

Study of Primary Ionization Counting Method in Drift Chamber

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Outline

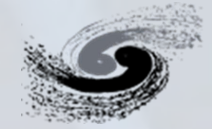
1 Introduction of DC for CEPC

2 dN/dx Method in DC

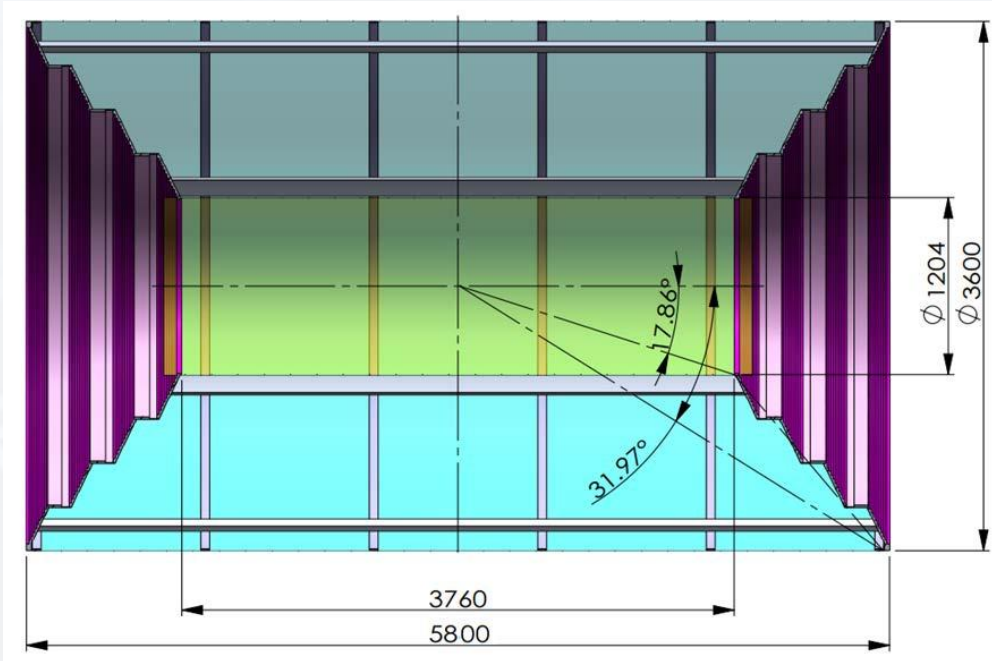
3 Prototype System Design

4 Preliminary Tests

5 Summary and Future Plans

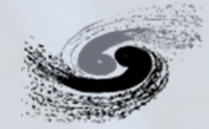


CEPC drift chamber

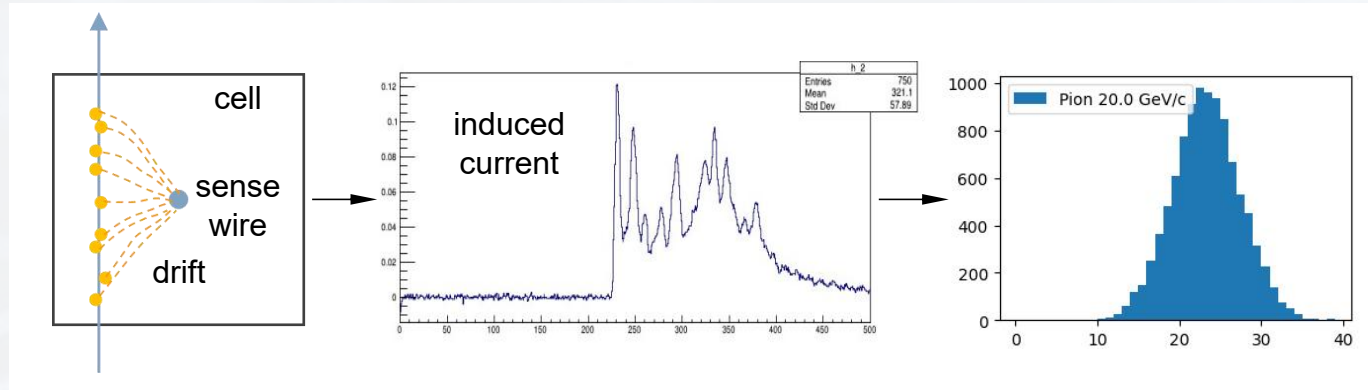


- R extension: 600-1800 mm
- Length: 5800 mm
- Cell size: $\sim 18 \text{ mm} \times 18 \text{ mm}$
- 64 wire layers and 26483 cells
- Ratio of field wires to sense wires: 3:1
- Gas mixture: $\text{He}/i\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} = 90:10$
- CF Frame structure: 8 longitudinal hollow beams + 8 annular hollow beams

- ❑ Flavor physics and jet research at CEPC impose increasingly demanding requirements on Particle Identification (3σ K/ π separation power at 20 GeV/c)
- ❑ As an alternative gaseous detector, one of the critical optimization objectives for the drift chamber is PID



Primary Ionization Counting Method

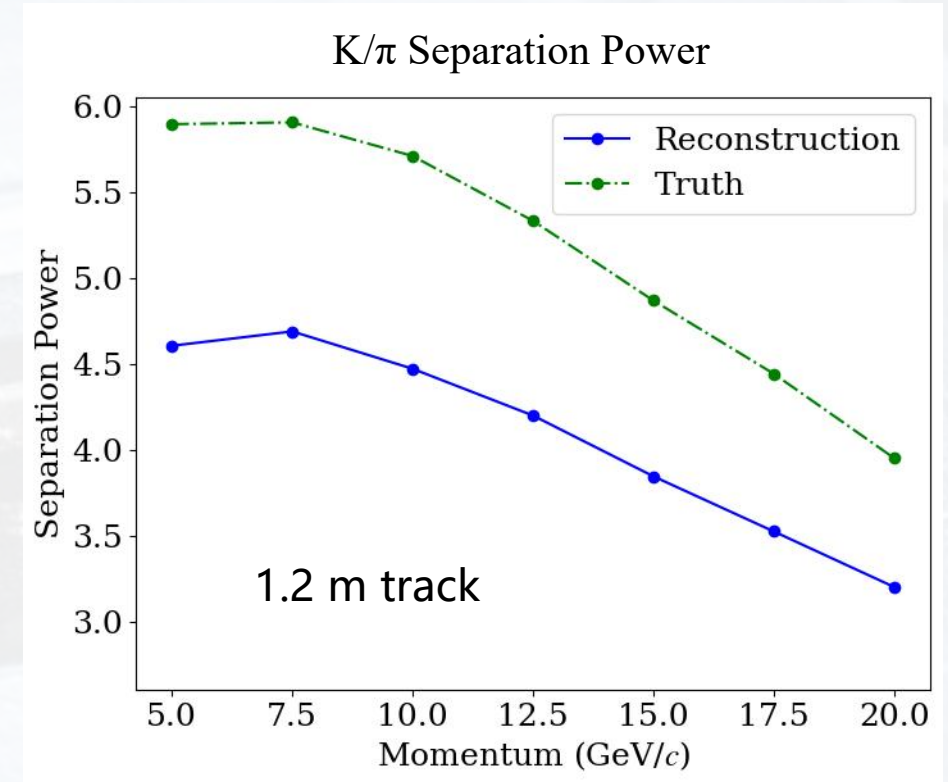


dE/dx

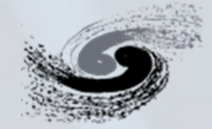
- Landau distribution
- Truncated mean leads to loss of statistical data
- Particle identification is limited

dN/dx

- Poisson distribution
- Smaller fluctuation
- In theory, resolution of dN/dx can be approximately twice that of dE/dx



