Development of Drift Chamber for Element Mapping utilizing DC Muon Beam

2019/12/23 Year-end workshop Kuno-lab M2 Takayuki Hori



Research background and purpose

Drift chamber specifications

Proton beam test in Kumatori

Summary and future prospects

# Background: Nondestructive elemental analysis by muon X-ray Munonic X-ray

Particle kinetic energy of atomic orbitals in Bohr's equation



Muonic X-ray has 200 times the energy of electron fluorescent X-rays

#### Background: Nondestructive elemental analysis by muon X-ray

- Munonic X-ray
- Has 200 times the energy of electron fluorescent X-rays
- Analyze light elements that could not be analyzed using electrons
- ➢ electron fluorescent X-rays
   ➢ : Can analyze up to 100 µ m depth Muonic X-ray: Can analyze up to 10 mm depth

Used for nondestructive analysis of samples with unknown compositions such as meteorites and archaeological materials. @RCNP MuSIC

#### Background: Two-dimensional elemental mapping

Two-dimensional elemental mapping using synchrotron radiation(SPring8)





カドミウム蓄積植物の高エネルギー蛍光X線分析 http://www.spring8.or.jp/wkg/BL37XU/sol ution/lang/SOL-0000001575

# Mapping using synchrotron radiation Scan with beam size reduced to $10\,\mu$ m order



#### Background: Two-dimensional elemental mapping

#### Mapping using muon beam The beam size is ~ 5cm (bottom right image)





#### Purpose of research

Realization of muon two-dimensional mapping with position accuracy of  $100\,\mu\,\mathrm{m}$ 



Gas, cell and layer specifications

Gas: He: iC4H10 = 90:10 1atm



## 1 cell position resolution

>Incident 30MeV/c  $\mu$ -

Garfield++ simulation

>Assume that the threshold is exceeded by one electron



## Picture of drift chamber



**Beam window** (2µm Aluminized mylar)



#### **Readout circuit**

#### Number of sense wires to read: 60 → Use Hayashi Repic 64ch READOUT BOARD



#### Gas system

Pressure Gauge

> Mass flow controller Adjust flow rate to  $He:iC_4H_{10} = 90:10$

# Proton beam test in Kumatori (2019 12/16~20) Evaluate chamber performance before elemental mapping Drift Ф2mm chamber **Readout board** Beam flange Trigger scinti.

#### Proton beam test in Kumatori Cross Hit $\downarrow$ Signal monitor talk $\downarrow$ Hit map annel : 38 Y-axis [mm] 700 Studies Counts First Layer 25 20 .... .... ---------------...... --------15 500 400 300 200 -10 100 -15 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 X-axis [mm] annel : 52 30 Y-axis [mm] 700 Store Second Layer 25 600 20 500 -------..... ----400 300 200 -10 100 -15 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 X-axis [mm] Y-axis [mm] 800 stin 25 Third Layer 700 0 20 15 600 10 500 ..... ..... .... .... ..... .... ..... 400 300 -5200 -10 100 -15 -20 N. -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 20 15 X-axis [mm]



#### **Tracking event by event**





➤We are investigating the establishment of a twodimensional element mapping method by nondestructive analysis using muon X-rays, and this is realized by detecting the tracks of each muon using a DC beam.

- > According to simulation, the position resolution of one cell is about 50  $\mu$ m.
- > The other day, we conducted a beam test in Kumatori.

