

# The Sixth Workshop on Hadron Physics in China and Opportunities in US

July 21–July 24, 2014 (Lanzhou, China)



## Results/Programs from IMP and THU

— Some GEM R&D works and the CEE spectrometer

Zhigang XIAO

Tsinghua University

### Collaborators:

IMP: [Limin Duan and his group](#), Zhiyu Sun, Guoqing Xiao

USTC: Ming Shao, Junfeng Yang, Lei Zhao

THU: [Yan Huang](#), [Yi Wang](#) [Zhi Deng](#)...

CCNU: Nu Xu

SINAP: Yugang Ma, Fei Lu

DUKE/THU: [Haiyan Gao](#)...



## 1 GEM activities at THU and IMP

Introduction and Experimental Setup

Non-uniformity effects of the inter-foil distance of GEM detector

Assembly of Large area GEM detector

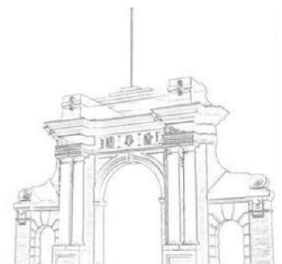
## 2 The CEE experiment

Introduction

Conceptual design

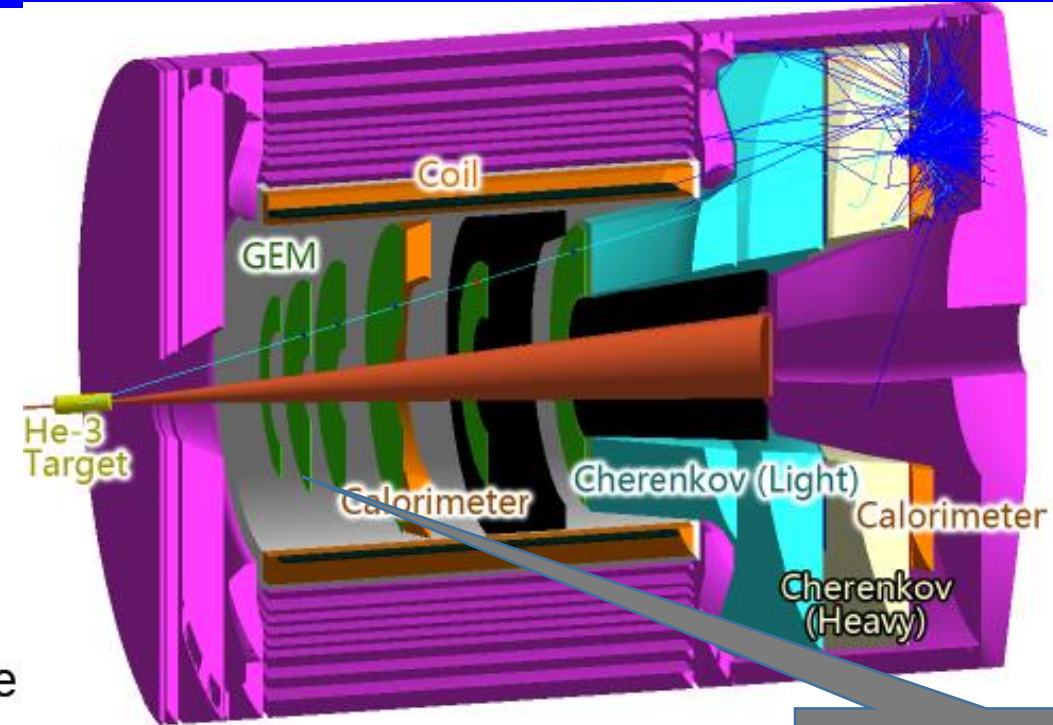
Progress of the R&D studies

## 3 Summary



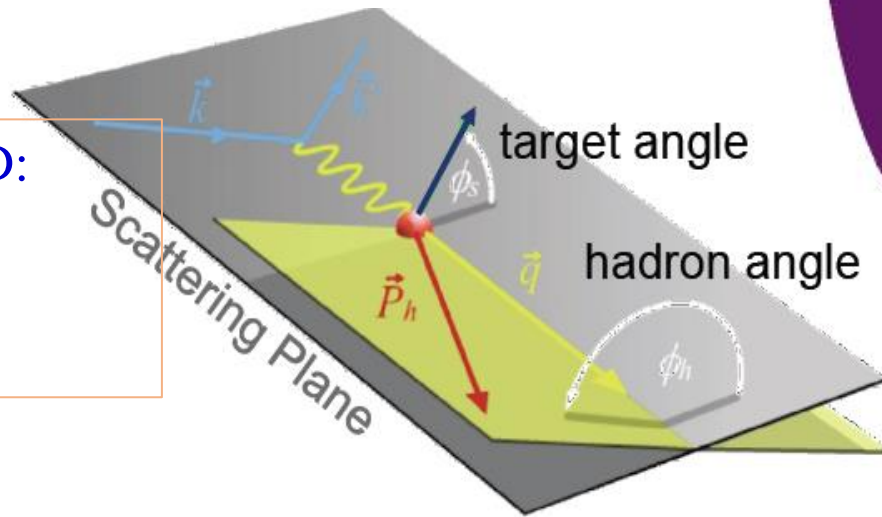
# GEM detector demands from SOLID

- JLAB 12 GeV upgrade
- Nearly whole space coverage in C.M.
- Multi-subsystems including GEM, Cerenkov, MRPC
- About 1.5T central field by solenoid
- Measuring high energy electron and hadrons



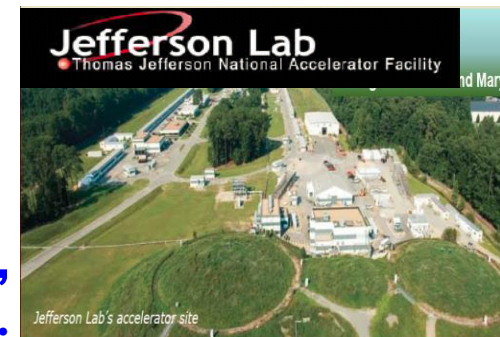
**6 lays of large area GEM detector**

Physical goal of SOLID:  
Semi-inclusive eN process to detect the TMDs of nucleons.



About 200 scientist from about 50 institutes from 8 countries.

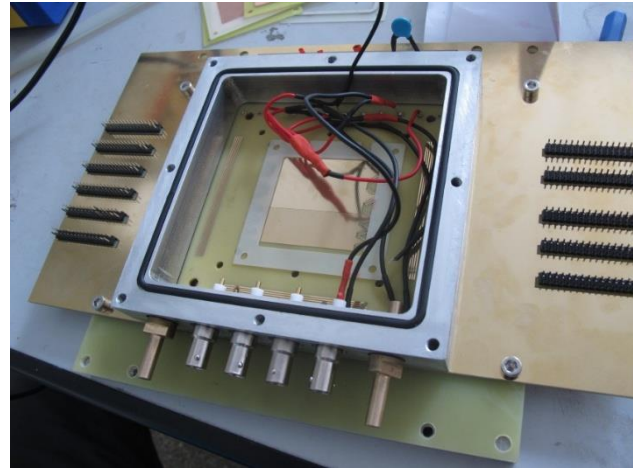
**From China:**  
USTC, CIAE, PKU, THU, LZU, IMP, HSU, SDU etc.



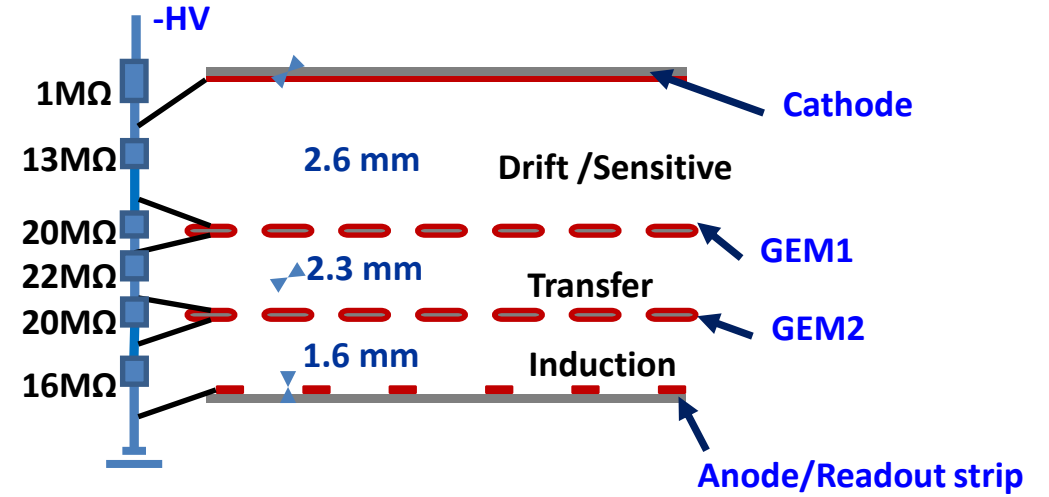
- Large GEM detector is demanded in SOLID
- Possible demand in CEE for its TPC read out.

# Small GEM detector test

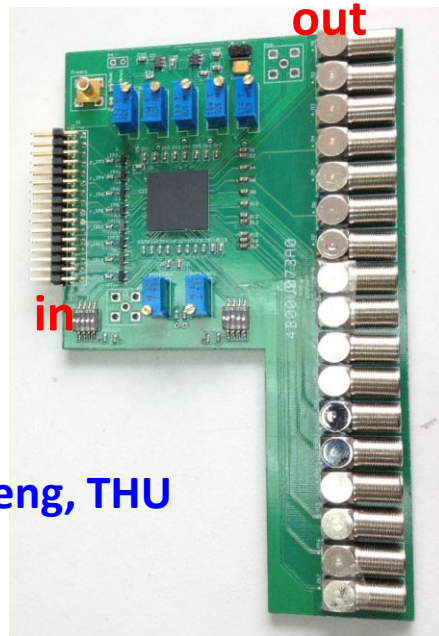
- Detector  
2D GEM



1D GEM detector



- Electronics  
CASA-GEM board

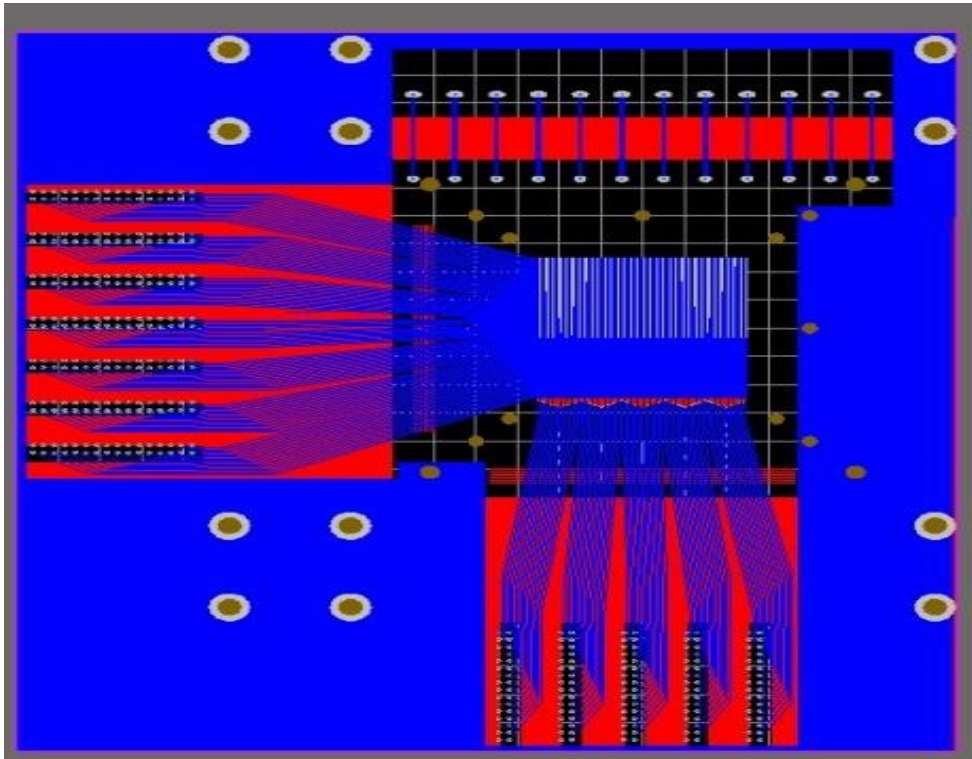


Developed by Z. Deng, THU

Gain	2~40mV/fc
Dynm. Rng.	0~1000fc
Shap. time	20~80ns
INL	<1%
Power	10 (11) mW/ch for Anode (Cath.) ch.
ENC	<2000e (Anode., Input Cap: 50pF), <3000e (Cathode, Input Cap: 100pF)

# Readout Board Dimension

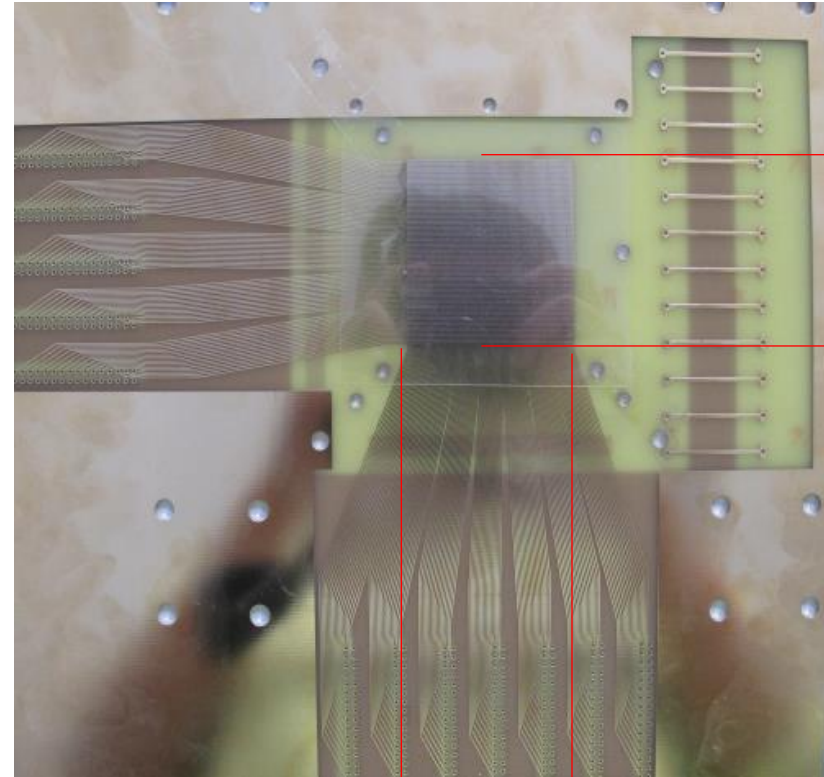
- 2-D read out **Extracted from the lowest foil**



Design of Readout

- 1-D readout

**Strip:  $W=100+100 \mu\text{m}$**

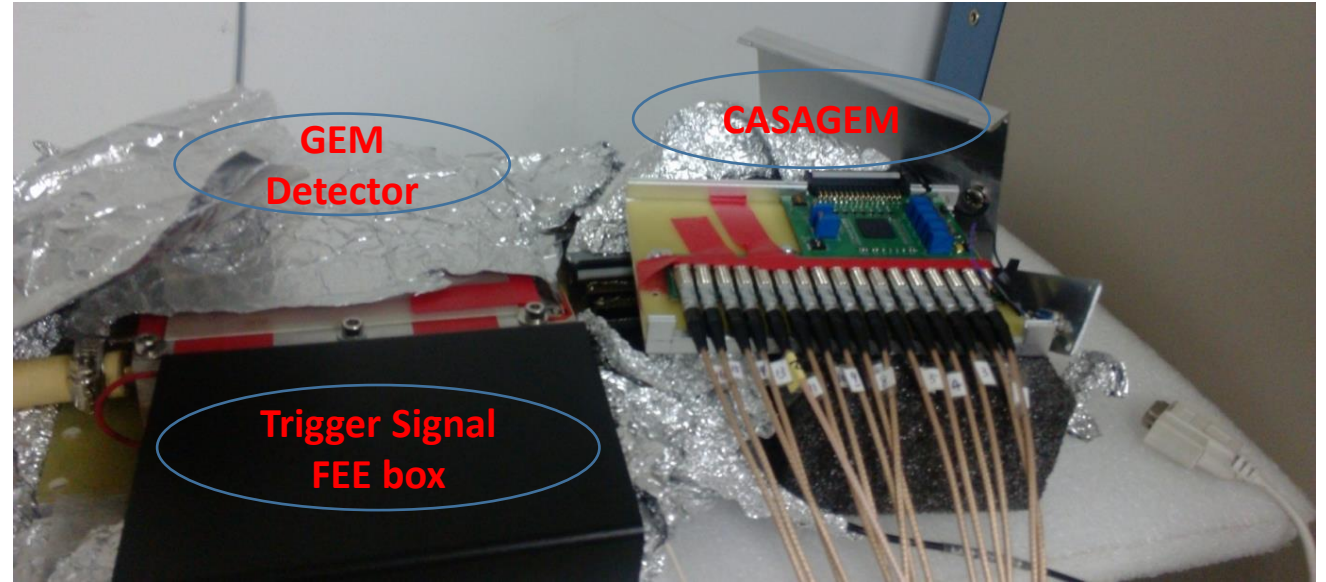
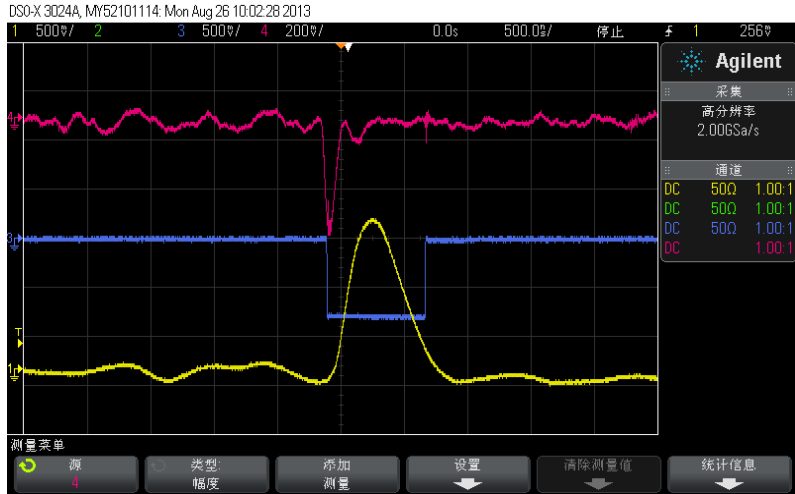


**5×16 strips in 5cm  
 $W = 625 \mu\text{m}$**

**7×16 strips in 5cm  
 $W = 446 \mu\text{m}$**



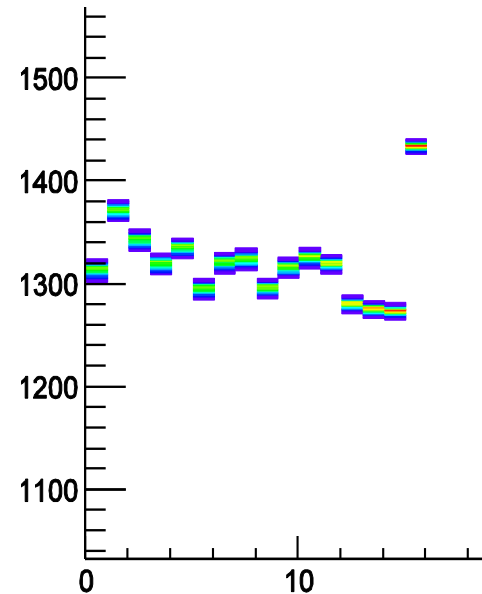
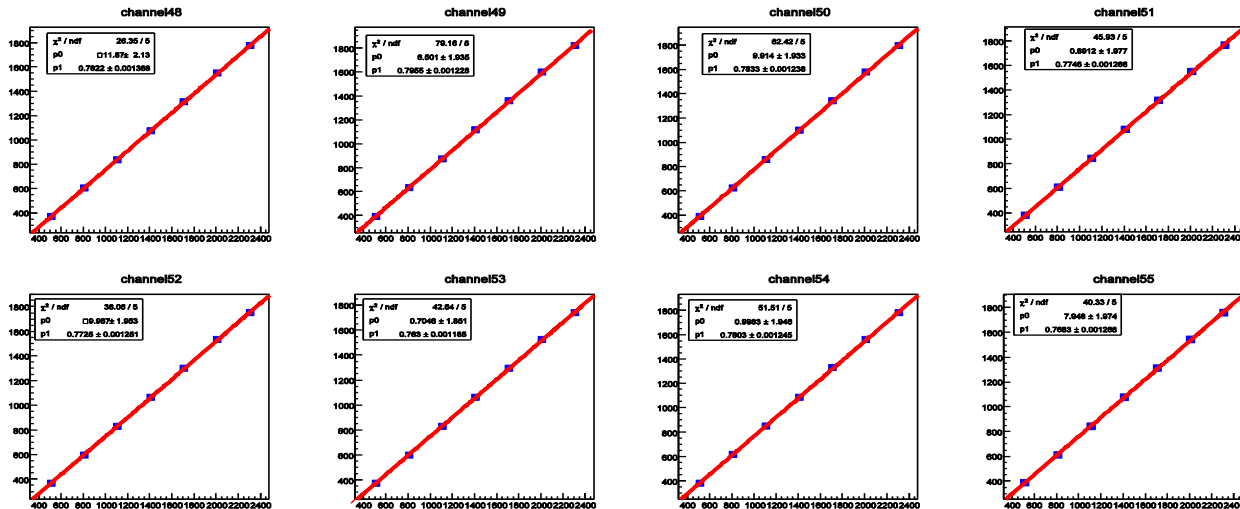
- Trigger **Extracted from the lowest foil**



- ADC+ DAQ  
**VME based DAQ**



X:500 800 1100 1400 1700 2000 2300(mv)



