Specific Instrumentation for Test-Stands: The X-ray scanner

Serge Smirnov

Moscow cluster: MEPhI, MSU, Lebedev PI

Outline

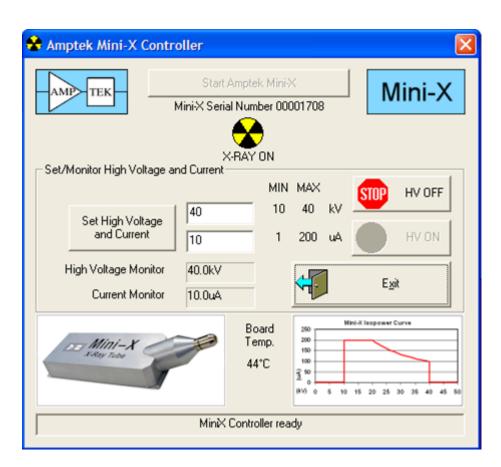
- Quality Control for chamber production
- Experience from ATLAS/TRT project
- First tests with MM chambers in summer 2013 (talk by Anatoli R. at NSW Upgrade Meeting on September 19, 2013 https://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confld=272889)
- Preliminary ideas
- Summary and future plans

Quality Control for MicroMegas and sTGC production with X-ray source - why it is important?

Possible tasks:

- Gas gain uniformity
- Hot spots detection
- HV instability regions
- Leakage current
- Position accuracy and quadruplet alignment verification
- Other...

Experience with TRT X-ray test facility



USB Software Interface. Allows the user to set the voltage and current as well as monitor both parameters



http://www.amptek.com/minix.html

Target material	Ag or Au
Tube voltage	10 to 50 kV
Tube current	5 μA min / 200 μA max
Tube power	9 W @ 50 kV and 80 μA
Approx. Flux	10 ⁶ counts/sec/mm ² on the axis @ 30 cm
X-ray window	Be, 127 μm; window at ground
Cooling	Air Cooled
Weight	360 grams
Focal spot size	approx. 2 mm
Output cone angle	120°

TRT conditions and extrapolation to MM and sTGC

- Used to operate TRT barrel module
- Operation parameters 30 kV, at ~20% of maximum current
- Situated ~0.5 m from the module
- Current in the straw filled with Ar/CO₂ mixture (70/30)
 ~60 nA/cm at the gas gain ~ 3*10⁴
- Gas thickness ~3 mm area 0.4 cm².
- Power can be significantly increased if needed

MicroMegas:

sTGC

Easy to obtain current density ~100 nA/cm²

Atomic absorption equivalent corresponds to 3C and 1O (TRT mixture 0.7Ar+0.3C+0.6O)

Absorption coefficient using Z⁻³ low is a factor of ~3.2 less than for the TRT

At gas gain ~10⁵ gas Current ~100 nA/cm² is easy to obtain at similar operation conditions

Tests with MicroMegas chambers

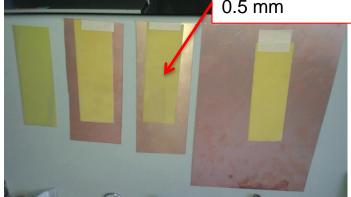
Test were carried out together with MMgas experts



- T1 Chamber (single coordinate)
- Strip pitch 0.4 mm
- Resistivity 20 MOhm/cm
 HV1=510-520 V
 HV2=-300 V
- Gas mixture 93% Ar + 7% CO₂
- Active work area 10x10 cm²

• Gas gain <10⁴

Pack 0.5 mm + double Cu cladded 0.5 mm

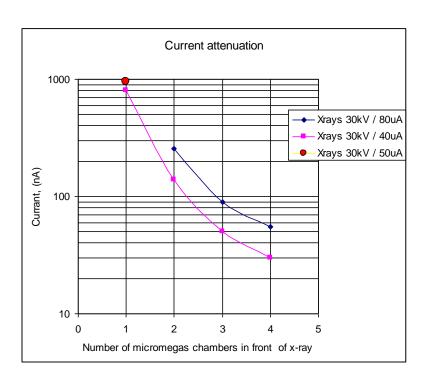


Material effect was checked MMgas components

Tests with MicroMegas chambers

With collimator of 1 mm $HV_Xray= 30 \text{ kV}$ $I_Xray=113 \mu A$ Chamber current = 65 nA at HV=500 V

