



AGH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY

# Transfer rate updates (Ne – CO<sub>2</sub>)

Özkan ŞAHİN & Tadeusz KOWALSKI

Uludağ University, Physics Department,  
Bursa – TURKEY

Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH University of Science and Technology,  
Krakow – POLAND

# Ne – CO<sub>2</sub> measurements and calculations

## Admixture concentration

**3 months ago**    **Now**

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) 2% CO <sub>2</sub>    | 1) 1% CO <sub>2</sub>         |
| 2) 5.1% CO <sub>2</sub>  | 2) 3.6% CO <sub>2</sub>       |
| 3) 7.3% CO <sub>2</sub>  | 3) 30.1% CO <sub>2</sub>      |
| 4) 10.1% CO <sub>2</sub> | 4) 50% CO <sub>2</sub>        |
| 5) 15% CO <sub>2</sub>   | 5) 74.1% CO <sub>2</sub>      |
| 6) 20.2% CO <sub>2</sub> | <b>6) Pure CO<sub>2</sub></b> |

## Penning correction

- ❖  $\text{Ne}^* + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Ne} + \text{CO}_2^+ + e^-$
- ❖ All of the excited Ne atoms can ionise CO<sub>2</sub>

$$\alpha_{\text{Penning}} = \alpha \frac{\sum v_i^{\text{ion}} + \sum r_i v_i^{\text{exc}}}{\sum v_i^{\text{ion}}}$$

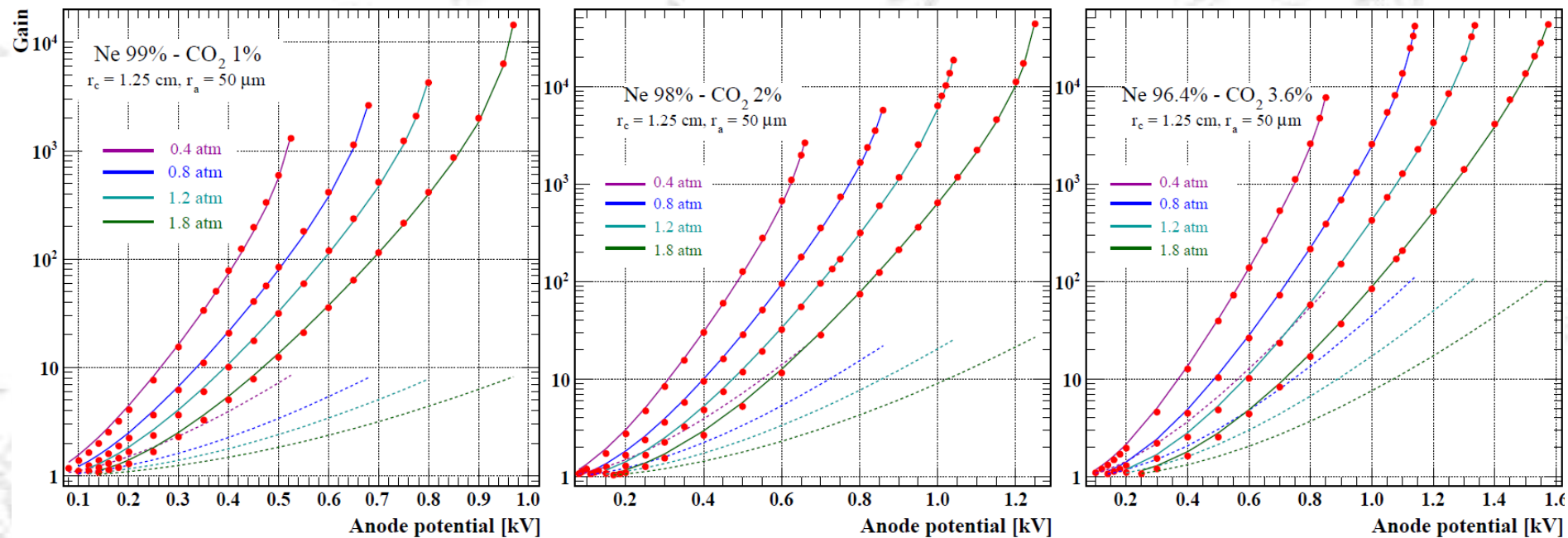
## Photon feedback

$$G' = G / (1 - \beta G)$$

**!!! No gain scaling needed in the fits !!!**

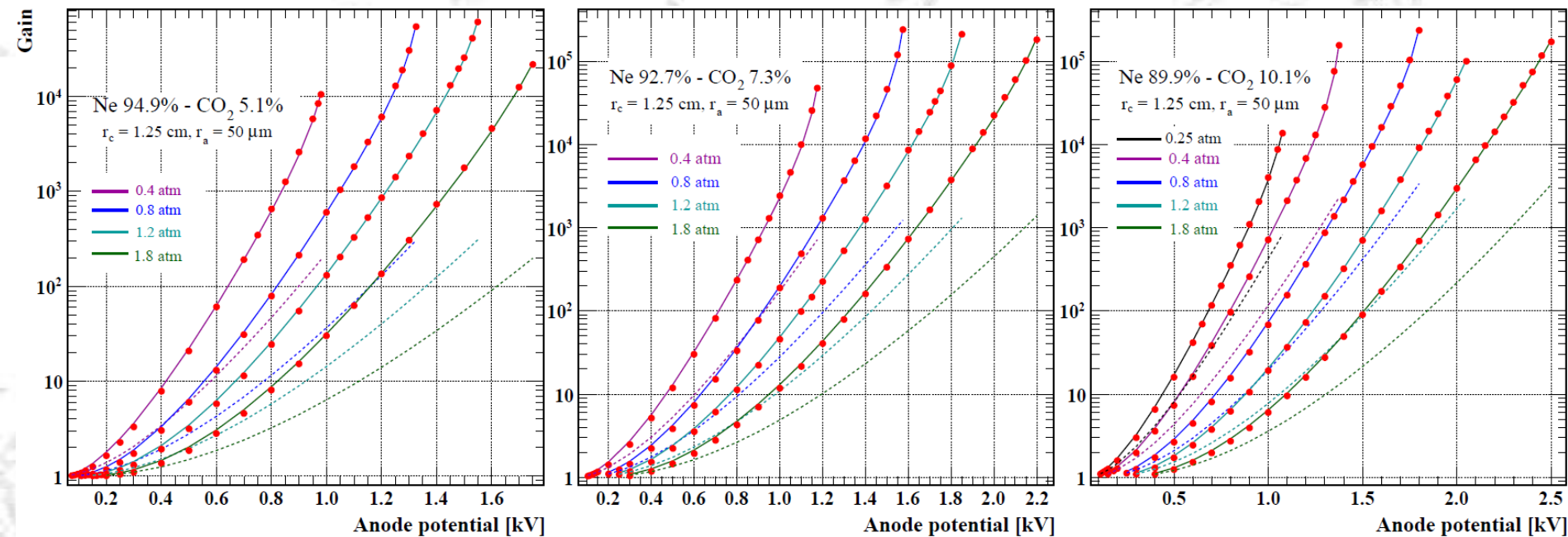
- ❖ High precision gain measurements in Krakow (Tadeusz KOWALSKI)
- ❖ Single wire proportional counter:  $r_c = 1.25$  cm,  $r_a = 24$   $\mu\text{m}$  or  $r_a = 50$   $\mu\text{m}$
- ❖ Wide gain regime: ionisation to higher than  $10^5$ ; less than 5% error on gas gain,
- ❖ Pressure range: 0.4 – 1.8 atm; in addition 0.25 atm for a few mixtures.

