

Performance studies of Micromegas Detectors with Pad-Readout

RD51 Mini Week, 12th June 2015

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PRISMA
DETERMINATION

MM-Pad

A. Döder

Motivation

Detector
design

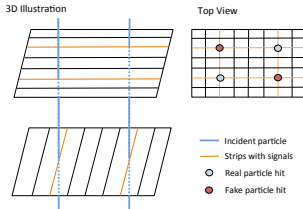
Measurements

Conclusion

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Detector design
- 3 Measurements
- 4 Conclusion

Ambiguities

- high rates lead to ambiguities in hit association in different layers of the chamber
→ Pad readout structure to solve ambiguities



Design of the Pad Detectors

MM-Pad

A. Dürder

Motivation

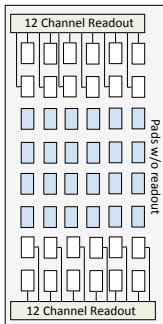
Detector design

Measurements

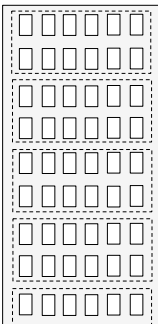
Conclusion

- 10*10 cm active area
- 500 pads in 20*25 grid
- pad size: 5*4 mm²
- distance between pads: 300 μm
- readout connection on backside to allow scalable design

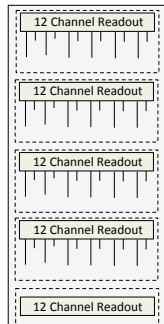
Classical Readout Design



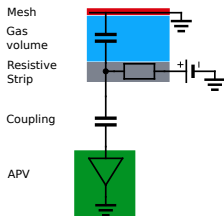
Scalable Design (Top)



Scalable Design (Bottom)

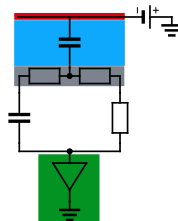


Capacitive Coupling (CC)



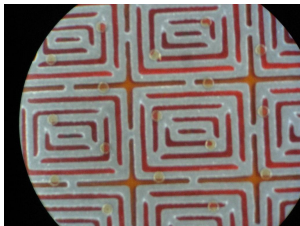
- standard capacitive coupling between resistive layer and readout layer
- charge spreads over resistive layer

Resistive Coupling (RC)



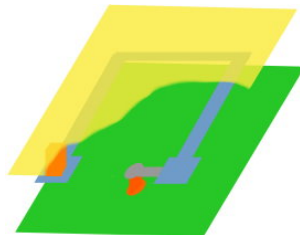
- resistive coupling between resistive layer and readout layer
- independent grounding of each resistive pad over readout layer

Capacitive Coupling



- resistive layer in maze shape to reduce charge spread between pads

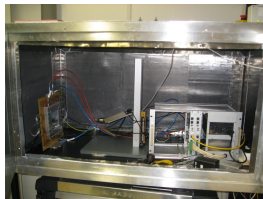
Resistive Coupling



- intermediate resistive layer as connection between resistive pad (yellow) and readout pad (green)

Setup

- Ar:CO₂ (93:7) with 3 l/h
- readout: APV25 with SRC and mmdaq
- source: Amptek Mini X-Ray tube



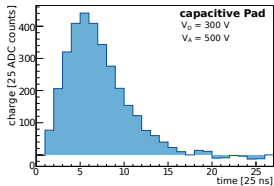
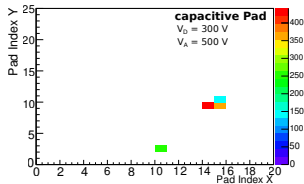
Voltage Scan

- drift voltage: 100 V, 200 V, 300 V, 400 V
- amplification voltage:
 - capacitive pad: 475 V, 500 V, 525 V
 - resistive pad: 450 V, 475 V, 500 V

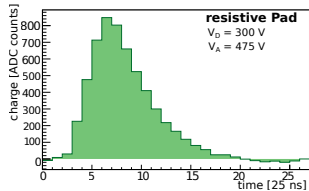
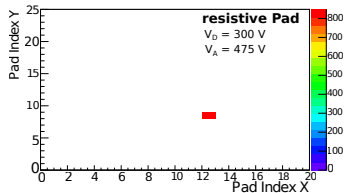
High Rate Test

