

# Quality control for large volume production GEM detectors

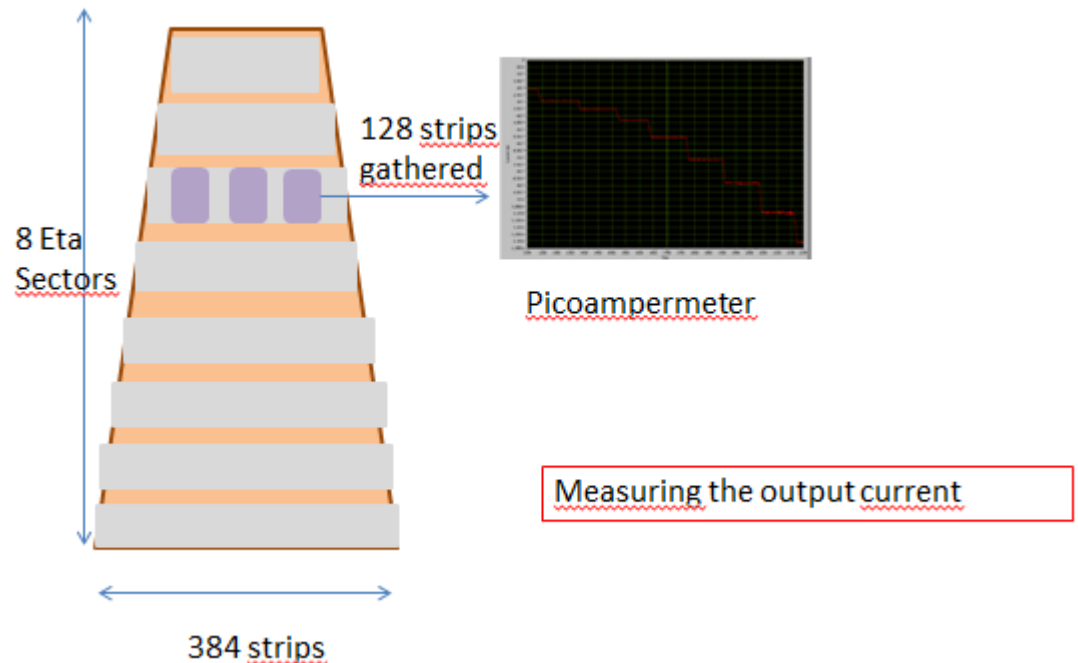
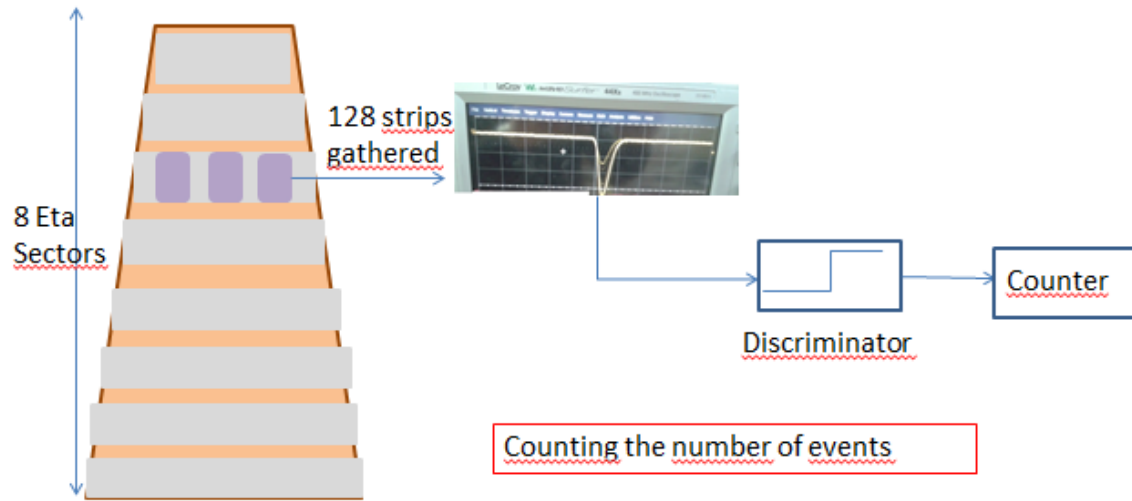
Christopher Armaingaud  
On behalf of the collaboration GEMs for CMS

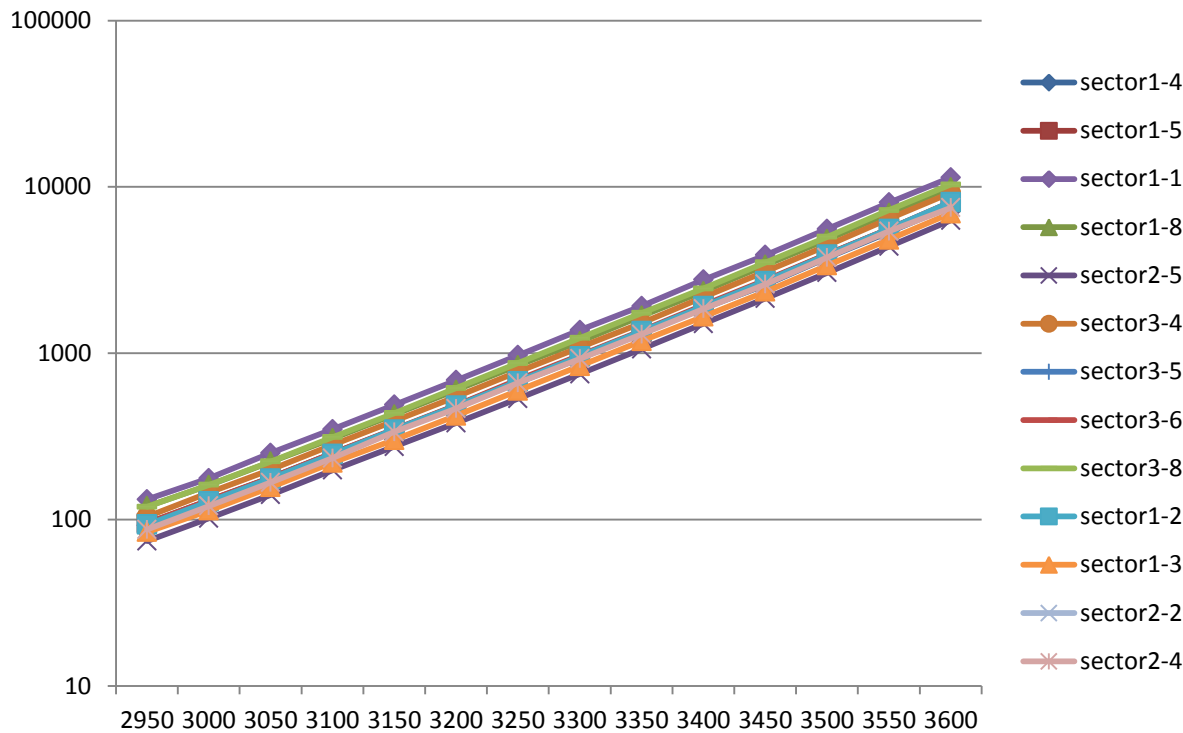
# Gain calculation

$$gain = \frac{I}{primaries \times rate \times e}$$

$$primaries = E_{\gamma} \times \left( \frac{70\%}{w(Ar)} + \frac{30\%}{w(CO_2)} \right)$$

- Counting the number of events with amplifier-Discriminator-counter
- Measuring the current with a picoammeter





Argon/CO2  
(70/30)

