

Synergies - Characterization and QA stations:

Mirrors: Duke, JLab, BNL, INFN (FE)

Aerogel: Temple, INFN (BA), INFN (FE)

Laser/LED, Slow control, still to be activated

Annex C. Technical Requisite

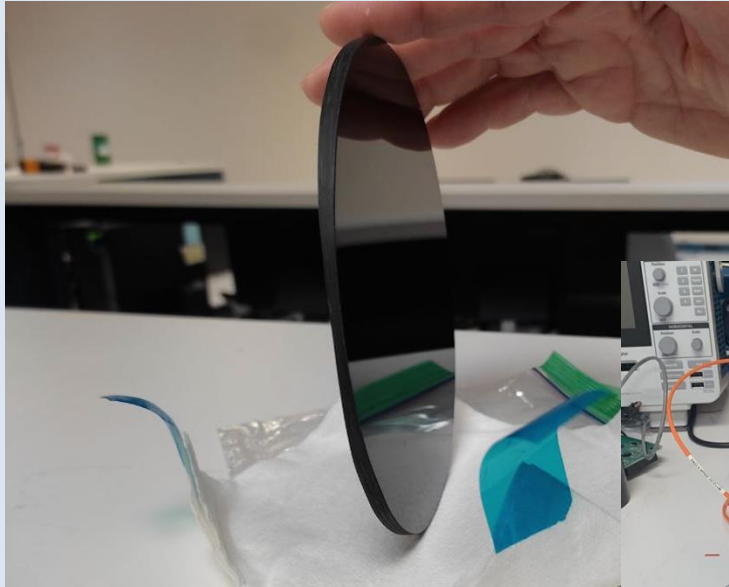
Each spherical mirror is supplied with

- a spot-size measurement,
- a report on dimensions,
- no reflective coating.

The spherical mirrors are replicated from the same mandrel. The latter is realized with the novel cost-effective technology that reduces the mandrel total mass and cost. Each mirror fulfills the following optical quality specification:

- Radius within 1% of nominal RoC value
(the nominal RoC values is defined by the customer before production in the range 2000 mm +/- 10%),
- Roughness < 2 nm,
- Pointlike image spot size $D_0 < 2.5$ mm,
- Compatibility with fluorocarbon gases (C_2F_6),
- Compatibility with SiO_2 reflecting coating.

Studying special material (ultra-low degassing)



Developing reflectivity test bench

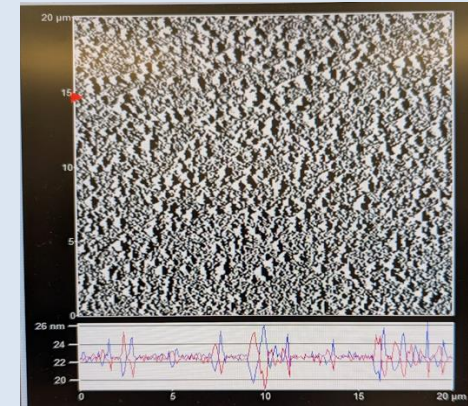
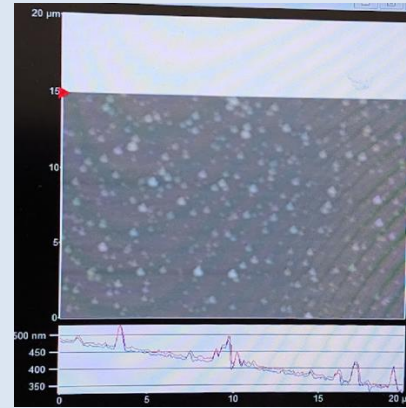


Testing coating (SBU) on dRICH samples

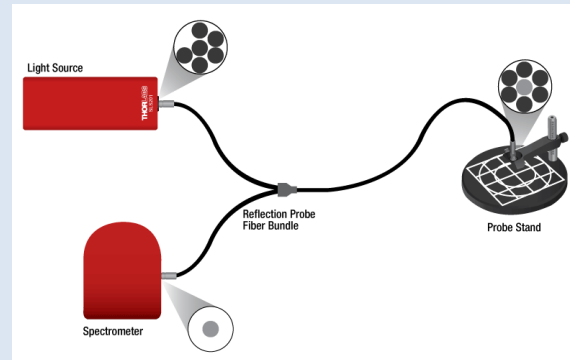




- Access to a variety of instruments for precision characterization of materials
- Vossen’s group members trained on Atomic Force Microscope, Spectrophotometer
- Variety of workshops and engineering facilities at Triangle Universities Nuclear Laboratory (TUNL) e.g. for 3D printing etc...
- Reflectivity probe
 - Deuterium Lamp 200-700nm
 - Spectrometer 200-1000nm
 - Currently waiting for quote for custom, UV compatible (solarized) probe with reference leg
- D0 test currently at JLab
 - Can be moved to (temporarily) to Duke to make use of local workforce



Screenshot of Atomic Force Microscope images of reflective surface coated at SBU showing roughness of $< 100\text{ nm}$



Portable reflectivity meter

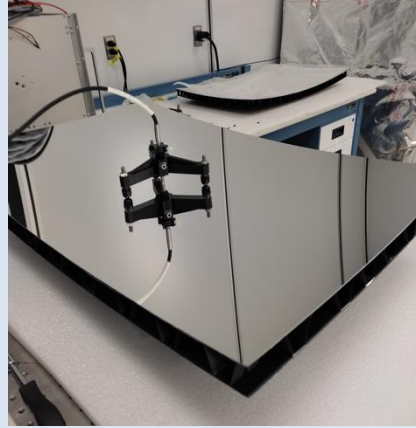
Reflectivity:

Portable instrument

Custom source + fiber distribution

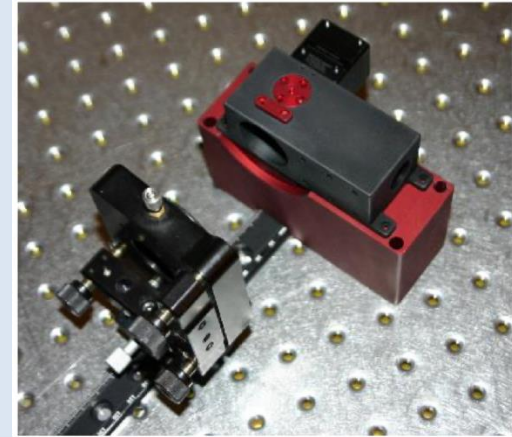
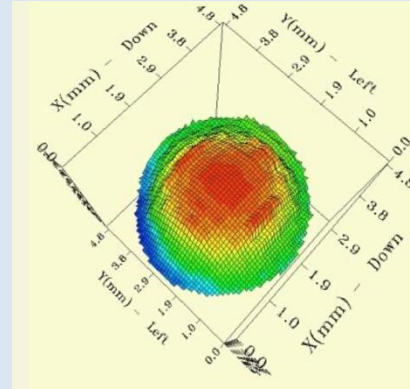
Reference sensor

Compact spectrophotometer



Shack-Hartmann sensor:
reflected waveform analysis

Surface mapping



Surface Quality



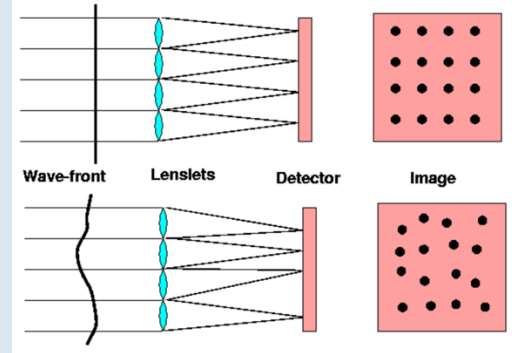
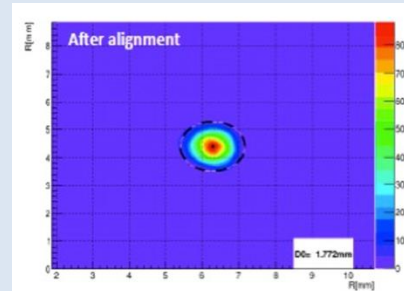
D0 measurement:
point-like image dimension

Global surface QA
Center of curvature

Stepper motor for alignment
and center scan

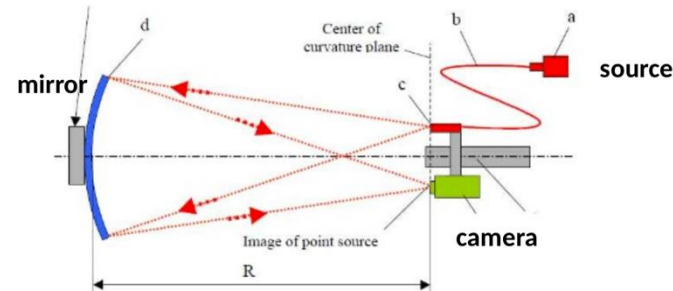
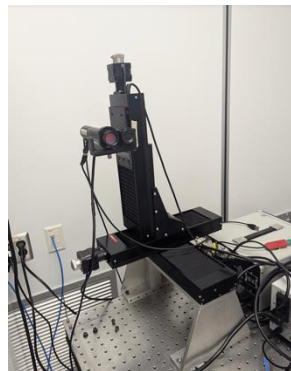
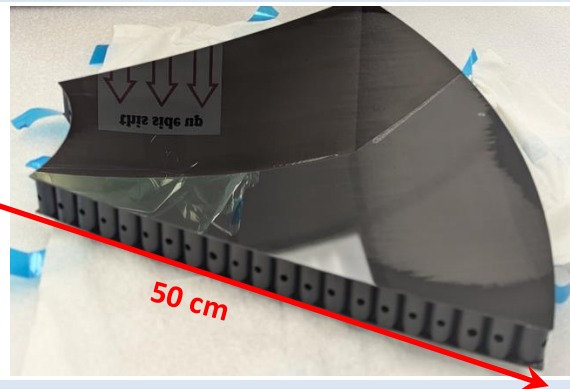
LED source (1 mm dia.)

CMOS camera

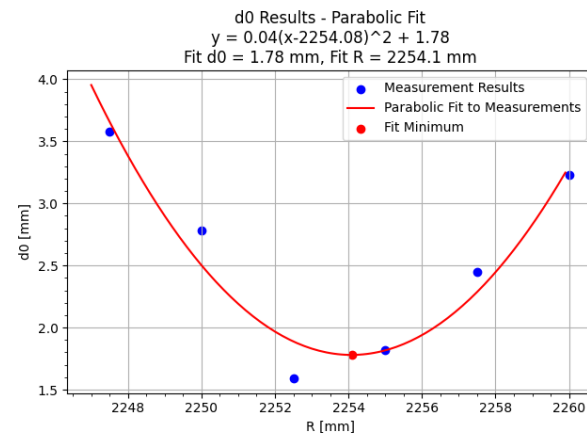
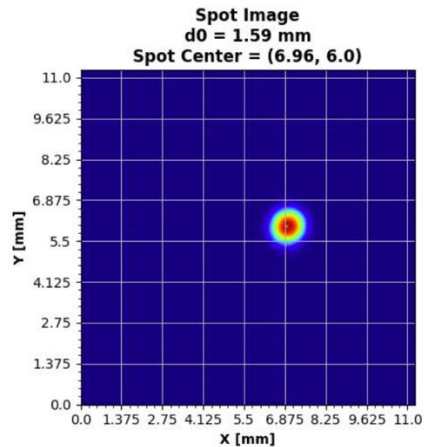
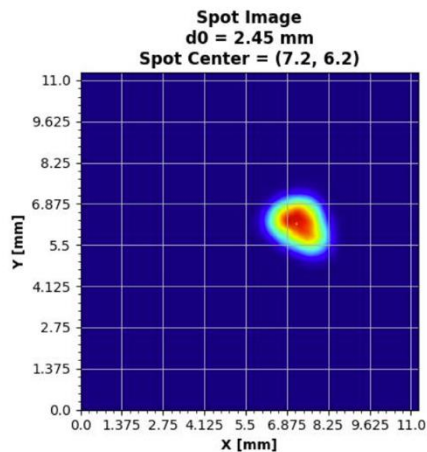


Under study: transfer to Duke

Characterizing the medium-size (~30 cm side) demonstrator CFRP substrate before coating



✓ $D0 < 2.5$ mm ✓ $R = 2200 \pm 1\%$



Synergies - Characterization and QA stations:

Mirrors: Duke, JLab, BNL, INFN (FE)

Aerogel: Temple, INFN (BA), INFN (FE)

Laser/LED, Slow control, still to be activated

An effort should be pursued by the vendor to keep the aerogel quality parameters as close as possible or better than the following reference values.