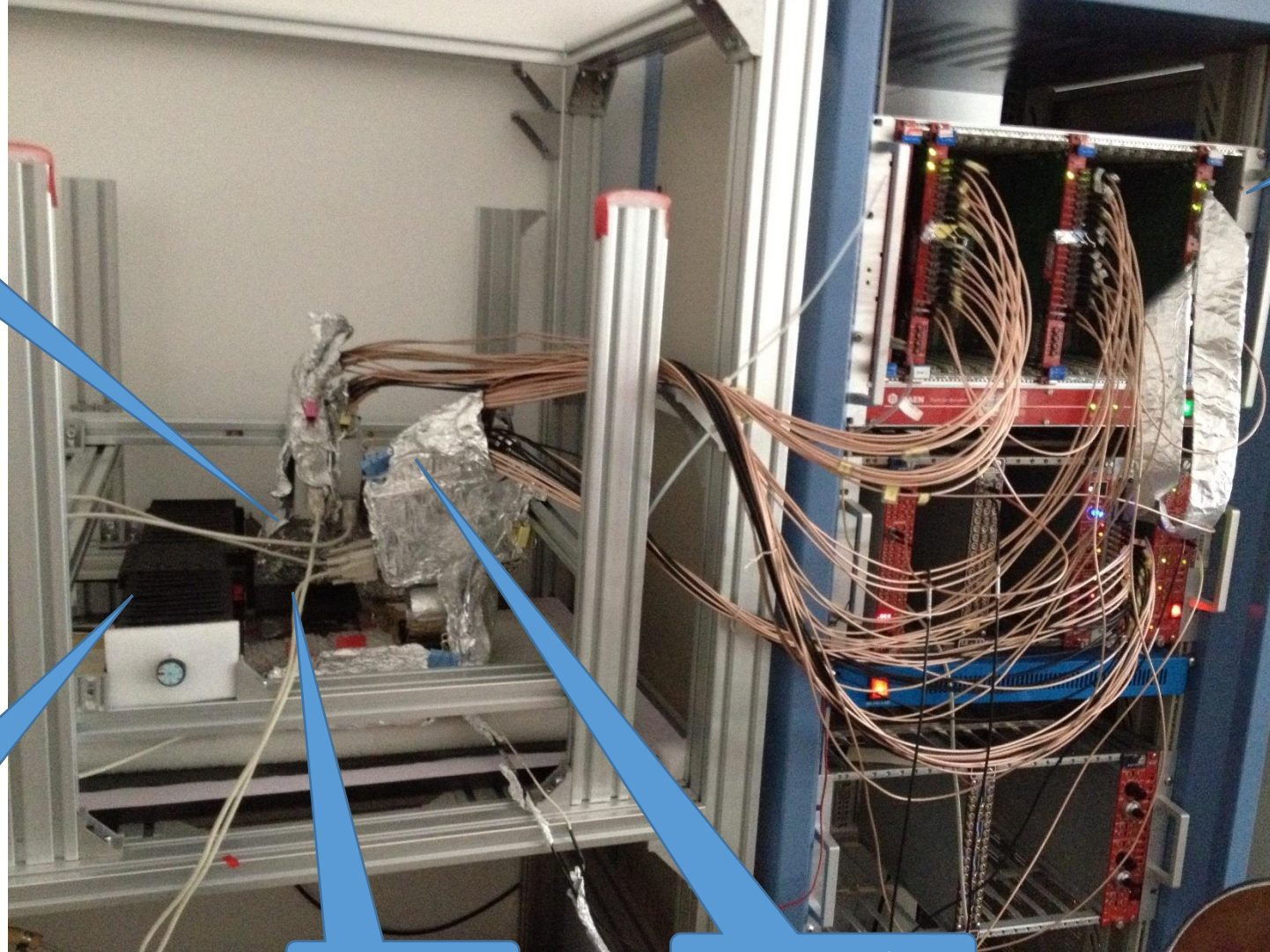
ADC modules calibrated with pulser

# The latest setup

Adjustable  
thick Slit



Precise  
movable  
platform



VME DAQ

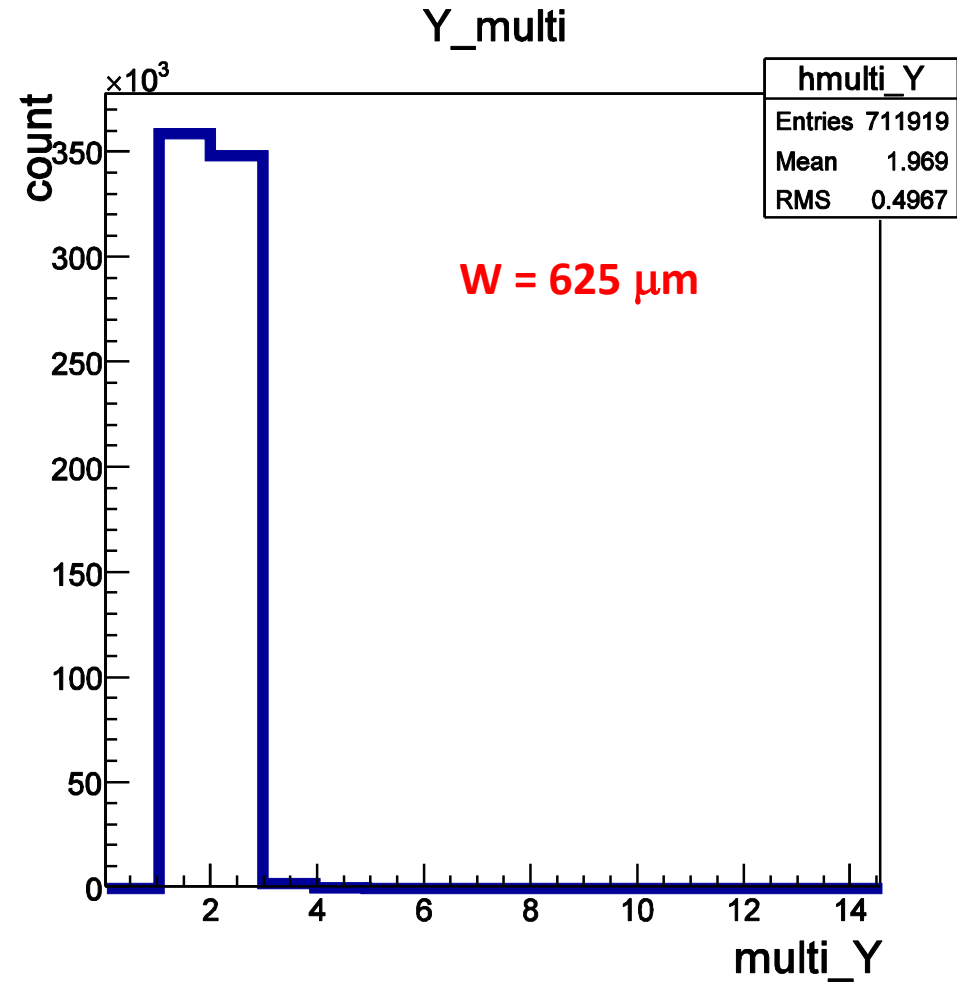
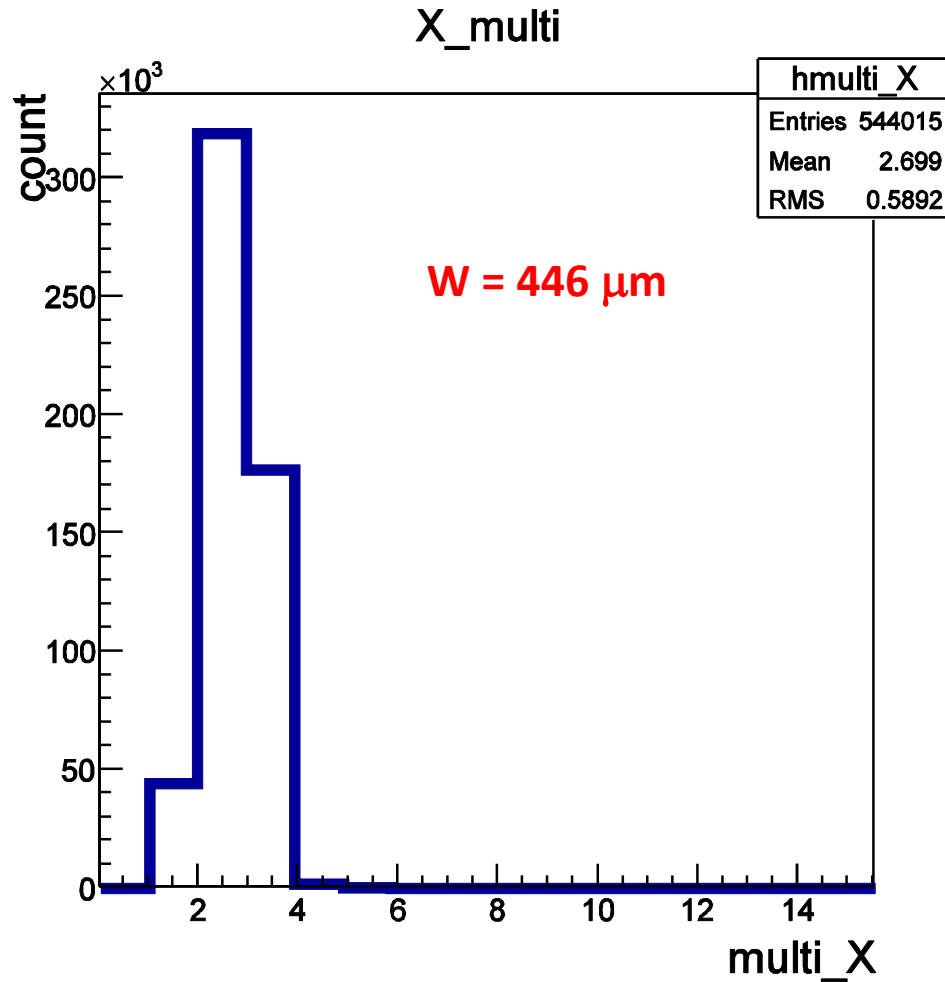
detector

CASAGEM box

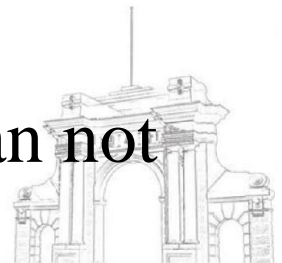
Acknowledgement:  
96 channels peak  
sensitive ADC from  
Prof. Boqiang Ma's  
group (PKU)



# Cluster size analysis



- Using larger strip distance/width to save cost, however, strip width can not go beyond a certain value.

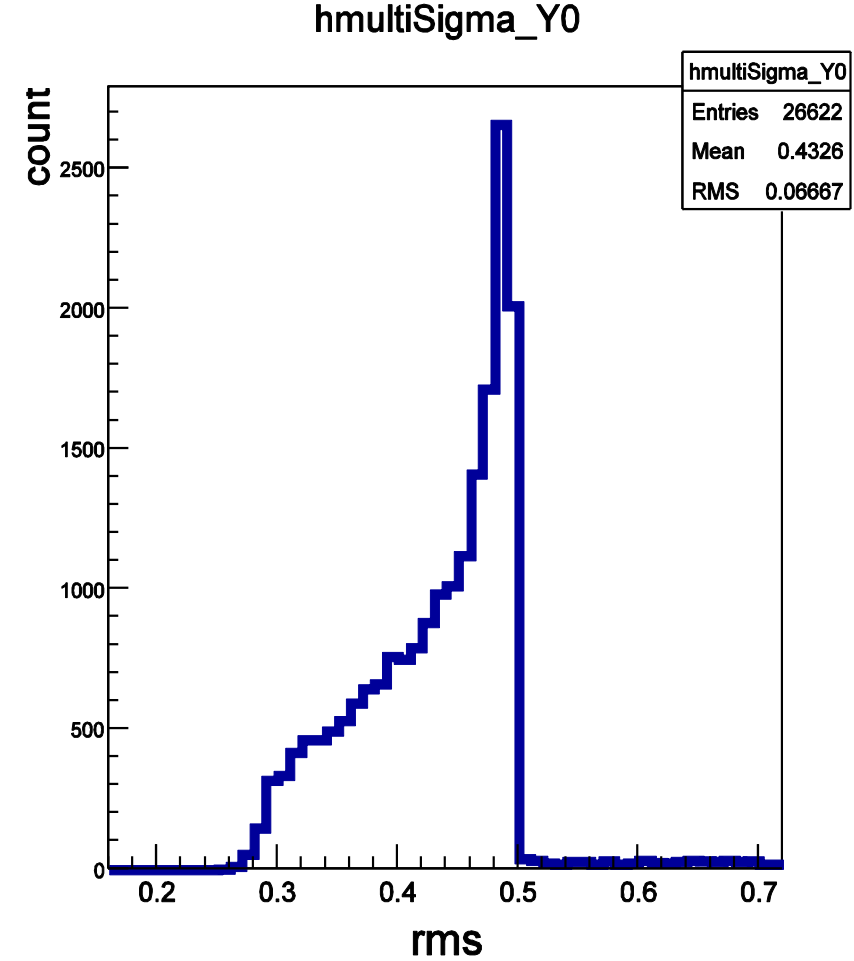
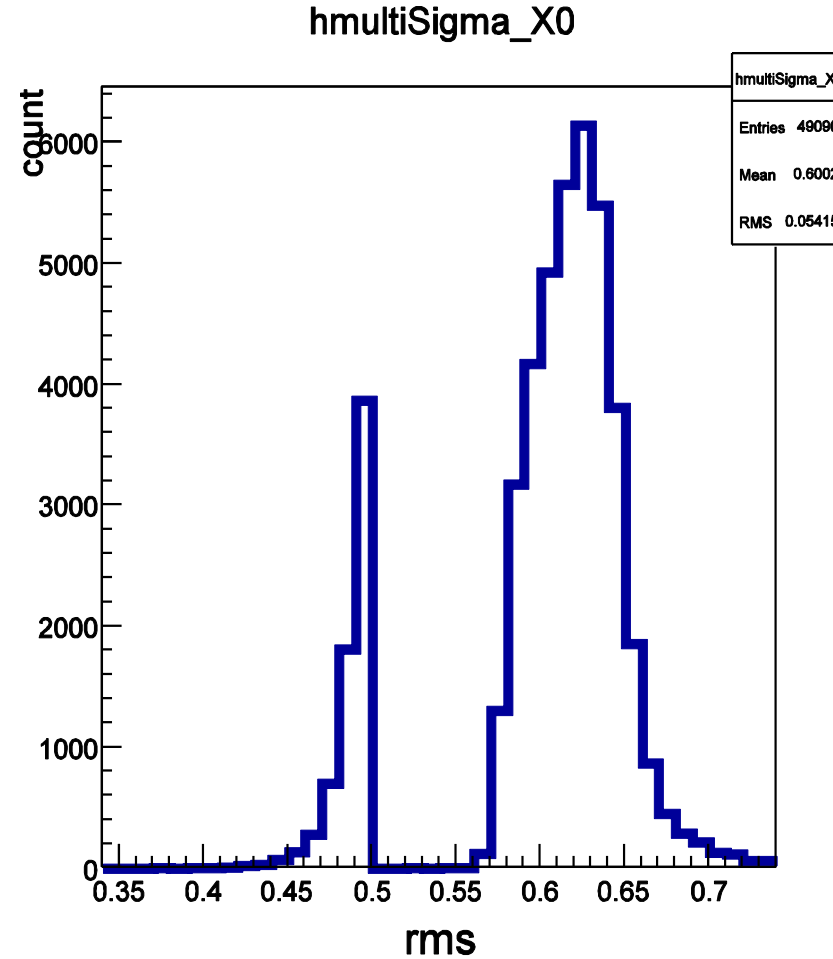




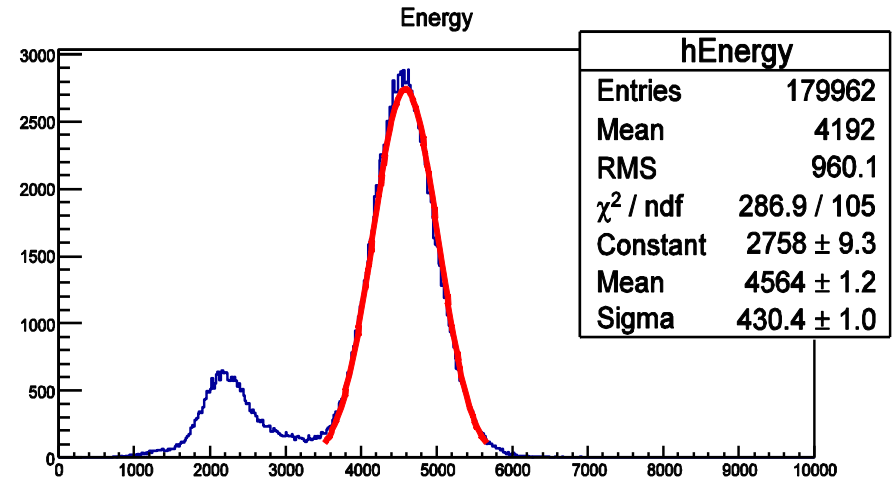
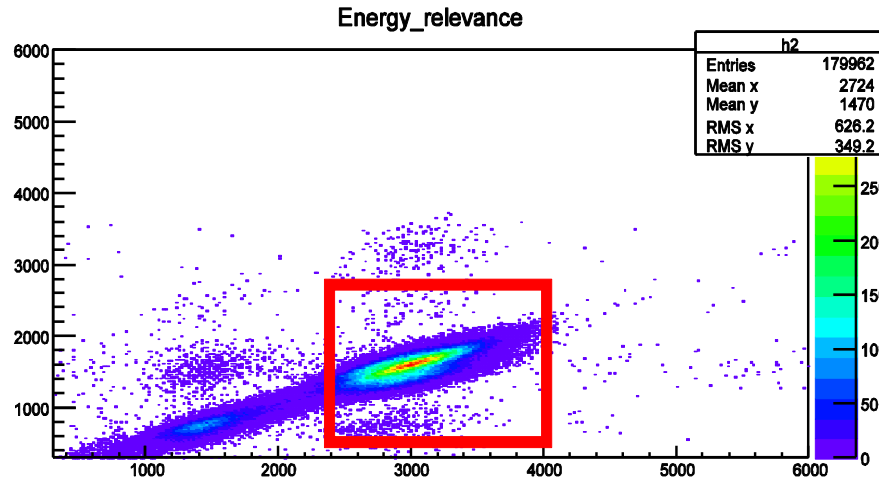
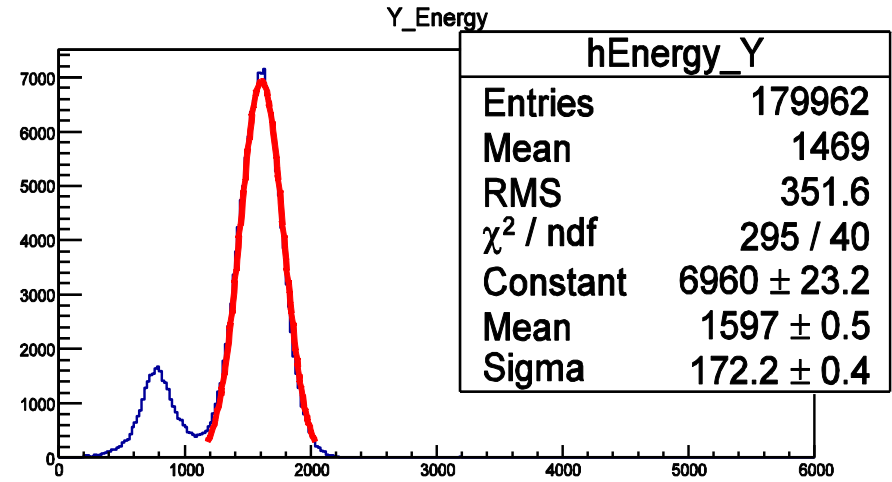
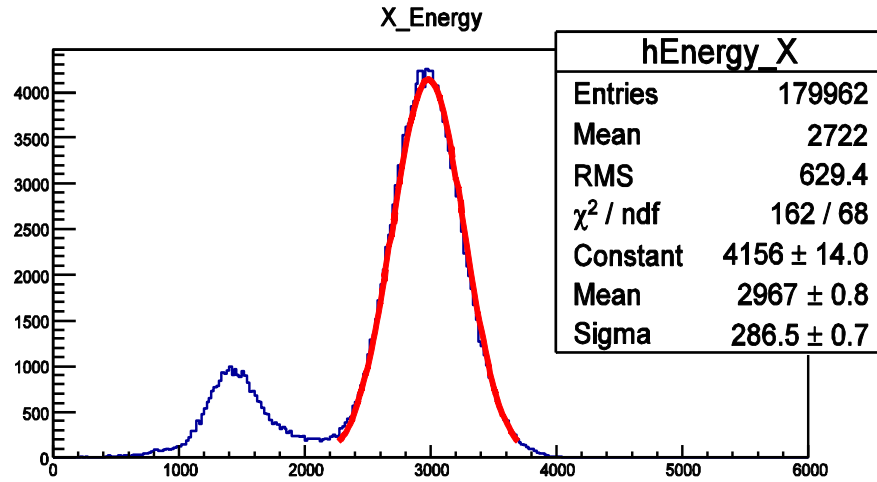
# Cluster size (2nd moment analysis)

$$E[x^2] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{16} a_i}$$

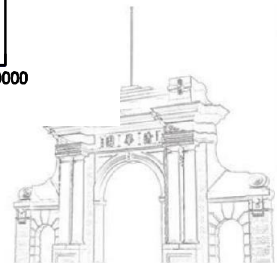
$x_i$  is the position of fired strip  
 $a_i$  is the amplitude of signal  
 $\bar{x}$  is the mean position



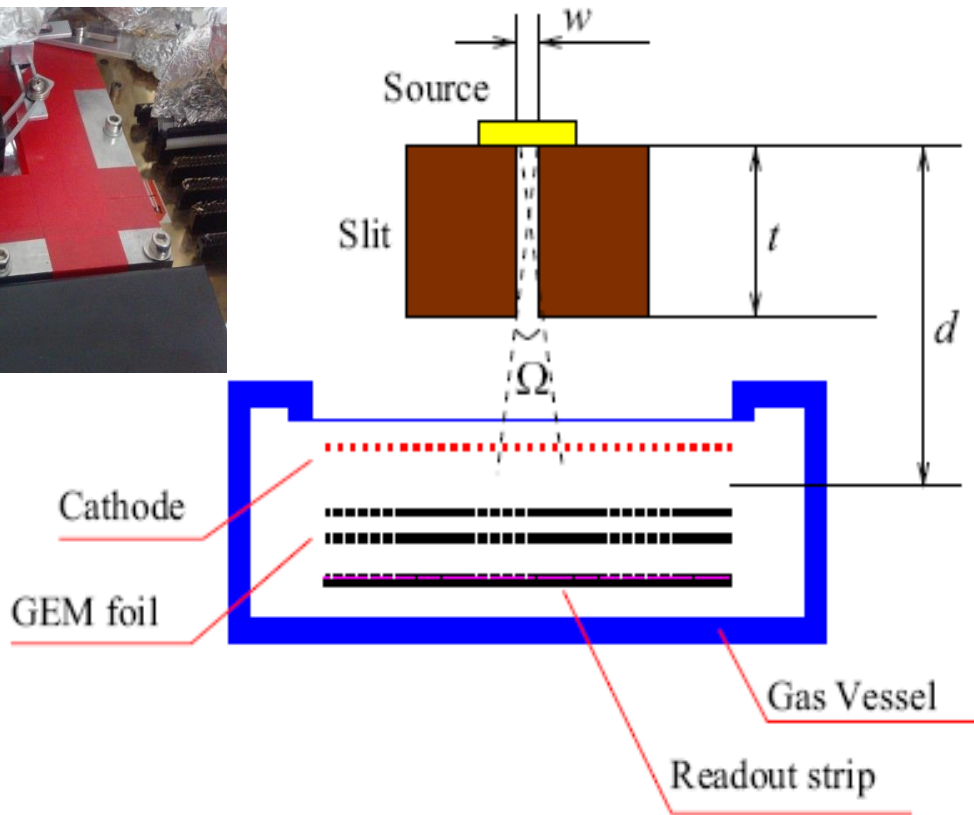
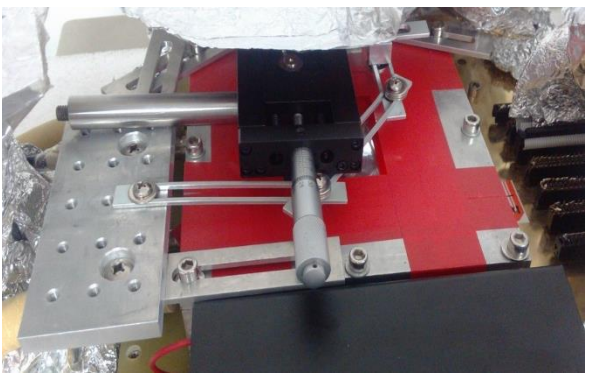
# Energy Resolution with Fe-55



FWHM: X: 22% Y:25% total: 22%

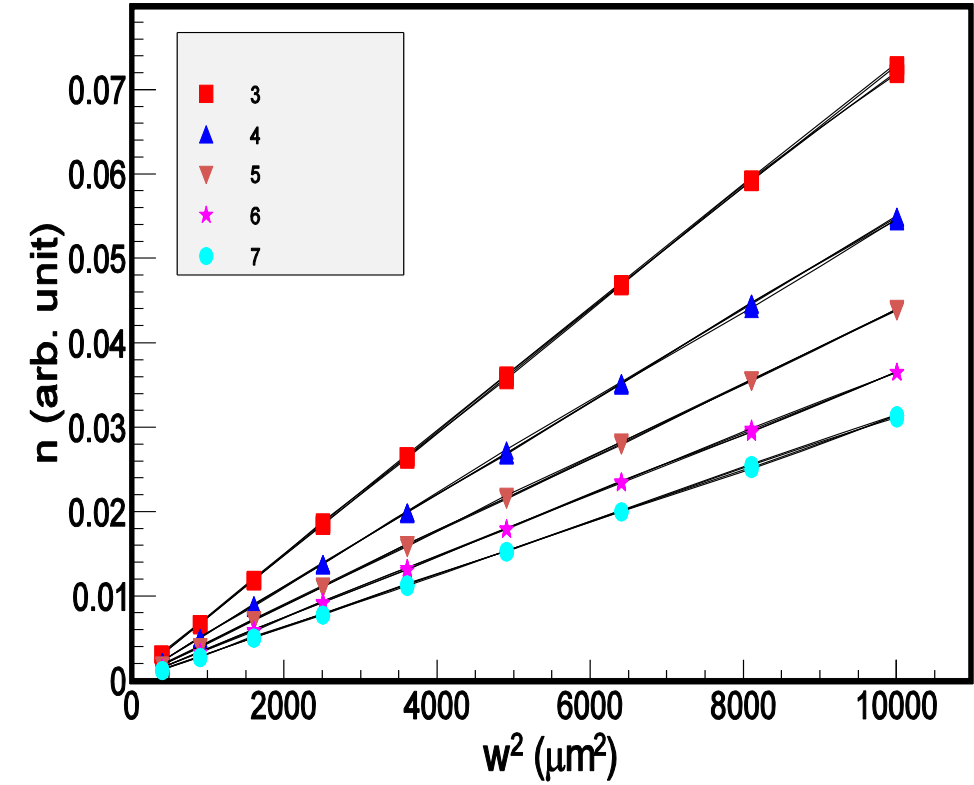


# Spatial Resolution with Fe-55



$$n = \rho w \phi \Omega \eta / 4\pi \quad n = c_2 w^2$$

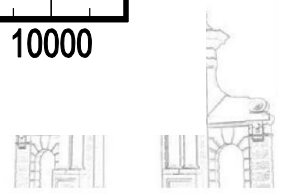
$$\sigma_{tot}^2 = \sigma_{GEM}^2 + c_0 n$$



