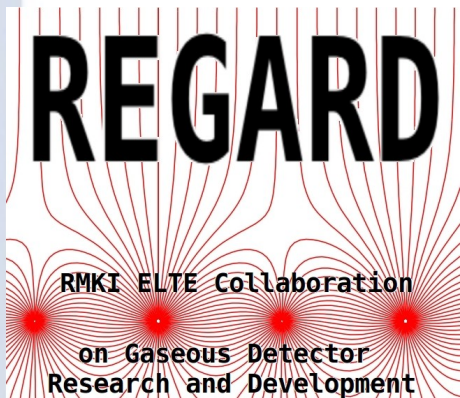


Single electron avalanches in GEM



Gábor Kiss for the REGARD group
Eötvös Loránd University &
Wigner RCP, Budapest



RD51 Collaboration Meeting CERN,
June 19, 2014

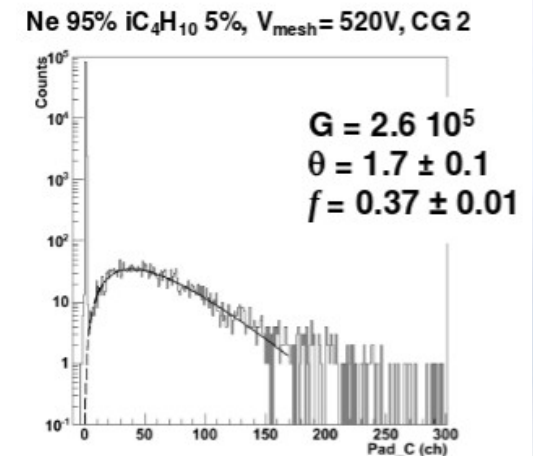


Outline

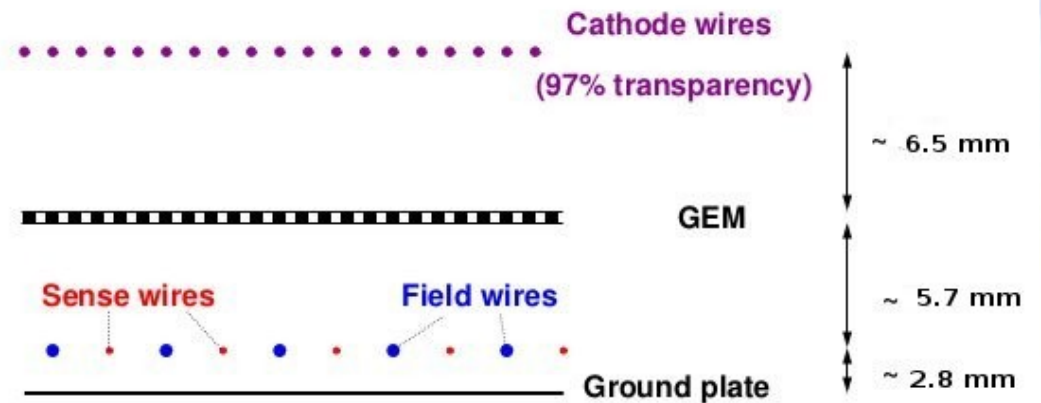
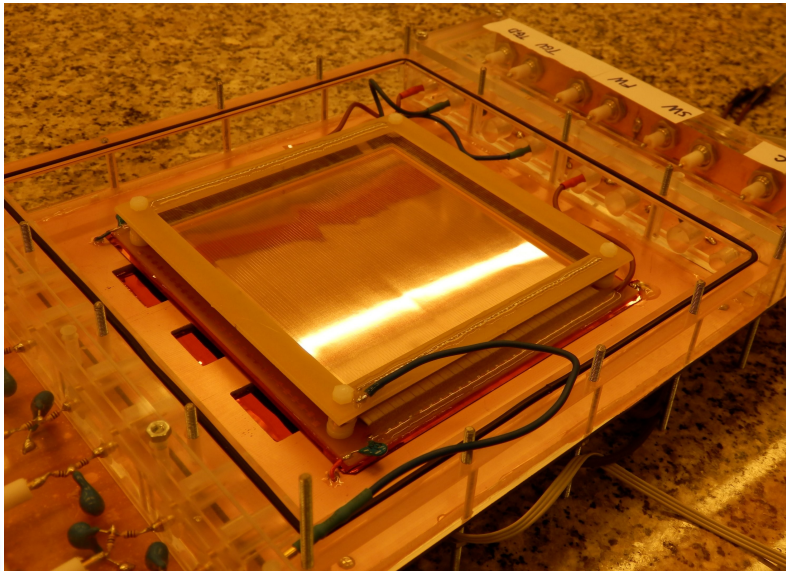
- Motivation
- Detector concept and measurement setup
- ADC nonlinearity calibration
- Single electron avalanche distributions in different gases
- Single electron spectra
 - Direct measurement and Fourier method
- Summary and outlook

Motivation

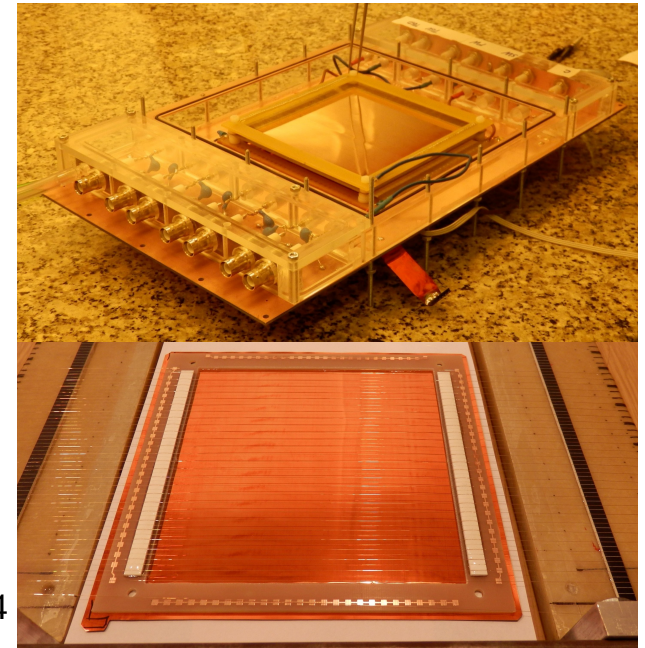
- Avalanche fluctuation contributes to energy resolution
- Relevant in single photon counters (RICH)
- Gain fluctuation in MWPC:
Alkhazov: NIM 89 (1970) 155, NIM 75 (1969) 161
- „New results on gas gain fluctuations in a Micromegas detector”
(T. Zerguerras, RD51 Collab Meeting in Zaragoza, 2013)
- GEM gains are relatively low
→ hard to measure on a single GEM



