

# **TPC module R&D**

**Ryo Yonamine**

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# TPC Performance Goal

Momentum Resolution  $\delta(1/p_t) \sim 9 \times 10^{-5} / \text{GeV}/c$  (TPC only)

→ Spatial Resolution  $\delta(x) \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$  in  $\sim 3.5 \text{ T}$   
with more than 200 measurement points

Tracking efficiency  $> 99\%$  (TPC only,  $P_t > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$ )

Material Budget  $\sim 5\% X_0$  (Barrel),  $25\% X_0$  (Endcap)

To achieve the goal we are developing **MPGD readout TPC**.

- (1) Good spatial resolution in a strong magnetic field
- (2) Good two-hit separation
- (3) Minimize dead region
- (4) Capability to suppress ion feed back

※ But recently we have become to consider a gating device will be needed even with MPGDs amplification.

# What we need ?

## Proof of principle of MPGD detector

✓ - Point resolution

**This talk** - Discharge probability (100 $\mu$  thick SciEnergy GEM)  
- Gating

## Simulation

- Ion feed back

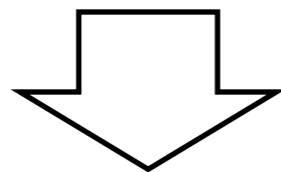
## Build the detector modules for the ILD-TPC (and modify if needed)

- Field cage --> DESY  
- Endplate --> Cornell Univ.

**This talk**  $\Delta$  - GEM structure  
- Compact electronics --> CERN & Lund Univ.  
- Cooling

## Develop tracking software considering

- ✓ - tracking assuming uniform magnetic field
- tracking under non-uniform magnetic field
- ✓ - multi module readout



## Demonstrate the performance

- momentum resolution,
- tracking efficiency,
- material budget

# Beam Test with Large Prototype TPC

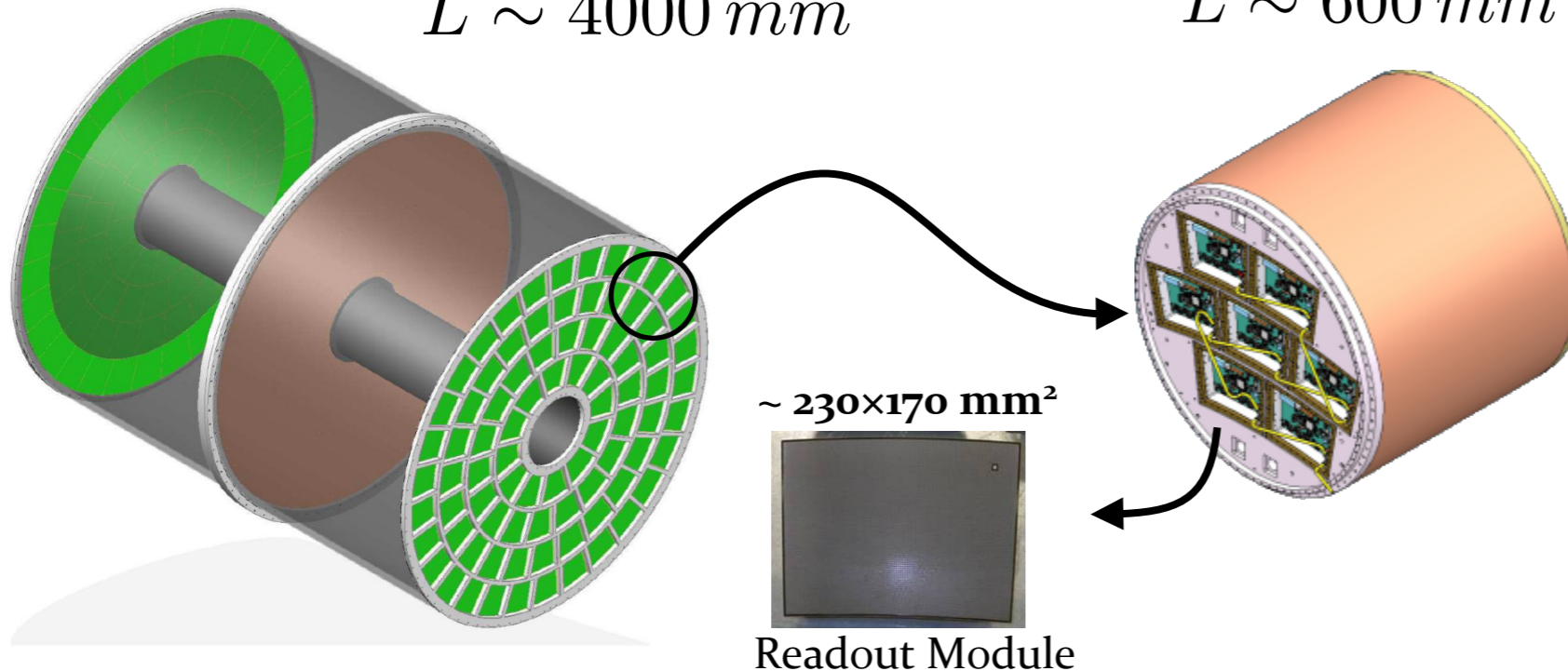
Large Prototype (LP) TPC setup was implemented to evaluate momentum resolution, module-boundary effect for tracking, field calibration and so on.

