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2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MICRO PATTERN GASEOUS DETECTORS,  
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## Development of Resistive Electrode Gas Electron Multiplier (RE-GEM)

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**ABSTRACT:** We successfully produced Resistive-Electrode Gas Electron Multiplier (RE-GEM) which has resistive electrodes instead of the metal ones which are employed for the standard GEM foils. RE-GEM has a resistive electrode of 25  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick and an insulator layer of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick. The hole structure of RE-GEM is a single conical with the wider and narrower hole diameters of 80  $\mu\text{m}$  and 60  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. A hole pitch of RE-GEM is 140  $\mu\text{m}$ . We obtained the maximum gain of about 600 and the typical energy resolution of about 20% (FWHM) at an applied voltage between the resistive electrodes of 620 V, using a collimated 8 keV X-rays from a generator in a gas mixture of 70% Ar and 30% CO<sub>2</sub> by volume at the atmospheric pressure. We measured the effective gain as a function of the electric field of the drift region and obtained the maximum gain at an drift field of 0.5 kV/cm.

**KEYWORDS:** Gaseous detectors; Micropattern gaseous detectors (MSGC, GEM, THGEM, RETHGEM, MHSP, MICROPIC, MICROMEGAS, InGrid, etc)

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Production of RE-GEM</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Test setup</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Experiments and results</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Energy resolution and gain of RE-GEM	5
4.2	Dependence of gain on $E_d$	6
<b>5</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>9</b>

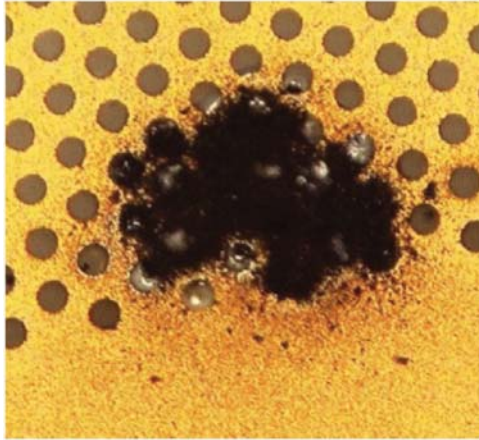
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## 1 Introduction

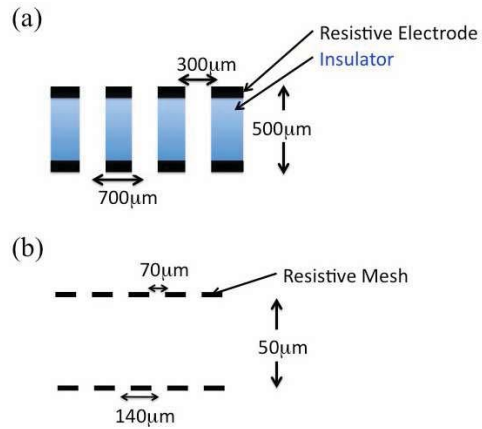
Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) foil fabricated by F. Sauli in 1996 is one of the micro-pattern gas detectors (MPGD) [1]. The widely-used GEM has a structure, like a parallel plate condenser. Dense through holes are drilled in an insulator substrate (thickness is about 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sandwiched by thin copper foils (thickness is about 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ). For example, so-called "CERN standard GEM" has a hole pitch of 140  $\mu\text{m}$  and a diameter of 70  $\mu\text{m}$ . The electron multiplication occurs inside the holes when we apply the voltage (500-600 V) between the electrodes in an appropriate gas. An advantage of using GEM is that we can obtain high gas gain, which reaches  $10^6$  in a stacked GEM configuration. On the other hand, the disadvantage is a fragility against sparks, in common with MPGD [2]. Figure 1 shows a magnified photograph of a burned out GEM. The aforementioned discharge may cause a short circuit between the GEM electrodes and break GEM. Thus, a new GEM has been developed, which can reduce the discharge energy by the electrical resistance. It is named Resistive GEM, since it has the resistive material for electrodes instead of copper [3, 4].

