



A Forward Tracker for STAR

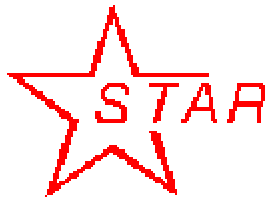
A. Schüttauf for the STAR-
Collaboration



Outline



- I Motivation
- II STAR-Introduction
- III STAR-FTPC
 - Physics
 - Design
 - Simulations

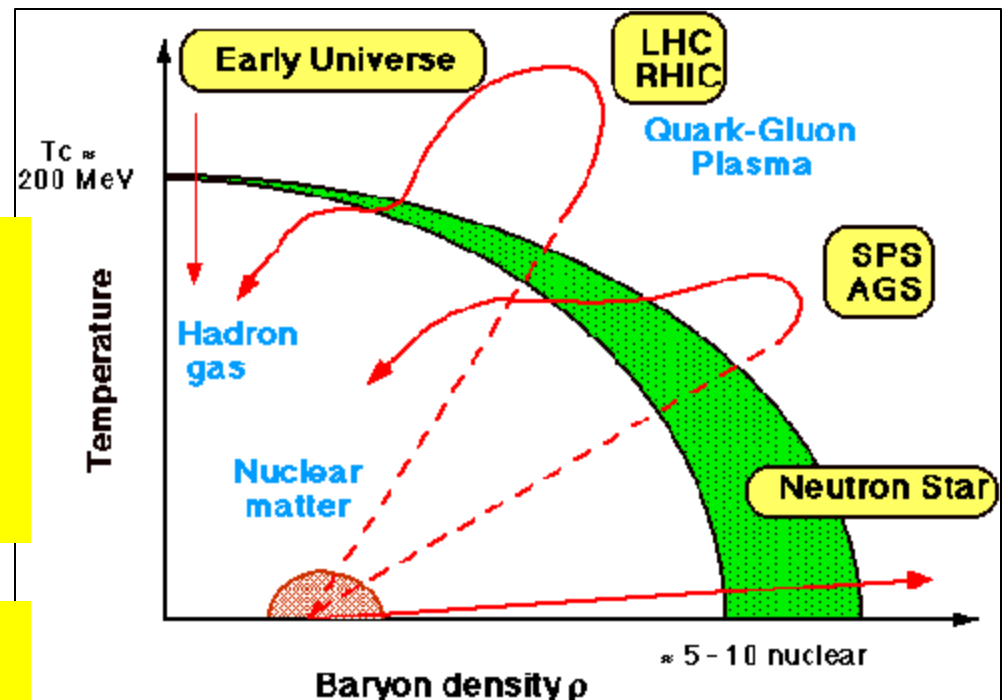


Motivation

The goal is to search for QGP-signatures at high densities and temperatures.

STAR is optimized to measure the hadrons produced in each reaction on an Event-by-Event basis.

Large acceptance around mid-rapidity, with particle identification via dE/dx .





STAR+RHIC

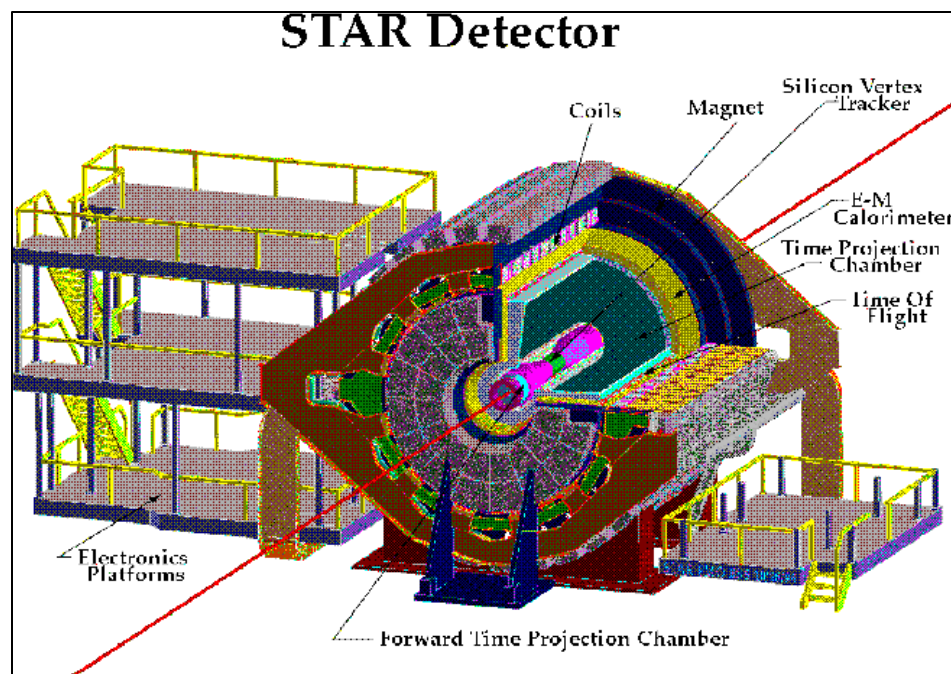


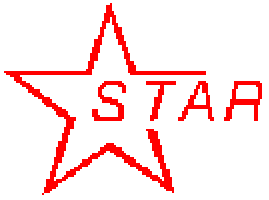
RHIC:

- Au + Au $\sqrt{s_{nn}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$
- p+Au $\sqrt{s_{nn}} = 350 \text{ GeV}$
- p+p $\sqrt{s_{nn}} = 500 \text{ GeV}$

STAR:

- Y1: TPC, CTB, ZDC, L3, RICH
- Y2: TPC, SVT, FTPC, CTB, ZDC
EMC, L3, Tofp, RICH



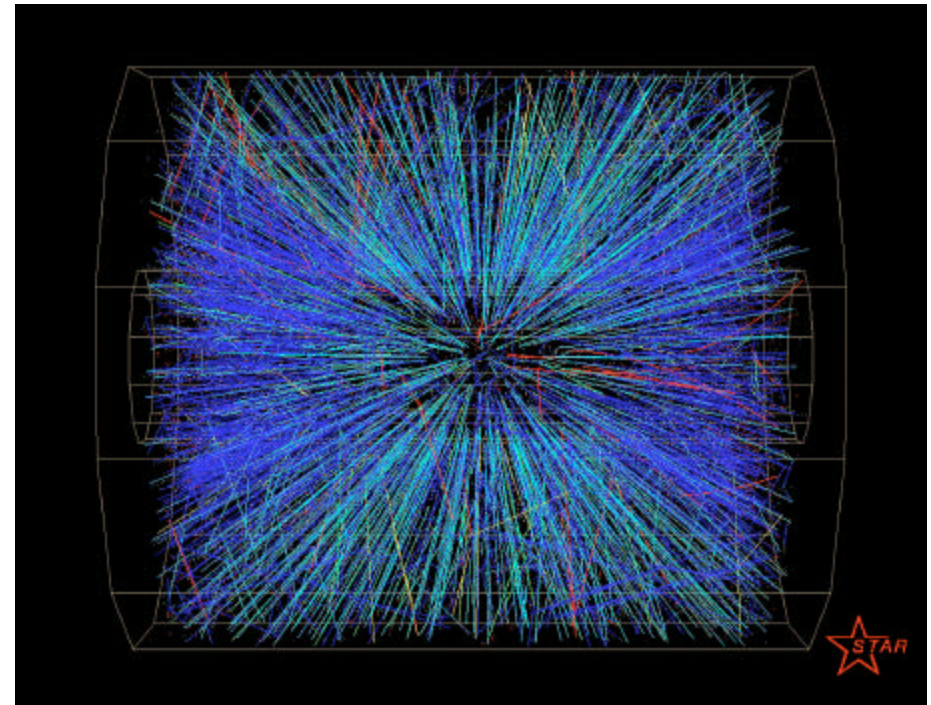
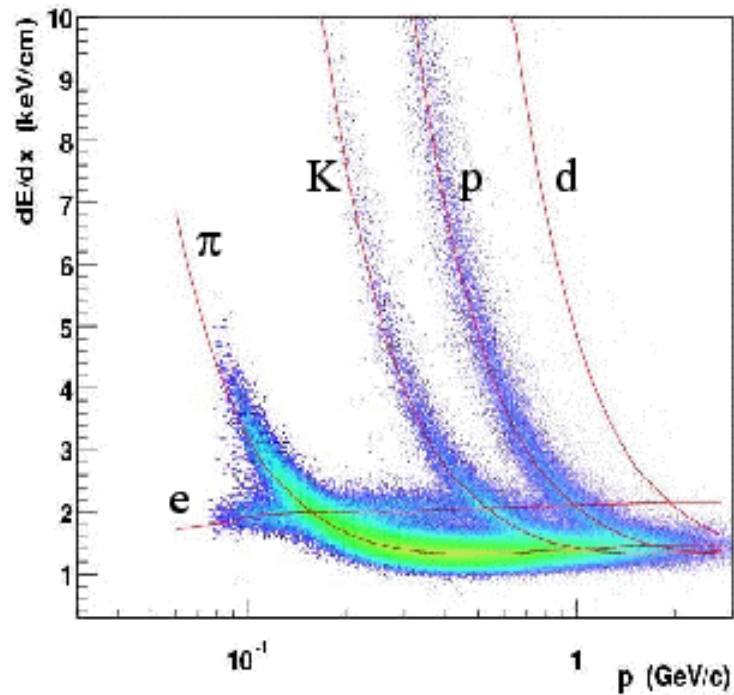


