

Status of the primary target setup

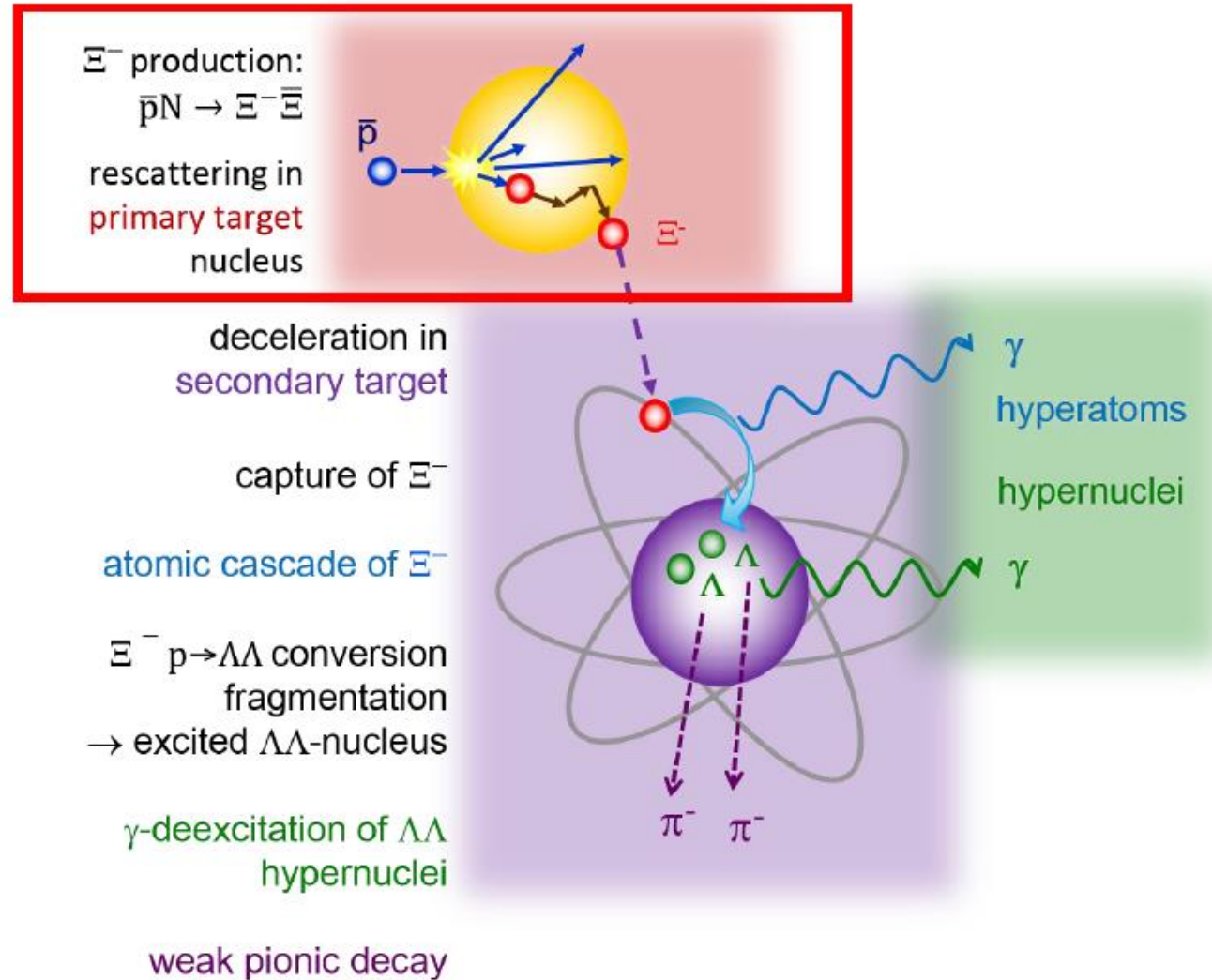
Speaker: Falk Schupp



PANDA Collaboration Meeting 18/1

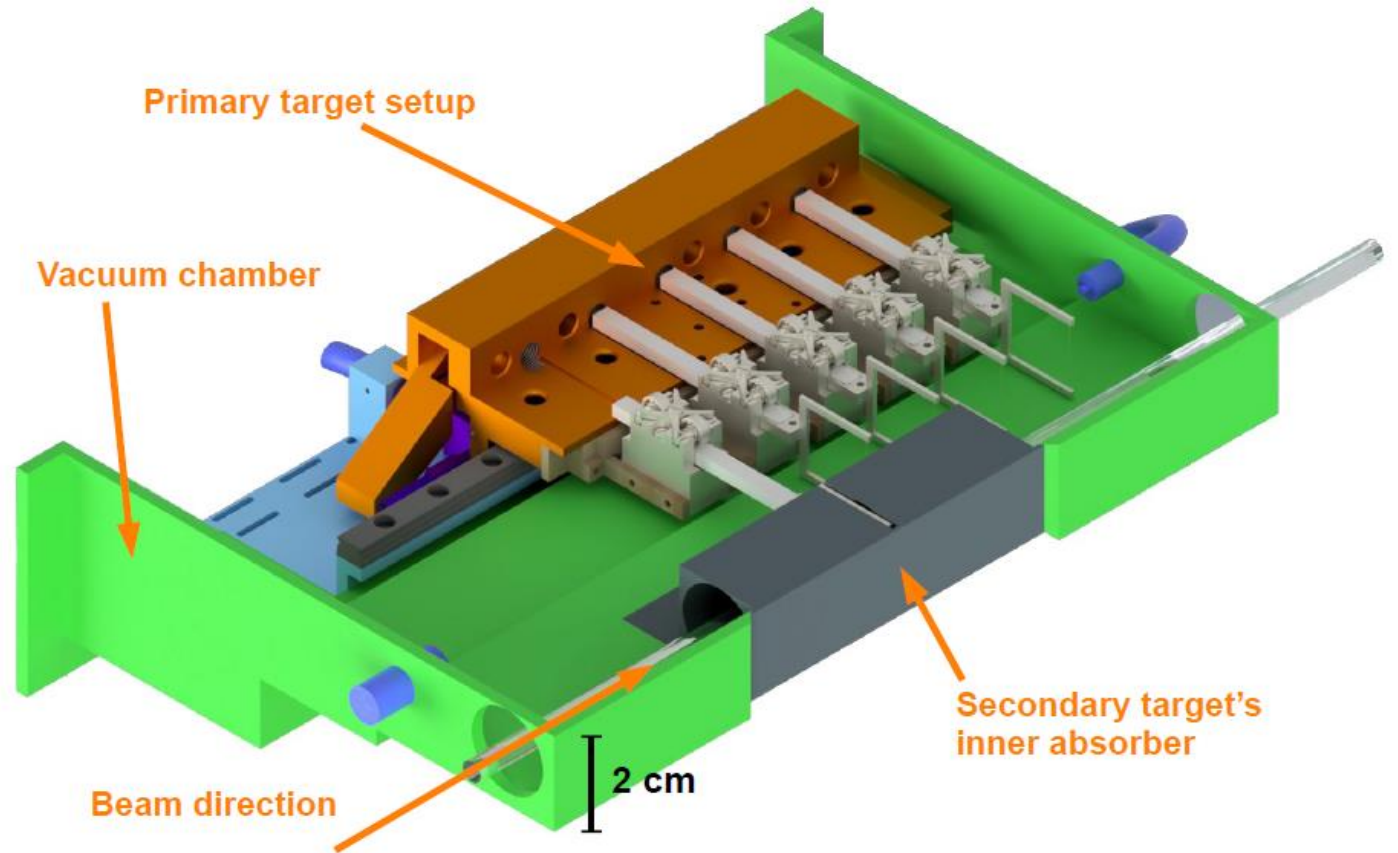
6.3.2018

Production of hypernuclei

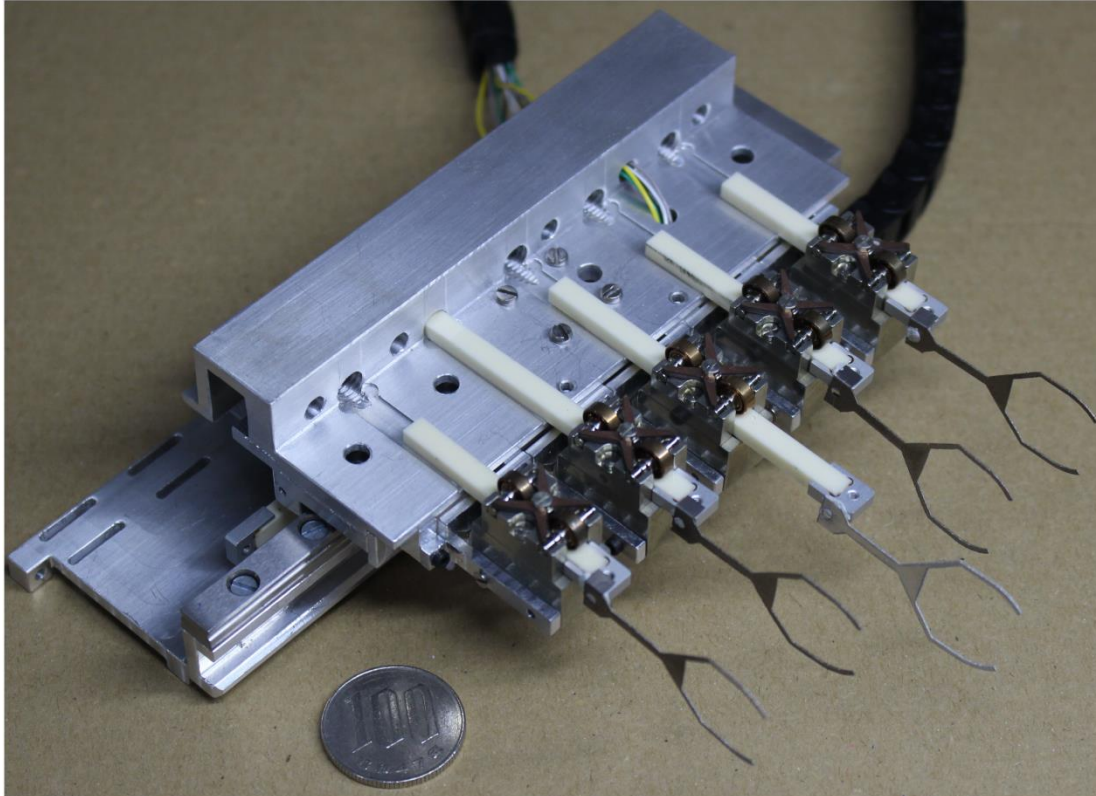