**ILD TPC**

$\phi \sim 3600 \text{ mm}$   
 $L \sim 4000 \text{ mm}$

**LP TPC**

$\phi \sim 700 \text{ mm}$   
 $L \sim 600 \text{ mm}$



**Magnet and Moving table  
in the beam test area @DESY**



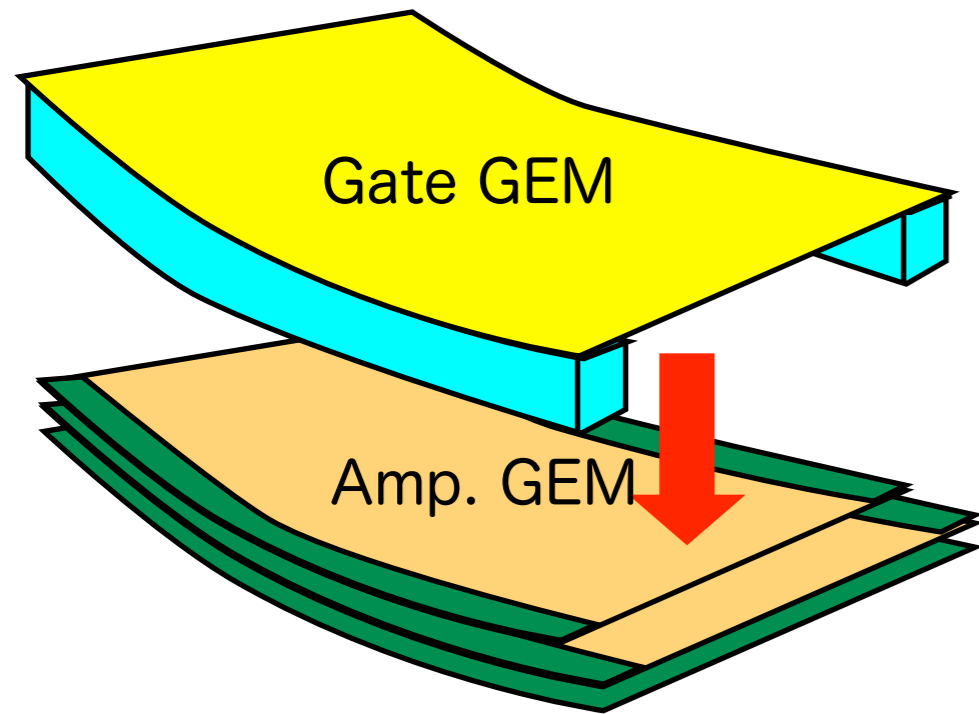
**LP construction itself becomes R&Ds for Field Cage, Cathode plate, Endplate.**

**LP plays a role as a test bench for the readout module R&Ds.**

Several groups work on the different readout modules.

(Triple GEM, Double GEM, Micromegas + Pad Readout or TimePix readout).

