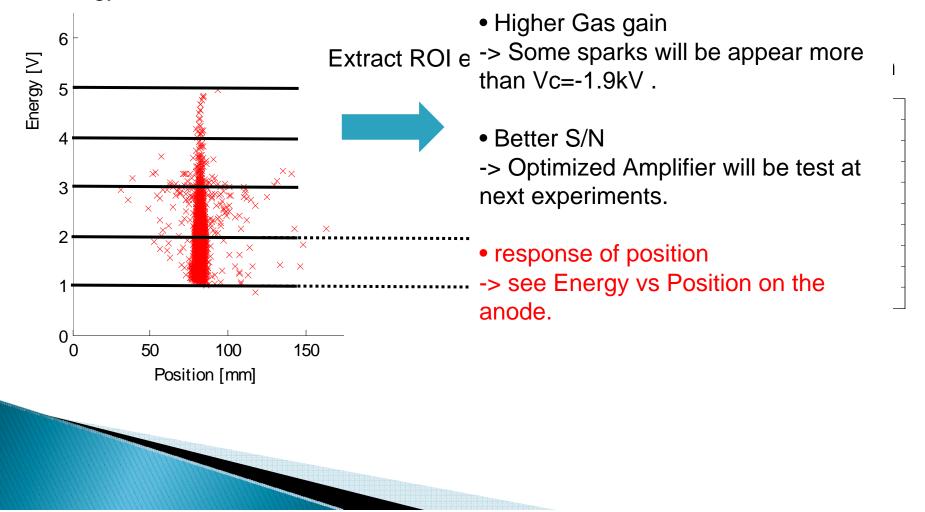


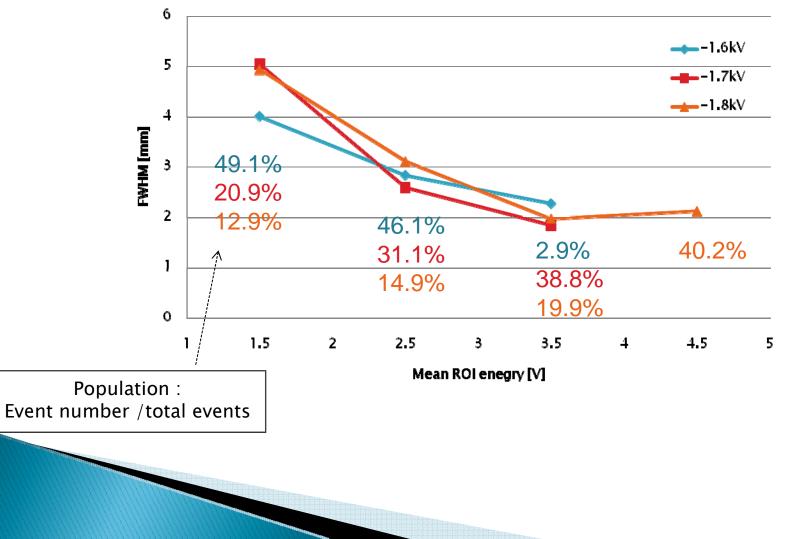
Energy vs Position on the anode





Sliced analysis

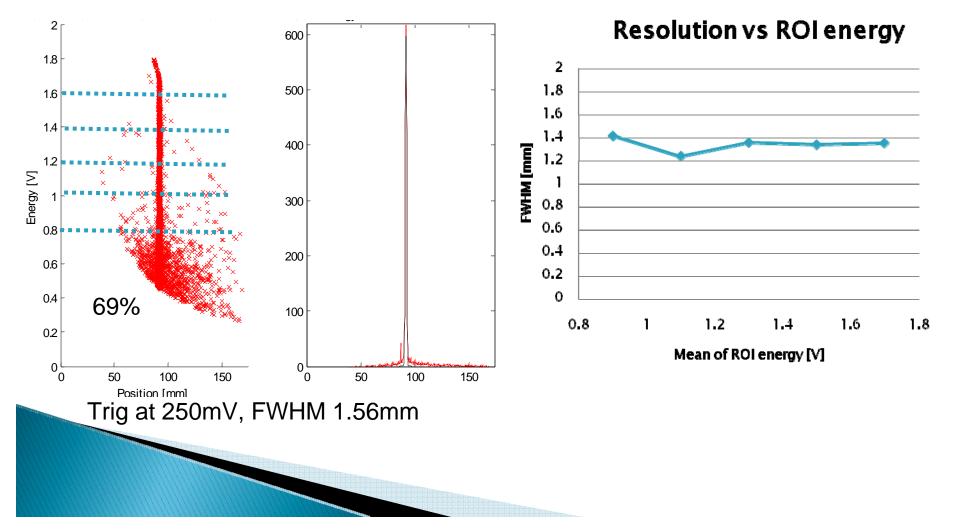
Resolution vs ROI energy



"Quick" result with another Amplifier

120nsec 0.75V/pC Vc=-1.8kV