□ Simulations indicate that for 1.2 meter track, the dN/dx resolution is less than 3%, and the K/ π separation power can reach 3.2σ at 20 GeV/c



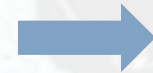
Key technology for DC with dN/dx measurement

➤ Challenges for waveform measurement

- Sufficient time interval between different ionization signals
- Reduce interference between different ionization clusters
- Fast signal shaping speed and SNR



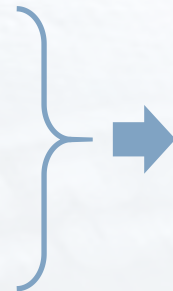
✓ Detector optimization includes cell size and gas



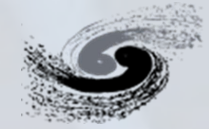
✓ Fast and low noise electronics

➤ Challenges for reconstruction algorithm

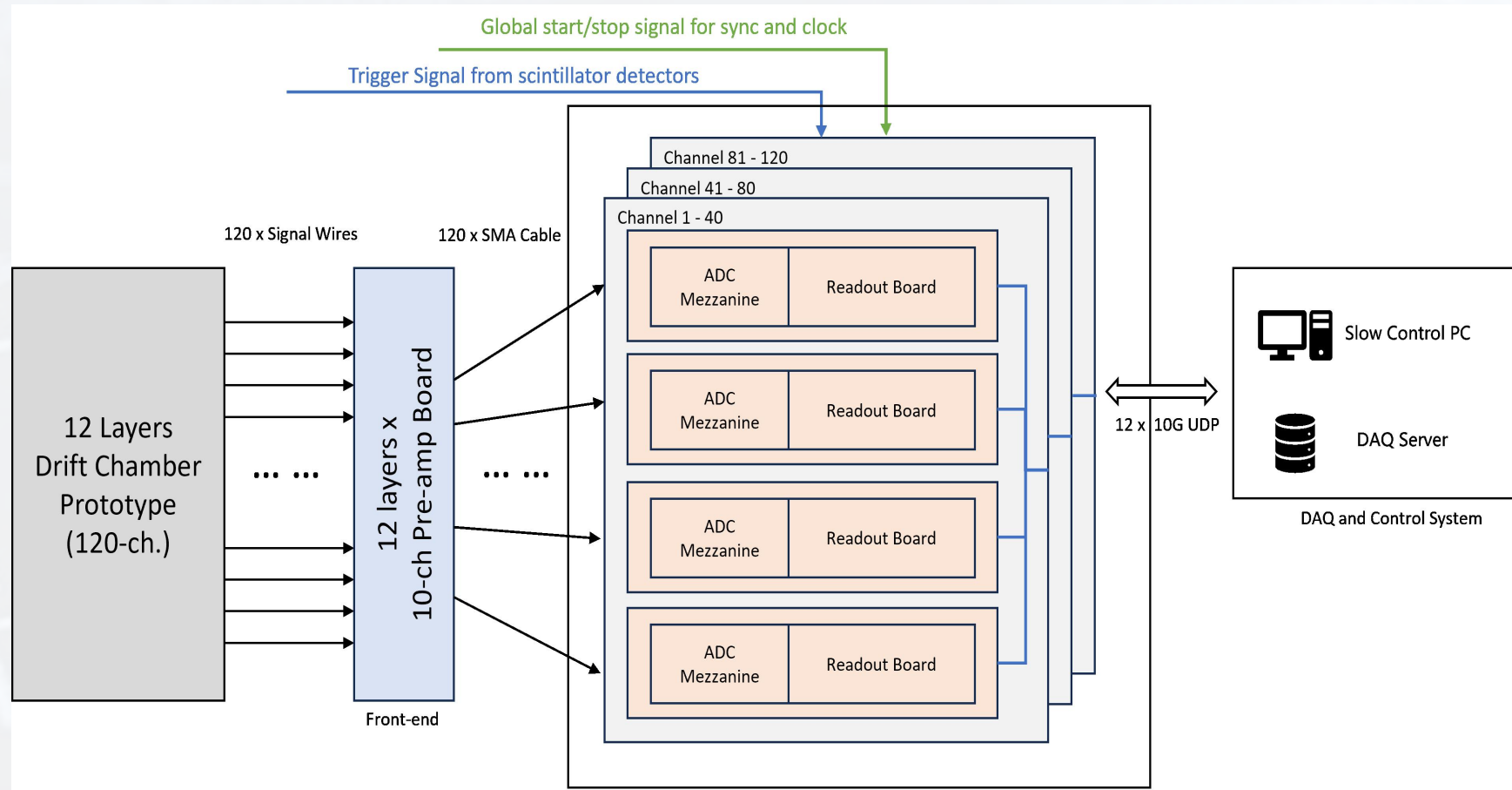
- Process piled-up signals
- Identification of primary and secondary ionization signals
- Reduce noise impacts



