

Some results of TPC prototype integrated with 266nm UV laser

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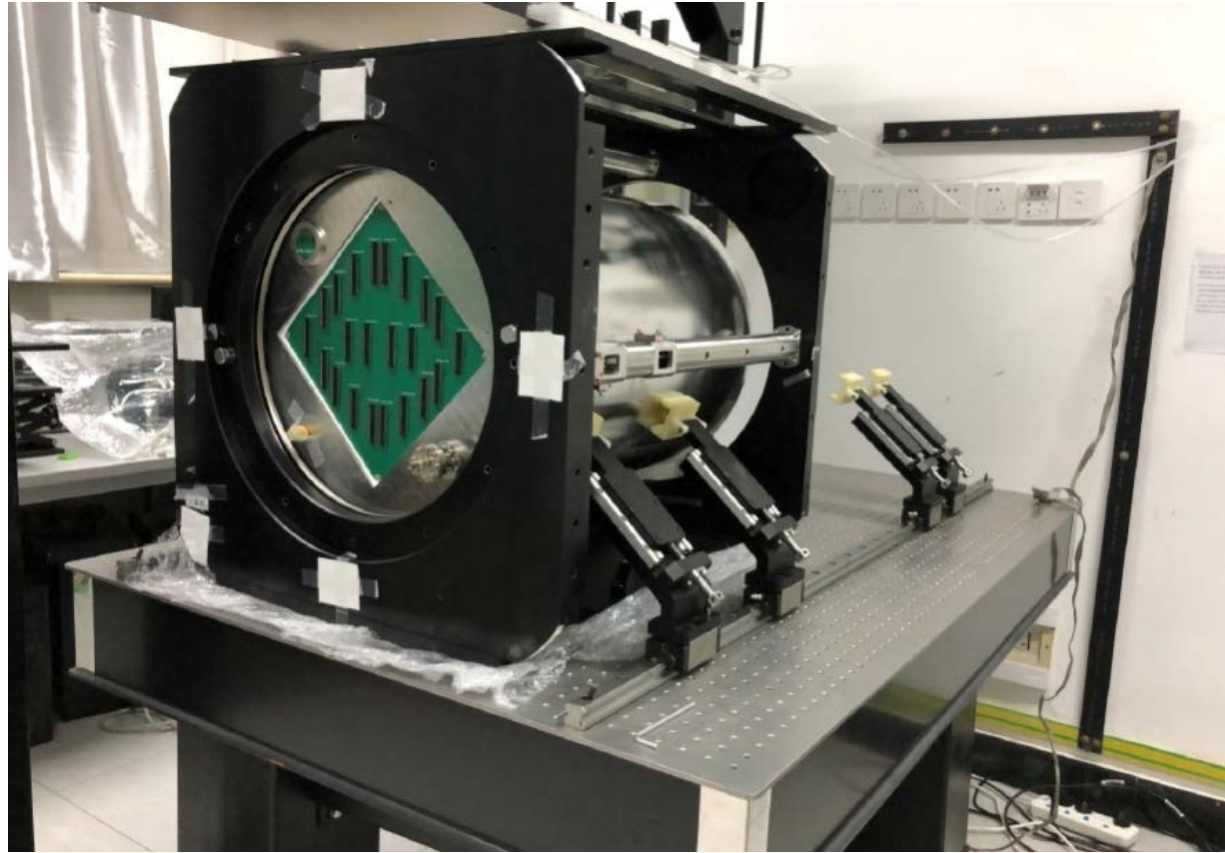
CEPC Day, May, 21, 2021

Outline

- TPC prototype
- Analysis and results
- Spatial resolution and C_d/N_{eff}
- Cooling device for ASIC

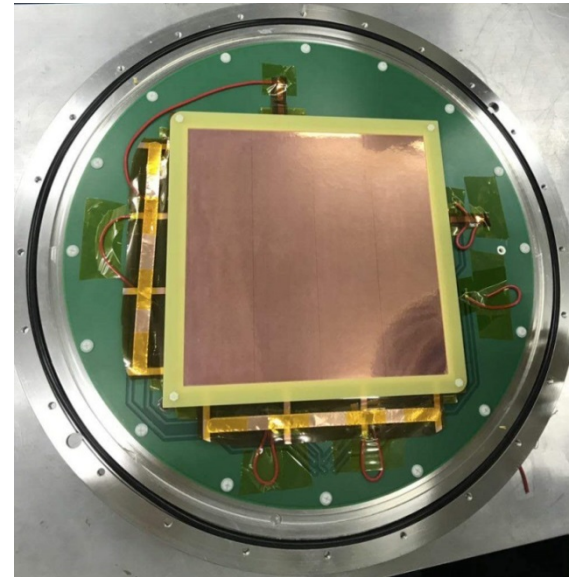
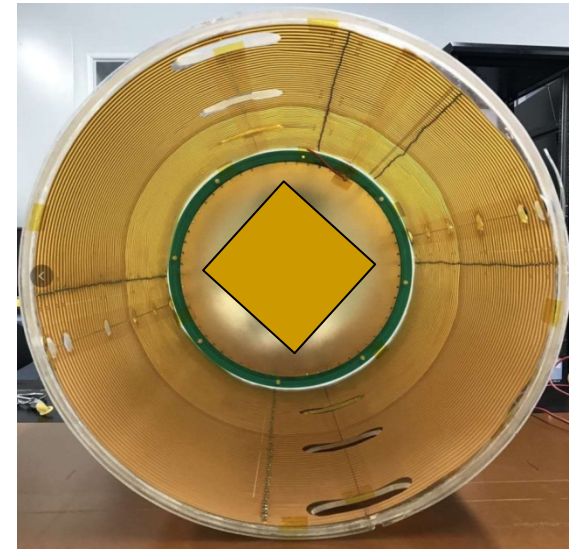
Achievements and prospects

