

# Neutron Detector for the Study of SRC@HADES

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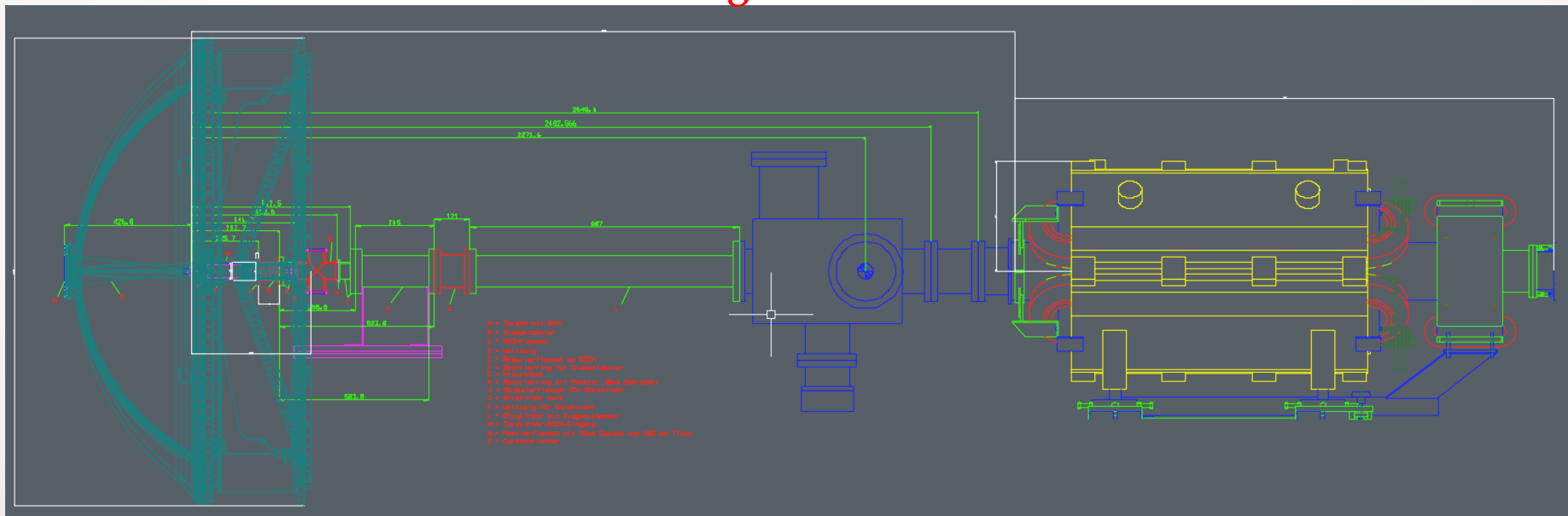
# Outline

- Neutron Detector Design
- Available Plastic Scintillators
- Detector Implementation in GEANT
- Magnetic Field Studies
- Detector Requirements
- Electronics
- Open Issues and Next Steps

