

# RD51 Annual Report

## Development of Micro Pattern Gas Detector Technologies

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On behalf of the RD51 Collaboration

# RD51 and the rise of micro-pattern gas detectors

Since its foundation, the RD51 collaboration has provided important stimulus for the development of MPGDs.

Improvements in detector technology often come from capitalizing on industrial progress. Over the past two decades, advances in photolithography, microelectronics and printed circuits have opened the way for the production of micro-structured gas-amplification devices. By 2008, interest in the development and use of the novel micro-pattern gaseous detector (MPGD) technologies led to the establishment at CERN of the RD51 collaboration. Originally created for a five-year term, RD51 was later prolonged for another five years beyond 2013. While many of the MPGD technologies were introduced before RD51 was founded (figure 1), with more techniques becoming available or affordable, new detection concepts are still being introduced, and existing ones are substantially improved.

In the late 1980s, the development of the micro-strip gas chamber (MSGC) created great interest because of its intrinsic rate-capability, which was orders of magnitude higher than in wire chambers, and its position resolution of a few tens of micrometres at particle fluxes exceeding about 1 MHz/mm<sup>2</sup>. Developed for projects at high-luminosity colliders, MSGCs promised to fill a gap between the high-performance but expensive solid-state detectors, and cheap but rate-limited traditional wire chambers. However, detailed studies of their long-term behaviour at high rates and in hadron beams revealed two possible weaknesses of the MSGC technology: the formation of deposits on the electrodes, affecting gain and performance ("ageing effects"), and spark-induced damage to electrodes in the presence of highly ionizing particles.

These initial ideas have since led to more robust MPGD structures, in general using modern photolithographic processes on thin insulating supports. In particular, ease of manufacturing, operational stability and superior performances for charged-particle tracking, muon detection and triggering have given rise to two main designs: the gas electron-multiplier (GEM) and the micro-mesh gaseous structure (Micromegas). By using a pitch size of a few hundred micrometres, both devices exhibit intrinsic high-rate capability (> 1 MHz/mm<sup>2</sup>), excellent spatial and multi-track resolution (around 30 µm and 500 µm, respectively), and time resolution for single photoelectrons in the sub-nanosecond range.

Coupling the microelectronics industry and advanced PCB technology has been important for the development of gas detectors with increasingly smaller pitch size. An elegant example is the use of a CMOS pixel ASIC, assembled directly below the GEM or Micromegas amplification structure. Modern "wafer post-processing technology" allows for the integration of a Micromegas grid directly on top of a Medipix or Timepix chip, thus forming

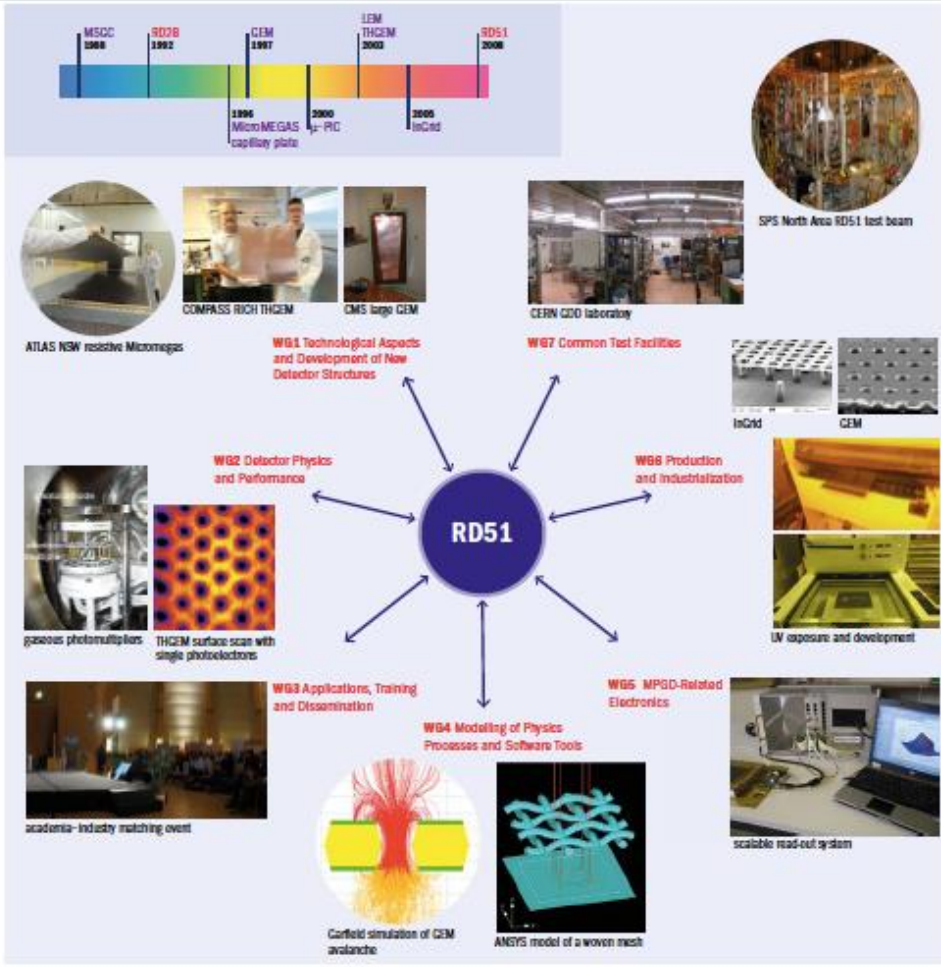


Fig.1. The seven working groups of RD51, with illustrations of just a few examples of the different kinds of work involved. Top left: the 20-year pre-history of RD51. (Image credits: RD51 Collaboration.)

integrated read-out of a gaseous detector (InGrid). Using this approach, MPGD-based detectors can reach the level of integration, compactness and resolving power typical of solid-state pixel devices. For applications requiring imaging detectors with large-area coverage and moderate spatial resolution (e.g. ring-imaging Cherenkov (RICH) counters), coarser macro-patterned structures offer an interesting economic solution with relatively low mass and easy construction – thanks to the intrinsic robustness of the PCB electrodes. Such detectors are the thick GEM (THGEM), large electron multiplier (LEM), patterned resistive thick GEM (RETGEM) and the resistive-plate WELL (RPWELL).

### RD51 and its working groups

The main objective of RD51 is to advance the technological development and application of MPGDs. While a number of activities have emerged related to the LHC upgrade, most importantly, RD51 serves as an access point to MPGD "know-how" for the worldwide community – a platform for sharing information, results and experience – and optimizes the cost of R&D through the sharing of resources and the creation of common projects and infrastructure. All partners are already pursuing either basic- or application-oriented R&D involving MPGD concepts. Figure 1 shows the organization of seven Working Groups (WG) that cover all of the relevant aspects of MPGD-related R&D.

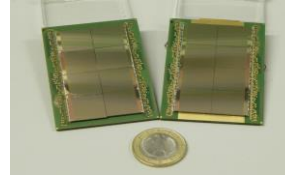
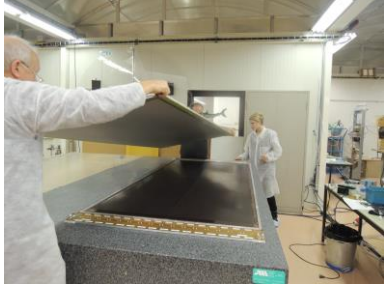
**WG1 Technological Aspects and Development of New Detector Structures.** The objectives of WG1 are to improve the performance of existing detector structures, optimize fabrication methods, and develop new multiplier geometries and techniques. One of the most prominent activities is the development of large-area GEM, Micromegas and THGEM detectors. Only one decade ago, the largest MPGDs were around 40 × 40 cm<sup>2</sup>, limited by existing tools and materials. A big step towards the industrial manufacturing of MPGDs with a size around a square metre came with new fabrication methods – the single-mask GEM, "bulk" Micromegas, and the novel Micromegas construction scheme with a "floating mesh". While in "bulk" Micromegas, the metallic mesh is integrated into the PCB read-out, in the "floating-mesh" scheme it is integrated in the panel containing drift electrodes and placed on pillars when the chamber is closed. The single-mask GEM technique overcomes the cumbersome practice of alignment of two masks between top and bottom films, which limits the achievable lateral size to 50 cm. This technology, together with the novel "self-stretching technique" for assembling GEMs without glue and spacers, simplifies the fabrication process to such an extent that, especially for large-volume production, the cost per unit area drops by orders of magnitude. >

# RD51 Achievements and Highlights

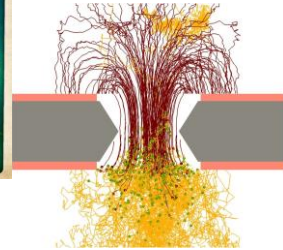
- Consolidation of the Collaboration and **MPGD community integration** ( 86 Institutes, ~500 members);
- Major progress in the MPPGD technologies development in particular **large area GEM (single mask), MicroMegas (resistive), THGEM**; some picked up by experiments (including LHC upgrades);
  - ALICE**, TPC read-out, 130 m<sup>2</sup> to be instrumented
  - ATLAS**, small wheels, 1200 m<sup>2</sup> to be instrumented
  - CMS**, forward detectors, 1000 m<sup>2</sup> of GEM foils
  - COMPASS RICH**, 4.5 m<sup>2</sup> to be instrumented, single photon detection
- **Secured future** of the MPPGD technologies development through the EP DT MPT workshop upgrade and FP7 AIDA & AIDA2020 contribution;
- Contacts with industry for large volume production, **MPGD industrialization and first industrial runs**;
- Major improvement of the MPPGD **simulation software** framework **for small structures** allowing first applications;
- **Development of common, scalable readout electronics (SRS)** (many developers and > 50 user groups); **Production** (PRISMA company and availability through CERN store); **Industrialization** (re-design of SRS in ATCA in EISYS);
- **Infrastructure** for common RD51 test beam and lab facilities (>20 user groups)

# RD51 Collaboration

Technological Aspects  
New Detector Structures



Detector Physics and Performance  
RD51 Common Projects



WG1:

WG2:

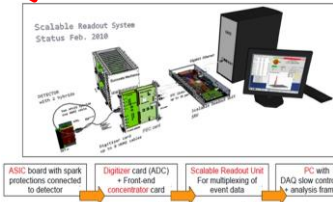
WG5:

RD51

WG4:

Modeling of Physics Processes  
Software Tools

MPGD  
Electronics



WG7:

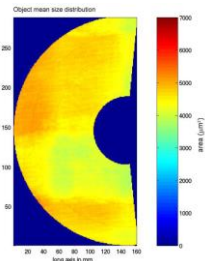
WG6:



Applications, Training and Dissemination

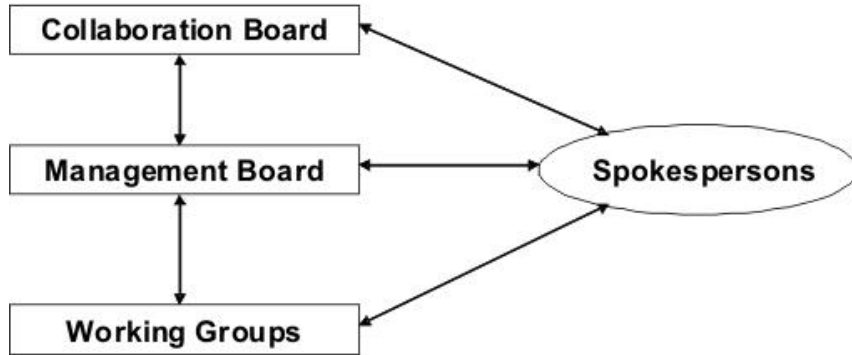
WG3:

Common Test Facilities



Production and Industrialization

# RD51 New Scientific Organization



## Members of the RD51 Collaboration Management Board (MB):

**two Co-Spokespersons:** Silvia Dalla Torre, Leszek Ropelewski

**CB Chairperson and its deputy:** João Veloso, Atsuhiko Ochi

**Scientific Secretary:** Maxim Titov

**Technical Coordinator:** Eraldo Oliveri

**MB members:** Amos Breskin, Paul Colas, Klaus Dehmelt, Ioannis Giomataris, Hans Taureg (Finances), Andy White  
+ 3 to be elected

## Working Groups Conveners:

WG1 - **New Structures and Technologies** (Paul Colas, Filippo Resnati)

WG2 - **Detector Physics and Performance** (Diego Gonzalez Diaz, Max Chefdeville)

WG3 - **Training and Dissemination** (Fabrizio Murtas, João Veloso)

WG4 - **Modeling of Physics Processes and Software Tools** (Ozkan Sahin, Rob Veenhof)

WG5 - **Electronics for MPGDs** (Jochen Kaminski, Hans Muller)

WG6 - **Production and Industrialization** (Fabien Jeanneau, Hans Danielsson, Rui de Oliveira)

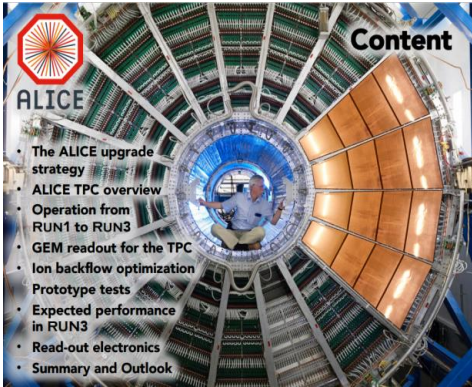
WG7 - **Common Test Facilities** (Eraldo Oliveri, Yorgos Tsipolitis)

# RD51 present and future activities

- Continuation of the R&D support for the experiments and LHC upgrades **WG1**
- Generic R&D (new structures, ideas, detector physics) – RD51 Common Projects **WG2**  
Development of new structures and consolidation of the existing structures
- Applications - organization of series of specialized workshops disseminating MPGD applications beyond fundamental physics – RD51, potential users and industry (e.g. dosimetry, neutron detection, medical physics, ...) **WG3**
- MPGD Education and Training : organization of schools for students and newcomers & academic training **WG3**
- Development and Maintenance of Software & Simulation Tools; basic studies & software support for the RD51 community **WG4**
- Development and Maintenance of the SRS Electronics; An extended support for the SRS including new developments and implementations of additional features **WG5**
- MPGD Industrialization and QA Control - GEM, MicroMegas, Thick GEM; **WG6**
- Maintenance of the RD51 Lab and Test-Beam Infrastructure **WG7**

# Examples of CERN/LHC Upgrades

## ALICE (GEM)



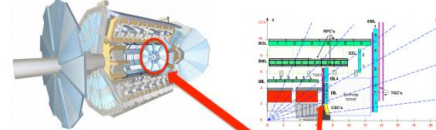
**Content**

- The ALICE upgrade strategy
- ALICE TPC overview
- Operation from RUN1 to RUN3
- GEM readout for the TPC
- Ion backflow optimization
- Prototype tests
- Expected performance in RUN3
- Read-out electronics
- Summary and Outlook

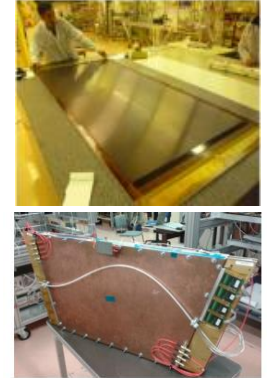


## ATLAS NSW (mm)

### The ATLAS Muon Spectrometer and the Small Wheel



- In the Barrel Region the ATLAS Muon Spectrometer is realized by RPC and MDT detectors, while in the End Cap Regions CSC, MDT and TGC detectors are used
- The Small Wheel (Innermost Endcap Muon Station) is the region with highest background rates in the present ATLAS Muon Spectrometer
- The present system is based on Cathode Strip Chambers (CSCs), Monitored Drift Tubes (MDTs) and TGC for particle tracking
- Located between endcap calorimeter and endcap toroid



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### MicroMegas Technology for the ATLAS NSW Upgrade

MicroMegas (B. Giometaris et al., NIMA 475 (1998) 28) are parallel plate chambers where the amplification takes place in a thin gas, separated from the conversion region by a fine metallic mesh.

We opted for a non-bulk technique (**floating mesh**) that uses also pillars to keep the mesh at a defined distance from the board, the mesh is integrated with the drift-electrode panel and placed on the pillars when the chamber is closed. This allows to build very large chambers using standard PCB.

Requirements for a momentum resolution of 15% @ 170V in Atlas:  
Precision of strip position in Et (precision coordinate) 30 μm r.m.s.  
Precision of strip position in Z (perpendicular to the detection plane) 80 μm r.m.s.

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### Resolution studies

MicroMegas will be the main precision tracker of the NSW (required spatial resolution 100μm).

Two different methods are used in order to extract the correct spatial information:

- Using charge amplitude (Centroid hit)
- Accuracy rapidly decreasing for larger track angles.
- Using time information (ITPC segment)
- Performance improving with increasing cluster size.

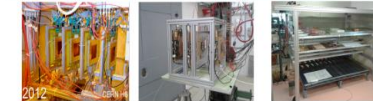
Resolution achieved with centroid method for perpendicular track using chamber with 400 μm strip pitch

Resolution achieved with μITPC method for 30° inclined track using chamber with 400 μm strip pitch

NSW expected track angles

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### Performance of MMs prototype



- Extremely wide performance analysis program ongoing since 2008 in order to fully characterize the MicroMegas chambers.
- The analysis program has made use of:
- Several test beam campaigns
  - Test with cosmic ray
  - X-ray guns for gain and mesh transparency measurements
  - Irradiation tests (γ, α, neutron) for ageing and radiation hardness studies

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### MM performance in magnetic field

The MM chambers of the NSW will operate in a magnetic field of a magnitude up to about 0.3 T with different orientations with respect to the chamber planes but a sizable component orthogonal to the MM electric field.

The effect of the magnetic field on the detector operation has been studied with test beam data and simulations.

The drift direction of the ionization electrons is tilted with respect to the electric field direction by the Lorentz angle  $\theta_L$ .

The tilt of the drift direction gives a sizable shift ( $\delta x$ ) of the reconstructed hit position.

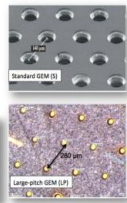
At the singular configuration, the bad performance of the cluster centroid method, due to the very small cluster size, is compensated by the good performance of the cluster centroid method, due to the very small cluster size. A combination algorithm can be applied to have a constant resolution through all configurations.

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A continuous read-out TPC for the ALICE upgrade, C. Lippmann, Eiba 2015

### IBF optimized configuration (2)

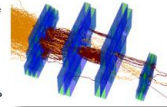
- Satisfactory performance could not be achieved with 3 GEM stack
- Best results in terms of IBF and energy resolution:
- 4 GEM stack
- S-LP-LP-S configuration
- S: standard GEM foils
- LP: large hole pitch foils
- Optimized V settings:  $V_{drift}$ ,  $E_z$  (transfer fields)



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### IBF optimized configuration (7)

- Electron transport properties for IBF optimized voltage settings
- $\epsilon_{coll}$  = collection efficiency
- $\epsilon_{ex}$  = extraction efficiency
- $M$  = gas multiplication factor
- $G = \epsilon_{coll} \cdot M \cdot \epsilon_{ex}$  = effective gain
- $N_{e-pairs}$  = number of produced e-pairs
- $N_{back}$  = number of ions drifting back into the drift volume

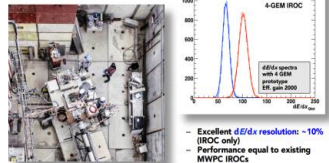


	$\epsilon_{coll}$	$\epsilon_{ex}$	$M$	$N_{e-pairs}$	$N_{back}$	$G$	Ratio of total IBF (coll)	Ratio of total IBF (ex)
GEM (S)	1	1	14	13	0.05	9.1	9.1	3.6 (28%)
GEM (LP)	0.2	1.8	8	127	0.25	8	8.88	3.3 (26%)
GEM (S)	1	1	14	13	0.05	12.7	12.7	1.6 (11%)
GEM (S)	1	1	14	13	0.05	144	144	0.84 (6.0%)
Total						183	183	6.0 (38%)

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### Prototype beam tests: PID

- 4 GEM IROC prototype tests:  $dE/dx$  resolution measurements at CERN PS



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### Prototype beam tests: Stability

- Discharge tests at CERN SPS



- Discharge probability:  $(6.4 \pm 2.7) \times 10^{-12}$  per hadron
- Additional lab measurements with  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  particles
- Performance similar to standard triple GEMs
- Odd voltage settings compensated by addition of 4th GEM foil
- Expected number of discharges by full TPC per typical yearly heavy-ion run at 50 kHz: ~4.5 discharges per GEM stack, 450 discharges for the whole TPC
- Not expected to create any damage to the GEM detectors

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LHC Upgrades: Original R&D efforts emerged from RD51 activities.

Today: production phase under the project effort, access to RD51 facilities (laboratory, test beam, workshops) and tools (simulation, electronics,...) to facilitate this particular phase

# Examples of CERN/LHC Upgrades

## CMS (GEM)

### The CMS GEM project

- GE1/1:**
  - Baseline detector for GEM project
  - 36 staggered super-chambers per endcap, each super-chamber spans  $10^\circ$
  - One super-chamber is made of 2 back-to-back triple-GEM detectors
  - Will guarantee high trigger performance during late Phase I and throughout Phase II
  - Installation: LS2 (2018-19)
- GE2/1:**
  - 1.55 <  $|\eta|$  < 2.45
  - 18 staggered super-chambers per endcap, each chamber spans  $20^\circ$
  - Installation: LS3 (2022-24)
- ME0:**
  - Muon tagger at highest  $\eta$
  - $2.0 < |\eta| < 3.5$
  - 6 layers of Triple-GEM
  - each chamber spans  $20^\circ$
  - Installation: LS3 (2022-24)

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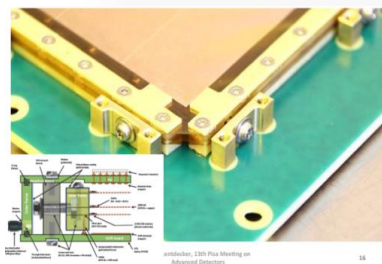


### R&D: 6 generations of triple-GEMs

- Generation I (2010):** First test detector with 10 staggered chambers, 1000 channels, 1000 channels, 1000 channels.
- Generation II (2011):** First test detector with 10 staggered chambers, 1000 channels, 1000 channels, 1000 channels.
- Generation III (2012):** First test detector with 10 staggered chambers, 1000 channels, 1000 channels, 1000 channels.
- Generation IV (2013):** First test detector with 10 staggered chambers, 1000 channels, 1000 channels, 1000 channels.
- Generation V (2014):** First test detector with 10 staggered chambers, 1000 channels, 1000 channels, 1000 channels.
- Generation VI (2014/2015):** First test detector with 10 staggered chambers, 1000 channels, 1000 channels, 1000 channels.

