







Annual Meeting 2024

JR14 Micropattern Gaseous Detectors for Hadron Physics

Bernhard Ketzer and Fulvio Tessarotto





01

JR14: MPGD for Hadron Physics a joint effort to improve gaseous detectors

Plan of presentation

02

03

Highlights of the achievements of the four tasks

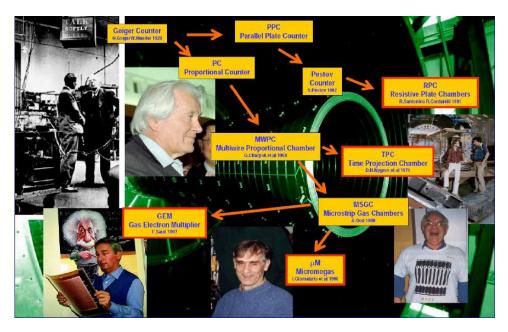
Achievements beyond the Work Program



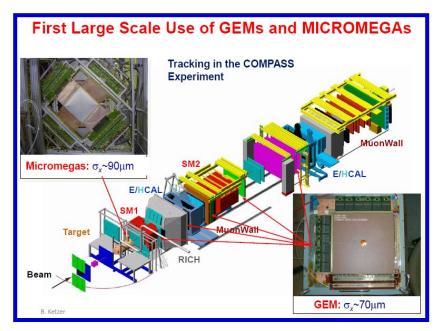




Glorious tradition of Gaseous detectors



First use: Hadron Physics



MPGDs developed in the '90s

STR SIG- 2020

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First use of pixelised GEMs, ALICE TPC with GEMs

First use of pixelised and resistive Micromegas,Combined GEM + MicromegasD. Neyret

First MPGD-based Photon Detectors Hybrid THGEM + Micromegas

F. Tessarotto

B. Ketzer

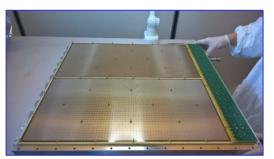
More abitious goals \rightarrow STRONG-2020

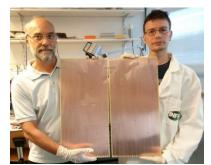
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Micropattern Gaseous Detectors for Hadron Physics













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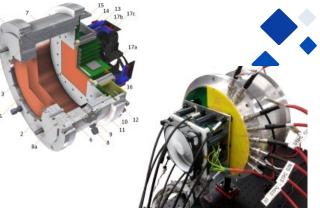
Objective: improve gaseous de	etector capabilities for:	4 Tas				
Tracking Photon detection	Particle identification Timing	1	2			
University of Ave University of Bor Stefan-Meyer-Ins GSI	nn	Compact TPC for high-rate experiments	Active target TPC	Joao Veloso Bernhard Ketzer Hannes Zmeskal Bernd Voss		
University of Glasgow INFN Bari INFN Trieste TU München CEA Saclay		Very fast timing/ tracking detectors 4	Photon detectors for PID 3	Rachel Montgomery Antonio Valentini Fulvio Tessarotto Laura Fabbietti Damien Neyret		

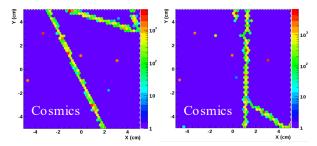


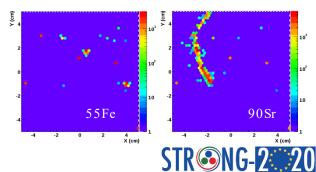
Task 1 : High-rate TPC

University of Bonn – Modular compact TPC

- GEM-TPC with continuous readout established: FOPI, ALICE, sPHENIX
- Advanced calibration methods are a prerequisite to achieve performance
 - static distortions: pad-by-pad gain map, electrostatic field distortions
 - dynamical distortions: charging-up, T/p, space-charge
- Compact TPC designed and built to study these distortions:
 - UV light injected from anode side
 - cathode with specially designed pattern
 - modular: 3- or 4-GEM stack, other MPGD
 - precision field cage
 - hexagonal pads
- Construction of chamber finished (D32.3)
- Commissioning successful



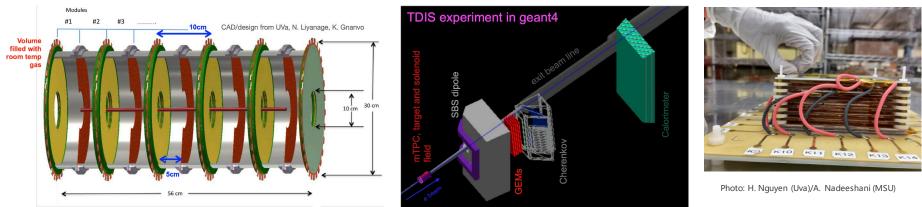




Task 1 : High-rate TPC

University of Glasgow – High Rate TPC for Jlab Hall A

- 1. Development of multiple time projection chamber (mTPC) for upcoming meson structure studies in tagged deep inelastic scattering at Jefferson Lab (Jlab)
- Simulation and design of final mTPC design in Geant4, Garfield++ and Magboltz completed 2.
- 3. Prototype for mTPC concept was built by colleagues at University of Virginia (N. Liyanage, H. Nguyen et al) and device is under test at Jlab (E. Christy) to be compared with simulation in future and to feed into future prototypes





