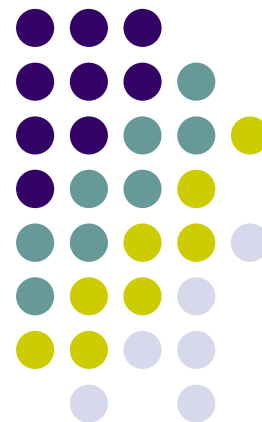


3層GEMチェンバー ゲイン特性測定

2006年 1月27日

内田智久 KEK 測定器開発室

池野正弘、宇野彰二、氏家宣彦、関本美智子、
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門松宏治、杉山晃、山本拓也(佐賀大)
中野英一(大阪市大)

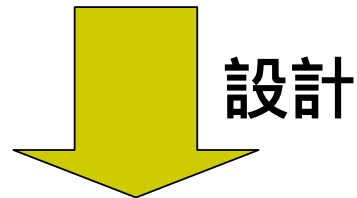


Introduction



GEMを使用して 2次元読み出し検出器

中性子、X線検出器



ゲイン特性の理解が必要

例えば、欲しいゲインで動作させる為のパラメータとは？



Outline

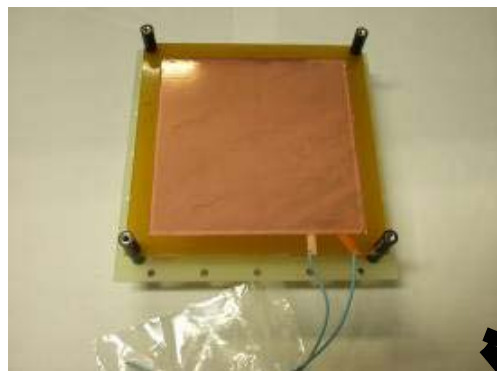
3層GEMチェンバーのゲイン特性測定

- テスト装置
- ゲイン特性
- 読み出しパッドとGEM foilからの信号
- 電子ドリフト時間と信号パルス幅
- まとめ



Test chamber

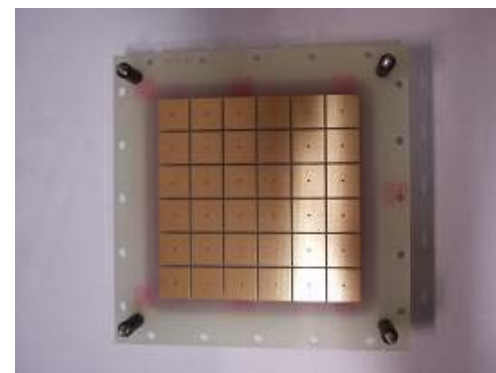
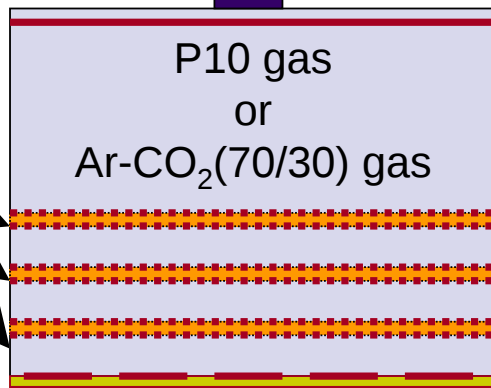
Triple GEM detector



GEM

10 cm × 10 cm

^{55}Fe (5.9 keV X-ray)



Readout pads

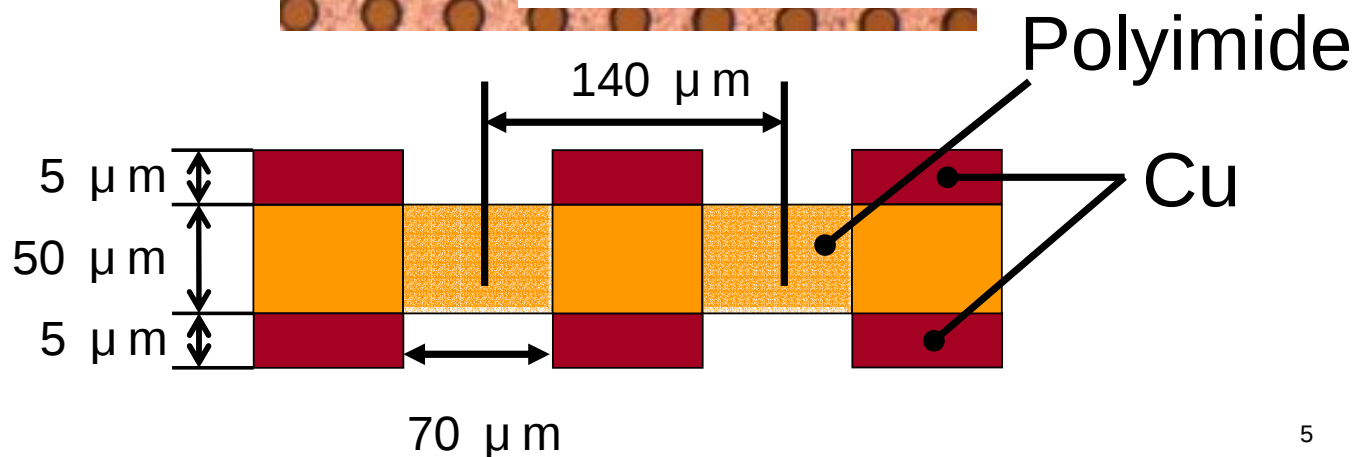
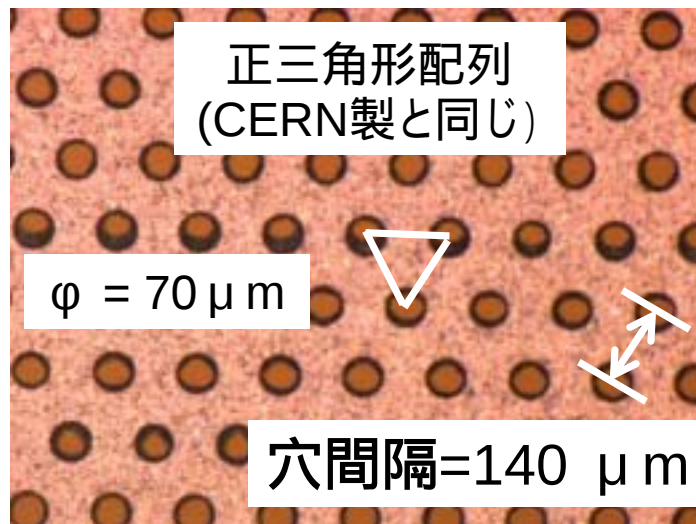
□ 15mm × 15mm

36個 = 6行 × 6列



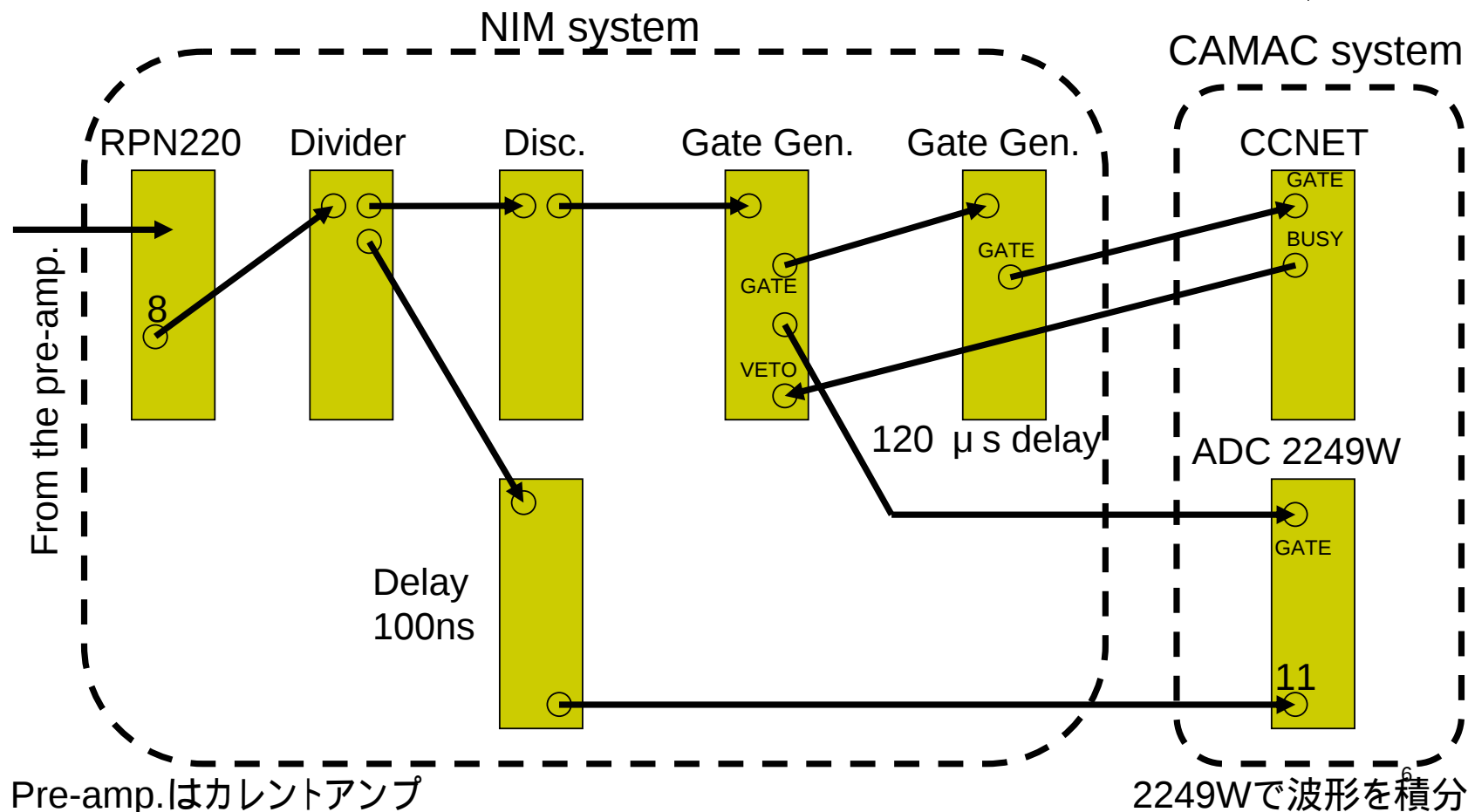
GEM foil

サイエナジー社製



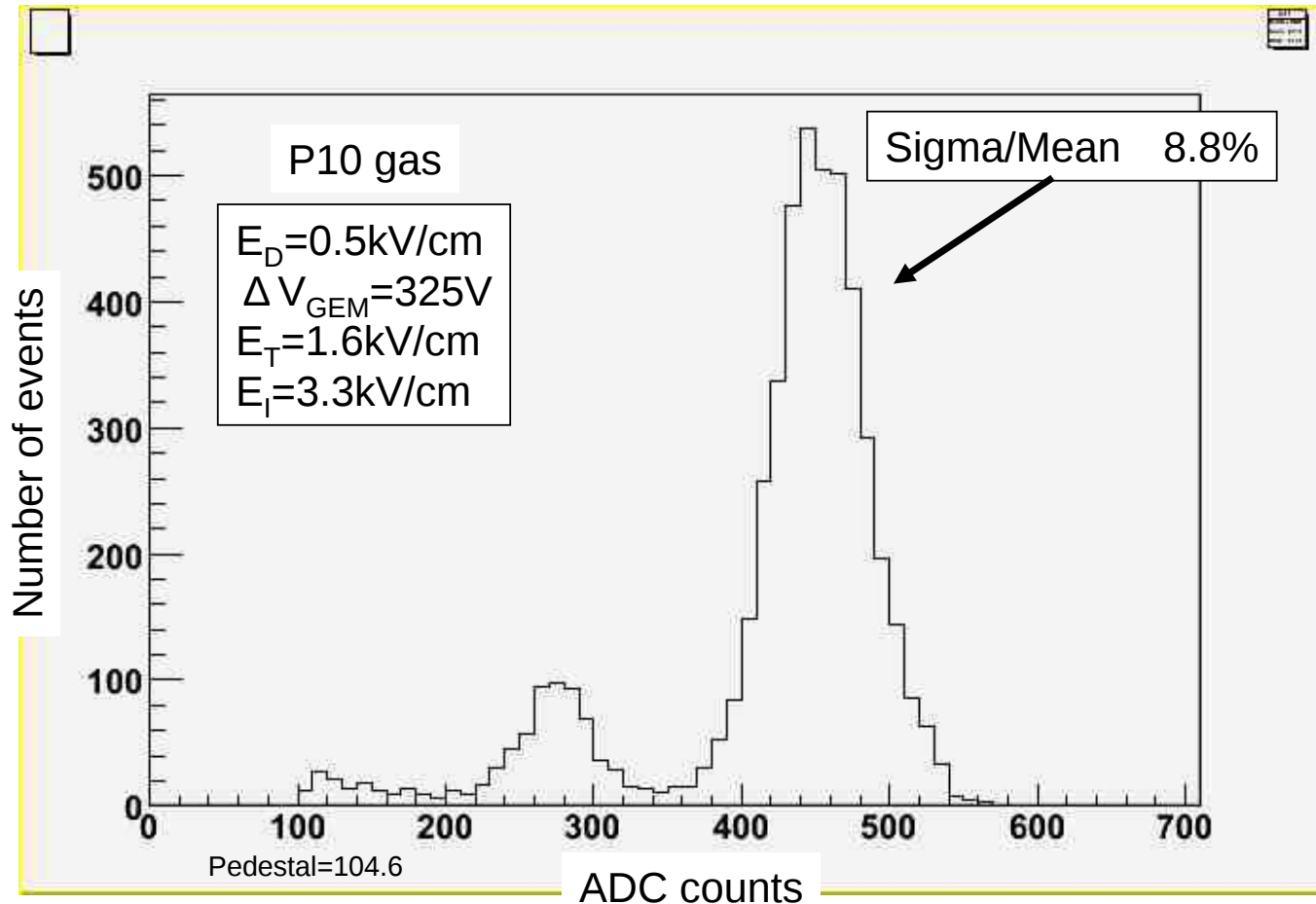


システム構成

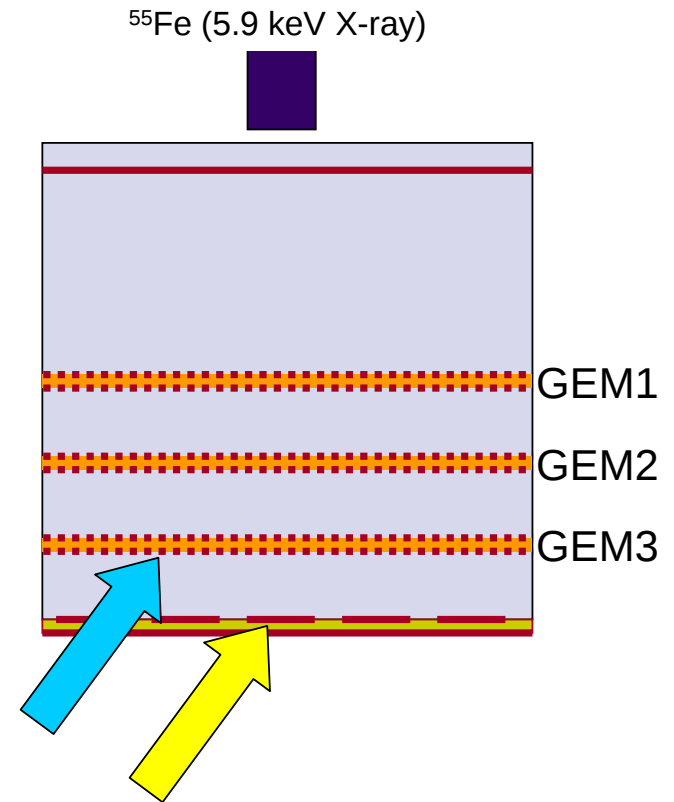
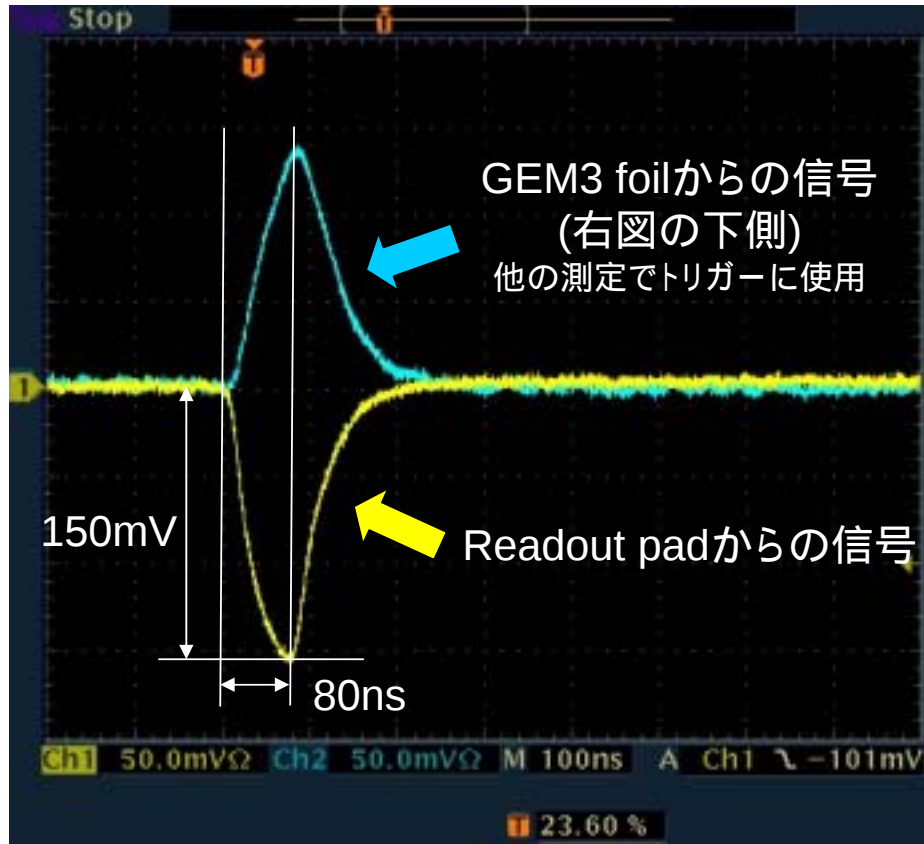




