

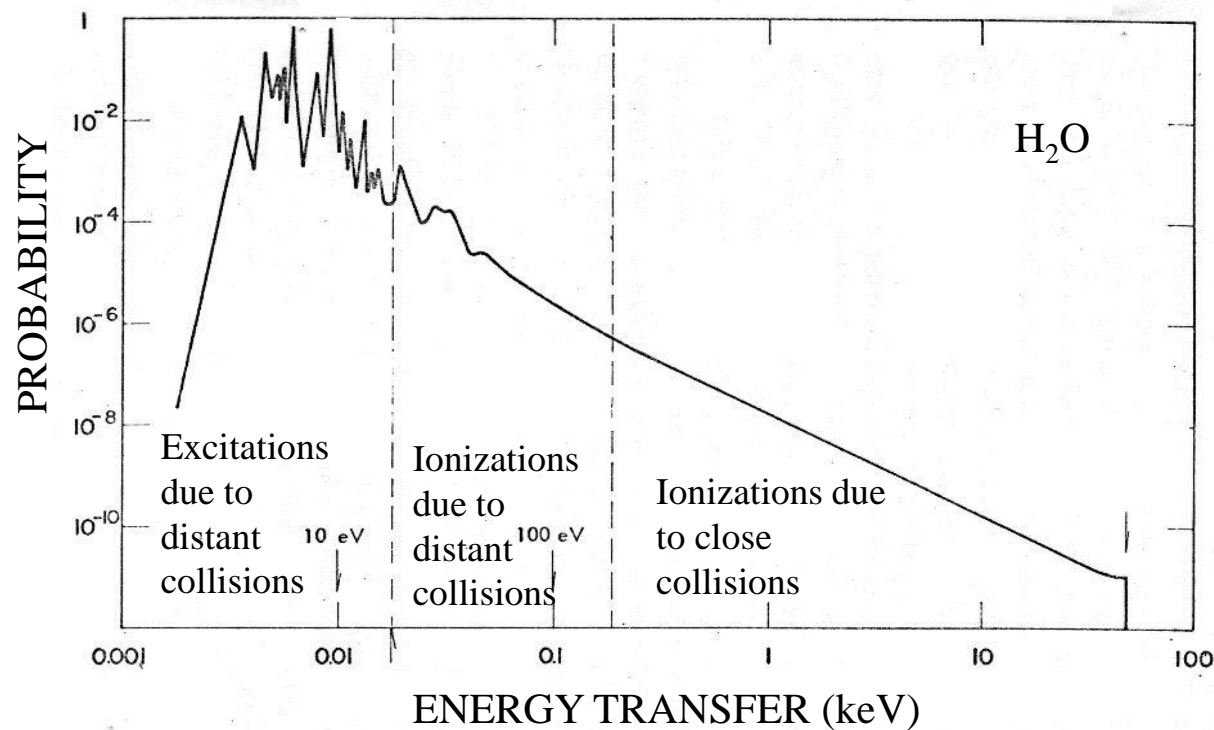
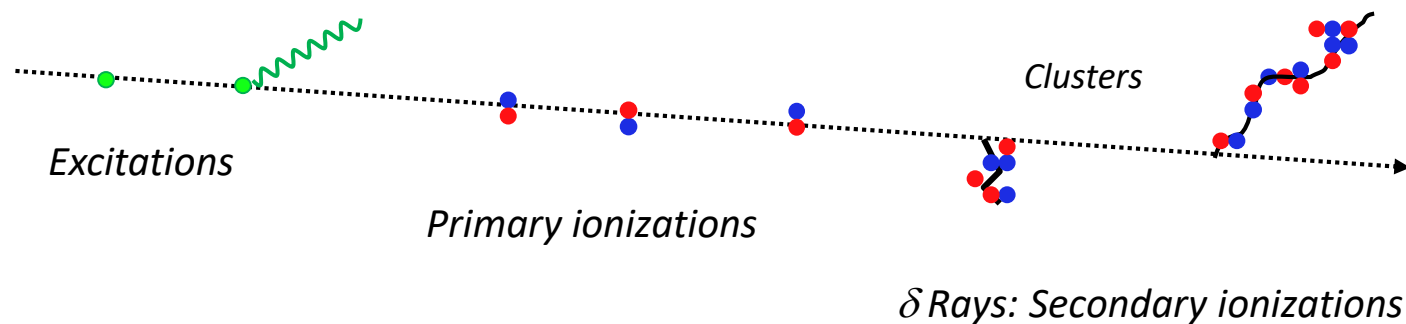
Gas Detectors Physics 1

Basic Detection Processes

- Energy Loss: Coulomb Interactions
- Drift and Diffusion of Charges
- Collisional Excitation and Ionization
- Avalanche Charge Multiplication

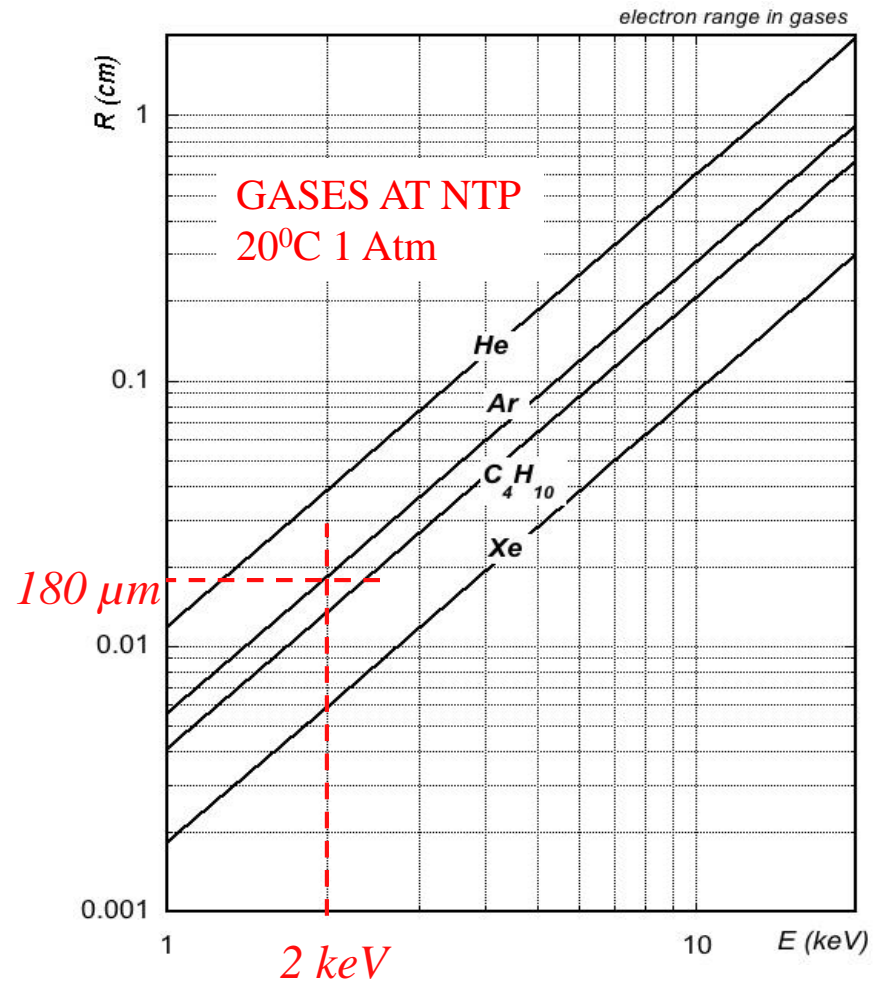
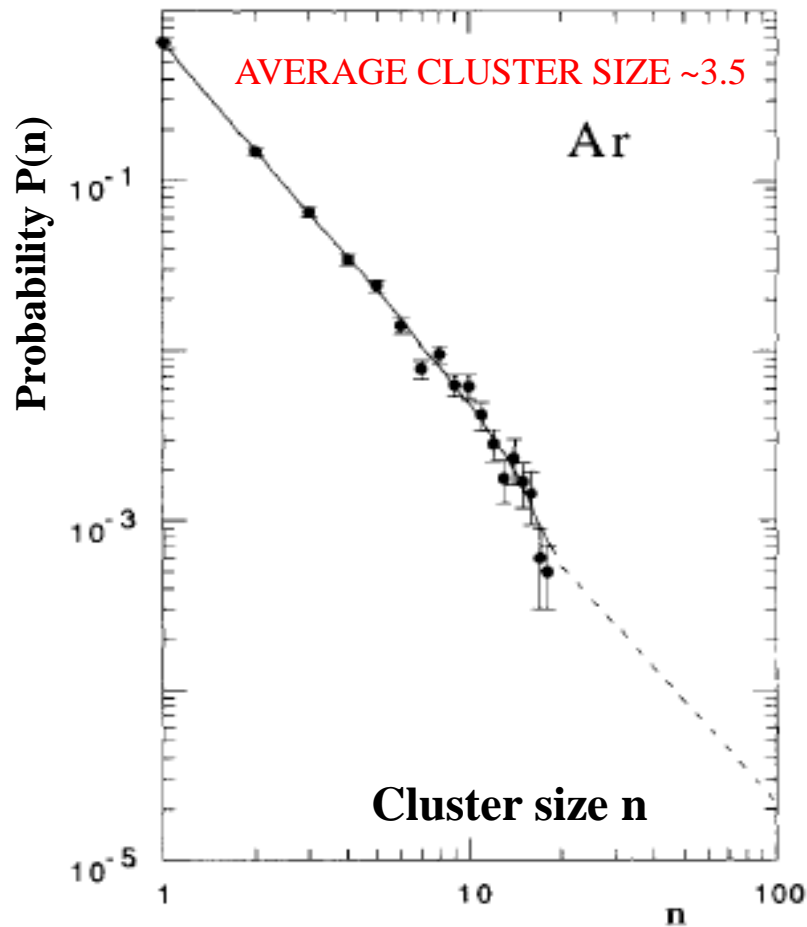
Charged Particles

Coulomb Interactions: Excitations and Ionizations



Charged Particles

Cluster Size and δ Electrons Range



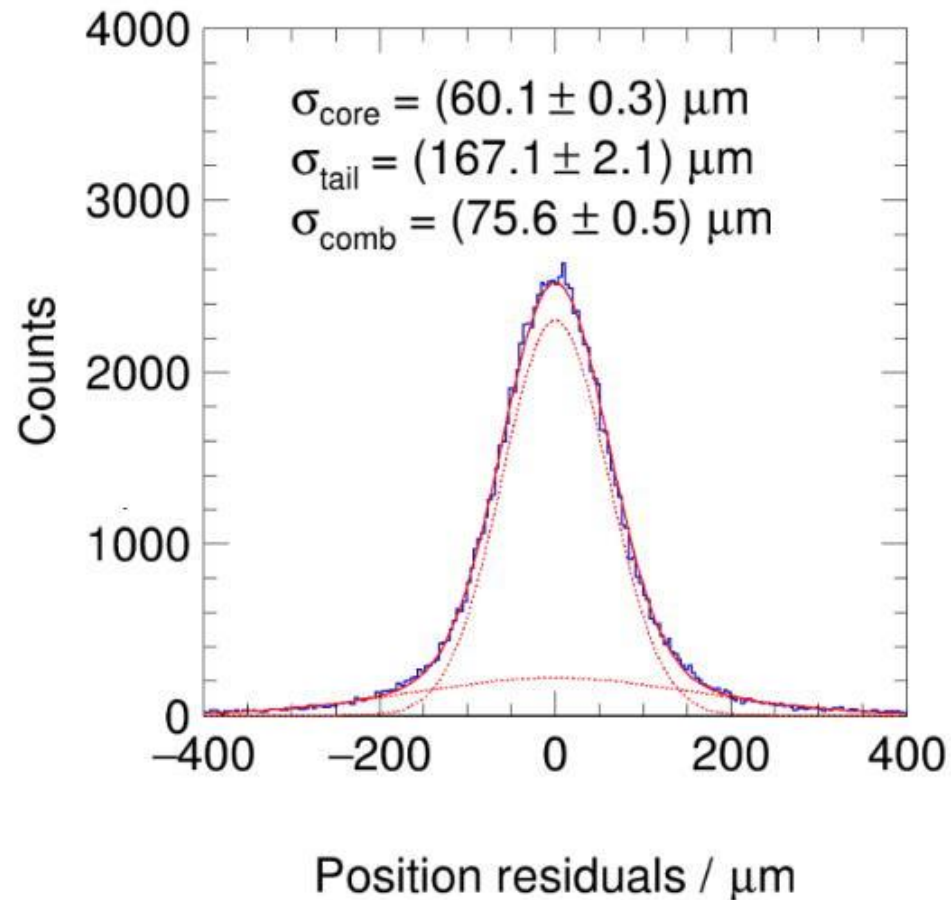
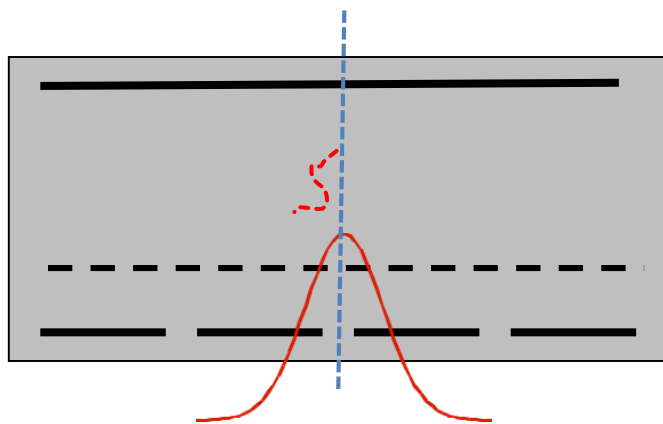
H. Fischle et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A301 (1991) 202

