

WP 9 Instrumentation: Detectors

Parma 6 June 2018

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AIMS

Develop neutron detectors for reflectometry applications relevant to the ESS

- **Spatial resolution 1 – 3 mm**
- **Time resolution better than 100 μ s**
- **Local instantaneous rate capability of several kHz/mm²**

Evaluation of the latest silicon PMs and devices for MuSR, particularly with regard to rate capability and fast timing applications

TASKS

- **Task 9.1: Involvement of industry and the wider European neutron and muon detector communities in detector development**
- **Task 9.2: Development of scintillation detectors with high rate capability for reflectometry**
- **Task 9.3: ³He based microstrip gas chamber with a novel 2D readout**
- **Task 9.4: Emergent Detector Technologies for neutron scattering and muon spectroscopy**

**TASK 9.1:**

Involvement of industry and the wider European neutron and muon detector communities in detector development (All)

- **Invite manufacturers of critical detector components to selected RTD meetings**
- **Invite would-be manufactureres of detectors to selected RTD meetings**
Stimulate transfer of detector requirements to industry

First extended RTD meeting in 13-14 June 2017 - Deliverable 9.1

Representatives from 6 companies attended - KPI W9.1

A mixture of firms building detectors and building components for detectors

- **Invite detector personnel from groups outside RTD to participate in RTD meetings**
Promotes exchange and disemmination of information

UMB and ENEA have given invited talks at the Abingdon RTD meeting

Prof. Paulo Fonte gave an excellent overview of RPC detectors at the Coimbra meeting

UMB and JCMS gave invited talks at the PSI RTD meeting

SINE 2020 WP9 talks embeded in Position Sensitive Detector Workshop May 2018 at Juelich

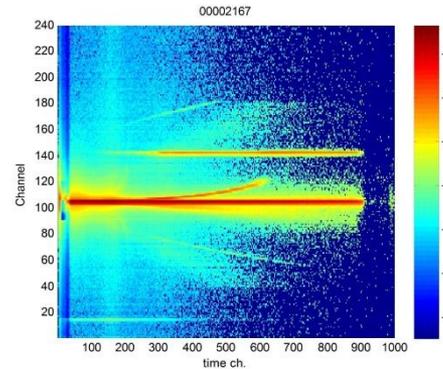
Representatives from 7 companies exhibited and others attended

TASK 9.2:

Development of scintillation detectors with high rate capability for reflectometry

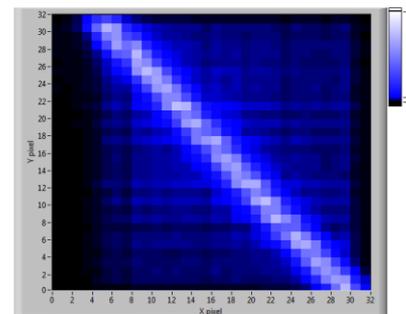
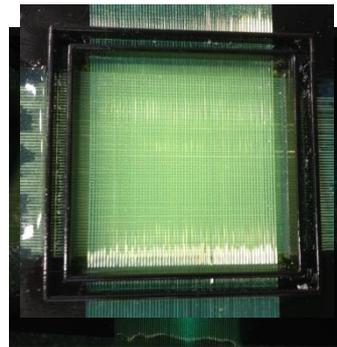
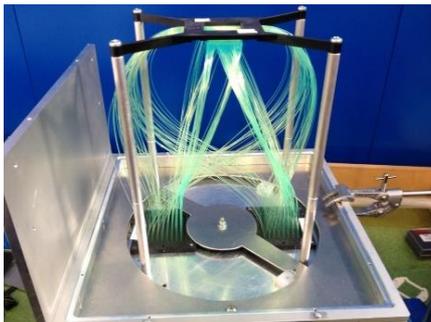
9.2.1 ZnS scintillation detector with WLS fibre readout (STFC)

768 pixels
0.5 x 60 mm²



192 PMT pixels, but most of the data goes into just two PMT pixels

Distribute data high intensity data across all PMTs rather than just a few
Adjacent horizontal and vertical pixels deliberately coded to different PMTs



0.7 mm² resolution
Need to eliminate ghosting

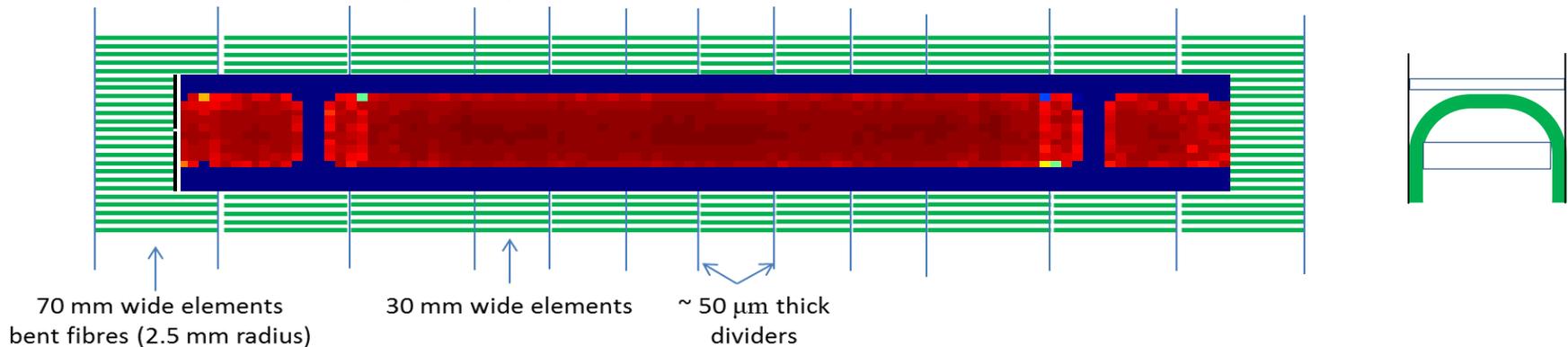
4096 pixels 0.5 x 0.5 mm² **First detector hardware Deliverable 9.1**

