

Micromegas activities in 2019

Achievements and prospects

Collaboration Meeting

P. Colas





Analysis of test beam data (DESY, November 2018)

D. Attié, P. Colas, S. Ganjour, T. Ogawa, M. Riallot, X. Coppolani, S. Emery, Huirong Qi, J. Timmermans, M. Titov Several video meetings with T. Ogawa to discuss results, mainly distortions, and alignment. Disantangling various effects (E-field inhomogeneity -> ExB and drift velocity non-uniform, detector plane deformations. Drafting started.

Outcome of the test :

- Try LP2 endplate
- Successful use of 2PCO2 cooling, 1-loop operation
- Test the new scheme (encapsulated resistive anode with grounded mesh). Use better mechanics for pad connection : 99.9% of good connections
- Make detailed studies to confirm the expected advantages of this scheme : less distortions (mesh at same voltage as frame), less noise, better flexibility.

4 modules numbered E1 to E4, in decreasing DLC quality



New 'spaceframe' endplate successfuly tested

2P CO2 cooling smoothly run for the 2 weeks



Field calculations

(Tomhisa Ogawa)

E-potential : RA-MM & E-RA-MM module



Cosmic stand at Saclay (B. Tuchming)

A cosmic stand has been taking data for two years in 2017 and 2018 with an old module (Carbon-Loaded kapton with grounded resistive anode). It is triggered by 3 Micromegas trackers with a 1mm space resolution.

It has been exchanged with a new ERAM module (grounded mesh) and took data from January to July 2019.



Drift velocity variations probably due to H2O contamination (Ar+5% isobutane gas)

Maybe stabilized after July 2018 with new metal piping



drift_speed__cmmus_:times (times=0 && times=6.94431e+07&&defaultMG&&drift_speed__cmmus_=-999)



Work on understanding the resolution in these poor gas purity conditions.

Cut in local track phi cut.



Analysis of cosmic data February/March 2019 S-shape effect (not using PRF to fit the hit position)



Synergy with T2K

• Beam tests performed at DESY for T2K in June 2019.





T2K beam test

S. Suvorov



220

200

18(

160

14(12(

10(

80(

60(

40(

20(0

DLC uniformity studies at CERN (Rui de Oliveira et al.)



 custom-made probe and multimeter are used for the measurement.



Two rulers were adjusted to take surface resistivity measurement from 10cm x 10cm squares. The bottom-left corner of the film was assigned as origin point.



By measuring the center of the squares, the film is scanned and results are transferred to Excel for 3D graph.

RESULTS



1st Film

- \succ The measured minimum and maximum resistivity values are 267 728 k Ω .
- On the left side of the thin film, the resistivity increases to the right. However, after reaching the highest surface resistivity area the surface resistivity starts to decrease.

RESULTS



- \succ The measured minimum and maximum resistivity values are 255 765 k Ω .
- On the left side of the thin film, the resistivity increases to the right. However, after reaching the highest surface resistivity area the surface resistivity starts to decrease.

RESULTS



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- \succ The measured minimum and maximum resistivity values are 275 769 k Ω .
- On the left side of the thin film, the resistivity increases to the right. However, after reaching the highest surface resistivity area the surface resistivity starts to decrease.

CONCLUSION



*Rotation of the film 90° to the right from the origin is assumed as the coating direction. Schematic representation of magnetron sputtering mechanism.

→ Surface resistivity could be measured by using the custom-made probe.

→ Third DLC film has the highest surface resistivity values.

→When thickness increases, the surface resistivity decreases; therefore, it can be said that the area, where the measured surface resistivity is highest, has the lowest thickness.

 \rightarrow There are may be few explanations for why the surface resistivity is not uniform in the DLC coated film;

- It is known that magnetron sputtering technique is used to deposit the DLC. So, if the graphite target is not placed parallel to the substrate, the distance from target to substrate film may be longer at the upper part of the film*.
- The graphite targets which are used may be different.
- Current density or voltage may be different in every graphite targets.

FUTURE

• Module planeity studies, using the ATLAS x-y table





Cooling plate in additive fabrication



Conclusion

- The new scheme of encapsulated resistive anode Micromegas gives very satisfactory results (stable operation, suppressed distortions) but the analysis is difficult (mechanical deformations)
- There are several studies in (slow) progress
- There is also a natural synergy with T2K, ALICE TPC and RD51 collaborations
- A clear signal from Japan would help waking up all these studies



