



Commissioning of the SITE spectrometer

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Standard Configuration

- ✧ Fibers+PMT+Readout electronics
 - ✧ Relevant parameters: light from fibers/PMT signal (DY12 is sum of all dynodes)/electronics saturation
- ✧ Large noise observed
 - ✧ Readout dynamic range limits signal on PMT to $\sim 1\text{V}$
 - ✧ Large noise induced on the PMT+Electronics chain when laser+gas are present → Plasma related
 - ✧ In design conditions of screening noise $\sim 1\text{V}$ peak-to-peak
 - ✧ In absence of either gas or laser noise negligible (few mV)
 - ✧ With simple improvements in screening (with aluminium foil) and getting further away from the interaction point we obtained a reduction of a factor 4

A Threefold Way



1. Develop a backup detector reading fibers with CCD instead of PMT
2. Study the nature of the noise
3. Make the default detector work:
 1. Screening
 2. Dynamic range

Noise studies

Config A	Config B	Amp(A)/Amp(B)
HV=500V piano interazione	HV=500V piano interazione	0.63
HV=0V	HV=500V	0.64
no HV cable	HV=500V	0.64
HV=500V WRAPPED?	HV=500V	0.91
HV=500V MAROC ON	HV=500V	0.97
HV=500V PMT orientato nel verso del laser	HV=500V	0.45
HV=0V	HV=500V	0.48
HV= on, posizione canonica	HV=500V	0.20
Nel pozzetto di Pb sul magnete, B=0.05T	Vicino sul magnete	0.11
Nel pozzetto di Pb sul magnete (connesso maroc) B=0.1T	Dietro al muro	0.42

Conclusions:

- ✧ HV and p.s. irrelevant
- ✧ reduction by 30% when PMT oriented towards IP
- ✧ lead shield improves by a factor 6
- ✧ behind the wall improves by a factor 9

New idea



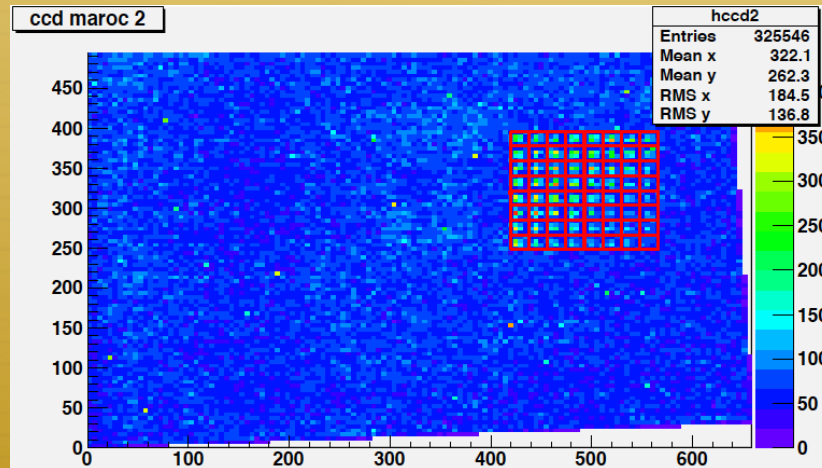
Idea: push the PMT HV to have a larger signal and attenuate it (a factor 10?) before entering the MAROC

Considerations:

- ✧ maroc response: 30ADC/mV
- ✧ Saturation: 700ADC/channel \rightarrow 23 mV/ch (!) \rightarrow 1.5V/PMT
- ✧ At which level does the PMT saturate? Which is the correct attenuation coefficient?

Fibers + CCD

- ✧ Making use of existing cameras and read-out software we have developed the code to extract the light per fiber and translate it into an energy spectrum