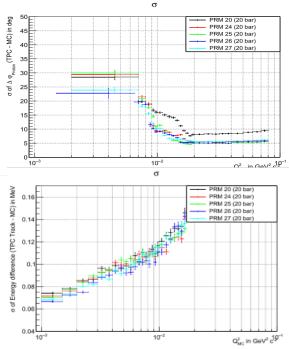


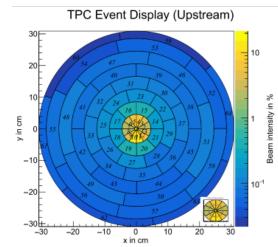


Task 2 : Active-target TPC

Pad Plane geometry optimization

- Increased number of pads to 64
- Expected lower electronic noise, especially on outer rings
- Higher segmentation in the centre leads to improved azimuthal angle resolution at lower Q²





• Simulation studies for AMBER Proton-Radius Measurement finished (D32.4)



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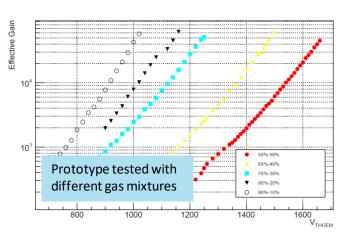
Task 3 : Photon Detectors for PID

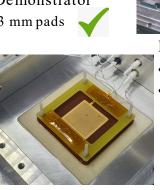
Modular Minipad Photon Detector Demonstrator

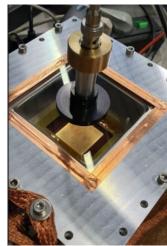
- THGEM + Micromegas +CsI, 3 mm x 3 mm pads
- Built and fully tested
- First Gaseous Photon Detector using H-ND
- Built and tested in laboratory (gain up to 50 k)
- New technology validation

3 mm

3 mm











Hydrogenated nanodiamond photocathodes

- Systematic tests of H-ND response in different gas mixtures
- Aging studies: H-ND10 times more robust than CsI

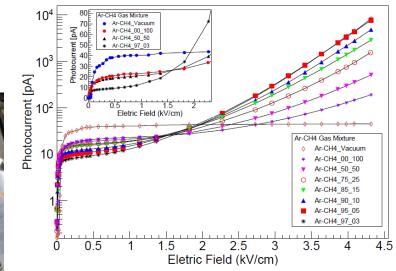
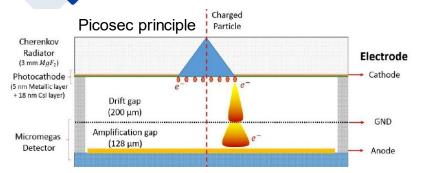


Figure 3: Photoemission current as a function of the applied electric field for HND-based photocathode at the fixed wavelength of 162 nm, and measured at indicated $Ar : CH_4$ gas mixture compositions. The inset image shows a magnification of the lower electric field region.



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Task 4: The Picosec detectors



Detection from Cerenkov light though photocathode emitter and Micromegas detector

- Time resolution of a few 10ps from electron peak
- Require flatness < 10 µm to equalize drift lengths and thus signal times

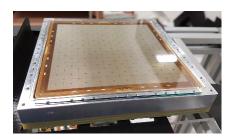
Goals : to develop modular scalable pixelated detectors with low material budget

- 10x10cm active area
- Could be tiled in the future
- Ensure uniform gaps over the active area
- Robust enough to be used on large surface

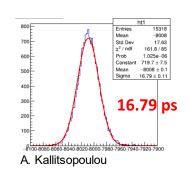
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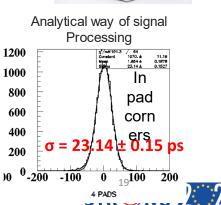
Large 10x10 cm² prototype built at CERN tested in 2022

- Ceramic board with 100 pads, CsI photocathode
- Saclay front-end electronics (Strong 2020) + SAMPIC TDC
- Time resolution 17-25 ps depending on drift gap
- But not adapted for hadronic physics \rightarrow FR4 board











The 10x10 cm² Picosec FR4 prototype

Characteristics

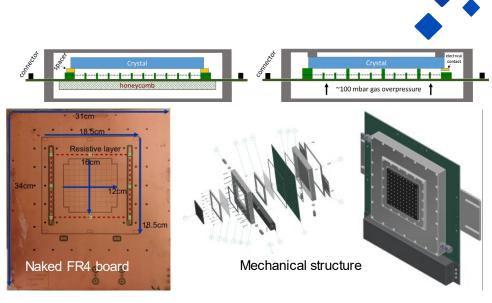
- FR4 board instead of ceramic \rightarrow lower material budget
- Two kinds of boards, 0.8 and 1.6mm thick
- Resistive DLC layer to protect against discharges, $10MOhm/\,\square$
- Planarity with stiffener or gas pressure
- Photocathodes: Cr/CsI, DLC, B4C

