

Kraków gas gain measurements

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Context

- ▶ Gas gain and UV emission calculations rely on accurate measurements in *simple* detectors.
- ▶ Many measurements exist, but only few have been performed specifically for calibration purposes.
- ▶ Measurements at a range of pressures give insight in the time scale of excitation energy transfer.

Experimental setup

- ▶ Single anode, cylindrical counters:
 - ▶ r_{anode} : 10-50 μm
 - ▶ r_{cathode} : 2 mm (Atlas TRT straws) to 26 mm;
 - ▶ p_{gas} : 50 hPa - 0.6 MPa;
 - ▶ in some cases, guard rings were added.
- ▶ Available gases:
 - ▶ Ar, Xe, Kr;
 - ▶ Ne can be an option;
 - ▶ $i\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{12}$, C_6H_{12} , $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, C_2H_6 , H_2 , N_2 , CF_4 , CO_2 ,
 O_2 , DME.

Wishlist

- ▶ GEMs:

- ▶ Ar-CO₂ [low CO₂ fractions and 30 % CO₂]

- ▶ Ar-CO₂-CF₄

- ▶ Alice:

- ▶ baseline: Ne-CO₂ [90-10];

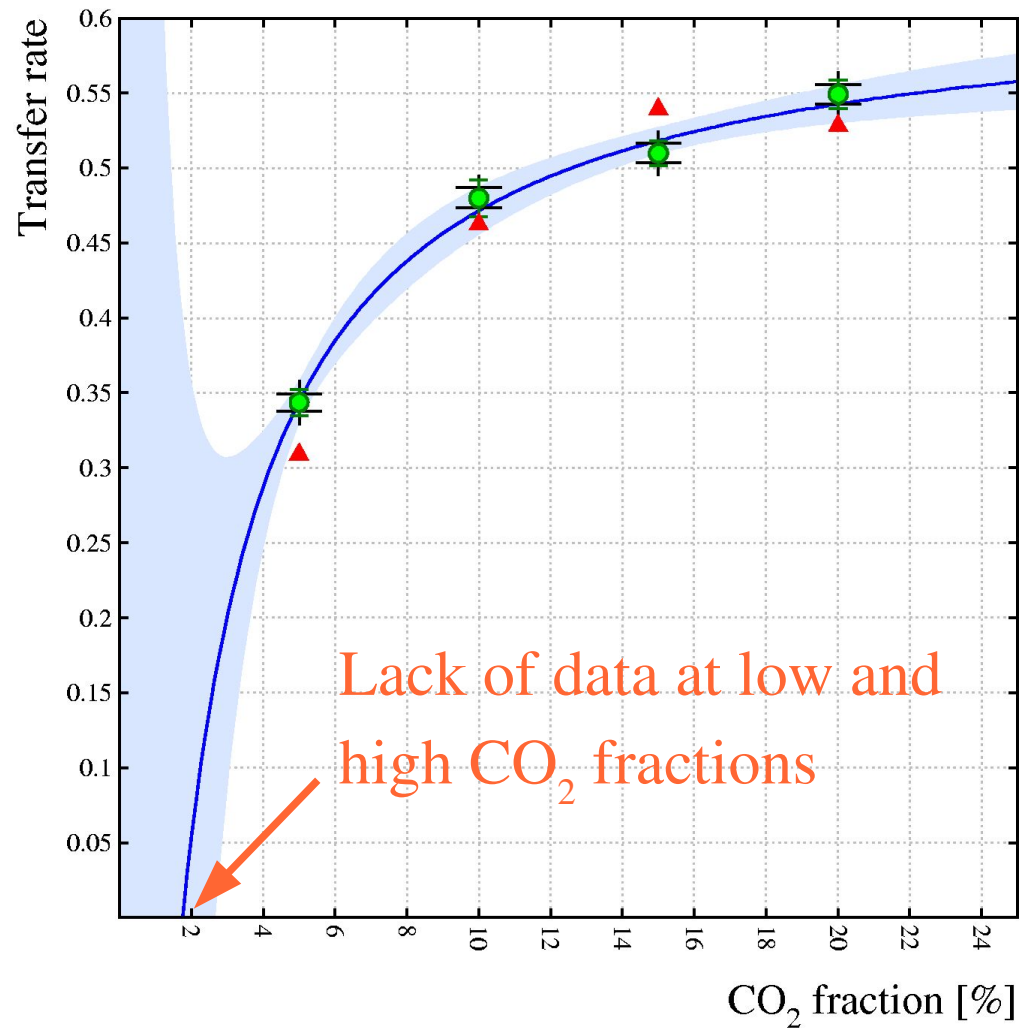
- ▶ alternatives: Ne-CO₂-N₂ [90-10-5], Ne-CF₄ [90⁻-10⁺];