9.2.1 ZnS scintillation detector with WLS fibre readout (STFC)

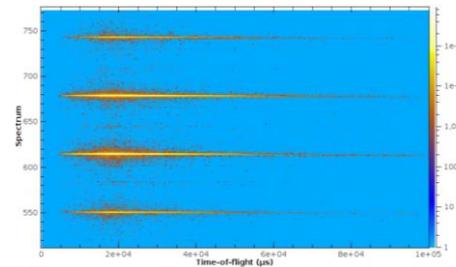
Focusing guides are dramatically increasing the required detector width 60 – 600 mm

Beam diverges over a large area

Can improve count rate capability by coarse pixelation in width



**SHARD Detector: Segmented high aspect ratio 2D
4 x 64 element detector into one 64 channel PMT**



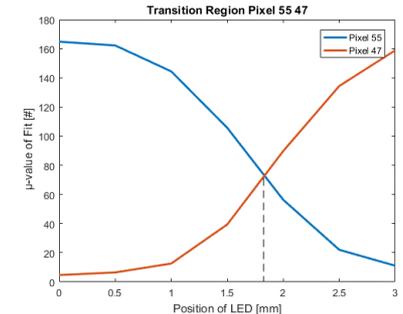
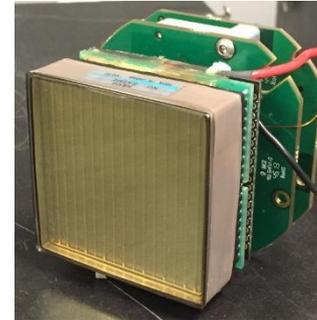
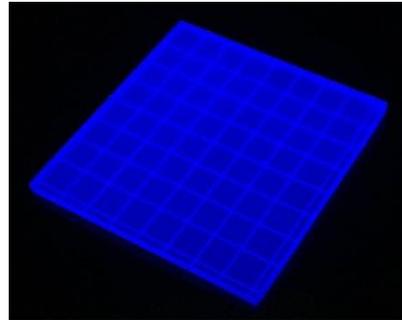
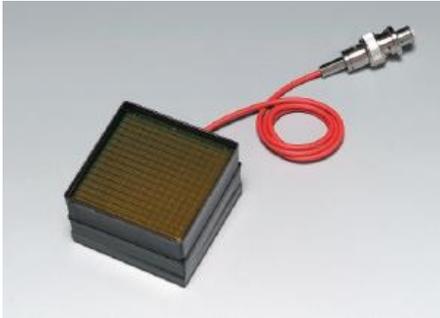
**SHARD 2 Detector: 12 x 256 elements
into twelve 64 channel PMTs**

**1 mm position resolution at present
Working on interpolation for the future**

9.2.2 Scintillation detector with direct PMT readout (FZI)

Use of Li glass scintillator directly coupled to PMT for high light collection

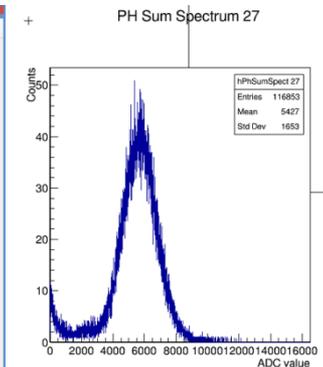
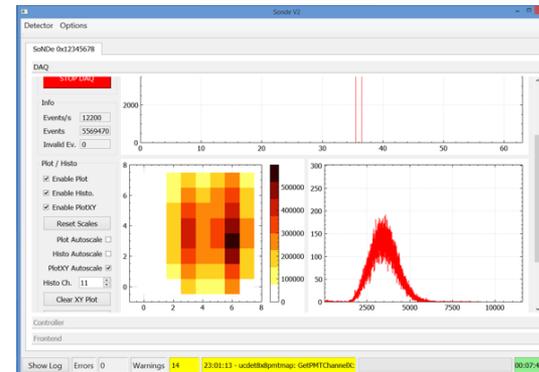
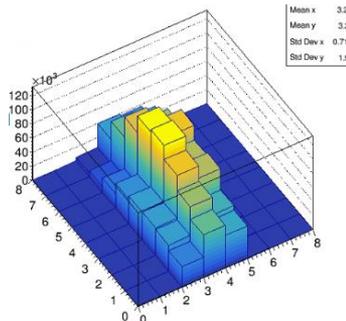
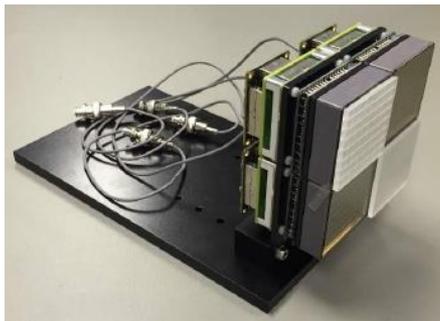
64 channel H8500 PMT gives 6 x 6 mm intrinsic resolution



Transparent scintillator grooved and grooves filled with reflector

Rosmap electronics used for initial evaluation

Fast electronics system now developed



High Rate Mode 250 kHz / mod
125 kHz per pixel 6 x 6 mm² resn.

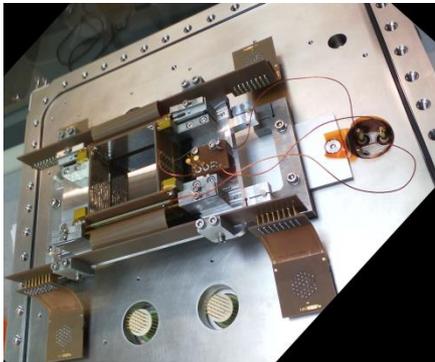
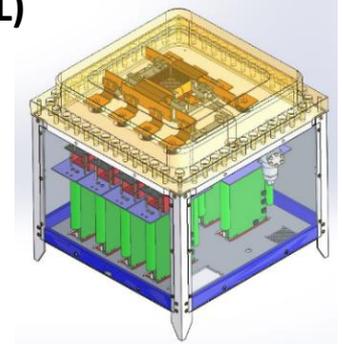
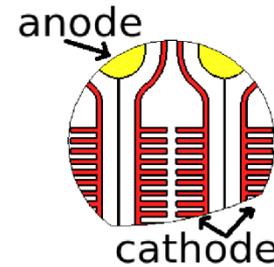
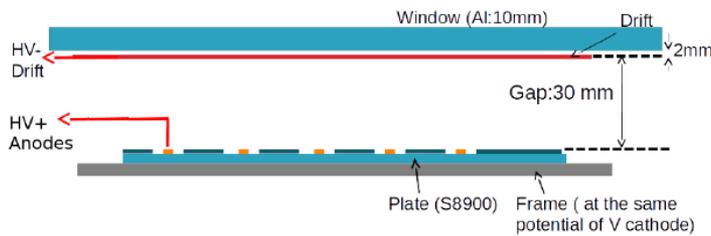
Screenshot of the readout and control Software for the Detector Module and a pulse height spectra