# Mechanical Design

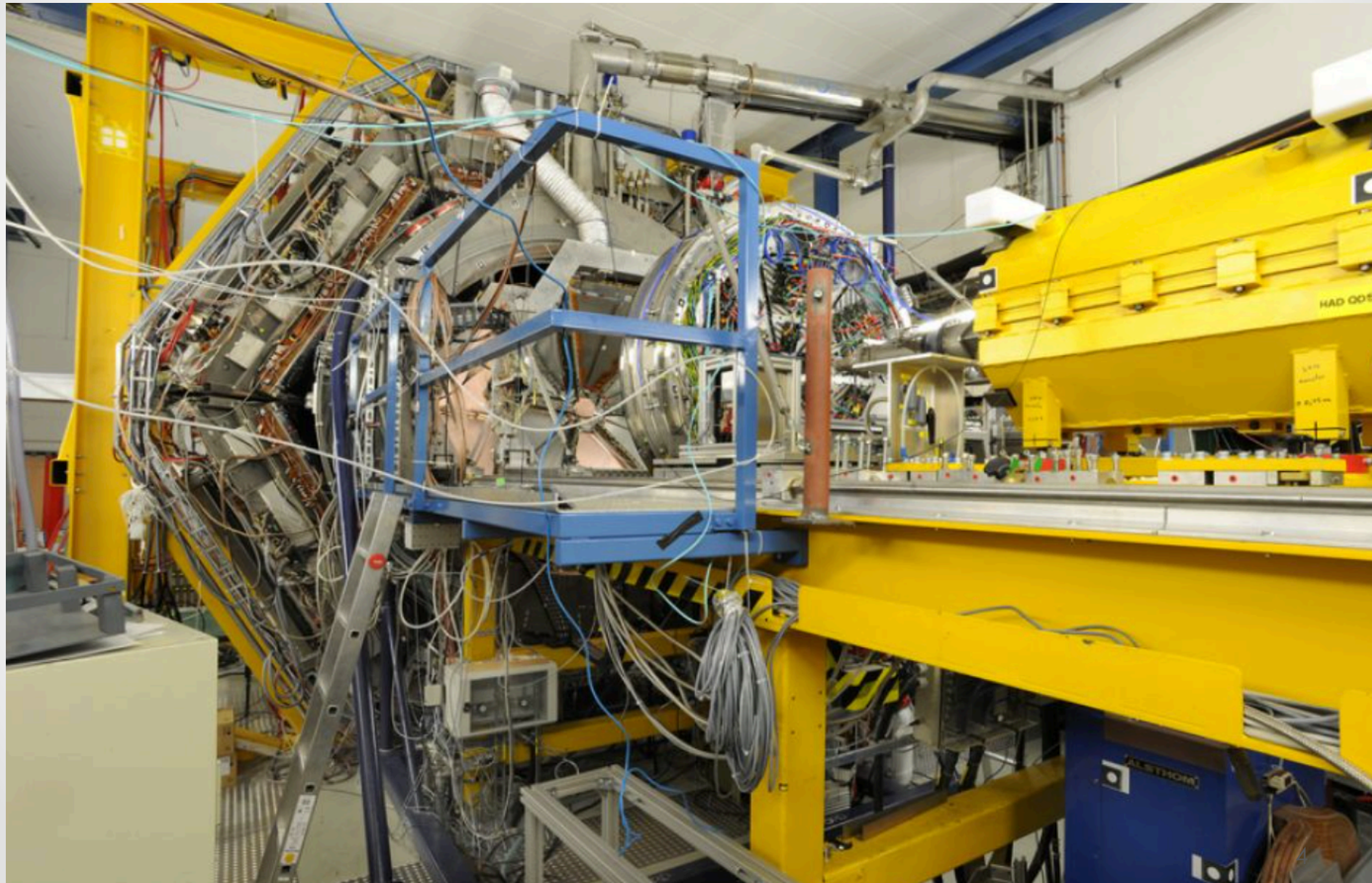
**RICH Neutron Detector Region**

**Quadrupole & Dipole Magnet**



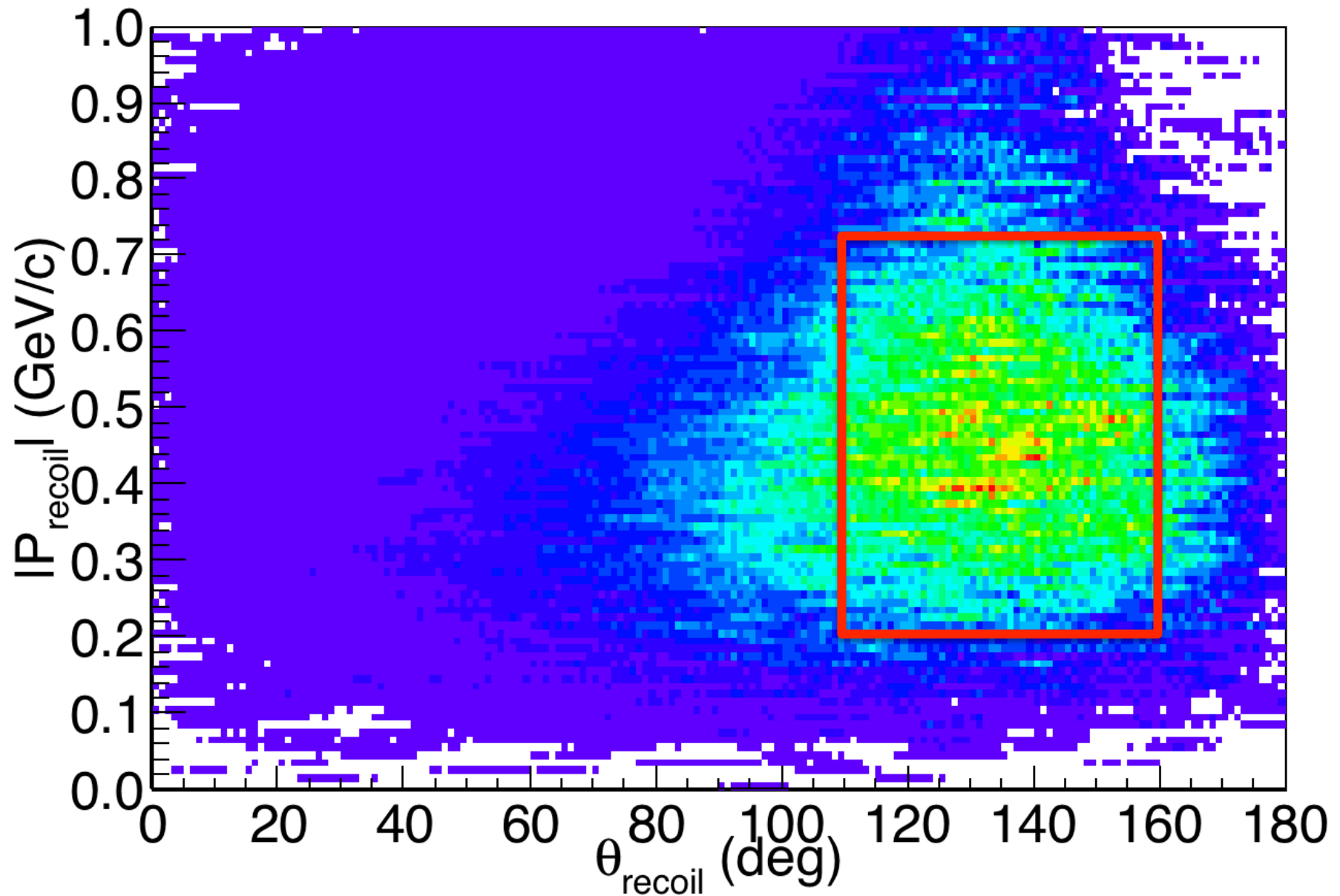
**Beam Diagnostics Box**

# HADES Cave

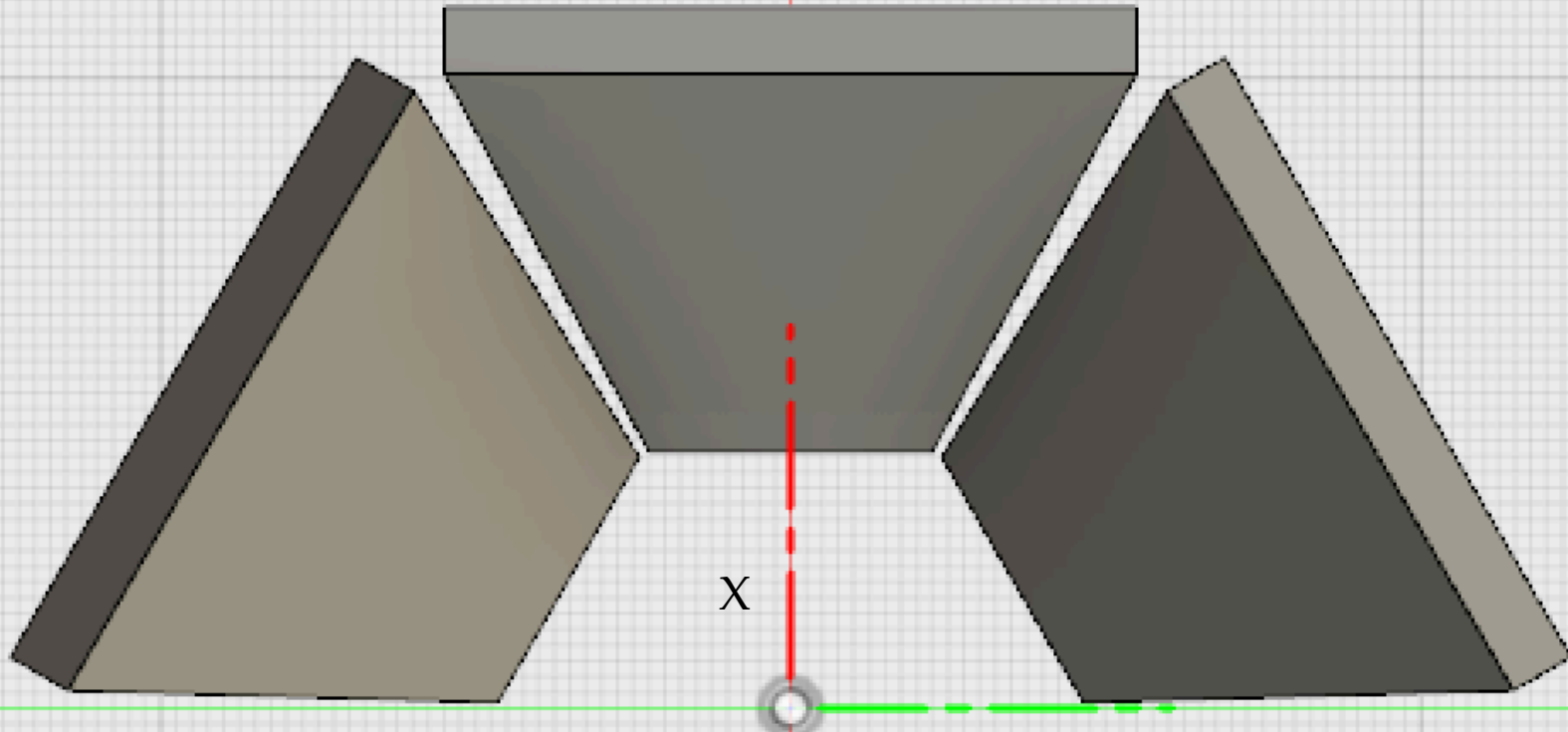




# Kinematics for 4 GeV beam

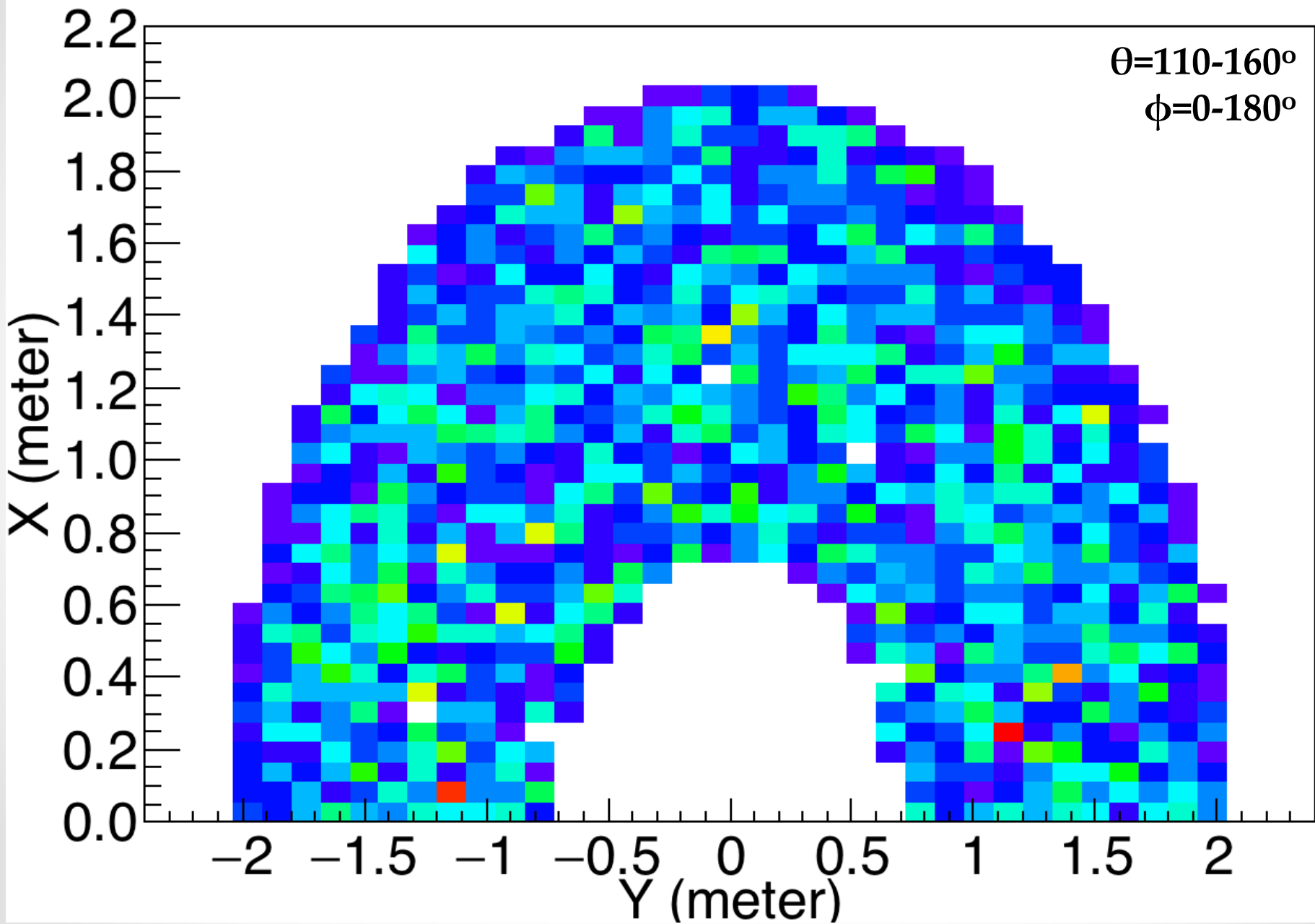


# Ideal Trapezoidal Design

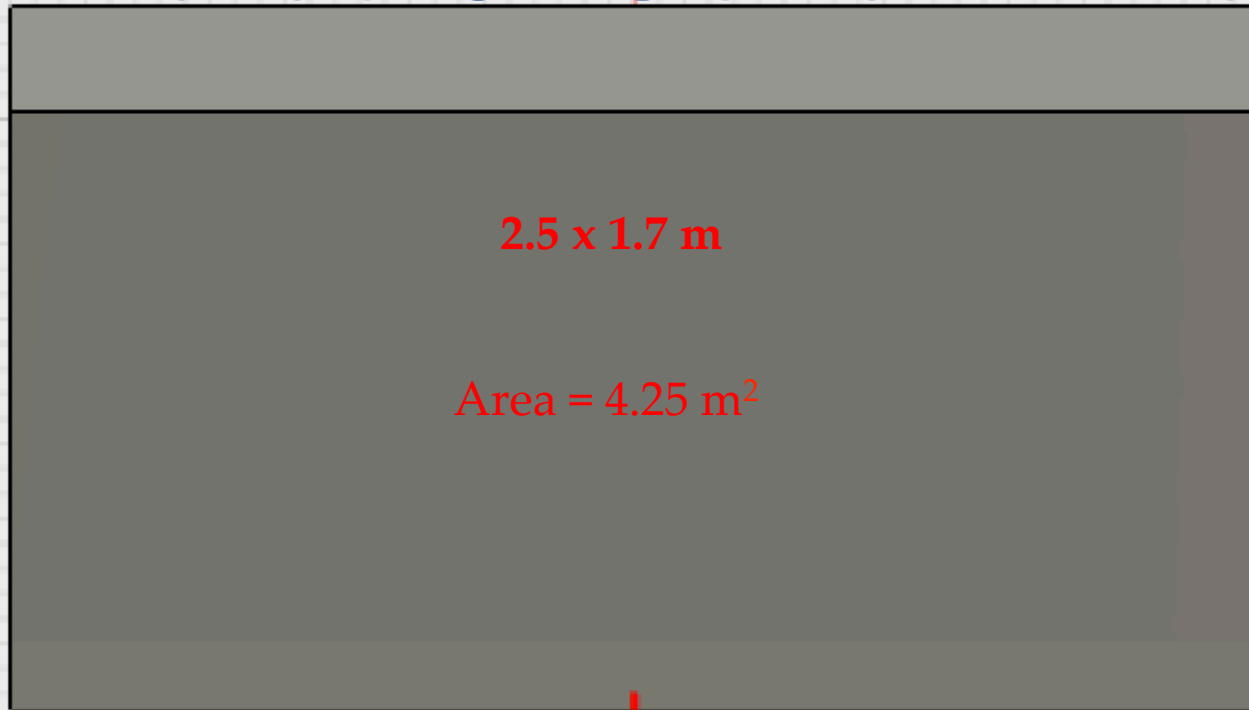


Base 1 = 2.2 m  
Base 2 = 0.9 m  
Height = 1.7 m  
Area = 2.72 m<sup>2</sup>  
Distance: 2.0 m