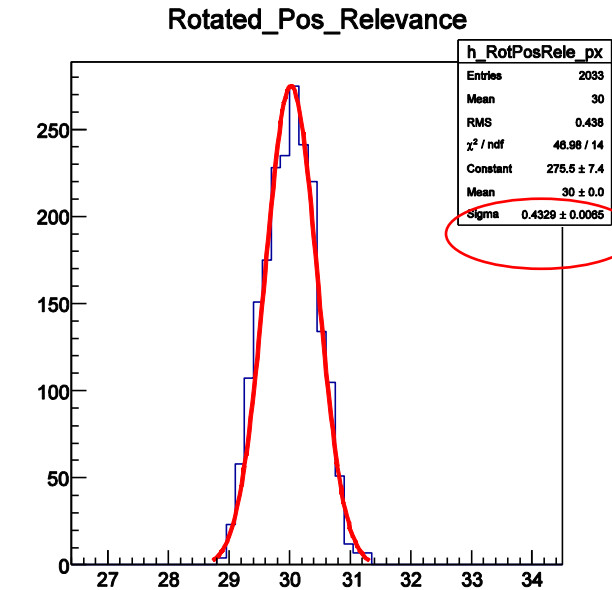
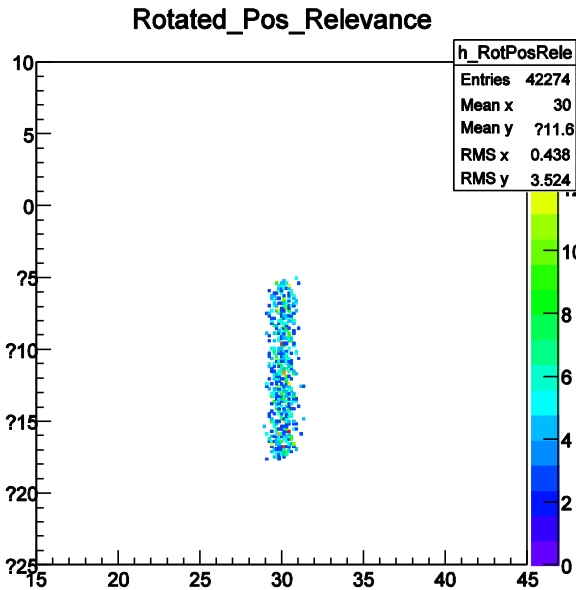
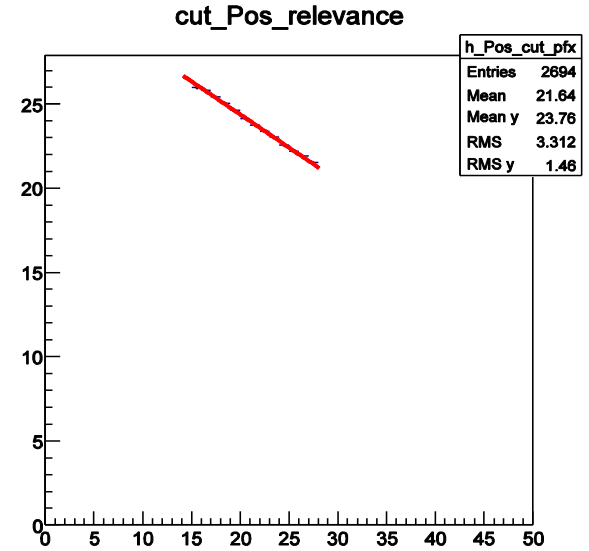
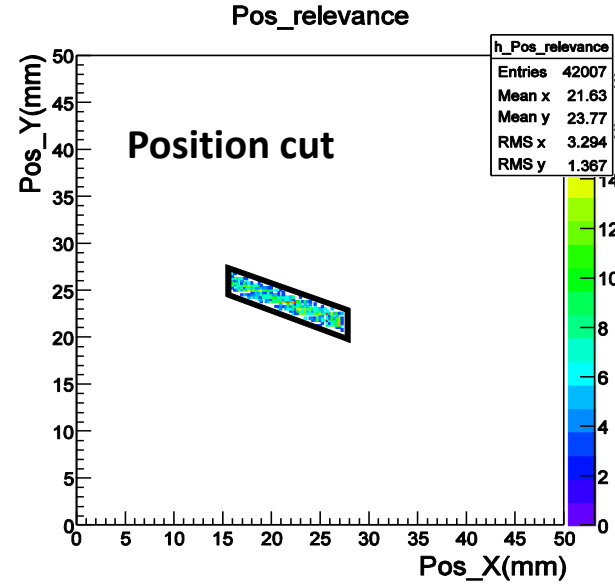
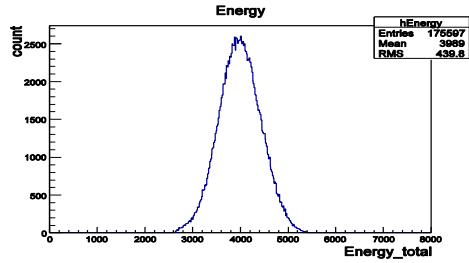
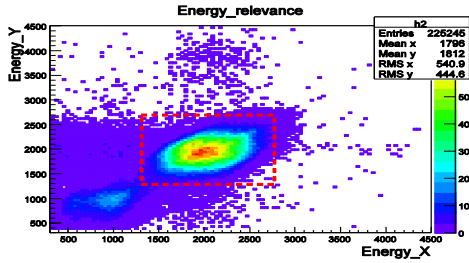
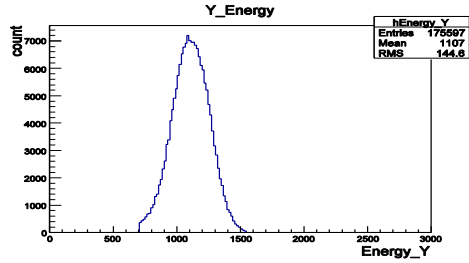
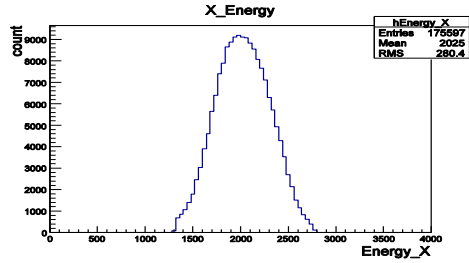
$$\sigma_{tot}^2 = \sigma_{GEM}^2 + c_1 \sigma_{Geometry}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Geometry} = c_2 w$$

$$\sigma_{tot}^2 = \sigma_{GEM}^2 + c_0 w^2$$



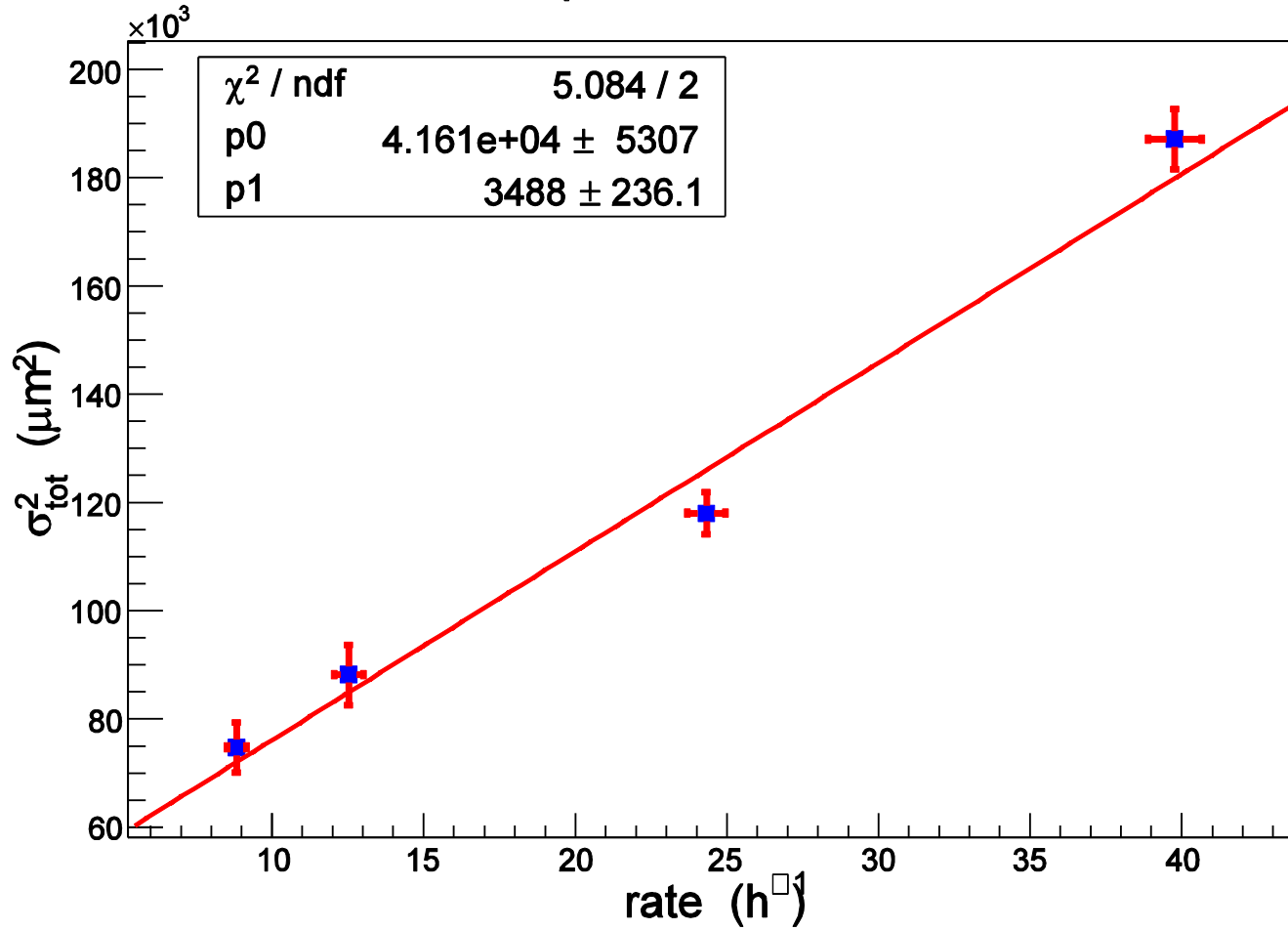
# Spatial Resolution with Fe-55



$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} = 432 \mu\text{m}$$



## Spatial resolution



strip width(μm)	$\delta_{\text{exp}}(\mu\text{m})$	$\delta_{\text{theo}}(\mu\text{m})$
200	$56 \pm 15$	58
X:446 Y:625	$204 \pm 13$	221
446	$159 \pm 22$	129

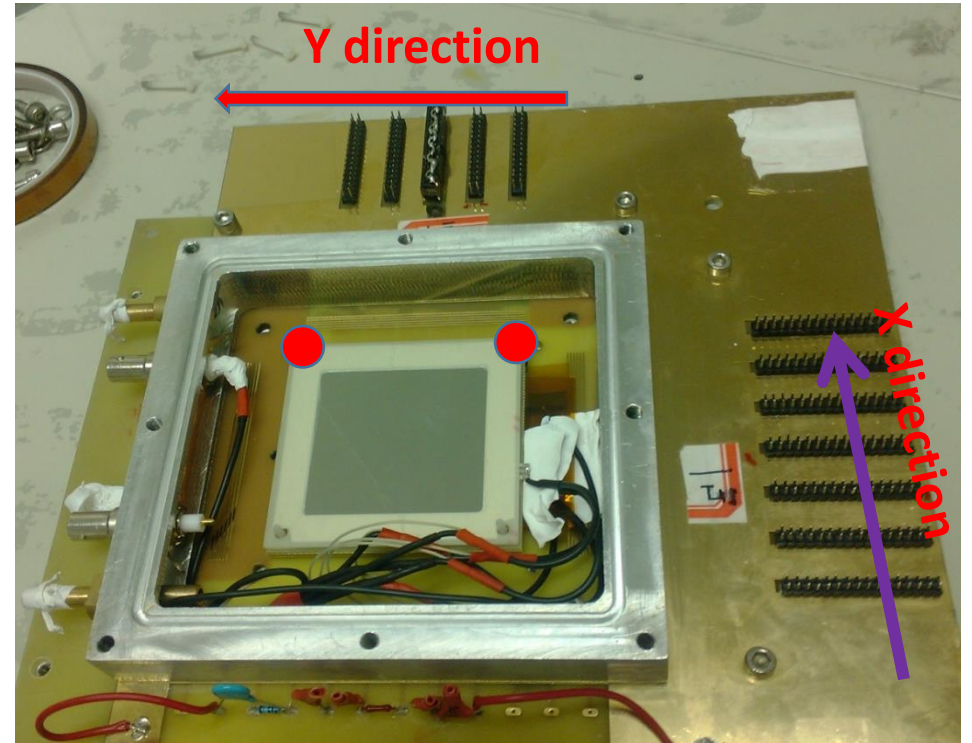
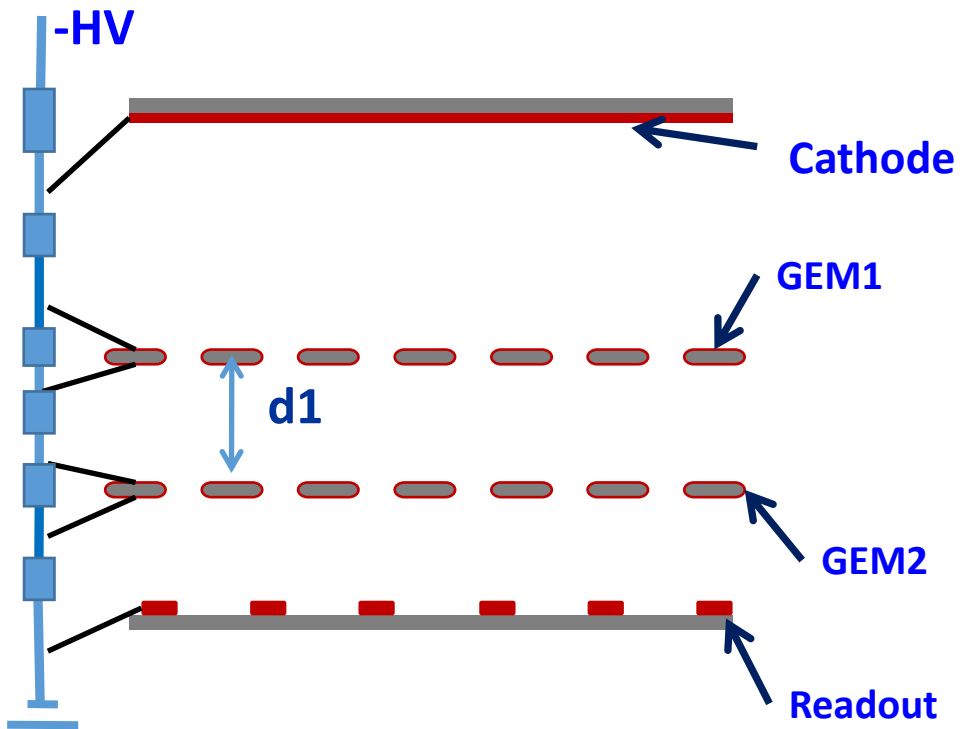
$$\delta_{\text{theo}} = \frac{w}{\sqrt{12}}$$

- $\sigma_{\text{GEM}} = 204 \pm 13(\mu\text{m})$



# Non-uniformity effects of the inter-foil distance

## • Why this study?

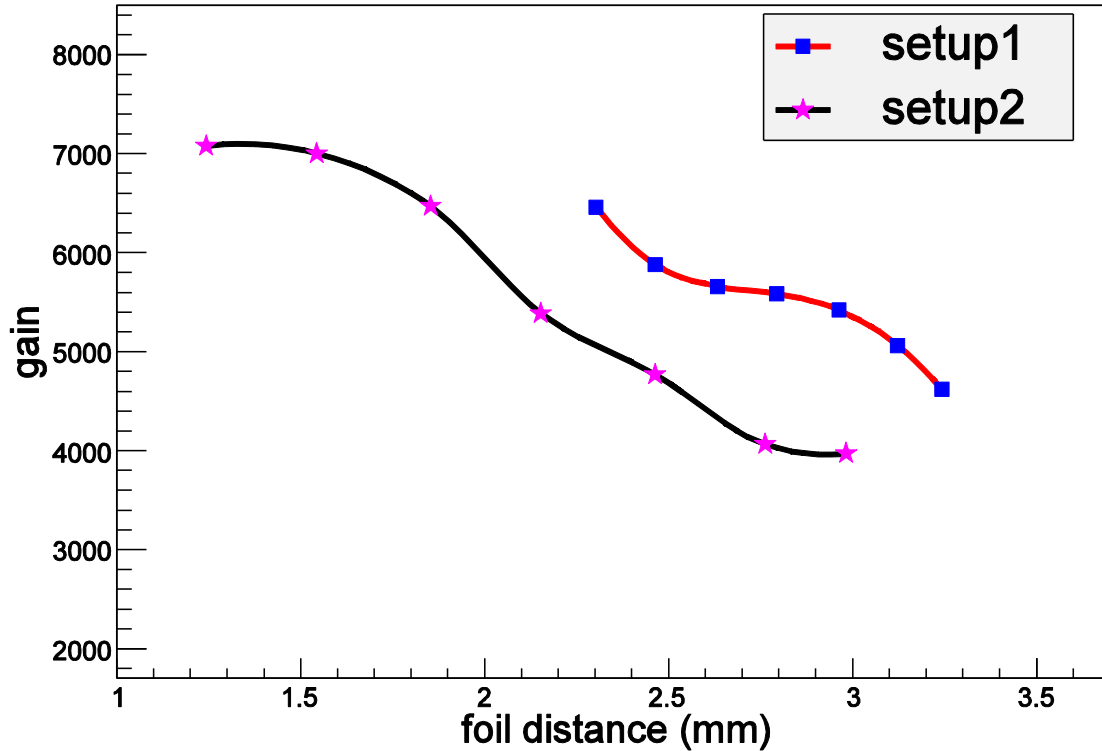


● Extra spacer to extend the gap at one side

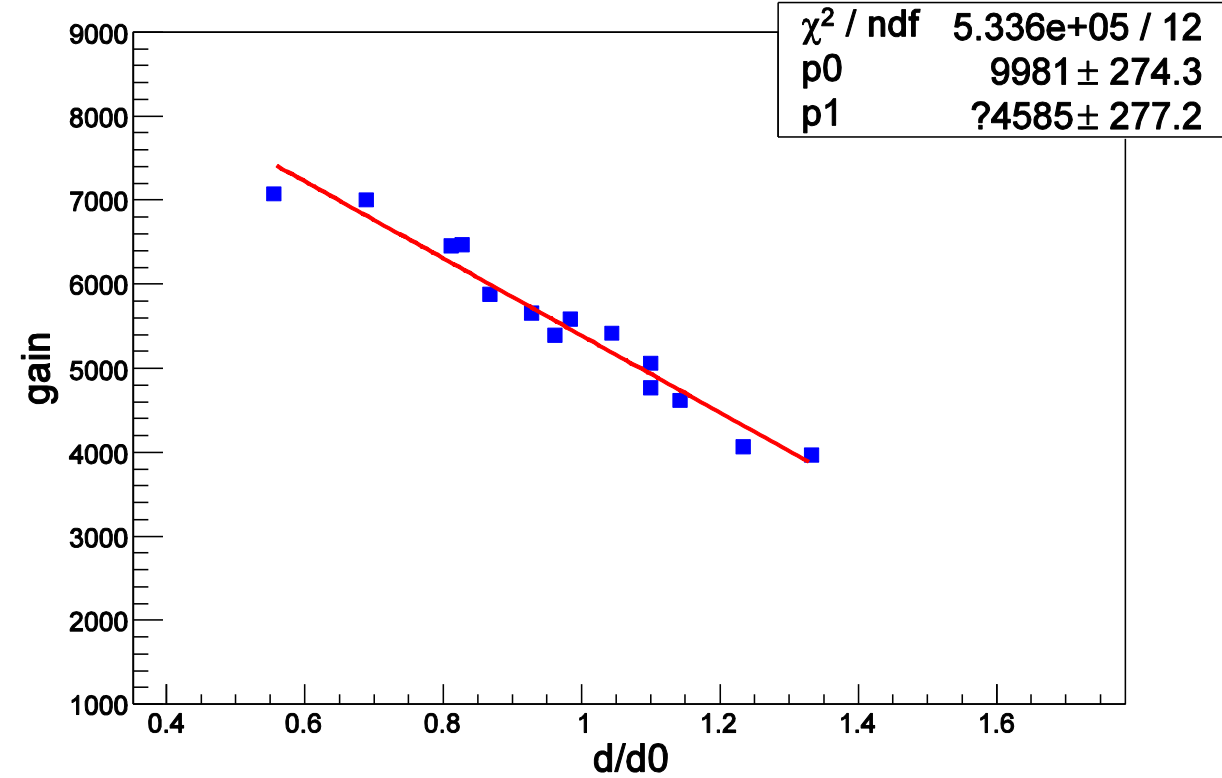


# Gain variation vs. distance change

gain vs foil distance



gain vs foil distance

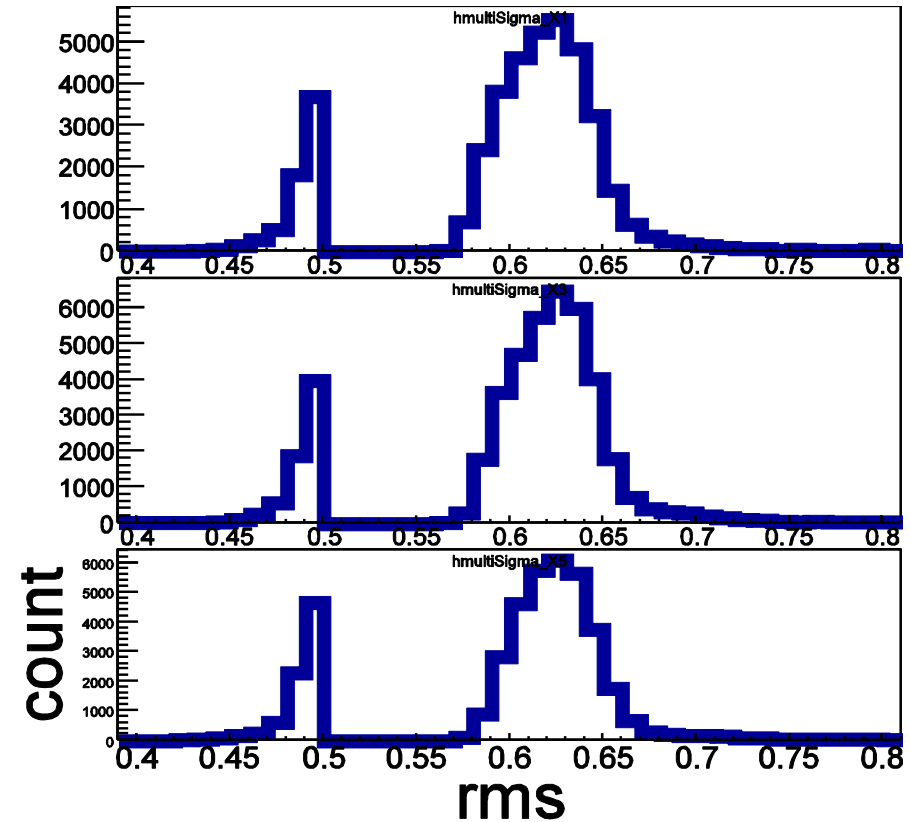
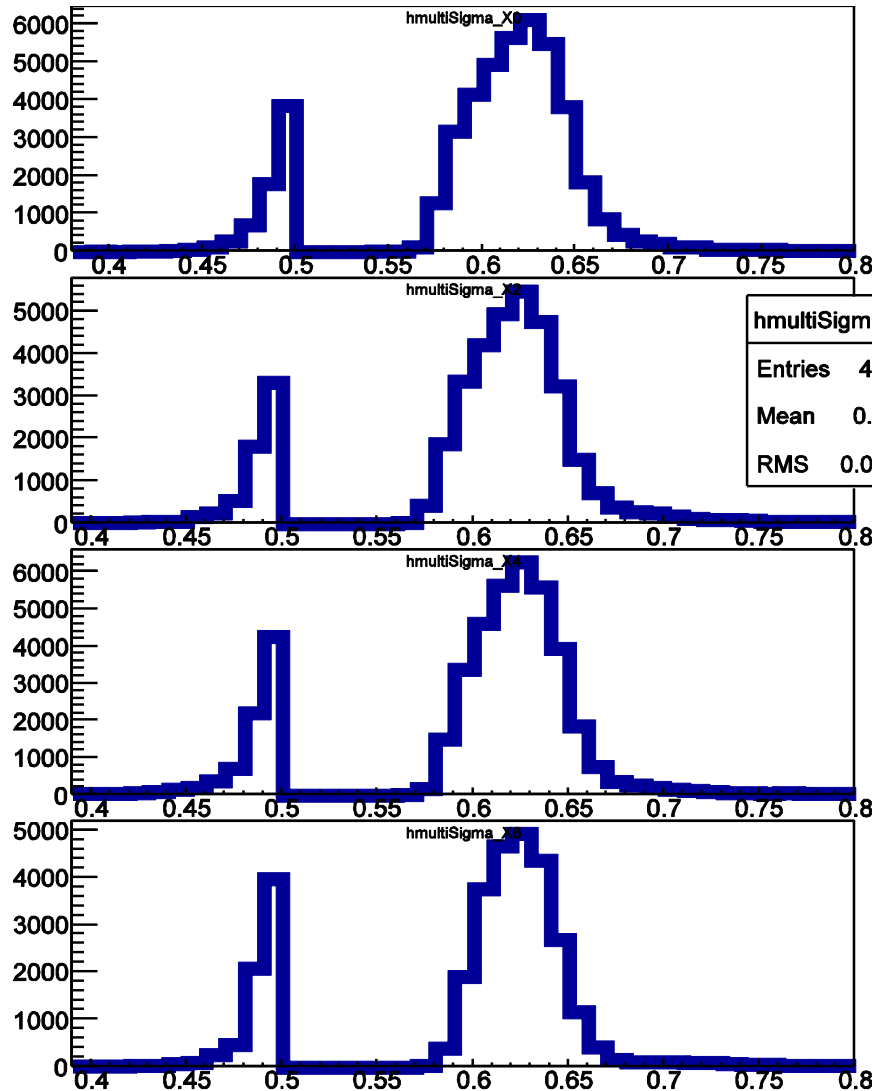


- The gain exhibits a linear dependence on the relative change of the distance.

