



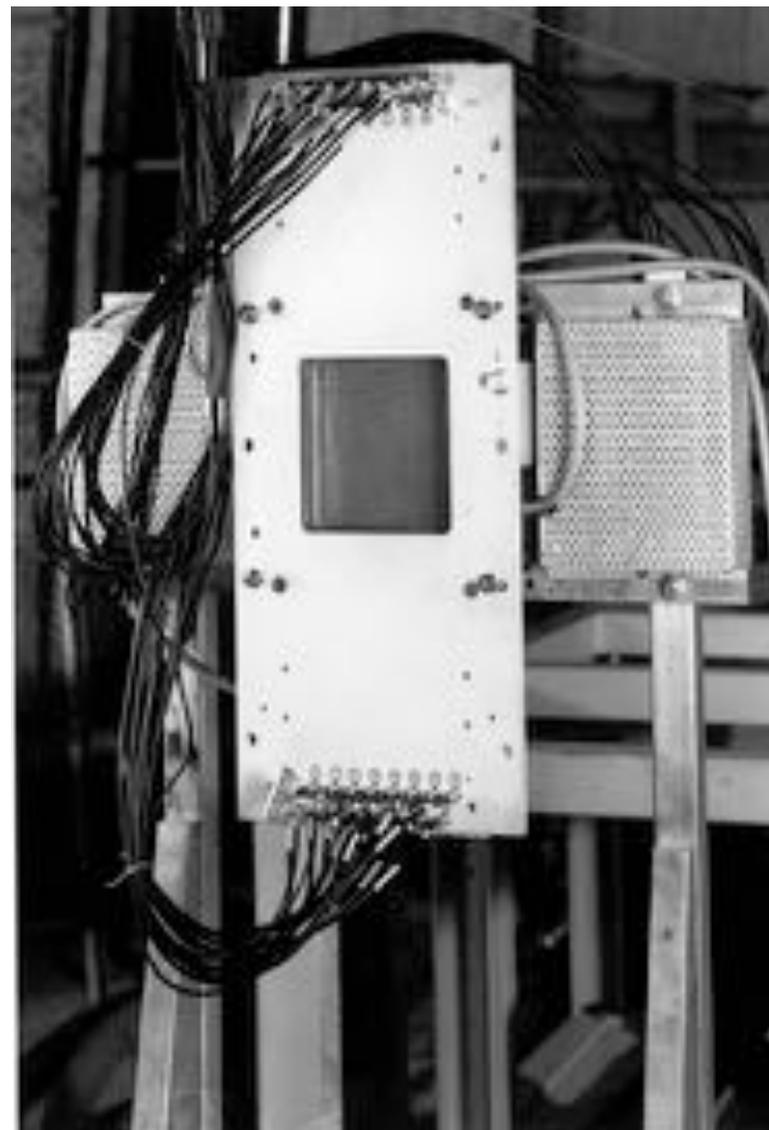
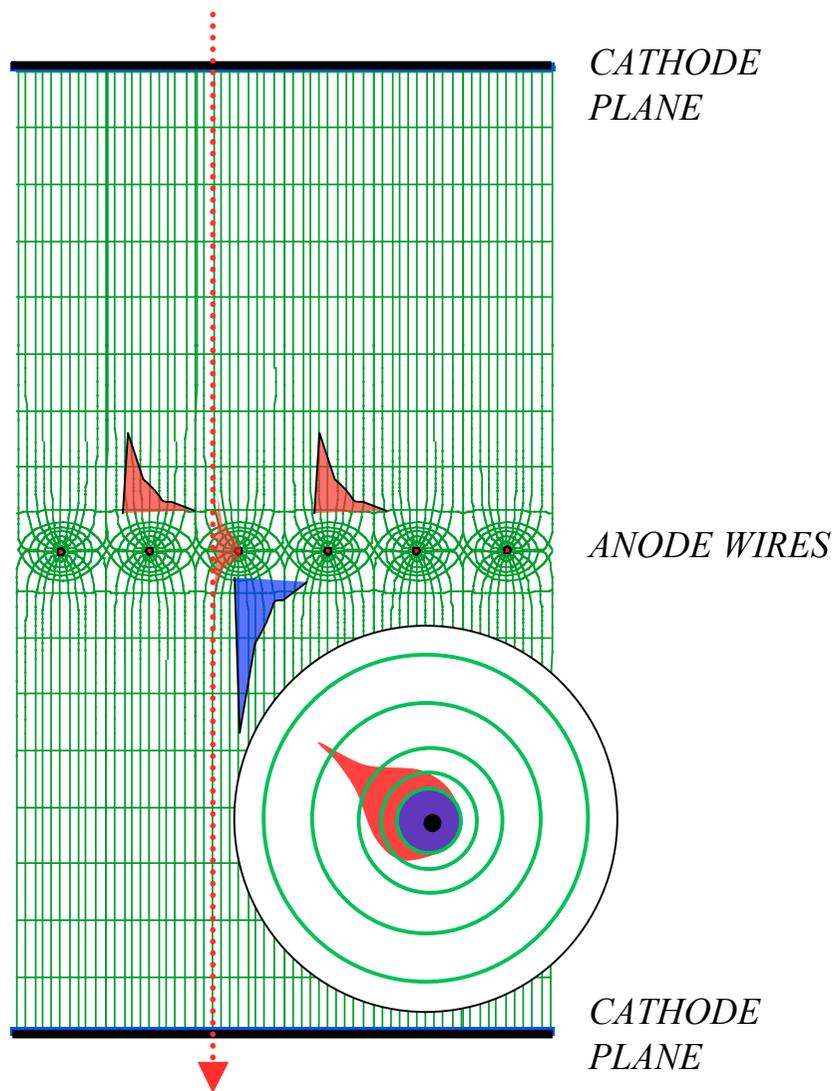
EDIT 2011

Excellence in Detectors and Instrumentation Technologies  
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland - 31 January - 10 February 2011

# 40 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES WITH GASEOUS DETECTORS

Fabio Sauli  
TERA Foundation and CERN

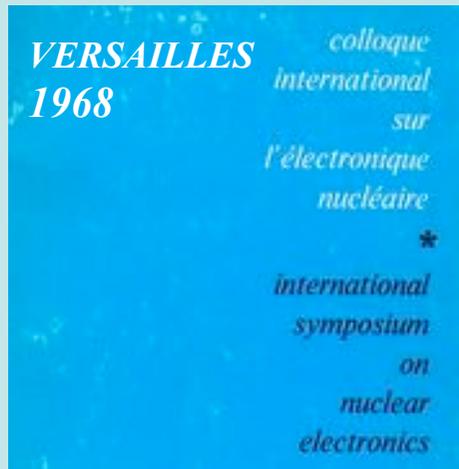
# MULTIWIRE PROPORTIONAL CHAMBER (MWPC, 1968)



*G. Charpak et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 62(1968)235*

# MWPC: FIRST CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

Presented by Georges Charpak at the Versailles Symposium, in the session “Spark Chambers”



**Chambres à Etincelles**  
Spark chambers

**Rapporteur**      **M. CHARPAK**  
**Reporter**        **CERN - GENEVE (Suisse)**

REUNION INTERNATIONALE DE PHYSIQUE A VERSAILLES, 10-13 SEPTEMBRE 1968

G. Charpak  
1968, 1968

Il est agréable, pour l'un de la situation des techniques en matière de physique, de se reporter à la première conférence sur l'électronique sur le thème des chambres à étincelles, qui s'est tenue à Versailles en 1968.

Des progrès techniques en direction d'un type de chambre à étincelles ont permis de réaliser un type de chambre à étincelles qui est un exemple de ce que l'on peut attendre de la physique expérimentale en matière de chambre à étincelles et de grande intensité.

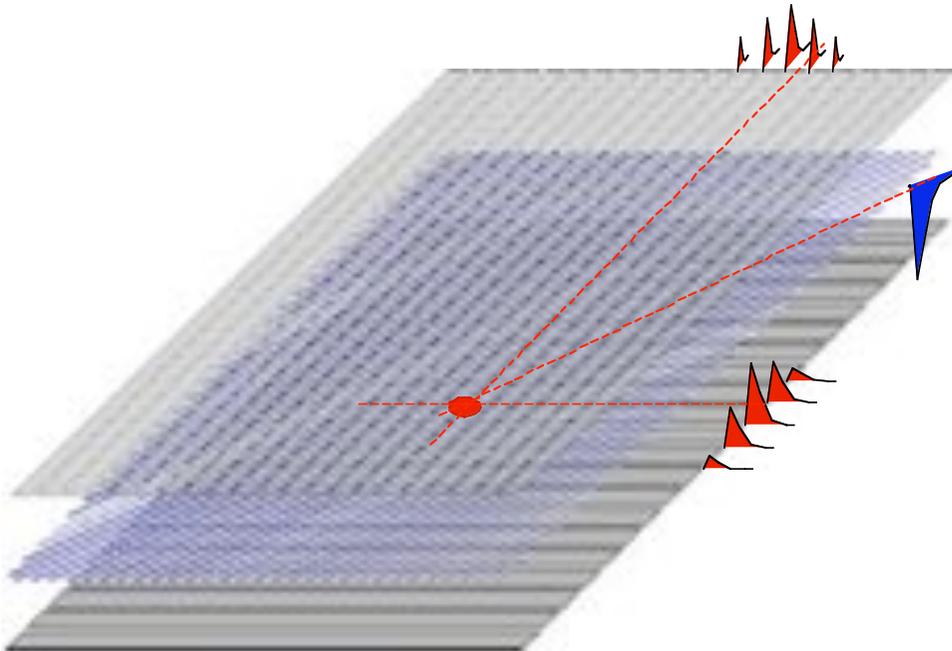
Après les progrès de chambre à étincelles les chambres à étincelles<sup>1</sup>, qui présentent un intérêt particulier pour la physique d'haute énergie, ont connu quelques succès et il nous en reste à. Les chambres à étincelles à fluide et à multiplexion, les chambres à étincelles, les chambres à étincelles à étincelles, les chambres à étincelles. Il y a plusieurs de ces chambres construites à partir de tubes à vide, qui présentent un intérêt particulier en ce qu'elles ont permis de réaliser des chambres à étincelles, qui ont été construites en 1964 par les grands laboratoires français d'haute énergie nucléaire, et ainsi que mentionné à l'occasion de l'assemblée de physique des particules de 1968, les plus récentes, les plus récentes, les plus récentes.

À l'occasion de la réunion de physique de l'électronique de matière de physique des particules qui s'est tenue en 1968, il y a eu une conférence internationale sur le thème des chambres à étincelles, qui a permis de réaliser des chambres à étincelles, qui ont été construites en 1964 par les grands laboratoires français d'haute énergie nucléaire, et ainsi que mentionné à l'occasion de l'assemblée de physique des particules de 1968, les plus récentes, les plus récentes, les plus récentes.

*G. Charpak, Proc. Int. Symp. Nuclear Electronics (Versailles 10-13 Sept 1968)*

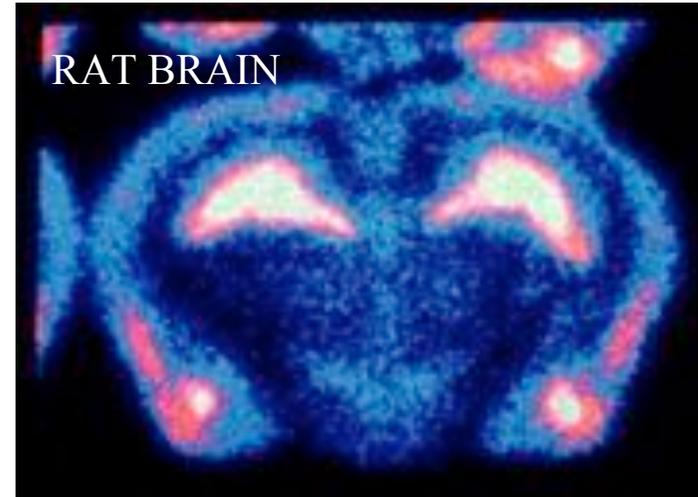
# MWPC: CATHODE INDUCED CHARGES

## TWO-DIMENSIONAL COORDINATE READOUT



*G. Charpak and F. Sauli,  
Nucl. Instr. and Methods 113(1973)381*

## $\beta$ - AUTORADIOGRAPHY



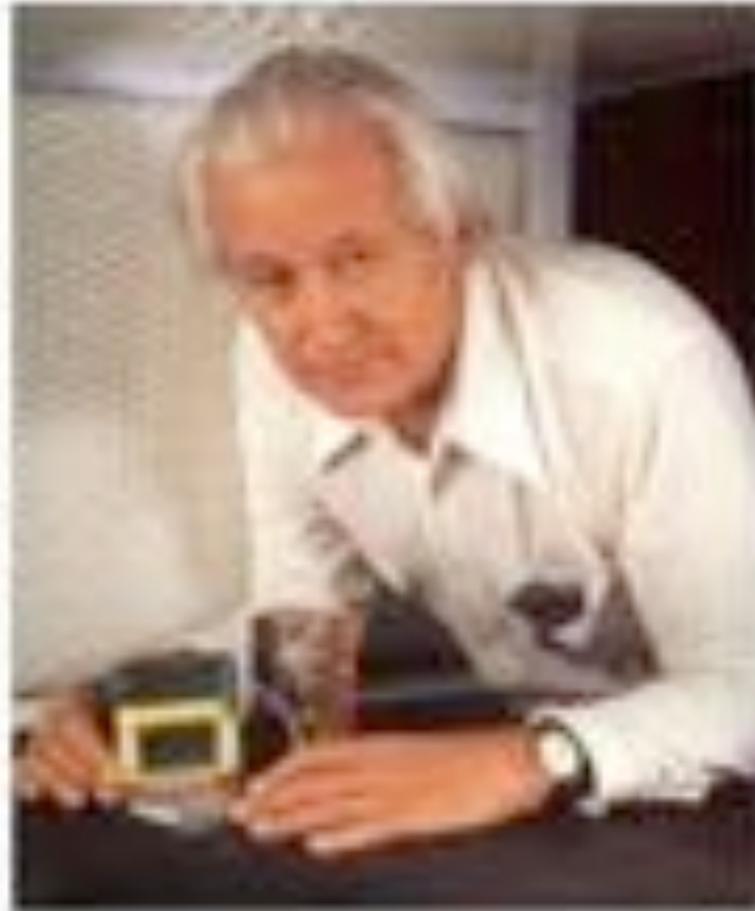
*W. Dominik et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A278(1989)779*

## GEORGES CHARPAK (1924 - 2010)

### The Nobel Prize in Physics 1982

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awards the 1982 Nobel Prize in Physics to **Georges Charpak** for his invention and development of particle detectors, in particular the multiwire proportional chamber.

**Georges Charpak**  
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland



## GAS DETECTORS DEVELOPMENTS

### MULTIWIRE PROPORTIONAL CHAMBERS:

- LARGE SIZES
- TWO-DIMENSIONAL READOUT
- CATHODE STRIP CHAMBERS (CSC)

### DRIFT CHAMBERS:

- VERY LARGE AREAS
- HIGH ACCURACY DRIFT CHAMBERS

### IMAGING CHAMBERS:

- JET CHAMBER
- TIME PROJECTION CHAMBER (TPC)

### WIRE ARRAYS:

- STRAW TUBES
- MONITORED DRIFT TUBES (MDT)
- TRANSITION RADIATION TRACKER (TRT)

### WIRELESS GAS DETECTORS:

- RESISTIVE PLATE CHAMBERS (RPC)
- MULTIGAP RPC (MRPC)

### MICRO-PATTERN GAS DETECTORS:

- MICRO-STRIP GAS CHAMBER (MSGC)
- MICROMEGAS
- GAS ELECTRON MULTIPLIER (GEM)

*G. Charpak and F. Sauli, High resolution electronic particle detectors, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 34 (1984) 285*

*W. Blum and G. Rolandi, Particle Detection With Drift Chambers (Springer-Verlag, Berlin 1993)*

*F. Sauli, From bubble chambers to electronics systems, Phys. Rep. 403-404 (2004) 471*

*F. Sauli and A. Sharma, Micropattern Gaseous Detectors, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 49 (1999) 341*

*M. Titov, New developments and future perspectives of gaseous detectors, Nucl. Instr. And Meth. A581 (2007) 25*

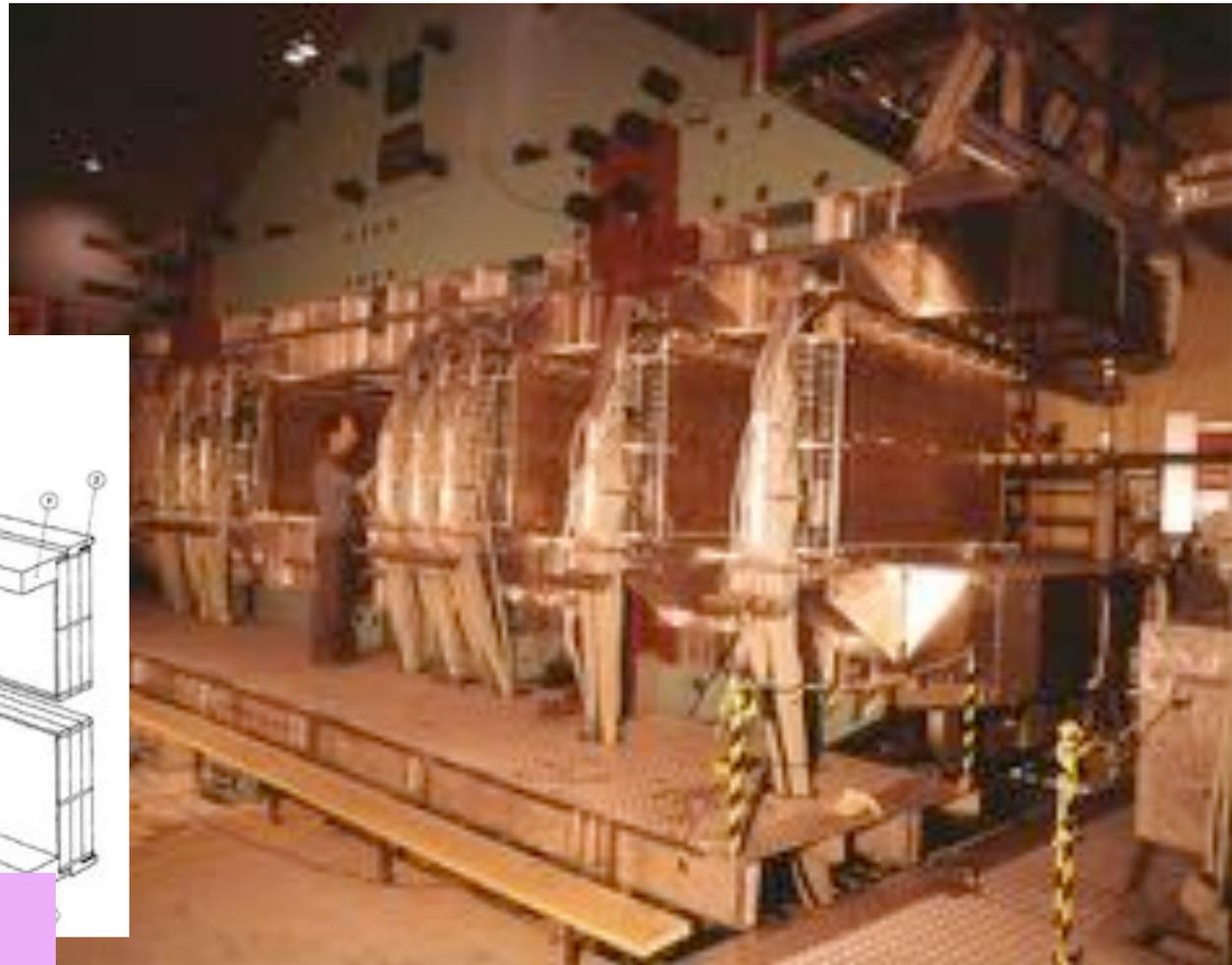
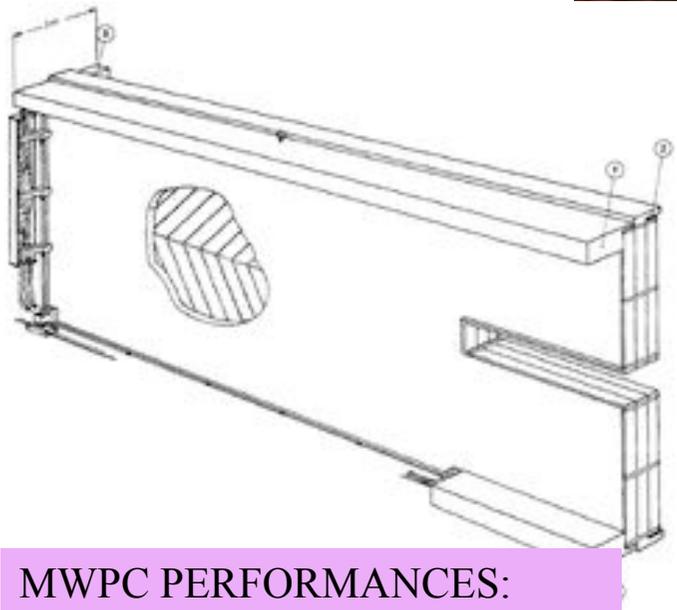
## LARGE MWPC (1971)