NEUTRONS FOR SCIENCE



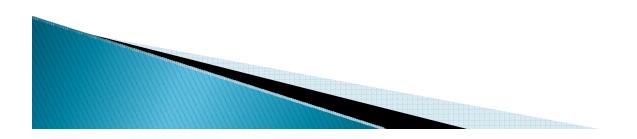


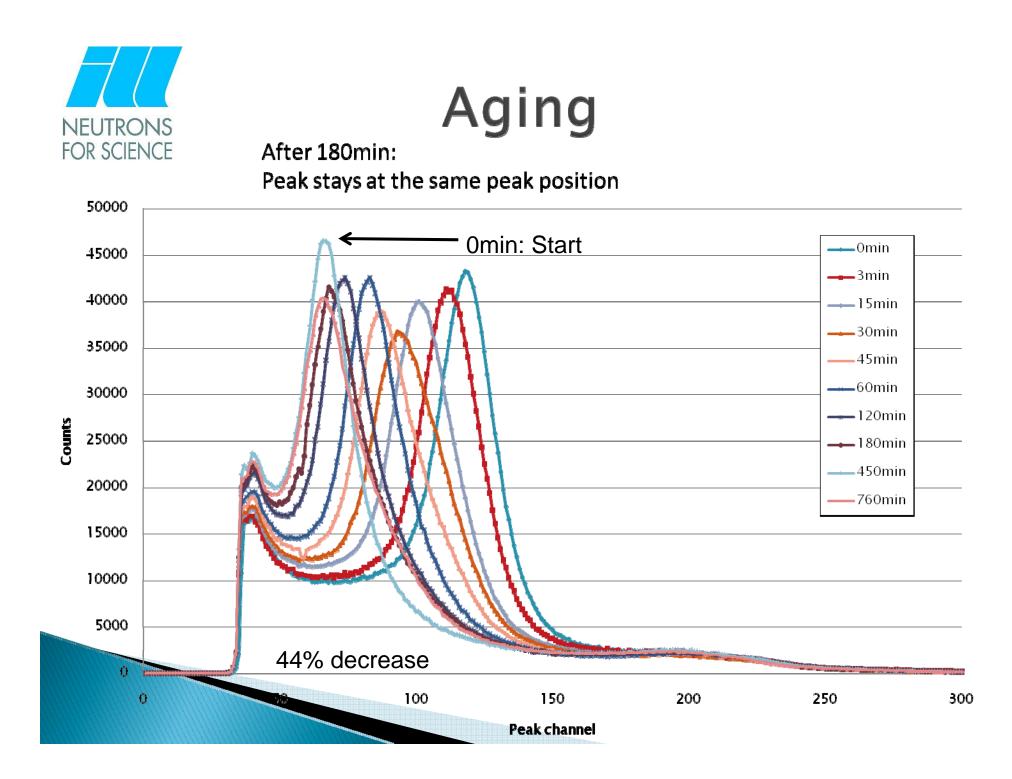
Experiments-3

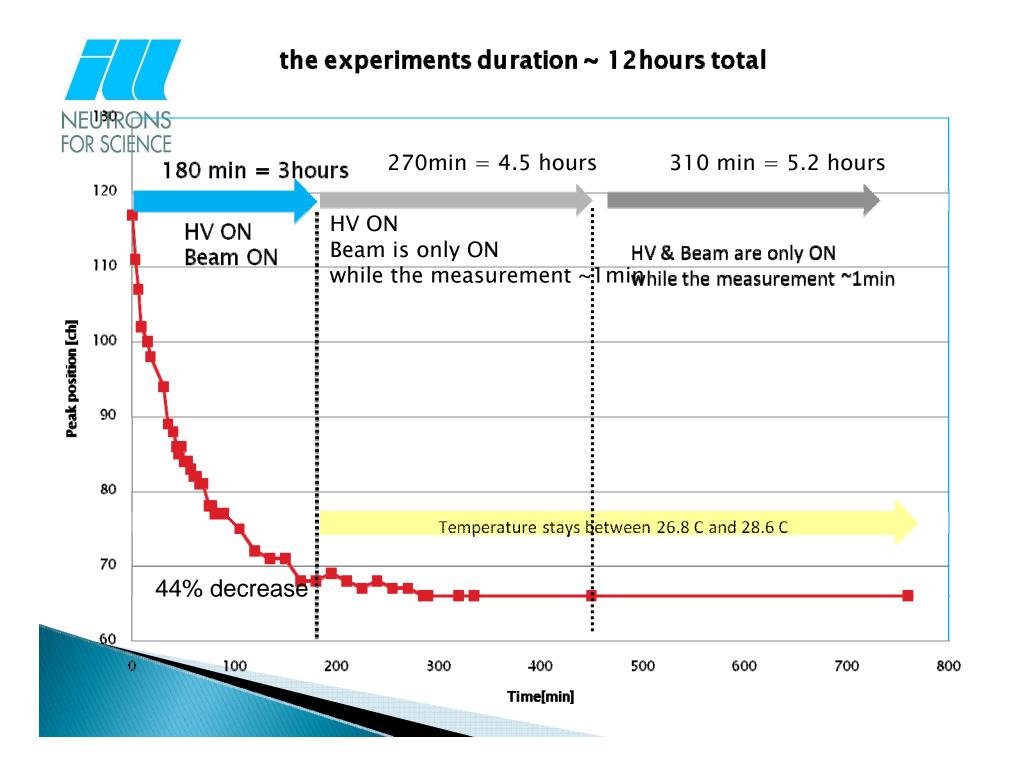
- AgingCondition
 - With 5mm slit horizontal
 - No attenuation (no plexiglass)

