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# 粒子物理前沿卓越中心考评报告 (2019年)

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12月6日, 2019, IHEP

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# 目录

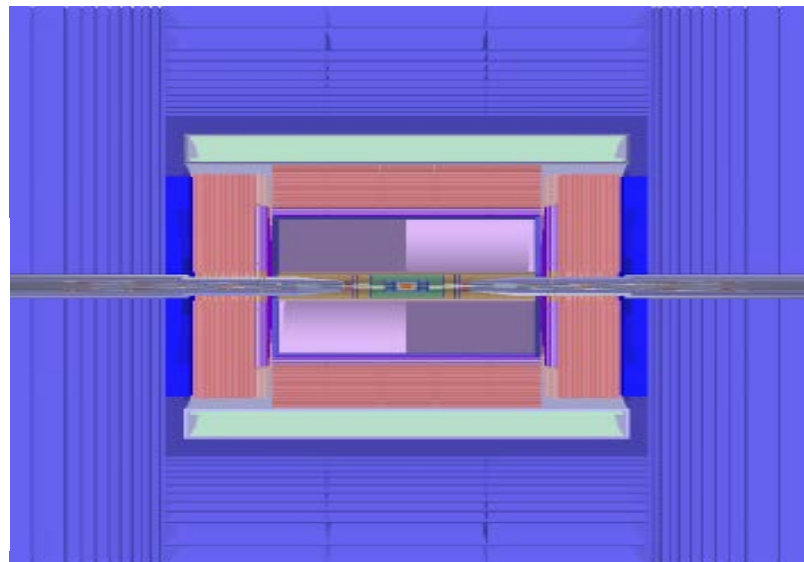
- 关键物理问题
- TPC模块研究进展亮点
- TPC原型机研究进展亮点
- 国际合作和发表文章
- 小结及计划

# 三种探测器概念(CEPC CDR)

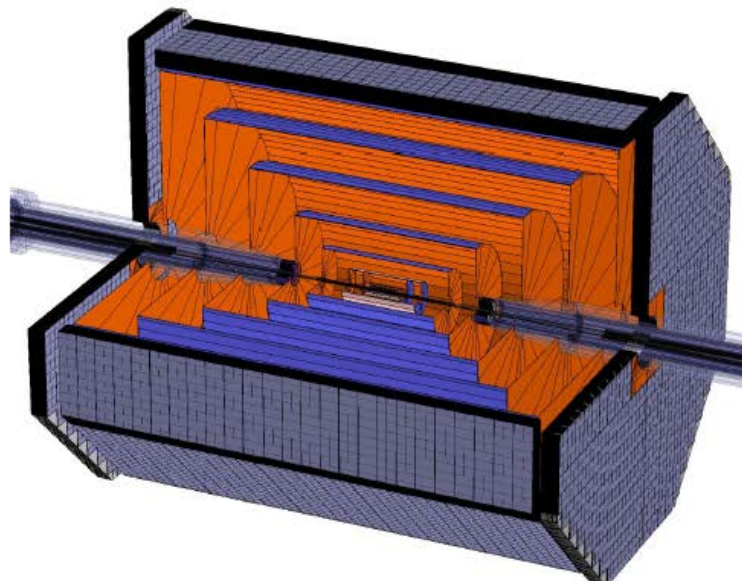
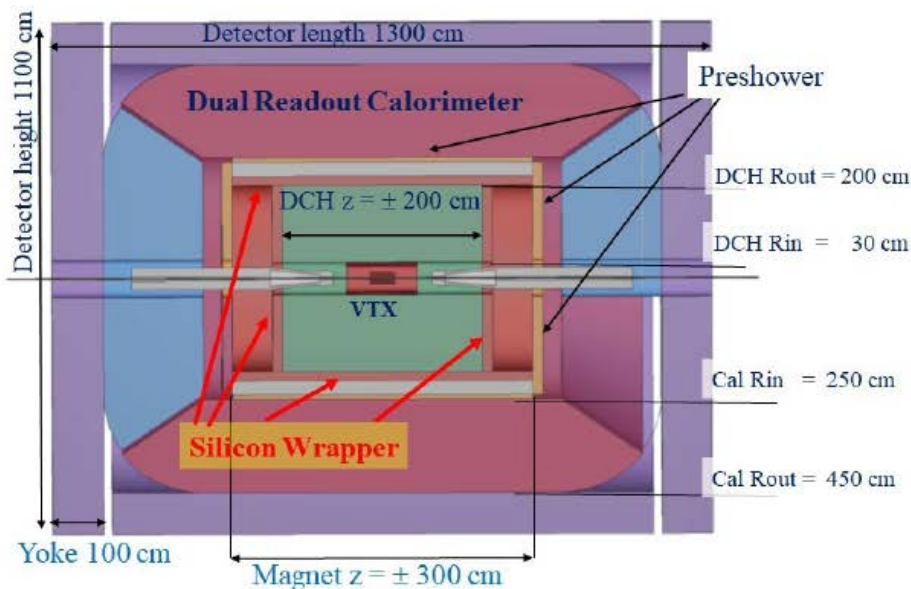
ArXiv:1811.10545

- 粒子流探测: VTX+TPC+ECAL+HCAL
- 全硅像素探测器: SID
- 漂移室/双端量能探测: Silicon+Drift chamber (DCH)+DCAL

Operation mode	$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	$L$ per IP ( $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )
<i>H</i>	240	3
<i>Z</i>	91.2	32 (*)
<i>W+W<sup>-</sup></i>	158–172	10



	Higgs	W	Z (3T)	Z (2T)
Number of IPs			2	
Beam energy (GeV)	120	80	45.5	
Circumference (km)			100	
Synchrotron radiation loss/turn (GeV)	1.73	0.34	0.036	
Crossing angle at IP (mrad)			$16.5 \times 2$	



# 环形对撞机TPC技术的关键问题



## ■ 位置畸变影响与占空比

- 亮度提高的可行性
- 电场畸变
- 近对撞区内层本底

模拟研究 →

TPC技术能否应用在环形对撞机?

## ■ 正离子反馈

- 连续的束流时间结构
- 100 $\mu\text{m}$ 的位置分辨率
- 探测器稳定工作性能
- 有效的正离子控制，且不降低电子透过率

模块与原型机 →

能否有效的控制正离子并保证性能?