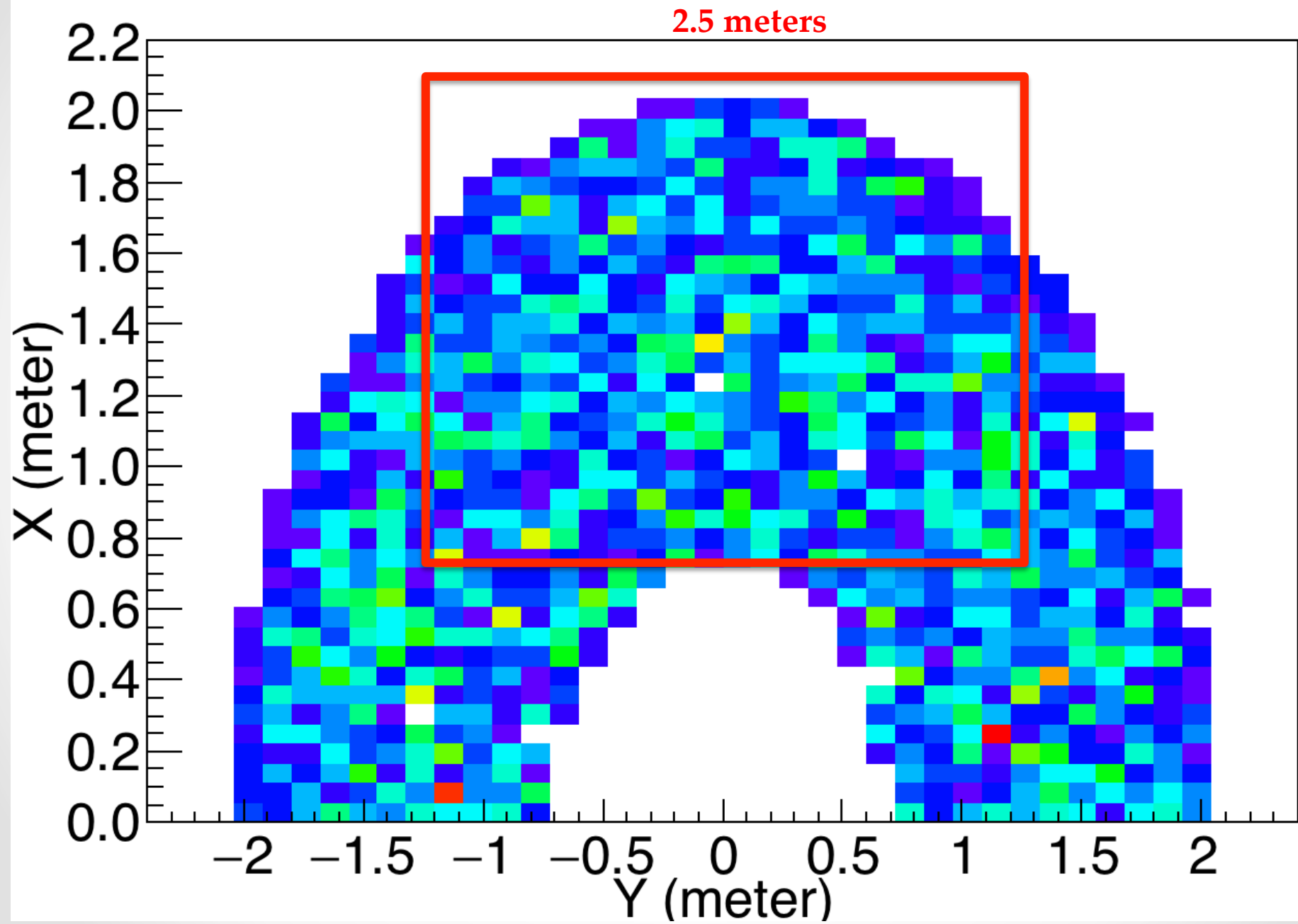
Y



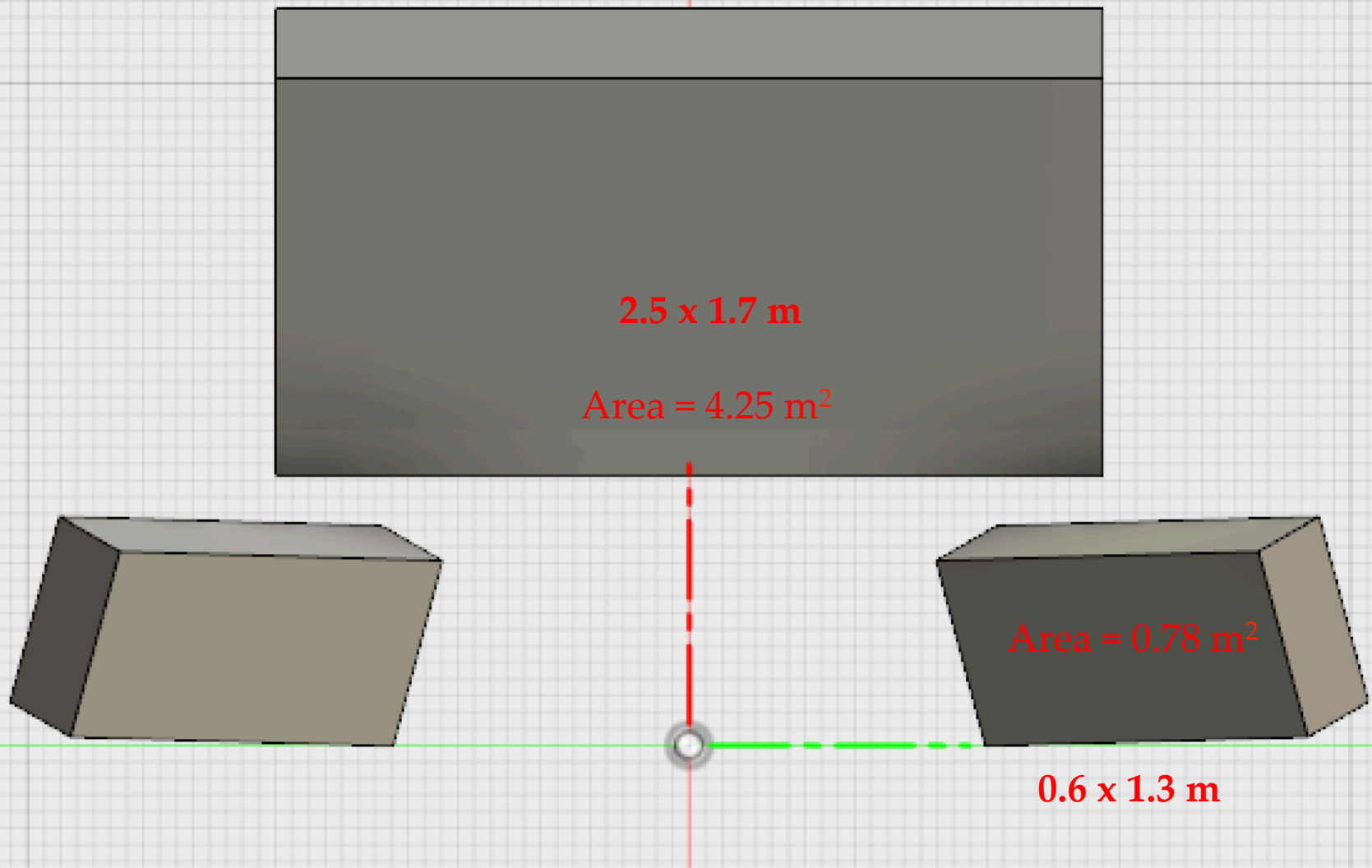
# Detector Schematic

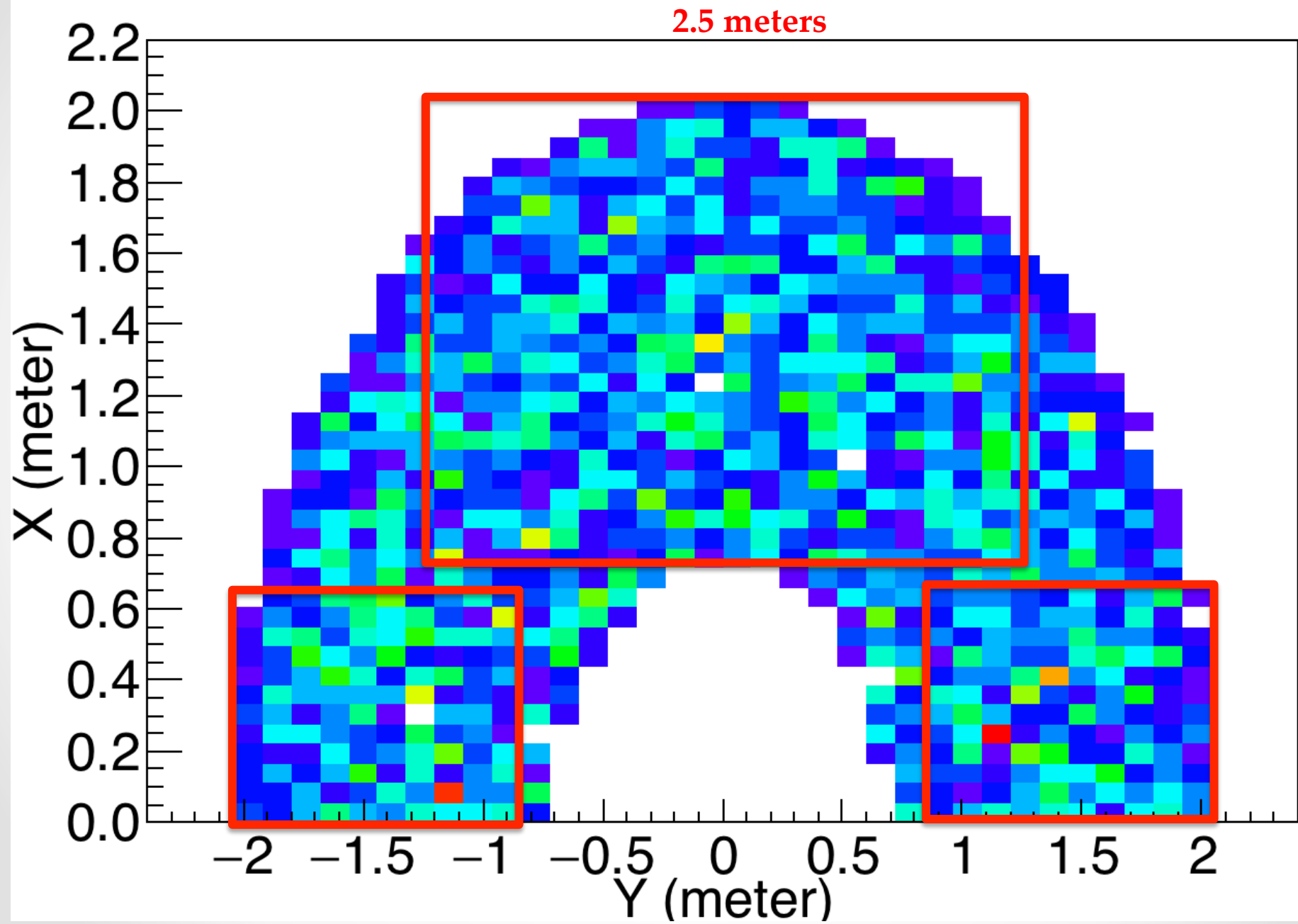




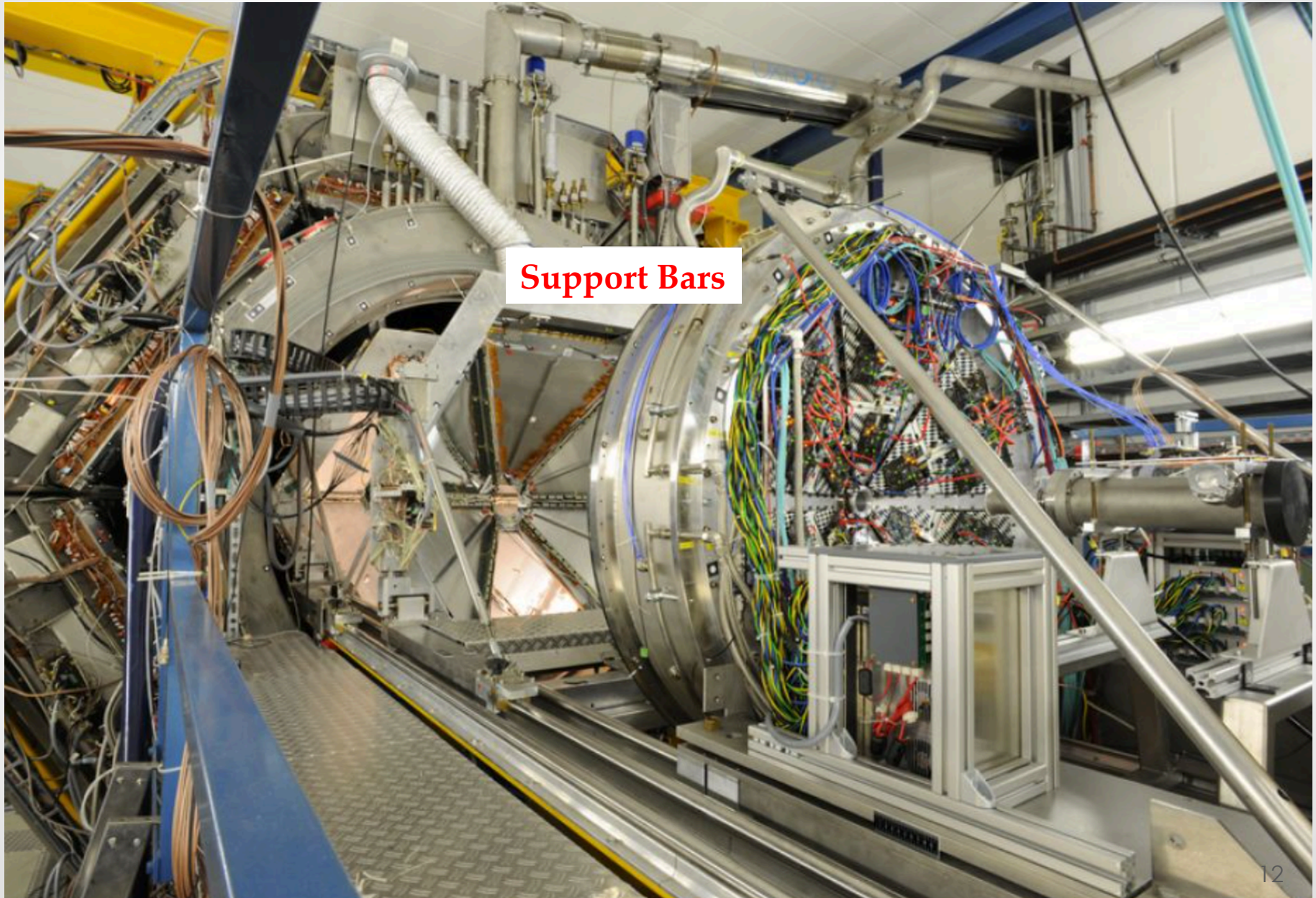


# Detector Schematic



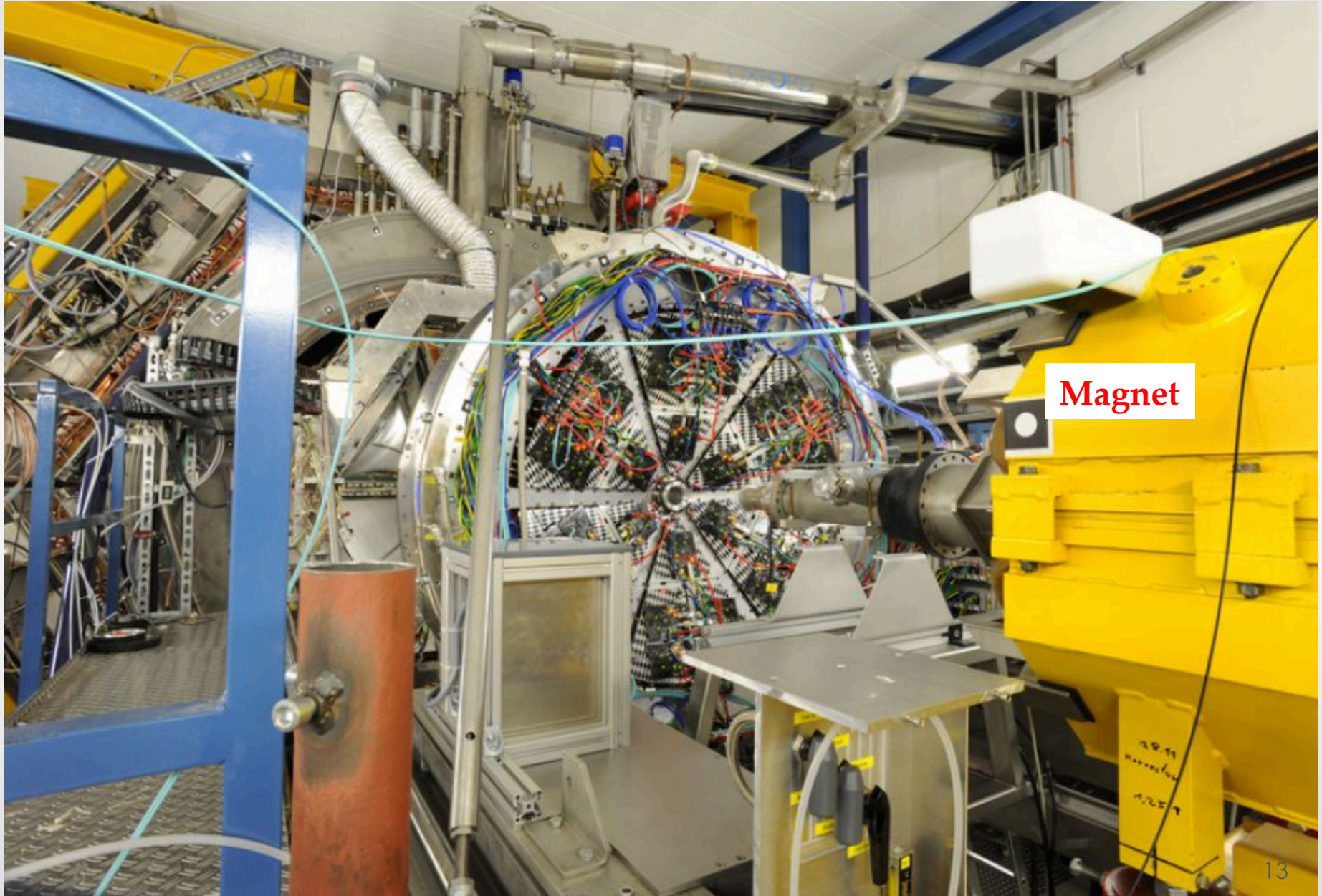


# HADES Cave





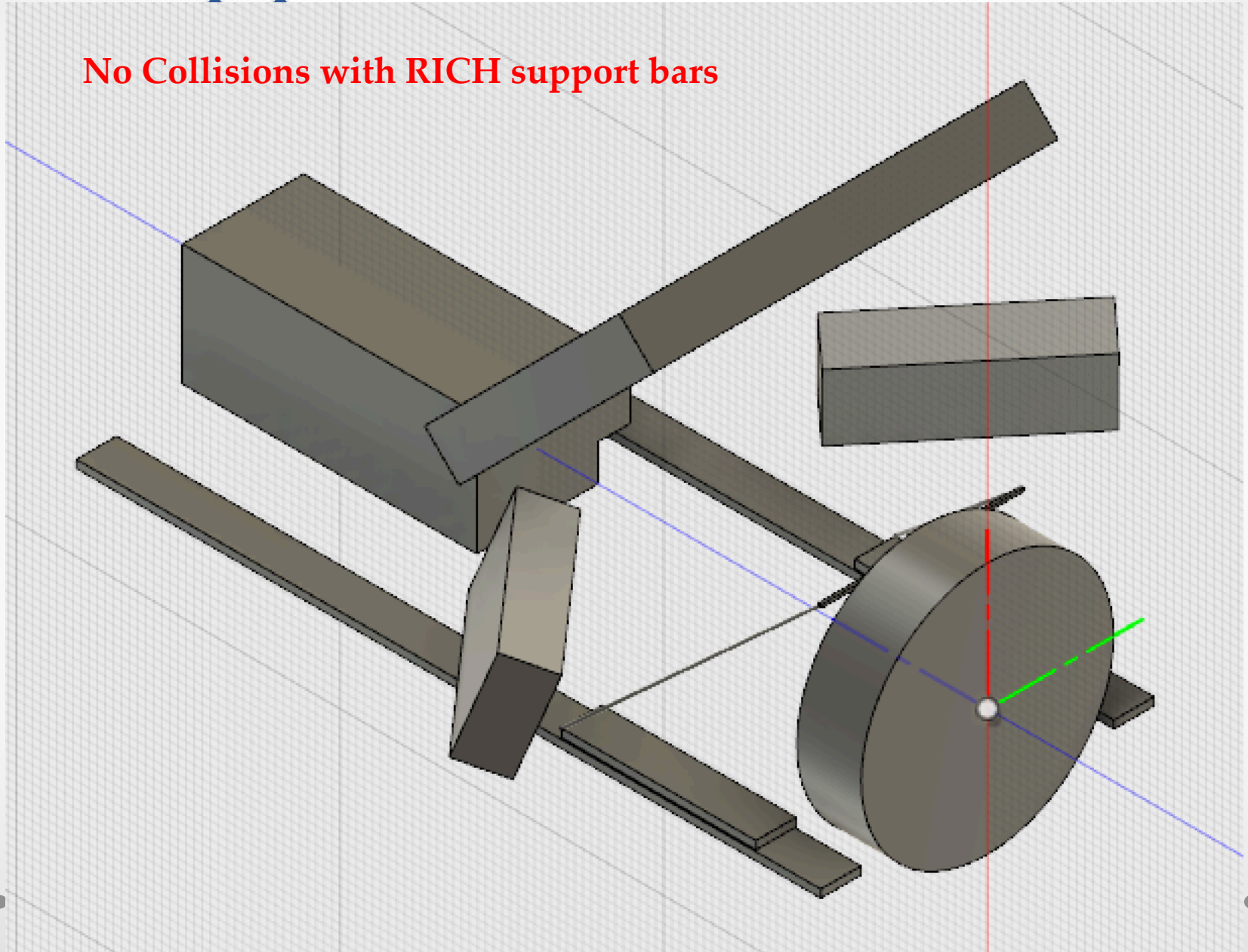
# HADES Cave



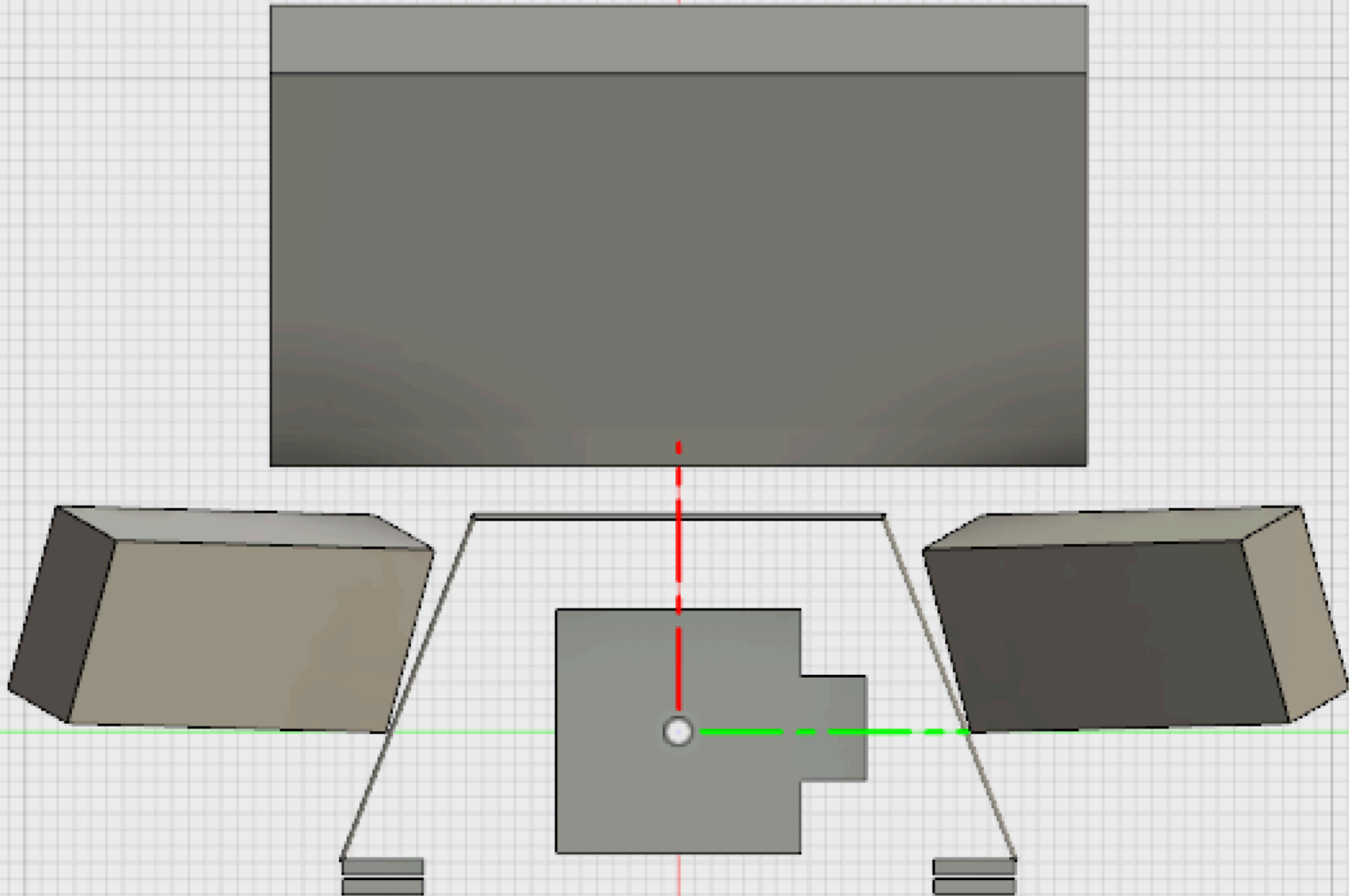
**Magnet**

# Apparatus Schematic

No Collisions with RICH support bars



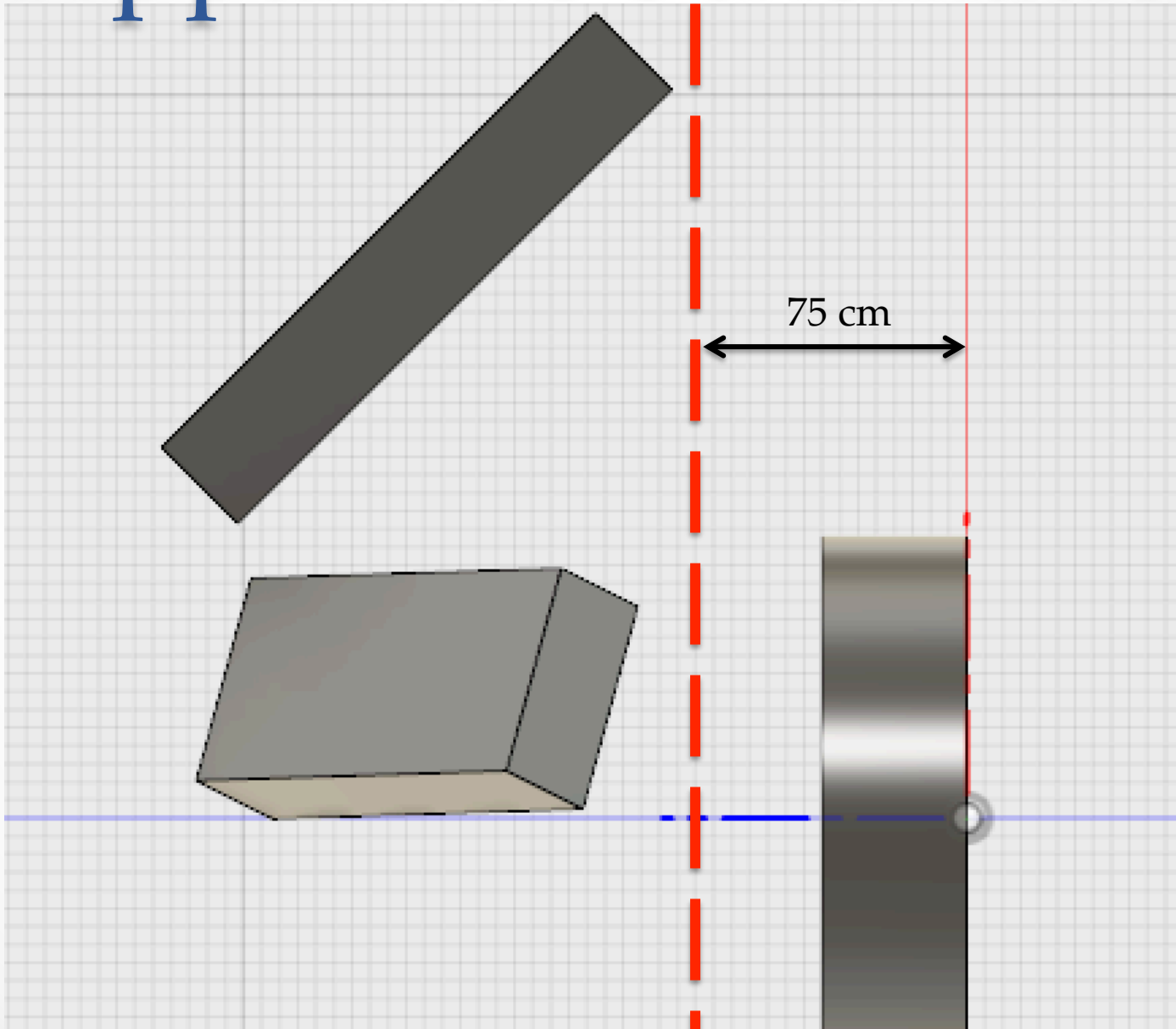
# Apparatus Schematic



**No Collision with Quadrupole Magnet**



# Apparatus Schematic





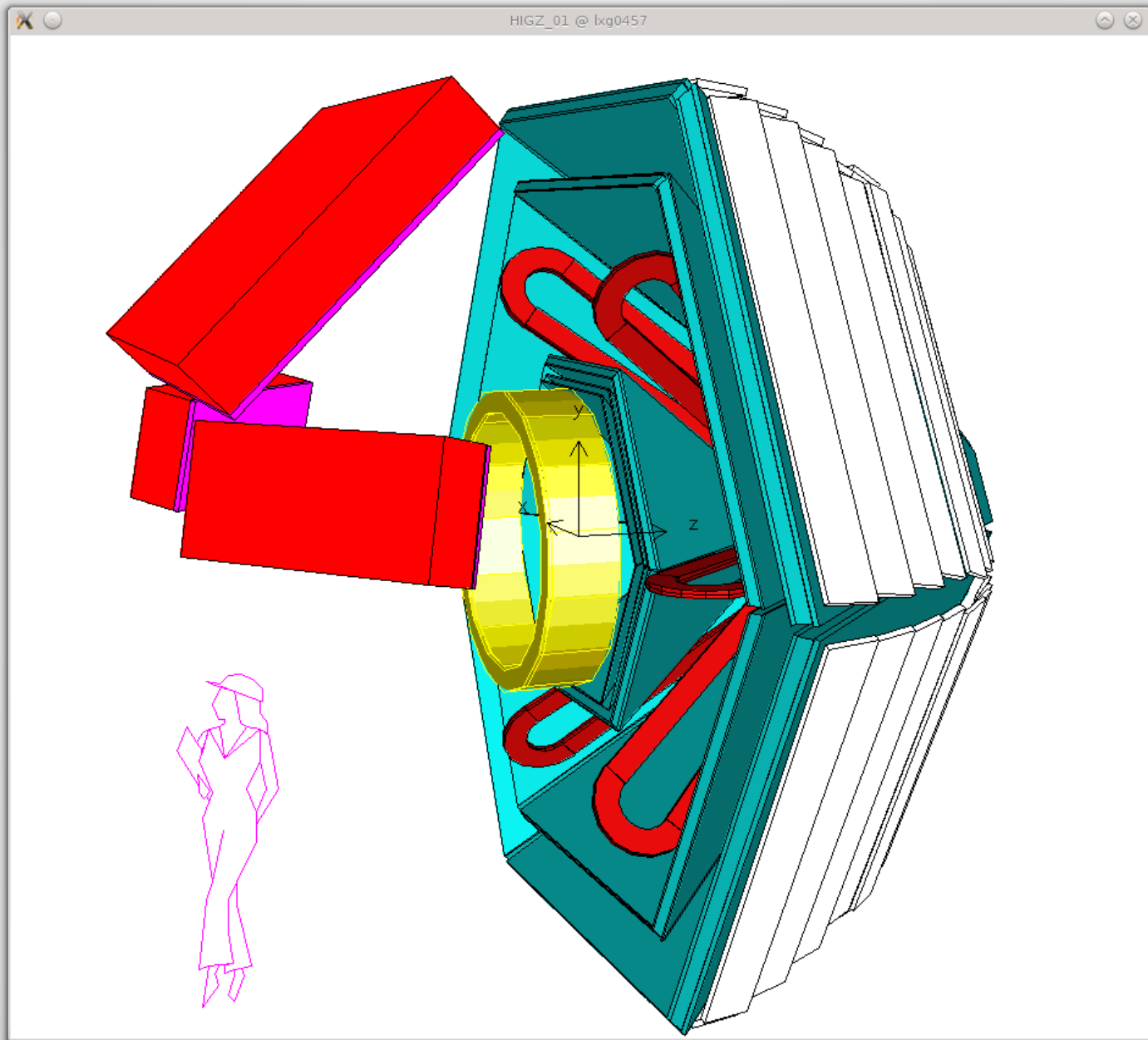
# Comparison of Acceptances

Detector	Comparison (%)
Design 1 (Trapezoid)	Maximum possible acceptance