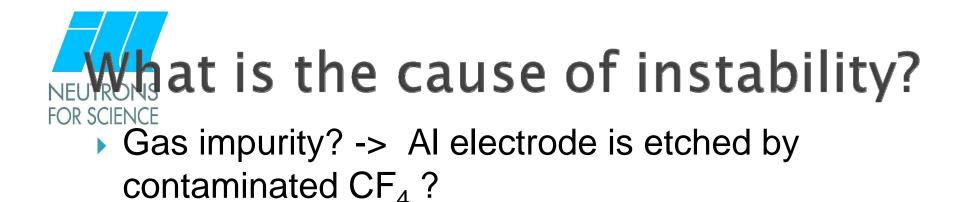
~ 22 kHz/mm/anode

One anode is observed for more than 12hours

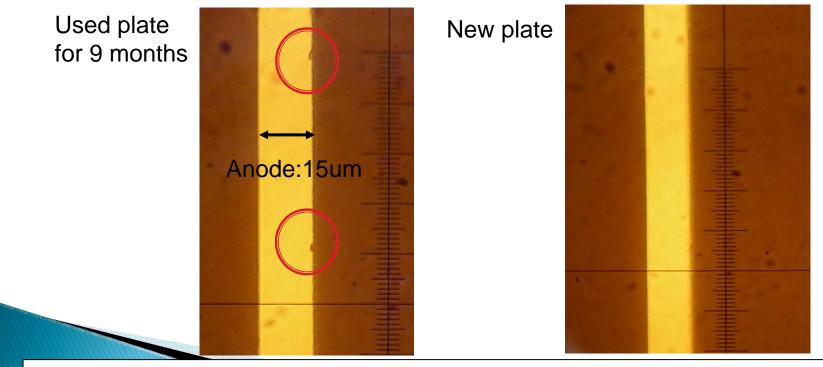








Microscope observation (magnitude x100)



!!! These defected positions are not always corresponded to the place irradiated...



