

# DIRC Status: Cookies



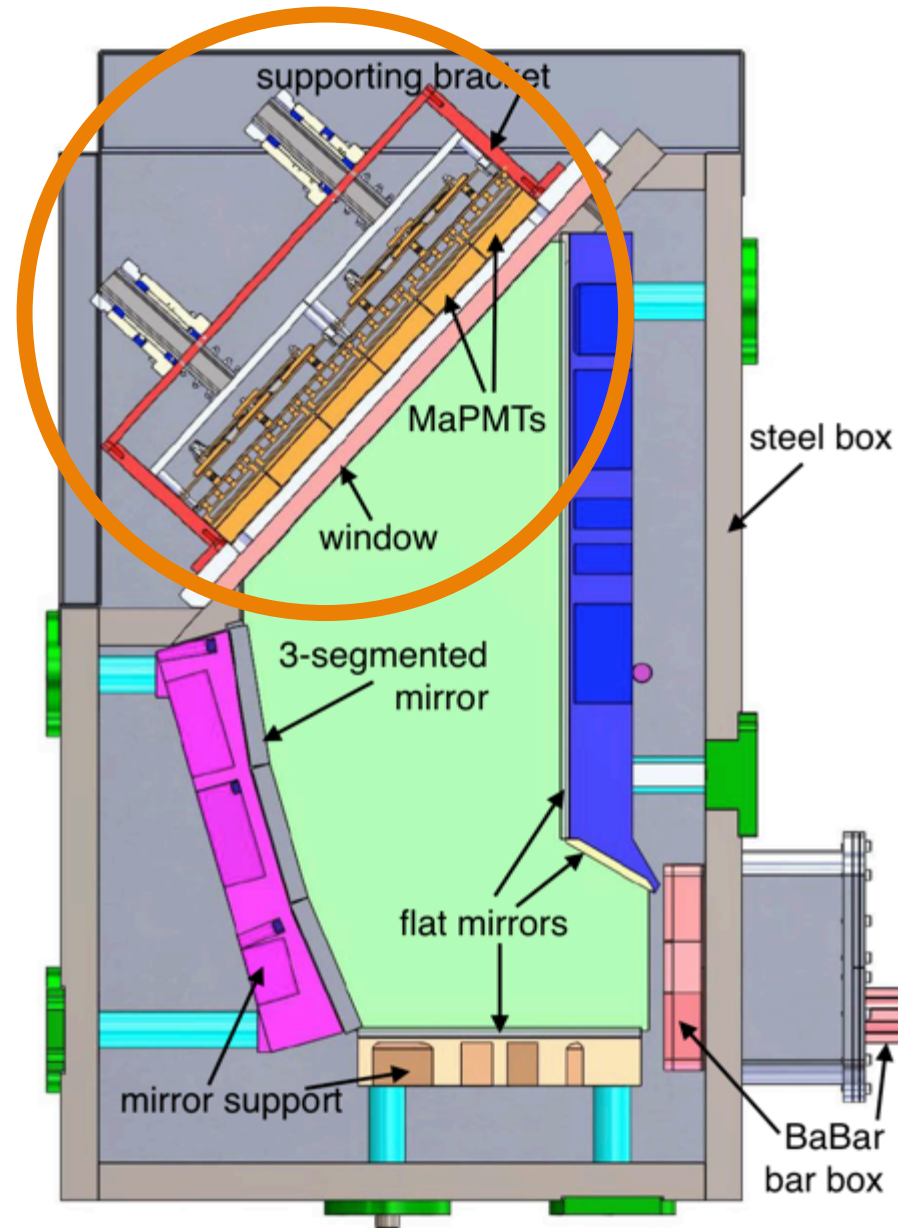
J. Bessuille, C. Fanelli, J. Frye, J. Hardin, G. Kalicy, J. Kelsey,  
M. Patsyuk, M. Shepherd, J. Stevens, T. Whitlatch,  
M. Williams, S. Worthington

# Objectives

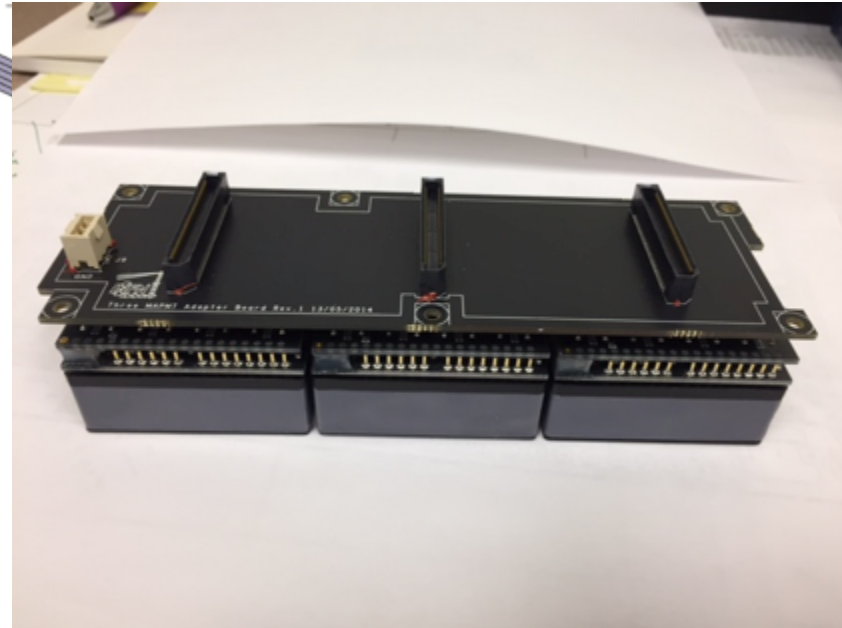
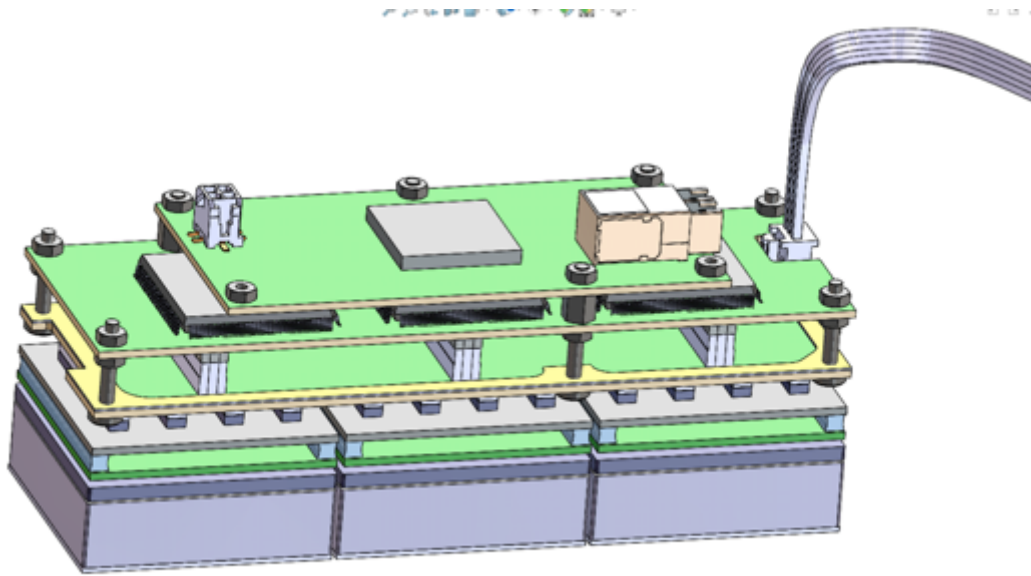
**Ultimate goal:** create silicone pads, which would be an effective optical coupling between the photosensors and the window, and can be produced in sufficient amount

