The UA9 experiment

1000

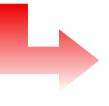
- Collimation with bent crystals: a brief excursus
- ✓ The UA9 experiment
- ✓ Status of the experiment

(H)

OUTLINE

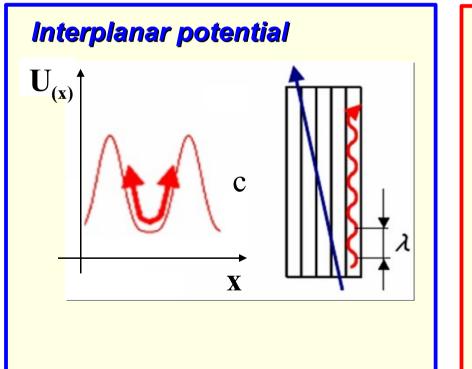
In 1976, the IDEA on crystals

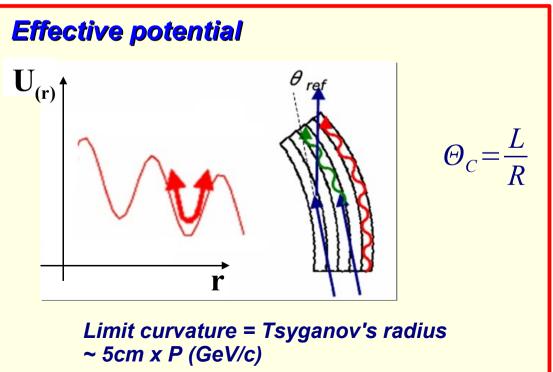
E. N. Tsyganov: channeling in bent crystals



CRYSTALS can be used to deviate particles

First experimental evidence: FNAL 1979





But can bent crystals be useful ?

EXTRACTION for SECONDARY BEAMS

COLLIMATION

> BEAM SPLITTING

> MICROBEAM

FERMILAB-Proposal-0507

PROPOSAL TO STUDY CHANNELING AT FERMILAB

W. Gibson (Spokesman), State University of New York at Albany

Z. Guzik, <u>E. Tsyganov</u> (Spokesman), T. Nigmanov, A. Vodopianov, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna

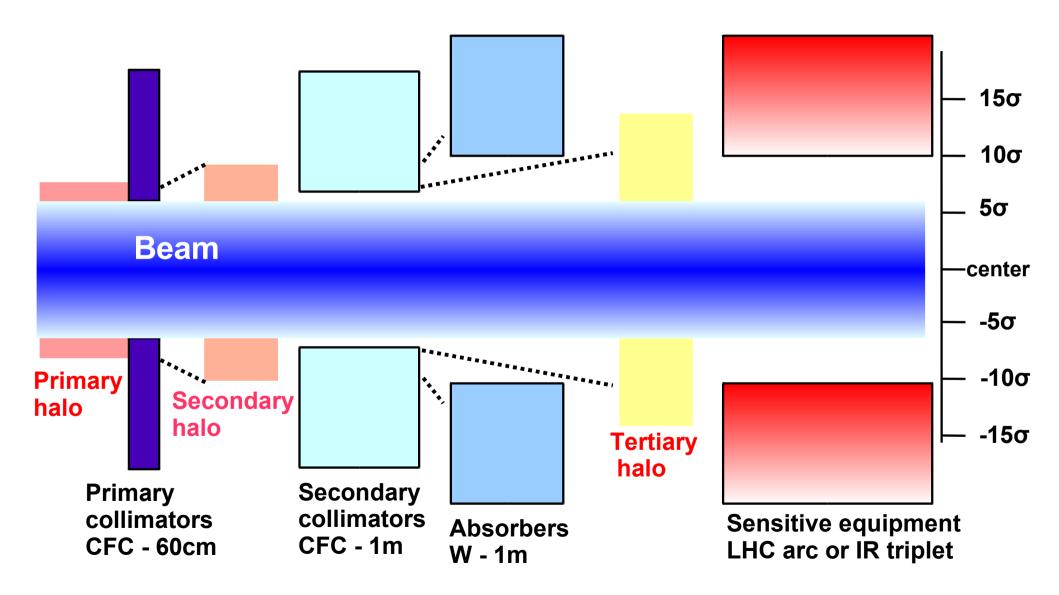
M. Atac, R. Carrigan, B. Chrisman, T. Toohig, Fermilab

A. Kanofsky, G. Lazo, Lehigh University

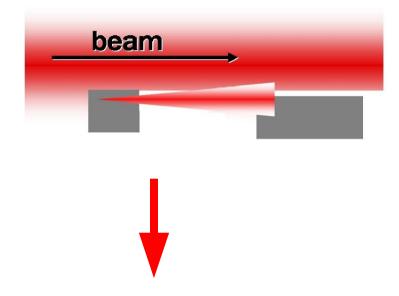
D. Stork, B. Watson, UCLA.

September 8, 1976

LHC collimators: the PRESENT

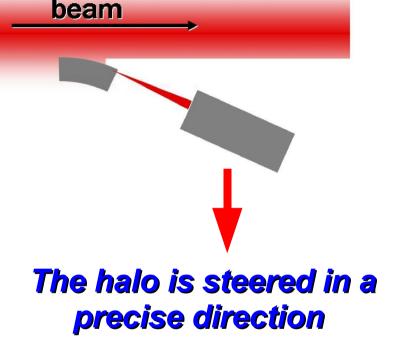


That's it: CRYSTALS are CLEVER!



The halo is scattered over the whole angular range

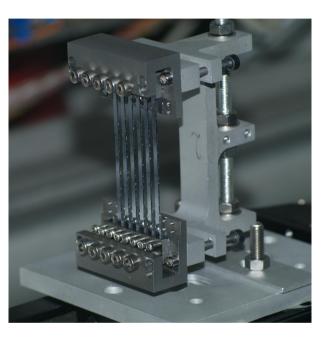
- The impact parameter of the particles on the secondary collimator has to be maximized
- The requirement on the alignment of the secondary collimator is stringent



- → The cleaning efficiency increases
- The constraints on the alignment of the secondary collimator are released
- → The secondary collimator can be farther from the core → impedance decreases

... and small and compact and easy to use and reliable and ...

