

ILC-TPC用高開口度GEM型ゲート装置の ビーム試験における特性評価

Characteristic evaluation of a GEM-type gating device
with large aperture at beam test for the ILC-TPC

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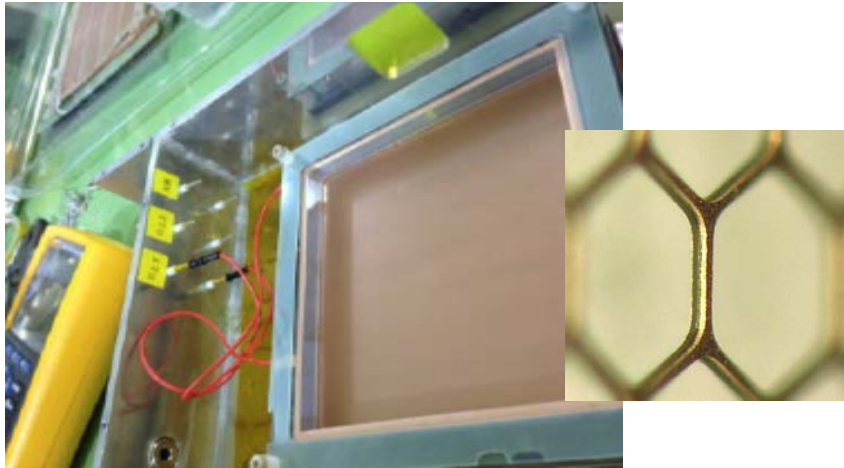
Iwate Univ.

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The past study of gating GEM

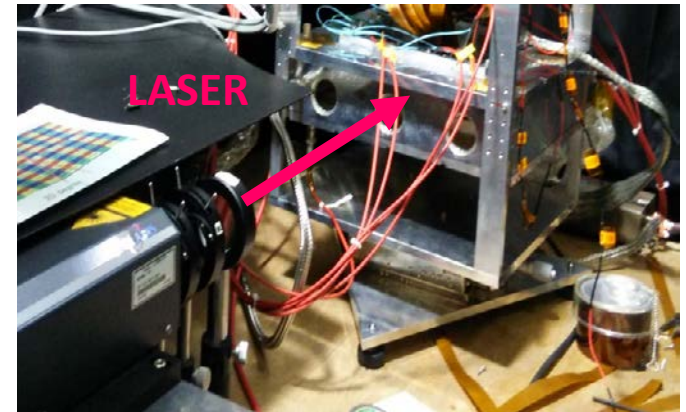
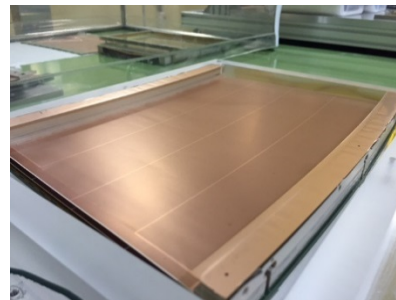
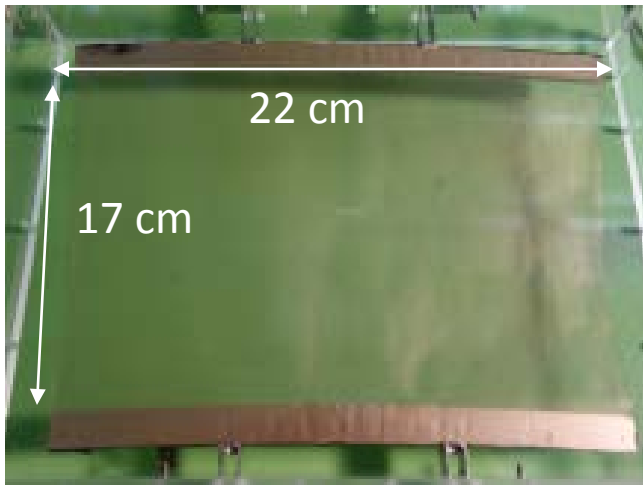
We had measured the electron transmission rate by using ^{55}Fe and laser.

