

FUTURE

I

# Why?

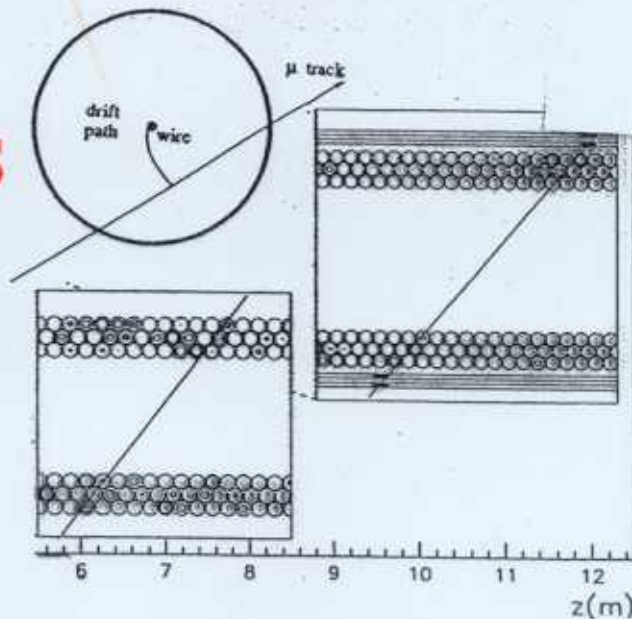
## DRIFT GAS DETECTORS still DOMINATE!

ATLAS

371 488 TUBES

770m<sup>3</sup> at 3 bar

Ar:CH<sub>4</sub>:N<sub>2</sub>  
CO<sub>2</sub>



CMS

191 440 WIRES

500m<sup>3</sup> at 1 bar

Ar:CO<sub>2</sub> ?

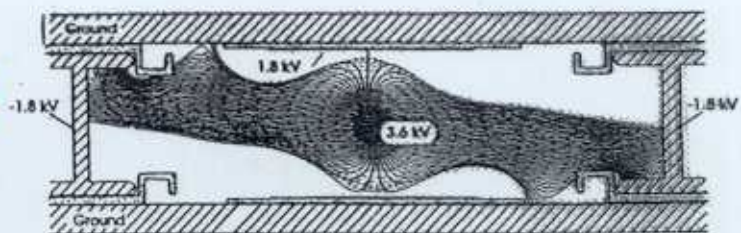
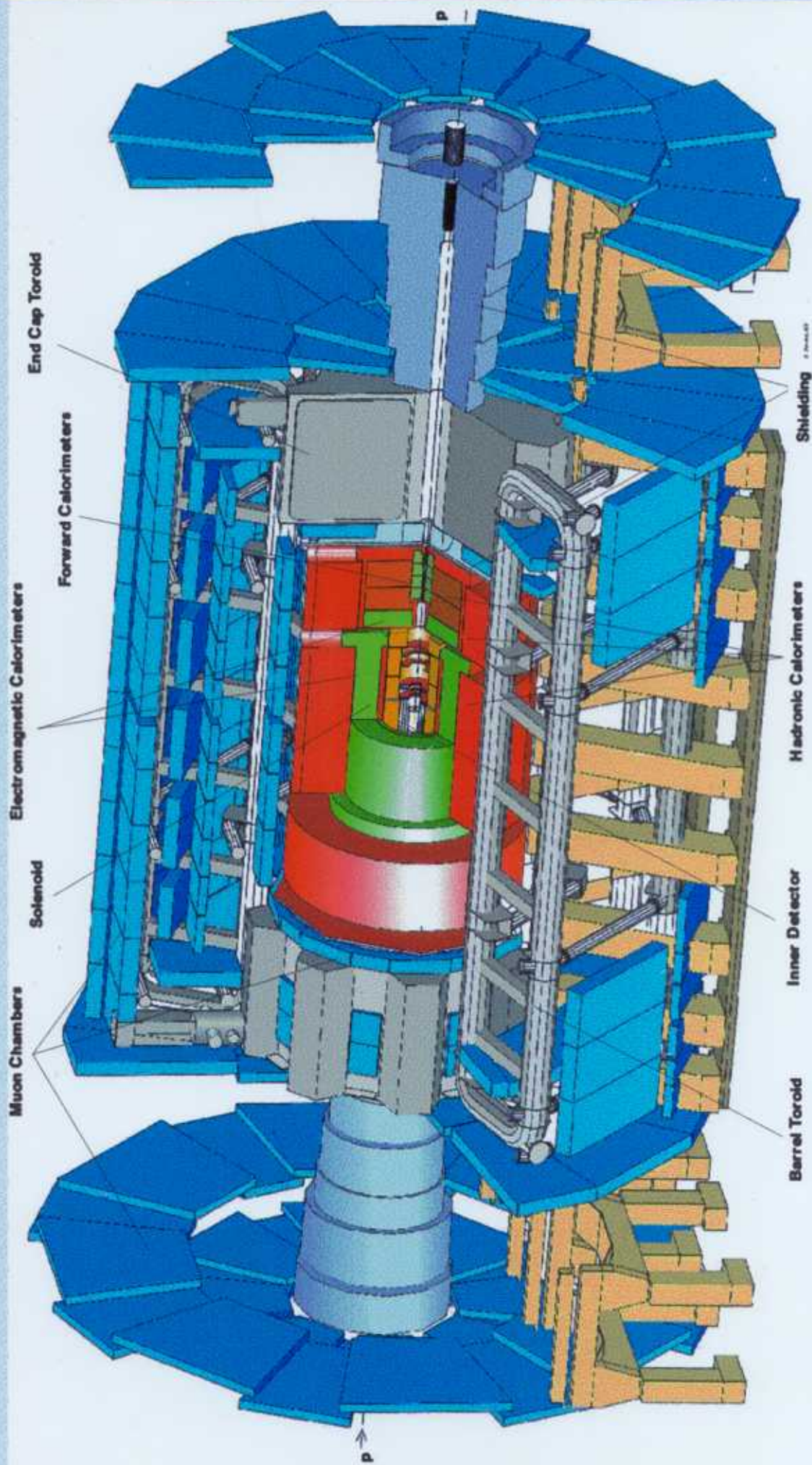