A sample of spectrum



Pulse shape

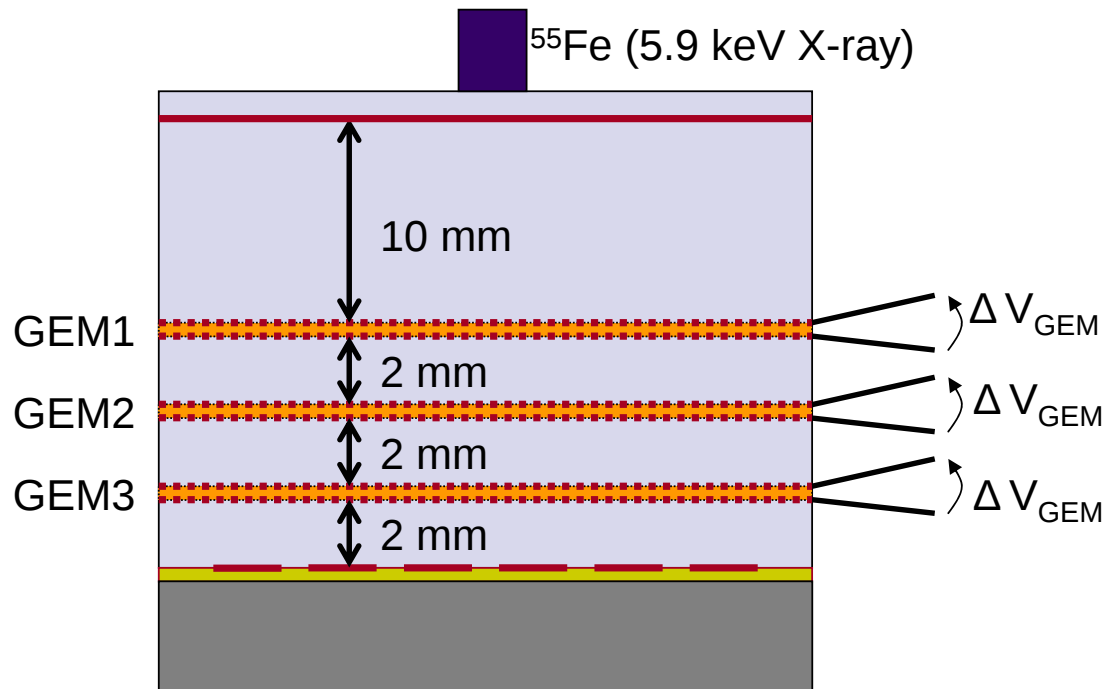


ゲイン特性

ΔV_{GEM} dependence

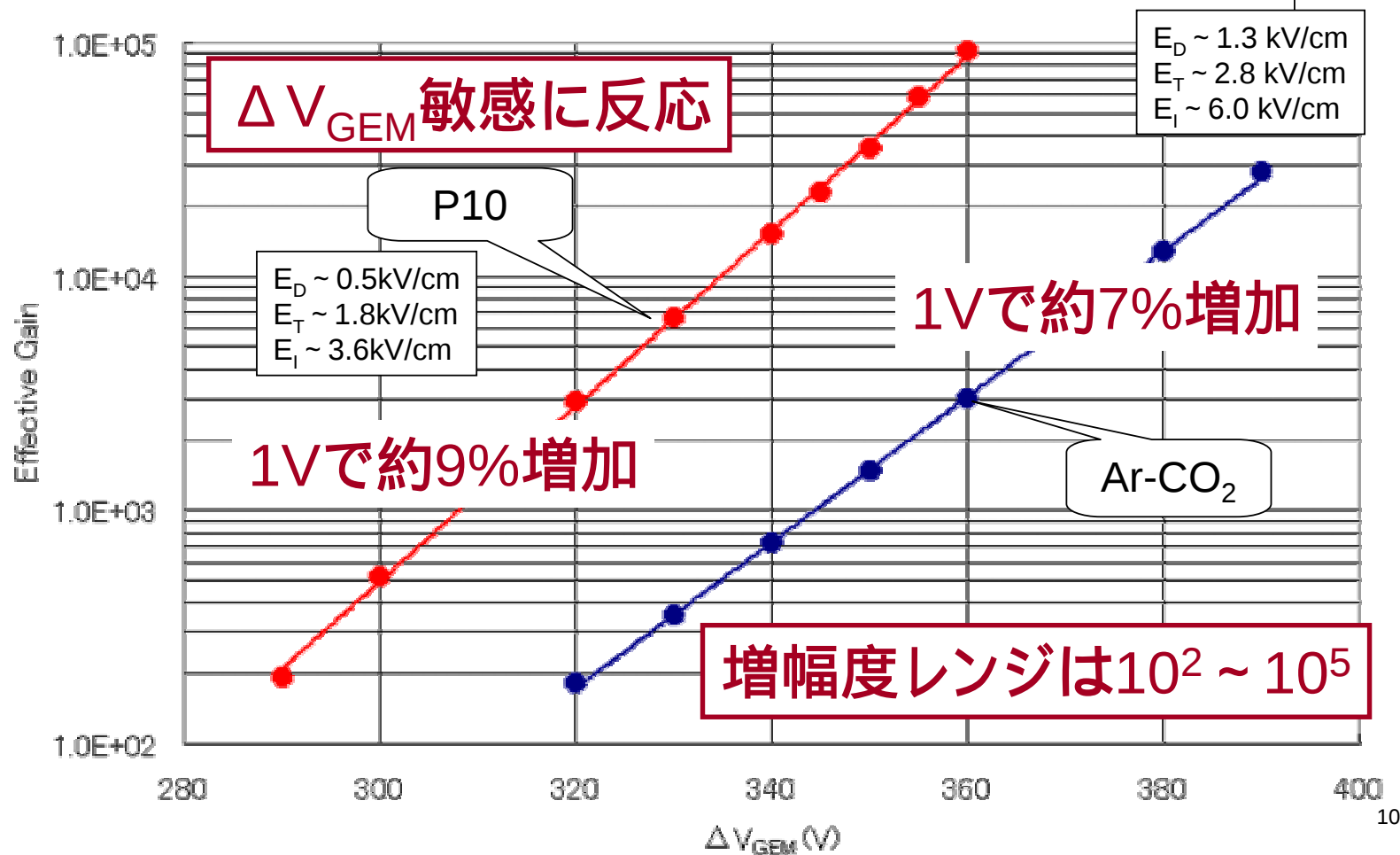


3枚のGEM両面間の電圧を変化させて測定





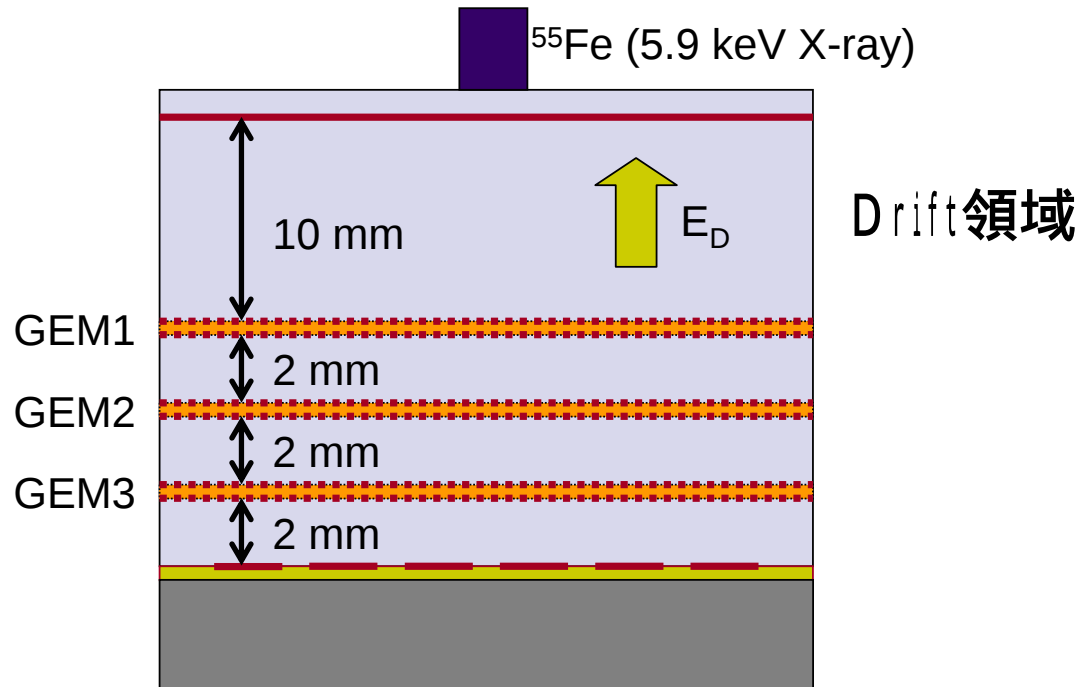
ΔV_{GEM} dependence



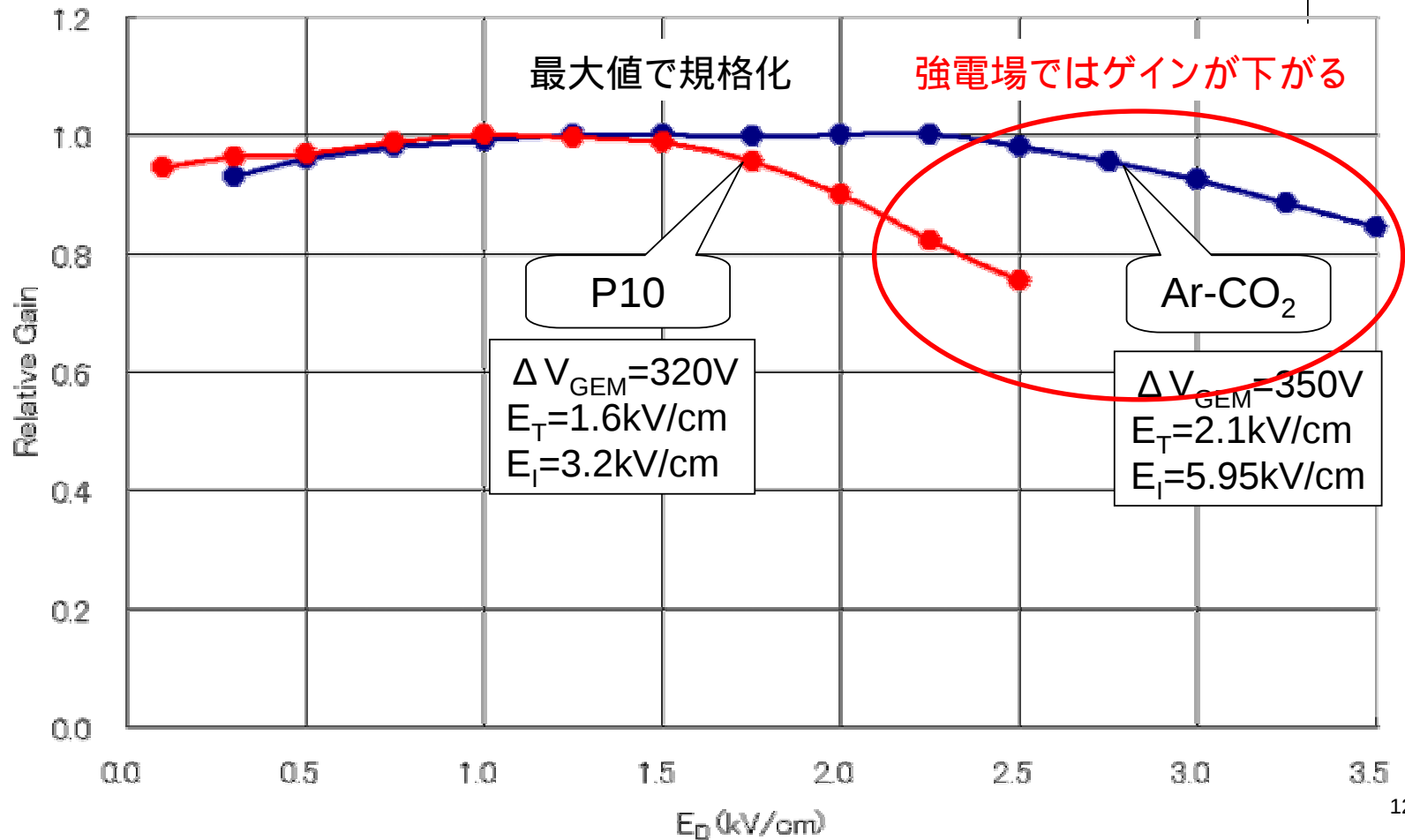
E_D dependence



Drift領域の電場を変化させてゲインを測定



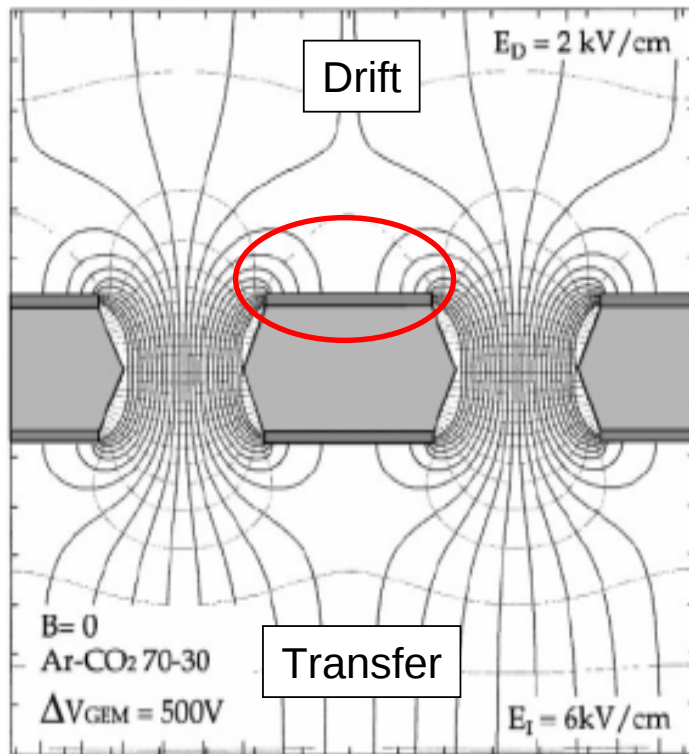
E_D dependence



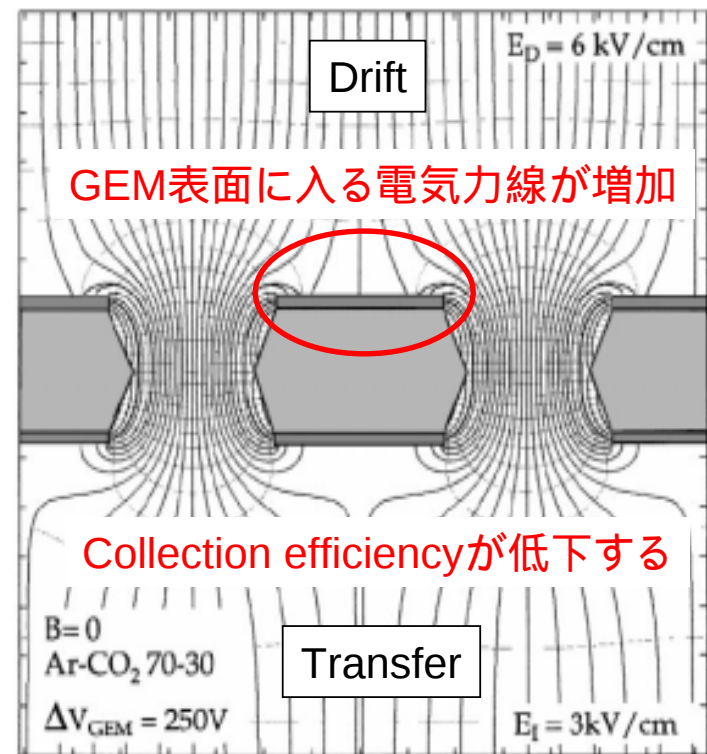
E_D dependence Electric field map



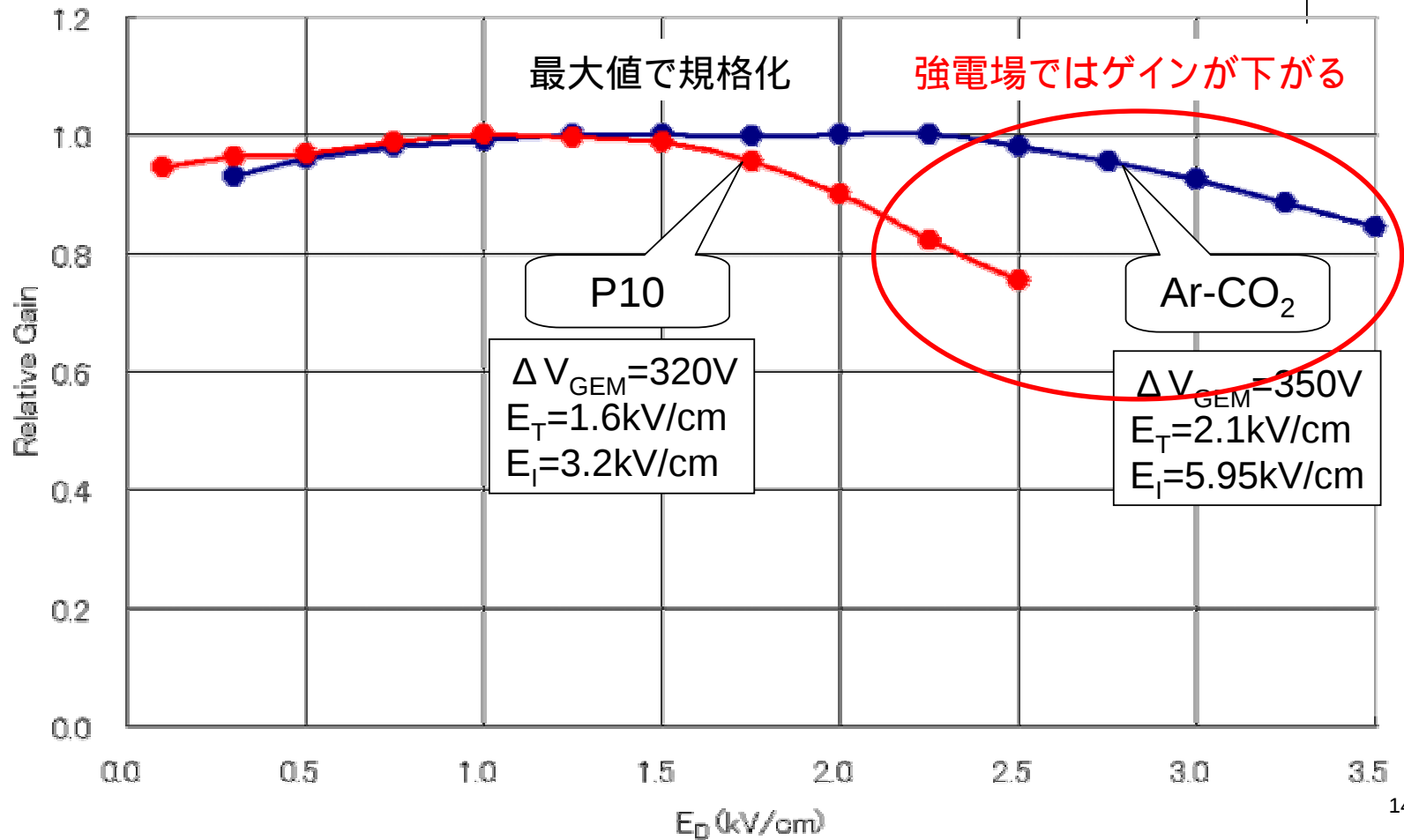
Drift電場が弱い場合



Drift電場が強い場合



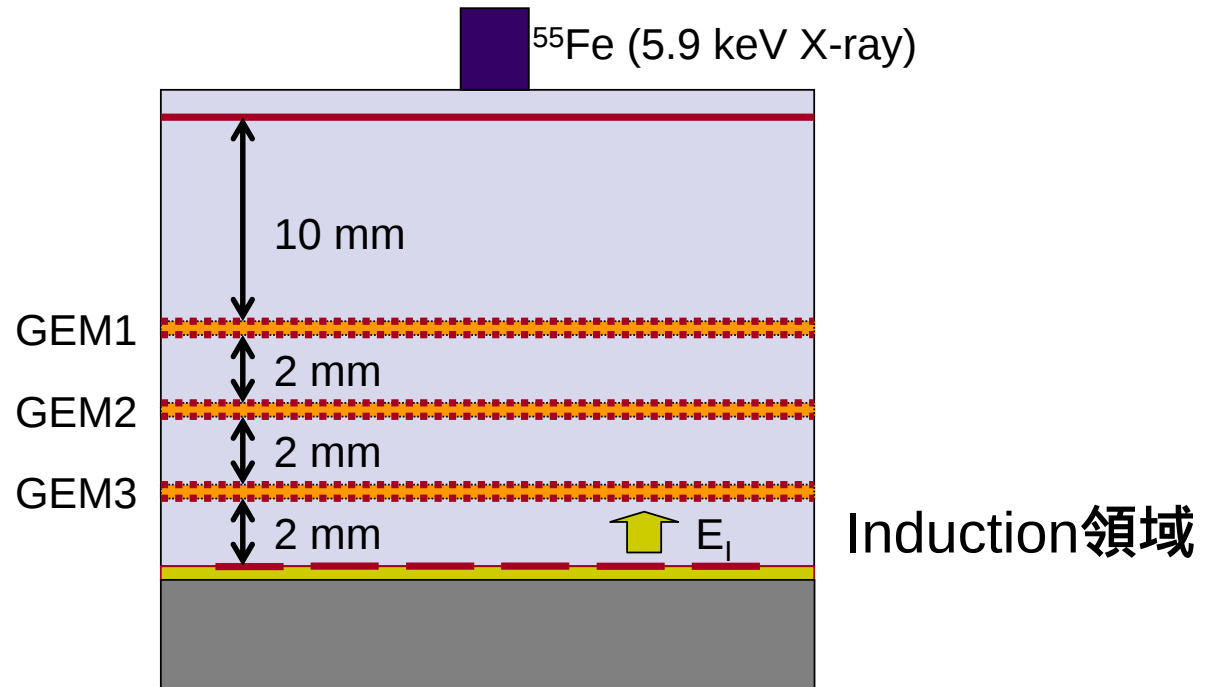
E_D dependence



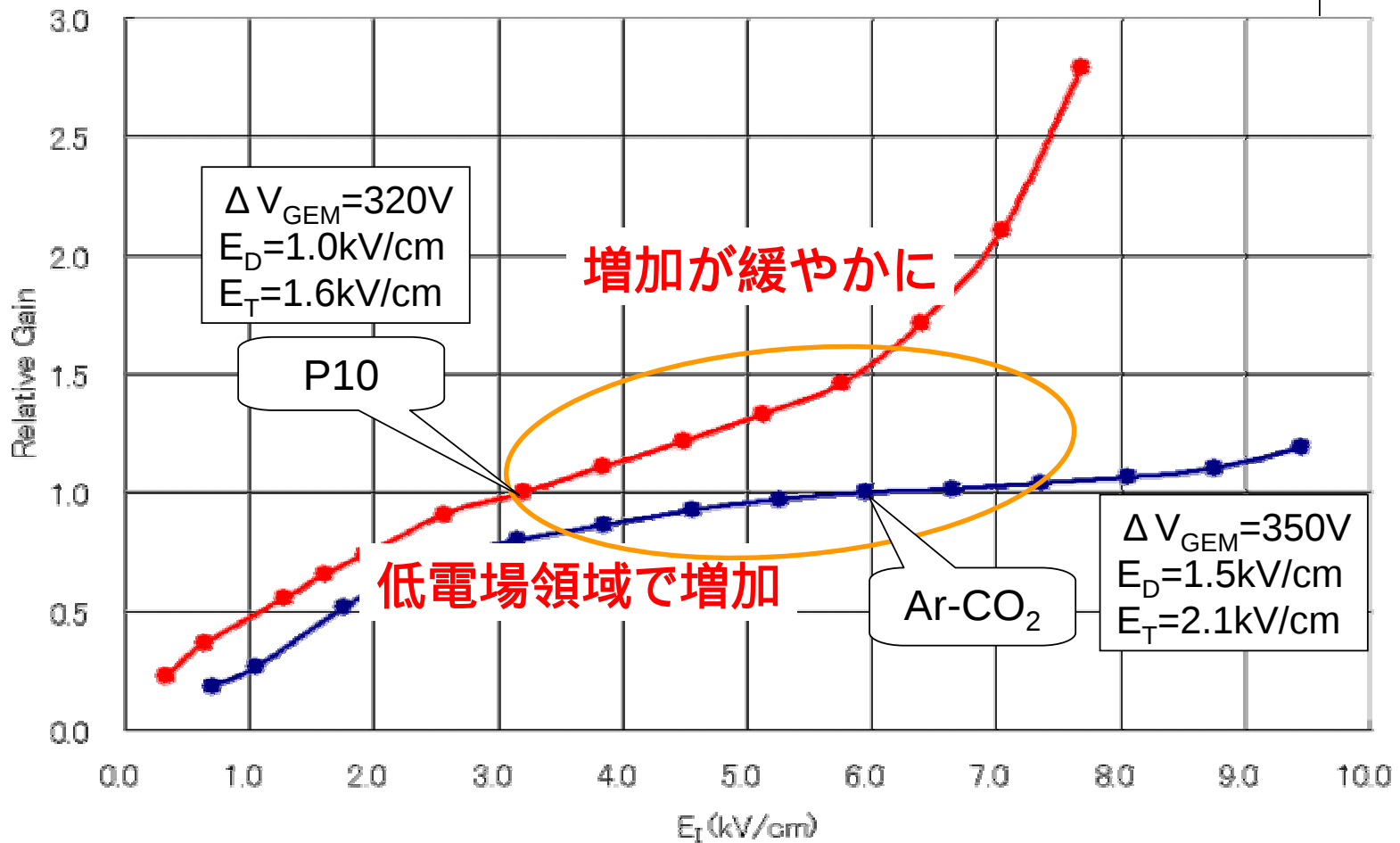
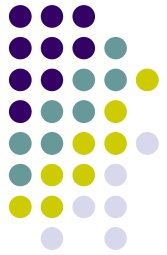
E_i dependence