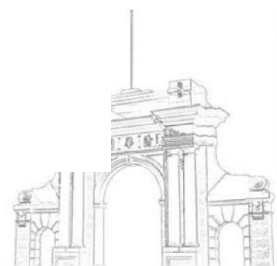
**1% distance variation causes approximately 1.2% variation in gain.**



# Effects on Cluster size and spatial resolution

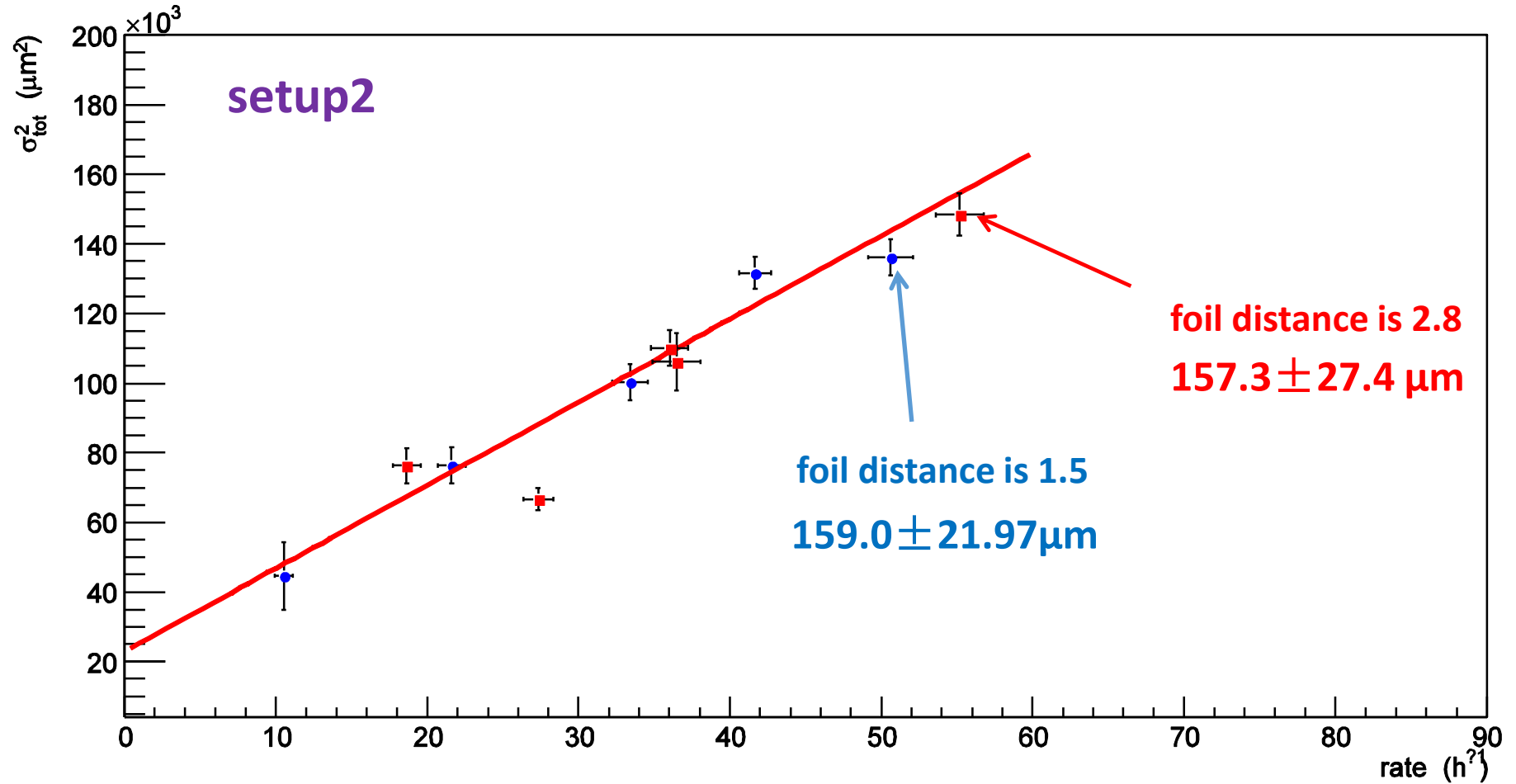


- Cluster size shows insignificant effect.





# Neither does the spatial resolution

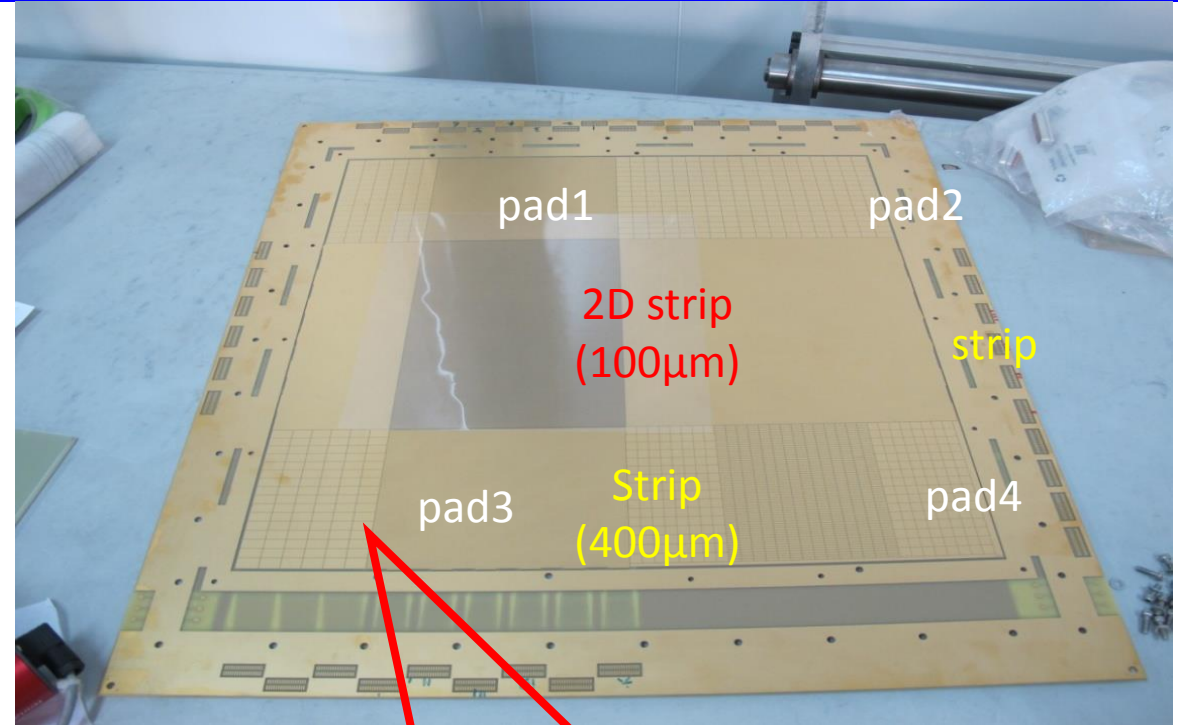
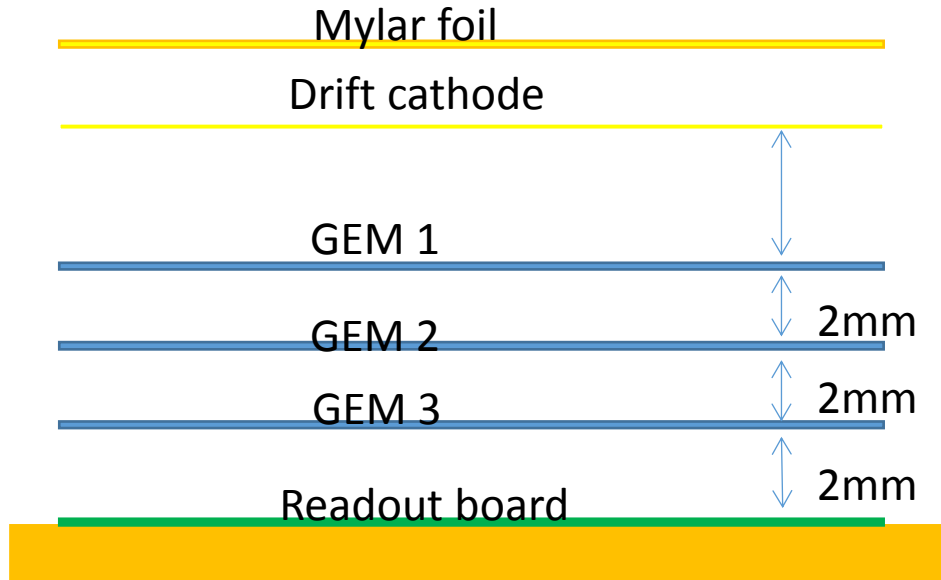


- Spatial resolution shows neither dependence on the distance changing



# Larger area GEM detector assembling

## Scheme of the triple GEM 45cm\*45cm

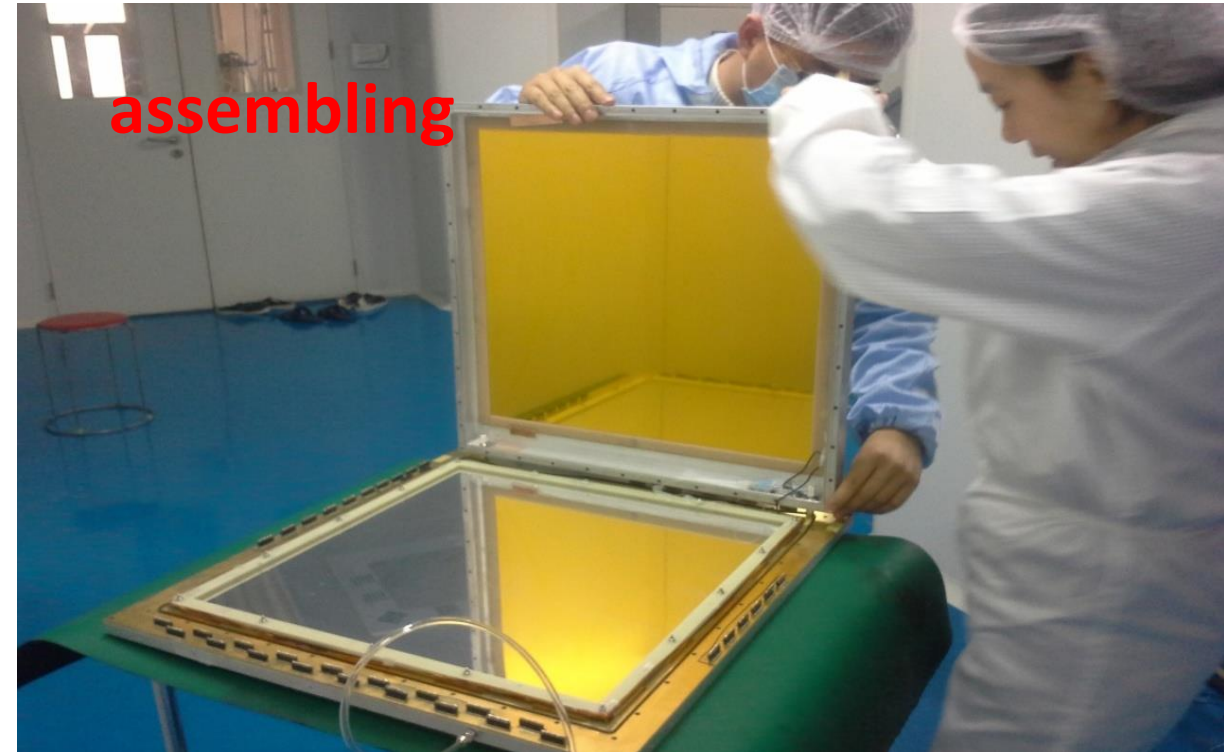
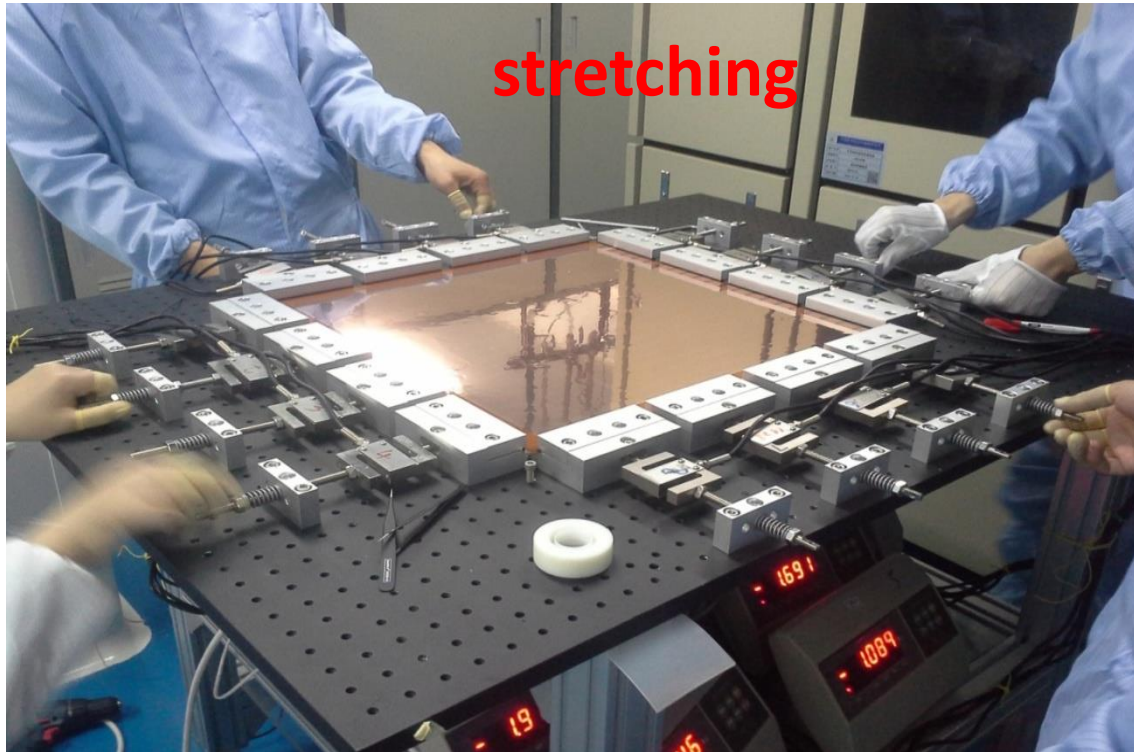


**Pad:**  
 2mm\*7mm  
 7mm\*7mm  
 7.5mm\*12.5mm

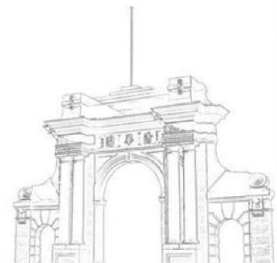


- Larger are GEM detector being assembled and debugged.

# Larger area GEM detector assembling



- Clean room of Prof. Limin Duan's group in IMP.
- Debug going on.



## 1 GEM activities at THU and IMP

Introduction and Experimental Setup

Non-uniformity effects of the inter-foil distance of GEM detector

Assembly of Large area GEM detector

## 2 The CEE experiment

Introduction

Conceptual design

Progress of the R&D studies

## 3 Summary

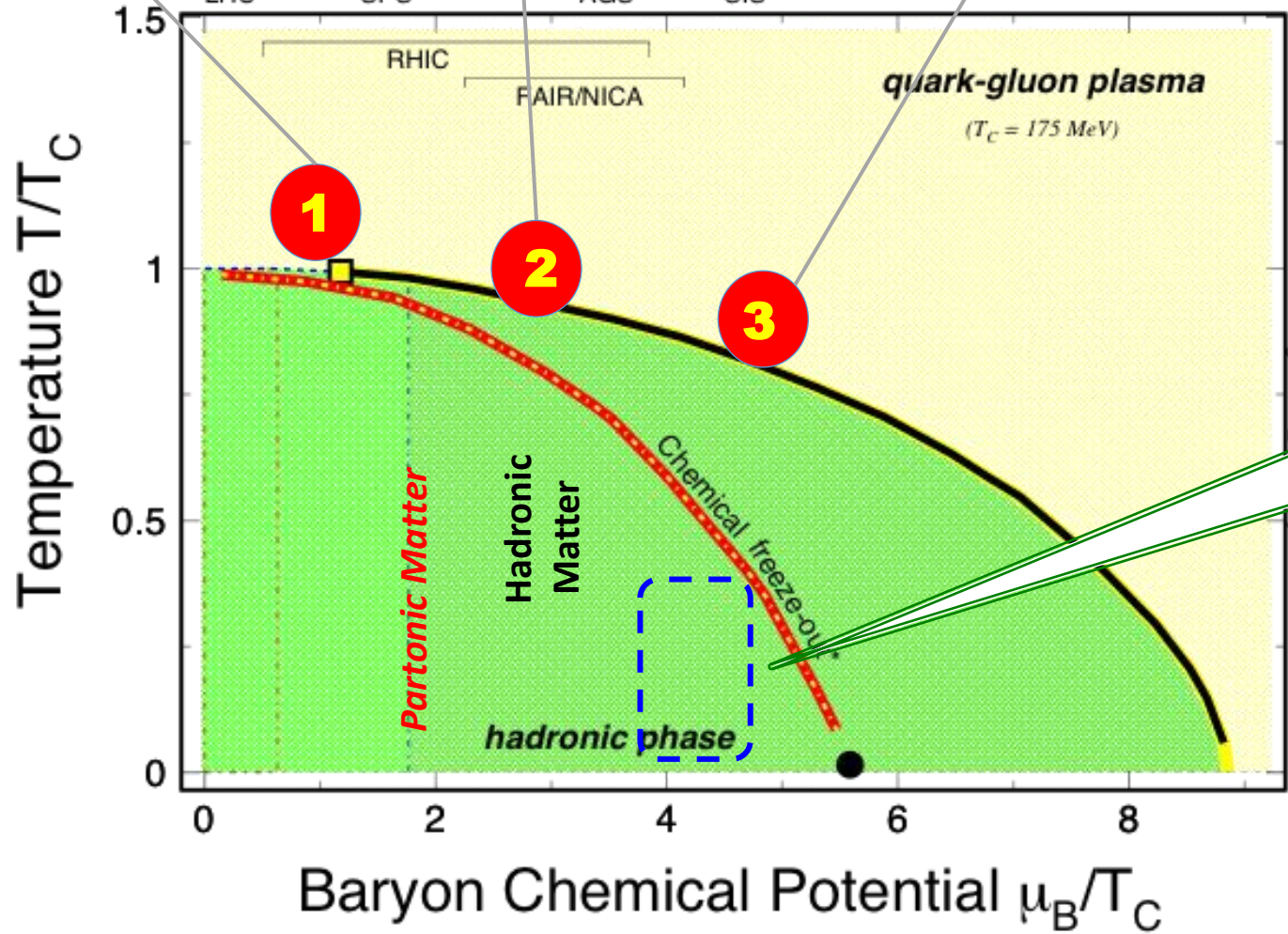


# To understand the nuclear equation of state

**1**  $T_{in} \approx T_C$   
**LHC, RHIC**

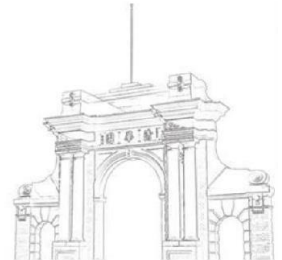
**2**  $T_E$   
**RHIC, SPS**

**3** Large  $\mu_B$   
**FAIR, CSR**



**CEE:**  
**A spectrometer for cool dense nuclear matter studies**

- 1) Low temperature, high baryon density
- 2) quarkyonic matter ?
- 3) Particularly, symmetry energy  $E_{\text{sym}}(\rho)$



# Symmetry energy at supra-saturation density

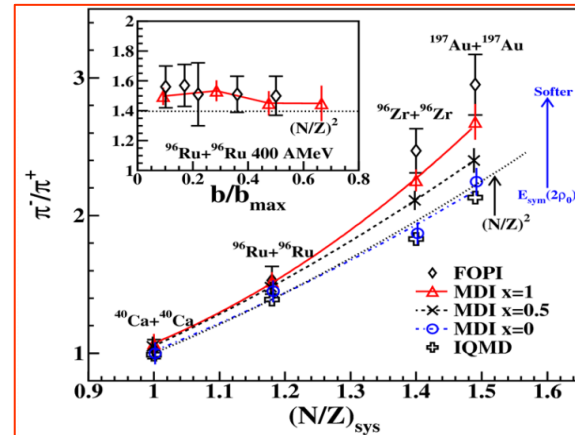
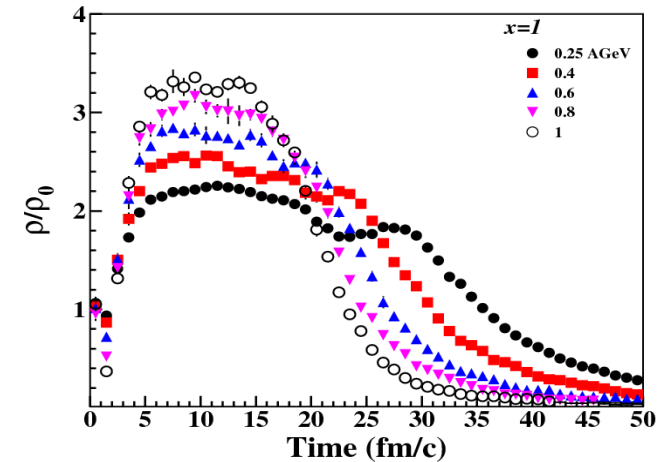
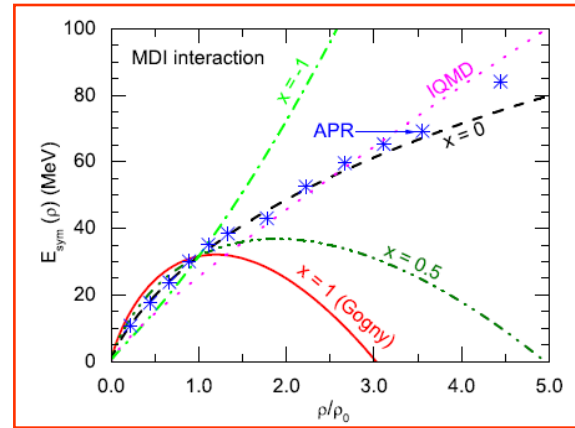
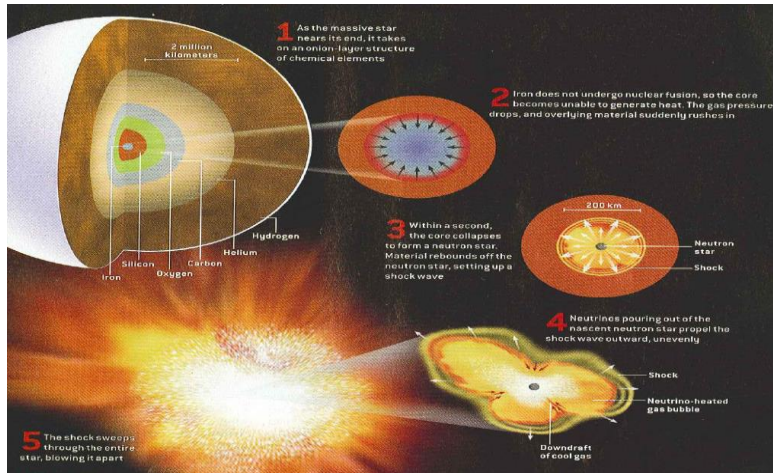
- In the hadron phase, the iso-vector part of the nuclear potential, namely the symmetry energy, is a key point.