✓ Deep learning algorithm

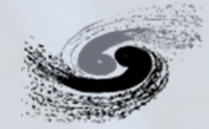


Motivations of the prototype system



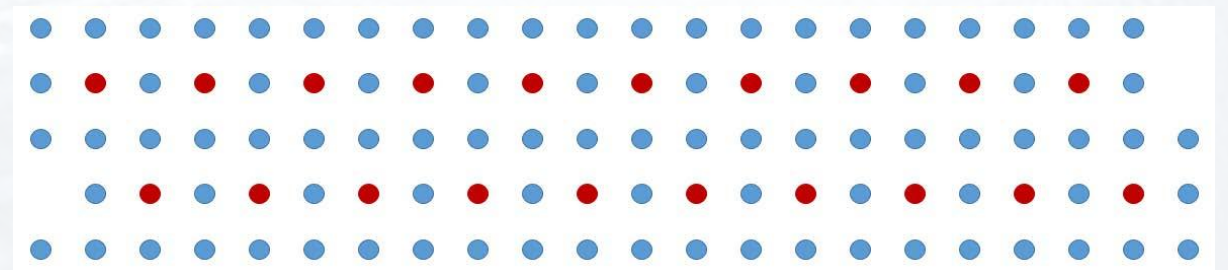
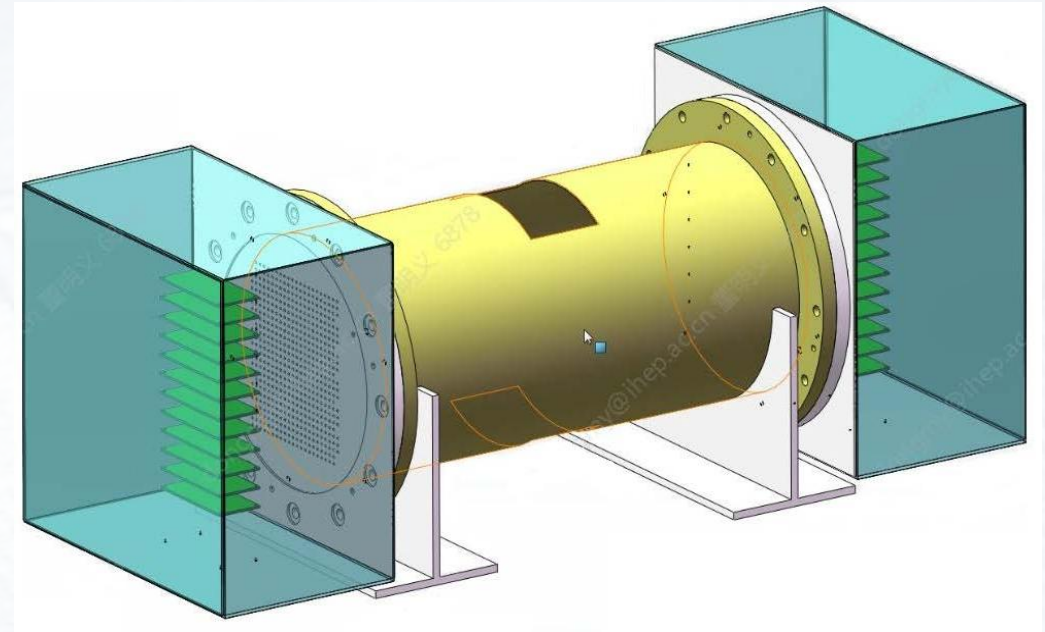
Block diagram of the prototype system

- Verify the detector simulation results
- Validate the performance of the self-developed electronics
- Test the reconstruction algorithm
- Deliver the results for the drift chamber dN/dx method



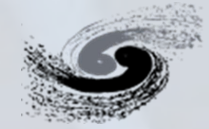
Multi-layer DC prototype

- A prototype was designed for dN/dx resolution study
- Details of the prototype:
 - 12 layers, 10 cells/layer, 120 cells
 - Cell size: 18 mm \times 18 mm
 - Sense wire: 20 μm Au-plated tungsten
 - Field wire: 70 μm Aluminum
 - Length: 60 cm



● Field wire

● Sense wire

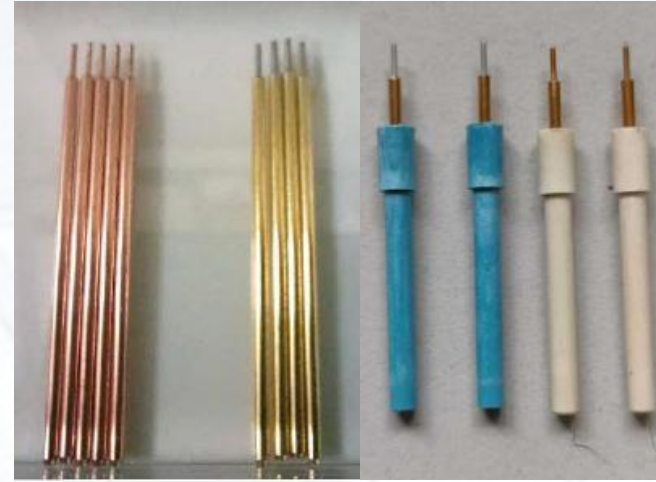


Multi-layer DC prototype

- Wiring, tension test, leakage current test and HV training
 - 120 sense wires tension: 11 g
 - 416 field wires tension: 19 g
 - Sag: 25 μm
 - Leakage current: $< 1 \text{ nA}$



Wires



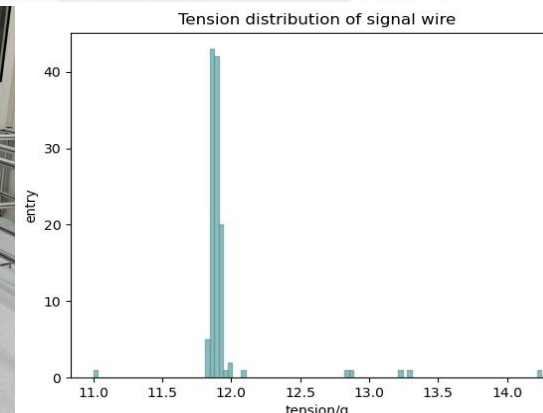
Feedthroughs



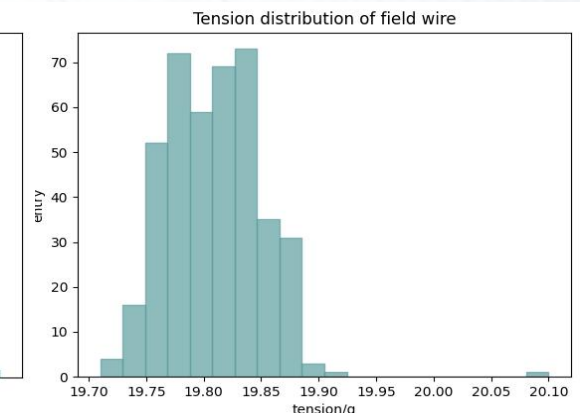
Wiring



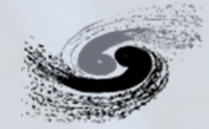
HV training



Tension distribution of SW

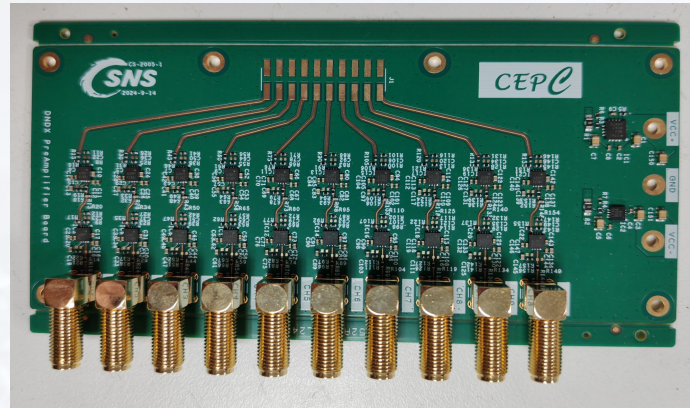


Tension distribution of FW



Fast front-end current preamplifier

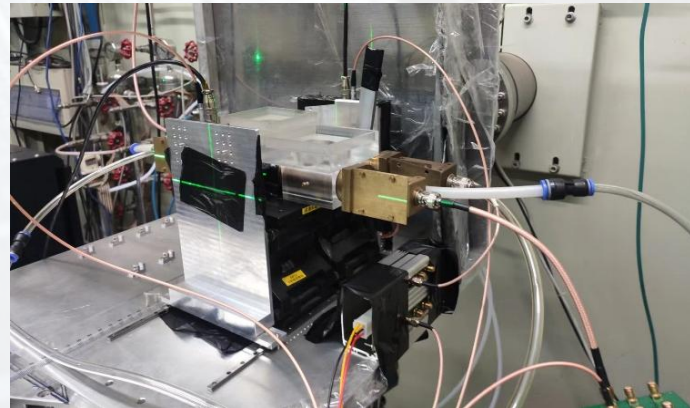
- Fast front-end current preamplifier circuit based on two-stage non-inverting LHM6629 amplifier configuration
- High gain, high bandwidth and low noise
 - Current gain: 67.94 dB
 - Bandwidth: 587.74MHz @-3dB
 - Baseline noise: 1.53 mVrms
- Beam test has been conducted for functional verification



