

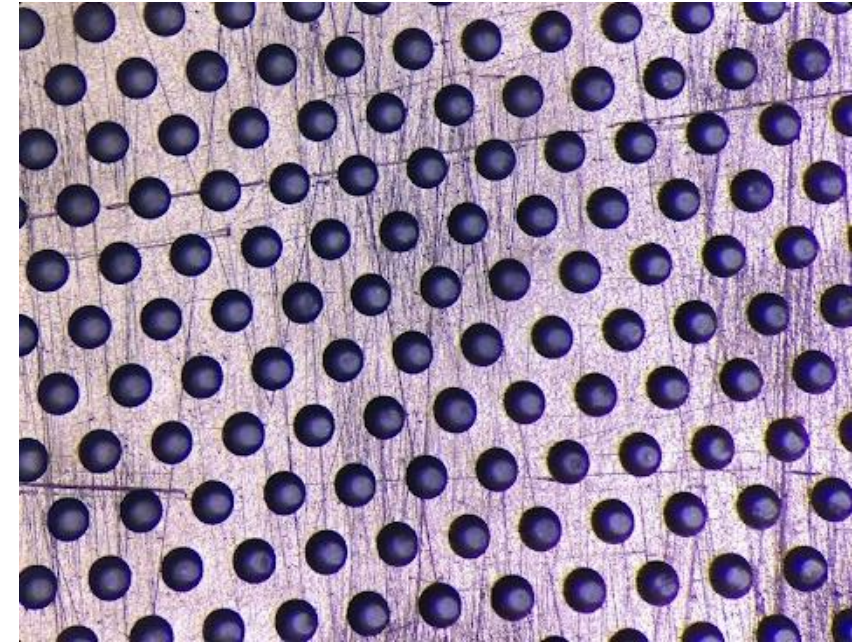


Science and
Technology
Facilities Council

ISIS Neutron and
Muon Source

μ RWELL operation in $^3\text{He}/\text{CF}_4$ gas mixtures

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[RD51 Collaboration Meeting](#) Jun 13 – 17, 2022



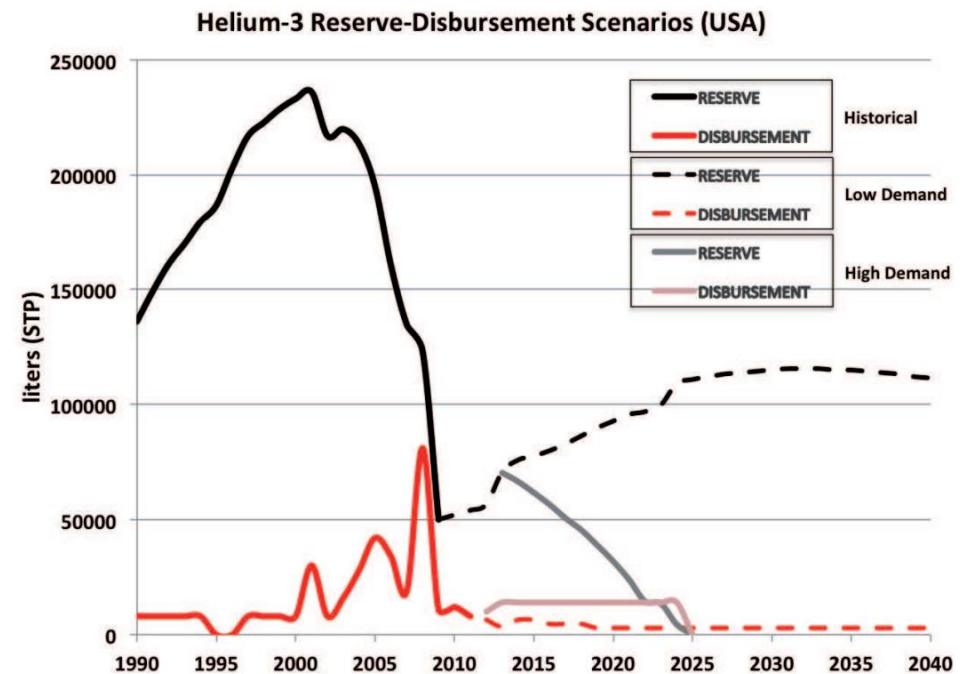
Outline

- Why are we still developing ^3He based neutron detectors?
- Why do we need CF_4 ?
- Gain Measurement of μRWELL in ^3He and CF_4
- Impact of these results
- Future measurements



New ^3He detectors for neutron scattering

- 2009 increase cost of ^3He
- Very low availability
- Situation improving
- Budget and technical challenge for large area neutron detectors
- Small area (200 x 200 mm²)
- High efficiency (> 70% at 25 meV)
- High rate (>1 MHz/full detector area)
- High spatial resolution (<1 mm FWHM)