## ■ 标定与刻度

- 标定的物理需求
- 激光标定的设计与实现
- 磁场及束流验证

模块与原型机 →

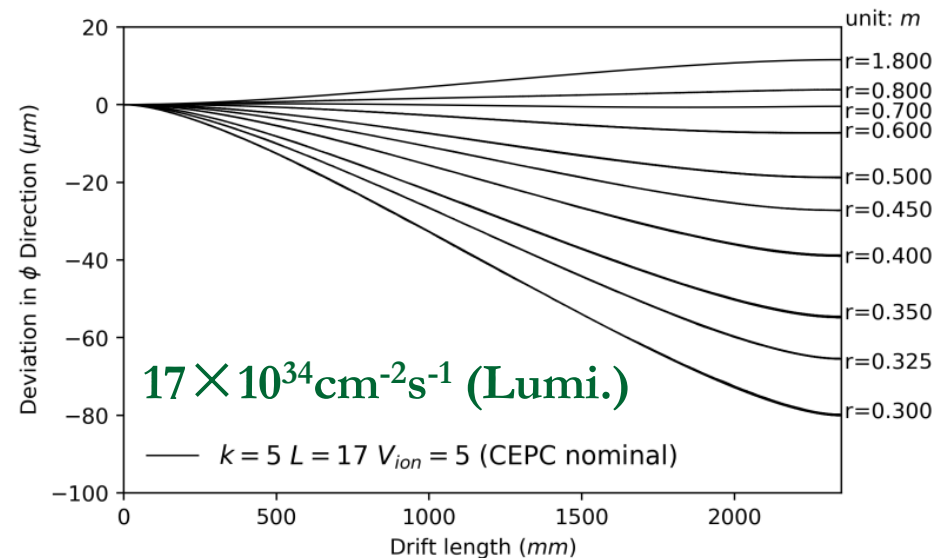
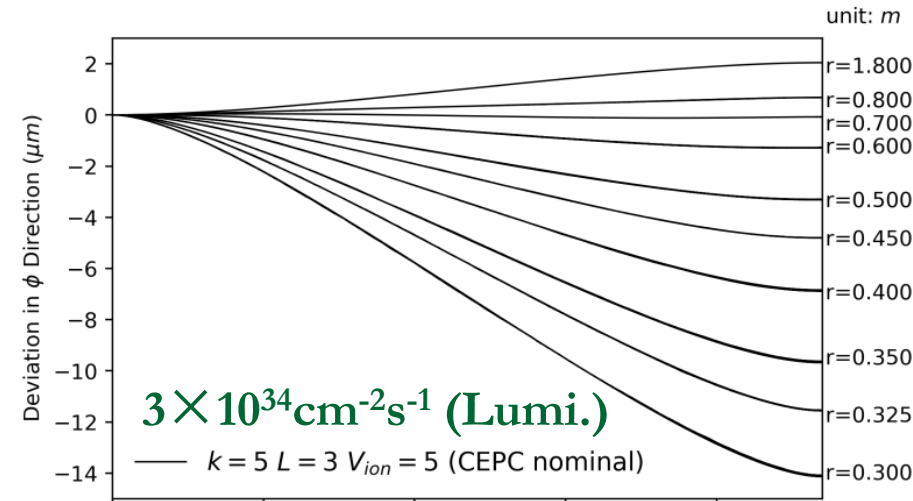
如何实现工作条件改变的位置畸变标定与刻度?

# Feasibility study at Z pole

DOI: 10.1142/S0217751X19400165, 2019

DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/12/07/P07005, 2017

- **Goal:**
  - Operate TPC at higher luminosity
  - No Gating options
- **Simulation**
  - **IBF × Gain default as the factor of 5**
  - 9 thousand Z to qq events
  - 60 million hits are generated in sample
  - Average hit density: 6 hits/mm<sup>2</sup>
  - Voxel size: 1mm × 6mm × **2mm**
  - Average voxel occupancy:  $1.33 \times 10^{-8}$
  - Voxel occupancy at TPC inner most layer:  $\sim 2 \times 10^{-7}$
  - Validated with 3 ions disks
  - Simulation of the multi ions disk in chamber under the continuous beam structure
  - **Without the charge of the beam-beam effects in TPC**

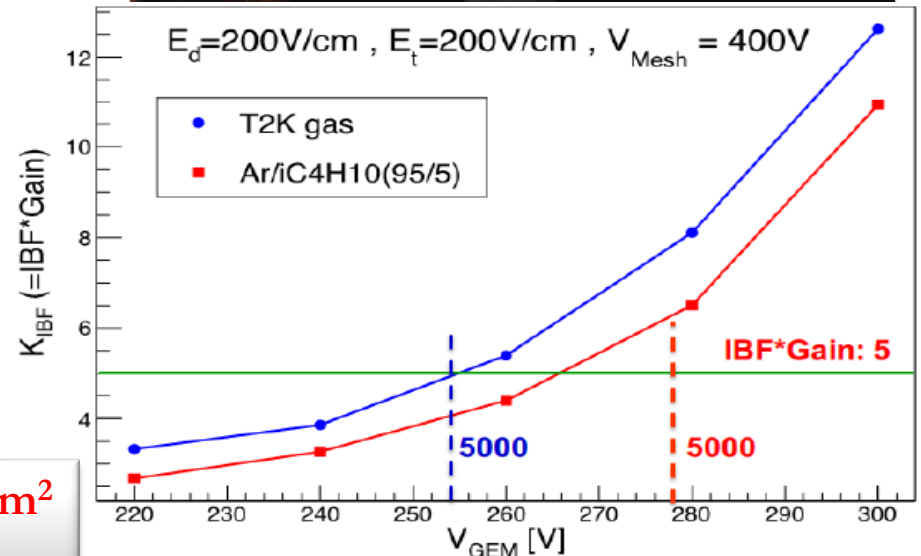
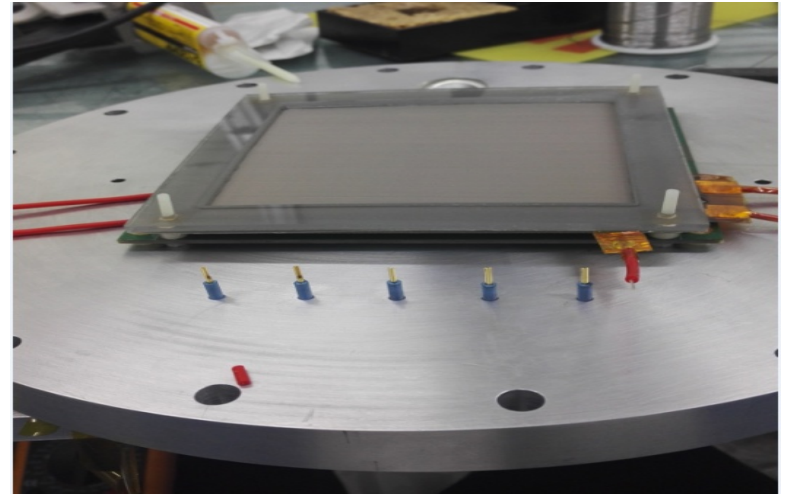


Deviation with the different TPC radius

# TPC detector module R&D

- Study with GEM-MM module
  - New assembled module
  - Active area:  $100\text{mm} \times 100\text{mm}$
  - X-tube ray and  $^{55}\text{Fe}$  source
  - Bulk-Micromegas assembled from Saclay
  - Standard GEM from CERN
  - Avalanche gap of MM:  $128\mu\text{m}$
  - Transfer gap:  $2\text{mm}$
  - Drift length:  $2\text{mm} \sim 200\text{mm}$
  - pA current meter: Keithley 6517B
  - Current recording: Auto-record interface by LabView
  - **Standard Mesh: 400LPI**
  - **High mesh: 508 LPI**

DOI: 10.7498/aps.67.20172618. Acta Phys. Sin, 2018  
DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/12/04/P0401 JINST, 2017  
DOI: 10.7498/aps.66.072901 Acta Phys. Sin. 2017  
DOI: 10.1088/1674-1137/41/5/056003, CPC, 2016



$50 \times 50\text{mm}^2$   
2015-2016

$100 \times 100\text{mm}^2$   
2017-2018

$200 \times 200\text{mm}^2$   
2019-

Micronegas + GEM detector module

# GEM+MM VS TPC@ALICE



For  $e^+e^-$  machine

Primary  $N_{\text{eff}}$  is small:  $\sim 30$

Pad size:  $1\text{mm} \times 6\text{mm}$

GEM+MM module:

Photo peak and escape peak

are **clear!**

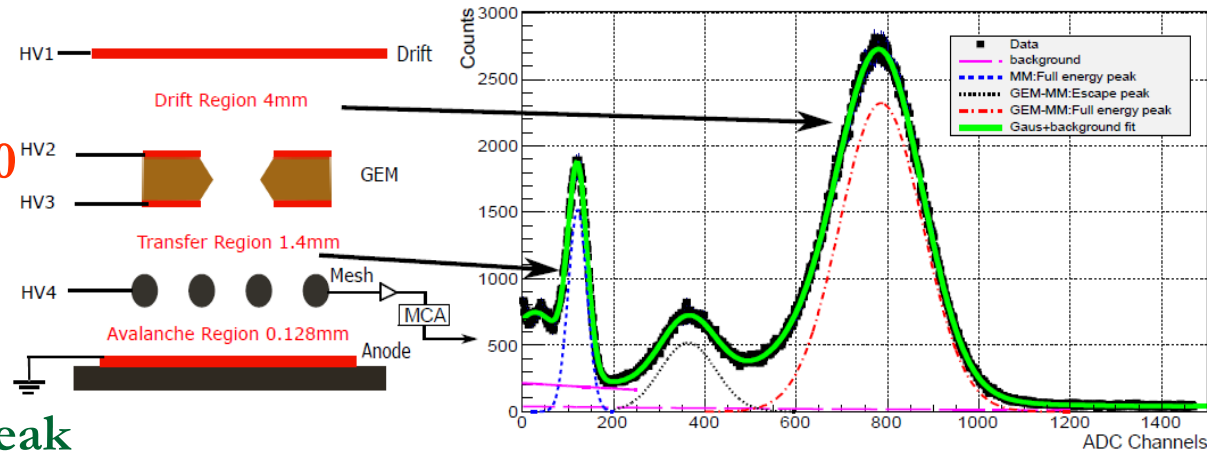
Good electron transmission.