TASK 9.3:

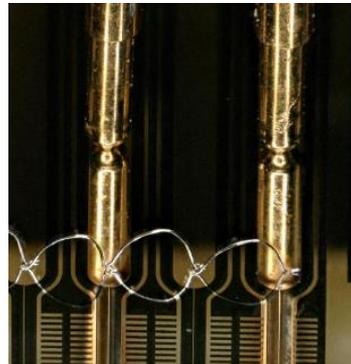
Development of a ^3He based microstrip gas chamber with a novel 2D readout (ILL)

The microstrip gas chamber is intrinsically a 1D position sensitive device

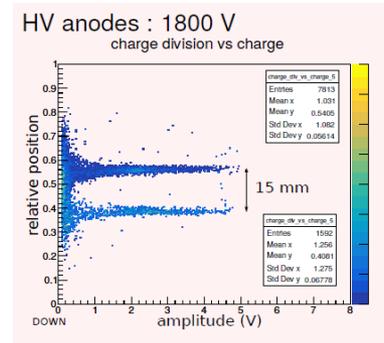
The aim is to make it 2D position sensitive by laying down resistive cathodes



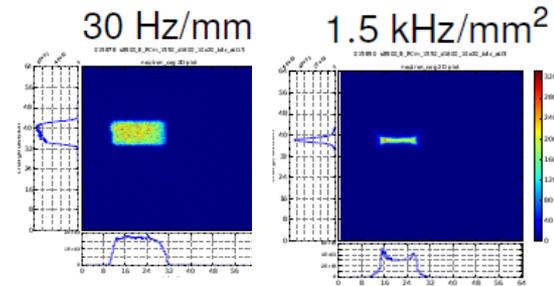
Active area
 $64 \times 76 \text{ mm}^2$



Wire bonding of
anodes solved
sparking issue



Good resolution.
1 mm x 1.2 mm.
Charge division on
cathodes works!!!

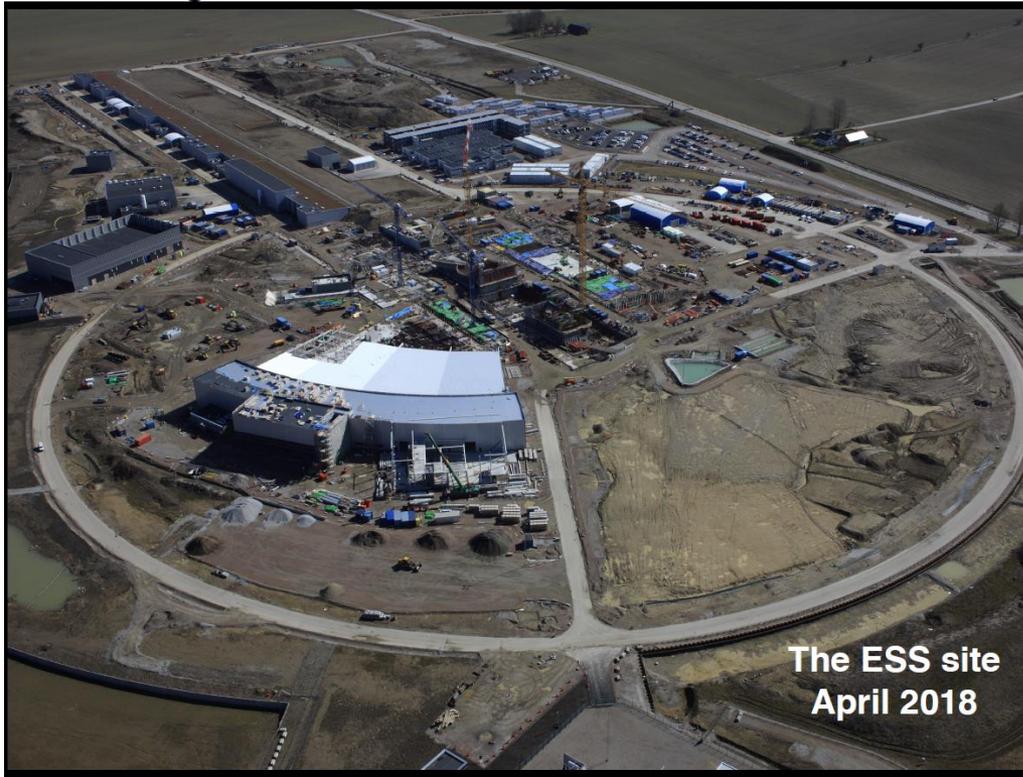


Count rate issue at
high gain is being
investigated

TASK 9.4:

Emergent Detector Technologies for neutron scattering and MuSR

- 9.4.1 $^{10}\text{B}_4\text{C}$ coated Resistive Plate Chambers for Position Sensitive Neutron Detectors
- 9.4.2 Silicon Photomultipliers for Neutron scattering
- 9.4.3 Silicon Photomultipliers for MuSR
- 9.4.4 Micromegas detectors



Irina Stefanescu et al.
(EDG) keep us up to date
with progress at the ESS

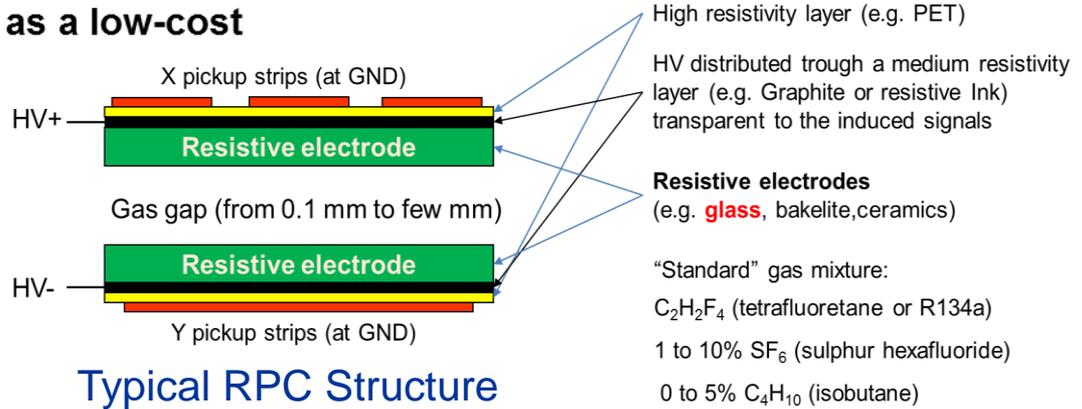
Particularly with regard to
the detector development
and the ESS detector
performance requirements

