



LCTPC: GEM Readout Results and TPC Software

Daniel Peterson, Cornell University ¹

Outline:

R&D towards a GEM-amplification pad readout (pad size 4 to 12 mm²)

GEM concept [p2]

signal size [p3], broadening to meet resolution requirements [p4,5]

small prototypes [p6]

GEM resolution results

signal width [p7] spatial resolution [p8-11], longitudinal resolution [12] track separation [p13]

ion feedback [p14]

use of a GEM for ion feedback gating

GEM transparency to electrons and ions [p15,16]

summary [p17]

GEM end cap tracker

concept [p18], prototypes [p19]

Software

overview and software framework [p20]

walk-through of physics generation, detector simulation and reconstruction [p21-23]

machine background simulation [p24]

magnetic field distortion simulation and reconstruction [p25]

detailed TPC signal simulation [p26]

parametric TPC signal simulation

simulation [p27], TPC reconstruction efficiency [p28], ionization center simulation [p29]

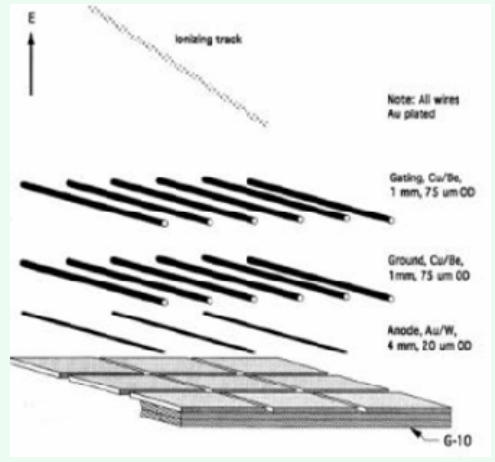
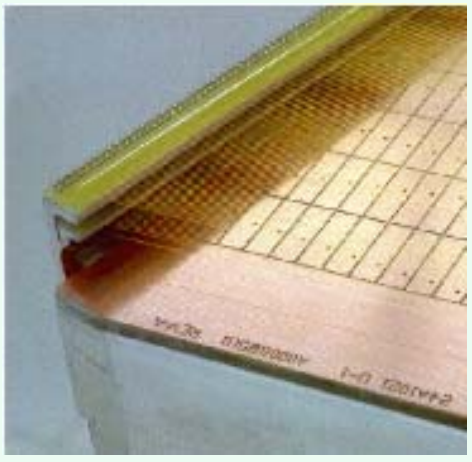
plans for reconstruction and analysis [p30]

Conclusions [p31]

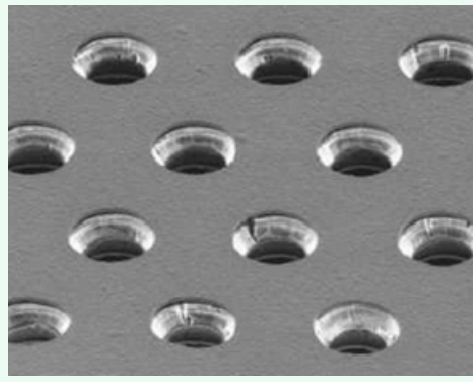
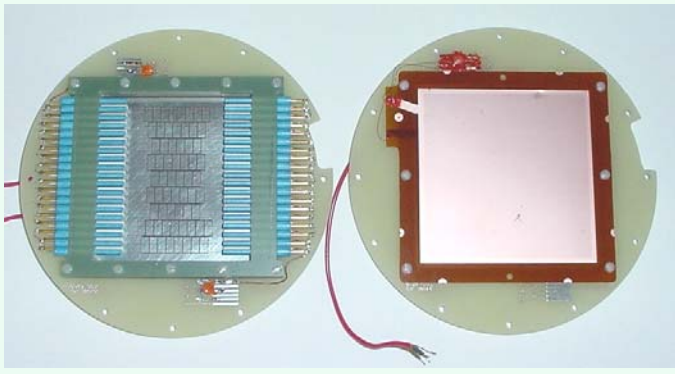
¹ supported by the US National Science Foundation

GEM introduction

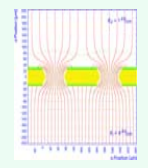
Wires used in existing TPCs
 STAR
 Alice
 Signal is too wide



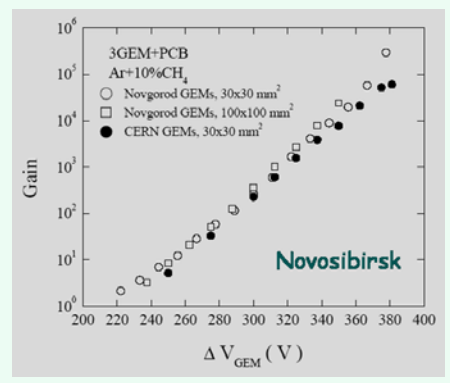
Alternative gas amplification
 GEM
 (Micromegas in next talk)



50 μm copper clad foil
 70 μm holes
 140 μm hole pitch
 up to 80 kV/cm in hole



300-400V

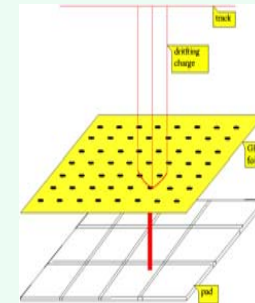
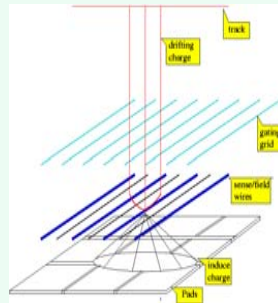


gain ~ 100
 at 400V

Signal size

Wires: wide inductive signal

GEM: narrow transfer signal

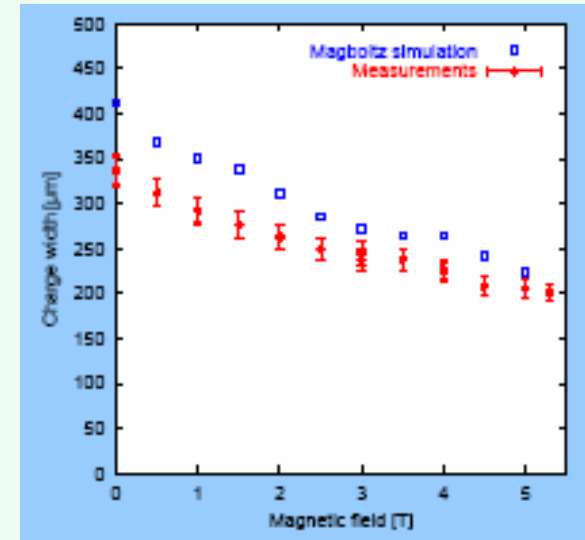


Measured signal width:

3-GEM
strip anodes

$B =$ up to 5 Tesla

$\sim 250 \mu\text{m}$ at $B = 4$ Tesla



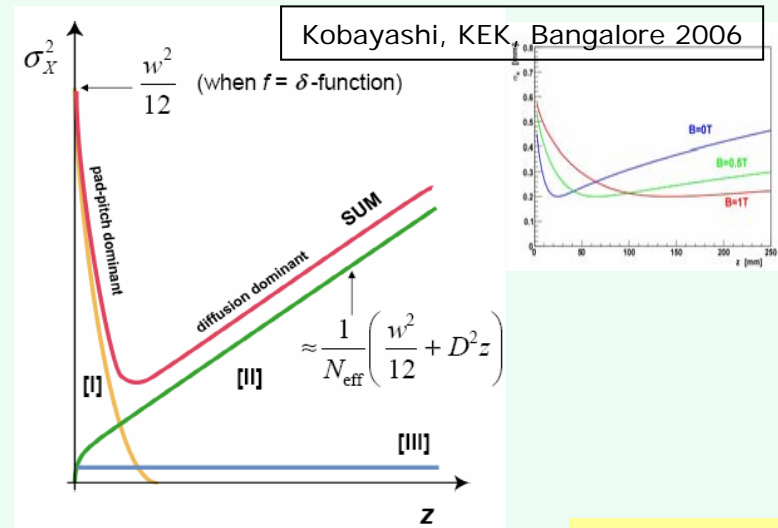
A. Vogel, Aachen, Durham 2004

Signal size, and other requirements for a TPC

Signal is very narrow
 results in deteriorated resolution at small drift
 due to insufficient charge sharing (hodoscope effect)
 hodoscope effect decays faster with increased diffusion.

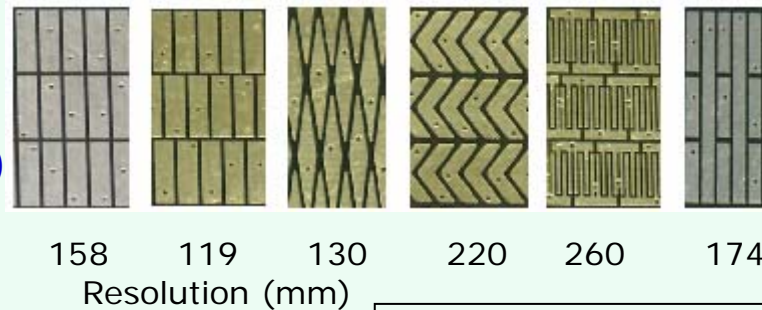
improved resolution at all drift requires

- narrow pads, or
- diffusion within the gas amplification .



Particular case:
 Pad width = 2.3mm
 Pad Distribution Function = δ
 $D = 469, 285, 193 \mu\text{m}/(\text{cm})^{1/2}$

(creative pad shapes do not improve resolution)



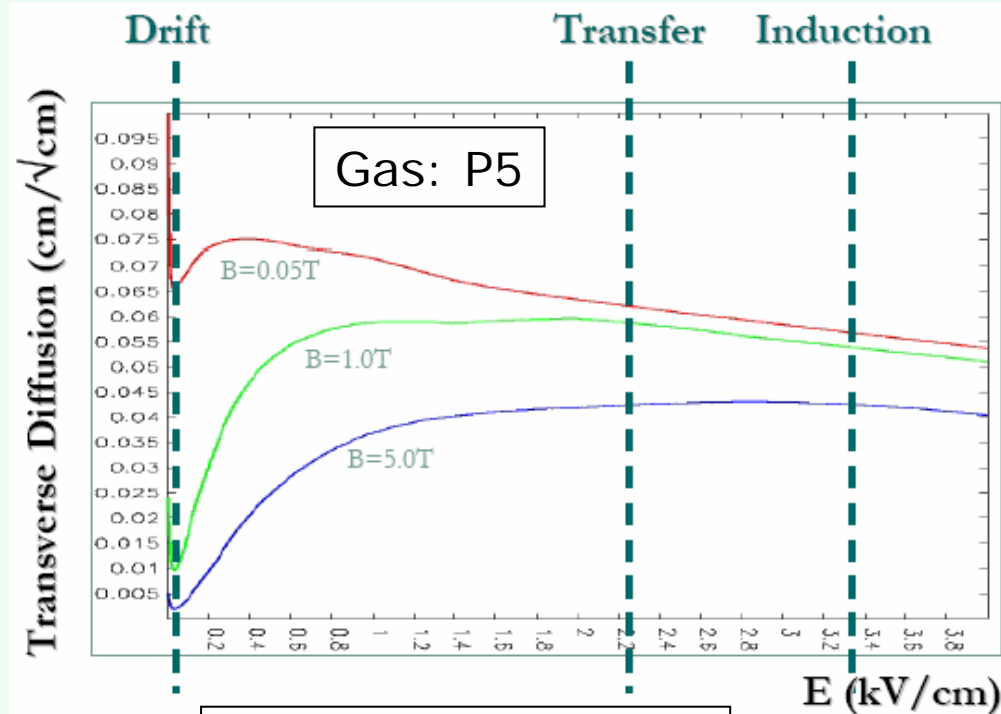
B. Ledermann, Karlsruhe, Vienna 2005

Use of diffusion in the transfer field

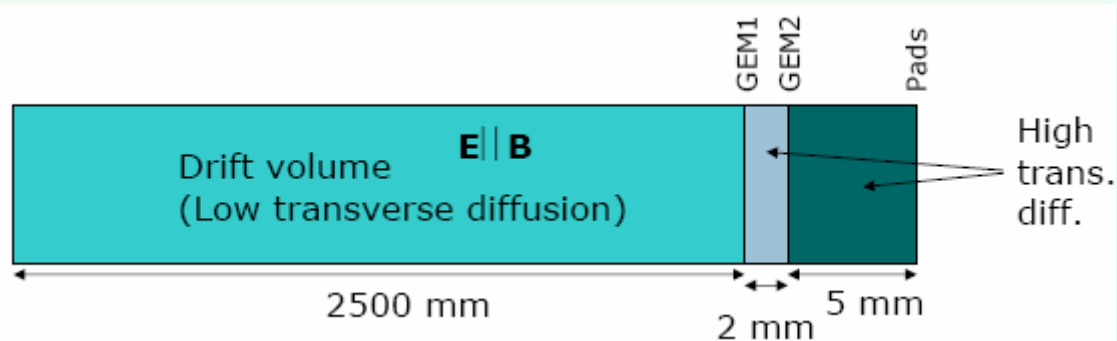
Diffusion properties of the gas can be used to defocus the GEM signal.

optimal resolution
Signal size (σ) \sim $\frac{1}{4}$ pad width
2mm pad width \rightarrow 0.5mm signal

transfer and induction gaps can be increased to defocus the GEM signal



D. Karlen, Victoria, Paris 2004

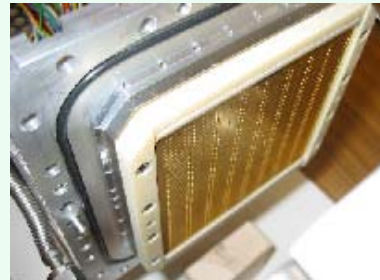
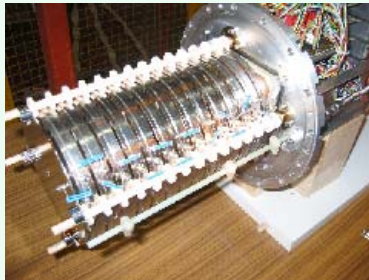


