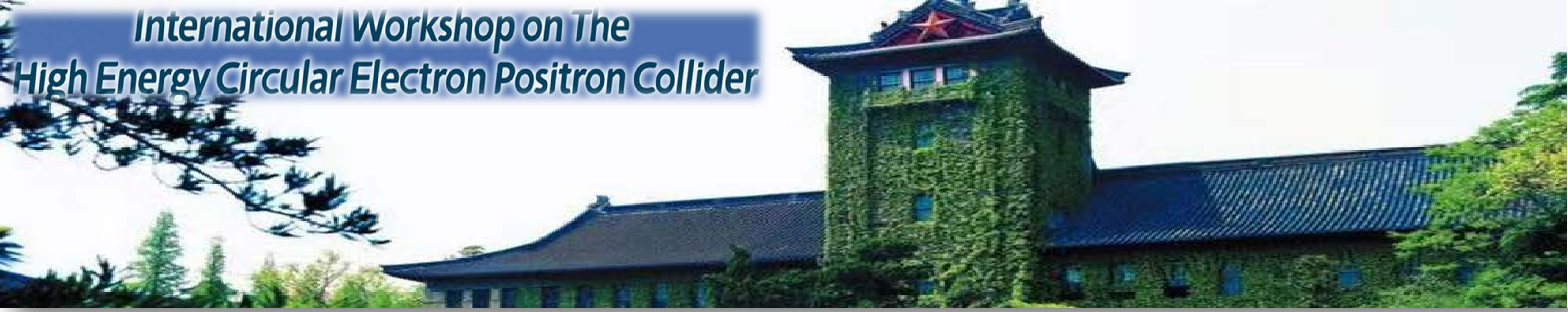


Update progress of TPC R&D at high luminosity Tera-Z for CEPC

Huirong Qi

Yue Chang, Xin She, Liwen Yu, Zhi Deng, Jinxian Zhang, Jian Zhang, Chengguang Zhu

Linghui Wu, Guang Zhao, Gang Li, Manqi Ruan, Jianchun Wang

On behalf of CEPC TPC study group and Special thanks to LCTPC collaboration

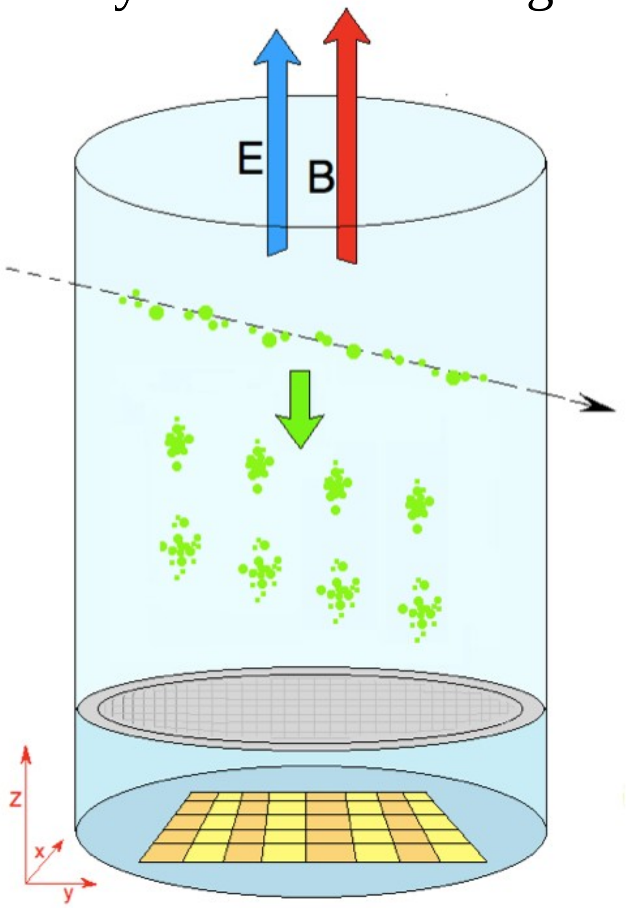
CEPC2023 Workshop, 23 - 27 October, 2023, Nanjing, China

Content

- **Motivation: TPC detector for e+e- colliders**
- **High spatial resolution TPC prototype**
- **Towards PID TPC at CEPC**
- **TPC R&D in LCTPC Collaboration**
- **Summary**

What is Time Projection Chamber?

- Operating principle: **Electric field and magnetic field are applied in parallel** in the TPC
  - 3-Dimensional (x, y, z) information
  - Momentum measurement, PID
  - Very low material budget



Principle of TPC detector

Momentum resolution

$$\frac{\sigma_{p_\perp}}{p_\perp} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\alpha'\sigma_x}{BL^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{720}{N+4}\right) p_\perp^2 + \left(\frac{\alpha' C}{BL}\right)^2 \frac{10}{7}\left(\frac{X}{X_0}\right)}$$

measurements — multiple scattering

$p_\perp$: transverse momentum; σ_x : position resolution; B : strength of B-Field; N : # of measurement points; L : track detection length; $\frac{X}{X_0}$: radiation length of gas; α', C : constant

R.L. Gluckstern, NIM 24 (1963), 381

TPC only... $\frac{\sigma_{p_\perp}}{p_\perp} \approx 1 \times 10^{-4}\, p_\perp\, GeV/c$

Position resolution

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_0^2 + \frac{C_d^2 \cdot z}{N_{eff}}}$$

z: drift length
Neff: effective number of electron
Cd: diffusion constant of gas

depends on drift length

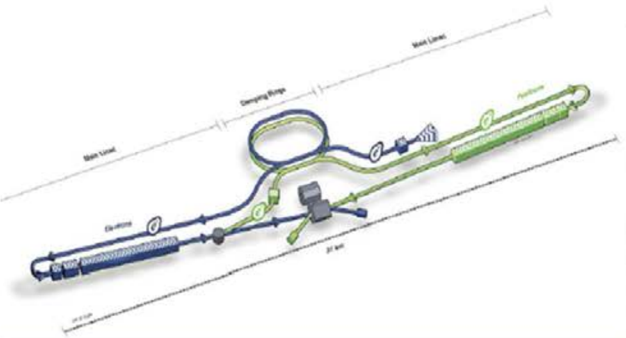
small position resolution σ_x

$$\sigma_x \approx 100\ \mu m$$

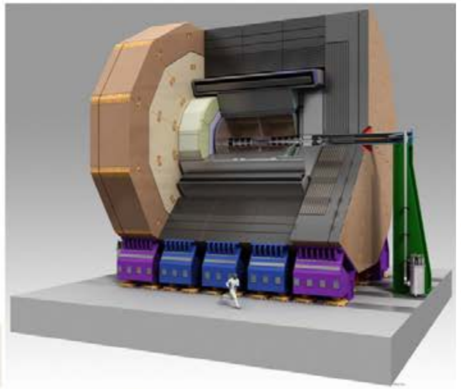
even at the large drift length of $2.2\ m$

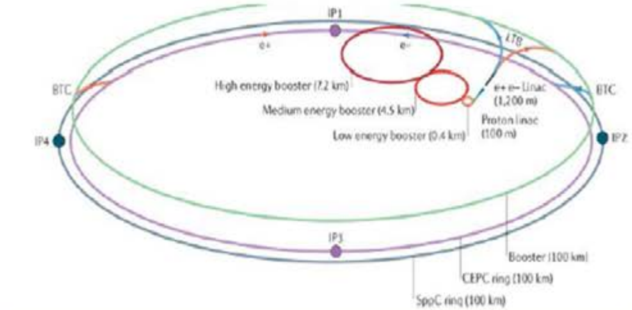
Motivation: TPC technology for the future e+e- colliders

- A TPC is the main tracking detector for **some candidate experiments at future e+e- colliders**
    - Baseline detector concept of CEPC and ILD at ILC
- Pixelated readout TPC is potential to **improve PID requirements of Flavor Physics** at e+e- collider.
- TPC technology can be of interest for other future colliders (FCC-ee, EIC, KEKb…)

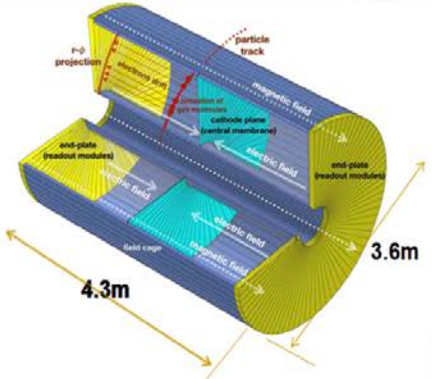


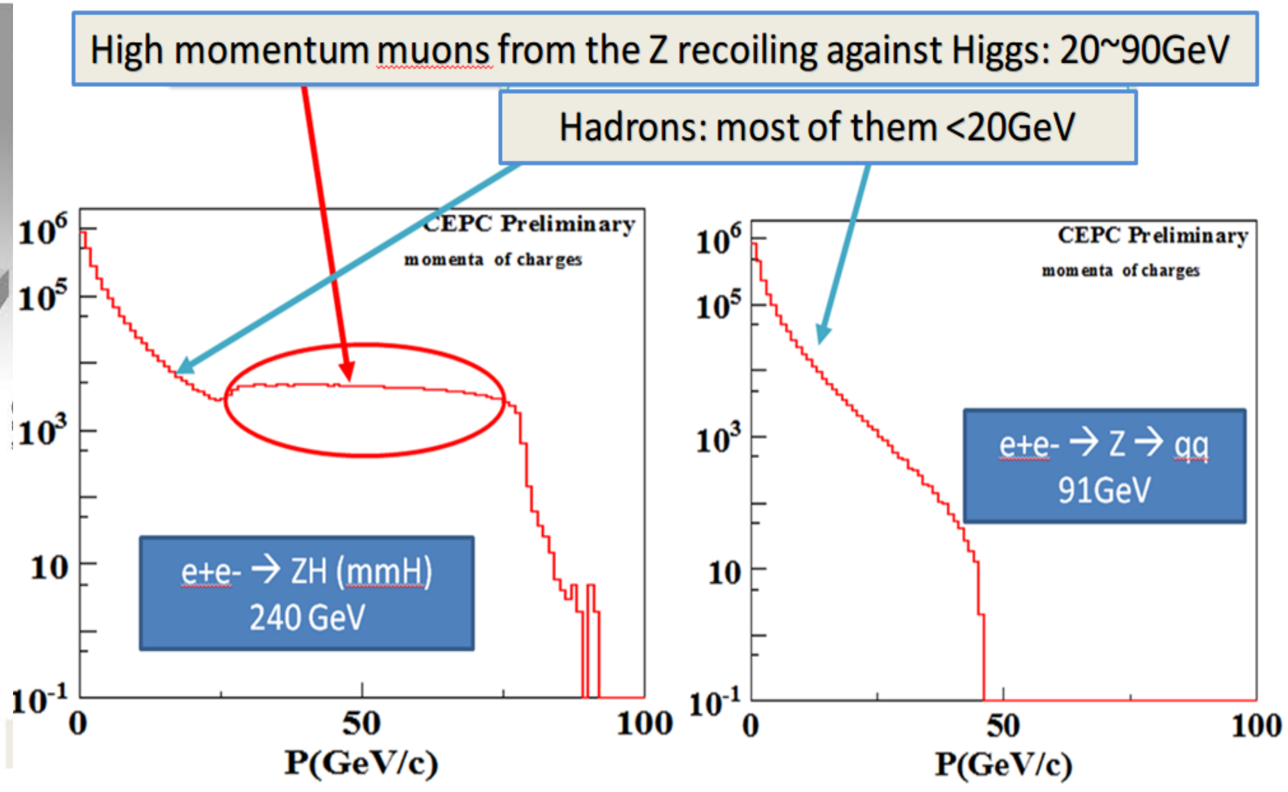
International Linear Collider (ILC)





Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC)





https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.06520

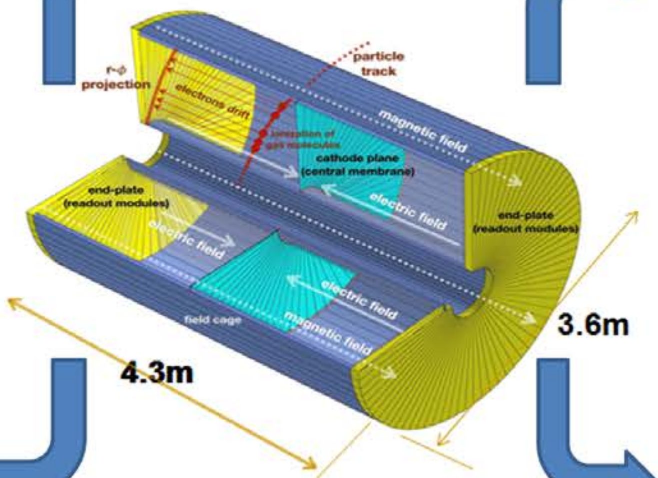
Motivation: TPC requiremetns from e+e- Higgs/EW/Top factories