$^{10}\text{B}_4\text{C}$ coatings for tasks
9.4.1. and 9.4.4 carried out
at ESS

Task 9.4.1 Development of neutron sensitive resistive plate chamber (RPC) (LIP)

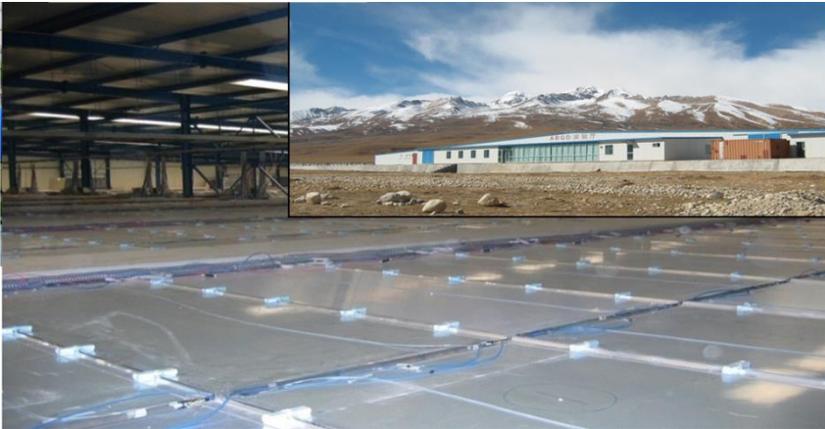
Gas detector developed in the early 1980's as a low-cost alternative to large scintillator planes

ATLAS@CERN
 CMS@CERN
 HARP@CERN (TOF)
 ALICE@CERN (TOF)
 HADES@GSI (TOF)
 FOPI@GSI (TOF)
 STAR@RHIC (TOF)
 BELLE@KEK
 OPERA@LNF
 ARGO@Tibet
 Etc.

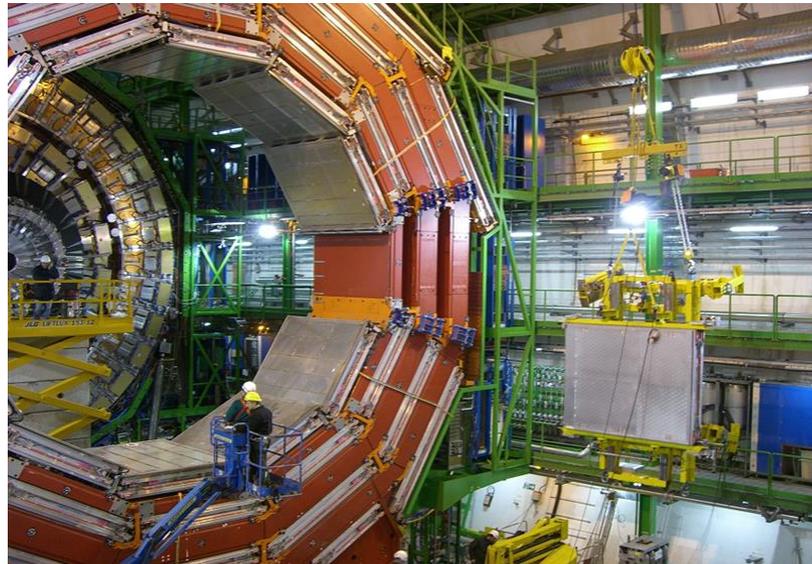


Typical RPC Structure

RPCs are used in many physics experiments

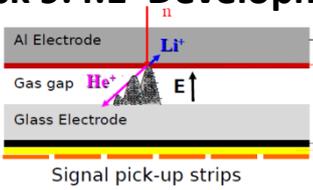


Argo Tibet 6700 m²

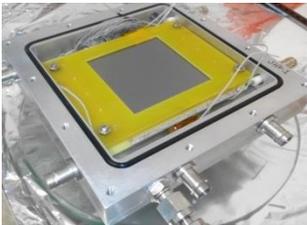


CMS Trigger 2953 m²

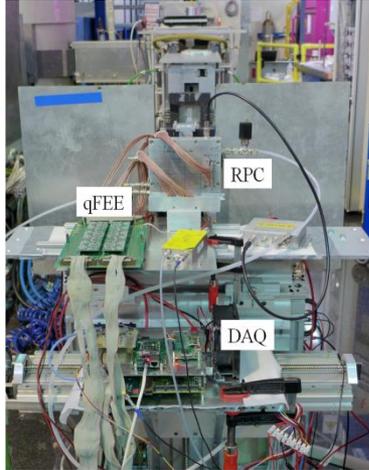
Task 9.4.1 Development of neutron sensitive resistive plate chamber (RPC)