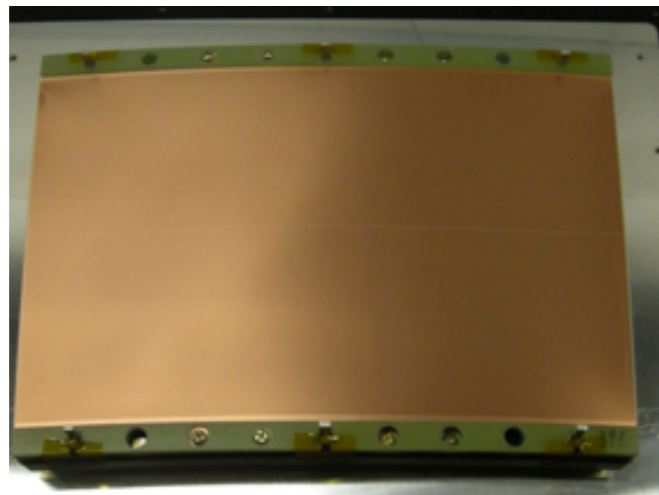
# Double GEM Module



## Features

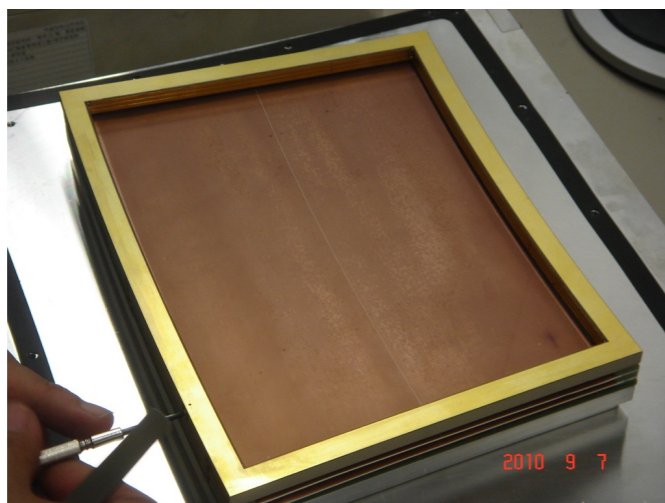
- 100 $\mu\text{m}$  thick GEMs (SciEnergy)
  - > Double GEM configuration
- Stretching structure without side frames
  - > Minimize dead area
- 2 Segments to reduce the stored energy
  - &to Stability

Designed to be used with a gating GEM



100 $\mu\text{m}$ GEM

It is found that our special GEM (14 $\mu\text{m}$  thick,  $\phi 90\mu\text{m}$ ) for gating doesn't satisfy our requirement. (electron transparency  $\sim 40\%$ )



