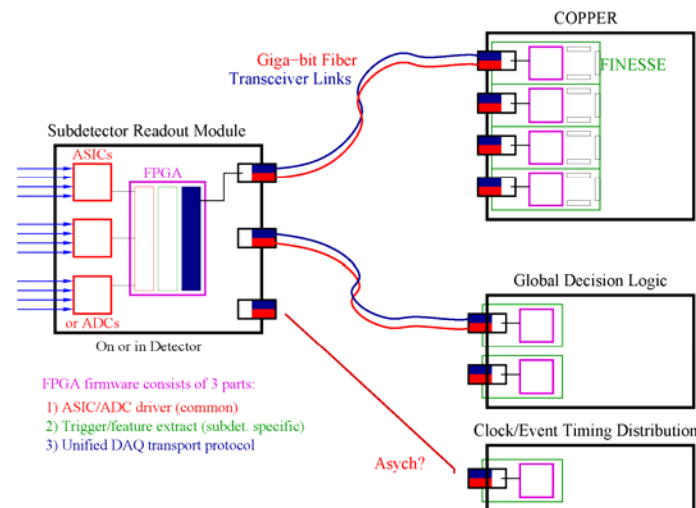


# X-ray FEL Detector mechanics



- BaF2 specs
- Draft core/mechanical enclosure
  - Width and depth
  - Proposed conduit box



