

High Rate Proton- and Neutron Irradiation of a 15mm Drift tube Chamber

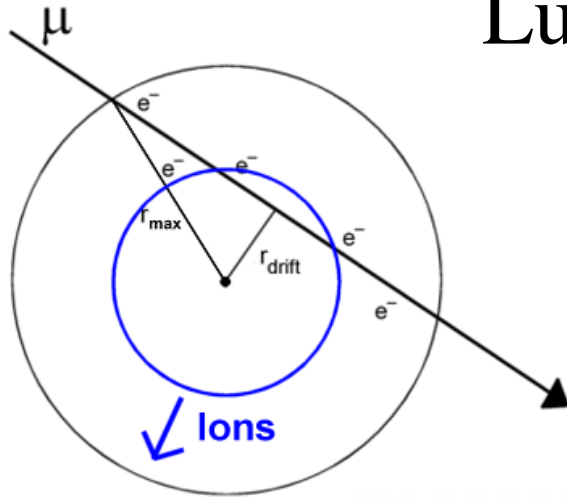
A. Zibell, O. Biebel, J. Bortfeldt,
R. Hertenberger, A. Ruschke, C. Schmitt,
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

B. Bittner, J. Dubbert, H. Kroha, S. Ott, P. Schwegler
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München

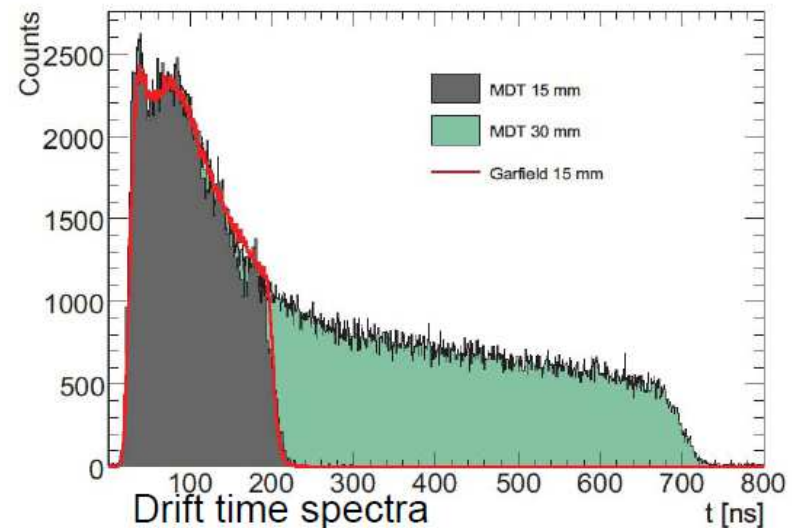
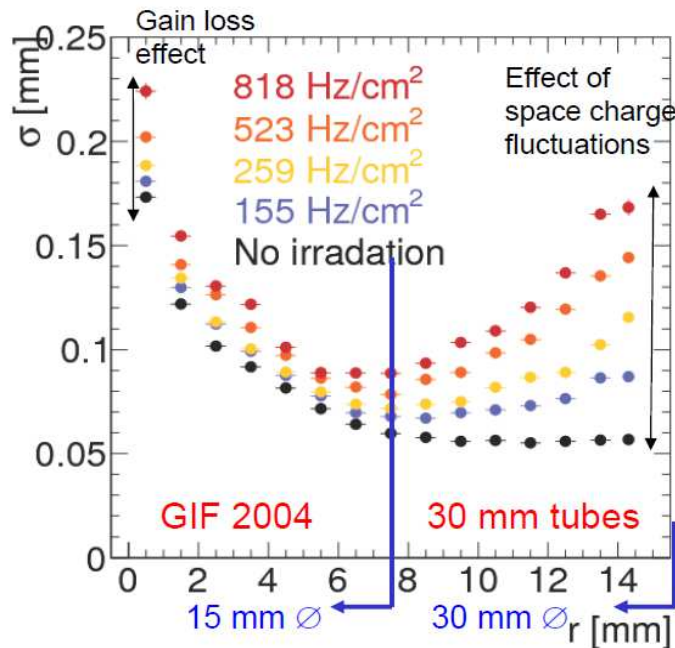
DPG Frühjahrstagung 2012, Göttingen