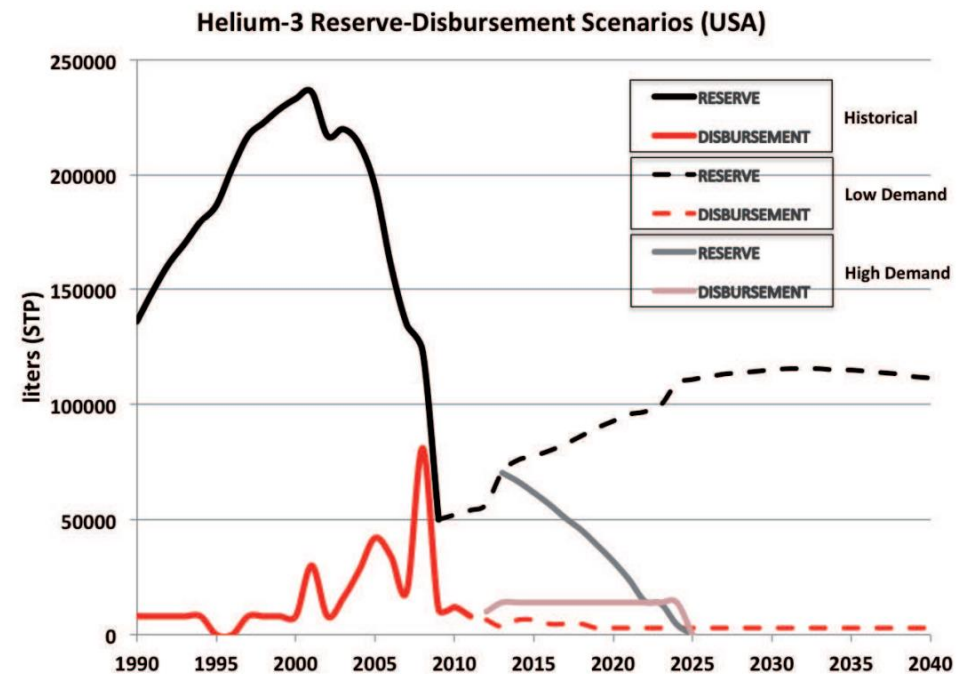


Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2014) 129: 236



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- High efficiency ($> 70\%$ at 25 meV)
- High rate ($>1 \text{ MHz}$ /full detector area)
- High spatial resolution ($<1 \text{ mm FWHM}$)
- MPGD ideal solution



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³He/CF₄ gas mixtures



$$\text{Efficiency} = 1. - \exp(-n \cdot P \cdot \sigma \cdot d)$$

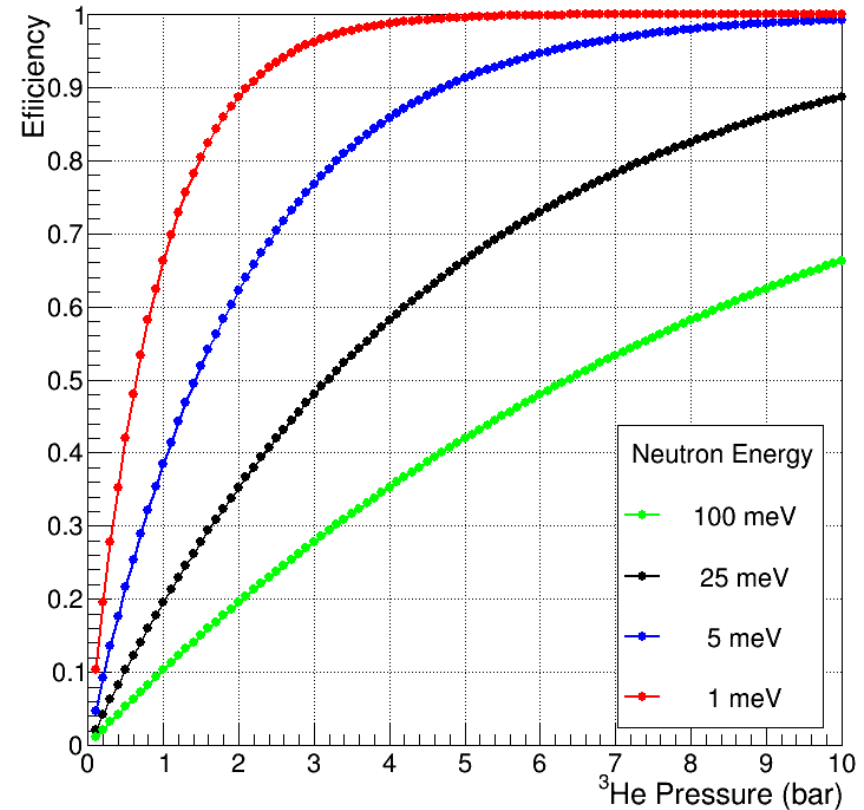
n = number density = 2.7×10^{19} /cm³-bar

P = gas pressure [bar]

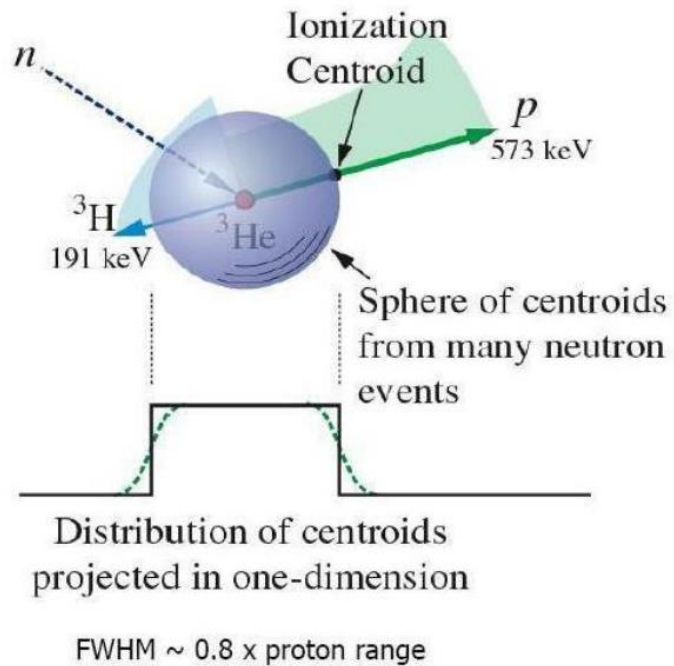
$\sigma(\lambda)$ = cross section [cm²] (function of λ)

d = gas depth [cm]

