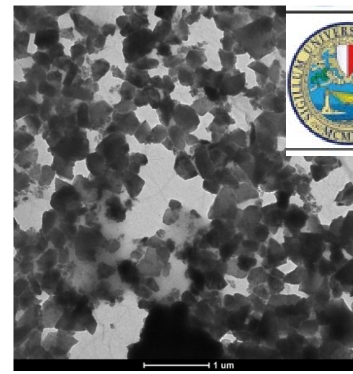
MPGD-based PDs with nanodiamond photocathodes: A Trieste-Bari-CERN effort

Chandradoy Chatterjee

On behalf of the nanodiamond-THGEM group



Motivation for the R&D

H-ND: production and spray coating

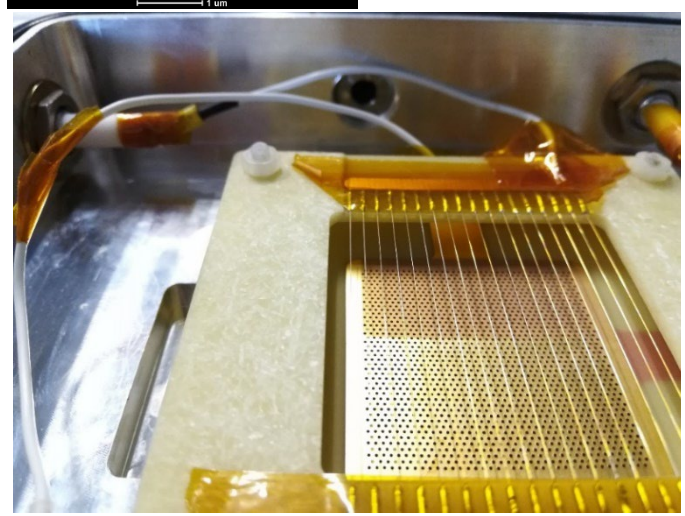
Photoemission measurements

THGEMs with nanodiamond coating

Measurements in different gas mixtures

Aging studies

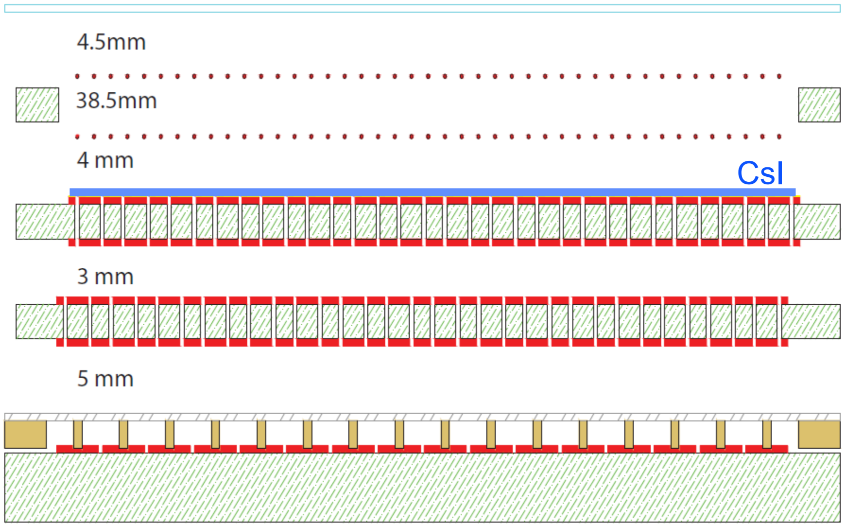
Conclusions



COMPASS Hybrid THGEM+MM PDs

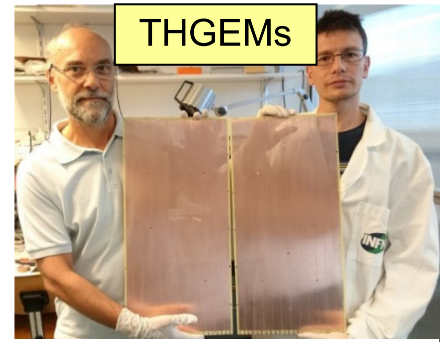
Hybrid PD scheme

IBF = 3%

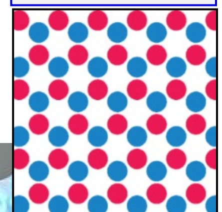


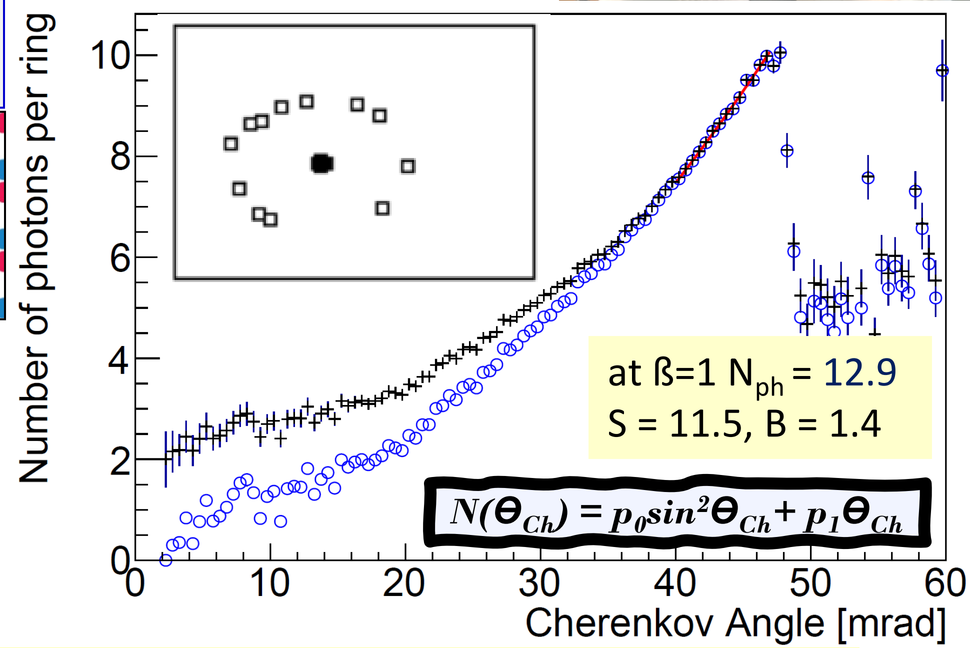
successfully implemented in 2016 on COMPASS RICH-1
active area = 1.4 m^2
eff. gain ~ 15000,
gain stability 5% (p/T corr.)
single γ ang. res. 1.8 mrad

THGEMs

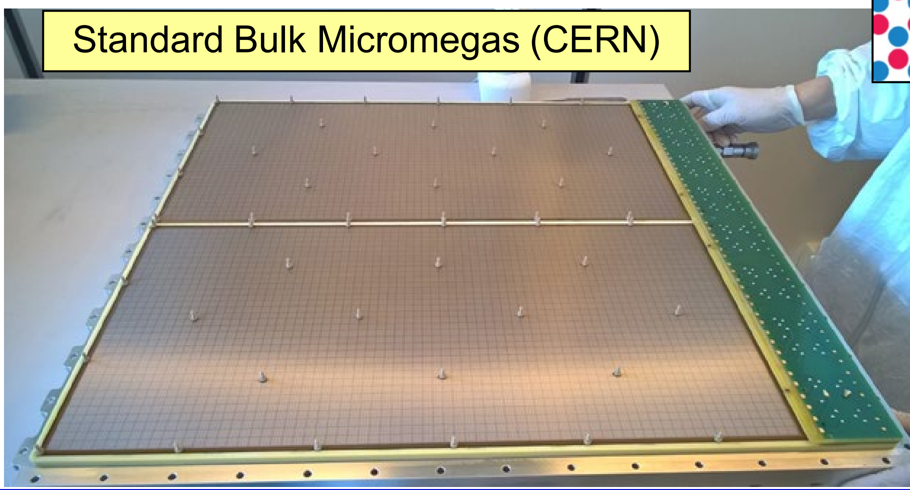


staggered THGEMs





Standard Bulk Micromegas (CERN)



S. Dalla Torre, NIM A 970 (2020) 163768

Rich-graphite Nano-Diamond film

CsI bandgap: 6.2 eV; electron affinity: 0.1 eV; hygroscopic; ages by ion bombardment (~mC/cm^2)

Diamond bandgap: 5.5 eV; chemically inert and robust; if hydrogenated: electron affinity -1.27 eV

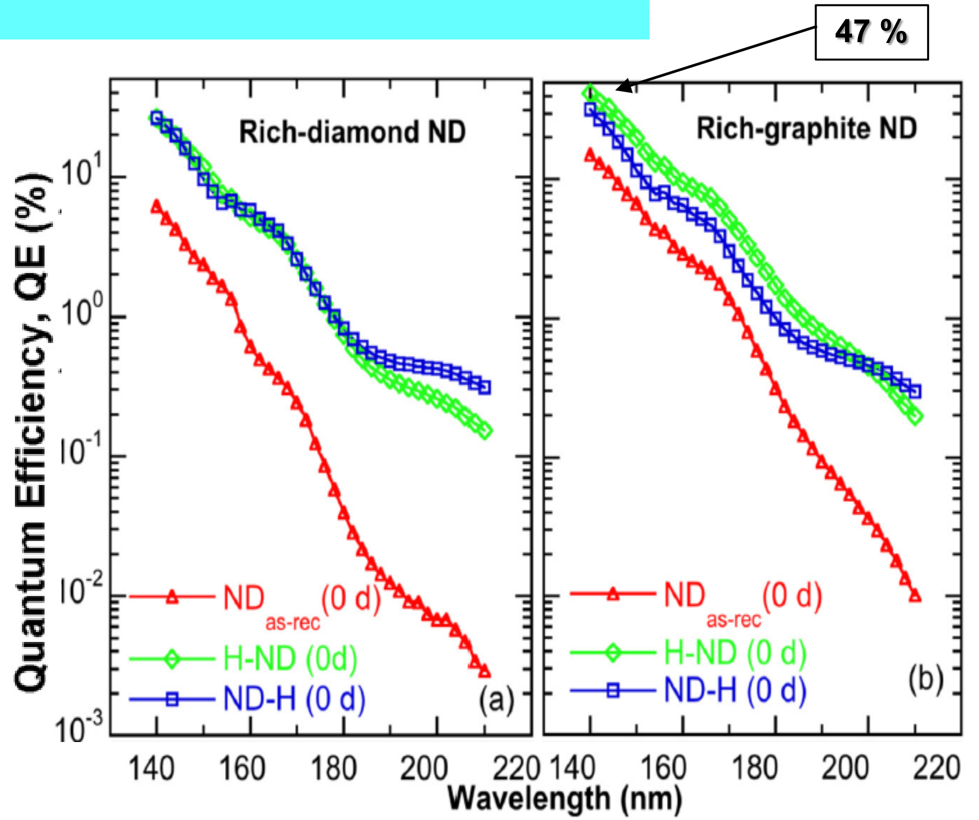
Hydrogenated chemical vapor deposited diamond films (4-6 µm) known to have QE ~15% @ 140 nm.

