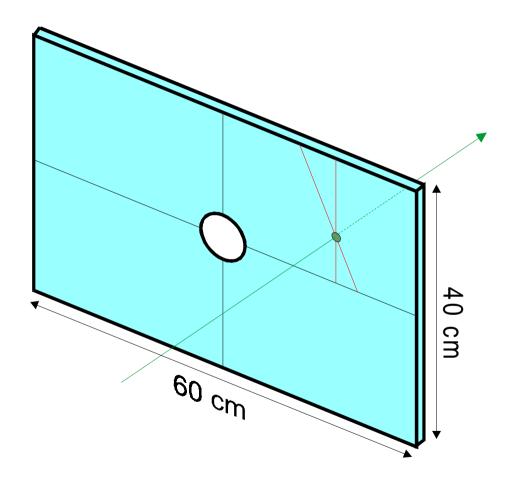
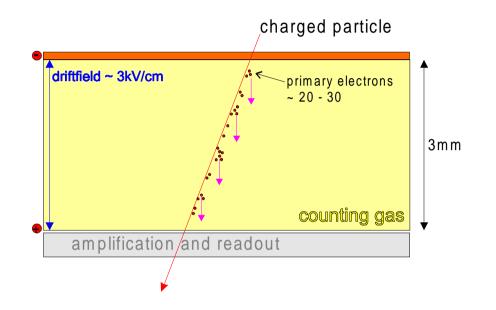
A Triple GEM detector for the LHCb inner tracker

Universität Zürich Physik institut Marcus Ziegler



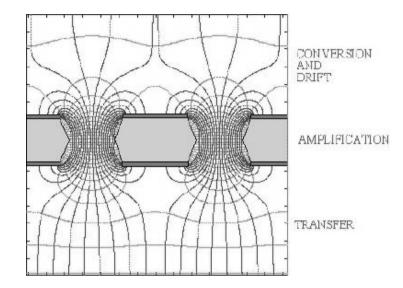
Principle of gas detectors

-> gas molecules in the active detector volume are ionized by incomming particles

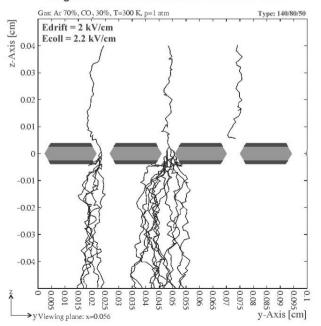


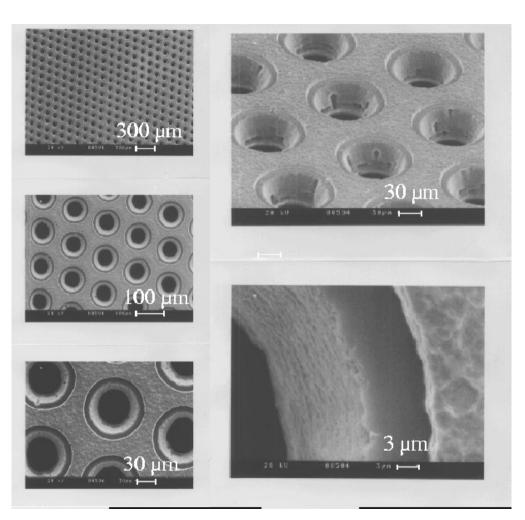
- The Geiger-Müller Counter, first described in 1928, can be considered as the basis of gas detectors
- 1968 Multi Wire Proportional Chamber (MWPC), plane of parallel anode wires

1997 Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM)