Design 2 (2.5 m wall)	52
Design 3 (2.5 m wall + 2x0.6 m walls)	( $52 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{Area of side wall} / \text{Area of Trapezoid} =$ ) <b>71</b>

# Available Plastic Scintillators

- Ohio: 2x(180 x 20 x 400) cm  
(Rectangular Bars)
  - 2 walls. Each: 8 bars (10 x 22.5 x 400) cm
- LADS: 2x(130 x 20 x 160) cm & 2x(190 x 15 x 160) cm  
(Trapezoidal Bars)
  - 2 walls. Each: 14 bars, 11.4(7) cm wide, 20 cm deep, 160 cm long
  - 2 walls. Each: 14 bars, 15(12) cm wide, 15 cm deep, 160 cm long

# Simulation



# Detector Characteristics

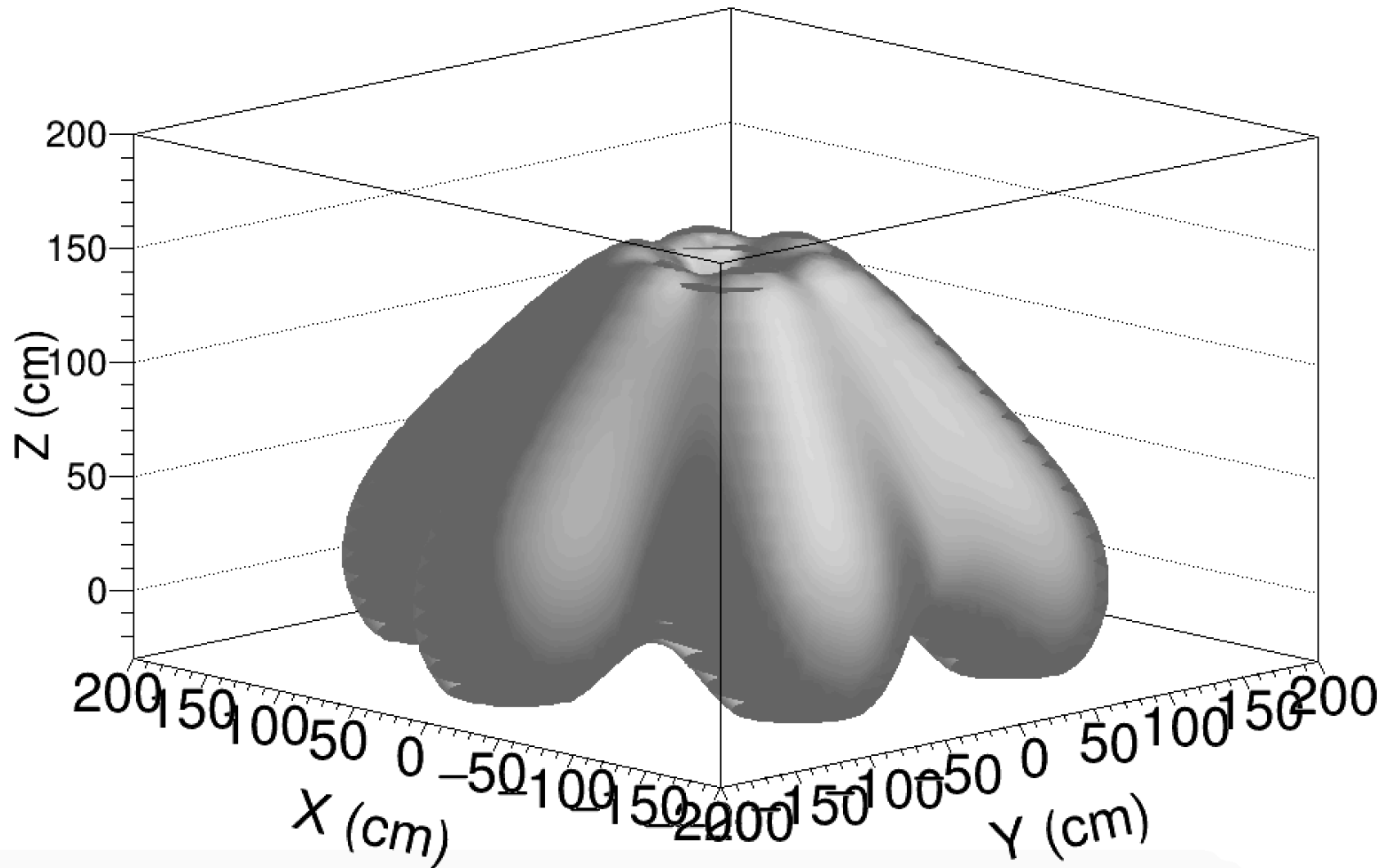
- Detector thickness: **~30 cm**
- Longitudinal segmentation: **10-15 cm**
- Distance from target to detector: **2.0 m**