Juaquin Anderson

Matt Andrew

Michael Cooney

Xin Gao

James Kennedy

Luca Macchiarulo

Marc Rosen

Larry Ruckman

Gary Varner

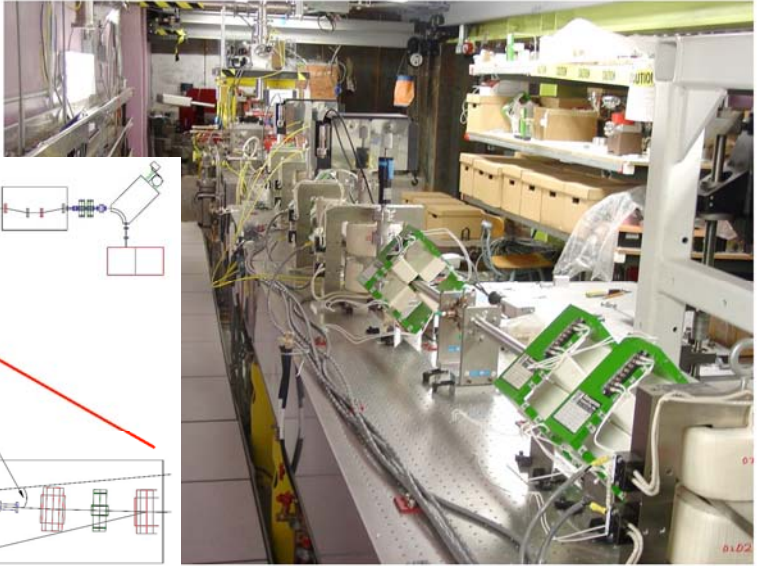
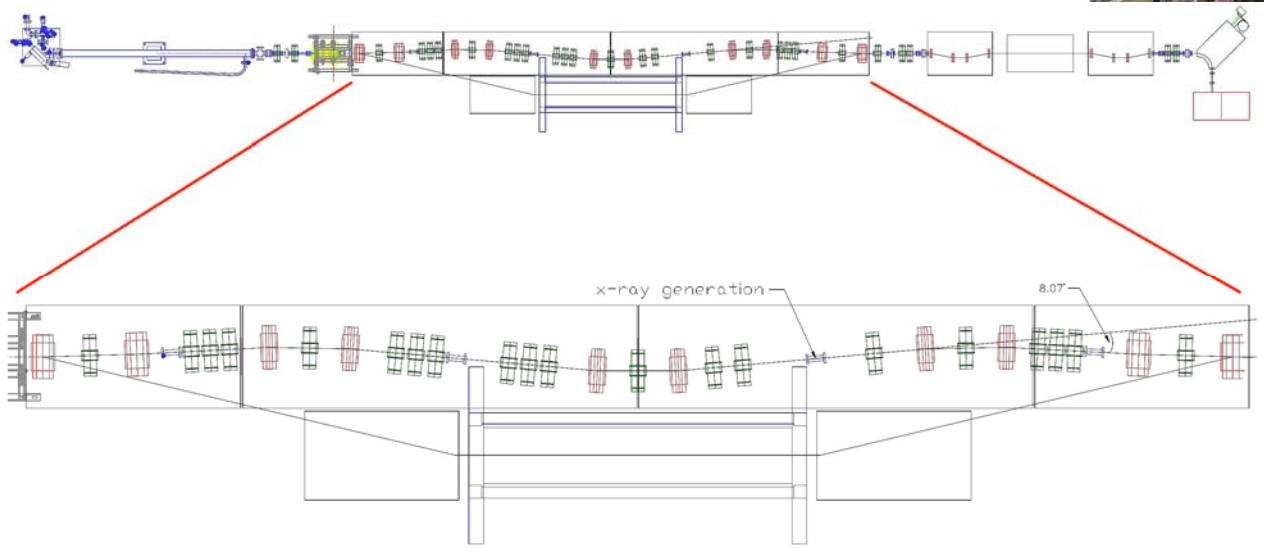
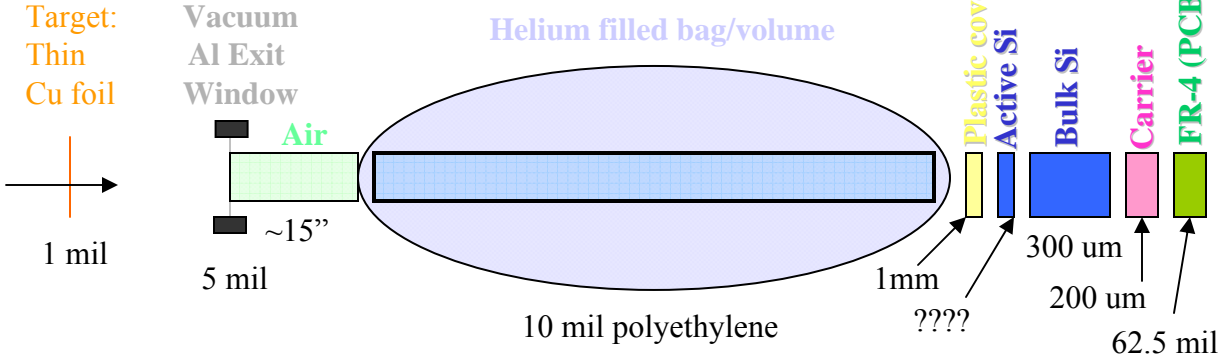
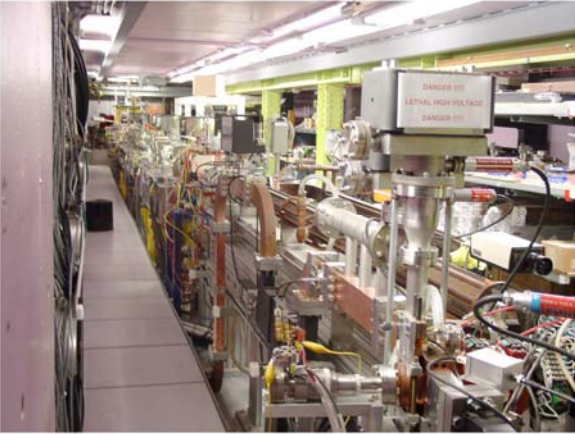
9-FEB-2010

# Brem beamline Summary

- Initial run with 2 detector planes
  - 1mm<sup>2</sup> array for “bare” layer
  - 3mm<sup>2</sup> array with BaF<sub>2</sub> radiator
- More than adequate flux (2<sup>nd</sup> layer)
- Developing x-ray transport simulation
  - Schematic entry/board layout
  - Readout/ASIC design specifications fixed

