

# *Triple-GEM detectors for electron, proton and neutron beam diagnostics*

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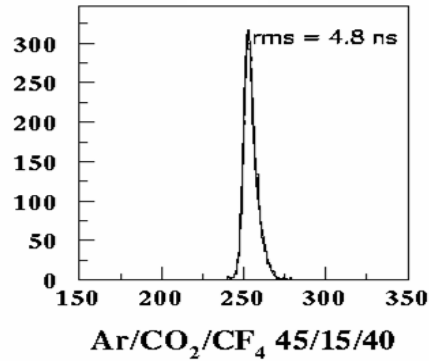
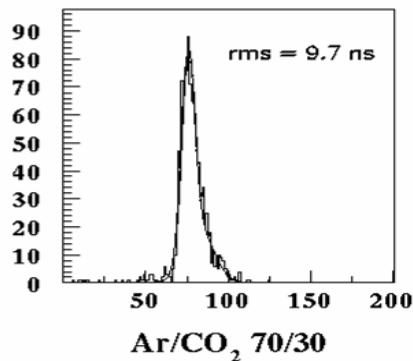
**P. Valente**  
***INFN Roma***

M. Angelone, B. Esposito, D. Marocco, M. Pillon, S. Villari  
*ENEA, Frascati*

Thanks to D. Dominici (*INFN LNF*)

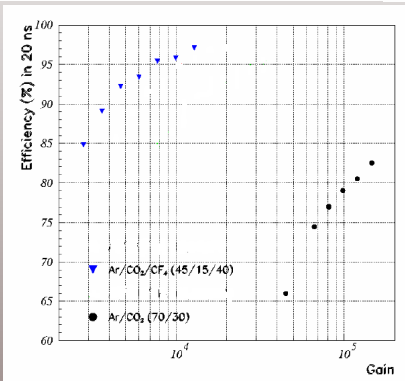


# “Standard” triple GEM



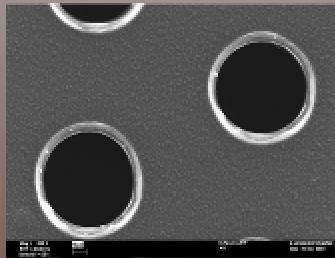
The results of several tests on 10x10 cm<sup>2</sup> prototype allowed us to select the Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> with geometry 3/1/2/1 mm

→ better time resolution 4.8 ns with respect to Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>



→ higher efficiency at lower gas gain : 96% in 20 ns

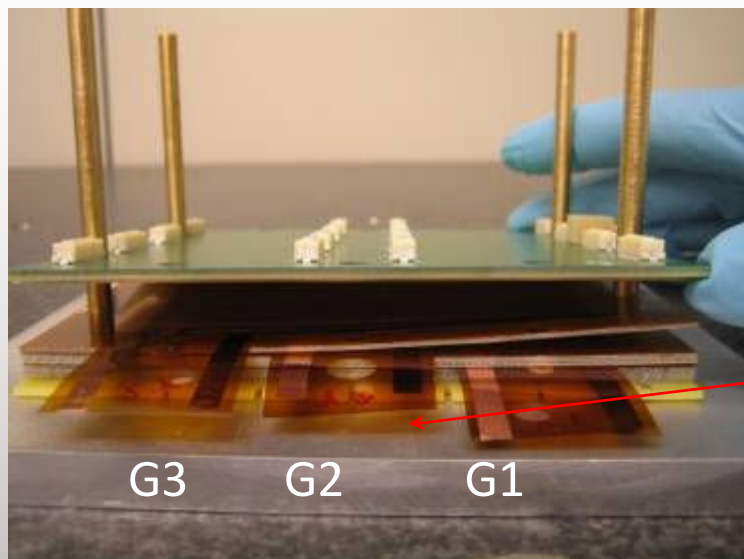
Max space resolution O(100 μm)



Ageing studies on whole detector area 20x24 cm<sup>2</sup>:  
25 kCi <sup>60</sup>Co source at 10 MHz/cm<sup>2</sup> on 500 cm<sup>2</sup>  
Integrated charge 2.2 C/cm<sup>2</sup>

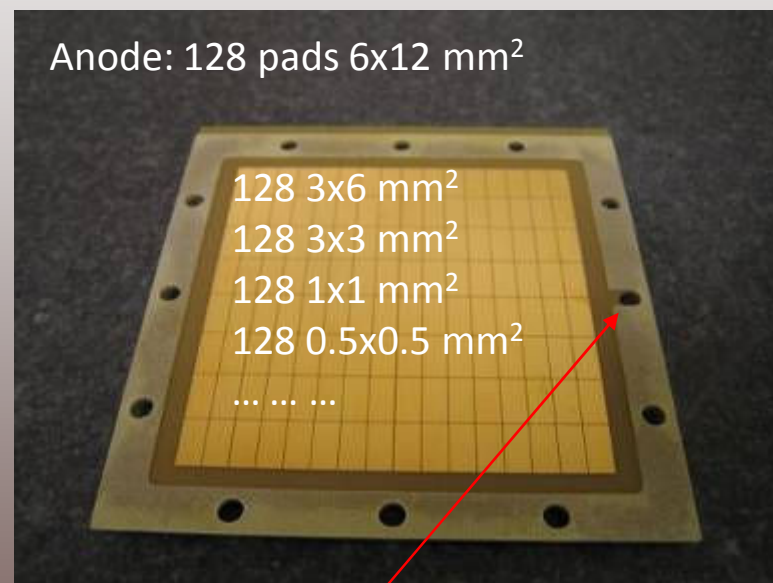
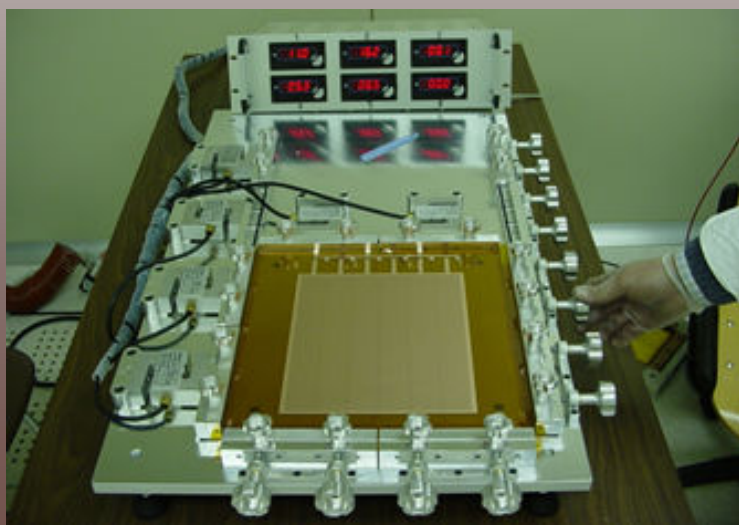
Detector performance recovered with a 15 V shift on HV

# A Standard Triple GEM construction



The detectors described in this talk are built starting from the standard **10x10cm<sup>2</sup>** produced by **CERN**: only one GEM foil has been modified to have central electrodes.

The GEM are **stretched** and a G10 frame is glued on top

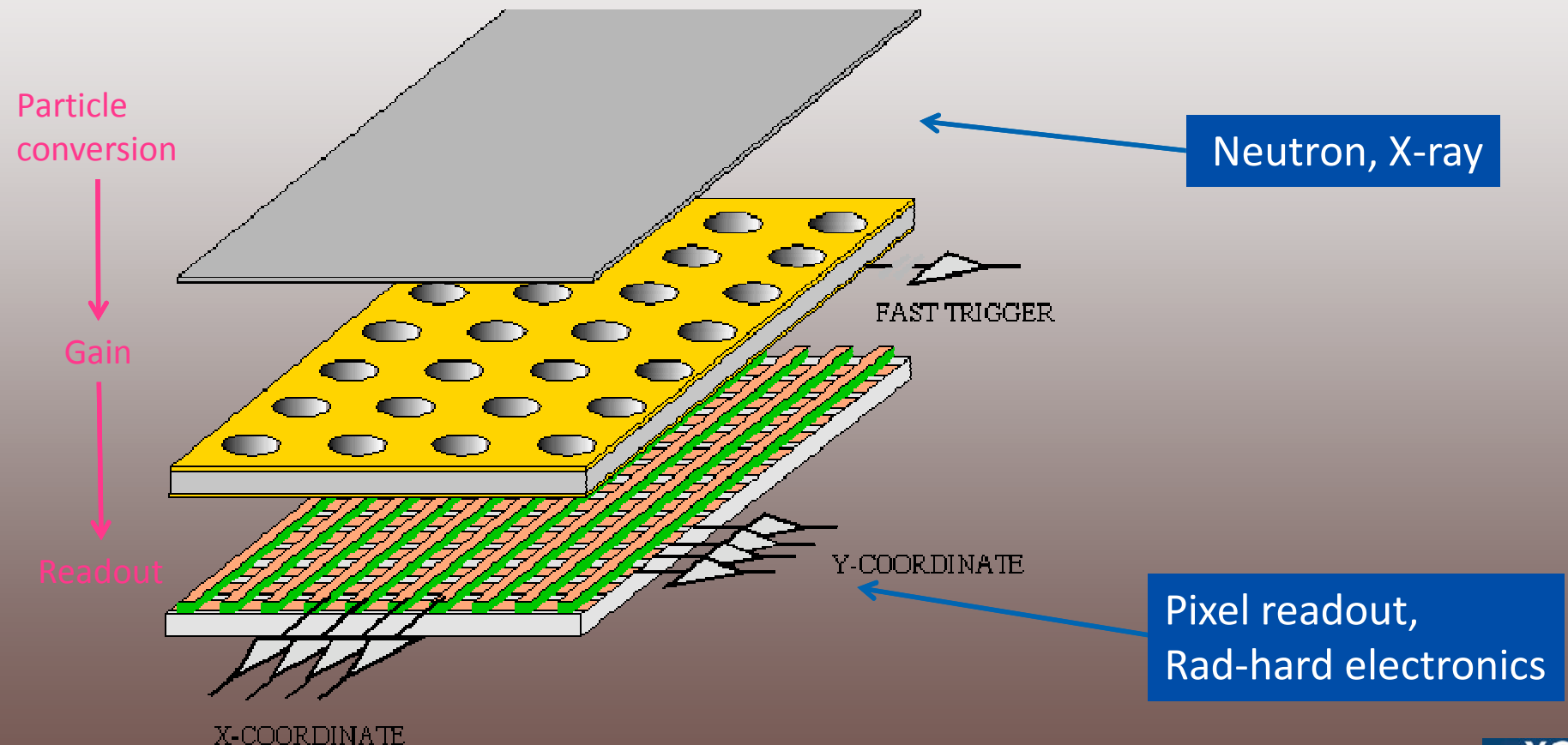


The frame for the G3 foil has been modified for the gas inlet

# Where we are working now

Key-advantages of GEM detectors:

- Gain and readout functions on **separate electrodes**
- **Fast** electron charge collected on **segmented anode**
- High rate **capability** and **radiation tolerant**

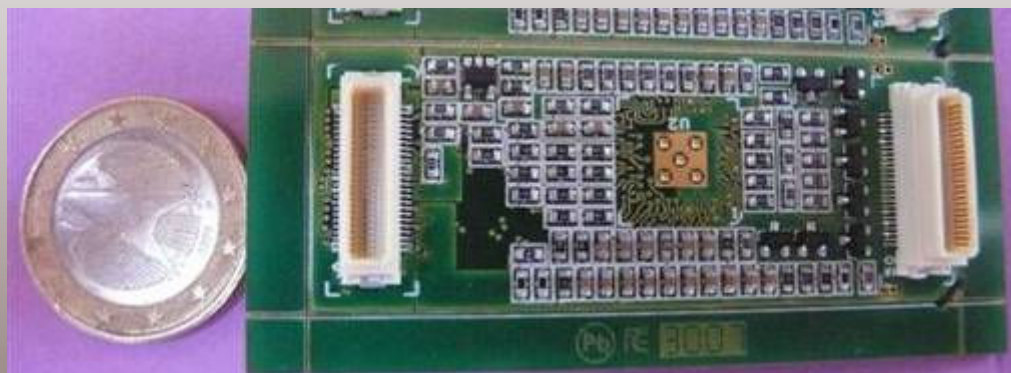


# *Electronics developments for GEM detectors*

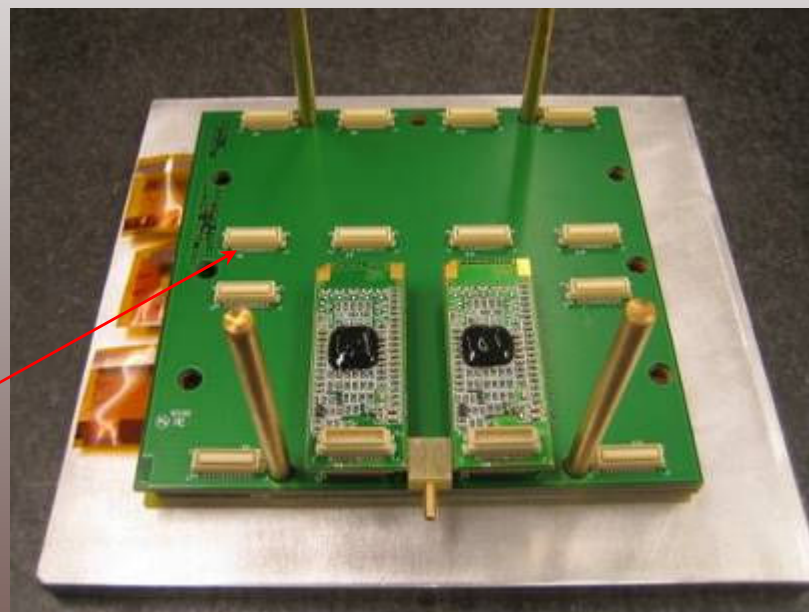
# The FEE board

The card is based on \*Carioca Chip and has been designed and realized in Frascati (G. Corradi). Total dimension :  $3 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$

**16 channels** for each card: channel density of **1 channel/cm<sup>2</sup>**  
Sensitivity of **2-3 fC**; LVDS output (**25 ns**); **Rad-hard**;  
Extremely modular and usable for GEM applications



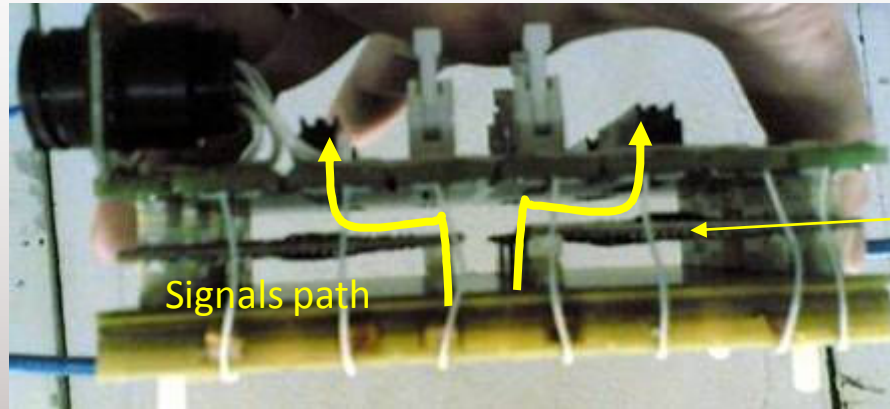
All anode PCB have been designed with the **same connector layout** for a total of **128 channels**



\* Development of the CARIOCA front-end chip for the LHCb muon detector.  
W. Bonivento, et al NIM A491:233-243,2002



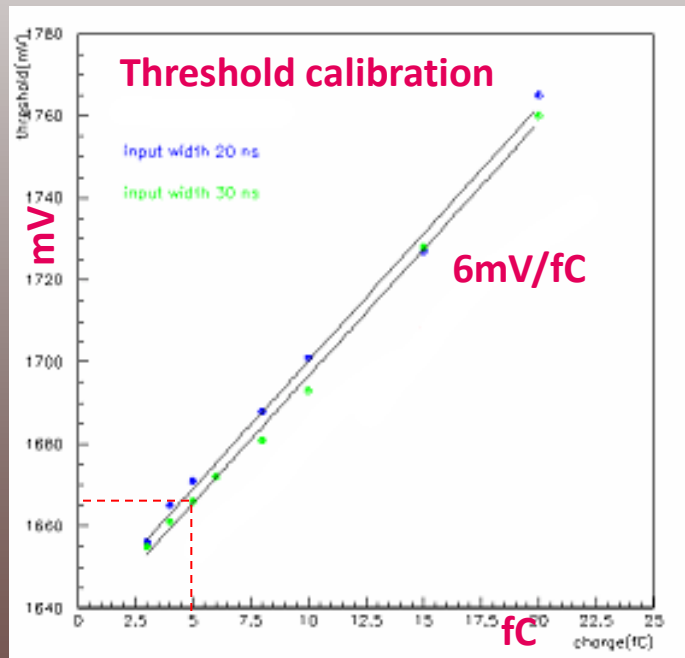
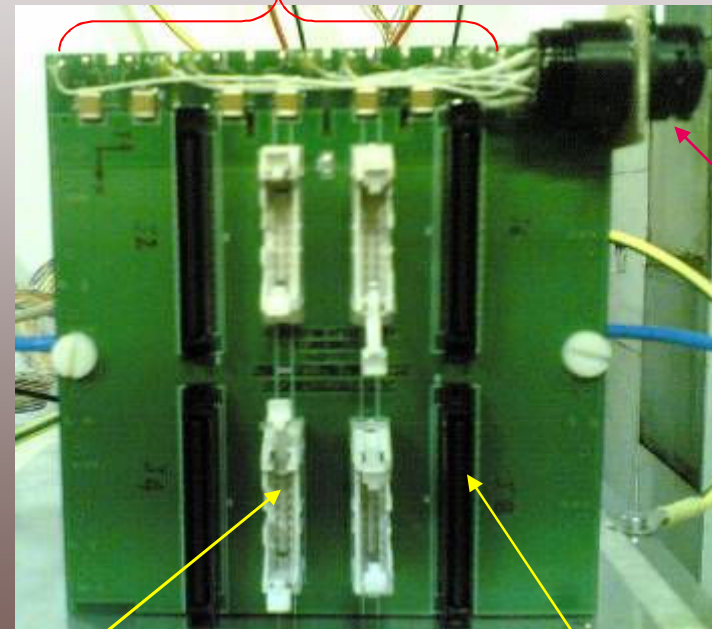
# The mother board