First run 2000

TPC:

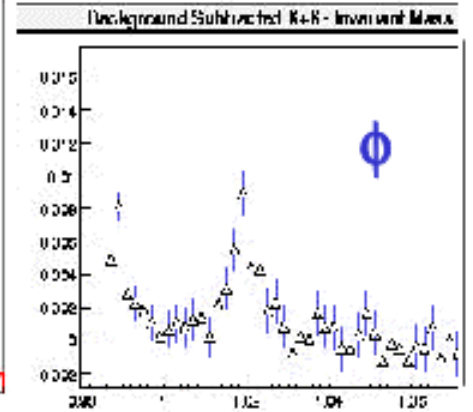
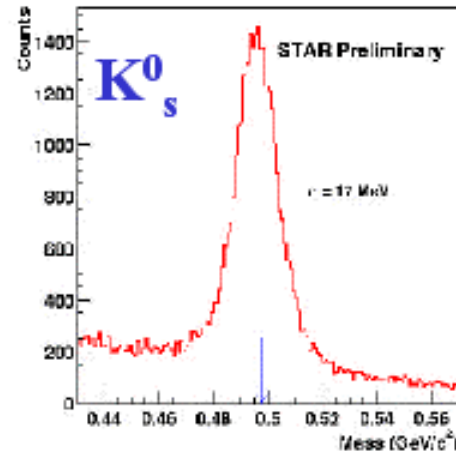
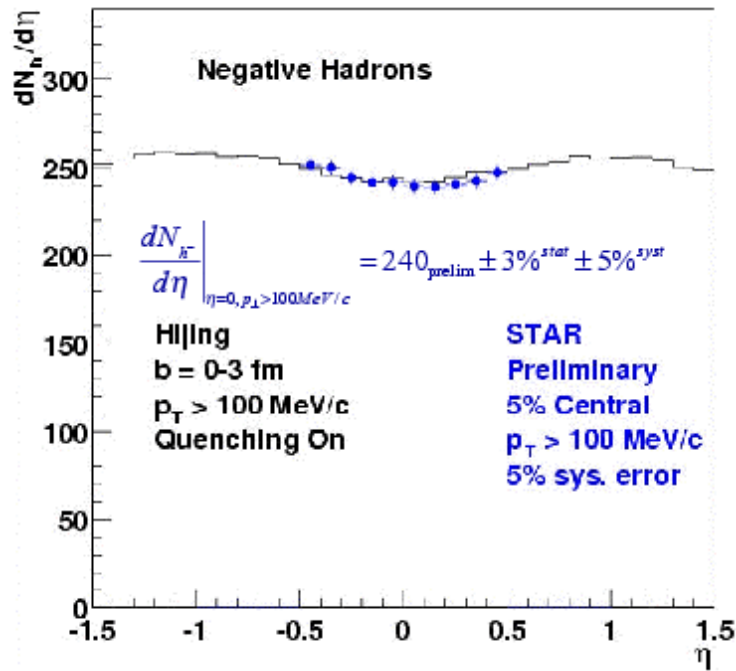
$dE/dx = 8\%$
 $dp/p = 2\%$
(π^+ at 500 MeV/c)

L3 Mid-central event





First run 2000

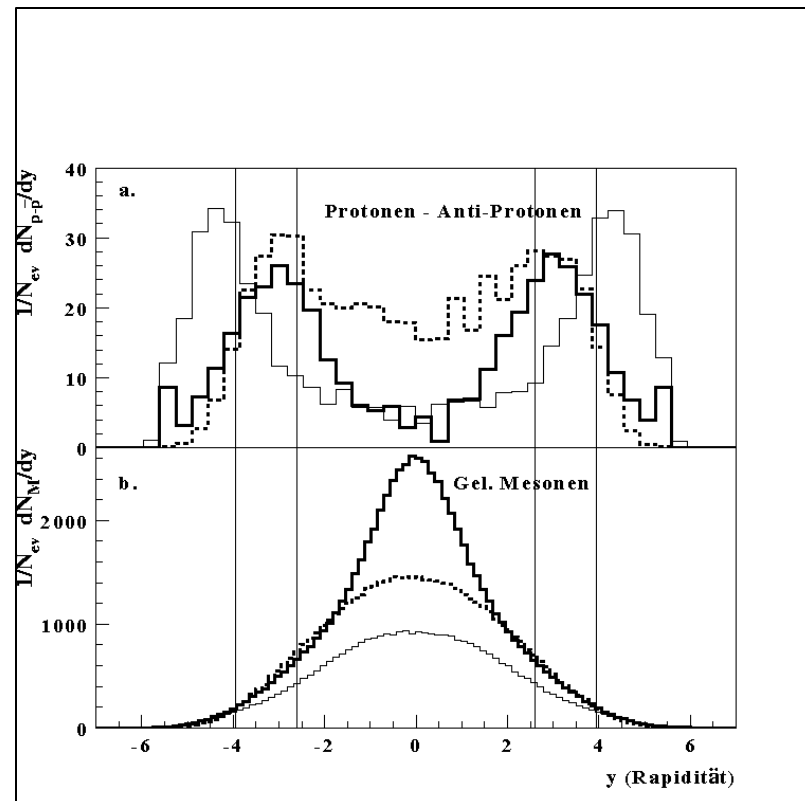




Physics with FTPC



- Extend the acceptance of STAR tracking into a region $2.5 < |\eta| < 4.0$, $p_t > 40$ MeV/c.
- Charged particles $dp/p \sim 12\%$.
- Neutral strange particles K_s , Λ .
- Inclusive measurements $dN/dydp_t$.
- N+-N-net proton distribuion.
- Event-by Event fluctuation in dN/dy , $\langle p_t \rangle$.
- Study of directed ,elliptical flow.
- DCC
- Asymmetric systems.

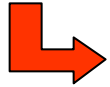




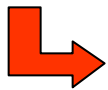
FTPC design



Idea → Tracking in forward region $\eta > 2$



Problems → Track density, occupancy $\sim 30\%$



Solution



Radial drift



$E \perp B \rightarrow v_D \neq \text{const.}$

s

d

m

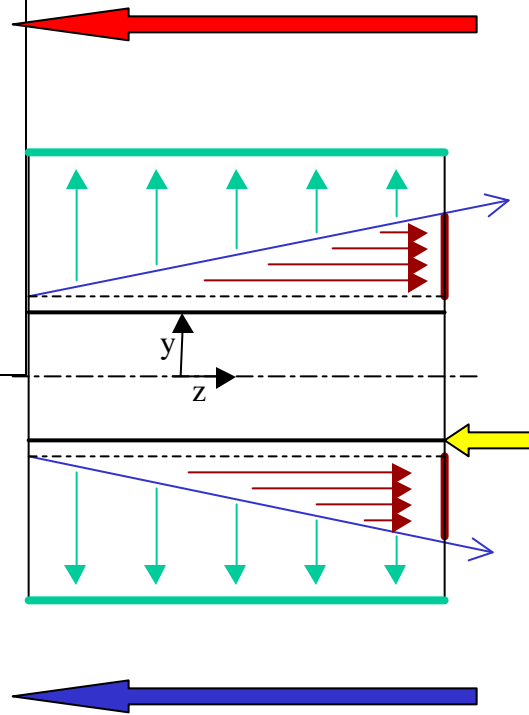
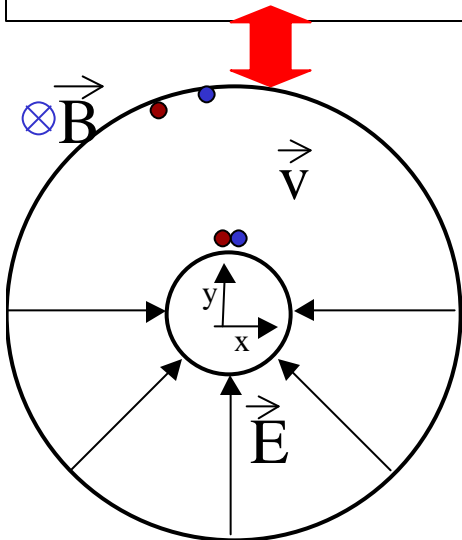
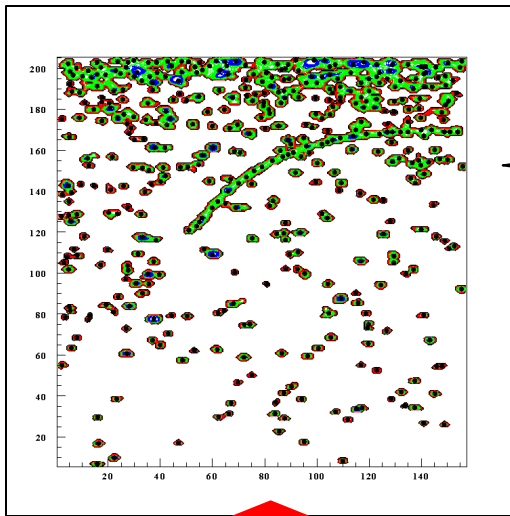
m

y





Why radial drift ?



