

# Using a COBRA\_125 to increase the Light Yield

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## Topics:

- COBRA\_125 Layout
- GEM Mode Measurements
- Full COBRA Mode
- Comparison with a standard GEM
- Methane Admixtures

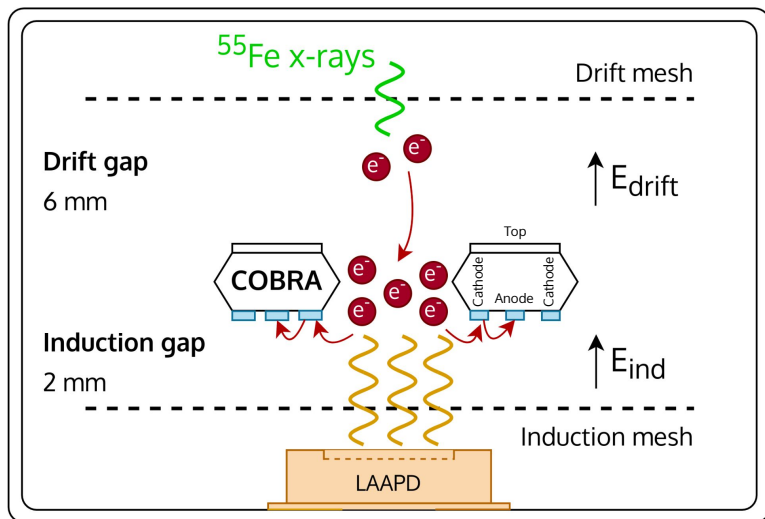
# Experimental Setup

We have replaced our 50  $\mu\text{m}$  GEM with a 125  $\mu\text{m}$  COBRA:

- **Increased thickness:** more robust to electric discharges.
- **Third electrode:** additional multiplication region in the bottom strips.

Amaro, F. D., et al. "[Operation of a novel large area, high gain, single stage gaseous electron multiplier.](#)" Journal of Instrumentation 16.01 (2021): P01033.

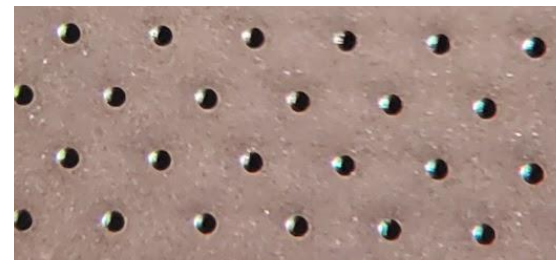
GEOMETRY	GEM	COBRA_125
Hole spacing	140 $\mu\text{m}$	400 $\mu\text{m}$
Hole in kapton/ copper	50 $\mu\text{m}$ / 70 $\mu\text{m}$	60 $\mu\text{m}$ / 120 $\mu\text{m}$
Strip width & separation	–	60 $\mu\text{m}$



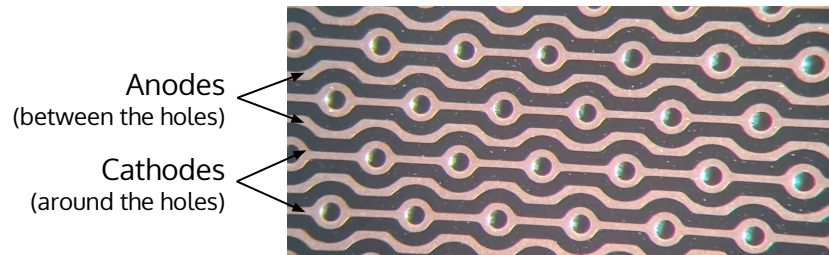
Both features of the COBRA\_125 may increase the light yield.

But how much?

