

基于 GEM 探测器的 阻性阳极读出方法研究

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- 研究背景
- 阻性阳极的设计与优化
- 探测器样机研制与测试
- 总结展望

研究背景

- 传统气体探测器，如丝室等

- 造价低廉、增益大、物质质量小、性能可调
- 位置分辨率、计数率、老化等改进空间不大
- 难以适应高能量、高亮度粒子物理实验需求

- 新型微结构气体探测器 MPGD

- Micro-Pattern Gaseous Detector
- 光刻技术的进步带来新的思路
- 保留传统气体探测器性能优点
- 位置分辨率和计数率能力极大提高
- 典型代表

- ◆ MicroMegas
- ◆ Gas Electron Multiplier

- GEM 探测器

- 粒子物理实验

- ◆ HERA-B、COMPASS、LHCb、TOTEM、KLOE-2、NA61/SHINE ……

- X 射线、中子成像等领域

- 高密度电子学通道数

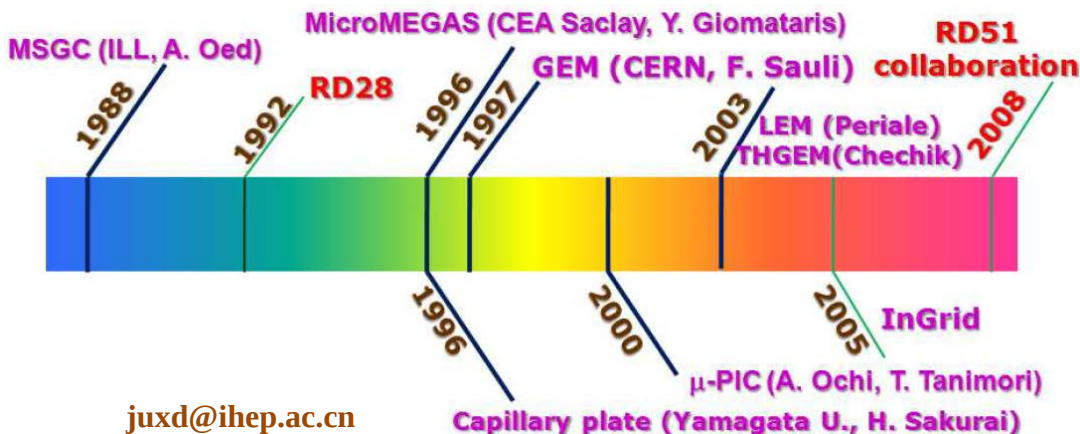
- 信号横向扩散小

- ◆ 1 – 3 mm
- ◆ 条或块读出 + 重心法 $\Rightarrow$ Pitch < 1 mm

- 高位置分辨率需求和潜力

- ◆ COMPASS

► $\sigma = 78.7 \mu\text{m} \Rightarrow \text{Pitch} = 400 \mu\text{m}$



阻性阳极读出方法

● 电子学角度 🍑🍑🍑

■ ASIC $\Rightarrow$ APV25

● 探测器角度

■ 锯齿读出 Zigzag 🍑

■ 开关电容阵列 Switch Array

■ 延迟线读出 Delay Line 🍑

■ 楔条阳极读出 WSA

■ 阻性阳极读出 Resistive Anode

◆ Pad: 高方阻

◆ Strip: 低方阻

◆ Node: 接前放

◆ 阵列扩展 🍑🍑

● Resistive Anode GEM

■ TGEM 原理探测器

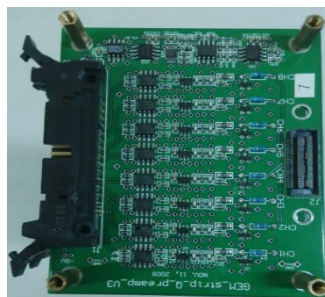
◆ 16 路, 3×3 Cell

■ 阻性阳极的优化

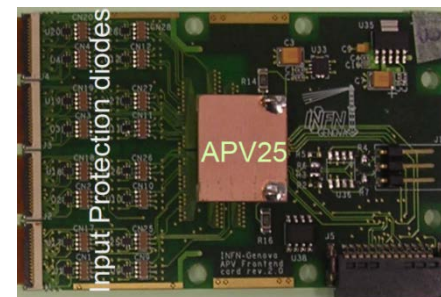
◆ 块条阻值比

◆ 方阻均匀性

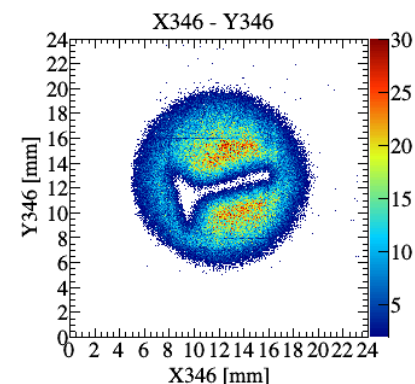
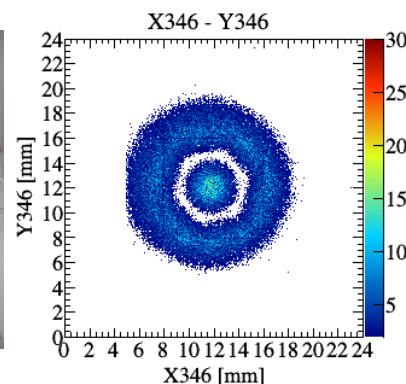
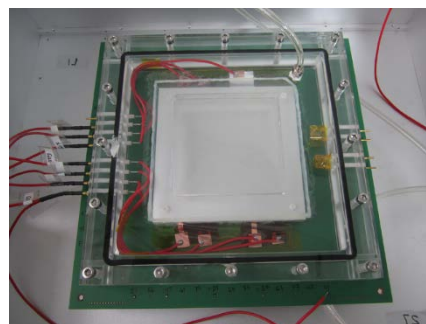
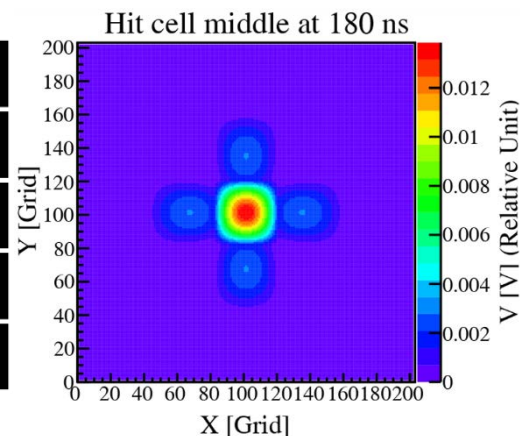
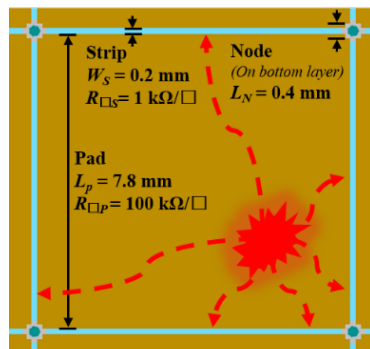
◆ Cell 尺寸



IHEP 板极电荷灵敏前放 -- 8通道

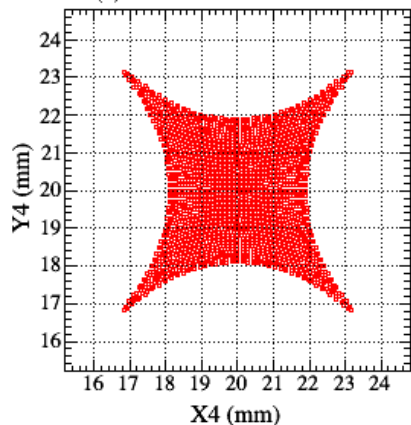


COMPASS 使用的 APV25 芯片 — 128 通道

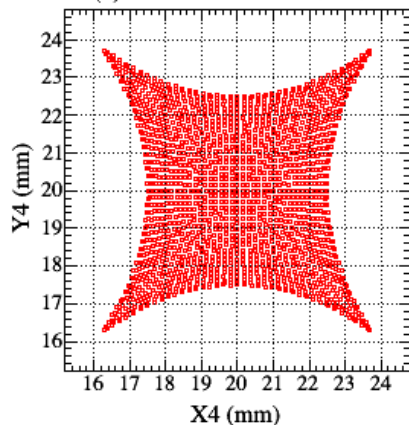


阻性阳极优化: Pad和Strip阻值比 (模拟)