Future works

- Define how fast Bidim200 signal can be?
- Analysis on spatial resolution
 - Optimize amplifier gain/shaping time
- Cause of the Aging
 - CF₄ Gas purity will be cared for next experiment
 - Inspection to figure out if there is an damage on Al electrode





Thank you

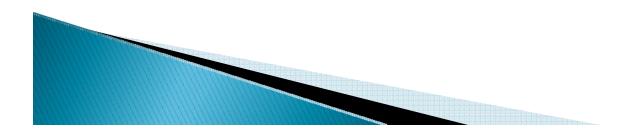
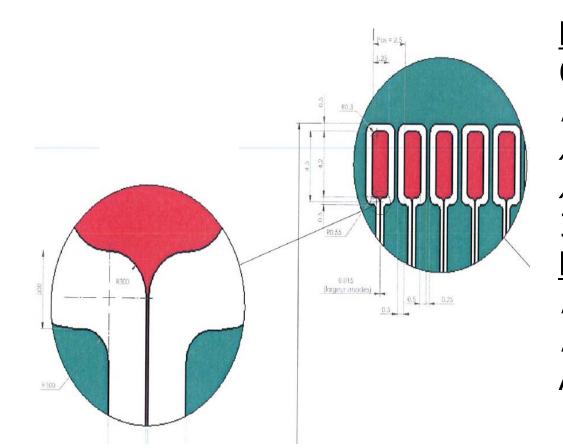
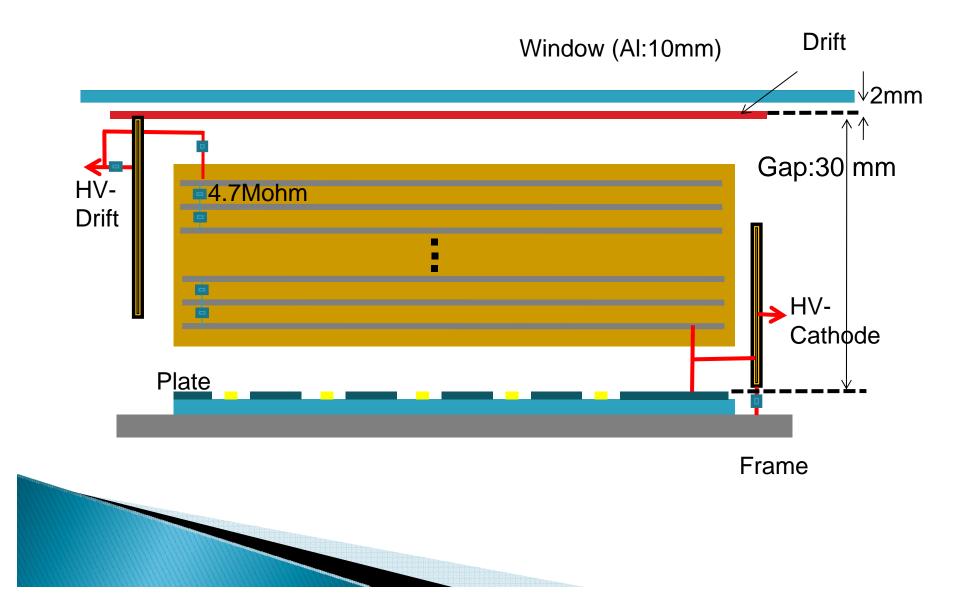




