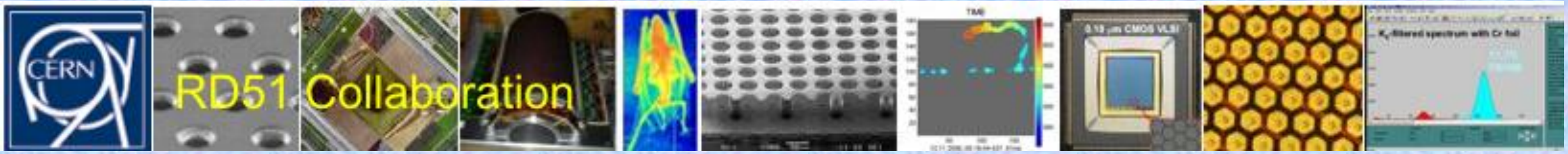
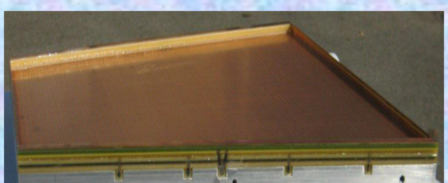
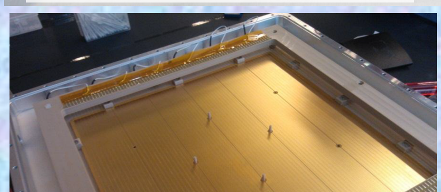



MM for ATLAS upgrade


GEM for CMS upgrade


GEM for ALICE TPC upgrade


THGEM for COMPASS upgrade

Micro-Pattern Gas Detector Concepts for Physics Projects at the Energy, Intensity and Cosmic Frontiers and Overview of the RD51 Collaboration Activities

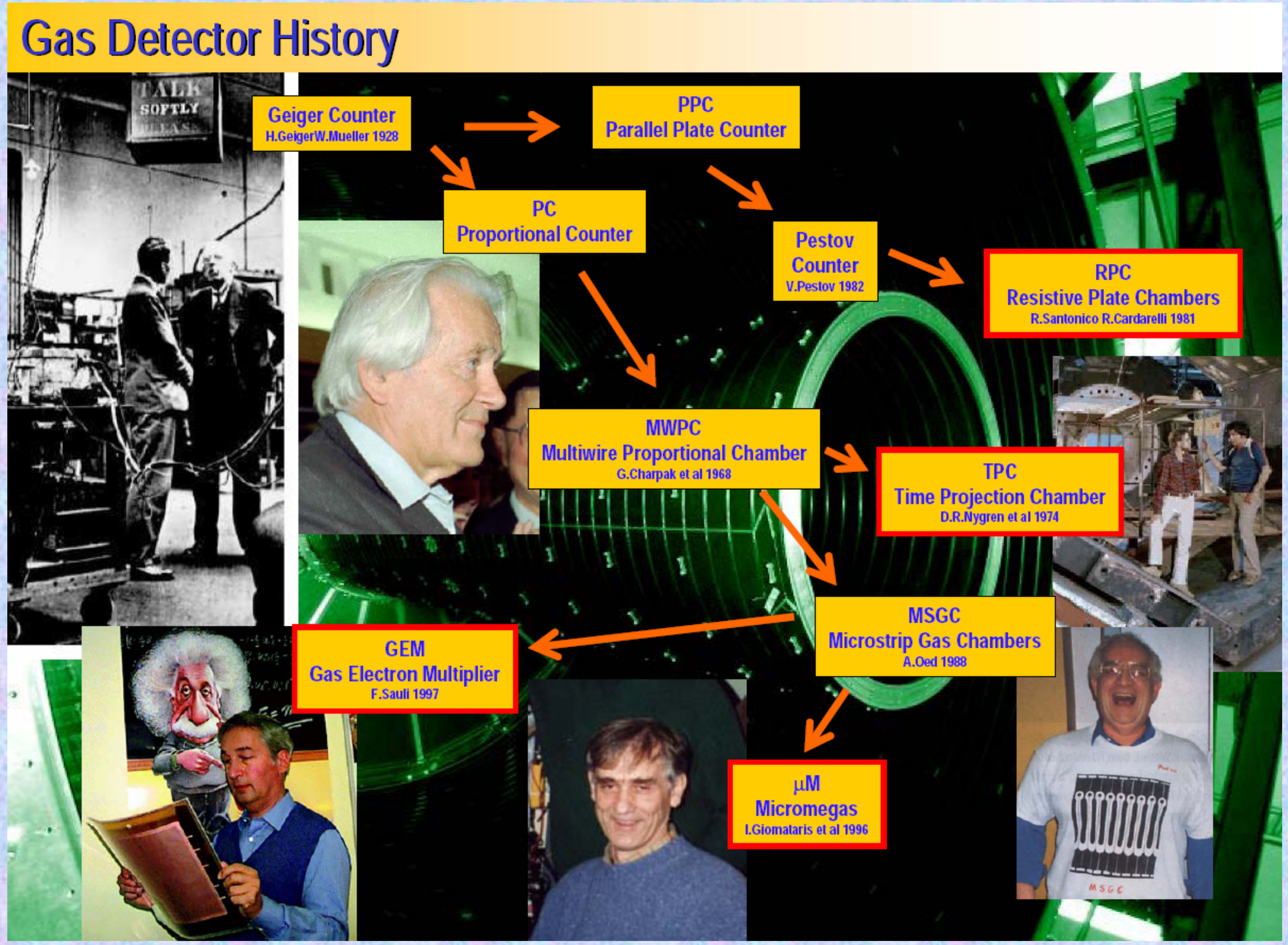
Maxim Titov, CEA Saclay, France

OUTLINE of the TALK:

- Introduction: Rise of MPGD Technologies
- **MPGD Technologies for Present and Future:**
  - **Hadron / Nuclear Physics Experiments**
  - **Heavy Ion Facilities**
  - **High Energy Physics: Hadron / Lepton Colliders**
  - **Photon / Neutron Detection**
  - **Neutrino Physics / Dark Matters Detection**
  - **X-Ray Detection and γ-Ray Polarimetry**
- **RD51 Collaboration Technology Highlights**

LBNL Seminar, Berkeley, USA, April 22, 2016

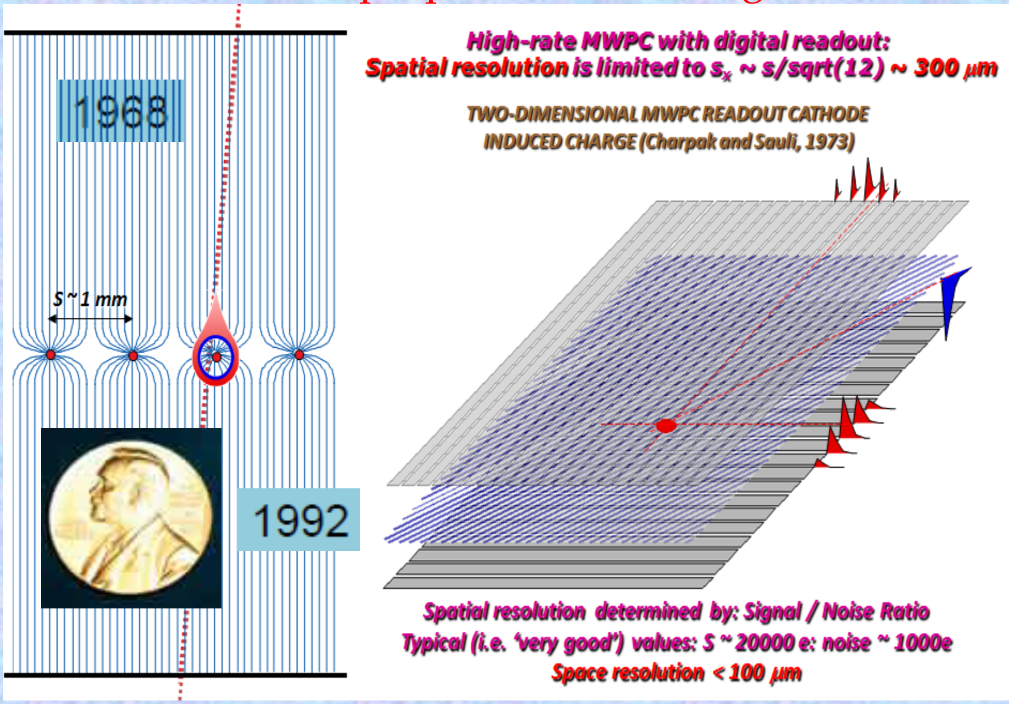
History of Gaseous Detector Developments



M. Hoch, 2004 Wire Chamber Conference

Multi-Wire Proportional Chamber (MWPC)

Gaseous proportional tracking detectors that revolutionized High Energy Physics



With Fabio Sauli et Jean Claude Santiard
The 1st "Large Wire Chamber"…

The invention revolutionized particle detection, which passed from the manual to the electronic era.

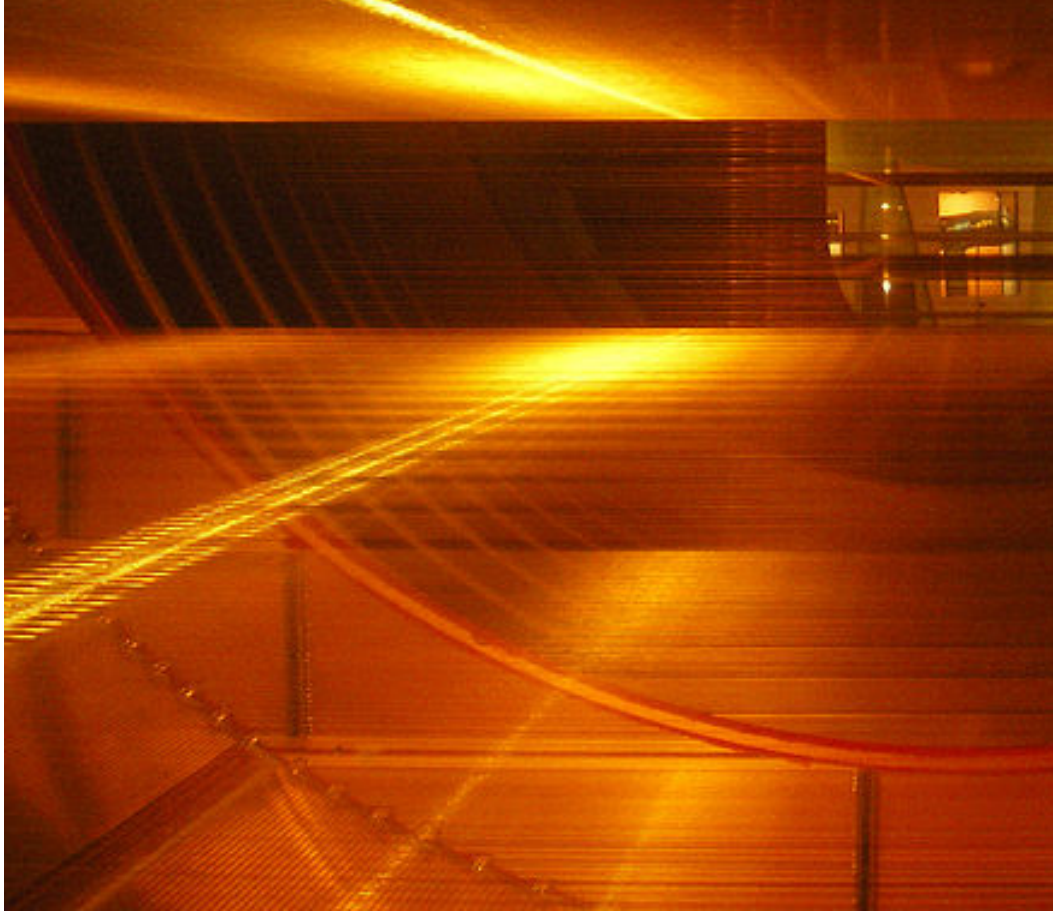
Georges Charpak
1924 – 2010

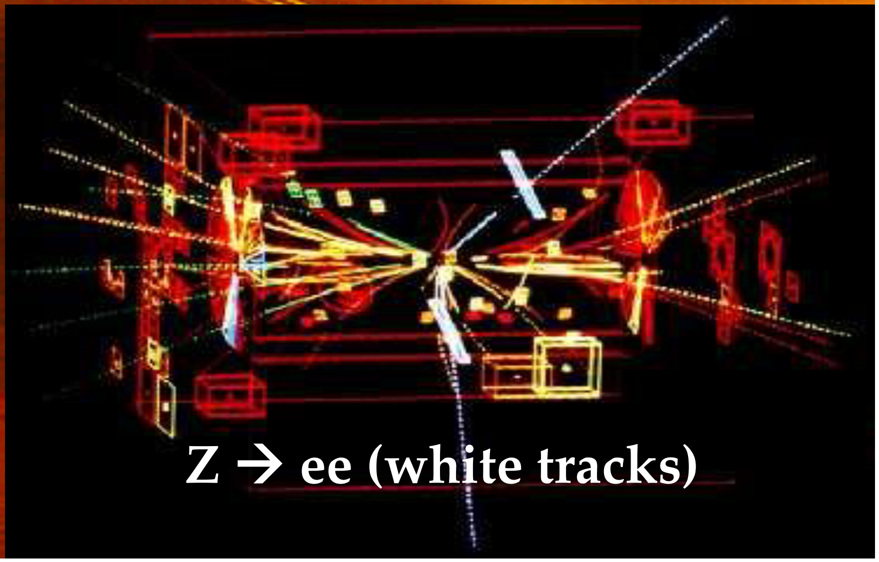
Nobel Prize: W, Z - Discovery at UA1/UA2 (1983)

UA1 used the largest imaging drift chamber of its day
(5.8 m long, 2.3 m in diameter)

It can now be seen in the CERN Microcosm Exhibition

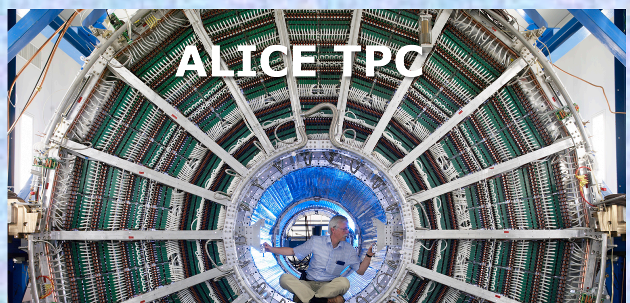
Particle trajectories in the CERN-UA1
3D Wire Chamber
Discovery of W and Z bosons
C. Rubbia & S. Van der Meer
Nobel Prize 1984

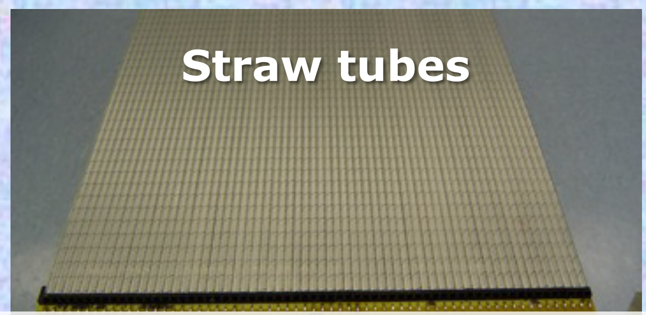


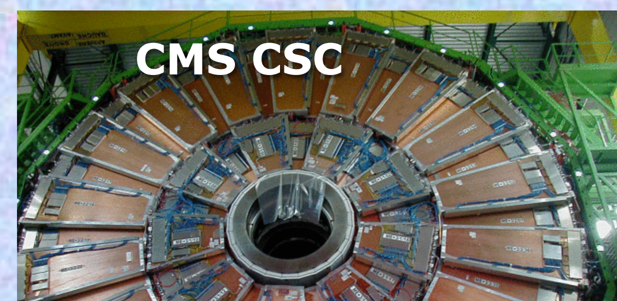


Gaseous Detectors in LHC Experiments

	Vertex	Inner Tracker	PID/ photo-det.	EM CALO	HAD CALO	MUON Track	MUON Trigger
ATLAS	-	TRD (straws)	-	-	-	MDT (drift tubes), CSC	RPC, TGC (thin gap chambers)
CMS TOTEM	-	-	-	-	-	Drift tubes, CSC, GEM	RPC, CSC GEM
LHCb	-	Straw Tubes	-	-	-	MWPC	MWPC, GEM
ALICE	-	TPC (MWPC)	TOF(MRPC), PMD, HPMID (RICH-pad chamber), TRD (MWPC)	-	-	Muon pad chambers	RPC



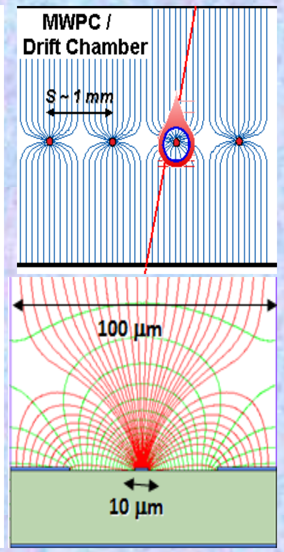




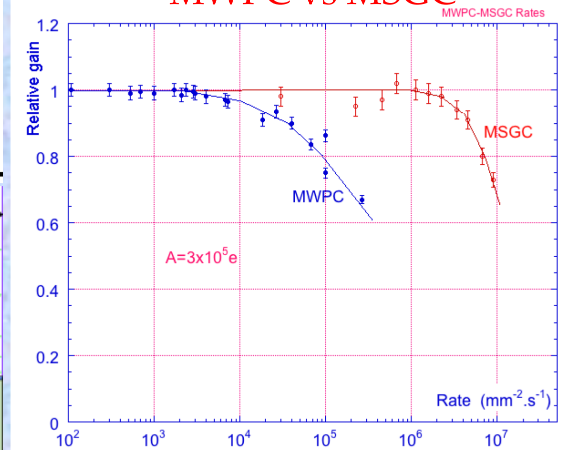
Gaseous detectors are still the first choice whenever the large-area coverage (e.g. muon systems) with low material budget is required

Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detector Technologies for Future Physics Projects

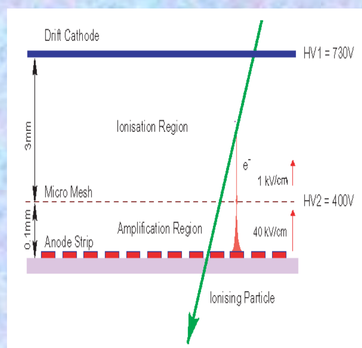
- Micromegas
- GEM
- Thick-GEM, Hole-Type and RETGEM
- MPDG with CMOS pixel ASICs ("InGrid")
- Micro-Pixel Chamber (μPIC)



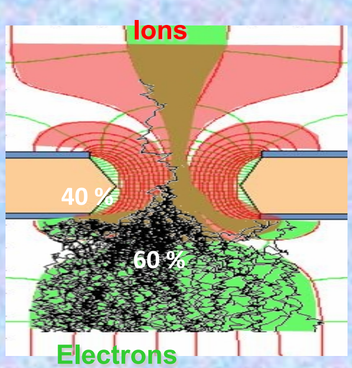
Rate Capability: MWPC vs MSGC



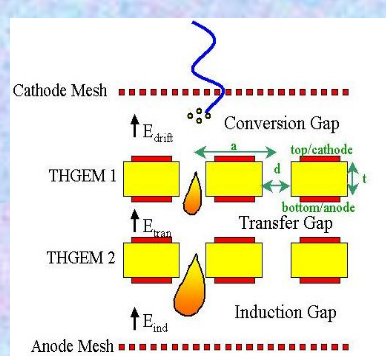
Micromegas



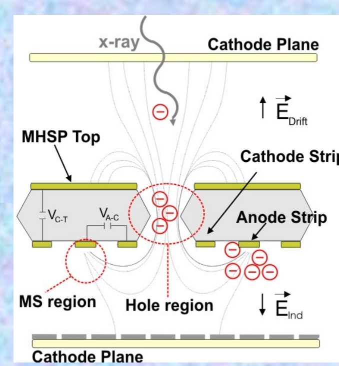
GEM



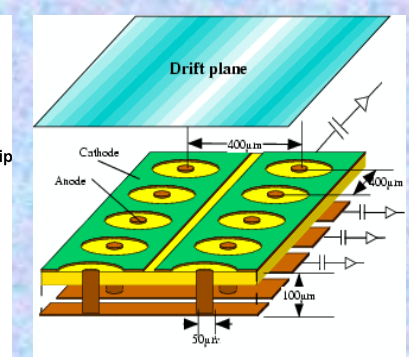
THGEM

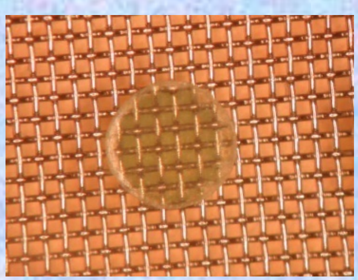


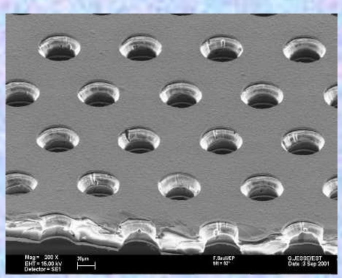
MHSP

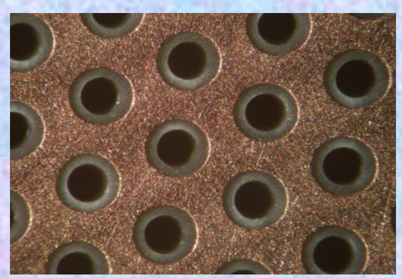


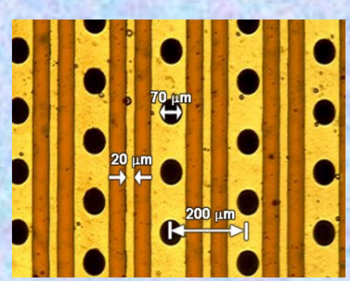
μPIC

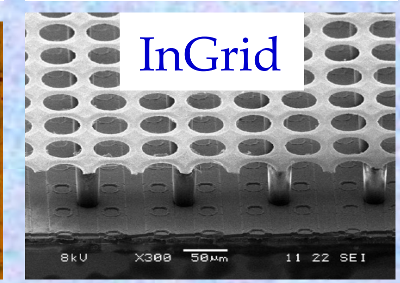








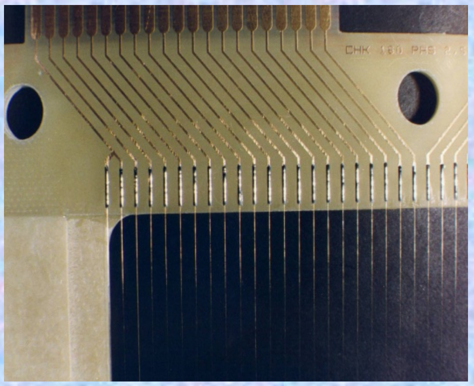


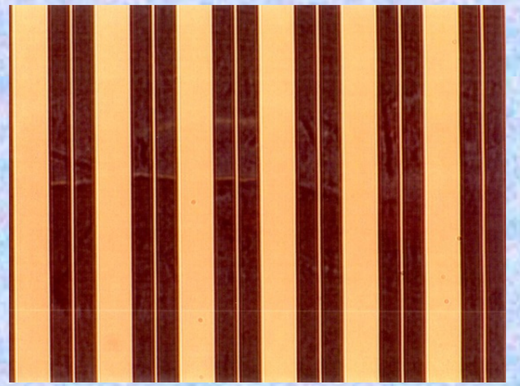


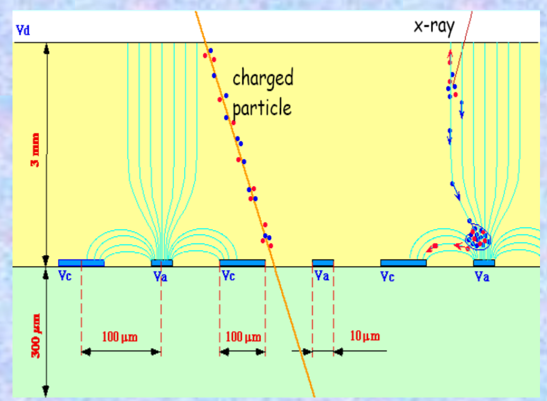
Micro-Strip Gas Chamber (MSGC)

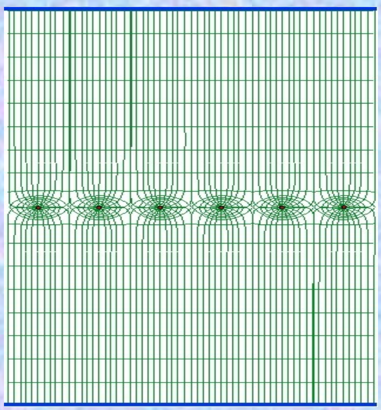
MWPC

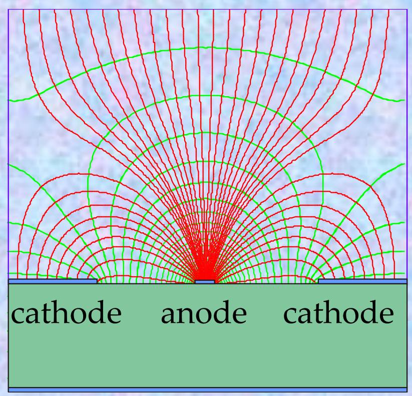
MSGC



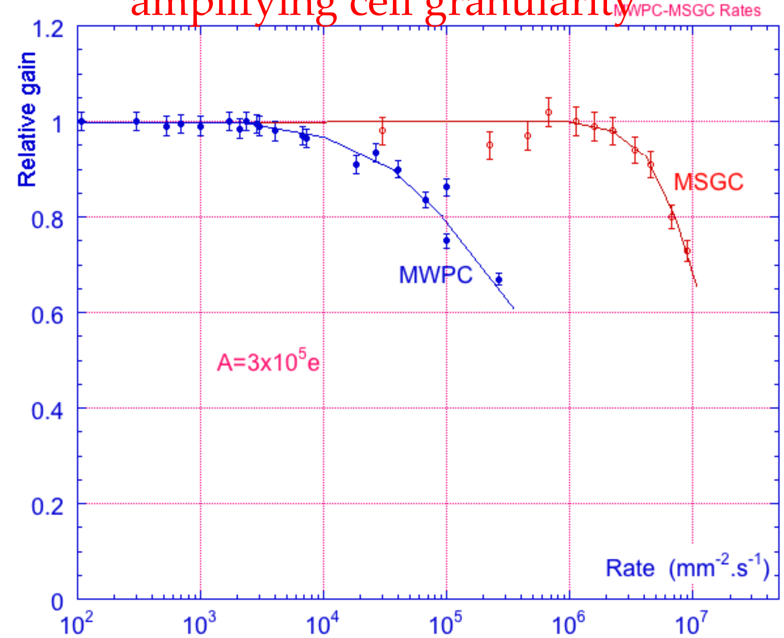








Rate capability limit due to space charge overcome by increased amplifying cell granularity



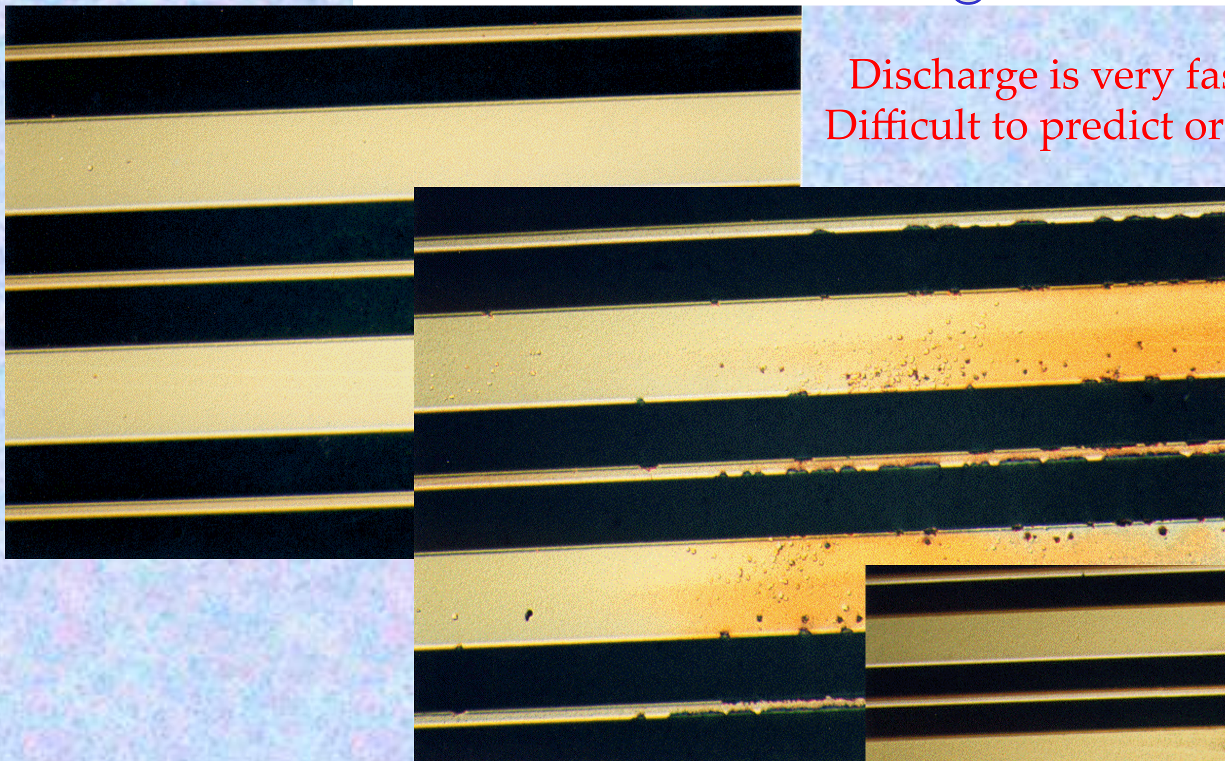
Typical distance between wires limited to 1 mm due to mechanical and electrostatic forces

Typical distance between anodes 200 mm thanks to semiconductor etching technology

A. Oed, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A263 (1988) 351.

MSGC Discharge Problems

Discharge is very fast (~ns)
Difficult to predict or prevent

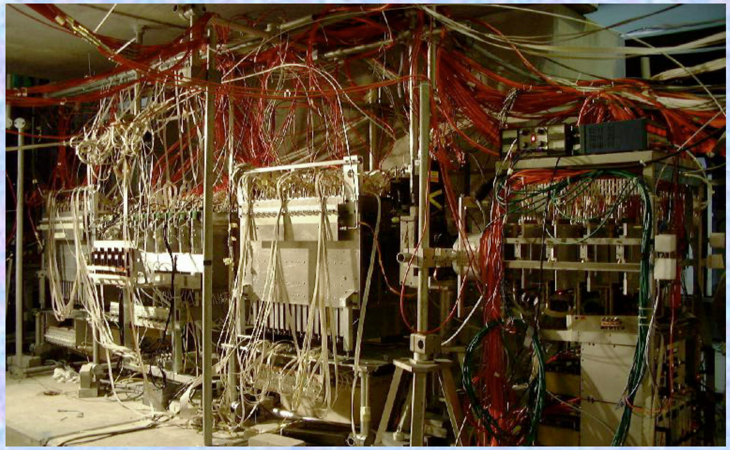


MICRODISCHARGES

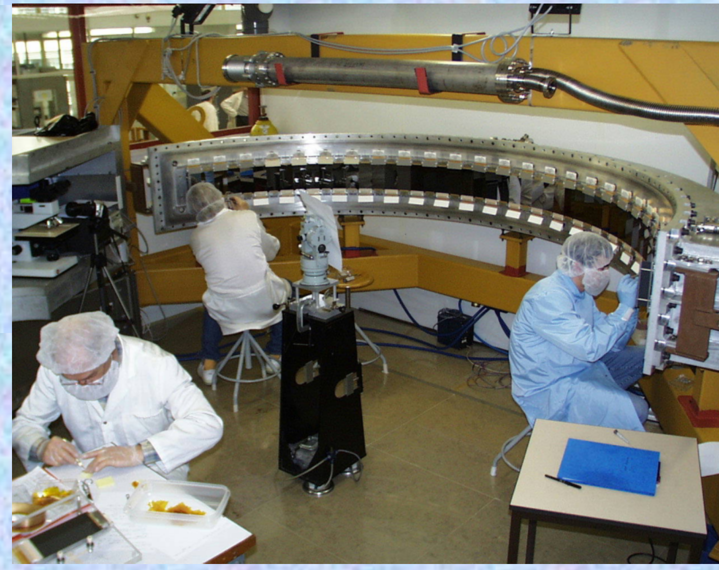
Owing to very small distance between anode and cathode the transition from proportional mode to streamer can be followed by spark, discharge, if the avalanche size exceeds
RAETHER'S LIMIT
$Q \sim 10^7 - 10^8$ electrons

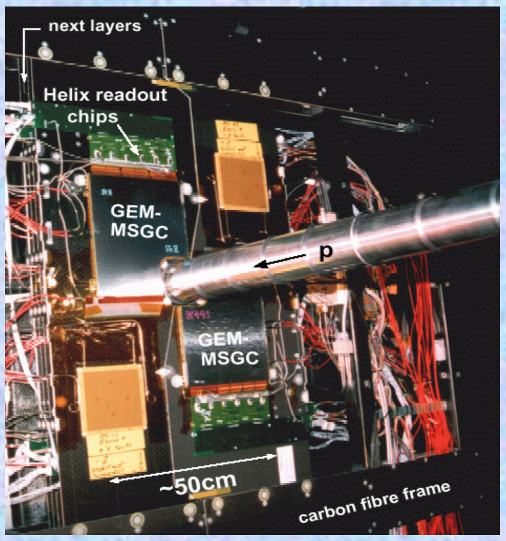
FULL BREAKDOWN

Micro-Strip Gas Chamber (MSGC)



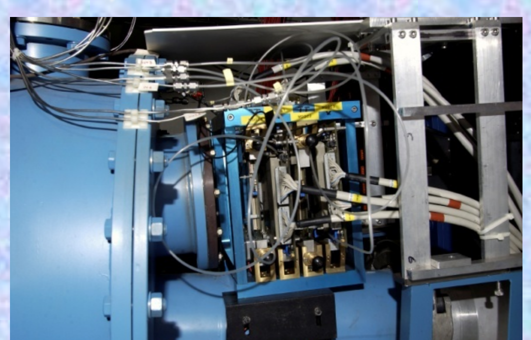
Telescope of 32 MSGCs
tested at PSI in Nov99
(CMS Milestone)





HERA-B Inner Tracker
MSGC-GEM detectors
R_{min} ~ 6 cm
⇒ 10^6 particles/cm^2 s
300 μm pitch
184 chambers: max 25x25 cm^2
~ 10 m^2; 140.000 channels

DIRAC
4 planes MSGC-GEM
Planes 10x10 cm^2

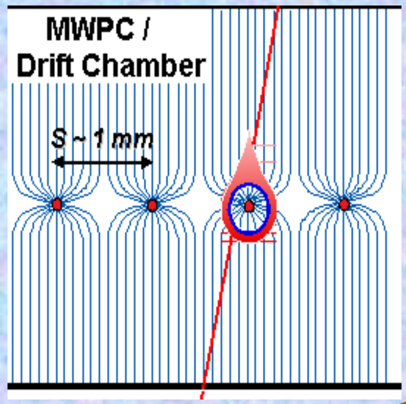


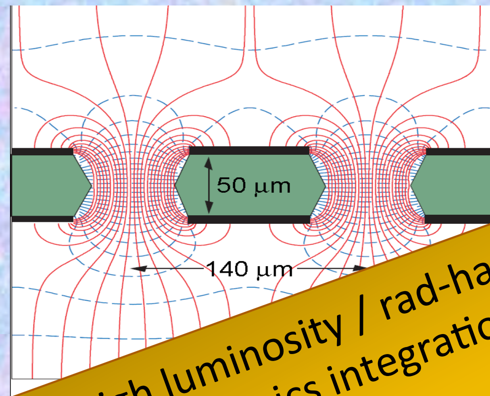
The D20 diffractometer MSGC is working since Sept 2000
1D localisation
48 MSGC plates (8 cm x 15 cm)
Substrate: Schott S8900
Angular coverage : 160° x 5,8°
Position resolution : 2.57 mm (0,1°)
5 cm gap; 1.2 bar CF4 + 2.8 bars 3He

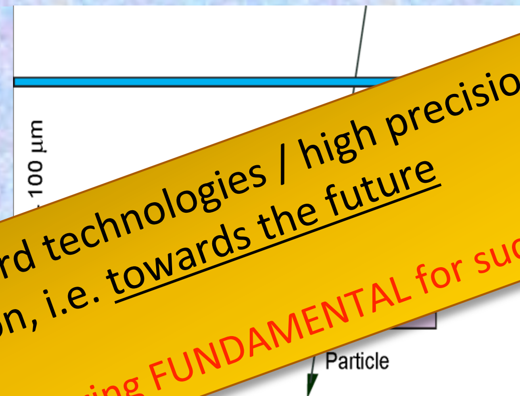
The Rise of Micro-Pattern Gas Detector Technologies

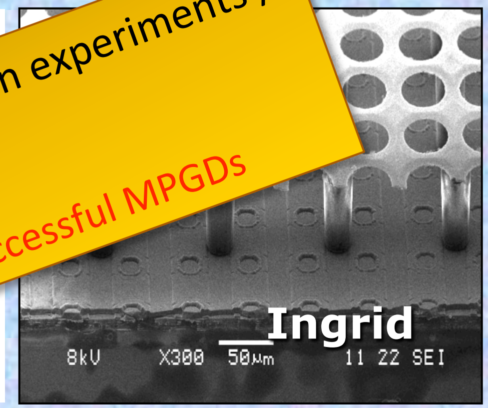
Wire Chambers, TPC, RPC → MPGD (GEM, Micromegas) → InGrid (3D)

YESTERDAY: —INTEGRATION→ **TODAY:** —INTEGRATION→ **FUTURE:**





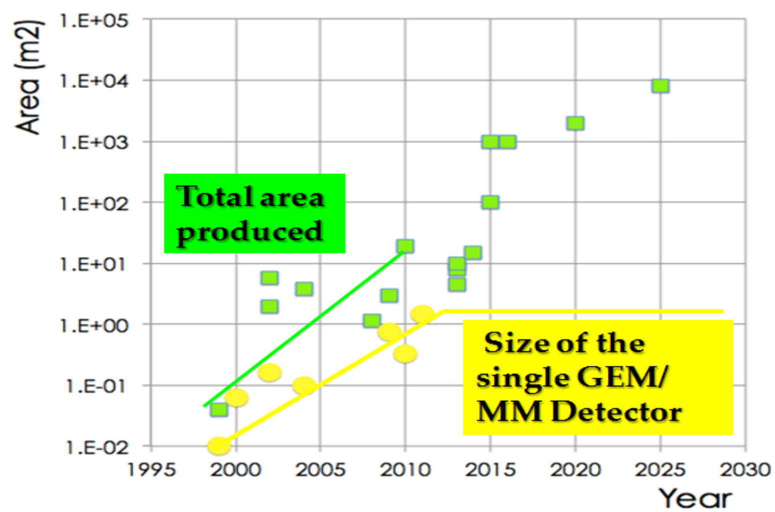




- Moving towards high luminosity / rad-hard technologies / high precision experiments / ultimate detector-electronics integration, i.e. <u>towards the future</u>
- Technological maturity and accurate engineering FUNDAMENTAL for successful MPGDs

MPGD Characte…		…e MM
Active … (Size of si… Large Scale…	…5 m² yes	~ 2 x 1 m^2 yes
Radiation Hardness	Similar to Si-strip det.	Similar to Si-strip. det.
High-Rate Capability	~ 50 MHz/cm^2	Res MM:~10 MHz/cm^2
Spatial resolution	<~30 μm ang. dep.: μTPC	<~30 μm ang. dep.: μTPC
Tracking efficiency	99%	98%
Timing Resolution	~3-5 ns (MIP) & CF_4 < 1-2 ns (UV - 1 ph.e)	3-5 ns (MIP) & CF_4 0.2–0.5 ns (UV–1 ph.e)

Advances in photolithography → Large Area MPGDs (~ m^2 unit size)

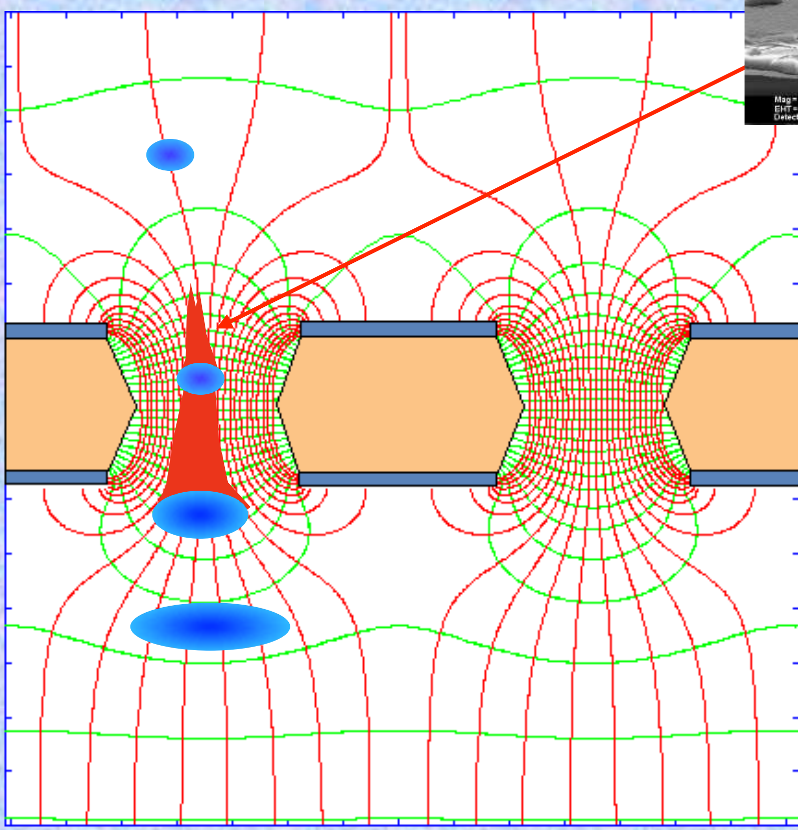


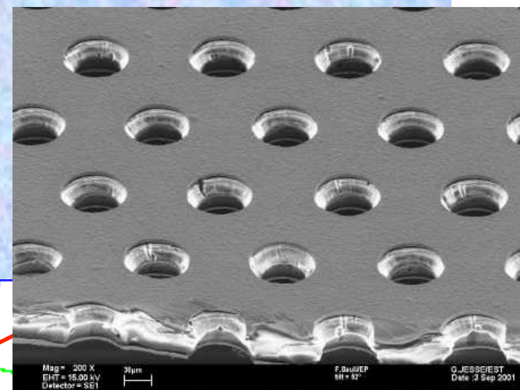
GEM (Gas Electron Multiplier)

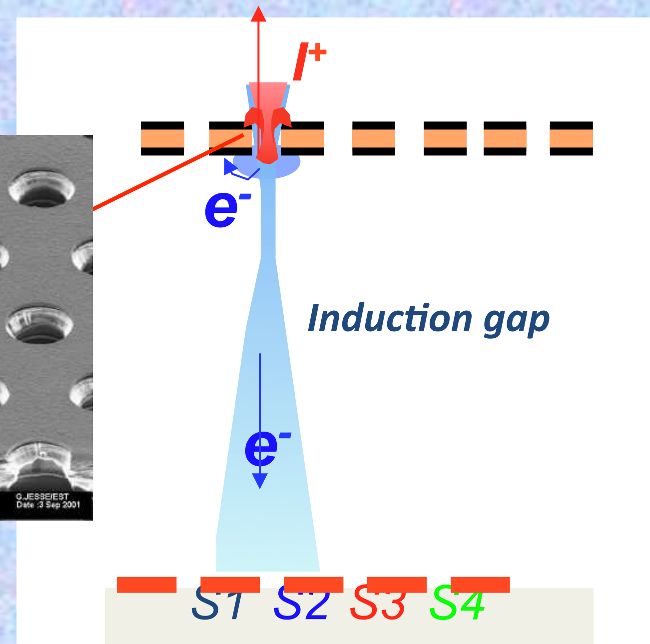
Thin metal-coated polymer foil chemically pierced by a high density of holes

A difference of potentials of ~ 500V is applied between the two GEM electrodes.

→the primary electrons released by the ionizing particle, drift towards the holes where the high electric field triggers the electron multiplication process.







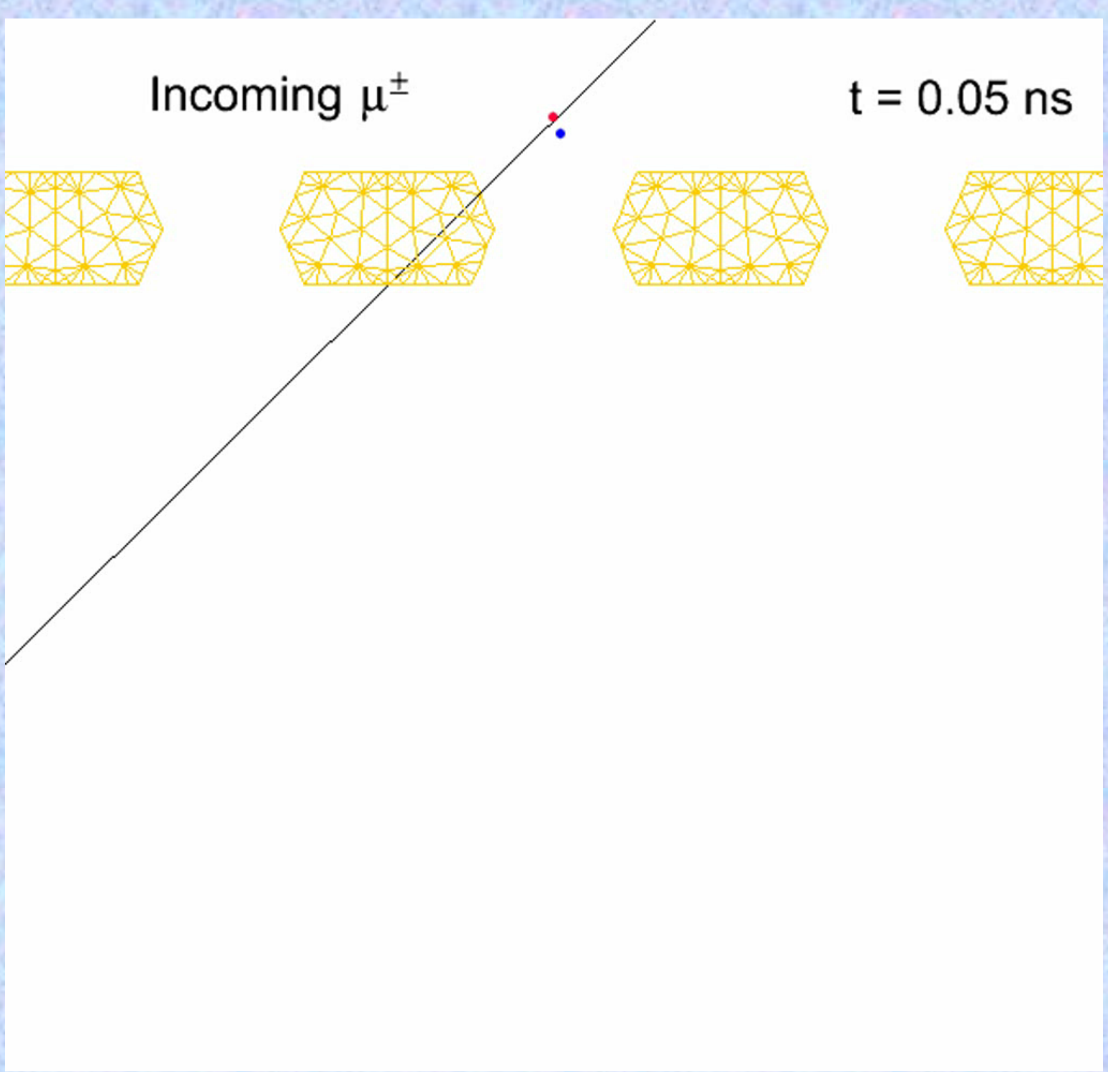
- Electrons are collected on patterned readout board.
- A fast signal can be detected on the lower GEM electrode for triggering or energy discrimination.
- All readout electrodes are at ground potential.