16mm thick detector

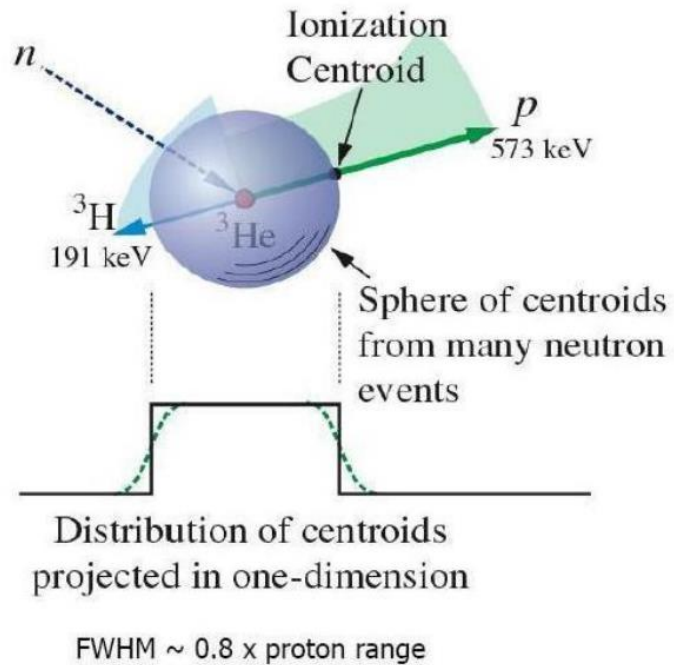


$^3\text{He}/\text{CF}_4$ gas mixtures

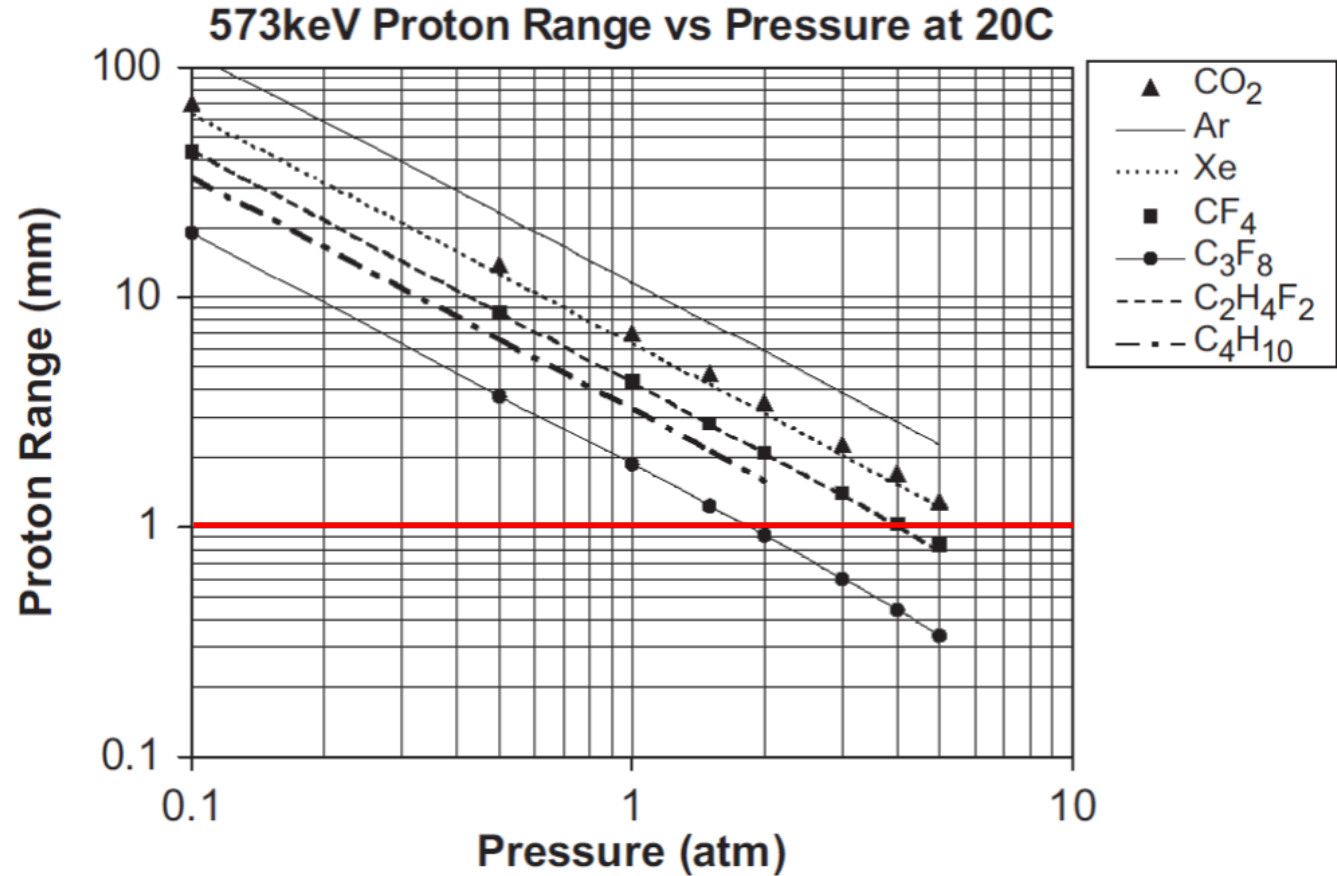


V. Radeka, DOE BES Neutron&Photon Detector Workshop, Aug 1-3, 2012

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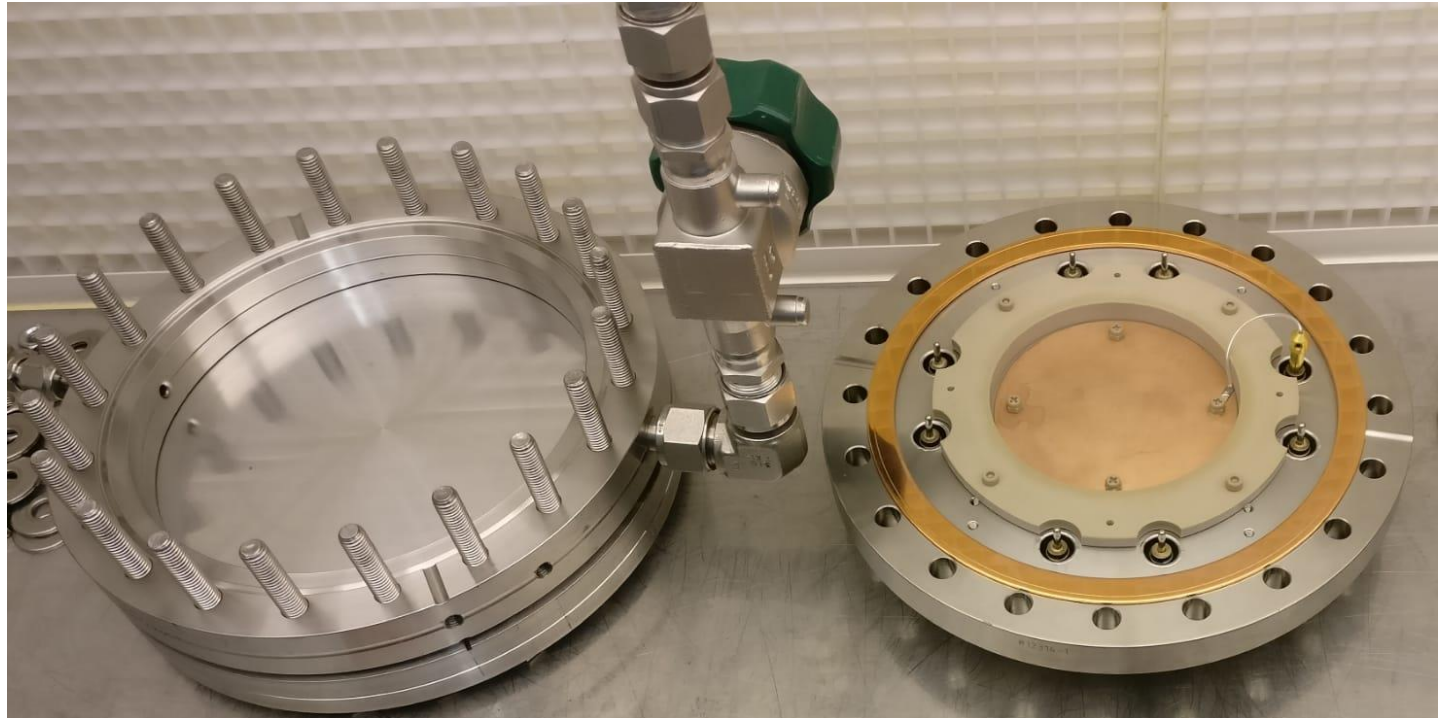
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G.C. Smith et al.