- TPC can provide hundreds of hits with high spatial resolution compatible, with PFA design (**low X_0**)
    - $\sigma_{1/pt} \sim 10^{-4}$ (GeV/c)$^{-1}$ with TPC alone and σ_{point}<100μm in rϕ
- **Provide dE/dx and dN/dx with a resolution** <4%
    - Essential for Flavor physics @ Tera Z run

Pad readout TPC
- To meet Higgs physics
- 1mm×6mm of Pad
- TPC module
- TPC prototype with UV laser

TPC track detector for e+e- collider

Pixelated readout TPC
- To meet Z physics
- ~500μm of Pad
- TPC prototype with UV laser track
- dN/dx+dE/dx study



Ion back flow study
- Simulation of Ion Backflow
- Test the UV light created the ions by photoelectric effect
- Experimental study

PID performance Study
- Simulation of the ionization cluster in space
- PID studies of the different readout TPC prototype
- Experimental study

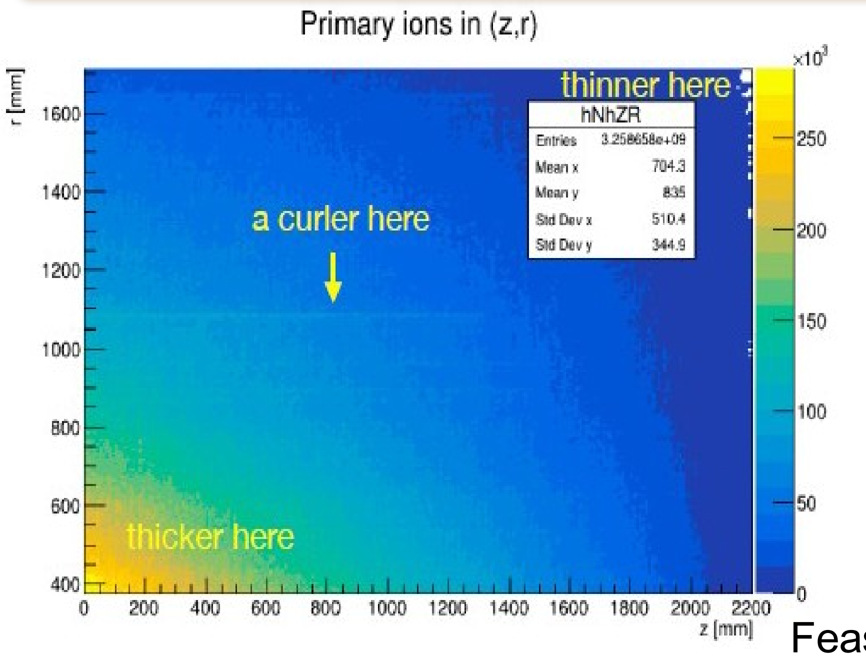
Key issues of TPC technology for e+e- collider

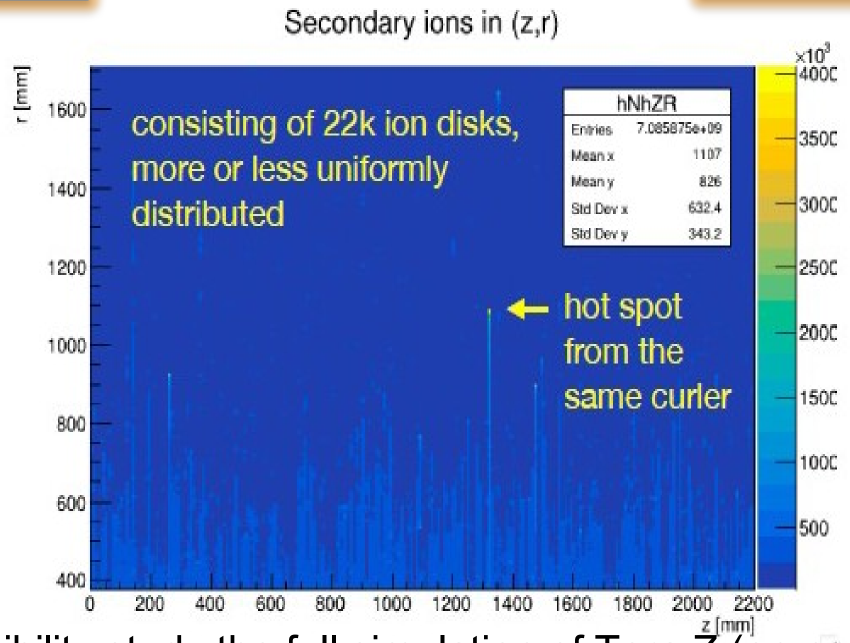
High granularity TPC R&D for future Circular e+e- Colliders

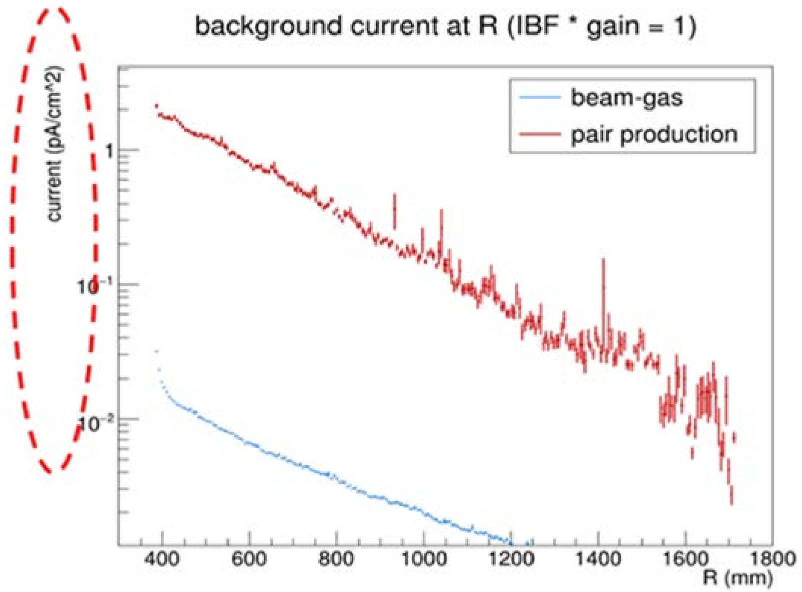
- Operation of TPC at E > 100 GeV (i.e. for Higgs/t/W-production) **is not a problem.**
  - Cooling and the low power consumption of electronics has been studied.
- **At CEPC TDR**, E_{CM} ~ 90 GeV (i.e. Tera-Z) the high luminosities: L ~ 2×10E36 cm-2s-1 are challenging.
  - Z bosons will be **produced at 60 kHz**, creating significant ion background leading to the distortions.
  - This could be easily corrected (refer **ALICE TPC**), but many R&D needed.
    - MDI region optimized, lower Gain×IBF and new structures **(Gain: 2000, IBF: ~0.1%)**

Study of TPC detector's distortion at e+ e- collider
Mingrui Zhao on Tuesday

Upgraded TPC detector for ALICE in LHC
XiaoZhi Baiu on Wendesday





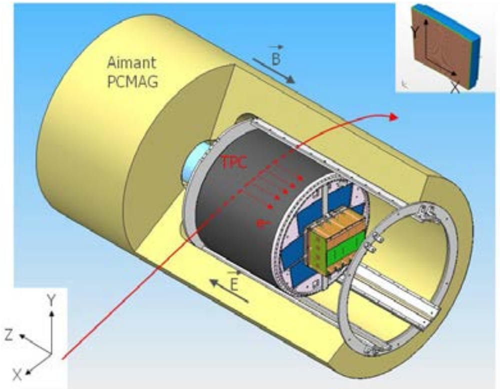


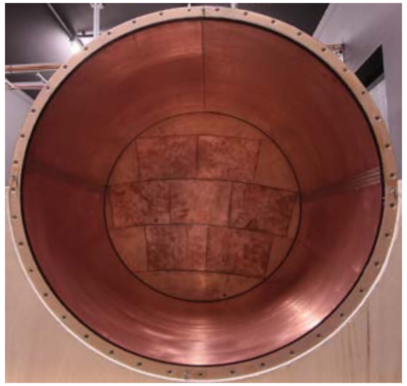
Feasibility study the full simulation of Tera Z (on-going)

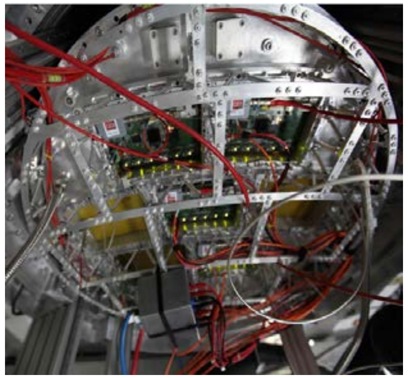
- Status of the Pad readout TPC for e+e- colliders
    - Pad readout with MPGD
    - Ion Backflow continuously controlling
    - Prototype integrated with UV laser

Pad TPC technology – Test setup at DESY

- **Large Prototype setup has been built to compare different detector readouts** under identical conditions and to address integration issues.
  - PCMAG: B < 1.2T, bore Ø: 85cm
  - Electron test beam: E = 1- 6GeV
  - LP support structure (3D movable) Beam and cosmic trigger
    - Silicon tracker inside PCMAG LYCORIS (single point res.: 7µm)
- **LP Field Cage Parameter:**
  - Length = 61cm, inner Ø = 72cm drift field up to E ≈ 350V/cm
  - Made of composite materials: 1.24 % X_0
- **Modular End Plate**
  - Two end plates for the LP made from Al with 7 module windows (one end plate has space frame)
  - ALTRO based readout electronics (7212 channels)





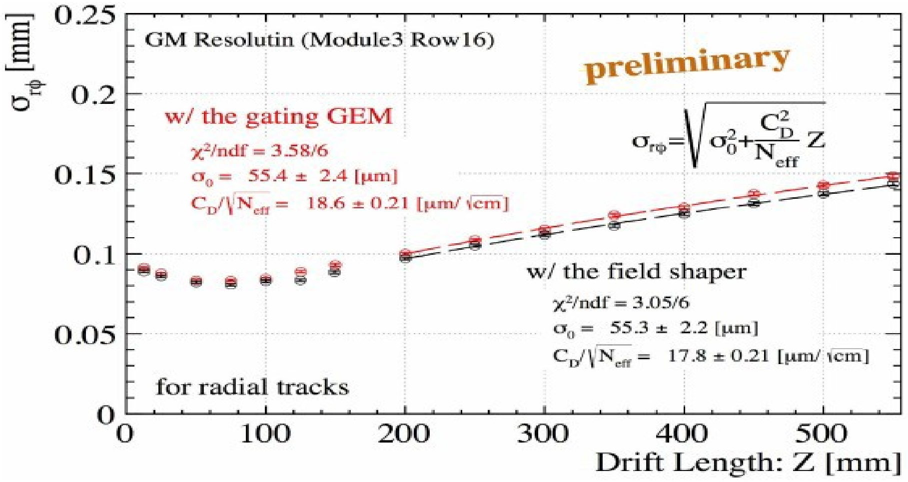


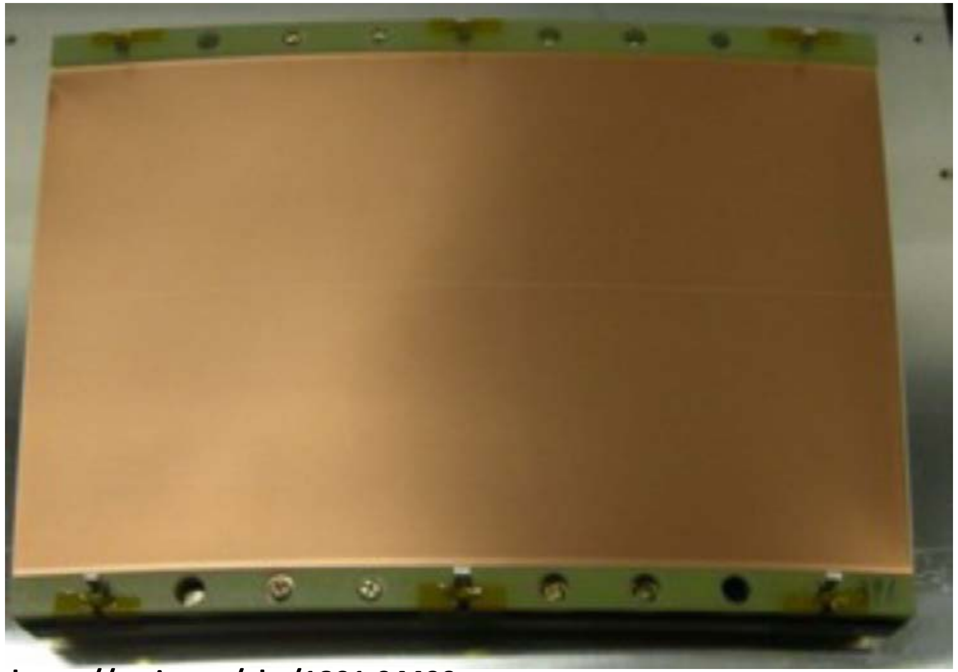
https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2006.08562