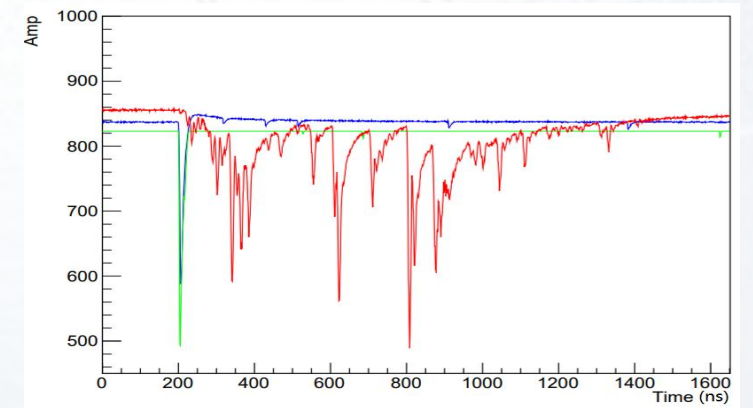
Fast front-end current preamplifier



Current gain simulation



Beam test



Drift tube signal

Electronics for high-density waveform digitization



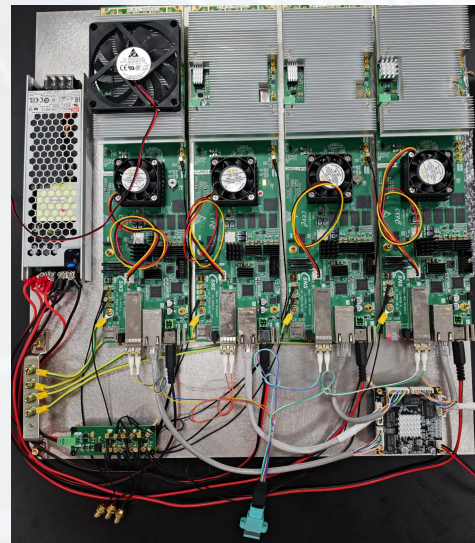
Digitization board



Front panel of the chassis

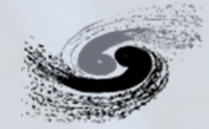


Rear panel of the chassis

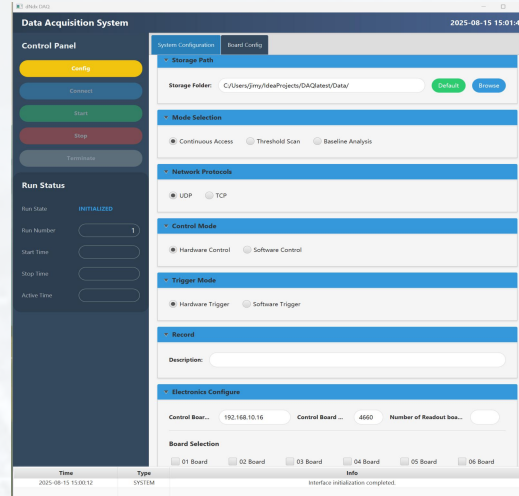
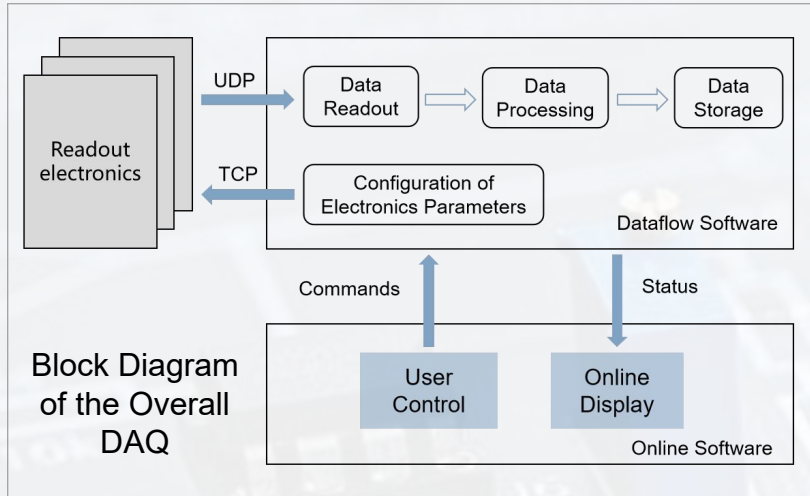


Internal layout of the 40 channels chassis

- ADC mezzanine board
 - 1.3 Gsps sampling rate, 14 bit resolution
 - Power consumption: 750 mW/channel
- FPGA readout board
 - Receive data streams from five AD9695 ADCs via twenty 13 Gbps JESD204B links
 - Provide data buffering, trigger processing, and data packaging functionalities
- 10 Gbps UDP link is utilized for data acquisition and slow control
- The chassis containing 40 digitization channels has been designed and manufactured



Data acquisition software

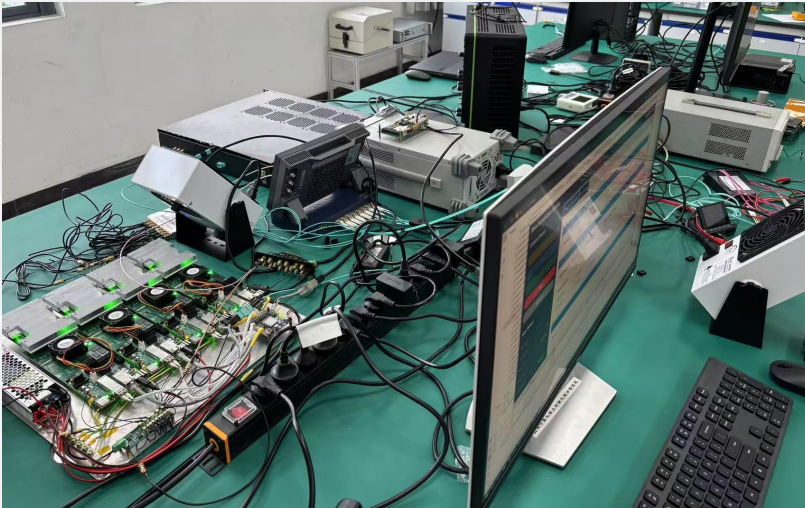


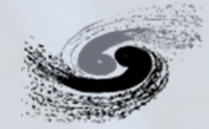
➤ Dataflow Software

- Read out data from the electronics
- Verify and parse the data format
- Store data to disk and forward it to the online software
- Configure parameters for the electronics