Heterogranular-structured diamond-gold nanohybrids proposed as stable field emission cathode material

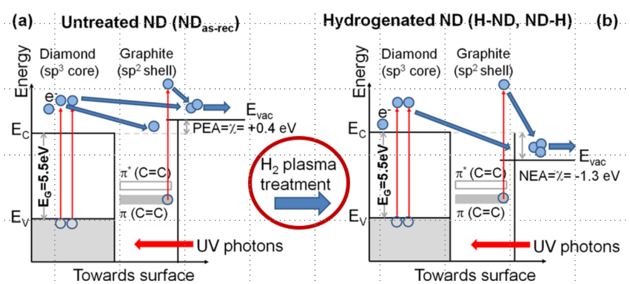
Nano-Diamond grains (size: ~250 nm), with variable sp^2 (graphite phase) and sp^3 (diamond phase) hybridized carbon contents treated in H2 microwave plasma show large QE: >40% @ 140 nm

Photocatodes: diamond film obtained with Spray Technique

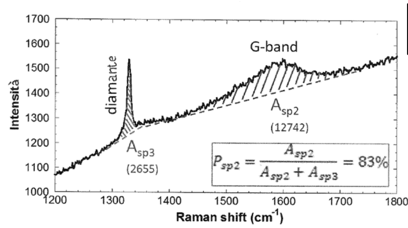
Spray technique: T ~ 120° (instead of ~800° as in standard techniques)



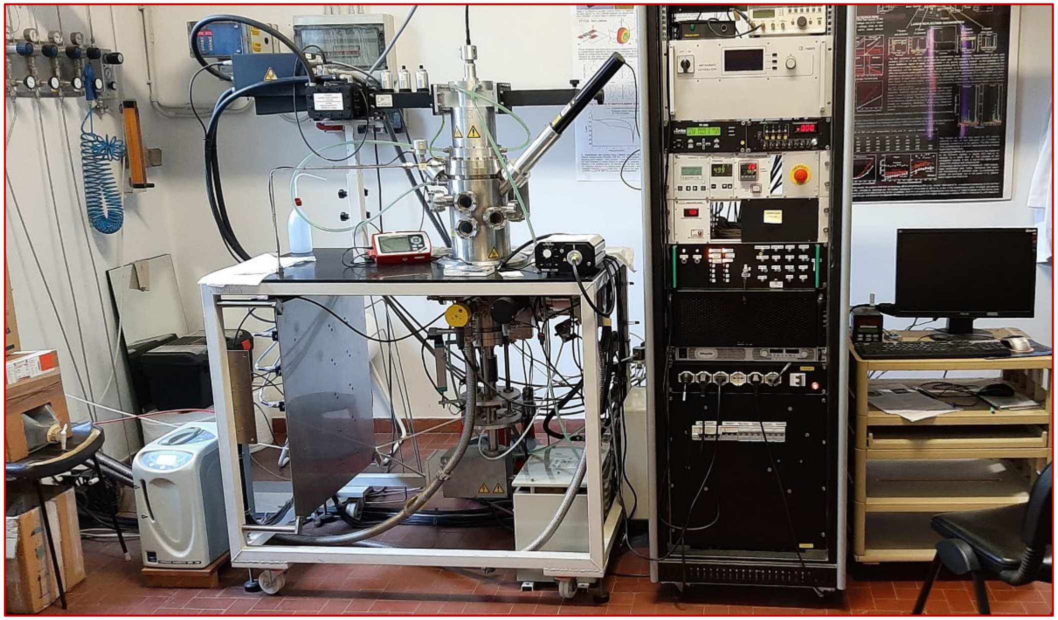
L.Velardi, A.Valentini, G.Cicala, Diamond & Related Materials 76 (2017) 1



Schematic representation of the process of photoemission components sp³ e sp² for PEA (a) and for NEA (b)



Hydrogenation: MWPECVD setup in Bari



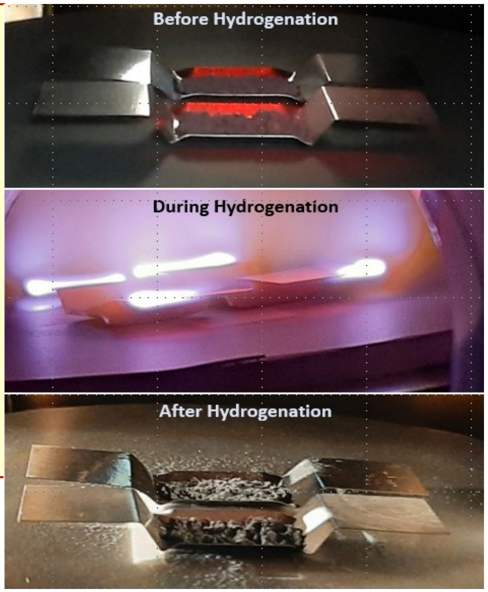
Hydrogenation details:

Vacuum: ~6.5×10^{-6} mbar.

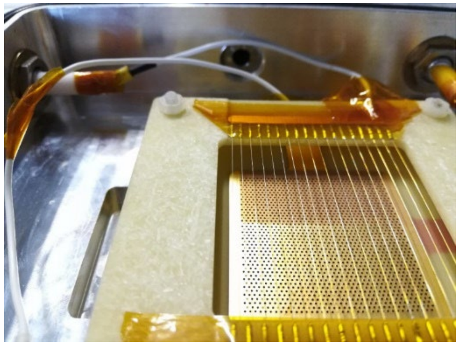
70 mm between H_2 source and ND powder.

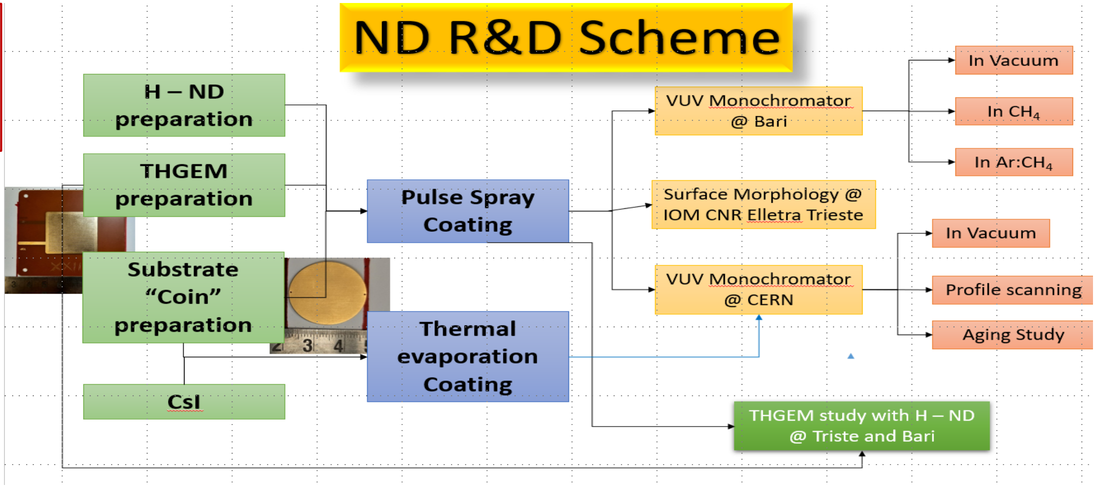
H_2 gas generated by electrolysis from distilled water. H_2 gas flow rate controlled to 200 sccm.

Hydrogenation of ND powder: 1 hour at 43 mbar.

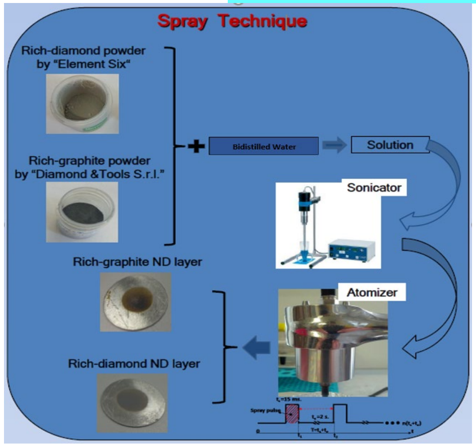


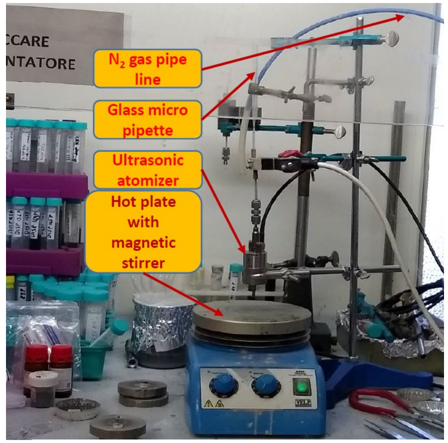
1380 W microwave power → 1000 ^{0}C temperature with 830 ^{0}C substrate holder temperature.
1250 W microwave power → 810 ^{0}C temperature with 650 ^{0}C substrate holder temperature.

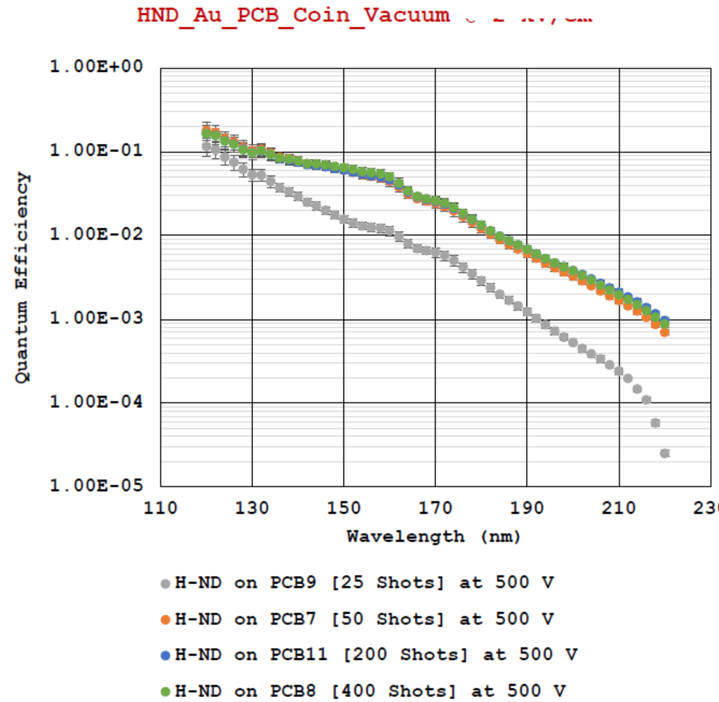




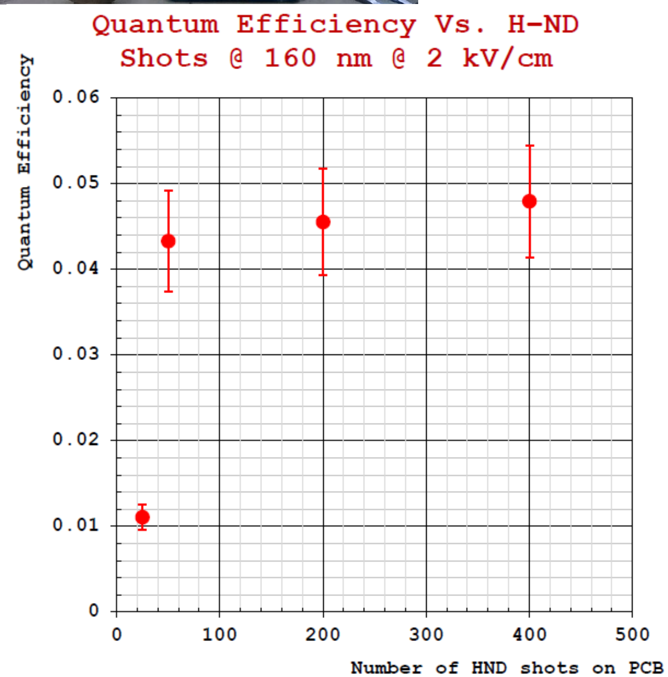
Pulsed spray coating and thickness studies in Bari