On this mother board  
HV and LV ground are **connected**  
through a 10 K $\Omega$  resistor

CARIOCA readout electronics

HV filters



Threshold & LV inputs

4x32 LVDS outputs

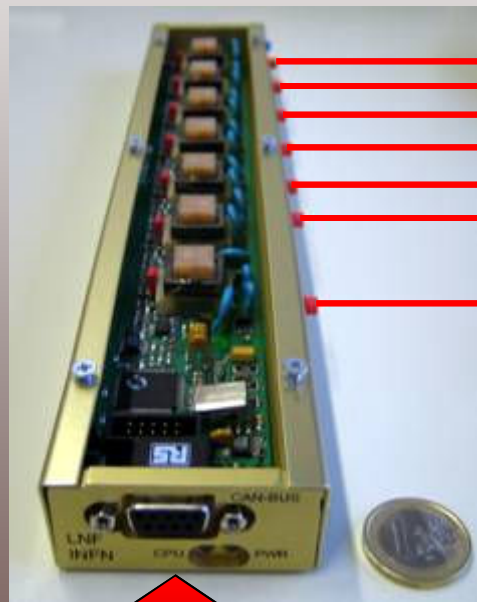
# HV supply for GEM detectors

**HVGEM** is a **new device** designed and realized at Frascati specifically for the HV power supply of 3GEM detectors.

G. Corradi, F. Murtas and D.Tagnani

**A novel High Voltage System for a triple GEM detector**

Nucl. Instrum. Meth. **A572** (2007) 96



G3

G2

G1

Cathode (up to 5 KV)

All the detectors for beam diagnostic described here have been powered with this new device

**12 V**

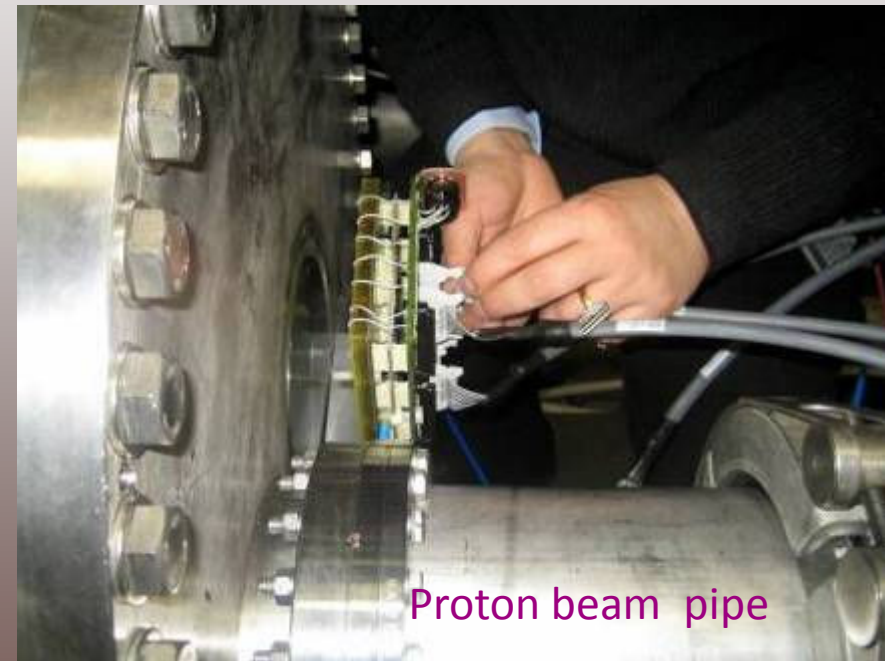
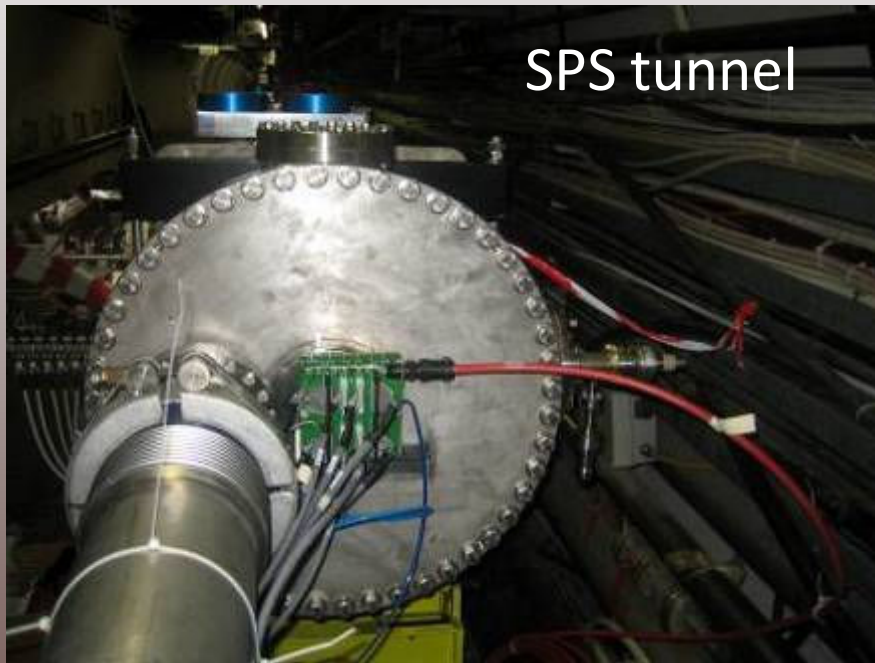
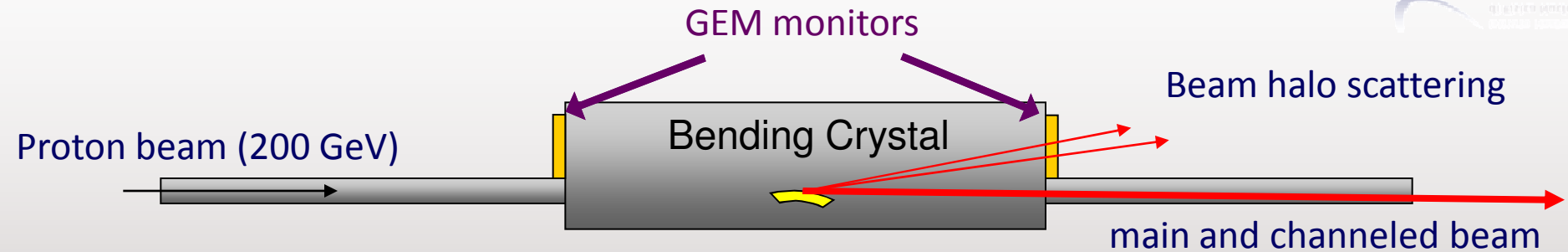
Controlled via Canbus

A new version with 7 nano-ammeters **one for each generator element** is now in construction



# *Beam monitors for UA9 experiment at SPS (CERN)*

# GEM monitor on UA9 Experiment at CERN

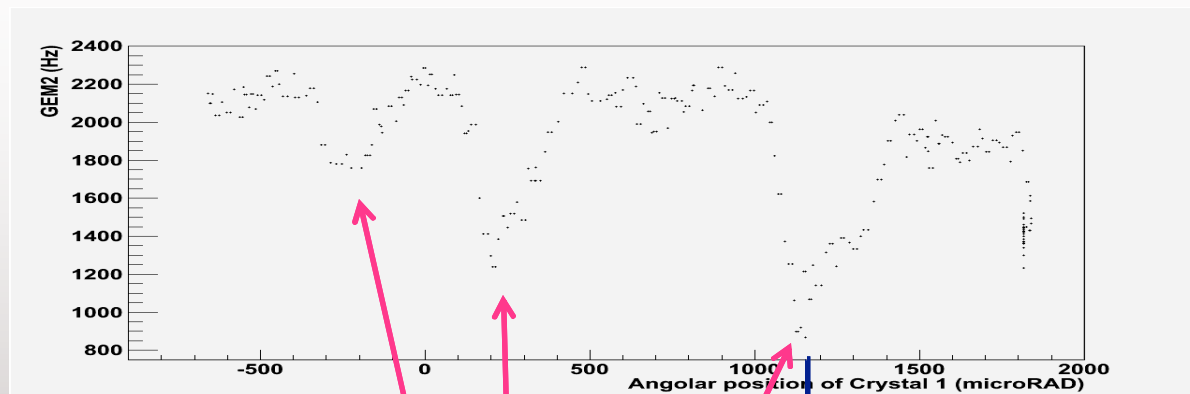


Proton beam pipe

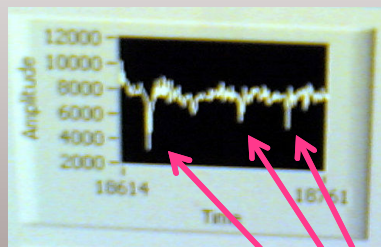
Proton beam pipe

The installation **just two months** after the collaboration request

# Channeling seen by GEMs at UA9

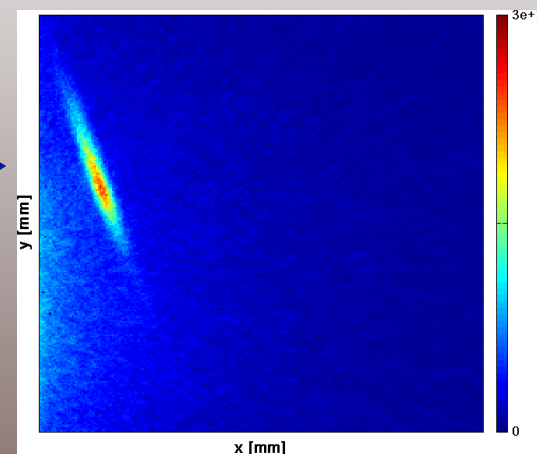


Counting rate on GEM  
monitor during the Crystal  
Angular Scan  
MD on August 11th



Online display

Channeled beam  
seen by Medipix2  
detector



**Decrease of beam halo scattering, due to channeling**  
Downstream GEM (wrt crystal) **2 KHz** perfectly correlated with scintillators  
Upstream GEM rate is **20Hz** (consistent with background)

# *Luminosity monitor at Frascati collider DAFNE*

# LUMI GEM Assembling

Pads :  $6 \times 24/32 \text{ mm}^2$

Seven detectors have been built



pads

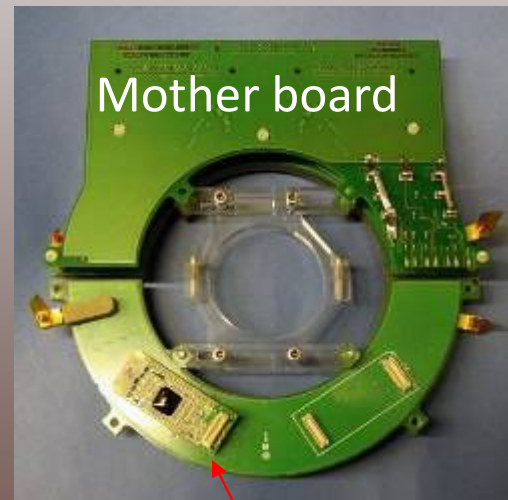
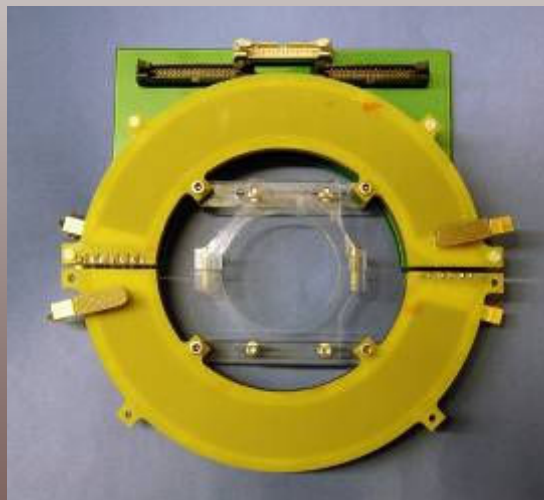
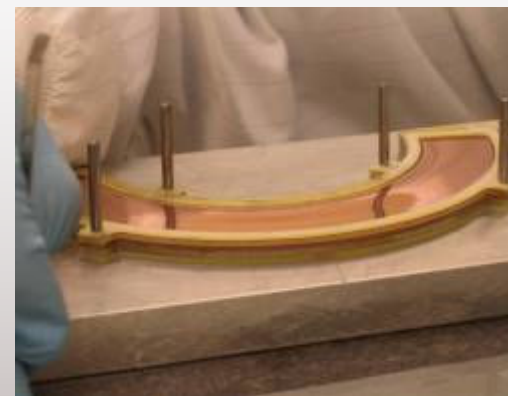
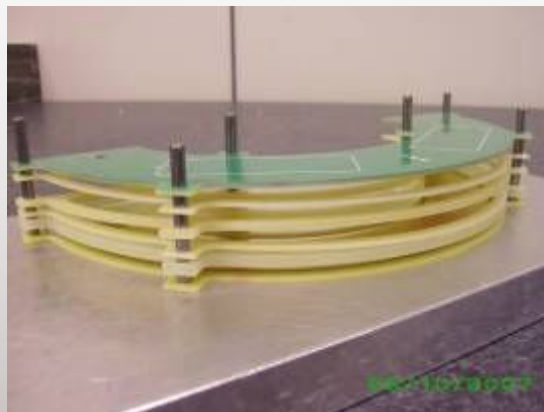
induction  
gap