# Gain measurements and fits ( $r_a = 50 \mu\text{m}$ )



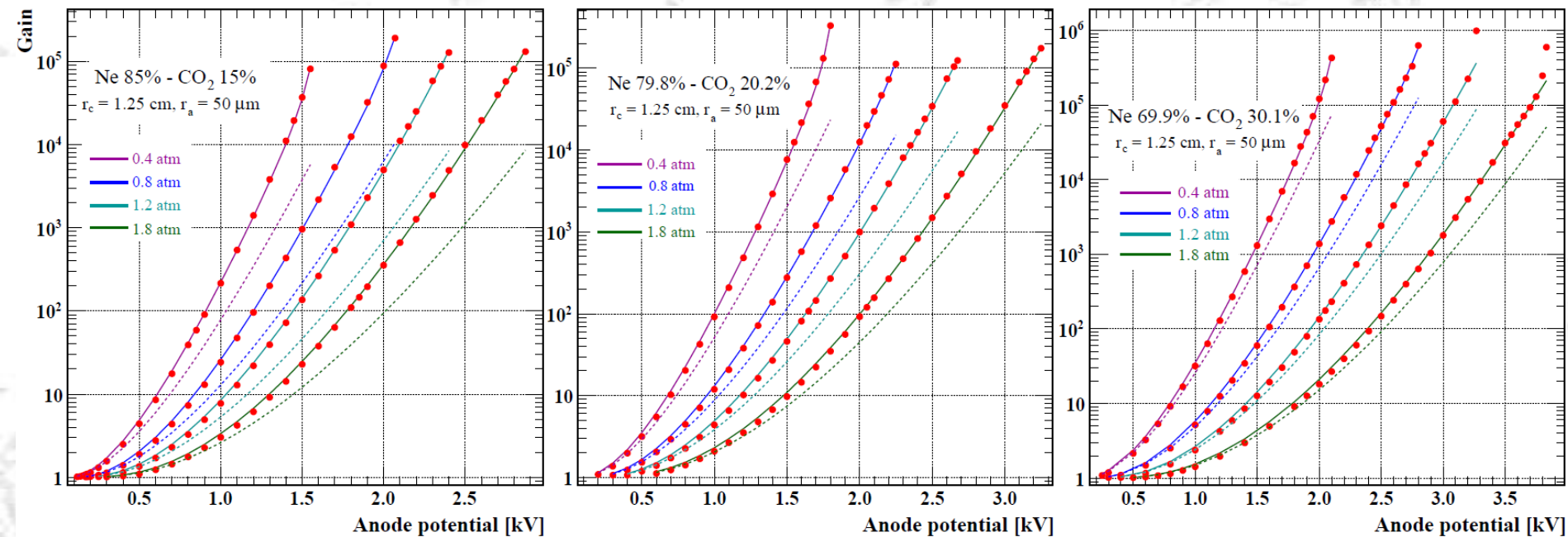
- ❖ **Better** agreement with experimental data after the gain of 10,
  - ❖ departs before gain of 10 decrease at high pressures .
- ❖ Energy transfers have more impact on gain (Penning effect) with increasing pressure and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration,
  - ❖ Shorter collision time with excited Ne atoms !
- ❖ The strongest over-exponential increases.