Fig. 3.9.2: The drift cell of the CMS barrel muon detector under the influence of a magnetic field of 0.45 T parallel to the anode wires. The drift gas is Ar (85%) CO<sub>2</sub> (15%).

Barbar, Blast, LHC-b He: Isobutane..

# ATLAS

## A Toroidal LHC Apparatus



# ATLAS - Muon

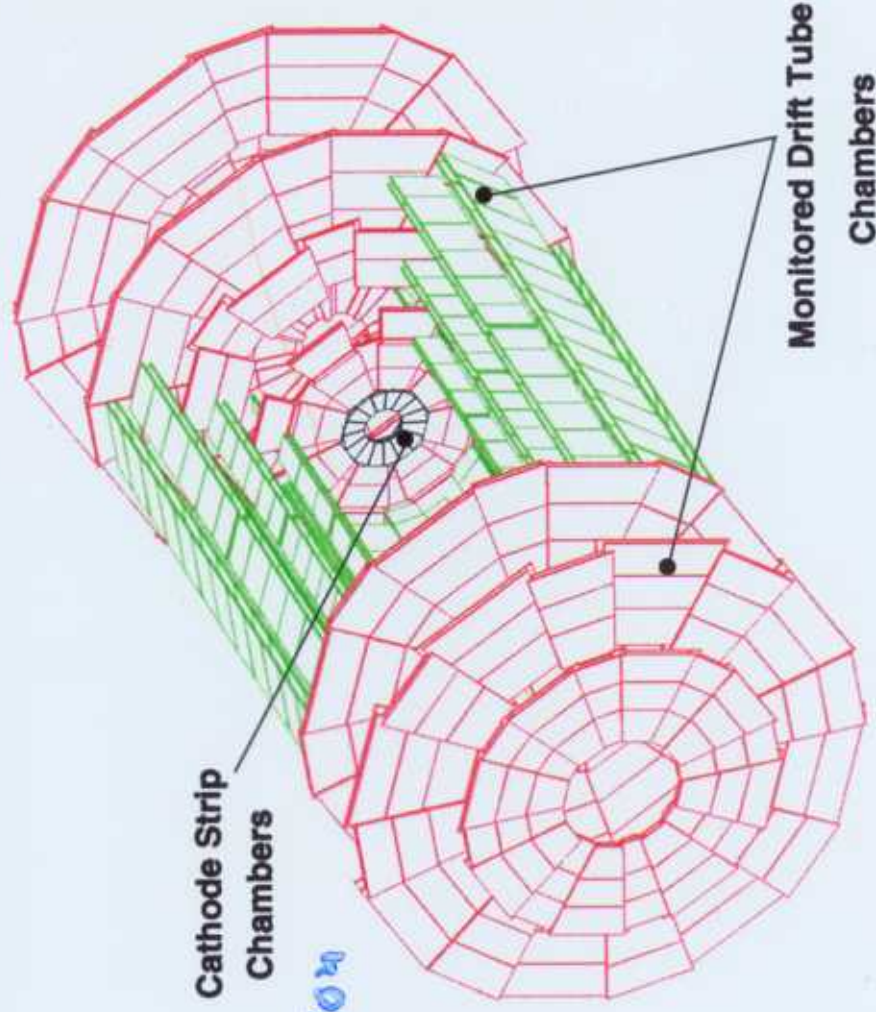
Monitored Drift Tube (MDT) chambers are used.