High track density for $2.5 < |\eta| < 4$.
Occupancy of $\sim 30-35\%$ at inner radius.

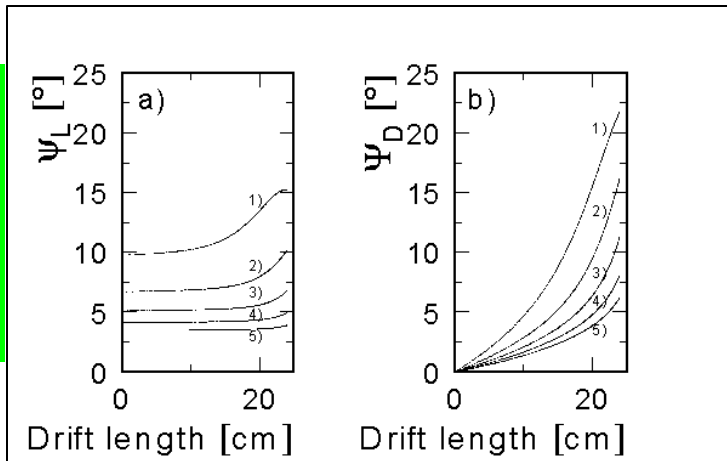
Large dip angle for drift to end caps .

Small track to track distance at small angles or high η .



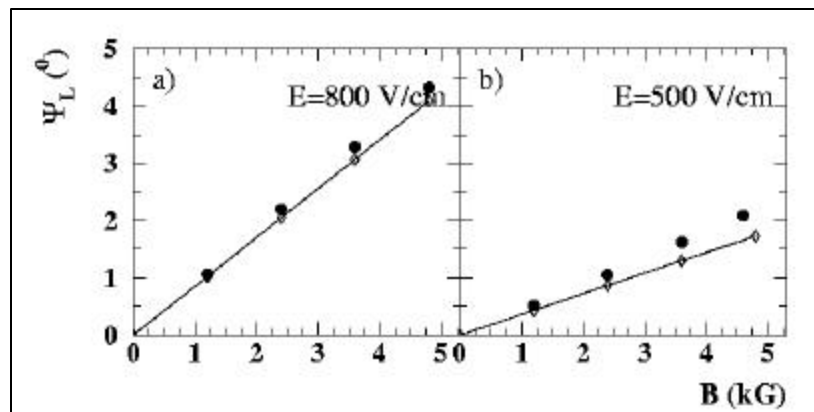
Lorentz angle

- Gas Ar/CO₂
- 1) 80/20
 - 2) 70/30
 - 3) 60/40
 - 4) 50/50
 - 5) 40/60



Deflection in $\vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$ field.

$\Psi_D = \text{Deflection angle}$
 $\Psi_L = \text{Lorentz angle}$
 $B = 0.5 T$



Ar/CO₂

Ar/DME

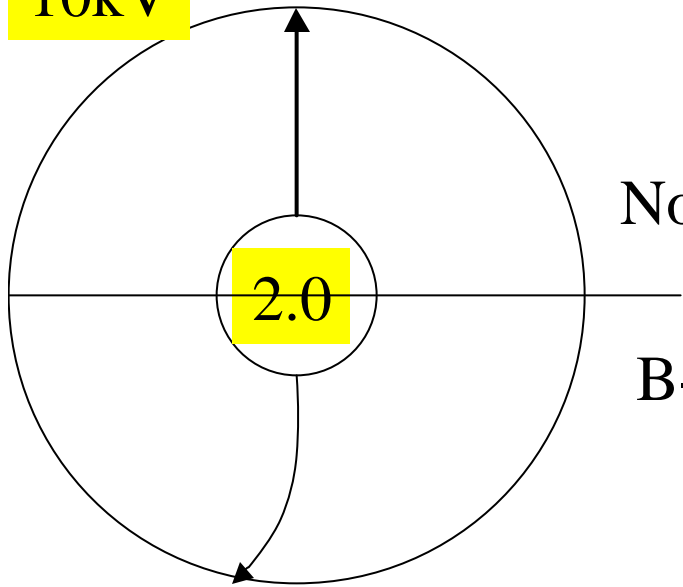
$$\Psi_D = \int_{r_0}^r \frac{\Psi_L(r)}{r} dr$$



10kV

0.2

Radial drift



No B-Field

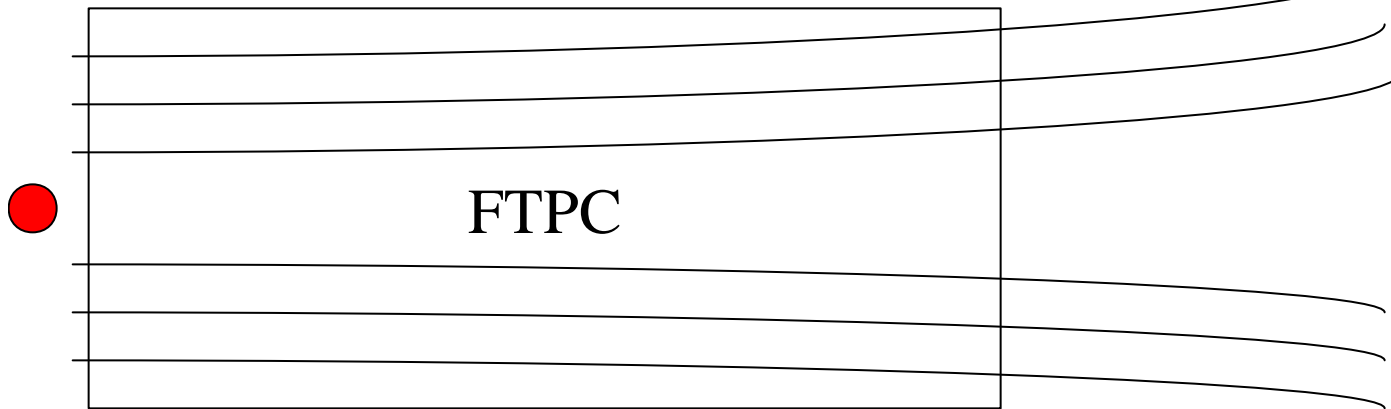
$$E \sim 1/r \rightarrow \mathbf{v}_D \neq \text{const.}$$

+

B-Field

$$E \perp B \rightarrow F = q (\mathbf{v}_D \times \mathbf{B})$$

9 10 B-Field





FTPC design



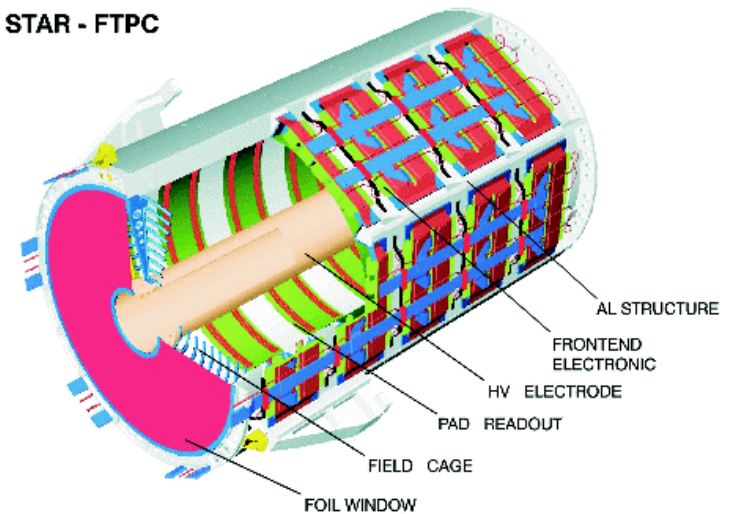
Final design

2 Chambers 1200 mm x 730 mm.
Each FTPC has 5 rings with 6 sectors.

Each chamber has 10 padrows.
One padrow has 960 pads.
In total 9600 pads/FTPC.
Gas = Ar/CO₂ (50/50).