*G. Charpak et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 97(1971)377*

## FIRST LARGE MWPC ARRAY: SPLIT FIELD MAGNET DETECTOR (1972)

LIGHT CONSTRUCTION  
ON HONEYCOMB PLATES



### MWPC PERFORMANCES:

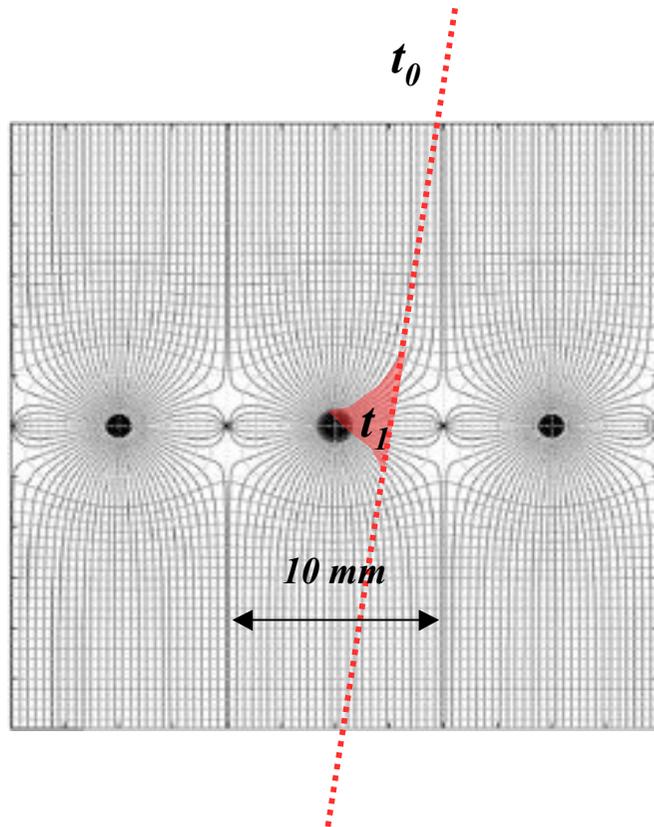
Localization	1-2 mm
Two-track resolution	2 mm
Rate capability	$10^4 \text{ mm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Size	1 m <sup>2</sup>

*R. Bouclier et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 115(1974)235*

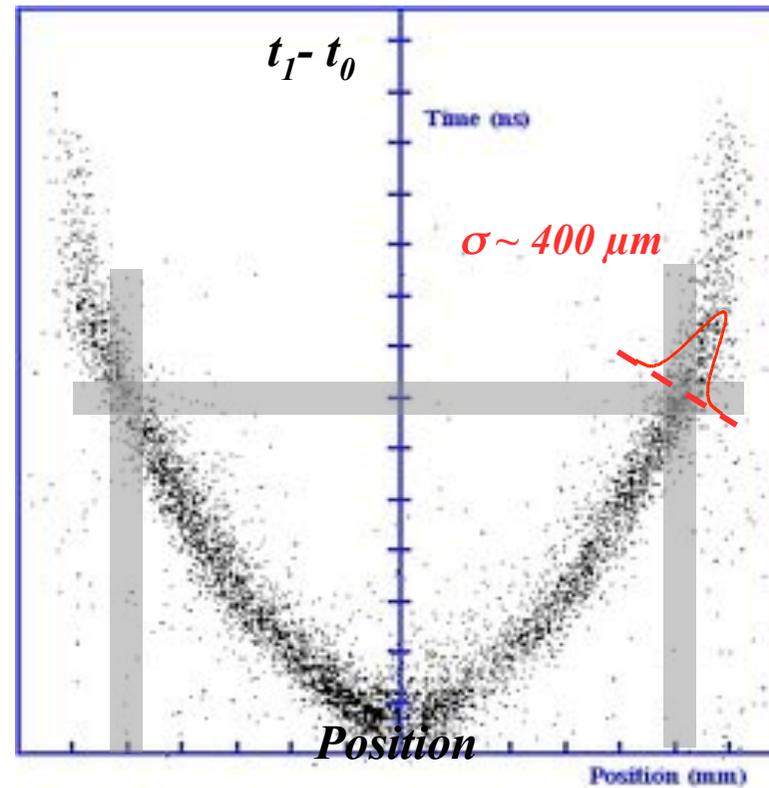
# DRIFT CHAMBERS

## MWPC WITH FIELD WIRES BETWEEN ANODES

$K_0$  leptonic decays (CERN-Heidelberg, 1971)



## TIME TO SPACE CORRELATION:

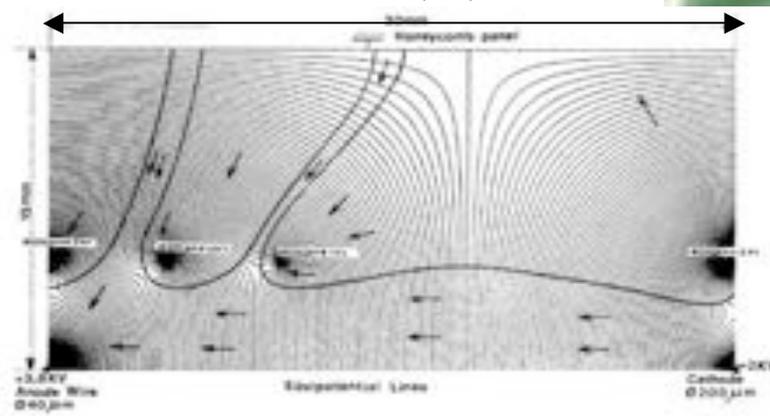


*A. H. Walenta, J. Heintze and B. Scürlein, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 92(1971)373*

# LARGE DRIFT CHAMBERS: WA1 NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT (1977)

6 cm WIDE DRIFT CELLS

3 cm (x2)



## DRIFT CHAMBER PERFORMANCES:

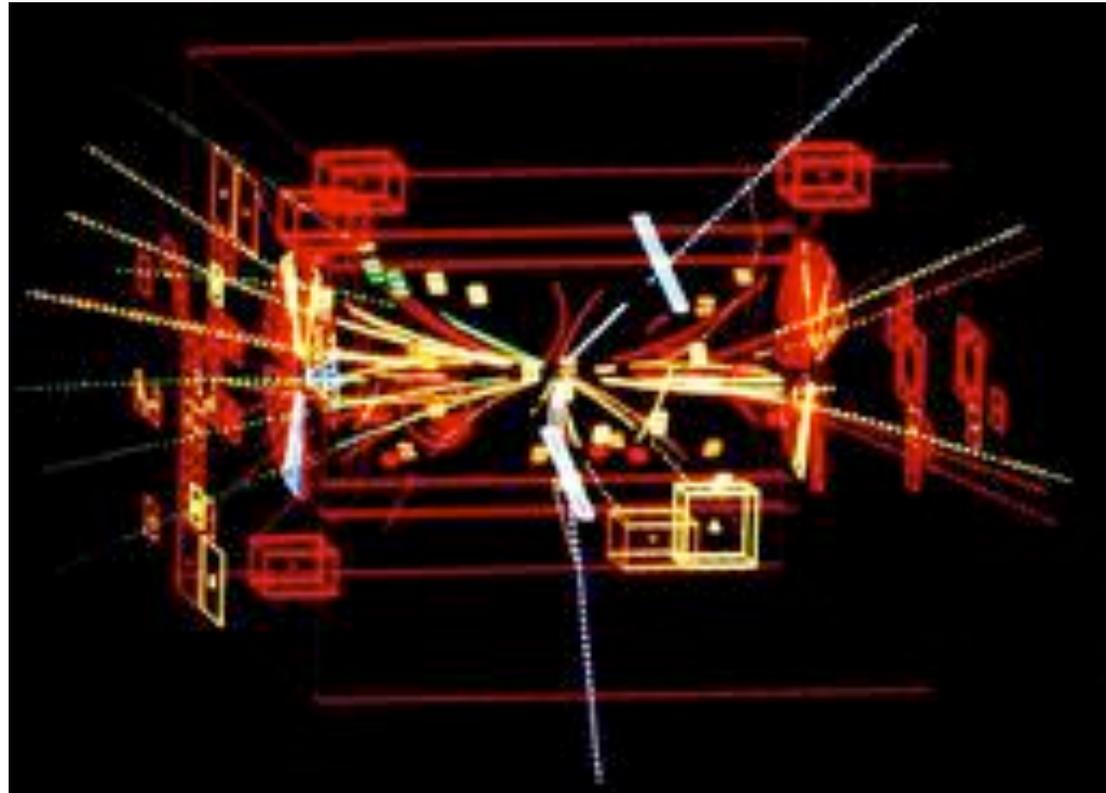
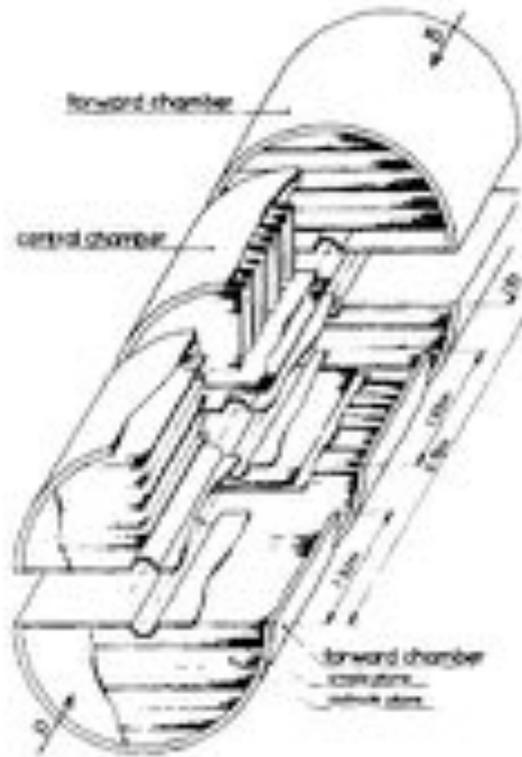
Localization	50-500 $\mu\text{m}$
Two-track resolution	5 mm
Rate capability	$10^2$ - $10^3$ $\text{mm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Size	10 $\text{m}^2$

*G. Marel et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 141(1977)43*

## VOLUME DETECTORS: IMAGING CHAMBERS

### UA1 DRIFT CHAMBER MODULES

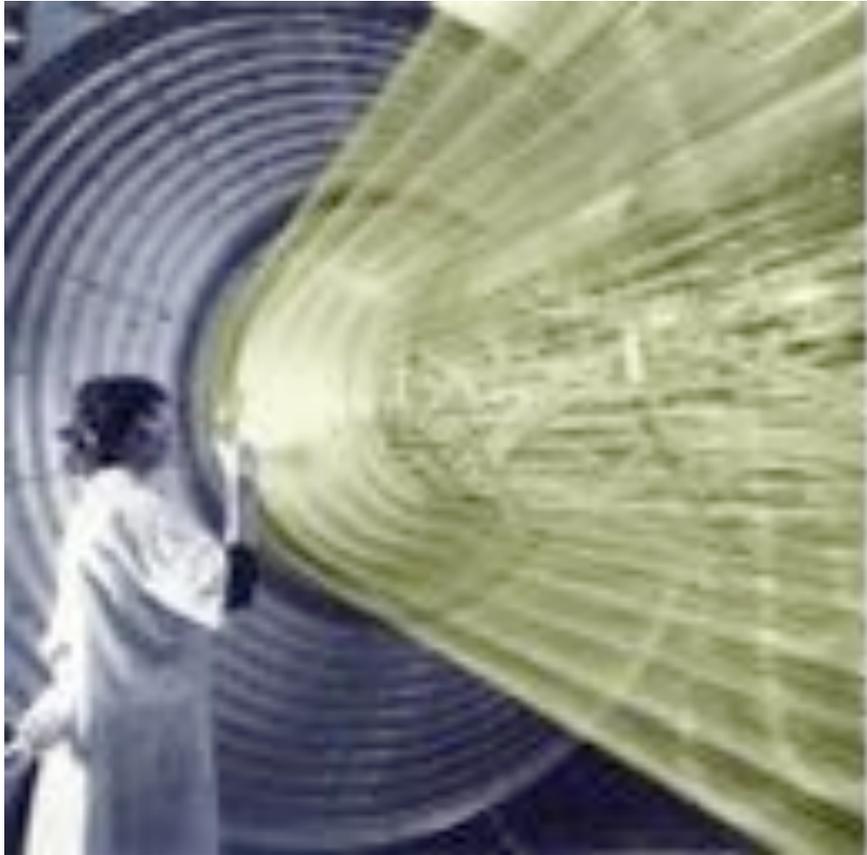
$p - \bar{p}$  INTERACTION



*S. P. Beingessner et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A272(1988)669*

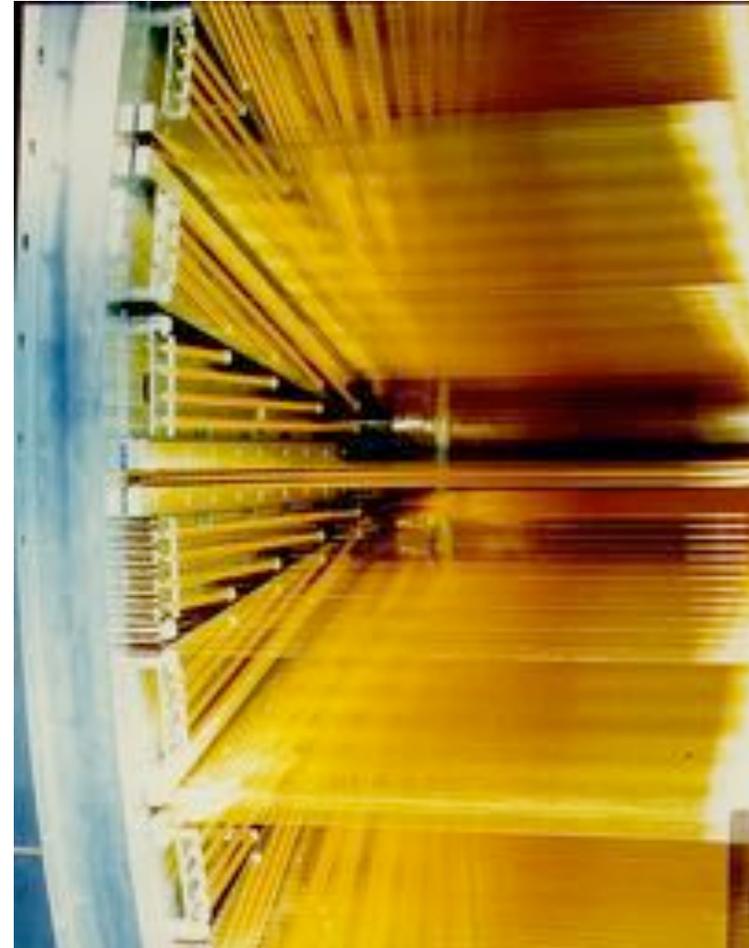
# VOLUME DETECTORS: CYLINDRICAL MULTIWIRE DRIFT CHAMBERS

ASSEMBLY OF A CYLINDRICAL DC AT SLAC



*A. Ferrari, Nucl. Instr. And Meth. A494(2002)193*

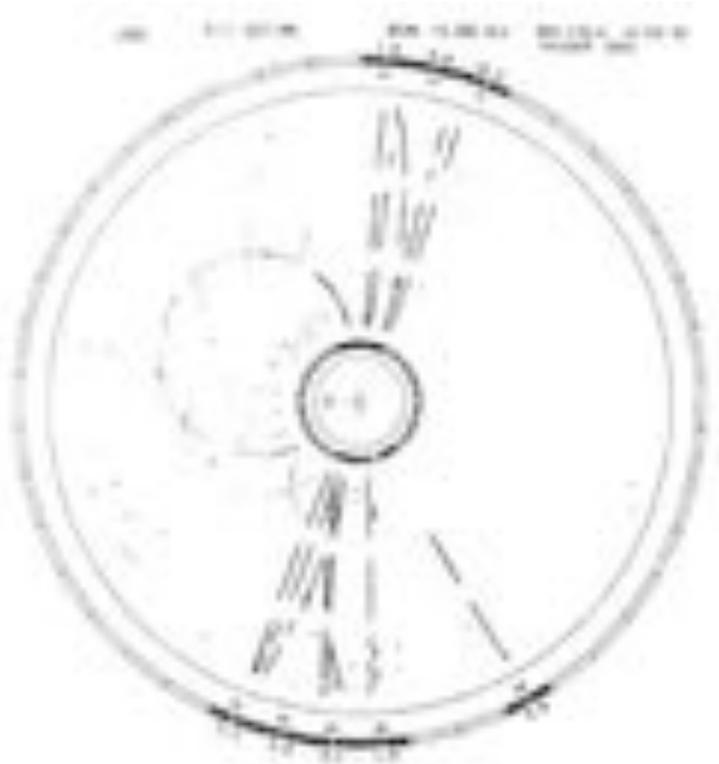
L3 TIME EXPANSION CHAMBER



*B. Adeva et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A289(1990)35*

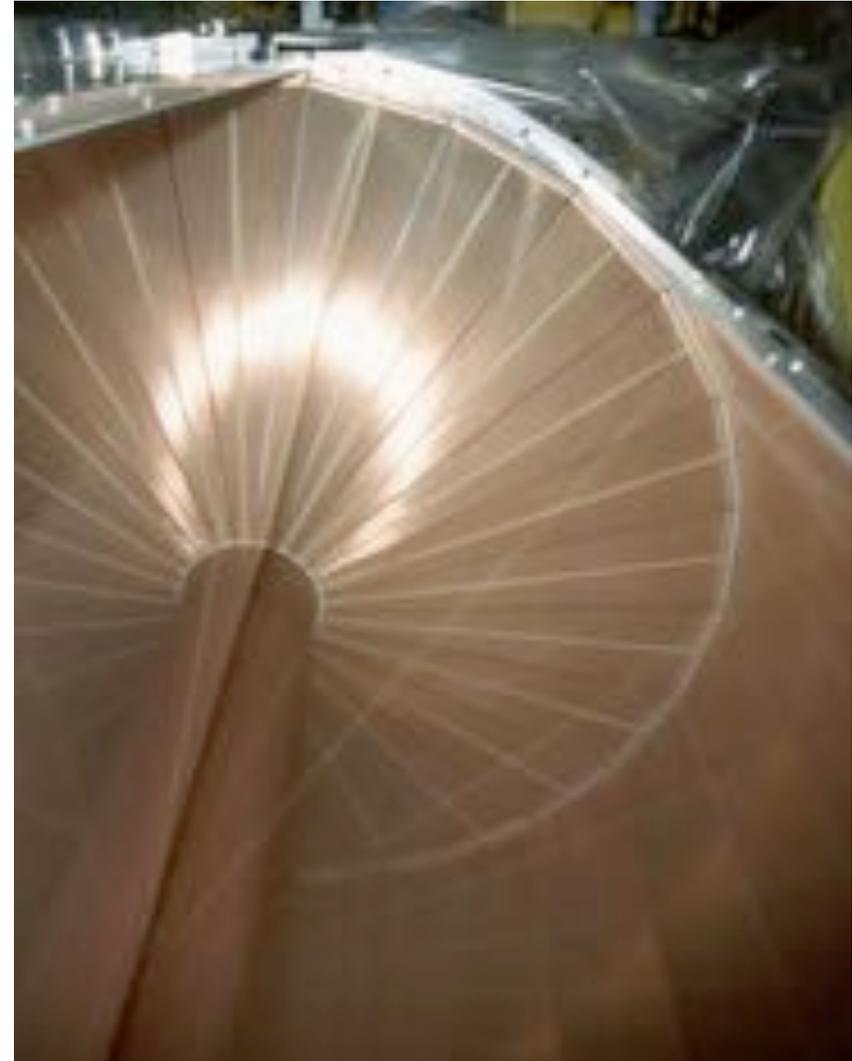
## VOLUME DETECTORS: JET CHAMBERS

JADE JET CHAMBER (DESY 1980)



*H. Drumm et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 176(1980)333*

OPAL JET CHAMBER (CERN 1992)