NS2 chamberII

Computing the gain for every **24** sectors

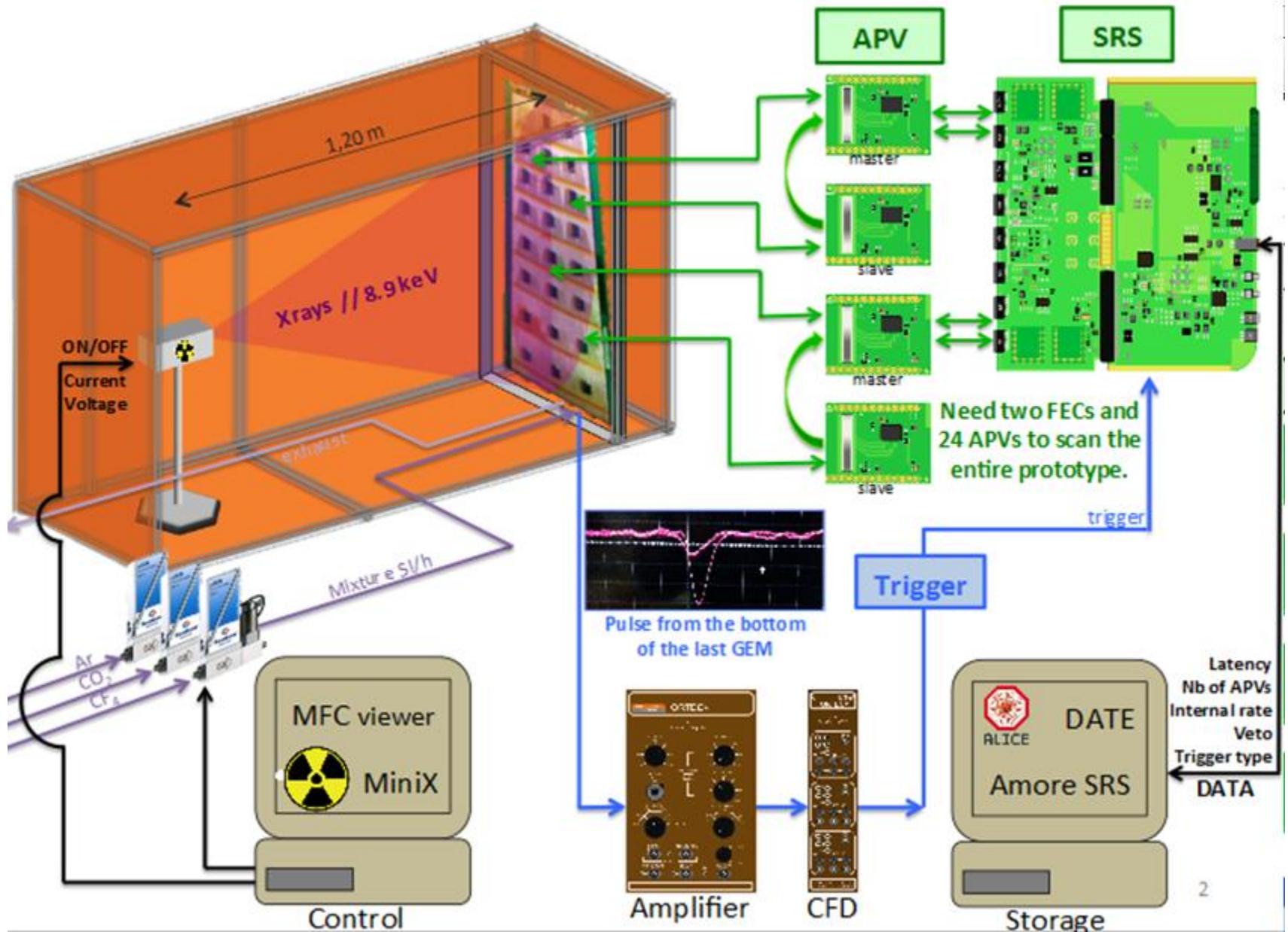
Comments:

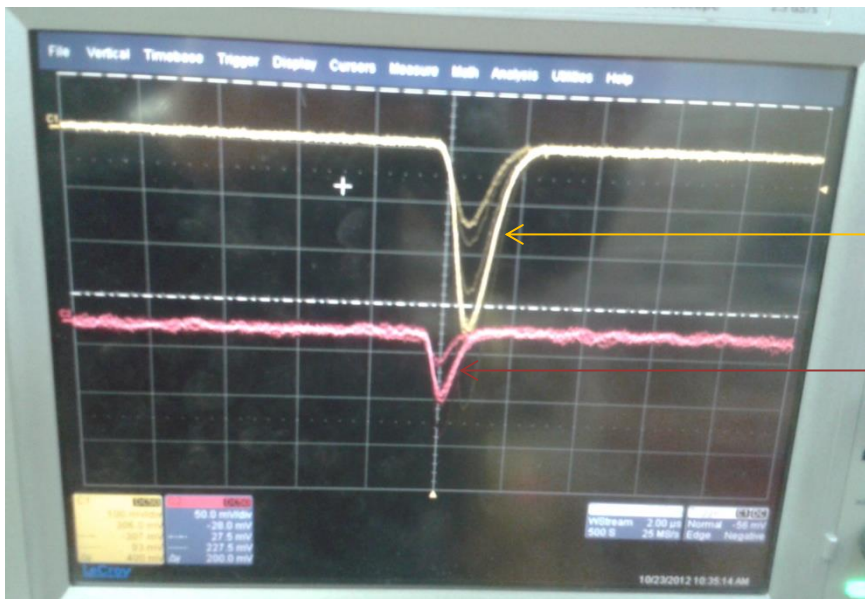
About 2 weeks needed to measure one single chamber.

Many manipulation needed.

External conditions change during the measure.

# Gain Uniformity using SRS system



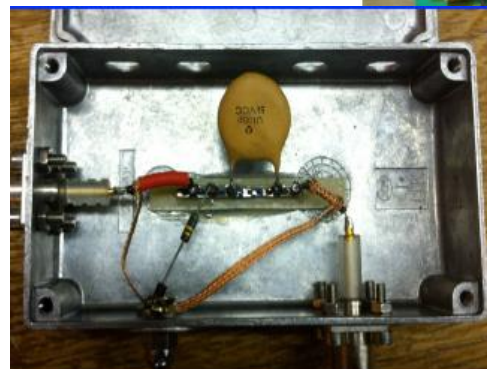
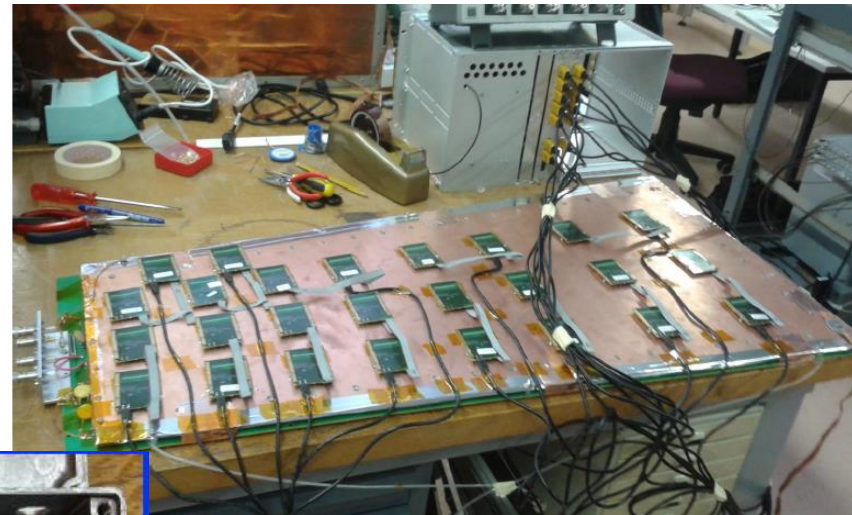


Signal on the readout

Signal on the GEM used as a trigger

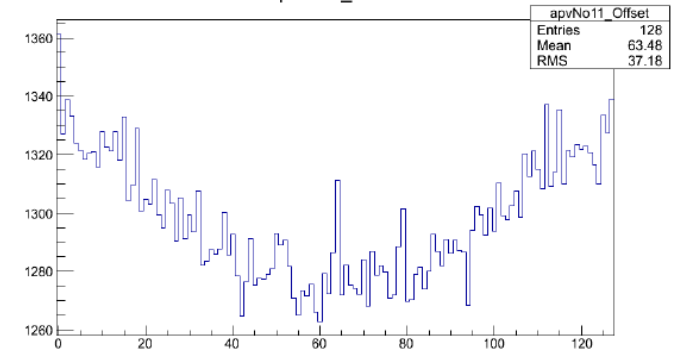
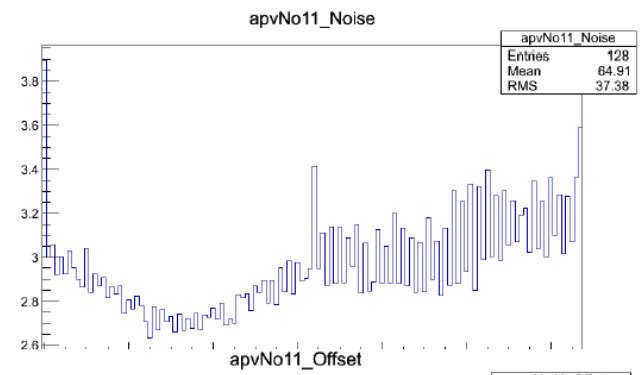
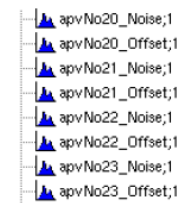
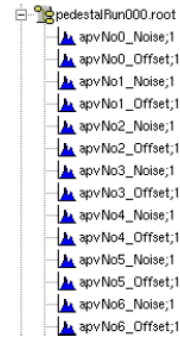
Difficulty of the measurement :

- The noise of the signal on the GEM is high because of the size of the GEM.
- APV needs very low input charge, we have to run the detector with low gain.

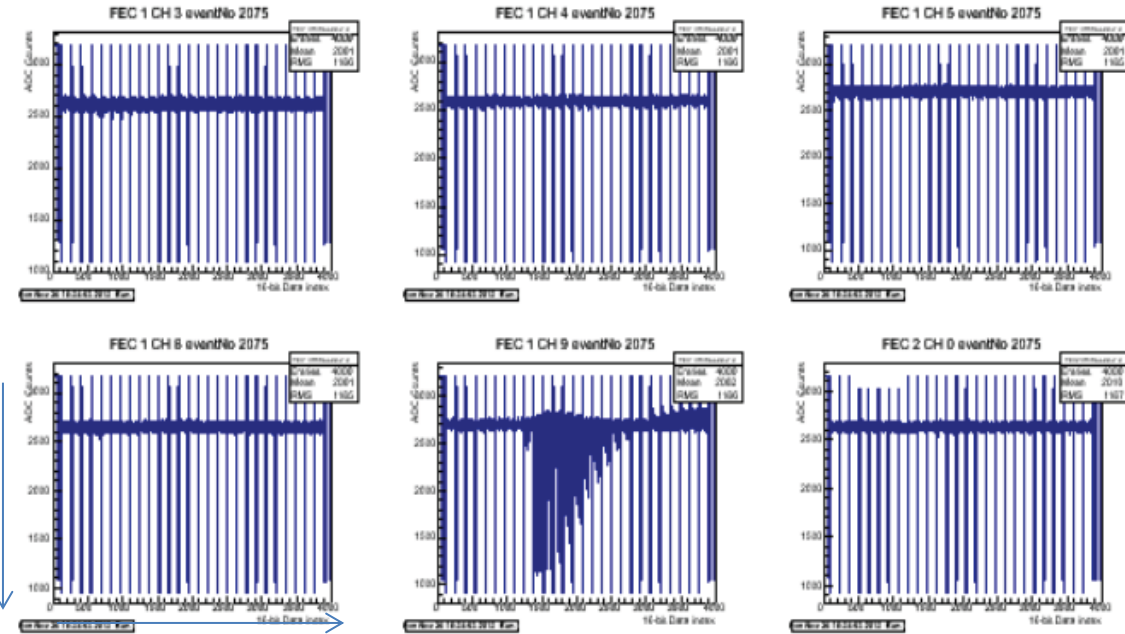


Reducing the noise with a large copper plate grounded and a filter to cut low frequency signals

Pedestal run to determine the level of the noise and offset for each APV



Raw data from each APV.