## Resolutions

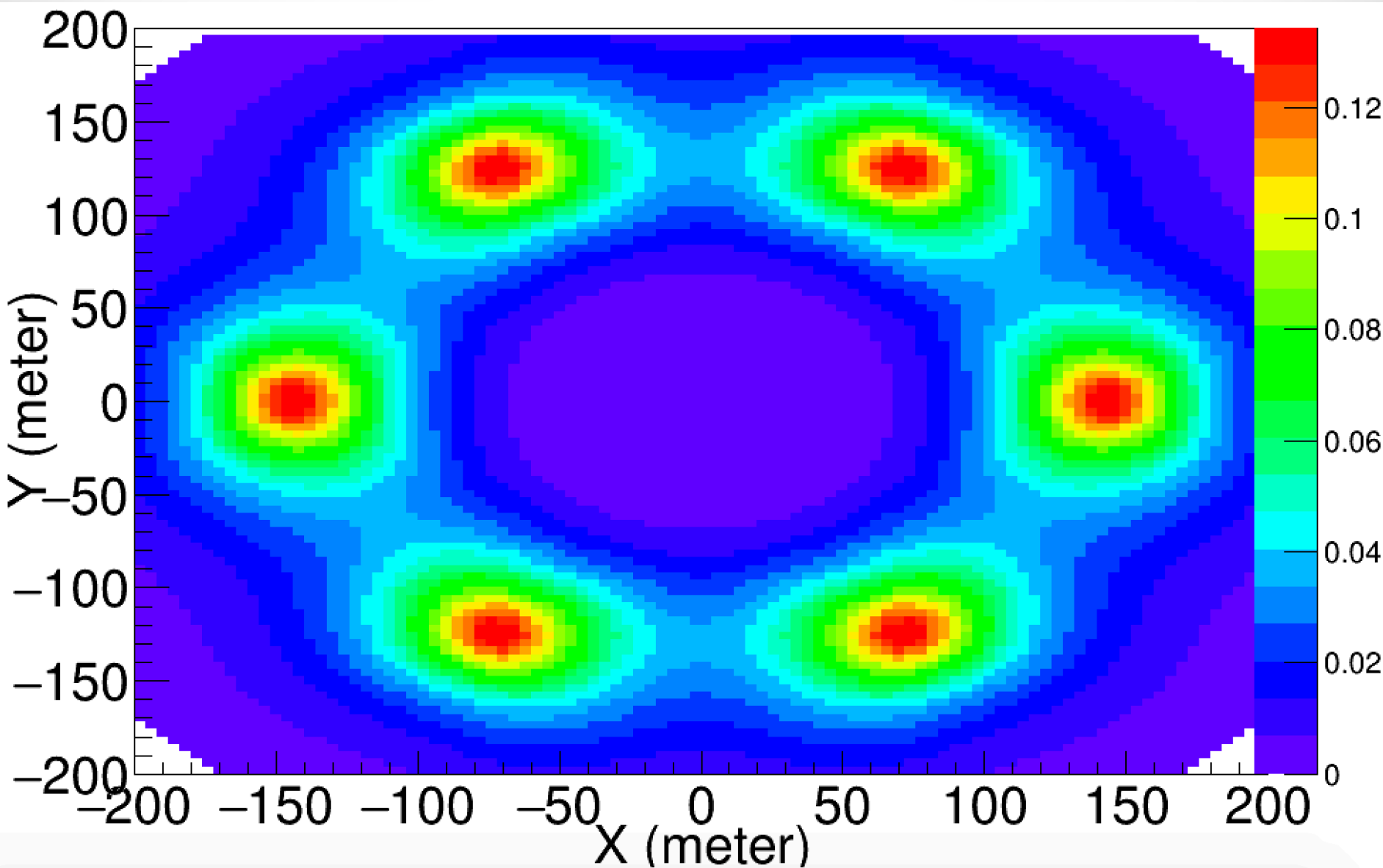
- Longitudinal resolution: **7.5 cm (max)**
- Time resolution:  **$(\delta t) = 200$  psec**
- Momentum resolution:  **$(\delta P/P) = \sim 4.5\%$  @ **0.5 GeV/c****
- Energy Resolution:  **$(\delta E/E) = \sim 1.0\%$  @ **0.5 GeV/c****
- Position Resolution:  **$(\delta x) = 3$  cm**



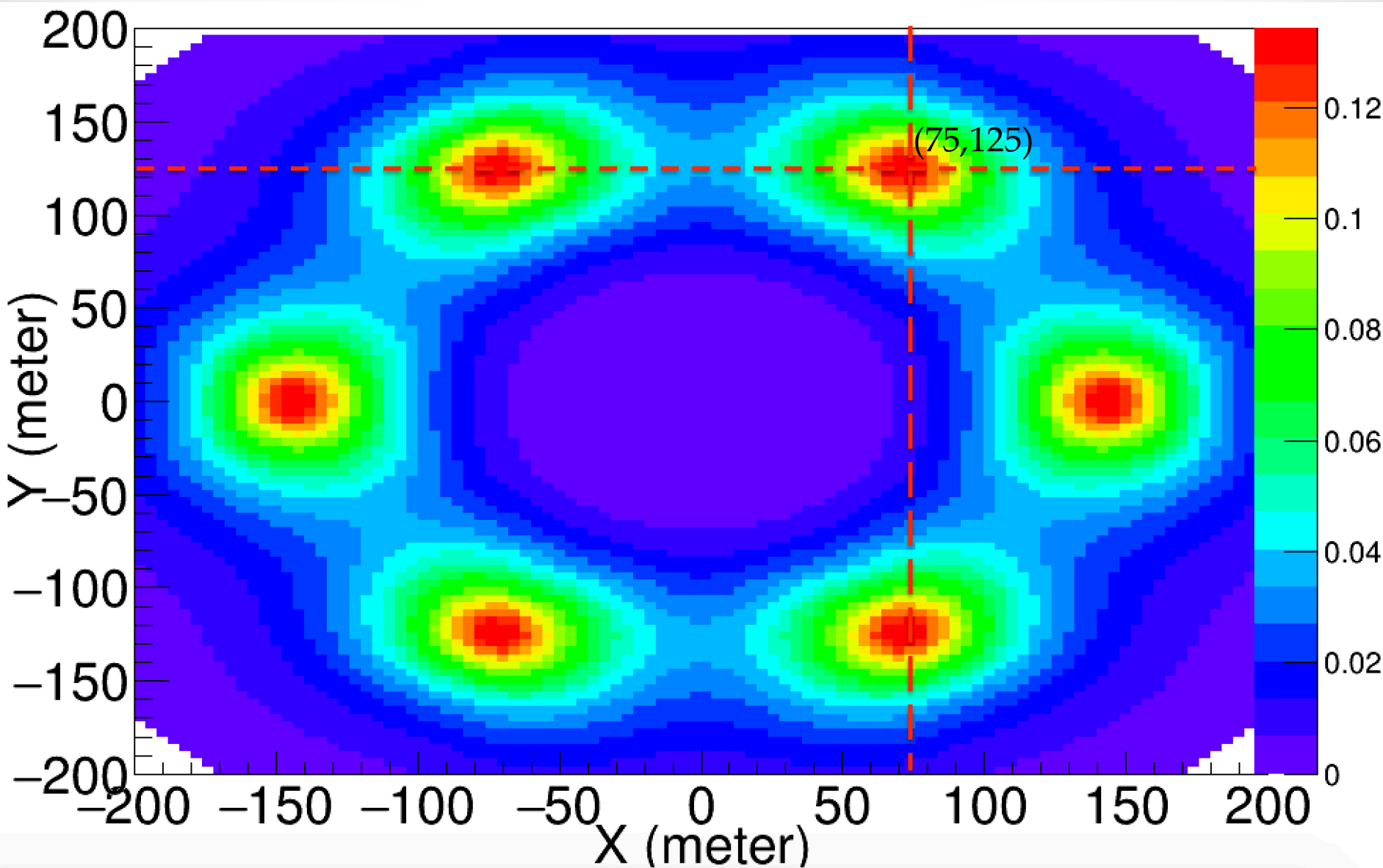
# Magnetic field Map



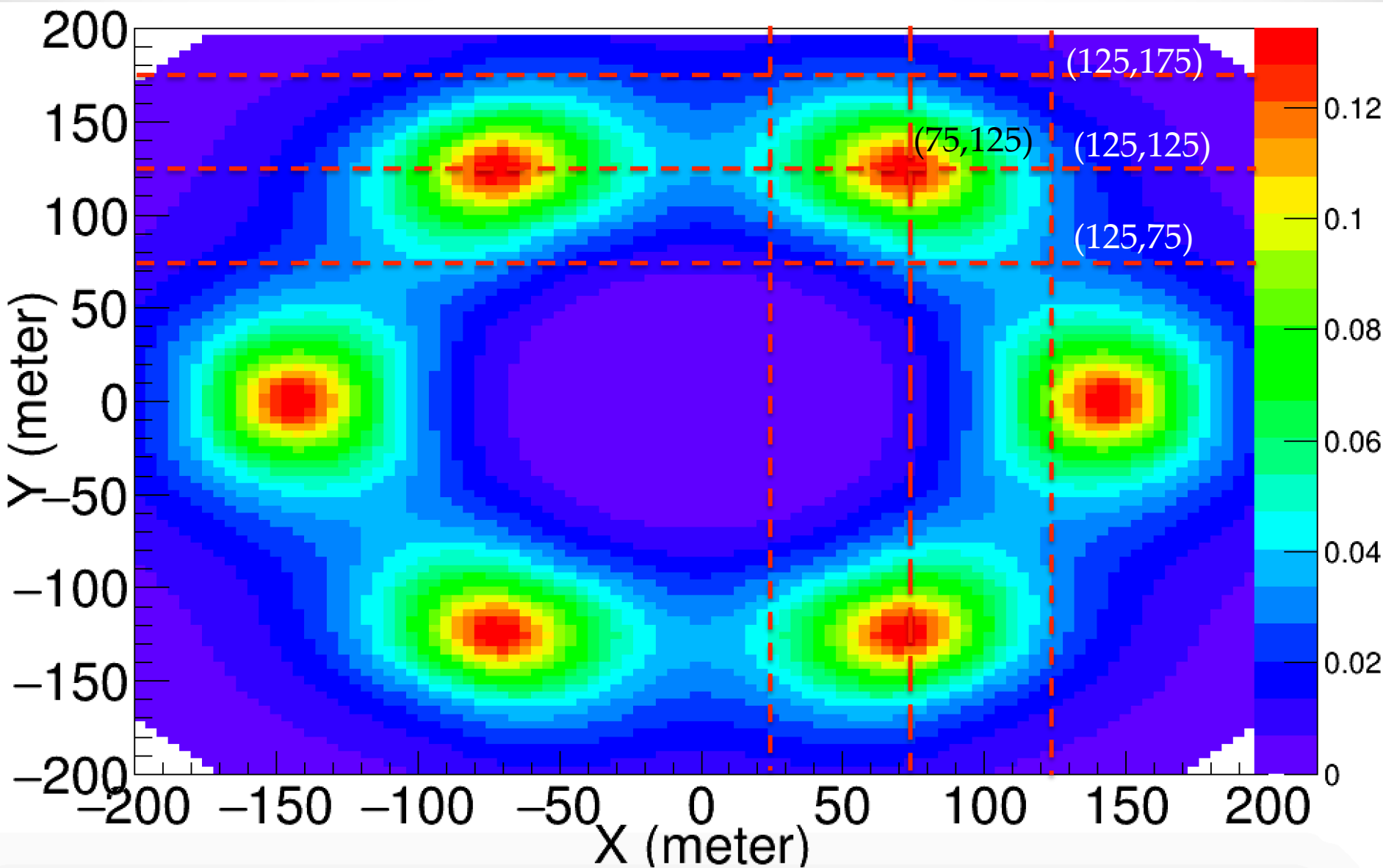
# Magnetic field at x-y plane for $z=-30$ cm



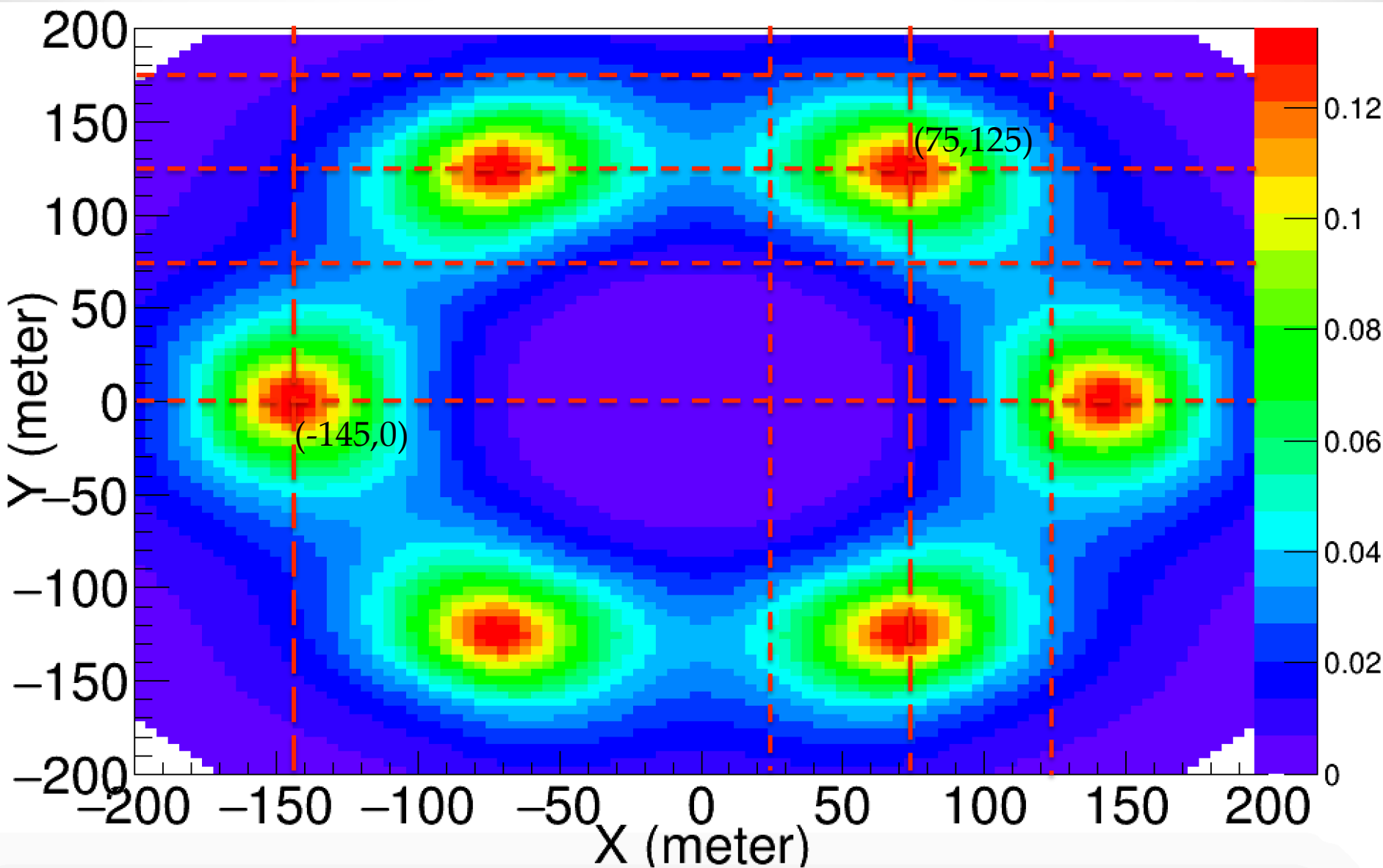
# Magnetic field at x-y plane for z=-30 cm



