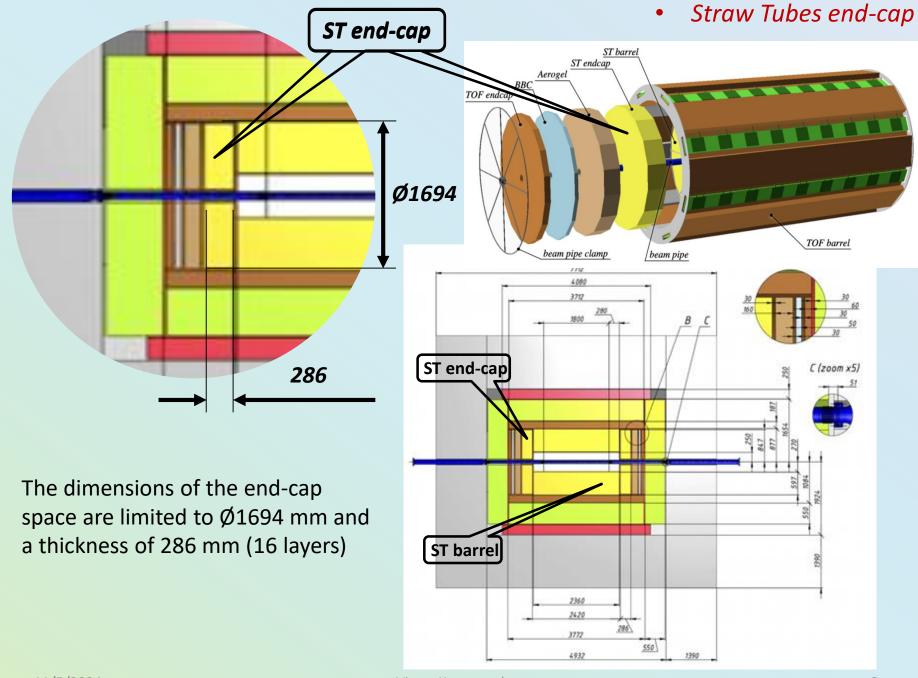
## SPD ST end-cap

Straw Tubes end-cap

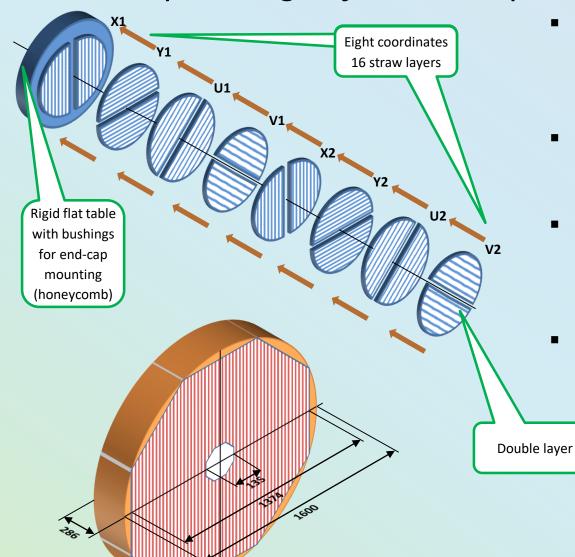
Kekelidze G, Kramarenko V, Basharina K, Vasilieva E, Lysan V, Pavlov V, Zhukov I.



### Principle design of ST end-cap

#### Straw Tubes end-cap

- The detector layers form four coordinate systems an X, Y, U, V at an angle of 45 degrees.
- Each layer has a diameter of 1600 mm and a thickness of 17,8 mm.
- Eight coordinate planes are mounted together on the rigid flat table, forming a rigid block, 286 mm thick.
- Each plane has a slot 135 mm wide for a beam pipe.



## 1 meter Prototype, first variant, without pretensioning the tubes

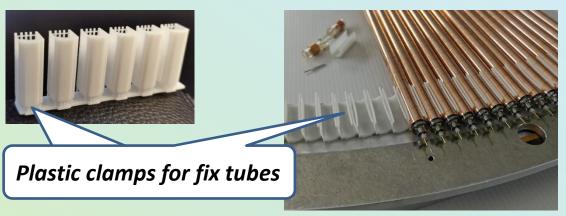


The prototype is assembled on an ring aluminum frame.

The slot for the vacuum beam pipe is not made.