- Measurement using small gate device (10 cm × 10 cm) at B = 0, 1.0 T



1 T electromagnet/KEK

- Measurement using full size gate device at B = 0 T

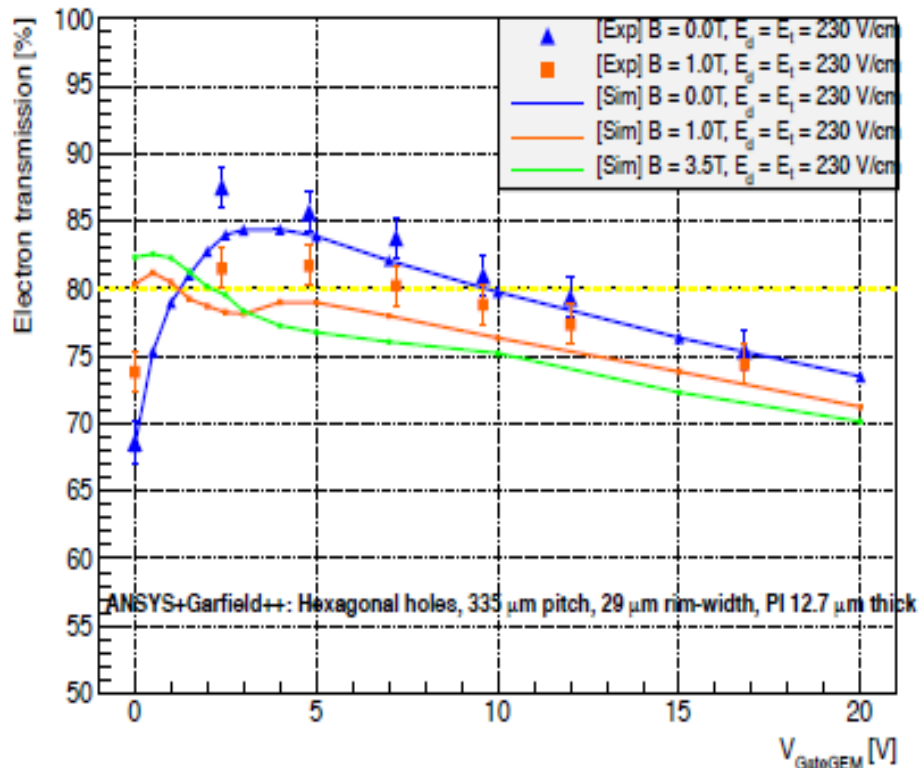


(Reported at the past JPS meeting)

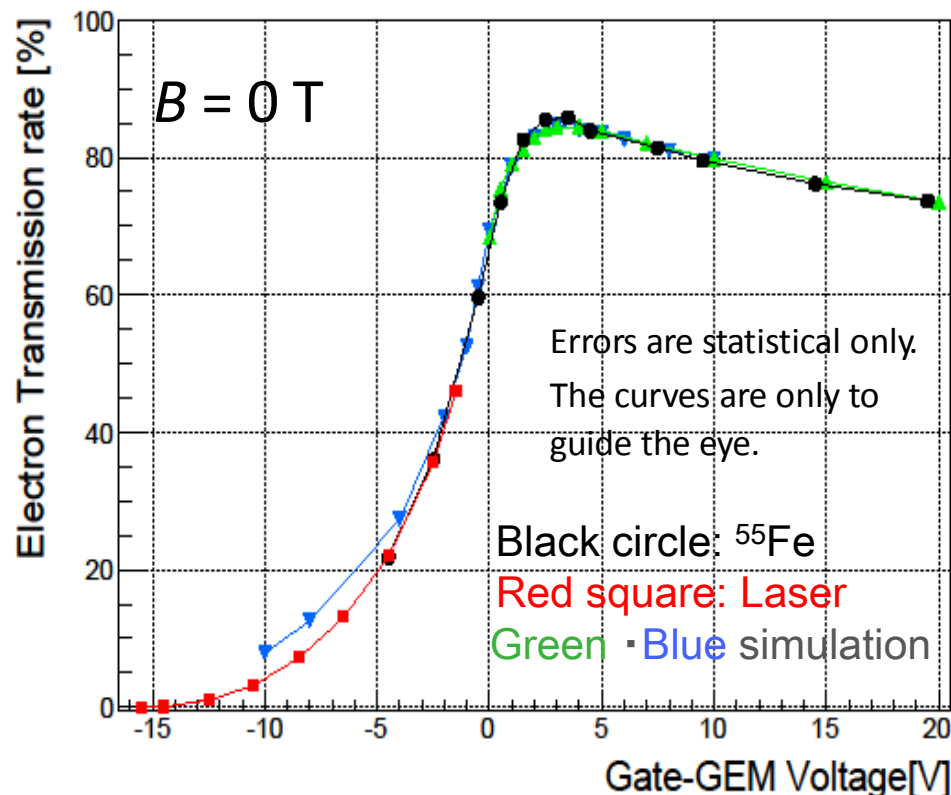
The past study of gating GEM (result)

■ Transmission rate as a function of the gate GEM voltage, ΔV .

