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# Status and plan of the hybrid detector module for CEPC TPC

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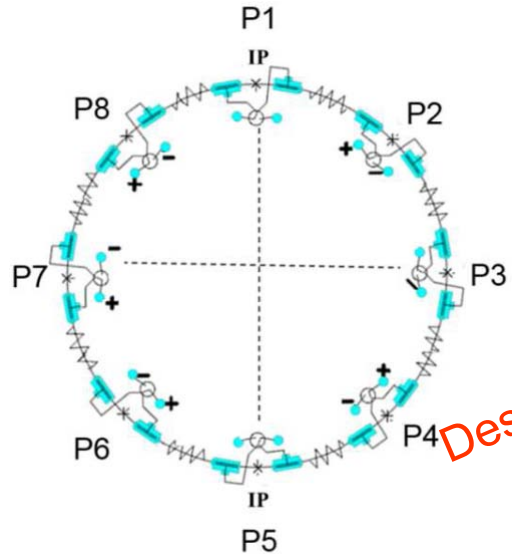
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# Outline

- Critical challenges of CEPC TPC
- Some activities and progress
- Plan of some real activities

# CEPC and its beam structure

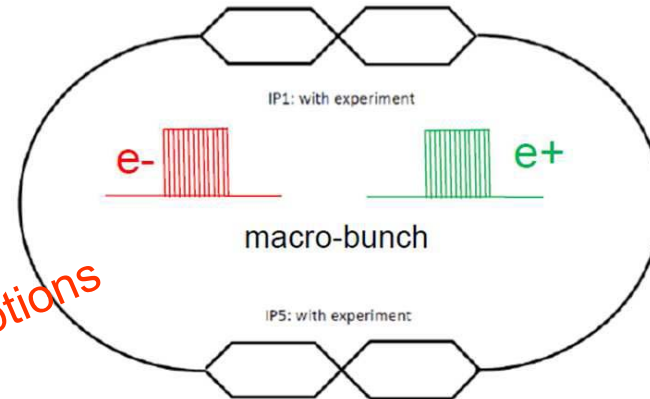
**Circular  $e^+e^-$  Higgs (Z) factory two detectors, 1M ZH events in 10yrs**  
 **$E_{\text{cm}} \approx 240$  GeV, luminosity  $\sim 2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ , can also run at the Z-pole**



**Pretzel Scheme**

- **Baseline design in pre-CDR**
  - 48 bunches / beam
  - **Colliding every  $3.6\mu\text{s}$ , continuously**
- Power pulsing not applicable

*Preliminary  
Design of the options*



**Partial Double-ring Scheme**

- Crab-waist collision to reduce beam and AC power
- Avoiding pretzel scheme to increase the flexibility and luminosity
- **196ns bunch spacing**
- 48 bunches / train
- **Duty cycle:  $9.4\mu\text{s}/181\mu\text{s}$**

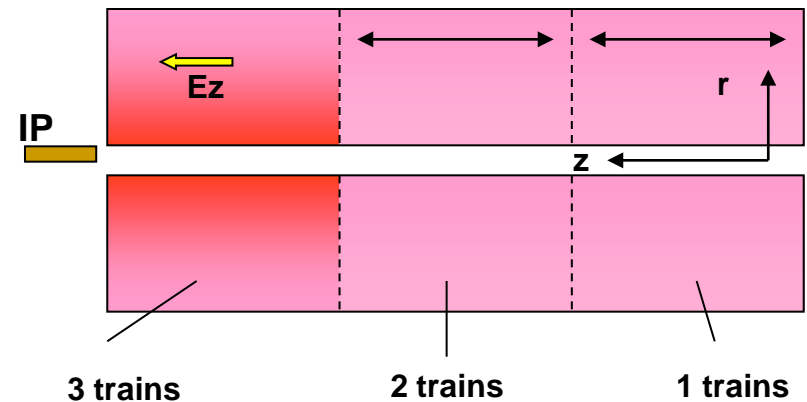
# Critical challenge: Ion Back Flow and Distortion