The primary target setup

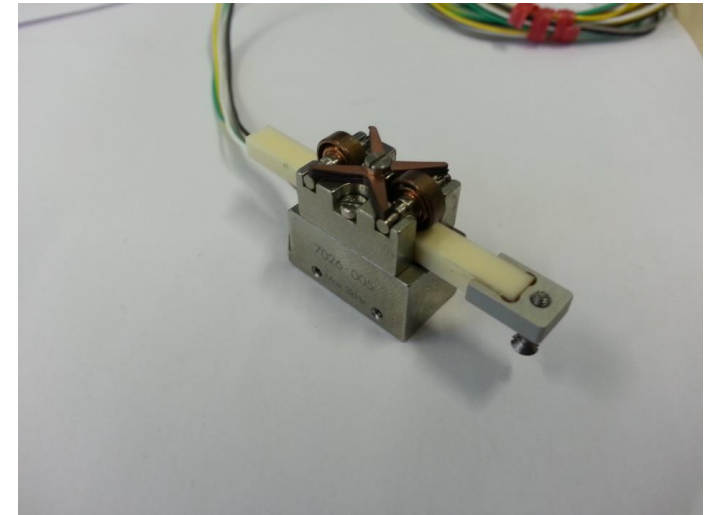
- Stores up to 5 targets
- Replacement of damaged targets during beam time
- Resistant to radiation, magnetic fields and vacuum
- Limited size due to placement inside MVD cavity
- Compact design required