Detector concept



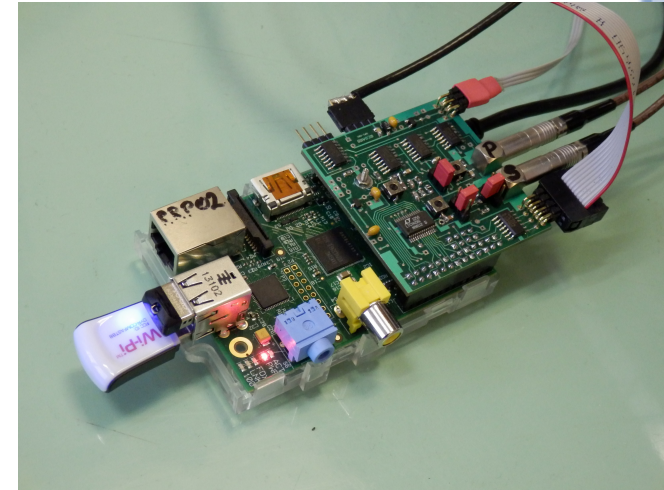
- Measurement principle: single PE induced by pulsed UV
- GEM+CCC (wire chamber)
- Standard GEM made @ CERN (50/70 μ m diameters, 140 μ m pitch, 50 μ m thick)
- Standard CCC with 21 μ m and 100 μ m wires



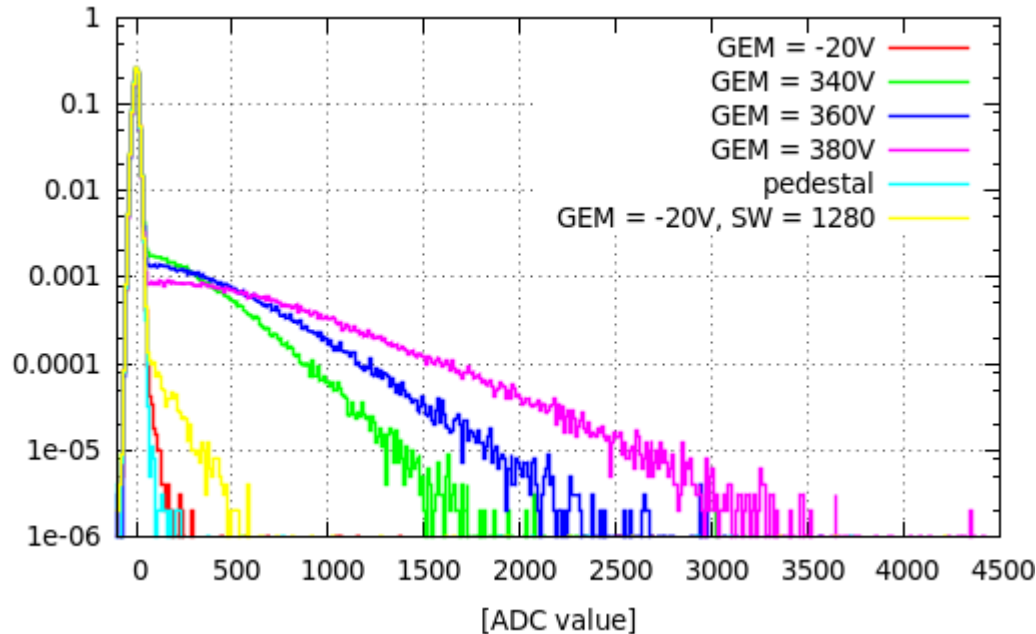
G. Kiss, RD51 mini week, 19/06/2014

Measurement setup

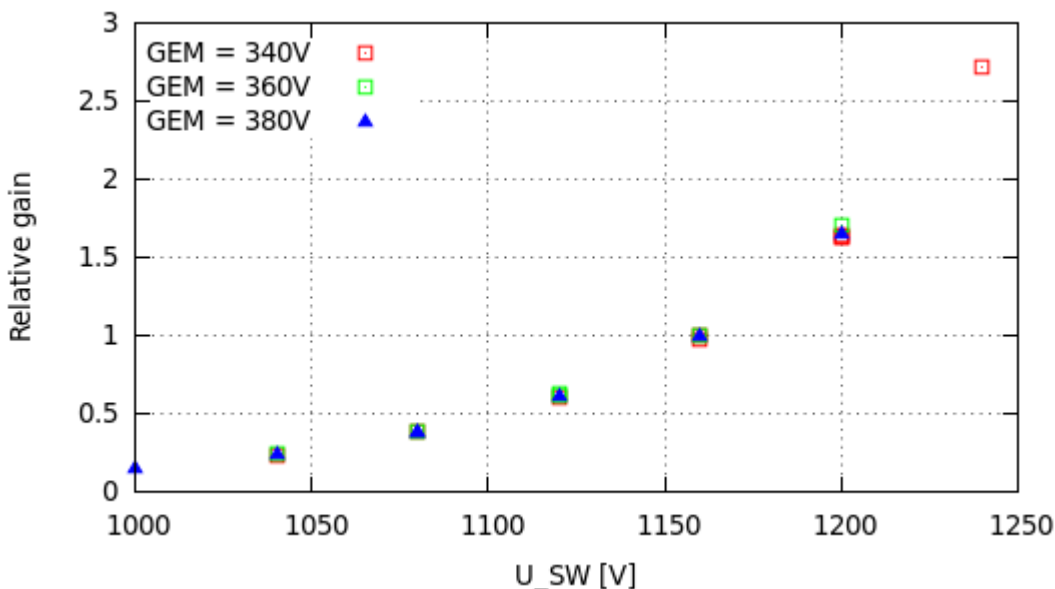
- Ar-CO₂ (80:20), Ne-CO₂ (90:10), CH₄
- Pulsed UV LED source (SETI UVTOP 240)
 - Intensity tuned to have $\ll 1$ PE/event
- Signal from connected sense wires
- DAQ: 12bit ADC controlled by a RaspberryPi
- Leopard-style non-focused LED
 - see G. Hamar's „The Leopard system” talk (RD51 Common Project Status Report, 02/2014)
- Data taking @ 20kHz to avoid signal overlapping
- 1M events per run



