

LD2309 – FY23: μ RWELL-PICOSEC - Development of Fast Timing Detector based on Resistive Micro Well Detector

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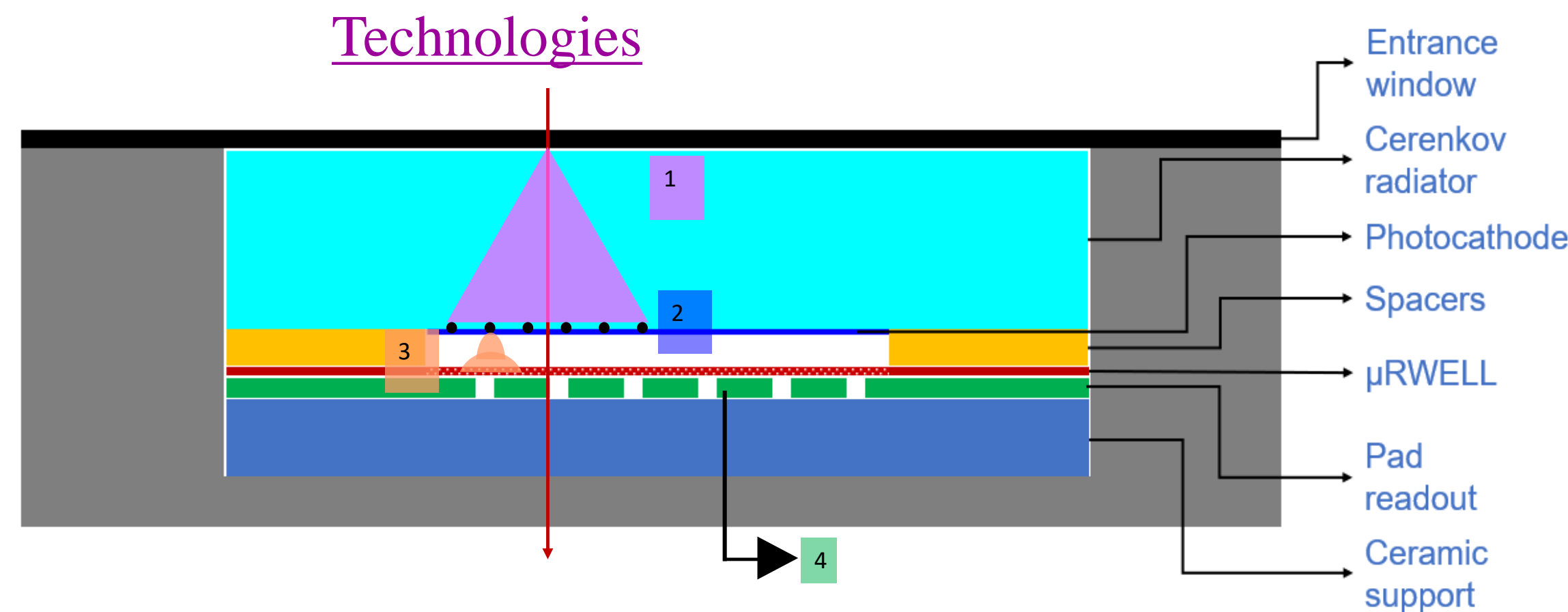
Introduction

μ RWELL-PICOSEC: LDRD R&D Goals

	Time of Flight (TOF) detectors			Photocathodes for Cerenkov detectors			
	MRPCs	AC-LGAD	μ PICOSEC	SIPMs	MCP-PMTs	LAPPDs	μ PICOSEC
Time resolution (ps)	20 - 70 ✓	20 ✓	25 ✓	< 100	< 100	50 ✓	50 ✓
Rate (MHz / cm ²)	0.05 *	N/A	> 1 ✓	> 1 *	1 *	0.3 - 1 ✓	< 1 ✓
Position resolution (mm)	< 10 *	0.030 ✓ (claim)	< 1 mm ✓	> 1 *	1 *	0.3 - 1 ✓	< 1 ✓
Performance in high B-field	Yes	Yes	Yes ✓	Yes	Limited	Limited	Yes ✓
Module size	20 × 20 cm ² ✓	N/A	20 × 20 cm ² ✓				
Cost (\$ M / m ²)	0.2 - 0.4 ✓	High *	0.2 - 0.4 ✓	0.8 - 1 *	> 1 *	0.8 - 1 *	0.2 - 0.4 ✓

Technologies

1. Cerenkov photons in radiator
2. Photoelectrons in photocathode
3. Pre-amplification in 200 μ m gas
3. μ RWELL amplification
4. Collection of electronic signal



Concept of μ PICOSEC: Fast timing gaseous detector based on μ RWELL amplification

Cerenkov photons: by relativistic charged particle \rightarrow prompt photons i.e., time resolution.

Photoelectrons: convert the photons into electrons, at same position in $z \rightarrow$ timing resolution

Pre-amplification: 1st electrons amplification in high electric field in $\sim 200 \mu$ m gas volume

Amplification: 2nd amplification in μ RWELL structure high electric field (40 kV/cm)

Electronic Signal: Collection of the induced charges on pick up pad electrode.

Cerenkov radiators & Photocathodes

Radiator: Magnesium Fluoride (MgF₂)

Transparency in vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) but low photon yield & large Cerenkov angle = poor spatial information \rightarrow Will investigate alternative materials:



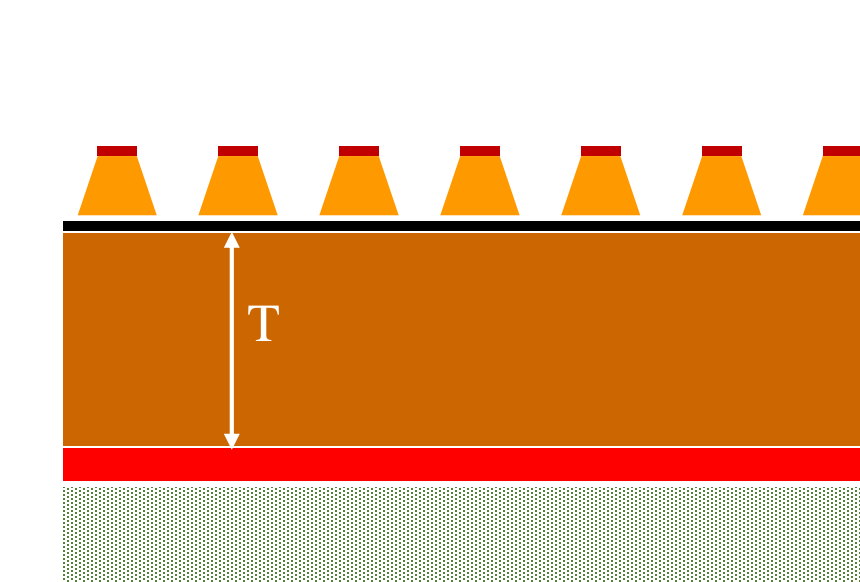
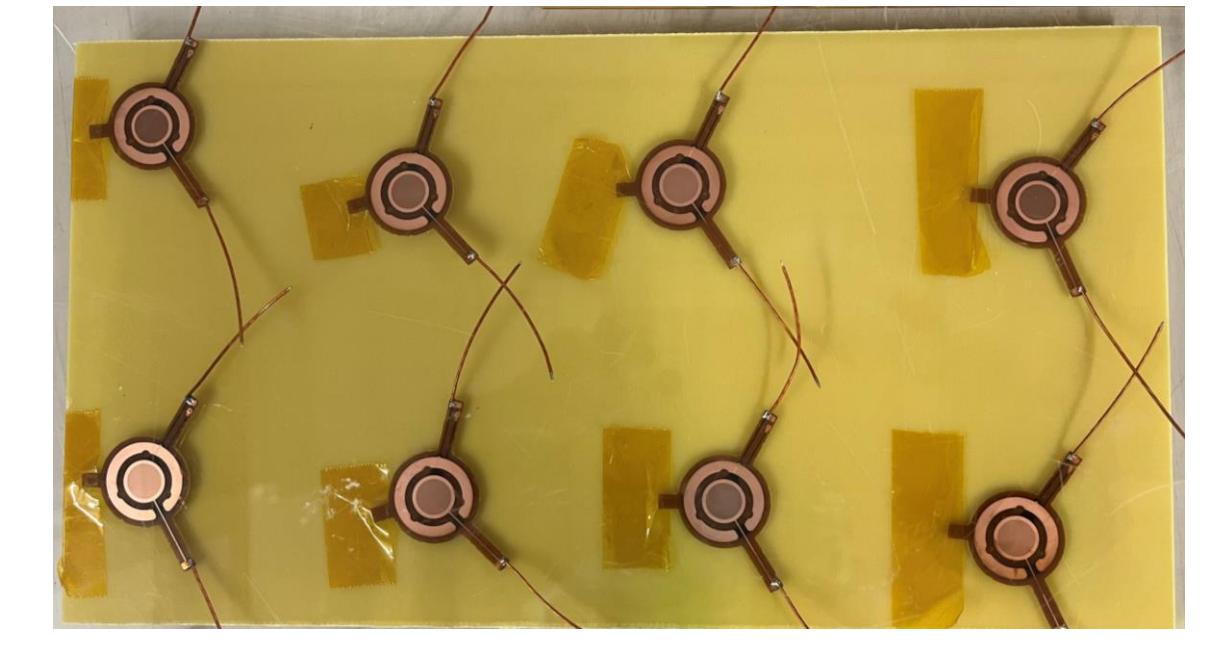
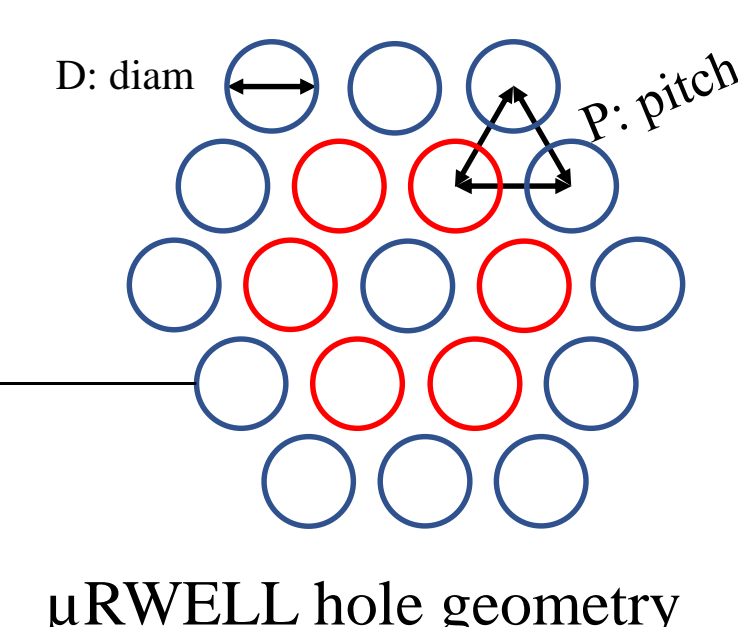
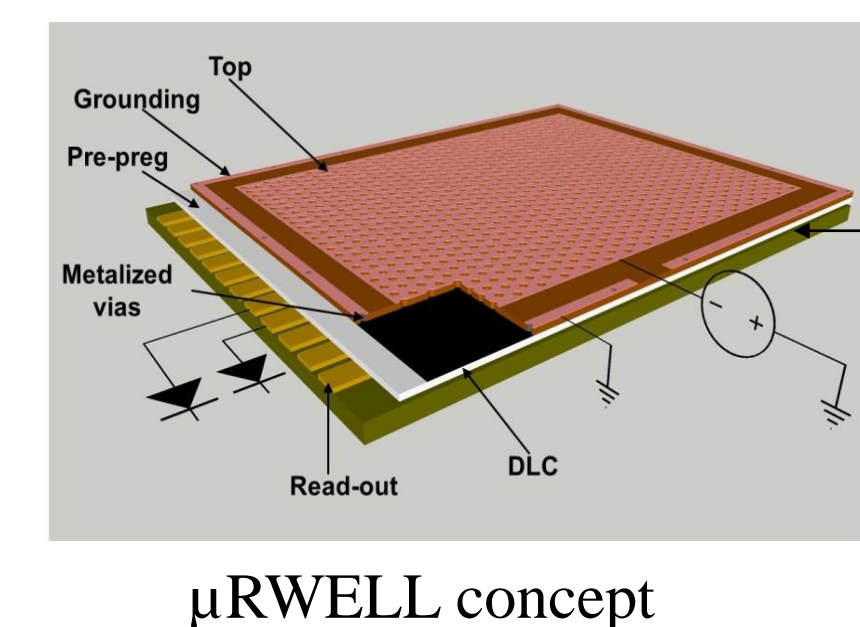
Photocathode: Cesium Iodide (CsI)