The prototype was made to test the assembly technology

Straw tubes
was glued into
a frame without
pre-tensioning
the tubes





## 1 meter Prototype, variant with pre-tension



External carbon fiber support





tensioning of

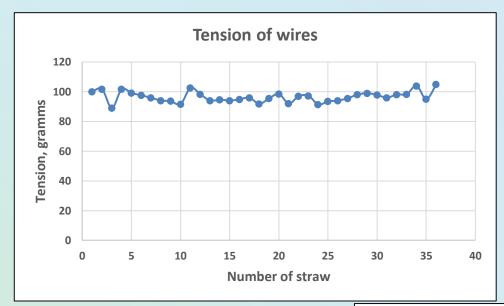


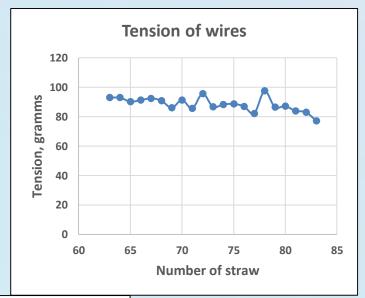
installation of anode wires

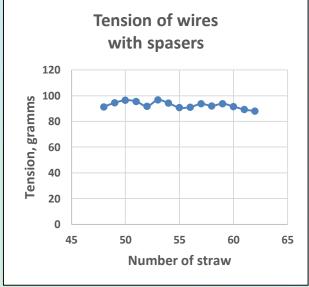


Spacer for internal support of the anode wire



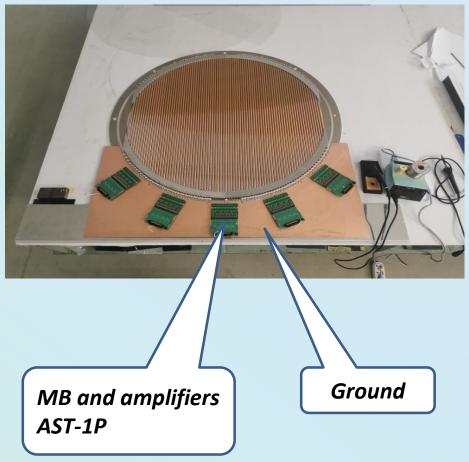






# Installation of the frontend MB and amplifiers AST-1P



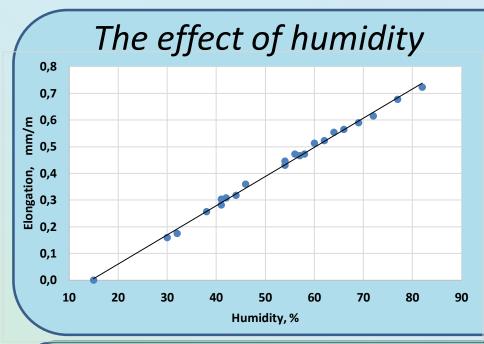


Thanks for your attention

Straw Tubes end-cap

### **Additional information**

#### Straw Tubes end-cap

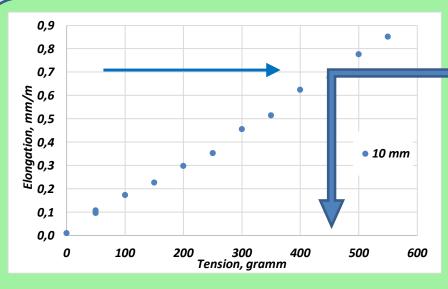


It is known that twisted straw tubes change their sizes under the influence of atmospheric humidity

The elongation value of the straw tubes was found to be  $0.7\pm0.2~mm/m$  for a range of 50% - 80% changes in relative humidity. The measurements were made with copper-coated tubes with 6 mm and 10 mm diameters

The test showed that the elongation has a range of elastic deformation. Straw size is returned after drying.

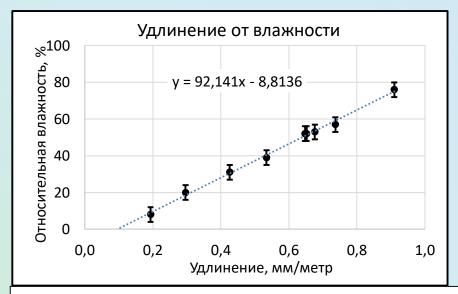
On the figure shows the elongation of straw tubes depending on humidity.

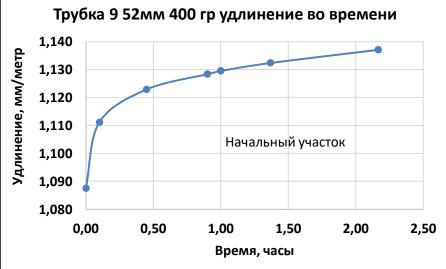


0.6 atm inside the straw compensates for changes in humidity

Straw Ø9.68 mm

Special technological frame for stretching straw arrays.