Optimized Drift Tube Geometry for High Luminosity LHC



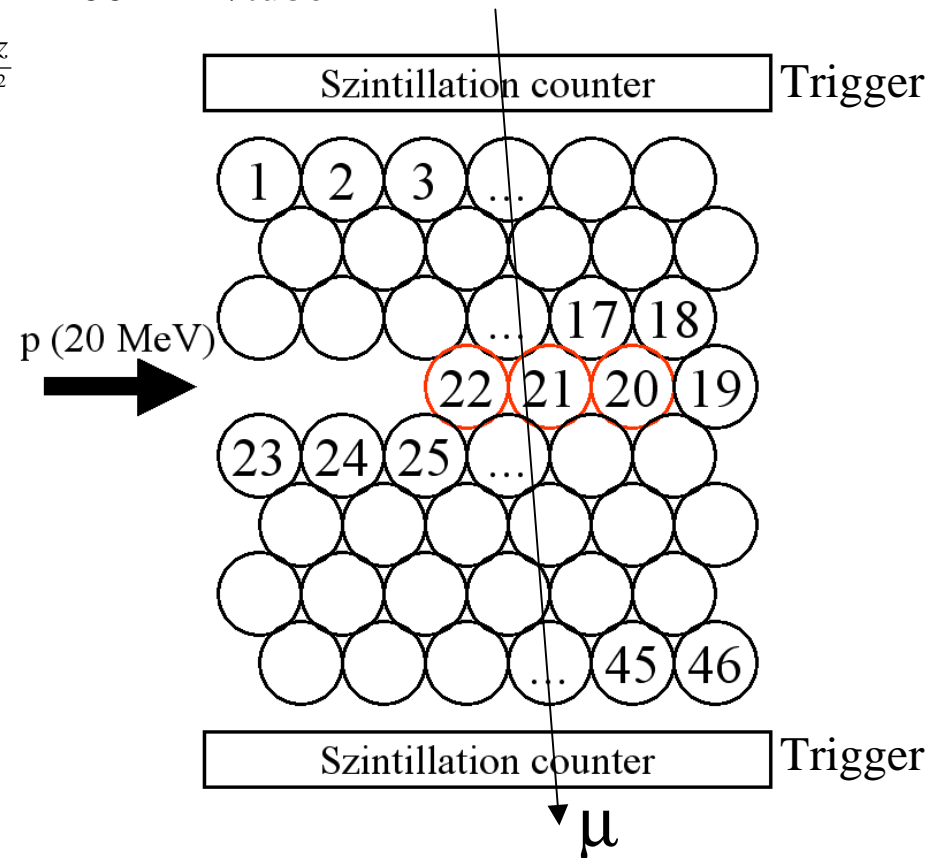
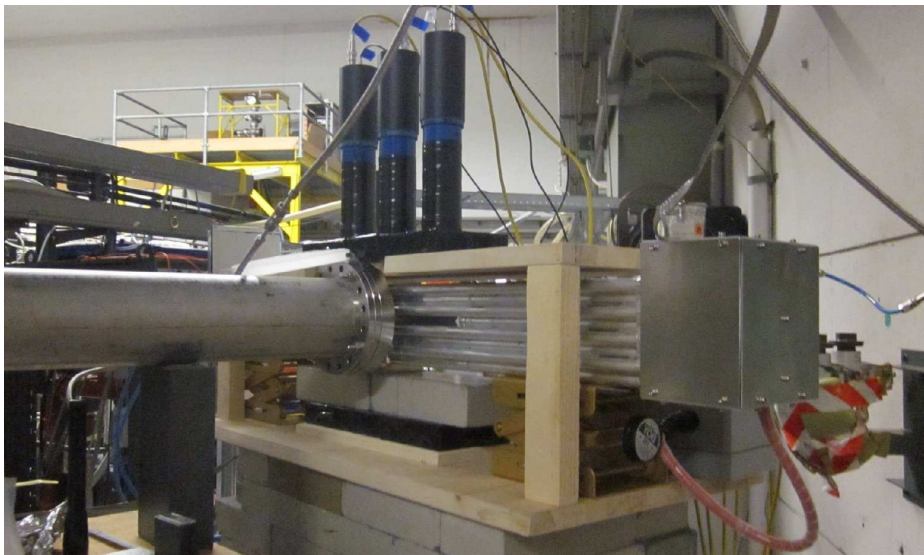
15mm tubes	30mm tubes
$D_{\text{anode}} = 50 \mu\text{m}$	
$U = 2730 \text{ V}$	$U = 3080 \text{ V}$
Ar:CO ₂ 93:7	
3000 mbar	
$t_{\text{max}} \cong 180 \text{ ns}$	$t_{\text{max}} \cong 700 \text{ ns}$
$t_{\text{Ion}} \cong 1 \text{ ms}$	$t_{\text{Ion}} \cong 4 \text{ ms}$