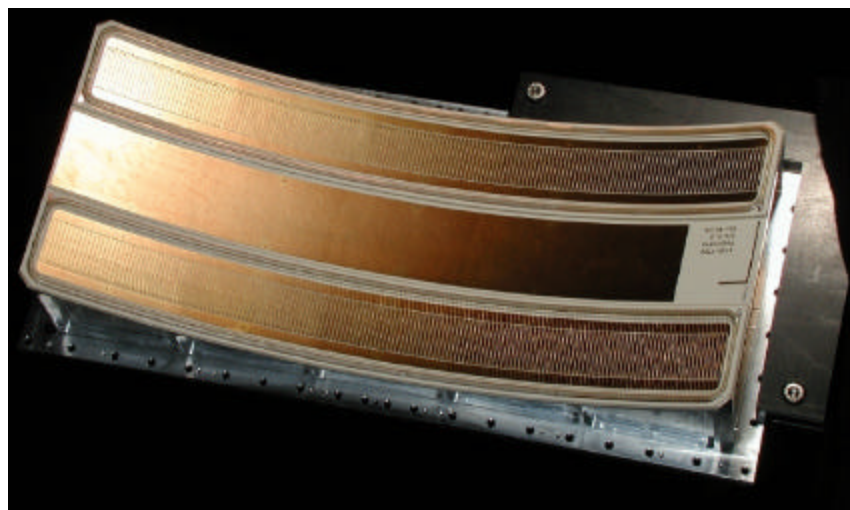
Each electronic channel samples with 256 timebins (220 ns) and a 10 bit ADC.

STAR - FTPC



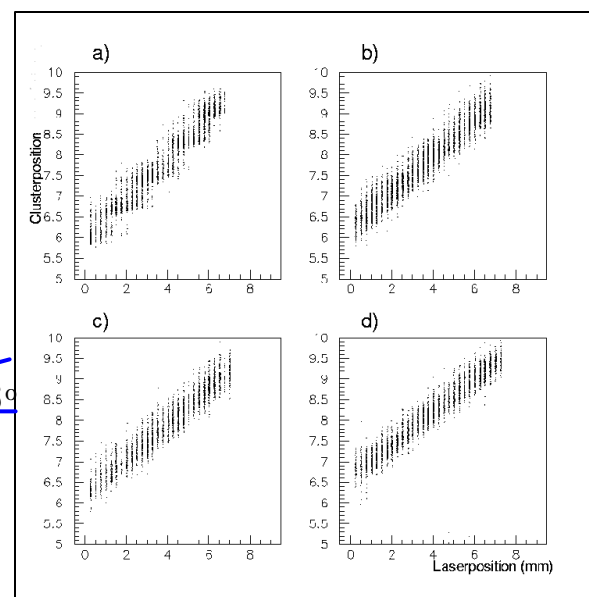
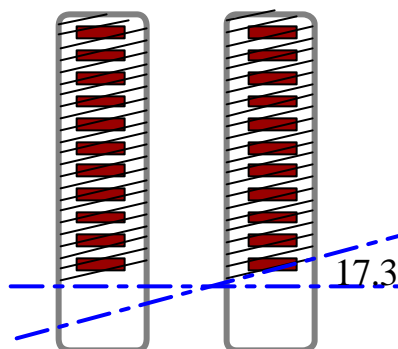


Readout Chamber



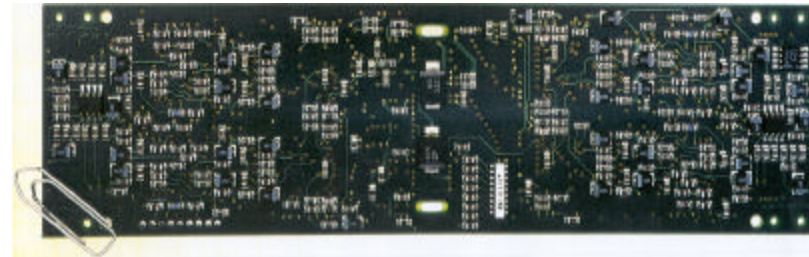
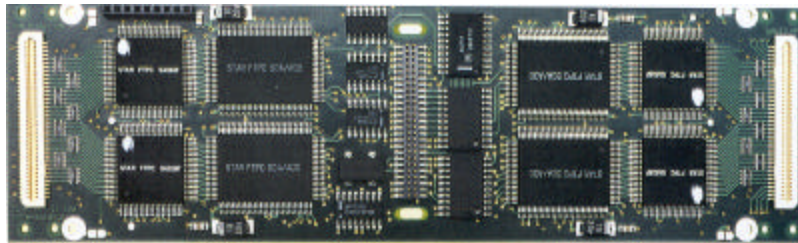
- One pad plane has 320 pads arranged in 2 parallel rows.
- One Pad $1.6 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$.
- Pad pitch 1.9 mm.
- Bending radius 310 mm.

- Sense wire tension 30 g.
- Sense wire / pad angle 17.3° .
- Sense wire / pad gap 1.5 mm. Sense wires are fixed by conductive glue.

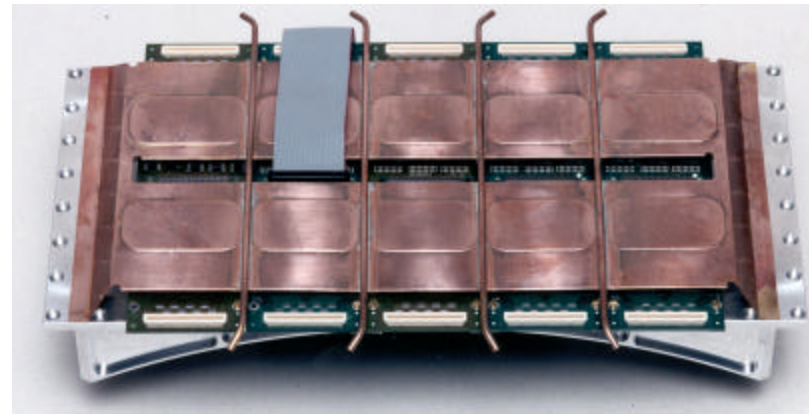




FTPC-Electronics

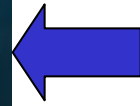
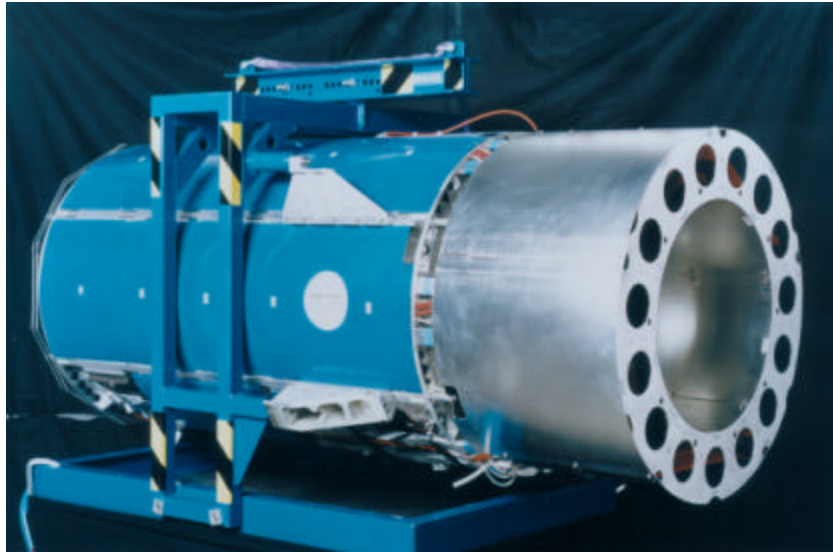


- 150 FEE-cards/FTPC
- 64 channels / FEE-card
- 256 time bins / channel
- 220 ns / bin
- 10 bit ADC