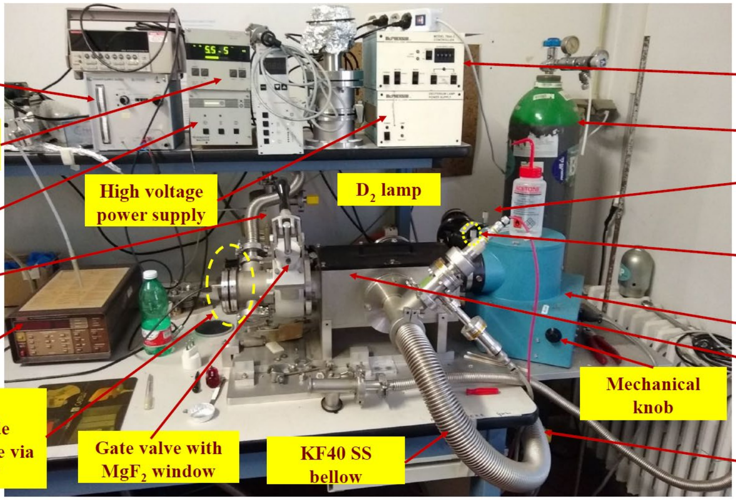


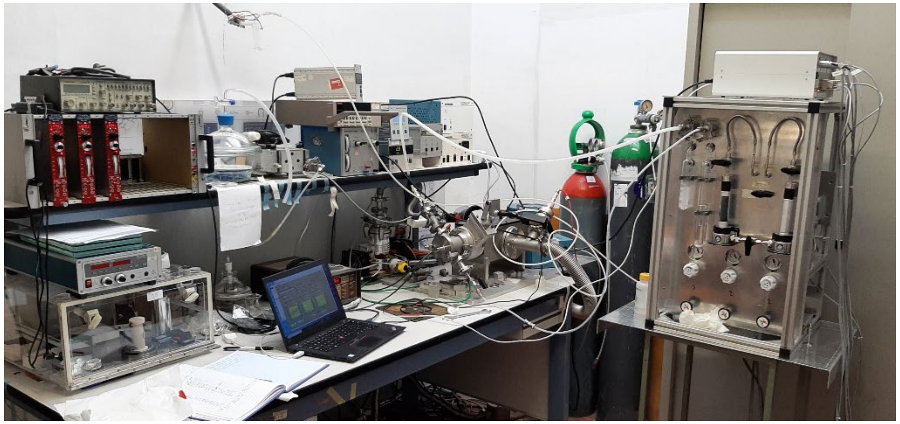
- ***Low Temperature Deposition (≤ 120 °C)***
- ***Good reproducibility technique***
- ***Scalable to cover large areas***



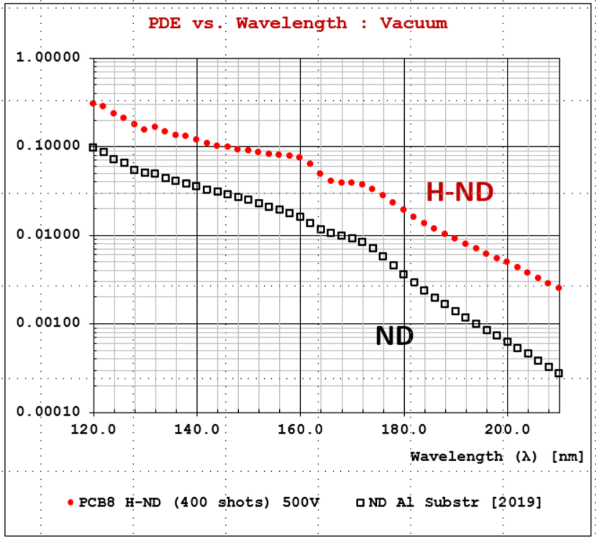
Sufficient surface coverage is reached with "100 shots" thickness

Measurement setup in Bari and QE of different ND and HNDs

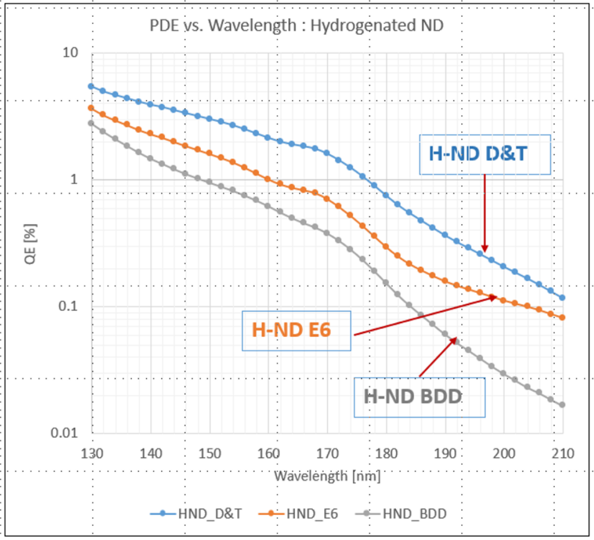




OLD ND, H-ND [D&T]- 2019

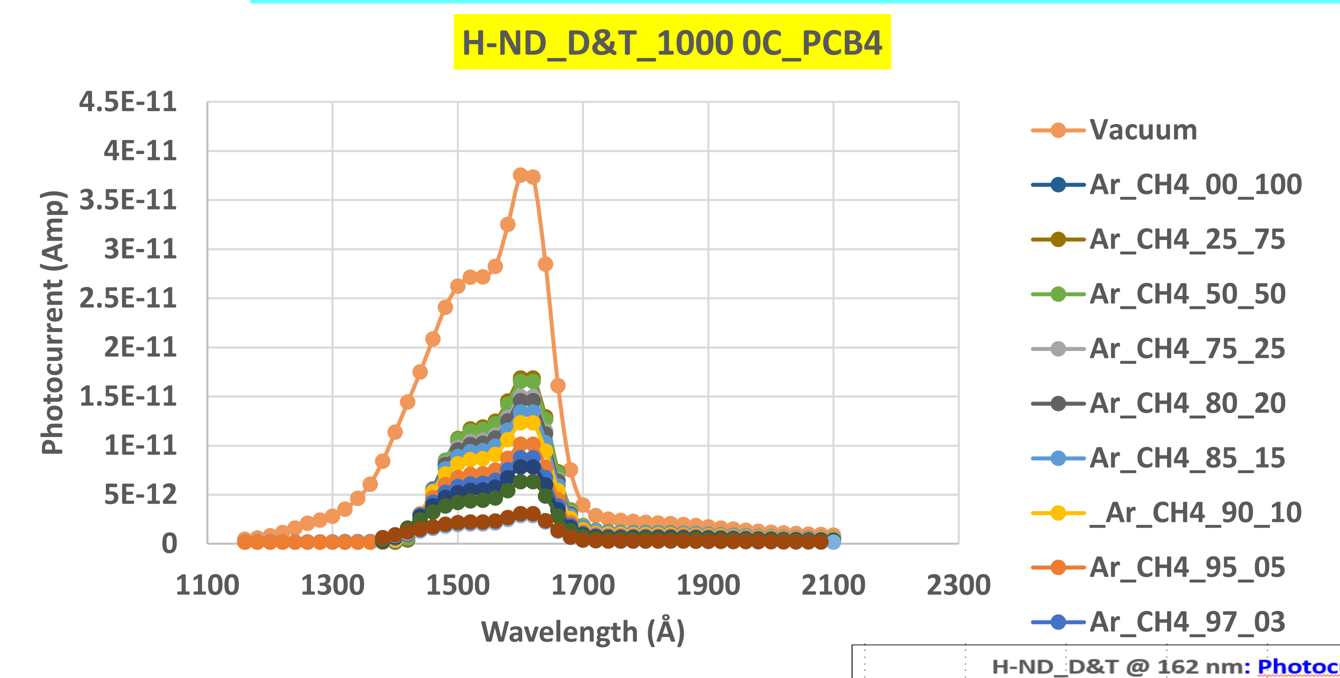


New H-ND [D&T, E6, and BDD]- 2021



*Photocurrent values : H-ND Old/H-ND new factor ~3 for Vacuum @160 nm

Photocurrent studies Ar/CH_4 gases

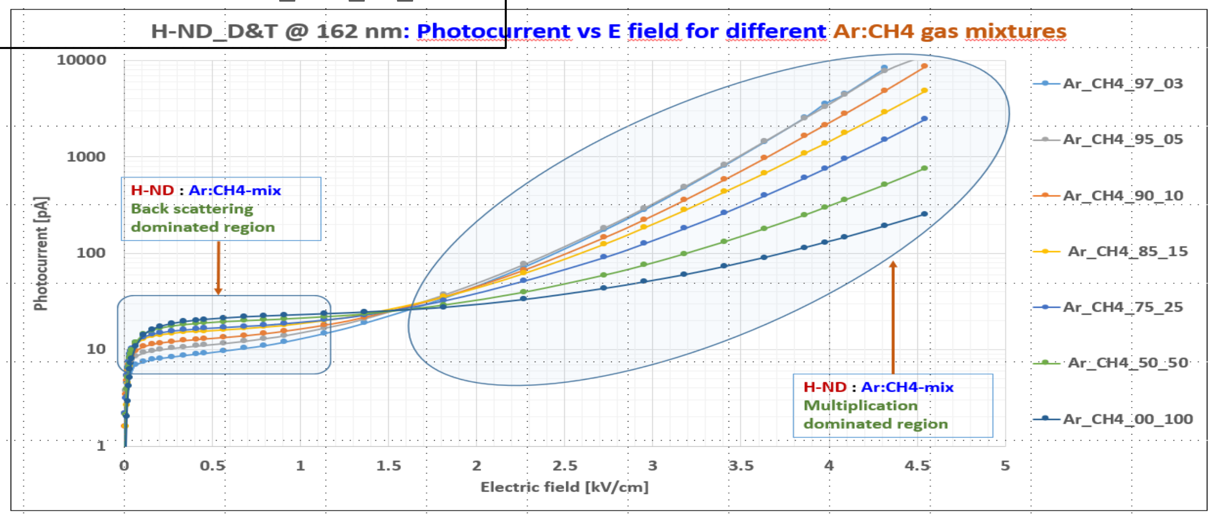


Gap between substrate and electric wire: 4.4 mm. Scan performed with MgF2 window in vacuum and various Ar:CH_4 gas mixtures