- GEM foil production uses single mask technology for wet etching
  - Dramatically reduces foil production costs and large sizes to be manufactured
  - Performance same as that of double mask
  - Mechanical foil stretching procedure
    - Construction time reduced from week(s) to two hours per chamber

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### Performances

Over the years numerous tests, also with beam (CERN/FNAL), have been performed

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### Aging studies

**Test with GE1/1-IV at the CERN Gamma Irradiation Facility (GIF):**

- $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source of 566 GBq
- Incident  $\gamma$  rate  $\sim 100 \text{ kHz/cm}^2 \rightarrow$  few  $\text{kHz/cm}^2$
- $\text{ArCO}_2\text{CF}_4$  450/5500 (0.5L/h), gas gain  $2 \times 10^4$
- No gain drop after 10  $\text{mC/cm}^2$  (over 12 months)
- Next steps:
  - Move to GIF++ to reach  $>100 \text{ mC/cm}^2$  (16.7 Tbiq  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )

**Outgassing studies:**

- At room  $T^\circ$  and at  $50^\circ\text{C}$
- Being performed on all materials in contact with gas
- Outgassing box-SWPC-10x10  $\text{cm}^2$  triple-GEM
- Chromatograph to identify impurities
- Viton O-ring: Ok
- Polyurethane Cellpack: Ok
- Polyurethane Nuovenero: Ok

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## COMPASS RICH-1 (THGEM+mm)

### Motivation

Enlargement of the COMPASS Physics Programme

RICH-1: Maintain performance & operate in more demanding conditions

MWPCs

- $BF = 10^\circ$
- $IBF = 50\%$
- Signal  $\rightarrow$  ions  $\rightarrow \sim 100 \text{ ns}$
- Long recovery time
- photon feedback

Photon detectors now: MWPC + CsI, MAPMT

.. in 2016: New Detector 4 x 600 x 600  $\text{mm}^2$ , Smaller photon detection efficiency

COMPASS - Common Mass Proton Apparatus for Structure and Spectroscopy

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### Detector Concept

Hybrid Detector (2 x THGEM + Microchips)

- Simple robust design
- High photoelectron extraction efficiency
- Signal  $\rightarrow$  Electrons  $\rightarrow \tau = 10 \text{ ns}$
- Close geometry
- Gas  $\rightarrow C_4F_8 \rightarrow$  single photon detectors
- Stability time & high rates

“Surface” pad  $\rightarrow$  HV via internal connection

Fiber Glass

PCB

“Inner” pad  $\rightarrow$  signal induced by IC coupling

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### Large Area THGEMs

Gain THGEM #1, Gain THGEM #2

Gain Variation: 17%, Gain Variation: 11%

Al $_2$ O $_3$  (70/30), Pre-amplifier + Amplifier + MCA  $^{19}\text{F}$

- Measure thickness of raw PCB ( $\sim 9\%$ )
- Polish
- Ultrasonic Cleaning
- Doublet Annealing
- Oven @  $100^\circ\text{C}$
- Gain Characterization (4 THGEMs)
- 4 THGEMs with similar behavior
- comparable to 300 x 300  $\text{mm}^2$

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### Performance in Beam & FE Electronics

Digital Readout: Same as RICH-1 - MAPMT, C-MAD, Roof, 1000000 read

Time Distribution of Events: Gaussian  $\sigma = 7 \text{ ns}$

Cherenkov Ring

Noise level at low  $\eta$ : cut at  $-5\sigma \rightarrow$  High Threshold

GOAL: VERIFY that the architecture of the hybrid detector is NOT affected by principle problems

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### Large Area THGEMs

Thickness Distribution

Deviation to Mean Value ( $\sigma_{\text{thickness}} = 2.6\%$ )

36 x 36 points

Expected Thickness: PCB + 2x Cu (35 $\mu\text{m}$ ) = 470  $\mu\text{m}$

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LHC Upgrades: Original R&D efforts emerged from RD51 activities.

Today: production phase under the project effort, access to RD51 facilities (laboratory, test beam, workshops) and tools (simulation, electronics,...) to facilitate this particular phase



# Activities in the GDD/RD51 Laboratory

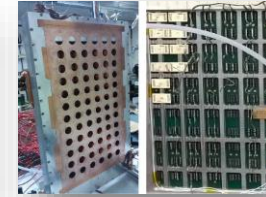
## Experiments



ATLAS NSW: Quadruplet, Environmental Effects, Thinner Gaps mm

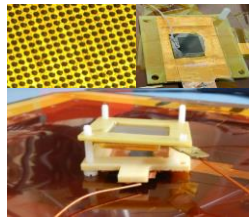


ALICE: out gassing, Aging and stability

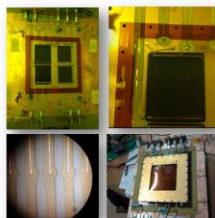


THGEM – Micromegas - Electronics Compass RICH

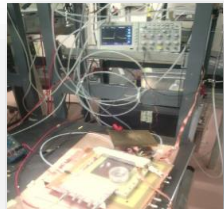
## Detectors R&D



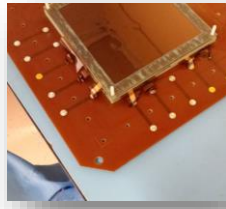
Diamond GEM



CC MSGC



Thick-Groove



Target Exp. GEM TPC

*3 Permanent Installation  
(ALICE TPC, ATLAS NSW, ESS)*

*> 15 groups in visit to perform measurements*

*Several activities in synergy with external companies*

## Electronics



ATLAS VMM2



ALICE FoCAL  
VMM2 and SRS

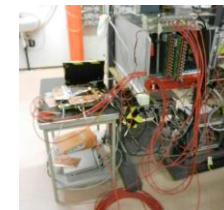


MPGD Instrumentation  
Development

## External Companies



CAEN (HV power Supply)

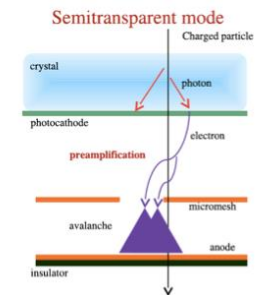


eicSys (ATCA SRS)

# Generic Detector R&D

Collaboration with Saclay and Princeton

## Fast timing with MM

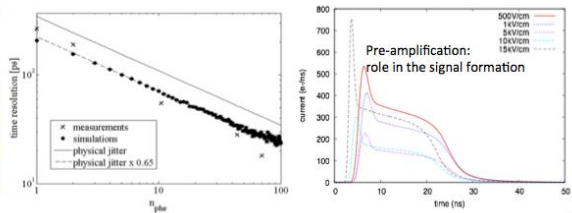
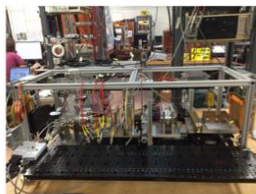
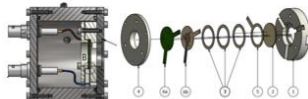


Aim at <50ps resolution

- Cherenkov radiator
- Photocathode
- 200um drift
- MicroMeGas

R&D on:

- photocathode protection
- photocathode alternatives
- secondary emitter materials



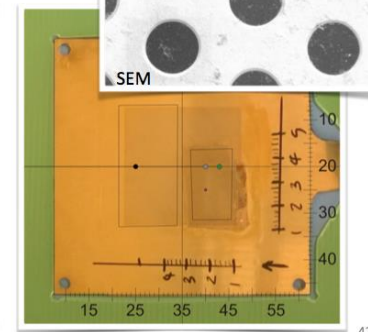
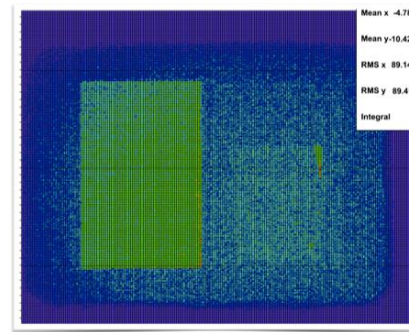
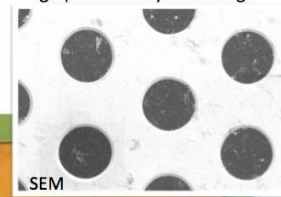
39

Collaboration with UCL

## Graphene

- Membrane opaque to ions and transparent to electrons
- solution of the ion back-flow in gaseous detectors
  - protective layer on photocathodes
  - enhancement of electron emission

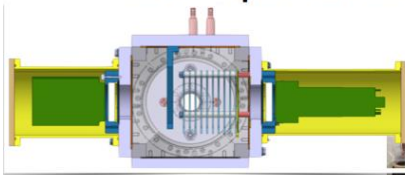
~99% (suspended) graphene tri-layer coverage



42

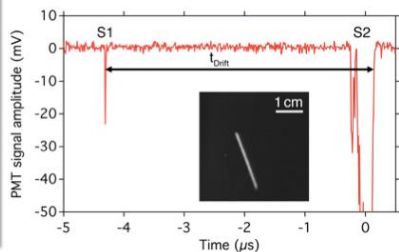
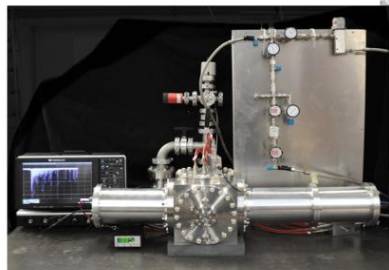
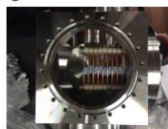
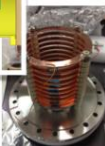
Collaboration with Tokyo University

## GEM optical readout and OTPC



Study:

- Visible (near UV and near IR) scintillation of gasses
- Event topology study
- Imaging



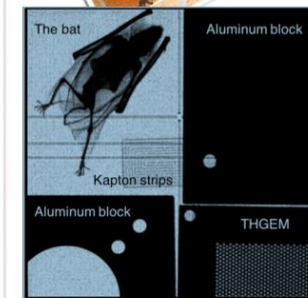
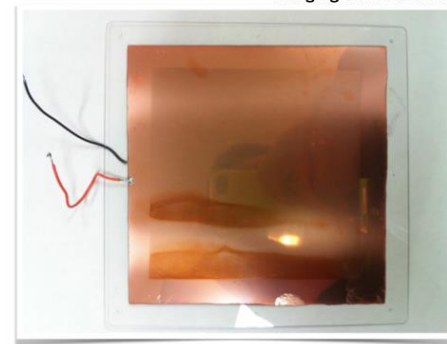
40

## Glass GEM

- Photo Etchable Glass 3 (PEG3):
- Rigid (self sustained structure)
  - 'Laser assisted etching' opens new possibilities
  - Slightly conductive (milder charge-up)
  - Clean and low outgassing (sealed operation)



Imaging with electronic readout



41

# MPGD 2015 and RD51 CM in Trieste

[MPGD2015 and RD51 CM](#)



**New Developments in MPDGs**  
**Production techniques**  
**Material and Ageing Tests**  
**MPGD Detector Physics**  
**Simulation and Software**  
**Electronics**  
**Applications**

140 participants  
120 abstracts



Charpak Young Scientist Award

[MPGD contributions in recent and running experiments](#)

[Conference Summary](#)

# Academia-Industry Matching Event

## Second Special Workshop on Neutron Detection with MPGDs

16-17 March 2015  
CERN  
Europe/Zurich timezone

### Event Description

Detailed agenda

Registration

Participant List

How to get CERN

List of Recommended  
Hotels

15th RD51  
Collaboration Meeting

Organising Committee

### Event Description



The specialized workshop "Neutron Detection with Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detectors" organised by RD51 in collaboration with HEPtech, will take place at CERN on March 16 and 17, 2015.

**The goal of the workshop is to help disseminating MPGD technologies beyond fundamental physics, where academic institutions, potential users and industry could meet together.**

The shortage of the Helium-3 in the world brings new challenges to neutron detection, especially in the areas of homeland security, non-proliferation, neutron scattering science and other fields. Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detectors offer attractive alternative solutions for neutron detection, compared to Helium-3 based proportional counters. Moreover, this event provides a platform for discuss prospects of the MPGD use for the thermal and fast neutron detection, commercial requirements and possible solutions. This workshop aims to foster collaboration between the particle physics community and the industry of neutron detectors, and to discuss the potential of the MPGD technologies for the field. This event is jointly organized by the RD51 collaboration, the HEPtech Network and CERN KT Group. It is open to all researchers and commercial partners interested or working in the field of neutron detection.