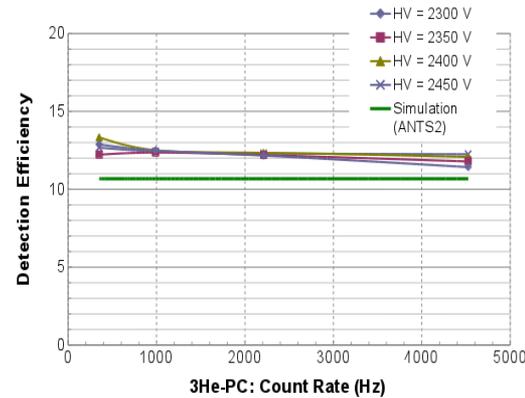
1 layer 2 μm $^{10}\text{B}_4\text{C}$



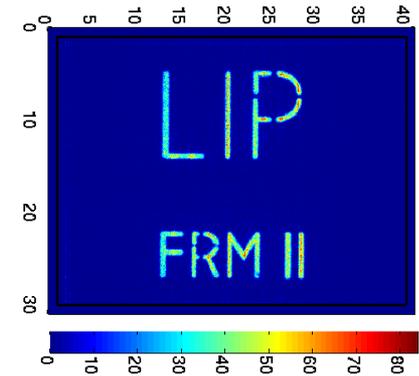
Active area 70 x 70 mm^2



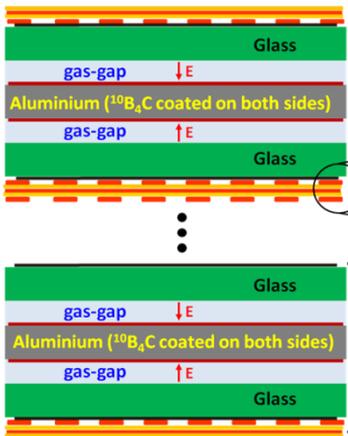
Tested at TREFF FRM II



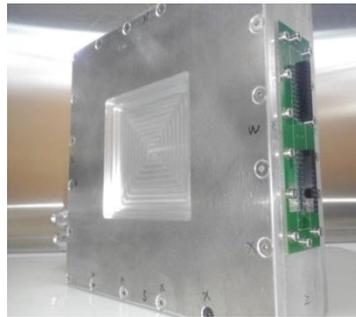
Efficiency 12.5% at 4.7 \AA



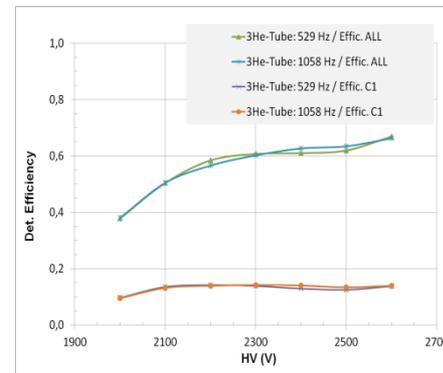
Resolution 236 μm FWHM



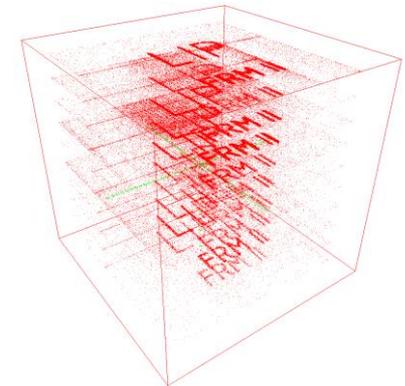
10 double gap RPCs
23 μm $^{10}\text{B}_4\text{C}$



$^{10}\text{B}_4\text{C}$ coatings provided by the ESS



Efficiency 60% at 4.7 \AA

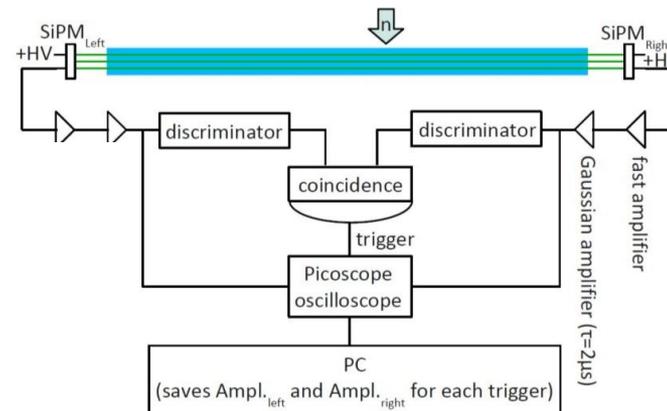
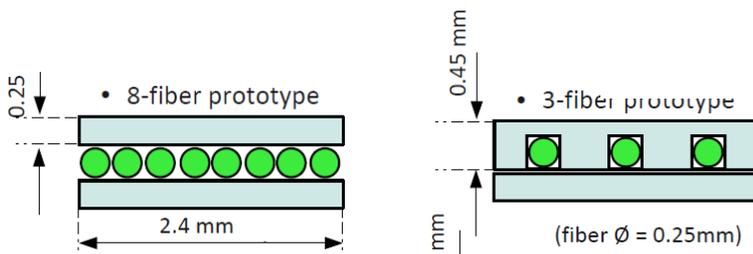
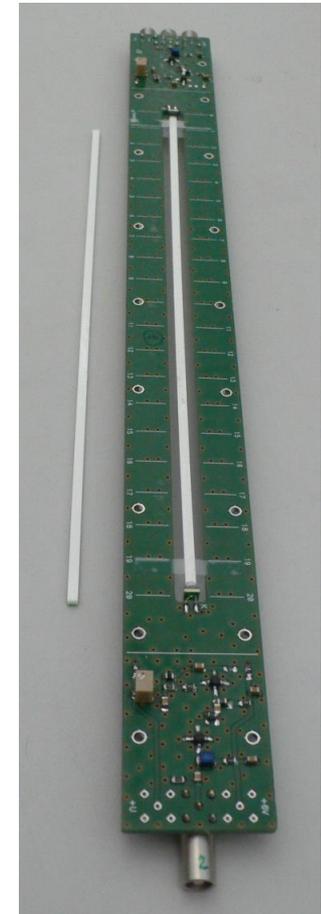
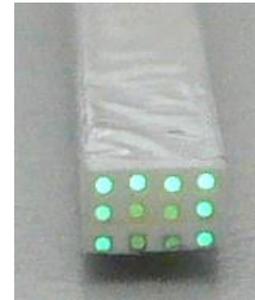
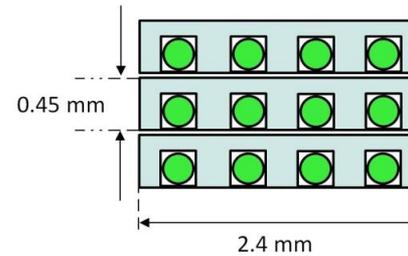