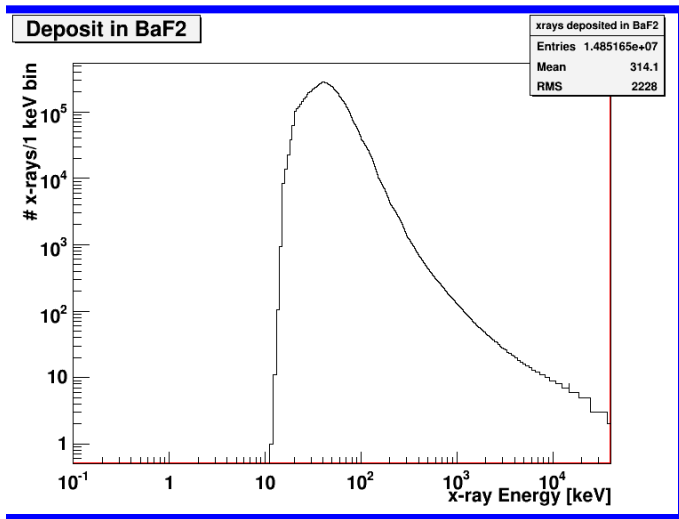
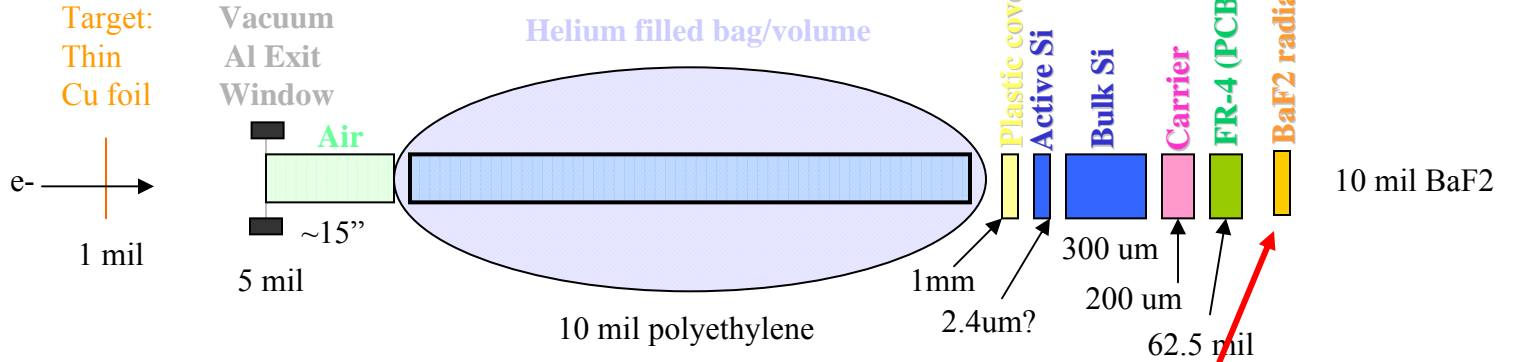
# Bremsstrahlung Beamline Estimates

At the end of the line...