Pulse height distribution

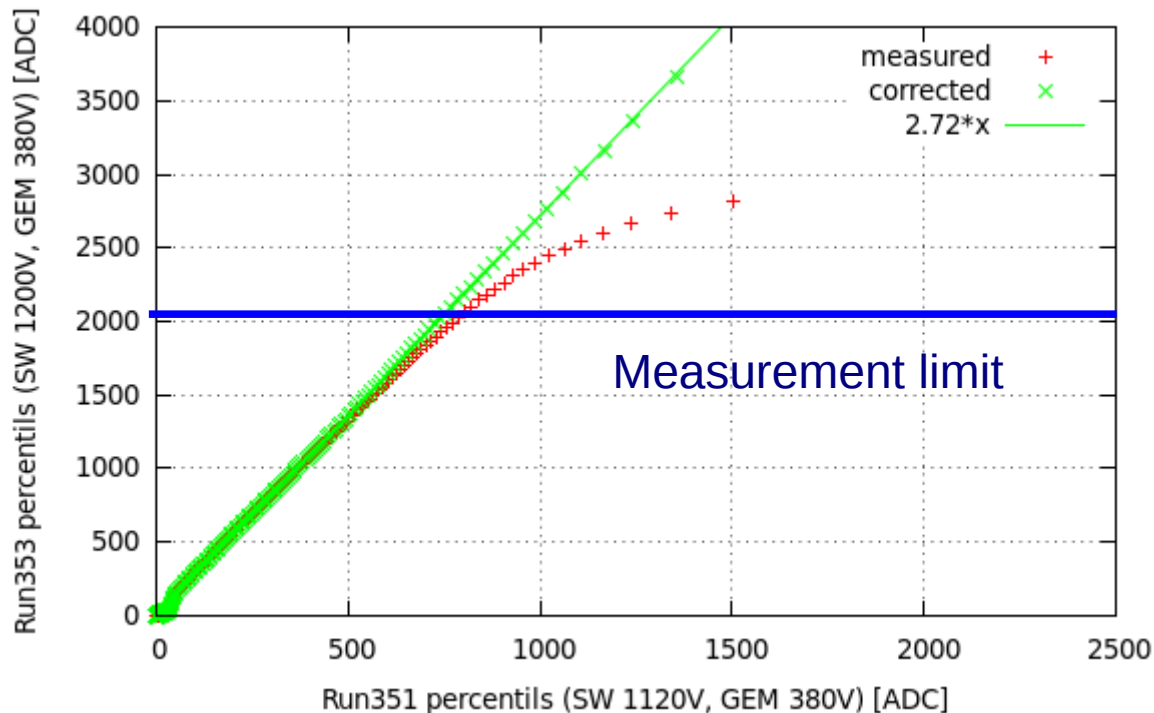


- 2 amplification stages:
 - GEM (10 - 50)
 - Wires (10^3 - $4 \cdot 10^4$)
- Single PE distributions at different voltage setups
- Distribution is dominated by the first amplification stage
- Exponential distribution for wire gain
- Clearly not exponential for GEM
- Factorization of Wire and GEM gains
- Electronics linearity?



ADC nonlinearity correction

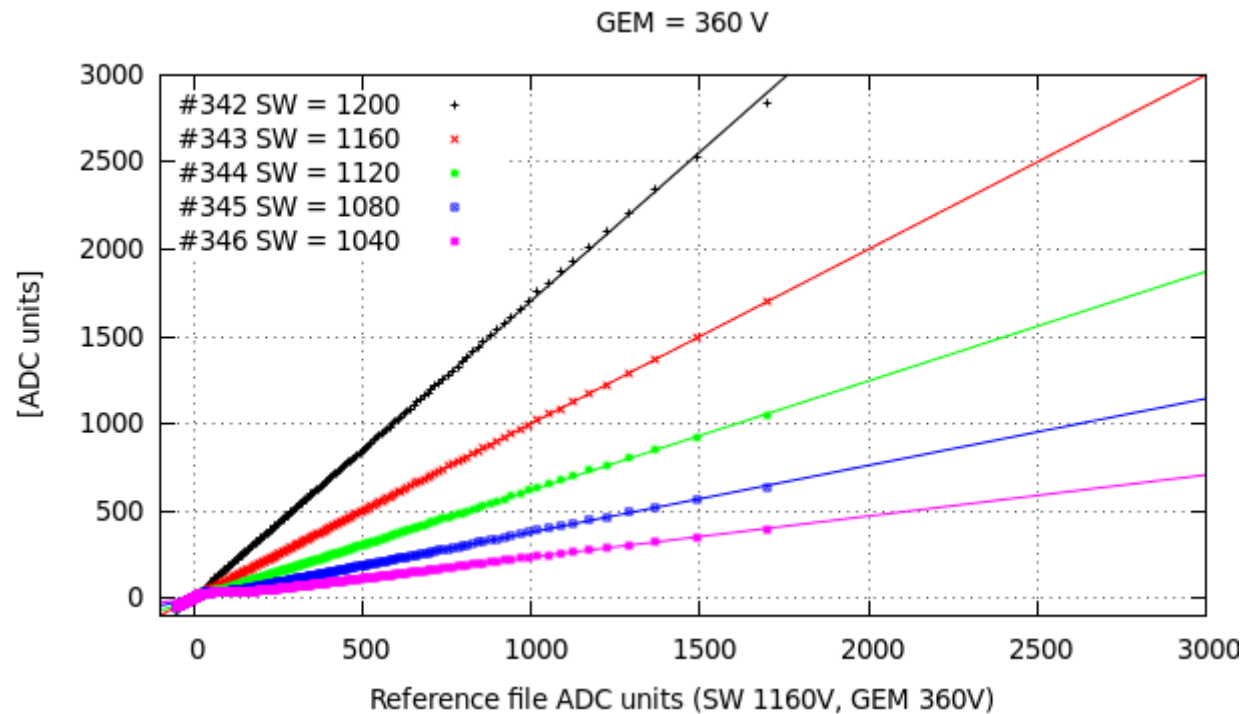
- Need for high effective dynamic range



- A small effect in the measured region
- Same GEM gain
- Nth Percentil vs. Nth percentil:
- Slope
→ relative gain