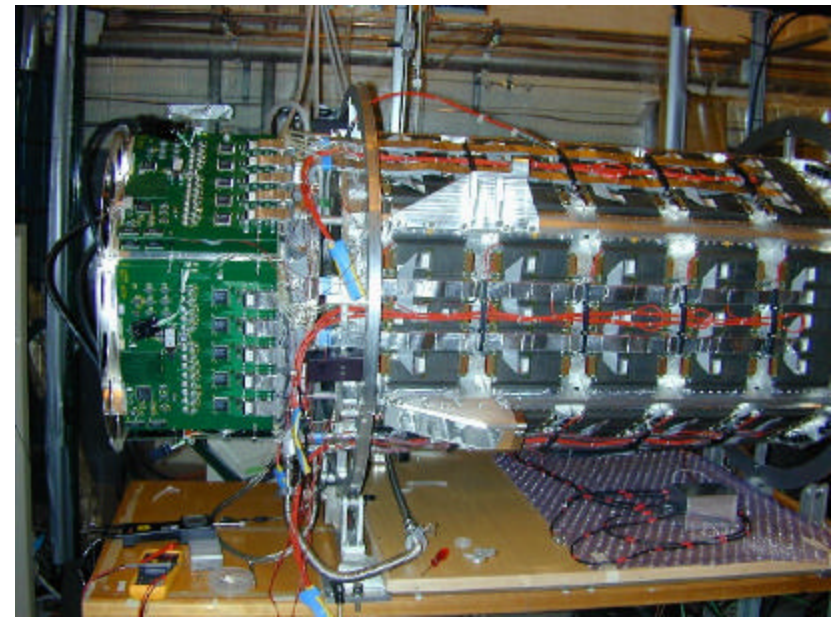
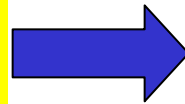