- ▶ TPCs:

- ▶ Xe-TMA

Ar-CO₂

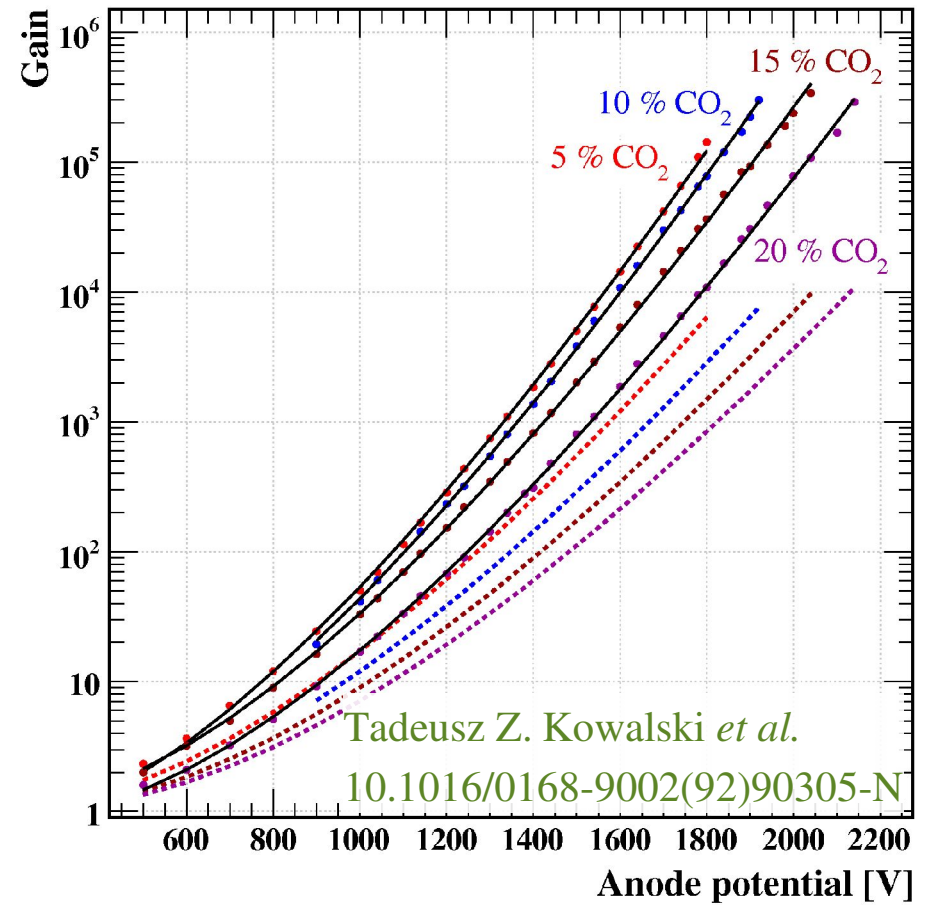
