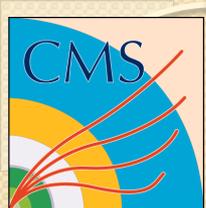


# GEM Detector Hardware Meeting

Weekly update from INFN-LNF

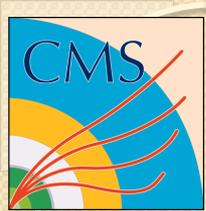
Luigi Benussi, Elizabeth Starling

29<sup>th</sup> July, 2014

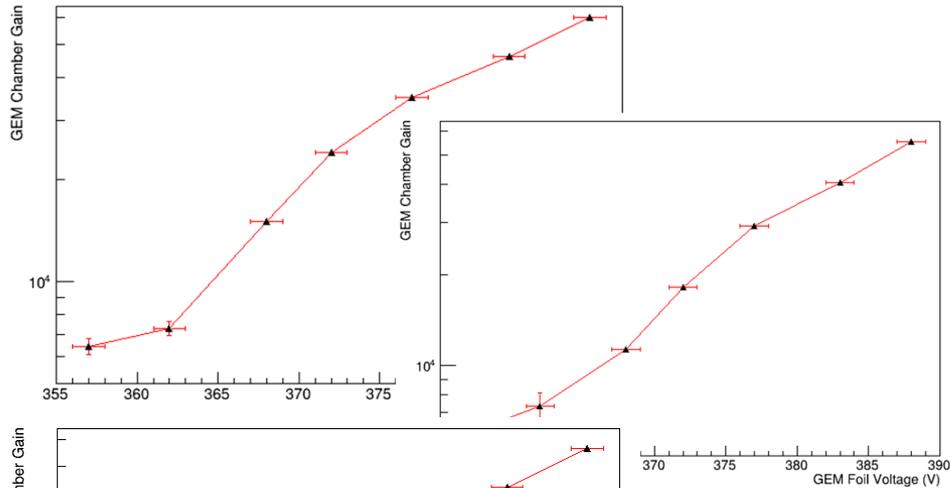


# What We Did - Gain Curves

- From last presentation, we had several gain curves for 70% Ar, 30% CO<sub>2</sub> and one for 90% Ar, 10% CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Since then, we took two more measurements for 70% Ar, 30% CO<sub>2</sub> and two for 80% Ar, 20% CO<sub>2</sub>. These measurements had interesting similarities...

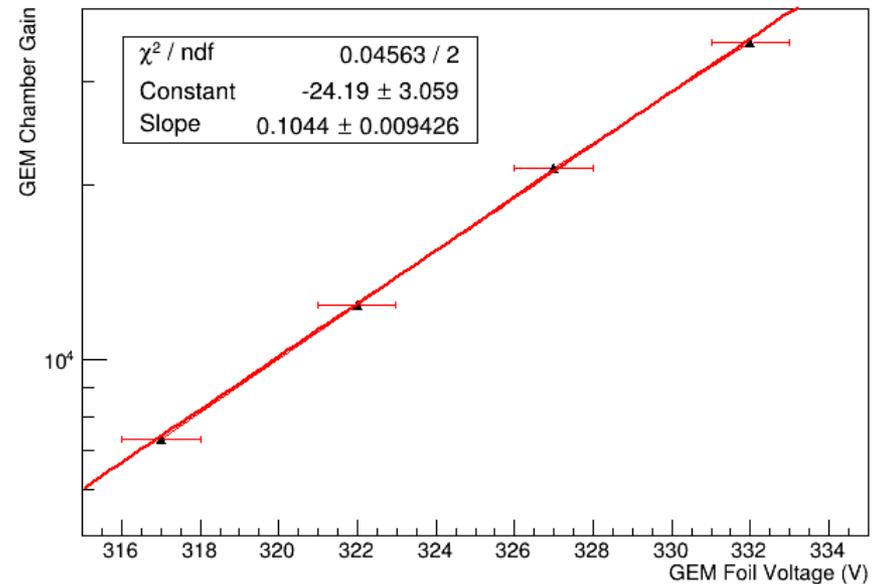
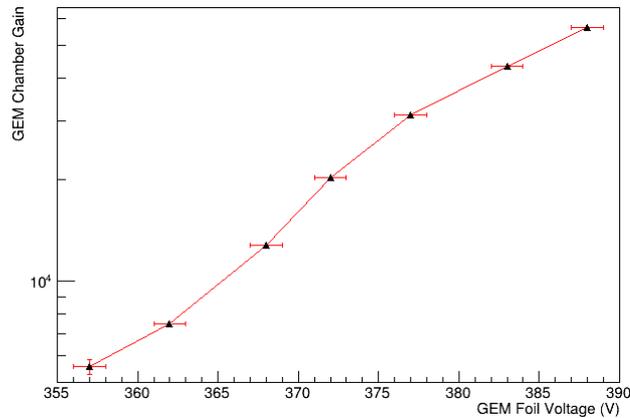


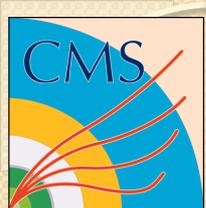
# Gain Curves - From Last Time...