GEM 3

GEM 2

GEM 1

Cathode



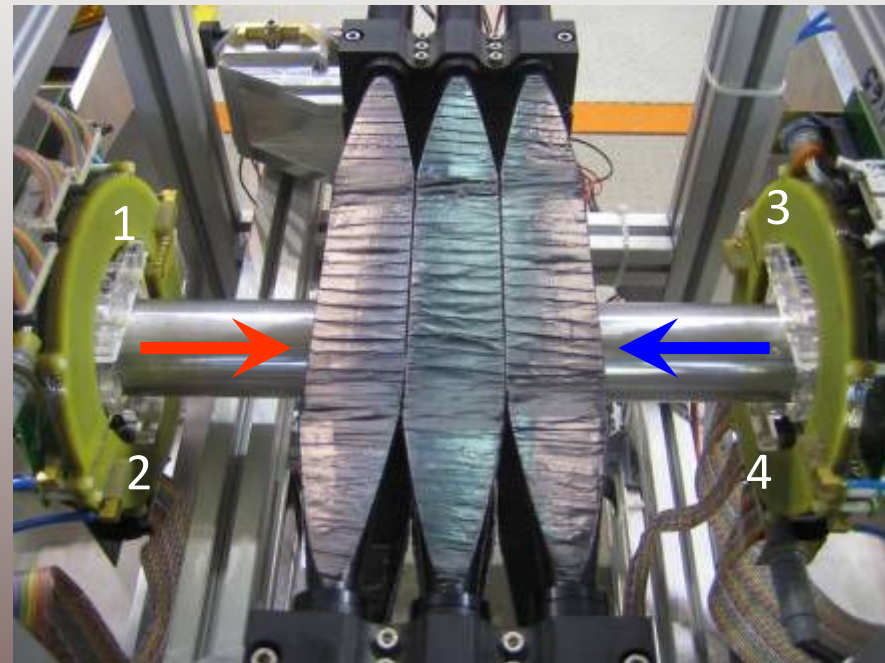
Final luminometers with Carioca FEE



# ***GEM luminometer mounted on Dafne***

Electron  
monitor

Positron  
Monitor



Possible developments for a Luminometer at Super B

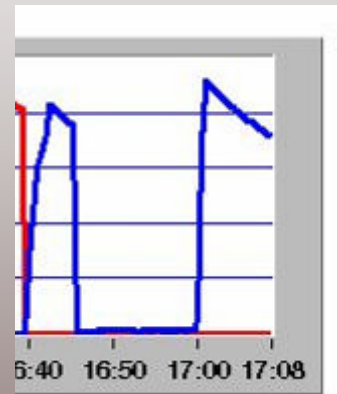


# Background monitor

Readout every second with VME scalars

28 KHz

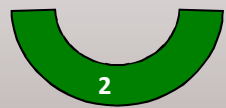
Only  
Electron Beam



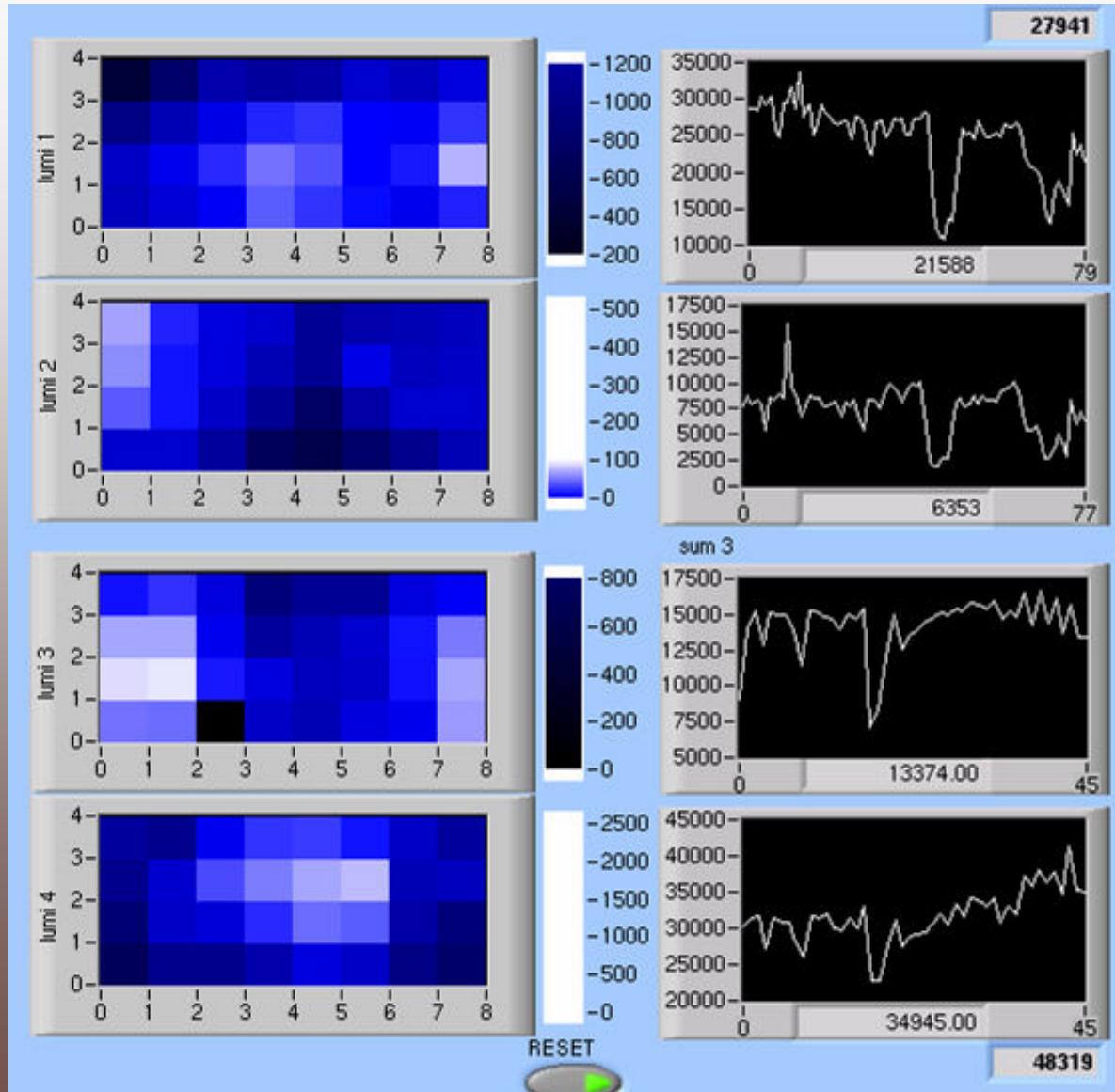
48 KHz



Electron  
monitor

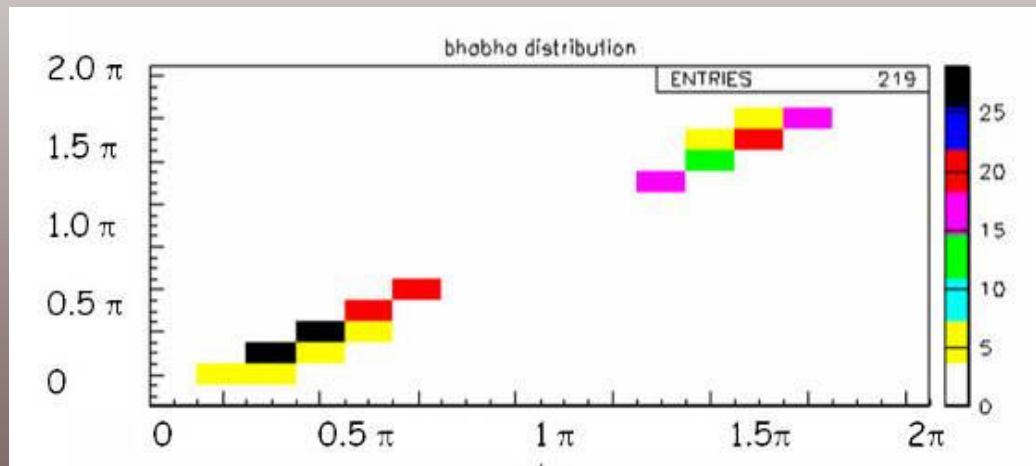
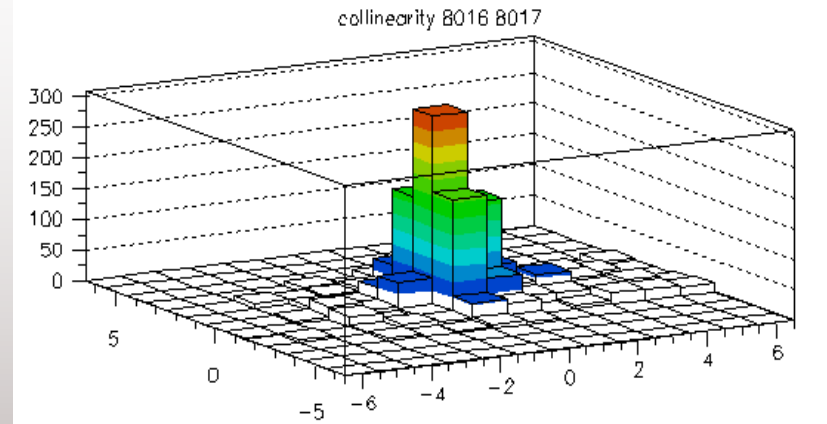


Positron  
Monitor



# Bhabha Correlation

The system is able to measure the particle impact point with a precision of 8 mm in theta

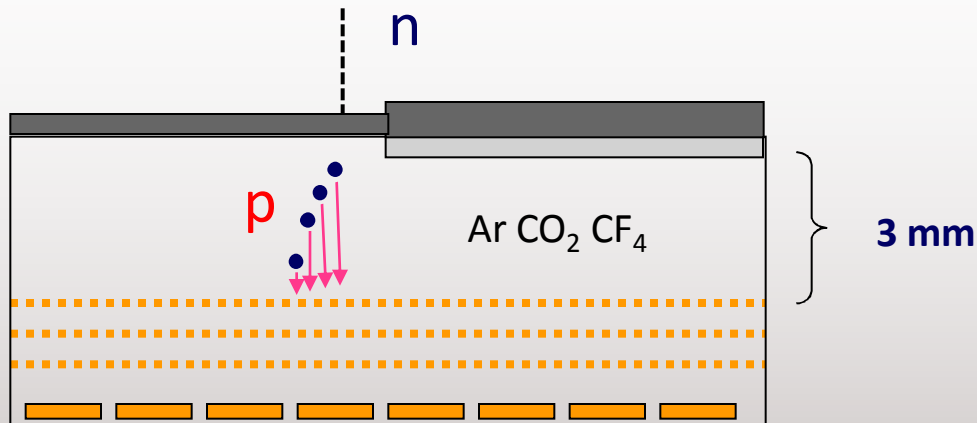


The correlation in  $\phi$  of Bhabha events is clear.

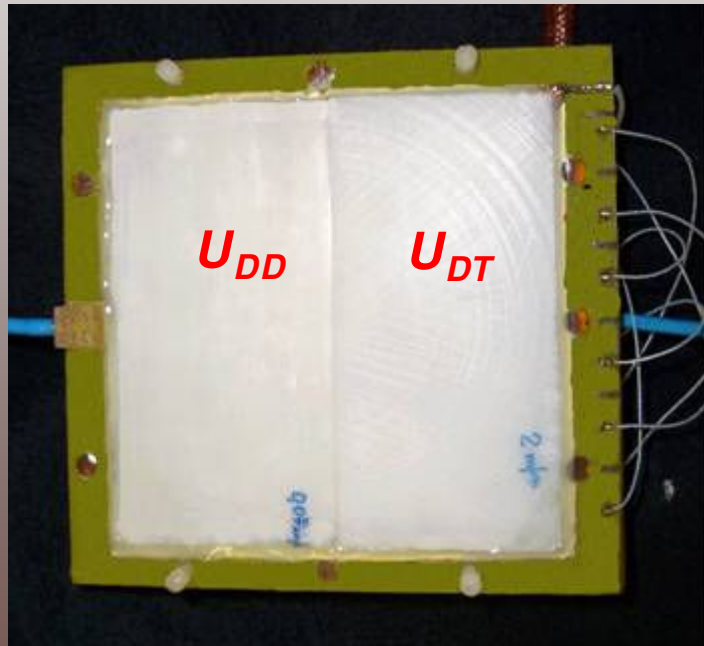
More precise analysis is in progress

# *Neutron Flux Monitor for fusion reactors*

# Neutron flux from fusion plasma



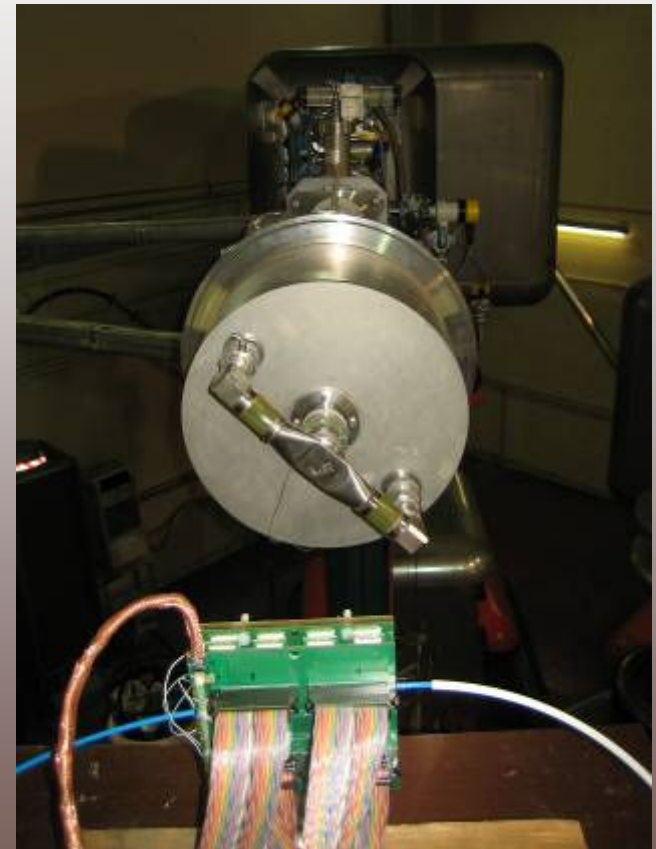
Frascati **N**eutron **G**enerator  
at Enea Frascati :  
**2.5** (DD) and **14** (DT) MeV



Detector divided  
in two zone :

$U_{DD}$  700  $\mu$ m Polyeth.  
5  $\mu$ m Al.

$U_{DT}$  2 mm Polyeth.  
0.2 mm Al.

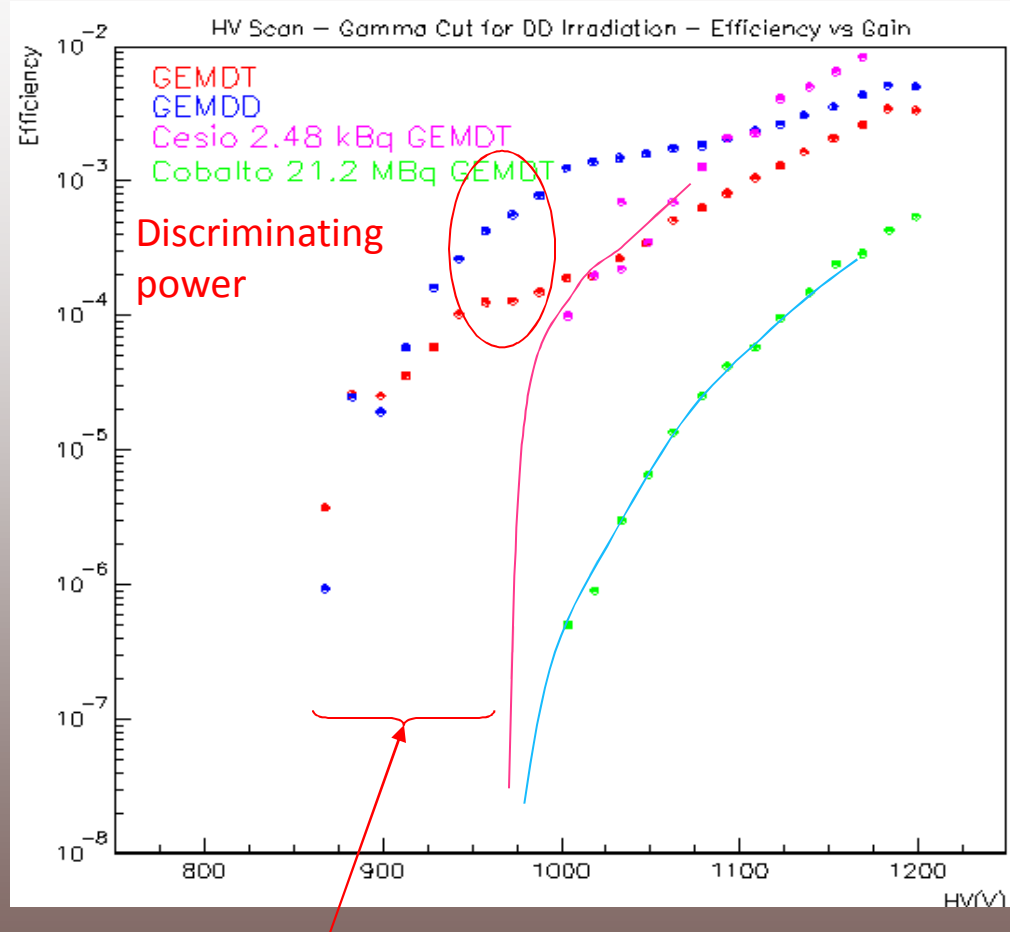
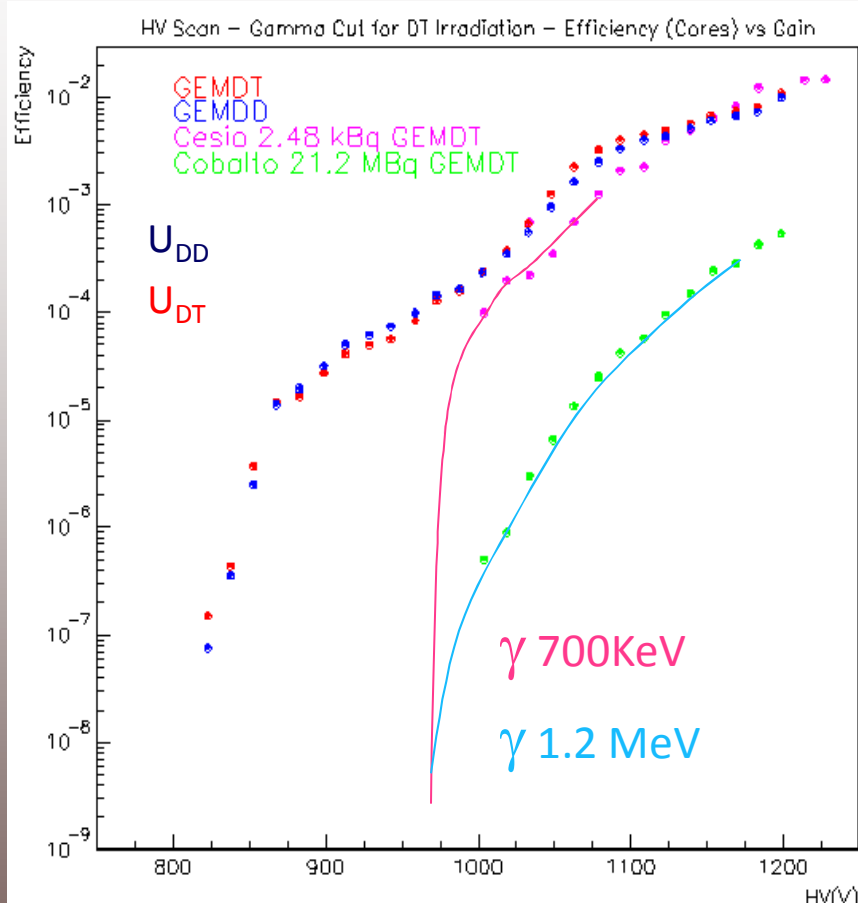