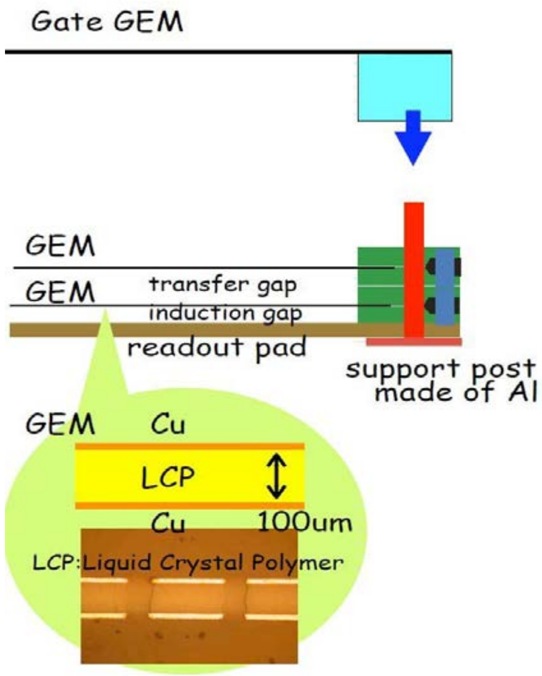
JINST 5: P10011, 2010
JINST 16: P10023, 2021

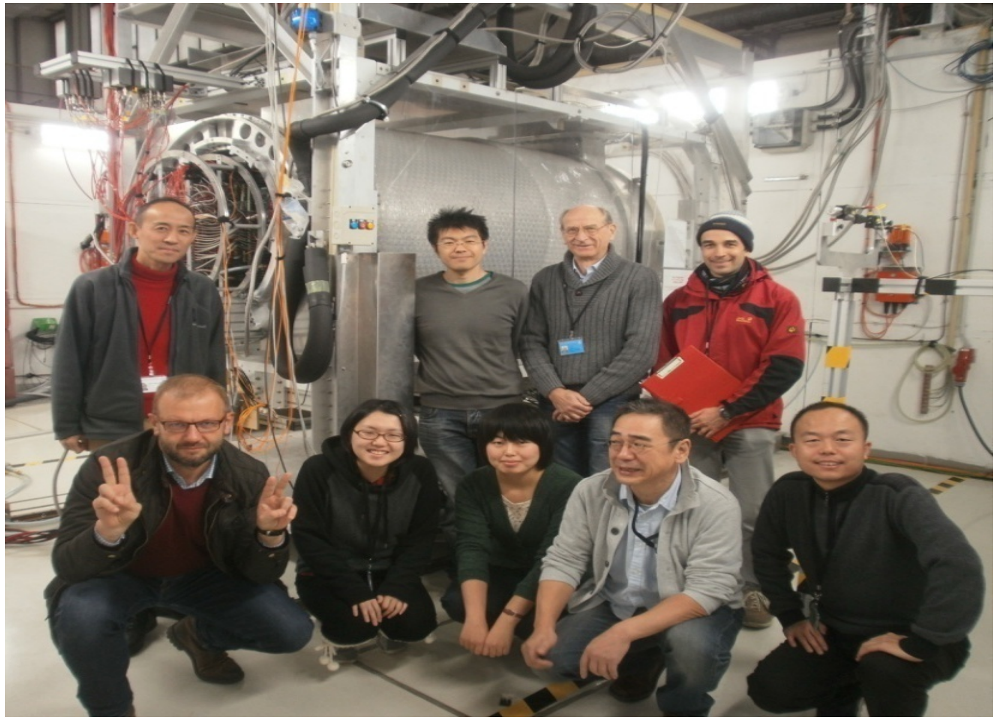
Pad readout TPC technology – GEMs readout @LCTPC

- **TPC prototype have been studied the beam under 1.0T.**
  - GEMs with 100μm LCP insulator
  - Standard GEM from CERN
- Design idea of the GEM Module:
  - **No frame** at modules both sides
  - Spatial resolution of $\sigma_{r\phi} \leq 100$ μm, more stability by the broader arcs at top and bottom





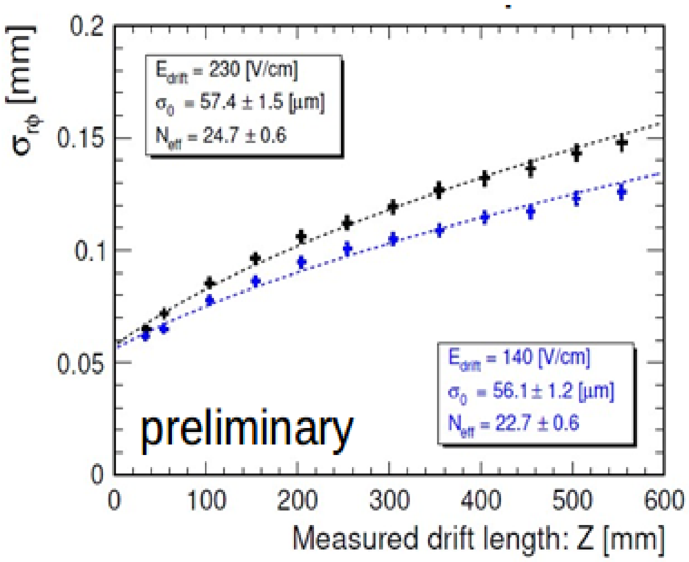


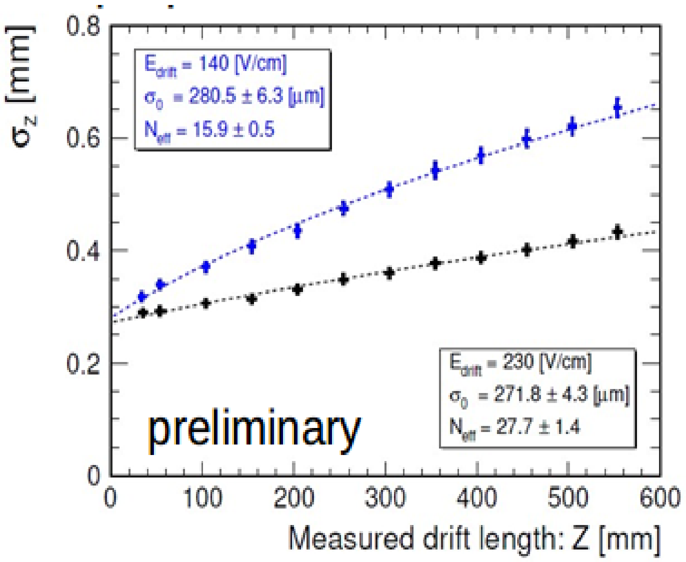


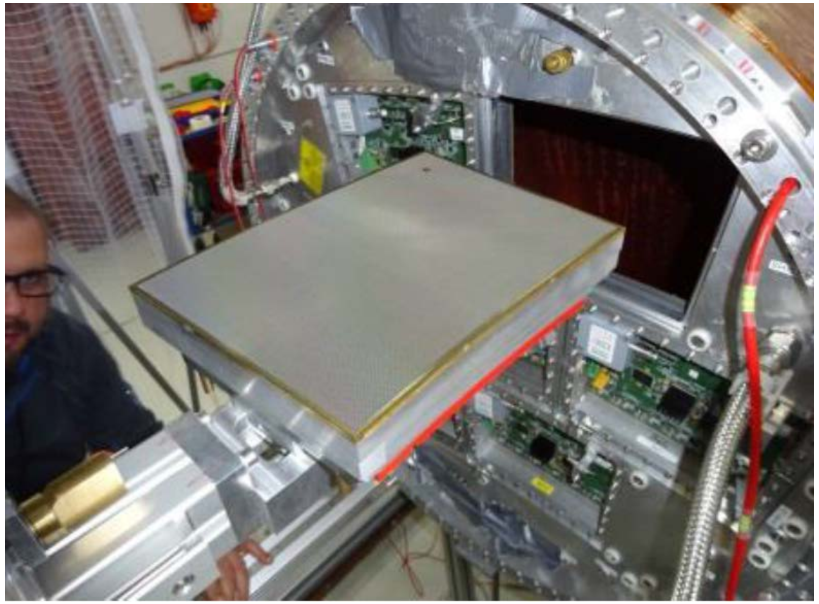
https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.04499

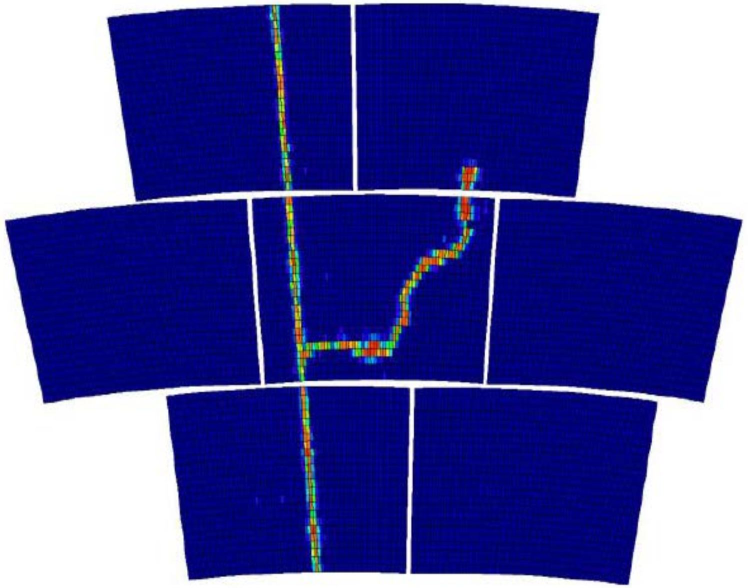
Pad readout TPC technology – Resistive Micromegas readout @LCTPC

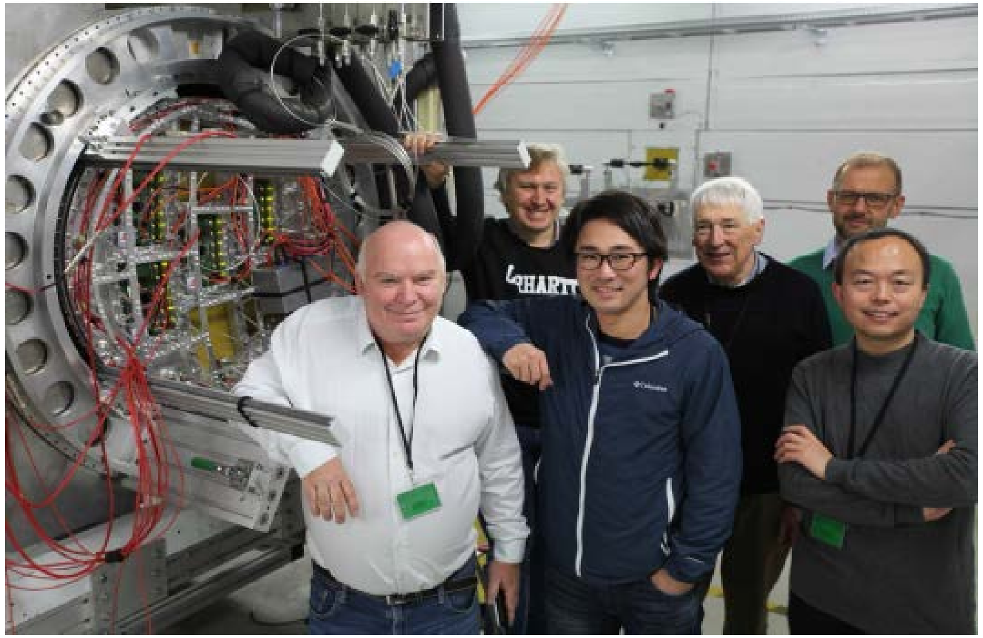
- **Resistive Micromegas has been studied by the beam under 1.0T.**
  - Bulk-Micromegas with 128 μm gap size between mesh and resistive layer.
- HV scheme of the module (ERAM) places grid on ground potential
  - Spatial resolution of $\sigma_{r\phi} \leq 100$ μm







