

Status of the Aachen R&D for the ILC TPC

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<http://www.physik.rwth-aachen.de/group/IIIphys/TPC/>

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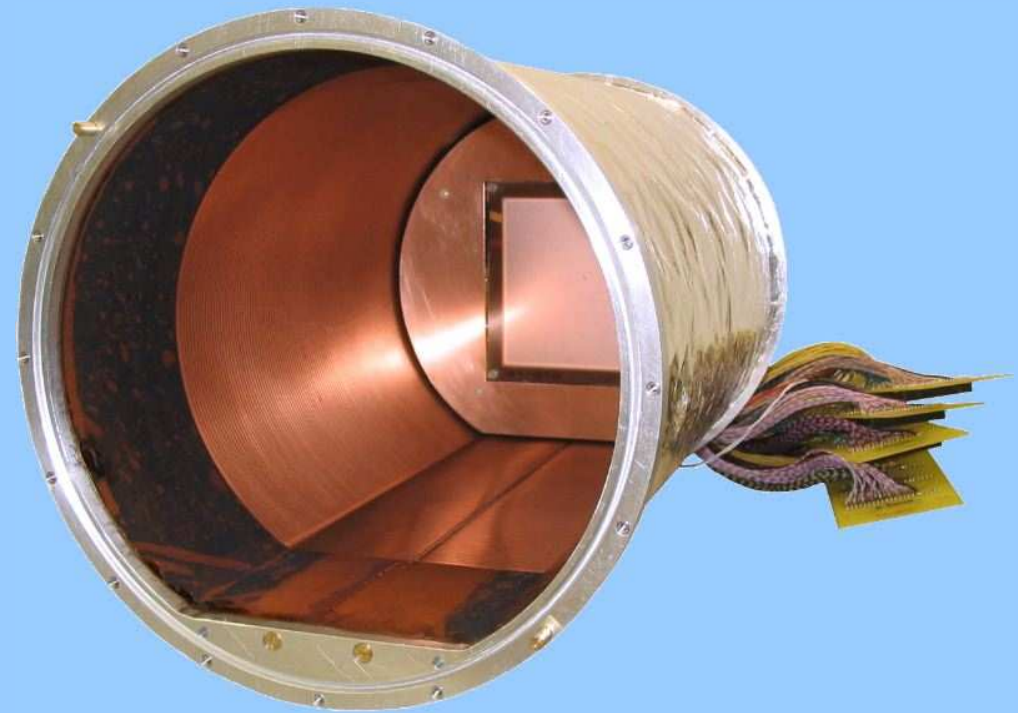


- Test Beam Setup
 - TPC Prototype
 - Hodoscope

- Preliminary Results
 - Beamprofile

- Simulation Studies

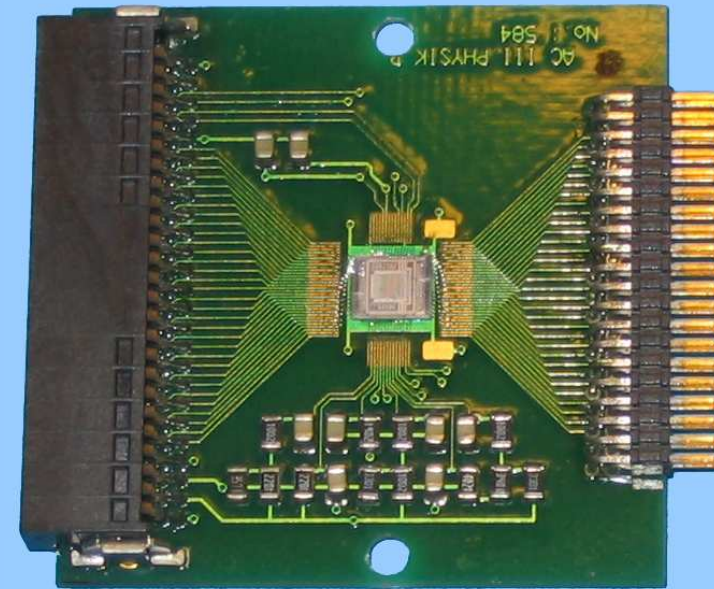
- 5T Magnet at DESY Hamburg
⇒ 260 mm diameter
- Triple GEM readout is used
- Drift distance = 260 mm
- Maximum drift field = $1000 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{cm}}$
- Materials with low density



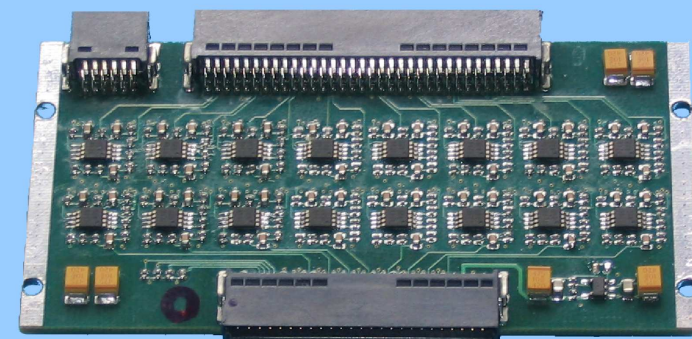
Preamplifiers: Preshape 32

- Predecessor of Premux & APV (CMS silicon tracker)
- 32 channel preamplifier/shaper
- Nominal peaking time: 45ns
- Needs cable driver to transfer signal over reasonable distance