Charge collected

Time frames



We produce a root file thanks to AMORE software  
AND THE HELP OF KONDO GNANVO!

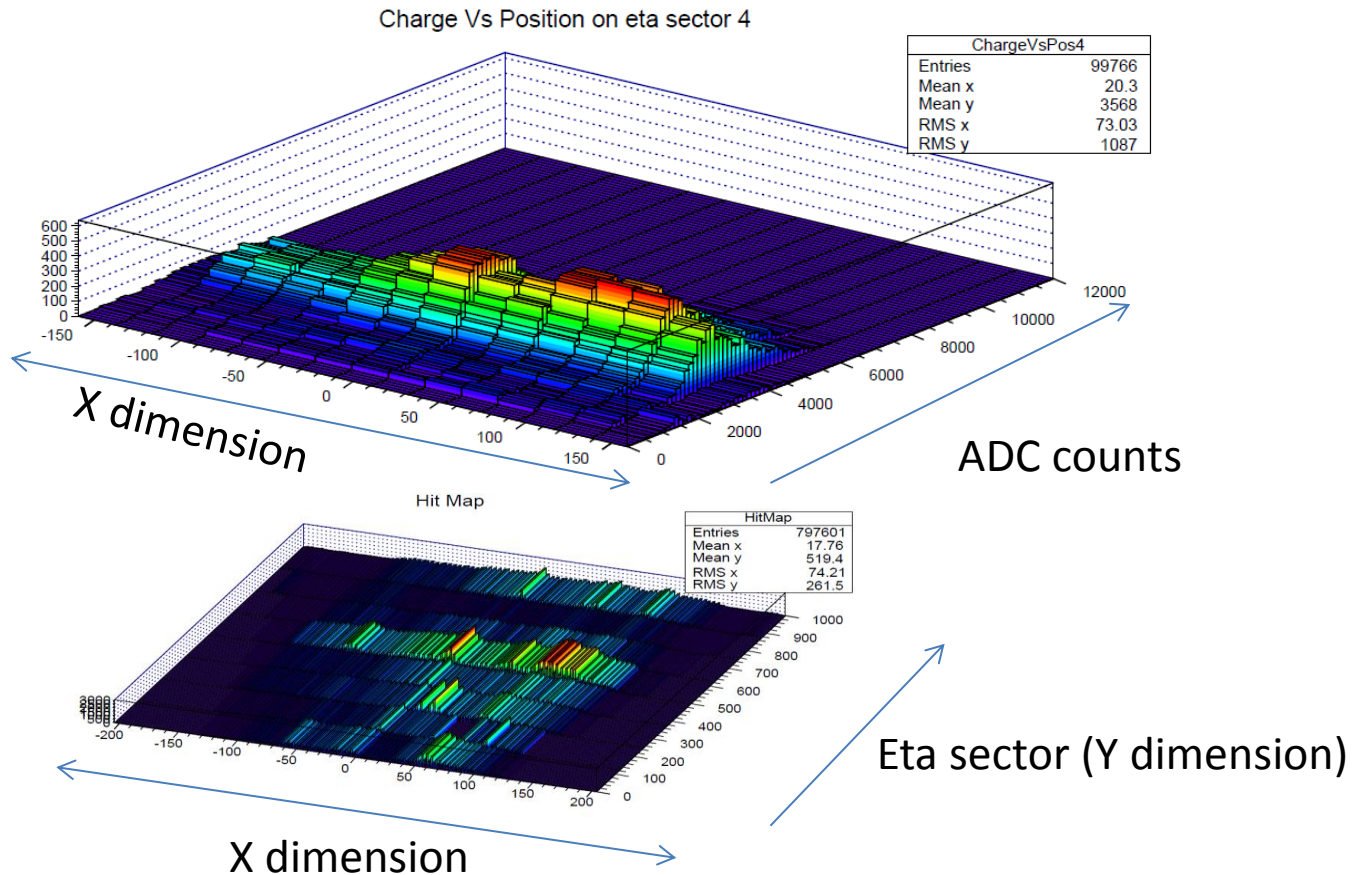
And we get the clusters informations

With these three objects and a root macro we can have everything

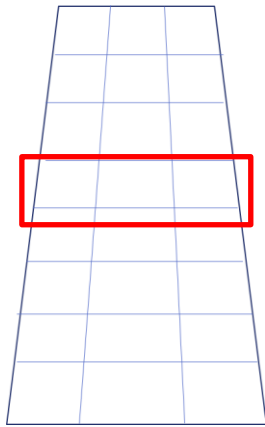
 cluster.gem.etaSector

 cluster.gem.clusterPos

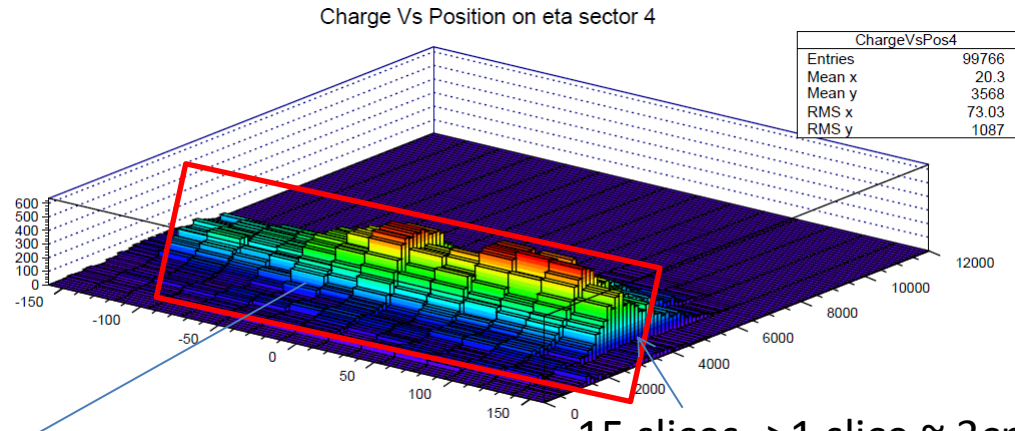
 cluster.gem.clusterADCcounts





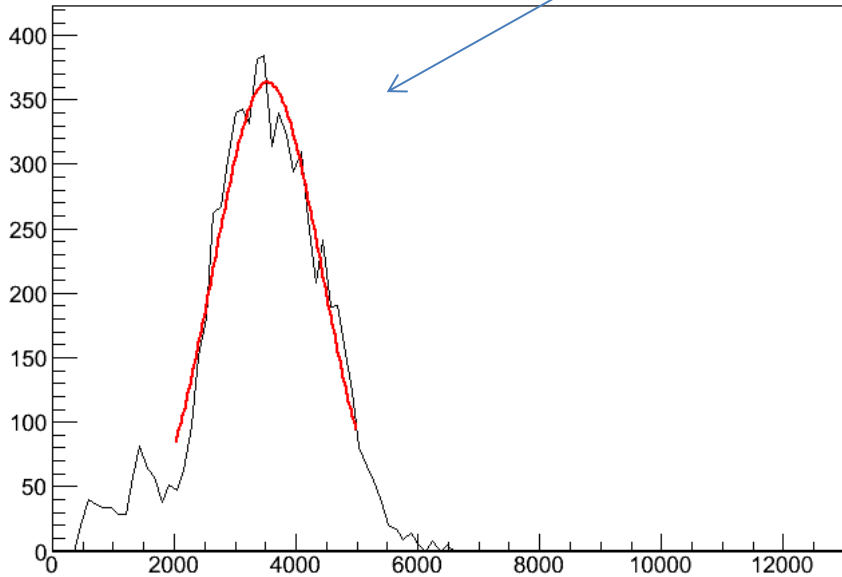


Eta Sector 4

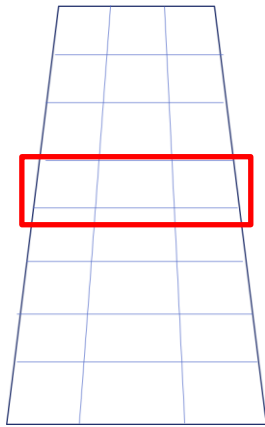


15 slices -> 1 slice ~ 3cm

Peak Position Eta sector 4 (slice No: 9)

