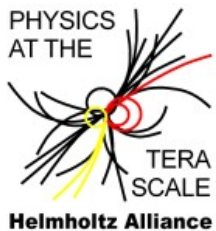


# Time Projection Chamber with Triple GEM and Pixel Readout

Hubert Blank<sup>a</sup>, Christoph Brezina<sup>a</sup>, Klaus Desch<sup>a</sup>,  
Jochen Kaminski<sup>a</sup>, Martin Killenberg<sup>a</sup>, Frederik Klöckner<sup>a</sup>,  
Thorsten Krautscheid<sup>a</sup>, Walter Ockenfels<sup>a</sup>, Uwe Renz<sup>b</sup>,  
Simone Zimmermann<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Universität Bonn, Germany

<sup>b</sup>Universität Freiburg, Germany



GEFÖRDERT VOM



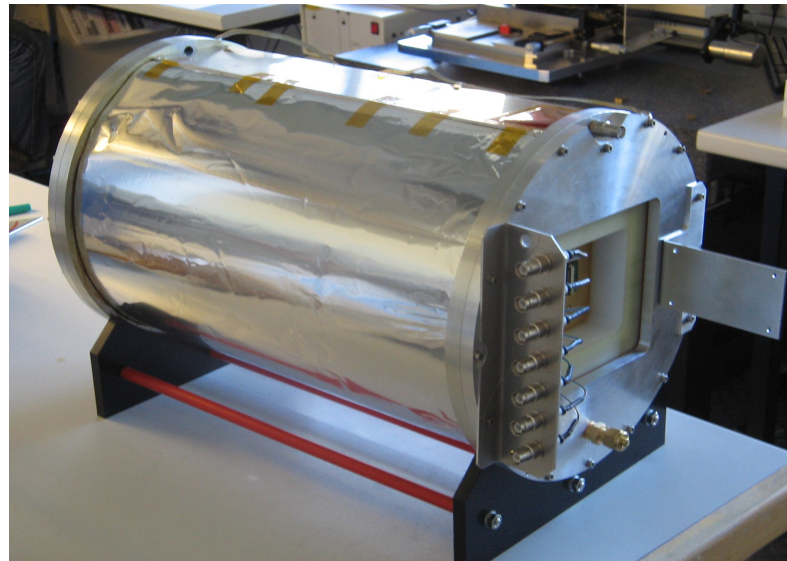
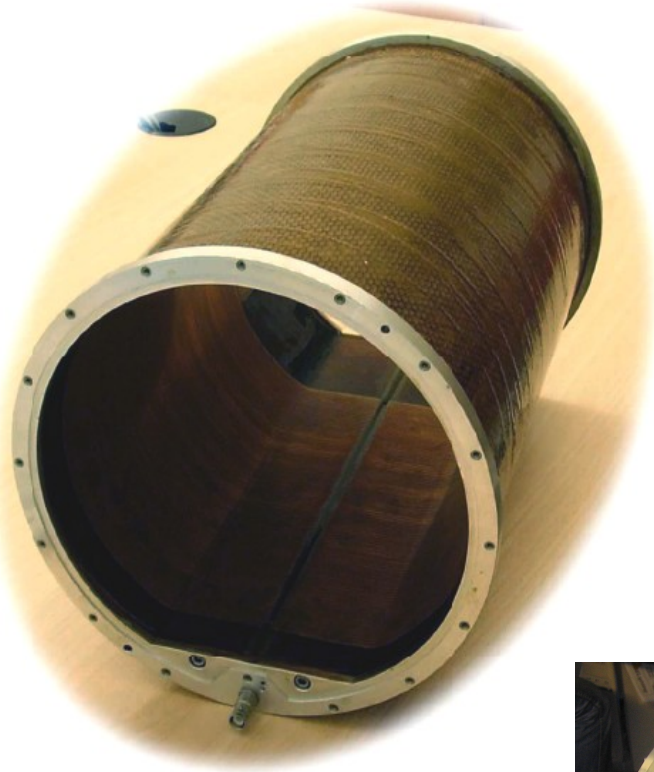
1. Conference on Micro Pattern Gaseous Detectors  
Crete, June 12<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup>, 2009