High quantum efficiency (QE) in vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) region which is most radiated by any radiator medium but Sensitivity to water and to Ion bombardment (IBF) of CsI is challenging for high rate

\rightarrow Investigating alternative materials with similar QE:

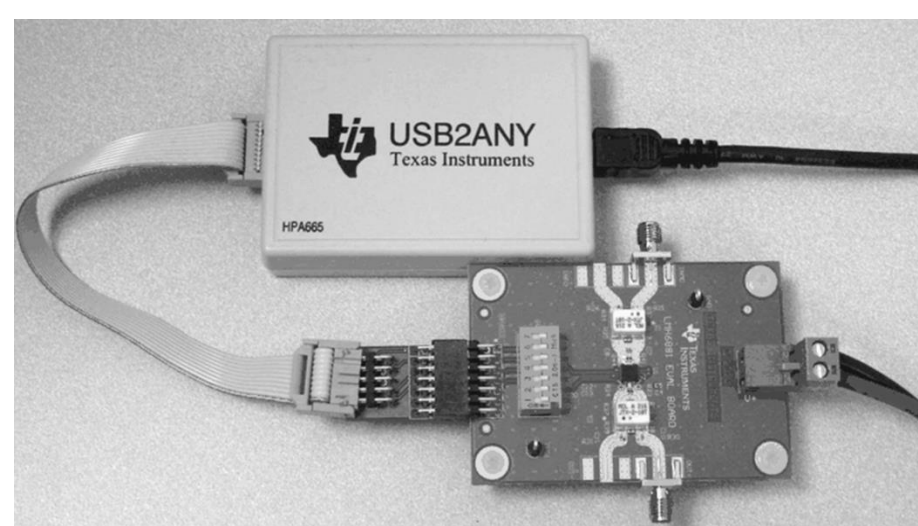
- Candidates are B4C, DLC and Nano diamond (ND)
- Radiation hardness and unsensitivity to humid condition

μ RWELL foil: amplification device



Nomenclature of μ RWELL-PICOSEC prototype: T150-P140-D70
(Kapton thickness) T = 150 μ m
(Hole pitch) P = 150 μ m
(Holes Outer Diam) D = 70 μ m

Multi-channel Readout & DAQ

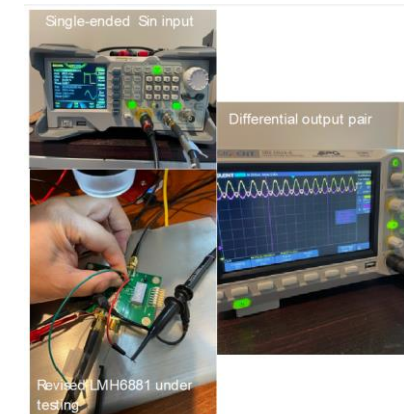


LMH6881: Programmable differential amplifiers



CAEN FERS-5203: 64-ch Pico-TDC

- Provide 64 TDC channels :
- ~ 7 ps RMS timing resolution
- LVDS input differential signals
- 3.5 Gbits/s Optical ethernet bus



Test of the LMH6881 evaluation board (Wenze Xi)

Lab test of single channel prototypes



Rohde & Schwarz, RTP164B

High performance oscilloscope:

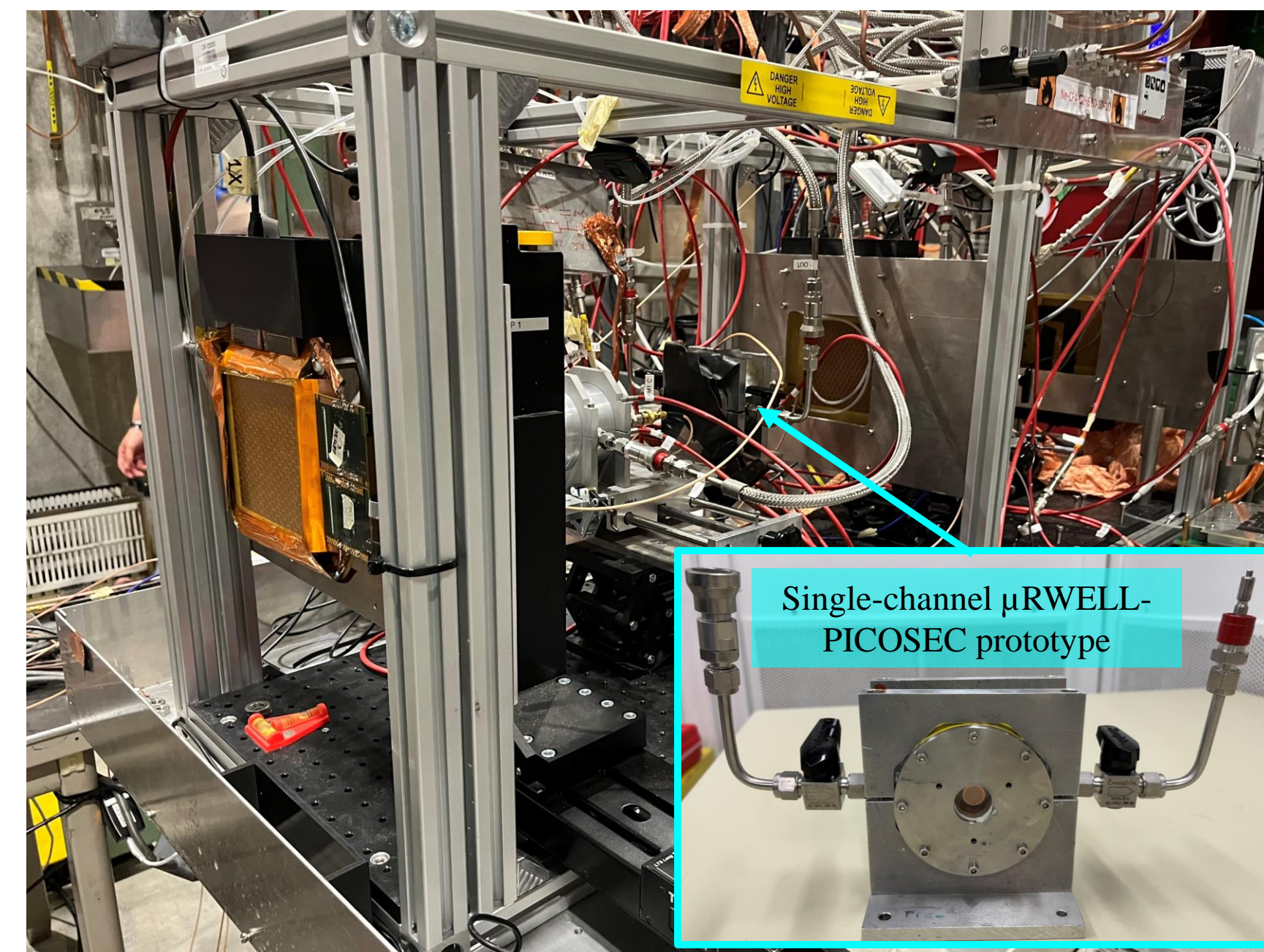
- 2 × 16 GHz bandwidth channels for sub-ps timing resolution
- 40 GSamples/s & 16 bits measurement precision