There are two types of Resistive GEM which have been studied so far: Resistive Electrode Thick GEM (RETGEM) and Resistive Mesh GEM (RM-GEM). RETGEM is originally developed by Mauro et al. [3, 5], replacing the copper electrodes of Thick GEM with resistive electrodes. The gas gain of single RETGEM reaches the same value as that of Thick GEM; the maximum gain is about  $10^5$ . To keep the position resolution of GEM, we need Resistive GEM with a fine pitch. However, the pitch and the hole diameter of RETGEM are coarse: 700  $\mu\text{m}$  and 300  $\mu\text{m}$  respectively (figure 2a). The mechanical drilling is used to drill holes in RETGEM because of the thickness of RETGEM substrate (500  $\mu\text{m}$ ). It is possible but challenging to make holes with a diameter of 100  $\mu\text{m}$  mechanically.

Oliveira et al. developed another kind of Resistive GEM, RM-GEM, which has much finer pitch and hole diameter than RETGEM [4]. Figure 2b shows the structure of RM-GEM. RM-GEM is composed of two resistive electrode meshes which have the fine pitch; the hole diameter is



**Figure 1.** A magnified photograph of a burned out GEM.



**Figure 2.** The structures of (a) RETGEM, and (b) RM-GEM.

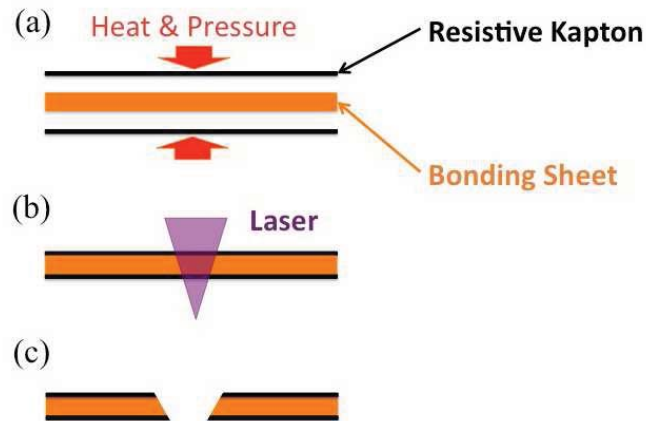
70  $\mu\text{m}$  and the pitch is 140  $\mu\text{m}$ . The two resistive electrodes are separated in 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and there is no insulator layer between mesh electrodes. They succeeded to make RM-GEM with the fine pitch, however the gas gain is about 50 [4]. The gain is limited due to the discharge [4].

In order to produce a Resistive GEM with the fine pitch and the high gain, we have the advantage of that we already developed fine pitch and high gain GEM with 100  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick LCP (LCP-GEM) by laser etching techniques [6, 7]. Therefore, we started replacing the copper electrode of LCP-GEM with resistive material. It is called Resistive Electrode GEM (RE-GEM). Hereafter in this paper, we deal with LCP-GEM as a standard metal electrode GEM, because the performances of LCP-GEM is the same as those of CERN standard GEM [6, 7].

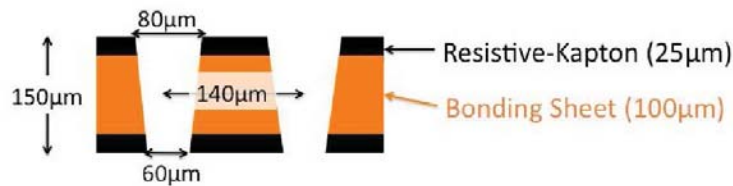
## 2 Production of RE-GEM

Figure 3 shows a schematic diagram of the RE-GEM production. First, we made the substrate of RE-GEM from Resistive-Kapton and bonding sheets by heating and pressuring (figure 3a). The surface resistivity of Resistive-Kapton is a few  $\text{M}\Omega/\square$ . The bonding sheet is polyimide with a lower melting point than that of Resistive-Kapton. Second, we drilled holes through the substrate by focused laser with a cone shape. The laser was irradiated from one side and the number of drilled holes by one shot was 60 (figure 3b). At last, we cleaned the smear developed by the laser etching process inside the holes (figure 3c).

Figures 4 show the structures of RE-GEM. The thickness of RE-GEM, which is 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , is about third times smaller than that of RETGEM. The structure of RE-GEM consists of three layers: 25  $\mu\text{m}$  Resistive-Kapton and 100  $\mu\text{m}$  bonding sheet. The distance between electrodes of RE-GEM is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . The hole structure of RE-GEM is a single conical, the larger hole diameter is 80  $\mu\text{m}$  and the smaller hole diameter is 60  $\mu\text{m}$ . The pitch of holes is 140  $\mu\text{m}$ .