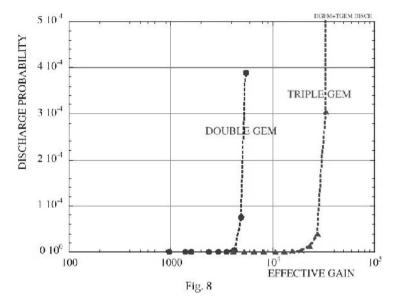


Single electron avalanches in the LHCb GEM





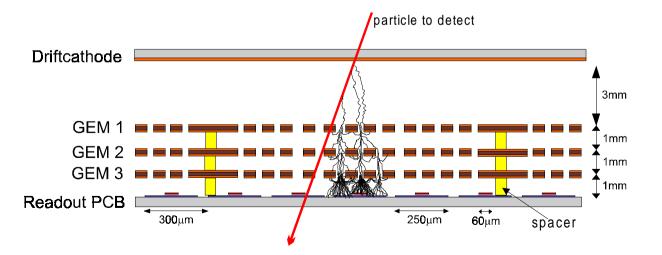
The Triple GEM Detector

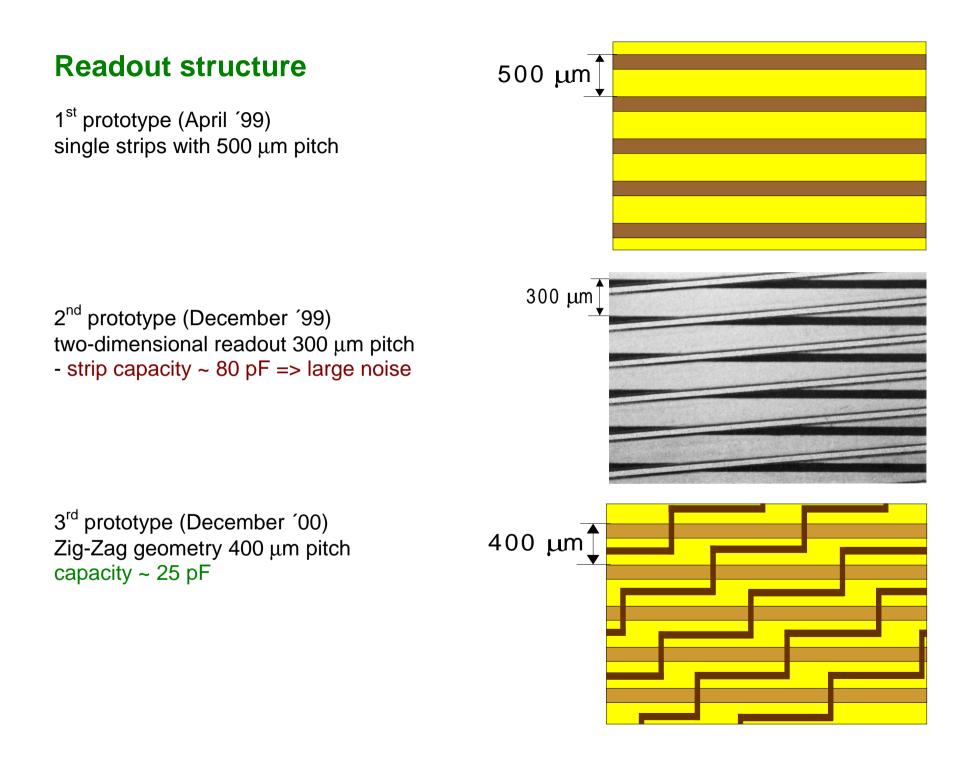


A cascaded setup of GEMs leads to higher gas gain before discharges start

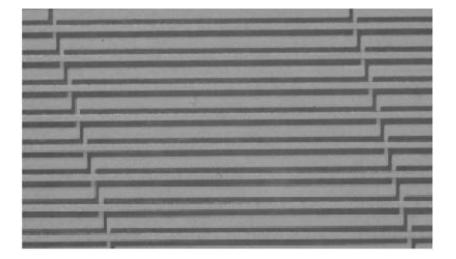
<= discharge probability for Double and Triple GEM detectors under irradiation with α -particles

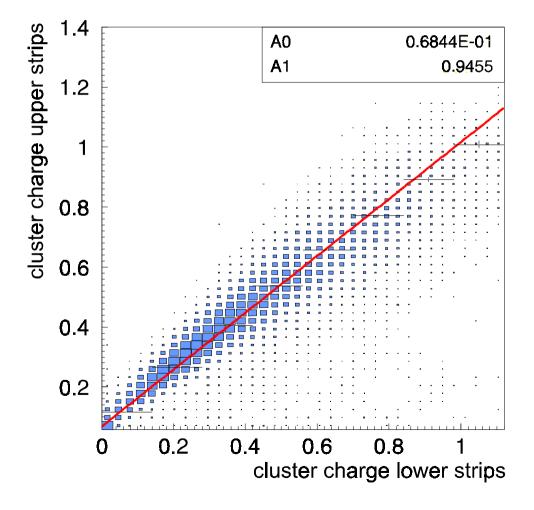
Amplification factor in each GEM ~ 20 @ $U_{GEM} = 360V \Rightarrow$ gain 10 000