Preamplifier

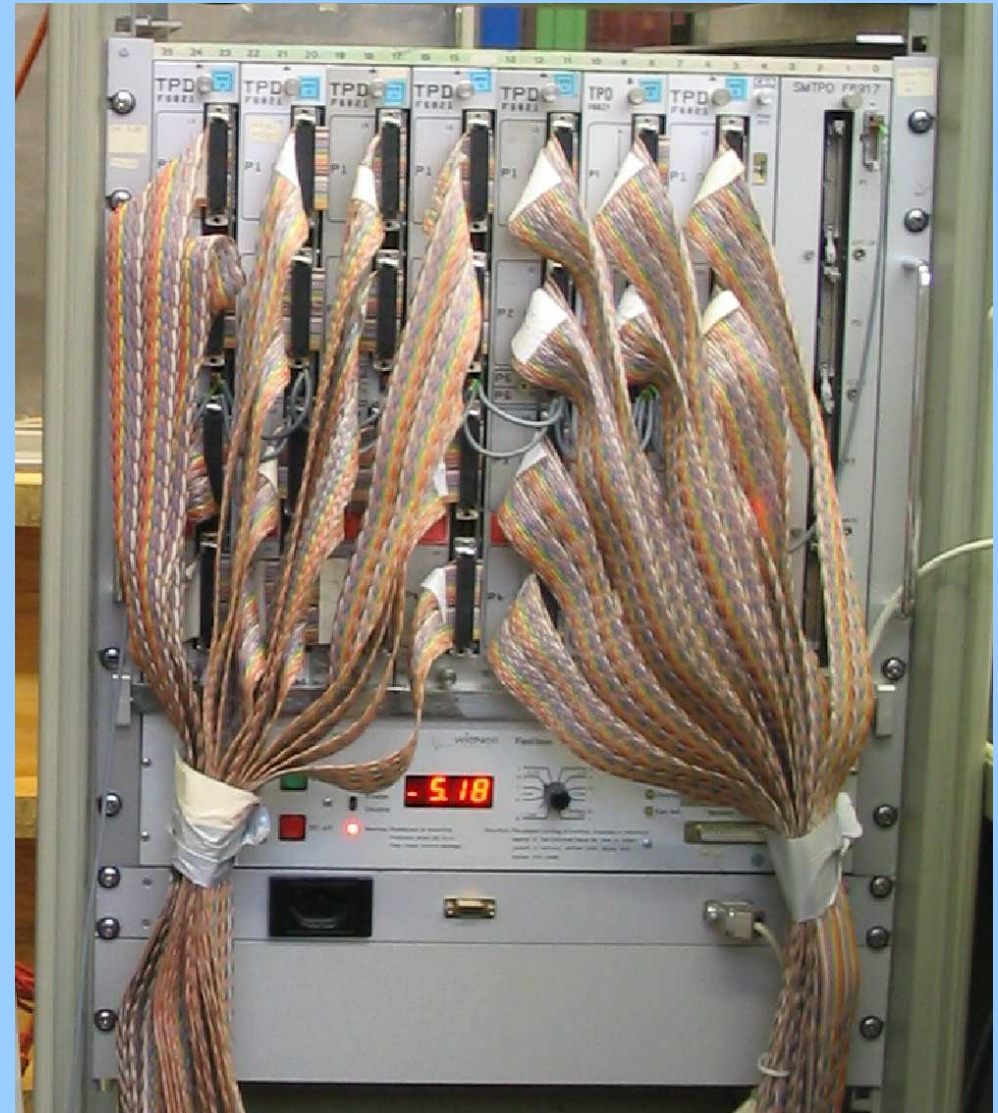


Cable Driver

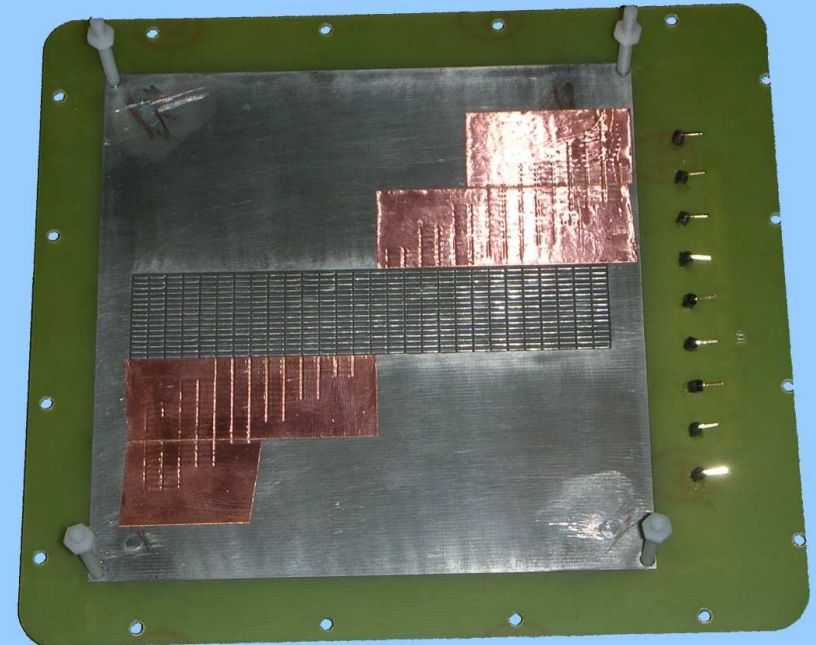
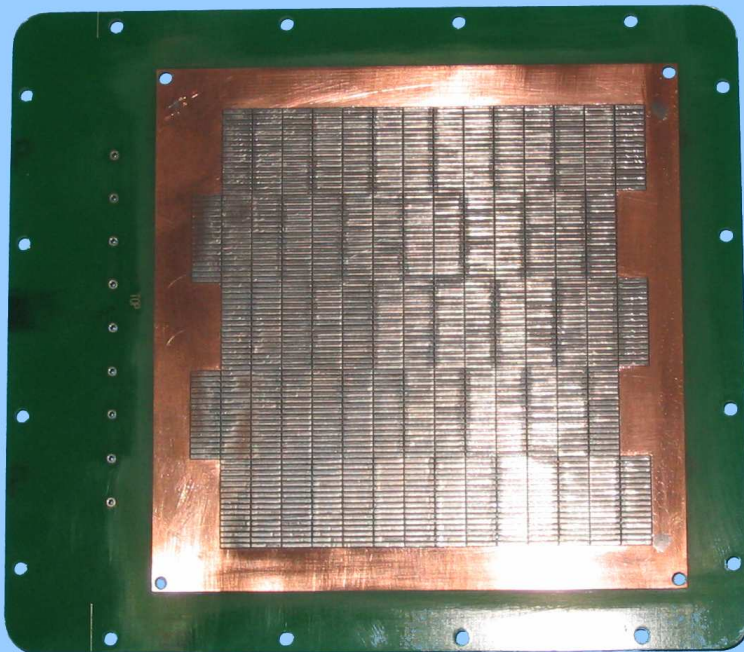