- Corrected ADC values = $f(\text{measured ADC values})$
where $f(x)$ is polynomial

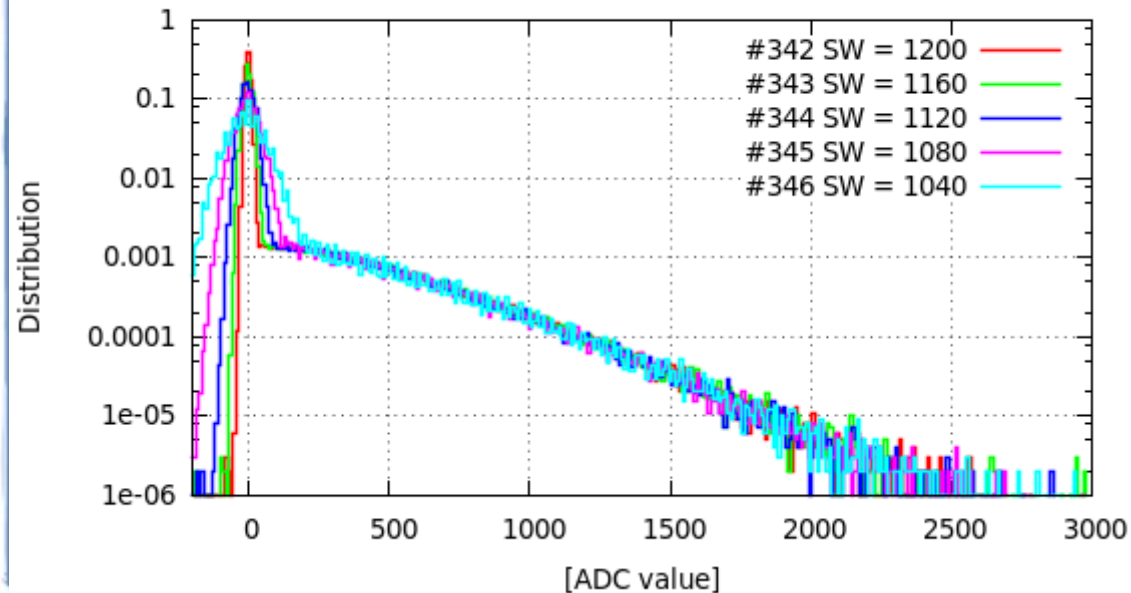
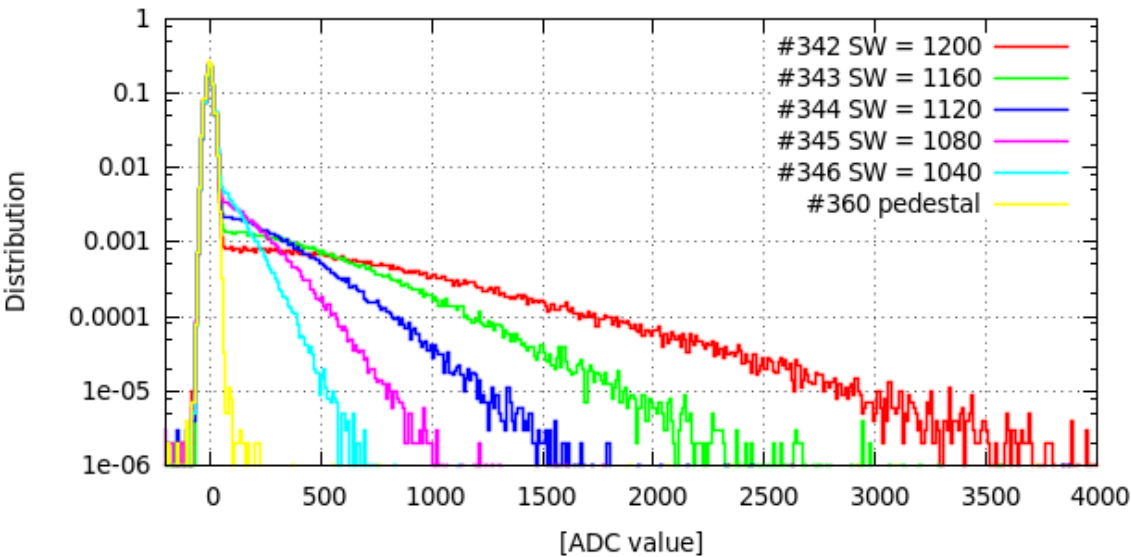
ADC nonlinearity correction