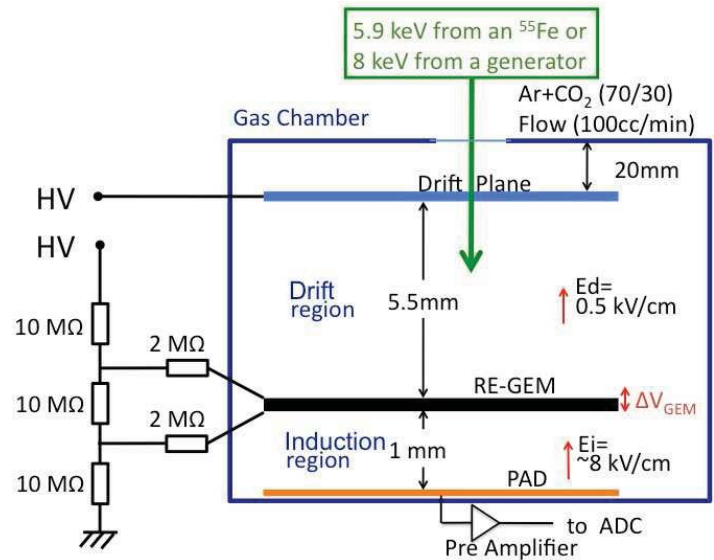
**Figure 3.** The schematic view of creative processes: (a) Creating substrate process. (b) Laser etching process. (c) Cleaning smear in holes process.



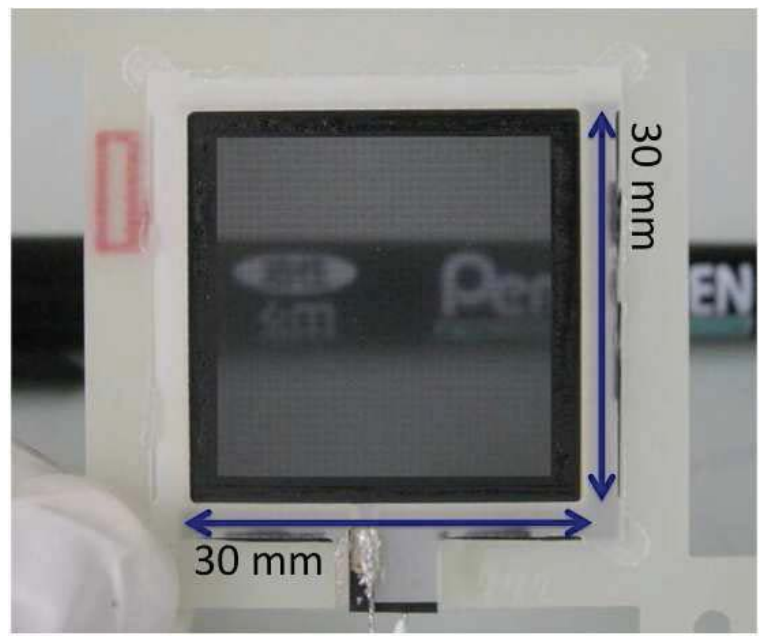
**Figure 4.** The structure of RE-GEM.

### 3 Test setup

Figure 5 shows a schematic view of the experimental setup. The setup contained a drift plane, an RE-GEM foil, and a readout pad. The drift plane, RE-GEM, and the readout pad have an equal effective area of  $26 \times 26 \text{ mm}^2$ . Figure 6 shows a photograph of RE-GEM. The drift plane and RE-GEM was 5.5 mm apart, and this volume is the drift region, where the X-ray is absorbed. The electric field of the drift region ( $E_d$ ) was set to 0.5 kV/cm. The readout pad was placed 1 mm under the RE-GEM. The volume between the readout pad and the RE-GEM foil is called induction region. The electric field of this region ( $E_i$ ) varied 6.0 - 8.0 kV/cm. The drift plane, RE-GEM, and the readout pad were placed in the gas chamber which was filled with a gas mixture of 70% Ar and 30%  $\text{CO}_2$  by volume (Ar/ $\text{CO}_2$ =70%/30%). The gas mixture was flowing through the system at the atmospheric pressure. We used 5.9 keV X-rays from an  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  radioactive source which was placed outside the chamber or a pencil beam of Cu  $K\alpha$  X-rays (8 keV) from a generator. The incoming X-ray got through a Kapton window of the chamber. The pencil beam of X-ray was collimated to a diameter of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . The count rates of the incident X-ray from the  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  radioactive source and the generator were about 40 and 80 counts/sec, respectively. A high voltage was supplied via a chain



**Figure 5.** A schematic view of the test setup.



**Figure 6.** A photograph of RE-GEM. The effective area is  $26 \times 26 \text{ mm}^2$ .

of 10 M $\Omega$  resistors. We also had the 2 M $\Omega$  resistors for protections.