70% Ar / 30% CO<sub>2</sub> (right)

90% Ar / 10% CO<sub>2</sub>  
(below)

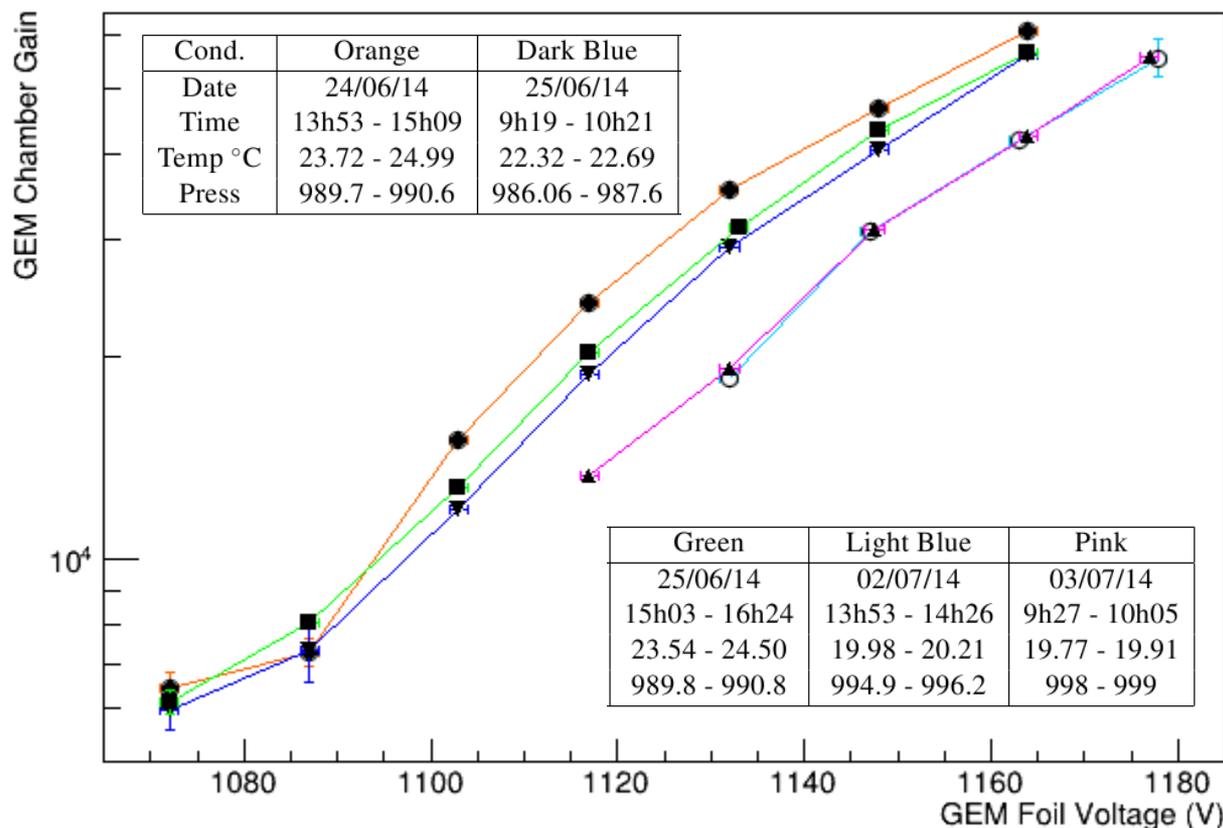


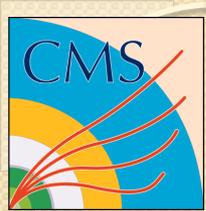


# Gain Curves – Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> (70/30)

The blue and pink data points to the right were taken under similar conditions as the left curves but with a stricter trigger threshold (-3.75 mv rather than -2.75 mv)

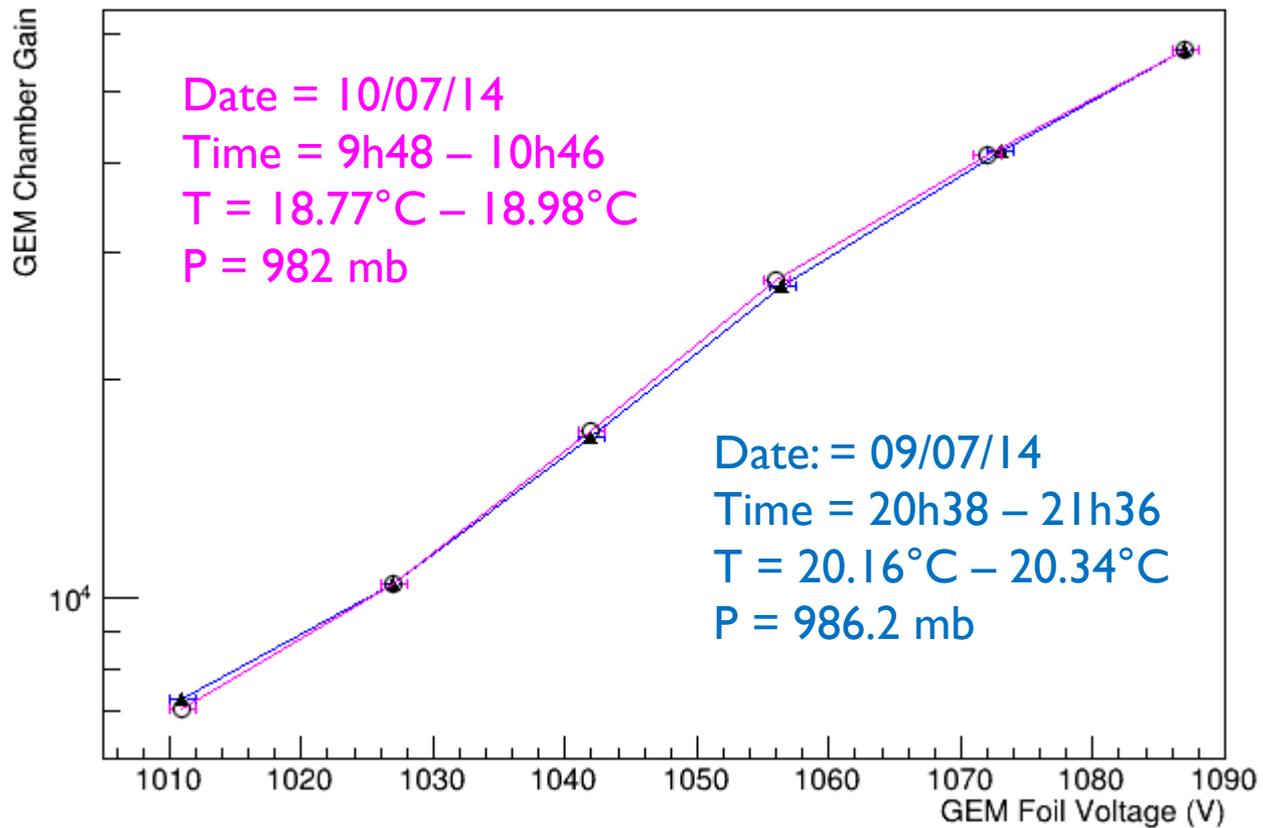
Interestingly, these two curves show the same repeatable deviation from a linear curve on a log scale...may be the result of a non-linearity of the amplification system.