The small prototypes

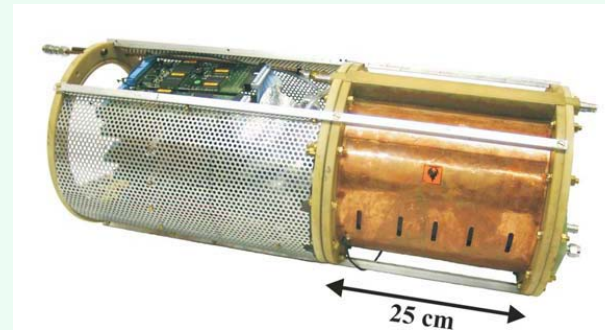


DESY

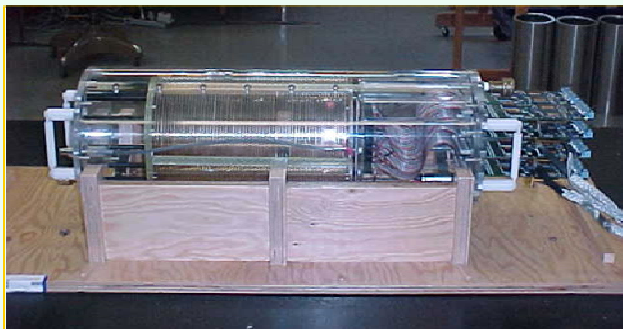
Chambers used to study GEMs



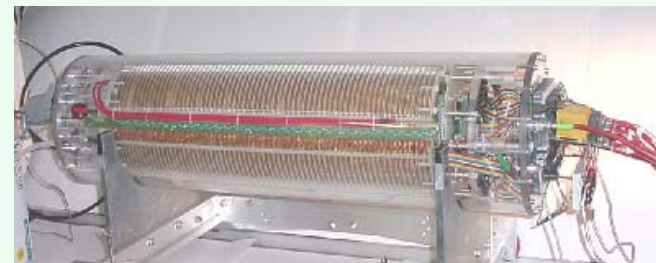
MPI/Japan



Karlsruhe



Victoria



Cornell

gas characteristics
 extracted from fit variance
 on event-by-event basis

"TDR" Ar:CH₄:CO₂ 93:5:2 230 V/cm
 "P5" Ar:CH₄ 95:5 90-160 V/cm

pad width: 2.0 mm , 1.2 mm

intercept → defocusing term
 Slope → diffusion constant

TDR gas, signal width at zero drift

$\sigma_0 = .92$ mm (0T)
 .51 mm (1T)
 .32 mm (4T)

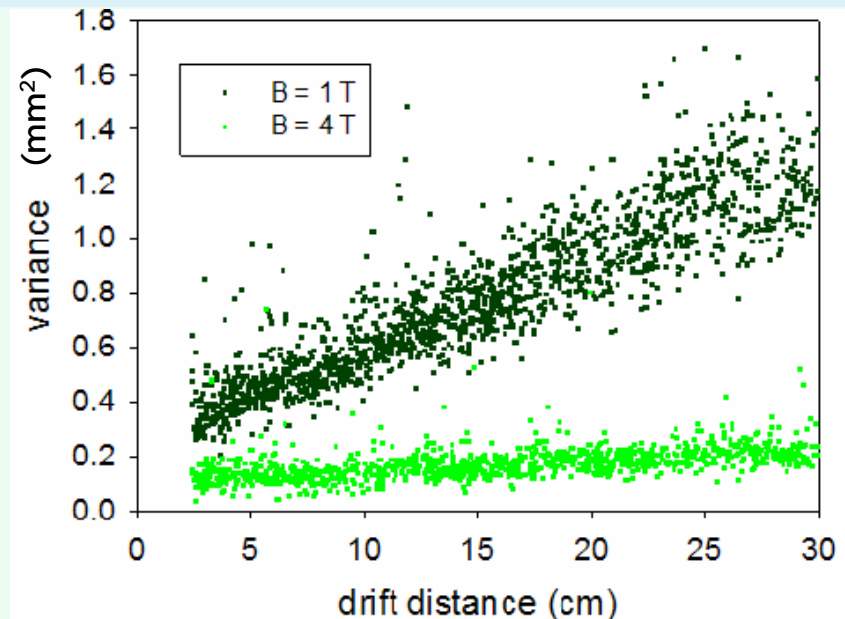
diffusion constant

$D = 348$ $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$ (0T)
 205 $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$ (1T)
 70 $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$ (4T)

P5, $\sigma_0 = .38$ mm(4T)

$D = 34$ $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$ (4T) ref slide 5

signal size, diffusion

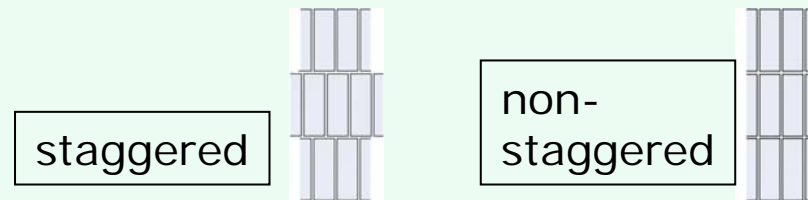


Data	v_d [cm/ μs]	v_d sim [cm/ μs]	D [$\mu\text{m}/\sqrt{\text{cm}}$]	D sim [$\mu\text{m}/\sqrt{\text{cm}}$]	σ_0 [μm]	σ_0 sim [μm]
p5B4w	3.84 ± 0.08	3.64	76 ± 5	67 ± 1	429 ± 2	350 ± 2
p5B4n	3.85 ± 0.04	4.14	34 ± 5	43 ± 1	382 ± 1	369 ± 1
tdrB4w	4.51 ± 0.05	4.52	71 ± 10	69 ± 1	367 ± 4	262 ± 1
tdrB4n	4.54 ± 0.06	4.52	70 ± 5	69 ± 1	319 ± 3	255 ± 1
tdrB1n	4.66 ± 0.06	4.52	205 ± 10	206 ± 2	509 ± 2	289 ± 2
tdrB0n	4.68 ± 0.06	4.52	348 ± 20	468 ± 10	918 ± 15	580 ± 1

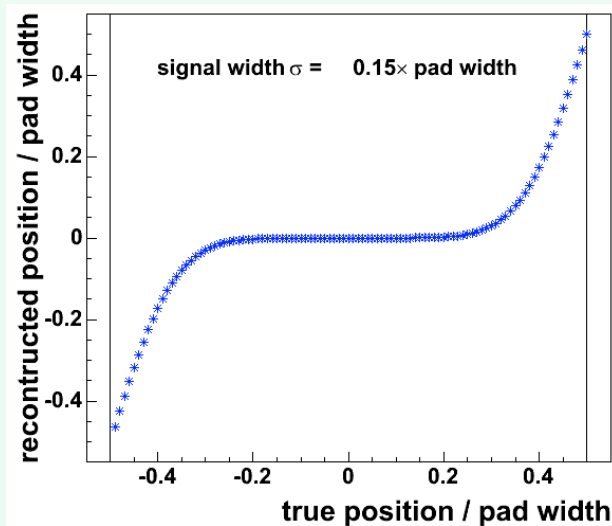
D. Karlen, Victoria, Snowmass 2005

DESY measurements
 3-GEM, each 325V
 Transfer gaps: 2mm, 2mm, 3mm
 Ar:CH₄:CO₂ 93:5:2
 pad width: 2.2 mm
 B = 1, 2, 4 Tesla
 cosmics

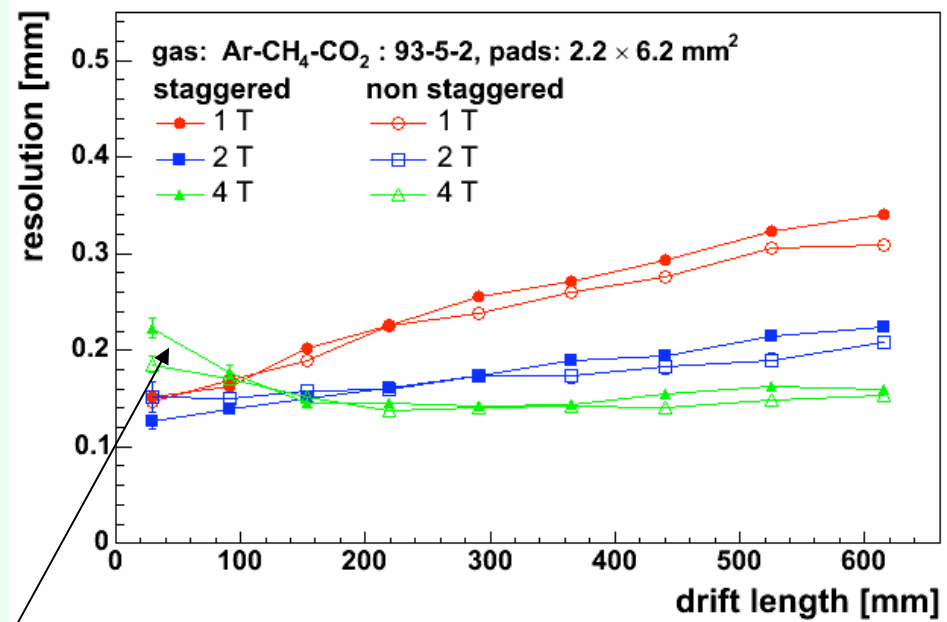
Transverse resolution, signal size



width derived from fraction of 1-pad hits



$$\sigma = 0.15 \times 2.2\text{mm} = 0.33\text{mm (2 Tesla)}$$



Rise indicates pad size is too large for signal width at 4 Tesla

K. Ikematsu, DESY, Bangalore 2006

MPTPC (build at MPI) measurements
3-GEM, each 330V

Transfer gaps: 1.5, 1.5, 1.0 mm

Ar:CH₄:CO₂ 93:5:2 220V/cm

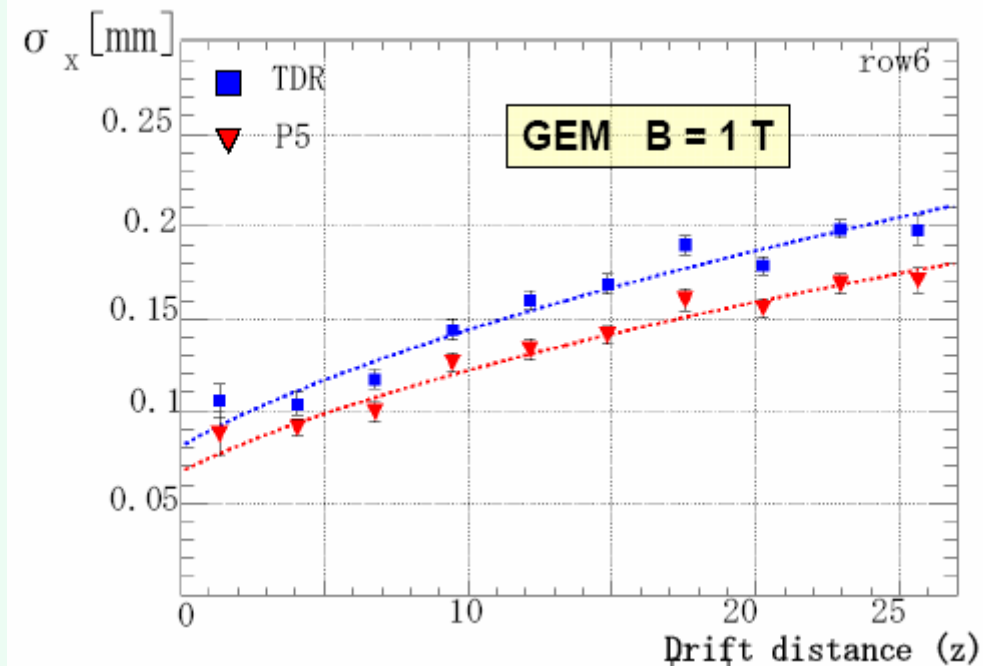
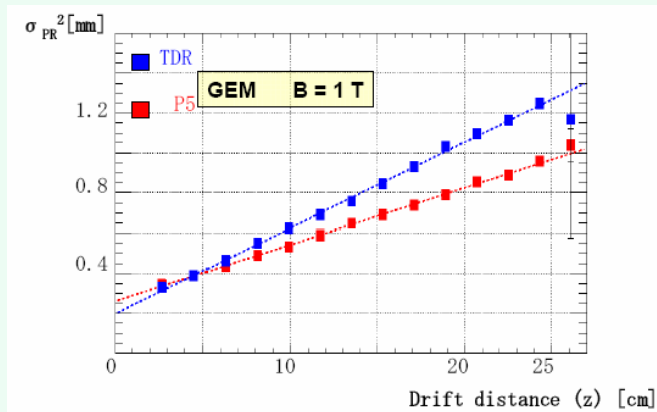
Ar:CH₄ 95:5 100V/cm

pad width: 1.27 mm staggered

B = 1 Tesla

4 GeV/c pion beam

Transverse resolution, signal size



cm

with $\sigma_0^2 = 0.2\text{mm}^2$, $\sigma_0 = 0.45\text{mm}$
 $4\sigma_0$ (90% containment) = 1.8mm

TDR gas, 1T, $D=207 \mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$
 (ref 205 from Victoria measurement)