#### Future prospects

>2020 3/3~
 Beam test at RAL muon beam in UK
 ->2D elemental mapping test with Ge detectors

Back up

## Request of drift chamber

#### Assumed

#### Sample is rock such as meteorites (Main component: SiO<sub>2</sub>)

#### The size of the material is a few cm, analysis of about 1 mm depth

- $\rightarrow$  DC muon p $\sim$ 30MeV/c
- > Beam rate : ~10kHz, Beam size:  $\phi$ ~5cm

# Determining factor of position resolution 1.Multiple scattering inside the sample 2.Multiple scattering inside the detector 3.Performance of the position resolution of the chamber itself

#### Request to drift chamber

Multiple scattering inside the sample

≤inside the sample

->Evaluation by simulation

# Multiple scattering inside the sample

#### Setting

- beam : μ- pencil beam(Δp/p=0)
- Sample : SiO<sub>2</sub>

Momentum [MeV/c]	Average Stopping position[mm]	Spread of position [µm]
30	0.81	74
32.5	1.1	97
35	1.4	124

Develop a drift chamber with a position resolution of 74  $\mu$ m or less and a small amount of material

#### Beam stop 30MeV/c z-x



#### Beam stop 30MeV/c x-y





### Optimization of distance between layers by simulation

Distance between layers

= distance between sense wires in the same direction



- Position accuracy on the material surface 2mm downstream of the chamber
- Decided to be 16mm between sense wires

### Expected accuracy of muon stop position

- Place material (SiO2) 2mm downstream of the chamber
- $\rightarrow$  p = 30 MeV / c  $\mu$  incident
- Assuming muon stop position depth is 0.81mm



The muon stop position can be measured with position accuracy of about  $100\,\mu$  m

#### Future plans

- Check chamber operation with cosmic rays
- ≻12/16~
- Beam test at proton linear accelerator in Kumatori ≻2020 3/3~
  - Beam test at RAL muon beam in UK

## Current status







#### Gas system







## For the Kumatori beam test

# 30MeV/c Muon

#### 1 cell spatial resolution (p=30MeV/c Muon)

spatial\_resolution





#### Tracking accuracy (p=30MeV/c Muon)



## 7MeV proton

#### 1 cell spatial resolution (E=7MeV proton)

spatial\_resolution



# Beam spread by multiple scattering (7MeV proton)



#### Tracking accuracy (7MeV Proton)



## 11MeV proton

#### 1 cell spatial resolution (E=11MeV proton)

spatial\_resolution



# Beam spread by multiple scattering (11MeV proton)



#### Tracking accuracy (7MeV Proton)

















トラッキング精度分布





トラッキング精度分布



以下の方法でヒストグラムを作成
① 各層でヒット位置情報を記録(シ
ミュレーション)
② 1 セルの位置分解能に従いヒット
位置情報を鈍らせる
<ol> <li>③</li> <li>②</li> <li>の3点を1時間数でfitし、資料</li> </ol>
の位置での予想ヒット位置を導く
④ 資料での真のヒット位置と④の
ヒット位置との差をヒストグラム
に詰める

#### トラッキング精度分布の定義

トラッキング精度分布



#### トラッキング精度分布の定義

トラッキング精度分布



ワイヤーの配置:実際の図面



#### ガス、セルの仕様

ガス

使用するガス:He:iC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>=90:10

▶ 久野研究室COMET実験のドリフトチェンバーで使用されているものと同じガス ▶ チェンバー内部での多重散乱の影響を小さくする為に、物質量の小さいHeベー スのガスを使用

#### セル

セル形状:正方形セル

▶センスワイヤを中心に対称な電場を形成

#### セルサイズ:4mm

➢ Diffusionの効果を小さくするために、技術的に実現可能な最小サイズに設定

#### センスワイヤー径:20µm

▶ 小さい電圧で高いゲインを出し、かつ多重散乱の影響を減らすため、細めに設定

#### フィールドワイヤ径:80µm

▶ 多重散乱の影響を減らすため、表面電場が20kV を越えない範囲で細めに設定





X,Y各3層を使って大まかな飛跡を決定

2層で飛跡を引き、残り1層を評価

現在取り組んでいること

- ▶ 熊取のプロトンビーム、7MeV,11MeVを使ったときのトラッキング精度の確認
- ➤ COMETのデータを元にした解析マクロの作成

- ▶ 1GeVの宇宙線ミューオン入射時のトラッキング精度の確認
- ▶ 宇宙線ミューオン中、30MeV/cのミューオンのレートの把握
   ▶ オンラインモニタの作成