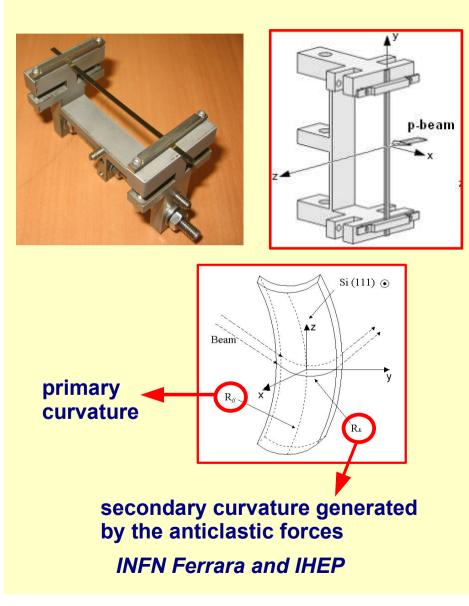




A 3 x 0.9 x 70 mm³ bent silicon crystal → equivalent magnetic field > 100T !!!!

Ready? No you have to bend it!

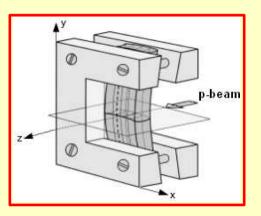
STRIP CRYSTALS

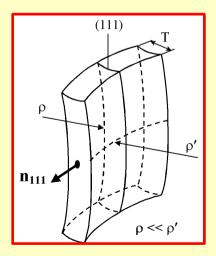


QUASIMOSAIC CRYSTALS



- The (111) crystalline planes are normal to the large face and parallel to the edges
- The crystal is bent in the yz plane $\rightarrow \rho$ = principal curvature
- The anticlastic forces produce the secondary curvature (ρ') in xz (quasimosaic curvature)

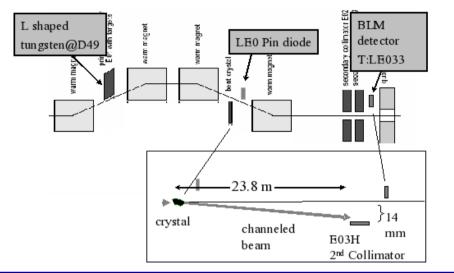




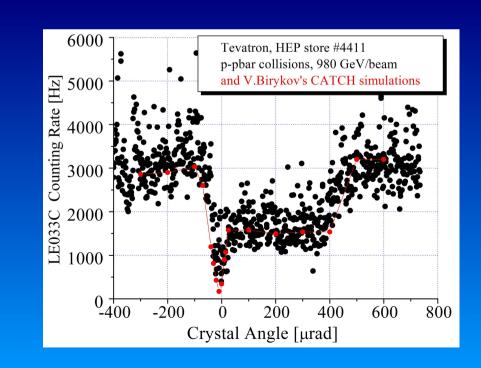
PNPI

One of the first collimation trials: FNAL (2005)

- → same O-shaped crystal (PNPI) of RHIC
- detectors = PIN diodes, ionization beam monitors
- PIN diode used to measure the large angular scattering (that is a scattering rate proportional to the nuclear interactions inside the crystal)

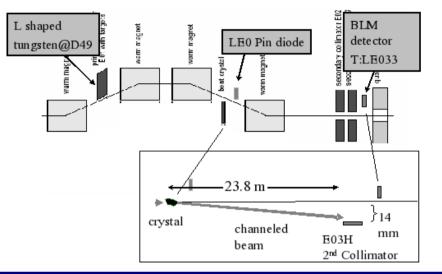


- dip = channeling; it is due to the suppressed rate of nuclear interactions + the particle steered towards the secondary collimator where it is absorbed
- → channeling efficiency ~78%
- → evidence of volume reflection?



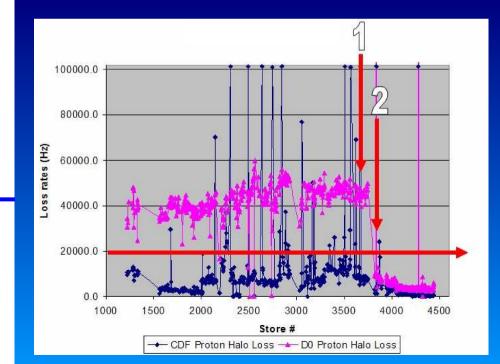
The FNAL experience (2005)

- → same O-shaped crystal (PNPI) of RHIC
- detectors = PIN diodes, ionization beam monitors
- → PIN diode used to measure the large angular scattering (that is a scattering rate proportional to the nuclear interactions inside the crystal)



FIRST TIME !!!!

- effective reduction of the background
- → horizontal line = proton halo loss limit
- vertical ones = machine developments to reduce background:
 - → 1 = installation of a double scraper
 - → 2 = improvement of the vacuum system + alignment + installation of the crystal



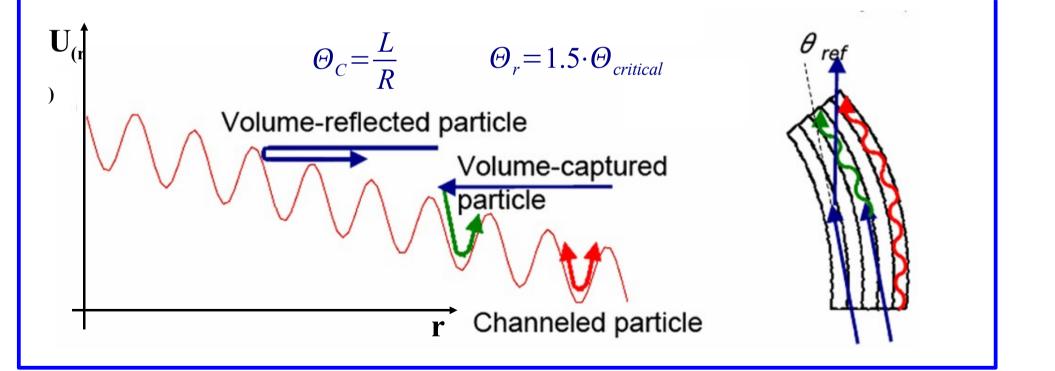
The legacy of Tsyganov: volume reflection