## In the case of ILD-TPC

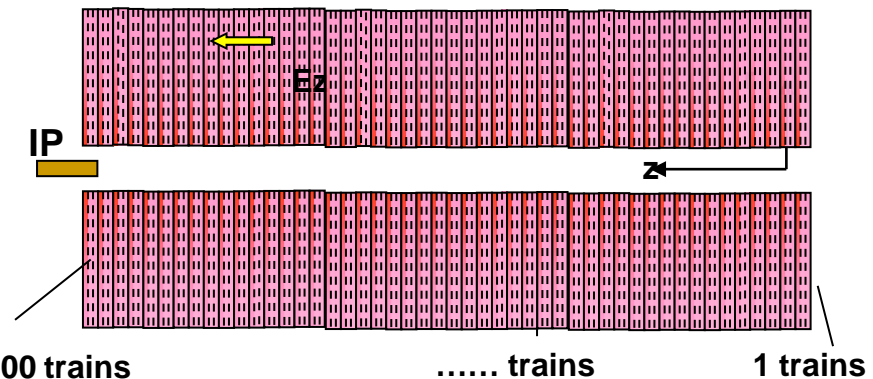
- ❑ Distortions by the primary ions at ILD are negligible
- ❑ Ions from the **amplification** will be concentrated in discs of about 1 cm thickness near the readout, and then drift back into the drift volume Shorter working time
- ❑ **3 discs** co-exist and distorted the path of seed electron
- ❑ The ions have to be neutralized during the 200 ms period used gating system

## In the case of CEPC-TPC

- ❑ Distortions by the primary ions at CEPC are negligible too
- ❑ **More than 10000 discs** co-exist and distorted the path of seed electron
- ❑ The ions have to be neutralized during the  $\sim 4\mu\text{s}$  period **continuously**



Amplification ions@ILD

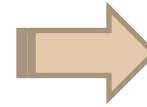


Amplification ions@CEPC

# Critical challenges of CEPC-TPC

## ■ Occupancy: at inner diameter

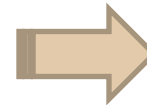
- ❑ Low occupancy
- ❑ Overlapping tracks
- ❑ Background at IP



TPC as one option for  
CPEC-TPC **YES** or **NO**

## ■ Ion Back Flow

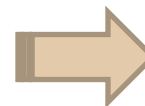
- ❑ Continuous beam structure
- ❑ Long working time with low discharge possibility
- ❑ Necessary to fully suppress the space charge produced by ion back flow from the amplification gap



To reduce **IONS**  
To reduce distortion

## ■ Calibration and alignment

- ❑ Complex MDI design
- ❑ Laser calibration system



~**100um** positron  
resolution with calibration

**2015~2016**, some activities for the critical challenges

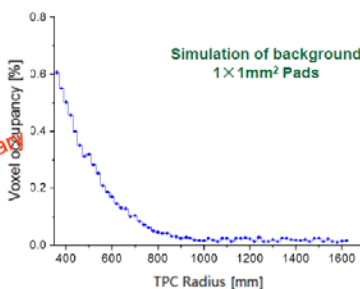
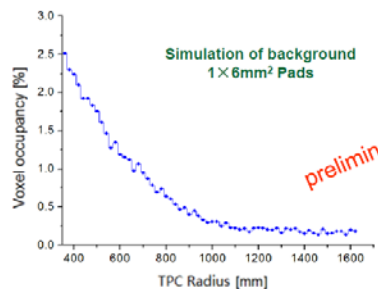
- Some activities and progress
  - Simulations

# CEPC Detector-TPC

## Occupancy@250GeV

- Very important parameter for TPC
- Detector structure of the ILD-TPC like
- ADC sampling 40MHz readout
- Time structure of beam: 4us/Branch
- Beam Induced Backgrounds at CEPC@250GeV(Beam halo muon/e+e- pairs)+γγ→hadrons with safe factors(×15)
- Value of the occupancy inner radius smaller
- Optimization for the pad size in rΦ

CLIC\_ILD ~30%@3TeV  
1×6mm<sup>2</sup> Pads  
CLIC\_ILD ~12%@3TeV  
1×1mm<sup>2</sup> Pads  
NO TPC Options!

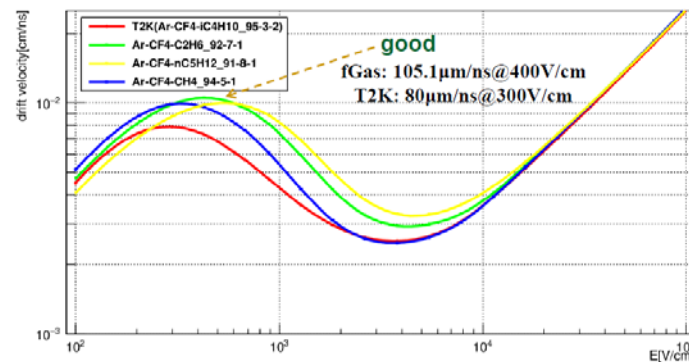


## Choosing a gas mixture – simu.

- Faster drift velocity @E<sub>drift</sub> ~300V/cm

Defined:  
fGas : Ar-CF4-C2H6=92:7:1

- Refer to T2K gas
  - Ar/CO2/CF4/iC4H10/nC5H12/C2H6
- Drift velocity\_1T\_1.0atm\_20C