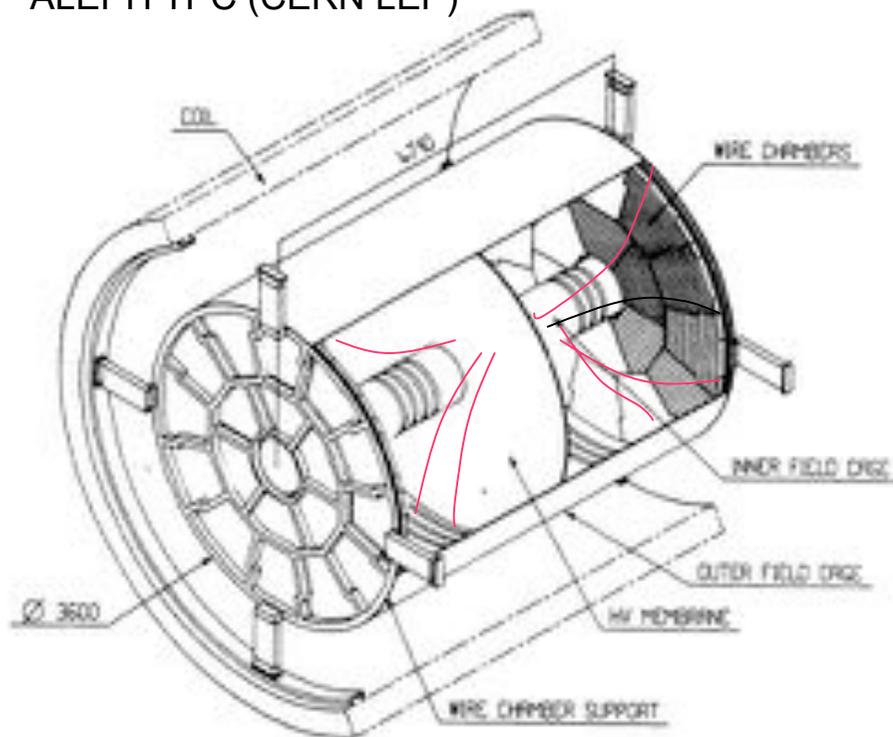


*O. Biebel et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A323(1992)169*

# TIME PROJECTION CHAMBERS

*D.R. Nygren and J. N. Marx, Physics Today No.31 Vol. 10(1978)*

ALEPH TPC (CERN LEP)



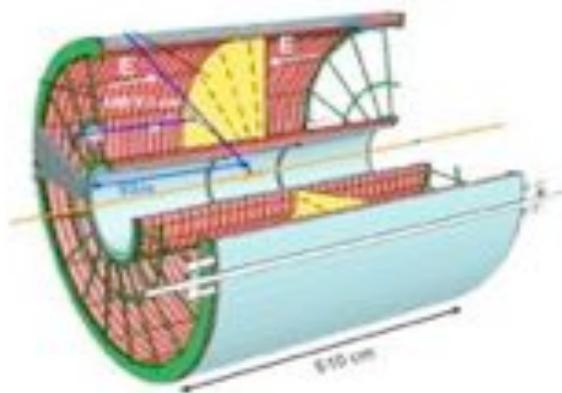
*A. Decamp et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A294(1990)121*

TWO-JET EVENT IN DELPHI (CERN LEP):

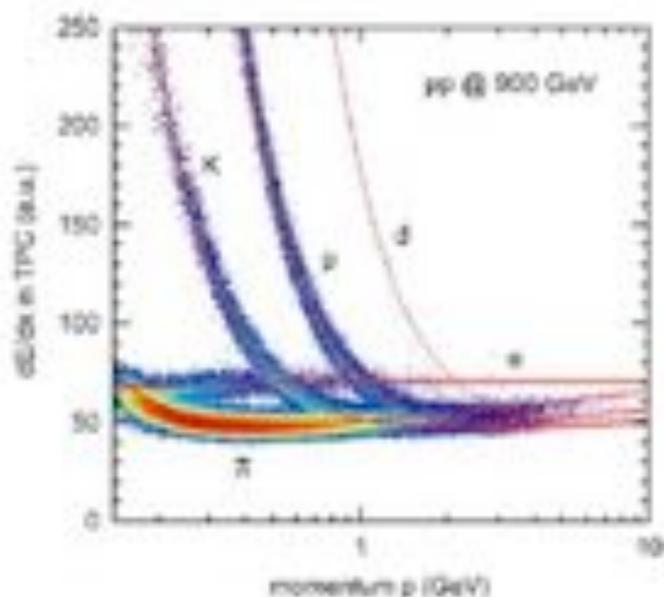


*DELPHI Collaboration,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A303(1991)233*

# ALICE TIME PROJECTION CHAMBER



PARTICLE IDENTIFICATION:



*J. Alme et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A662(2010)316*

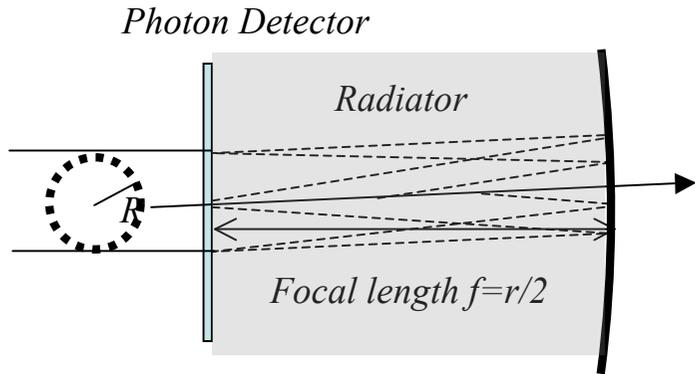
*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*



**TIME PROJECTION CHAMBERS:**

Localization	200 $\mu\text{m}$ (X-Y), 1 mm (Z)
Two-track resolution	5-10 mm
(Rate capability) Memory time	10-20 $\mu\text{s}$
Size	100 m <sup>2</sup>

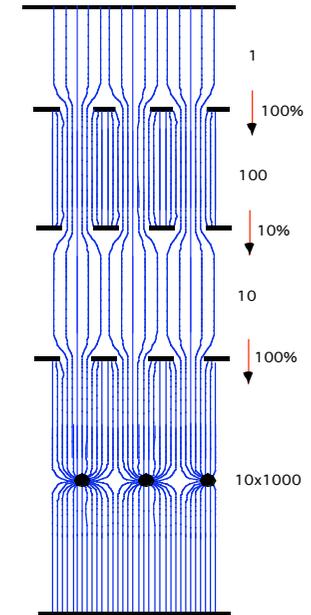
# PHOTON DETECTION: CHERENKOV RING IMAGING



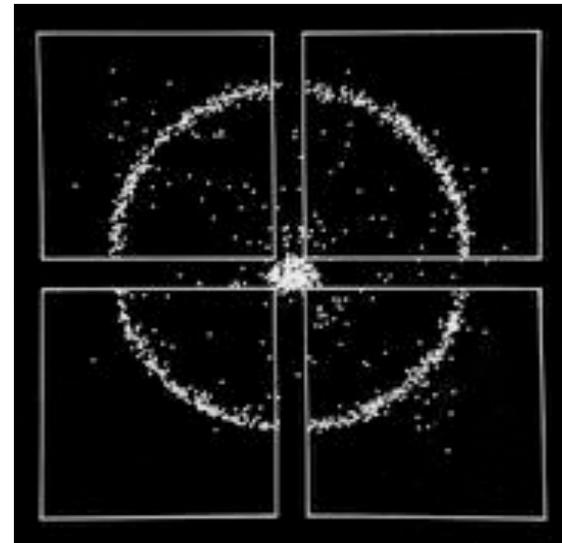
MULTISTEP CHAMBER: HIGH GAIN IN PHOTSENSITIVE GAS MIXTURES

*G. Charpak and F. Sauli, Phys. Lett. 78B (1978)523*

*J. Seguinot and T. Ypsilantis, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 142(1977)377*

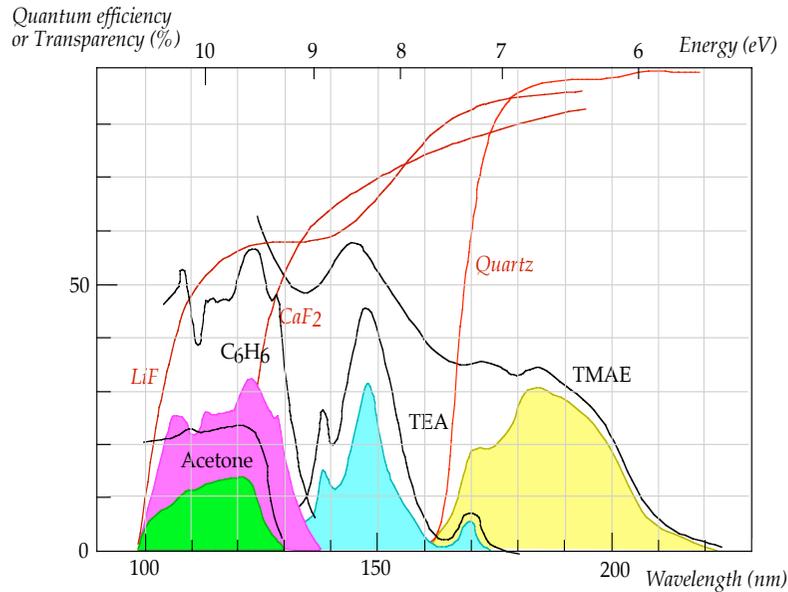


OVERLAPPING RINGS:



*G. Charpak et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 164(1979)419*

PHOTOSENSITIVE VAPOURS AND WINDOWS:

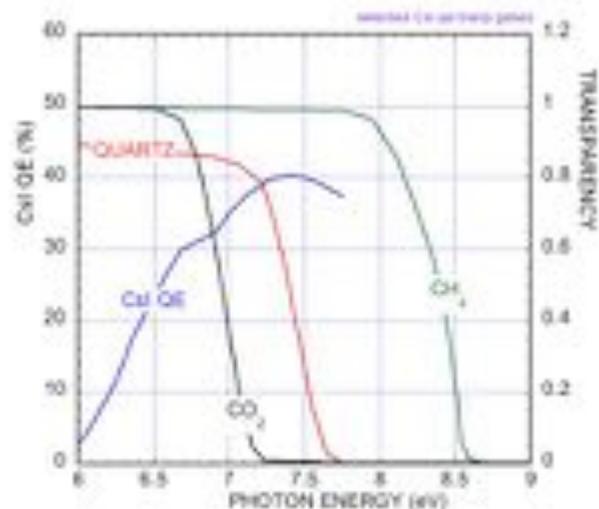


*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*

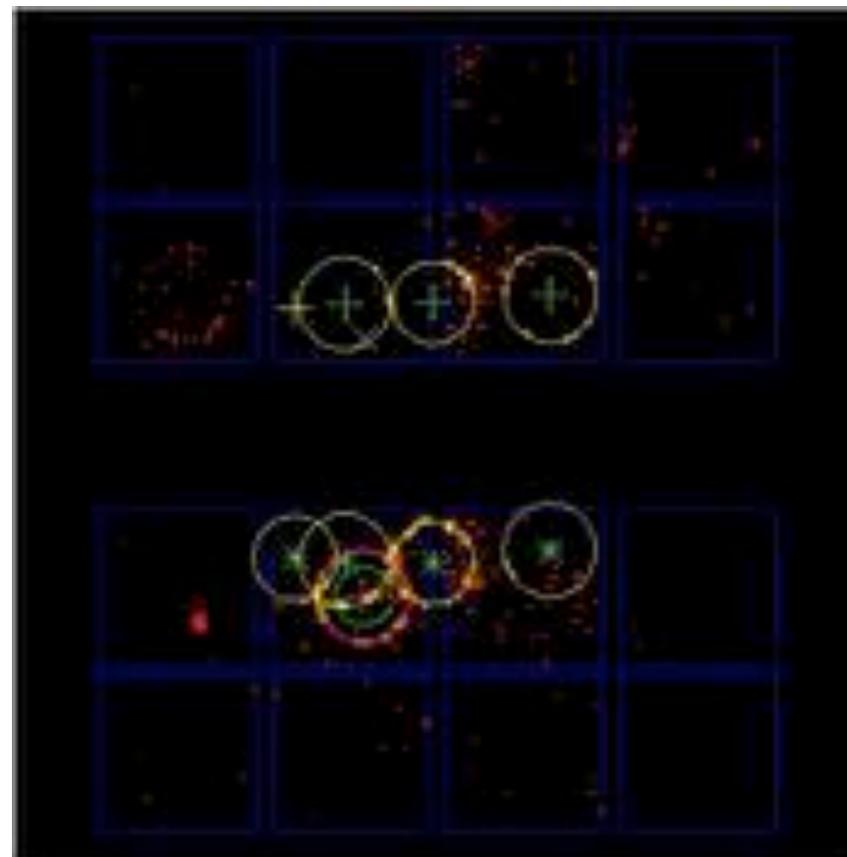


# CHERENKOV RING IMAGING

DEVELOPMENT OF SOLID PHOTOCATHODES:

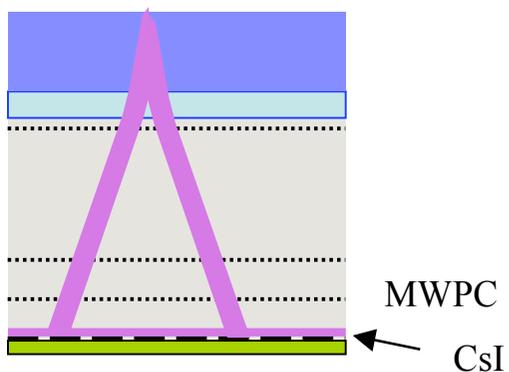


COMPASS RICH:



*A. Breskin et al, Nucl. Instrum. Methods A483(2001)670*

PROXIMITY FOCUSING MWPC  
WITH CsI PHOTOCATHODES:



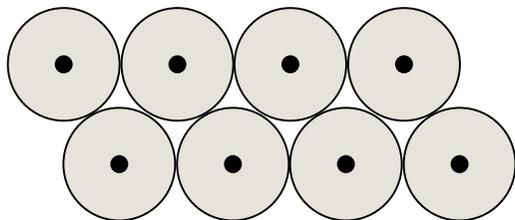
*E. Albrecht et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A502(2003)112*

## STRAWS AND DRIFT TUBES

ATLAS MONITORED DRIFT TUBES



*M. Bellomo et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A573(2007)340*



*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*

ATLAS TRANSITION RADIATION TRACKER

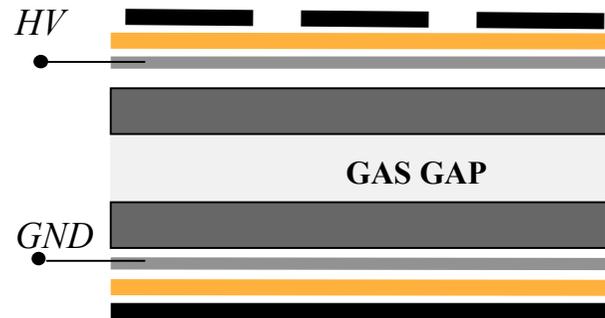


*E. Stanecka, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A581(2007)295*

# RESISTIVE PLATE CHAMBERS

## CMS BARREL RPCs

PARALLEL PLATE CHAMBER WITH  
HIGH RESISTIVITY ELECTRODES:



*R. Santonico and R. Cardarelli,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A263(1988)20*

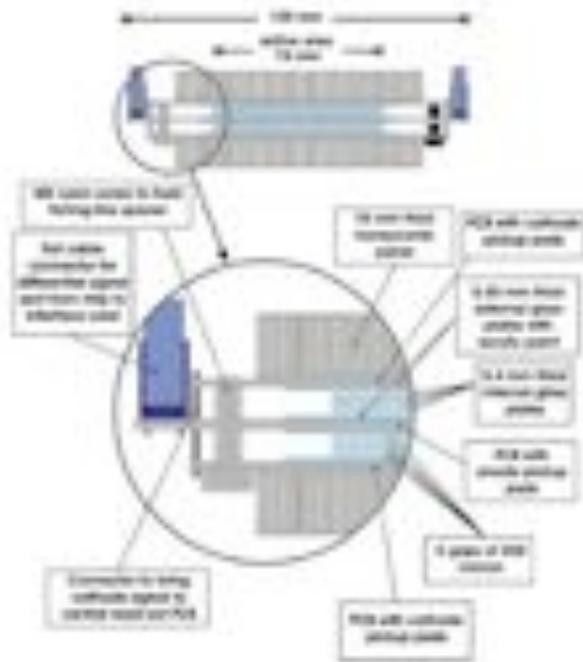
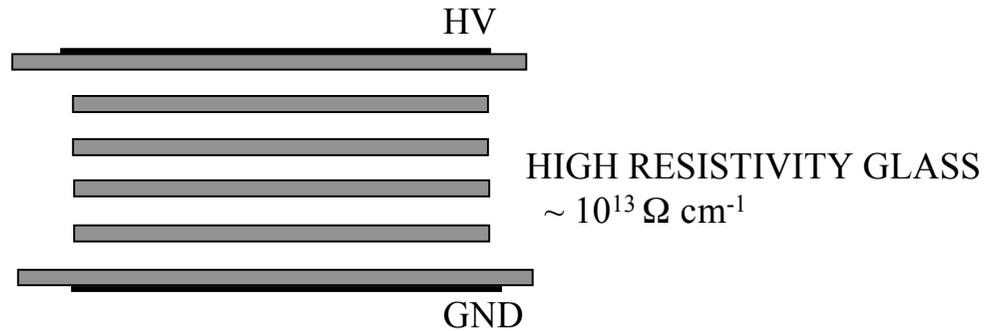
### RPC PERFORMANCES:

Localization	2-10 mm
Two-track resolution	10-20 mm
Rate capability	$10^3 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Size	10 m <sup>2</sup>



# MULTIGAP RESISTIVE PLATE CHAMBER

NARROW GAP PARALLEL PLATE COUNTERS

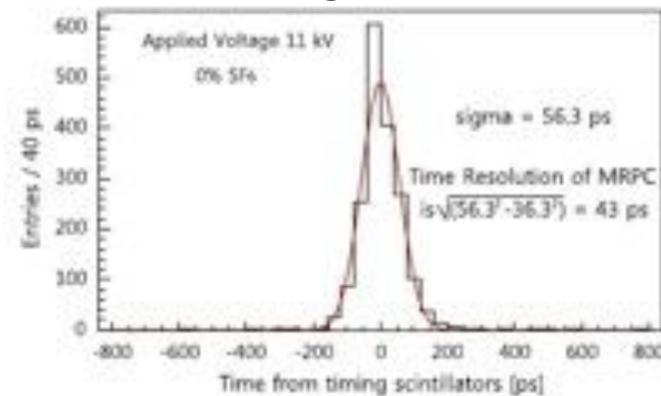


*E. Cerron Zeballos et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A396(1997)93*

ALICE TIME OF FLIGHT MODULE:

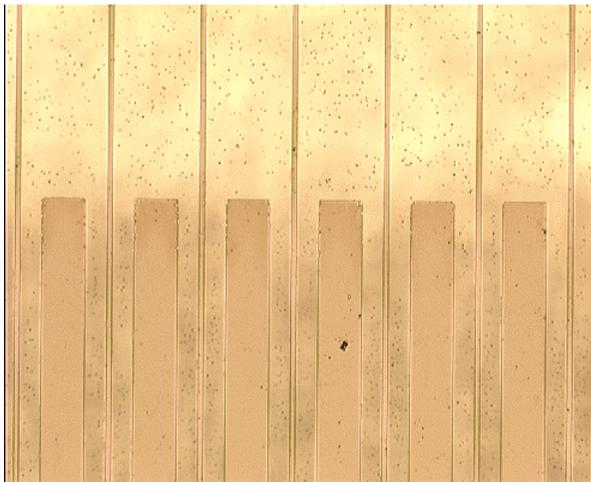
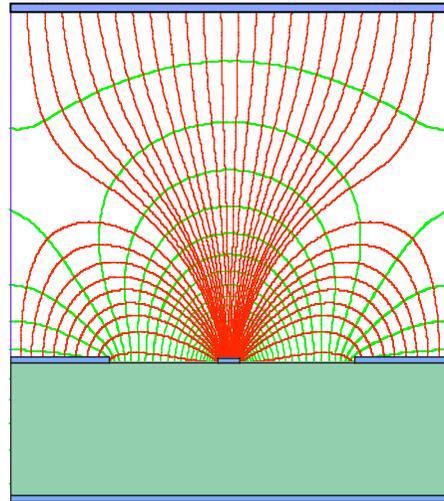


