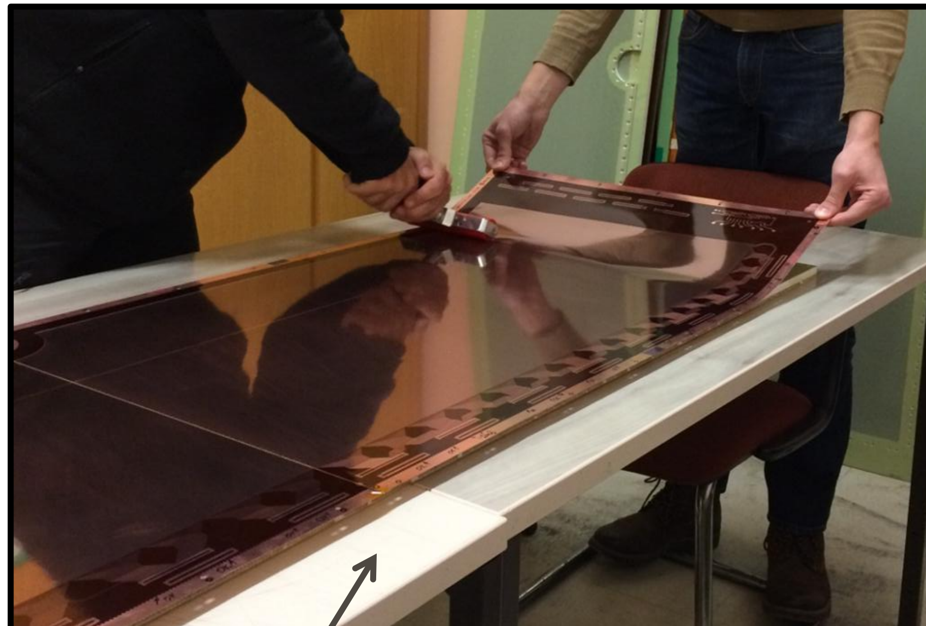
Simulation of electron shift in magnetic field



Ar(70)/CO_2(30) gas mixture

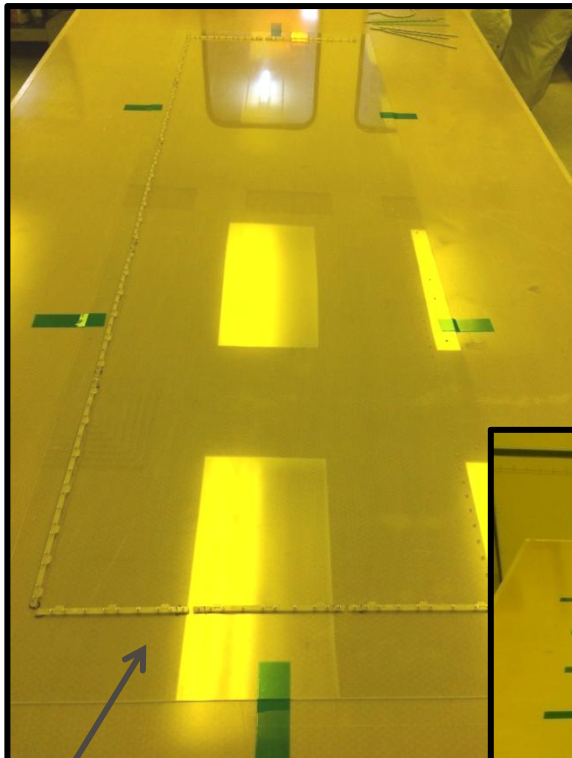
GEM assembly at CERN Workshop
Readout board preparation

