TPC Analysis @ Carleton

LC-TPC R&D Meeting
Berkeley
18.-19. October 2003

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- Track resolution, up to 15 cm drift, GEM
- Point resolution, testcell, GEM & microMegas

Track Resolution

TPC Setup

15 cm drift distance

cosmic ray particles

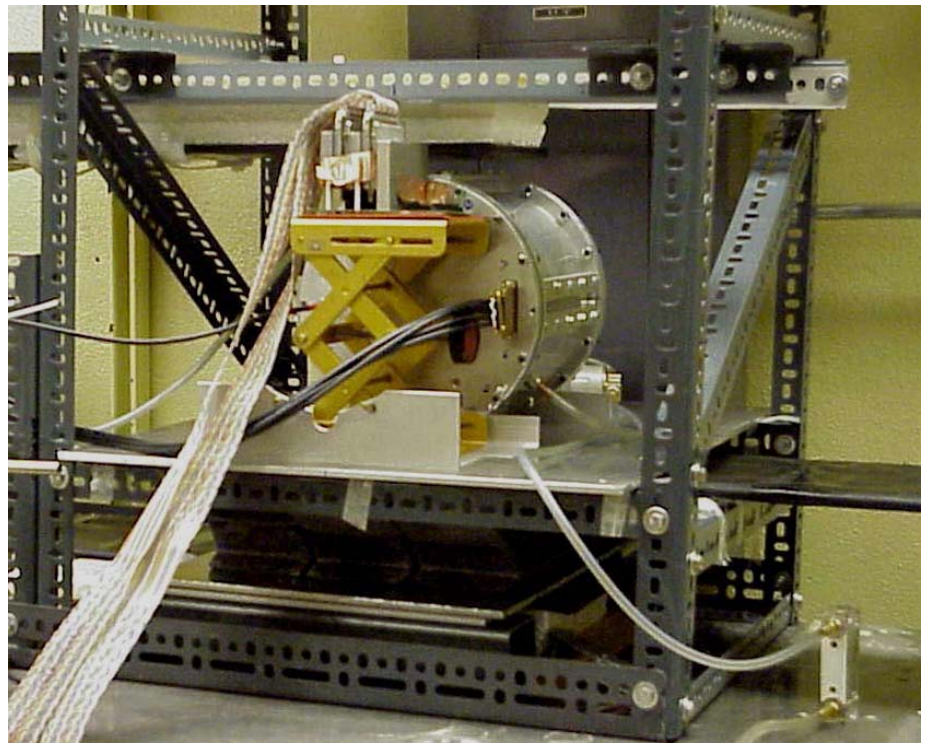
gas: Ar:CO_2 (90:10); P10

ALEPH preamplifier

custom FADC, 200 MHz
University of Montreal

track resolution
as function of

- position within pad
- pad width
- drift distance
- track angle
- amplitude



Pad Layout

pad layout:

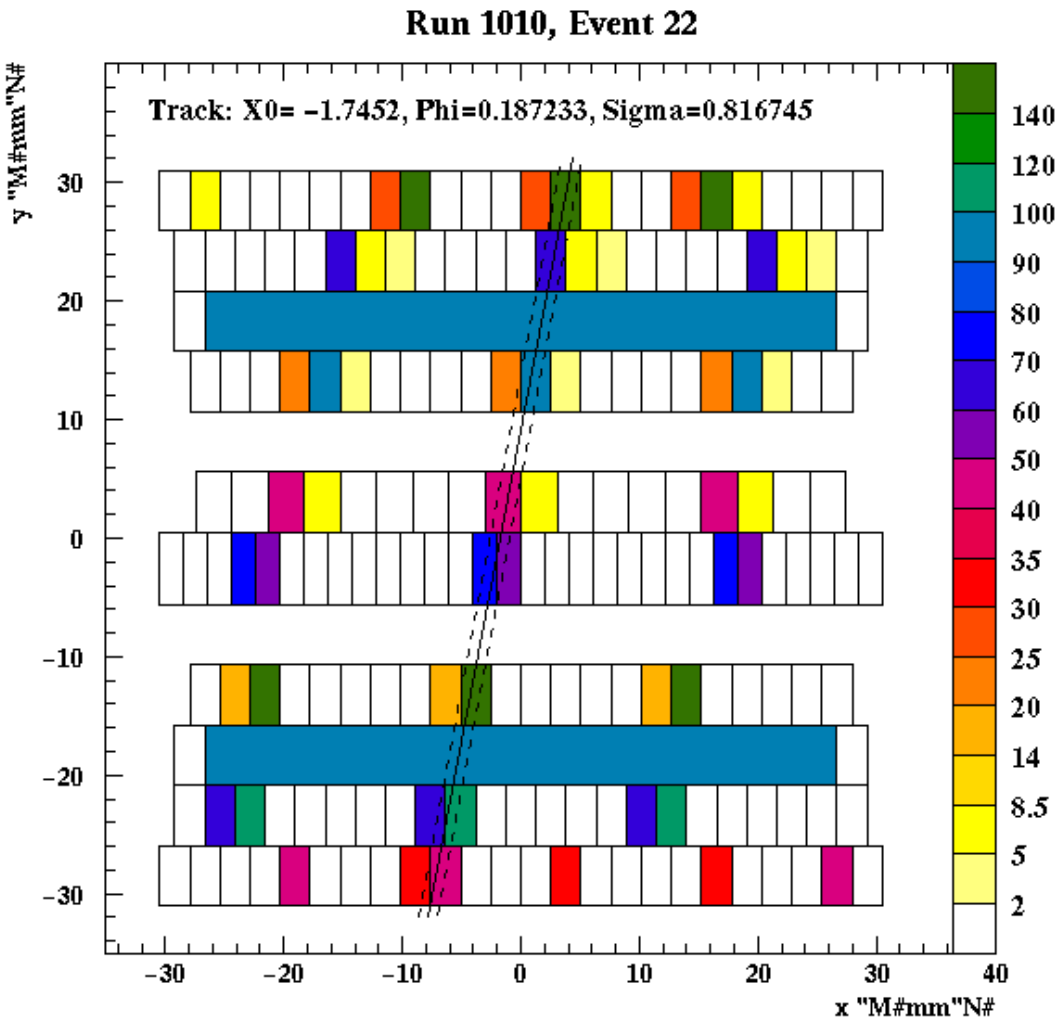
174 pads
+ trigger + veto

multiplexed ⇨ 64 channels

outer rows (1,2,4,7,9,10):
2.5 x 5 mm

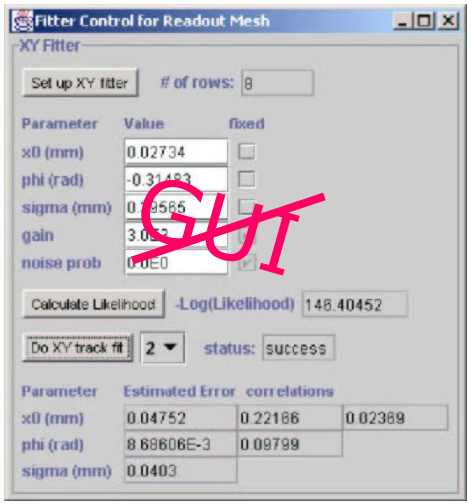
row 5: 2 x 6 mm
row 6: 3 x 5 mm

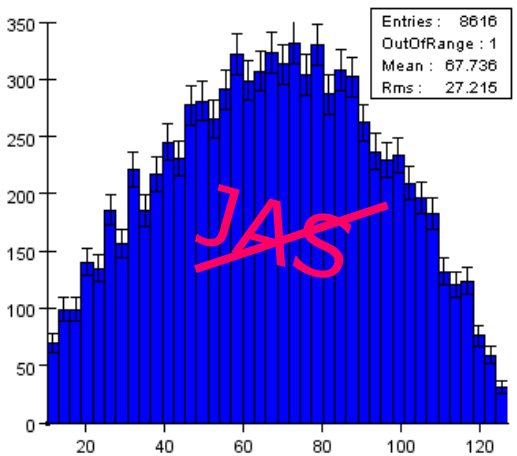
all 8 rows used for track fit
1 row dropped for resolution



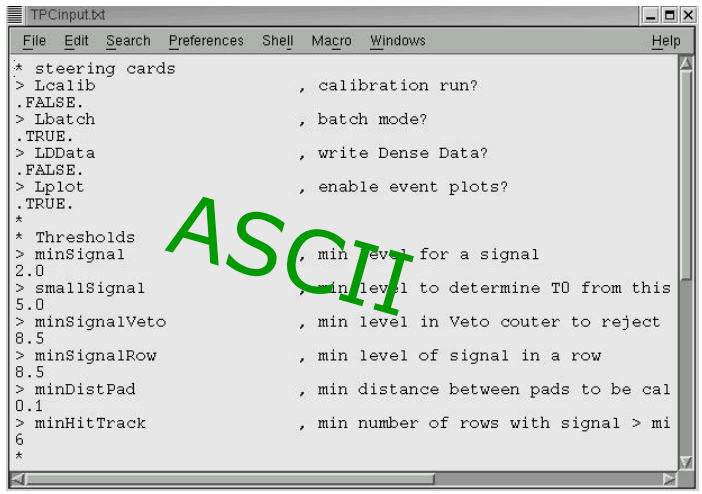
The Code

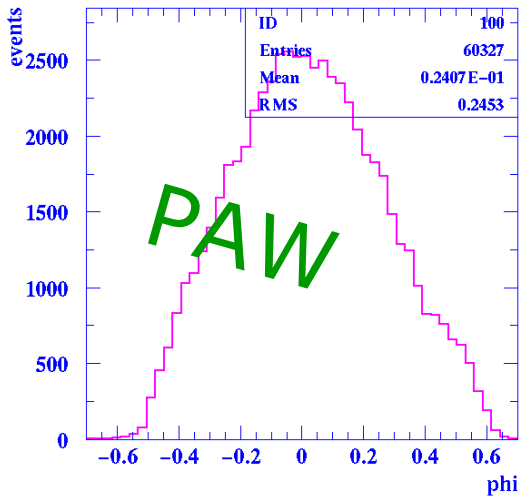
It's not JAVA





It's FORTRAN





But it's NOT f77 !