TOF RESOLUTION  $\sim 50$  ps



## MICRO-STRIP GAS CHAMBER (MSGC)

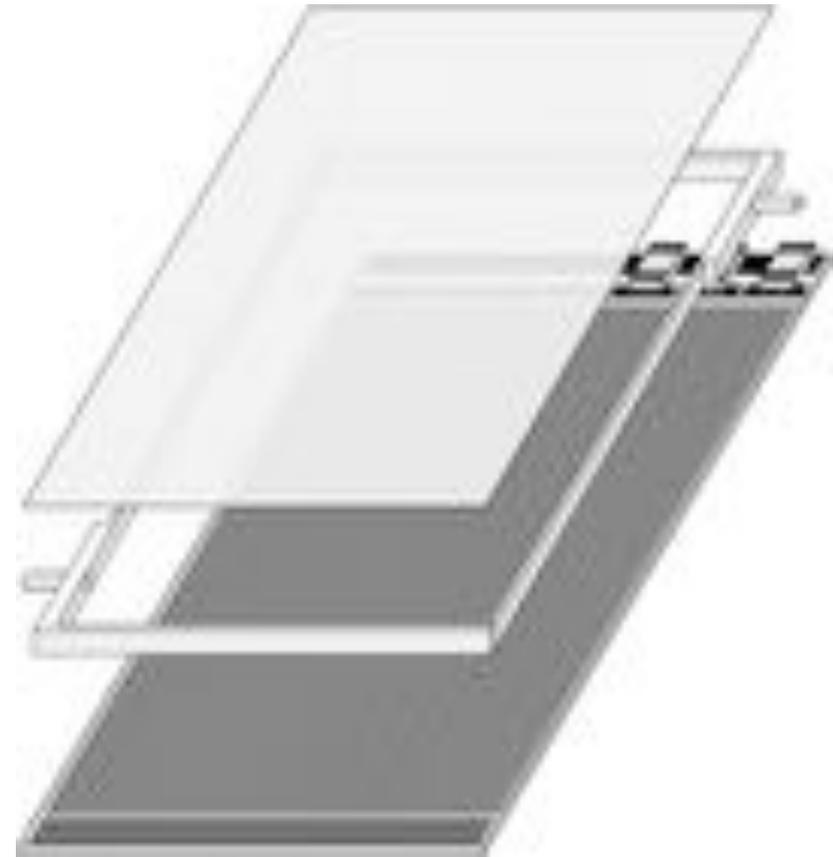
MSGC: THIN METAL STRIPS ON GLASS



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

*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*

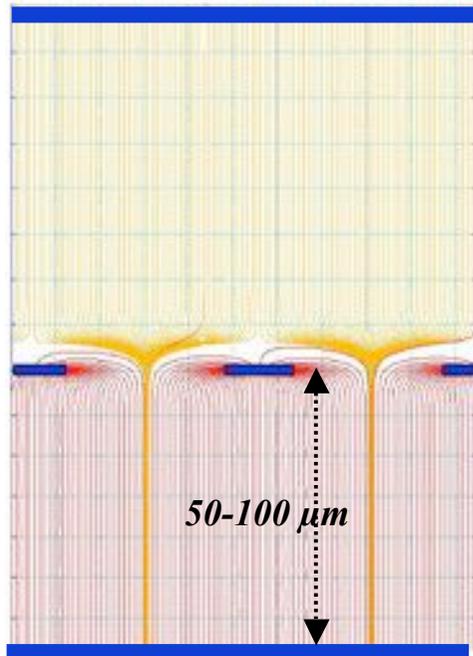
LIGHT AND COMPACT DETECTORS:



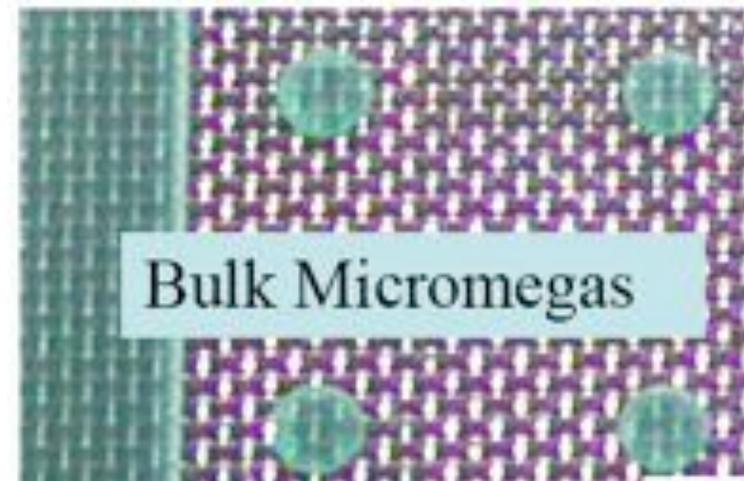
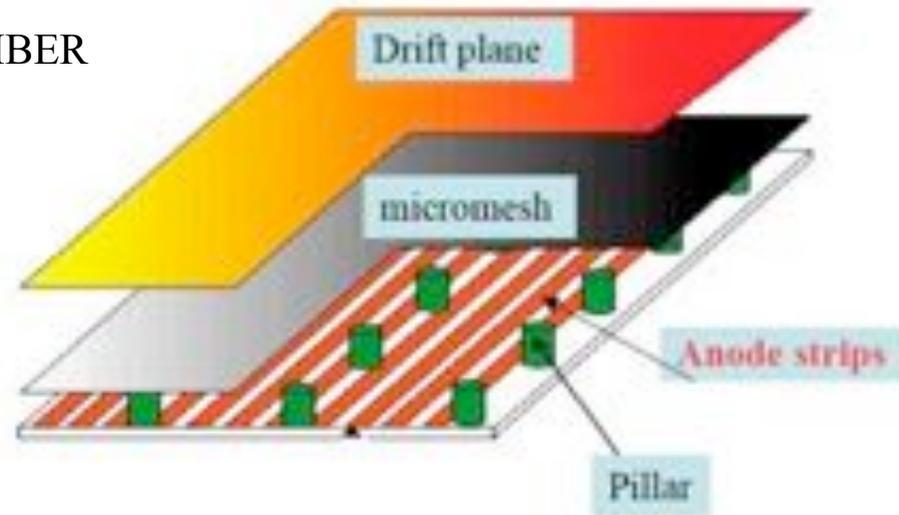
*A. Barr et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A392(1997)99*

# MICROMEAS

## NARROW-GAP PARALLEL PLATE CHAMBER



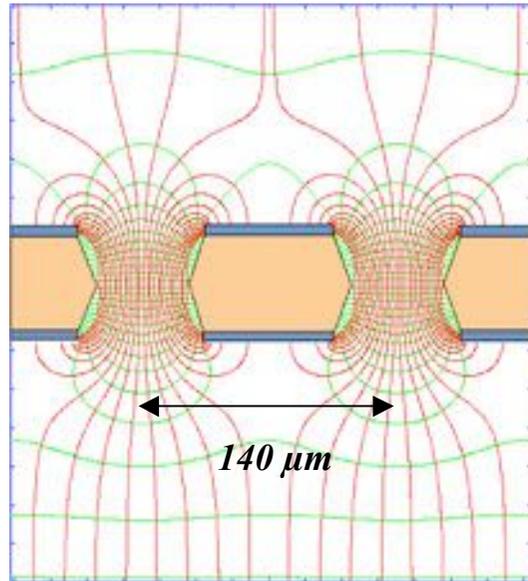
*Y. Giomataris et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A376(1996)29*



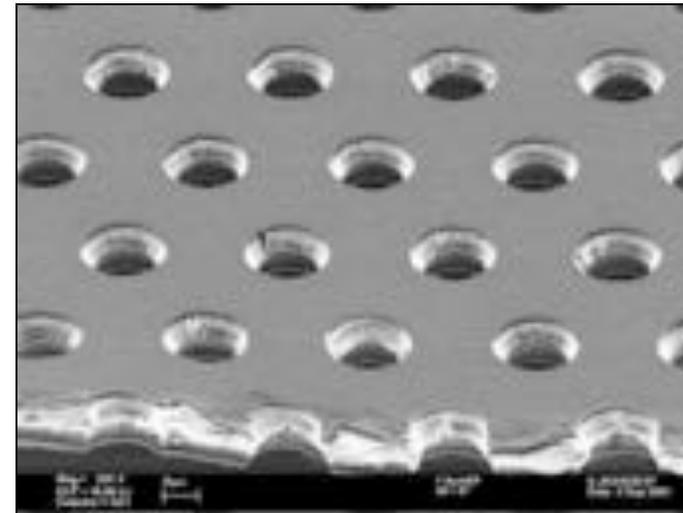
*J. Bouchet et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A574(2007)425*

# GEM

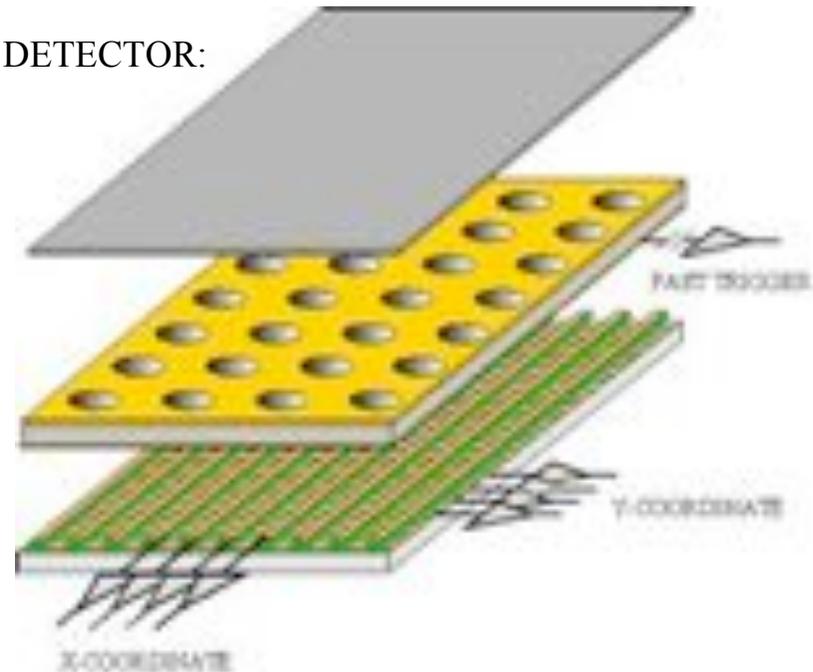
GEM:  
GAS ELECTRON MULTIPLIER



$50\ \mu\text{m}$  Cu-clad kapton foils  
with high density of holes



2-D GEM DETECTOR:

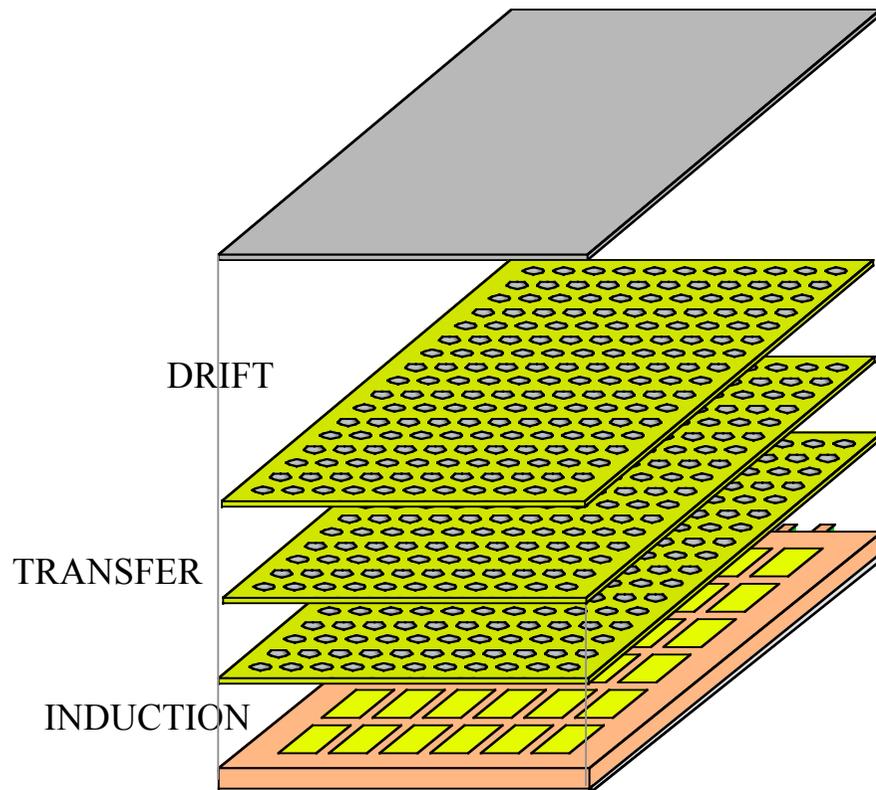


*F. Sauli,*  
*Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A386(1997)531*

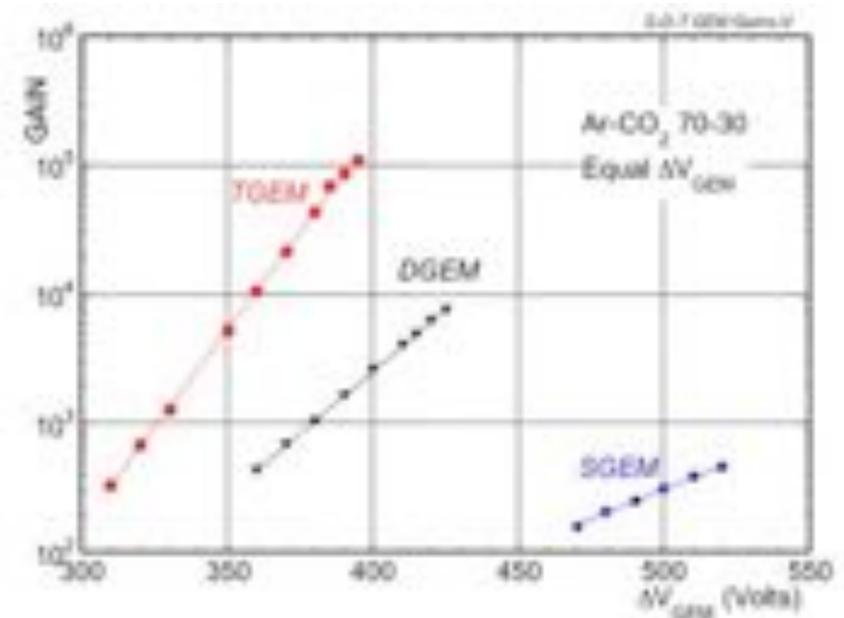
# MULTIGEM

GEM FOILS MOUNTED IN CASCADE:

- HIGHER TOTAL GAIN
- LOWER VOLTAGE GRADIENT ON EACH FOIL



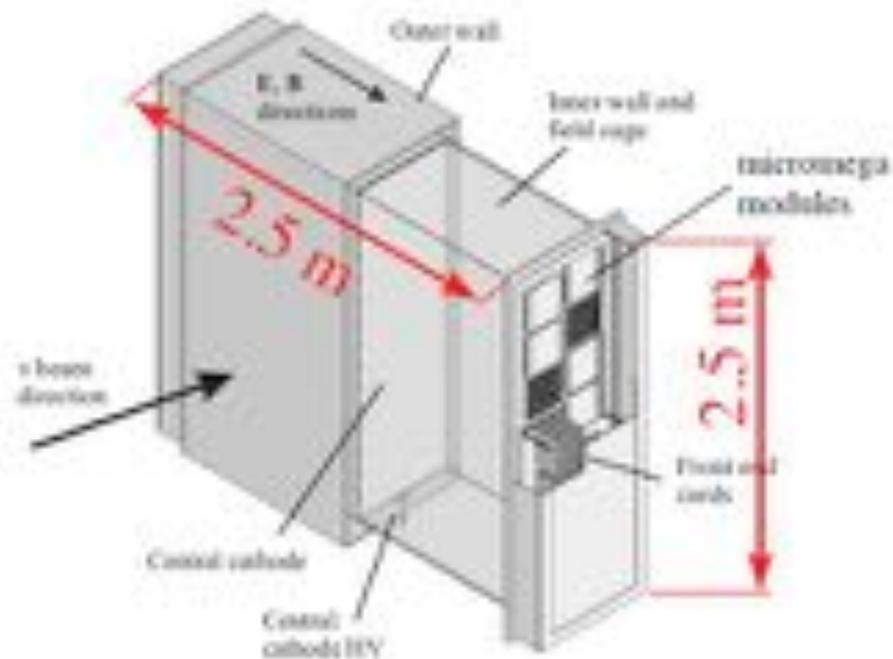
SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE GEM GAIN



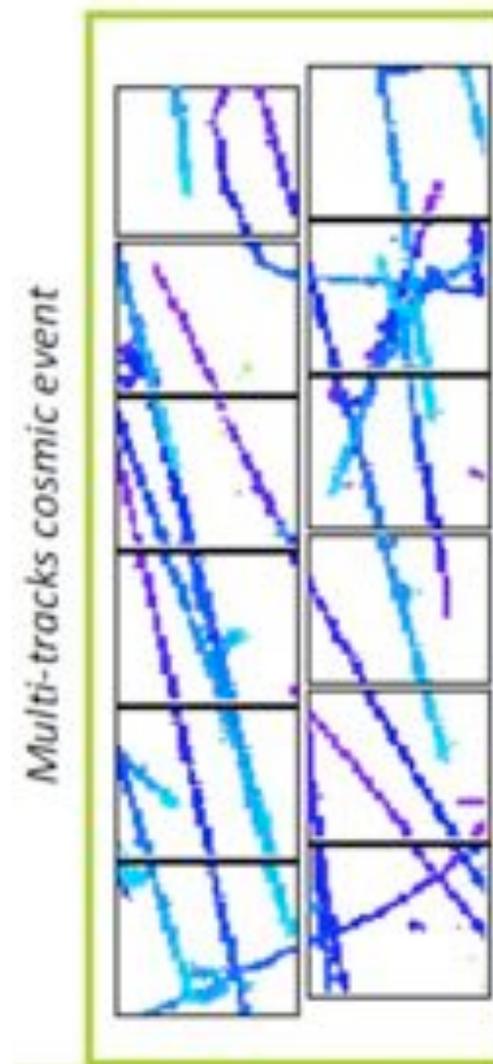
*C. Büttner et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A409(1998)79*

# MPGD EXAMPLES: MICROMEAS

## MICROMEAS TPC FOR T2K (KEK)

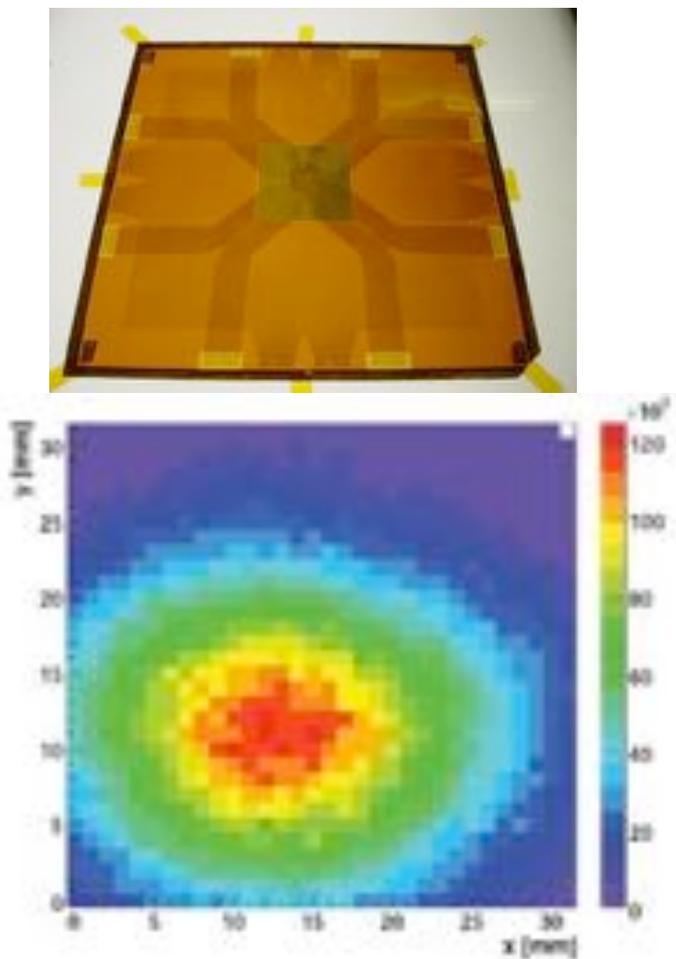


*A. Delbart et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A623(2010)105*