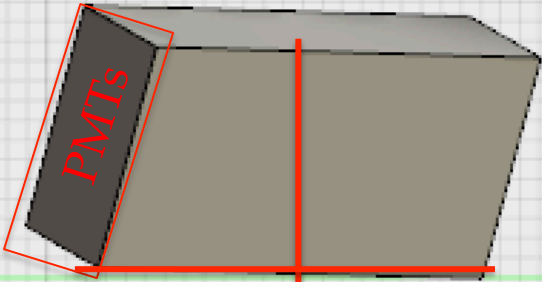
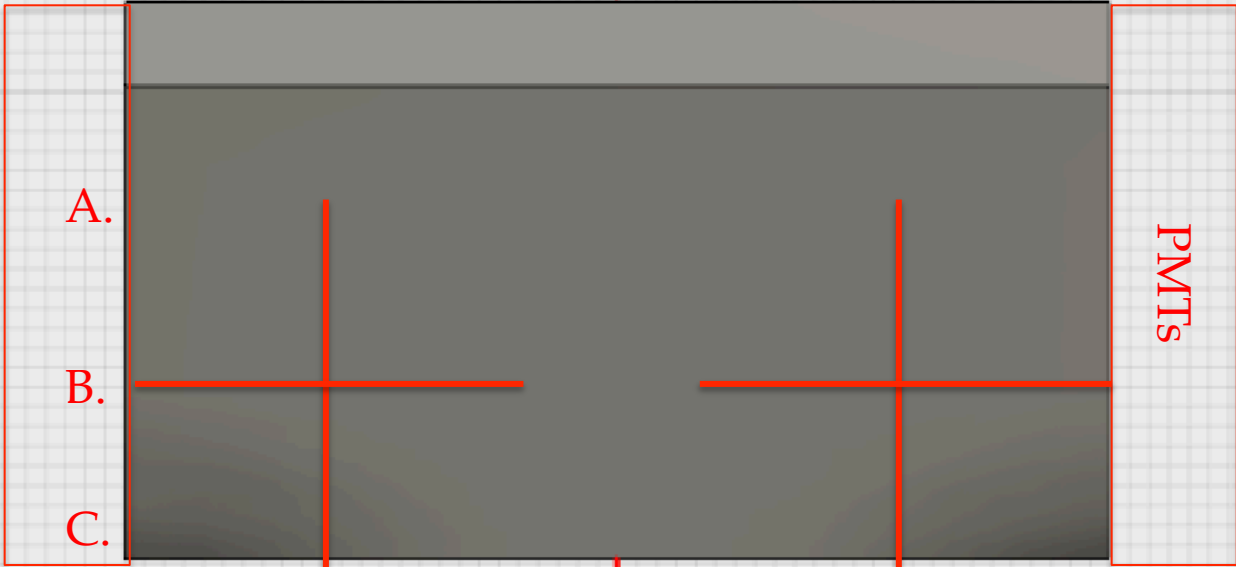
# Magnetic field at x-y plane for z=-30 cm

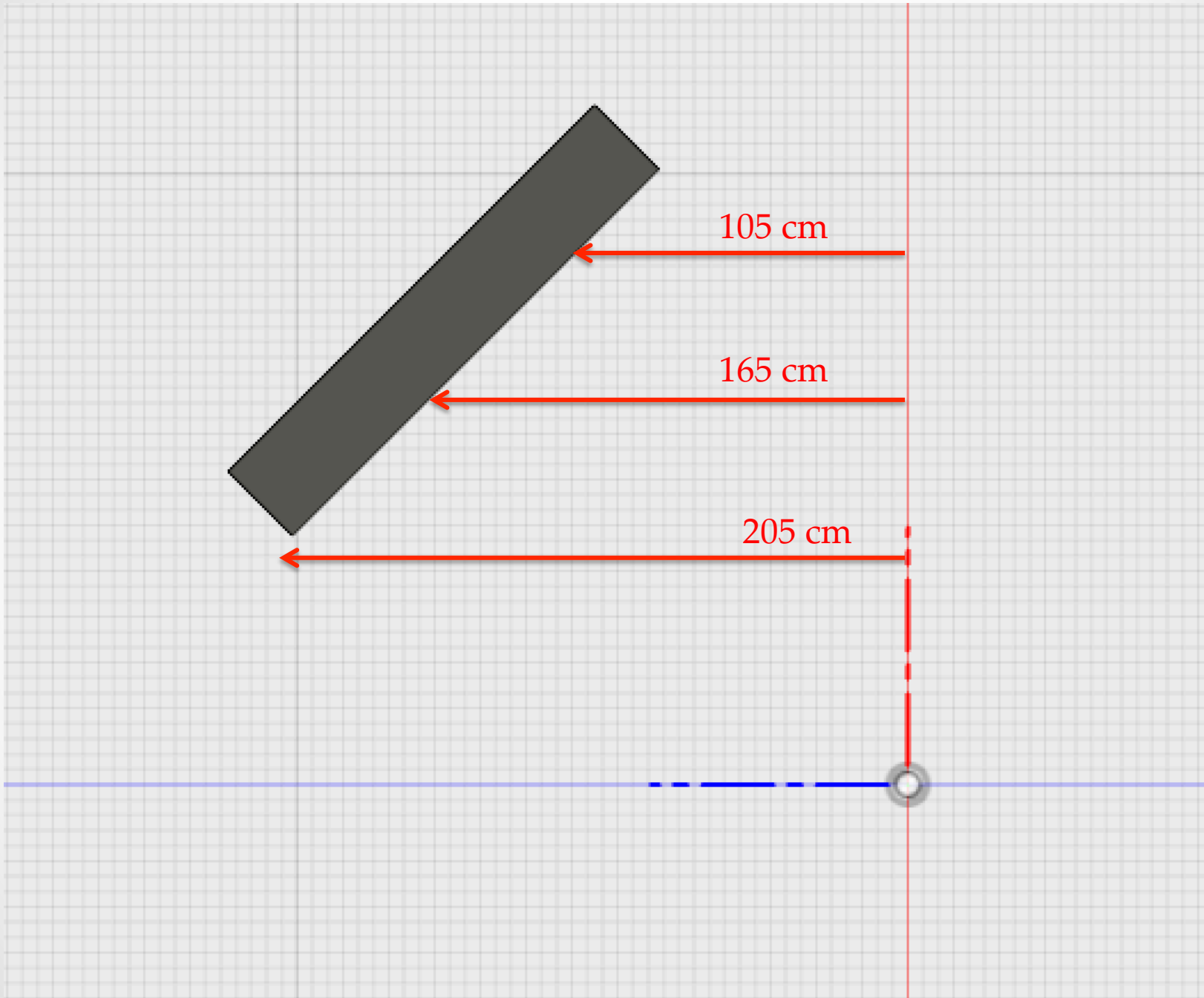


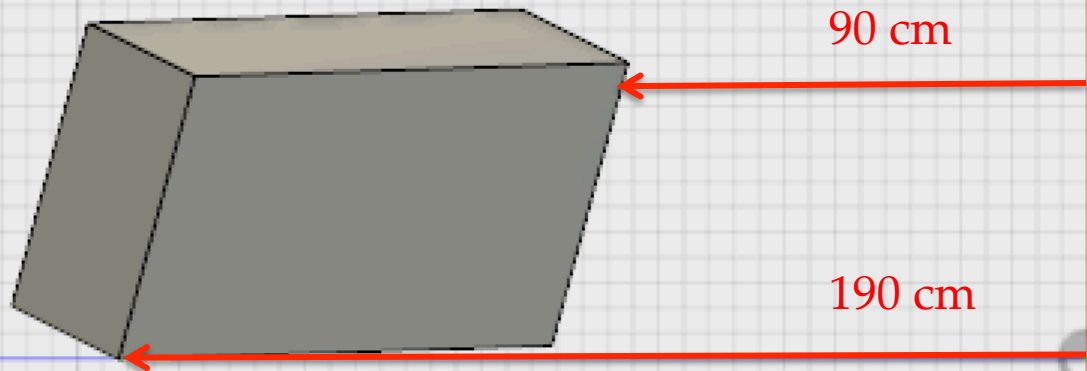
# Magnetic field at x-y plane for $z=-30$ cm