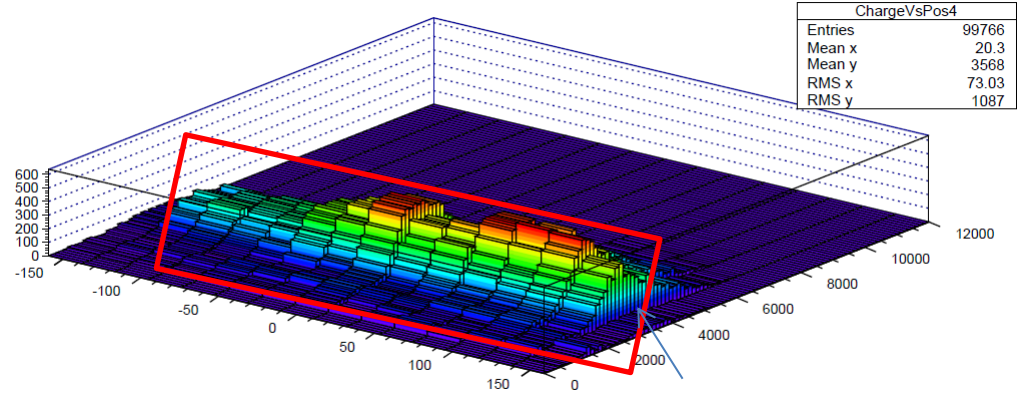


- For each event we compute the charge per cluster, and we reconstruct the spectrum of the X-Ray source



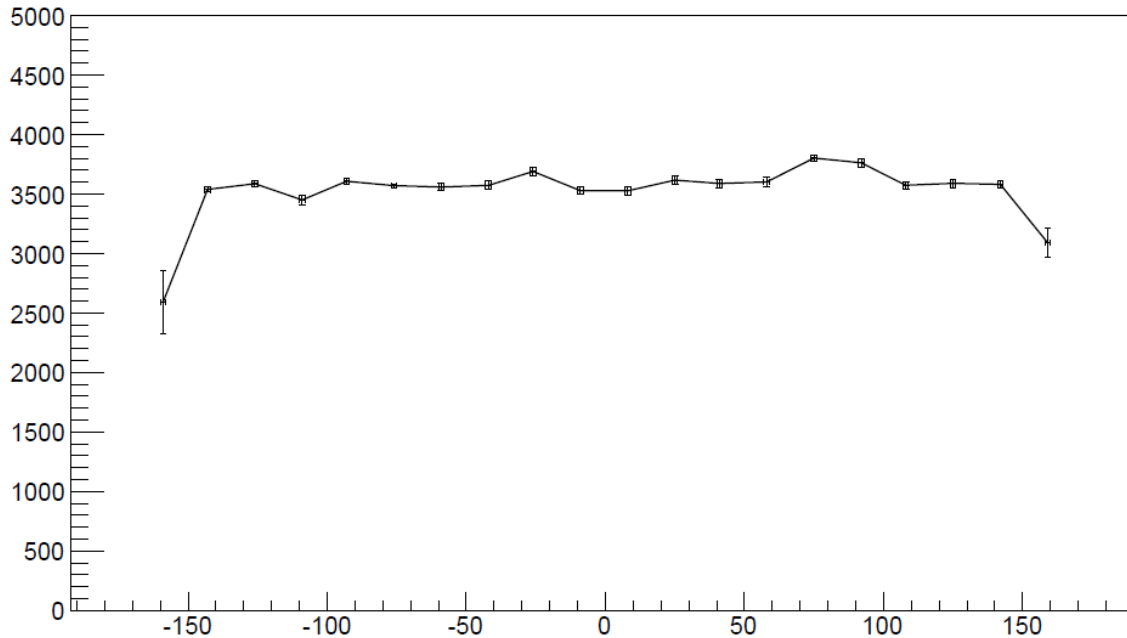
Eta Sector 4

Charge Vs Position on eta sector 4

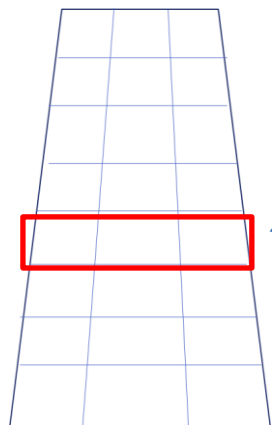


- We follow the peak position of the spectrum along the chamber

Peak Position (ADC counts)

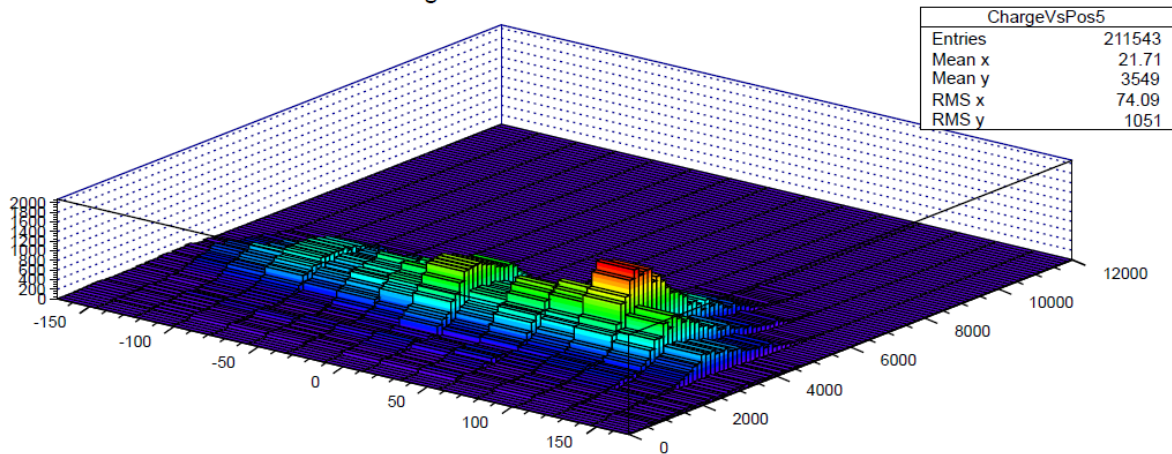


X Position (mm)

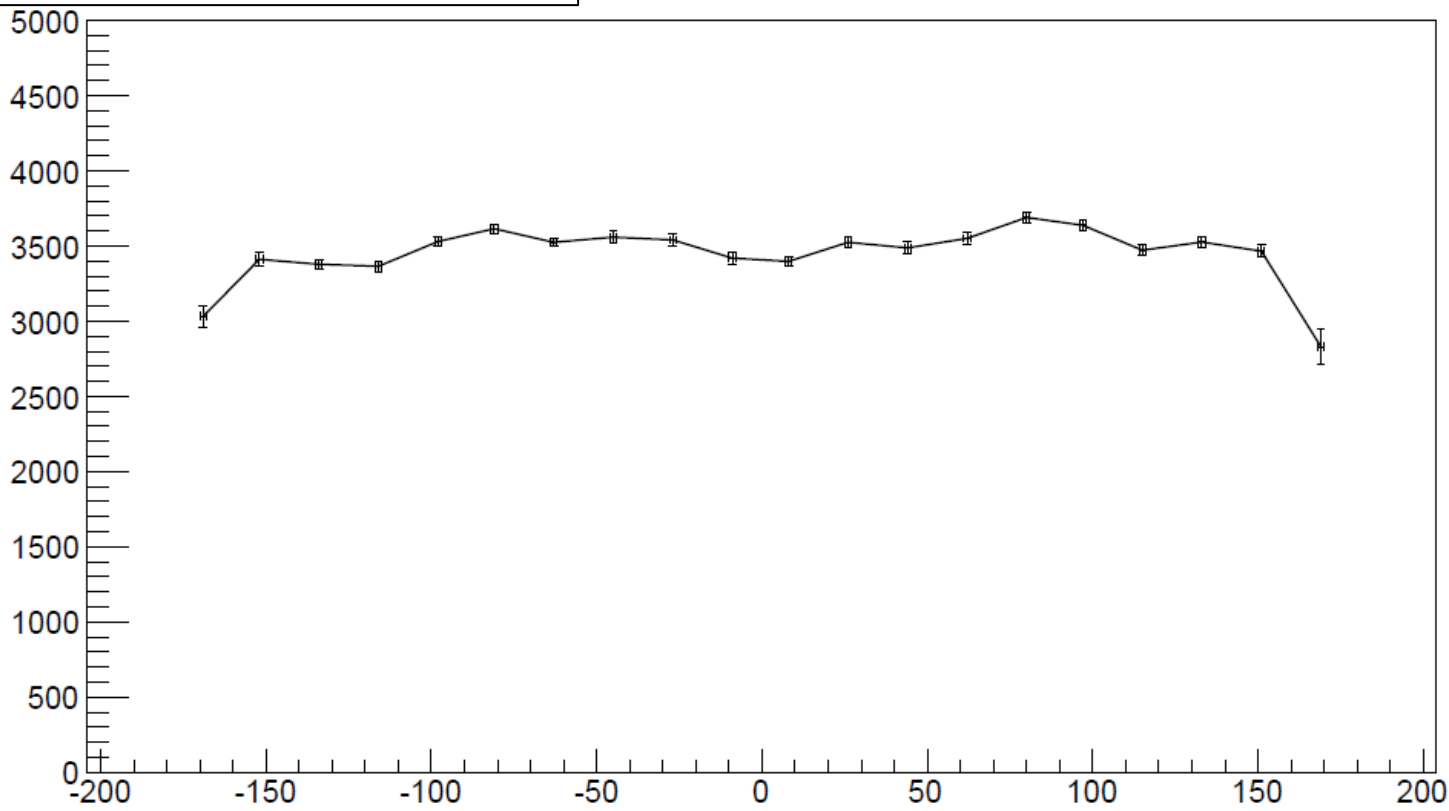


Eta Sector 5

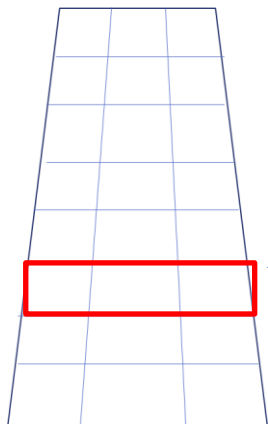
Charge Vs Position on eta sector 5



Peak Position (ADC counts)