- Successful correction over the whole range

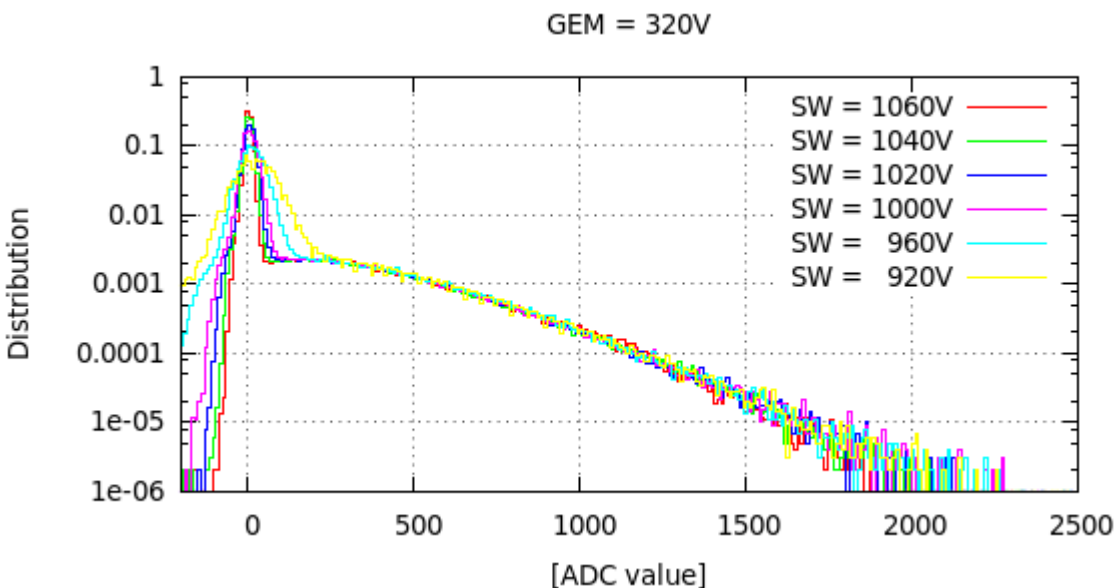
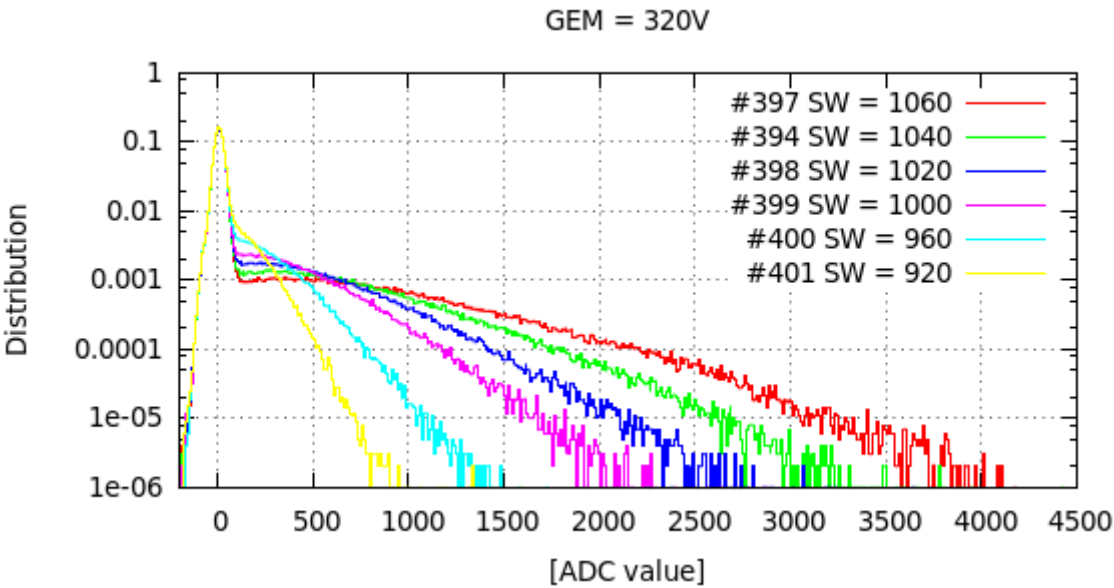
Avalanche distribution in Ar-CO₂

GEM = 360V



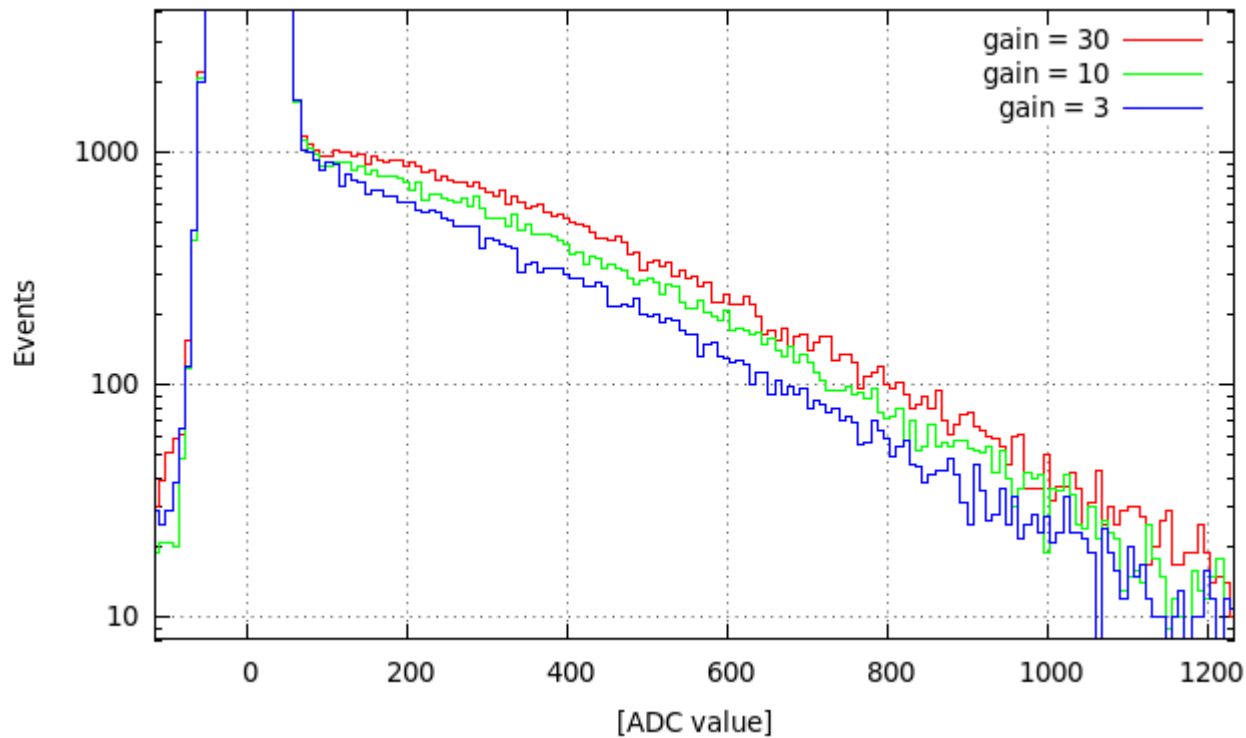
- $U_{\text{GEM}} = 360\text{V}$ (gain: ~ 15)
- The gain on the wires does not change the shape of the avalanche distribution
- Similar results for other GEM gains (10-50)

Avalanche distribution in Ne-CO₂



- Similar results in Ne-CO₂
- GEM Gain: ~15
- Note: even stronger non-exponential shape!