Resolution \sim 300 μm FWHM

Task 9.4.2 Development of SiPM based detectors for neutron scattering

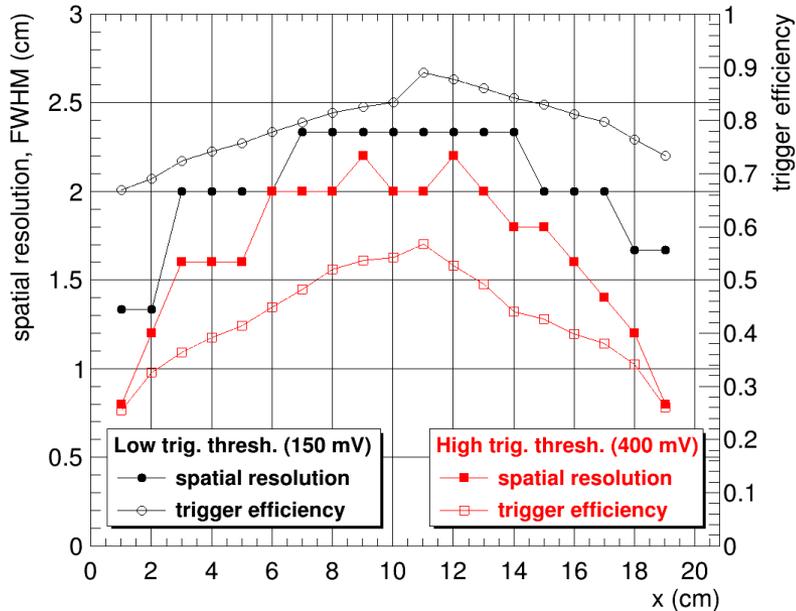
Light sharing detector

- ZnS:⁶LiF detection unit
 - sensitive area (2.4×200) mm²
 - neutron screen ND2:1 (Scintacor)
- WLS fibre
 - $\varnothing = 0.25$ mm
 - attenuation length ≈ 19 cm
 - fibre core doped with 2wt% PMMA
 - each fibre verified before assembly
 - uniform attenuation length over length
 - all have same attenuation length

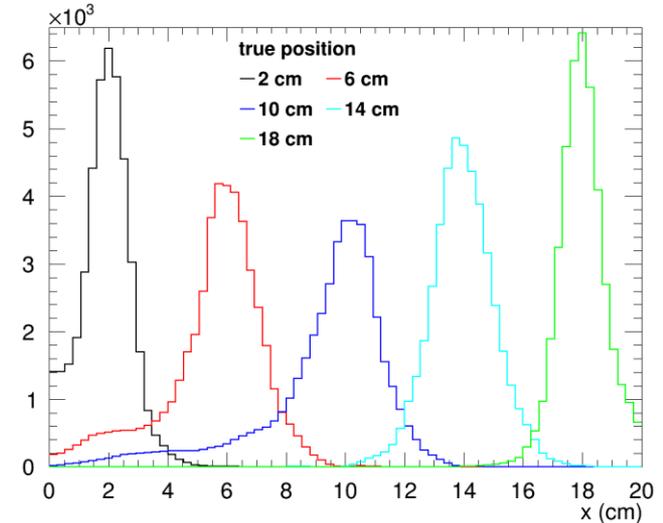


Task 9.4.2 Development of SiPM based detectors for neutron scattering (PSI)

- Spatial resolution and trigger efficiency as a function of the position, measured up to a trigger rate of ~ 3 kHz



Distribution of the reconstructed position (trigger threshold = 150 mV)



Performance parameters at a trigger threshold of 150 mV

Trigger efficiency $\epsilon_{\text{trigger}}$	$70\% < \epsilon_{\text{trigger}} < 90\%$
Spatial resolution, FWHM	$1.5 \text{ cm} < \text{FWHM} < 2.3 \text{ cm}$
Gamma sensitivity (^{60}Co)	$< 3 \cdot 10^7$
Quiet background rate	$< 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Hz}$

- Task 9.4.3 Silicon Photomultipliers and other scintillation readout devices for μ SR (STFC)

First half of the task has concentrated on SiPMs

Systematic testing of emerging commercial SiPMs D9.8, M 24 (new series every few months)

Continuous source requires excellent timing resolution

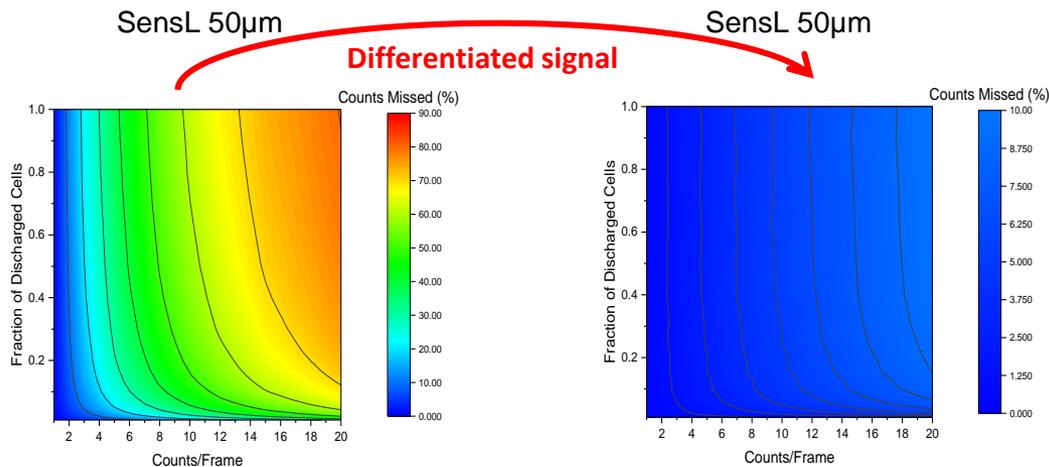
Pulsed source requires excellent dead time (many positrons per detector per pulse)