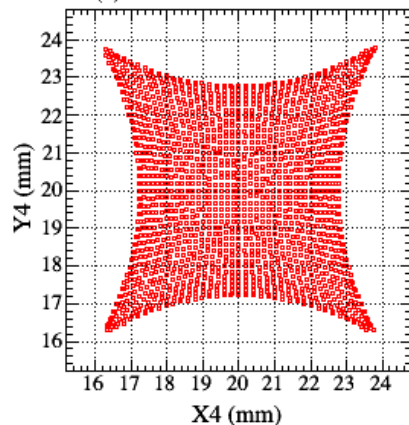
(a) Resistance ratio = 0.025



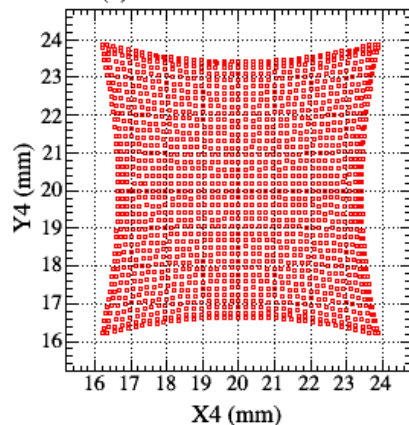
(b) Resistance ratio = 0.125



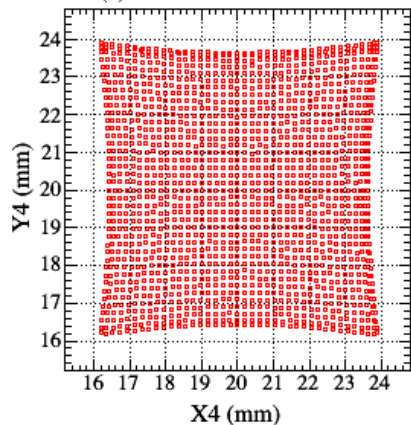
(c) Resistance ratio = 0.250



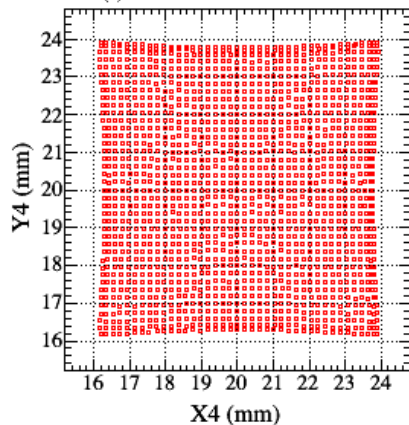
(d) Resistance ratio = 1.25



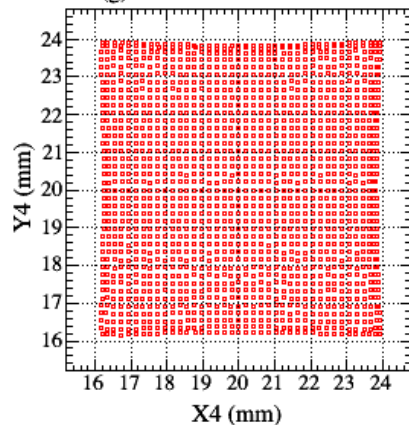
(e) Resistance ratio = 2.50



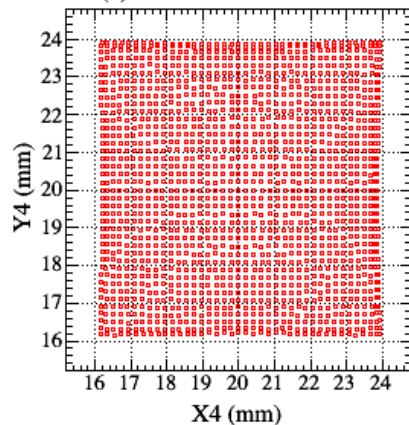
(f) Resistance ratio = 5.00



(g) Resistance ratio = 7.50

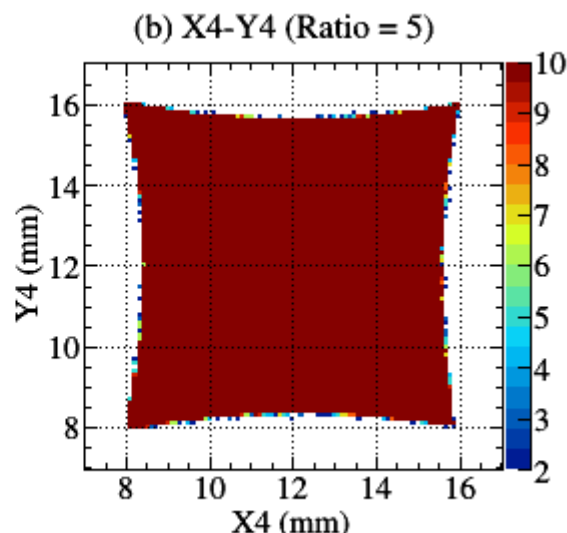
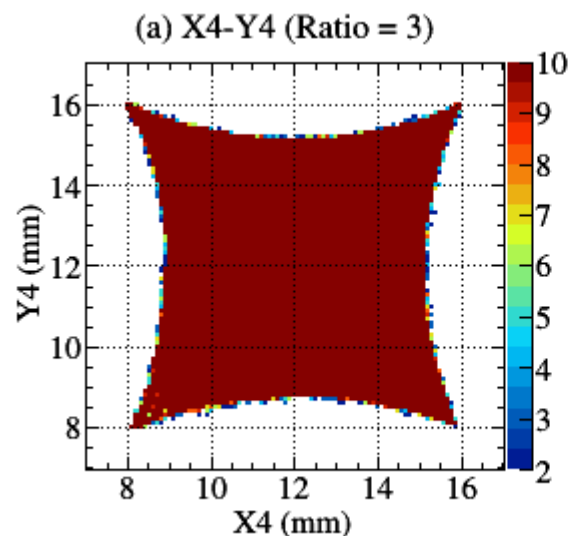


(h) Resistance ratio = 10.0



- 阻值定义: $R_p = R_{\square p}$; $R_s = R_{\square s} \cdot \frac{L}{W}$
- 块条阻值比越大, 枕形失真越小; 块条阻值比大于 5 时, 枕形失真已经很小了
 - 块条阻值比 = 0.025, 对应方阻比为 1:1, 电荷损失率 > 40% $\Rightarrow$ 无低阻条阻挡情况
 - 块条阻值比 = 5.000, 对应方阻比为 200:1, 电荷损失率 ~ 3% $\Rightarrow$ 方阻设计的参考值

阻性阳极优化: Pad和Strip阻值比 (实验)



● 实验结果

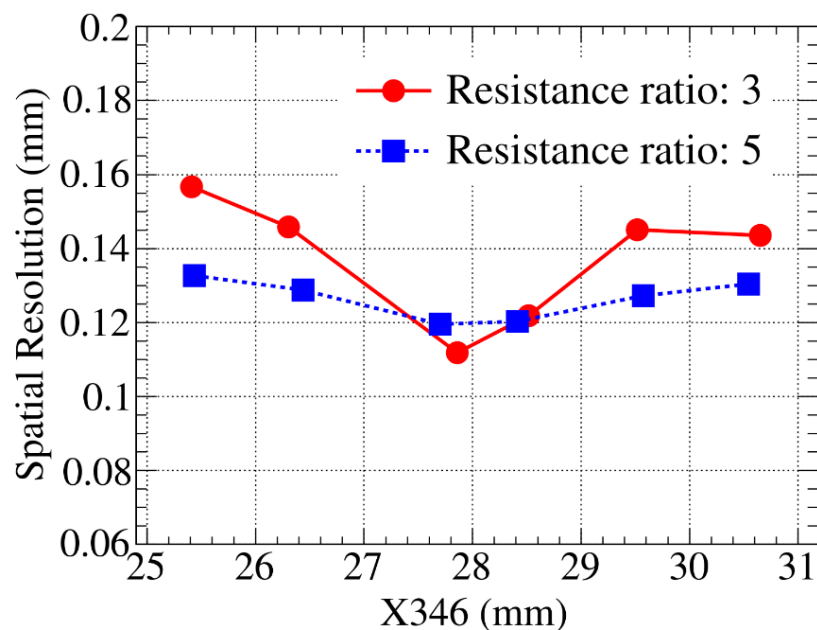
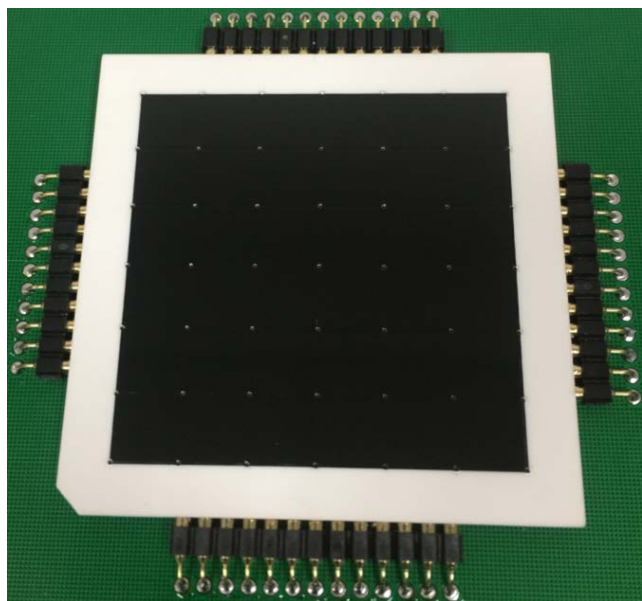
■ 与模拟结果相符