Avalanche distribution in methane



Extracting single electron response in GEM

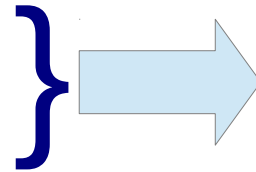
Measured signal:

(1) Poisson statistics of PE

(2) **Avalanche fluctuation in GEM**

(3) Extraction from GEM

(4) Avalanche on MWPC



Large effective GEM gain
suppresses the distortions

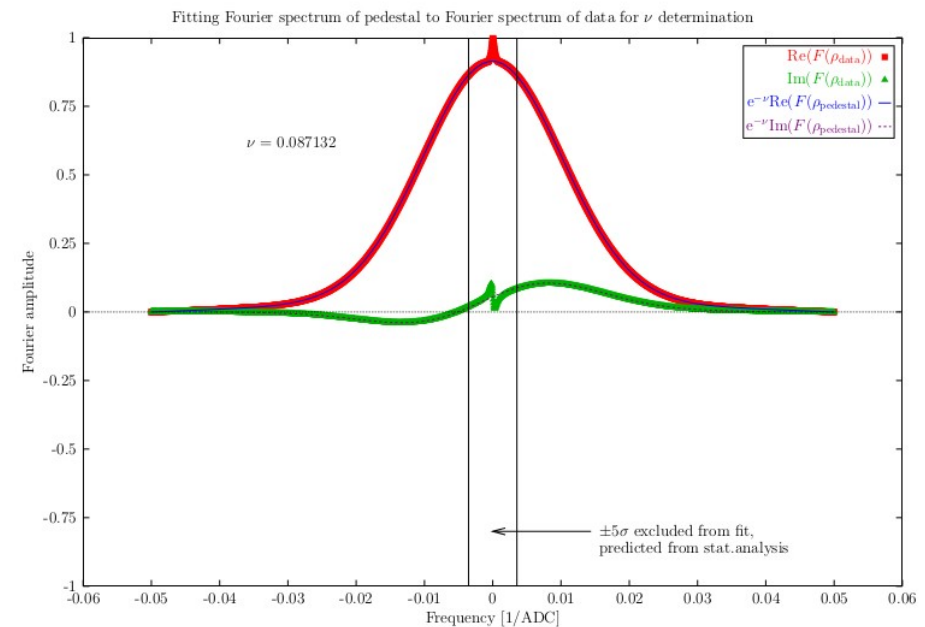
PE Poisson statistics unfolding (A. László)

$$g = n * \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f^{*(k)} P_{\nu}(k), \text{ Fourier transformation } \rightarrow G = N \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} F^k P_{\nu}(k),$$

- g : measured probability distribution function
- n : electronic noise distribution (easily measurable with a pedestal run)
- **f : unknown single electron avalanche response distribution**
- $P_{\nu}(k)$: per trigger PE emission with expectation value ν (Poisson)

$$G = N \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} F^k \frac{\nu^k}{k!} e^{-\nu} = N \exp(\nu(F - 1)).$$

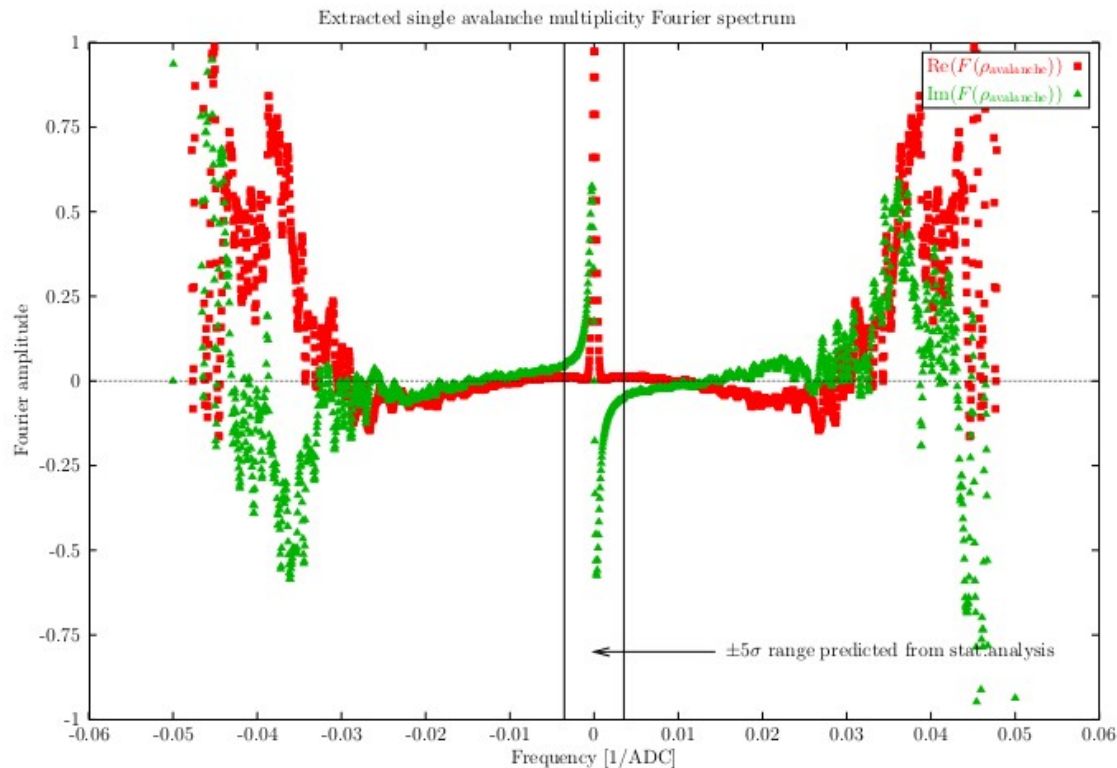
where: $G \approx N \exp(-\nu)$ (for large frequencies). 014