Charged Particles

δ Electrons

Energy Loss Asymmetry:
Core Gaussian + Tails

Perpendicular Tracks

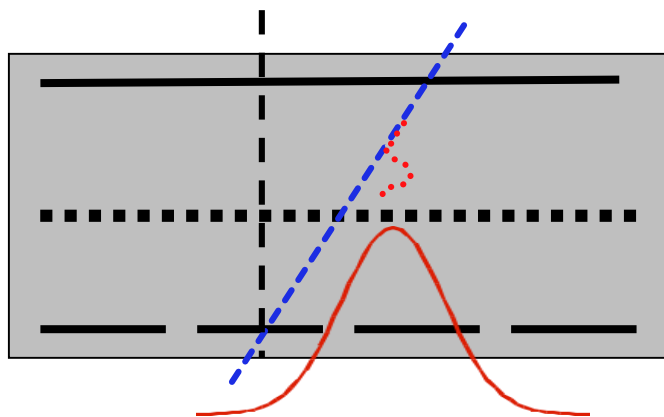


L. Scharenberg, MPGD 2022

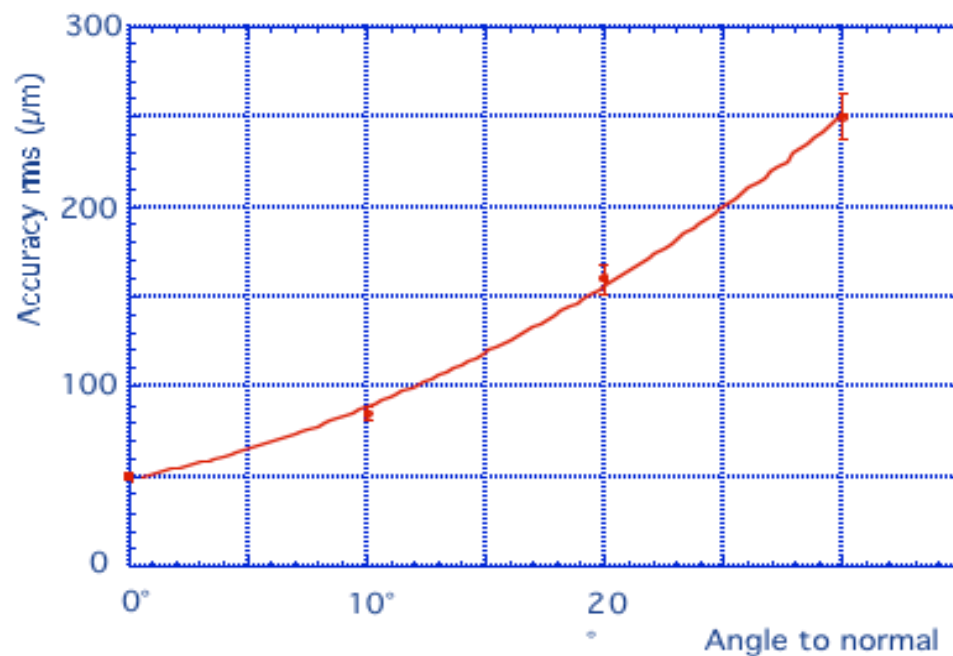
Charged Particles

δ Electrons

Energy loss asymmetry:
large incidence angles

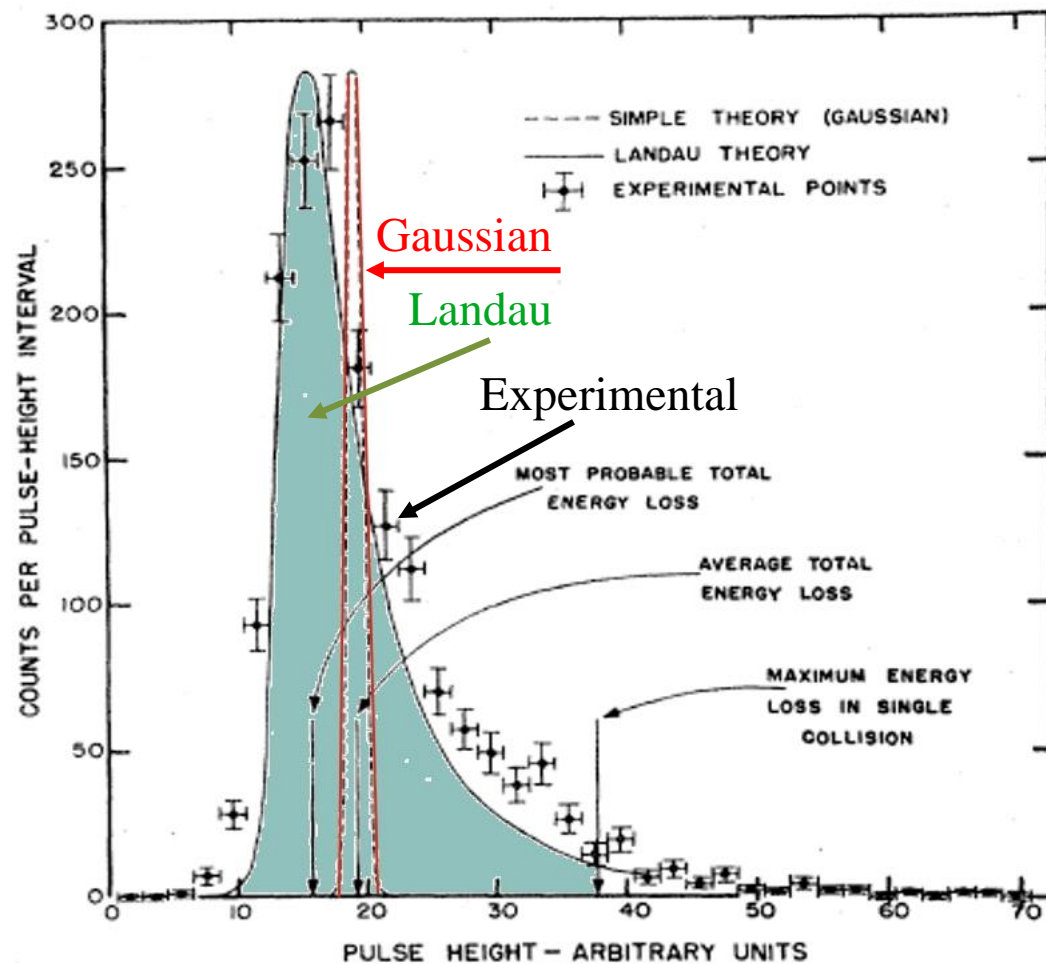


Position Accuracy
vs
Incidence Angle:



G. Charpak et al, NIM 167 (1979) 455

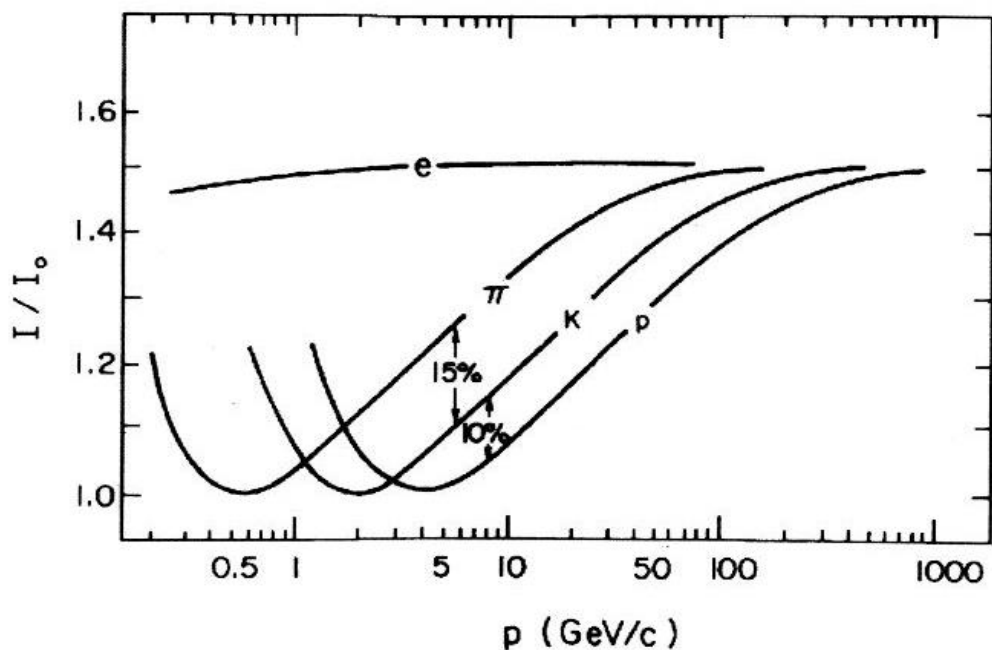
Differential Energy Loss in thin Gas Samples:



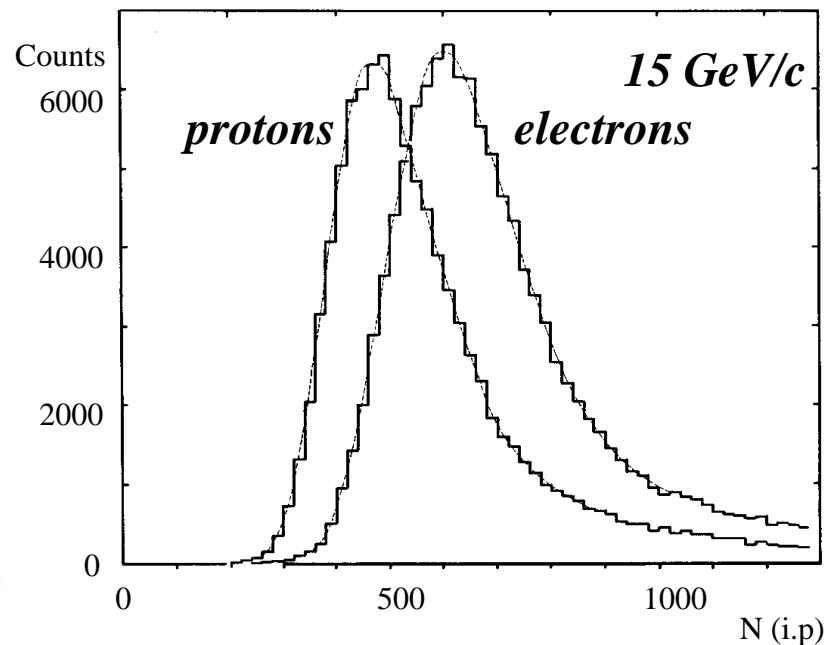
Charged Particles

Energy Loss Statistics: Gauss vs Landau

Particle Identification:
Most Probable Energy Loss



SINGLE SAMPLE
Energy Loss:

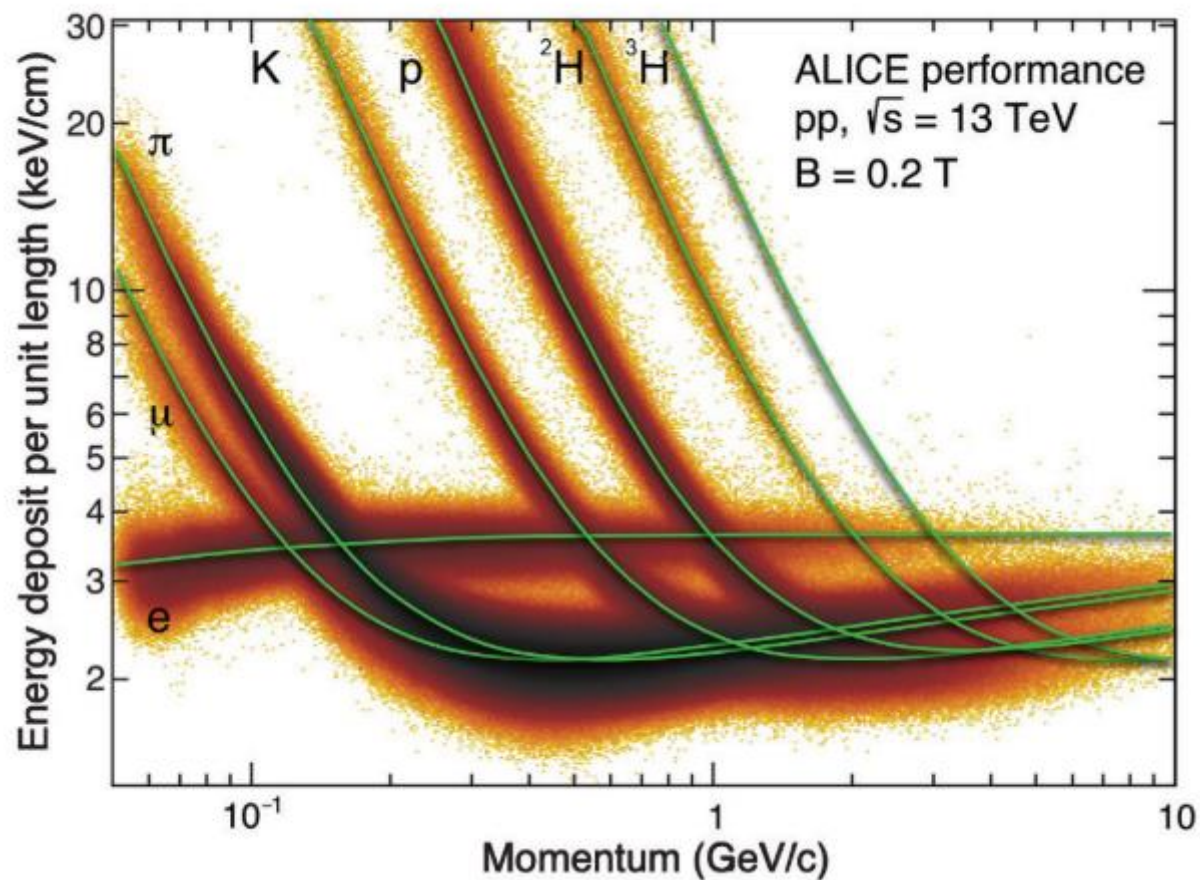


I. Lehraus et al, Phys. Scripta 23(1981)727

Energy Loss resolution:
Statistical Multisample Analysis

Alice GEM-TPC

Differential Energy Loss (Truncated mean)

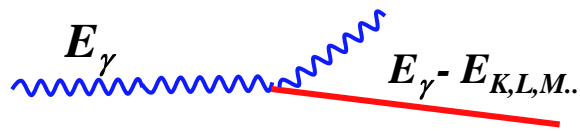


Ph. Hauer, Nucl. Instr. Meth. 1039 (2022)167023

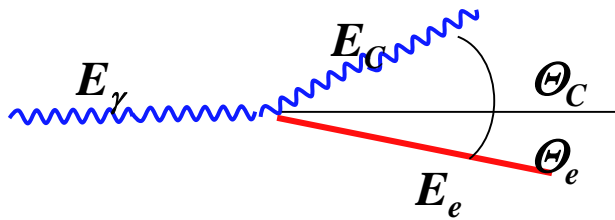
Photons

Photoelectric, Compton, Pair Production

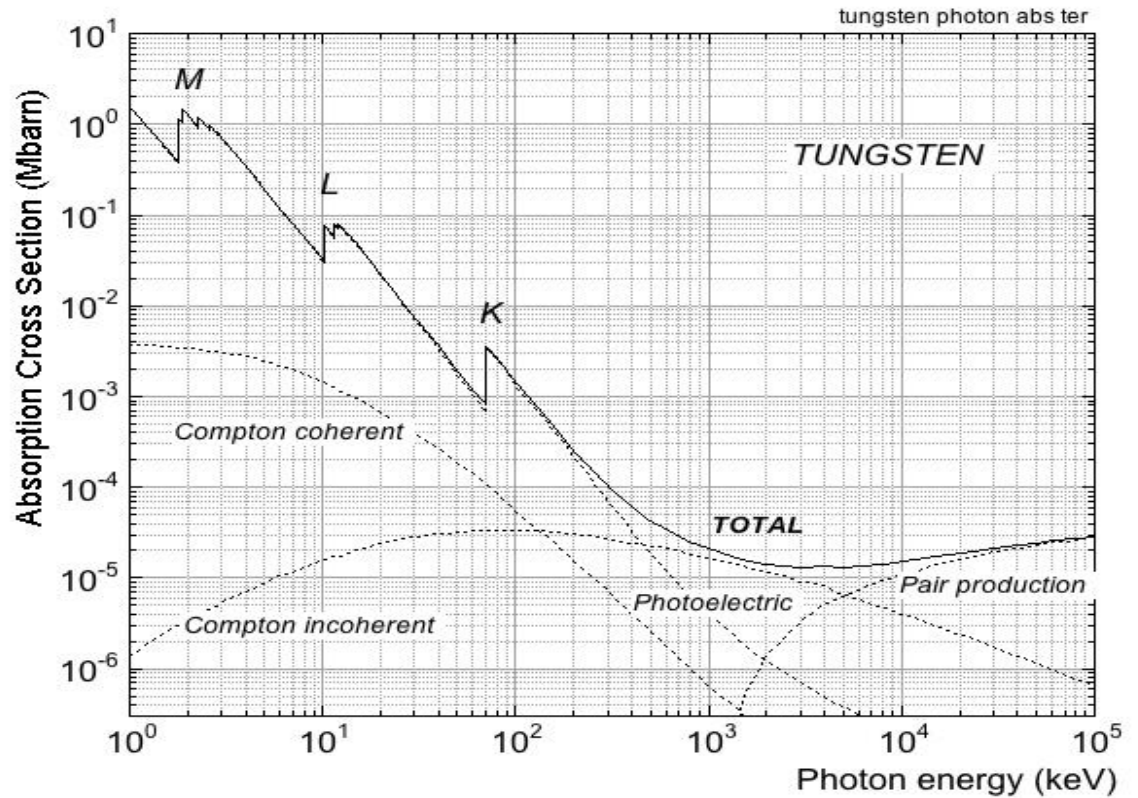
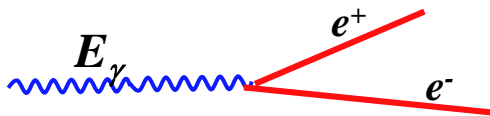
Photoelectric:



Compton:

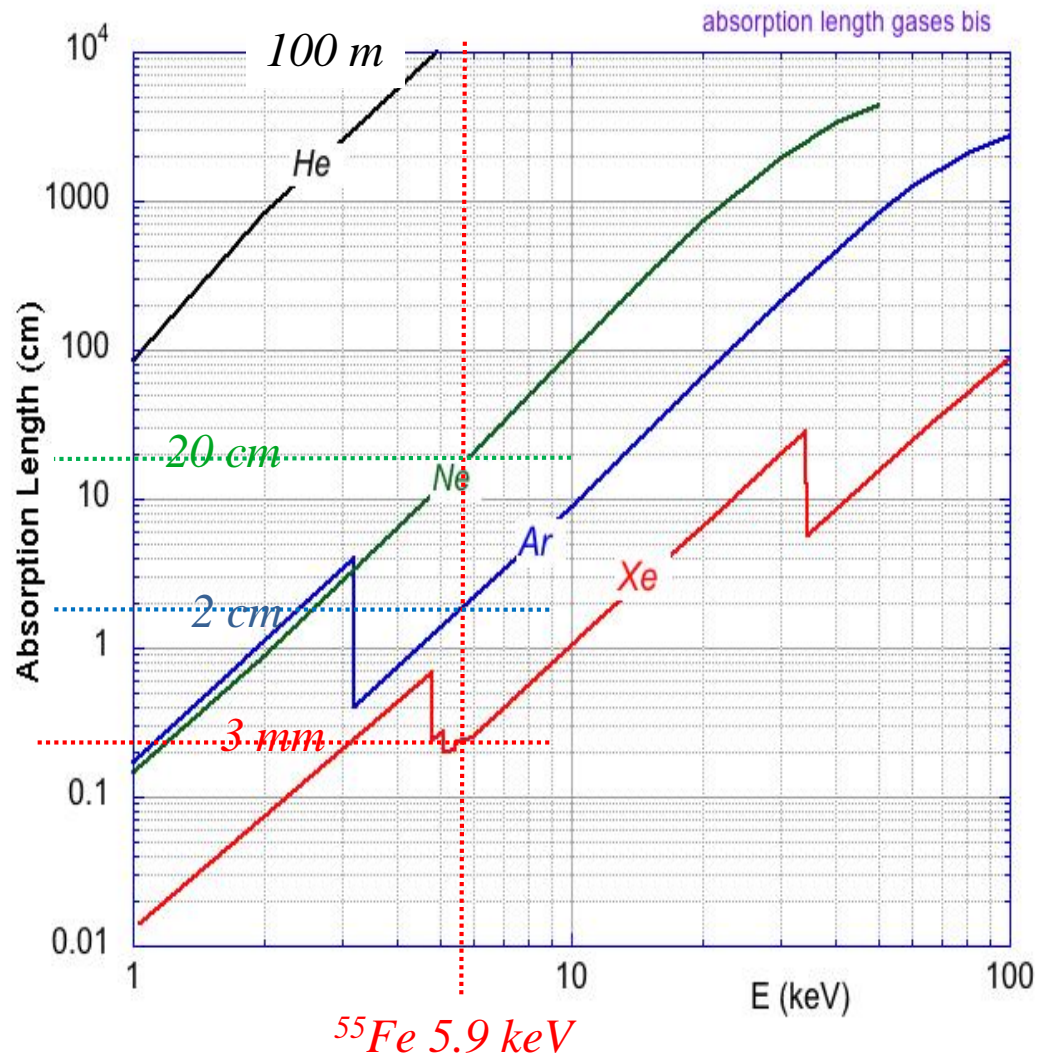


Pair Production:

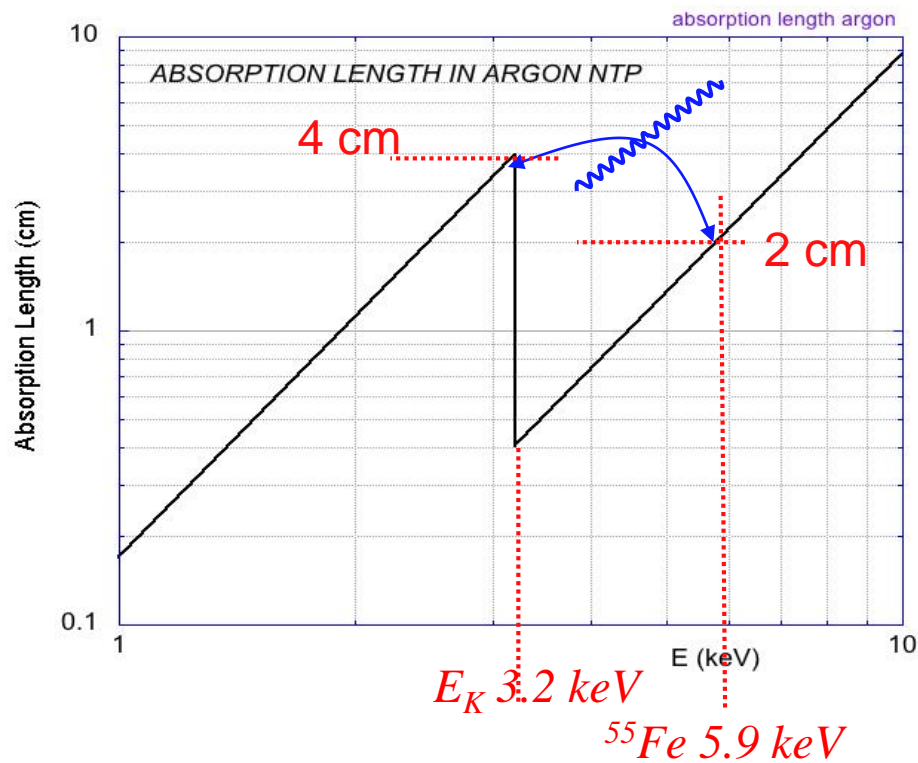


A. Thompson et al, X-RAY DATA BOOKLET (2001)

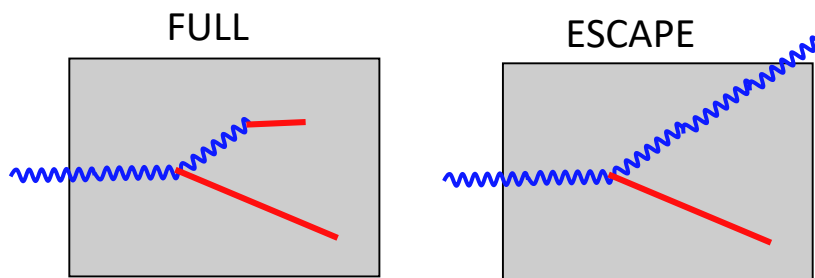
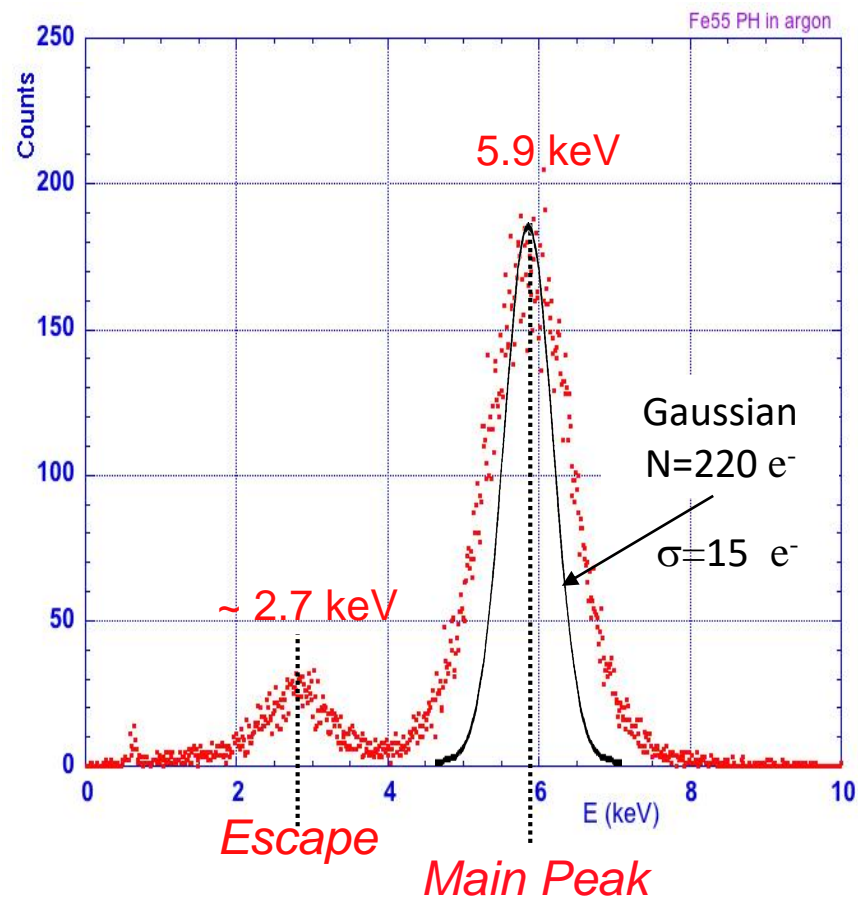
Absorption Length in Gases at NTP



Soft X-Rays ESCAPE PEAK



Argon NTP

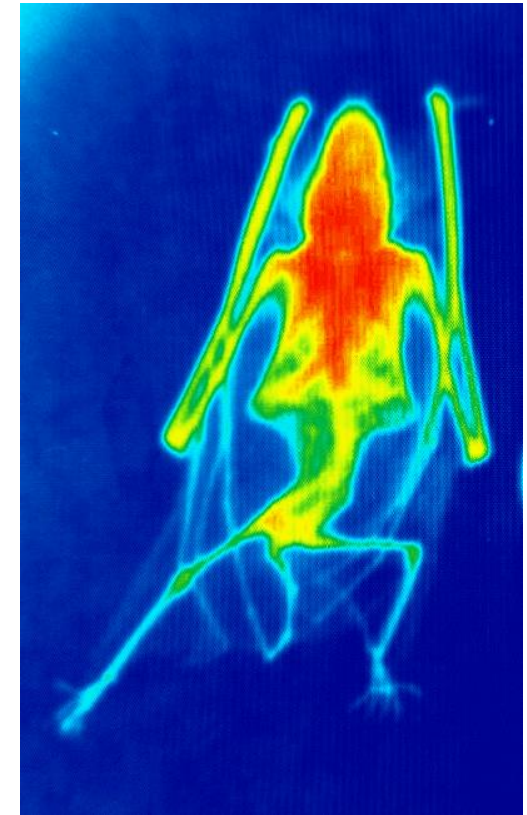
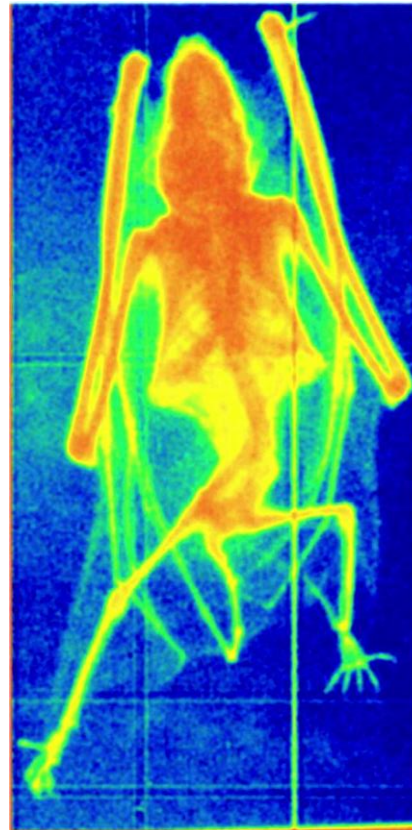


Soft X-Rays Absorption Radiography

2001:
GEM with Electronic Readout

2018:
GEM with Optical Readout

The GDD Bat



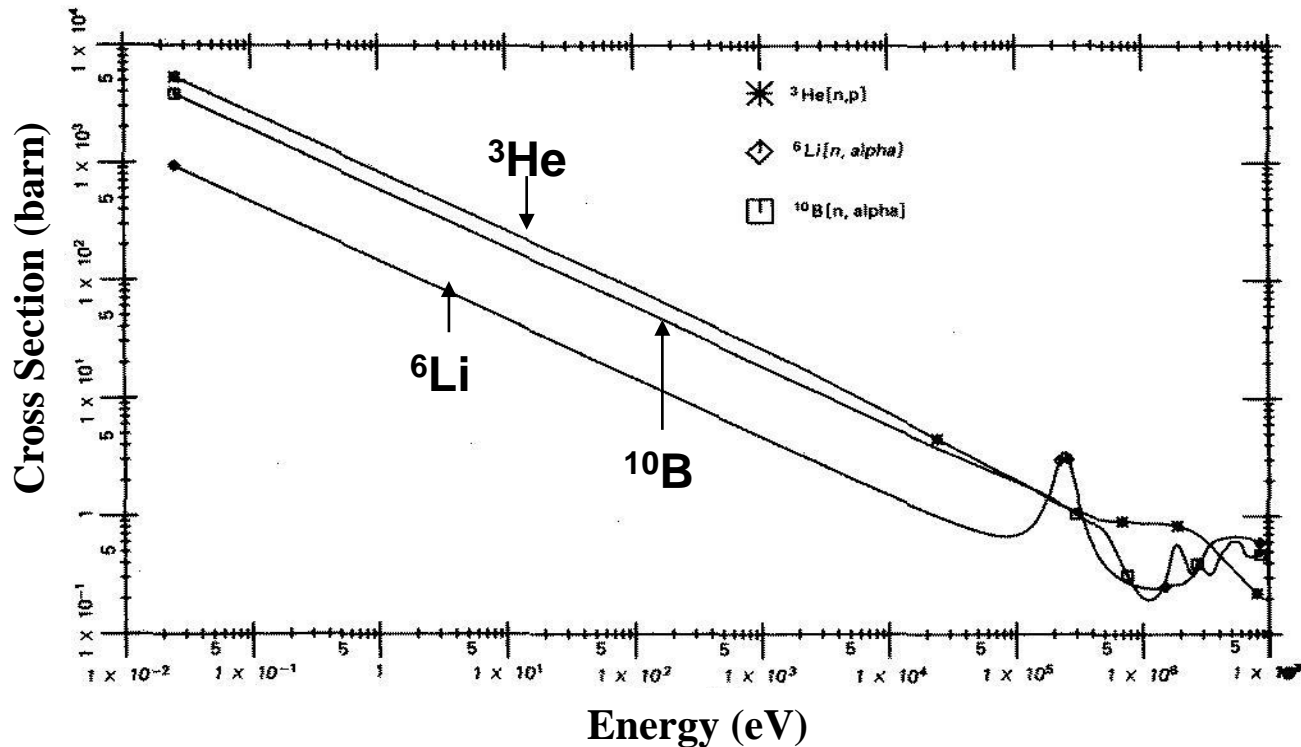
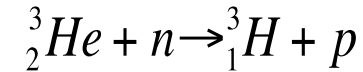
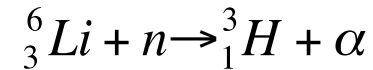
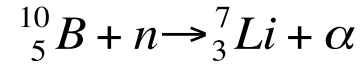
F. Sauli
Nucl. Instr. Meth. A461(2001)47

F. Brunbauer et al,
JINST13 (2018)T02006

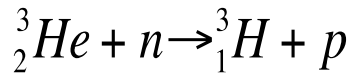
Detection of Neutrons

$n + M \rightarrow$

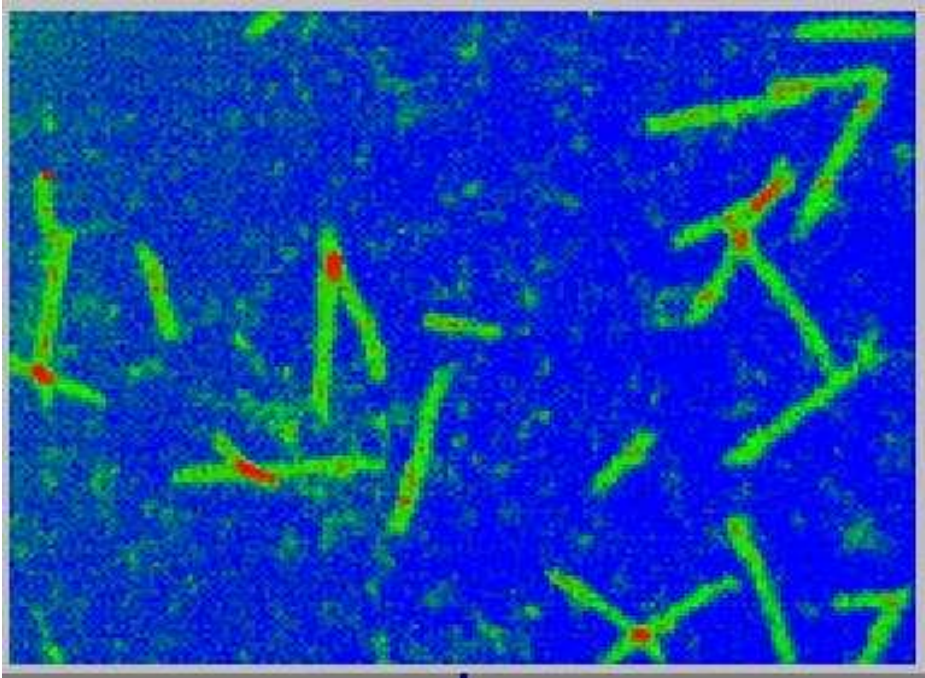
- protons
- tritons
- α particles
- fission fragments