# Gain measurements and fits ( $r_a = 50 \mu\text{m}$ )



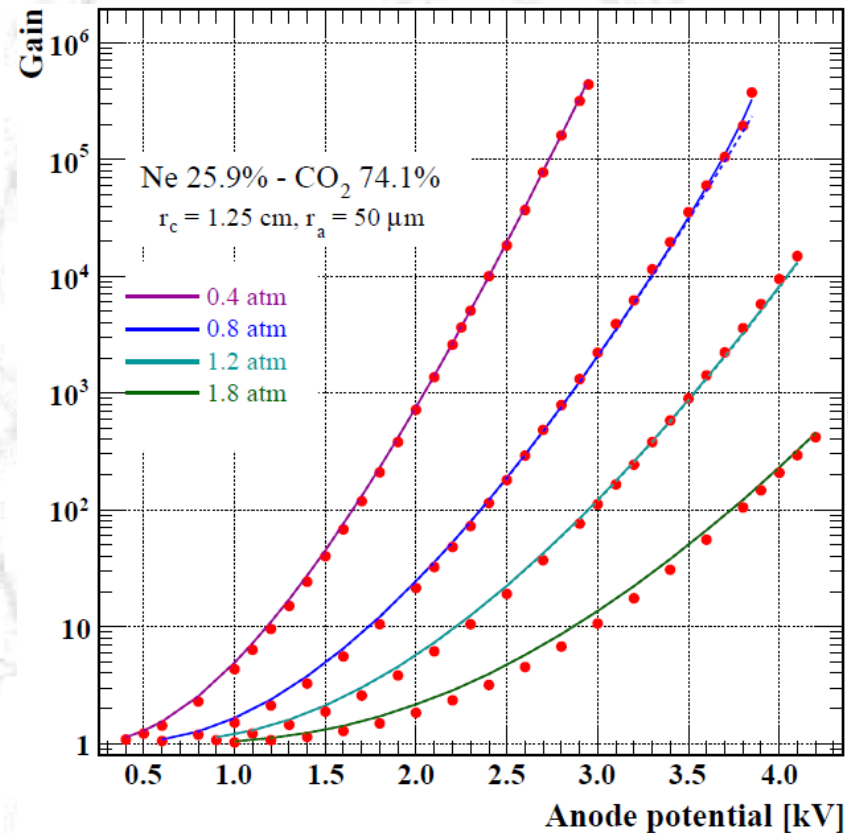
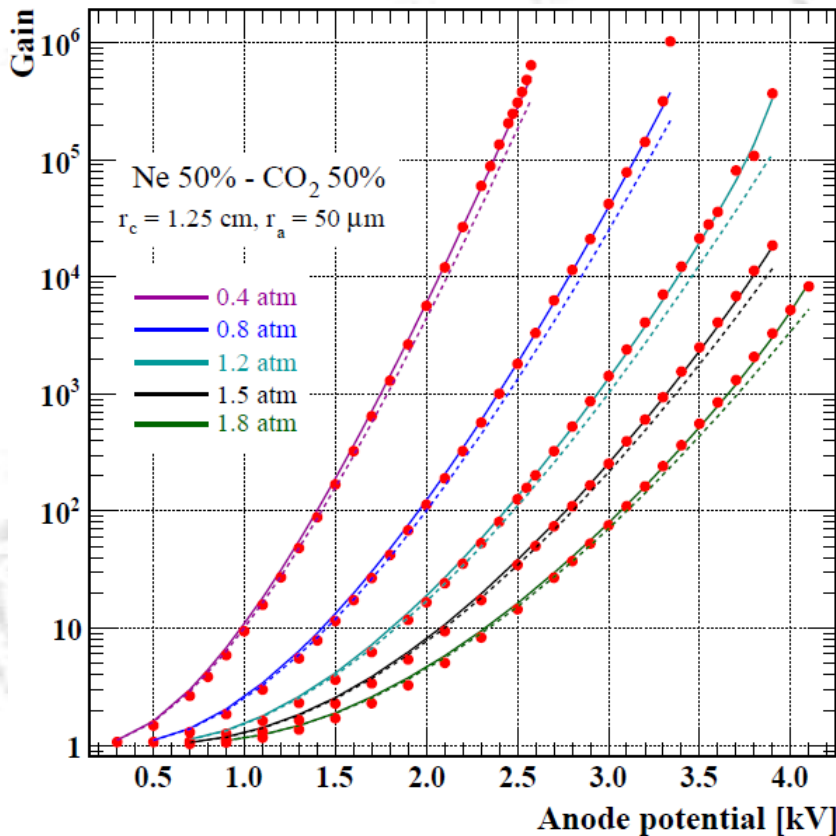
- ❖ Almost perfect fits even at very low gains,
- ❖ Additional data at 0.25 atm for 10.1% CO<sub>2</sub> mixture,
- ❖ Visible decrease on photon feedback at high pressures.

# Gain measurements and fits ( $r_a = 50 \mu\text{m}$ )



- ❖ Lesser impact of the transfers on gas gain at high CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations,
- ❖ 20.2% CO<sub>2</sub>: no visible over – exponential increases higher than 0.4 atm but still feedback parameters are needed to get better agreement
- ❖ 30.1% CO<sub>2</sub> mixture: no fit of the latest gain data at 1.2 atm and 1.8 atm,
  - ❖ Given photon feedback is valid if we still working in proportional region,
  - ❖ Proportionality of the gain curves destroys (breakdown points?).