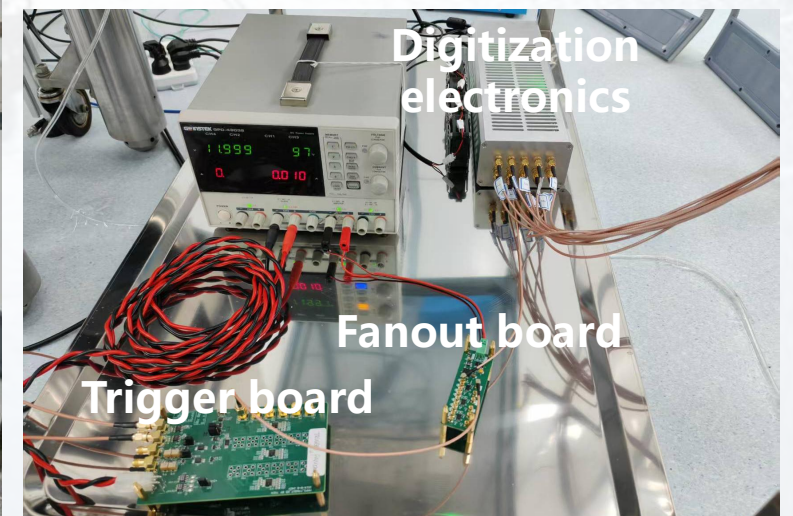
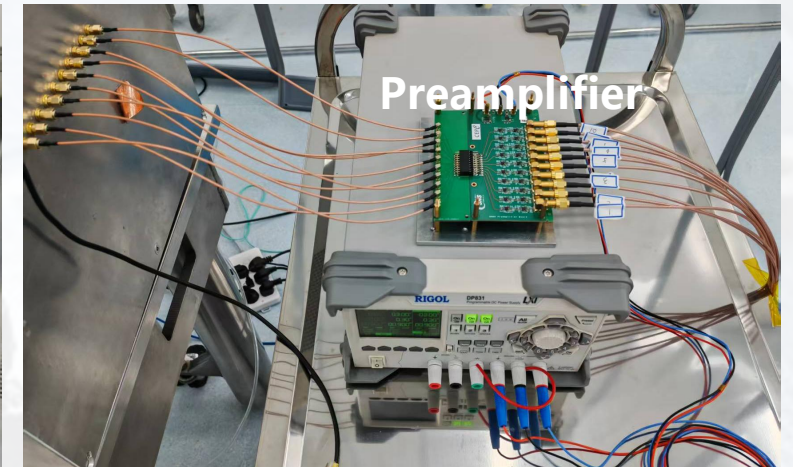
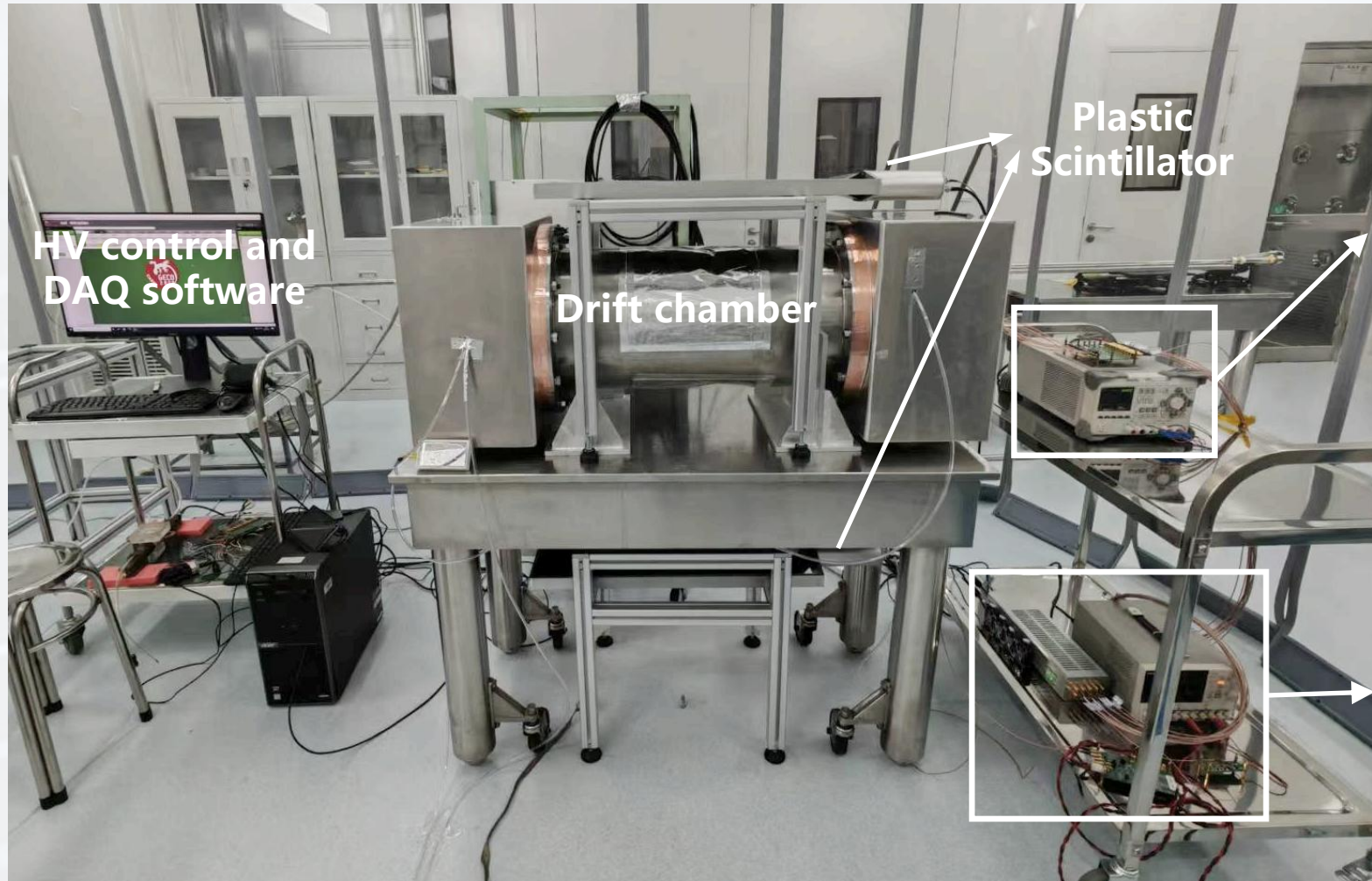
➤ Online Software

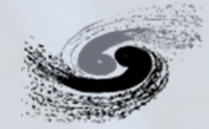
- Provide user-layer services: command execution and information feedback
- Transmit information to the dataflow software
- Process data online