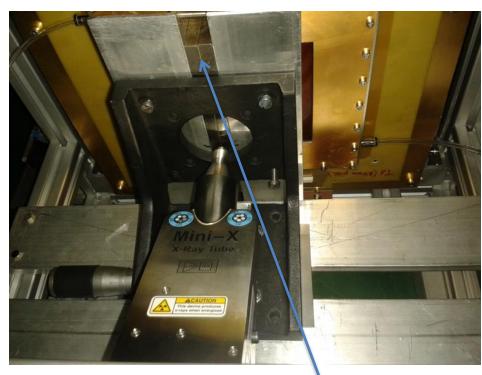
Material effect was checked MMgas components simulating a stack of few chambers. Larger size of the collimator was used for this.



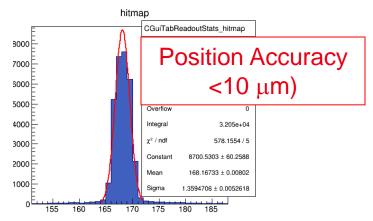
Even last chamber will have enough current at safe operation conditions of the X-ray tube.

Current measurement with 0.1 nA accuracy is not a problem.

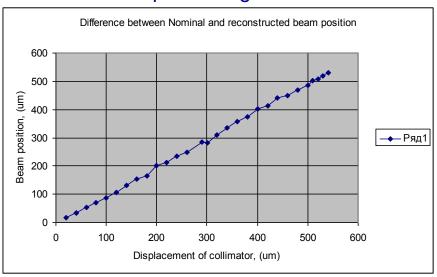
Strip position accuracy: movable table and Gap collimator 0.2mm



- 1mm Xray Collimator + 0.2 mm collimator in front of the chamber
- AVP25 DAQ used
- HV=520->470 to reduce saturation
- Xray at U=10 kV I=100 uA



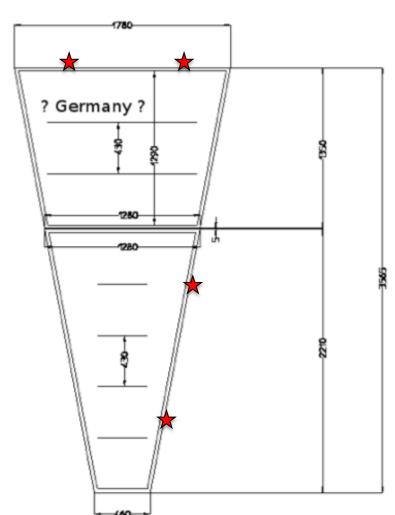
Strip counting rate



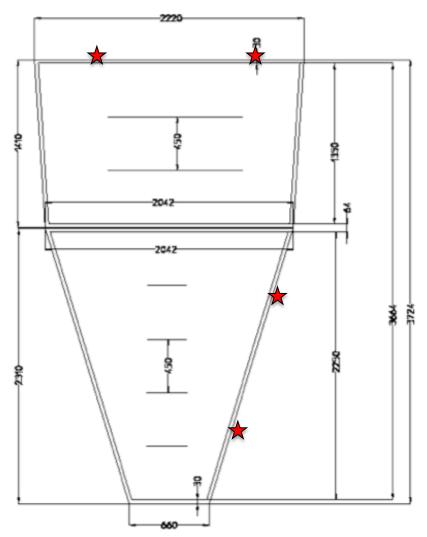
Calculated beam position VS collimator position.