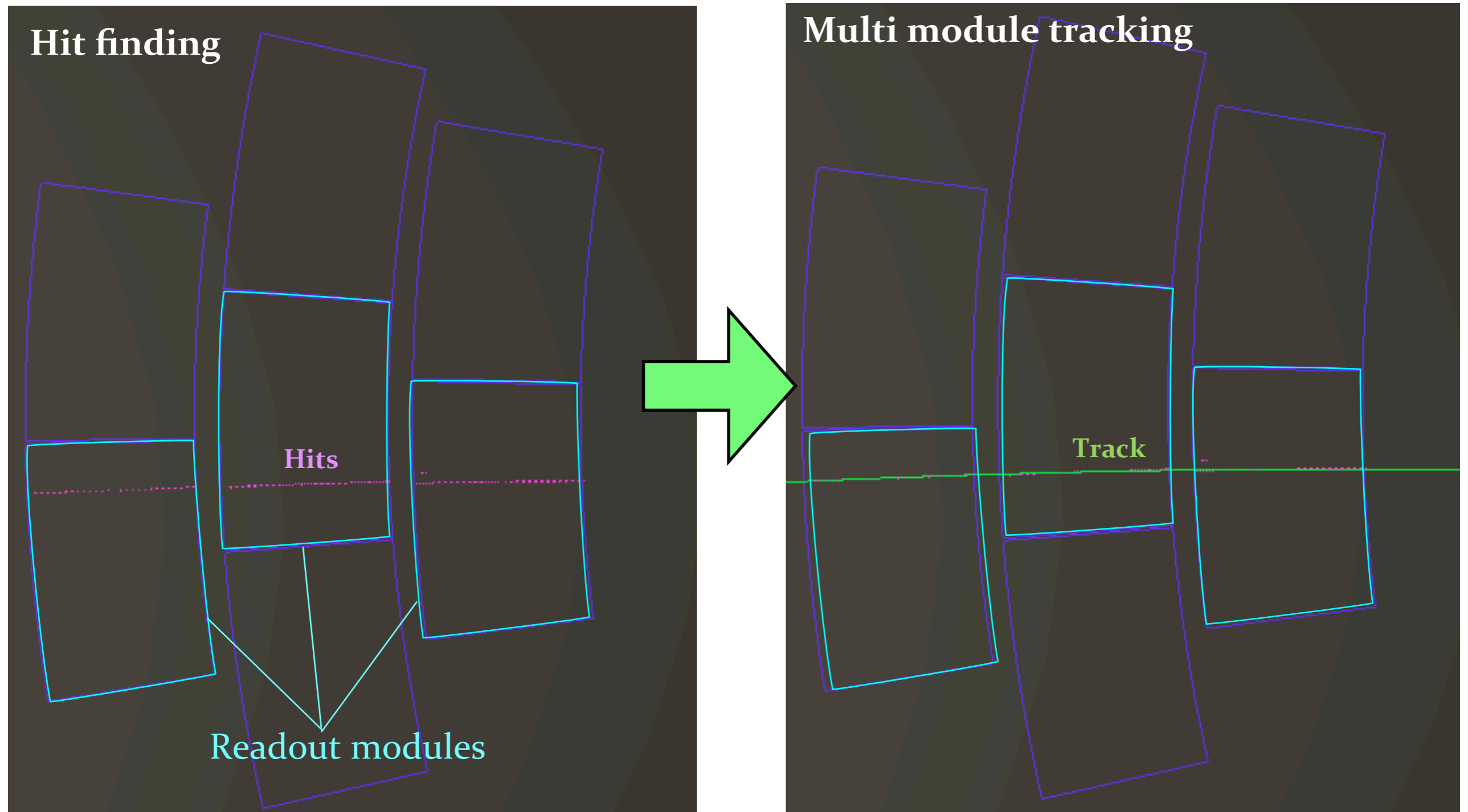
field shaper

We replaced the gating GEM to a field shaper to concentrate on the test of amplification device. But we have to give up the test for boundary effect with this module because of the field shaper.

# Results from the Beam Test (1)

Event display from LP beam test

5GeV electron beam



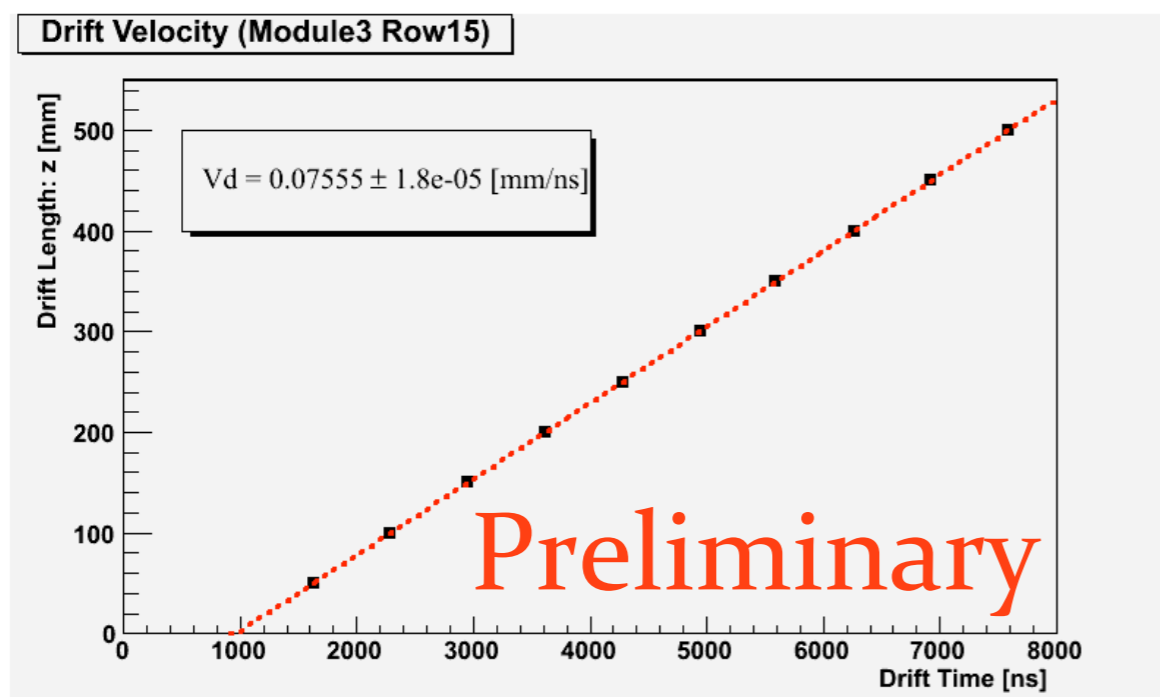
# Results from the Beam Test (2)