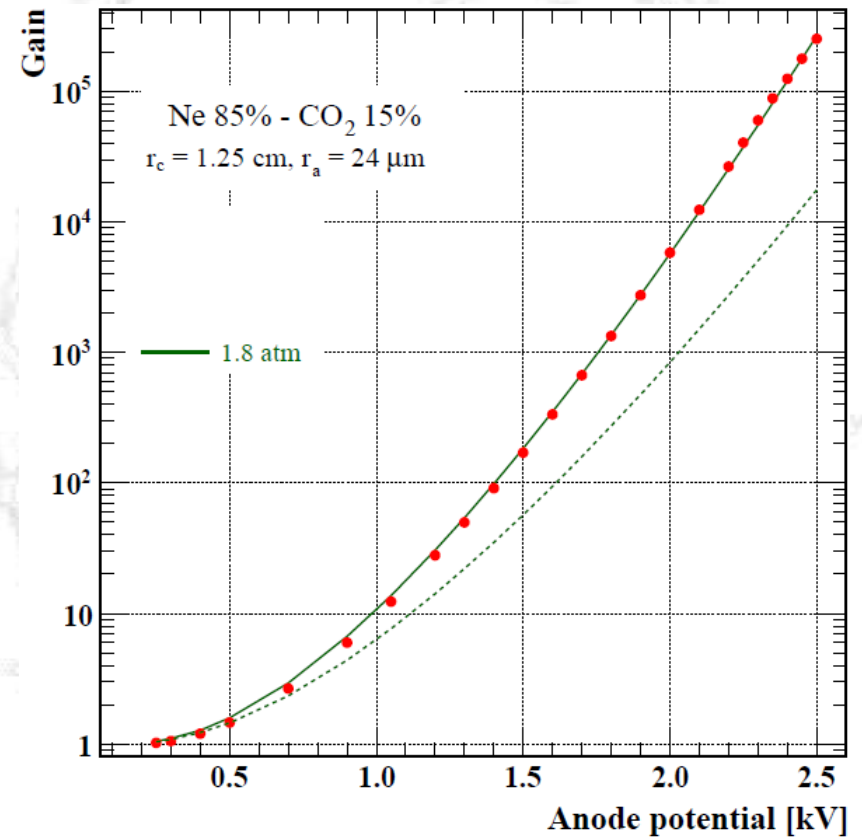
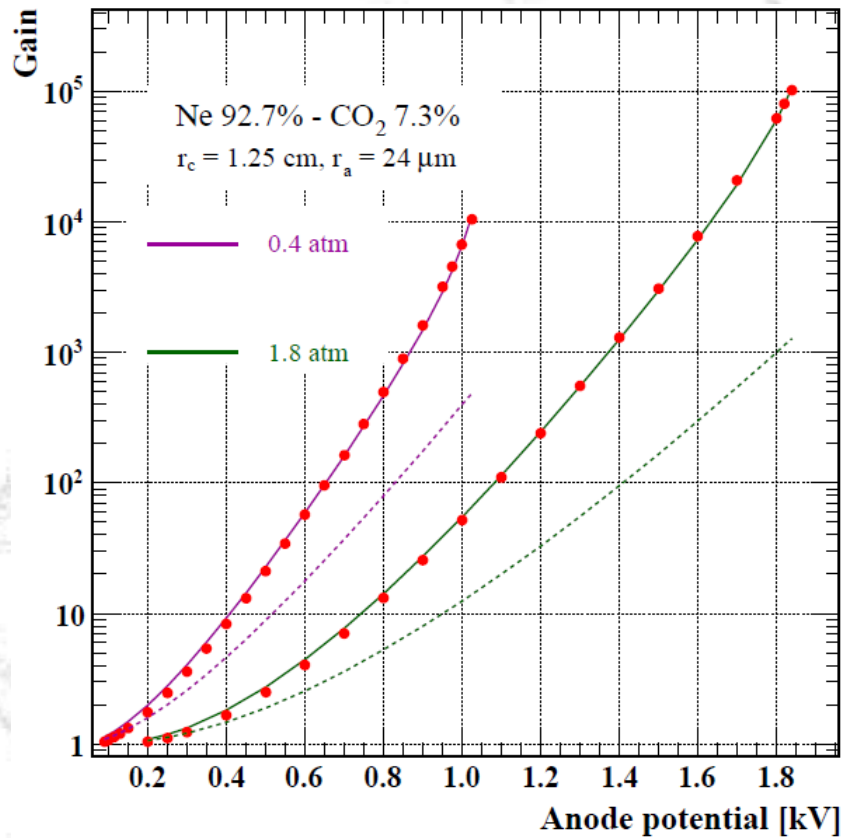
# Gain measurements and fits ( $r_a = 50 \mu\text{m}$ )



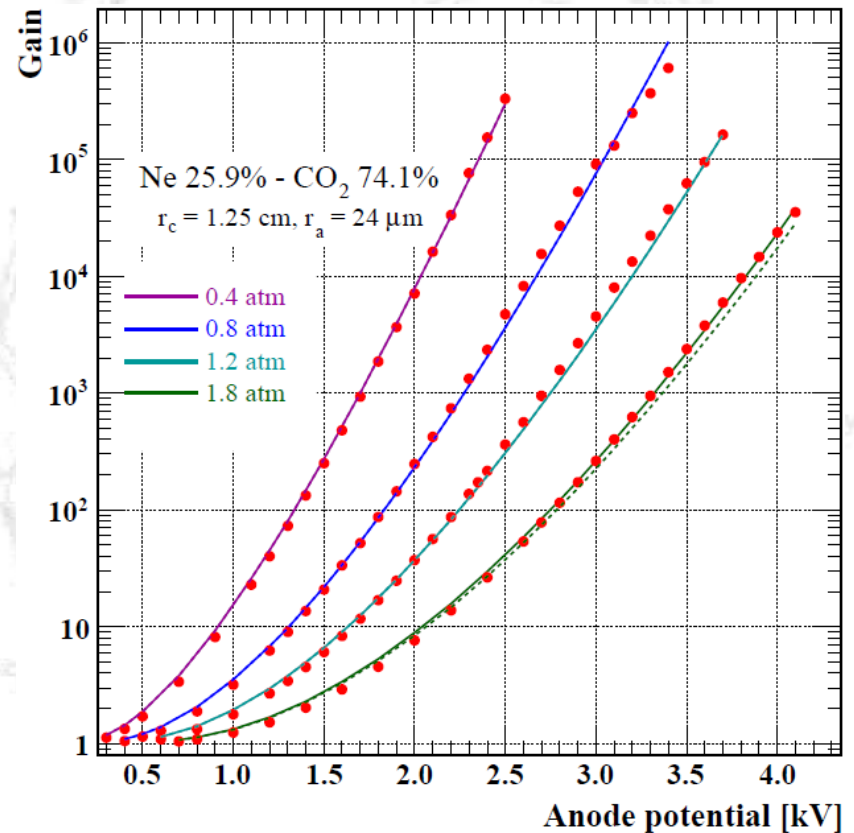
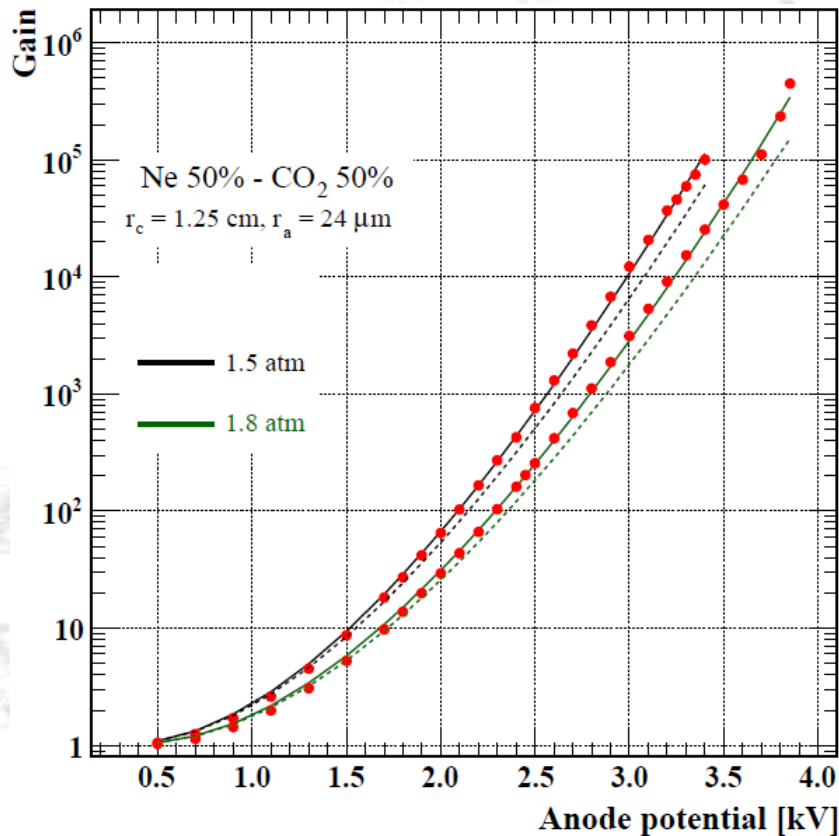
- ❖ the biggest admixture concentration in which Penning effect on gain is clearly seen,
- ❖ Still we have feedback but the uncertainty is large (see later),
- ❖ the fits with feedback parameter at 0.4 and 0.8 atm are not shown on the plot.