**Key point:** increase n/ $\gamma$  ratio

# Efficiency vs GEM gain

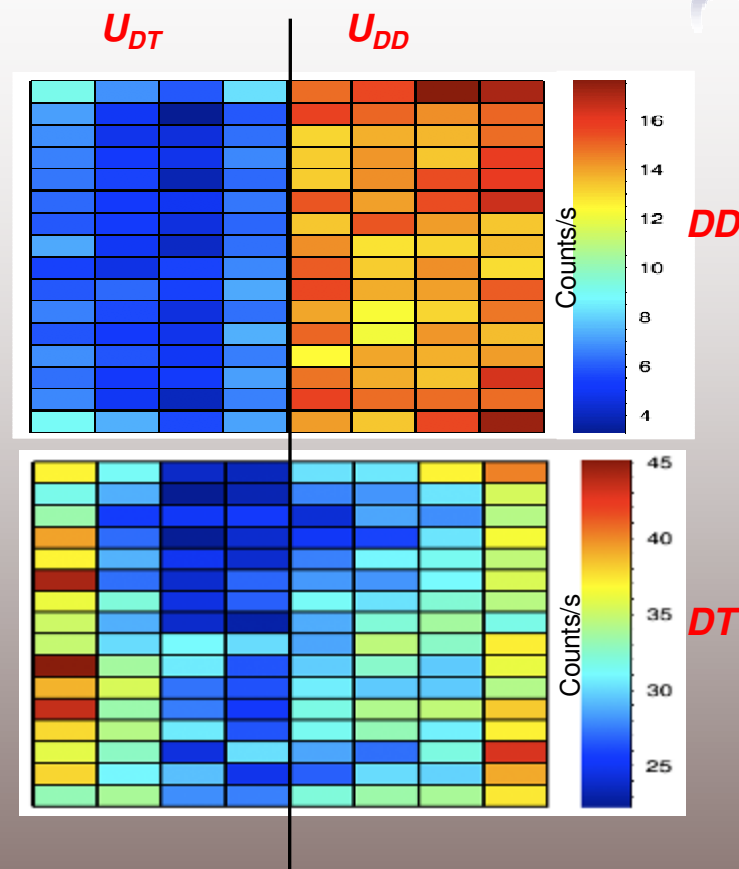
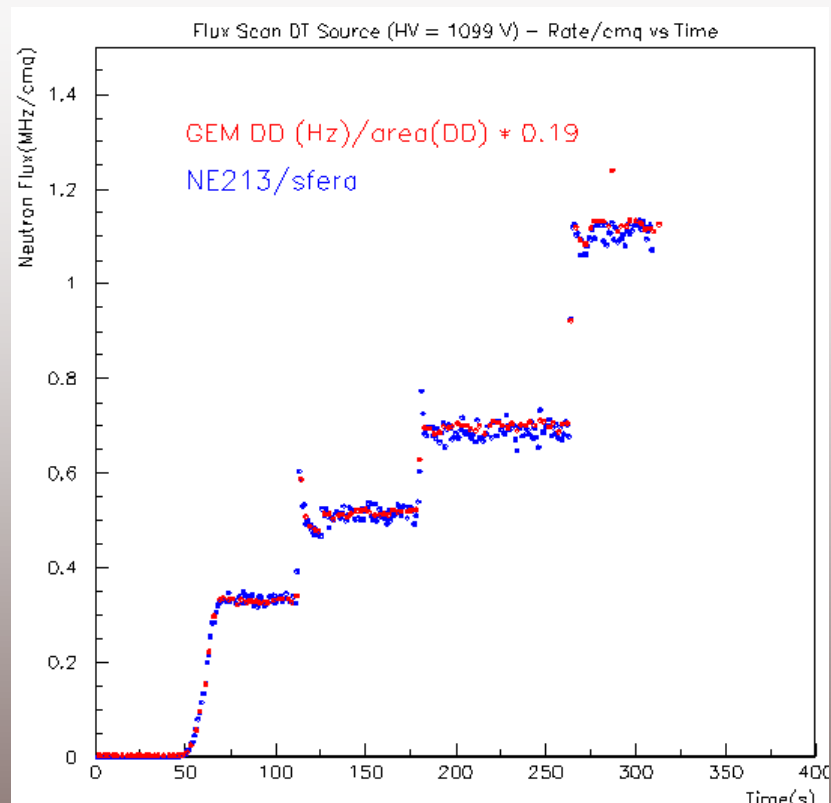
14 MeV Neutron

2.5 MeV Neutron



There is a working region without photon contamination with  $\text{eff} = 10^{-4}$

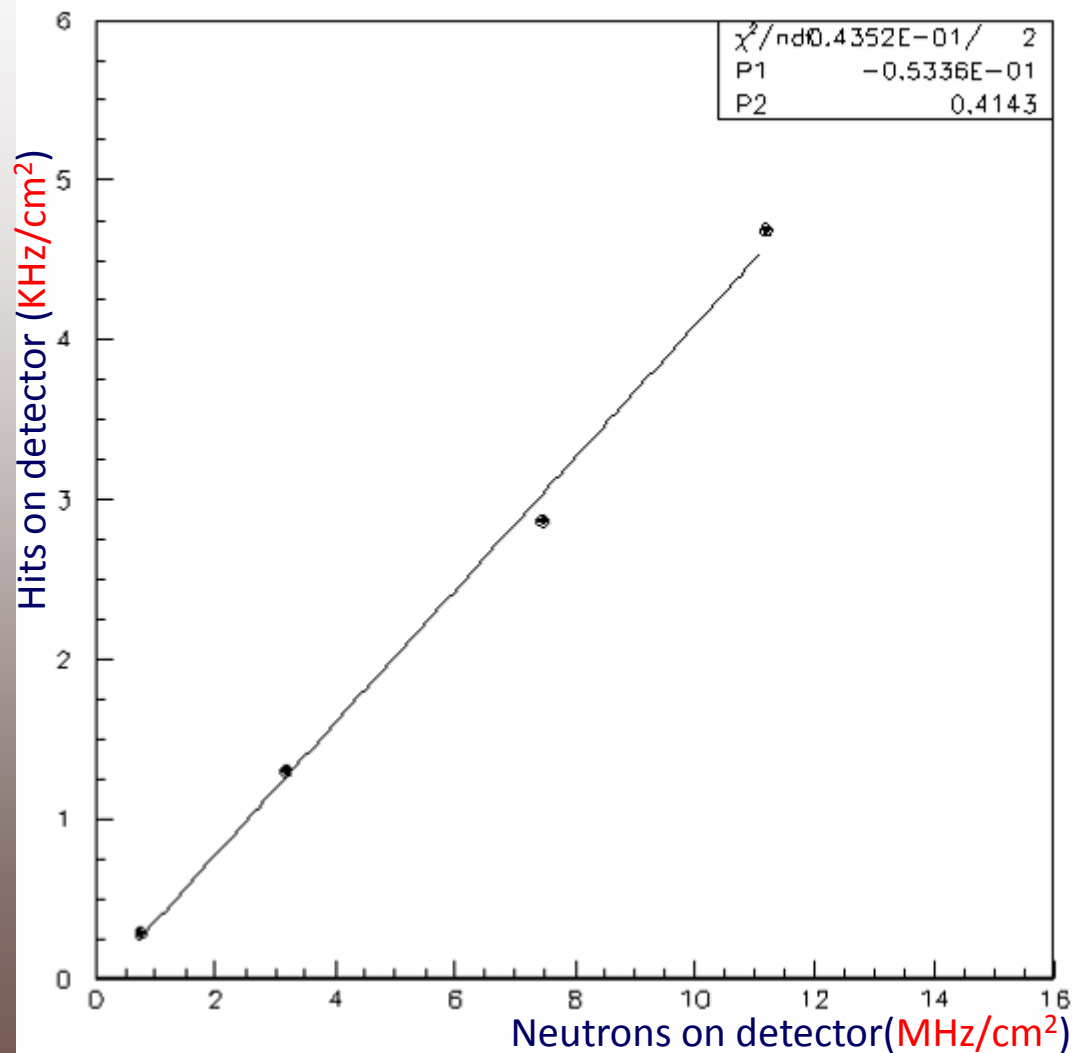
# Flux vs time and discrimination



More studies on cathode materials are needed to improve discrimination  
Installed at Frascati Tokamak Upgrade : **measurements in progress**



# Calibration and Linearity

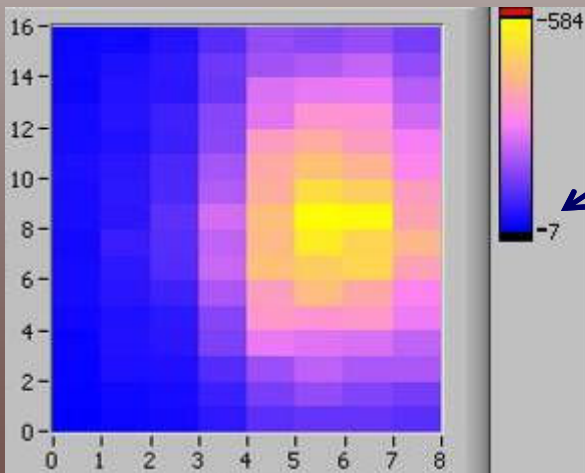
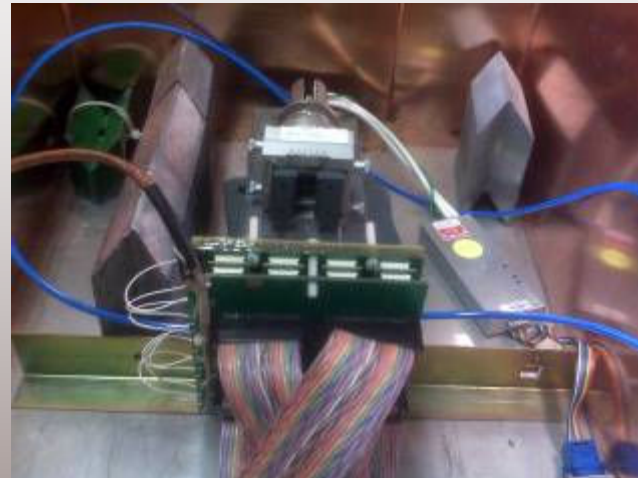
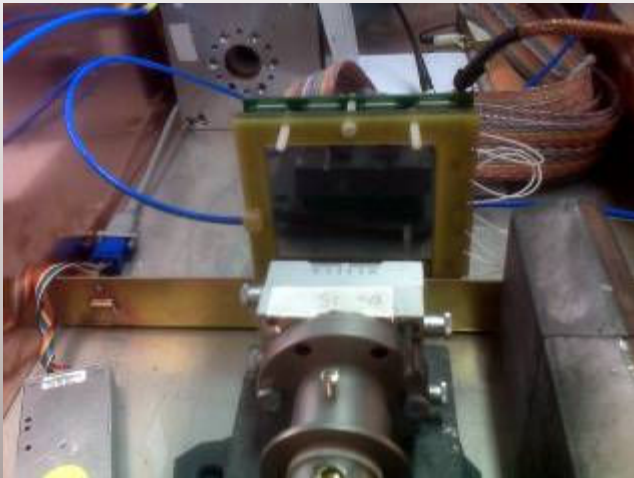


Higher neutron flux beam are needed to measure the real performance of this monitor

Other 3 order of magnitude in neutron flux to be explored

# Triple GEM detector for X-ray

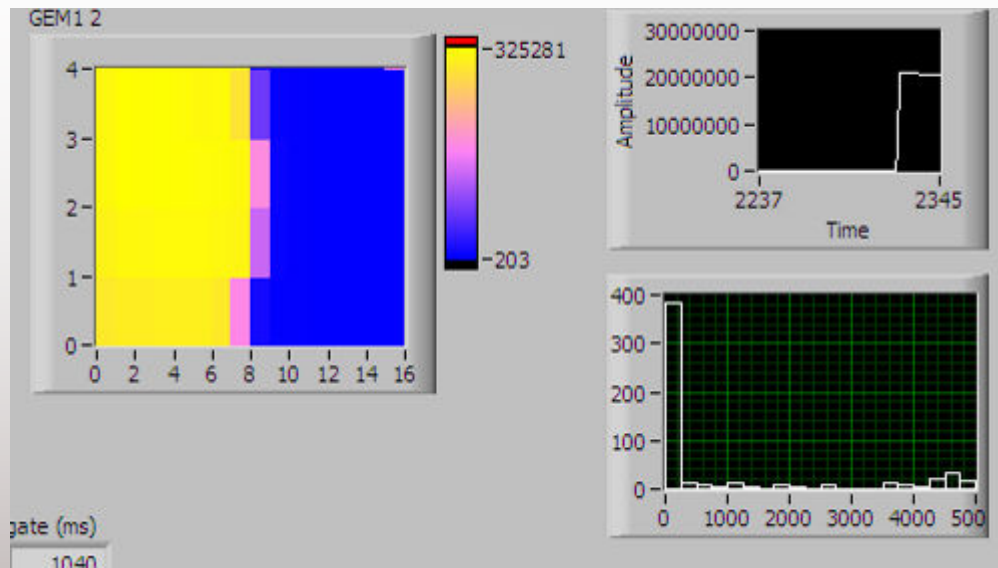
A collaboration between **CEA ENEA INFN** has been started to develop diagnostic for burning plasma with soft X-ray. A GEM detector with a cathode mylar window has been installed in **Cadarache laboratory**



An image of the spot produced by the X-ray source.

DAQ based on a CAEN multipurpose **VME module (FPGA)** able to produce also fast control signals for feedback systems.

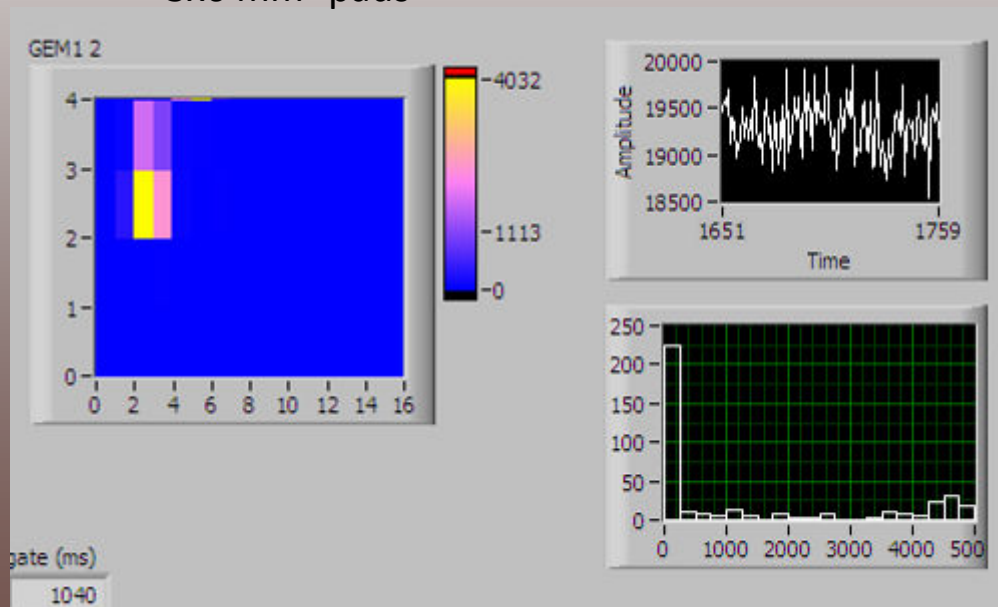
# X-Ray spot with poly-capillary



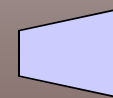
Before



First measurements with  
Poly-capillary and GEM detector



After



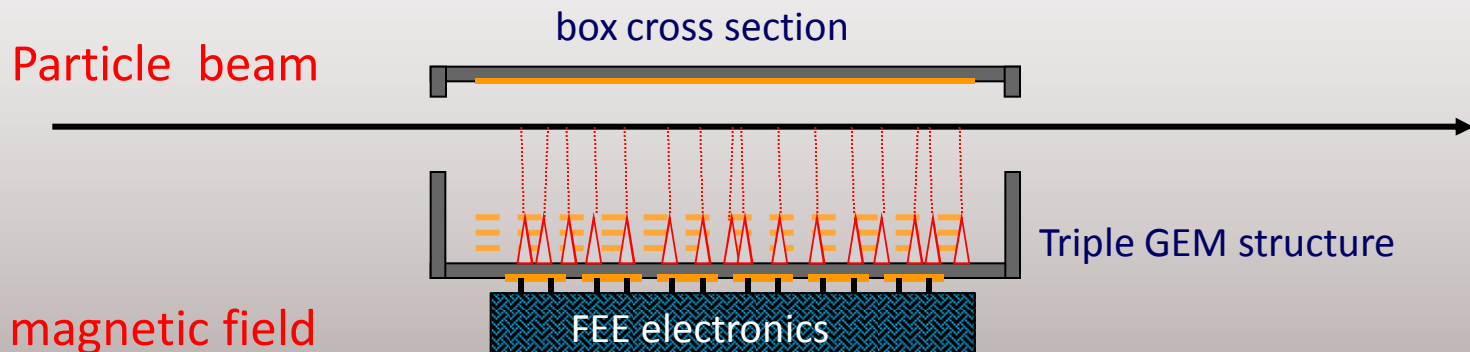
Policapillary  
Lens



*Compact TPC with GEM readout  
for high intensity beam  
and ion beam*

# TPG for beam diagnostic

It's essentially a small TPC with a **4 cm** drift and readout with triple GEM  
In this way also high current beam can be monitored in position

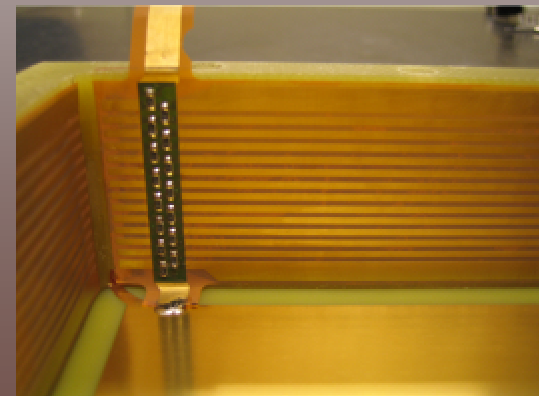


Without magnetic field

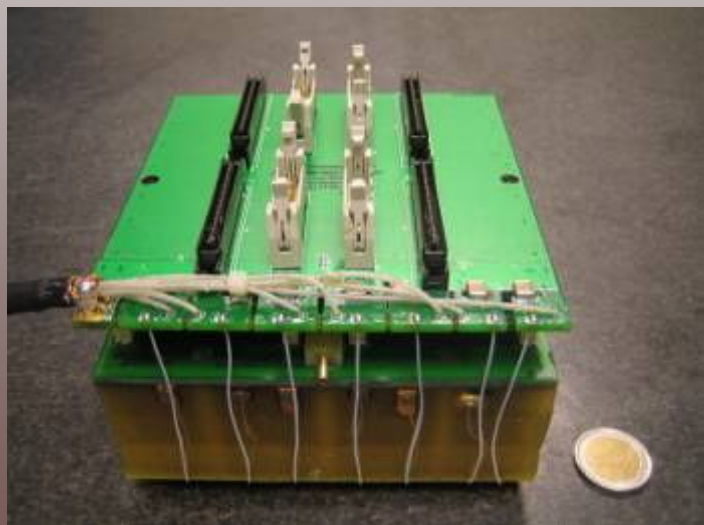
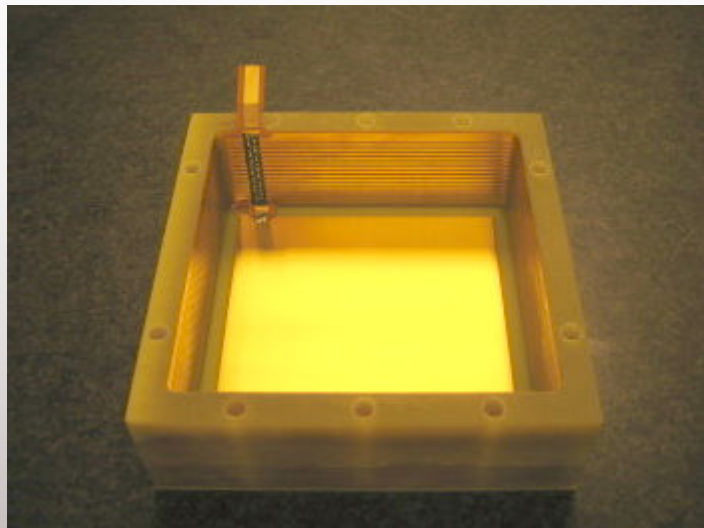
The material budget crossed by a particle is only two kapton foils ( $<0.2\%X_0$ )  
used for the field cage necessary for the drift field uniformity