## Gas property check from reconstructed data

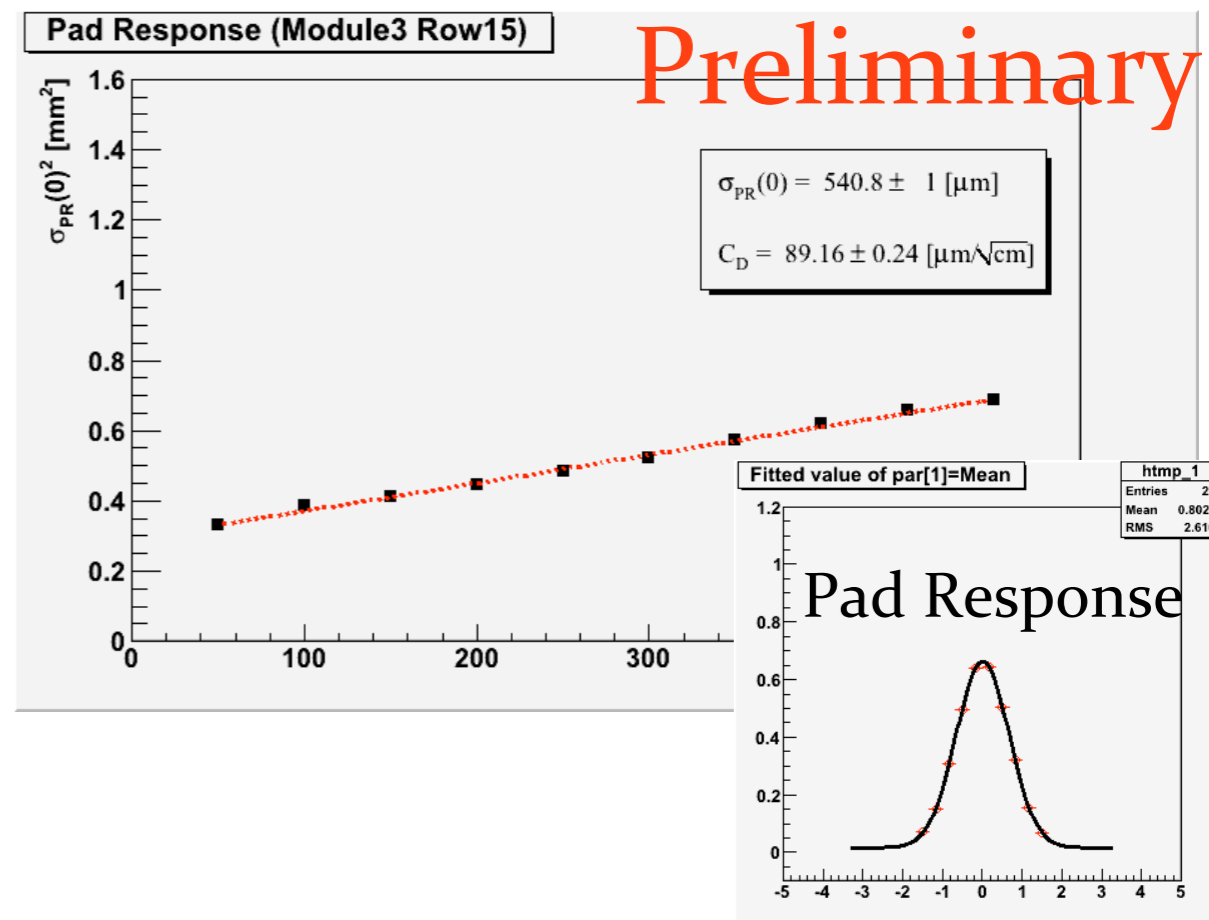
$B = 1 \text{ T}$

Gas: Ar-CF<sub>4</sub>-isoC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(95:3:2)