## MPGD EXAMPLES: GEM

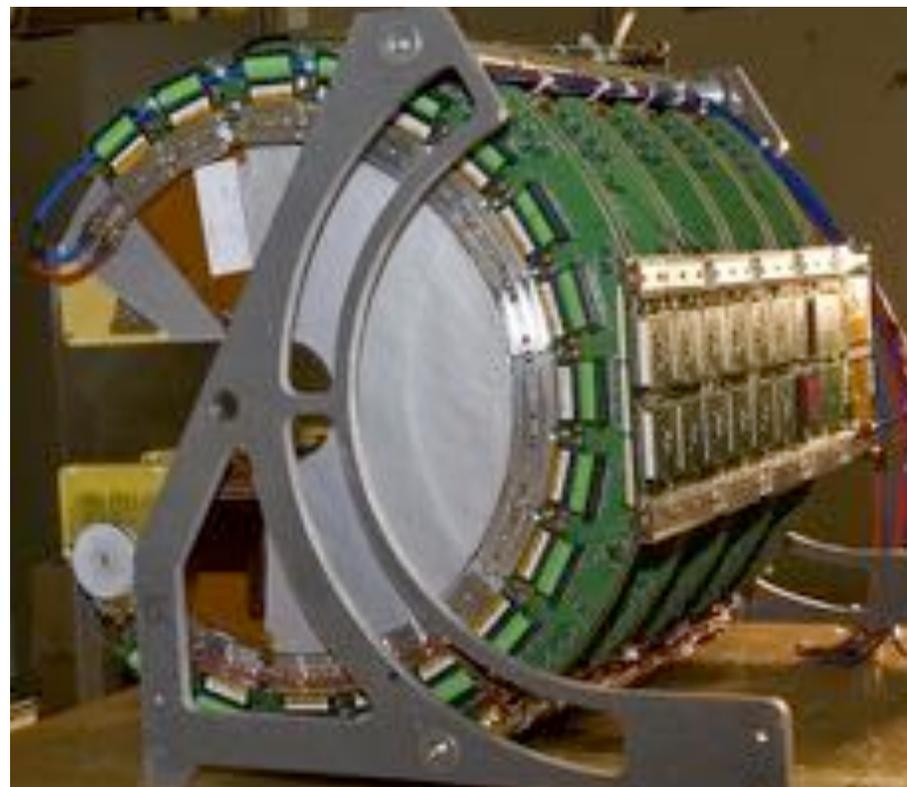
COMPASS UPGRADE:  
GEM WITH PIXEL AND STRIPS READOUT



*B. Ketzer et al, IEEE Nucl. Sci. Symp. Conf. Rec.  
(Dresden, 19-25 Oct. 2008)*

*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*

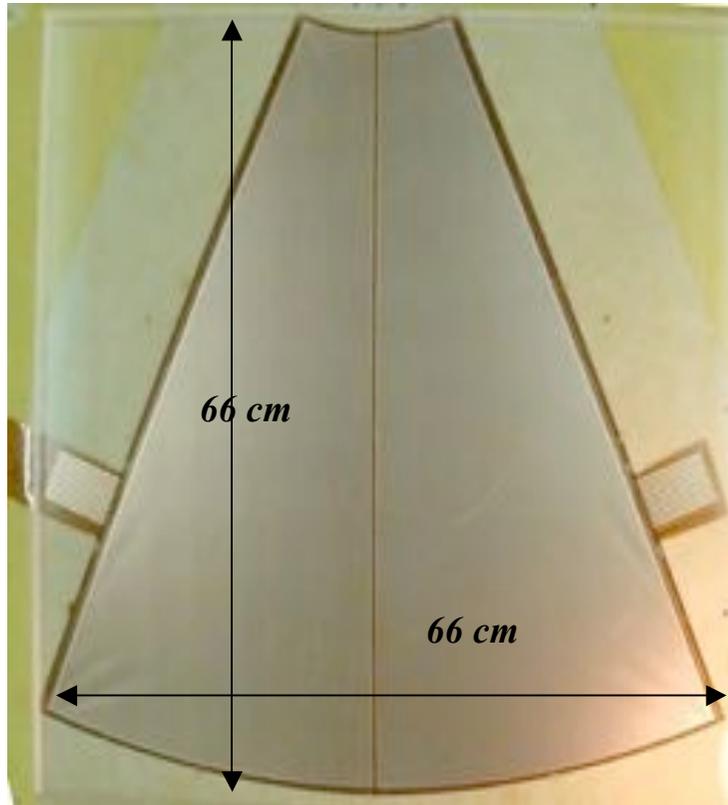
TOTEM GEM TRIGGER-TRACKER TELESCOPE



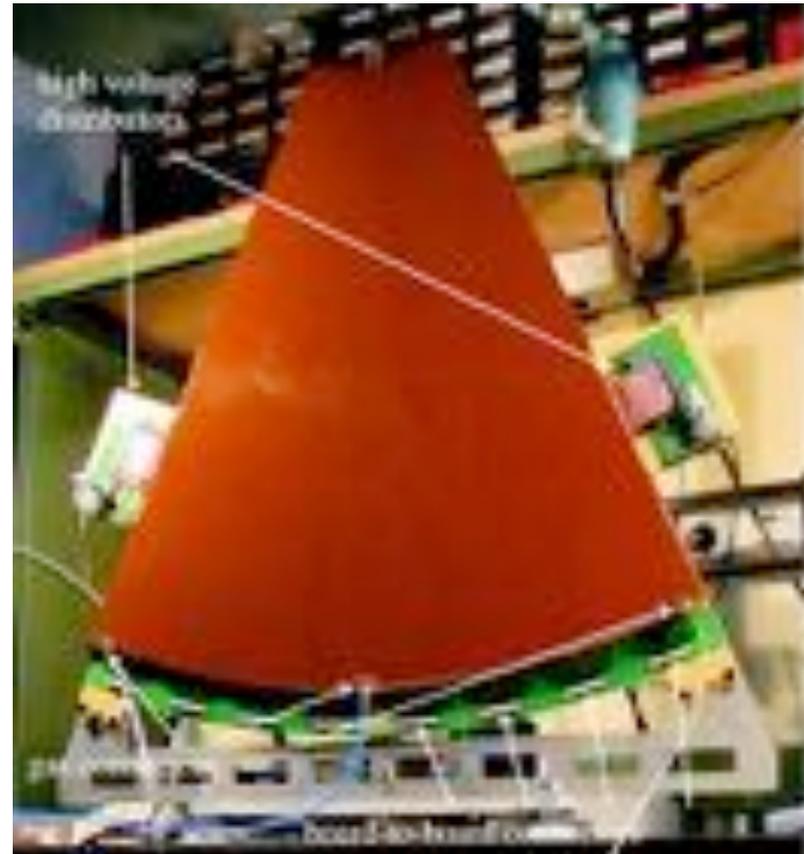
*M.G. Bagliesi et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A617(2010)313*

## LARGE AREA MPGDs

LARGE GEM FOILD SPLICED TOGETHER:



*M. Alfonsi et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A617(2010)151*



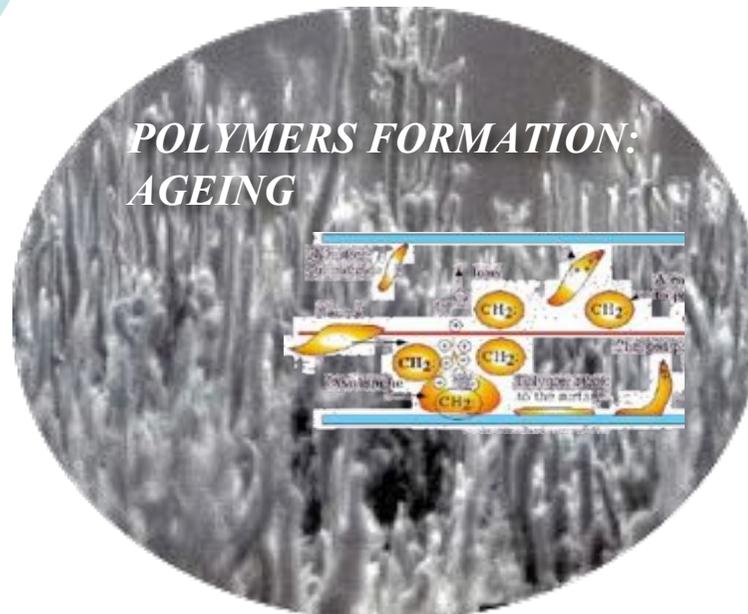
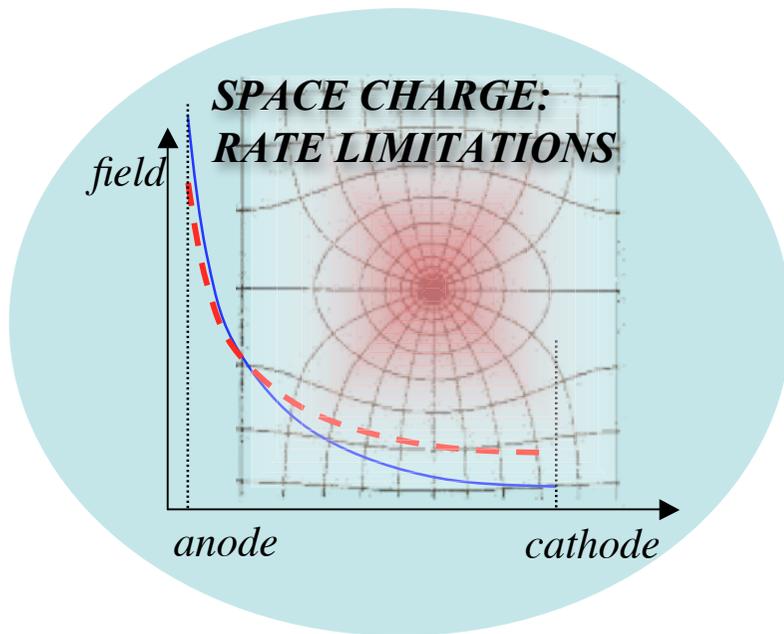
UNDER STUDY FOR CMS HIGH ETA UPGRADE

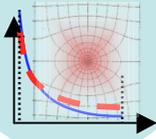
### MPGD PERFORMANCES:

Localization	50-100 $\mu\text{m}$
Two-track resolution	1 mm
Rate capability	$10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Size	1 $\text{m}^2$

# MWPC LIMITATIONS AND PROBLEMS

## THE THREE ENDEMIC DISEASES OF GASEOUS DETECTORS

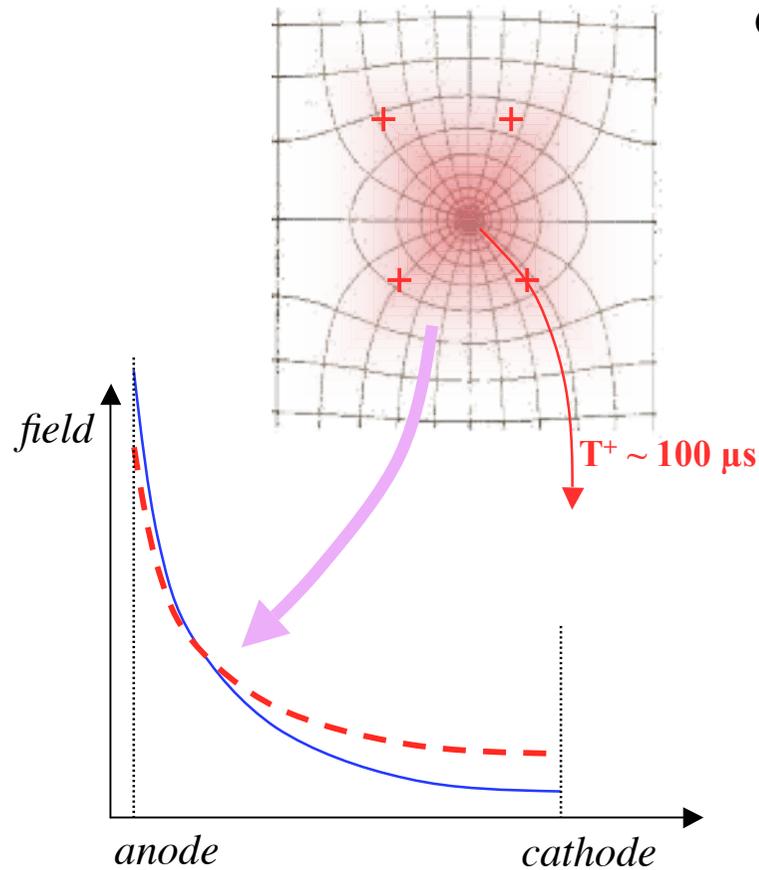




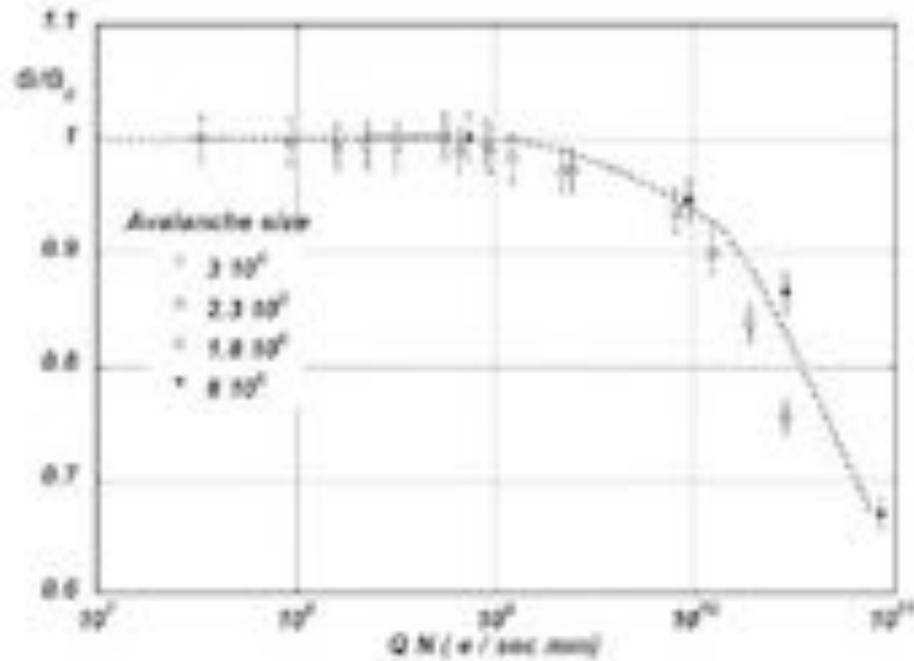
# SPACE CHARGE

## SLOW IONS ACCUMULATION IN THE DRIFT VOLUME

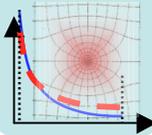
Typical ions collection time:  
 100  $\mu\text{s}$  (MWPC) to 100 ms (TPC)



## GAIN REDUCTION VS CHARGE PRODUCTION RATE:



*H. A. Walenta, Phys. Scripta 23 (1981) 354*

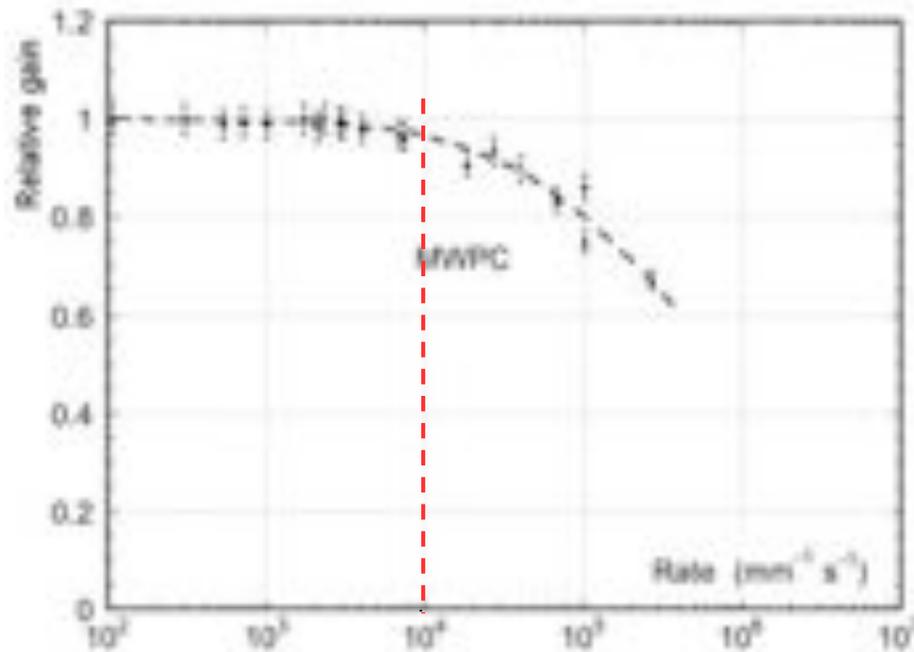


# MWPC: SPACE CHARGE AND RATE LIMITATIONS

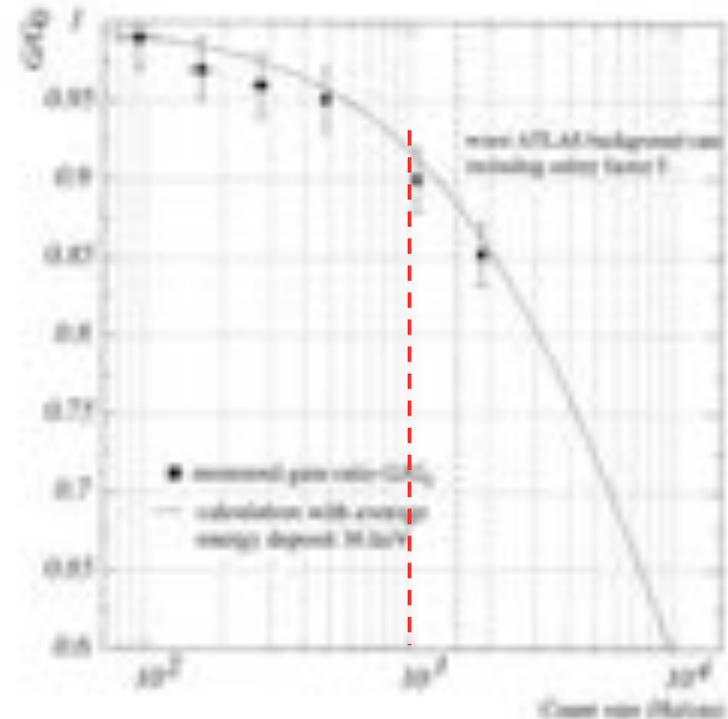
## GAIN REDUCTION WITH PARTICLE RATE

ATLAS MONITORED DRIFT TUBES (2000):

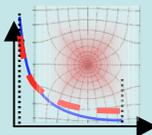
MWPC (1975):



*G. Charpak et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 124(1975)183*

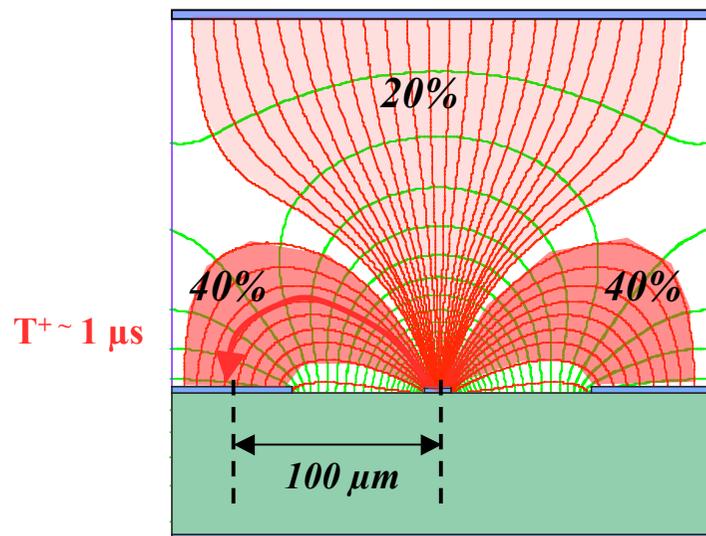


*M. Aleksa et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A446 (2000)435*