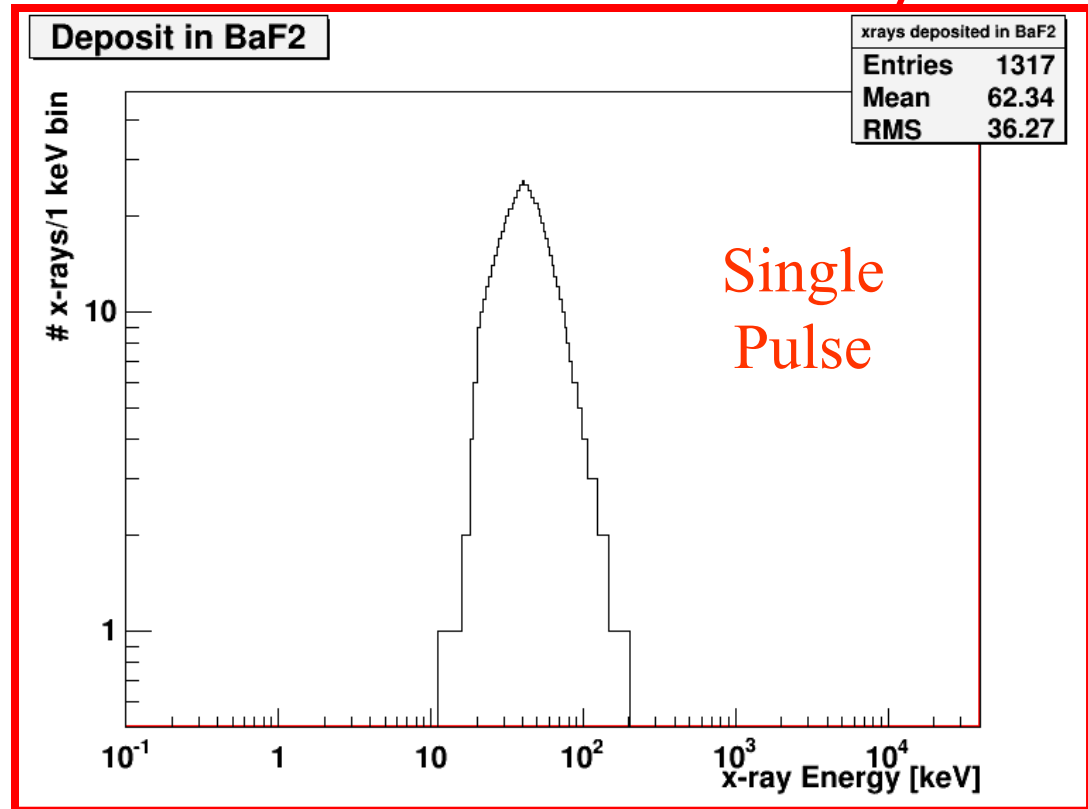


# 2<sup>nd</sup> Layer contribution

Ebeam = 40MeV  
200mA



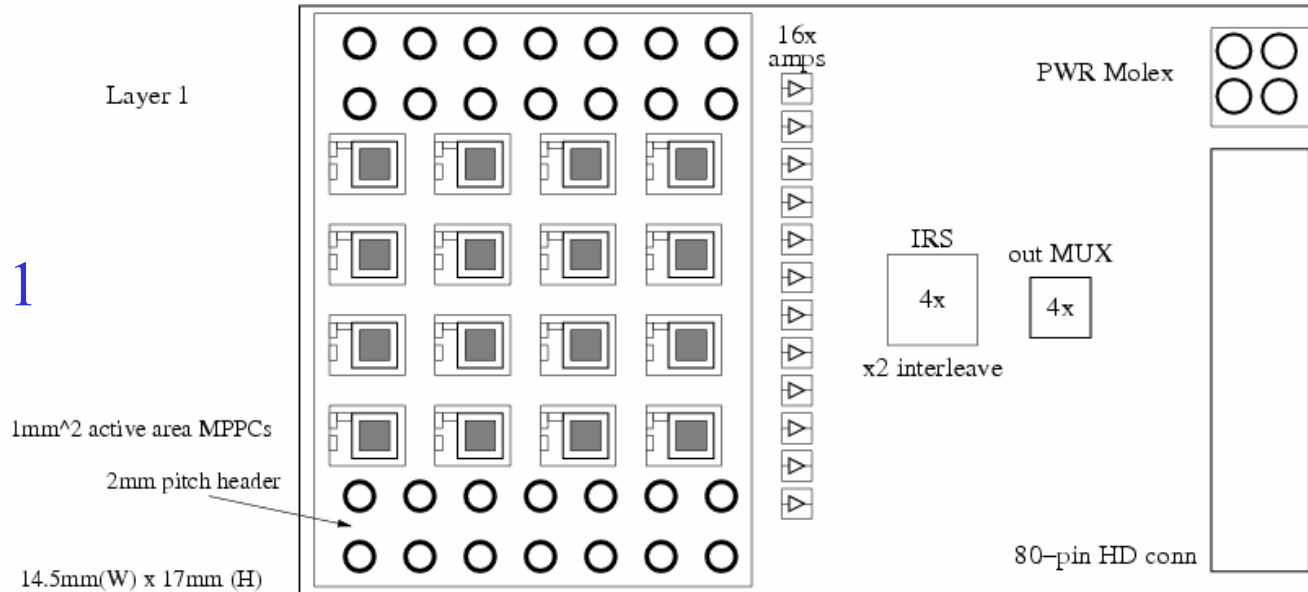