Good energy resolution.

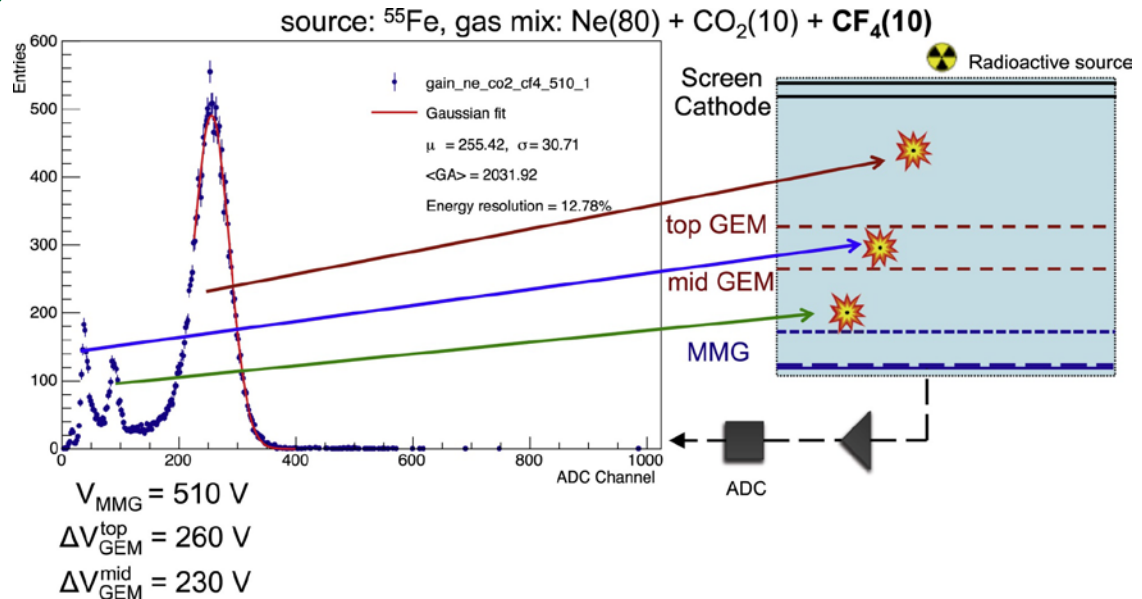
One option for ALICE TPC

GEM+GEM+MM

Gain of mid GEM:  $\times 0.5$



## GEM+MM IBF suppression detector@ $^{55}\text{Fe}$



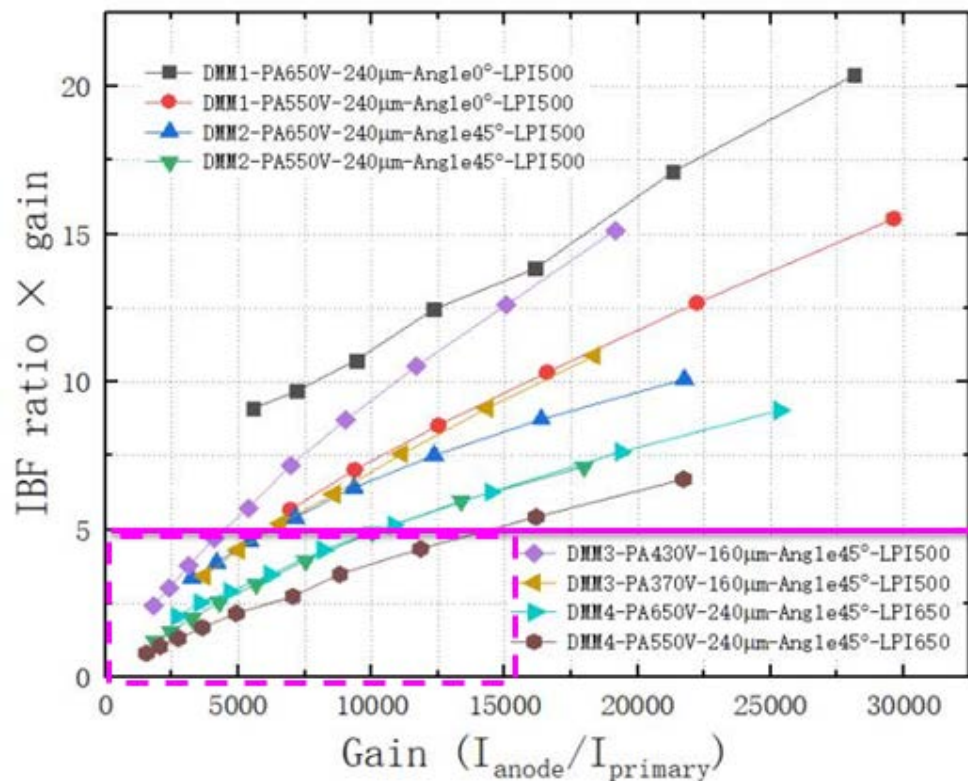
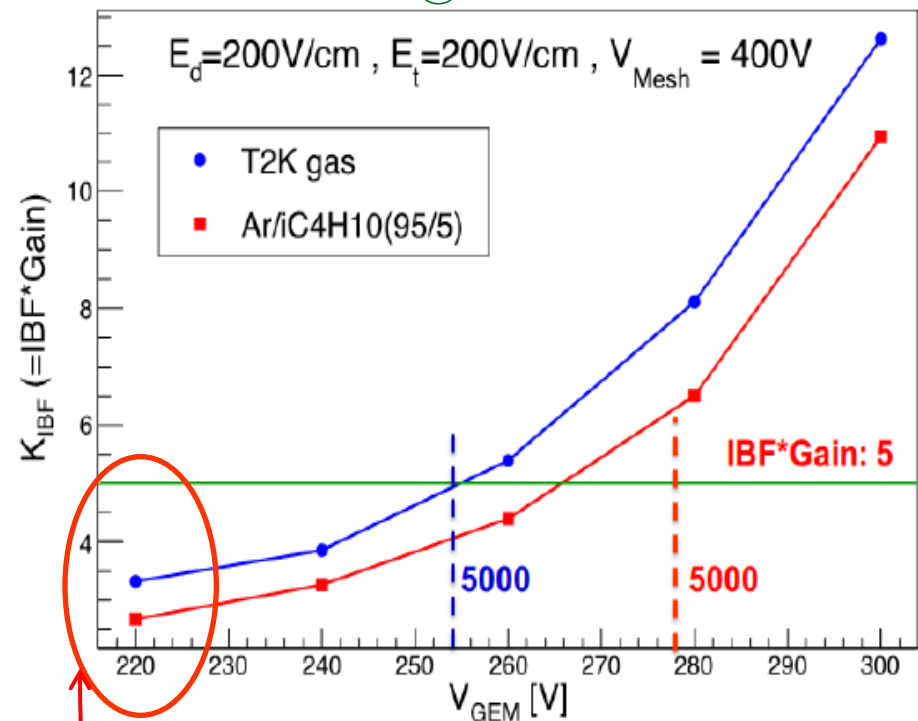
## 2GEM+MM IBF suppression detector@ $^{55}\text{Fe}$ . 7 .