M. Kobayashi, KEK, Bangalore 2006

Victoria measurements
2-GEM, 372V, 380V

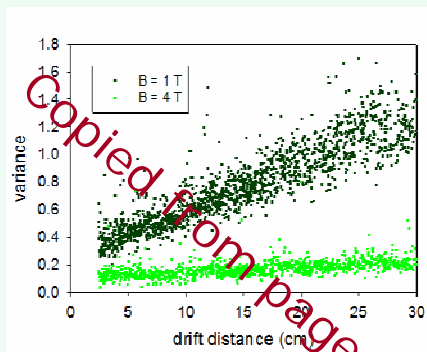
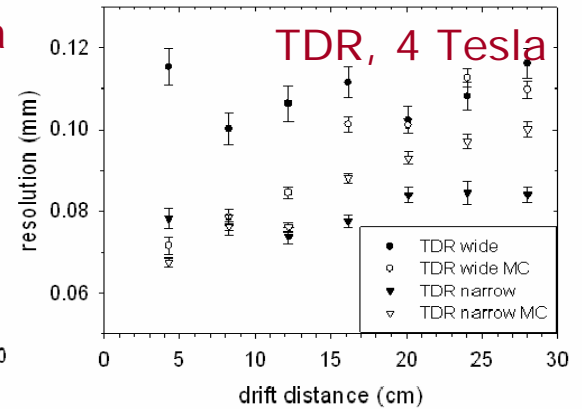
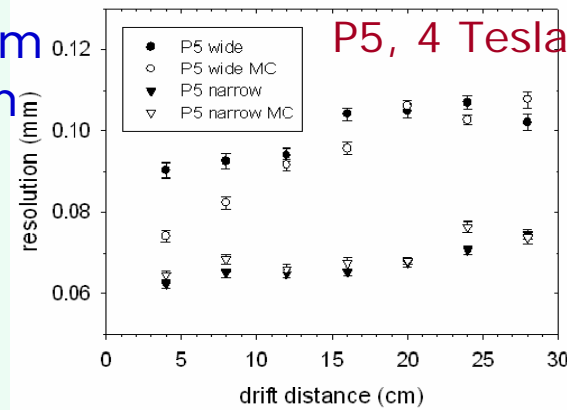
Transfer gaps: 2mm, 5mm

Ar:CH4:CO2 93:5:2 230 V/cm
Ar:CH4 95:5 90-160 V/cm

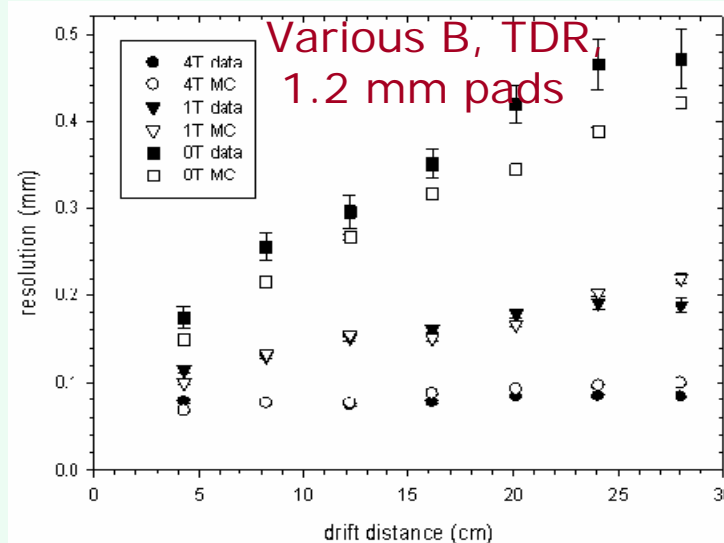
pad width: 2.0 mm , 1.2 mm

B = 0, 1, 4 Tesla
cosmics

Transverse resolution, signal size



Width measurements
TDR gas, $\sigma_0 = .92$ mm (0T)
.51 mm (1T)
.32 mm (4T)

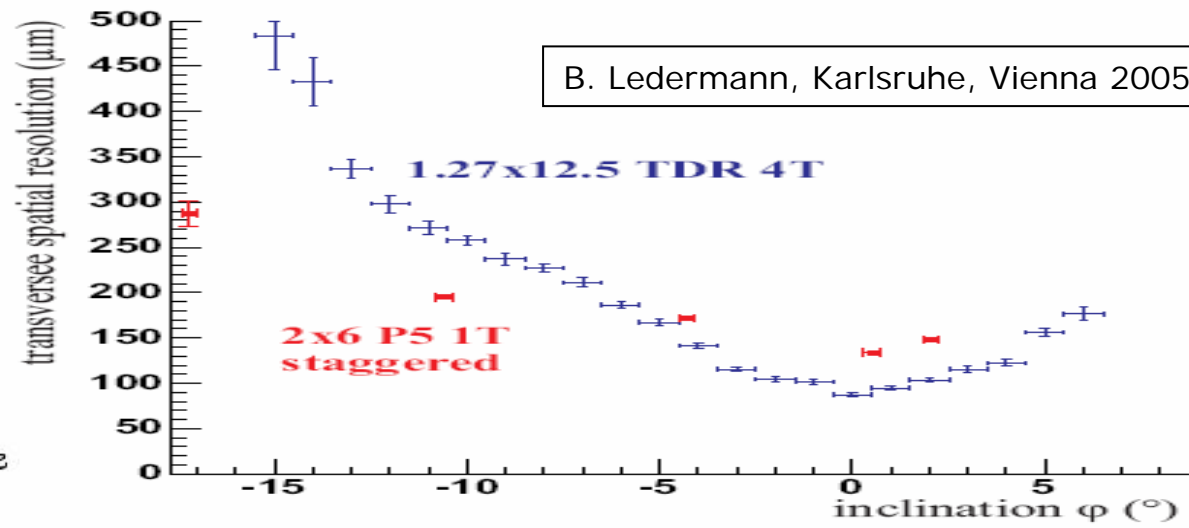


dataset	Resolution [μ m] (data)	Resolution [μ m] (sim.)
p5B4w	108 \pm 1	92 \pm 1
p5B4n	68 \pm 1	68 \pm 1
tdrB4w	117 \pm 2	100 \pm 1
tdrB4n	83 \pm 1	87 \pm 1

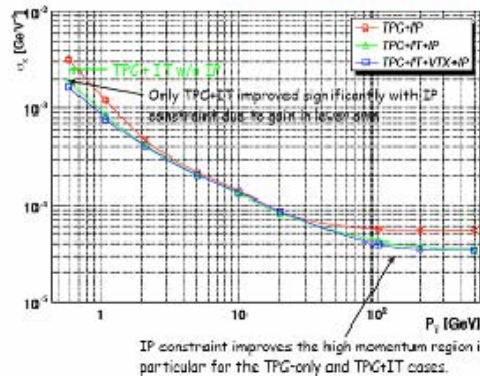
D. Karlen, Victoria, Snowmass 2005

Track angle effects

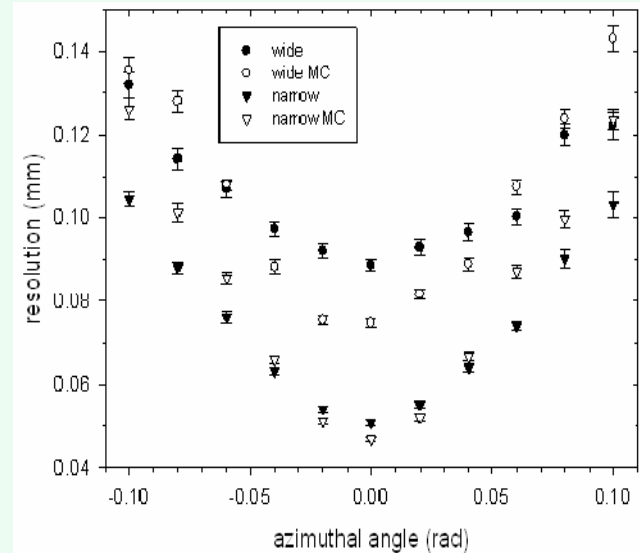
Karlsruhe



Momentum resolution vs transverse momentum with IP constraint



Victoria



D. Karlen, Victoria, Snowmass 2005

But, momentum resolution dominated by scattering for $P > 50$ GeV/c; entrance angle, $\alpha > .04$ radian

Longitudinal resolution

Longitudinal resolution

B field as shown

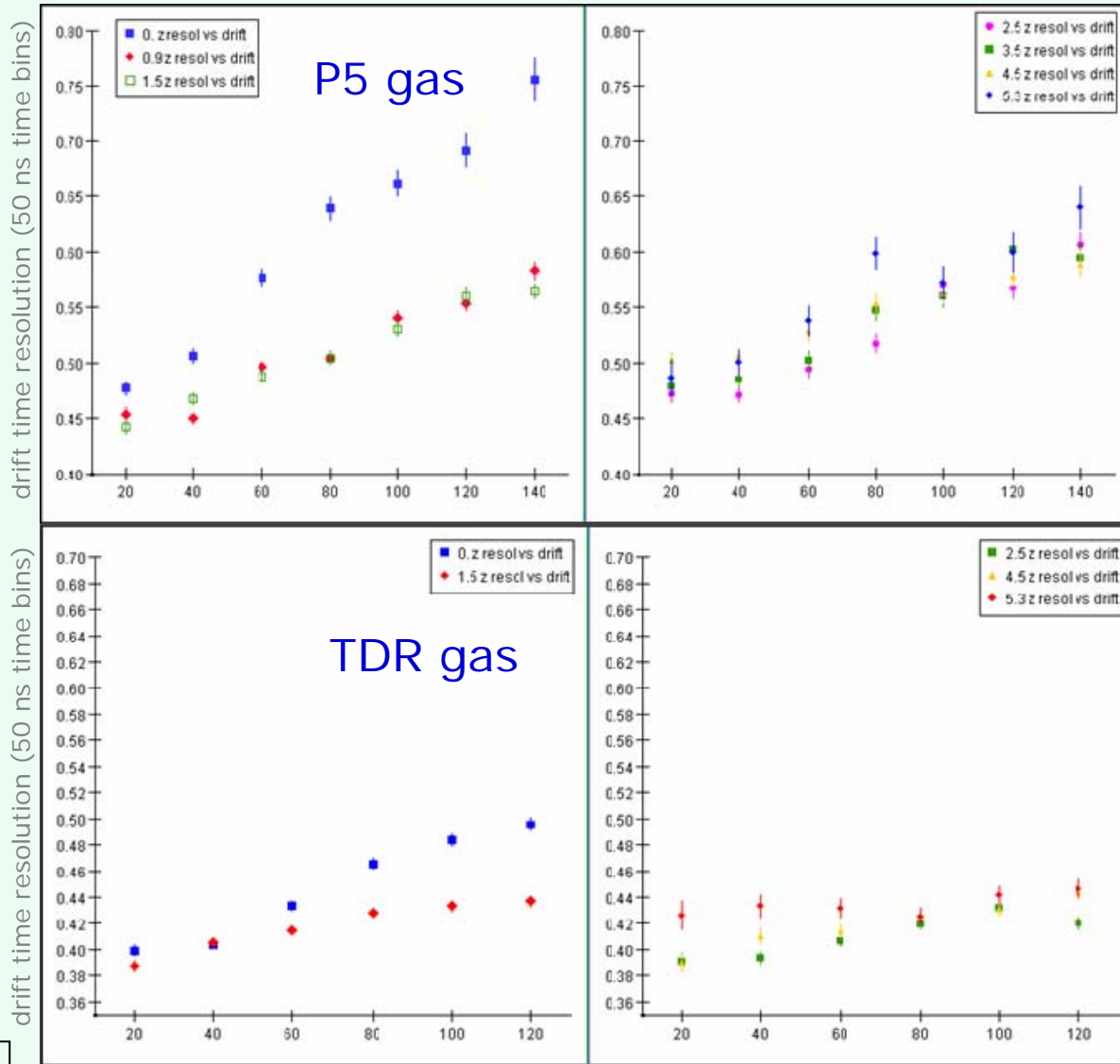
(Not a property of the GEM)

1.6 mm

0.8 mm

1.6 mm

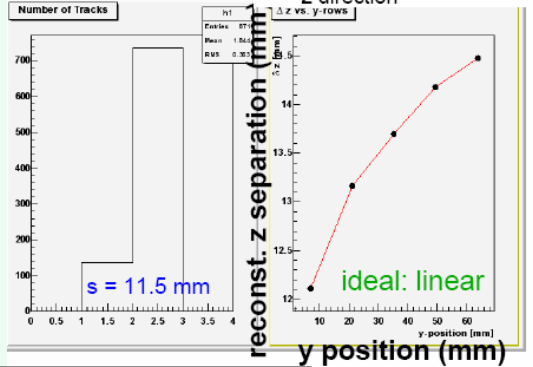
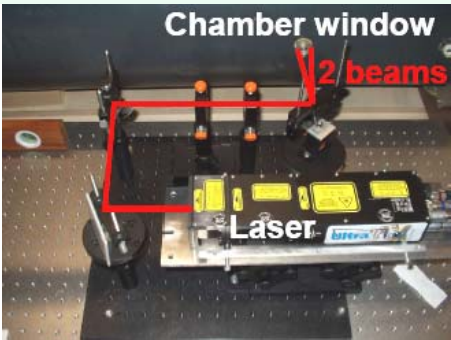
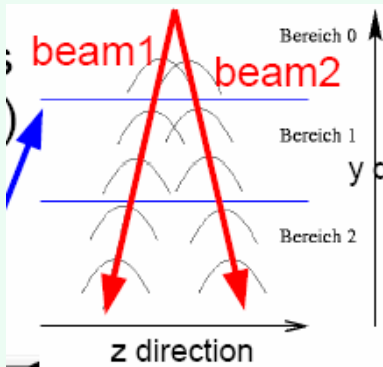
0.8 mm



G. Rosenbaum, Victoria, Victoria 2004

2-track resolution

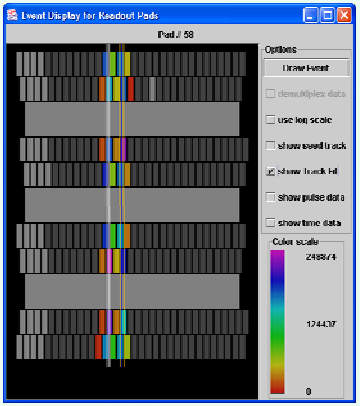
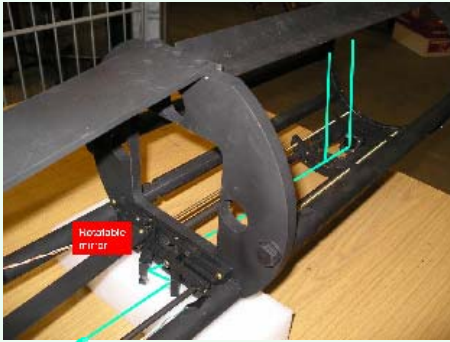
Z separation:
10 mm



