

Progress towards optically read out GEM-based TPC

RD51 collaboration meeting, March 9, 2016

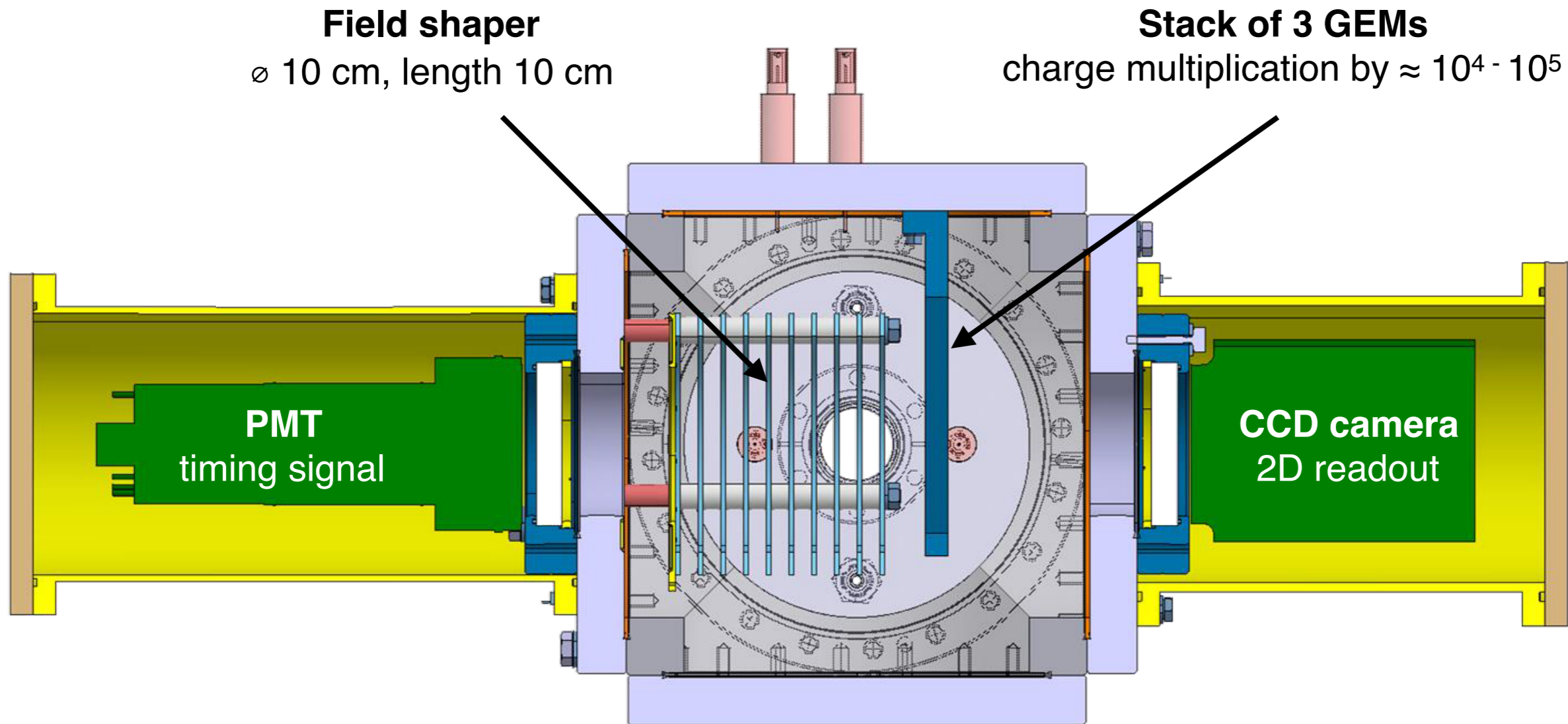
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D. Gonzales Diaz, E. Oliveri, F. Resnati, L. Ropelewski, P. Thuiner
GDD lab, CERN

Motivation

- Systematic studies of light yield and scintillation behaviour in different gas mixtures and pressure regimes
- Investigation of scintillation in sealed detectors
- Using optical readout for realising GEM-based TPC
- 3D event-reconstruction by combining CCD readout and timing signals from PMT

Setup 2D+1D



Field shaper
ø 10 cm, length 10 cm

Stack of 3 GEMs
charge multiplication by $\approx 10^4 - 10^5$

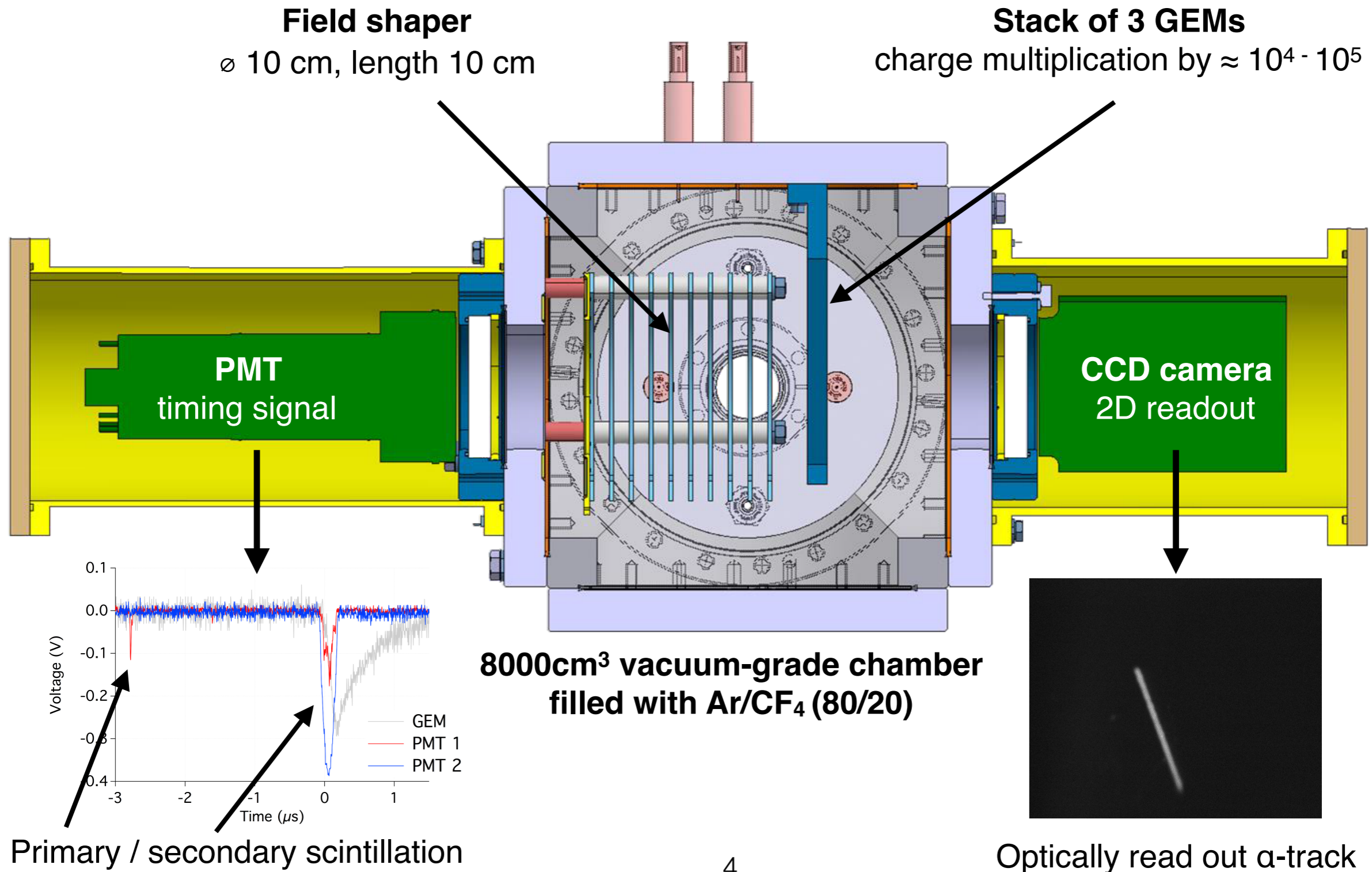
PMT
timing signal

CCD camera
2D readout

8000cm³ vacuum-grade chamber
filled with Ar/CF₄ (80/20)

designed and developed by
D. Gonzales Diaz

Setup 2D+1D



Chamber

10⁻⁴
mbar

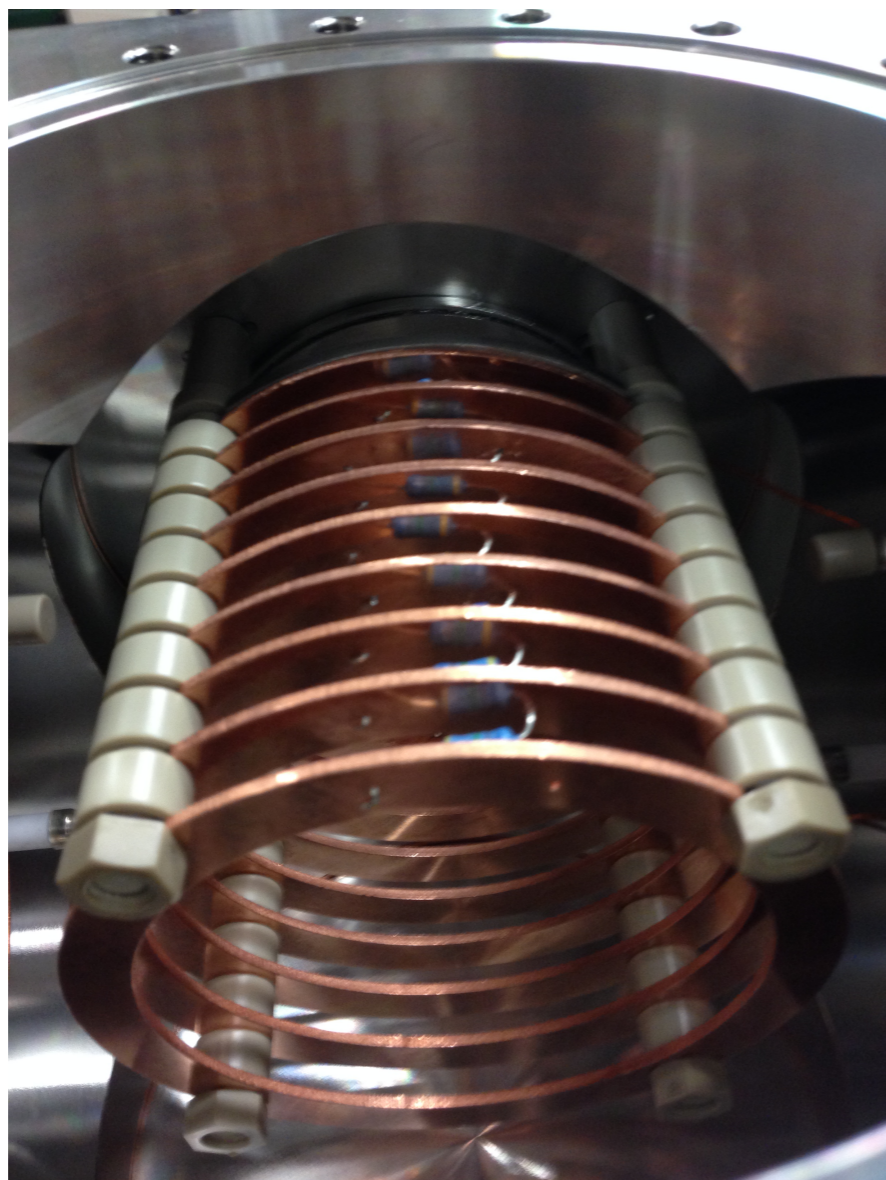
- Low outgassing components
- Allows for sealed operation and high gas purity

kHz
dark rate

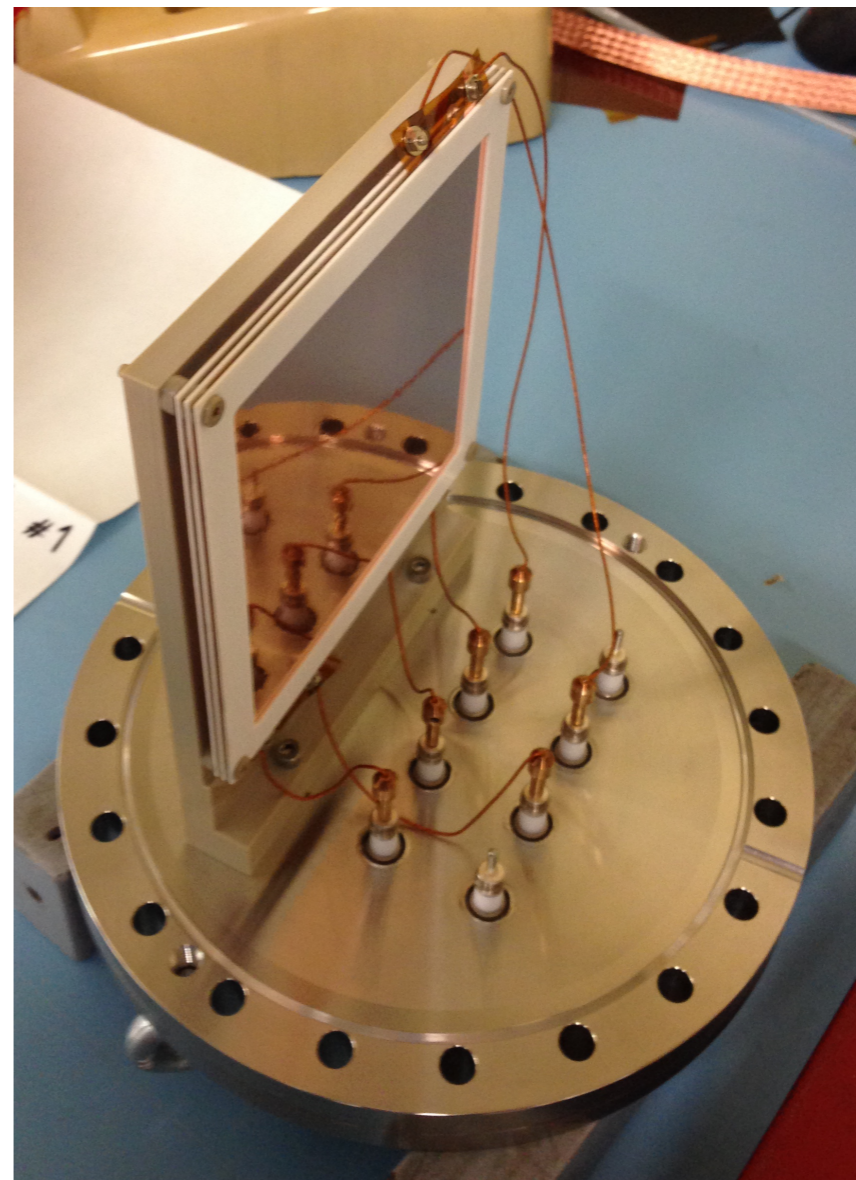
- Excellent light tightness
- PMTs sensitive to small signals