Well Localized 20 MeV Proton Irradiation at Garching Tandem Accelerator

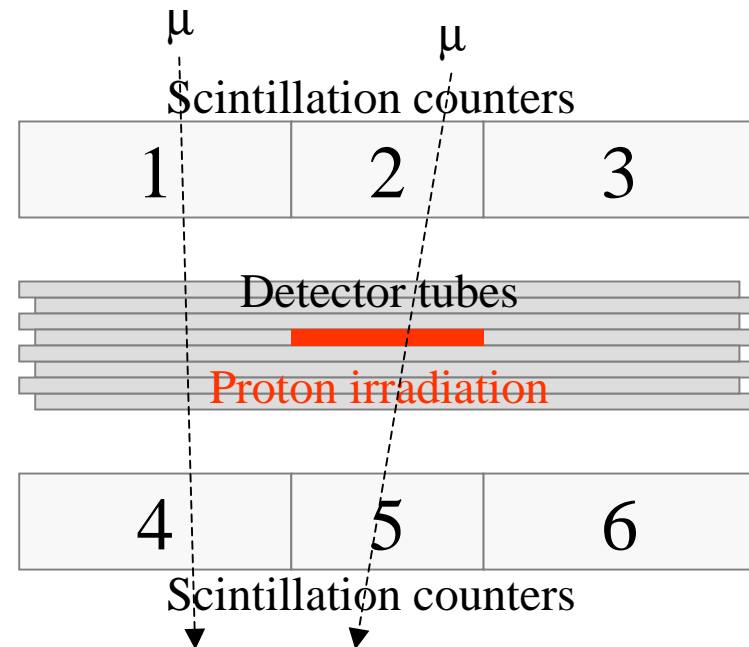
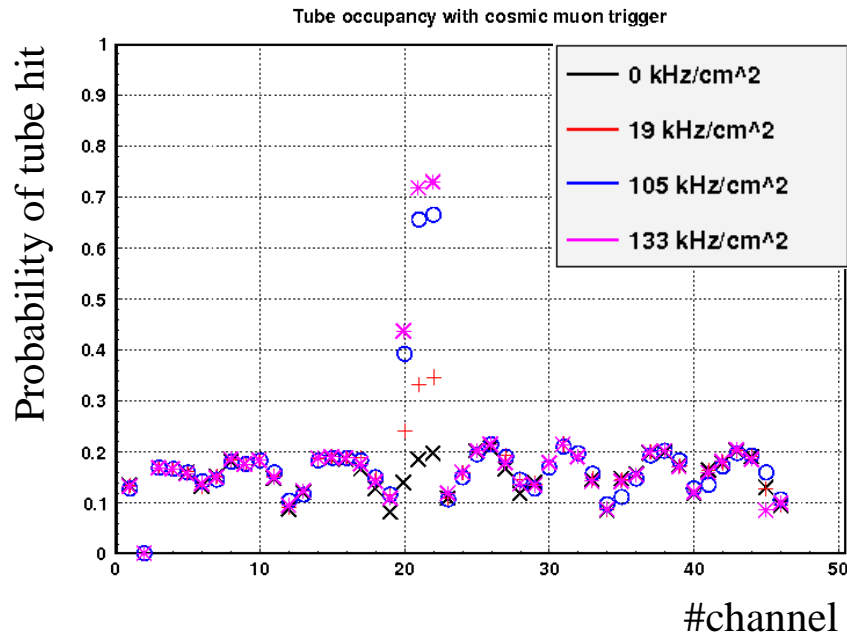
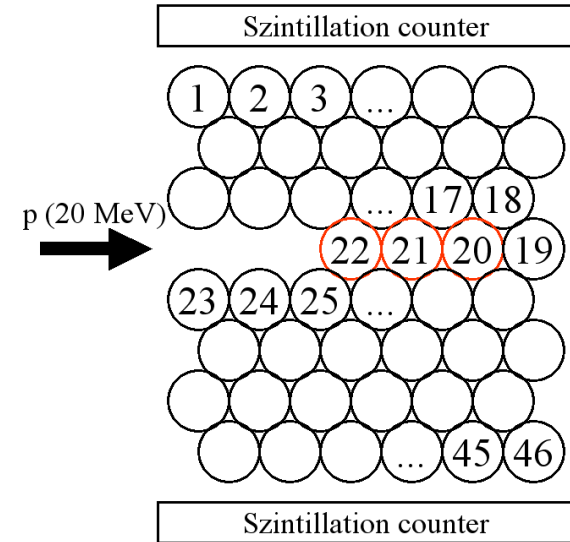
- Beam Spot $7 \times 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$ @800 Hz (Wobbler)
- $\Delta E_{\text{proton}} \cong 200 \text{ keV/tube}$
- $\text{Rate}_{\text{proton}} \cong 0 \text{ Hz}, \sim 200 \text{ kHz}, \sim 1100 \text{ kHz}, \sim 1400 \text{ kHz /tube}$
- $\text{Rate}_{\text{proton}} \cong 0 \frac{\text{kHz}}{\text{cm}^2}, 19 \frac{\text{kHz}}{\text{cm}^2}, 105 \frac{\text{kHz}}{\text{cm}^2}, 133 \frac{\text{kHz}}{\text{cm}^2}$
- Goal: Efficiency and Resolution under Proton irradiation (neutron simulation)

~ High luminosity LHC



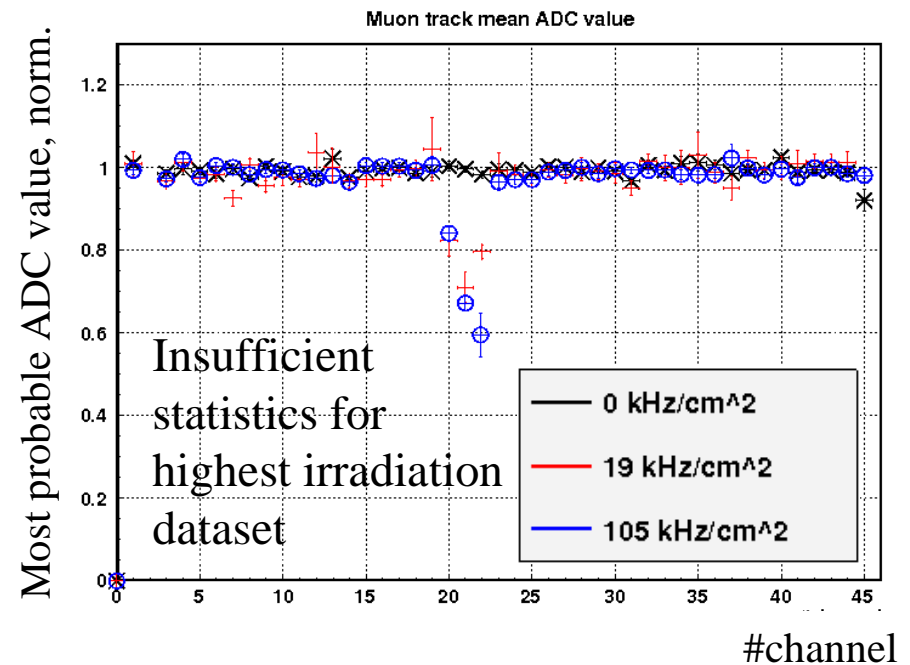
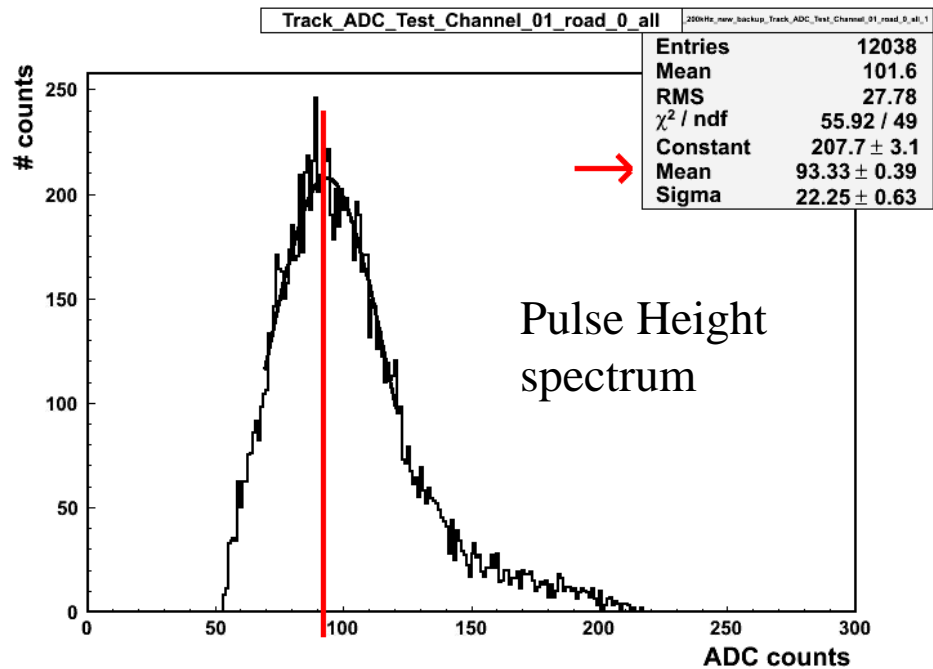
Muon Occupancies