F is a subset of f95
- compiler is free -

includes objects
but is not OO

flexible:
array allocation
overloading

code optimized
not for speed
but for flexibility

⇨ talk tomorrow

Pulse Reconstruction

How to get amplitude and T0 from the ADC spectrum

1) Determine *TMax*
   time of max ADC value

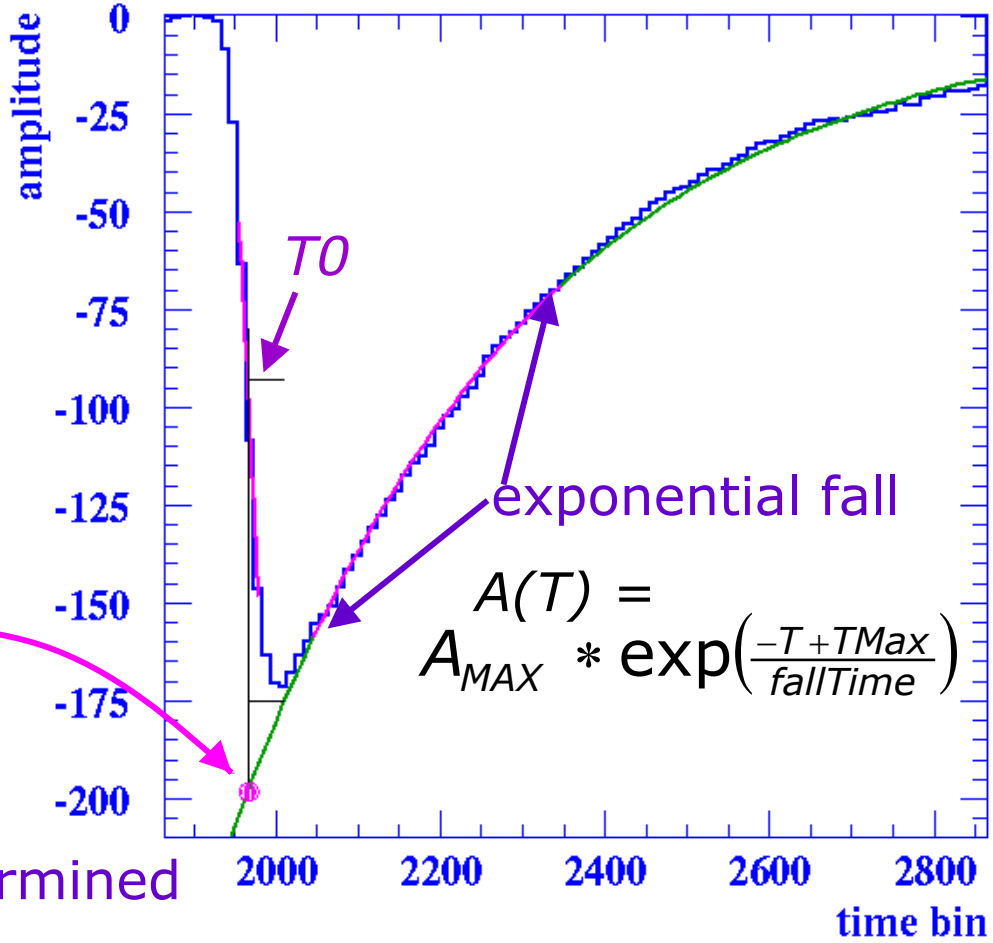
2) 'fit' exponential in range
   [TMax+50,TMax+350]
   using *fallTime(Group)*

3) Determine *T0* as
   $ADC(T0) = A_{MAX}/2$
   from line to rising edge

4) Amplitude = *A(T0)*

fast to calculate and
close to full fit

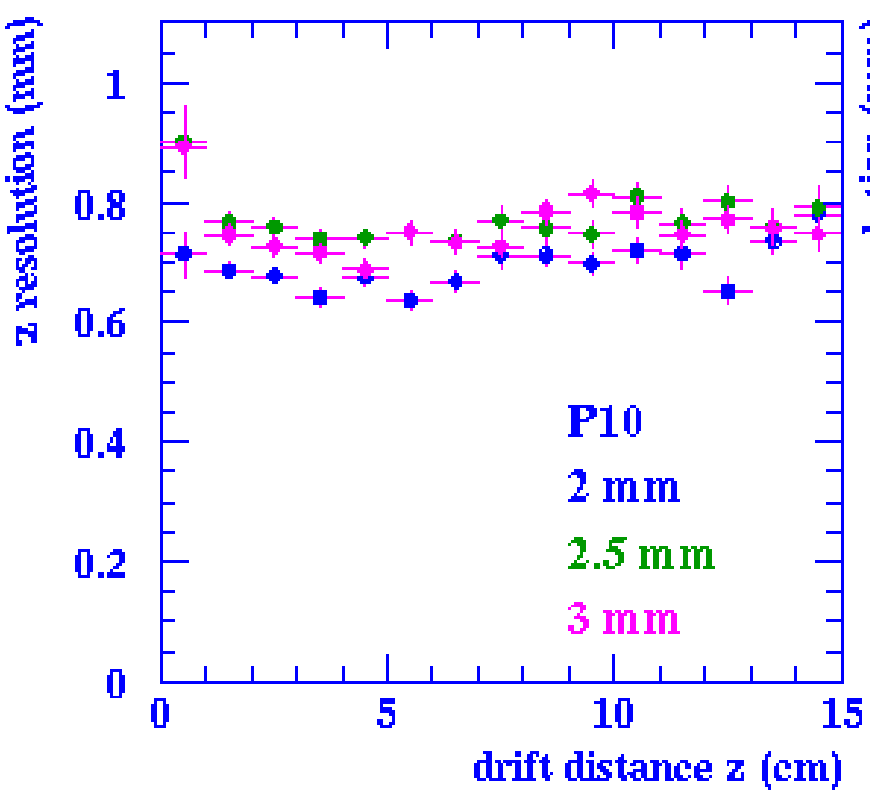
pedestal and fallTime are determined
in calibration runs

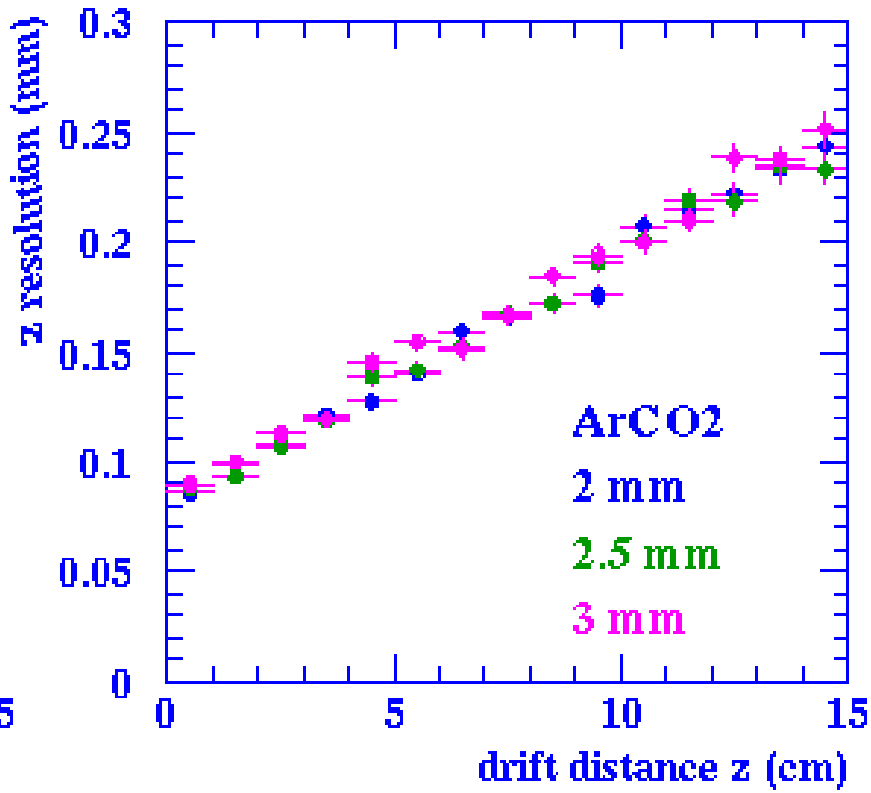


Z Resolution

Intrinsic time resolution
~13ns for P10
~9ns for $ArCO_2$

$ArCO_2$ very slow
longitudinal diffusion visible
effect is linear with drift distance ?!?