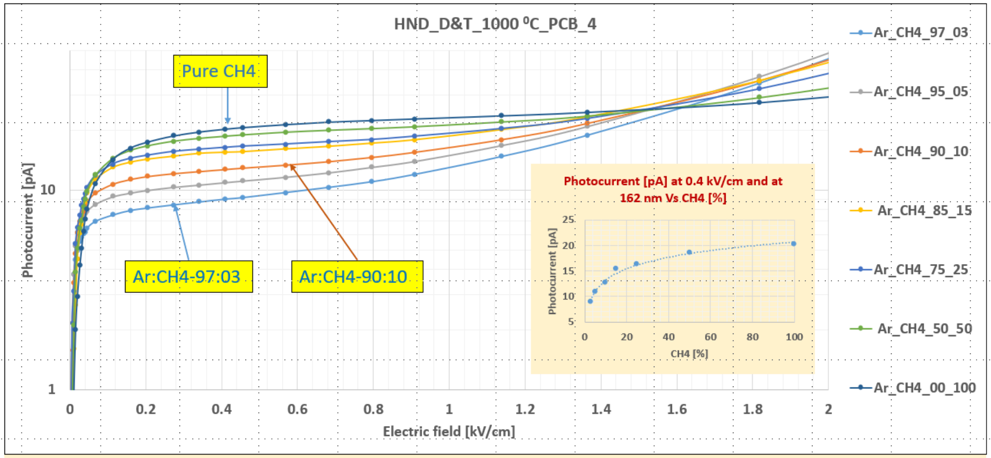
$\lambda = 162$ nm

H-ND D&T

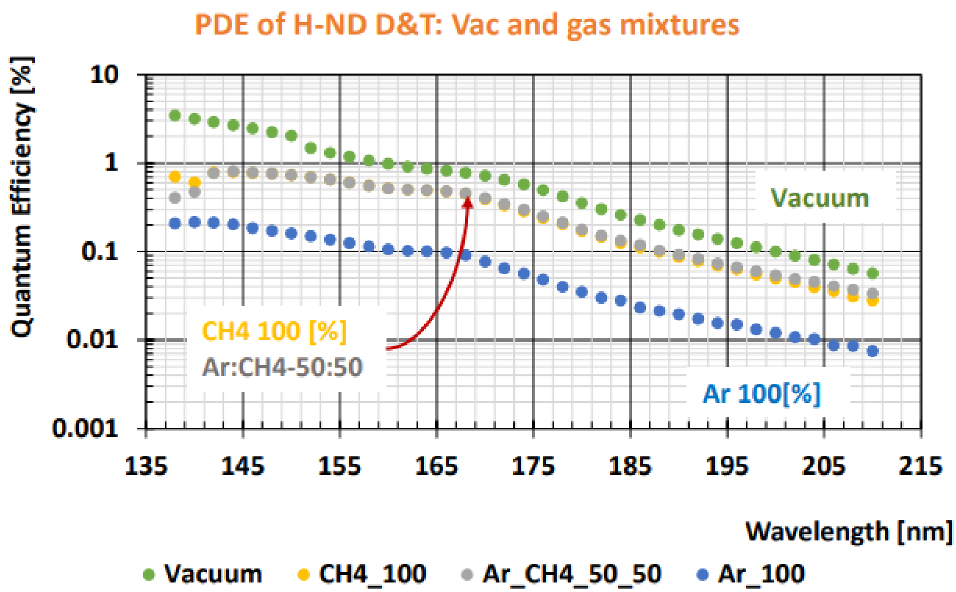
Substrate holder for photocurrent measurement

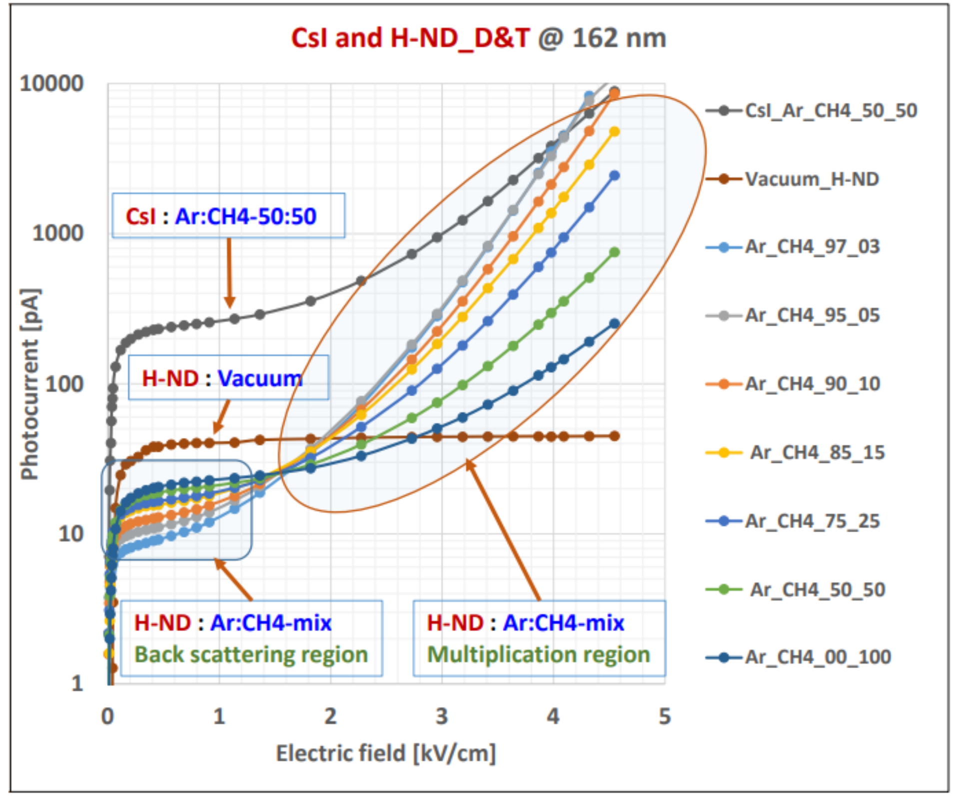


Photocurrent vs E in Ar/CH_4 gases



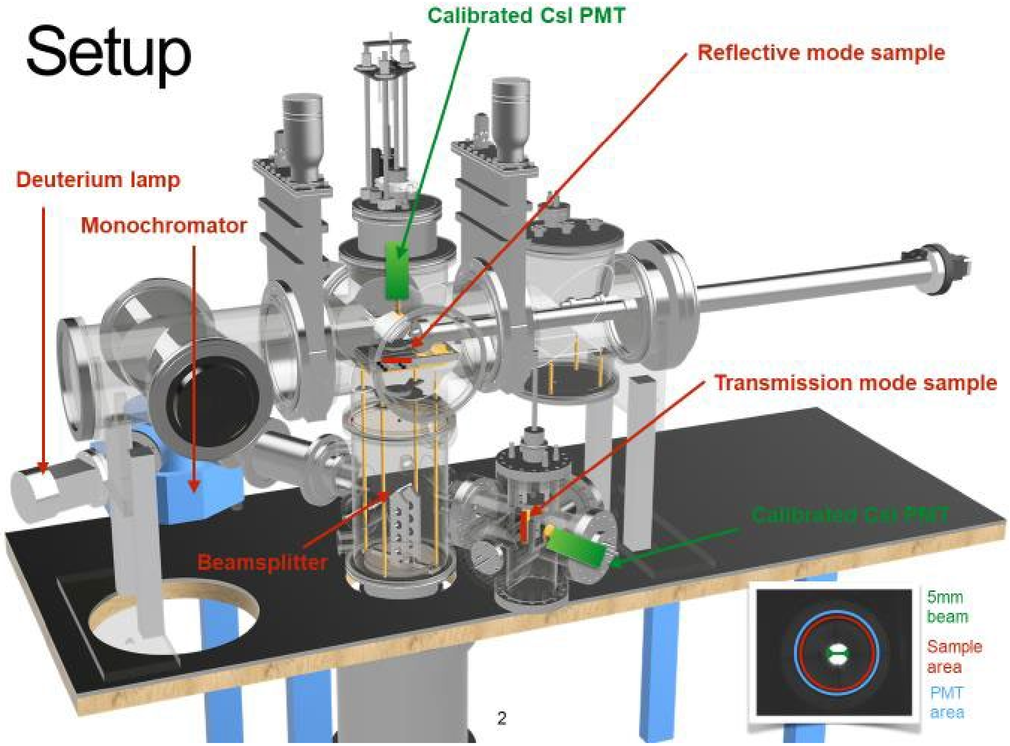
- Ar:CH4_50:50 ~9% lower PDE compared to Pure CH4
- Ar:CH4_75:25 ~24% lower PDE compared to Pure CH4
- Ar:CH4-97:03 ~55% lower PDE compared to Pure CH4

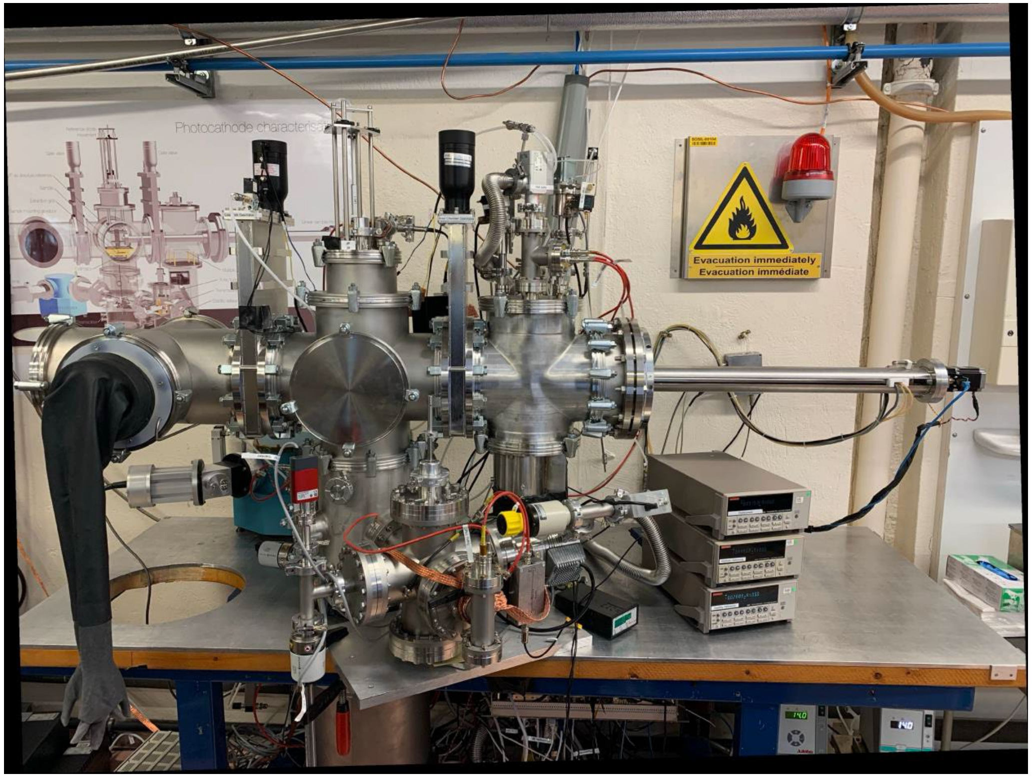




QE CsI/QE HND ~10
What about aging?