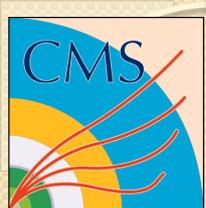




# Gain Curves – Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> (80/20)

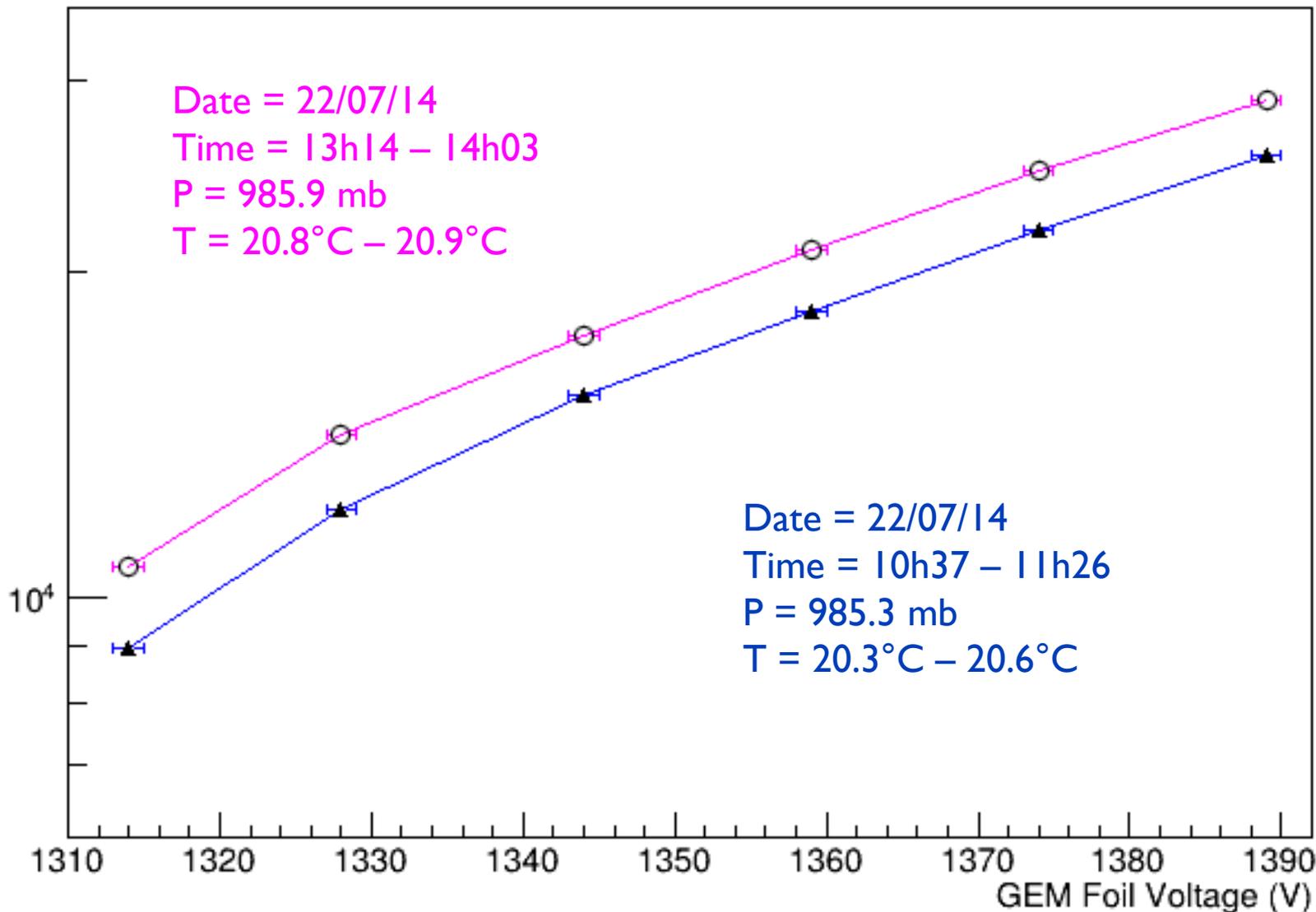
This same repeatable deviation is seen in the 80%/20% gas mixture, as seen below:

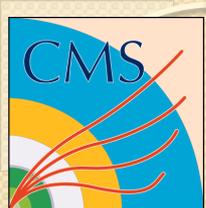




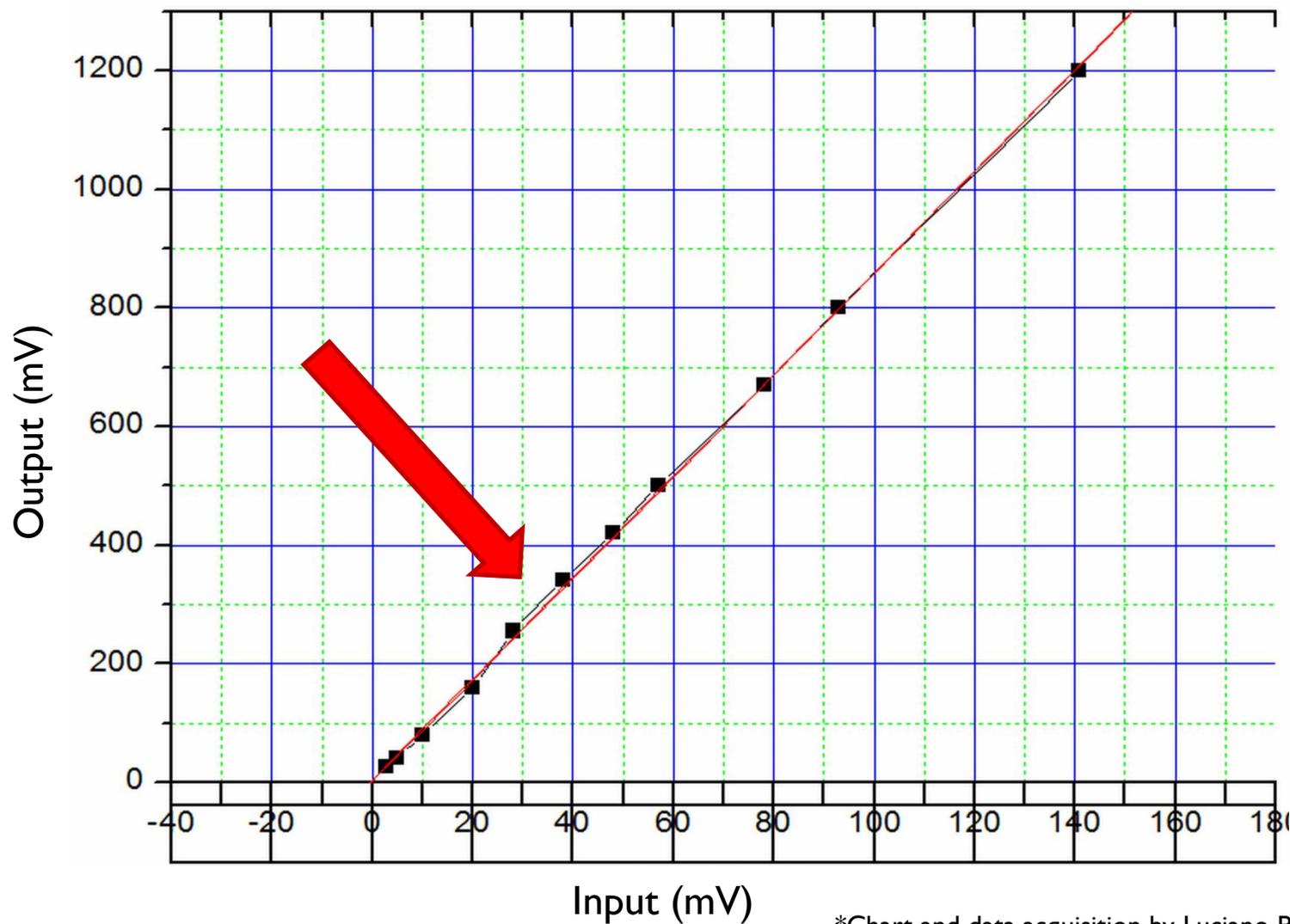
# Gain Curve – Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> (45/15/40)