*371 ktubes*

*3 bar, small diffusion*

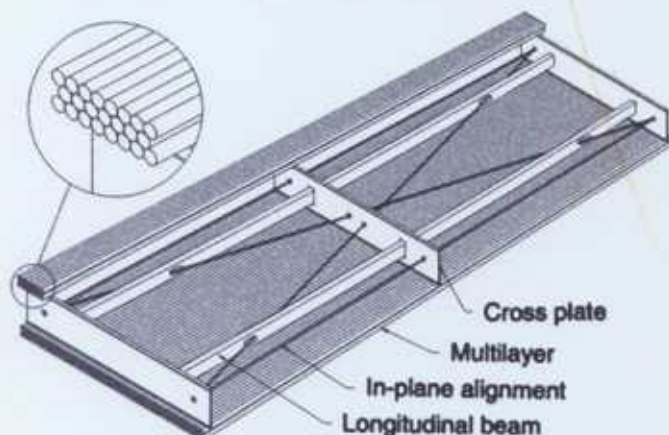
- single cell resolution of better than 80  $\mu\text{m}$ ;
- precise mechanics;
- multiple track sampling;
- low occupancy.

## Precision Chambers



## Monitored Drift Tubes

The MDT chambers are made of two multilayers of pressurized aluminium drift tubes separated by a 50 to 320 mm high spacer and support structure. The latter comprises an in-plane alignment system which monitors chamber deformations.



A multilayer consists of three (or four) layers of dense-packed drift tubes. Each tube determines the vertical distance between a charged particle track and the wire from the arrival time of the first ionization electrons.

### Parameters:

- Tubes:  
outer diameter: 30 mm  
wall thickness: 0.4 mm
- Wire: 50  $\mu\text{m}$  W-Re (gold-plated)
- 370.000 channels



When a charged particle traverses the tube, the gas along its passage is ionized and the electrons drift towards the central wire.

### Operating conditions: *ageing*

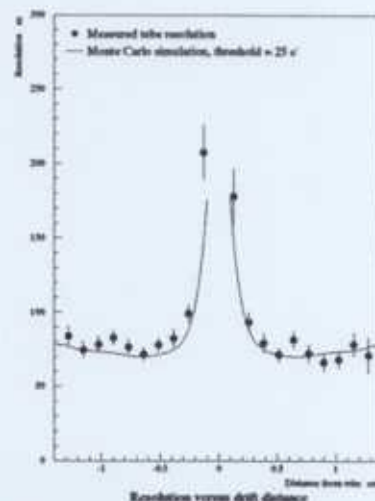
- $\text{Ar:N}_2:\text{CH}_4$  (91:4:5)
- gas pressure: 3 bar (absolute)
- HV: 3.25 kV (gas gain:  $2 \cdot 10^4$ )

### Performance:

- efficiency: > 99 %
- streamer fraction: < 0.1%
- max drift time = 480 ns
- $\langle \sigma \rangle = 80 \mu\text{m}$  (single tube)



The relation between time and distance is derived from overdetermined track fits ('autocalibration').



Test beam results from Pavia/Rome prototype chamber





ELSEVIER

Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 473 (2001)

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Section A

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# Optimization of drift gases for accuracy in pressurized drift tubes

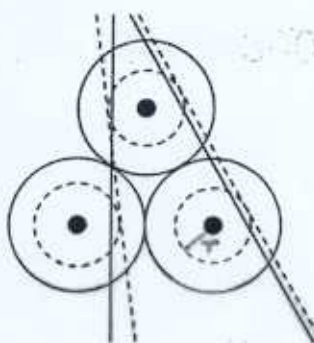
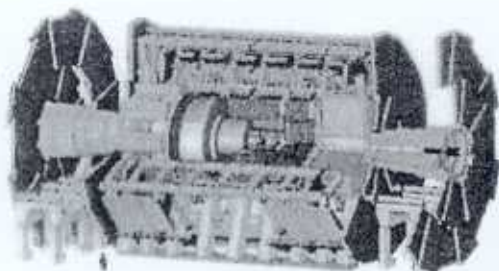
J.J. Kirchner, U.J. Becker\*, R.B. Dinner, K.J. Fidkowski, J.H. Wyatt