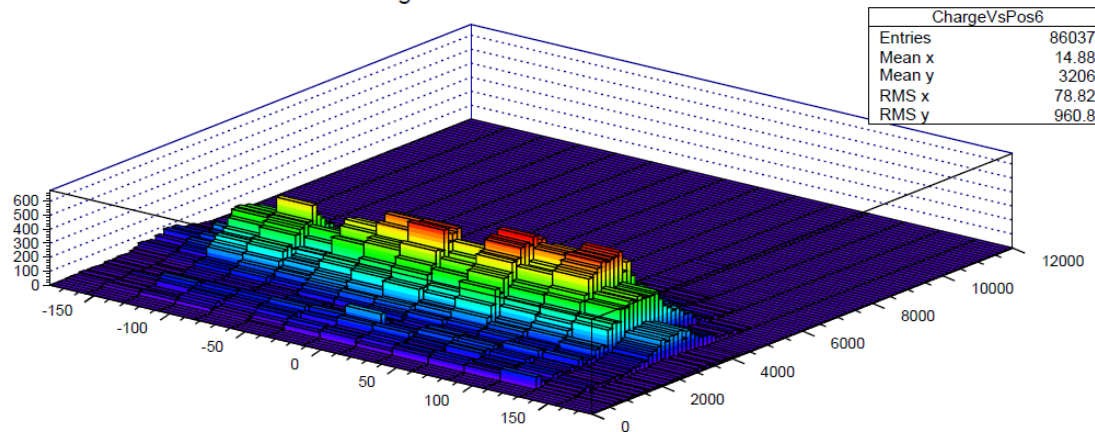


X Position (mm)

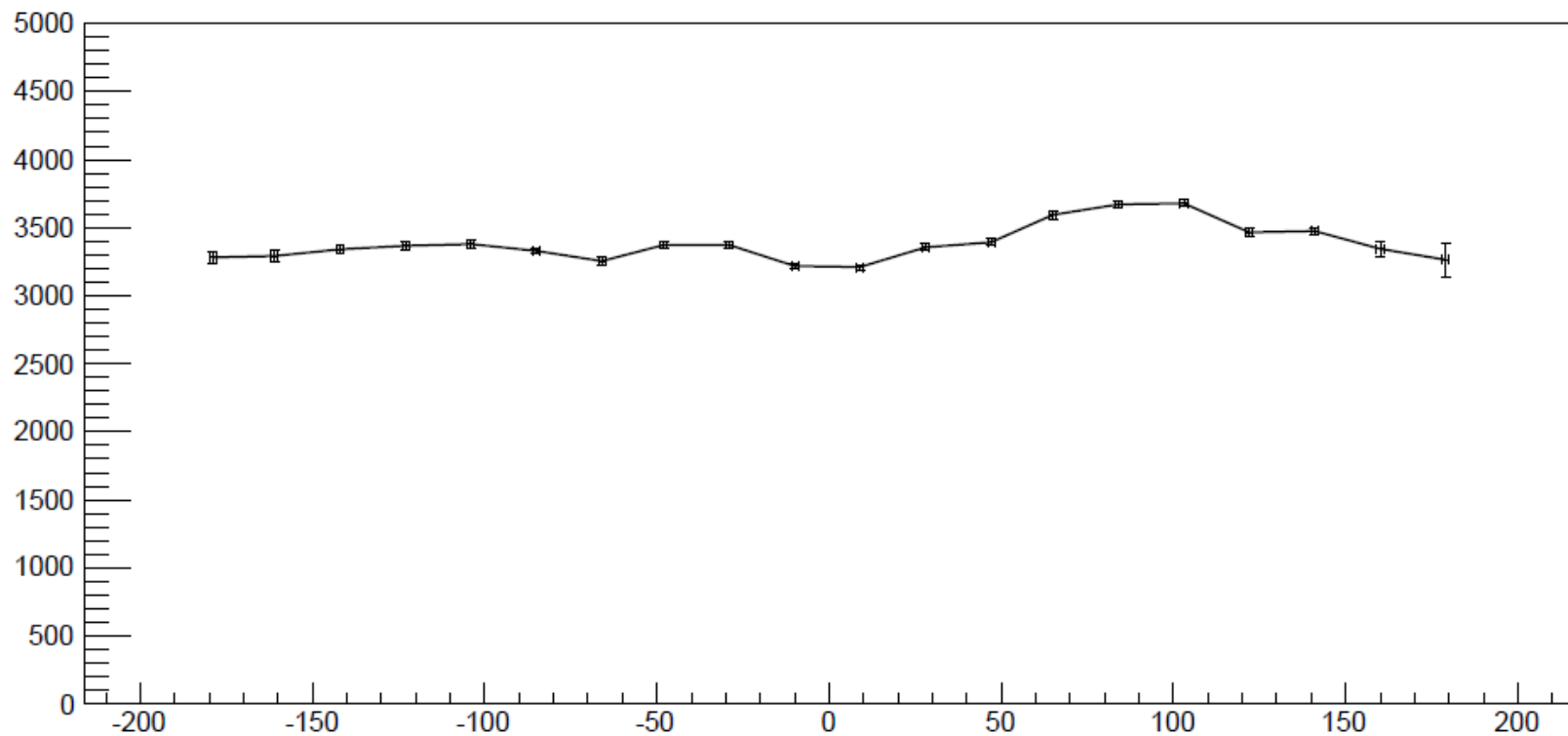


Eta Sector 6

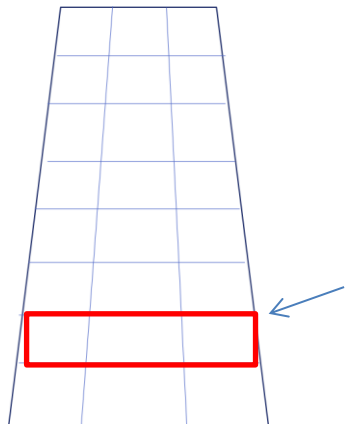
Charge Vs Position on eta sector 6



Peak Position (ADC counts)



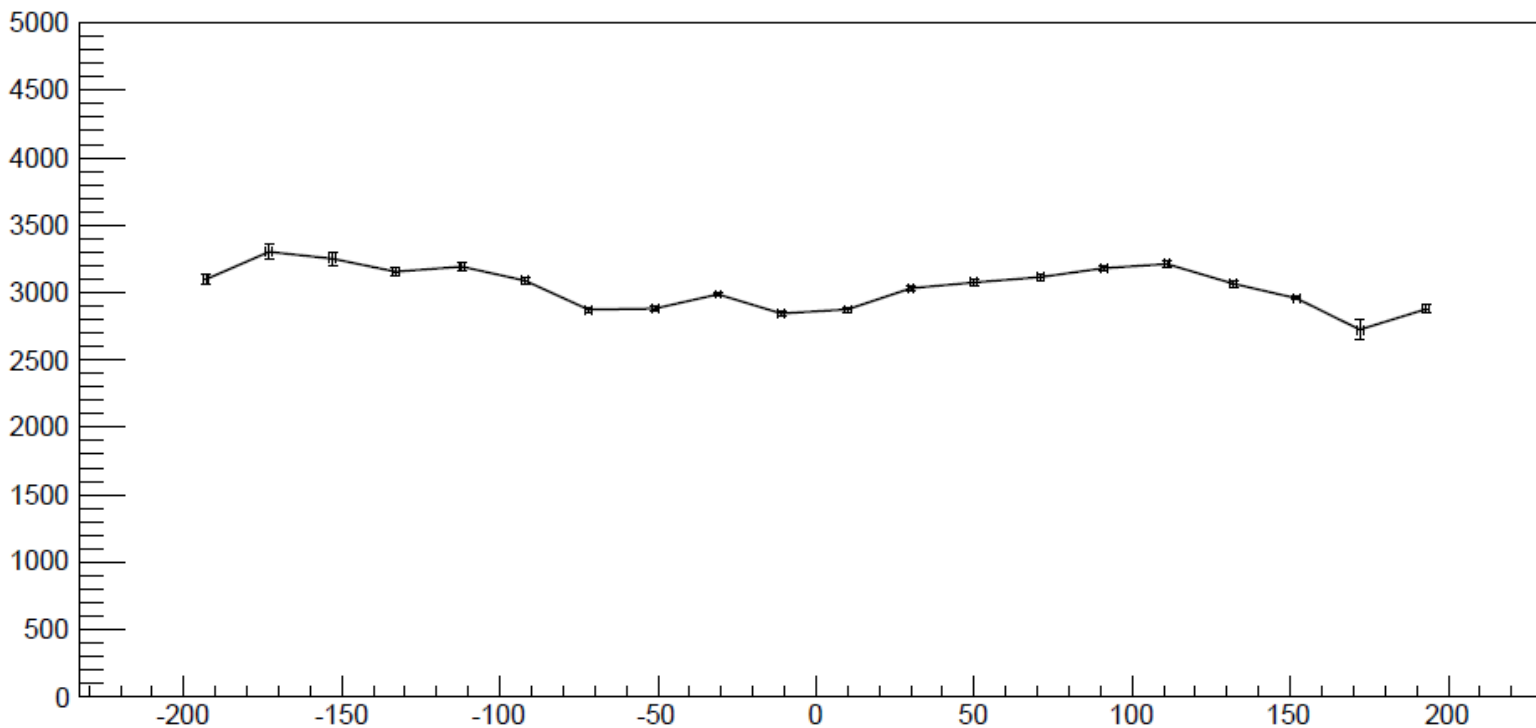
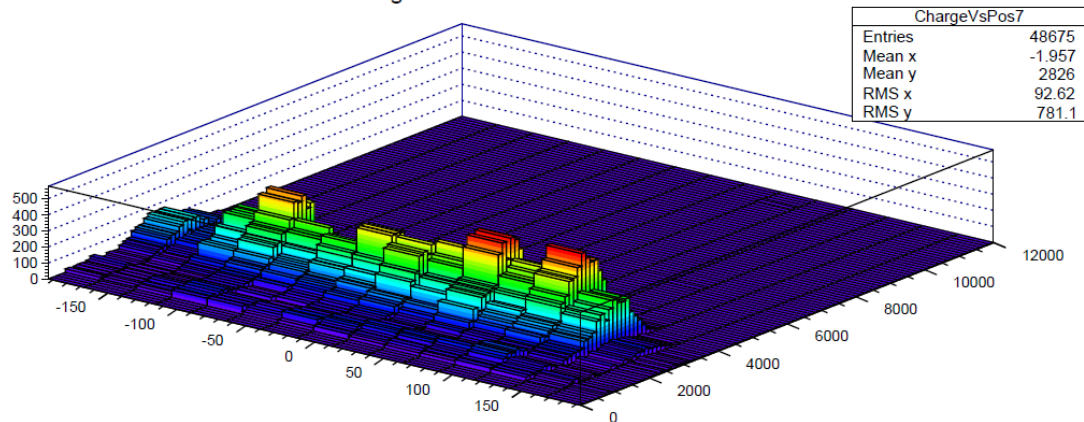
X Position (mm)