Induction領域の電場を変化させてゲインを測定



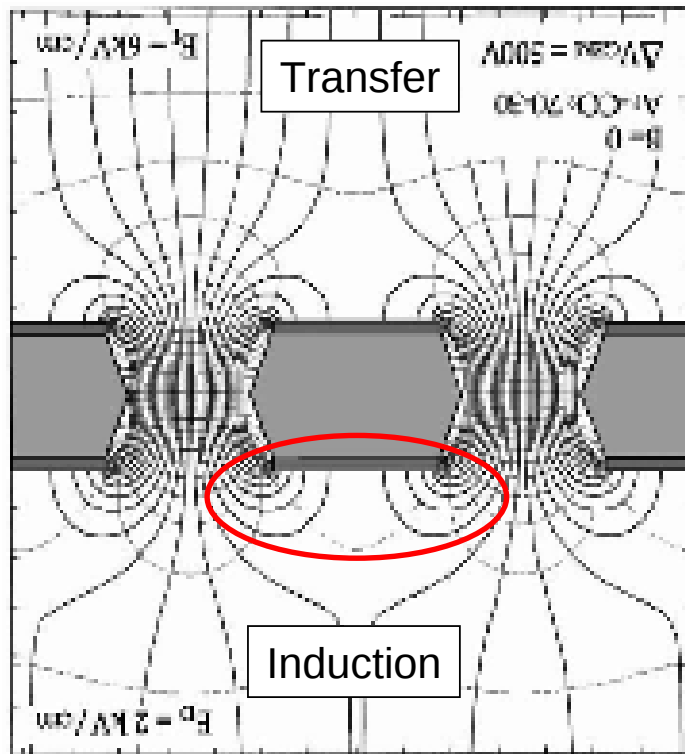
E_1 dependence



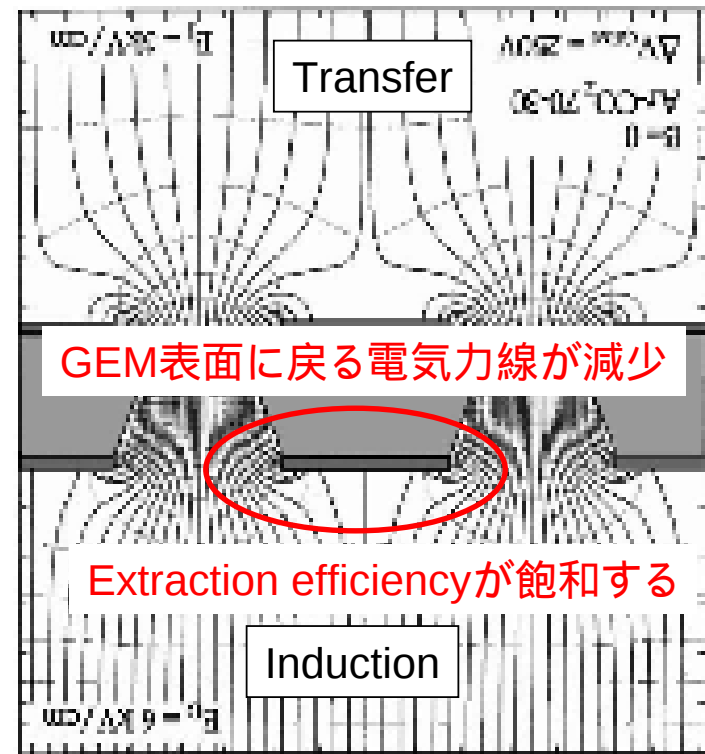
E_r dependence Electric field map



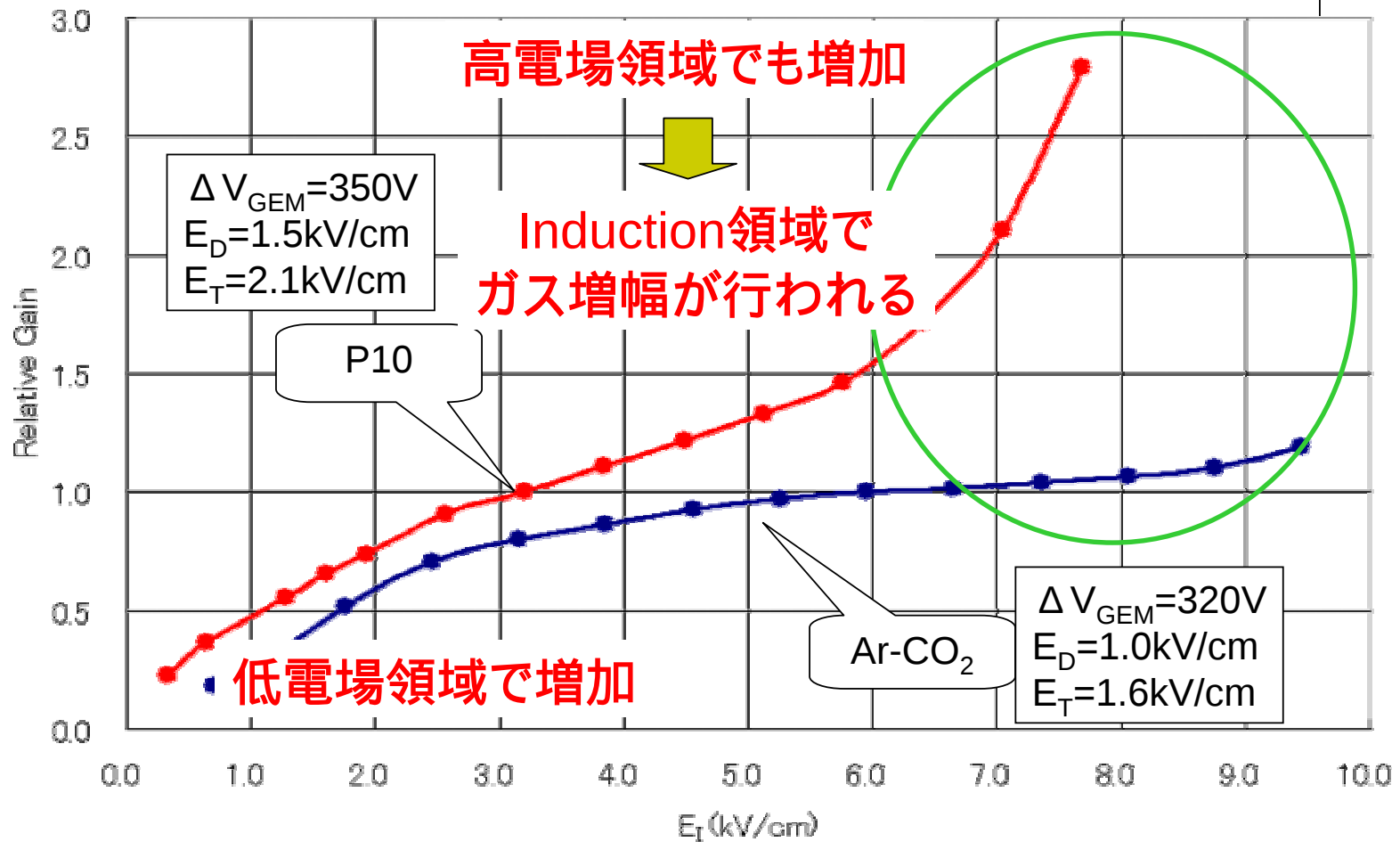
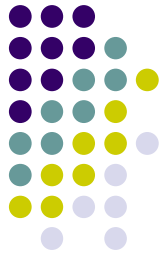
Induction電場が弱い場合