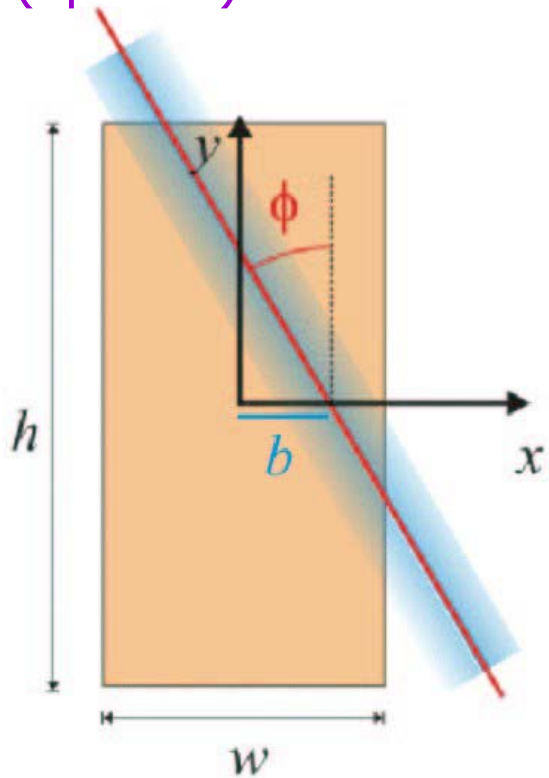




Track Fit

Dean Karlens method

3 track parameter:
x_0 (offset), ϕ (angle)
σ (spread)



assume uniform line of charge with Gaussian spread σ

integral over pad ⇨ expected charge

normalized expectation across row gives probability

Likelihood = Π probability * Amplitude

Resolution ***s***:
fit only x_0 to one row, compare to track
row included in track fit ⇨ $\boldsymbol{s}_{in}$ too small
row excluded in track fit ⇨ $\boldsymbol{s}_{ex}$ too large

Proper estimate of resolution:

$$\boldsymbol{s}^2 = \boldsymbol{s}_{in} * \boldsymbol{s}_{ex}$$

Naïve Theory

Charge width σ_{track}:

$$\sigma_{track}^2 = \sigma_0^2 + C_D^2 \cdot z$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = \sigma_{hex}^2 + \sigma_{intern}^2 + \sigma_{other}^2$$

hex: 37 μm intern: ~ 300 μm

Charge width σ_x across a row:

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_0^2 + \sigma_D^2 + \sigma_\phi^2$$

$$\sigma_D = C_D \sqrt{z} / \cos\phi$$

$$\sigma_\phi = L / \sqrt{12} \tan\phi$$

X resolution s_x:

$$s_x^2 = s_0^2 + s_D^2 + s_\phi^2$$

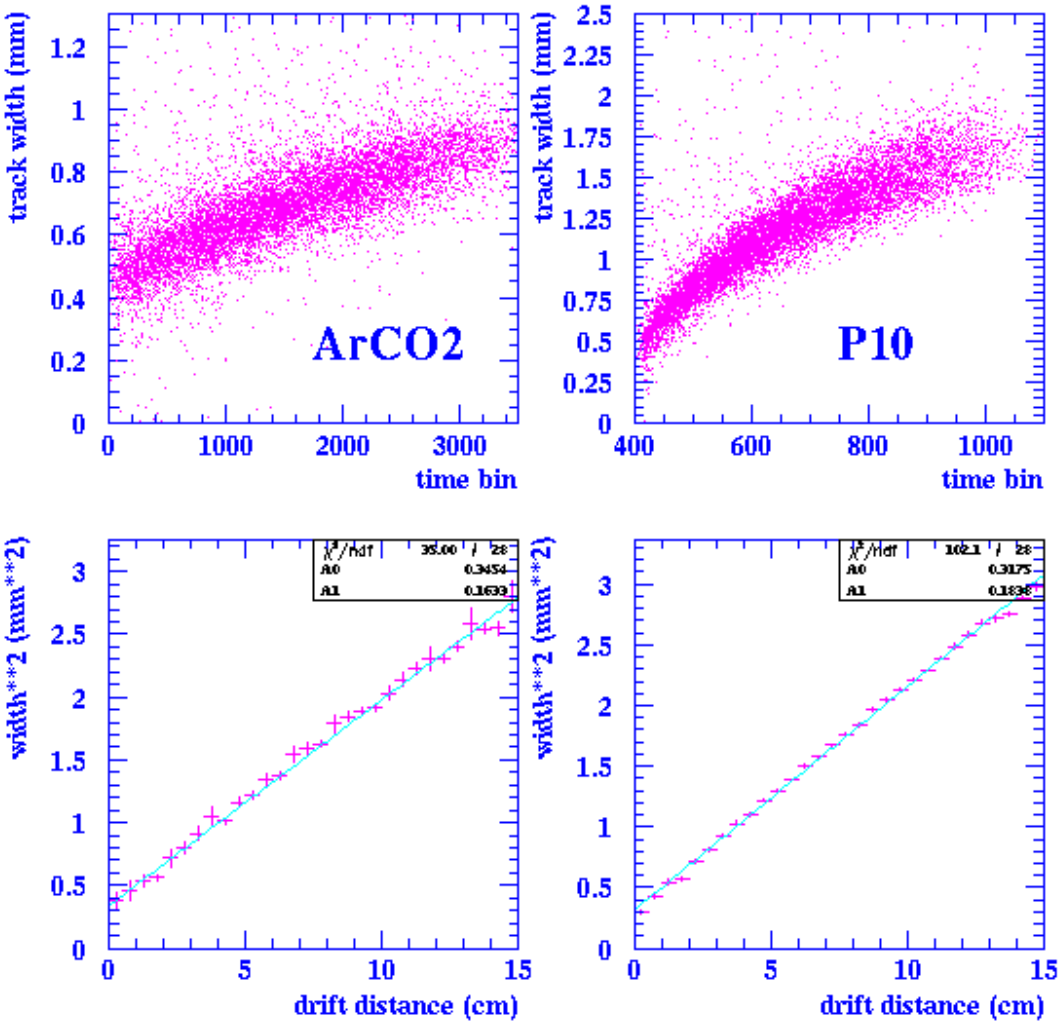
$$s_0 = \frac{\sigma_{hex}}{N_h} + \frac{\sigma_{intern}^2}{G_1 G_2 T N_t} + s_{other}^2$$

transverse diffusion: $s_D = \sigma_D / \sqrt{R \cdot N_t}$

track angle effect: $s_\phi = \sigma_\phi / \sqrt{N_{cl}^\varepsilon}$

N_t number of electrons
N_{cl} number of clusters
R Ratio
ε exponent [Blum]

Track Width



determine
transverse diffusion C_D
from track width

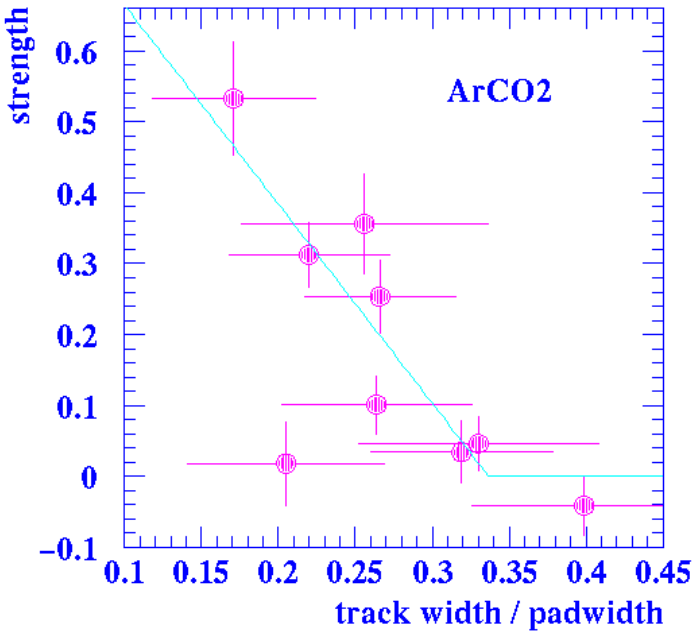
$$\sigma^2_{track} = \sigma^2_0 + C^2_D \cdot z$$