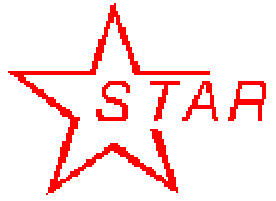
Finally



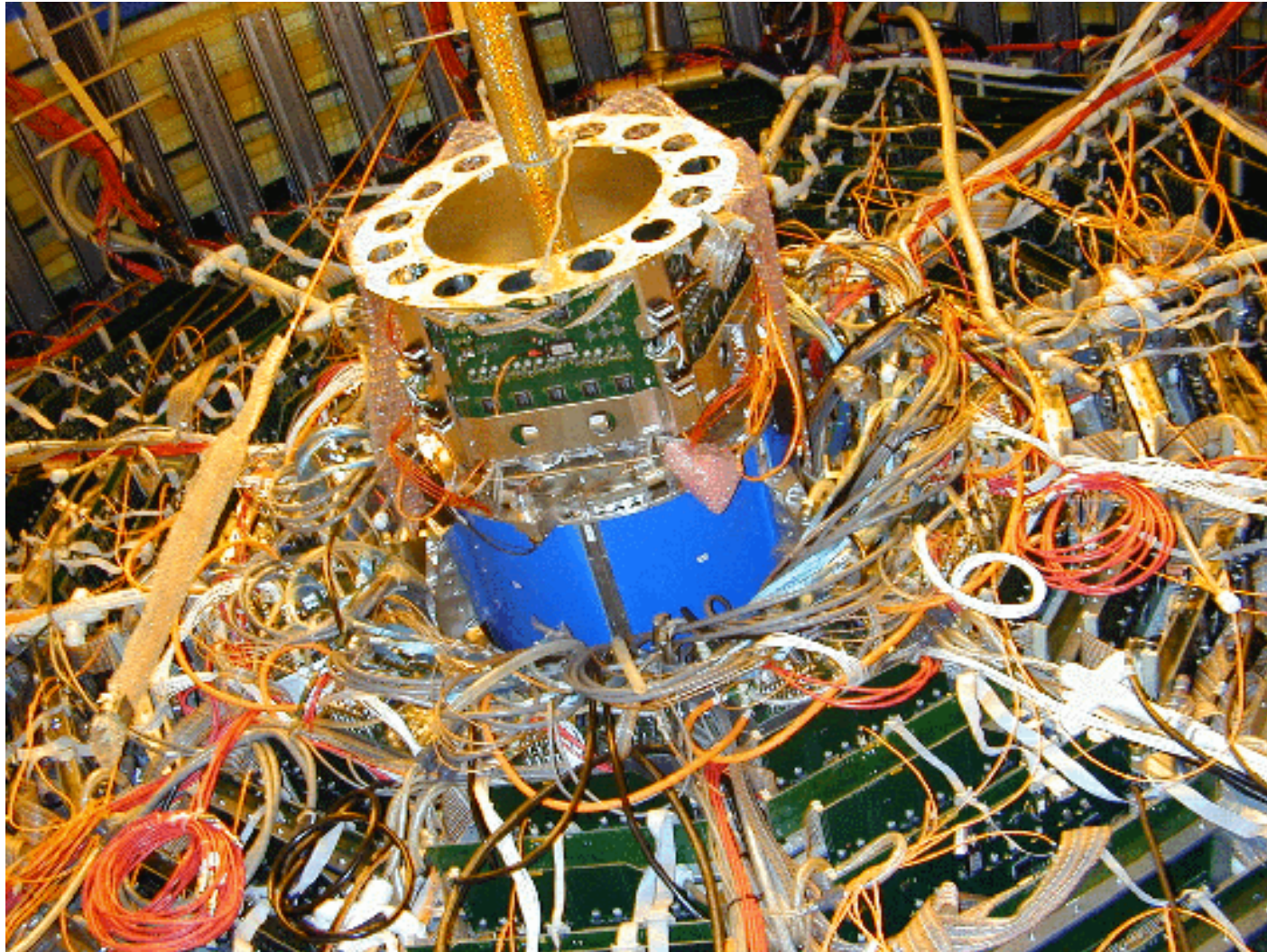
Installation view

Test bench



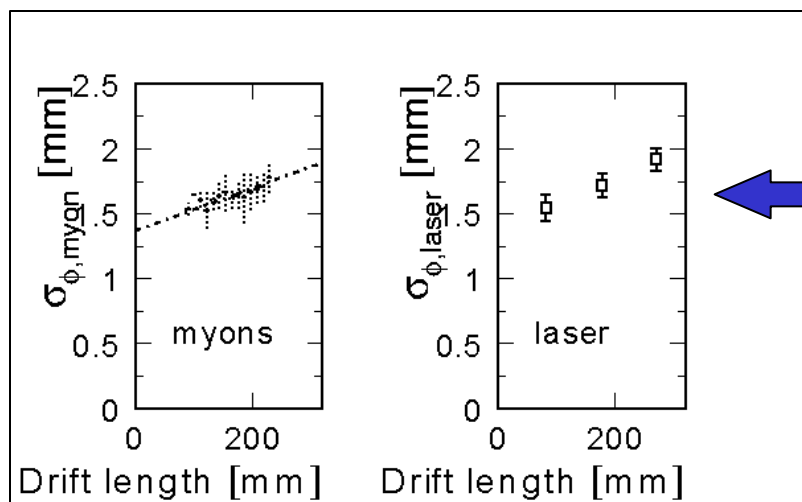


Installed FTFC



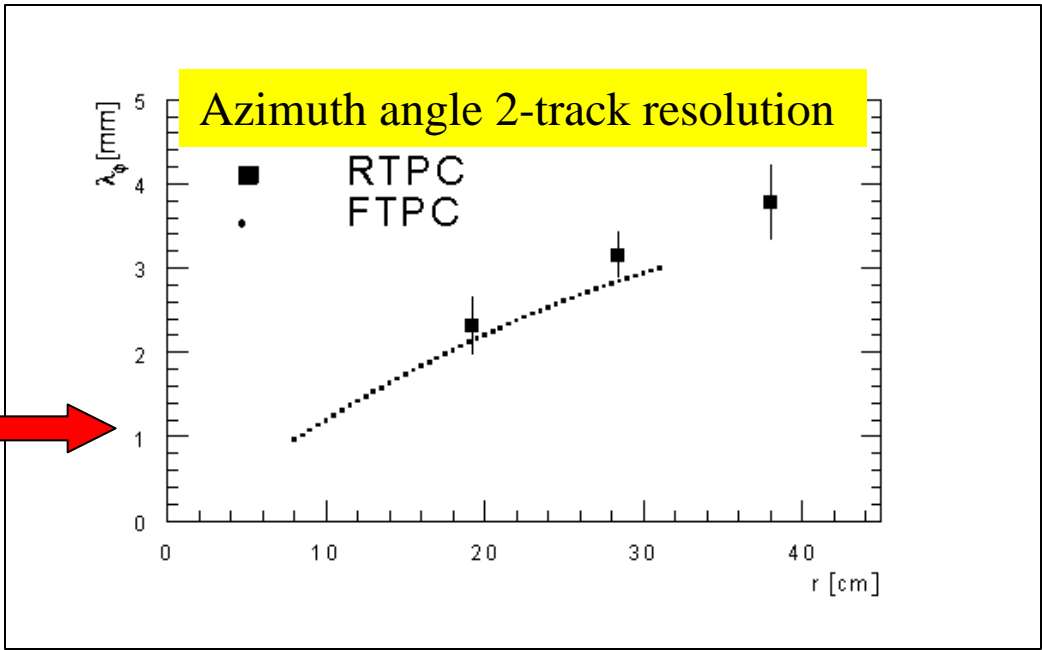


FTPC Parameters



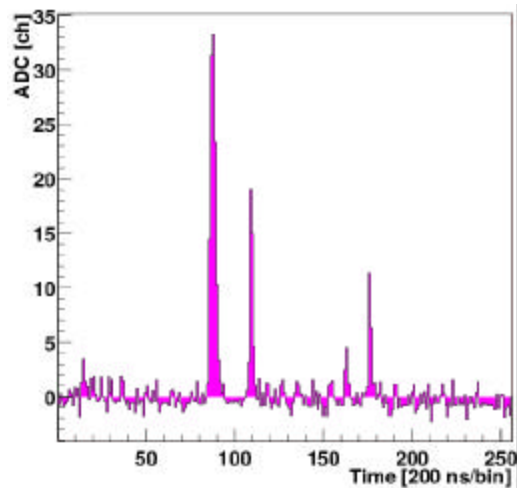
Pad response function
 $s_{prf} \cong 1.4 \text{ mm}$

Two-track resolution
 $\sim 1 \text{ mm}$



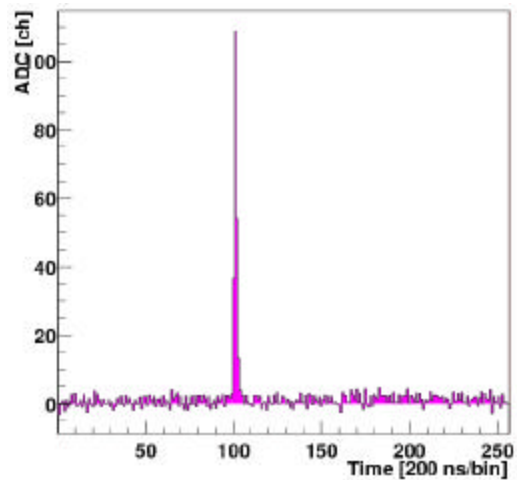
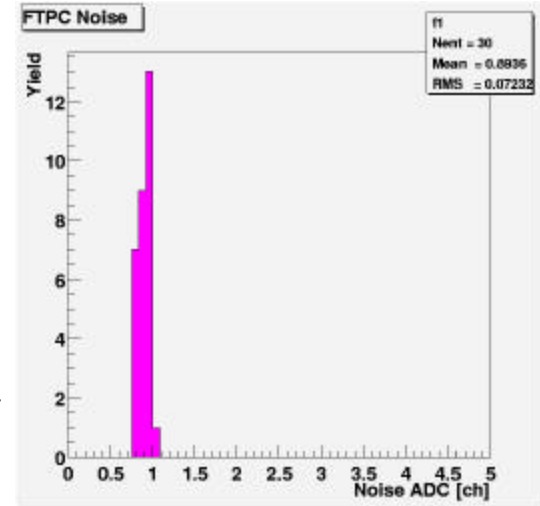


First Signals



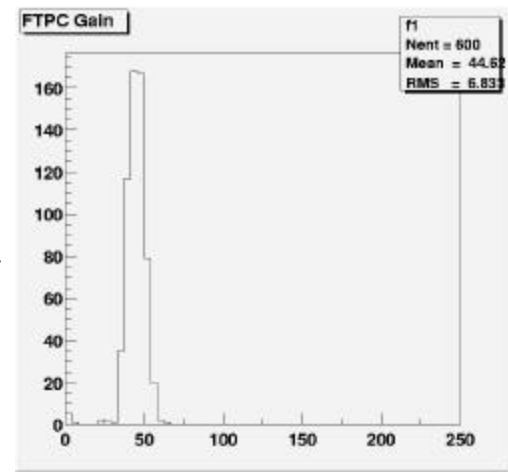
← Laser

FEE-Noise →



← Cosmic

FEE-Gain →





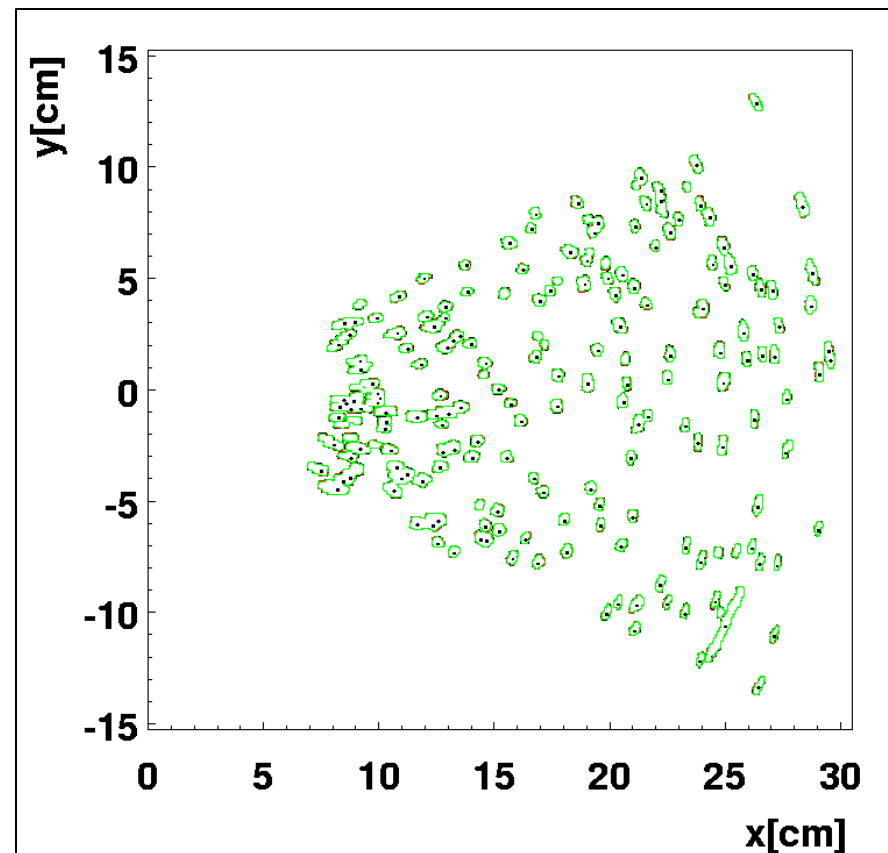
Cluster finding



Peep hole algorithm needs 1-3 s per Event depending on the occupancy.

Needs deconvolution at inner radii, for up to 30% of the clusters.

Correct for t_0 , $E \perp B$ and v_D .





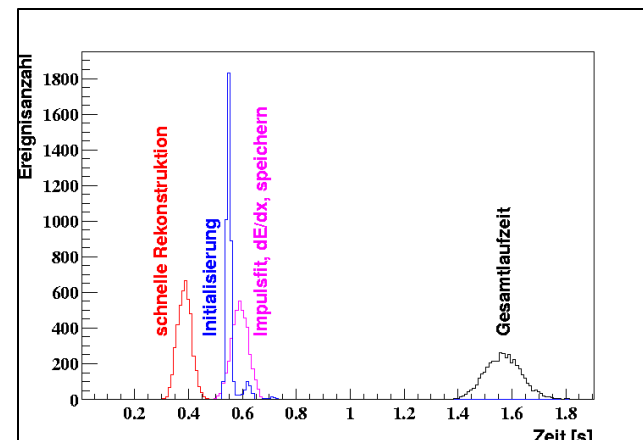
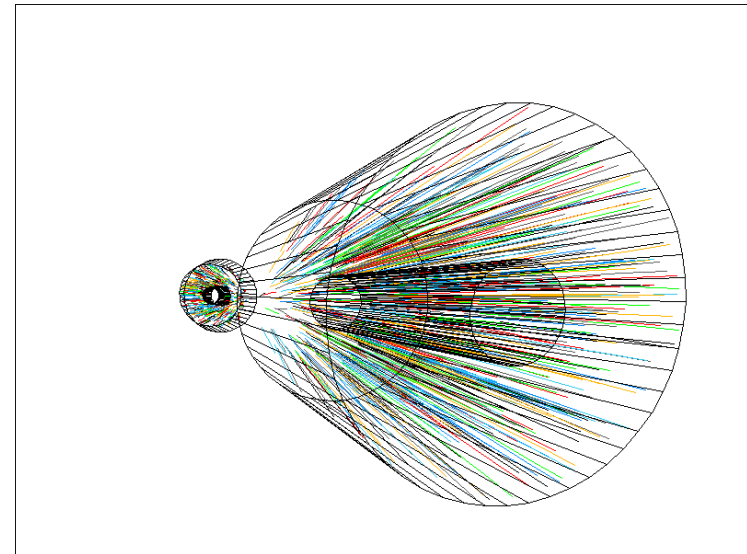
Track finding



Conformal mapping algorithm with follow-your-nose method. Needs 1.6 s for ~ 15000 clusters which correspond to ~ 1000 tracks.