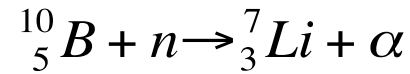
Detection of Neutrons



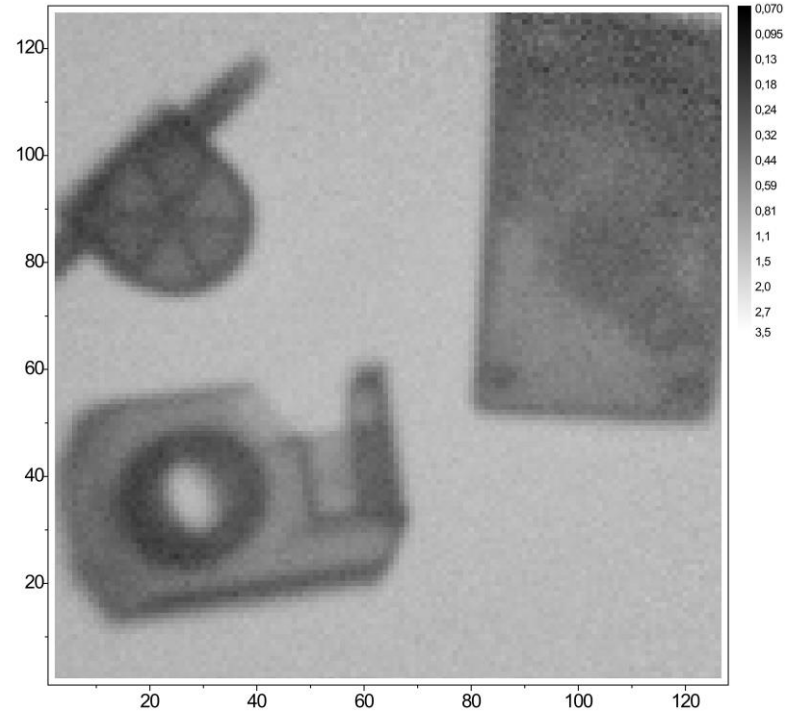
Ionization Chamber with
Optical GEM Readout



*F.A.F. Fraga et al,
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A478 (2002) 357*

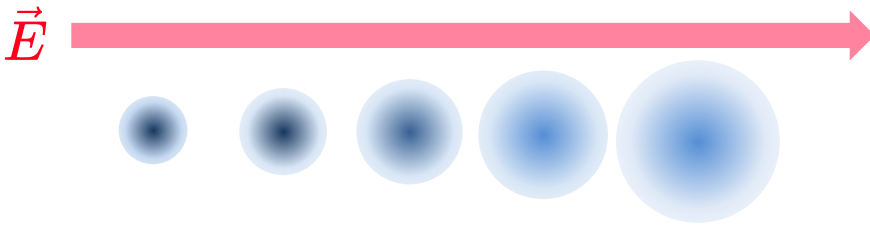


Thermal Neutrons Radiography
 ${}^{10}\text{B}$ Coated GEM



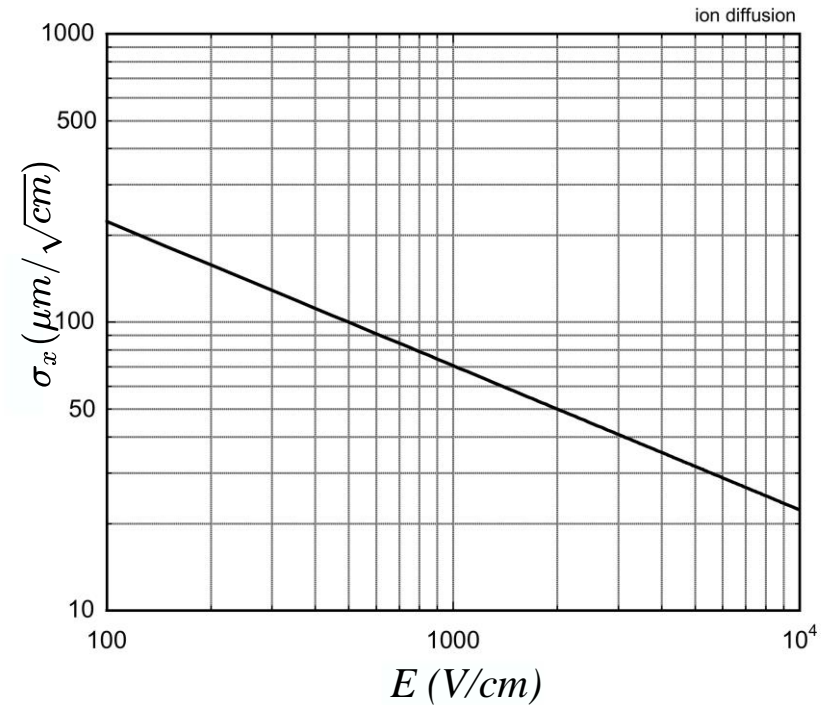
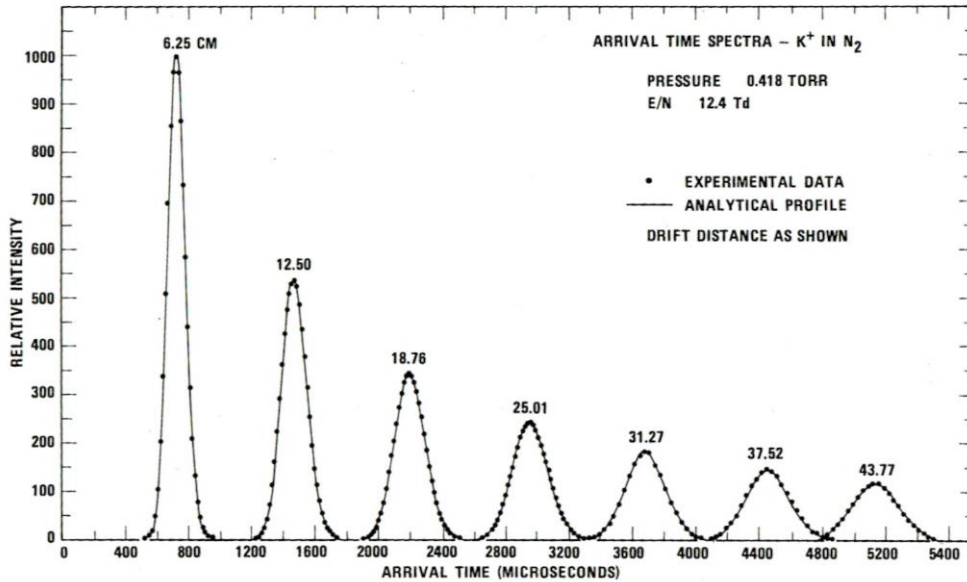
*M. Klein and Ch. Schmidt
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A628 (2011) 9*

Drift and Diffusion of Ions



Diffusion:
$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{2kTx}{eE}}$$

Independent from Ion Type



Drift Velocity:
$$W = \frac{S}{t}$$

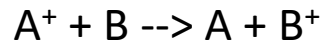
Mobility:
$$\mu = \frac{W}{E} \quad \mu^+ \approx \mu^-$$

@ 1 kV/cm $\sigma_x = 70 \mu m / \sqrt{cm}$

GAS	ION	μ (cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)
He	He ⁺	13.0
Ar	Ar ⁺	1.7
CH ₄	CH ₄ ⁺	2.22
Ar	CH ₄ ⁺	1.87
Ar	CO ₂ ⁺	1.72

Collisional Charge Transfer:

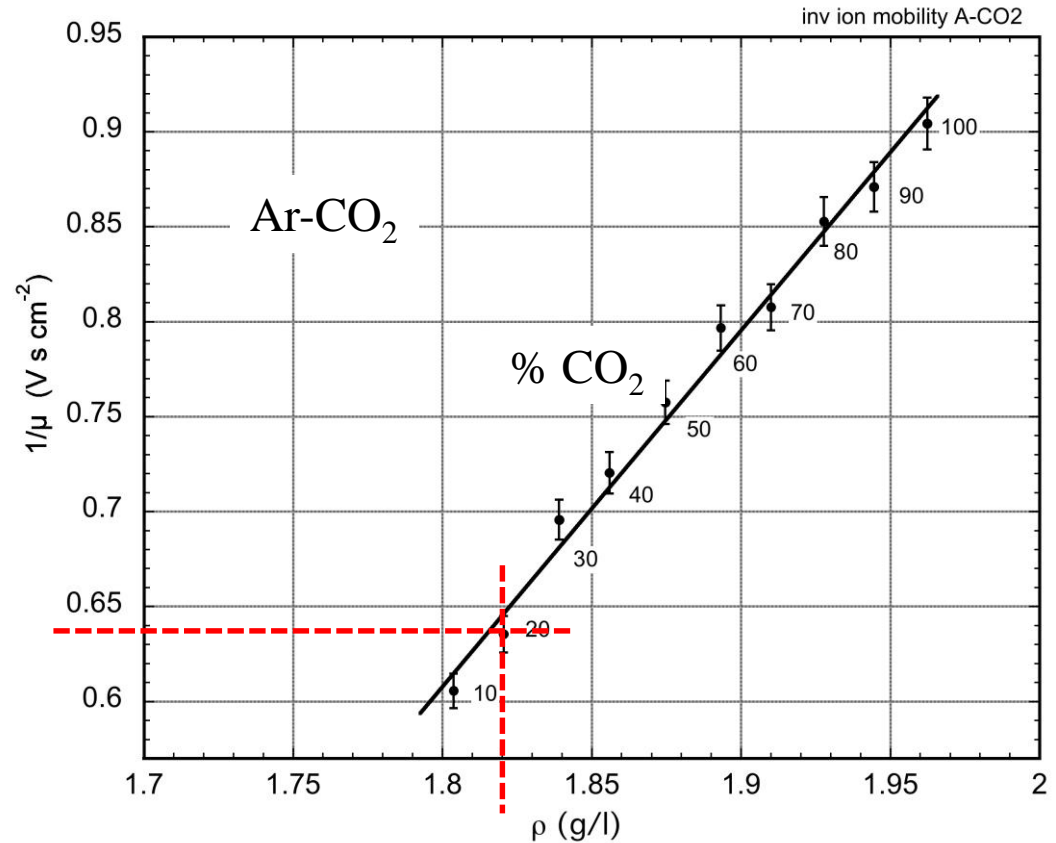
If $E_i(B) < E_i(A)$:



Blanc's Law:

$$\frac{1}{\mu_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{P_j}{\mu_{ij}}$$

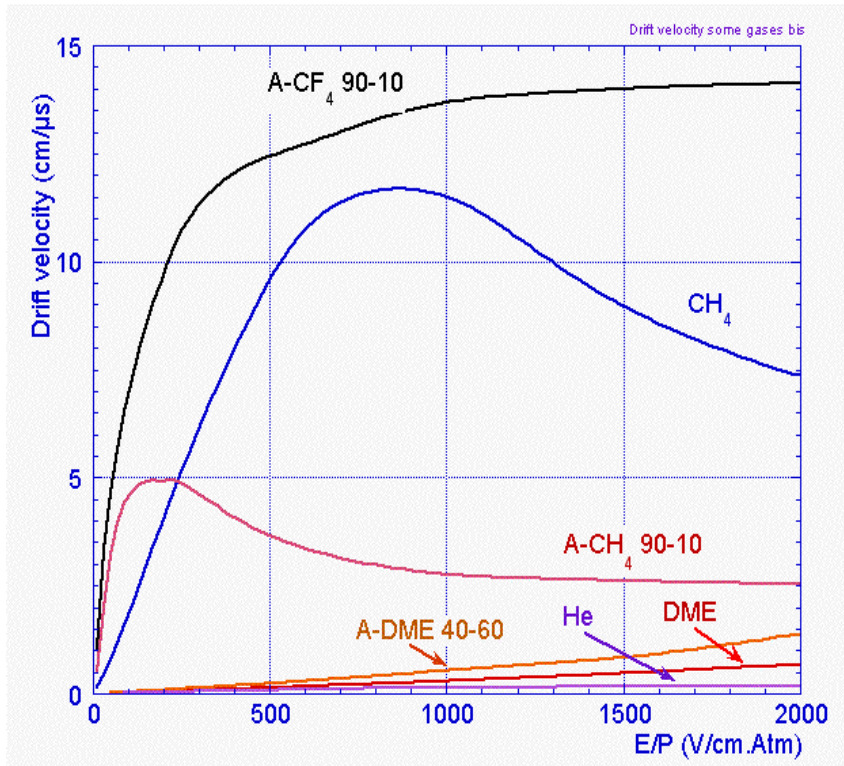
CO₂⁺ Ions Mobility Ar-CO₂ Mixtures:



Ar-CO₂ 80-20. $\mu = 0.64$ cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹
 @ $E=200$ V cm⁻¹ $W \sim 130$ cm s⁻¹

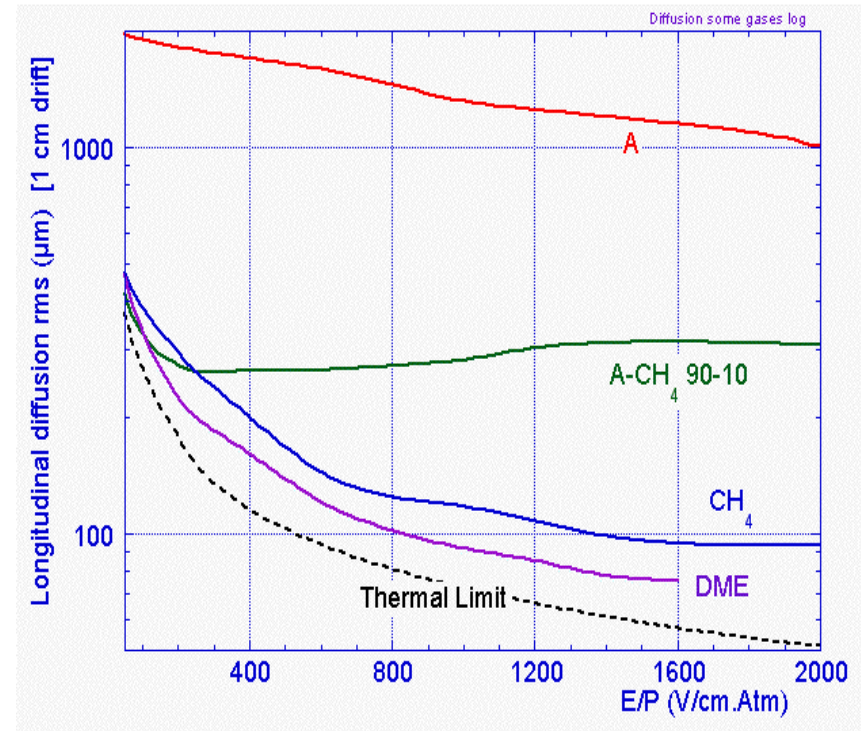
Drift and Diffusion of Electrons

Drift Velocity $w^- = s/t$



Diffusion $\sigma^- = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon_k x}{eE}}$