Right readout board

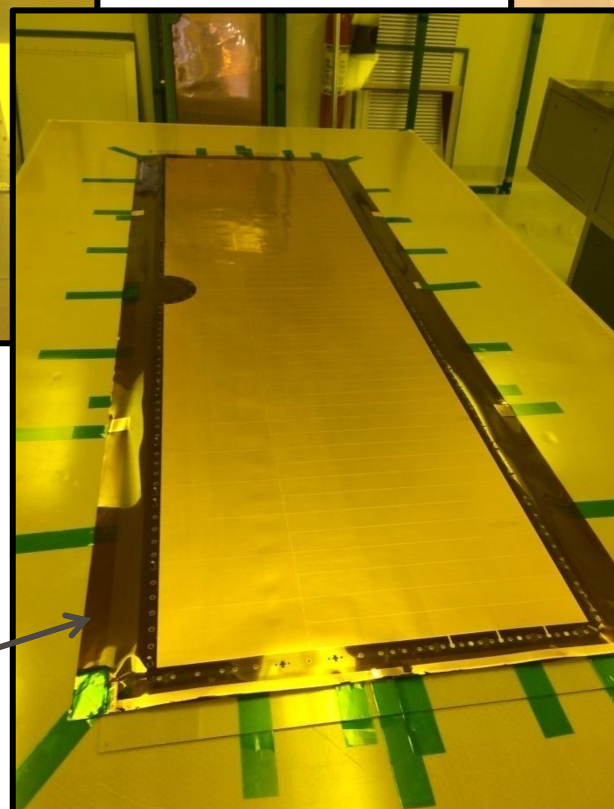


Gluing of the readout boards
on the honeycomb support plane

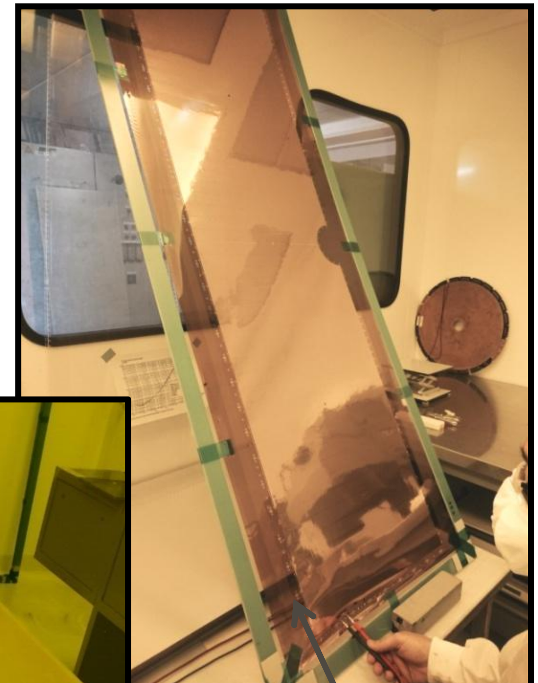
GEM assembly at CERN Workshop



Base plastic frame

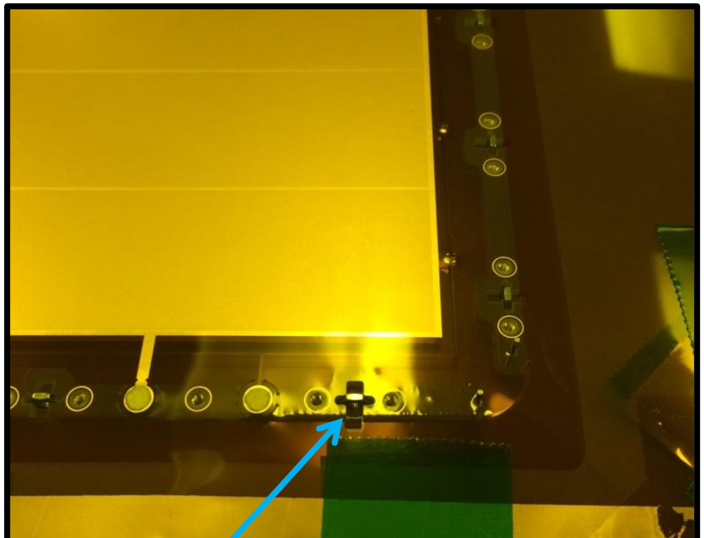


GEM foil preliminary stretching

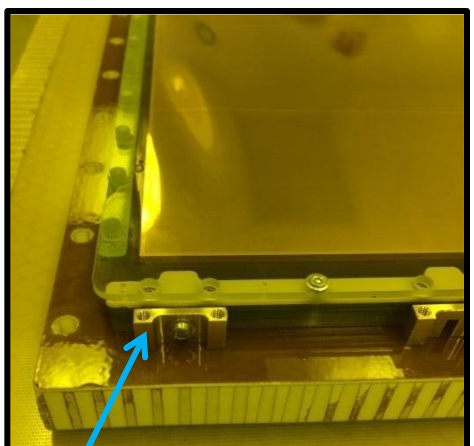


GEM foil tests

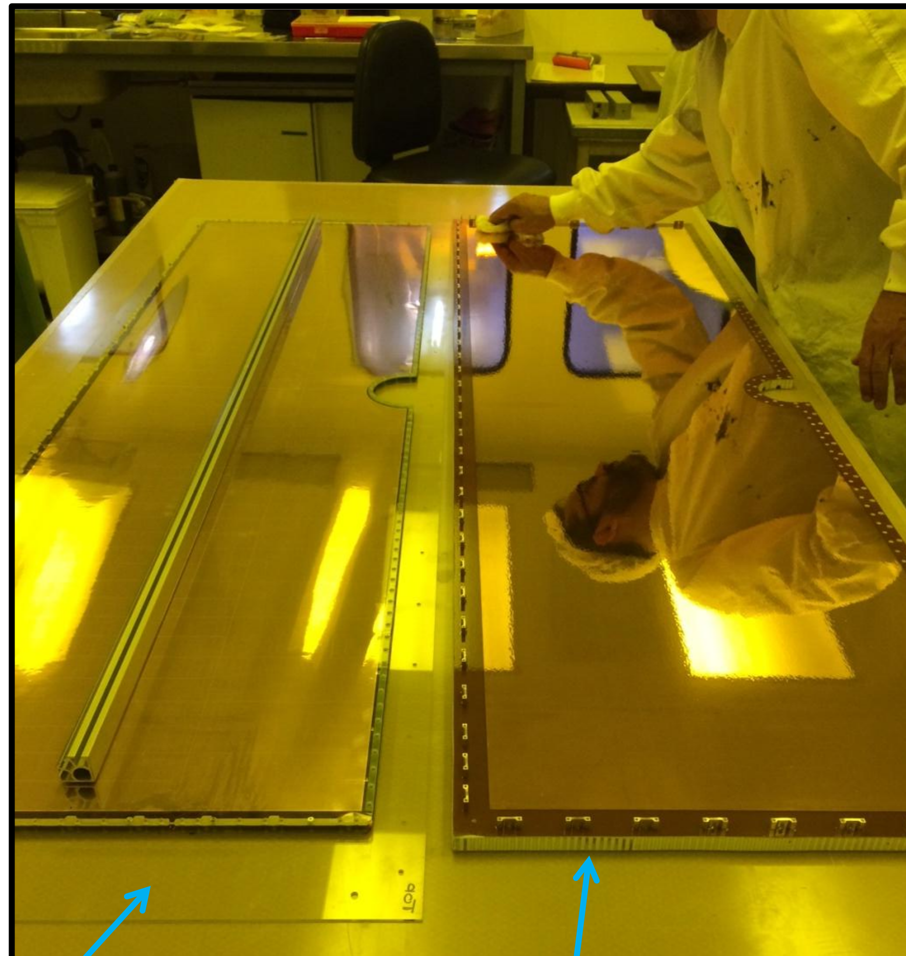
GEM assembly at CERN Workshop



Nuts in plastic frames



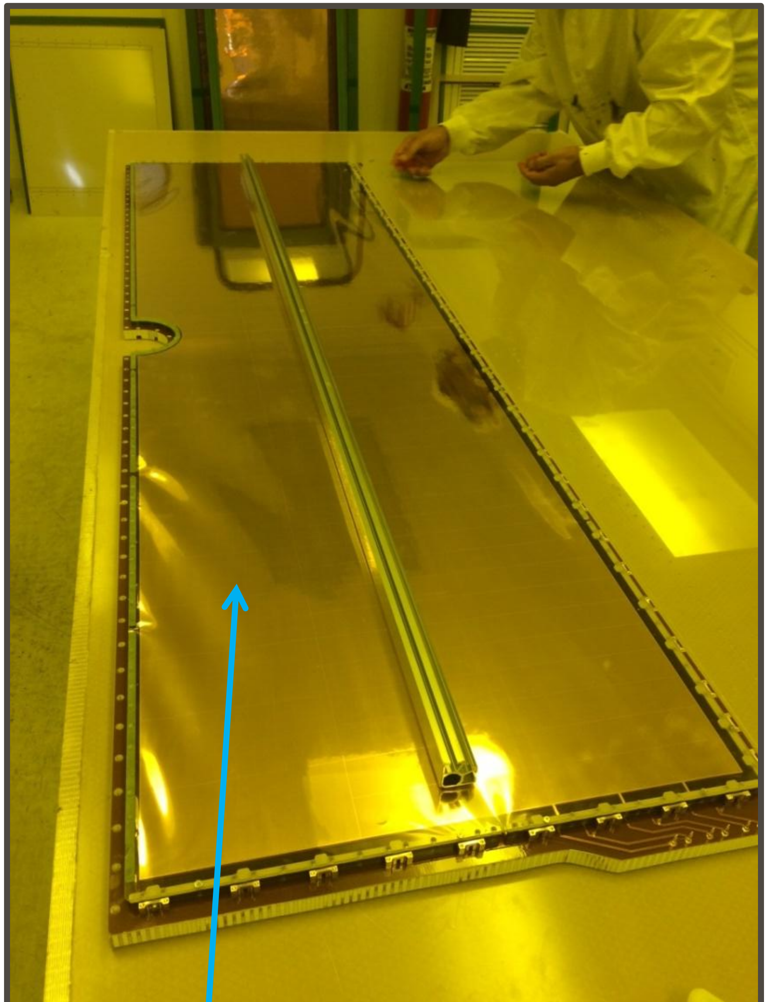
Brass fitting



Stack of 3 GEMs

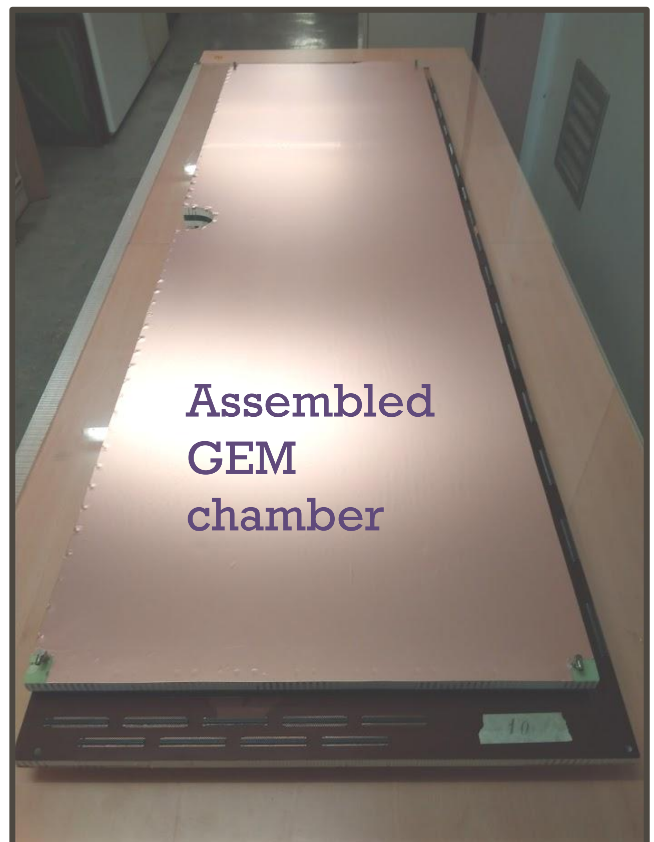
Cathode plane

GEM assembly at CERN Workshop



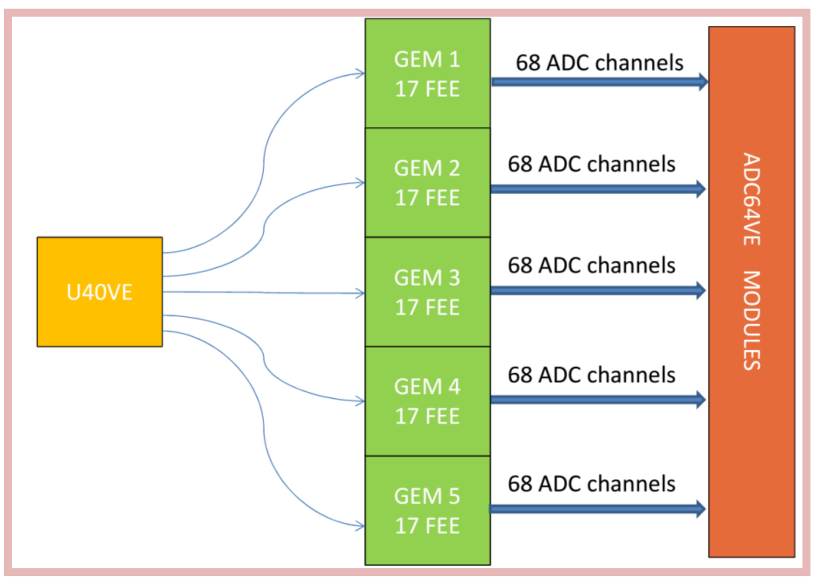
Stretching process

HV divider

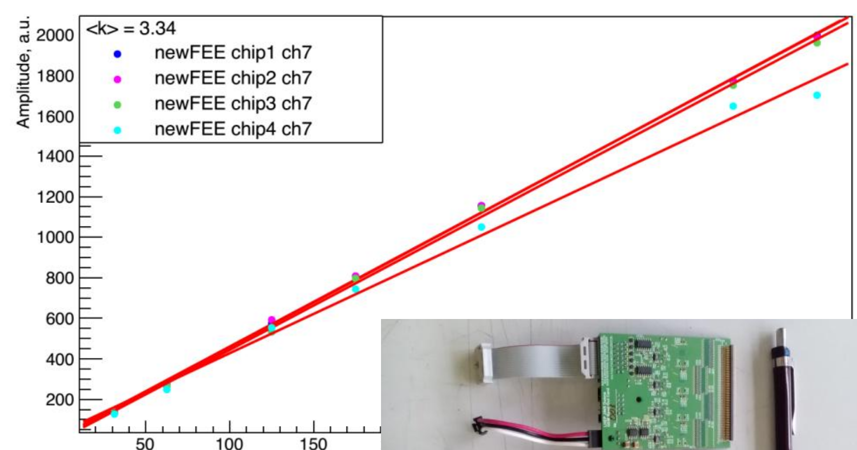


GEM and CSC electronics

	VA162	VA163
Number of channels	32	32
Input charge	-1.5pC ÷ +1.5pC	-750fC ÷ +750fC
Shaping time	2÷2.5µs	500ns
Noise	2000e ENC at 50pF load	1797e ENC at 120pf load
Linearity positive charge	1%	0.5%
Linearity negative charge	3%	1.4%
Gain	0.5 µA/fC	0.88µA/fC
Total power max.	66mW	77mW