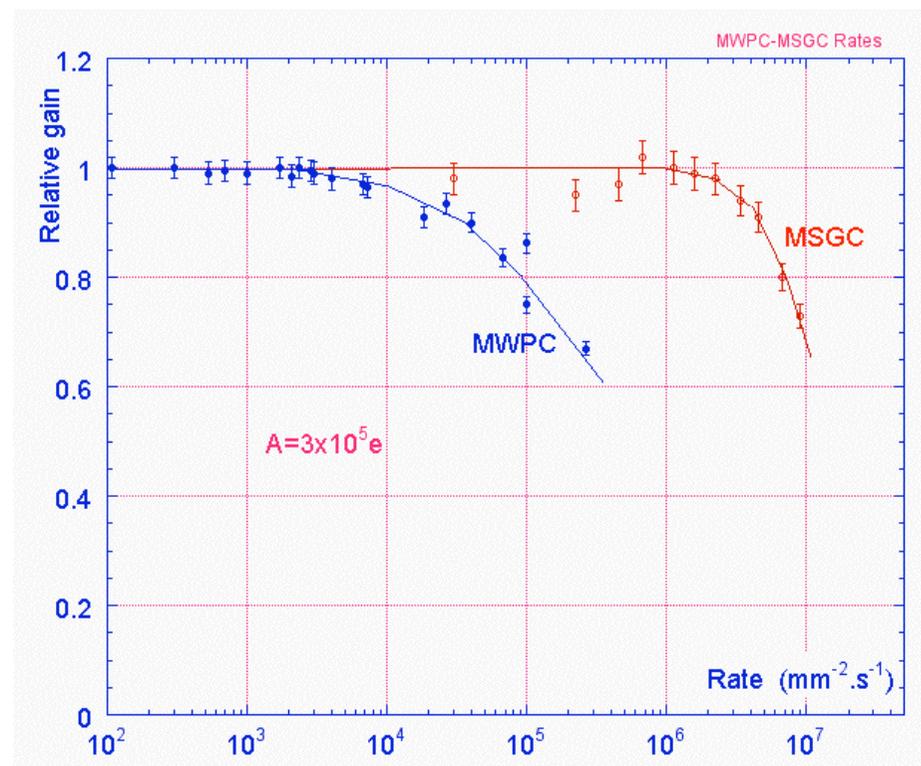
# MPGD RATE CAPABILITY

## MSGC: FRACTIONAL ION COLLECTION ON ELECTRODES

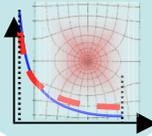


*J. J. Florent et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A329 (1993) 125*

## EFFICIENCY VS RATE: MSGC VS MWPC



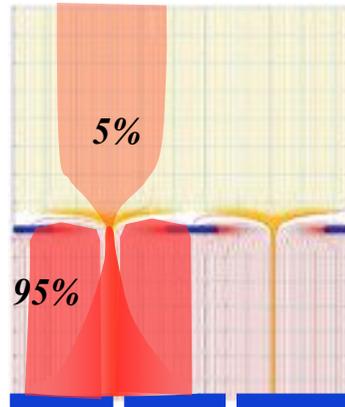
*R. Bouclier et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A367(1995)168*



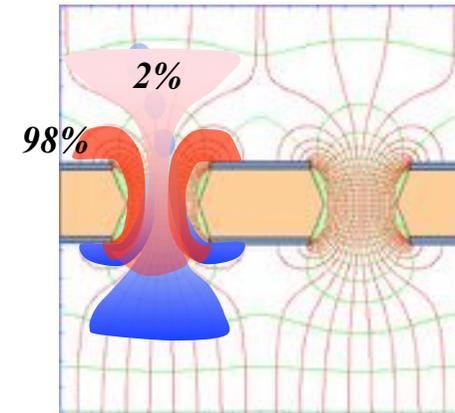
# MPGD RATE CAPABILITY

## FRACTIONAL ION COLLECTION ON ELECTRODES

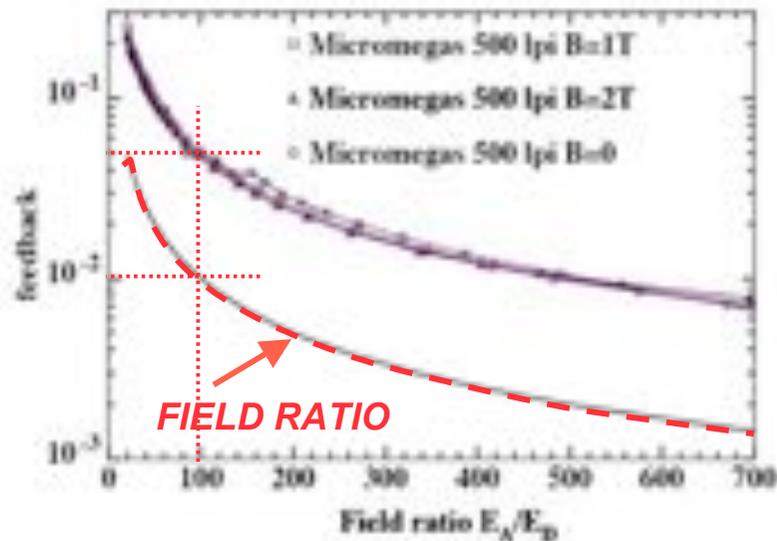
MICROMEKAS



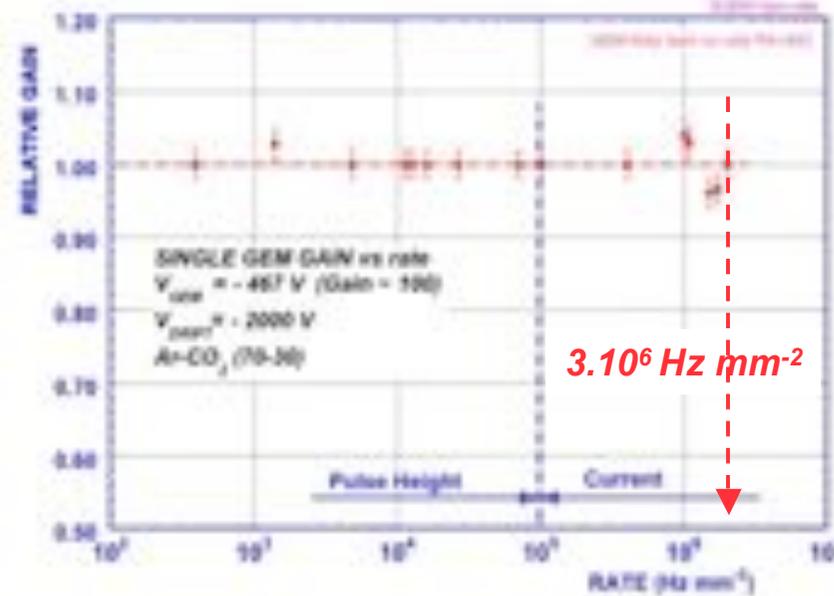
GEM



$T^+ < 1 \mu s$



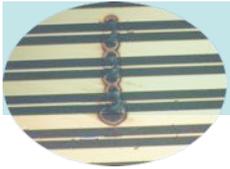
GEM RATE CAPABILITY:



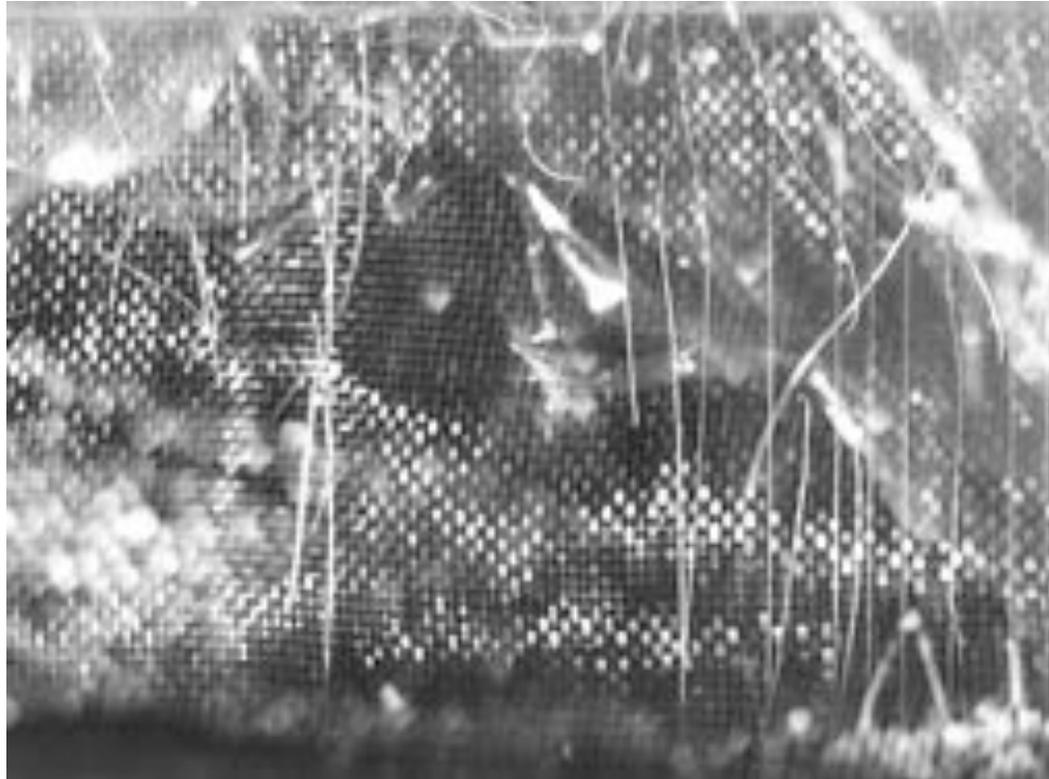
*P. Colas et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A535(2004)226*

*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*

*J. Benloch et al, IEEE NS-45(1998)234*

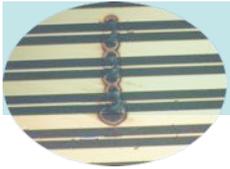


## MWPC DISCHARGE DAMAGES



AMOS THERMODYNAMICS EXPERIMENT

*A. Breskin et al, 1973 (Unpublished)*

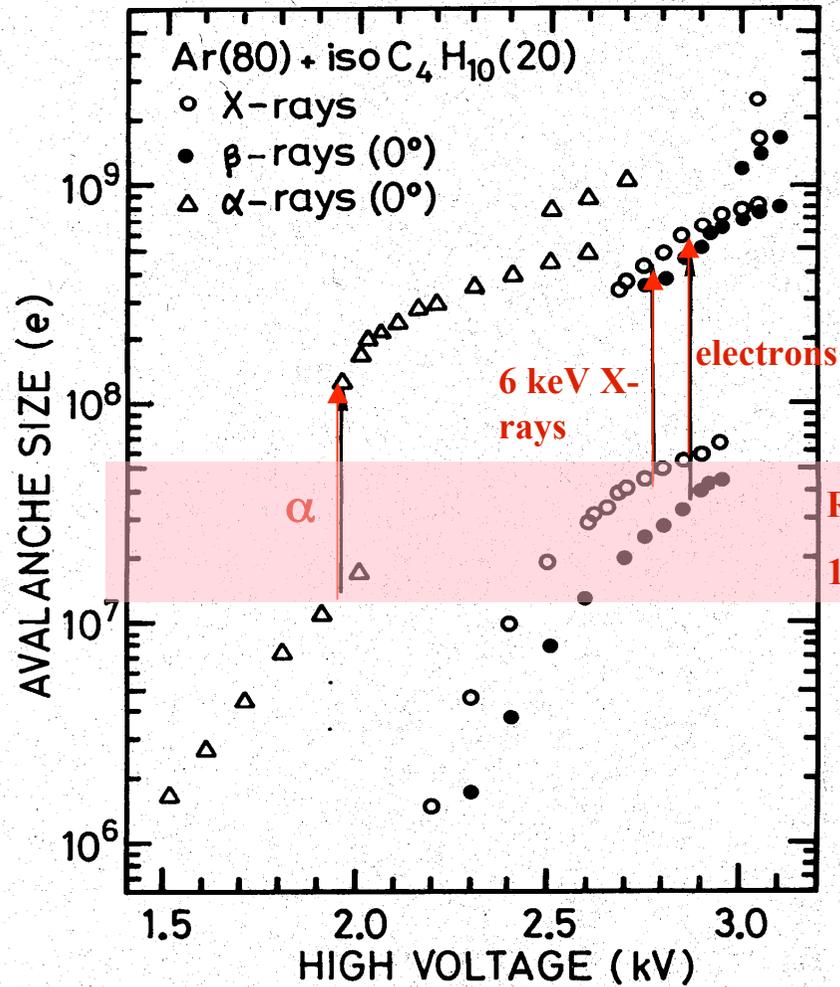
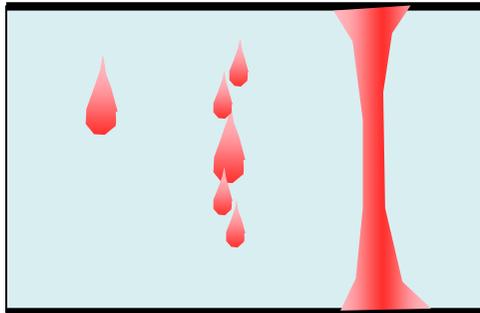


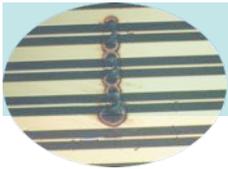
# TRANSITION AVALANCHE TO STREAMER: THE RAETHER LIMIT

AVALANCHE

→ STREAMER

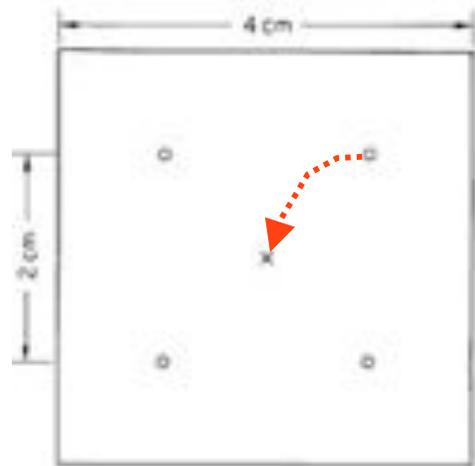
→ DISCHARGE)





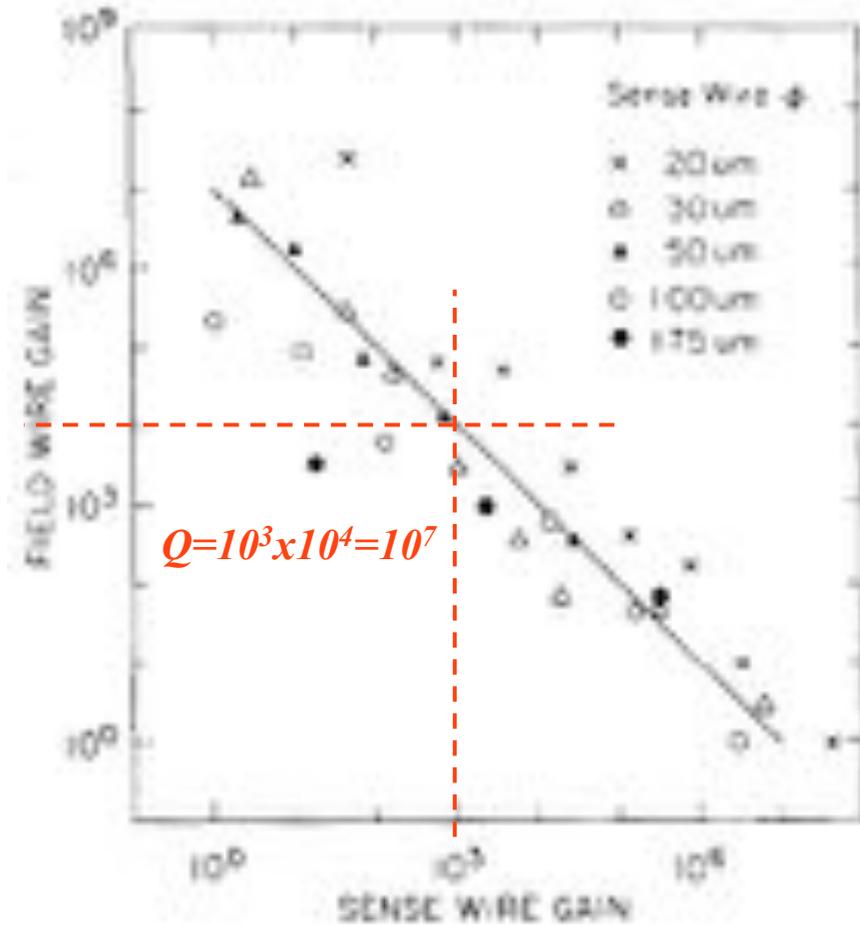
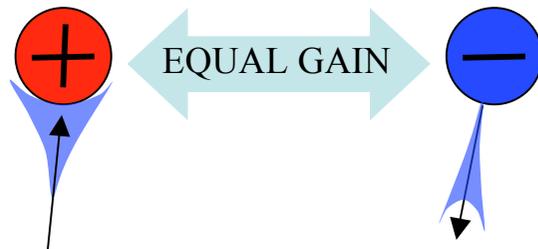
## THE RAETHER LIMIT: MWPC DISCHARGES

MAXIMUM GAIN IN MWPC:  
 PRODUCT OF CATHODE AND ANODE AVALANCHE MULTIPLICATION



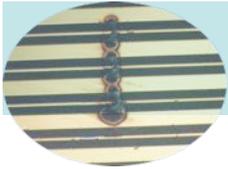
ANODE  
 normal avalanche

CATHODE  
 reverse avalanche



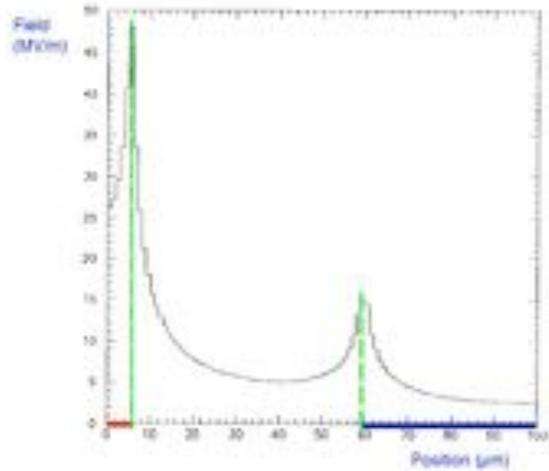
*P. Giubellino et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A245(1986)155*

LIMIT TO CATHODE WIRE DIAMETER

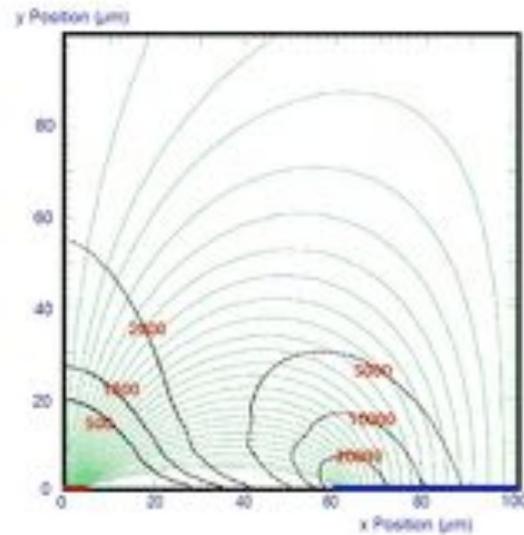


# DISCHARGES IN MICROSTRIP GAS COUNTERS

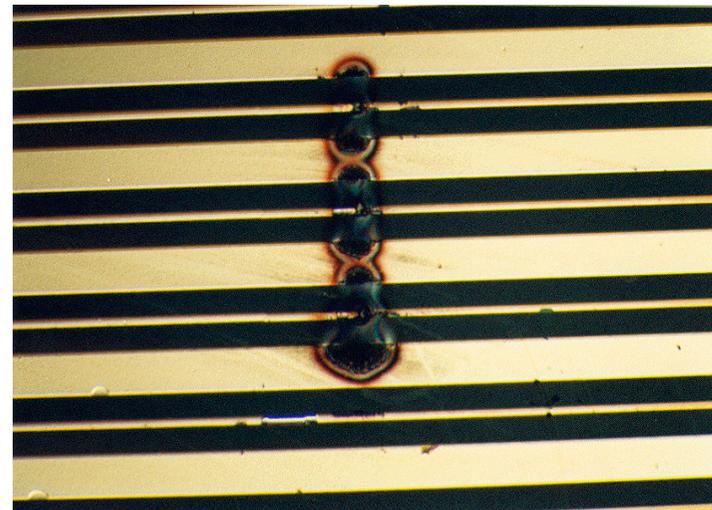
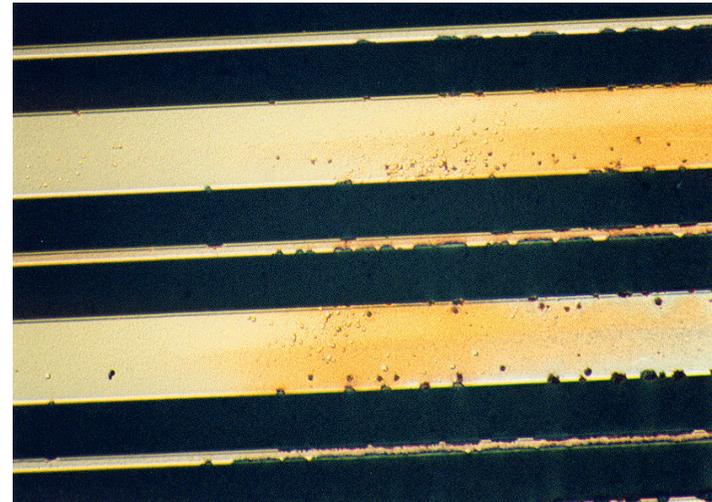
HIGH FIELD ON CATHODE STRIP EDGES: SECONDARY EMISSION