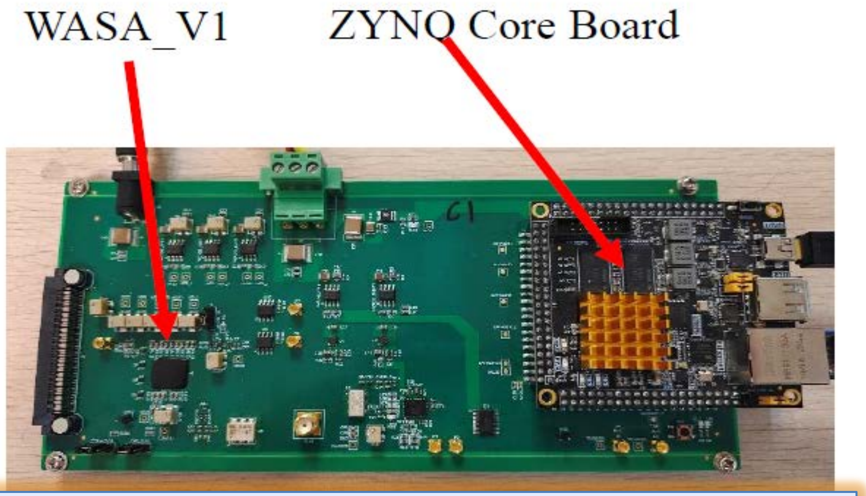




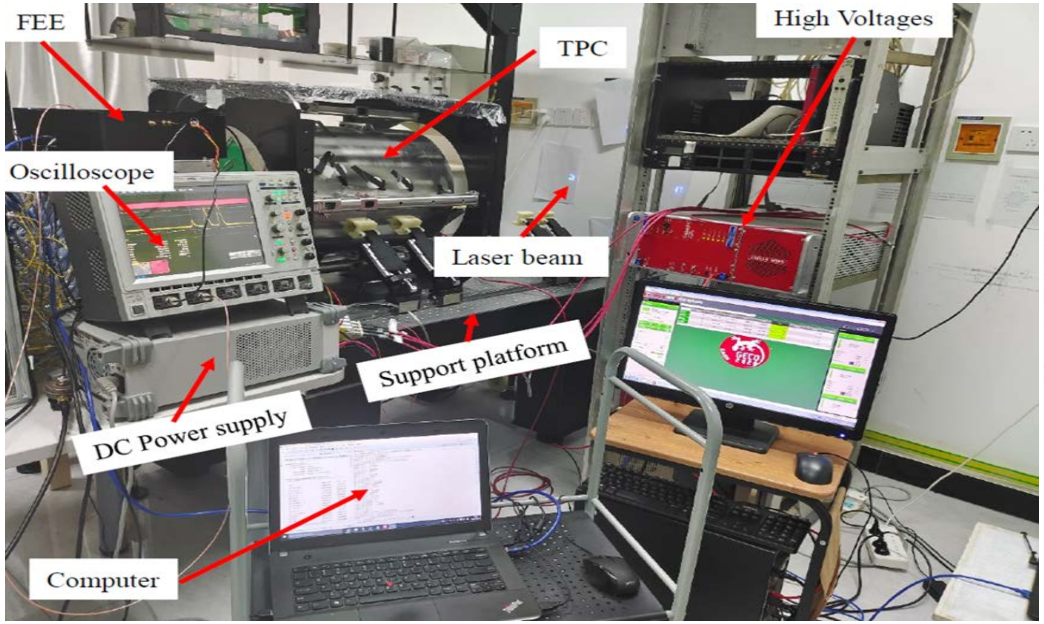
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2019.162798

Pad readout TPC – Low power consumption and hybrid readout @IHEP

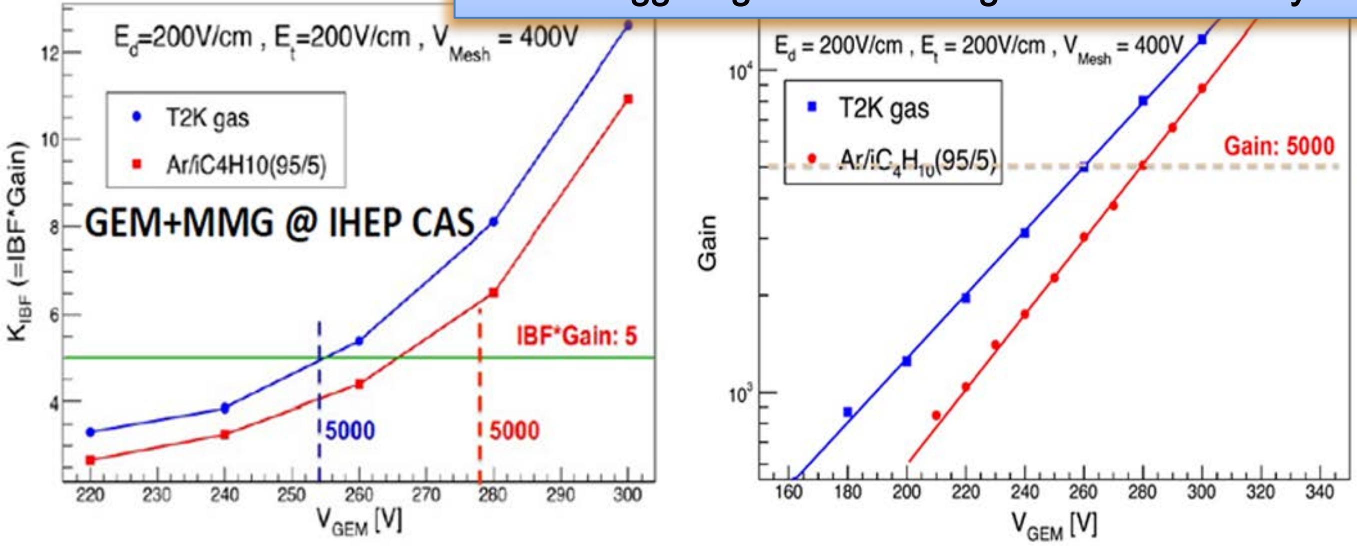
- **Low power consumption ASIC has been developed for TPC readout.**
  - Low power consumption FEE ASIC (**~2.4 mW/ch** including ADC)
- **Hybrid readout module has been developed:**
  - Supression ions hybrid GEM+Micromegas module
    - IBF×Gain **~1 at Gain=2000** validation with GEM/MM readout
  - Spatial resolution of **$\sigma_{r\varphi} \leq 100\ \mu m$** by TPC prototype
  - dE/dx for PID: <4% (as expected for CEPC baseline detector concept)



Ion suppression using graphene foil
Chengguang Zhu and Kang Jia on Wendesday



Low power consumption readout



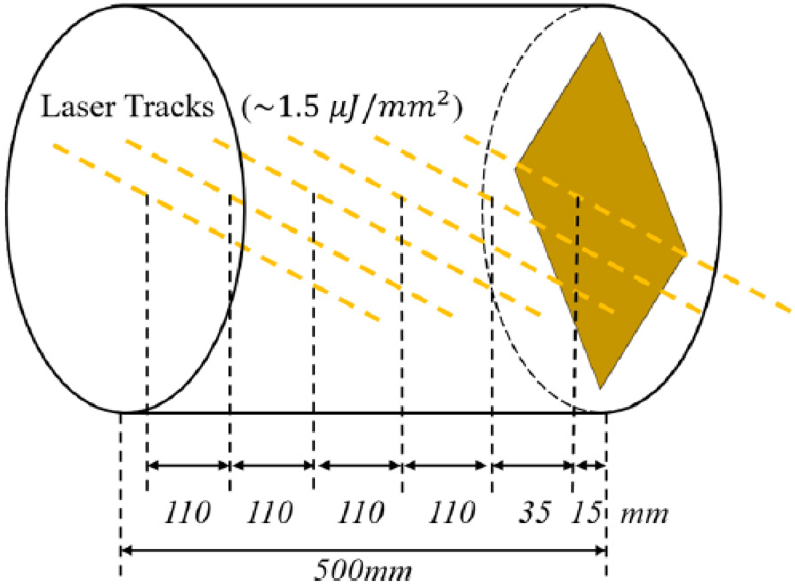
GEM+Micromegas module R&D

Pad readout TPC – 266nm UV laser tracks @IHEP

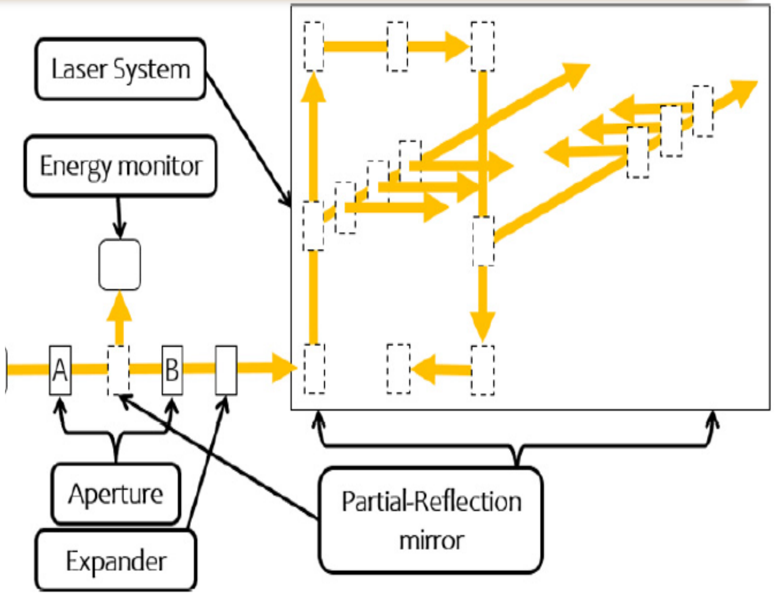
- **TPC prototype has been successfully integrated with UV laser tracks.**
  - TPC prototype with separately 6 horizontal laser tracks is designed along the drift length
  - Effective area of 200mm×200 mm using **1mm×6mm pad readout size**
  - The laser ionization can generate **100-200 electrons** per centimeter in an argon-based gas (**optimization of the laser energy density**)

266nm Nd:YAG UV laser

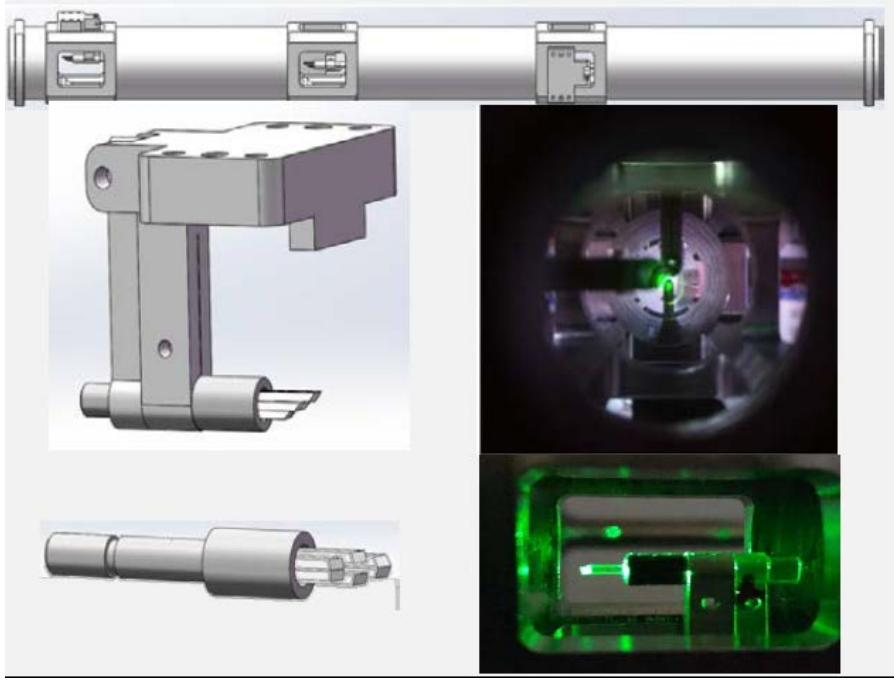
C15: Novel method to create the massive electrons in chamber for e+e- collider
Liwen Yu's Poster