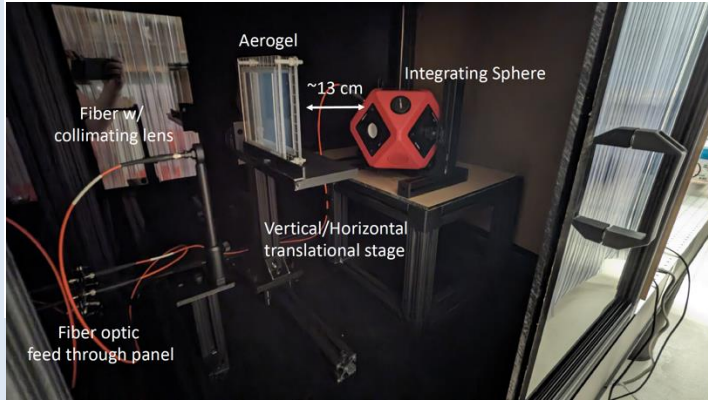
General specifications:

- No cracks or bubbles inside the block. Single spallings which decrease its area no more than 0.25 % are acceptable on the top surface;
- Lateral dimension tolerance within 0.25 mm;
- No evident disuniformity inside the tile volume.

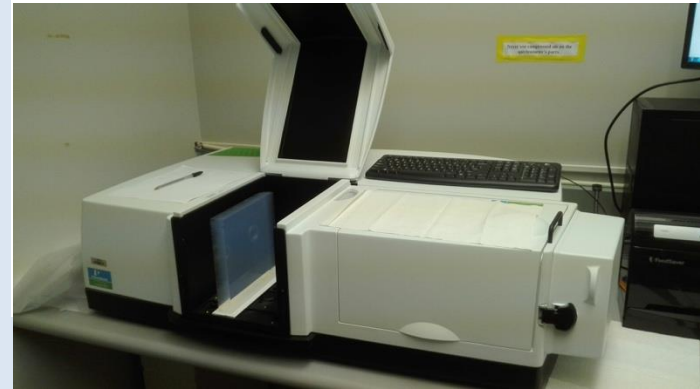
Technical specifications:

- Refractive index, to be chosen by the customer, in the range from 1.025 to 1.030, with a maximum tile-to-tile variation of ± 0.002 ;
- Tolerance on thickness ± 1 mm, being the error intended as the maximum tile-to-tile variation;
- Absorption coefficient, defined as the constant term of the Hunt parameterization of the aerogel transmission, bigger than 0.95;
- Scattering length wavelength bigger than 45 nm at 400 nm;
- Planarity of the transmission surface, defined as the maximum peak to valley variation, does not exceed 1.5 % of the lateral dimensions.