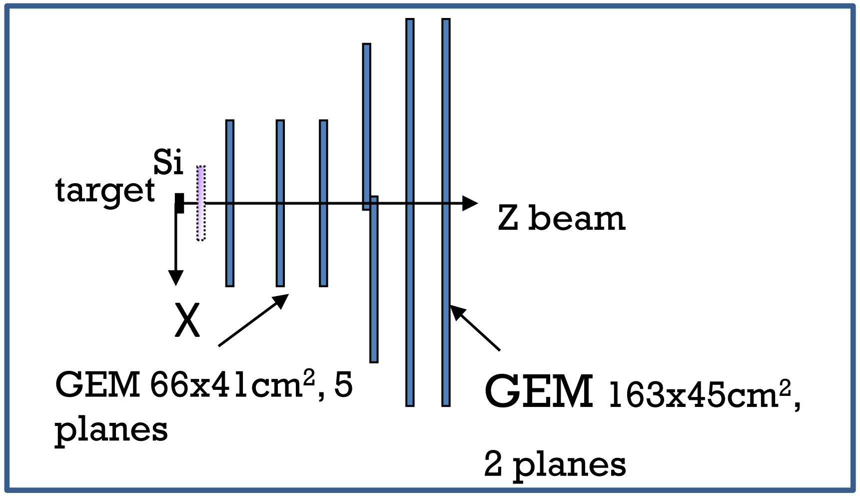


DAQ scheme

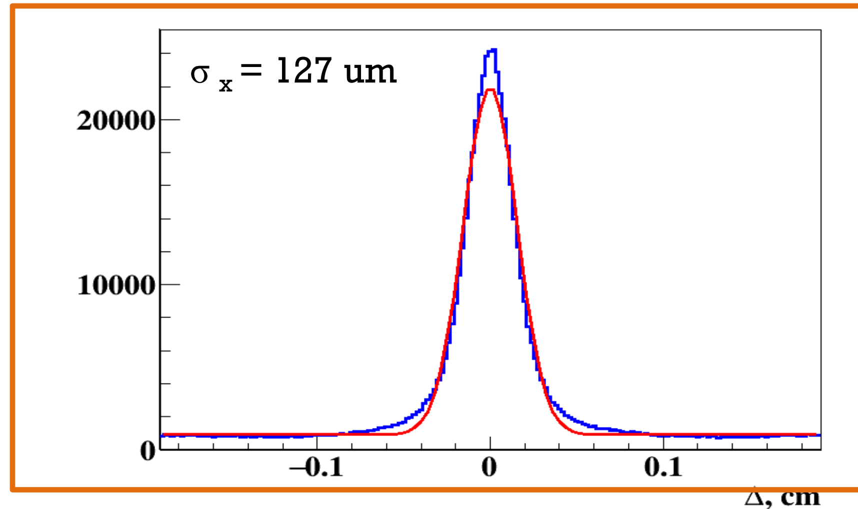


128 channel read-out card. Front and back side view

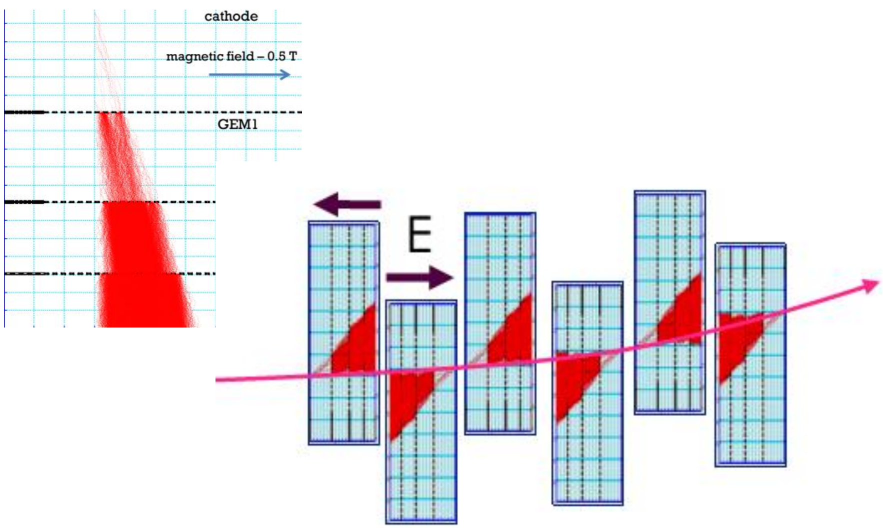
GEM tests at Nuclotron deuteron beam

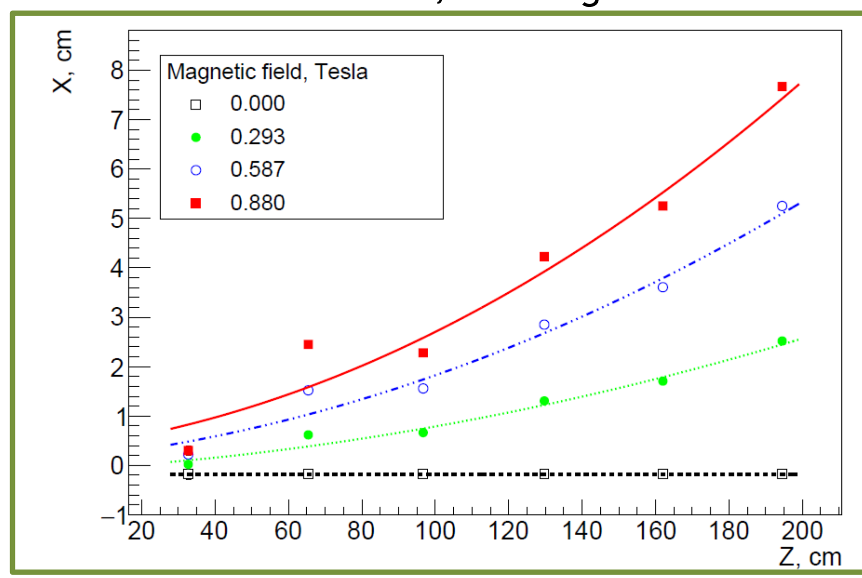


GEM configuration



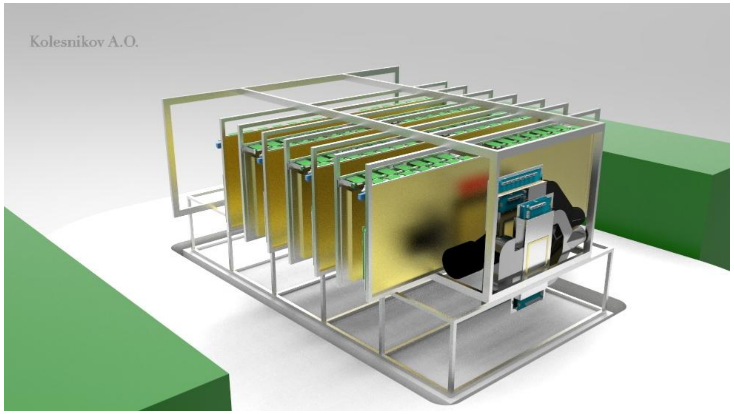
GEM resolution, w/o magnetic field

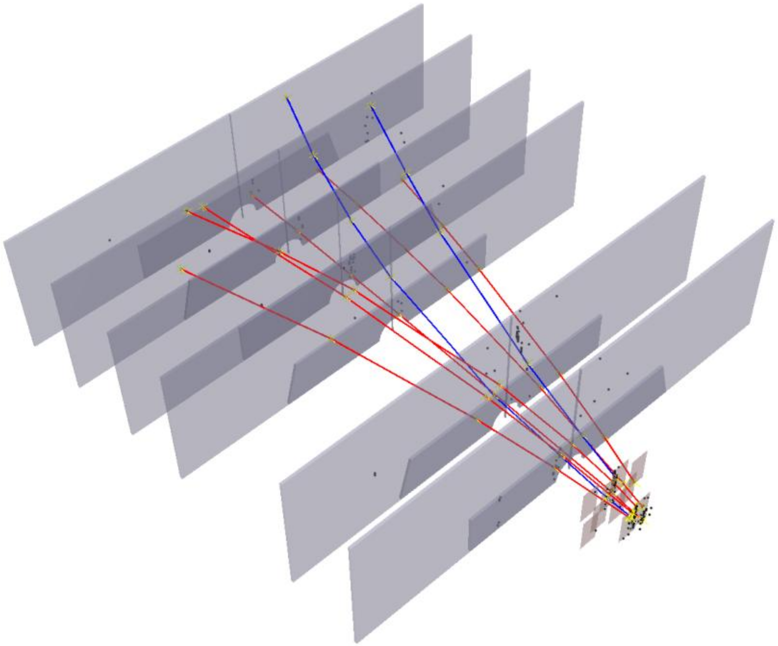


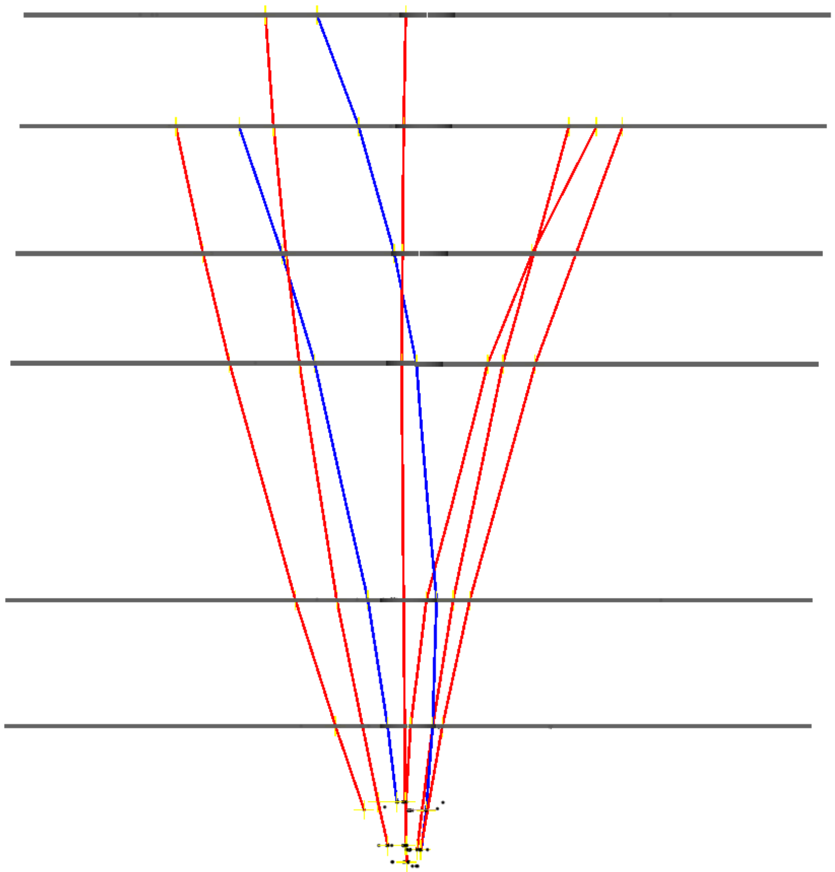


The average trajectories of the deuteron beam and the average Lorentz shifts of an electron avalanche in 6 GEM planes measured for four values of the magnetic field.

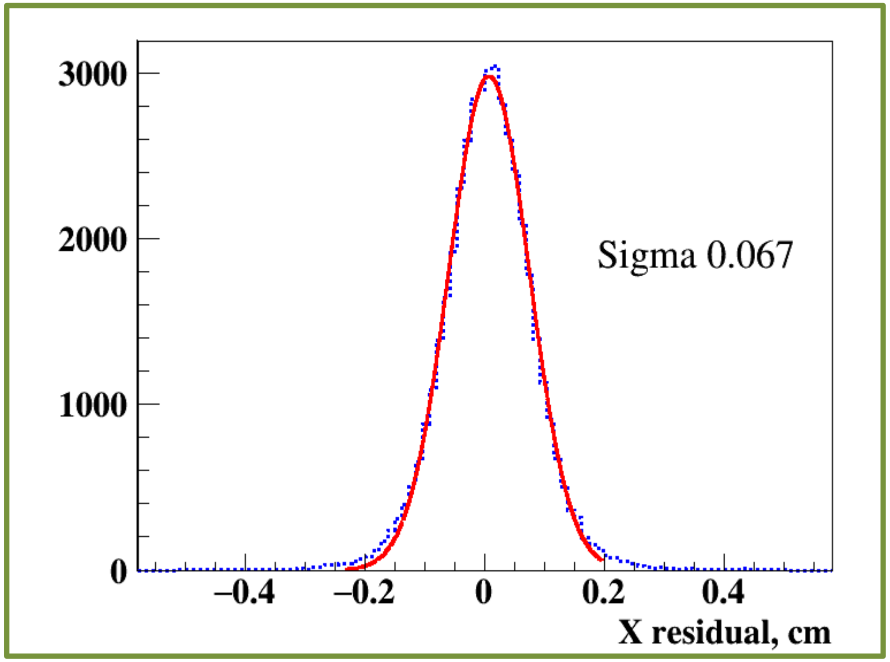
Example of the event reconstruction in the central tracker (GEM + Si) in Ar+Al interaction

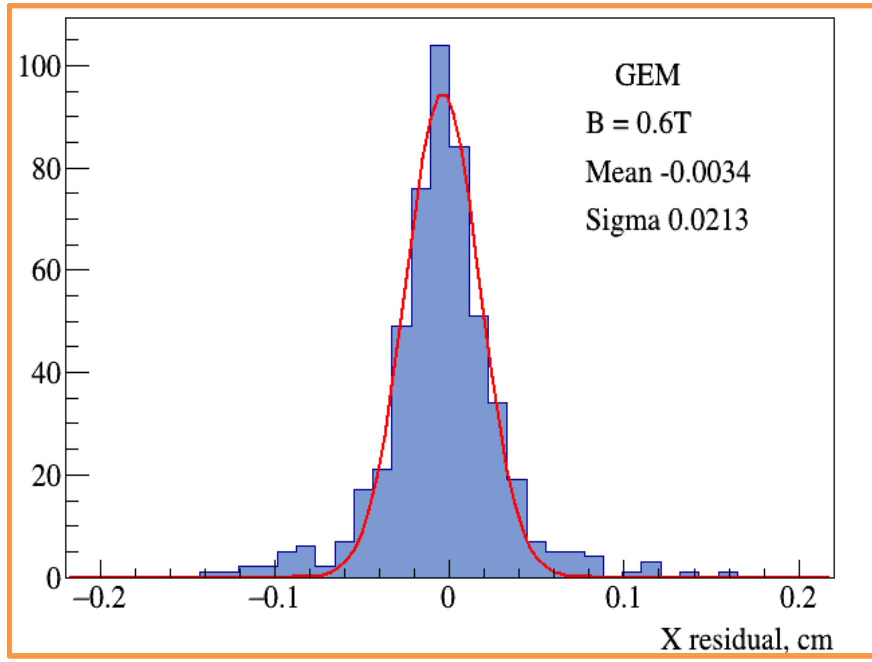






GEM hit residuals in magnetic field



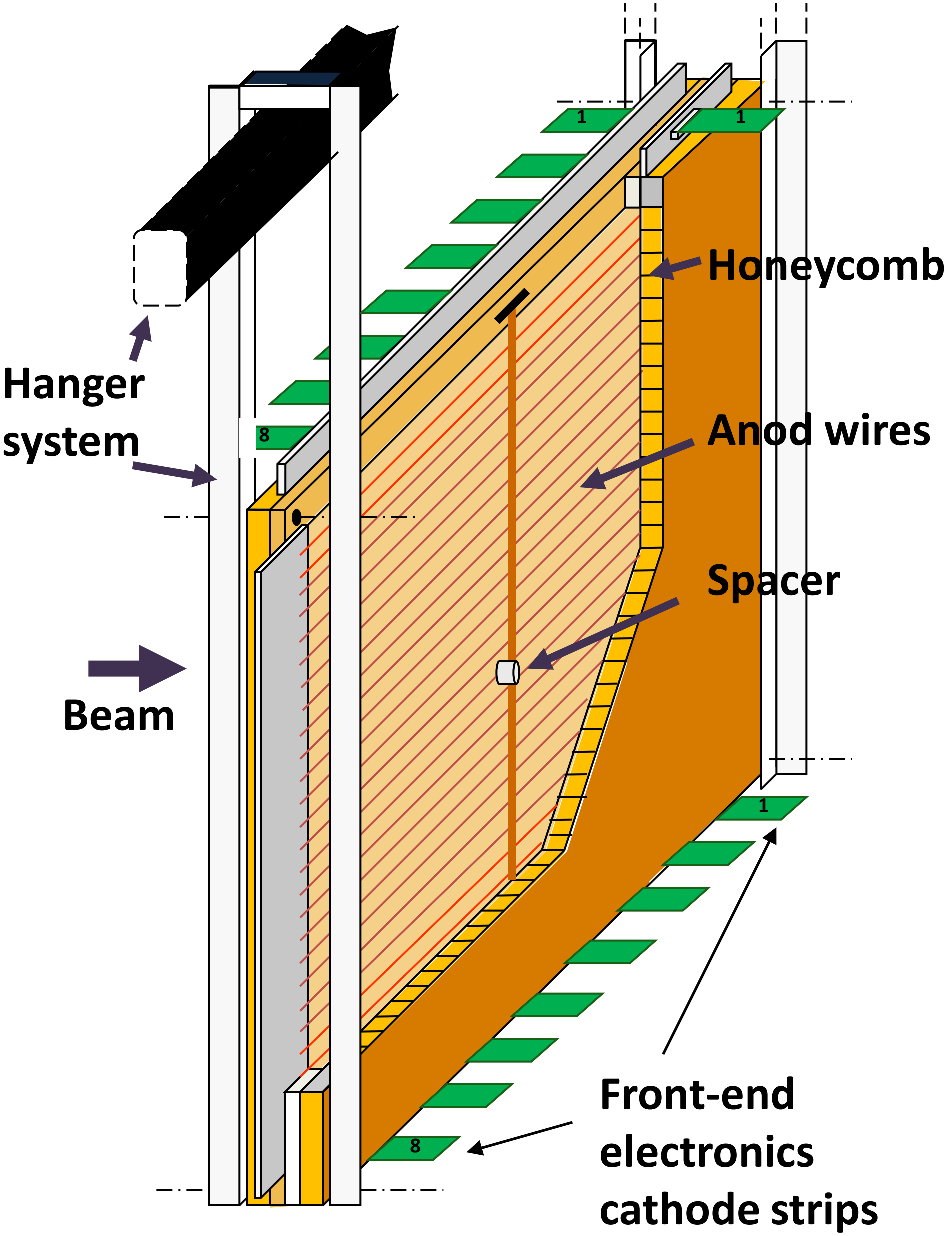


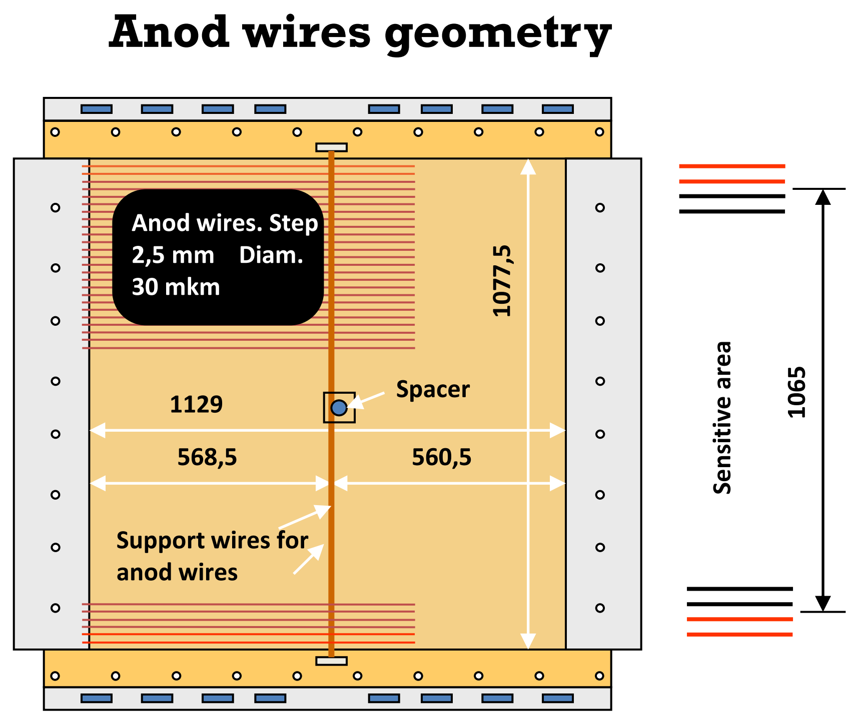
Magnetic field 0.6 T,
Ar(90)/Isobutane(10),
d beam, Edrift = 0.8kV/cm