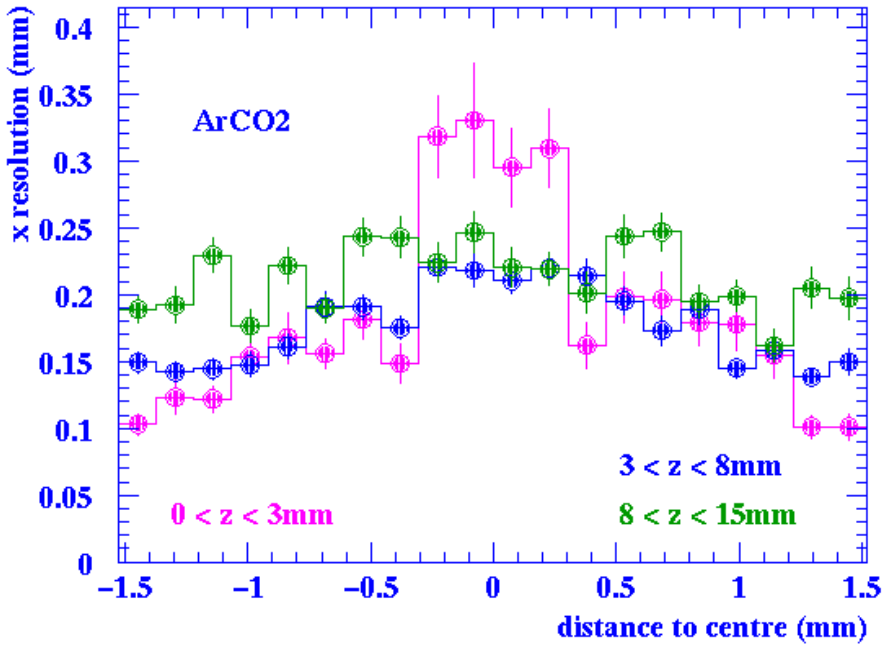
	σ_0 (mm)	C_D $\left(\frac{mm}{\sqrt{cm}}\right)$
P10	0.56	0.43
(expected)	0.33	0.39
$ArCO_2$	0.54	0.21
(expected)	0.23	0.16

Pad Width

3mm wide pads
3 ranges of drift distance
(= different charge width)

bad resolution at center of pad
for small drift / small diffusion





Fraction of rows with one hit? Can be OK!
information: no charge at neighbor pads

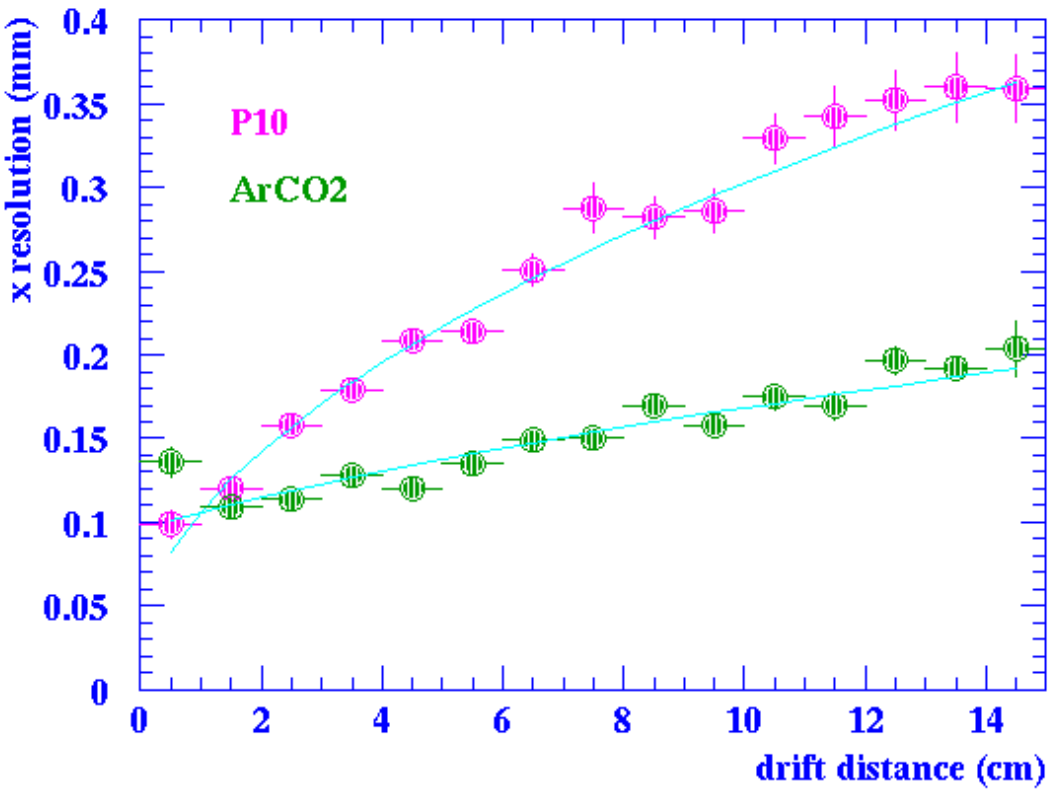
Hits not uniform distributed! Not OK!
more hits in center of pad
quantify as fraction

Not very accurate, depends on amplitude, …

Drift Distance

X resolution for small $|\phi|<5^{o}$

$$s_x^2 = s^2 + C_D^2/(R \cdot N_t)\ z$$



average number of electrons
N_t= 57 ($ArCO_2$), 55 (P10)
C_D from our data

Fit full sample:
$R\ N_t$ = 19 $\pm$ 7 (ArCO2)
20.6 $\pm$ 0.7 (P10)

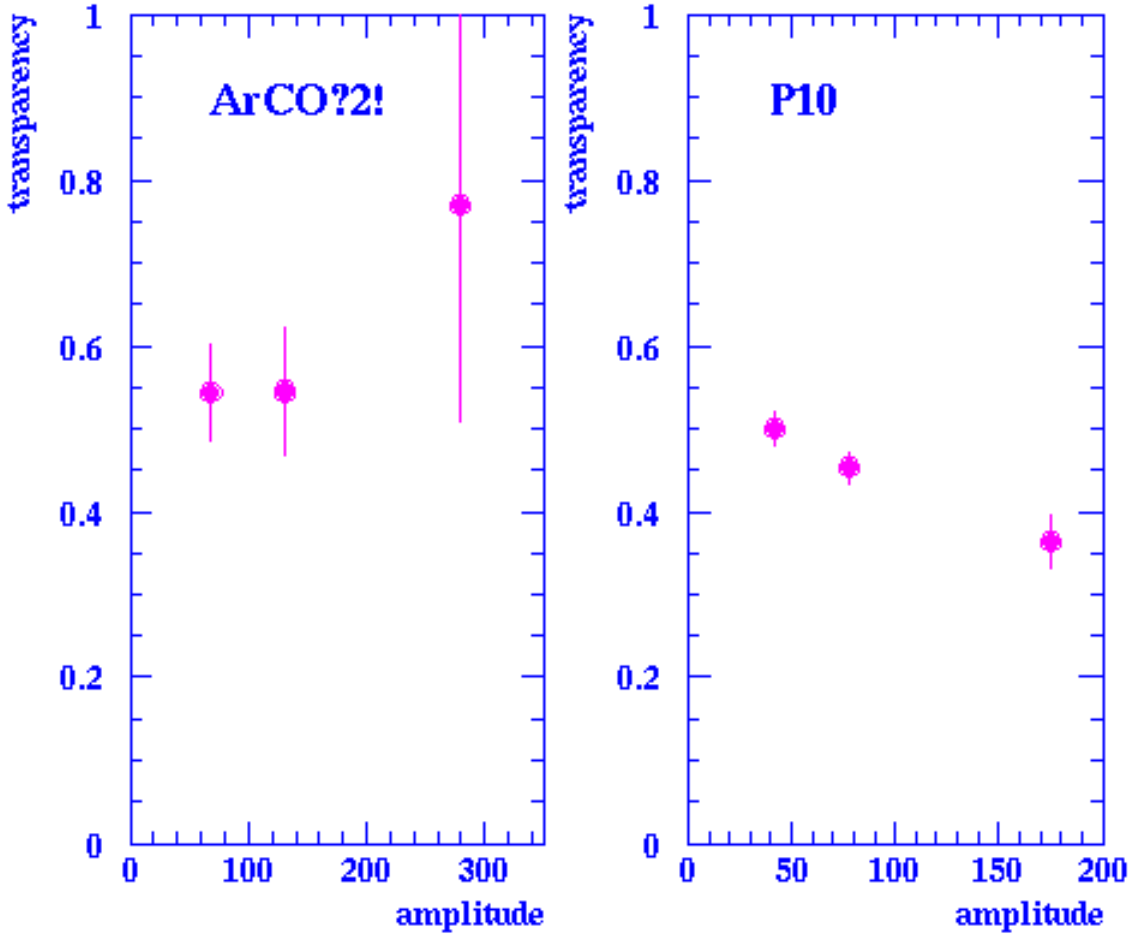
Wide range of amplitudes:

$$\langle A \rangle \cong 1.3 \Big/ \left(\left\langle 1/\sqrt{A} \right\rangle \right)^2$$

