

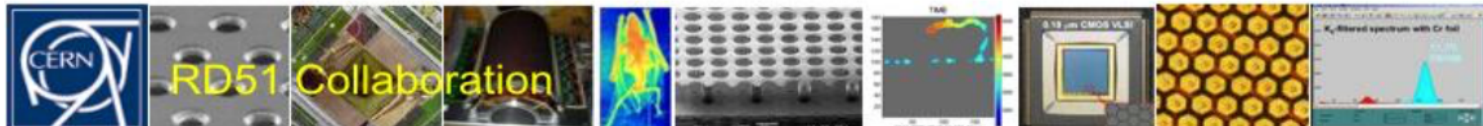
The micro-RWELL detector

M. Poli Lener (a)

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A. Ochi (c), E. Tskahadadze (a,d)

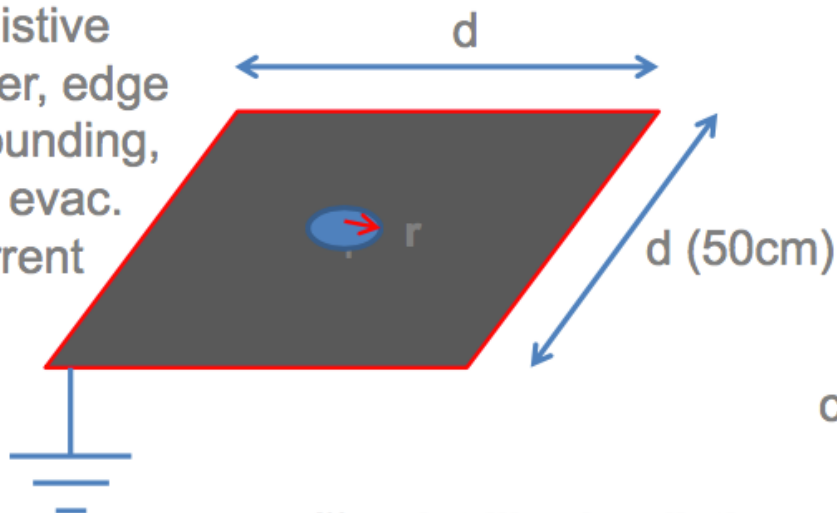
(a) *LNF-INFN, Italy*, (b) *CERN, Meyrin, Switzerland*,
(c) *Kobe University, Kobe, Japan*, (d) *JINR, Dubna, Russia*

5th International Conference on Micro-Pattern Gas Detectors

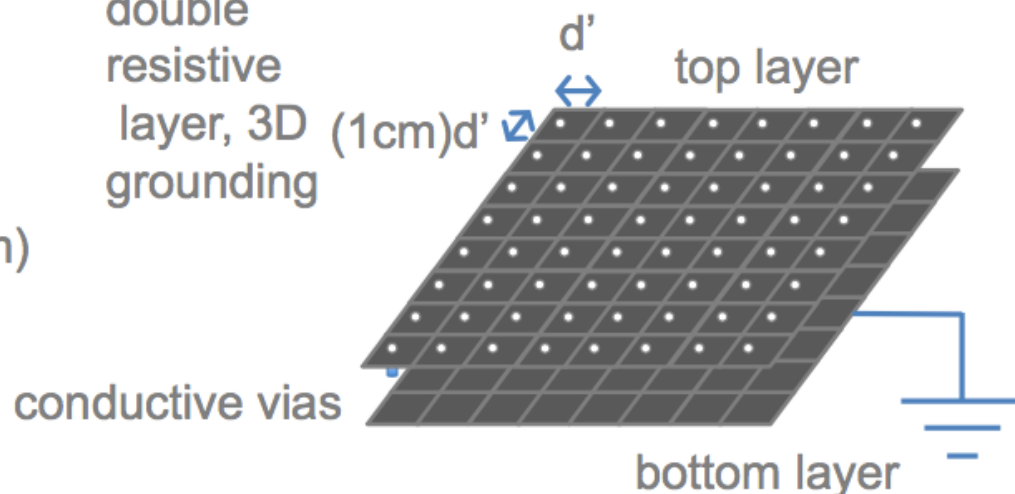


Towards the High Rate scheme

single
resistive
layer, edge
grounding,
2D evac.
current



double
resistive
layer, 3D
grounding



(*) *point-like irradiation, $r \ll d$*
 Ω is the resistance seen by the current generated by
 a radiation incident in the center of the detector cell