■ 块条电阻比大, 枕形失真小

■ 单Cell位置分辨率步进扫描

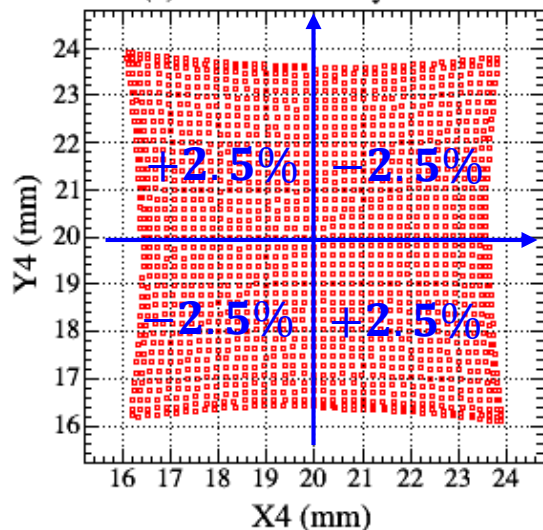
◆ Cell中心位置分辨率好于Cell边缘

◆ 块条阻值比大, 位置分辨率小且均匀

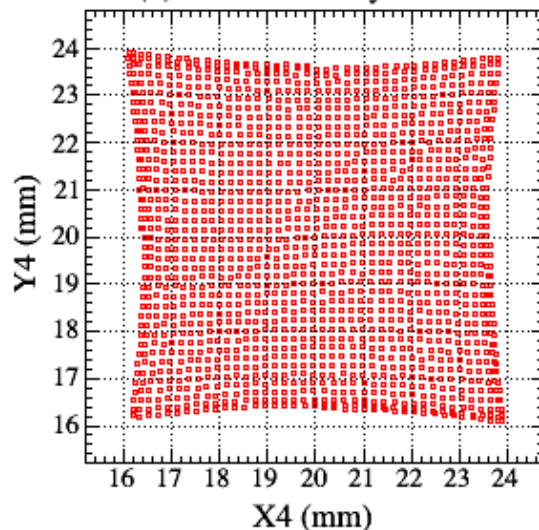


阻性阳极优化: Pad方阻均匀性(模拟)

