

# Gating device

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Do we need Gate ?

How ?

GEM gate

# Do we need Gate ?

MPGD has an ability to absorb ions by order of  $10^{-2} \sim 10^{-3}$

If we use in Gain  $10^3$ ,

# of feedback ions is same as that from primary ions

--> the same number of ions are condensed into a few mm disc  
instead of hole TPC volume from primary.

It has been a long unanswered question

how this dense disc affect to drifting electron

We have expected someone answer this,

but nothing has come.....

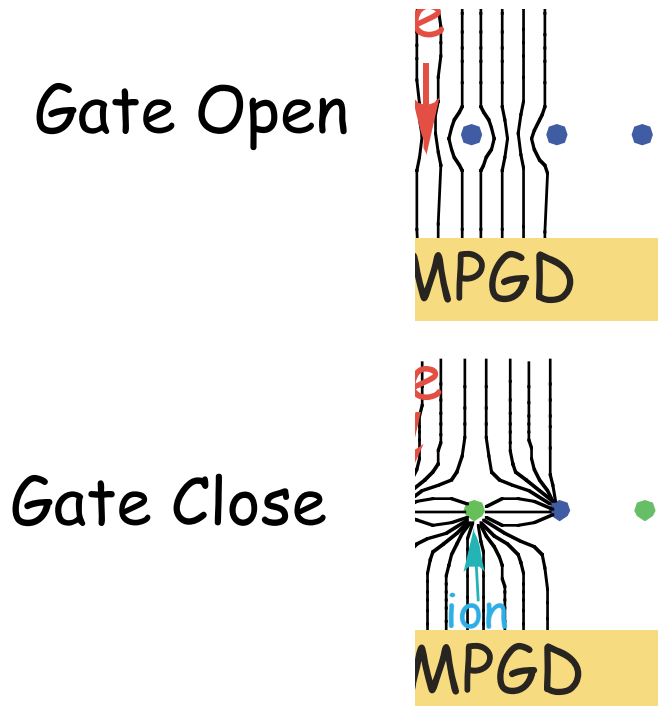
Unless someone conclude this question as we don't need Gate,

We have to prepare gating device !!

# How do we Gate ?

We can imagine 3 methods easily.

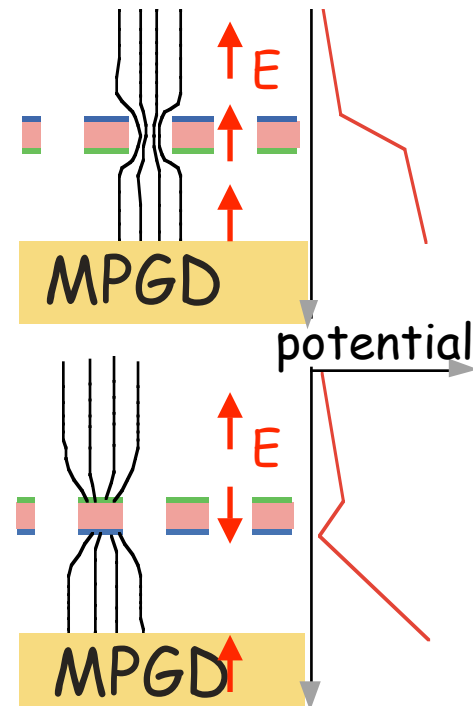
Traditional wire method



Wire :

wire spacing would be large enough  
 not to deteriorate resolution by  $E \times B$   
 wire spacing  $\sim O(1 \text{ mm})$   
 need stiff structure to stretch wires  
 Local change of  $E$  field around wires

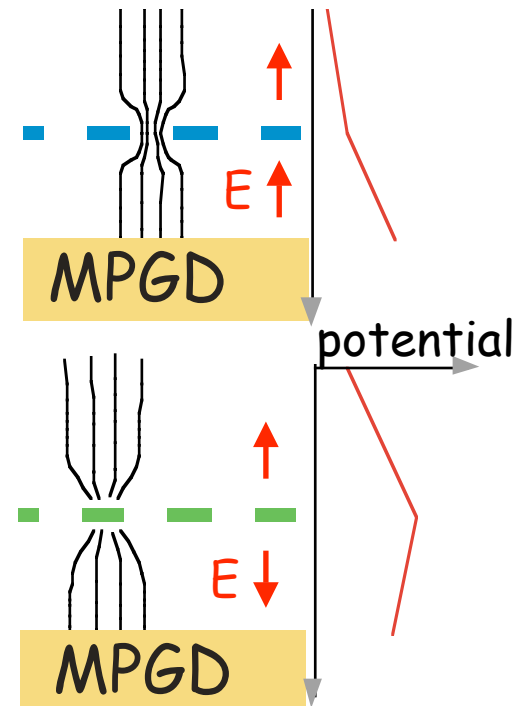
GEM method



GEM :