## Simulation

- Refer to ILD
- For CEPC
- Occupancy
- Gas mixture
- Ion back flow

## Requirements of Ion Back Flow @CEPC

### Electron:

- Drift velocity ~6-8cm/us@200V/cm
- Mobility μ ~30-40000 cm<sup>2</sup>/(V.s)

### Ion:

- Mobility μ ~2 cm<sup>2</sup>/(V.s) in a "classical mixture" (Ar/Iso)

$$S_N = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 S_{x_1}^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}\right)^2 S_{x_2}^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}\right)^2 S_{x_3}^2}$$

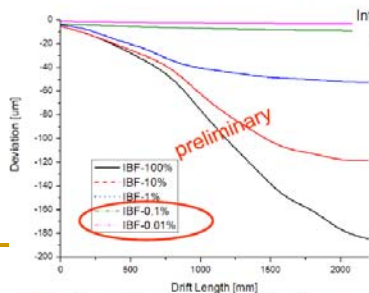
Standard error propagation function

$$\sigma_{r_{eff}}(z) = \sqrt{\sigma_{b,eff}^2(z) + \frac{D_{T,eff}^2}{N_{eff}}}$$

Effective number of primary signal electrons

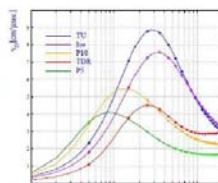
Transverse and molecules during drift

Position resolution of the TPC function



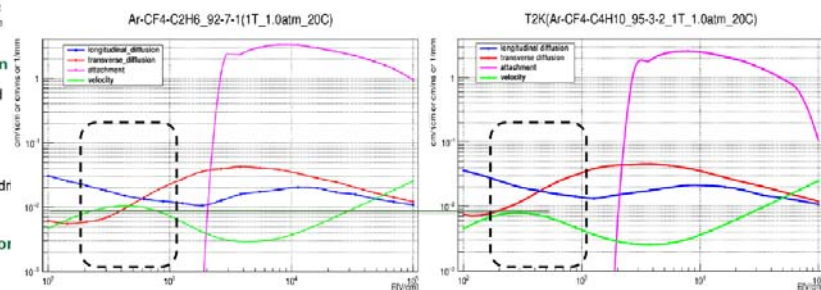
Evaluation of track distortions due to space charge effects of positive ions

N<sub>eff</sub>=33  
Gain=5000  
Ar/Iso=95/5  
5-6Tracks/Branch  
r=400mm



Simulated the drift velocity in different gas mixture

## Choosing a gas mixture – simu.



Ar-CF4-C2H6 gas

T2K gas

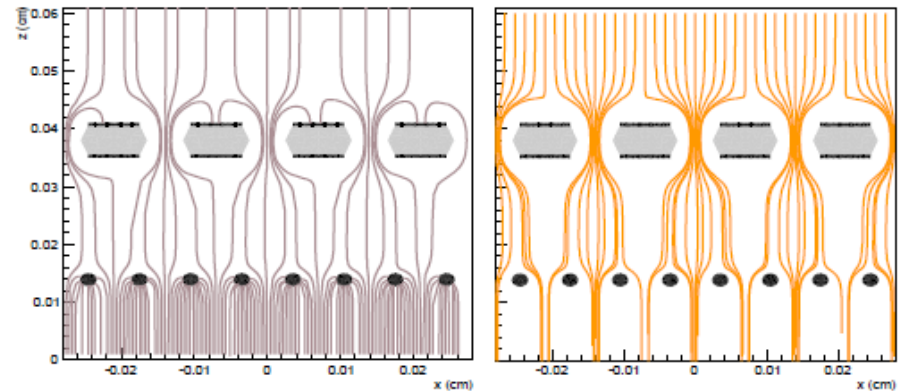
fGas (Ar-CF4-C2H6=92:7:1) VS T2K(Ar-CF4-iC4H10=95:3:2)

----- fGas was seemed that a better working gas for the continuous beam structure