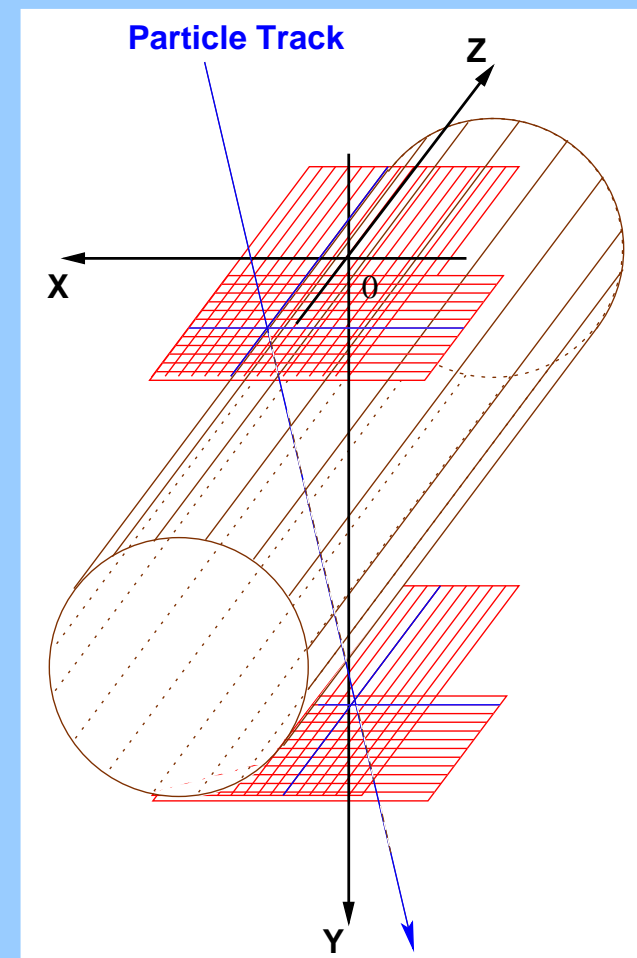
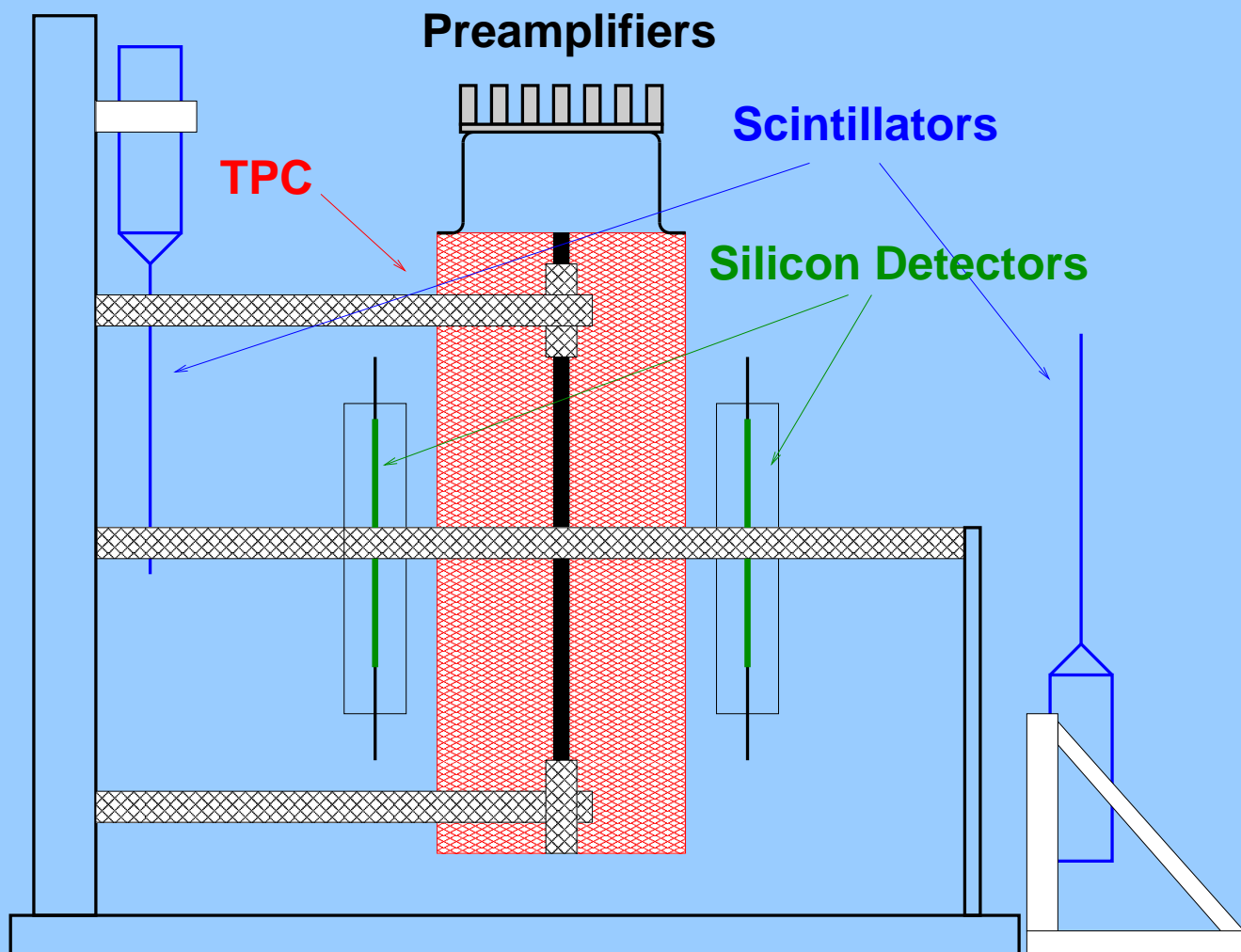
Fastbus ADCs (ALEPH)

- 448 Channels
- 12.5 MHz
- 8 Bits
- 20 Hz DAQ rate

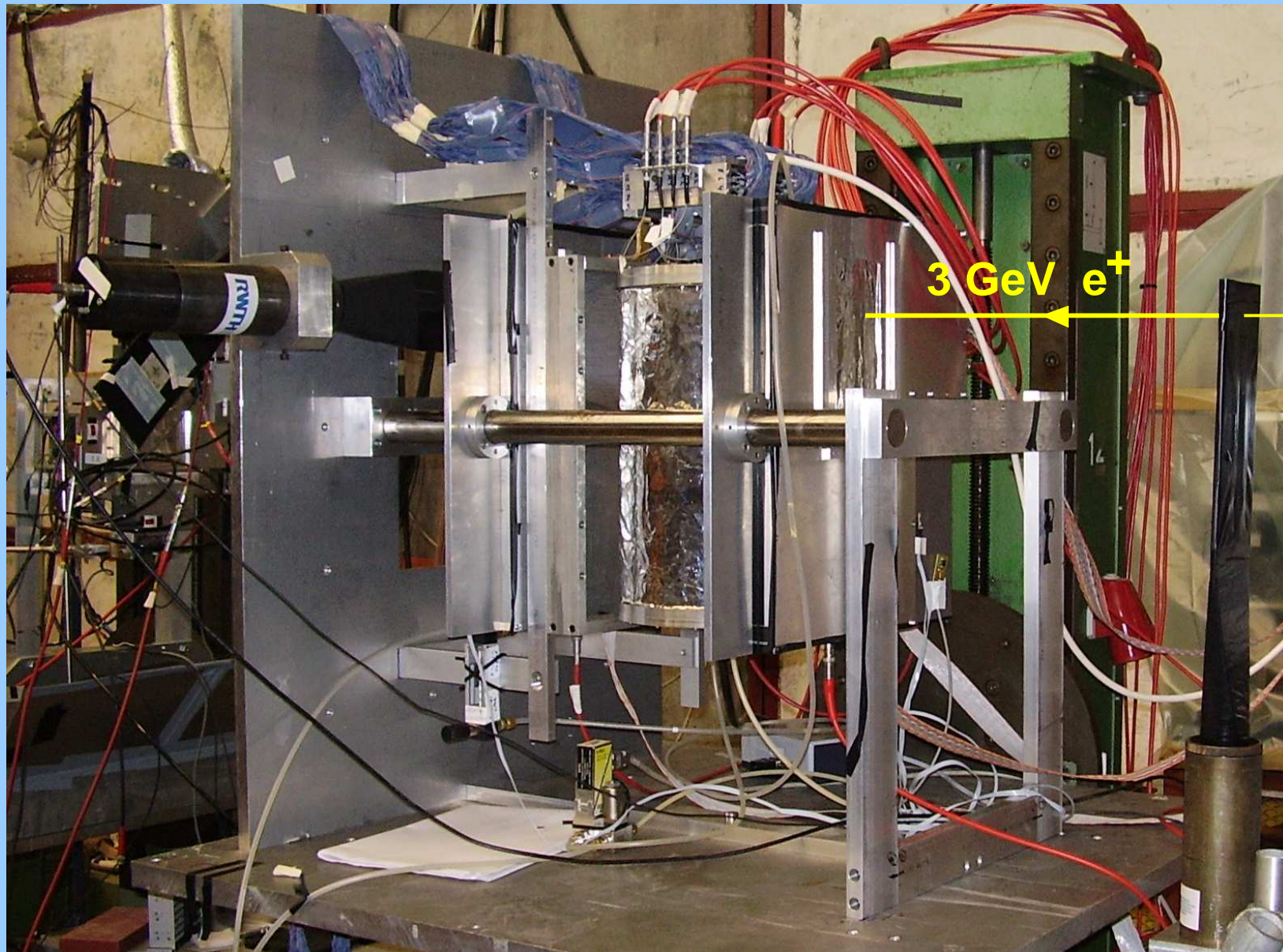


- 1.27 x 7 mm² Pads
- 1120 Pads
⇒ flexible configuration of 448 active channels
- 1.27 x 3.5 mm² Pads
- 448 Pads in small angle mode (0 .. 8 degrees)
- 448 Pads in large angle mode (25 .. 38 degrees)