500
V/cm

- Stable HV operation in Ar/CF₄ (80/20)
- Tested at fields up to 1000 V/cm

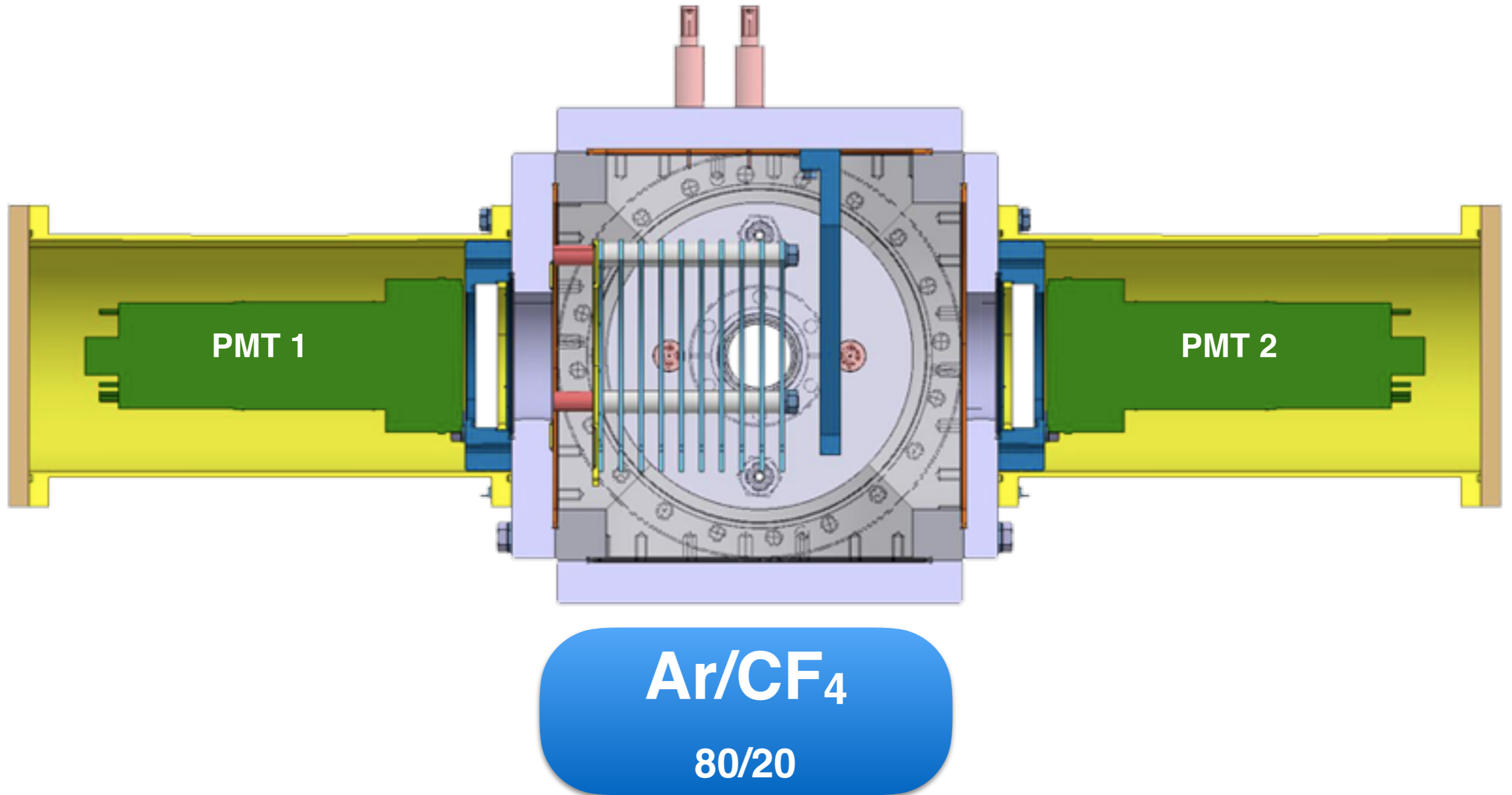


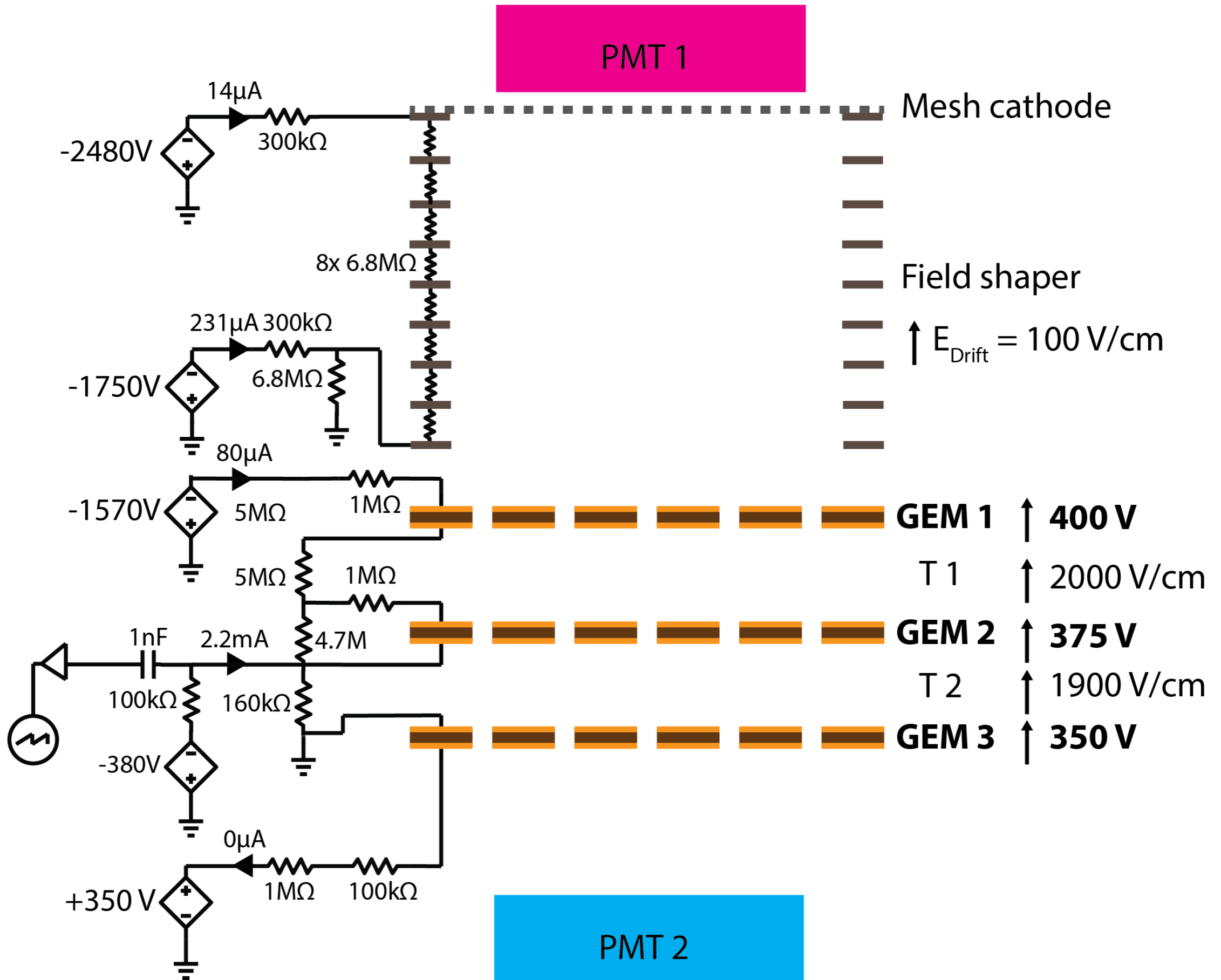
Field shaper
∅ 10 cm, length 10 cm
Cu rings, PEEK rods