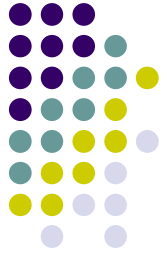
Induction電場が強い場合



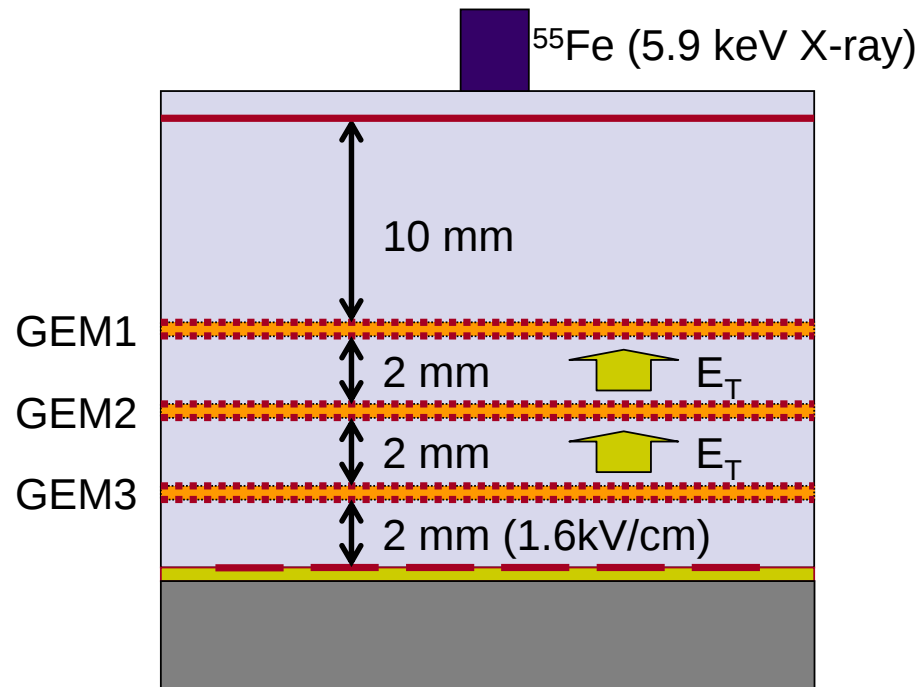
E_1 dependence

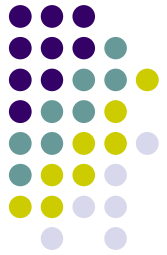


E_T dependence

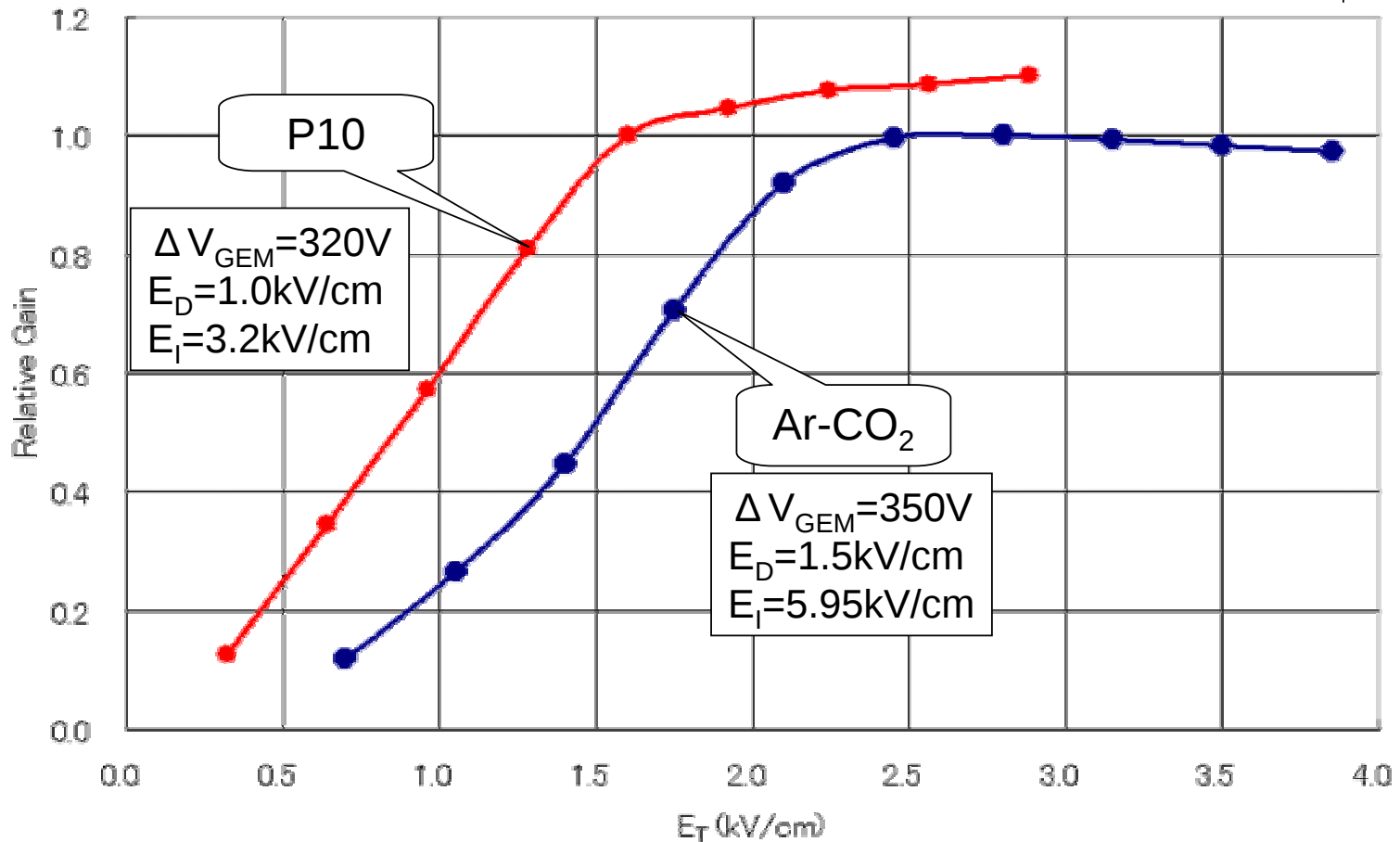


Transfer領域の電場を変化させてゲインを測定

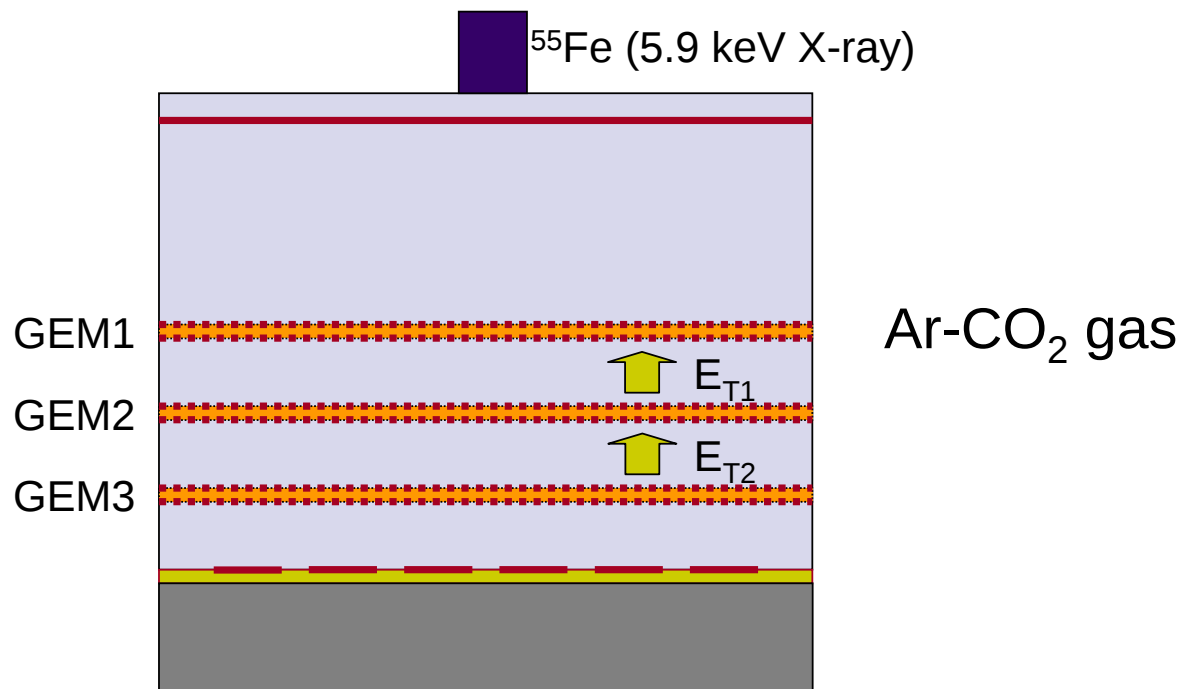




E_T dependence

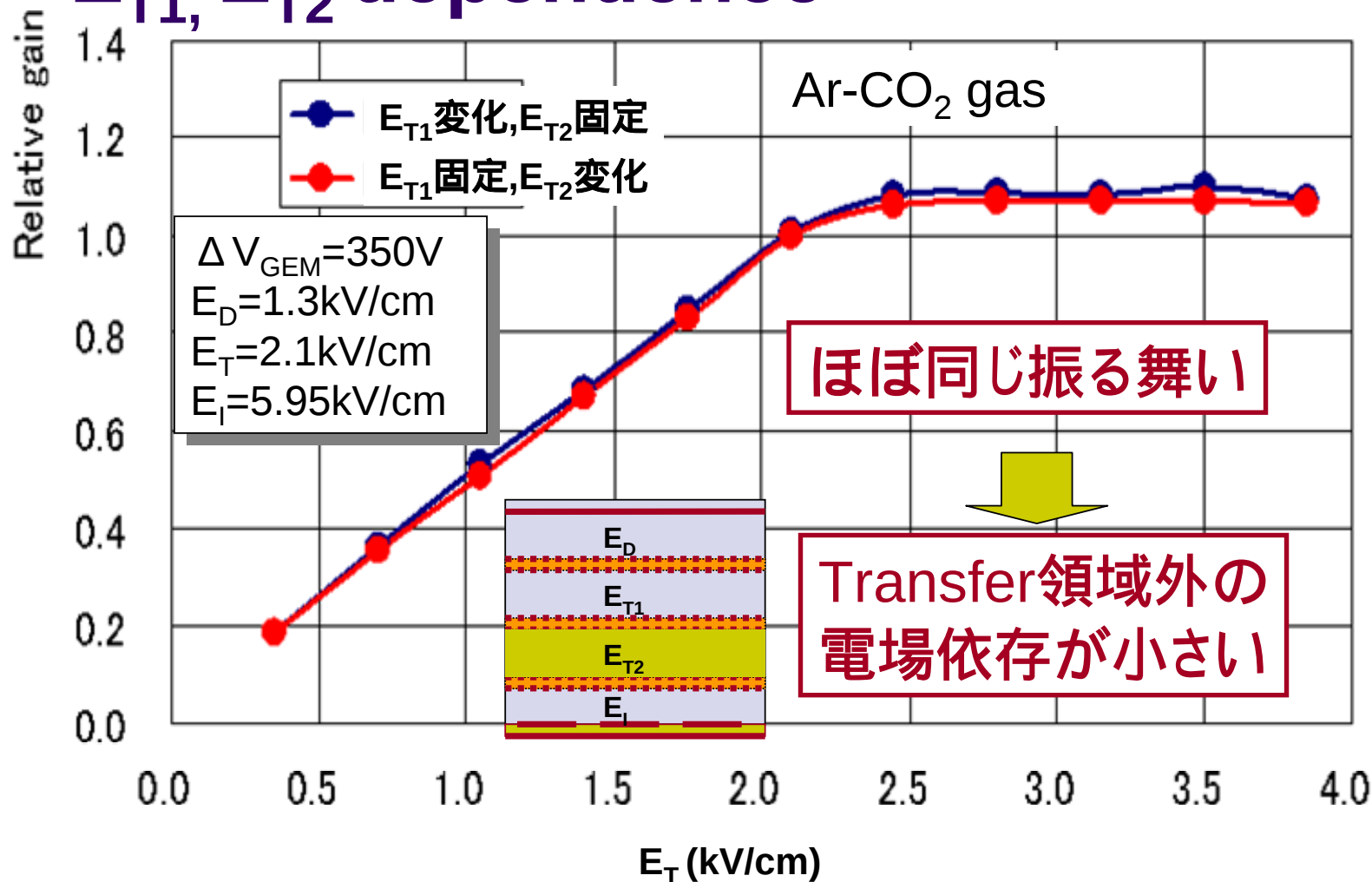


E_{T1}, E_{T2} 独立測定



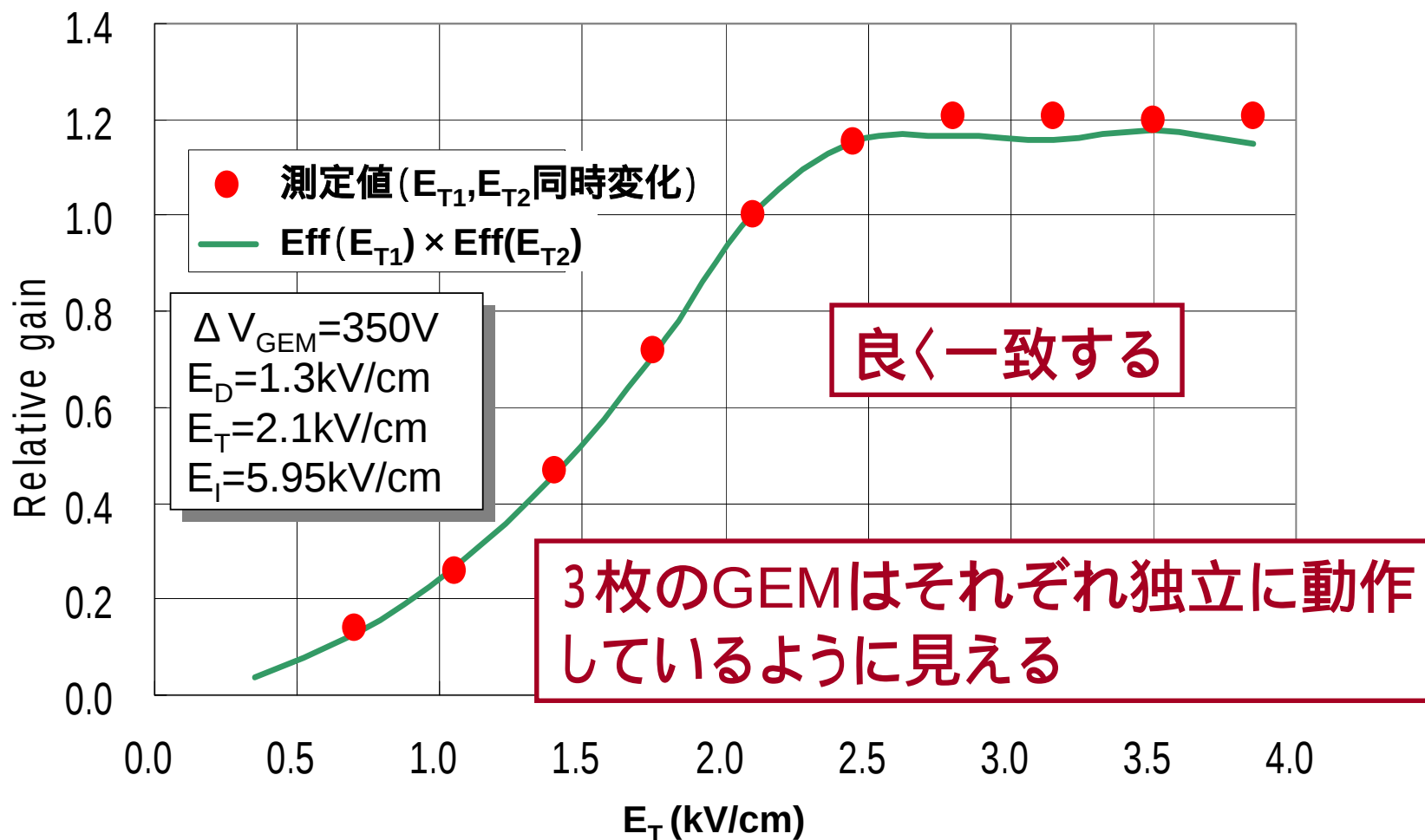


E_{T1} , E_{T2} dependence





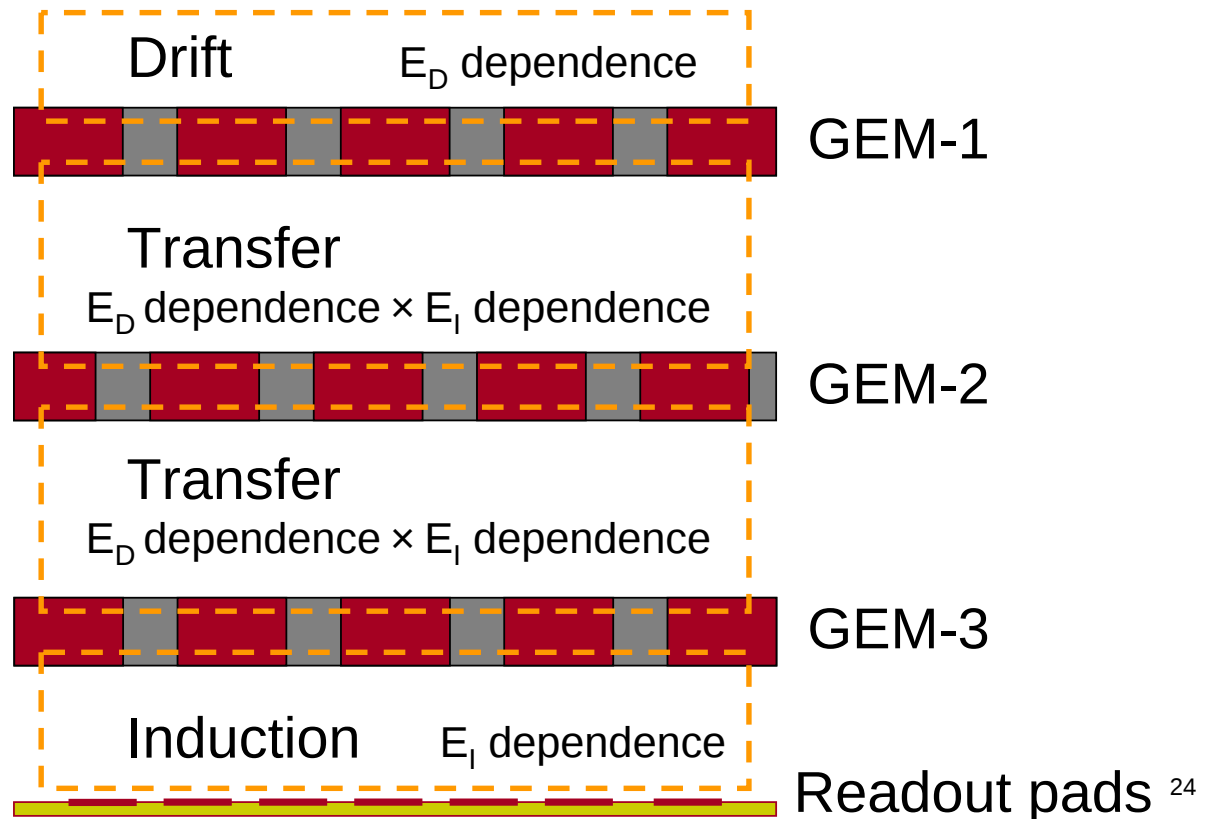
E_{T1} , E_{T2} dependence



E_T dependence

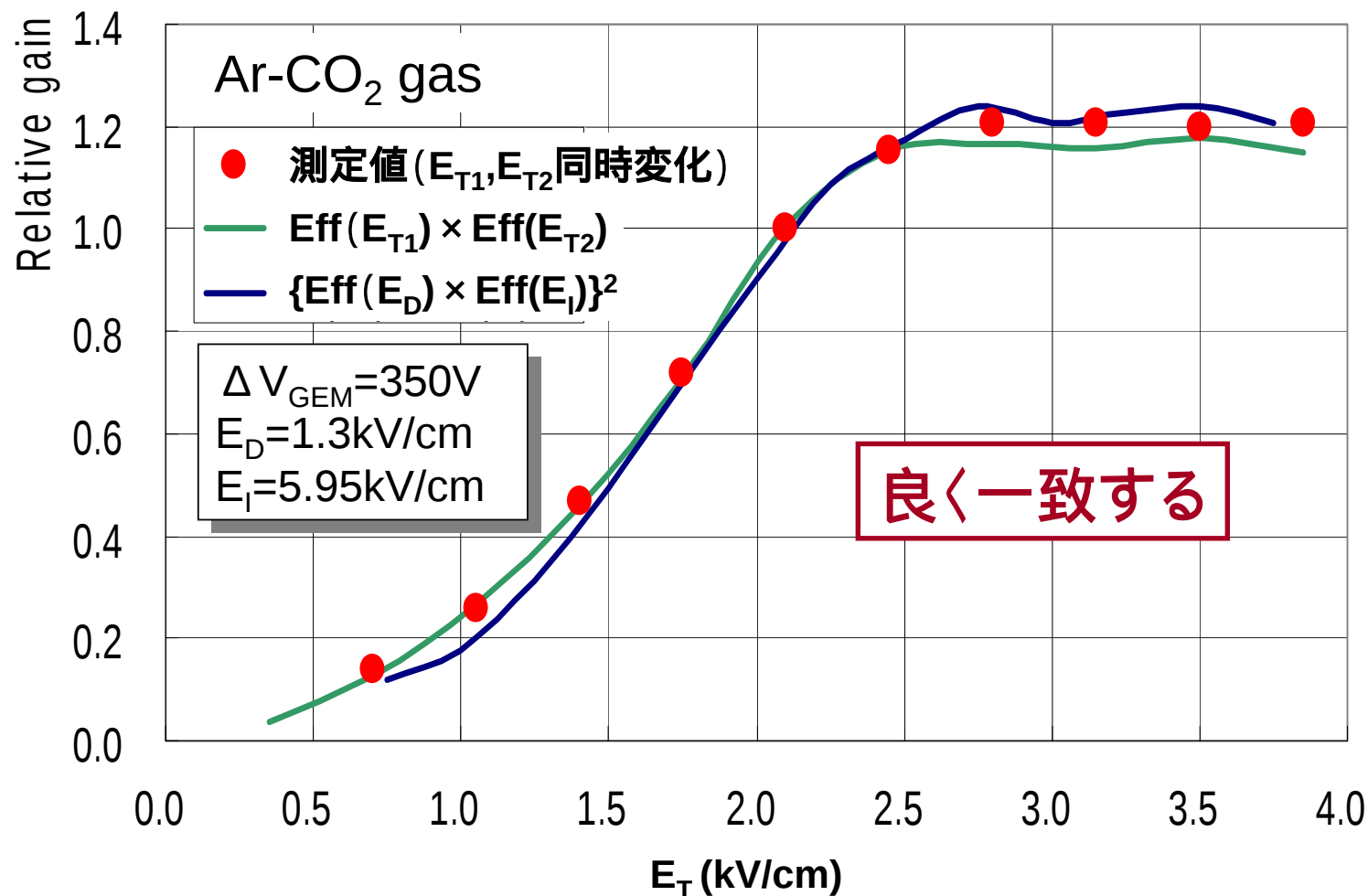


Drift領域とInduction領域双方の特徴を持っているのではないか。



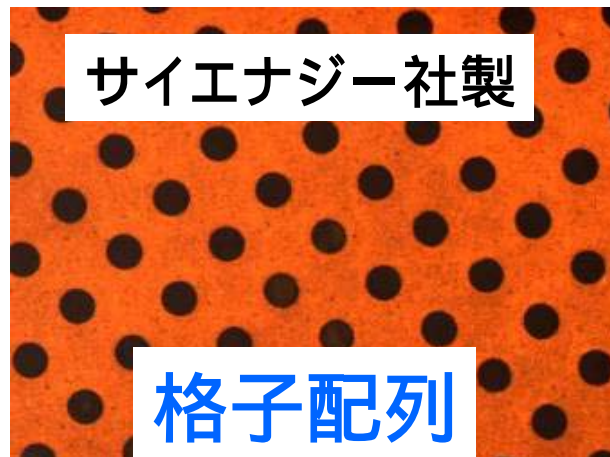


E_T dependence

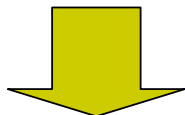




格子配列GEM



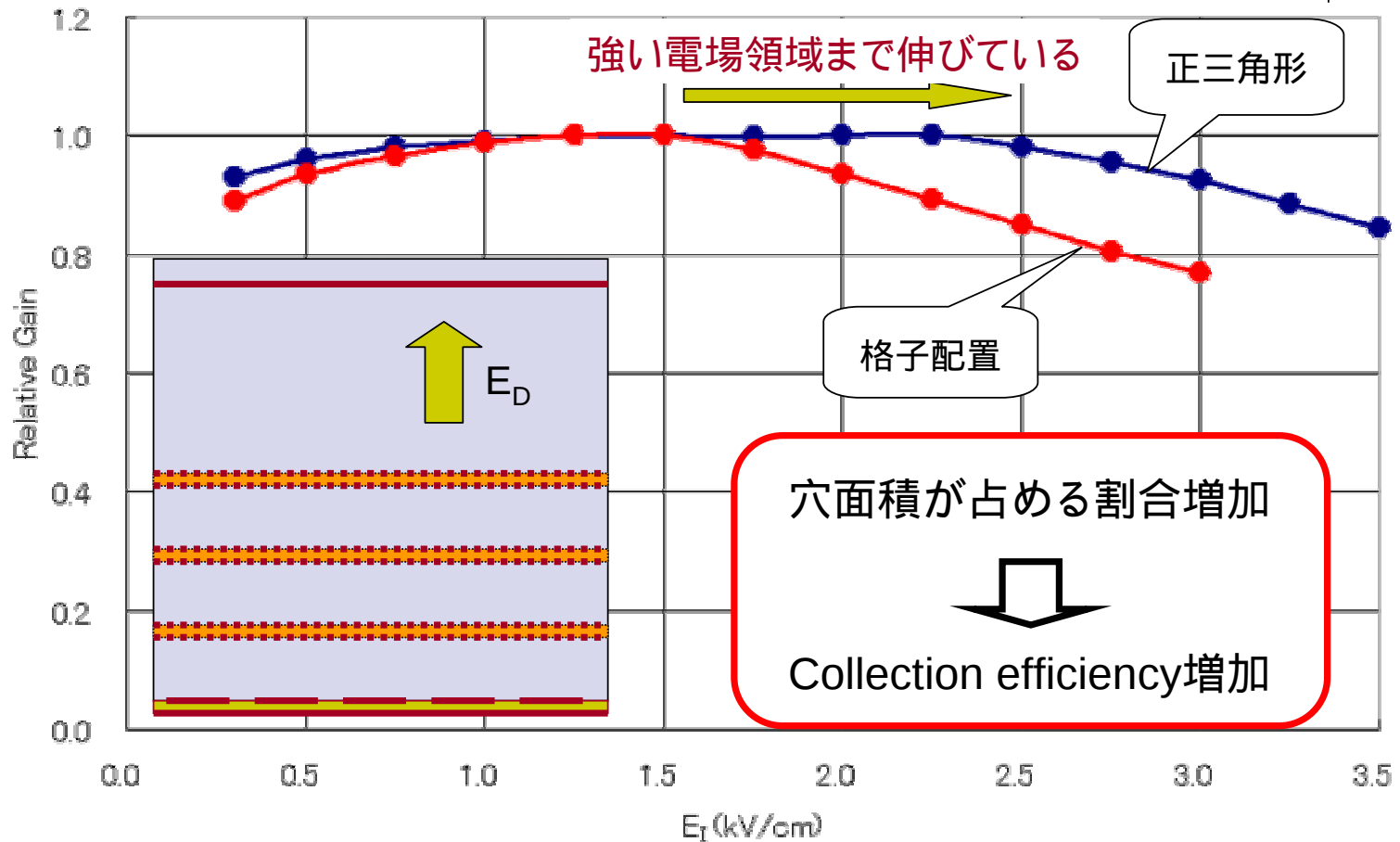
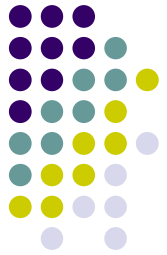
穴の占める面積が約13%減る



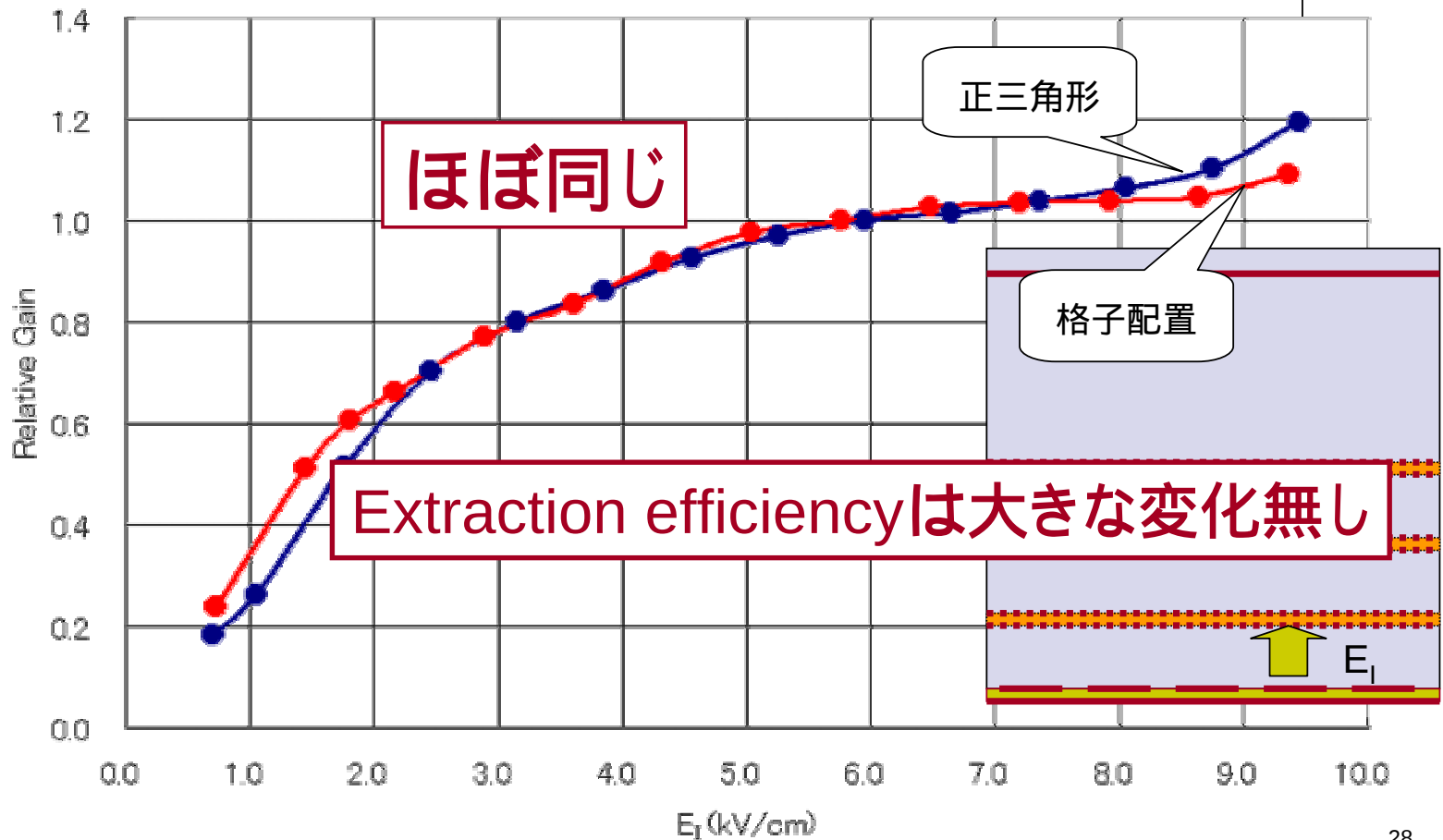
どのような影響があるのか？



E_D dependence



E_1 dependence (Ar-CO₂)



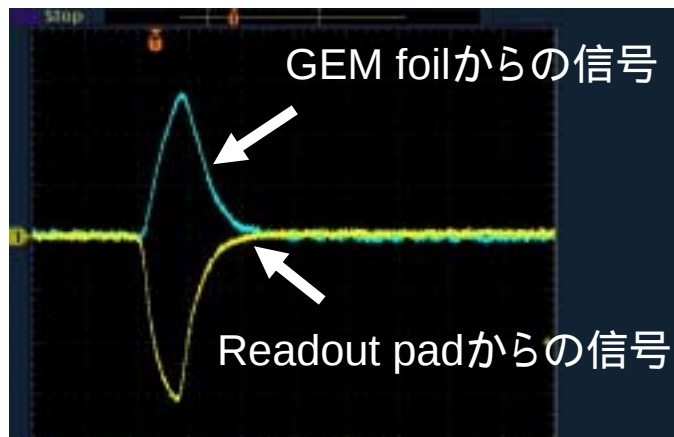
ここまでのまとめ

GEMのゲイン特性

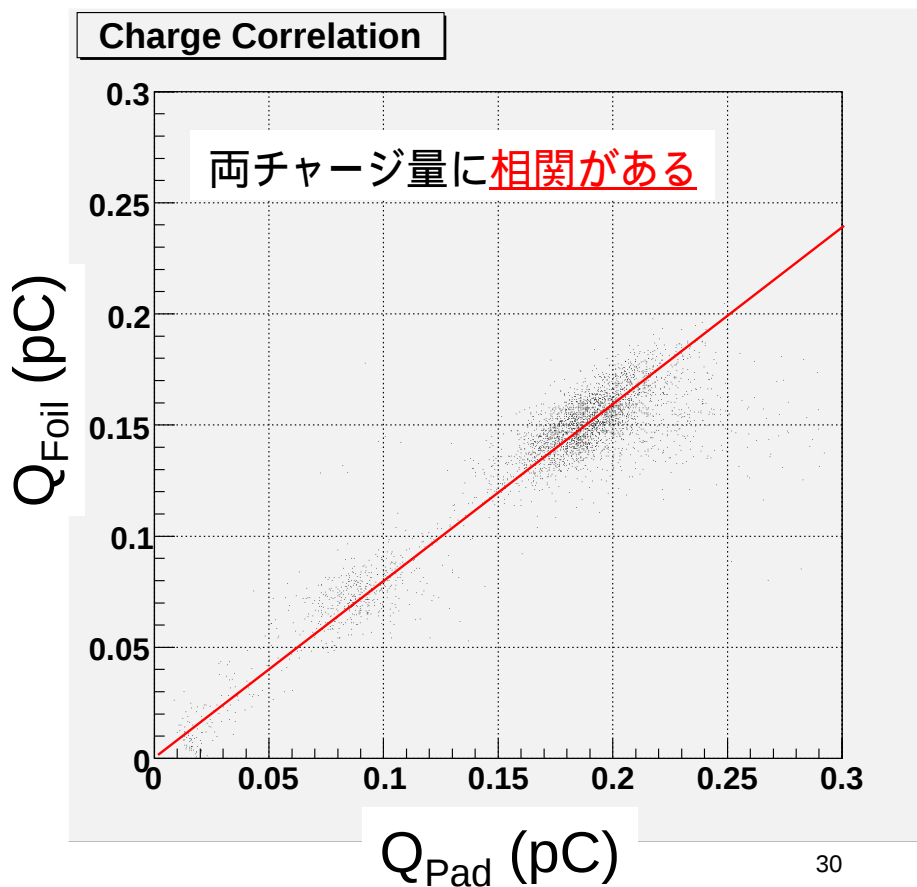
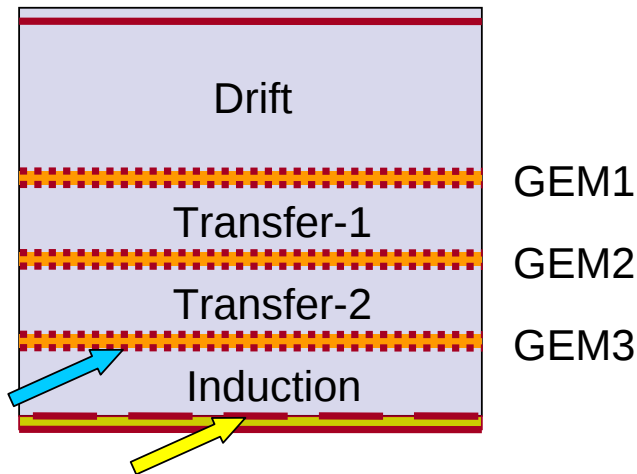


- GEM両面電極間の電圧に
 - 増幅率が敏感に変化する
 - 増幅度レンジが $10^2 \sim 10^5$
- Drift領域の電場が上昇すると
 - Collection efficiencyが減少
- Induction領域の電場が上昇すると
 - Extraction efficiencyが増加
- Gainは ΔV_{GEM} +各領域の電場強度でほぼ決まる

パッドからの信号と フォイルからの信号

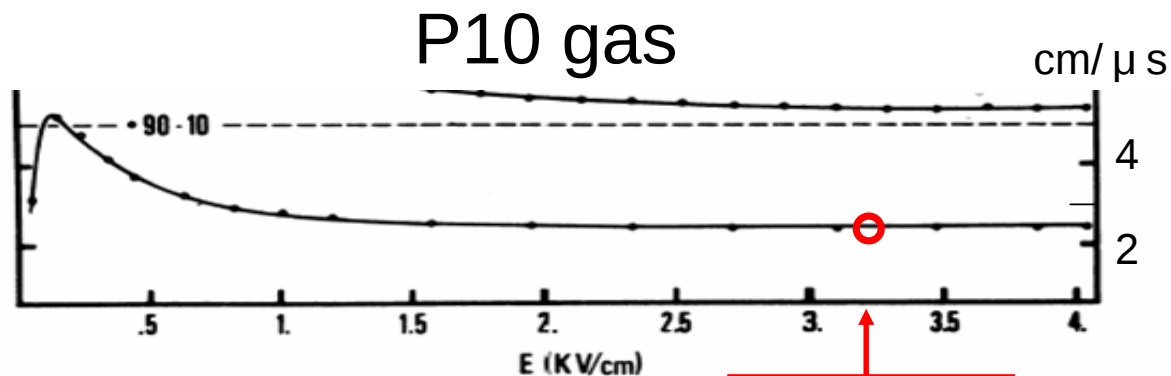


電荷量の相関はどうなっているのか





ドリフト時間と信号パルス幅



$E_1 = 3.2 \text{ kV/cm}$

Drift velocity 2.5 cm/μs (at 3.2 kV/cm)

Induction gap = 1mm で Pulse width = 40ns



1mm で 40ns
2mm で 80ns
4mm で 160ns

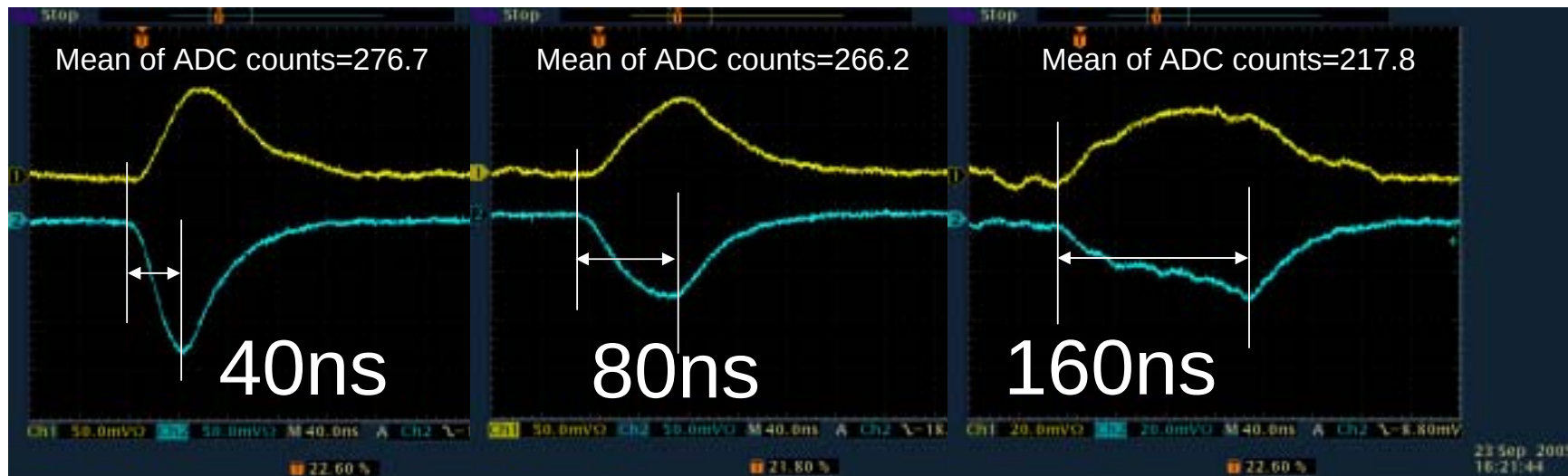


Induction gap長と信号

1mm

2mm

4mm

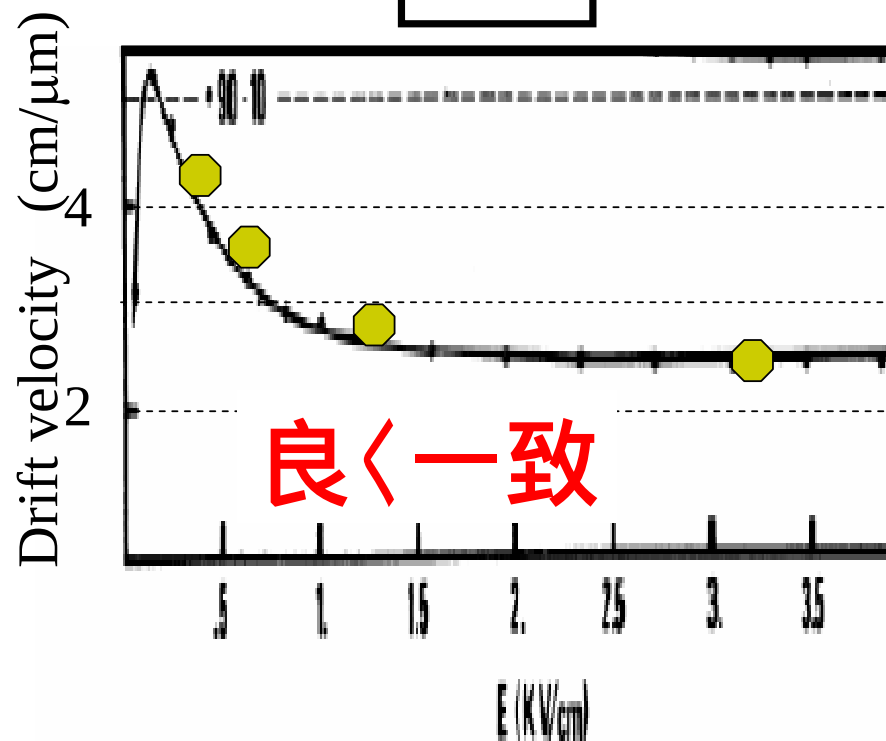


Drift velocity $2.5\text{cm}/\mu\text{s}$ (at $3.2\text{kV}/\text{cm}$)