Macropulse



# First Detector Arrays

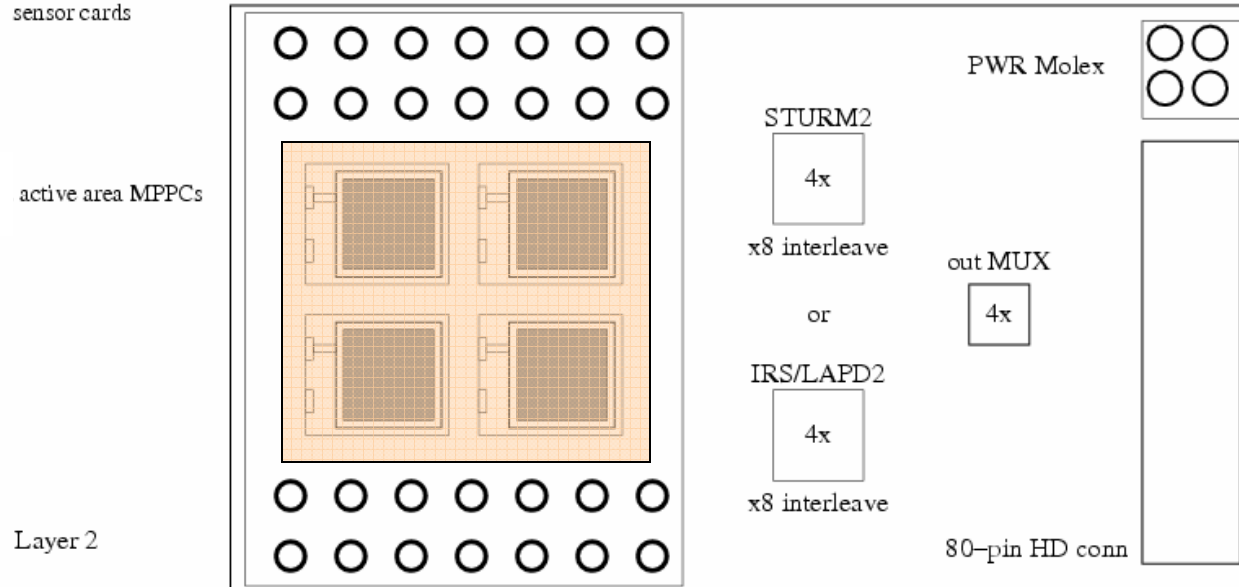
First Generation FEL x-ray (TEDA) Readout