F. Sauli, Nucl. Instrum. Methods A386(1997)531
F. Sauli, http://www.cern.ch/GDD

MPGD Simulation Tools (Avalanche Simulation in GEM)

Animation of the avalanche process (monitor in ns-time electron/ion drifting and multiplication in GEM):

electrons are blue, ions are red, the GEM mesh is orange



- ANSYS: field model
- Magboltz 8.9.6: relevant cross sections of electron-matter interactions
- Garfeld++: simulate electron avalanches

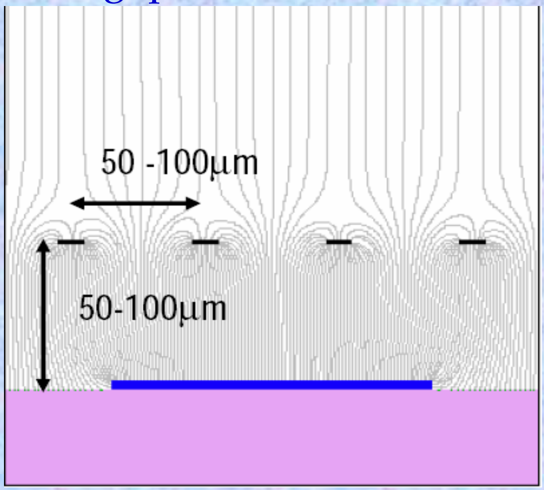
http://cern.ch/garfieldpp/examples/gemgain

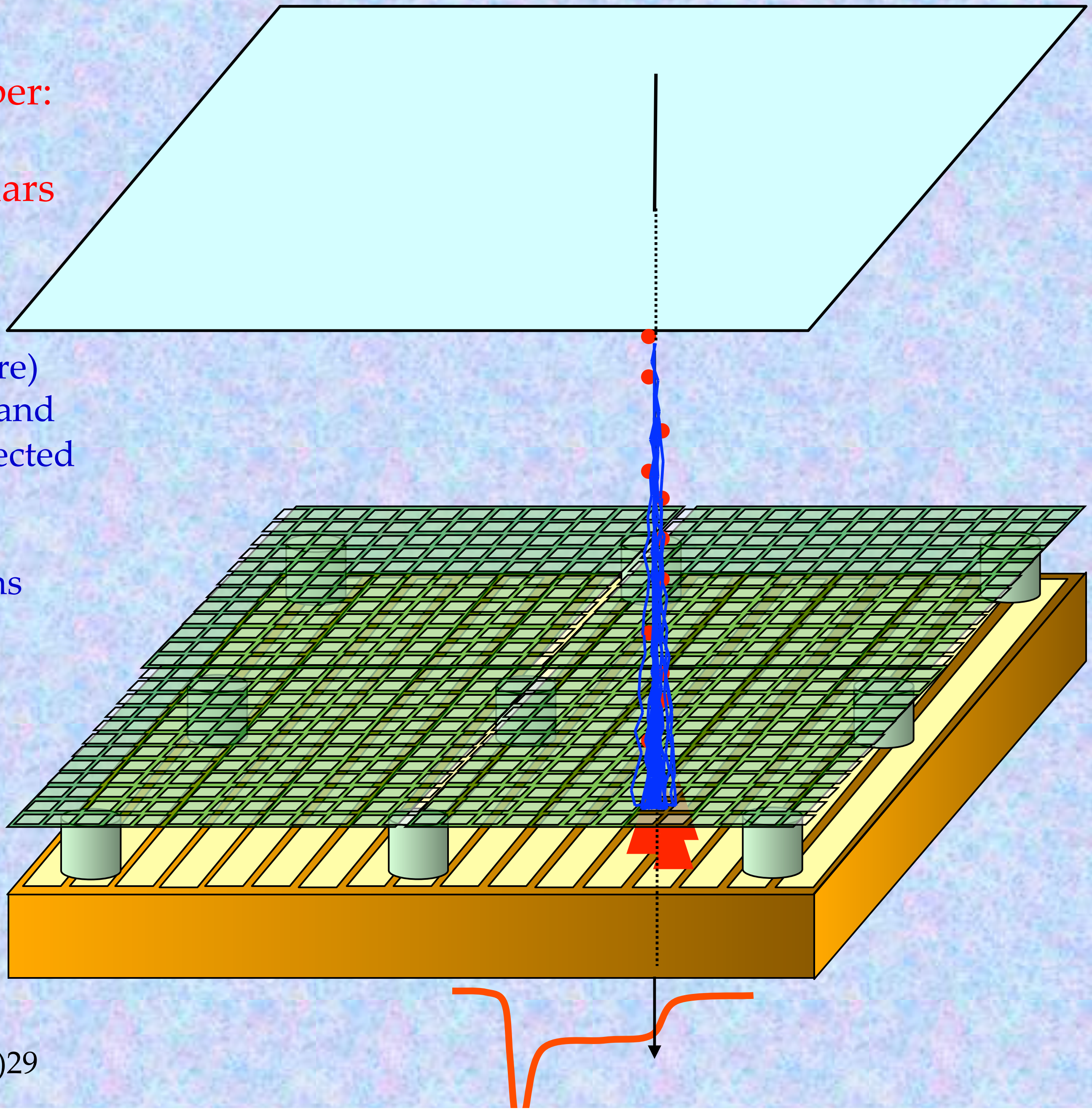
MICro MEsh GAseous Structure (MICROMEGAS)

Micromesh Gaseous Chamber:
micromesh supported
by 50-100 μm insulating pillars

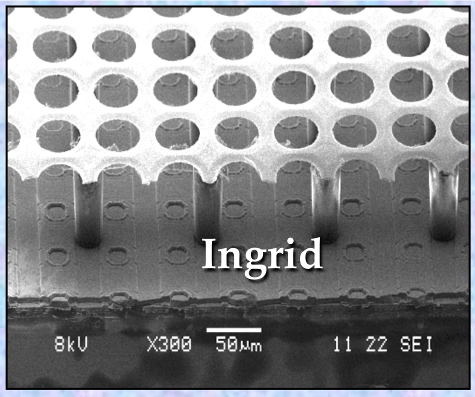
Multiplication (up to 10^5 or more) takes place between the anode and the mesh and the charge is collected on the anode (one stage)

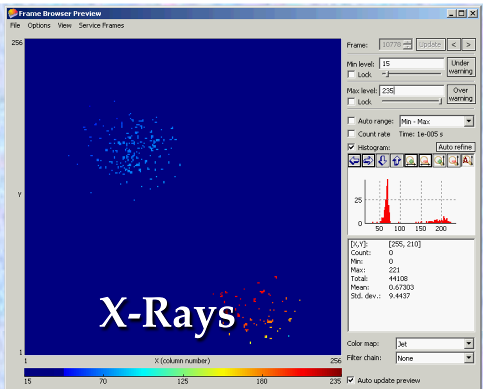
Small gap: fast collection of ions

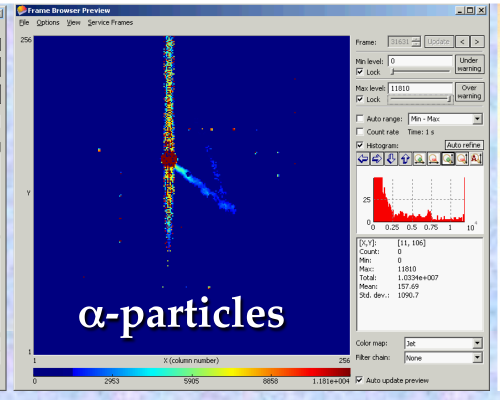


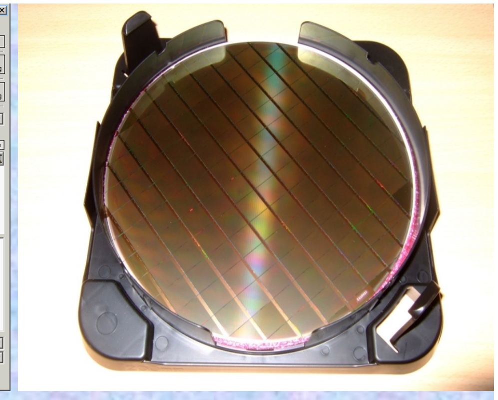


Y. Giomataris et al, NIM A376(1996)29

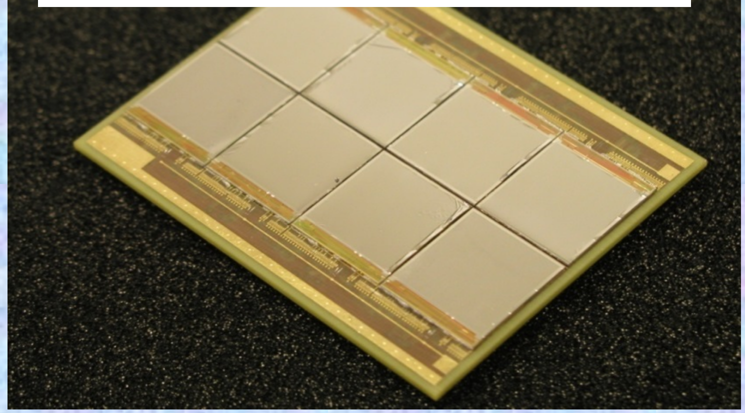






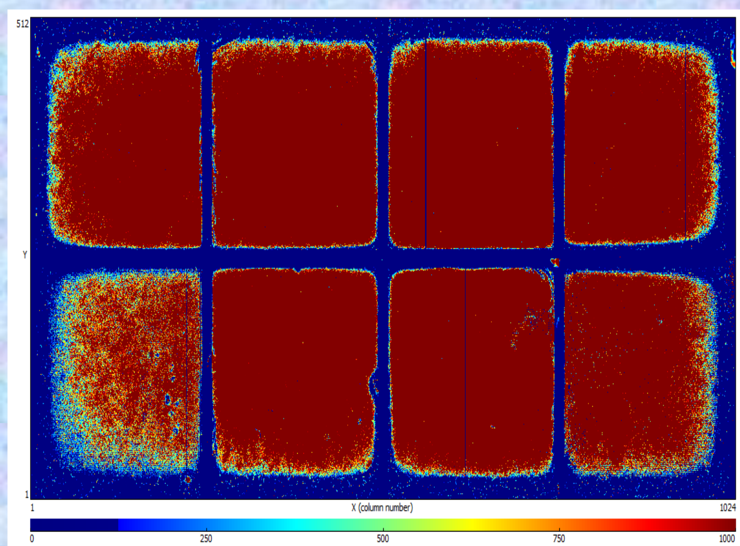


“Octopuce” (8 Timepix ASICs):

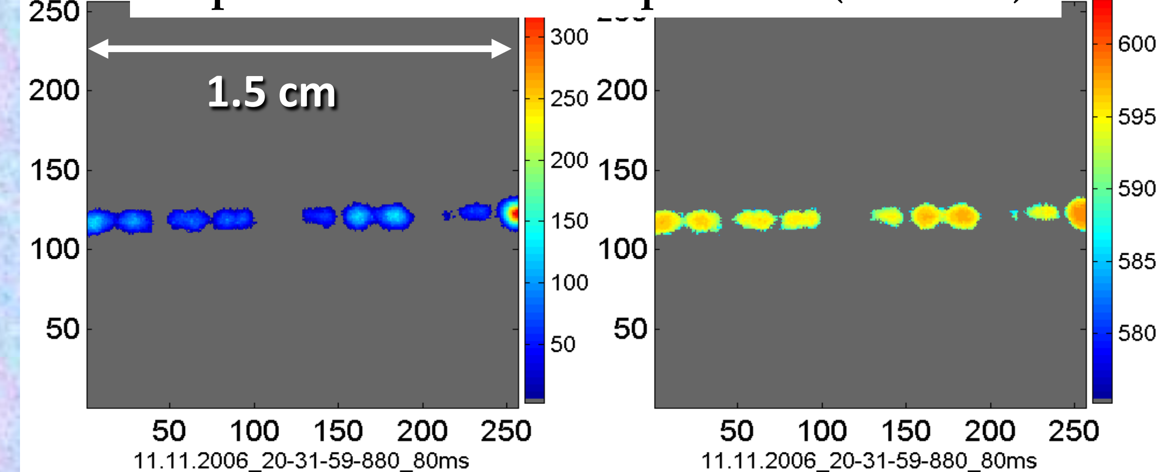


INSTRUMENTATION FRONTIER:

PIXEL READOUT OF MPGDs – Ultimate Gas-Silicon Detector Integration



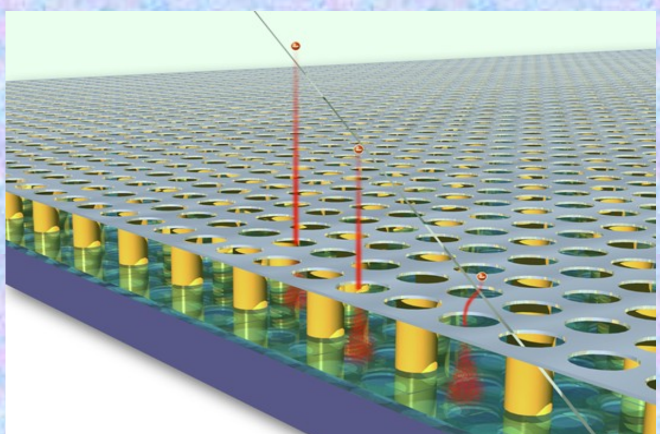
Triple GEM stack + Timepix ASIC (5 GeV e-):

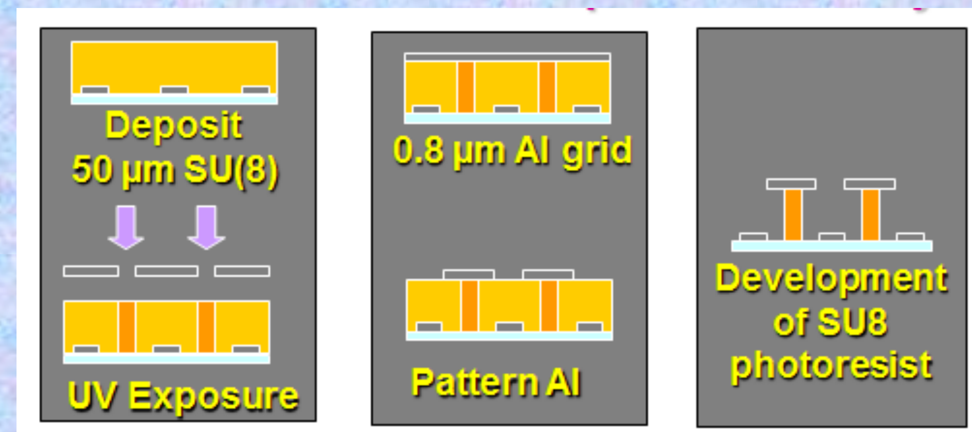


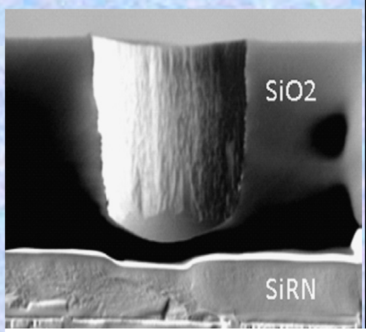
Pixel Readout of MPGDs: "InGrid" Concept

"InGrid" Concept: By means of advanced wafer processing-technology INTEGRATE MICROMEGAS amplification grid directly on top of CMOS ("Timepix") ASIC

3D Gaseous Pixel Detector → 2D (pixel dimensions) x 1D (drift time)



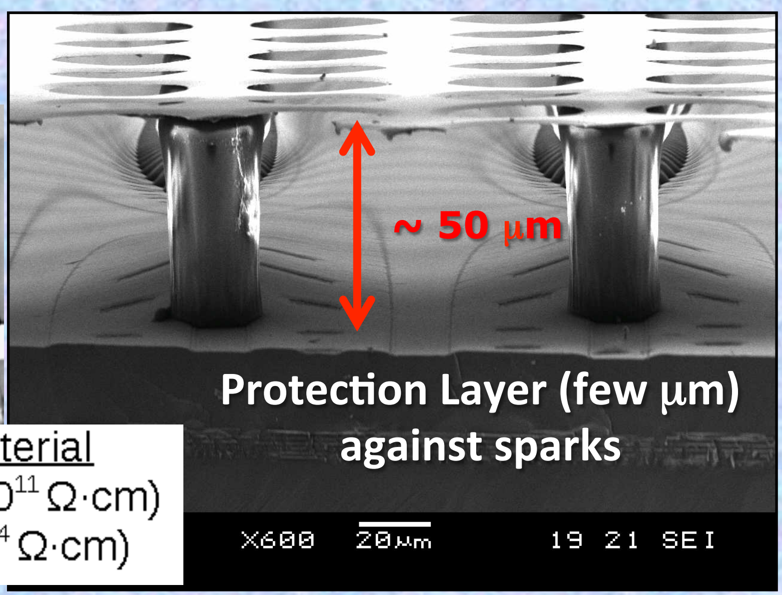


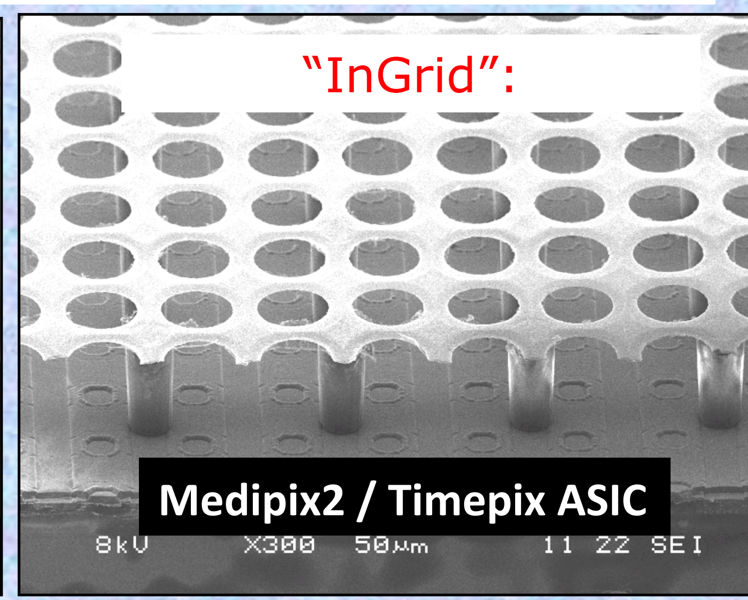


high resistive material

15 μm aSi:H (~10^{11} Ω·cm)

8 μm Si_XN_Y (~10^{14} Ω·cm)



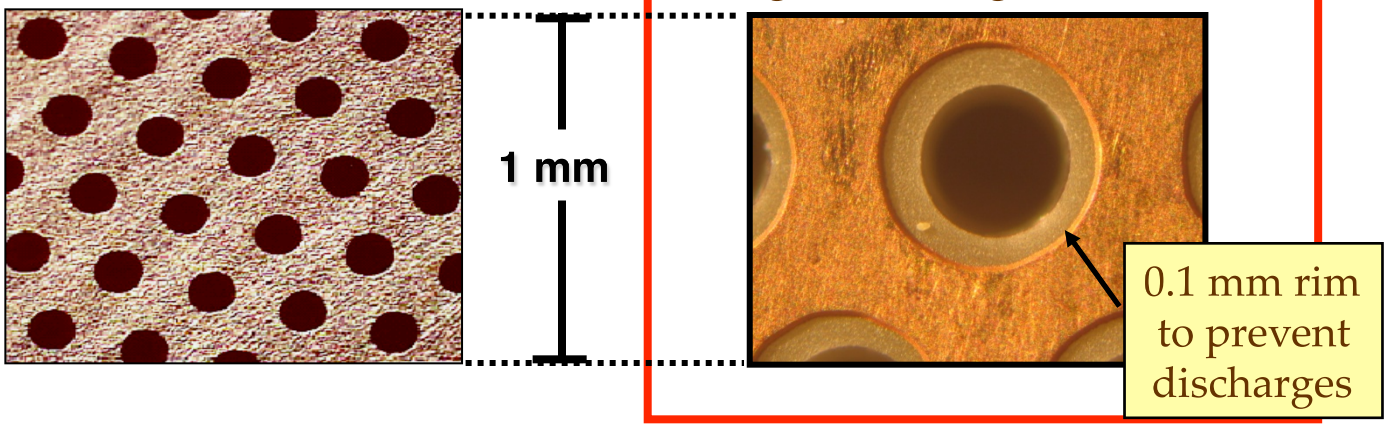


Thick-GEM Multipliers (THGEM)

Simple & Robust → Manufactured by standard PCB techniques of precise drilling in G-10 (and other materials) and Cu etching

STANDARD GEM
10^3 GAIN IN SINGLE GEM

THGEM
10^5 gain in single-THGEM



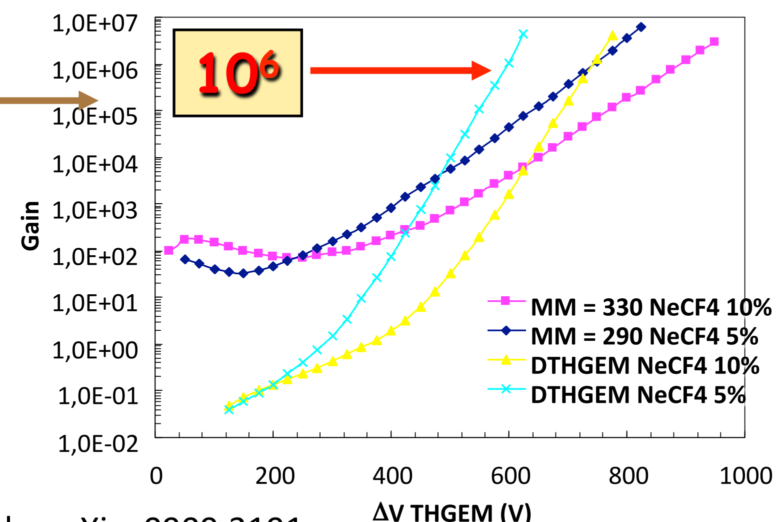
Other groups developed similar hole-multipliers:

- Optimized GEM: L. Periale et al., NIM A478 (2002) 377.

- LEM: P. Jeanneret,
- PhD thesis, 2001.

- Effective single-electron detection (high gas gain ~10^5 (>10^6) @ single (double) THGEM)
- Few-ns RMS time resolution
- Sub-mm position resolution
- MHz/mm^2 rate capability
- Cryogenic operation: OK
- Gas: molecular and noble gases
- Pressure: 1mbar - few bar

Double THGEM or THGEM/Micromegas



C. Azevedo et al.; arXiv: 0909.3191

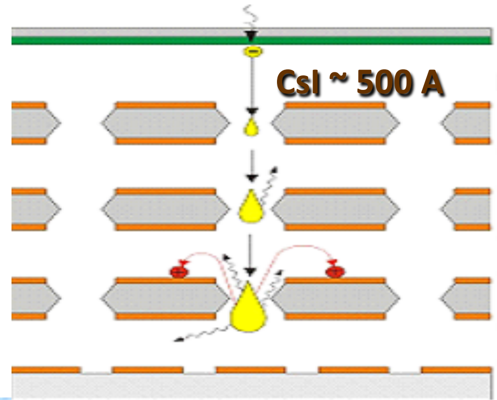
MPGD-Based Gaseous Photomultipliers (GPM)

GEM Gaseous Photomultipliers (GEM+CsI photocathode) to detect single photoelectrons

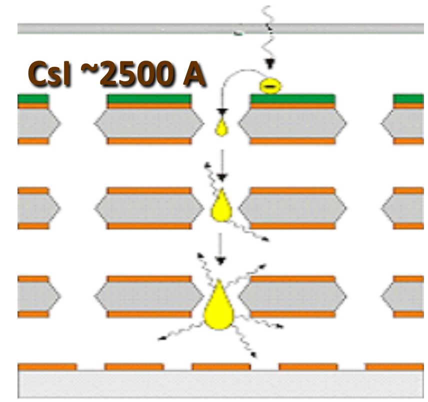
Multi-GEM Gaseous Photomultipliers:

- ❖ Largely reduced photon feedback (can operate in pure noble gas & CF_4)
- ❖ Fast signals [ns] → good timing
- ❖ Excellent localization response
- ❖ Able to operate at cryogenic T

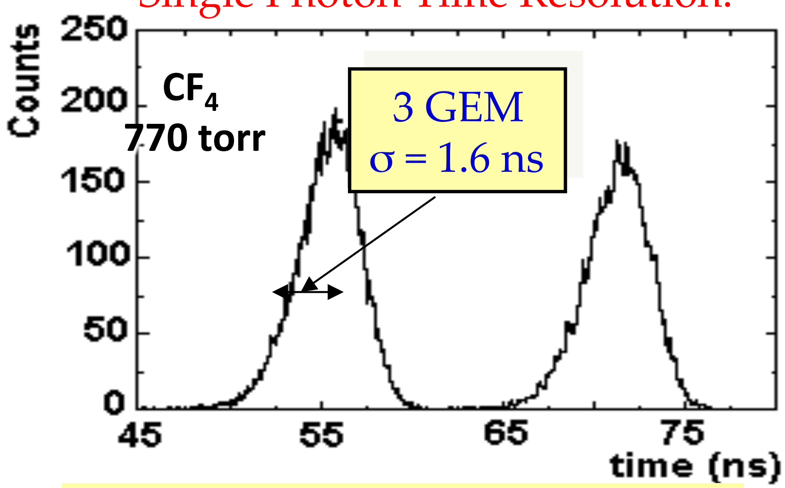
Semitransparent Photocathode (PC)



Reflective Photocathode (PC)

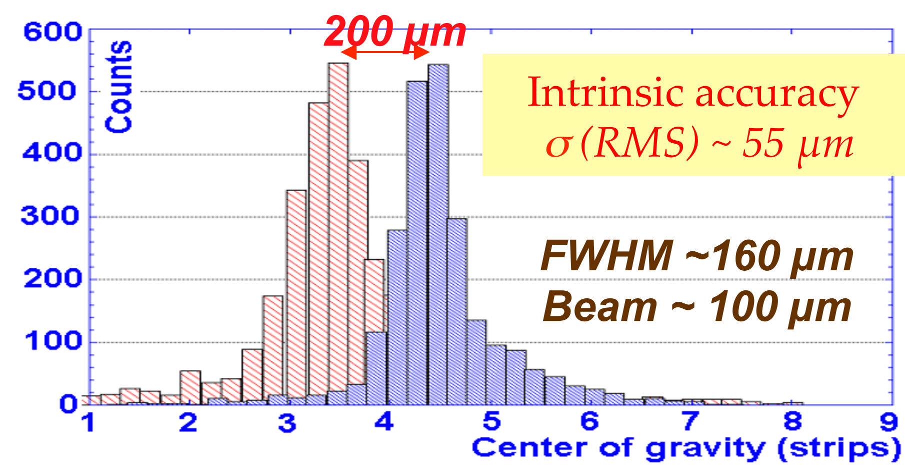


Single Photon Time Resolution:



Micromegas: $\sigma \sim 0.7$ ns with MIPs

Single Photon Position Accuracy:

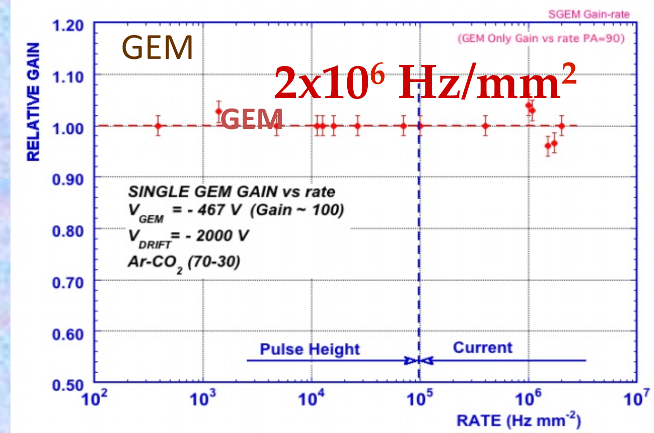


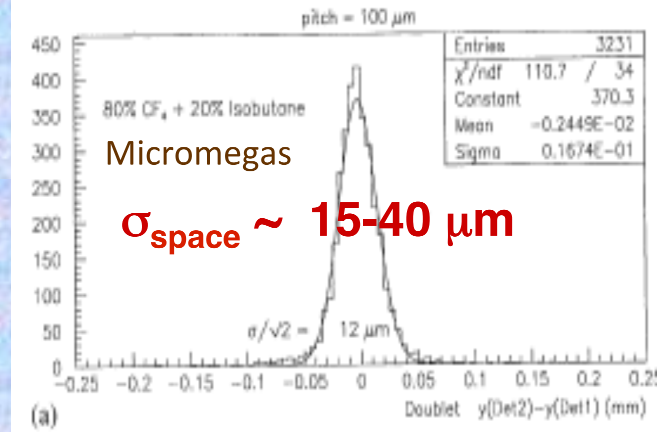
Intrinsic accuracy $\sigma\,(RMS) \sim 55\ \mu m$

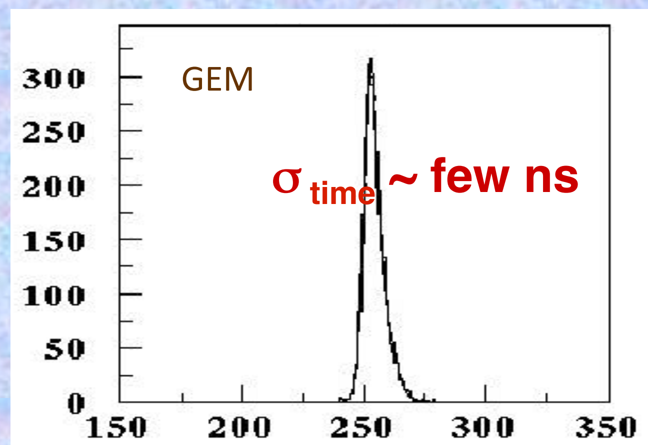
E.Nappi, NIMA471 (2001) 18; T. Meinschad et al, NIM A535 (2004) 324; D.Mormann et al., NIMA504 (2003) 93

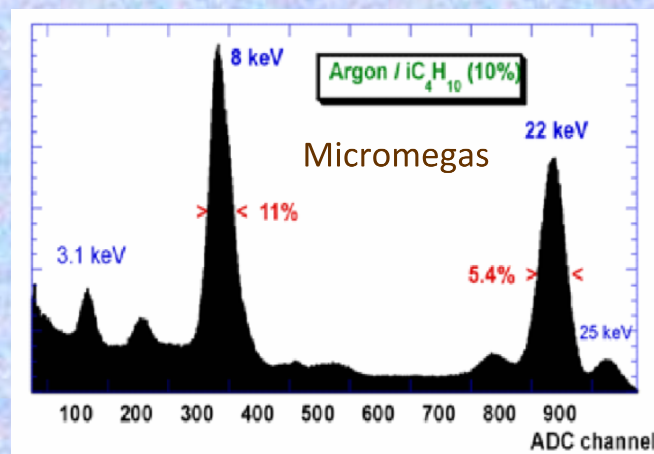
Why Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detectors are so attractive ...

- High Rate Capability
- High Gain
- High Space Resolution
- Good Time Resolution
- Good Energy Resolution
- Excellent Radiation Hardness
- Ion Backflow Reduction
- Photon Feedback Reduction









One of the recent reviews describing the progress of the RD51 collaboration:

Modern Physics Letters A
Vol. 28, No. 13 (2013) 1340022 (25 pages)
© World Scientific Publishing Company
DOI: 10.1142/S0217732313400221

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MICRO-PATTERN GASEOUS DETECTOR TECHNOLOGIES AND RD51 COLLABORATION

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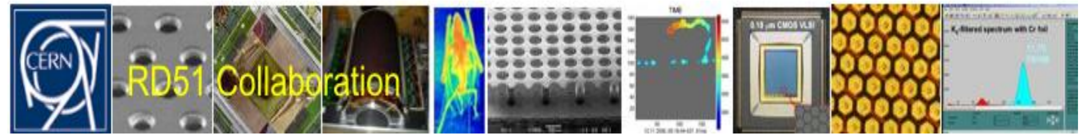
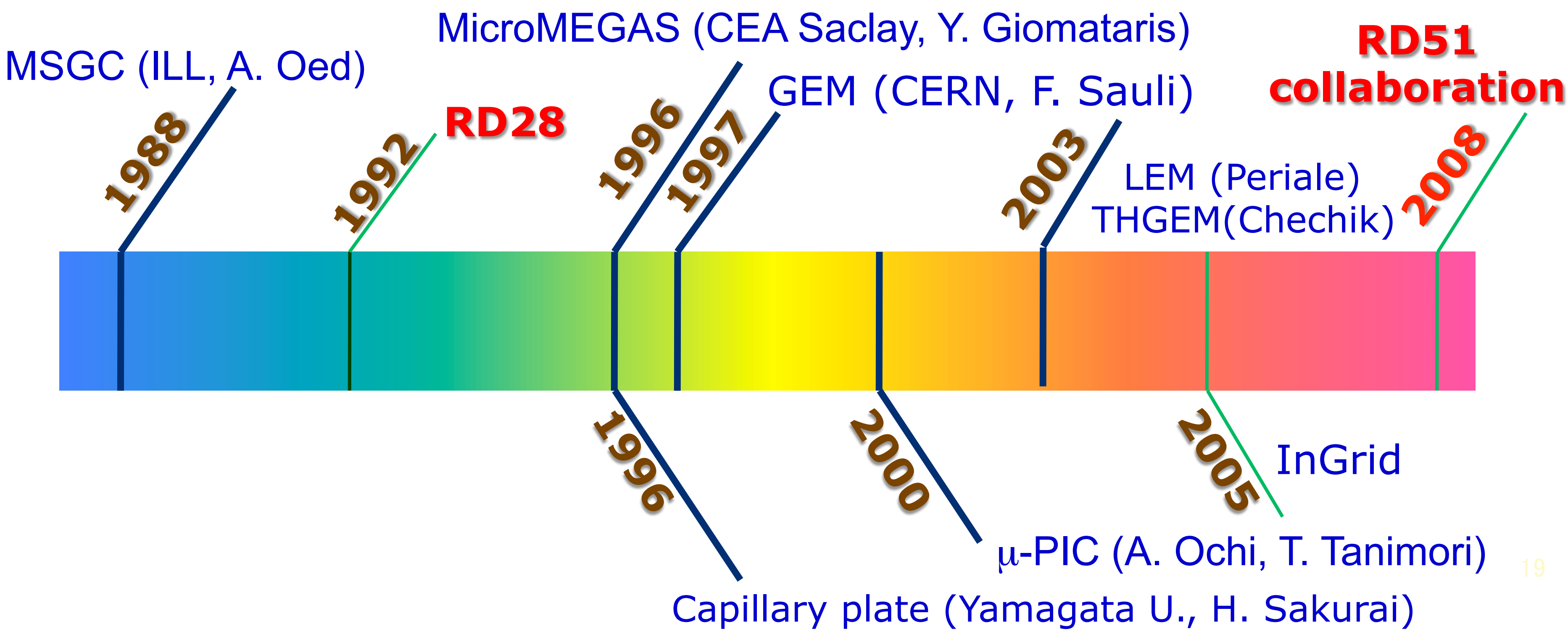
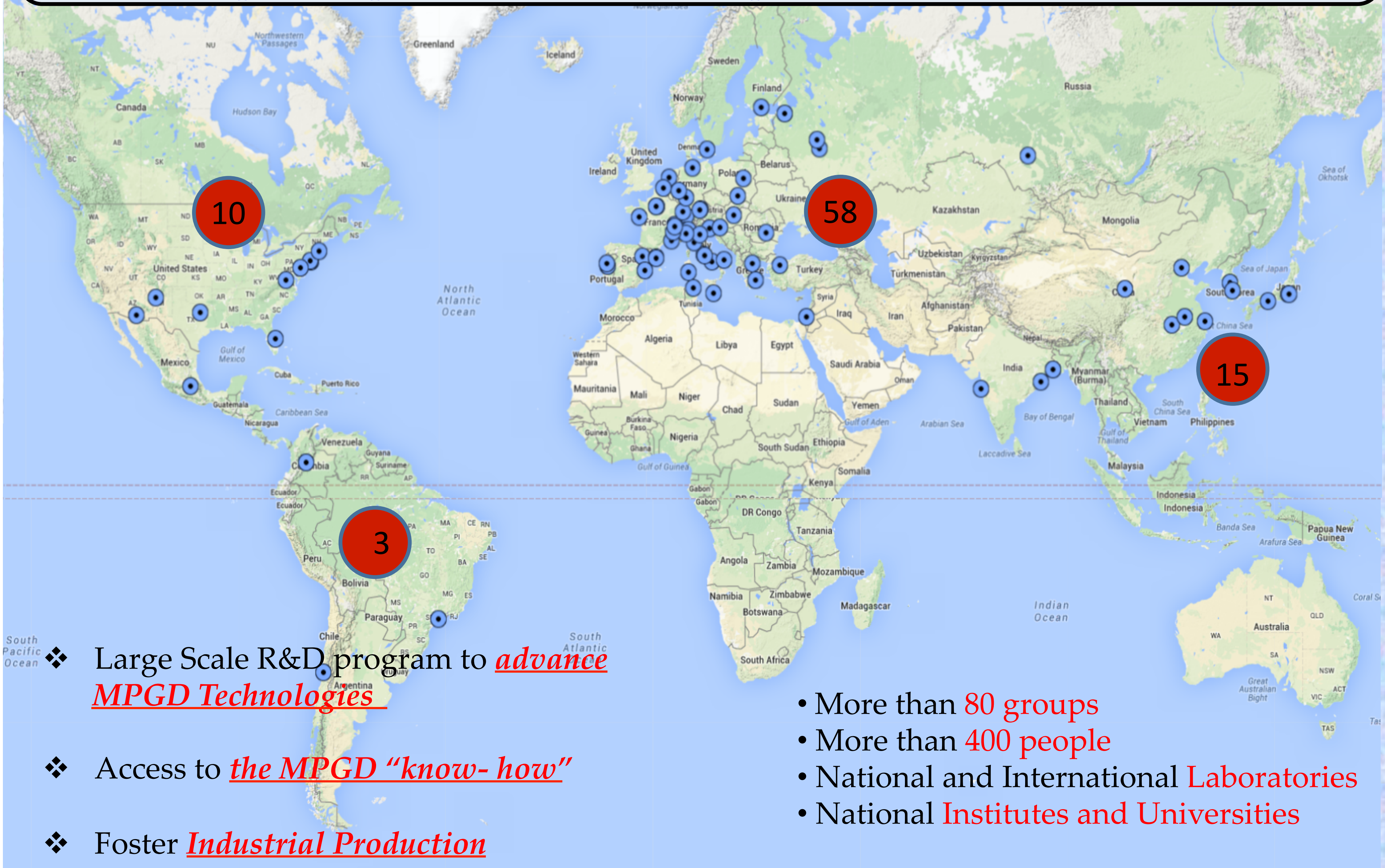
Historical Roadmap of the MPGD Technologies and RD51 Collaboration





- Many of the Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detector Technologies were introduced before the RD51 Collaboration was founded
- With more techniques becoming available (or affordable), new detection concepts are being introduced and the existing ones are substantially improved

The main objective is to advance MPGD technological development and associated electronic-readout systems, for applications in basic and applied research": http://rd51-public.web.cern.ch/rd51-public

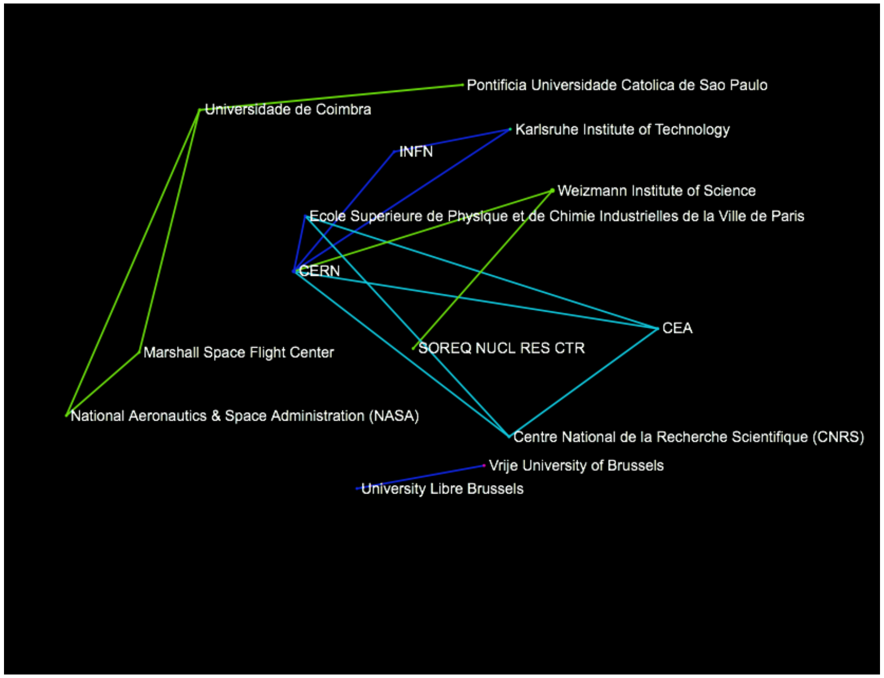


- ❖ Large Scale R&D program to ***advance MPGD Technologies***
- ❖ Access to ***the MPGD "know- how"***
- ❖ Foster ***Industrial Production***

- More than 80 groups
- More than 400 people
- National and International Laboratories
- National Institutes and Universities

RD51 and the Rise of Micro-Pattern Gas Detectors

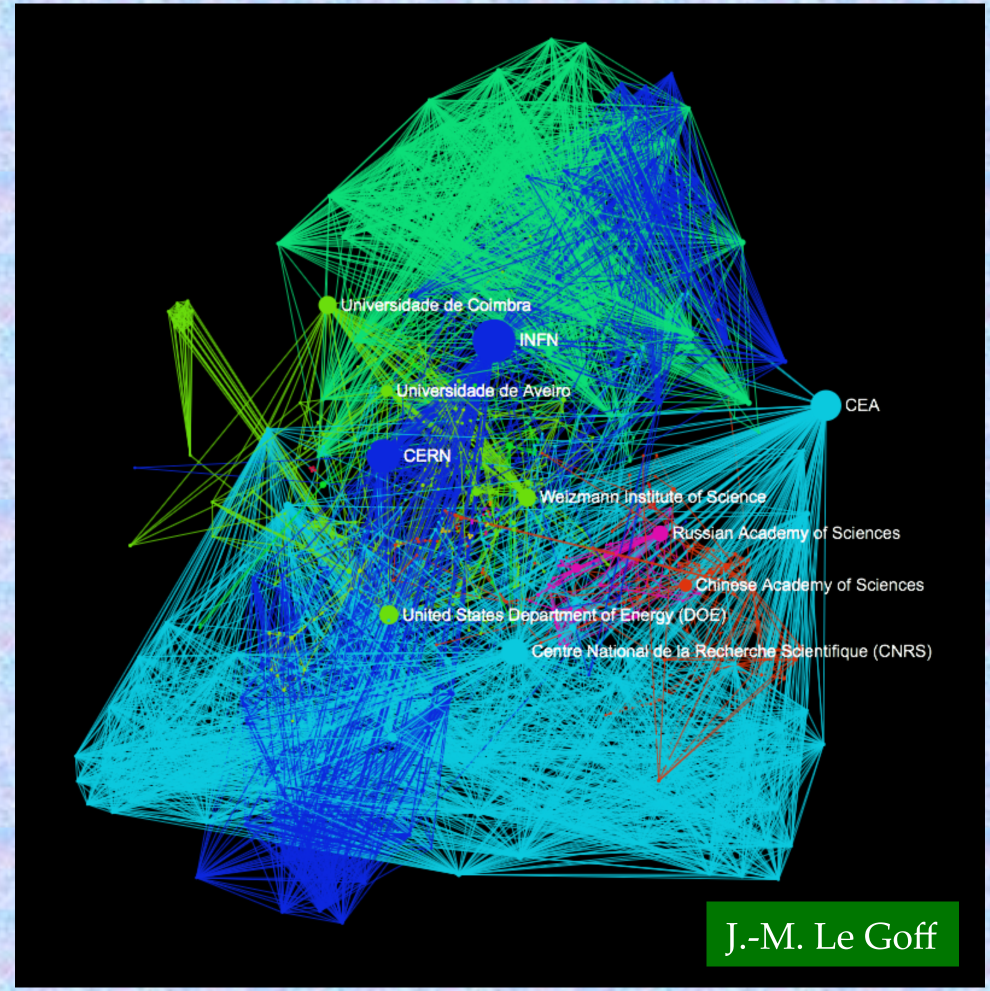
A fundamental boost is offered by RD51: from isolate MPGD developers to a world-wide net



A combined map of organizations working with MPGDs built with collaboration-spotting software developed at CERN

→ huge growth in interest in the MPGD technologies

Collaboration Spotting Software: http://collspotting.web.cern.ch/)



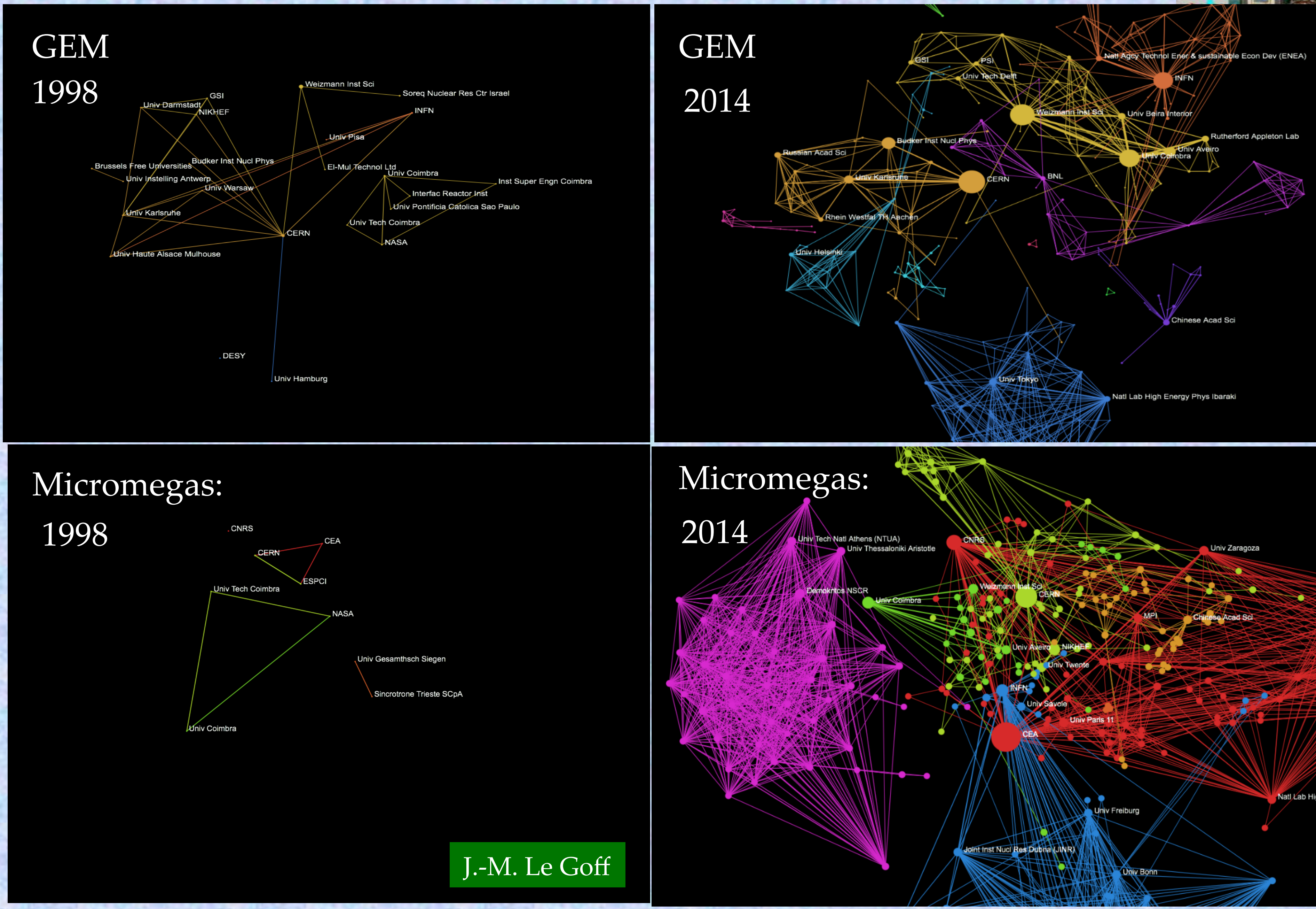
Map: **RD51**

Current year:	1998
Organisations:	40/717
Clusters:	5
Publications:	35/1059

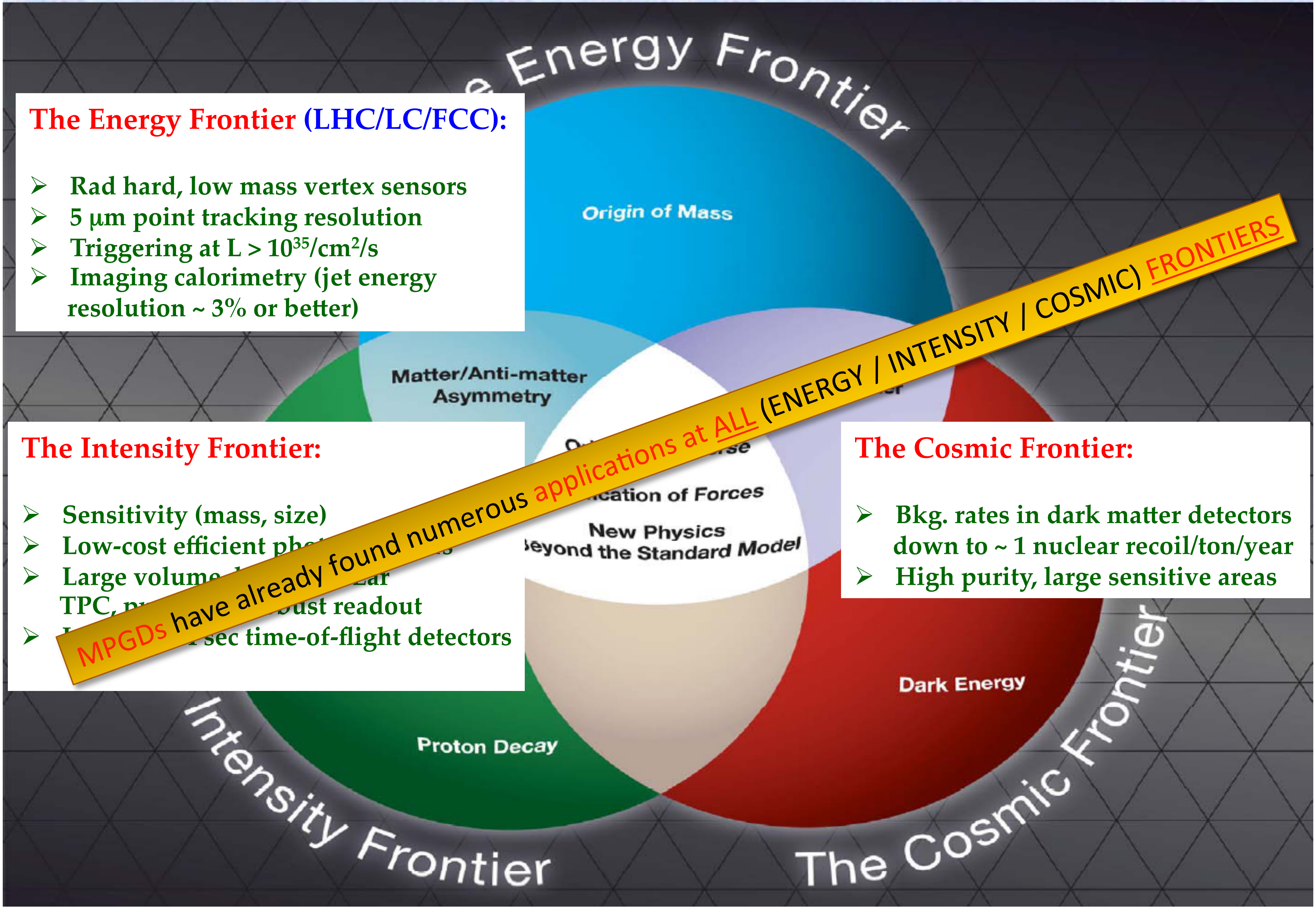
Map: **RD51**

Current year:	2015
Organisations:	717
Clusters:	12
Publications:	1059

RD51 and the Rise of Micro-Pattern Gas Detectors



Challenges for Future Detectors: Experimental Opportunities



The Energy Frontier (LHC/LC/FCC):

- Rad hard, low mass vertex sensors
- 5 μm point tracking resolution
- Triggering at L > 10^{35}/cm^2/s
- Imaging calorimetry (jet energy resolution ~ 3% or better)

The Intensity Frontier:

- Sensitivity (mass, size)
- Low-cost efficient ph…
- Large volume … Ar TPC, … bust readout
- … sec time-of-flight detectors

The Cosmic Frontier:

- Bkg. rates in dark matter detectors down to ~ 1 nuclear recoil/ton/year
- High purity, large sensitive areas

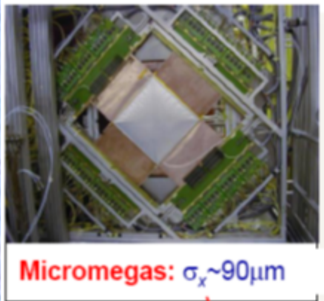
MPGDs have already found numerous applications at ALL (ENERGY / INTENSITY / COSMIC) FRONTIERS