Triple GEM
10 x 10 cm²
70 μm holes, 140 μm pitch

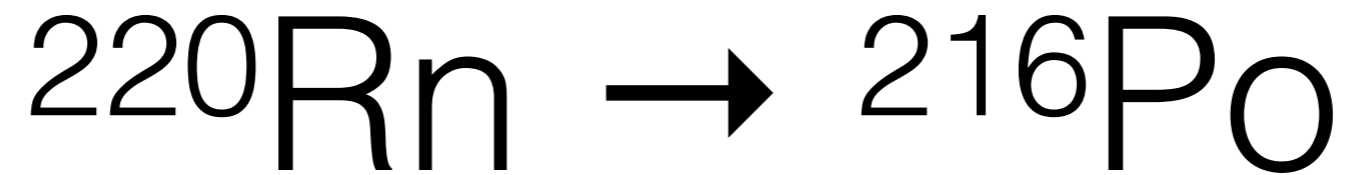
Setup - 2 PMTs





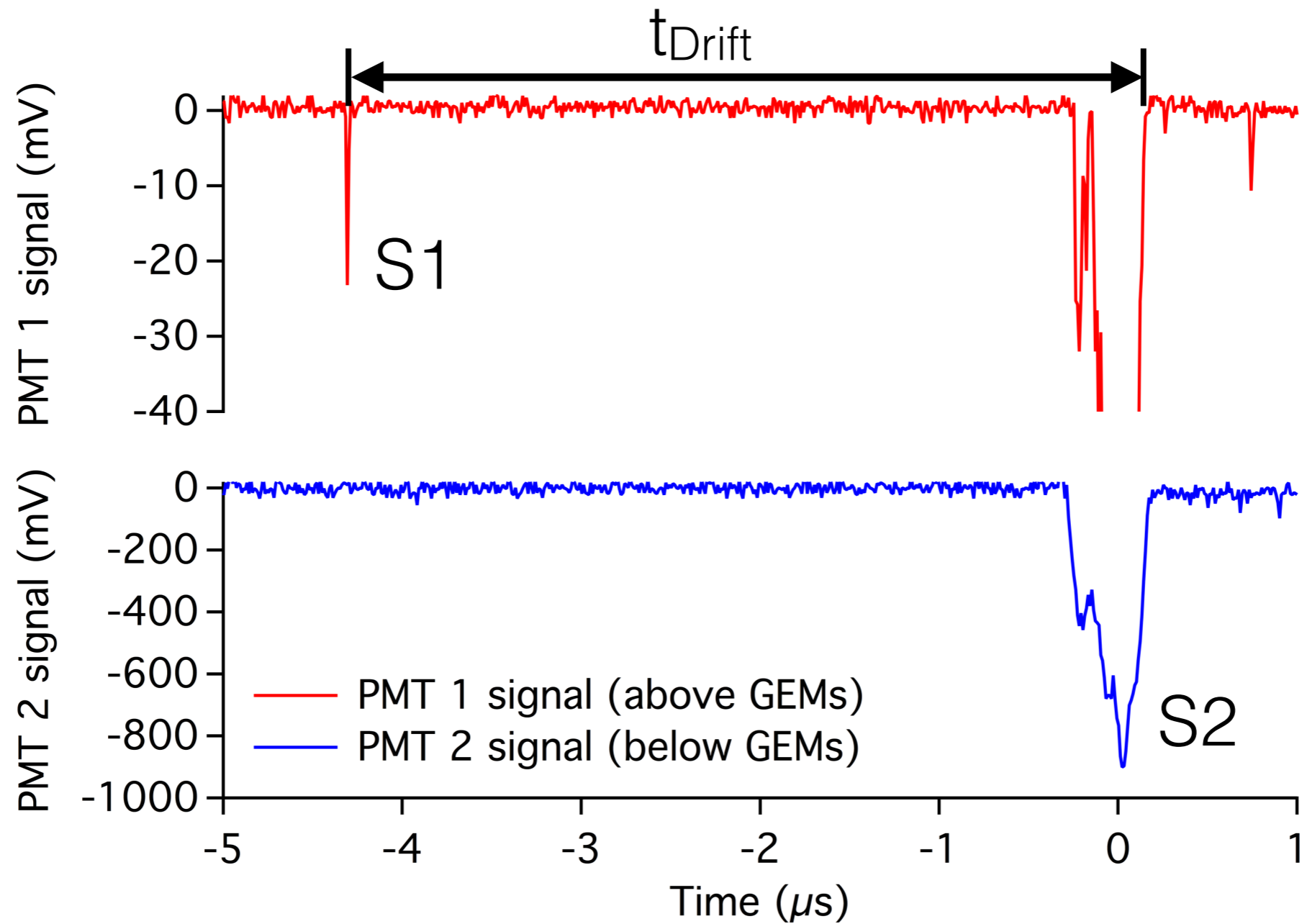
α tracks

Signal characteristics



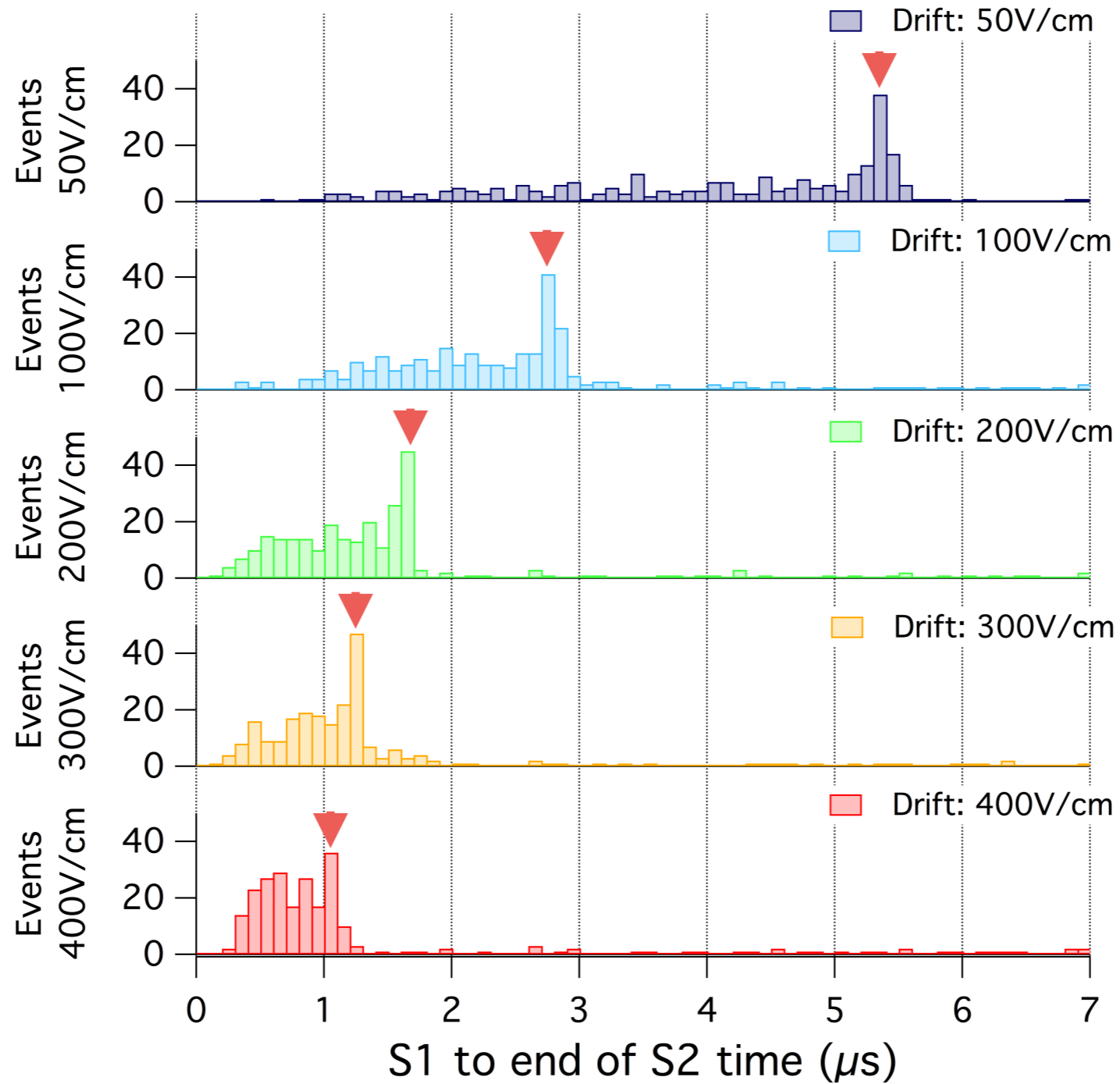
- Ar/CF₄ flushed through Rn source
- Rn decays in chamber via α -decay
- α -tracks are ≈ 8 cm long at 1 bar
- Double- α decay with $\lambda = 140$ ms

α signal

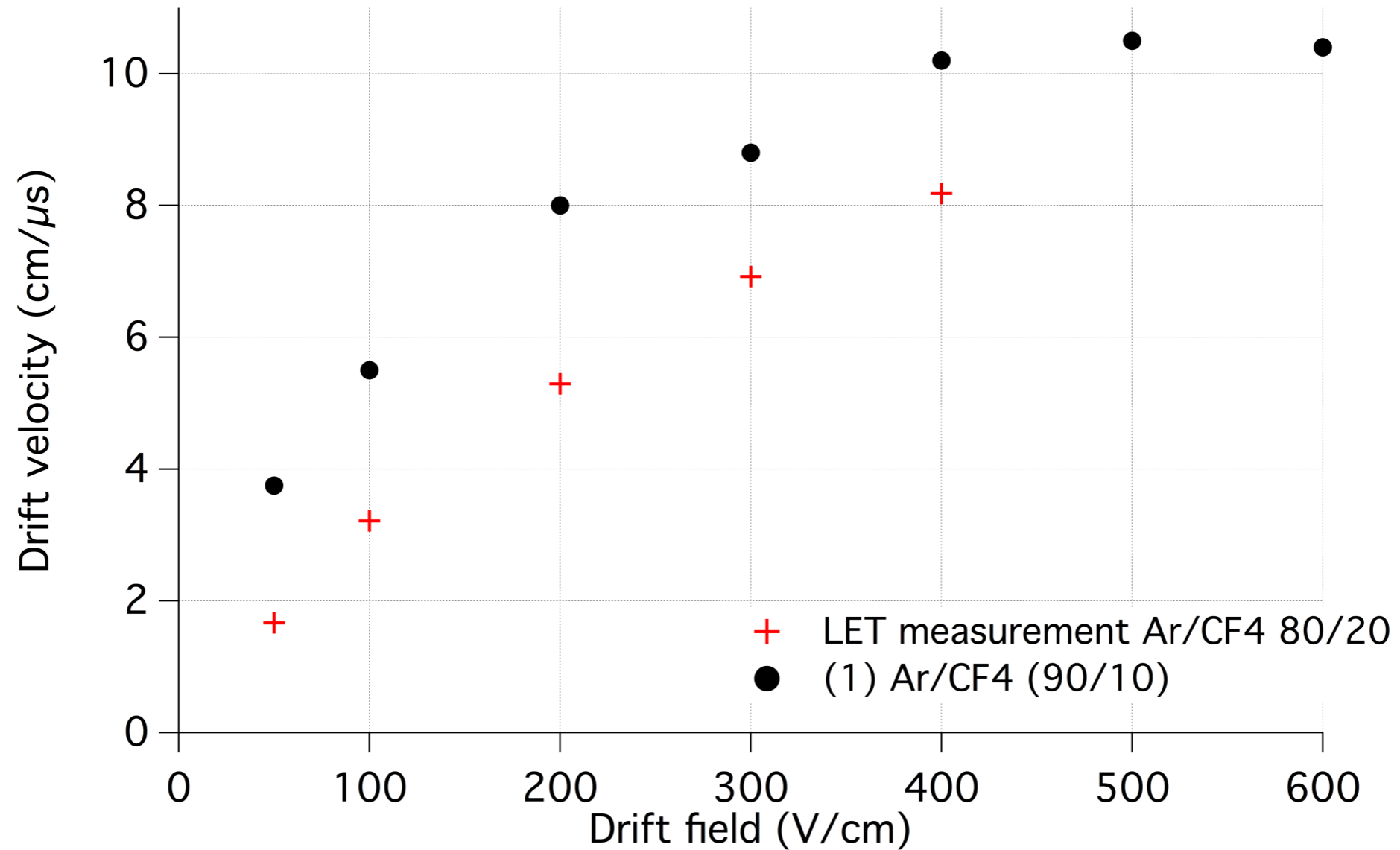


Primary (S1) and secondary (S2) scintillation of α -tracks

Maximum drift time



Drift velocity

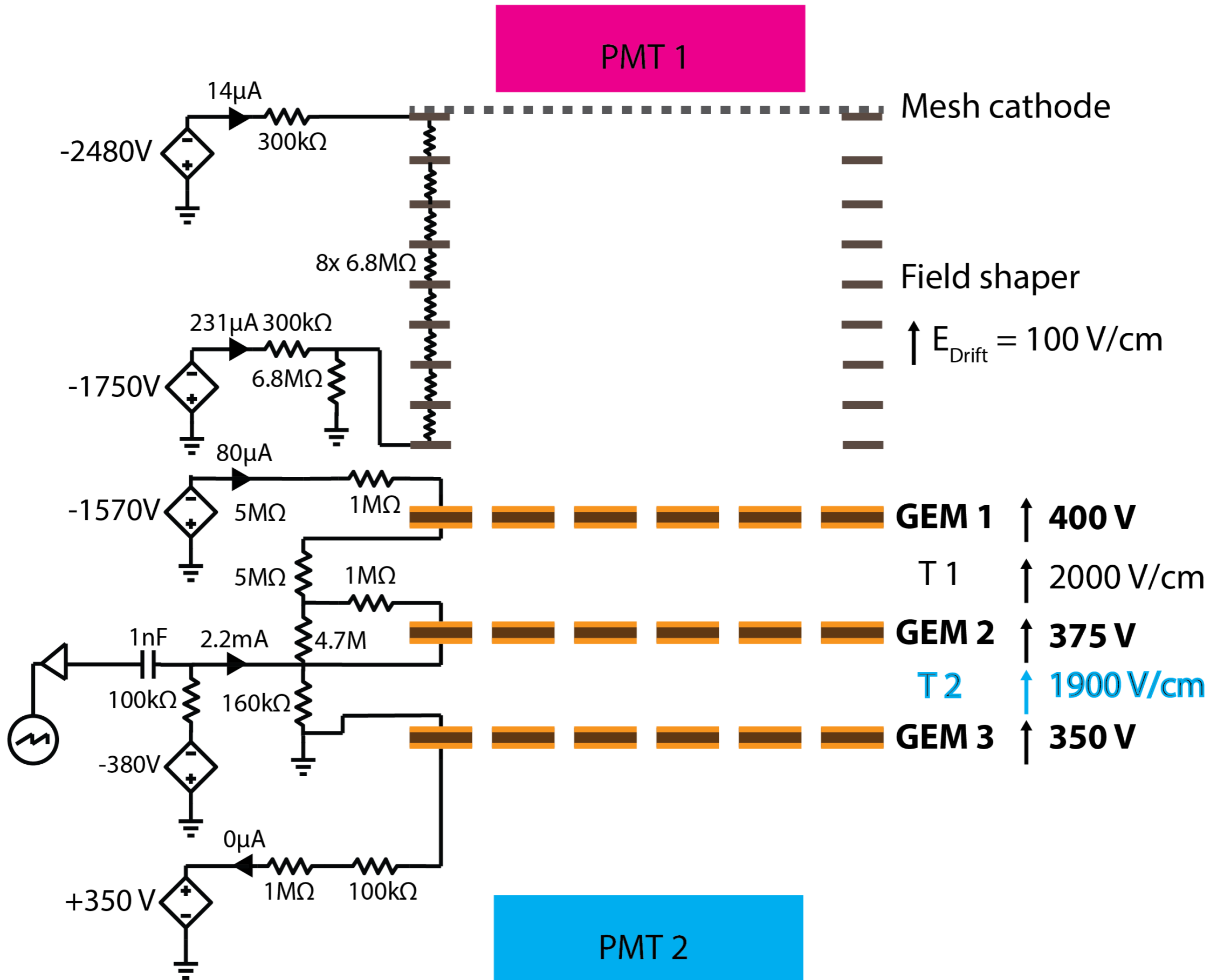


(1) Colas, P. et al. NIM 2002, 478, 215-219.