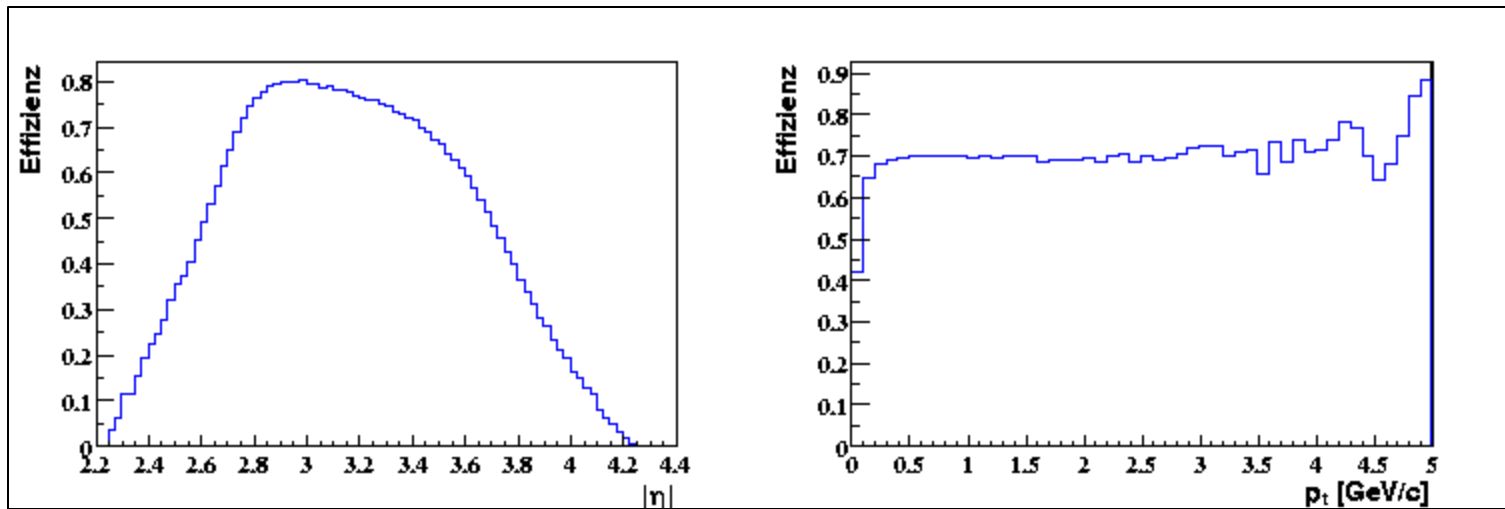
Possibility to track with and without vertex constraint.

Split tracks below 1%.



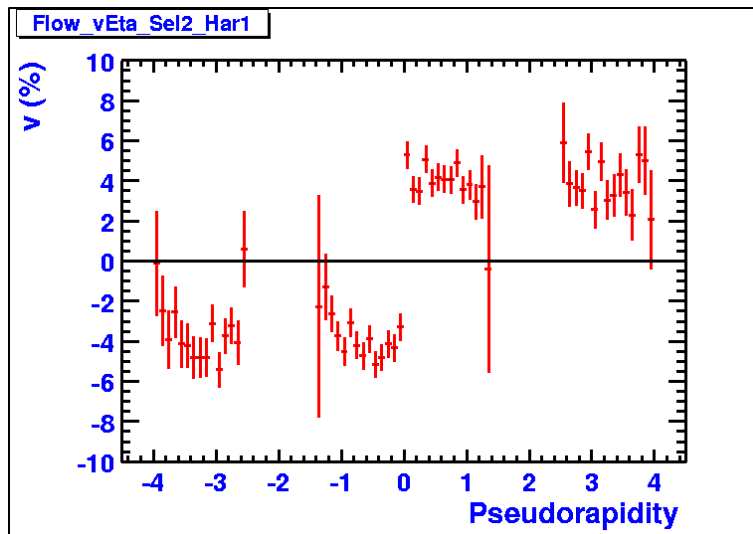


Efficiency & Resolution



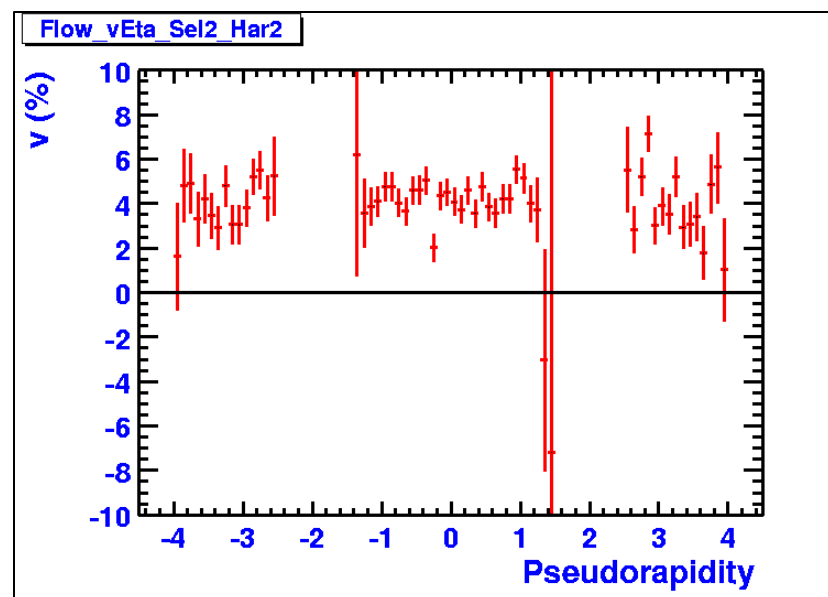


Flow-Studies



Mevsim simulation
Directed flow = 4.5%
Elliptic flow = 4.5 %
No pt dependence.

Eventplane determination
by TPC.



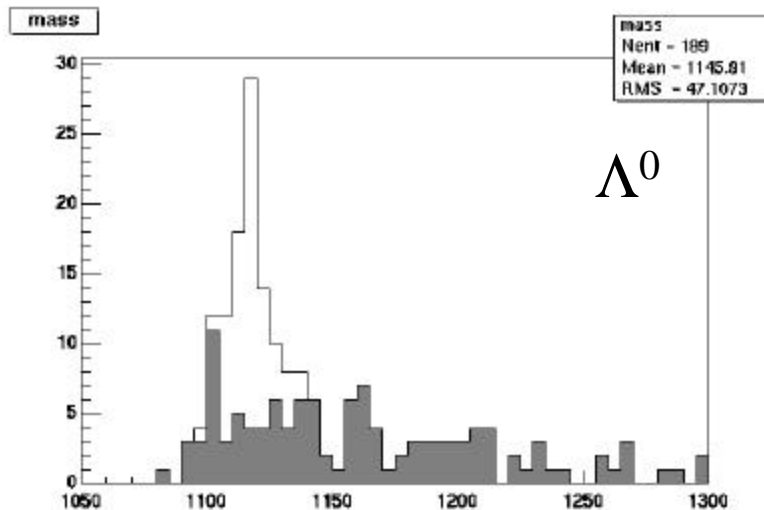
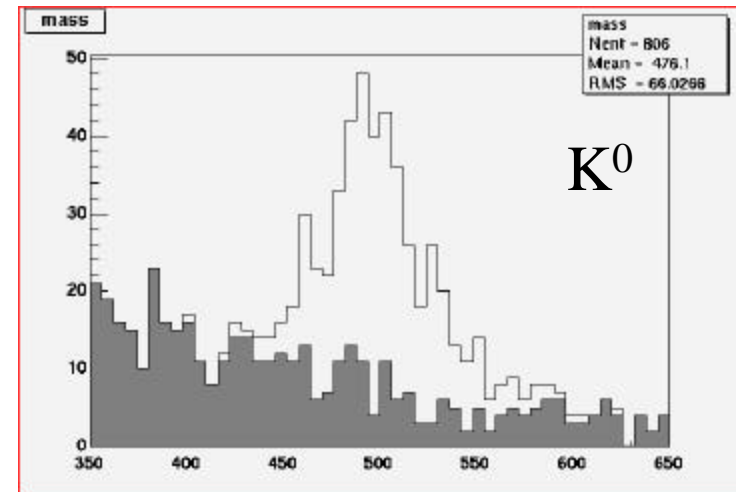


V0-Studies



Invariant mass method
without dE/dx .
Using DCA and position cuts.