Magnetic field 0.6 T,
Ar(80)/Isobutane(20),
Ar beam, Edrift = 1.5kV/cm

In Ar and Kr runs the value of electric field in drift gaps of GEM chambers was increased. The gas mixture was changed to more fast (Ar(80)/Isobutane(20)). The Lorentz shift of electrons avalanche was decreased.

Schematic view of CSC

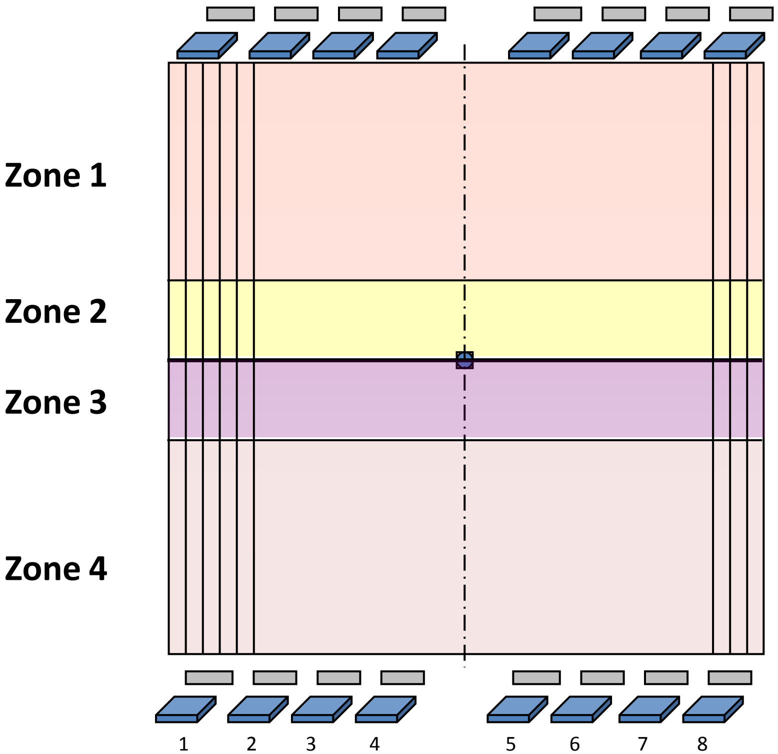




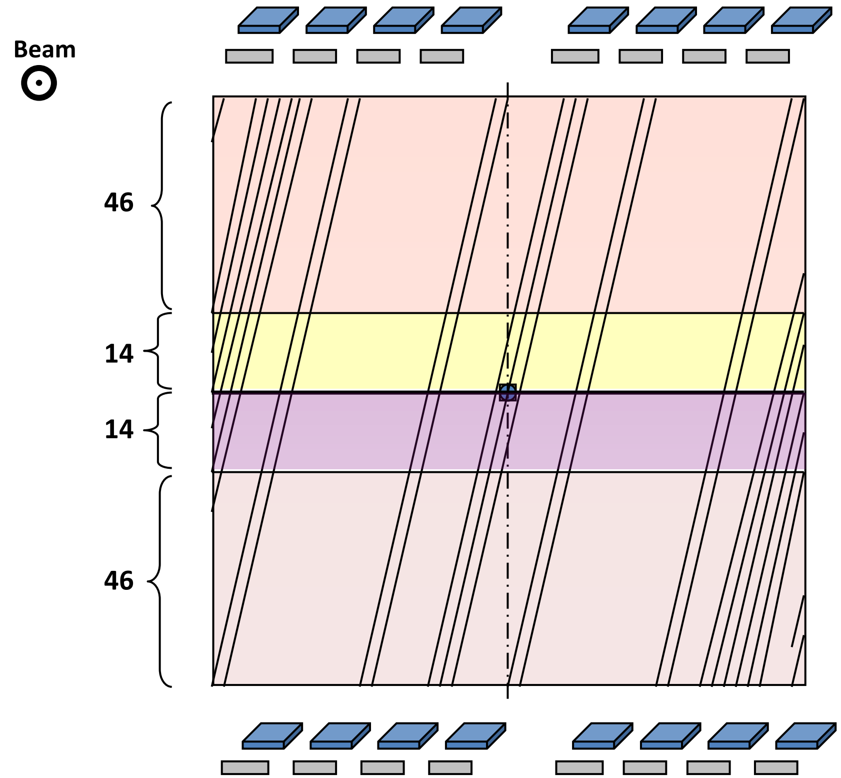
Design and assembly – JINR LHEP

Readout cathode planes

Each cathode plane consists of two printed circuit boards. Each pcb is divided on hot and cold zones.