mean N_t in fit is smaller by 30% from naïve guess

⇨ split sample

Statistics



3 regions of amplitude
2 gasses

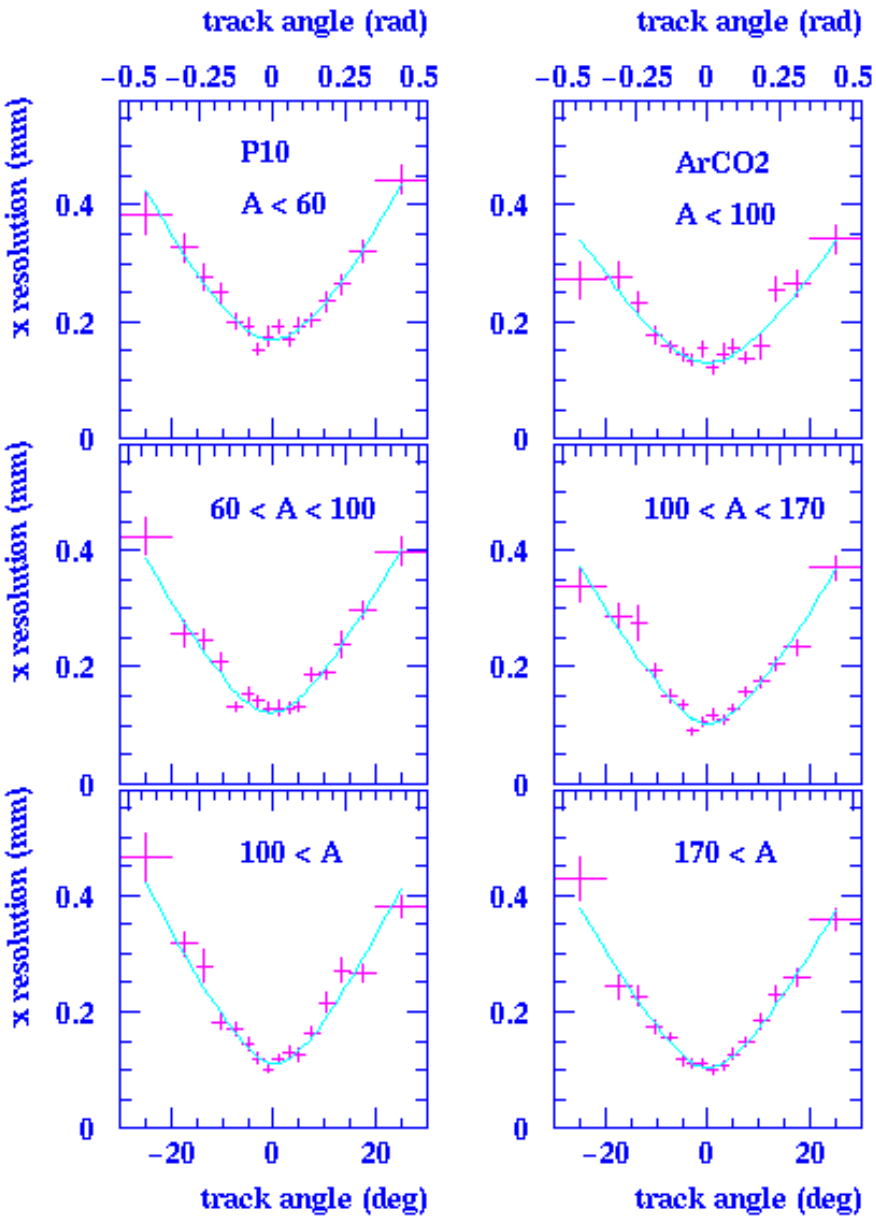
N_t too small by 10%

from fits we obtain
ratio R ≅ 50%
in naïve model

we make use of only
half the statistical power

for one reason
or another

Track Angle



small drift: z < 3 cm

$$s_x^2 = s^2 + \frac{L^2}{12 \cdot N_{cl}^{\varepsilon}} \tan^2(\phi - \varphi)$$

φ: systematic offset in ϕ
consistent with 0

ε: reduction of number of clusters
$\cong$ 0.5 no significant dependence

s: decreases with amplitude
dominated by transverse diffusion

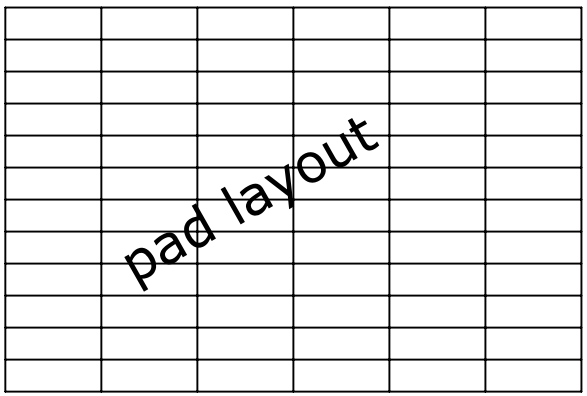
simple model describes
the data well

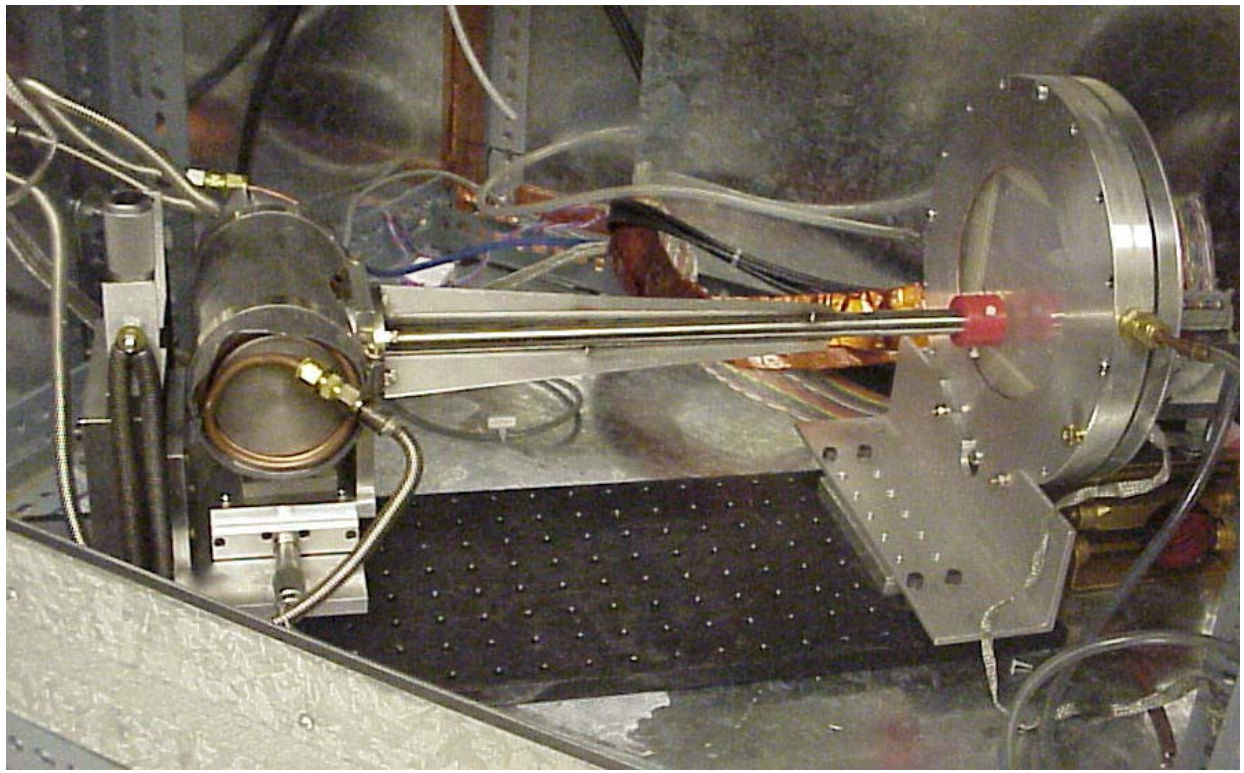
no surprises

Point Resolution

Point Resolution

- X-ray source, collimated
  photon conversion creates electron cloud, size ~60μm
- TPC test cell, 5mm drift distance, gas: Ar:CO_2 (90:10)
- double GEM microMegas
- resistive anode
- 2 x 6 mm pads