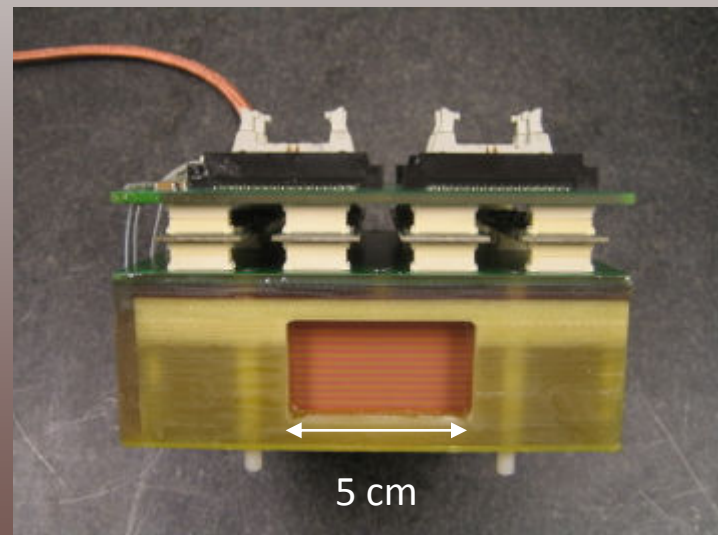
14 strips with 15 resistors (**10 M $\Omega$** ) for a total field cage current of **1  $\mu$ A**



# Assembling the TPG chamber

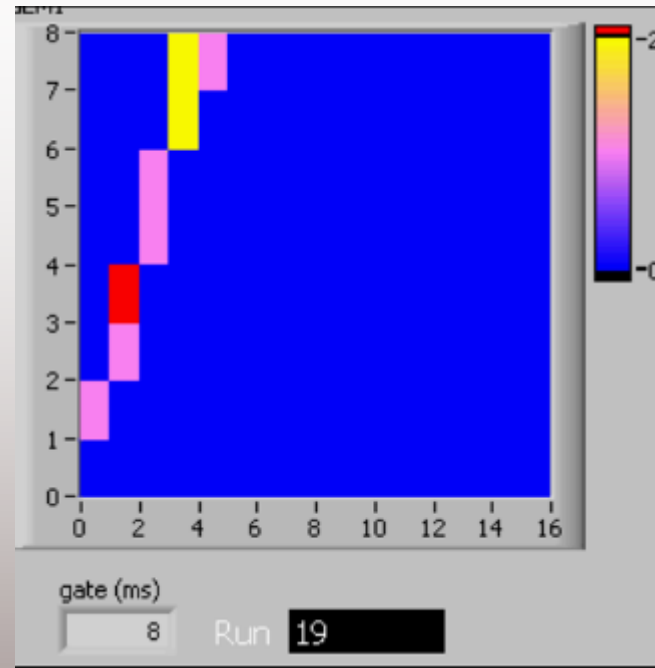
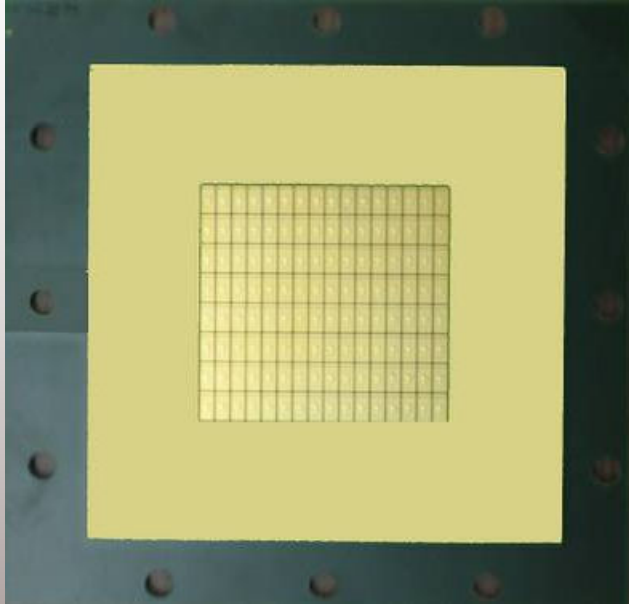


(M. Pistilli)





# Cosmic rays in free running



For this type of monitor a new layout  
has been designed for an active  
volume of  $5 \times 5 \times 4 \text{ cm}^3$

Pad dimension  $3 \times 6 \text{ mm}^2$

Threshold set at 7 fC

Gas mixture Ar  $\text{CO}_2$  (70-30)

Triple GEM Gain at about  $10^4$

Sub-millimetric precision

A gate of 8ms is open randomly  
without an external trigger

Threshold set at about 7 fC

Gas mixture Ar  $\text{CO}_2$  (70-30)

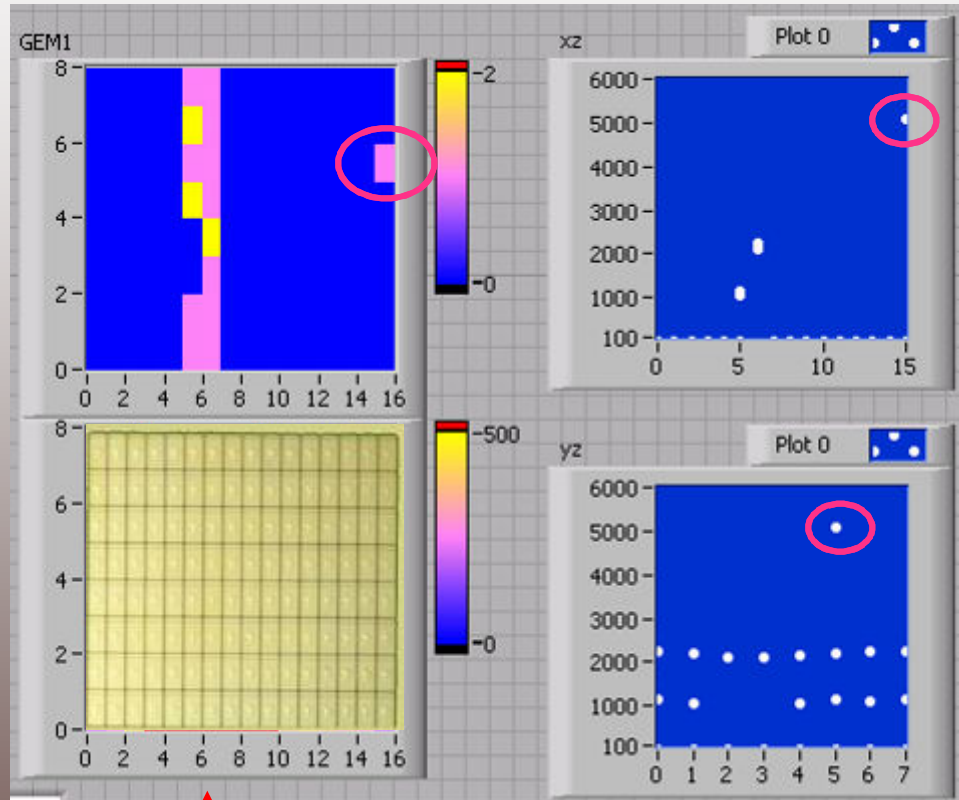
Triple GEM Gain at about  $10^4$

# Low intensity beam

Two electrons in 10 ns

Top view

Last event



Trigger signal

Front view

Pad layout

Side view

particles

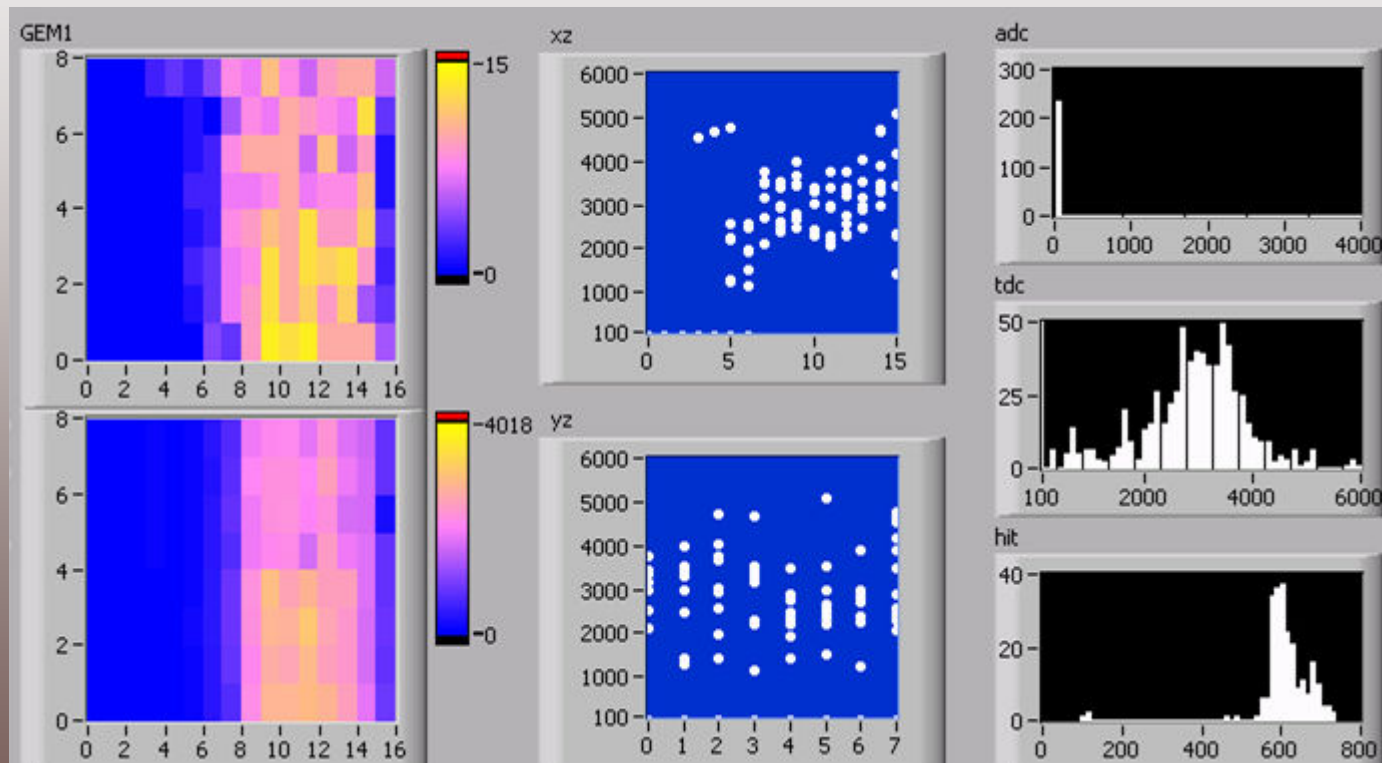
particles

# High Intensity beam 4400 e<sup>-</sup>

The time length of a single bunch was 10 ns

Top view

Side view



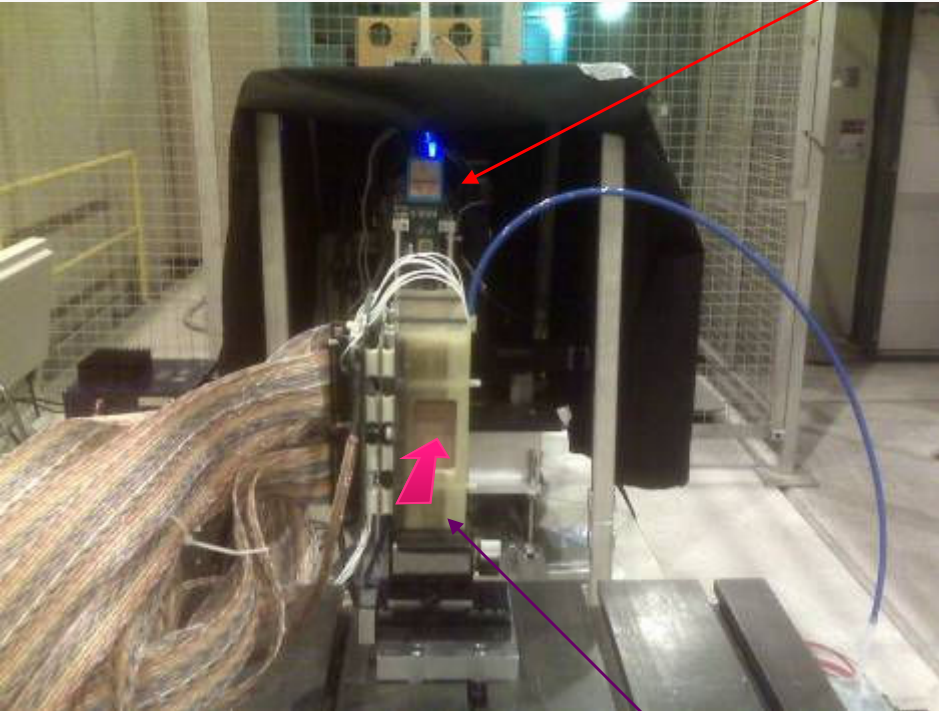
z distrib.