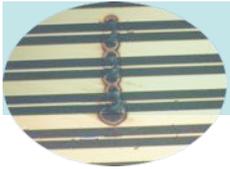
COMPUTED EQUAL GAIN LINES:



DISCHARGE DAMAGES IN MSGC:



*R. Bouclier et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A365(1995)65*



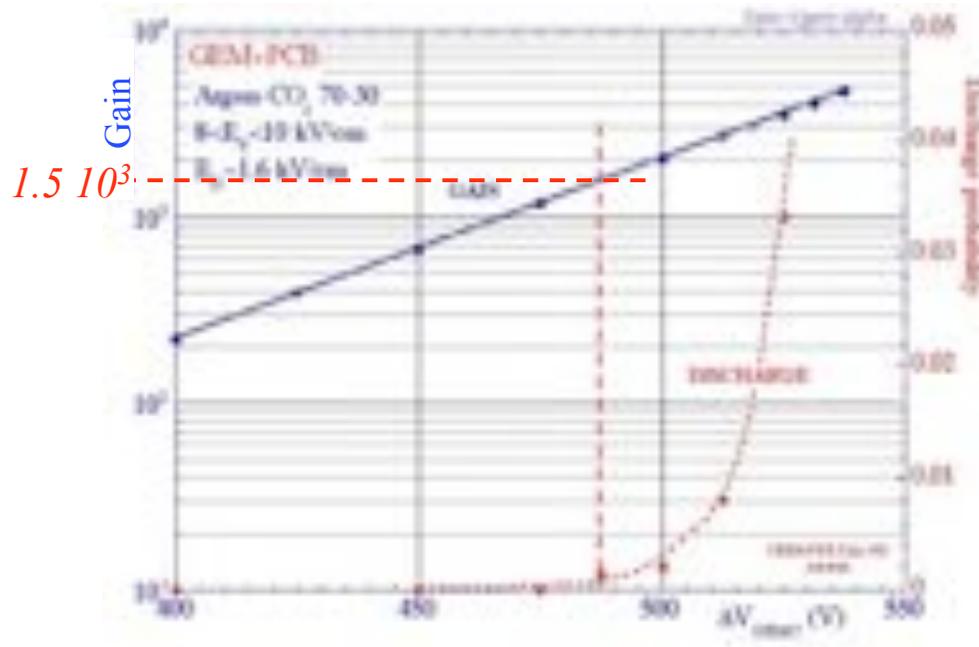
# GAIN AND DISCHARGES IN MPGDs

## TEST PROCEDURE:

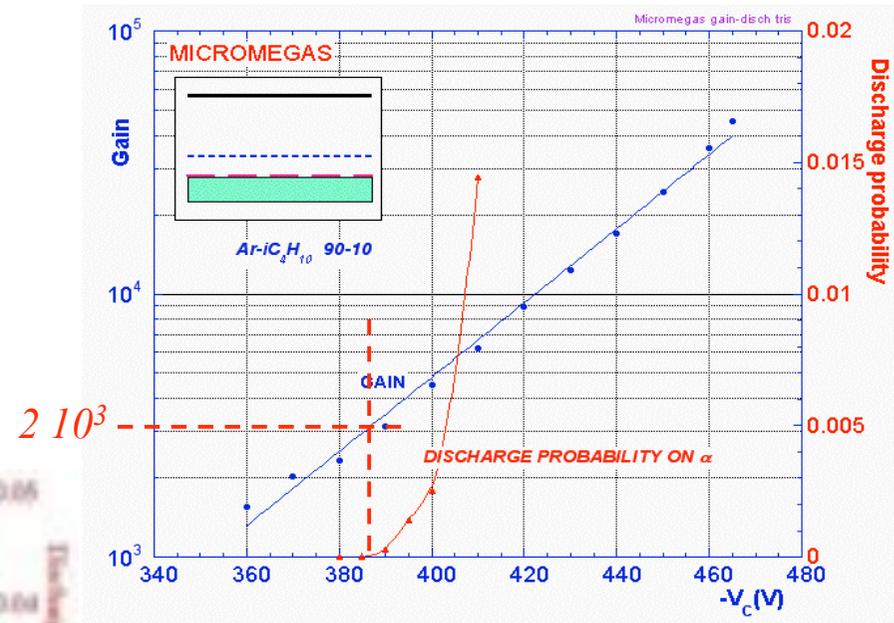
- GAIN VS VOLTAGE ON X-RAYS
- DISCHARGE VOLTAGE WITH INTERNAL HIGHLY IONIZING TRACKS



GEM:



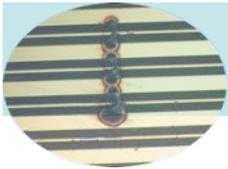
## MICROMEAS:



*A. Bressan et al*  
*Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A424(1999)321*

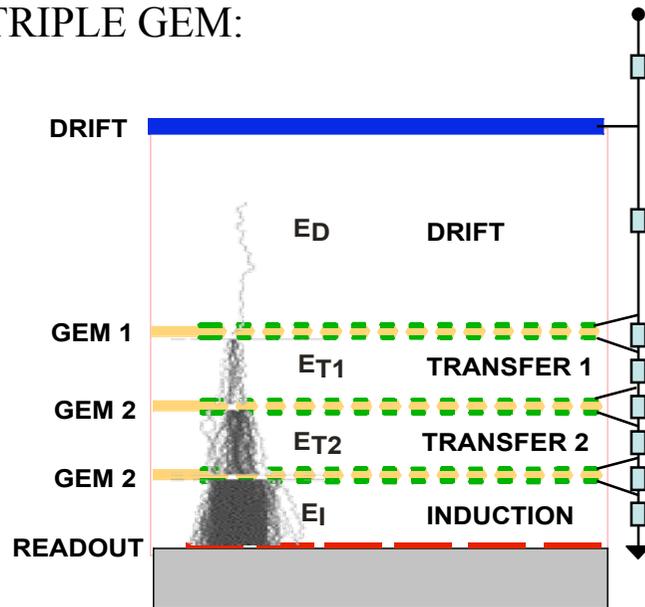
$\Delta E_{\alpha} \sim 500 \text{ keV} \sim 10^4 \text{ e}$

$Q \sim 2 \times 10^7 \text{ e}$

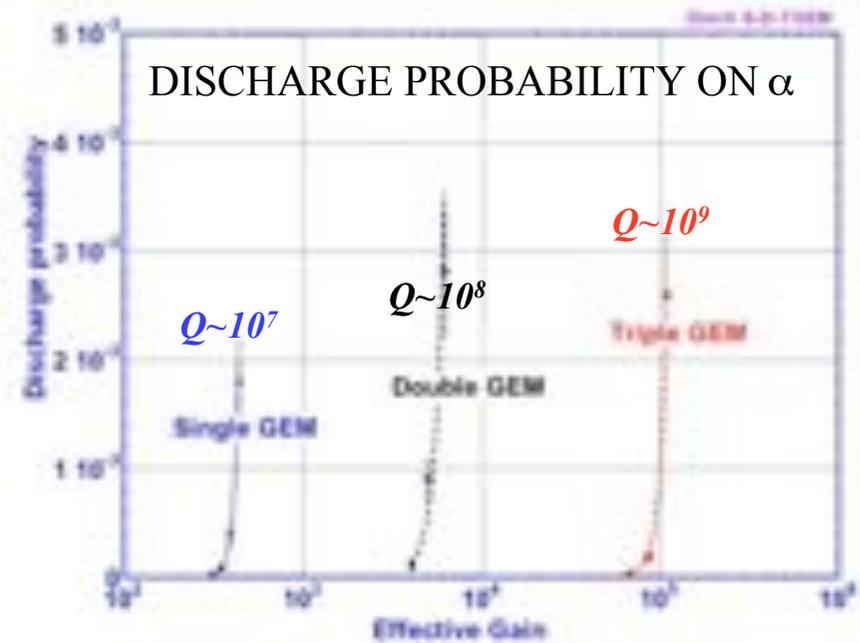
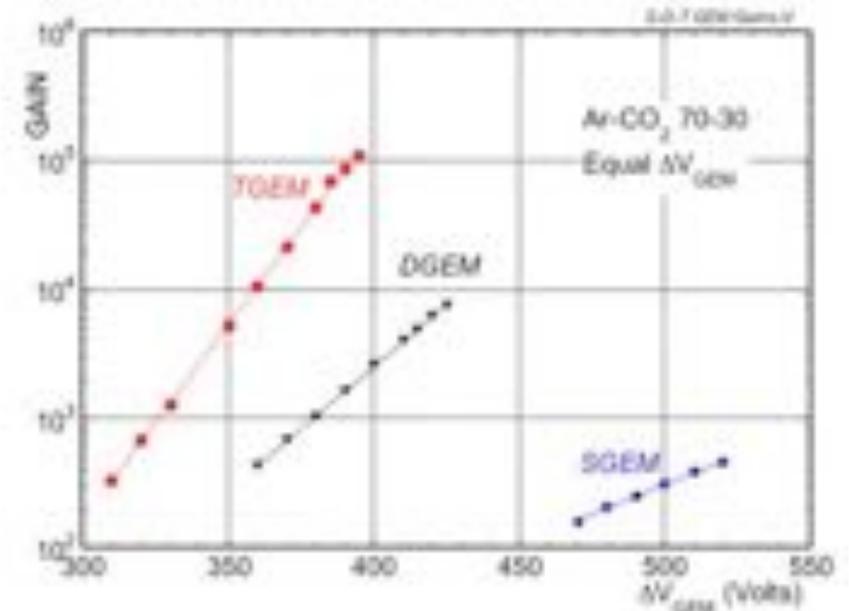


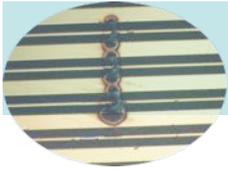
# MULTIGEM GAIN AND DISCHARGES

TRIPLE GEM:



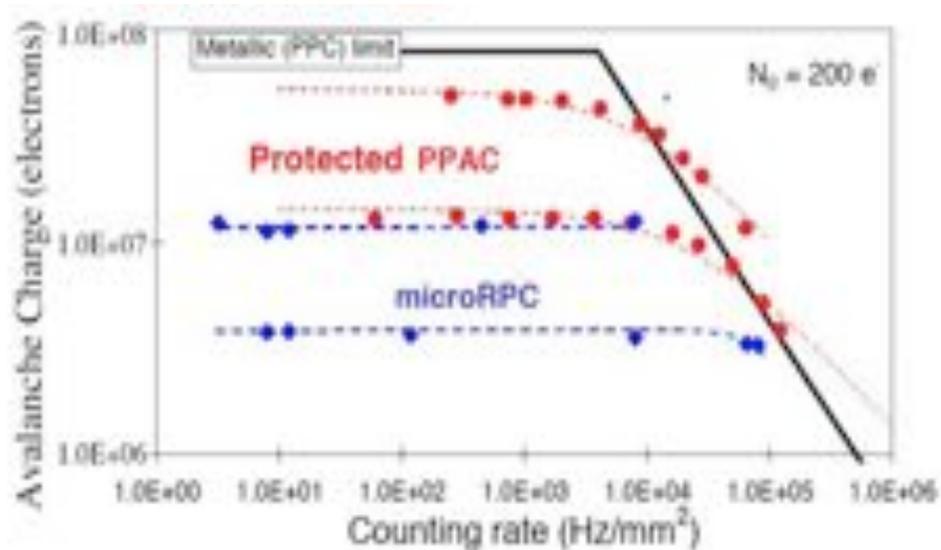
*S. Bachmann et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A479 (2002) 294*





## RATE DEPENDENCE OF MAXIMUM GAIN

PARALLEL PLATE CHAMBERS (RPCs):  
RATE DEPENDENCE OF DISCHARGE VOLTAGE



*P. Fonte et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 431 (1999) 154*

*P. Fonte and V. Peskov, RD51 Note-2009-004*

HOW CAN THE RAETHER LIMIT DEPEND ON RATE?

NAIVE CALCULATION:

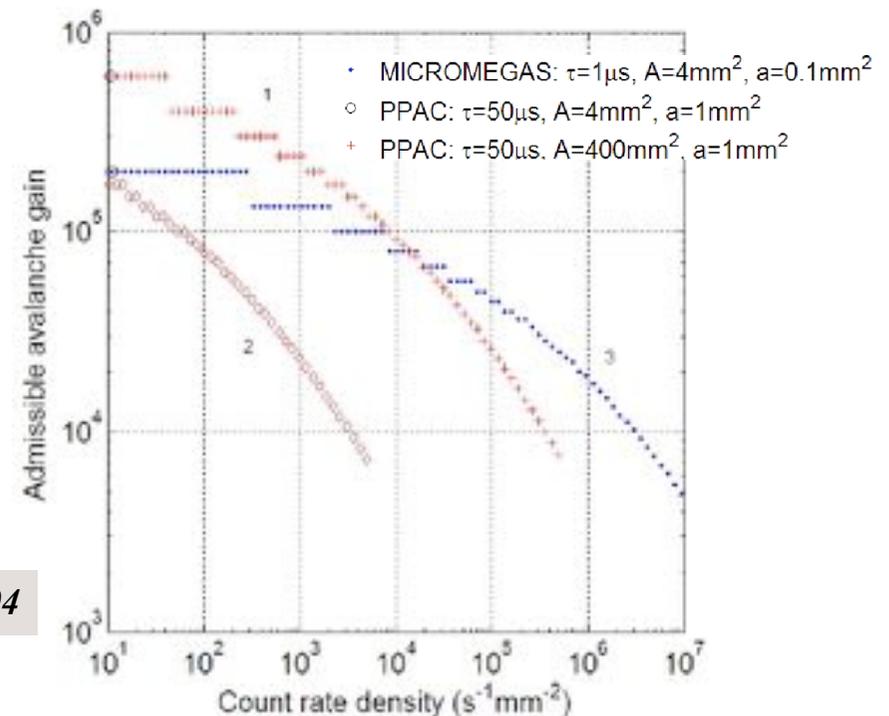
Avalanche size  $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^2$

Ions clearing time  $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$

For  $R=10^5 \text{ Hz mm}^{-2}$ :

Probability of two avalanches overlapping  $\sim 10\%$

(SERIOUS) STATISTICAL CALCULATION OF  
AVALANCHE OVERLAP PROBABILITY:



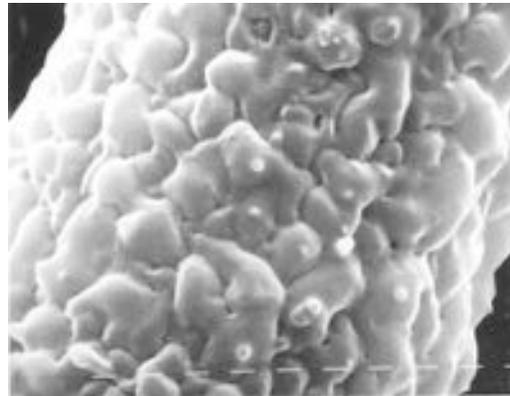


## TIME DEGENERACY OF GASEOUS COUNTERS (AGING)

MWPC SINGLES COUNTING RATE ( $^{55}\text{Fe}$  source)

AFTER IRRADIATION WITH  $\sim 10^7$  e/cm $^2$  ( $^{90}\text{Sr}$   $\beta$  source):

ORGANIC DEPOSITS

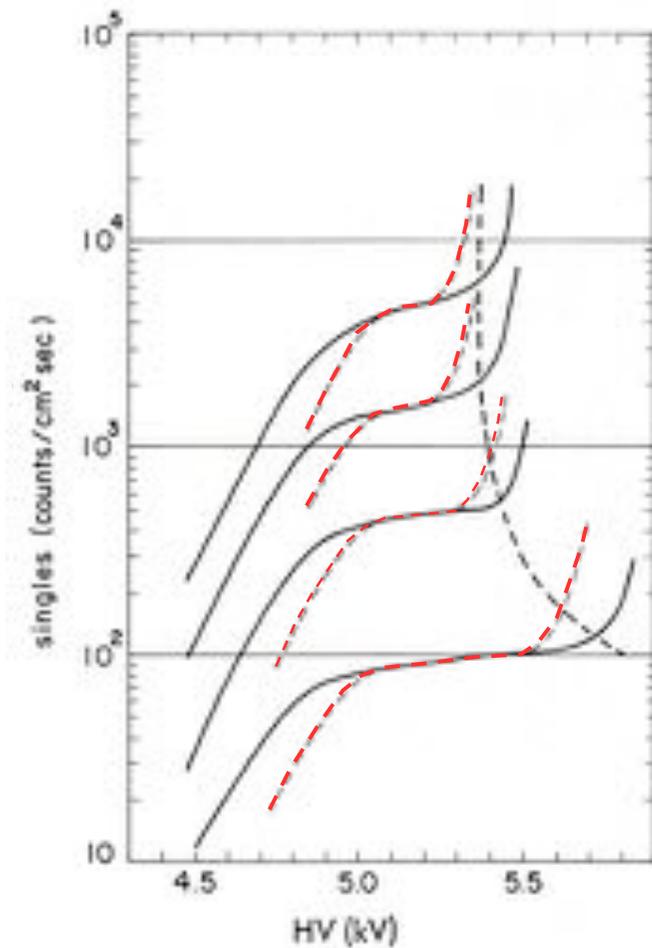


*R. Kotthaus, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A252(1986) 531*

SILICON FILAMENTS  
GROWTH



*M. Binkley et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A515(2003)53*

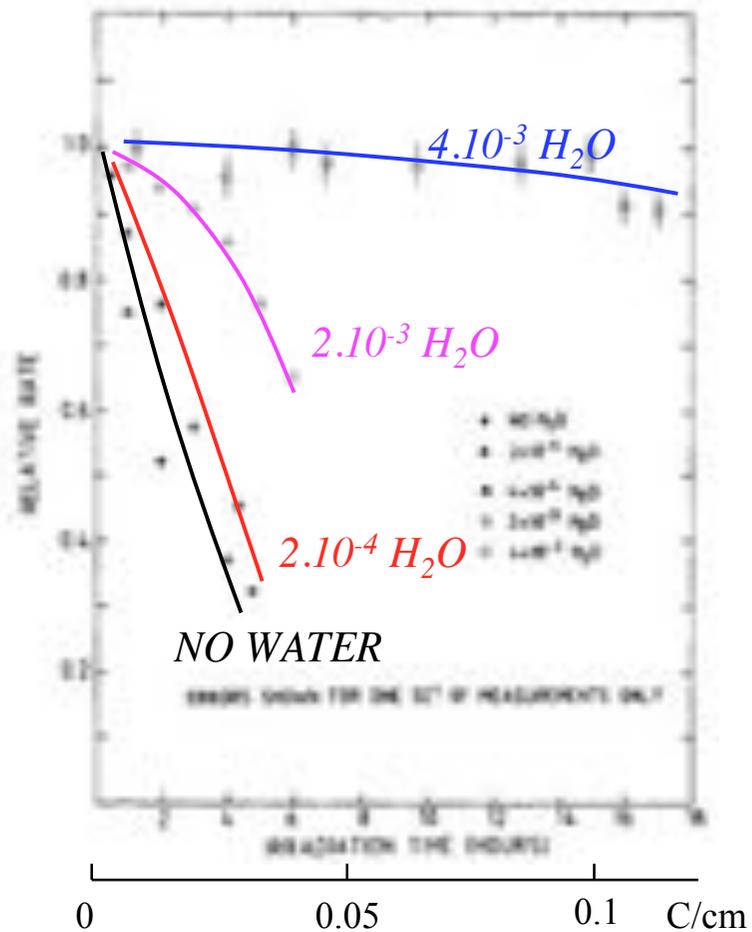


*G. Charpak et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 99 (1972) 279*