GEM Chamber Gain

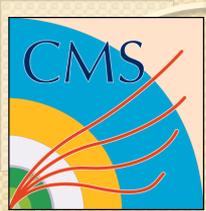




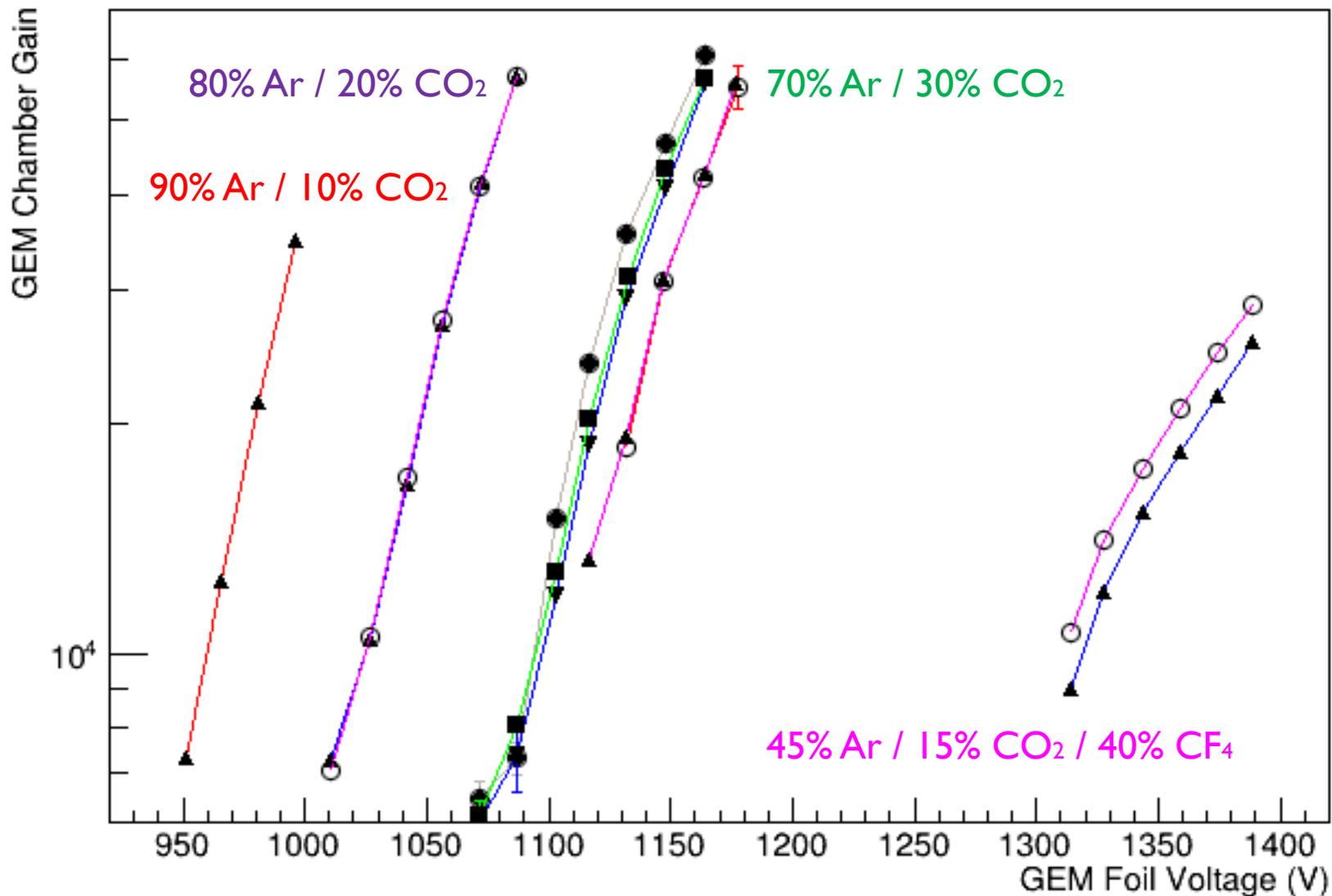
# Non-Linear Amplification

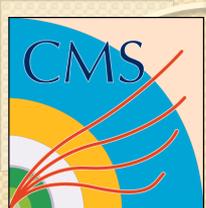


\*Chart and data acquisition by Luciano Passamonti



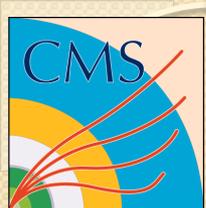
# Gain Curves – All in One





# Gain vs. Temperature

- We attempted to perform a gain vs. temperature measurement, using the natural temperature increase caused by the sun shining through the windows into the GEM room.
- Measurements were taken in 5,000 event increments, with both the starting and ending temperatures noted.
- However, results were not as expected...

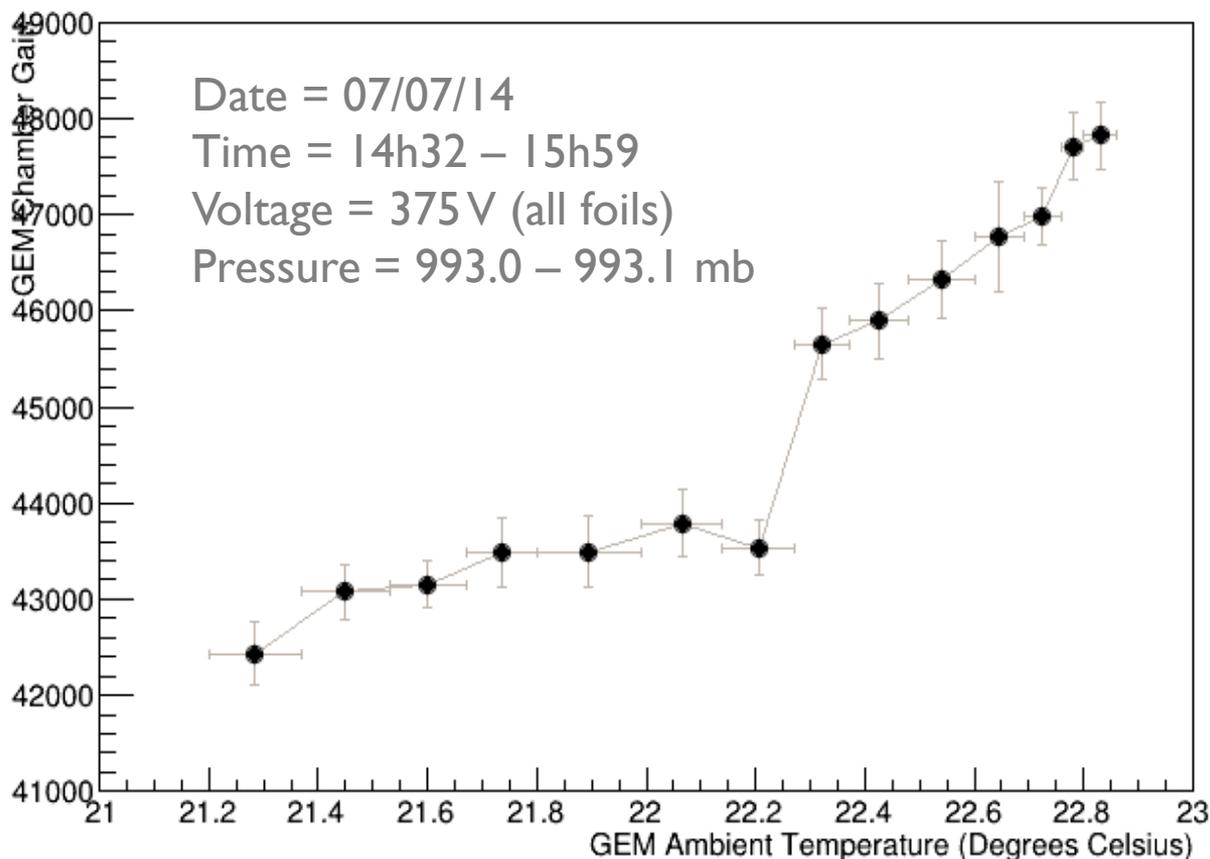


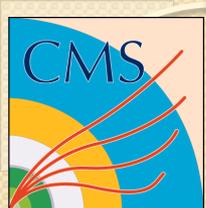
# Gain vs. Temperature – Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> (70/30)

Our current idea is that a voltage fluctuation on one of the foils caused the large jump at  $\sim 22.2^\circ\text{C}$ , but voltage was not monitored during the test (it was assumed to be at a stable 125V)

so this cannot be confirmed without repeated testing.