# hits

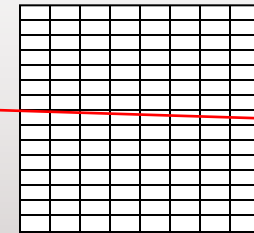
History view

# Test for beam channeling at CERN

Medipix array

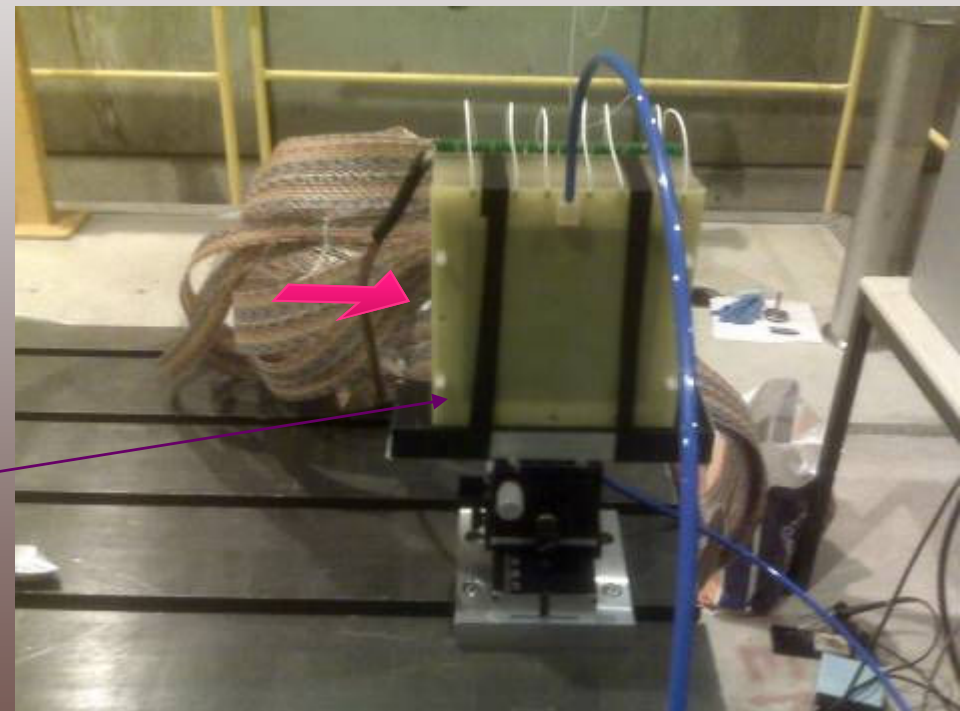


8 columns



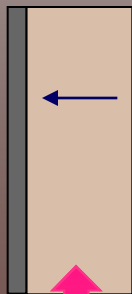
16 rows

particles



TPC chamber

GEM  
readout

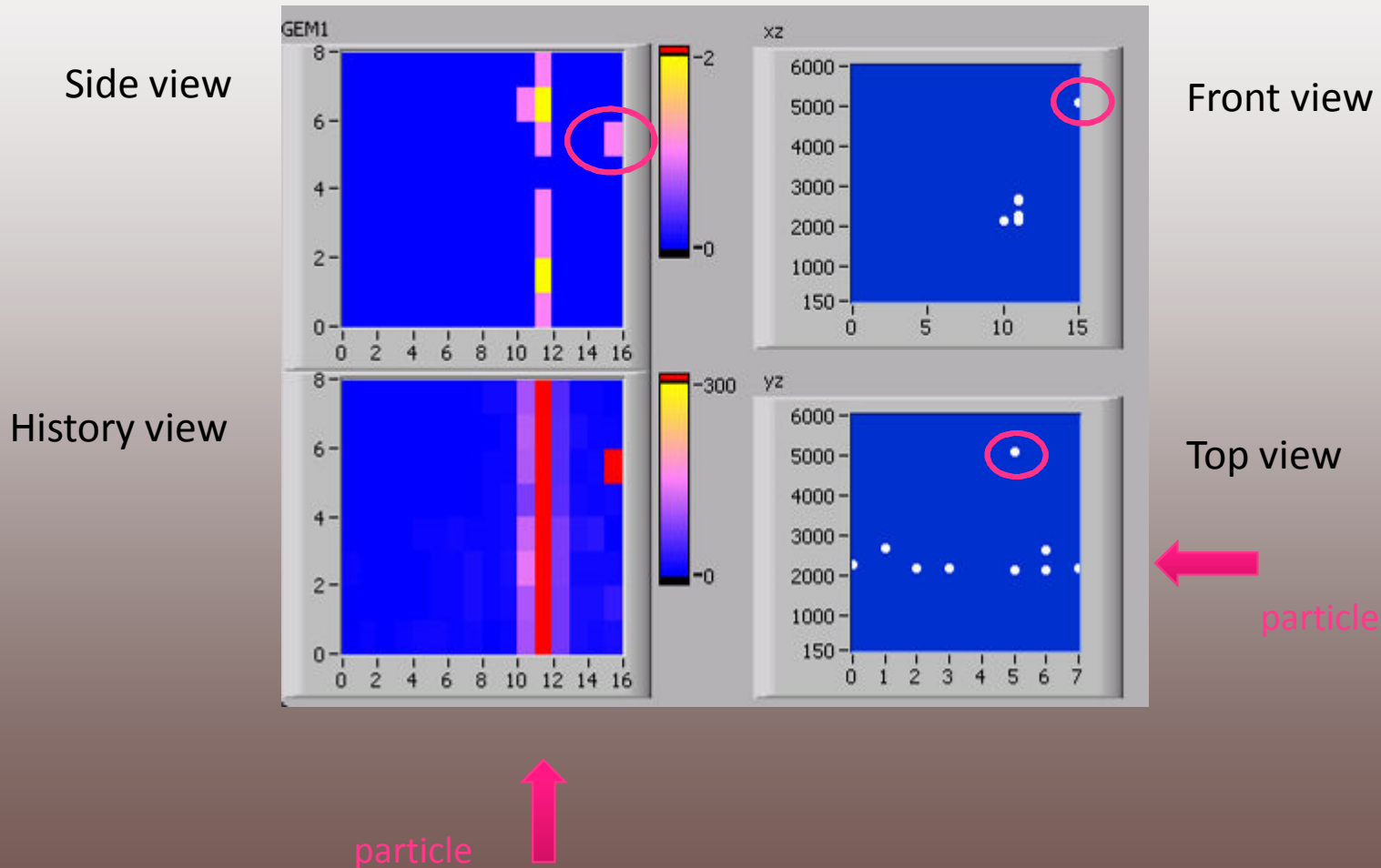


Electrons  
drift

Beam

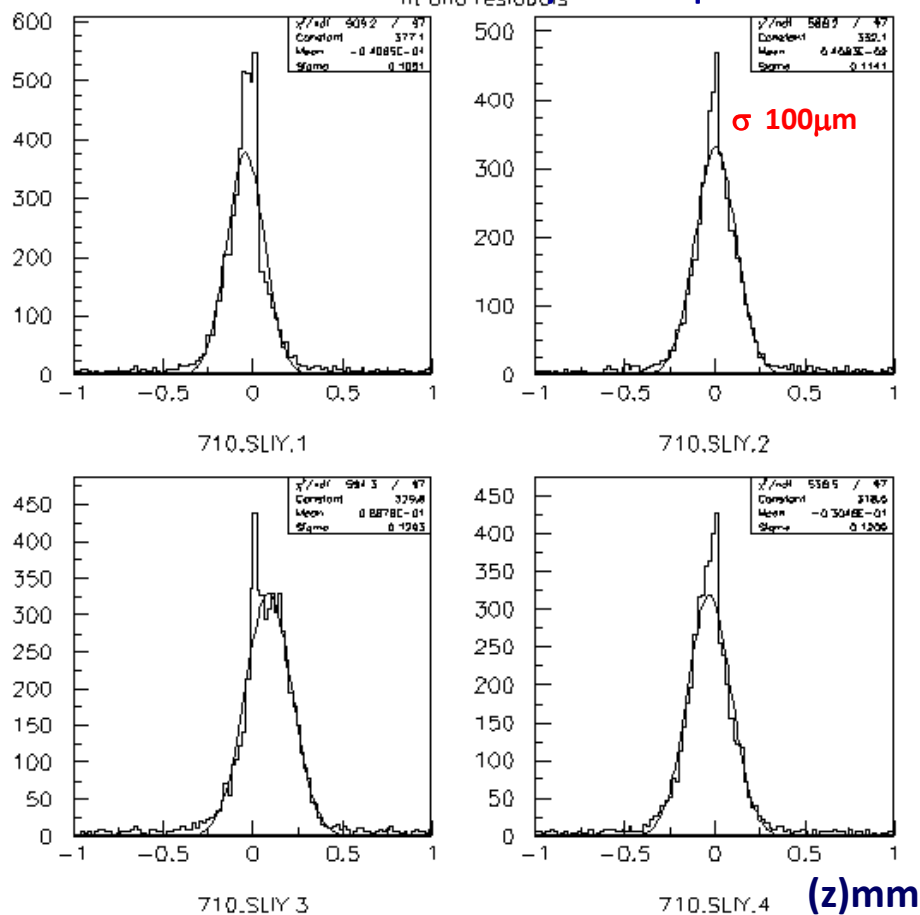
# A Single Proton through the TPC

From online monitor ... **no offline analysis !**

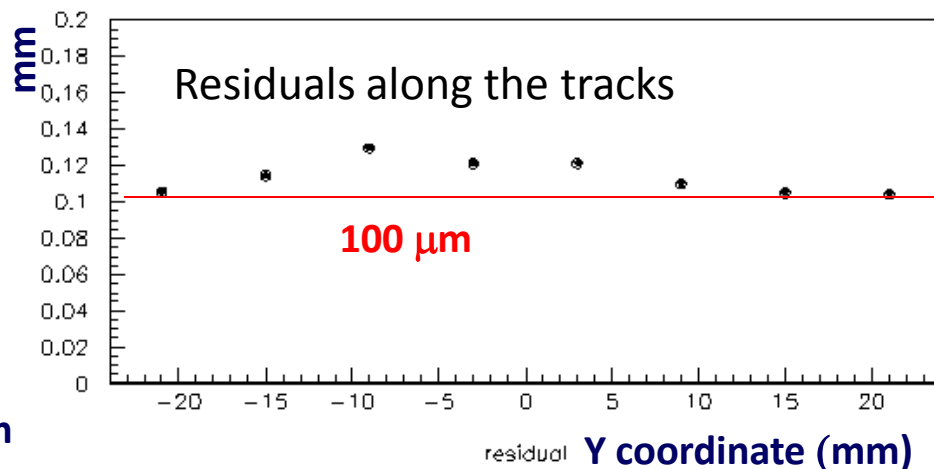
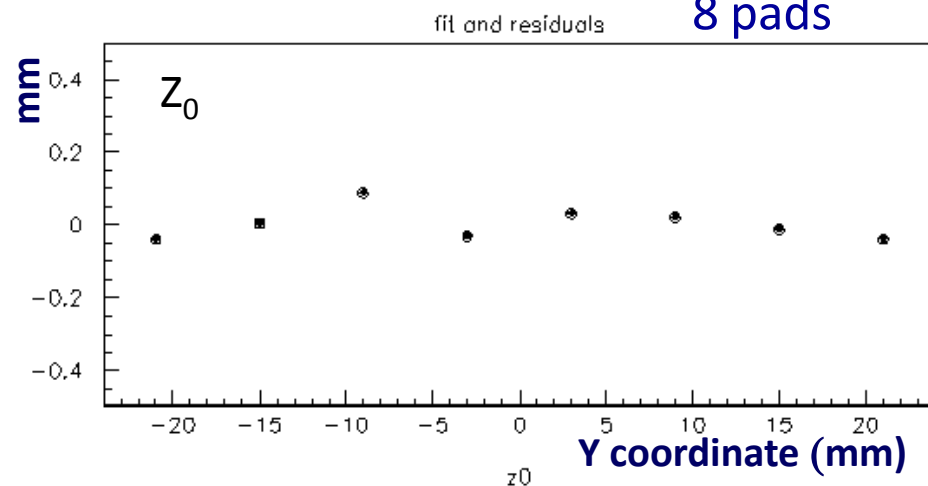


# Track reconstruction

## Residual measured by each pad



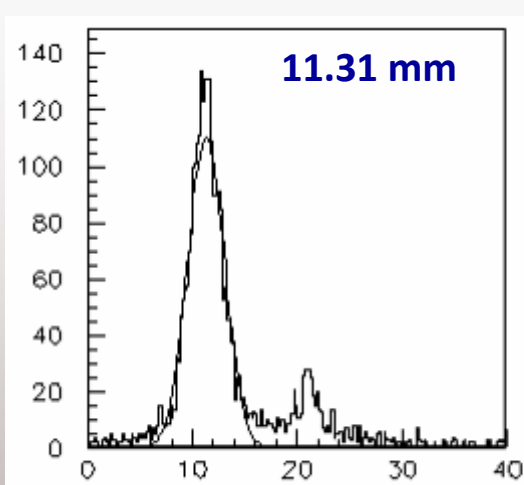
## 8 pads



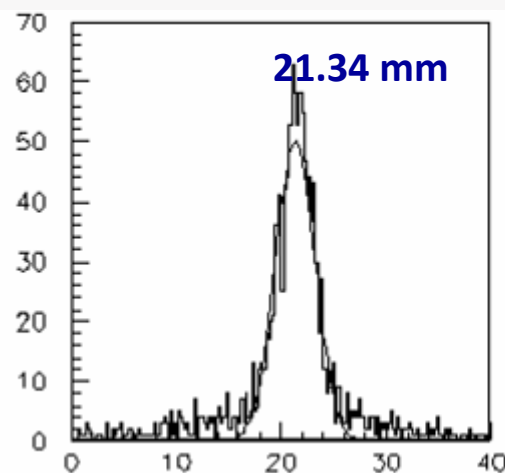
50  $\mu$ m resolution in track position



# Chamber calibration

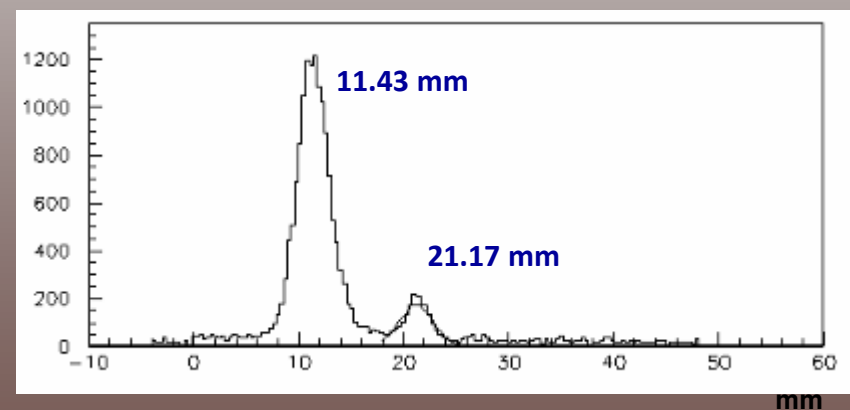
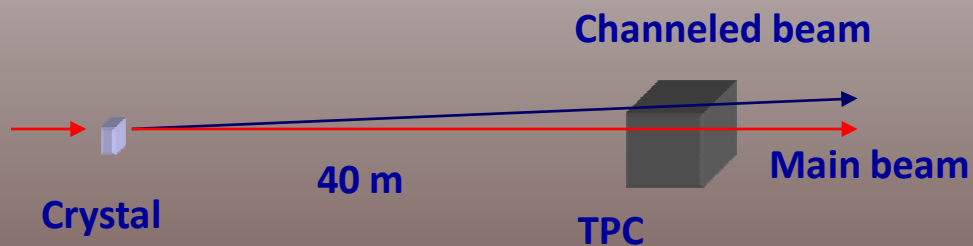


Electron drift (mm)



Electron drift (mm)

Beam position with a chamber displacement of 1 cm

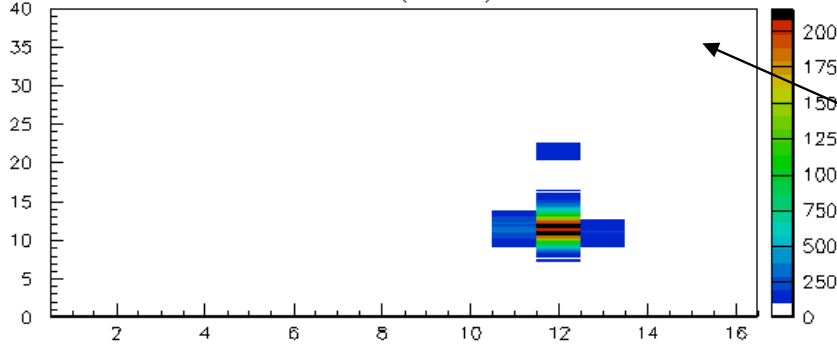


# Proton Channeling at CERN test

mm

front view

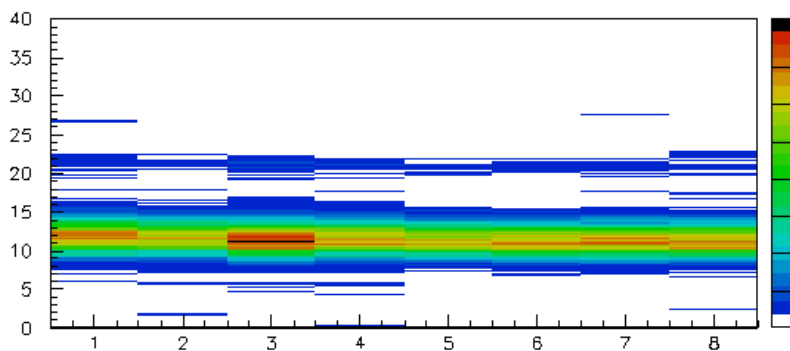
3D views (selected)



# pad

mm

zeta vs x pad

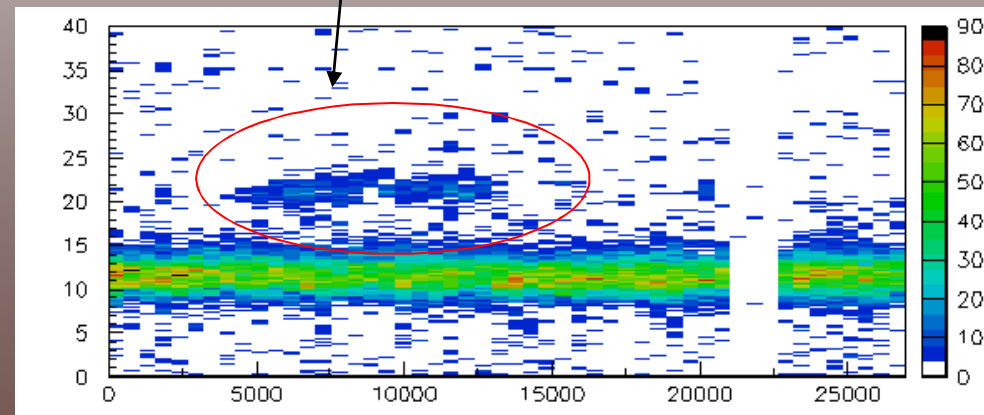


# pad

top view

zeta vs y pad

Channeled beam



# Conclusions

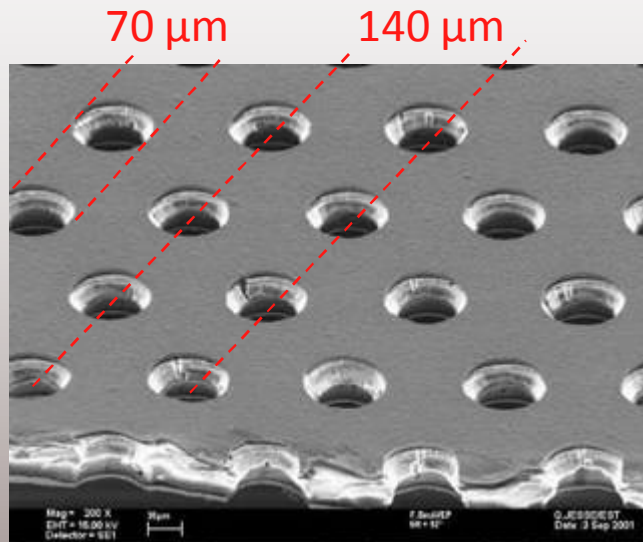
Several **portable** detectors based on triple GEM technology have been built in Frascati for several purpose :  
Luminosity monitor, Neutron flux monitor, Xray monitors, Beam position monitors, ...