➤ Preliminary cosmic ray test

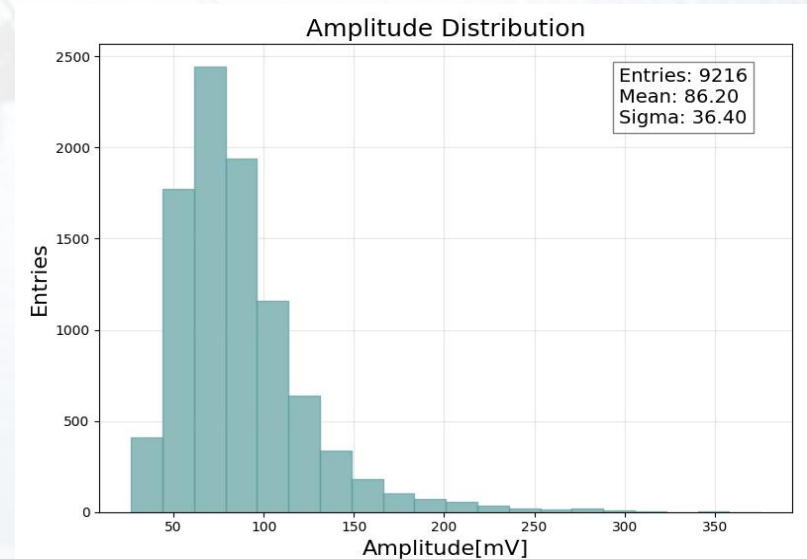
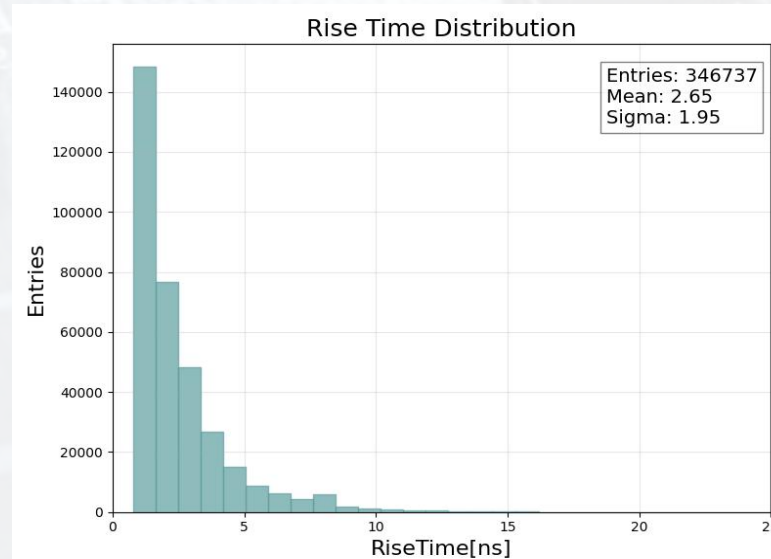
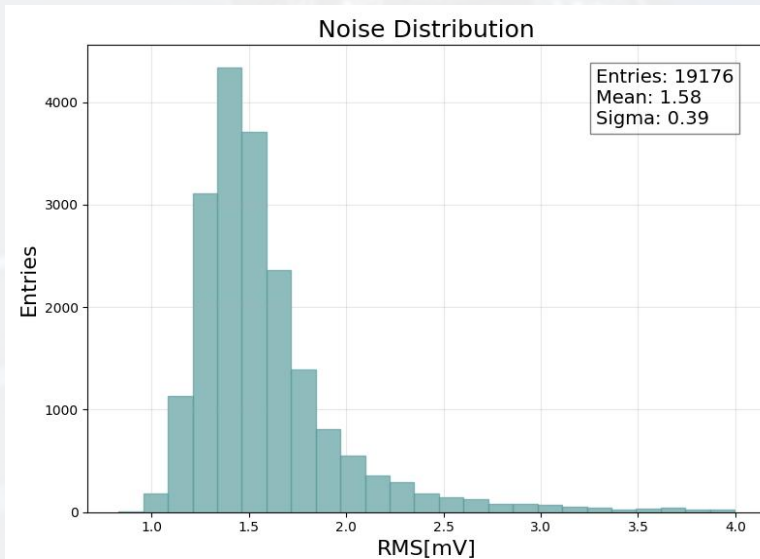
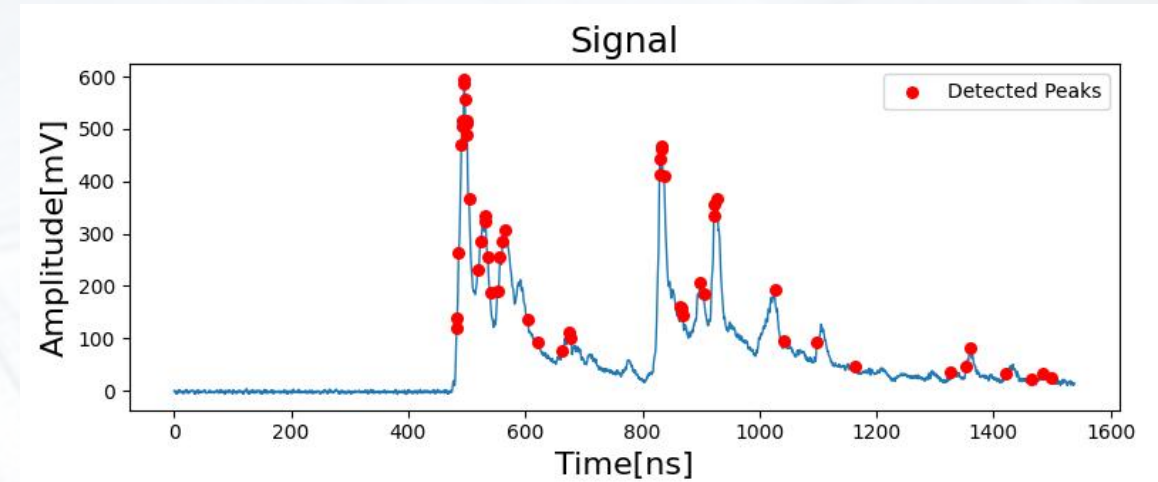