Charge sharing between upper and lower strips

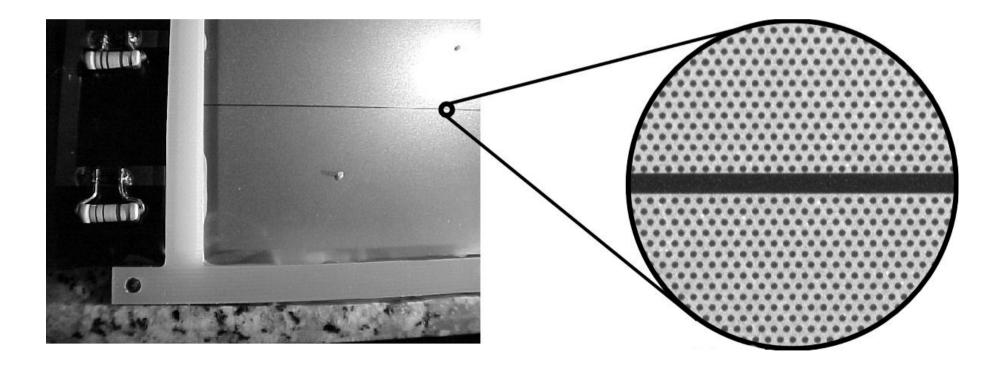




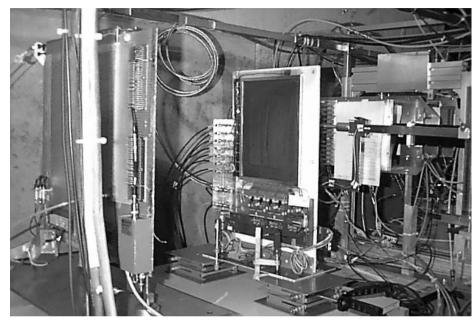
Segmentated GEM

one GEM side is dividet into 10 segments

- less energy in a discharge (reduced capacity)
- less chance to destroy the GEM
- in case of a short only a part of the detector is lost

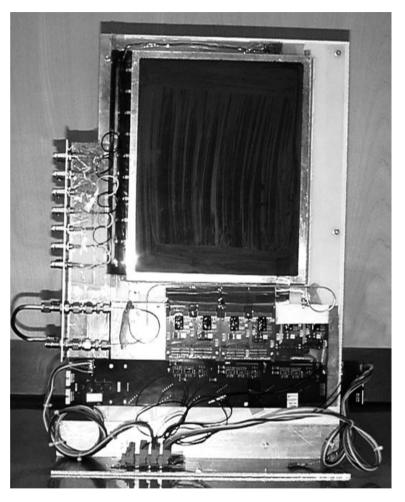


Detector at the testbeam



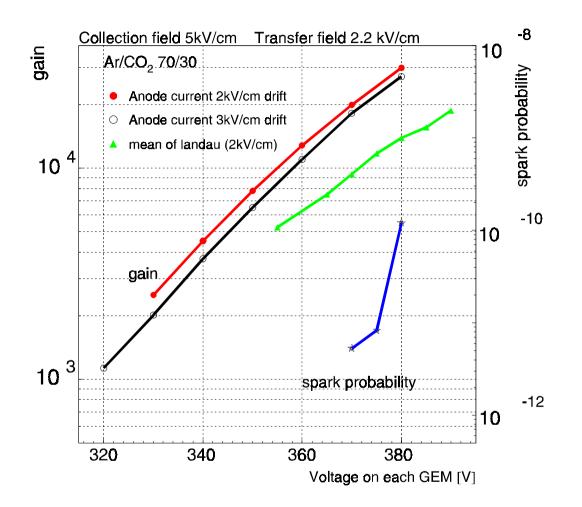
Setup at the PSI (Paul Scherer Institut, Switzerland)