Laser tracks along the drift length



UV laser tracks mapping

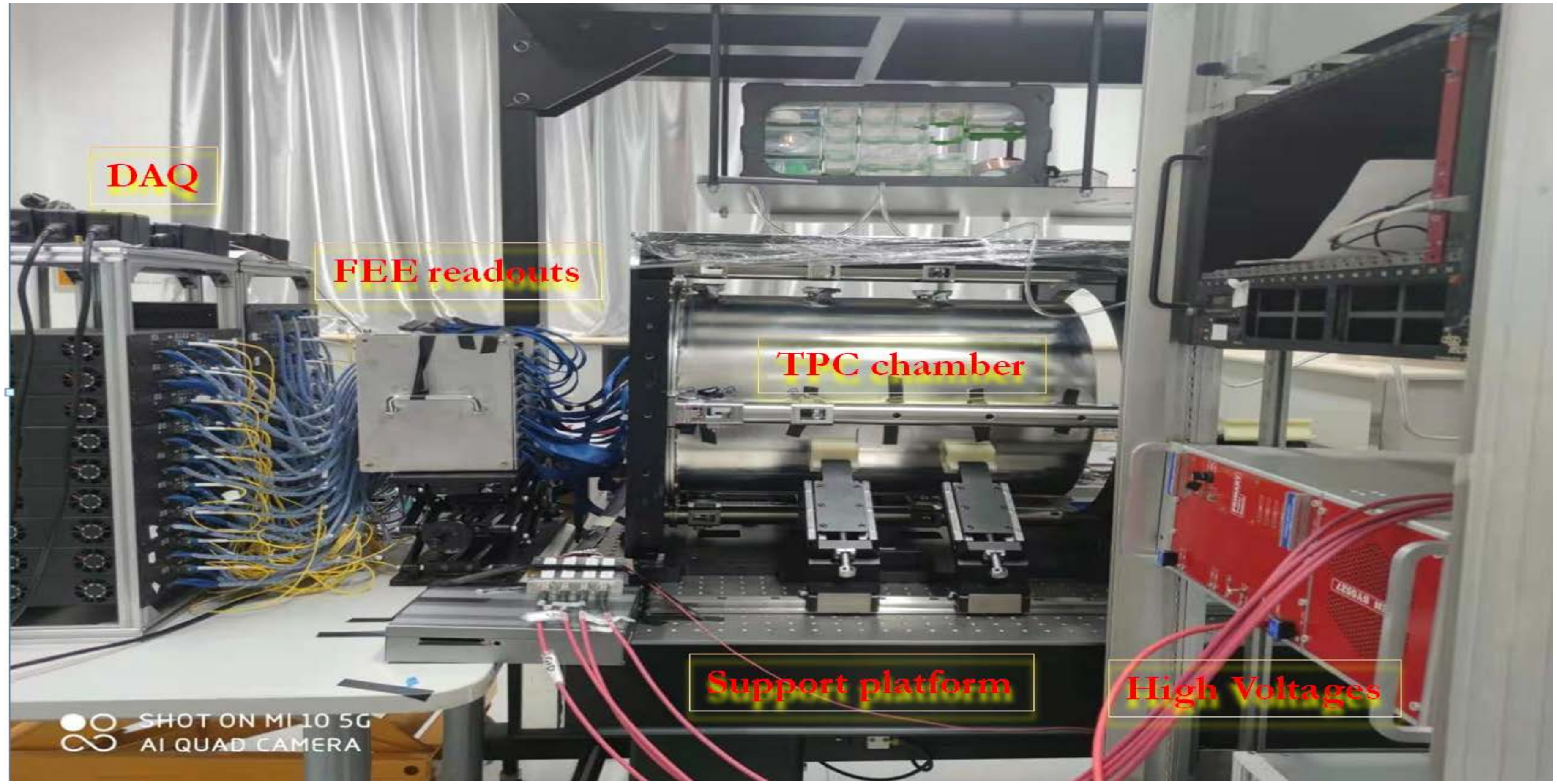


UV laser mirror system

Pad readout TPC – TPC prototype integrated with UV tracks

- TPC prototype integrated UV laser tracks has successfully developed at IHEP.
  - Drift length: 500mm
  - Active area: 200mm×200mm
- Experimental studies of the **spatial resolution, dE/dx resolution** achieved with the pseudo-tracks

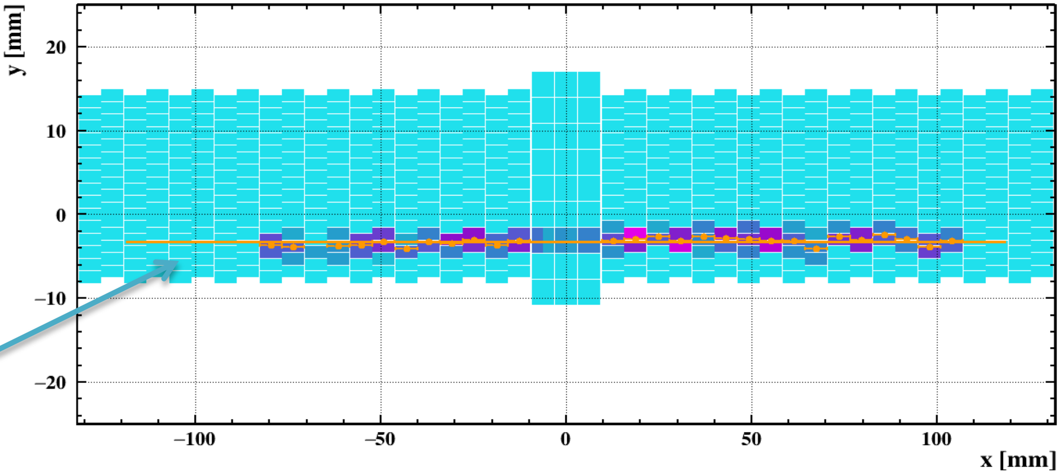
Status and progress of the pad readout TPC prototype on CEPC
Xin She on Wednesday

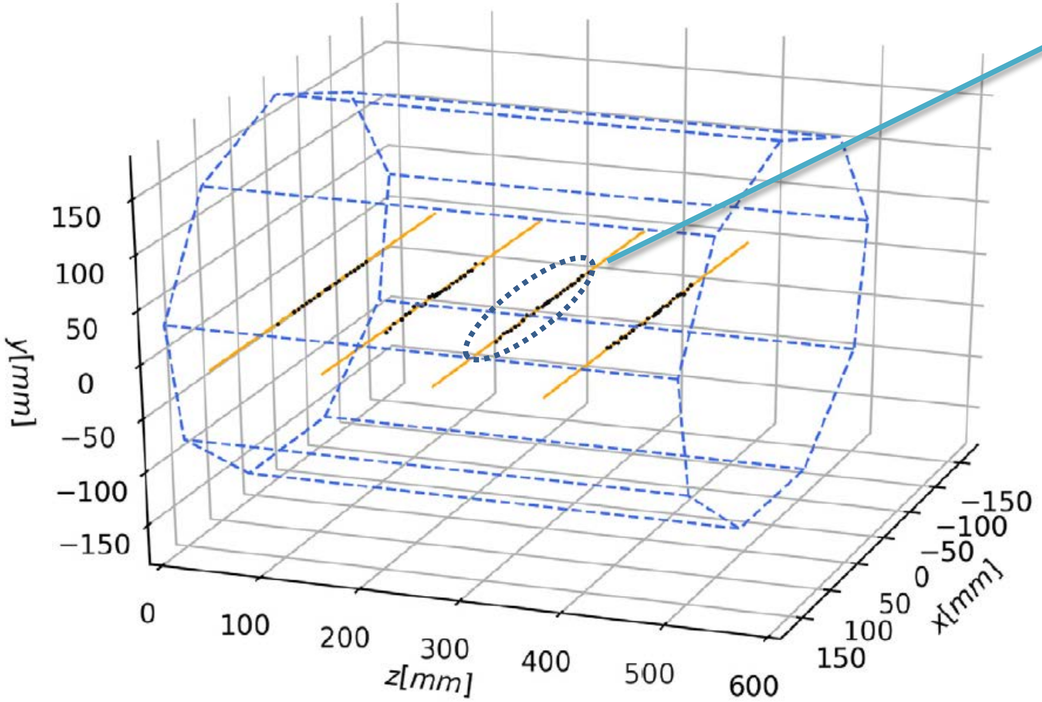


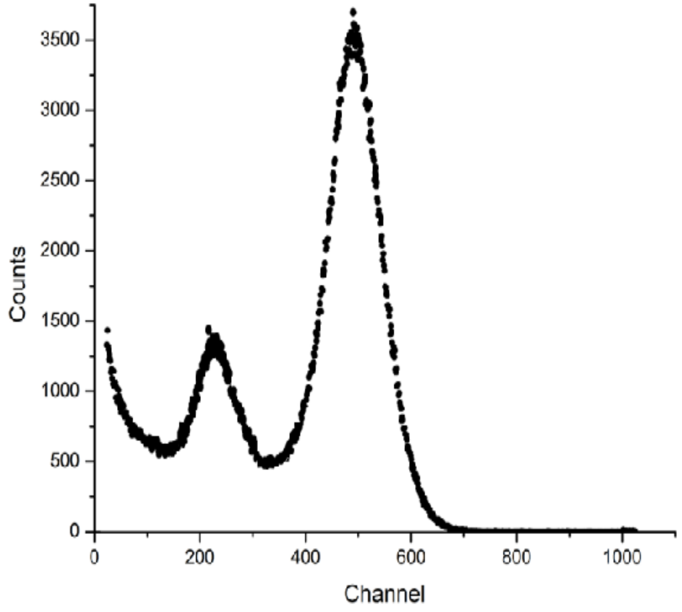
TPC prototype integrated with 266nm UV laser tracks

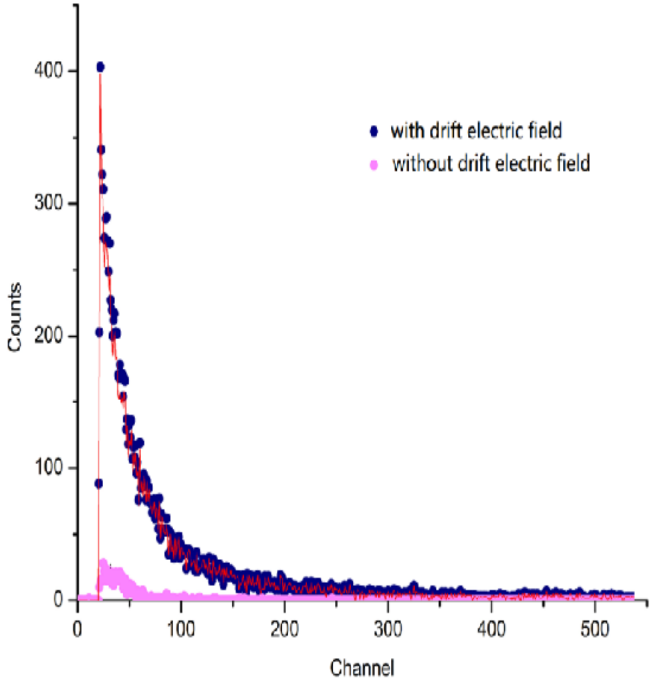
Event reconstruction and energy spectrum of ^{55}Fe/Cosmic ray

- TPC detector prototype can study the UV laser track, 55Fe radiation source and the cosmic ray.
- TPC prototype was checked after one year development
  - ^{55}Fe X-ray spectrum profile is very good
  - **Detector gain just shift 2% than one year before.**
- The Landau distribution of the cosmic ray's energy spectrum was successfully obtained.