- ❖ 0.04 transfer rates at 0.8 atm;
- ❖ 0.4, 1.2 and 1.8 atm data are fitted without Townsend adjustment
- ❖ 1.8 atm: agreement at very beginning and high gains

# Gain measurements and fits ( $r_a = 24 \mu\text{m}$ )



# Gain measurements and fits ( $r_a = 24 \mu\text{m}$ )

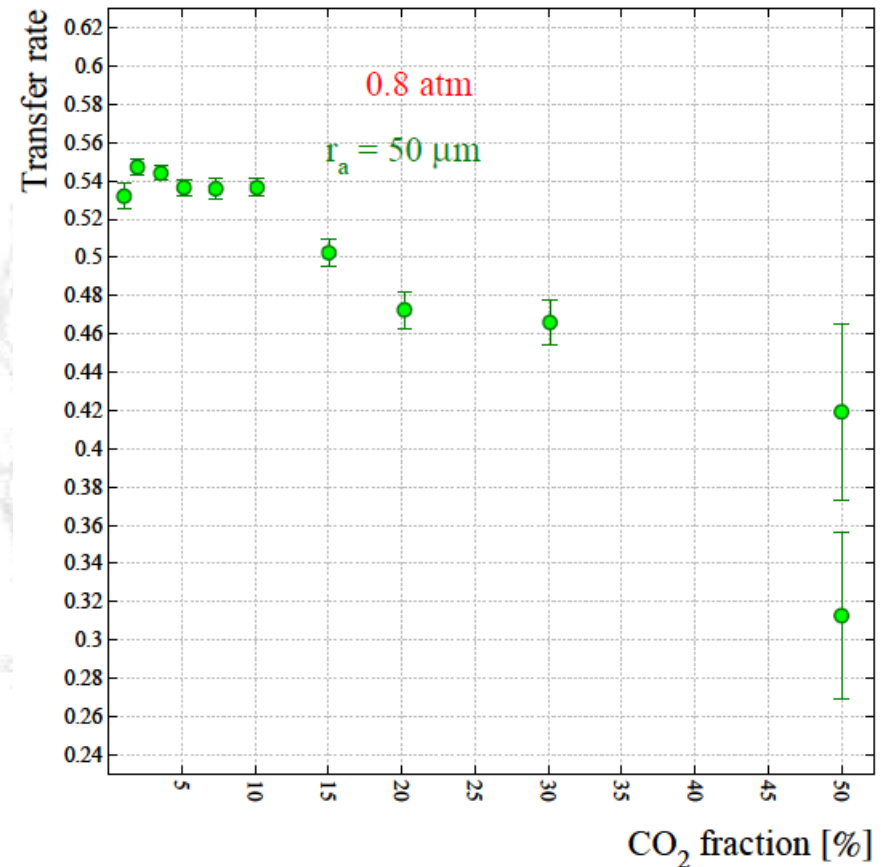
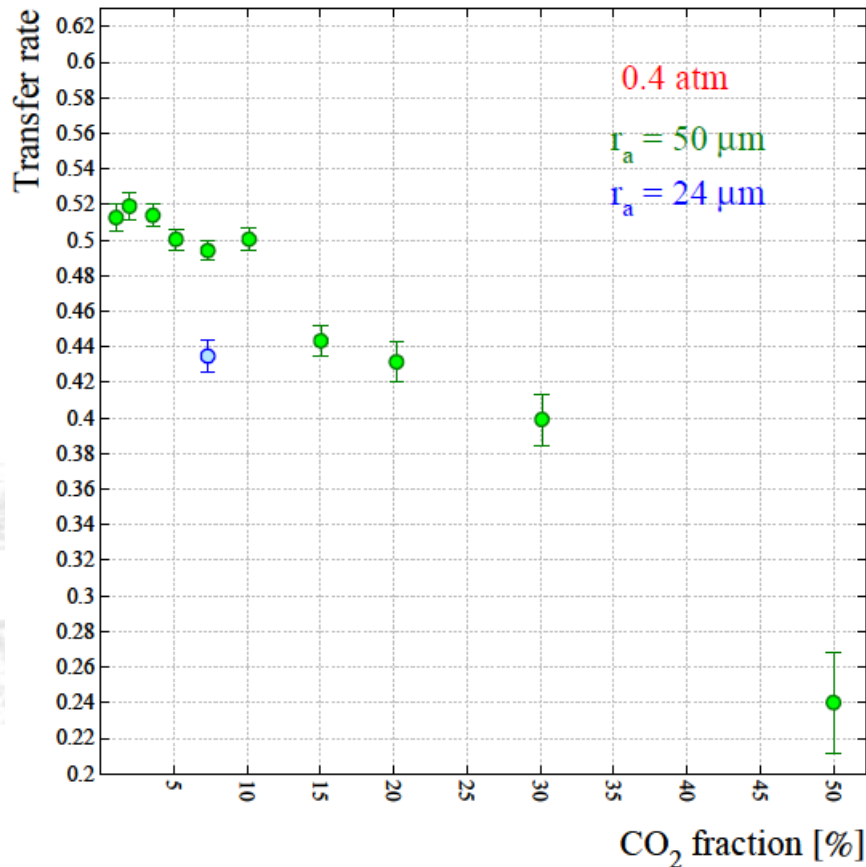


- ❖ 1.8 atm: departure from the proportionality for the last data point,
- ❖ seen the same for at 1.2 atm for the counter with  $r_a = 50 \mu\text{m}$  and also for 30.1 admixture concentration at 1.2 and 1.8 atm.