ϵ_k : Characteristic Energy
 $\epsilon_k = kT$: Thermal Limit

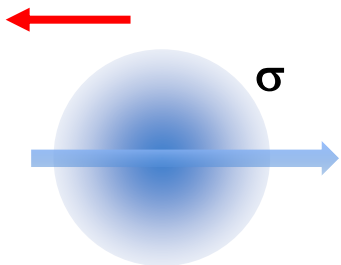


Piet Verwilligen and Djunes Janssens: MODELLING AND SIMULATIONS

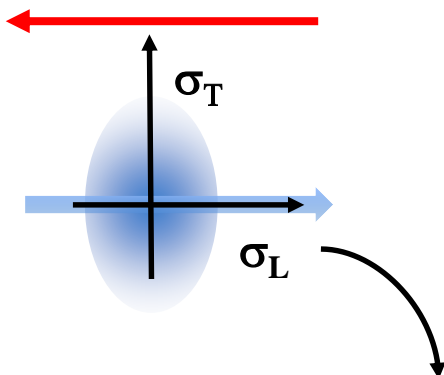
Drift and Diffusion of Electrons

Longitudinal and Transverse Diffusion

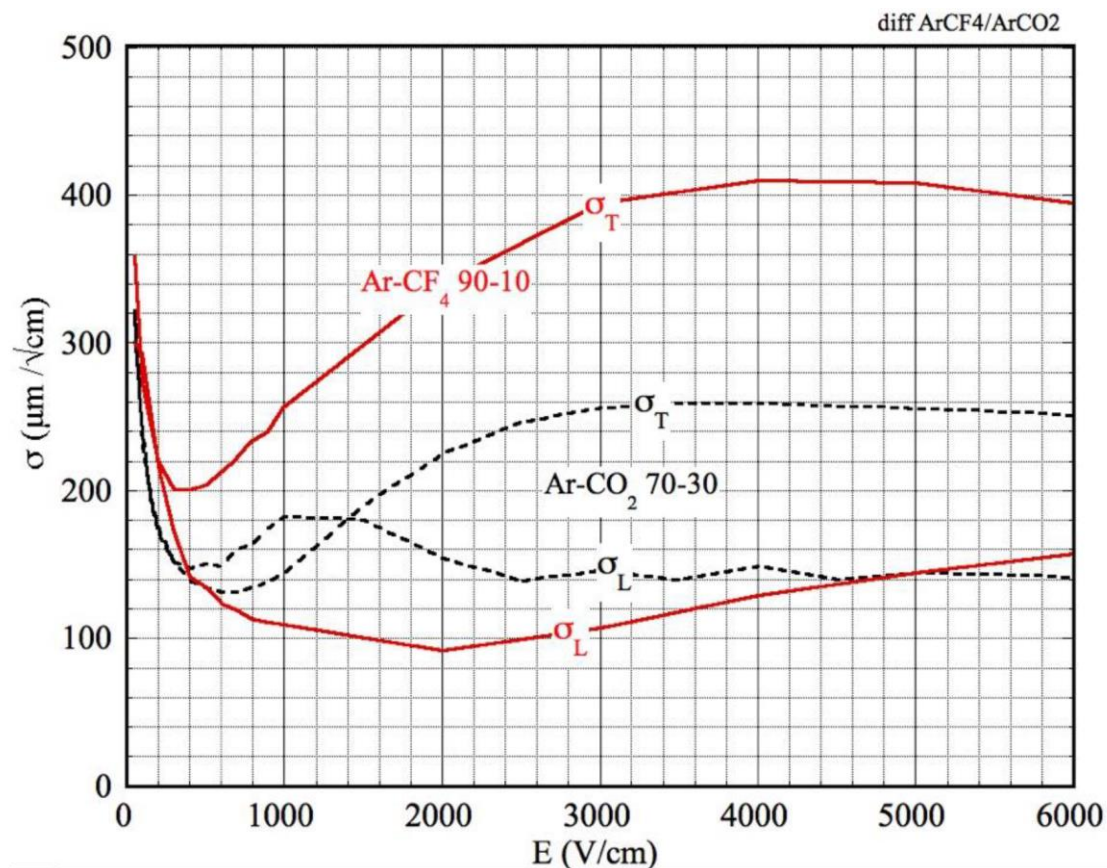
Low Electric Field



High Electric Field



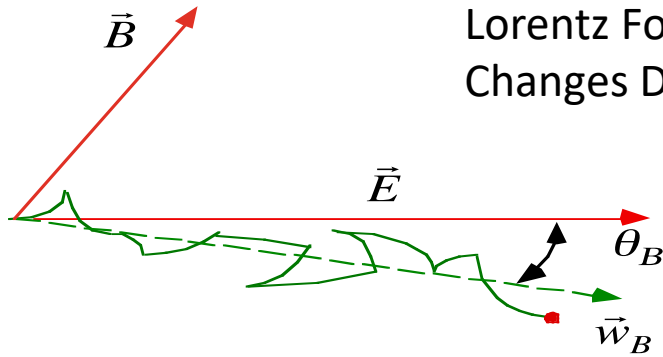
Better Longitudinal
(Drift) Accuracy



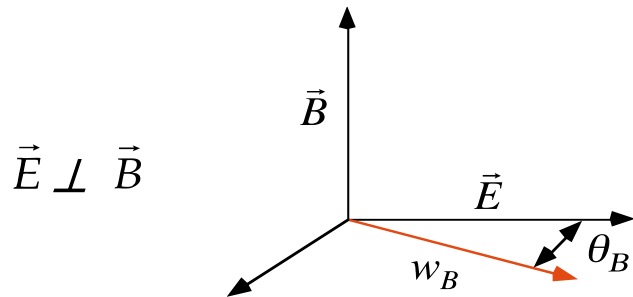
F. Sauli, Gaseous Detectors Handbook (CERN 2022)
<http://fabio.home.cern.ch/fabio/>

Drift of Electrons in Magnetic Field

Lorentz Force:
Changes Drift Velocity, Direction and Diffusion



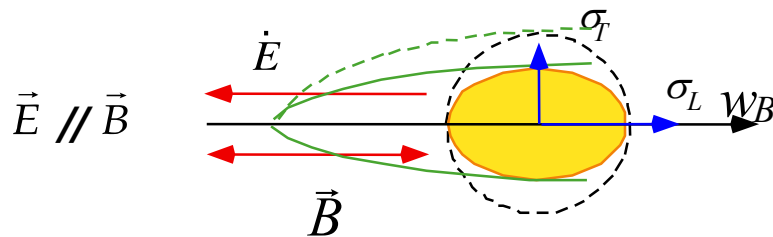
Particular Cases:



$$\tan \theta_B = \omega t \quad \omega_B = \frac{E}{B} \frac{\omega t}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 t^2}}$$

$$\omega = eB/m \quad \text{Larmor frequency}$$

τ : Average time between electron-molecule collisions



$$\omega_B = \omega_0$$

$$S_L = S_0$$

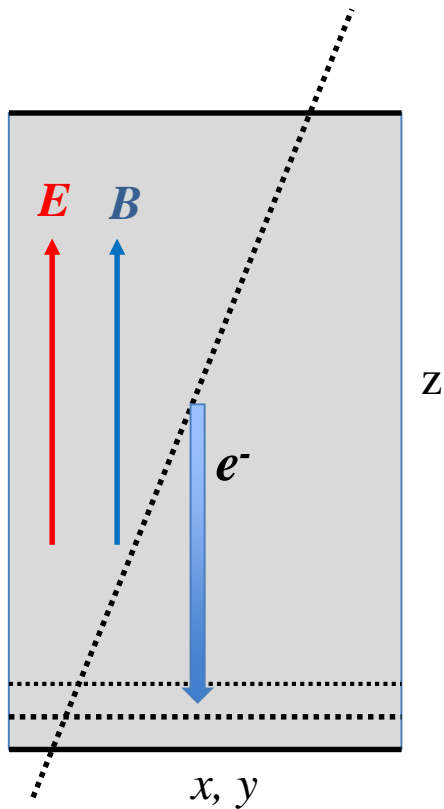
$$S_T = \frac{S_0}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 t^2}}$$

Time Projection Chambers:
Better Transverse (X-Y)
Position Resolution

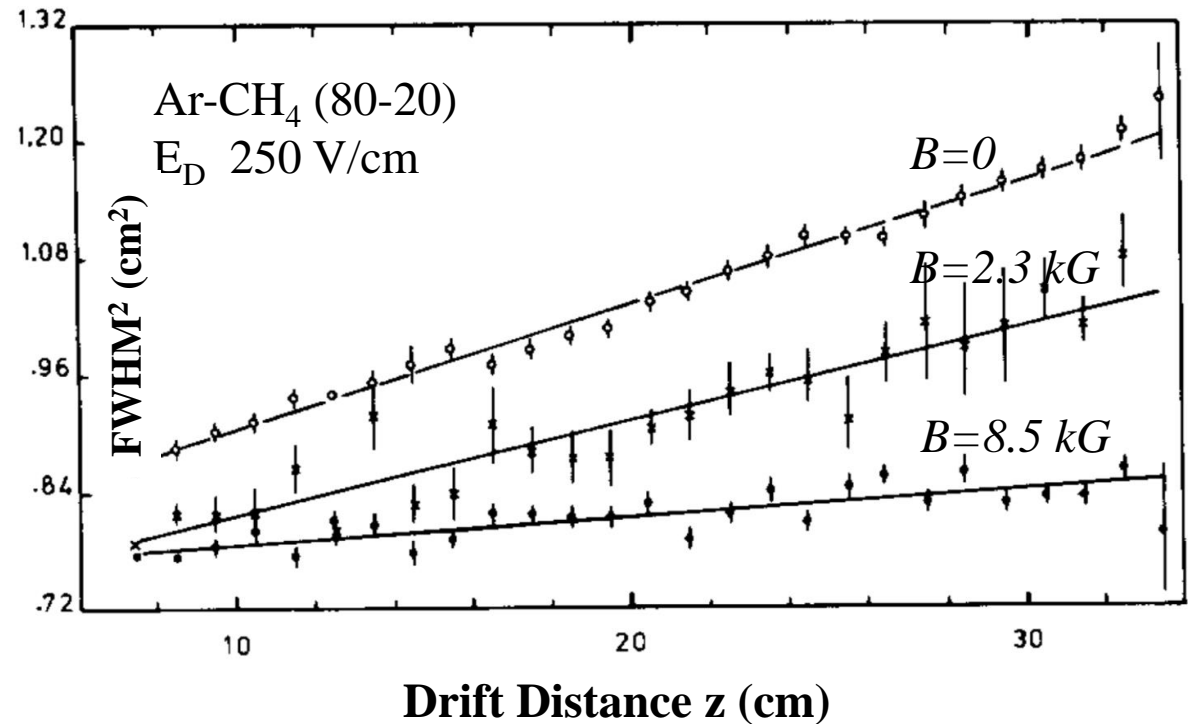
Drift of Electrons in Magnetic Field: $E \parallel B$

Time Projection Chambers:

Longitudinal Position Accuracy vs Drift Length



Magnetic Field Dependence:

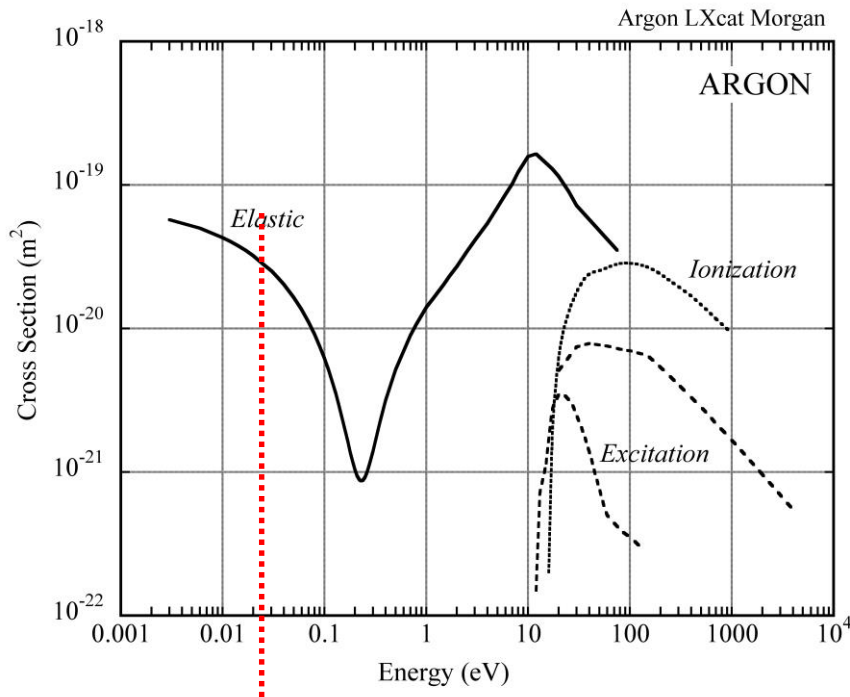


C. Hargrove et al, Nucl. Instr. Meth. 219(1984)481

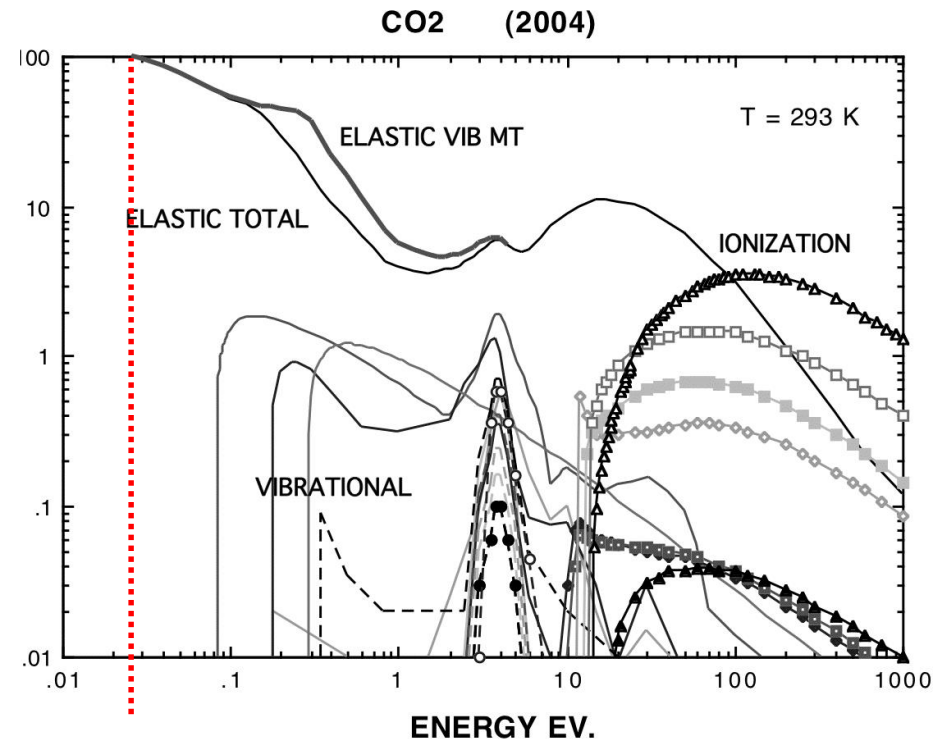
Depends from Gas and Fields

Electron-Molecule Collisions

Electron-Molecule Cross Section at Increasing Electric Fields:



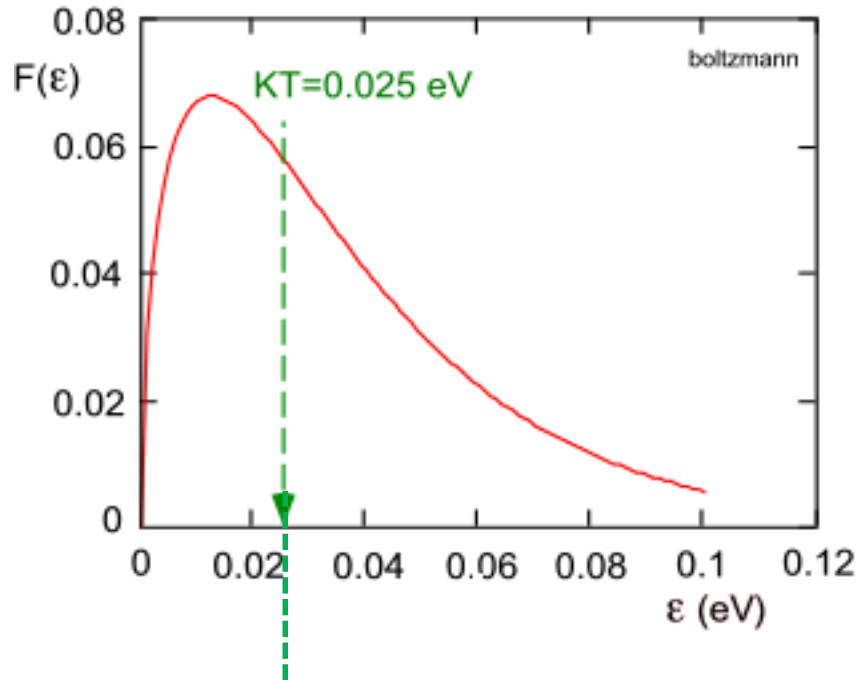
Thermal
0.025 eV @ 20 °C



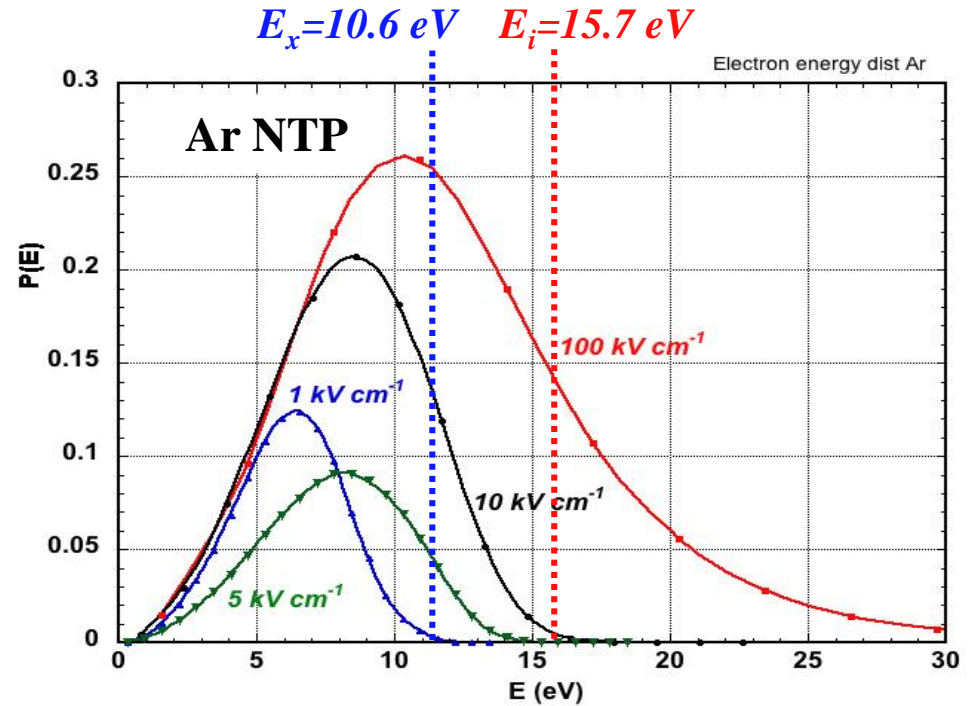
<https://nl.lxcat.net/home/>

Electrons Energy Distribution

Room Temperature $E=0$
Electrons in Any Gas:



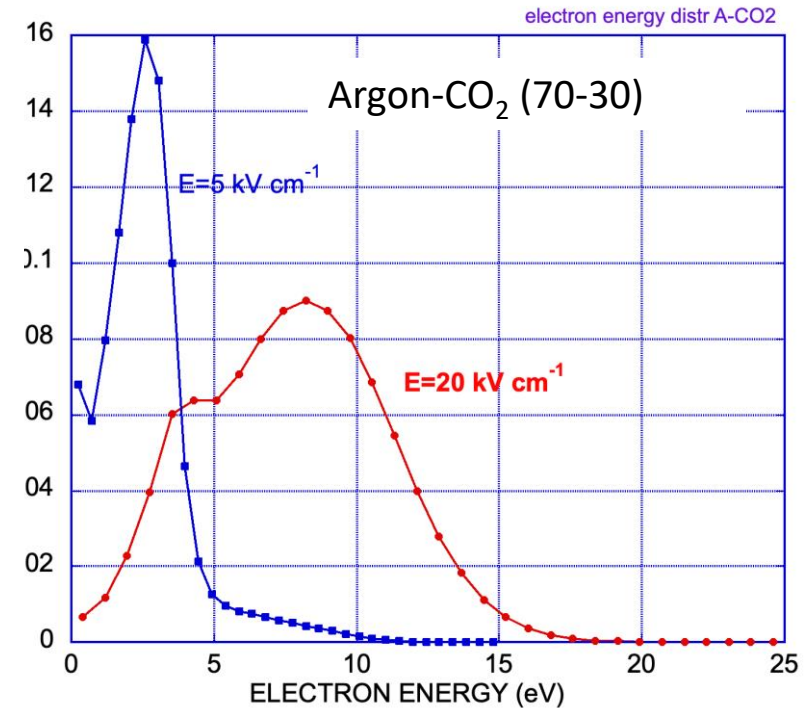
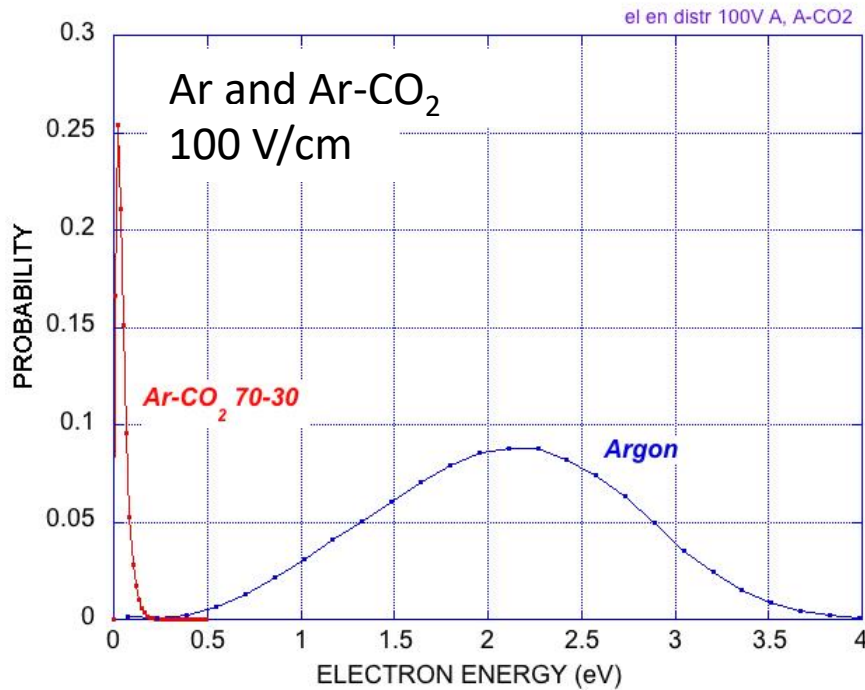
High Electric Fields: Pure Argon



	E_x (eV)	E_i (eV)
ARGON	11.6	15.8
CO ₂	5.2	13.7

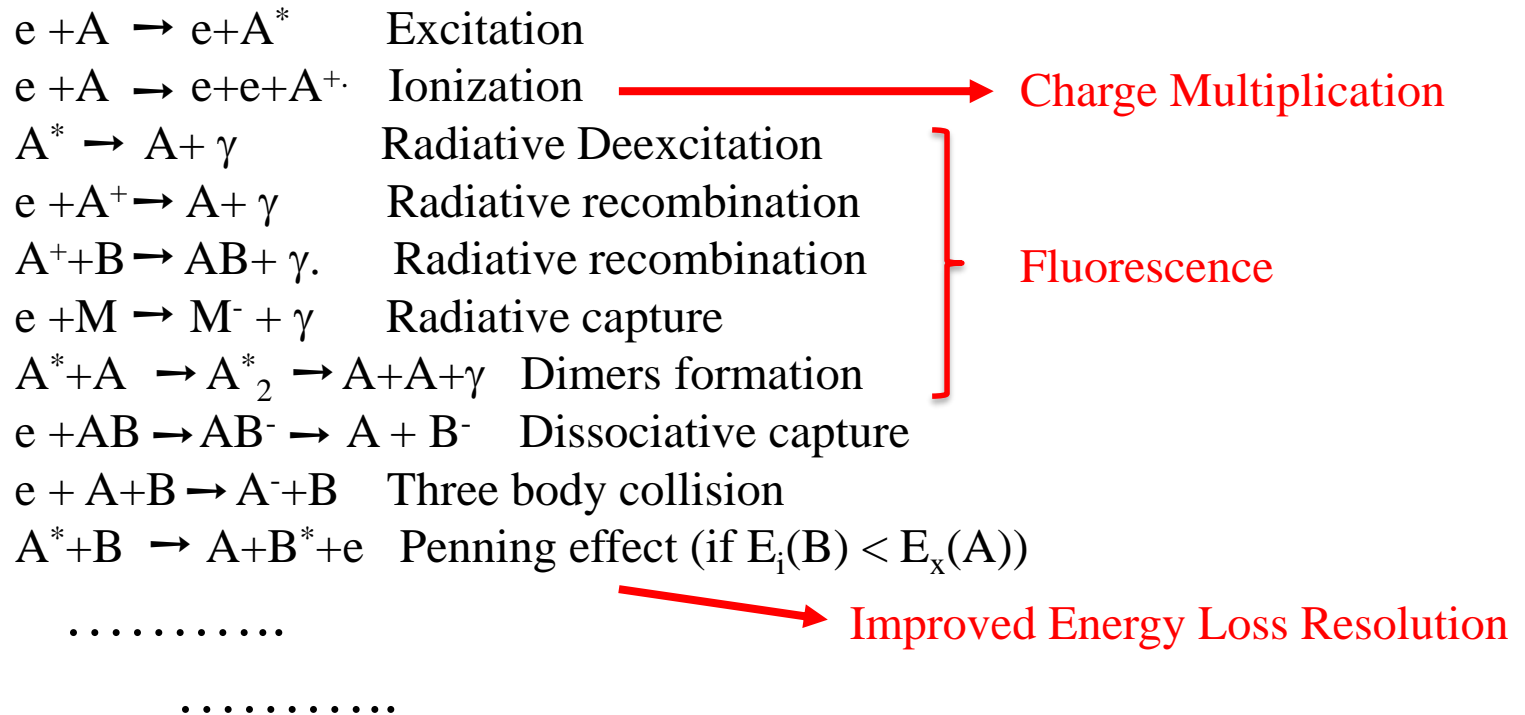
Electrons Energy Distribution

“Cooling” Effect of Molecular Gas Additions

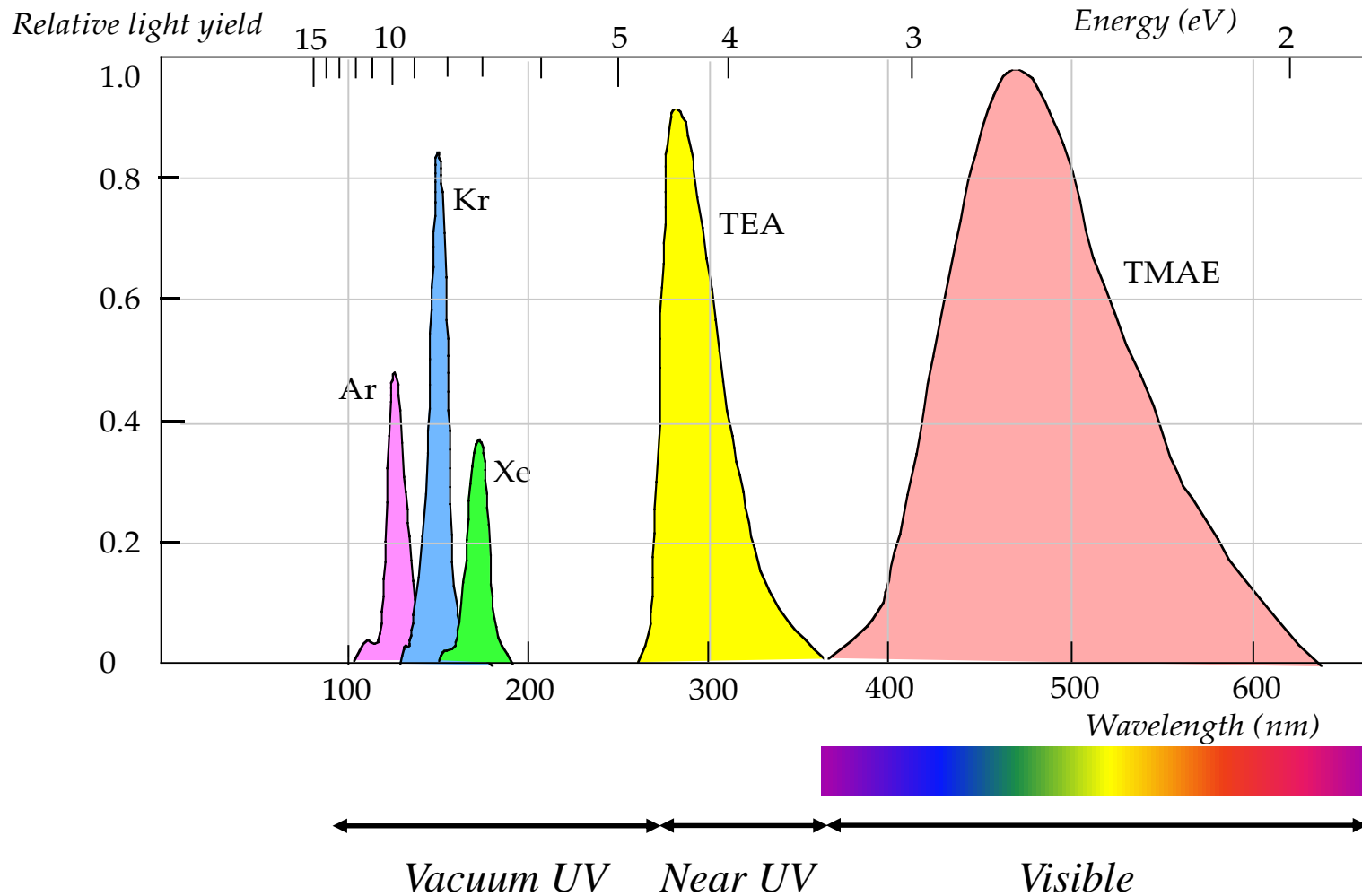


Inelastic Electron-Molecule Collisions

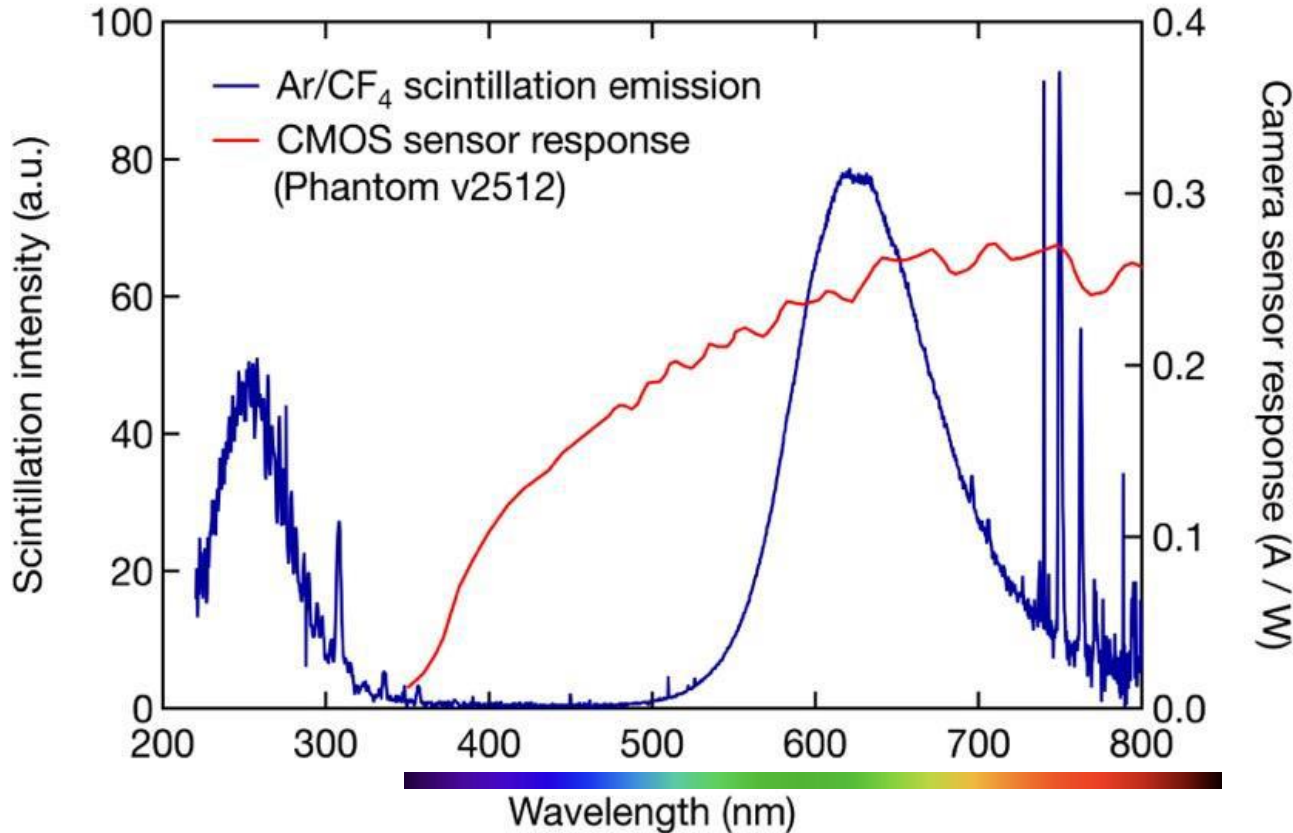
Major Outcomes of the Electron-Molecule Collisions



Noble Gases and Low Ionization Potential Vapors:



CF₄ Scintillation:



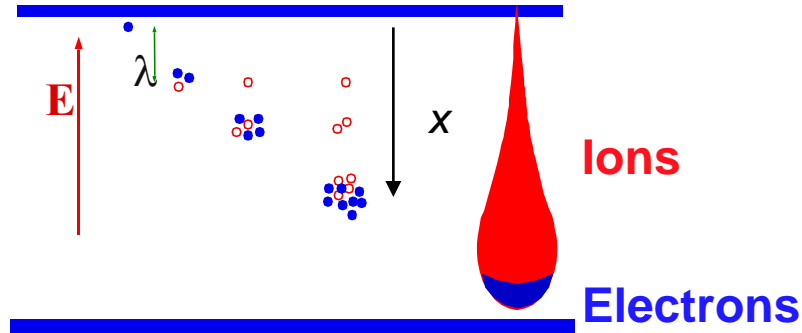
Decay of Excited
Molecular States:
(CF₃⁺)^{*}
and
(CF₄⁺)^{*}