## Plan:

1. Start with Belle II technology
2. Optimize transmittance
3. Optimize mechanical handling



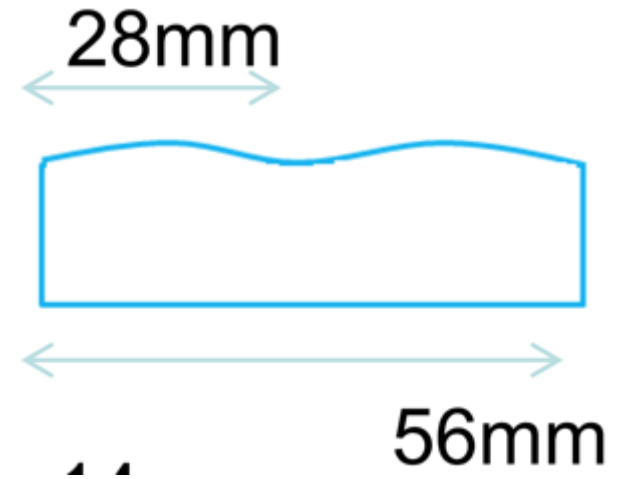
# One cookie for 3 photosensors



# Belle II technology

## Preparation of cookies

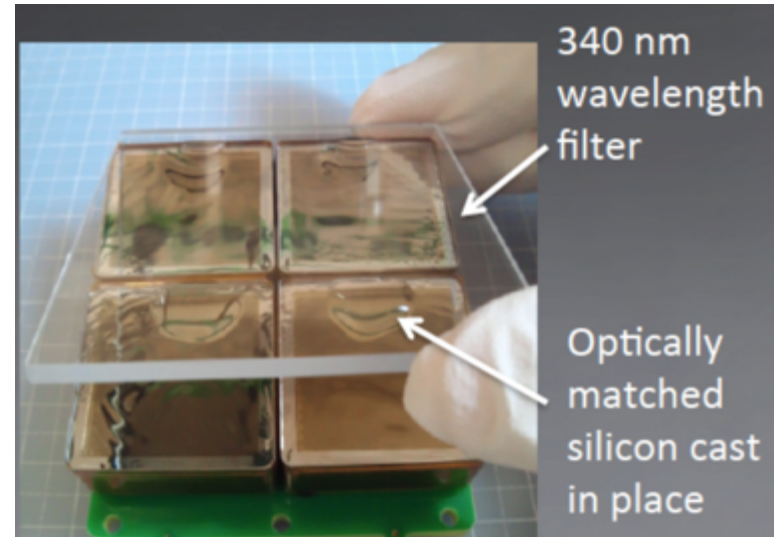
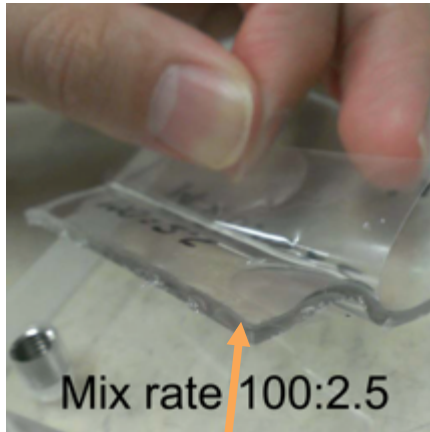
- Mix **TSE3032** material with ratio **100 : 2.5**
- Vacuum chamber to remove bubbles ~ 2h
- Pour into mold made of teflon and acrylic glass (cookie thickness is **2 mm**), put **plastic foil** between the silicone and the acrylic side to prevent sticking
- Curing at **40C for 24-48 h** (low temperature because of the plastic foil)



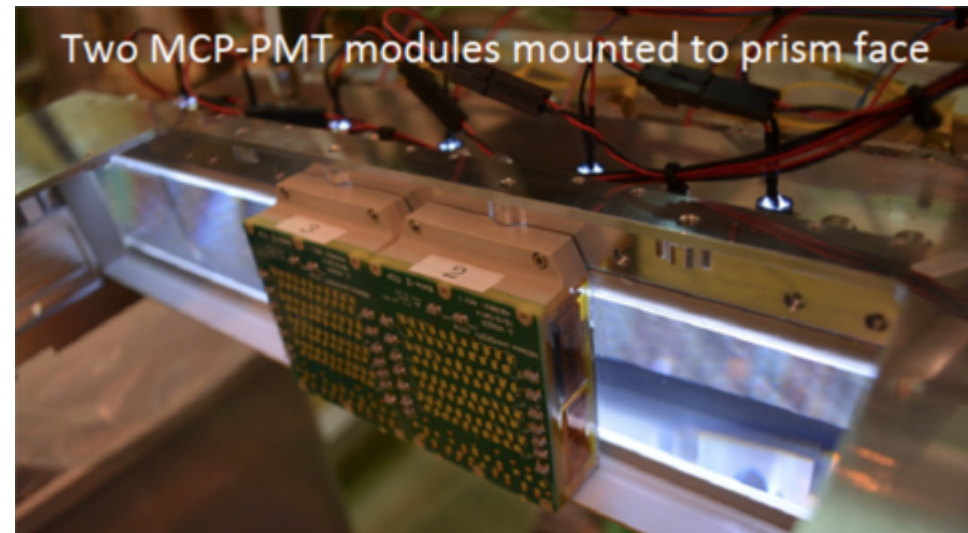
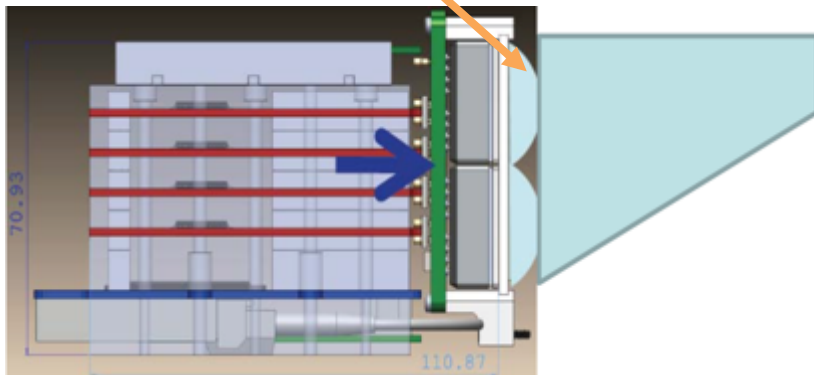
## Application of cookies