doi:10.1016/j.nima.2012.01.035

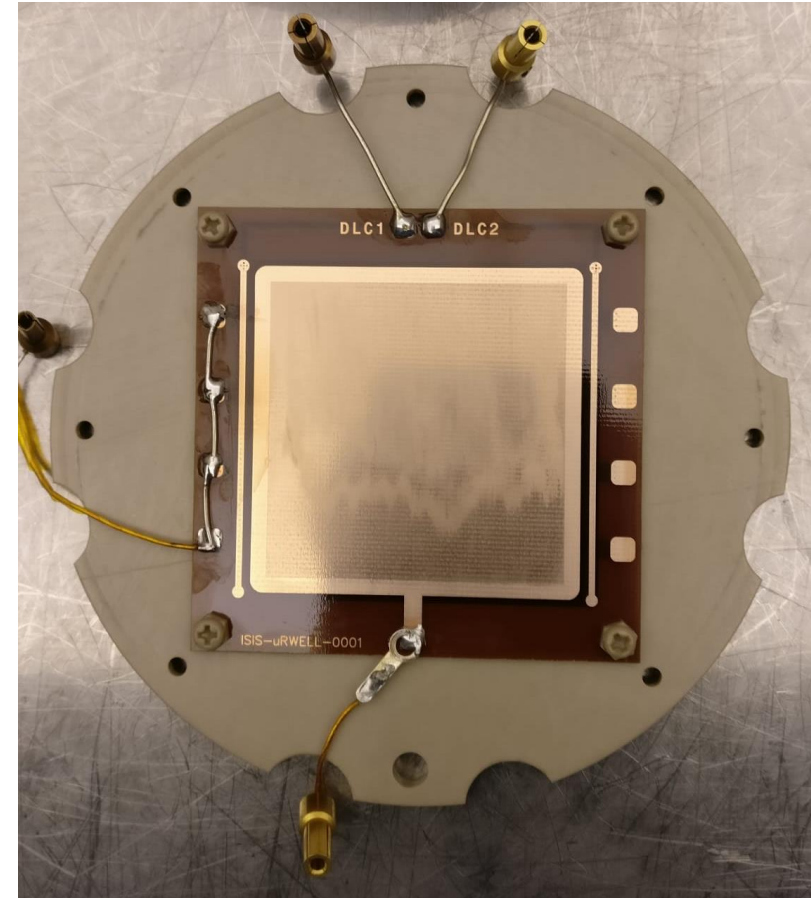
μ RWELL setup at ISIS

- Sealed vessel
- Certified up to 7bar
- 1bar ^3He
- 1 to 6 bar of CF_4 in step of 0.5 bar
- Active area $50 \times 50 \text{mm}^2$
- DLC $80 \text{M}\Omega/\square$
- Anode segmented in four strips
- Joined together for this test
- Drift volume 16mm thick
- Bipolar preamp