Hodoscope resolution: $60 \mu\text{m}$



Precision Measurements:

Calibration of TPC in Hodoscope :

Position in x : $\pm 4 \mu\text{m}$

Position in y : $\pm 14 \mu\text{m}$

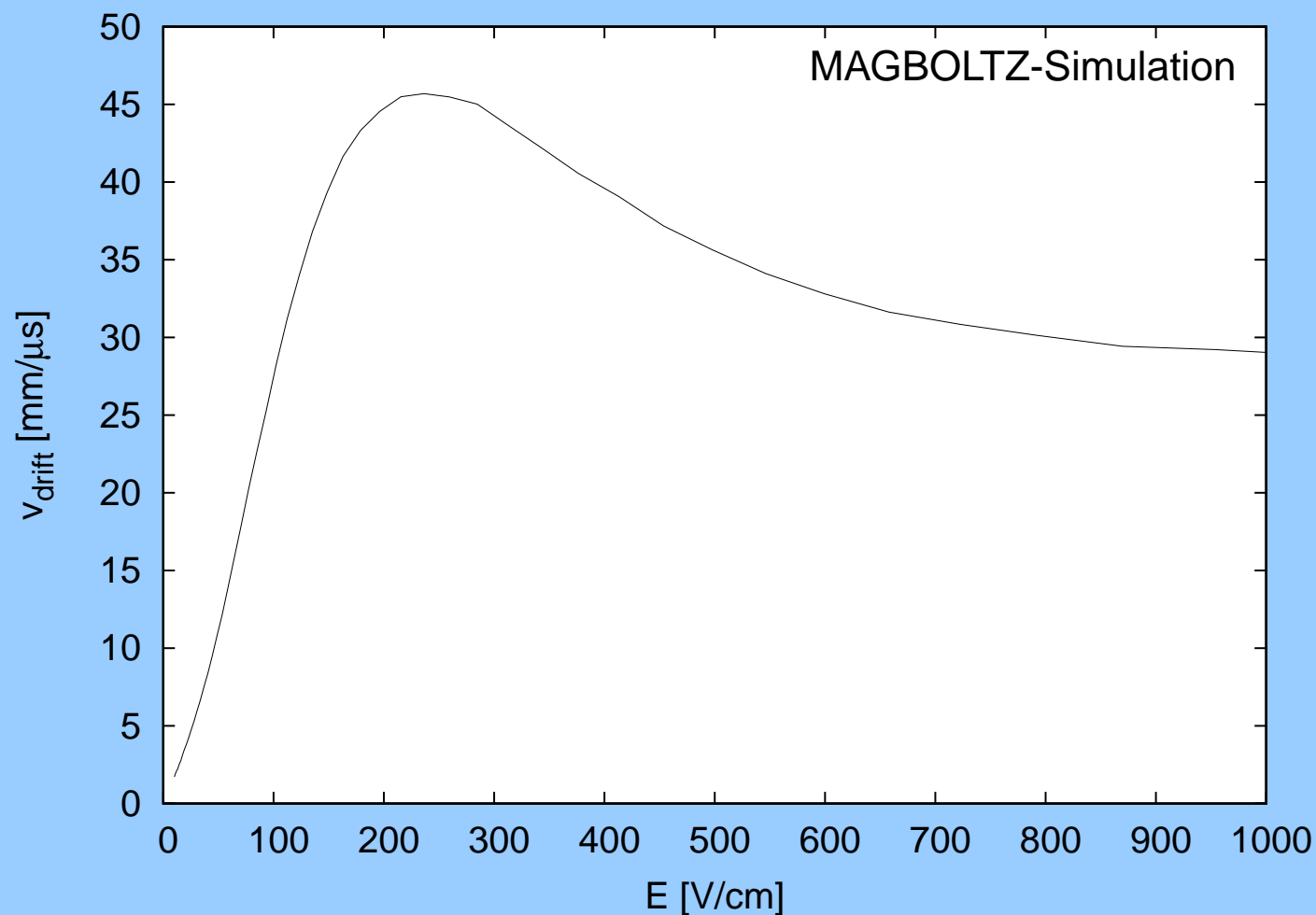
Position in z : $\pm 3 \mu\text{m}$

Measurement of drift velocity : $\pm 10^{-3} \text{ mm}/\mu\text{s}$

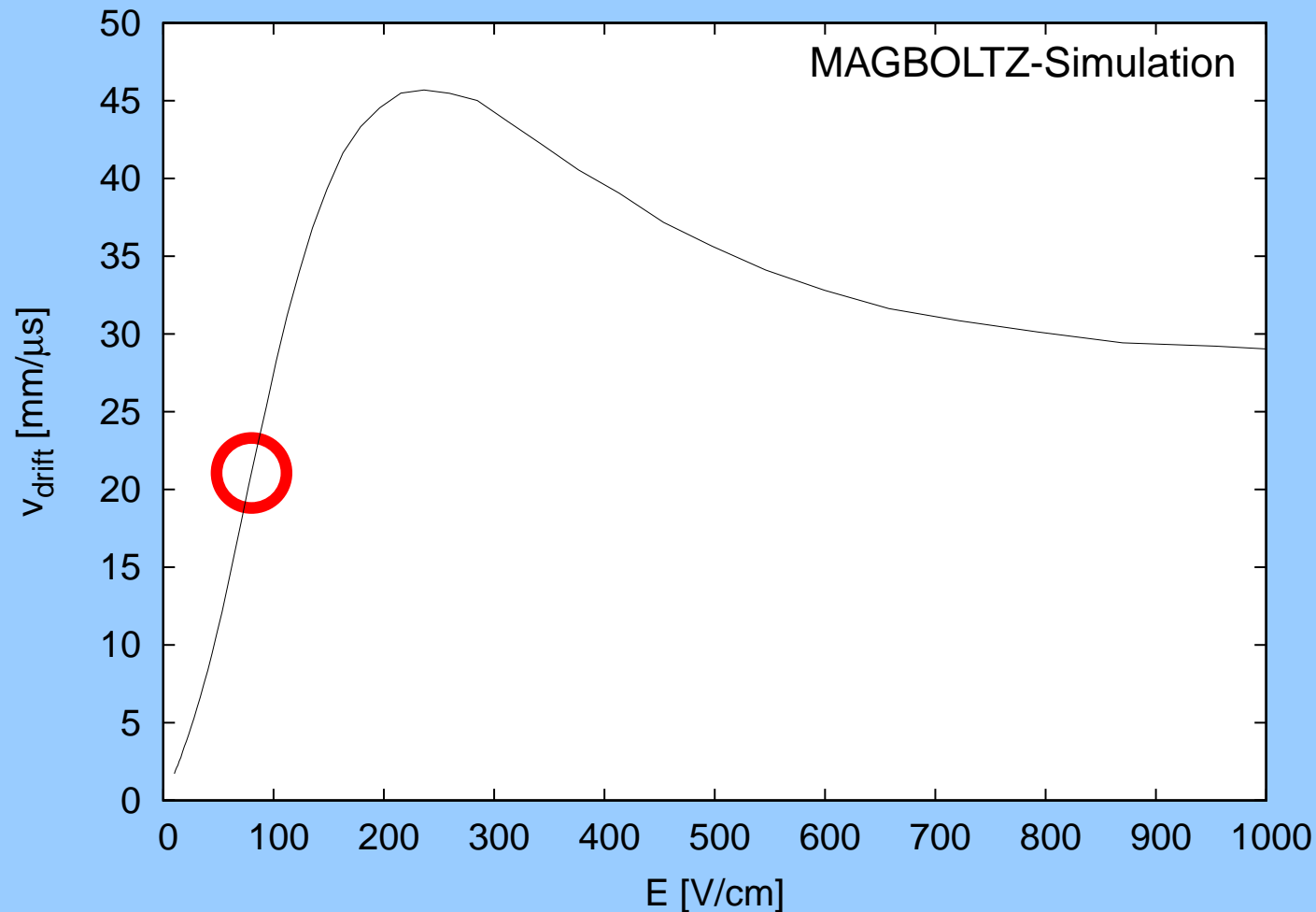
All values statistical errors of the fit.