The charge signals amplified by RE-GEM were fed into a preamplifier (AmpTek A225) which contained a shaper 1  $\mu\text{sec}$ . The signal from the preamplifier was fed into a main custom amplifier

which had both features of delay and discriminator. The signal amplified by the custom amplifier was converted to a digital data by a peak-hold analog-digital converter.

## 4 Experiments and results

### 4.1 Energy resolution and gain of RE-GEM

We measured the energy resolution of RE-GEM with  $E_d$  of 0.5 kV/cm and  $E_i$  of 6.0-8.0 kV/cm. RE-GEM was mounted with the wide holes towards the drifting electrons (W-N setup) or the narrow holes towards the drifting electrons (N-W setup). Figures 7a and 7b show the ADC spectra taken with the W-N and N-W setups at an applied voltage of 600 V, respectively. The incident X-ray was provided by a generator with a Cu target (8 keV) and collimated to a diameter of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . The peak corresponding to 8 keV was clearly seen in both figures 7a and 7b. The energy resolution of RE-GEM taken with the W-N and N-W setups were 23% and 19% in FWHM.

The intrinsic gas gain inside the amplified channels was probably identical between the W-N and N-W setups when the applied voltage was identical. However the amplified electrons collected by the anode electrode with the W-N setup was larger than that with the N-W setup, because more electric field lines with the W-N setup encountered to the anode electrode than those with the N-W setup [8]. The energy resolution with the W-N setup became worse than that with the N-W setup due to more loss of signal electrons by the anode.

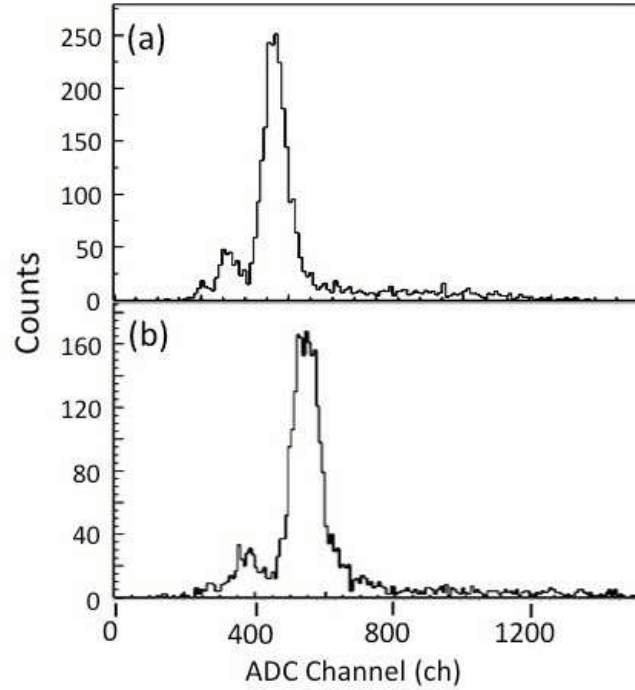
The energy resolution of RE-GEM with the W-N and N-W setups using the non-collimated X-rays of 5.9 keV from  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  were 30% and 82%, respectively. Those value are worse than those of CERN standard GEM and LCP-GEM ( $\Delta E/E \sim 20\%$ ) [6, 7]. The worse energy resolution probably comes from the non-uniformity of the effective gas gain on RE-GEM; the homogeneity of the hole geometry of RE-GEM may not be perfect as LCP-GEM, because we drilled the holes by laser one-by-one. Although the energy resolution using the collimated X-rays with the W-N setup was worse than that with the N-W setup, the energy resolution using the non-collimated X-rays with the W-N setup was better than that with the N-W setup. The reason was probably that the uniformity of the effective gas gain with the W-N setup was better than that with the N-W setup. However we have not investigated the gain uniformity of RE-GEM yet.