- ❑ Detector prototype was **almost perfectly done and working** in 2020
- ❑ Commissioning: Huirong Qi, Zhiyang Yuan, Yiming Cai, Yue Chang, Jiang Zhang, Yulan Li, Zhi Deng
- ❑ Data taking: the same, plus: Hongyu Zhang, Ye Wu
- ❑ Compared with some previous LCTPC R&D, **good results** of the drift velocity, the spatial resolution and FEE electronics were observed



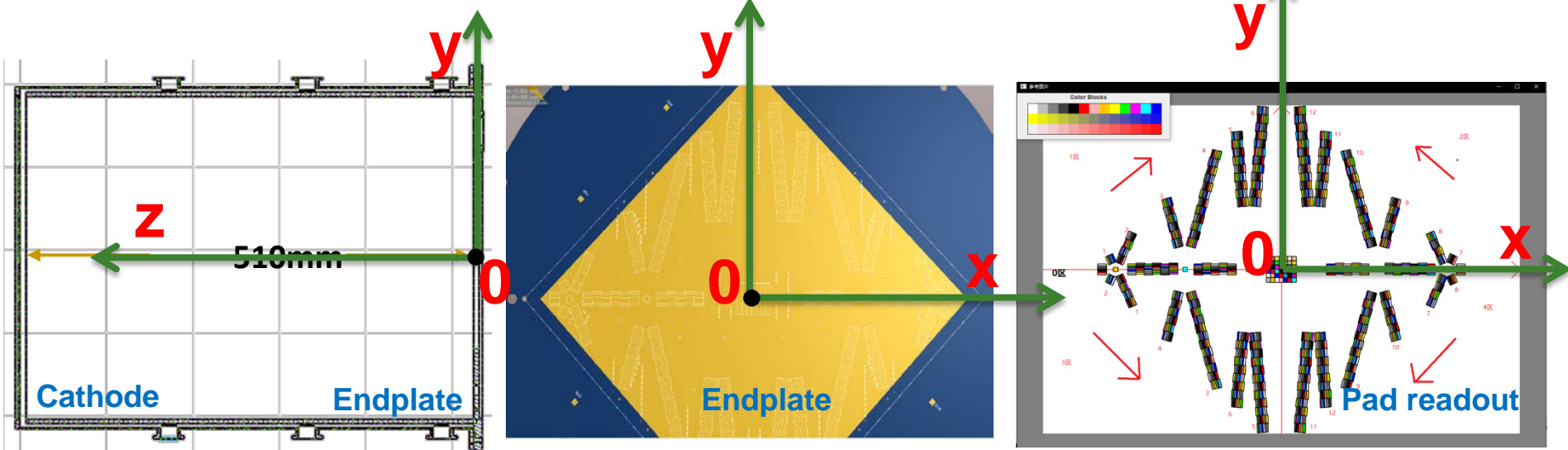
TPC prototype in the lab

Endplate and field cage



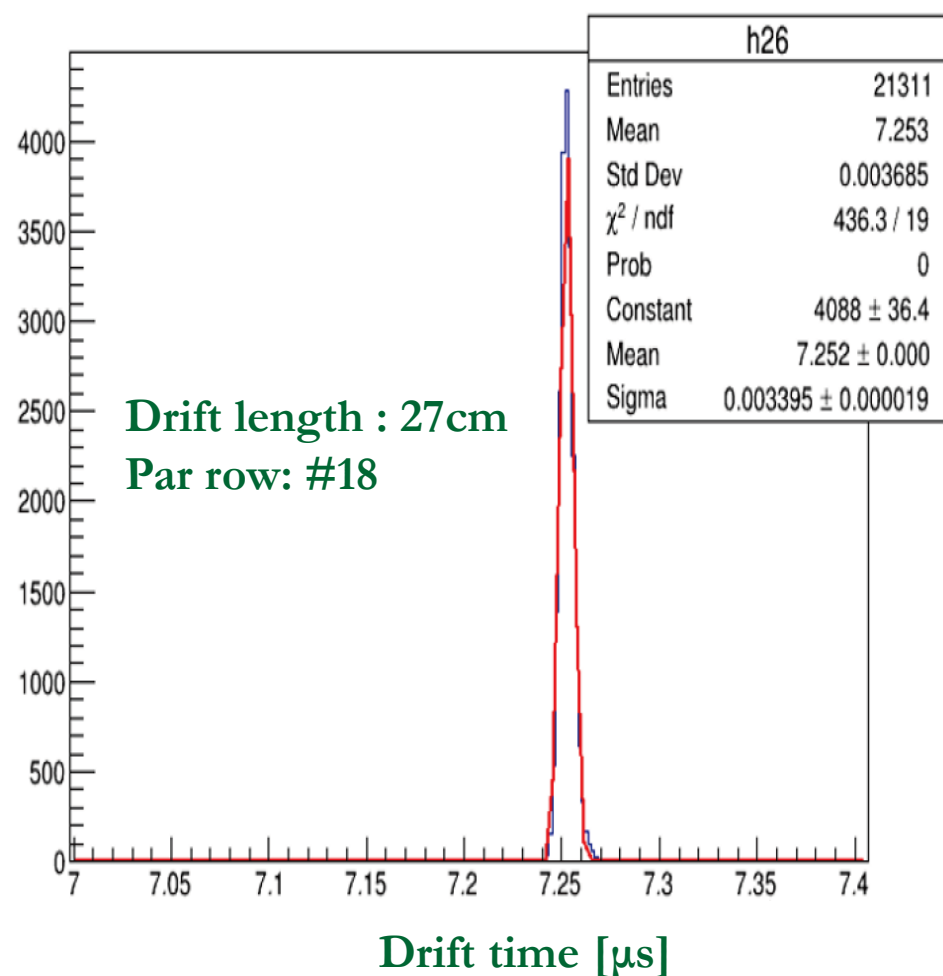
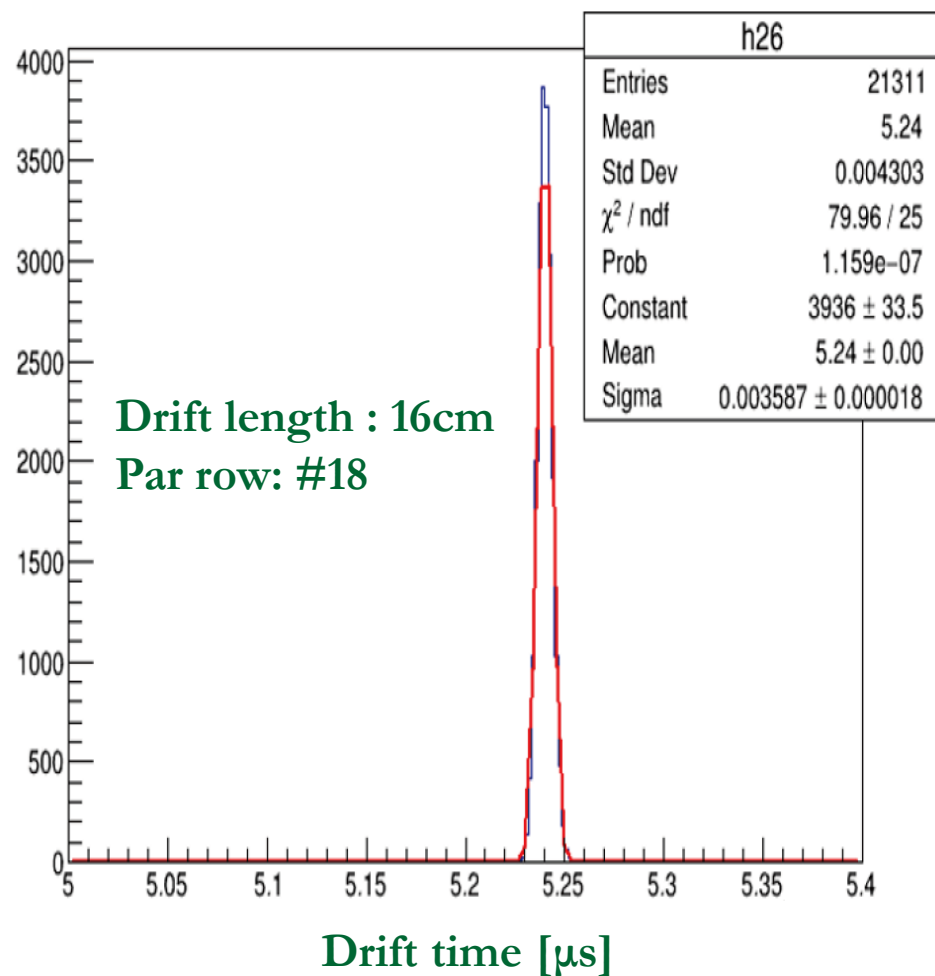
- ❑ GEM detector as the endplate with 200mm^2
- ❑ Cylindrical flexible circuit board with 0.15mm thickness
- ❑ 500mm drift length with 20000V high voltage
- ❑ Integration of the 266nm UV laser tracks in the chamber