Electron transmission is in question  
 collection/extraction efficiency  
 hole pitch  $\sim O(100 \mu\text{m})$   
 need structure to hold GEM  
 No change of  $E$  field @ drift region

micro mesh method



Micro mesh :

need thin mesh  
 for higher transmission  
 mesh pitch  $\sim O(50 \mu\text{m})$   
 Larger change of  $E$  field  
 @ drift region

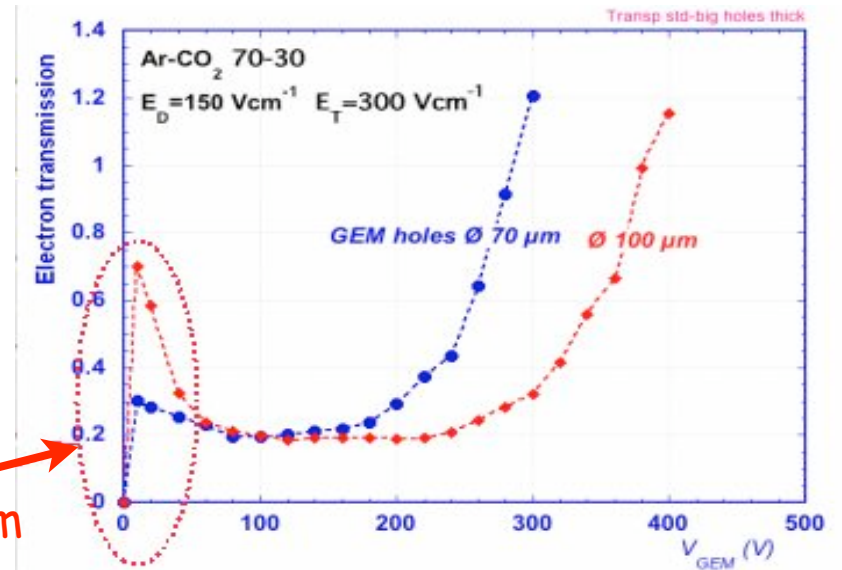
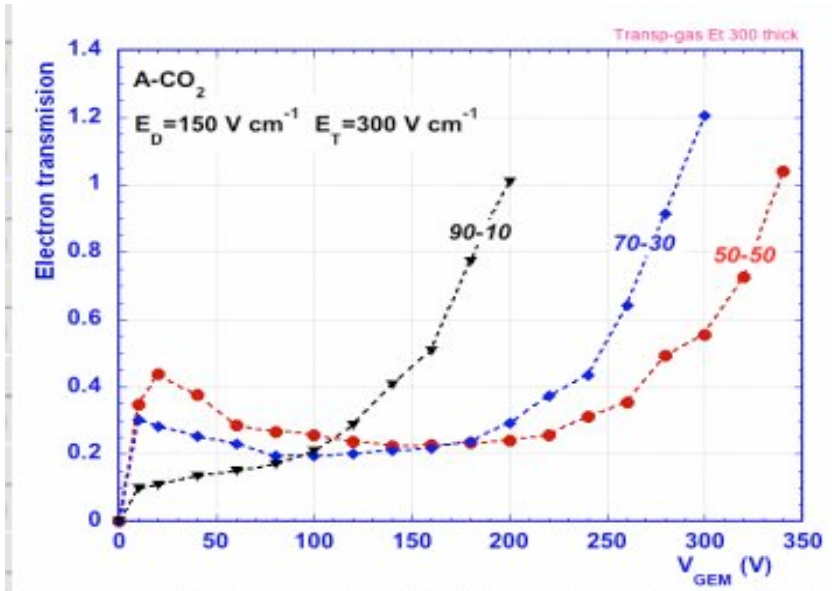
# GEM gating

F. Sauli had proposed GEM as gating device @LBLTPC'06

electron transmission is the key issue here !!