Result: It's possible !



HIJING = 226 Events

Acceptance FTPC:

Kaons = 9.6/evt

Lambda = 4.8/evt

Efficiency:

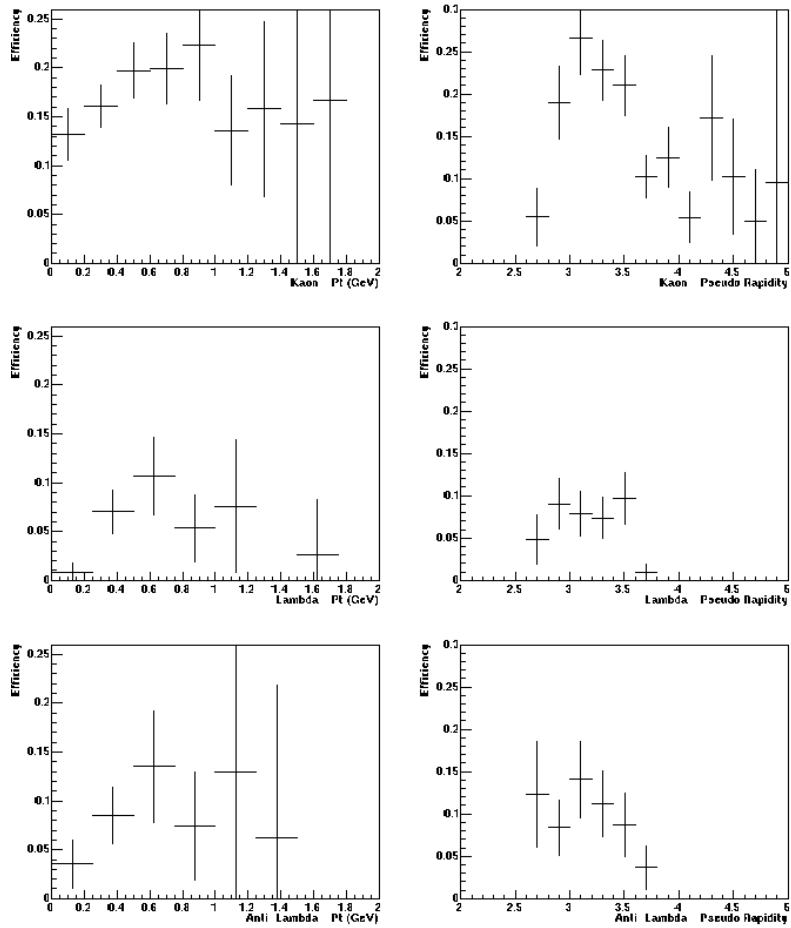
Kaons = 1.7/evt

Lambda = 0.3/evt

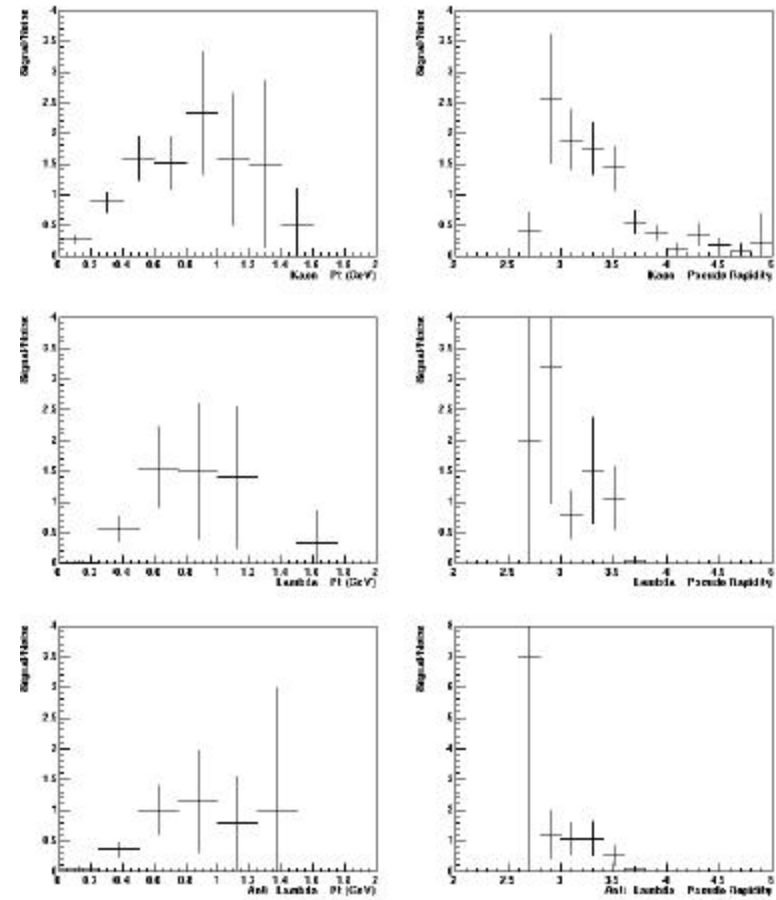


V0-parameter

V0 efficiency
226 Hijing Events



V0 Signal to Noise ratios
226 Hijing Events



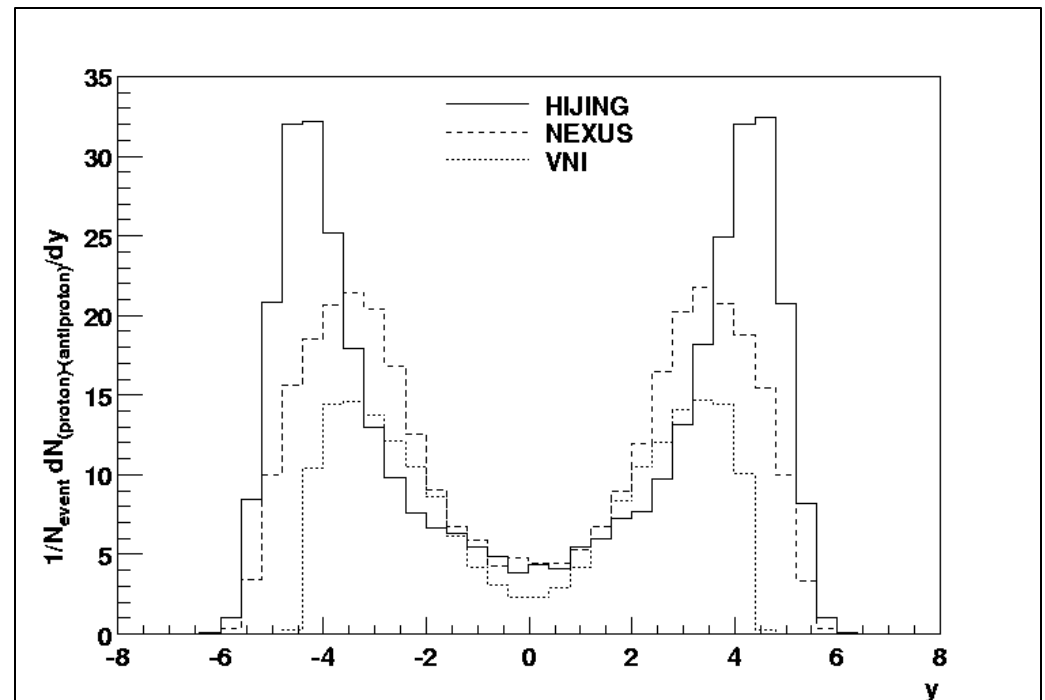


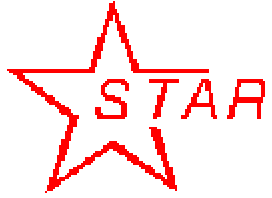
Charge net-baryons



Net-charge measured by
difference $h^+ - h^-$.

High sensitivity in FTPC
acceptance.





Summary



- Two Forward TPC were designed, built and installed with a two-track resolution ~ 1 mm using a radial drift field.
- A complete analysis chain was designed, realized. It's tested, and written in C++ embedded in ROOT.
- Simulations were performed to verify the Event by Event as well as the inclusive capabilities of the FTTPC.
- Feasibility studies showed that it is possible to measure V_0 , within the FTTPCs.
- Flow studies showed that the FTTPC is capable of measuring directed and elliptic flow with and without the TPC.
- FTTPCs are ready, waiting for beam.