# GEM+MM VS DMM@USTC



Micronegas + GEM detector module  
@IHEP

IBF of double mesh MM @USTC/Jianbei Liu

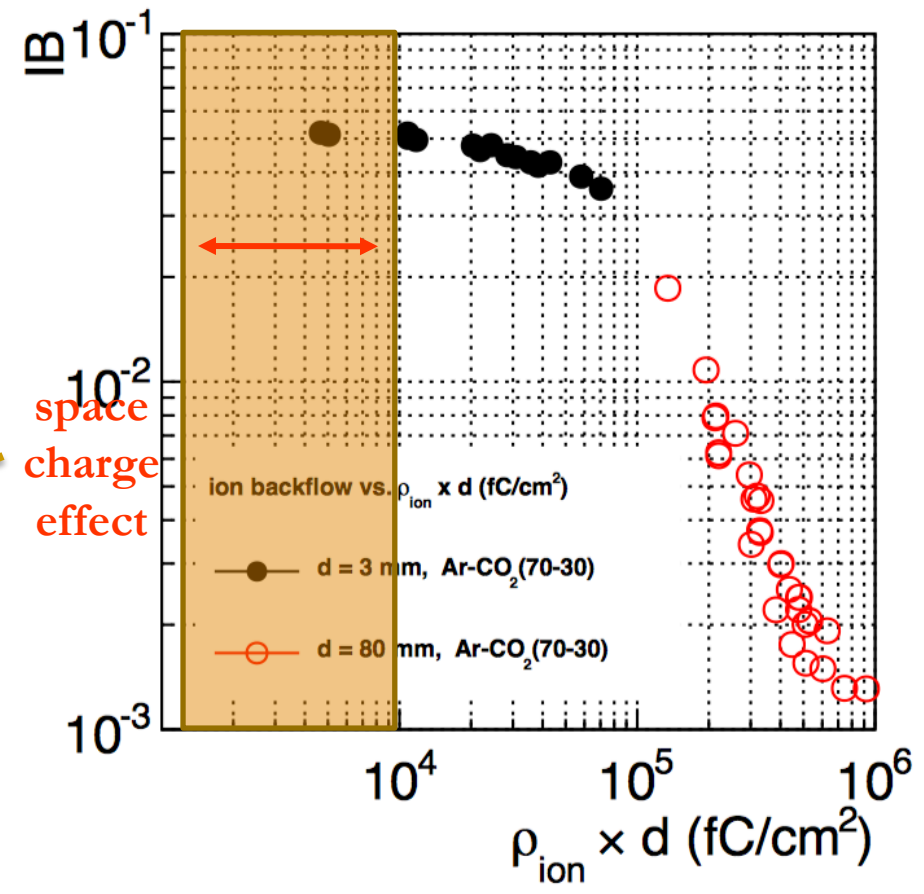
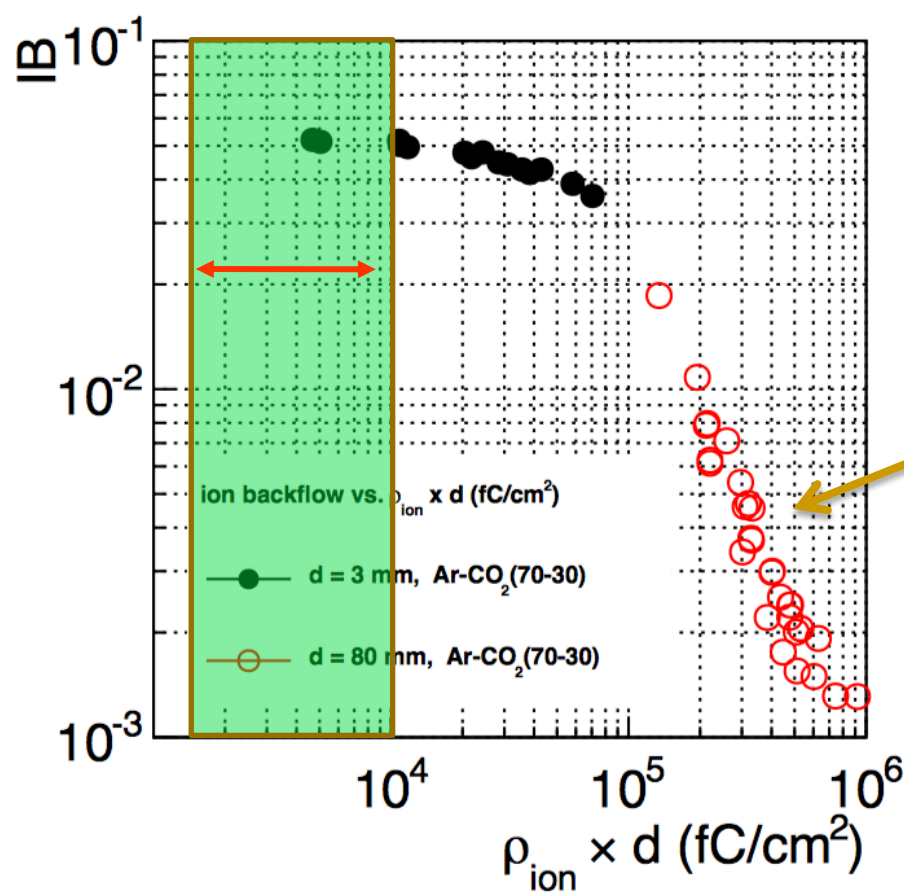


- IBF  $\times$  Gain has the limitation ratio from the detector R&D at high gain.
- How to do it next? Any new ideas? (Lower gain and no IBF)