Alternative options

- Multi channel digitizer SAMPIC (D. Breton, CEA Saclay)
- Multi-channel custom-made pre-amplifier (M. Kovacic, U. of Zagreb)

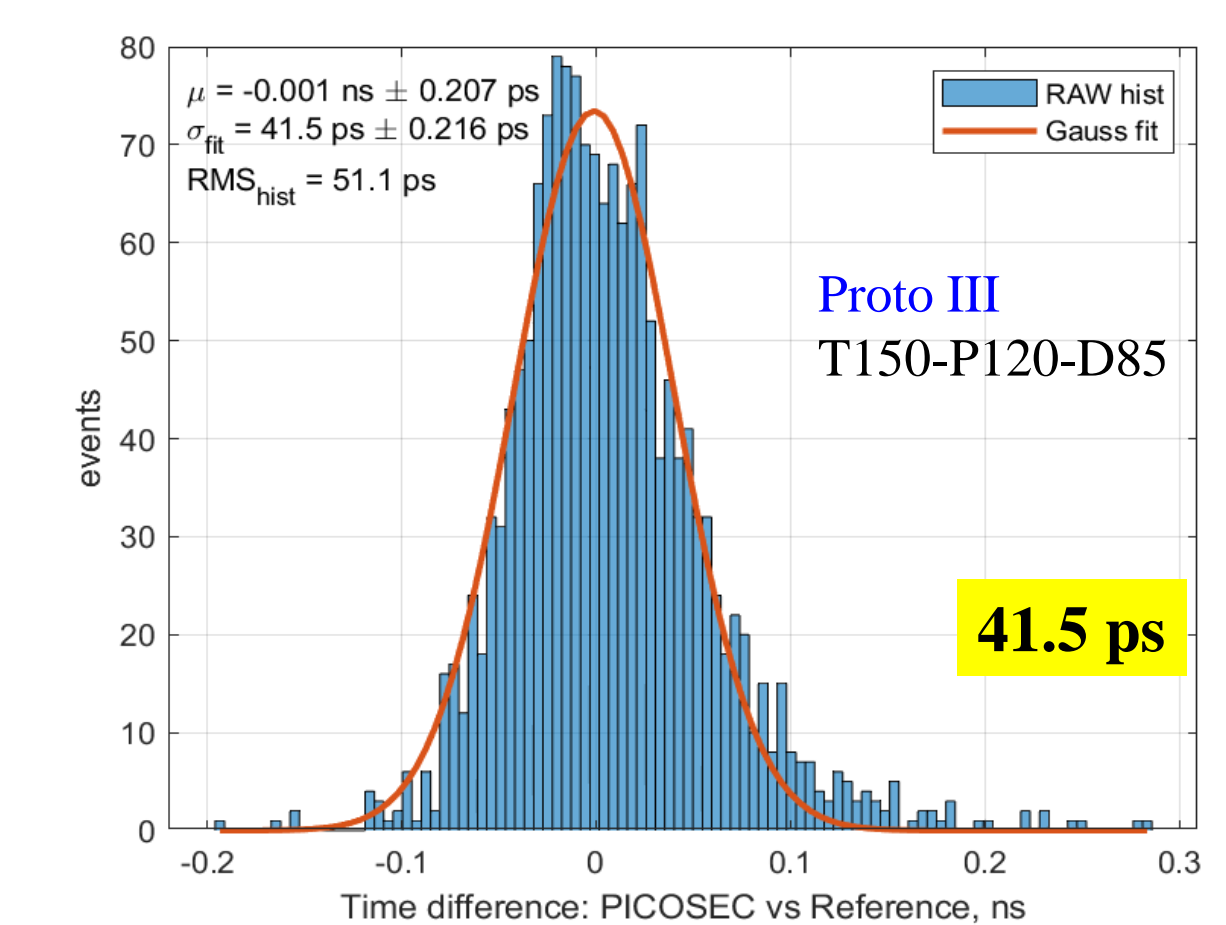
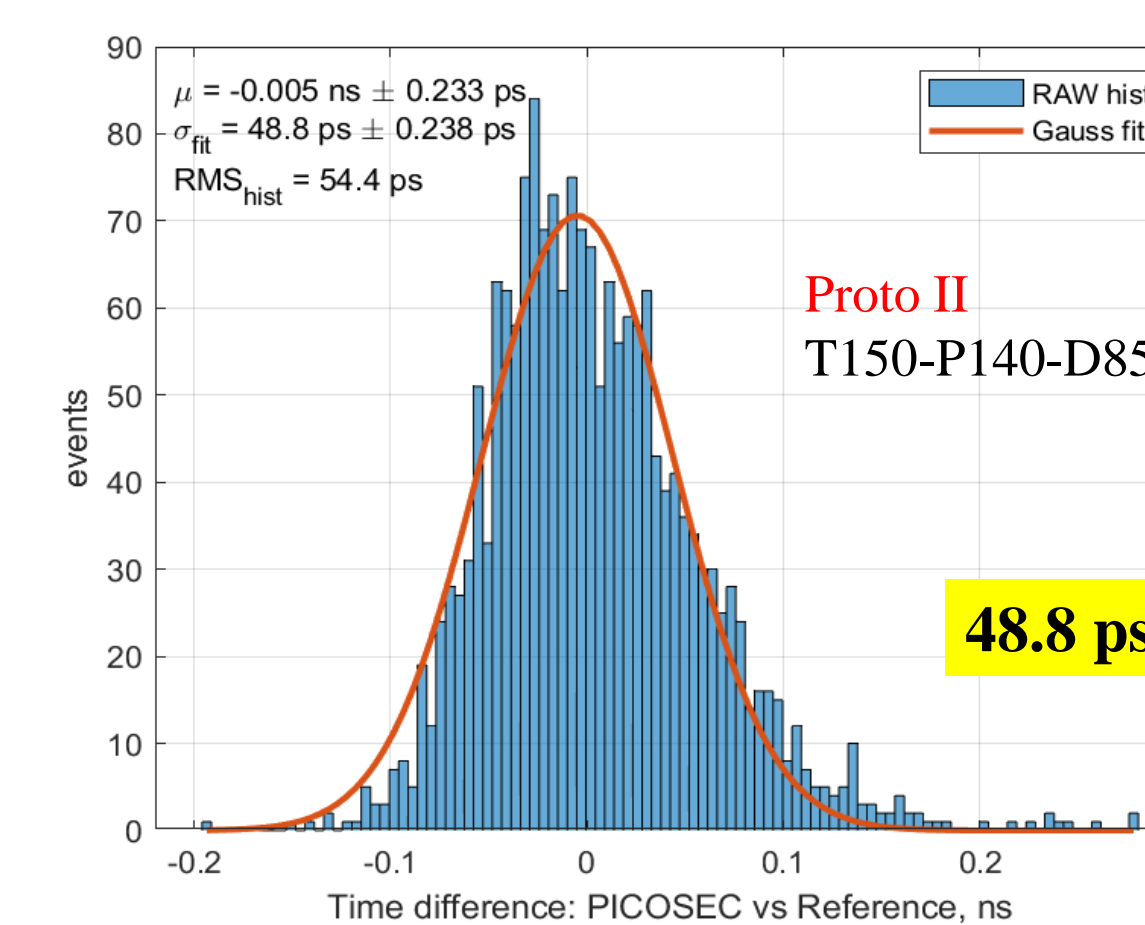
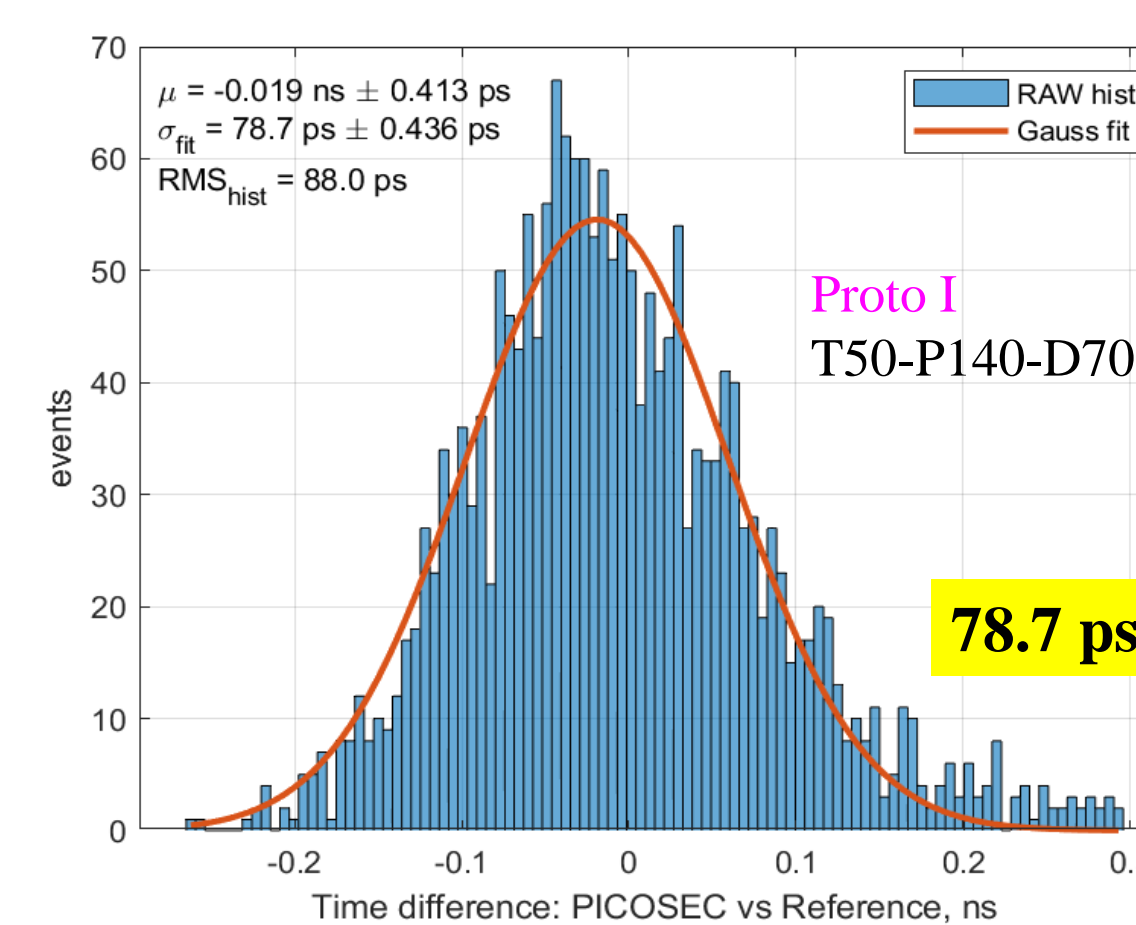