- current in x-ray tube: 5 μ A, 50 μ A, 100 μ A, 150 μ A, 200 μ A

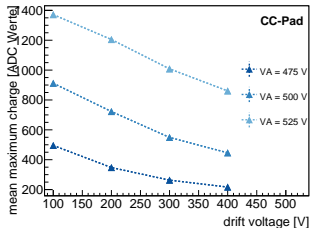
capacitive coupling



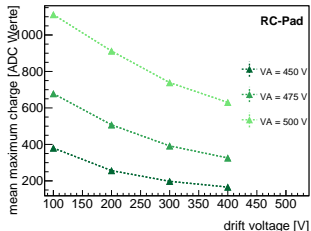
resistive coupling



capacitive coupling

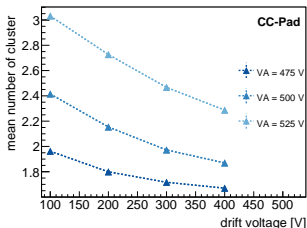


resistive coupling

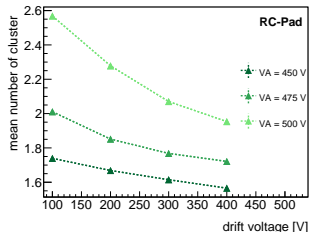


- rise of charge with amplification voltage
- drop of charge with rise of drift voltage → reduced mesh transparency
- higher charge in capacitive coupled detector

capacitive coupling

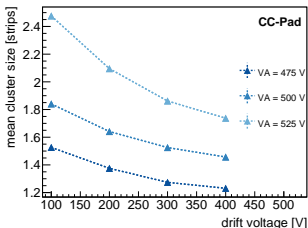


resistive coupling

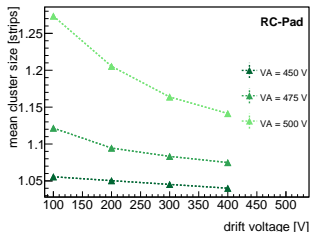


- less cluster for smaller charge
- difference in number of cluster between both detectors correlated with difference in charge

capacitive coupling

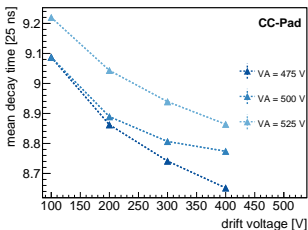


resistive coupling

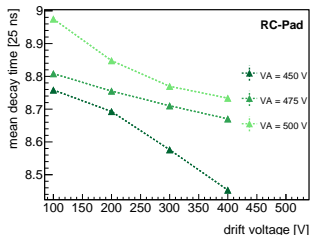


- rise of cluster size with maximum charge
- larger cluster size in capacitive coupled detector → spread in resistive layer

capacitive coupling



resistive coupling



- correlation of decay time with maximum charge
- less difference for last two drift voltages

MM-Pad

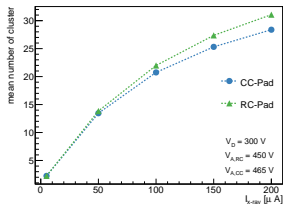
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Motivation