# Check $\rho_{ion} \times d$ of Space charge@ALICE

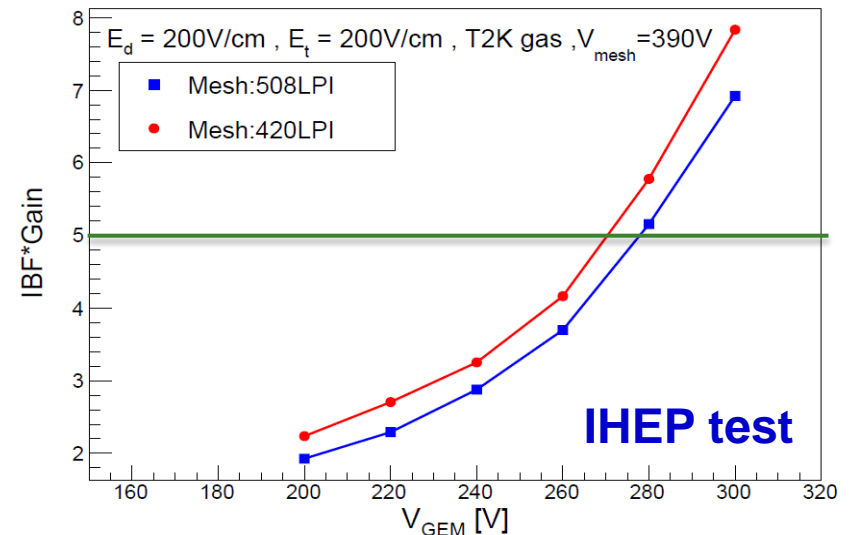
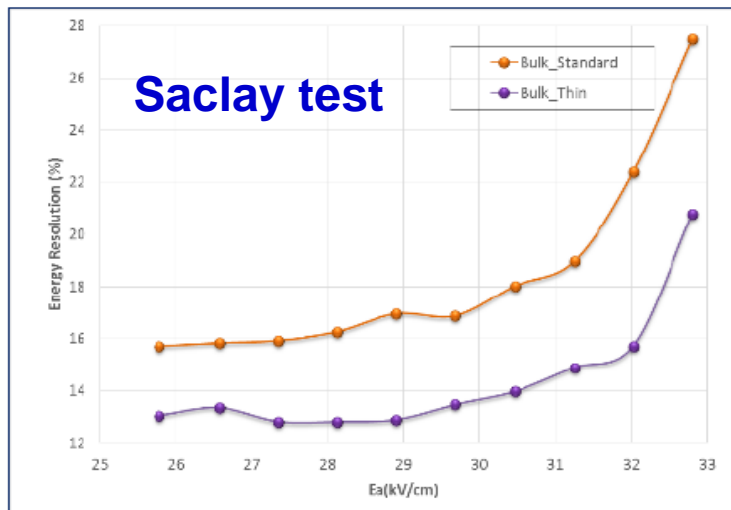
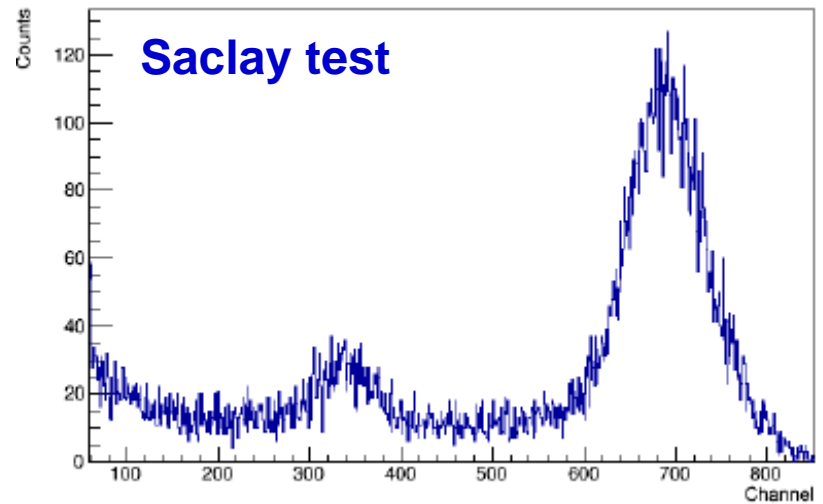
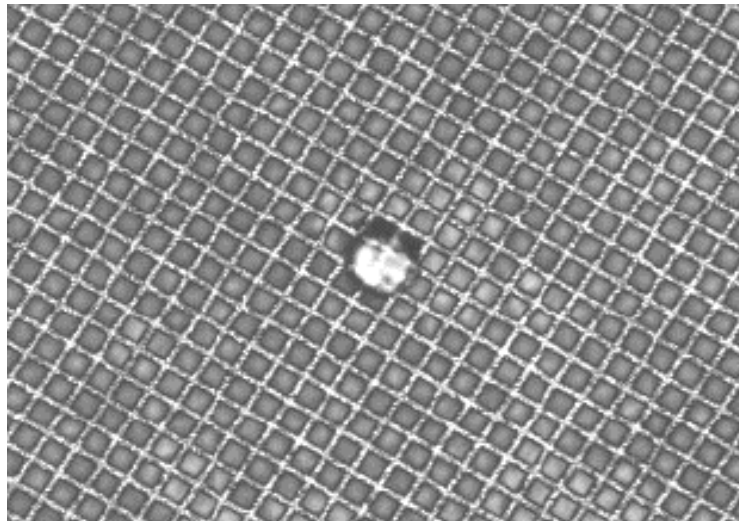
**Conclusion:** Current of Pad is very low in our Experiment results.  
 No any obvious space charge effect to decrease IBF.



Green: T2K, Yellow: Ar/iso(95/5)

T2Kgas Ic: 4pA~59pA,  $\sim 10^3$  (fC/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
 Ar/iso gas Ic : 3.5pA~53pA,  $\sim 10^3$  (fC/cm<sup>2</sup>)

# High mesh and lower IBF@CEA-Saclay



- From July, the high mesh of 508LPI has been assembled with CEA-Saclay collaboration. The preliminary results indicates that it could reach the lower IBF and better performance.



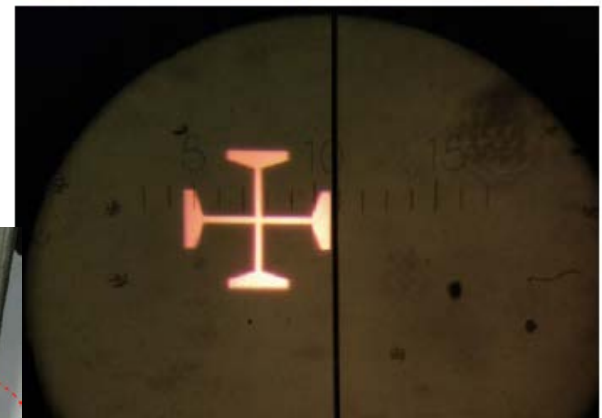
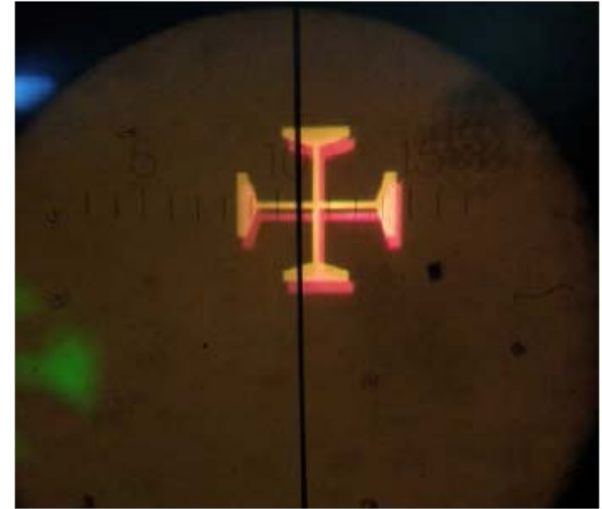
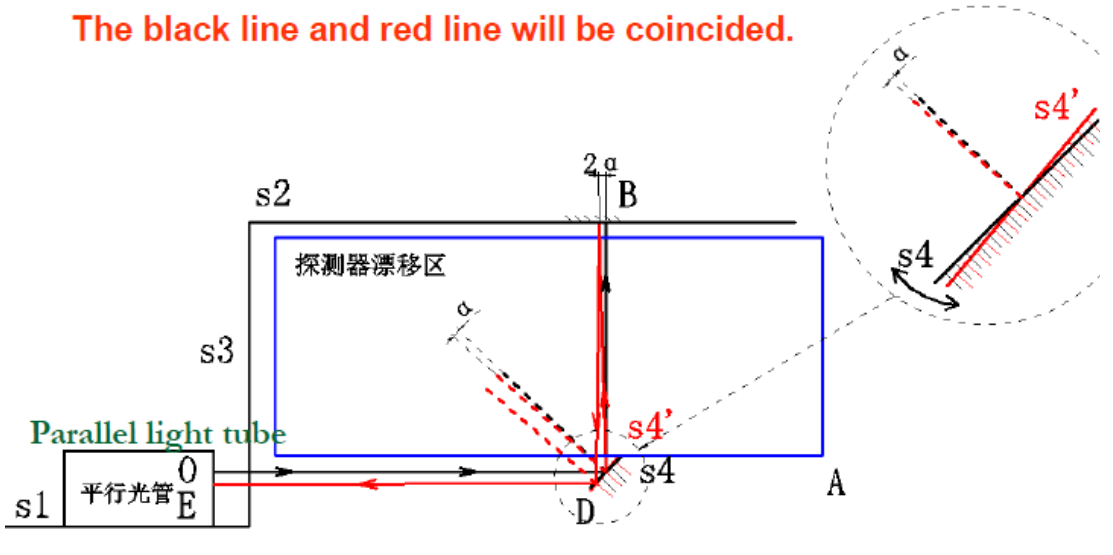
# Laser point position adjustment

## Parameters:

Reflection mirrors for UV light (0 degree and 45 degrees)

Parallel light tube: <5 seconds (1 seconds = 1/360 degree)

The black line and red line will be coincided.