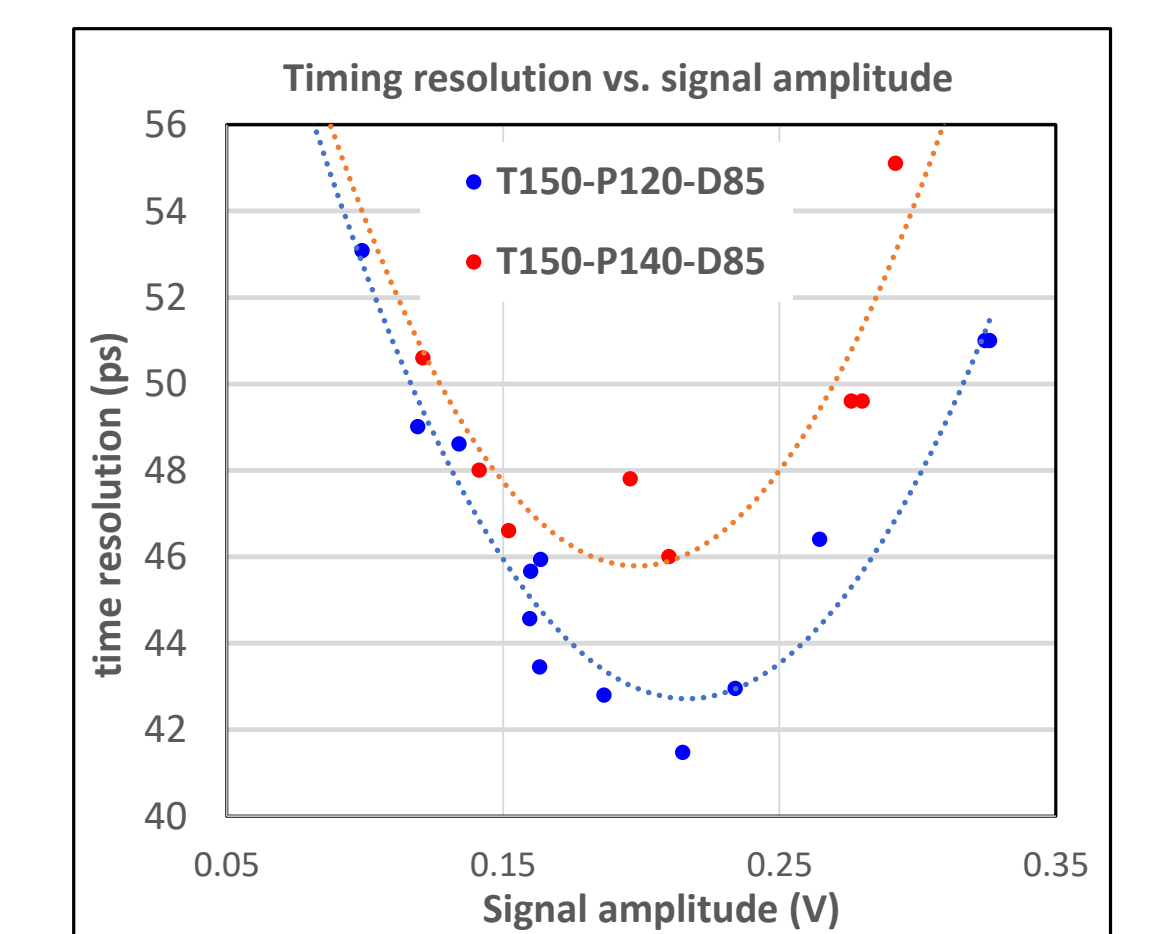
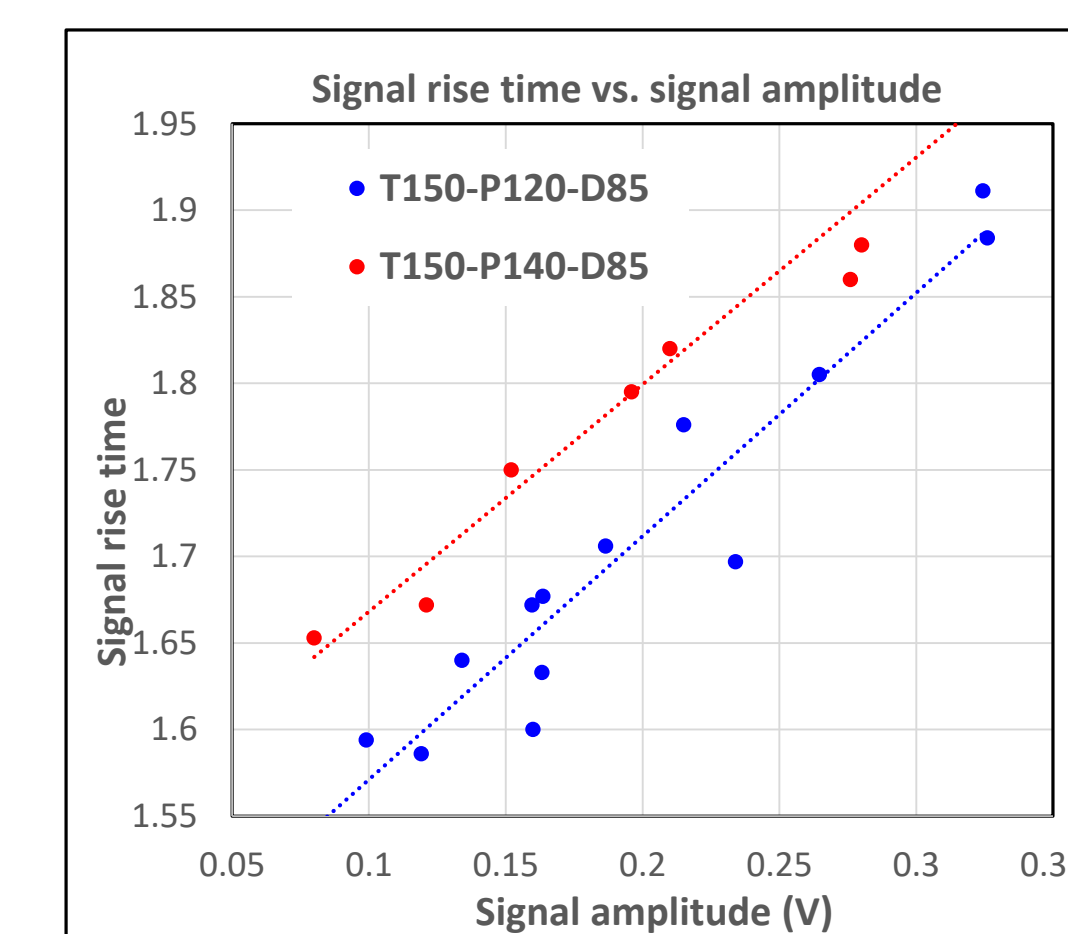
Test beam @ CERN & Preliminary results