- ❖ Penning adjustment needed only for the highest pressure but **seems improbable to have 0.7 transfer rate ???**
- ❖ last 2 gain points at 0.8 atm: calculated gains are bigger than the measured ones,
- ❖ **Space charge ??????**

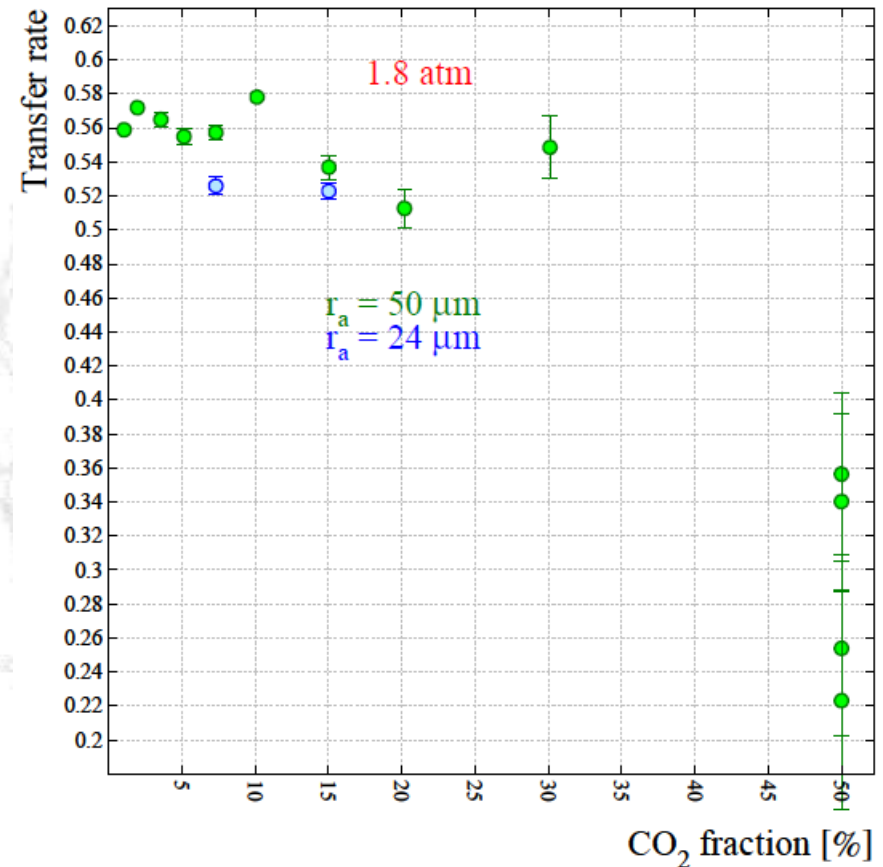
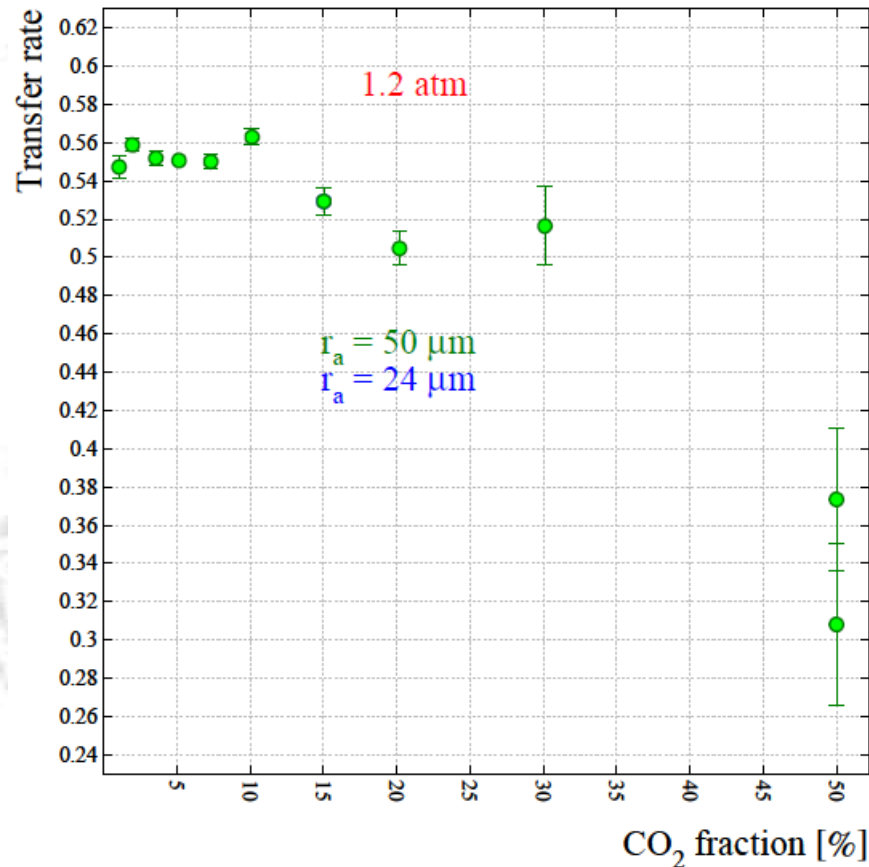