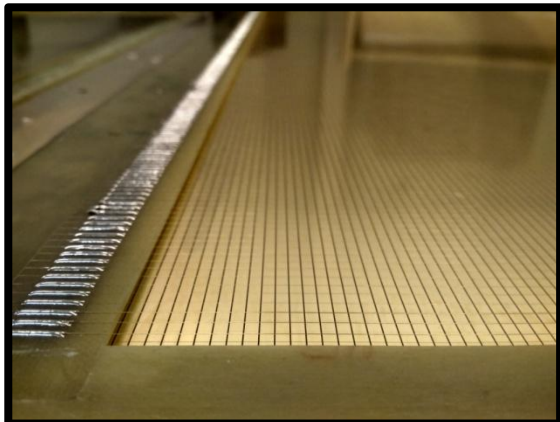


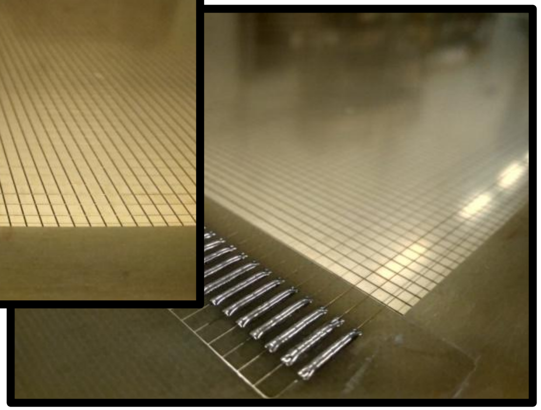
Vertical (X) strips

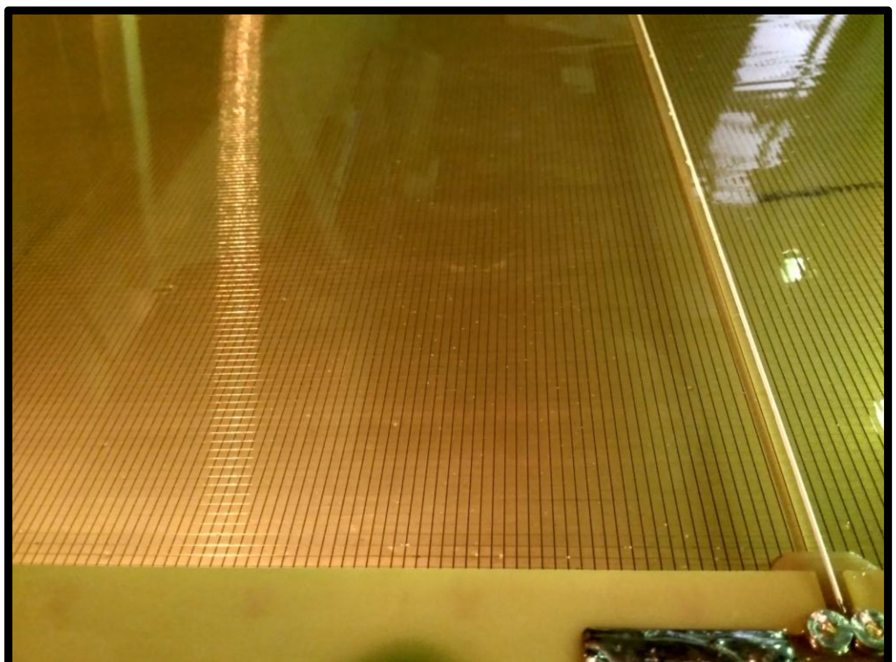


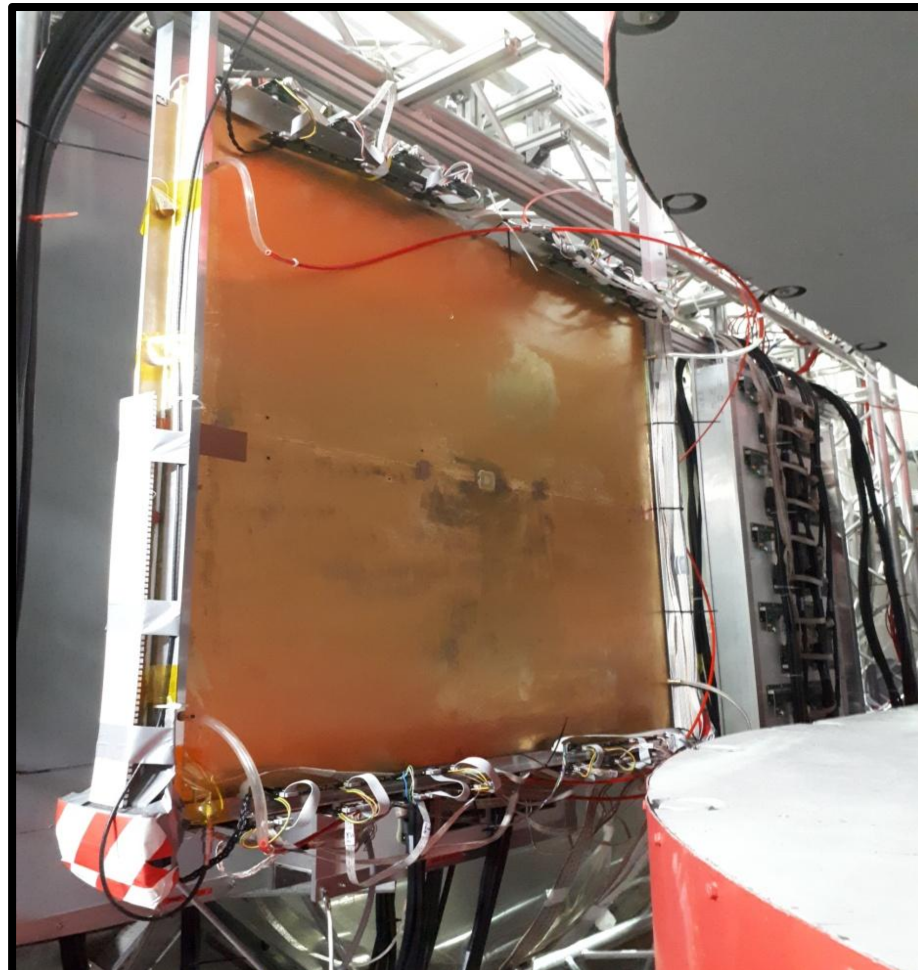
Inclined (Y) strips

CSC prototype 1065x1065 mm^2



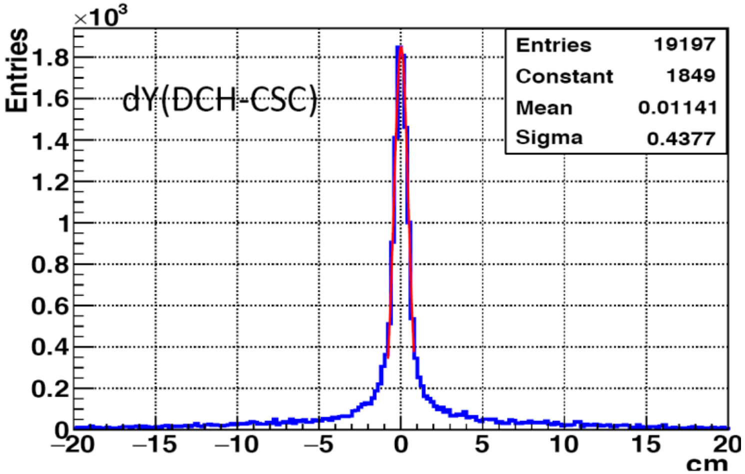




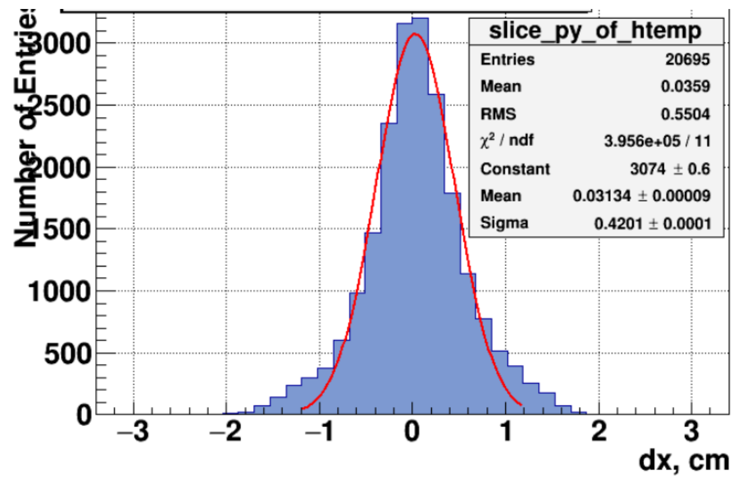


First beam test of CSC

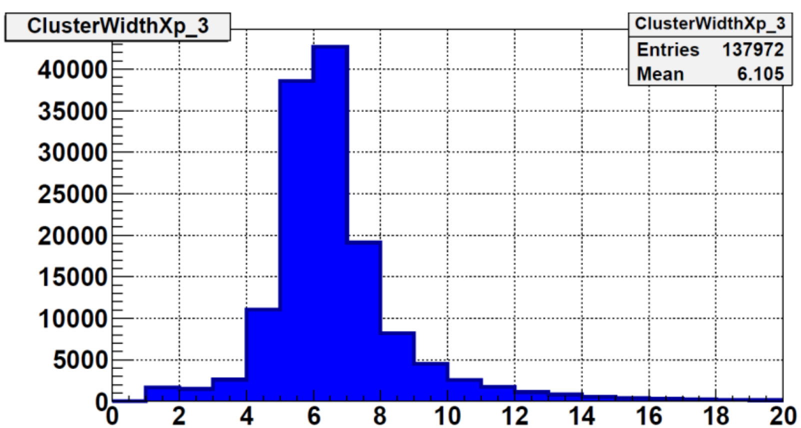
C, Ar and Kr runs in March 2018: CSC chamber is installed in front of ToF-400 to check its performance as outer tracker for heavy ions



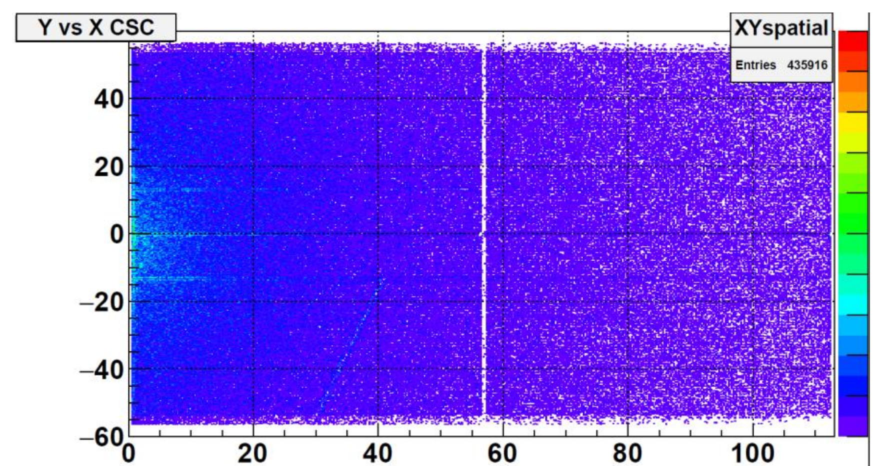
Residuals (DCH track - CSC)



Residuals (GEM track - CSC)



Cluster width



Events distribution on the chamber surface

Conclusions

Triple GEM detectors of the BM@N tracker system have been assembled and studied in the d, C, Ar, Kr beams of the Nuclotron accelerator. The measured parameters of the GEM detectors are consistent with the design specifications. Seven GEM chambers with the size of 1632 mm × 450 mm are the biggest GEM detectors produced in the world for today.

For today GEM tracking system is:

- 12 chambers 660x412 mm^2 (5) and 1632x450 mm^2 (7),
- ~ 6.5 m^2 active area,
- ~ 1 billion of independent amplification channels,
- ~ 45000 strips/electronics channels,
- > 3 km of control and readout cables.

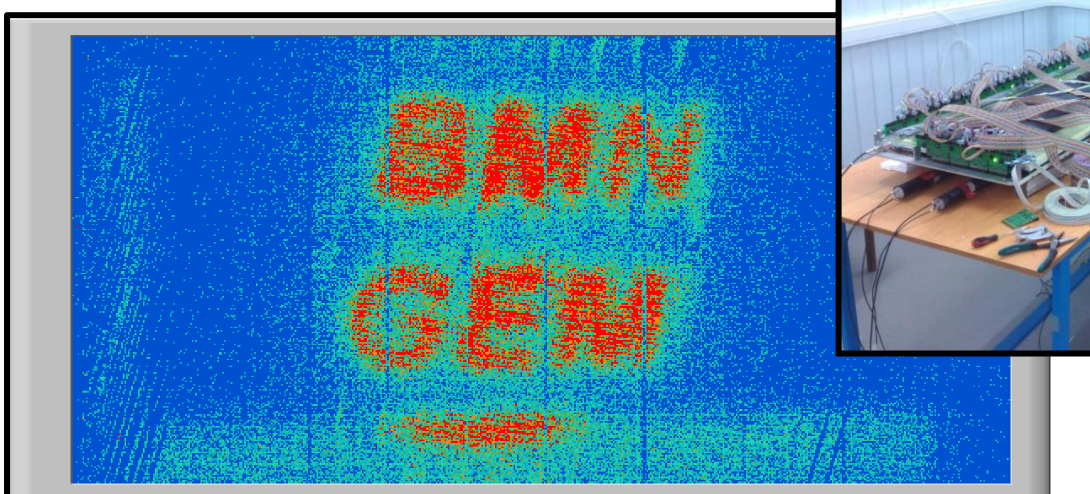
The first prototype of CSC was tested in technical run of BM@N in February-March 2018.

Conclusions

Plans:

Production of 7 GEM chambers of size 1632 mm × 390 mm to cover vertical acceptance of analyzing magnet

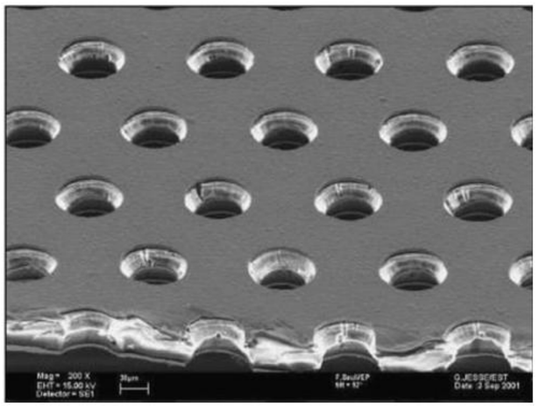
Production of 4 CSC chambers which will be installed in front of and behind ToF400 system on minimal distance to improve measurements of time of flight



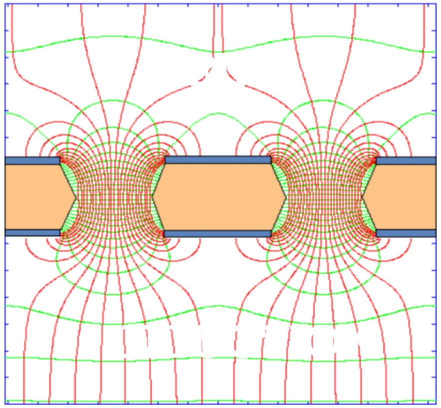
Thank you for your attention!

Back-up slides

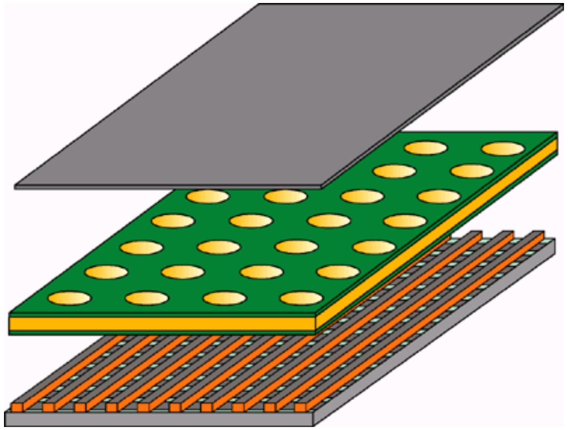
The gas electron multiplier (GEM)



Electron microscope picture of a section of typical GEM electrode, 50 μm thick. The holes pitch and diameter are 140 and 70 μm, respectively.

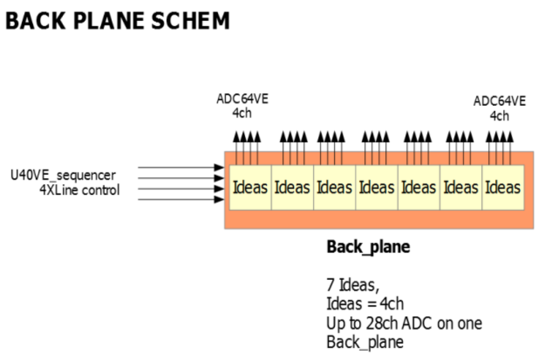


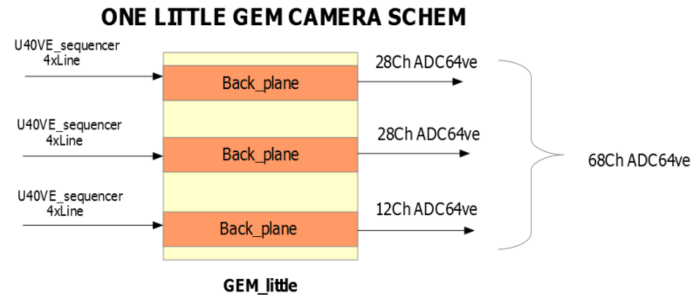
Electric field in the region of the holes of a GEM electrode