Electron transmission had been measured as a function of  $V_{GEM}$   
for different Gas mixture

for different hole size



10V/50μm  
~ 2kV/cm

Low voltage operation may give us good electron transmission:  
where no gas amplification happen.

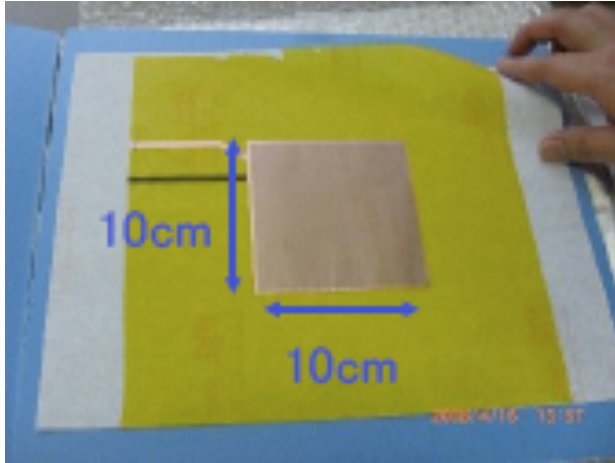
This result happen with only limited condition

Very difficult to find good operation point under strong B field

# In case of our GEM gating

We have studied GEM as Gate

as it may fit easily with GEM module

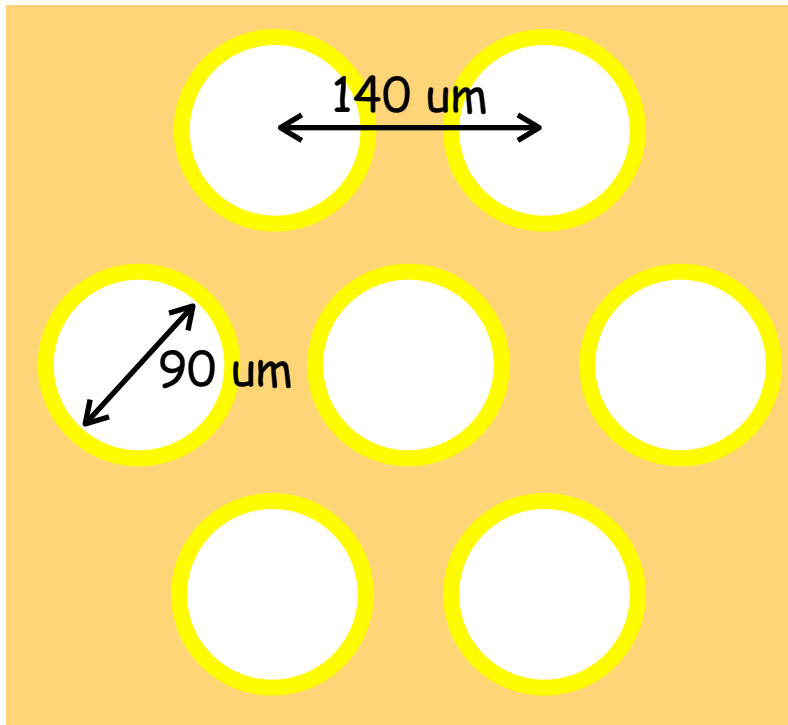


material thickness  
hole aperture

electrode, insulator -> thin  
as large as possible

insulator PI(FELIOS:Panasonic) 14um

electrode Cu 9um -> ~5um(thinning) (1~2um:goal)