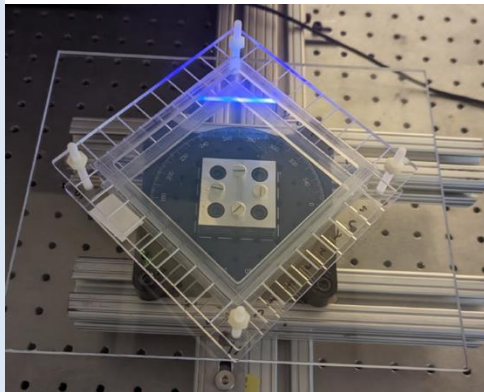
Integrating sphere - Temple



Perkin Elmer 650 S - INFN - Ferrara



Prisma test - Temple

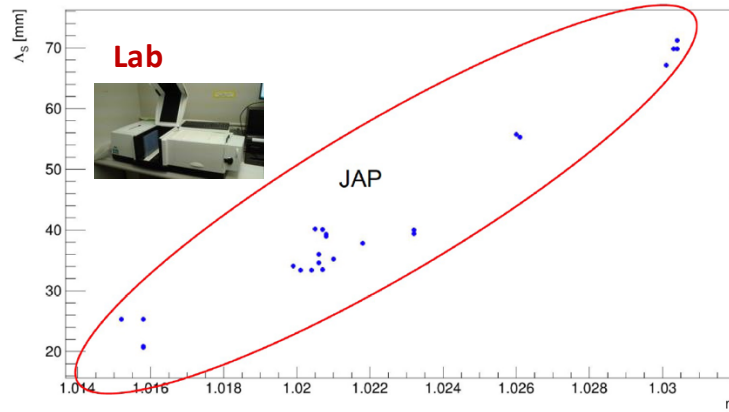


Agilent Cary - INFN - Bari

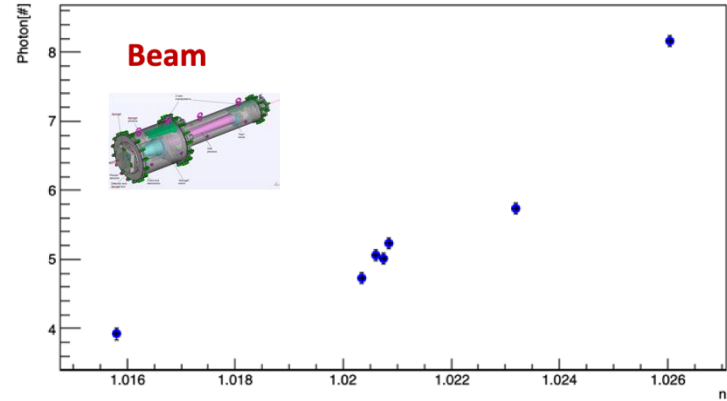


Aerogel Radiator: Optimization

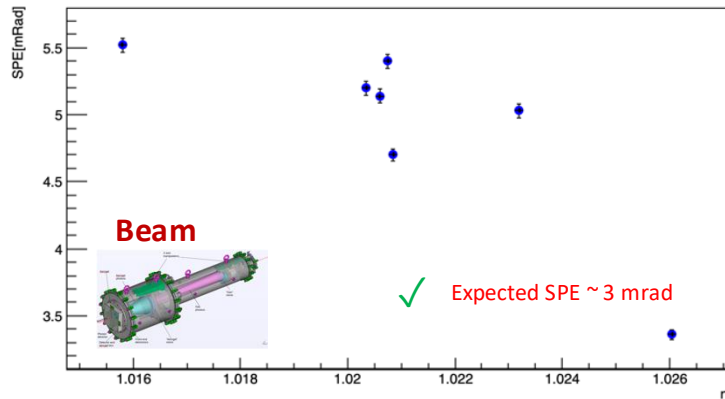
Scattering length vs refractive index



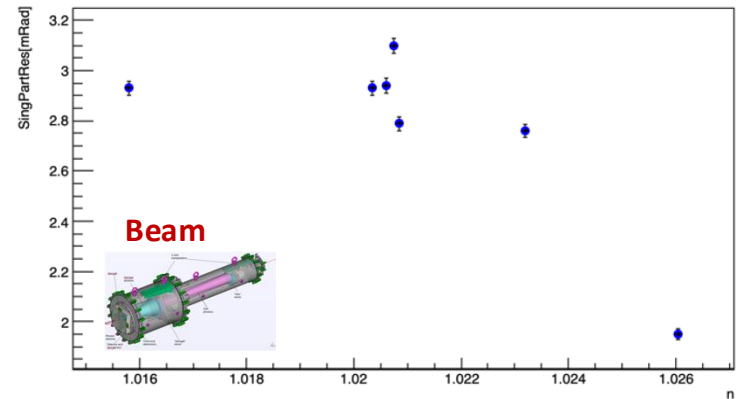
Number of photon for particle vs refractive index



Single photon resolution vs refractive index

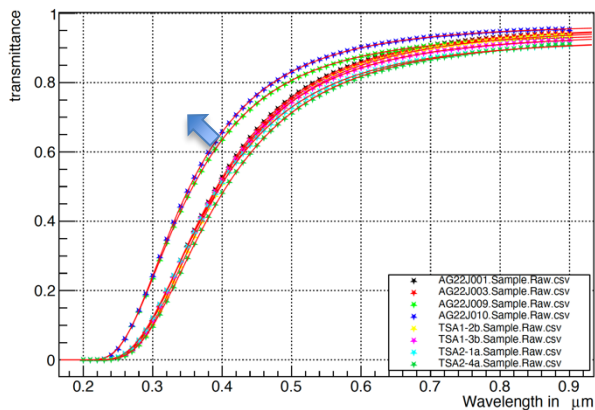


Single particle resolution vs refractive index



INFN in-kind in synergy with ALICE3

Ongoing: reproducibility at n=1.026

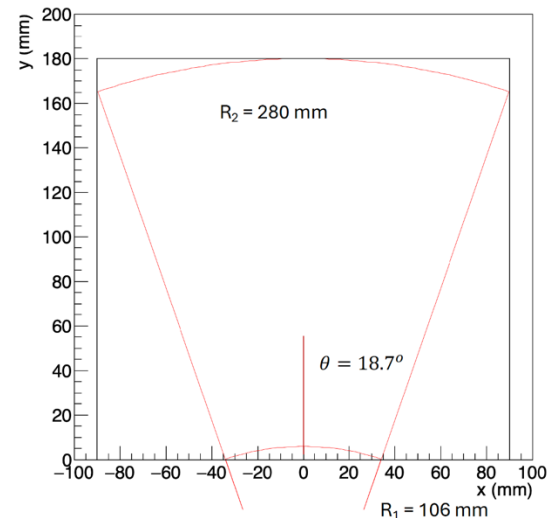
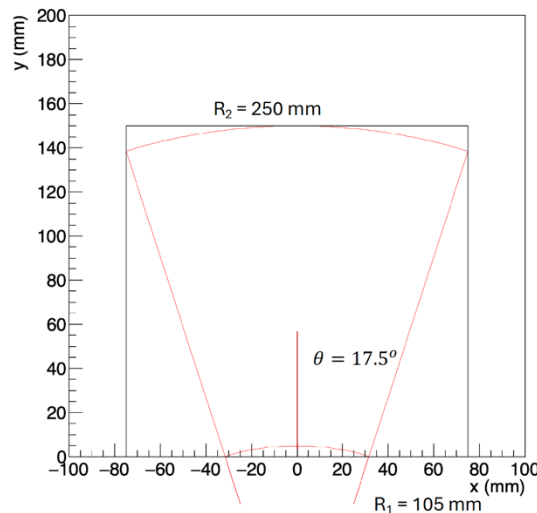
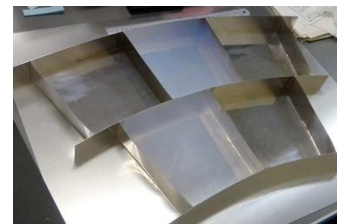


Next step: move to real dimensions & specs

ePIC quality specs: clarity, absorption, planarity, dimension tolerance, ...