Prototyp used for first tests

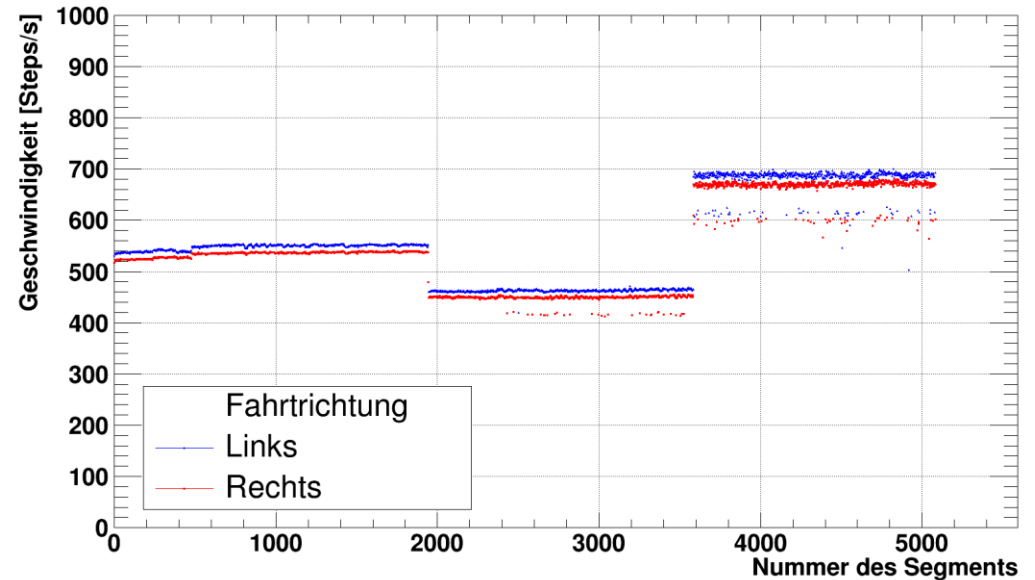


Uses PiezoLEGS motors



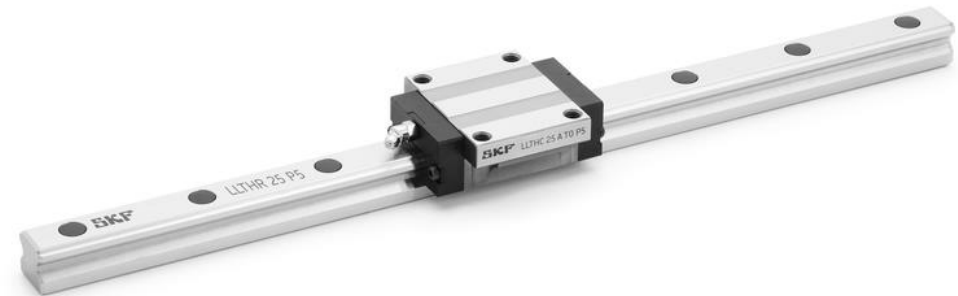
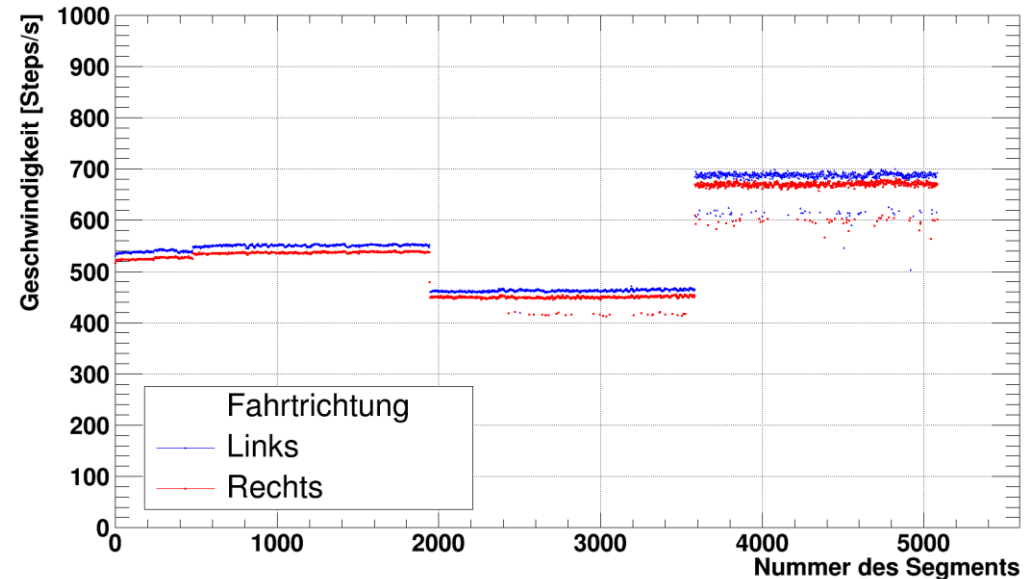
First test results

- Piezo motors are operated with constant speed settings
- Resulting speed varies
 - Speed varies with load
- Carriage and rail with insufficient stiffness



First test results

- Piezo motors are sensitive to misalignment of axis of motion
- Motors were damaged in tests
 - After extended drive range (several km)
 - In experiment lifetime is no problem (drive range <1m)