ratio of hole 32 %

# electron transmission of GEM gate

## Method of Measurement

- Electron transmission efficiency
  - Ratio of ② to ①

② conversion at drift region

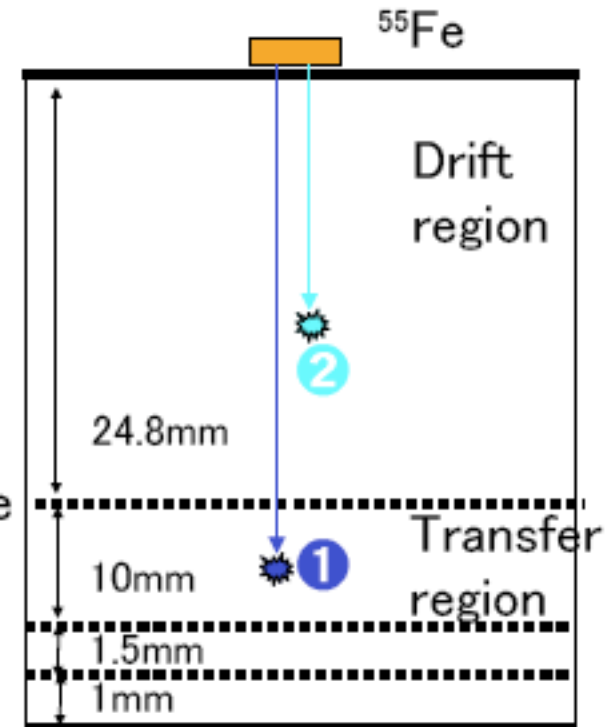
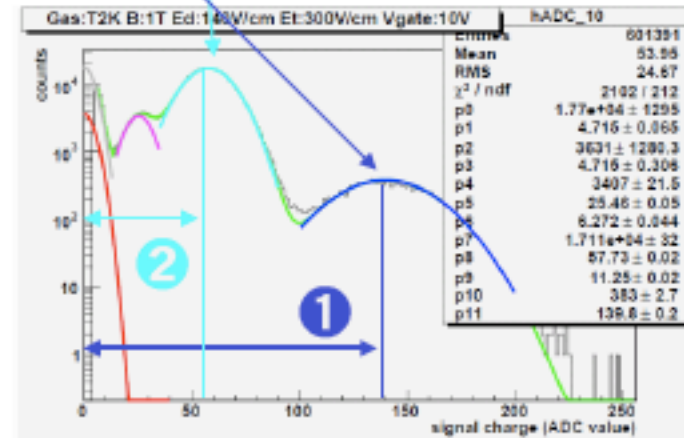
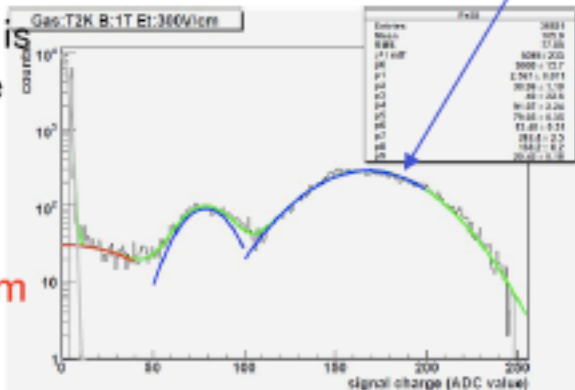
Electron loss by Gate

① conversion at transfer region

No effect by Gate  
(ie. trans. eff. = 1)  
 $E_D = 0$  [V/cm]

Low rate because  
transfer region is  
far from source

Signal  
charge  
spectrum  
(log  
scale)

