

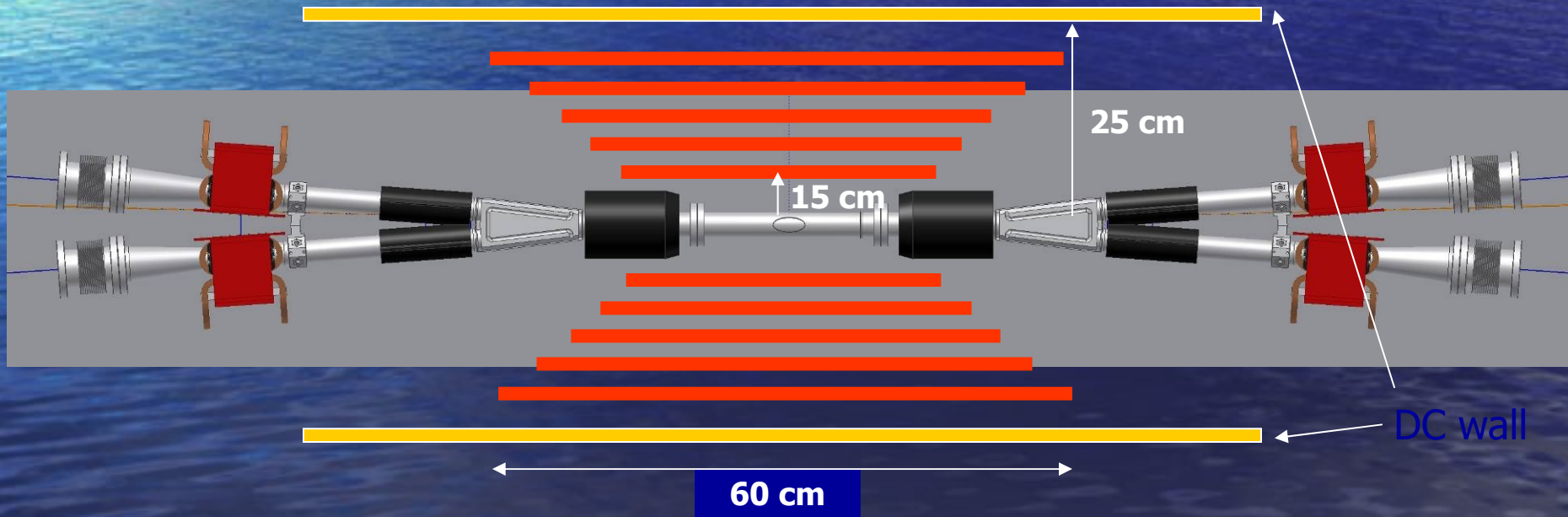
# Трековый детектор на основе цилиндрических тонких GEMов

Л.Шехтман

# KLOE-2 Inner Tracker

## Detector Requirements:

- $\sigma_{r\phi} \times \sigma_z \approx 200 \times 500 \mu\text{m}$  single layer spatial resolution for fine vertex reconstruction of  $K_s$  and  $\eta$  rare decays and interferometry measurements
- 5 tracking layers with low material budget ( $< 1.5\% X_0$ ): each is a triple-GEM detector
- $R \geq 20\tau_s$  to preserve  $K_L K_s$  interference
- Rate capability  $30 \div 40$  hits/plane/ $\mu\text{s}$  ( $< 50 \text{ kHz/cm}^2$ )



# Cylindrical GEM for KLOE-2 Inner Tracker

## THE IDEA:

- ❑ We propose a **low-mass, fully cylindrical** and **dead-zone-free** GEM detector as Inner Tracker for the KLOE-2 experiment.
- ❑ The IT is composed by **five concentric layers** of cylindrical triple-GEM detectors (**C-GEM**).
- ❑ Each **C-GEM** is realized inserting one into the other the required five cylindrical structures made of very thin polyimide foils: the cathode, the three GEMs and the readout anode.
- ❑ Very light detector: only **0.3% of  $X_0$  per layer** inside the active area.

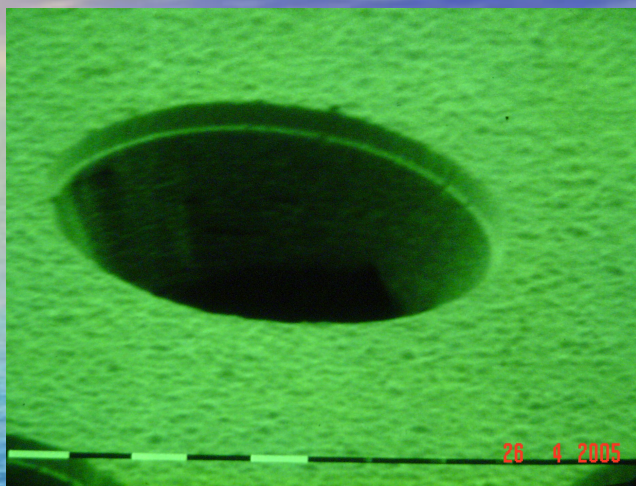
## HOW to do that?

A cylindrical GEM electrode is obtained exploiting the **vacuum bag technique**, **rolling the polyimide foil on machined PTFE** cylindrical mould.

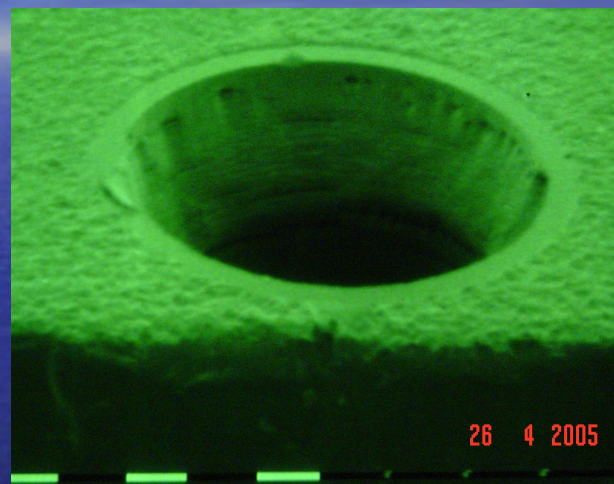
Detector element (material)	Rad.length, cm	x/X0
Si 300 $\mu$ m	9.4	$3.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Copper 5 $\mu$ m	1.44	$3.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Kapton 50 $\mu$ m	28.57	$1.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Argon 1cm	11762	$0.85 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Triple-GEM detector (5 layers of kapton 50 $\mu$ m, 7 layers of copper 5 $\mu$ m, 7mm of Ar)		$3.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Light Triple-GEM detector (5 layers of kapton 50 $\mu$ m, 7 layers of copper 1 $\mu$ m, 7mm of Ar)		$1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Table 1. Comparison of several materials and GEM assemblies in terms of radiation length.

The second column is radiation length of pure material, the third column is the ratio of thickness to the radiation length.