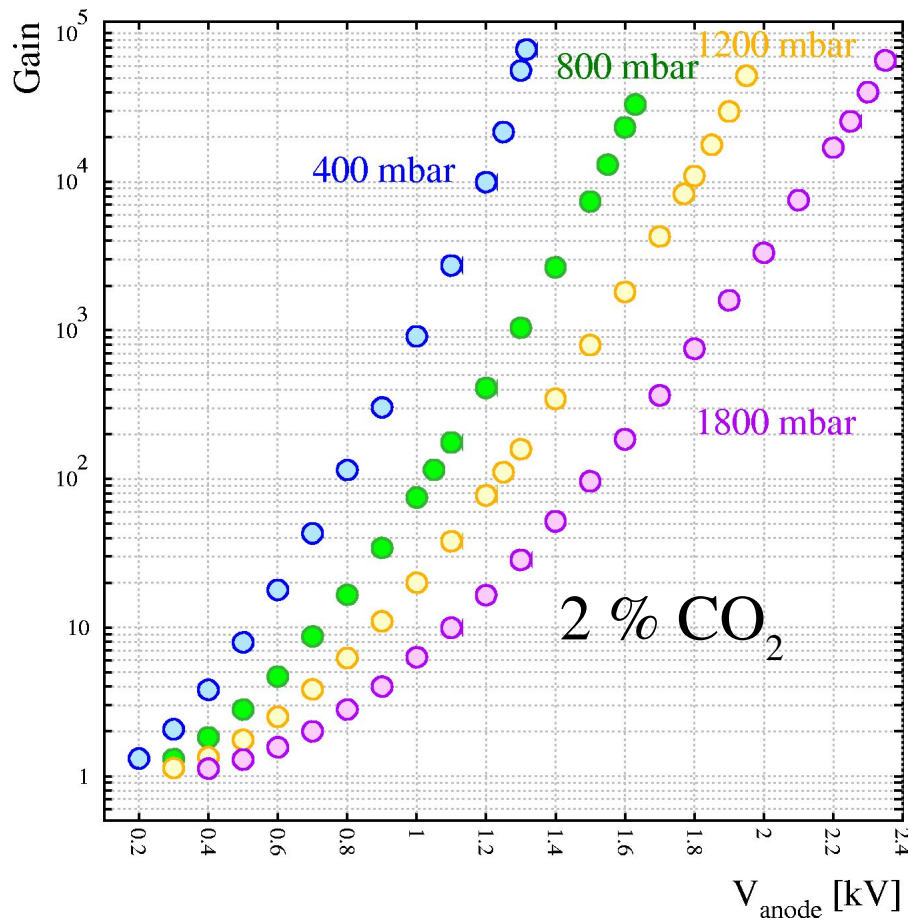
► Note unphysical fit at low CO₂ percentages