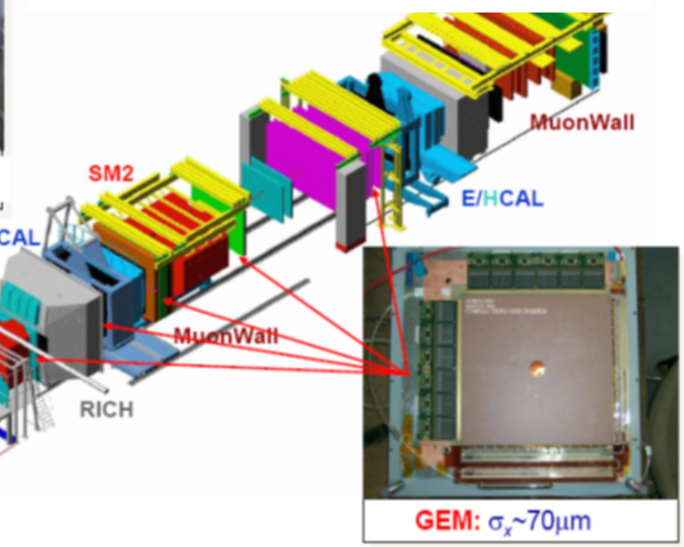
MPGD Tracking Concepts for Hadron / Nuclear Physics

Experiment/ Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics/ Performance	Special Requirements/ Remarks
COMPASS @ CERN Run: 2002 - now	Hadron Physics (Tracking)	GEM Micromegas w/ GEM preampl.	Total area: 2.6 m^2 Single unit detect: 0.31x0.31 m^2 Total area: ~ 2 m^2 Single unit detect: 0.4x0.4 m^2	**Max.rate:**10^7 Hz (~100kHz/mm^2) **Spatial res.:** ~70-100 μm (strip), ~120μm (pixel) **Time res.:** ~ 8 ns **Rad. Hard.:** 2500 mC/cm^2	Required beam tracking (pixelized central / beam area)
KEDR @ BINP Run: 2010-now	Particle Physics (Tracking)	GEM	Toral area: ~0.1 m^2	**Max. rate:**1 MHz/mm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~70μm	
SBS in Hall A @ JLAB Start: > 2017	Nuclear Physics (Tracking) nucleon form factors / struct.	GEM	Total area: 14 m^2 Single unit detect. 0.6x0.5m^2	**Max. rate:**400 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~70μm **Time res.:** ~ 15 ns **Rad. Hard.:** 0.1-1 kGy/y.	
pRad in Hall B @ JLAB Start: 2017	Nuclear Physics (Tracking) precision meas. of proton radius	GEM	Total area: 1.5m^2 Single unit detect. 1.2x0.6 m2	**Max. rate:**5 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~70μm **Time res.:** ~ 15 ns **Rad. Hard.:** 10 kGy/y.	
SoLID in Hall A@ JLAB Start: ~ > 2020	Nuclear Physics (Tracking)	GEM	Total area: 40m^2 Single unit detect. 1.2x0.6 m2	**Max. rate:**600 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~100μm **Time res.:** ~ 15 ns **Rad. Hard.:** 0.8-1 kGy/y.	
E42 and E45 @JPARC Start: ~2020	Hadron Physics (Tracking)	TPC w/ GEM, gating grid	Total area: 0.26m^2 0.52m(diameter) x0.5m(drift length)	**Max. rate:**10^6 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** 0.2-0.4 mm	Gating grid operation ~ 1kHz
ACTAR TPC Start: ~2020 for 10 y.	Nuclear physics Nuclear structure Reaction processes	TPC w/ Micromegas (amp. gap -220 μm)	2 detectors: 25*25 cm2 and 12.5*50cm2	Counting rate < 10^4 nuclei but higher if some beam masks are used.	Work with various gas (He mixture, iC4H10, D2…)

COMPASS Experiment – First Large Scale Use of GEMs and Micromegas

TRACKING in COMPASS (2002-2007)
- 22 Triple-GEM (31*31 cm^2)
- 12 MICROMEGAS (40*40 cm^2)





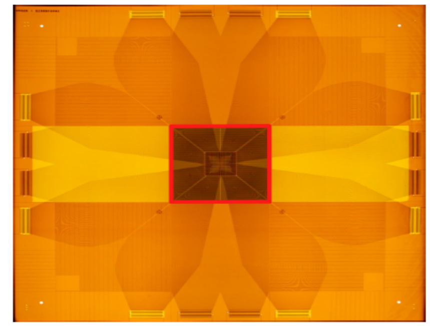
Since > 2008: Detectors active in beam area with pixel read-out (used for beam tracking)

Pixelised GEM:

Foil: 450 × 450 mm^2
- 3 conducting layers 5 µm Cu
- 2 intermediate layers 50 µm Polyimide

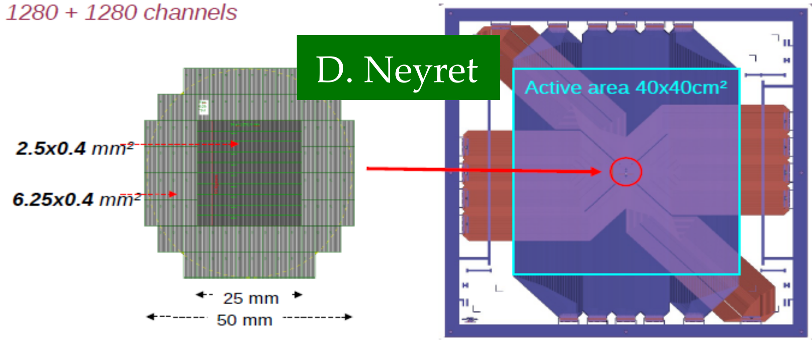
Centre: 32 × 32 mm^2
- 32 × 32 quadratic pixels

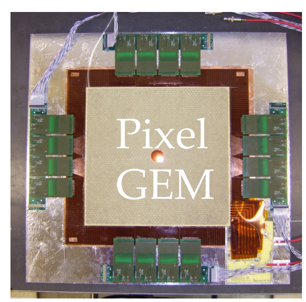
Periphery: 100 × 100 mm^2
- 2 layers, 512 strips each
- equal charge sharing
- pitch: 400 µm

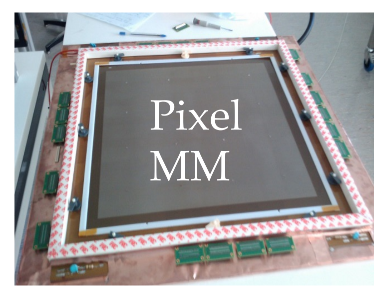


Pixelised MM with GEM preamplification:

1280 + 1280 channels



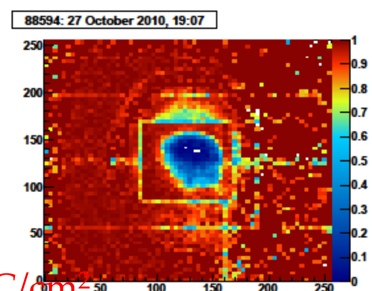




Aging of PixelGEM Detectors:

For some detectors from first batch
→ efficiency loss

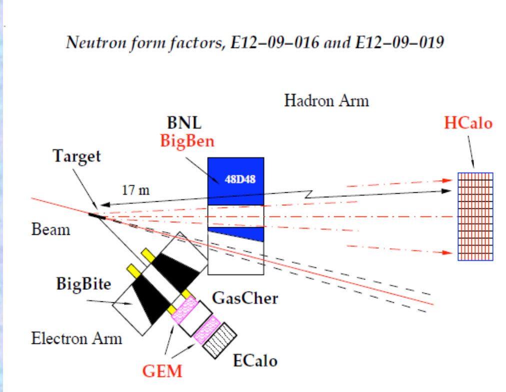
B. Ketzer

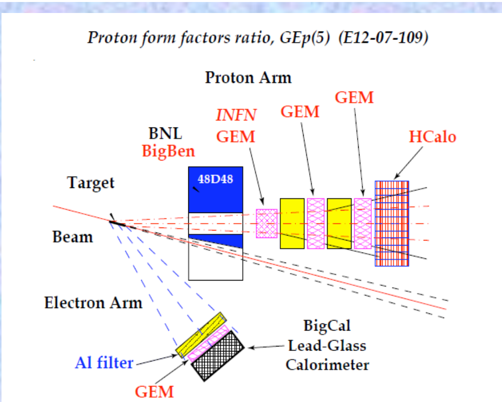


Total charge collected:
- 2008/2009 (p beam): (500 ±20) mC/cm^2
- 2010/2011 (m beam): (1000±20) mC/cm

Tracked down to Si deposits on GEM; culprit were gas leaks that allowed Si from an outside sealant to migrate into chamber →
"OLD Lesson": Never, ever use materials containing Si

GEM Tracker of the SuperBigBite Spectrometer at Hall A @ JLAB





▪SBS Physics

- Nucleon Form Factors (FFs) -
- Nucleon Structures

▪SBS detectors:

- Large Luminosity & moderate acceptance
- Independent arm (re-configurable detectors)

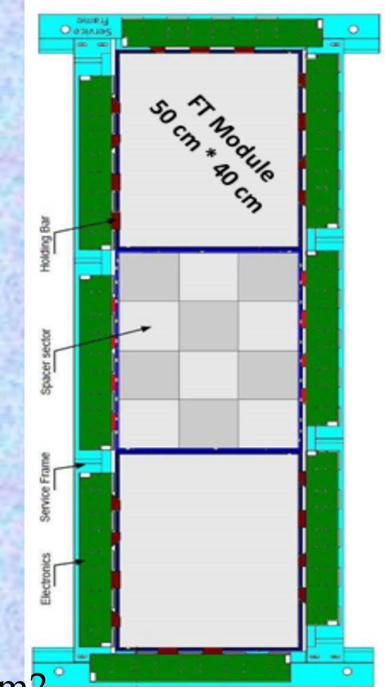
Front Tracker

- 6 layers of active area 150x50cm2

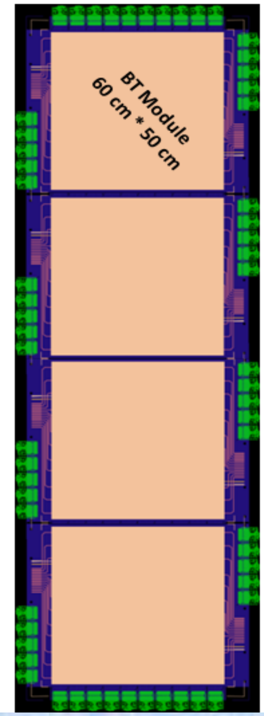
Back Tracker

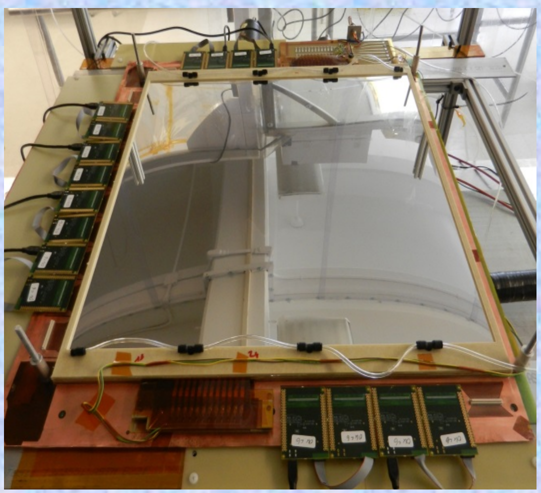
- 2*5 layers of active area 200x60 cm2

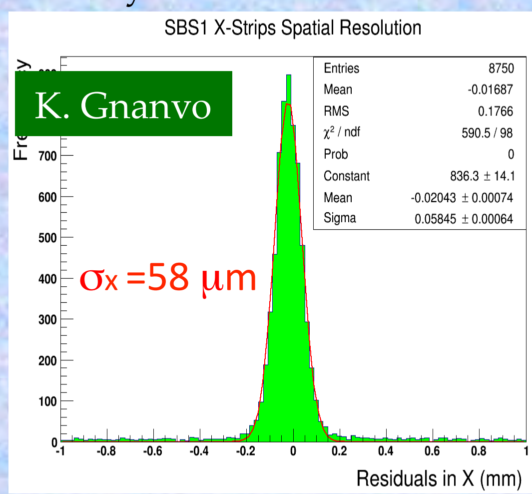
FT layer (1st tracker)

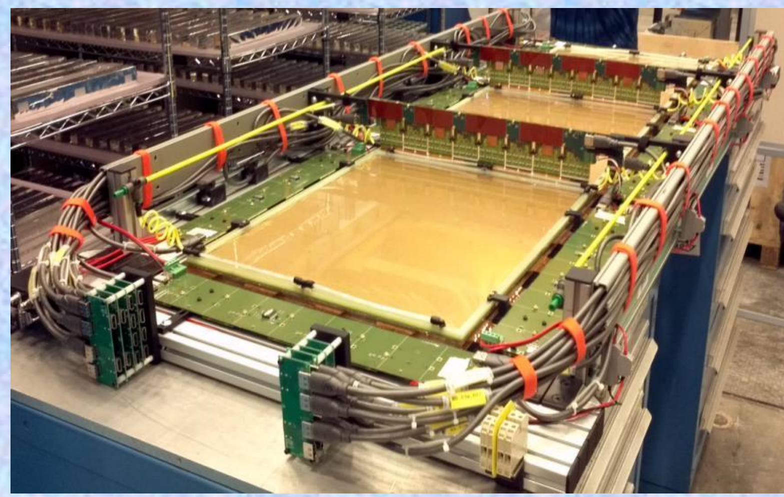


BT layer (2nd & 3rd Trackers)





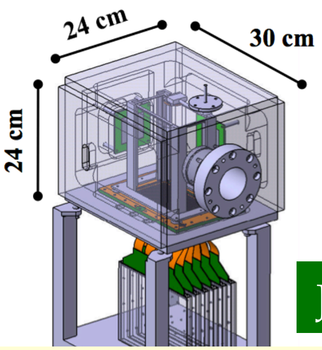


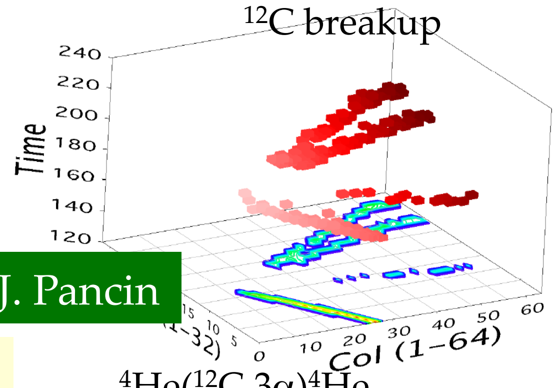


Several Examples of TPC Tracking in Nuclear Physics Projects

The ACTAR TPC Project:
(gas is used as a secondary target for nuclear reactions):

Goal: Nuclear structure with rare-isotope beams



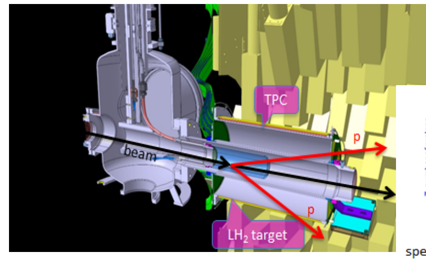


J. Pancin

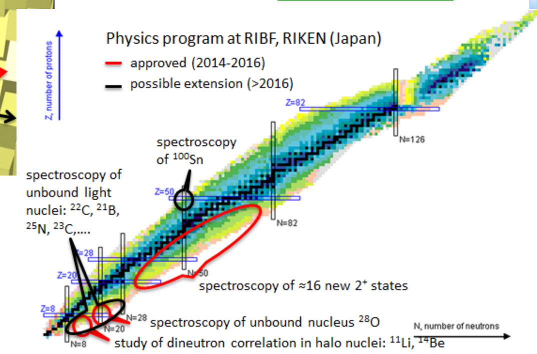
MM-based readout

^{4}He(^{12}C,3α)^{4}He

The MINOS TPC: coupling liquid H2 target (10-20 cm) to a Vertex tracker (TPC)
GOAL: spectroscopy of the most exotic nuclei



A. Corsi



MM-based readout

HypTPC for J-PARC E42/E45 Experiments:

H. Sako

E42 (H-dibaryon search)

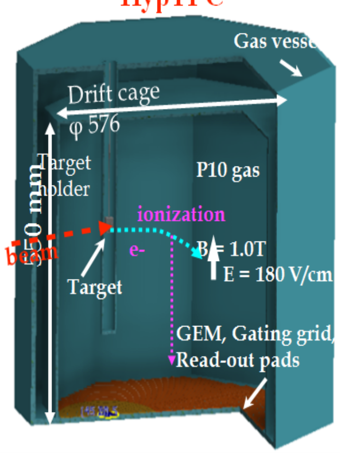
$K^- \mathbf{C} \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda\Lambda \mathbf{X} \rightarrow K^+ p\pi^+ p\pi^+ X$

E45 (Baryon resonance measurements)

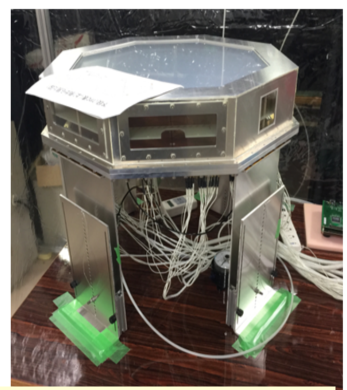
$\pi^\pm p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^\pm n,\ \pi^\pm p \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 p$

- High beam rate operation at 10^6Hz
- Ion backflow suppression with triple-stack GEMs and the gating grid
- Large acceptance
- with the target holder inside the drift volume

- HypTPC will complete in Jan 2016, and a beam test will be performed in Feb 2016

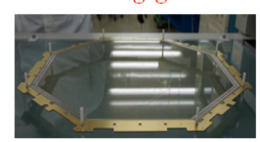


HypTPC (Oct 2015)

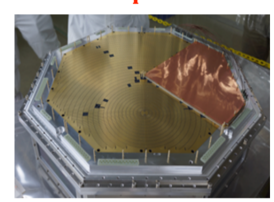


GEM-based readout

Gating grid

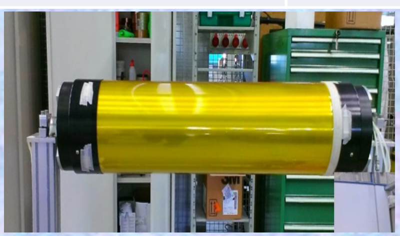
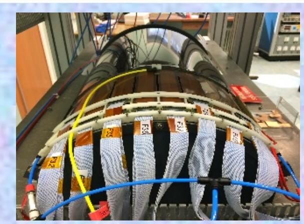
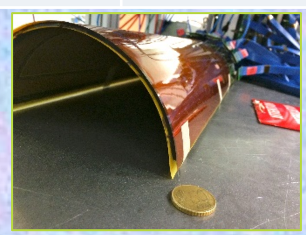
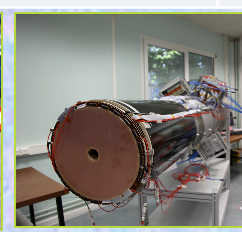
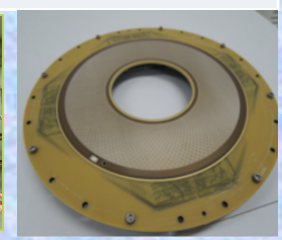


GEMs and pads



Cylindrical MPGDs as Inner Trackers for Particle / Nuclear Physics

Experiment/ Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics/ Performance	Special Requirements/ Remarks
KLOE-2 @ DAFNE Run: 2014-2017	Particle Physics/ K-flavor physics (Tracking)	Cylindrical GEM	Total area: 3.5m^2 4 cylindrical layers L(length) = 700mm R (radius) = 130, 155, 180, 205 mm	**Spatial res**:(r phi) = 250um **Spat. res.(z)** = 350um	- Mat. budget 2% X0 - Operation in 0.5 T
BESIII Upgrade @ Beijing Start: ~ 2018-2022	Partcile Physics/ e+e- collider (Tracking)	Cylindrical GEM	3 cylindrical layers R ~ 20 cm	**Max. rate**: 10 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res**:(xy) = 130um **Spat. res.(z)** = 1 mm	- Material ≤ 1.5% of X_0 for all layers - Operation in 1T
CLAS12 @ JLAB Start: > 2016	Nuclear Physics/ Nucleon structure (tracking)	Planar (forward) & Cylindrical (barrel) Micromegas	Total area: Forward ~ 0.6 m^2 Barrel ~ 3.7 m^2 2 cylindrical layers R ~ 20 cm	**Max. rate**: ~ 30 MHz **Spatial res.**: < 200µm **Time res.**: ~ 20 ns	- Low material budget : 0.4 % X0 - Remote electronics
ASACUSA @ CERN Start: 2014 - now	Nuclear Physics (Tracking and vertexing of pions resulting from the p-antip annihilation	Cylindrical Micromegas 2D	2 cylindrical layers L = 60 cm R = 85, 95 mm	**Max. trigger rate**: kHz **Spatial res.**: ~200µm **Time res.**: ~ 10 ns **Rad. Hard.**: 1 C/cm^2	- Large magnetic field that varies from -3 to 4T in the active area
MINOS Start: 2014-2016	Nuclear structure	TPC w/ cylindrical Micromegas	1 cylindrical layer L=30 cm, R = 10cm	**Spatial res.**: <5 mm FWHM Trigger rate up to ≈1 KHz	- Low material budget
CMD-3 Upgrade @ BINP Start: > ~2019 ?	Particle physics (z-chamber, tracking)	Cylindrical GEM	Total arear: ~ 3m^2 2 cylindrical layers	**Spatial res.**: ~100µm	

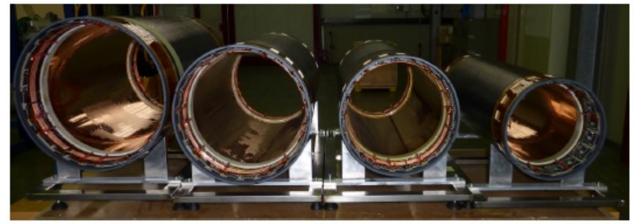







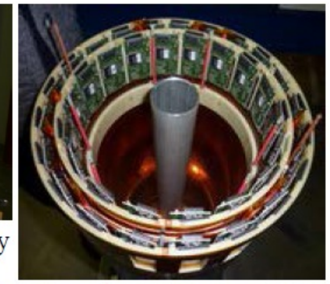
Cylindrical GEMs Inner Trackers for KLOE2 and BESIII Experiments

Cylindrical GEM Inner Tracker for the KLOE2:

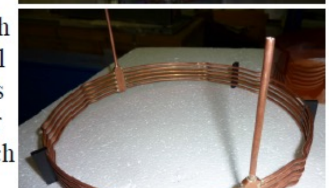
8 years of R&D and construction:

- ❖ Intrinsic lightness and flexibility of the GEM allowed to develop a vertex detector with a total thickness of 2% of a radiation length





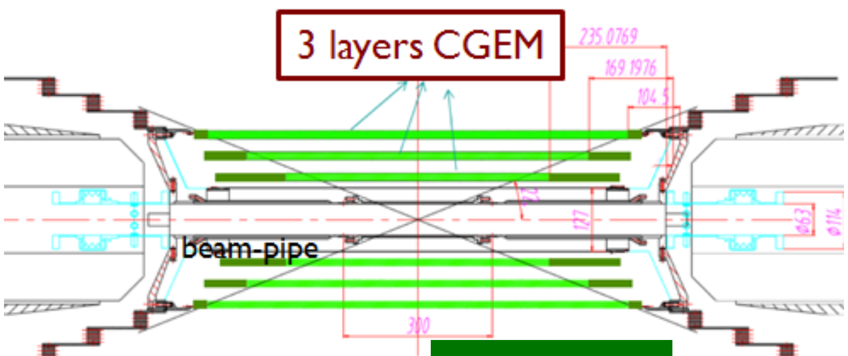
The final assembly of the KLOE-2 Inner Tracker, with the insertion of all the triple-CGEMs one into the other took place in March 2013



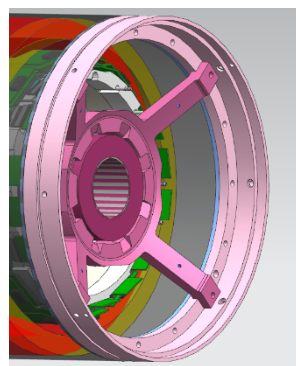
G. Bencivenni

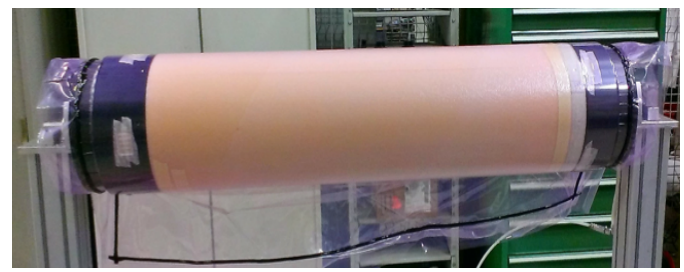
Cylindrical GEM Inner Tracker for the BESIII:

Replace the existing inner drift chamber with three layers of Cylindrical GEM.

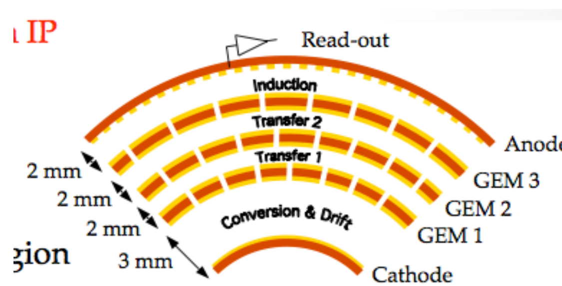


G. Cibinetto





- Active area
  - L1: length 532 mm
  - L2: length: 690 mm
  - L3: length: 847 mm
- Inner radius: 78 mm
- Outer radius: 178 mm



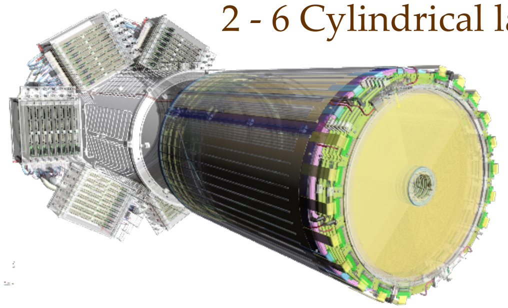
4th LNF Workshop on Cylindrical GEM Detectors: https://agenda.infn.it/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=9782

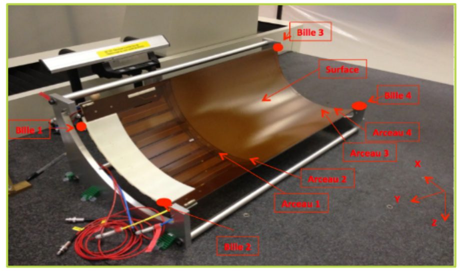
Cylindrical MM Inner Trackers for CLAS12 and ASACUSA Experiments

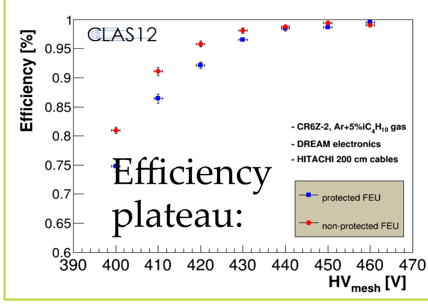
CLAS12 Central Tracker@ JLAB

GOAL: Study of the nucleon structure with high 12 GeV electron beam at high luminosity:

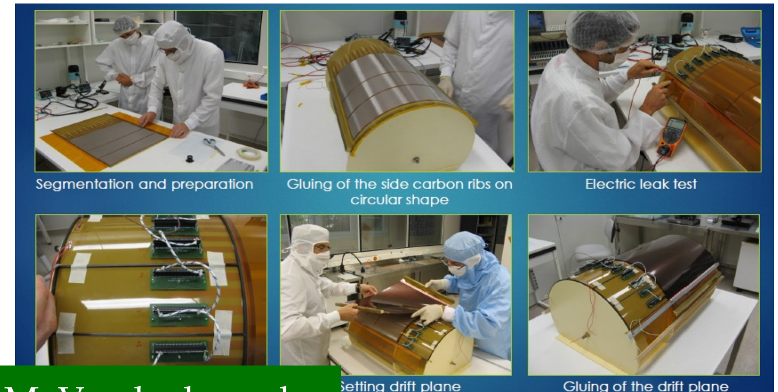
High rate ~ 10 MHz
2 - 6 Cylindrical layers







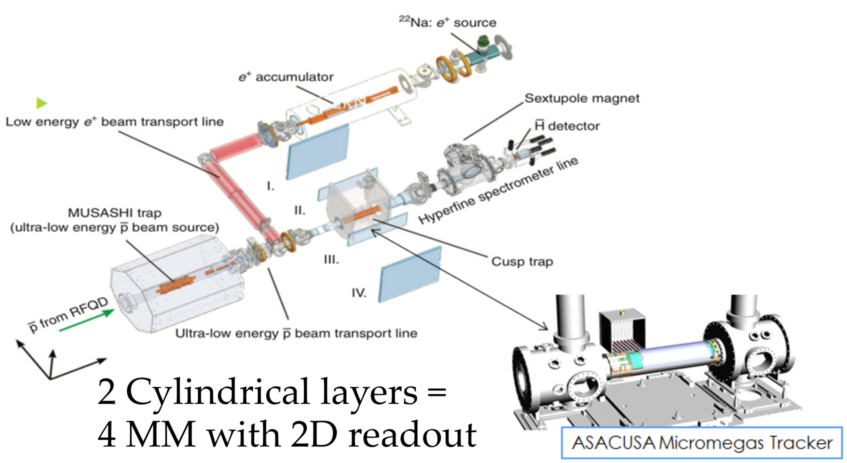
- 1st curved Micromegas
- 1st use in 5T field
- 1st use of remote elec
- Resistive technology; High rate (30 MHz)



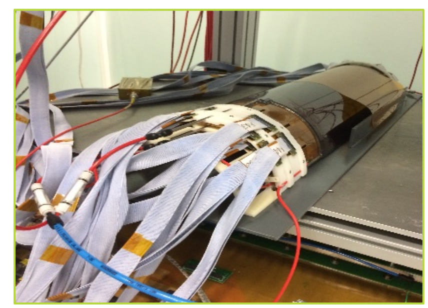
M. Vandenbroucke

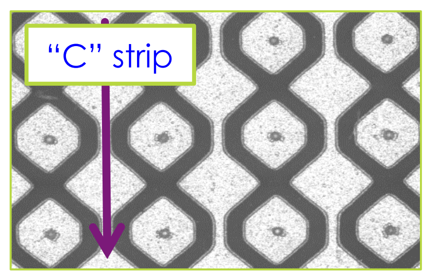
ASACUSA experiment : spectroscopy of anti-Hat the Anti-Proton Decelerator (AD) at CERN

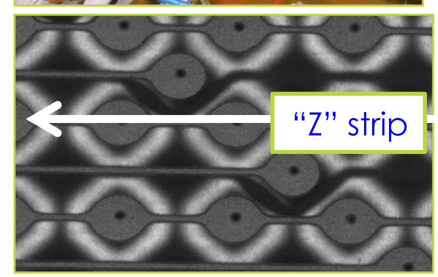
GOAL : Vertex reconstruction inside the EM trap where the anti-H is produced with ~1cm resolution



2 Cylindrical layers =
4 MM with 2D readout

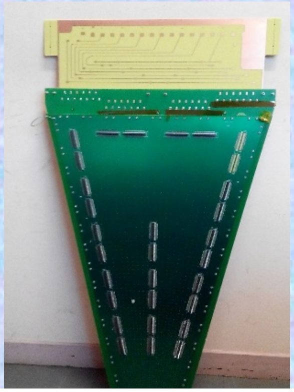
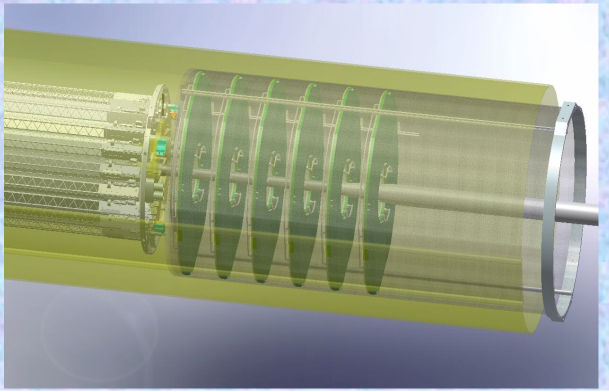
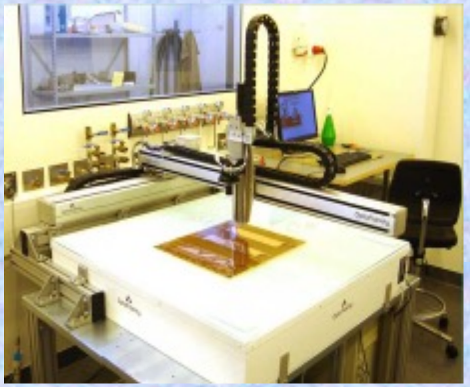






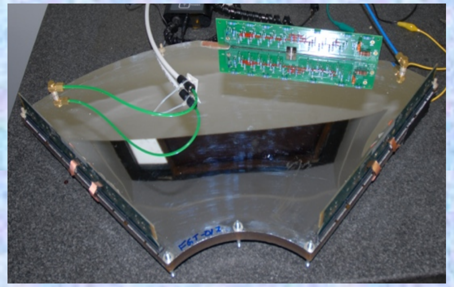
MPGD Tracking for Heavy Ion / Nuclear Physics

Experiment / Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements/ Remarks
STAR Forward GEM Tracker @ RHIC Run: 2012-present	Heavy Ion Physics (tracking)	GEM	Total area: ~ 3 m^2 Single unit detect: ~ 0.4 x 0.4 m^2	**Spatial res.:** 60-100 µm	Low material budget:: < 1% X0 per tracking layer
Nuclotron BM@N @ NICA/JINR Start: > 2017	Heavy Ions Physics (tracking)	GEM	Total area: ~ 12 m^2 Single unit detect: ~ 0.9 m^2	**Max. rate**: ~ 300 MHz **Spatial res.:** ~ 200µm	Magnetic field 0.5T orthogonal to electric field
SuperFRS @ FAIR Run: 2018-2022	Heavy Ion Physics (tracking/diagnostics at the In-Fly Super Fragment Separator)	TPC w/ GEMs	Total area:~ few m^2 Single unit detect: Type I : 50 x 9 cm^2 Type II: 50 x 16 cm^2	**Max. rate**:~ 10^7 Hz/spill **Spatial res.:** < 1 mm	High dynamic range Particle detection from p to Uranium
PANDA @FAIR Start > 2020	Nuclear physics p - anti-p (tracking)	Micromegas/ GEMs	Total area: ~ 50 m^2 Single unit detect: ~ 1.5 m^2	**Max. rate**: < 140kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~ 150µm	Continuous-wave operation: 10^{11} interaction/s
CBM @ FAIR: Start: > 2020	Nuclear Physics (Muon System)	GEM	Total area: 9m^2 Single unit detect: 0.8x0.5m^2~0.4m^2	**Spatial res.:** < 1 mm **Max. rate**: 0.4 MHz/cm^2 **Time res.:** ~ 15ns **Rad hard.:** 10^{13} n.eq./cm^2/ year	Self-triggered electronics

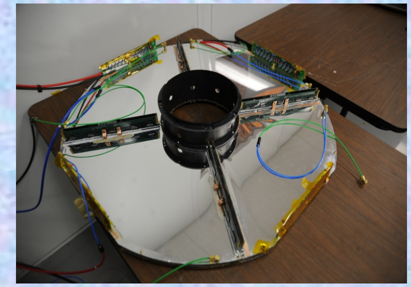





STAR Forward GEM Tracker (FGT)

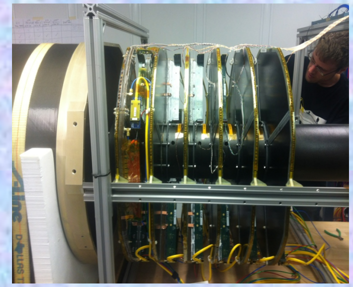
Layout:



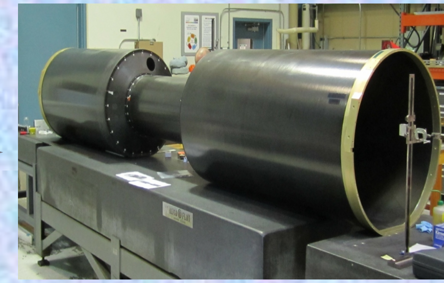
Quarter section

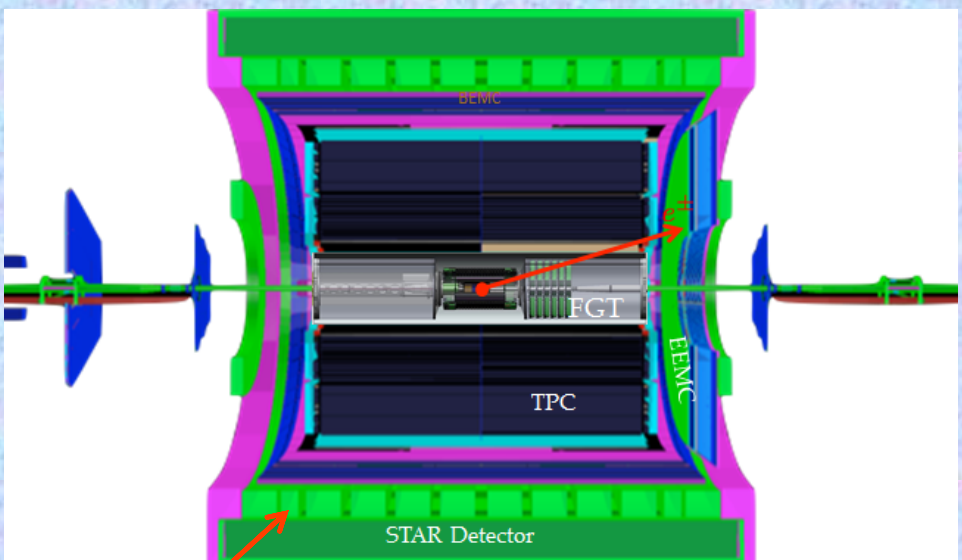


Disk

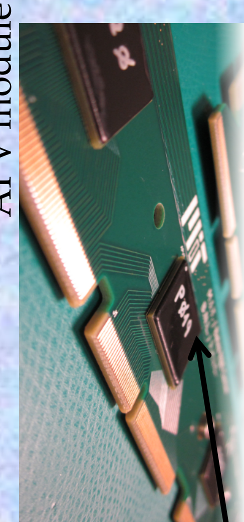


Quarter section

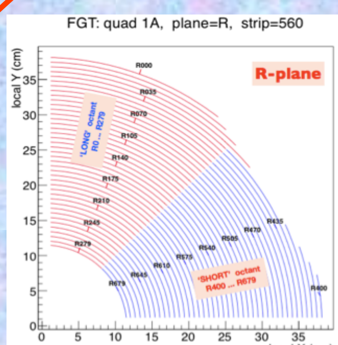




APV module



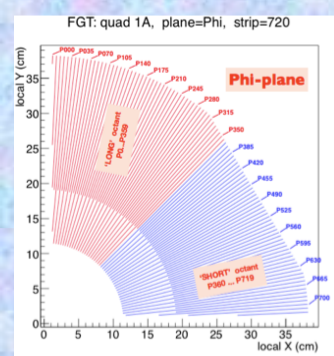
Packaged APV chip



Readout

Structure:

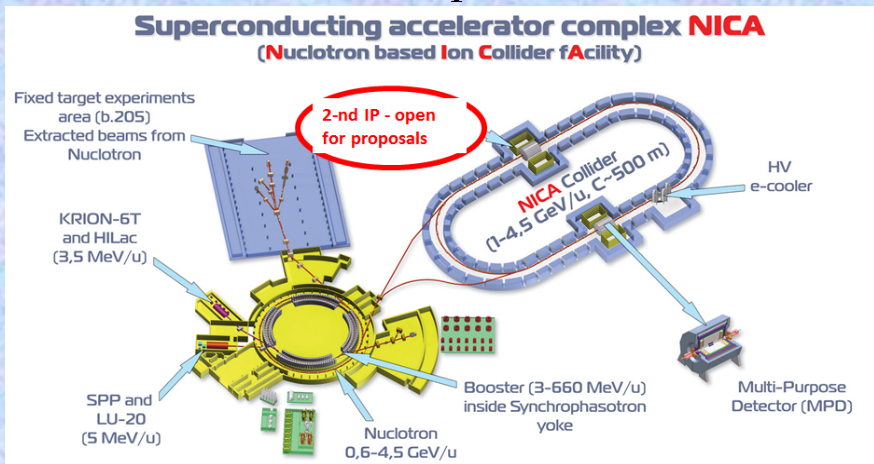
B. Surrow



FGT GEM foil

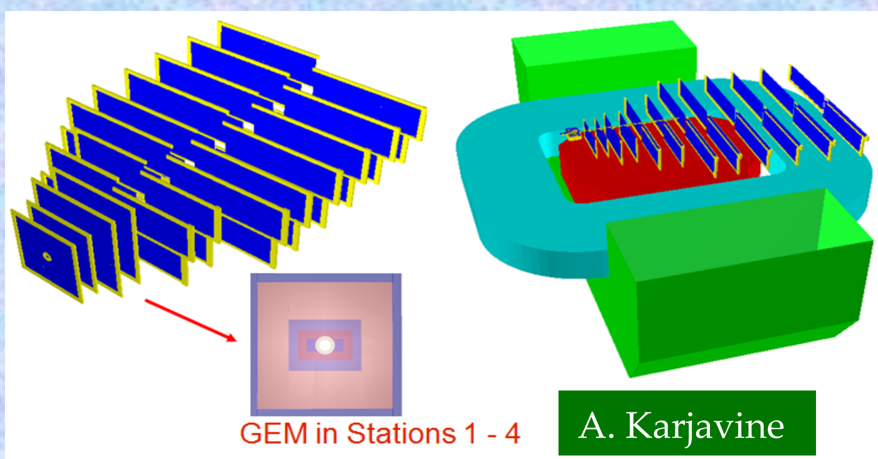
Nuclotron-based heavy Ion Collider fAcility (NICA) @ Dubna

Study of hot and dense baryonic matter
and Nucleon spin structure



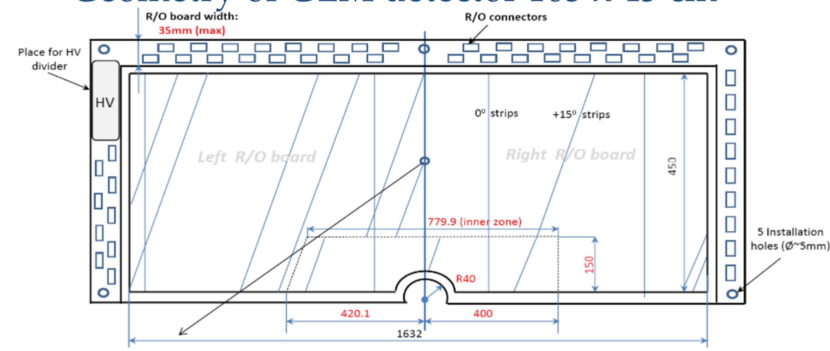
NICA Collider parameters:
- Energy range: $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4-11 GeV
- Beams: from p to Au
- Luminosity: L~10^{27} (Au), 10^{32} (p)
- Detectors: MPD; SPD-> Waiting for Proposals

BM@N is the first step in the realization of the NICA heavy-ion programme



GEM Detectors for Baryonic Matter at Nuclotron (BM@N) Project:

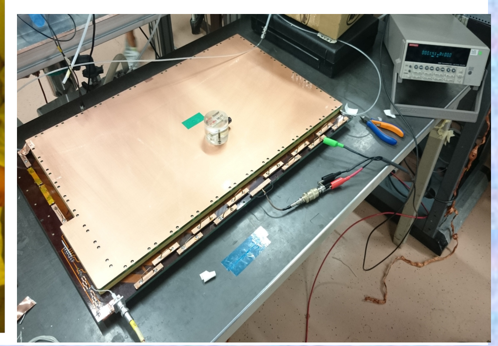
Geometry of GEM detector 163 x 45 cm^2



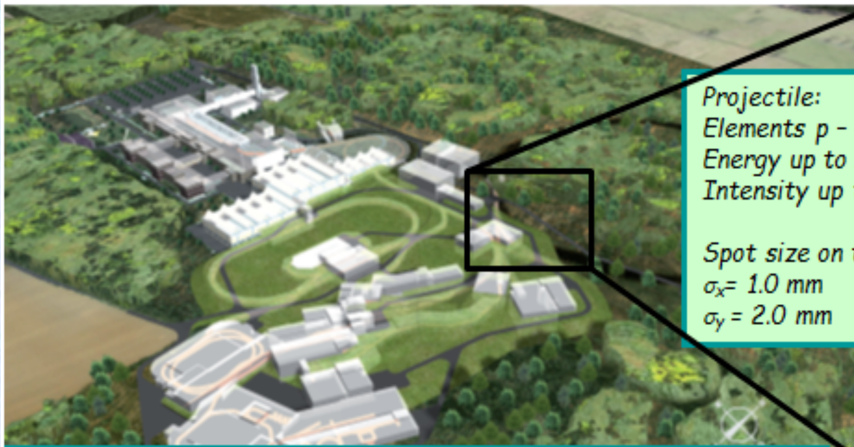
For tracking in technical run in beg 2016 plan to have 4+1 detectors 66 x 41 cm^2 and detector 163 x 45 cm^2

GEM detector 66x41 cm^2 produced at CERN workshop:

First GEM serial tests



Facility for Antiptoton and Ion Research (FAIR): Diagnostic System for Super-FRS

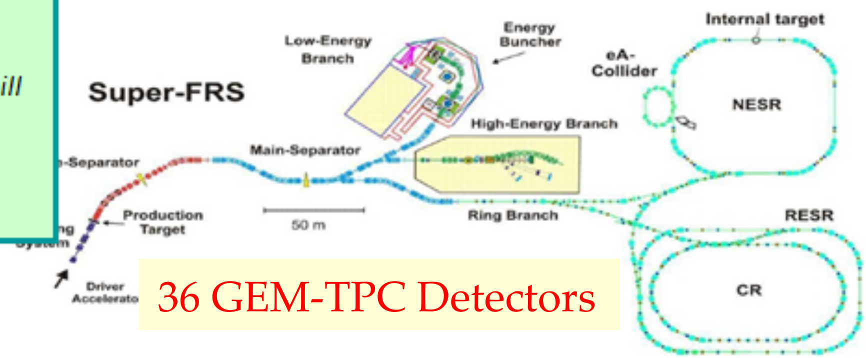


Projectile:
Elements p - U
Energy up to 1.5 GeV/u
Intensity up to 10^{12} /spill

Spot size on target:
σ_x = 1.0 mm
σ_y = 2.0 mm

FAIR is a Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research

The NUSTAR Facility at FAIR
(The 3 Branches of the Super-FRS)



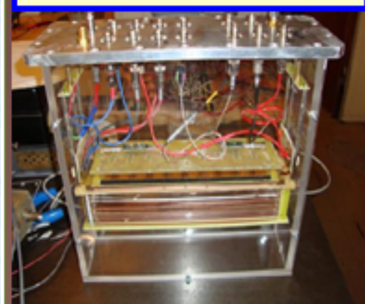
36 GEM-TPC Detectors

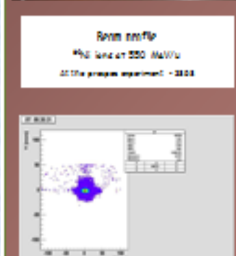
NUSTAR = Nuclear Structure, Astrophysics and Reactions

F. Garcia
(Finnish team)

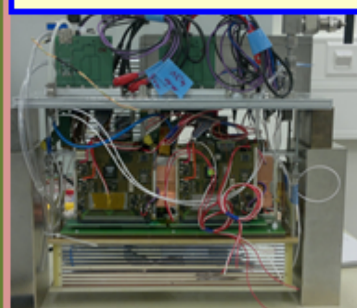
Prototype Development

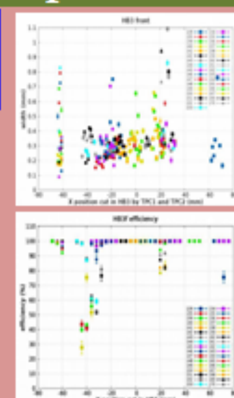
GEM-TPC HB1, with delayed lines

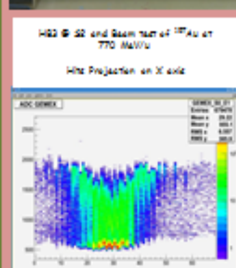




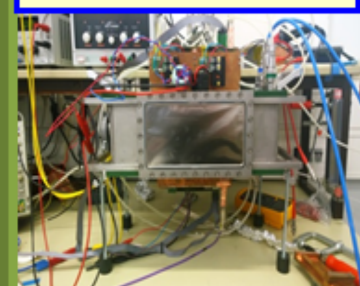
GEM-TPC HB3, with GEMEX readout

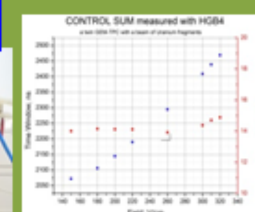


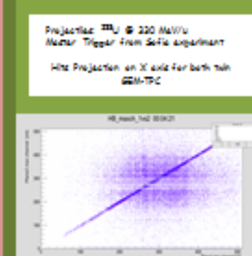




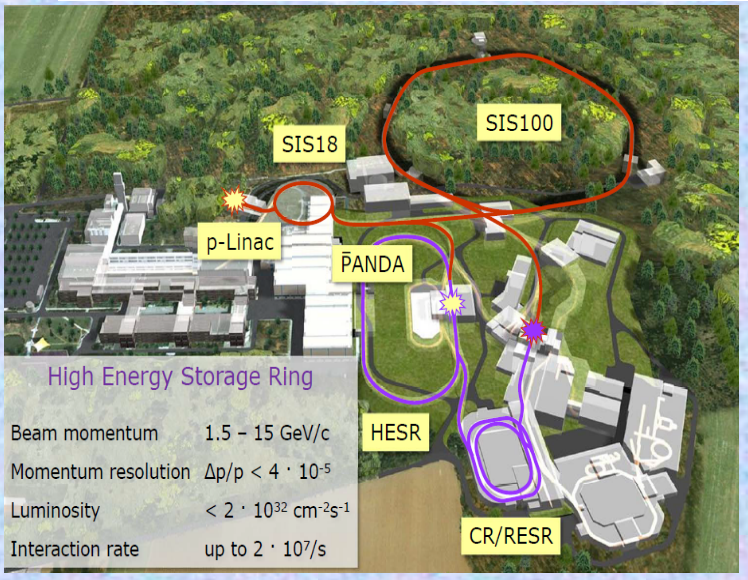
GEM-TPC HGB4, with GEMEX readout



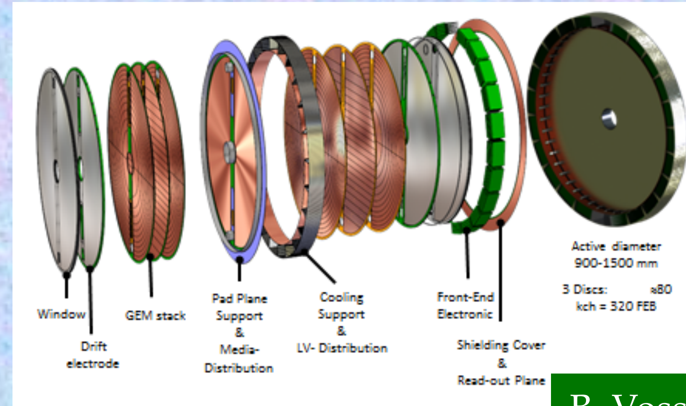


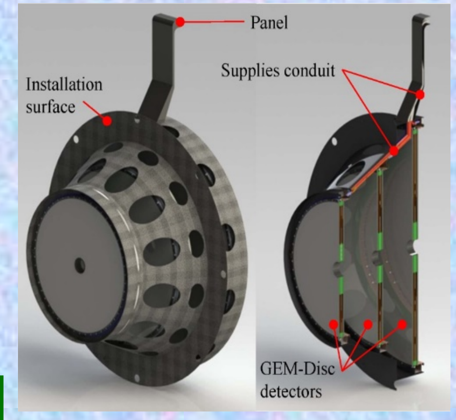


Facility for Antiptoton and Ion Research (FAIR): The PANDA GEM Tracker



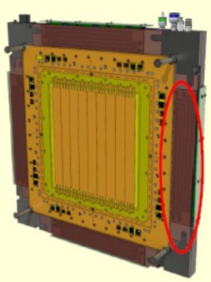
PANDA GEM-Tracker: Highly efficient detection of charged particles in forward direction (5-21°)



