

Penning measurement programme

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Introduction

Measured gain curves in cylindirical geometry for

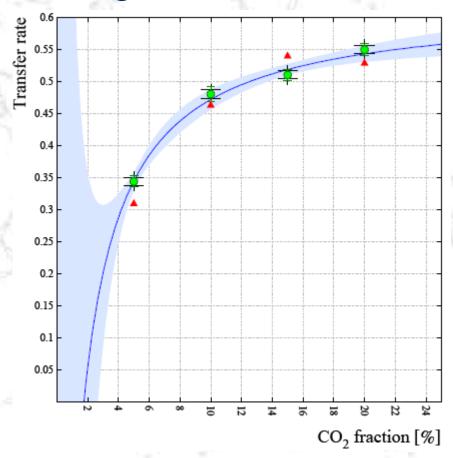
$$Ar-CO_2$$
, $Ar-Xe$, $Ar-CH_4$, $Ar-C_2H_6$, $Ar-C_3H_8$, $Ar-C_2H_2$, $Ar-iC_4H_{10}$

Measurements are needed;

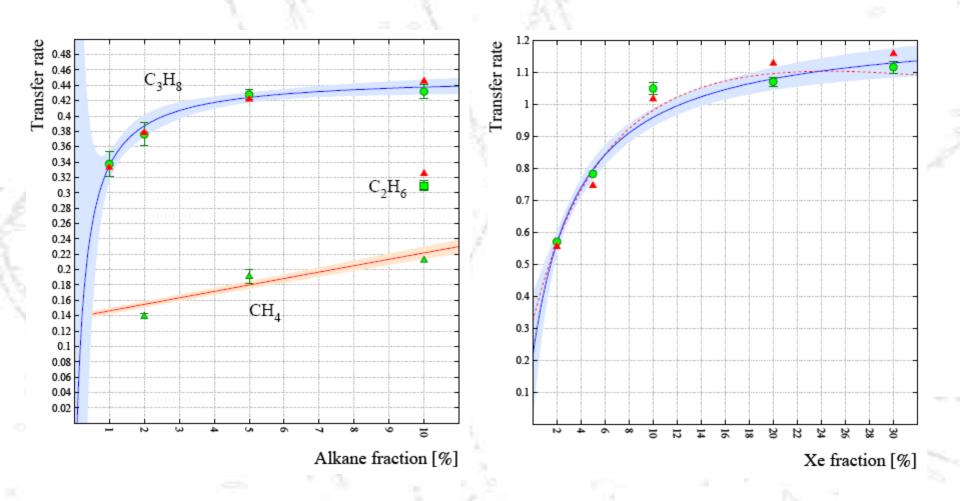
- relevant mixtures
- concentrations & pressures
- excellent calibration

Argon-carbon dioxside

There is little data on Ar-CO₂ while this is likely to remain a base-line gas in detectors.



Argon-propane, argon-xenon

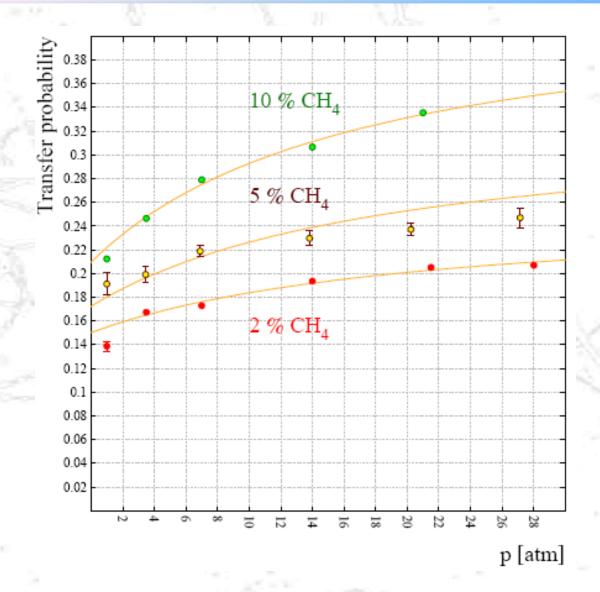


Concentrations & pressures

The penning transfer parameters are calculated by comparing different concentrations and pressures.

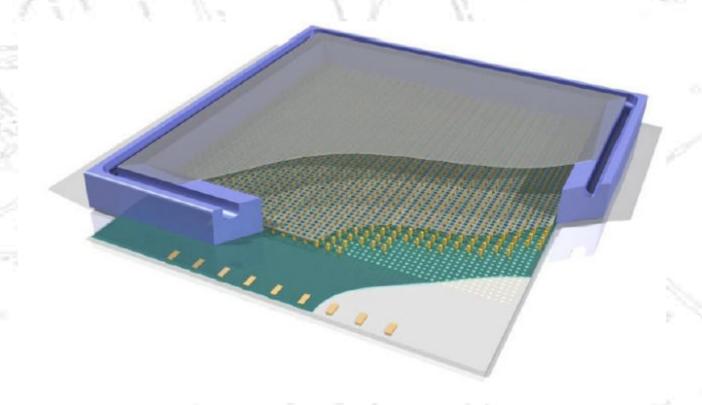
Very low quencher concentrations are particularly valuable for the transfer speed while very high quencher concentrations are needed for transfer efficiencies.

Argon-methane



DME-CO₂

GridPix/Gossip detectors are used DME-CO₂ mixtures.



Excellent calibration

There is considerable uncertainty (up to a factor of 10) in the absolute gain – the relative gain is generally known with more accuracy.

Various reasons are advanced for this, such as uncertainty in the work function and calibration of the equipment.

Also temperature variations can change the gain by changing the density *N*. The effect increases with the gain and gases at high pressure.

Conclusion

Precise measurements over a broad range of pressures and concentrations enables us to construct a microscopic model that describes penning transfers both in space and in time.

Parallel plate chambers are ideal, but a Micromegas would also be perfectly suited.

A laser as source would be more suited than 55Fe

Thank You