Detector coordinate definition



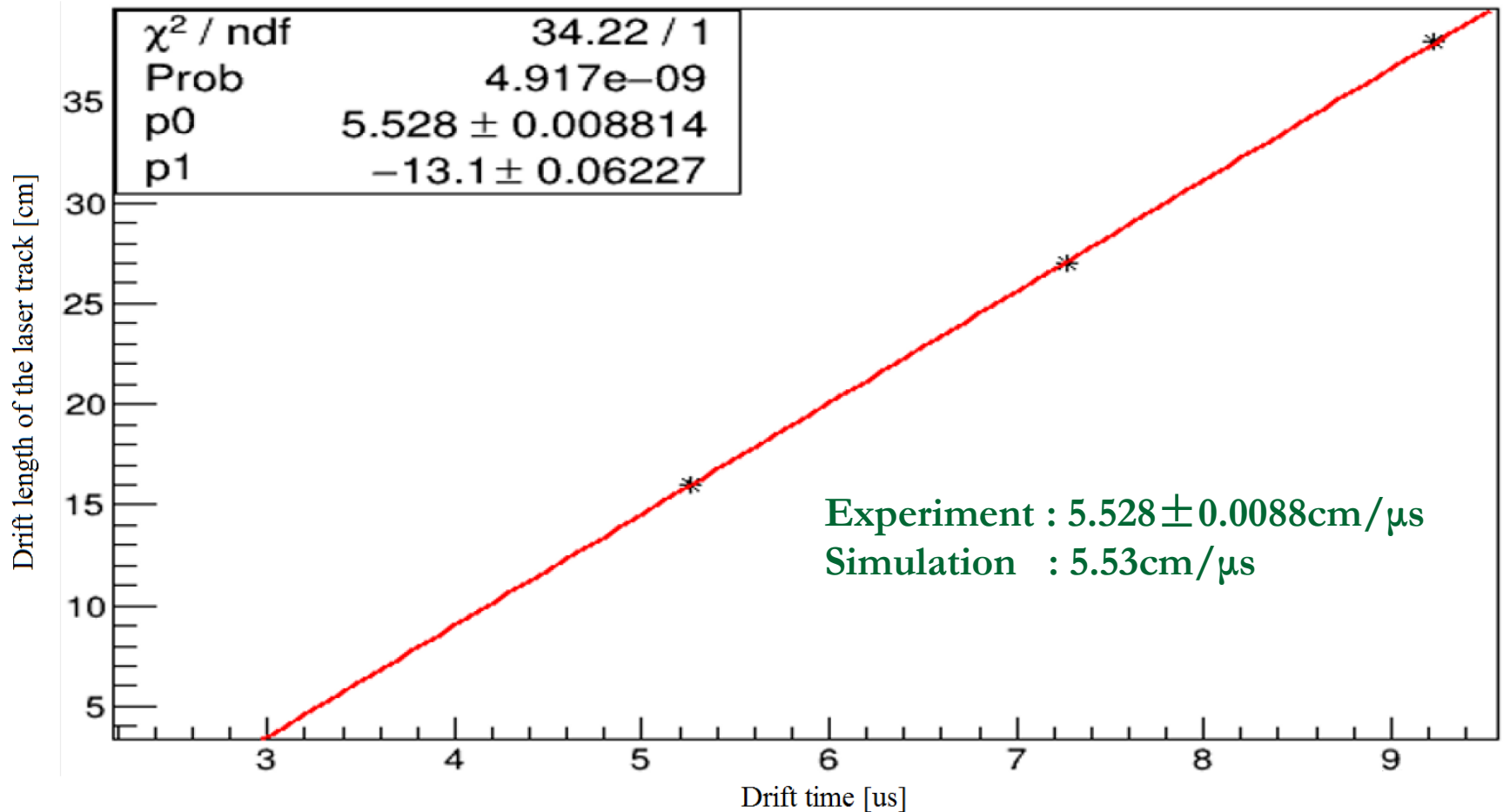
- ❑ The origin of the coordinate is set at the center of the endplate board.
- ❑ X and Y plan is set as the readout plane
- ❑ Z is set along the drift length from endplate to the cathode
- ❑ Z_0 plane is set at the first surface of the detector from cathode to endplate plane.
- ❑ The center of the pad is set as the pad's coordinate, and every pad has the specific x and y.