**Dates:** 16 to 17 March 2015  
**Venue:** The Globe, CERN  
Route de Meyrin 385, 1217 Meyrin

RD51-NOTE-2015-012

## Prospects in MPGDs development for neutron detection

Summary of RD-51 Academia-Industry Matching Event  
Second Special Workshop on Neutron Detection with MPGDs

Gabriele Croci (University of Milano-Bicocca, INFN & CNR),  
Fabrizio Murtas (INFN & CERN),  
Filippo Resnati (CERN)

Organising committee of the Academia-Industry Matching Event

A. Breskin (Weizmann Institute), A. Delbart (CEA),  
S. Duarte Pinto (CERN), I. Giomataris (CEA),  
B. Guerrard (ILL), R. Hall-Wilton (ESS),  
J. Le Goff (CERN), F. Murtas (INFN & CERN),  
A. Pacheco (CERN), L. Ropelewski (CERN),  
M. Titov (CEA), T. Tsarfati (CERN)

### 1 Introduction

The aim of this document is to summarise the discussion and the contributions from the 2nd Academia-Industry Matching Event on Detecting Neutrons with MPGDs [1] which took place at CERN on the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> of March 2015. The first event of this kind [2], organised in 2013, was summarised in [3]. These events provide a platform for discussing the prospects of Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detectors (MPGDs) [4] for thermal and fast neutron detection, commercial constraints and possible solutions. The aim is to foster the collaboration between the particle physics community, the neutron detector users, instrument scientists and fabricants. This document is not meant to be a comprehensive review of the neutron detection with gaseous detectors, instead it is an addendum and a continuation of the previous summary.

Very good position resolution, high particle flux capability, radiation tolerance, low material budget, large surfaces and low energy threshold are the key features which make MPGDs flexible and widespread devices in High Energy Physics experiments. These features make them interesting solutions also for the next generation neutron scattering instruments and beam monitors. The development of *non-standard* neutron detectors, possibly based on MPGDs, is important not only because of the <sup>3</sup>He shortage, which

1

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/365840/>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1601.01534>

arXiv:1601.01534v1 [physics.ins-det] 7 Jan 2016

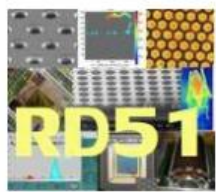
# RD51 Academia-Industry Matching Event Special Workshop on Photon Detection with MPGDs

10-11 June 2015  
CERN  
Europe/Zurich timezone

- Event Description
- Detailed agenda
- Registration
- Participant List
- How to get CERN
- List of Recommended Hotels
- 14th RD51 Collaboration Meeting
- Organising Committee
- Videoconference Rooms

## Event Description

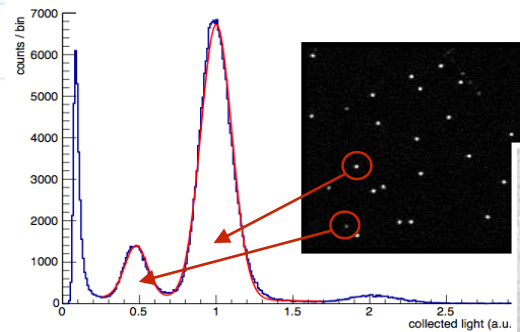
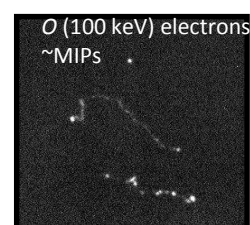
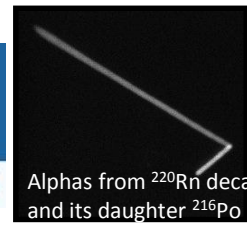
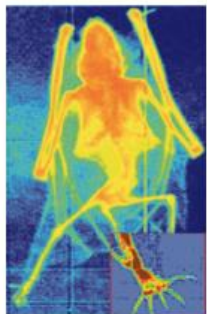


The specialized workshop "Photon Detection with Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detectors" organised by RD51 in collaboration with HEPTEch, will take place at CERN on June 10-11, 2015.

**The goal of the workshop is to help disseminating MPGD technologies beyond fundamental physics, where academic institutions, potential users and industry could meet together.**

This workshop aims to foster collaboration between the particle physics community and the industry of photon detection, and to discuss the potential of the MPGD technologies for the field. This event is jointly organized by the RD51 collaboration, the HEPTEch Network and CERN KT Group. It is open to all researchers and commercial partners interested or working in the field of photon detection.

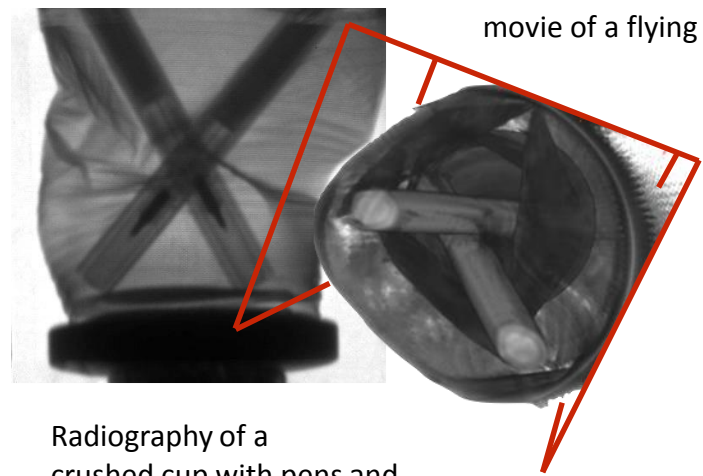
**Dates:** 10th and 11th June 2015  
**Venue:** The Council Chamber, CERN  
Route de Meyrin 385, 1217 Meyrin



Single X-rays from  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  and the energy spectrum extracted from the images



Freeze-frame of an X-ray movie of a flying drone



Radiography of a crushed cup with pens and its 3D tomographic reconstruction

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/392833/>

# Topical Workshop on Resistive Electrodes






















December 2015

09:00 → 16:20	<b>WG1,WG2,WG6: topical workshop on resistive electrodes</b> <span>📍 160-1-009</span> <span>👤 Join</span> <span>📞 160-1-009</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Conveners:</b> Harry Van Der Graaf (Nikhef National institute for subatomic physics (NL)), Diego Gonzalez Diaz (Uludag University (TR)), Maximilien Chefdeville (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR))	
09:00	<b>Introduction, problems and some common wisdom</b> <span>🕒 25m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speakers:</b> Diego Gonzalez Diaz (Uludag University (TR)), Paul Colas (CEA/IRFU,Centre d'etude de Saclay Gif-sur-Yvette (FR))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 20151209Res...</span> <span>📎 20151209Res...</span> <span>📎 WorkshopEle...</span> <span>📎 WorkshopEle...</span>	
09:25	<b>Spark quenching in resistive Micromegas</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Maximilien Chefdeville (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 20151209_rd...</span>	
09:40	<b>Resistive materials and their patterning methods for MPGDs</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Atsuhiko Ochi (Kobe University (JP))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 resistive_ochi...</span> <span>📎 resistive_ochi...</span>	
09:55	<b>Cluster size and position resolution for carbon-loaded kapton and diamond-like carbon</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Paul Colas (CEA/IRFU,Centre d'etude de Saclay Gif-sur-Yvette (FR))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 ChargeSpread...</span> <span>📎 ChargeSpread...</span>	
10:10	<b>Surface uniformity in graphite-painted sTGCs and its impact</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> George Mikenberg (Weizmann Institute of Science (IL))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 Resistive_cat...</span> <span>📎 Resistive_cat...</span>	
10:25	<b>coffee break</b> <span>🕒 20m</span>	
10:45	<b>Electric fields and signals in detectors with resistive materials</b> <span>🕒 30m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Werner Riegler (CERN)	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 rd51_dec_9_2...</span> <span>📎 rd51_dec_9_2...</span>	
11:15	<b>Low resistivity Chinese Glass</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Yi Wang (Tsinghua University)	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 Chinese low r...</span>	
11:30	<b>Robust ceramic composites with tunable electric properties</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Carlos Pecharrroman (ICNM)	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 RobustCeram...</span>	
11:45	<b>Resistive Well</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Shikma Bressler (Weizmann Institute of Science (IL))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 2015_12_RD5...</span>	
12:00	<b>A simple model for the gain drop in micro-Resistive WELL</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Gianfranco Morello (LNF)	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 Morello_RD51...</span>	
12:15	<b>lunch</b> <span>🕒 1h 45m</span>	
14:00	<b>Characterization of resistive foils as a function of humidity, temperature and integrated charge</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Ourania Sidiropoulou (Bayerische Julius Max. Universitaet Wuerzburg (DE))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 9_12_15_RD5...</span>	
14:15	<b>Characterization of protection layers in pixelised MPGDs</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Frederik Hartjes (Nikhef National institute for subatomic physics (NL))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 Protection lay...</span> <span>📎 Protection lay...</span>	
14:30	<b>Graphite coating at Tsinghua University</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Yi Wang (Tsinghua University)	
14:45	<b>Screen-printing at Saclay workshop</b> <span>🕒 15m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Fabien Jeanneau (CEA/IRFU,Centre d'etude de Saclay Gif-sur-Yvette (FR))	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 resist_saclay...</span>	
15:00	<b>Resistive paste, spiders, buried resistors and other photolithography tricks</b> <span>🕒 20m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speaker:</b> Rui De Oliveira (CERN)	
	<span>📎</span> <span>📎 2015 decemb...</span> <span>📎 2015 decemb...</span>	
15:20	<b>Round table</b> <span>🕒 30m</span> <span>🔗</span>	
	<b>Speakers:</b> Maximilien Chefdeville (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR)), Rui De Oliveira (CERN), Diego Gonzalez Diaz (Uludag University (TR)), Silvia Dalla Torre (Universita e INFN, Trieste (IT))	

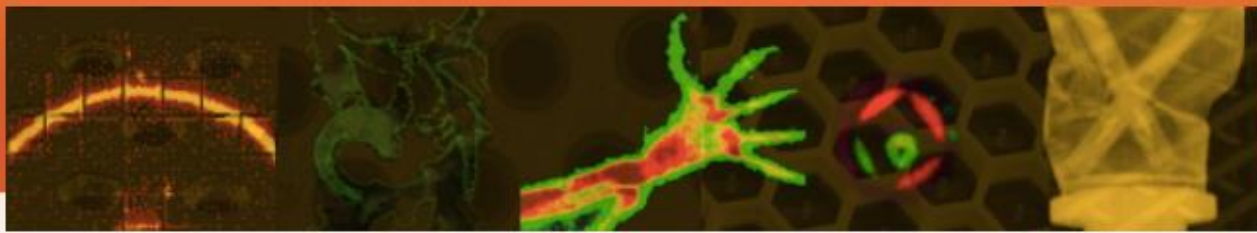
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/457639/>

# Topical Workshop on Discharges in MPGDs

March 2016

09:00 → 12:20	<b>WG2 - Detector Physics and Performance</b>	
	<b>Conveners:</b> Diego Gonzalez Diaz (Uludag University (TR)), Maximilien Chefderville (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR)), Harry Van Der Graaf (Nikhef National institute for subatomic physics (NL))	
09:00	<b>Discharge studies for ALICE GEMs</b>	⌚ 30m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Piotr Gasik (Technische Universitaet Muenchen (DE))	
	  gasik_11032016_...  Sparks_SD_new...	
09:30	<b>Discharge measurements in Trieste</b>	⌚ 20m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Silvia Dalla Torre (Universita e INFN, Trieste (IT))	
	  dallatorre_RD51_...  dallatorre_RD51_...	
09:50	<b>Discharge studies in Micromegas with floating electrodes</b>	⌚ 20m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Jona Bortfeldt (CERN)	
	  rd51mar16_jona_...	
10:10	<b>Streamer phenomenology in streamer-mode RPCs</b>	⌚ 20m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Alessandro Paoloni (Istituto Nazionale Fisica Nucleare Frascati (IT))	
	  rd51March16_dis_...	
10:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	⌚ 20m
10:50	<b>Photon and Ion induced breakdown</b>	⌚ 20m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Vladimir Peskov (Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe Univ. (DE))	
	  Photon and ions ...  Photon and ions ...	
11:10	<b>Simulation of photon-assisted streamers</b>	⌚ 20m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Diego Gonzalez Diaz (Uludag University (TR))	
	  Discharges2.pdf  Discharges2.pptx	
11:30	<b>Simulation of diffusion-assisted streamers</b>	⌚ 20m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Filippo Resnati (CERN)	
	  discharges.pdf	
11:50	<b>Simulation of streamers triggered by high ionization densities</b>	⌚ 20m
	<b>Speaker:</b> Sebastien Procureur (CEA/IRFU, Centre d'etude de Saclay Gif-sur-Yvette (FR))	
	  Procureur - 2016-...  Procureur - 2016-...	