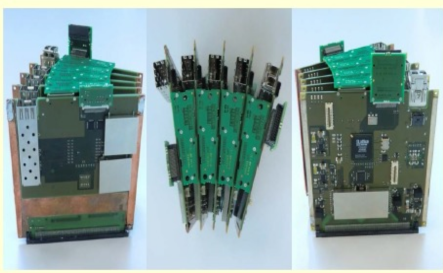


B. Voss

PANDA GEM-Tracker: Front-End Electronics

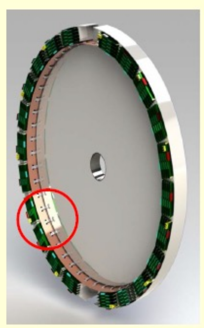


Square-shaped GEM2D detector prototype



High-density front-end boards (FEB) with local intelligence

- 80000 channels, 320 FEBs, operated in groups
- Development done at GSI
- Large synergies with other FAIR projects (SuperFRS, BioMat, ACC…)
- Tested in 2013/2014, revision pending
- System performance to be tested in 2016 together with the GEM2D demonstrator detector system

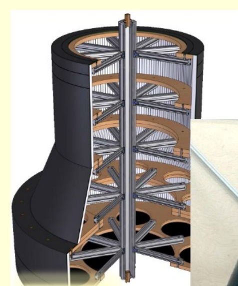


Circular-shaped GEM-Disc detector

PANDA GEM-Tracker: Mechanics

Exoskeleton (Riddle)

- Support and adjustment of the 200kg detector system with a precision of O(100µm)
- 2.3 kg carbon-fiber fabric in a single shell of Ø1450 x 1500 mm



Design

Mold

Fabrication

Realization

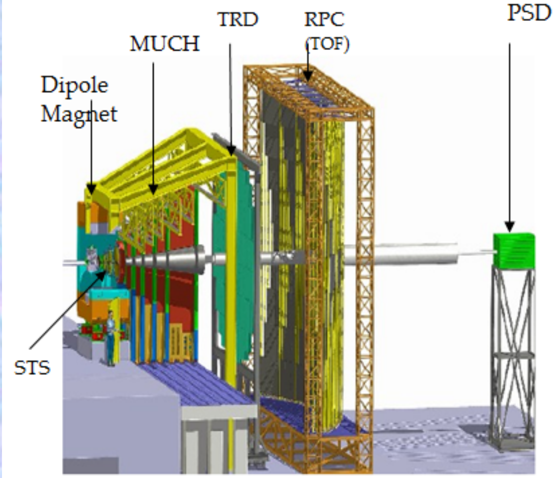
Work performed by 7 students in close collaboration with several local technical universities

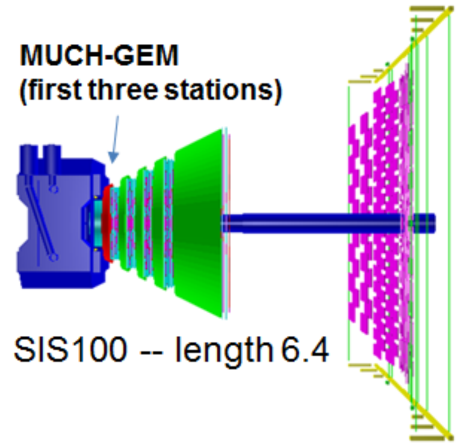
Facility for Antiptoton and Ion Research (FAIR): GEM Detector for CBM MUCH

CBM Muon Chamber (MUCH) based on novel concept of segmented absorbers and detector stations

Aim: to detect dimuon signals from low mass vector mesons and J/ψ

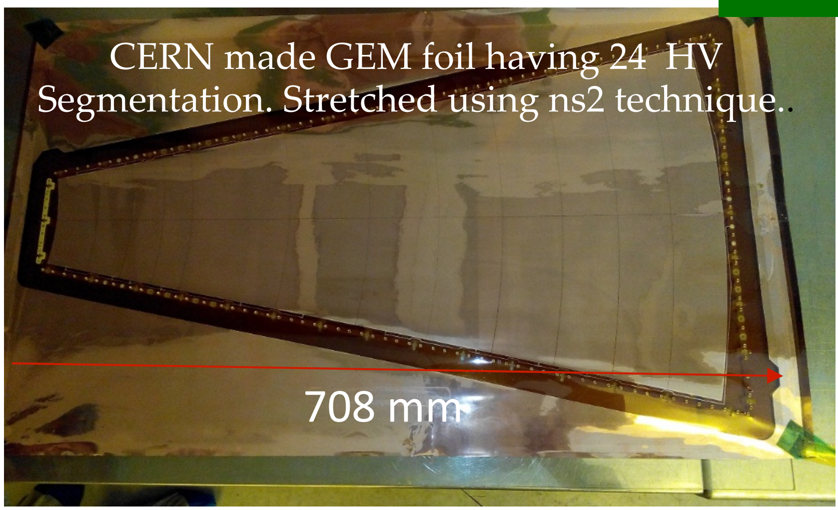
Experiments	Energy range (Au/Pb beams)	Reaction rates Hz
STAR@RHIC BNL	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 7 – 200 GeV	1 – 800 (limitation by luminosity)
NA61@SPS CERN	E_{kin} = 20 – 160 A GeV $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 6.4 – 17.4 GeV	80 (limitation by detector)
MPD@NICA Dubna	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 4.0 – 11.0 GeV	~7000 (design luminosity of 10^{27} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ for heavy ions)
CBM@FAIR Darmstadt	E_{kin} = 2.0 – 35 A GeV $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 2.7 – 8.3 GeV	10^5 – 10^7 (limitation by detector)



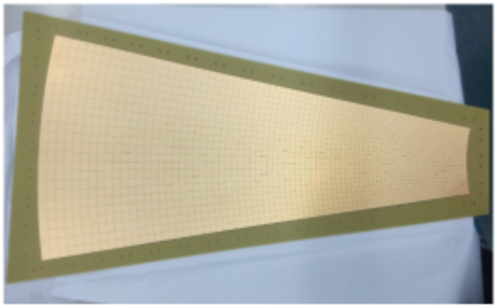


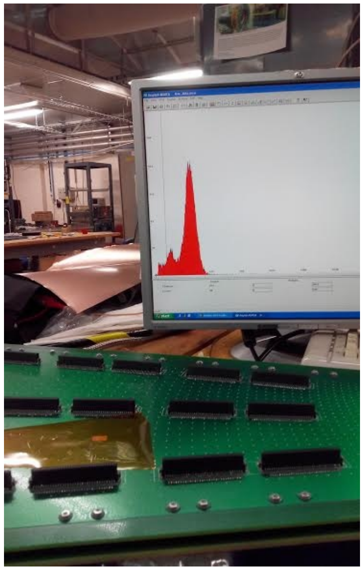
First Real size GEM Prototype for CBM MUCH:

A. Dubey



Readout PCB with projective geometry, Fabricated in India





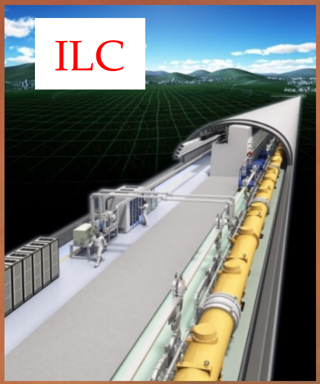
The Energy Frontier Lanscape: Present and Future (HL-LHC, LC, FCC)

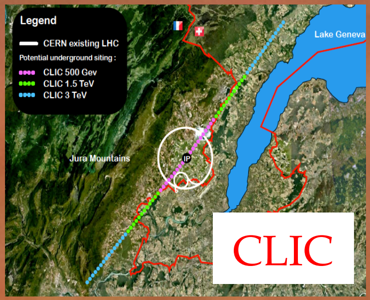
Lepton Collider is the essential complement to the LHC (the next highest priority machine)

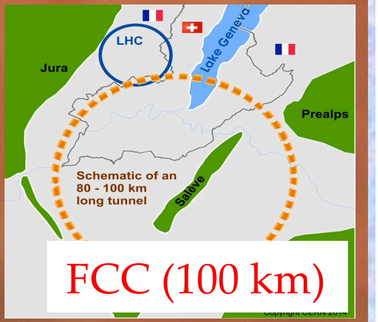
- HL-LHC: upgrade of the LHC
  → Increase in luminosity by factor of 10
- ILC: International Linear Collider
  → e+e- collider based on SRF technology ($\sqrt{s}$ = 0.25 – 1 TeV)
- CLIC
  → e+e- collider based on warm X-band technology ($\sqrt{s}$ = 0.5 - 3 TeV)
- Very recent proposals:
  → CERN: FCC (pp, ep, ee)
  → China: CepC, SppC

Lepton (Linear) Colliders

Hadron Colliders







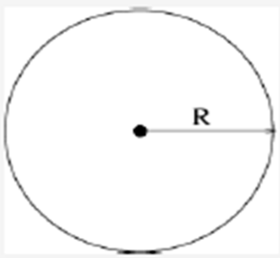
2nd ECFA HIGH LUMINOSITY LHC Experiments Workshop
Physics and technology developments
21st - 23rd OCTOBER 2014
Aix-les-Bains | France

Summary & conclusion

Christian Lippmann, 2nd ECFA High Luminosity LHC Experiments Workshop, Aix-les-bains, France, October 21-23 (2014)

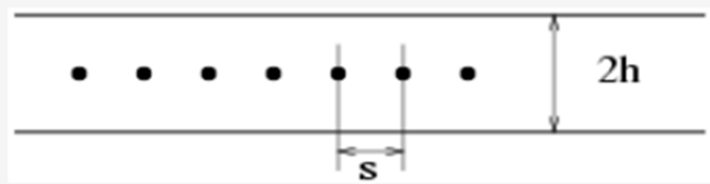
Geiger- Müller (1908), 1928
Drift Tube (1968)

1)



G. Charpak, 1968
Multi Wire Proportional Chamber

2)



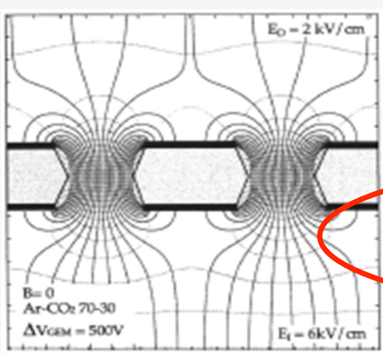
R. Santonico, 1980
Resistive Plate Chamber

3)

… will at HL-LHC be joined by:

F. Sauli (1997)
Gas Electron Multiplier

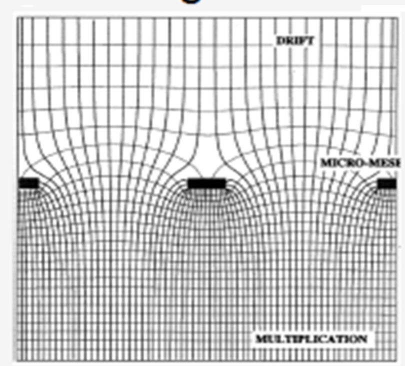
4)



1. **Upgrade without changing detectors**
   - ATLAS, CMS and LHCB: Largest part of the Muon systems
   - ALICE: Replace only electronics for TRD and Muon system
   - CMS: New electronics with better trigger capabilities for DT chambers
   - R&D: Run RPCs at lower gas gain with new low noise electronics
2. **Upgrade by scaling standard geometries**
   - ATLAS: sMDT (small Muon Drift Tubes) for BME (in LS1) and BIS (in LS2) regions
   - ATLAS: sTGCs (small-strip Thin Gap Chambers) for New Small Wheel
   - R&D: RPCs with thinner or lower resistivity electrodes
3. **Upgrade by introducing novel gas detectors (Micro-Pattern Gas Detectors)**
   - ATLAS: MicroMegas for New Small Wheel
   - ALICE (TPC), CMS (Forward Muon system) and LHCb (Muon system): GEMs

I. Giomataris et al. (1996)
Micro-mesh gaseous chamber

5)



C. Lippmann

Experiment / Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements / Remarks
ATLAS Muon System Upgrade: Start: 2019 (for 15 y.)	High Energy Physics (Tracking/Triggering)	Micromegas	Total area: 1200 m^2 Single unit detect: (2.2x1.4m^2) ~ 2-3 m^2	**Max. rate**:15 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** <100μm **Time res.:** ~ 10 ns **Rad. Hard.:** ~ 0.5C/cm^2	- Redundant tracking and triggering; Challenging constr. in mechanical precision:
ATLAS Muon Tagger Upgrade: Start: > 2023	High Energy Physics (Tracking/triggering)	μ -PIC	Total area: ~ 2m^2	**Max.rate**:100kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** < 100μm	
CMS Muon System Upgrade: Start: > 2020	High Energy Physics (Tracking/Triggering)	GEM	Total area: ~ 143 m^2 Single unit detect: 0.3-0.4m^2	**Max. rate**:10 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~100μm **Time res.:** ~ 5-7 ns **Rad. Hard.:** ~ 0.5 C/cm^2	- Redundant tracking and triggering
CMS Calorimetry (BE) Upgrade Start > 2023	High energy Physics (Calorimetry)	Micromegas, GEM	Total area: ~ 100 m^2 Single unit detect: 0.5m^2	**Max. rate**: 100 MHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~ mm	Not main option; could be used with HGCAL (BE part)
ALICE Time Projection Chamber: Start: > 2020	Heavy-Ion Physics (Tracking + dE/dx)	GEM w/ TPC	Total area: ~ 32 m^2 Single unit detect: up to 0.3m^2	**Max.rate**:100 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~300μm **Time res.:** ~ 100 ns **dE/dx:** 12 % (Fe55) **Rad. Hard.:** 50 mC/cm^2	- 50 kHz Pb-Pb rate; - Continues TPC readout - Low IBF and good energy resolution
TOTEM: Run: 2009-now	High Energy/ Forward Physics ($5.3 \leq \lvert eta \rvert \leq 6.5$)	GEM (semicircular shape)	Total area: ~ 4 m^2 Single unit detect: up to 0.03m^2	**Max.rate**:20 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~120μm **Time res.:** ~ 12 ns **Rad. Hard.:** ~ mC/cm^2	Operation in pp, pA and AA collisions.
LHCb Muon System Run: 2010 - now	High Energy / B-flavor physics (muon triggering)	GEM	Total area: ~ 0.6 m^2 Single unit detect: 20-24 cm^2	**Max.rate**:500 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~ cm **Time res.:** ~ 3 ns **Rad. Hard.:** ~ C/cm^2	- Redundant triggering
FCC Collider Start: > 2035	High Energy Physics (Tracking/Triggering/ Calorimetry/Muon)	GEM,THGEM Micromegas, μ-PIC, InGrid	Total area: 10.000 m^2 (for MPGDs around 1.000 m^2)	**Max.rate**:100 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** <100μm **Time res.:** ~ 1 ns	Maintenance free for decades

GEM / Micromegas : Technology Developments Highlights

Development and optimization of large-area MPGDs for tracking and triggering

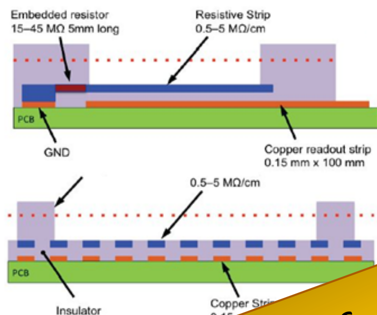
MM for the ATLAS Muon System Upgrade:

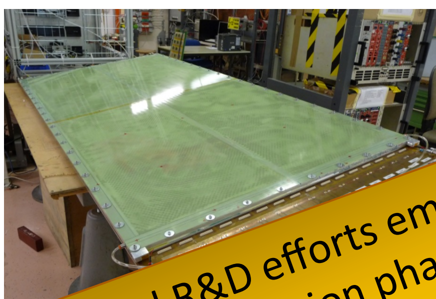
Standard Bulk MM suffers from limited efficiency at high rates due to discharges induced dead time

Solution: Resistive Micromegas technology:

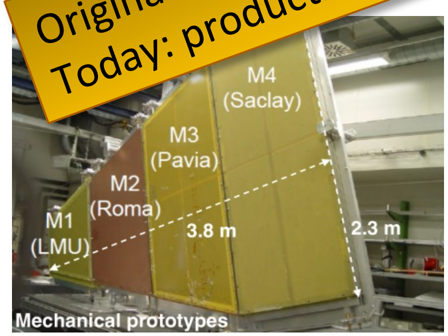
→ Add a layer of resistive strips above the readout strips

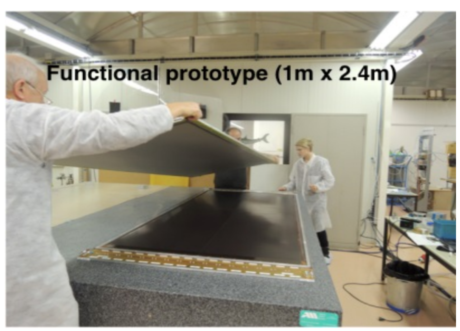
❖ Spark neutralization/ suppression (sparks still occur, but become inoffensive)





zed at CERN
RD51 lab

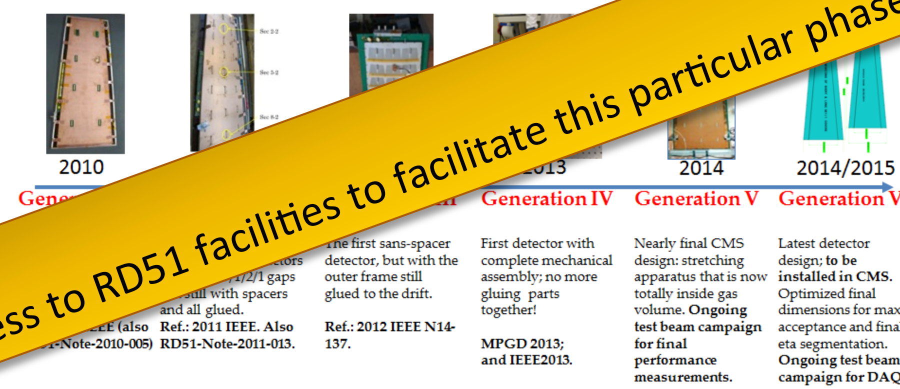




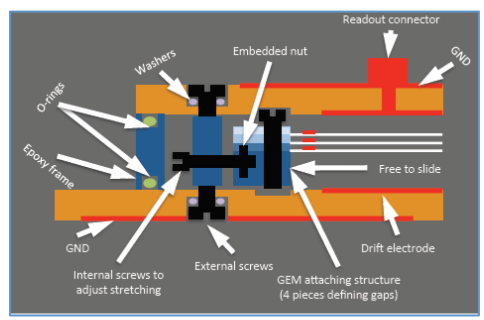
GEMs for the CMS Muon System Upgrade:

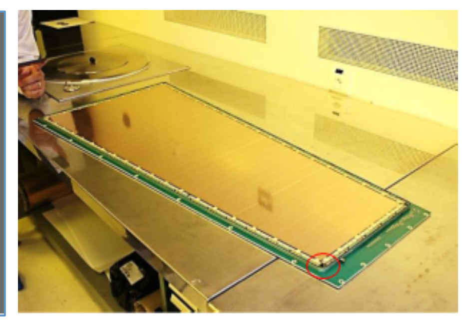
Single-mask GEM technology (instead of double-mask)
→ Reduces cost /allows production of large-area GEM

→ R&D: 6 generations of triple-GEM detect



Assembly optimization: self-stretching technique: assembly time reduction from 3 days → 2 hours





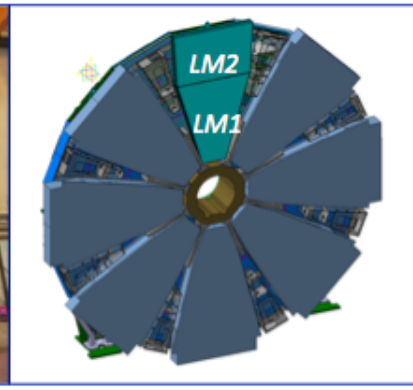
Original R&D efforts emerged from RD51 activities
Today: production phase under project control, access to RD51 facilities to facilitate this particular phase

ATLAS Muon System: Small Wheel Upgrade with Micromegas

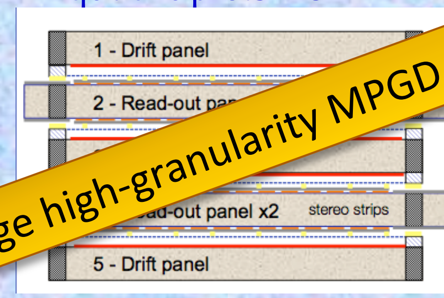
- Replacement of the present innermost endcap muon stations equipped with MDT and CSC in LS2 shutdown
- New Small Wheels (NSW): 16 layers per side, 128 Micromegas and 192 sTGC

→ reduction of fake muon trigger rate; improved rate capability for tracking

→ Combine precision and 2nd coordinate measurement & trigger functionality in a single device

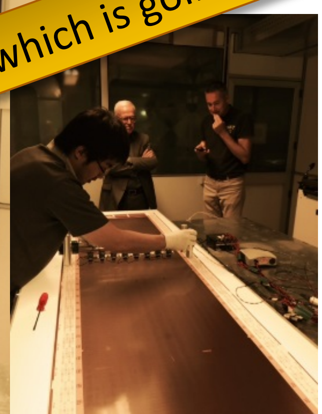


4 different types MM quadruplets 2-3 m^2

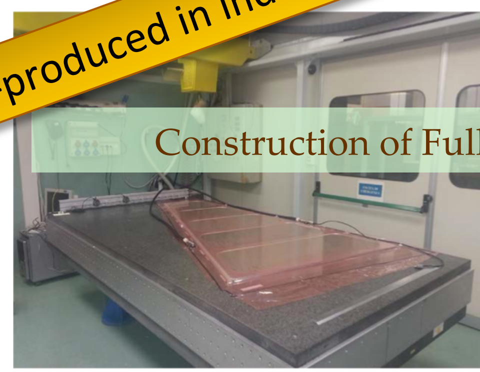


The first detector which is going to be mass-produced in industry using a large high-granularity MPGD

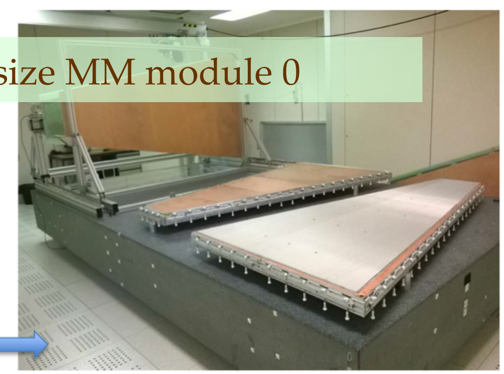
Large size Readout Boards produced for Modules-0 in industry



Rome 1 – drift panels, first module-0 panel produced



Construction of Full size MM module 0



Frascati – assembly of readout and drift panels into quadruplets

- Module-0 construction started in Germany as well, production site visit on Oct 17-19th
- First panels to be produced at CERN in the next weeks
- Saclay clean room for mass production: construction started, temporary facility for module-0 exists and currently being equipped
- Thessaloniki and Dubna will take over from CERN after module-0

S. Zimmermann

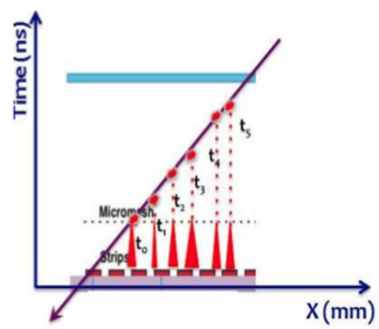
Resistive Micromegas Performace: Resolution vs Track Angle

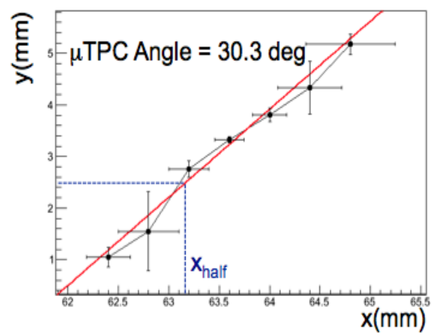
- Using charge amplitude (Centroid hit)

▪Spatial resolution rapidly decreases for inclined tracks if the cluster centroid (e.g., charge weighting) is used; small strip pitch does not help

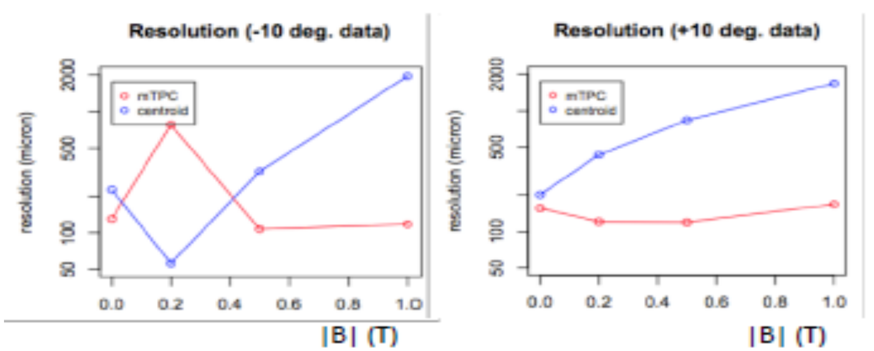
- Using time information (TPC segment)

Measuring the arrival time of the signals opens a new dimension; in this case the MM functions like a TPC
=> Track vectors/plane for inclined tracks



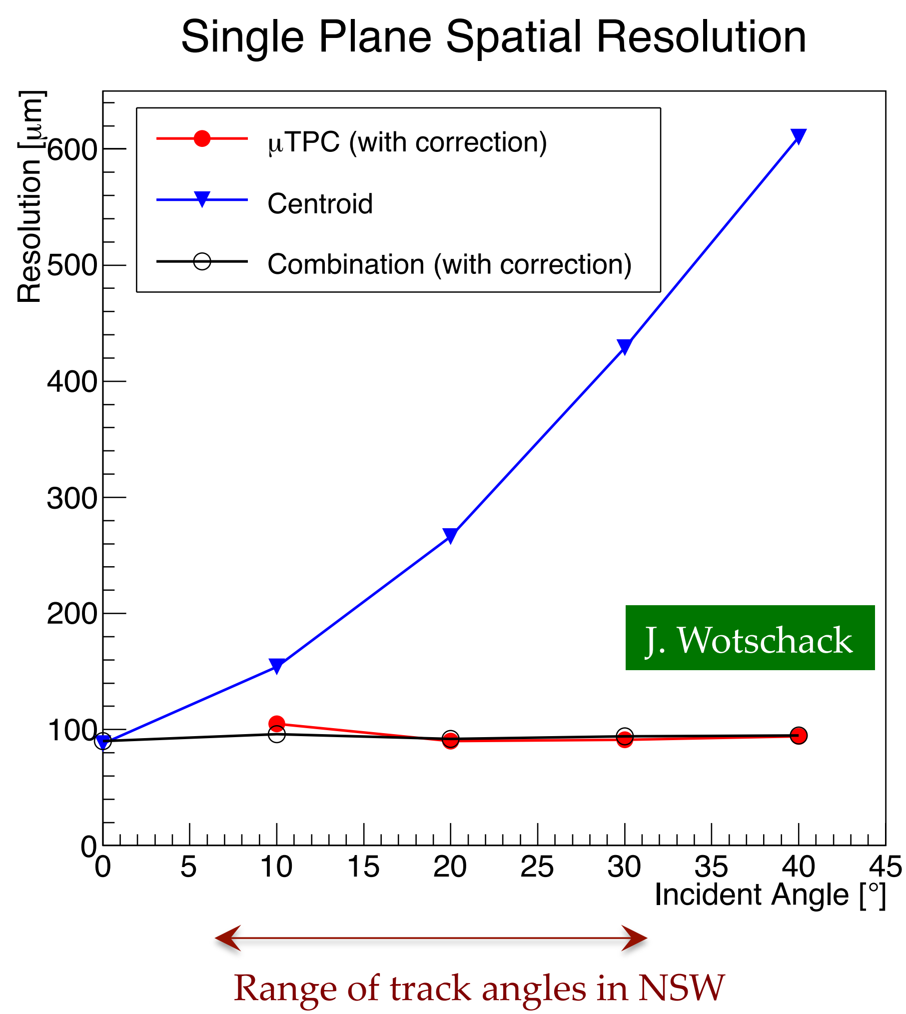


Spatial resolution vs magnetic field:



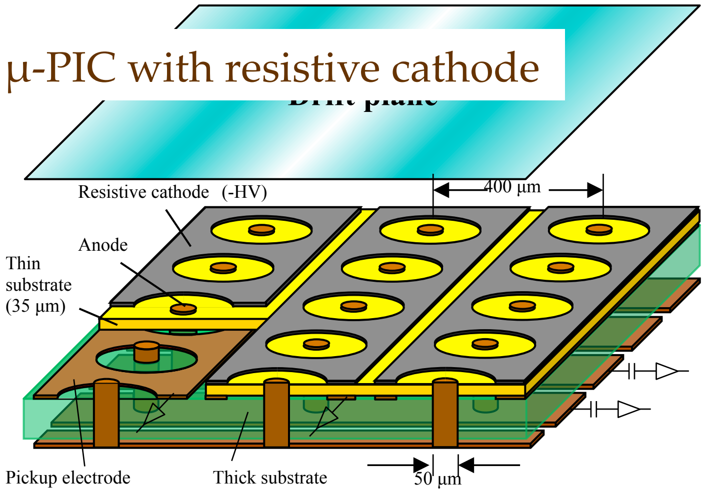
Combination of centroid & TPC →

spatial resolution < 100 μm independently of track incident angle !



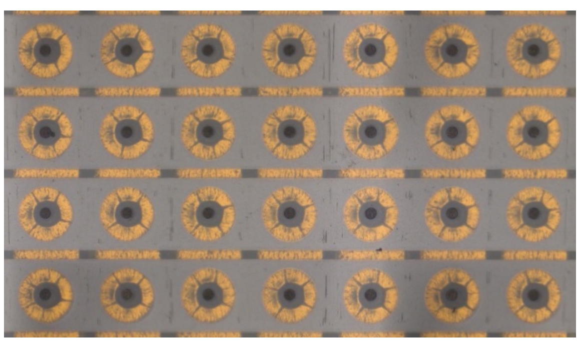
Micro-Pixel Chamber (µPIC) For ATLAS Muon HL-LHC Upgrade

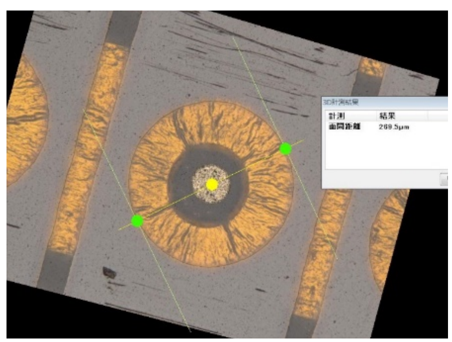
- For ATLAS muon tagger (High eta muon detector)
  - Proposed for Phase II upgrade 2023~
  - Need high granularity ~ 0.1mm
  - BG rate > 100kHz/cm2 (HIP, gamma)
- Rate tolerant, Pixel type detector needed
- µ-PIC with resistive cathodes is proposed/studied

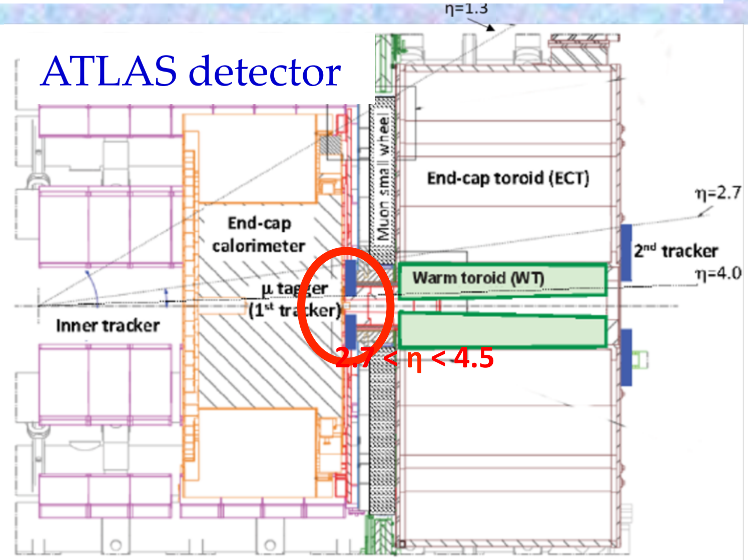


A. Ochi

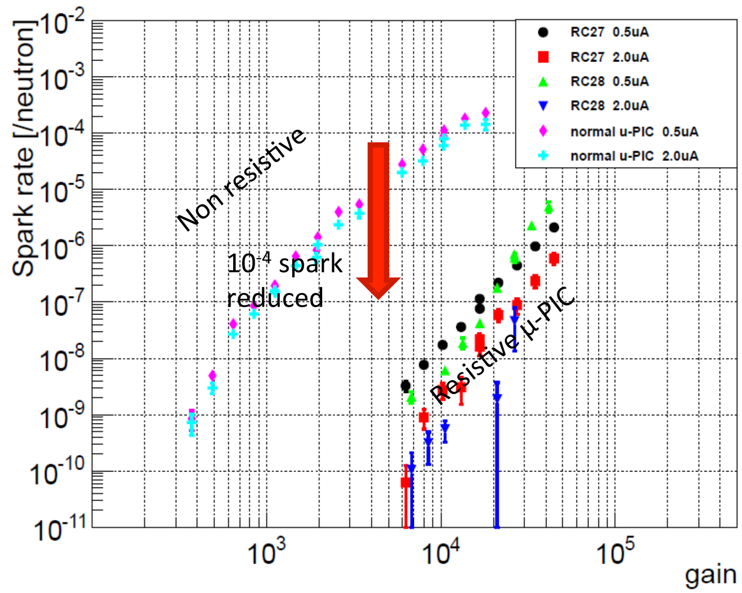
Resistive µ-PIC using sputtered carbon



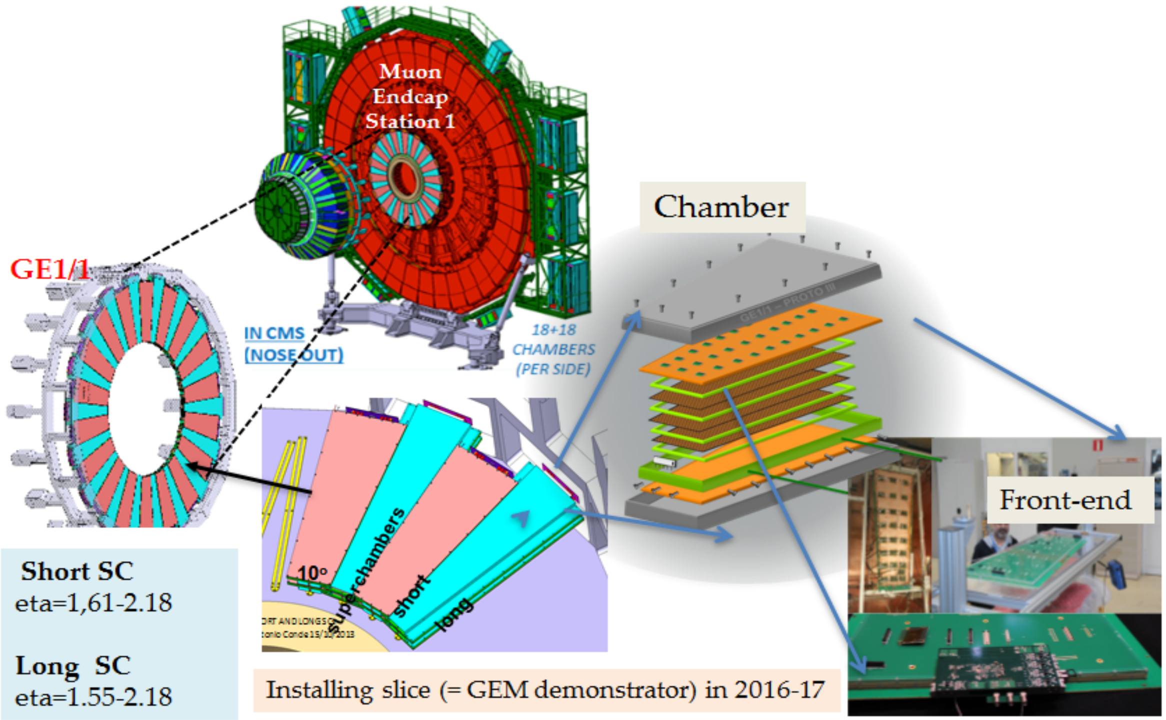




Spark rate reduction using resistive µ-PIC for fast neutron

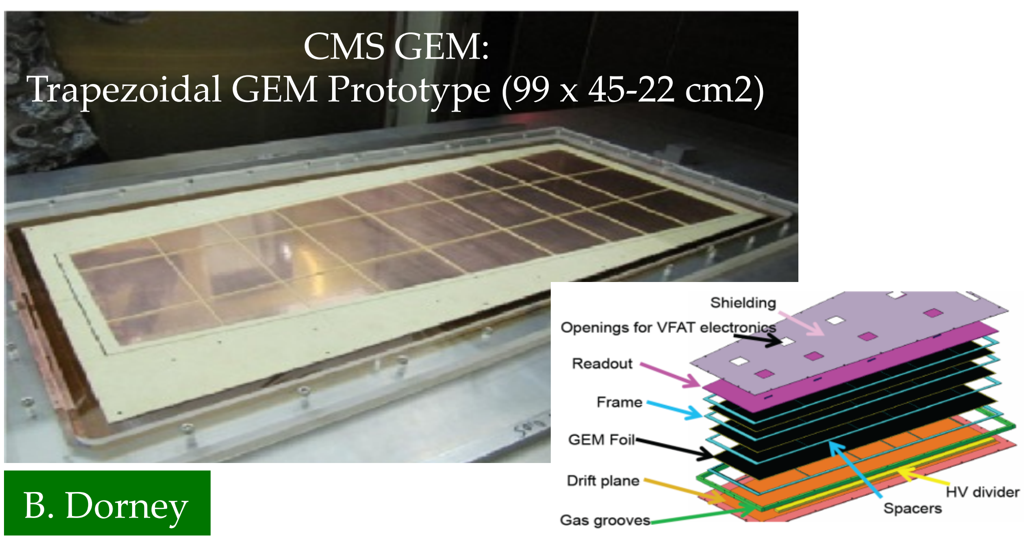


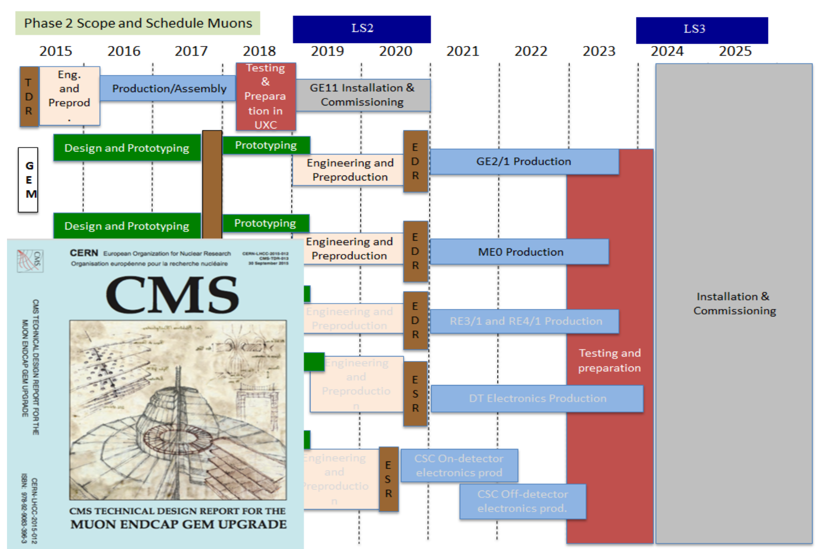
CMS Muon System: Muon Endcap GEM Upgrade (GE 1/1)



- Restore redundancy in muon system for robust tracking and triggering
- Ensure ~ 100% trigger efficiency in high PU environment in Run III
- **Install trapezoidal 3-GEM detectors in 1.5<|η|<2.2 endcap region:**
- 2 GEM chambers form a "**super chamber (SC)**";
- **144 total chambers** (36 super chambers in one station per endcap)

Approved by CERN LHCC:
TDR and Project Implementation Plan

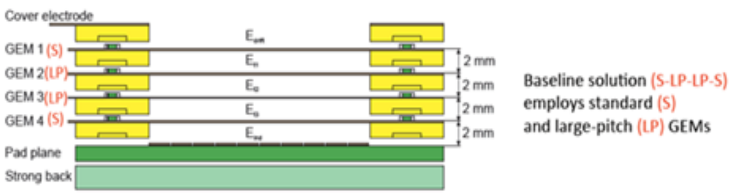


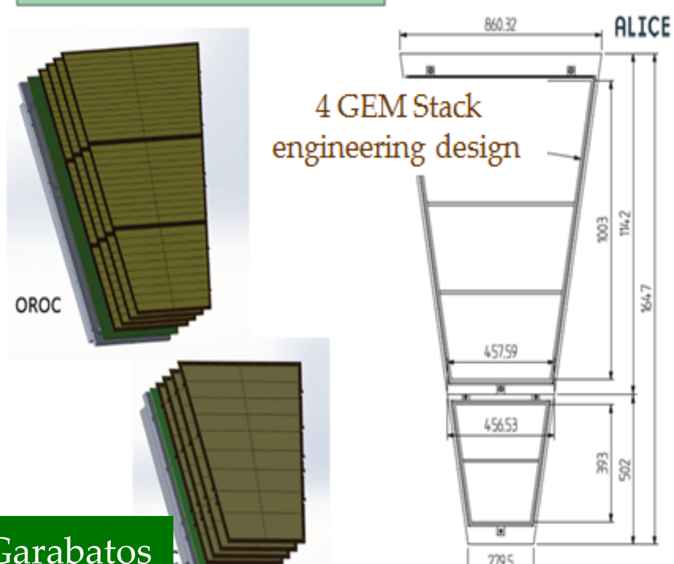


ALICE Time Projection Chamber Endplate Upgrade with GEMs

ALICE TPC Upgrade → replace MWPC with 4-GEM (to limit space charge effects)

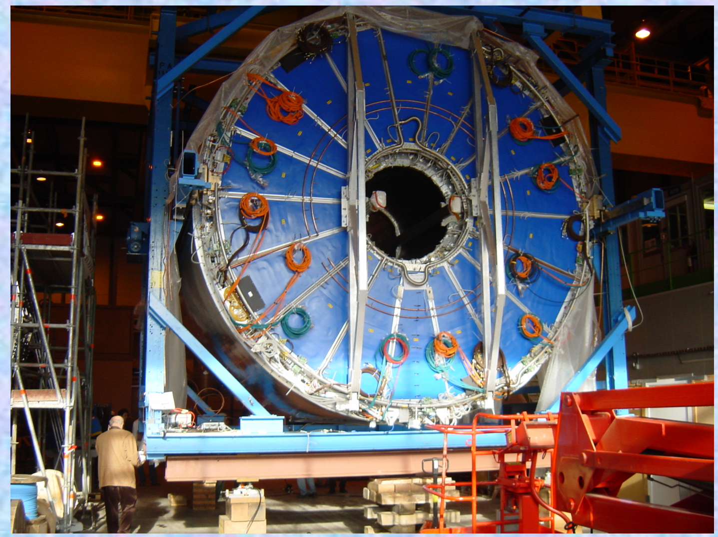
- Continuous TPC readout for 50 kHz Pb-Pb readout
- Maintain physics requirements: IBF < 1%, energy; σ(E)E < 12% achieved



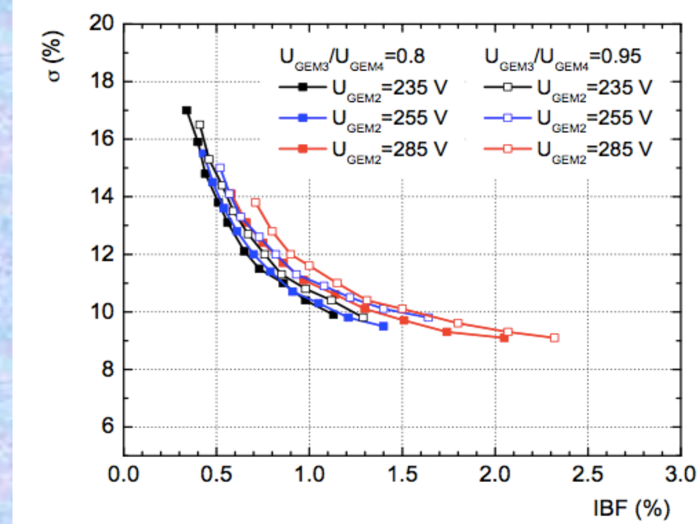


Preproduction:

Single-mask GEM allows for production of ~1 m foils



Ion Back Flow in a GEM system reduced from > 5 % (3 GEM) to < 1% (4 GEM)
→ discovered enhanced ion trapping at high rates

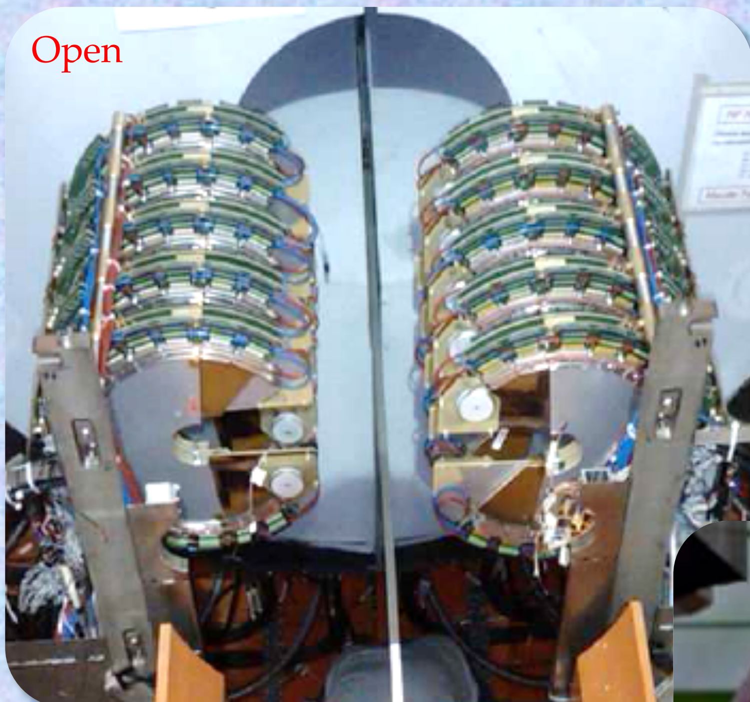


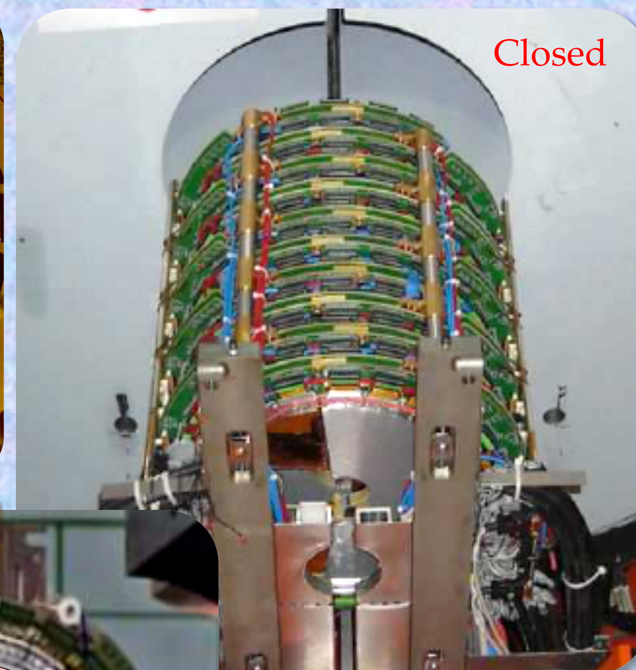
C. Garabatos

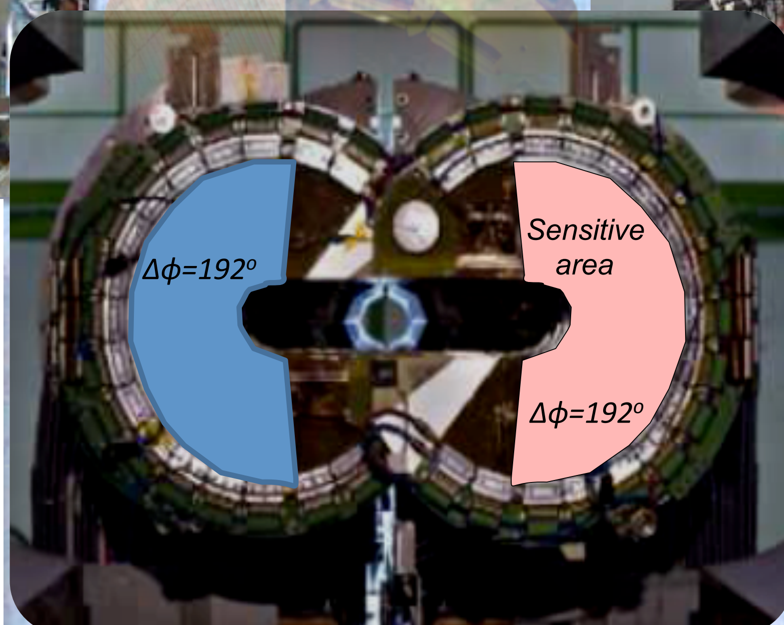
TOTEM GEM Tracker @ LHC

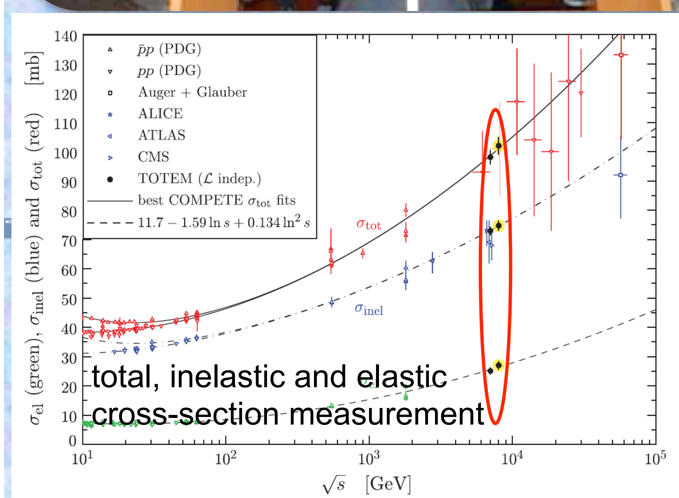
E. Oliveri

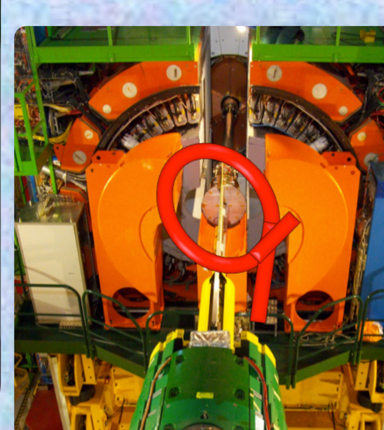
- Stable operation at very high rates up to 12 MHz/cm^2
- Achieved spatial (time) resolution: 135 μm (7 ns) at high intensity 2* 10^8 s^{-1}