- Apply cookie using greasing oil **Nye OCF-446**
- Force ~ **10 kgf/PMT** by pogo pins

# Belle II cookies



Cookie



Removable optical coupling is made using a soft cast silicone cookie with a drop of optical oil to make a "bubble free" contact

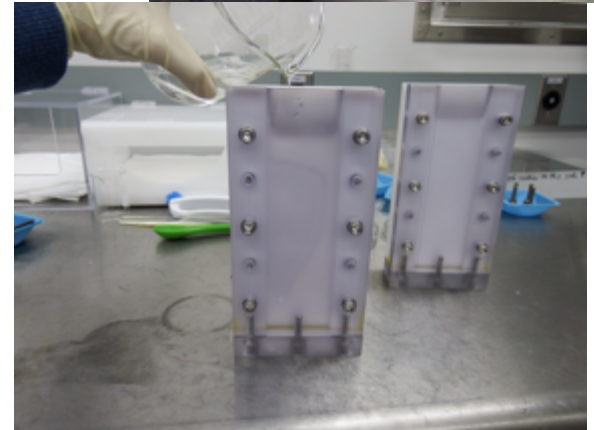
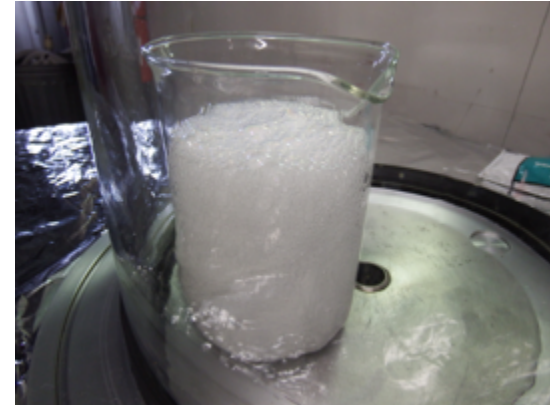
# GlueX technology