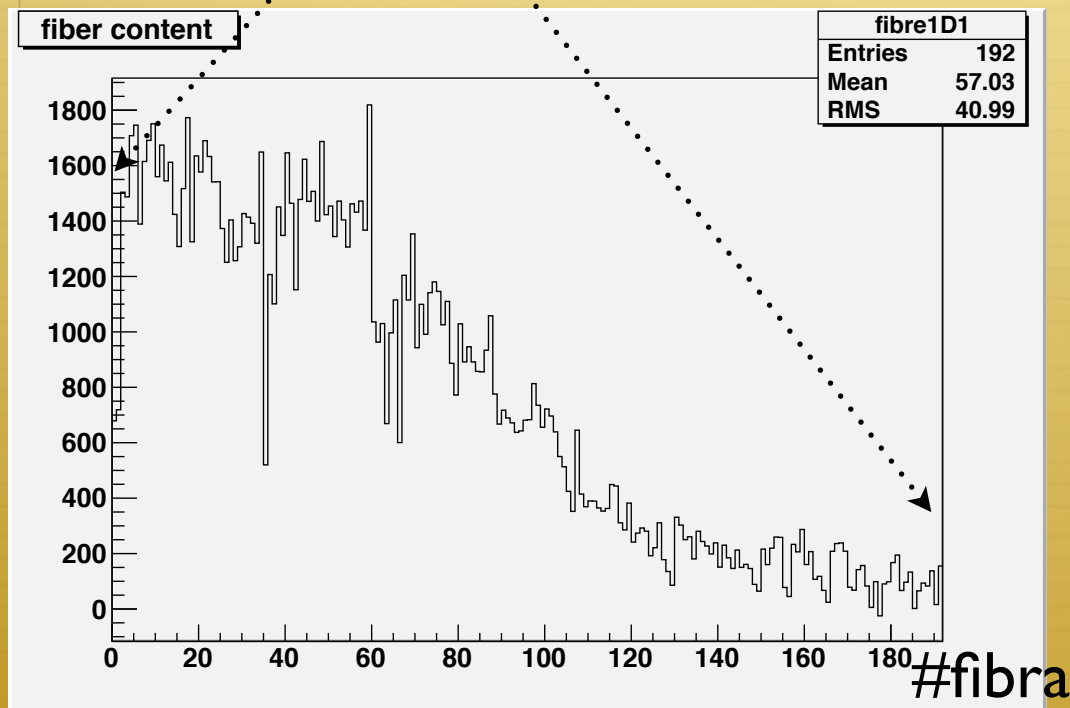
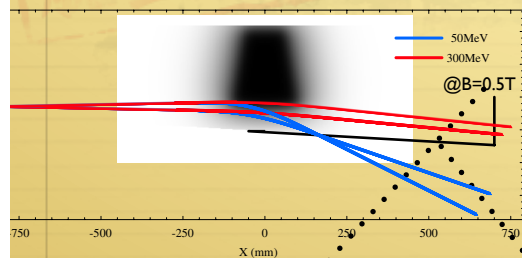
Difficulties:

- definition of boxes
- Noise subtraction
- Inter-calibration between cameras

- ✧ Proof that it works in the next slides

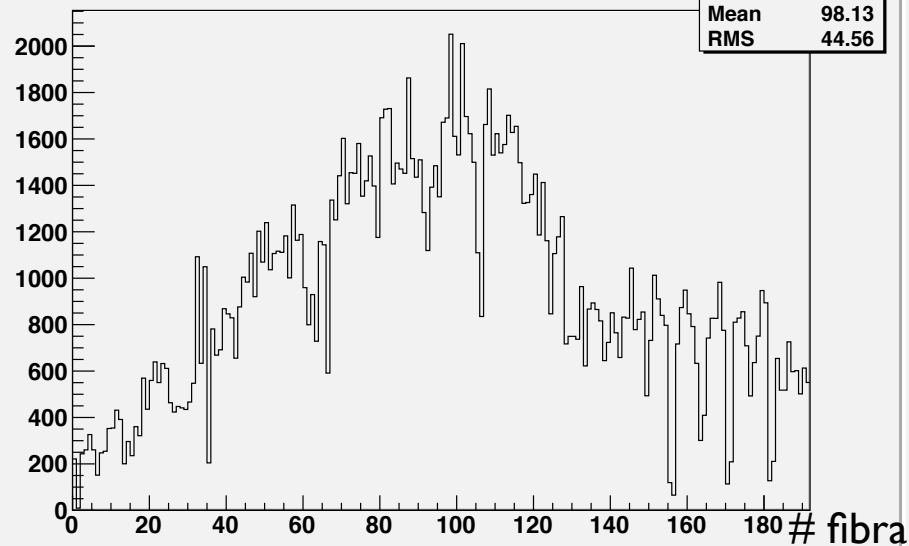
$$B = 0$$

Immagini LANEX @ 30cm dal gas

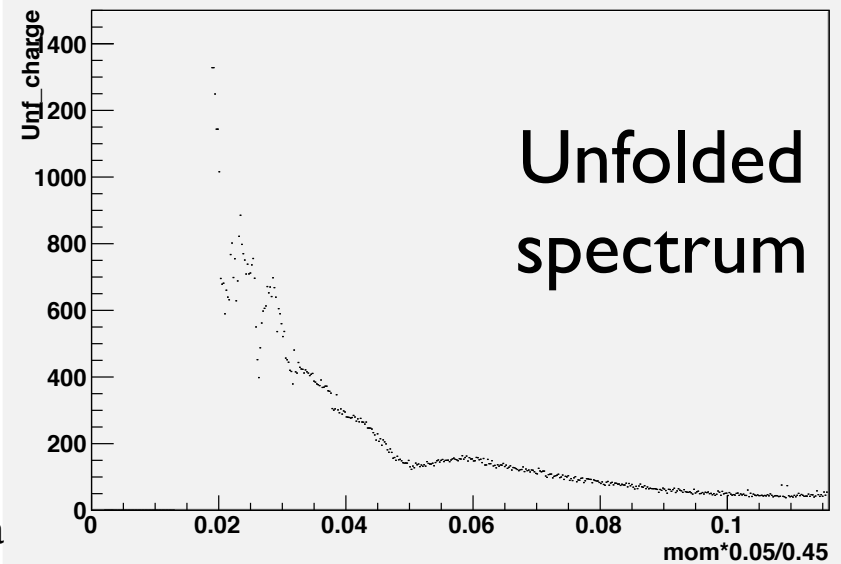


$$B = 50\text{mT}$$

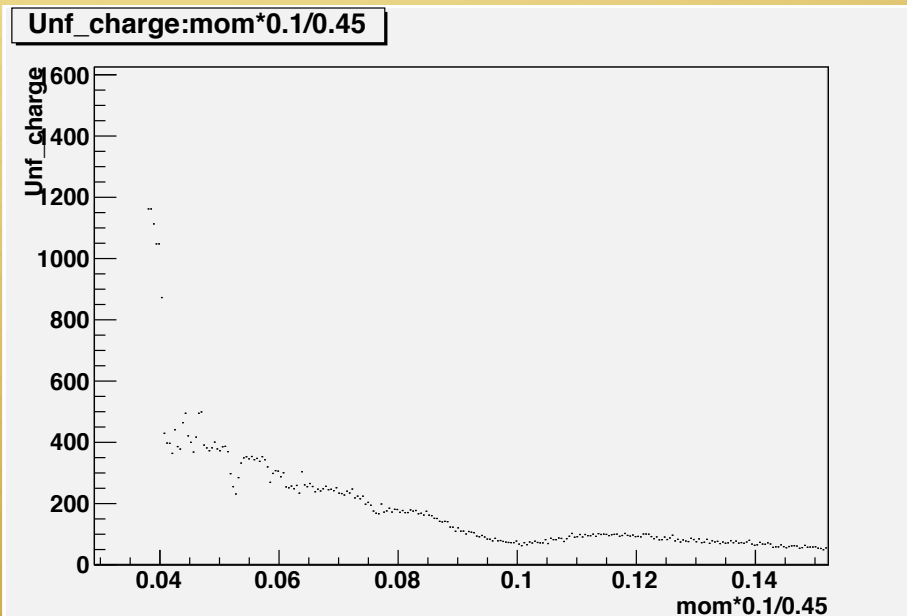
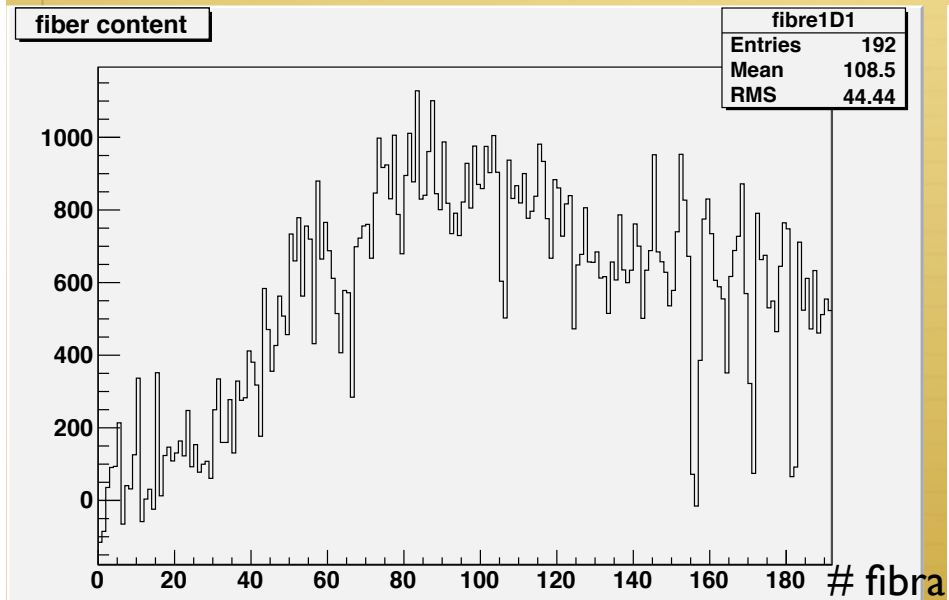
fiber content