MM module sizes & support points



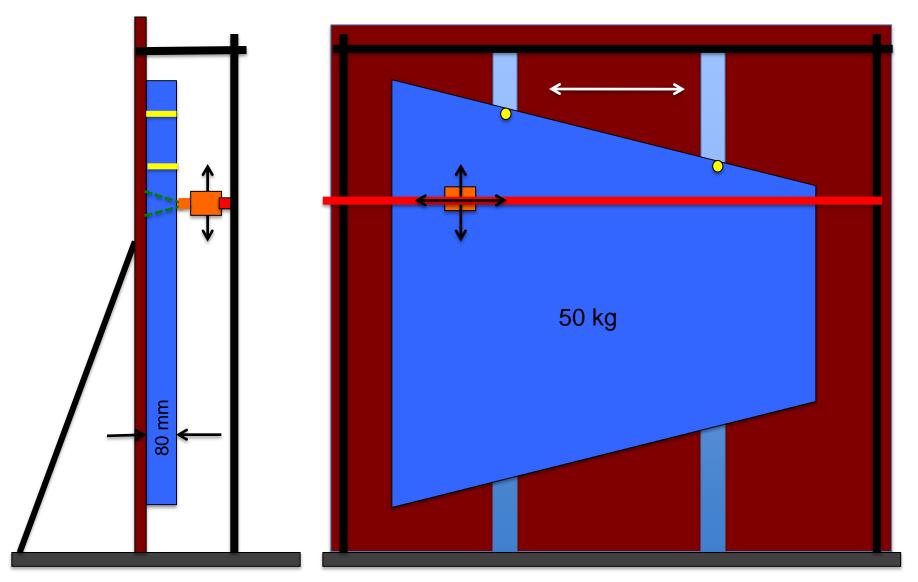


Large wedge



Largest: 2220 x 2310

X-ray scanner sketch

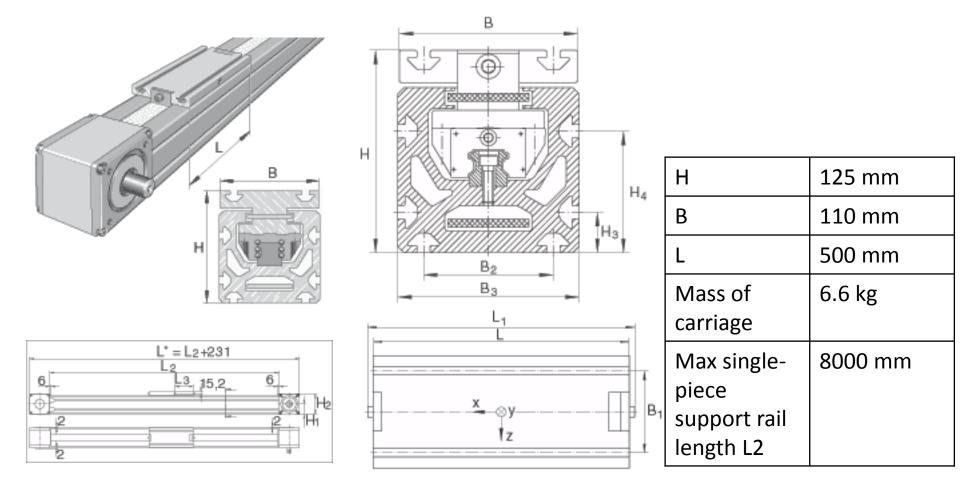


Technical requirements (we need input from collaboration)

Scan requirements for MM:

- Tasks (still to be specified)
 - Gas gain uniformity measurements
 - Other?
- 2. Scanning window 2220 x 2310 m
- 3. Beam spot ~1-5 cm in diameter (variable collimator) +set of collimators with attenuators?
- 4. Beam position accuracy requirements ~0.5 mm
- 5. Number of scanners ~5
- 6. Scanning time whole area: 20 min and more
- 7. Scanning directions: variable X-Y, Y-X any other (needed? Cost?, programmable by whom?)
- 8. Movements
 - Continuous with given speed (<3mm/sec-corresponds to 100 passes 250 cm)
 - With step of >=1mm
- 9. Area for scan programmable (including trapezoid shape)
- 10. Position of X-ray variable within 10 cm?
- 11. Shield to be foreseen as a part of set-up?
- 12. X-ray tube: cheap tube which fits requirements
- 13. Movements of whole scanner then fixation to the floor
- 14. Height with respect to the floor
- 15. Supports for MM chambers
- 16. Measurements algorithms and technique for fully automated procedure
- 17. Data analysis algorithms
- 18. Final data storage (Oracle DB?)

Preliminary proposal on linear guidance system by Schaeffler Technologies (INA) AG



Summary and future plans

- The Moscow group has sufficient experience with QC tools for large scale detectors
- We need to define main requirements
- Prepare technical specification (at least preliminary)
- Discuss with producers and get quotation
- Start the production of X-ray scanner prototype in Moscow
- Define what X-ray tube is the most appropriate (cost issue)
- Make a funding request

Preliminary cost estimate ~250 kCHF for both (MM & sTGC) projects (depends also on the number of scanners)