## Preparation of cookies

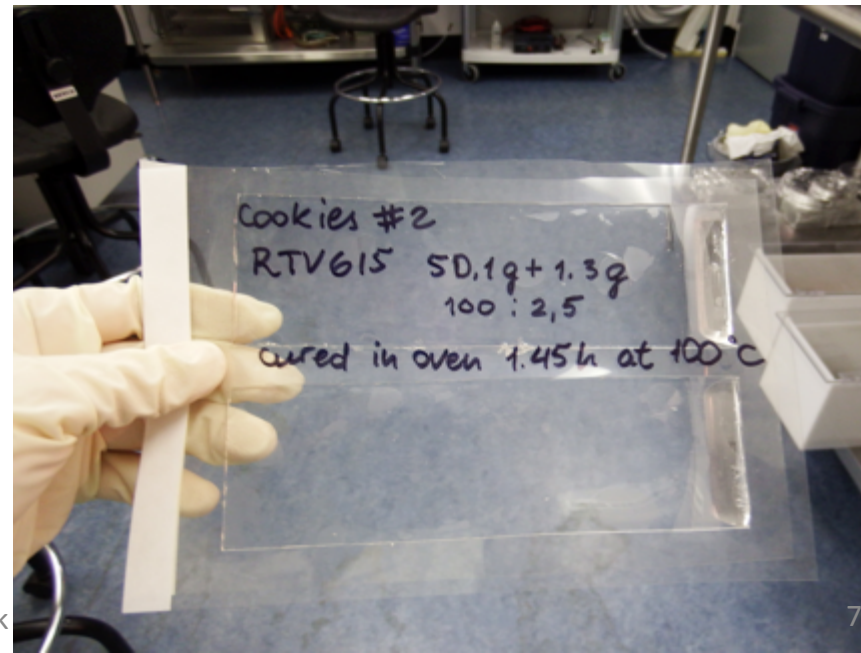
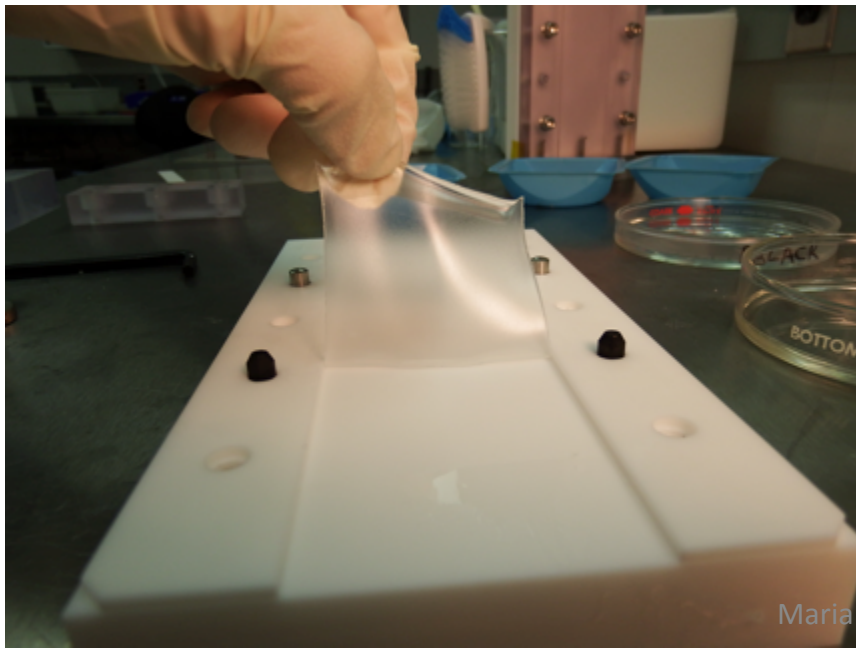
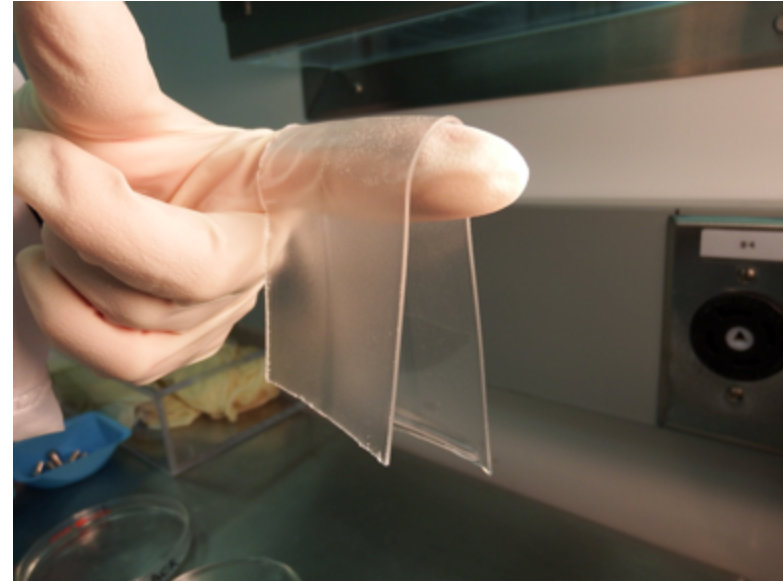
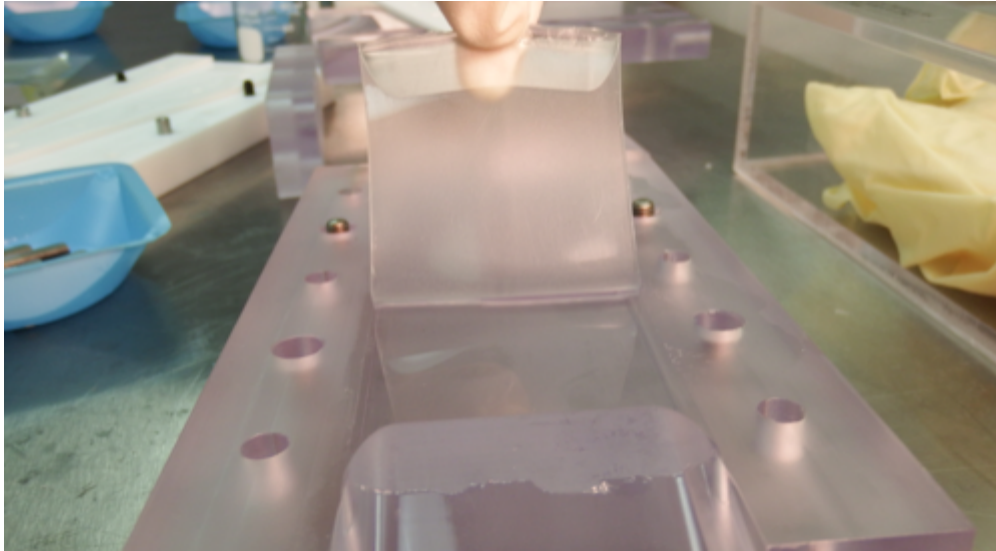
- Mix silicone material (**RTV615**) with different ratios **100 : (2.5 - 4)**
- Vacuum chamber to remove bubbles ~ 2h
- Pour into mold (cookie thickness is **1 - 3 mm**), **NO plastic foil** between the silicone and the acrylic side
- Curing at **100C for 1 h** (convenient regime)

## Application of cookies

- Apply cookie using greasing oil **Nye OCF-446**



# Cooking the cookies



# Testing of cookies

- Transmittance measured:
  - In Jlab using Big Blue Box
  - In CUA using Greg's setup
- Mechanical tests:
  - Force needed to apply / detach
  - Handling in real environment



# Goals for transmittance tests

- Custom vs. commercial cookies (e.g. TOF-like)
- Material: RTV vs. TSE
- Optimize procedure: curing conditions, mixing ratio, thickness

# Subset of measured cookies

Label	Material	Mixing ratio	Masses mixed [g]	Curing temperature, C	Thickness [mm]
#5	RTV	100 : 2.5	70.0 + 1.8 = 71.8	100	3 and 3
#6	RTV	100 : 2.5	40.2 + 1.0 = 41.2	100	1 and 2
#7	TSE	100 : 2.5	40.0 + 1 = 41.2	100	1 and 2
#8	RTV	100 : 4	35.0 + 1.4 = 36.4	100	1 and 2
#9	RTV	100 : 3.2	100.5 + 3.2 = 103.7	150	1 and 2
#10	RTV	100 : 3.2	100.5 + 3.2 = 103.7	100	1 and 2
#13	TSE	100 : 3.2	70.0 + 2.2 = 72.2	150	1 and 2
#14	TSE	100 : 3.2	35.3 + 1.1 = 36.4	100	1 and 2
#15	TSE	100 : 3.2	92.0 + 2.9 = 94.9	150 for 0.5 h	3
#16	TSE	100 : 3.2	92.0 + 2.9 = 94.9	40 for 72 h	1 and 3

