# Comparative study of resistive MPGD technologies

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## Reminder

Motivation: to characterize three technologies in similar conditions systematically



Micromegas, MM

- Double DLC layer
- ~ 50 MΩ/□
- Grounding points through vias under the pillars
- ArCO<sub>2</sub>iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>93:5:2

### uRWELL



- Single DLC layer
- ~ 100 MΩ/□
- Gounding lines between GEM HV sectors
- ArCO<sub>2</sub>iCF<sub>4</sub> 45:15:40

#### RPWELL Drift cathode 1.0 mm 0.7 mm 0.5 mm

- Fe-dopped glass
- 2 GΩ·cm
- Grounding through pads with epoxy-graphite mixture
- ArCO<sub>2</sub>iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> 93:5:2

## Reminder



- Common readout scheme
- Common DAQ VMM3a-based SRS
- Setup within a telescope
- Muon & pion beams at CERN SPS NA
- vmm-sdat cluster reconstruction
- Tracking based on Hough transform seeded with clusters
- Tracker efficiency ~70%
- Matching cluster to a track within 1cm





### **Reminder - efficiency**



## Efficiency excluding the dead areas

Micromegas

- No dead areas
- Pillars are an integral part
- Plateau of 98% starts @470V

uRWELL

- Excluding PEP lines 3mm 30% of the tested area
- Lines be replaced by PEP dots
- Plateau of 98% starts @540V

### **RPWELL**

- Excluding dead channels
- Keeping the gluing points and HV sectors separating lines
- Plateau of 96% starts @1170V, dependent strongly on the drift
  – simulations in progress







## Timing – width of dt = $t_{trigger} - t_{DUT}$

Micromegas

### uRWELL

• Optimal at 0.5 kV/cm

 Better resolution with higher drift field – to be understood

### **RPWELL**

- Higher values due to the thicker amplification gap
- Better resolution with higher drift field – to be understood







## Charge

Micromegas

• Highest gain @0.5 kV/cm

### uRWELL

- Highest gain @2.0 kV/cm
- Overall lower gain than MM

### RPWELL

- Higher charge with higher drift field
- Partial charge measurement



\*First points are not to believe – due to the threshold cutting the Q distribution - not a real gain of the detector 7



## Performance dependency on the drift field – to be understood



## Charge measurements – at the efficiency plateau, at optimal drift field



Main questions:

1. Why uRWELL gain is lower than MM?

Gas mixture? 45% argon instead of 93?  $\rightarrow$  Garfield simulations

2. How much of the total charge we measure with VMM3a 200ns shaping time? Signal is order of magnitude longer in RPWELL → Signal shape measurement

## Signal shape measurements



Cremat110 preamp:

- 1.4 V/pC
- 7 ns rise time with 0 input capacitance
  HRS terminator
- Cluster of 8 channels Triggering with cosmic muons





## Signal shape in thee detectors

### Micromegas

• Rise time ~ 300ns

-0.25

-0.50

3.0

2.5

2.0

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

-0.5

-1.00

-0.75

• At 200 ns, 63.6 ± 1.3 % of the total amplitude is measured

### uRWELL

- Rise time ~ 200ns
- At 200 ns, 89.9 + 1.1 % of the total amplitude is measured

### RPWELL

- Rise time ~ 2000ns
- At 200 ns, 32.1 + 1.3 % of the total amplitude is measured



This has to be taken into account for gain estimation.

## Rate capability with pion beam



- Detectors operated at the efficiency plateau with ~optimal drift field
- Efficiency normalized to the first point
- RPWELL drop ~26% due to higher resistivity
- MM and uRWELL drop by 8 and 4% respectively

### Off-beam activity – stability



← Reported in MPGD2024

## Off-beam activity

#### Micromegas

RPWELL

#### uRWELL

### 1. All hits rate in off-beam









600



100 150 200 250 30

300

- Saturated clusters (with saturated single hits) are present in MM and RPWELL 1.
- Size of saturated clusters in RPWELL is higher than in MM 2.
- 3. No saturated clusters in uRWELL, but huge size non-saturated clusters are present
- $\rightarrow$  Further analysis needed and ongoing