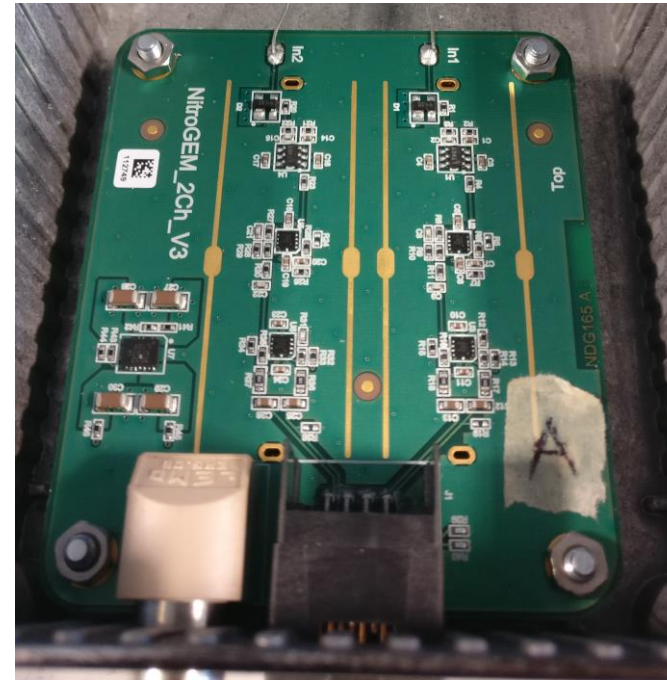
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- Drift volume 16mm thick
- Bipolar preamp based on LTC6226