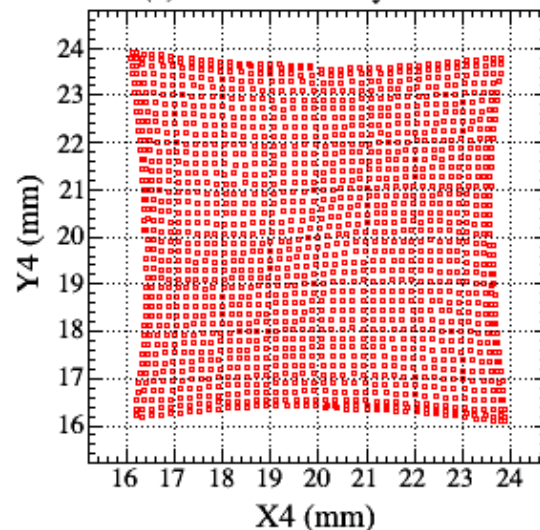
(a) Nonuniformity = 5%



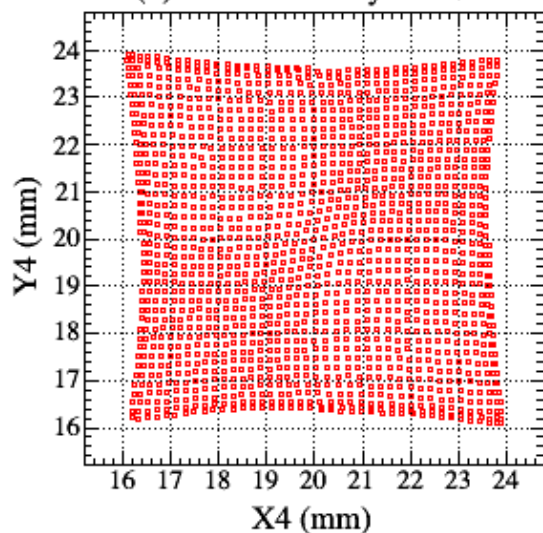
(b) Nonuniformity = 10%



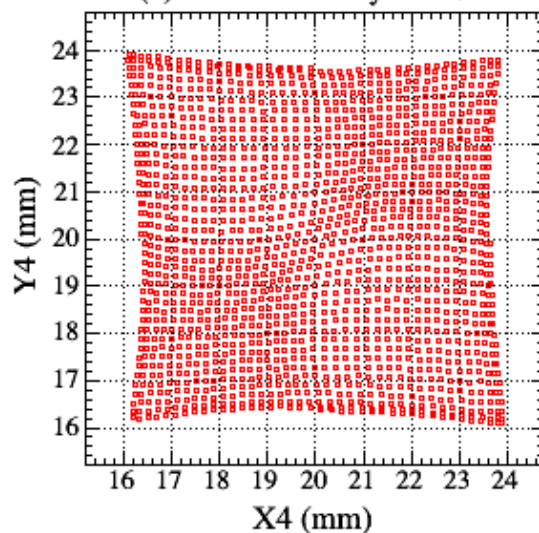
(c) Nonuniformity = 20%



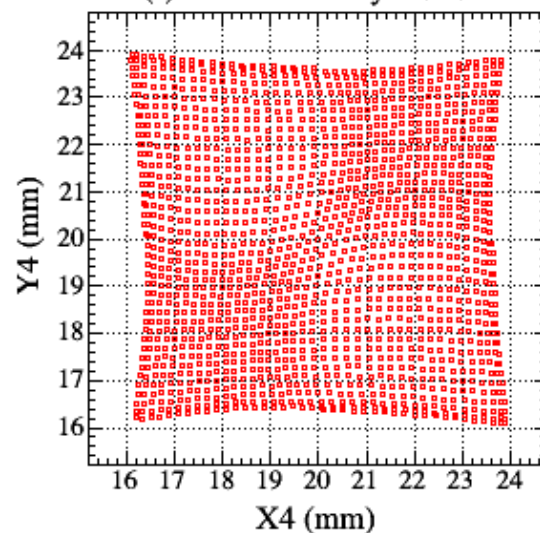
(d) Nonuniformity = 30%



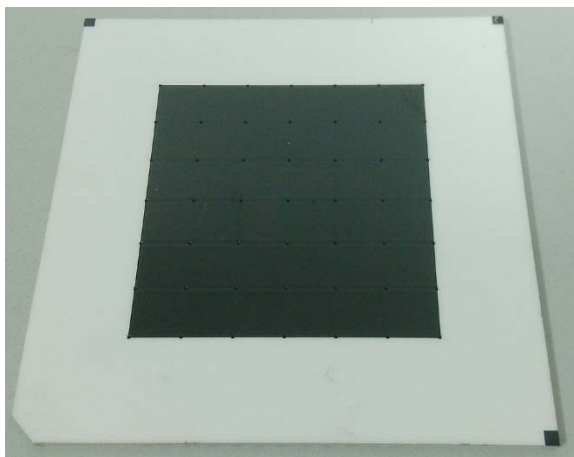
(e) Nonuniformity = 40%



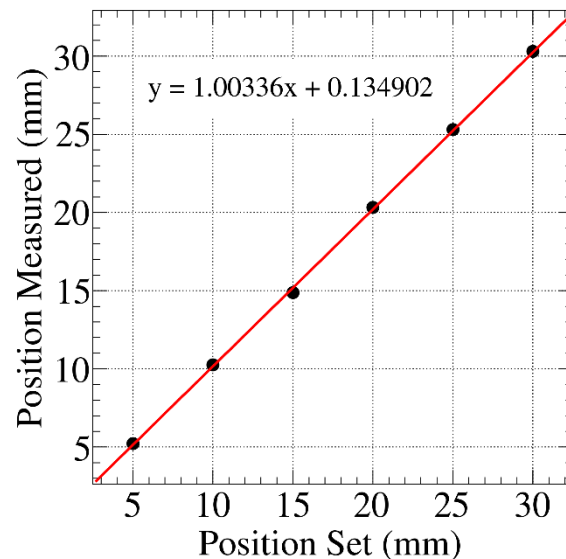
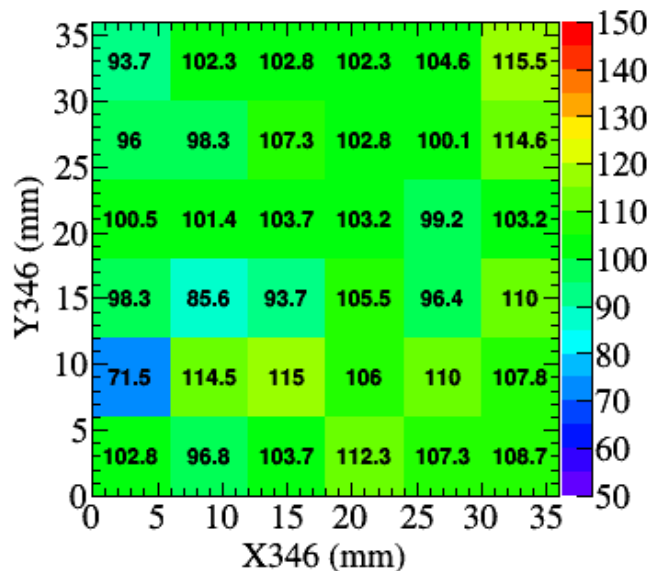
(f) Nonuniformity = 50%



阻性阳极优化：Pad方阻均匀性（实验）



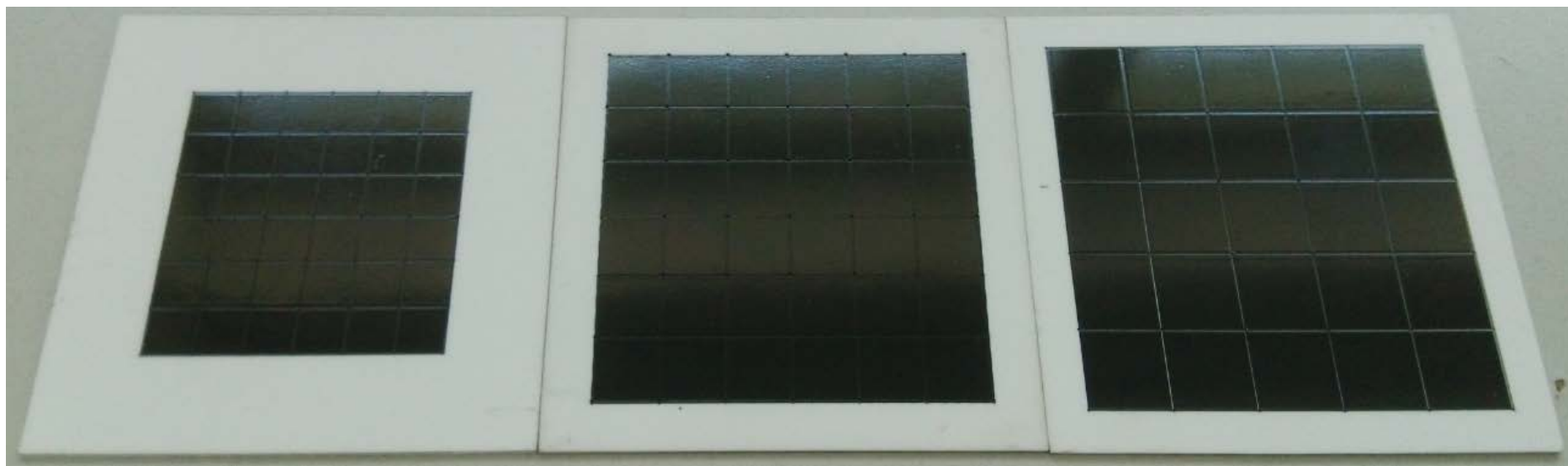
6 mm × 6 mm Cell



● 实验结果

- 除个别Cell外，方阻不均匀性 < 20%
- 良好的探测器非线性 ~0.34%，表示具有好的成像均匀性
- 厚膜电阻工艺限制：5%~30%
- 方阻不均匀性的参考值为：< 20%

阻性阳极优化：Pad尺寸与位置分辨率



6 mm × 6 mm

8 mm × 8 mm

10 mm × 10 mm

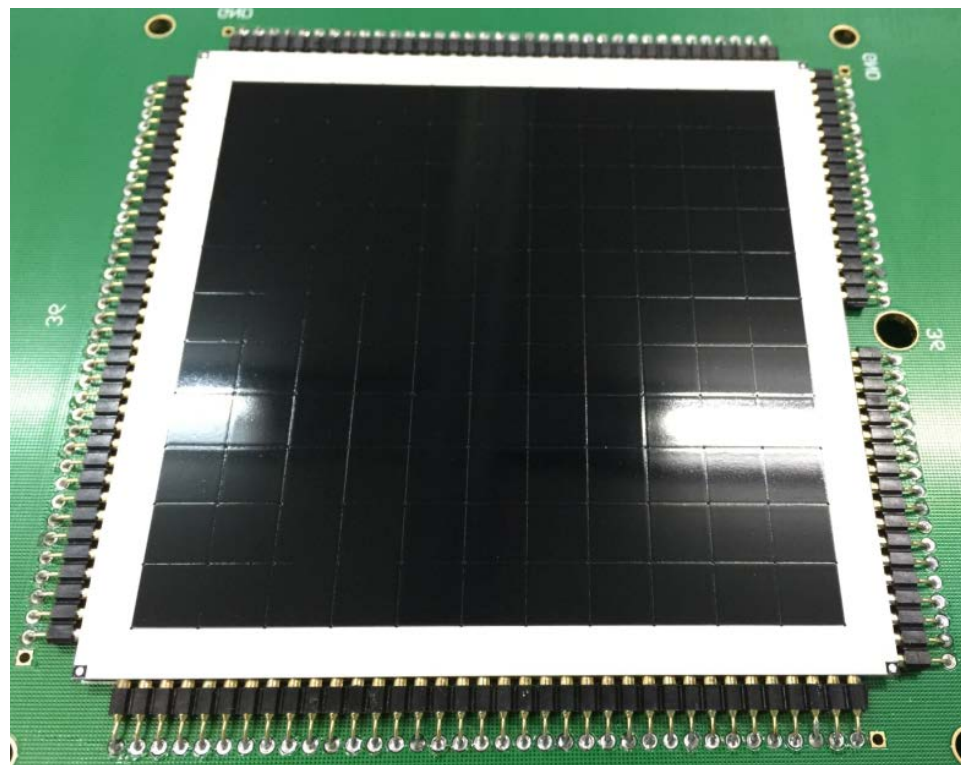
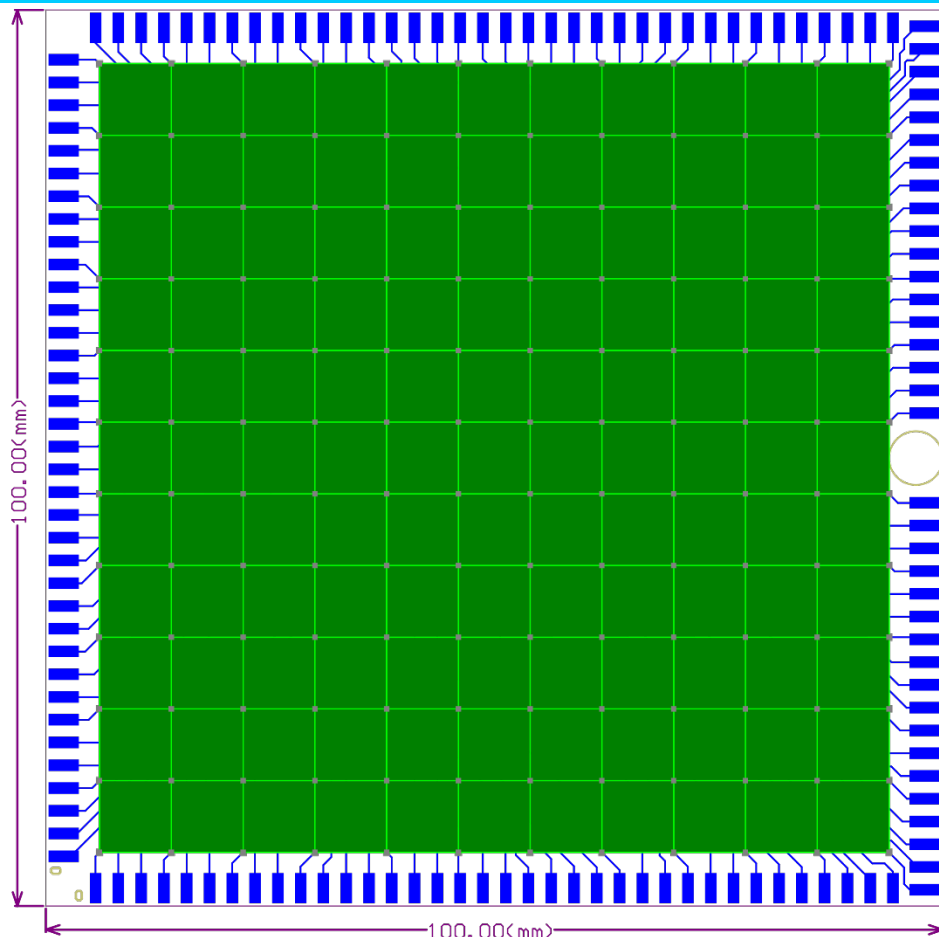
位置分辨率测试结果（双高斯拟合法）