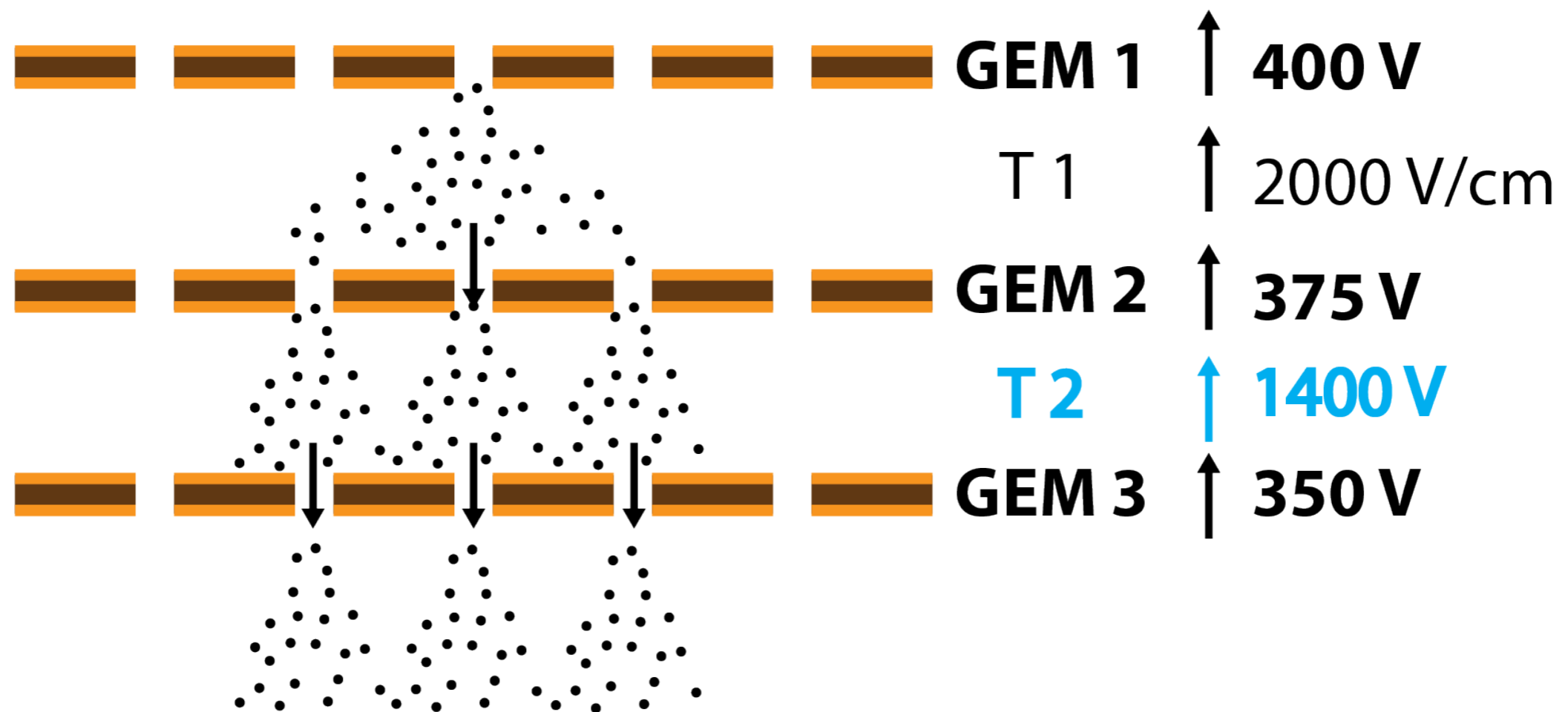
Possibly lower drift velocity due to gas impurities

α tracks

Signal origin and ion signals

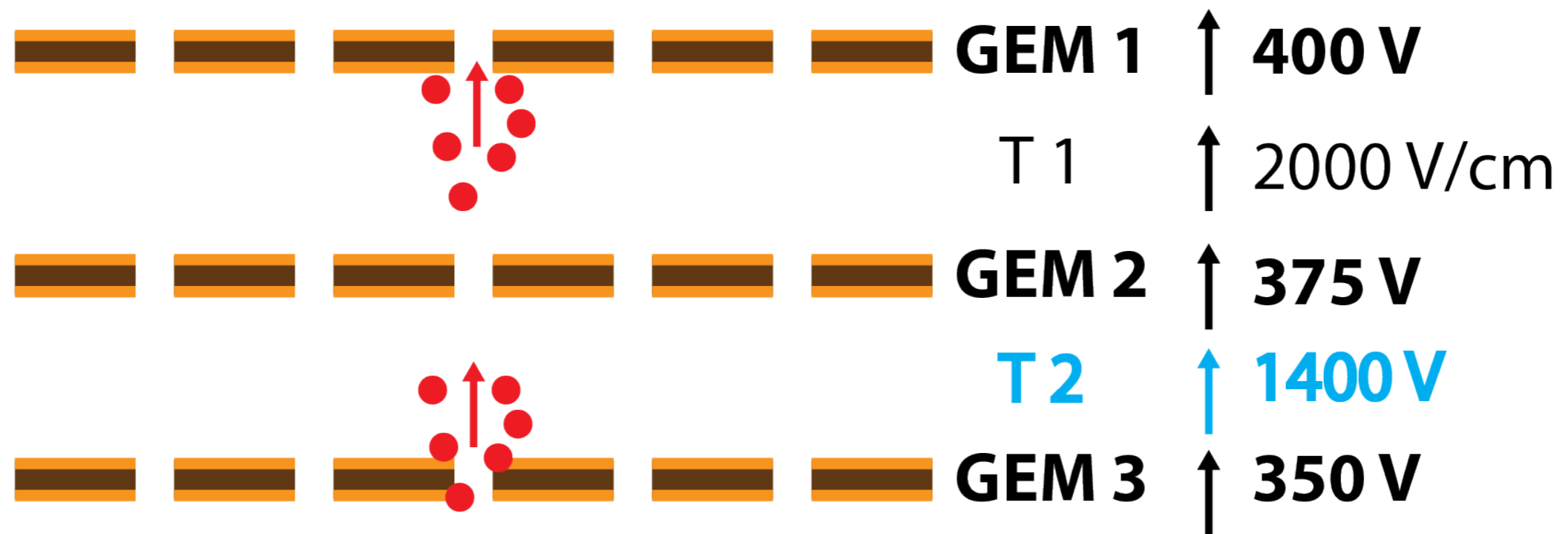


Signal origin - ions



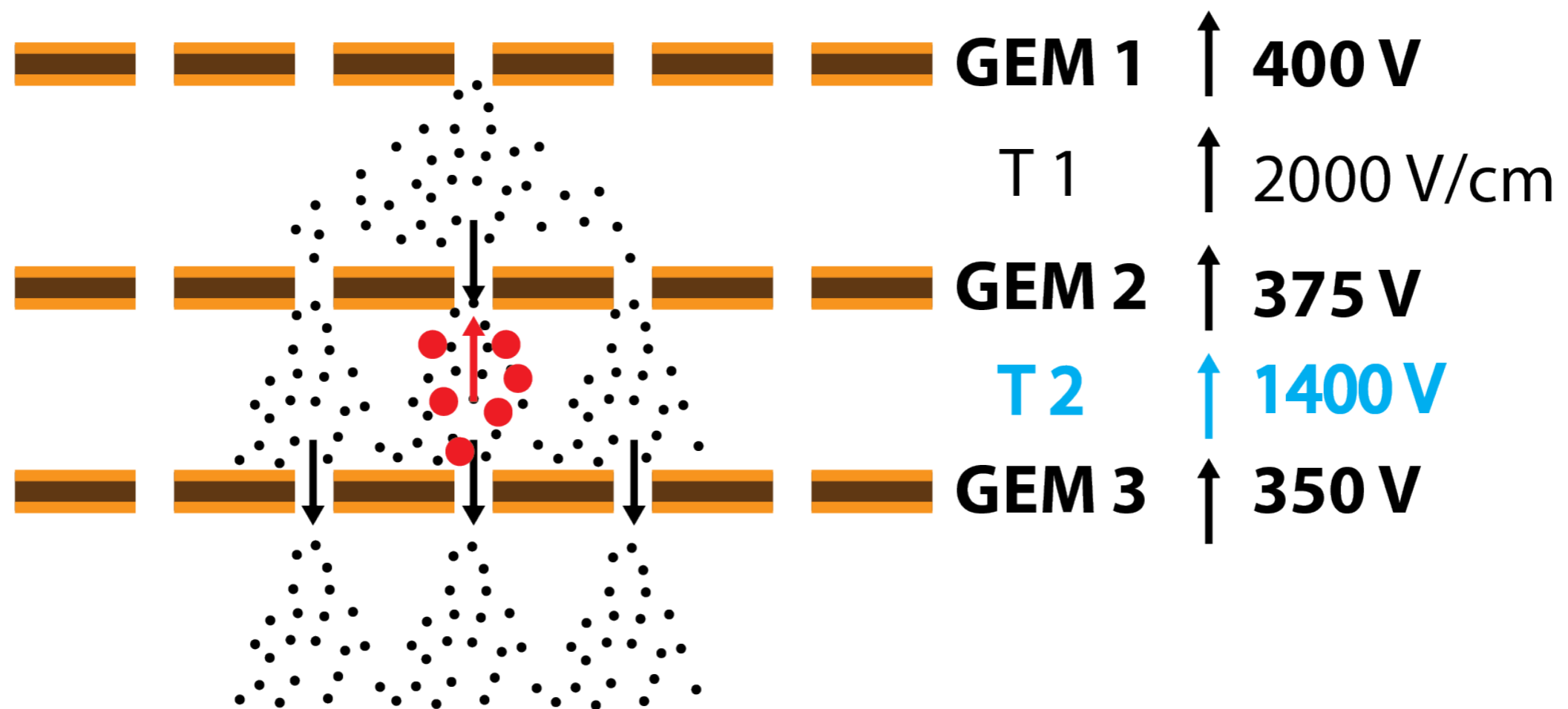
Asymmetric transfer fields
main signal from electrons