New phenomena \rightarrow an initially

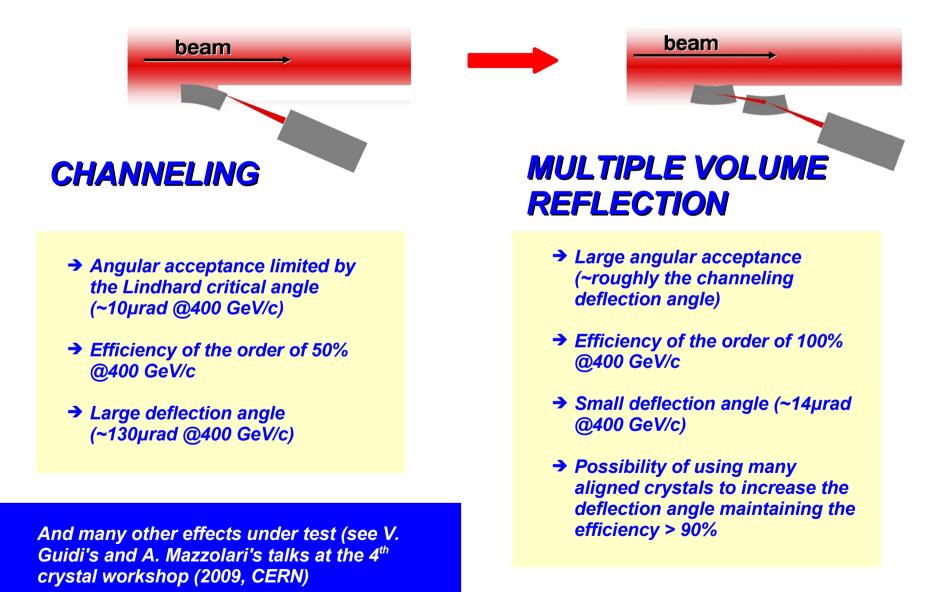
misaligned particle becomes *tangent* with a channel \rightarrow

- volume capture if the particle enters in channeling losing energy
- volume reflection if the effective potential reflects it

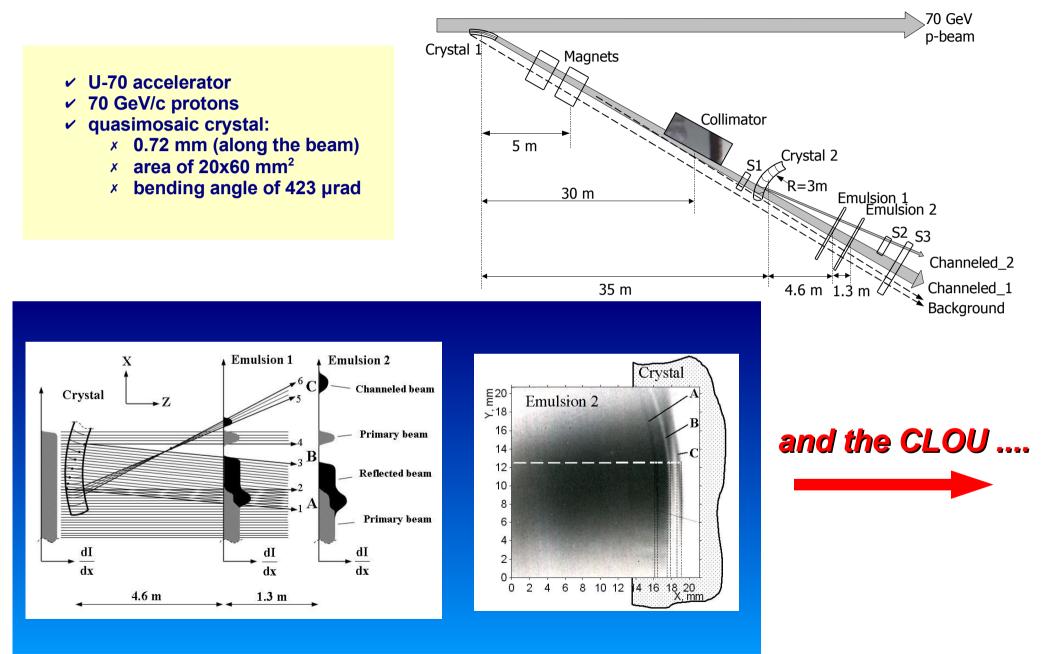
- → large (and adjustable) angular acceptance
- → favourable scaling properties with energy ($θ \propto 1/\sqrt{E}$ instead of 1/E as in multiple scattering)
- → high efficiency



New century \rightarrow new possibility: two effects can be exploited for collimation

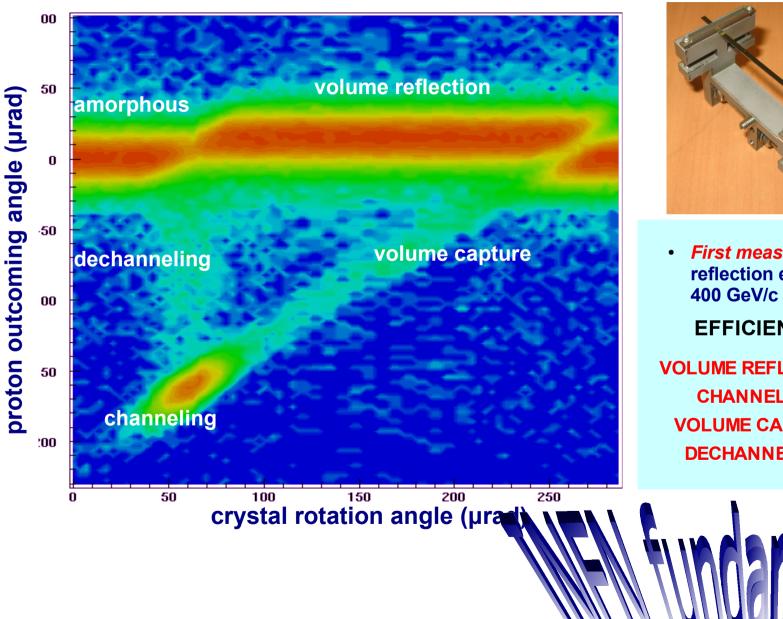


IHEP (2002): breakthrough on VR



First observation @400GeV/c: CERN (2006)