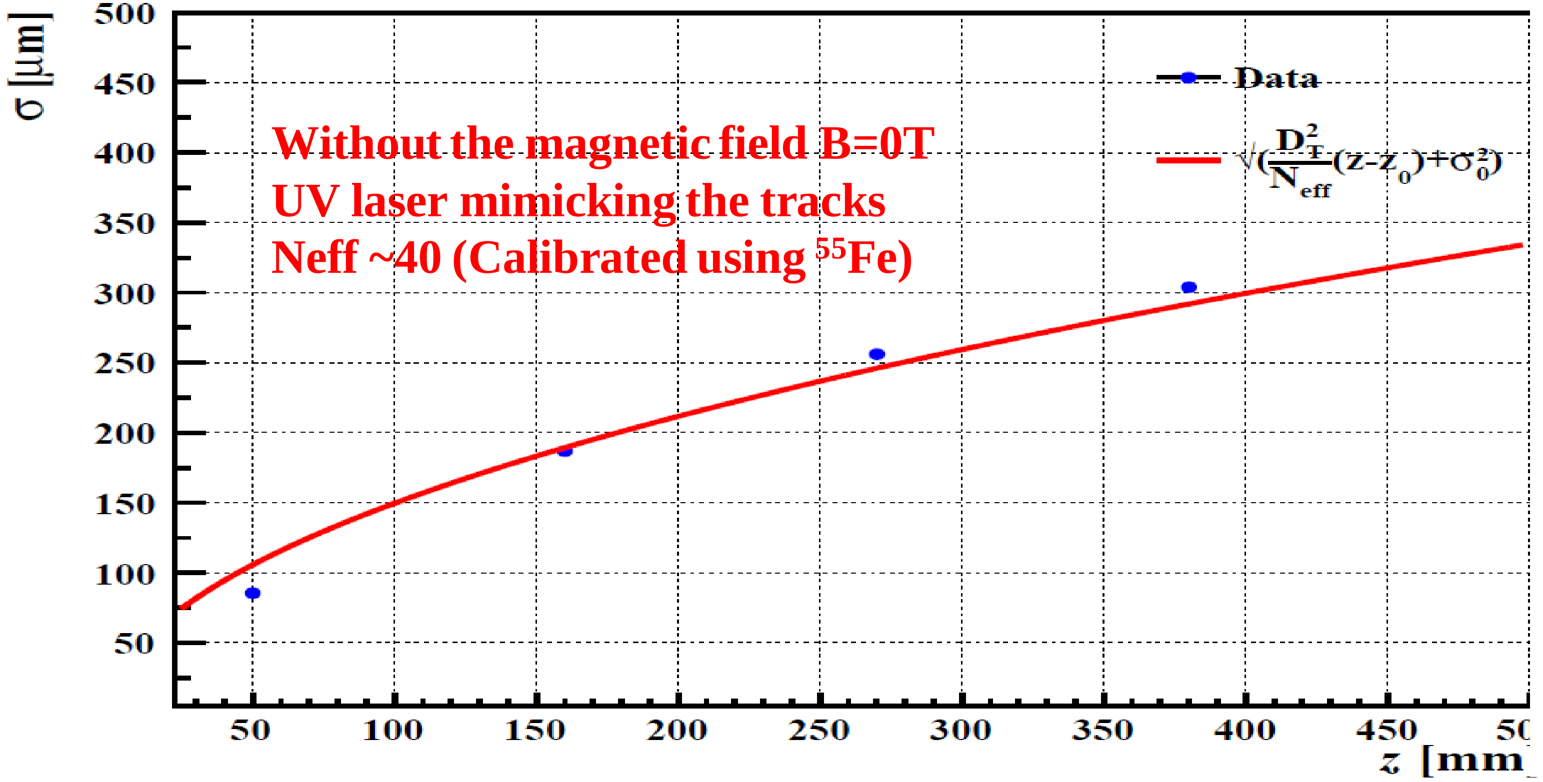


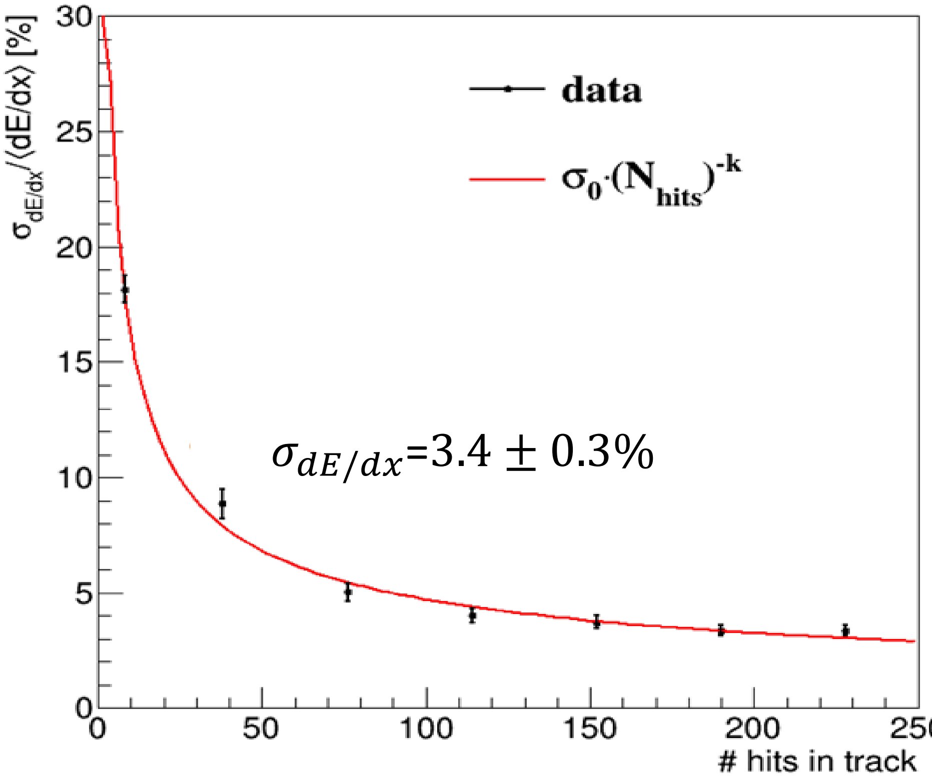


Reconstruction events and ^{55}Fe X-ray spectrum profile(middle) and cosmic ray spectrum(Right)

Pad TPC prototype: Spatial resolution and dE/dx

- **TPC prototype integrated 266nm UV laser tracks has been studied and analyzed the UV laser signal, the spatial resolution and dE/dx resolution, all are pretty good to Higgs run.**
  - Spatial resolution can be less than **100 μm along the drift length** of TPC prototype
  - Pseudo-tracks with 220 layers (**same as the actual size of CEPC baseline detector concept**) and dE/dx is about 3.4 ± 0.3%





https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2022.167241

- Towards pixelated readout TPC for PID at Tera Z
    - Pixelated readout concept and prototype
    - Low power consumption readout
    - Simulation and optimization of the granularity

Pad and pixelated readout TPC technology

Pixelated TPC technology for the future e+e- collider
Jochen on Tuesday

- For Higgs, W and top running, **no problem** for all TPC readout technologies.
- Pixelated readout TPC is **a good option** at high luminosity Z on circular e+e- collider (2x36 $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)
  - Pixelated readout TPC is a realistic option to provide
    - High spatial resolution **under 2T or 3T magnetic field**
    - Better momentum resolution
    - High-rate operation (MHz/cm^2)
    - dE/dx and Cluster counting (**in space**)
    - Excellent two tracks separation
    - Very low voxel occupancy

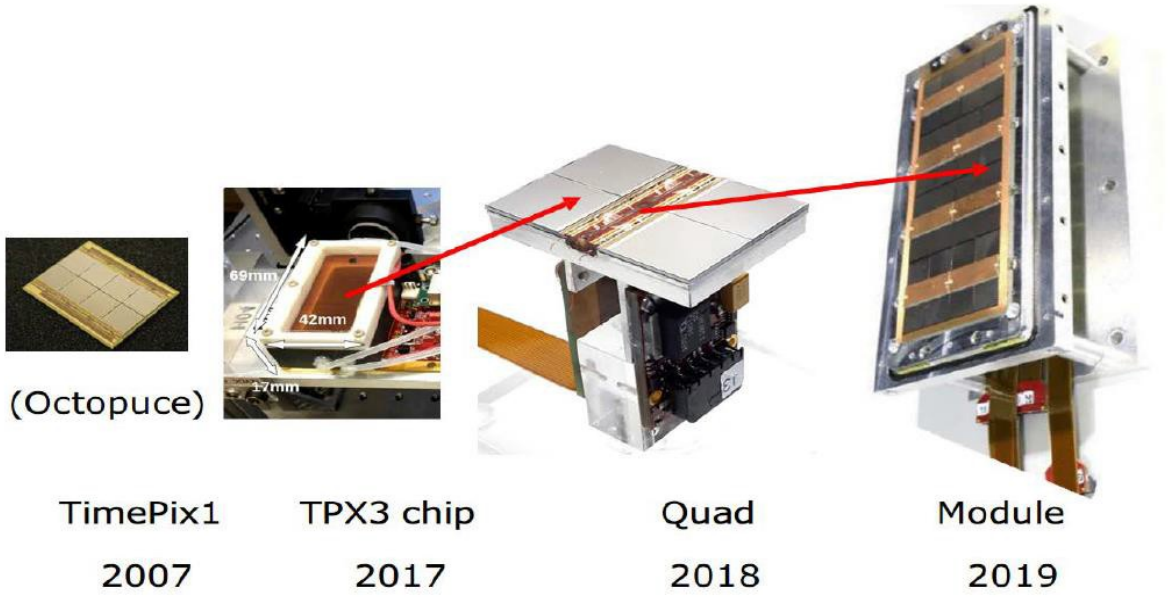
Standard charge collection:

Pads (1 mm×6 mm)/ long strips

Pixelated readout:

Bump bond pads are used as charge collection pads.

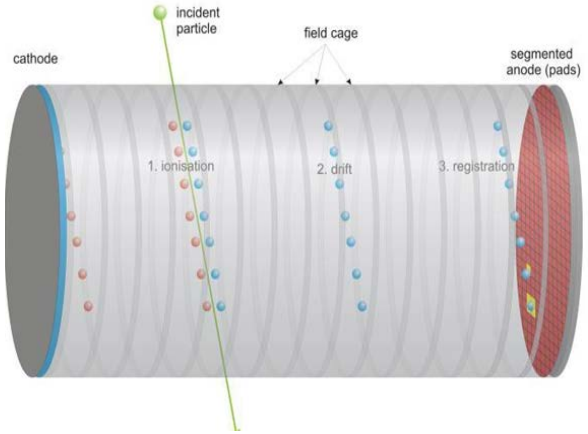
55µm× 55 µm or larger

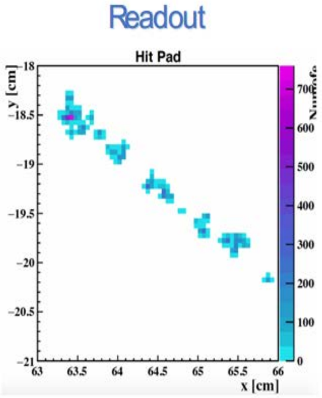


GridPixes

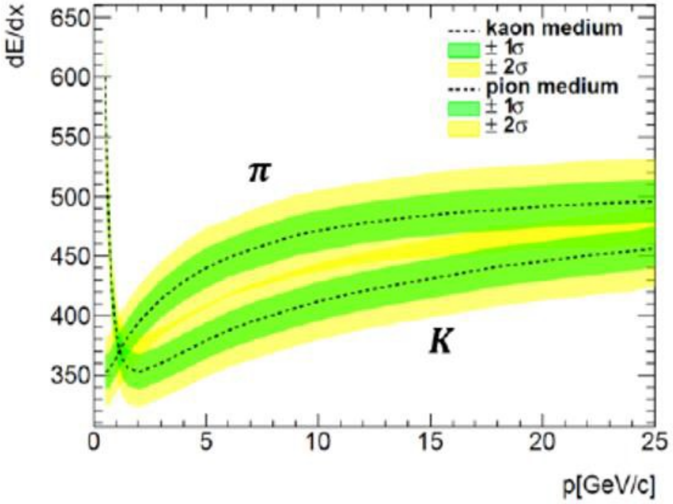
Cluster counting measurement: dN/dx

- **dN/dx: Number of primary ionization clusters per unit length**
  - Ideal measurement of ionization, clean in statistics
  - Reasonable pixel reveals the underlying cluster structure in 3D
    - Resolve clusters **in space** by high granularity TPC
  - Small fluctuation ➔ **Potentially, a factor of 2 better** than dE/dx