Drift time @400MHz



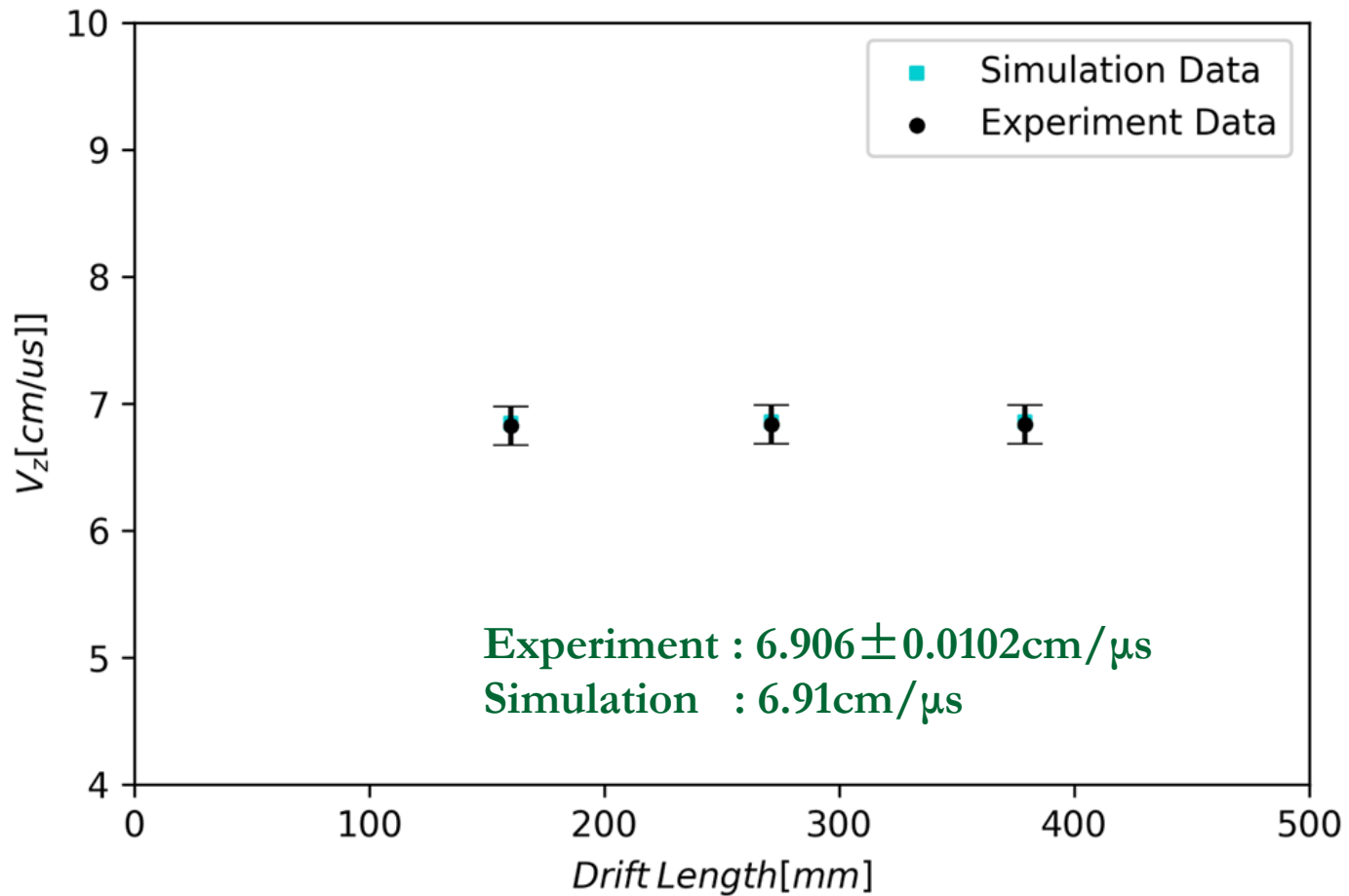
Drift time of the electron at 150V/cm in T2K

Drift velocity@150V/cm



Drift velocity of the electron at 150V/cm in T2K

Drift velocity@190V/cm



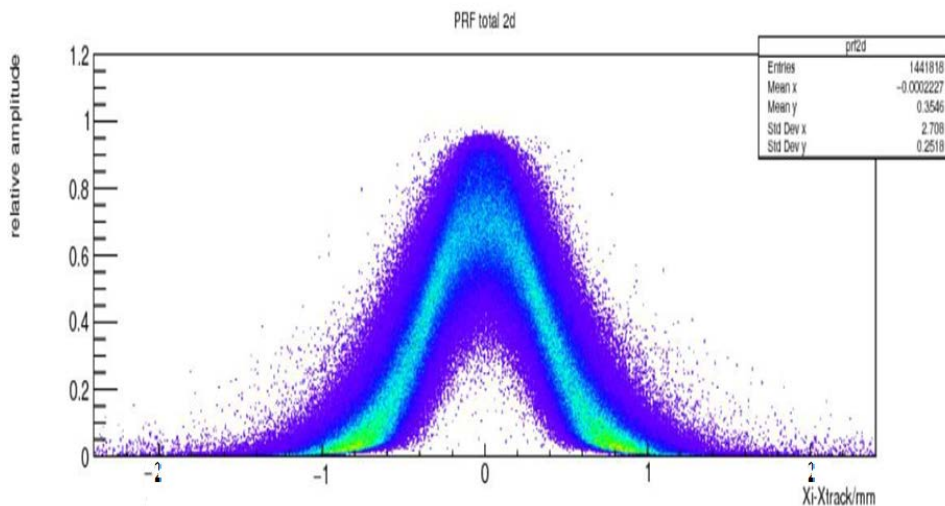
Drift velocity of the electron at 190V/cm in T2K

PRF analyzing of the spatial resolution (update)

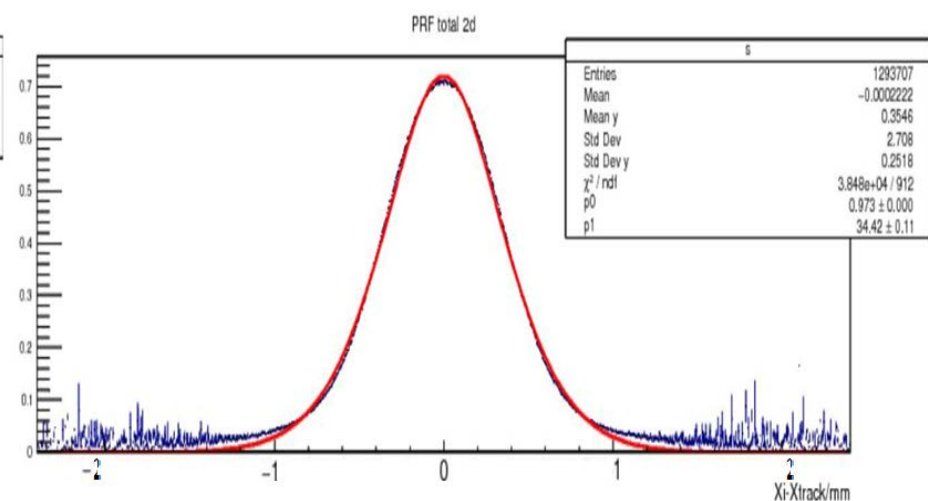
- ❑ **Pad Response Function (PRF):** a function used to describe the charge distribution and to determine the hit position via Pad