$$\Omega \sim \rho_s \times d / 2\pi r$$

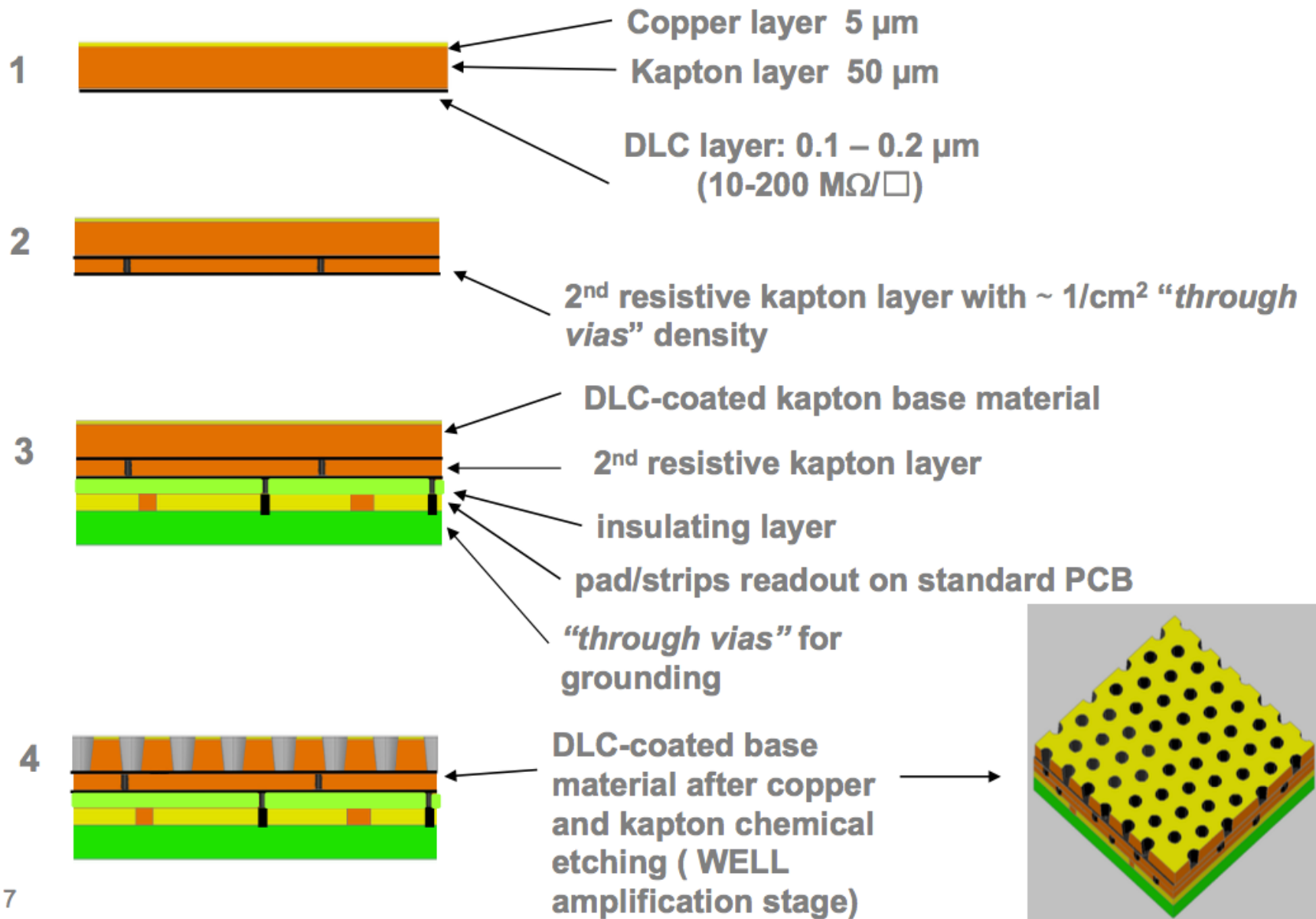
$$\Omega' \sim \rho_s' \times 3d' / 2\pi r$$