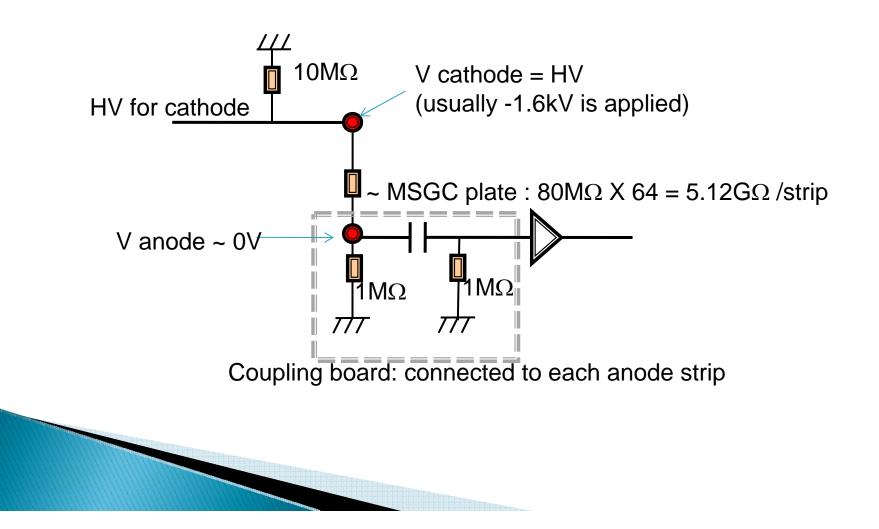
Plate design



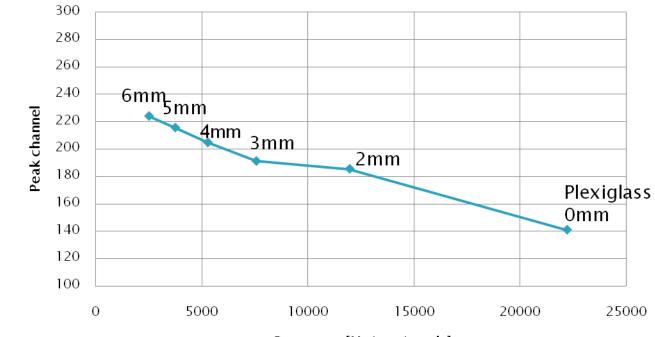
Design 64 Anode strips *Pitch* : 2500µm Anode width : 15µm Anode-cathode Gap : 300µm **Material** *Plate* : \$8900 *Electrodes* : Cr 2000Å Al is on the Anode strips 1000Å



Connection of electronics



Peak shift



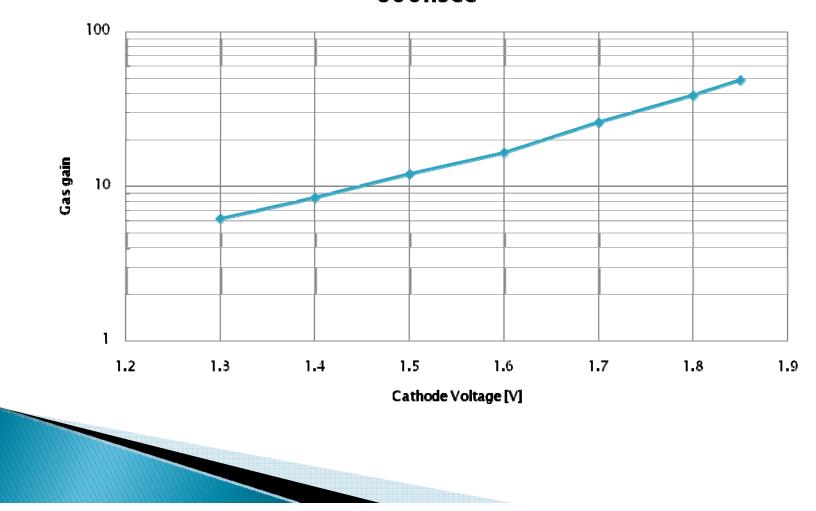
Count rate [Hz/mm/anode]



Gas gain (W=34)

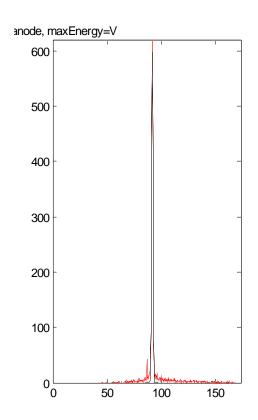
!!This is calculated only to compare with the result of Bidim80!!

Gas gain at 23kHz/mm 600nsec



NEUTRONS FOR SCIENCE less than 1mm?