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/496113/timetable/#20160311.detailed>



## MPGD Applications Beyond Fundamental Science Workshop and the 18<sup>th</sup> RD51 Collaboration Meeting, Aveiro, Portugal



12-16 September 2016  
Other Institutes  
Europe/Zurich timezone

Registration opening soon

### Overview

Scientific Programme

Committees

Venue

Accommodation

Timetable

My Conference

Participant List

Social Program

Welcome to Aveiro

How to reach Aveiro

Previous RD51  
collaboration  
meetings

### Support:

✉ [cdazevedo@ua.pt](mailto:cdazevedo@ua.pt)

Dear Colleagues:

It is a pleasure to invite you for the *18<sup>th</sup> RD51 Collaboration Meeting* together with the *workshop on MPGD Applications Beyond Fundamental Science*, that will be held, from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> of September 2016, in Aveiro, Portugal.

### **18<sup>th</sup> RD51 Collaboration Meeting** (from 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> September)

The meeting program will consist on working group sessions of Technological Aspects and Development of New Detector Structures, Common Characterization and Physics Issues, MPGD Related Electronics, Software and simulations, Production, and Common Test Facilities.

### **Workshop MPGD Applications Beyond Fundamental Science** (from 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> September)

From their beginning, MPGDs have played a fundamental role in HEP and Nuclear Physics. Today, due to the mature development stage of MPGDs, their applications are being extended beyond fundamental Science. The workshop on MPGD Applications Beyond Fundamental Science, intends to gather scientists and developments of applications in the fields of (but not limited to):

- Medicine
- Astrophysics
- Material analysis



# Schools, visits, events...

1<sup>st</sup> October 'extended NNV visit' of Dutch high school students at CERN

## NNV High-School Student Programme

chaired by Michael Jonker (CERN), Marcel Vlastuin (NNV)

from Tuesday, 29 September 2015 at 08:00 to Friday, 2 October 2015 at 18:00 (Europe/Zurich)

CERN

**Description** Extended visit program for Dutch High school students, co-organized by NNV, Visit-service and Michael Jonker.  
The participants of this extended visit are high school students who are in their last class of high school and have chosen a PWS (Profiel WerkStuk / practical work) which is linked to Research at CERN.

NNV program optie...

Contact: Email: [Michael.Jonker@cern.ch](mailto:Michael.Jonker@cern.ch) Telephone: 0041 22 76 76 393

### Thursday, 1 October 2015

09:00 - 12:10	Detector koeling 3h10' (154) Speaker: Kurt Oskar Edvin Martensson (University of Umeå (SE))
09:00 - 12:10	Gas detectoren 3h10' (154/R-007) Speakers: Eraldo Oliveri (CERN), Yalcin Kalkan (Uludag University (TR))
09:00 - 12:10	Medipix 3h10' (14/5-022) Speaker: Erik Heijne (Czech Technical University (CZ))
09:00 - 12:10	LHCb Master Class 3h10' (training centre 593/24) Speakers: Suzanne Klaver (University of Manchester (GB)), Ana Trisovic (University of Cambridge (GB))
12:20 - 13:55	Lunch (Restaurant 1)
14:00 - 17:10	LHCb masterclass 3h10' (training centre 593/24) Speakers: Suzanne Klaver (University of Manchester (GB)), Federico Leo Redi (Imperial College Sci., Tech. & Med. (GB))
14:00 - 17:10	Gas detectoren 3h10' (154/R-007) Speakers: Eraldo Oliveri (CERN), Yalcin Kalkan (Uludag University (TR))
14:00 - 17:10	Medipix 3h10' (14/5-022) Speaker: Erik Heijne (Czech Technical University (CZ))

6-7 October (M. Hoffmann)

**GS** General Infrastructure Services Department

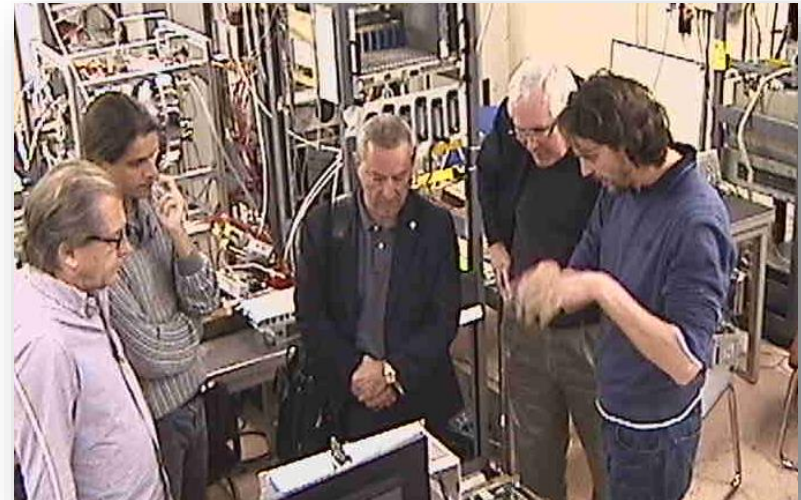
[Emergencies](#) [Housing Service](#) [Maps and plans](#) [Medical Service](#) [Mobility](#) [Registration Service](#) [Shuttle Service](#) [Waste](#)

Denmark@CERN - 6-7 October 2015

For more information: [http://gs-dep.web.cern.ch/en/Service/Industrial\\_Exhibitions](http://gs-dep.web.cern.ch/en/Service/Industrial_Exhibitions)

Submitted by Caroline Laignel on Wed, 09/02/2015 - 13:48

## DOE and Fermilab



Students Visit:  
24<sup>th</sup> November (Zagreb) M. Planinic

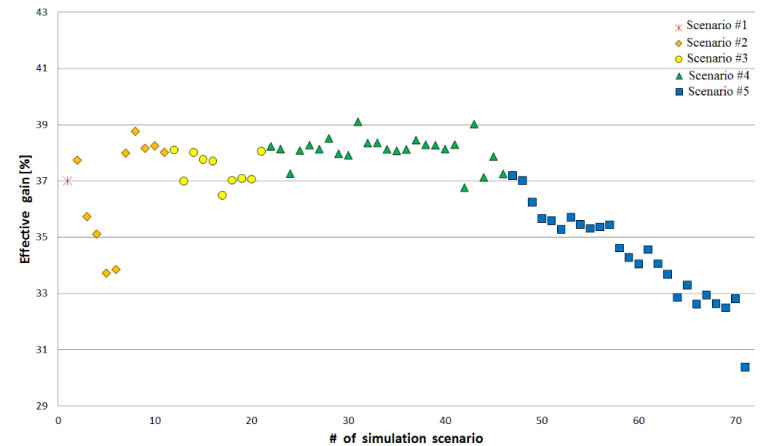
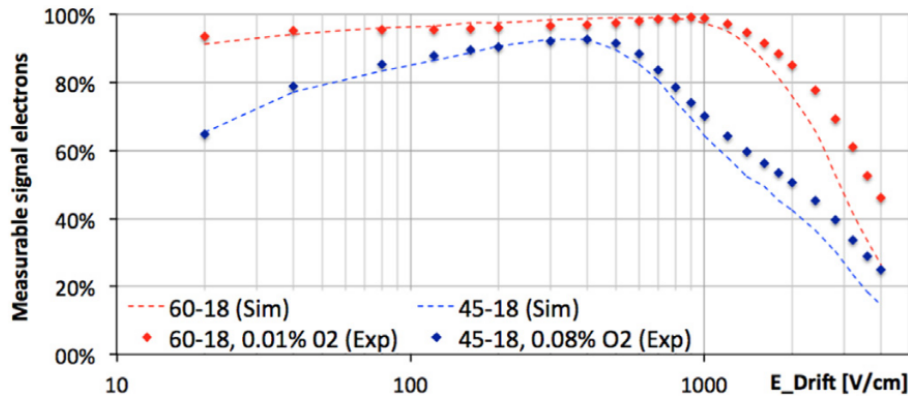
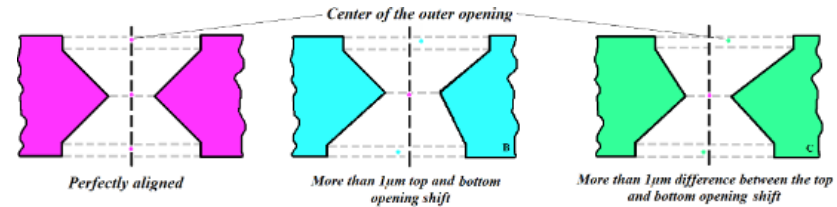
# WG4 - Modeling of Physics Processes and Software Tools

## Software Tools:

- Magboltz (transport equations) and Degrad (cluster size distribution)
- Speeding up Garfield++
- Optimization of charging up processes simulation

## Modeling of Physics Processes:

- Penning energy transfers in Ne based gas mixtures
- Impact of CO<sub>2</sub> cluster ions on the constant field detectors
- Dependence of the gas gain on the Gem hole diameter
- Impact of the mesh geometry on the performance the Micromegas



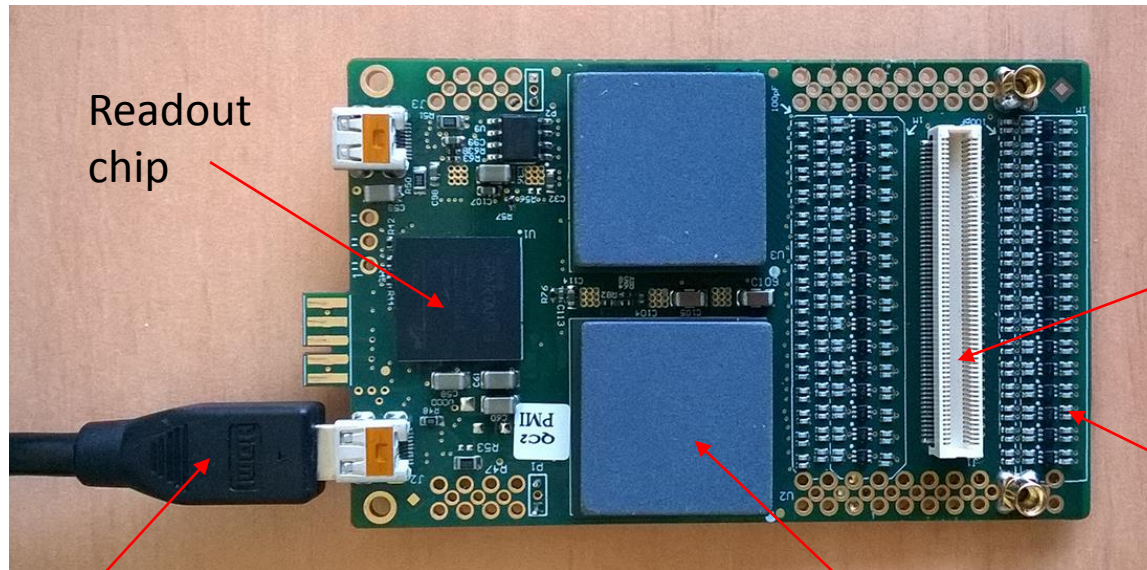
# WG5 - Electronics for MPGDs

## SRS progress

- VMM128 = 1 MHz frontend for SRS
- DVM= digital SRS adapter for VMM /GEMRoc frontends
- APV = analogue pickup amplifier/shaper box for MPGD's
- AVD = active voltage divider for MPGD's
- Femtometer