Top electrode



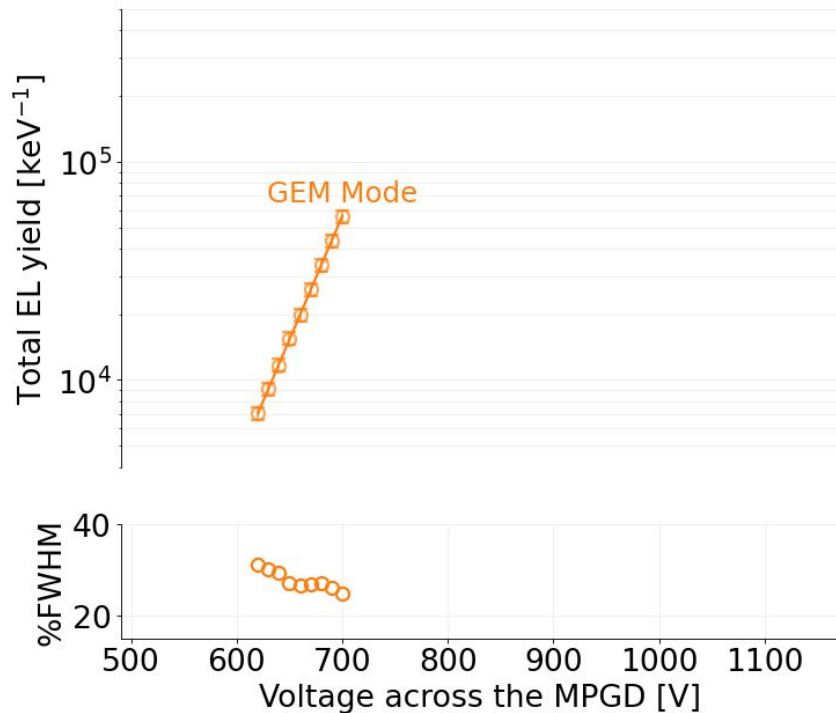
Bottom electrode



# He-40%CF<sub>4</sub>: GEM Mode

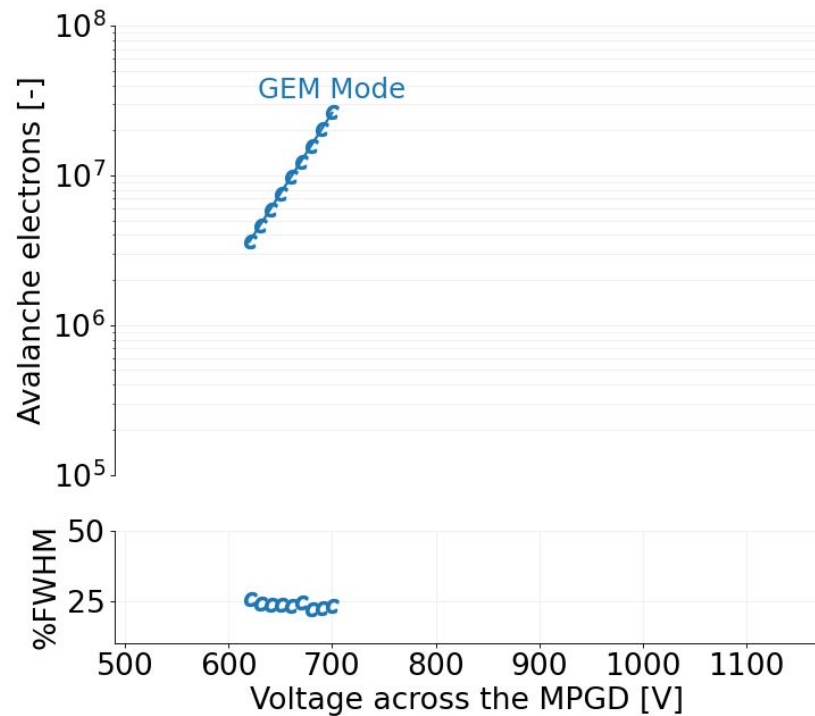
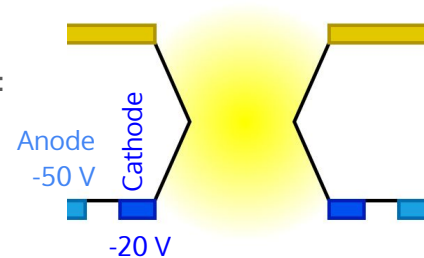
Light and Charge increases with increasing bias.