Systematic errors have to be studied!

Drift Velocity in the Gas (TDR : Ar-CO₂-CH₄ 93-2-5)



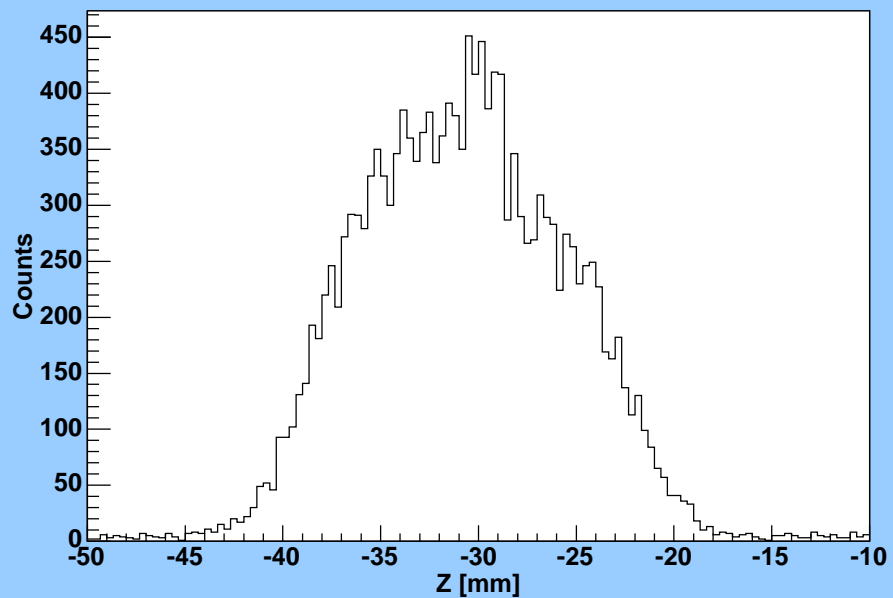
Drift Velocity in the Gas (TDR : Ar-CO₂-CH₄ 93-2-5)



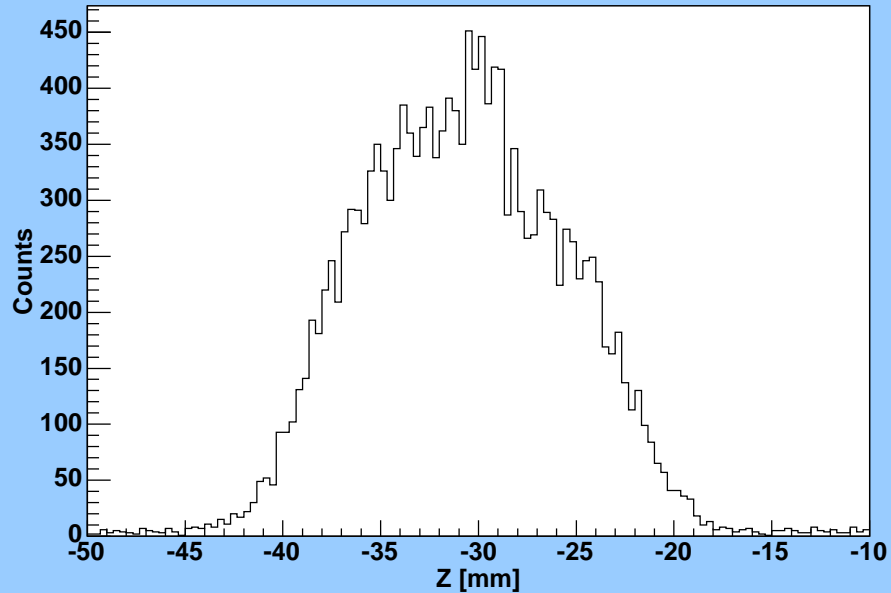
Maximum sensitivity at steepest slope (80 V/cm).

No results yet, analysis going on.