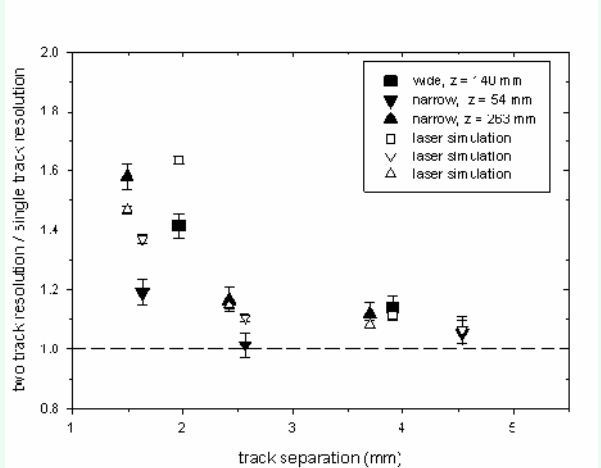
P. Wienemann, DESY, Stanford 2005

Transverse
separation:

1.5 pad width
 $\sigma_0 = .32 \text{ mm (4T)}$

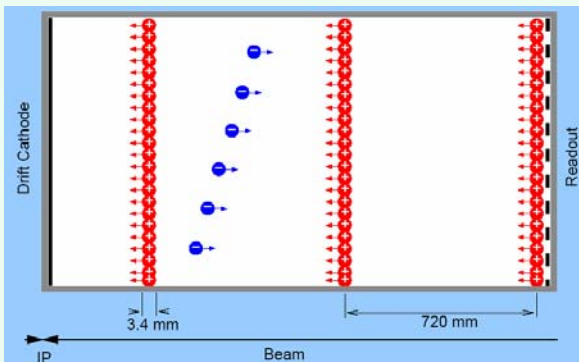


$\Delta x = 3.8 \text{ cm}, \Delta z = 0$



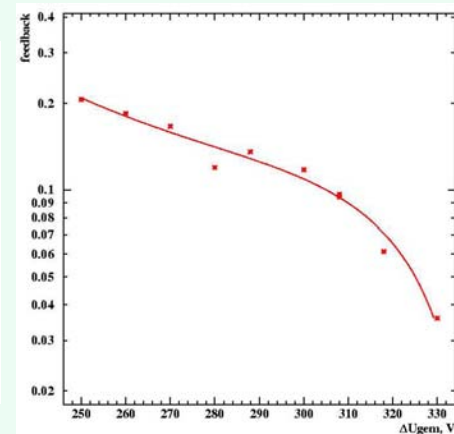
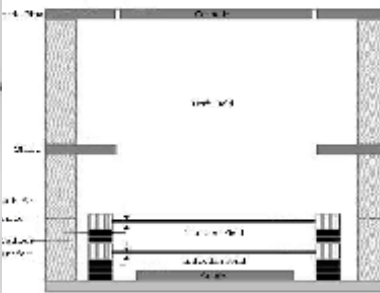
D. Karlen, Victoria, Snowmass 2005

Ion feedback (back drift)

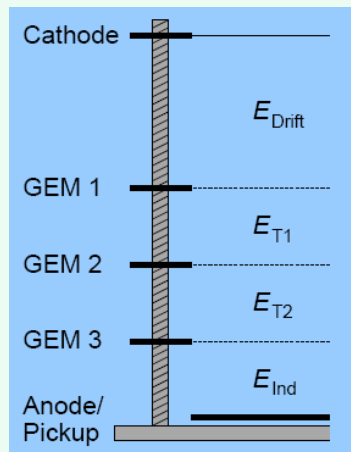


DESY
3-GEM
Novorod GEM
TDR Gas

Aachen
3-GEM
B=4 Tesla
for $G_{eff}=1000$,
 $Q_{IB} \sim 2.5 Q_{primary}$

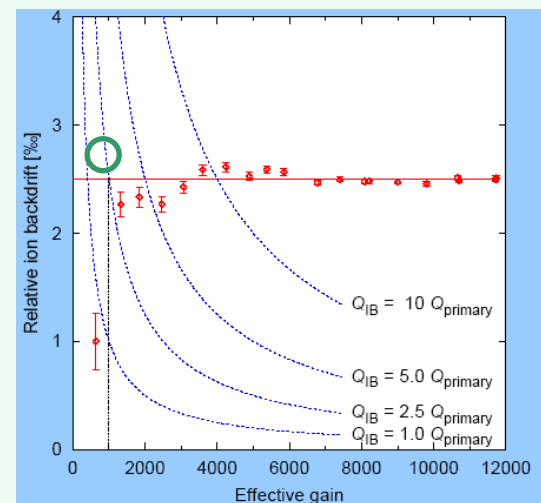


P. Weinmann, DESY, Berkeley 2003



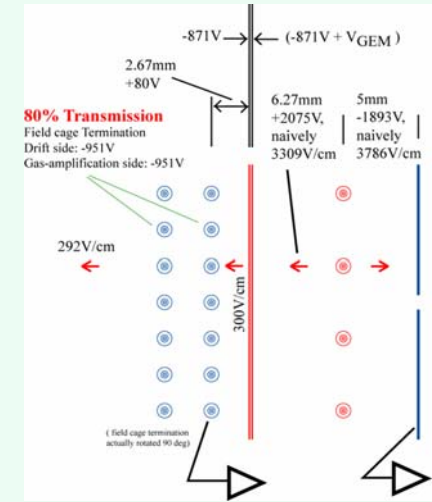
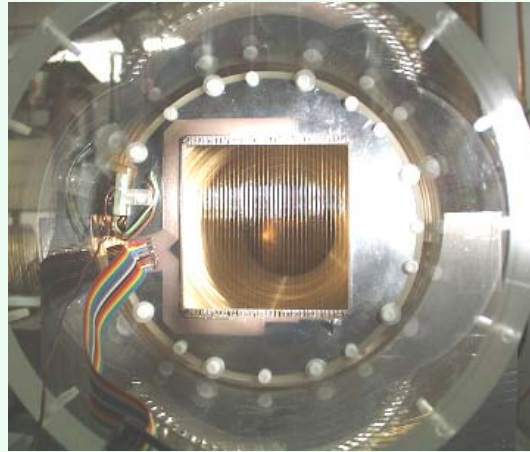
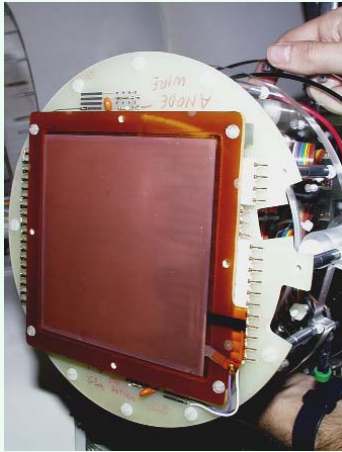
Optimization

E_{drift}	240V
U_{GEM1}	small influence
E_{T1}	MAXIMUM
U_{GEM2}	small influence
E_{T2}	minimum
U_{GEM3}	MAXIMUM
E_{ind}	MAXIMUM



A. Vogel, Aachen, Durham 2004

Possibility of using a GEM ion gate

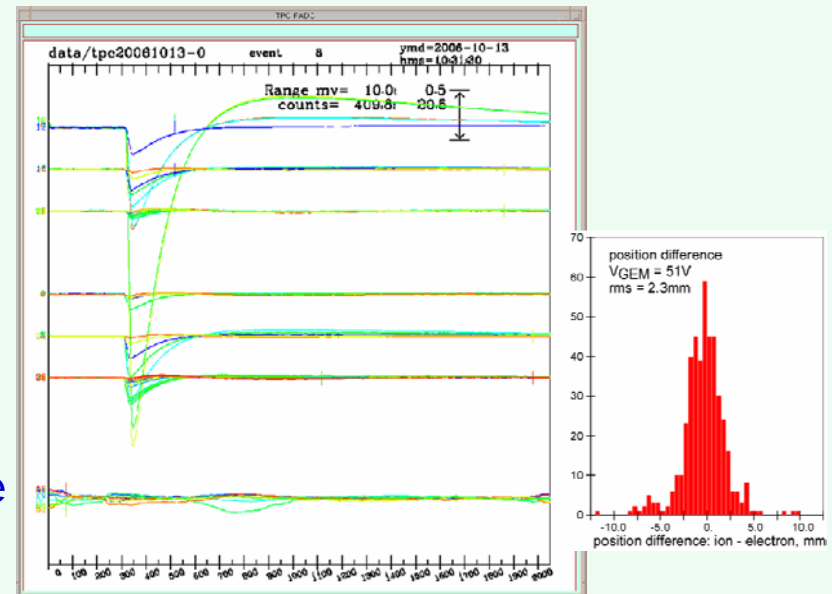


suppressed ion feedback in GEMs may not be as low as 1/gain

must consider implementing a gate
wire gates are complex
investigate use of a GEM gate

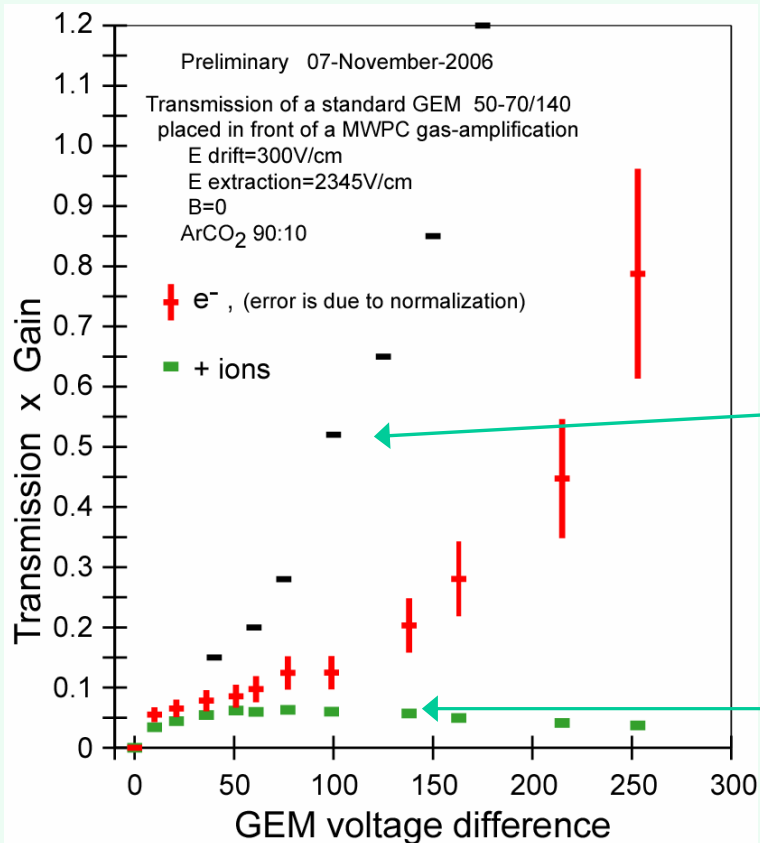
Measure GEM transparency e^- and $+ions$
GEM mounted on MWPC

MWPC: electron measurement, ion source
field gage termination, ion measurement
anode traces 82 μs full scale, ion 656 μs

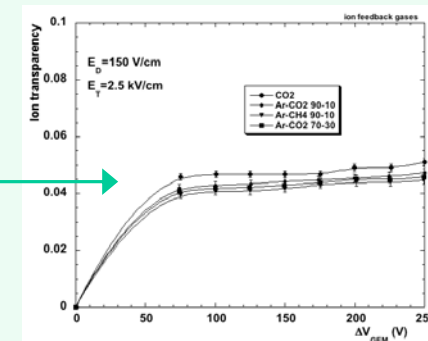
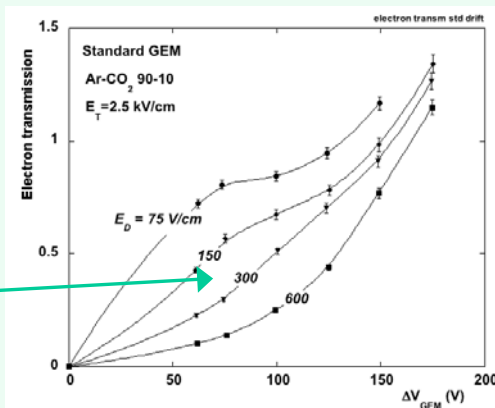


D. Peterson, Cornell, Valencia 2006

GEM transmission



D. Peterson, Cornell, Valencia 2006



F. Sauli et al, IEEE Nucl. Sci Symp NS-50 2003 803

should be careful designing a gate

Measurements will be repeated in a magnetic field.

Expand to measure ion feedback from various gas amplification.

Electron measurement does not agree with source/current measurements.

Ion measurement does agree, not sensitive to mixture.

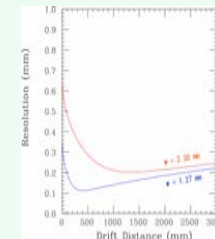
Summary

"TDR Gas" Ar:CH4:CO2 93:5:2				B=1 Tesla			B=4 tesla		
Data set	GEMs	transfer pad total gap (mm)	pad width (mm)	signals drift=0 (mm)	diffusion constant $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$	transverse resolution (10cm drift) (μm)	signals drift=0 (mm)	diffusion constant $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$	transverse resolution (10cm drift) (μm)
DESY	3	7	2.2			160	0.33 (2T)		165
Victoria	2	7	2.0	0.51			0.32	70	105
MPI/CDC	3	4	1.27	0.45	207	140			
Victoria	2	7	1.2	0.51	205	120	.032	70	75

with drift distance: 250 cm
 and diffusion constant $70 \mu\text{m}/\text{cm}^{1/2}$ (TDR gas),
 and 27 primary ions
 contribution to resolution, from diffusion...