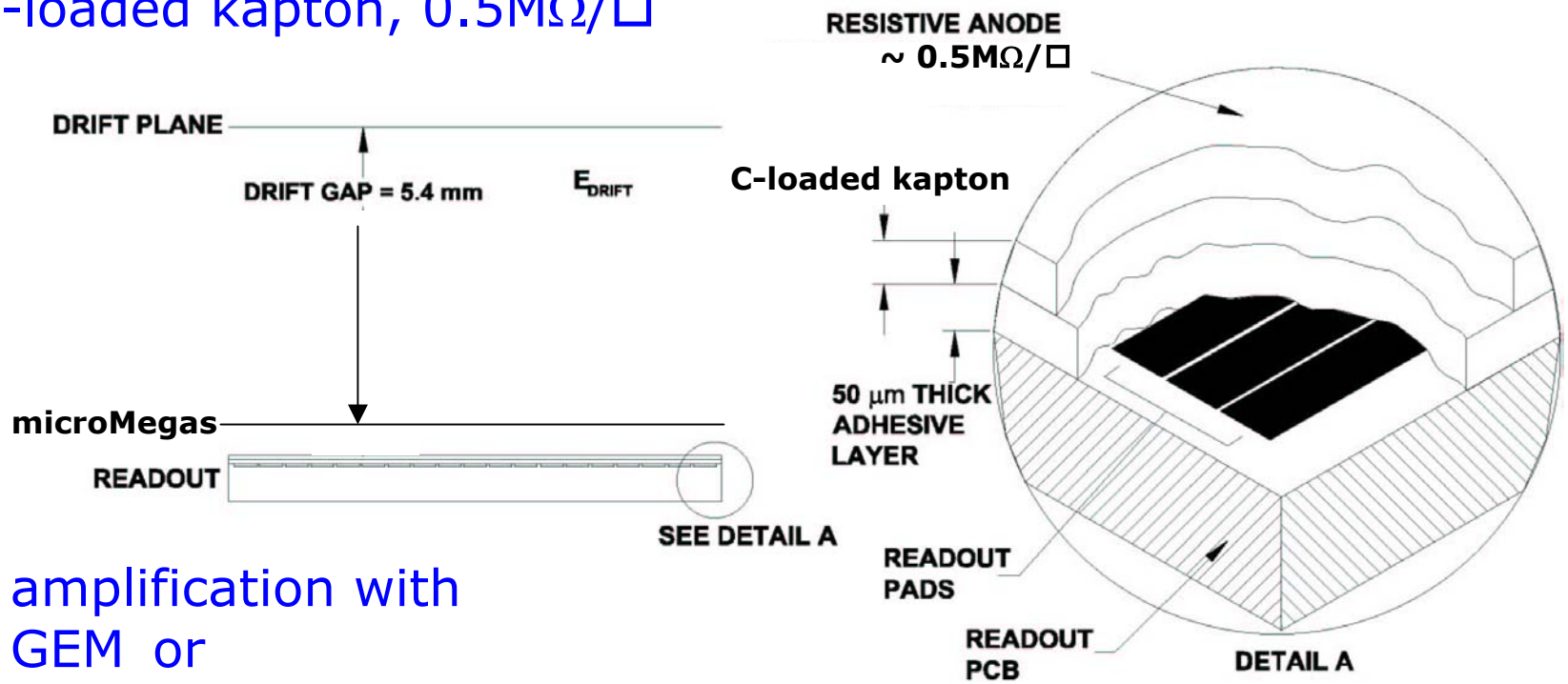


Setup

resistive anode spreads signal after amplification
better charge sharing between pads

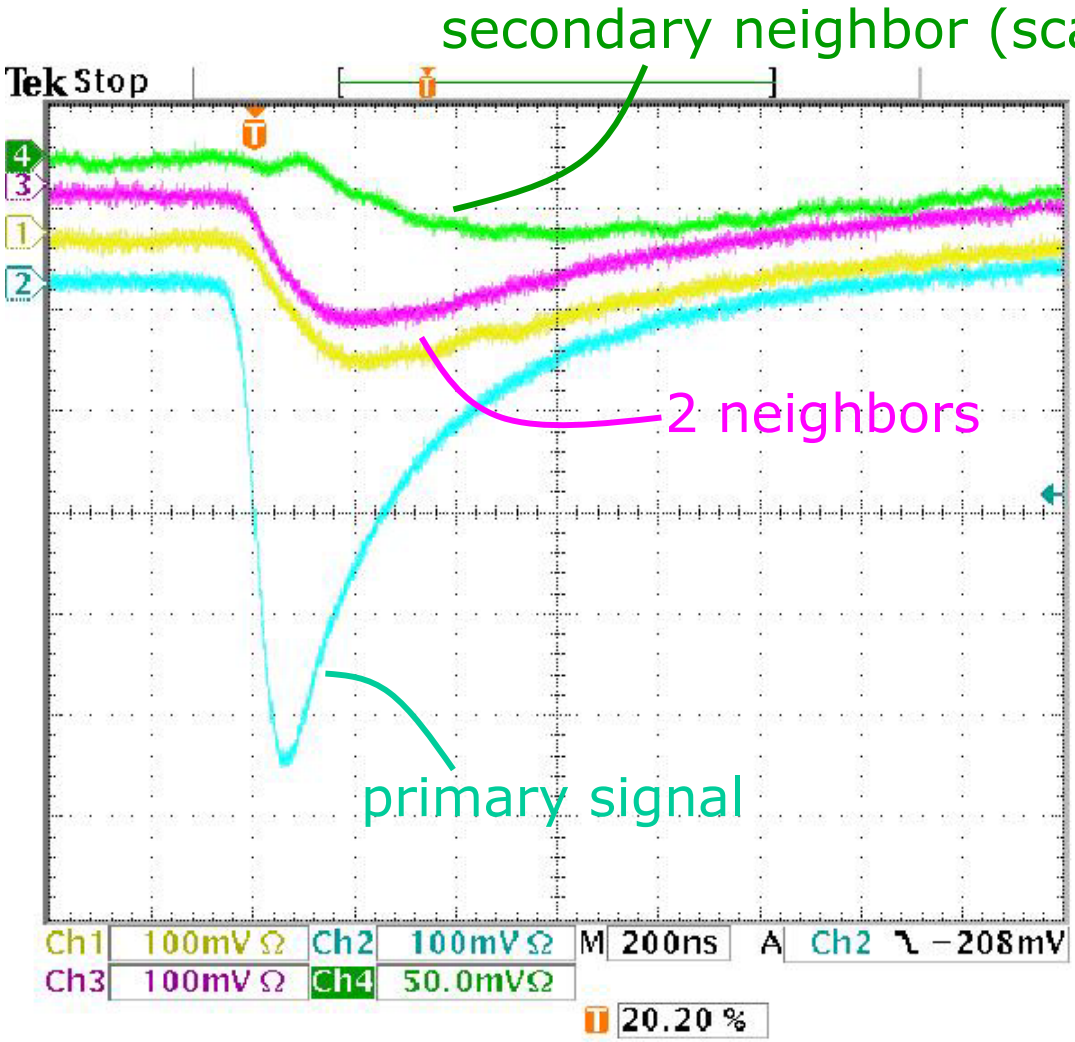
especially for microMegas - almost no transverse diffusion