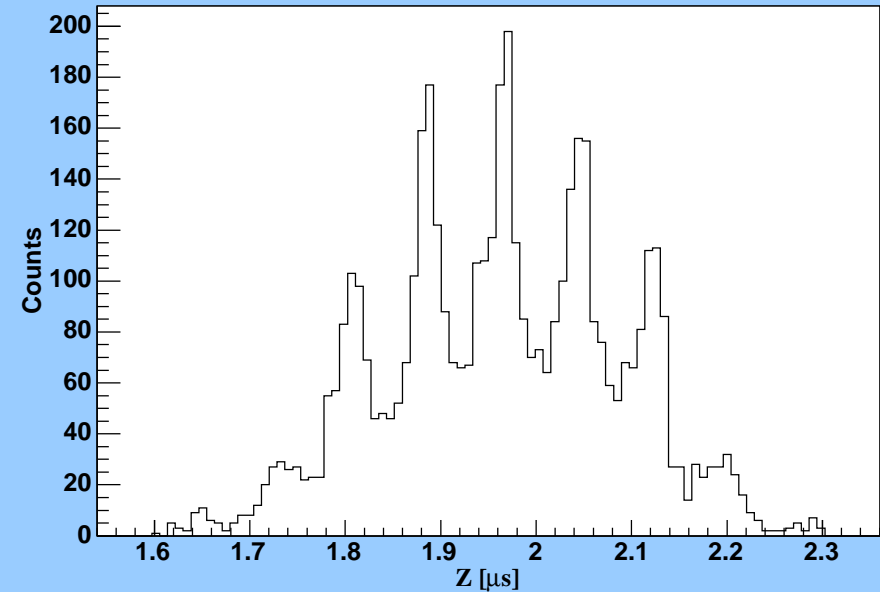
Hodoscope



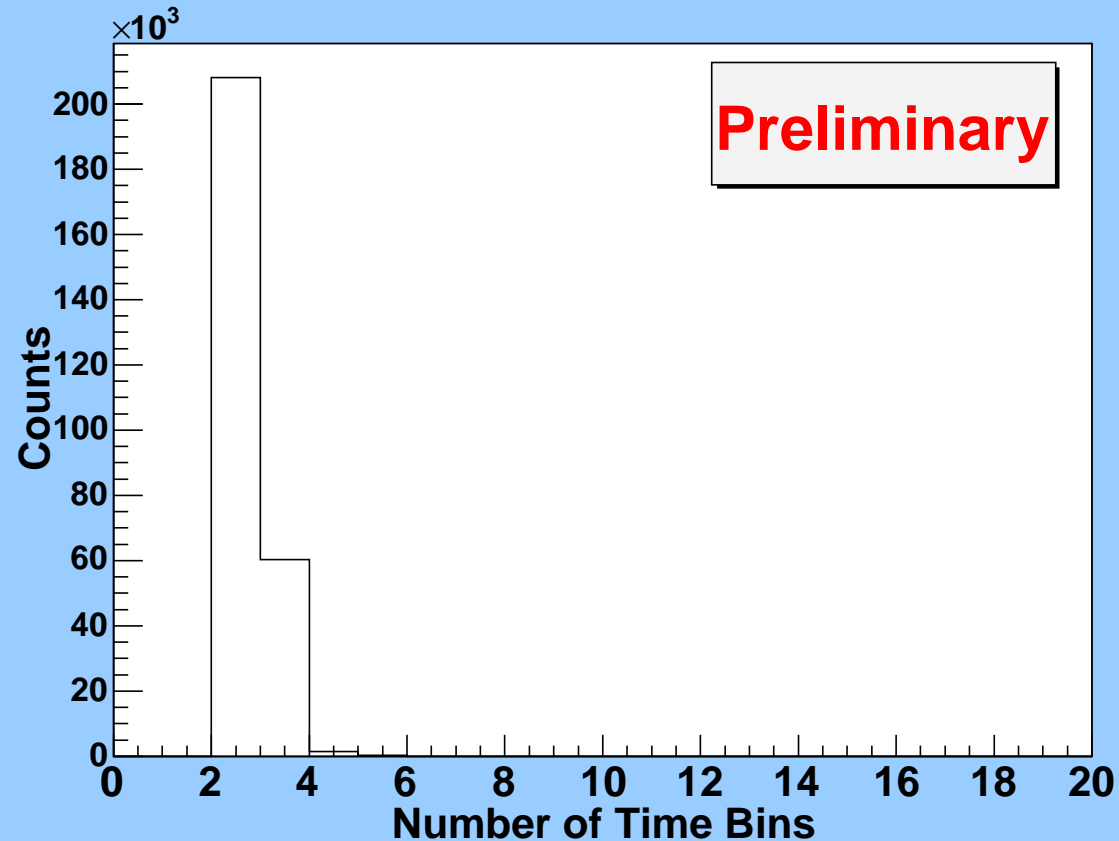
Hodoscope



TPC



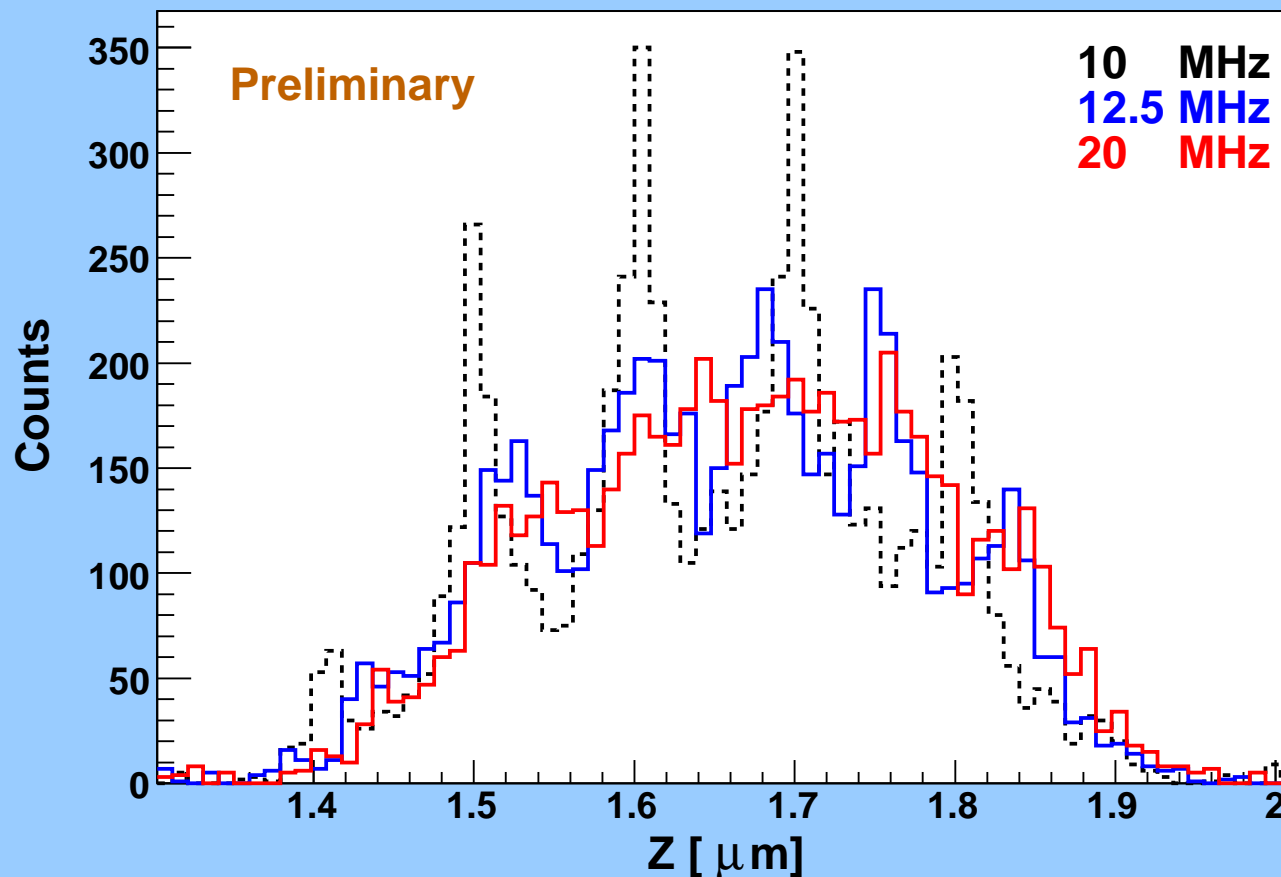
- Peaks in TPC measurement
- Distance 80 ns $\hat{=}$ 1 timebin



Only two time bins per pulse \Rightarrow jitter

Faster ADCs required

Simulation



Readout frequency > 20 MHz required

Goals: Study influence on the spatial resolution of a TPC of

- Electric and magnetic fields
- GEM settings
- Pad response, pad geometry
- Ion backdrift