- Small gate device (10 cm \times 10 cm)



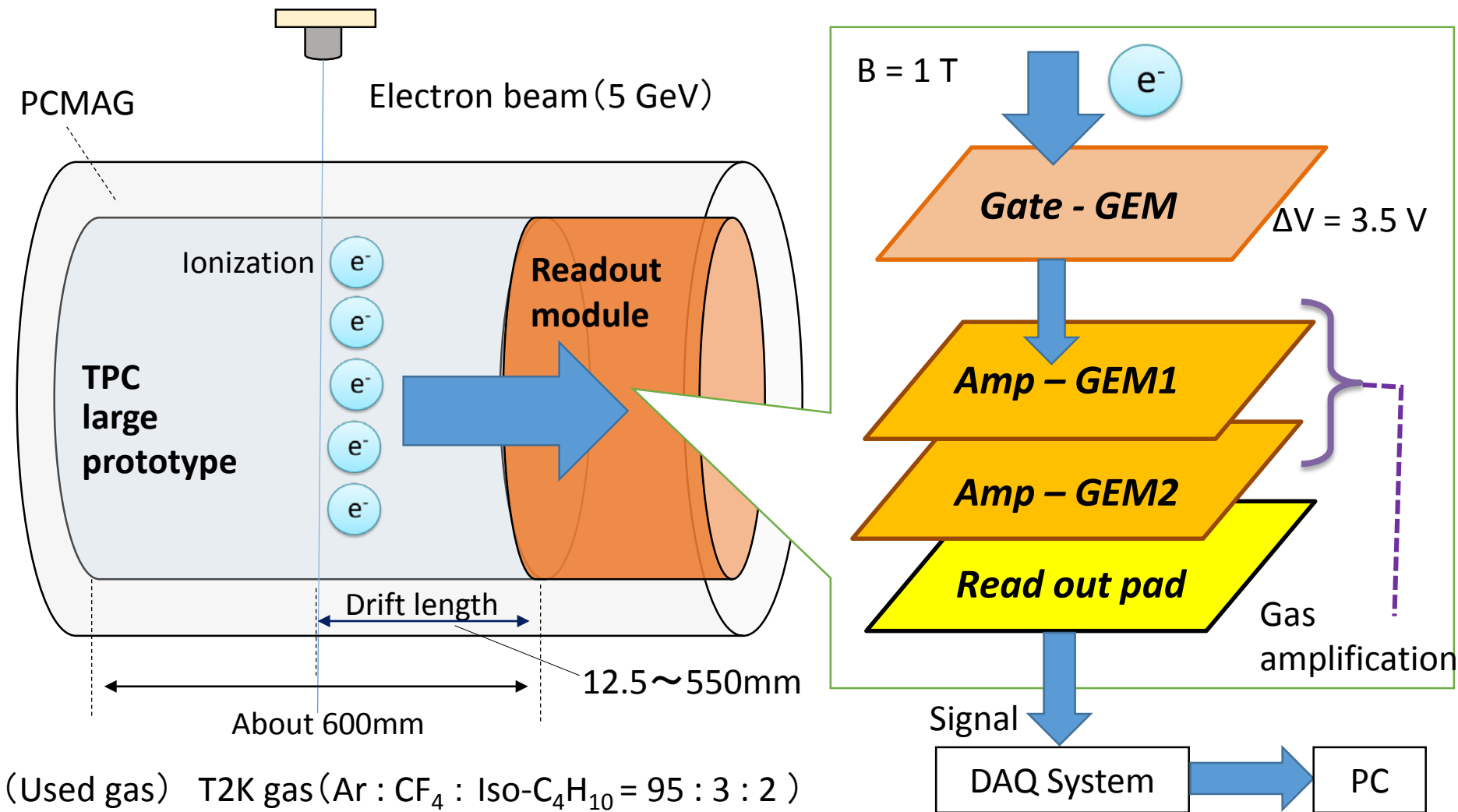
- Full size gate device



- The transmission rate was found to be $\sim 85\%$ at $\Delta V = 3.5\text{ V}$.
- The measurement using a small gate device with B field ($B = 1.0\text{ T}$), sufficient electron transmission rate was obtained.

Measurement of transmittance using e^- beam

We measured the electron transmission rate using the electron beam with B field of 1.0 T.



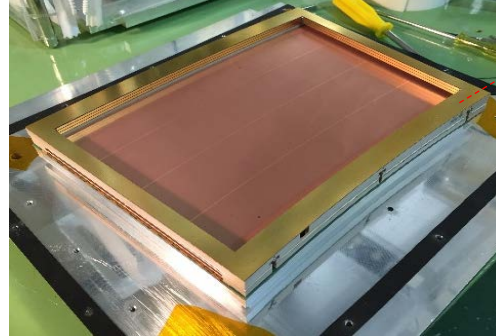
The pressure and the temperature in the TPC were monitored during the experiment.