→ Nuclear and astrophysics input

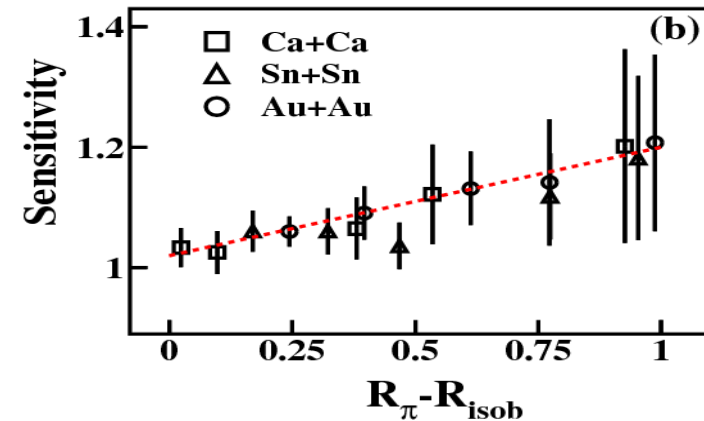
→ Density dependence not fixed

→ HIRFL-CSR energy is preferential  $E_{\text{sym}}(\rho)$  studies

• Because  $\rho \sim 2\rho_0$  density achievable

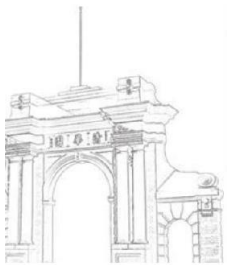


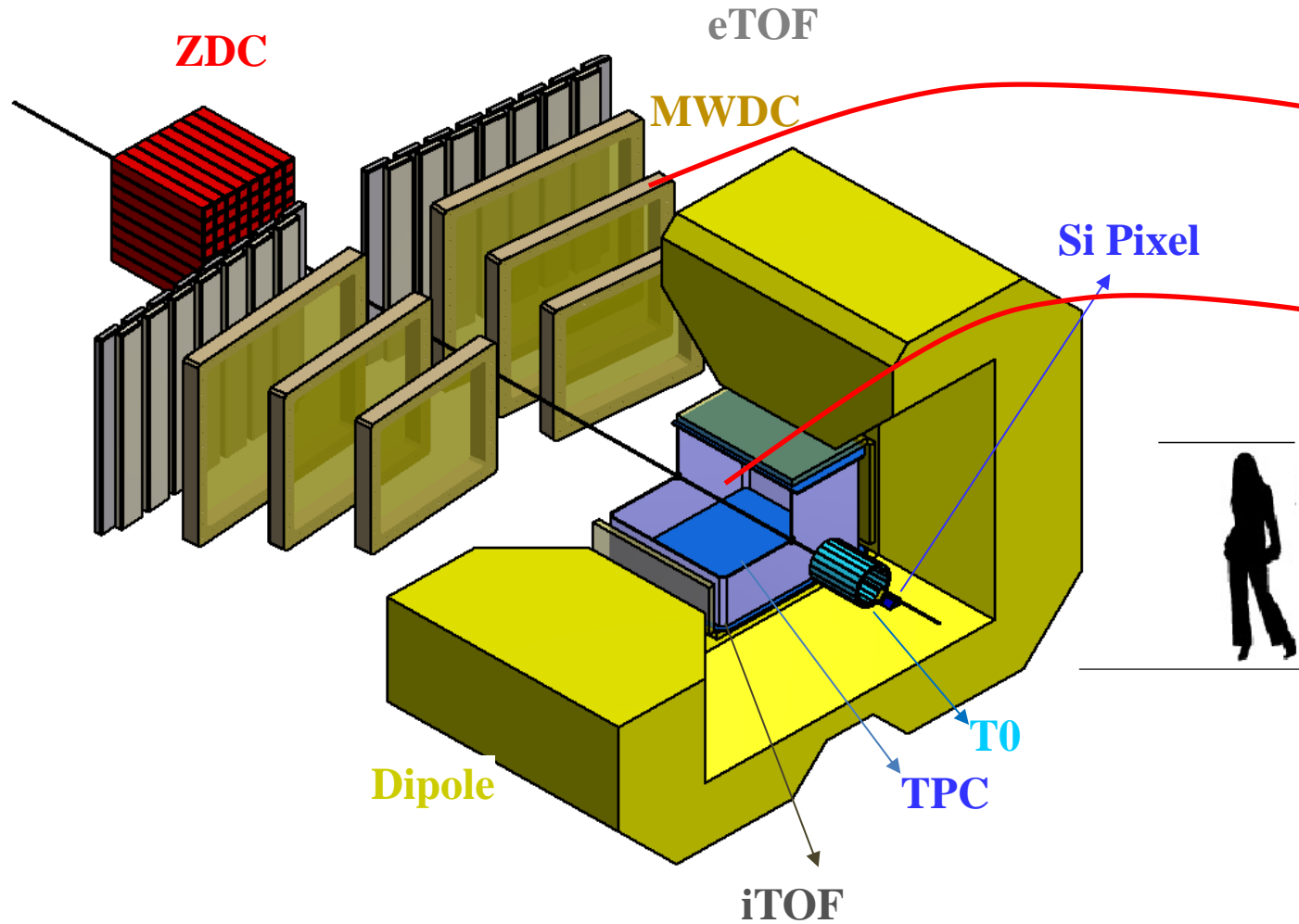
• Observable sensitively depend on  $E_{\text{sym}}(\rho)$



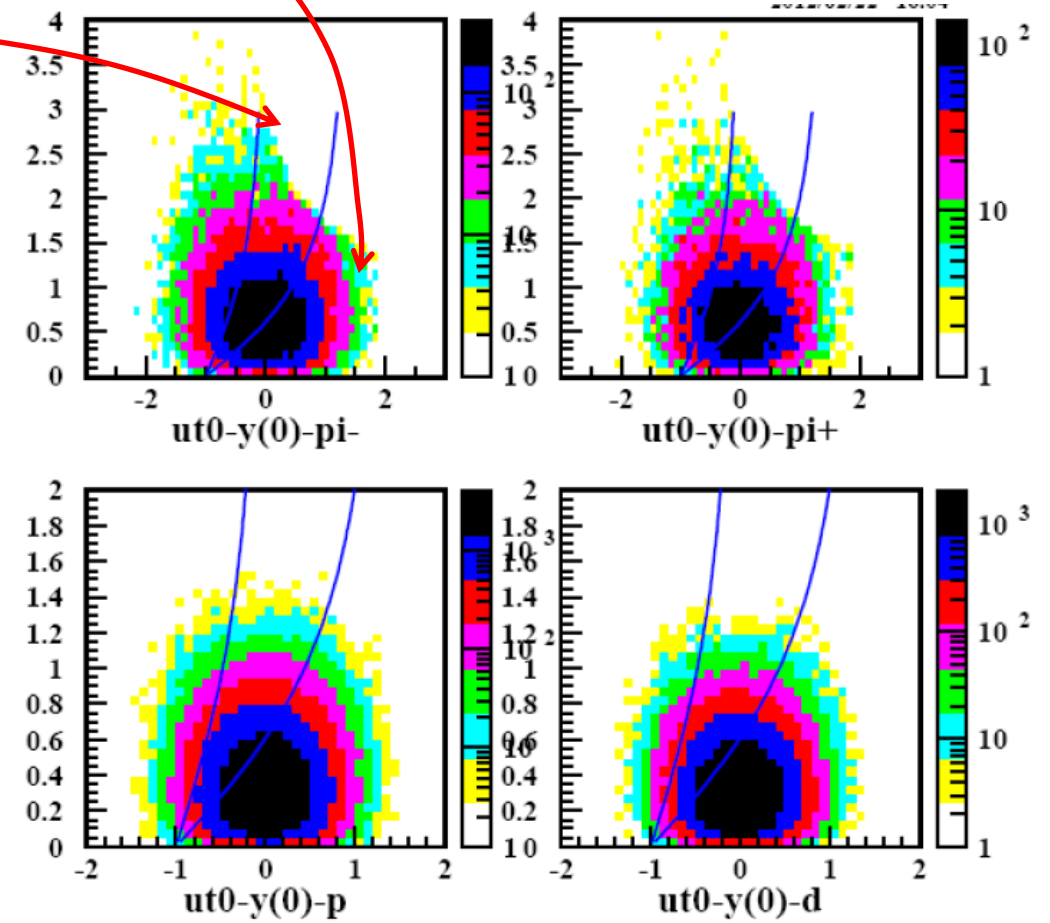
Neutron Star — a remote cool dense nuclear object

- Proton fraction in neutron star
- M-R relation
- D-Urca process
- Core-crust transition density
- etc...

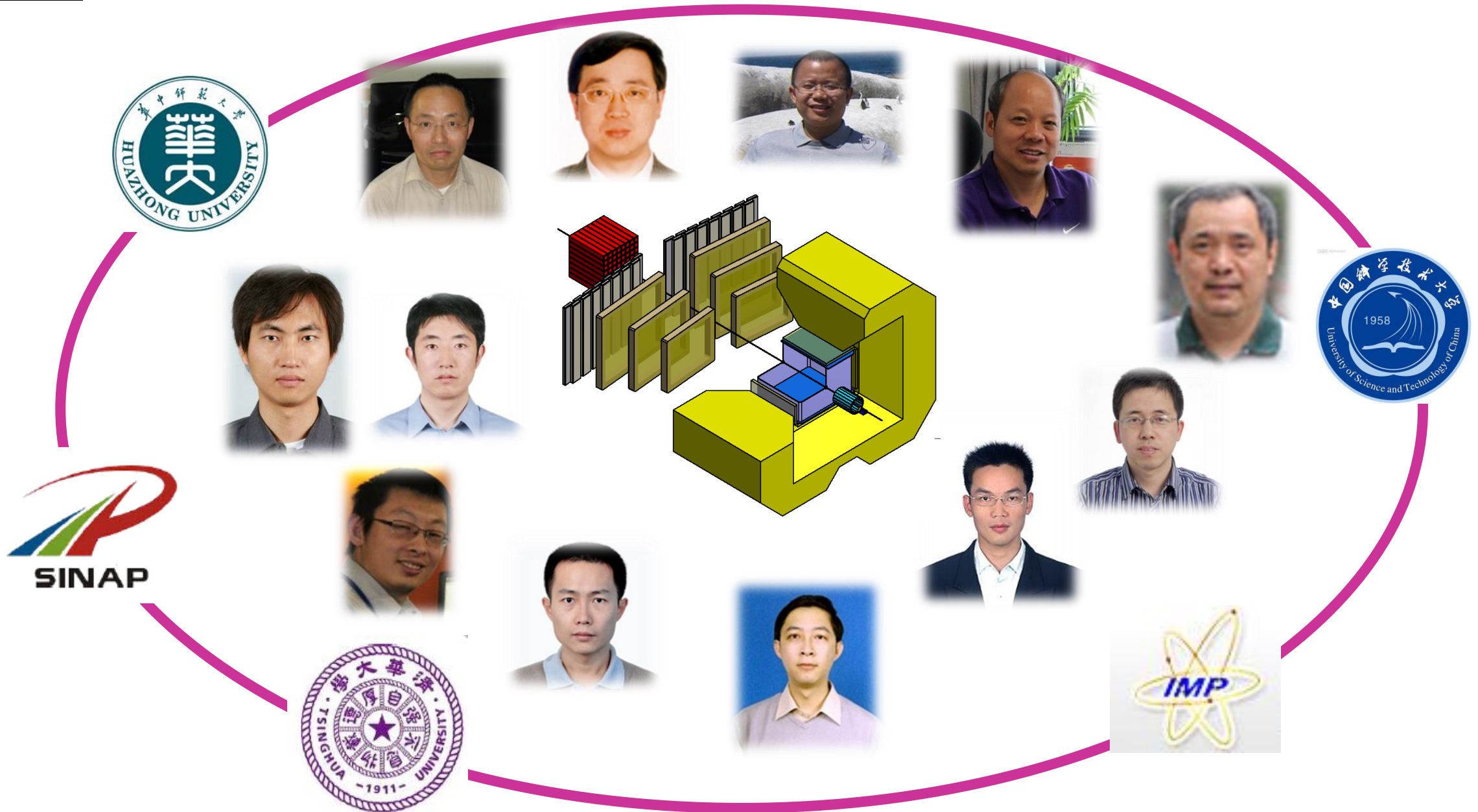




$$E \frac{d^3\sigma}{dp^3} = \frac{1}{p_t} \frac{d^3\sigma}{dy dp_t d\phi}$$



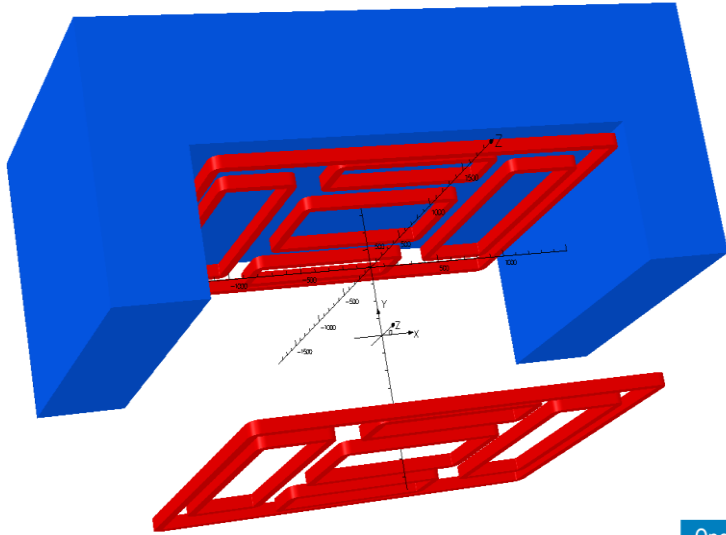
# Pre-CEE collaboration





# Design of the Dipole

6/7/2013 15:56:00



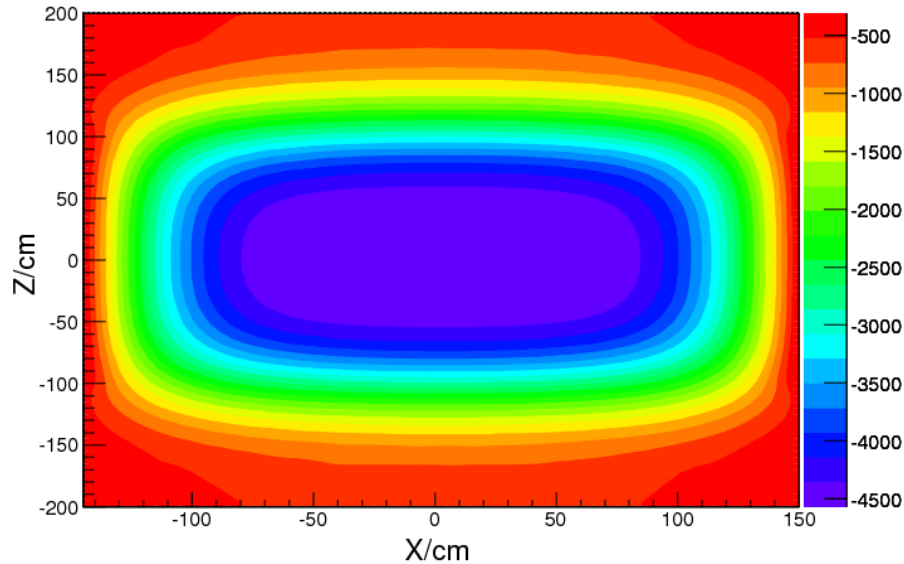
UNITS	
Length	m
Mag Flux Density T	A m <sup>-1</sup>
Mag Field A m <sup>-1</sup>	A
Mag Vector Pot Vs m <sup>-1</sup>	A m <sup>-1</sup>
Elec Flux Density C m <sup>-2</sup>	V m <sup>-1</sup>
Elec Field V m <sup>-1</sup>	C m <sup>-2</sup>
Conductivity S m <sup>-1</sup>	A m <sup>-2</sup>
Current Density A m <sup>-2</sup>	V
Power W	J
Force N	J
Energy J	kg
Mass kg	

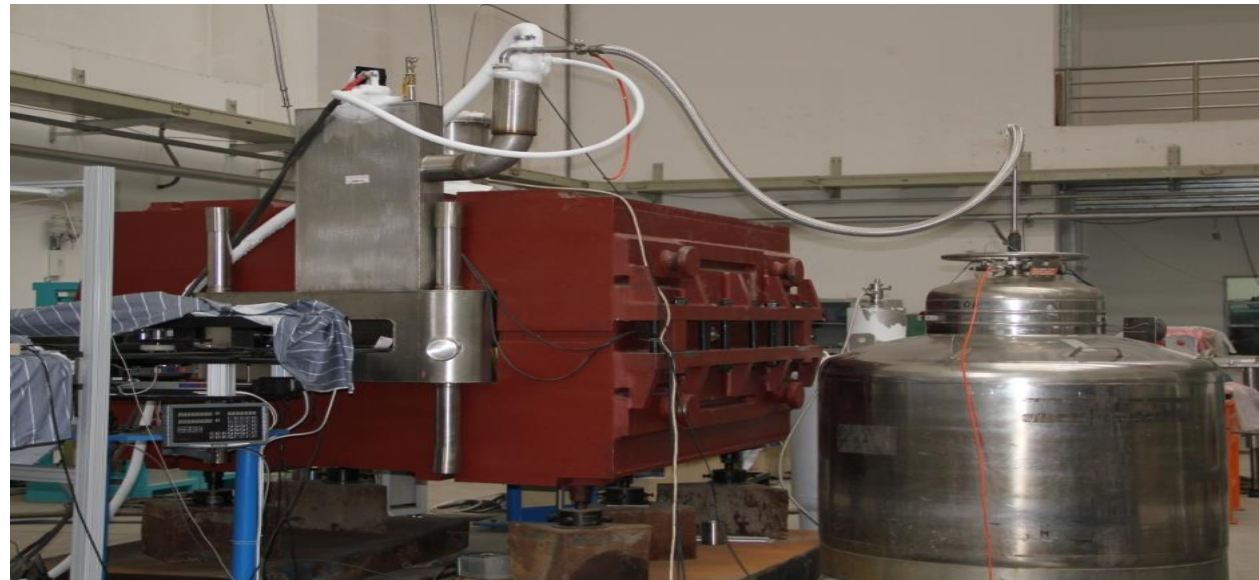
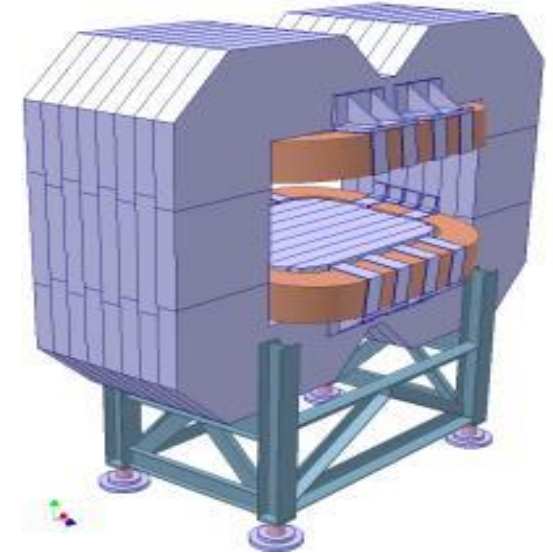
PROBLEM DATA	
jiandip01.op3	
2024 Magneto-static	
Nonlinear material	
Simulation No 1 of 1	
20170 elements	
27800 nodes	
4 conductors	
Robably interpolated Grids	
Activated in global coordinates	
Field Point Local Coordinates	
Local = Global	

Opera

field\_bis

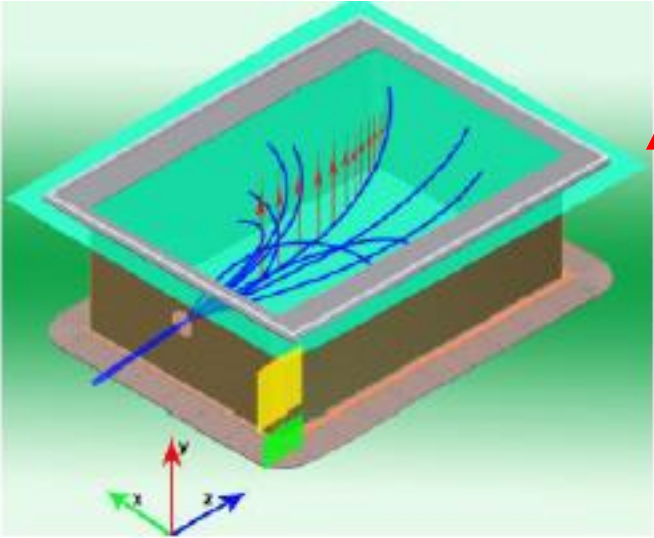


<b>Central Field</b>	<b>0.5 T</b>
<b>Hom. Region</b>	<b>~1 m × 0.9 m × 1.2 m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Uniformity</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total Size</b>	<b>~2.5 × 3 × 4 m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Total Weight</b>	<b>~200 Ton</b>



Prototype of a superconductive magnet (Made in IMP, for FAIR)