Laboratory of Nuclear Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

Submitted to the MIT Department of Physics  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
degree of Bachelor of Science in Physics

June 2000

## ATLAS

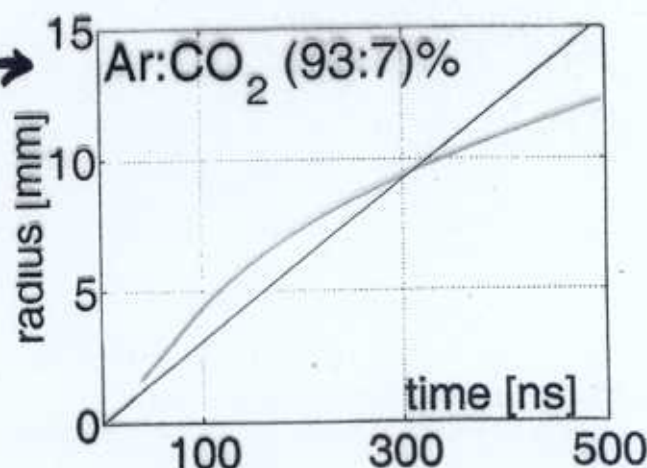


$$E \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = t$$

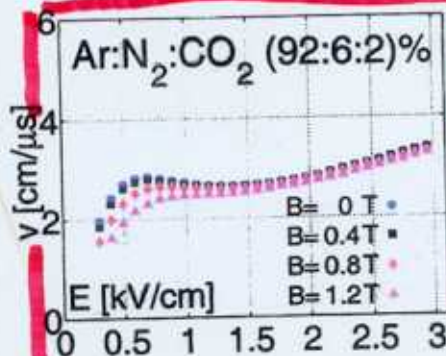
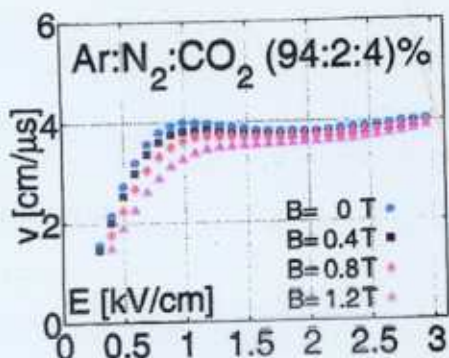
Original Gas aged, now →

Space-time Relation

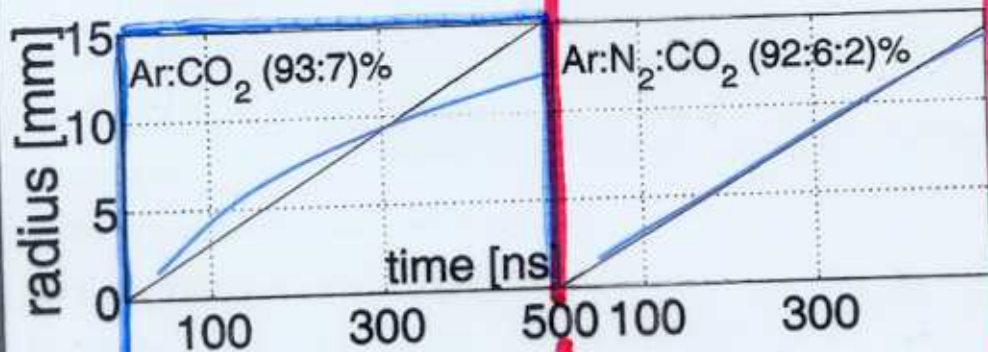


LARGE CORRECTIONS!