Three pronged approach

Testing of scintillation detector with SiPM on muon beam line

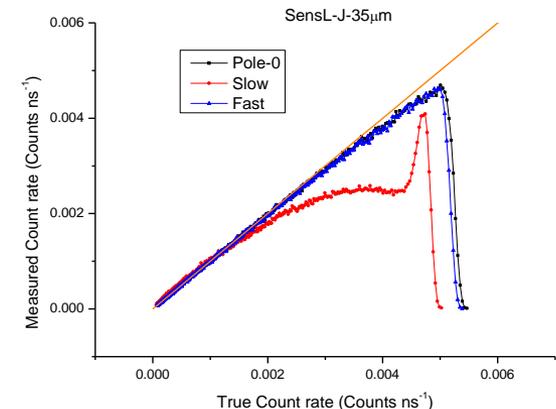
Testing of SiPM with laser response

Modeling of detector response



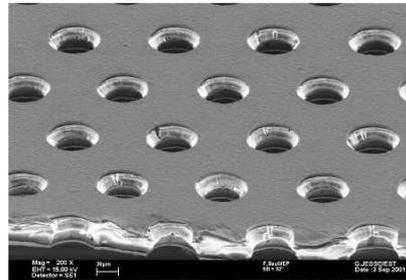
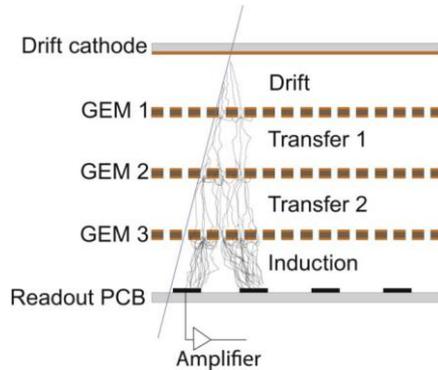
2 counts per frame
10% dead time

20 counts per frame
10% dead time



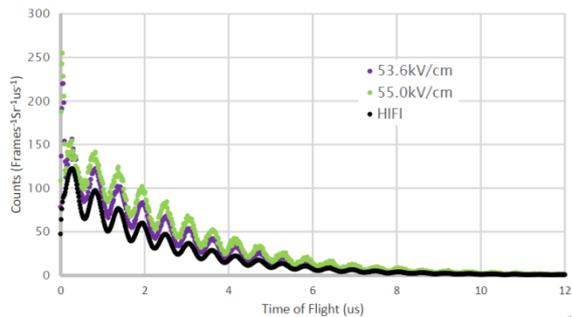
Mostly about the
signal processing
electronics

- Task 9.4.3 Other readout devices for μ SR (STFC)
- Evaluating a GEM detector for MuSR at ISIS

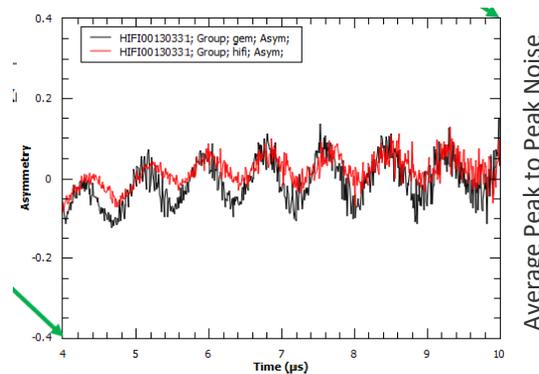


Triple GEM detector purchased from CERN

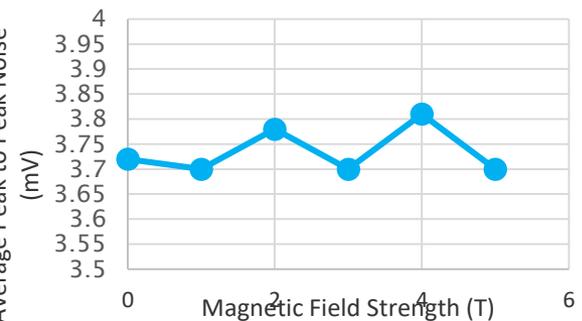
Efficiency



Resonance Frequency Expts



Electronics Noise

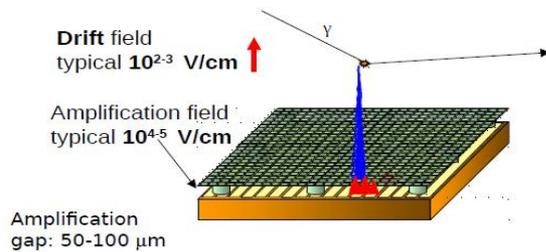


Initial results look encouraging:

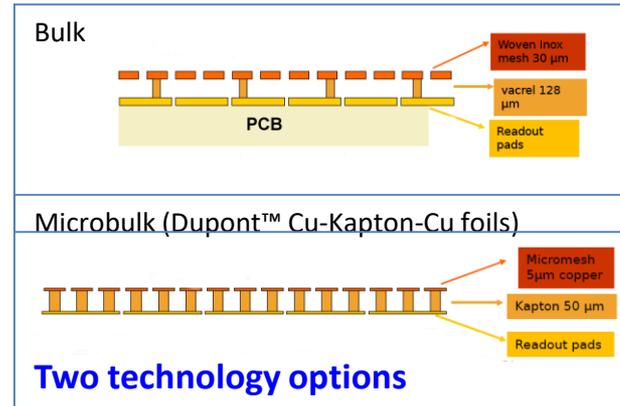
Next evaluate other electronics and other MPGDs

Task 9.4.4 Development of Micromegas Detectors for neutron scattering (CEA)

Micromegas detectors are one of the family of micro pattern gas detectors



Gas gain takes place between grid and readout plane



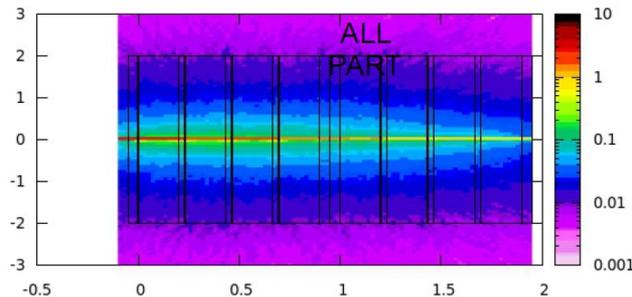
Drift electrode and grid coated with $^{10}\text{B}_4\text{C}$