# TPC: Conceptual Design



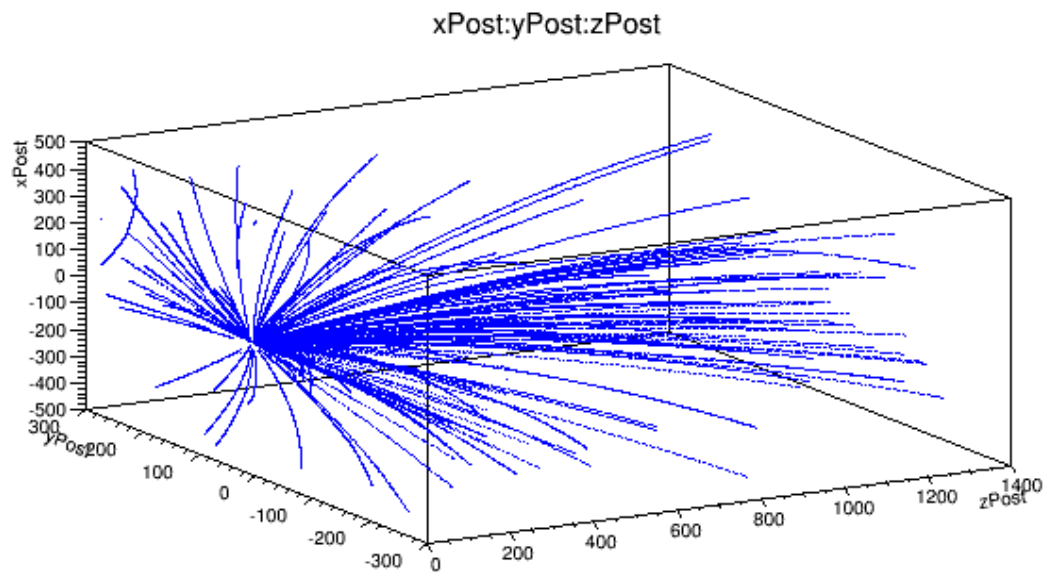
**B, E**

**TPC:**

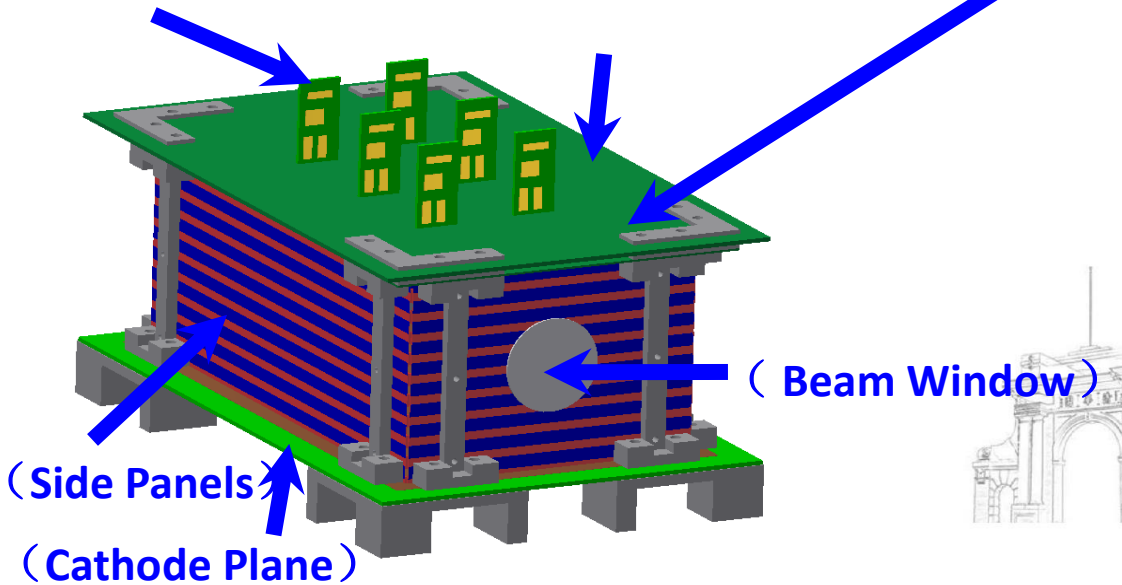
**B//E**

**Particle bending due to B**  
**Ionized electrons drift due to E**  
**Collect signal when e arrive**

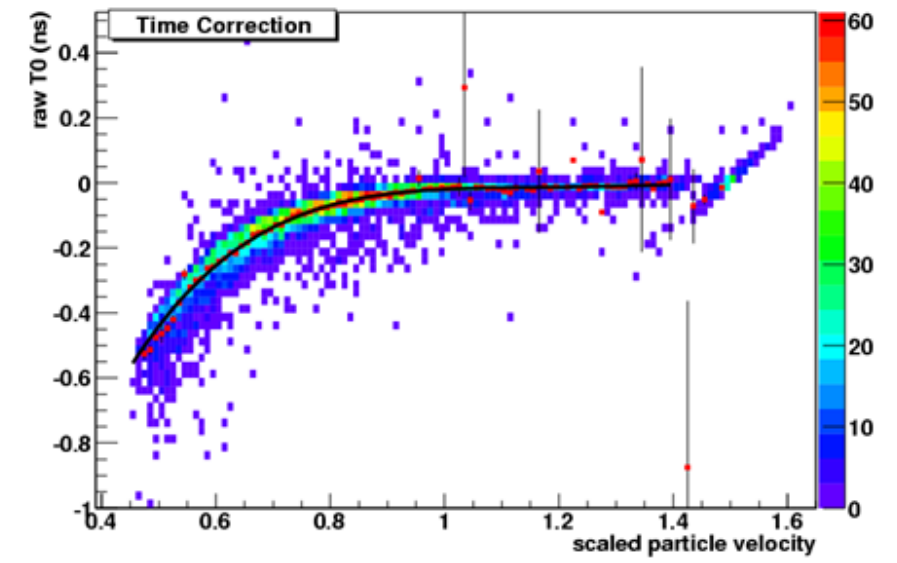
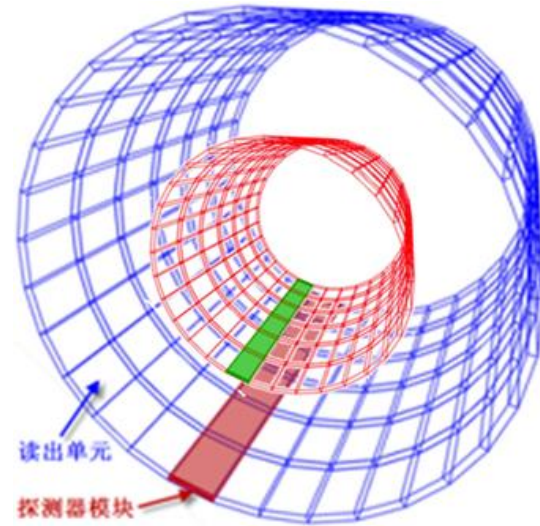
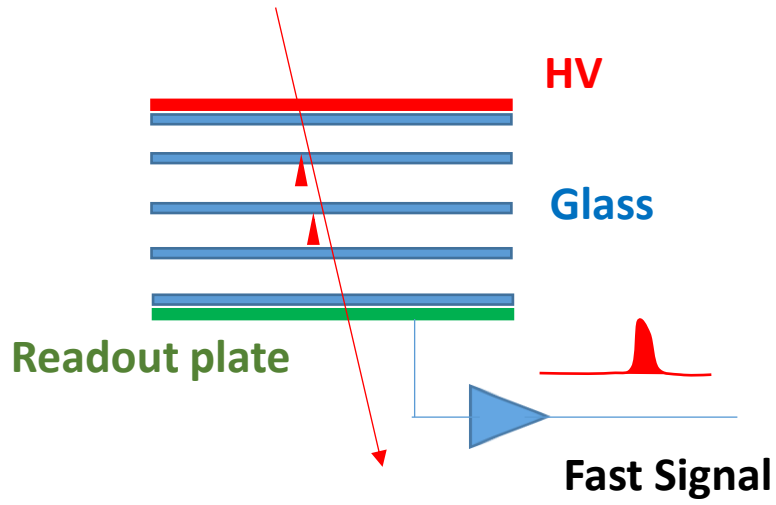
Read out area	~1.1 m × 0.9 m
Pad. number	~10000
Pad size	~9 mm × 1.1 mm
Max. drift leng.	~ 50 cm
Working gas	90% Ar + 10% CH <sub>4</sub>
E Field	150V/cm
dE/dx range	Z ≤ 6, π, p, d, t, He-C
Double track res.	2.5 cm
Max. Multi.	200



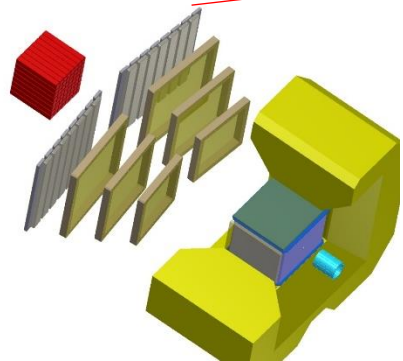
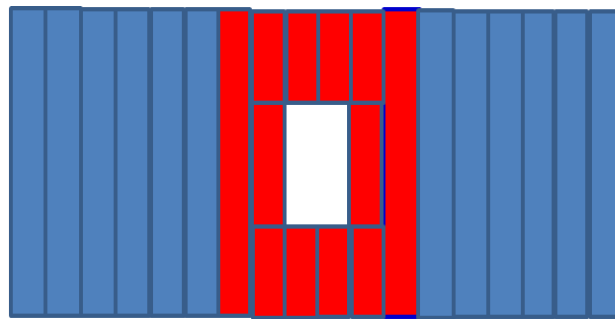
(Readout Electronics) (Readout Pad Plane) (Wires)



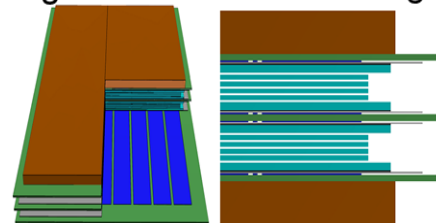
# TOF (time of flight): Conceptual Design



- MRPC:**
- Very high V over gaps between glasses in stack;
  - Ionization and avalanche occurs
  - Collect the induced signal from pad



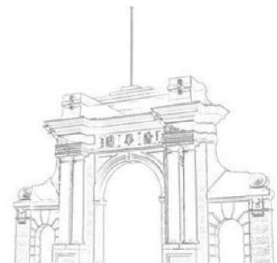
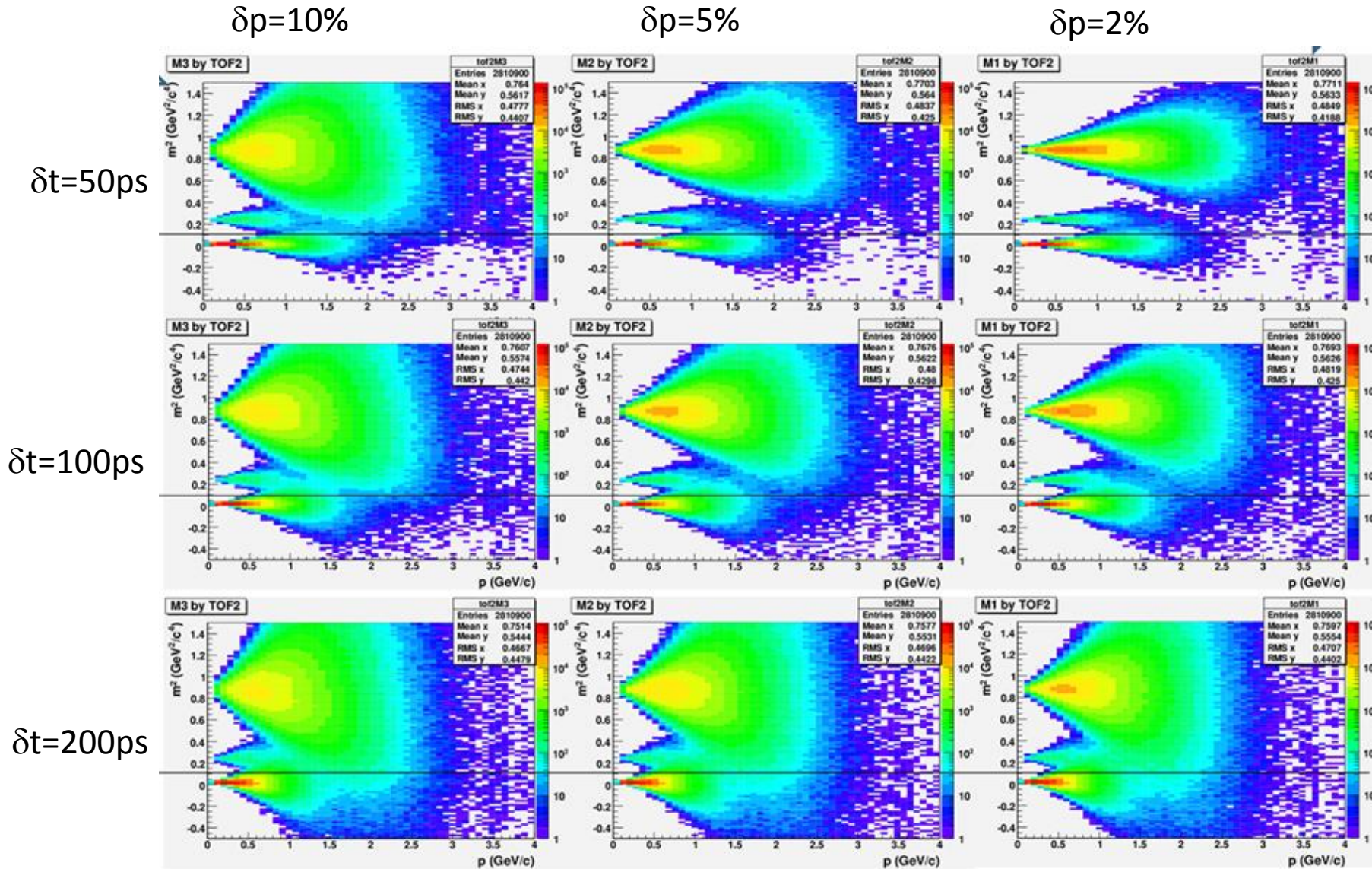
Normal High Gra. High Reso. MRPC      High Count, High Gra. High Reso.



T0+TOF	
Time resolution	<80 ps
Occupancy	<10%
Total Area	12m <sup>2</sup>
# channels	3000



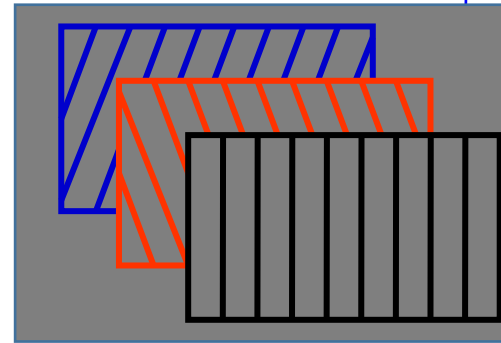
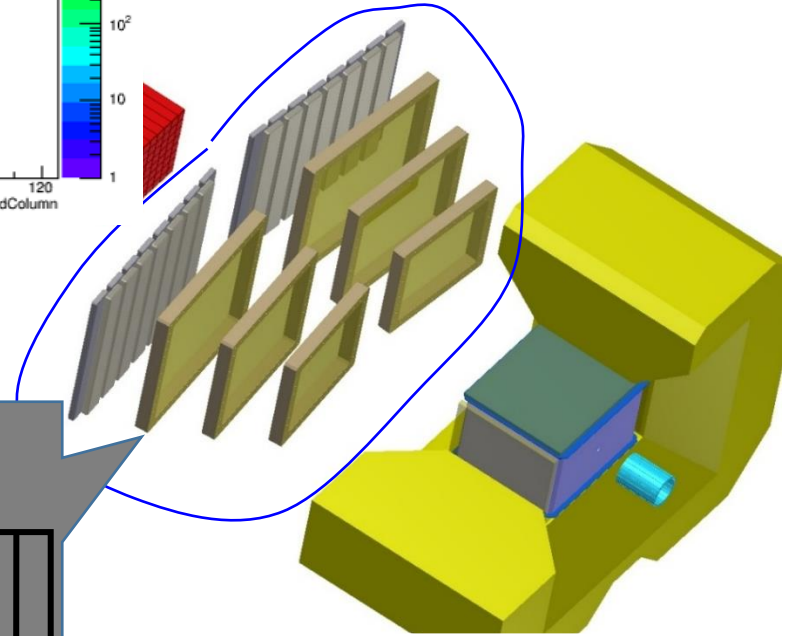
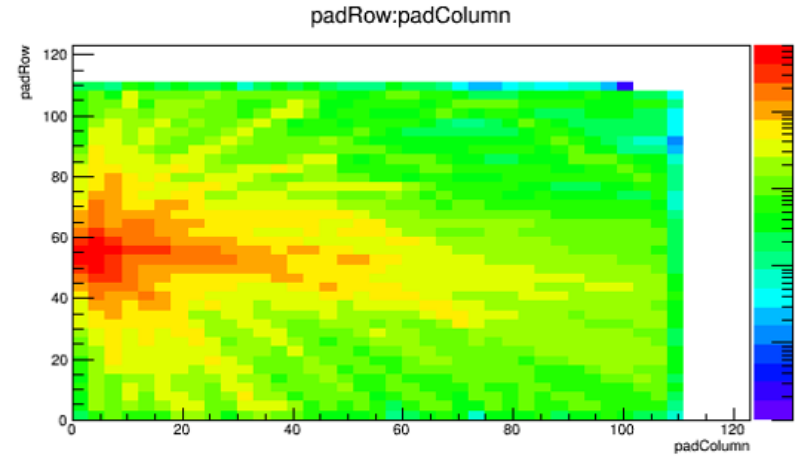
# PID for TPC+iTOF



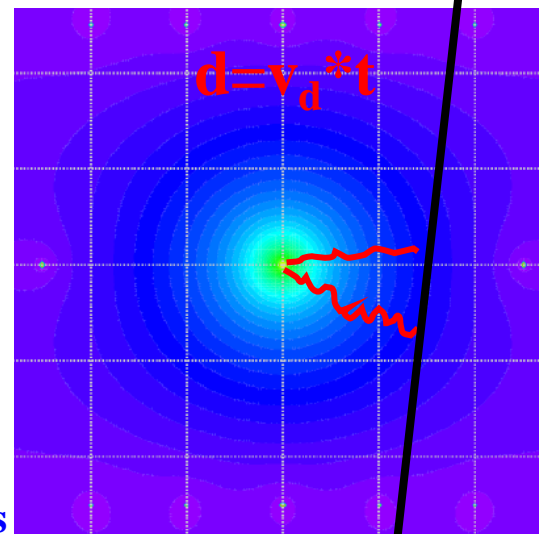
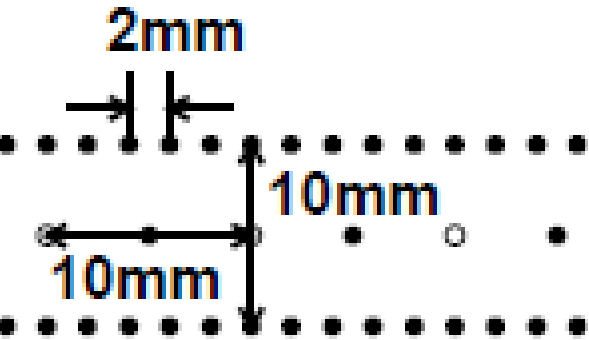
# Forward MWDC conceptual design

- High track density at small angle
  - Many heavy fragments
  - High rate at small angle

➔ Forward tracking needed

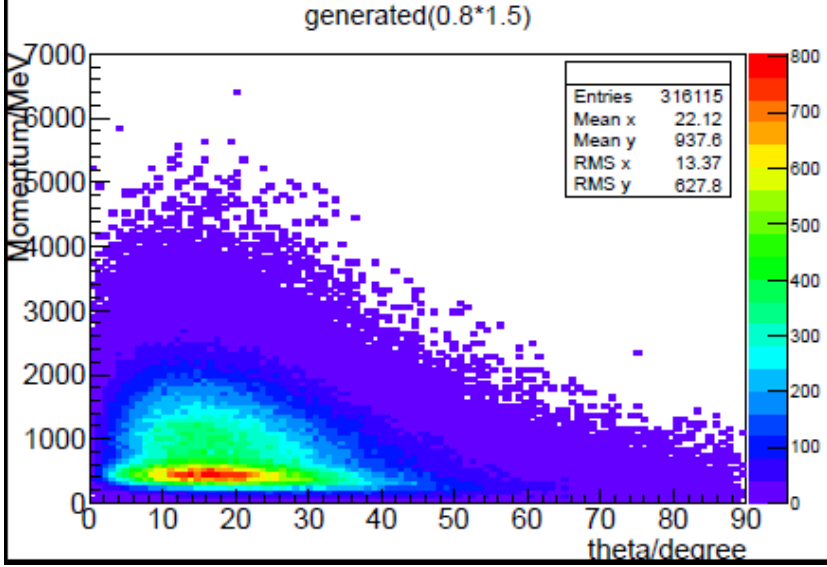


MWDC	
Transv. Hit resolution	0.3 mm
# of layers	3*3
# of channels	3000
Total area	8 m <sup>2</sup>
Momentum Resolution	5%

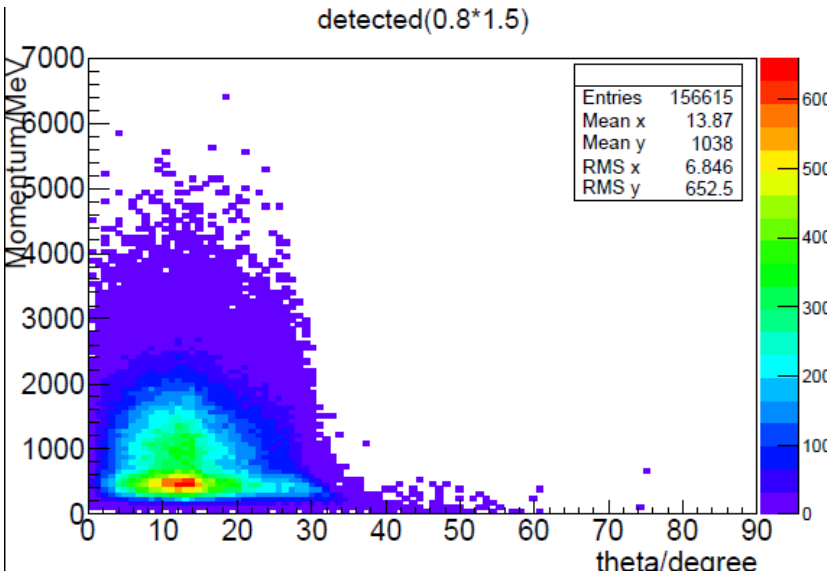


**MWDC:**  
 E field is formed in cell  
 Track leaves ionizations  
 Deduce drift length from  $t_d$   
 Construct track from multi cells

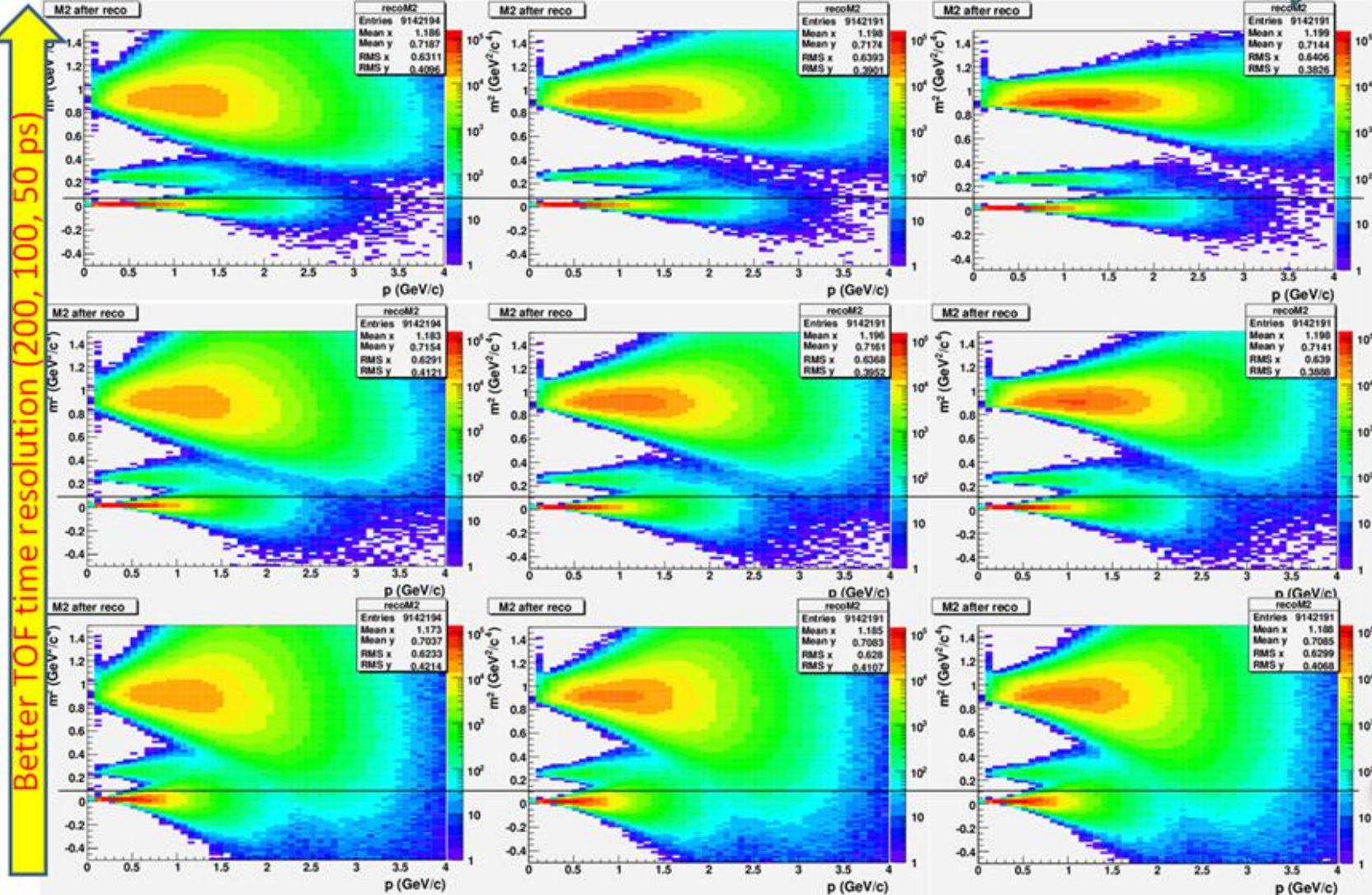
generated(0.8\*1.5)



detected(0.8\*1.5)