UA9 coll, NTA - 16/01/2009

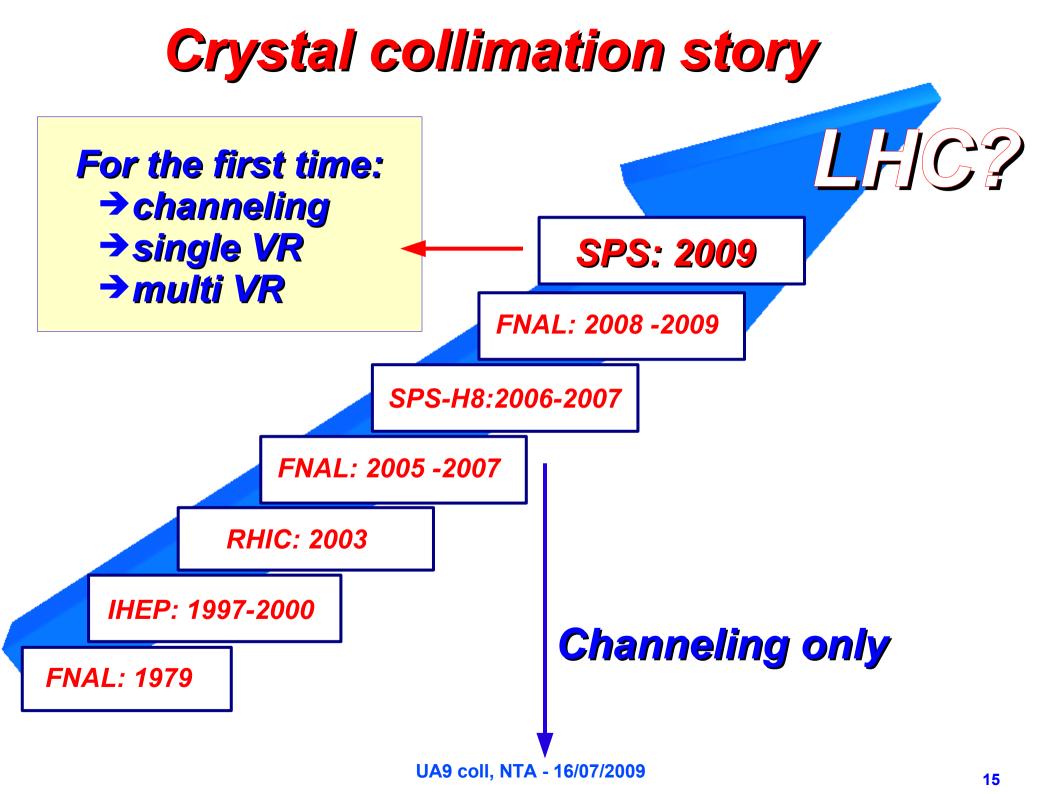


Single strip crystal



First measurement of the volume reflection effect with a proton beam of

EFFICIENCY	VALUE
OLUME REFLECTION	98.2 ± 0.1%
CHANNELING	51.2 ± 0.7%
VOLUME CAPTURE	1.3 ± 0.1%
DECHANNELING	5.0 ± 0.4%



Collimation with crystals: UA9

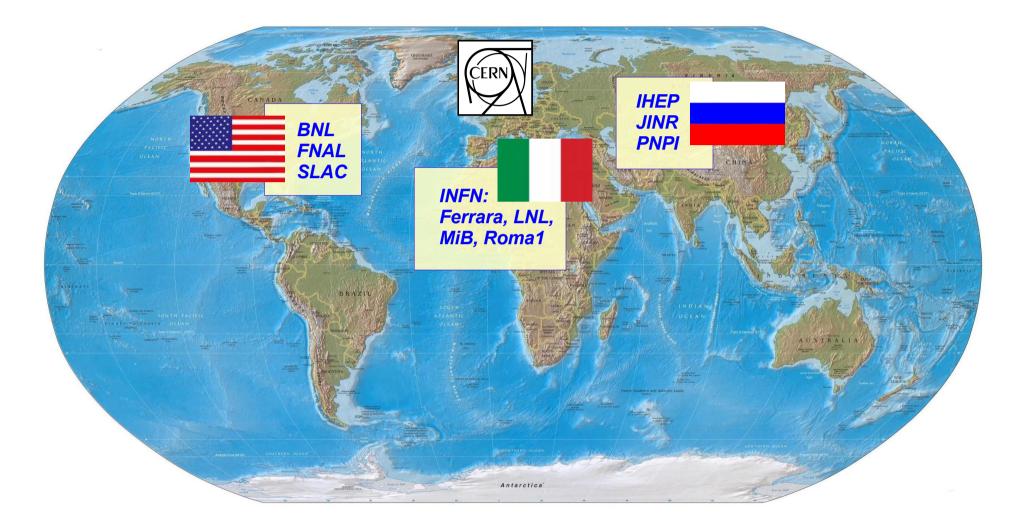
- → LSS5 straight section of the SPS ring
- → Crystals on goniometers in vacuum tanks
- → GEMs, scintillators and BLMs for the crystal alignment
- Silicon strip detectors in roman pots for the tracking of the steered particles
- → Halo generation with a proton beam of 120GeV/c during the SPS MD
- Commissioning and tests under way