Minimum energy resolution (FWHM) is 22% for charge and 24% for light signals.



Light is only produced within the holes:

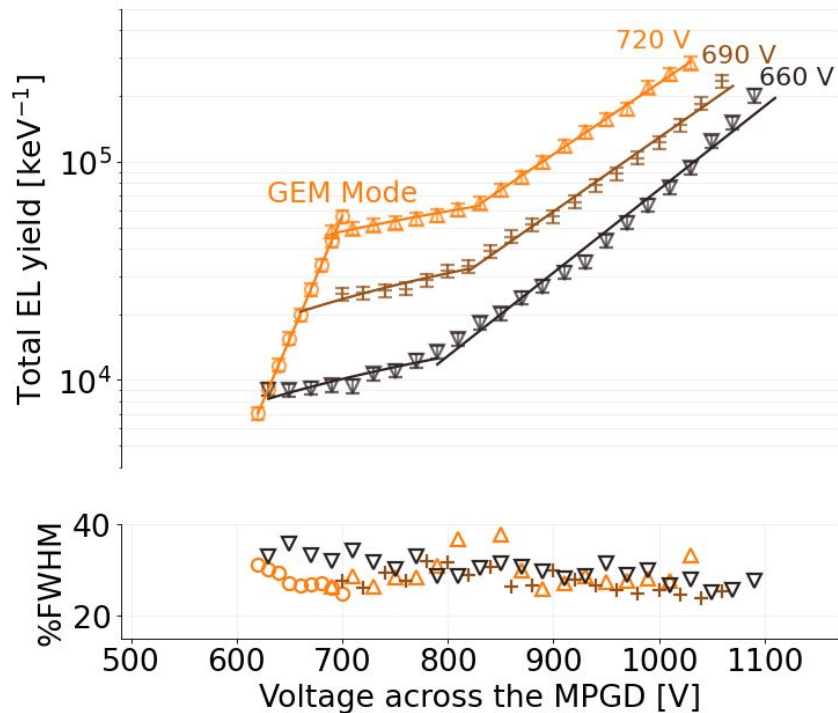
- Hole bias is increased.
- Strip bias is constant.



# He-40%CF<sub>4</sub>: Full-COBRA

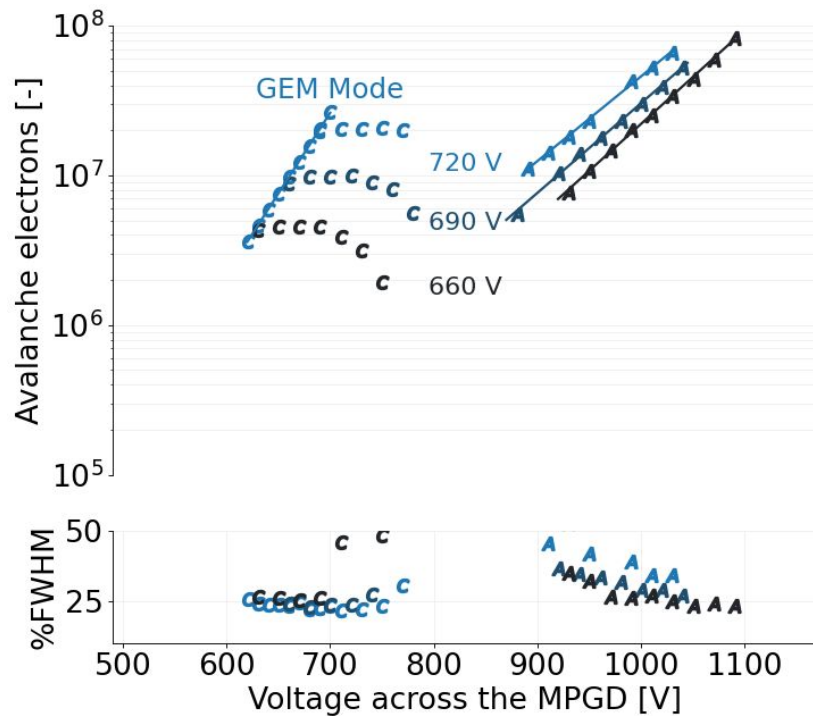
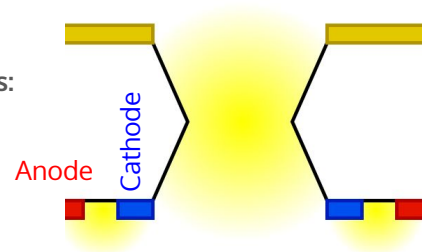
Light first increases linearly and then exponentially.