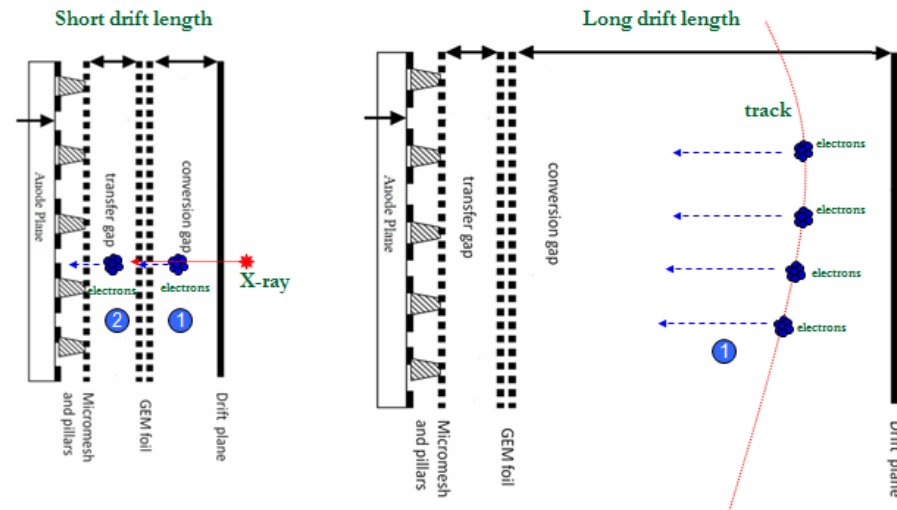
----- More works will be for the new mixture working gas

# New ideas for the ions?

- ❑ Our group was asked to “think” on an alternative option for CEPC TPC concept design
- ❑ And we did our best ...
- ❑ We proposed and investigated the performance of a novel configuration for TPC gas amplification: GEM plus a Micromegas (GEM+Micromegas)
- ❑ Hybrid micro-pattern gaseous detector module
- ❑ GEM+Micromegas detector module
  - ❑ GEM as the preamplifier device
  - ❑ GEM as the device to reduce the ion back flow continuously
  - ❑ Stable operation in long time
  - ❑ Low material budget of the module



ANSYS-Garfield++ simulation  
(0T, Left: ions; Right: electrons)



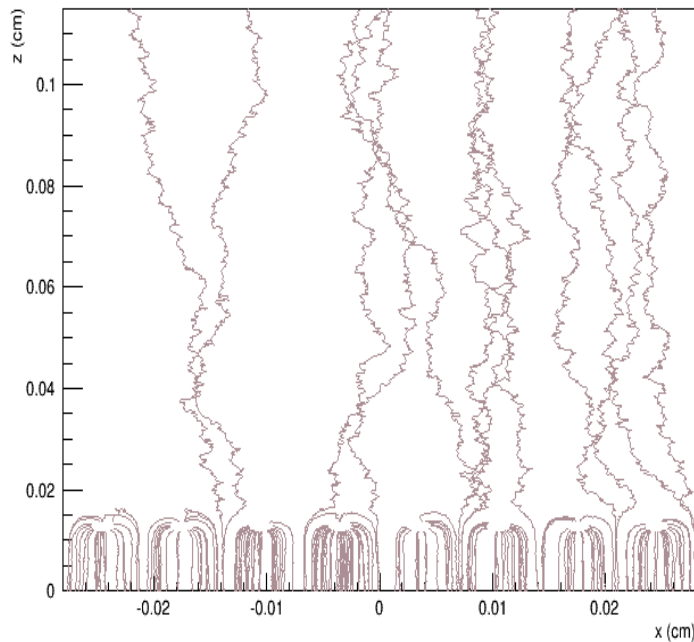
Hybrid detector



# IBF simulation

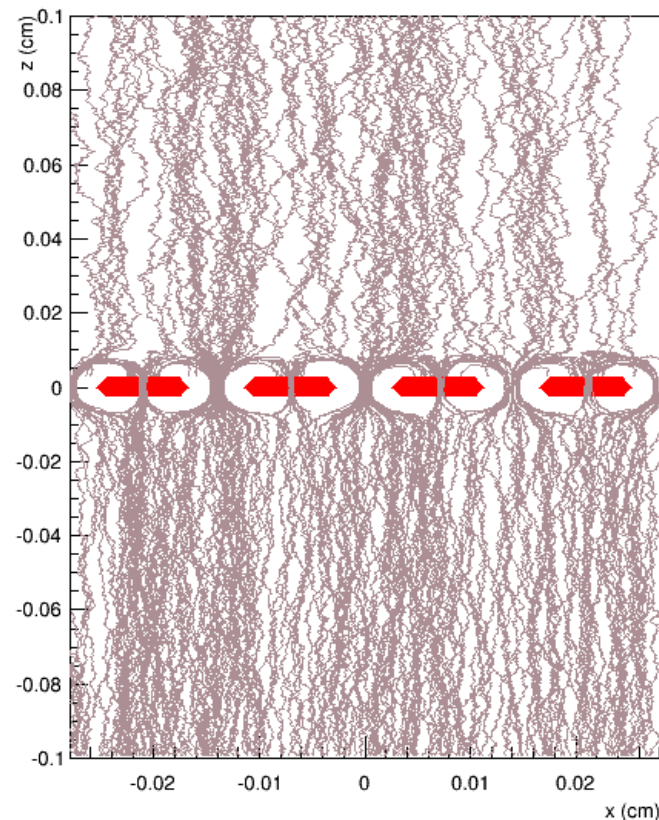
- ❑ Garfield++/ANSYS to simulate the ions back to drift
- ❑ GEM and Micromegas Module using ANSYS
- ❑ Record the ions to drift layer, mesh layer, and sensitive layer