(approved by CERN Research Board on the 3rd of September and by NTA as NTA-CRYSTAL)



- → COLLIMATION EFFICIENCY
- → MEASUREMENT OF THE PHASE SPACE
- → MEASUREMENT OF THE LOSSES ALONG THE RING (with beam loss monitors)

UA9: the COLLABORATION

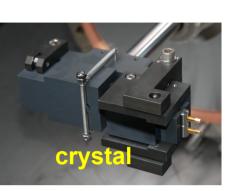


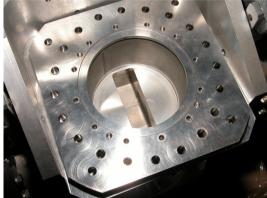
For a total of ~60 participants

The basic idea: collimate and track



goniometers





roman pots

vacuum tank 1 crystal 1 crystal





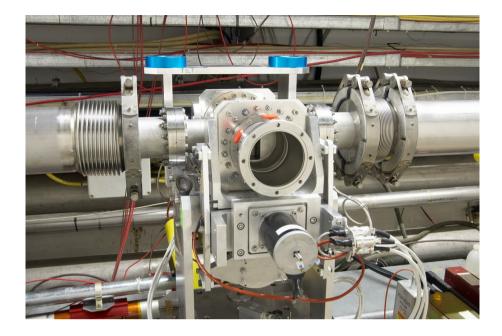
TAL Secondary collimator

(maximize phase difference to exploit the maximum distance of the steered beam from the core)

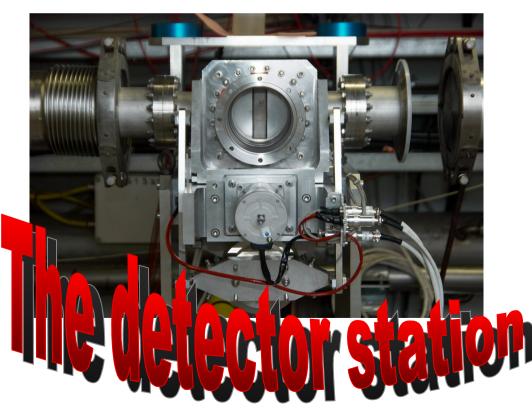
From idea to reality





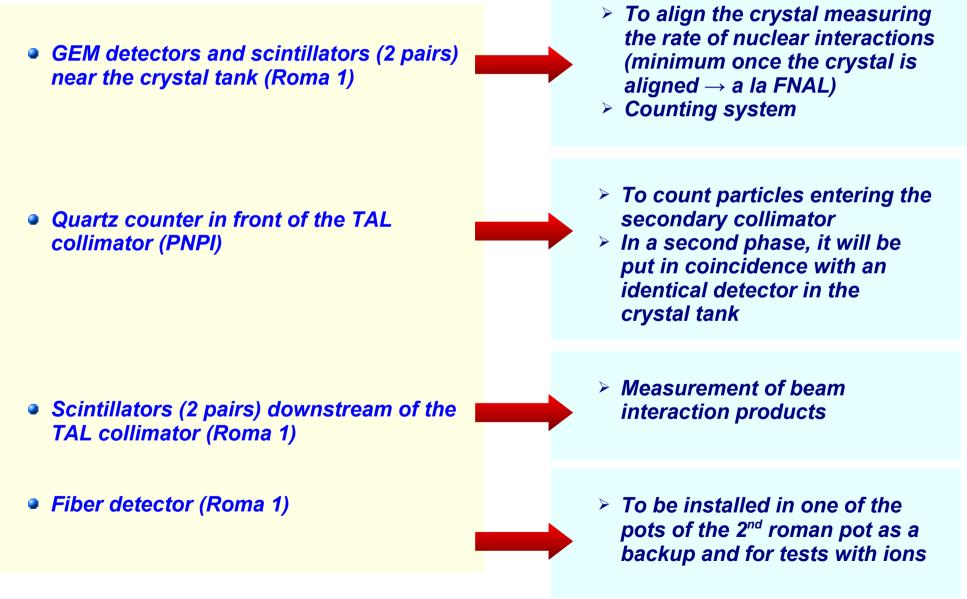








Addendum to the initial experiment:



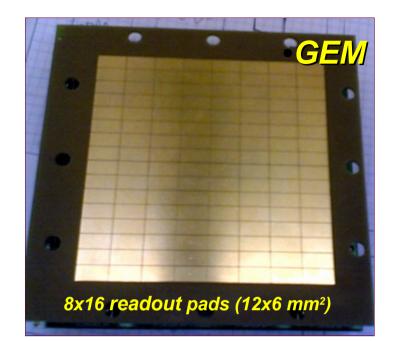
Roma 1 and Frascati contribution:

ITEMS

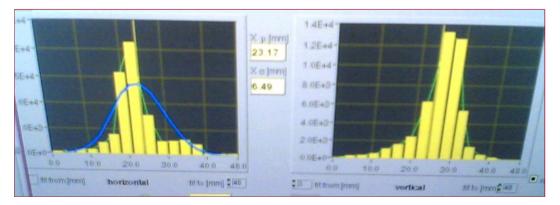
 → 2 GEM detectors, 1 fiber detector, 8 scintillator pairs
→ Simulation on halo generatio
→ Analysis

PEOPLE

 → G. Cavoto, S. Rahatlou, R. Santacesaria, P. Valente (RM1)
→ F. Murtas (LNF)