PH spectrum

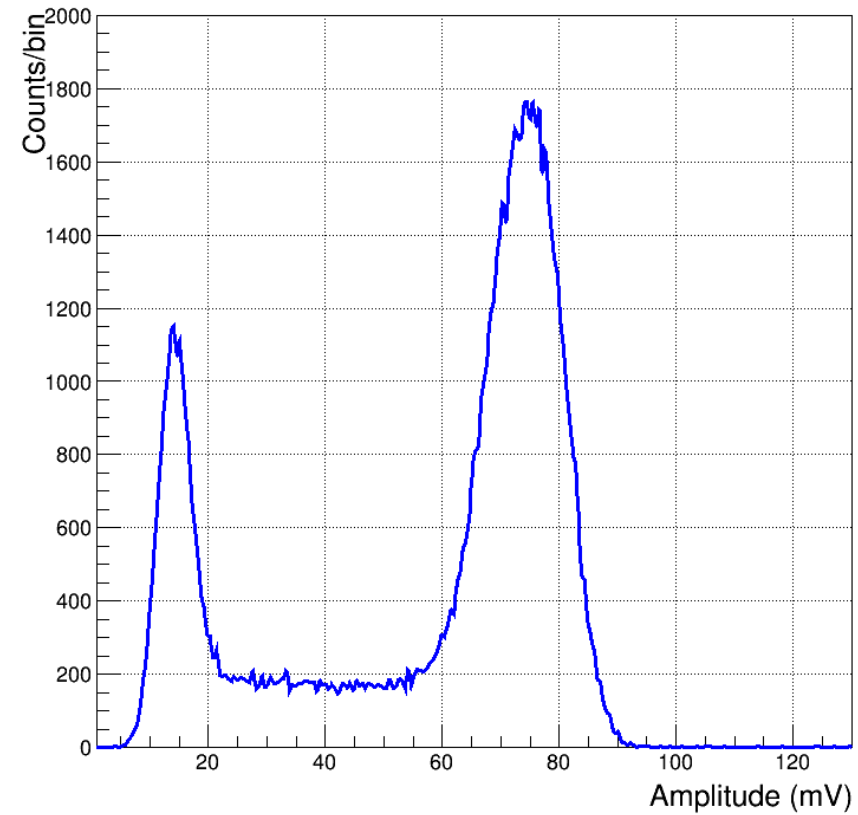
$E_d = 1.875$ kV/cm

1 bar of ^3He and 1 bar of CF_4

$V_{\mu\text{RWELL}} = 480$ V

Primary Charge 2.26 fC

Gain ~ 10

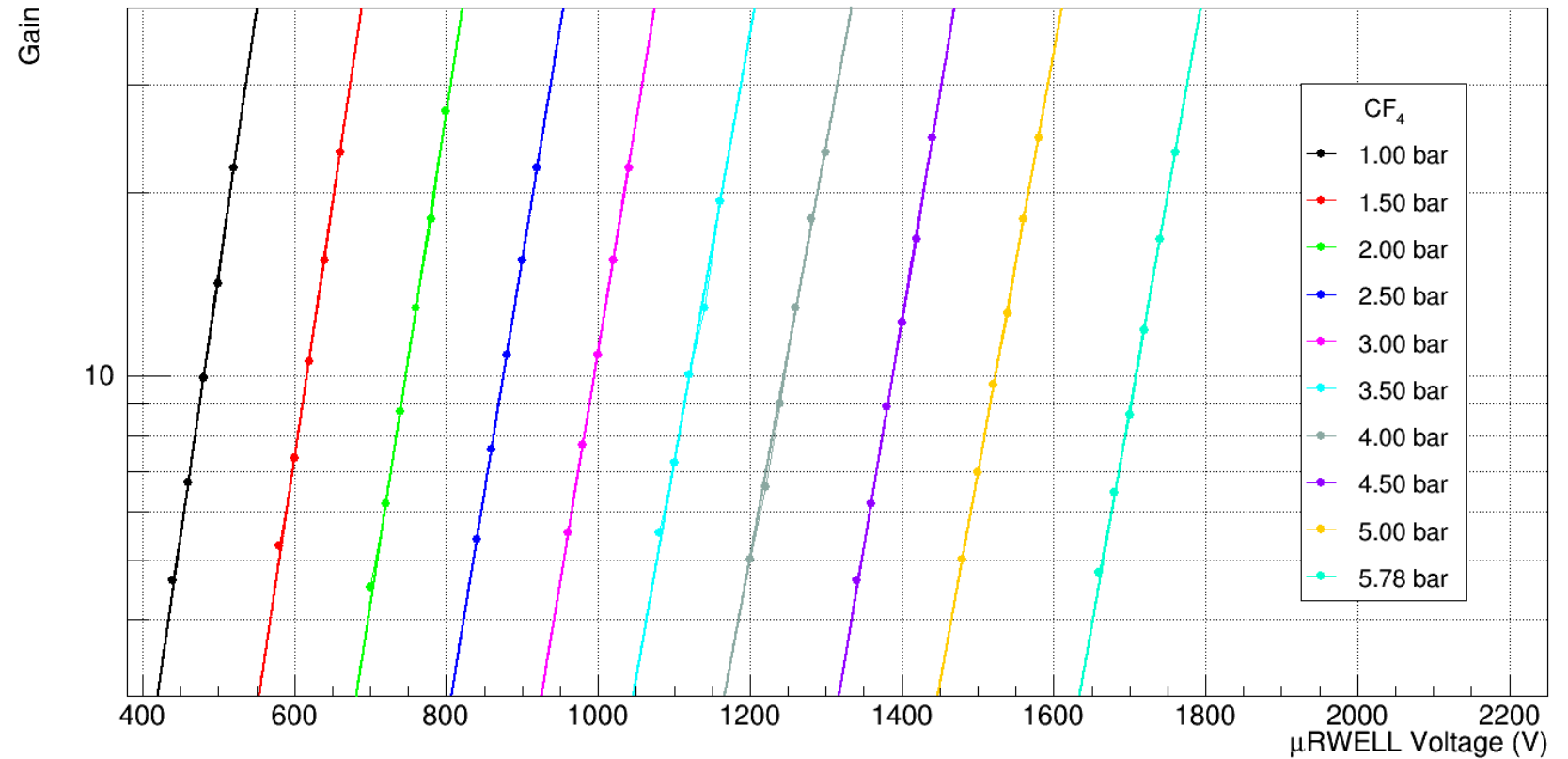


Gain Measurements

μ RWELL with 1bar ^3He and CF_4

$E_d = 1.875 \text{ kV/cm}$