F. Brunbauer, CERN GDD (2020)

Davide Pinci: OPTICAL AND HYBRID READOUT TECHNIQUES

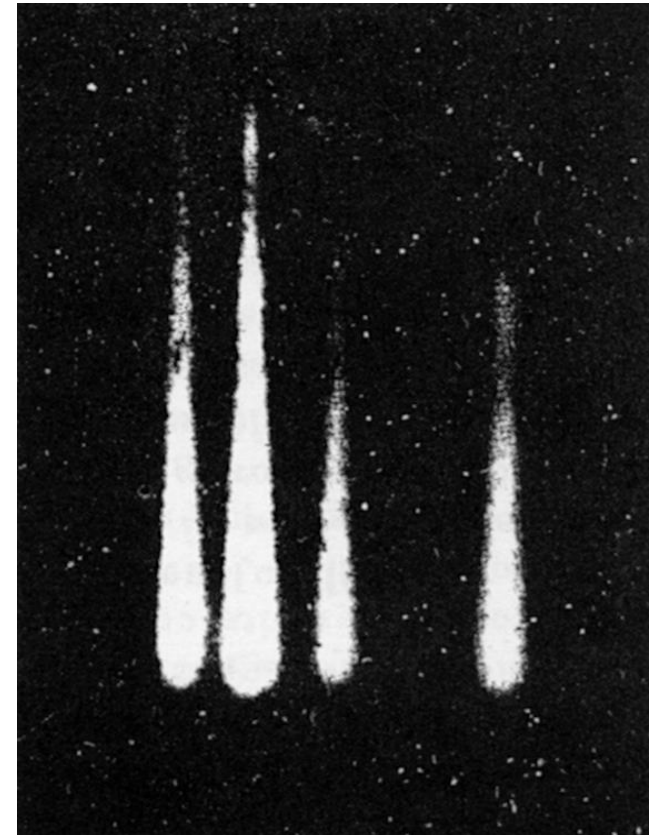
High Fields : Charge Multiplication

Cloud chamber Images of Avalanches:



$$n(x) = n_0 e^{\alpha x} \quad \alpha = \alpha(E): \textit{Townsend coefficient}$$

$$M(x) = \frac{n}{n_0} = e^{\alpha x} \quad \textit{Charge Gain}$$



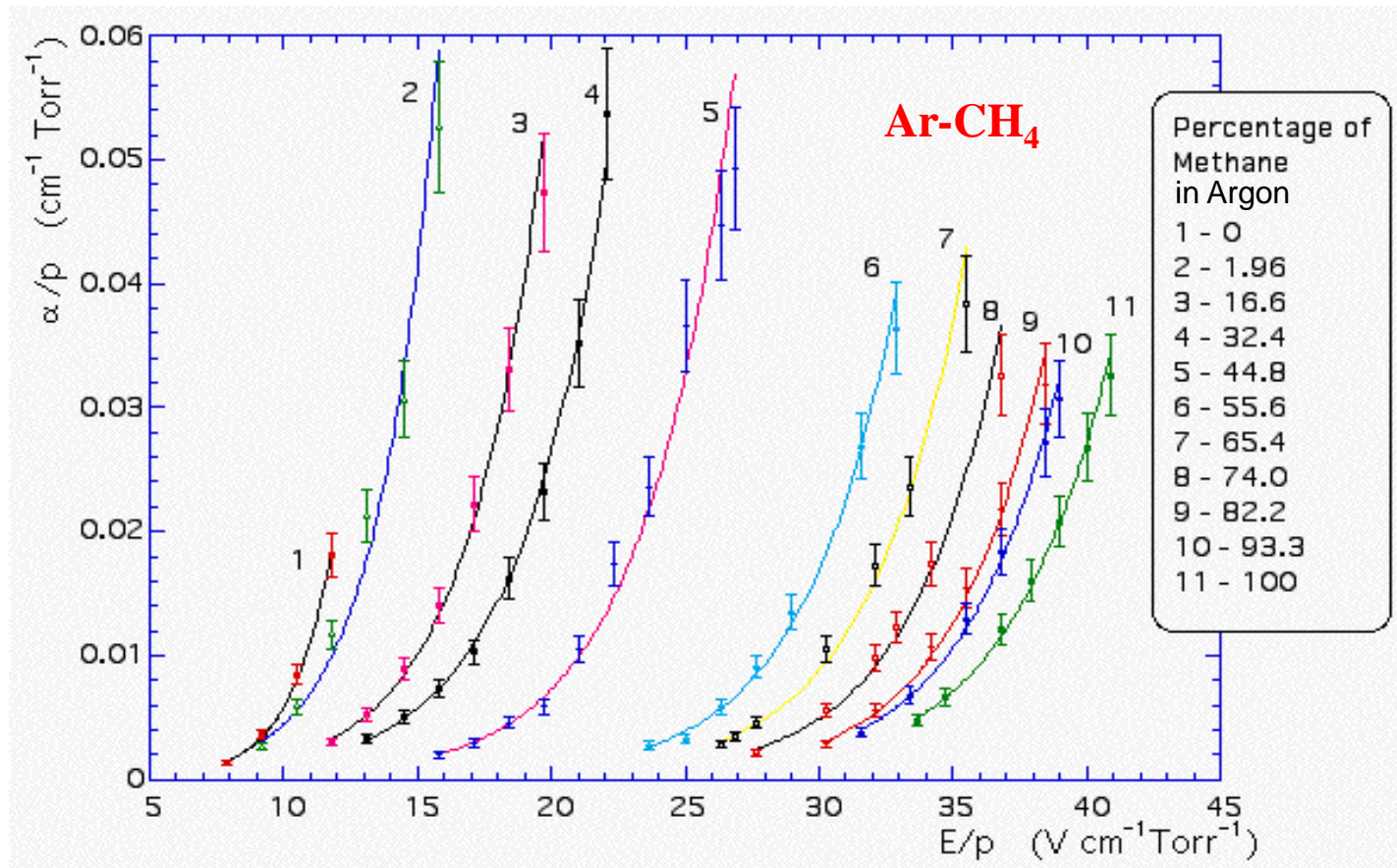
H. Raether

Electron Avalanches and Breakdown in Gases (Butterworth 1964)

Charge Multiplication

Townsend Coefficient α in Ar-Methane Mixtures

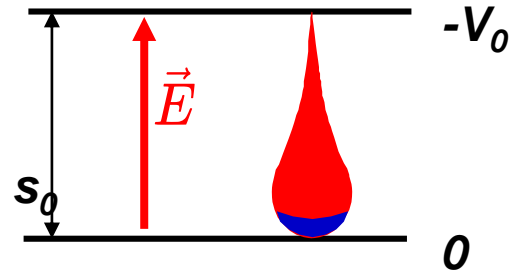
$$\frac{\alpha}{P} = f\left(\frac{E}{P}\right)$$



A. Sharma and F. Sauli, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A334(1993)420

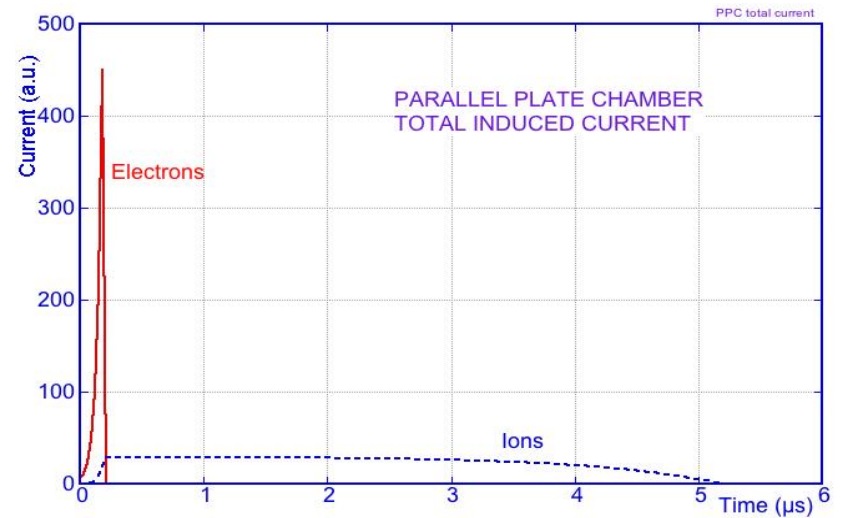
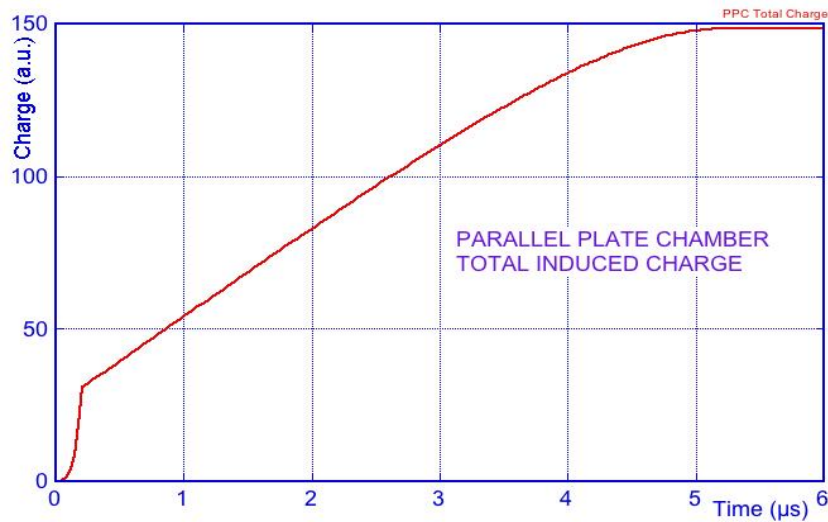
Charge Multiplication

Parallel Plate Counter



Induced Charge on Anode:

Induced Current on Anode:

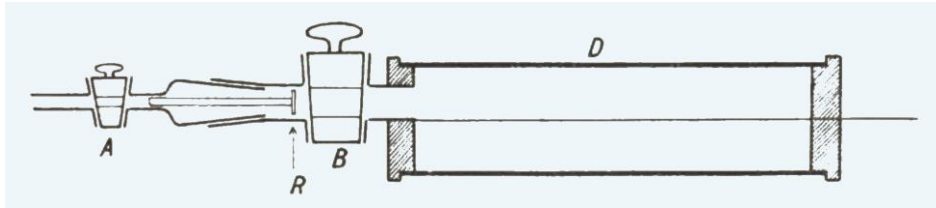


On Cathode:

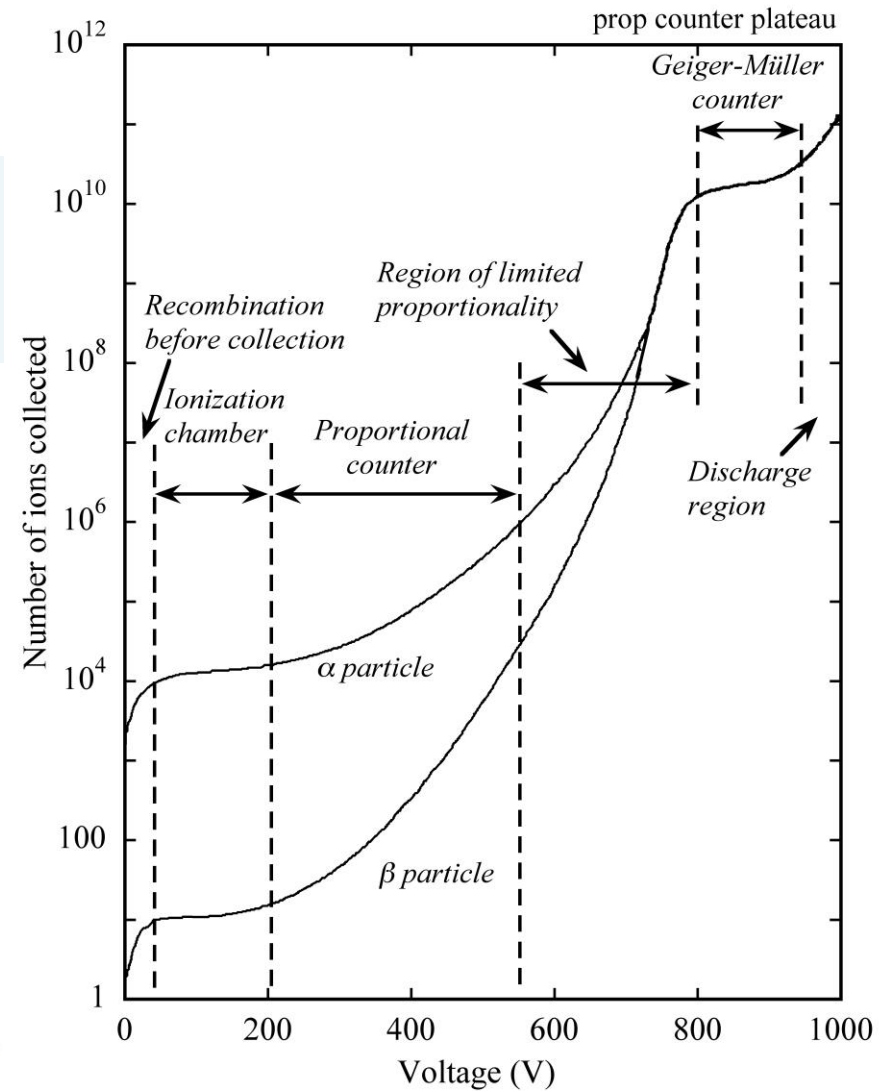
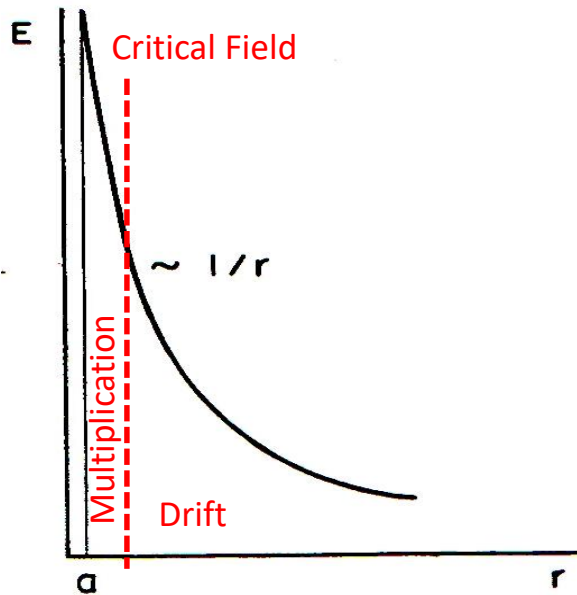
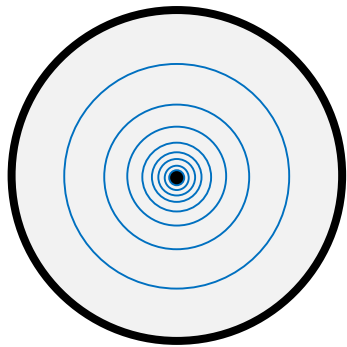
$$Q_C(t) = -Q_A(t) \quad I_C(t) = -I_A(t)$$

PROPORTIONAL COUNTER

Single Wire Counter Rutherford and Geiger (1908)



Radial Electric Field



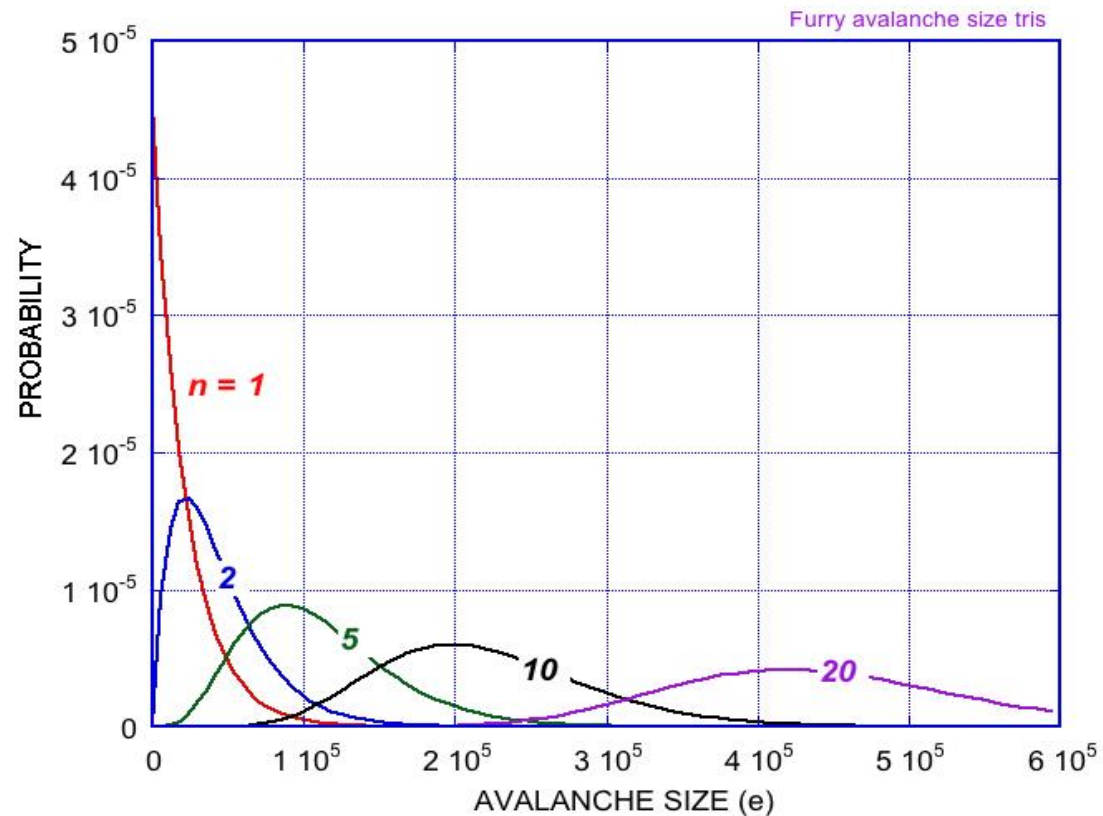
Charge Multiplication

Avalanche Size Probability
for 1 Primary Electron
(Furry Law):

$$P(N) = \frac{1}{\overline{N}} e^{-\frac{N}{\overline{N}}}$$

Avalanche Size Probability
for n Primary Electrons:

$$P(n, N) = \left(\frac{N}{\overline{N}}\right)^{n-1} \frac{e^{-\frac{N}{\overline{N}}}}{(N-1)!}$$