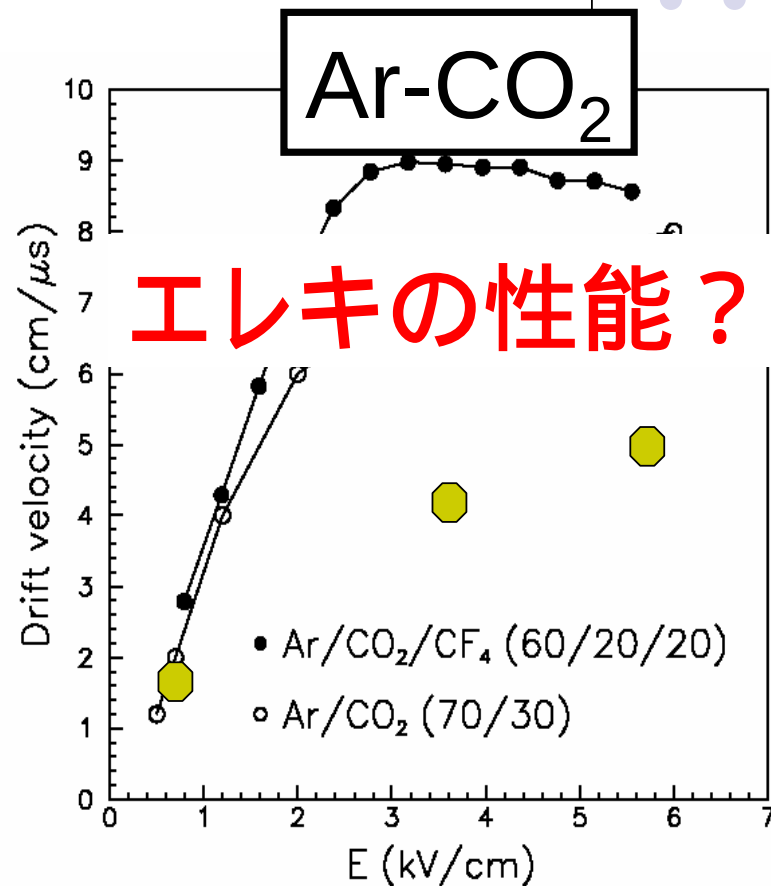
計算値と良く一致する

E_f を変化させて測定

P10



● 測定値





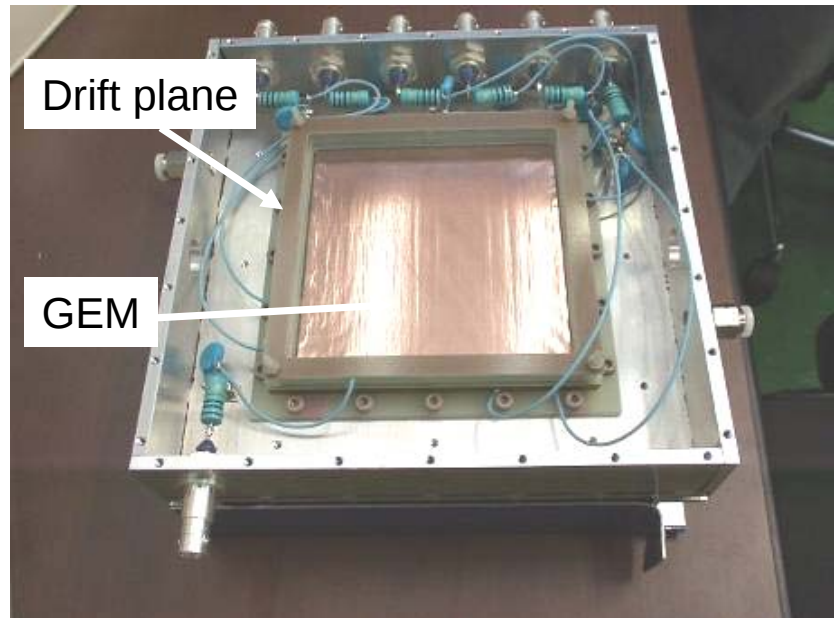
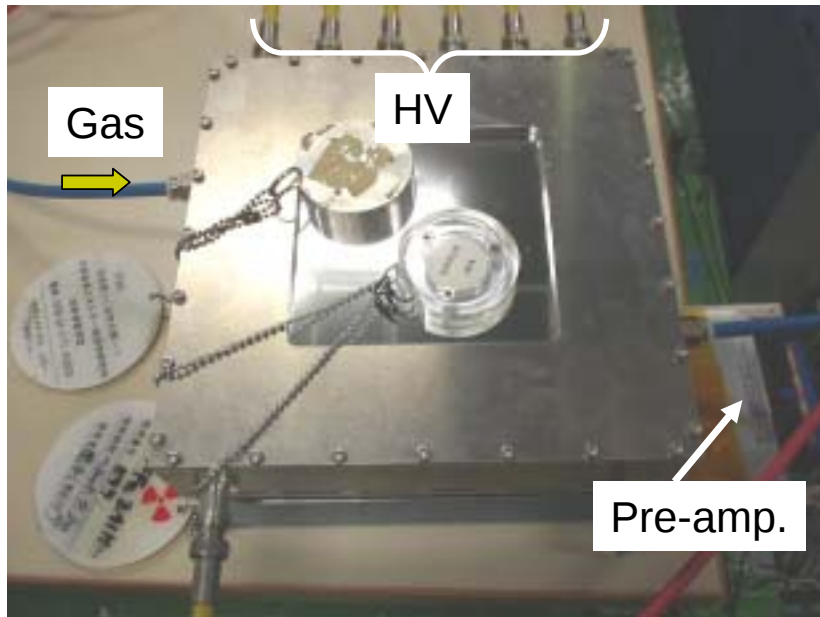
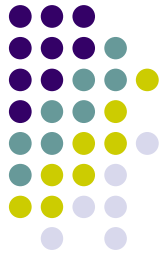
まとめ

- GEMの基本特性を測定した。
- GEM foilからの信号読み出した。
- GEM foilと読み出しパッドからの信号は電荷相関があった
- ドリフト時間と信号パルス幅に関係があることを確認した。



ここから付録

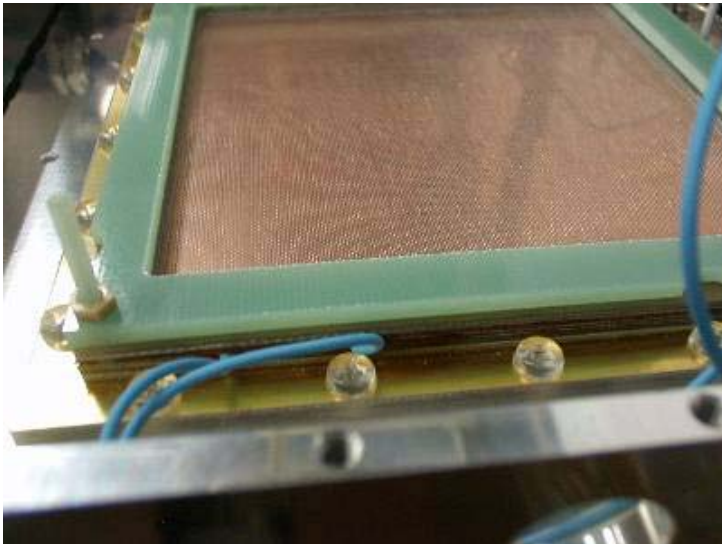
Test chamber



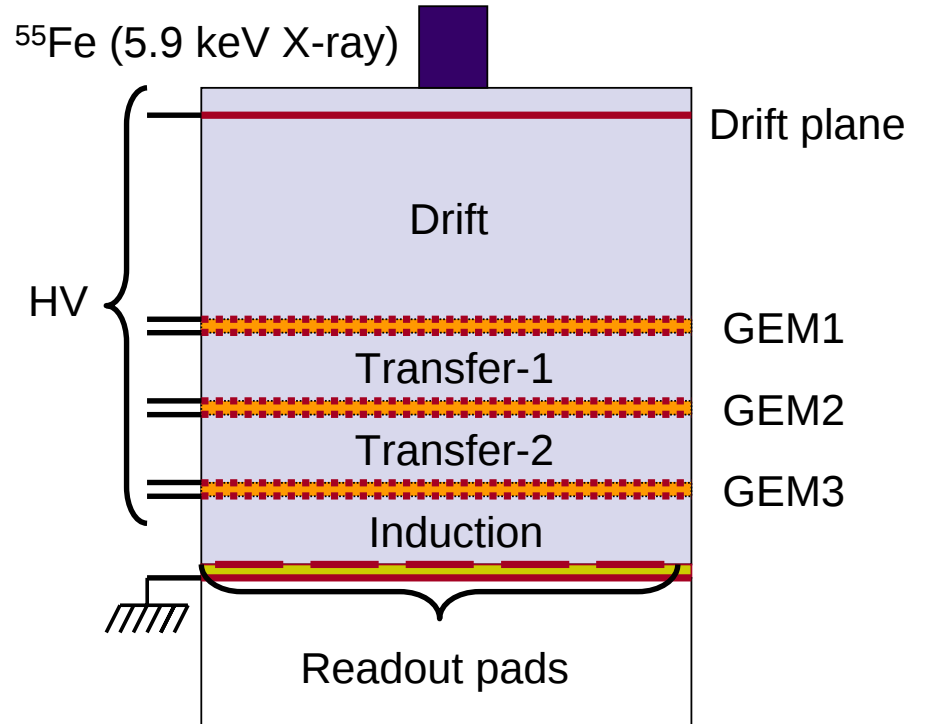
Test chamber



Triple GEM detector

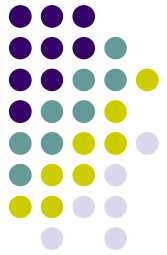


スペーサー(G10フレーム)により間隔を調整

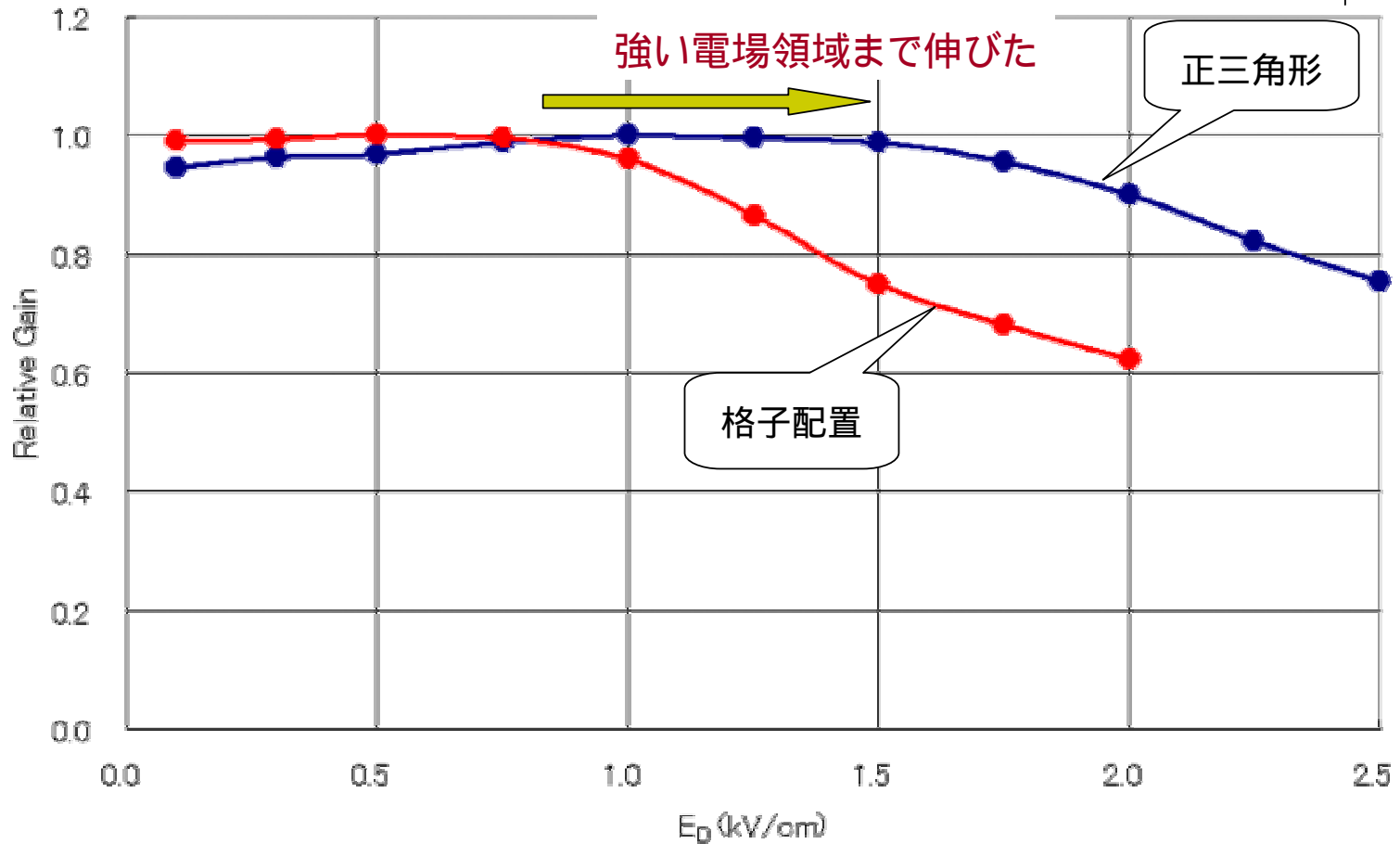


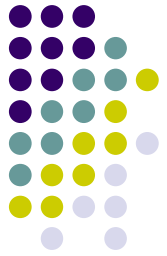


格子配置、正三角形配置

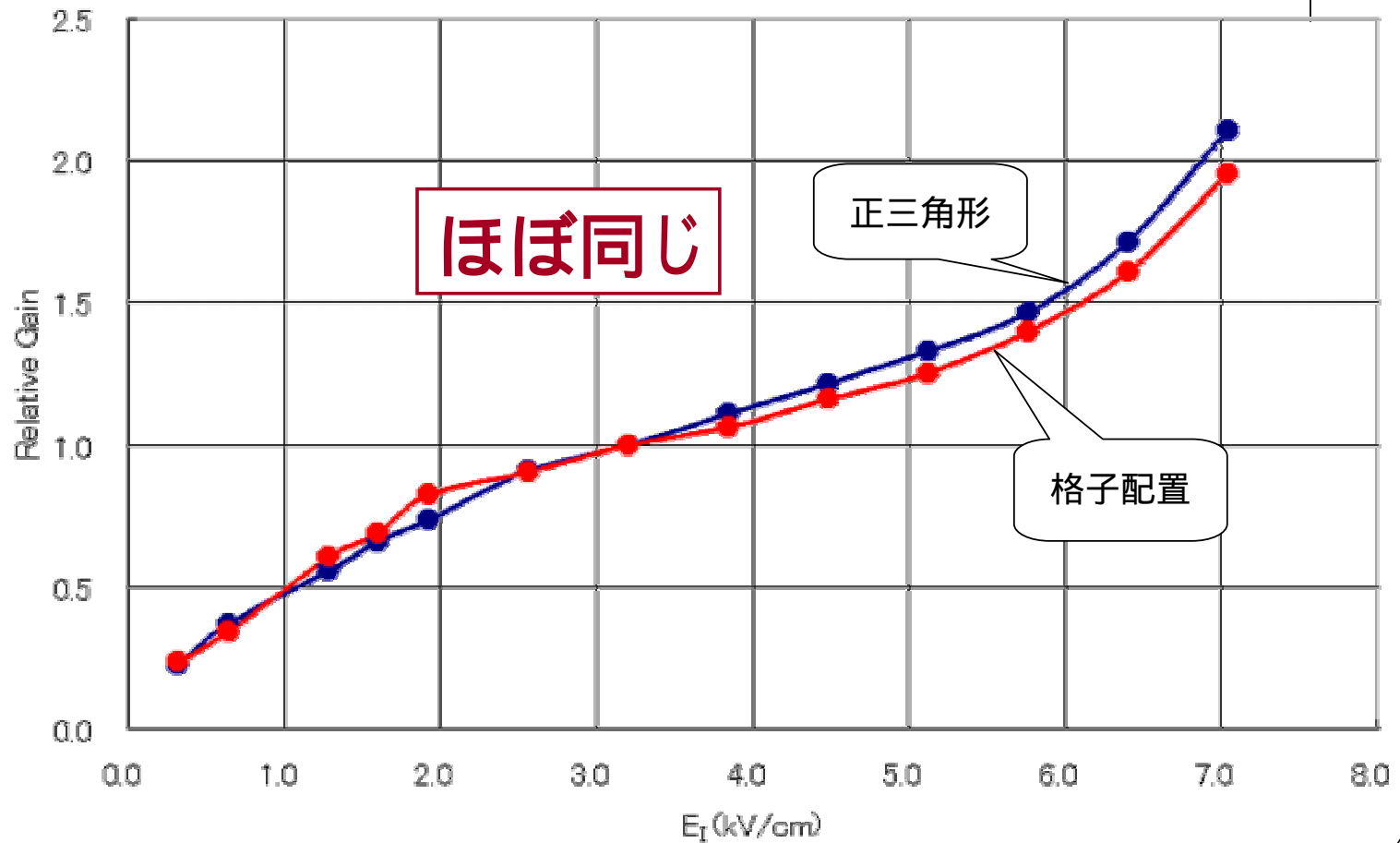


E_D dependence (P10)





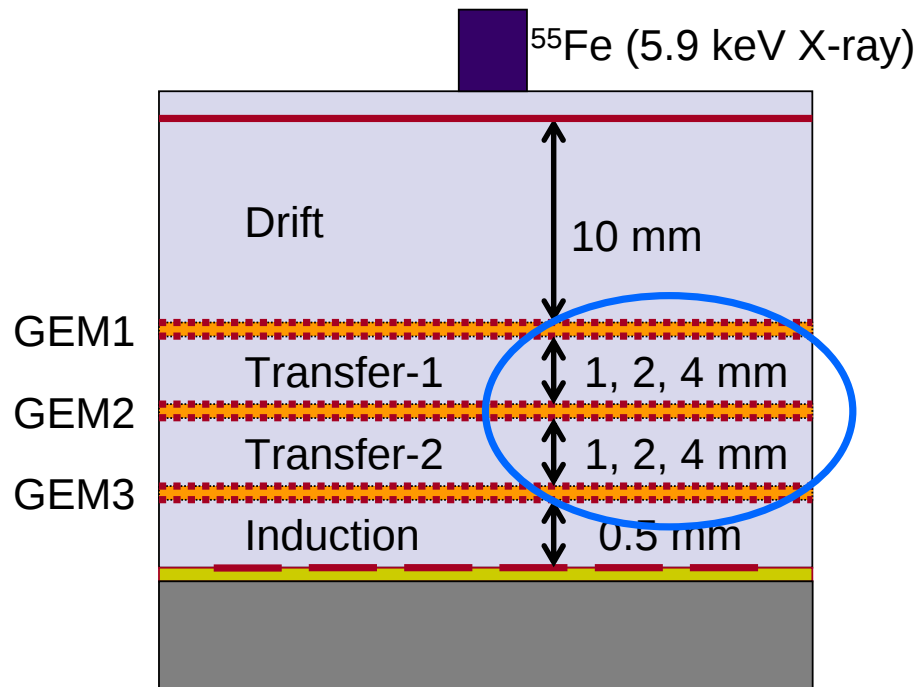
E_T dependence (P10)