$\sim 280\text{V/bar of } \text{CF}_4$

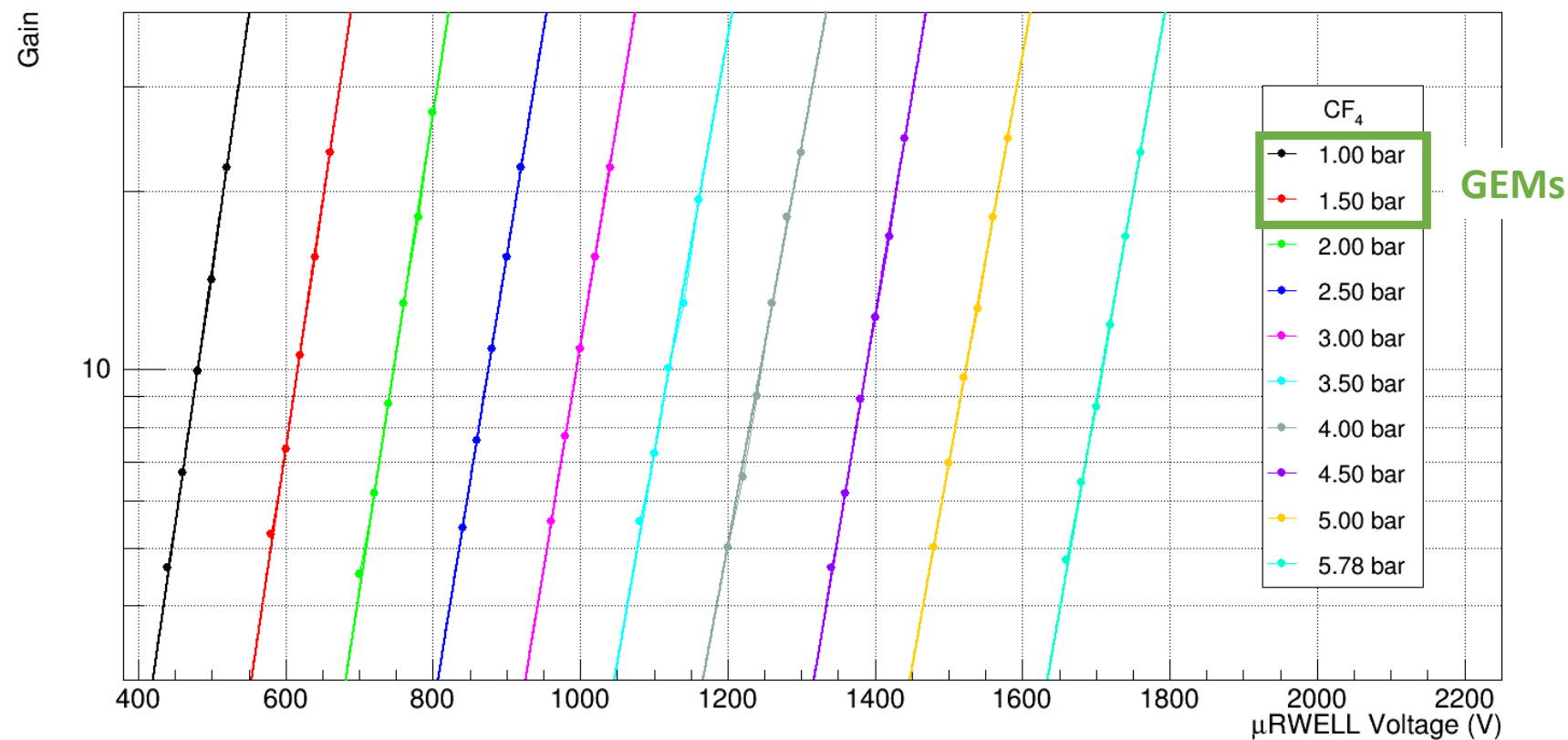


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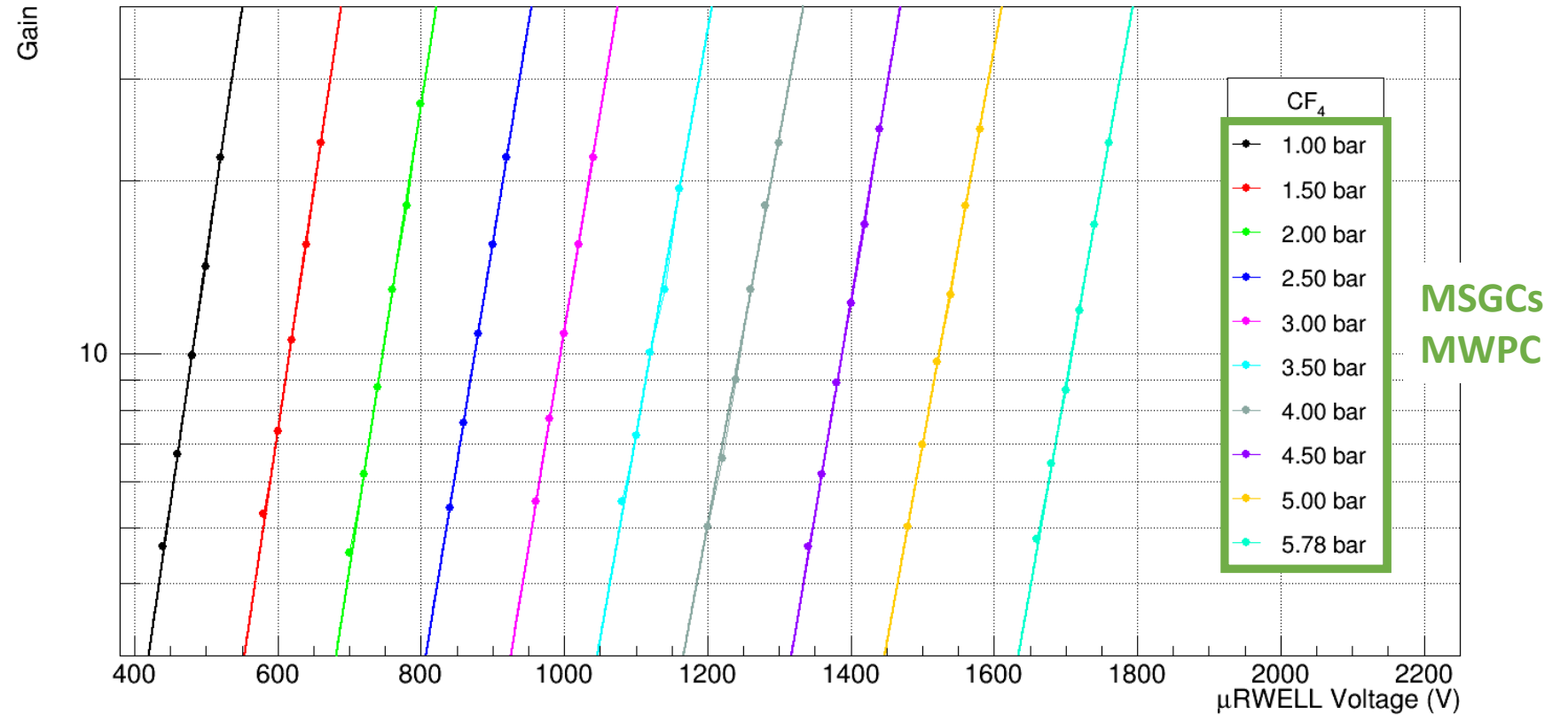


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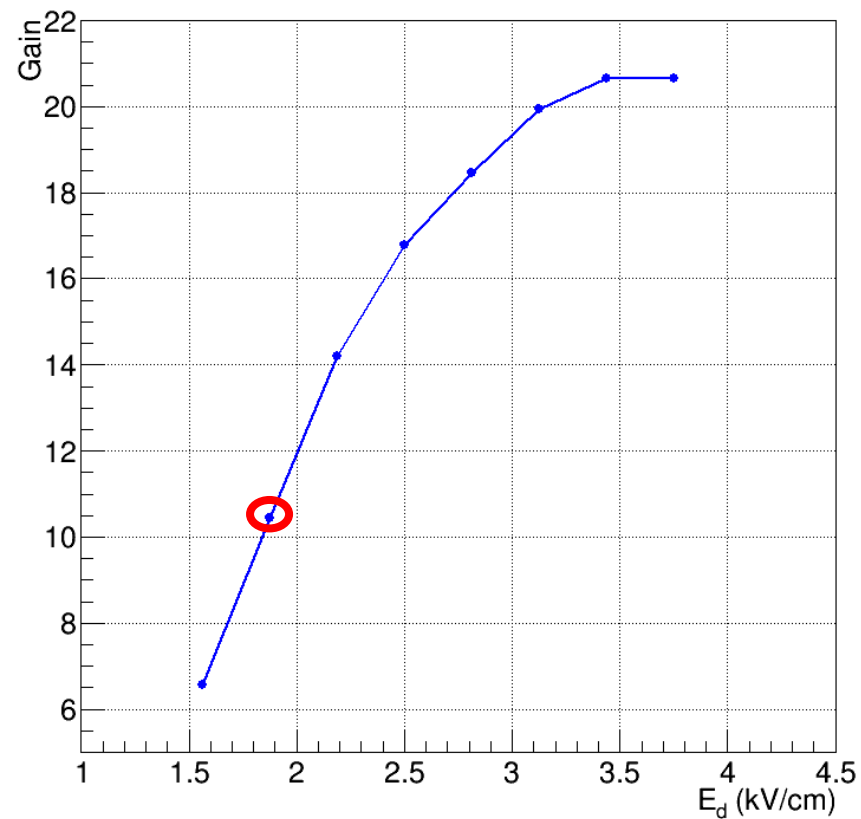