Signal origin - ions



Asymmetric transfer fields
ions drift upwards, take longer in T2

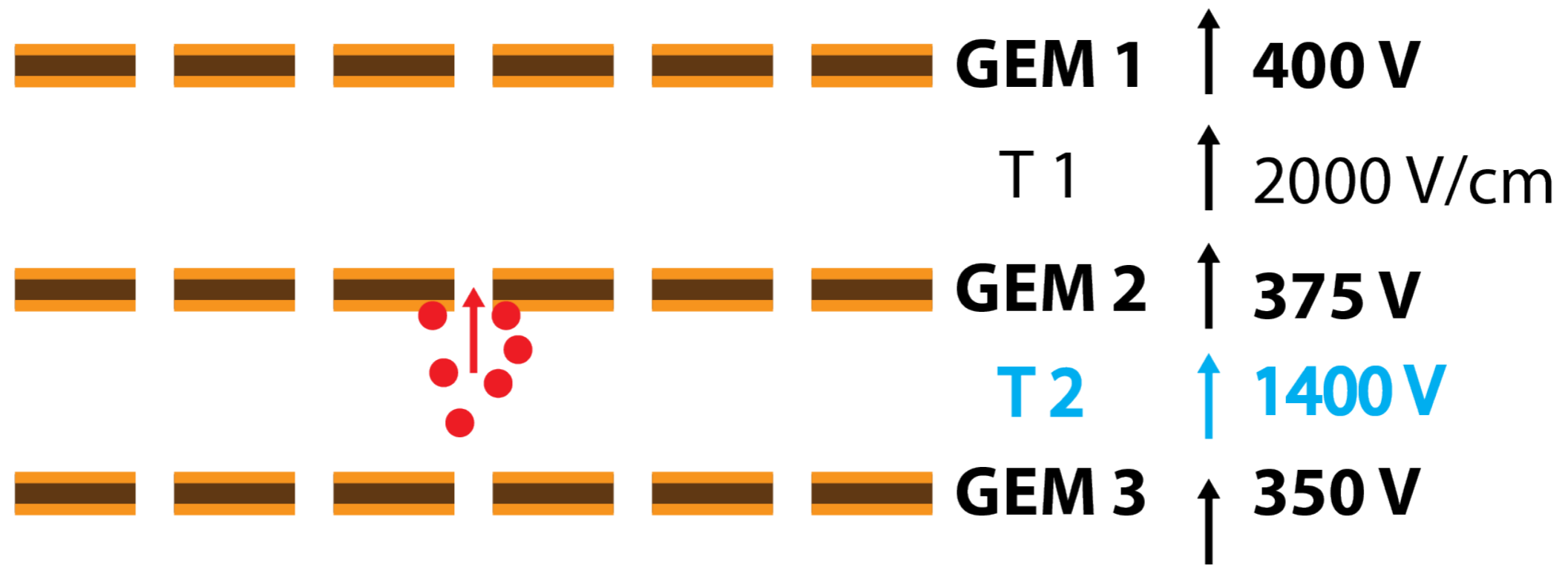
Signal origin - ions



Asymmetric transfer fields

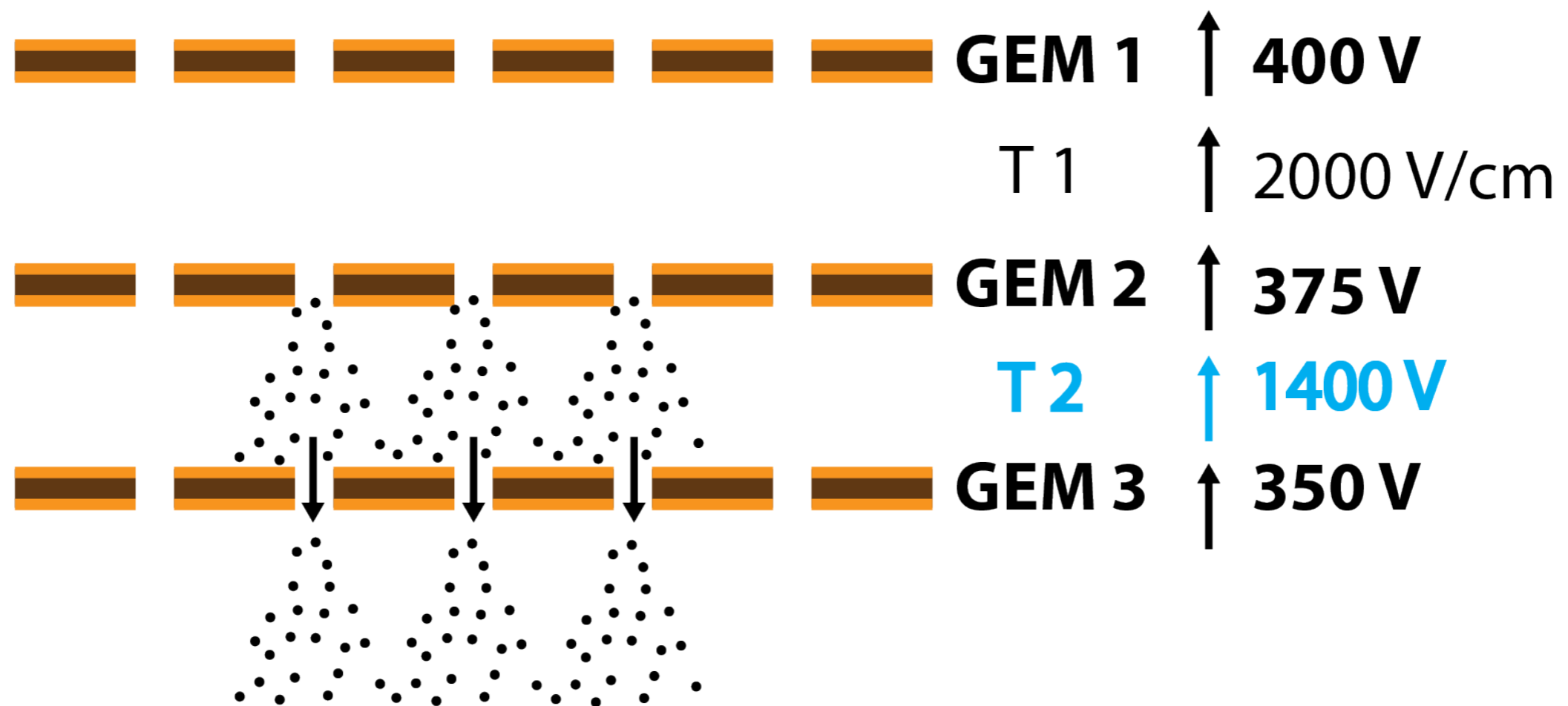
signal from electrons extracted by ions from GEM 2 in GEM 1