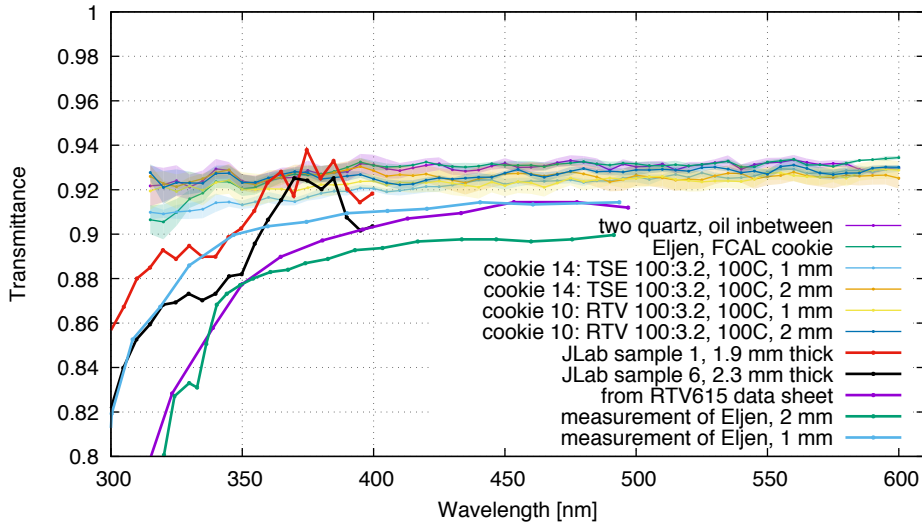
Eljen 560 FCAL  
cookie (2 mm)

Eljen560 round  
cookies with  
thickness 1 mm and  
2 mm

# Our cookies have good transmittance

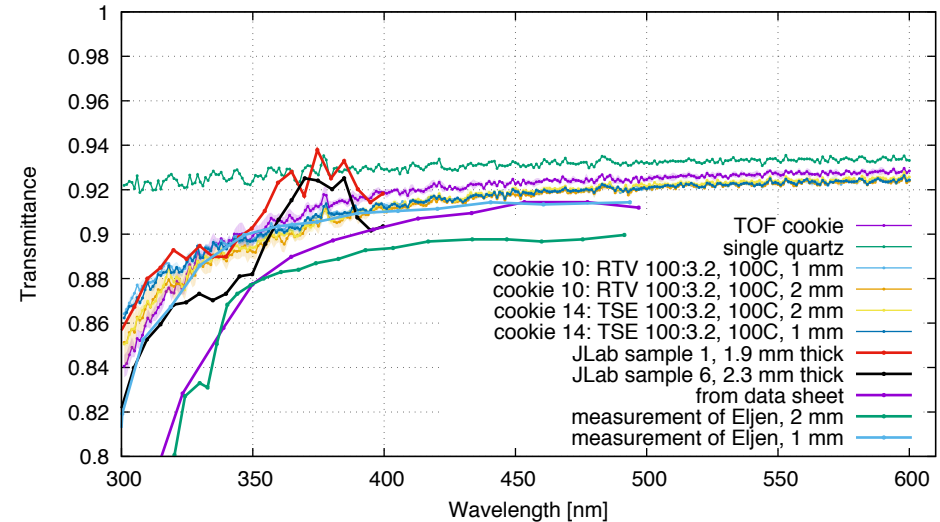
JLab

Absolute transmittance



CUA (Greg)

Absolute transmittance



Sample:

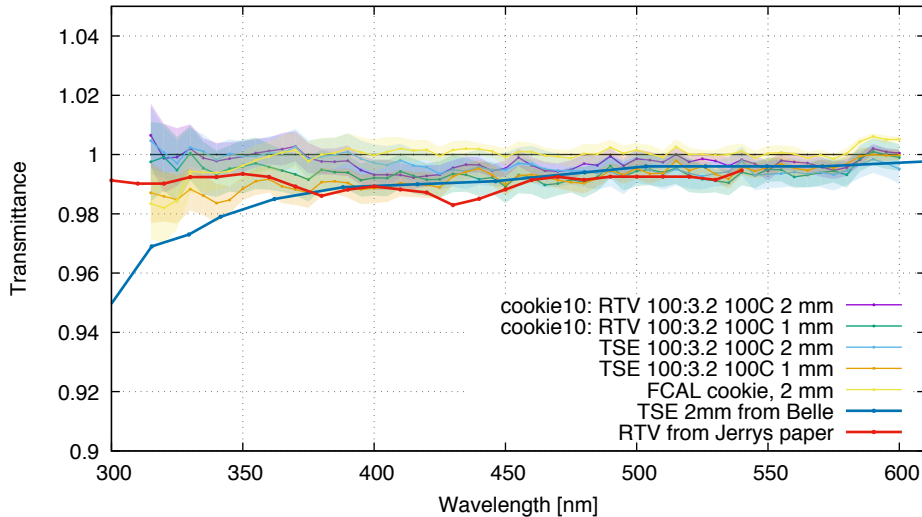
Fused silica window – cookie – Fused silica window