## Results for a better space-time relation

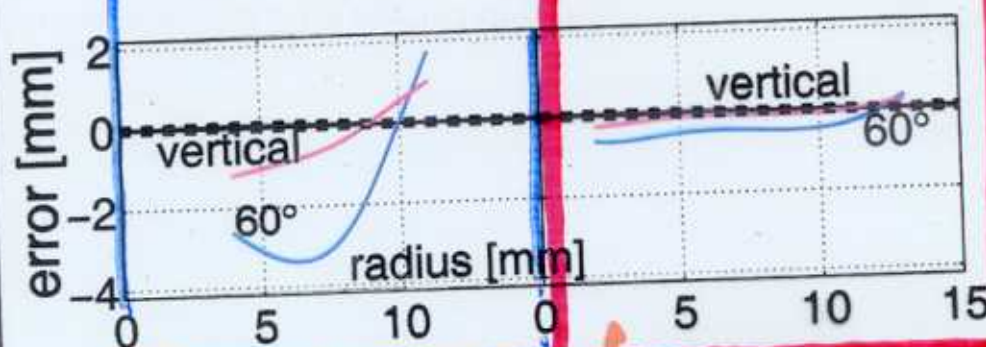


$$E \sim \frac{1}{r}$$



$\sim$  linear

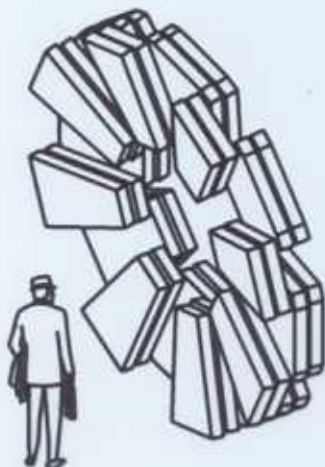
Reconstruction ~~Errors~~ Corrections



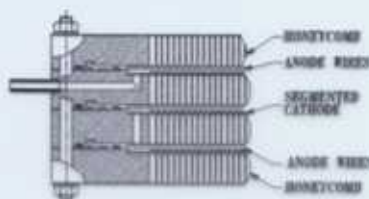
smaller corrections

# ATLAS

## Cathode Strip Chambers



CSCs are multiwire proportional chambers. The precise position measurement is achieved by determining the centre of gravity of the charge induced on the cathode strips arranged perpendicular to the wires. The 2<sup>nd</sup> coordinate is obtained by reading either the anode wires or additional strips parallel to the wires.



Each chamber contains three wire planes.

### Parameters:

- Typical size: 1 x 1 m<sup>2</sup>
- 64.000 channels

### Operating conditions:

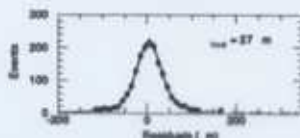
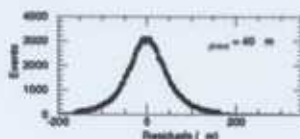
- Ar:CO<sub>2</sub>:CF<sub>4</sub> (30:50:20)
- HV: 3.2 kV

### Performance:

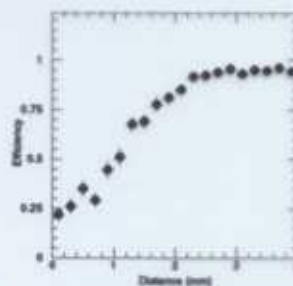
- high rate capability (max. drift time: 25 ns)
- high granularity (strip pitch: 5 mm)
- spatial resolution:  $\langle \sigma \rangle = 60 \mu\text{m}$
- double track efficiency: 95% at 2mm

### Construction:

Chambers will be built in the USA and Russia.



Global and local resolution as measured in a test beam



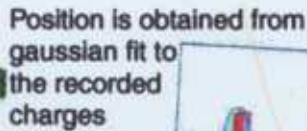
Measured double track resolution as a function of track distance