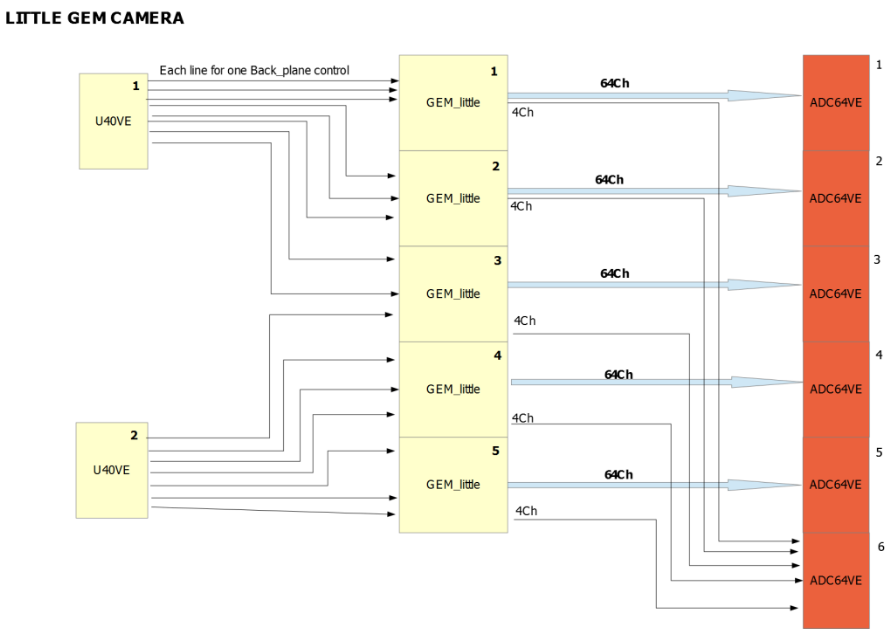


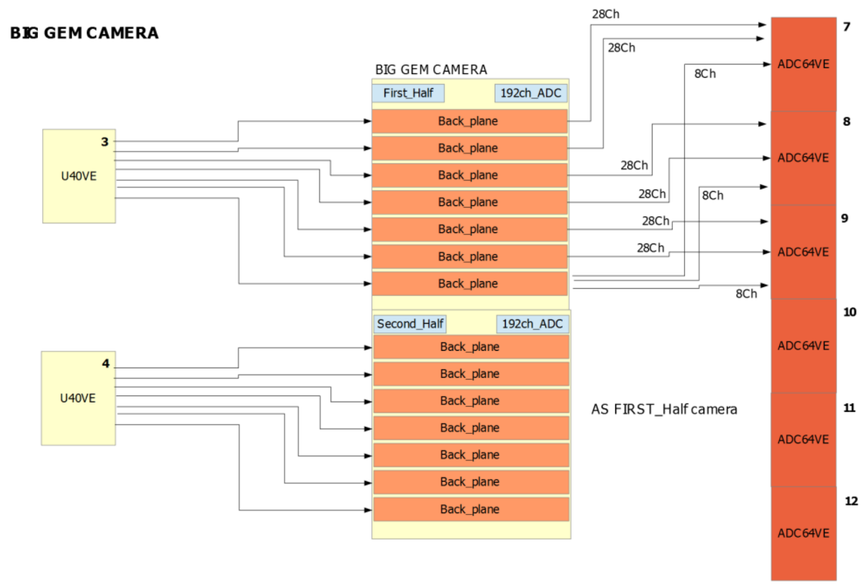
Schematics of single GEM detector with Cartesian two-dimensional strip readout.

GEM DAQ Scheme



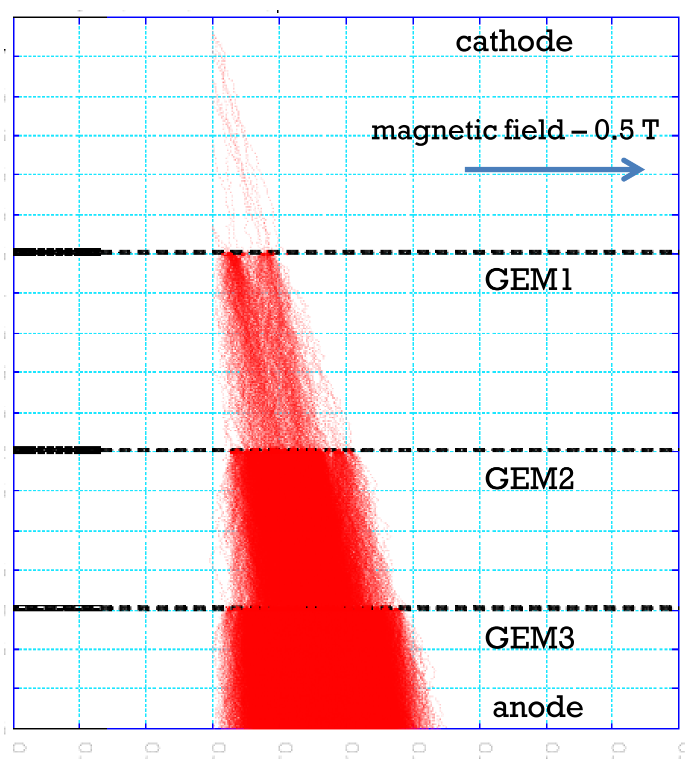




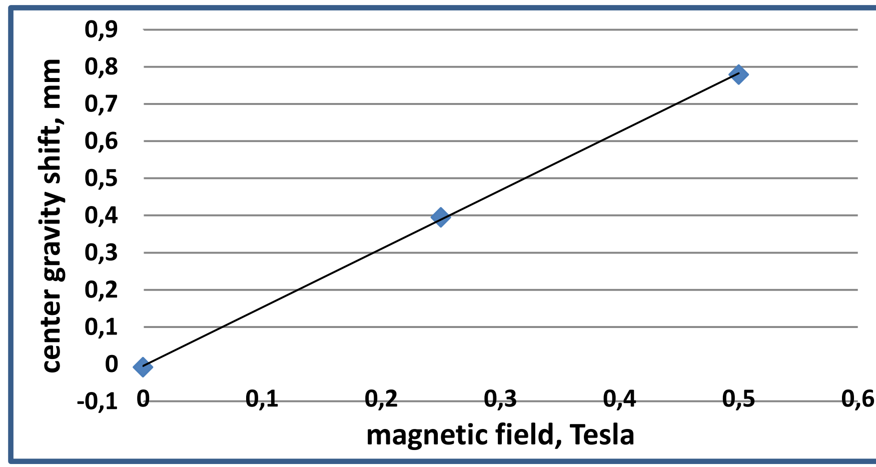


Electrons drift due to magnetic field (Garfield & Maxwell simulations)

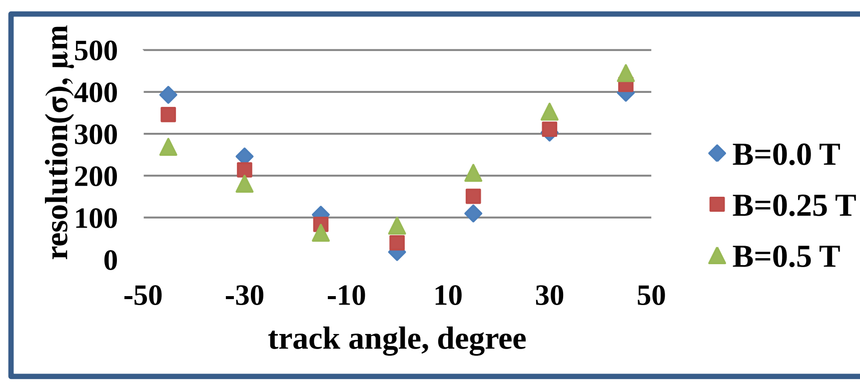
Simulation of electron shift in magnetic field



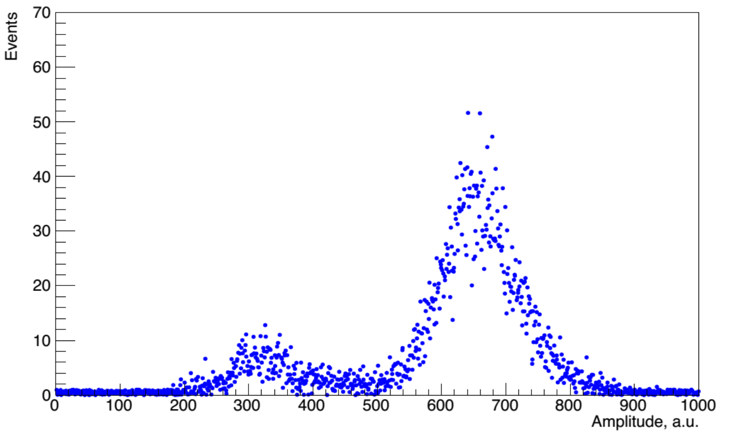
Center gravity shift vs magnetic field



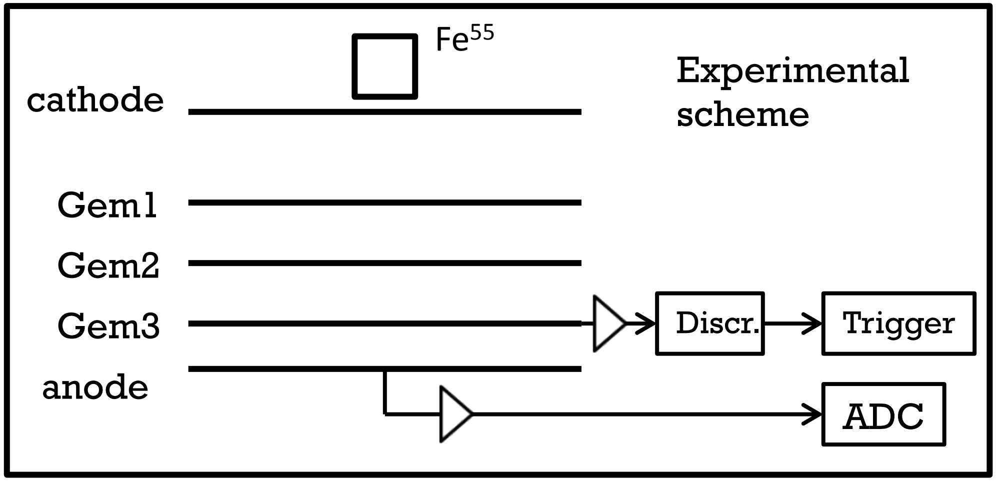
Space resolution vs magnetic field and track angle