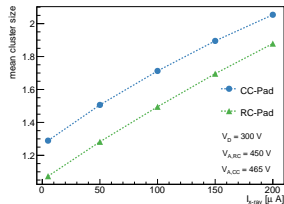
Detector
design

Measurements

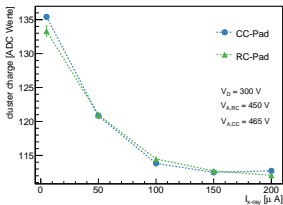
Conclusion



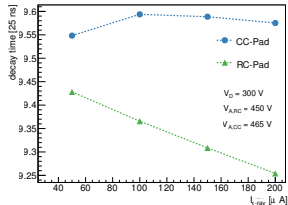
(a) number of cluster



(b) cluster size



(c) cluster charge



(d) decay time

MM-Pad

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Motivation

Detector
design

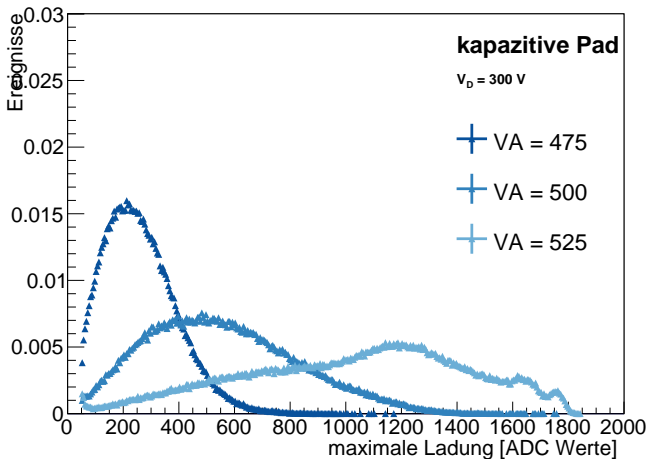
Measurements

Conclusion

- ideal drift voltage for high rate usage: 300 V
- amplification voltage has to be adjusted to incident radiation
- smaller cluster size in resistive detector → no charge spread in decoupled resistive layer
- better high rate capability of resistive detector:
 - faster decay time
 - more stable cluster reconstruction

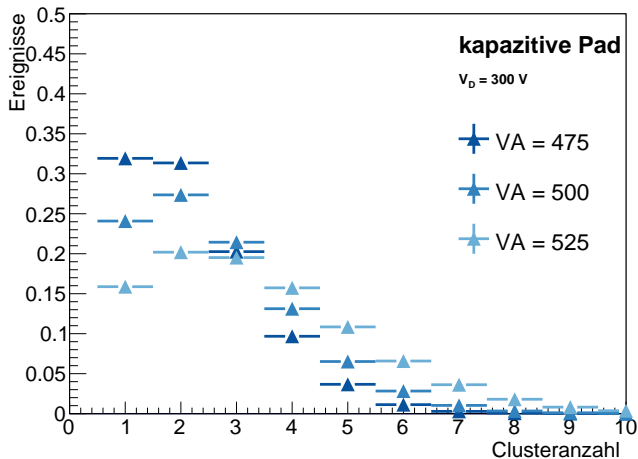
MM-Pad

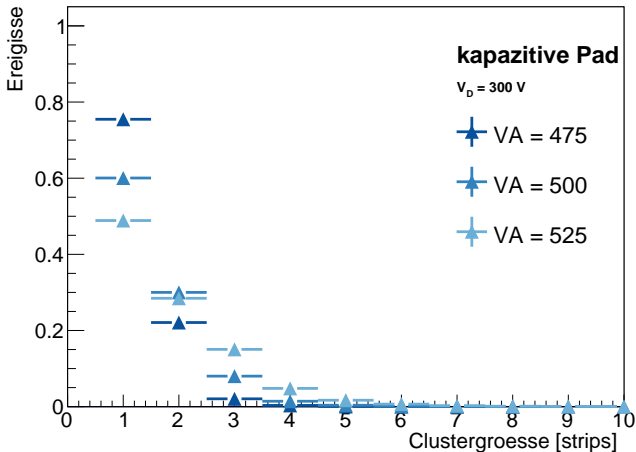
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MM-Pad

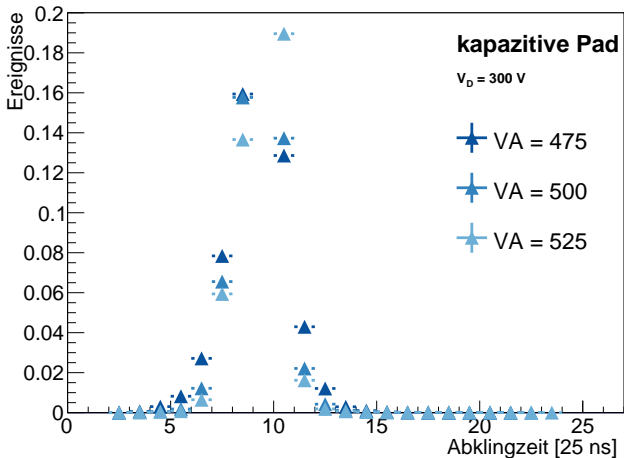
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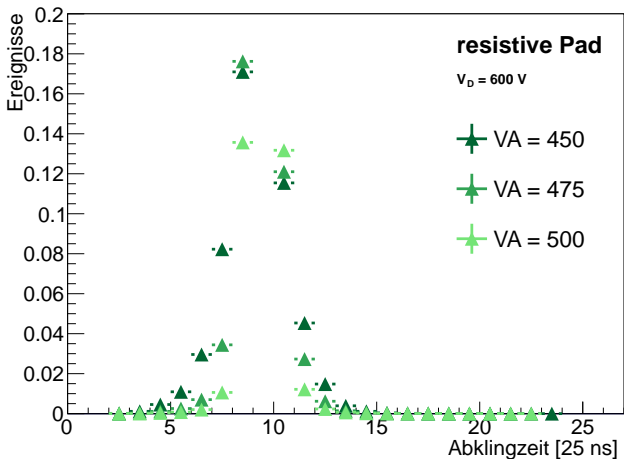
MM-Pad