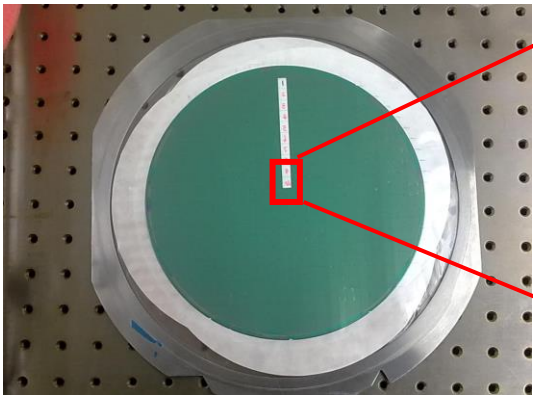
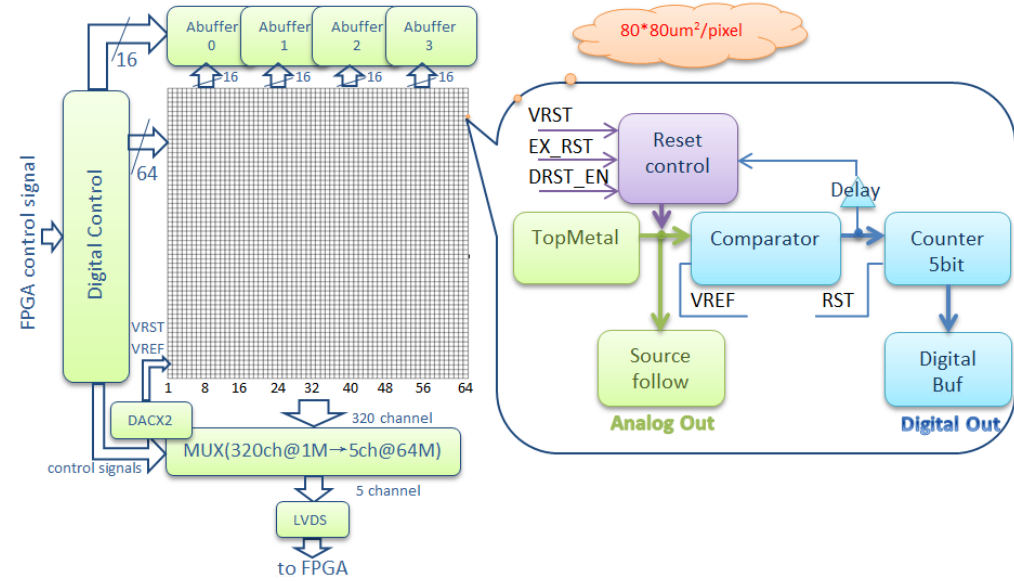
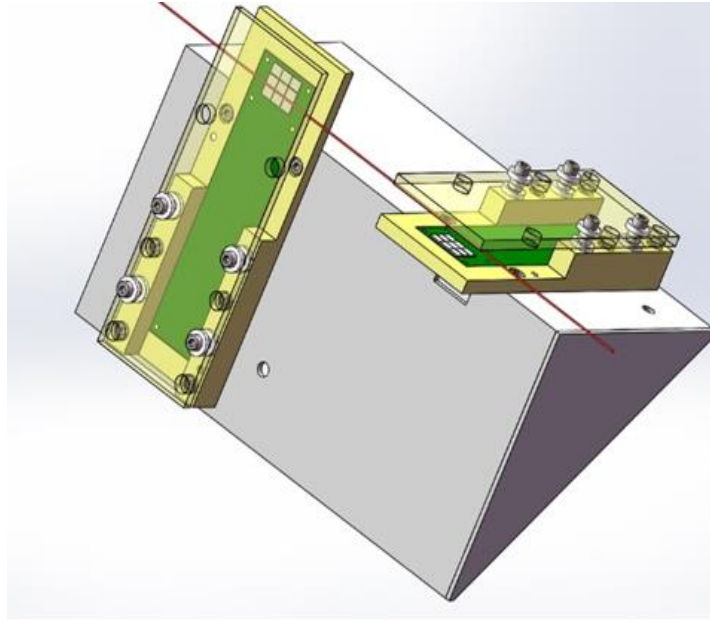
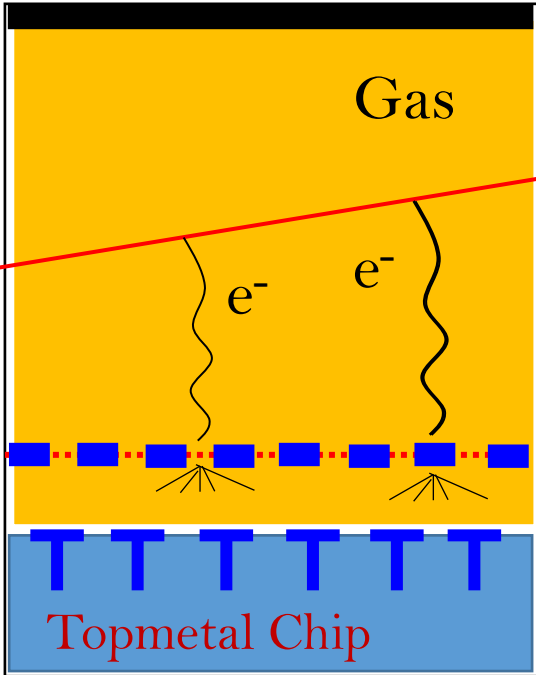


Better tracking spatial resolution (1.5mm, 0.75mm, 0.3mm)

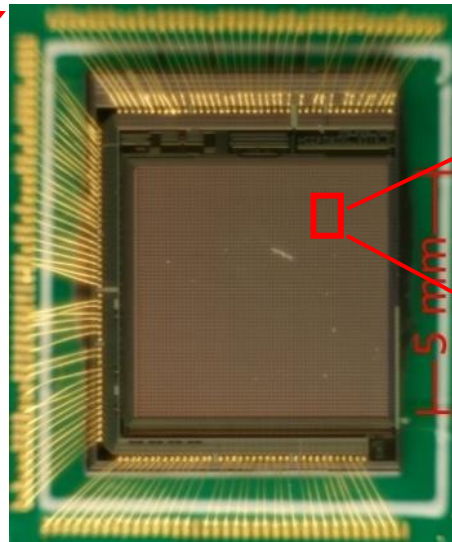


# Silicon Pixel conceptual design

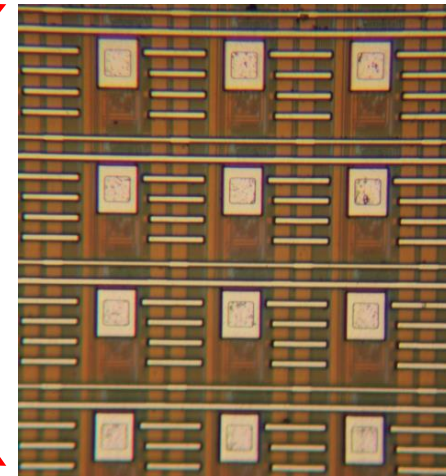
Cathode



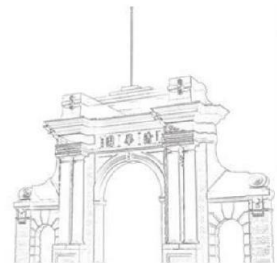
Silicon wafal



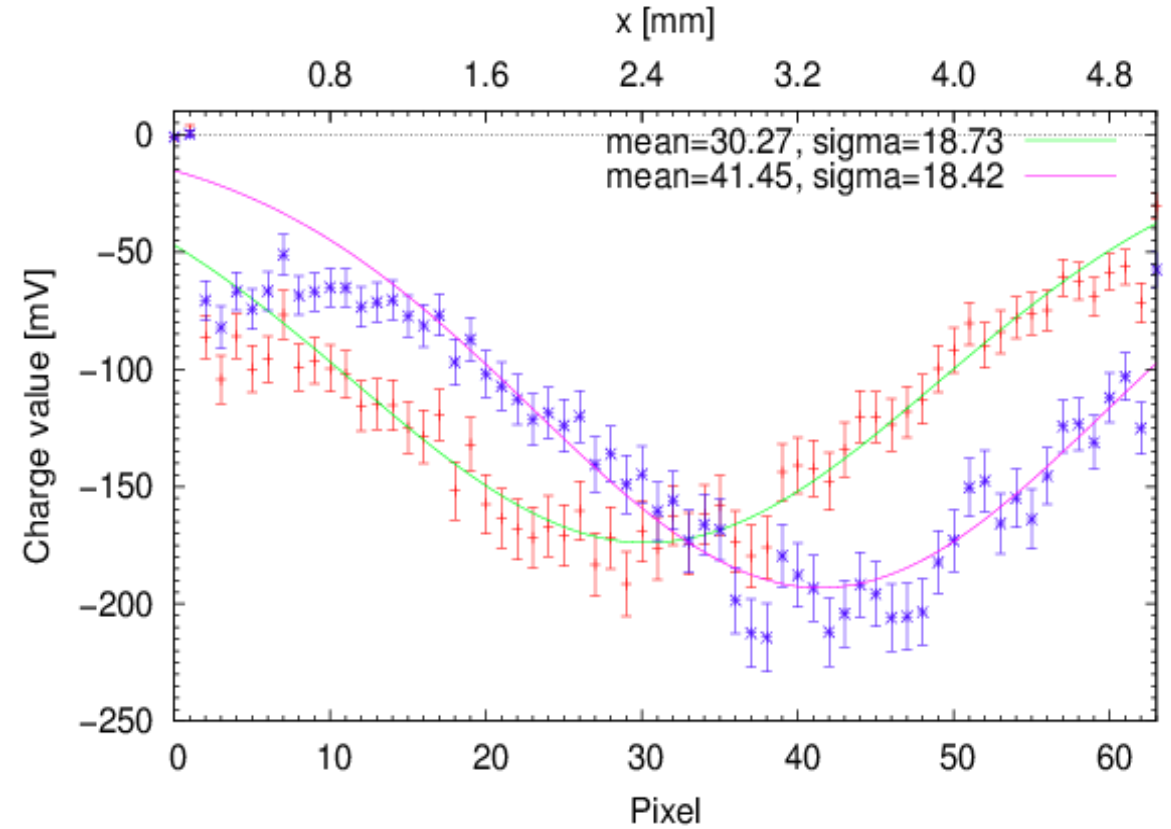
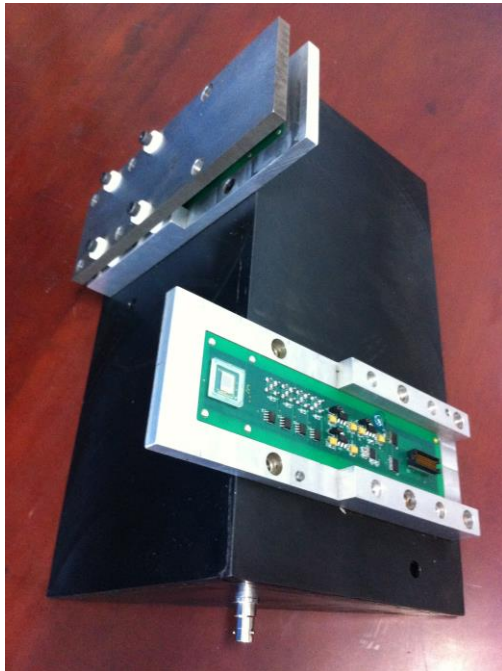
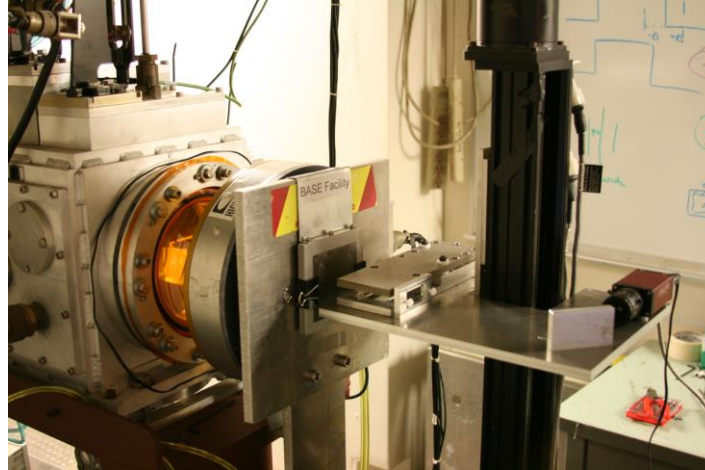
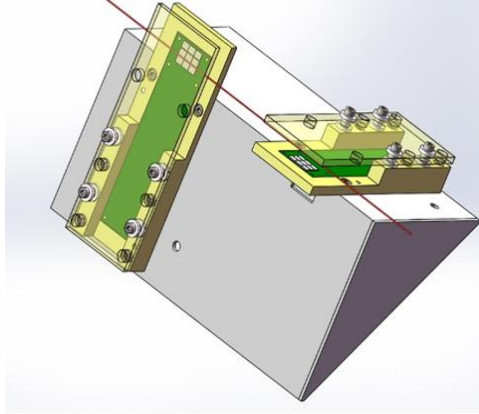
Topmetal chip



Pixel Size:  
80  $\mu\text{m}$ \*80  $\mu\text{m}$



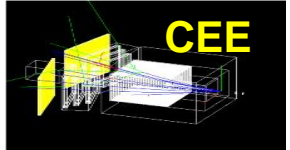
# R&D the Si pixel detector



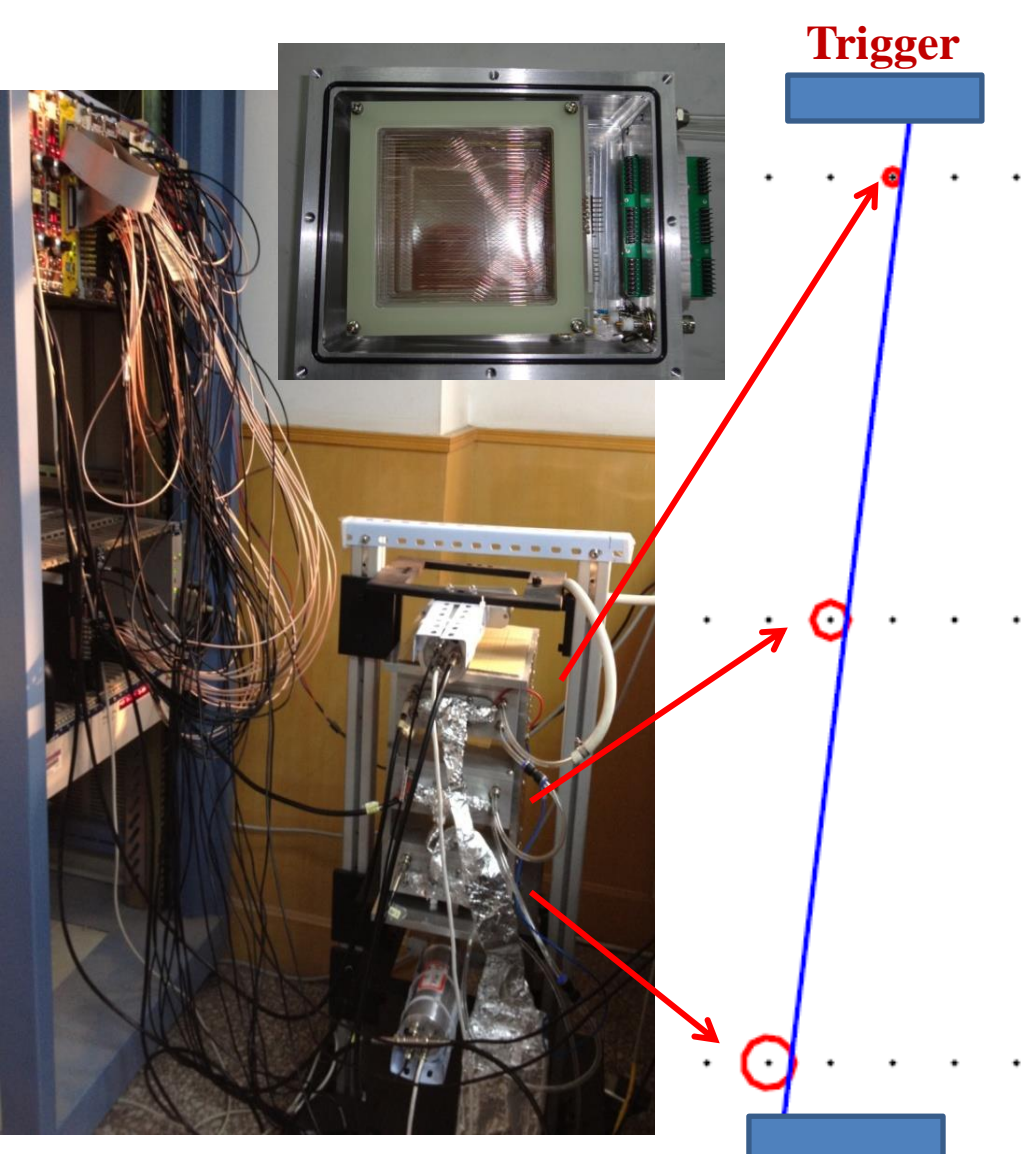
- 1) Online test done at Berkeley , May, 2014
- 2) Spatial Resolution  $< 0.5\text{mm}$  !
- 3) Further test at IMP planned in Sept. 2014



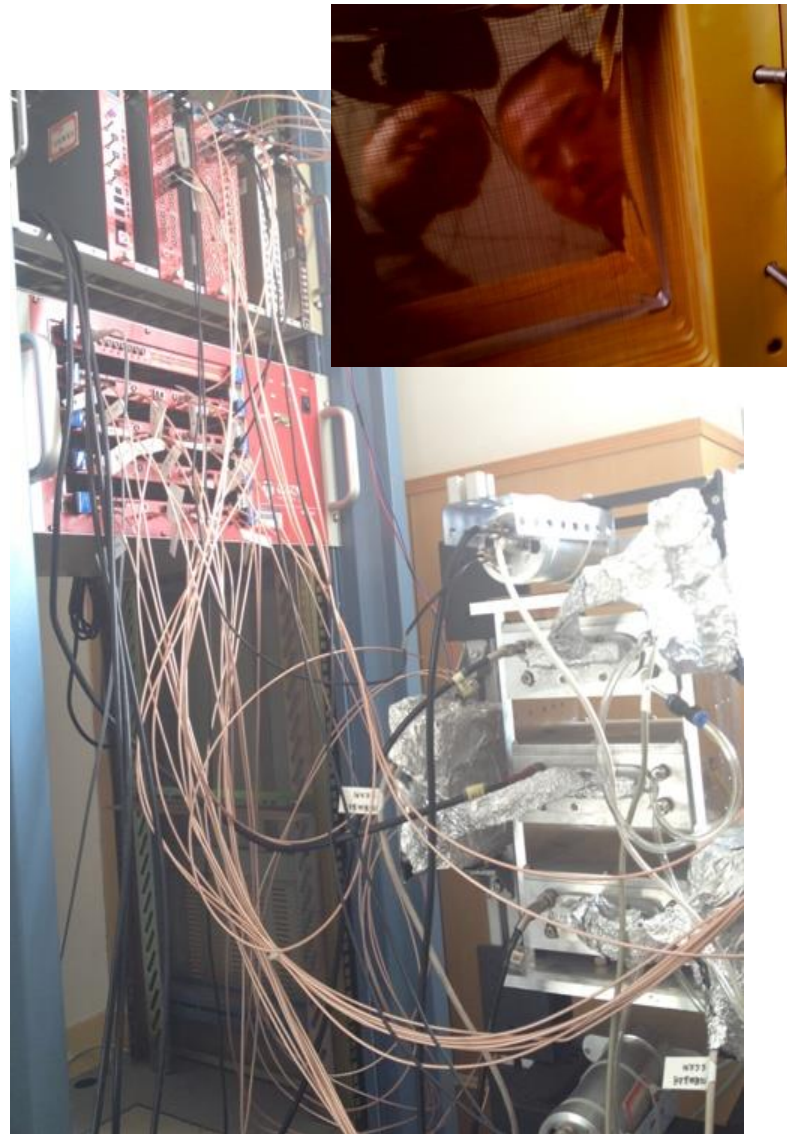




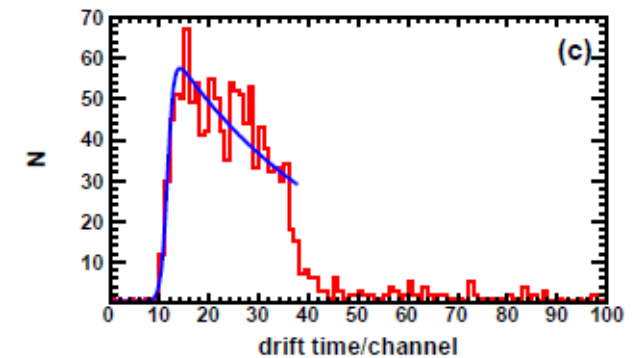
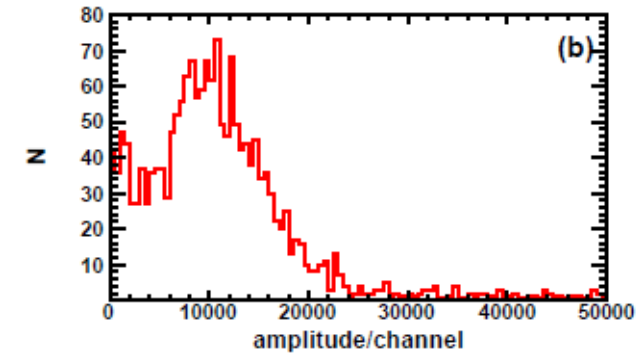
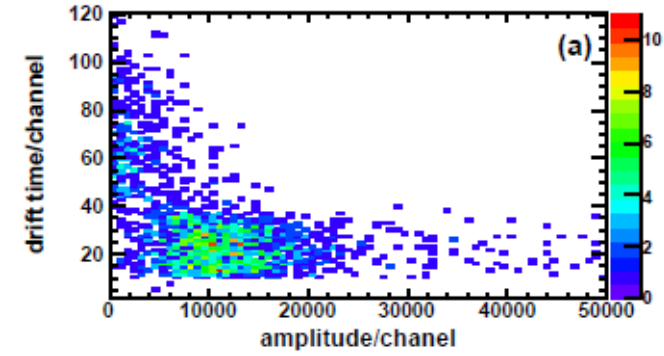
# R&D of MWDC array



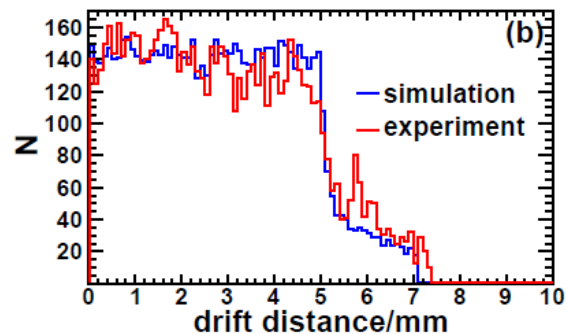
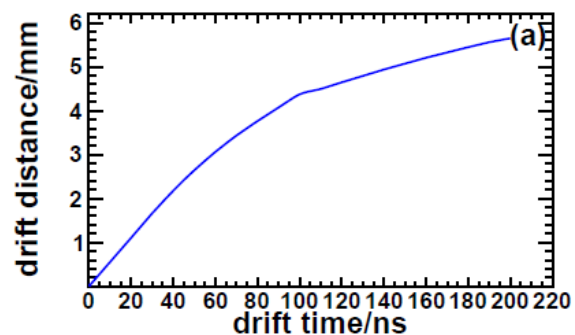
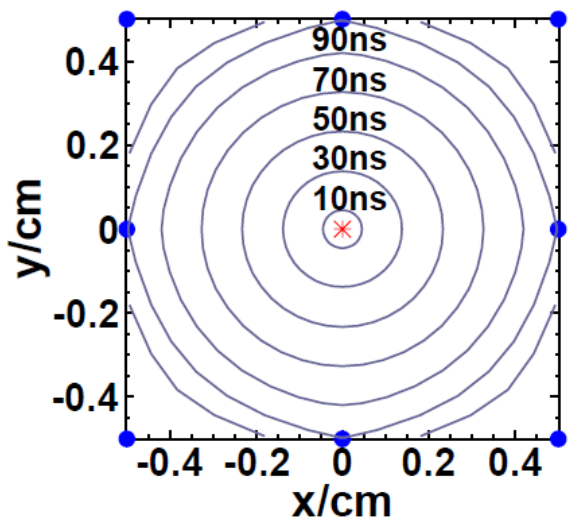
Conventional electronics