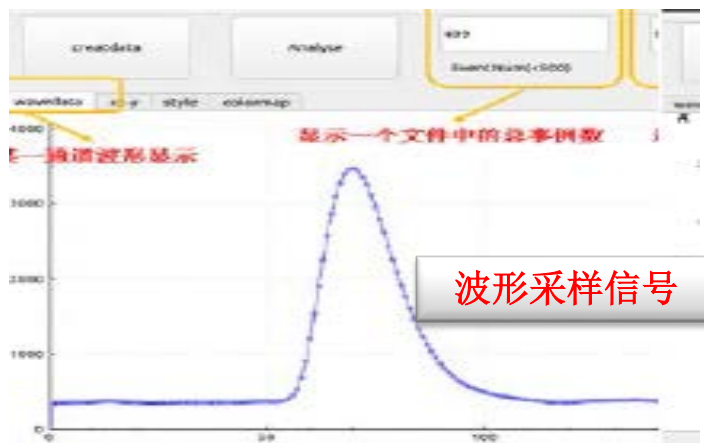


# Prototype's parameters

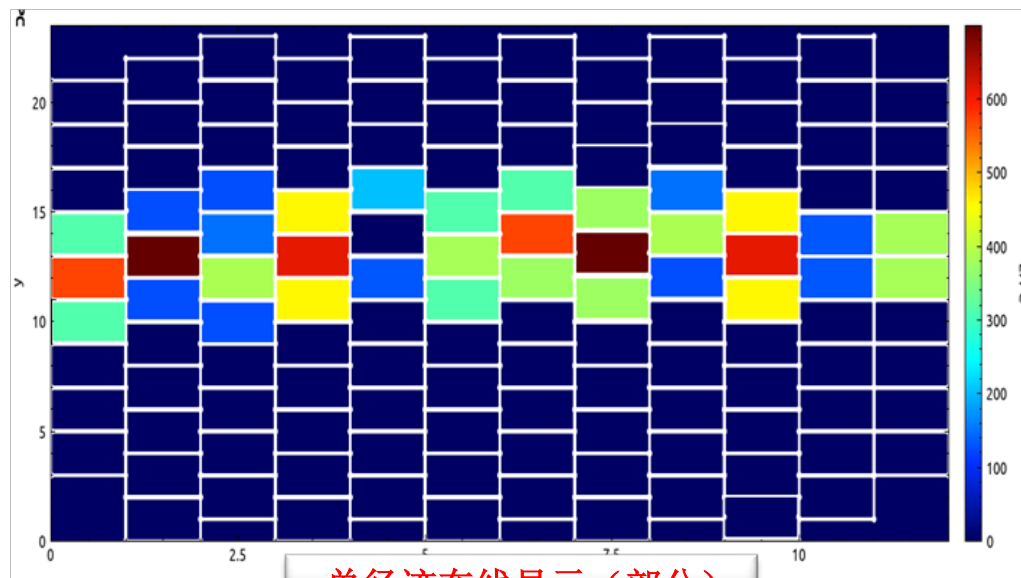
➤ Toward the position resolution with  $100\mu\text{m}$

Items		Design	Realization parameters
Laser System	Pointing stability	$< 10\mu\text{m}$	X@ $3.08\mu\text{m}$ Y@ $1.87\mu\text{m}$
	Track point accuracy	$< 5'$	$< 3'$
	Energy dynamic range	$< 30\%$	$< 3.84\%$
	Duration time of cal.	$< 5\text{mins}$	90s
TPC Chamber			Assembled & Ready
High voltage power supply			
Support platform			
FEE electronics and DAQ			1280 channels ready & Testing more channels

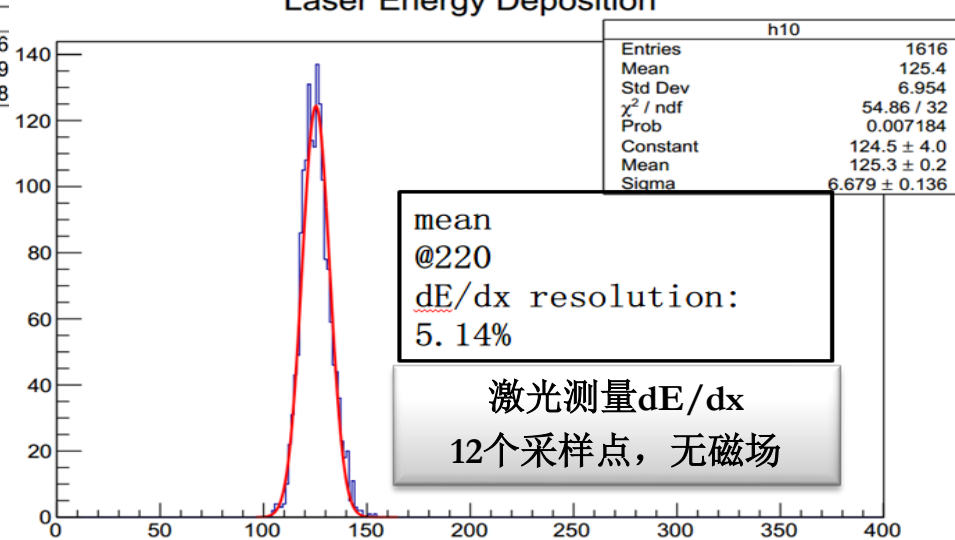
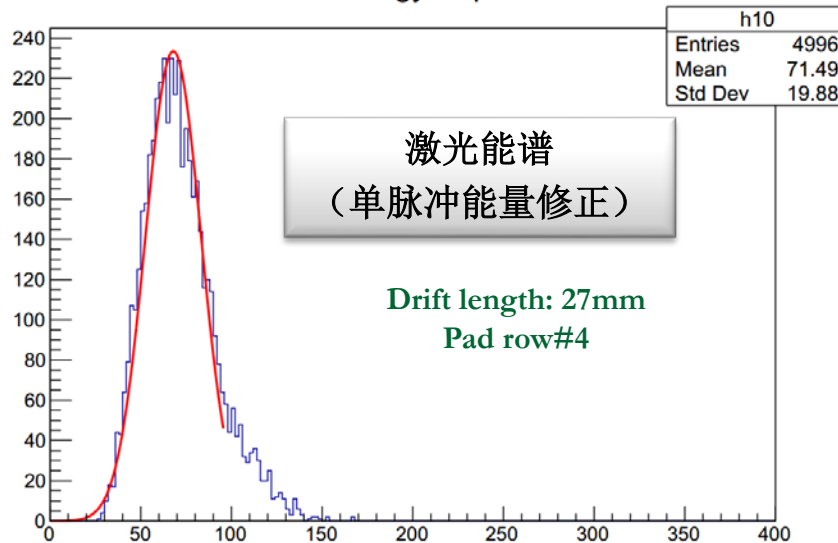
# Laser track test@128chs