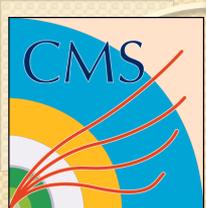
It doesn't help that the temp range is small.



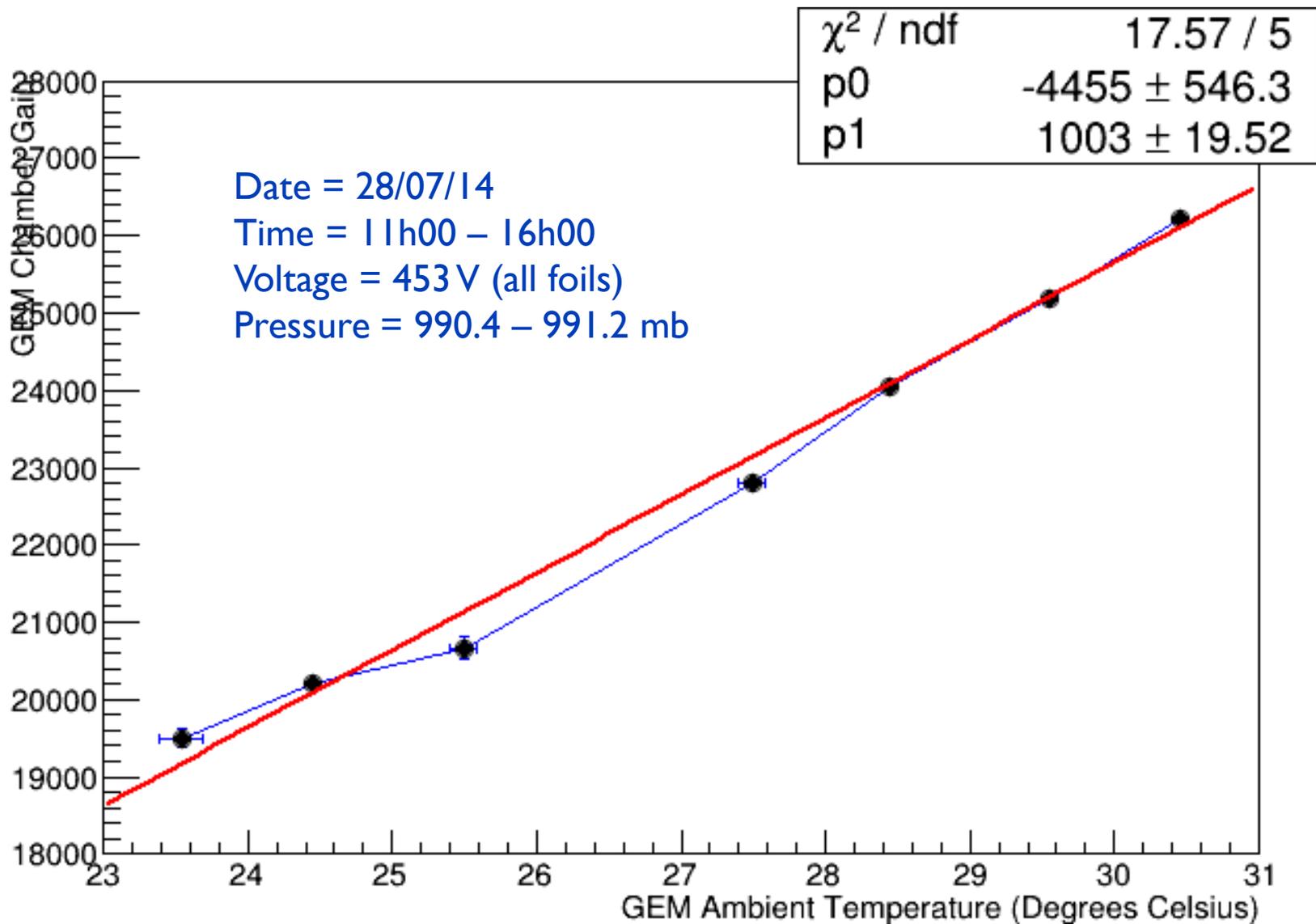


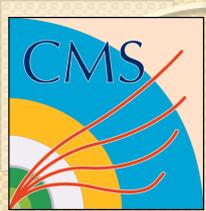
# Gain vs. Temperature

- We took a second temperature measurement, but did things a little differently...
- The GEM hut was cooled down to the lowest it could go, and the AC was turned off in the morning. A data point consisting of 5,000 events was taken at every degree (with one missing for lunch...) to see the “bigger picture”.
- The voltage was monitored for any fluctuations (there were none) and the results are much nicer this time!