readout 2 x 500 channels per detector



Active area of the detector: 23 cm x 30 cm

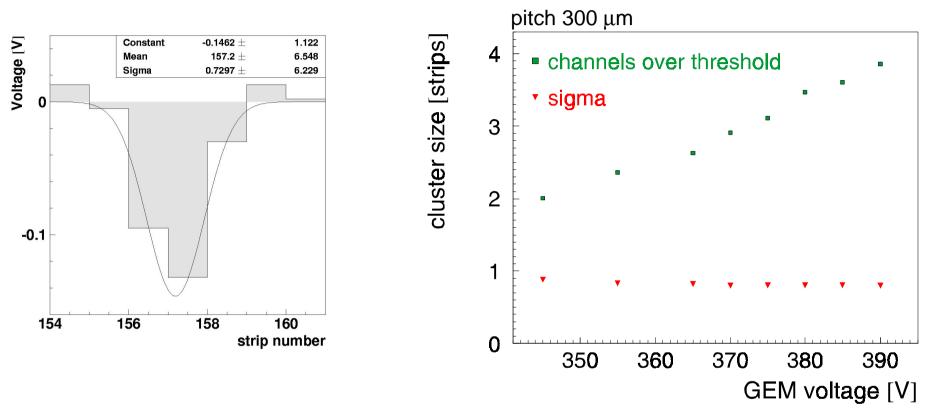
Gain and spark probability



sparkprobability measured with a $\pi^{\!+}$ 350 MeV/c beam

total rate of 50 MHz

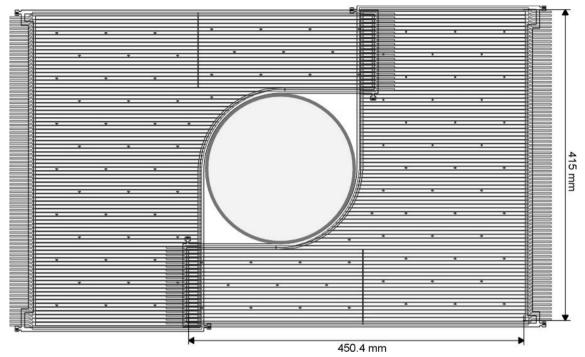
Clustersize

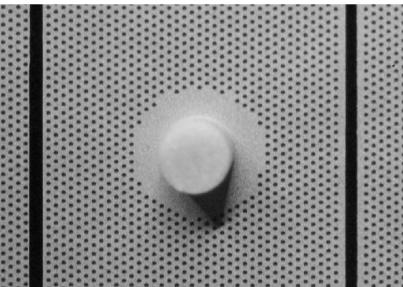


Expected cluster width:

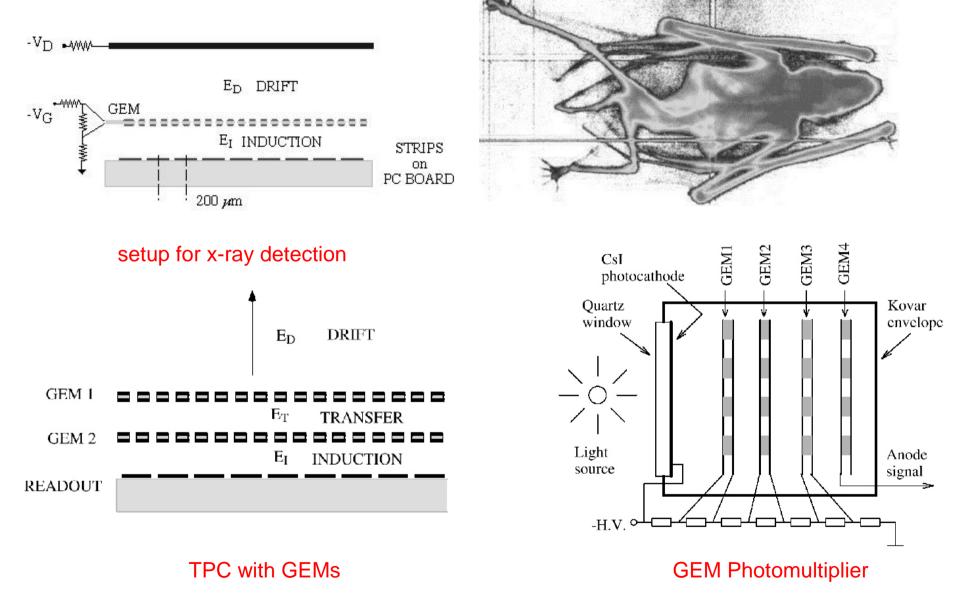
 $\begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{D}_t &= 300 \mu \text{m} \, / \, \text{sqr(cm)} \\ \mathsf{S}_{expected} &= 200 \mu \text{m} \\ \mathsf{S}_{measured} &= 240 \mu \text{m} \end{array}$

Full size prototype





Applications with GEMs



Neutron detection