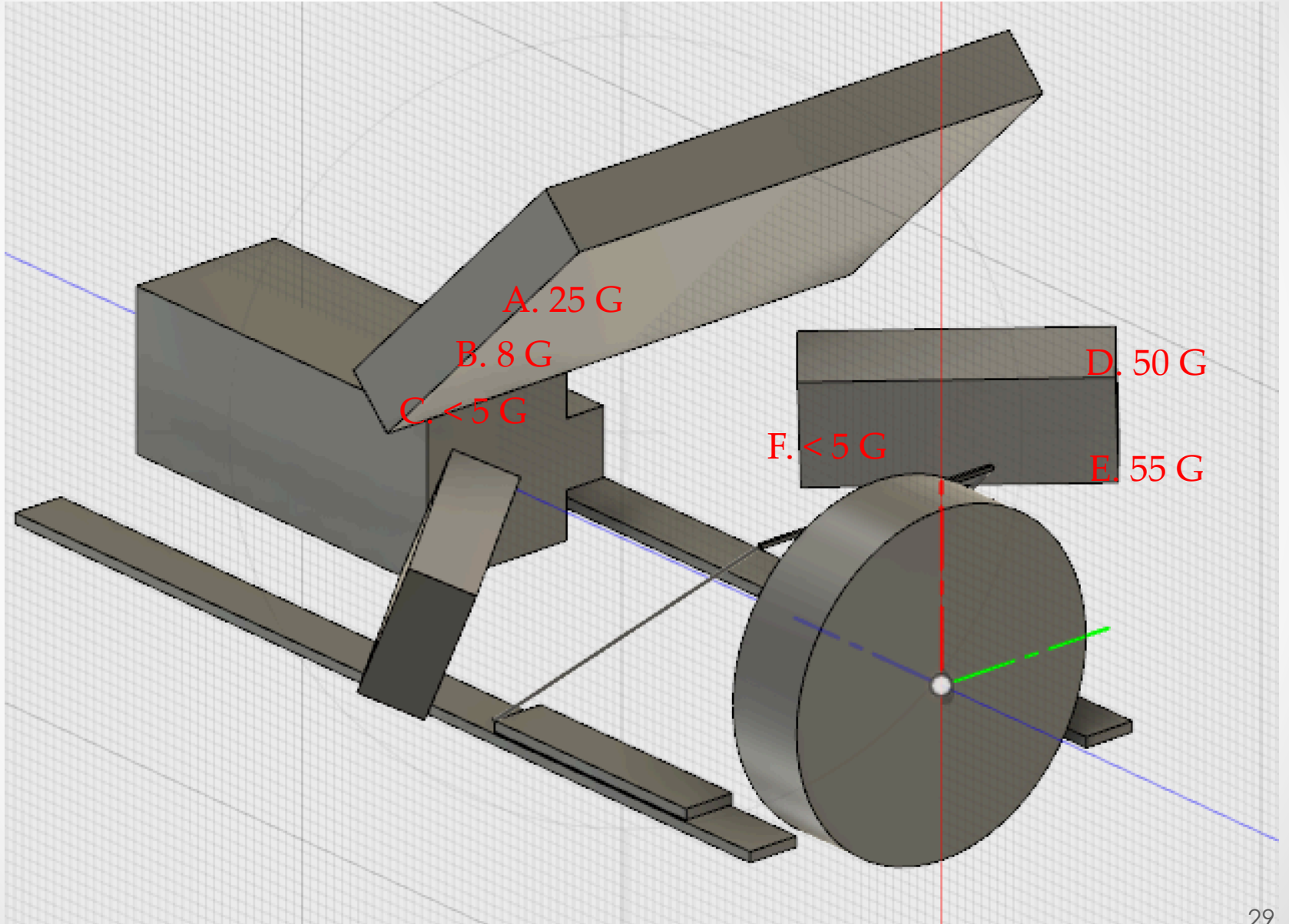




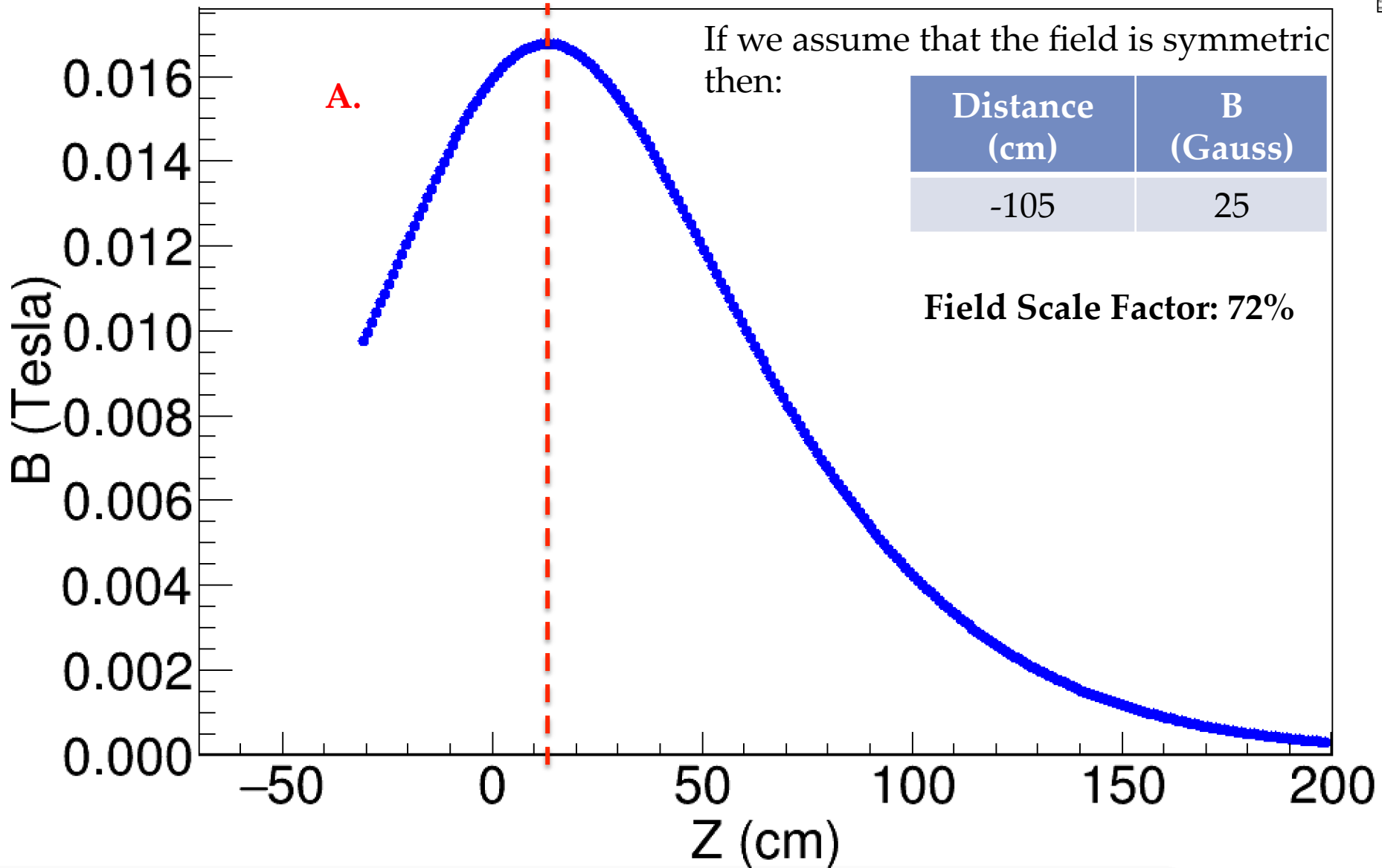






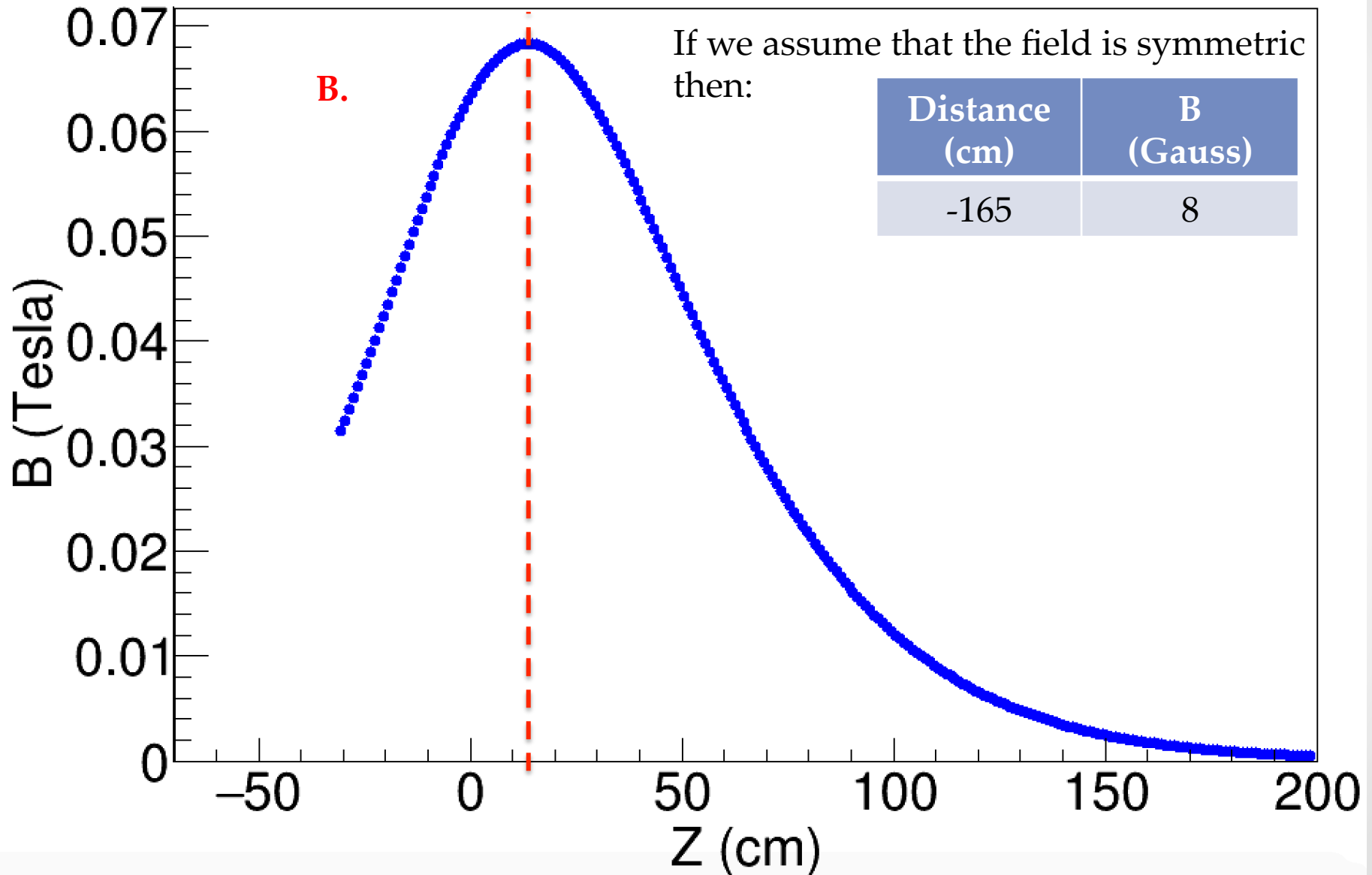


# Magnetic field at $(x=125, y=175, z)$

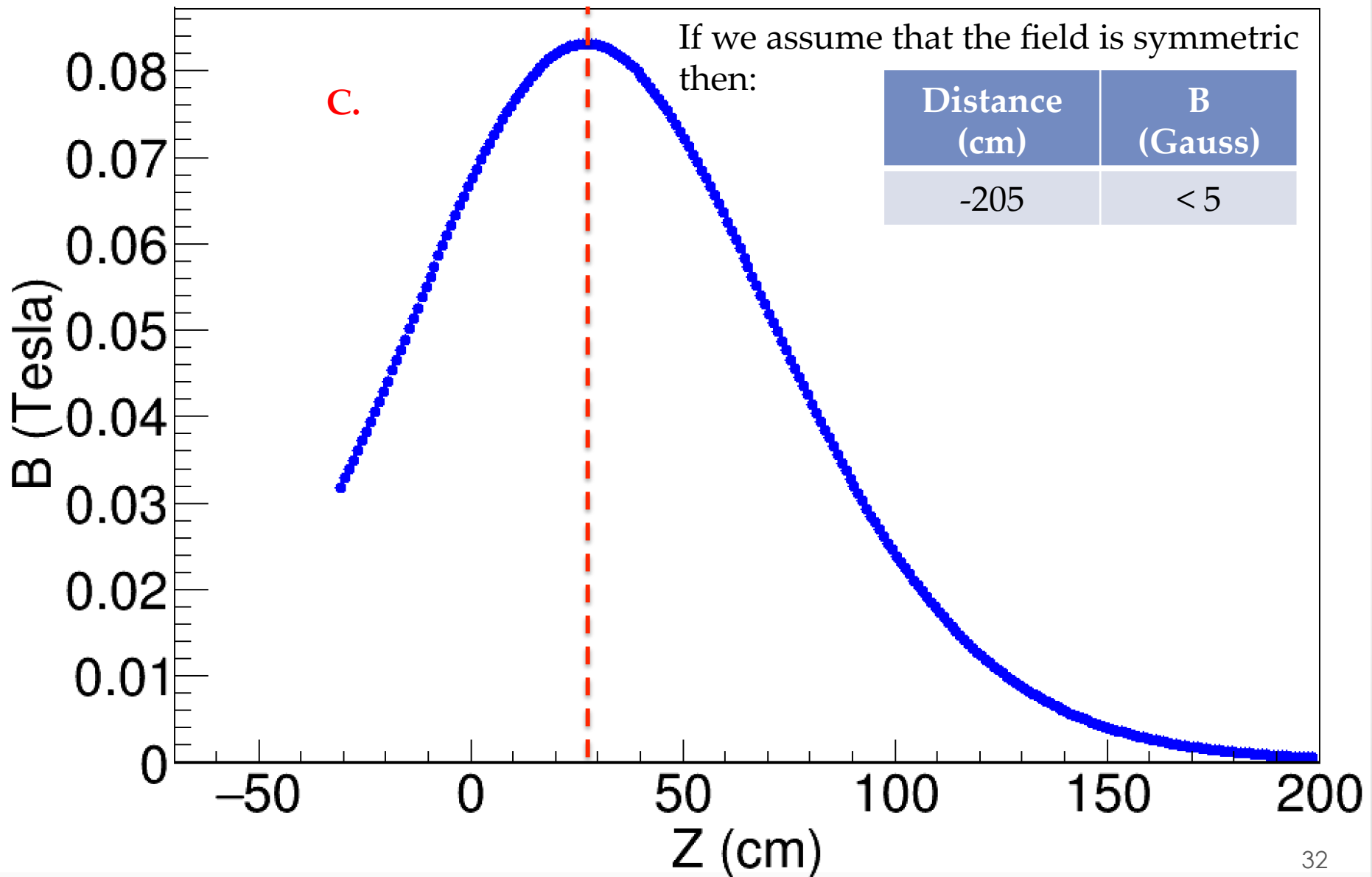




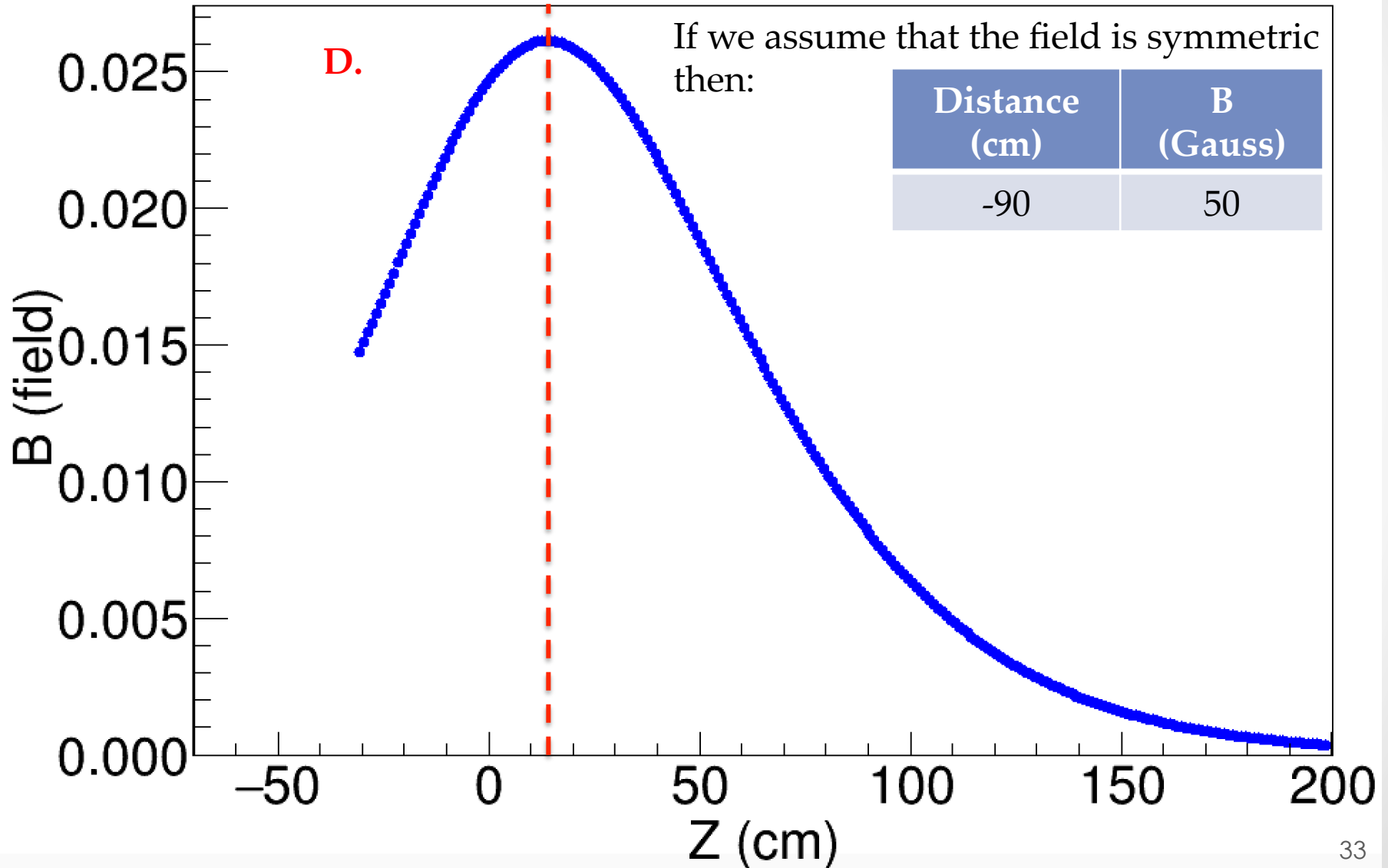
# Magnetic field at $(x=125, y=125, z)$



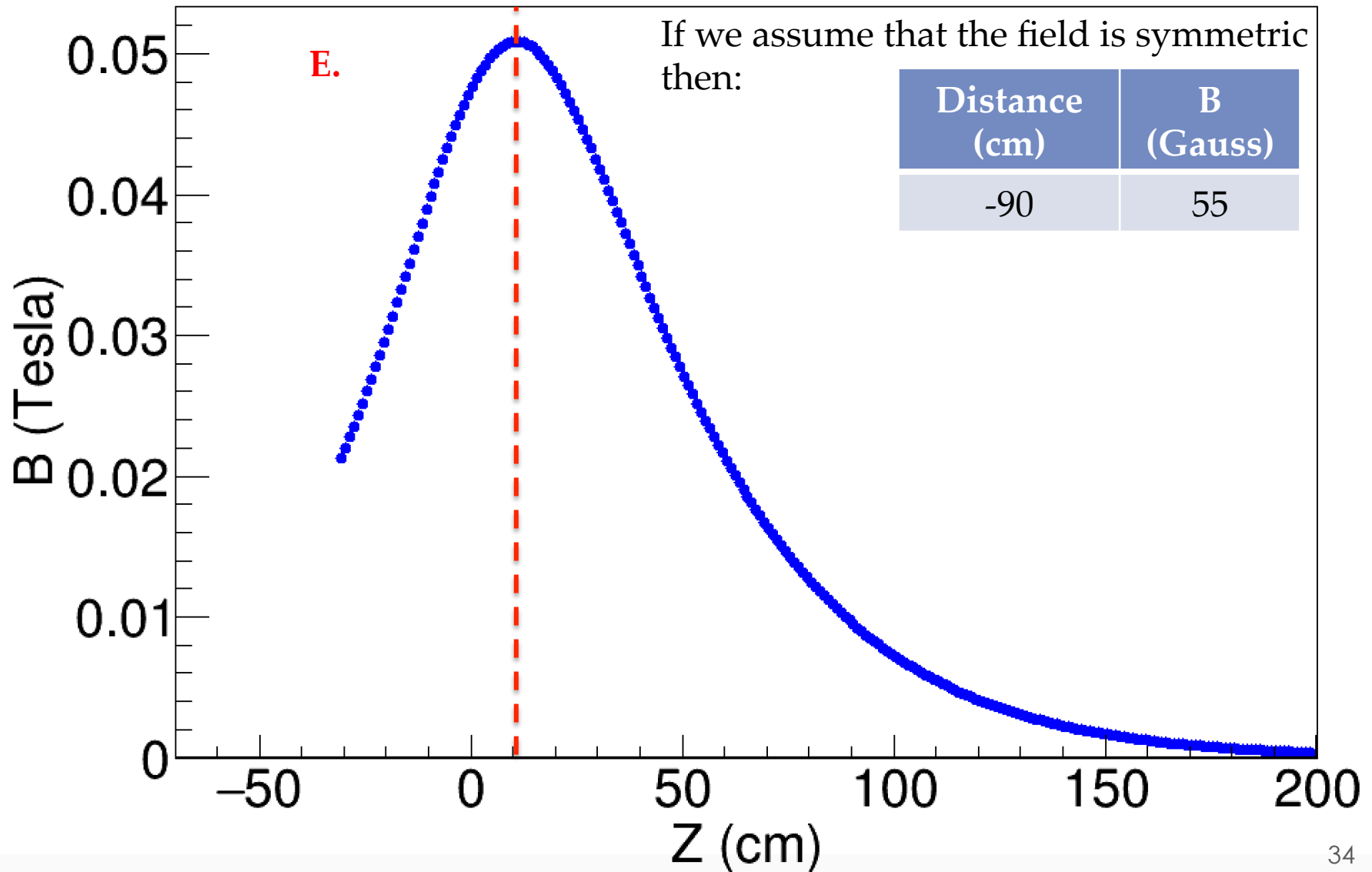
# Magnetic field at $(x=125, y=75, z)$



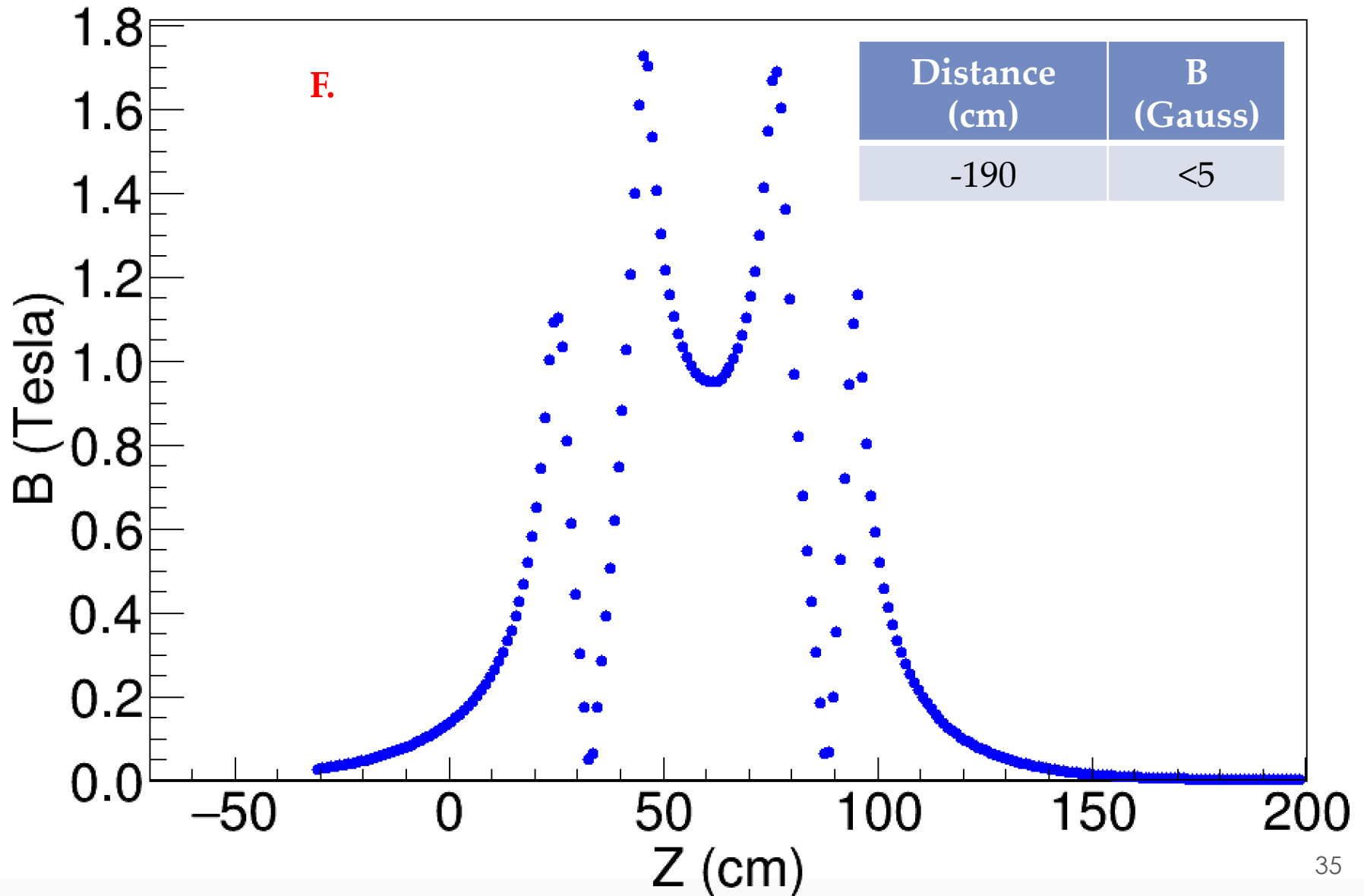
# Magnetic field at $(x=195, y=50, z)$



# Magnetic field at $(x=195, y=0, z)$



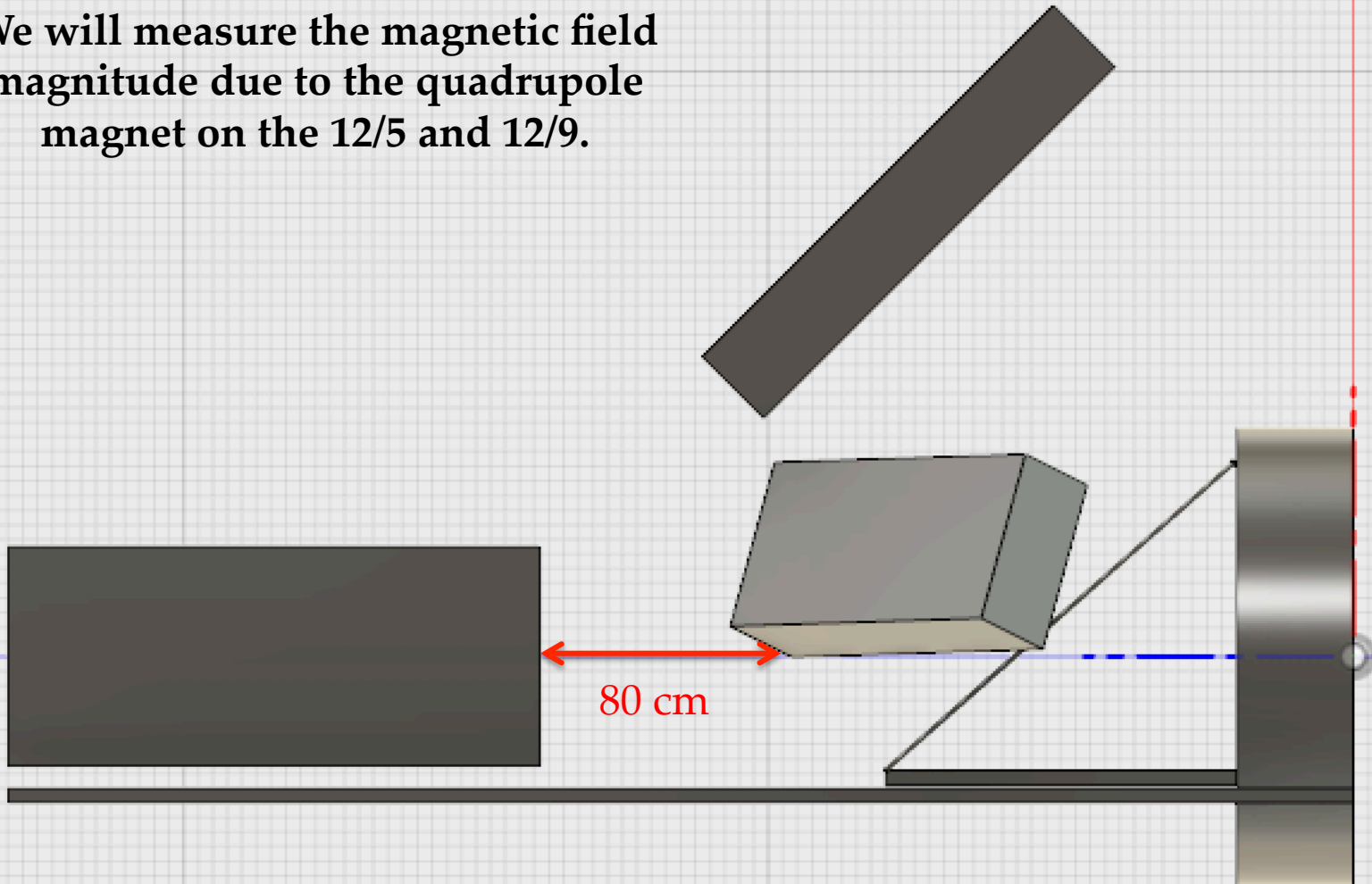
# Magnetic field at $(x=95, y=0, z)$





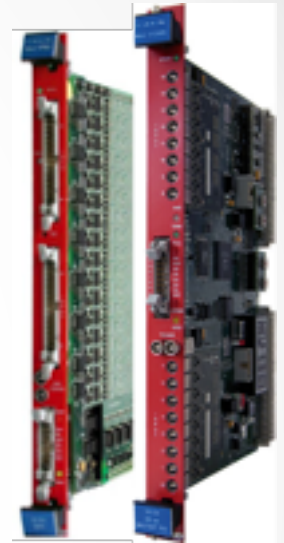
# Effect of Quadrupole Magnet

We will measure the magnetic field magnitude due to the quadrupole magnet on the 12/5 and 12/9.



# DAQ for SRC@HADES

- We usually use **VME**-based modules
  - CAEN TDC (best performance: **V1290N**)
    - 25 ps LSB, 21 bit resolution.
    - 52  $\mu$ s full scale range.
    - NIM standard.
    - 5 ns Double Hit Res., Leading & Trailing Edge.
  - mesytec / CAEN QDC (e.g. **V792**)
    - 12-bit resolution.
    - 5.7  $\mu$ s / 32 ch conversion time.
    - 600 ns fast clear time.
    - $\pm 1.5\%$  differential ( $\pm 0.1\%$  integral) non linearity.



# DAQ for SRC@HADES

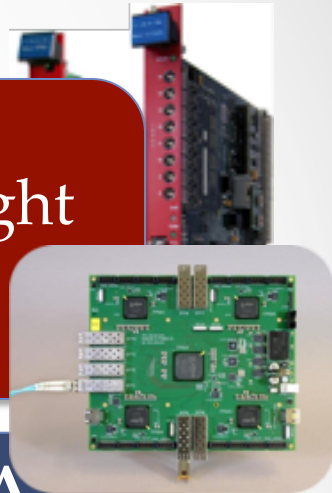
Known issues:

1. Fastest capability: ~ few 10kHz' trigger readout, might slow down the whole HADES DAQ system.
2. Requires both ADCs and TDCs.
  - 52  $\mu$ s full scale range.

Solution: use HADES experts' DAQ based on PADIWA

- We have recently started working with PADIWA-TRB3 platforms for the MUSE project as TDCs with fast and reliable performance.
- PADIWA-AMPs, developed for ECAL, provide ADC measurements as well.
  - 600 ns fast clear time

⇒ Best rely on HADES experts to lead this part...



# Open Issues and Next Steps

- Open Issues
  - Best way to use available scintillators
  - B-field and  $\mu$ -shielding
  - Veto Detector and particle-shielding (?)
  - Electronics
- Next Steps
  - Determine final geometry of detector holder
