Proposal for a setup for microscopic gas parameters measurement @ Bari

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Expression of Interest

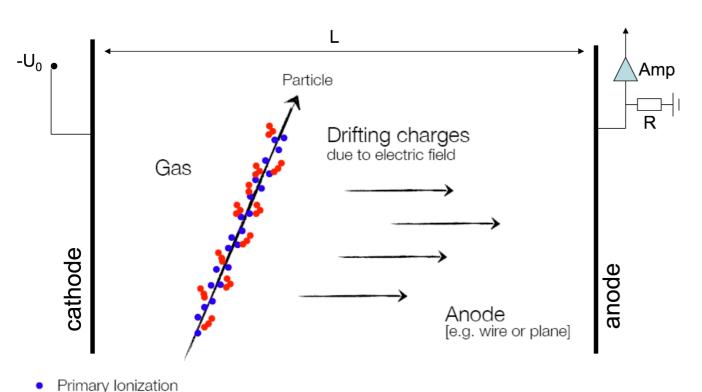
Many activities ongoing on gas detectors @ Bari Our Interest:

- F-based alternatives for MPGD
- Microscopic studies for Fast timing MPGD
- Macroscopic behaviour of MPGD with new mixtures

A new proposal for the measurement of microscopic drift and ionization properties and macroscopic behaviour in MPGD

- in **environmental friendly gas mixtures** suitable for the operation of **gaseous detectors** at current and future colliders
- to provide new data to be compared to simulations
- in a wide range of the electron energy

Fast Timing MPGD



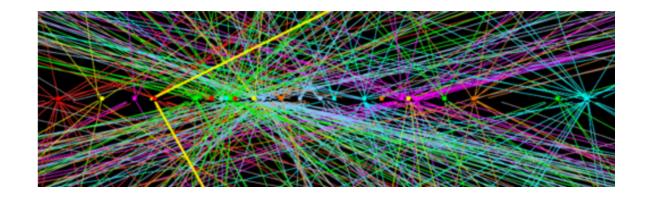
For Future Colliders

- to instrument **large areas**, gas detector technology will remain unchallenged
- high rate capability is needed
- **Fast Timing** will enable to identify the correct interaction in high-Pile-Up environment (as many as 200 collisions will overlap with the interesting event)

Operation

Secondary Ionization (due to δ-electrons)

- rate capability governed through the evacuation velocity of ions
- time resolution σ_t depends on ionization mean free path and the drift velocity λ/v_d



Proposed Activity for Microscopic behaviour

Objectives

Experimental determination of electron ionization and drift parameters in gas mixtures for the operation of current and future gaseous detectors.

Applications

- investigating new gas mixtures GHG-free
- new data for MC simulations in a wide energy range

Measurements

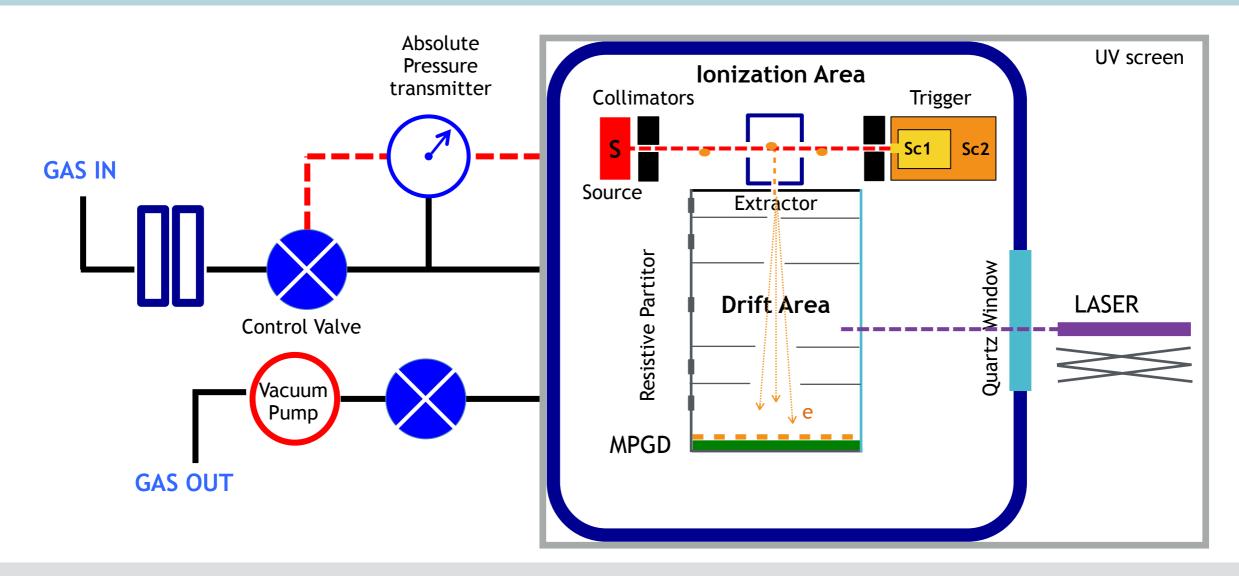
- M1 drift velocity and diffusion coefficients
- M2 ionization mean free path λ
- M3 ionization cluster size



Work Packages:

- WP1 Experimental set-up design and assembling. M1-2-3 for Ar/CO2
- WP2 M1-2-3 using **new gas** mixtures
- WP3 Computer Simulations

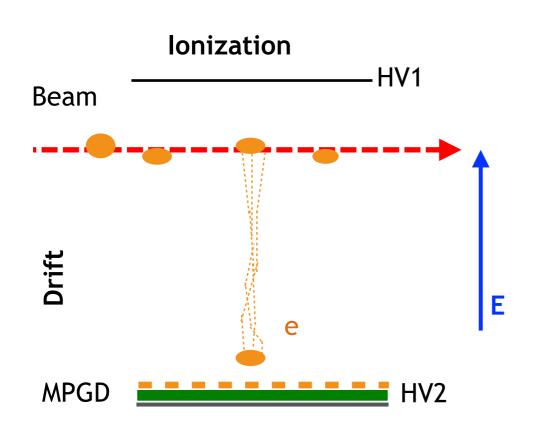
Experimental Set-up

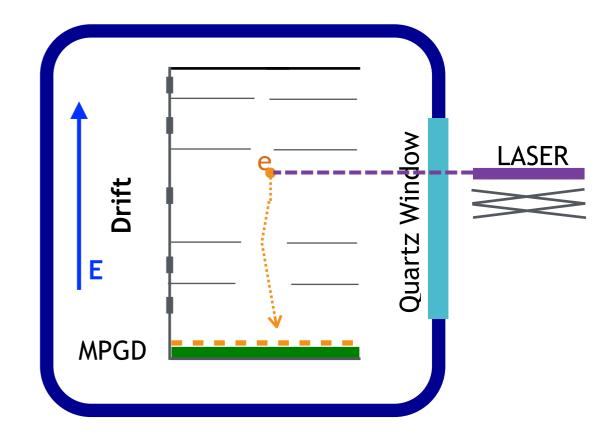


Set-up

- electron gun mounted in a collimator defining a narrow beam.
- trigger system (Sc1 AND !Sc2) and electron energy measurement Sc1.
- MPGD detector (GEM) will be considered at the anode.
- guard electrodes connected to a resistor chain for the electric field.
- apparatus enclosed in a vessel filled with the gas under investigation.
- pressure to control primary ionization density and detection efficiency.

Experimental Method





Measurement-1 (M1):

Drift velocity and longitudinal diffusion coefficient (σ_L)

• arrival time distributions of single clusters or single electrons at the end of a variable drift distance;

Transverse diffusion

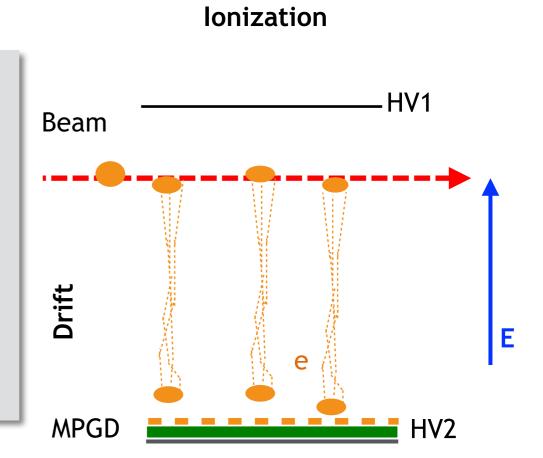
transverse spatial distribution of electrons arriving at the anode

Experimental Method

Measurement-2 (M2):

Ionization mean free path λ

 the full collection of clusters along the electron path will be detected, and thus the ionization mean free path from the distance among two consecutive clusters.

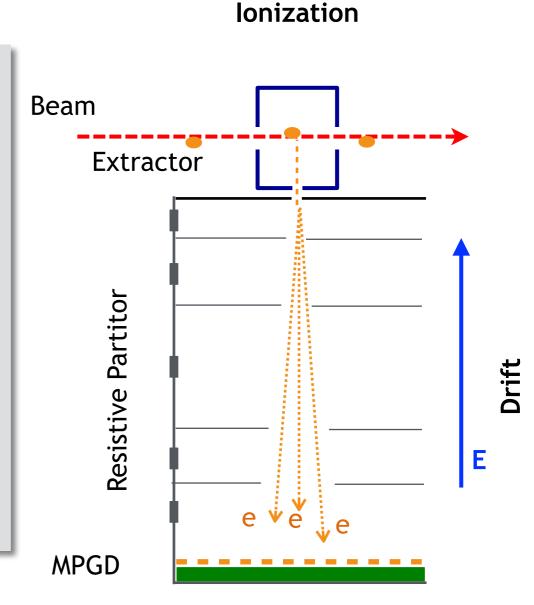


Experimental Method

Measurement-3 (M3):

Cluster size

- one single cluster will be isolated
- setting a long drift region, the **electrons in the cluster** will be separated from each other by diffusion
- the electrons will be counted separately.



Summary and Impact

- A drastic reduction of GHG emission is compelling to fight the global warming
- The need for eco-gas is especially true for fast gaseous detectors
- Systematic study of microscopic properties of gas mixtures for MPGD
- Macroscopic behaviour of MPGD with new mixtures
- Effort to provide new data for simulations

Thank you for your attention