$$\Omega / \Omega' \sim (\rho_s / \rho_s') \times d / 3d'$$

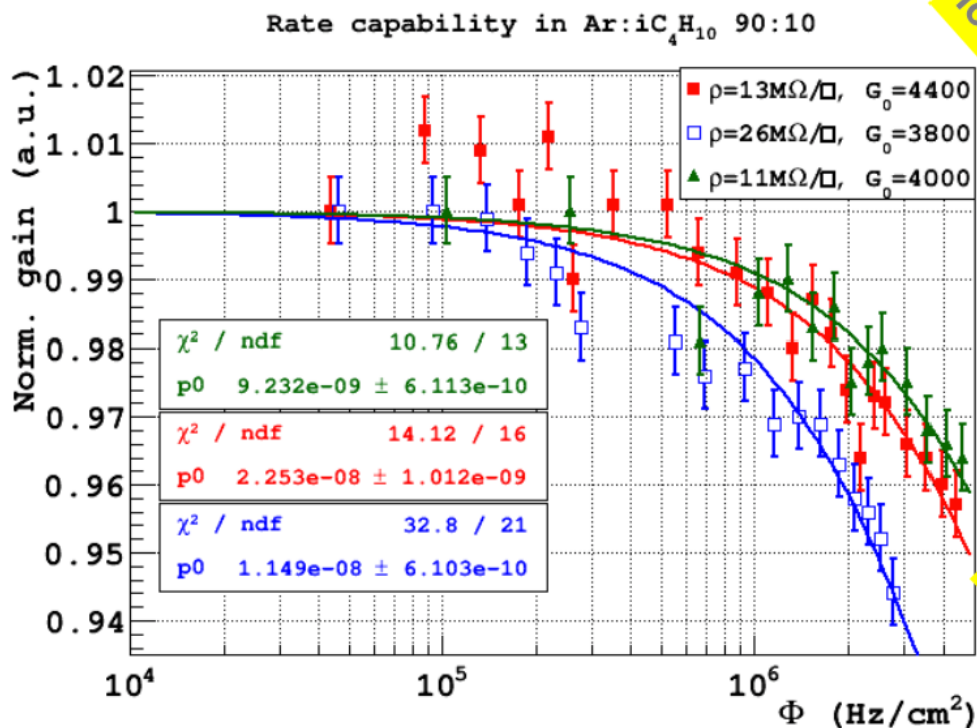
$$\text{If } \rho_s = \rho_s' \Rightarrow \Omega / \Omega' \sim \rho_s / \rho_s' * d / 3d' = 50 / 3 = 16.7$$

(*) *Morello's model: appendix A-B (G. Bencivenni et al., 2015_JINST_10_P02008)*

The High Rate scheme (LHCb)



Double resistive layer w/ 1x1 cm² through-vias grounding pitch

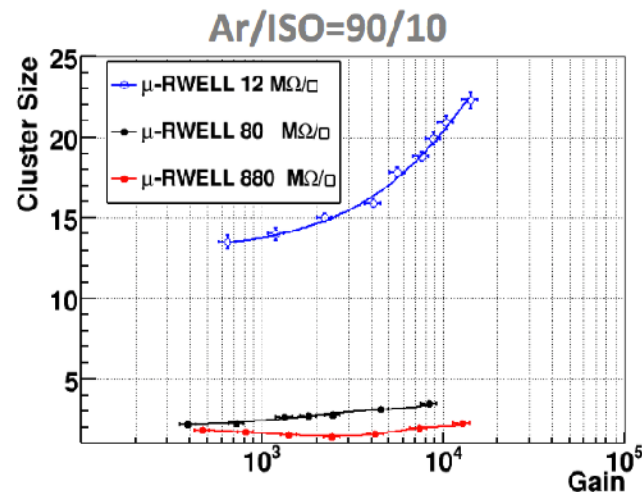
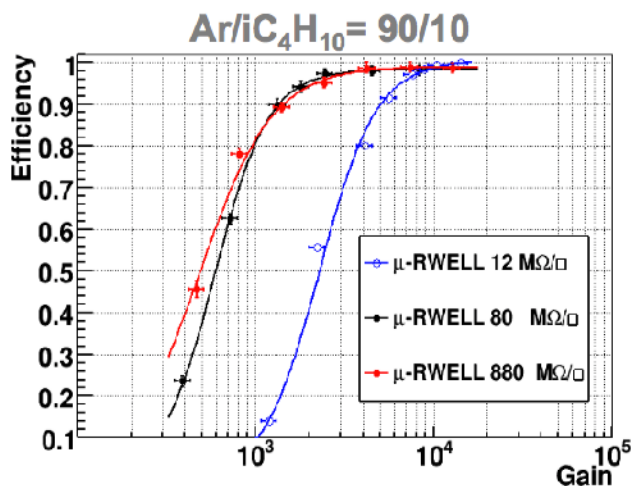