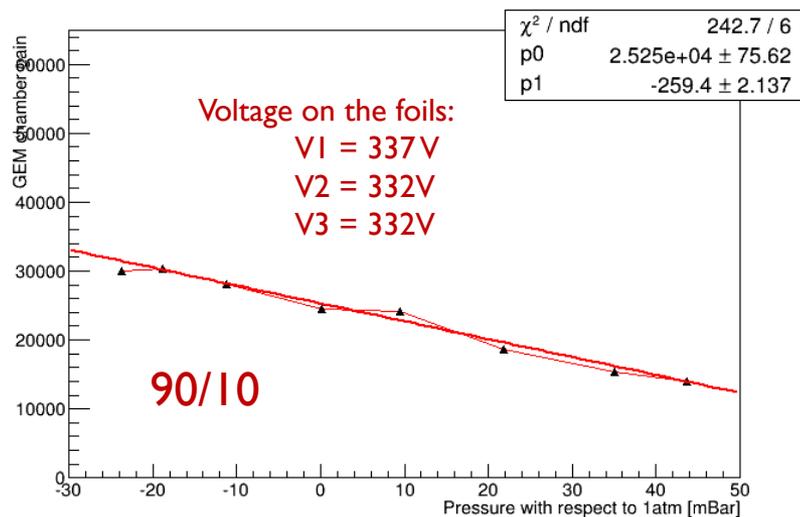
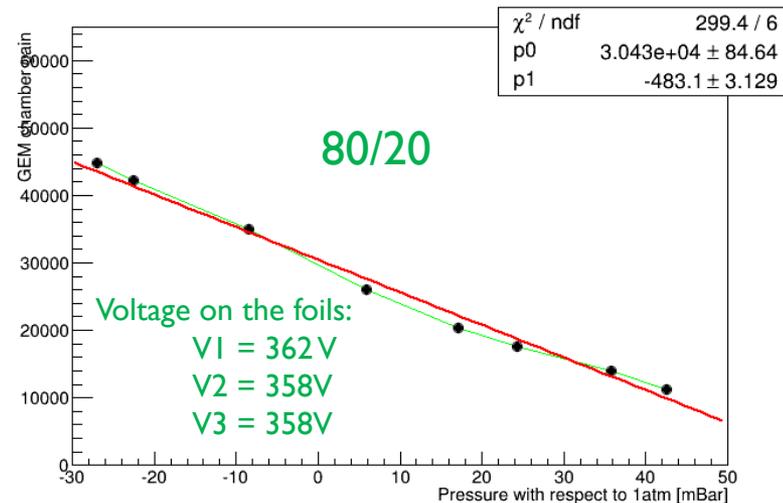
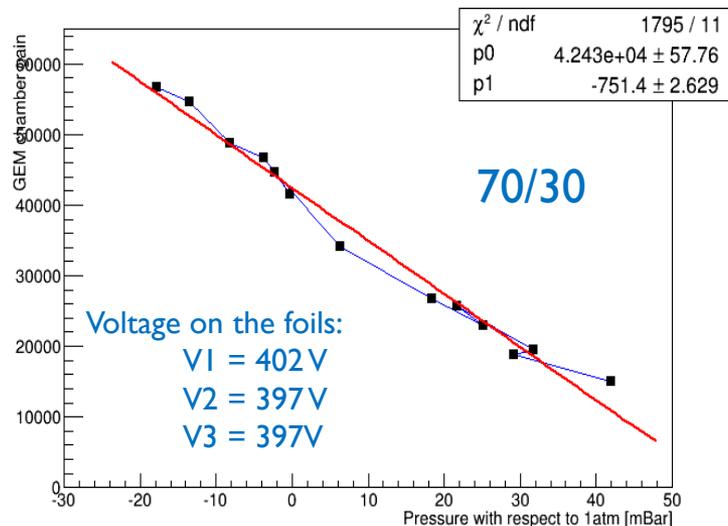


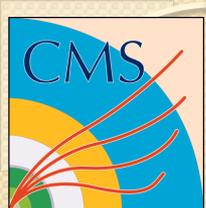
# Gain vs. Temperature – Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> (45/15/40)