Обычный GEM



Тонкий GEM

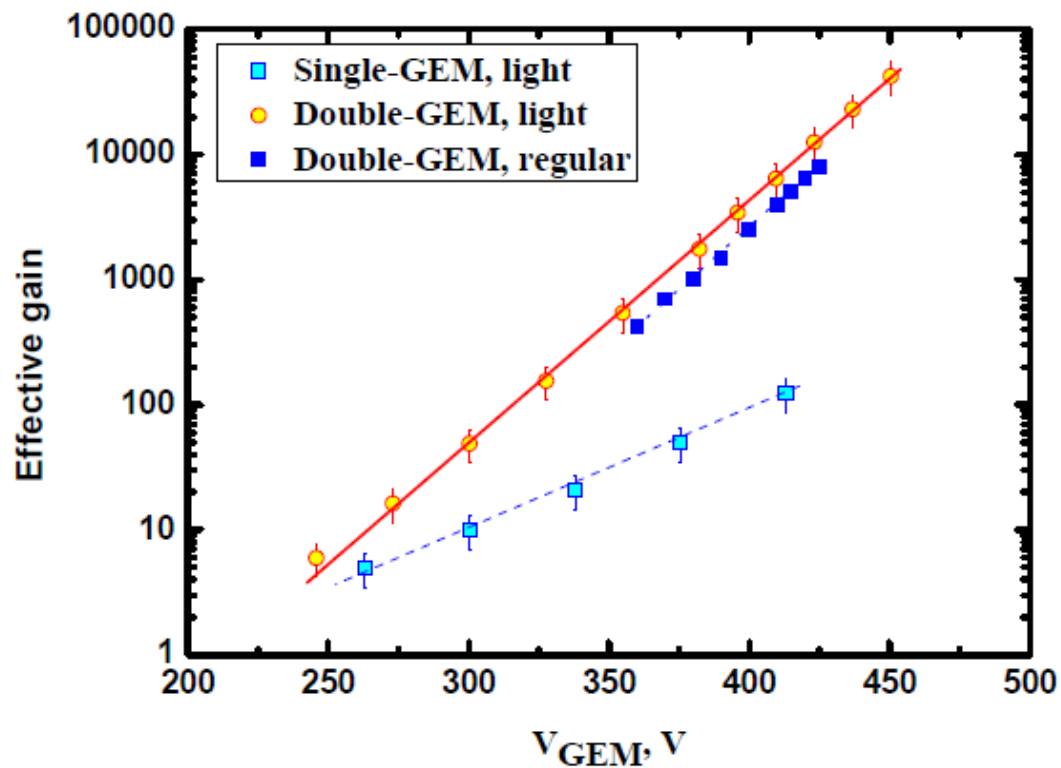
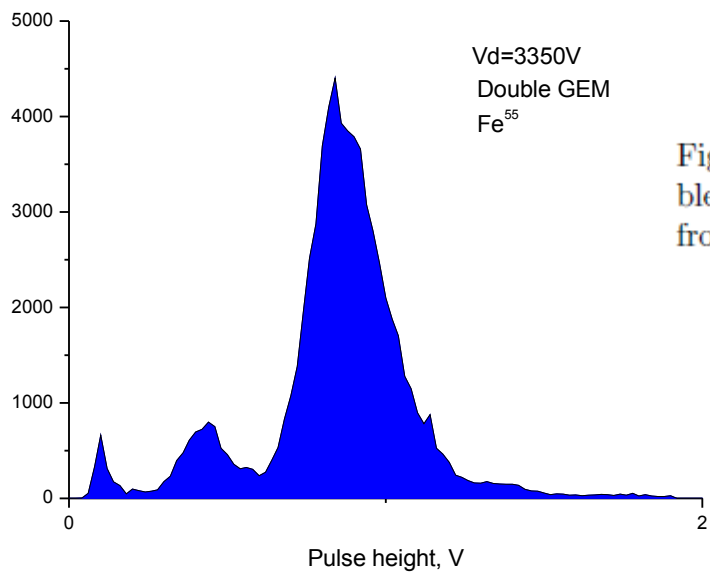
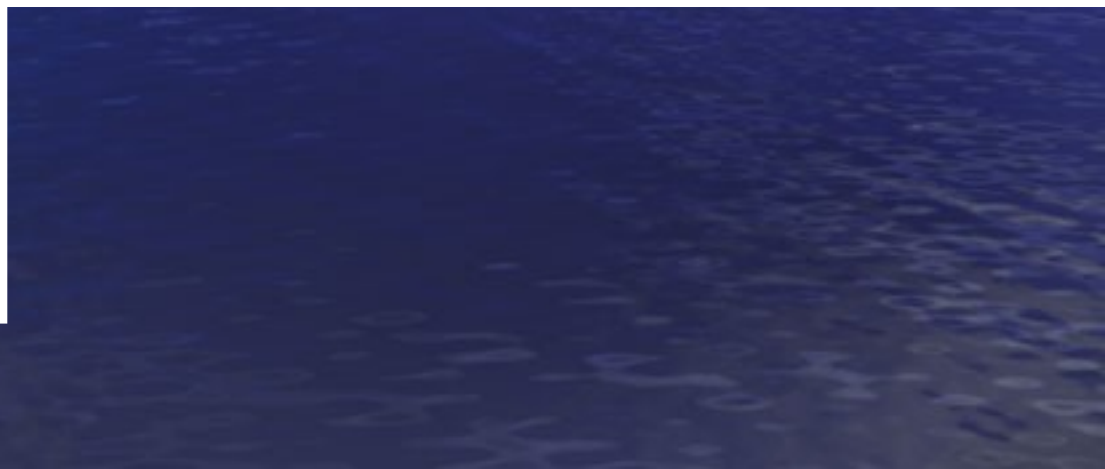