At first, charge is transferred to the anode and then increases exponentially with increasing bias.



Light is produced in the holes and strips:

- Hole bias is constant.
- Strip bias is increased.

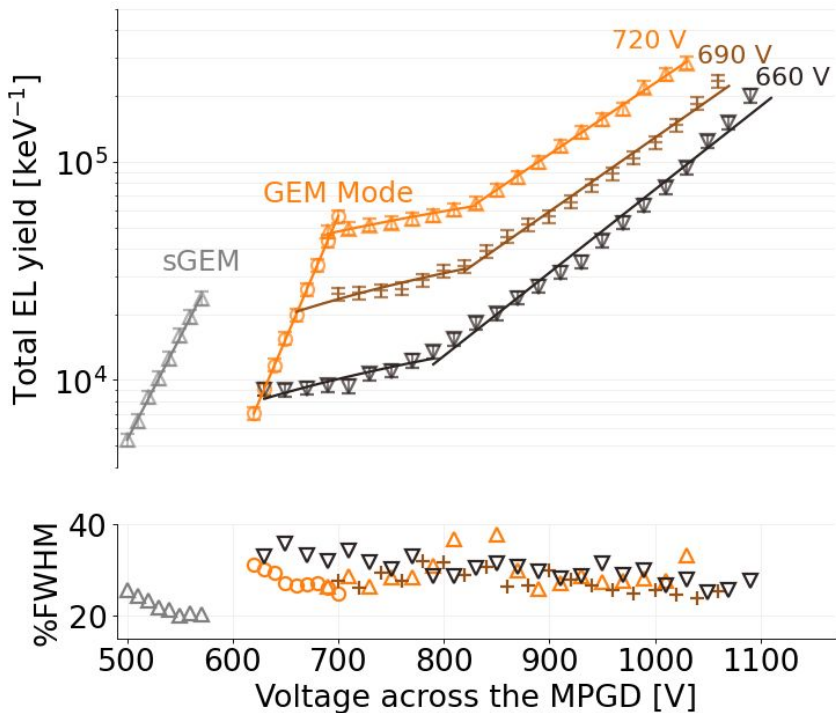




# He-40%CF<sub>4</sub>: Comparison with a standard GEM (sGEM)

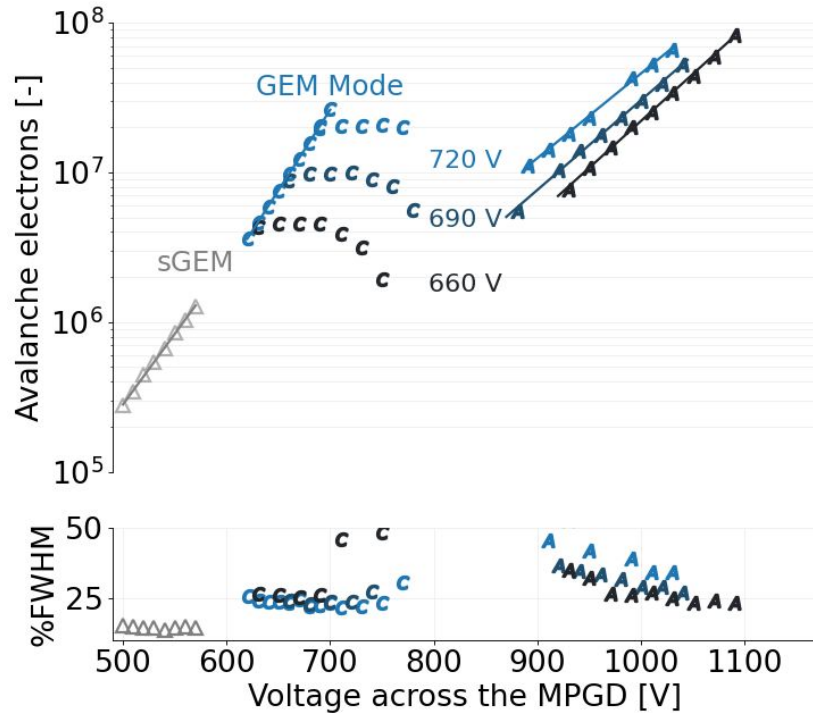
The Maximum Light Yield can be increased by