### Drift Velocity



### Diffusion Constant



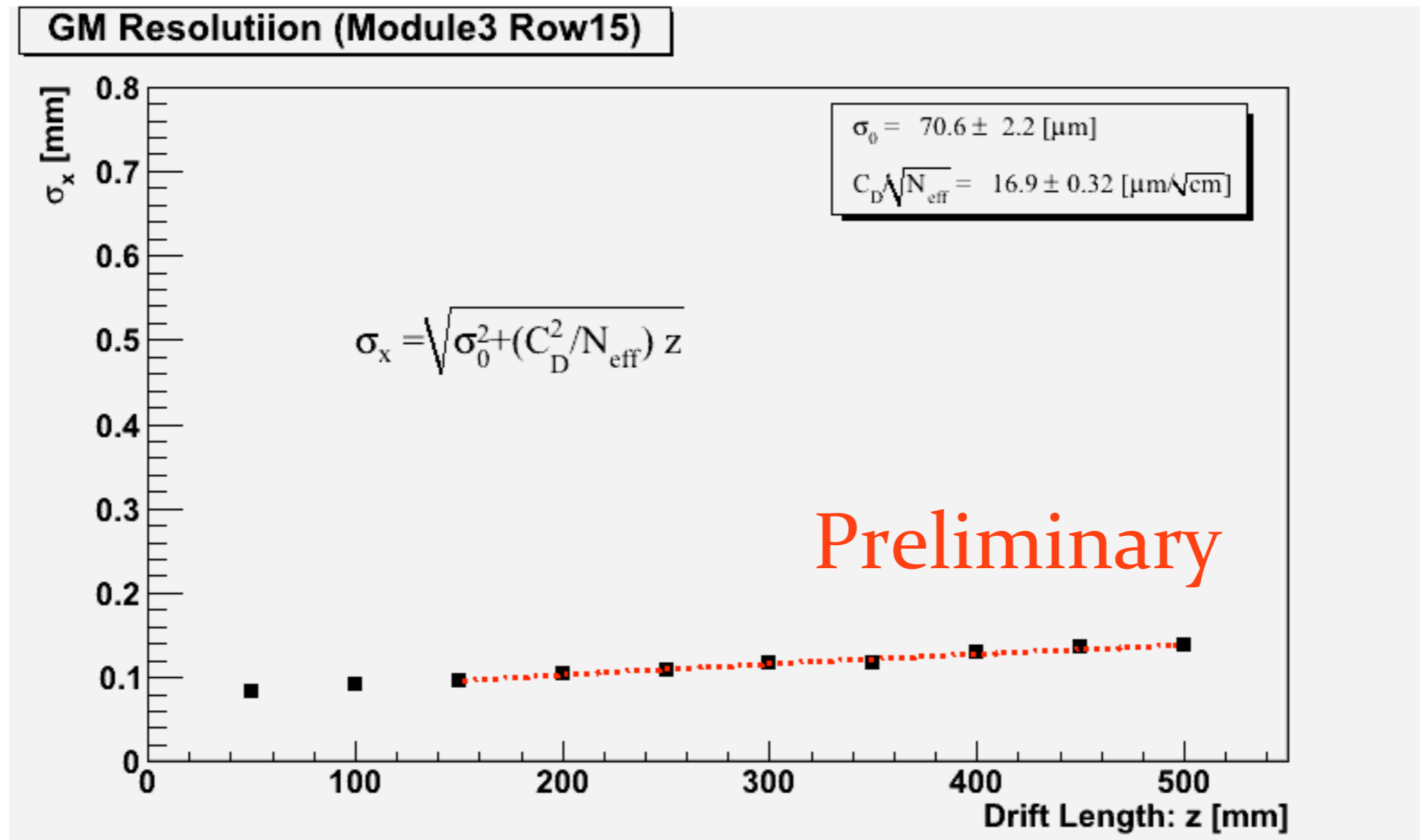
These results are consistent with our small prototype results and simulation (Magboltz)

# Results from the Beam Test (3)

B = 1 T

Gas: Ar-CF<sub>4</sub>-isoC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(95:3:2)

Point resolution



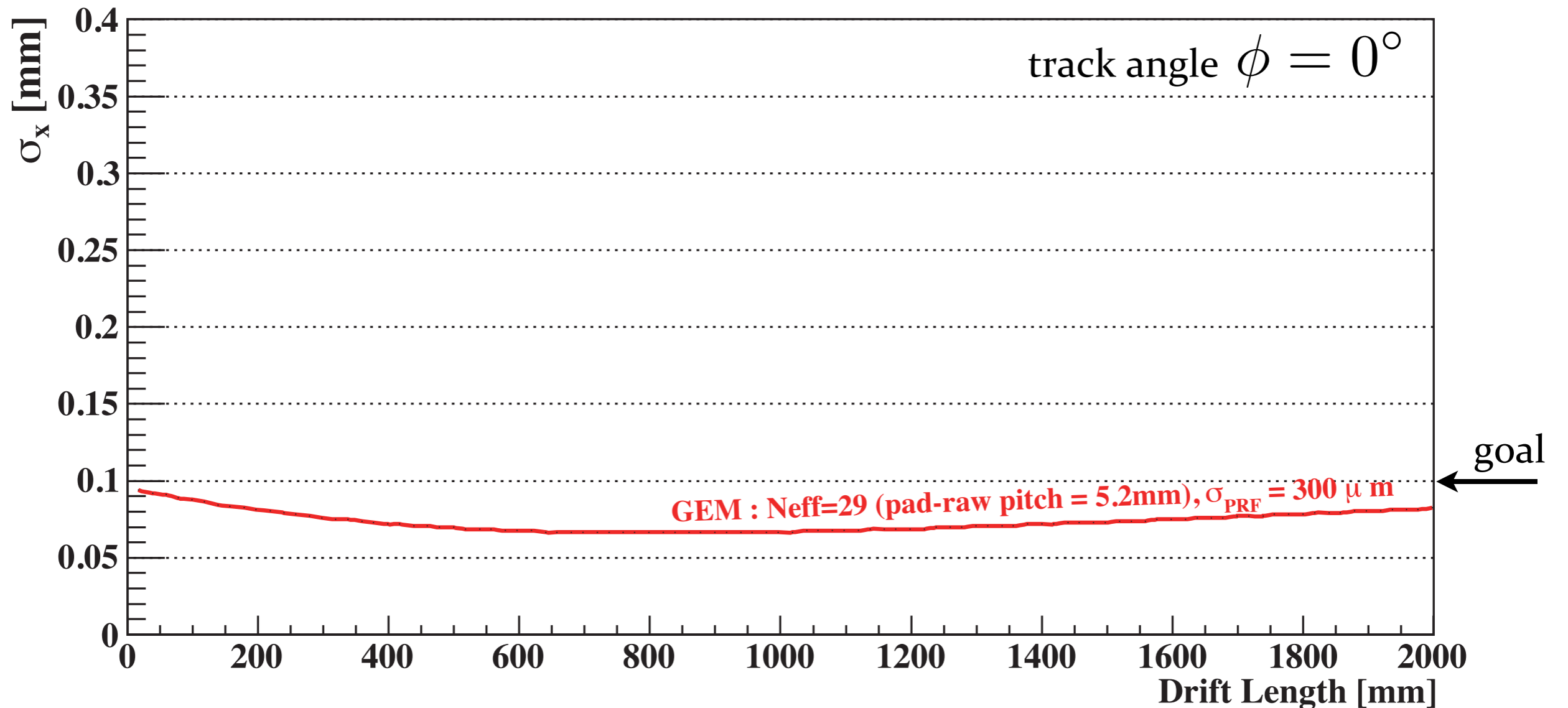
These results is also consistent with our small prototype result.