$W_{Cell}(\text{mm})$	$\sigma_C (\mu\text{m})$	$\sigma_D (\mu\text{m})$
6	103.4	66.7
8	112.2	80.0
10	145.1	109.9

● 实验结果

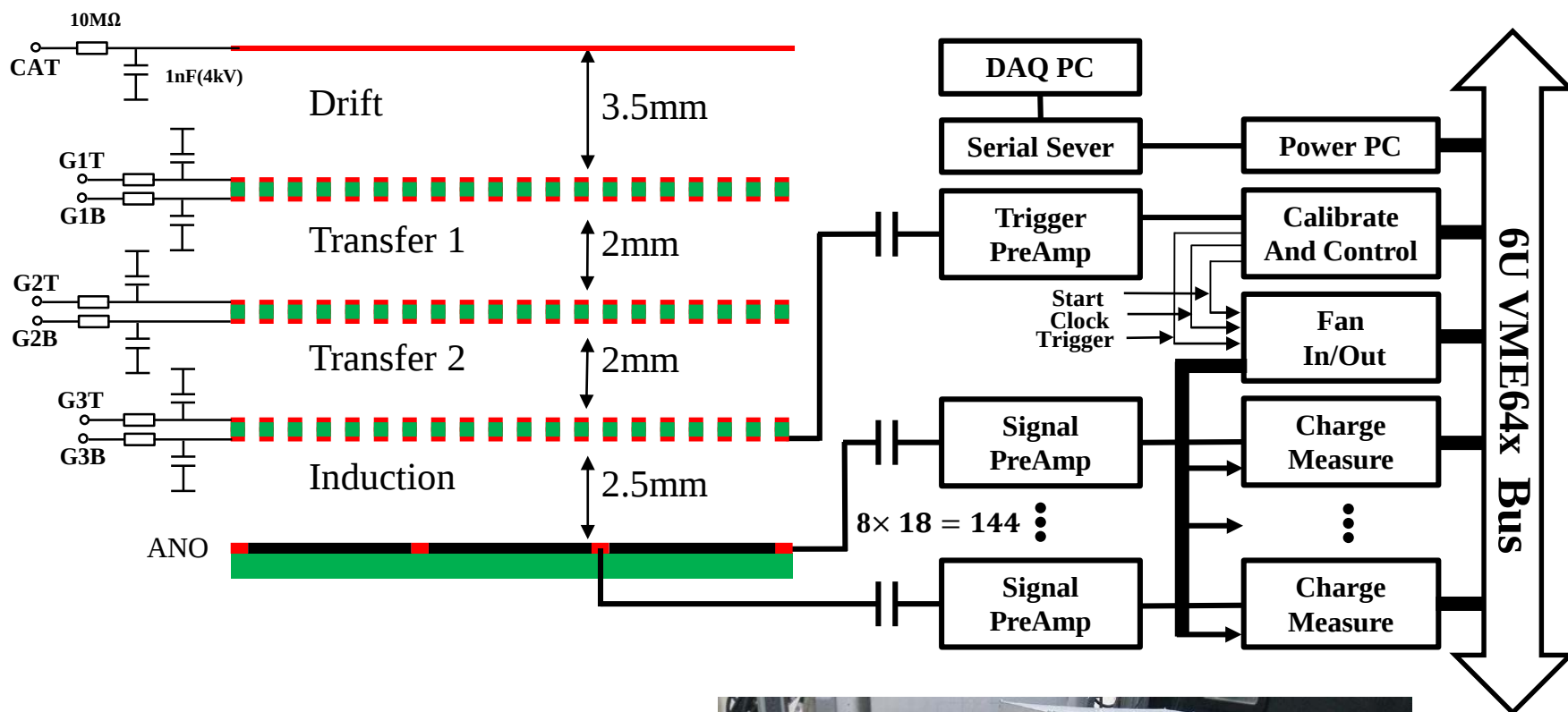
- Pad尺寸越小，位置分辨率越好
- 6 mm × 6 mm 的 Cell $\Rightarrow \sigma < 105 \mu\text{m}$
- Cell尺寸的确定
 - ◆ 位置分辨率需求
 - ◆ 电子学通道数
- Strip宽度的影响

RAGEM样机：阻性阳极读出板

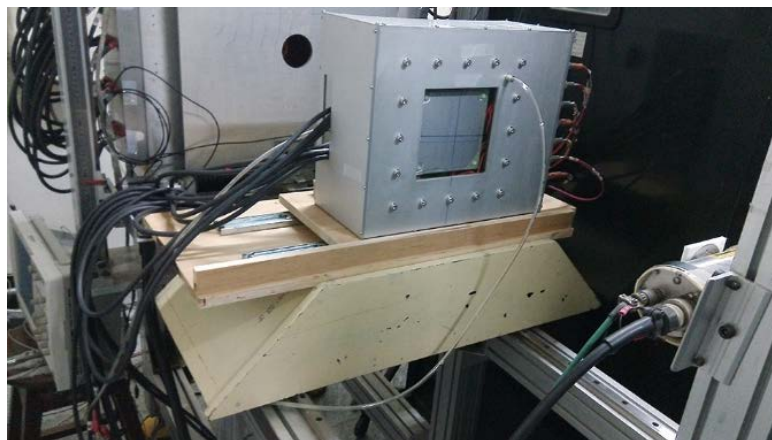


N_{Cell} (1-side)	W_{Pad} (mm)	W_{Strip} (mm)	$R_{\square P}$ ($k\Omega/\square$)	$R_{\square S}$ ($k\Omega/\square$)	ϕ_{Hole} (mm)	$T_{Ceramic}$ (mm)
11	7.85	0.25	200	1	0.3	1