View of a prototype CSC in the M2 test beam at CERN



## Forward CMS

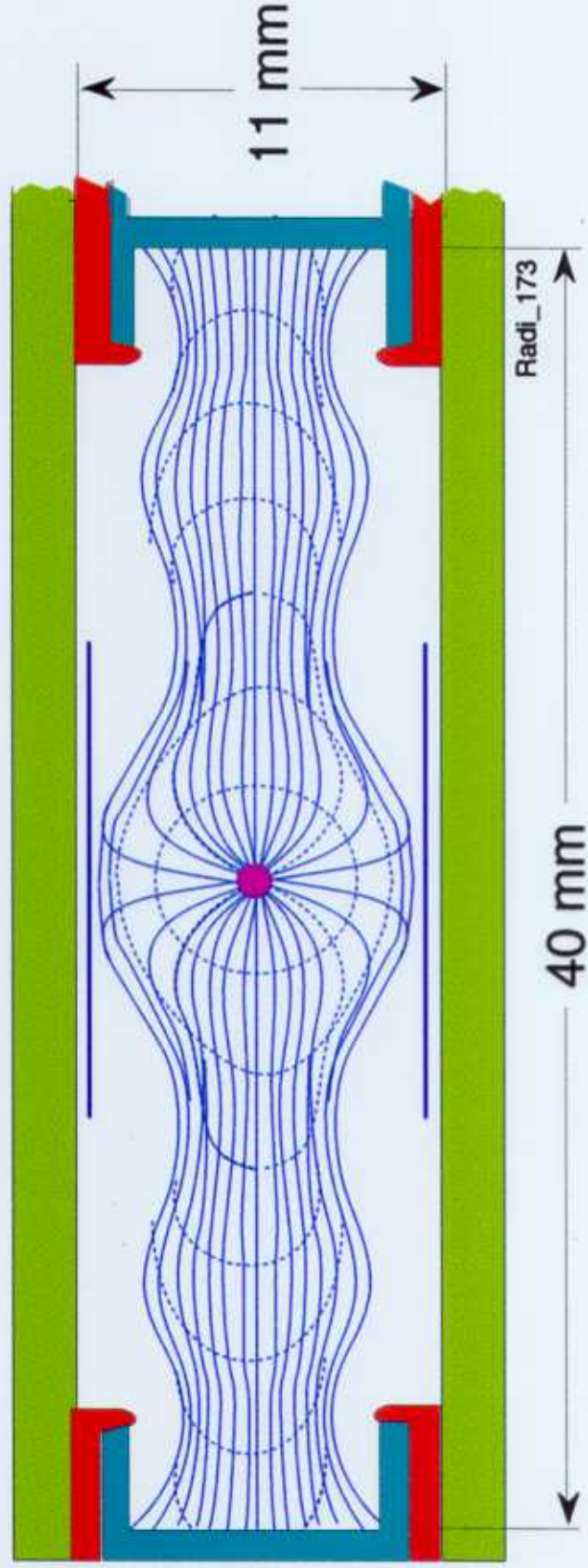
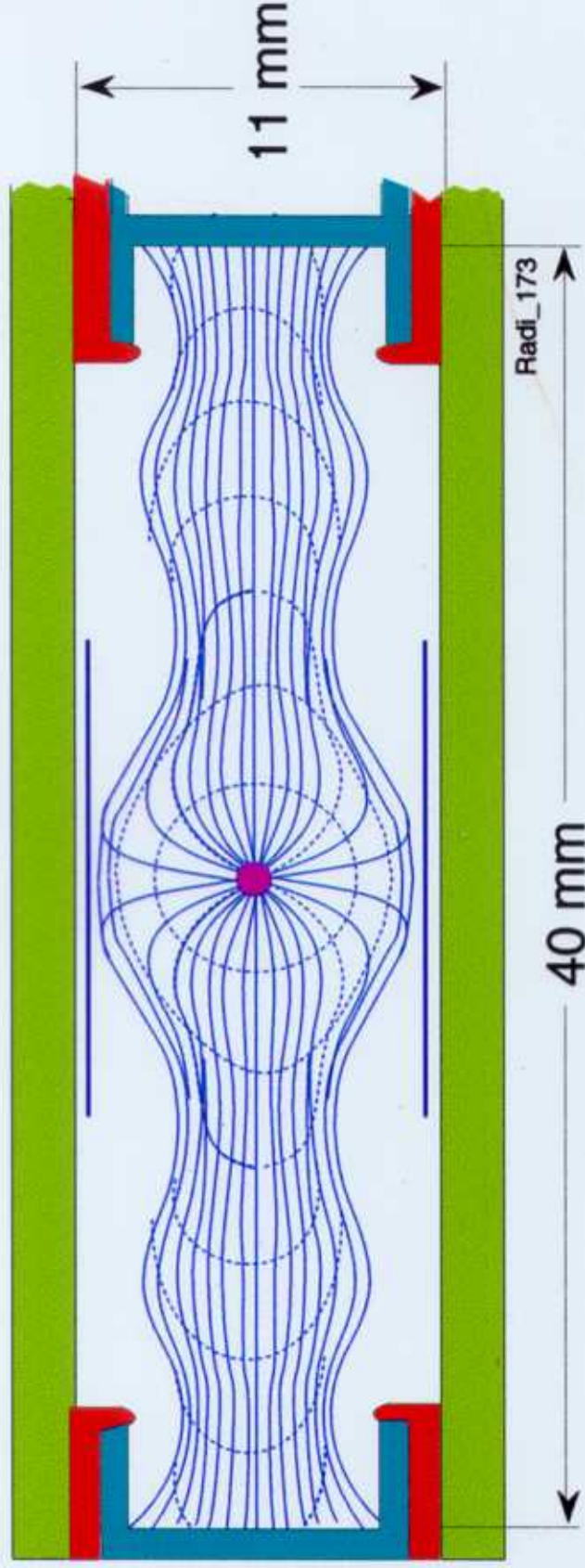
## Cathode Strip Chambers