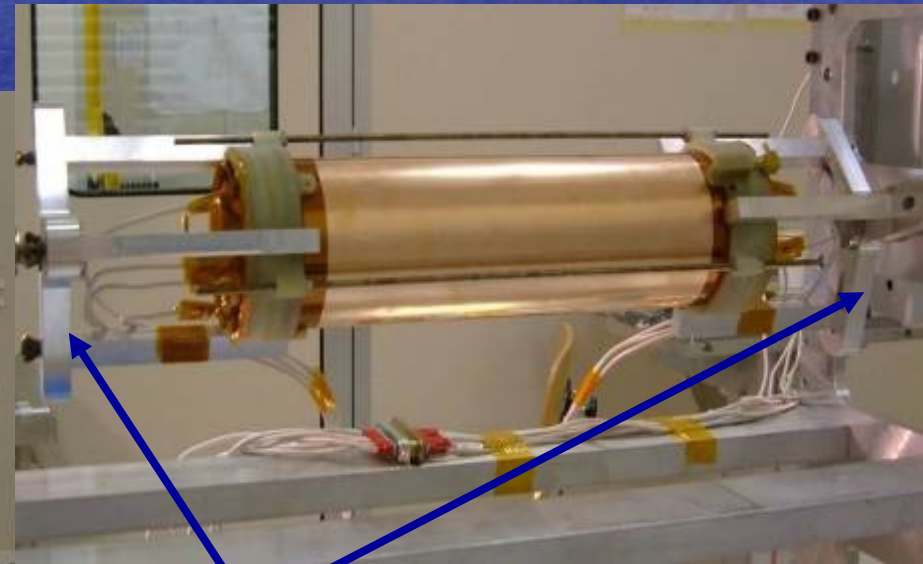
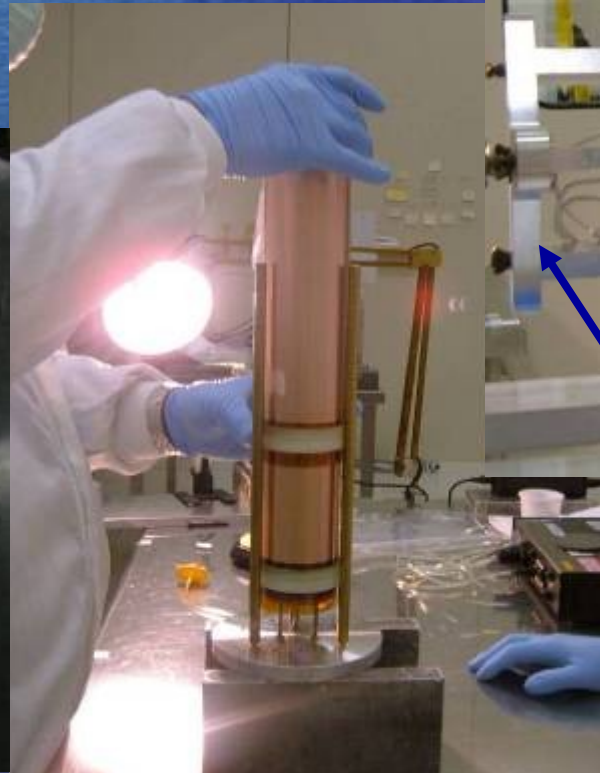
Fig. 2. Effective gain as a function of single GEM voltage for Single- and Double-GEM set-up. For comparison the data for regular Double-GEM are shown, taken from [4].



# Construction of a small size C-GEM

We built a small size ( $\varnothing \sim 90\text{mm}$ ,  $L \sim 250\text{ mm}$ ) C-GEM prototype using GEM foils from LHCb, while the anode and cathode electrodes were realized with 50  $\mu\text{m}$  kapton foil with a mono-layer of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  of Cu deposition (Sheldhal G2300).

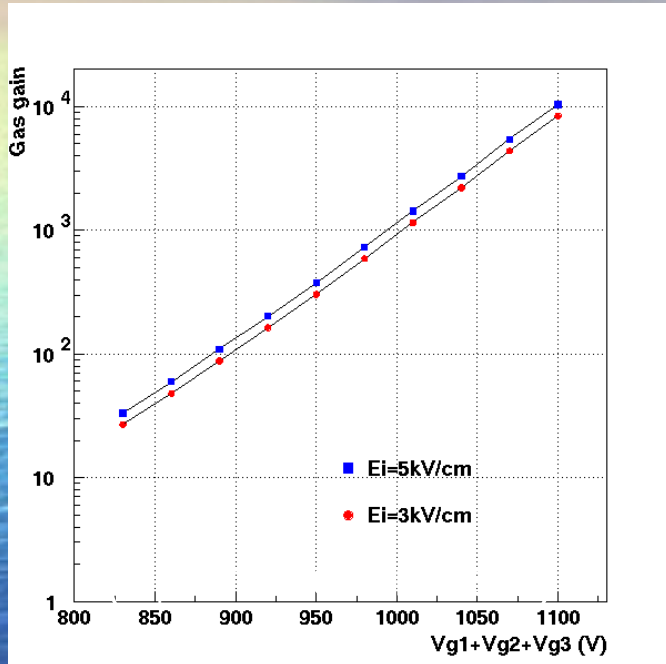
Standard drift/transfer1/transfer2/induction configuration has been used:  
3/2/2/2 mm



Stretching system with gauge meter to monitor mechanical tension

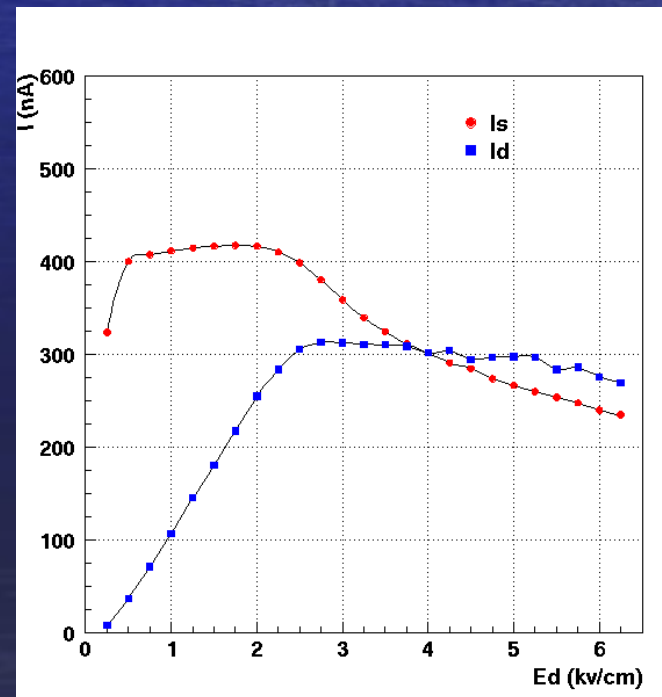
# Test of the small size C-GEM prototype

The C-GEM prototype, operated with  $\text{Ar}/\text{CO}_2 = 70/30$  gas mixture, has been fully characterized with an X-ray gun ( $\sim 6$  KeV) in current mode (no FEE).