# 1 MHz frontend for SRS: **VMM hybrid**

APV hybrids : max 3 kHz → VMM hybrids: up 1 MHz



Readout chip

128 channel  
MPGD connector

Spark protection  
AC coupling

HDMI Micro (SRS readout /power/control)

2 x VMM2 ASICs with ceramic coolers

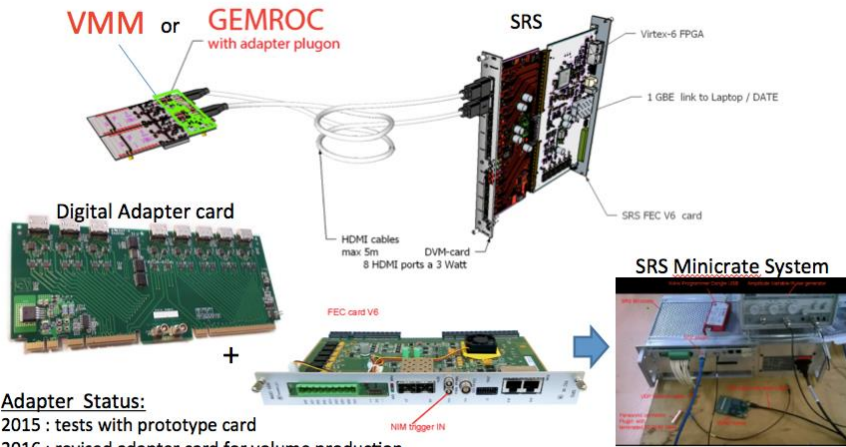
## VMM-128 status:

2015 : VMM-2/BGA prototypes produced & tested in GDD lab in collaboration with ATLAS NSW

2016 : VMM-3 revision ( wire-bonded hybrid, imminent)\*

\* major delays due to BGA packaging issues of VMM, RD51 decided for wire-bonded hybrid production

# Adapter for digital frontends



**Adapter Status:**  
 2015 : tests with prototype card  
 2016 : revised adapter card for volume production

23

# APIC pickup amplifier/shaper

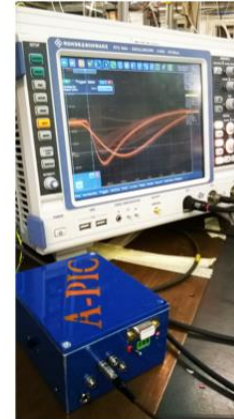
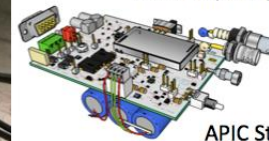


Photo: APIC with test pulse , short and long shaper

APIC= Single battery-operated box with:

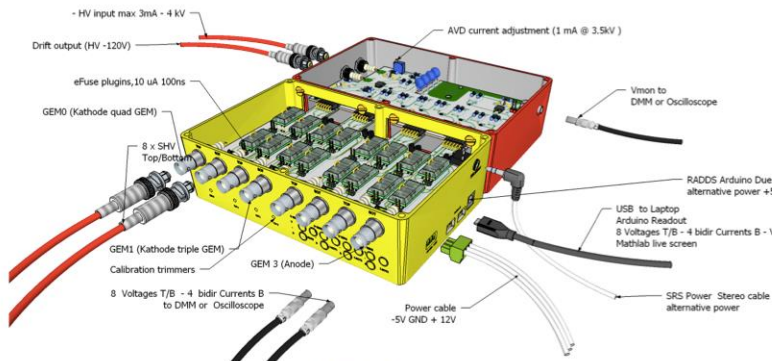
- spark-protected CSA preamplifier 2mV/fC
- pickup from meshes up to 4kV
- Voltage gain-potentiometer 1 ... 100
- complementary 50 OHM outputs, analogue
- baseline-potentiometer +/- 1V
- shaping times switch: short (0.1us) - long (1us)
- test pulse
- battery or power cable (DSUB-9)
- Plug for 5W solar LiPo battery charger
- Autonomy 2 days



APIC Status:  
 2015 : prototyping ( summer students)  
 2016 : preparing for commercial reproduction

24

# AVD Active Voltage Divider



**AVD Status:**  
 2015 : AVD prototyping ( sponsored by ALICE TPC )  
 2016 : upgrade of HV-insulated monitoring (summer student)

25

# FemtoBox



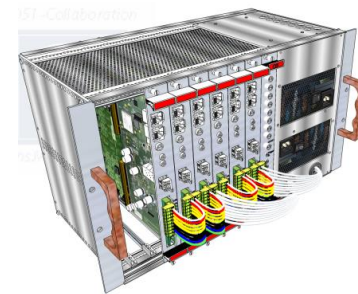
- log range from 10 fA to 1 uA
- negative and positive input
- spark protected
- analogue readout (100ns), average or prompt
- battery operated
- temperature compensated
- Tera-Ohm meter AUX function

**FemtoBox Status:**  
 2015 : 3 FemtoBoxes in field tests  
 2016 : upgrade to faster and HV-insulated monitoring (summer student)

21

# SRS Users Status

- ALICE EMCal Calorimeter upgrade, ORNL, SRS readout backend via DTCC links and 24 SRU's, DATE Online system,
- ATLAS upgrade CERN, MAMMA project NSW,  $\mu$ MEGAS, APV frontend SRS Eurocrates-SRU, MMDAQ Online,
- ATLAS upgrade Mainz,  $\mu$ MEGAS for MBTS, APV frontend- SRS Eurocrate, MMDAQ Online,
- ATLAS Muon upgrade R&D, INFN Rome, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, MMDAQ Online,
- ATLAS Saclay,  $\mu$ MEGAS R&D, APV frontend SRS Minicrate, MMDAQ Online,
- NA62 CERN straw tracker upgrade with  $\mu$ MEGAS, APV frontend with SRS Minicrate, MMDAQ Online,
- CMS upgrade CMS GEM collaboration CERN, Muon Endcaps, design of VFAT frontend digital readout SRS
- TOTEM upgrade GEMs Baris testlab, OPTO-Rx card design, Minicrate, Eurocrate, SRU, DATE Online,
- BNL GEM detectors, APV frontend-SRS Minicrate, RCDAQ Online,
- Stony Brook GEM detector R&D, APV frontend SRS Minicrate, RCDAQ Online,
- Bonn Phys. Inst. R&D for ILC, T24 DESY testbeam, Timepix Array Ingrid Module adapter for SRS, Eurocrate, Online unknown,
- Florida Inst Tech GEMs, Muon Tomografy for Homeland security, 15k channel SRS prototype Eurocrate, DATE Online,
- Géosciences Azur-CNRS-UNSA, Muon Tomography w. $\mu$ MEGAS for geology, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, Date Online,
- GDD lab RD51, CERN, R&D for GEM and  $\mu$ MEGAS, APV frontend SRS Euro and Minicrates, DATE, Labview MMDAQ,
- HIP, HELSINKI, characterization MPGAD detectors, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, DATE and Labview,
- INFN Napoli, ATLAS. Development of SRS Hardware and Firmware, Labview,
- Jefferson Lab, Virginia UVa upgrade GEM readout system, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, DATE online,
- Yale University, GEM development ALICE, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, DATE Online,
- NEXT Coll. small Xenon TPC with PM and Si PMs, SRS readout electronics co-development, SRS Eurocrate and SRU, DATE
- UNAM, MEXICO, MX, R&D on THGEM, APV frontend SRS Minicrate, DATE Online,
- Radiation Laboratory, Nishina Center, RIKEN, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, Online unknown,
- J-PARC /E16 experiment, GEM based tracking, APV frontend SRS Minicrate, Online Unknown,
- Jefferson Lab SHM spectrometer triple GEM, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, DATE Online,
- Harvard Univ. Physics, APV frontend SRS Minicrate, Online unknown,
- Tokyo Univ. ATLAS, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate, Online unknown,
- WIS and Aveiro Univ. GEM validation, APV Frontend SRS Eurocrate, MMDAQ and Labview,
- East Carolina University, Health Physics, APV frontend, SRS Eurocrate, Labview,
- Munich LMU / ATLAS  $\mu$ MEGAS, APV frontend SRS Eurocrate –SRU, MMDAQ Online,
- NCSR Democritos ATHENS, APV frontend SRS Minicrate, Online unknown,
- IFIN-HH-Bucharest new Detector lab, APV and VFAT frontend, SRS Eurocrate and SRU, Labview,
- ATLAS NSW CERN, SRS-ATCA pilot system, MMDAQ Online,
- ALICE FOCAL ORNL, SRS-ATCA pilot system, DATE Online,
- NEXT Collaboration, SRS-ATCA pilot system, DATE Online,
- Lunds Univ, ILC TPC, SRU for 24 channel DTCC link readout, Online unknown
- INFN Trieste for R&D activities



07.88.00 - RD51 SRS PROJECT

[For any further technical information, please refer to this page](#)

**Internal Description**

LOW DWP DIODE NUPH14PH070: 08.51.02.002

FEMALE CONNECTOR 130 CONTACTS: 08.58.02.003

MALE CONNECTOR 130 CONTACTS: 08.58.02.008

REV	SIEM CODE	QTY	UNIT PRICE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE / REF	PRC
01	07.88.00.01.0	PC	184.0	RD51 APV35 HIPRO MASTER	EDA-2075-V1.0	1.8
01	07.88.00.02.1	PC	128.0	RD51 APV35 HIPRO SLAVE	EDA-2075-V1.0	2.0
01	07.88.00.03.0	PC	792.0	MINICRATE CHASSIS	-	-
01	07.88.00.04.0	PC	178.0	SURVEILLANCE CHASSIS	-	-
01	07.88.00.05.1	PC	1460.0	RD51 SRS REC CARD	-	3.0
01	07.88.00.06.1	PC	1128.0	RD51 SRS ADC CARD	-	4.0
01	07.88.00.07.1	PC	178.0	TRANSCEIVER 120 500 500 120	AVX08-180L5000	-
01	07.88.00.08.0	PC	288.0	PLATFORM CABLE I/O	XOLINK-90-USB-I/O	-
01	07.88.00.09.0	PC	4.8	SMCK 60 OHM MICRO MINI CONNECTOR VERTICAL THROUGH-HOLE FEMALE	SMATREC SMCK 2 P 60 OHM	5.0
01	07.88.00.10.0	PC	4.8	SMCK 60 OHM MICRO MINI CONNECTOR VERTICAL THROUGH-HOLE MALE	SMATREC SMCK P 60 OHM	5.0
01	07.88.00.11.0	PC	28.5	FLAT CABLE MASTER-SLAVE CONNECTION 100mm	SMATREC PFD50-00-001-A	7.0
01	07.88.00.12.0	PC	21.6	FLAT CABLE MASTER-SLAVE CONNECTION 200mm	SMATREC PFD50-00-002-A	7.0
01	07.88.00.13.0	PC	28.5	HDMI CABLE 0.9m 50 OHM STANDARD CABLE	WELLYN HDMI-0900	8.0
01	07.88.00.14.0	PC	51.40	HDMI CABLE 1.8m 50 OHM STANDARD CABLE	PHO SIGNAL 120110	8.0
01	07.88.00.15.1	PC	18.81	ADAPTOR HDMI FEMALE-HDMI FEMALE	MALTECHMP 1201118	-

# New SRS Users

1. LAPP, Annecy, SRS hybrid with MicroROC chip for ATLAS
2. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Radiation detection and Nucl. Sci, interest in APV SRS system,
3. Radcore LTD Republic of Korea, GEM production , small SRS system ,
4. Newflex GEM production, South Korea , small SRS system ,
5. GIF++ team CERN, interested in SRS as GIF++ base installation with DATE Online system ,
6. Budker INP, Novosibirsk, Deuteron Exp. @ VEPP-3 , APV readout SRS , APV order impossible, radhard export restriction
7. Tsinghua Univ. China , R&D on GEM Imaging detectors, APV readout SRS , APV order impossible, radhard export restriction
8. SAHA Inst Nucl Phys,KOLKATA, IN , Laboratory for characterization of MPGDs , APV order impossible, radhard export restriction
9. USTC Shanghai, CN , characterization of GEM and MicroMega with SRS , APV order impossible, radhard export restriction
10. Univ . Texas, DOE proposal with 18 GEMs ,
11. National Univ. of Colombia, Dosimetry for medical appl,
12. BNL Phenix upgrade, small SRS systems already delivered ,
13. Helsinki University, Totem
14. Freiburg University, verbal enquiry for SRS system,
15. Univ Calabria It, email enquiry for SRS,
16. Uni. Kobe, JP J-PARC /E16 upgrade , large SRS system,
17. ALICE ITS, SRS 16 ch. ADC card for test of ITS chips ,
18. NEOHM Italy, SRS system for test of hybrid production for CERN store
19. Geoazur-CNRS-UNSA, Valbonne, FR, upgrade of existing SRS uMega readout system, APV readout Eurocrates ,

A main feature of SRS, apart from its scalability, portability and affordable cost (< 2 EUR/ channel), possible choice of the frontend ASIC (APV, VFAT, Beetle, VMMx, Timepix).