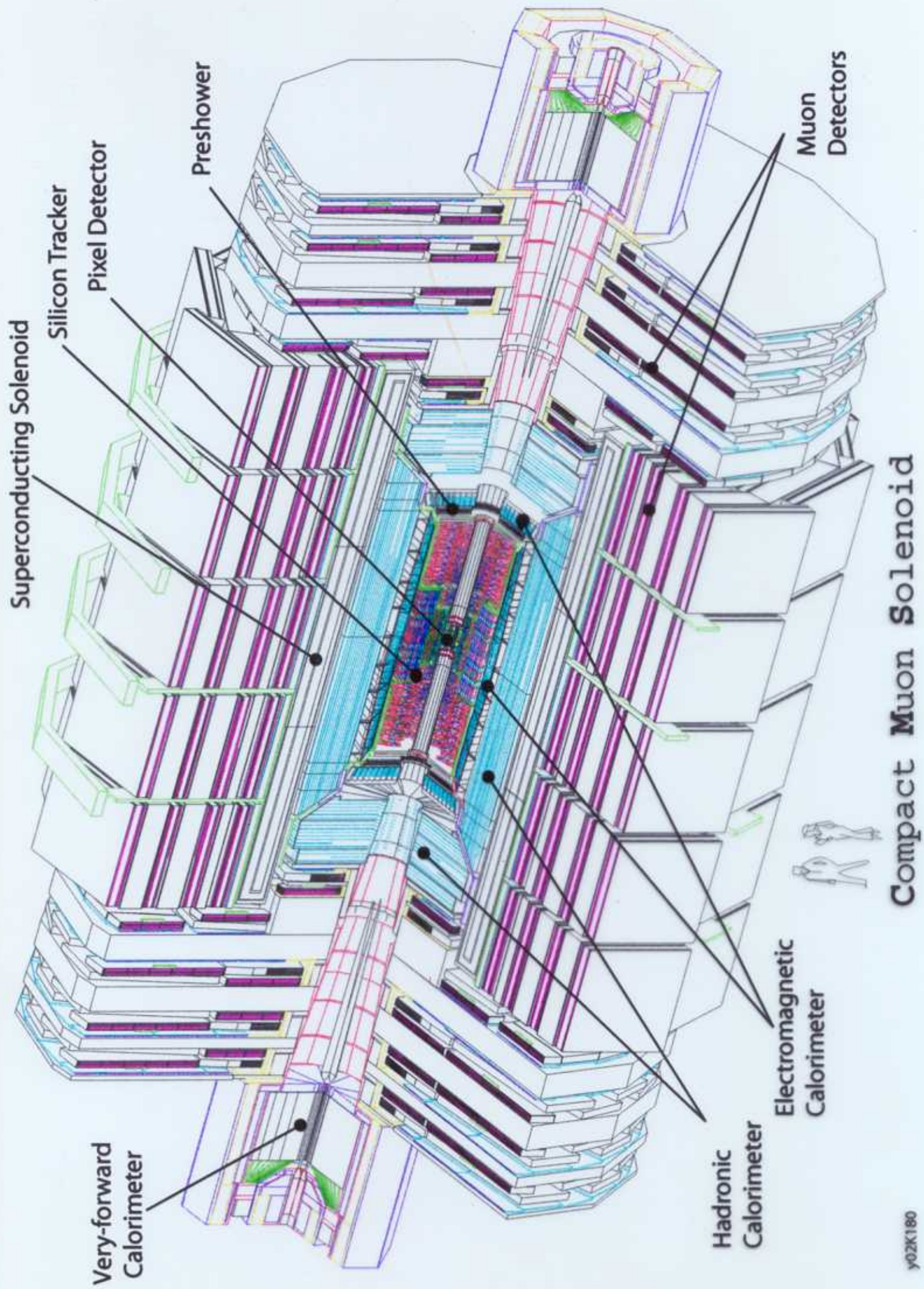


slow signals from cathodes are held by track finder

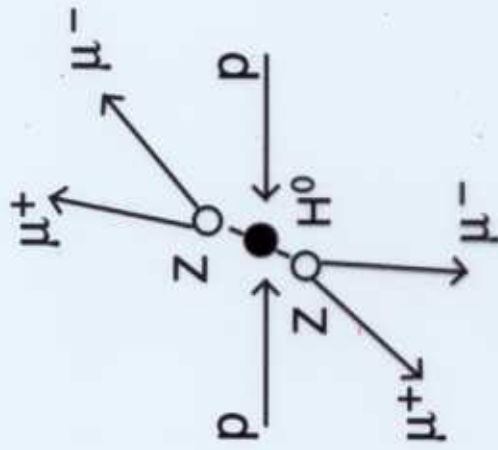
The electrons are collected by the wire, whereas a cloud of positive ions moving away from the wire toward the cathode induces charge on the perpendicular cathode.