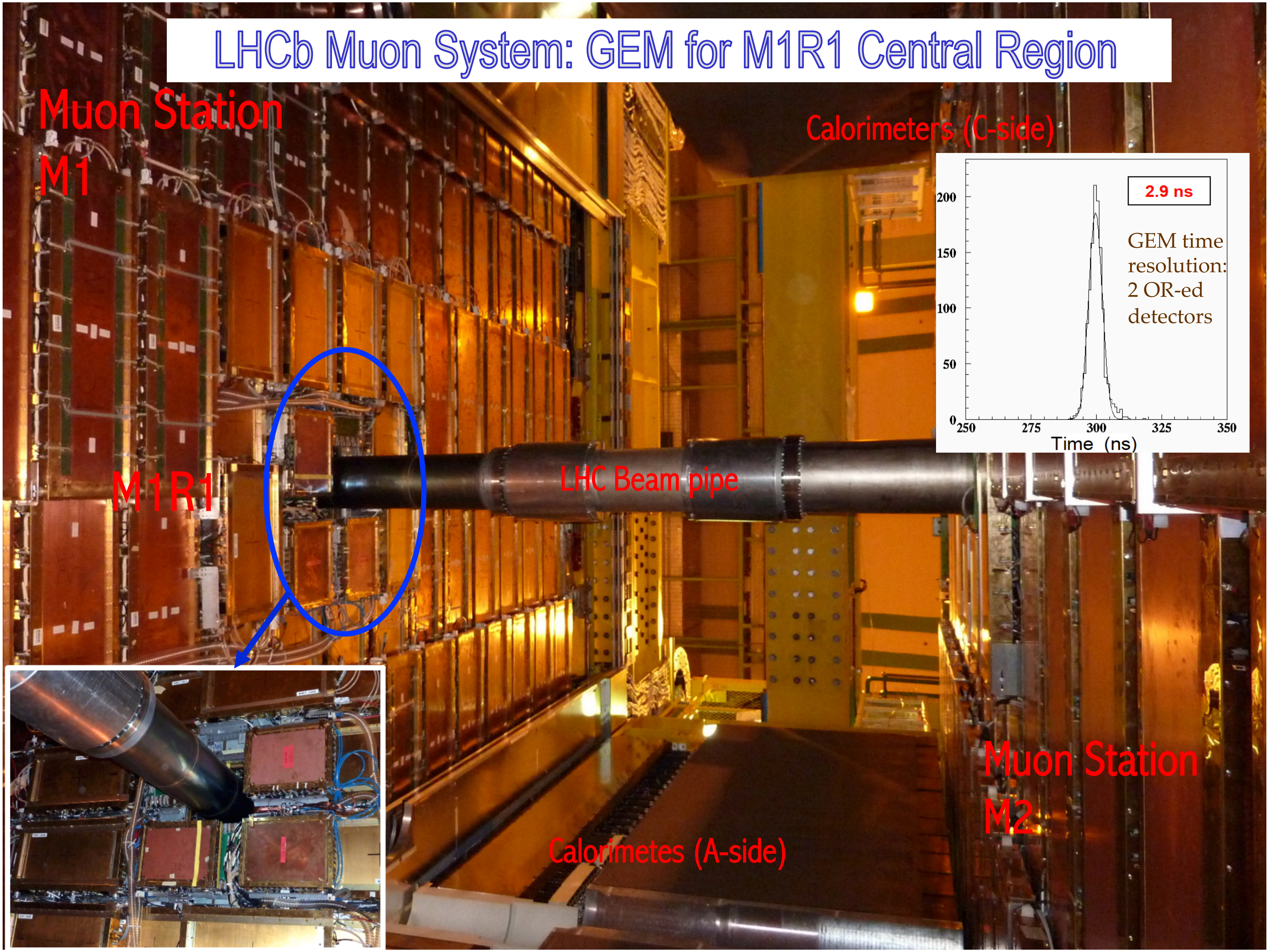








LHCb Muon System: GEM for M1R1 Central Region

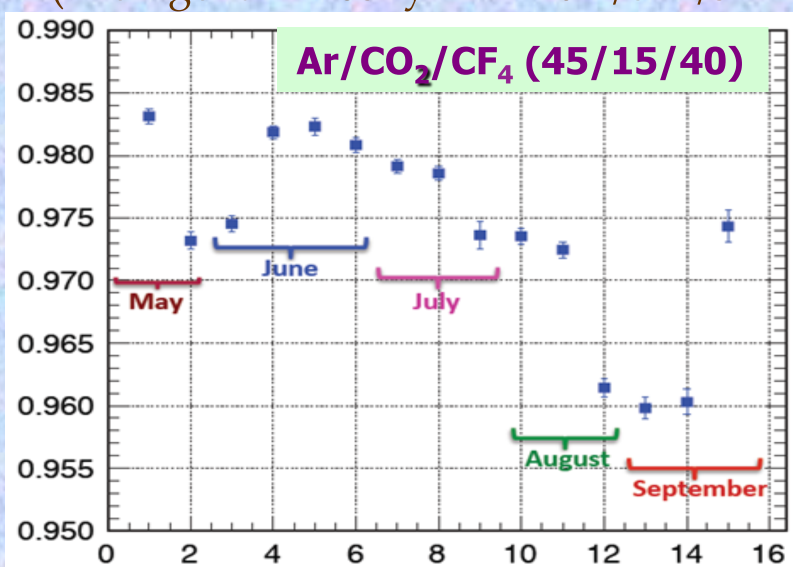


LHCb GEM Muon System Performance and Radiation Hardness

Integrated charges in 2012:

A18A2L: 18 mC/cm²	A18A1L: 34 mC/cm²	C18A1L: 31 mC/cm²	C18A2L: 13 mC/cm²
A18A2R: 12 mC/cm²	A18A1R: 23 mC/cm²	C18A1R: 17 mC/cm²	C18A2R: 21 mC/cm²
A17A2L: 50 mC/cm²			C17A2L: 42 mC/cm²
A17A2R: 59 mC/cm²	Beam Pipe		C17A2R: 60 mC/cm²
A16A2L: 35 mC/cm²			C16A2L: n/a
A16A2R: 35 mC/cm²			C16A2R: 35 mC/cm²
A15A2L: 30 mC/cm²	A15A1L: 33 mC/cm²	C15A1L: 33 mC/cm²	C15A2L: 34 mC/cm²
A15A2R: 29 mC/cm²	A15A1R: 36 mC/cm²	C15A1R: 41 mC/cm²	C15A2R: 18 mC/cm²

Triple-GEM Efficiencies in 2012:
(average luminosity ~ 4 x 10^{32} /cm²/s⁻¹)



Integrated Luminosity 2012 ~1.5 /fb⁻¹:

- 120 mC/cm² total integrated charge (average) (2010 + 2011 + 2012 data taking periods)
- 60 mC/cm² in 2012 (max) - until Oct. 2012
- No indications of "classical" aging

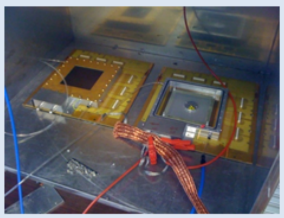
G. Bencivenni, A. Cardini

MPGD Radiation Hardness Studies - Long Term Stability

X-ray beam

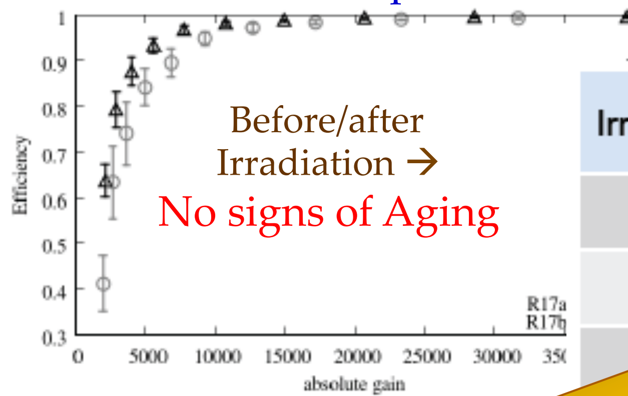
Cold neutron beam

Alpha source



Gamma source

ATLAS MM Aging Studies:
chambers exposed to different radiation "natures"



Before/after Irradiation →
No signs of Aging

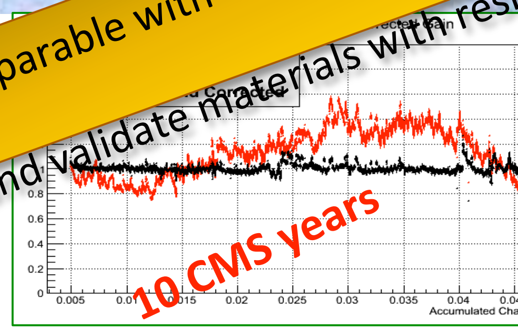
Irradiation with	Charge Deposit (mC/cm^2)
X-Ray	225
Neutron	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2.4

F. Jeanneau

Radiation hardness of MPGDs is comparable with solid-state silicon sensors at the HL-LHC
→ still, it is important to develop and validate materials with resistance to ageing

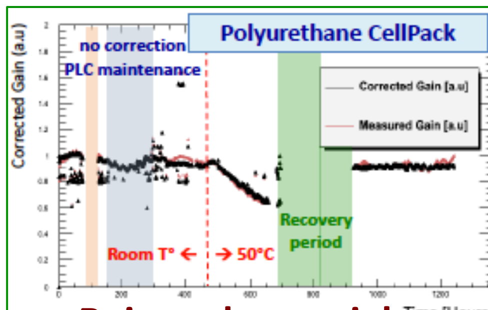
New Setup at CERN GIF++ (reach > 100 mC/cm^2)

J. Merlin

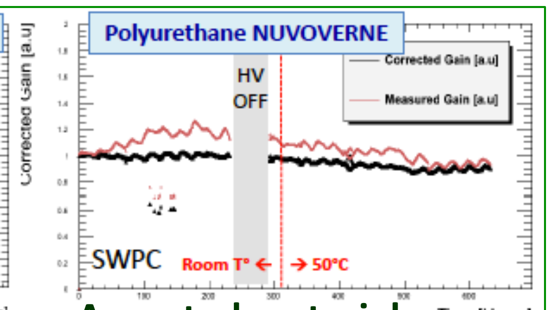


CMS Aging Studies at CERN GIF

^{137}Cs source 566 GBq
Gamma emission 662 keV



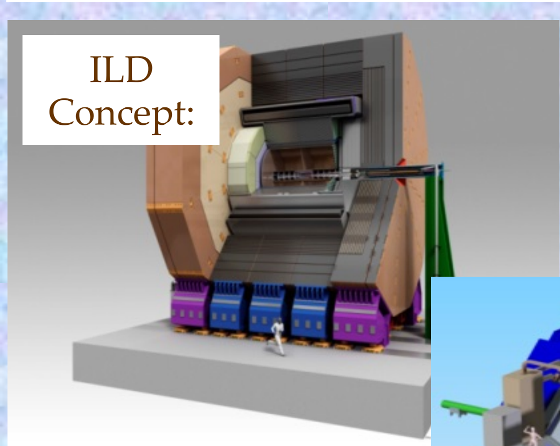
Rejected material

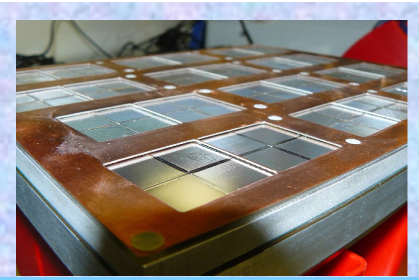


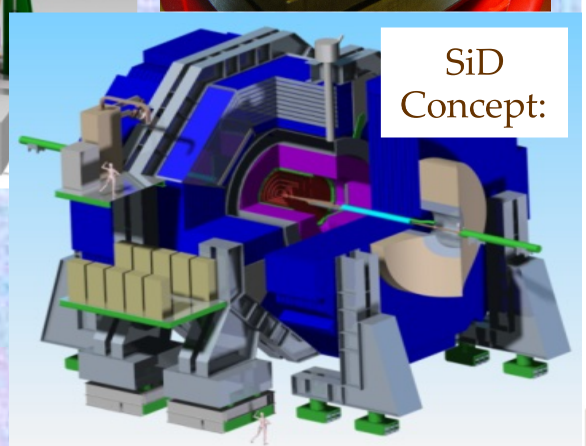
Accepted material

MPGD Technologies for the International Linear Collider

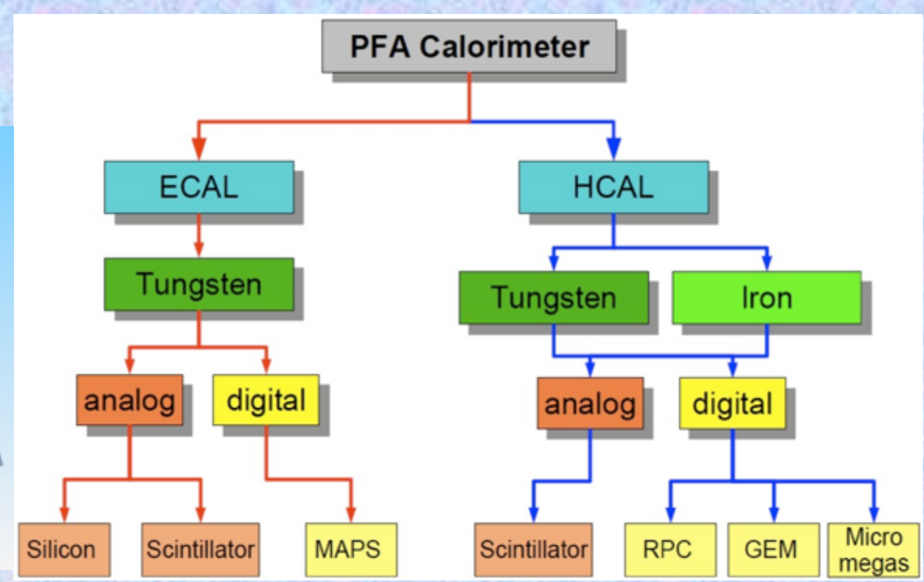
Experiment / Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements/ Remarks
ILC Time Projection Chamber for ILD: Start: > 2030	High Energy Physics (tracking)	Micromegas GEM (pads) InGrid (pixels)	Total area: ~ 20 m^2 Single unit detect: ~ 400 cm^2 (pads) ~ 130 cm^2 (pixels)	**Max. rate:** < 1 kHz **Spatial res.:** <150μm **Time res.:** ~ 15 ns **dE/dx:** 5 % (Fe55) **Rad. Hard.:** no	Si + TPC Momentum resolution : dp/p < 9*10^{-5} 1/GeV Power-pulsing
ILC Hadronic (DHCAL) Calorimetry for ILD/SiD Start > 2030	High Energy Physics (calorimetry)	GEM, THGEM RPWELL, Micromegas	Total area: ~ 4000 m^2 Single unit detect: 0.5 - 1 m^2	**Max.rate:**1 kHz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~ 1cm **Time res.:** ~ 300 ns **Rad. Hard.:** no	Jet Energy resolution: 3-4 % Power-pulsing, self-triggering readout



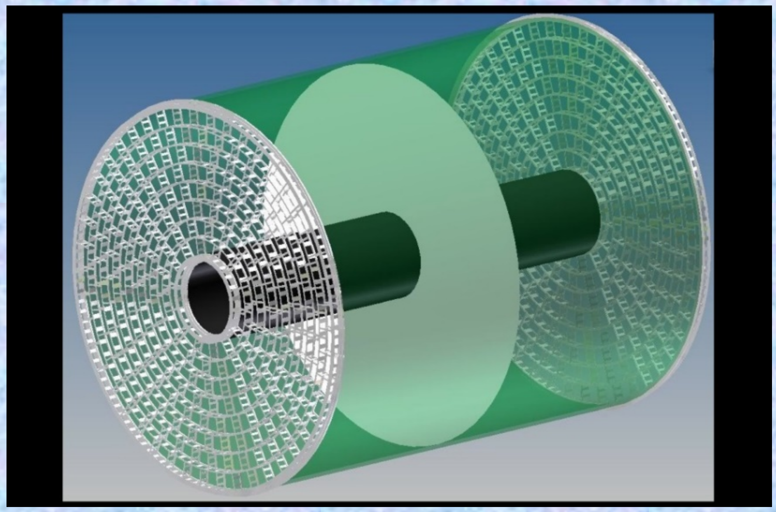




Particle Flow Calorimetry (ILD/SiD):

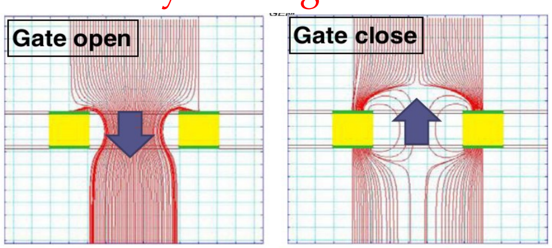


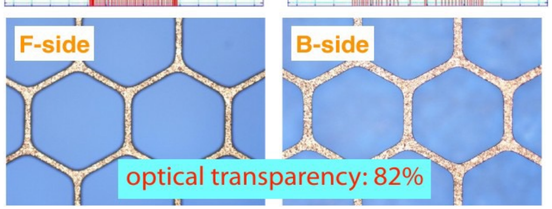
ILC Time Projection Chamber (TPC): MPGD-Based Readout



Primary ions create distortions in the electric field → O(10μm) track distortions

- Machine-induced bkg. and ions from gas amplification → track distortions 60 μm
  => Gating is needed
- Wire gate is an option
- Alternatively: GEM-gate





MPGDs are foreseen as TPC readout for ILC (endcap size~10 m^2):

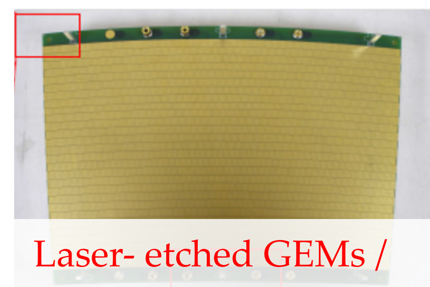
- Standard "pad readout" (1x 6 mm^2): 8 rows of det. modules (17×23 cm2); 240 modules per endcap

- Wet-etched triple GEMs
- Laser-etched double-GEMs 100μm thick ("Asian")
- Resistive MM with dispersive anode

- "Pixel readout" (55x 55μm^2): ~100-120 chips per module → 25000-30000 per endcap

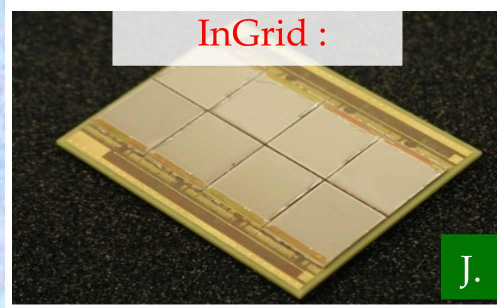
- GEM + pixel readout
- InGrid (integrated Micromegas grid with pixel readout)

Resistive MM /

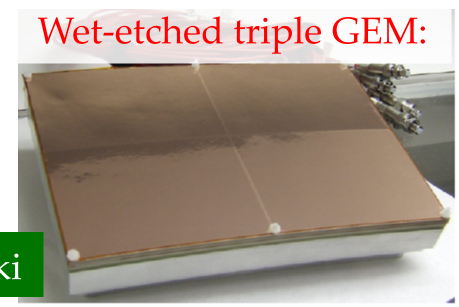


Laser- etched GEMs /

InGrid :



Wet-etched triple GEM:

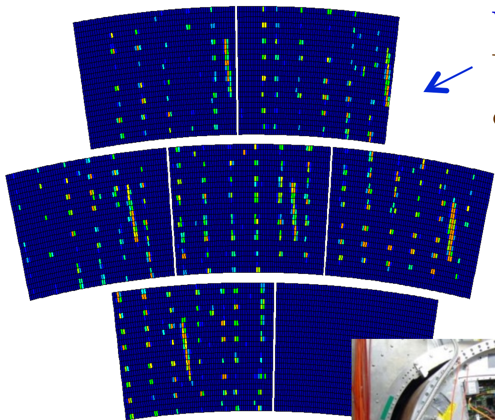


J. Kaminski

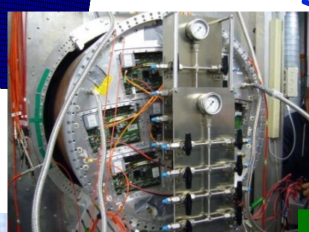
ILC Time Projection Chamber (TPC): Pad-Based Readout

Efforts to improve the modules design for MM/GEM technologies. Several test beams campaigns:

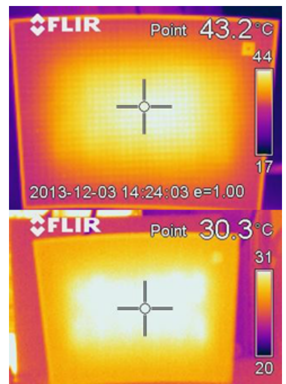
- 7 Micromegas modules with 2-phase C02 cooling

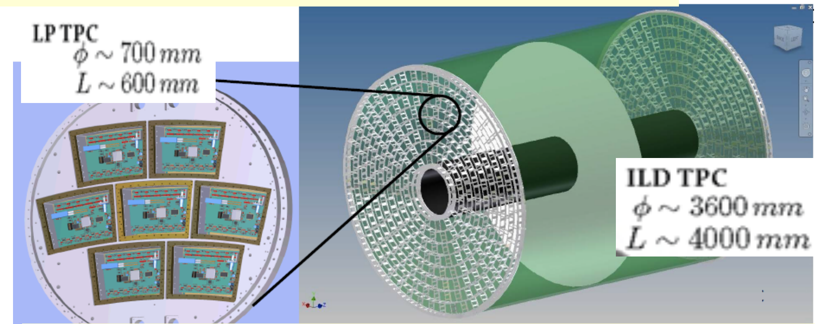


With beam and laser dots:
UV laser gererates MIP tracks
& illuminate calibration spots

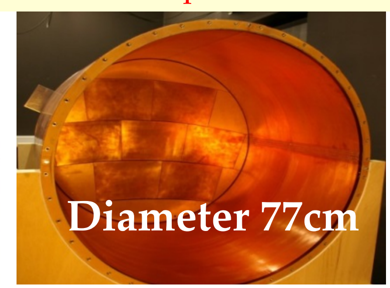


2P CO2
Cooling



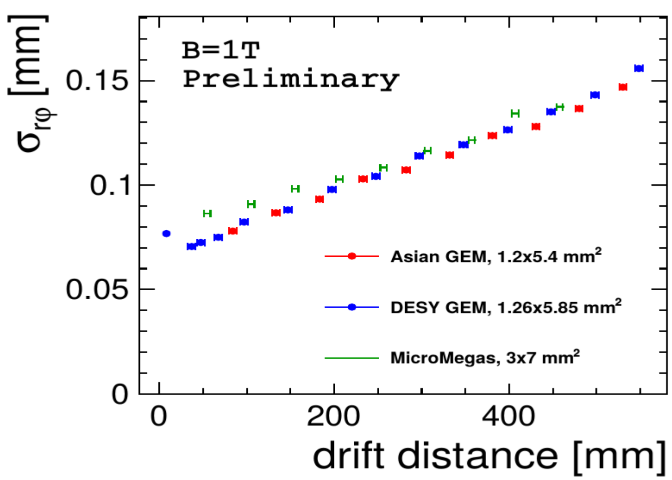


Large TPC Prototype with versatile endplate @ DESY



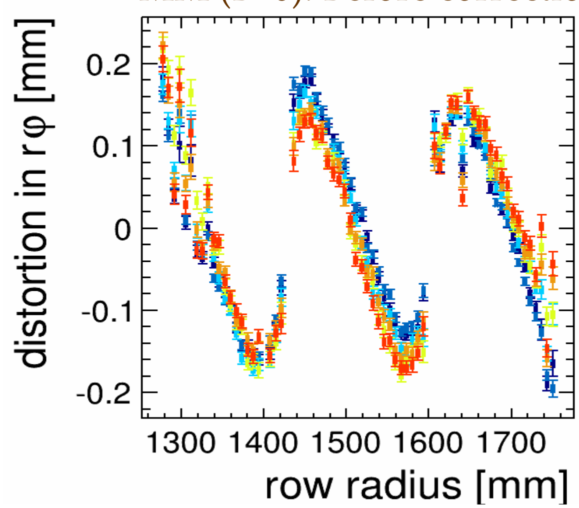
J. Kaminski, P. Colas

Transverse spatial resolution:

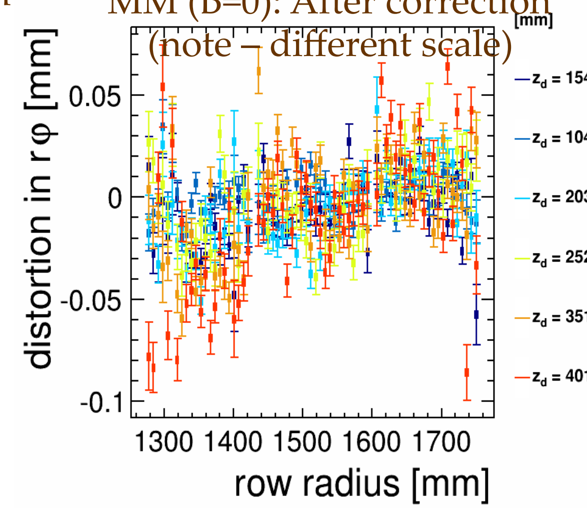


Alignment and distortion corrections:

MM (B=0): Before correction



MM (B=0): After correction
(note – different scale)

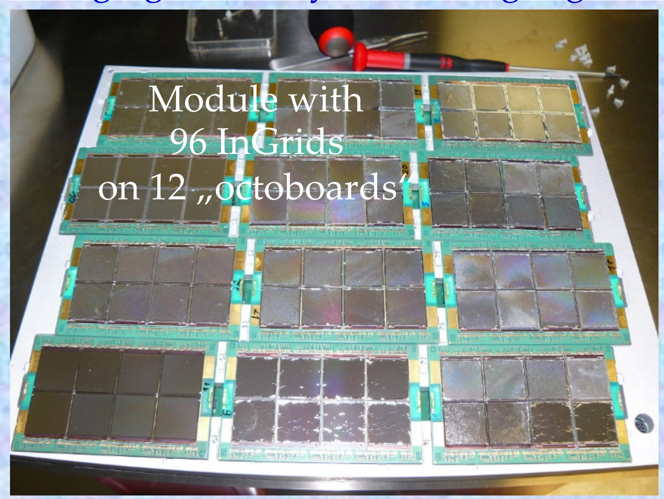


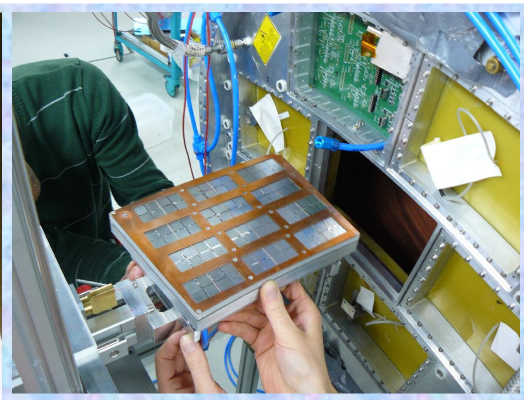
ILC Time Projection Chamber (TPC): Pixel-Based Readout

BREAKTHROUGH: feasibility shown in test-beam with 160 InGrids detectors

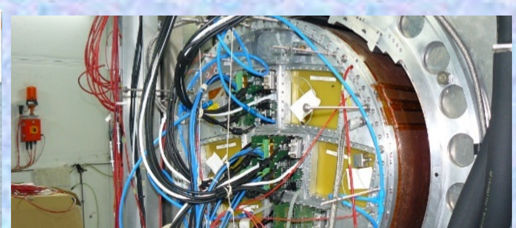
3 modules for LCTPC large prototype : 1 x 96 InGrid, 2 x 24 InGrids
320 cm² active area, 10,5 mio. channels, new readout system-
Readout 5 SRS FECs

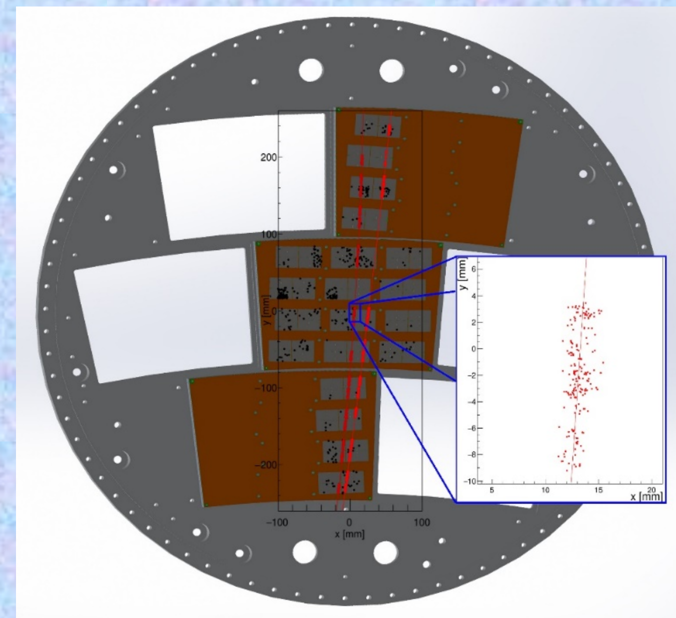
By design:
- Single electron detection
- Time-of-arrival measurement
- High granularity; Uniform gas gain


Module with 96 InGrids on 12 „octoboards“


M. Lupberger


24 InGrid installation in LP


LP endplate with 3 modules



50 cm track length with about 3000 hits
→ each representing an electron from the primary ionisation.
→ demanding for track reconstruction, especially in case of curved tracks

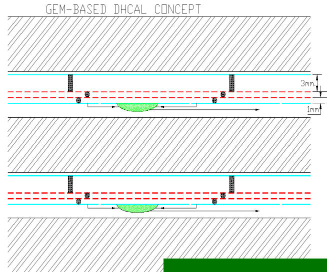
- Physics properties of the TPC

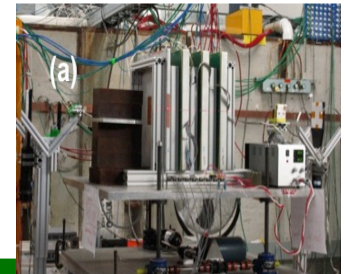
→ field distortions; reliability
→ dE/dx resolution;delta identification
→ single point resolution
→ momentum measurement
→ Track angular effect

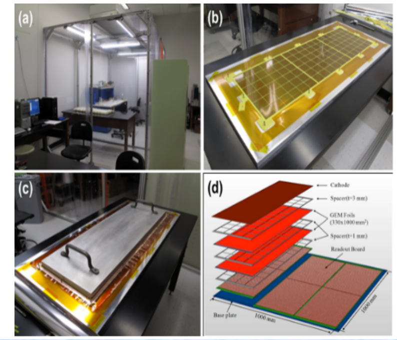
ILC DHCAL Particle Flow Calorimetry: GEM/ THGEM / RPWELL

GEM for DHCAL:

- Series of double GEM chambers built
- Large scale (1m x 33cm) layers under construction (subject to funding)



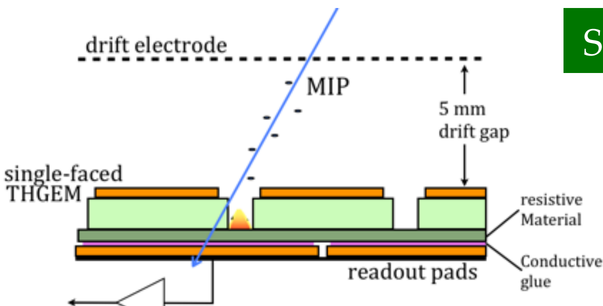




A. White

RPWELL for DHCAL: A Novel Architecture supported by the RD51 Common fund

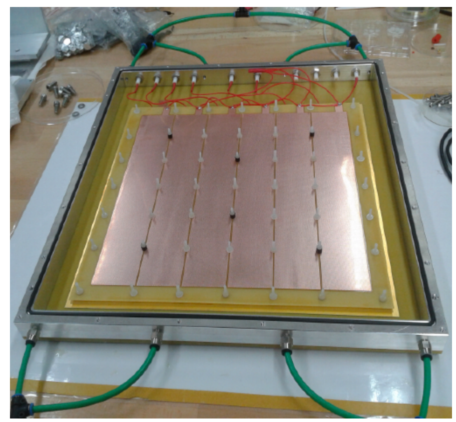
S. Bressler

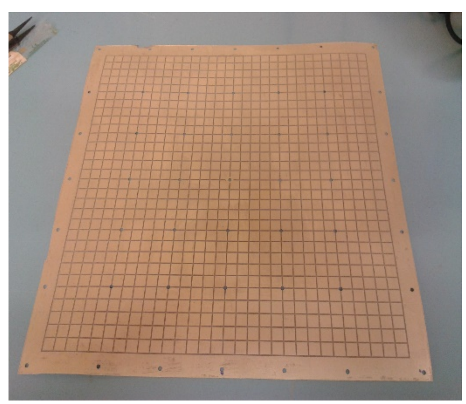


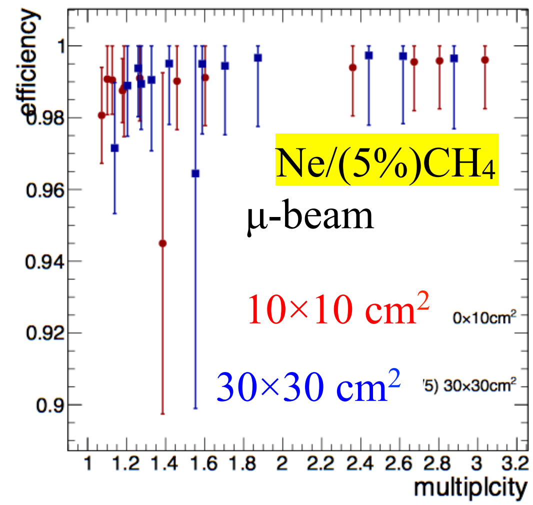
Common features with GEM/MM:

- from GEM it takes the amplifying scheme with the peculiarity of a *"well defined amplifying gap"* → ensuring very high gain uniformity.
- from Micromegas it takes the resistive readout scheme → strong suppression of the discharges.

Small (10x10 cm^2) & medium (30x30cm^2) prototypes:







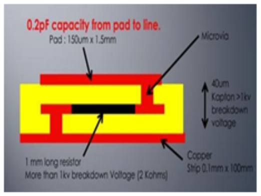
THGEM-based RPWELL:

- Robust again discharges
- Stiff support structure
- Potential to be extended to very large areas

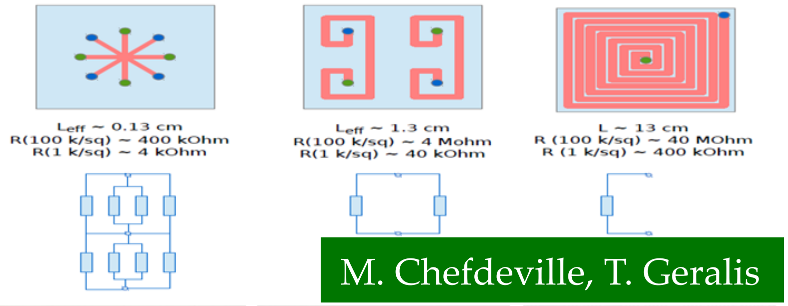
ILC DHCAL Particle Flow Calorimetry: Resistive Micromegas

Optimisation:
→ reduce resistivity and evacuation time but still suppress sparking

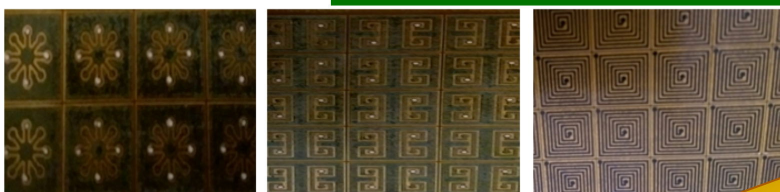
– "Vertical" evacuation of charge using buried resistors, proposed by Rui de Oliveira



– Ongoing program:
Vary the RC, measure the linearity (rate & dE/dx scans), check sparking



M. Chefdeville, T. Geralis

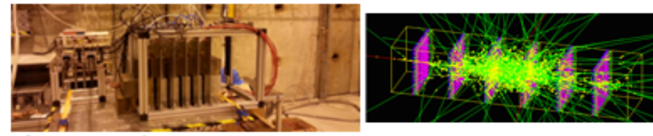


Real R1 values: 400 -750 KOhms with 100KΩ/Sq

Real R1 values: 4 MOhms with 100KΩ/Sq

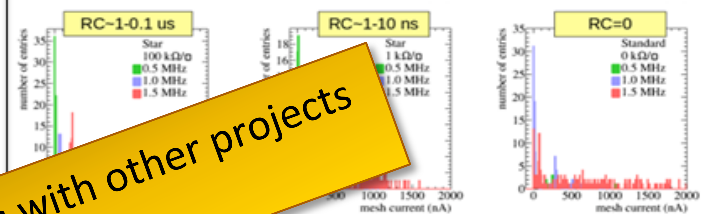
Real R1 valu... 40 MO...

July 2015: Testbeam at SPS: μ, π and e beams



Event display: SPS event, electron 90 GeV shower

Monitor currents at electron shower maximum



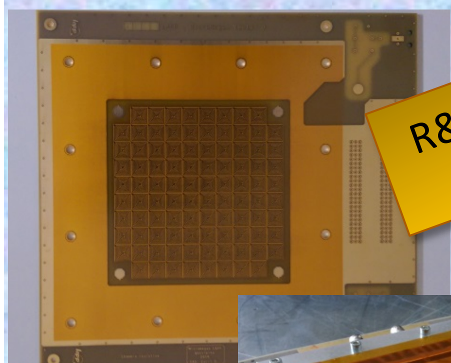
... mesh current

Lowest RC: behaves like Non-resistive

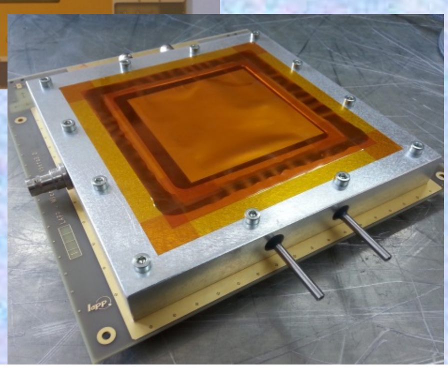
Non-resistive

12/10/2015

R&D oriented towards ILC, but synergies with other projects (e.g. CMS ECAL endcap upgrade)

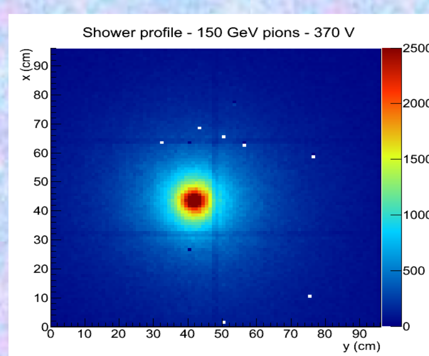


PCB with pads & resistive pattern



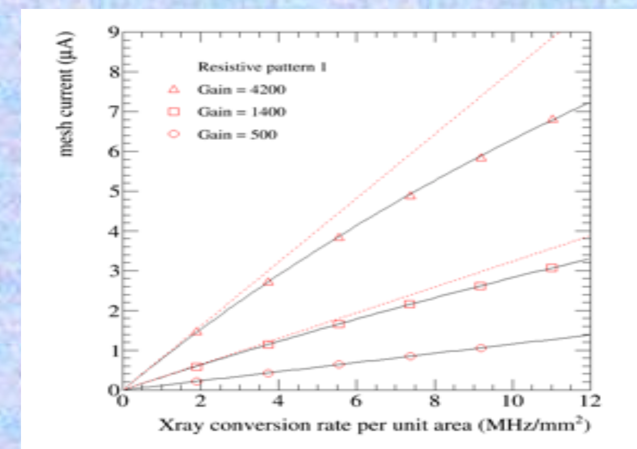
Use... HL-LHC:

- ...h rates
- ... discharges, preserve linearity
- ...h granularity for PF calorimetry, Small pads ~1x1 cm^2,
- Large dynamic range (1 – 100s of MIPs)



Tests with X-rays, Cu 8 keV, at high rates: (intermediate RC, Gain=4000):

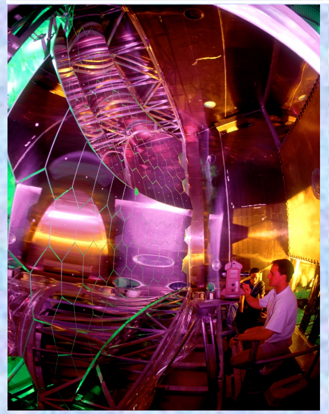
- ➢ Excellent linearity up to 1 MHz/mm^2
- ➢ 25% lower Gain at 10 MHz/mm^2

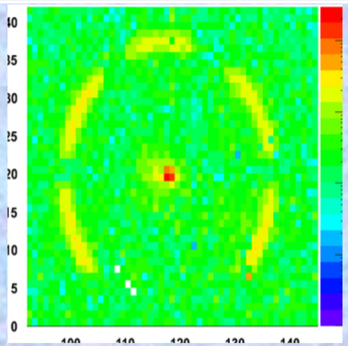


...If you are not sleeping yet ...

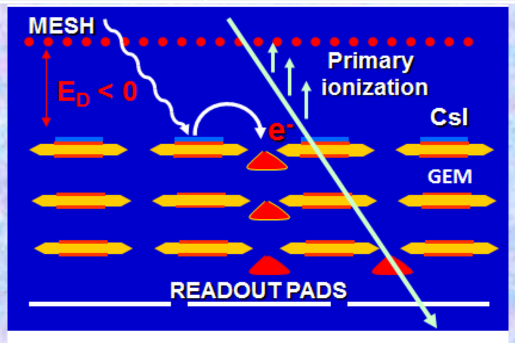
MPGD Technologies for Photon Detection

Experiment / Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements / Remarks
COMPASS RICH UPGRADE Start > 2016	Hadron Physics (RICH - detection of single VUV photons)	Hybrid (THGEM + CsI and MM)	Total area: ~ 1.4 m^2 Single unit detect: ~ 0.6 x 0.6 m^2	**Max.rate**:100 Hz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** <~ 2.5 mm **Time res.:** ~ 10 ns	Production of large area THGEM of sufficient quality
PHENIX HBD Run: 2009-2010	Nuclear Physics (RICH – e/h separation)	GEM+CsI detectors	Total area: ~ 1.2 m^2 Single unit detect: ~ 0.3 x 0.3 m^2	**Max. rate**: low **Spatial res.:** ~ 5 mm (rϕ) **Single el. eff.:** ~ 90 %	Single el. eff. depends from hadron rejection factor
SPHENIX Run: 2021-2023	Heavy Ions Physics (tracking)	TPC w/GEM readout	Total area: ~ 3 m^2	**Multiplicity**: dNch/dy ~ 600 **Spatial res.:** ~ 100 um (rϕ)	Runs with Heavy Ions and comparison to pp operation
Electron-Ion Collider (EIC) Start: > 2025	Hadron Physics (tracking, RICH)	TPC w/GEM readout	Total area: ~ 3 m^2	**Spatial res.:** ~ 100 um (rϕ) Luminosity (e-p): 10^{33}	Low material budget
		Large area GEM planar tracking detectors	Total area: ~ 25 m^2	**Spatial res.:** ~ 50- 100 um **Max. rate:** ~ MHz/cm^2	Low material budget
		RICH with GEM readout	Total area: ~ 10 m^2	**Spatial res.:** ~ few mm	High single electron efficiency





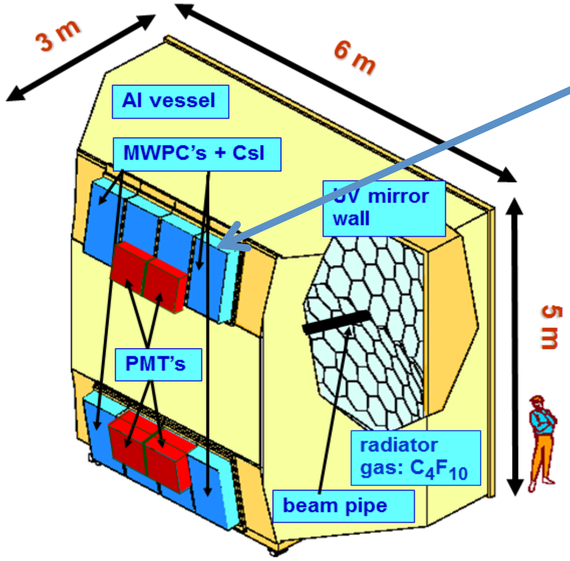
ALICE VHPID THGEM



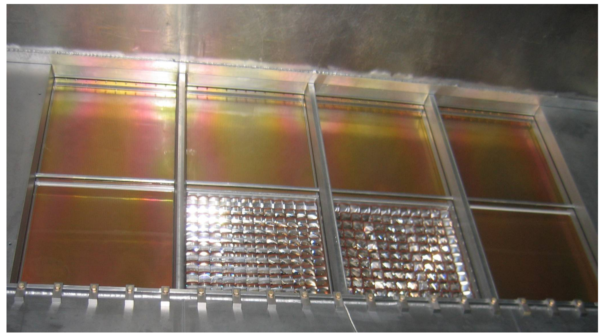
HBD Concept:

COMPASS RICH I Upgrade for 2016 Run II

❖ COMPASS RICH I: 8 MWPC with CsI (RD26 @ CERN) since 2000

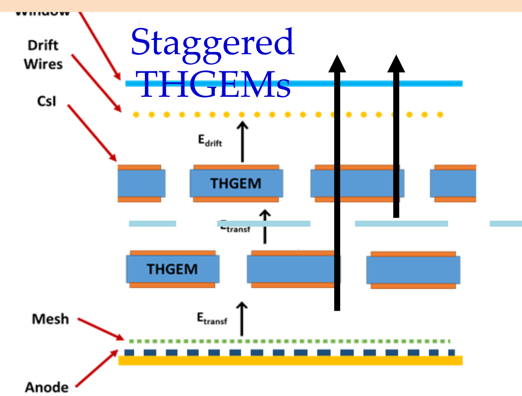


MWPC's + CsI



F. Tessarotto

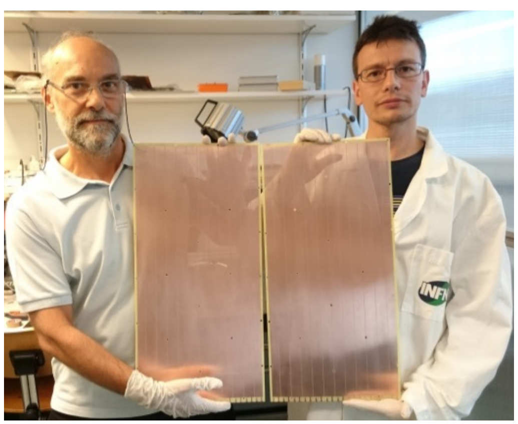
Hybrid: THGEM+ CsI and MM



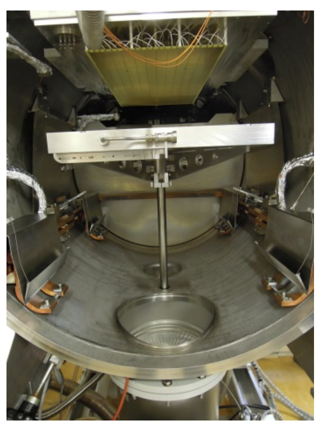
mass production ongoing

After a long-term fight for increasing electrical stability at high rates: MWPC robust operation is not possible at gain~10^5 because of photon feedback, space charge & sparks

PMTs not adequate → only small demagnification factor allowed; 5 m^2 of PMTs not affordable.