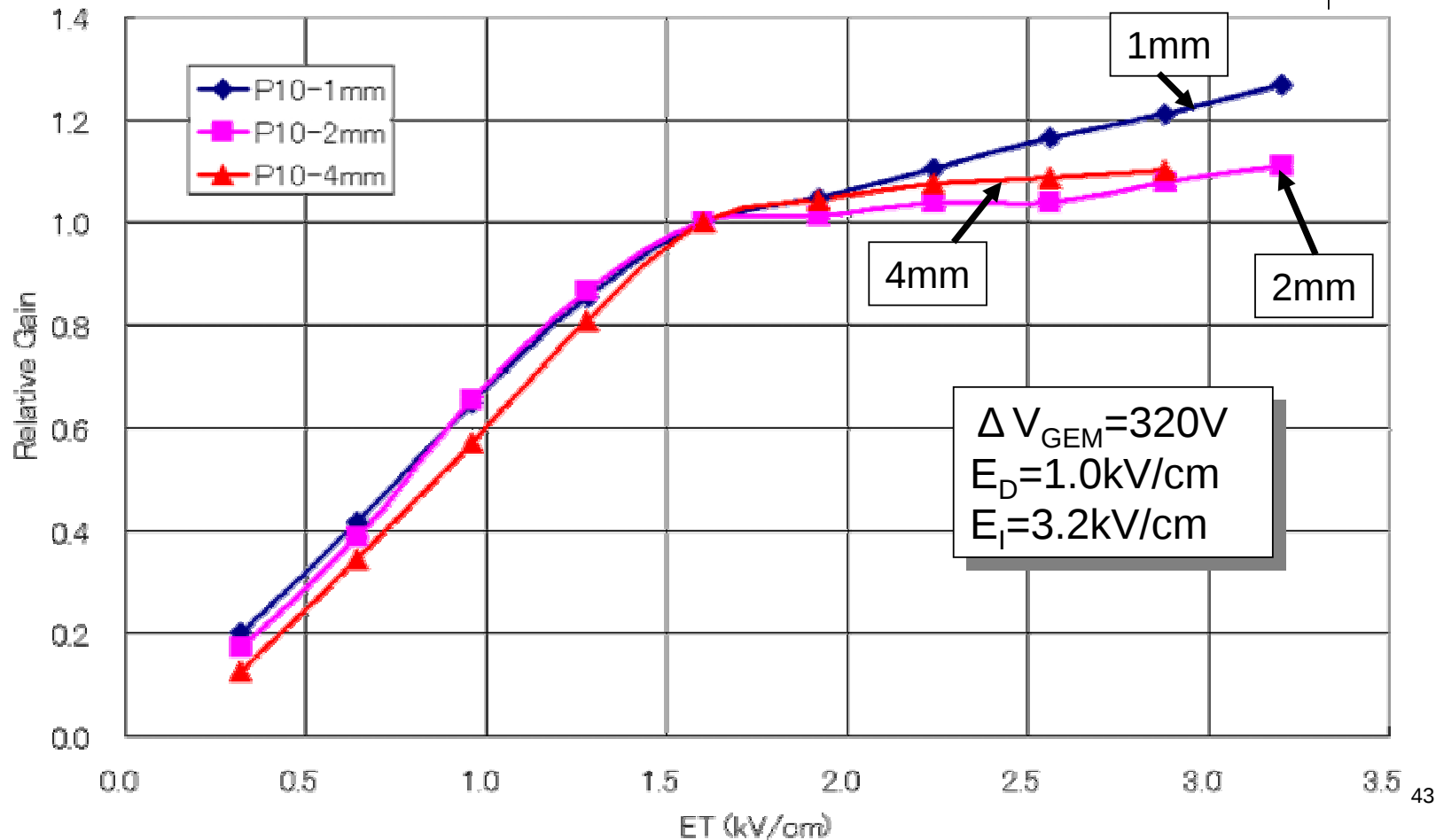
Transfer gap = 1, 2, 4 mm

E_T dependence



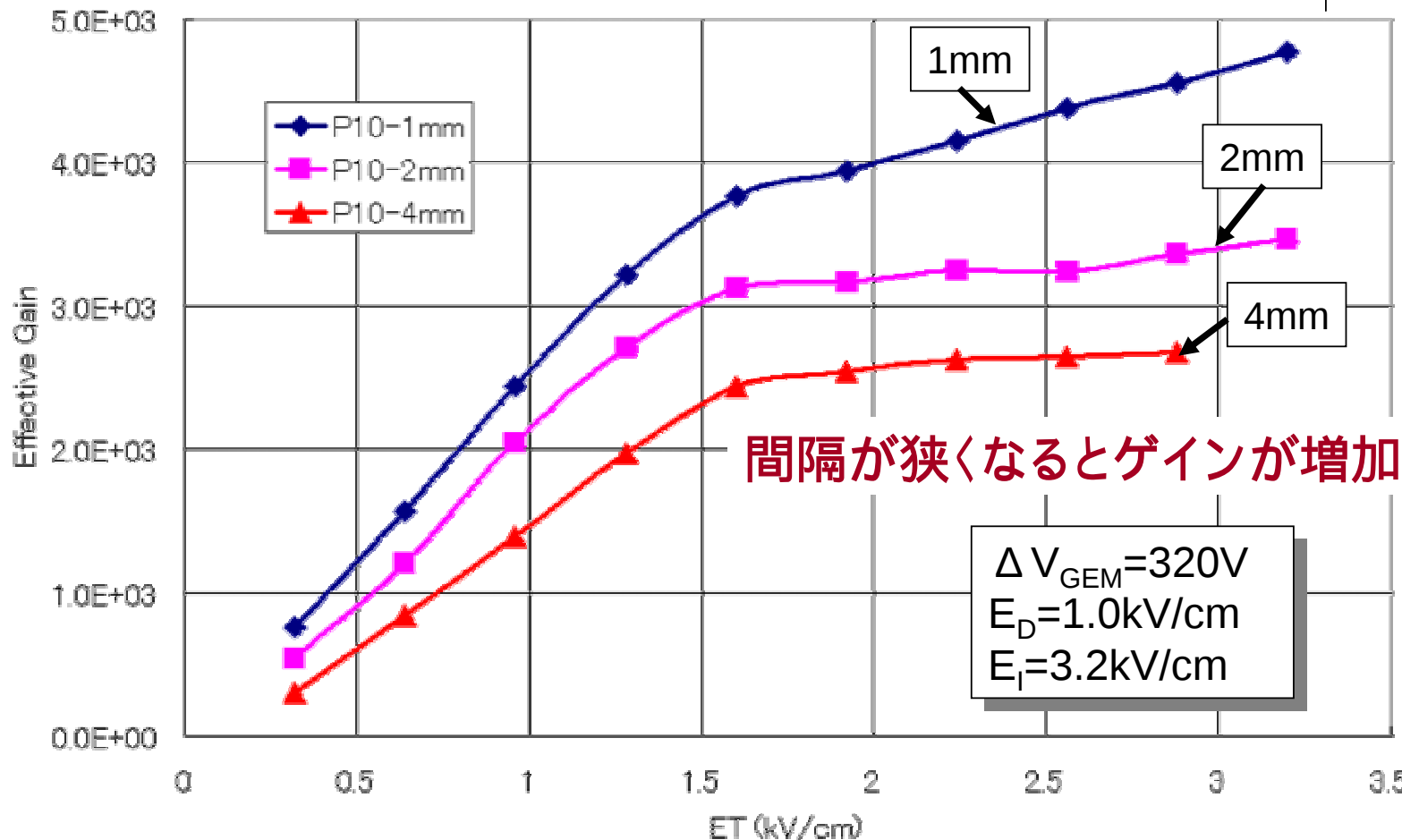
E_T dependence

P10 gas, Relative Gain



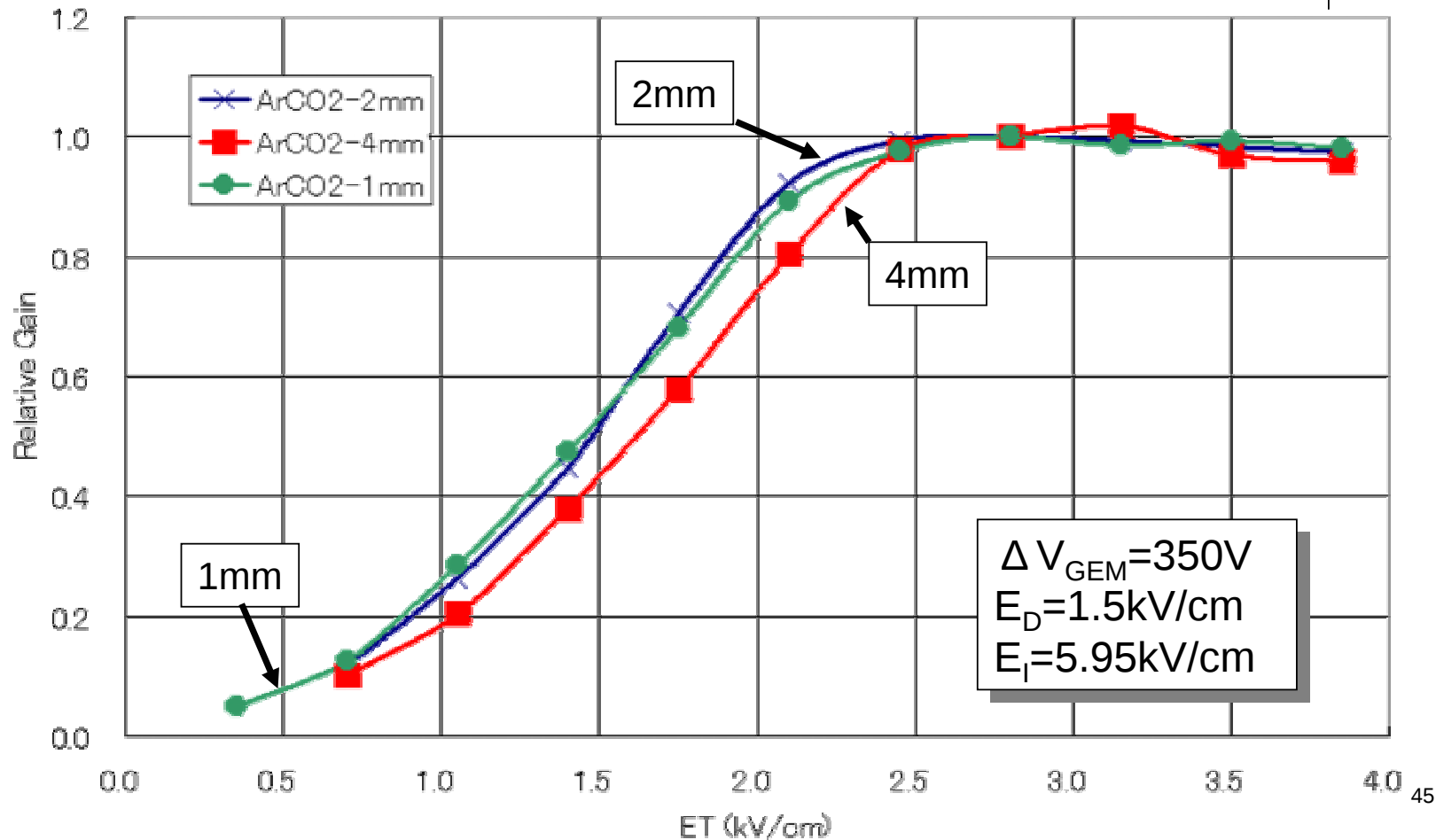
E_T dependence

P10 gas, Effective Gain



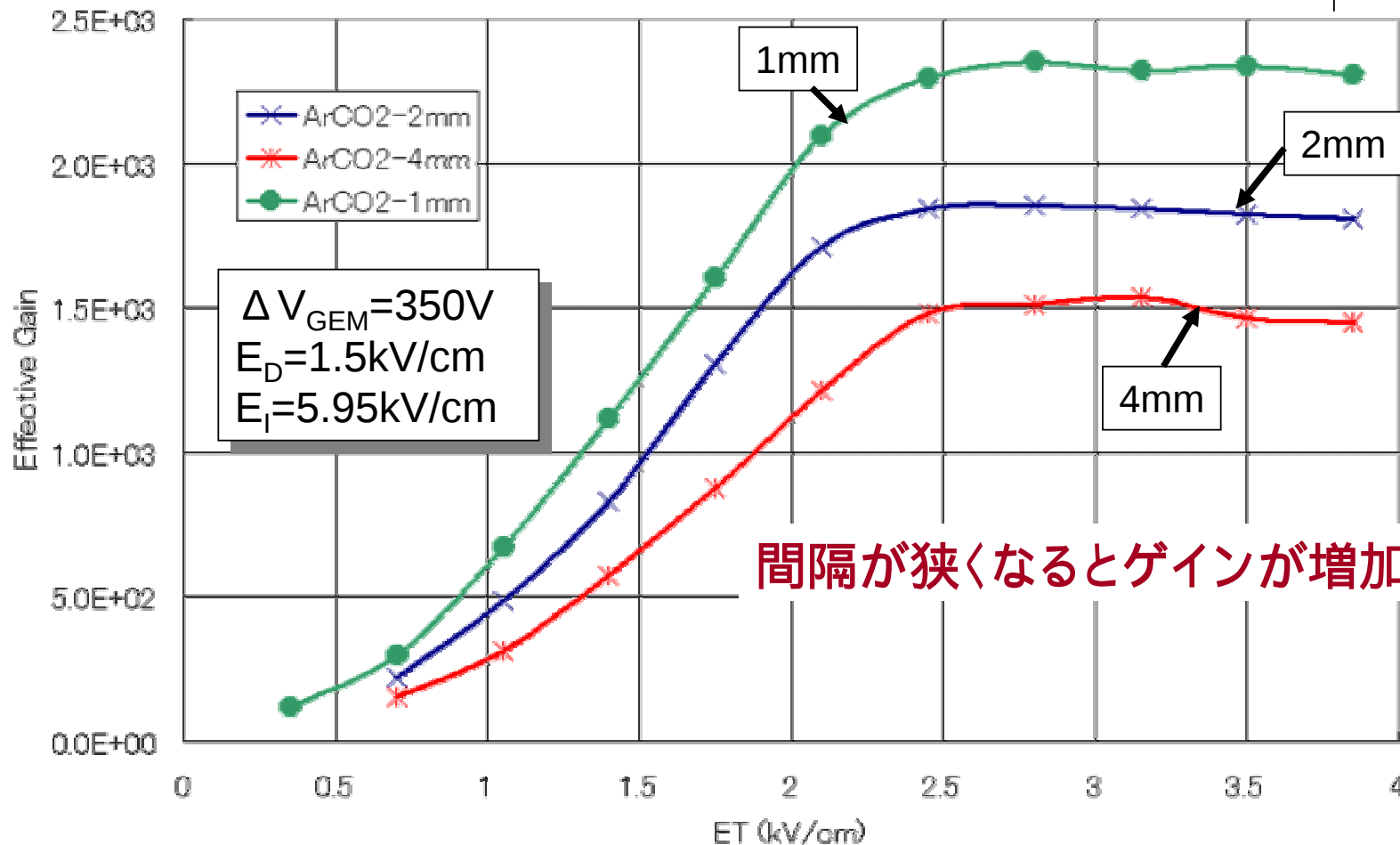
E_T dependence

Ar-CO₂ gas, Relative Gain

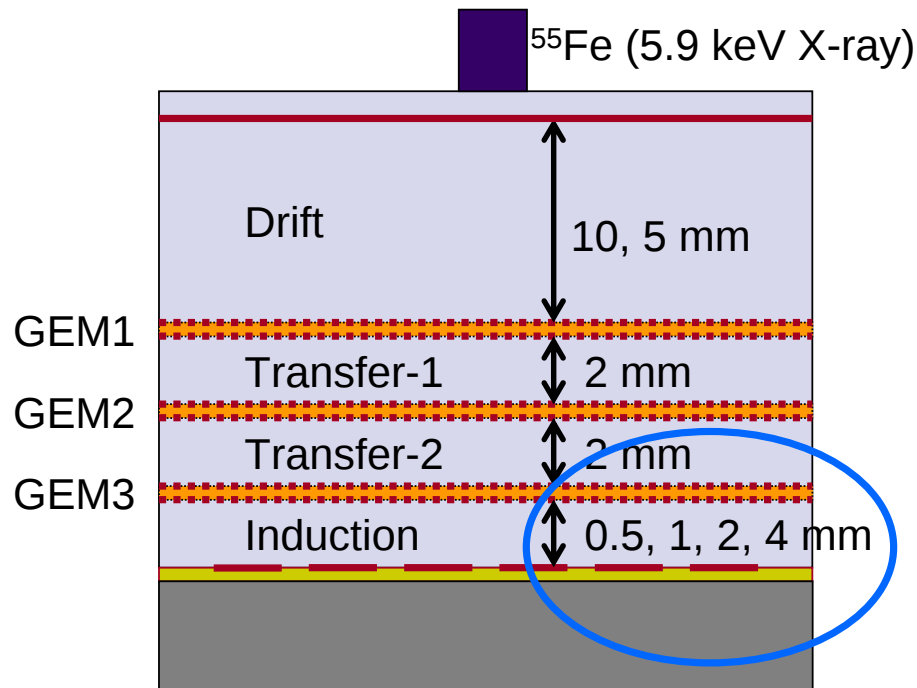


E_T dependence

Ar-CO₂ gas, Effective Gain

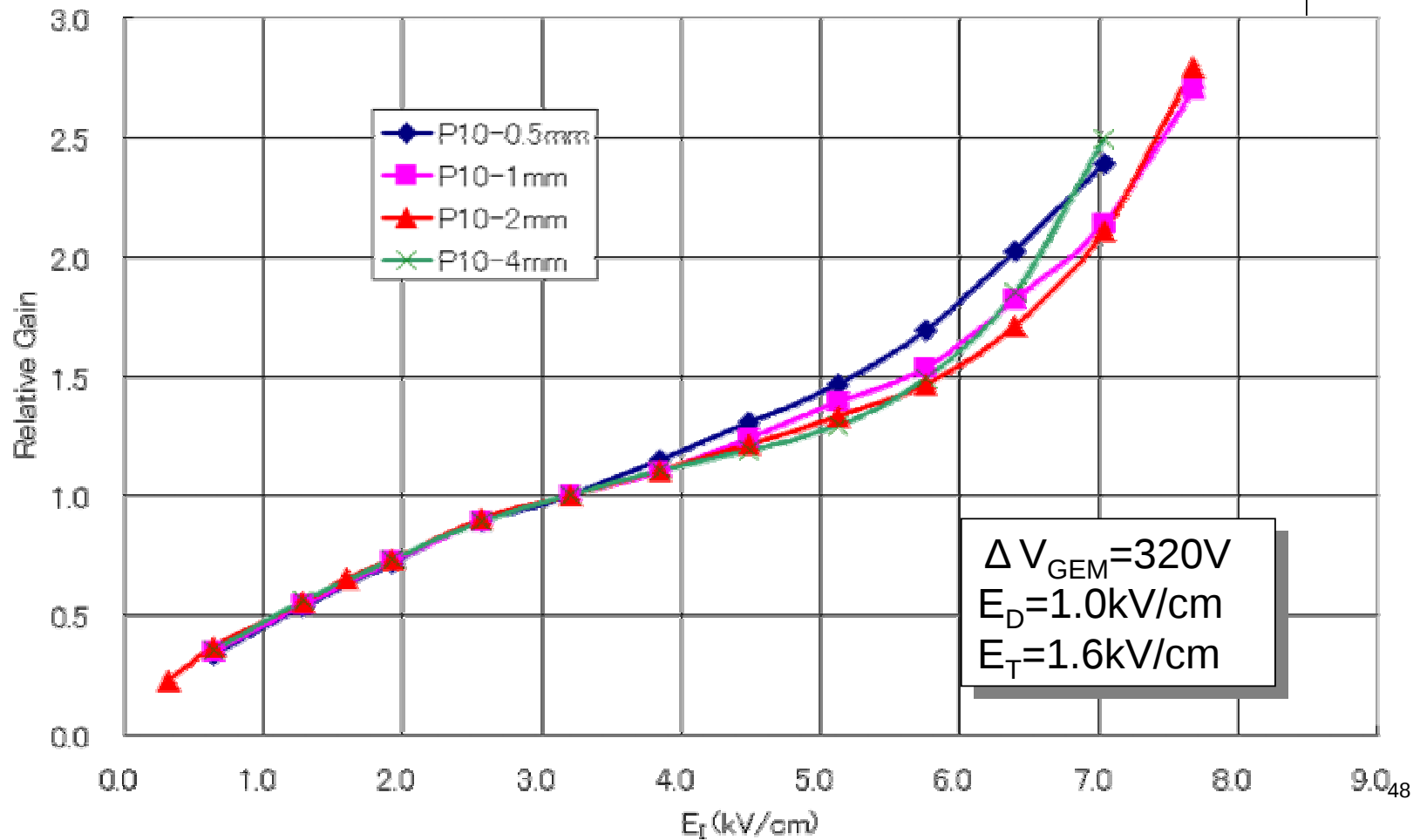


E_i dependence



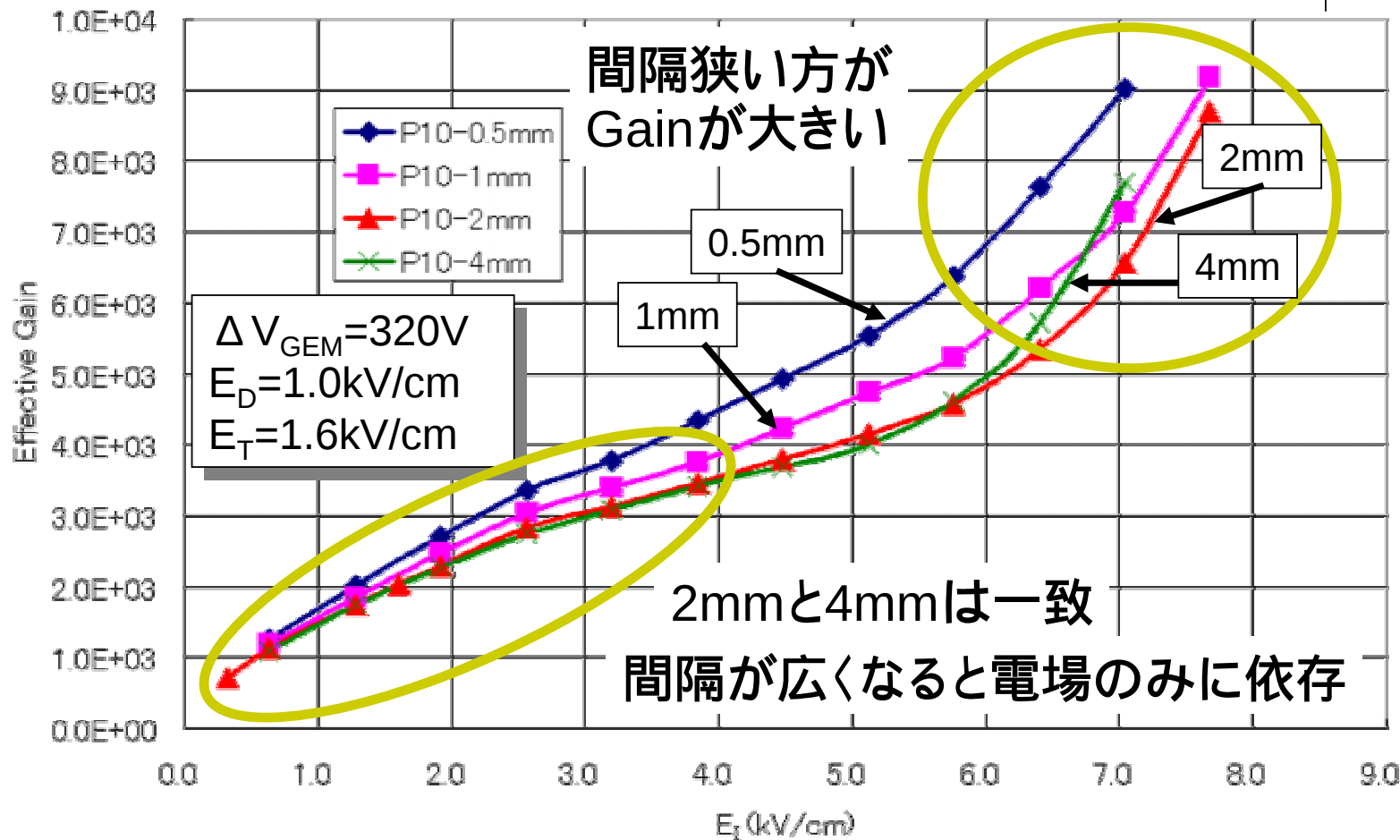
E_T dependence

P10 gas, Relative Gain



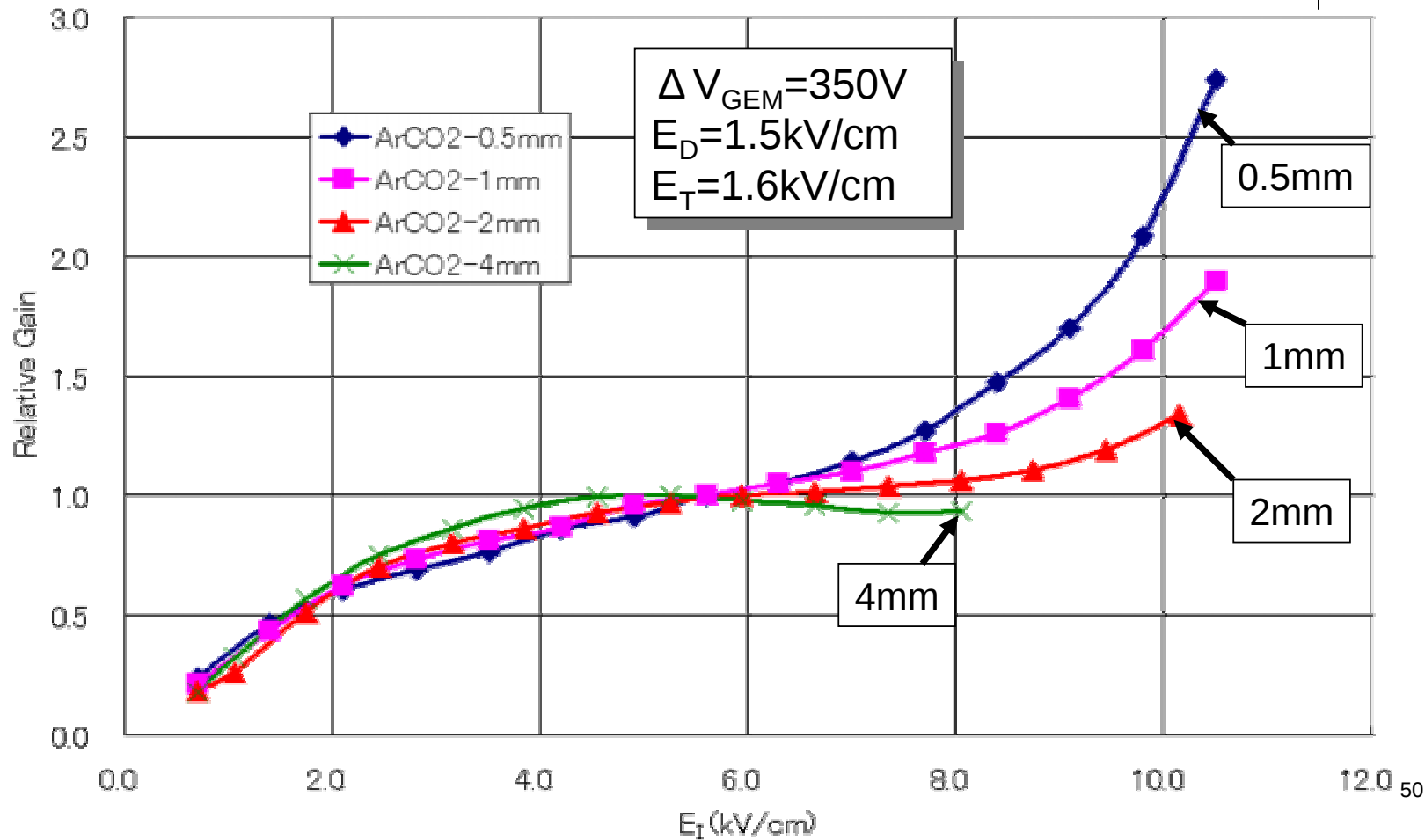
E_1 dependence

P10 gas, Effective Gain



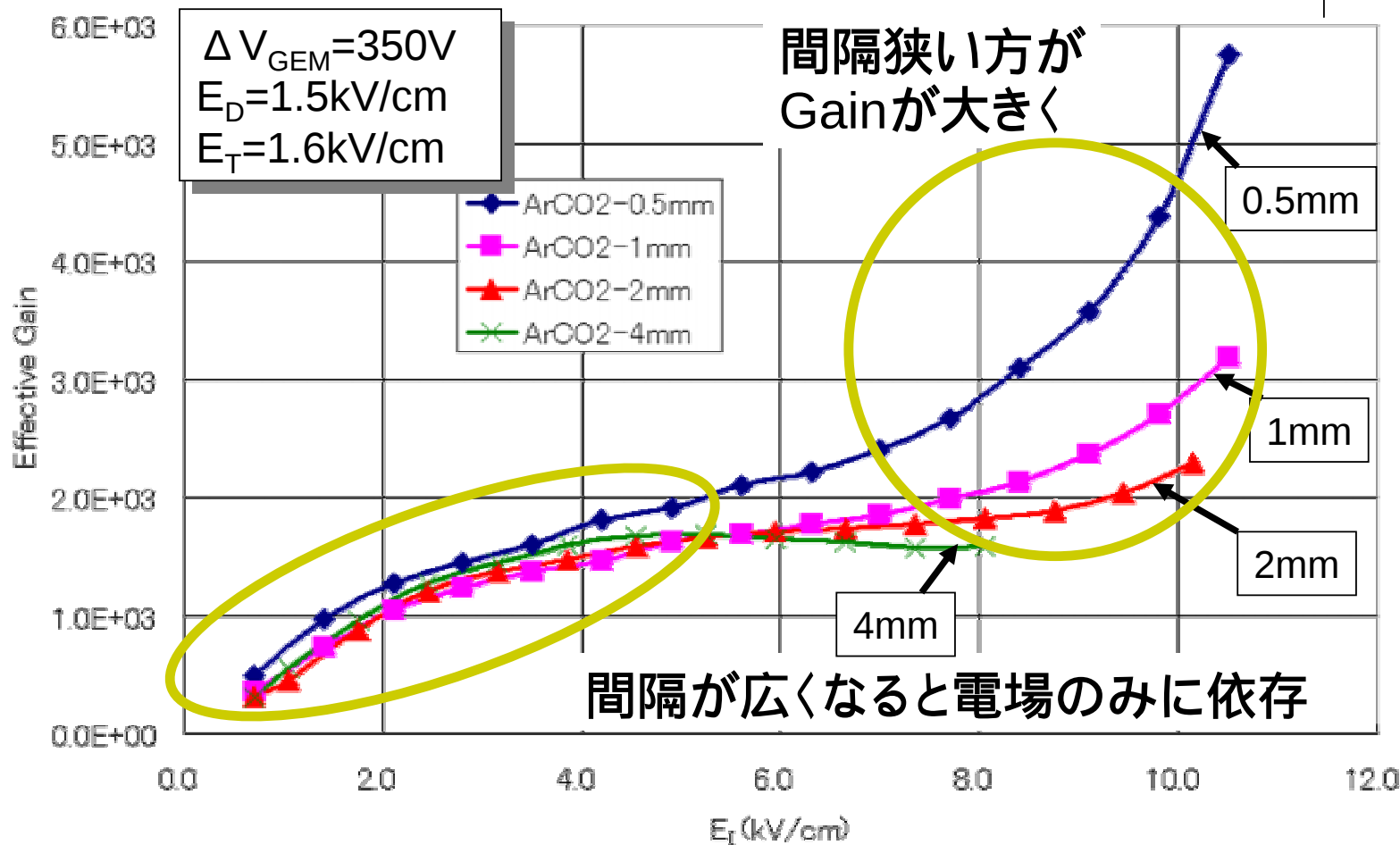
E_f dependence

Ar-CO₂ gas, Relative Gain



E_1 dependence

Ar-CO₂ gas, Effective Gain

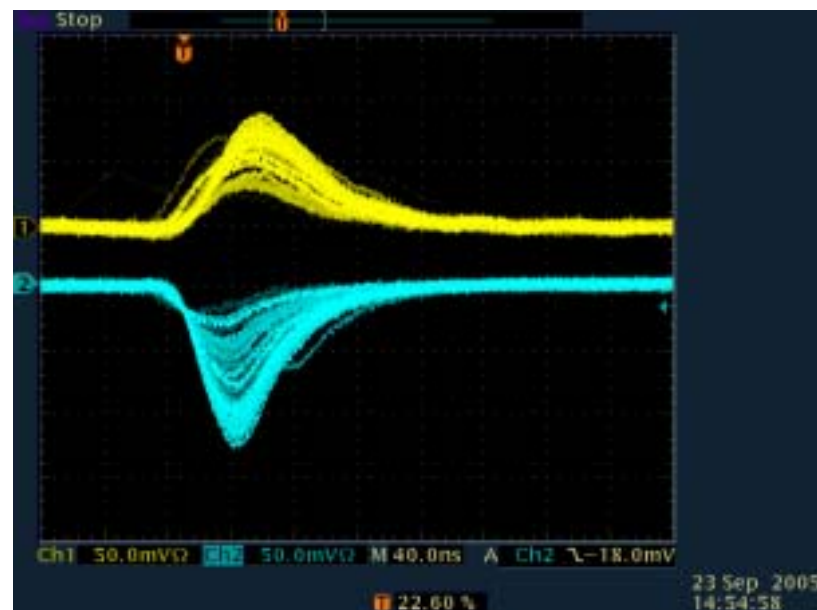
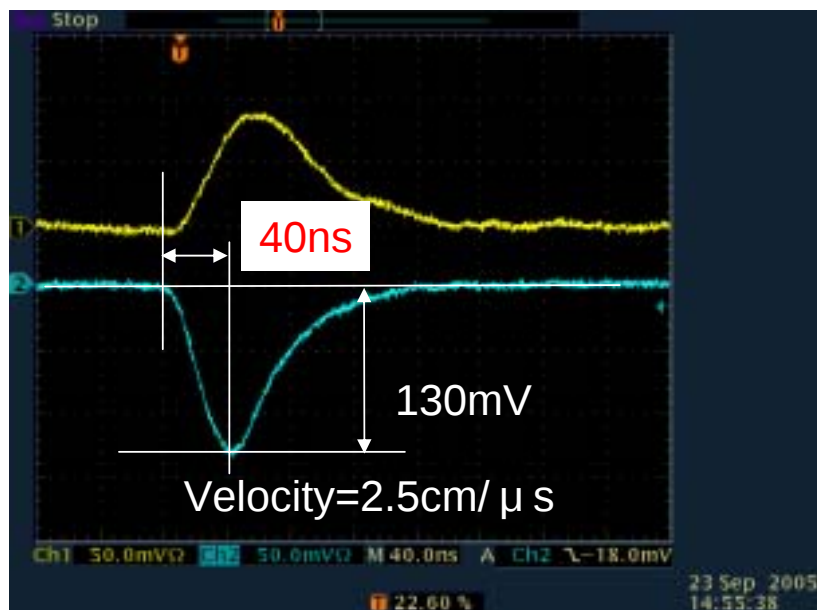




信号パルス幅と距離 波形



Induction gapと信号



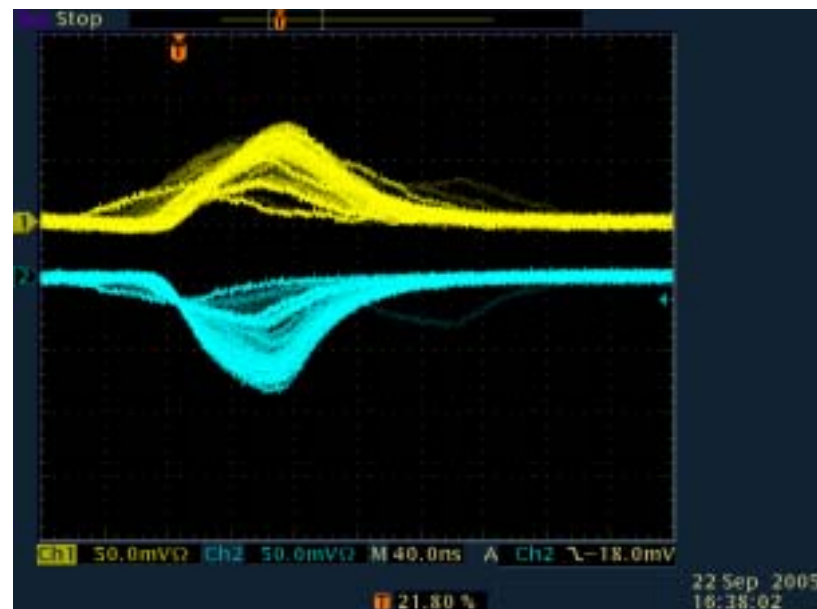
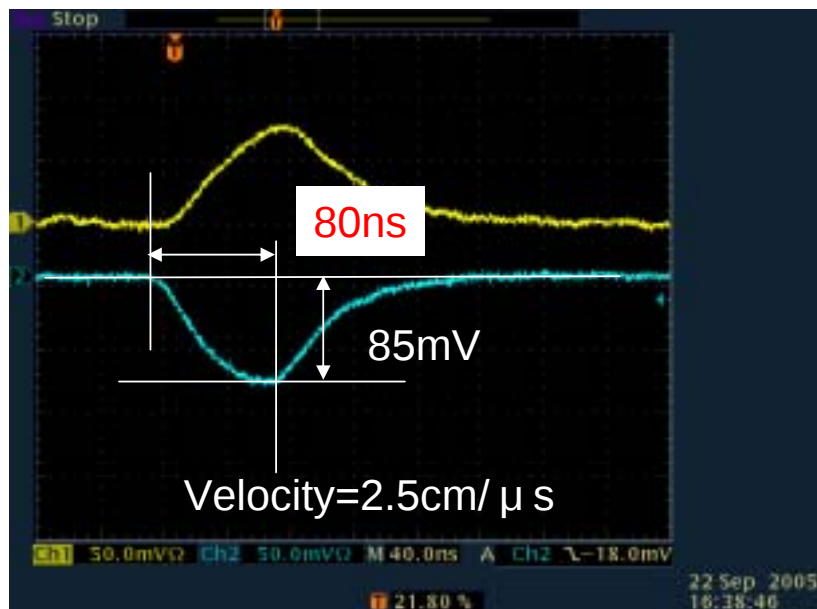
予想値 = 40ns

Mean of ADC counts=276.7

$E_I=3.2\text{kV/cm}$