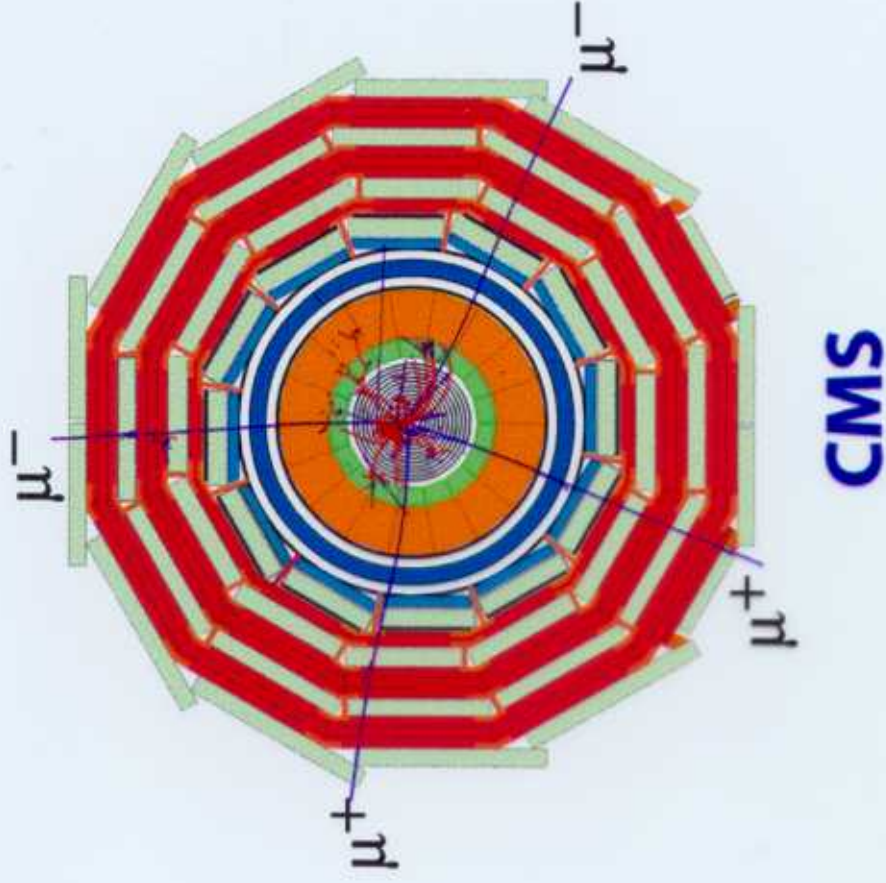
Drift cells,  $B = 0$ 



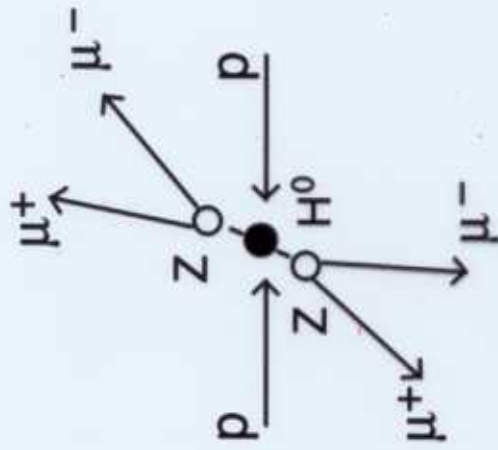
# Physics



$$p p \rightarrow H^0 \rightarrow Z Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-$$



# Physics



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