RAGEM样机：整体设计



- **铝腔室，气流型探测器，Ar/CO₂(70/30)**
 - **探测面积：100 × 100 mm²**
 - **空间分辨率：σ < 150 μm @ 8 mm Cell**
 - **总计数率：> 100 kHz**
 - **能量范围：5~15 keV**



特别感谢
祁辉荣
老师对实
验的支持
和幫助

RAGEM样机：能量分辨率与增益均匀性

■ $E_{Full} = 1400 \sim 1500$ ADC

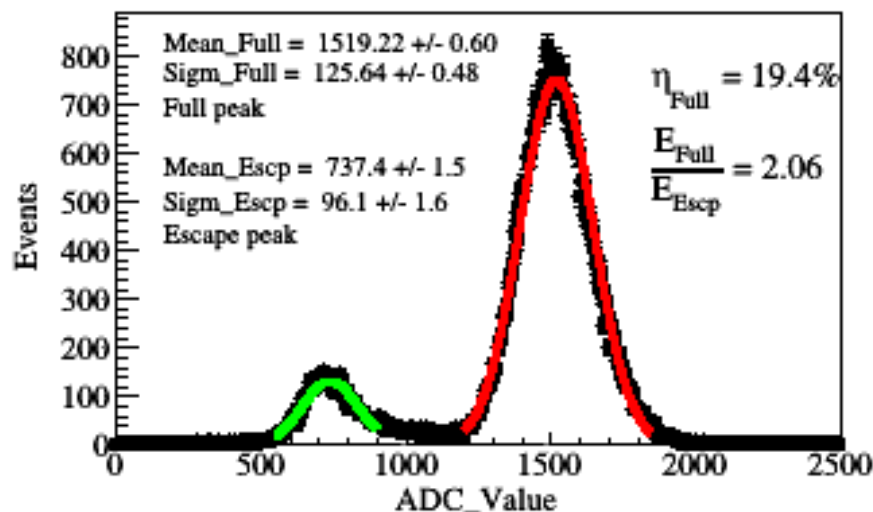
- ◆ $\sim 1 \times 10^4$
- ◆ $\sigma < 7\%$ @ 11 Cells

■ $\eta = 19.4\%$

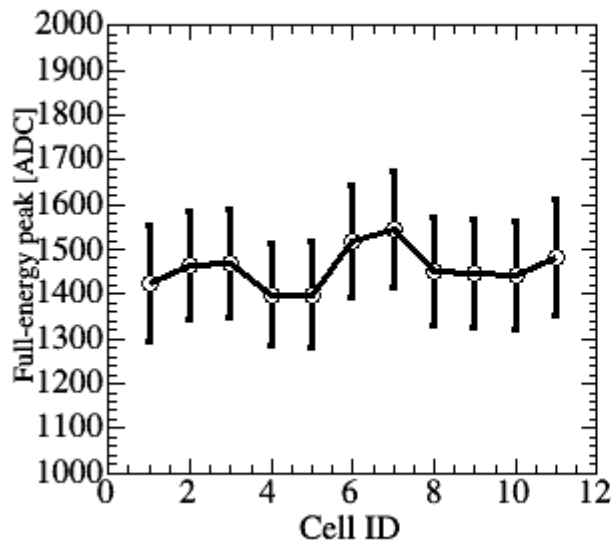
- ◆ $\eta \approx 20\%$

■ $\frac{E_{Full}}{E_{Escape}} = 2.06$ (1.97)

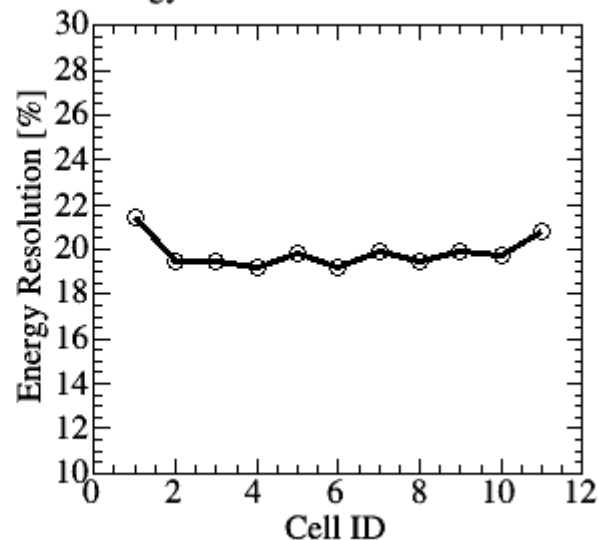
Energy Spectrum of Fe-55@Ar/CO2(70/30), All nodes of Pad 5_5



Gain scan of 11 cells



Energy Resolution scan of 11 cells



RAGEM样机：探测器位置分辨率

基本原理

- 实验分布 $M(x')$ 表示为真实分布 $T(x)$ 与探测器位置分辨函数 $R(x, x')$ 的卷积

$$M(x') = T(x) \otimes R(x, x') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} T(x) R(x, x') dx$$

$$R(x, x') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-x')^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

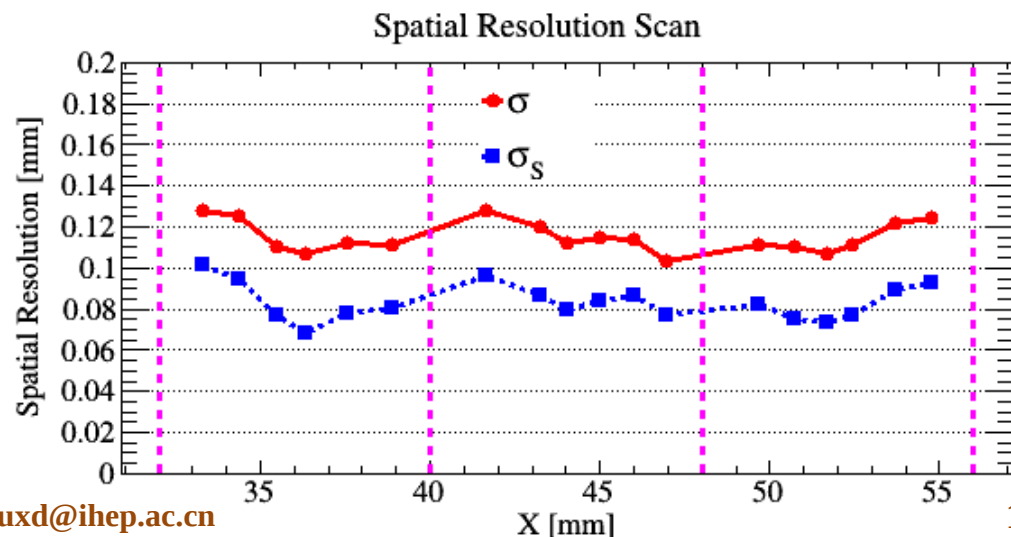
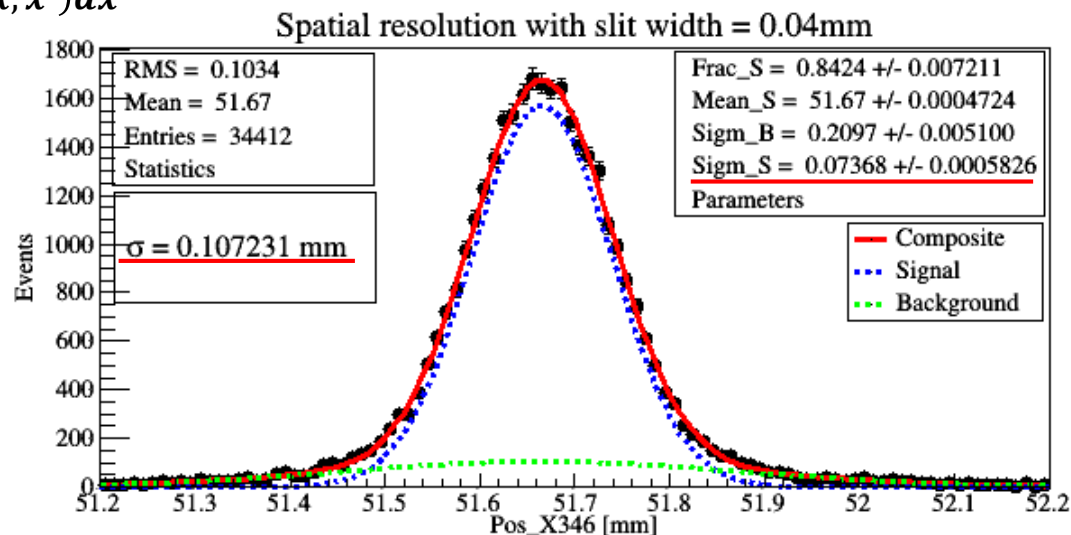
双高斯拟合法