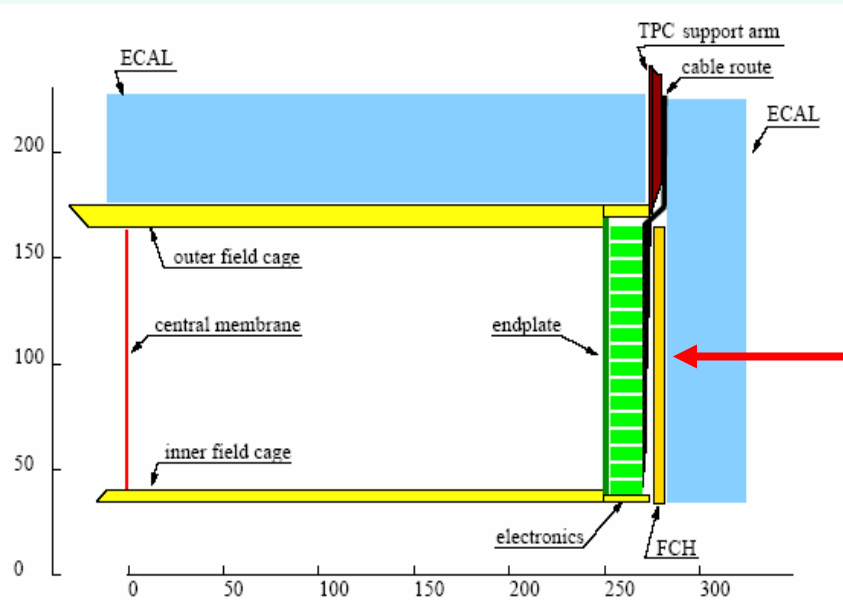
213 μm , will be dominant contribution

with P5, improved transverse resolution
 degraded longitudinal resolution



M. Kobayashi, KEK, Bangalore 2006

GEM end cap tracker

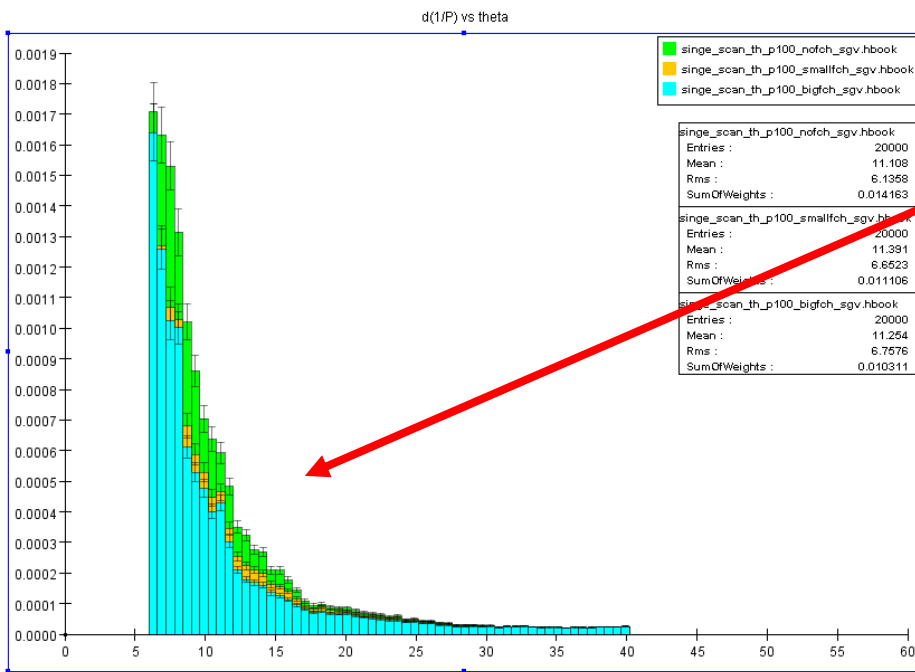


An end cap tracker is an integral part of the TPC implementation

matching point at entry to Ecal

pattern recognition in TPC

improved $d(1/p)$ for $\sim 7^\circ < \theta < \sim 16^\circ$



Silicon detectors is one option.

Louisiana Tech is investigating a GEM device.

L. Sawyer, Louisiana Tech, 2007

GEM end cap tracker

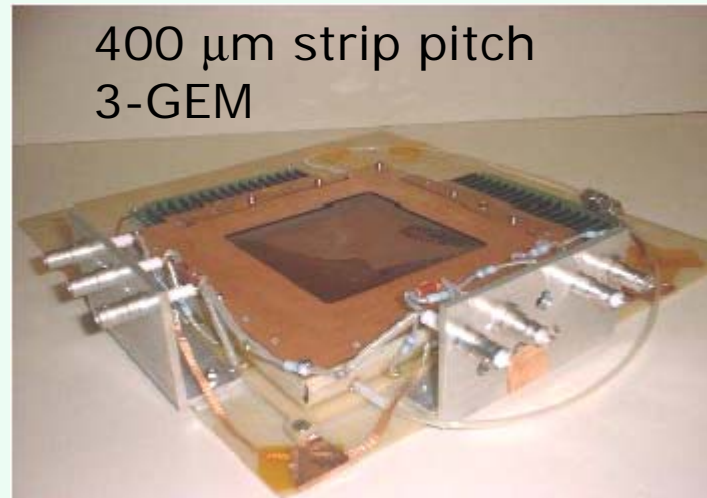
10cm x 10cm built and tested

30cm x 30cm built Fall 2006

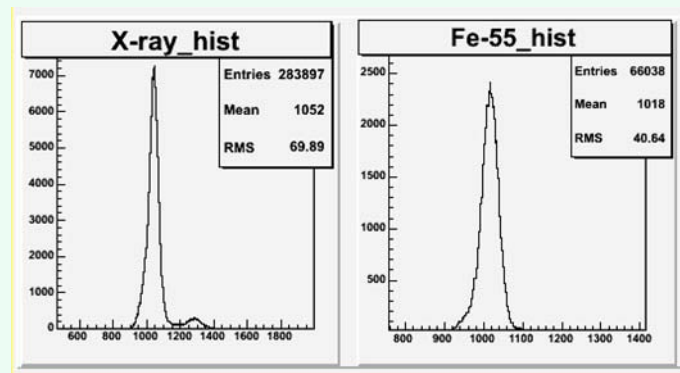
foils are 3M, in cooperation with
Arlington digital-Hcal

Beam tests at Fermilab in Spring 2007

Developing curved GEM foils
for endcap geometry

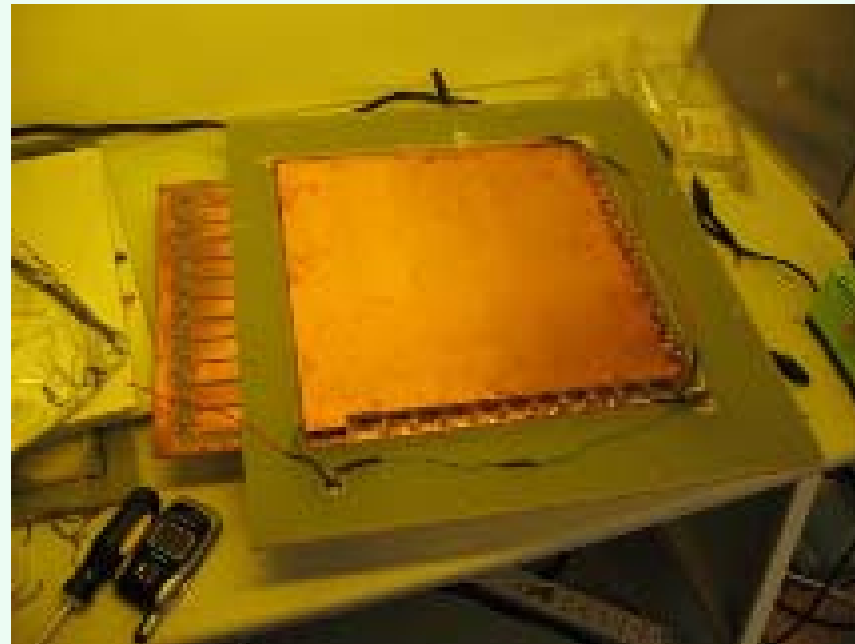


400 μm strip pitch
3-GEM



Small chamber comparison of
Fe-55 source and pulsed x-ray
gas: Ar:CO₂ 70:30

L. Sawyer, Louisiana Tech, 2007



Software in Europe uses a framework as shown.

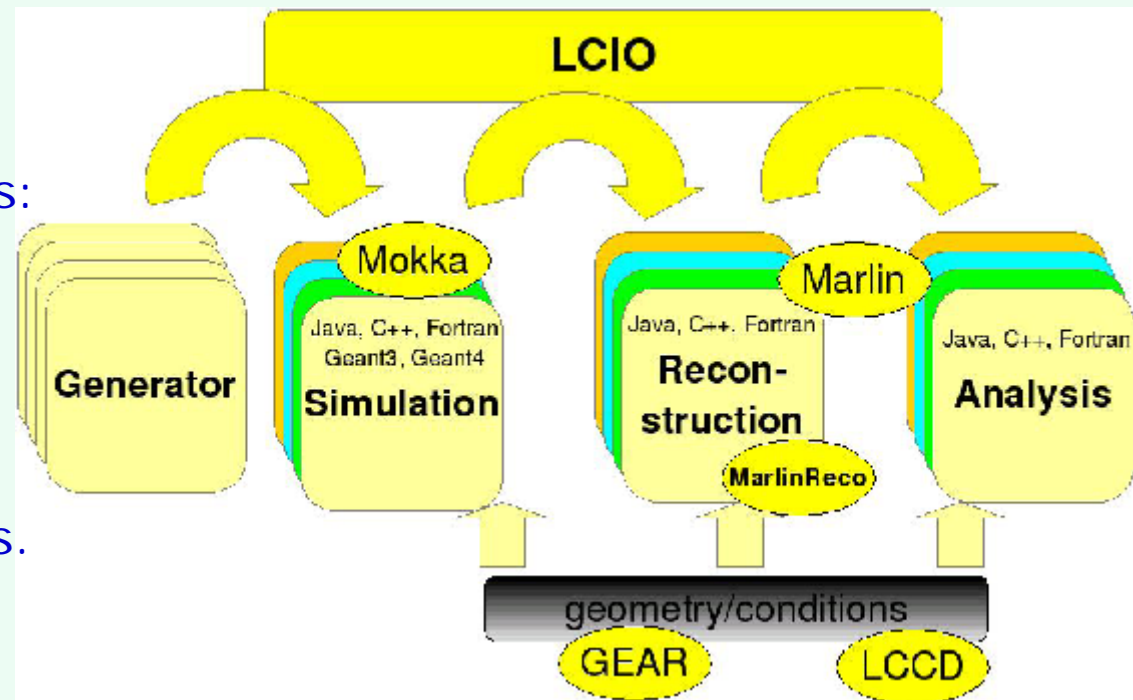
SOFTWARE

Based on Pythia, Mokka, Marlin, Geant4, LCIO, LCCD
(JSF software in Asia (Jupiter, Uranus) has similar functionality.)

Will walk-through a description of
using European framework

Will describe
ongoing development of tools:
specific design questions

effects of
hit overlap,
noise simulation
magnetic field distortions.



Will mention the efforts to organize the
reconstruction for prototypes, especially the large prototype.

Physics event generation: Phythia

```

File Edit Options Buffers Tools Fortran Help

IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H, O-Z)
COMMON/PYDATR/MRPY(6),RRPY(100)
ECM=50000
NEV=25

MRPY(1) = 535244
CALL PYGIVE('HSEL=6')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(190,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(191,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(192,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(194,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(195,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(196,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(198,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(199,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(200,1)=1')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(206,1)=0')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(207,1)=0')
CALL PYGIVE('HDME(208,1)=0')
CALL PYGIVE('CKIN(1)=17000')

C...Initialize.
CALL PYINIT('CMS','e-','e+',ECM)

C...Begin event loop.
DO IEV=1,NEV
  CALL PYEVNT
  CALL PYHEPC(1)
  CALL PYEDIT(3)

C      call pylist(1)
C      call pylist(5)
*
*      CALL HEP2G4
*
*.....
* STOP
* END

SUBROUTINE HEP2G4
*
* Output /HEPEVT/ event structure to G4HEPEvtInterface
*
* M.Asai (asai@kekvox.kek.jp) -- 24/09/96
*.....
PARAMETER (NMXHEP=4000)
COMMON/HEPEVT/NEVHEP,NHEP,ISTHEP(NMXHEP),IDHEP(NMXHEP),
&JMOHEP(2,NMXHEP),JDAHEP(2,NMXHEP),PHEP(5,NMXHEP),VHEP(4,NMXHEP)
DOUBLE PRECISION PHEP,VHEP
*
WRITE(3,*) NHEP
DO IHEP=1,NHEP
  WRITE(3,10)
  > ISTHEP(IHEP),IDHEP(IHEP),JDAHEP(1,IHEP),JDAHEP(2,IHEP),
  > PHEP(1,IHEP),PHEP(2,IHEP),PHEP(3,IHEP),PHEP(5,IHEP)
10  FORMAT(4I7,4(1X,e15.8))
ENDDO
*
RETURN
END

-----F1  ttbar.f  (Fortran) -L50--All-----

```

run Pythia
input
beam parameters
event type
output
track list
(escaping interaction)