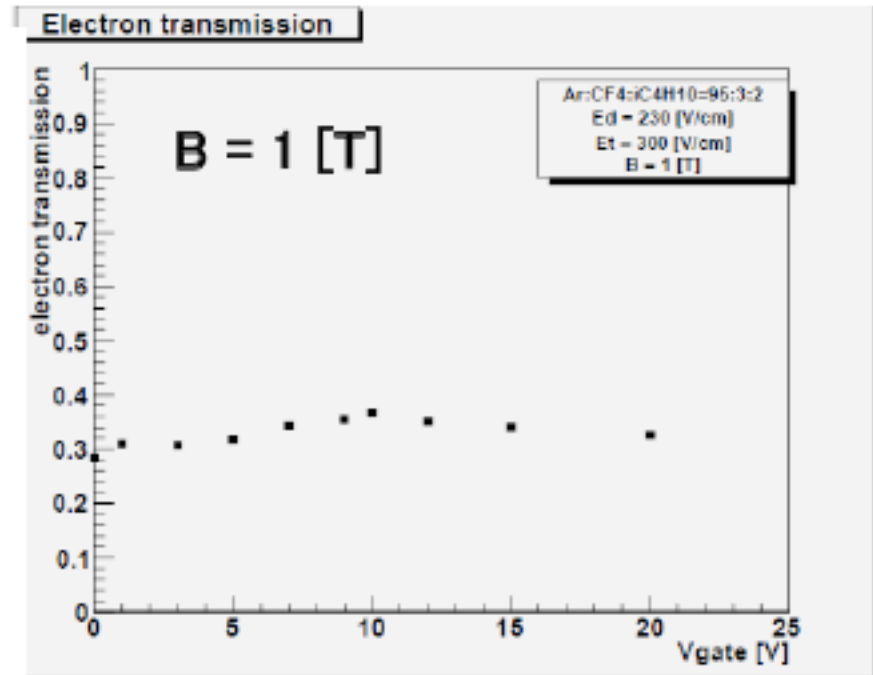
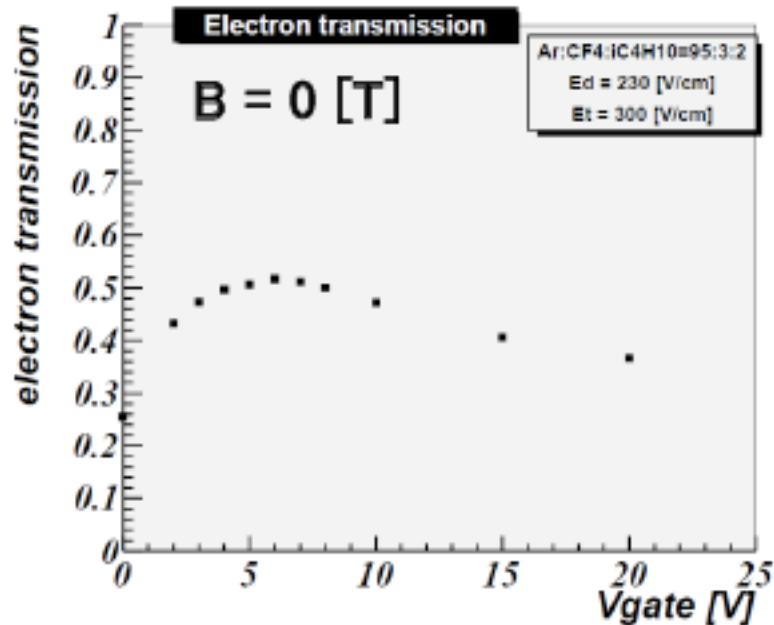


Peak  
position  
decided by  
gaussian

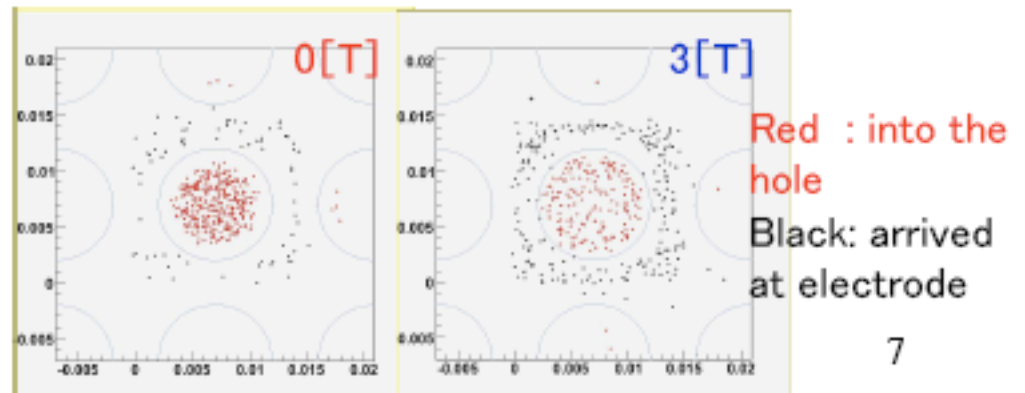
# Transmission

$B = 1\text{T}$   
T2k gas

$E_D = 230\text{ [V/cm]}$   
 $E_T = 300\text{ [V/cm]}$



- B field dependency  
High B field  $\Rightarrow$  Electrons move along B field due to lorentz angle, # of electrons into the hole decreases