Ar-CO₂ gain curves

► New: 2 % and 4 % CO₂ at a range of pressures.

► Earlier measurements

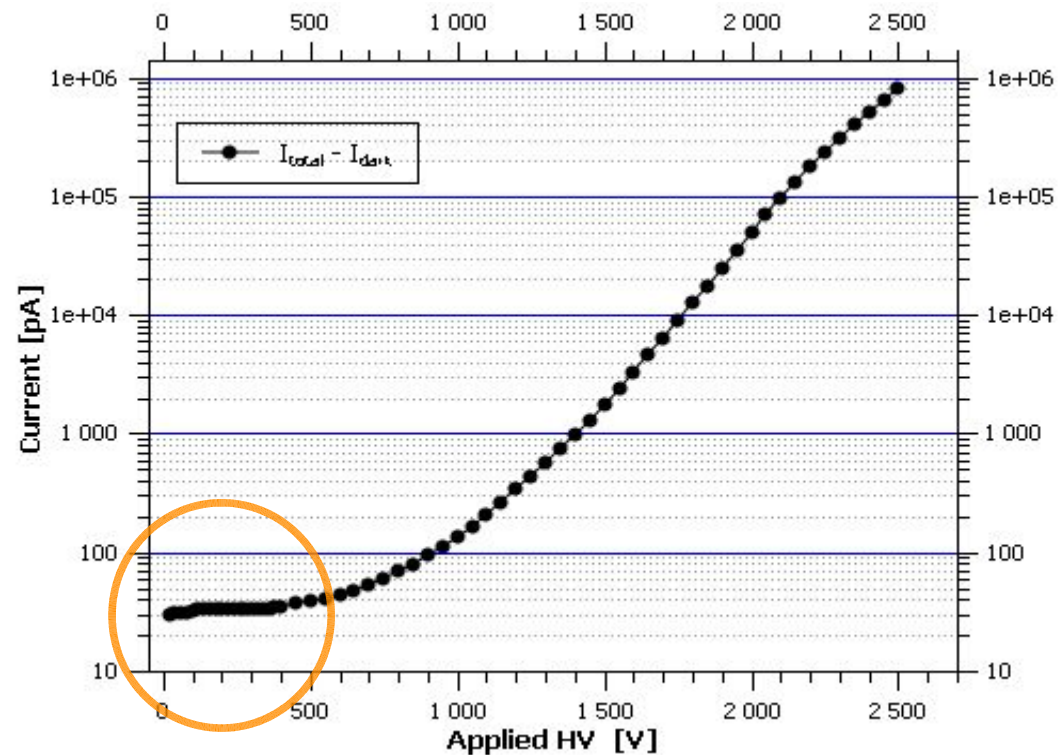
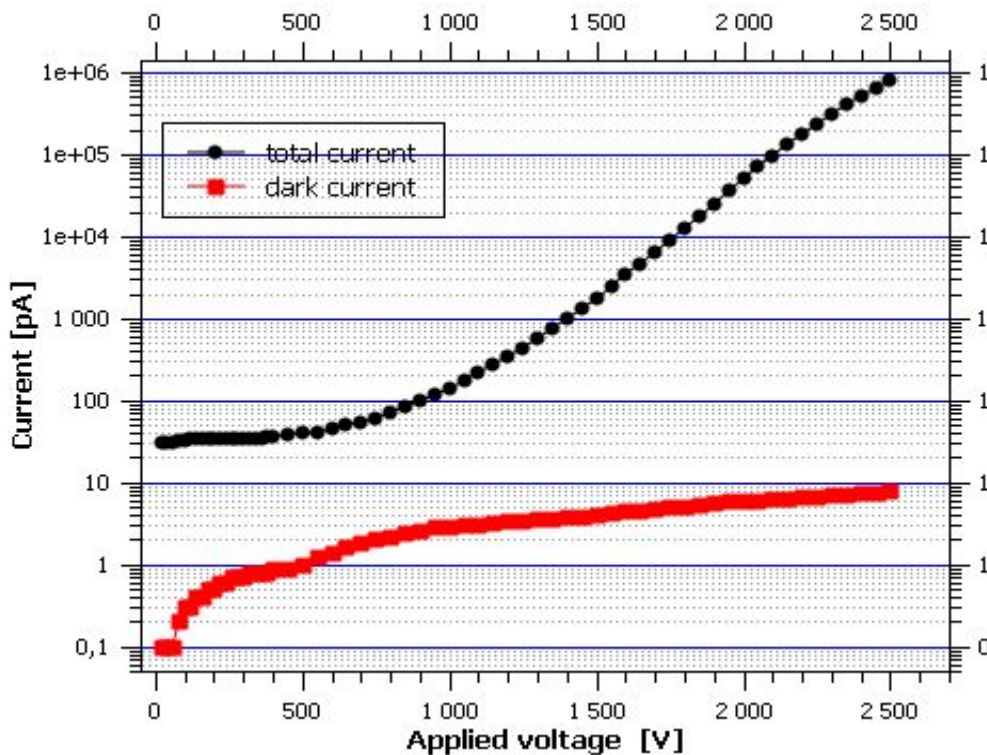


Measurement method

- ▶ Performing current measurements:
 - ▶ pA-nA range;
 - ▶ current usually kept < 5 nA to avoid space charge;
 - ▶ ^{55}Fe , ^{109}Cd and ^{90}Sr sources.

Example of measurements

- ▶ Ar-CO₂-N₂ [91.1-6.4- 2.5] at $p = 0.2$ MPa;
- ▶ dark current measurement and subtraction:



Example

- ▶ Current reference is taken at the ionisation level.
- ▶ Main source of error: $\sim 5\%$.