- Three-fold muon trigger to identify tracks through the irradiated area (Scintillator combinations 1-6, 2-5, 3-4)
- Comparison to trigger combinations 1-4, 3-6, non-irradiated areas
- Only one tube layer is hit by protons



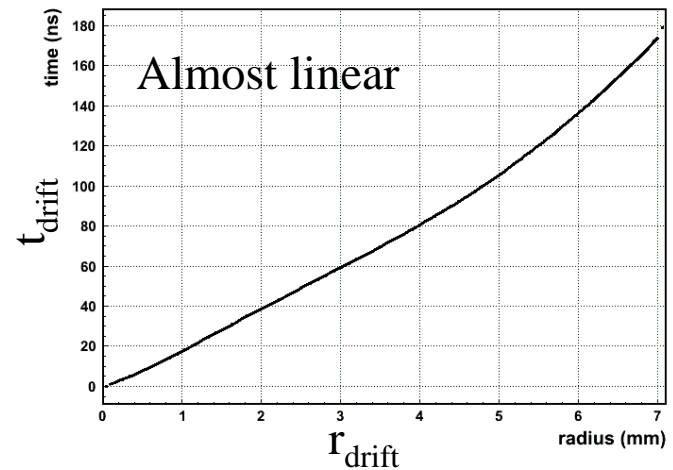
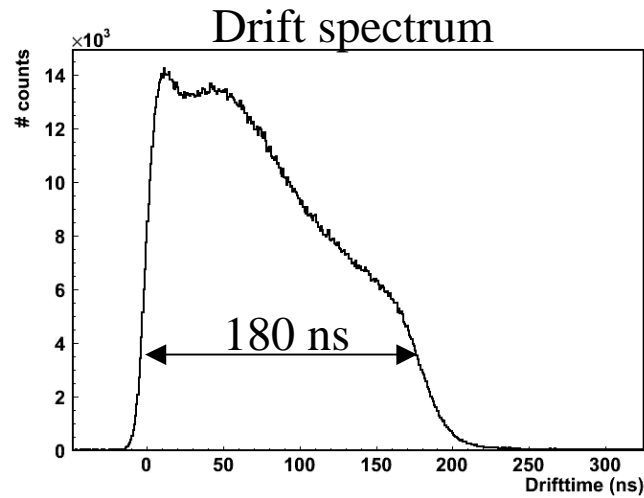
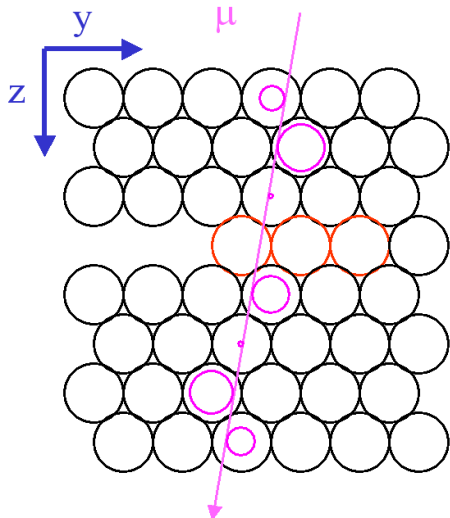
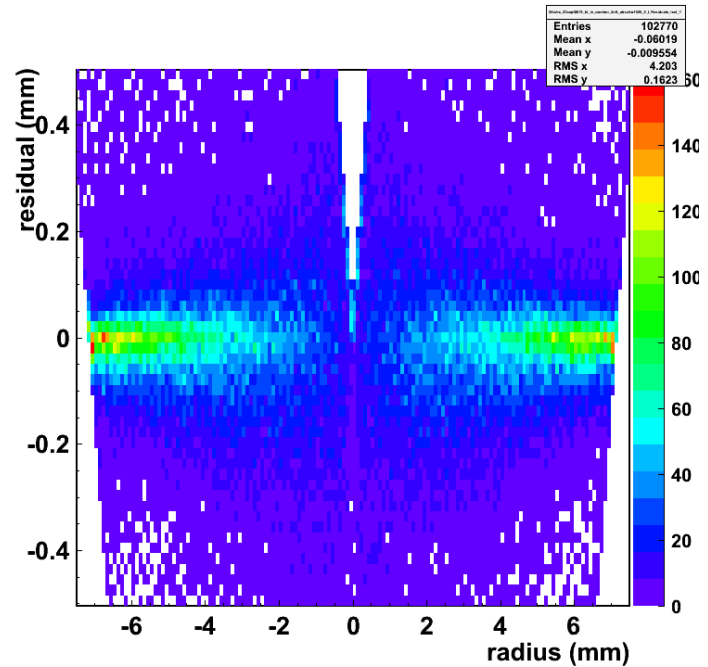
Mean ADC Values for μ -Tracks