- 2.3-fold (GEM Mode)
- 11.8-fold (full-COBRA Mode)



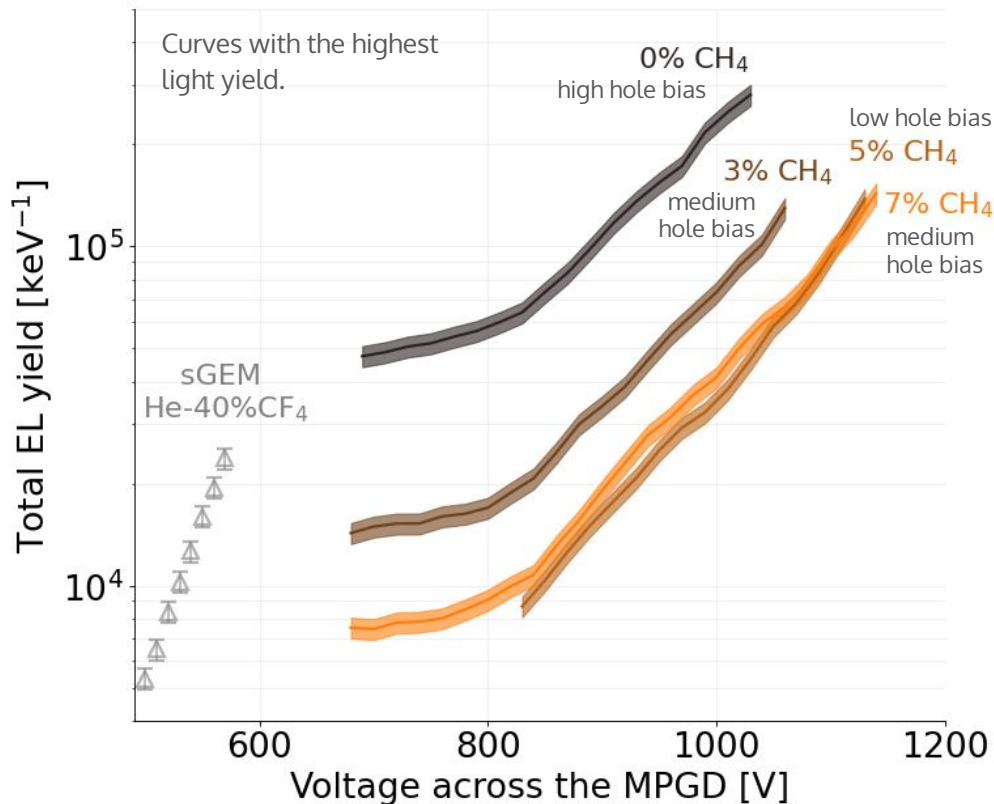
The Maximum Charge can be increased by

- 21.0-fold (GEM Mode)
- 65.4-fold (full-COBRA Mode)



# Methane Admixtures to He-40%CF<sub>4</sub>

We also evaluated the light yield of 3%, 5% and 7%CH<sub>4</sub>.