**Excellent stability** (no dark current, no sparks) is observed up to a **gas gain of  $10^4$** , for a wide range of stretching tension ( $2 \div 12$  kg/cylindrical electrode)

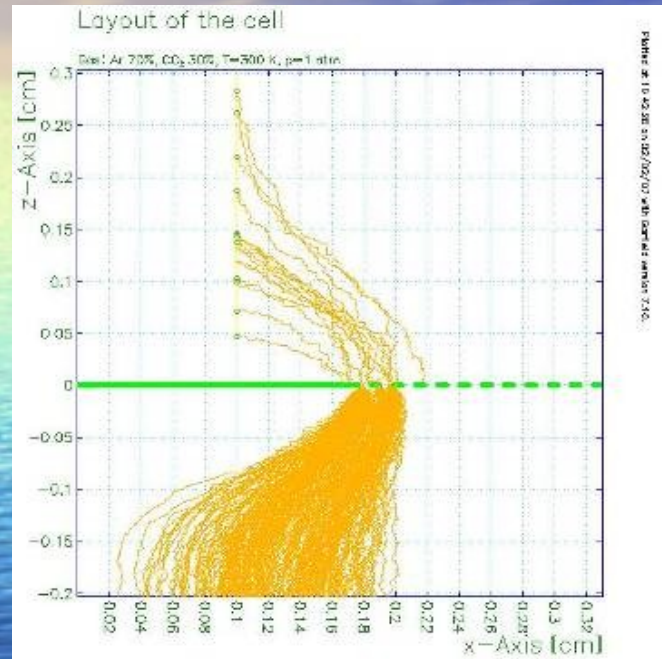
... and typical electron transparency curves of the standard planar triple GEM detector are reproduced





# Preliminary simulation of the junction line

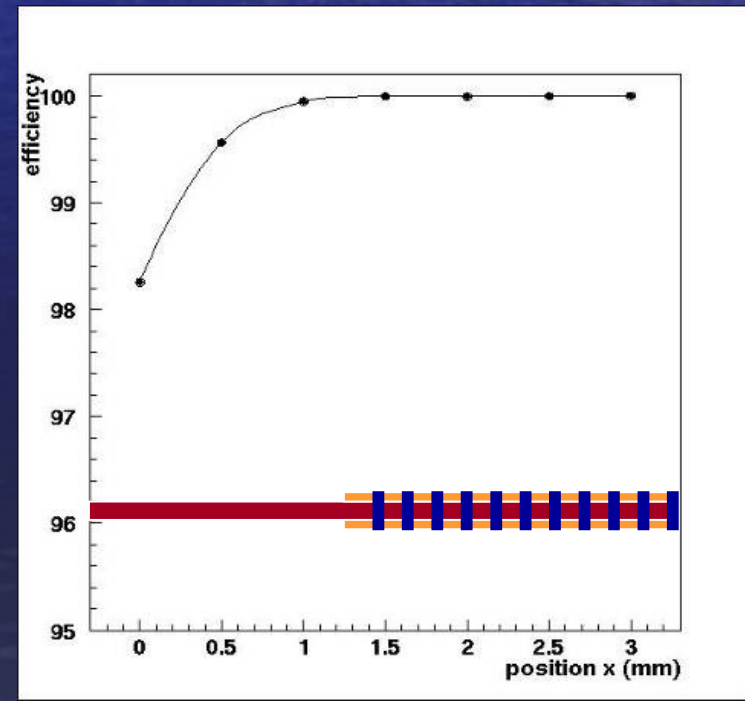
The construction procedure implies the presence of a singularity along the **gluing junction line** made of **bare Kapton (neither copper nor holes)**.



The distortion of the field lines still efficiently drives the electrons to the multiplication holes

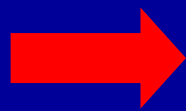
A **slight drop to 98%** efficiency is only observed in the case of a track crossing **perpendicularly the middle of the junction line**.

More detailed simulation studies and **the measurements on the next prototype in construction** will give us relevant hints on this issue.



# Construction of the full size proto

- ❑ Diameter: ~ 300 mm (KLOE-IT Layer 1)
- ❑ Active length: ~ 352 mm



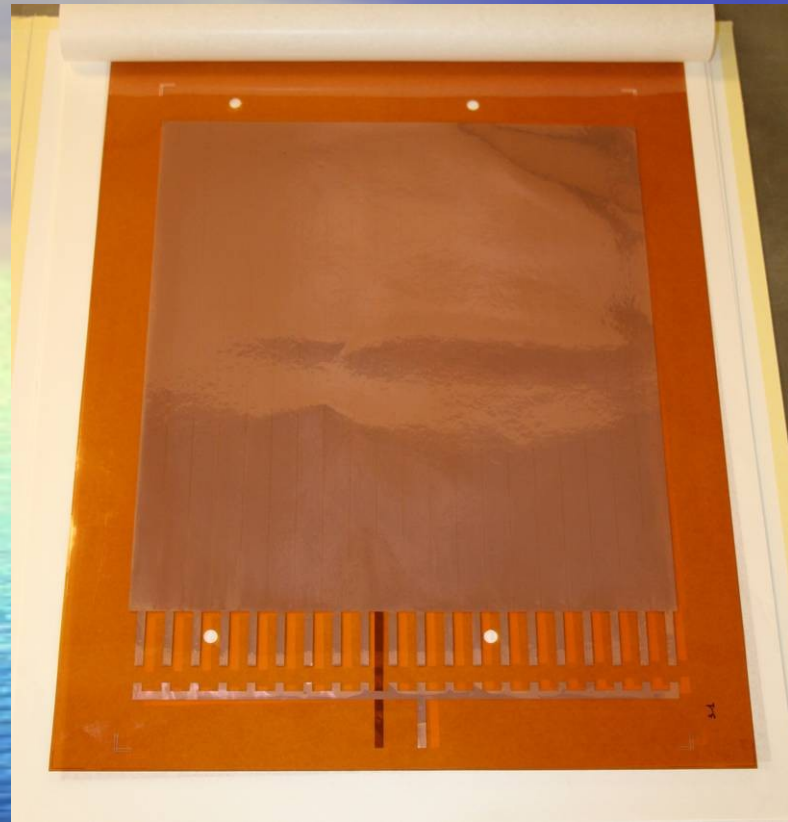
~1000 x 350 mm<sup>2</sup> GEM active area  
patch of n.3 333x350 mm<sup>2</sup>

- ❑ Number of strips: 1538 (only 1D rφ view for simplicity)
- ❑ Readout channels: 384 (money limitation)

# Cylindrical Electrodes status

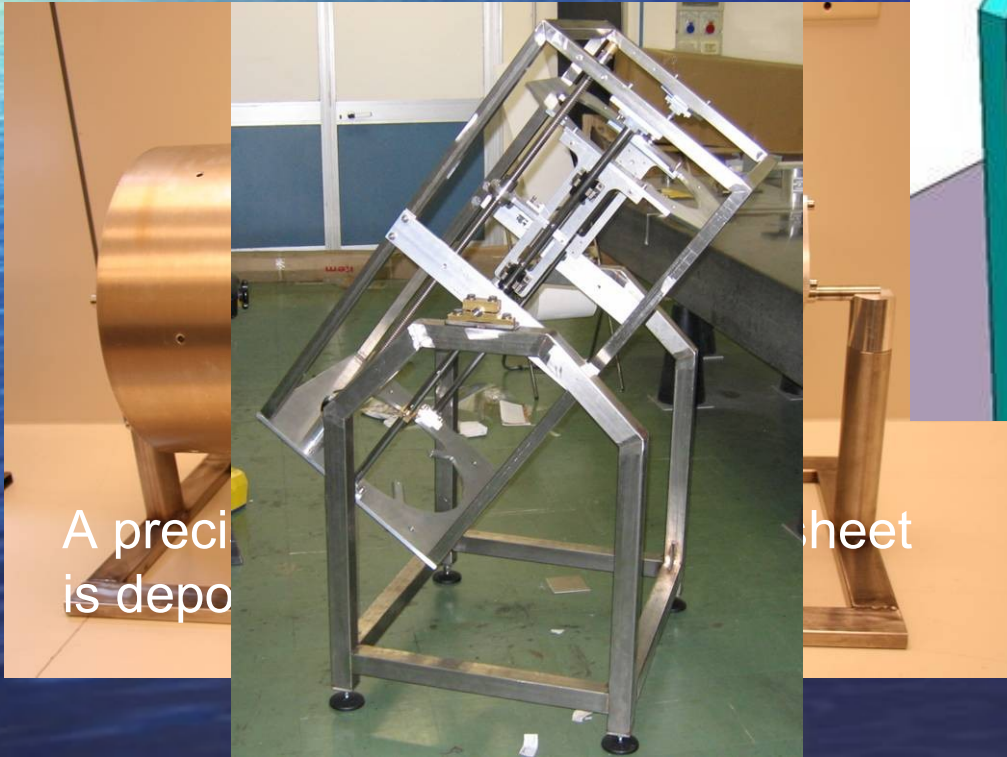
The GEM foils are ready:  
333x350 mm<sup>2</sup> active area,  
divided in 20 sectors