- 假设真实分布为 δ 分布

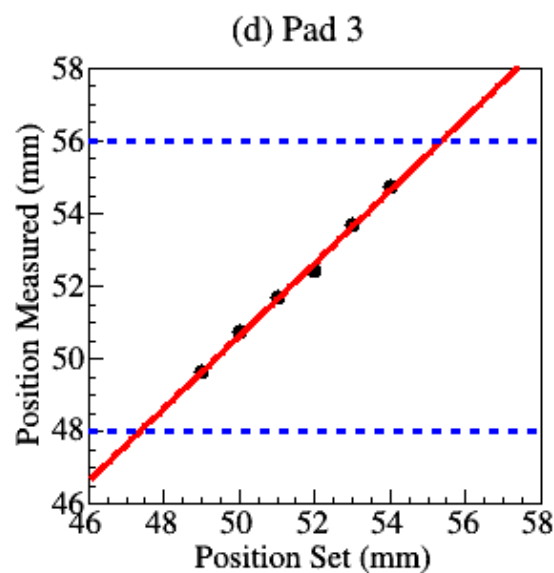
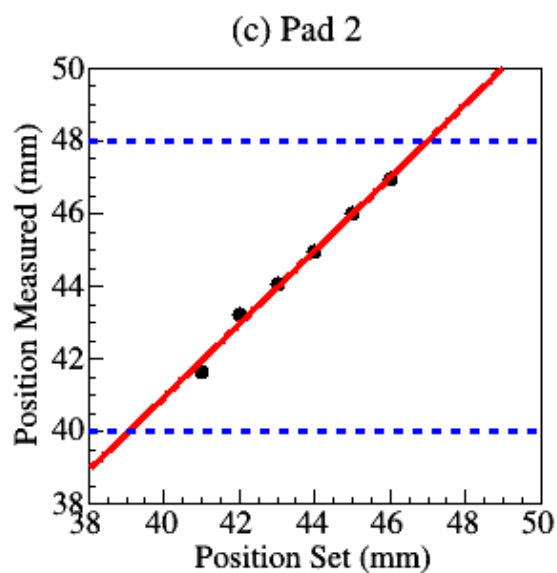
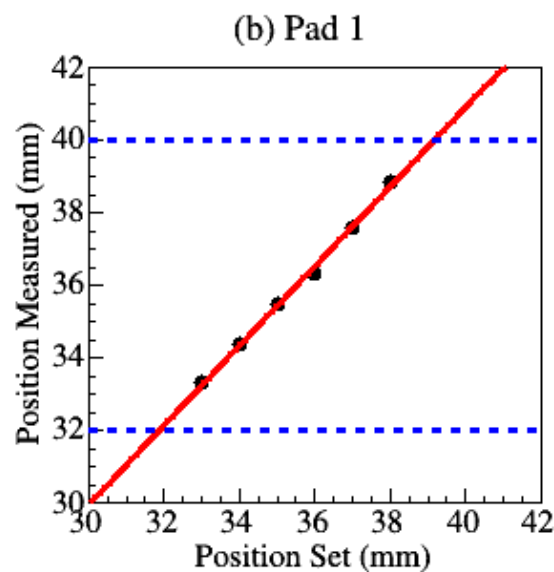
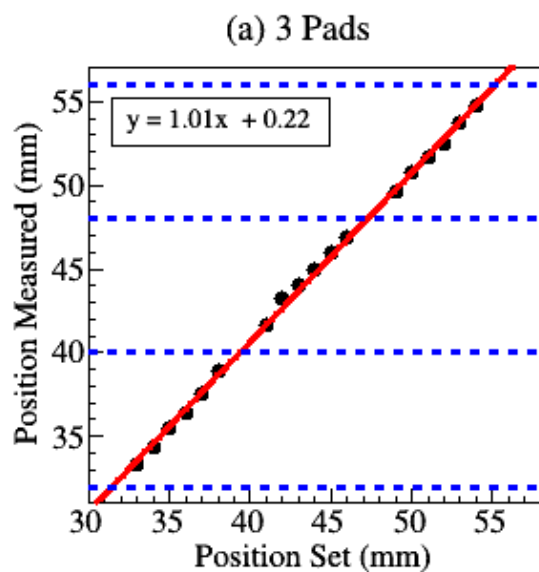
$$\begin{aligned} M(x') &= T(x) \otimes R(x, x') \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - x_0) R(x, x') dx \\ &= R(x_0, x') \end{aligned}$$

- X光机 + 40 μm Slit
- X光机和狭缝的效应当做本底
- $\sigma = 107.2 \mu\text{m}$ @ 8 mm Cell
- $\bar{\sigma} < 120 \mu\text{m}$ @ 8 mm Cell

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= a \cdot g_S(x) + (1 - a) \cdot g_B(x) \\ g_S(x) &= N(\mu_S, \sigma_S) \\ g_B(x) &= N(\mu_B, \sigma_B) \\ \sigma^2 &= \int (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx = a \cdot \sigma_S^2 + (1 - a) \cdot \sigma_B^2 \\ &\quad (\mu_B = \mu_S) \end{aligned}$$