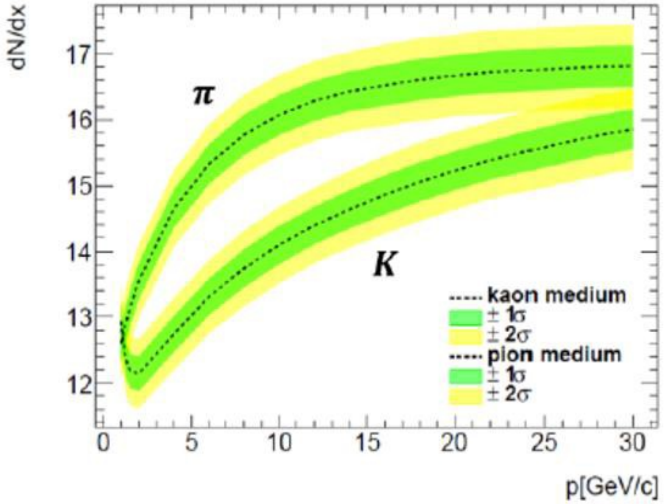




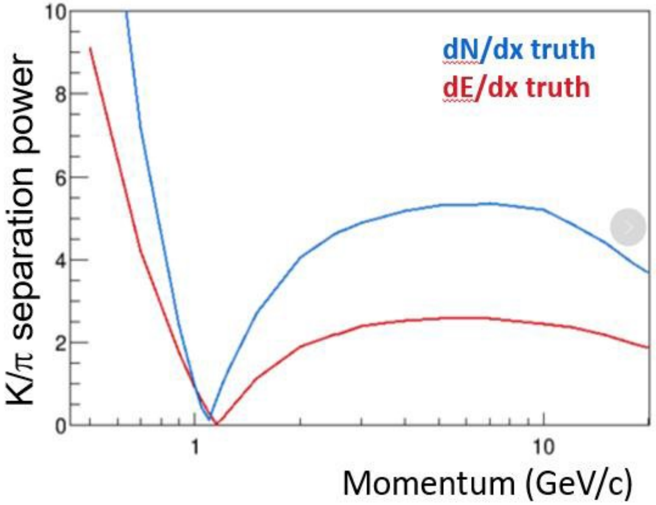
dE/dx



dN/dx



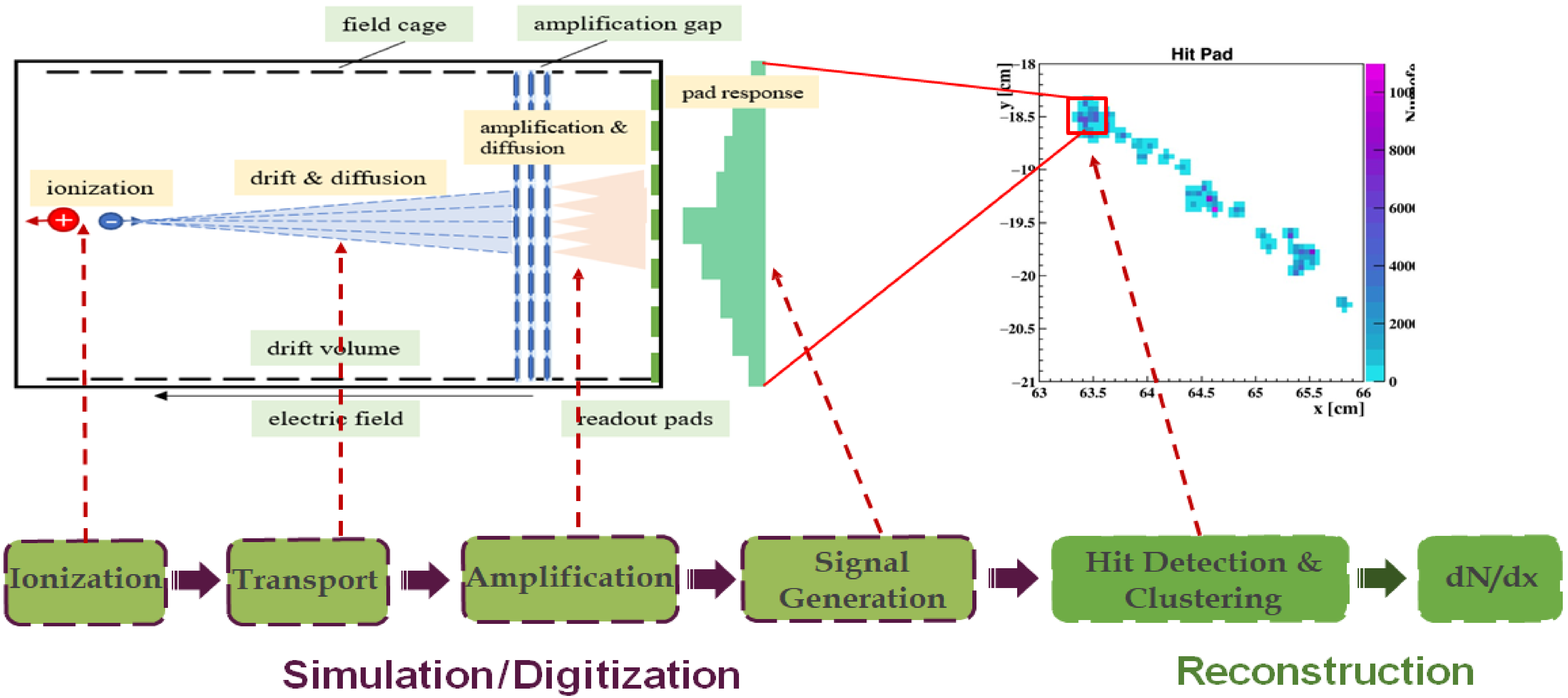
K/π separation power
dN/dx vs dE/dx



Simulation of the pixelated TPC - ongoing

Simulation of the high granularity readout TPC at e+e- collider
Yue Chang on Friday

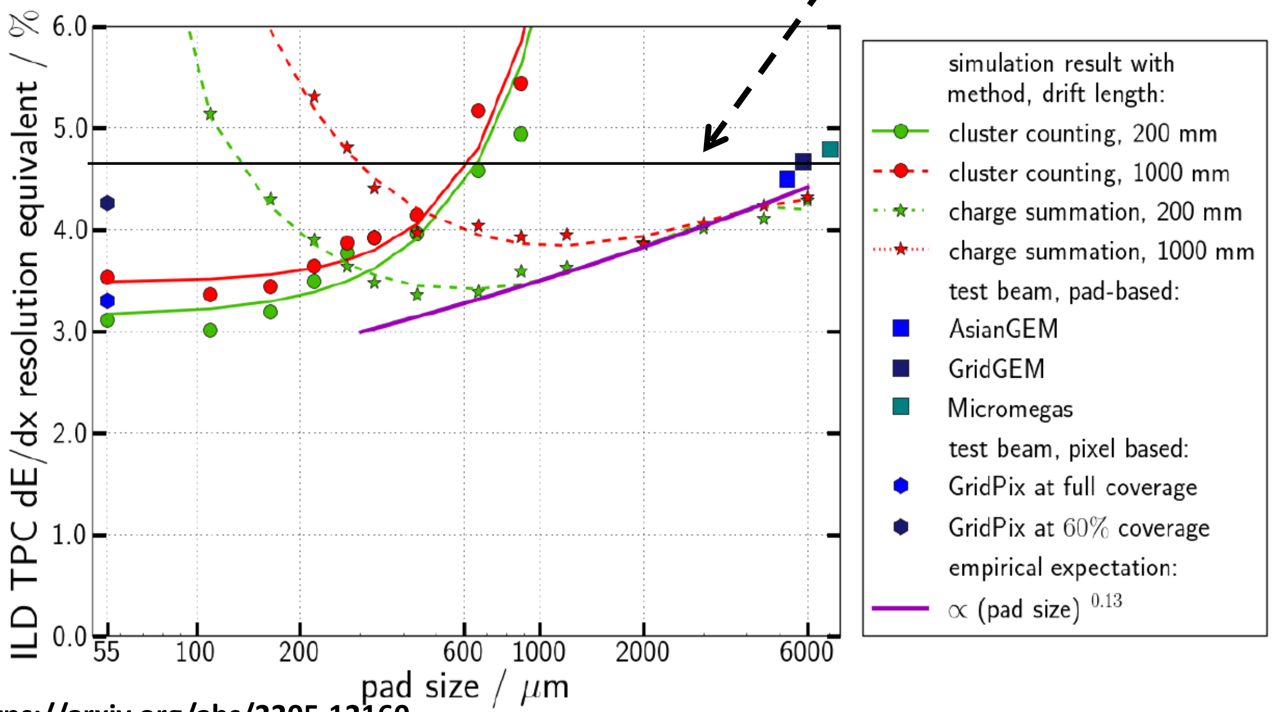
- All detailed simulation **starting** at IHEP using Garfied++ and Geant4
  - Setup the new simulation framework
  - TPC detecror module simulated **under 2T and T2K gas** from CEPC CDR



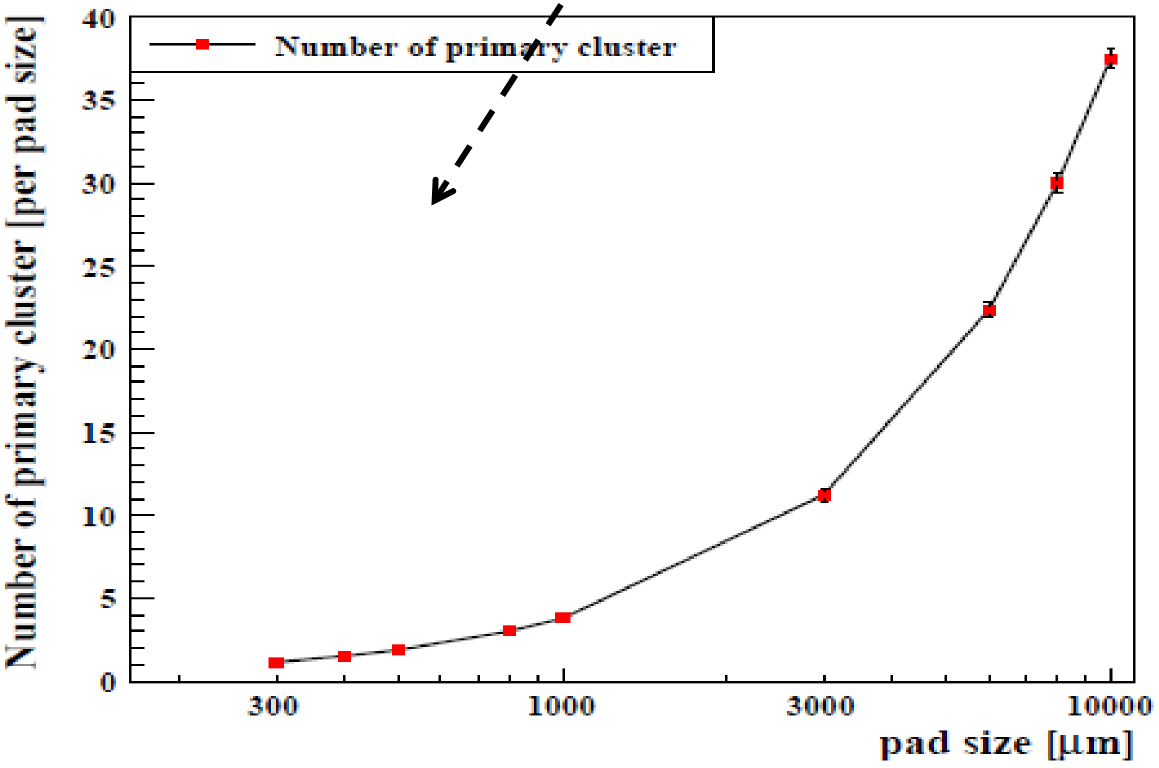
High granularity for improved PID at TPC

- Current full pad TPC reconstruction: 6mm pads → **~4.8% dE/dx resolution**
- Smaller pad size improved momentum resolution via dE/dx and dN/dx → Pad toward pixel readout
- Smaller pad size improved the voxel occupancy (10^{-4} level)
  - Pad size of about 500μm can record **~1 primary cluster along track length** at T2K gas
  - High **readout granularity** VS the primary cluster size optimization

current resolution in the full ILD reco assuming 6 mm pads



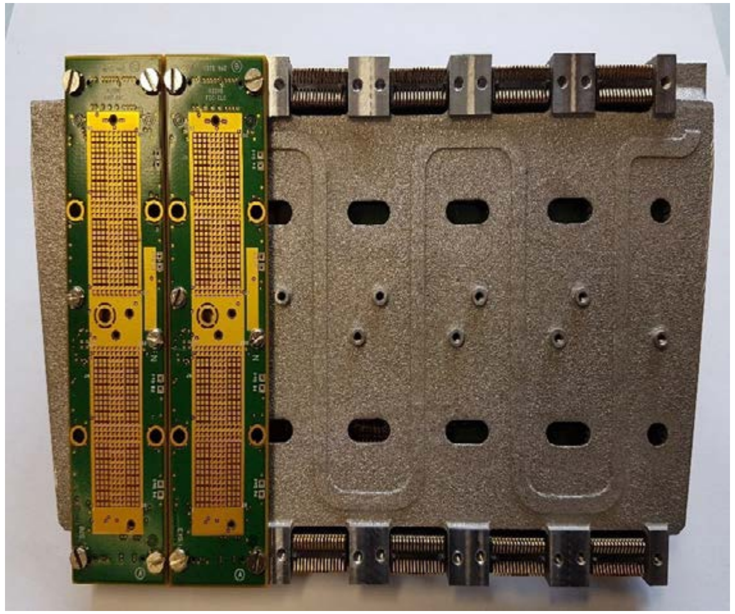
Simulation of the primary cluster along the drift length

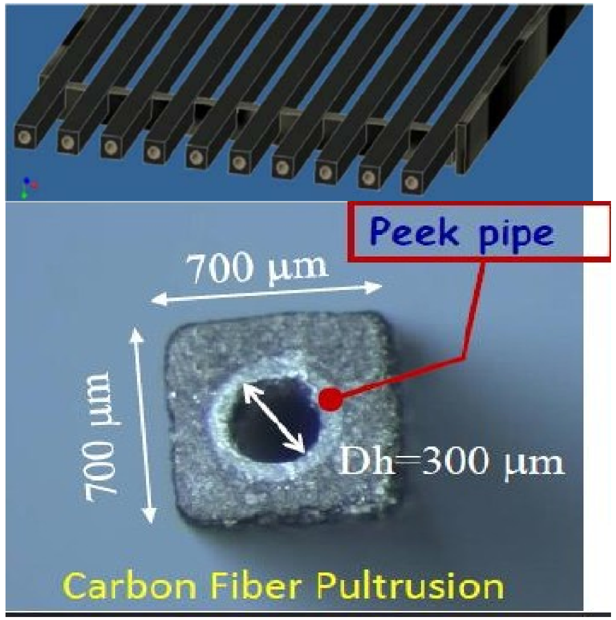


https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.12160

Cooling system for readout electronics

- Readout electronics will require a cooling system. **2-phase CO2-cooling** is a very interesting candidate.
  - A fully integrated AFTER-based solution tested on 7 Micromegas modules during a test beam.
- To optimize the cooling performance and the material budget **3D-printing of aluminum** is an attractive possibility for producing the complex structures required.
  - A prototype for a full module is available now at CEA, Saclay.
  - It was tested with a full set of electronics in 10/2021 showing excellent cooling performance.
- Alternatively, Lund university is exploring **micro channel cooling** together with Pisa.
  - These consist of pipes with Ø300μm in carbon fiber tubes.