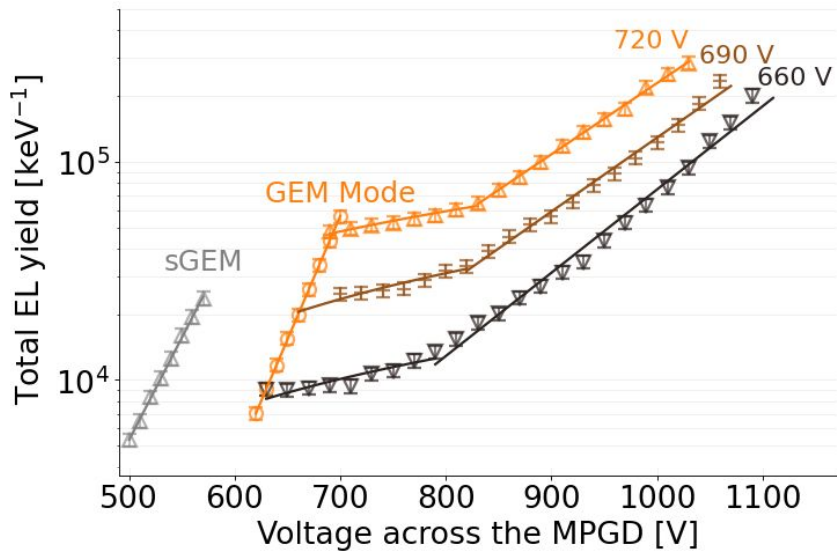


Maximum Light Yield for each mixture

He-40%CF <sub>4</sub>	GEM	COBRA
0% CH <sub>4</sub>	2.37(17)x10 <sup>4</sup>	2.80(20)x10 <sup>5</sup>
3% CH <sub>4</sub>	3.90(28)x10 <sup>4</sup>	1.30(9)x10 <sup>5</sup>
5% CH <sub>4</sub>	3.09(22)x10 <sup>4</sup>	1.38(10)x10 <sup>5</sup>
7% CH <sub>4</sub>	2.41(17)x10 <sup>4</sup>	1.43(10)x10 <sup>5</sup>

The light yield of CH<sub>4</sub> admixtures with a COBRA<sub>125</sub> is about **6 times higher** than the light yield of He-40%CF<sub>4</sub> with a sGEM.