Unf_charge:mom*0.05/0.45



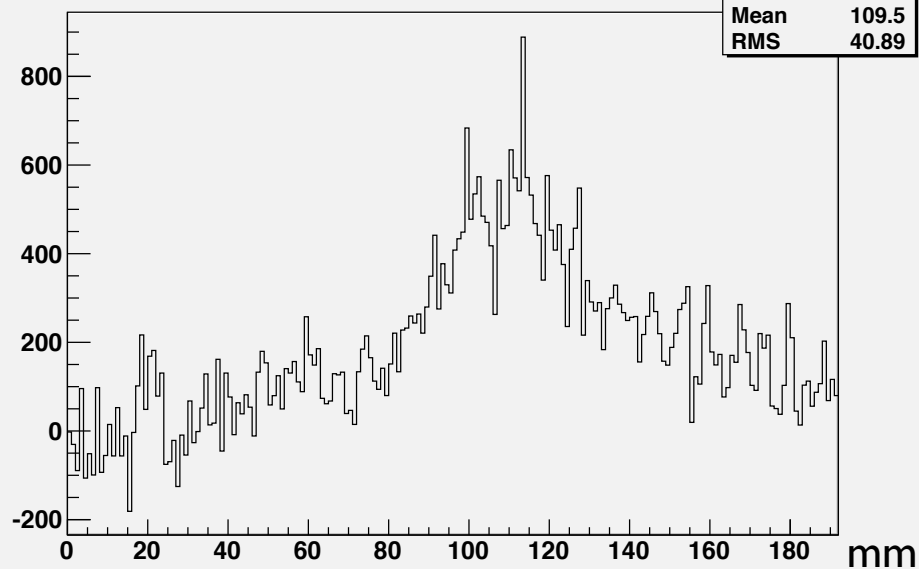
$$B = 100\text{mT}$$



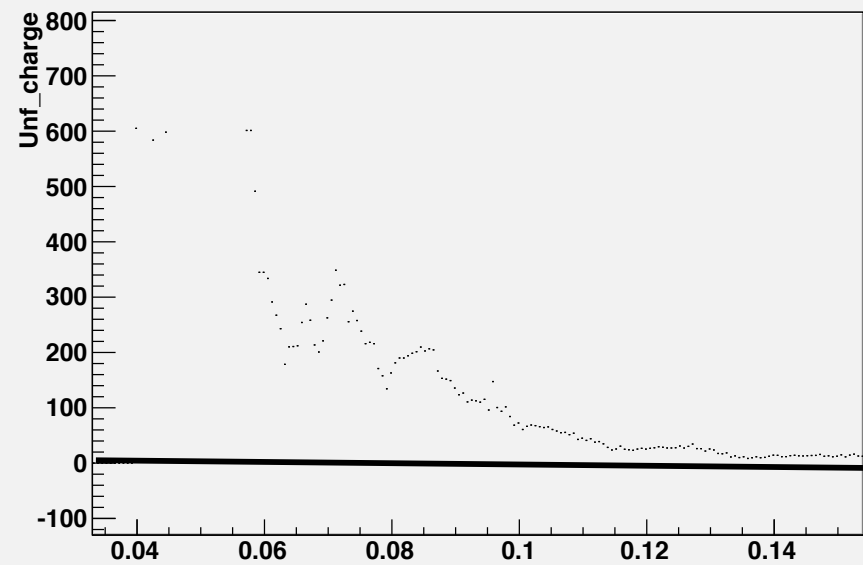
$$B = 150\text{mT}$$




fiber content



Unf_charge:mom*0.15/0.45



Fibers+CCD



- ✧ Ongoing activity: hardware
 - ✧ Bought two new cameras
 - ✧ Installation is a semi-permanent configuration (awaiting for default DAQ to work) and design of supports
 - ✧ Integration of DAQ in the SPARC control system
- ✧ Ongoing activity: software
 - ✧ Improve algorithm for noise subtraction
 - ✧ Improve intercalibration

Study of the nature of noise

- ✧ Meeting with Ruggero Ricci and Valerio Bocci and Riccardo Lunadei from the Roma1 Electronic LAB
 - ✧ Measure current on plate and loop di distinguish between capacitive and inductive components
 - ✧ Measure noise in absence of electric connection between the interaction and spectrometer chambers
 - ✧ Improve grounding (reference ground cable now available)
- ✧ From literature largest component is in the THz range. Contacting THz experts in Roma1 (Lupi and Calvani) to investigate the problem

Future of “default” detector

- ✧ Improve screening/grounding:
 - ✧ Mu-metal
 - ✧ avoid the smallest leakage (not easy)
 - ✧ Screen also cables
 - ✧ Use single reference ground for everything
- ✧ Distance
 - ✧ Fibers to prolong 4-5 meters away are available
- ✧ Increase dynamic range
 - ✧ Change electronics (move to standard ADC)
 - ✧ Expensive ... last resort