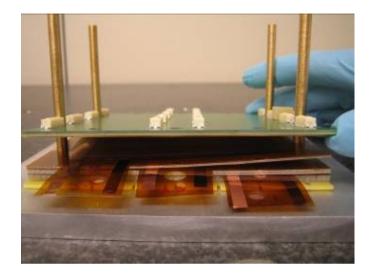






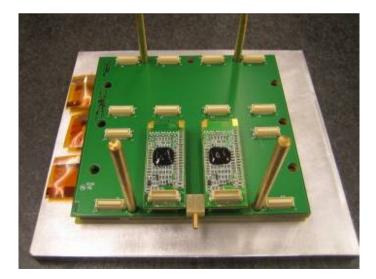
BTF (LNF) beam

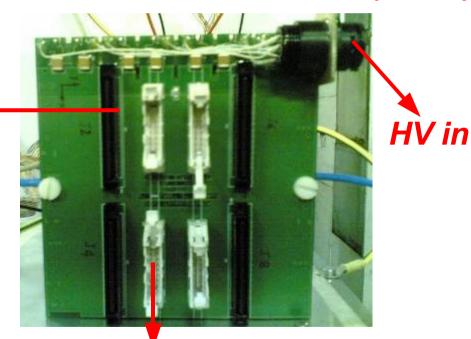
Triple – GEM features



CARIOCA readout electronics(LHCb)

4x32 LVDS signals out





Threshold & LV in

Ferrara contribution

ITEMS

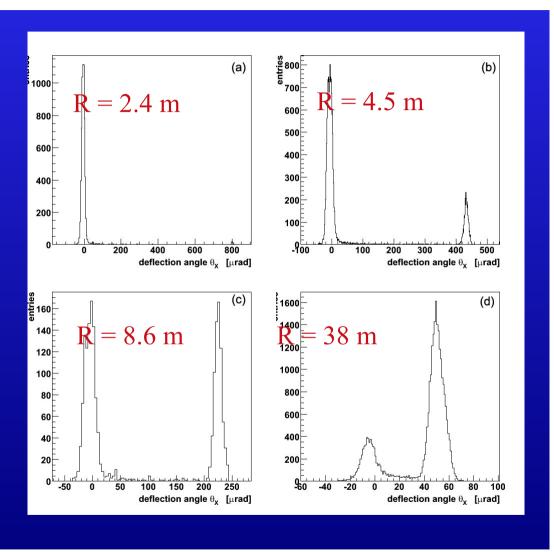
- Crystal (single and multistrip) development and structural characterization
- Mechanics for the crystals (from holders to goniometers)
- → Simulations

PEOPLE

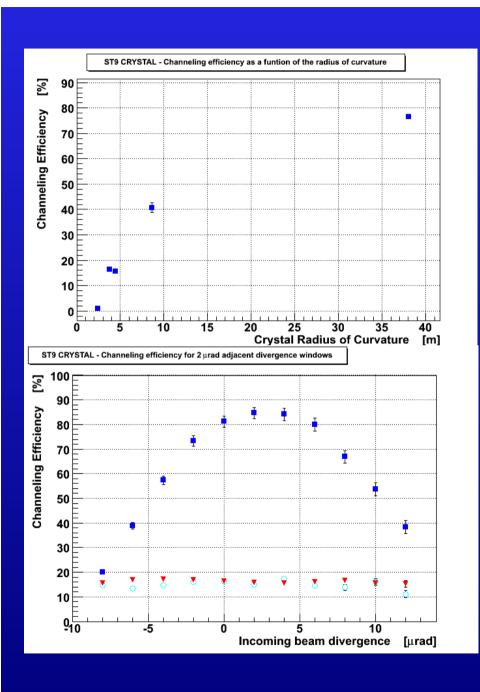
→ V. Guidi, P. Dalpiaz, A. Mazzolari, E. Bagli, S. Baricordi, D. Vincenzi



ST9: single strip in SPS



- ST9 crystal tested with 400GeV/c protons on the H8 beamline (North Area)
- Very high planar channeling efficiency



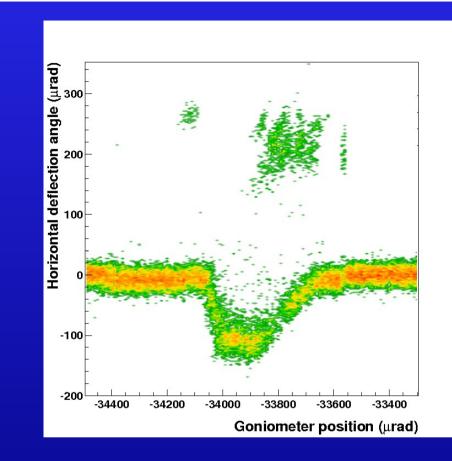


 Single pass efficiency of planar channeling > 75% and 85% with quasi parallel particles

Multistrip: next in SPS







- Deflection angle = 109µrad
- Efficiency ~ 94%
- New holder conception → dedicated studies on the distribution of the masses during 2008 testbeams

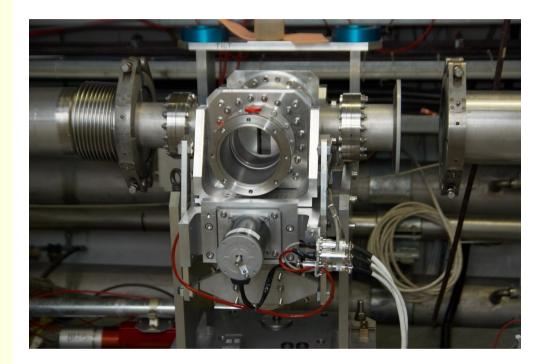
Legnaro contribution



→ Roman pot 1 mechanics

PEOPLE

 → G. Della Mea, A. Lombardi, R. Milan (LNL)
→ A. Vomiero (Univ. Brescia)



Como/Trieste contribution

ITEMS

- Tracking silicon detectors with self triggering electronics
- → DAQ and slow controls
- → Online analysis
- Simulation (crystal emulator CRYM, roman pot and detector simulation, TAL)