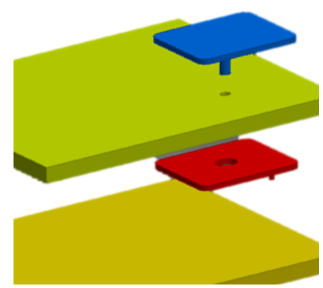


300 x 600 mm2 THGEMs

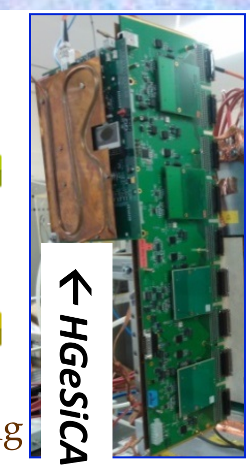


CsI deposit

Bulk Micromegas



Pad anode with capacitive coupling pad readout

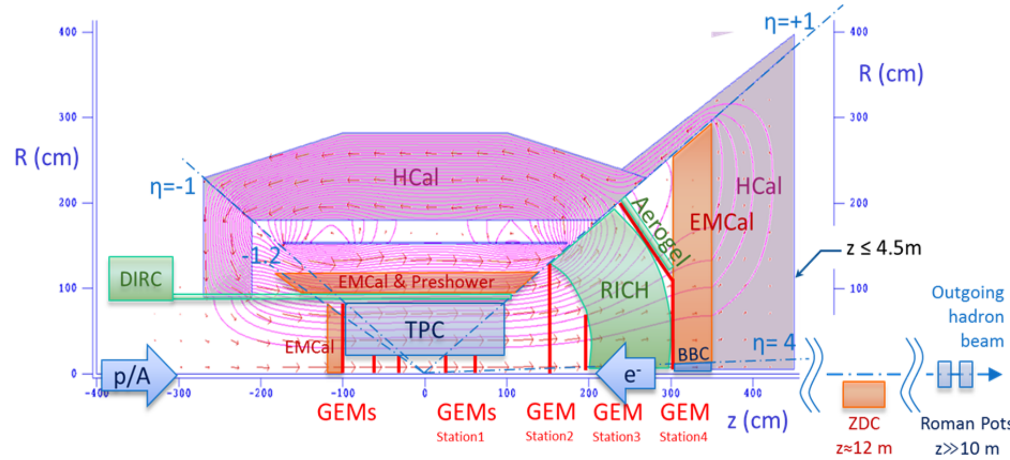


APV25

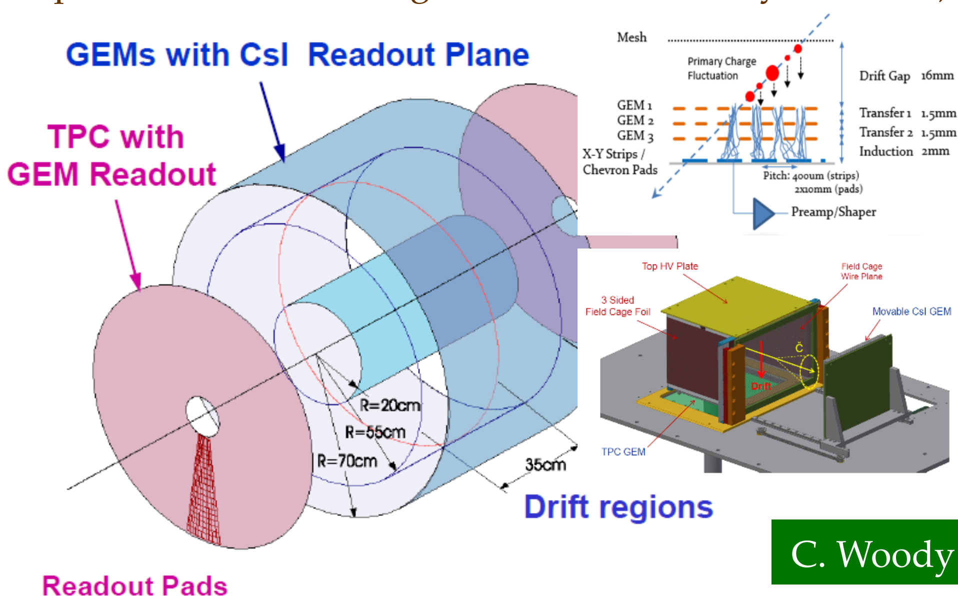
GEM Tracking for PHENIX Upgrade and Electron-Ion Collider

sPHENIX → eRHIC Detector

- $-1<\eta<+1$ (barrel) : sPHENIX + Compact-TPC + DIRC
- $-4<\eta<-1$ (e-going) : EM calorimeter + GEM trackers
- $+1<\eta<+4$ (h-going) :
  - $1<\eta<4$: GEM tracker + Gas RICH



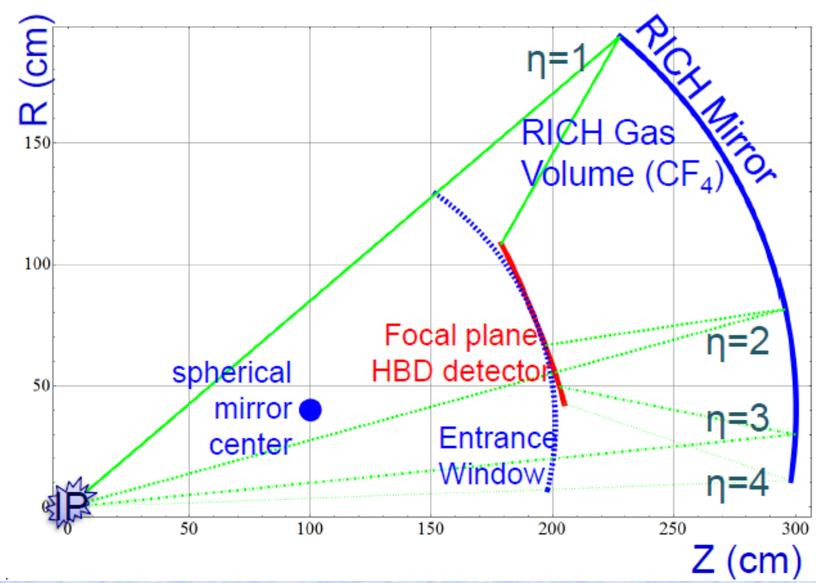
Developing short drift mini-TPC with GEMs
(to improve resolution at larger angles)
with Cherenkov Particle ID (use Cherenkov light produced in the *same* gas volume to identify electrons)

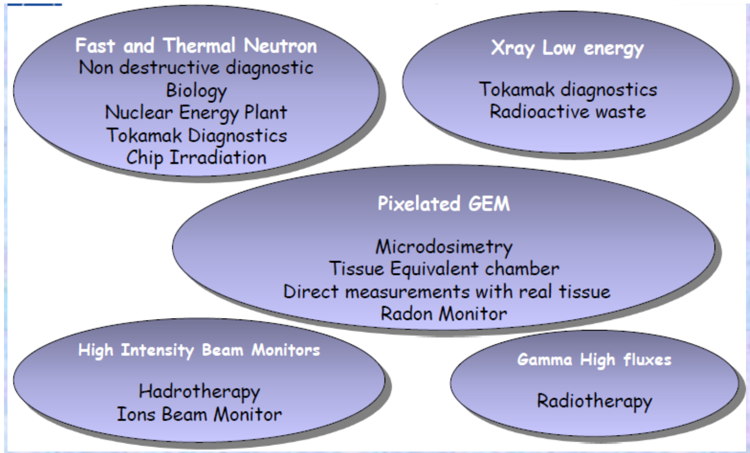


C. Woody

Focusing RICH for EIC:

→ Developing a Ring Imaging version of the HBD using dual radiators for particle ID

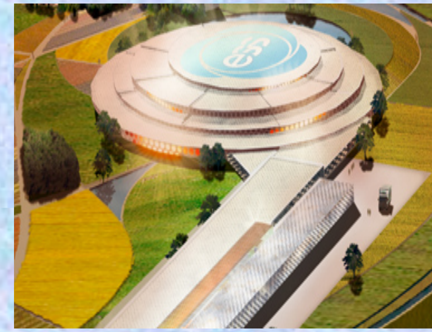




MPGD-based Neutron Detectors

MPGD coupled to n-converters:

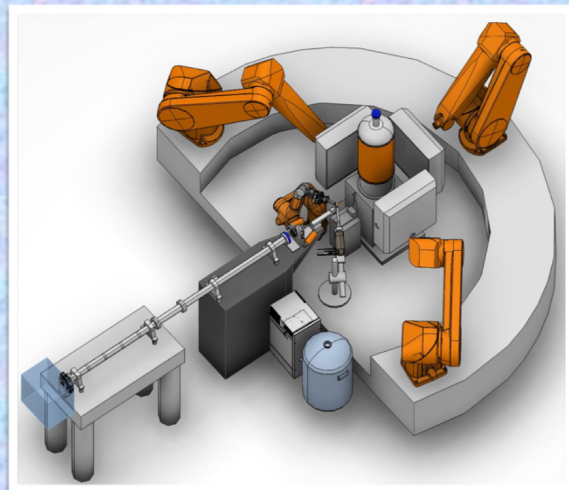
- ITER / Spallation Sources
- Neutron-beam diagnostics



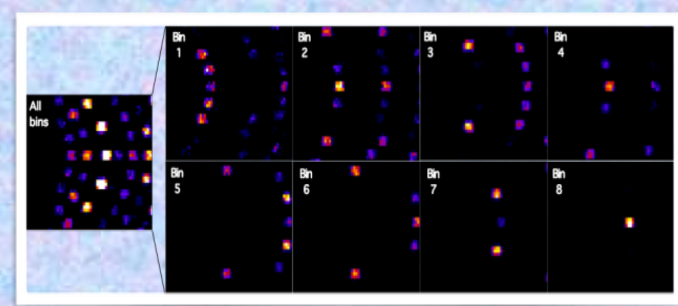
Experiment / Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size)	Operation Characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements / Remarks
ESS NMX: Neutron Macromolecular Crystallography Start: > 2020(for 10 y.)	Neutron scattering Macromolecular Crystallography	GEM w/ Gd converter	Total area: ~ 1 m^2 Single unit detect: 60x60 cm^2	**Max.rate**: 100 kHz/mm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~500µm **Time res.:** ~ 10 us n.-eff: ~ 20% efficient - γ rejection of 100	Localise the secondary particle from neutron conversion in Gd with < 500um precision
ESS LOKI- SANS: Small Angle Neutron Scattering (Low Q) Start: > 2020(for 10 y.)	Neutron scattering: Small Angle	GEM w/ borated cathode	Total area: ~ 1 m^2 Single unit detect: 33x40 cm^2 trapezoid	**Max.rate**: 40 kHz/mm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~4 mm **Time res.:** ~ 100 us n. –eff. >60% (at λ= 4 Å) - γ rejection of 10^-7	Measure TOF of neutron interaction in a 3D borated cathode
SPIDER: ITER NBI PROTOTYPE Start: ~ 2017(for 10 y.)	CNESM diagnostic: Characterization of neutral deuterium beam for ITER plasma heating using neutron emission	GEMs w/ Al-converter (Directionality - angular) capability)	Single unit detect: 20x35 cm^2	**Max.rate**: 100 kHz/mm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~ 10 mm **Time res.:** ~ 10 ms n.-eff: >10^-5 γ rejection of 10^-7	Measurement of the n-emission intensity and composition to correct deuterium beam parameters
n_TOF beam monitoring/ beam profiler Run: 2008-now	Neutron Beam Monitors	MicroMegas µbulk and GEM w/ converters	Total area: ~ 100cm^2	**Max.rate**:10 kHz **Spatial res.: .:** ~300µm **Time res.:** ~ 5 ns **Rad. Hard.:** no	

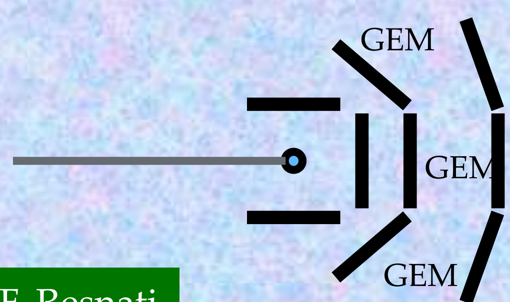
GEM-TPC for Neutron Macromolecular Crystallography (NMX) @ ESS

NMX Spectrometer::



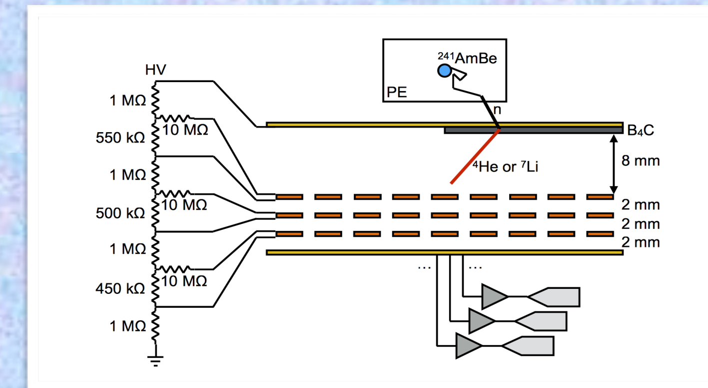
Time binned diffraction pattern (simulation) from a 5mm crystal of perdeuterated rubredoxin at 20cm from the detector (45°)





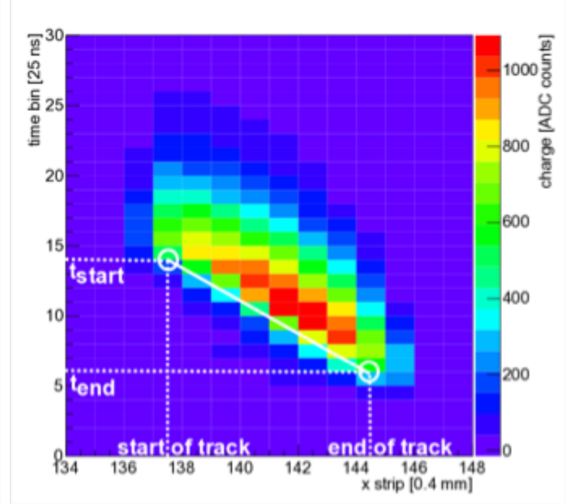
F. Resnati

B(Gd)-GEM & uTPC concept

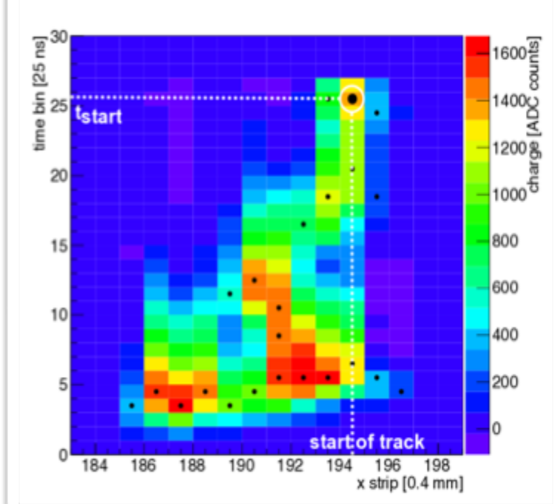


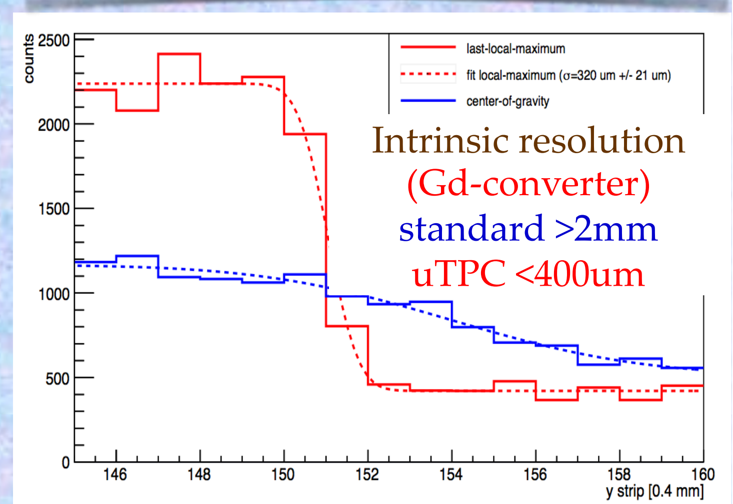
B(Ge)-GEM & uTPC results:

Straight track of alfa from ^{10}B conversion

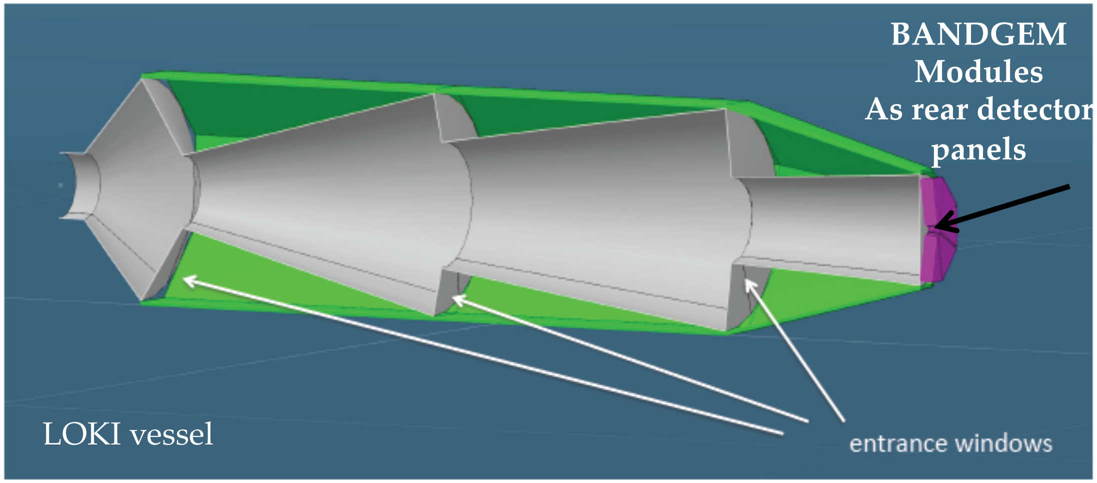


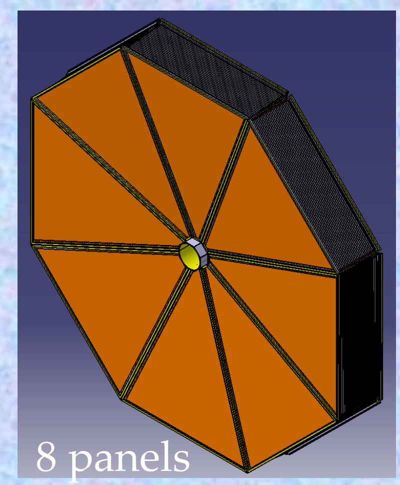
Curly track of electron from Gd conversion

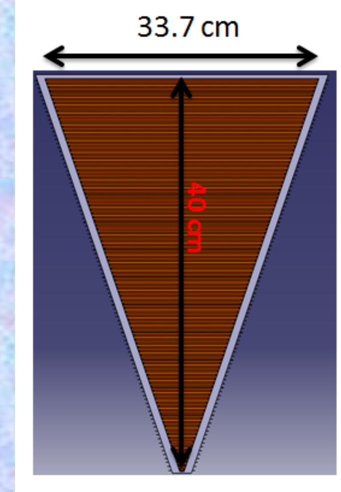




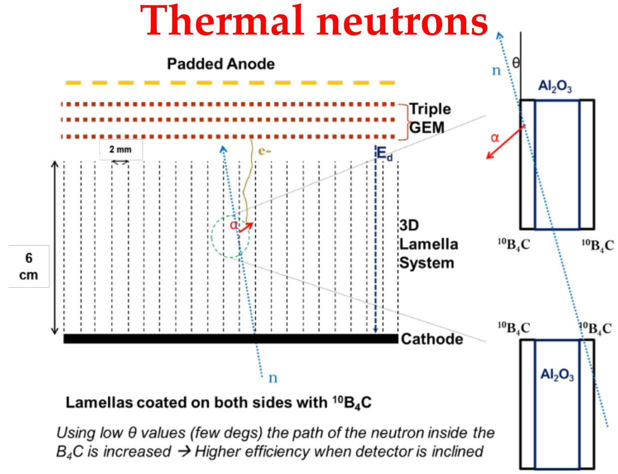
GEM for General Purpose LOKI-SANS Instrument @ ESS

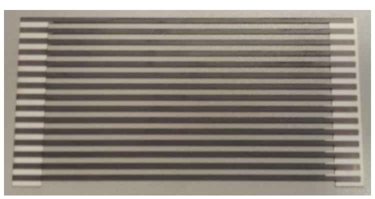


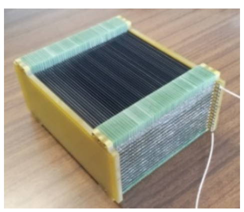




Triple GEM + 3D borated cathode
Thermal neutrons

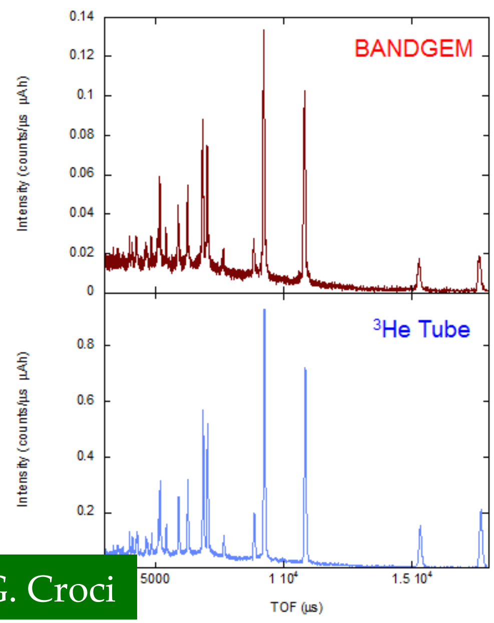




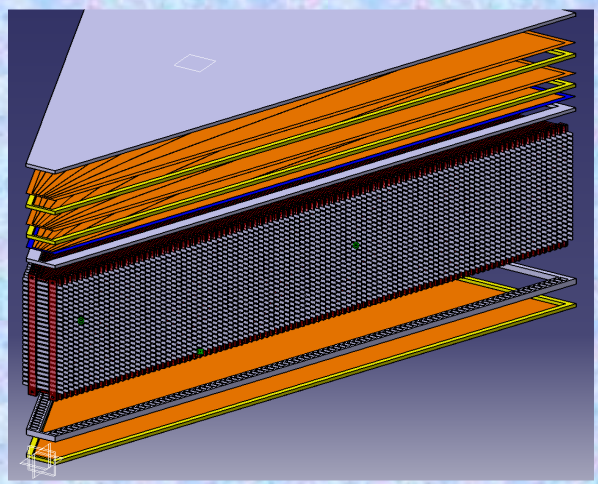


1st prototype

Diffraction measurement from a bronze sample Same Measurement Time



G. Croci



Requirements for rear detector panel

- Rate Capability = 40 kHz/cm^2
- Time resolution bettter than 100 μs
- Efficiency of about 60% at 4 Å
- X-Y Space resolution of about 4 mm

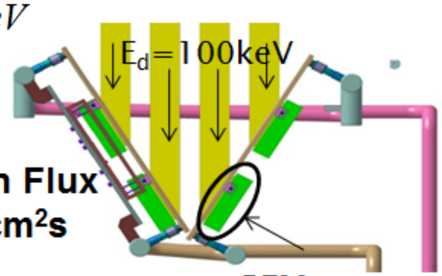
Fast Neutron Beam Monitors for ITER and Spallation Source ISIS (UK)

CNSEM (Close Contact Neutron Surface Emission Mapping) diagnostic for **ITER** NBI Prototypes (SPIDER & MITICA)

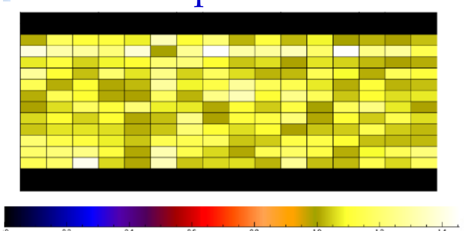
$$d + d \rightarrow He^3 + n + 3.27\,MeV$$

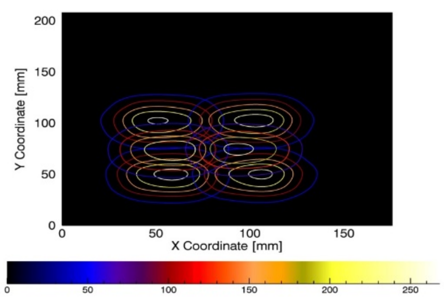
Deuterium Beam (100 Kev)

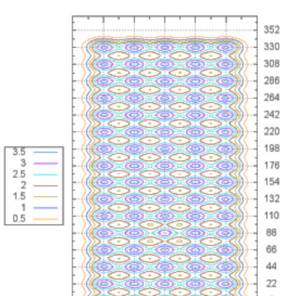
Neutron Flux 10^{10} n/cm^{2}s



Uniform response and capability to reconstruct multiple beamlets







Deuterium Beam composition: 5x16 beamlets (40 x 20 mm²)

Aim: Reconstruct **Deuterium beam profile** from neutron beam profile.

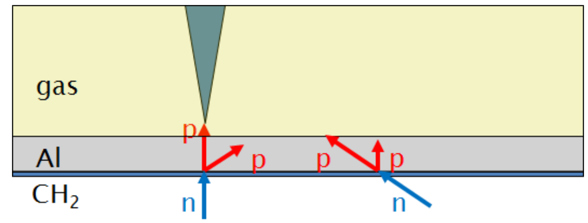
Angular resolution and directionality property needed

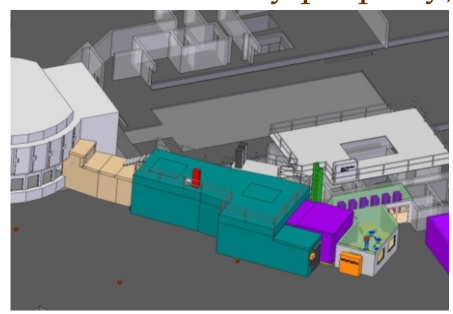
G. Croci

Beam monitor for **ChipIr** @ ISIS and **ESS**

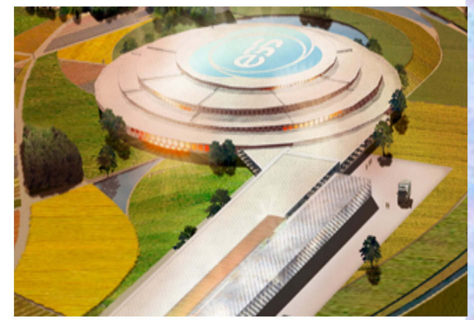
Fast neutron Converters:

- Polyethylene
- Al-layer (give directionality property)



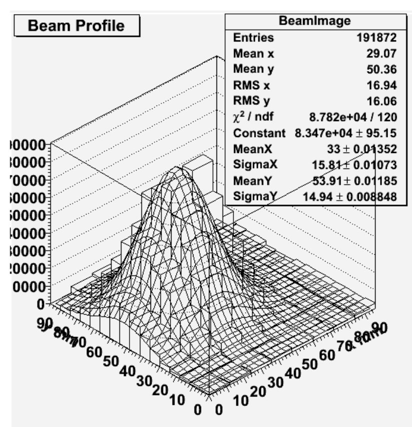


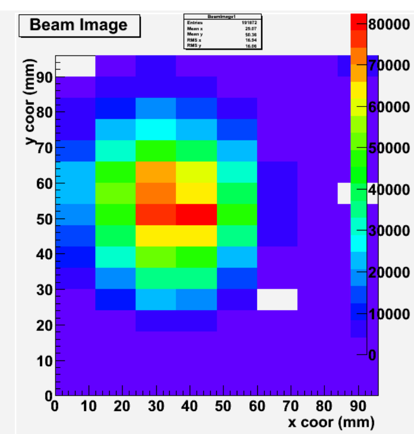
ChipIr CAD model at ISIS-TS2



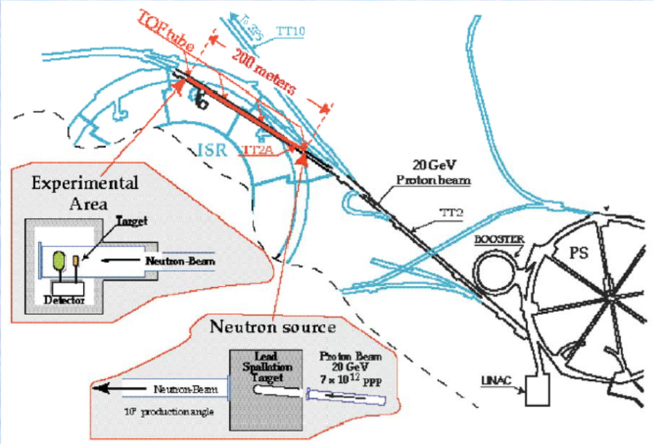
ESS Model

Aim: Construct large area, real-time and high rate beam monitors for fast neutron lines





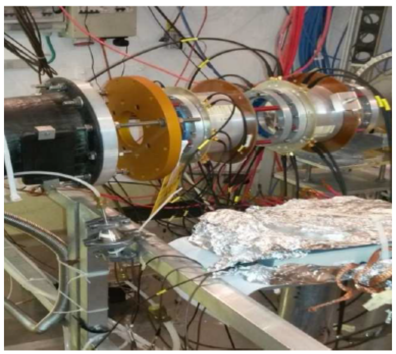
Beam Monitoring at nTOF @ CERN



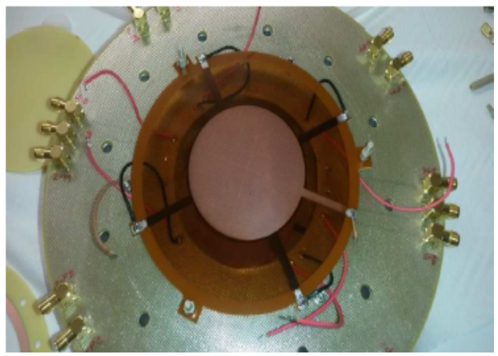
Neutron beam + state-of-the-art detectors make n_TOF UNIQUE for:

- Measuring **radioactive isotopes**
- Identifying/studying **resonances (at energies higher than before)**
- Extending **energy range** for fission (up to 1 GeV !)

The energy of the neutrons can be determined from their Time of Flight

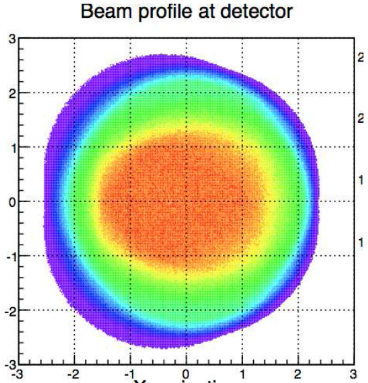


Installation on NTOF



4 pad detector

Beam profile at detector



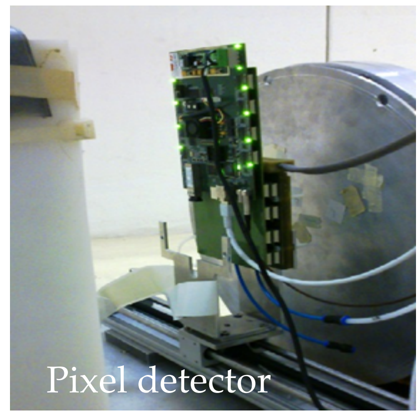
µMegas detector:

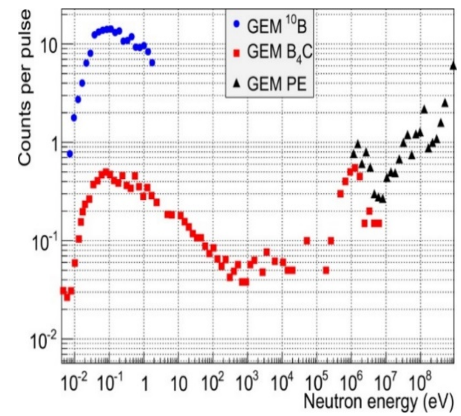
2 D reconstructed image

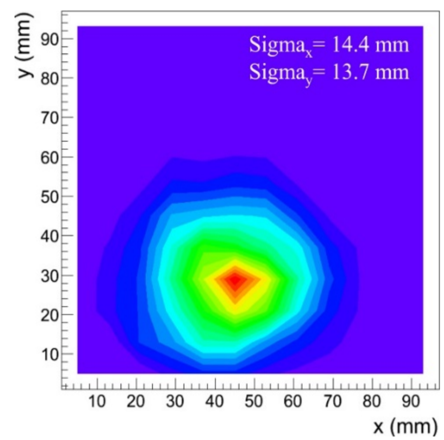
T. Papaevangelou

µM Neutron Monitor applied to fission reactor

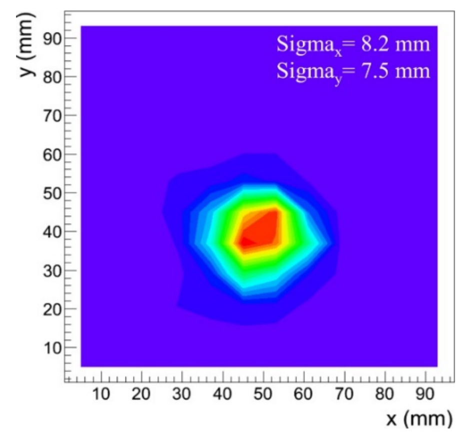
GEM detector







2D image of thermal neutron

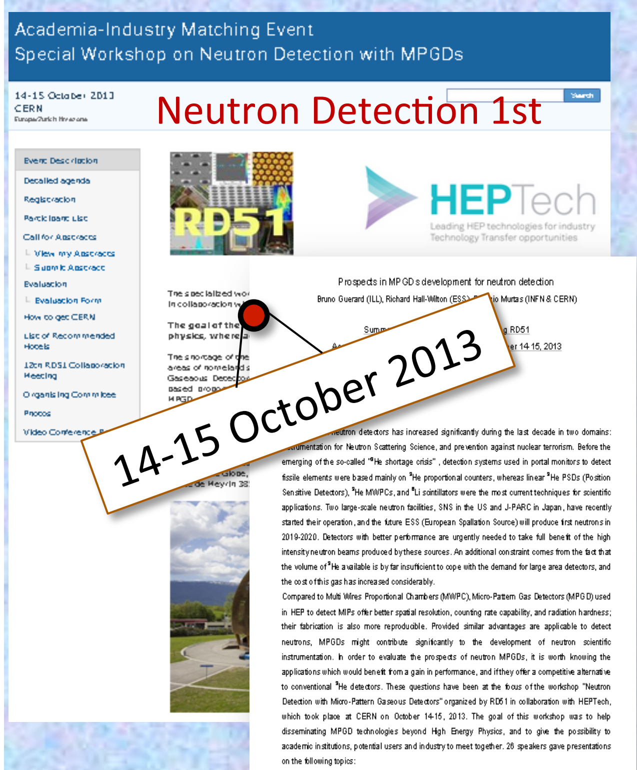


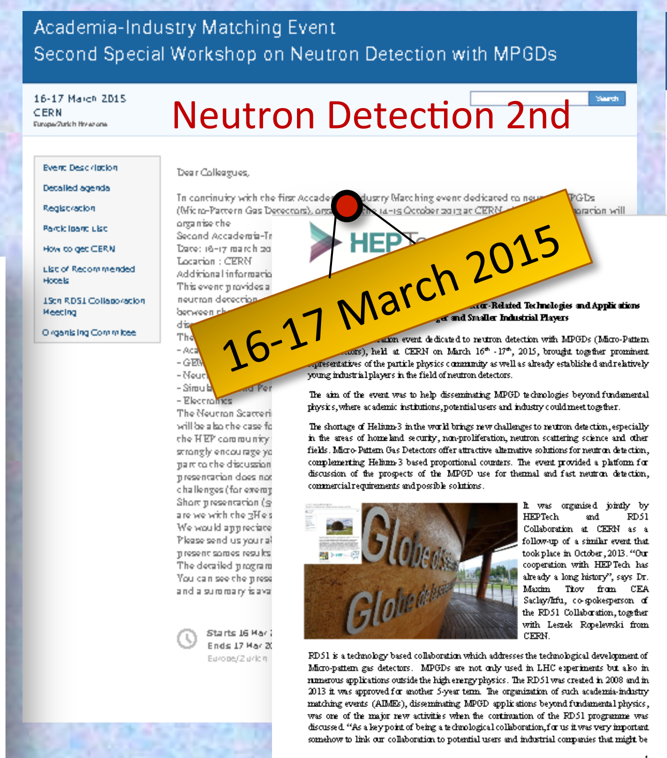
F. Murtas

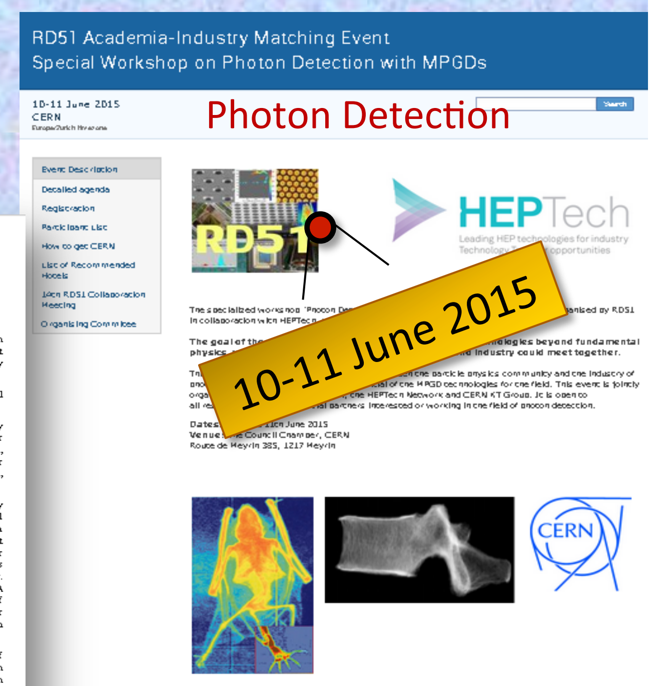
2D image of fast neutron

MPGD-based Neutron /Photon Detection: RD51 Academia – Industry Matching Events

Platform: Research + industry + potential users to foster collaboration on dedicated applications







https://indico.cern.ch/event/392833/

(understanding requirements, applications, approaching new communities and technologies)

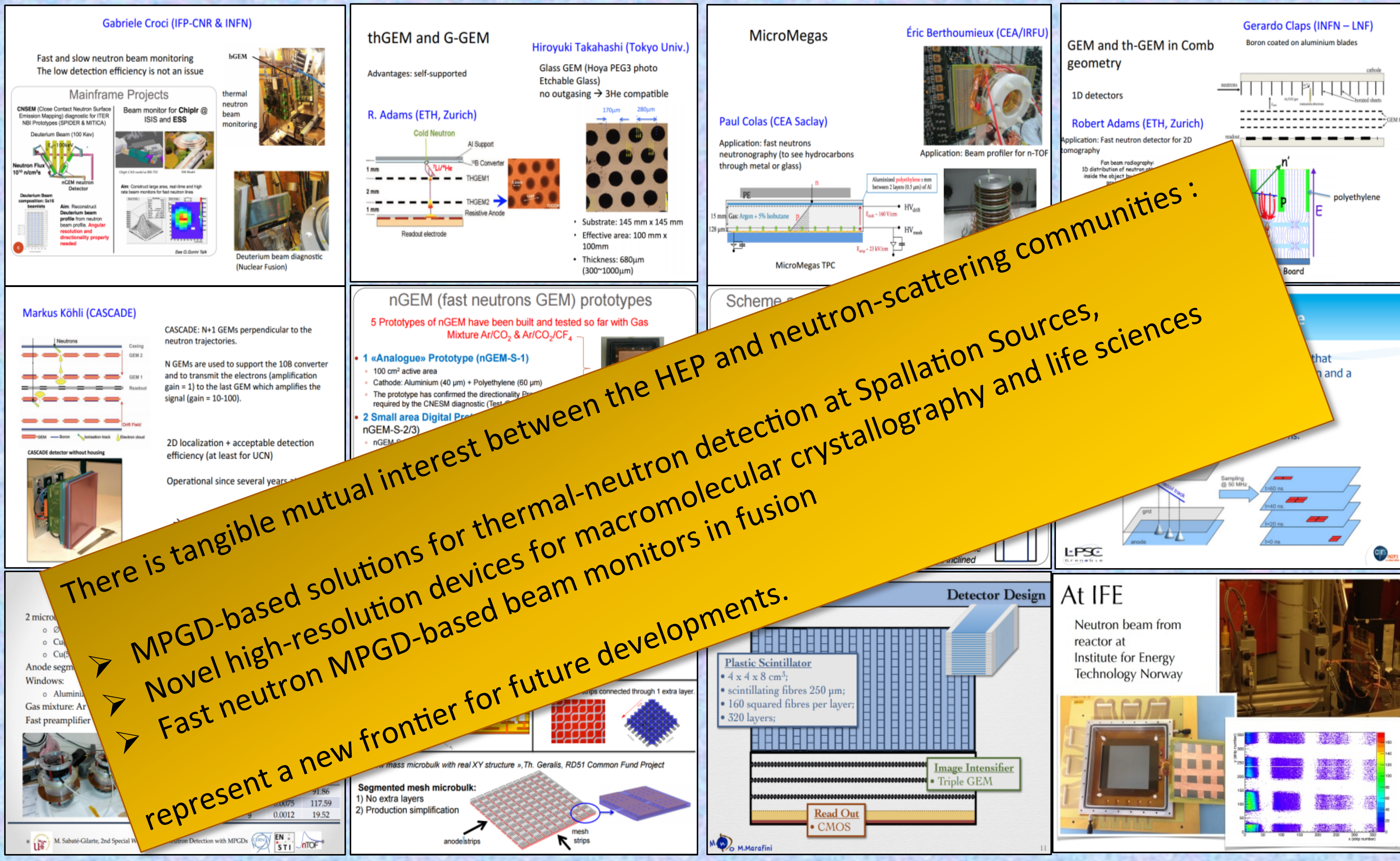
https://indico.cern.ch/event/265187/

Summary (arXiv 1410.1070)

https://indico.cern.ch/event/365840/

Press release

WG3: RD51 Academia – Industry Matching Events: Neutrons & MPGDs



There is tangible mutual interest between the HEP and neutron-scattering communities :

- MPGD-based solutions for thermal-neutron detection at Spallation Sources,
- Novel high-resolution devices for macromolecular crystallography and life sciences
- Fast neutron MPGD-based beam monitors in fusion

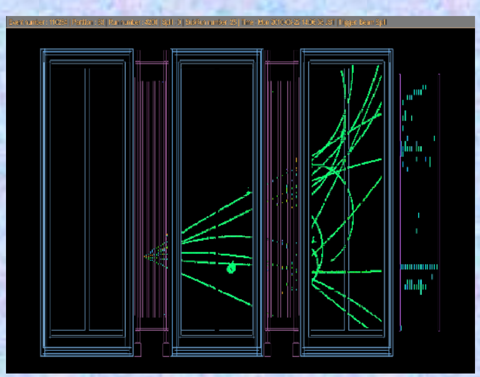
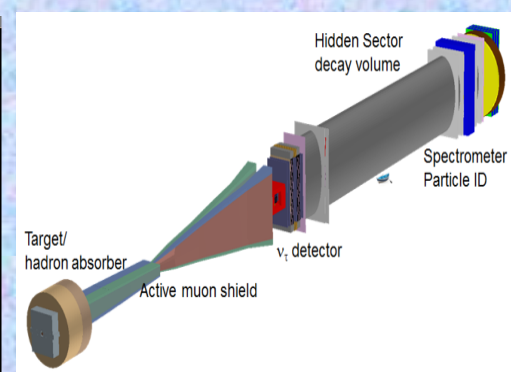
represent a new frontier for future developments.

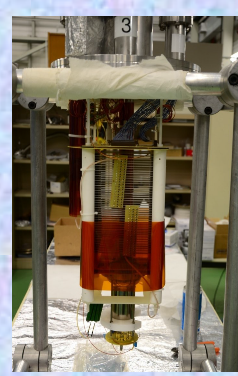
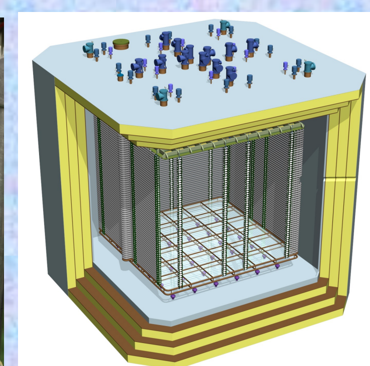
A large Community - Strong interaction with RD51

Use of MPGD Detector R&D, tools and electronics (RD51 SRS & ATLAS NSW VMM)

MPGD Technologies for Neutrino Physics

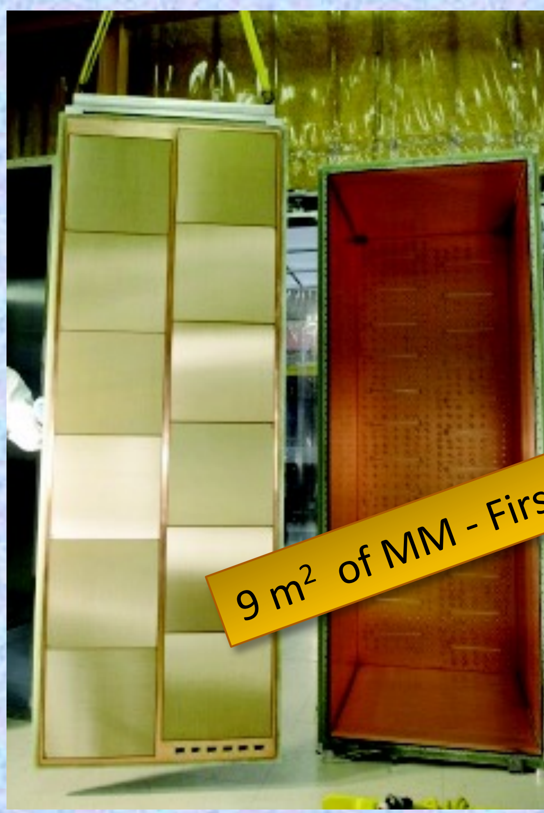
Experiment / Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements / Remarks
T2K @ Japan Start: 2009 - now	Neutrino physics (Tracking)	TPC w/ Micromegas	Total area: ~ 9 m^2 Single unit detect: 0.36x0.34m^2~0.1m^2	**Spatial res.:** 0.6 mm **dE/dx:** 7.8% (MIP) **Rad. Hard.:** no Moment. res.:9% at 1 GeV	The first large TPC using MPGD
SHiP @ CERN Start: 2025-2035	Tau Neutrino Physics (Tracking)	Micromegas, GEM, mRWELL	Total area: ~ 26 m^2 Single unit detect: 2 x 1 m^2 ~ 2m^2	**Max. rate:** < low **Spatial res.:** < 150 μm **Rad. Hard.:** no	Provide time stamp of the neutrino interaction in brick“
LBNO-DEMO (WA105 @ CERN): Start: > 2016 DUNE Dual Phase Far Detector Start: > 2023?	Neutrino physics (Tracking+ Calorimetry)	LAr TPC w/ THGEM double phase readout LAr TPC w/ THGEM double phase readout	Total area: 3 m^2 (WA105-3x1x1) 36 m^2 (WA105-6x6x6) Single unit detect. (0.5x0.5 m2) ~0.25 m^2 Total area: 720 m^2 Single unit detect. (0.5x0.5 m2) ~ 0.25 m^2	WA105 3x1x1 and 6x6x6: **Max. rate:** 150 Hz/m^2 **Spatial res.:** 1 mm **Time res.:** ~ 10 ns **Rad. Hard.:** no **Max. rate:** 4*10^{-7} Hz/m^2 **Spatial res.:** 1 mm **Rad. Hard.:** no	Detector is above ground (max. rate is determined by muon flux for calibration) Detector is underground (rate is neutrino flux)

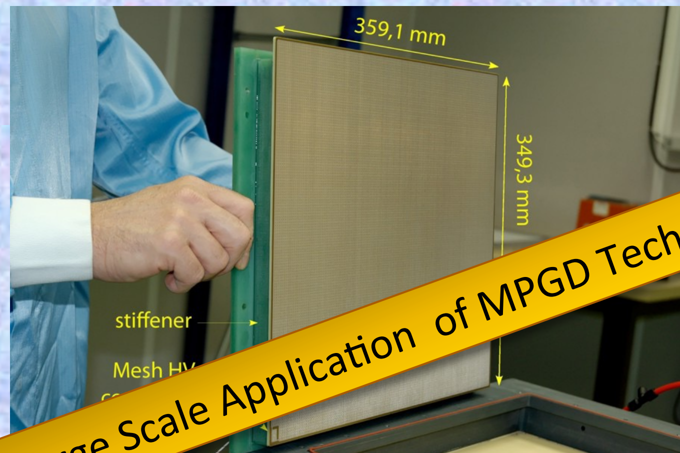




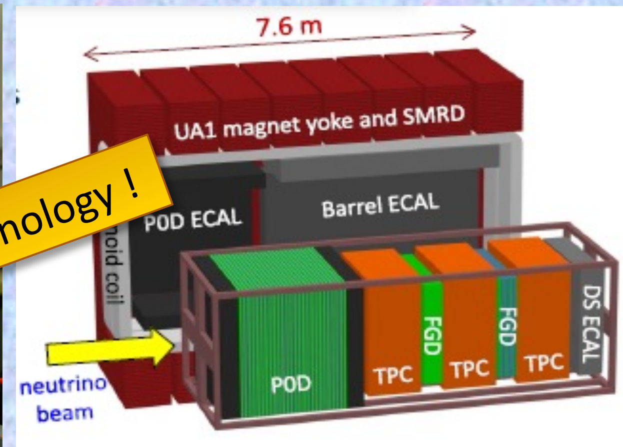



Three Large TPC for the T2K Near Detector

The T2K TPCs: the **FIRST** and the **LARGEST** TPCs equipped with MPGDs (Micromegas)





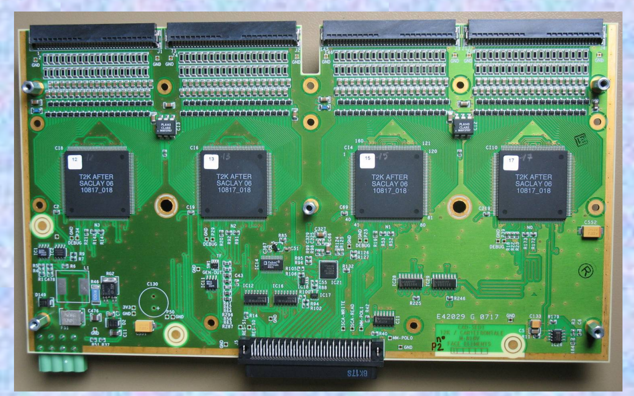


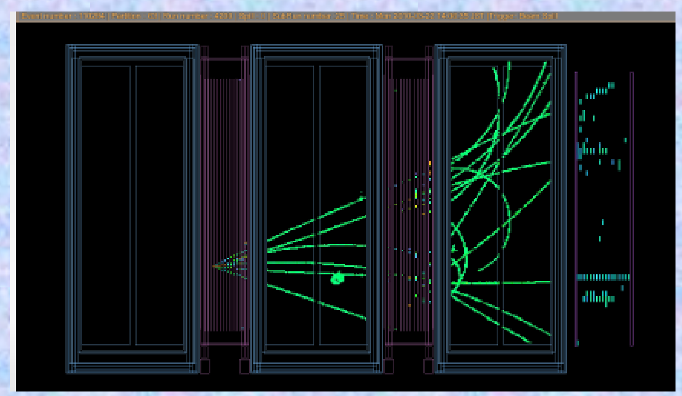
9 m^2 of MM - First Large Scale Application of MPGD Technology !

