MWPC Gas Gain and Drift Time Studies

Andrew Schick, Michael Roberts

May 29, 2015

Outline

Gas Gain Studies

Ar:CO₂ 80:20 Iron-55 Studies (In Progress) Ar:CO₂ 80:20 Cosmic Ray Studies (Upcoming)

Monte Carlo for Muon Path length through cell

Gas Gain Studies

In order to calibrate the prototype detector we are performing gas gain studies. We want to figure out how much charge arrives at one wire cell for a given ionizing when the detector is at a certain voltage.

Two different gas mixtures will be izing sources will be looked at for these tested. Ar: CO_2 in an 80:20 ratio, and tests: an Iron 55 radioactive source and Ar: CO_2 : CF_4 in a 88:2:10 ratio. Two ion-cosmic rays.

Ar:CO₂ 80:20 Iron-55 Studies (In Progress)

- Iron-55 source with detector
- MWPC is read out on oscilloscope
- Data from the oscilloscope is captured using a program developed in-lab called ScopeOut.
- ScopeOut performs various functions, among them integrating signals from the oscilloscope and putting those values in a histogram.
- A voltage sweep is applied to the detector and histograms are made for each voltage level.



Figure 1: A picture of our setup



Figure 2: Histogram of Peak Integrals from ScopeOut

Ar:CO₂ 80:20 Cosmic Ray Studies (Upcoming)



Figure 3: Sample Cosmic Ray Waveform Capture

Monte Carlo for Muon Path length through cell

$$\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = k\cos^2\theta \tag{1}$$

Normalizing sets $k = \frac{3}{2\pi}$.

$$\frac{dP}{d\theta} = \frac{3}{2\pi} 2\pi \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta$$
$$= 3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

(2)

Define the integrated probability

$$G(\theta) = \int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{dP}{d\theta} d\theta$$

= 1 - cos³ θ (3)

Let $x = G(\theta)$ be a uniformly randomly distributed variable (UDRV), $0 \le x \le 1$. Solving for θ gives

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}((1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}})$$
(4)

This will give a distribution of θ which fits $\frac{dP}{d\theta}$.

Similarly, for a UDRV $y,\,\phi$ can be generated as

$$\phi = 2\pi y \tag{5}$$

10/12



Figure 4: Muon Path Length