- ADC values for reconstructed muon tracks define gas gain
- Normalised at non-irradiated tube section
- Drop in gas gain by 25% @ 19 kHz/cm²



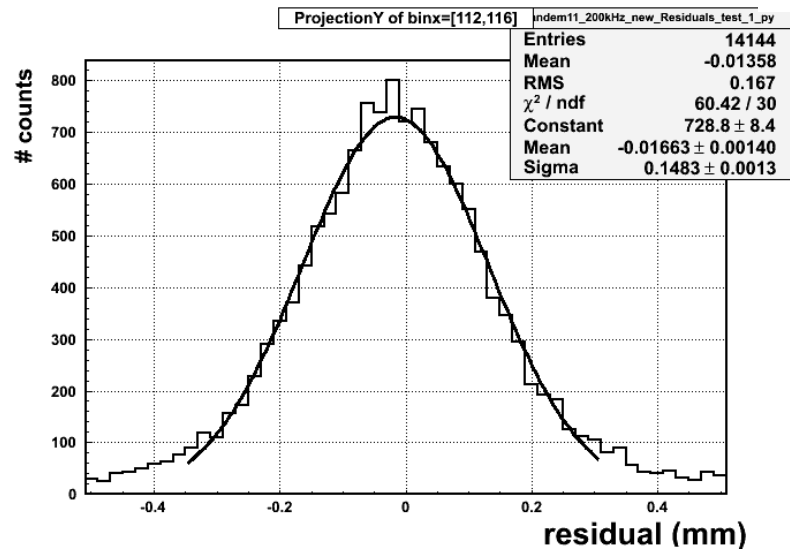
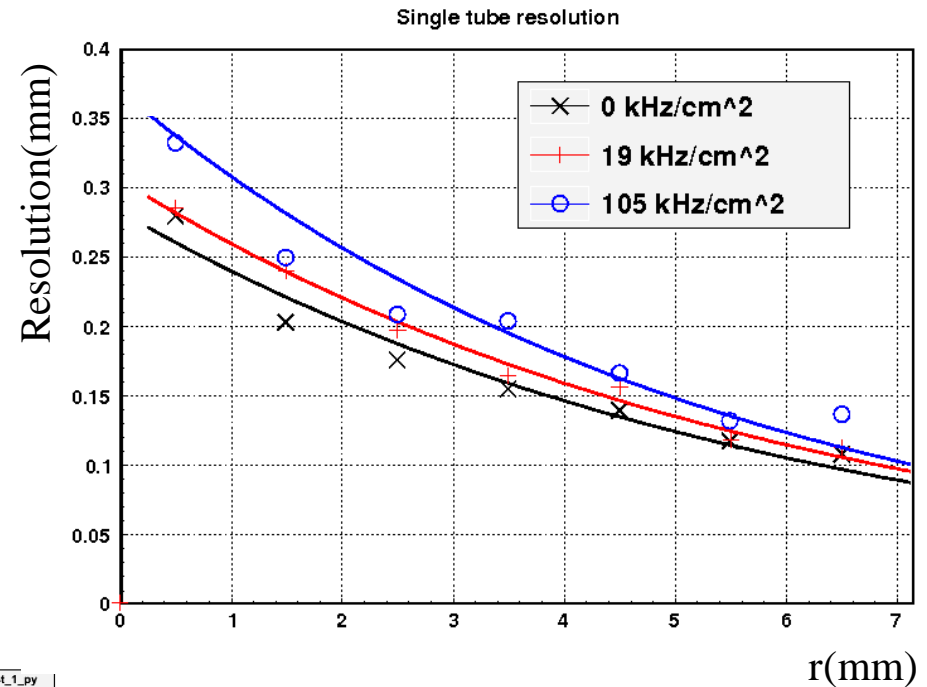
Muon Tracking

- no proton irradiation
- linear fit: $y = a * z + b$
- Track: 7 layers in Fit, $a < 0,3$
- Residual := (track prediction radius - measured radius)



Radius dependent Spatial Resolution

- Determination of spatial resolution:
 - Slice in residual distribution as $f(r)$
 - Gaussian fit to slice \rightarrow Sigma
 - subtract error of track prediction