C-loaded kapton, 0.5MΩ/□



amplification with
GEM or
microMegas

Readout



2 x 4 channel digital scope

X-ray @ center of pad 2

secondary pulses peak 100 - 500 ns later

peak less pronounced

clear signals on up to 5 pads - 2mm wide with microMegas

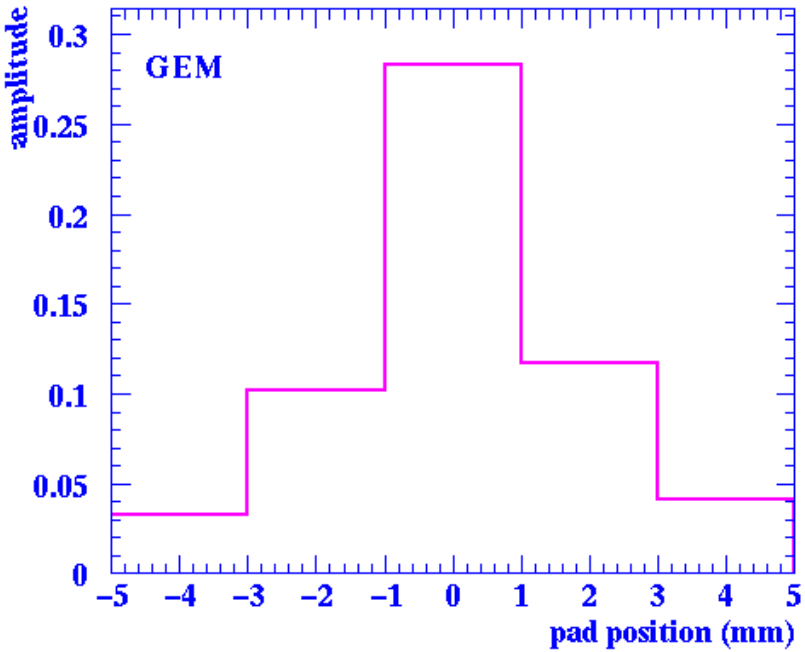
Amplitude Profile

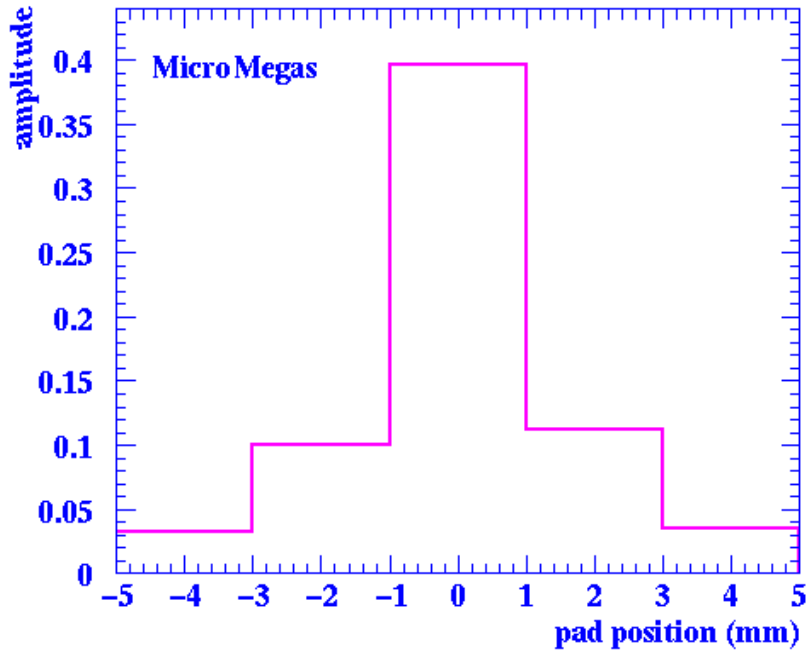
Resistive foil increases charge width

Gaussian is wider and additional long tails

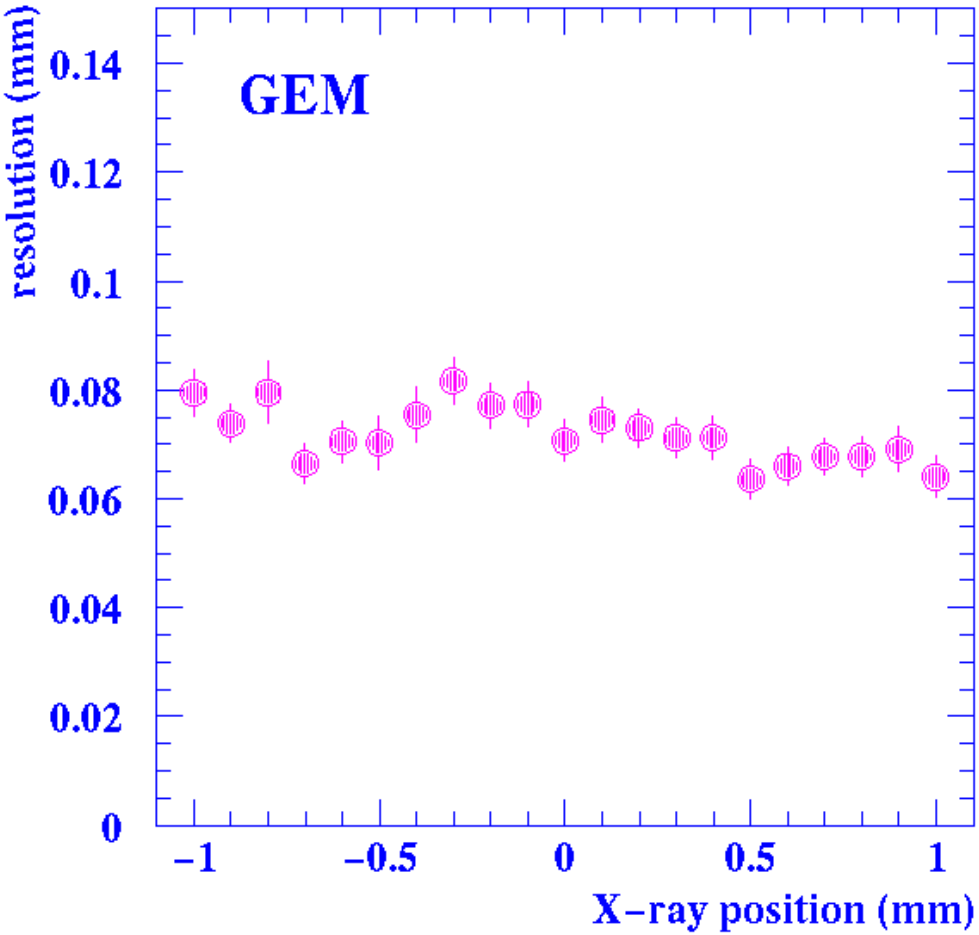
PRF wider for GEM (intrinsic transverse diffusion)

Amplitude as observed on 5 consecutive pads (average):





GEM resolution



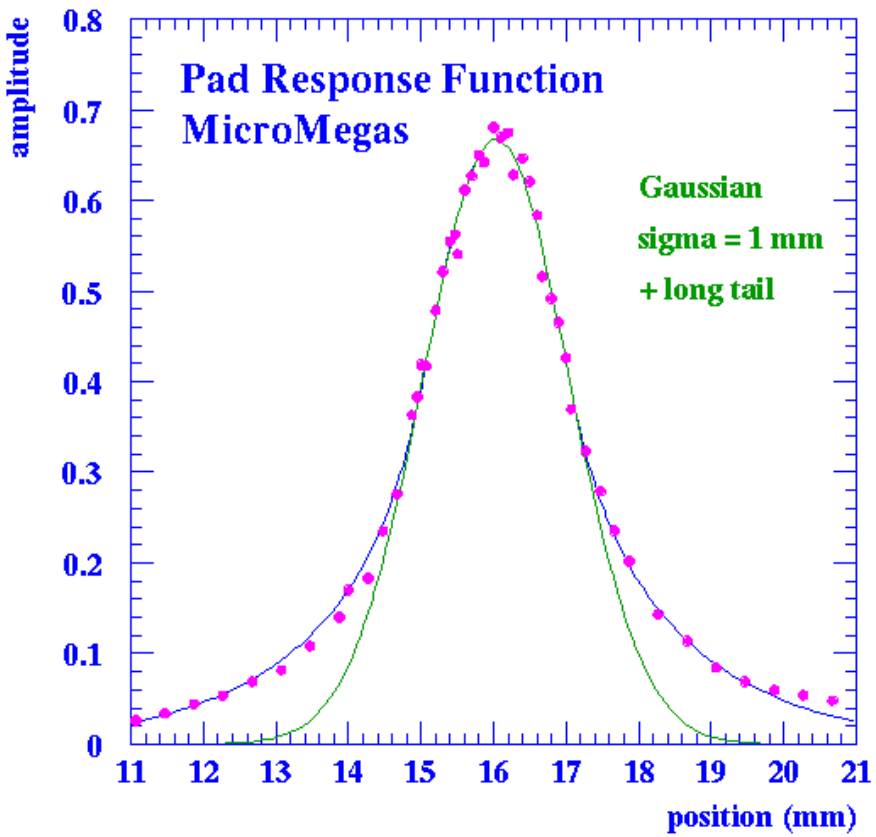
previous measurements with GEM & resistive foil done with long strips 1.5 mm wide foil: 2.5MΩ/□

new results with 2 x 6 mm rectangular pads foil: 0.5MΩ/□ are consistent

resolution ~70 μm

obtained with center-of-gravity method + bias correction

microMegas
Pad Response Function



center-of-gravity method
doesn't work well with microMegas

determine pad response function

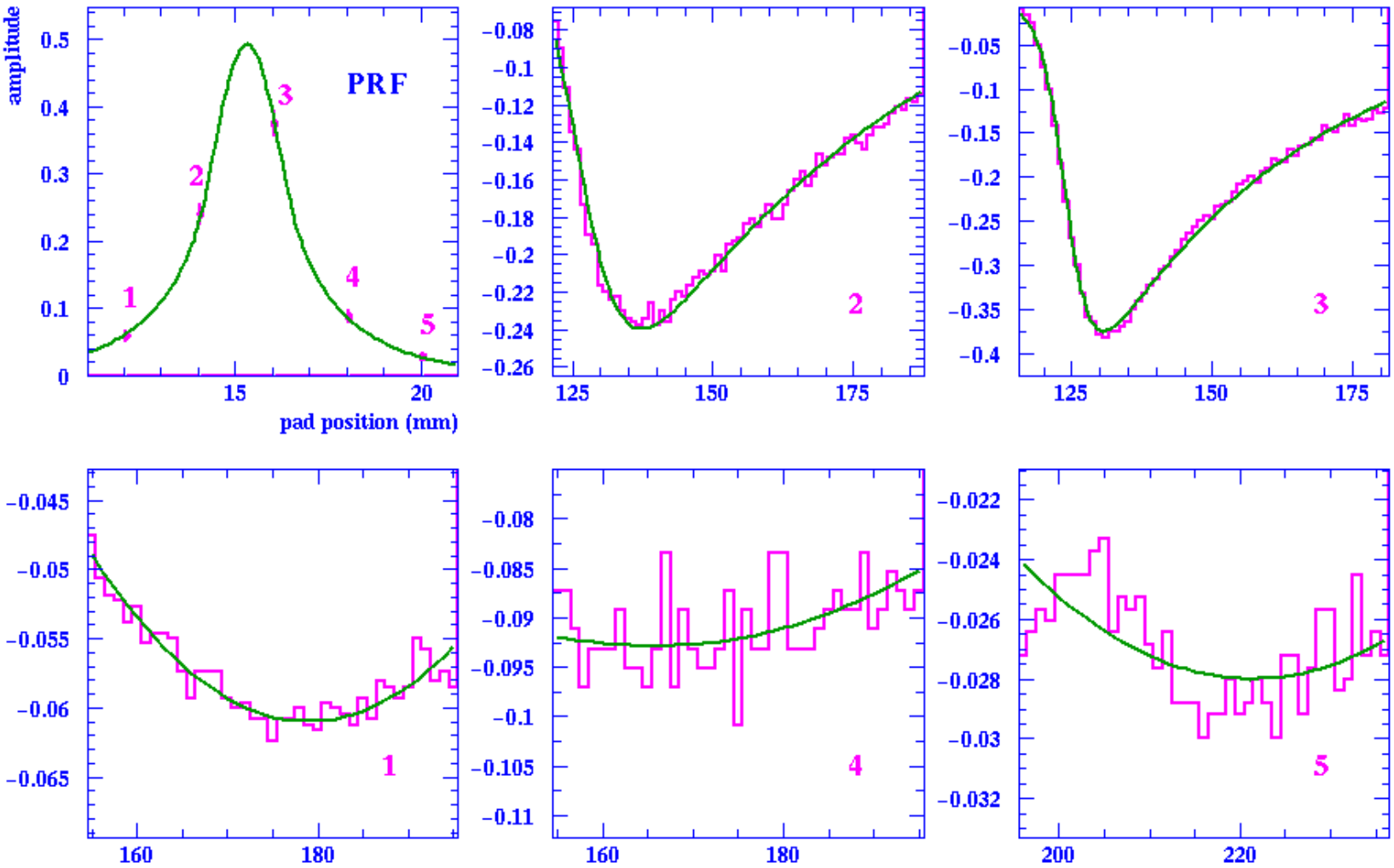
average amplitude as function of distance pad-center to x-ray