  - Integrate Veto etc. in geometry
  - Figure out the B-field and  $\mu$ -shielding
  - Decide on electronics and how to integrate them in cave
  - Simulation for background, multi-scattering etc.

# Backup slides



# 1<sup>st</sup> case (rectangular at main wall and trapezoidal at small walls)

- Cut the 4m bars into pieces of 1.7m
- 32 bars (10 x 22.5 x 170) cm
  - Main wall: (170 x 30 x 247.5) cm (one bar missing)
- 24 bars (18.4 x 20 x 160) cm
  - 2 small wall (60 x 36.8 x 160) cm
- 4 bars (18.4 x 20 x 160) cm, 28 bars (27 x 15 x 160) cm left outside
- Not equal distances from center

# 3<sup>rd</sup> case (rectangular at main wall and trapezoidal at small walls)

- Cut the 4m bars into pieces of 2.0m
- 32 bars (10 x 22.5 x 200) cm
  - Main wall: (180 x 40 x 200) cm
- 24 bars (18.4 x 20 x 160) cm
  - 2 small wall (60 x 36.8 x 160) cm
- 4 bars (18.4 x 20 x 160) cm, 28 bars (27 x 15 x 160) cm
- Not equal distances from center, 2.0 m instead of 2.5 m

# 5<sup>th</sup> case (rectangular at small walls and trapezoidal at main wall)

- 28 bars (27 x 15 x 160) cm
  - Main wall: (160 x 27 x 210) cm
- 18 bars (10 x 22.5 x 130) cm
  - 2 small walls (67.5 x 30 x 130) cm
- 10 bars (10 x 22.5 x 400) and 28 bars (18.4 x 20 x 160) cm left outside
- 27 cm instead of 30 cm, 210 cm instead of 250 cm
- Can add also 14 bars (10 x 22.5 x 200) cm front and back of Main wall crossed -> total thickness 37 cm and 6 bars (10 x 22.5 x 200) cm at the front of small walls->total thickness 40 cm

# 7<sup>th</sup> case (trapezoidal at small walls and trapezoidal at main wall)

- 28 bars (27 x 15 x 160) cm
  - Main wall: (160 x 27 x 210) cm
- 24 bars (18.4 x 20 x 160) cm
  - 2 small wall (60 x 36.8 x 160) cm
- 16 bars (10 x 22.5 x 400) and 4 bars (18.4 x 20 x 160) cm left outside
- Not equal distances from center, 27 cm instead of 30 cm, 210 cm instead of 250 cm
- Can add also 14 bars (10 x 22.5 x 200) cm front and back of Main wall crossed -> total thickness 37 cm and 12 bars (10 x 22.5 x 200) cm front and back of small walls->total thickness 46.8 cm