# Extrapolation of point resolution to the ILD-TPC

$\sigma_{\text{PRF}}$  depends on the length/field strength of transfer/induction gap

Analytic calculation assuming  $N_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\sigma_{\text{PRF}}$



**Double GEM seems to satisfy the requirement for the ILD-TPC performance in terms of point resolution.**

But we should measure  $N_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\sigma_{\text{PRF}}$  at 3.5 T to validate the parameters used above.

# Modified GEM

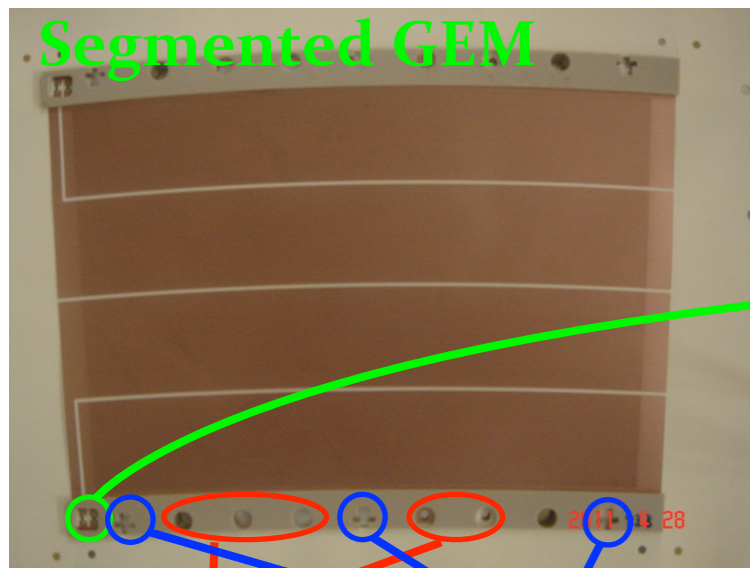
Previous modules often discharge.

Difference compared with previous GEM

- Segmentation 2 --> 4 to reduce stored energy
- Chip resistors are implemented to divide into 4 segments.

Designed to be used with the field shaper.