 $E_D=0.5\text{kV/cm}$
 $\Delta V_{\text{GEM}}=320\text{V}$
 $E_T=1.6\text{kV/cm}$

Induction gap = 2mm

$E_I = 3.2\text{kV}$



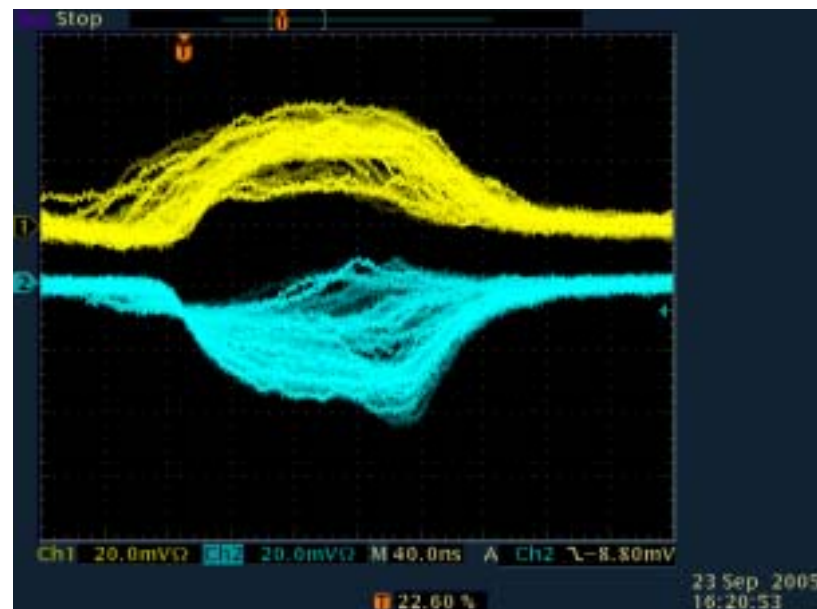
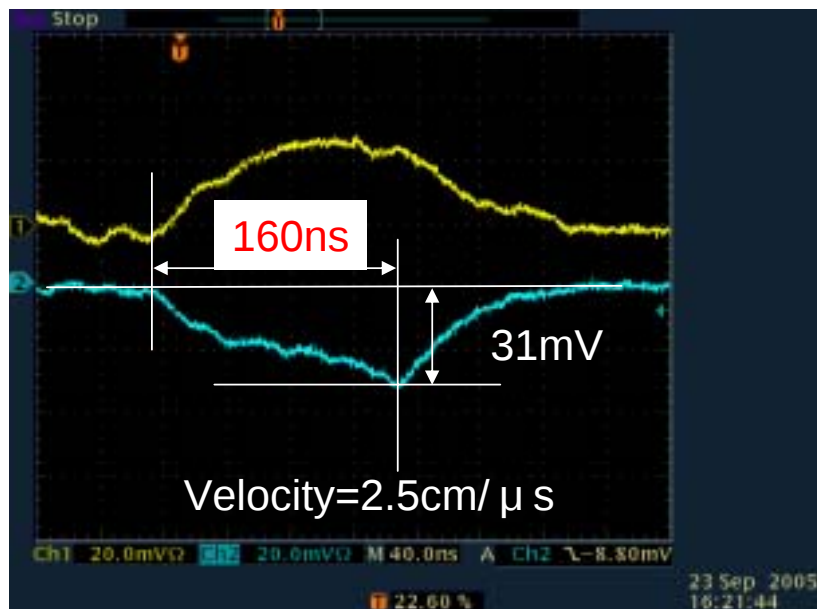
予想値 = 80ns

Mean of ADC counts=266.2

$E_I = 3.2\text{kV/cm}$
 $E_D = 0.5\text{kV/cm}$
 $\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 320\text{V}$
 $E_T = 1.6\text{kV/cm}$

Induction gap = 4mm

$E_I = 3.2\text{kV}$



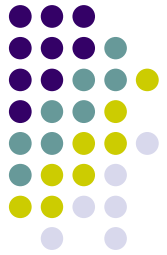
予想値 = 160ns

Mean of ADC counts=217.8

$E_I = 3.2\text{kV/cm}$
 $E_D = 0.5\text{kV/cm}$
 $\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 320\text{V}$
 $E_T = 1.6\text{kV/cm}$

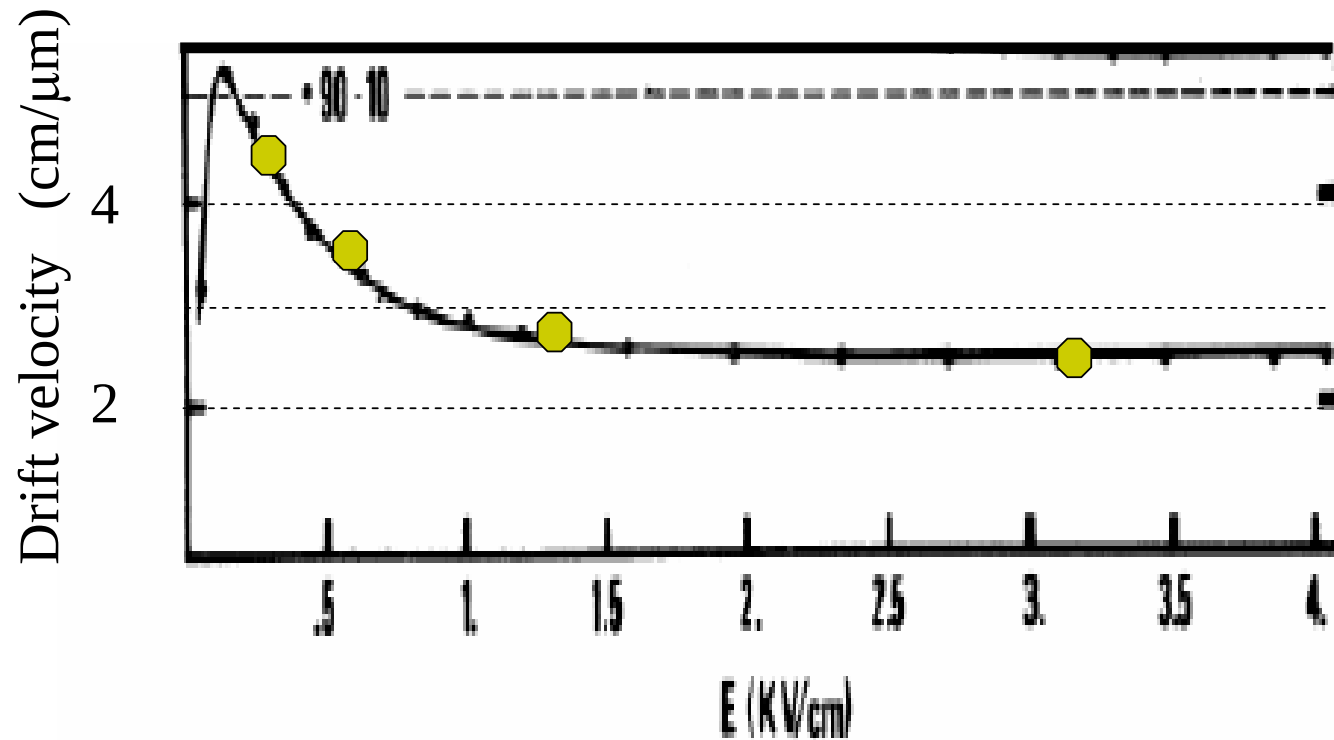


信号パルス幅と電場 波形



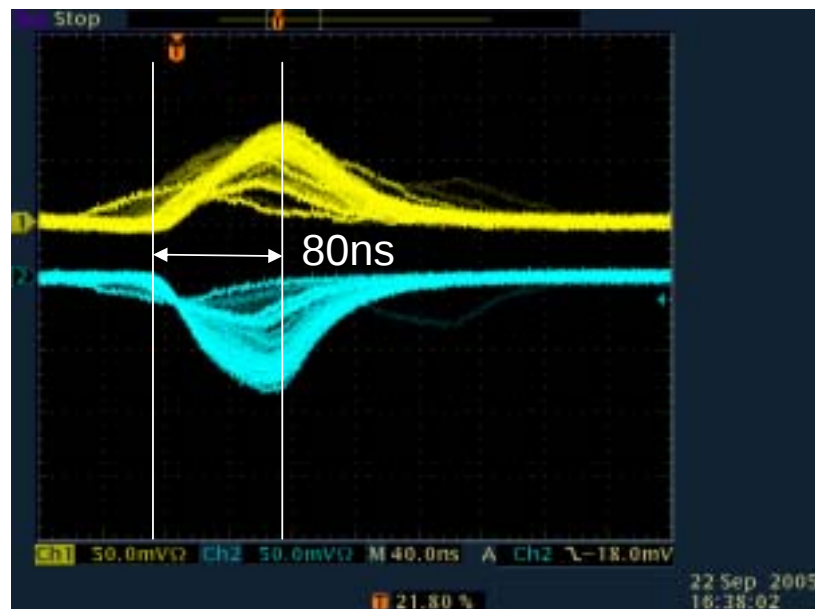
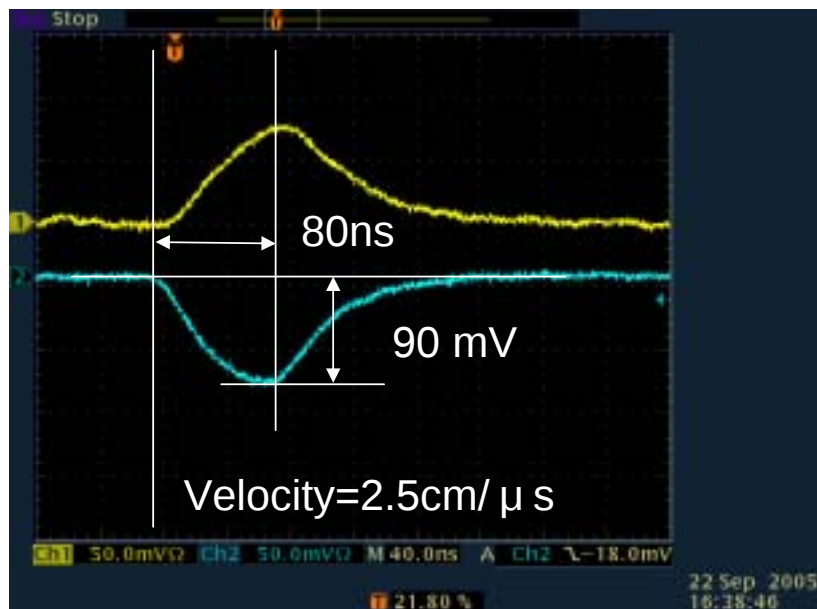
E_f を変化させて測定 (P10 gas)

Ar-CH₄(90/10)



E_1 を変化させて波形測定:P10 gas

$E_1 = 3.2\text{kV}$, $D_1 = 2\text{mm}$



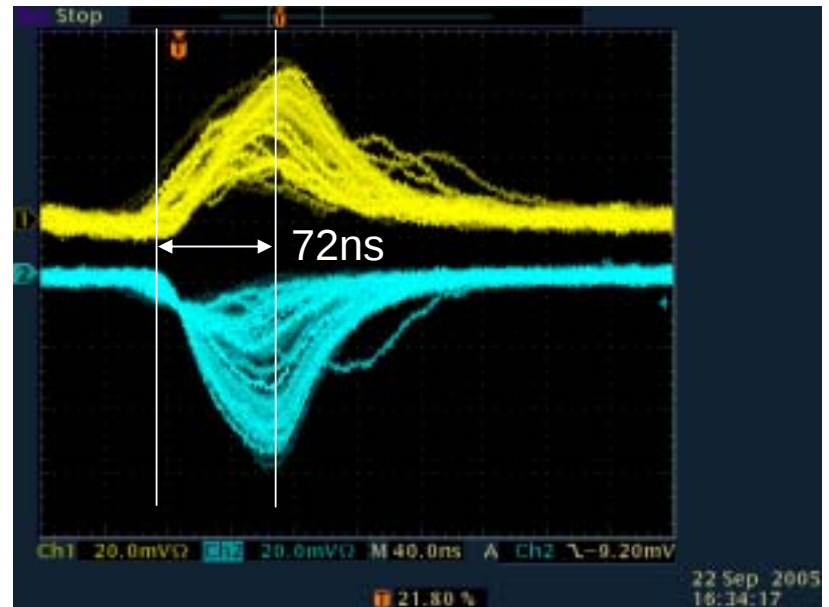
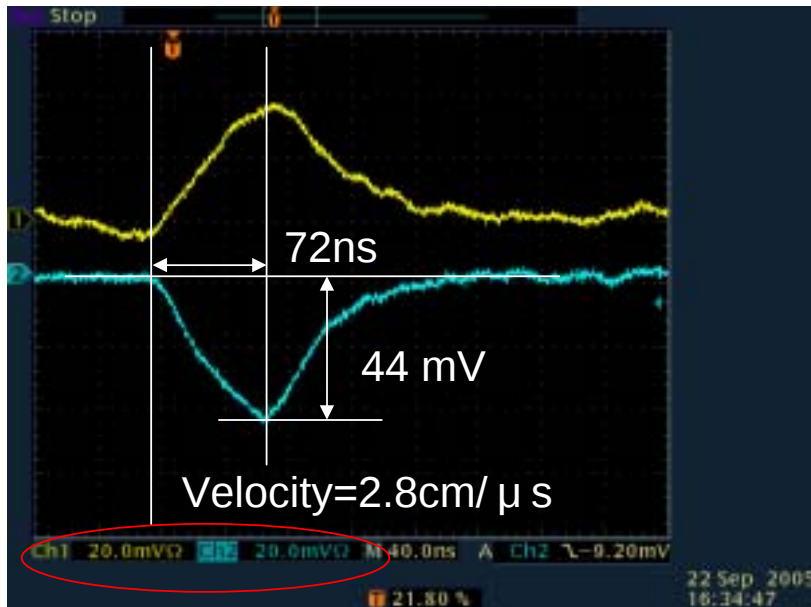
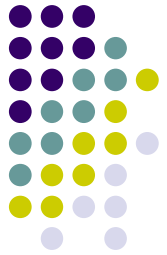
P10