Laser Energy Deposition

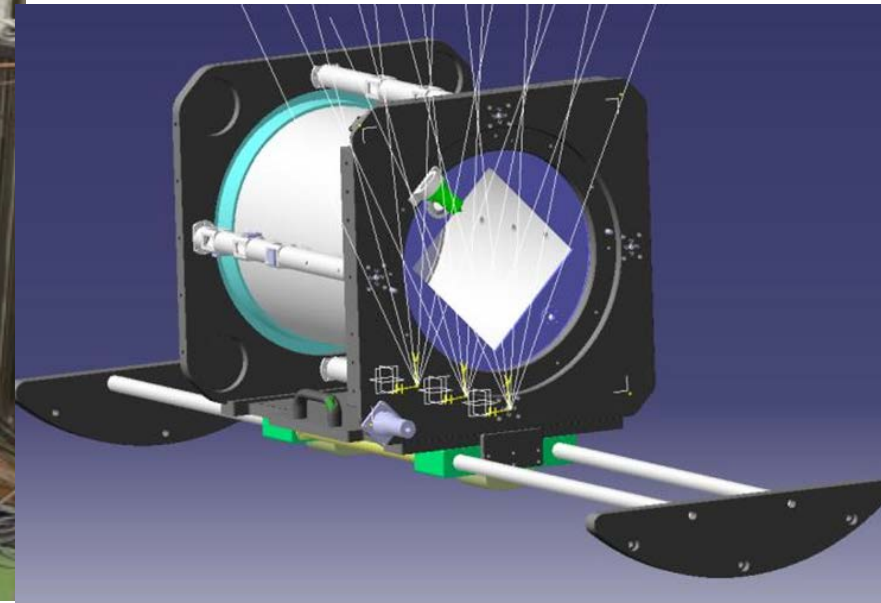
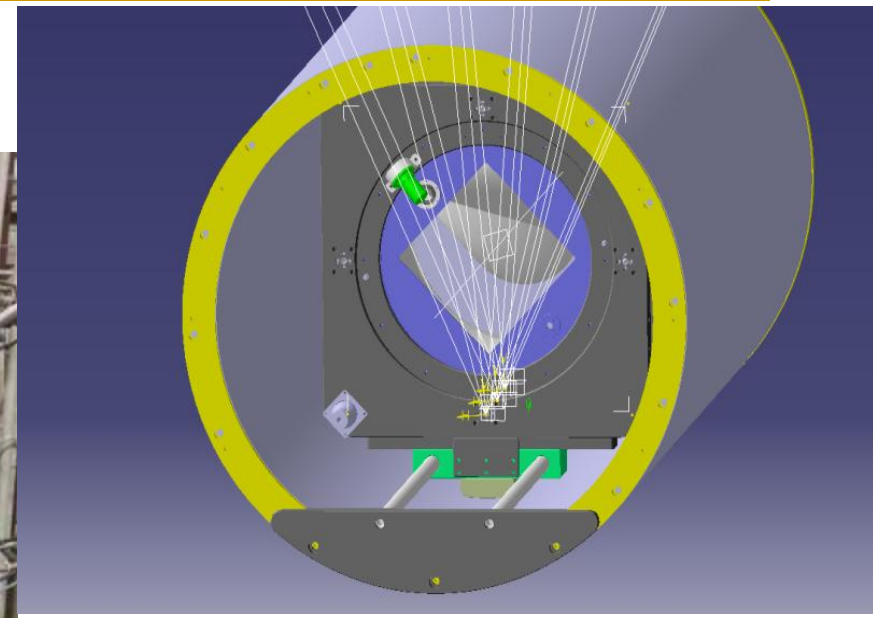
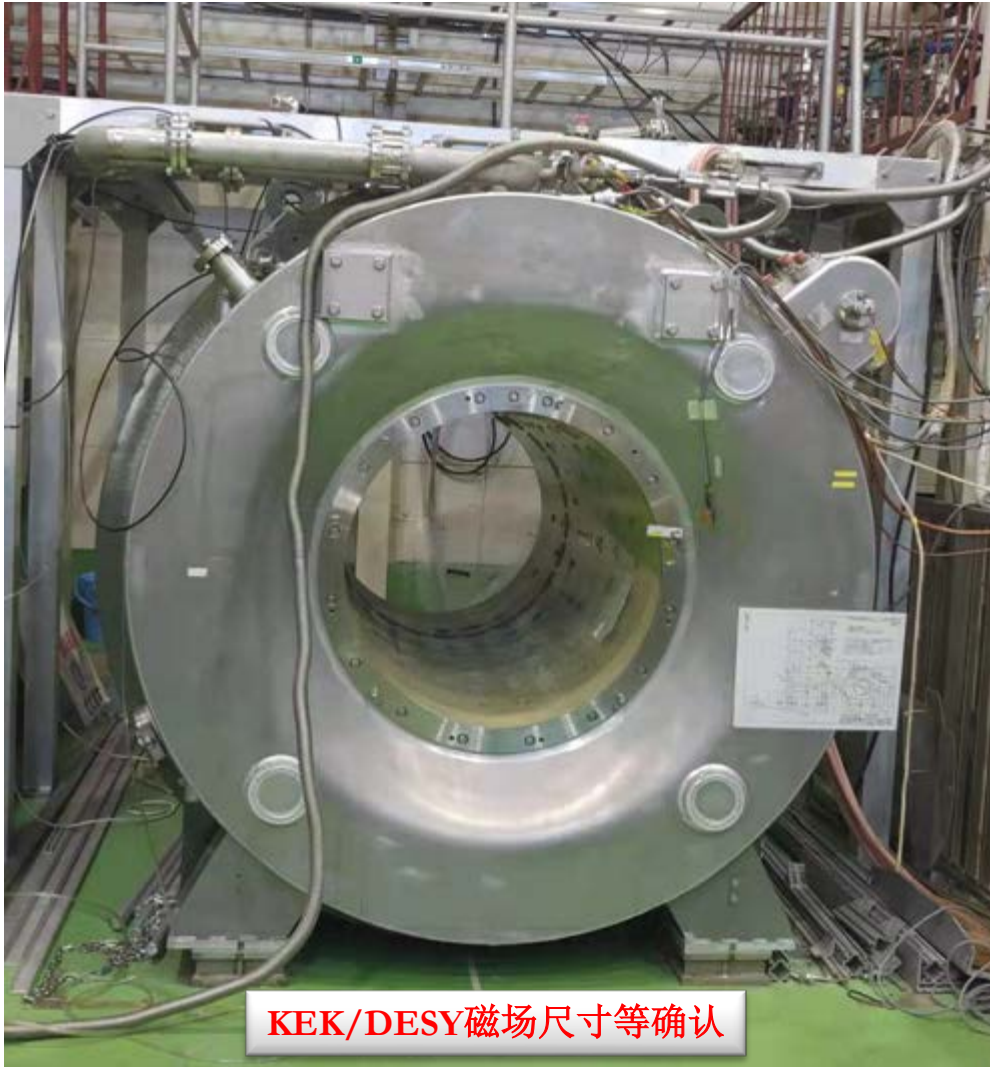


Laser Energy Deposition



Preliminary results of Laser tracker energy spectrum and tracker

# Study plan under 1.0T at 2020



**Calibration:** Drift velocity, Gain uniformity, Electric field uniformity, T&P, IBF

# International cooperation (Activities)

- ❑ Singed MOA and joined in LC-TPC collaboration @Dec. 14,2016
- ❑ Collaboration with Keisuke Fujii's group from KEK
- ❑ Collaboration with Prof. Paul Colas, Aleksan Roy and Stephan Anne from Saclay
- ❑ Collaboration with Prof. Peter from Nikehf
- ❑ Collaboration with Zhi Deng from Tsinghua, Zhiyong and Jianbei from USTC