$$F = \frac{1}{\nu} \ln \left(\frac{G}{N} \right) + 1$$

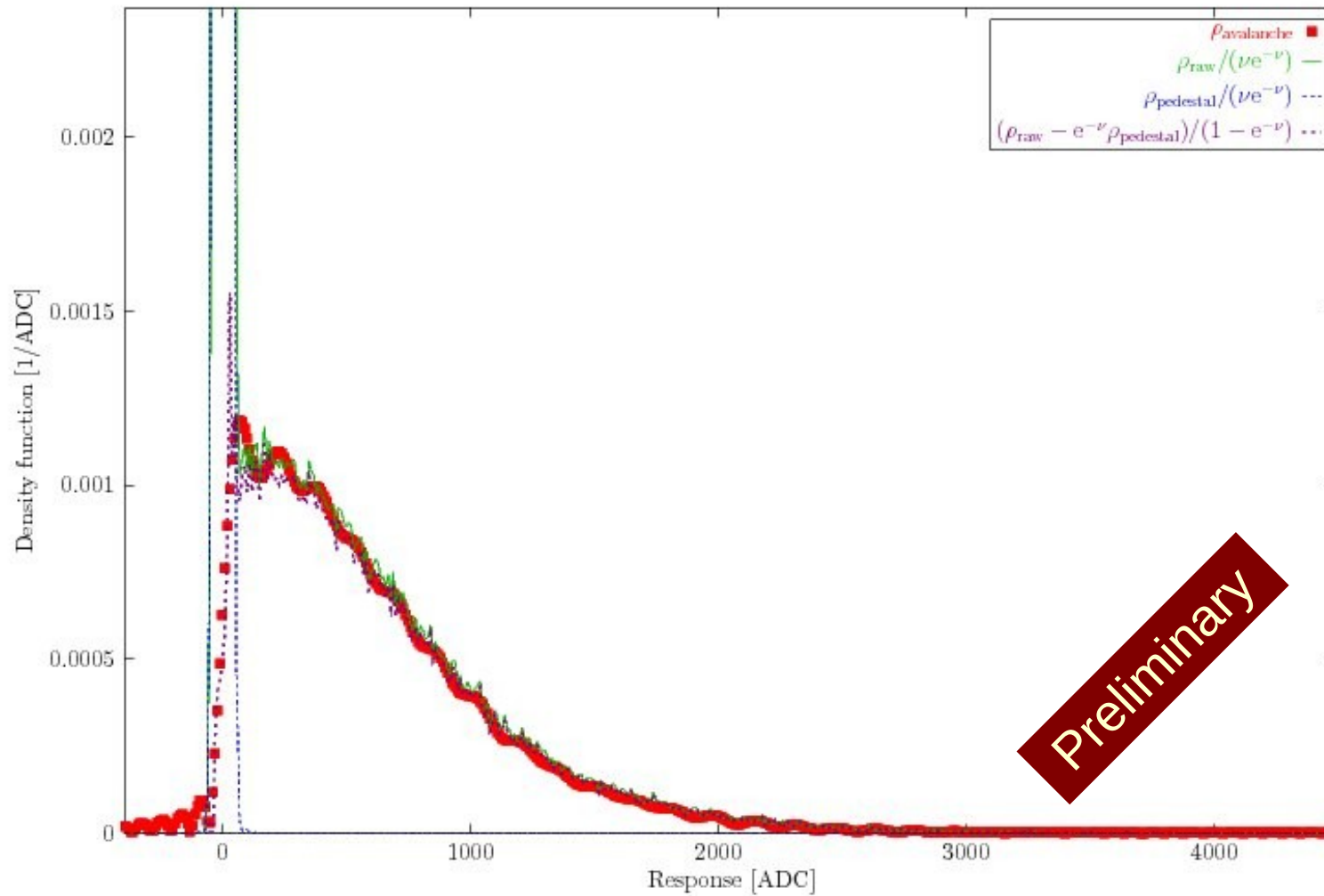
PE Poisson statistics unfolding

- Fourier spectrum of the signal (pedestal extracted)