HEPEvt file

```

File Edit Options Buffers Tools Help

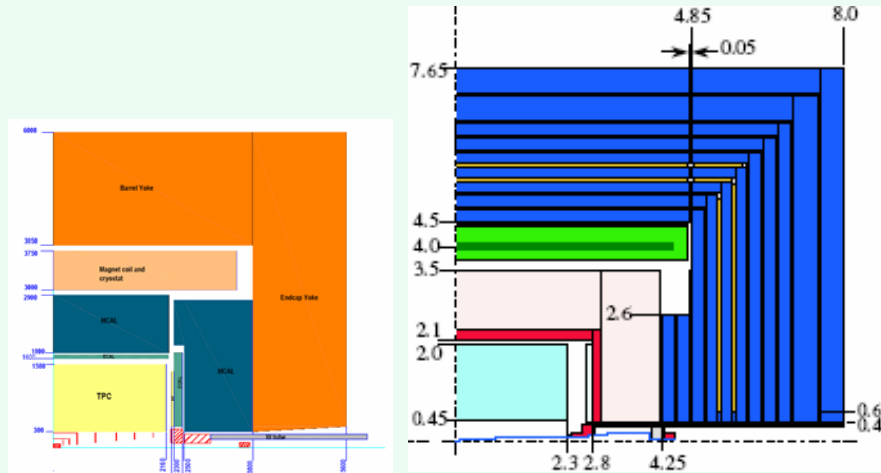
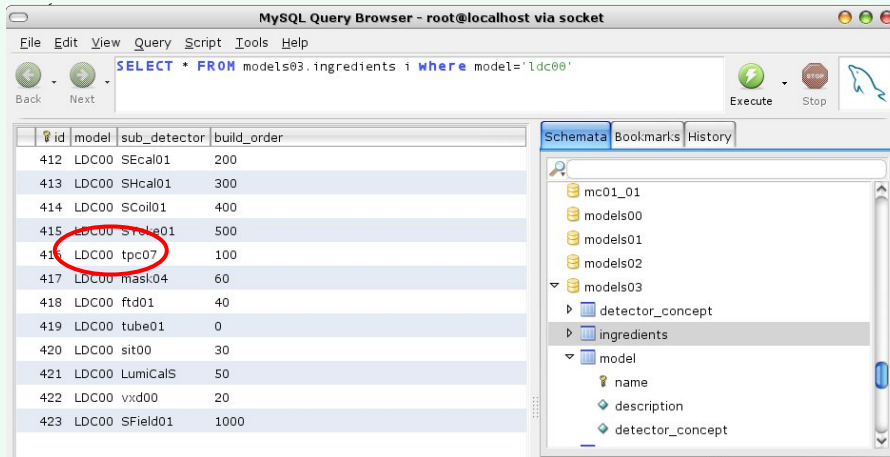
241
3 11 0 0 0.0000000E+00 0.0000000E+00 0.2500000E+03 0.5100000E-03
3 -11 0 0 0.0000000E+00 0.0000000E+00 -0.2500000E+03 0.5100000E-03
3 11 0 0 0.0000000E+00 0.0000000E+00 0.2500000E+03 0.0000000E+00
3 -11 0 0 0.0000000E+00 0.0000000E+00 -0.2500000E+03 0.0000000E+00
3 22 0 0 -0.1782929E-02 0.1601568E-02 0.1277585E+03 0.0000000E+00
3 22 0 0 0.5855044E+00 0.3820100E+00 -0.2460842E+03 0.0000000E+00
3 6 0 0 -0.2464779E+02 -0.1319462E+02 -0.6236449E+02 0.1746726E+03
3 -6 0 0 0.2523151E+02 0.1357824E+02 -0.5596120E+02 0.1753462E+03
3 24 0 0 0.7425277E+00 -0.6311025E+02 0.1711073E+01 0.8053304E+02
3 5 0 0 -0.2539032E+02 0.4991562E+02 -0.6407557E+02 0.4800000E+01
3 -24 0 0 -0.2421919E+02 0.5627854E+02 -0.6588385E+02 0.7943425E+02
3 -5 0 0 0.4945071E+02 -0.4270030E+02 0.9922651E+01 0.4800000E+01
3 -3 0 0 0.2574797E+01 0.1829689E+02 0.9290151E+01 0.5000000E+00
3 4 0 0 -0.1904351E+01 -0.8095892E+02 -0.7760176E+01 0.1500000E+01
3 1 0 0 0.1546942E+02 0.3405999E+02 -0.6404479E+02 0.3300000E+00
3 -2 0 0 -0.3607679E+02 0.1658327E+02 0.3227944E+01 0.3300000E+00
1 -11 0 0 0.5855048E+00 -0.3820096E+00 -0.3884035E+01 0.5100000E-03
1 11 0 0 0.1783435E-02 0.1601965E-02 0.1222097E+03 0.5100000E-03
2 24 31 41 0.6704456E+00 -0.6266202E+02 0.1529974E+01 0.8053304E+02
2 -24 42 50 -0.2060736E+02 0.5064327E+02 -0.6081684E+02 0.7943425E+02
1 22 0 0 0.0000000E+00 0.0000000E+00 0.1798660E-06 0.0000000E+00
1 22 0 0 0.0000000E+00 0.0000000E+00 -0.8448375E-06 0.0000000E+00
2 5 51 51 -0.2617053E+02 0.4905184E+02 -0.6290281E+02 0.4800000E+01
2 21 51 51 0.1356114E+00 0.2369595E+00 -0.1723231E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 51 51 0.7166828E+00 0.1785927E+00 -0.8192713E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 51 51 0.3431724E+01 0.1174897E+01 -0.1808353E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 -2 51 51 0.8337294E+01 0.8674350E+00 -0.6650121E+01 0.3300000E+00
2 -5 56 56 -0.2707336E+02 -0.3947010E+02 0.1430941E+02 0.4800000E+01
2 21 56 56 0.2047365E+01 -0.7321631E+00 -0.3808964E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 2 56 56 0.4949138E+01 0.1094901E+01 -0.6143977E+00 0.3300000E+00
2 -3 61 61 0.1640315E+00 0.1418119E+02 -0.2586249E+01 0.5000000E+00
2 21 61 61 0.7541339E+00 0.2185916E+01 0.2514104E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 0.1057688E+01 0.2098398E+00 0.4934119E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 0.5145982E+00 -0.6327123E+01 0.4563500E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 -0.6872697E+00 -0.2793270E+01 0.3105507E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 0.4668751E+00 -0.1377513E+01 0.2230470E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 0.4968222E+00 -0.2427227E+01 -0.1163252E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 0.2134950E+00 -0.1046992E+01 -0.1865172E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 0.3651709E+00 -0.5723071E+01 -0.5618567E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 -0.4111858E+00 -0.1610996E+02 -0.8486702E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 61 61 -0.2263914E+01 -0.4343818E+02 -0.3767796E+01 0.1500000E+01
2 1 81 81 0.1284247E+02 0.2700614E+02 -0.5118374E+02 0.3300000E+00
2 21 81 81 0.2138767E+01 0.6010632E+01 -0.1088808E+02 0.0000000E+00
2 21 81 81 -0.2706081E+01 0.2876314E+00 -0.1108970E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 21 81 81 -0.2038854E+01 0.9239674E+00 -0.1612541E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 81 81 -0.1229599E+02 0.7233189E+01 0.4007160E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 21 81 81 -0.8668386E+01 0.5941256E+01 0.1862032E+01 0.0000000E+00
2 21 81 81 -0.6169255E+00 0.7008226E+00 0.1719658E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 21 81 81 -0.6337353E+00 0.4690313E+00 0.2690031E+00 0.0000000E+00
2 -2 81 81 -0.8628635E+01 0.2070597E+01 -0.3784951E+01 0.3300000E+00
2 92 52 55 -0.1354922E+02 0.5150973E+02 -0.7235294E+02 0.4452721E+02
2 -513 100 101 -0.2482264E+02 0.4705248E+02 -0.6021235E+02 0.5324800E+01
2 -213 102 103 -0.1196743E+01 0.1960056E+01 -0.3272824E+01 0.7528875E+00
2 213 104 105 0.5162361E+01 0.1693635E+01 -0.2898417E+01 0.7956031E+00
1 -211 0 0 0.7307799E+01 0.8035571E+00 -0.5969348E+01 0.1395700E+00
2 92 57 60 0.3406986E+02 -0.3910736E+02 0.1331411E+02 0.2097659E+02
2 -5122 106 108 0.2693729E+02 -0.3842873E+02 0.1424191E+02 0.5641000E+01
1 2212 0 0 0.1561366E+01 -0.1296198E+01 -0.2305494E+00 0.9382700E+00
1 -211 0 0 0.1417935E+01 -0.5043450E+00 0.1155293E+00 0.1395700E+00
1 2111 0 0 0.4153272E+01 0.1121918E+01 -0.8127753E+00 0.1395700E+00
2 92 62 80 0.6704456E+00 -0.6266202E+02 0.1529974E+01 0.8053304E+02
2 323 109 110 0.4297177E+00 0.9097089E+01 -0.1499529E+01 0.8827432E+00
1 -2212 0 0 0.1090198E+00 0.3695042E+01 -0.5281311E+00 0.9382700E+00
2 213 111 112 0.3690495E+00 0.1623671E+01 -0.3103604E+00 0.8387996E+00
-----F1  fort.3  (Nrof) -L5--Top-----

```



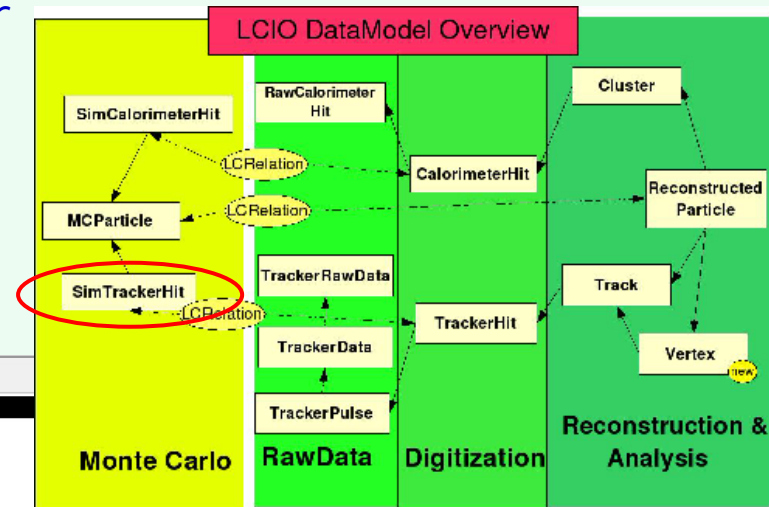
D. Peterson, "LCTP: GEM Readout Results and TPC Software", WWS R&D Panel Review, Beijing, 2007 02 05

Detector Simulation: Mokka and Geant



MySQL geometry database describes detector (using a custom geometry, includes tpc07)

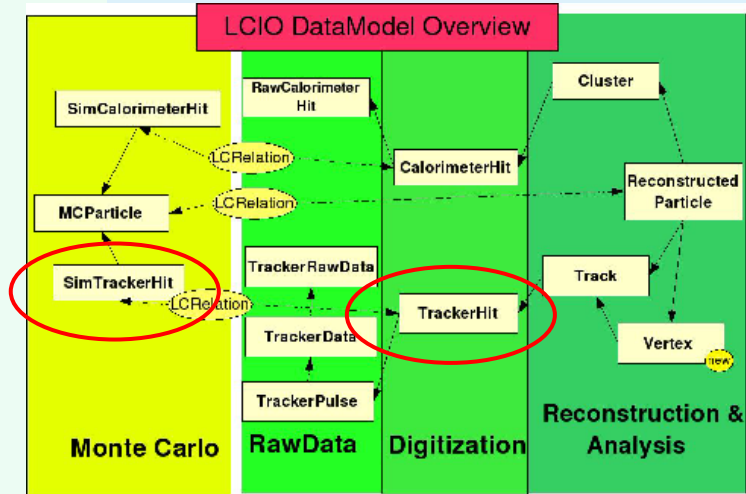
Mokka requires the geometry, HEPEvt file outputs to LCIO, SimTrackerHit simplified geometry GEAR file



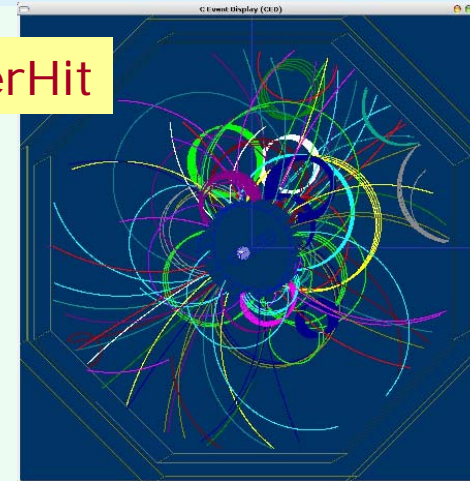
```

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
File Edit Options Buffers Tools SGML Help
<gear>
  <!--Gear XML file automatically created with GearXML::createXMLFile .....-->
  <detectors>
    <detector name="TPC" geartype="TPCParameters">
      <driftVelocity value="0.000000" />
      <maxDriftLength value="2497.500000" />
      <readoutFrequency value="0.000000" />
      <PadRowLayout2D type="FixedPadsSizeDiskLayout" rMin="386.000000" rMax="1626.000000" padHeight="6.000000" padWidth="2.000000" maxRow="206" padGap="0.000000" />
    </detector>
  </detectors>
</gear>
  
```

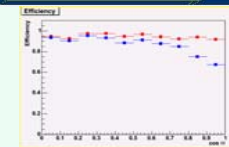
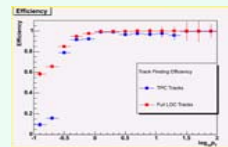
Reconstruction, Analysis, Visualization: Marlin



SimTrackerHit



Marlin requires
LCIO and GEAR files
specification of processors



```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
-marlin-
marlin>
<execute>
<processor name="GenericViewer" />
</execute>

<global>
<parameter name="LCIOInputFiles"> ttbar_large_step.slcio </parameter>
<parameter name="SupressCheck" value="true" />
<parameter name="GearXMLFile"> gear_ldc.xml </parameter>
</global>

<processor name="GenericViewer" type="GenericViewer">
<!--Drawing Utility-->
<!--Layer for Sim Tracker Hits-->
<parameter name="LayerSimTrackerHit" type="int">1</parameter>
<parameter name="SimTrackerHitCollections" type="StringVec">tpc07_TPC STpc01_TPC </parameter>
</processor>

</marlin>
```