Next page: sample transmittance relative to just a window

# Our cookies have good transmittance

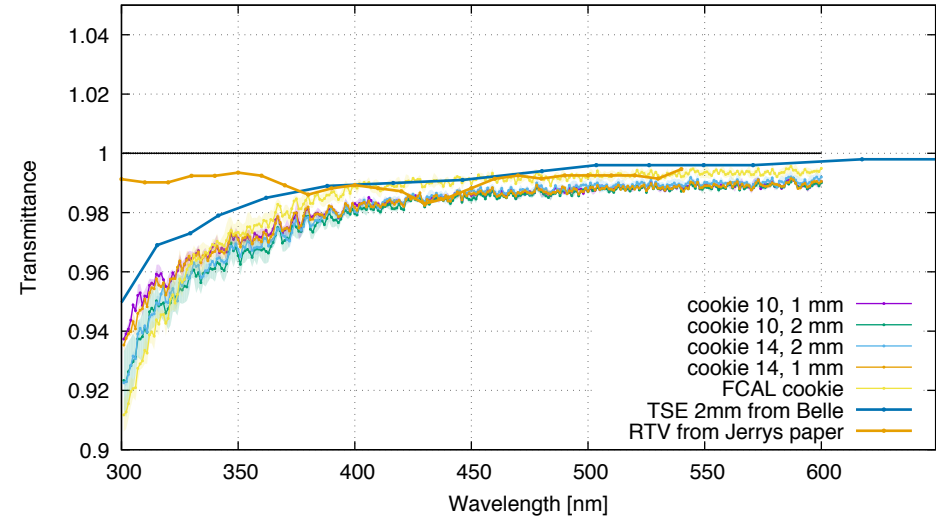
JLab

Relative to two quartz windows with oil inbetween



CUA Greg

Relative to single quartz window



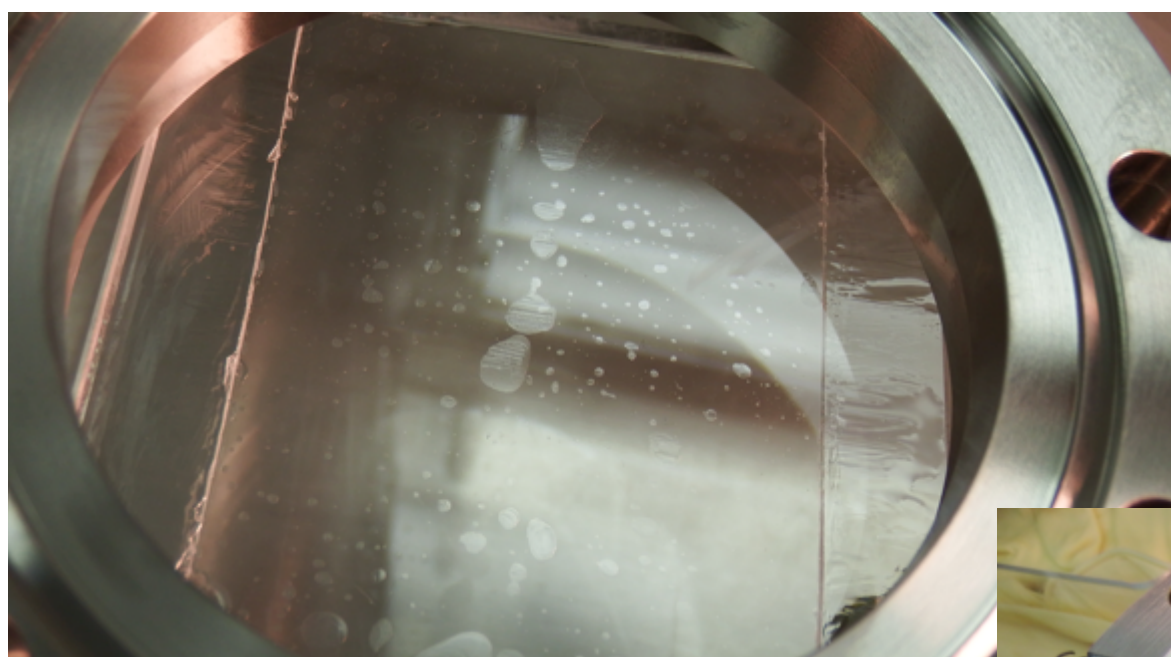
In spite of some dark current issues in Jlab setup, the conclusions are:

- Our cookies have absolute transmittance between 84% – 91%, relative – between 92% - 99%
- Our data agrees with other data from literature
- TSE and **RTV** materials perform the same
- Thickness/curing conditions do not matter much (**1.5 mm or 2 mm**)
- TOF cookie has slightly better transmittance

# Goals for mechanical tests

- Finalize cookie recipe (thickness, mixing ratio)
- Help to optimize the support for the PMTs and electronic boards (see talk from Fernando Barbosa)
- Work out procedure to equip the GlueX DIRC with PMTs / exchange single PMTs