- Higher Gas gain
 Some sparks will be appear more than Vc=-1.9kV
- better resolution per bit
 The acquisition system only has
 8bit resolution. Try with small gain of Amplifier.
- response of position
 -> see Energy vs Position on the anode



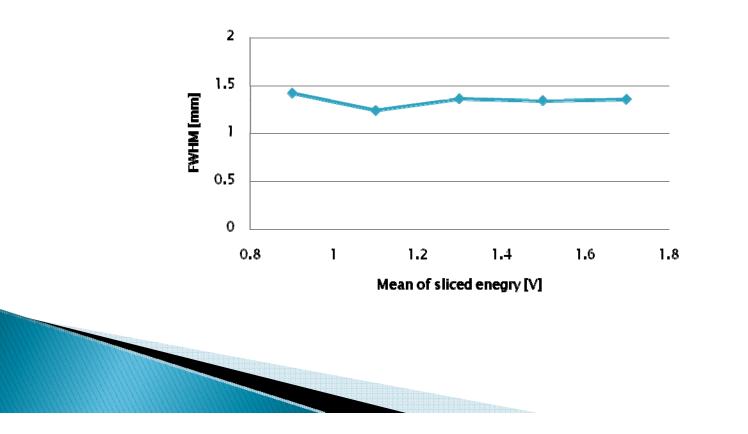
Trig at 250mV, FWHM 1.56mm

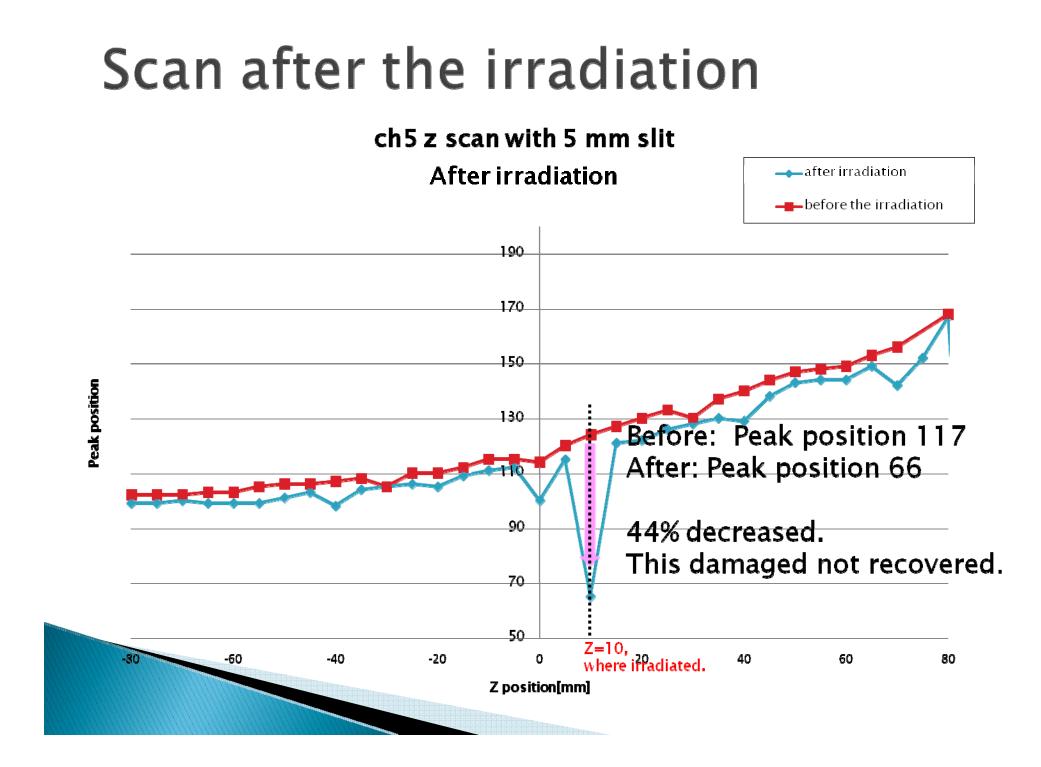
120nsec 0.75V/pC

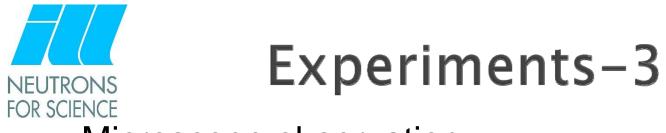


Sliced analysis

120nsec Amp (- 1.8kV) "Resolution by sliced enrgy"







Microscope observation