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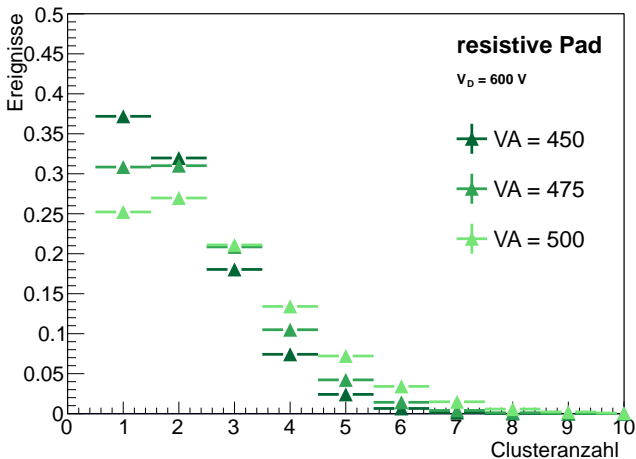
MM-Pad

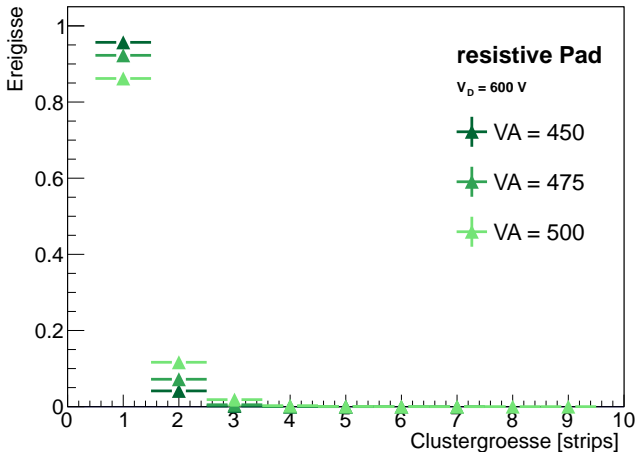
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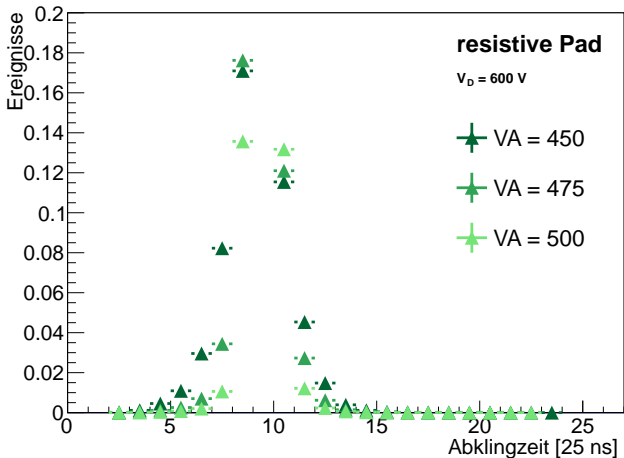