- In all of these sectors they show good performances and confirm good radiation hardness
- These R&D are spreading inside and outside INFN (ENEA, CEA, ISIS, Politecnico di Milano...).
- Particular interest inside **EFDA** for burning plasma diagnostics
- A new R&D for X-rays **monitor and imaging** for high fluxes region (**Nuclear Fusion Reactors**) in collaboration with ENEA and CEA, using the poly-capillary technology

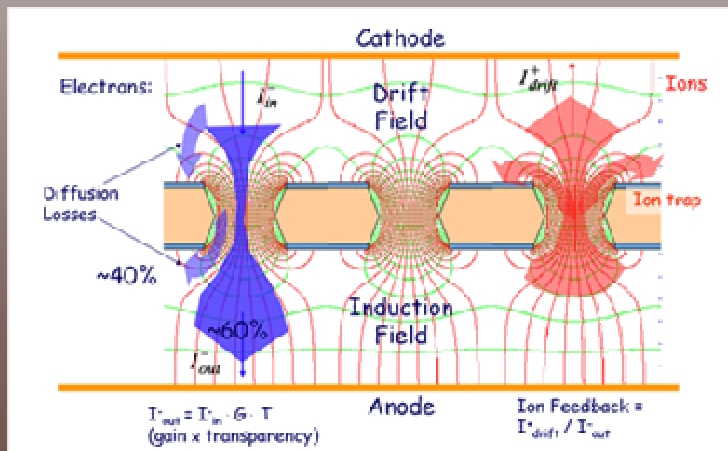
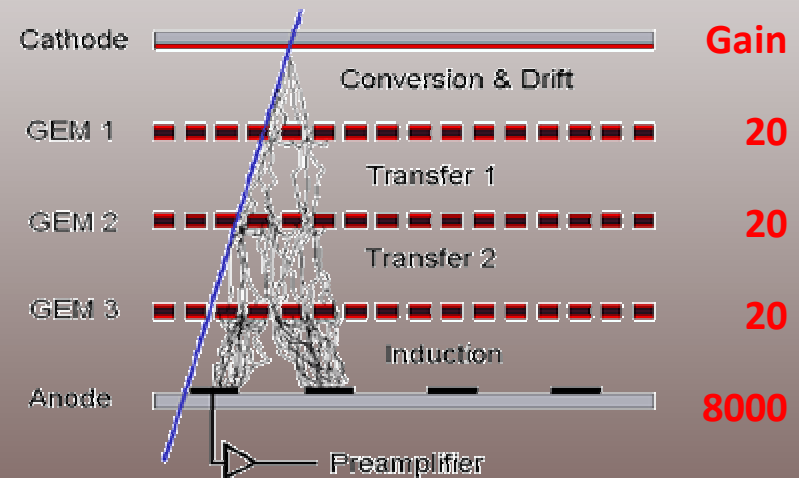


# A triple GEM Detector

A **GEM** (Gas Electron Multiplier, **F.Sauli, NIM A386 531**) is made by **50  $\mu\text{m}$  thick kapton foil, copper clad** on each side and perforated by an high surface-density of **bi-conical channels**;



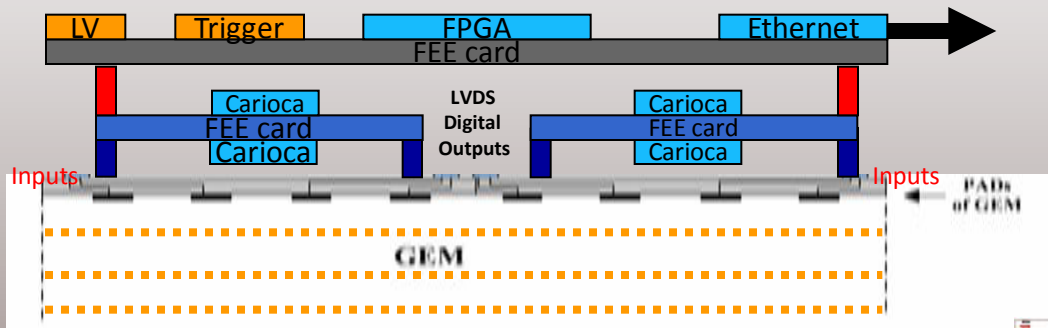
Several **triple GEM** chambers built in Frascati in the LHCb Muon Chamber framework\*



\* **M.Alfonsi et al., The Triple-GEM detector for the M1R1 muon station at LHCb, N14-182, 2005 IEEE NSS Conference, Puerto Rico**

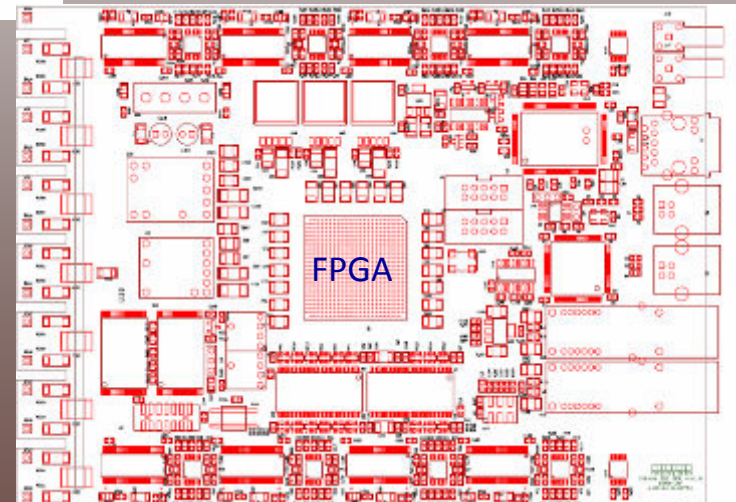
# “Intelligent” Mother Board

We are working on a **Intelligent Mother Board** with an **FPGA** on board able to count the **128 channel** hits and/or measure the time respect to a trigger (1 ns) ; the data are readable through an Ethernet connection.



Design done (A.Balla, M.Gatta);  
Ready in few weeks

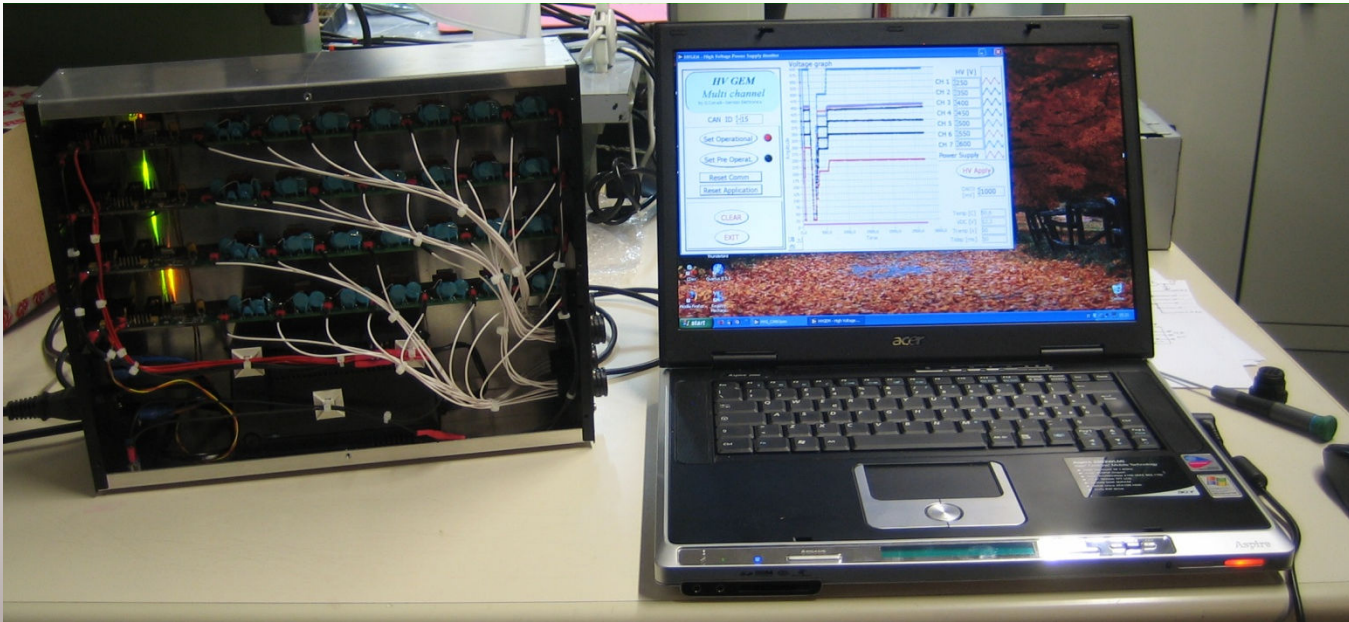
H  
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usb



# New system with 4 modules

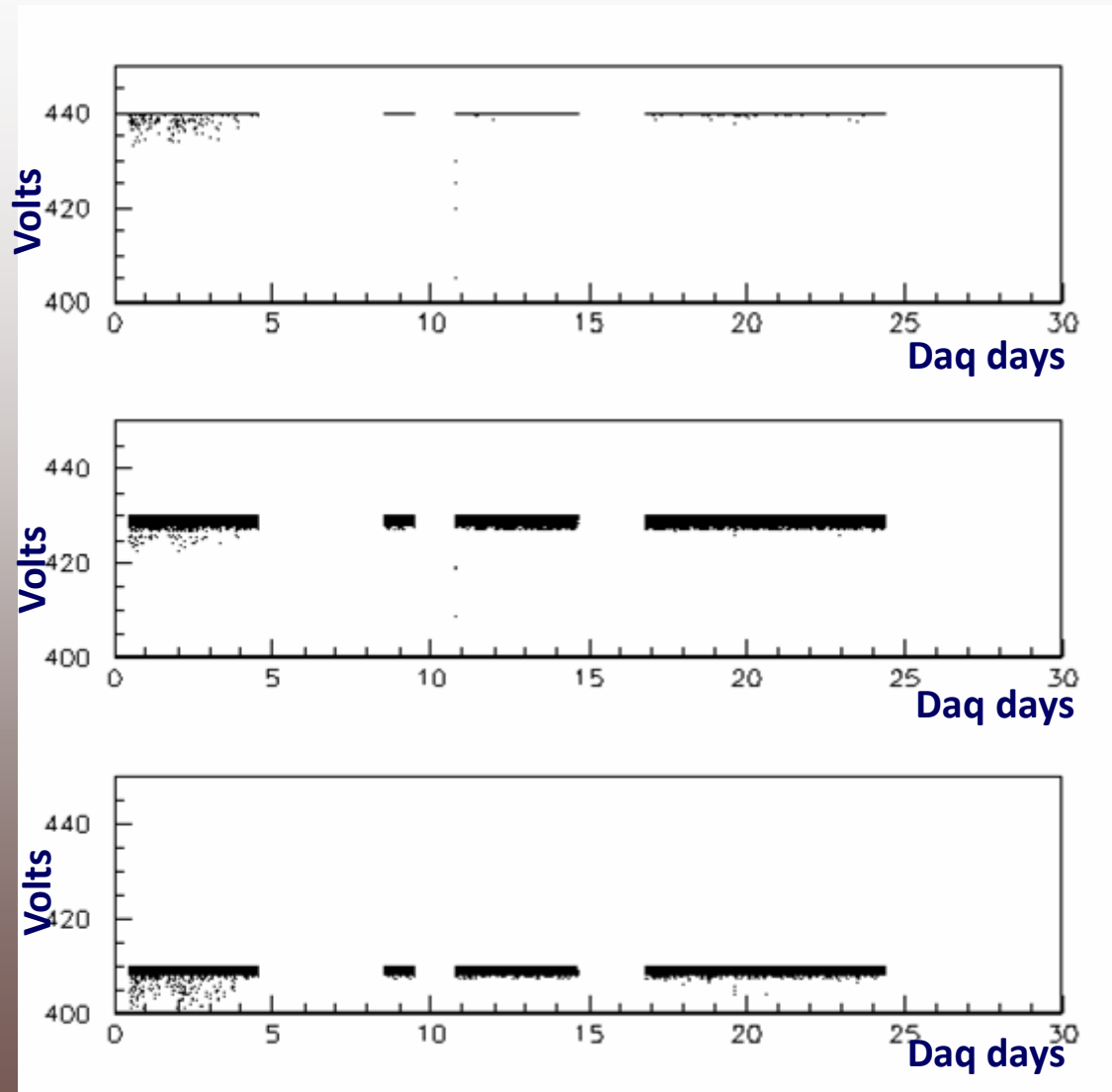


Recently a new system with **4 modules** has been made for the luminometer power supply. This system is actually working near the Dafne IP

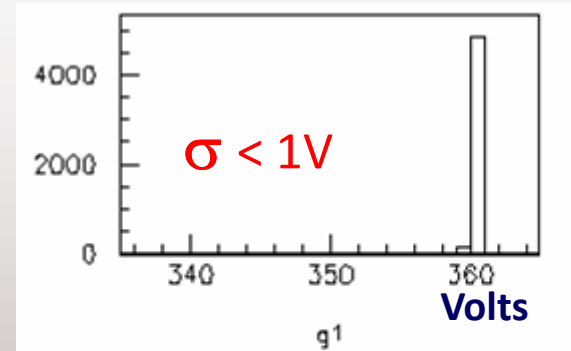
A detail of **4 HV connectors**



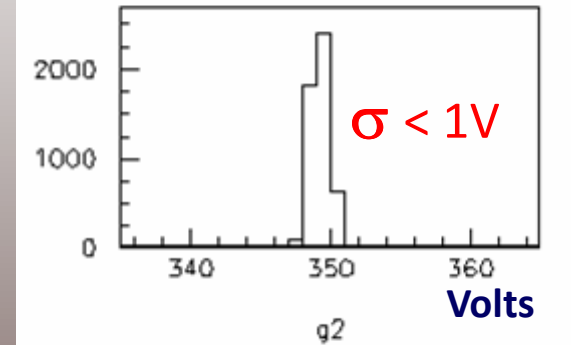
# HVGEM prototype stability



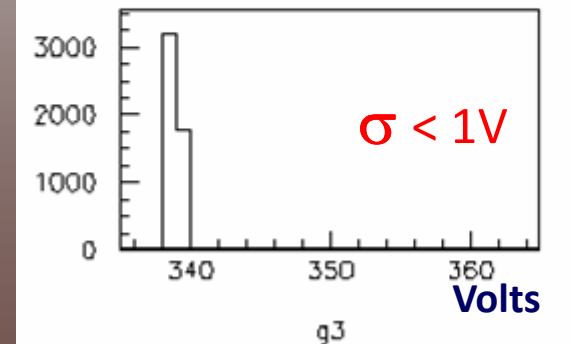
g1



g2



g3



Good gain stability !

# HV Online monitor and control

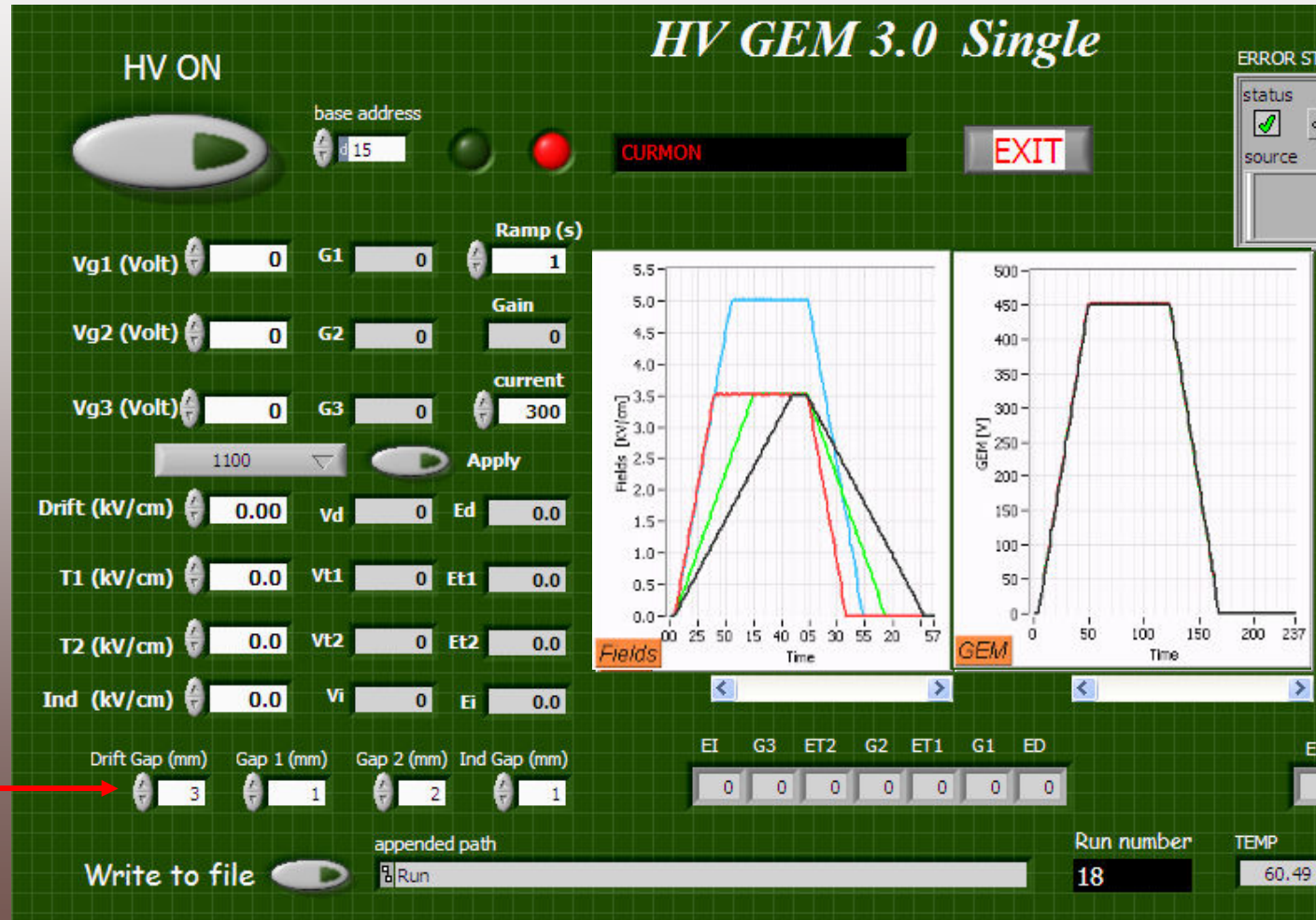
It gives the possibility to set and control directly the **4 fields** and the **total gain** of our triple GEM chambers