**System was used for R&D for upgrades in ATLAS, CMS, ALICE ECAL and for SiPM readout**

# WG6 - Production and Industrialization

EP DT MPT workshop projects in progress in 2016

## Production:

•SBS tracker	GEM 600mm x 500mm	150 GEM
•ALICE TPC upgrade	GEM 600mm x 400mm	350 GEM
•CMS muon	GEM 1.2m x 450mm	450 GEM
•BESIII	GEM 600mm x 400mm	30 GEM +read-out
•SOLID	GEM 1.1m x 400mm	8 GEM + 2 read-out
•CLAS 12	Micromegas 500mm x 500mm	30 Micromegas
•LSBB (geoscience)	Micromegas 1m x 500mm	2 detectors
•CBM	GEM 1m x 450mm	100 GEMs
•Nika	GEM detectors 1.8m x 0.6m	6 full detectors

## R&D projects:

- ATLAS resistive Micromegas Muon System large pitch
- ATLAS resistive Micromegas embedded resistors for high granularity high rate
- CMS FTM multiple resistive well detectors for sub ns time resolution
- CMS R-well Muon detectors
- Resistive micro gap for calorimetry
- Embedded front end electronics in read-out boards



**CMS production :**  
more than 70 GEM produced  
Production rate 20 GEM/month



**ALICE production:**  
more than 40 GEM foils produced  
Production rate 36 GEM/month



# Technology: Industrialization

Technology Industrialization → transfer “know-how” from CERN workshop to industrial partners

## GEM Technology (contacts)

- Mecharonix (Korea, Seoul)
- Tech-ETCH (USA, Boston)
- Scienergy (Japan, Tokyo)
- TECHTRA (Poland, Wroclaw)

## THGEM Technology (contacts):

- ELTOS S.p.A. (Italy),
- PRINT ELECTRONICS

## GEM Licenses signed by:

- Mecharonics,  
21/05/2013
- TECH-Etch, 06/03/2013
- China IAE, 10/01/2012
- SciEnergy, 06/04/2009
- Techtra, 09/02/2009
- CDT, 25/08/2008
- PGE, 09/07/2007

## MicroMegas Technology(contacts):

- ELTOS S.p.A. (Italy)
- TRIANGLE LABS(USA, Nevada)
- SOMACIS (Italy, Castelfidardo)
- ELVIA (France, CHOLET)

## GEM Industrialization Status (today):

### *TECH-ETCH*

- Single Mask process fully understood. Many 10cm x 10cm produced and characterized.
- 40cm x 40cm GEM successfully produced
- CMS

### *TECHTRA*

- Production Line Operational
- Stable process for 10cm x 10cm
- Single Mask process completely understood – 10cm x 10cm produced
- 30cm x 30cm Single Mask Produced

### *MECHARONICS*

- 10cm x 10cm double mask produced and tested
- 30cm x 30cm double mask under evaluation @ CERN
- CMS

## Micromegas Industrialization Status (today):

### *ELVIA*

- Bulk Micromegas detectors are routinely produced with sizes up to 50cm x 50 cm.
- ATLAS

### *ELTOS*

- Many small size bulk Micromegas detectors have been produced.
- ATLAS

# B107 status

Construction of the new workshop's building

Start : beginning 2012    **completion date: June 2018**

**All machines for MPGD production are now at CERN**

## **GEM:**

- Continuous polyimide etcher
- Cu electroetch line

## **MicroMegas:**

- Large laminator
- Large Cu etcher
- Large UV exposure unit
- Large resist developer
- Large resist stripper
- Large oven
- Large dryer

## **Building status**

### **Done:**

- Concrete
- Walls external/internal
- EL study
- HVAC study
- Plumbing Study

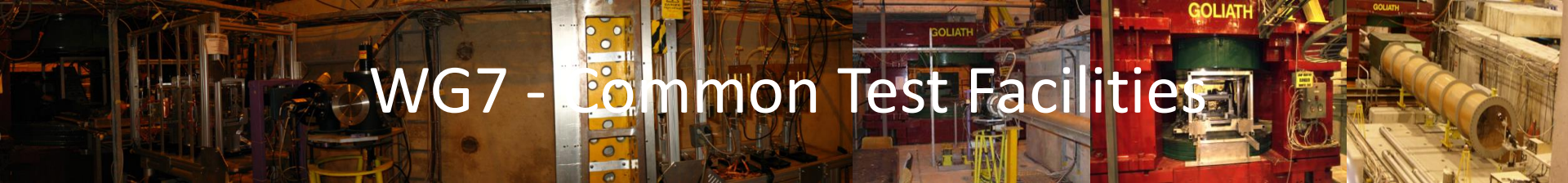
### **To be done**

- Electricity
- Plumbing
- HVAC
- **Clean room**



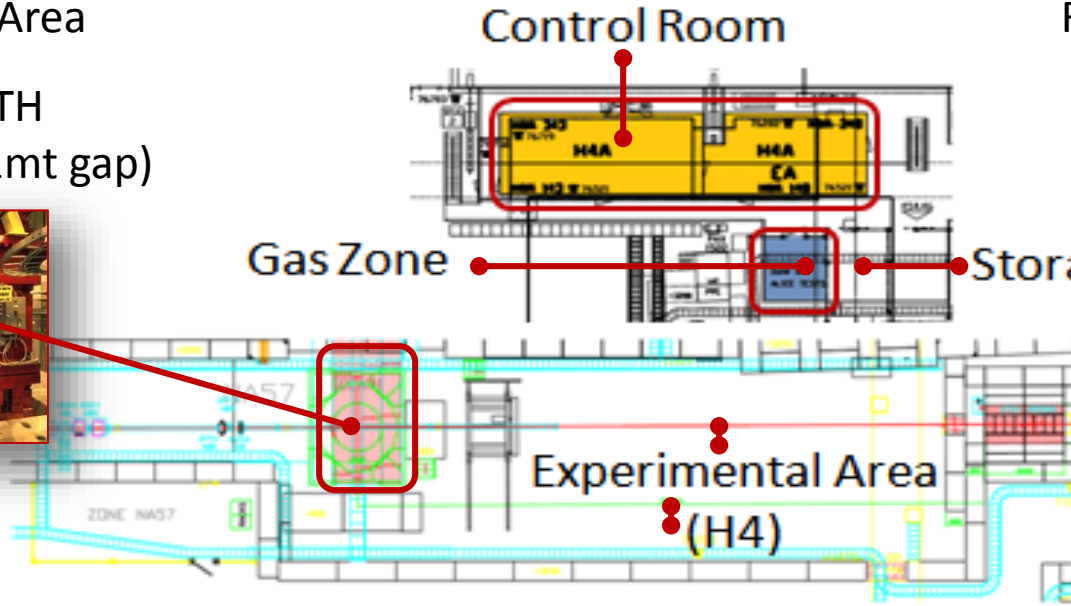
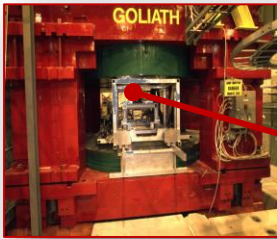
**CERN Building 107**  
Basis of Design

# WG7 - Common Test Facilities



EHN1-H4 North Area

GOLIATH  
(1.5T Max, 1mt gap)

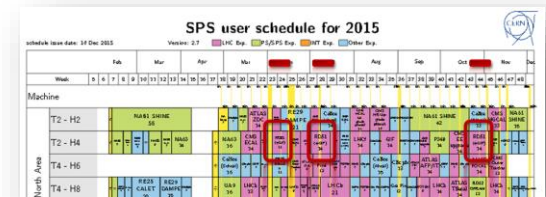


RD51 Semi-Permanent Installation

2015 RD51 Test Beams :

*3 periods of 2 weeks each with GIF++ parasitic  
12 experiments running in total*

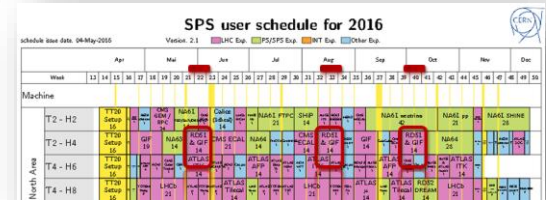
2015



2016 RD51 & GIF++ Test beams:

*3 periods of 2 weeks each together with GIF++  
More than 10 experiments expected*

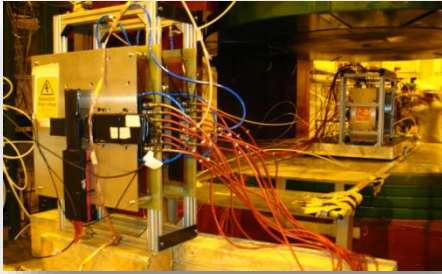
2016



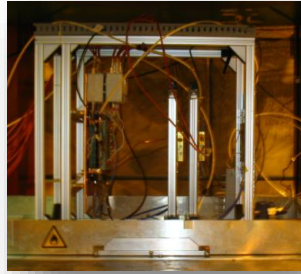
# 2015 Test Beam

June

BESIII (Cylindrical GEM)



$\mu$ RWell



Proton range radiography (TERA)



SRS DAQ



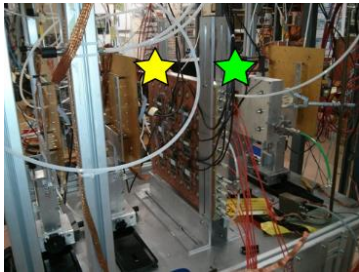
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[https://indico.cern.ch/event/392637/session/5/contribution/28/attachments/785358/1076536/MiniWeek\\_2015\\_test\\_beam.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/392637/session/5/contribution/28/attachments/785358/1076536/MiniWeek_2015_test_beam.pdf)  
[https://indico.cern.ch/event/365380/session/6/contribution/54/attachments/726455/996903/Bucciantonio\\_PRR\\_2015\\_03\\_20.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/365380/session/6/contribution/54/attachments/726455/996903/Bucciantonio_PRR_2015_03_20.pdf)

July

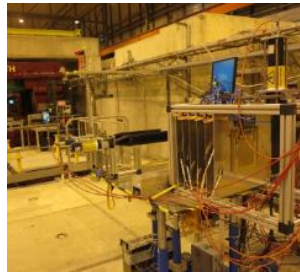
ATLAS NSW RmmVMM2



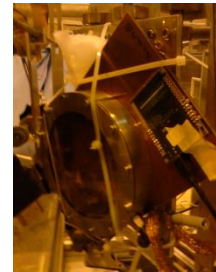
RPWELL



SCREAM -Emb Rmm



P348



*R&D for Experiment  
 HEP Experiments:  
 LHC upgrades  
 CERN & Others  
 Applications  
 Electronics*