Layer 1



9mm<sup>2</sup> active area MPPCs

Layer 2



# BaF<sub>2</sub> Specs [Mike H]

Qty: 2

Material: BaF<sub>2</sub>

Dimensions: (10.0 mm x 10.0 mm) ± 0.2 mm

Thickness: 0.30 mm ± 0.05 mm

Clear aperture: 85%

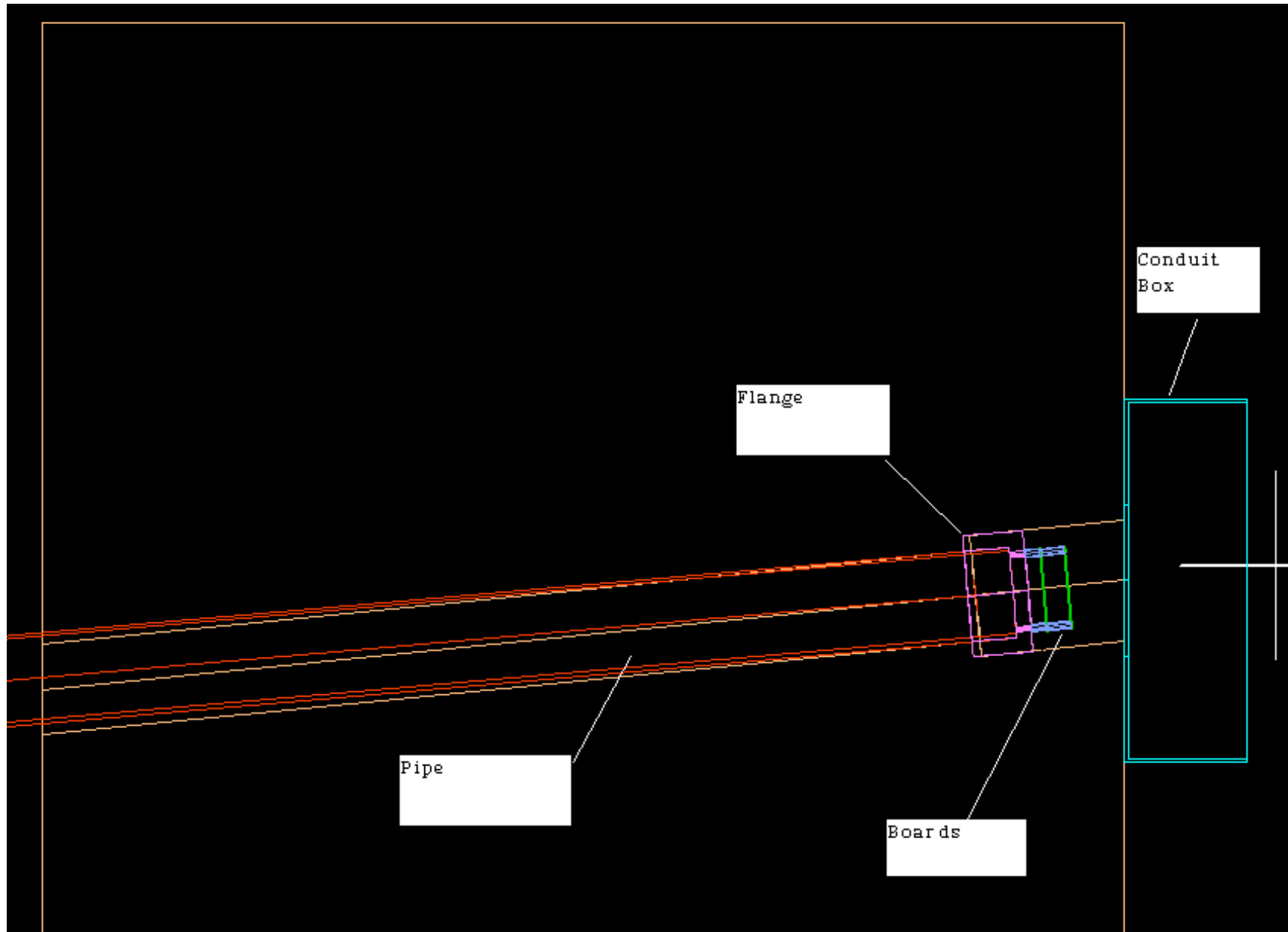
Parallelism: 3 arcmin

Flatness:  $\lambda/2$  @ 633nm

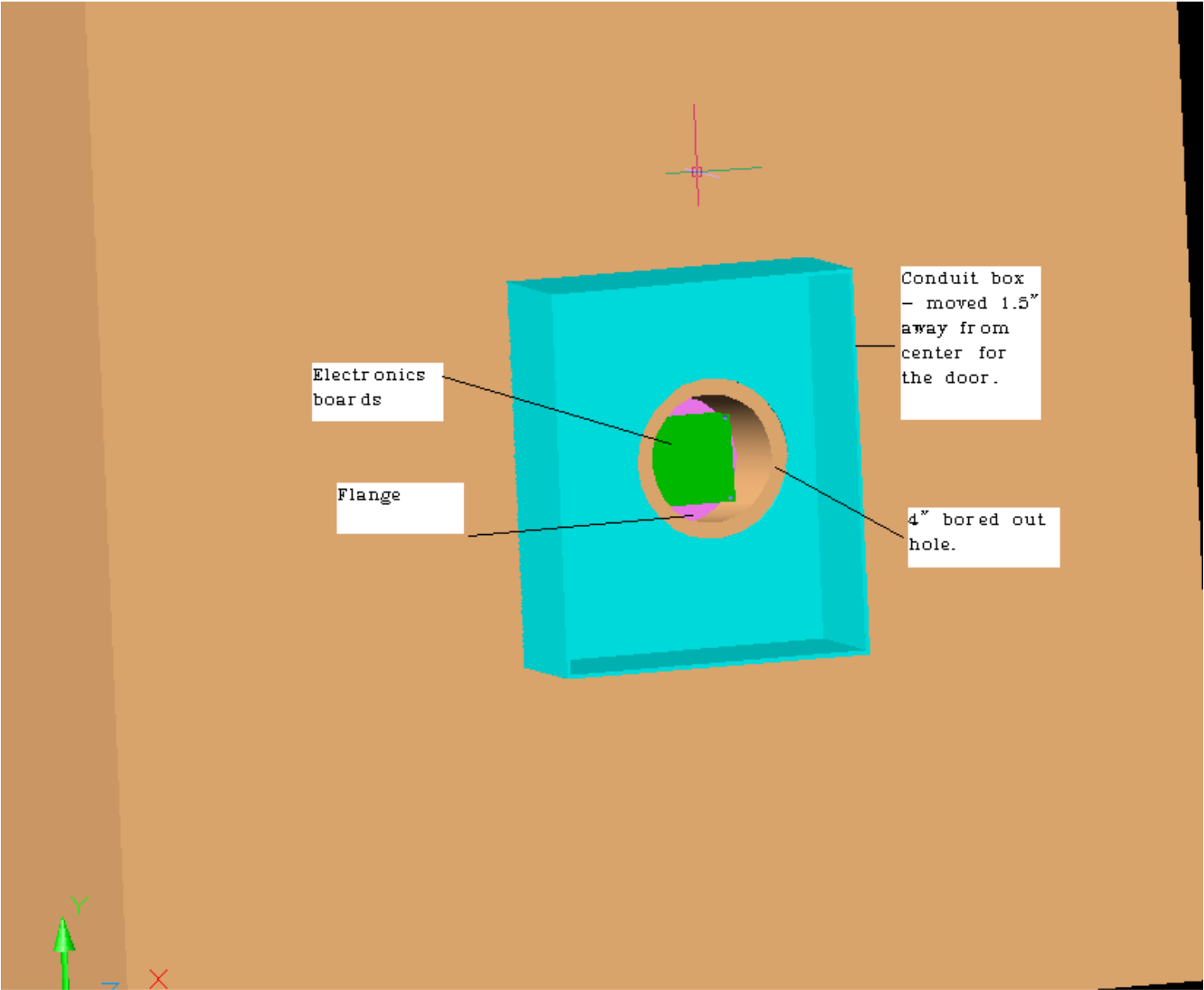
Surface Quality: 40-20

These are the ISP optics catalog specs that they can readily achieve. I'm sure that they could do much better as well but I'm not sure what we want to pay for. I typically use optics that are at least  $\lambda/4$  and 20-10. For such a thin optic however any polishing has to be balanced against the thickness tolerance of the optic.