Micromegas standalone



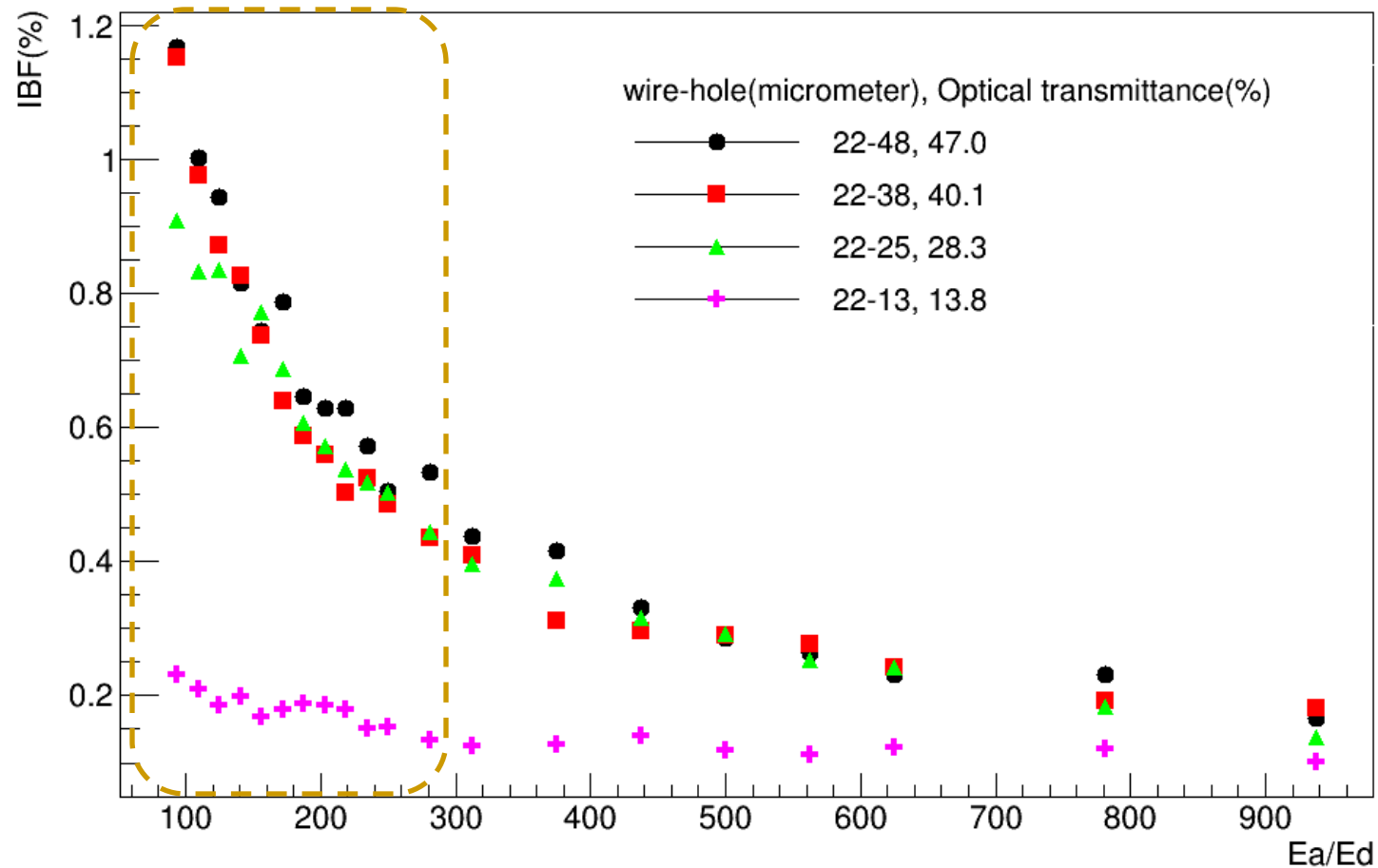
Ions not actually drift along  
electric field lines