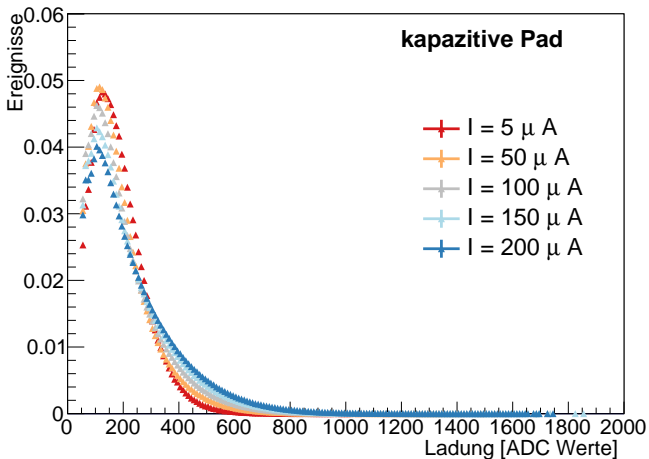
MM-Pad

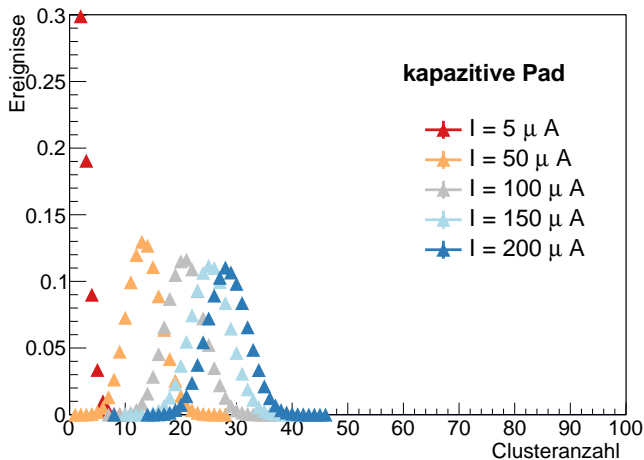
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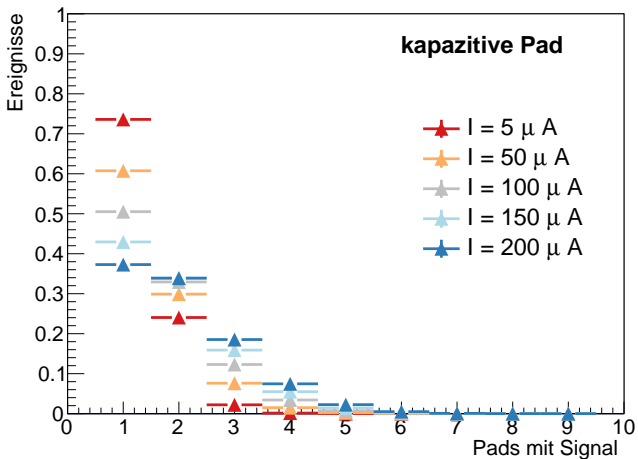


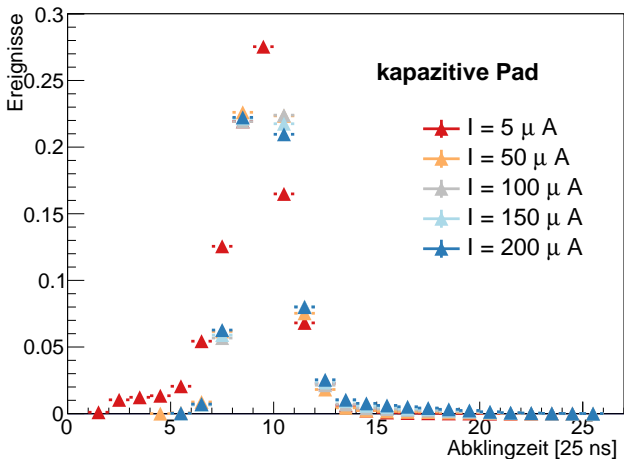


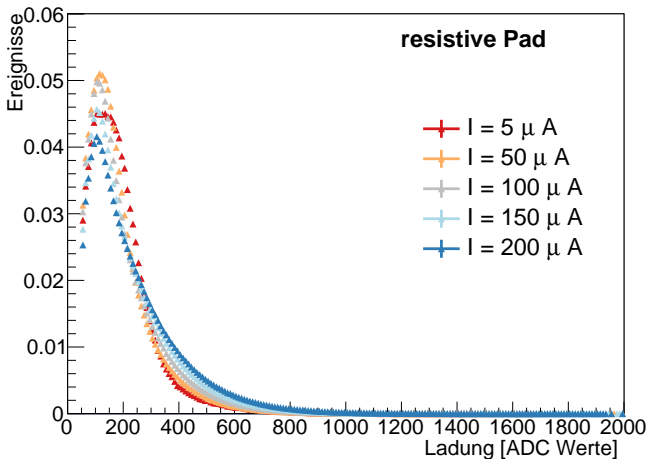












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