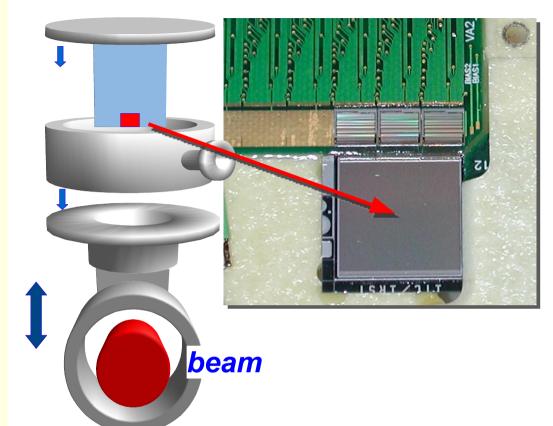
PEOPLE

- → D. Bolognini, S. Hasan, A. Berra, A. Mattera, D. Lietti, M. Prest (Uninsubria/ MiB)
- → E. Vallazza (Ts)

http://insulab.dfm.uninsubria.it/ and follow the UA9 indication

FULFILLED WITH

- Double side silicon detector with a strip pitch of 50µm
- > Cut at 500µm from the border
- Self-triggering ASIC (VA1TA)
- SOC (System On Chip)

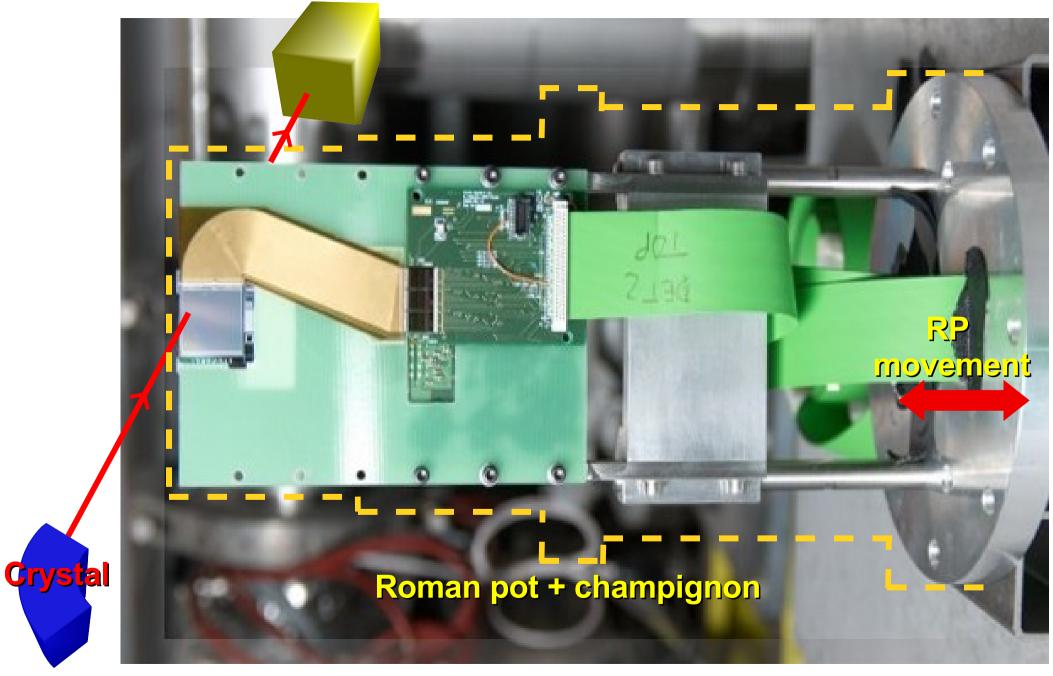


REQUIREMENTS

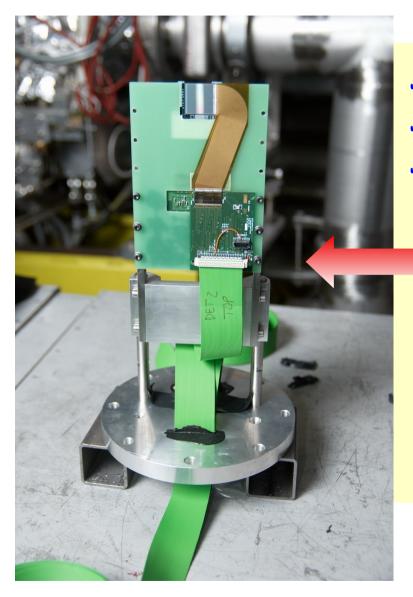
- Limited multiple scattering
- > High spatial resolution
- Self triggering
- Active region inside the beam

07/2009

Tungsten collimator



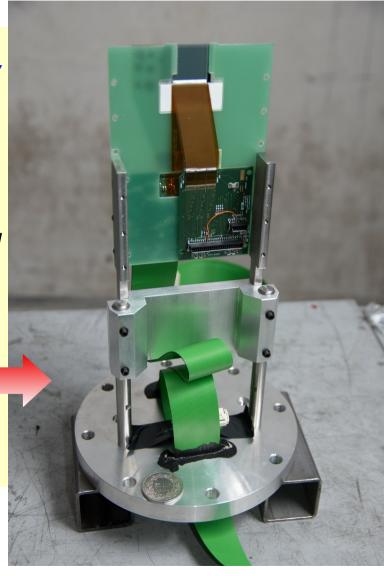
The prototype



- I FBK detector readout by 6 VA1TA ASICs
- I FR4 board for the support of the detector
- upilex fanouts for the connection between the silicon and the ASICs

JUNCTION (HORIZONTAL)

OHMIC (VERTICAL)