Squared and water-jet cutting shaped

- 15 x 15 x 3 cm² volume
- 18 x 18 x 2 cm² volume (BELLE-II standard)



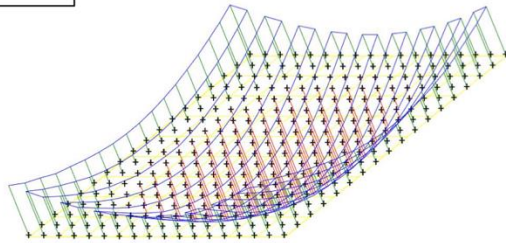
TOUCH PROBE

Samples from Aerogel Factory

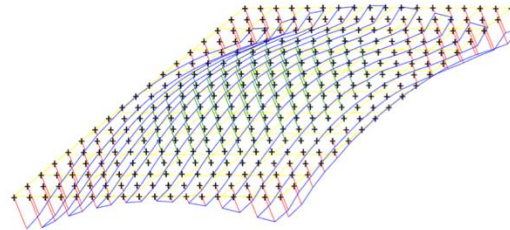
Minimum, maximum, average and std deviation of the measured thickness:

n = 1.03

Y -



Y +



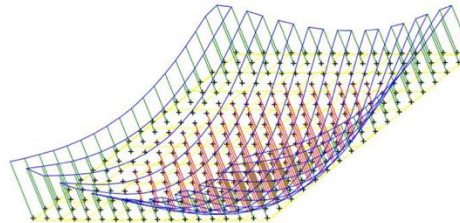
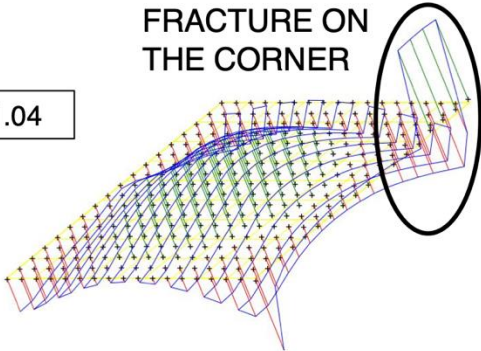
n=1.03
 min tickness (mm): 19.690
 max tickness (mm): 20.385
 standard deviation: 0.172
 average (mm): 19.955

n=1.04
 min tickness (mm): 19.271
 max tickness (mm): 21.798
 standard deviation: 0.335
 average (mm): 19.641

n=1.05
 min tickness (mm): 19.965
 max tickness (mm): 20.479
 standard deviation: 0.098
 average (mm): 20.106

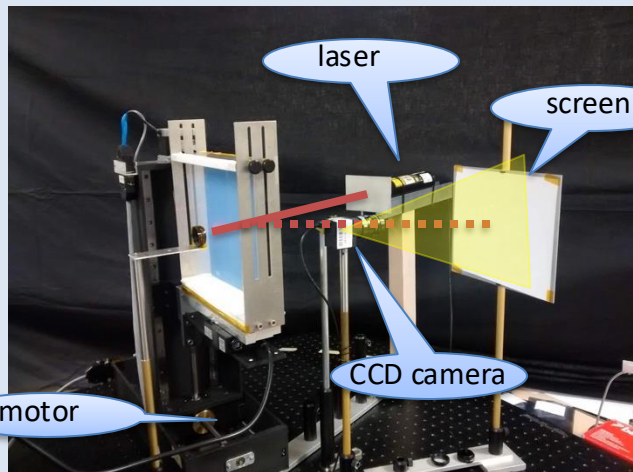
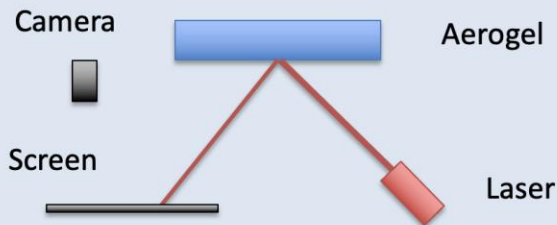
FRACTURE ON THE CORNER

n = 1.04



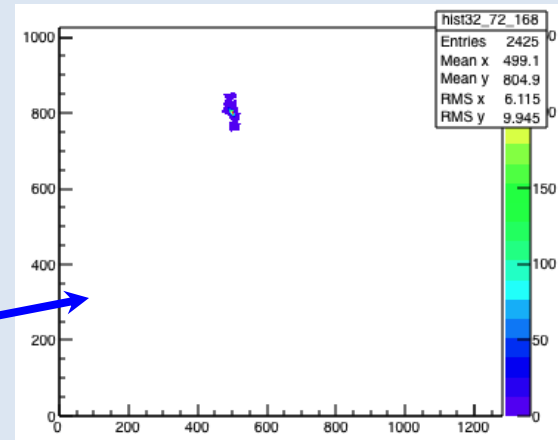
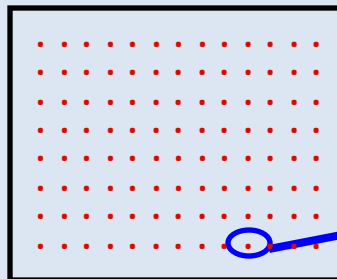
MENISCUS SHAPE DUE TO FABRICATION PROCESS

Aerogel Radiator

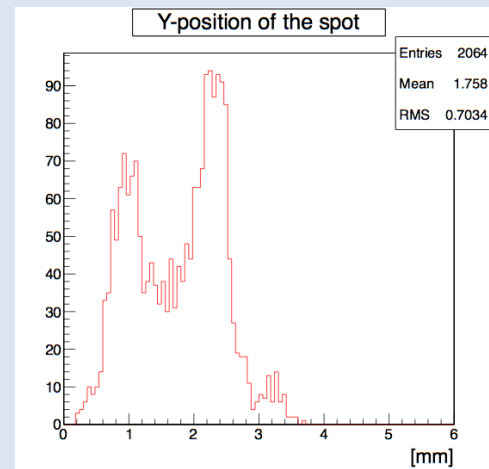
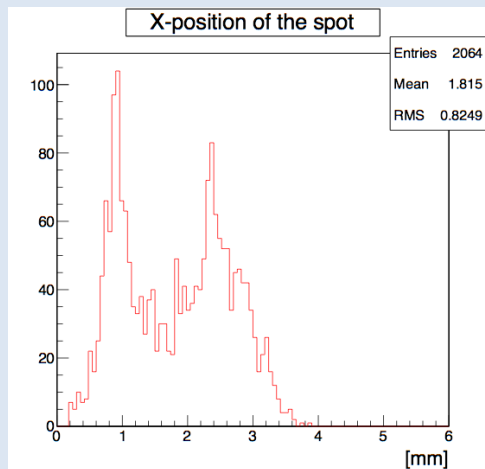


x-y axis movable table
CCD camera [ThorLabs DCU 224c]
- sensitive area [5.95-4.76 mm]
- resolution [1280-1024 pixels]
- pixel size 4.65 μm