# TPC Prototype at Bonn

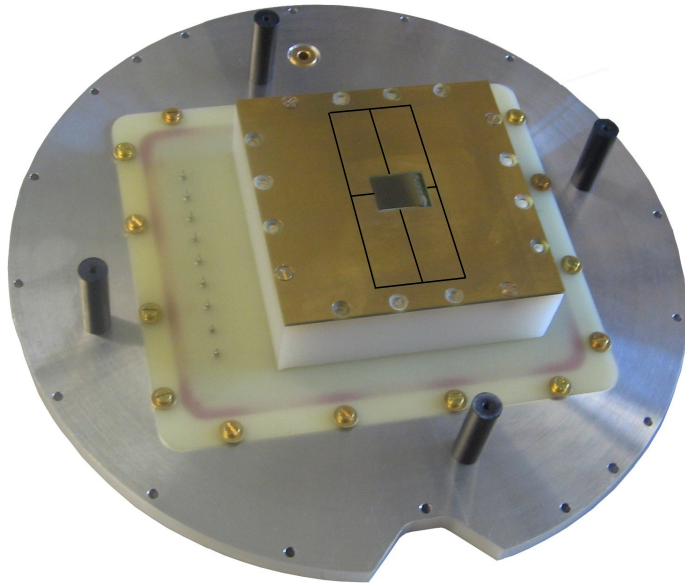


Field cage / mechanics designed and produced at RWTH Aachen

- drift distance: 26 cm
- inner diameter: 23 cm
- material budget: 1 %  $X_0$
- up to 30 kV => drift field of 1 kV/cm



# Gas Amplification and Readout

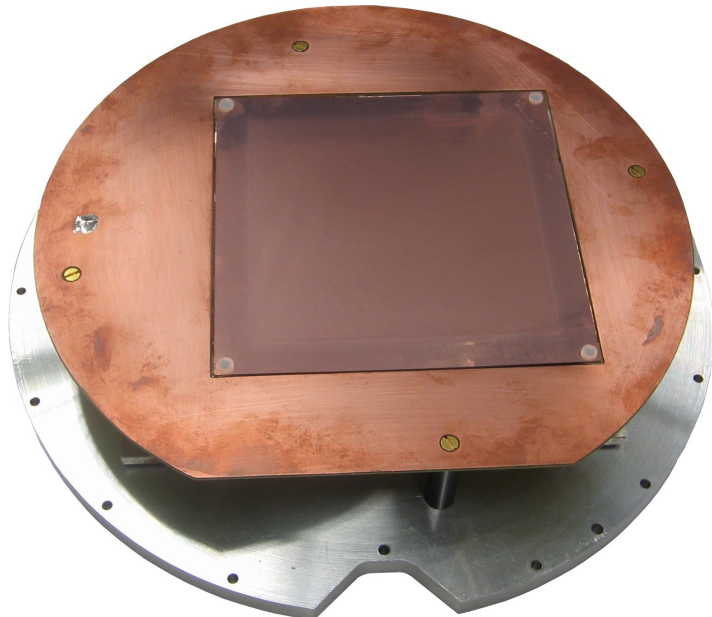
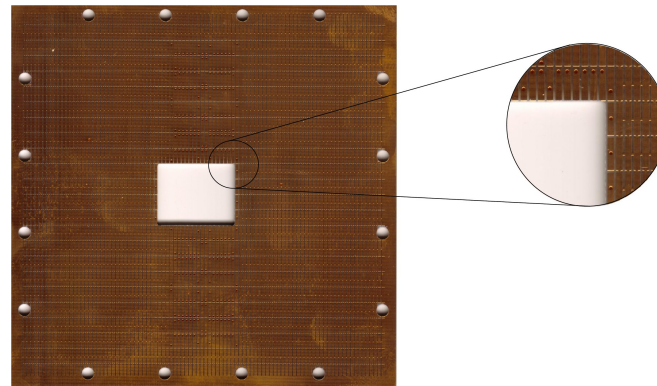


readout:

single Timepix chip

new readout board:

1.1 \* 5.6 mm<sup>2</sup> pads around the Timepix  
will be connected to ALTRO-electronics



gas amplification:

3 GEMs 1mm apart

drift field: 500 V/cm

transfer fields: 2.5 kV/cm universität bonn

induction field: 3 kV/cm

# Gas Mixtures



2 Gas mixtures have been used

Ar:CO<sub>2</sub> 70:30

He:CO<sub>2</sub> 70:30

Both gas mixtures have similar

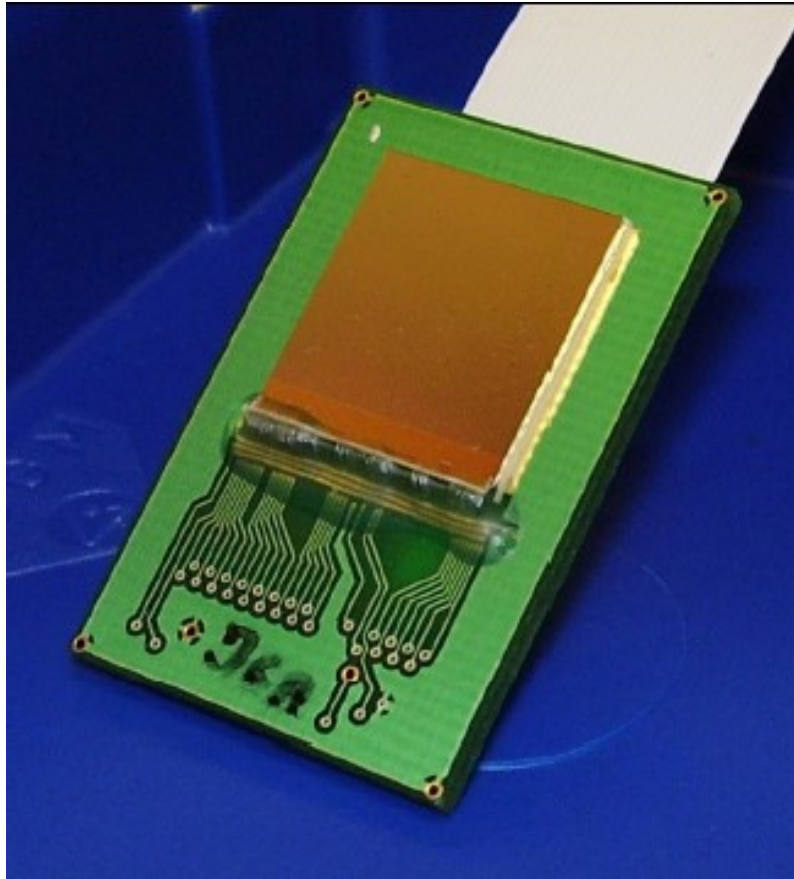
drift velocity: 1.2 cm/μs, 0.95 cm/μs

diffusion coefficients: 131 μm/√cm, 129 μm/√cm

but very different primary ionization: ~90e<sup>-</sup>/cm, ~15e<sup>-</sup>/cm

Gas was used from premixed bottles,

oxysorbers were placed directly before the detector.



256 \* 256 pixel

pixel size: 55 \* 55  $\mu\text{m}^2$

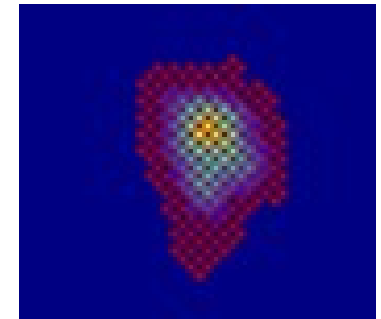
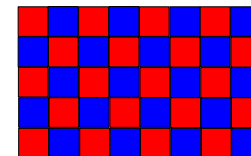
chip dimensions: 1.4 \* 1.4  $\text{cm}^2$

Each pixel can be set to one of these modes:

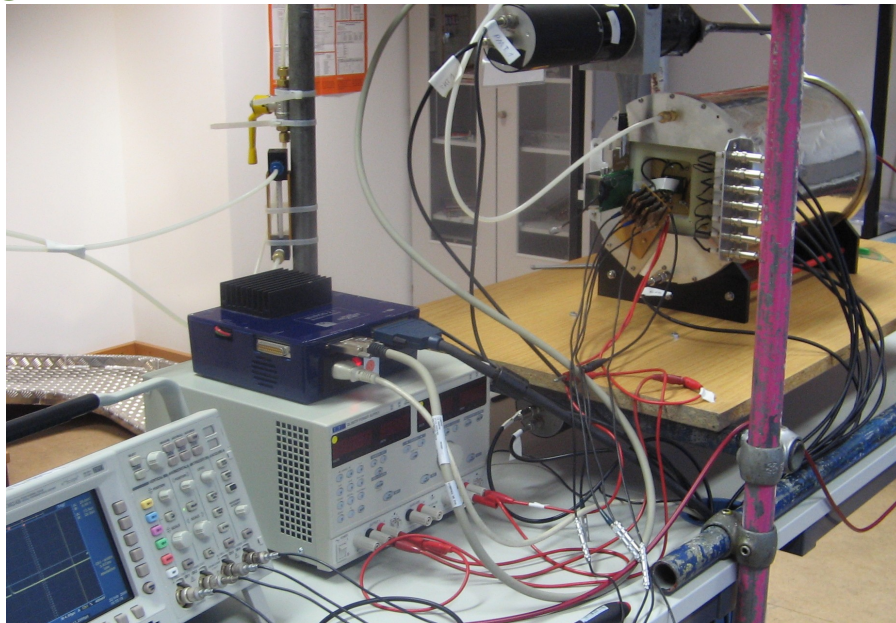
- hit counting
- TOT = time over threshold  
gives integrated charge
- time between hit and shutter end
- hit/no-hit

current running condition:

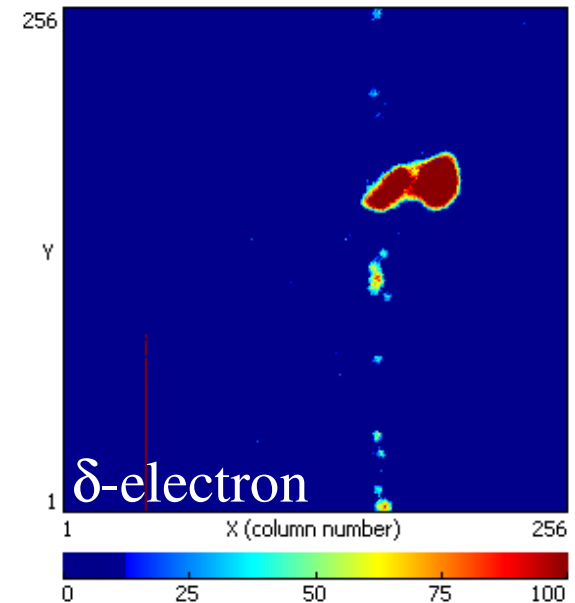
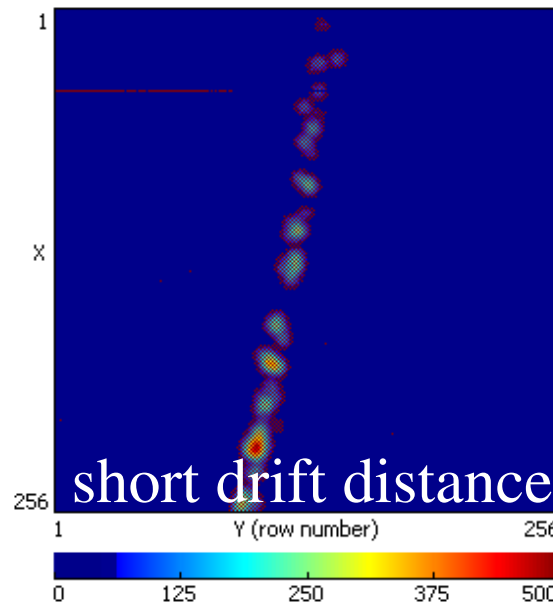
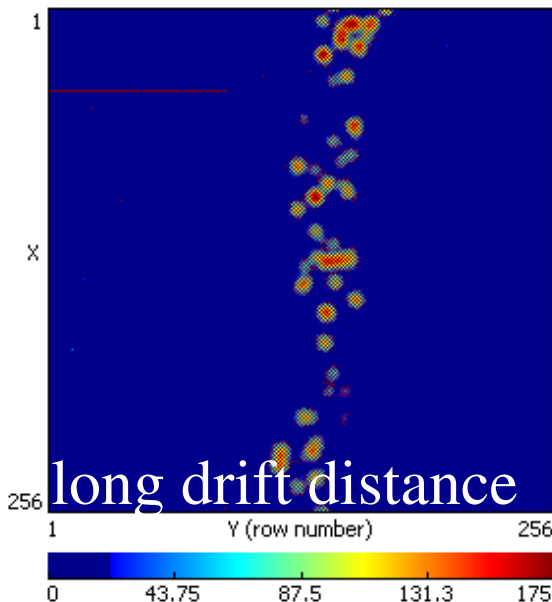
checker-board pattern of TOT and Time



# Test Stand with Cosmic Rays



Coincidence of 2 scintillators gives external trigger for TimePix





The data is analysed within the MARLIN-framework:

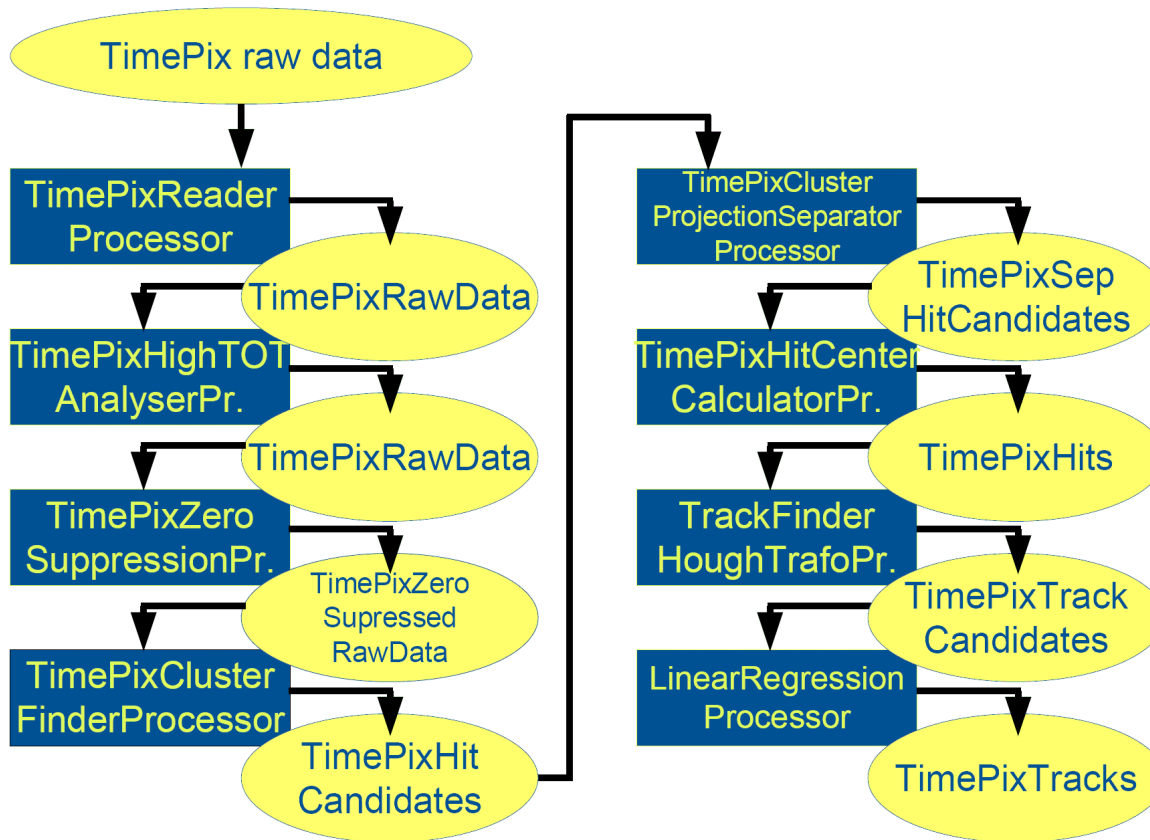
**M**odular **A**nalysis & **R**econstruction for the **L**inear Collider

- Software package for simulation, reconstruction and analysis of various detector data
- Common Data Model for all subdetector systems:  
LCIO: Linear Collider I/O
- very flexible: individual reconstruction/analysis steps (processors) can be easily replaced
- MarlinTPC: Collection of processors for the reconstruction of TPC data

# MarlinTPC for TimePix data



Reconstruction and analysis chain for Timepix data has been established and verified



Example:

Cluster separator



clusters defined by combining neighboring pixels



overlapping clusters are separated at local minima



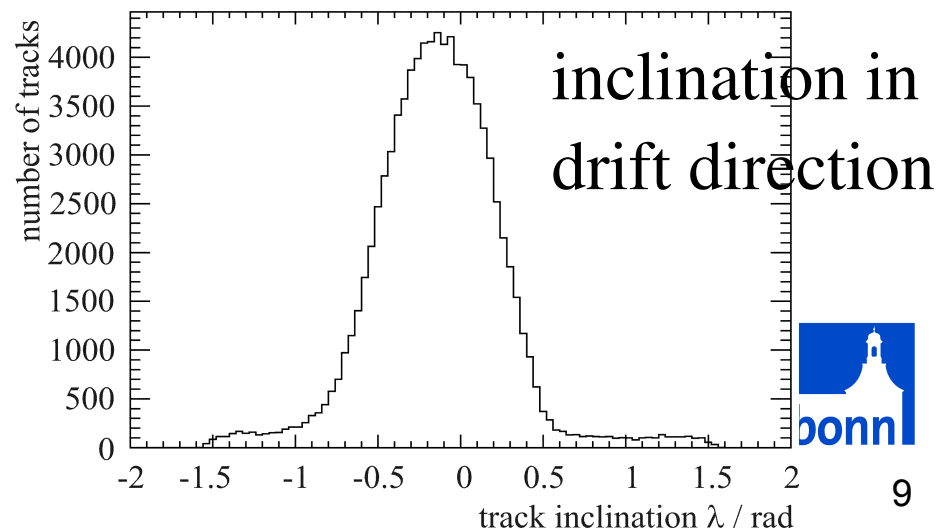
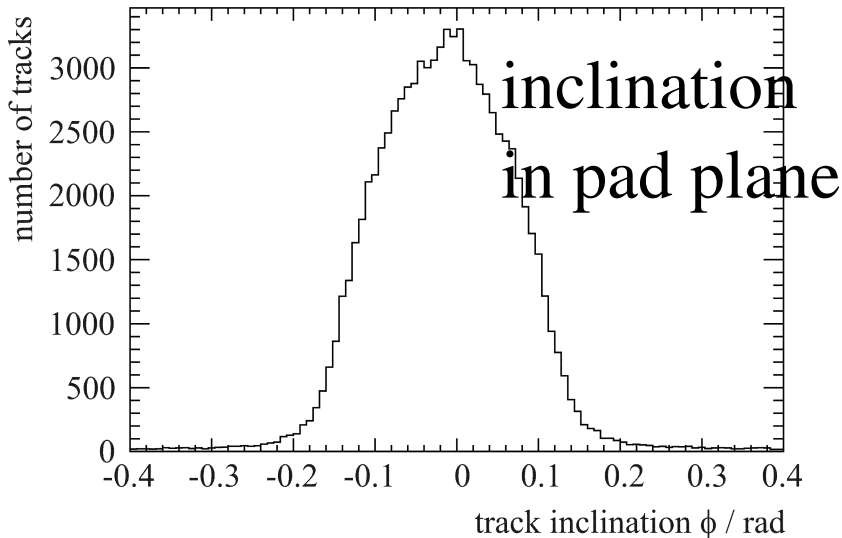
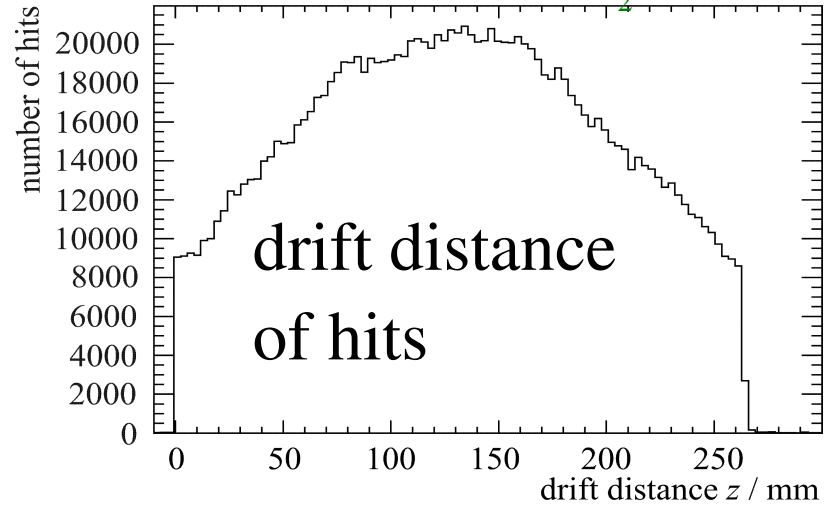
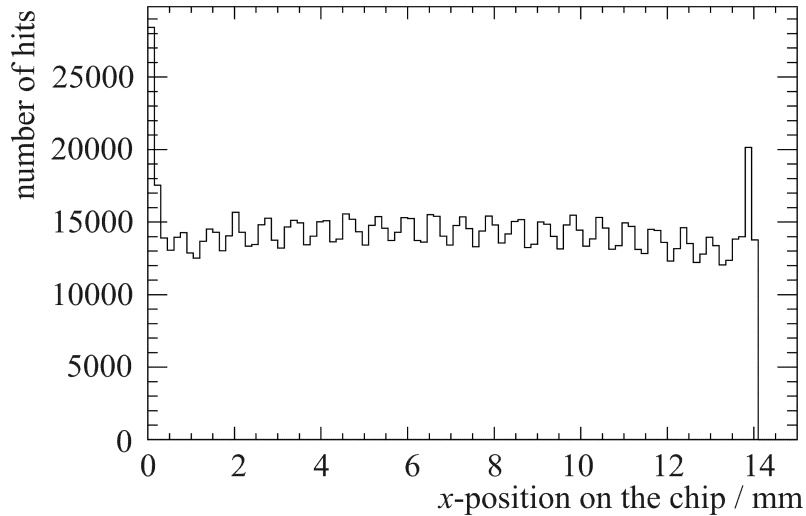


# Track Parameters



With each gas we took about one month of data, collecting a data sample of 130,000 tracks.