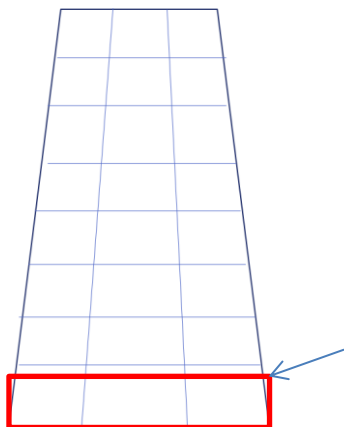
Eta Sector 7

Peak Position (ADC counts)

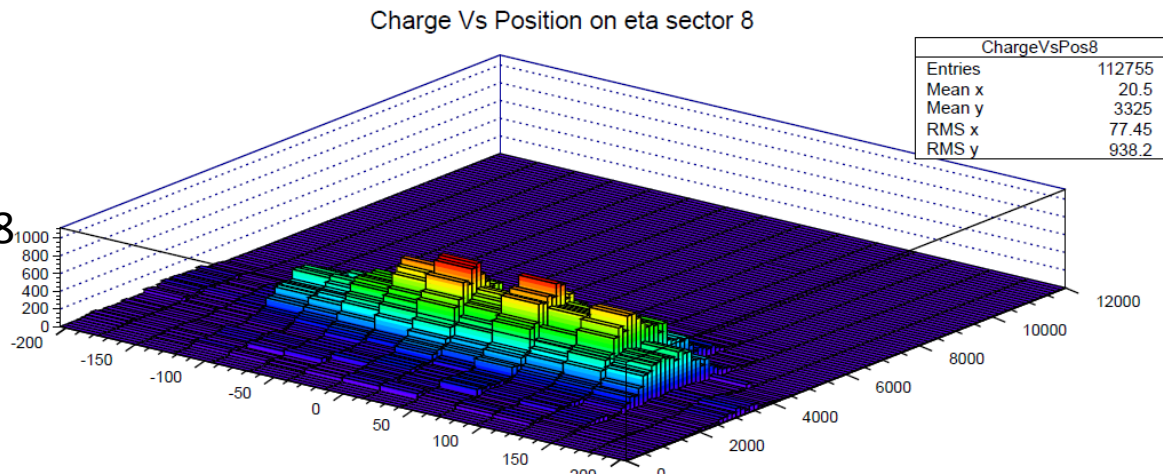
Charge Vs Position on eta sector 7



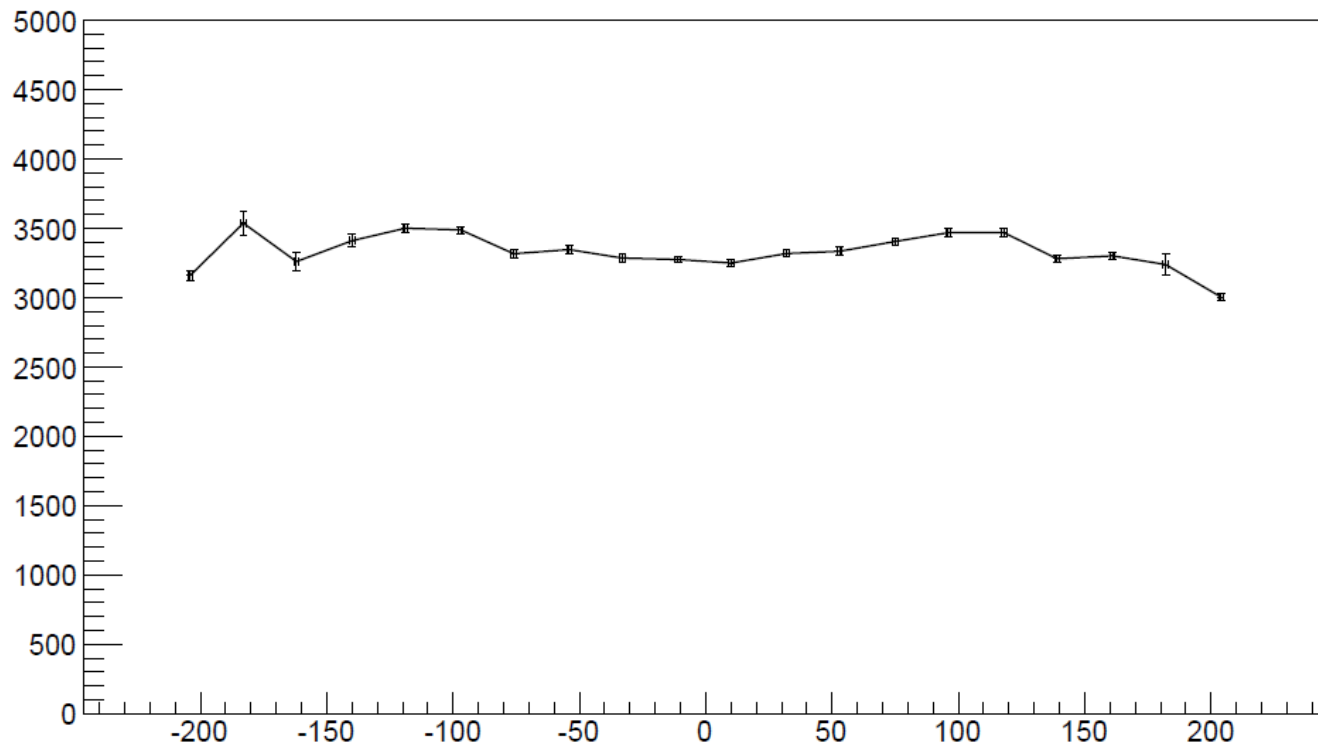
X Position (mm)



Eta Sector 8



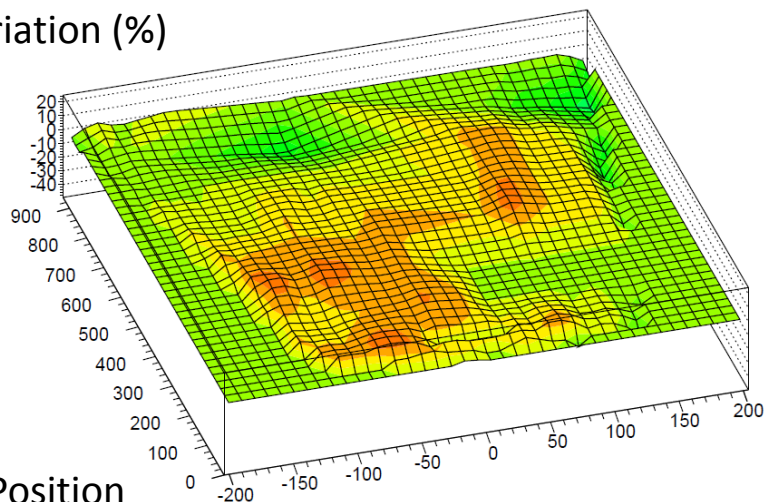
Peak Position (ADC counts)