Configuration of the GEM module

With gating GEM



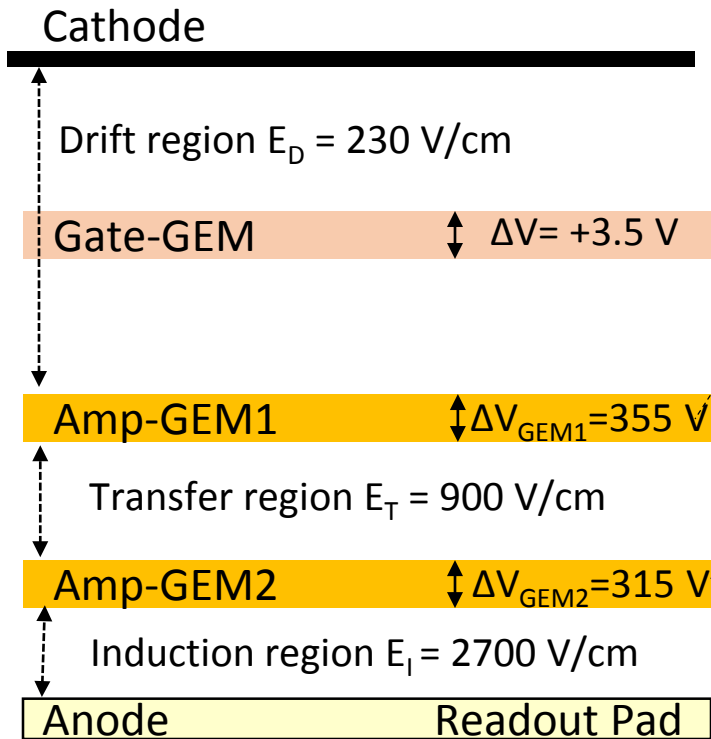
Without gating GEM



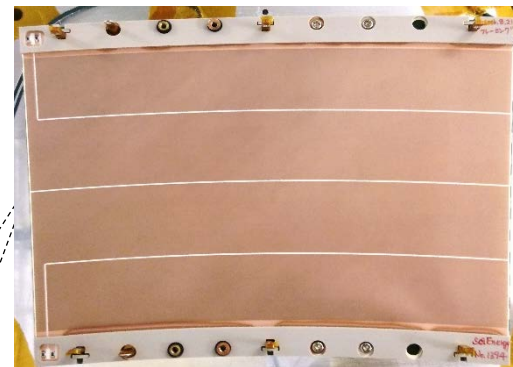
Field Shaper

Electron transmission rate is obtained by comparing the signal charges for both conditions

(Voltage, Electric field)



GEM



100 μm thick (LCP)

The electrode is divided on one side into four parts to prevent the discharge from affecting whole anode plane.