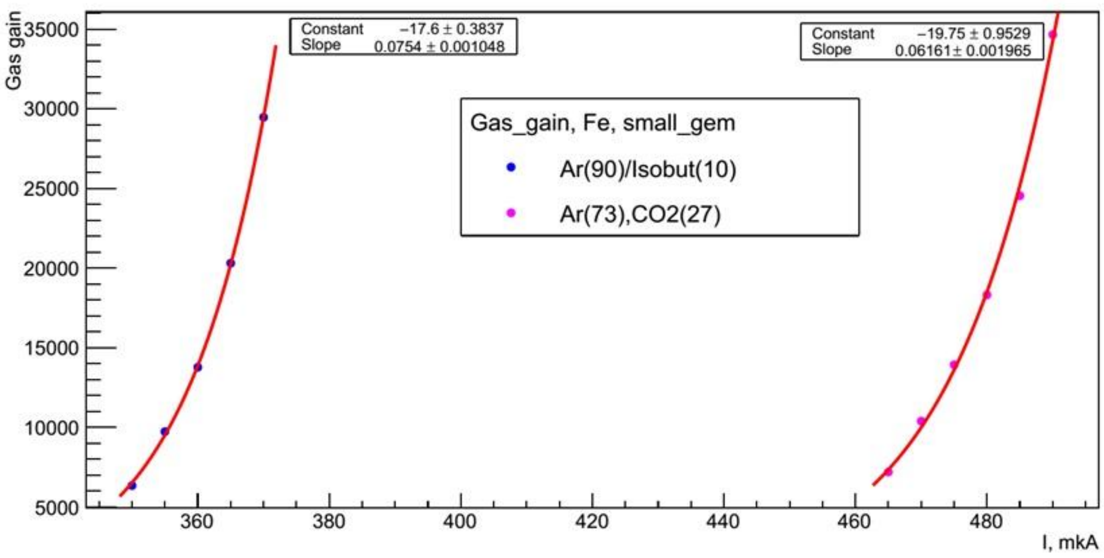


GEM gas gain measurements



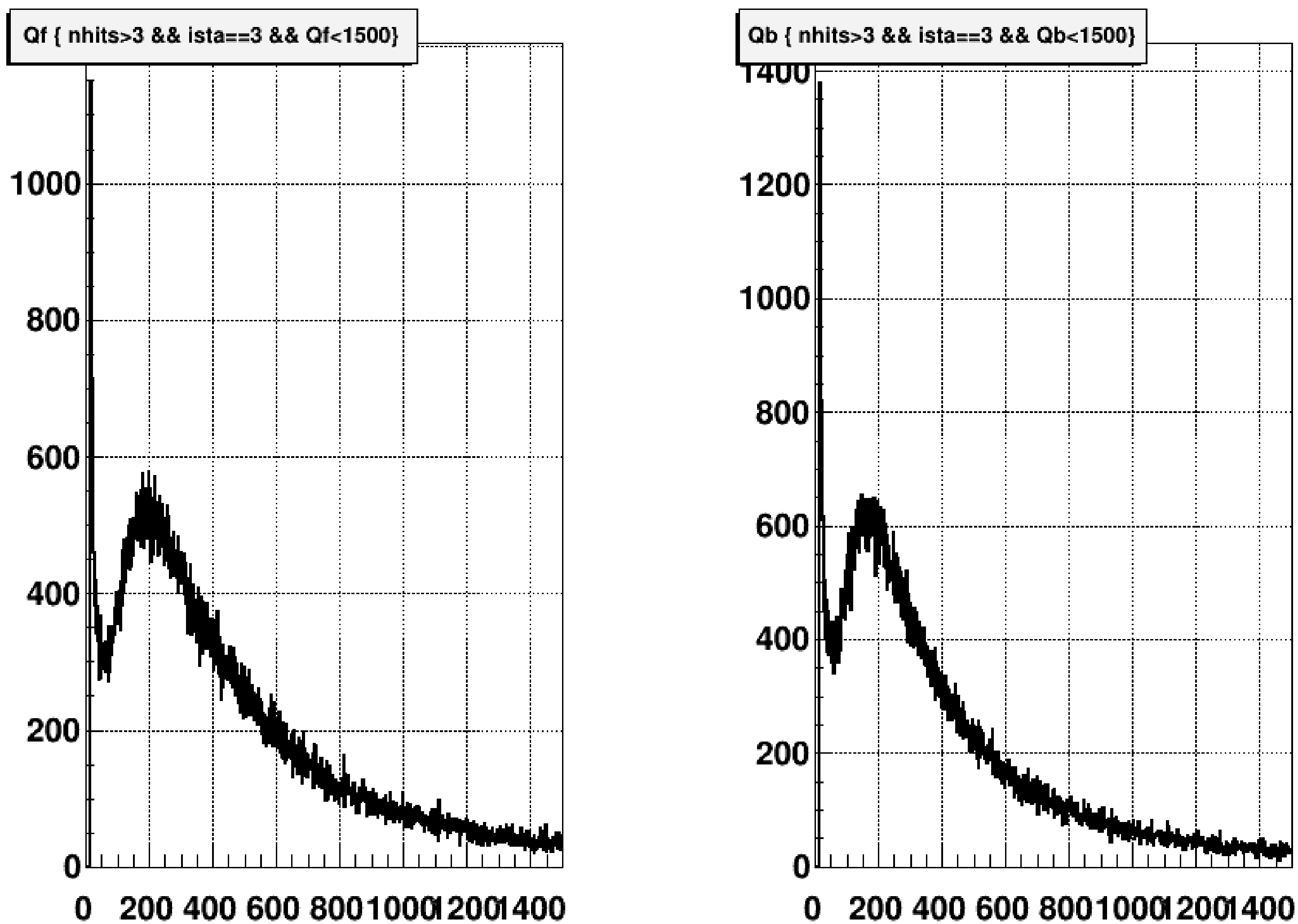
Amplitude distribution, Ar(70)/CO2(30), Fe^{55}





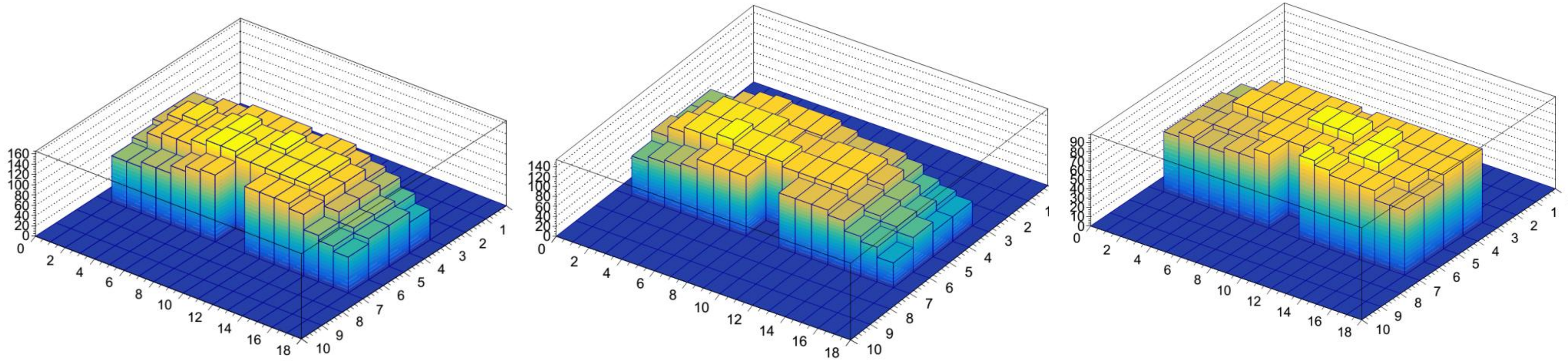
GEM gas gain for Ar(70)/CO2(30) and Ar(90)/Isobutane(10) gas mixtures

GEM tests at Nuclotron Ar beam

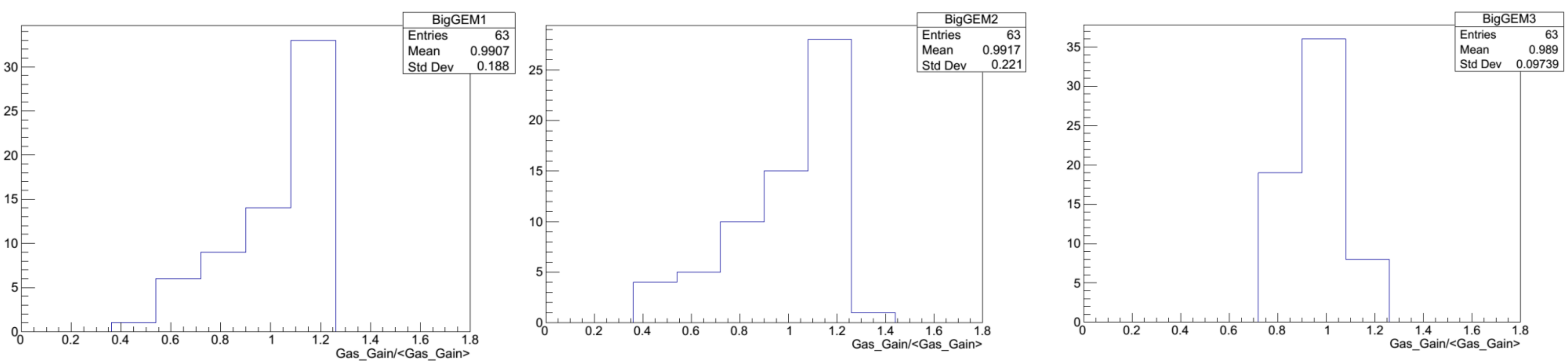


Gleb Pokatashkin

GEM 1632x450 mm^2 response uniformity

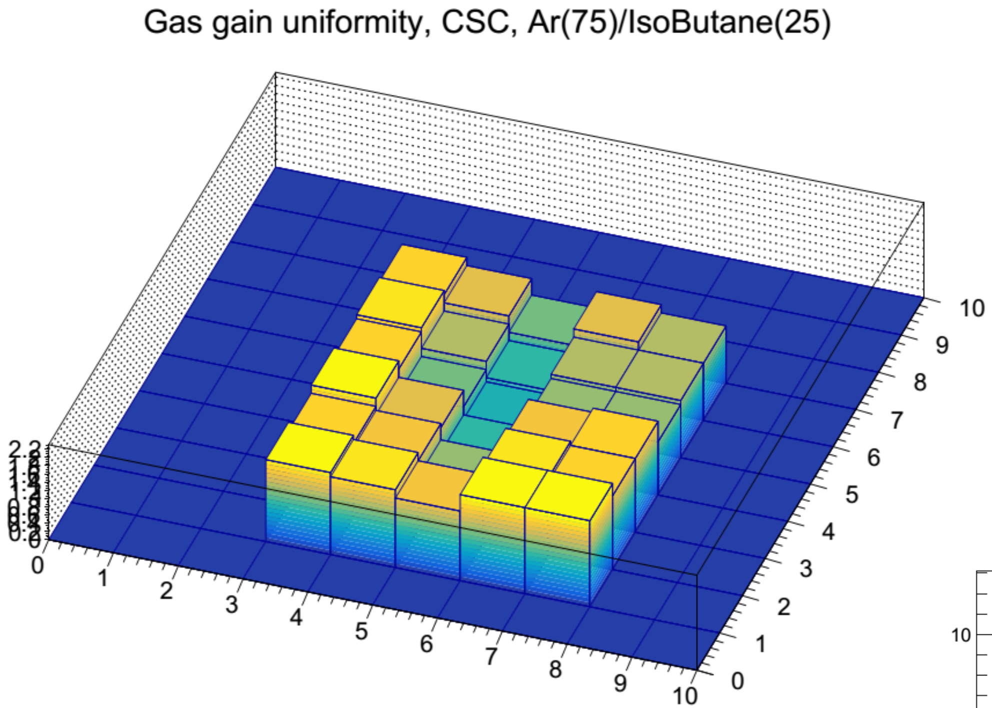


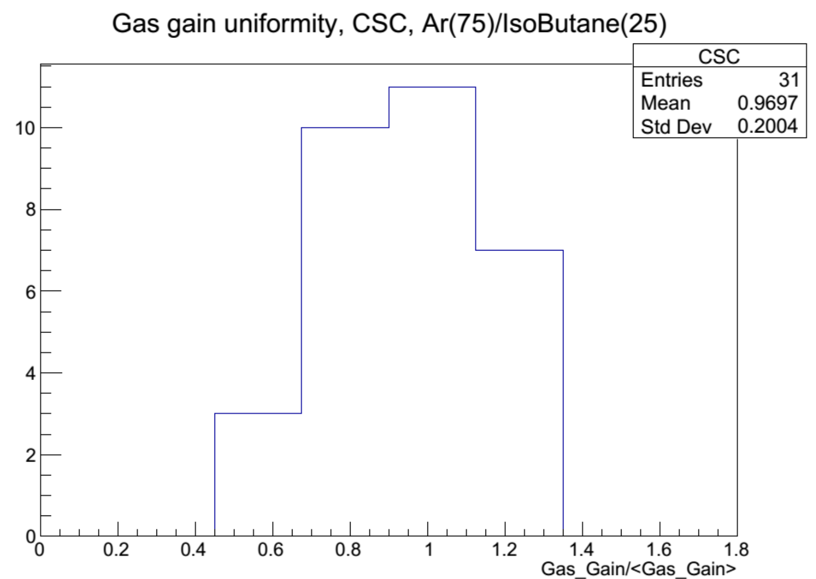
Response uniformity 3D plot of three 1632x450 mm^2 chambers, Ar(90)/Isobutane(10) gas mixture

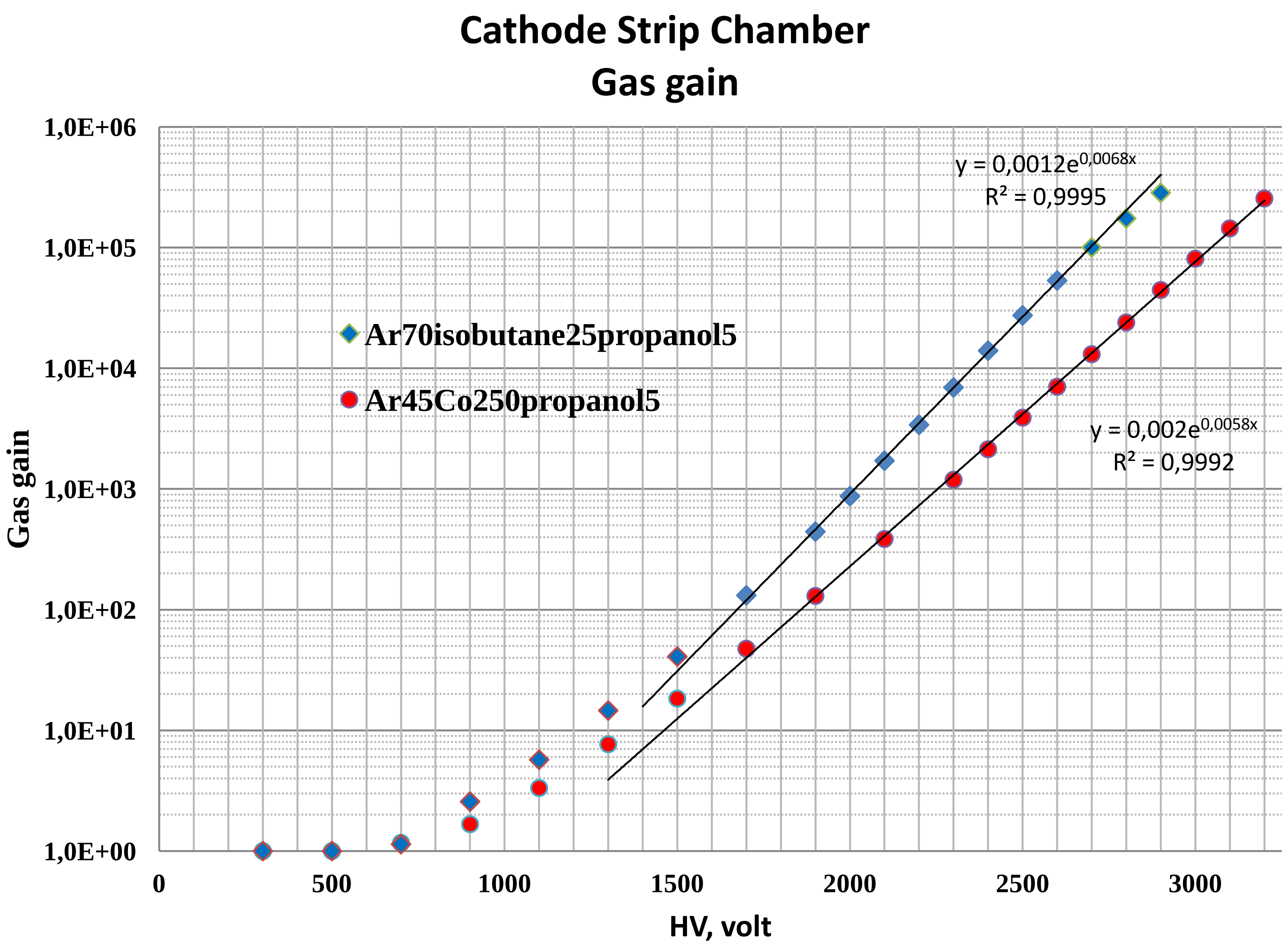


Gas gain distribution normalized on average gas gain for three 1632x450 mm^2 chambers, Ar(90)/Isobutane(10) gas mixture