DOI 10.1088/1742-6596/2374/1/012149

JINST 1018 (2022) 012149

Low power consumption pixelated TPC technology IHEP/LCTPC

- R&D @ IHEP based on **0.5×0.5 mm^2 pixels and electronics uses a power of <0.2mW/channel**.
  - For all the active area of 160 000 cm^2 one has 64 M channels and **<1.2 kW** power consumption
  - > 89% coverage in the endplate

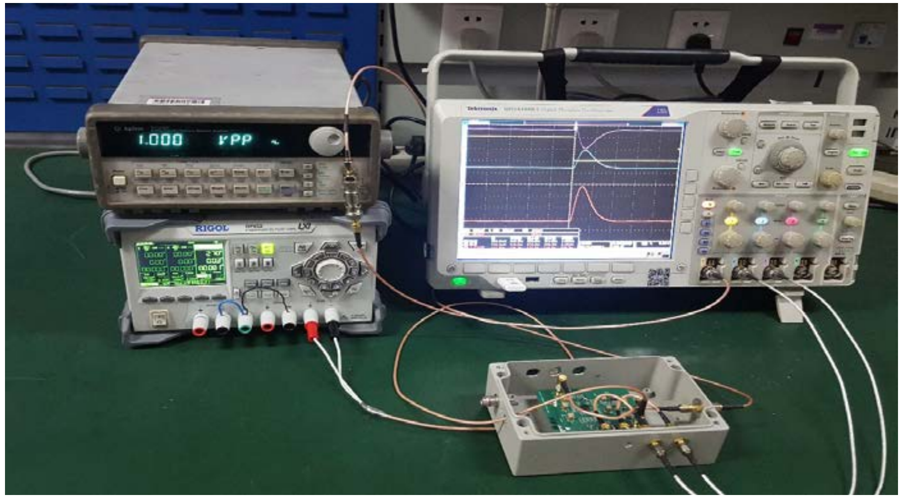
- Current TPX3 chip has 256×256 channels and a surface of 1.41×1.41 cm^2
- Power consumption ~2W/chip; this means 30 mW/channel
- A full pixelated readout TPC in the detector will have a total area 160 000 cm^2

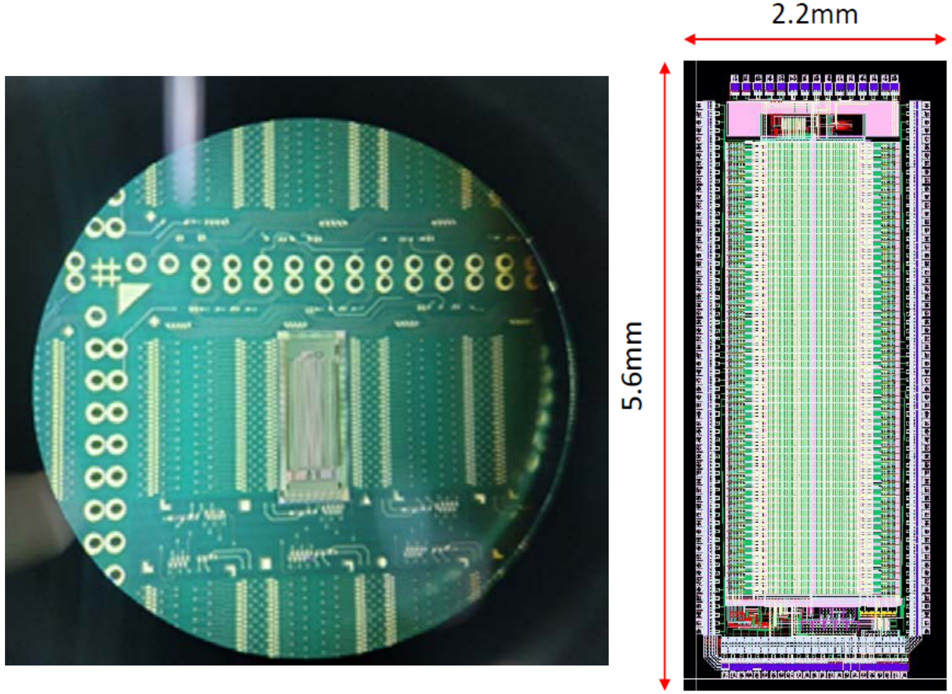
- Low power consumption **is the first requirement** for the pixelated TPC technology to LCTPC

- Ref1 https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-0221/14/01/C01024
- Ref2 https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-0221/14/01/C01001

Current R&D effort: Pixelated TPC R&D for CEPC

- **R&D on pixel TPC readout for CEPC**
  - Pixel TPC ASIC chip was started to developed in 2023 and 1st prototype wafer standalone tested in May.
    - **Power consumption: <1.1mW/ch (1st prototype)**
      - **<400mW/cm^2 (Test)**
  - 2nd prototype wafer design done (simulation power: 0.2mW/ch)
    - **< 100mW/cm^2 (Goal and final design)**
  - The TOA and TOT can be selected as the initiation function in the ASIC chip.
    - 1mm×6mm → 500μm×500μm pixel readout → 330μm
    - Higher precision and higher rate (MHz/cm^2)
    - Gain of the amplification: >40mV/fC
    - Channels: 32
    - Time resolution: **14bit** (5ns bin)
    - Time discriminator: TOA (Time of Arrival)
    - Technology: 180nm CMOS -> 60nm CMOS
    - High metal coverage: 4-side bootable



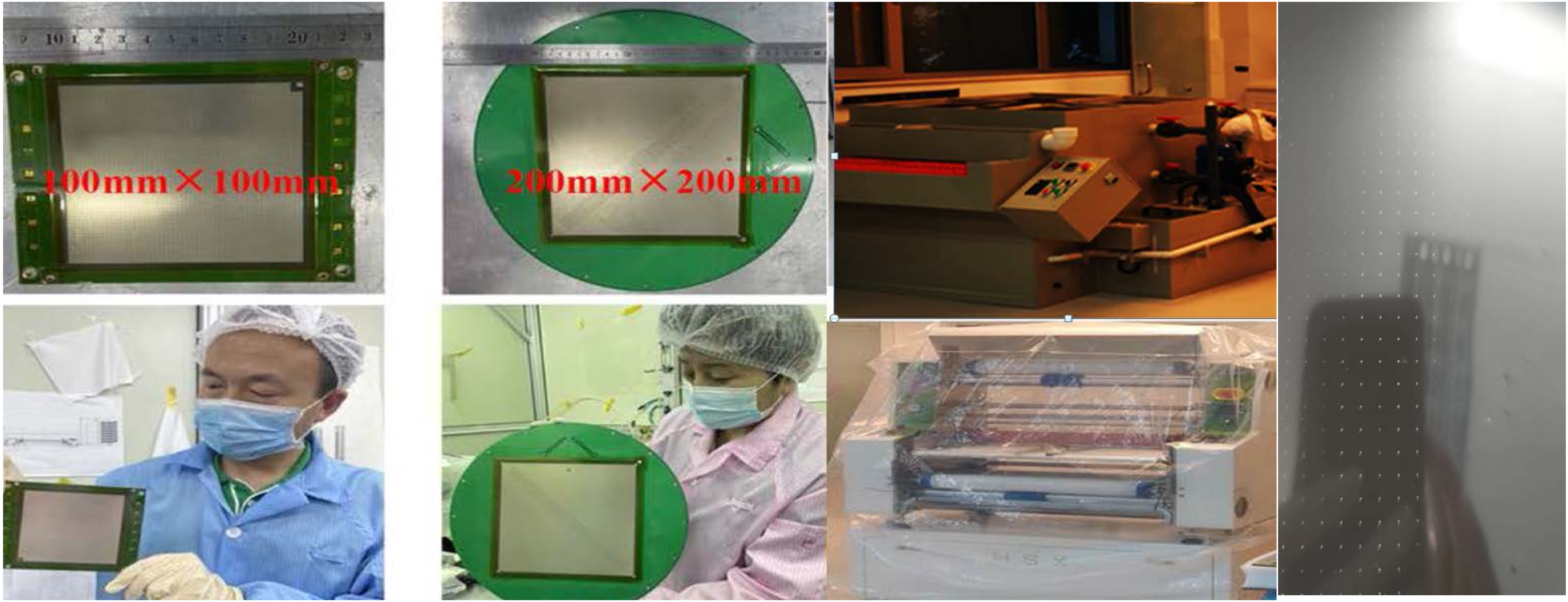


1st readout PCB board and the ASIC layout

Progress on FEE readout for CEPC TPC
Canwen Liu on Wednesday

Current R&D effort: detector production integrated with PCB and ROIC

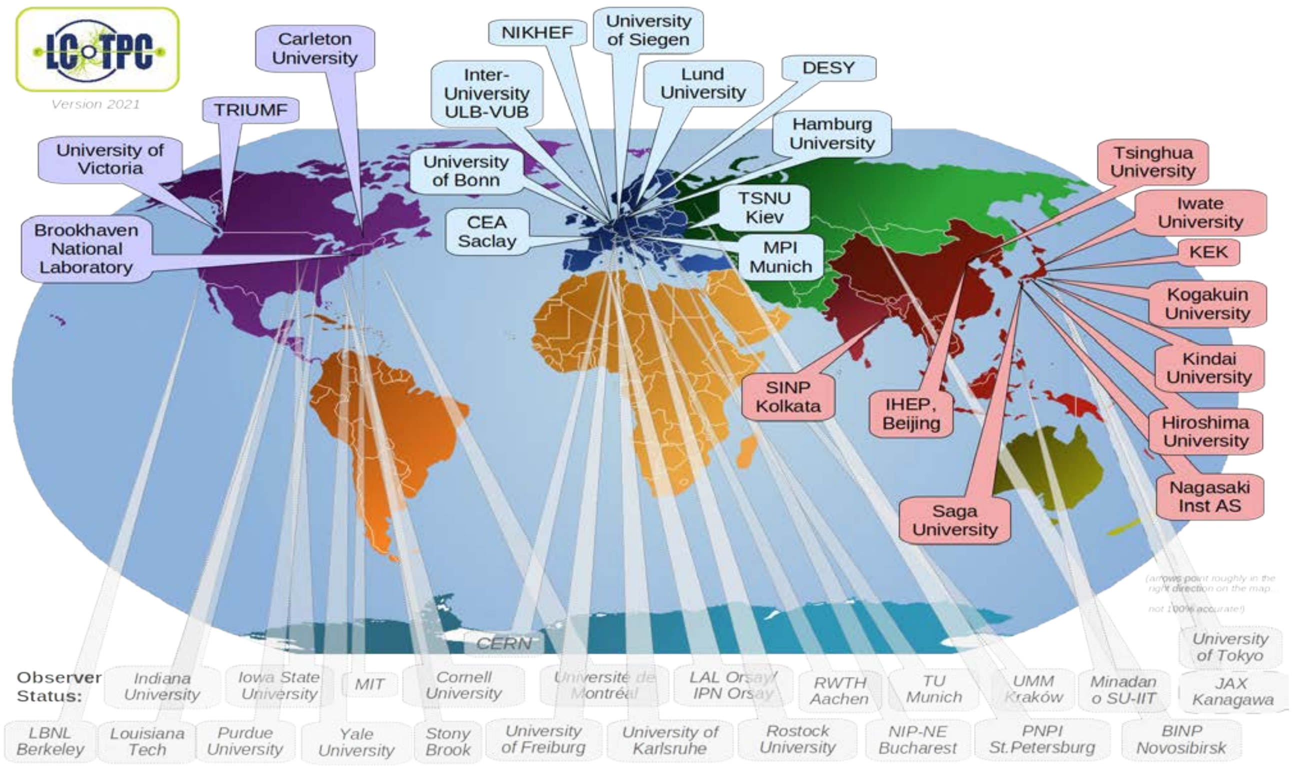
- R&D on detector production integrated with PCB and ROIC will developed at IHEP.
  - Micromegas was produced using the raw interposer PCB
  - Bump boding the ROIC with the interposer PCB to collaborate with Tsinghua (prototype)



Micro-Bulk Micromegas Detector production in the laboratory at IHEP

TPC R&D in LCTPC Collaboration

- MPGDs for TPC readout is a **baseline solution and further R&D** features many benefits:
  - Small pitch of gas amplification regions => strong reduction of E×B-effects
  - No preference in direction => all 2 dim. readout geometries possible
  - **Ion backflow** can be reduced significantly (Gating, Hybrid structure…)
  - Continue electronics, cooling, UV laser track and low power consumption FEE development
- **All research will be integrated with DRD1 of CERN from 2023**



LCTPC-collaboration studies MPGD detectors for the ILD-TPC:
24 Institutes from
11 countries
+ 24 institutes with observer status

Various **gas amplification stages** are studied: GEMs, Micromegas, GEMs with double thickness and GridPixes.

https://www.lctpc.org/

Summary

- **In CEPC TPC study group, TPC detector prototype R&D using the pad readout towards the pixelated readout for the future e+e- colliders.**
- **To analyze the simulation data of the high luminosity Z pole run at CEPC, some update results of TPC prototype have been studies.**
- **Pixel TPC is in the simulation package from 2023. The requirements of the low power consumption pixelated TPC technology became as the general proposal from LCTPC collaboration and IHEP. The updated progress on the interposer PCB integrated with ROIC are ongoing.**
- **Synergies with CEPC/LCTPC/FCCee/EIC allow us to continue R&D and ongoing, we learn from all of their experiences.**

We kindly acknowledge the following funding agencies, collaborations:

- National Key Programme for S&T Research and Development (Grant NO.: 2016YFA0400400)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant NO.: 11975256)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant NO.: 11535007)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant NO.: 11775242)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant NO.: 11675197)

Many thanks!