Pad



1.15~1.25 mm

5.26 mm

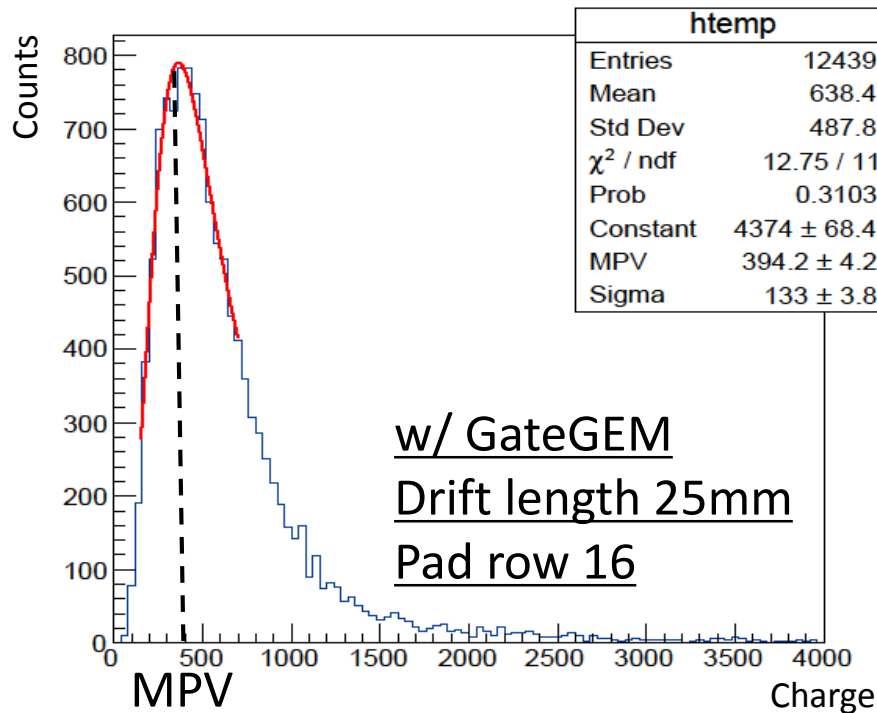
$\times 5152$ pads

28 rows

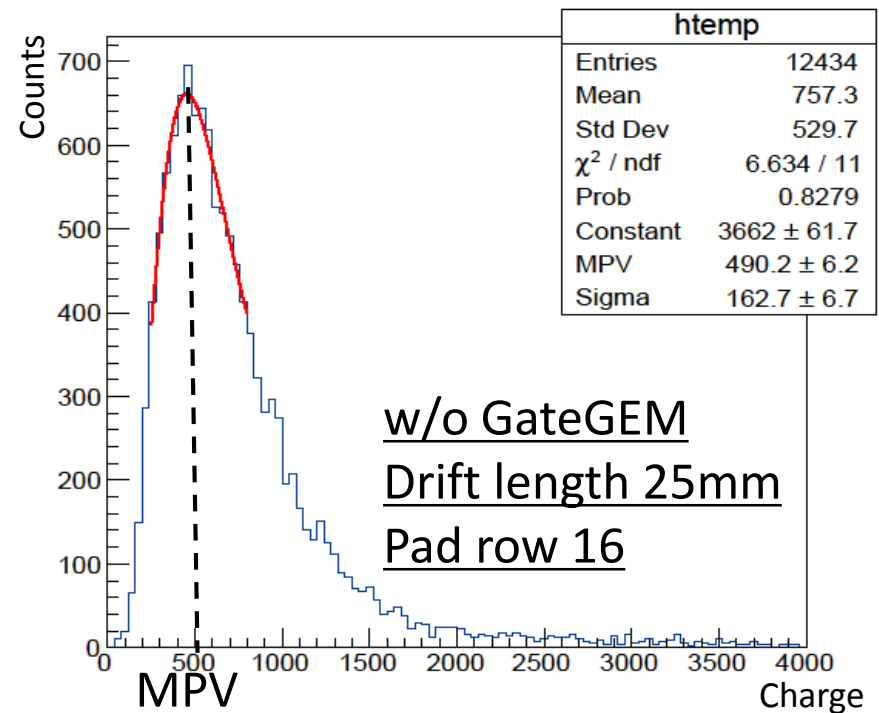
How to calculate the transmission rate

The peak value was obtained by fitting with Landau function to the distribution.

With gating GEM



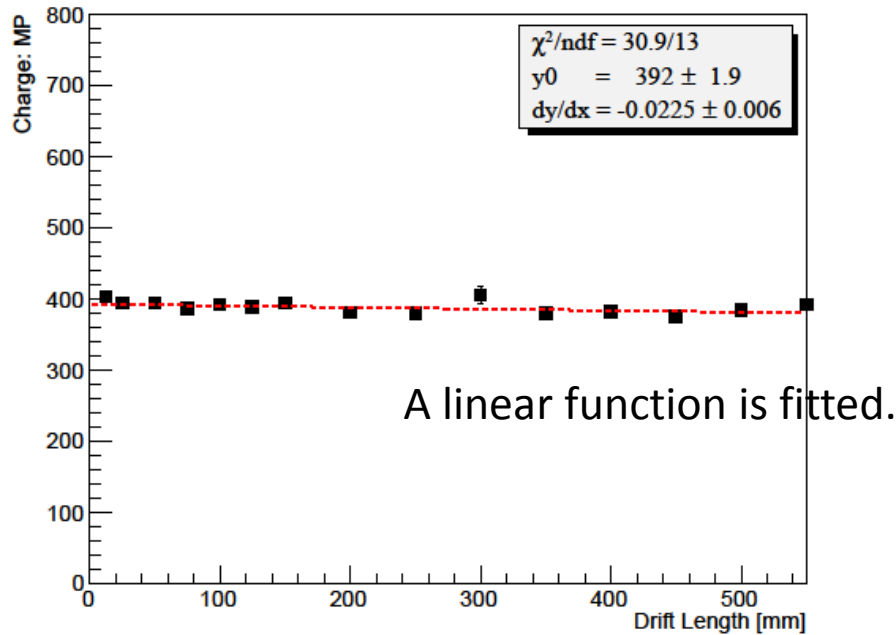
Without gating GEM (w/Field shaper)



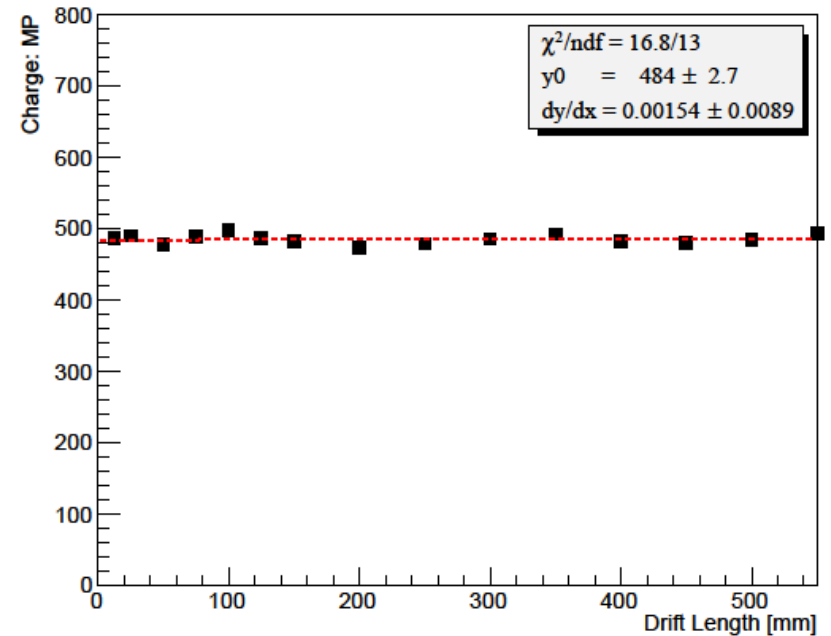
$$(\text{Electron transmission rate}) = \frac{\text{Signal charge (MPV) with gating GEM}}{\text{Signal charge (MPV) without gating GEM}} \times 100 [\%]$$