Signal origin - ions



Asymmetric transfer fields
ions from GEM 3 move up to GEM 2

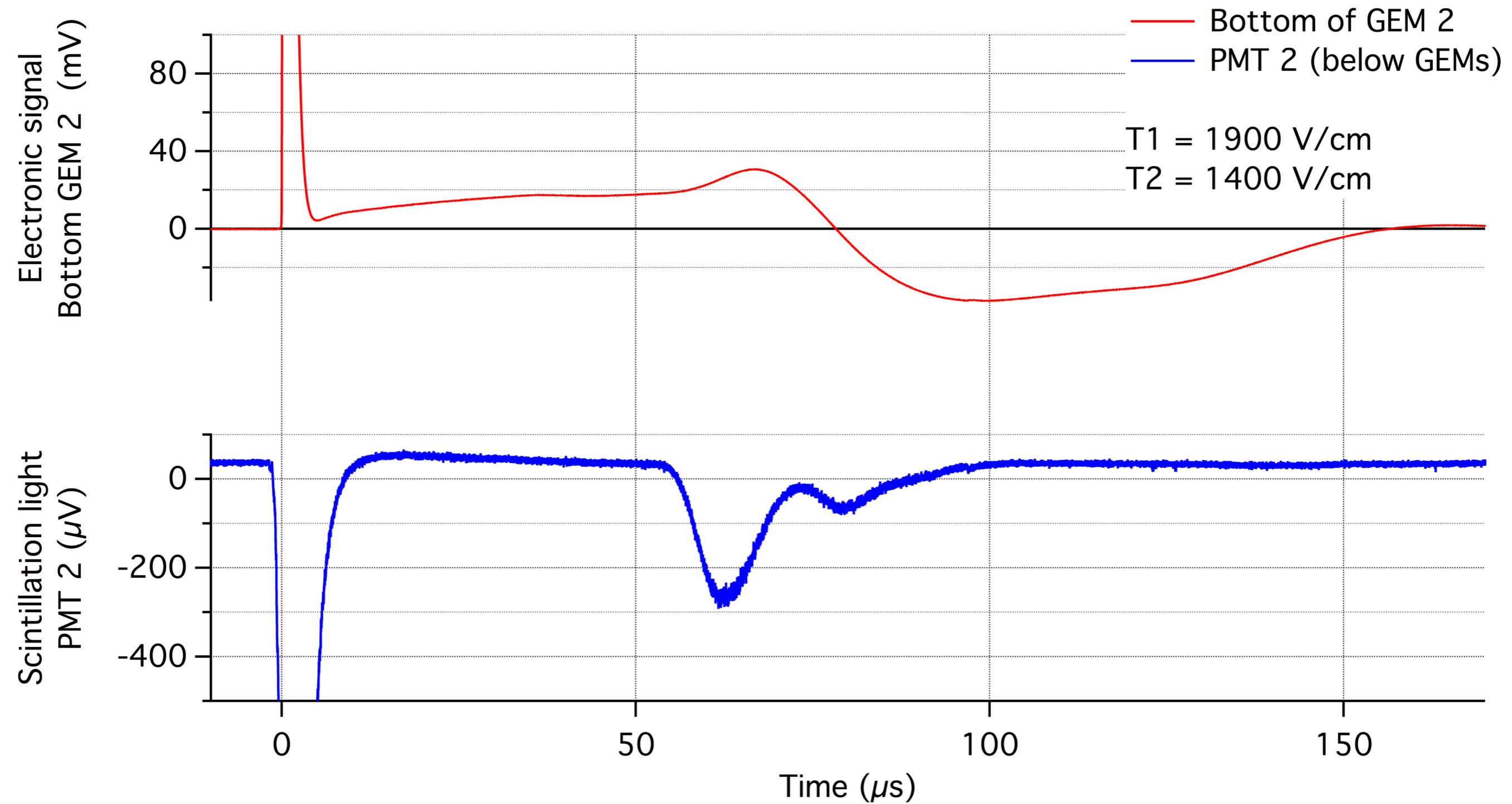
Signal origin - ions



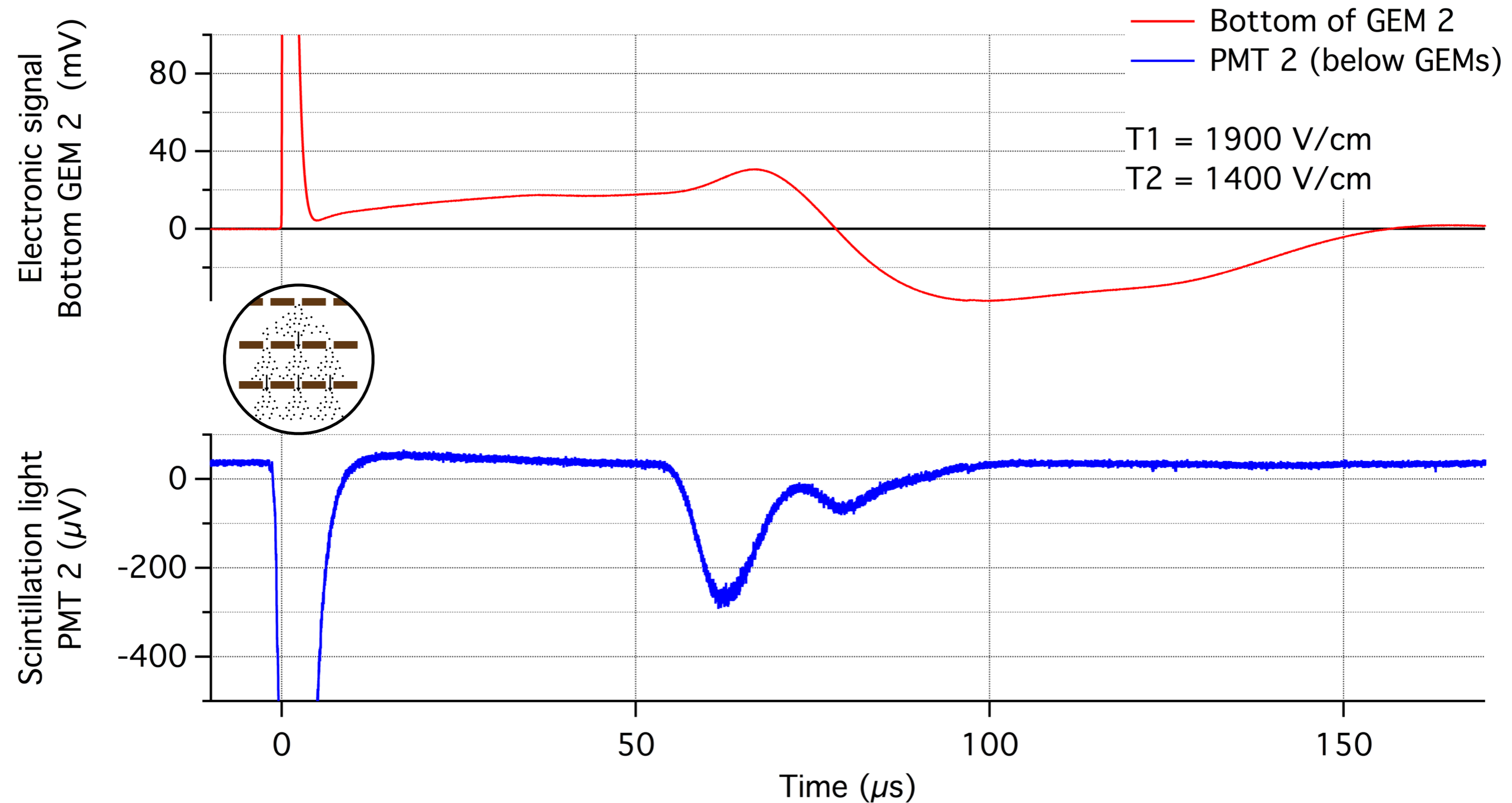
Asymmetric transfer fields

signal from electrons extracted by ions from GEM 3 in GEM 2

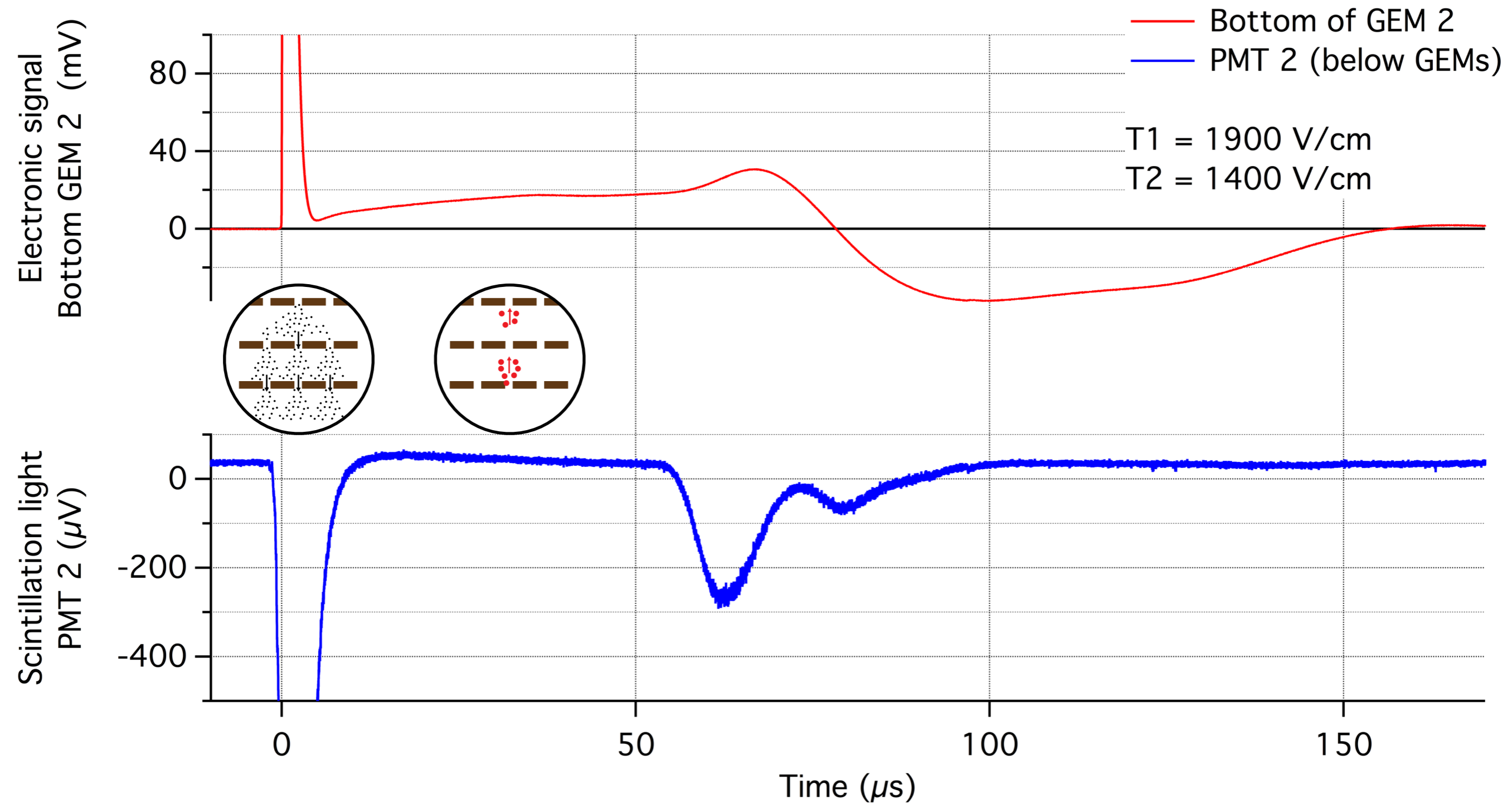
Signal origin - ions



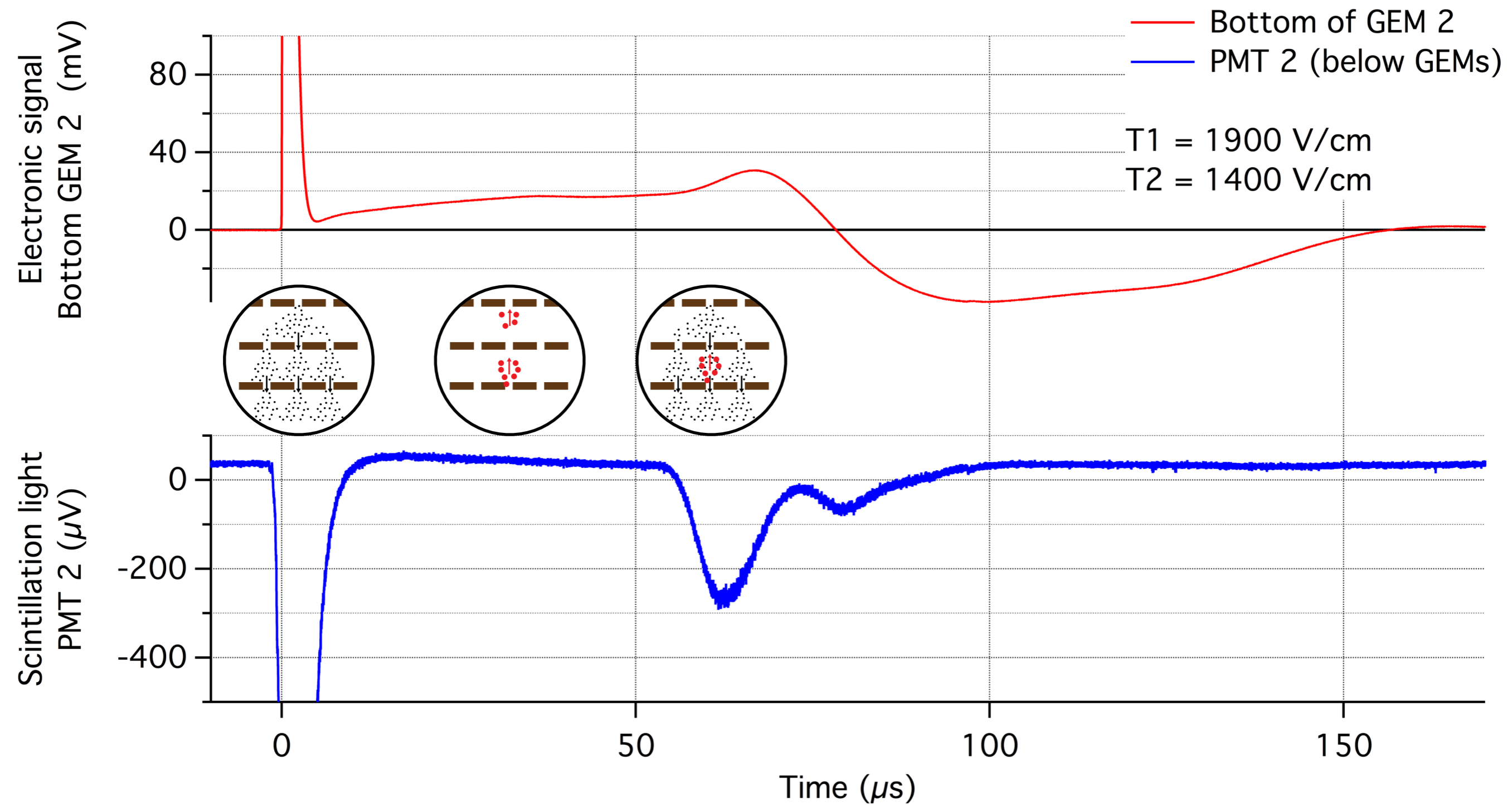
Signal origin - ions



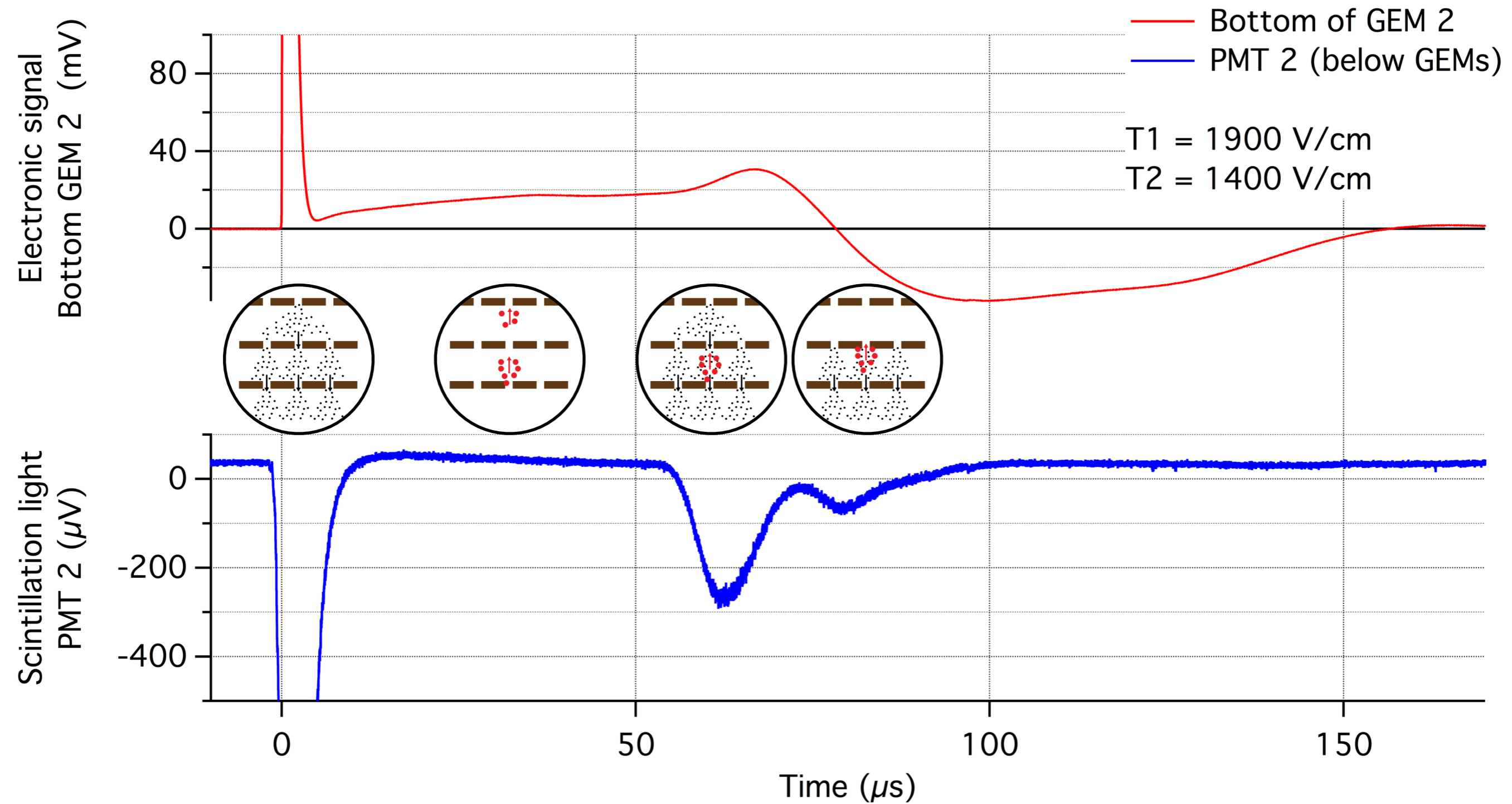