$\Phi = 3.4 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$; $\Phi = 2.8 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$; $\Phi = 1.6 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$

Local irradiation is practically equivalent to global irradiation

The μ -RWELL performance: Beam Tests

Analysis performed with the CC method, 400 μm strips pitch

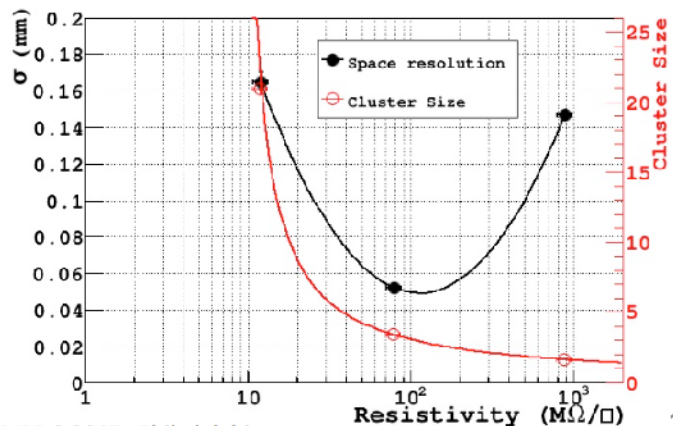


At low resistivity the spread of the charge (cluster size) on the readout strips increases, thus requiring a higher gain to reach the full detector efficiency.

The space resolution exhibit a minimum width around 100 $\text{M}\Omega/\square$.

At low resistivity the charge spread increases \rightarrow worse spatial resolution

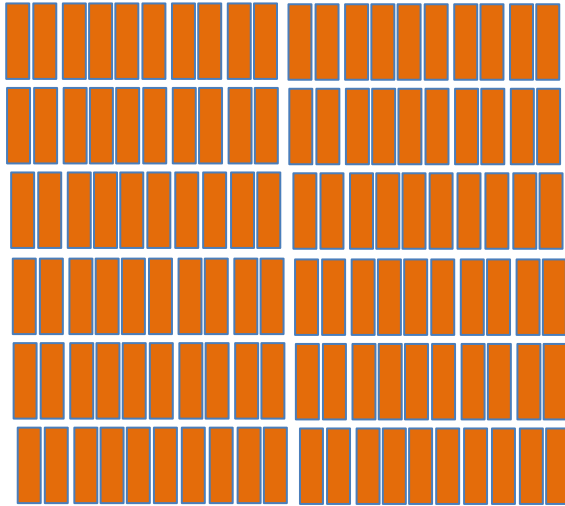
At higher resistivity \rightarrow \sim 1 fired strip



22/05/17

M Poli Lener, LNF-INFN - MPDG 2017, Philadelphia

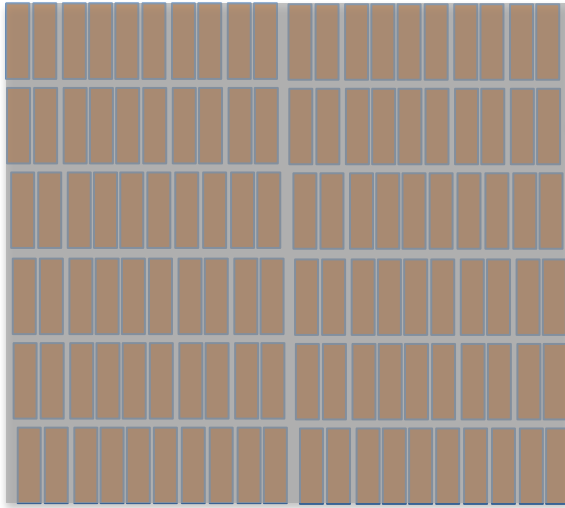
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PATTERN OF "PADDY-NEXT"
3x1 mm² pads (same as Paddy1-2)

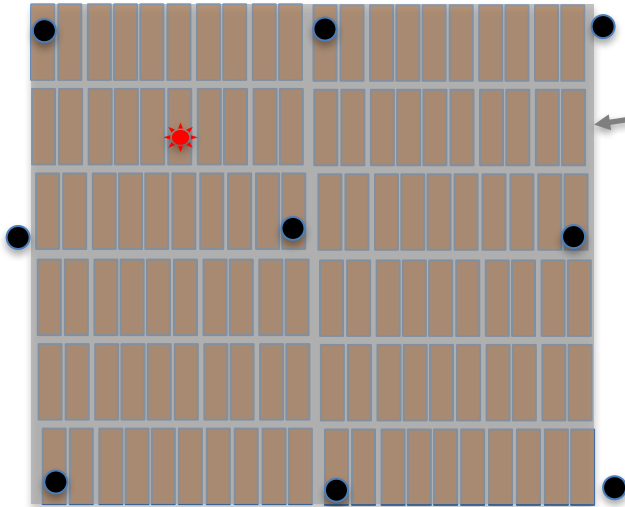
Presently available DLC foils at Rui's LAB :