Scan of aerogel surface

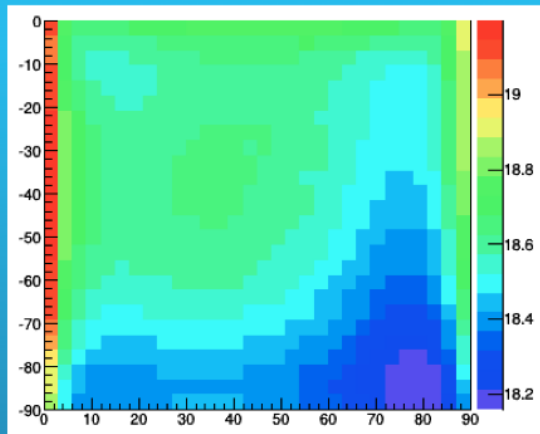


Distributions of X & Y positions of the spot

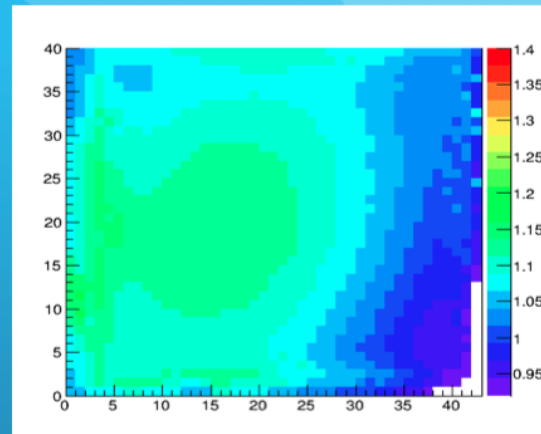


F
a
c
e
1

Touch
Machine



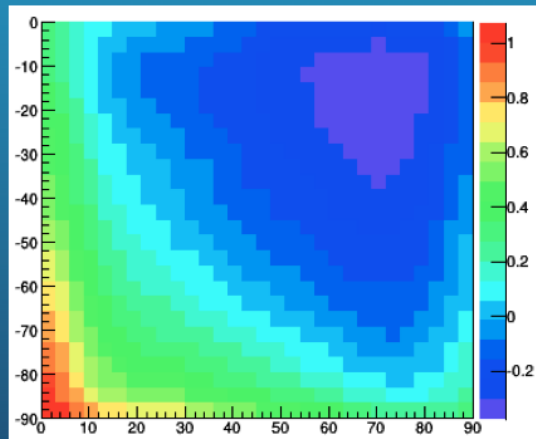
Laser
Setup



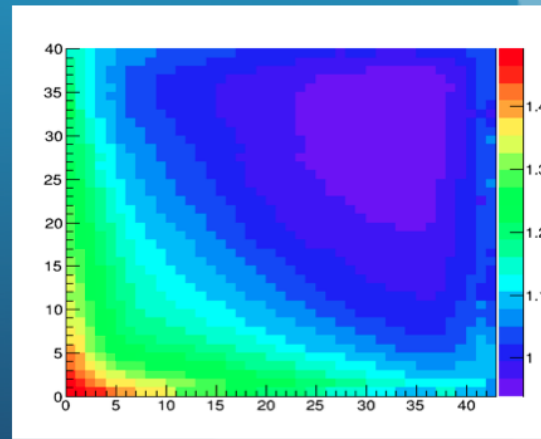
Old samples from Chiba University

F
a
c
e
2

Touch
Machine



Laser
Setup