We measured the effective gas gain as a function of an applied voltage between electrodes (gain curve) of RE-GEM, using the non-collimated X-rays of 5.9 keV from  $^{55}\text{Fe}$ . The effective gas gain ( $G$ ) is calculated as follows;

$$G = \frac{\mu}{q_e \cdot n_e}, \quad (4.1)$$

where  $\mu$  is the peak value which we find as a peak in the ADC spectrum,  $q_e$  is the elementary charge and  $n_e$  is the number of electrons created by the absorption of a 5.9 keV X-ray. For Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>=70%/30% at the atmospheric pressure,  $n_e$  is 212 [9]. We hence after call the effective gas gain just the gain.

Figure 8 shows the gain curve of RE-GEM taken with the W-N and N-W setups. For comparison, we plotted the gain curve of LCP-GEM, which has an equal thickness (100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of insulator to RE-GEM, since the gain of GEM depends on the electric field strength in holes and the distance between electrodes. The detailed structure of LCP-GEM is shown in figure 9. The gain of LCP-GEM was obtained with  $E_d$  of 2.5 kV/cm and  $E_i$  of 5.5-7.5 kV/cm in Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>=70%/30%. The



**Figure 7.** (a) The ADC spectrum of RE-GEM for the W-N setup and (b) the ADC spectrum of RE-GEM for the N-W setup, at an applied voltage of 600 V using the pencil beam from a generator with a main emission line at 8 keV.

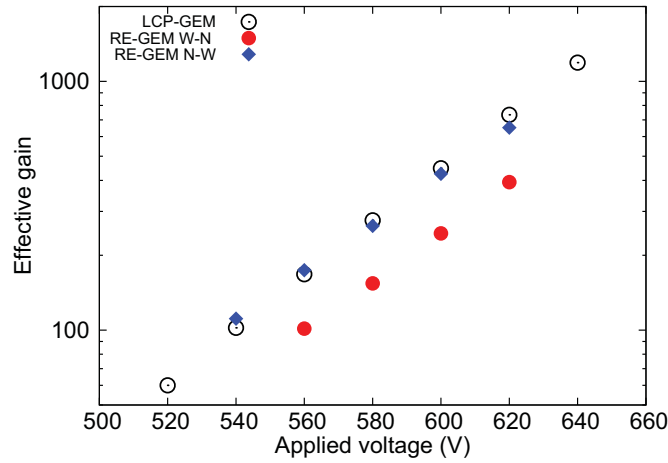
slope of the gain curves of RE-GEM and LCP-GEM were almost identical each other, indicating that the electric field inside the multiplication channel was also identical. The normalization of the gain curve of RE-GEM taken with the N-W setup was similar to that of LCP-GEM. The maximum gain of RE-GEM was about 600. The normalization of the gain curve of RE-GEM taken with the N-W setup is about 1.5 times as large as that taken with the W-N setup. This trend is commonly seen for GEM foils with the conical hole structure [10].

We have reported the experimental results of another RE-GEM and the noisy signals whose origin was unknown in a conference record (unknown signals) [11]. The count rate of the unknown signals reported in the record increased rapidly at an applied voltage of 720 V. Although there were the unknown signals, the count rate of the unknown signals was very low in this experiment. We could not apply voltage over 660 V to this RE-GEM, thus we could not find the high rate signals like the unknown signals reported in the record. We note that the gain of RE-GEM in this report was higher at lower applied voltage than that of RE-GEM reported in the record [11].

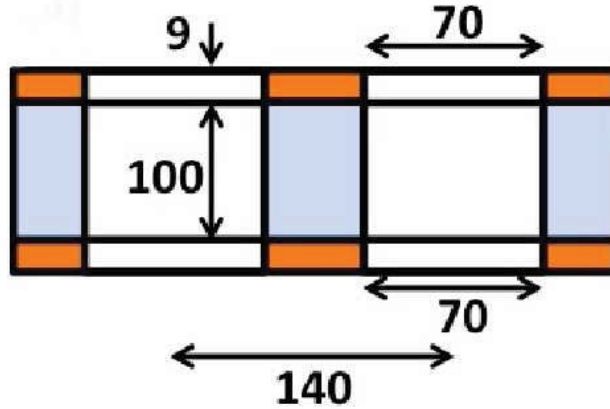
#### 4.2 Dependence of gain on $E_d$

Figure 10 shows the RE-GEM gain as a function of  $E_d$  taken with the N-W and W-N setups at the applied voltage of 620 V and  $E_i$  of 6.2 kV/cm. Figure 11 shows the electron transparency of RE-GEM, where the electron transparency has been normalized to unity, with the implicit assumption