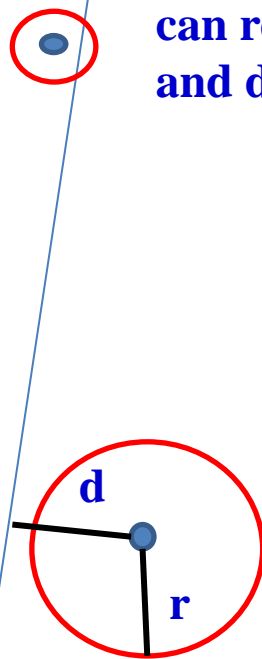
FLADC for timing measurement



# Spatial Timing Relation Calibration

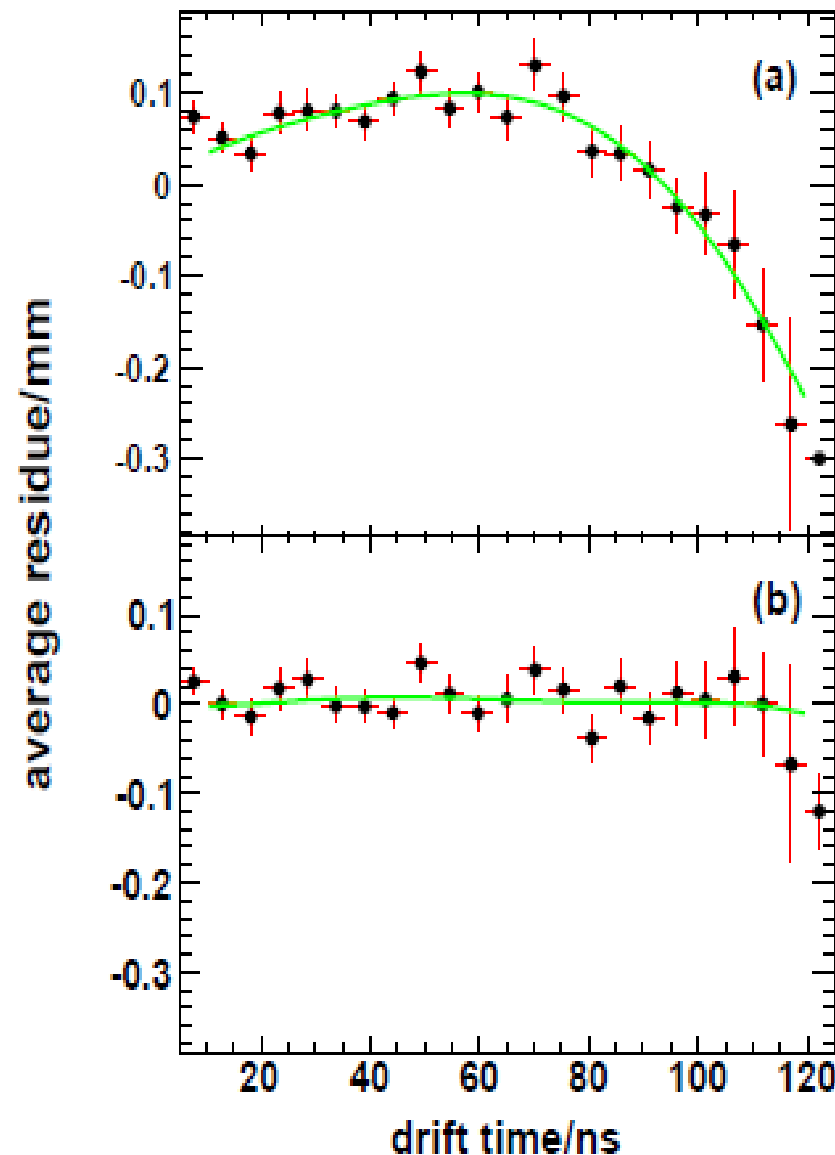


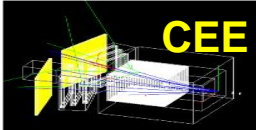
1 Using R-T relation, one can reconstruct the track and deduce the residue.



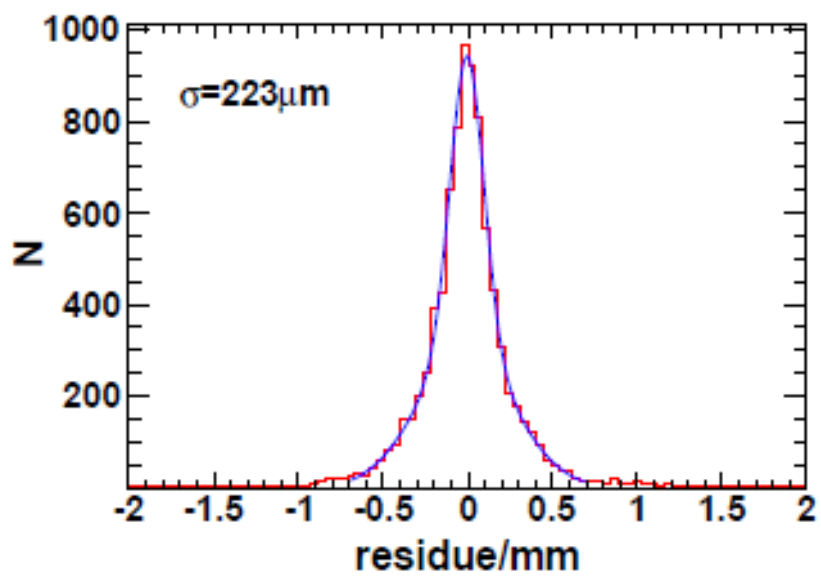
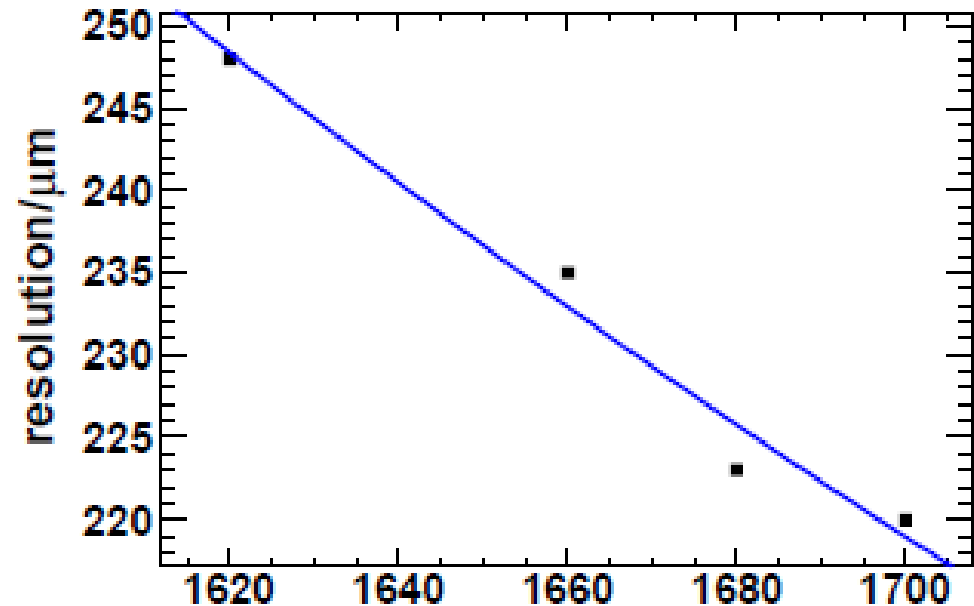
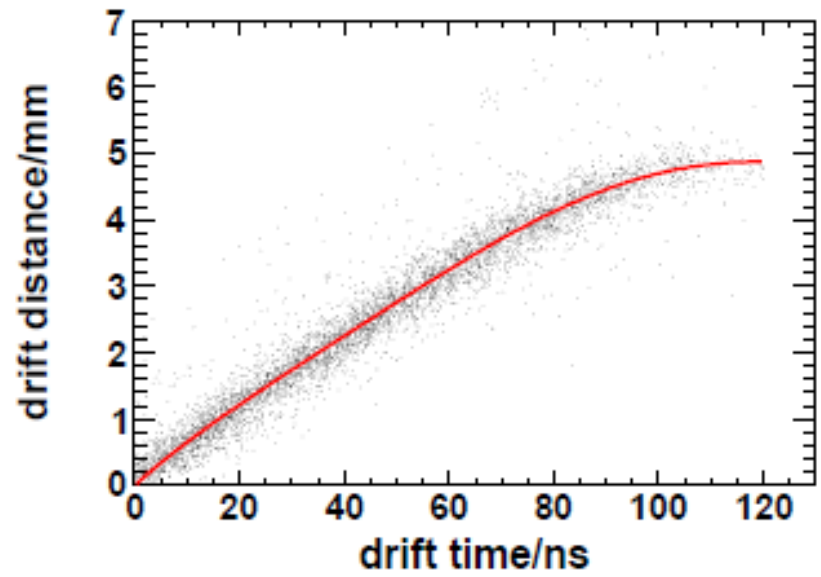
$$\text{Residue} = |d - r|$$

2 Correct the STR till the residue distribution is optimized.





# MWDC array performance



$\sigma=220 \mu\text{m}$

Yi Han, XZG et al, Chin. Phys. C, to be published.

100cm\*100cm MWDC array constructed.

40cm \*40cm MWDC array in construction.

Day one beam test, ~May 2015.

# 3-D track finding and reconstruction in MWDC

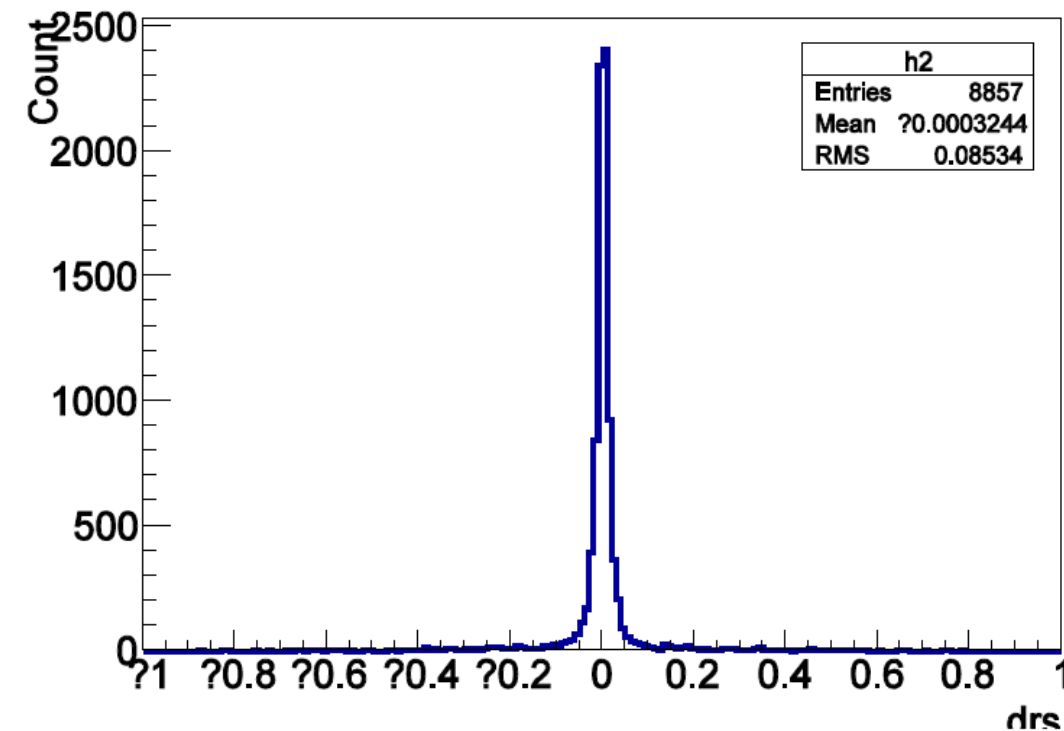
1 To fit the drift length measured by X, U and V wires by minimizing the  $\chi^2$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{[x_i - (a' \cos \alpha_i + c' \sin \alpha_i) z_i - (b' \cos \alpha_i + d' \sin \alpha_i)]^2}{[1 + (a' \cos \alpha_i + c' \sin \alpha_i)^2] (\delta d_i)^2}$$

2 Analytically a set of equations can be derived and solved:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_i (z_i^2 (\cos \alpha_i)^2 a' + z_i (\cos \alpha_i)^2 b' + z_i^2 \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i c' + z_i \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i d' - x_i z_i \cos \alpha_i) = 0 \\ \sum_i (z_i (\cos \alpha_i)^2 a' + (\cos \alpha_i)^2 b' + z_i \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i c' + \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i d' - x_i \cos \alpha_i) = 0 \\ \sum_i (z_i^2 \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i a' + z_i \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i b' + z_i^2 (\sin \alpha_i)^2 c' + z_i (\sin \alpha_i)^2 d' - x_i z_i \sin \alpha_i) = 0 \\ \sum_i (z_i \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i a' + \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i b' + z_i (\sin \alpha_i)^2 c' + (\sin \alpha_i)^2 d' - x_i \sin \alpha_i) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

3 Then the parameters of the straight track can be derived.



**3D residue distribution from Geant 4 simulation.  
(include track finding)**

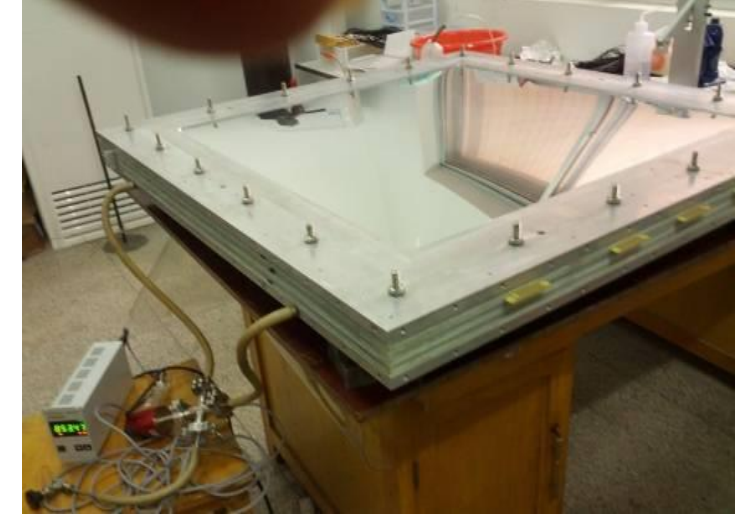
# Manufactory of large MWDC



**Wiring:**  
Frame= $1.6\text{m} \times 1.6\text{m}$ .



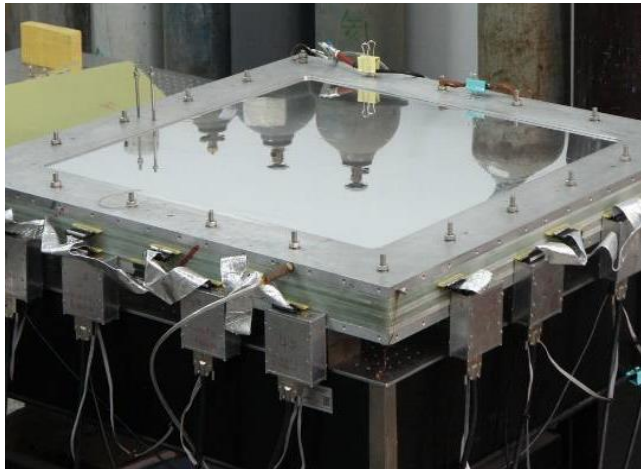
**Soldering Wire and Frame**



**Leak rate Test**



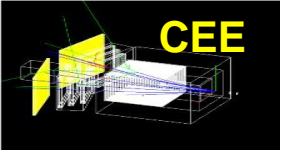
**Wire Frame/Tension Preset**



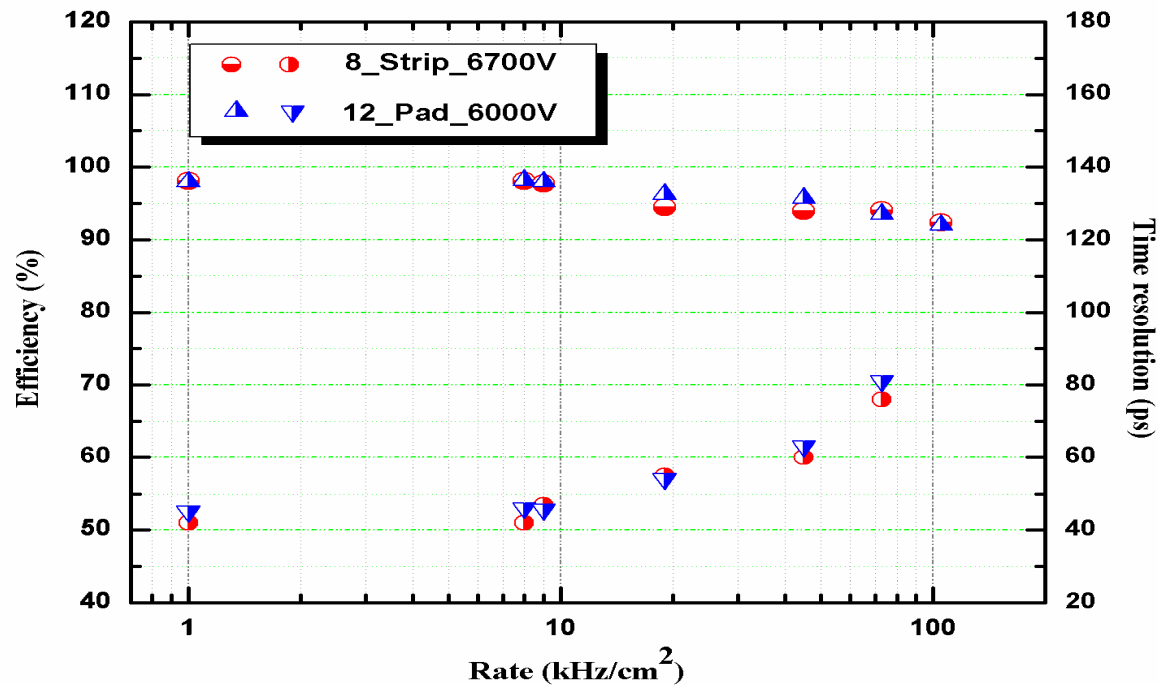
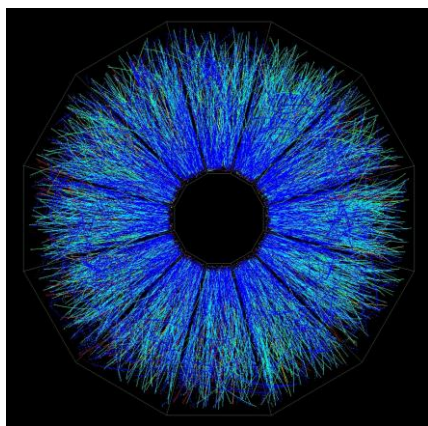
**A Large MWDC to be completed**



**Installed for Beam Test**



# R&D-MRPC



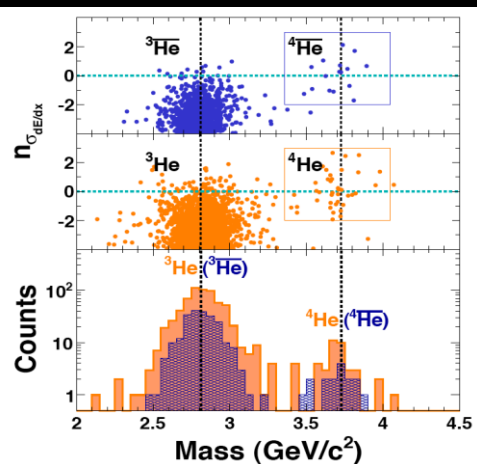
**nature**

April, 2011

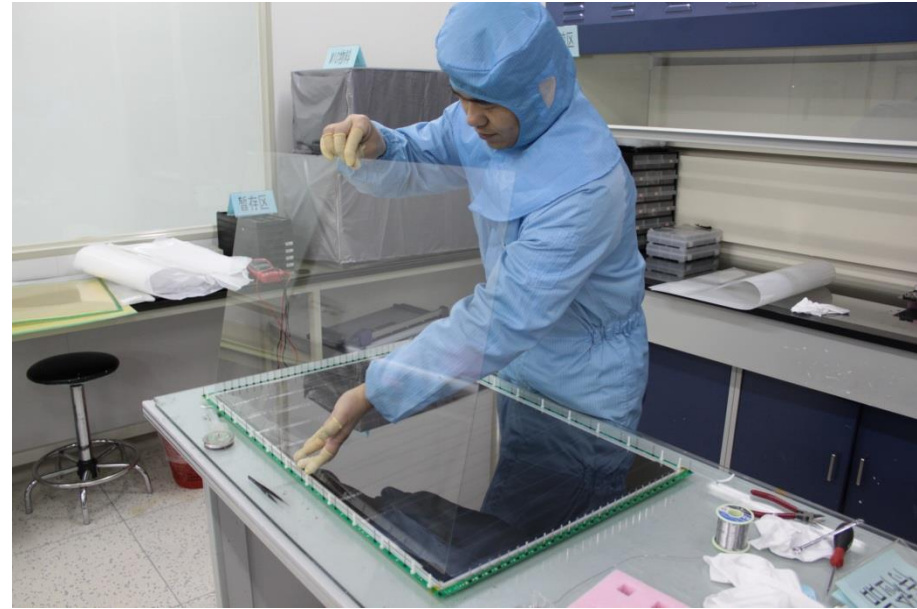
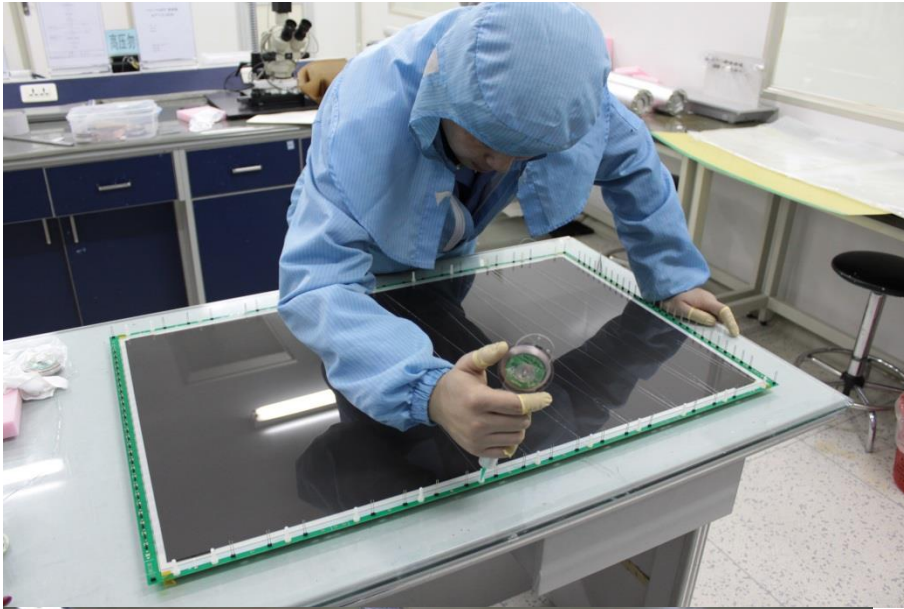
“Observation of the Antimatter Helium-4 Nucleus”

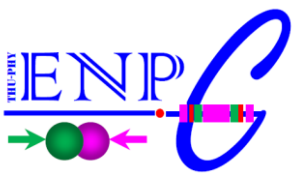
by STAR Collaboration

Nature, 473, 353(2011).



Momentum		500MeV	600MeV	800MeV
Pion sample	#1	56	47	45
	#2	51	48	40
	#3	46	48	45
Proton sample	#1	29	32	36
	#2	28	30	35
	#3	31	31	35





# Summary and acknowledgement

→ GEM R&D for SOLID:

1 GEM R&D has been started in THU in collaboration with Prof. Duan from IMP. The performance of the small GEM prototype is demonstrated good. Using a novel method, the non-uniformity effects of the inter-foil distance is studied. Large area GEM detector assembly is ongoing.

→ CEE at HIRFL-CSR:

2 The conceptual design of the CEE is presented. R&D work for most of the sub-systems have been well started. Performance of MWDC and MRPC have been tested and meet the requirement of CEE.

**Acknowledgement:**

**Funding:** 1. NSFC, 2. Tsinghua University Initiative Scientific Research Program.

Thank You for your attention!