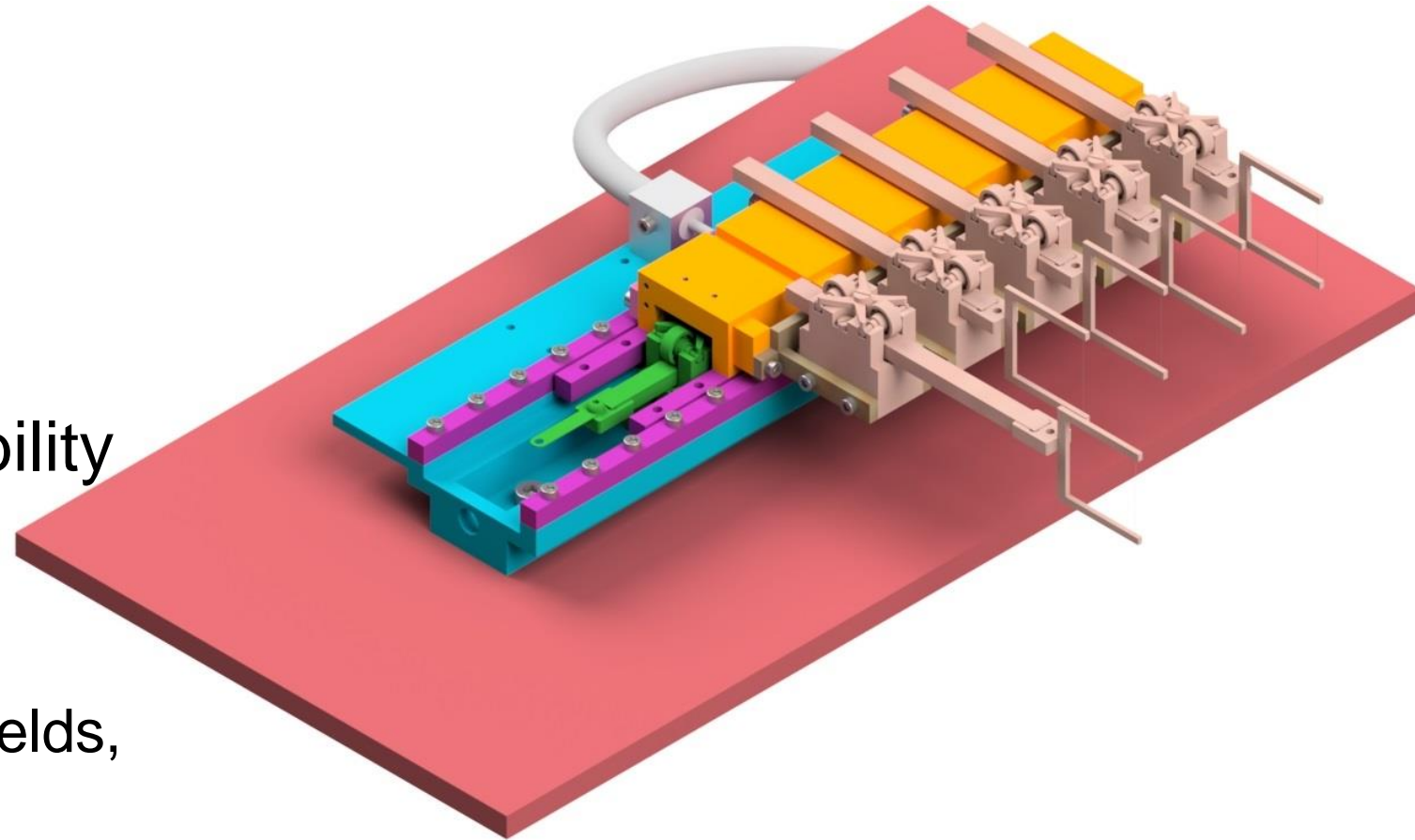


Redesign of primary target setup

- Using new type of linear guide rails

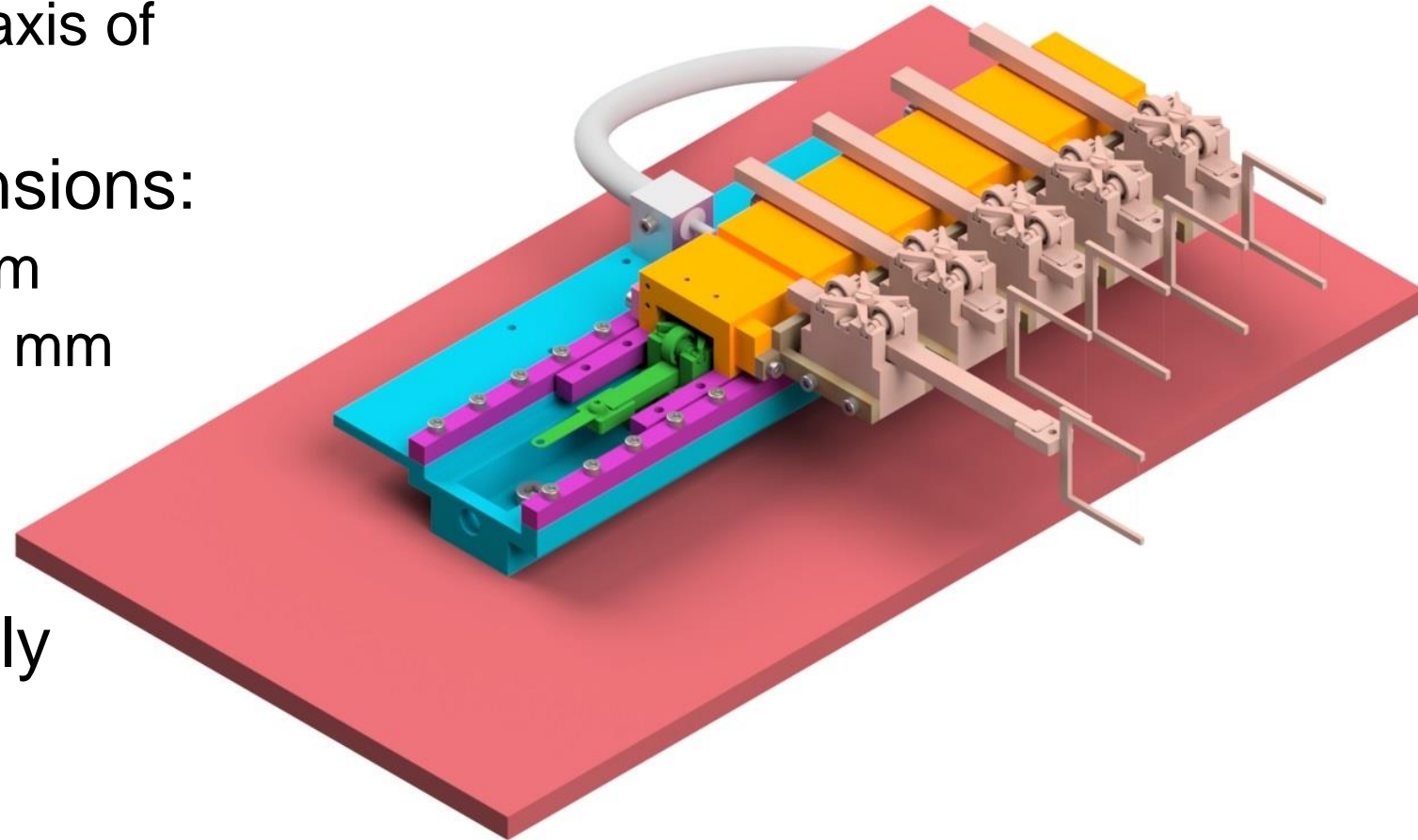


- Improved mechanical stability
- Ceramic rails possible
 - No problems in magnetic fields, vacuum or radiation