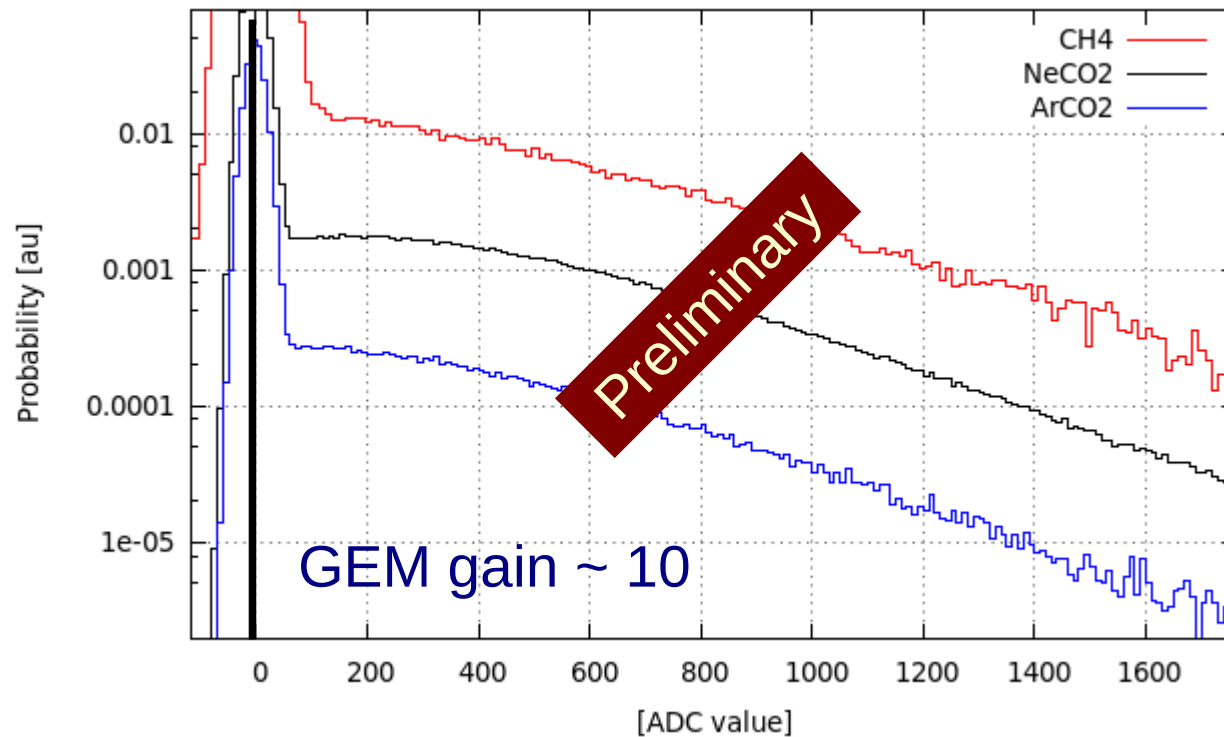


Single avalanche response

Extracted single avalanche multiplicity distribution



Avalanche distributions



Summary

- Single PE distributions with a GEM+CCC detector has been measured
 - Separation of the 2 amplification stages
 - Evidence for non-exponential distribution
- Method for determining single PE avalanche distribution in GEM

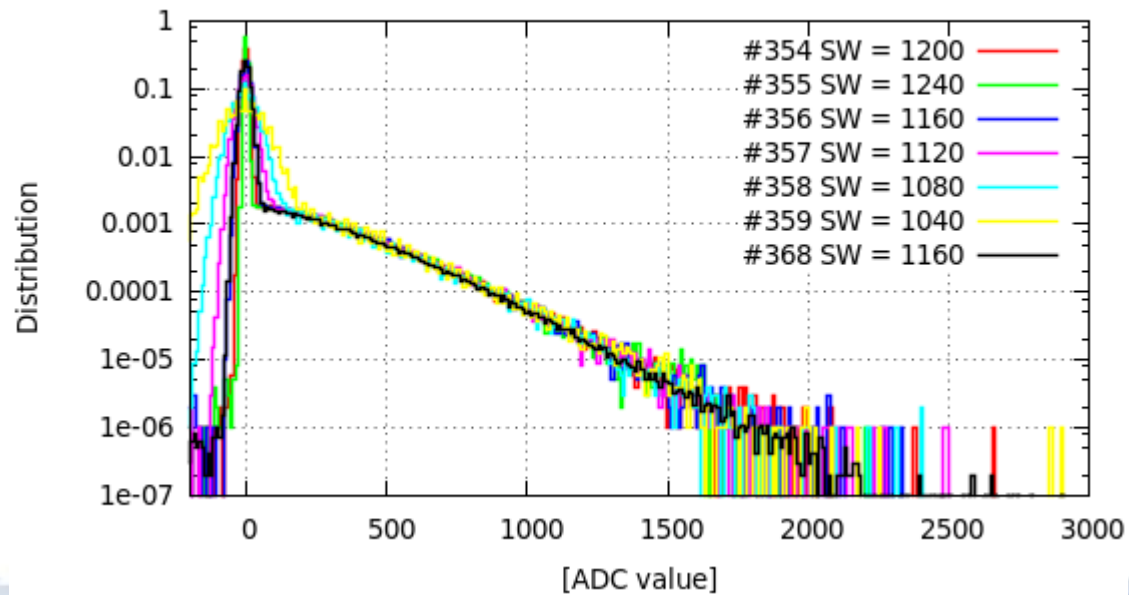
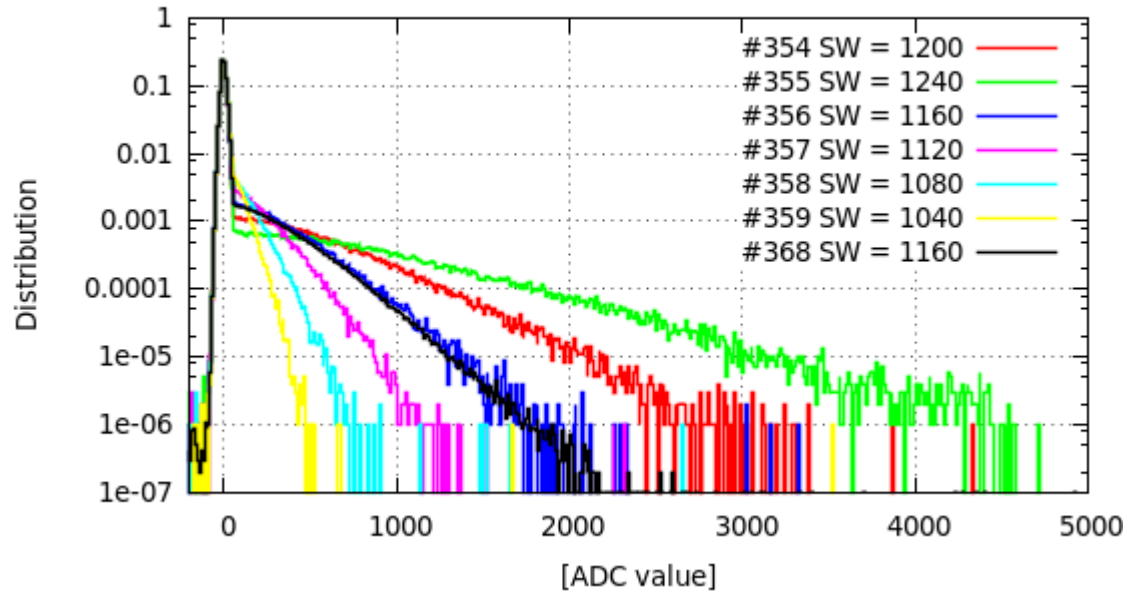
Further plans

- Investigation of different gas mixtures
- Detailed comparison to microscopic simulation
- Measurements on Thick GEM

Backup

Avalanche distribution in Ar-CO₂

GEM = 340V



Avalanche distribution in Ar-CO₂

GEM = 380V