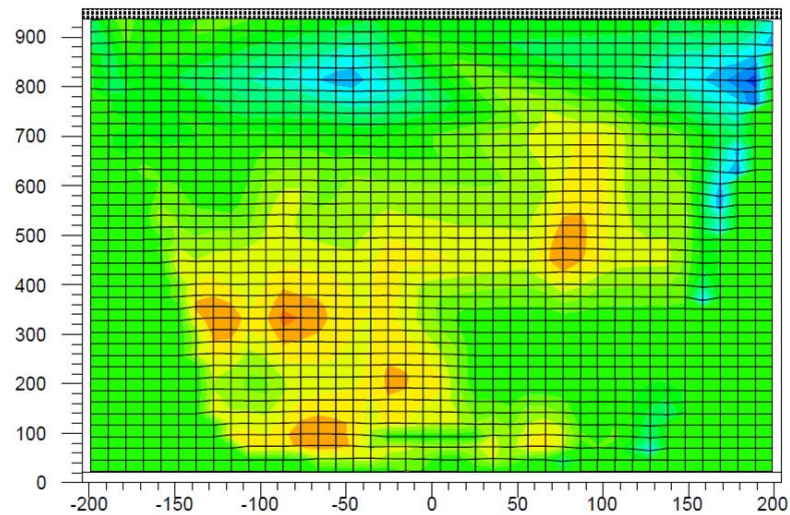
X Position (mm)

# Uniformity Plot

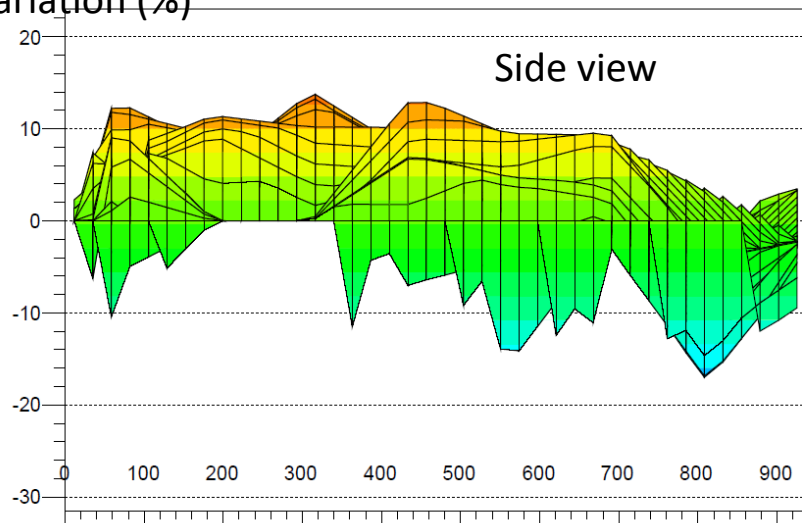
PeakPosition  
Variation (%)



Top view



PeakPosition  
Variation (%)



Side view

Eta Sector

## Time estimation with APV

- Install the chamber at the end of the day and leave flushing with gas all night
- 2h data taking
- ½ day data analysis
- 2 days are enough to install and test one chamber
- This reduces enormously the QC/repair and validation of production chambers

### **CONCLUSION:**

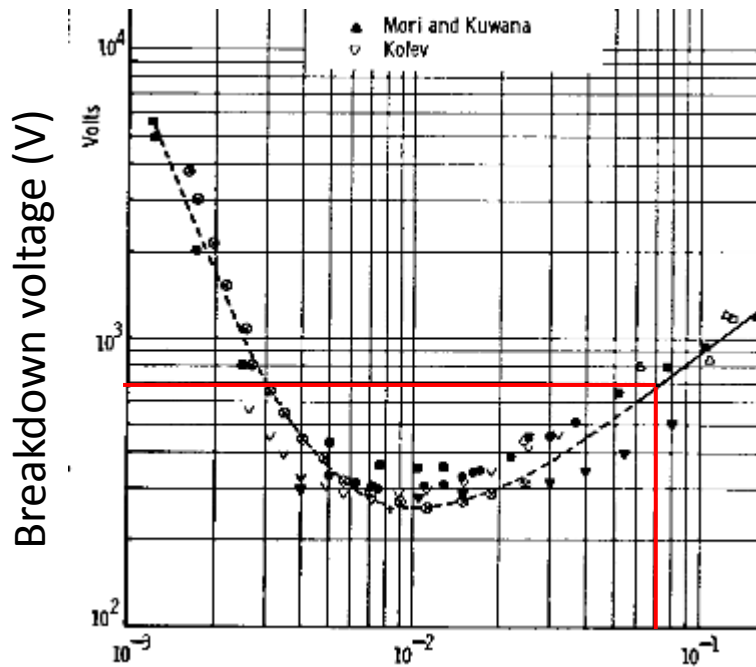
**Compare two weeks to two days !!**



# GEM foil quality control

# Paschen's law, experienced in nitrogen

([http://www3.nd.edu/~dgo/teaching/AME60637/reading/1974\\_E\\_Dakin\\_Luxa\\_Oppermann\\_paschen\\_curves.pdf](http://www3.nd.edu/~dgo/teaching/AME60637/reading/1974_E_Dakin_Luxa_Oppermann_paschen_curves.pdf))



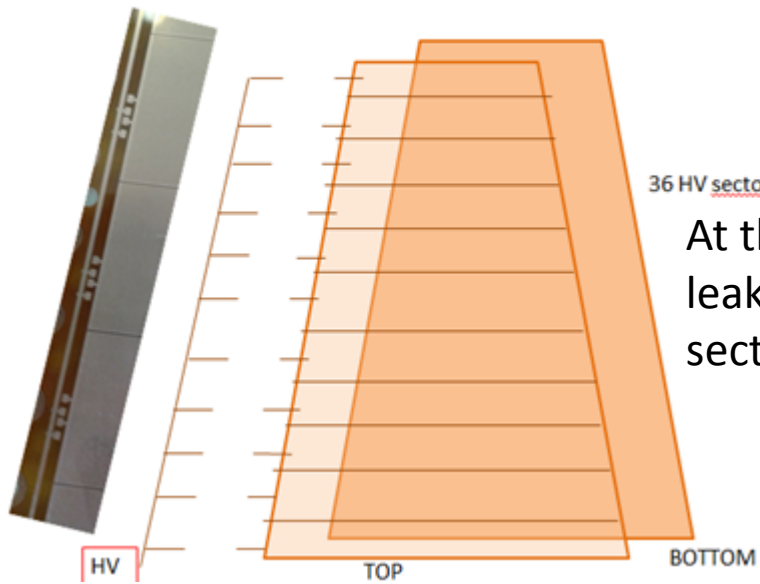
Product pressure x distance  
(bar.mm)

For a GEM foil, under atmospheric  
pressure 1,013Bar  
60 $\mu$ m thickness, in nitrogen

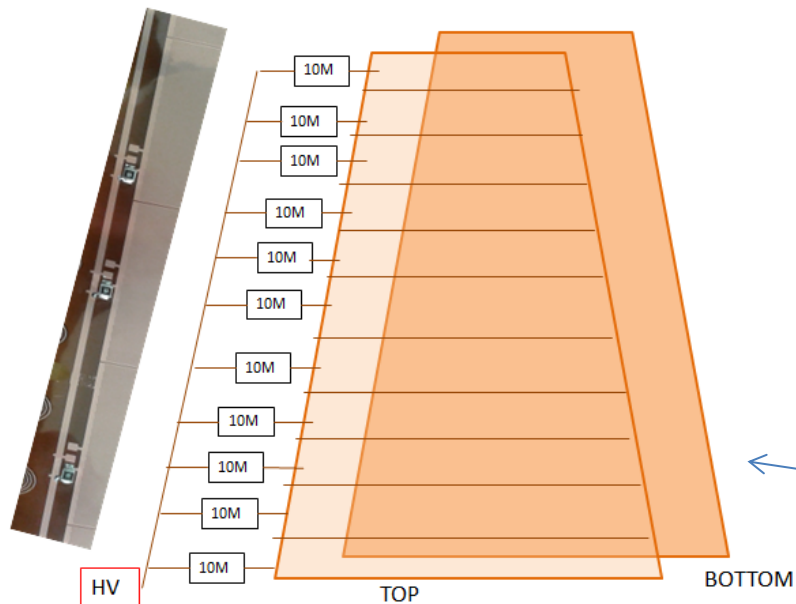
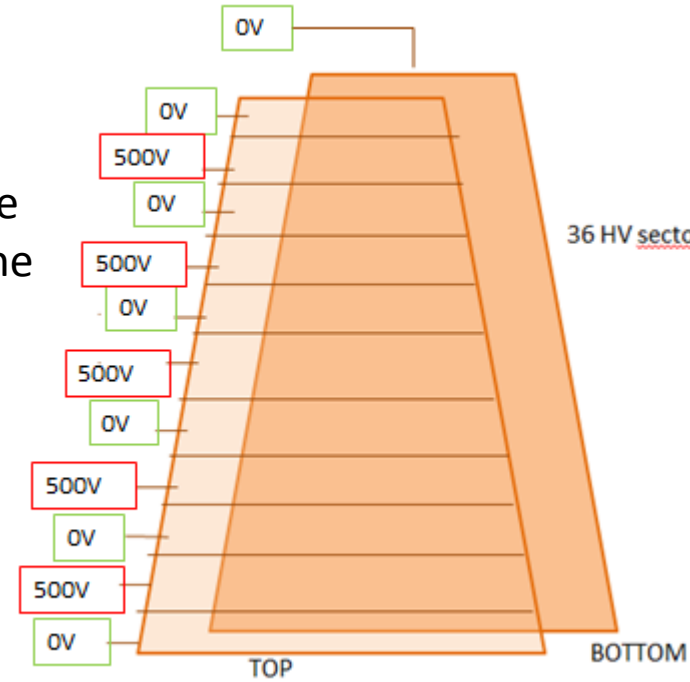
$$P.d = 6.10^{-2} \text{ bar.mm}$$