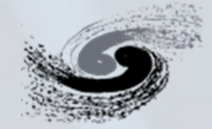


Preliminary cosmic ray test

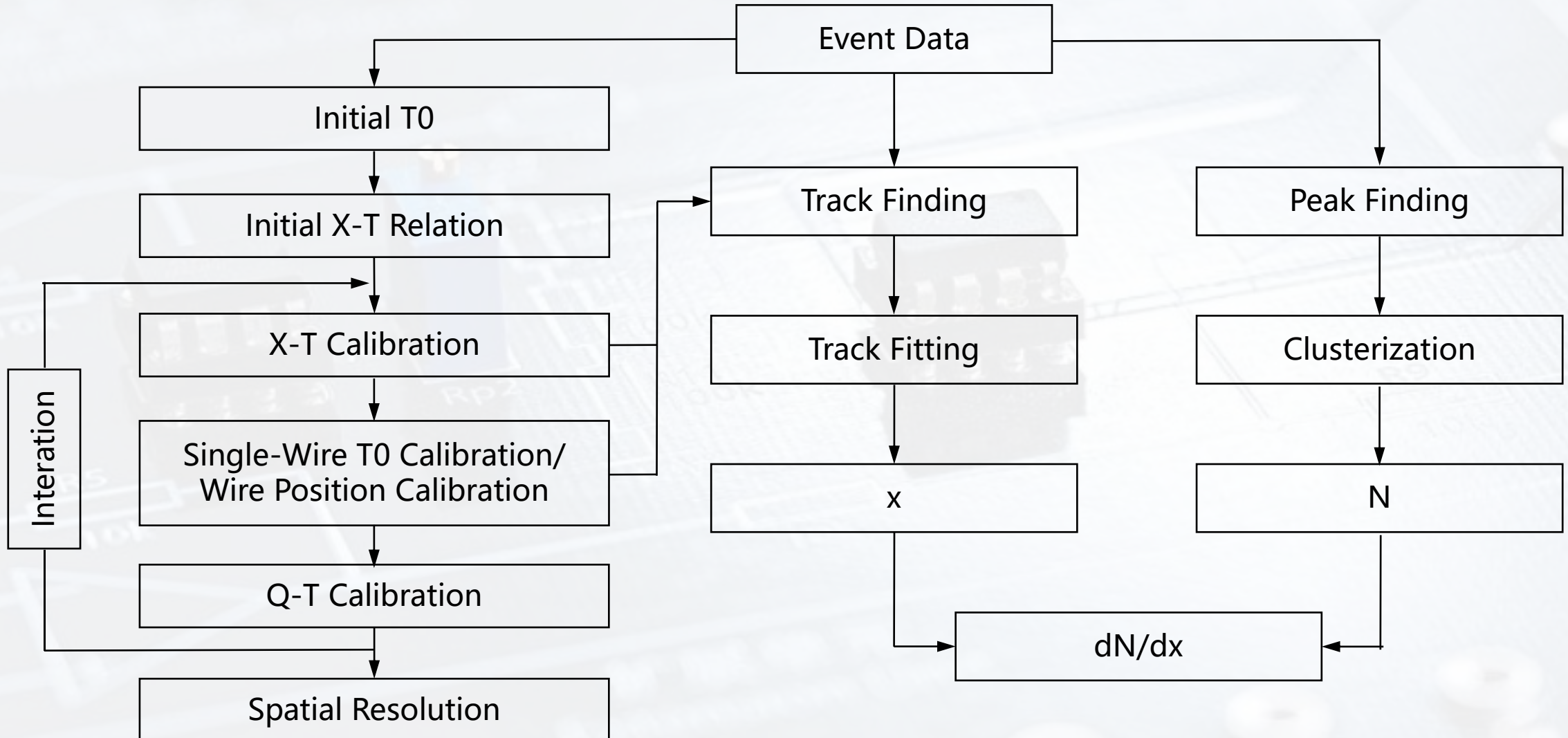
➤ Preliminary data analysis confirms that the system is operating correctly

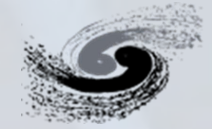
- Baseline noise: 1.58 mVrms
- Risetime: 2.65 ns
- Amplitude: 86.2 mV





Subsequent data analysis



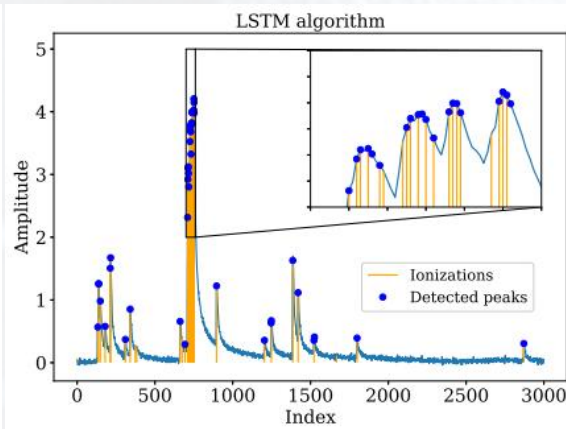
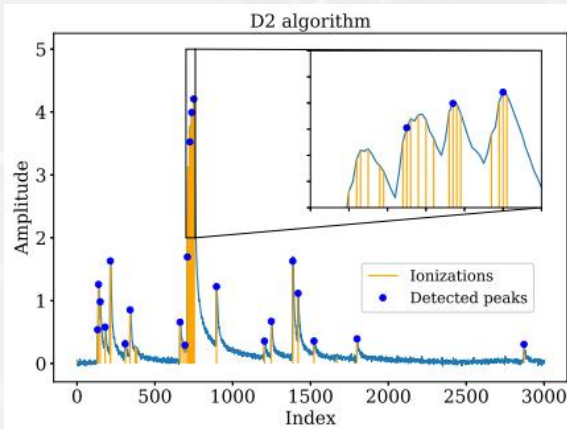


Reconstruction algorithm

Step 1

➤ Peak Finding

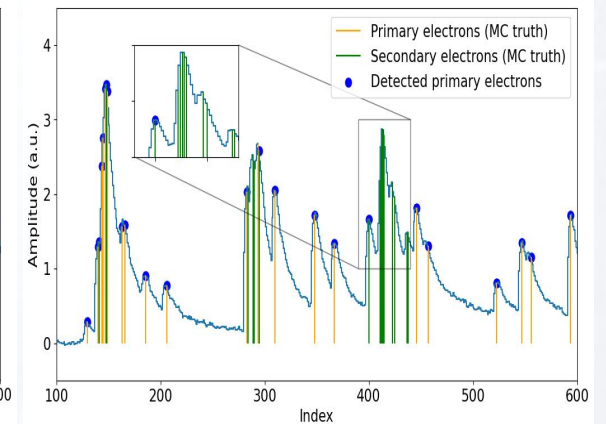
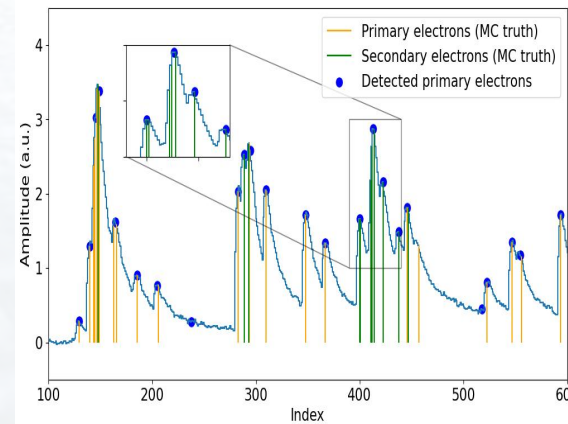
- Derivative algorithm
- Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) based algorithm
- Domain adaptation based algorithm