The three foils composing the  
cathode has been glued together



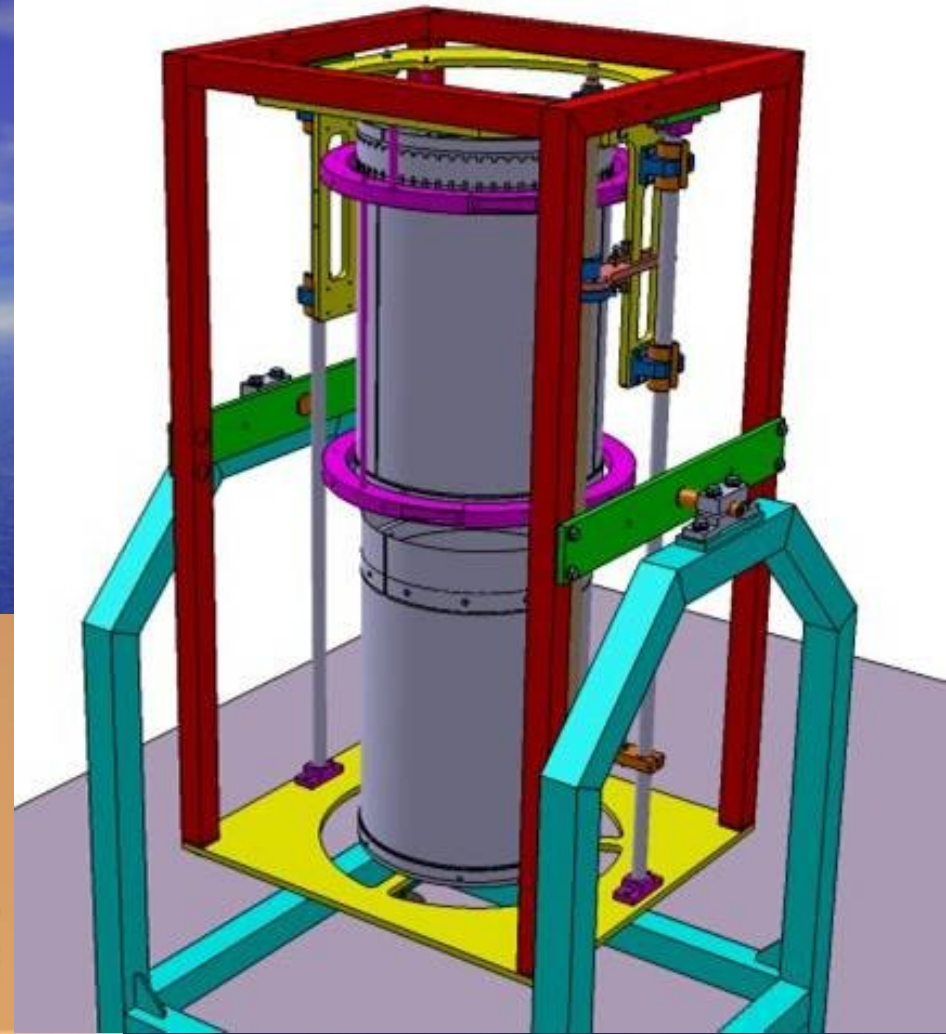
# Mechanics is ready

- ❑ fiberglass cylindrical frames
- ❑ cylindrical moulds
- ❑ vertical insertion tool