$$V_{\text{breakdown}} = 600\text{V} (\pm 50\text{V})$$

# GEM foil preparation

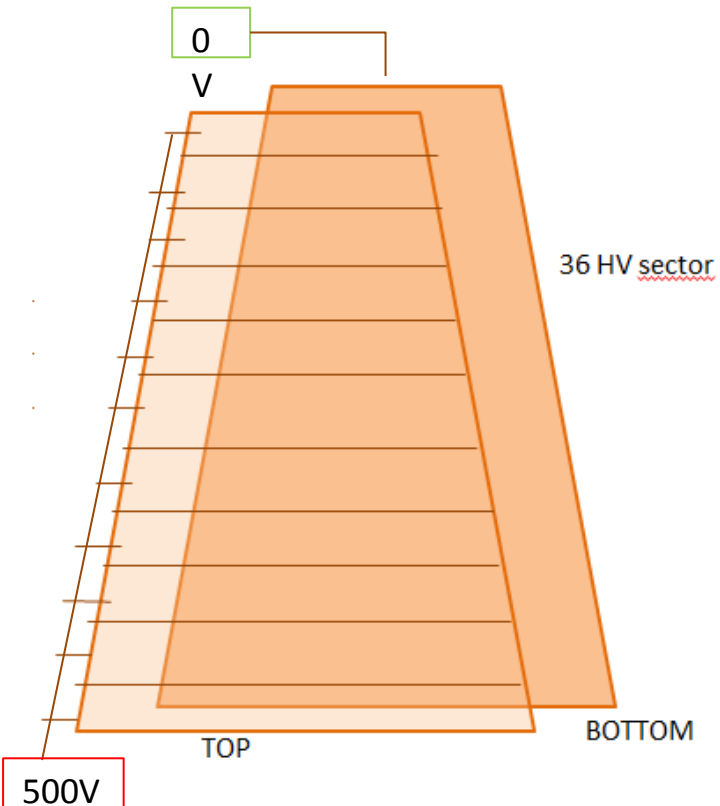


At this point we can test the leakage current between the sectors.



← Soldering the protective resistors

# Carefull leakage measurement of the foil



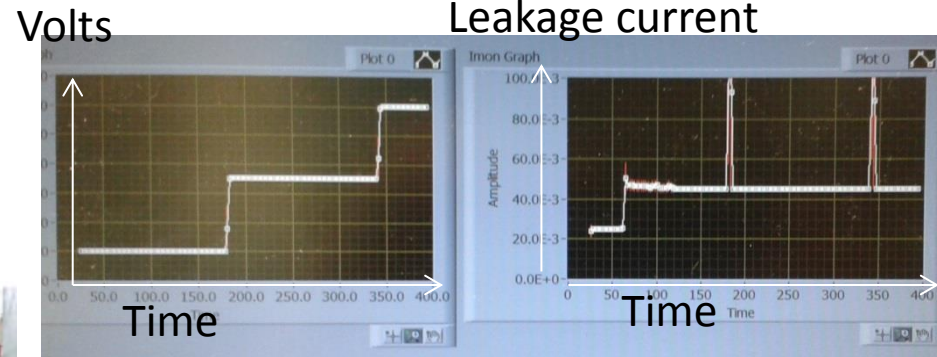
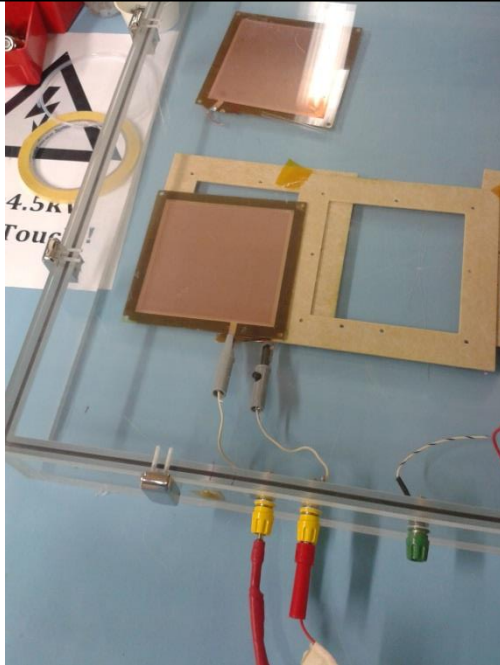
Under Nitrogen, atmospheric pressure.

From 0V to 500V we should not see sparks.

And we should measure a small leakage current.

Set up already in place at RD51  
Made by Eraldo.

Box with nitrogen flushing



Labview control  
and recording

HV Power supply

Current monitoring



## Further develeoppement possible

### N1471HB

1 Channel 5.5 kV Programmable HV Power Supply



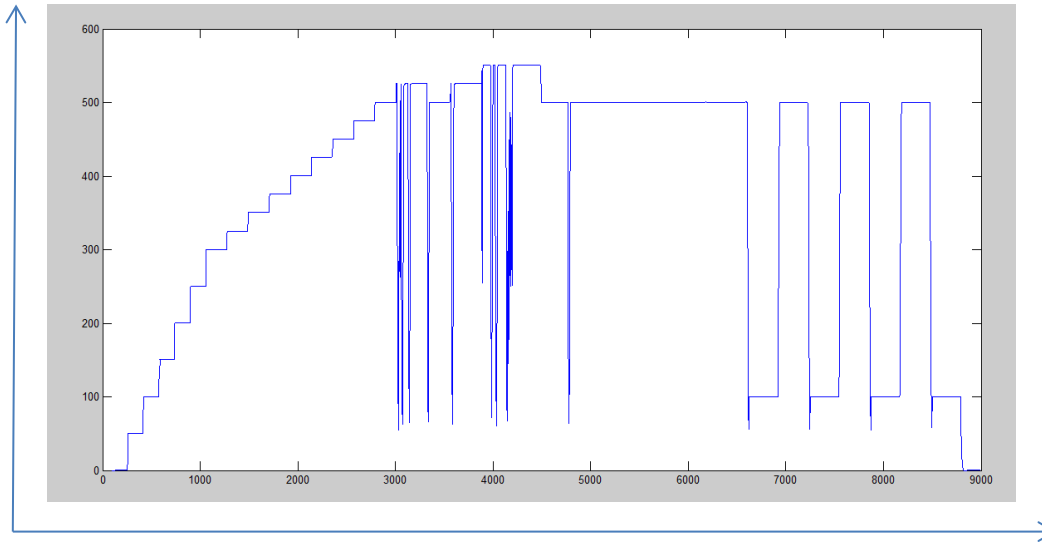
- 1 channels in 1U NIM module available)
- 5.5 kV / 20  $\mu$ A output ranges
- Channels with individually selectable positive or negative polarity
- SHV coaxial output connectors
- Common floating return
- Low Ripple (Typ: < 5mVpp)
- 100 mV Vset resolution
- 1 nA Iset resolution (I<sub>mon</sub>-Zoom: 50 pA)

[More](#)

Setting HV and measuring the leakage current with 50pA resolution with the same device.

# Result example

Volts applied on the GEM

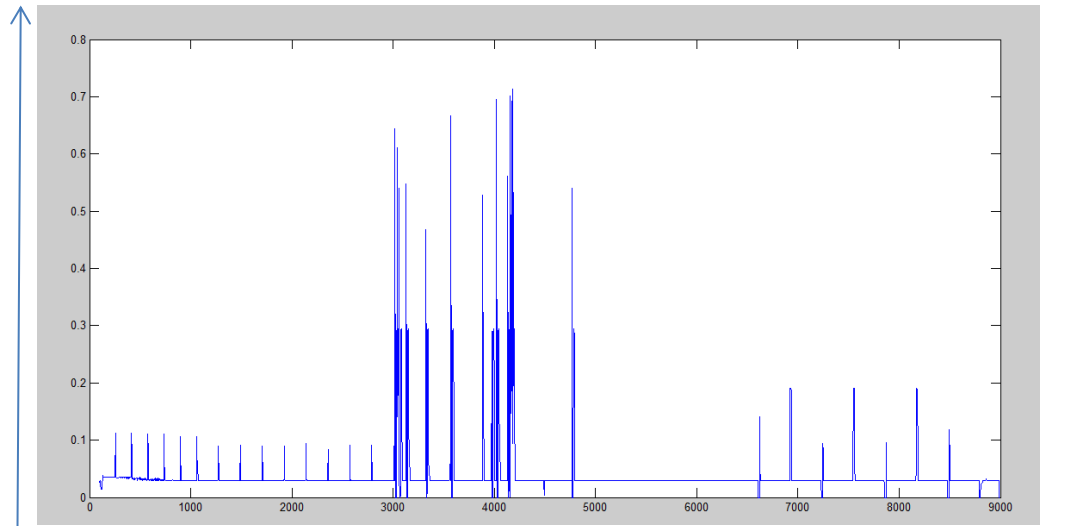


Time (s)

From 0 to 500V by steps of 50V, waiting 120s at each value.

If there is a high current recorded, one step back in the voltage, if there are more than 3 steps back switch off.

Leakage current



Time (s)

On this 10x10 we saw some high leakage current, but then it stabilized.

# Future plans

- About the gain uniformity: several other runs foreseen when the 6 large scale prototypes will be ready.
- A cosmic stand needs to be designed to validate the final electronic and check chambers efficiency.



THANK YOU