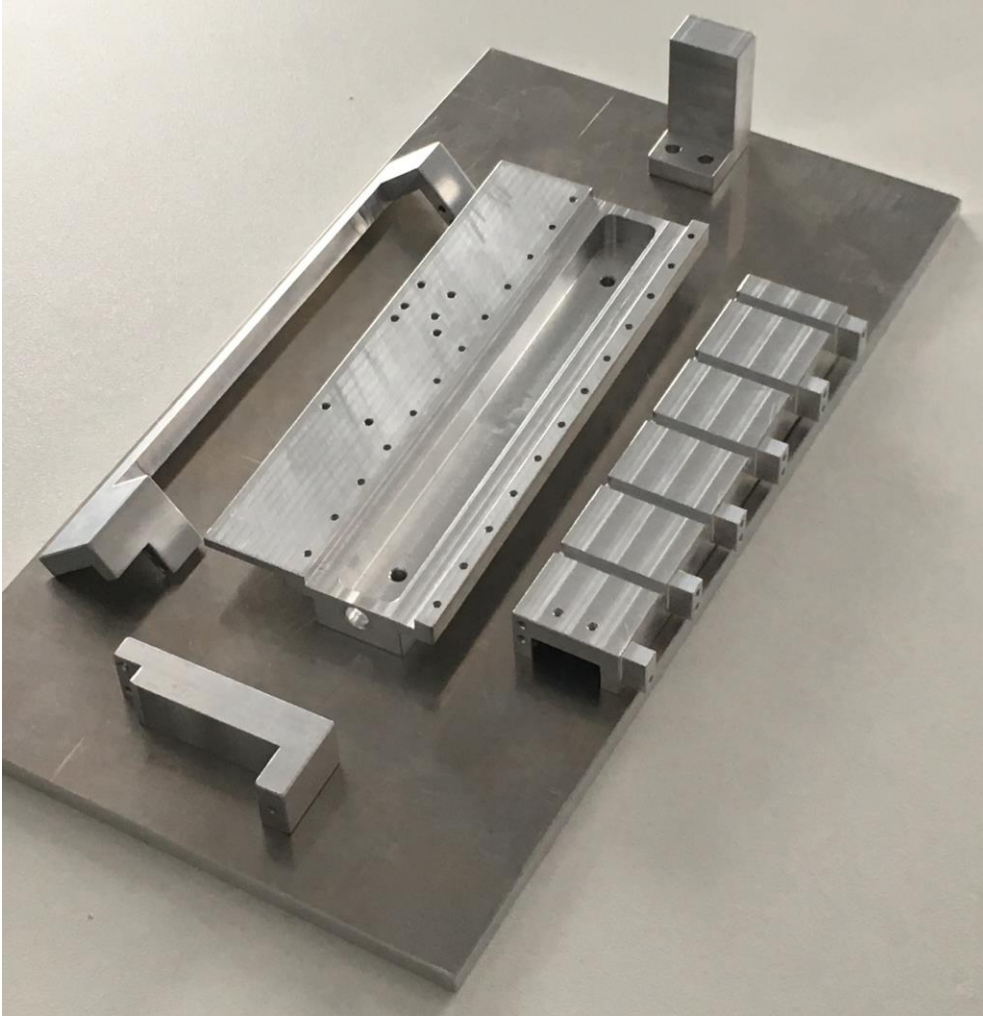


Redesign of primary target setup

- Placing motor inbetween rails
 - Better alignment between axis of motion and motor
- Further reduction in dimensions:
 - Height: 39,5 mm to 38,5 mm
 - Length: 131,7 mm to 110,6 mm
- Less complicated assembly
- Reduced material budget