- 2 M Ω /sq \rightarrow VERY LARGE CHARGE SPREAD. Charge protection? Rate capability?
- 50 M Ω /sq \rightarrow OK for charge spread but too high for high rates (voltage drop?)



50 M Ω /sq
this is OK for the “cluster size”
or “charge spread”
It is NOT OK for the rate
capability i.e. too high
resistance

10 mm x 10 mm evacuation channel grid → Max distance hit-evacuation = 7.1mm



50 MΩ/sq

this is OK for the “cluster size” or
“charge spread”

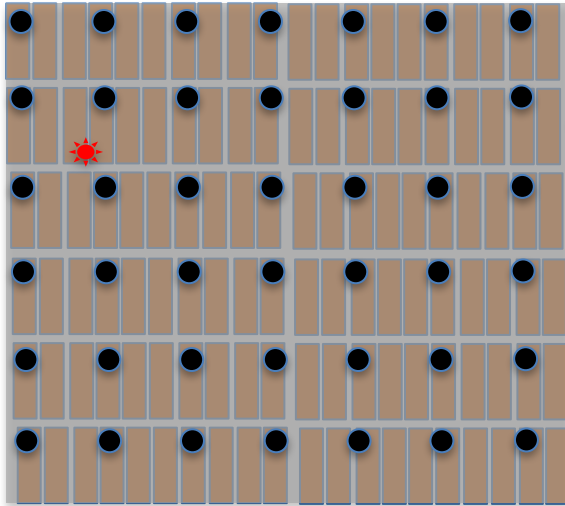
It is NOT OK for the rate
capability i.e. too high resistance.

The resistance (FROM THE HIT
POINT TO GROUND) depends on

the distance of the evacuation
channels

$$(\Omega = \rho_s \times 3d/2\pi r)$$

3 mm x 3 mm evacuation channel grid → Max distance hit-evacuation = 2.1 mm



50 MΩ/sq
this is OK for the “cluster size” or
”charge spread”
It is NOT OK for the rate
capability i.e. too high resistance.

Pattern in previous slide had
d=10mm

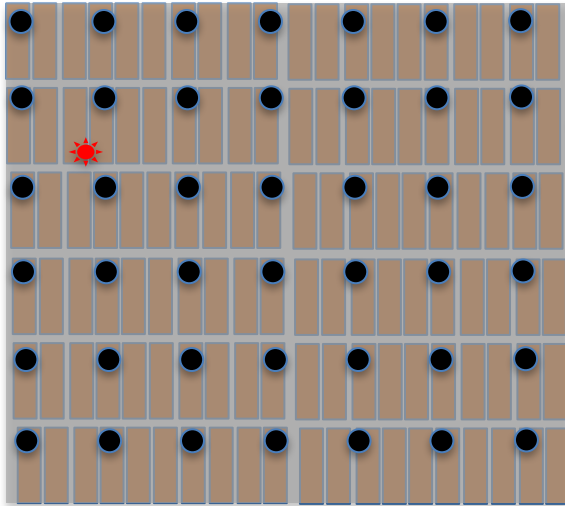
Pattern here d=3 mm

Resistance with this pattern is
reduced by a factor $10/3 \sim 3.3$
(similar to: $\sim 7.1/2.1 = 3.4$)

→ Same as ~ 15 MΩ/sq with 1x1
cm grid ??????????

ADVANTAGE OF THIS CONFIGURATION

EACH VIAS is a point of irregularity. Rui says each vias can be EASILY covered with pillars
→ Pillars will be aligned on top of the vias. That is in a grid 3x3 mm