TPCDigiProcessor (Gaussian smearing)

TPCTrackerHits

Full reconstruction,
95% efficiency in TPC

A. Raspereza, MPI, Valencia 2006

S. Alpin, DESY, Cambridge 2006

Simulate radiation in the TPC in Mokka

Realistic noise

Input

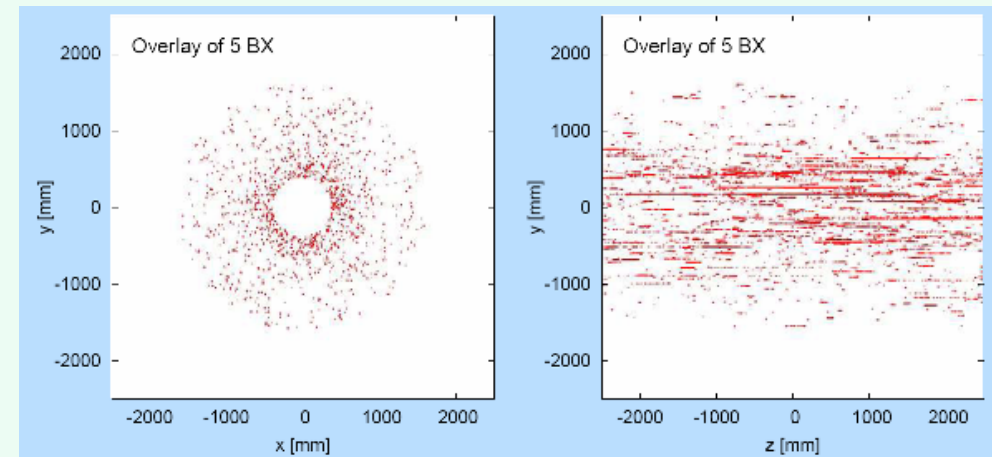
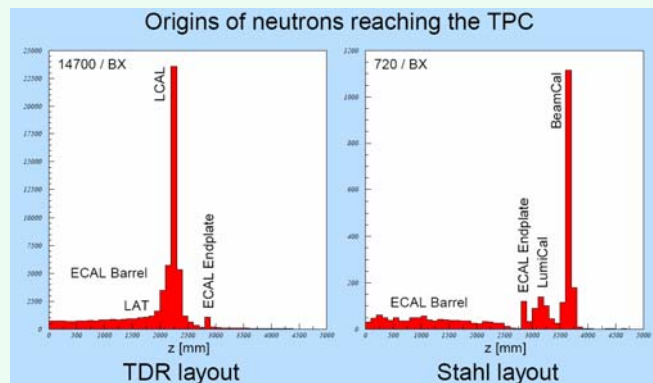
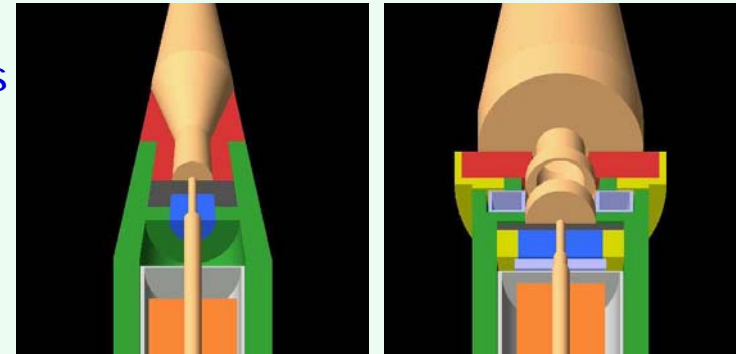
- TESLA TDR/Stahl beam parameters
- Guinea Pig pairs from 5 simulated beam crossings
- different geometries and magnetic fields
- neutron production enabled in Geant 4

Output

- write out hits on all detectors to LCIO files
- monitor all particles entering the TPC

future:

- overlay beam background hits
- on physics events



A. Vogel, DESY, Vienna 2005

Magnetic Field Distortions

Magnetic field distortions
change the trajectory of particles
Primary Particles
drifting electrons in the TPC

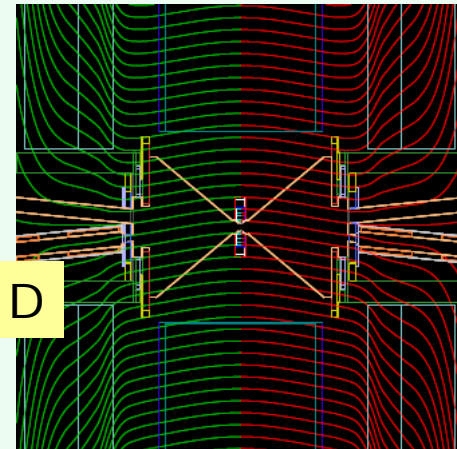
The field must be mapped -
Hall probe
Then use data to find corrections.

$\delta B/B_z < 2 \times 10^{-5}$ is required

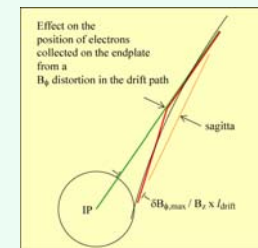
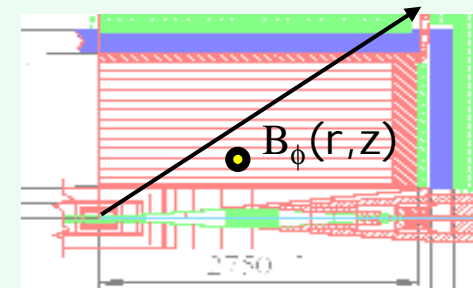
Simulation is implemented using Mokka
Allows parameters to be stored in a MySQL database
and accessed with drivers
Gas composition, Geometry, Field distortion

Reconstruction is within Marlin
Modular pieces are being developed in parallel
Signal calibration
Pattern recognition / Seed Track
TrackFitterLikelihood (Victoria)

distortions due to DID

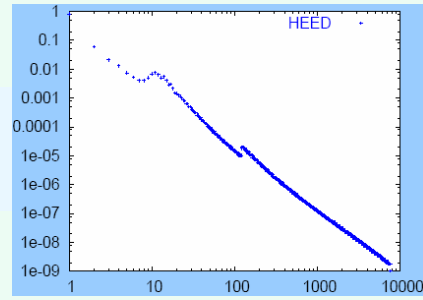
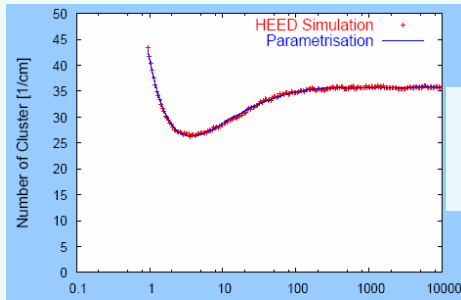


J. Abernathy, Victoria, Vancouver 2006

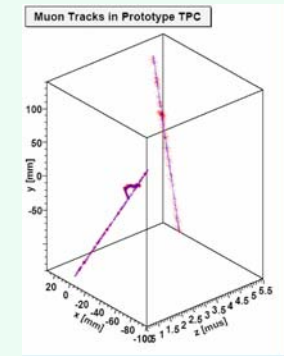


D. Peterson, Cornell, Snowmass 2005

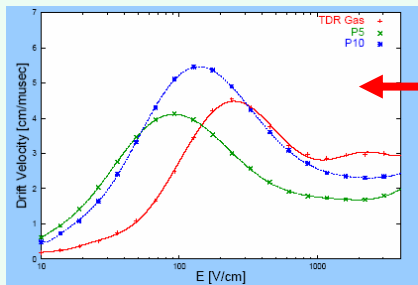
Detector response and digitization full simulation



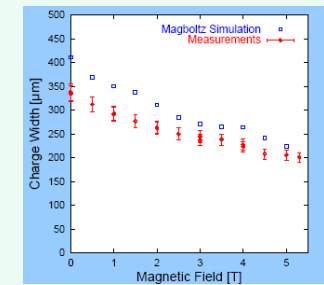
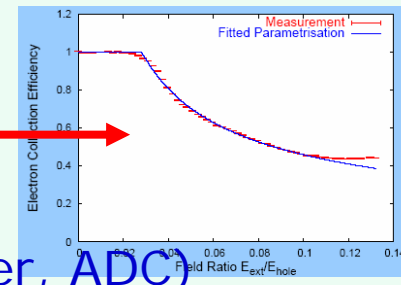
(1) primary ionization:
clusters and cluster size,
track trajectory
ionization in drift volume



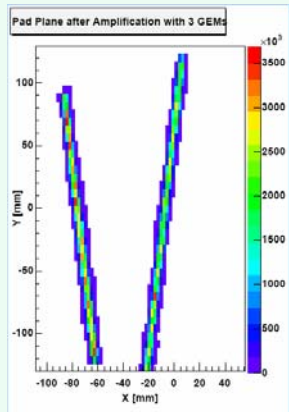
(2) drift the electrons to the readout



(3) properties of GEM
gas amplification
transmission, width
(4) electronics (shaper, ADC)

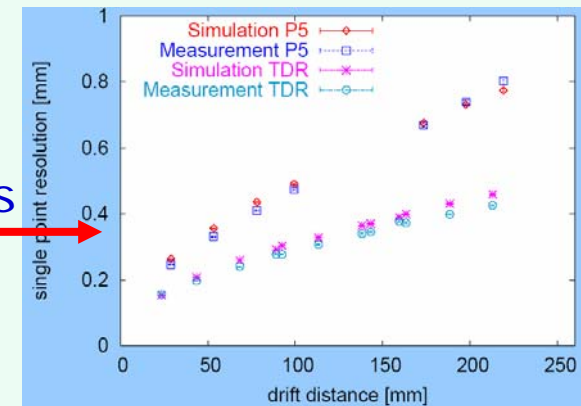


resulting simulated pad response



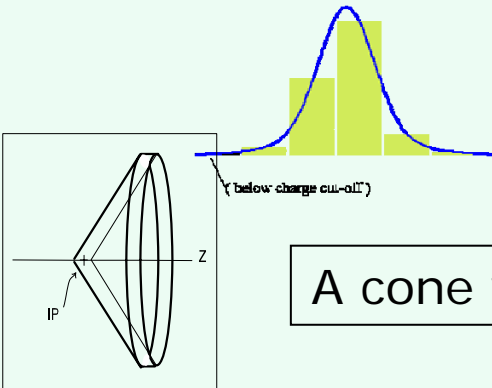
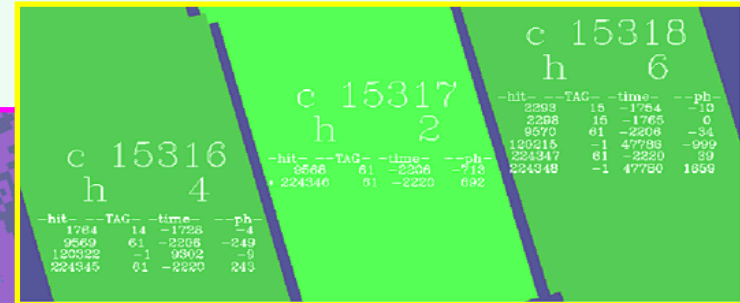
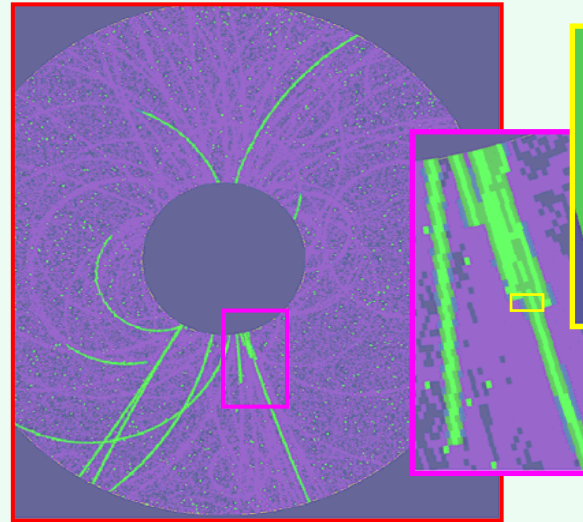
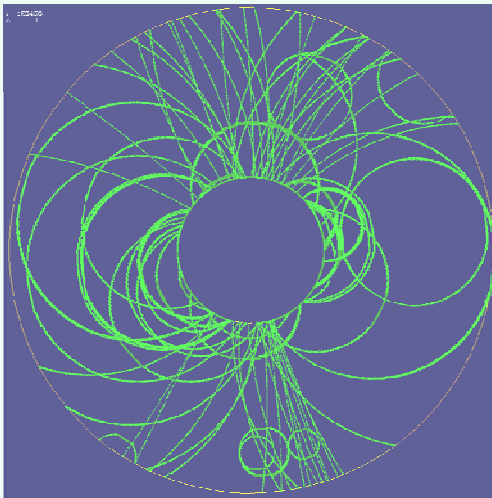
duplication of prototype measurements

future parameterization in Mokka



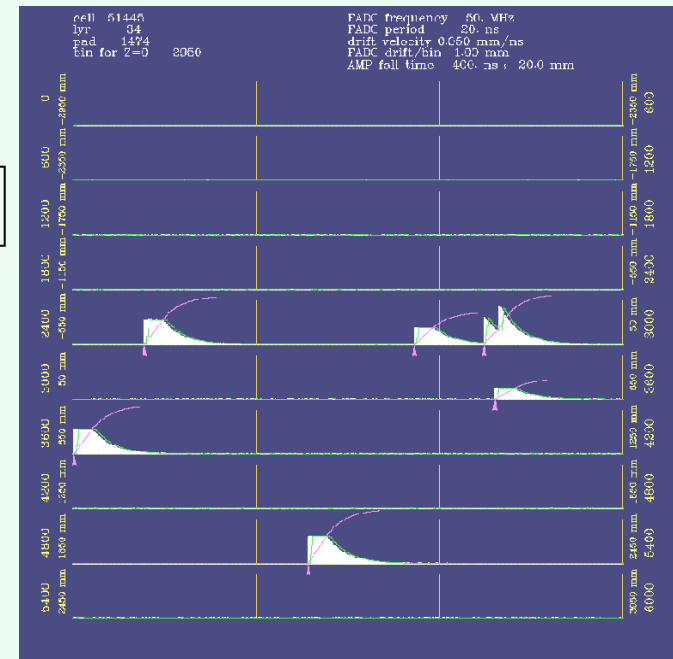
A. Münnich, Aachen, Valencia 2006

Simulation of signal overlap

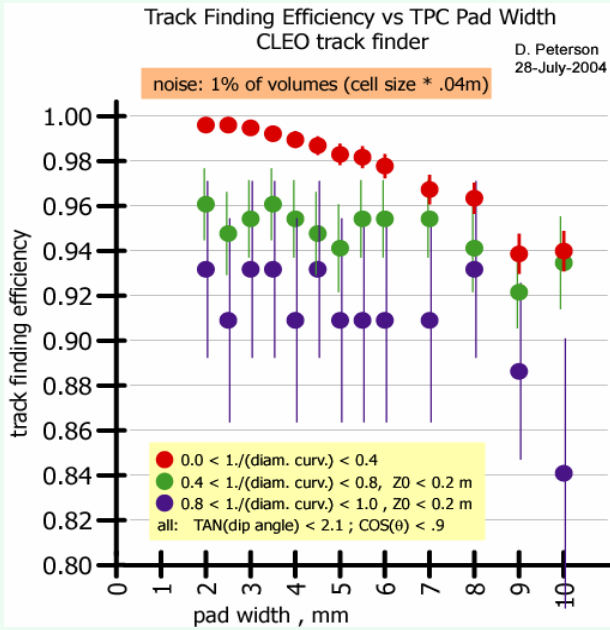


A cone with ± 4.7 cm is "active"