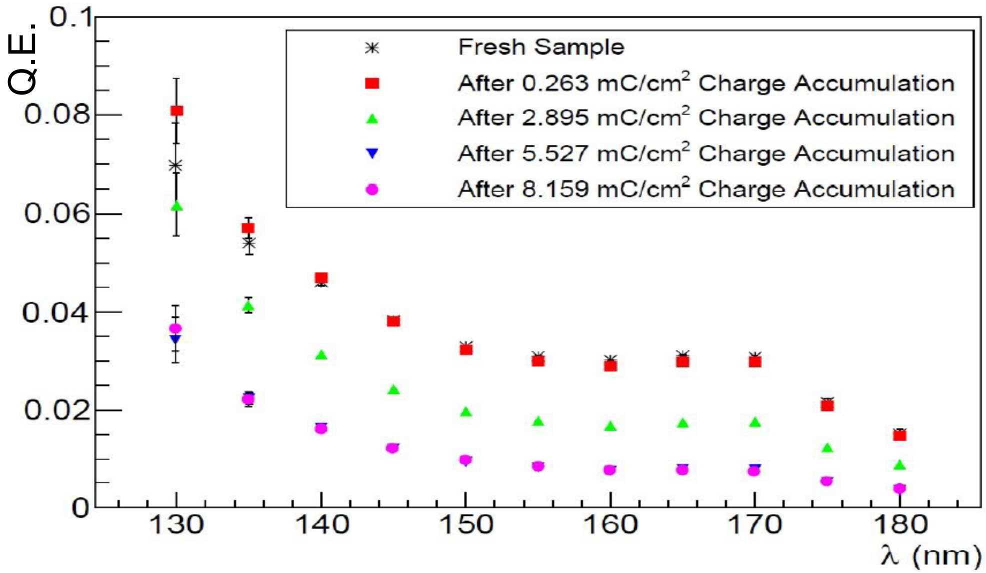
ASSET at CERN RD51 Lab





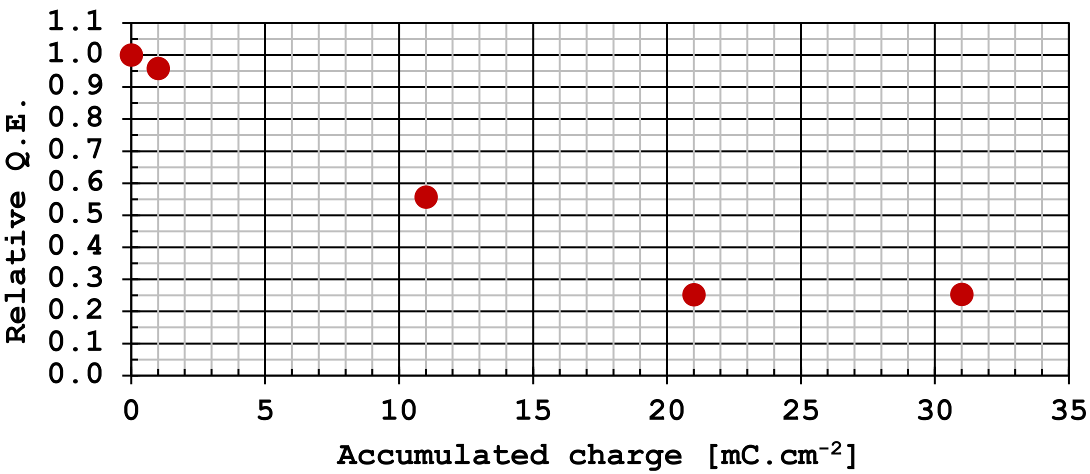
Aging tests performed thanks to the possibility to irradiate the sample inside the setup

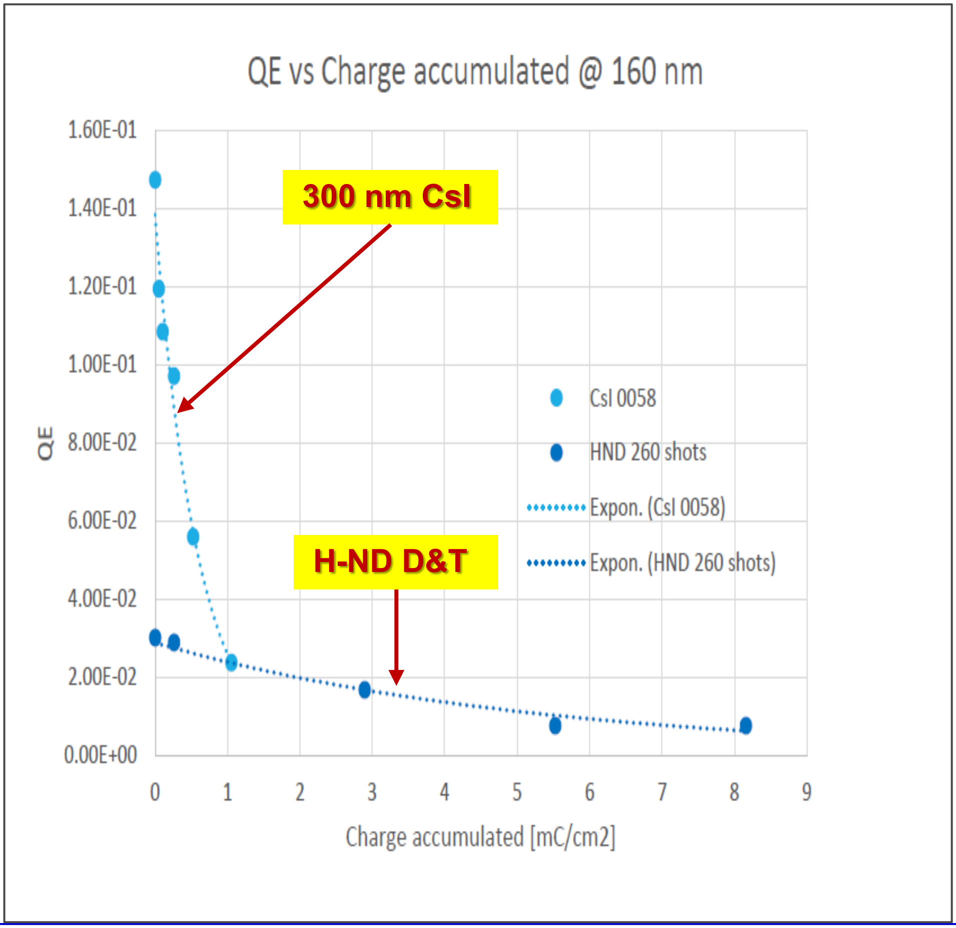
First aging measurements



preliminary indication:
H-ND is at least ten times more robust than CsI against irradiation and ion bambardment

Aged Q.E./Original Q.E. [H-ND, 50 shots, 160 nm]