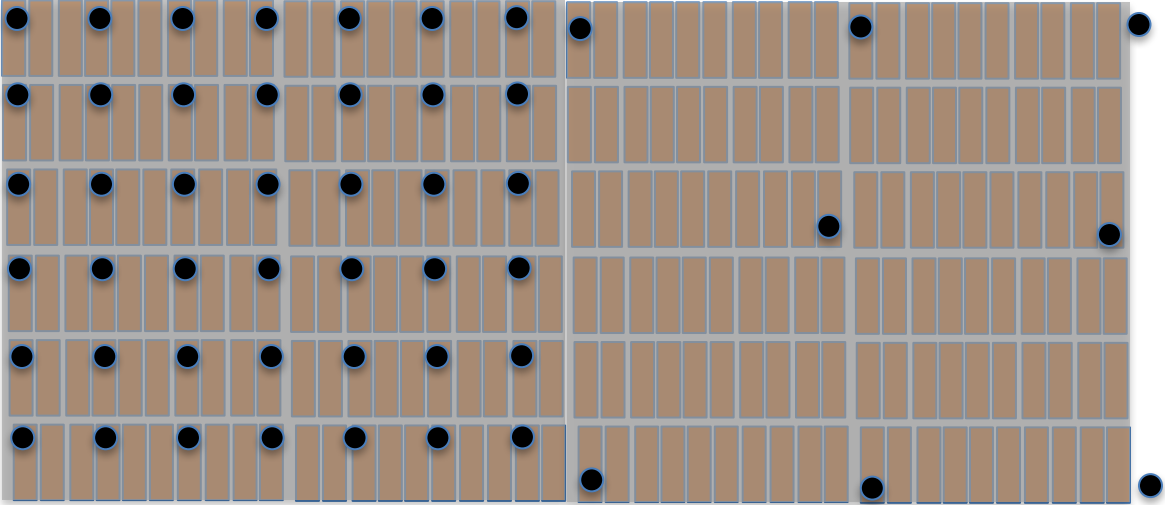
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POSSIBLE PROPOSAL TO SEE VIAS PITCH EFFECT

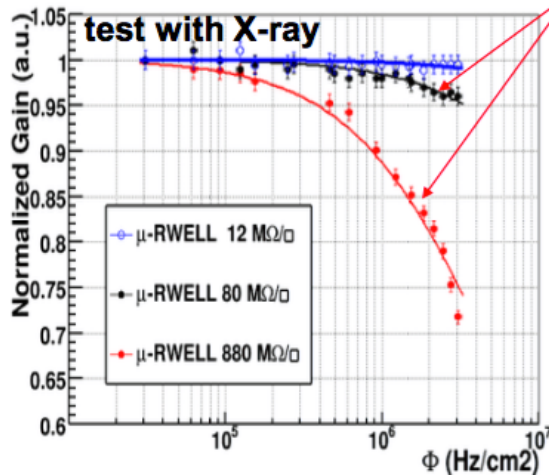


One low-rate zone in the detector

BACKUP

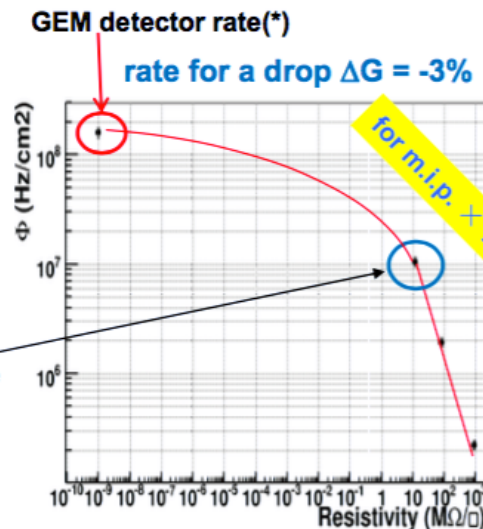
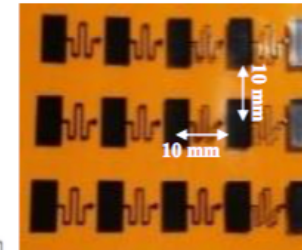
rate capability vs layer resistivity

Ar/ISO = 90/10, G = 1000



the **gain decrease** is correlated with the voltage drop due to the **resistive layer**

Solution for high rate: local evacuation of the current through embedded resistors on a kapton layer and connected by vias directly to the strips of the detector
 → **grounding pitch**



with a 1×1 cm² grounding pitch & a resistivity of ≈ 10 MΩ/□ a rate capability of ≈ 10 MHz/cm² can be achieved.

(*) Bellazini et al. NIMA 423 (1999) 125
 Sauli et al., NIMA 419 (1998) 410

a re-scaling with the right gain would be required

G. Bencivenni - LNF-INFN - RD51 Mini-week 8th June 2016

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Layer Resistivity : ~ 10 MΩ/sq ?? Is it ok ? And what is the value of the embedded resistor ???