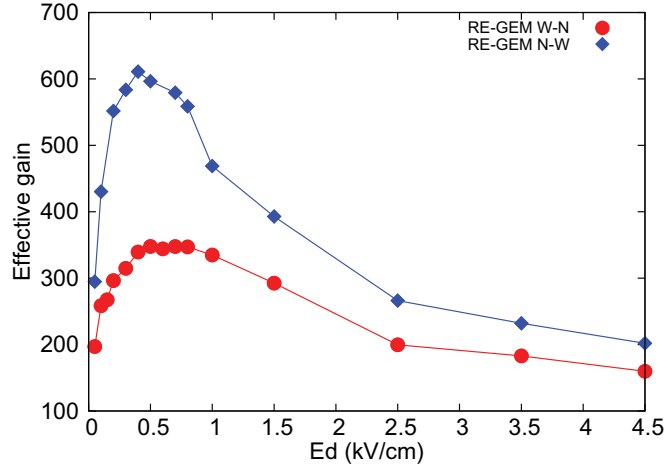
**Figure 8.** The gain curves of RE-GEM taken with the W-N and N-W setups, and LCP-GEM.



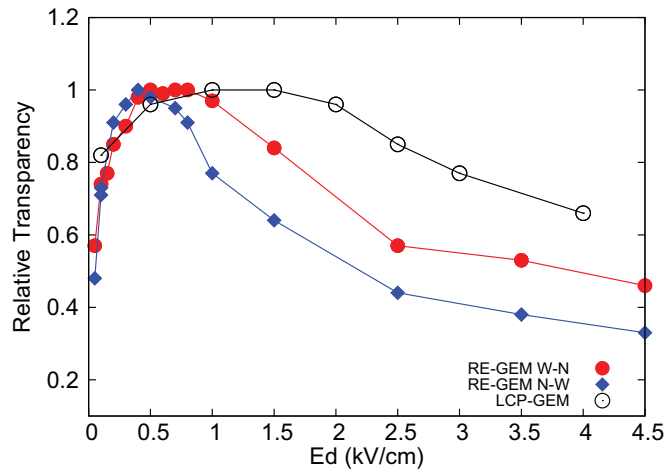
**Figure 9.** The structure of LCP-GEM.

of full transparency in the plateau region. We employed the definition of the electron transparency described in the reference [8]. For comparison, we superposed the electron transparency of LCP-GEM in the figure 11. The data of LCP-GEM was obtained in Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>=70%/30% with an applied voltage of 630 V and  $E_i$  of 6.3 kV/cm. The electron transparency of RE-GEM taken with the W-N and N-W setups decreased from the unity above  $E_d = 0.5$  kV/cm, while the electron transparency of LCP-GEM decreased from the unity above  $E_d = 2.0$  kV/cm. RE-GEM is more opaque for drift electrons than LCP-GEM.

At the unity of the electron transparency, all lines of electric force in the drift region pass through the GEM holes by its definition. When  $E_d$  is larger than 2.0 kV/cm where the electron transparency of LCP-GEM decreases from unity, some part of the lines of electric force in the drift region encounter the LCP-GEM cathode. The electron transparency of RE-GEM decreased



**Figure 10.** The effective gain of RE-GEM as a function of  $E_d$  with the W-N and N-W setups.



**Figure 11.** The electron transparency of RE-GEM as a function of  $E_d$  with the W-N and N-W setups, and that of LCP-GEM.

at lower  $E_d$  than that of LCP-GEM. We speculate that the discrepancy comes from the difference in shape of the equipotential plane around the GEM holes due to the different thickness of the electrodes. For thick electrode of RE-GEM, they work as a field shaper and significant part of the field lines in the drift region encounter the electrodes. Therefore some part of the signal electrons is caught by the thicker cathode of RE-GEM. As a result, a few signal electrons only pass through the RE-GEM holes.

## 5 Summary

We succeeded in development of RE-GEM which has a fine pitch (140  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and a thin insulator layer (100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) between the resistive electrodes. The hole structure of RE-GEM is a single conical with the wider and narrower diameter of 80  $\mu\text{m}$  and 60  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. The electrode thickness of RE-GEM was 25  $\mu\text{m}$ . We succeeded to operate RE-GEM for the first time. The maximum gain of RE-GEM was about 600. The measurement of the dependence of gain on  $E_d$  shows that the electron transparency of RE-GEM is worse than that of LCP-GEM. We speculate the worse electron transparency of RE-GEM due to the thick electrodes.

## Acknowledgments

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