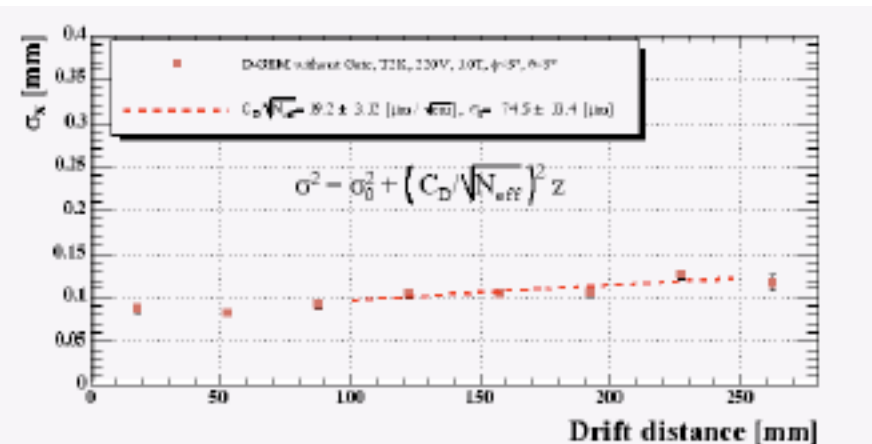
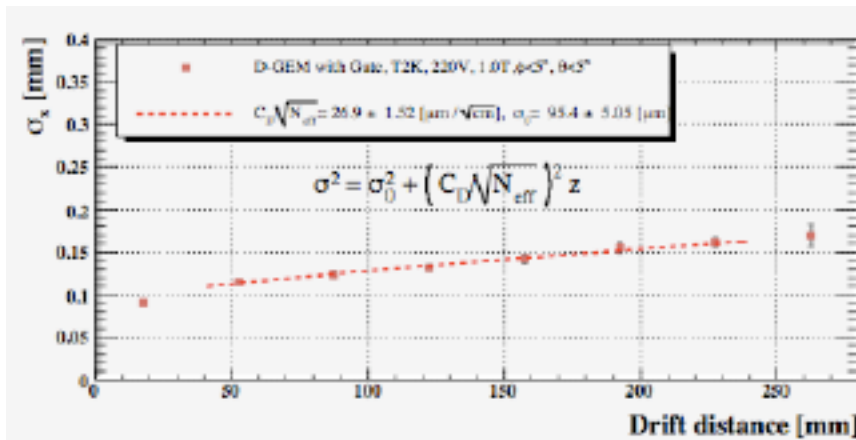
# Another method to estimate Electron transmission

From change of  $N_{eff}$  in resolution plots for MP-TPC with and w/o Gate

B = 1T  
T2k gas

with Gate

without Gate



$N_{eff} = 9 \pm 1$

$N_{eff} = 19 \pm 2$

Transmission is  $\sim 50\%$



Current GEM gate provides only

~(less than) 50 % transmission

this correspond to aperture ?