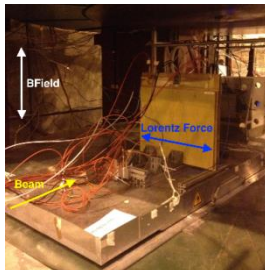
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[https://indico.cern.ch/event/392637/session/5/contribution/31/attachments/785379/1076570/wg7\\_09062015.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/392637/session/5/contribution/31/attachments/785379/1076570/wg7_09062015.pdf)  
[https://indico.cern.ch/event/385594/contribution/7/7/attachments/1171005/1690559/p348\\_gninenko\\_SPSC.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/385594/contribution/7/7/attachments/1171005/1690559/p348_gninenko_SPSC.pdf)  
<https://agenda.infn.it/getFile.py/access?contribId=55&sessionId=2&resId=0&materialId=slides&confId=8839>

October

CMS GEM muons Upgrade & FTM



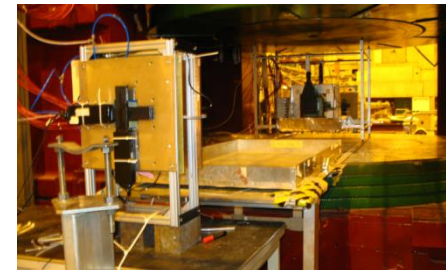
ATLAS NSW Rmm



SHIP (Emulsion & MPGD)



BESIII (Cylindrical GEM)



[https://indico.cern.ch/event/457639/contributions/1128062/attachments/1202312/1750374/cibinetto\\_RD51\\_20151209.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/457639/contributions/1128062/attachments/1202312/1750374/cibinetto_RD51_20151209.pdf)  
[https://indico.cern.ch/event/457639/contributions/1128061/attachments/1202519/1750754/Risultati\\_test\\_beam\\_novembre\\_2015.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/457639/contributions/1128061/attachments/1202519/1750754/Risultati_test_beam_novembre_2015.pdf)  
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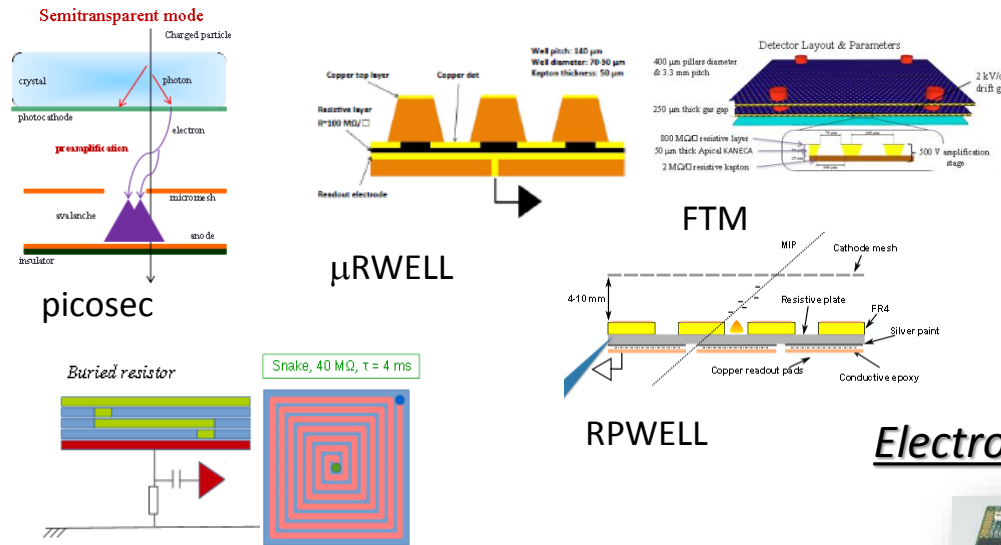
# 2016 Test Beam: planned activities

## LHC MPGD-Based upgrades



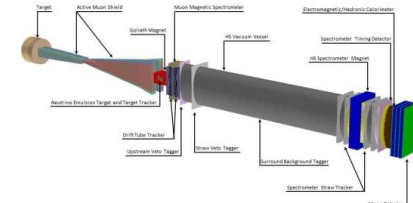
ALICE TPC (GEM) ATLAS NSW (Res. MicroMegas) CMS (GEM)

## Novel MPGDs (Timing, High Rate, PF calorimetry, ...)



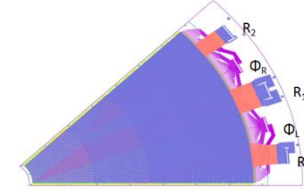
Embedded Resistor Pad Micromegas

## Non LHC experiments



SHIP (MPGD & Emulsions)

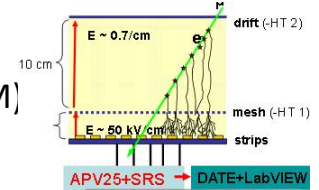
BESIII (Cylindrical GEM)



Proton Electric Dipole Moment EDM exp. (R-φ Micromegas)



Cosmic Shower Detection (Res. Micromegas)



T2DM2 Mounes Tomography (Res. Micromegas)

## Electronics



ATLAS VMM2/3



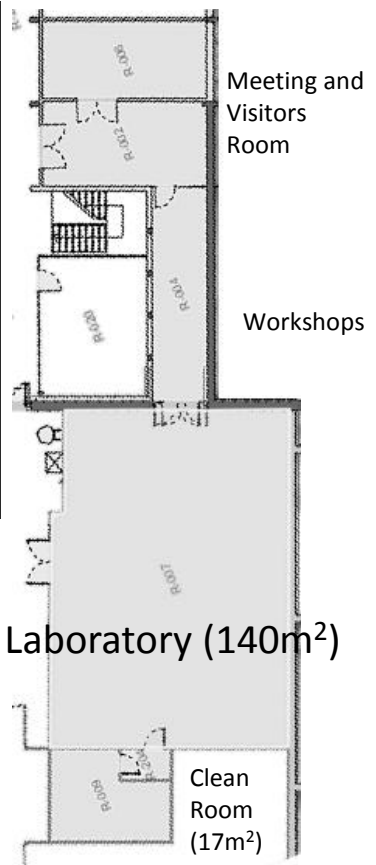
ATCA SRS



APV25 and SRS Zero Suppression Firmware 29

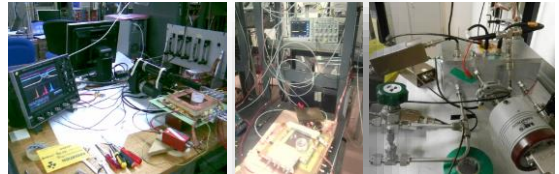


# EP-DT-DD GDD Laboratory (Detector R&D)



Permanent Users (ALICE, ATLAS, ESS) station

Temporary Users Working station



Active (X-Ray) and Radioactive Sources Cosmic Stands

Clean Room

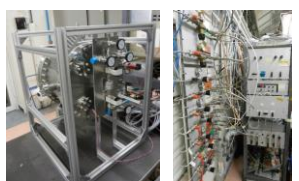
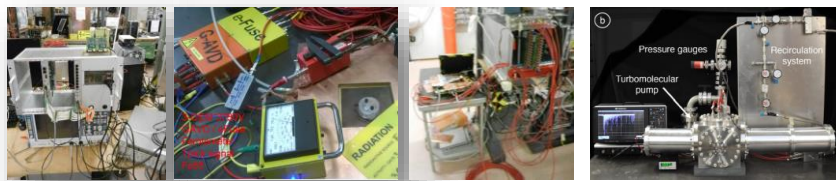
Workshops



MPGD Electronics

Optical Readout

Vacuum & Gas System



- Technical support
- MPGD Detectors
- Gas system and services
- MPGD Readout electronics
- Radioactive Sources
- Interface with CERN services (RP, gas, metrology, irradiation facilities,...)

# List of activities in the GDD/RD51 Laboratory

## ***Permanent setup:***

- ATLAS NSW Micromegas
- ALICE TPC Upgrade
- ESS

## ***Temporary setup:***

- CRAD Gamma Ray Imaging for Medical Application (G. Norberg): Characterization of the transparency of a focusing field shaper.
- COMPASS RICH (S.Levorato,M. Alexeev): Data readout with SRS/APV and Commissioning at high rate of final electronics.
- LHCb Scifi (L.Gavardi, C.Joram): Aging test of Fibers under X-Ray Irradiation.
- SCREAM (M.Chefdeville, T. Geralis): Embedded pad resistor micromegas for calorimetry - rate capabilities.
- Texas University (J.Medford, J.Yu): Peritoneal Carcinomatosis II Tumor Mapping with GEM, - SRS and APV readout (hardware and remote support).
- NA64-P348 (D. Banerjee): SRS/APV25 with resistive micromegas and genetic readout.
- CAPP/IBS (S.Park): Polarimeter Detector development using GEM technology for Proton EDM
- Measurement - SRS and APV25 on detector measurement and software support.
- University of Tessononiki (G. Fanurakis, S. Tzamarias): Cosmic Ray Shower Detection with Large TPC micromegas and R-Phi Micromegas for Proton EDM Measurement .
- Dubna (V Karzhavin, S. Vassiliev): BM@N Central Tracker with GEM - Test on Large Area Triple GEM-NS2 technique.
- Lebedev Physical Institute (M.Negodaev): Gas electron multiplier based on laser-perforated CVD diamond film - Operation of the detector and resistivity measurements.
- Uludag University (Y. Kalkan): PI polyamide Conductivity Measurements.
- Lund University (J. Cederkall): Large TPC for Active Target Nuclear Reaction - Introduction to assembly and basic operation of GEM detector.
- PSI, nanodosimetry
- LSBB (T. Serre, I. Lazaro): T2DM2 Temporal Tomography Densitometric by the Measure of Muons - Self Triggering (Mesh Signal) micromegas and SRS/APV25 readout.
- Neutrons detectors for gas monitoring (NA62)

## ***Support to external companies:***

- CAEN (A. Iovine, F.Neri): Multi channel high voltage power supply for Triple/Quadruple GEMs detectors (CMS/ALICE)- Test on small prototype.
- Prisma (K. Panagiotis): Support for the SRS/ADC cards validation tests
- eicSys (T. Jezynski, W. Jalmuzna): Support on the test (commissioning with the standard SRS software) for SRS ATCA and APV25 for standalone chips and on-detectors tests.

# RD51 Resources

- **Internal Collaboration resources**

- From Collaboration fees, ~ 200 k CHF/year
- Used for :
  - Support of 1 scientist dedicated to tools
  - Support (material) for the SRS development
  - Schools, MPGD conferences, RD51 meetings
  - RD51 infrastructure (lab, test beam equipment)
  - Limited punctual support to starting R&Ds (common projects)

- **CERN resources**

- 2.5 staffs (including 2 physicists)
- CERN EP Budget to CERN group in RD51
- EP DT MPT workshop & GDD lab infrastructure

- **External resources**

- BrightnESS: 4 students/postdocs (CERN based) from ESS
- AIDA2020 resources to MPGD activities, in total ~500 k€
- **The resources of the participating Institutions for the specific MPGD projects**



# RD51 Request

The Collaboration would like to ask LHCC for continuation of:

- Access to SPS H4 test beam facility (including the possibility to keep “semi-permanent” setup)
- Access to CERN PH-DT MPT (Micro Pattern Technology) Workshop (similar to present availability level)
- Access to central computing resources for MPGD simulations

And:

- Extra space for electronics laboratory (50 m<sup>2</sup>) for development near to the detector laboratory to facilitate the advances on the new activities (VMM FE chip in particular).
- Extra office (for RD51 members, visitors and students)