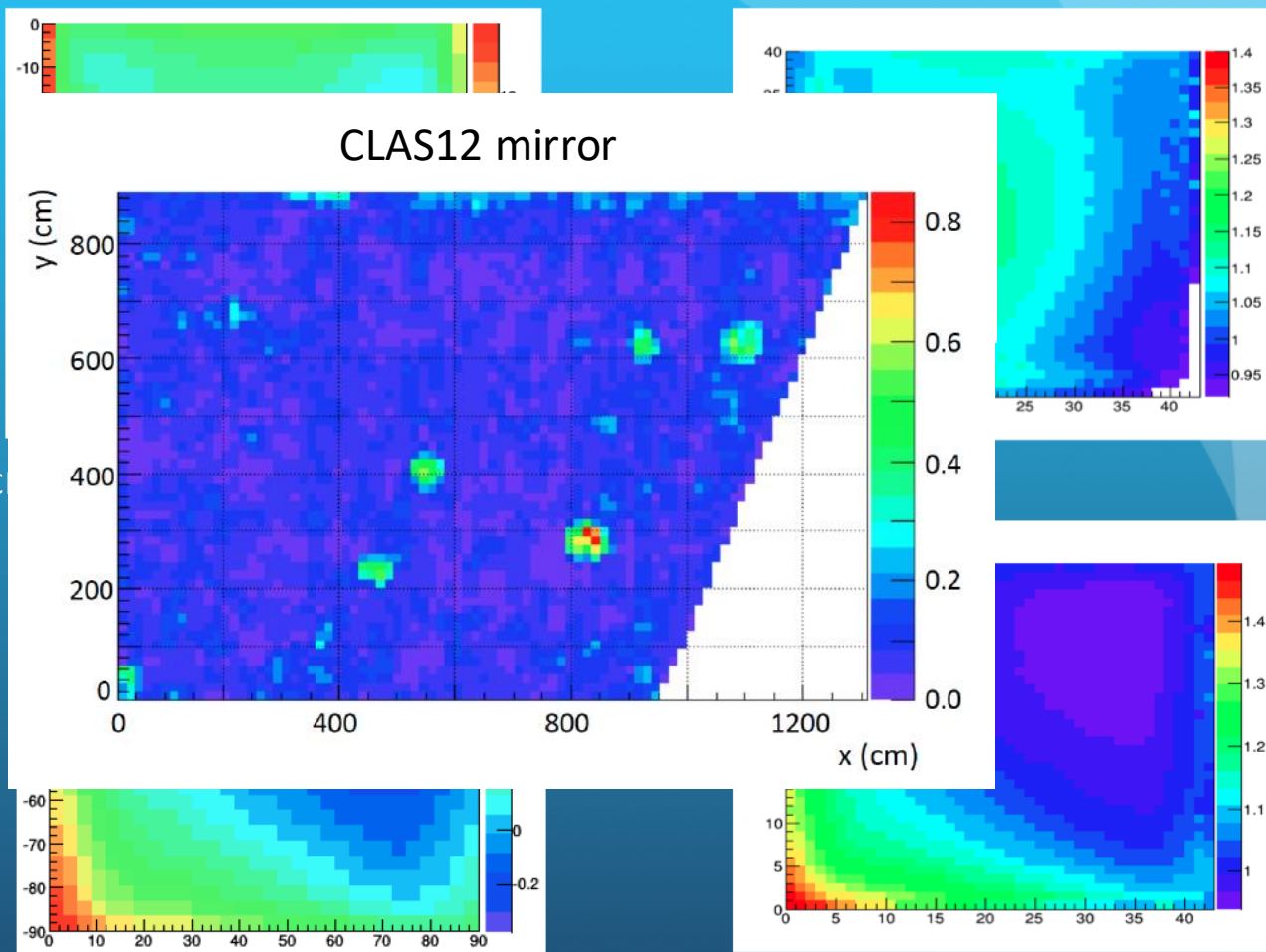
F
a
c
e
1

Touch
Machine

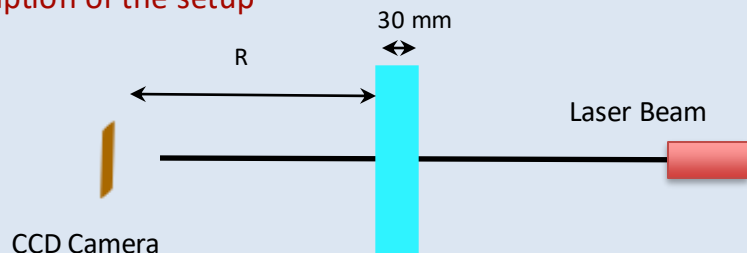
Old samples from C

F
a
c
e
2

Touch
Machine



Description of the setup



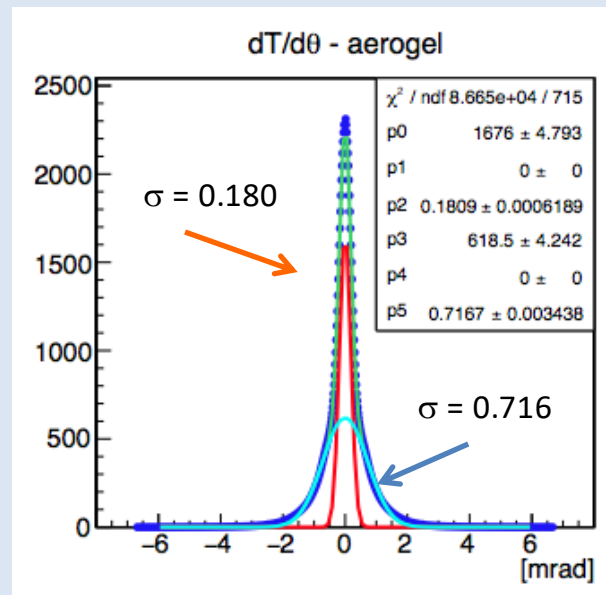
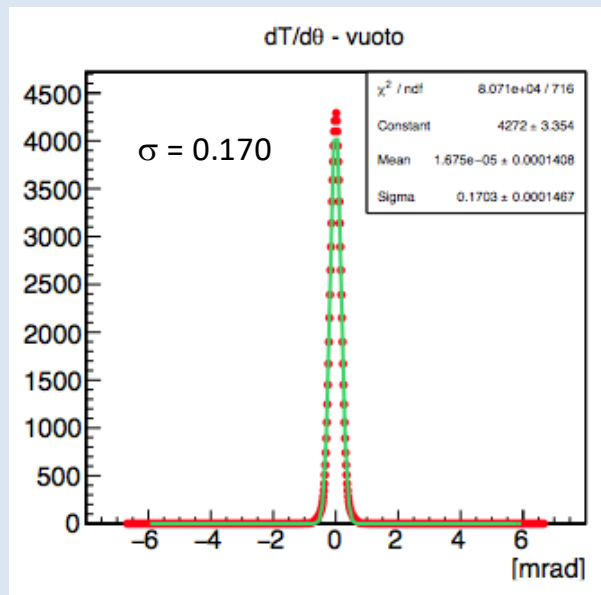
Scattering of the light in the medium due to the anisotropy of the dielectric properties caused by density microscopic fluctuations