Drift length dependence of signal charge

With gating GEM



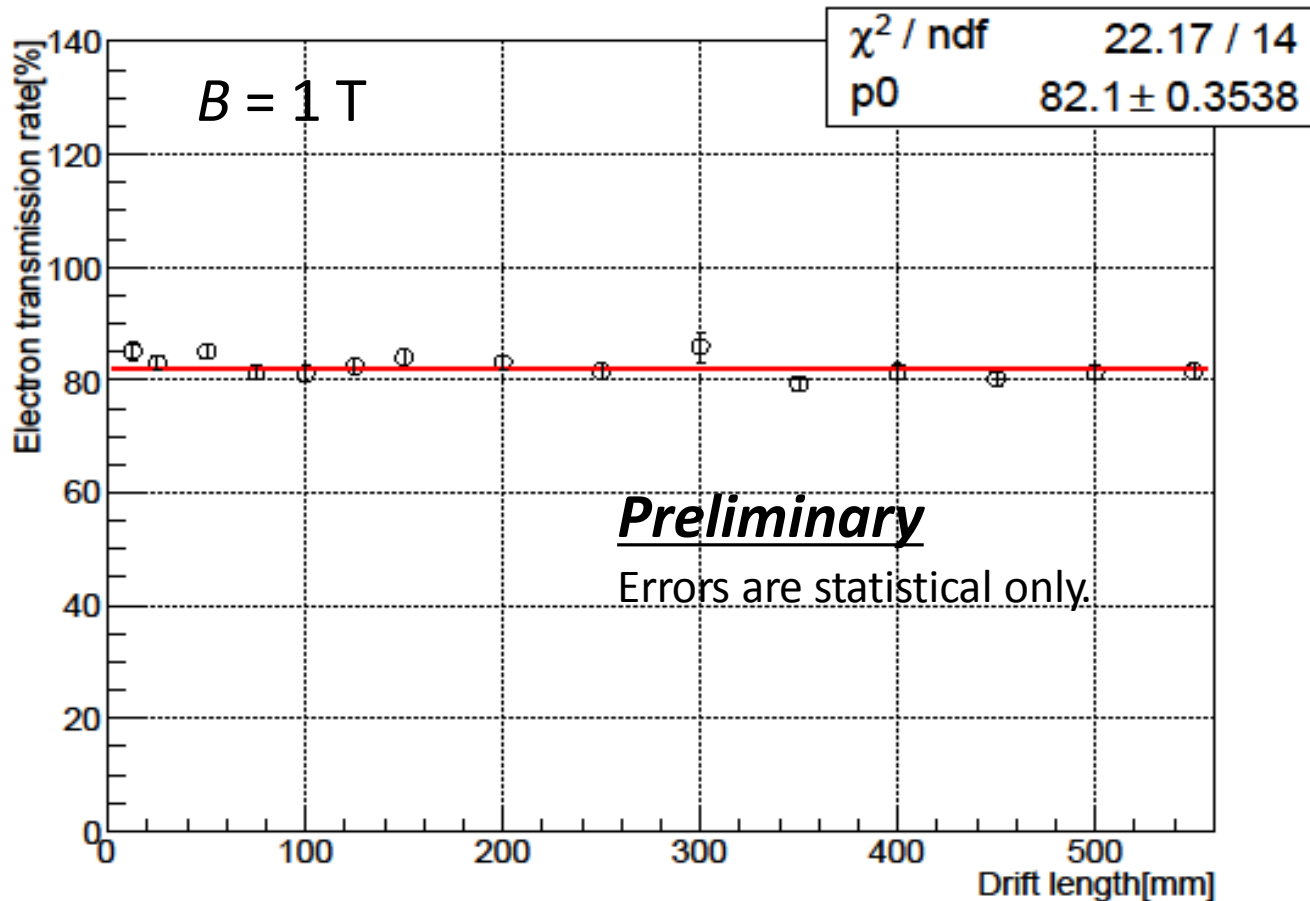
Without gating GEM (w/Field shaper)



(Pad Row 16)

- Charge is smaller with gating GEM than without gating GEM
⇒ Calculate electron transmission rate from the ratio of these.