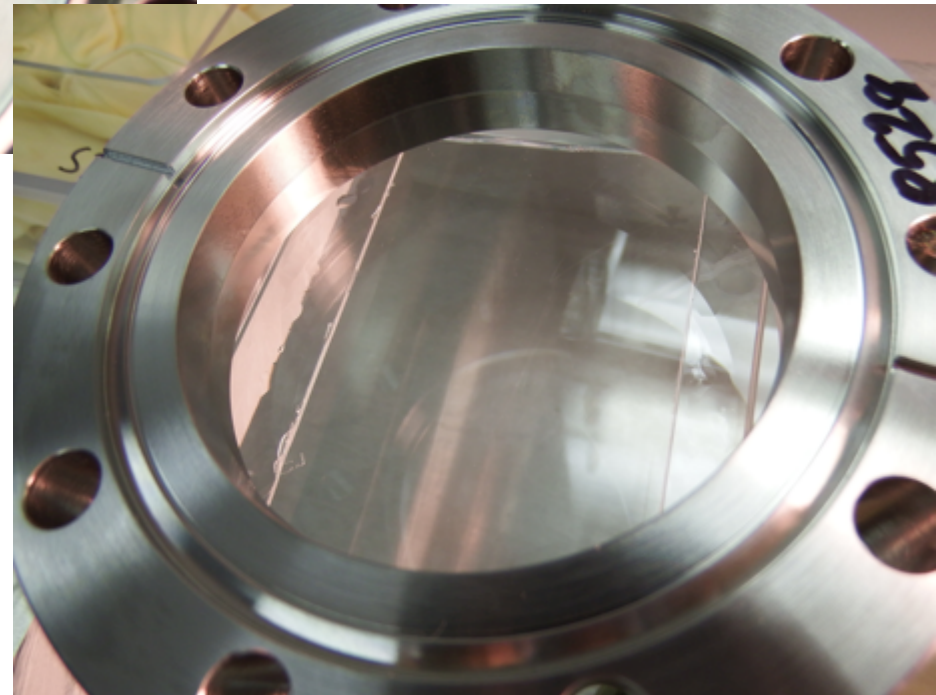
# Establish the optical coupling



2 mm thick cookie just applied

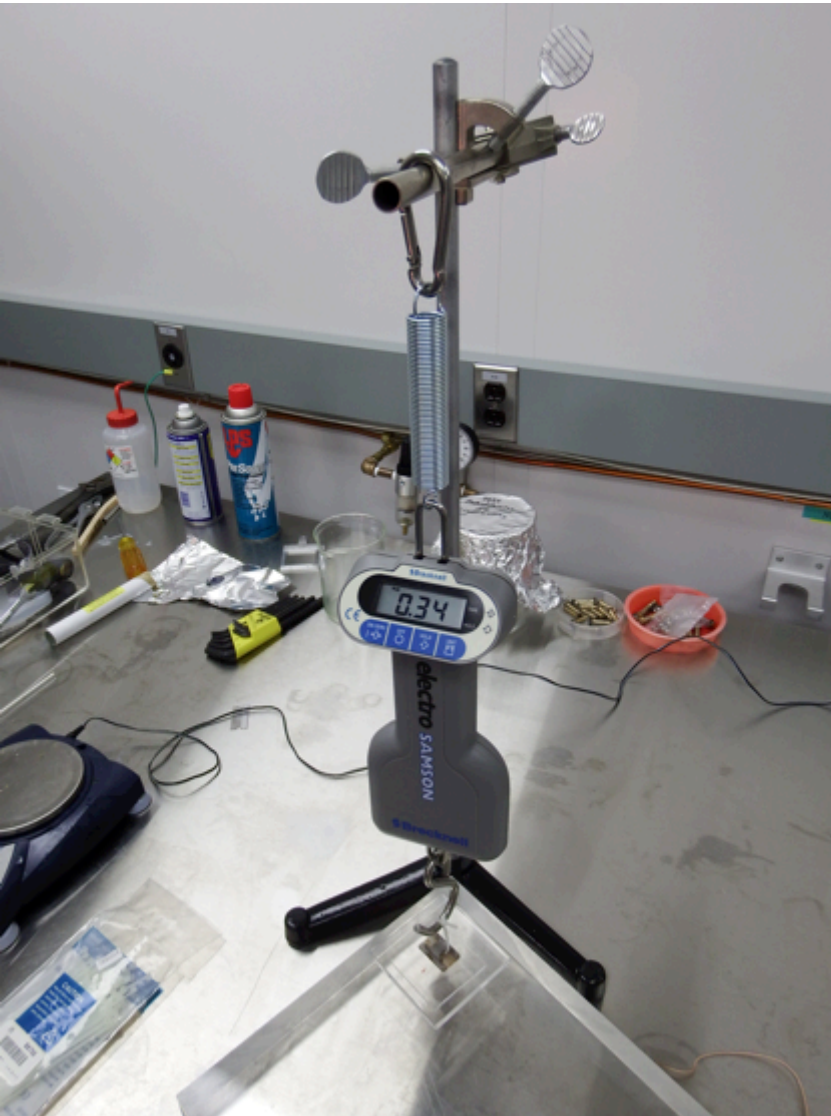


After 2 days under 852 g

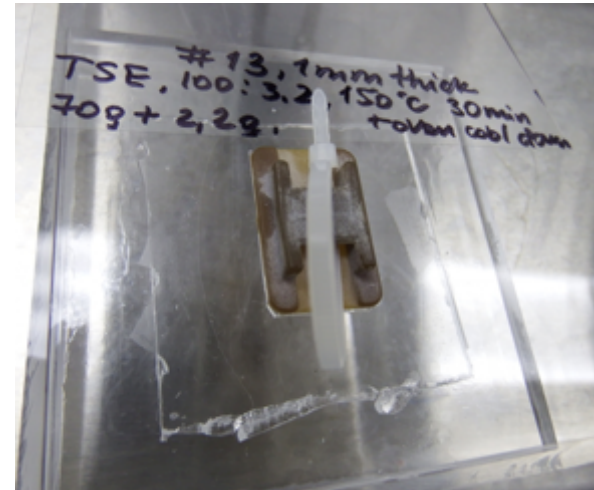


# Force needed to apply / detach cookies

Important for design of the support  
for PMTs and electronics



Curved cookies → bad coupling at the rim:



→ Need molds with flat sides

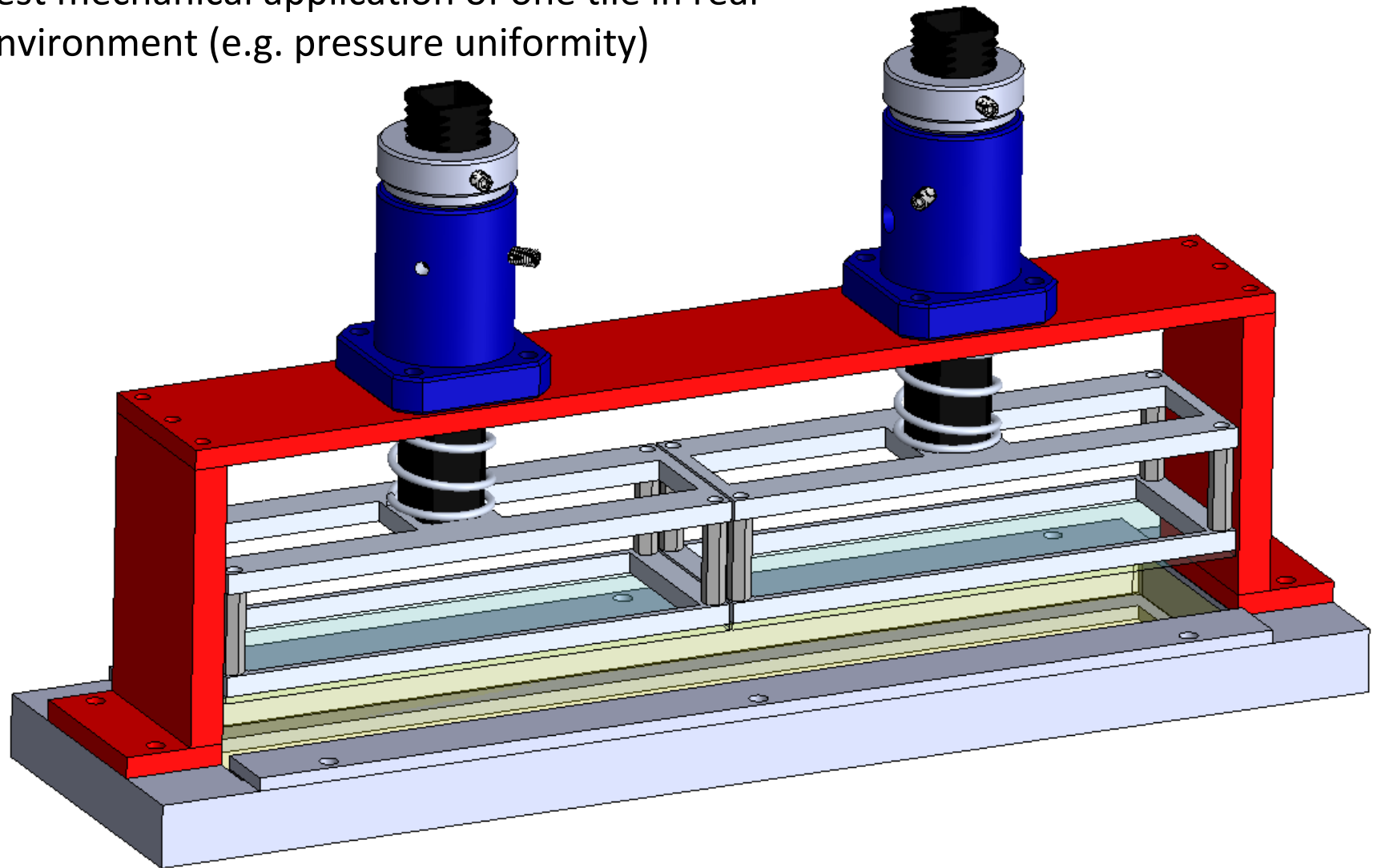
Force to apply: < 0.5 kg / PMT

Force to detach (after 2 month): 2.5 kg / PMT

→ Need a tool to insert under PMT while  
detaching

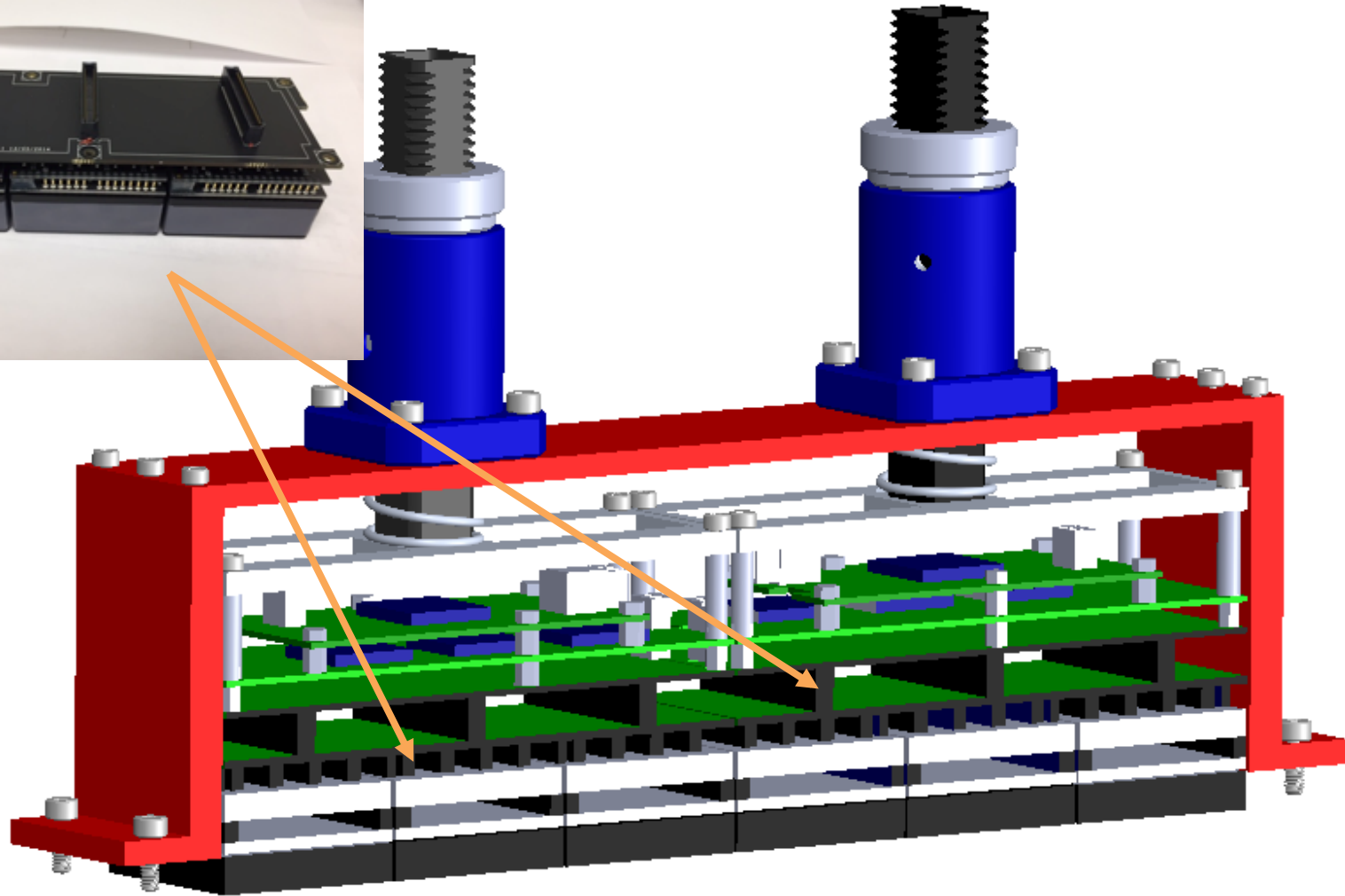
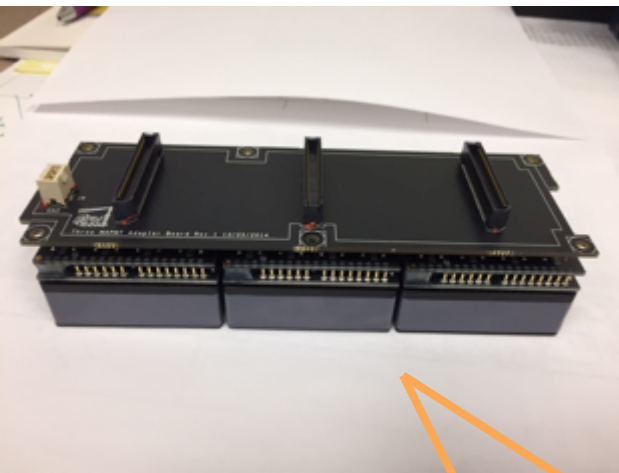
# Red bracket is under development

Test mechanical application of one tile in real environment (e.g. pressure uniformity)





# Red bracket with PMTs and electronics



# Results:

- A procedure to produce cookies is developed based on the experience of Belle II
- We decided on RTV615 silicone, 1.5 mm or 2 mm thickness, cure at 100°
- Cookies with good transmittance were produced, they should be pushed with < 0.5 kg/PMT

# Results:

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# Coming soon:

- New batch using flat cheaper molds and RTV material
- Some pre-made Eljen560 cookies to compare
- Red bracket + real tile (Fernando) to finalize
  - design of the support for electronics
  - cookie recipe

# Molds

- 2 molds for 1x3 PMT array each
- Easy disassembling using extraction screws
- Teflon side has wavy shape developed by Belle II (depth = 0.05 mm)
- Different spacers - cookies with thickness of 1 mm, 2 mm, or 3 mm can be molded