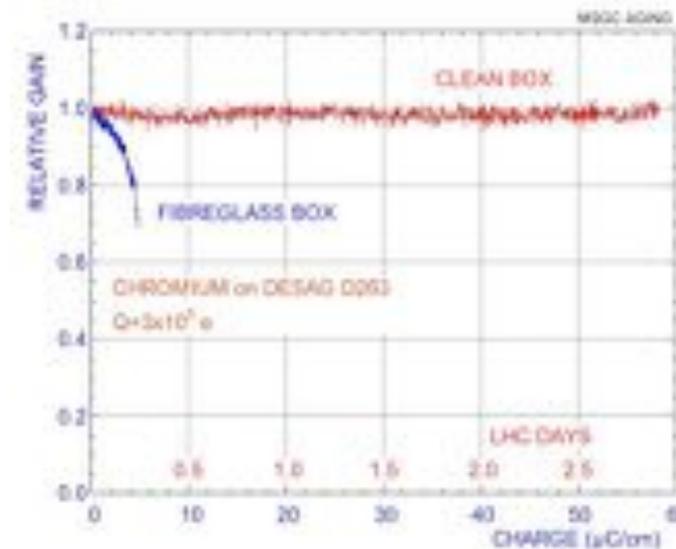
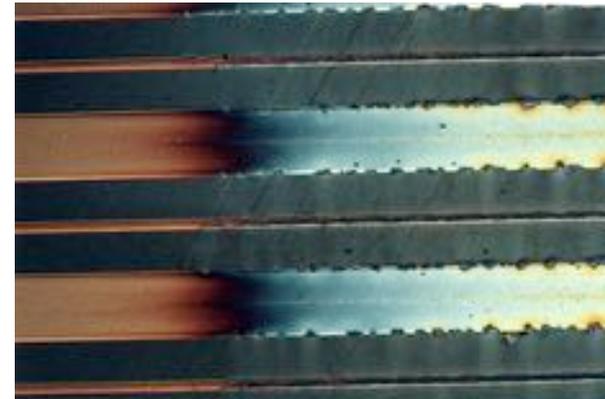
# MWPC AGING: GAIN (EFFICIENCY) REDUCTION

## MWPC AGING (Ar-iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O)



*J.P. De Wulf et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 252 (1986) 443*

## MSGC AGING



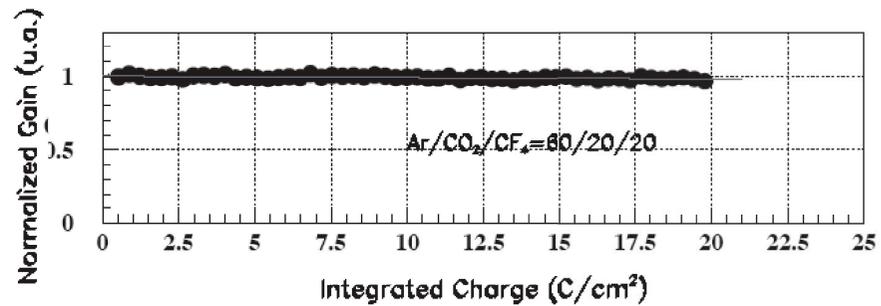
*R. Bouclier et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A348(1994)109*

FOR M=10<sup>4</sup>: 1 C/cm = 10<sup>12</sup> MIPS



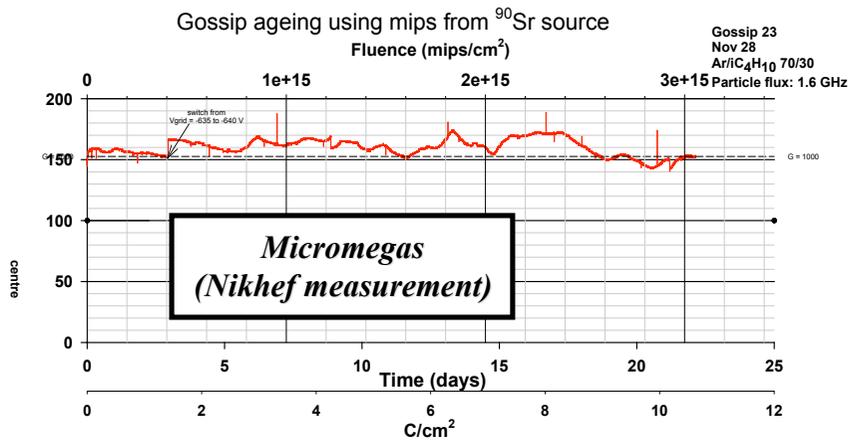
# MPGD RADIATION HARDNESS

GEM :



*M. Alfonsi et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A518(2004)106*

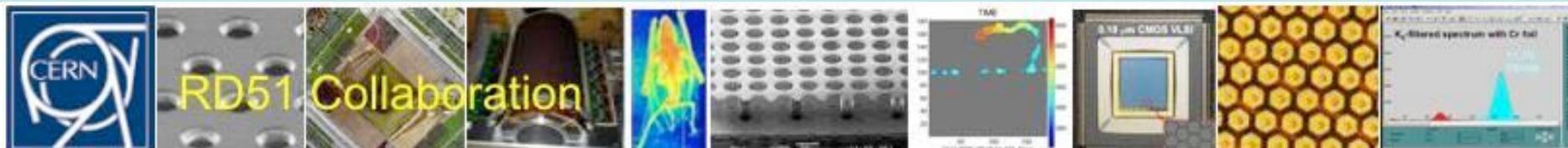
MICROMEGAS :



**20 C cm<sup>-2</sup>**  
**~ 4 10<sup>14</sup> MIPS cm<sup>-2</sup>**

*F. Hartjes, MPGD09 (Crete, 12-15 June 2009)*

## CAN MPGDs BE IMPROVED TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS?



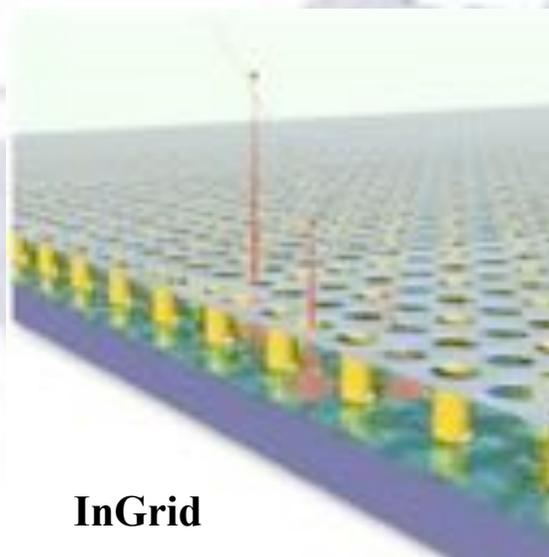
### RD 51

#### Micro Pattern Gas Detectors Development

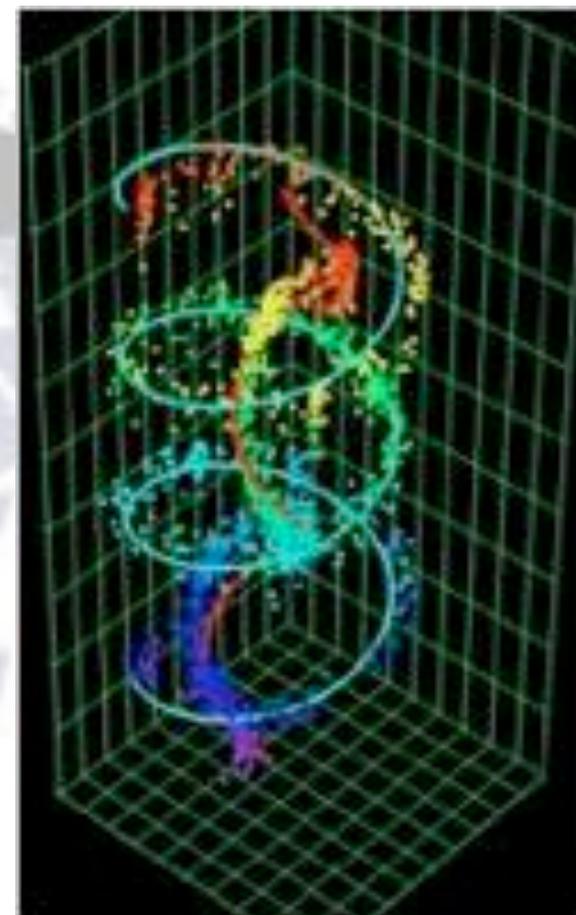
Spokespersons:

Leszek Ropelewski and Maxim Titov

~ 73 INSTITUTES WORLDWIDE, ~ 430 PARTICIPANTS



InGrid



# NEW DIRECTIONS

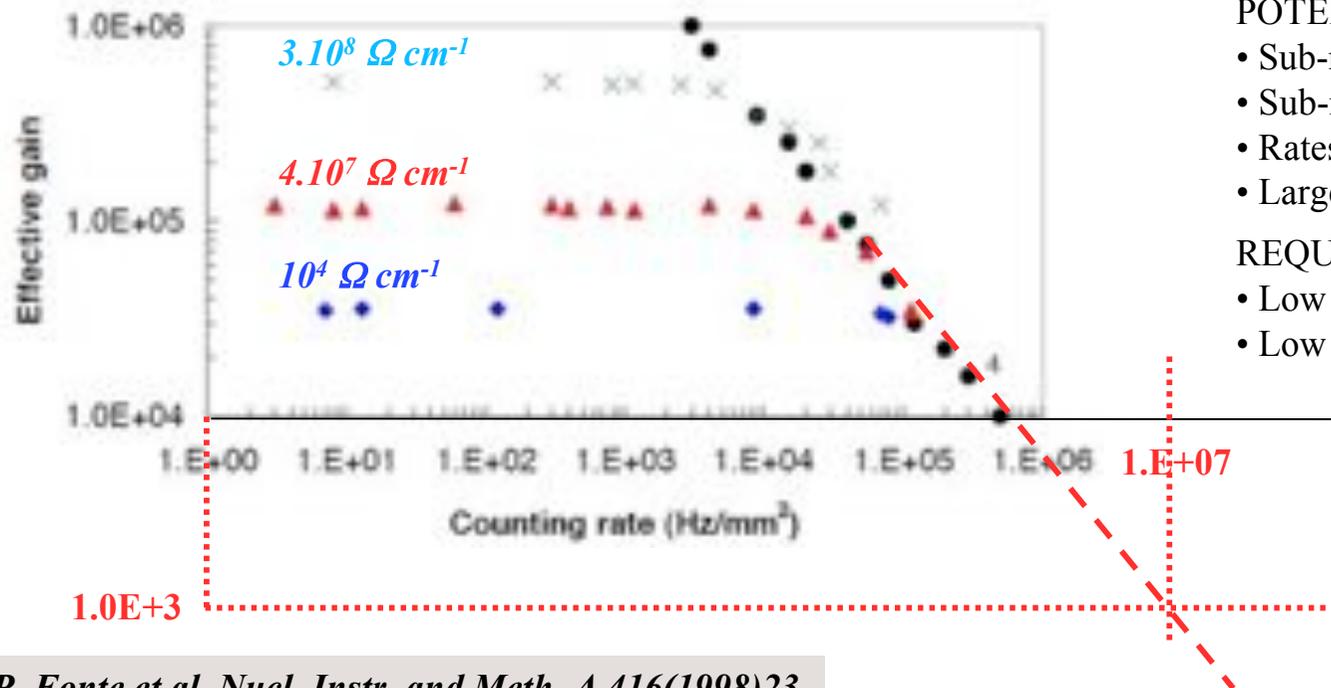
## NARROW GAP, LOW-RESISTIVITY PARALLEL PLATE COUNTERS



SINGLE GAP:



MULTIGAP:



POTENTIALITIES:

- Sub-ns time resolution
- Sub-mm localization
- Rates  $>10^7 \text{ Hz mm}^{-2}$
- Large areas

REQUIREMENTS:

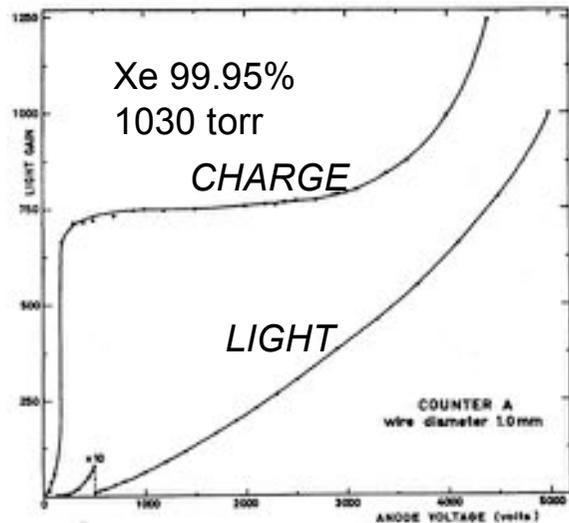
- Low resistivity electrodes
- Low noise fast electronics

*P. Fonte et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 416(1998)23*

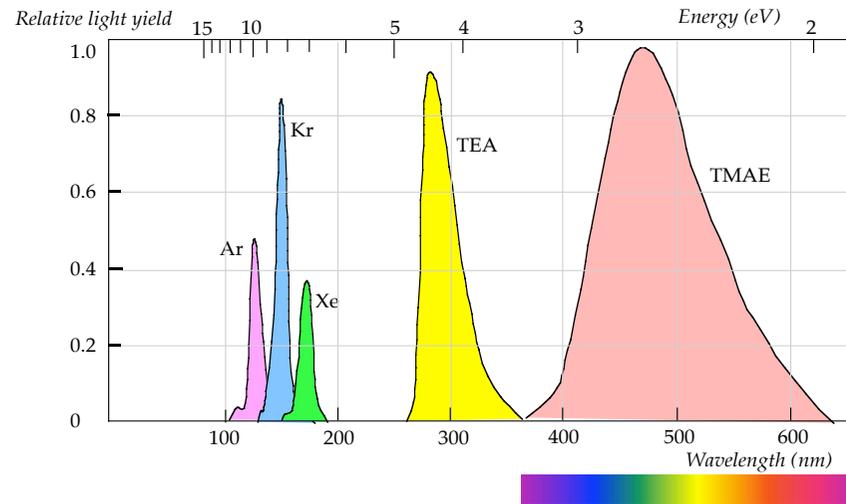
# NEW DIRECTIONS



HIGH FIELD PHOTON EMISSION  
BEFORE CHARGE MULTIPLICATION:



GAS SCINTILLATION SPECTRA  
(PRIMARY AND FIELD-INDUCED):



MAIN APPLICATIONS:

- SCINTILLATING PROPORTIONAL COUNTERS
- IMAGING CHAMBERS
- VERY FAST SCINTILLATION (ns)
- LIGHT EMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE MULTIPLICATION

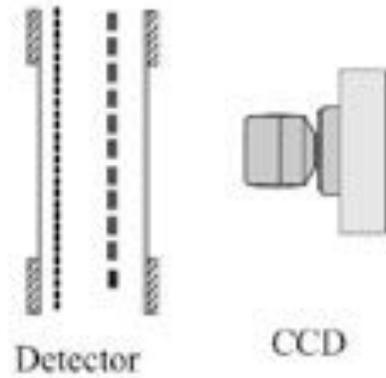
*A.J.P.L. Policarpo et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 102(1972)337*

*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*

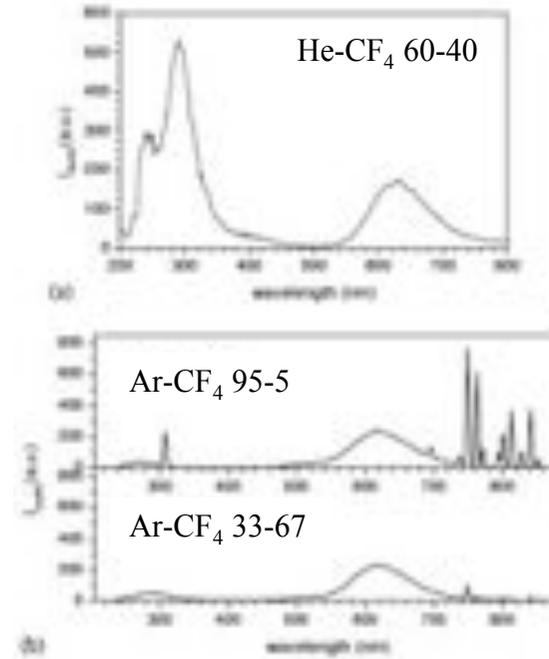
# NEW DIRECTIONS



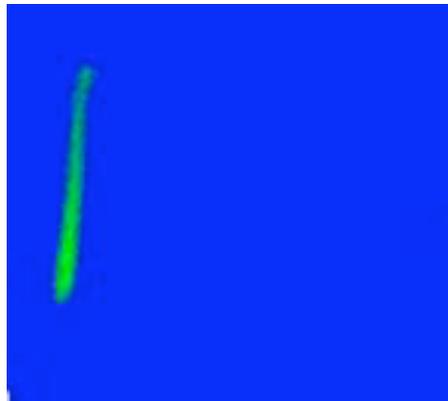
OPTICAL GEM:



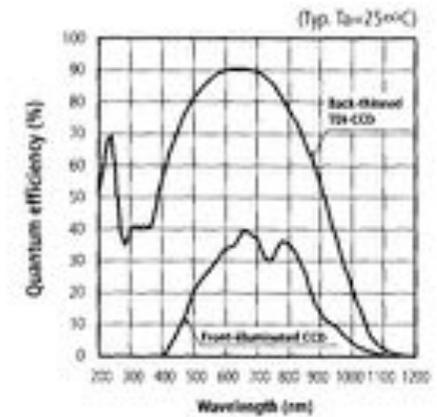
EMISSION SPECTRA:



*F.A.F. Fraga et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A504(2003)88*



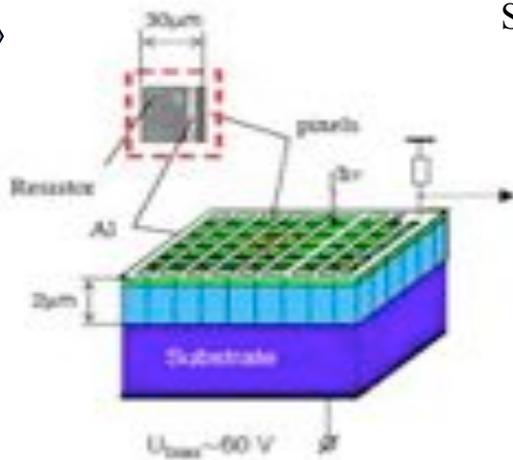
TYPICAL CCD SENSITIVITY:



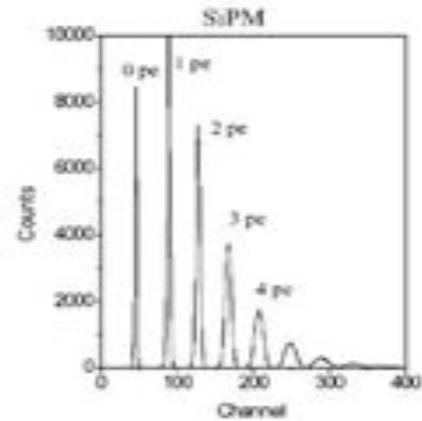
*S.T.G. Fetal et al,  
Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A581 (2007) 202*

# NEW DIRECTIONS

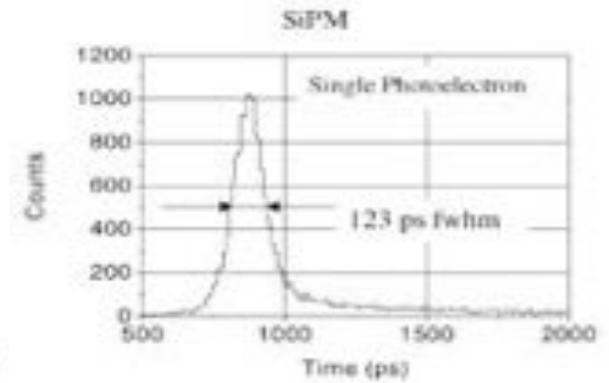
## SILICON PHOTOMULTIPLIERS:



## SINGLE PHOTON SENSITIVITY:



## TIME RESOLUTION:



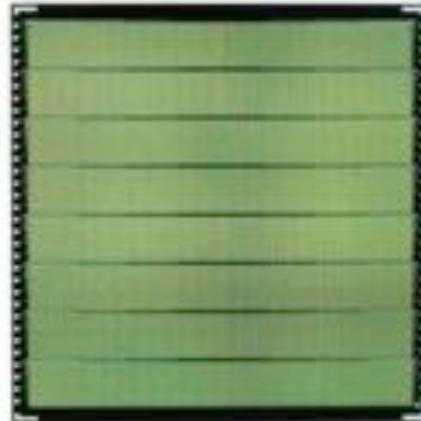
*P. Buzhan et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 504(2003)48*

## SIZE MATTERS:

1 mm<sup>2</sup>



13x13 mm<sup>2</sup>:



*A. Del Guerra et al, Nucl. Instr. and Meth, A617 (2010)223*

*Fabio Sauli - EDIT 2011*