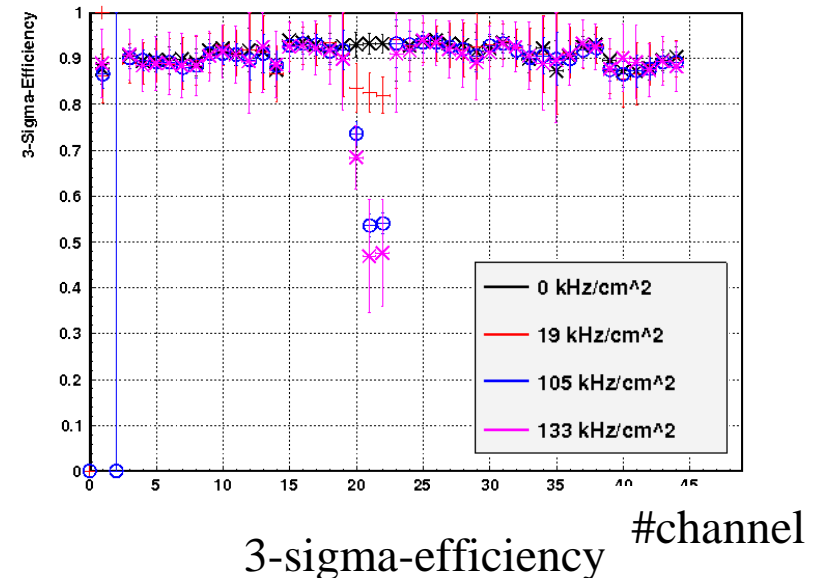


\rightarrow Small changes in spatial resolution for the whole chamber, even at very high irradiation levels

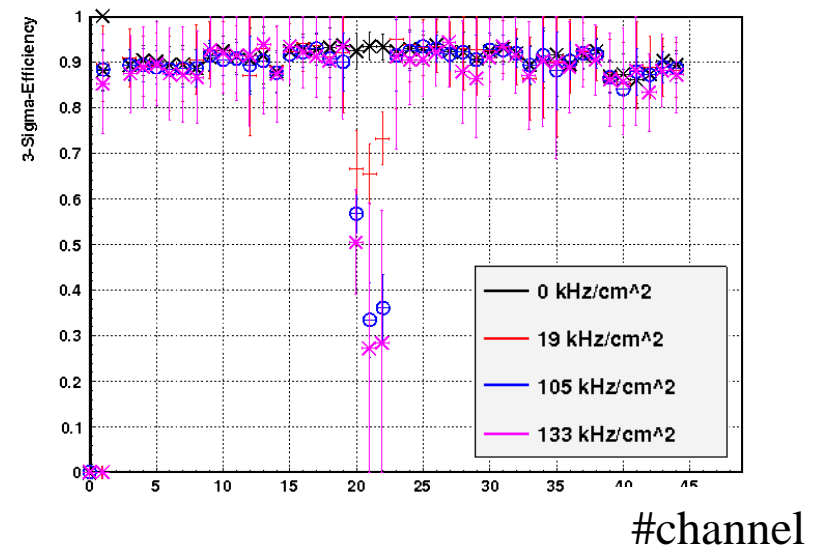
Efficiency of irradiated tubes

- 3-sigma-efficiency: percentage of hits with residual smaller than 3 times the spatial resolution
- **non-irradiated tube sections:** drop in efficiency to $\sim 83\%$ due to high channel occupancy
- Larger efficiency drop in **irradiated tube sections**, $\sim 70\%$.
- Possible reason: space charge fluctuations lead to changes in drift velocity and misreconstruction of drift radii