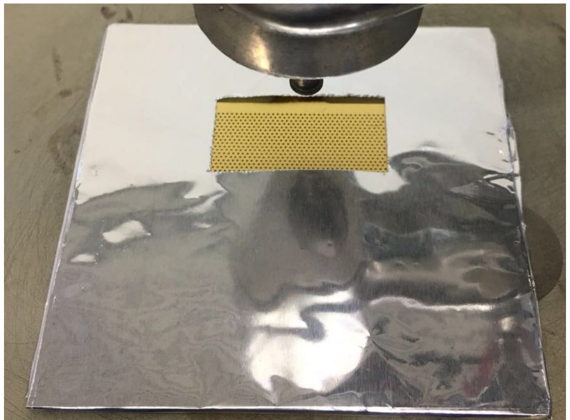


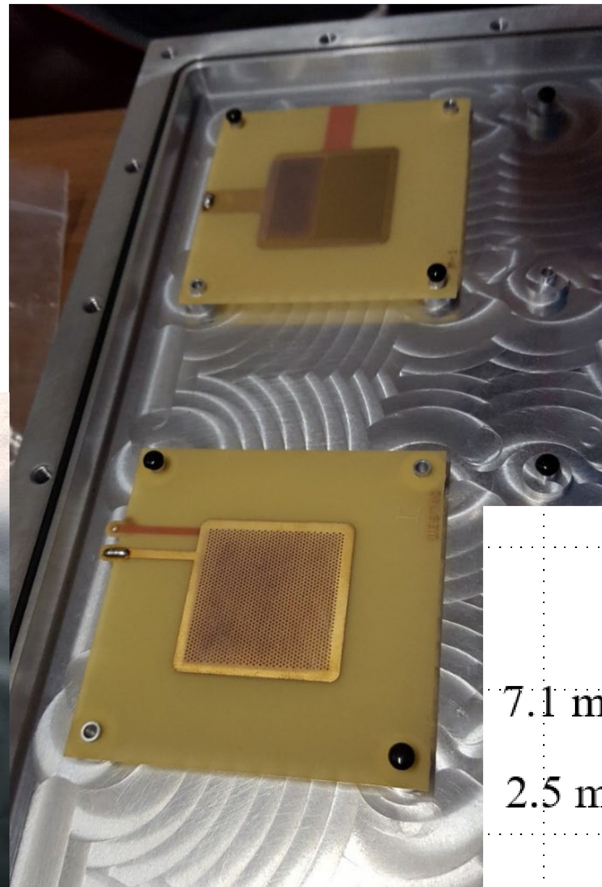


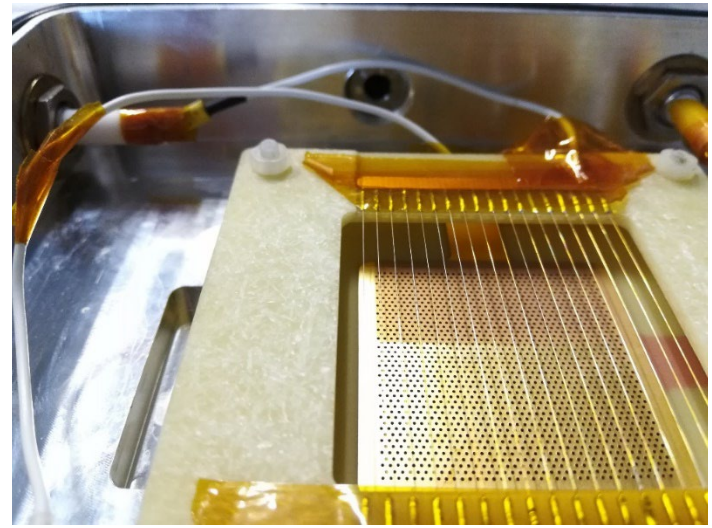
THGEMs + H-ND

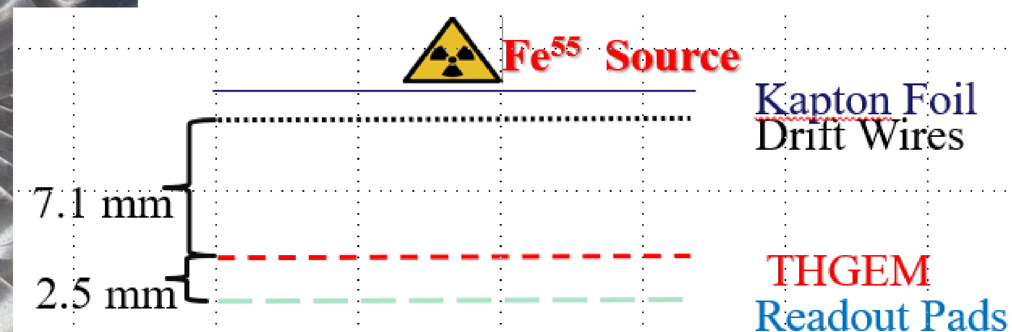
First trial of THGEM + H-ND not successful: coated THGEMs lost electrical strength.

Second trial: both full and half-coated THGEMs







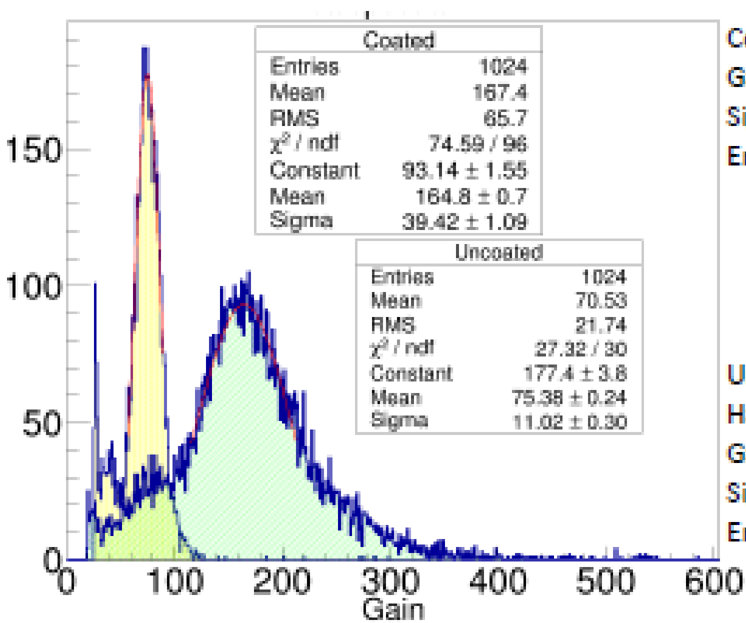


Schematic Diagram of the Chamber

THGEMs H-ND

First results were puzzling: ➡ **Systematic studies: 15 THGEM samples characterized**

J. Agarwala, et al.
Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A 952 (2020) 161967



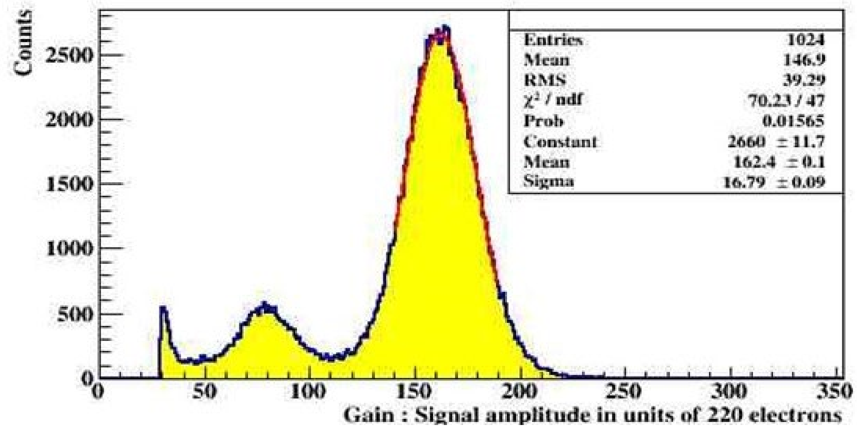
Coated Half:
Gain164.8
Sigma 39.42
En. Res. 0.24

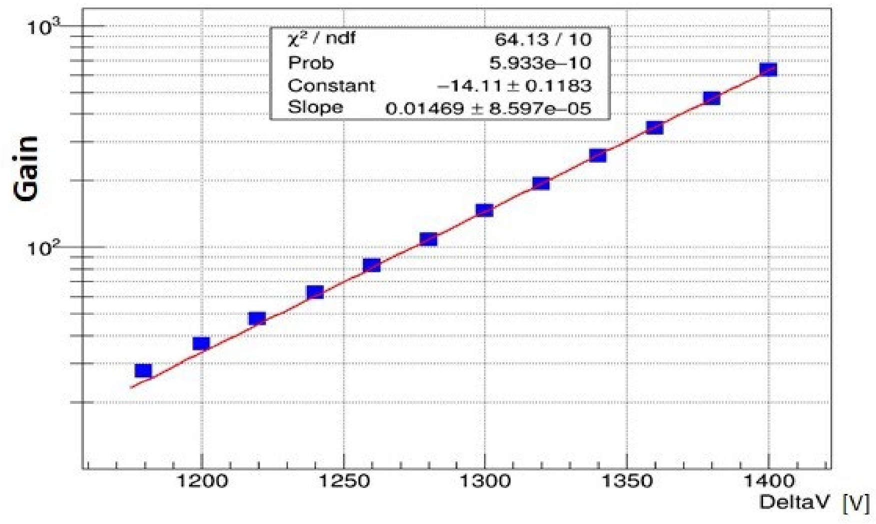
Uncoated Half:
Gain 75.48
Sigma 11.12
En. Res. 0.15

Figure 4: Gain behavior of THGEM with 20 μm rim, half-coated with nanodiamond. It is clearly shown that the gain in the coated part is almost two times higher than that in the the uncoated part.

THGEM characterization

Full characterization including charging up measurements before and after H-ND coating





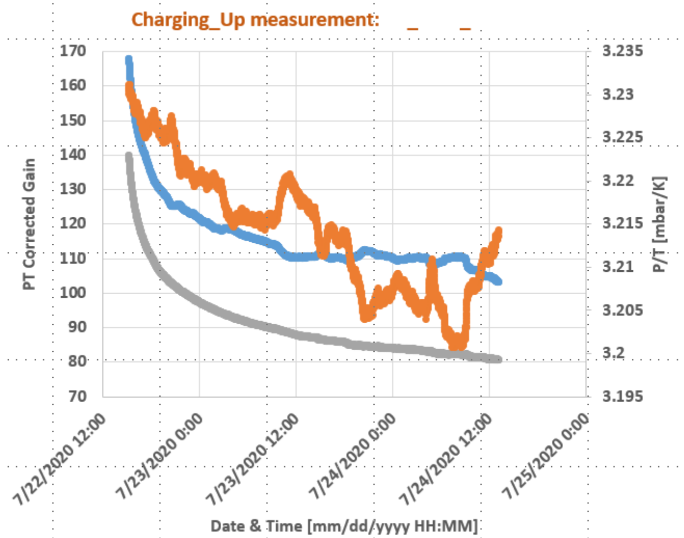
Voltage Applied:
Drift = 2250 V
T_top = 1750 V
T_bot = 500 V
Anode = 0 V

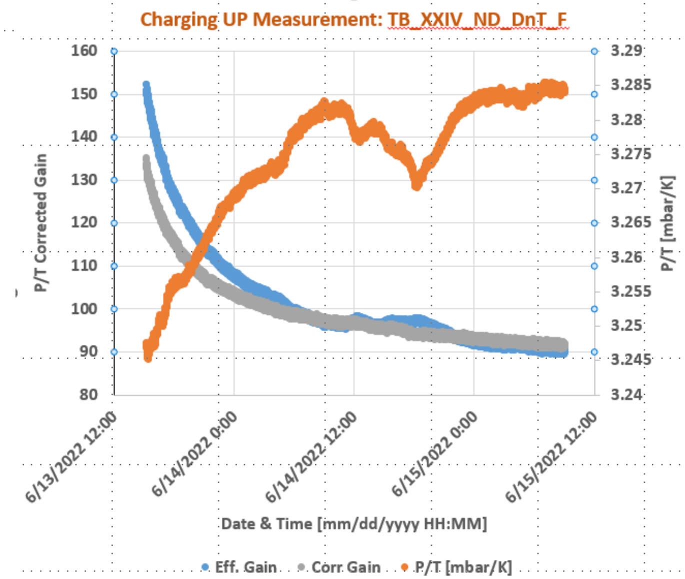
Gas Mixture:
Ar = 70 %
CO_2 = 30 %
@ 10 l/h flow rate