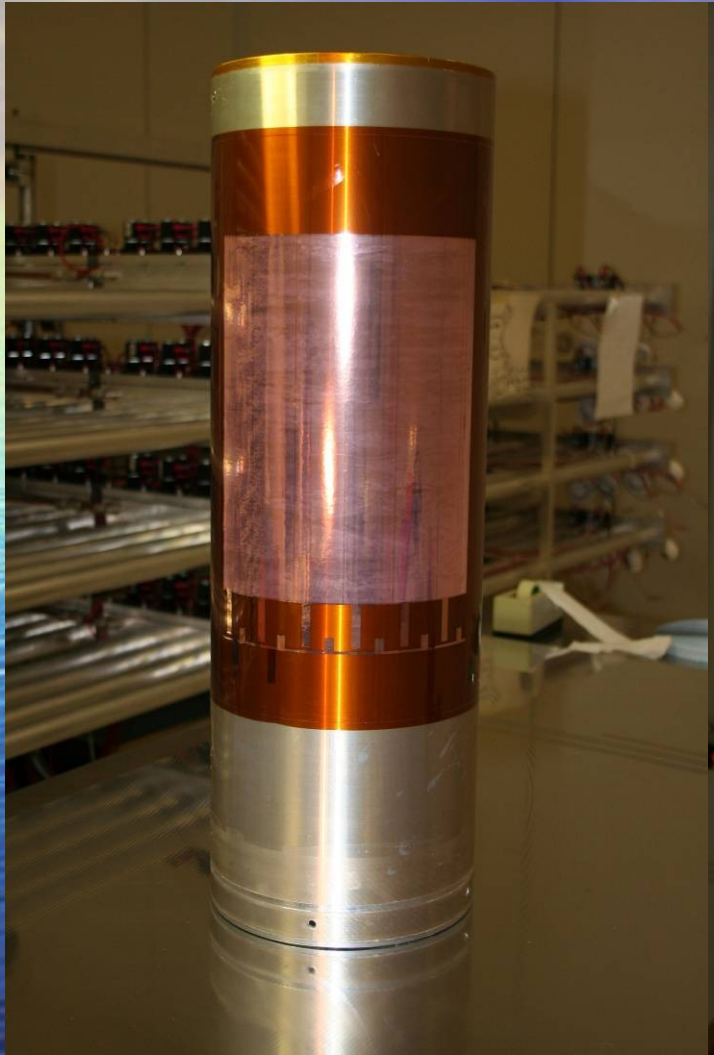
A precision  
is depo

sheet

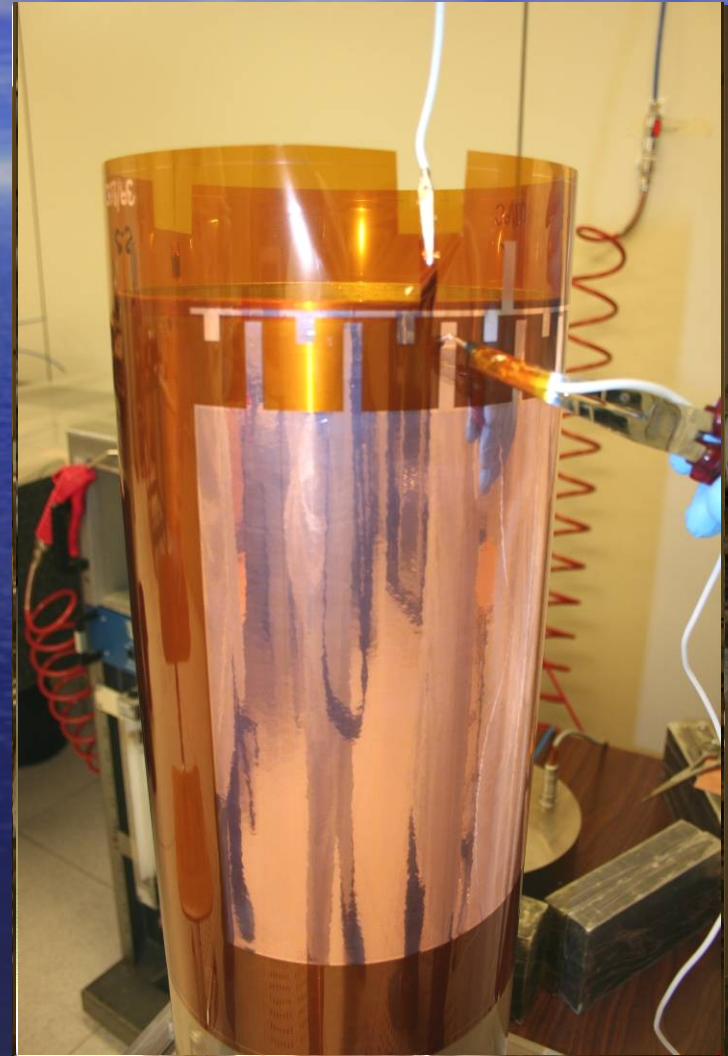


The vertical insertion system requires for very precise mechanics and linear bearing equipments.

# Preliminary tests of large foils extraction



200 mm diameter C-GEM



Successfully tested at 500 V

# Prototype schedule

- Readout anode foil delivery 11 september
- Detector assembling 15 october
- Preliminary cosmic ray test 25 october
- Beam tests december

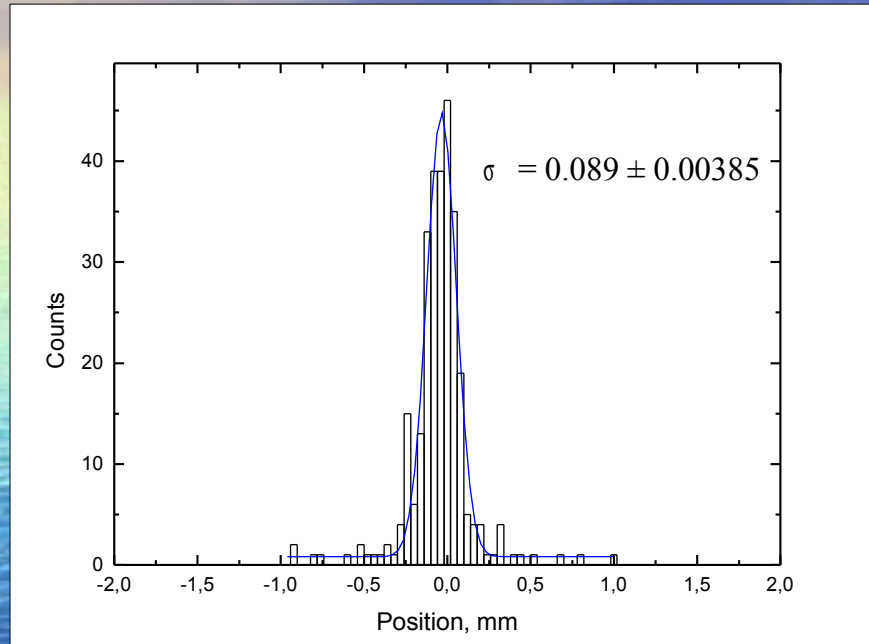
# General schedule

- Final Inner Tracker Design July 2008
- Start construction Spring 2009
- Commissioning in KLOE-2 end of 2009