$$PRF(x, y, w) = \frac{e^{-4\ln 2(1-y)x^2/w^2}}{1 + 4y \cdot x^2/w^2}$$

- ❑ **x** is the Pad's coordinate of the center of the corresponding Pad in x-axis.
- ❑ **y** is a factor to describe Lorentzian and the Gaussian function
- ❑ **w** is the width of the Pad (in here, the Pad's width is 0.9 mm)



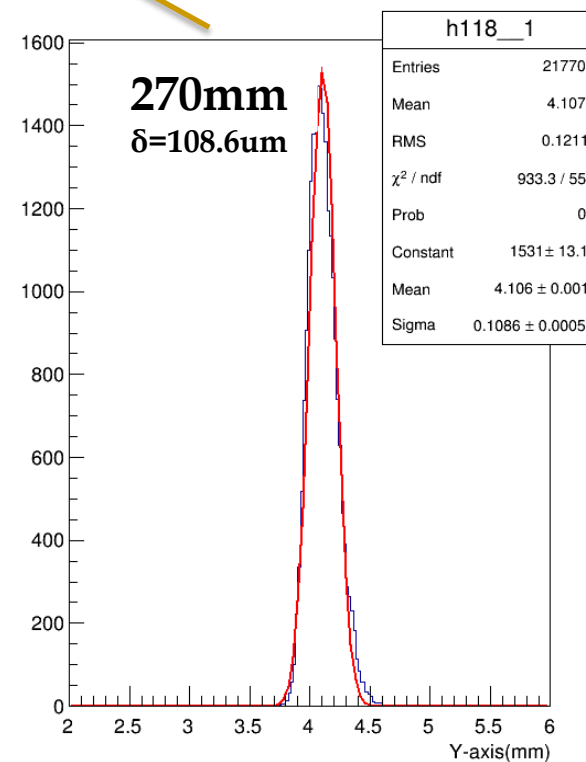
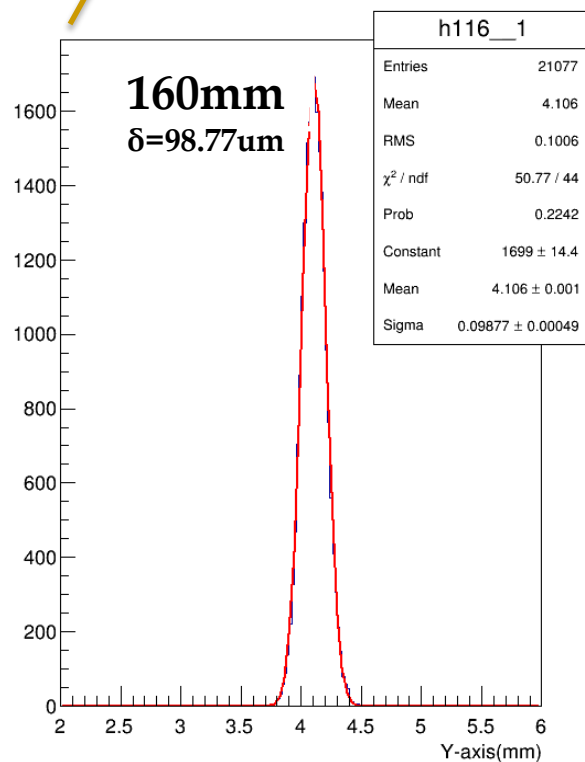
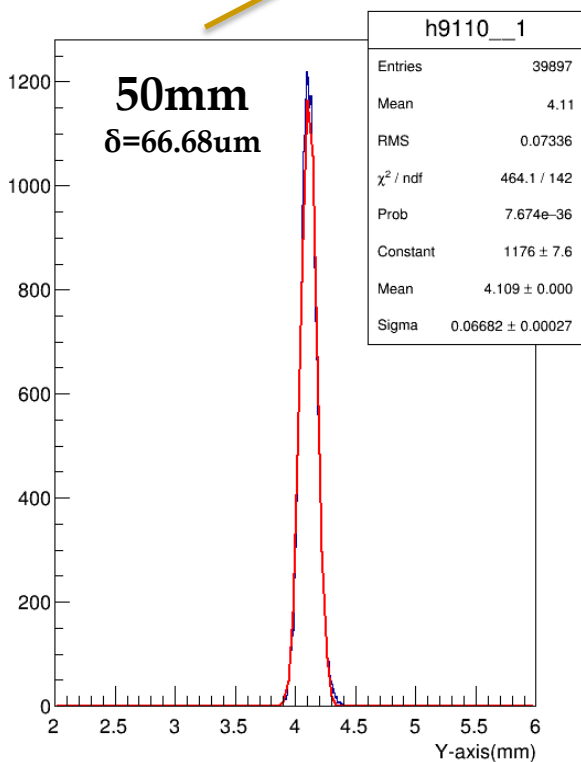
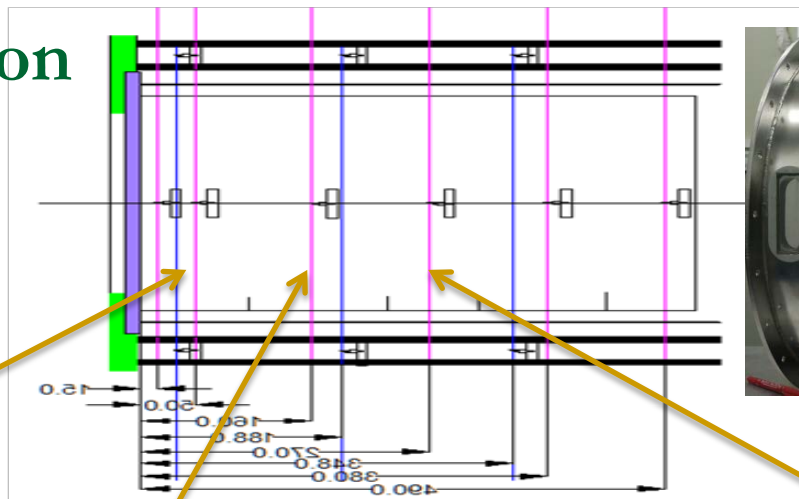
PRF total of all data