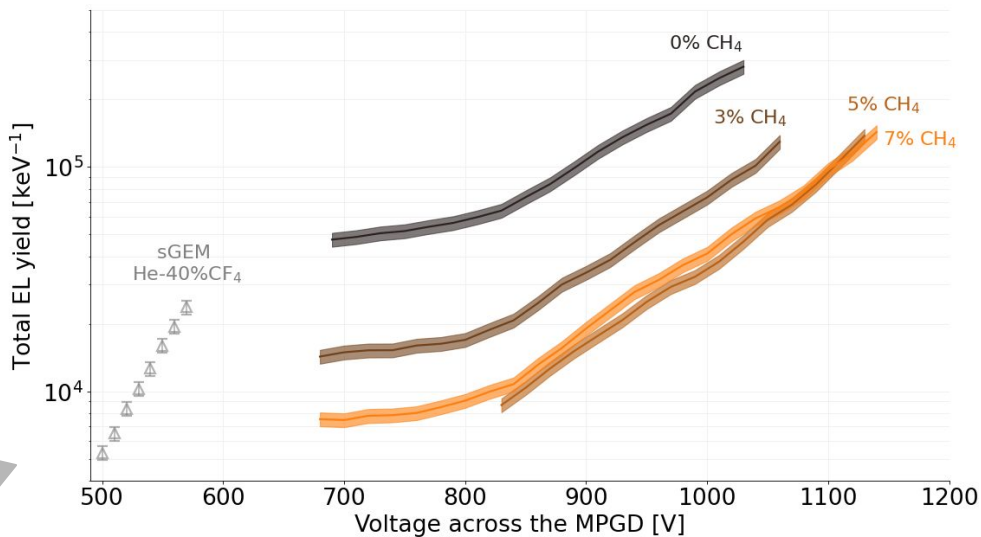
# Conclusions



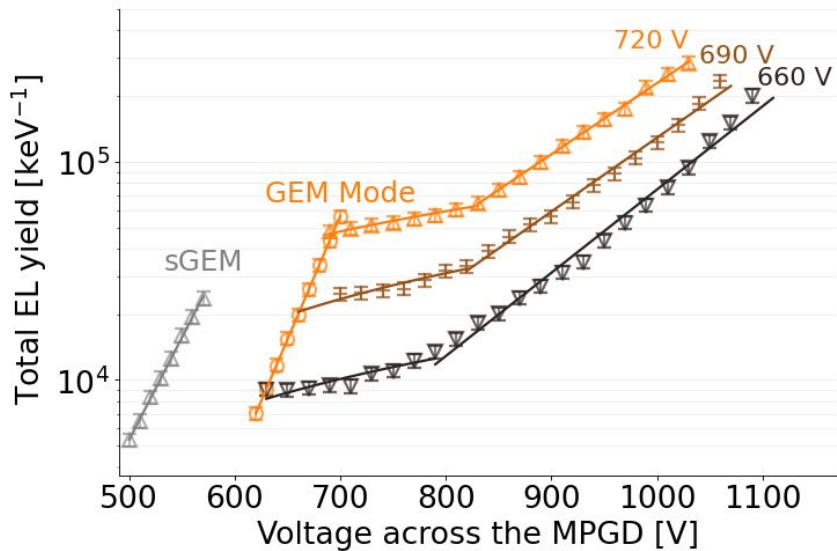
With a COBRA\_125, the light yield of methane admixtures is 6 times higher than the light yield of He-40%CF<sub>4</sub> produced with a standard GEM.

The light yield can be increased 11.8-fold in He-40%CF<sub>4</sub> with a COBRA\_125 due to:

- **The thickness of the COBRA (125 μm):** increases the threshold for self-sustained micro-discharges.
- **The second multiplication region:** additional light is created in the strips.



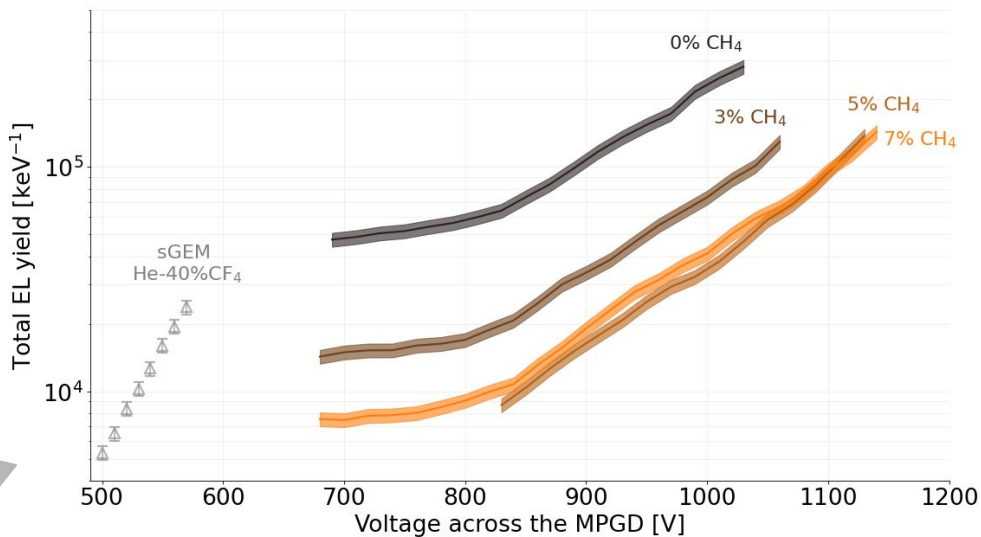
# Conclusions



With a COBRA\_125, the light yield of methane admixtures is 6 times higher than the light yield of He-40%CF<sub>4</sub> produced with a standard GEM.

The light yield can be increased 11.8-fold in He-40%CF<sub>4</sub> with a COBRA\_125 due to:

- The thickness of the COBRA (125 μm): increases the threshold for self-sustained micro-discharges.
- The second multiplication region: additional light is created in the strips.





# Grazie per l'attenzione

## Any questions or suggestions?

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