--> We can't study boundary effect with this module

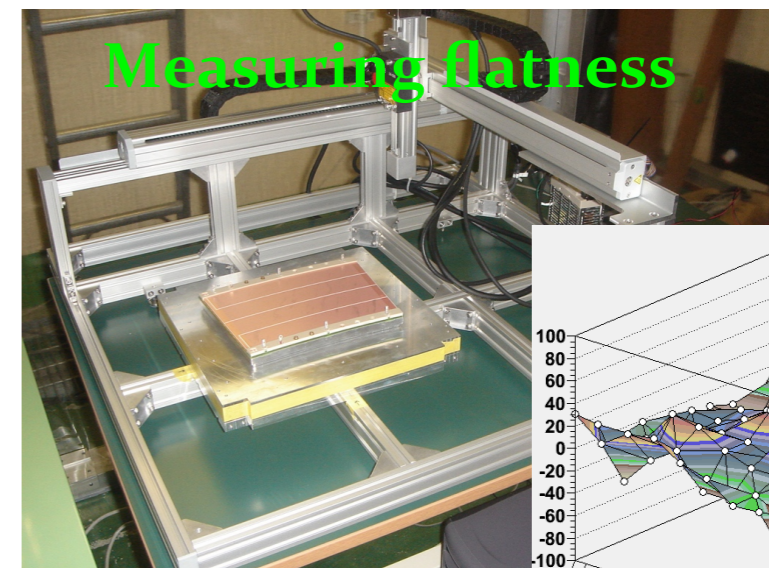


H.V. terminal

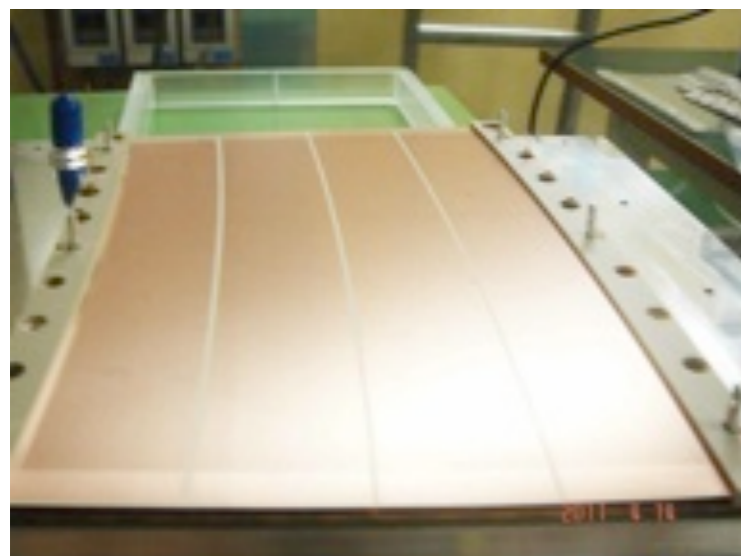
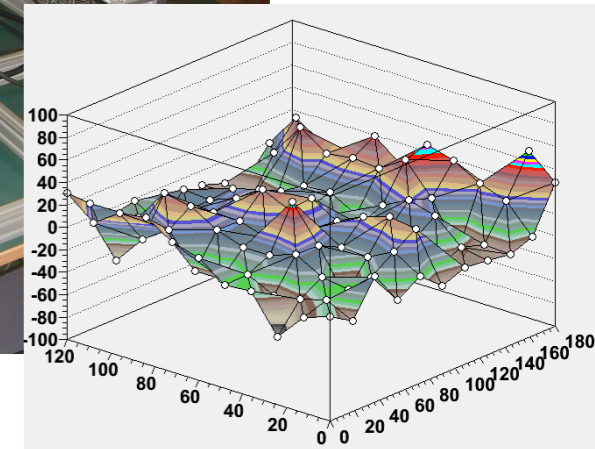
support pillars to stretch GEM



Chip resistor on GEM



Measuring flatness



GEM flatness looks good

Test with this module will be done soon.  
check discharge probability  
any distortion ?

Will evaluate momentum resolution with multi modules

# Remaining Issues & Plans

(1) **Stable operation**      **small prototype and LP 1**

(2) **Momentum resolution**      **LP 1**

Distortion --> will be fix by improved module

Module alignment

Tracking with non uniform magnetic field taken into account

(3) **Module boundary effect**      **new LP**

(4) **Gating device**      **small prototype and LP 1**

Conventionally used wire gating

Test with wire gating      **small prototype**

-  $E \times B$  effect at 3.5 T ?

- Stiff structure possible ?

Looking for new method (e.g. GEM gating)      **small prototype and new LP**

(5) **New Module**      **new LP**

Stretching structure

GEM design

Readout & Cooling      See next talk by T. Fusayasu

(6) **Estimation on Ion feed back** --> The results are coming soon

Effect of primary ions in drift volume --> the most serious issue      **Give up TPC?**

Effect of ion disk in drift volume --> Done by P. Schade      **OK with a gating device**

Effect of ion disk between gating device and amplification device.

# Conclusion

R&Ds for ILD-TPC is progressing on the international LCTPC collaboration.

We're developing

- Double GEM readout module

Flatness of the GEM is good (  $\pm 40\mu\text{m}$  )

Point resolution meet the goal

Module boundary effect and momentum resolution will be checked

We're discussing next design based on new readout.

- Tracking software with considering non uniform magnetic field

We will study

- Gating device

wire gating

GEM gating

Backup

# Magbolts results

With 200ppm water  $V = 7.36 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s} \pm 0.03\%$

Without water  $V = 7.53 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s} \pm 0.02\%$

With 200ppm water  $Cd = 94.5 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s} \pm 1.39\%$

Without water  $Cd = 94.2 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s} \pm 1.48\%$