4 Modules:

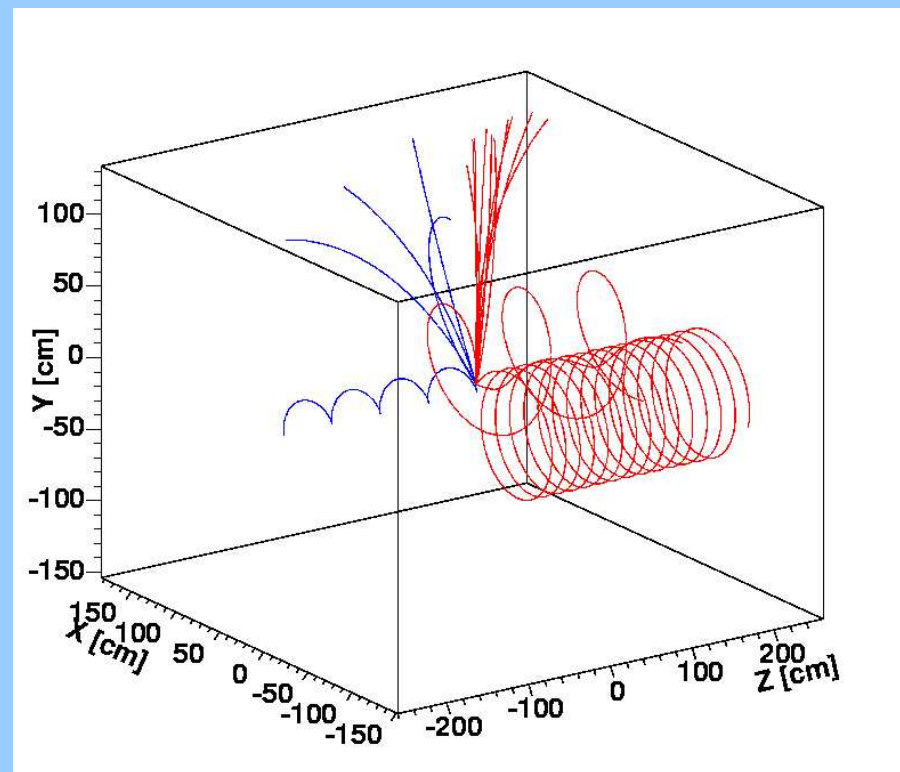
1. Primary ionization
2. Drift of electrons
3. Gas amplification with GEMs
4. Electronics (shaper, ADC)

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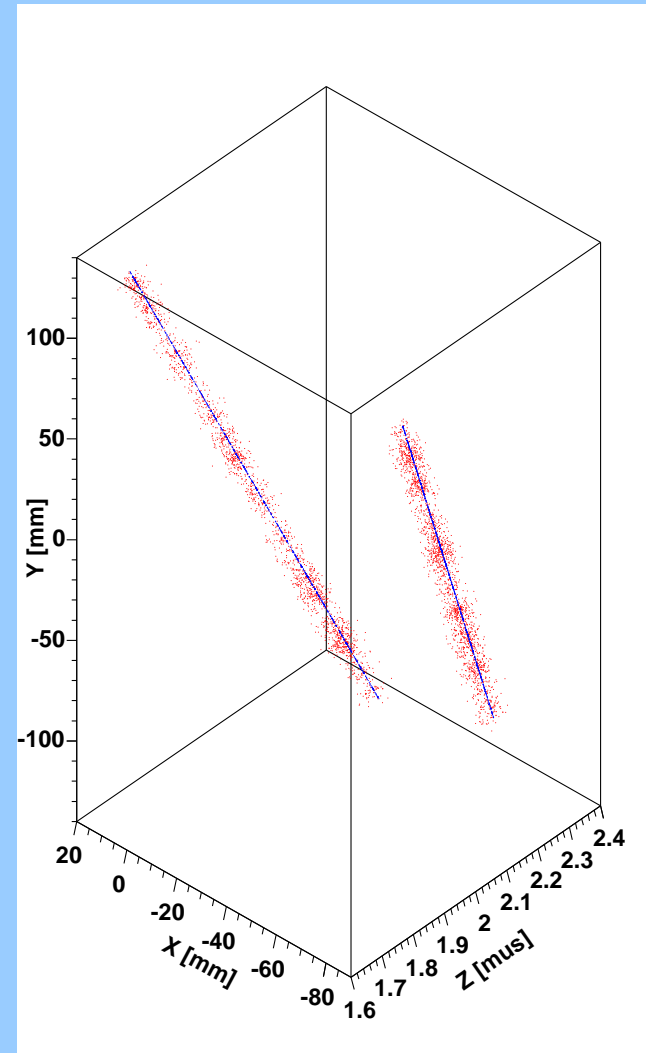


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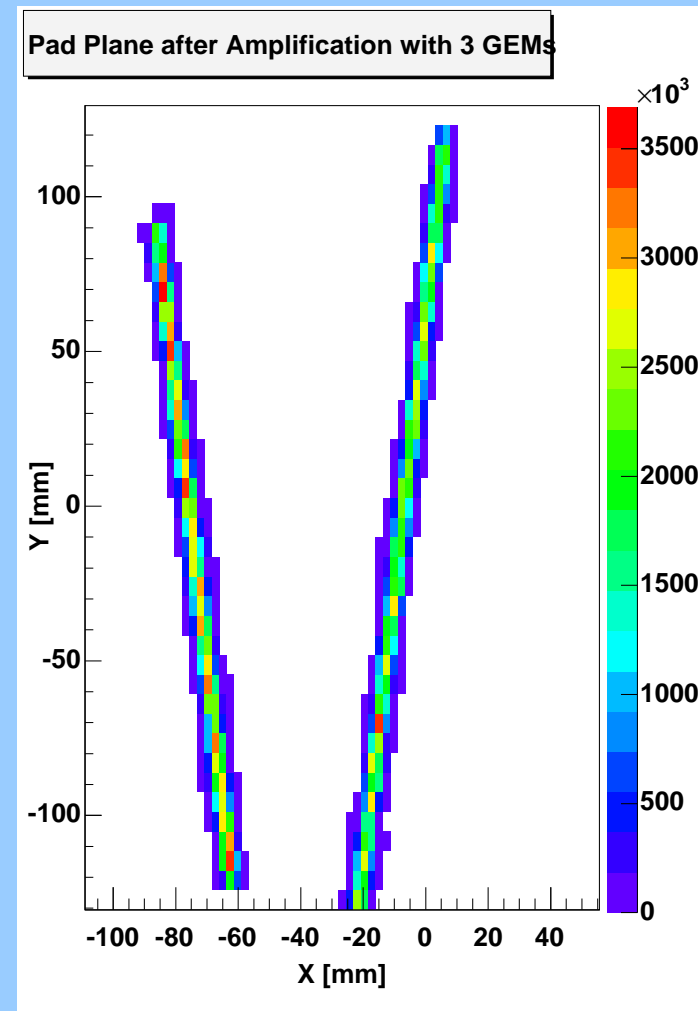


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Primary Ionization:

- Randomly generate distance between clusters and number of electrons per cluster according to parametrization of distributions calculated by HEED.
- Place electrons on track (helix with magnetic field, straight line without)

Drift of Electrons:

- Gaussian broadening in x, y and z according to parametrization of longitudinal and transverse diffusion calculated by MAGBOLTZ for the particular gas mixture.