# Penning transfer rates



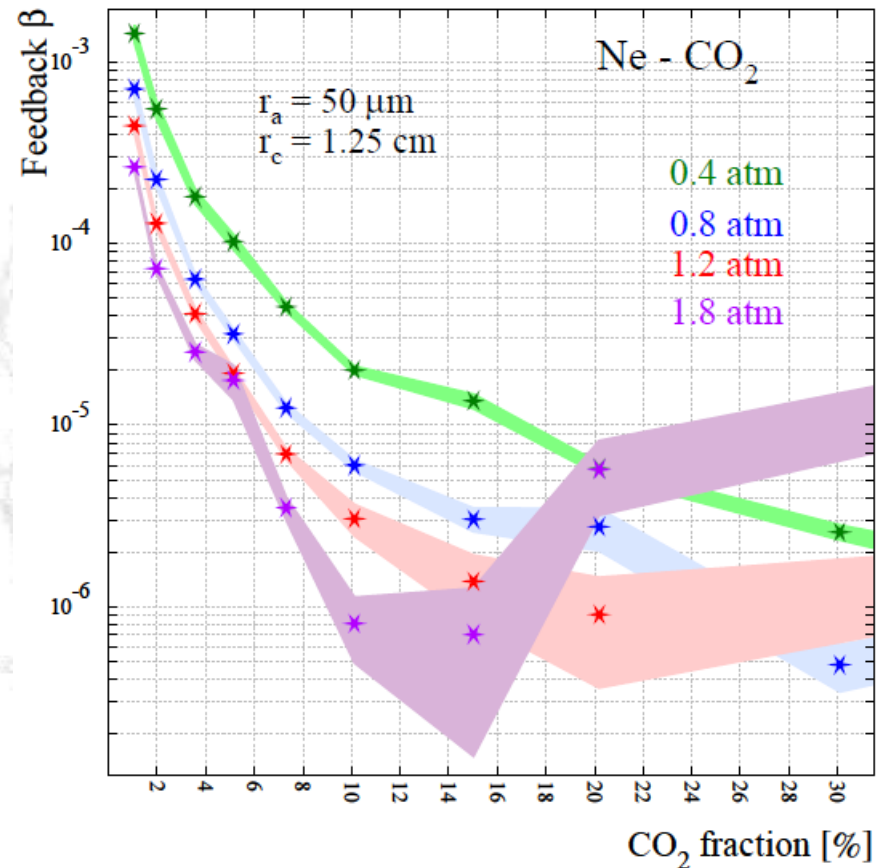
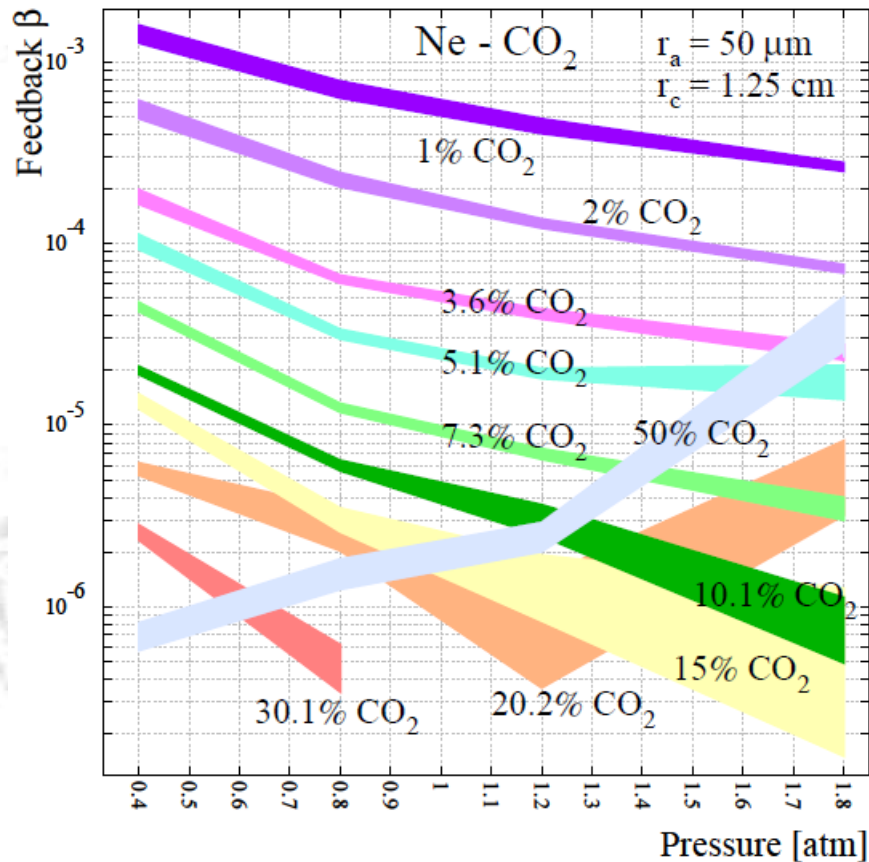
- ❖ The biggest transfer rate for 2% CO<sub>2</sub> (both at 0.4 atm and 0.8 atm),
- ❖ Systematic decrease of the rates with increasing admixture fraction,
- ❖ Larger energy transfer at 0.8 atm than 0.4 atm,
- ❖ 0.8 atm in 50% CO<sub>2</sub>: upper rate corresponds to the fit without Penning transfer.