Drift length dependence of the transmittance



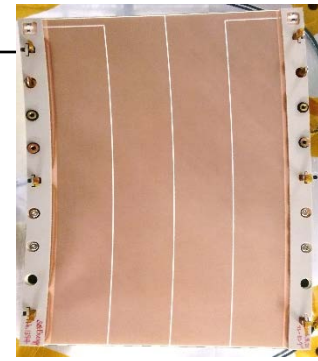
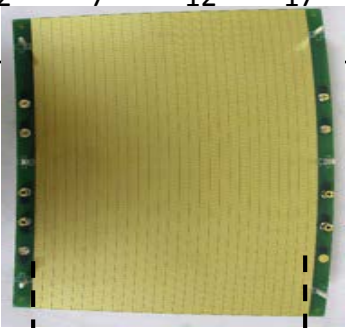
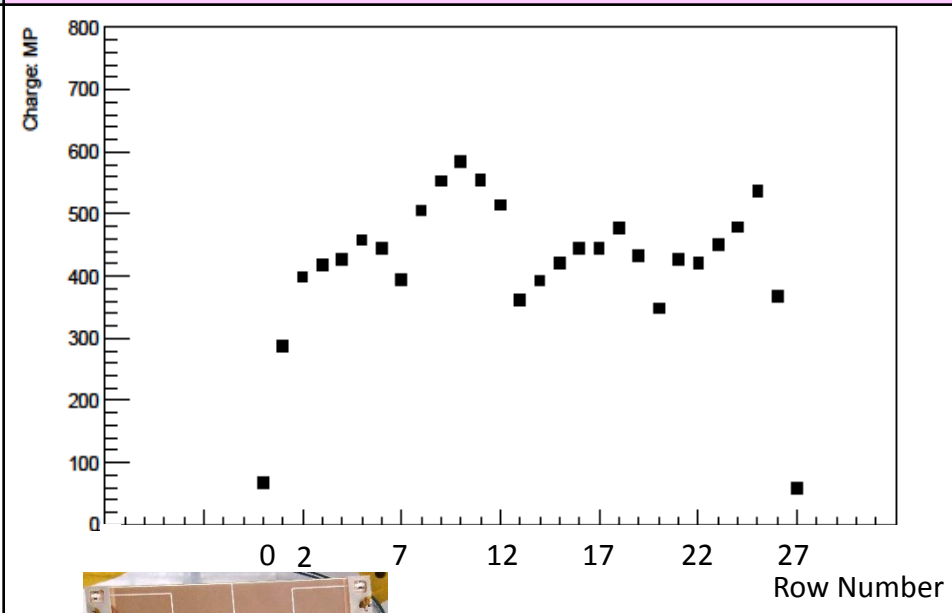
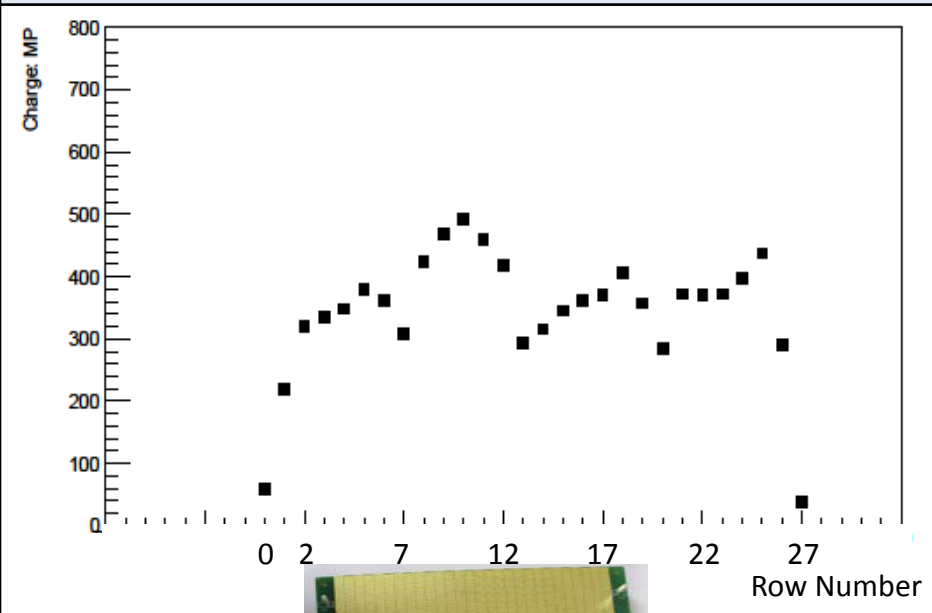
In the calculation of the transmission rate, we used the corrected charge values considering the fluctuation of the pressure / temperature during the experiment.

- Electron transmission rate does not seem to depend on the drift length.