MM-PICOSEC Coll. Test beam setup @ CERN (July 2023)



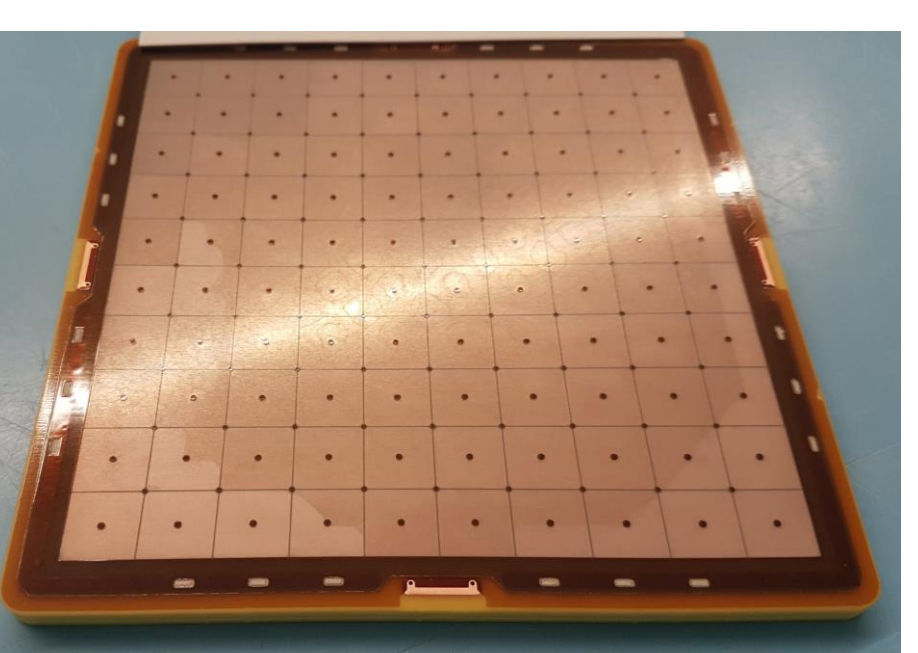
Single-channel μ RWELL-PICOSEC prototype

- Join the PICOSEC Coll. 2 test beam campaigns @ CERN in July 2023 & Aug. -Sept. 2023
- Several single-channel μ RWELL-PICOSEC prototypes with different parameters were tested
- HV scan on both the cathode (pre-amplification) and anode (μ RWELL amplification)
- Signal rise time and time resolution as function of signal amplitude
- μ RWELL-PICOSEC K150-H120-85-65 shows best time resolution of 41.5 ps



What's next? – Large μ RWELL-PICOSEC prototype & Optimization of timing performance

Multi-pad PICOSEC prototypes (Micromegas & μ RWELL)