Signal origin - ions



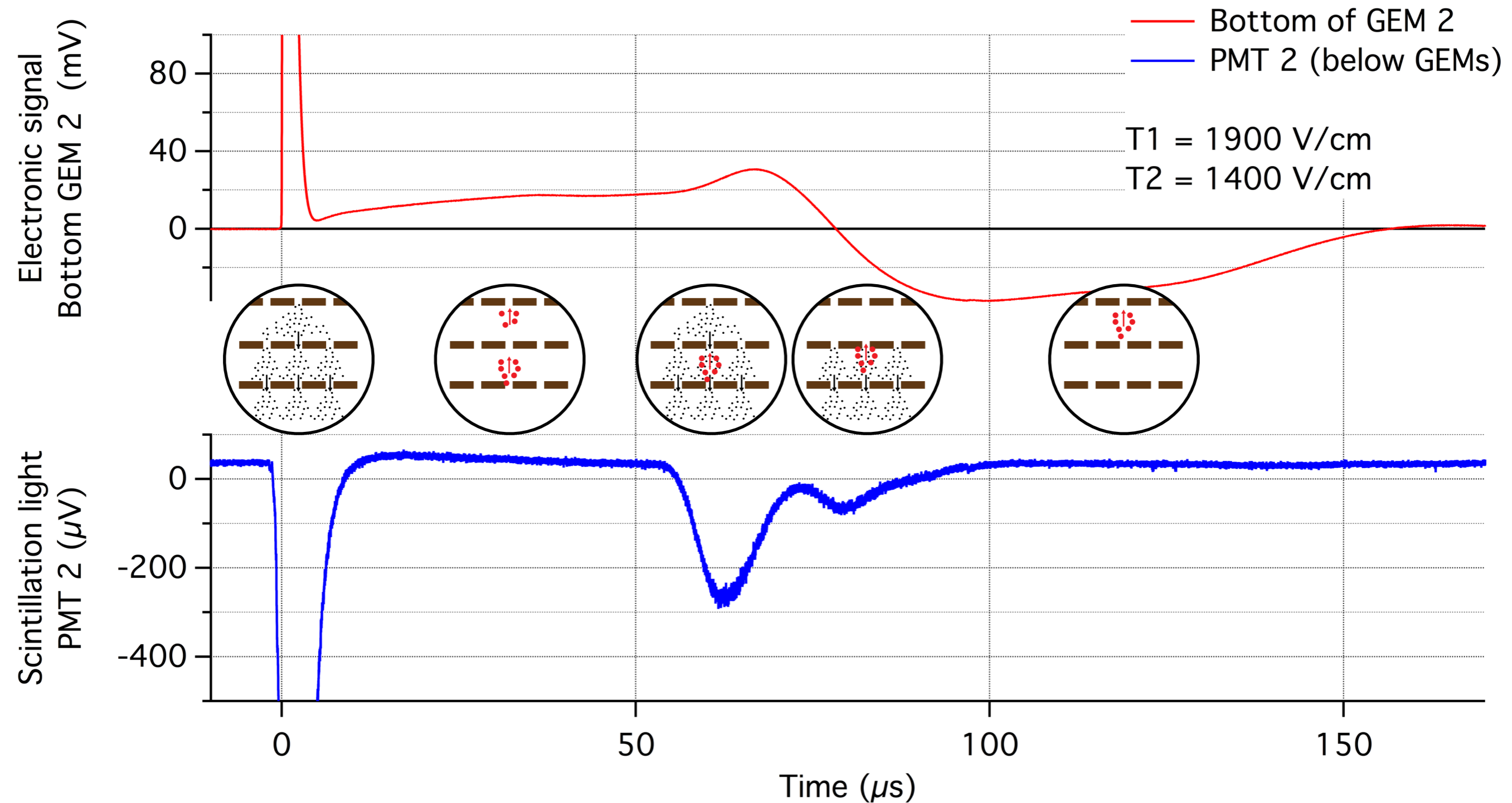
Signal origin - ions



Signal origin - ions



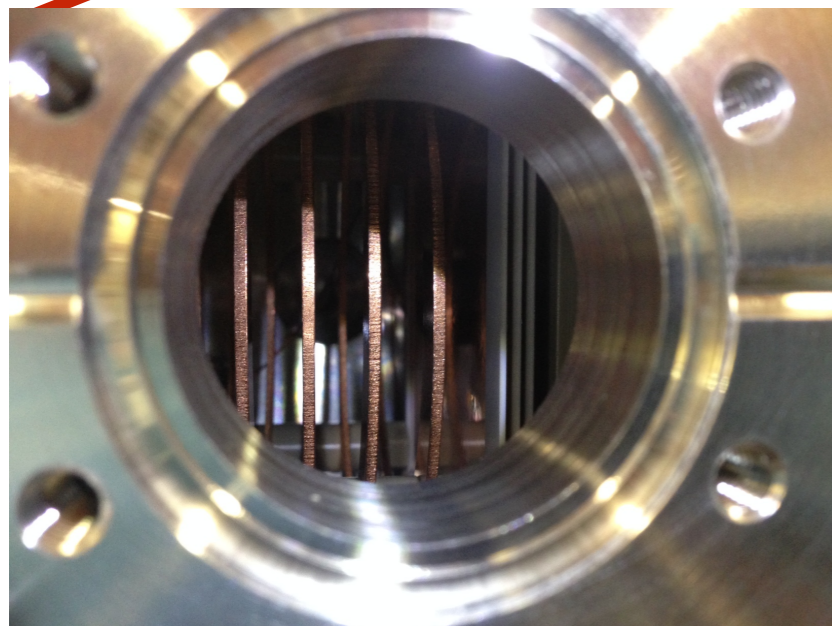
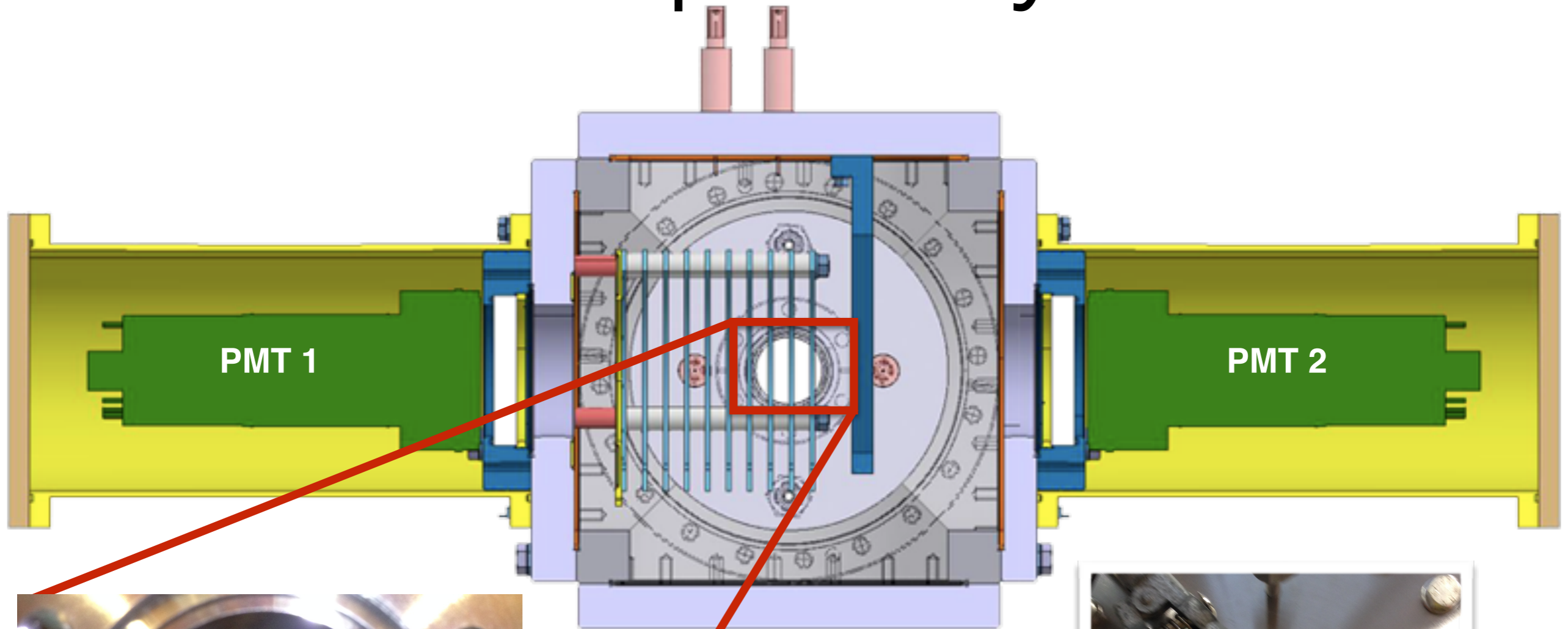
Signal origin - ions



x-rays

Signal characteristics

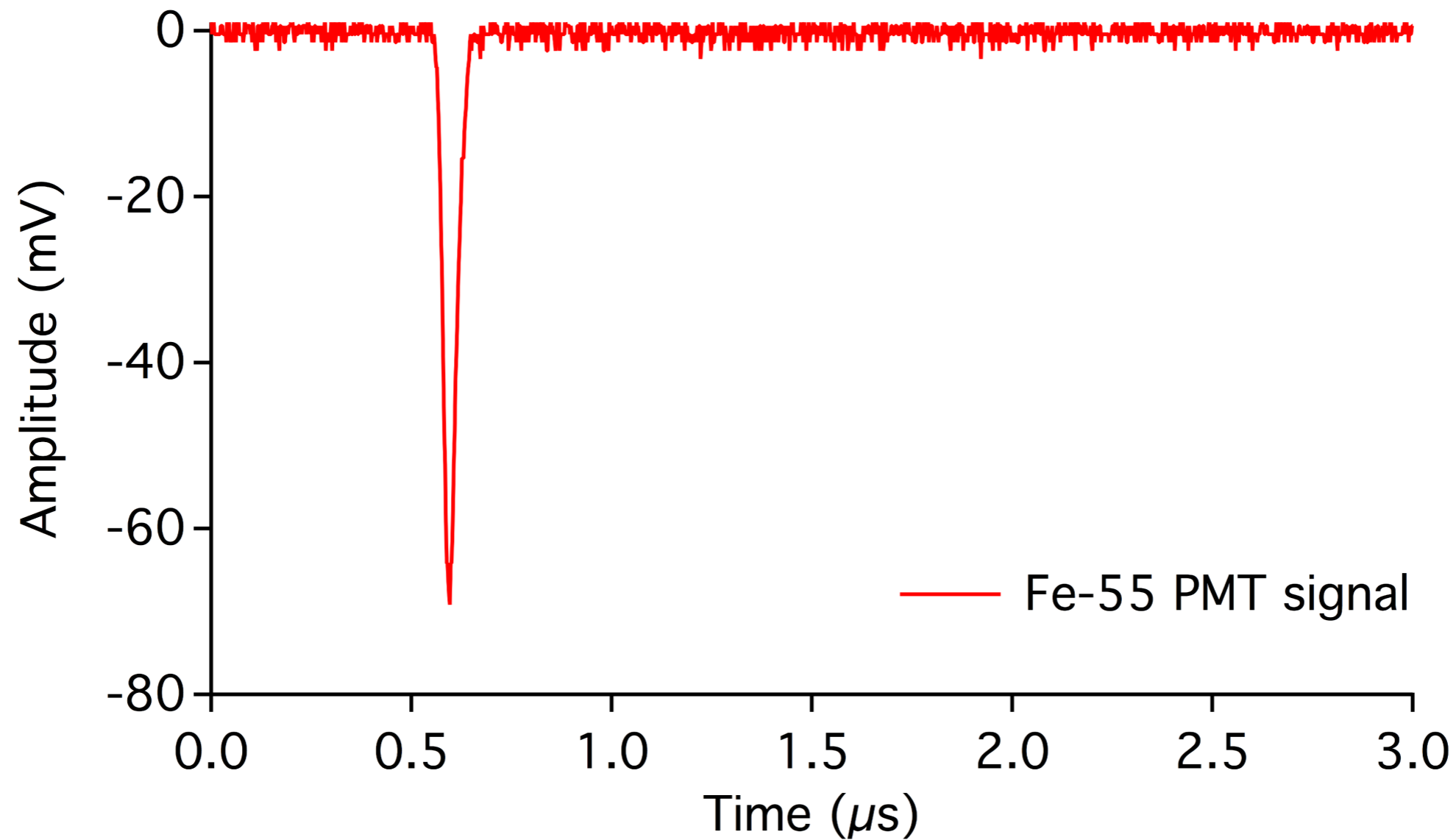
Setup x-rays



^{55}Fe source
(5.9 keV x-rays)

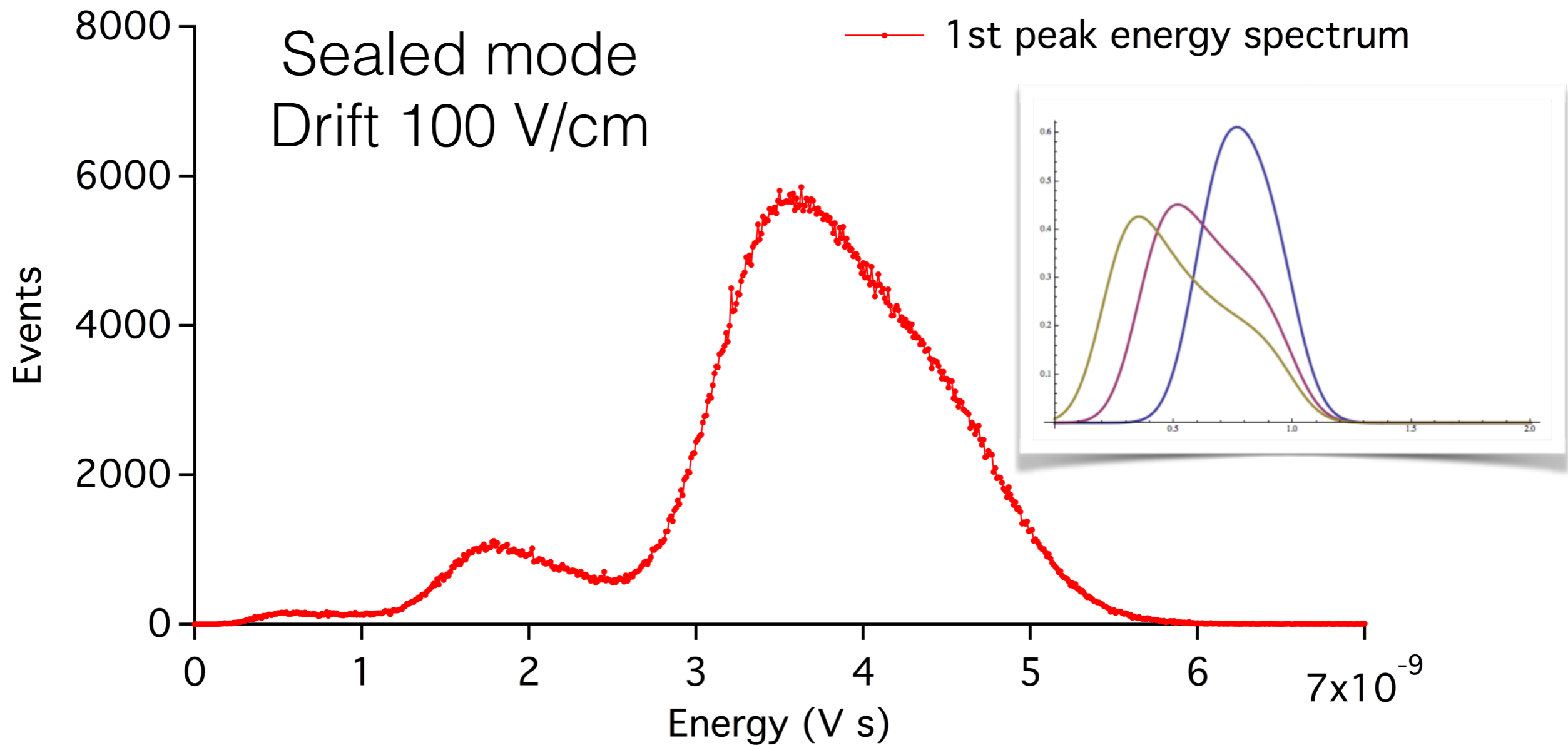


^{55}Fe signal



Secondary scintillation signal from PMT 2 (bottom of GEMs)