under high B field electron may follow B field line  
rather than E

In order to improve transmission,

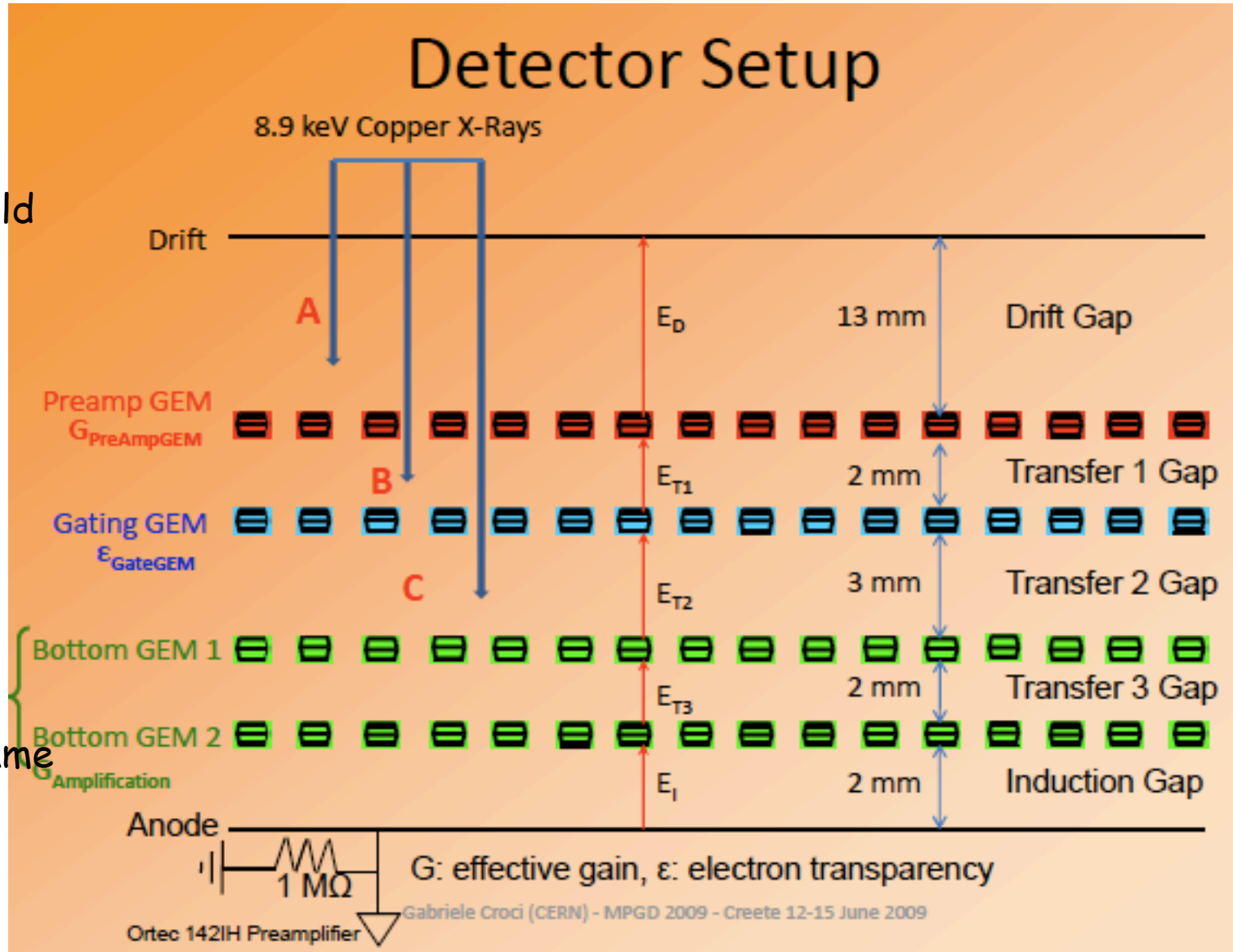
you need to **increase** **hole area** ( larger hole )

reduce thickness

# Sauli's proposal

Sauli propose to add Pre-amplification GEM  
in order to recover number of electron

Sauli's @MPGD2009



But I think this idea would  
not help for our case.

NOTE  
ion feedback exist !!

position resolution would  
not be recovered.

Pre-amp GEM also has same  
effect as Gate suffer

# How about wire ?

As far as wire is thin enough, transmission will not be affected.  
At most 10% degradation of resolution

But still I cannot imagine how we setup wire on LP1 GEM module  
how to minimize wire support  
how to stretch wire, how to hold them on module

Current small module structure would not be good for Wire Gating.

Layout of the cell

But wire is only established technique now,  
someone must design wire gate for LC-TPC environment