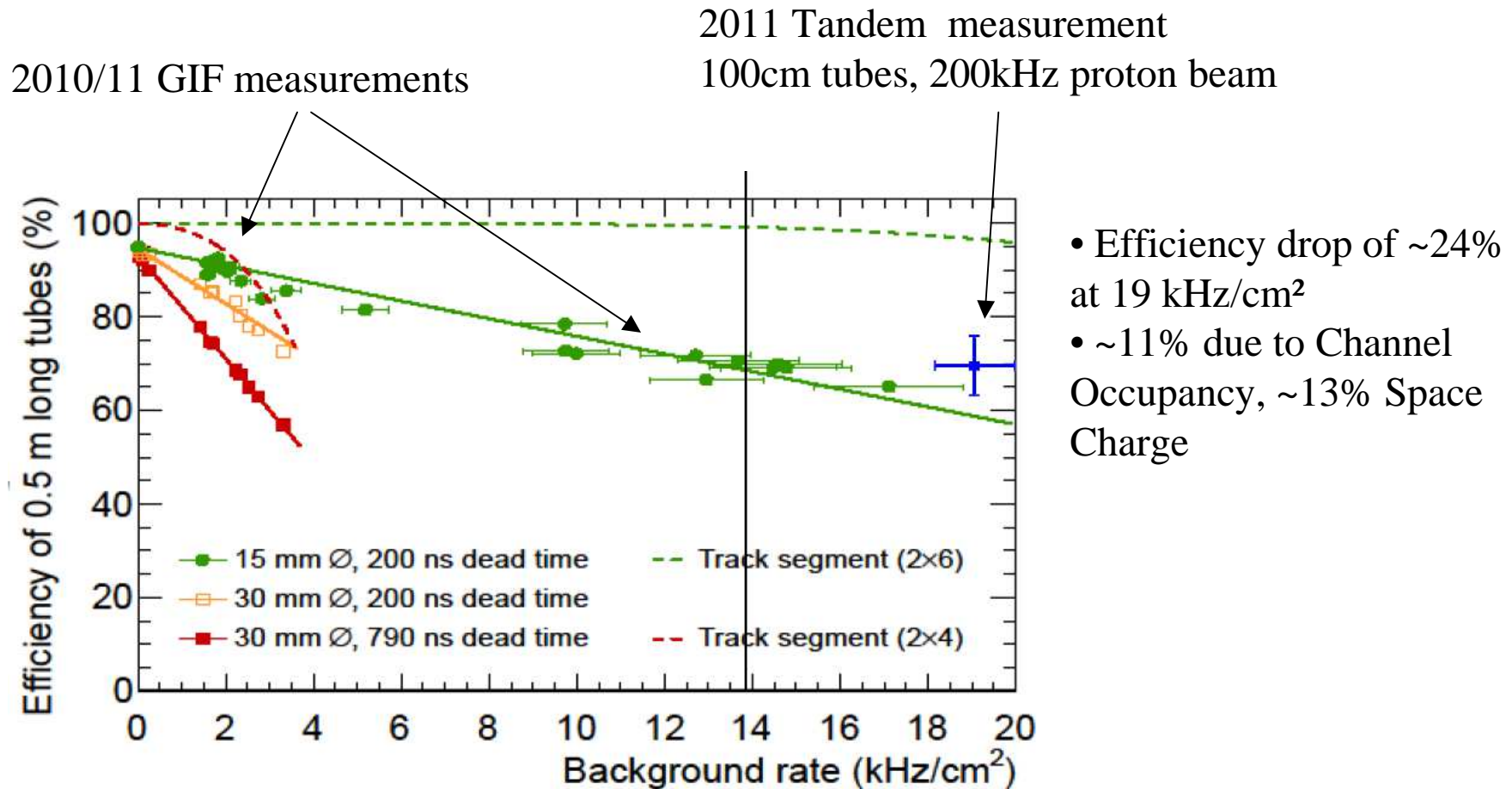
3-sigma-efficiency



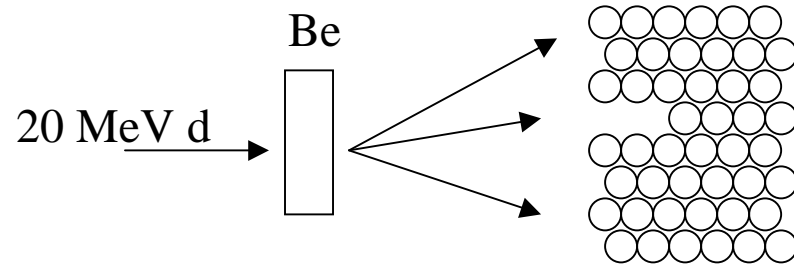
3-sigma-efficiency



Comparison of measurements

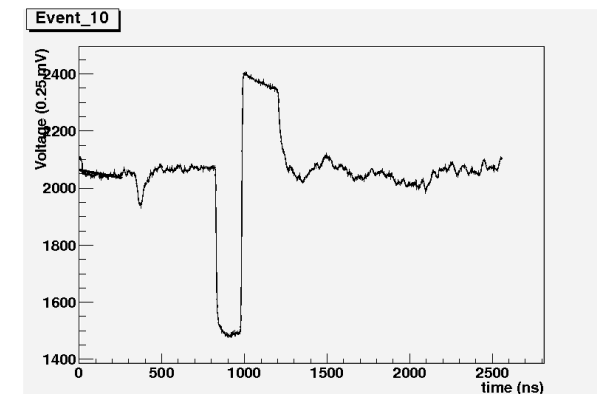
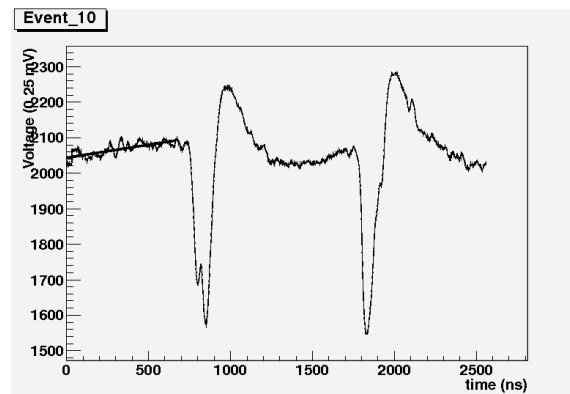
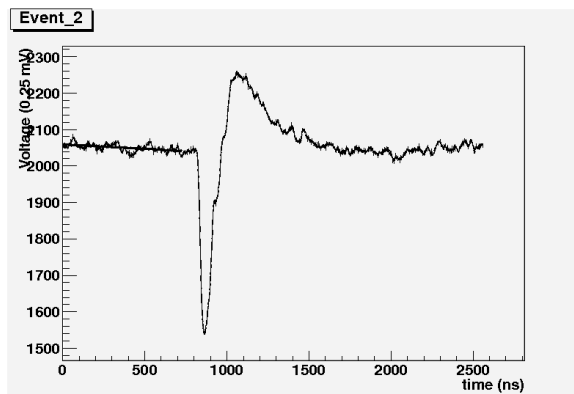
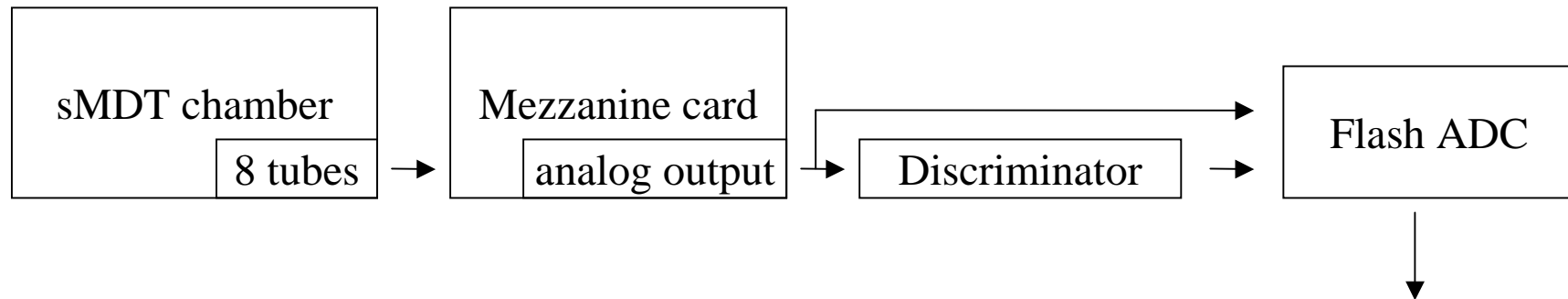