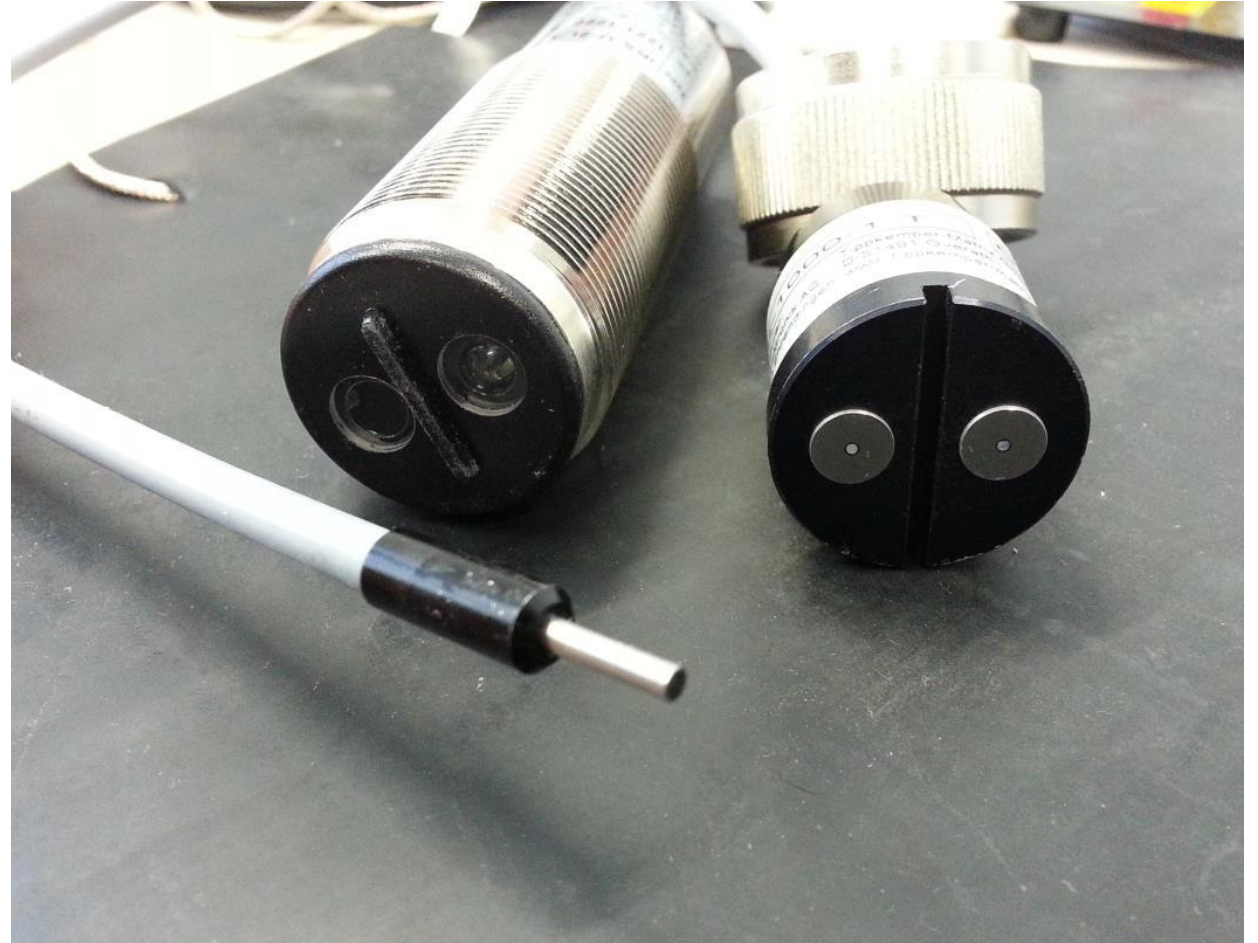
Redesigned prototype



- All parts manufactured
- Missing components
 - Linear guide rail
 - Piezo motor
- Further tests when all components are delivered

Light-based position sensors

- Light-based sensors
- Sensors from company Tippkember
- IR light is routed with optical fiber
- Maximum distance between electronics and sensor head: 15m

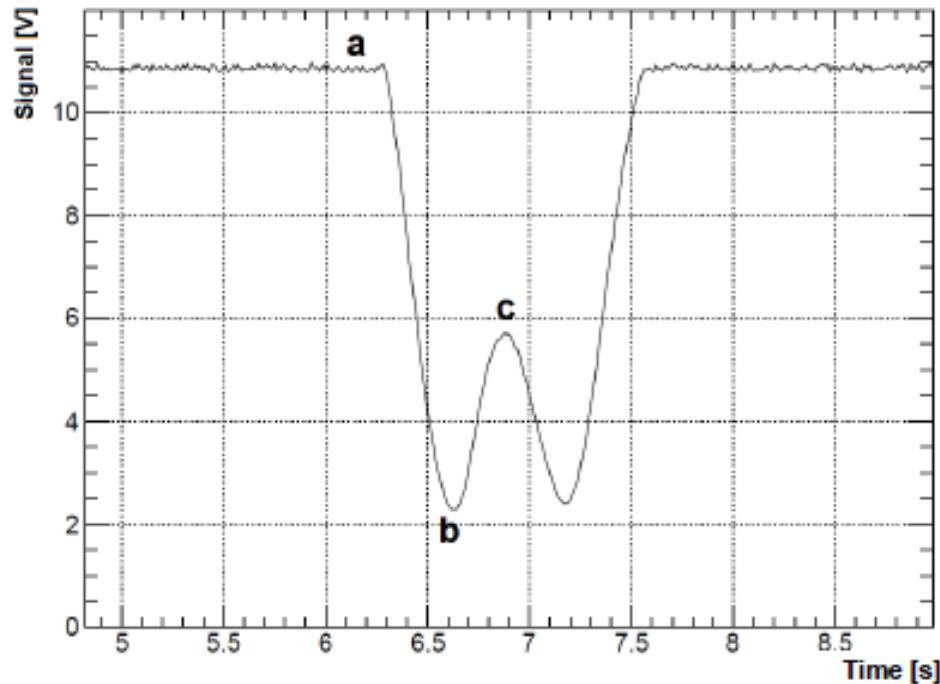
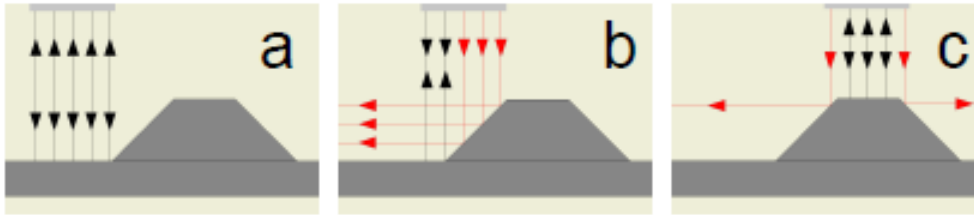


Light-based position sensors

- Vacuum-rated system can be purchased
- Application as lightbarrier is also possible