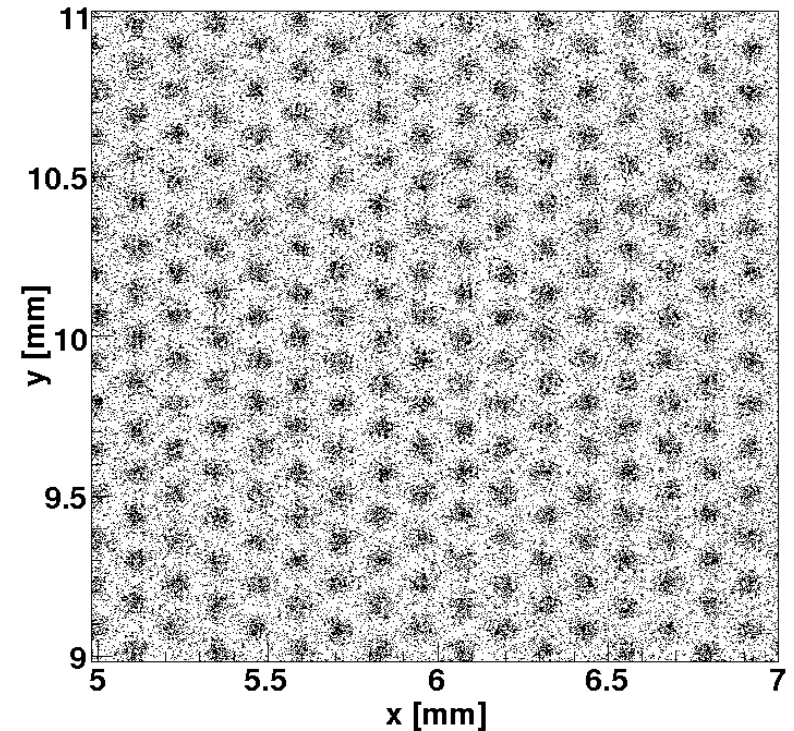
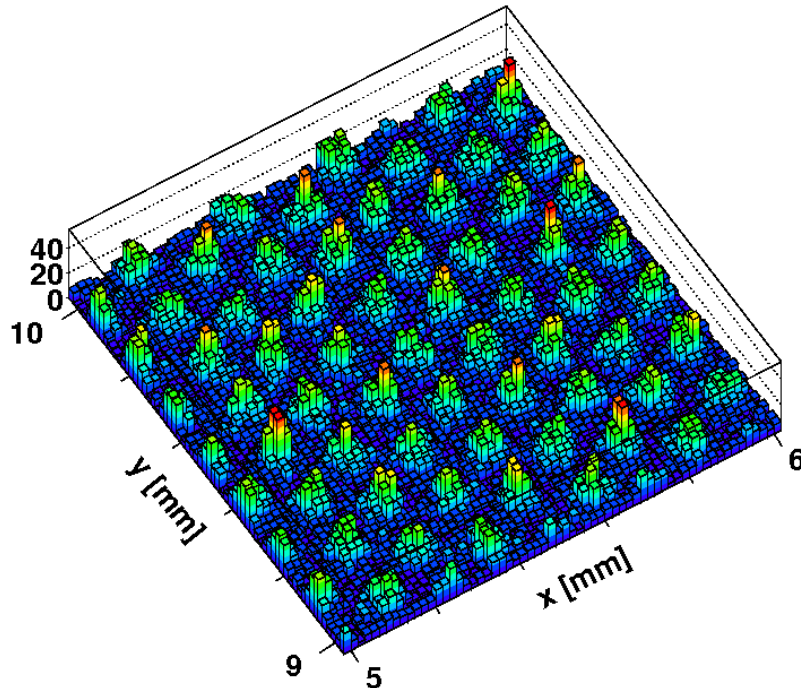
He:CO<sub>2</sub> 70:30