normalize signals with mesh signal

scan over 10 mm = 5 pads

central Gaussian: sigma = 1mm
+ long tail

MM Event



MM Residuals

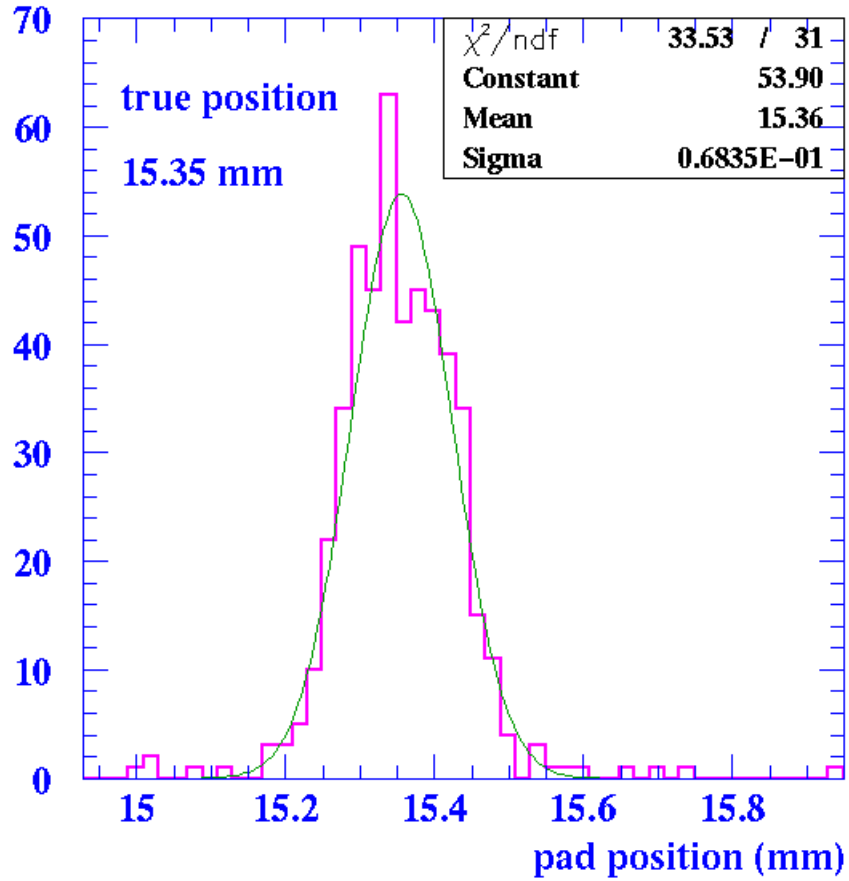
example: one position

distribution of residuals

width: 68 μm
standard deviation

point resolution with microMegas
no internal transverse diffusion

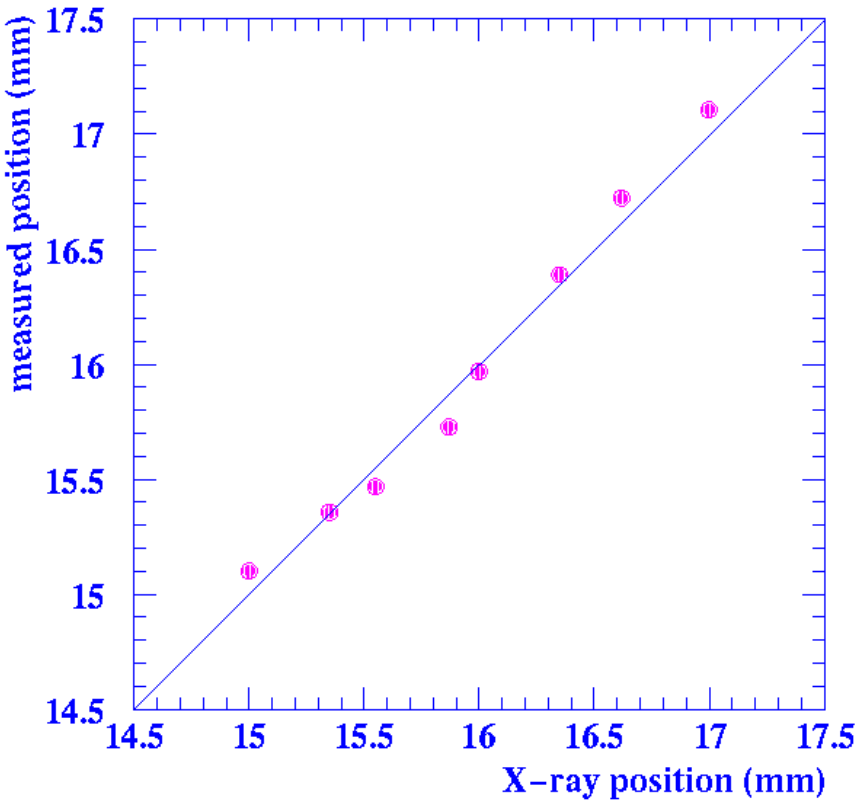
edge @ 15 cm
center @ 16 cm



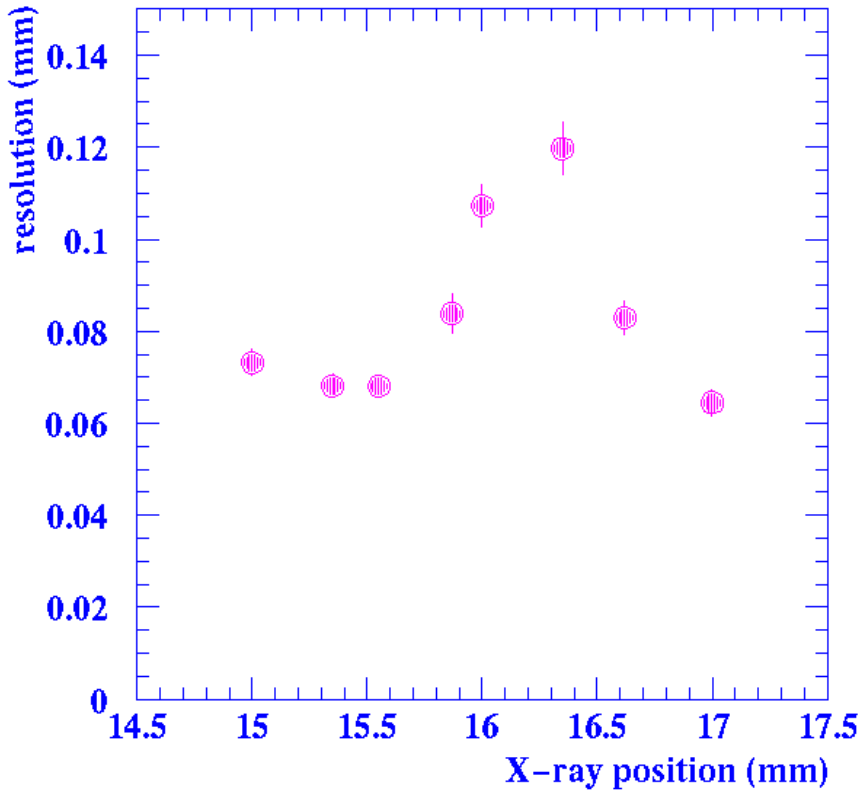
MM Resolution

scan across 1 pad:
good resolution not uniform, systematics not fully understood

some points: bias of 100 μm



some points: resolution of 120 μm



What's Wrong?

Possible reasons for bad resolution / bias , systematics

- foil not uniform
  very unlikely
- quality of the microMegas
- pillars of the microMegas
- stage movement not reproducible within $\mathcal{O}(10\mu m)$
- aor

We have to take more measurements under different conditions to exclude one reason after the other

Conclusion

- First results microMegas & resistive foil
  very encouraging
  resolution better than 80 μm possible
  systematics not fully understood yet
- Comprehensive study of track resolution with GEM
  no magnetic field, gasses: P10, Ar:CO_2 (90:10)
  for good resolution: charge width > pad width / 3
  charge width @ small drift much wider than expected
  resolution(drift distance) for different amplitudes
    ⇨ make use of only half the statistical power
  track angle effect for different amplitudes
    as expected
- FORTRAN analysis program available
    ⇨ talk tomorrow