- Simulated "ionization centers"
- Gaussian spreading pad distribution function
- Multiple hits on pads
- Create FADC time response for each pad
- Future: implementation in Marlin



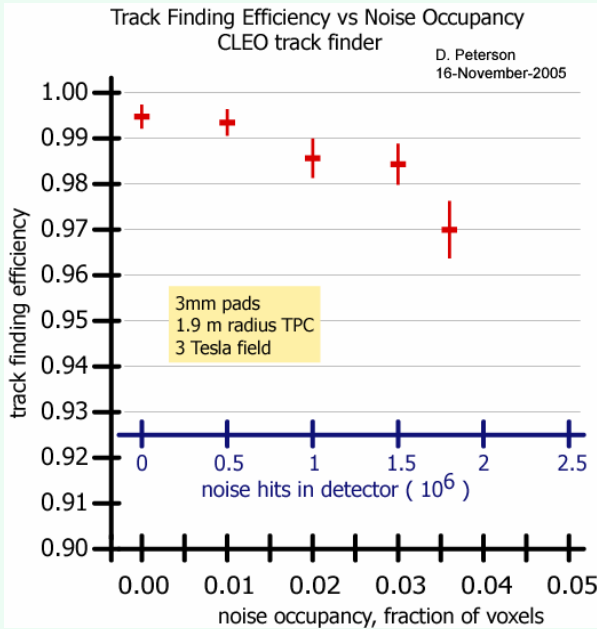
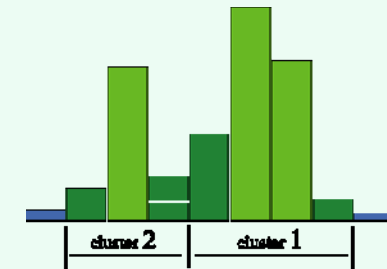
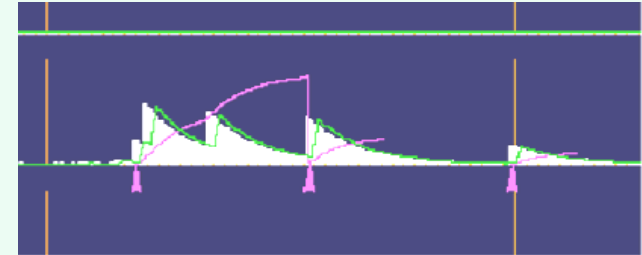
Results of reconstruction



Reconstruction ...
in time
in ϕ

99.5% efficiency

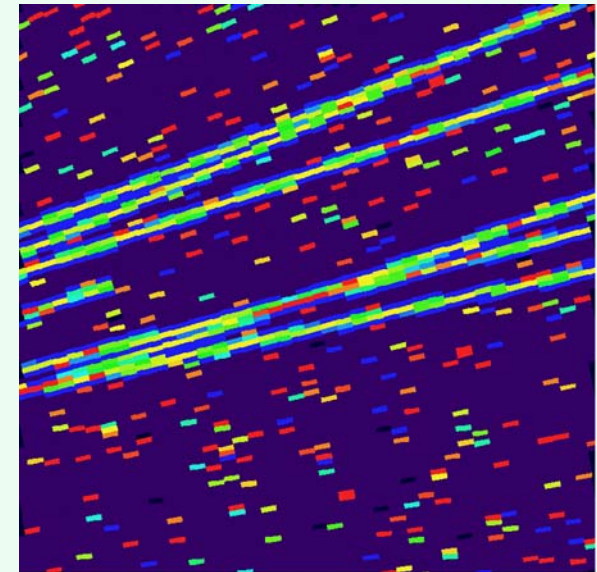
3 mm pads sufficient
(Resolution is the
determining factor
for pad size)



2.5% loss in efficiency
with
3.6% voxel occupancy

~21% of hits
are touched by noise

D. Peterson, Cornell, Vienna 2005



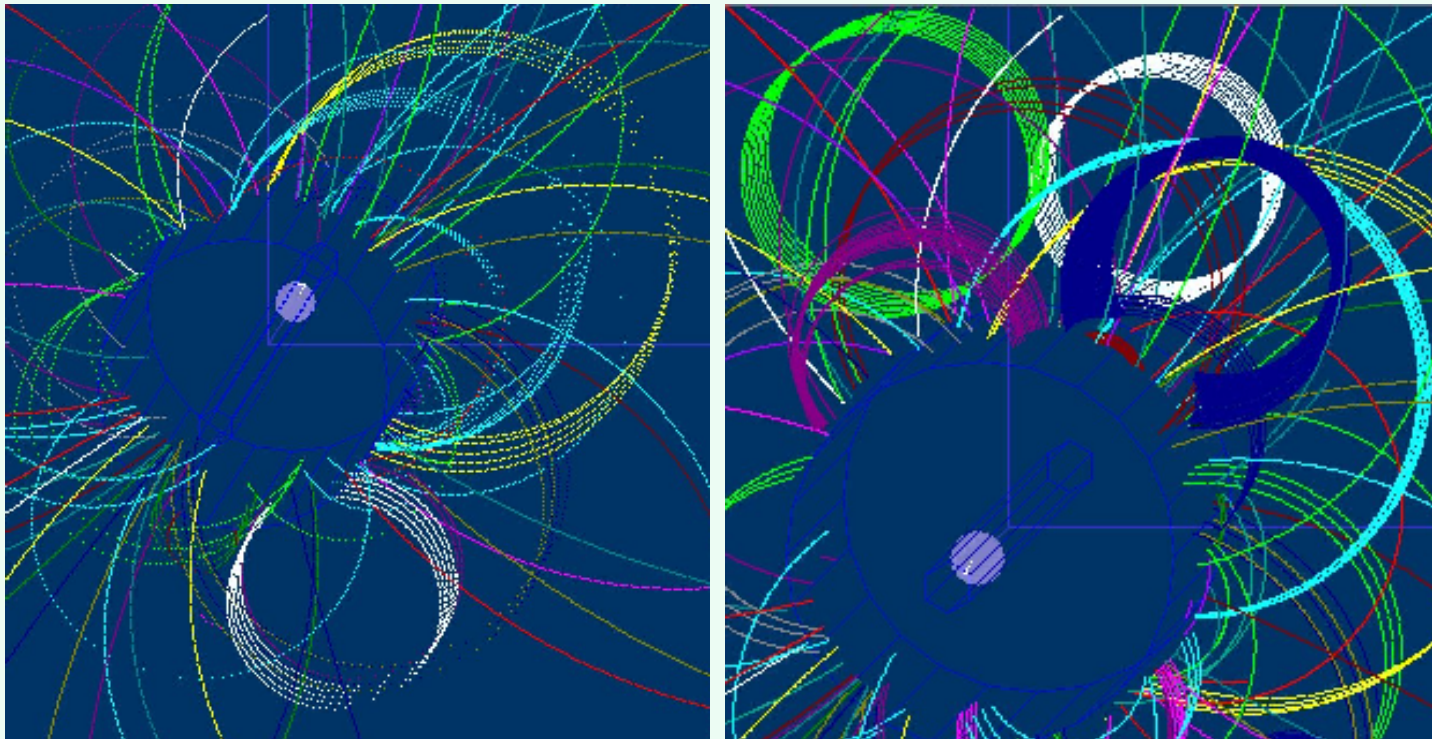
Improvements in hit creation: Mokka

Mokka creates TPC hits

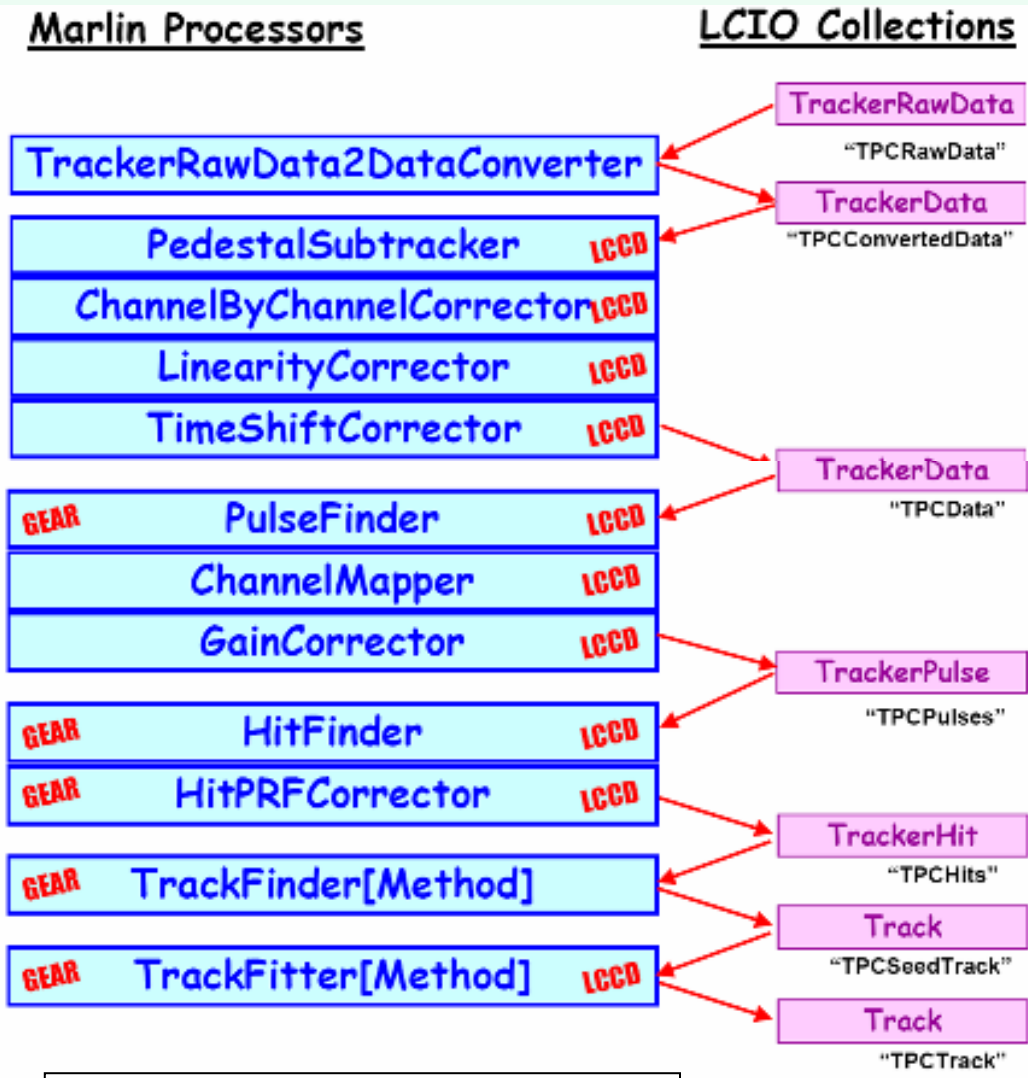
A. Vogel, DESY

previously intersections of track helixes with idealized detector cylinders
now equally spaced points in material, true “ionization centers”

needed for implementation of the signal overlap treatment in Marlin,
which has been started



Beginnings of an Organized Analysis



C. Hansen, Victoria, Vancouver 2005

Currently:
within the TPC community
diversity of simulation
reconstruction
analysis

Starting a common framework
for Large Prototype
to some extent, small prototypes

Large effort with groups in
Germany and Canada

Marlin Processors
GEAR for static information
LCCD for conditions data
(the things we often call
"constants", which are not)



Conclusions

GEM readout:

- resolution goal demonstrated with 1.2 mm pads,
probably 1.5 mm pads can be used with more diffusion defocusing
- resolution goal at full drift requires a gas mixture
with lower transverse diffusion in the drift field
- consider a gate to reduce the ion feedback
- consideration of a GEM gate requires understanding of the transparency

GEM endcap tracker

- tests of a large prototype and development of curved foils, this year

Software

- developed frameworks for simulation and reconstruction
in both Europe and Asia
- working on sophisticated simulations to address detailed TPC design
- organized analysis in development