X-ray Source:
Fe-55

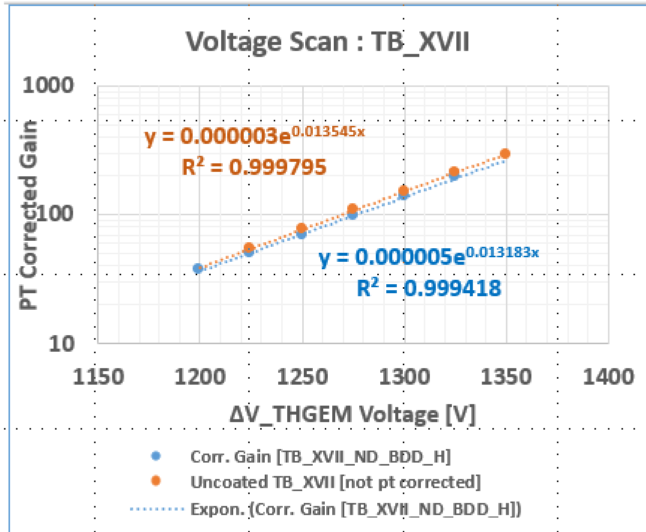
THGEM active area:
30 mm x 30 mm

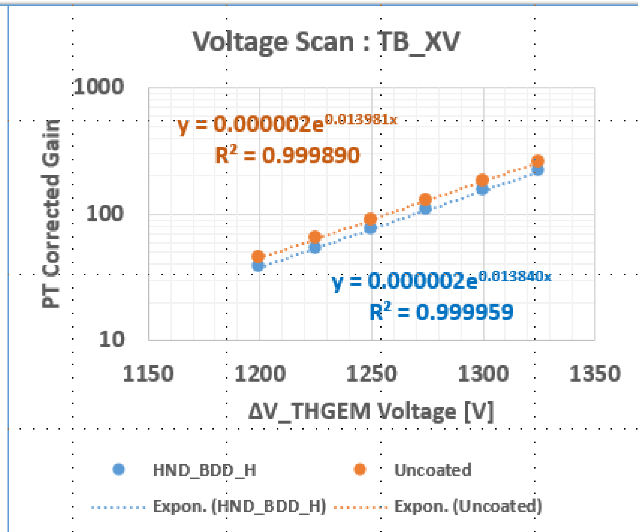
Electronics used:
CAEN N1471H HV PS
CREMAT CR-110 Pre Amp
ORTEC 672 Amp
CREMAT CR-150 Eva Board
AMPTEK MCA 8000A

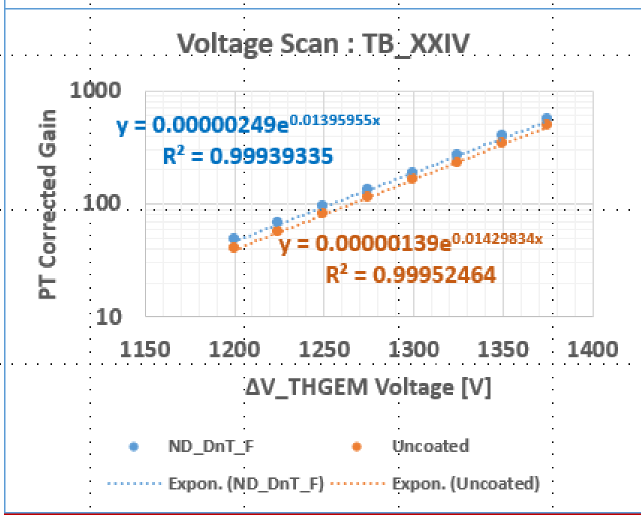


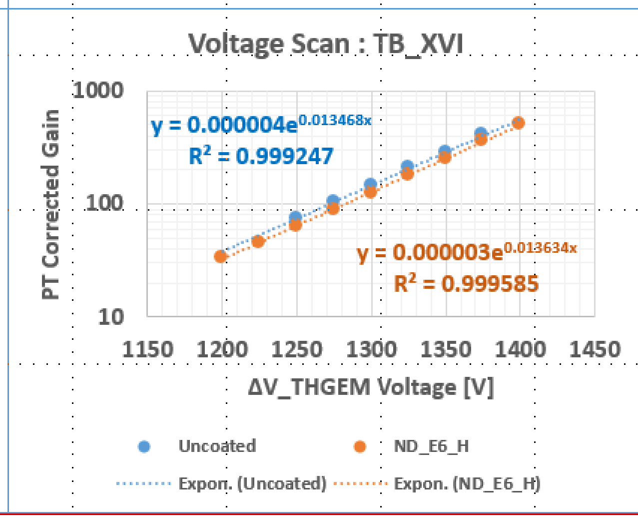


THGEMs are H-ND compatible









THGEMs Characterization:
Comp Gain Study & ΔV_THGEM sustainability
***NOTE:** *A few H-ND coated THGEMs does not sustain even nominal voltages : Heat treatment required?*

PT corrected Effective Gain in saturation part

Uncoated THGEMs	Eff. Gain	Coated THGEMs	Eff. Gain	Eff. Gain
TB_XV	82	H-ND_BDD_H	87	+ 6
TB_XVI	75	ND_E6_H	63	- 16
TB_XVII	84	ND_BDD_H	69	-- 18
TB_XXIV	82	ND_D&T_F	91	+ 10

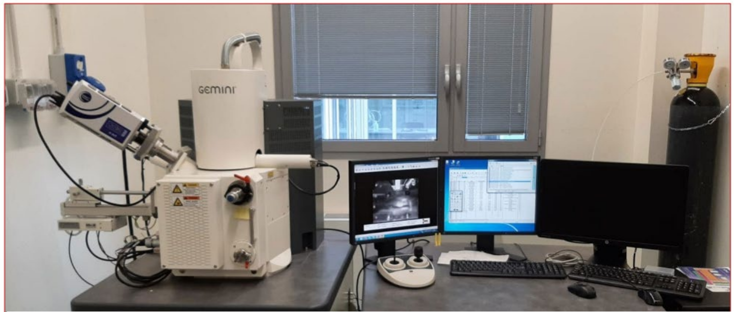
Max ΔV_THGEM voltage sustainability

Uncoated THGEMs	Max ΔV THGEM	Coated THGEMs	Max ΔV THGEM
TB_XV	1325	H-ND_BDD_H	1325
TB_XVI	1375	ND_E6_H	1400
TB_XVII	1350	ND_BDD_H	1325
TB_XXIV	1375	ND_D&T_F	1325

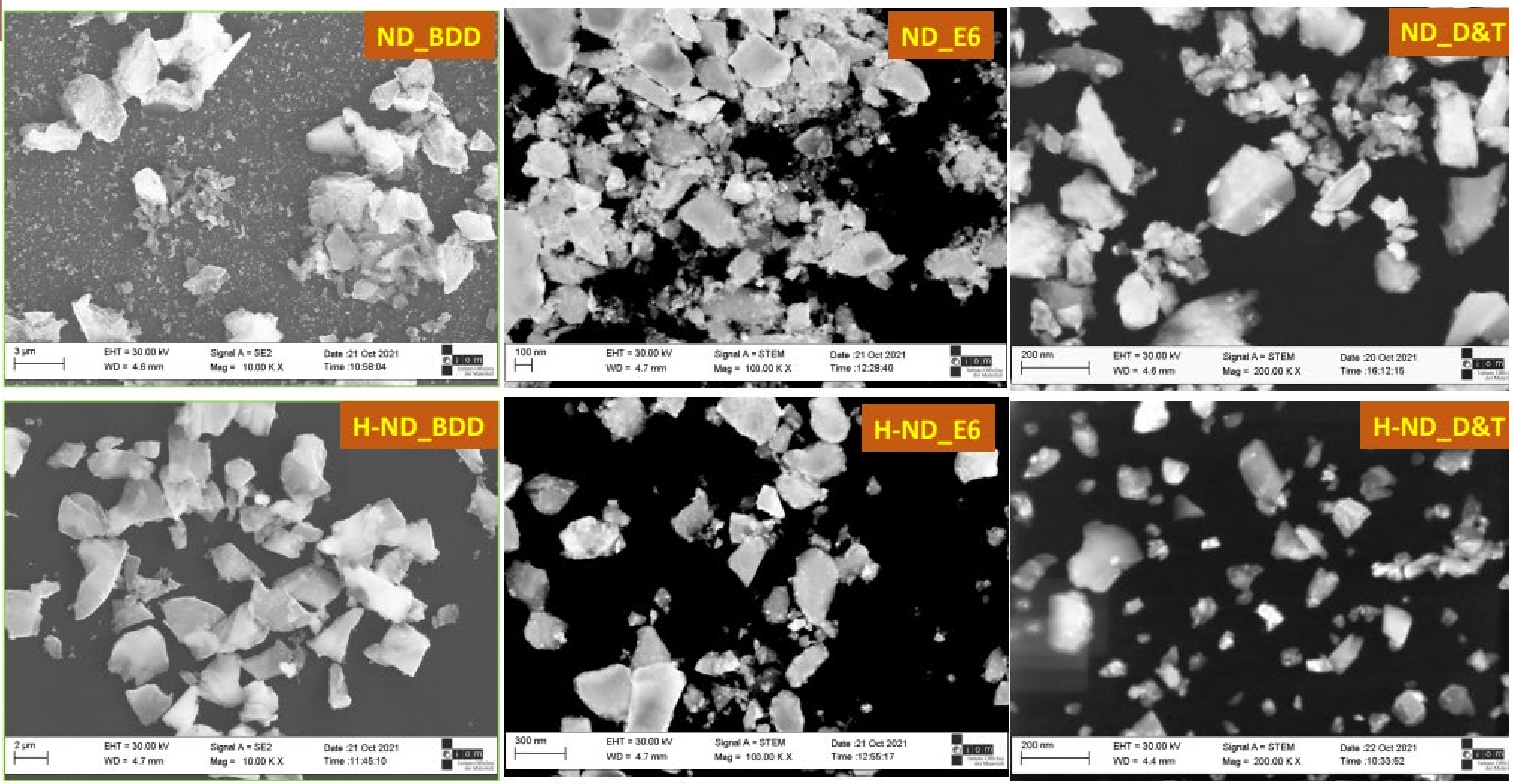
The response of THGEMs as electron multipliers is unaffected by H-ND coating

Surface morphology scan in Elletra Trieste

SEM/STEM setup @ IOM-CNR, Elletra



Preliminary observations:
- Facet like morphology is observed for all types of NDs & H-NDs
- Nanoparticle size is varying from 10 nm to 500 nm
- D&T and E6 grain sizes varying from 10 nm to ~ 200 nm.
- BDD NDs & H-NDs having large particle size
- NDs particles are having higher grain size compared to H-NDs particles
- Grain distribution are non uniform
- Non-hydrogenated grains found are in clusters, while, H-ND are scattered and dispersed