# Penning transfer rates



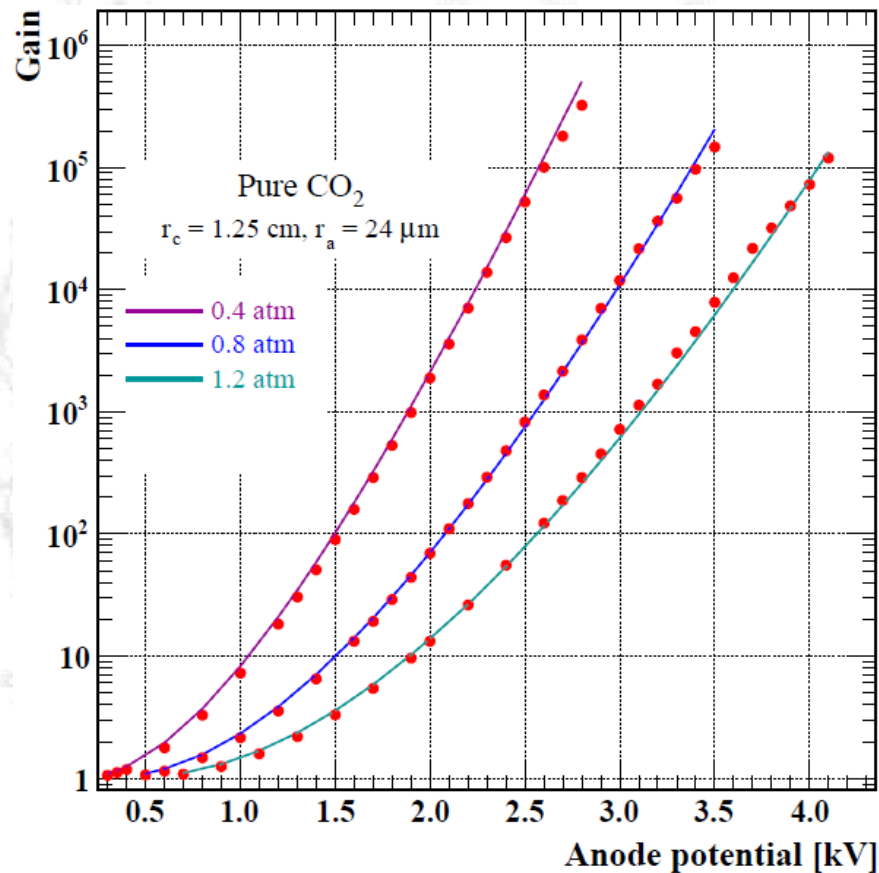
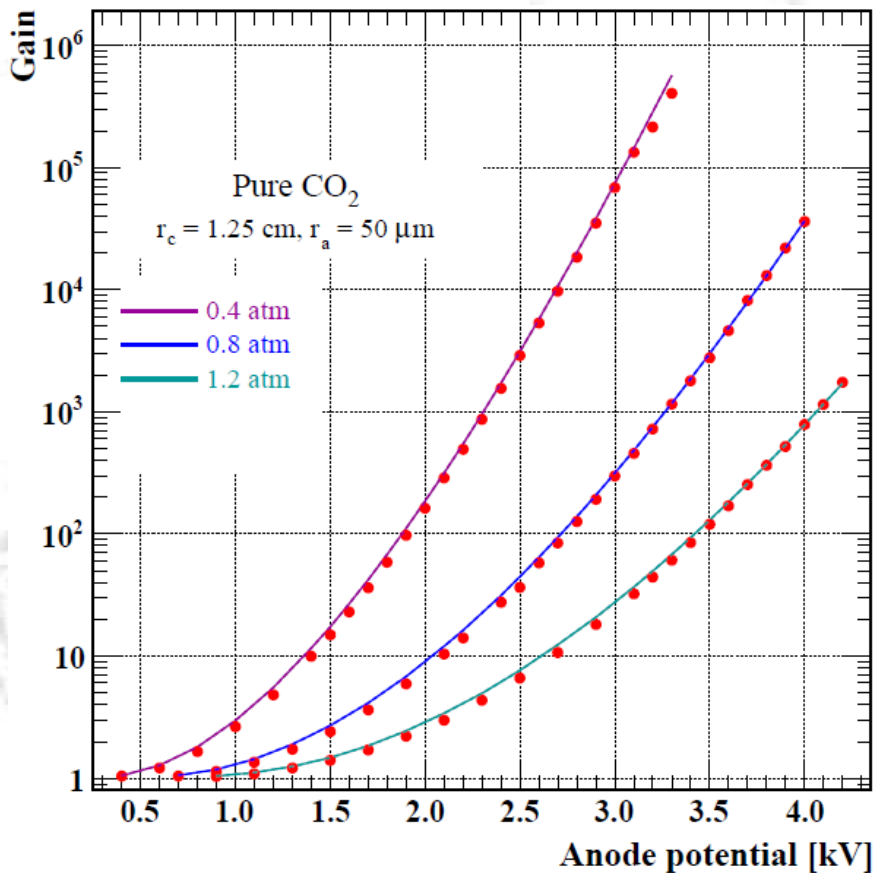
- ❖ The biggest transfer rate shifts to 10% CO<sub>2</sub> (both at 1.2 atm and 1.8 atm),
- ❖ Systematic decrease of the rates loses and the rates become flat with increasing pressure till 30% CO<sub>2</sub> admixture fraction,
- ❖ 1.8 atm: two different data for 50% CO<sub>2</sub> mixture indicates the same rates.

# Feedback parameters



- ❖ Photon feedback parameters decrease with increasing pressure and admixture fraction till 20.2% CO<sub>2</sub> (related with the mean free path of the photons),
- ❖ Increase of the feedback with pressure for 20.2% and 50% CO<sub>2</sub> mixtures could be a sign that the model we use is not sufficient in breakdown region ???

# Gain measurements and fits for Pure CO<sub>2</sub>



- ❖ Perfectly fine overlaps with all experimental gain curves,
- ❖ the first time that we ever have such a successful agreement for pure gases without using any scaling or correction factor:
  - ❖ confirmation of the high precision measurements (thanks to Tadeusz),
  - ❖ correctness of the cross sections used in Magboltz (thanks to Steve),
  - ❖ our calculation method is sufficient enough to reproduce the measured gain curves.

# Summary

- ❖ Until 50 % CO<sub>2</sub> admixture concentration transfer rates change in a narrow range (0.46 – 0.58) in Ne – CO<sub>2</sub> mixtures,
  - ❖ the range in Ar – CO<sub>2</sub> was much bigger (0.15 – 0.56),
- ❖ Larger than 50% CO<sub>2</sub> admixture fraction kills the energy transfers,
- ❖ Understanding of the drops on the transfer rate at high CO<sub>2</sub> fractions,
- ❖ Increase of the photon feedback parameters with pressure in 20% and 50% CO<sub>2</sub> (breakdown regime),
- ❖ Space charge effect is visible in 74% CO<sub>2</sub> and pure CO<sub>2</sub>,
- ❖ Calculations with pure CO<sub>2</sub> measurements are not only useful for Ne – CO<sub>2</sub> but also very important for Ar – CO<sub>2</sub> mixtures.



*Thanks and ????*