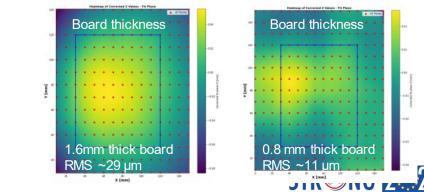
Present status

- 10 FR4 boards produced
- Delivery of boards from CERN foreseen this week after resistive layer gluing, few of them bulked (others will be bulked at Saclay)
- Mechanics just received, DLC-coated radiator crystals this week, Cr/CsI-coated from CERN beginning of July
- Assembly and preliminary tests of prototype expected next week, beam tests foreseen beginning of July

Planarity tests

- Board thickness: RMS 10 to 50µm for 1.6mm boards, 10 to 25µm for 0.8mm
- Stiffener planarity: RMS 5 to 20µm





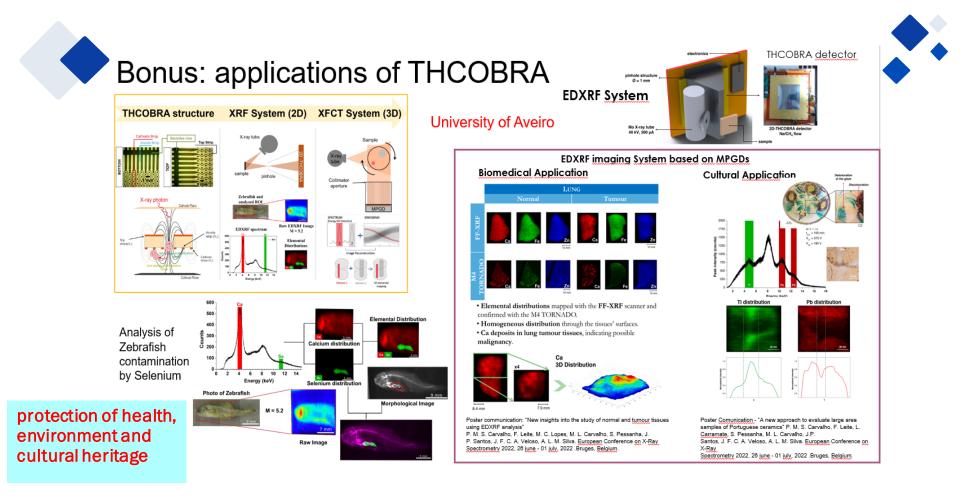


JR14 Milestones and deliverables



Work package nu	unber	32																		
Work package ac	ronym	MPGD_HP																		
Work package tit	le	JRA14-Micropat	tern Gaseou	is Detectors for l	Hadro	on Ph	iysics													
TASKS/Subtasks			Year						Year 2		Year 3		_			Year 4				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3 (24
1. Compact micro-			xperiment	s										1						
1.1 Numerical simulations for MPGDs																				
1.2 Development of prototype TPC for high rates																				
2. Active target TP	C															_				
2.1 Active target TPC																				
3. Photon detectors																				
3.1 Construction of a Minipad Modular PD																				
3.2 Test of diamond-based photoconverters																				
3.3 Test of windowless RICH PD prototype																				
4. Very fast timing		megas-based Chei	renkov PDs	8																
4.1 Fast Cherenkov MM																				
D32.1	Minipad	l Modular PD	WP32	30 - INFN]	Demo	nstrat	or P	ublic			36						
D22 2	Fast Che Microm	erenkov egas Detector	WP32	24 - CEA]	Demonstrator		or P	Public			42						
		-scale prototype gh-rate TPC	WP32	13 - TUM]	Demonstrator			Public			48						
D32.4	energy r	ion results on anges and ons in active PC	WP32	10 - UBO			1	Report			Public			48	\checkmark					
D32.5	diamono photoco		WP32	30 - INFN]	Repor	t	Р	ublic			48	\checkmark					











JRA14: MPGD R&D experts developing gaseous detectors technologies for hadron physics experiments

Task 1: advanced calibration methodes for high-rate TPC Simulations performed Prototypes successfully operated

Task 2: active target TPC. Pilot run data analysed. AMBER TPC design finalized; TPC vessel produced

Task 3: gaseous photon detectors R&D. Photocathode materials alternative to CsI. Possibility to use H-ND validated.

Task 4: very fast timing. PICOSEC detector resolution < 30 ps.

Beyond JR project: THCOBRA for protection of health, environment and cultural heritage.

JR14: successful and productive activities.

MPGD Community ready for new challenges to meet future experiments needs