Scan in drift field

1bar ^3He + 5.78bar of CF_4

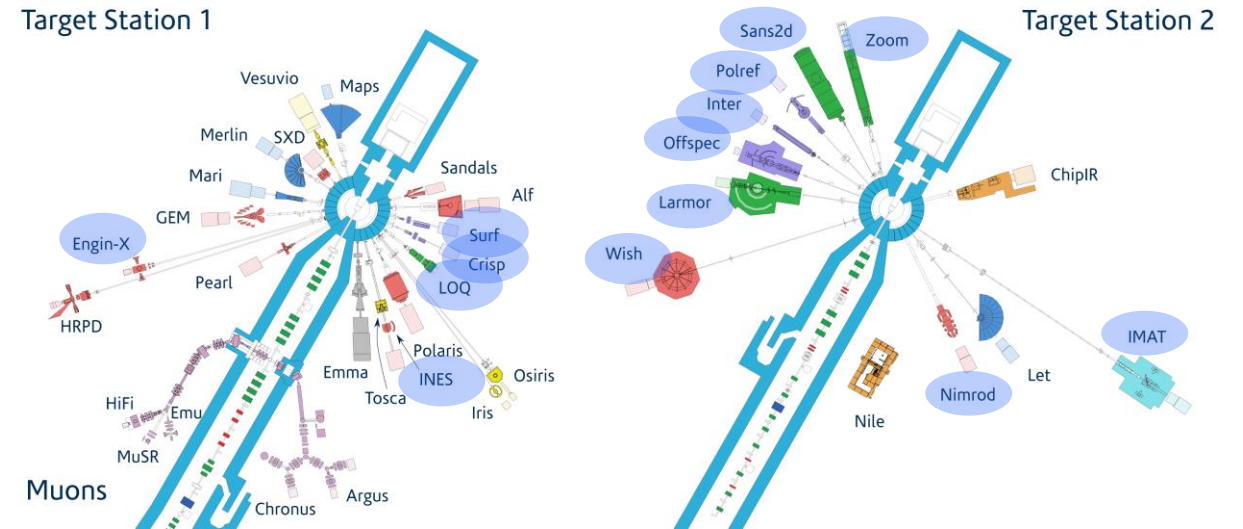
$V_{\mu\text{RWELL}} = 1720 \text{ V}$

Primary charge collection increases by a factor two passing from 1.8 to 3.5 kV/cm



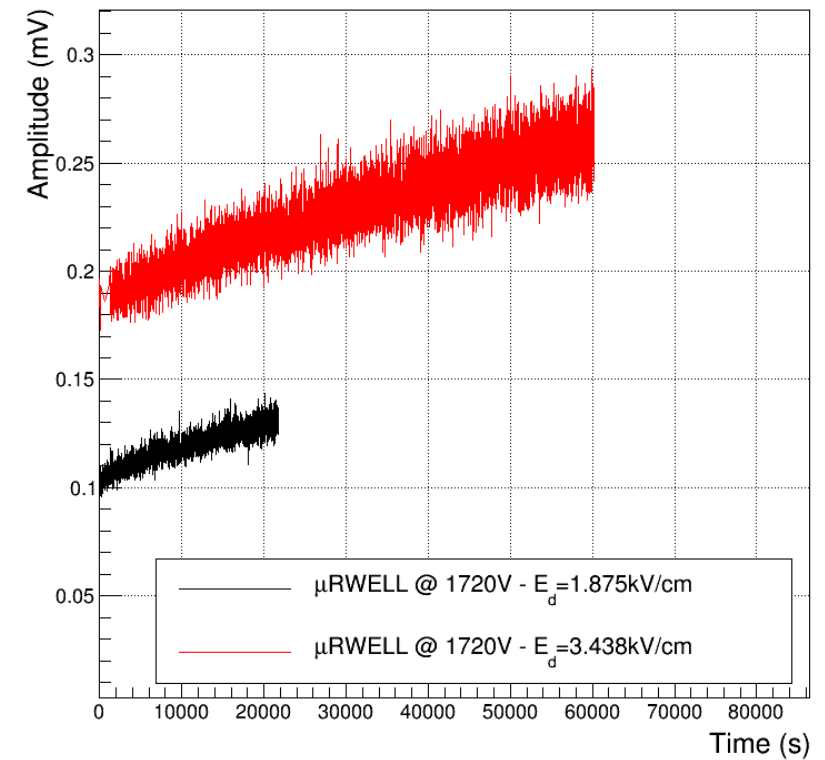
Results Summary

- We measured a gain between 20 and 40 with the μ RWELL operating in ^3He and CF_4 up to 5.78 bar.
- Such gas mixture is a key component for a neutron detector with sub-millimetric position resolution (FWHM).
- **MSGC** – **GEM** – **MWPC**
- Potential application in neutron instruments:
 - **SANS**
 - **Reflectometry**
 - **Imaging**
- 14/30 instruments at ISIS



Next steps (without neutron beam)

- Better understanding and control of charging up
- Gain increase up to a factor 40% in 17h:
 - Neutrons from AmBe source
 - Detected rate ~200Hz
 - Gain ~20
- The charge up does not disappear after:
 - Switching of the detector for up to 72h
 - Inverting the polarity of the electrodes
- Next things to try:
 - Different connection to ground of the DLC layer
 - Cylindrical holes in the Kapton rather than conical
- Ideas for the future:
 - Is Kapton's resistance too high?
 - Is there any other suitable material (with lower resistance) to build a μ RWELL?



Next steps (with neutron beam)

- Beam available at ISIS in autumn
At the end of Target Station 1 long shutdown
- Measure the rate capability
Once we have the charging up under control
- Measure the position resolution
Already designing μ RWELL with X-Y readout
Modifying the current vessel
Exploring several electronics options for the readout