# Target Layout (side) [Jim K]

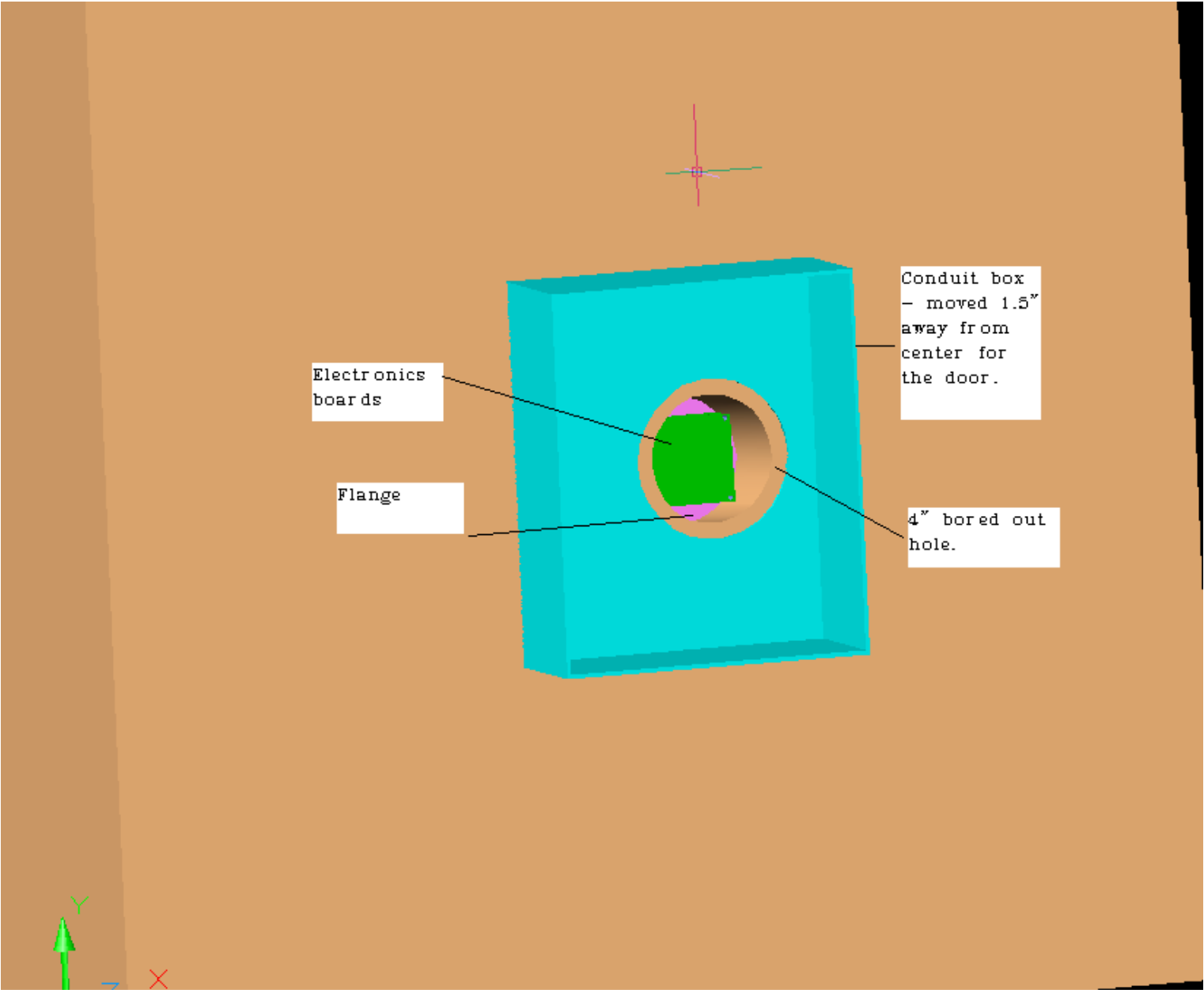


# Target Layout (escape maze) [Jim K]





# Target Layout (escape maze) [Jim K]



# Back-up slides