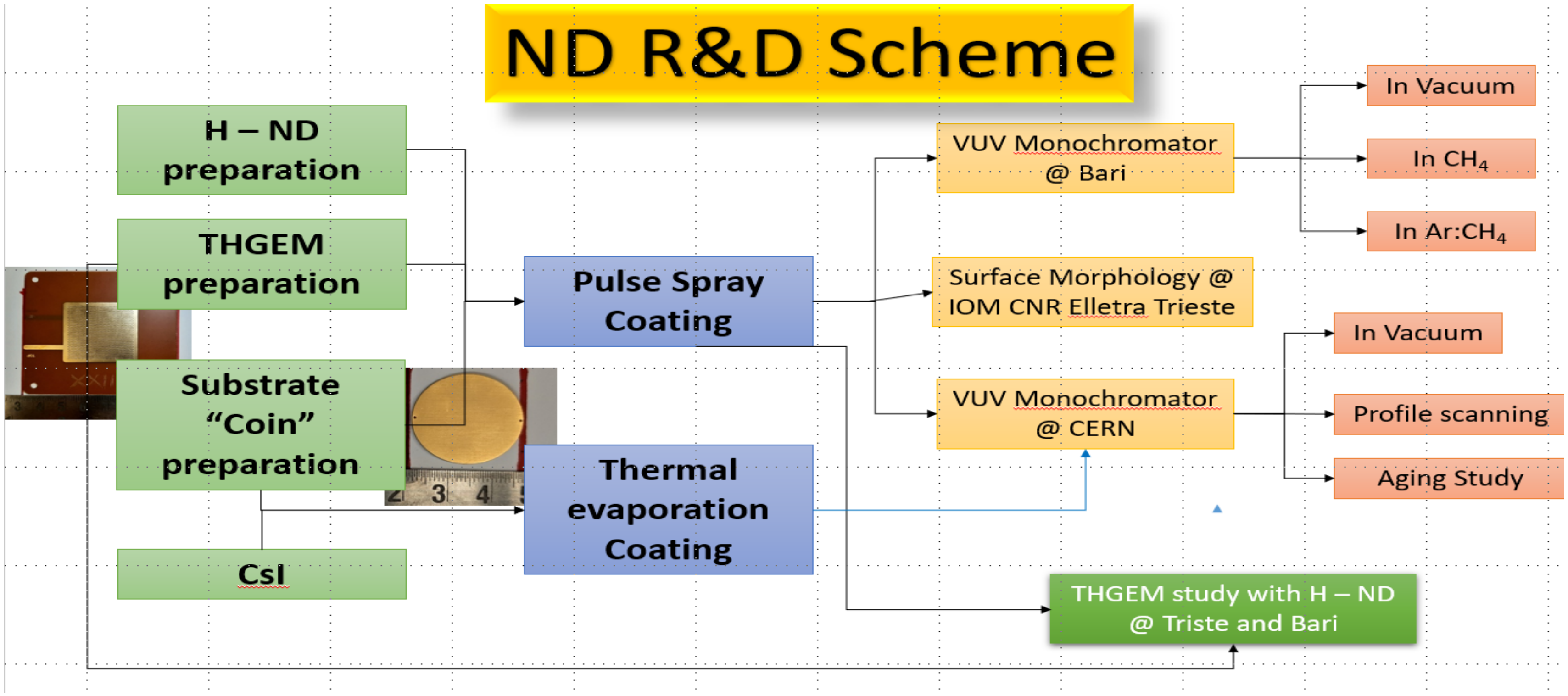
Detailed Analysis Ongoing

CONCLUSIONS

- Exploratory investigation on H-ND photocathodes
  - Promising values of Q.E. in the far UV but no clear reproducibility.
  - High robustness against moisture, light irradiation, ion bombardment
  - Surface morphology scans → Preliminary findings are interesting. Detailed analysis ongoing
- Perspective of coupling H-ND with THGEM-based PDs
  - Full compatibility (same electron multiplication response if correctly coated)
  - Systematic study for gas, HV config. and detector geometry started
- Potentially interesting for windowless gaseous PDs, Picosec, fire detection, …

Basic questions about H-ND and TGEM coupling

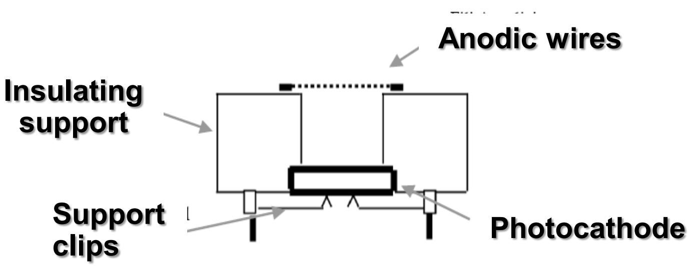
Is the H-ND layer on the THGEM:
- Reducing the electrical stability?
- Changing the gain response?
- Providing the same PDE as on PCBs?
- Uniform and stable?
- More robust with respect to CsI?

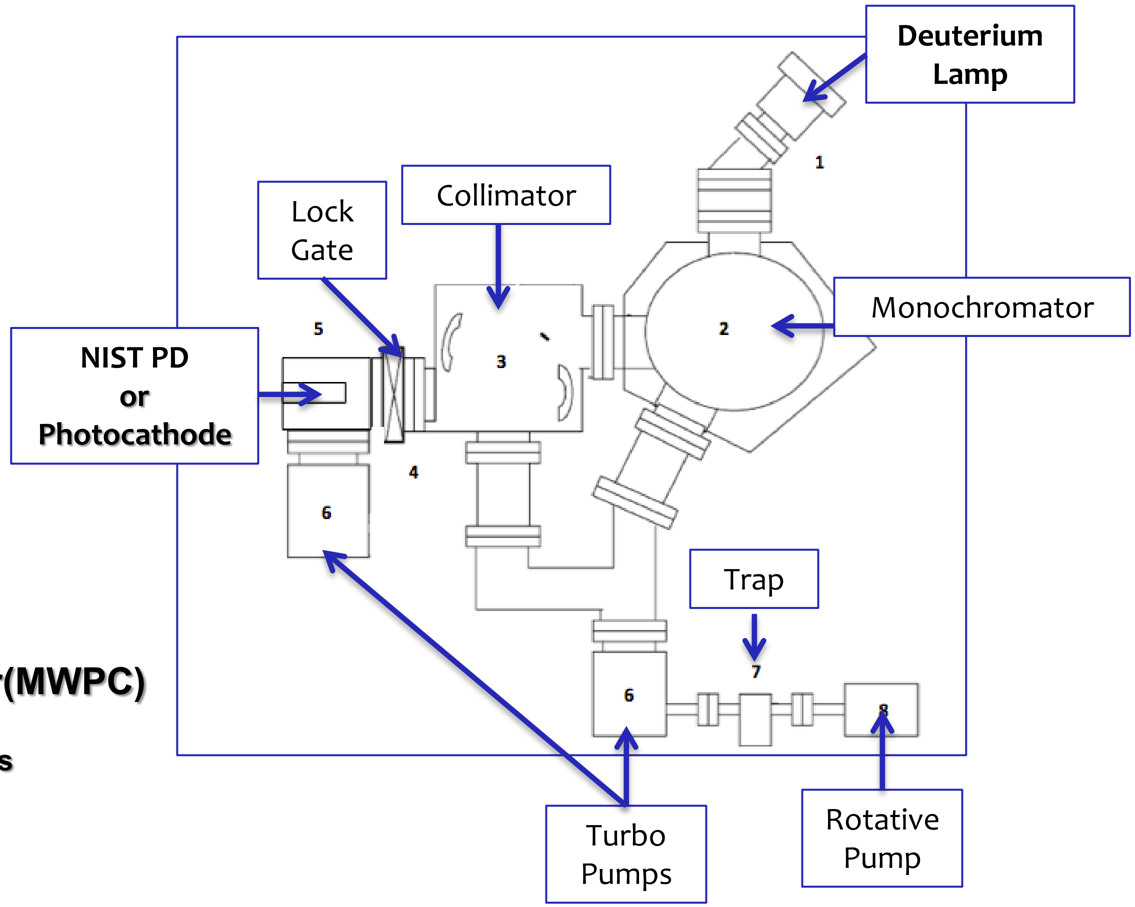


Q.E. measurement setup in Bari

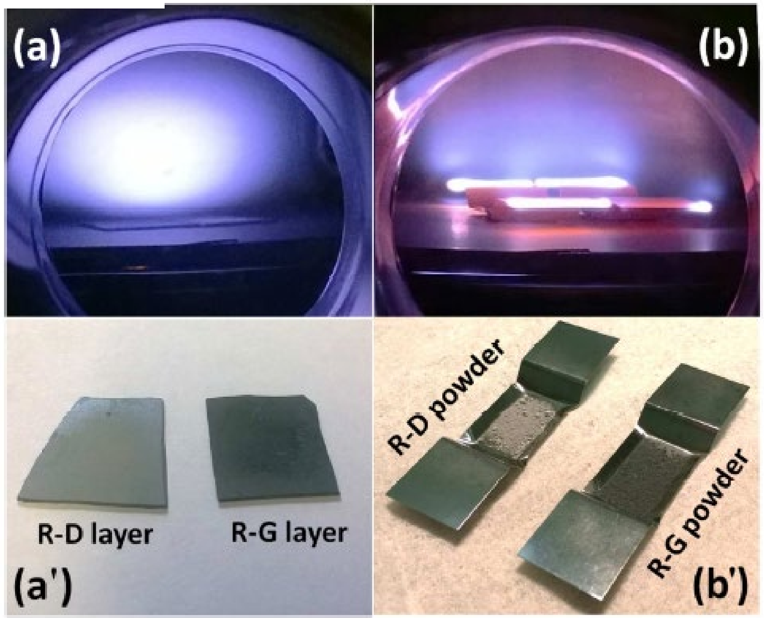
NIST Photodiode

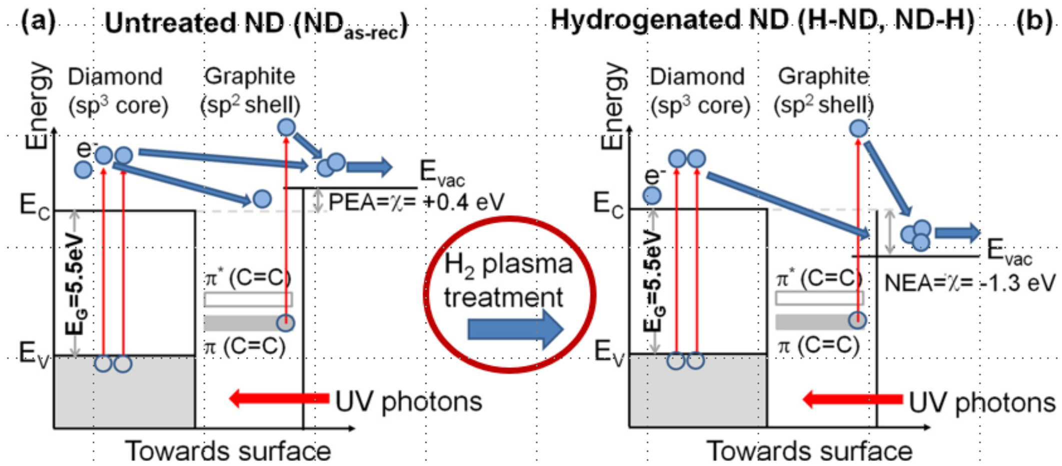
Multiwire Proportional Chamber(MWPC)





Hydrogenated Nano-Diamond





Schematic representation of the process of photoemission components **sp³** e **sp²** for **PEA** (a) and for **NEA** (b)