Pulse Shapes under n-Irradiation



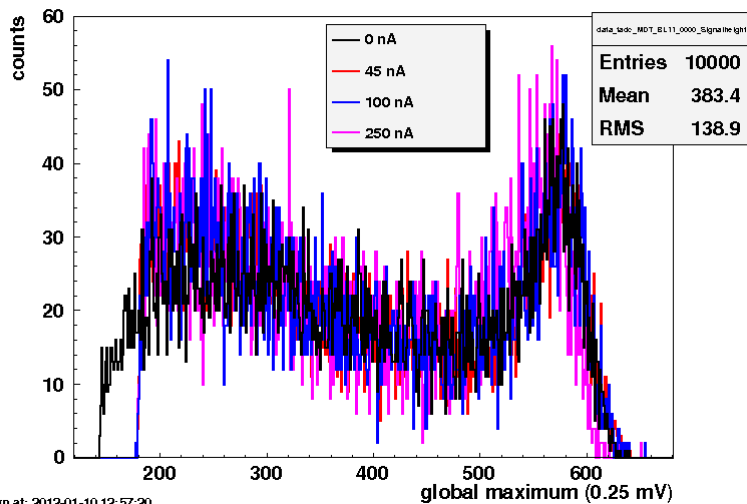
- 11 MeV $n \pm 5$ MeV
- $\leq 10^7$ n/cm²s @ 1 μ A d

- Analog output of the amplifier/shaper electronics captured by Flash ADC

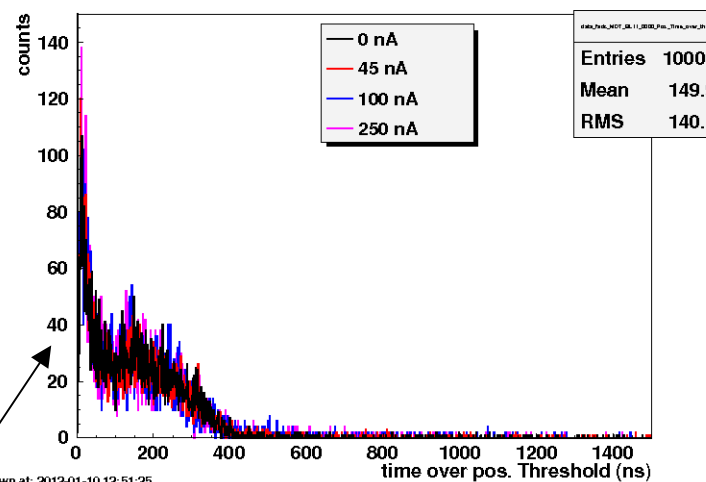


Signal Shape Analysis

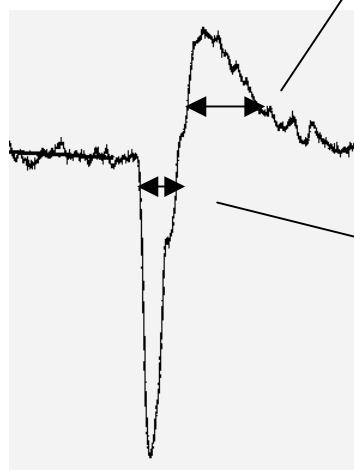
Signal Height



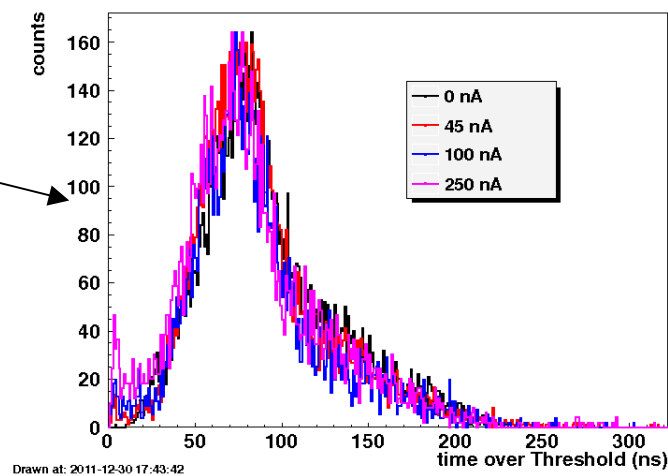
Time over Threshold, pos.



- No difference in distribution of signal height or ~length for all irradiation levels
- No long-term saturation of electronics observed



Time over Threshold, neg.



Summary

- Garching MLL Tandem accelerator: **20 MeV proton and 11 MeV Neutron beams** to simulate high luminosity LHC environments.
- 200 kHz Proton irradiation equals **$\sim 19 \text{ kHz/cm}^2$** , about **two times** the hitrate expected at high luminosity LHC.
- Irradiation shifts ADC spectrum to lower values due to space-charge effects. 19 kHz/cm^2 : **$\sim 25 \%$ effect.**
- **Minor effect** on spatial resolution at 19 kHz/cm^2 .
- Efficiency of a single tube drops to **$\sim 70\%$** at this rate. Nevertheless the tracking efficiency of a sMDT chamber with multiple layers fullfills requirements (high luminosity LHC: $\sim 10 \text{ kHz/cm}^2$)
- Neutron irradiation seems to have **no negative effect** on the MDT signal shape