Electronics



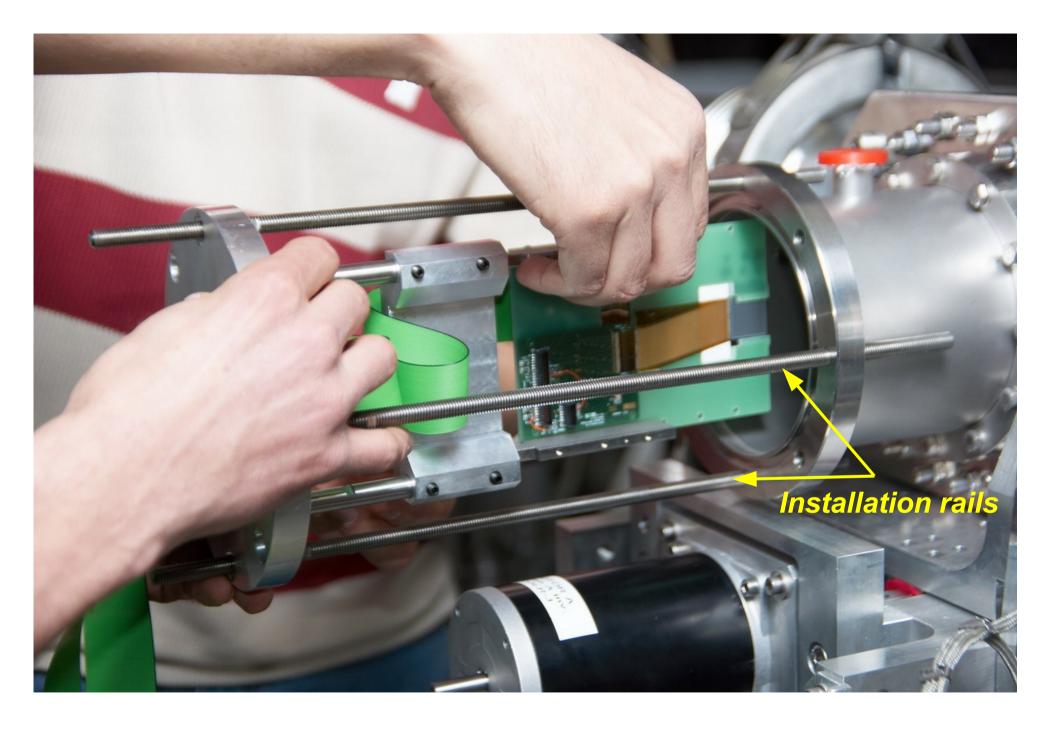
PROTOFATO

- Configuration
- > Interface
- > Monitoring
- Readout
- > 1 MASTER (junction) and 1 SLAVE (ohmic) boards
- ~1000 components
- ~1500 VHDL lines

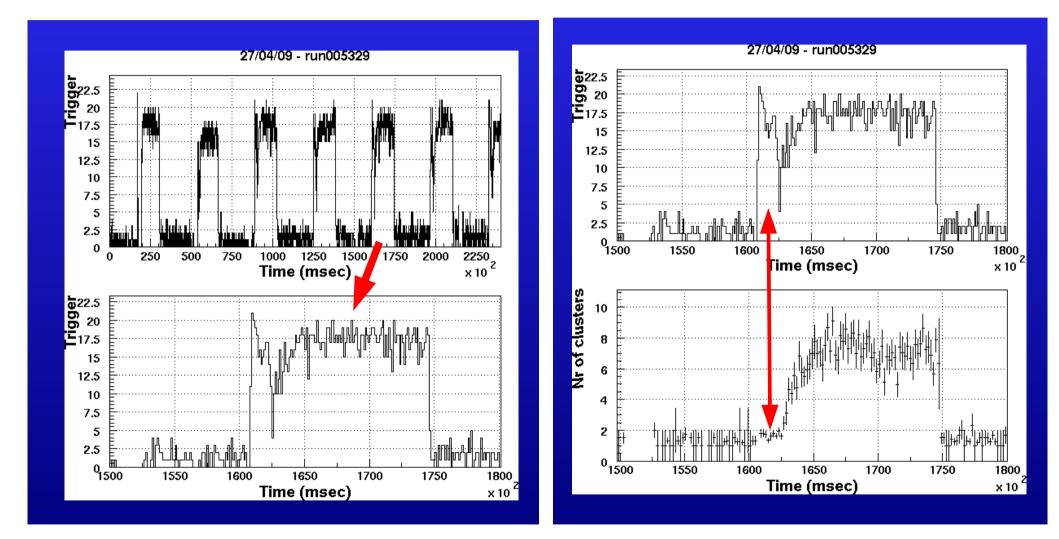


DRIVER

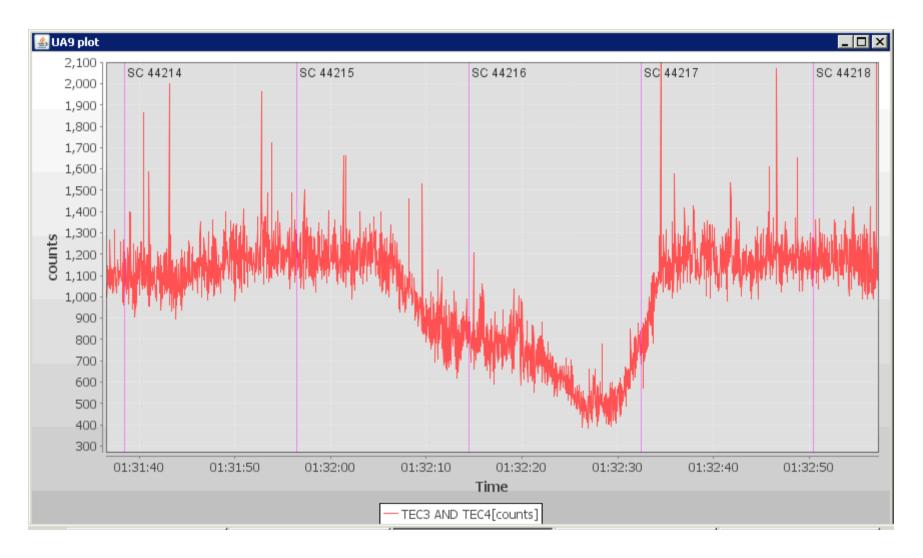
- > ADC (one per ASIC)
- Fiber transmission
- 1 per protofato
- ~500 components
- ~800 VHDL lines



Trigger e cluster



First alignment of the crystal in the SPS





Tests are in full speed: last MD on the 13th of July

 Before the end of the year, installation of the remaining pieces (2nd roman pot with detectors, second tank, 2 more crystals)

 Simulation and analysis work ongoing

CONCLUSIONS