### Performance studies of Micromegas Detectors with Pad-Readout RD51 Mini Week, 12th June 2015

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### Outline

#### MM-Pad

#### A. Düdder

Motivation

Detector design

Measurements

Conclusion

1 Motivation

2 Detector design

3 Measurements





### Motivation

#### MM-Pad

A. Düdder

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#### 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. Düdder
- Motivation
- Detector design
- Measurements
- Conclusion

- 10\*10 cm active area
- 500 pads in 20\*25 grid
- pad size: 5\*4 mm<sup>2</sup>
- distance between pads: 300  $\mu$ m
- readout connection on backside to allow scalable design





## Couplings in the Pad Detectors

MM-Pad

A. Düdder

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Resistive Coupling (RC)



- standard capacitive coupling between resistive layer and readout layer
- charge spreads over resistive layer
- resistive coupling between resistive layer and readout layer
- independent grounding of each resistive pad over readout layer



## Realization of the Pad Detectors

#### MM-Pad

#### A. Düdder

#### Motivation

#### Detector design

- Measurements
- Conclusion

#### **Capacitive Coupling**



• resisitive 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)



### Measurements

MM-Pad

A. Düdder

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#### Setup

- Ar:C0 $_2$  (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  $\mu {\rm A},$  50  $\mu {\rm A},$  100  $\mu {\rm A},$  150  $\mu {\rm A},$  200  $\mu {\rm A}$ 



## Signal Shape

capacitive coupling

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#### resistive coupling









# Voltage Scan - Maximum Charge



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



## Voltage Scan - Number of Cluster



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



## Voltage Scan - Cluster Size



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



## Voltage Scan - Decay Time



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

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### High Rate Test

#### MM-Pad mean cluster size A. Düdder mean number of cluster 25 1.8 2 CC-Pad 1.6 CC-Pad ·· RC-Pad ·· & RC-Pad design V<sub>n</sub> = 300 V V., = 300 V Measurements V<sub>A.RC</sub> = 450 V V<sub>A,RC</sub> = 450 V 1.2 V<sub>A.CC</sub> = 465 V V<sub>A,CC</sub> = 465 V 100 200 Ι<sub>κ-τay</sub> [μ Α] 200 Ι<sub>κ-τίκγ</sub> [μ Α] (a) number of cluster (b) cluster size ue [22 us] duster charge [ADC Werte] ···•· CC-Pad · CC-Pad decay tim ·· A RC-Pad ·\* RC-Pad 9.4 Vn = 300 V V<sub>D</sub> = 300 V V<sub>A.RC</sub> = 450 V 9. V<sub>A,RC</sub> = 450 V 12 V<sub>ACC</sub> = 465 V V<sub>A,OC</sub> = 465 V 9.3 9.3 11 9.25 200 І<sub>х-тау</sub> [µ А] t ay [L A] (c) cluster charge (d) decay time



### Conclusion

#### MM-Pad

#### A. Düdder

#### 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  $\rightarrow$  no charge spread in decoupled resistive layer
- better high rate capability of resistive detector:
  - faster decay time
  - more stable cluster reconstruction

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### CC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Max. Charge



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### CC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Cluster Number

MM-Pad



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### CC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Cluster Size





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## CC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Decay Time

MM-Pad



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## RC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Decay Max. Charge

MM-Pad



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### RC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Cluster Number

MM-Pad



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### RC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Cluster Size





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## RC-Pad - Voltage Scan - Decay Time





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### CC-Pad - High Rate - Max. Charge







### CC-Pad - High Rate - Cluster Number





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### CC-Pad - High Rate - Cluster Size





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### CC-Pad - High Rate - Decay Time

MM-Pad



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### RC-Pad - High Rate - Decay Max. Charge





### RC-Pad - High Rate - Cluster Number





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### RC-Pad - High Rate - Cluster Size





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## RC-Pad - High Rate - Decay Time

MM-Pad