Labview and PVSS  
programs

GEM Voltage  
(gain)

Fields

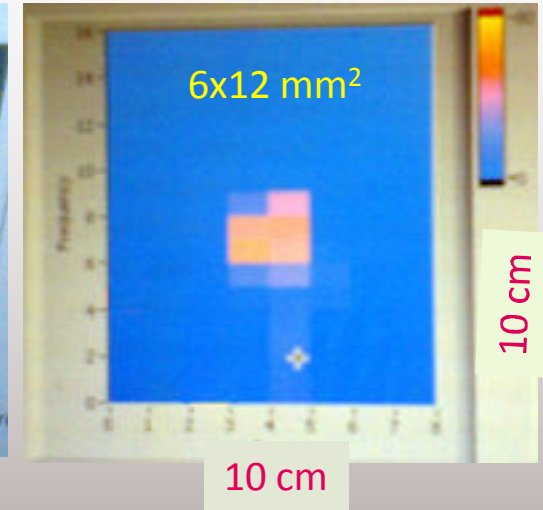
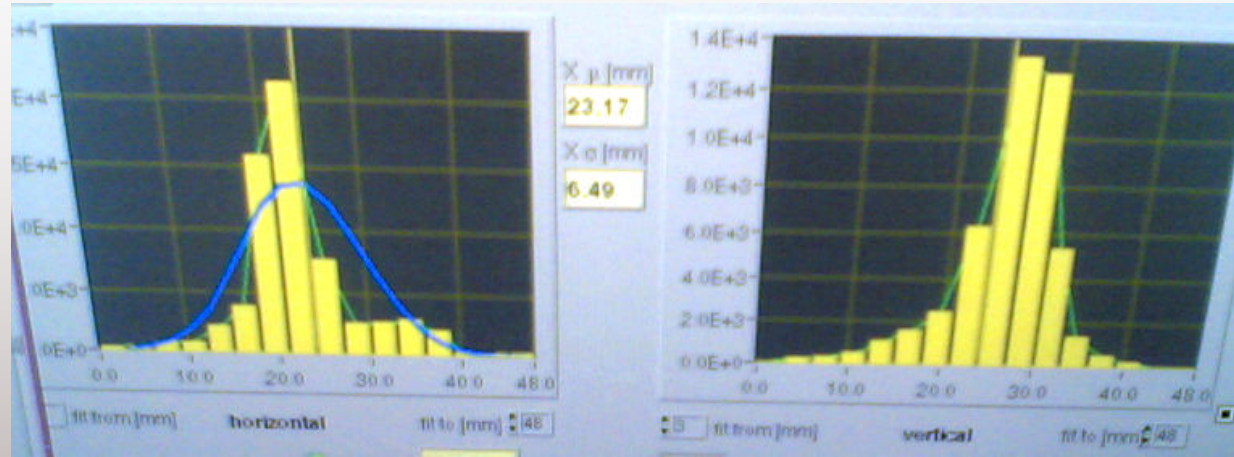
Gap dimension



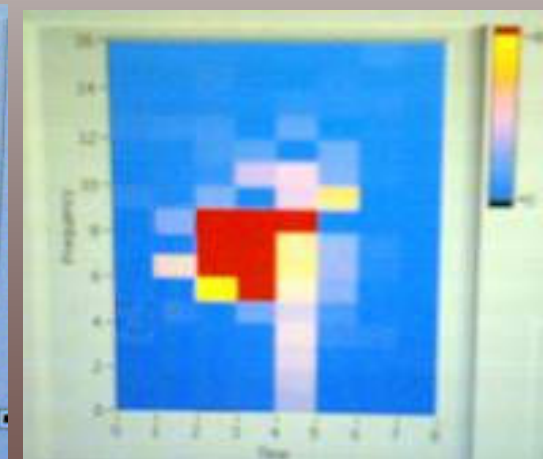
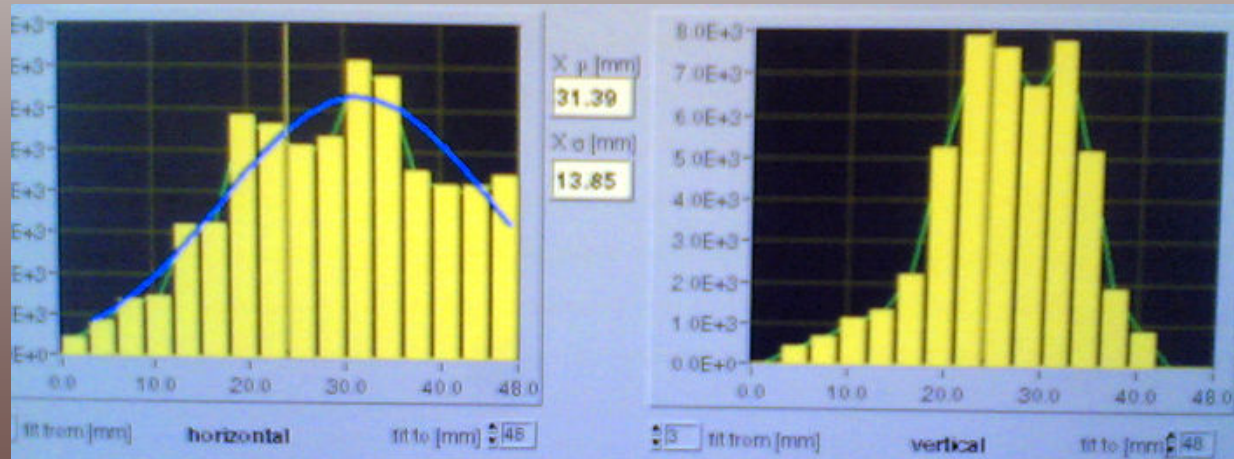


# Beam monitor at BTF Frascati

Beam profile at BTF in two configuration : narrow and wide beam



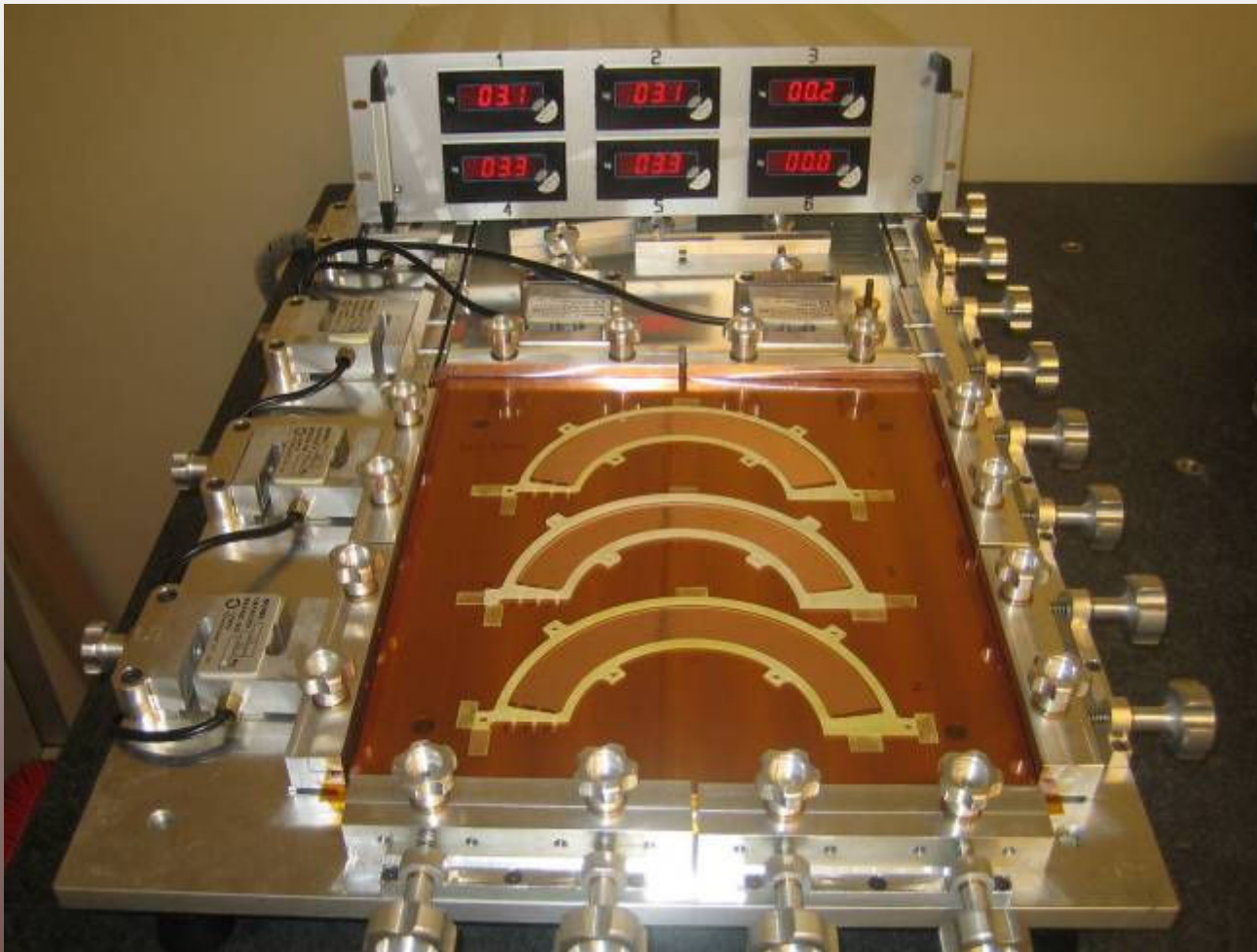
Standard diagnostic with scintillating fibers



Real-time beam monitoring, from 1 to thousands electrons, 10 ns beam shot

# Kapton foil with 3 lumi GEM

The construction of this type of detector has required a new GEM design (same kapton and holes structure but different electrodes shapes )

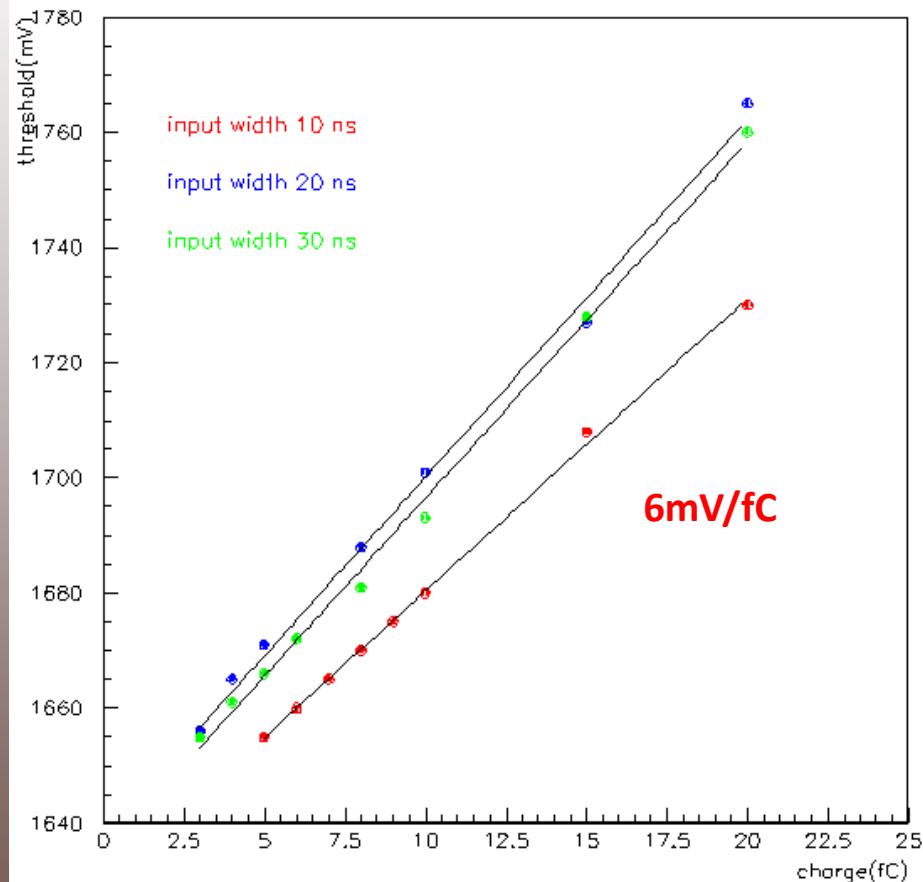


One GEM foil with the three annular structure during the stratching phase for the prototype construction

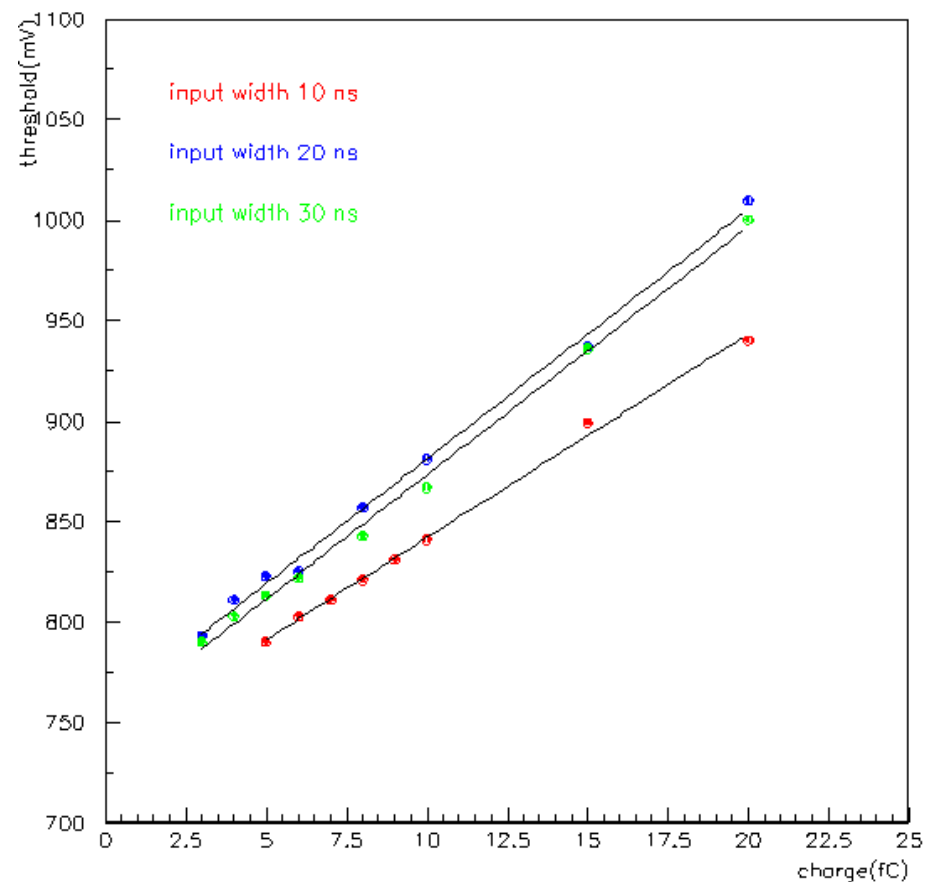
# Carioca Card Sensitivity

The sensitivity is measured vs two different thresholds

DAC Threshold on power supply

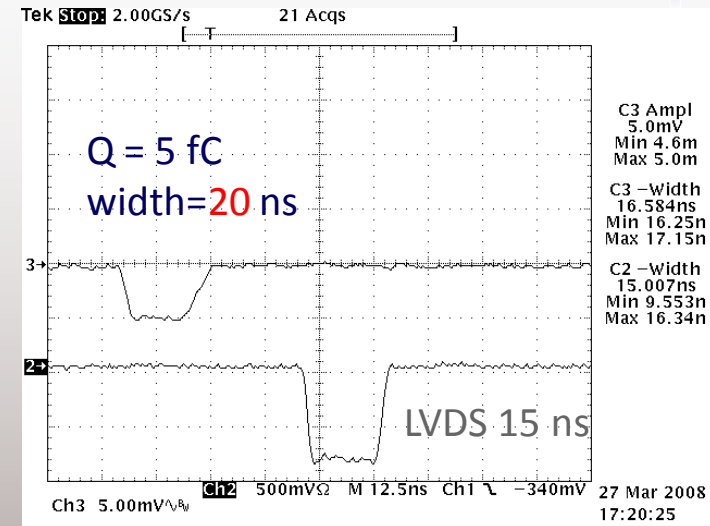
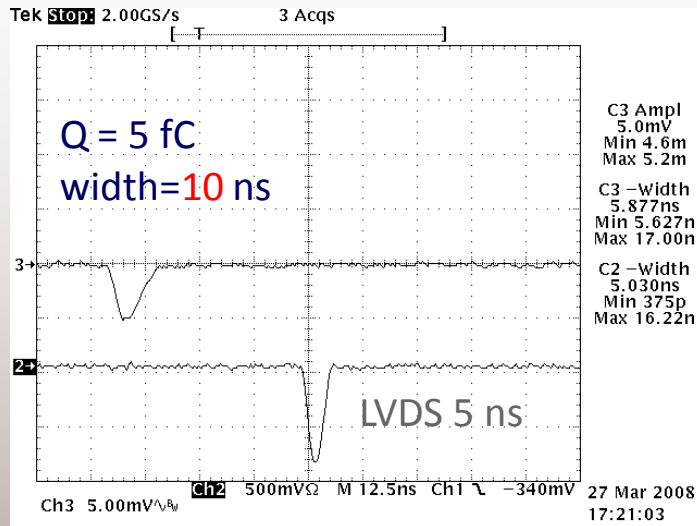


Threshold on Carioca





# Carioca Card Sensitivity



The sensitivity has been measured  
injecting a charge between  
5 and 20 fC with different width