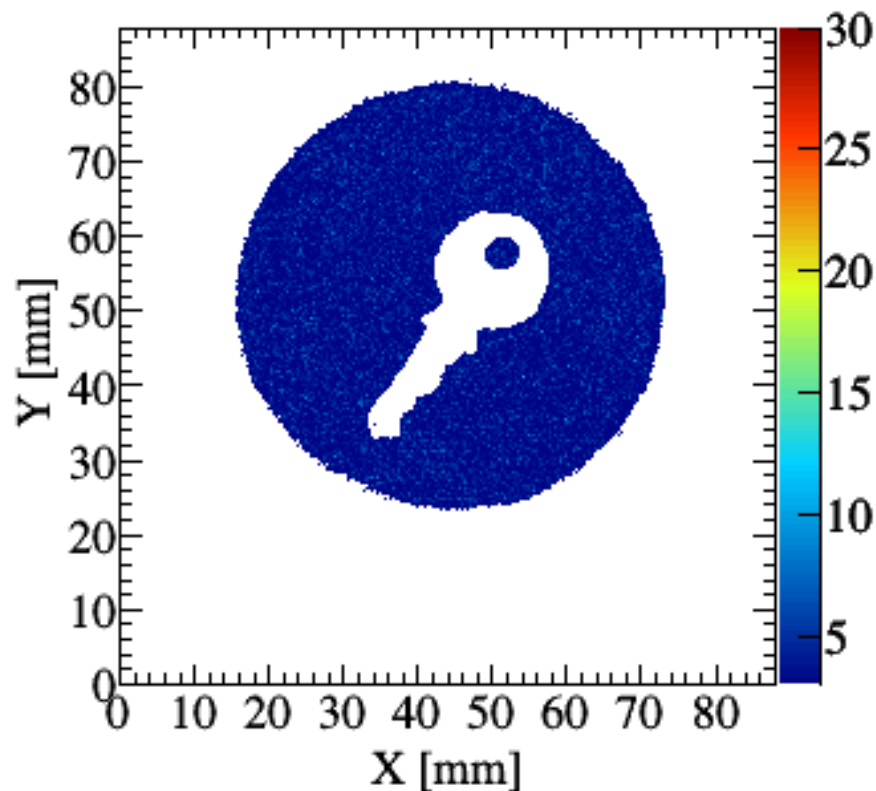


RAGEM样机：探测器位置线性

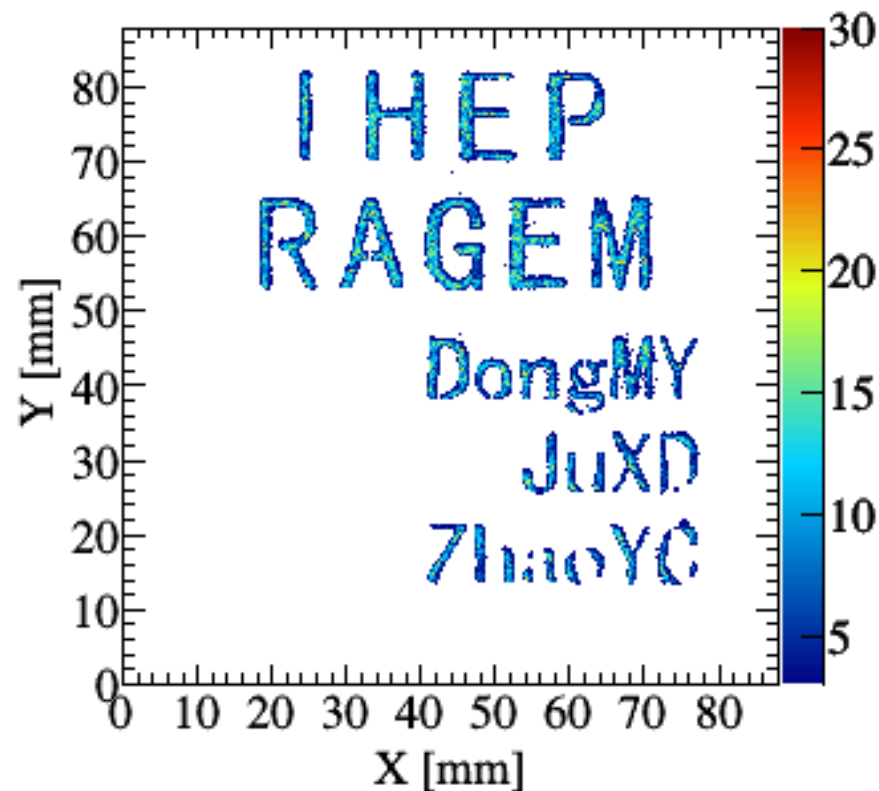


RAGEM样机：探测器二维成像能力

钥匙成像



3D打印的字母成像



RAGEM样机：节省电子学能力

- 数字读出

- $\sigma = \frac{L}{\sqrt{12}}$

- 模拟读出，重心法

- $\sigma = \frac{L}{a}$
 - $a > \sqrt{12}$

- COMPASS 实验数据

- Strip

- ◆ $\sigma \sim 80 \mu\text{m}$ @ 400 μm Pitch

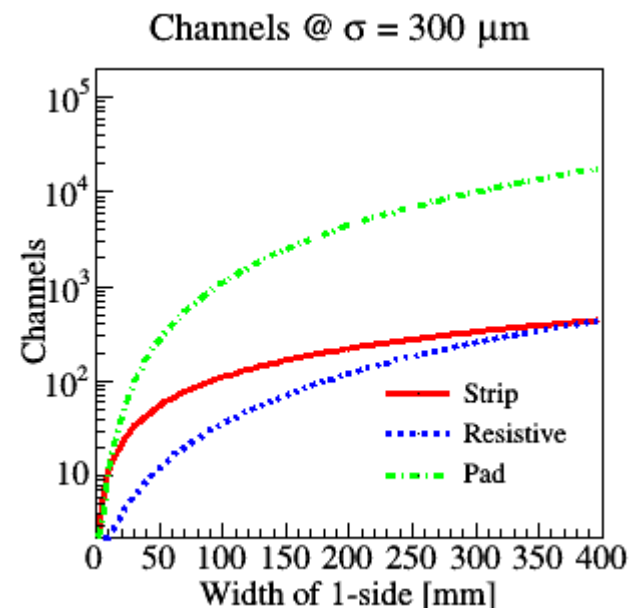
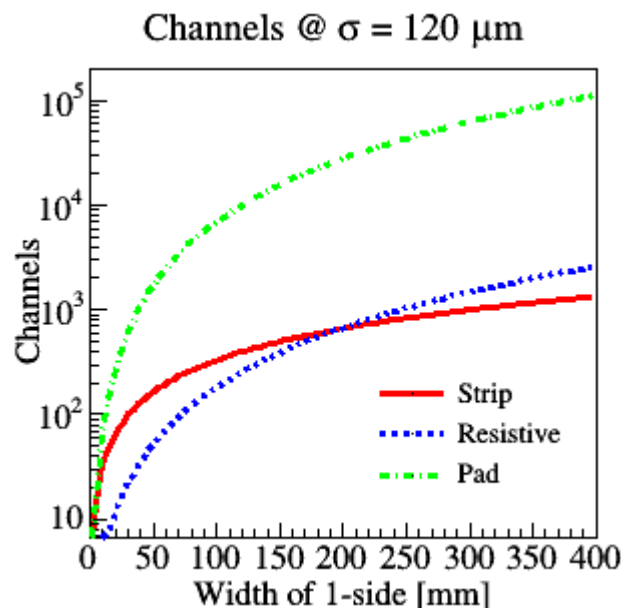
- Pad

- ◆ $\sigma \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$ @ 1000 μm Pitch

- RAGEM 实验数据

- Resistive Anode

- ◆ $\sigma \sim 120 \mu\text{m}$
@ 8000 μm Pitch



M. Altunbas et al. Nucl. Instrum. Meth., A490:177 - 203, 2002.
A. Austregisilio et al. Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl., 197:113 - 116, 2009.

σ Width Chanls	计算 公式	$\sigma = \frac{L}{a}$ 中a值	$\sigma = 120 \mu\text{m}$			$\sigma = 300 \mu\text{m}$		
			50 (mm)	100 (mm)	200 (mm)	50 (mm)	100 (mm)	200 (mm)
N_{Strip}	$n \times 2$	5	166	334	666	66	134	266
N_{Resist}	$(n + 1)^2$	66.7	49	169	676	16	36	121
N_{Pad}	n^2	10	1764	6889	27889	289	1089	4489

总结和展望

● 总结

- 研究了阻性阳极读出方法用于 GEM 探测器的可行性
- 利用原理探测器研究了阻性阳极板各参数对探测器性能的影响
- 制作了 $100 \times 100 \text{ mm}^2$ 的探测器样机，用铁源和X光机对其进行了测试
 - ◆ 好的能量分辨率($\sim 20\%$)和好的增益均匀性 ($< 7\%$)
 - ◆ 好的位置分辨率($\sim 120 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ @ 8 mm Cell)和好的位置线性 ($< 1.1\%$)
 - ◆ 良好的二维成像性能
 - ◆ 有效节省电子学
 - ▶ 当前位置分辨率和灵敏面积下，相较条读出结构，节省约一半电子学

● 展望

- 为 RAGEM 匹配一套集成度较高的电子学，进行计数率测量和同步辐射实验
- 这种读出方法适用于相似结构的其它探测器，已在厚GEM探测器上进行了尝试
- 进一步增大Cell尺寸，用于中子成像 等 ($36 \text{ 路 @ } 20 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Cell @ } 100 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Area}$)
-

谢谢

C.W. Gear. USAEC Conf-670301:552, 1969.
T. Doke et al. Nucl. Instrum. Meth., 261(3):605 - 609, 1987.
A. Orthen et al. Nucl. Instrum. Meth., 478(12):200 - 204, 2002.
M. Y. Dong et al. Chin. Phys. C., 37:26002, 2013.
Q. L. Xiu et al. Chin. Phys. C., 37:106002, 2013.
X.D. Ju et al., Chin. Phys.C.,40:86004,2016.

RAGEM样机：探测器计数率分析

● 单Cell总计数率

■ 三套电子学系统

- ◆ 目前最高为 5 kHz

■ RC 时间常数

- ◆ $\tau \approx 400 \text{ ns} @ R_p = 200 \text{ K}\Omega/\square @ W_{\text{Cell}} = 8 \text{ mm}$
- ◆ 防止脉冲堆积，间隔三倍时间常数 $\Rightarrow 4 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

■ 示波器信号波形和模拟结果

- ◆ 信号上升时间 $\Rightarrow > 100 \text{ kHz}$
- ◆ $2 \mu\text{s}$ 时间窗 $\Rightarrow 500 \text{ kHz}$

● 单位面积内的计数率

■ 多次击中问题

■ 泊松分布

- ◆ $P(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$
- ◆ $\lambda = \varepsilon \cdot \Delta t \cdot s \cdot I_0$
- ◆ $3 \times 3 \text{ Cell}, P(k > 1) = 1.8\% @ 100 \text{ kHz}$

Electronics	CAMAC	VME	704GEM
Rate (Hz)	~ 100	$> 3k$	$> 5k$