Profile of PRF from one pad row

Space resolution

N_{eff} of UV laser
in test: ~ 80



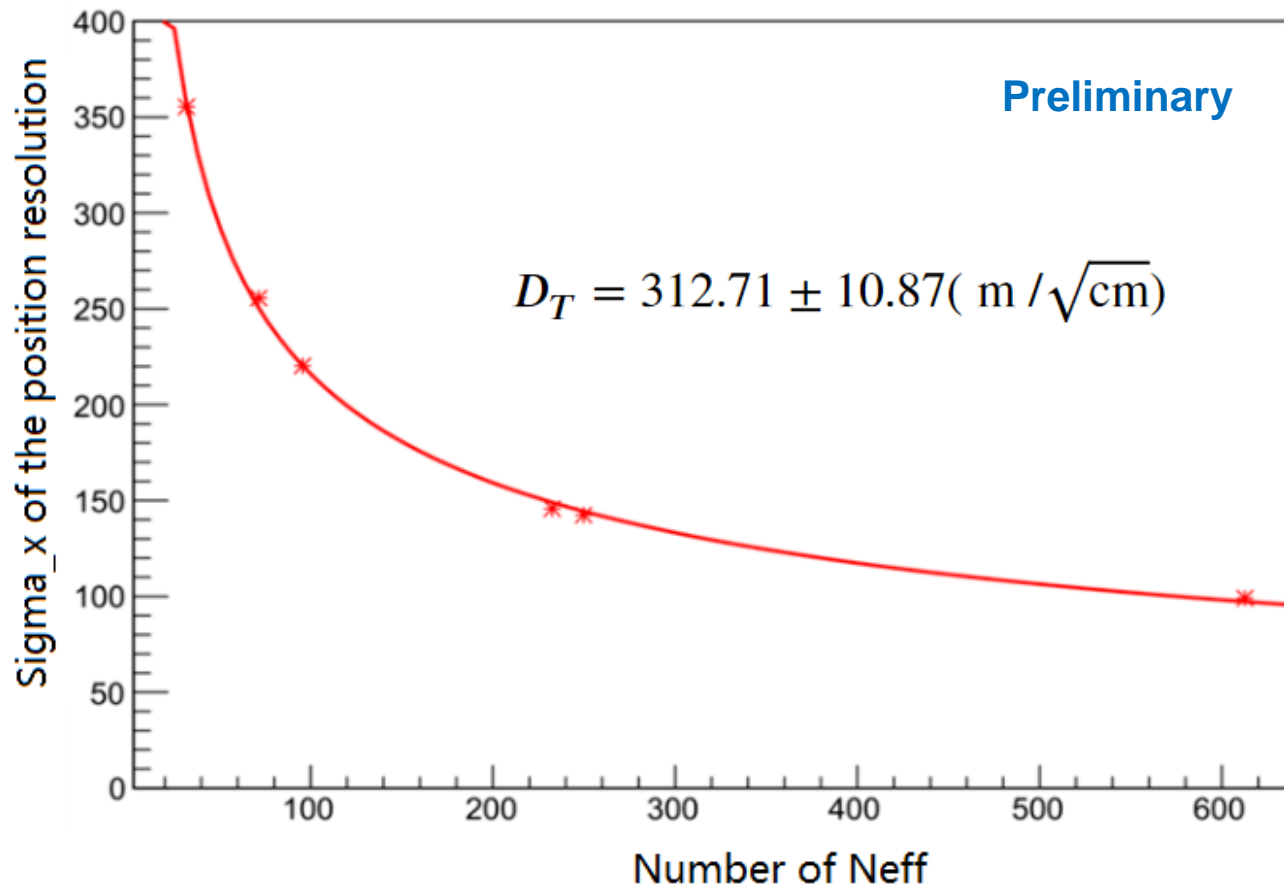
Space resolution at the different drift length