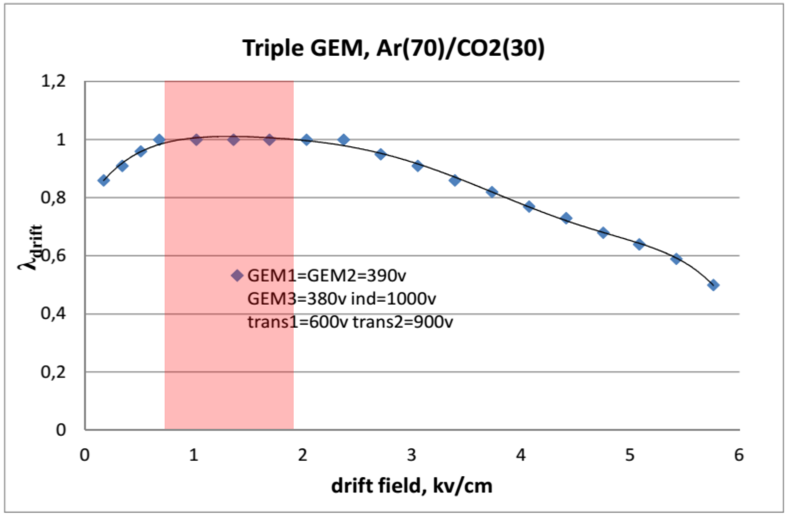
CSC response uniformity

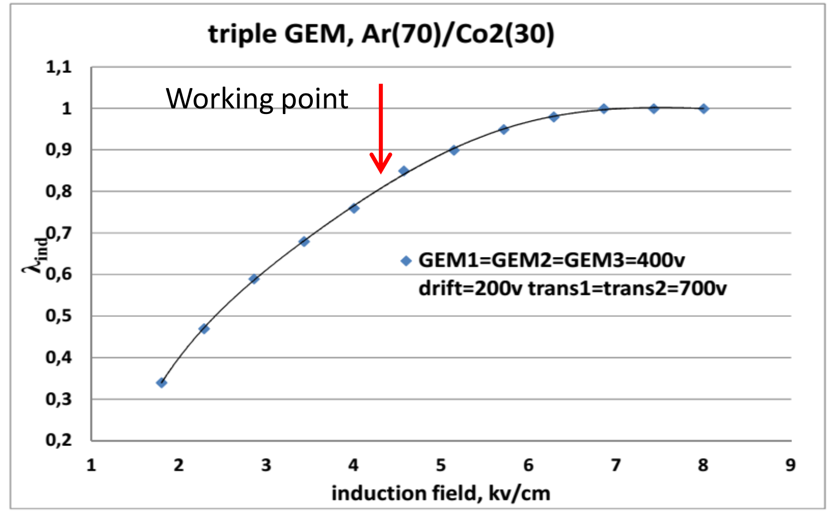


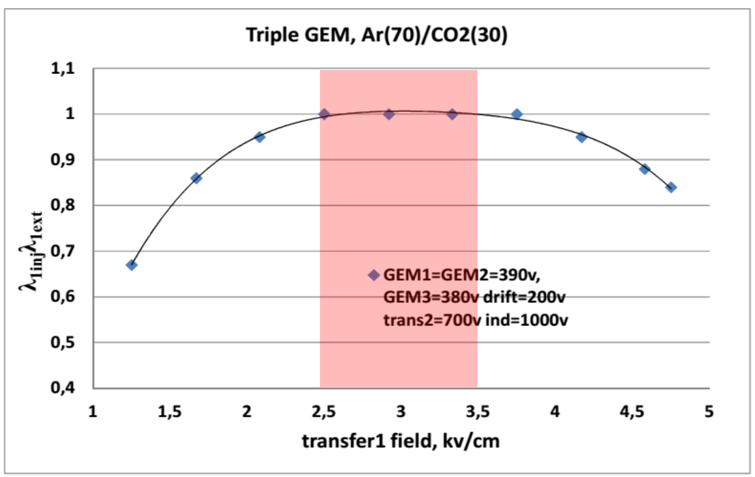


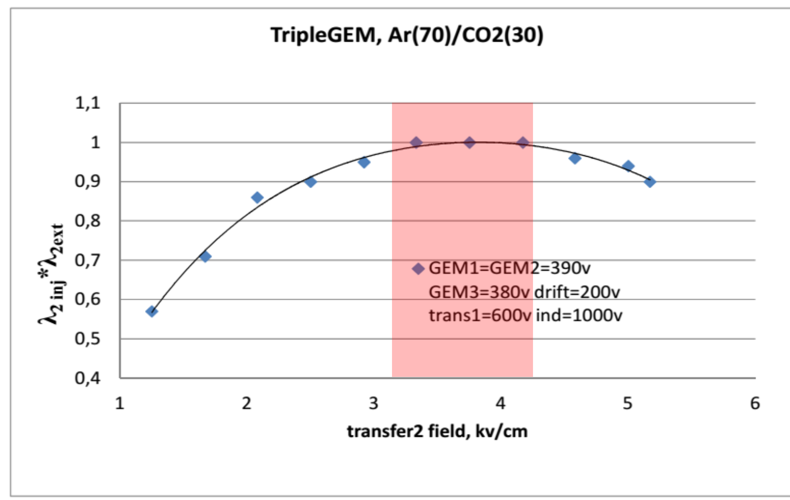

Cathode Strip Chamber
Gas gain
1,0E+06
1,0E+05
1,0E+04
1,0E+03
1,0E+02
1,0E+01
1,0E+00
Gas gain
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
HV, volt
Ar70isobutane25propanol5
Ar45Co250propanol5
y = 0,0012e^0,0068x
R² = 0,9995
y = 0,002e^0,0058x
R² = 0,9992

GEM Optimization



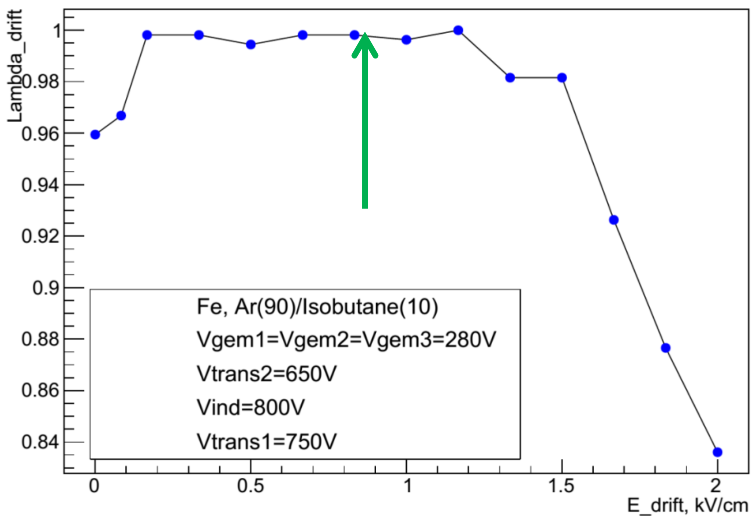


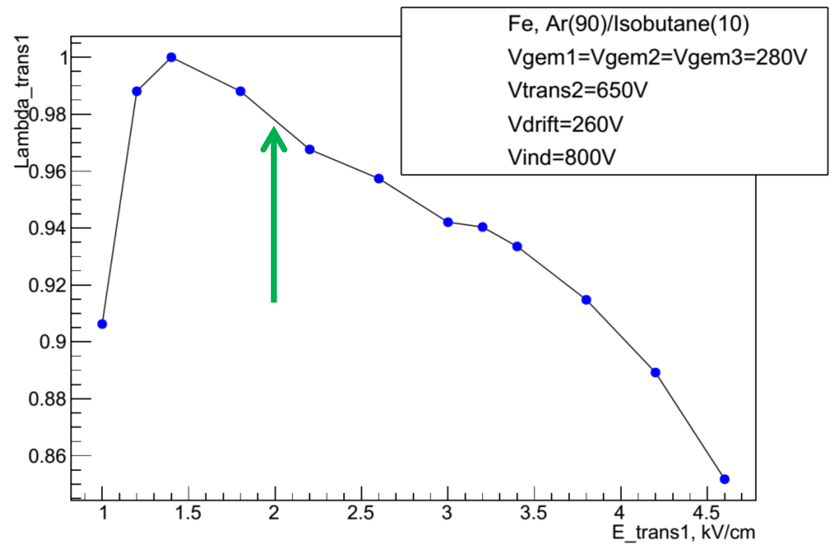


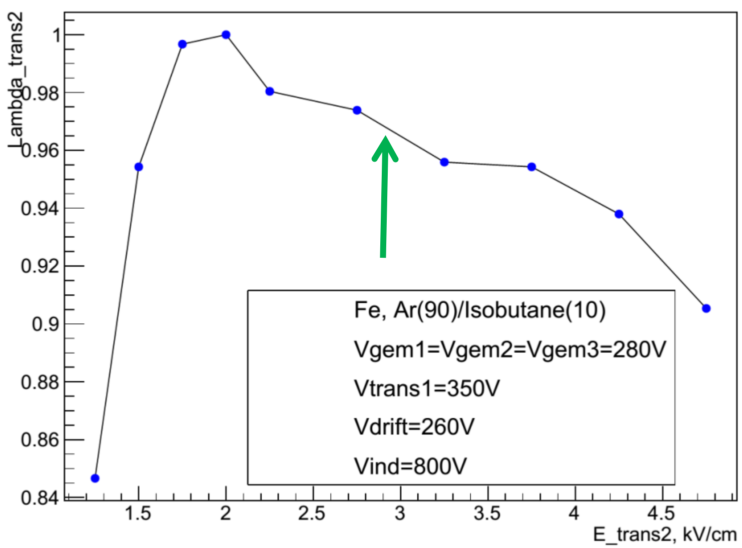


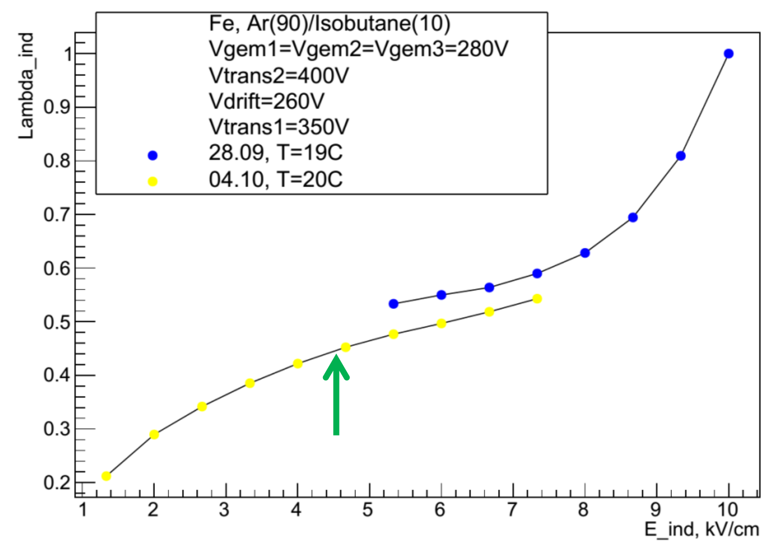
- Working range of field, kV/cm (Ar(70)/CO_2(30)gas mixture)

GEM Optimization
(Ar(90)/IsoButane(10) gas mixture)









Lambda summary = 0.86

GEM and CSC efficiency (cosmic tests)