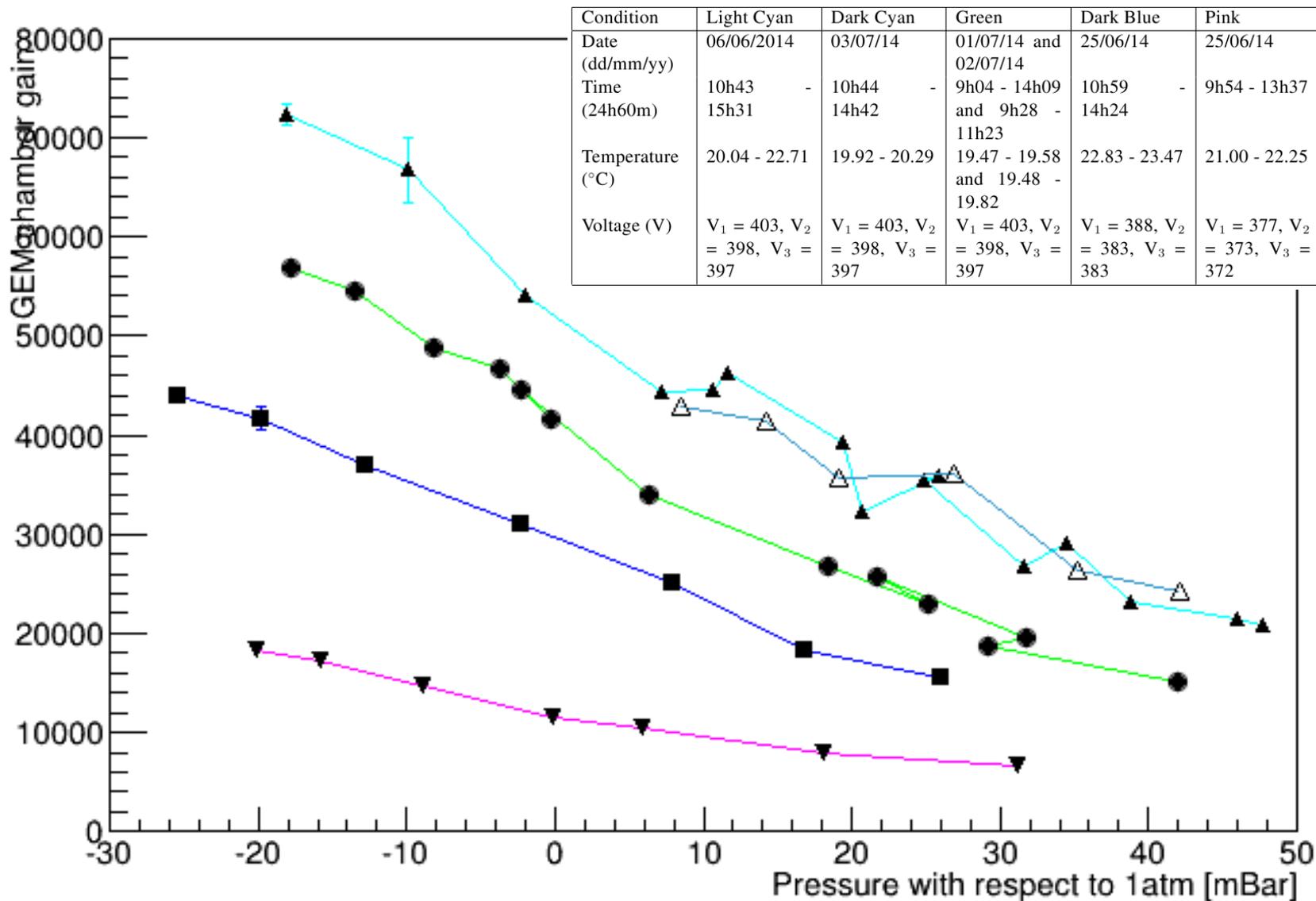


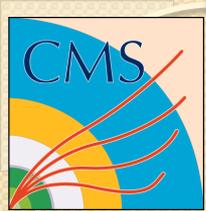
# Gain vs. Pressure - From Last Time



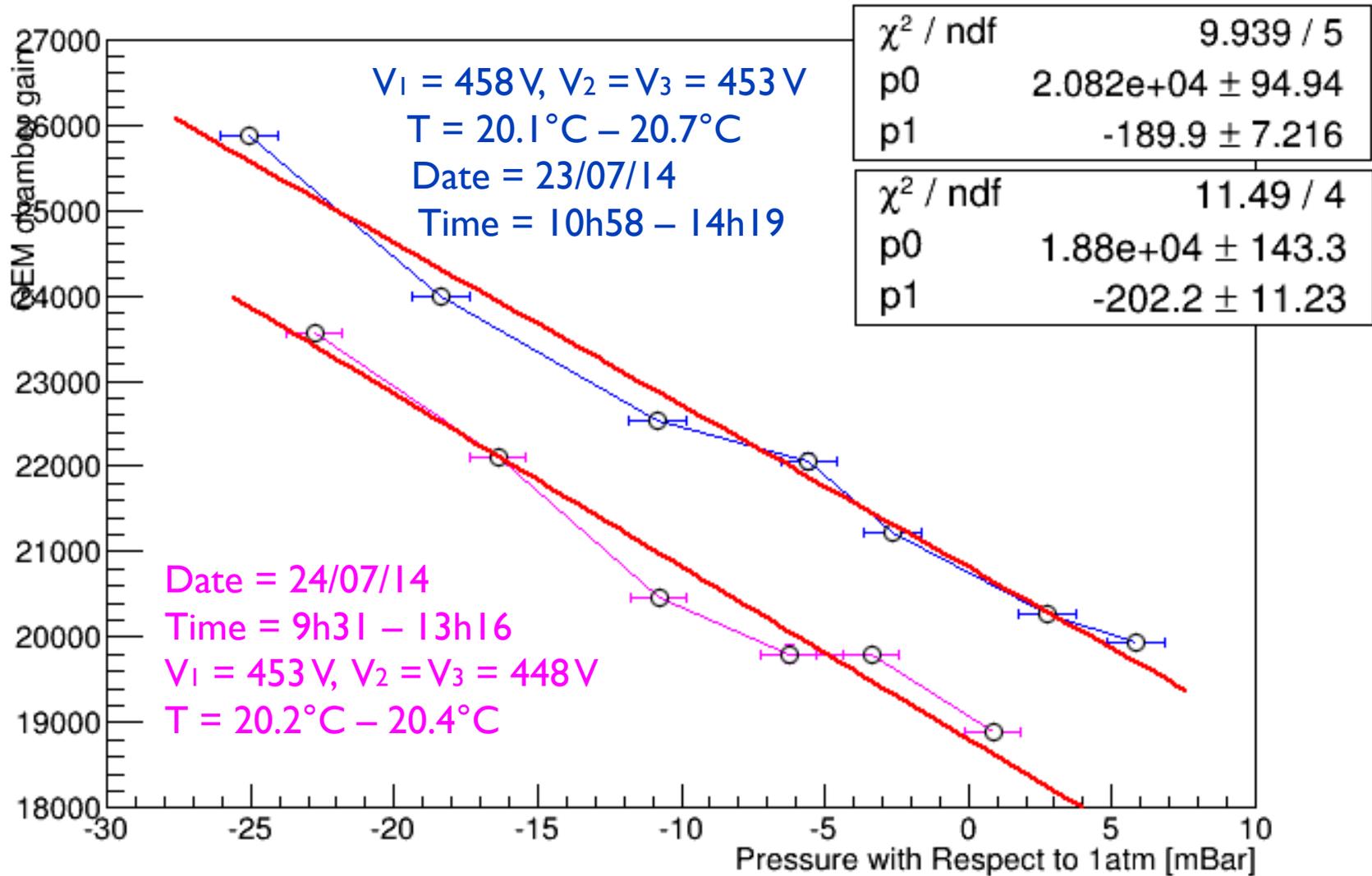


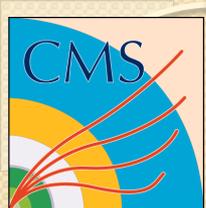
# Gain vs. Pressure – Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> (70/30)





# Gain vs. Pressure – Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> (45/15/40)





# What's Next

- Do timing studies with cosmics for the 40% Ar, 15% CO<sub>2</sub>, 45% CF<sub>4</sub> mixture.
- Go home to Florida! 
- Many thanks to everyone at INFN-LNF!!!!!!!