The signal charge for each pad row

With gating GEM

Without gating GEM (w/Field shaper)



(Drift length 25 mm)

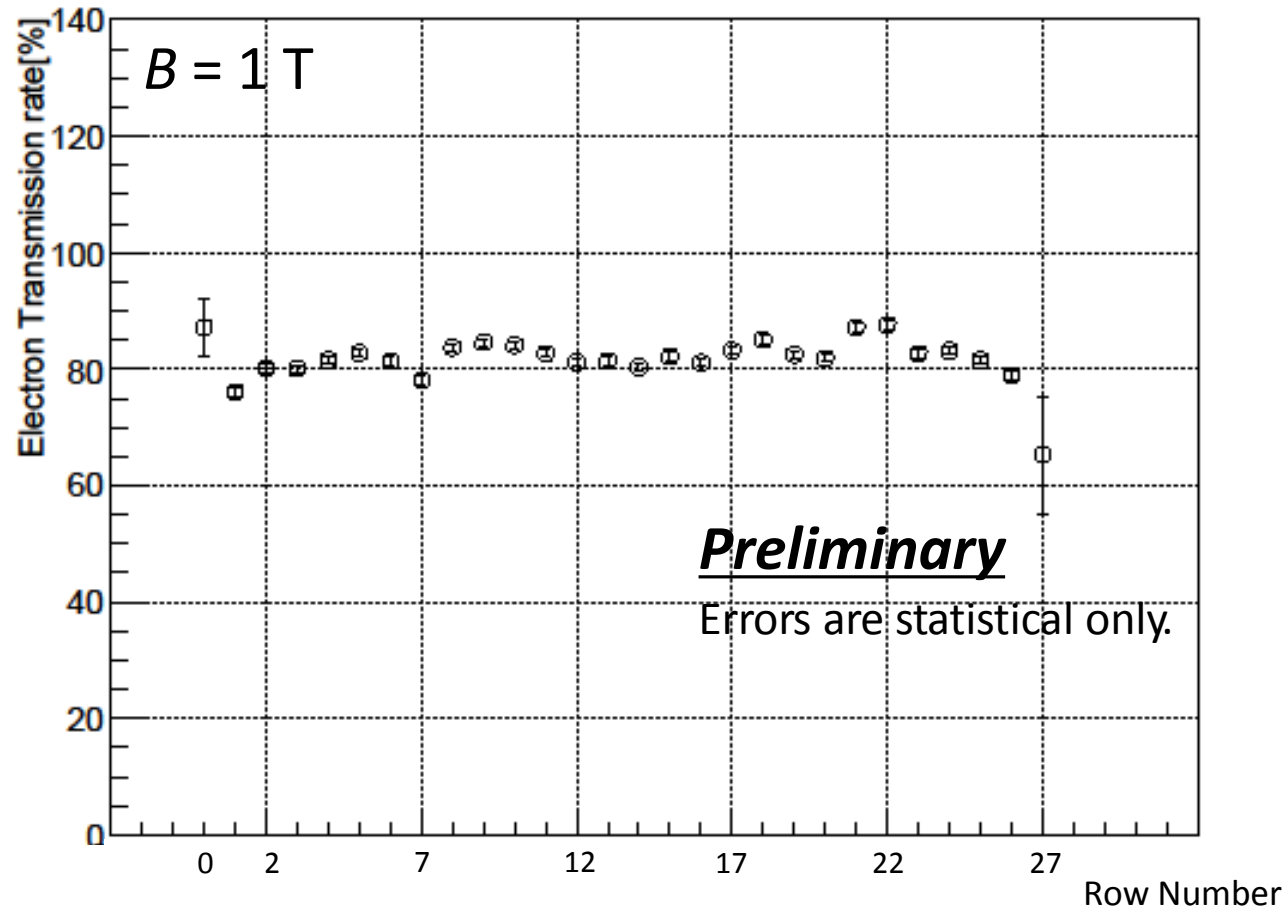
Amp GEM

Pad row number 0 27

- The influence of charge loss due to the electrode gap of GEM can be seen.
⇒ Calculate electron transmission rate from the ratio of these.

Pad row dependence of the transmittance

(Drift length 25 mm)



- The electron transmittance was almost constant (average $82.1 \pm 0.14\%$)
- But structure in the plot can be seen \Rightarrow not understood yet

- We have investigated the performance of the full-size gating GEM using the electron beam with $B=1.0$ T.
- The electron transmission rate was measured from signal charge distributions obtained with and without gating GEM.

- The transmission rate was found to be reasonably high ($>80\%$), and it does not have dependence of the drift length or the readout pad position.
- The values obtained in this study are consistent with that calculated from Neff and results for the small sample in the past study.

Future plan

- Considering deriving stopping ratio to positive ions.
- Investigating the electron transmittance with higher magnetic field, such as 3.5 T.
- Optimizing the parameters in the simulation to get good consistency with the experimental data.

Thank you for your attention !

Fin.