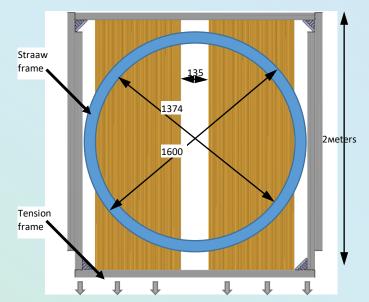
#### Straw Tubes end-cap

The tension of the tubes can be made up to 5 mm at a length of 2 meters or up to 800 grams of force per straw.

400 g of force per straw corresponds to 2,3mm/2m/straw

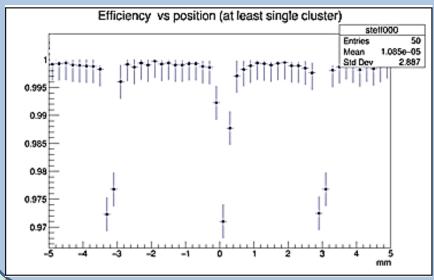
So

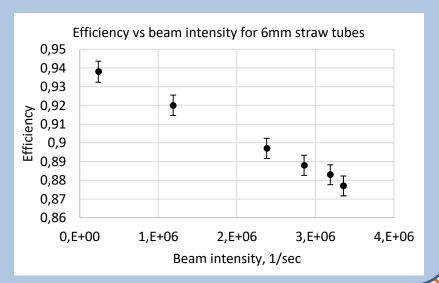
it is necessary to stretch the straw by 3 mm at 2 meters to compensate for the effect of humidity and plus the tension of the signal wire 90-100 gr



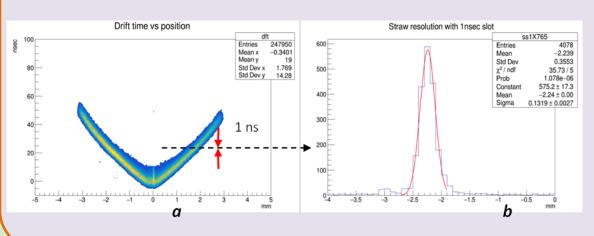
#### Straw Tubes end-cap

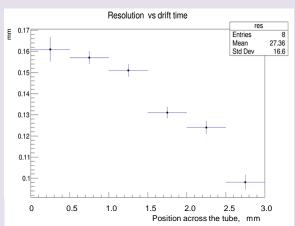
#### Efficiency and dependence of beam intensity

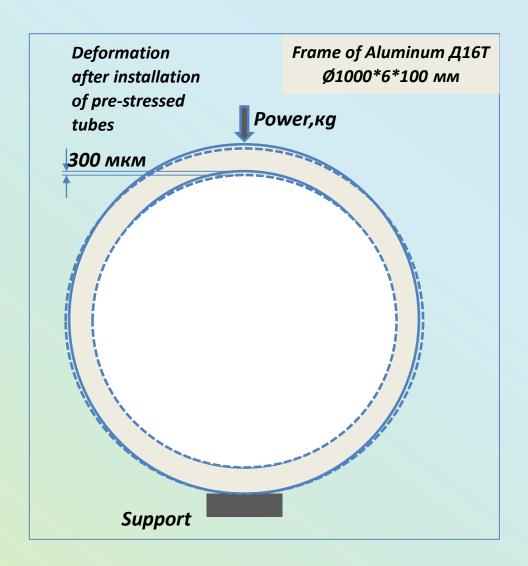




#### Coordinate accuracy

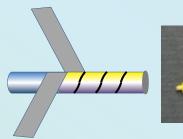






Elements of technology for straw assembling













Twisted structure of the straw tube. The picture illustrates a winding on a precision rod. The end-plug and the crimping pin are used to fix the anode signal wire

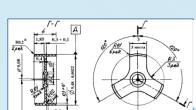
<u>The outer layer</u> of the straw tube consists of a polyimide tape with a thickness of 25 microns. A copper coating with a thickness of 100 nm on one side is applied. On the other side Polyurethane hot-glue coating with a thickness of  $4 \pm 1 \mu m$  is applied. The surface resistance is  $1 \pm 0.1 \Omega/square$ .

The inner layer of the straw tube consists of a similar polyimide tape. The layer of hot glue is applied to one side, and on the other side – a layer of aluminum 0.2  $\mu$ m thick. Graphite with a thickness of 6  $\mu$ m and 2  $\mu$ m of aluminum. The resistivity of this surface is about 10  $\Omega$ /square.

The outer and inner tapes are glued together on a calibrated rod. The rod heated to 170 °C. The outer diameter of the tubes is 9.64 mm.

## External precision combs to fix the position of the tube in the plane





Spacer – internal anode wire support



Carbon fiber strips used as external support for the straw tubes.

11/5/2024 Victor Kramarenko 15