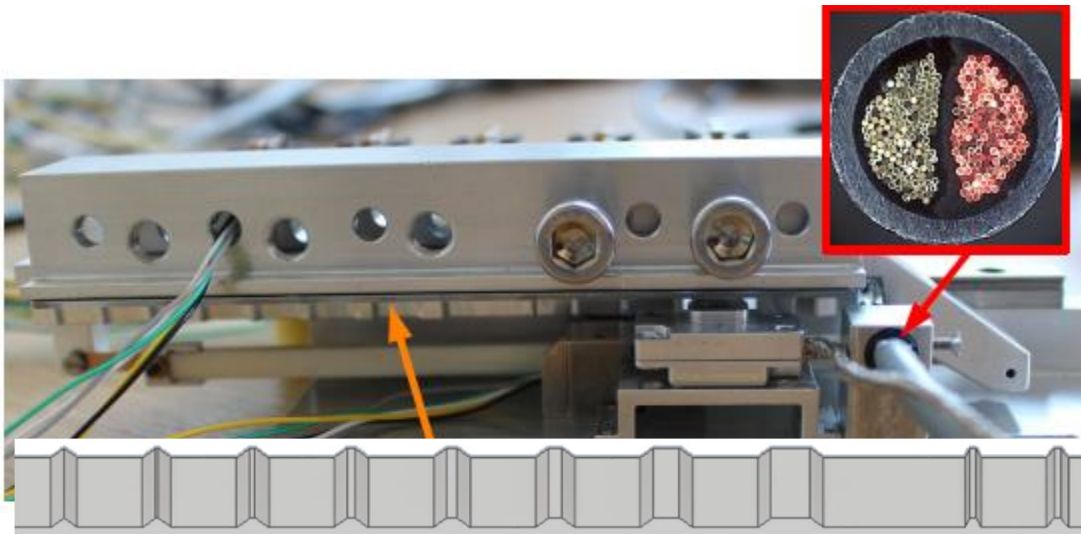


Principle of operation

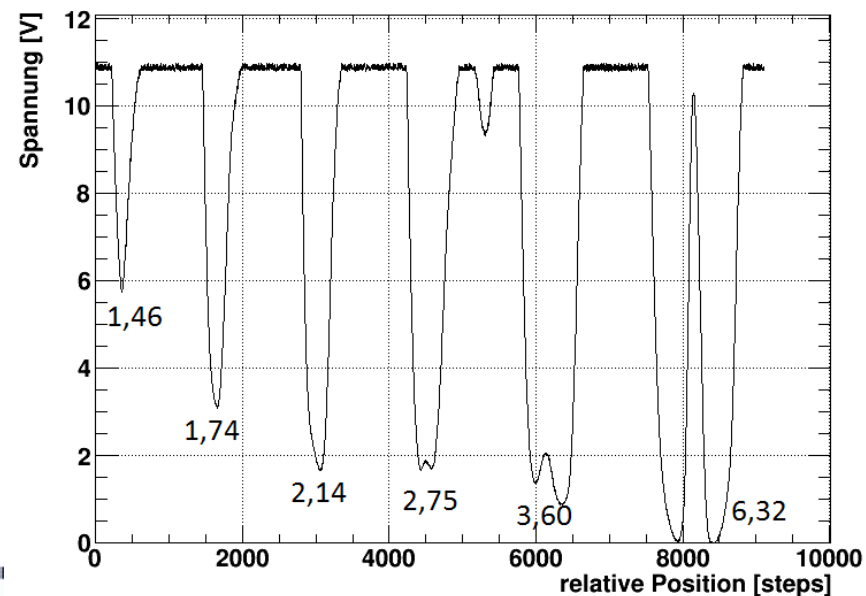
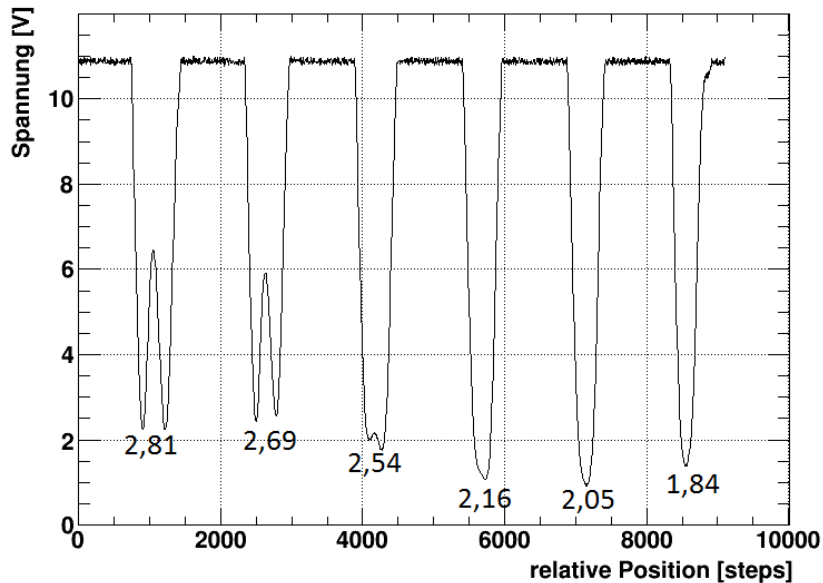


- Based on the reflection of infrared light on structured surfaces
- Surface geometry can be used for position detection
- Signal can also be used to identify geometry
 - Position encoding possible