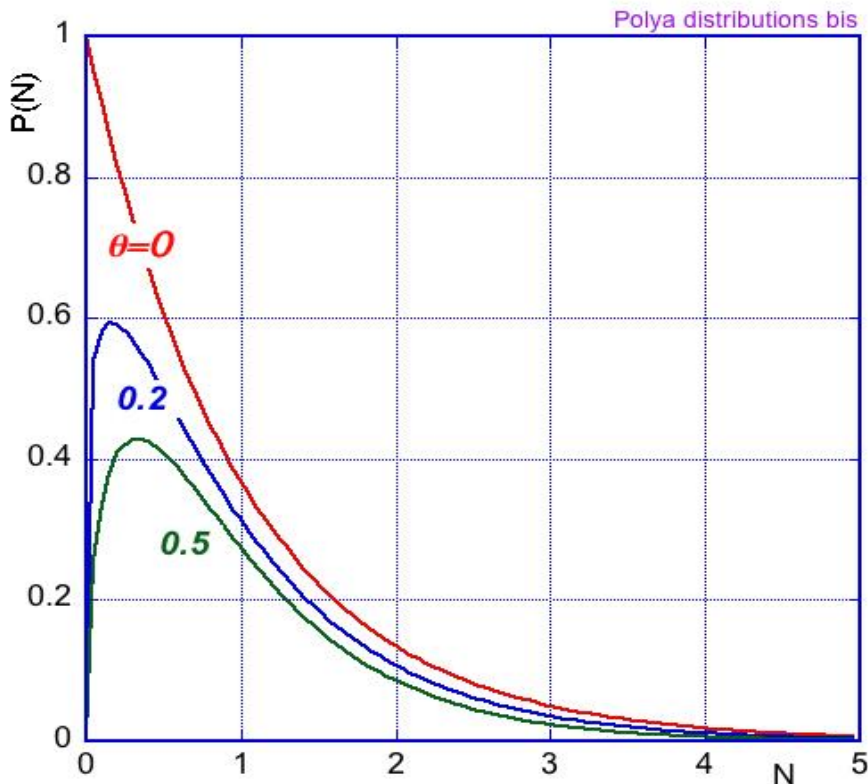


Charge Multiplication

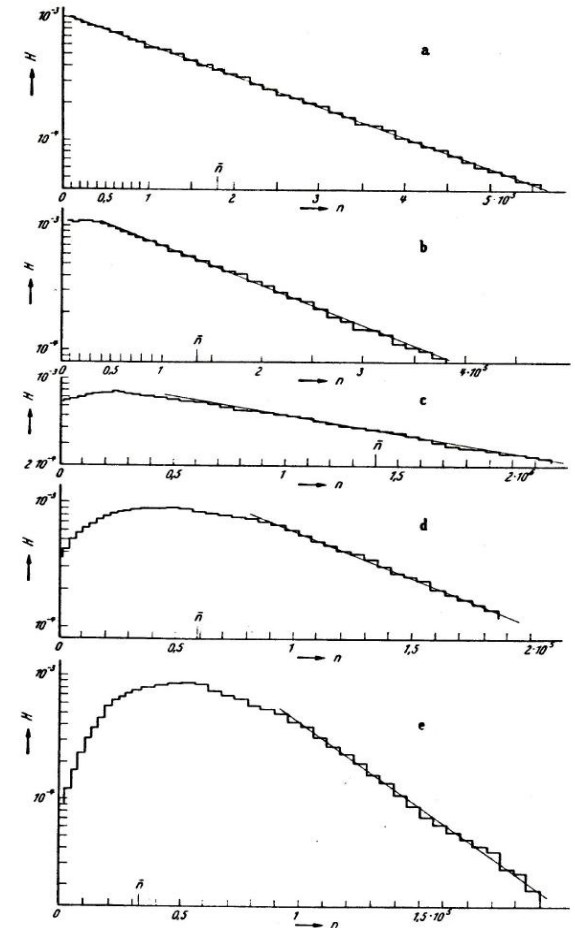
Avalanche Size Probability at High Fields (High Gains)

Polya function:

$$P(N) = \left[\frac{N(1+\theta)}{\bar{N}} \right]^\theta e^{-\frac{N(1+\theta)}{\bar{N}}}$$



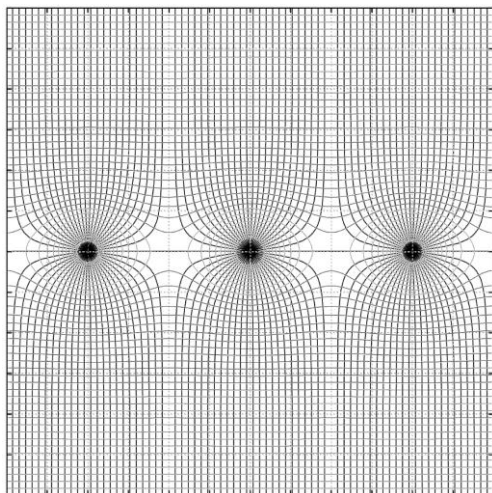
Single Electron Avalanche Size at Increasing Gains (Experimental):



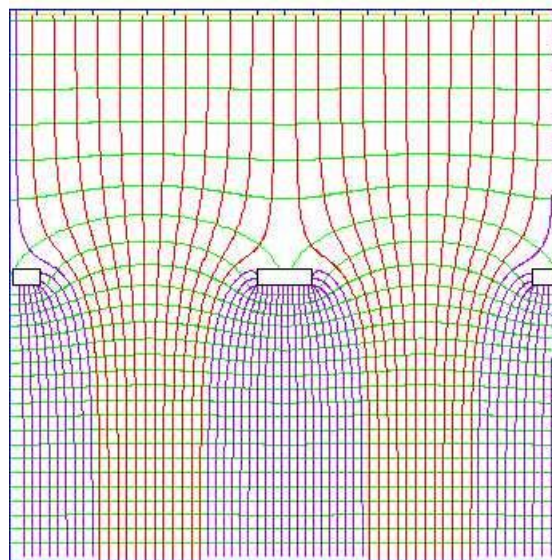
H. Sculmbohm, Zeit. Physik 151(1958)563

GASEOUS COUNTERS: MWPCs TO MPGDs

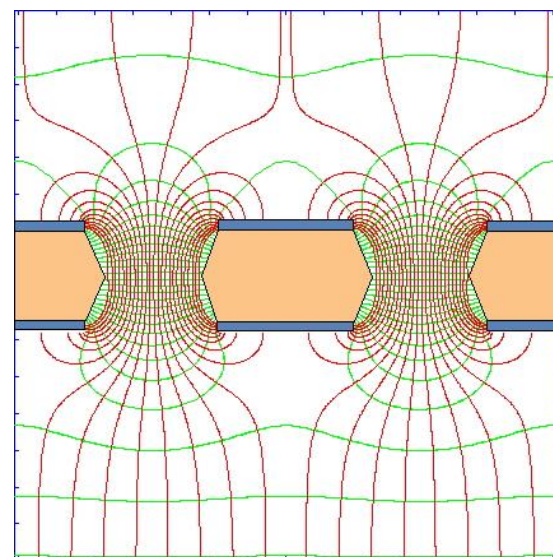
MWPC



MICROME GAS



GEM



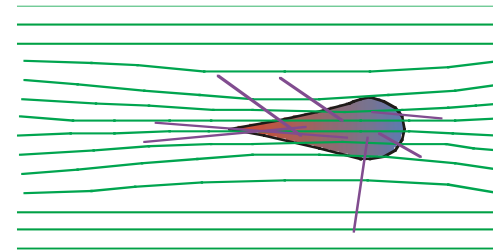
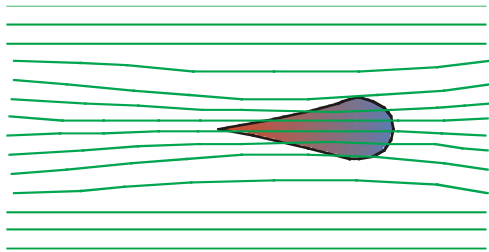
- + MiroGroove, MicroGap, MicroPixel
Resistive Plate Well

Esther Ferrer Ribas: MPGD TECHNOLOGIES

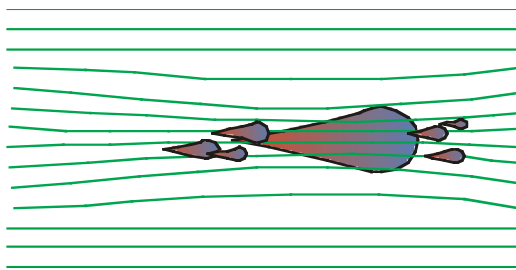
Very High Fields:

Transition Avalanche → Streamer → Discharge

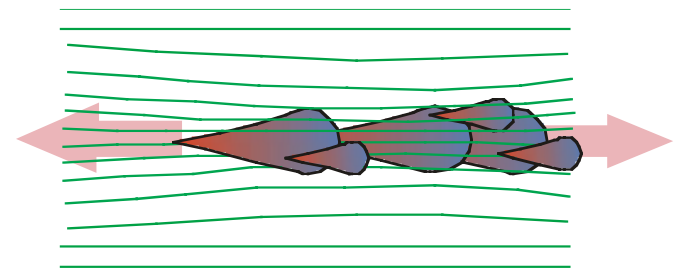
The field is Increased in Front and Behind the Avalanche
Photons are Emitted and Reconverted in the High Field:



Secondary Avalanches Formation:



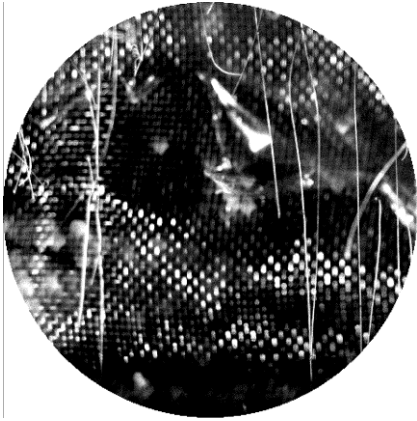
Transition to Forward-Backward Streamer:



DISCHARGE !

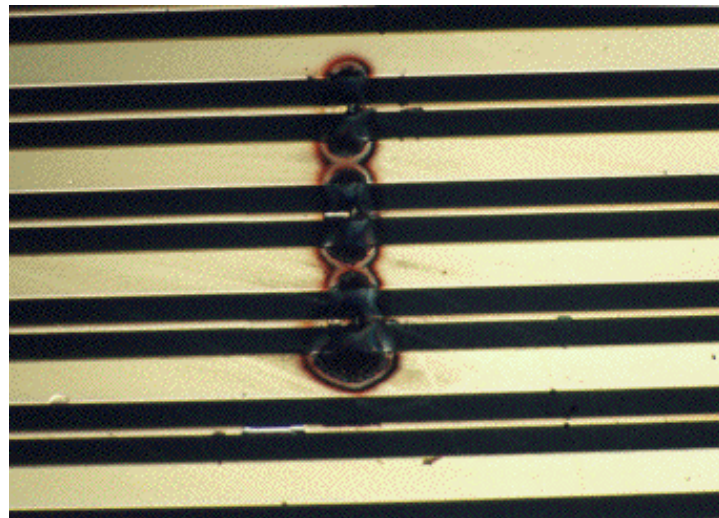
Raether Limit: $\sim 10^7$ electrons-ions

Destructive Effects of Discharges:



Drift Chamber (1974)

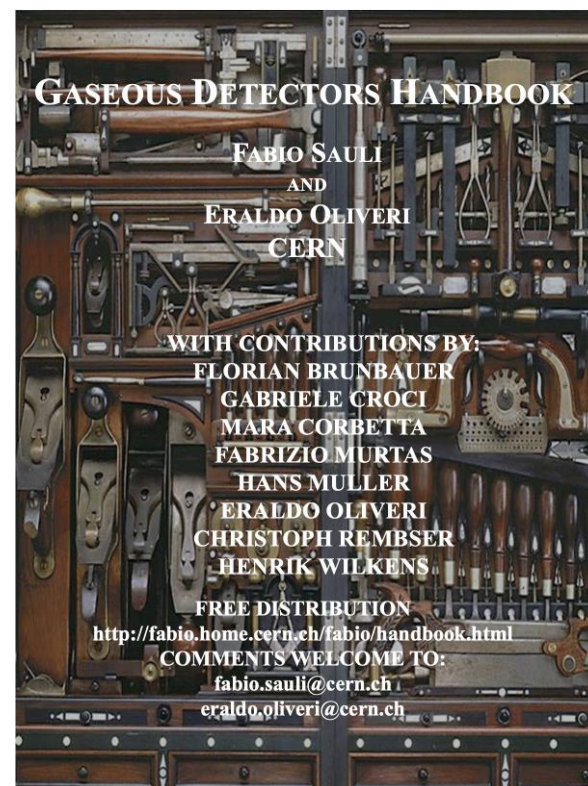
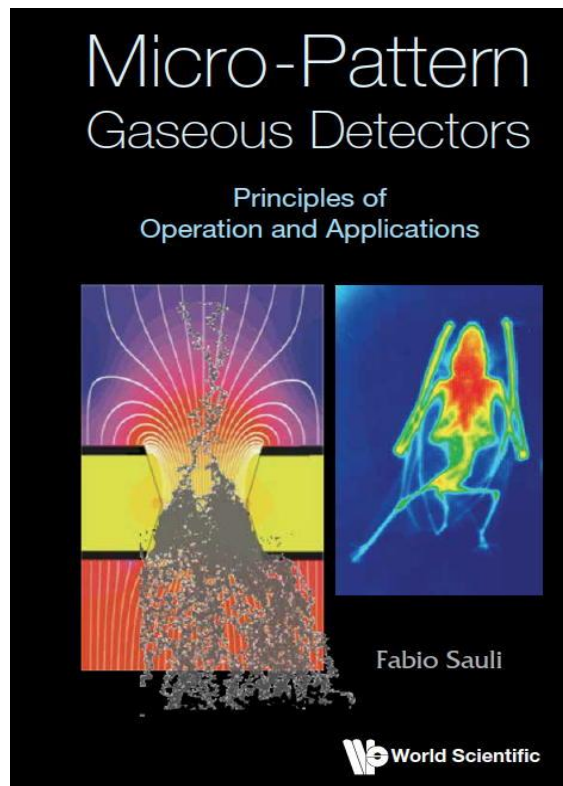
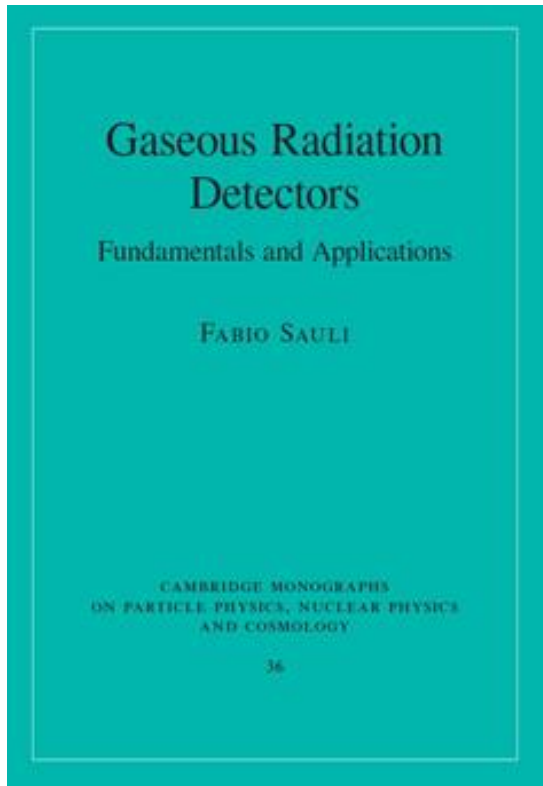
MSGC (1994)



Discharge Prevention and Mitigation in MPGDs:

Piotr Gasik: GAS DETECTORS PHYSICS 2

To Know More on Gaseous Detectors:



F. Sauli and E. Oliveri: Gas Detectors Handbook

<http://fabio.home.cern.ch/fabio/handbook.html>

.... and the other lectures at this School!