- ~9 m^2 equipped with bulk Micromegas detectors
- Playing a key role in the study of the neutrino flux and interactions (charge, momentum and dE/dx PID)
- Spatial resolution : 0.6 mm
- Momentum res.: 9% at 1 GeV (reconstruct ν-energy spectrum)
- dE/dx: 7.8 % (for MIPs to ditinguish μ/e, measure νe component)

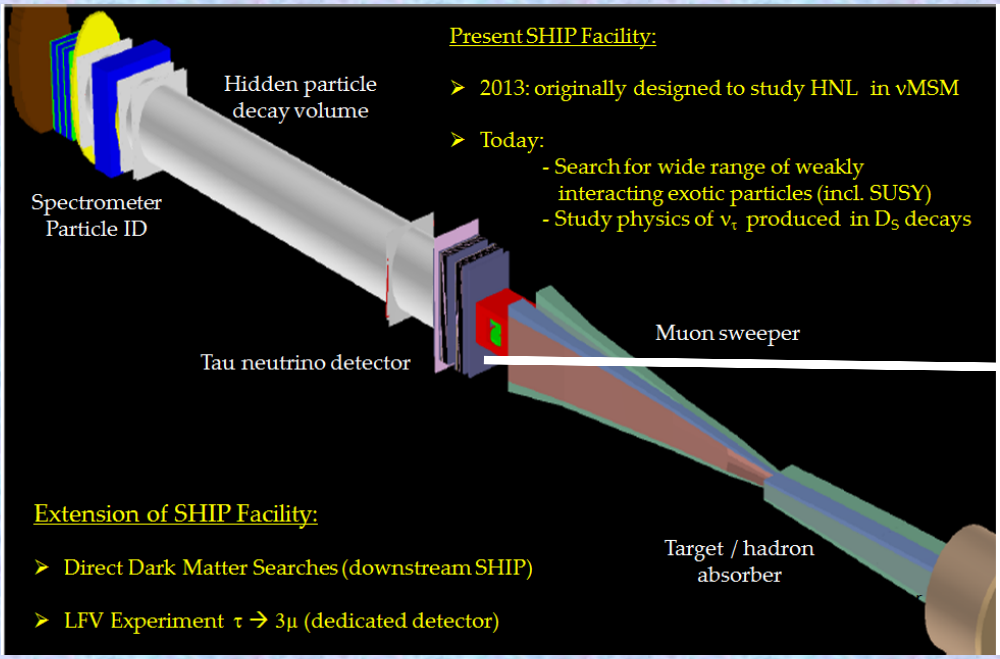
72 Micromegas and 120k channels functioning flawlessly since 2009 (dead channels 144/124272)

M. Zito



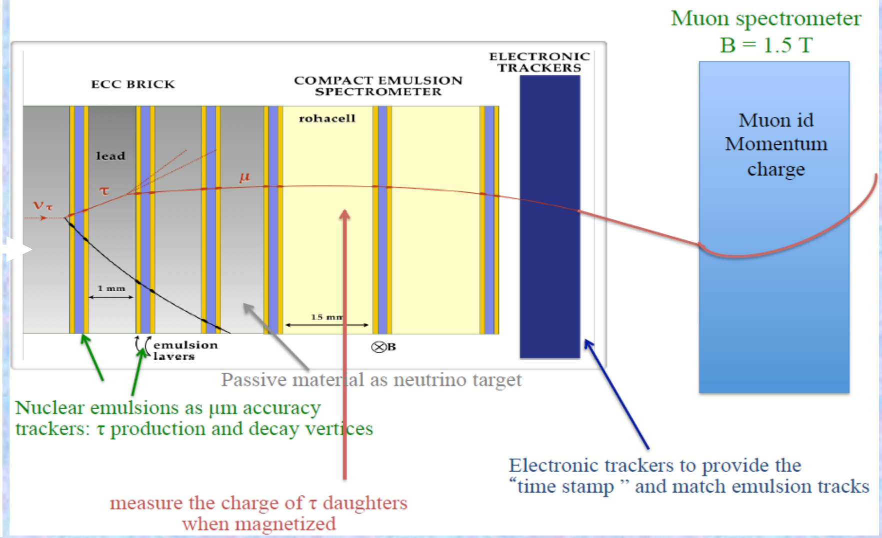


Electronic Target Tracker for Tau-Neutrino Detector at SHIP Facility @ CERN



Electronic Target Tracker Layout:

→12 planes with 2x1 m^2 surface



Target Tracker Requirements:

- Maximum thickness of the plane is 5-6 cm
- Capability of measuring the angle in each plane (efficiency versus the track angle: up to tg(θ) = 1)
- Performance in magnetic field (RD51 is currently using GOLIATH magnet in the test-beam area);

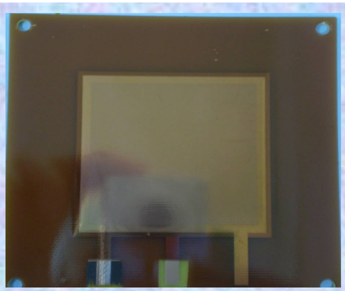
➢ Provide time stamp of the neutrino interaction in the brick

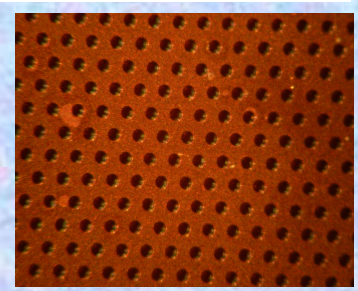
➢ Matching between the electronic detectors and the emulsion tracker

Four possible technologies:

❖ Scintillating fiber trackers (250 μm Scintillating fibres readout by SiPMs)
❖ GEM tracker
❖ Micromegas tracker
❖ Resistive RPWELL detector

Novel Architecture: μ-resistive WEEL





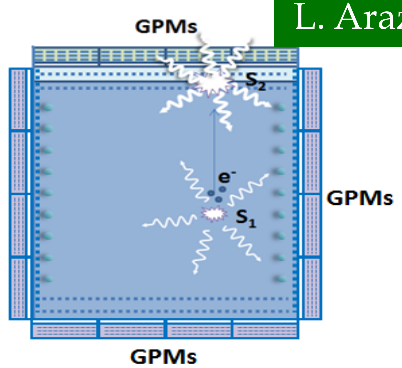
The Cryogenic Frontier: MPGDs for Neutrino Physics and Dark Matter Searches

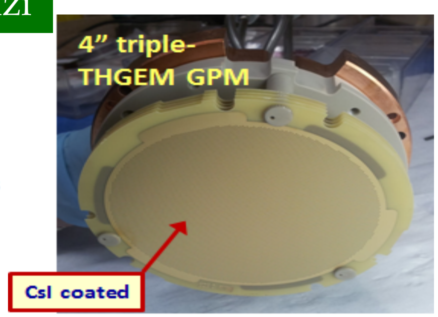
Concept: Detector of nuclear recoils of ultimate sensitivity for Coherent Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering and Dark Matter Search experiments

GPMs LXe TPCs for dark matter searches (within DARWIN):

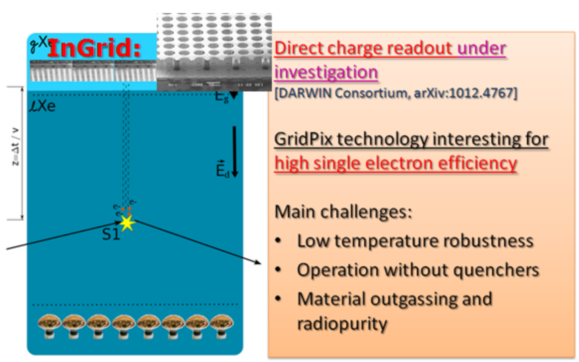
- Aim for 4π coverage – not practical with PMTs (cost, bulkiness) or SiPMs (dark count rate)
- Demonstration of 4” cryogenic triple-THGEM GPM with reflective CsI coupled to dual phase LXe TPC:

L. Arazi





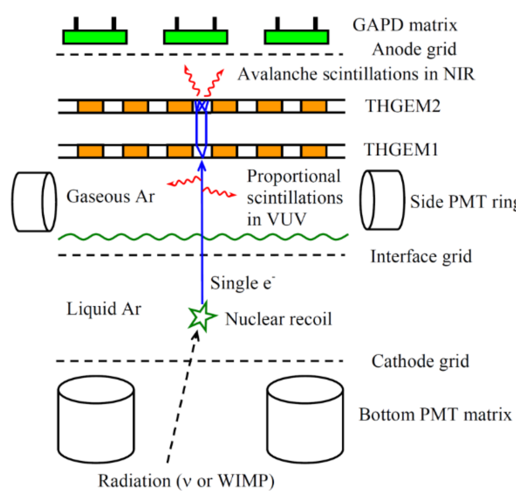
Earlier studies with InGrid (direct charge readout):



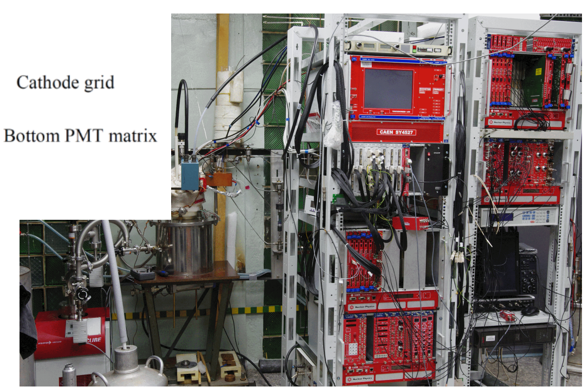
Two ideas for future large-scale MPGD-based noble-liquid detectors:

- Dual-phase TPCs with cryogenic large-area gaseous photomultipliers (GPMs)
- Single-phase TPCs with MPGDs immersed in the noble liquid.

Challenge: Single electron sensitivity to nuclear recoil-induced ionization – optimization to achieve simultaneously high gas gain and long-term stability

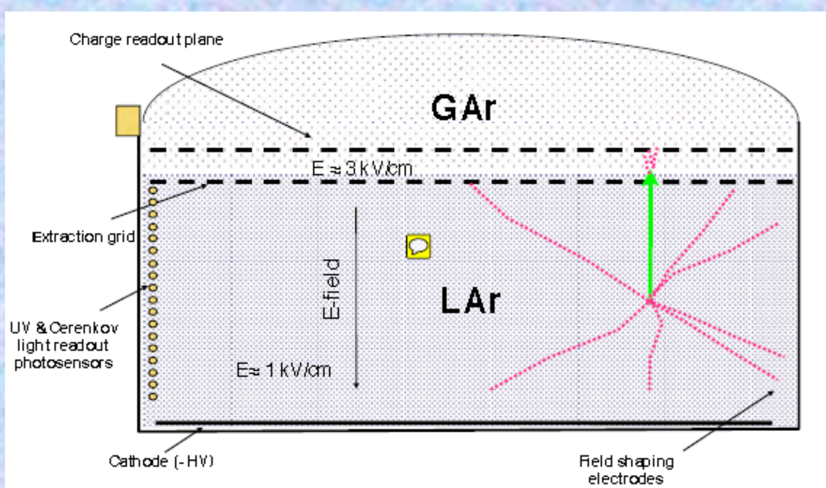


THGEM/GAPD-matrix multiplier with PMT readout of proportional EL of the ionization (S2) signal

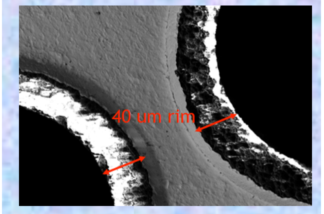


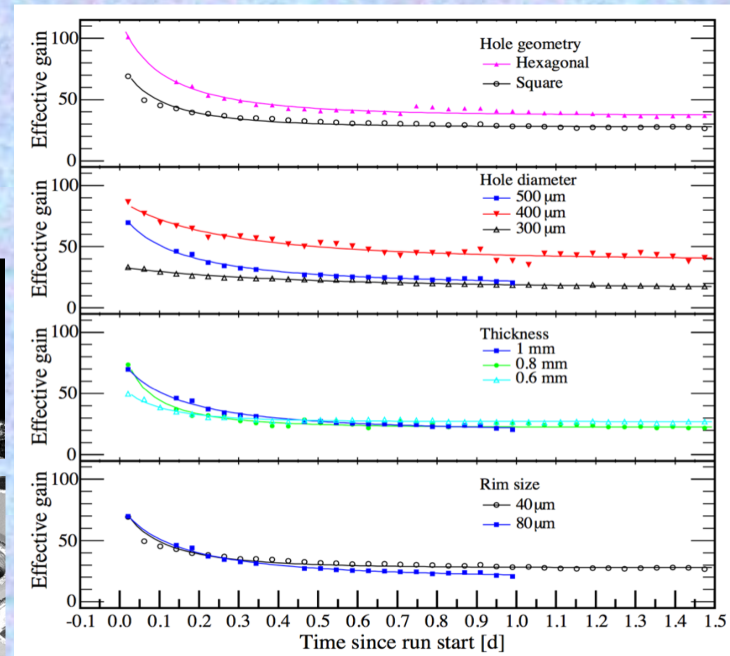
A. Buzulutskov

Double Phase LAr LEM/TPC for Neutrino Physics

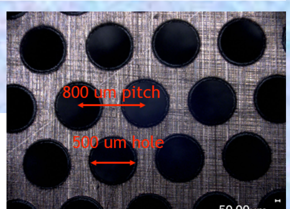


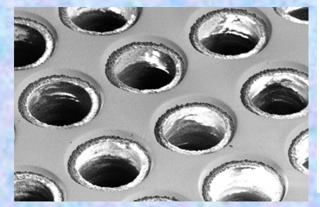
Stable gain over 20 and discharge free after charing-up





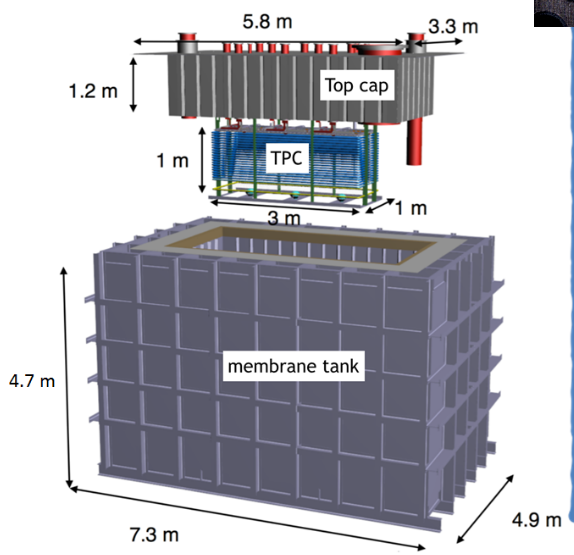
WA105 @ CERN:





3x1x1 m^3 DLAr-proto

12 50x50 cm^2 LEMs

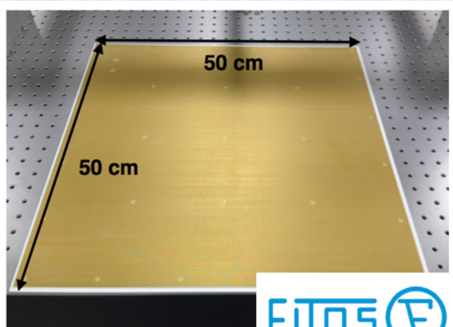


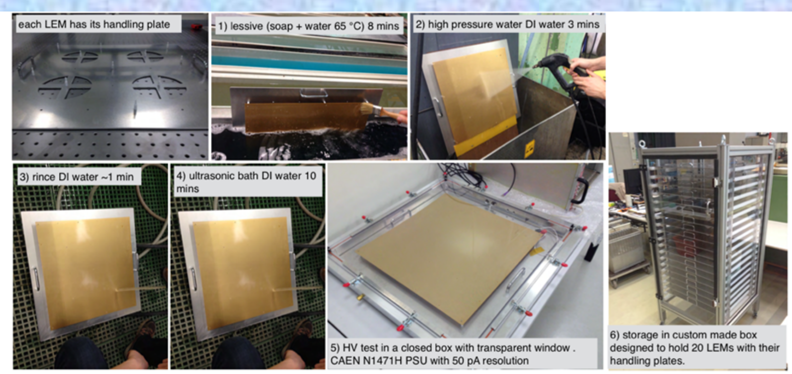
Timescale: 2015-2016

Well controlled quality of 50x50 cm2 LEM production and handing

production from ELTOS

Well defined hanging, cleaning/storage process

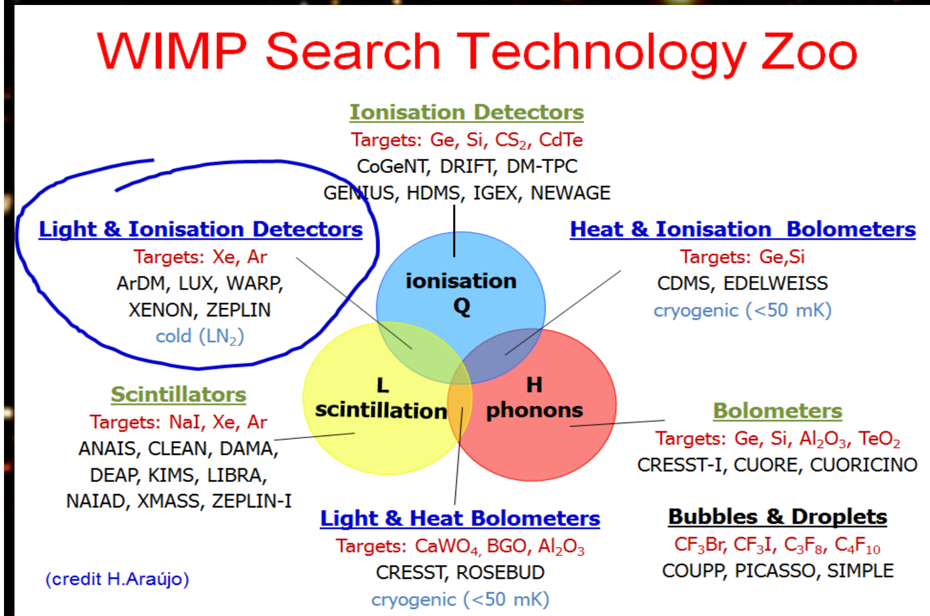


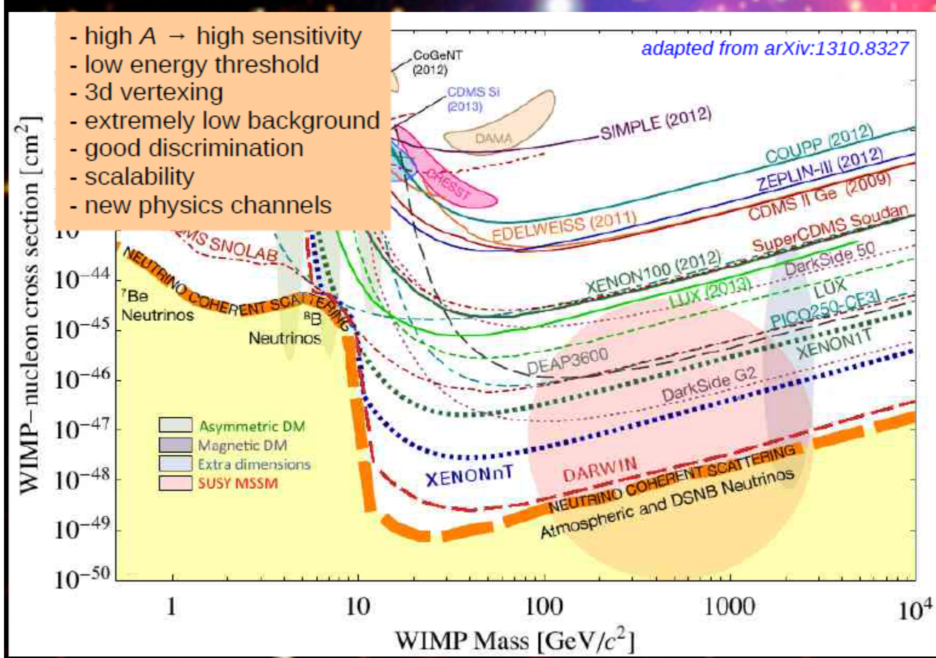


S. Wu, A. Rubbia

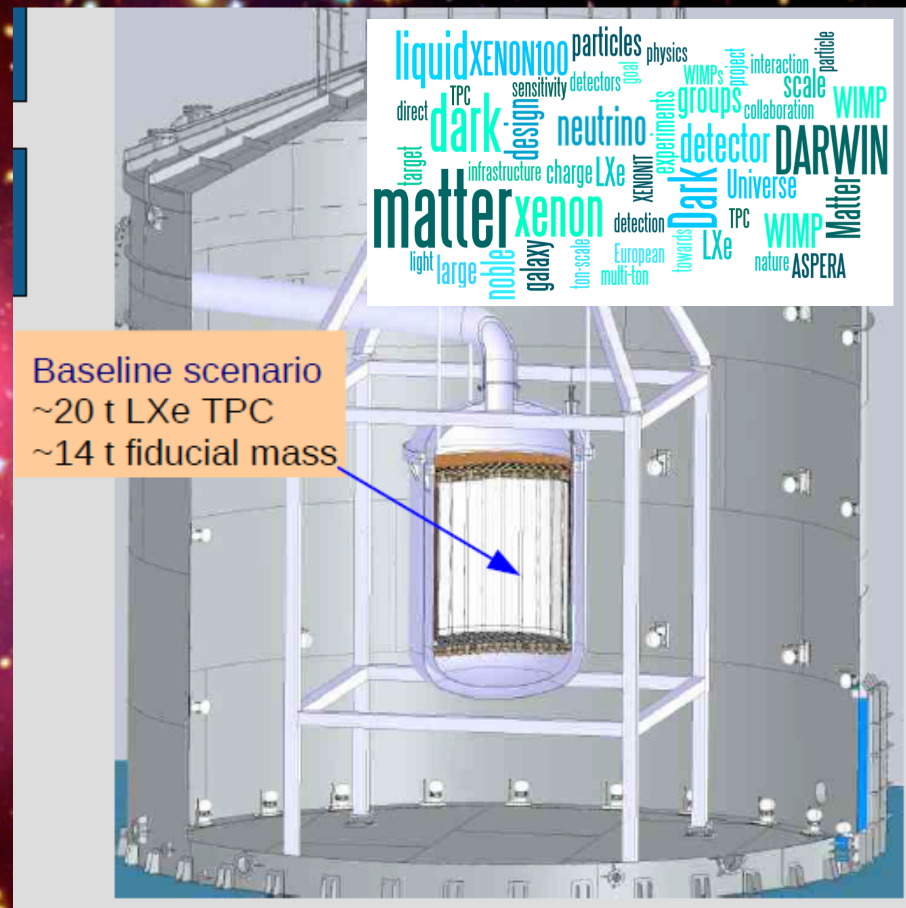
Same quality as the 10x10 cm2 LEM (discharge rate, breakdown voltage)

Cosmic Frontier: Searches for Dark Matter





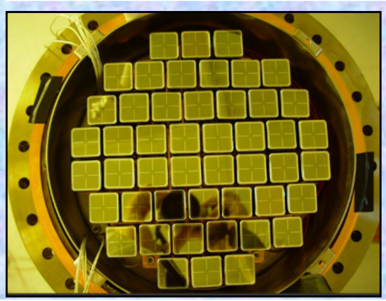
DARWIN – THE ULTIMATE WIMP DETECTOR

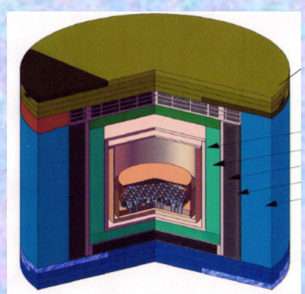


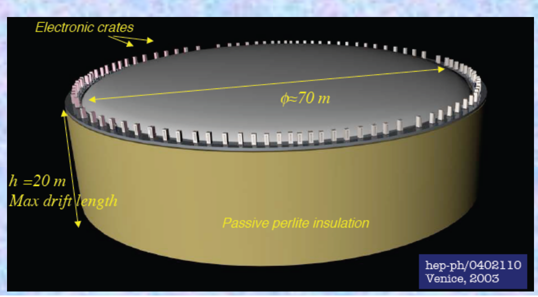
Dark Matter future will be driven by dual-phase LXe TPC → cost-effective technology that could be scaled to (very) large volumes

MPGD Technologies for Dark Matter Detection

Experiment / Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation Characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements / Remarks
DARWIN (multi-ton dual-phase LXe TPC) Start: >2020s	Dark Matter Detection	THGEM-based GPMT	Total area: ~30m^2 Single unit detect. ~20 x20 cm^2	**Max.rate**: 100 Hz/cm^2 **Spatial res.:** ~ 1cm **Time res.:** ~ few ns **Rad. Hard.:** no	Operation at ~180K, radiopure materials, dark count rate ~1 Hz/cm^2
PANDA-X @ China Start: > 2017	Astroparticle physics Neutrinoless double beta decay	TPC w/ Micromegas μbulk	Total area: 1.5 m^2	**Energy Res.:** ~ 1-3% @ 2 MeV **Spatial res.:** ~ 1 mm	High radiopurity High-pressure (10b Xe)
NEWAGE@ Kamioka Run: 2004-now	Dark Matter Detection	TPC w/ GEM + μ PIC	Single unit det. ~ 30x30x41(cm^3)	Angular resolution: 40° @ 50keV	
CAST @ CERN: Run: 2002-now	AstroParticle Physics: Axions, Dark Energy/ Matter, Chameleons detection	Micromegas μbulk and InGrid (coupled to X-ray focusing device)	Total area: 3 MM μbulks of 7x 7cm^2 Total area: 1 InGrid of 2cm^2	**Spatial res.:** ~100μm **Energy Res:** 14% (FWHM) @ 6keV **Low bkg. levels (2-7 keV):** μMM: 10-6 cts s-1keV-1cm-2 InGrid: 10-5 cts s-1keV-1cm-2	High radiopurity, good separation of tracklike bkg. from X-rays
IAXO Start: > 2023 ?	AstroParticle Physics: Axions, Dark Energy/ Matter, Chameleons detection	Micromegas μbulk, CCD, InGrid (+ X-ray focusing device)	Total area: 8 μbulks of 7 x 7cm2	Energy Res: 12% (FWHM) @ 6keV **Low bkg. Levels (1-7 keV):** μbulk: 10-7cts s-1keV-1cm-2	High radiopurity, good separation of tracklike bkg. from X-rays








Underground Direction Sensitive Dark Matter Searches: Gaseous Detectors
DRIFT
[UK]
1m
• MWPC (2mm pitch)
• Started direction-sensitive method
• Low background
• Large size (1m^3)
NEWAGE
[Japan]
30cm
• μ-PIC (400um pitch)
• 3 D track
• The best direction-sensitive limit obtained
• Direction sensitivity
Detect short track (Typically 2mm@100keV(F in 0.1atm CF_4)
• Background decrease
Discriminate electron tracks (BG) from nuclear tracks by track length (rejection : 10-6)
25cm
10cm
• CCD (256 um pitch)
• 2D track
• Head-tail reconstruction
• Micromegas (~400um pitch)
• Measured quenching factor in detail
• 10 x 10 x 25 cm^3
DMTPC
[USA]
MIMAC
[France]

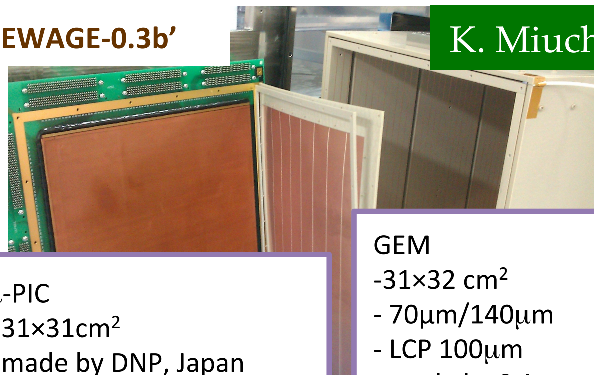
Direction Sensitive Dark Matter Searches: MIMAC and NEWAGE

NEWAGE:

μ-PIC based TPC with electronics
Only DM experiment with 3-D tracks

NEWAGE-0.3b'

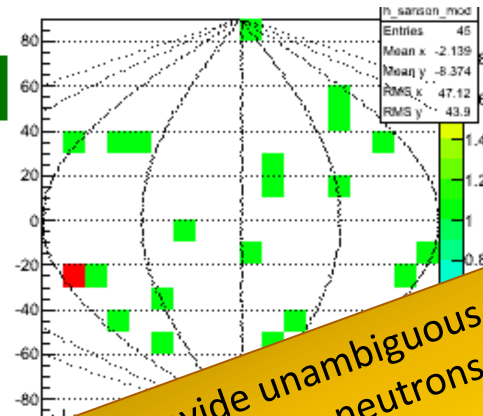
K. Miuchi, A. Ochi



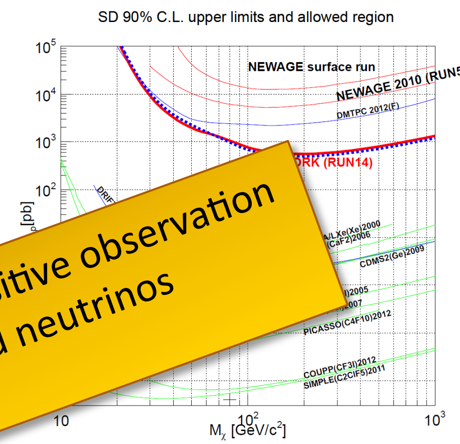
μ-PIC
- 31×31cm²
- made by DNP, Japan

GEM
-31×32 cm²
- 70μm/140μm
- LCP 100μm
- made by Scienergy, Japan

SKYMAP (underground measurement, F recoil)



LIMIT (PTEP2015)
the only result from direction-sensitive method



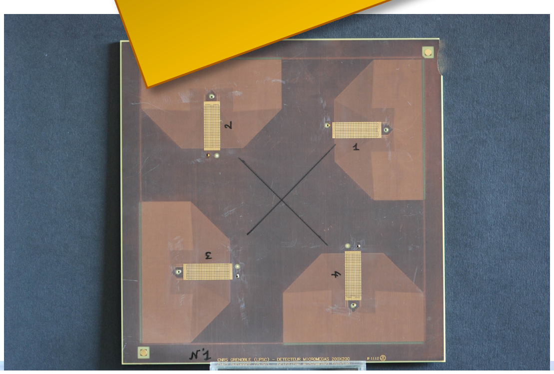
Direction sensitive WIMP recoil detection could provide unambiguous positive observation of DM in presence of insidious backgrounds, such as neutrons and neutrinos
→ potential for MPGD technology

MIMAC:

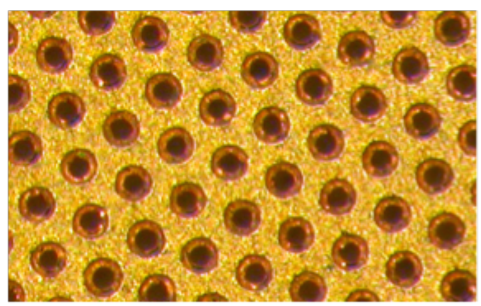
1m³ = 16 bi-cham... cm³)

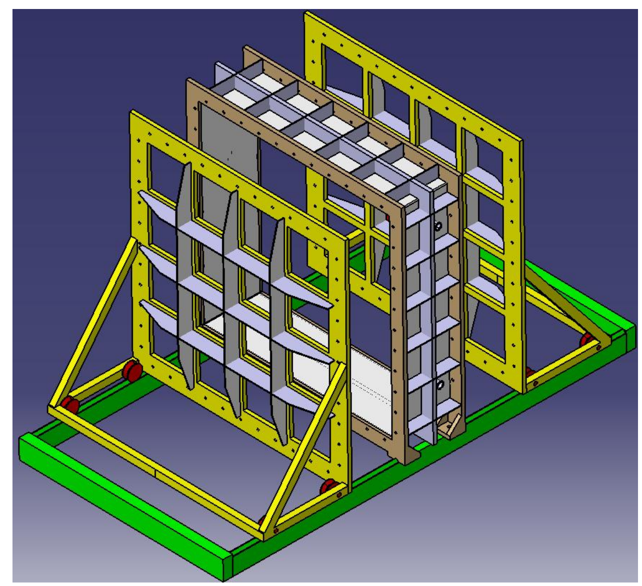
D. Santos

New 2... (1024 c...



New technology anode 35x35cm^2 (resistive uM adaptation)
Only one big chamber

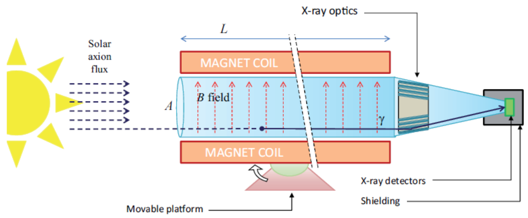




MPGDs Technology for Dark Matter Searches at CAST and IAXO

CAST Axion Telescope @ CERN:

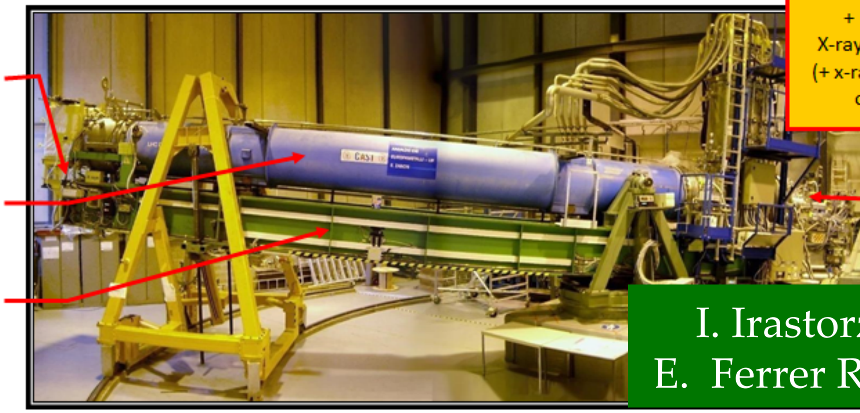
Phase II: inserting gas (^4He, ^3He) inside the magnet bores to gain sensitivity to high axion masses



2 Micromegas X-ray detectors

LHC test magnet 9 T, 10 m

Platform to track the Sun (±8°V ±40°H) 3 h/day)

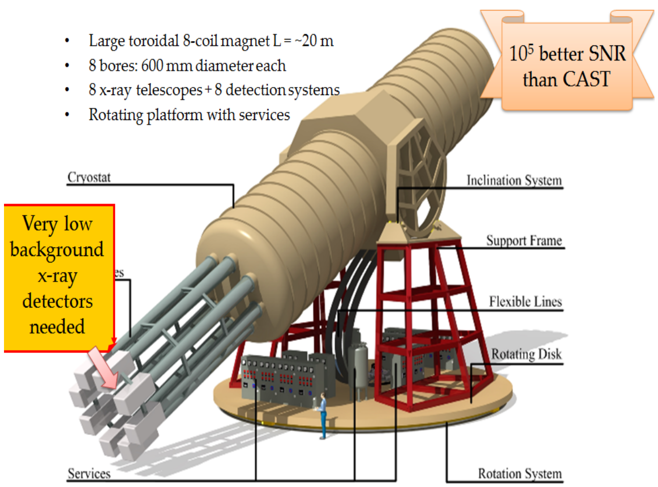


1 Micromegas + 1 Ingrid X-ray detectors (+ x-ray focusing optics)

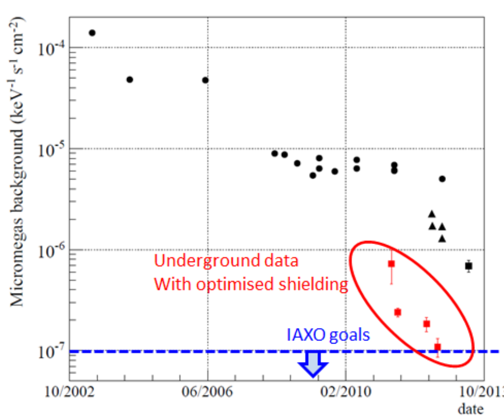
I. Irastorza
E. Ferrer Ribas

MPGD Detectors: **Microbulk Micromegas** (radiopurity, excellent background rejection)
InGrid (since Nov. 2014, X-ray detection down to 277 eV → First use of InGrid in the real experiment

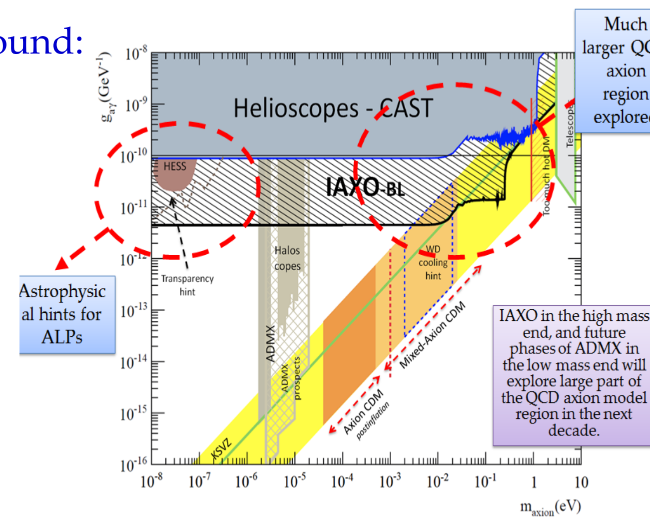
The International Axion Observatory (IAXO):



Evolution of MM CAST Background:

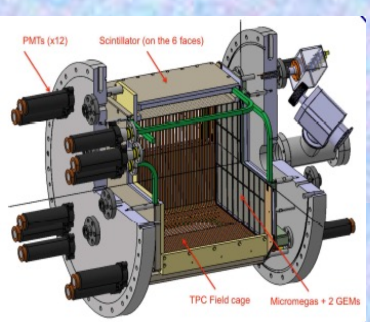


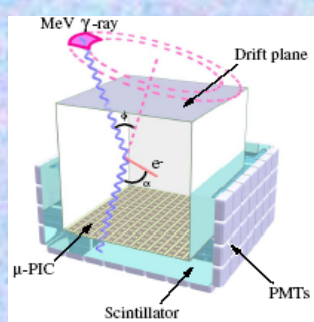
IAXO sensitivity prospects

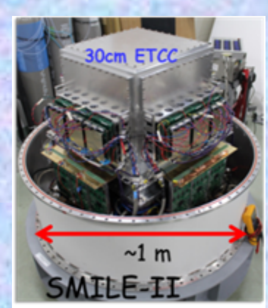


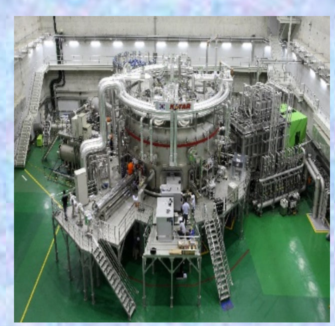
MPGD Technologies for X-Ray Detection and γ-Ray Polarimetry

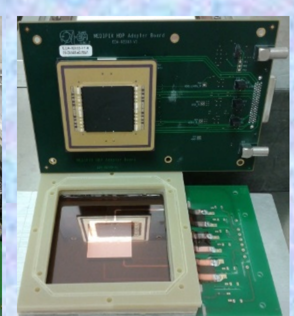
Experiment/ Timescale	Application Domain	MPGD Technology	Total detector size / Single module size	Operation characteristics / Performance	Special Requirements/ Remarks
KSTAR @ Korea Start: 2013	Xray Plasma Monitor for Tokamak	GEM GEMPIX	Total area: 100 cm^2 Total area: 10-20 cm^2	**Spat. res.:** ~ 8x8 mm^2 2 ms frames; 500 frames/sec Spat. res.: ~50x50 μm^2 1 ms frames;5 frames/sec	
PRAXyS Future Satellite Mission (US-Japan): Start 2020 - for 2years	Astrophysics (X-ray polarimeter for relativistic astrophysical X-rays	TPC w/ GEM	Total area: 400 cm^3 Single unit detect. (8 x 50cm^3) ~400cm^3	**Max.rate**: ~ 1 lcps **Spatial res.:** ~ 100 um **Time res.:** ~ few ns **Rad. Hard.:** 1000 krad	Reliability for space mission under severe thermal and vibration conditions
HARPO Balloon start >2017?	Astroparticle physics Gamma-ray polarimetry (Tracking/Triggering)	Micromegas + GEM	Total area: 30x30cm2 (1 cubic TPC module) Future: 4x4x4 = 64 HARPO size mod.	**Max.rate**: ~ 20 kHz **Spatial res.:** < 500 um **Time res.:** ~ 30 ns samp.	AGET development for balloon & self triggered
SMILE-II: Run: 2013-now	Astro Physics (Gamma-ray imaging)	GEM+ μ PIC (TPC+ Scintillators)	Total area: 30 x 30 x 30 cm^3	Point Spread Function for gamma-ray: 1°	
ETCC camera Run: 2012-2014	Environmental gamma-ray monitoring (Gamma-ray imaging)	GEM+ μ PIC (TPC+ Scintillators)	Total area: 10x10x10 cm^3	Point Spread Function for gamma-ray: 1°	







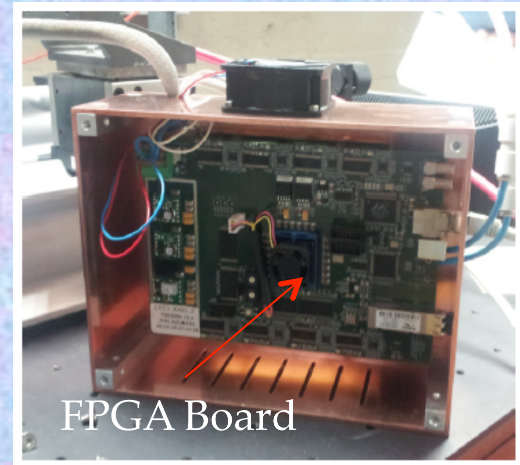


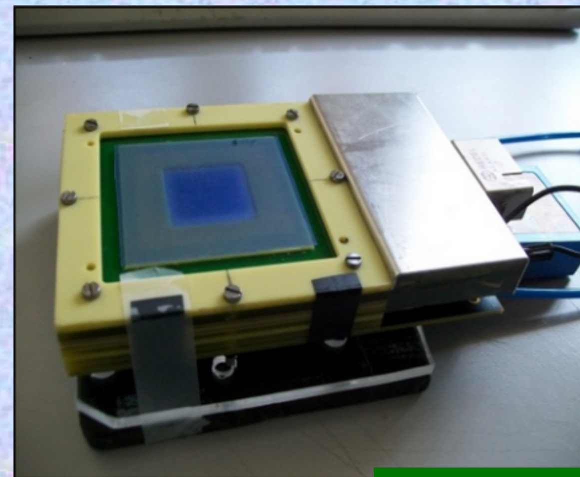


GEM (X-Ray) Detector for Tokamak Plasma Diagnostics

10x10 cm^2 GEM installed since 2013

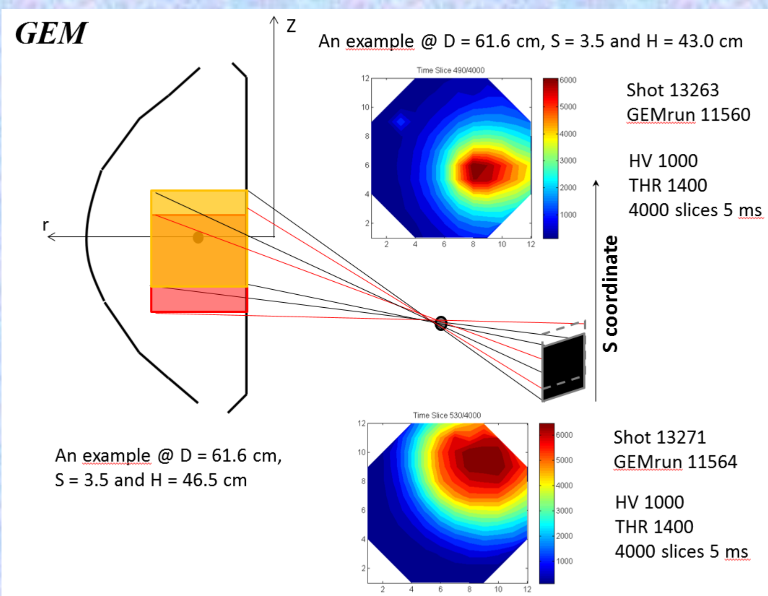
GEMPIX (GEM + Timepix)





F. Murtas,
D.Pacella,
G. Claps

Plasma images (GEM) measured in 2015:
Movie of 200 images per sec



GEMPIX for Fusion:

2015 measurement campaign:

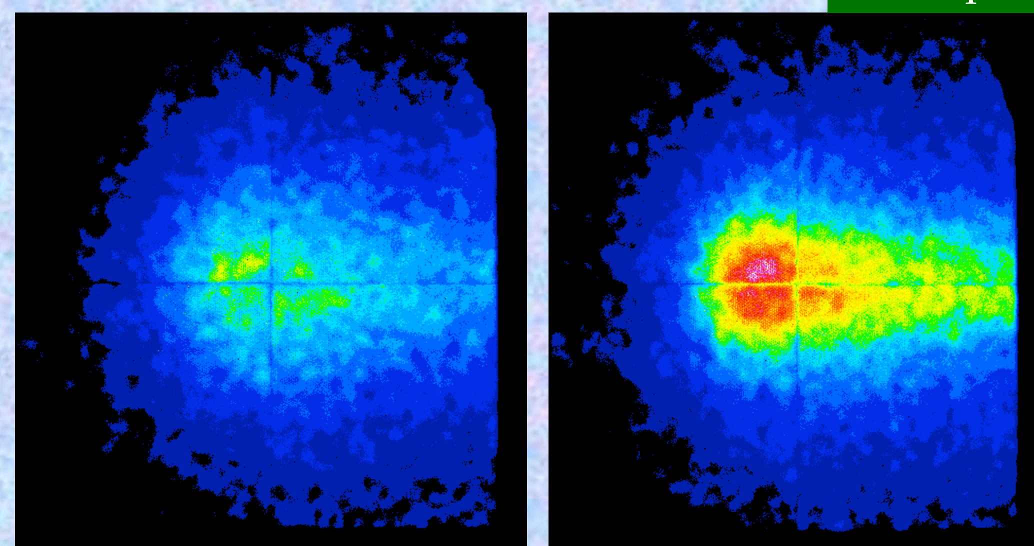
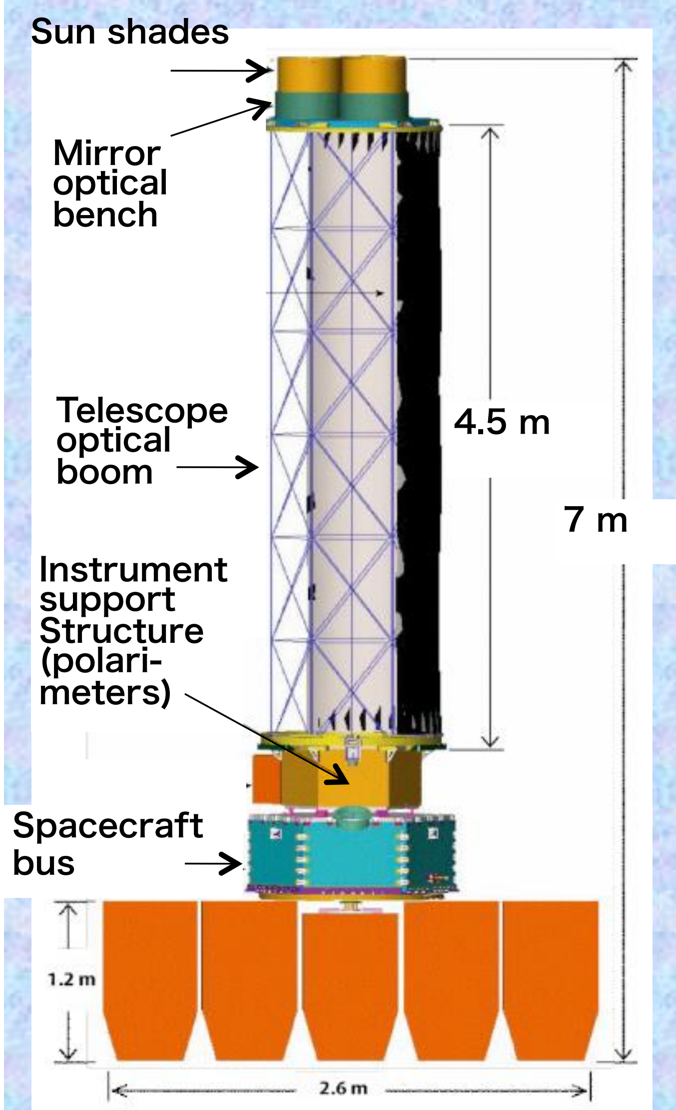
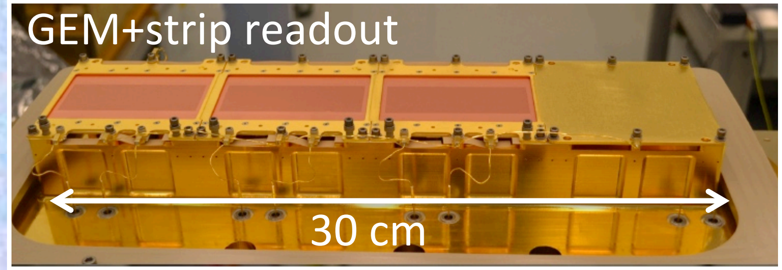
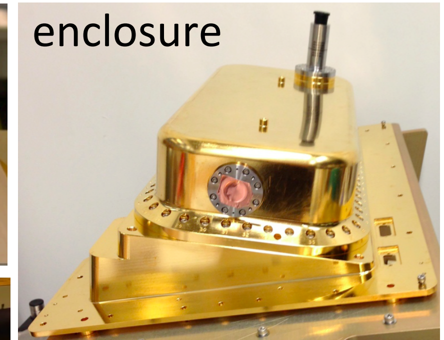


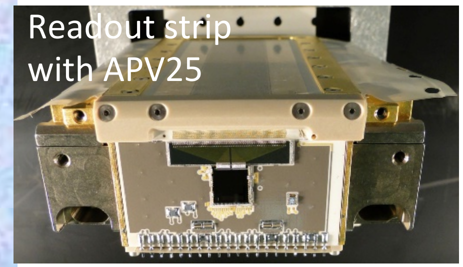
Image of KSTAR Plasma with spectroscopy measurements

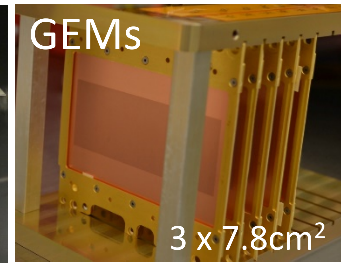
The PRAXys Project: Polarimetry for Relativistic Astrophysical X-Ray Sources

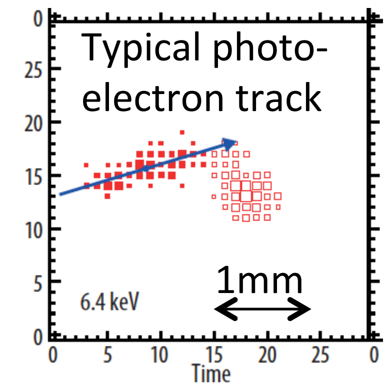












<u>Mission overview</u>

- The first dedicated mission for X-ray polarimetry in astrophysics
- US-Japan joint mission (NASA lead)
- The space craft carries two identical **GEM-TPC** polarimeter instruments (photoelectron tracking type X-ray polarimeter)

<u>Schedule</u>

- Proposed as NASA small explorer on December 18, 2014
- **Selected** for Phase A study on July 30, 2015
- Further selection will be done in February 2017
- Expected launch in June **2020** (two-years-life mission)