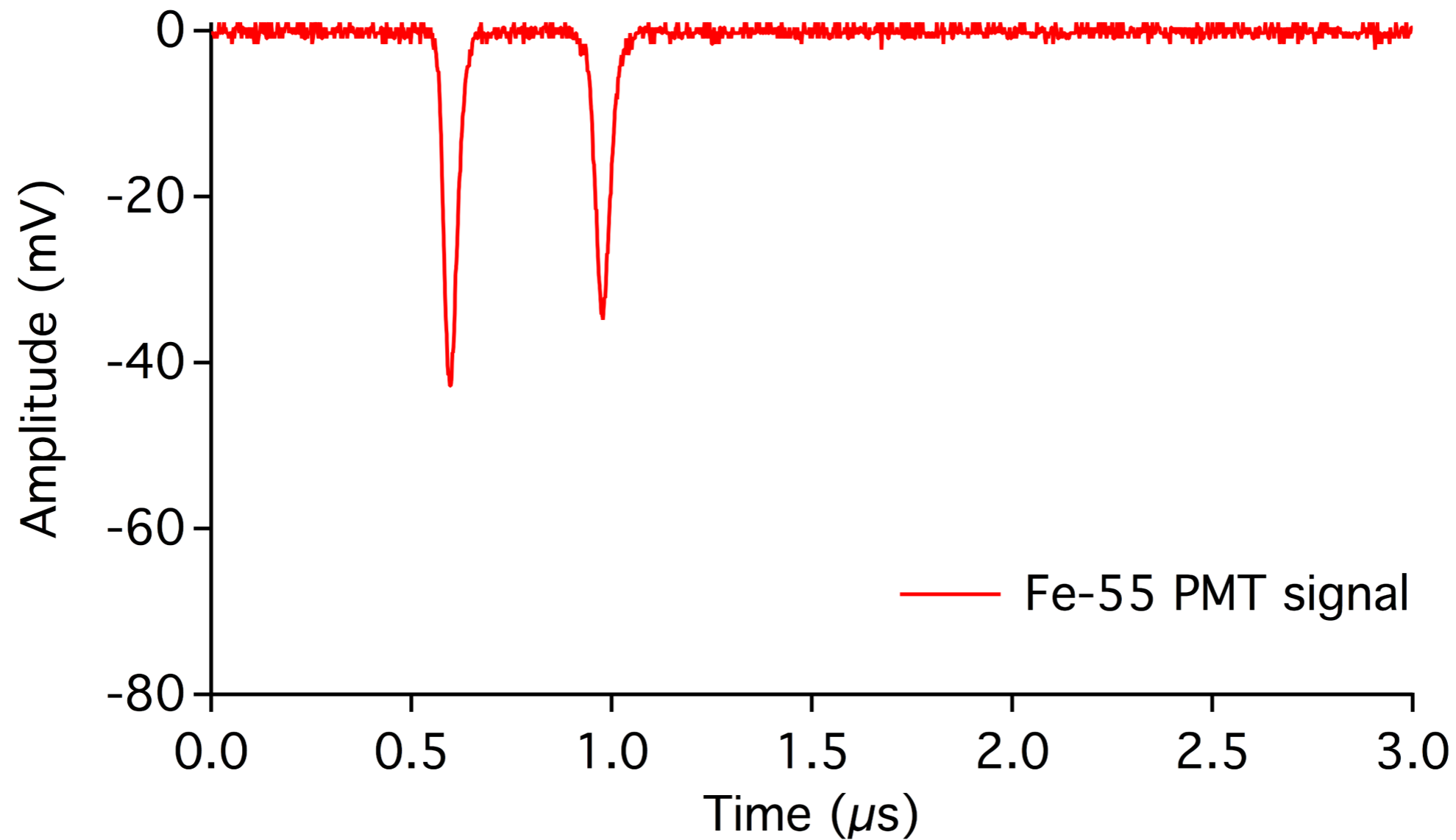
^{55}Fe spectrum



FWHM @ 5.9keV = 39%

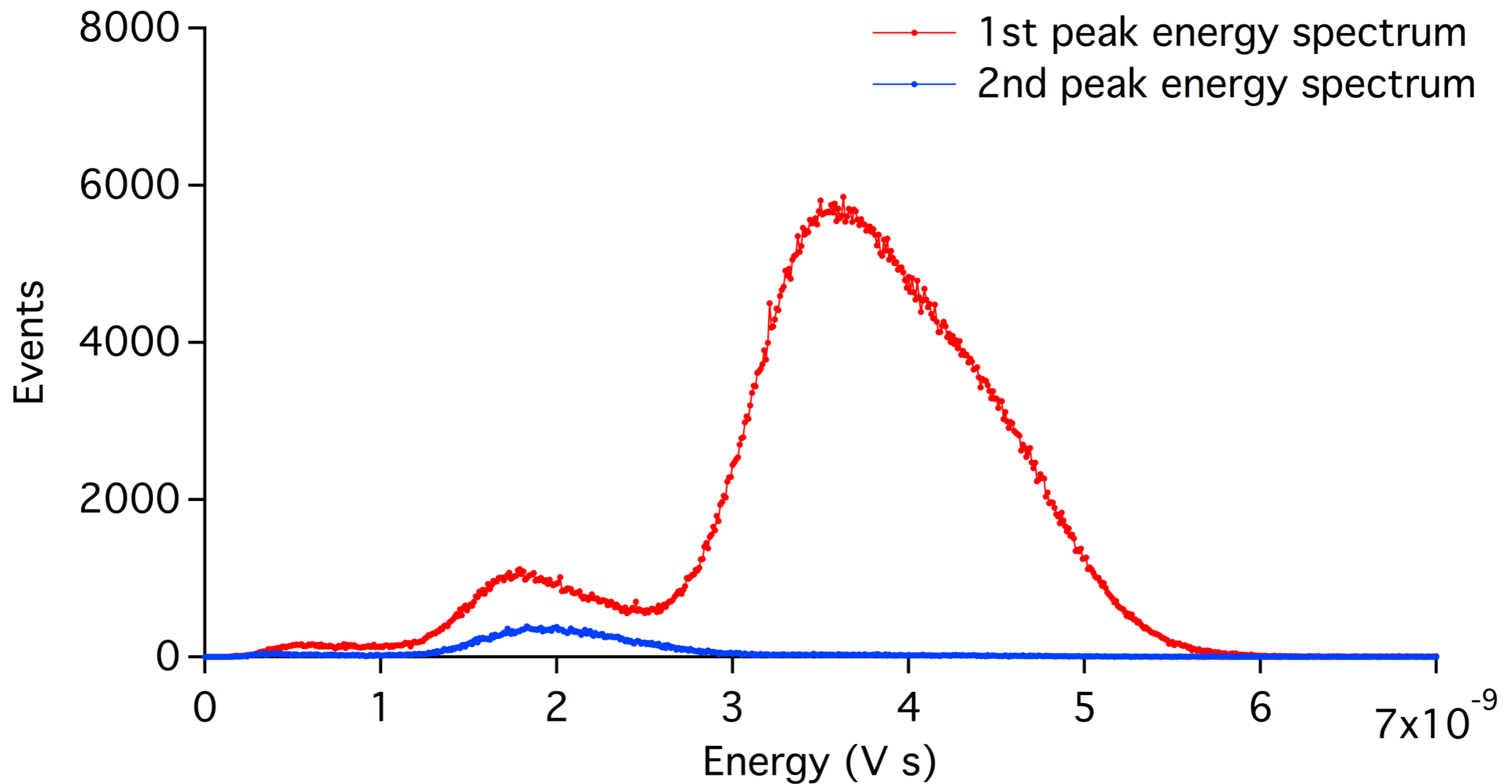
Escape peak amplitude 12% of amplitude of full energy peak

^{55}Fe signal



Secondary scintillation signal from PMT 2 (bottom of GEMs)

^{55}Fe spectrum



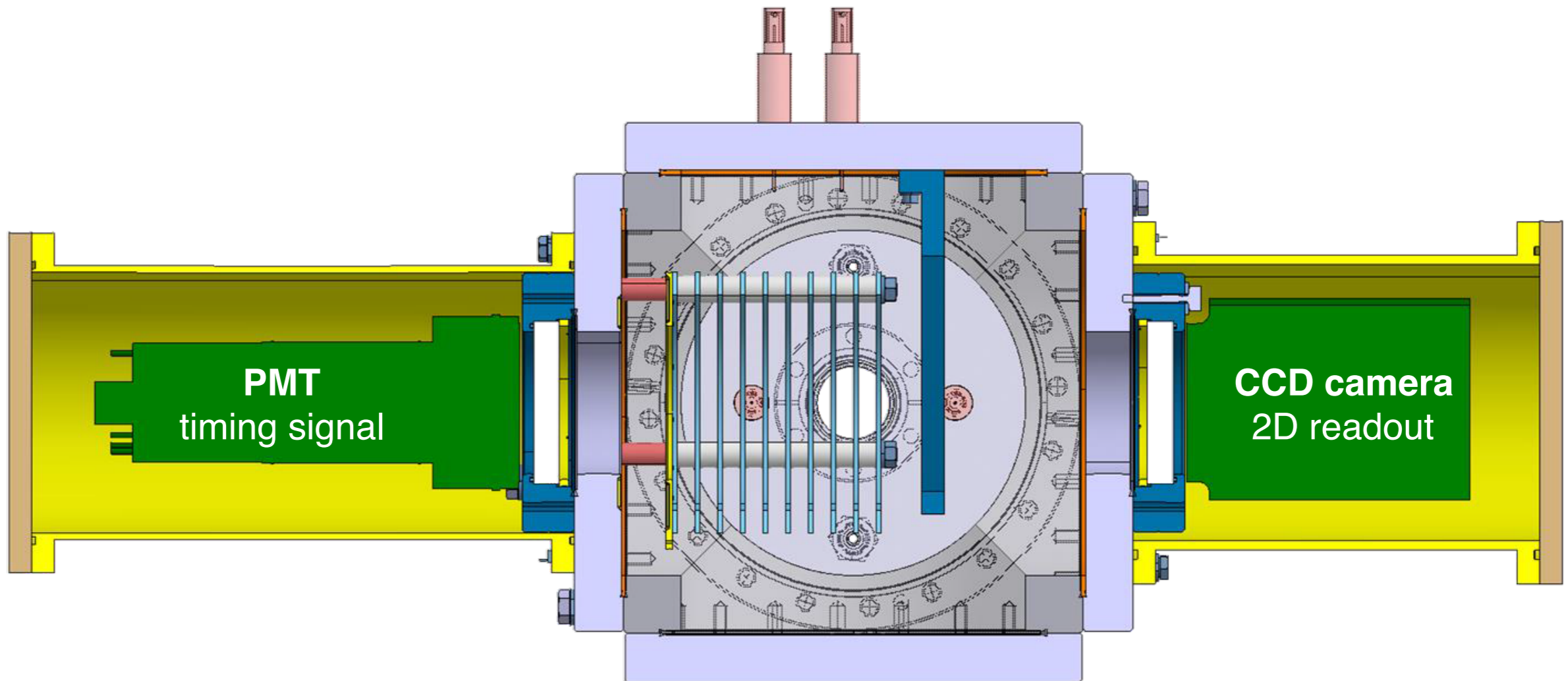
Re-emitted x-rays sometimes contained in drift volume

Summary

- Primary and secondary scintillation of α -tracks observed
- Ionisation profile visible in secondary scintillation
- Drift velocity scales approximately linearly with field

- ^{55}Fe spectra show gas impurity limited energy resolution
- Re-emitted 3 keV x-rays contained

Outlook



Outlook

High P

- Improved containment
- Enhanced primary scintillation

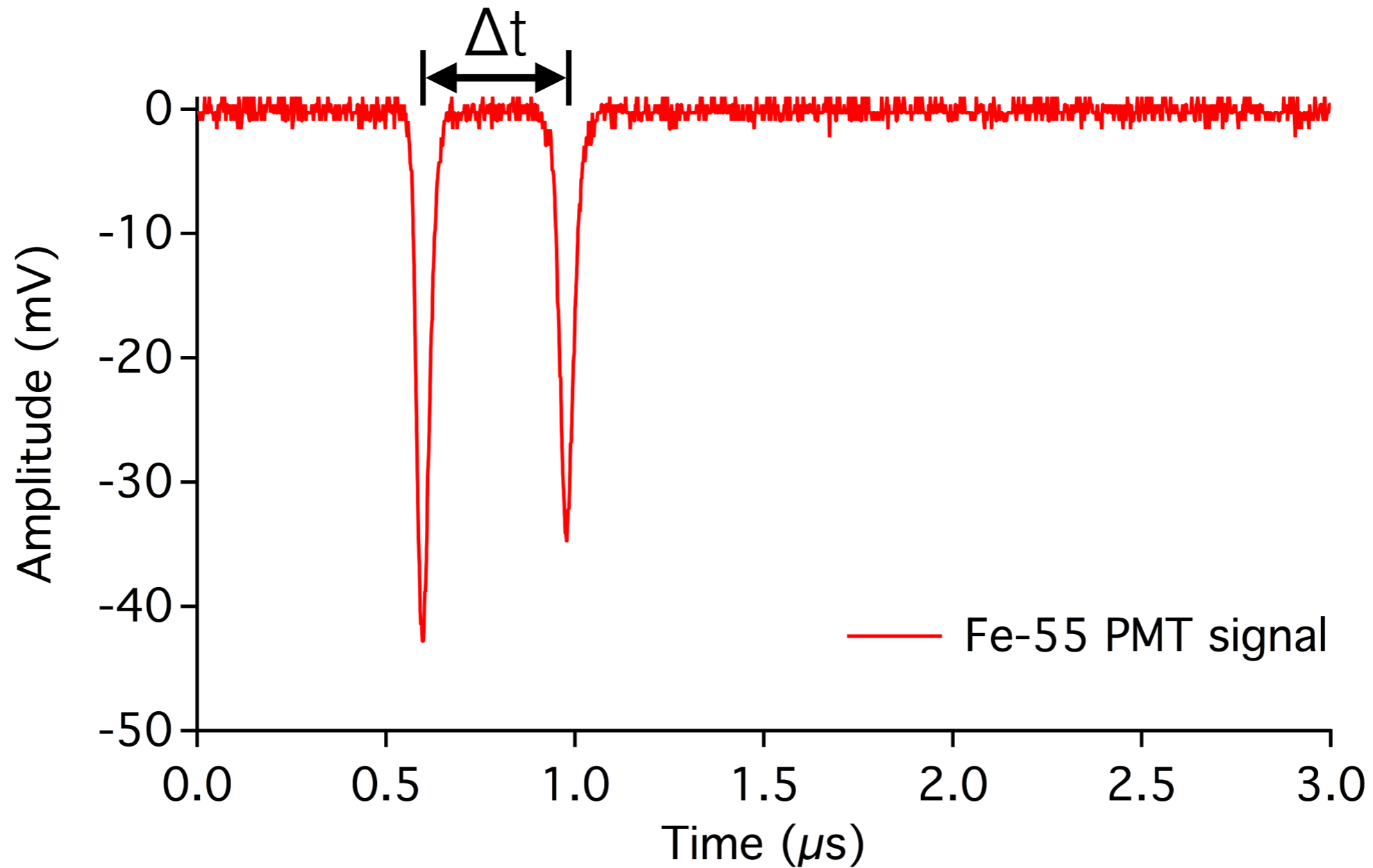
**2D
+
1D**

- Event reconstruction from CCD image and PMT pulses

Gas

- Studying light yield of different gases and mixtures
- Scintillation in sealed mode

^{55}Fe signal



Secondary scintillation signal from PMT 2 (bottom of GEMs)

^{55}Fe signal