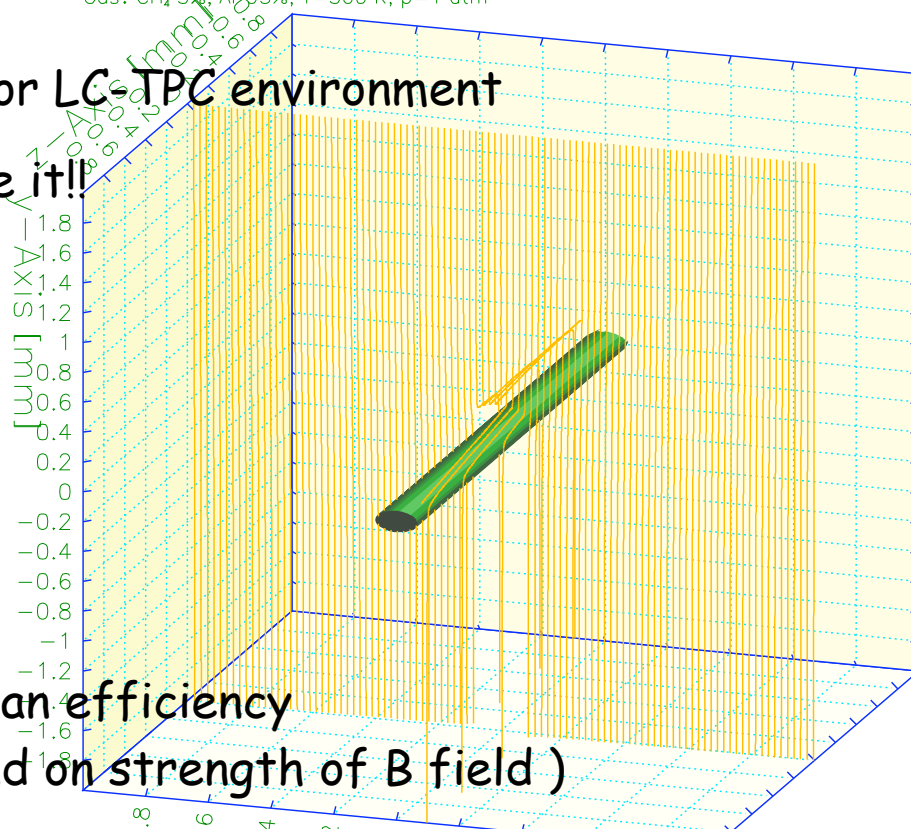
Gas: CH<sub>4</sub> 5%, Ar 95%, T=300 K, p=1 atm

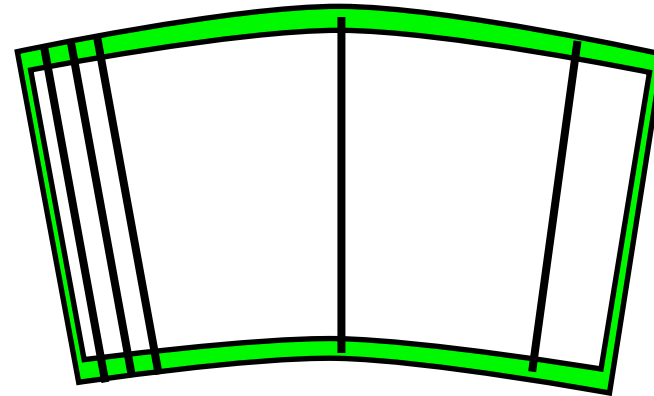
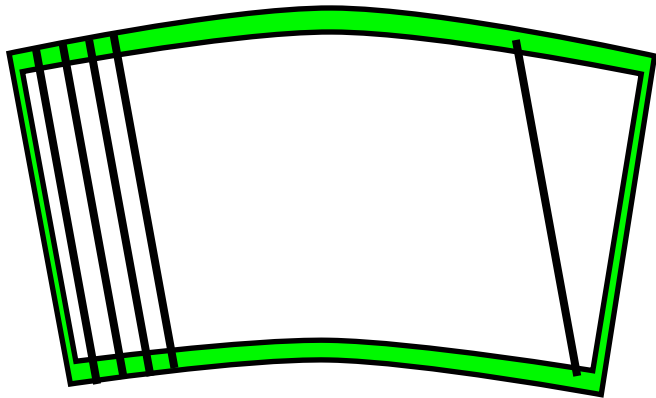
It is nice to hear DESY has a plan to make it!!

and should be tested in LP1

But event if it works well under  $B = 1T$ ,  
**it must work under 4 T magnetic field.**

( issue we have to worry about in wire gate  
is deterioration rather than efficiency  
and deterioration is highly depend on strength of B field )





Does this work ?

how to treat insulator

If we choose wire gate

better to reconsider the concept of LP1 ( small module ) again ??

## Summary

It's good to hear DESY will try wire gate.

We will continue to improve GEM gate.

without BIG improvement GEM gate is unlikely to be chosen

If we prefer wire gate,

it's better to reconsider the concept of module.