## International cooperation

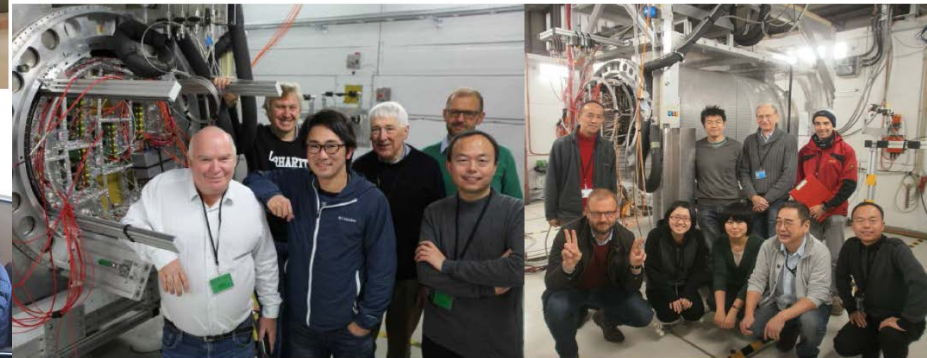
- ❑ CEA-Saclay IRFU group (FCPPL)
  - ❑ Three vidyo meetings with Prof. Aleksan Roy/ Prof. Yuanning/ Manqi and some related persons (2016~2017)
  - ❑ **Exchange PhD students:** Haiyun Wang participates Saclay's R&D six months in 2017~2018
  - ❑ Bulk-Micromegas detector assembled and IBF test
  - ❑ IBF test using the new Micromegas module with mor 590 LPI
  - ❑ UV+ laser tracker



## International cooperation



- ❑ LCTPC collaboration group (LCTPC)
  - ❑ **Singed MOA and joined in LC-TPC collaboration @Dec. 14,2016**
  - ❑ As coordinator in ions test and the new module design work package
  - ❑ CSC funding: PhD Haiyun jiont CEA-Scalay TPC group(6 months)
  - ❑ Joint beam test in DESY with Micromegas detector module in 2018



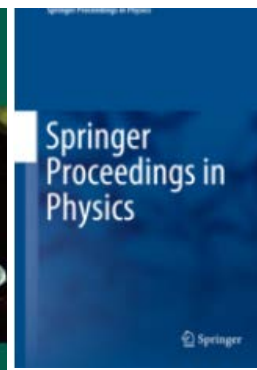
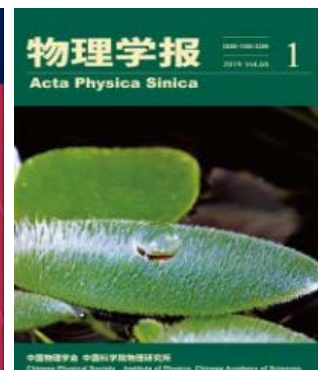
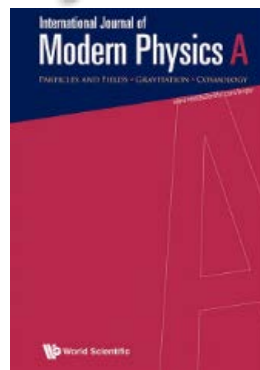
Beam test in 2018

Beam test in 2016



# 已发表文章和专利

- 2016年-2019年
  - 合作指导：已毕业博士生3名
    - 张余炼，王海云，温志文
  - 通讯作者（SCI 9篇+SCIE 2篇）



- DOI: 10.7498/aps.68.20181613 (SCI) 2019
- DOI: 10.1142/S0217751X19400165 (SCI) 2019
- DOI: 10.11804/NuclPhysRev.36.03.273 (SCIE) 2019
- DOI: 10.1142/S2010194518601217 (SCI) 2018
- DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/13/04/T04008 (SCI) 2018
- DOI: 10.1007/978-981-13-1316-5\_20 (SCIE) 2018
- DOI: 10.7498/aps.67.20172618 (SCI) 2017
- DOI: 10.7498/aps.66.142901 (SCI) 2017
- DOI: 10.7498/aps.66.072901 (SCI) 2017
- DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/12/04/P0401 (SCI) 2017
- DOI: 10.1088/1674-1137/41/5/056003 (SCI) 2016

- 2019年
  - 授权发明专利一项 NO. 201711097601.9

证书号 第3427559号



## 发明专利证书

发明名称：密闭气体自驱动循环装置

发明人：祁辉荣；温志文；张建；欧阳群；陈元柏

专利号：ZL 2017 1 1097601.9

专利申请日：2017年11月09日

专利权人：中国科学院高能物理研究所

地址：100049 北京市石景山区玉泉路19号乙

授权公告日：2019年06月21日

授权公告号：CN 108050052 B

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局长  
申长雨

申长雨



# Further R&D

## Continuous IBF module for CEPC: 模块研制

- ❑ No Gating device options used for Higgs/Z pole run
- ❑ Continuous Ion Back Flow due to the continuous beam structure (Developed in IHEP)
- ❑ ~100  $\mu\text{m}$  position resolution in  $r\phi$
- ❑ Key factor:  $\text{IBF} \times \text{Gain} = 5$  and less than (R&D)
- ❑ Low discharge and spark possibility

模型研制

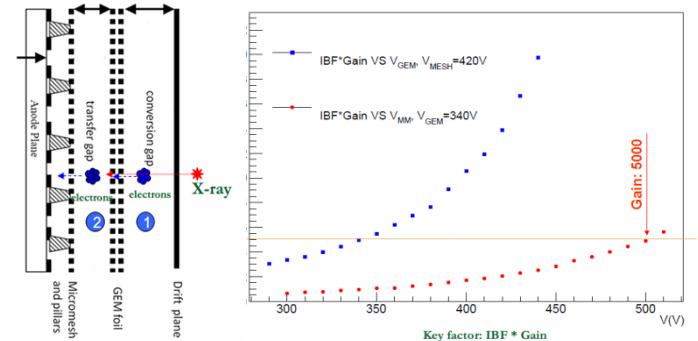
## Prototype with laser calibration for CEPC :

- ❑ Laser calibration system integrated UV lamp
- ❑ Calibrated drift velocity, gain uniformity, ions back in chamber
- ❑ Prototype has been designed with laser (Developed in IHEP and Tsinghua)\_
- ❑ Nd:YAG laser device@266nm, 42 separated laser beam along 510mm drift length

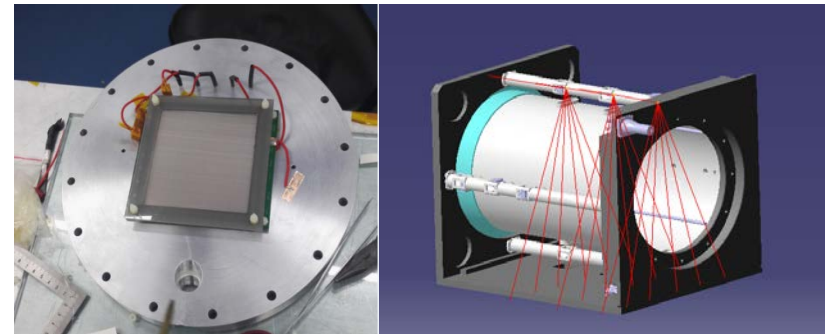
## Collaboration:

束流测试  
国际合作

- ❑ Joint LCTPC international collaboration to face the general TPC technology R&D
- ❑ New design detector collaborated with KEK CEA-Saclay and DESY
- ❑ Beam test under 1.0T magnetic field



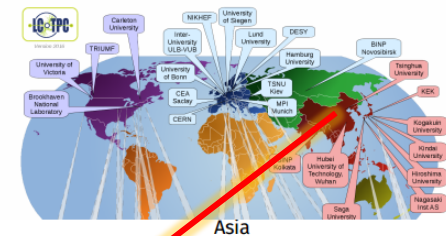
Continuous IBF prototype and  $\text{IBF} \times \text{Gain}$



TPC prototype integrated with laser system

## LCTPC Collaboration Members

The map below shows the LCTPC collaboration member institutes as listed in the second Addendum of the Memorandum of Agreement from 2008.



Institute Collaboration Board Member  
Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS Huirong Qi

Joint LCTPC international collaboration

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**谢谢各位专家老师！**