$\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 320\text{V}$

$E_D = 0.5\text{kV/cm}$

$E_T = 1.6\text{kV/cm}$

$E_i = 1.28 \text{ kV}$, $D_i = 2 \text{ mm}$



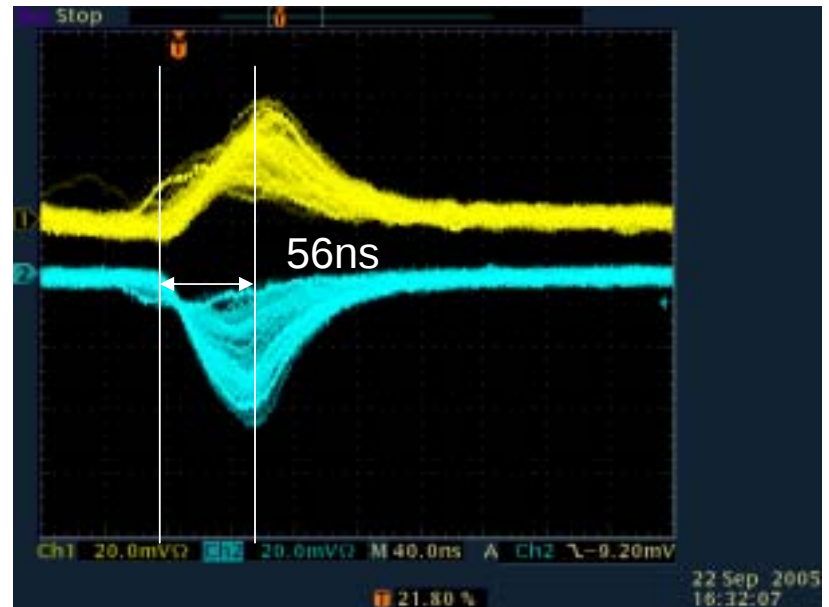
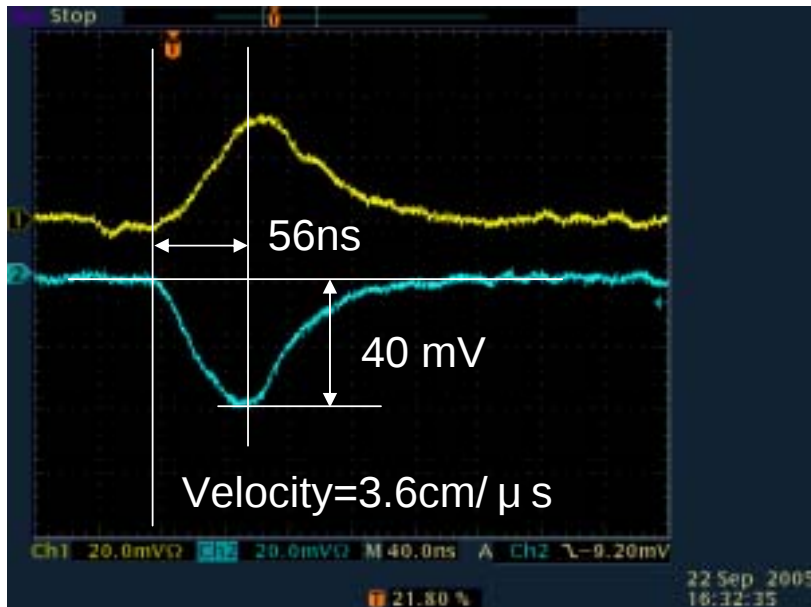
P10

$\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 320 \text{ V}$

$E_D = 0.5 \text{ kV/cm}$

$E_T = 1.6 \text{ kV/cm}$

$E_i = 0.64 \text{ kV}$, $D_i = 2 \text{ mm}$



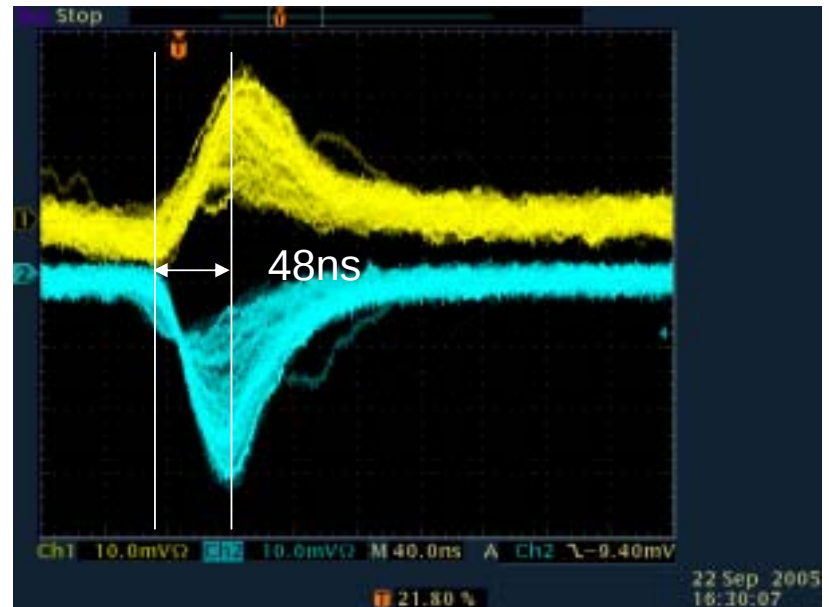
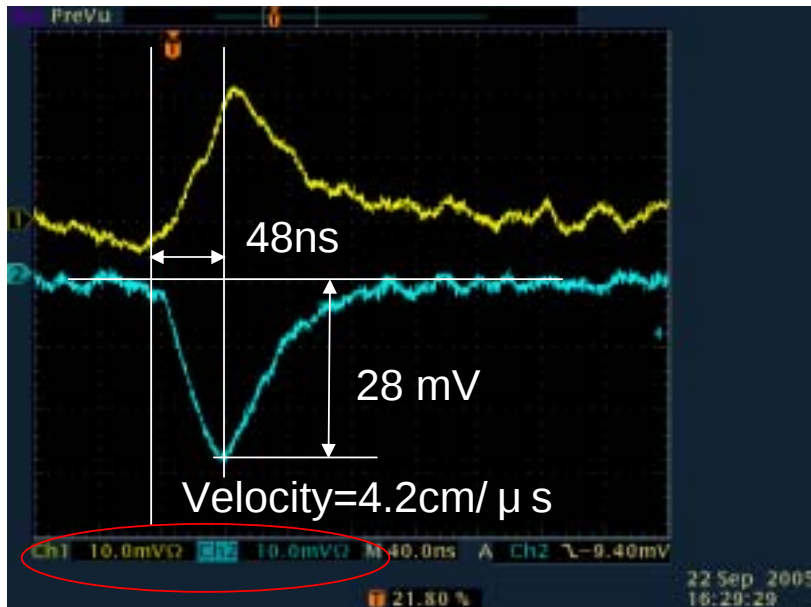
P10

$\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 320 \text{ V}$

$E_D = 0.5 \text{ kV/cm}$

$E_T = 1.6 \text{ kV/cm}$

$E_i = 0.32\text{kV}$, $D_i = 2\text{mm}$



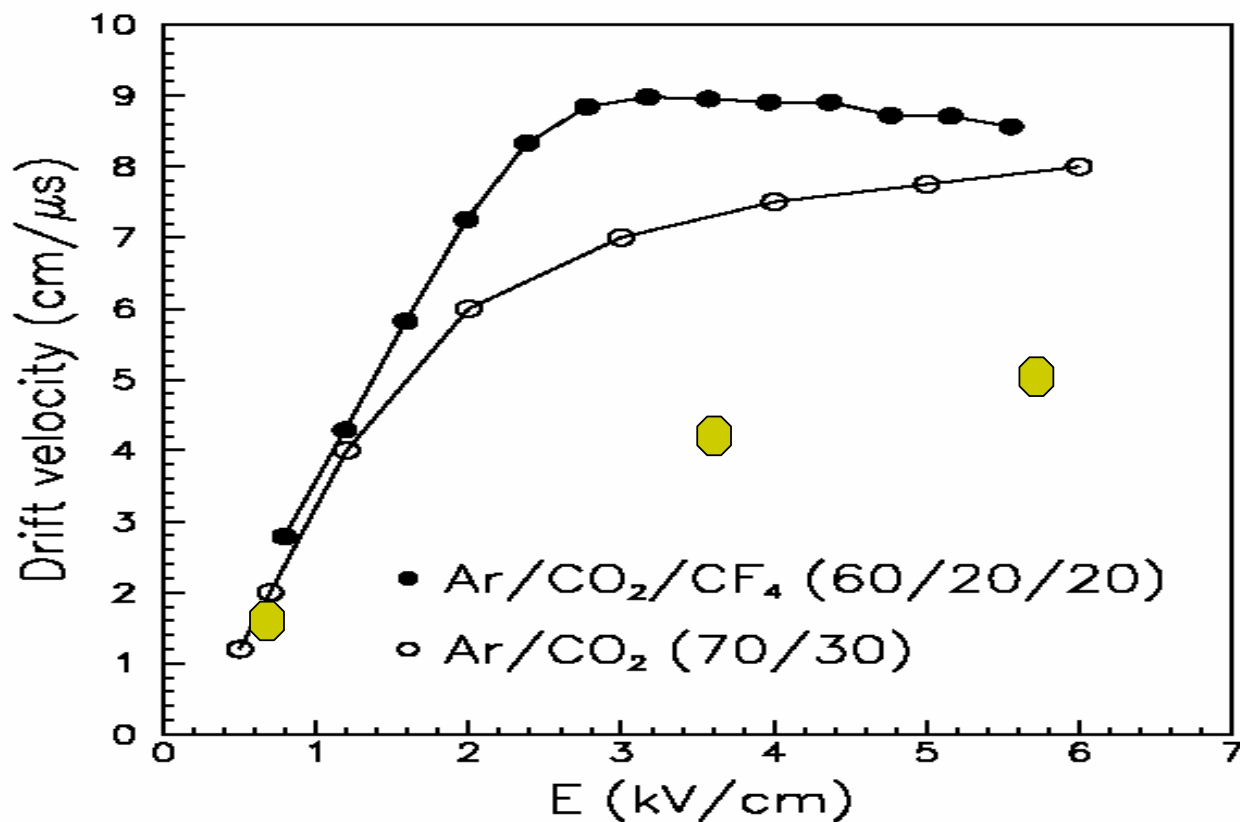
P10

$\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 320\text{V}$

$E_D = 0.5\text{kV/cm}$

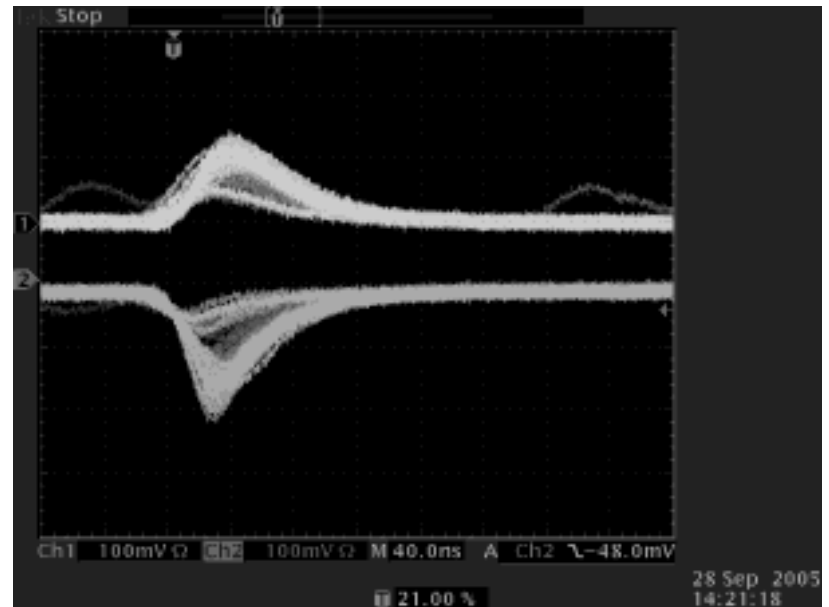
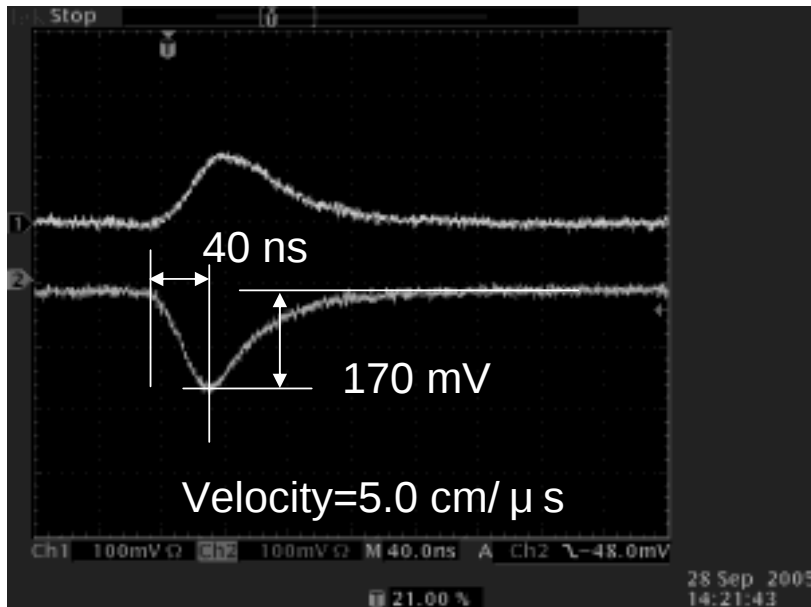
$E_T = 1.6\text{kV/cm}$

E_f を変化させて測定 (Ar-CO₂ gas)





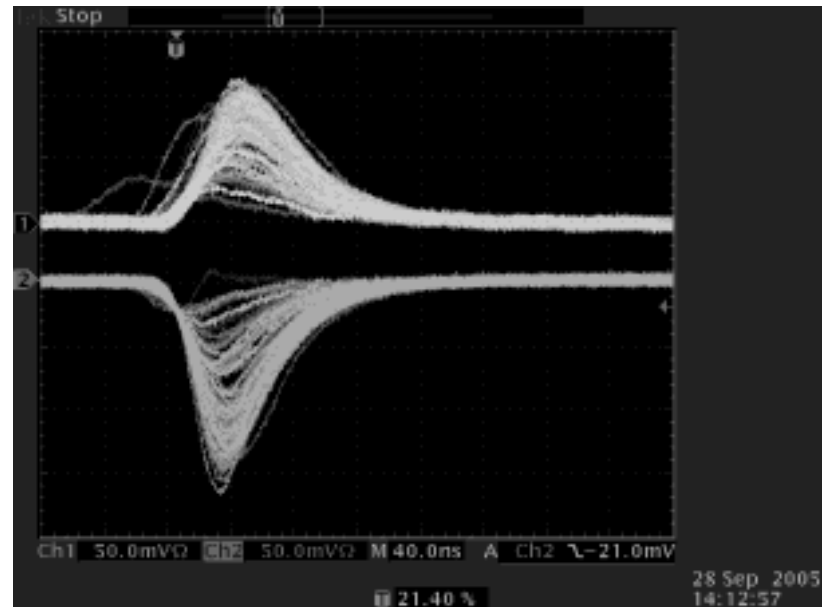
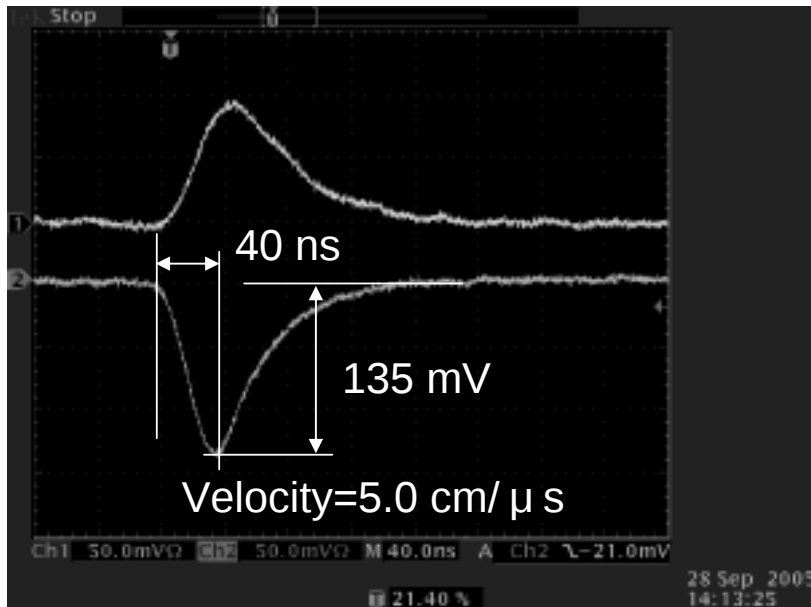
$E_f = 8.64 \text{ kV/cm}$, $D_f = 2 \text{ mm}$



Ar-CO₂ (70/30)
 $\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 360 \text{ V}$
 $E_D = 0.5 \text{ kV/cm}$
 $E_T = 1.8 \text{ kV/cm}$



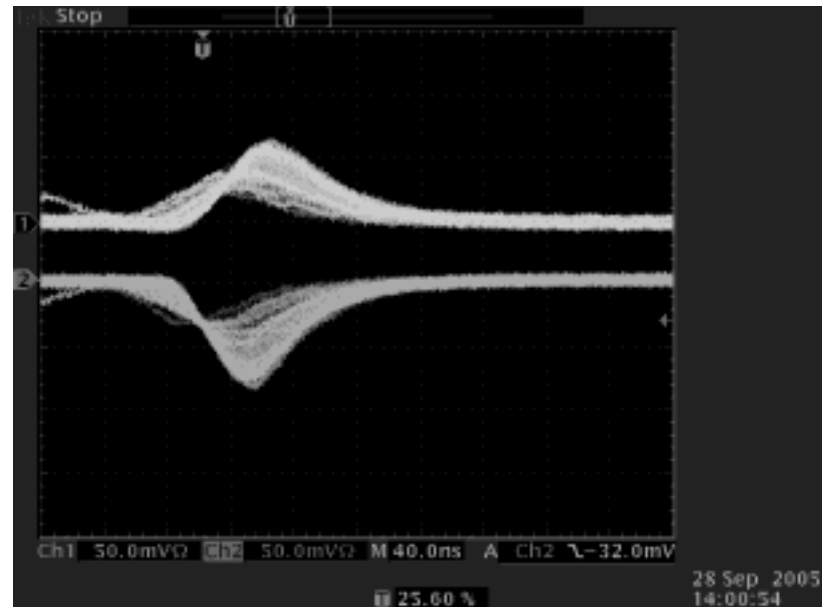
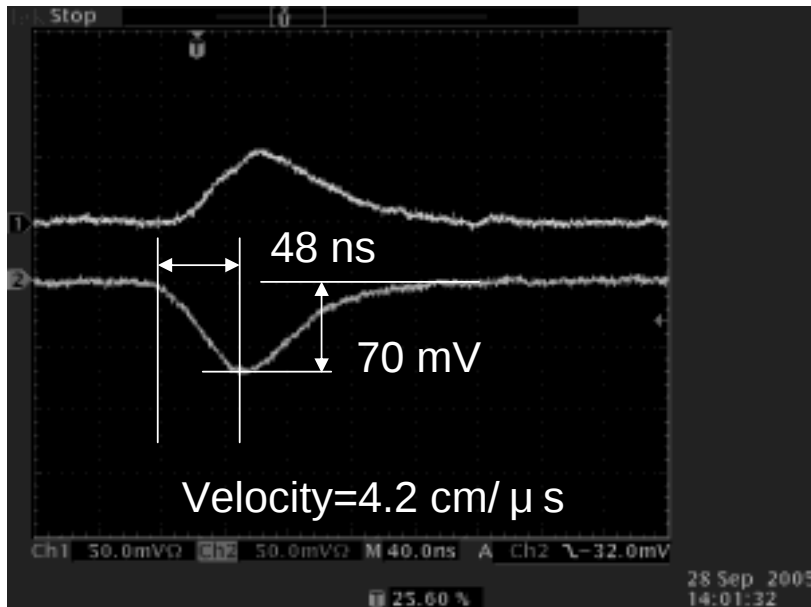
$E_f = 5.76 \text{ kV/cm}$, $D_f = 2 \text{ mm}$



Ar-CO₂ (70/30)
 $\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 360 \text{ V}$
 $E_D = 0.5 \text{ kV/cm}$
 $E_T = 1.8 \text{ kV/cm}$



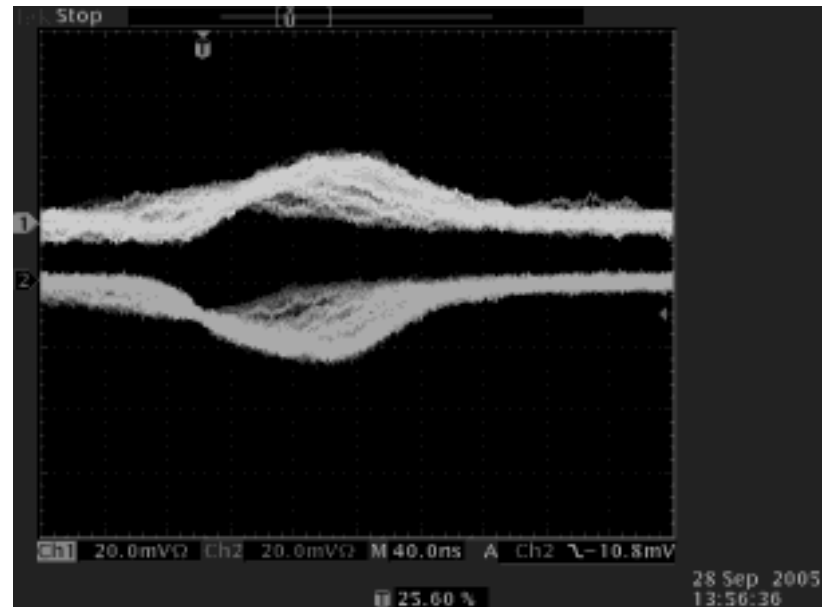
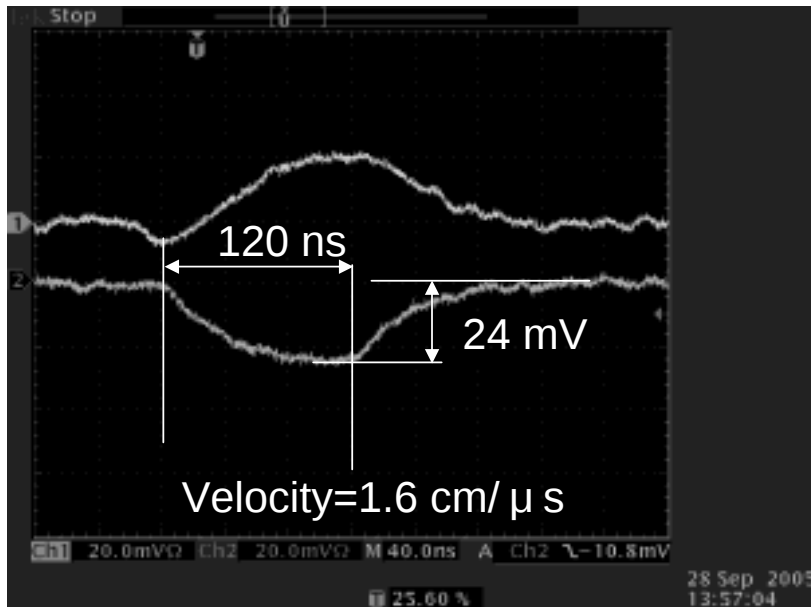
$E_f = 3.6 \text{ kV/cm}$, $D_f = 2 \text{ mm}$



Ar-CO₂ (70/30)
 $\Delta V_{\text{GEM}} = 360 \text{ V}$
 $E_D = 0.5 \text{ kV/cm}$
 $E_T = 1.8 \text{ kV/cm}$



$E_i=0.72\text{kVcm}$, $D_i=2\text{mm}$



Ar-CO₂ (70/30)
 $\Delta V_{\text{GEM}}=360\text{V}$
 $E_D=0.5\text{kV/cm}$
 $E_T=1.8\text{kV/cm}$