Take the average X & Y profiles of the spot

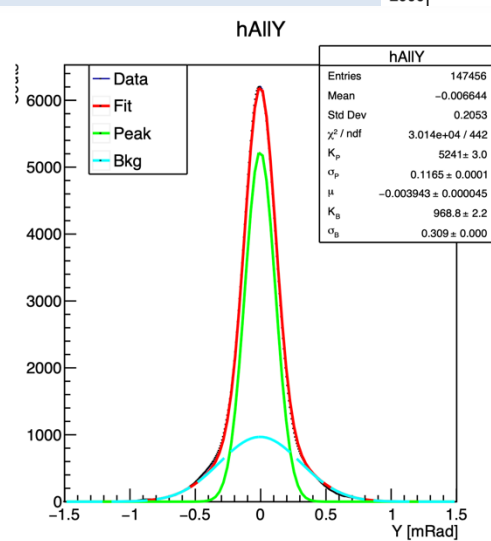
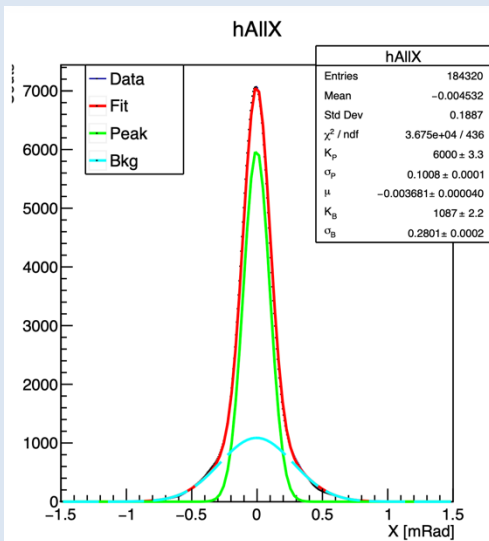
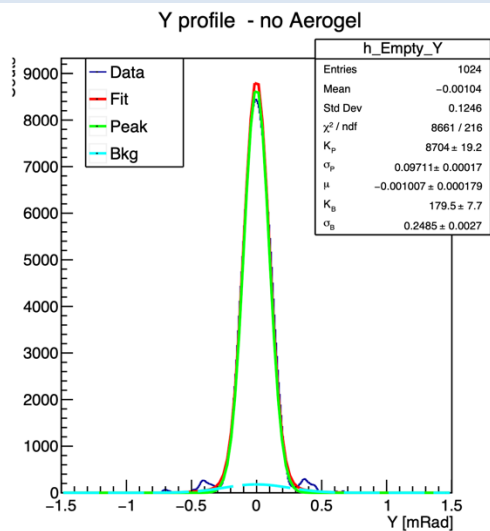
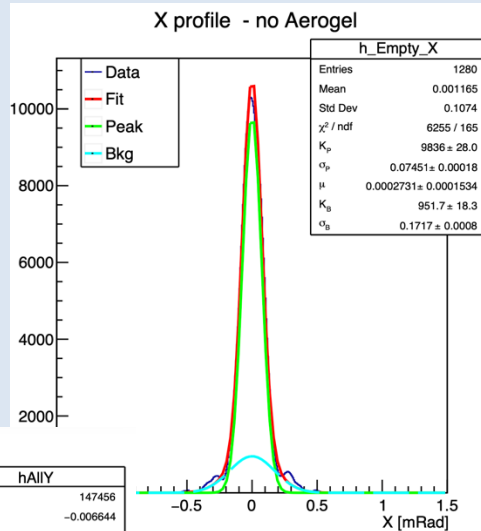
M. Contalbrigo et al., NIMA 876 (2017) 168

Analysis steps:

- Reference beam profile taken without aerogel
- Extract laser beam profile and compare with reference measurement
- Extract angular dependence of light intensity after passage through the aerogel



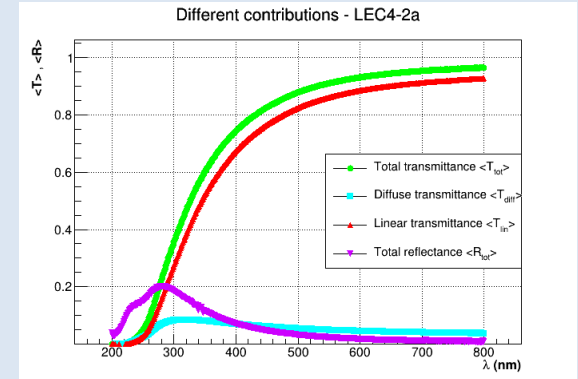
No aerogel



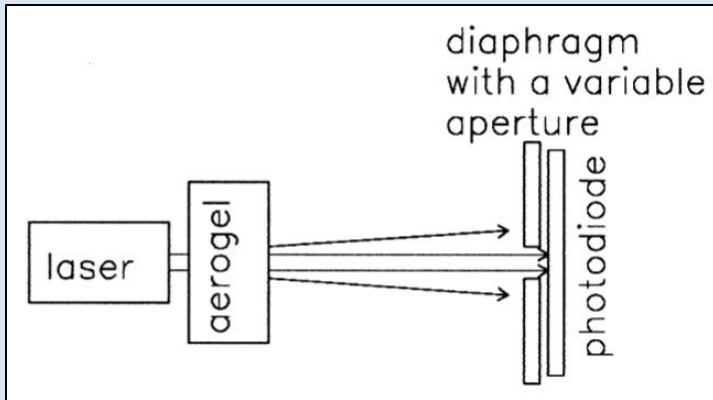
Samples from Aerogel Factory

3 x 2 cm aerogel

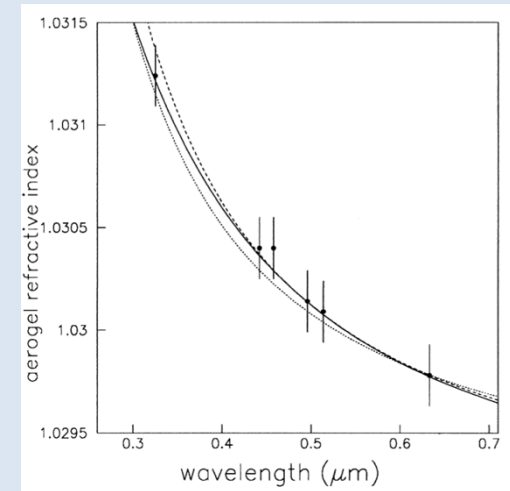
Since the beginning of this year, the laboratory in Bari has been equipped with an **Agilent Cary 4000 Series UV-Vis Spectrophotometer** with integration sphere. The total and diffuse transmittance, together with the total reflectance, are experimentally measured by the spectrophotometer



The scattering of light at small angles (not Rayleigh) and the dependence of the refractive index of silica aerogel on wavelength will be investigated in the range of interest as done in the past.



R. De Leo et al.,
NIMA 457 (2001) 57



Synergies - Characterization and QA stations:

Mirrors: Duke, JLab, BNL, INFN (FE)

Aerogel: Temple, INFN (BA), INFN (FE)

Laser/LED, Slow control, still to be activated