Spatial resolution VS Neff (simulation)

□ Testing parameters

- T2K operation gases and 0T of the magnetic field
- Drift field: 150V/cm-220V/cm
- Pad readout option (1mm×6mm)

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_0^2 + \frac{D_T^2 \cdot z + \frac{w_{laser}^2}{12}}{N_{eff}}$$



Spatial resolution VS the number of Neff

Comparison of the spatial resolution

□ Same testing conditions

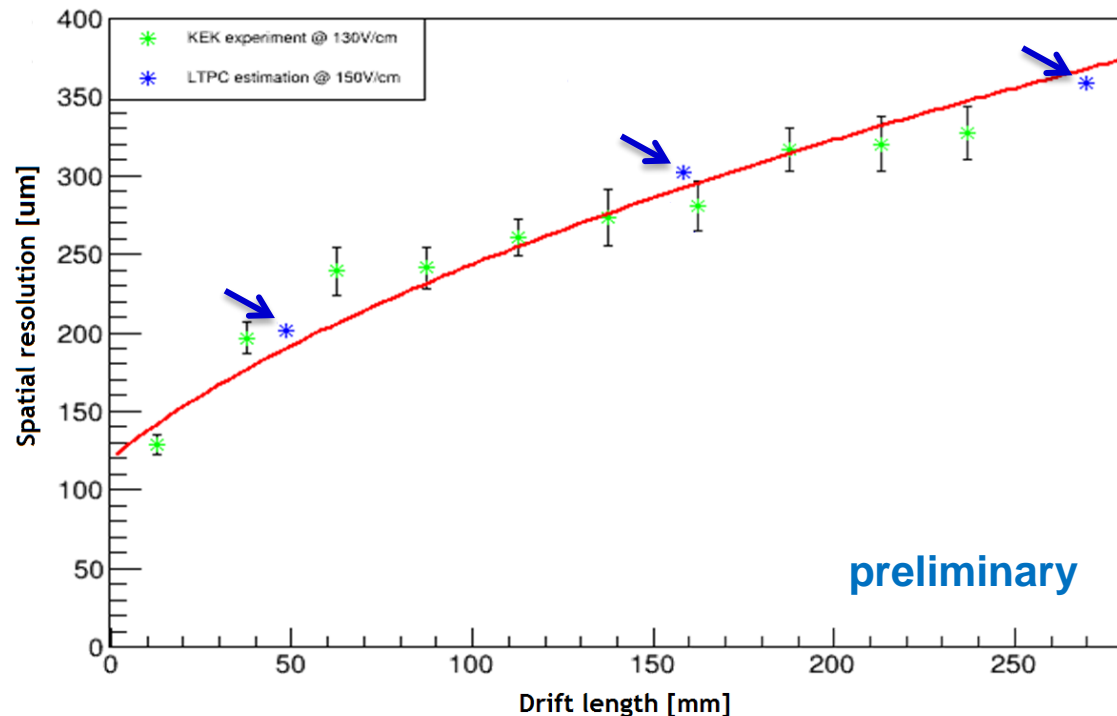
- T2K operation gases and 0T of the magnetic field
- Drift field: 150V/cm-220V/cm
- Pad readout option (1mm×6mm)
- Framework from LCTPC software package

Neff of Cosmic ray: ~30

Neff of UV laser in test: ~80

□ Normalized comparison of KEK cosmic experimental data using the same N_{eff}

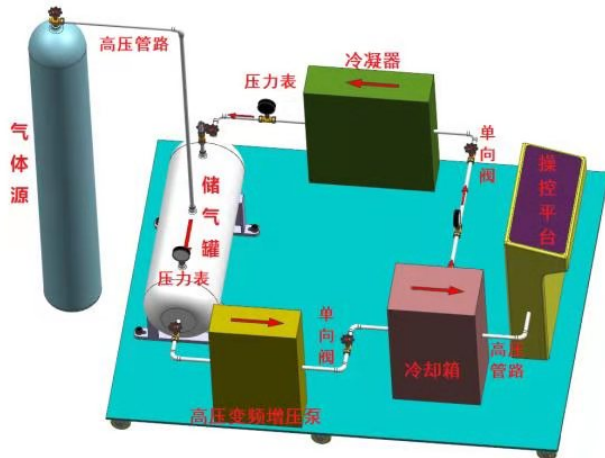
- N_{eff} is the number of the effective electrons in chamber



Normalized comparison of the spatial resolution

CO₂ cooling for ASIC readout at IHEP

- Optimization of CO₂ cooling device
 - Height: 1.6m
 - Width: 0.6m×0.8m
 - Integration controller interface
 - Good anti-vibration and heat dissipation
 - Small CO₂ gas bottle
 - Digital temperature display



此图只为示意不做最终检验标准



Optimization of CO₂ cooling device

Summary

- Some update results of TPC prototype have been studies, the prototype is working well, and the results indicated that 266nm UV laser beams system could used in the TPC prototype R&D.
- Spatial resolution, Diffusion constant(C_d) and N_{eff} simulated.
- More analysis on going
 - E_d : 220V/cm
 - Graduates: Yuan Zhiyang and Chang Yue

Thanks for your attention.