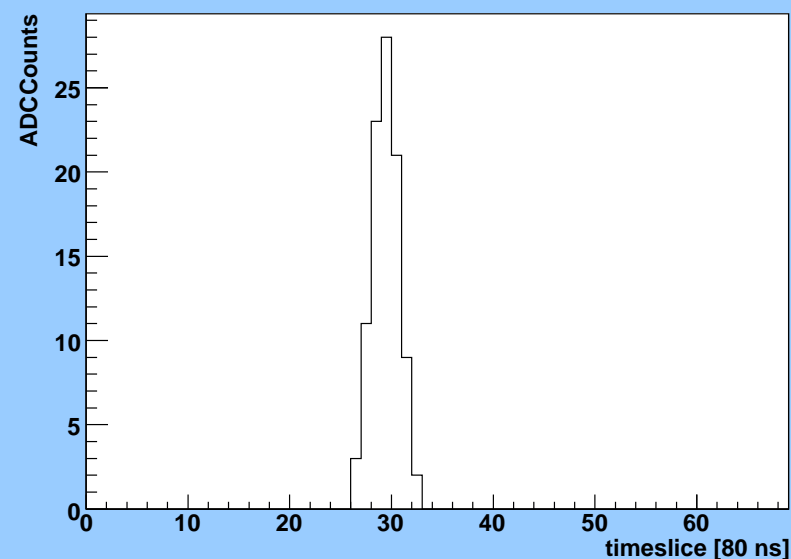
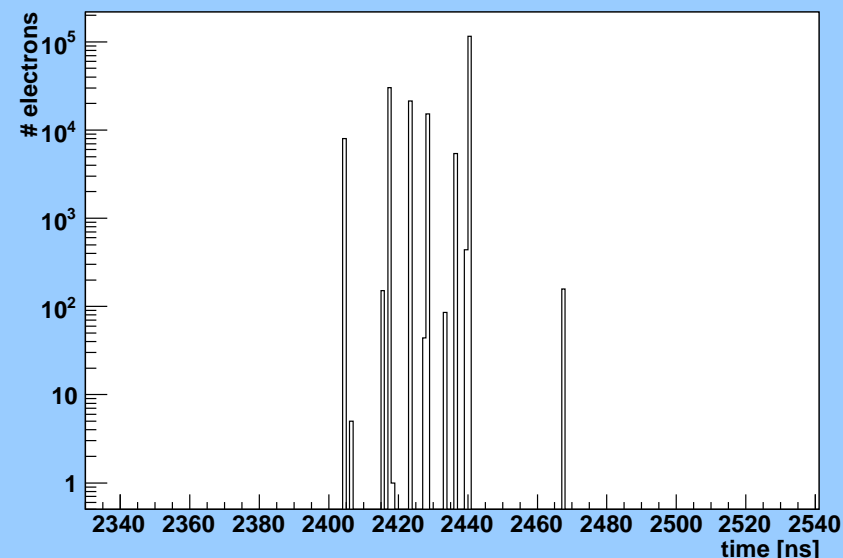
Input from measurement:

- Detailed parameterization of charge transfer coefficients (collection, extraction, gain) as a function of GEM settings.
- Charge broadening between GEMs mainly determined by diffusion.
⇒ Use diffusion from parametrized MAGBOLTZ calculations.

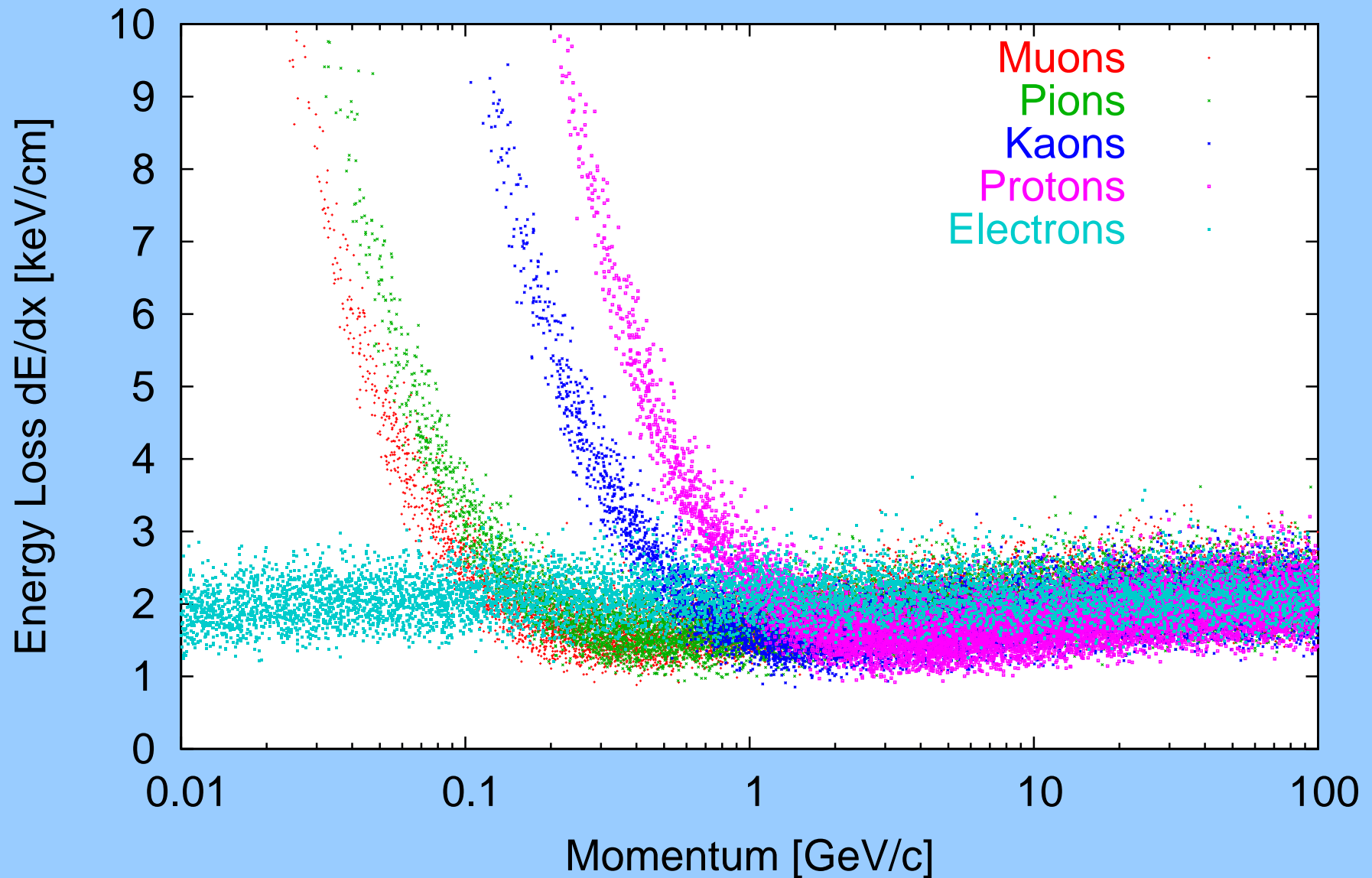
Simulation steps:

- Calculate number of electrons according to GEM settings.
- Apply broadening according to diffusion.
- Map electrons onto pads.

- Calculate center of gravity of electrons in pulse.
- Apply shape smearing of electronics (currently gauss).
- Fill the electrons into time bins.
- Map charge per time bin to the ADC range.



2.4x6.4 mm² Pads, 14 Rows, TDR Gas



Test Beam:

- New preamplifiers working
- Precision measurements
- More than 2.2 million events recorded
- Analysis has started

First Preliminary Results:

- Readout frequency > 20 MHz required

Detailed Simulation of GEM TPC:

- Validate simulation with measurements
- Latest version (ROOT and LCIO based) available at

<http://www.physik.rwth-aachen.de/group/IIIphys/TPC/en/software/>