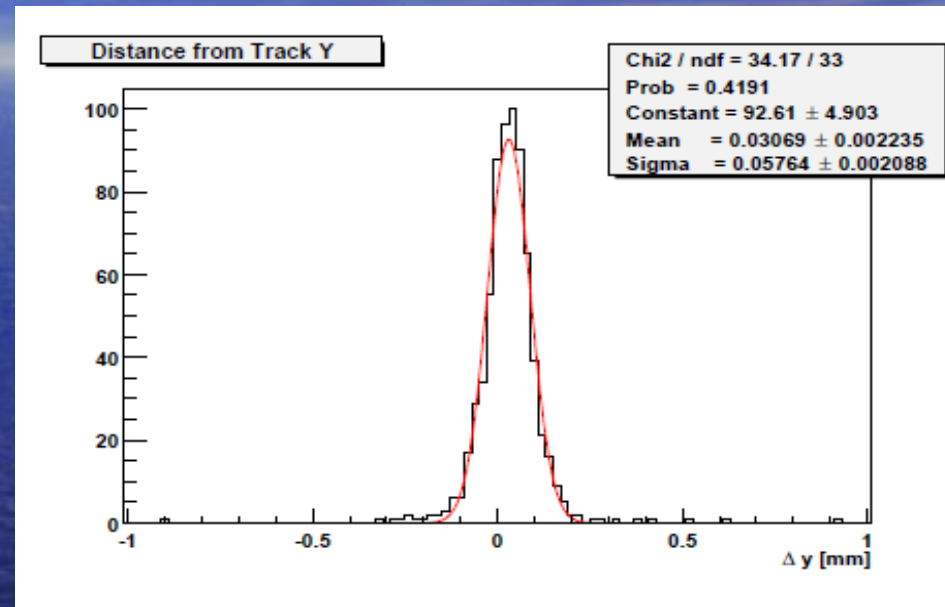
# SPATIAL RESOLUTION

GEM-TS, KEDR

GEM, COMPASS

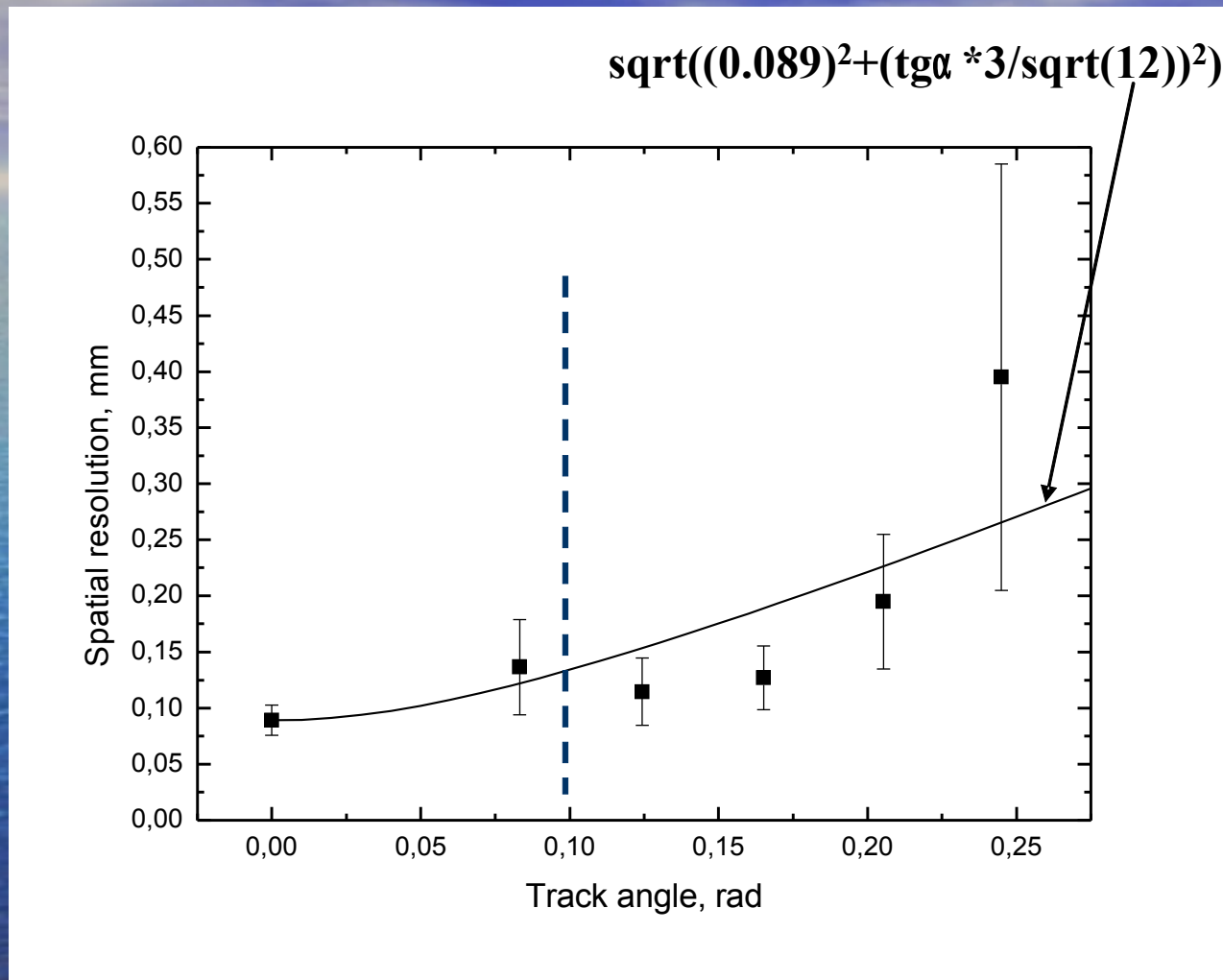


pitch=0.5mm,  $\sigma_{\text{det}} = 0.073$  mm



pitch=0.4mm,  $\sigma_{\text{det}} = 0.046$  mm

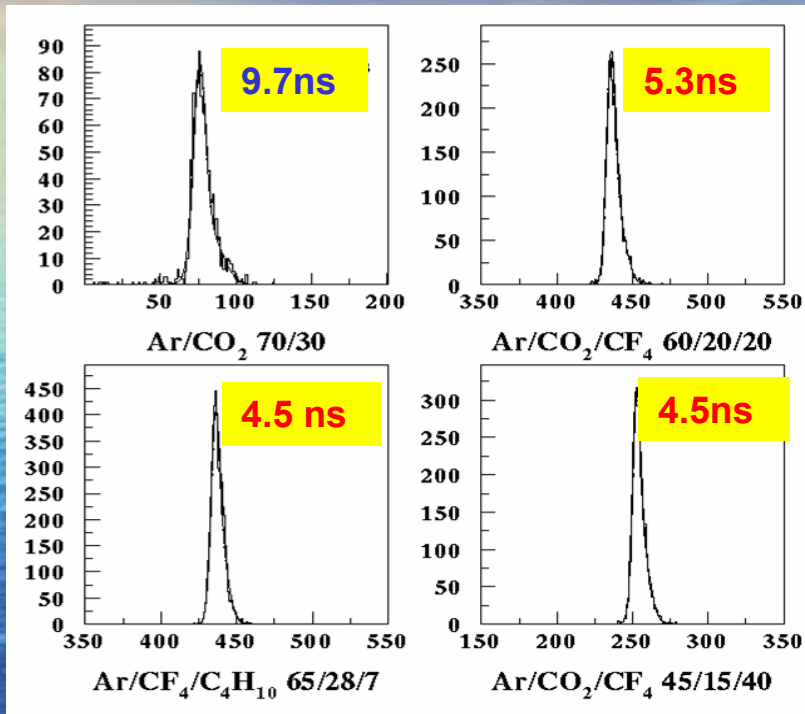
# Spatial resolution as a function of track angle:



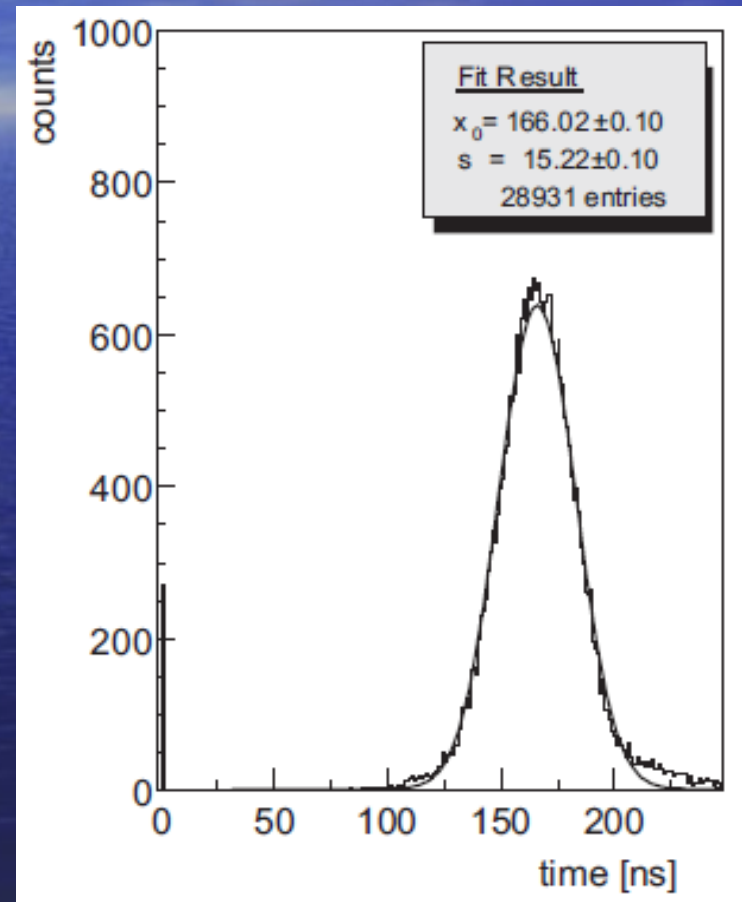


# Временное разрешение

LHCb

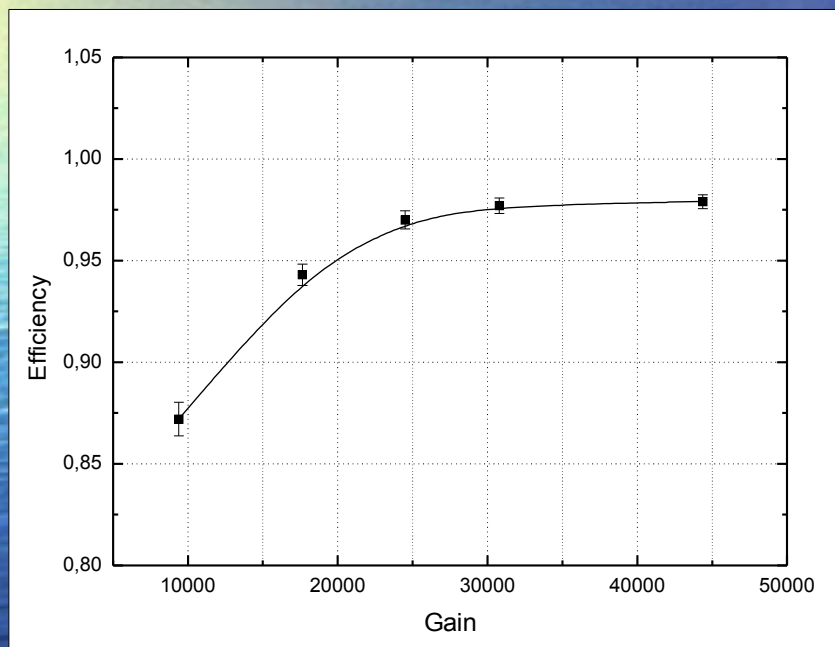


COMPASS

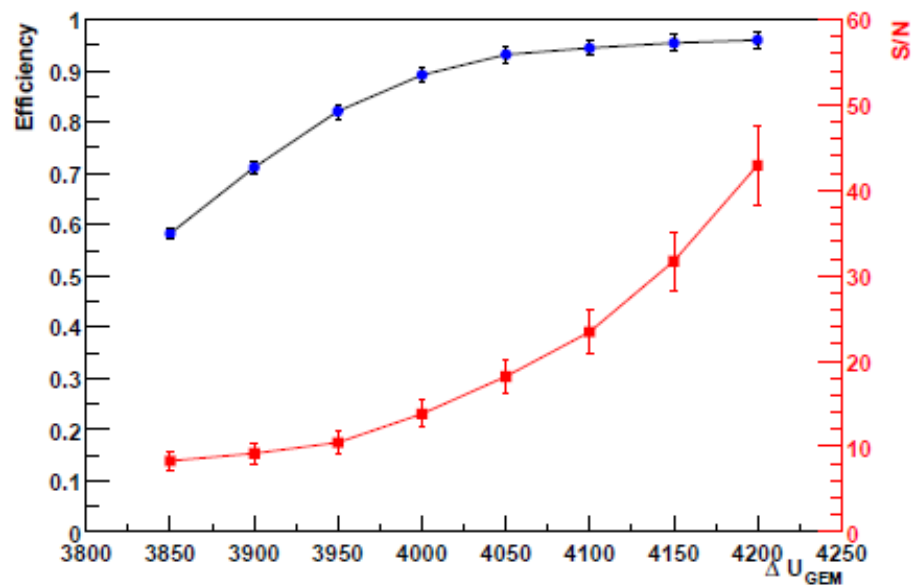
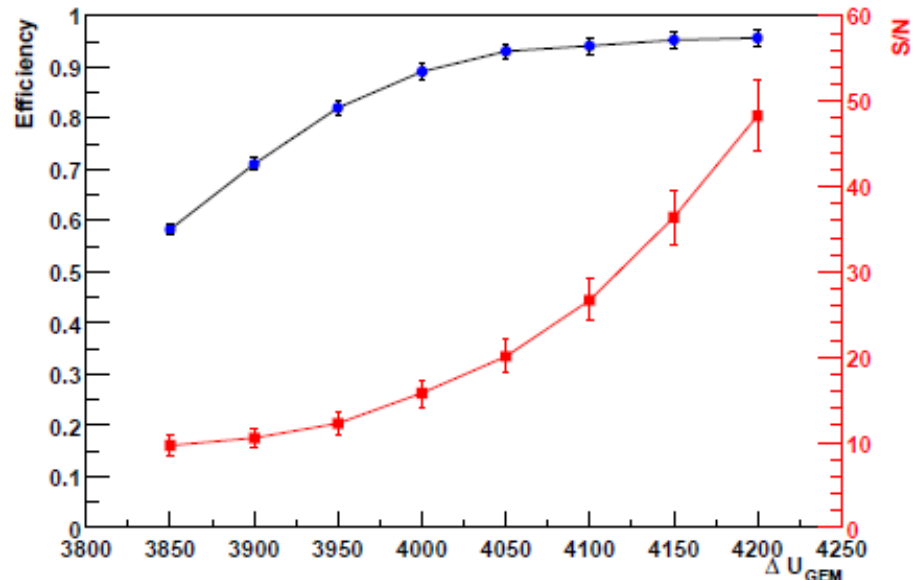


# EFFICIENCY

GEM-TS, KEDR



# COMPASS



## Преимущества

Очень легкий  $>1\%X0$

Хорошее пространственное разрешение

Хорошее временное разрешение

Есть опыт разработки-изготовления-запуска-эксплуатации

## Недостатки

Пространственное разрешение сильно ухудшается с углом (проблема для сильно искривленных треков)

Требует очень чистого помещения для изготовления