GEM Standalone



# IBF simulation

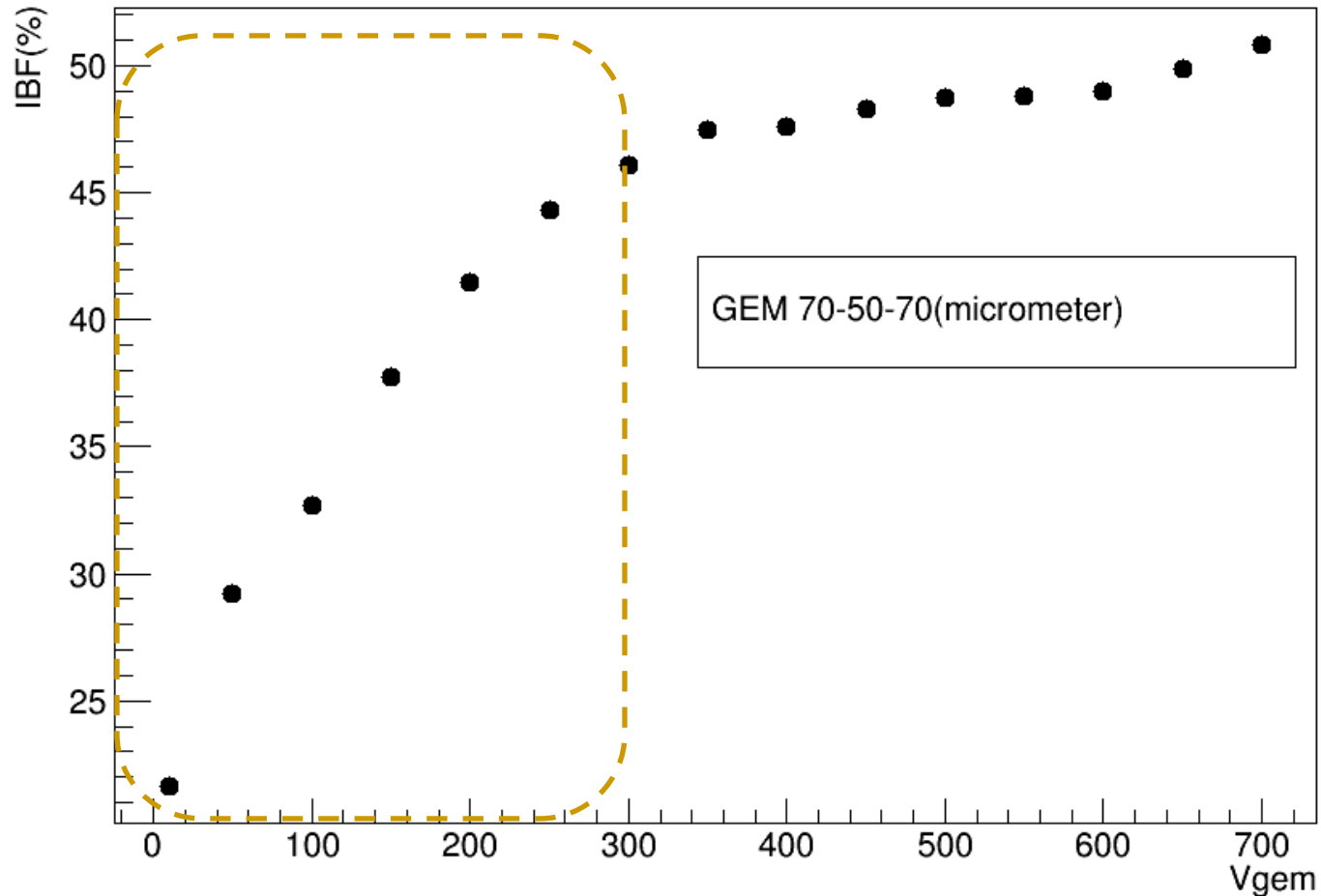
- Garfield++/ANSYS to simulate the ions back to drift
- 350LPI/ 420LPI/ 500LPI/ 1000LPI
- $E_a$  is electric field of amplifier of Micromegas



Electric field of amplifier VS Electric field of Drift

# IBF simulation

- ❑ Garfield++/ANSYS to simulate the ions back to drift
  - ❑ Standard GEM module (70-50-70)