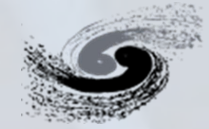


Step 2

➤ Cluster Reconstruction

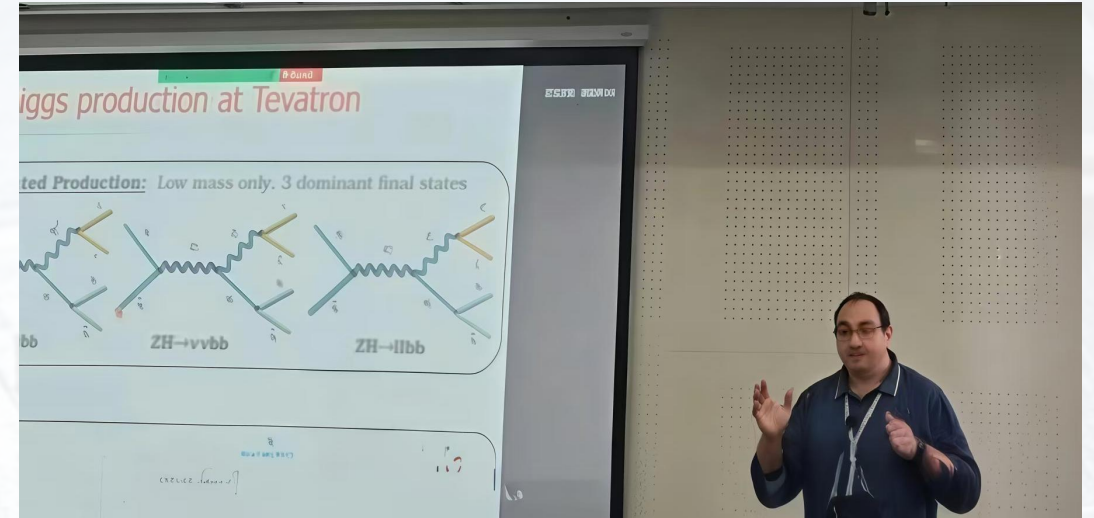
- Time Cut based algorithm
- Dynamic Graph CNN (DGCNN) based algorithm





Collaboration with INFN (IDEA DC group)

- Close collaboration focusing on the dN/dx technique in drift chamber
 - Beam tests and data analysis
 - Deep learning reconstruction algorithm
 - Detector structure design for CEPC DC
 - Prototype tests
- Academic activities and discussion
- NSFC-MAECI joint research project application



Computational Physics

Peak finding algorithm for cluster counting with domain adaptation ☆

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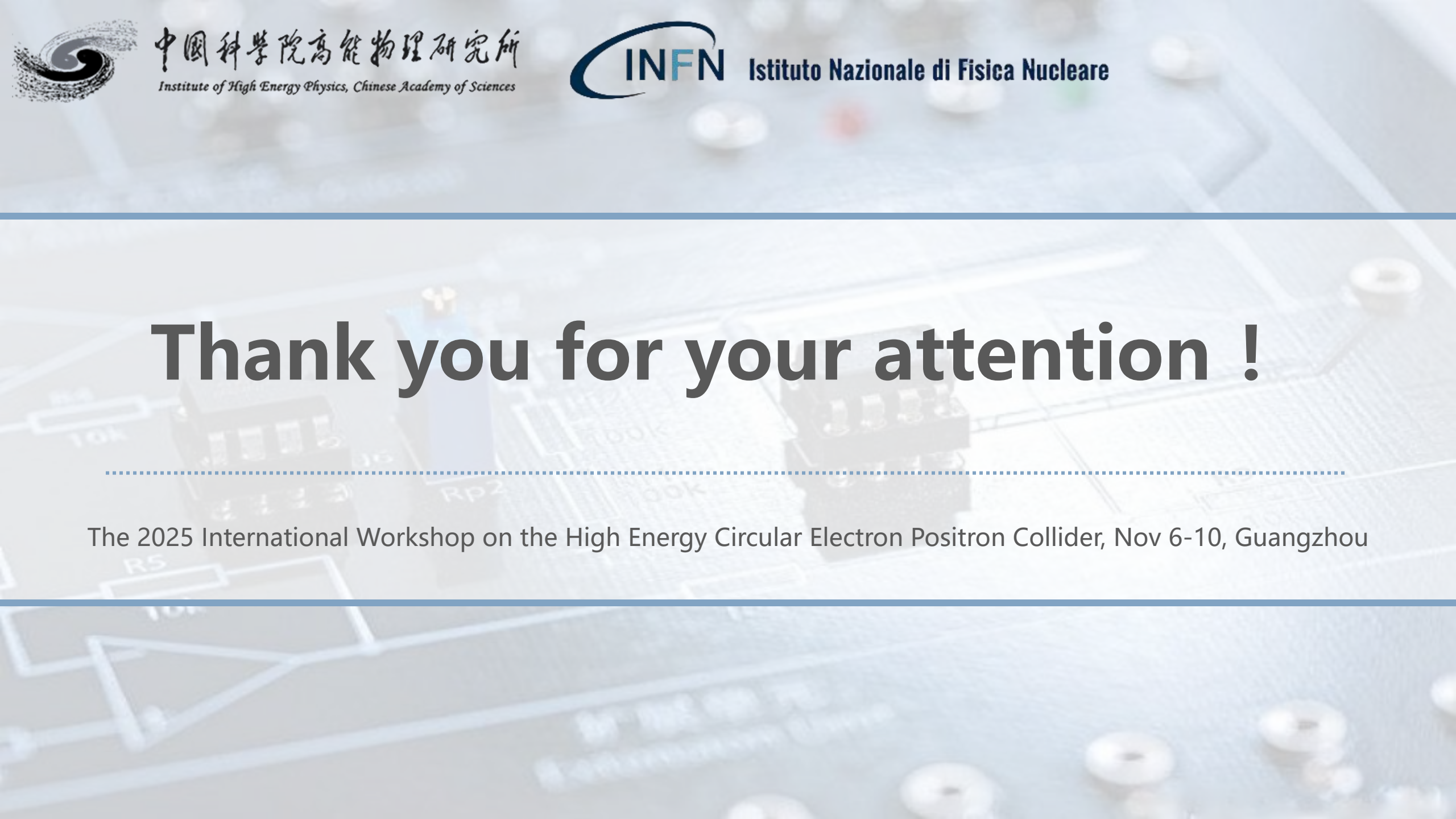


Summary

- ❑ The drift chamber is a vital option for tracker. Utilizing the dN/dx method can significantly enhance its PID performance.
- ❑ A DC prototype test system has been constructed to allow for the experimental validation of the dN/dx method. Currently, the design and construction of the prototype, readout electronics, and DAQ system have been completed.
- ❑ The prototype system is currently under test. Preliminary data analysis confirms that the system is operating correctly.

Future plans

- ❑ Cosmic ray test and dN/dx resolution analysis
- ❑ Beam test of the prototype system
- ❑ Optimization of deep learning algorithm



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Thank you for your attention !

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