Signal for various geometries



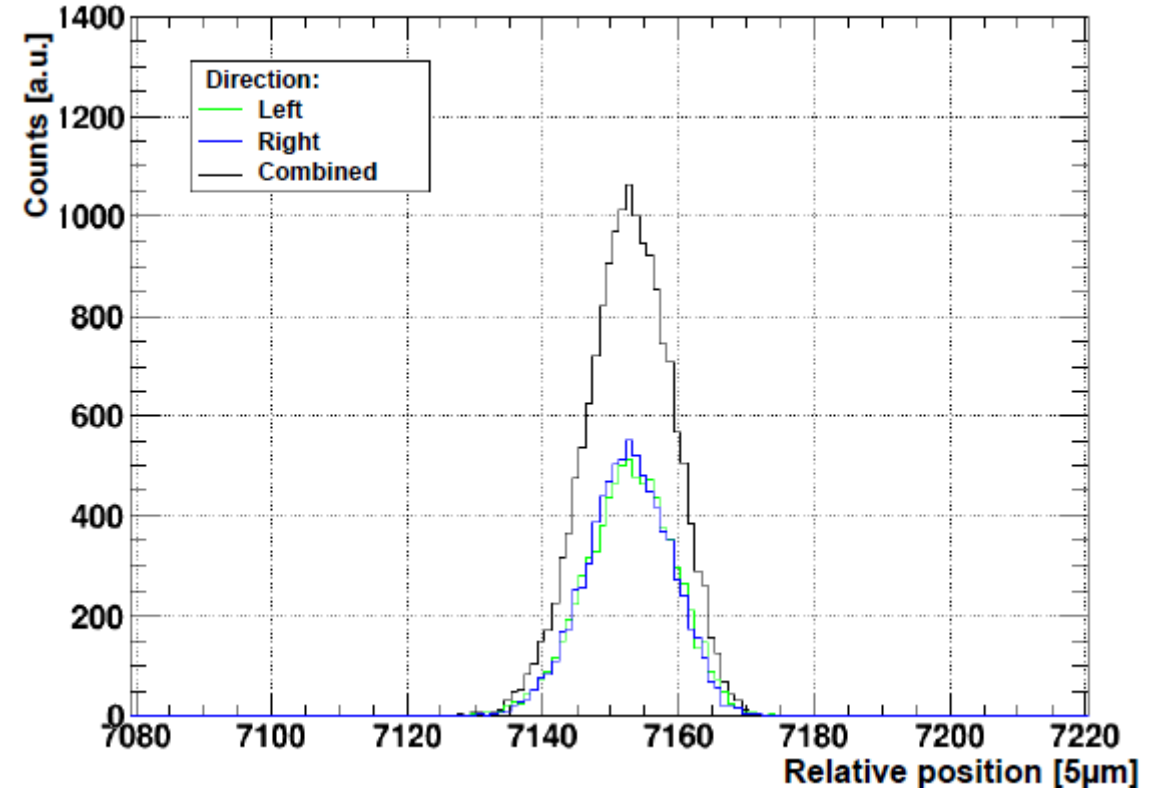
- One optical fiber for both incident and reflected light



- Width of a geometry = Width of the signal
- Width of crest = Signal form

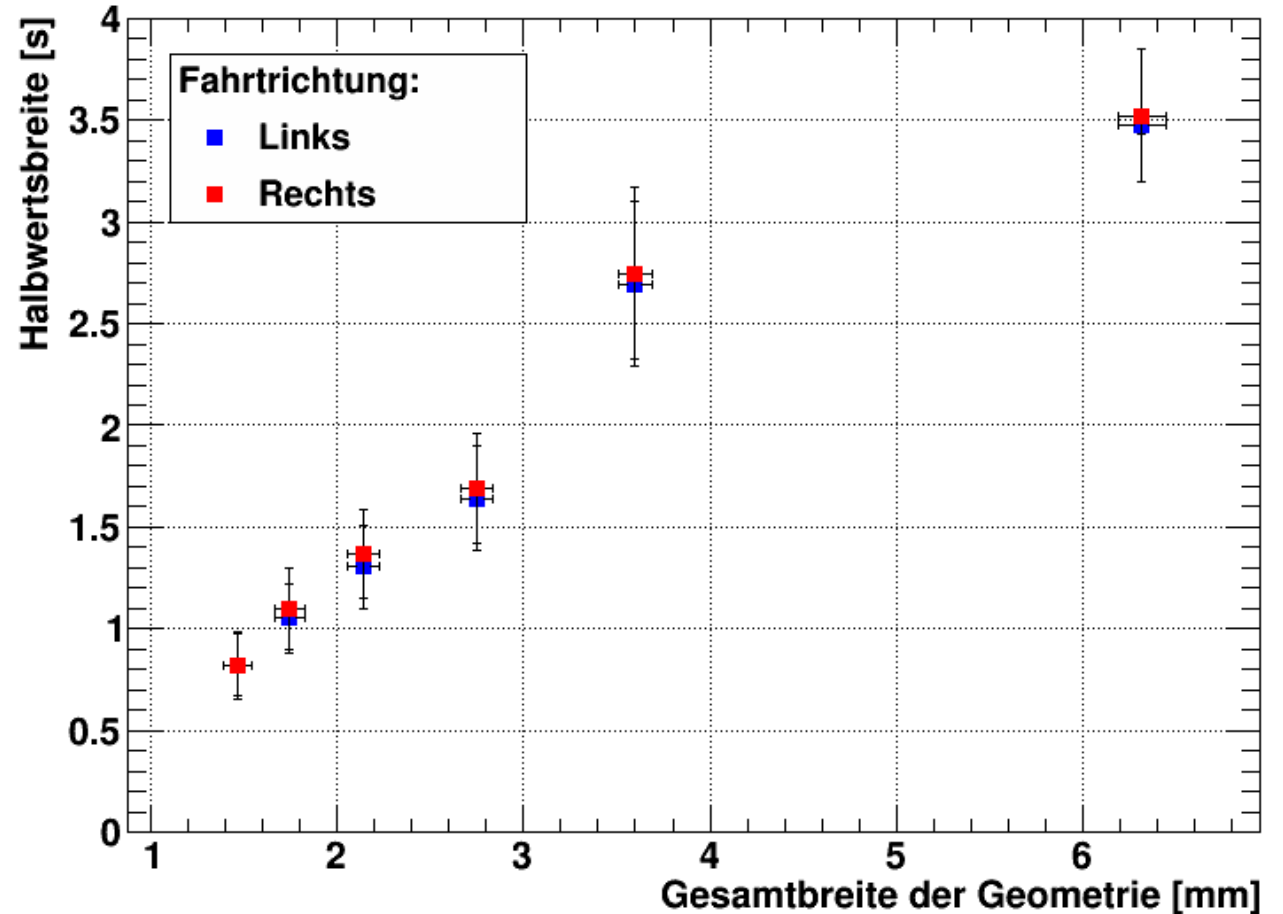
Position resolution

- Required position by primary target setup: 100 μm
- Current precision: 62 μm
- Further improvements might be possible
 - polished reflector
 - Silver or Gold instead of Aluminium (better IR reflectivity)



Position encoding

- Sensors can only give relative position
- Need to insure that the correct target is positioned
 - Otherwise a target might be destroyed
- However: depended on constant speeds



Summary

- The primary target setup was redesigned
 - New setup requires less space
 - Better motor placement should further improve motor lifetime
 - Improved mechanical stability
- A new light-based positioning sensor was developed
 - Offers sufficient precision
 - Allows position encoding
 - Resistant to radiation, vacuum and magnetic fields