Voltage of the GEM detector

- Some activities and progress
  - Experiment
  - Collaboration

# CEPC Detector-TPC

## Minimize the effect of ion backflow in TPC and test the new module

### Test of the new module

- Test of GEM+Micromegas module
  - Assembled with the GEM and Bulk-Micromegas
  - Active area: 50mm×50mm
  - X-tube ray and X-ray radiation source
  - Simulation using the Garfield
  - Ion back flow with the higher X-ray: from 1% to 3%
  - Stable operation time: more than 48 hours
  - Separated GEM gain: 1~10

Supported by 高能所创新基金

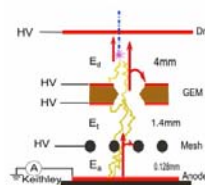


Photo of the GEM+Micromegas Module with X-ray

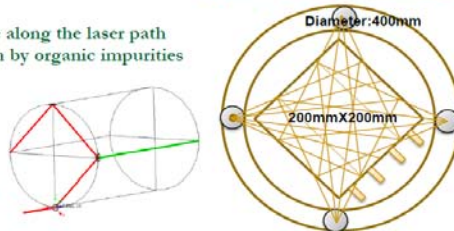
	GEM+MMG 420LPI ( IHEP )	2GEMs + MMG 450 LPI ( Yale University )	Micromegas only 450 LPI ( Yale University )
Ion Back Flow	0.1~0.2% Edrift = 0.25 kV/cm	(0.3~0.4)% Edrift = 0.4 kV/cm	(0.4~1.5)% Edrift= (0.1-0.4) kV/cm
<GA>	4000~5000	2000	2000
ε-parameter(=IBF*GA)	4~5	6~8	8~30
E -resolution	~16%	<12%	<= 8%
Gas Mixture ( 2-3 components)	Ar + iC4H10	Ne+CO2+N2, Ne+CO2,Ne+CF4, Ne+CO2+CH4	X + iC4H10 (Ar+CF4+iC4H10)
Sparking ( <sup>241</sup> Am)	<10 <sup>-8</sup>	< 3.*10 <sup>-7</sup> (Ne+CO2) (N.Smirnov report)	~ 10 <sup>-7</sup> (S. Procureur report)
Possible main problem	Thin frame	More FEE channel	#
Goals	CEPC TPC	ALICE upgrade	#

## Calibrate the tracker using laser and design the prototype

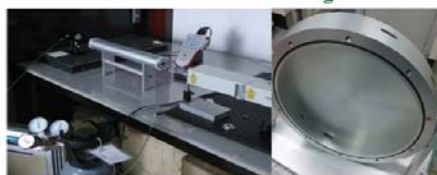
### Laser calibration for TPC prototype

- Goals of laser for TPC detector
  - The ionization in the gas volume along the laser path occurs via two photon absorption by organic impurities
  - Drift velocity, gain uniformity
- To reduce the distortion effect
  - E × B effect study
  - Drift Velocity measurement
  - Good resolution in space and tin
    - No production of σ-rays
    - No multiple scattering
- Baseline design (DONE)
  - Nd:YAG laser device
  - λ = 266 nm or E = hν = 4.66 eV
  - Energy: ~100 uJ/pulse
  - Duration of pulse: 5 ns
  - Active area:200mm×200mm
  - Drift length: 500mm
  - Outer diameter:~400mm
  - GEM readout

Supported by 国家自然科学基金重点基金



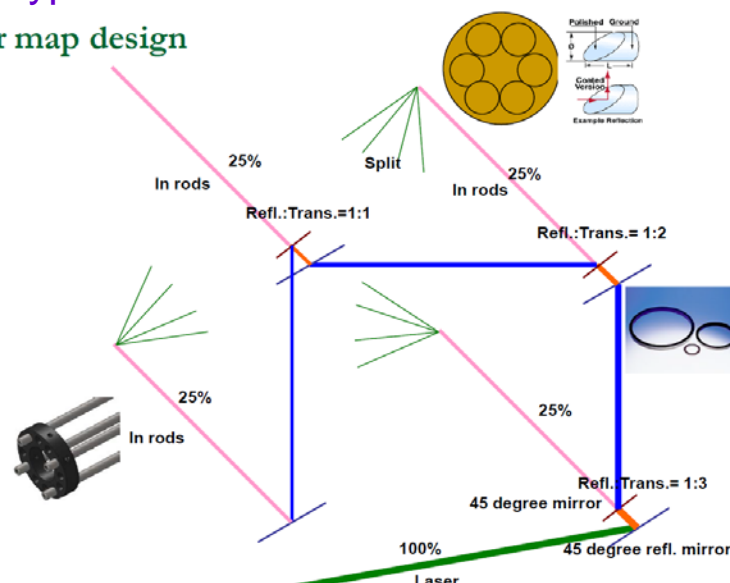
Laser calibration baseline design



The assembled module test with 266nm laser

Tsinghua and IHEP Cooperation

### Laser map design



# CEPC Detector-TPC

- Promote domestic cooperation and exchanges
- Participate in the international collaboration group (ILC-TPC)