No PCB layer in microbulk detector

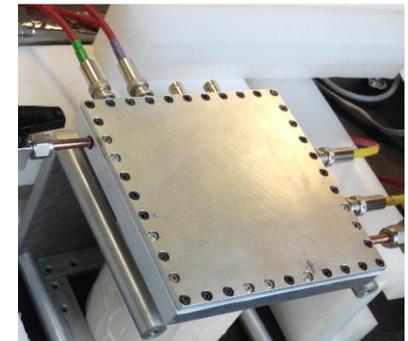
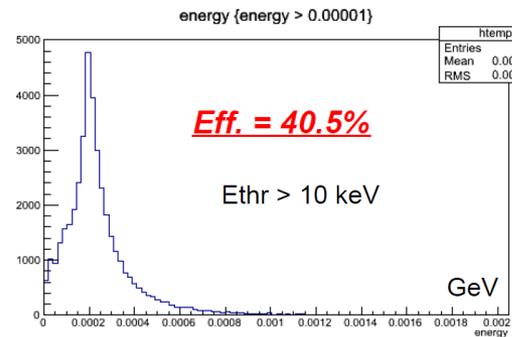
Allows stacking



Stack of 4 pairs of micromegas detectors



Simulations show 40% efficiency at 1.8 \AA



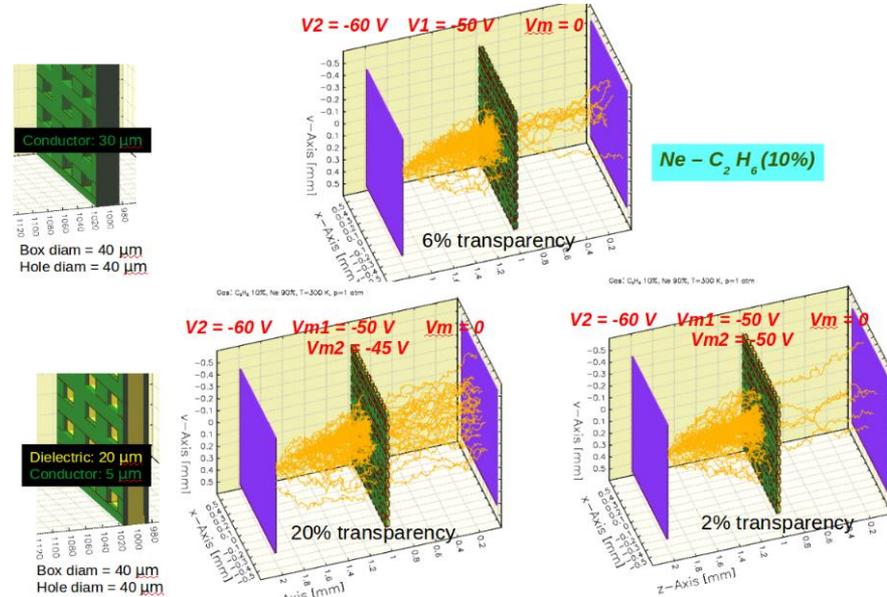
Prototype 15 x 15 cm² detector waiting for coatings

Task 9.4.4 Development of Micromegas Detectors for neutron scattering (CEA)

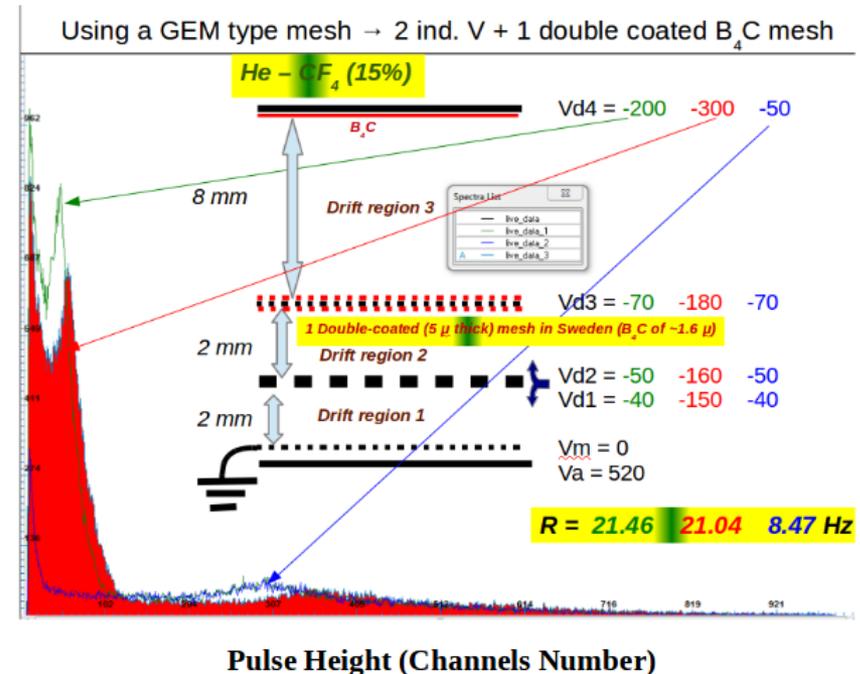
Initial trials of coating B_4C onto the Cu coated kapton foil failed

Investigations are ongoing with ESS-Linkopin, CDT and at Scalay to resolve this issue

In the meantime inserting a Cu coated Kapton foil into a bulk micromegas detector has been shown to improve electron transmission simulations and improve pulse height spectra in a real detector



Number of Counts



Garfield/neBEM simulations of the electron transmission

No.	Deliverable Title	LEAD	TYPE	DOMAIN	DUE(M)	STATUS
9.1	First extended RTD meeting	STFC	DEC	PU	18	+3 Complete
9.2	Initial WLS fibre detector hardware	STFC	DEM	PU	18	Complete
9.3	Initial direct PMT readout hardware	FZJ	DEM	PU	24	Complete
9.4	Interim report on scintillation detector development programme	STFC	R	PU	24	Complete
9.5	Novel MSGC detector hardware	ILL	DEM	PU	24	Complete
9.6	Interim report on MSGC detector development programme	ILL	R	PU	24	Complete
9.7	Interim report on Emergent Neutron Detector Technologies development programme	ESS	R	PU	24	Complete
9.8	Report discussing an evaluation of commercial SiPMs for μ SR detector arrays	STFC	R	PU	24	Complete
9.9	Second extended RTD meeting	STFC	DEC	PU	36	
9.10	Final report on scintillation detector development programme	STFC	R	PU	48	
9.11	Final report on MSGC detector development programme	ILL	R	PU	48	
9.12	Final report on Emergent Neutron Detector Technologies development programme	ESS	R	PU	48	
9.13	Report discussing alternative detector technologies for μ SR	STFC	R	PU	48	
9.14	Website containing all presentations	STFC	DEC	PU	48	