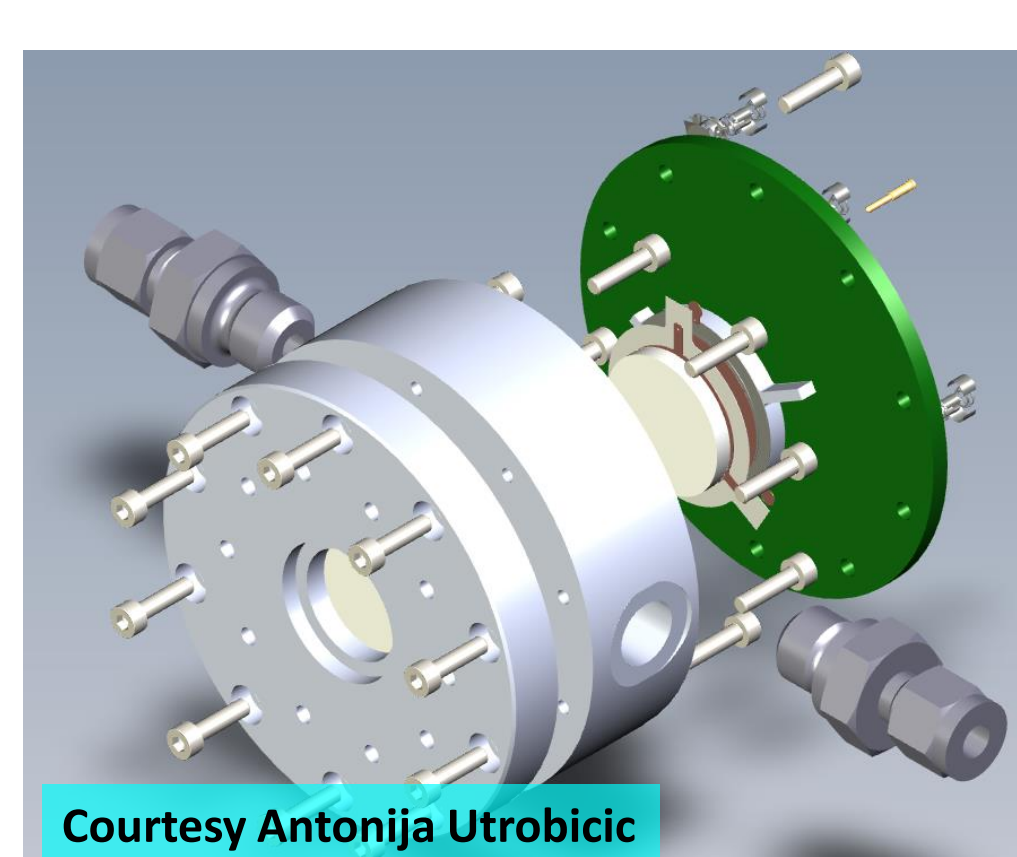


- 100-pad μ RWELL-PICOSEC & MM-PICOSEC prototypes
- Parameters based on single-channel prototypes studies
- Mechanical housing fabricated in the JLab machine shop
- Same housing for MM-PICOSEC & μ RWELL-PICOSEC
- Multi-channel readout PCB interface board under development
- MM-PICOSEC used as reference detector
- Large prototypes will be tested in beam at CERN in FY24

PICOSEC test bench setup @ RD&I Detector Lab

- We will set up PICOSEC test bench in RD&I MPGD lab EEL126
- Gas mixture system Ne-C₂H₁₀-CF₄ (80-10-10) & Vacuum pump
- High bandwidth oscilloscope & low noise amplifier (CIVIDEC)
- LED & laser sources for single photon detection measurement
- Telescope with GEM trackers & MCP-PMT timing reference

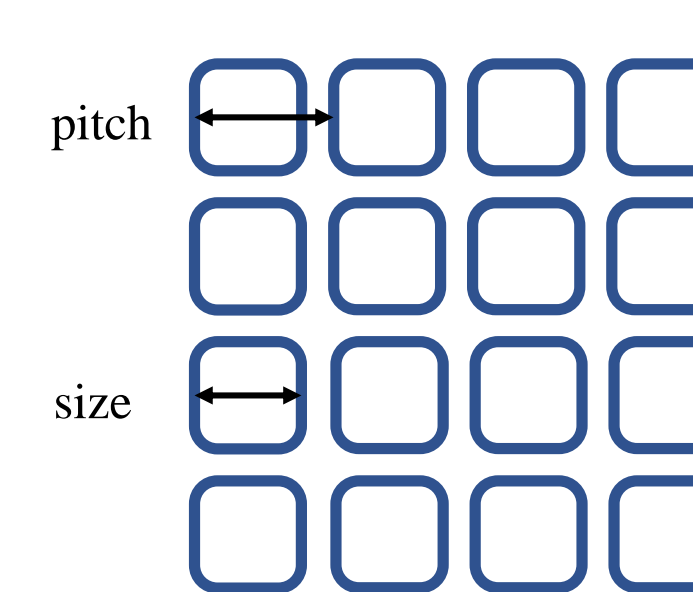
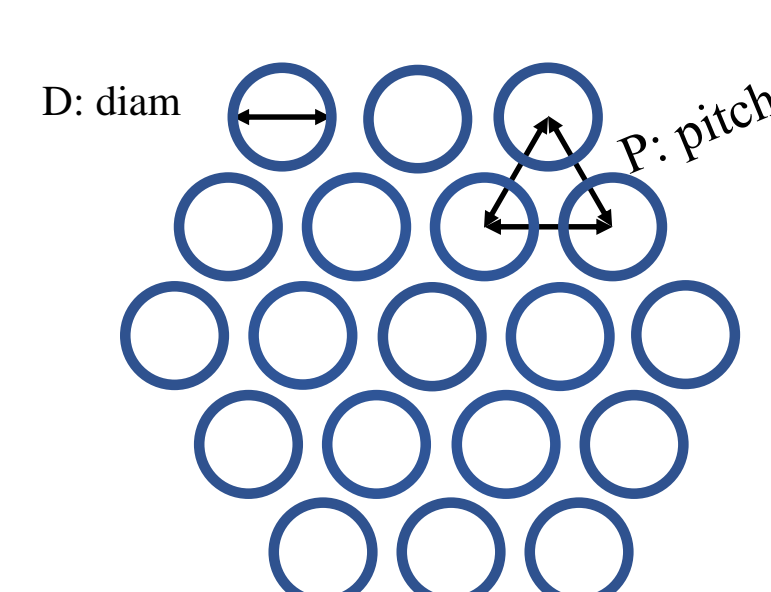
New mechanical housing for single-channel μ RWELL-PICOSEC prototype



Courtesy Antonija Utrobicic

- Minimize external source of noise (i.e. grounding, cables pick-up antenna ...)
- Makes it easier to quickly exchange prototypes (replacement of μ RWELL-PCBs, photocathodes) during beam test

New μ RWELL-PICOSEC prototypes with various holes geometries



Minimize capacitance and time resolution: Minimize μ RWELL Cu-to-holes ratio

- Square holes vs. round holes
- Pitch vs. hole diameter, different hole diameters
- Increase Kapton thickness between μ RWELL and pick-up pad electrode

Summary & Perspectives

- The progress on single-channel μ RWELL-PICOSEC for fast timing has been encouraging for the Year 1 of the LDRD program
- Timing of 41.5 ps was achieved in beam test and the performance is expected to be improved with some design modifications
- In Year 2, we will extend the development to large multi-channel μ RWELL-PICOSEC prototypes based on the performances results from with single-channel & the development of the associated multi-channel readout & DAQ
- We will complete the setup of μ RWELL-PICOSEC test bench in the RD&I MPGD lab in EEL126 for prototype characterisation
- We plan to present the results at international conferences and publish in peer-reviewed paper by the end of Year 2
- We will seek funding opportunities to continue the R&D on μ RWELL-PICOSEC technologies beyond the LDRD program

Acknowledgement:

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