## Participate in the collaboration group

### Collaboration for the IBF R&D:

CEA Saclay (France)

IHEP, Tsinghua Univ. (China)

Aleksan Roy (Saclay)  
GAO Yuanning (THU)  
QI Huirong (IHEP)

### Collaboration for the Beam test with Asia Module:

KEK (Japan)

DESY (Germany)

IHEP, Tsinghua Univ. (China)

Keisuke Fujii (KEK)  
Schrader, Andrea (DESY)  
GAO Yuanning (THU)  
QI Huirong (IHEP)

### Targets:

- R&D of IBF used UV light
  - Goal:  $\sim 0.1\%$  IBF, Resistive Micromegas modules, Hybrid modules
- TPC Prototype design with Laser calibration
  - Readout active area:  $\sim 200\text{mm}^2$ , Drift length:  $\sim 500\text{mm}$
- Beam test experiment and data analysis
  - Fixed date: 30, Oct./2016  $\sim$  14, Nov./2016
  - GEM module with the field shaper in 1.0 Tesla in PCMag
- Toward CEPC CDR

## Some activities for domestic cooperation

### Communicate meeting

- Tsinghua University
- IHEP, CAS
- UCAS, CAS
- Lanzhou University
- IMP, CAS
- USTC
- SINAP, CAS
- CIEA
- Shandong University
- SJTU



TPC Tracker Detector Technology mini-Workshop

### Invited talks

- Saga University
- CEA Saclay
- Korean Mecaro

## CEA-IHEP/Tsinghua meeting

20 Oct 2016, 10:00 → 12:00 Europe/Paris

CEA

Videoconference Rooms

CEA-IHEP\_Tsinghua\_meeting

### 10:00 → 10:20 IHEP/Tsinghua Talk 1

Speaker: Manqi Ruan (Chinese Academy of Sciences (CN))

Opti general-Saclay...

### 10:20 → 10:40 IHEP/Tsinghua Talk 2

Speaker: Huirong Qi (IHEP)

Satus\_TPC\_for\_Sac...

### 10:40 → 11:10 Saclay Talk 1

Speaker: Boris Tuchming (CEA Saclay)

minitpc\_uv\_201609...

### 11:10 → 11:50 Discussion

- Plan of some real activities
  - Next steps for R&D
  - Collaboration



## Next steps: R&D

### ■ The present situation is somewhat clear

- ❑ Someworks started ( high priority for Micromegas+GEM, because of excellent backflow suppression)
- ❑ The present module are used in several mounting cycles. The new module will be assembled for more test.
- ❑ Do we have the resources to switch to a bigger module? (Almost YES) This would take at least  $\sim 1$  years.
- ❑ Pre-R&D projects should be do well in next five years including the TPC prototype.
- ❑ All designs and materials would be considered for the beam test in the magnetic field .
- ❑ More simulations would be started with some comments from ILC-TPC's experts. (Prof. Fujjii, Paul, Jochen, Sugiyama...)



## Next steps: Collaboration

- **Increasing interest and getting more collaboration in IHEP for the hybrid gaseous detector R&D**
  - Saclay-Tsinghua-IHEP lab activities
  - Meeting at Tsinghua/Saclay/IHEP on October 14
  - Real progress in the resistive Micromegas and bulk Micromegas with Saclay
  - Participation in the beam test experiments in DESY-KEK on 1,Nov.~14,Nov.
  - Starting to learning and joining in the analysis for the raw data with Japanese colleagues
- **On the longer term, R&D should continue on IBF suppression in the MPGD detector**

# Summary

- **Critical requirements for CEPC TPC modules**
  - Beam structure
  - Continuous Ion Back Flow
- **Some activities for the module**
  - Simulation of the occupancy of the detector, the hybrid structure gaseous detector's IBF
  - TPC gas amplification setup GEM+MM investigated as a high rate TPC option
  - Some preliminary IBF results
- **Some plans in next years**

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Thanks very much for your attention !