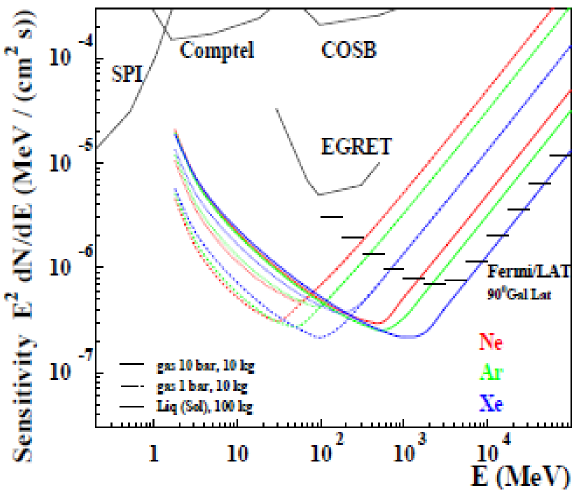
T. Tamagawa
(PRAXys team)

MPGDs Technologies for MeV-GeV Polarimeter and γ-Ray Telescope

HARPO: TPC as a γ-ray Telescope and Polarimeter:

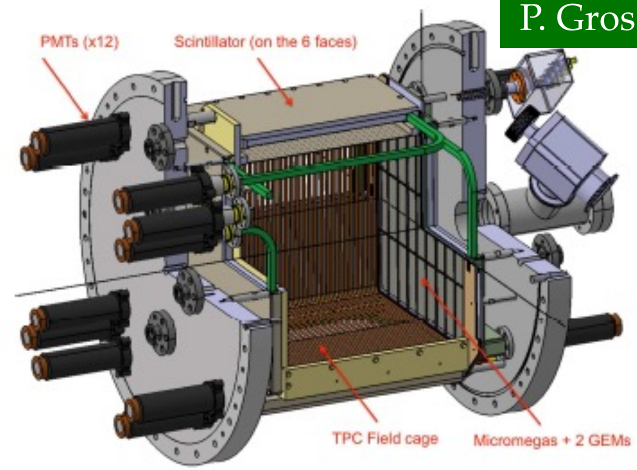
High-pressure TPC with MM:

- Fill 1-100 MeV sensitivity gap
- Improve the angular resolution
- Derive g-polarization from the azimuthal angle derived from e- and e+ tracks



HARPO demonstrator:

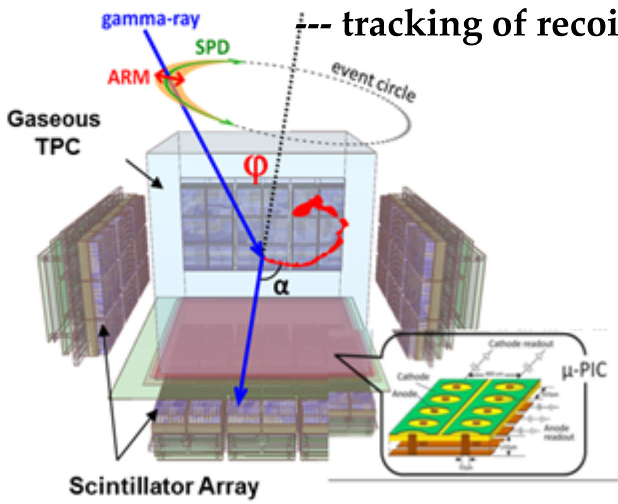
P. Gros

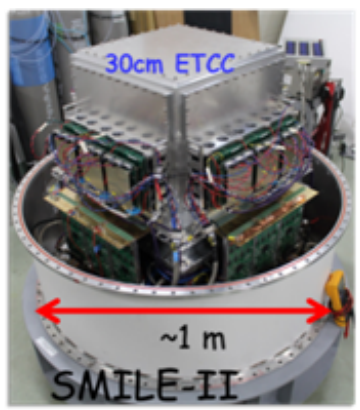


γ-Ray Imaging using μPIC+TPC:

30cm-cubic Gaseous Time Projection Chamber

--- tracking of recoil electron ---

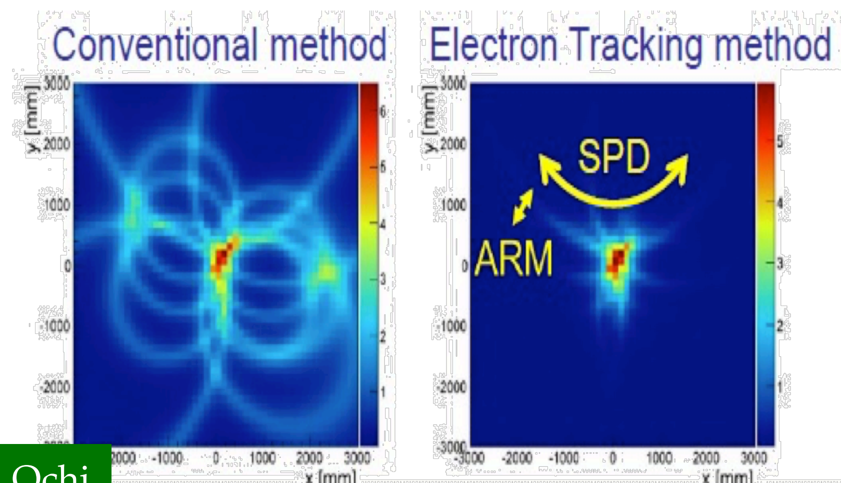




SMILE-II:

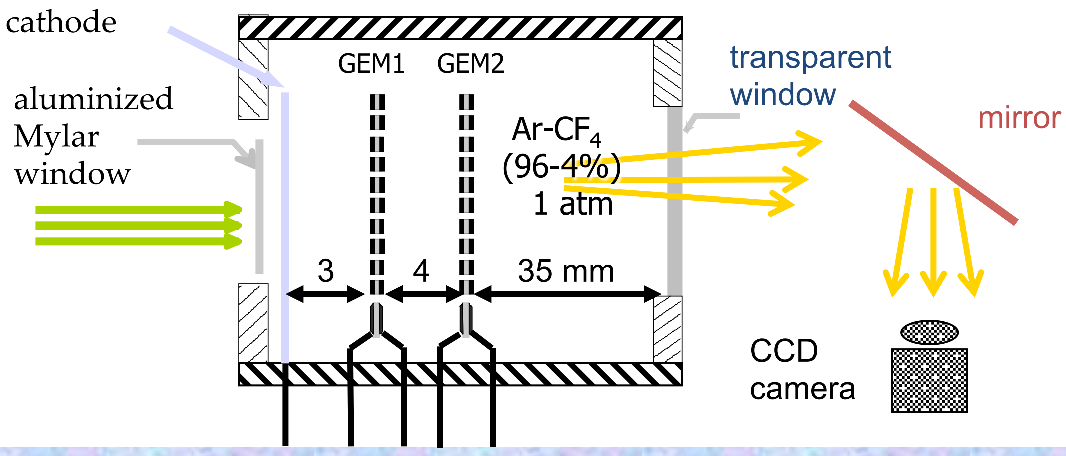
A. Ochi

Fine 3D-electron tracking gives φ, and well-defined PSF (1-2°)



MPGD Technologies for Medical Physics: Scintillating GEM for Dose Imaging in Radiotherapy

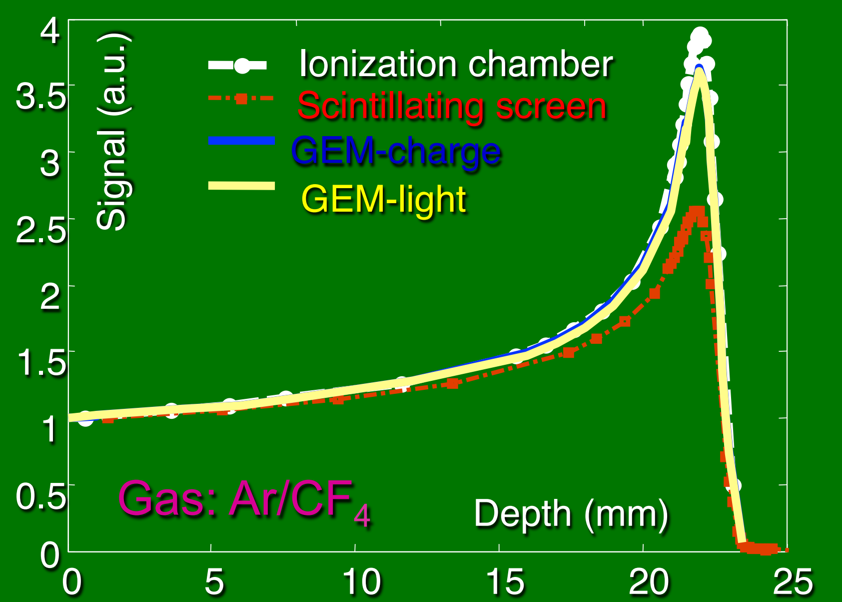
Scintillation light (optical) readout:



Light output for 138 MeV protons:

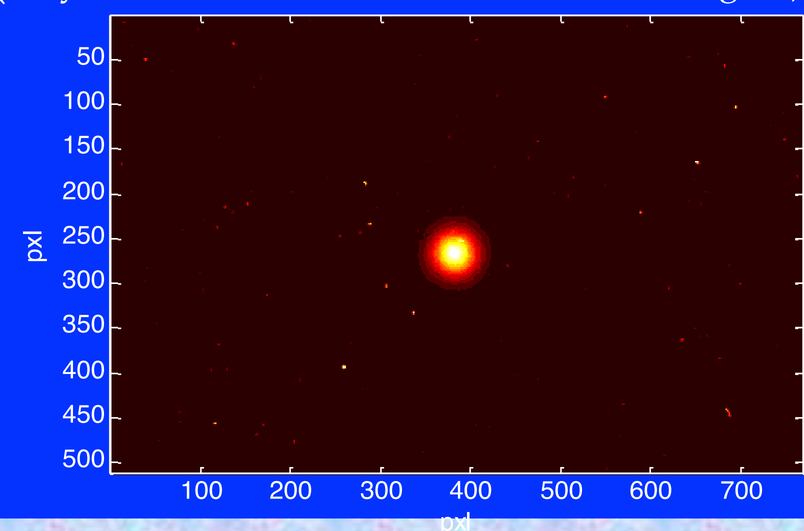
Scintillation type	Gas gain	Light signal (CCD) at 1Gy proton dose (ADU)
Screen (Gd_2O_2S:Tb)		2670
Ar/CO_2 (90:10)	3000	270
Ar/CF_4 (90:10)	1400	2350
Ar/CF_4 (95:5)	1300	4000
Ar/CF_4 (97,5:2,5)	770	2000

Bragg curve with 360 MeV a-beam

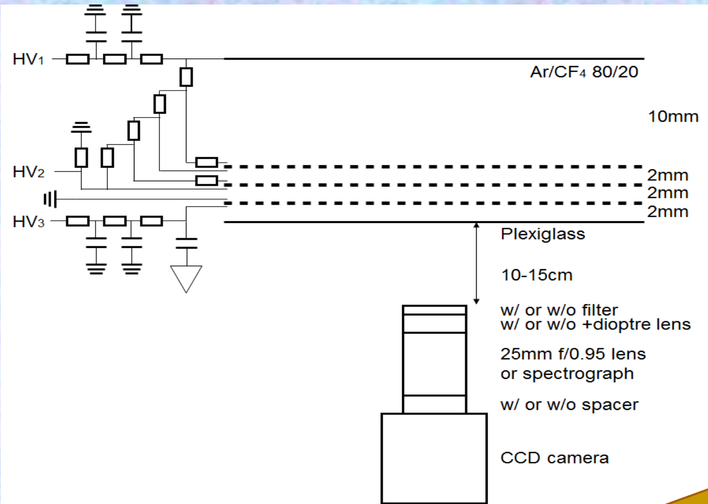


LIGHT SIGNAL FROM GEM:

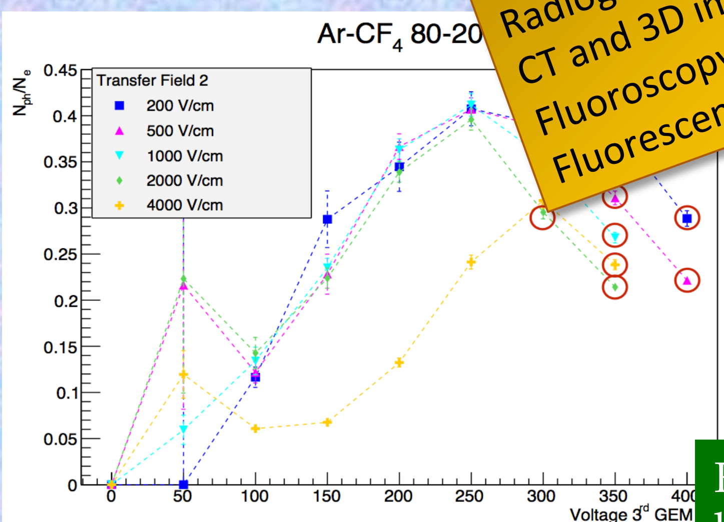
(only 4% smaller than ionization chamber signal)



MPGD Technologies for Imaging Applications: Optical Readout



QImaging Retiga
CCD: 2688
ADC: 14b
rate: 6.9fp
read noise:
dark curren
trigger: exter

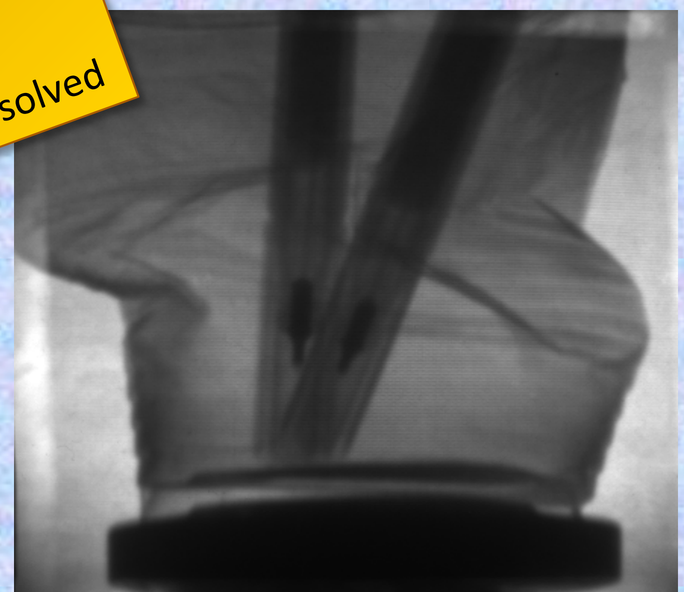


Fluoroscopy:

Potential Applications:

- Single events down to MIPs
- Radiography - imaging and energy resolved
- CT and 3D imaging
- Fluoroscopy
- Fluorescence - imaging and energy resolved

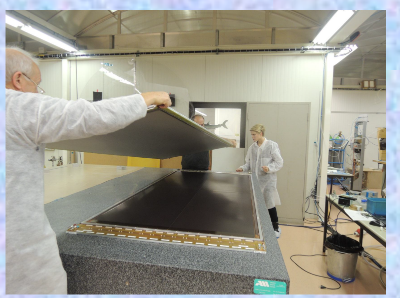
CT and
3 D Imaging:



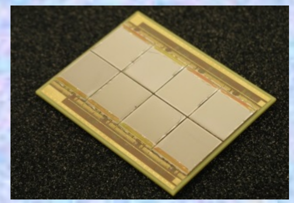
F. Resnati,CERN-PH-GDD group:
https://indico.cern.ch/event/496113/session/1/contribution/3

Future RD51 Collaboration Activities

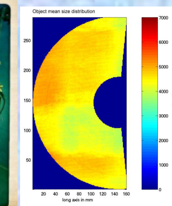
Large Area Detectors
Assembly Optimization



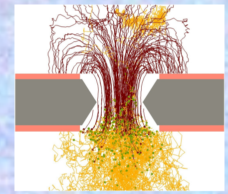
WG1:



RD51 Common Projects
Generic R&D, QA
Long Term Stability



WG2:



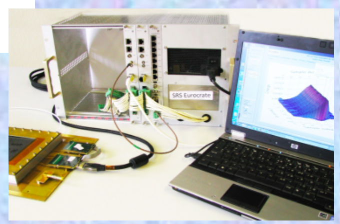
WG5:

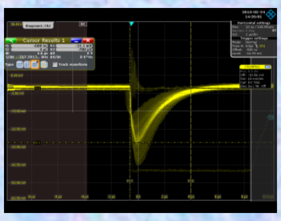
MPGD
Electronics

RD51

Software Tools
and
Simulations

WG4:





WG3/NEW WG:

- Conferences / Schools
- Academia-Industry
Matching Events

WG7:

RD51 Common
Test Beam and Lab
Facilities

WG6:

CERN MPGD
Workshop,
Quality Control
and
Industrialization

CERN Courier (5 pages) Volume, October 2015

CERN Courier October 2015
Detector R&D

RD51 and the rise of micro-pattern gas detectors

Since its foundation, the RD51 collaboration has provided important stimulus for the development of MPGDs.

Improvements in detector technology often come from capitalizing on industrial progress. Over the past two decades, advances in photolithography, microelectronics and printed circuits have opened the way for the production of micro-structured gas-amplification devices. By 2008, interest in the development and use of the novel micro-pattern gaseous detector (MPGD) technologies led to the establishment at CERN of the RD51 collaboration. Originally created for a five-year term, RD51 was later prolonged for another five years beyond 2013. While many of the MPGD technologies were introduced before RD51 was founded (figure 1), with more techniques becoming available or affordable, new detection concepts are still being introduced, and existing ones are substantially improved.

In the late 1980s, the development of the micro-strip gas chamber (MSGC) created great interest because of its intrinsic rate-capability, which was orders of magnitude higher than in wire chambers, and its position resolution of a few tens of micrometres at particle fluxes exceeding about 1 MHz/mm^2. Developed for projects at high-luminosity colliders, MSGCs promised to fill a gap between the high-performance but expensive solid-state detectors, and cheap but rate-limited traditional wire chambers. However, detailed studies of their long-term behaviour at high rates and in hadron beams revealed two possible weaknesses of the MSGC technology: the formation of deposits on the electrodes, affecting gain and performance ("ageing effects"), and spark-induced damage to electrodes in the presence of highly ionizing particles.

These initial ideas have since led to more robust MPGD structures, in general using modern photolithographic processes on thin insulating supports. In particular, ease of manufacturing, operational stability and superior performances for charged-particle tracking, muon detection and triggering have given rise to two main designs: the gas electron-multiplier (GEM) and the micro-mesh gaseous structure (Micromegas). By using a pitch size of a few hundred micrometres, both devices exhibit intrinsic high-rate capability (> 1 MHz/mm^2), excellent spatial and multi-track resolution (around 30 μm and 500 μm, respectively), and time resolution for single photoelectrons in the sub-nanosecond range.

Coupling the microelectronics industry and advanced PCB technology has been important for the development of gas detectors with increasingly smaller pitch size. An elegant example is the use of a CMOS pixel ASIC, assembled directly below the GEM or Micromegas amplification structure. Modern "wafer post-processing technology" allows for the integration of a Micromegas grid directly on top of a Medipix or Timepix chip, thus forming

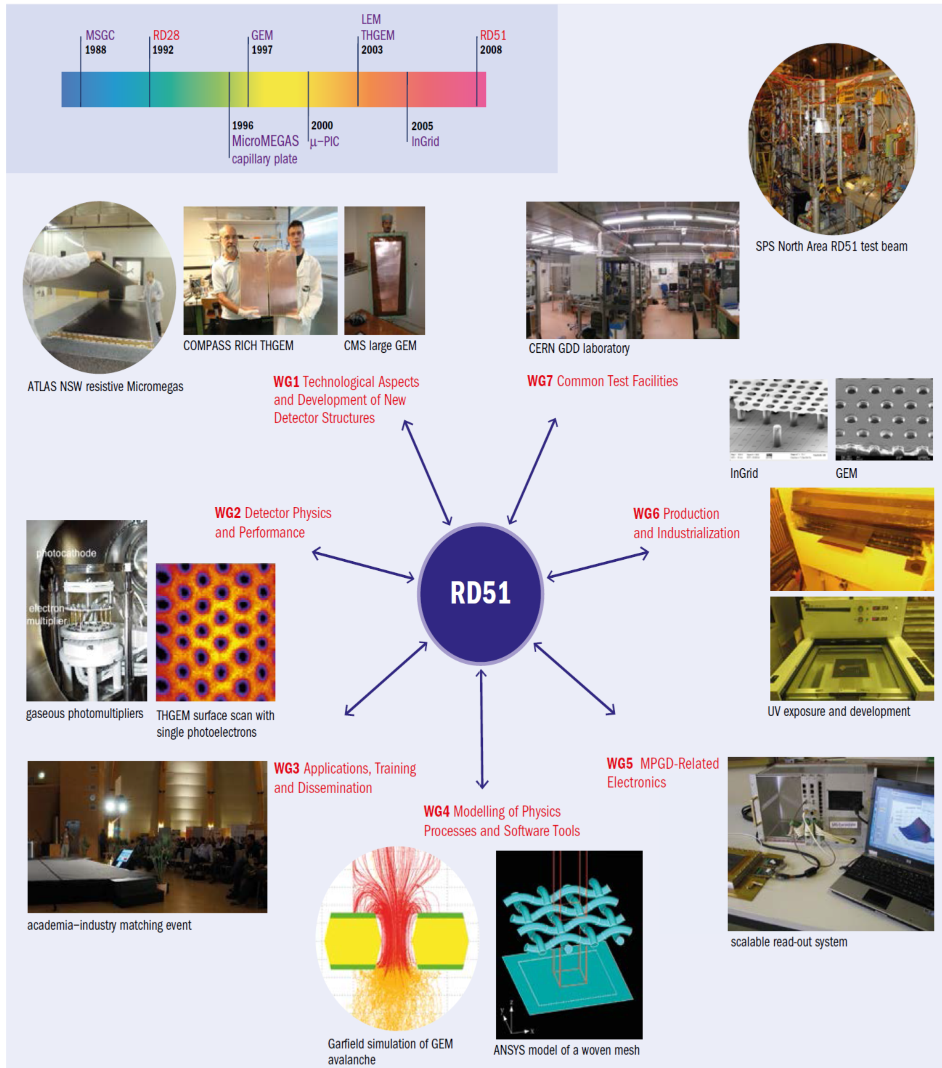


Fig. 1. The seven working groups of RD51, with illustrations of just a few examples of the different kinds of work involved. Top left: the 20-year pre-history of RD51. (Image credits: RD51 Collaboration.)

integrated read-out of a gaseous detector (InGrid). Using this approach, MPGD-based detectors can reach the level of integration, compactness and resolving power typical of solid-state pixel devices. For applications requiring imaging detectors with large-area coverage and moderate spatial resolution (e.g. ring-imaging Cherenkov (RICH) counters), coarser macro-patterned structures offer an interesting economic solution with relatively low mass and easy construction – thanks to the intrinsic robustness of the PCB electrodes. Such detectors are the thick GEM (THGEM), large electron multiplier (LEM), patterned resistive thick GEM (RETGEM) and the resistive-plate WELL (RPWELL).

RD51 and its working groups

The main objective of RD51 is to advance the technological development and application of MPGDs. While a number of activities have emerged related to the LHC upgrade, most importantly, RD51 serves as an access point to MPGD "know-how" for the worldwide community – a platform for sharing information, results and experience – and optimizes the cost of R&D through the sharing of resources and the creation of common projects and infrastructure. All partners are already pursuing either basic- or application-oriented R&D involving MPGD concepts. Figure 1 shows the organization of seven Working Groups (WG) that cover all of the relevant aspects of MPGD-related R&D.

WG1 Technological Aspects and Development of New Detector Structures. The objectives of WG1 are to improve the performance of existing detector structures, optimize fabrication methods, and develop new multiplier geometries and techniques. One of the most prominent activities is the development of large-area GEM, Micromegas and THGEM detectors. Only one decade ago, the largest MPGDs were around 40 × 40 cm^2, limited by existing tools and materials. A big step towards the industrial manufacturing of MPGDs with a size around a square metre came with new fabrication methods – the single-mask GEM, "bulk" Micromegas, and the novel Micromegas construction scheme with a "floating mesh". While in "bulk" Micromegas, the metallic mesh is integrated into the PCB read-out, in the "floating-mesh" scheme it is integrated in the panel containing drift electrodes and placed on pillars when the chamber is closed. The single-mask GEM technique overcomes the cumbersome practice of alignment of two masks between top and bottom films, which limits the achievable lateral size to 50 cm. This technology, together with the novel "self-stretching technique" for assembling GEMs without glue and spacers, simplifies the fabrication process to such an extent that, especially for large-volume production, the cost per unit area drops by orders of magnitude. ▷

IWAD conference & RD51 Collaboration Meeting

MPGD conferences & RD51CM

Summary of the RD51 Achievements (2008 – 2013)

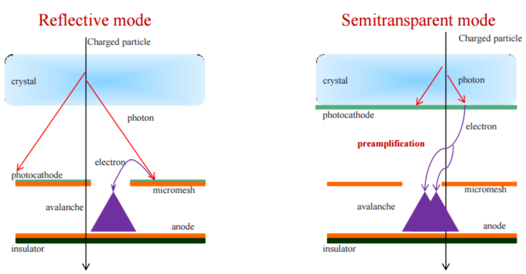
- Consolidation of the Collaboration and MPGD Community Integration (> 80 institutes, 450 members);
- Major progress in MPGD Technologies: Large area GEM (single mask), Micromegas (resistive) and THGEM; picked up by experiments, including LHC upgrades;
- Secured future of the MPGD Technologies development through the TE MPE workshop upgrade and FP7 AIDA contribution
- Contacts with industry for large volume production; MPGD industrialization and first industrial runs
- Major improvement to the MPGD simulation software framework for small-scale structures for applications;
- Development of common, scalable readout electronics (SRS); many developers and > 50 user groups; Production (PRISMA company and availability through CERN store); Industrialization (re-design of SRS in ATCA in EISYS)
- Infrastructure for common RD51 test beam and facilities (> 20 user groups);

Future MPGD Trends: Generic R&D, Examples of New Ideas

FAST-TIMING MPGDs on MM concept:

Primary ionization: photoelectrons

- Cherenkov light produced by charged particles crossing a MgF_2 crystal
- Photoelectrons extracted from a photocathode (CsI)
  - → Simultaneous & well localized ionization of the gas



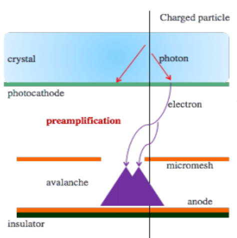
Irfu Thomas Papaevangelou 15th RD51 Collaboration Meeting, 18-20 March 2015, CERN

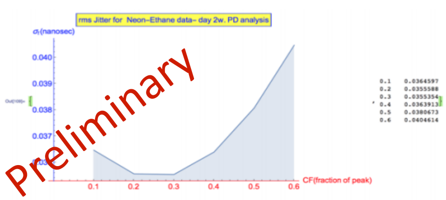
S. White

MicroMegas based:

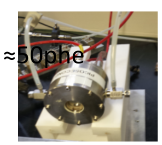
(initial tests March/April 2015)

Ne-Ethane(10%)-200 micron drift+50micron Micro Bulk





36 picosecond rms on first try!!



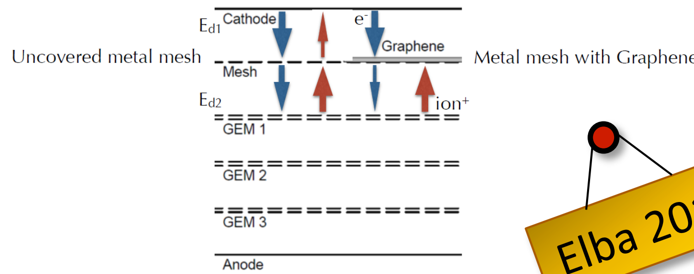
Saclay Chamber <-

Convert single-photoelectron time jitter of a few hundred picoseconds into an incident-particle timing response of the order of 50 ps

Study of charge-transfer properties through graphene for gas detector applications:

The idea

Build a suspended Graphene layer without defects transparent to the drifting electrons and opaque to ions eliminating the ion back-flow in gaseous detectors



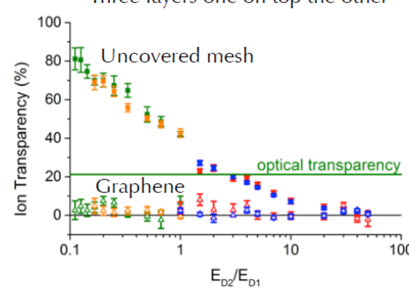
Elba 2015

It can also be used as protective layer (e.g. photocathodes) and to enhance secondary electron emission from materials

The measurements

F. Resnati

Three layers one on top the other



Single Graphene layer: dominated by defects
Triple Graphene layer: ion transparency drastically reduced, but also electrons do not tunnel easily

Solutions:
1) increase the energy of the electrons, i.e. different gases, larger fields (GEM holes)
2) improve the procedure to transfer the Graphene on the metal mesh to avoid ruptures of the layer

WG4: MPGD Simulation Tools

- Focus on providing techniques for calculating electron transport in small-scale structures
- The main difference with traditional gas-based detectors is that the electrode scale (~ 10 μm) is comparable to the collision mean free path

Microscopic Tracking (Development and Maintenance of Garfield++):

Garfield++ is a collection of classes for the detailed simulation of small-scale detectors.

Garfield++ contains:
- electron and photon transport using cross sections provided by Magboltz
- ionisation processes in gases, provided by Heed and MIP
- ionisation and electron transport in semi-conductors
- field calculations from finite elements, boundary elements, analytic methods

Simulation Improvements:

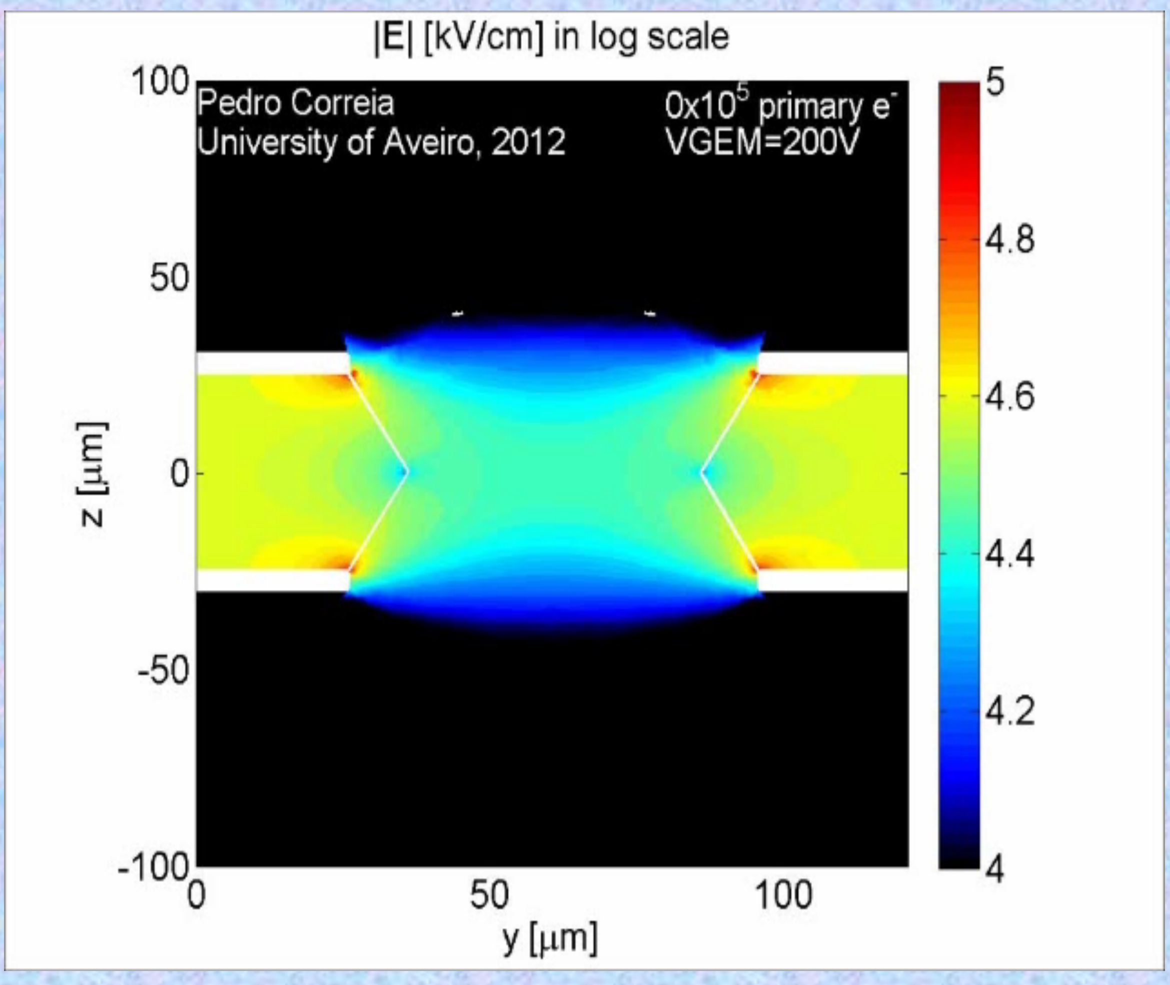
→ Transport:
- ion mobility and diffusion, measurement and modelling
- Magboltz cross sections (Ar, Xe, He, Ne; GeH_4, SiH_4, $C_2H_2F_4$) are frequently updated in collaboration with LXCAT (http://www.lxcat.laplace.univ-tlse.fr)
- e-ion recombination process in Xe
- thermal motion

→ Photons:
- update in UV emission
- inclusion of IR production
- photon trapping and resulting excitation transport
- photon absorption in the gas (gas feedback)
- photon absorption in and electron emission from walls (feedback)
- photo cathodes

WG4: GEM Charging-Up Effects Simulation

Electric Field Intensity during the charging-up process:

each iteration correspond to the number of primary electrons that already reached to the hole



- ANSYS: field model
- Magboltz 9.0.1: relevant cross sections of electron-matter interactions
- Garfeld++: simulate electron avalanches

Charging effects are much smaller after (100 – 150) $*10^5$ avalanches
→ GEM gas gain stabilizes

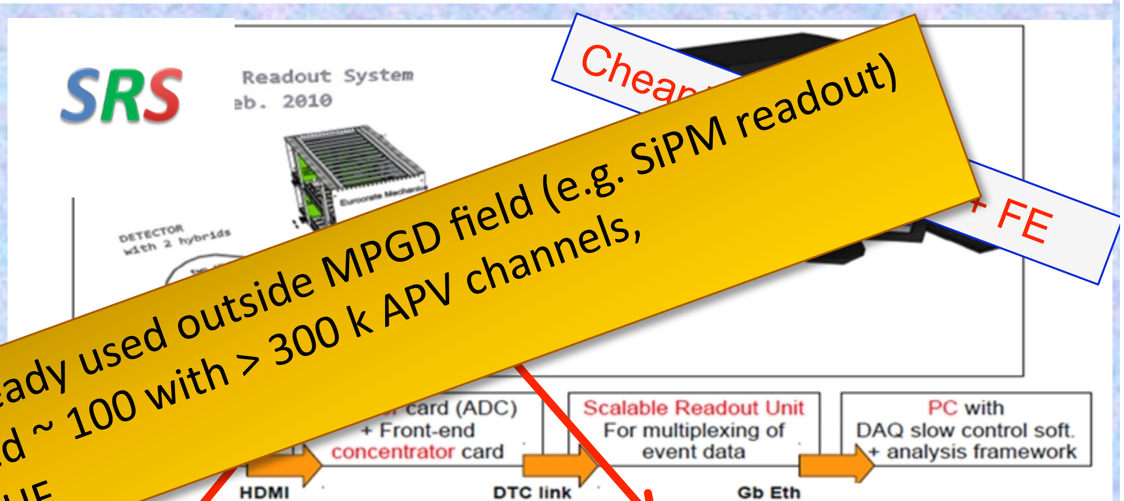
WG5: The RD51 Scalable Readout System (SRS) for MPGD

RD51 Development / Industrialization: portable multi-channel readout system (2009-2012)

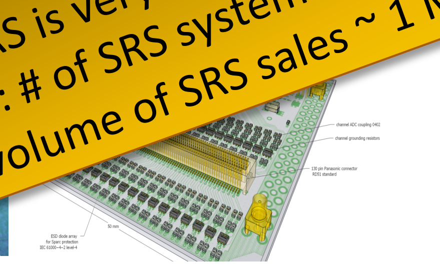
- Scalable readout architecture: from ~ 100 channels up to very large LHC systems (> 100 k ch.)
- Project specific part (ASIC) + common acquisition hardware and software

Physical Overview of SRS:

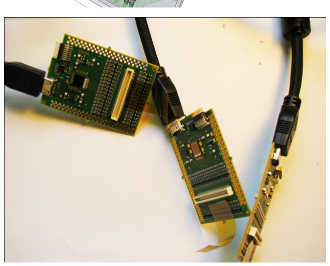
- Scalability from small to large system
- Common interface for replacing the chip frontend
- Integration of proven and commercial solutions for a minimum of development
- Default availability of a very robust supported DAQ software



RD51 SRS is very successful → already used outside MPGD field (e.g. SiPM readout)
TODAY: # of SRS systems deployed ~ 100 with > 300 k APV channels,
total volume of SRS sales ~ 1 MCHF



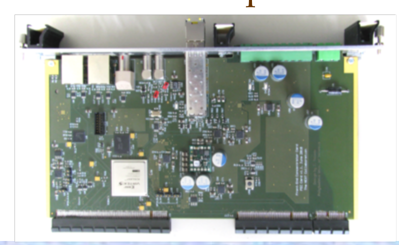
Frontend hybrids: based on APV25, VFAT, Beetle, VMMx and Timepix chips



ADC frontend adapter for APV and Beetle chips

ADC plugs into FEC to make a 6U readout unit for up to 2048 channels

FEC cards (common): Virtex-5 FPGA, Gb-Ethernet, DDR buffer, NIM and LVDS pulse I/O, High speed Interface connectors to frontend adapter cards



WG6: MPGD Technology Industrialization

Technology Industrialization → transfer "know-how" from CERN workshop to industrial partners

GEM Technology (contacts):

- Mecharonix (Korea, Seoul)
- Tech-ETCH (USA, Boston)
- Scienergy (Japan, Tokyo)
- TECHTRA (Poland, Wroclaw

THGEM Technology (contacts):

- ELTOS S.p.A. (Italy),
- PRINT ELECTRONICS

GEM Licenses signed by:

- ✓ Mecharonics, 21/05/2013
- ✓ TECH-Etch, 06/03/2013
- ✓ China IAE, 10/01/2012
- ✓ SciEnergy, 06/04/2009
- ✓ Techtra, 09/02/2009
- ✓ CDT, 25/08/2008
- ✓ PGE, 09/07/2007

MicroMegas Technology(contacts):

- ELTOS S.p.A. (Italy)
- TRIANGLE LABS(USA, Nevada)
- SOMACIS (Italy, Castelfidarco)
- ELVIA (France, CHOLET)

GEM Industrialization Status (June 2015):

TECH-ETCH
- Single Mask process fully understood. Many 10cm x 10cm produced and characterized.
- 40cm x 40cm GEM successfully produced
- CMS GE1/1 size of 1m x 0.5m started

TECHTRA
- Production Line Operational
- Stable process for 10cm x 10cm
- Single Mask process completely understood – 10cm x 10cm produced
- 30cm x30cm Single Mask Produced

MECHARONICS
- 10cm x 10cm double mask produced and tested
- 30cm x 30cm double mask under evaluation @ CERN
- CMS GE1/1 size of 1m x 0.5m started

Micromegas Industrialization Status (June 2015):

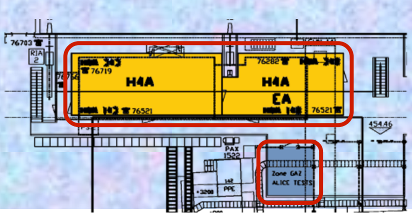
ELVIA
- Bulk Micromegas detectors are routinely produced with sizes up to 50cm x 50 cm.
- Contract for ATLAS NSW module-0 signed
- Tendering process for full production ongoing

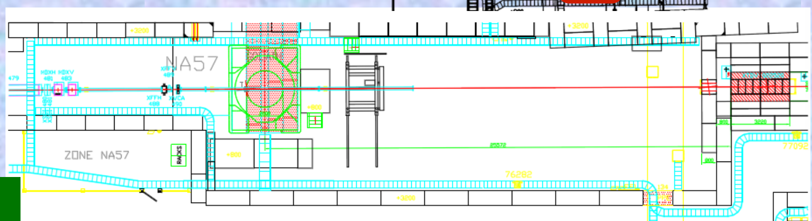
ELTOS
- Many small size bulk Micromegas detectors have been produced.
- Contract for ATLAS NSW module-0 signed
- Tendering process for full production ongoing

ATLAS NSW upgrade → will first detector mass-produced in industry
using a large high-granularity Micromegas:
det. area ~1300 m2 divided into 2 m x 0.5 m2 units

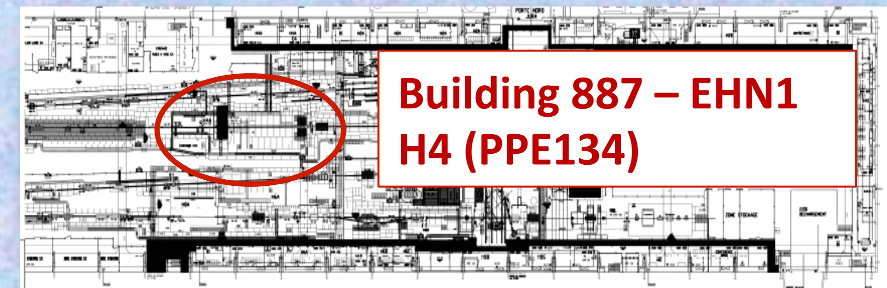
WG7:Semi-Permanent Test Beam Infrastructure in the SPS line

Three periods of two weeks each per year
About fifteen-twenty users per year



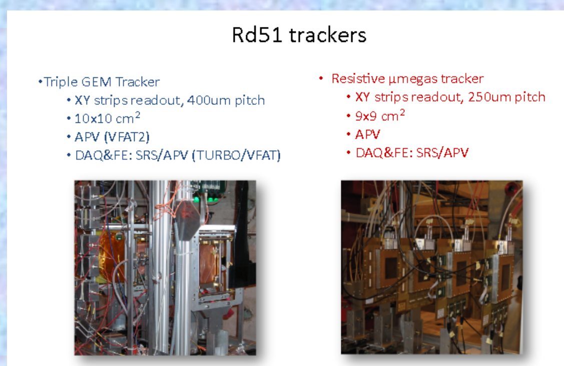


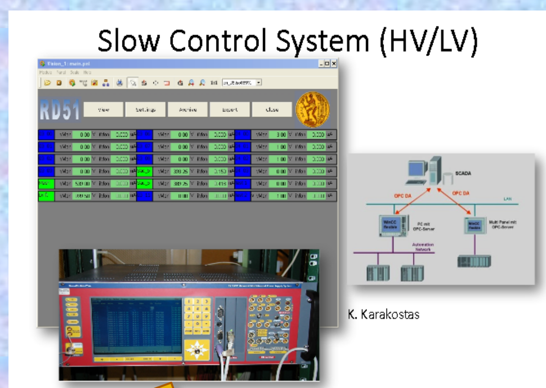
E. Oliveri

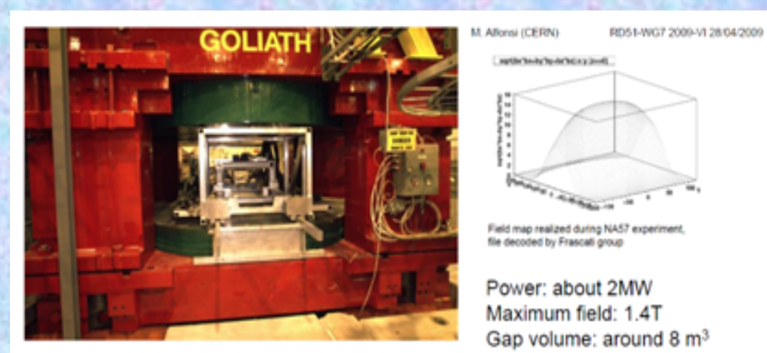


Building 887 – EHN1
H4 (PPE134)

Goliath Magnet (1.4 T)
→ Ship Experiment?







2014 test Beam

December 2014



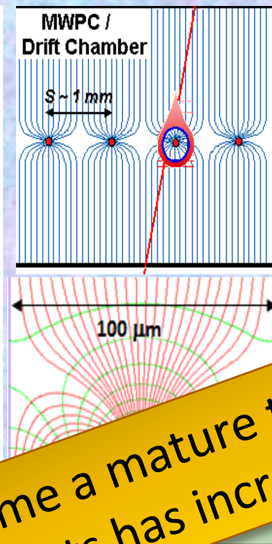


CMS (GEM) | WIS/A/C(WELL, THGEM) | ATLAS NSW (mm) | BESS III & SHIP (GEM) | LAPP/DEM/IRFU(mm) | ALICE TPC (GEM and mm)

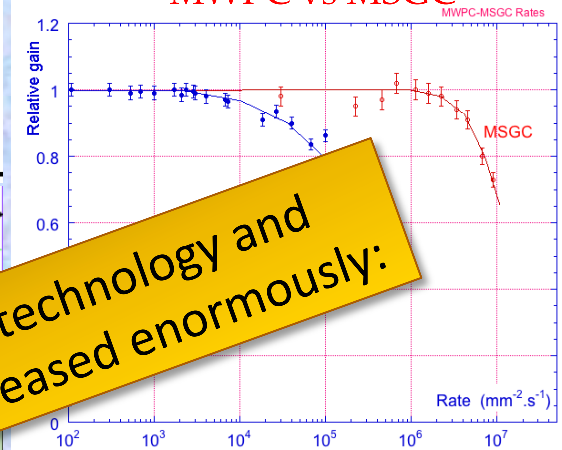
2008-2015: ~ 40 RD51 groups participated (2015 test Beam: May-June, July, October)

MPGD Technologies for Physics Projects: Summary and Outlook

- Micromegas
- GEM
- Thick-GEM, Hole-Type and RETGEM
- MPDG with CMOS pixel ASICs (“InGrid”)
- Micro-Pixel Chamber (μPIC)

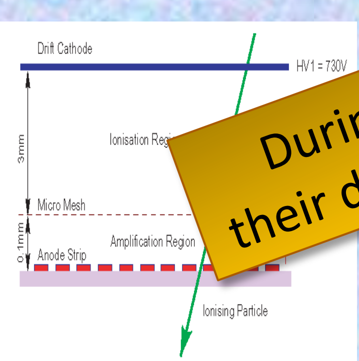


Rate Capability: MWPC vs MSGC

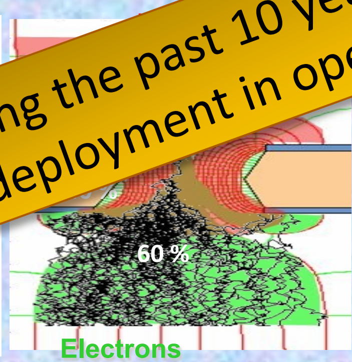


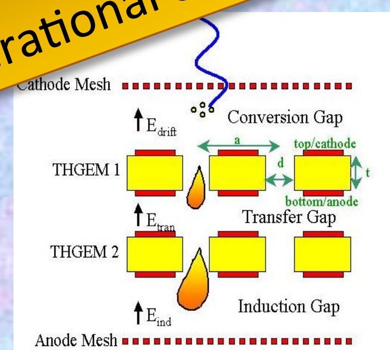
During the past 10 years, MPGDs became a mature technology and their deployment in operational experiments has increased enormously:

Micromegas

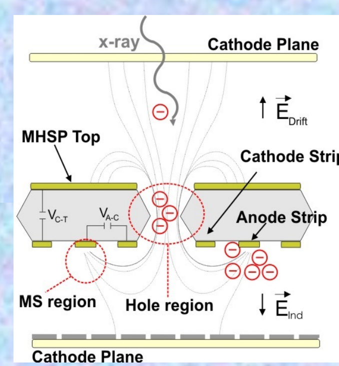


GEM

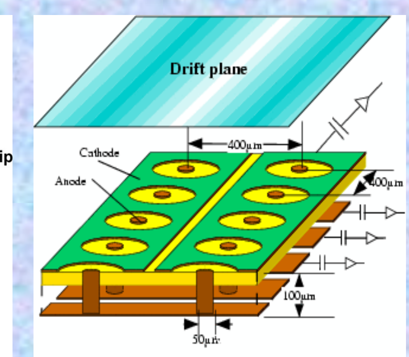


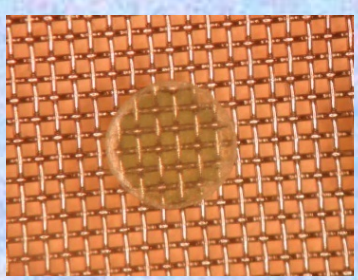


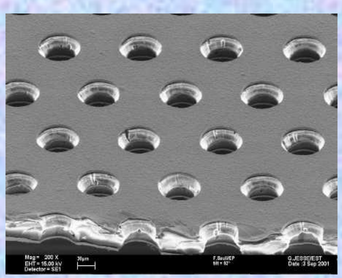
MHSP

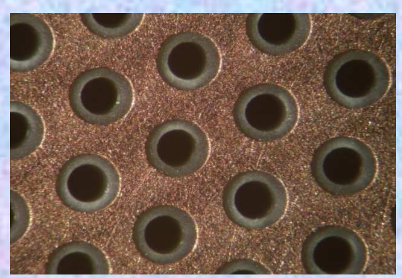


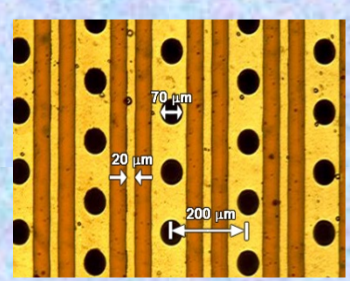
μPIC

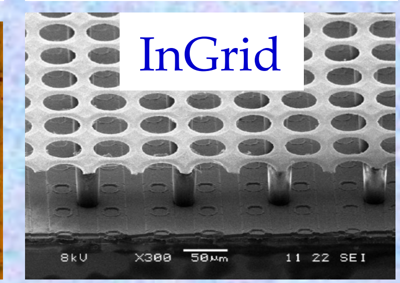













2016 IEEE Nuclear Science Symposium
& Medical Imaging Conference
23rd International Symposium on Room-Temperature X-Ray
and Gamma-Ray Detectors
Strasbourg
2016
NSS/MIC
IEEE
NPSS
NUCLEAR & PLASMA
SCIENCES SOCIETY
Palais des Congrès, Strasbourg, France
29 October - 6 November 2016
Radiation detectors and instrumentation and their application in:
- Particle and nuclear physics, astrophysics, large scale facilities, security, energy, and environmental sciences
- Medical sciences, including image reconstruction, image/data analysis, radiation therapy, and dosimetry
Scientific sessions, industrial exhibition, short courses, special focus workshops
General Chair
Maxim Titov
CEA Saclay, DSM/IRFU
email: nssmic2016@ieee.org
Abstract
Submission
Deadline
3 May 2016
http://www.nss-mic.org/2016