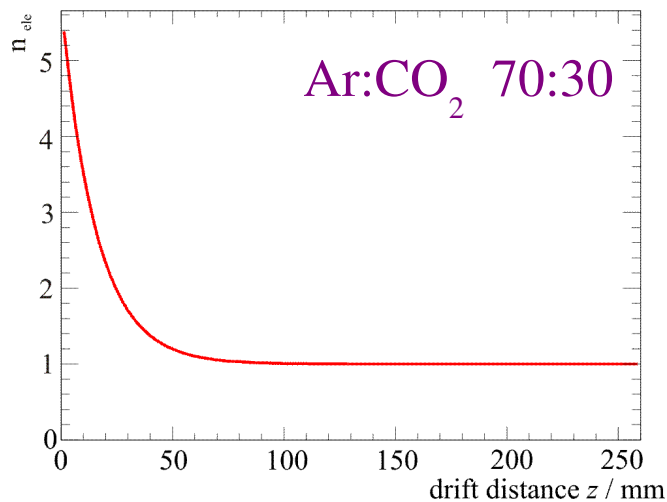
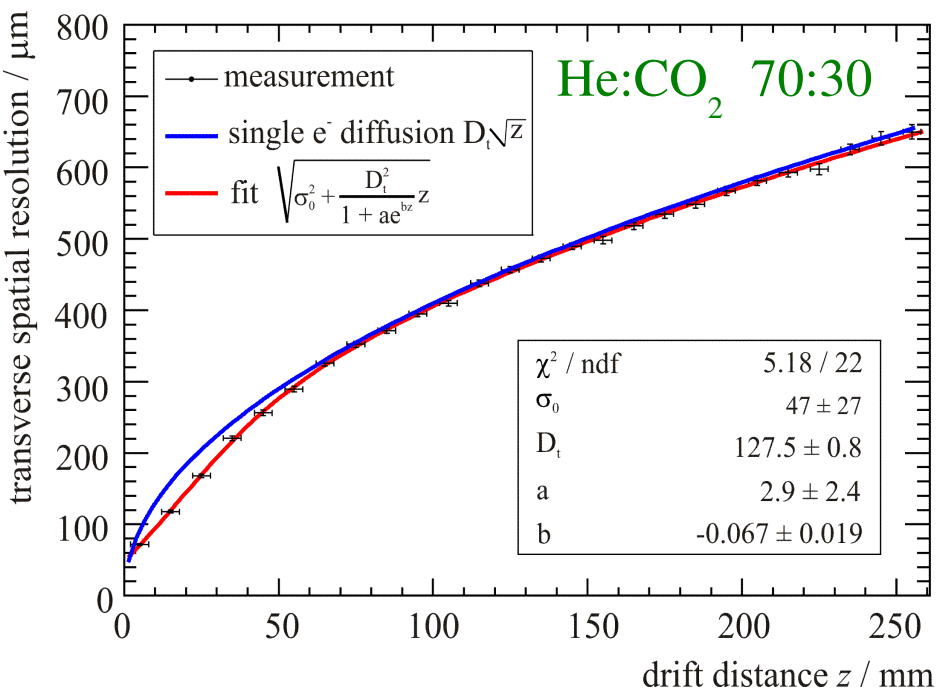
# 'Electron-tomography' of GEM



- Sr-90 source at a drift distance of about 25 cm
- untriggered mode
- reconstructed position of hits



# Transverse Spatial Resolution



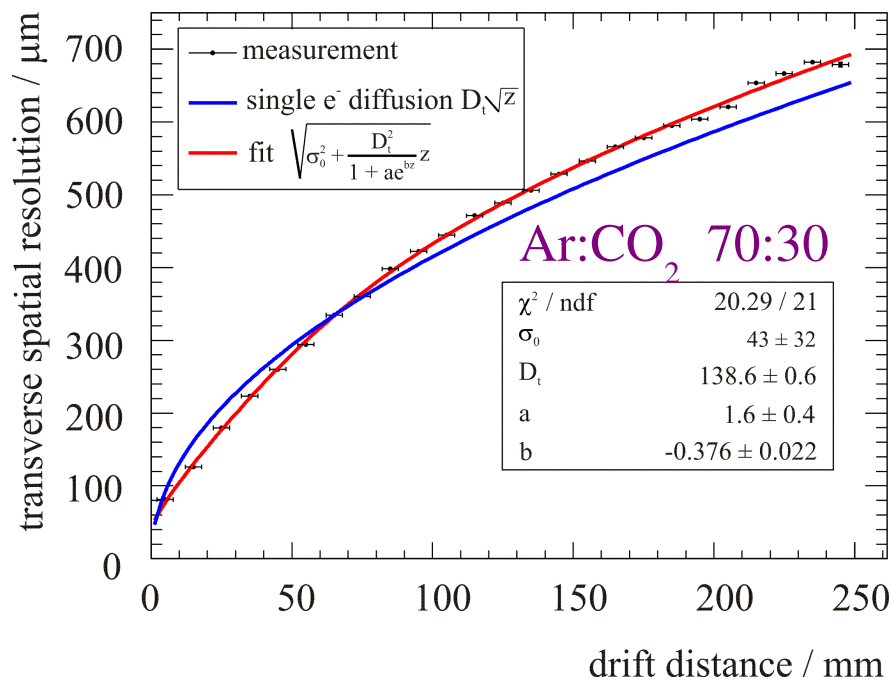
diffusion of single electrons:

$$\sigma(z) = \text{sqrt}(D_t^2 z)$$

but: number of electrons per hit

$$n_{\text{ele}} = 1 + a e^{bz}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \text{sqrt}\left(\sigma_0^2 + \frac{D_t^2 z}{1 + a e^{bz}}\right)$$



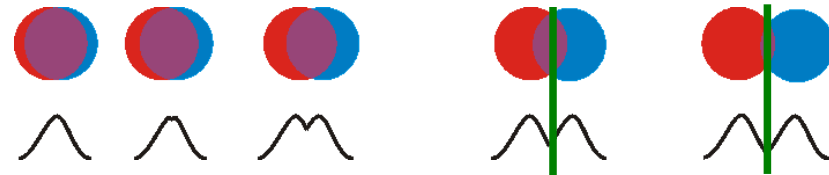
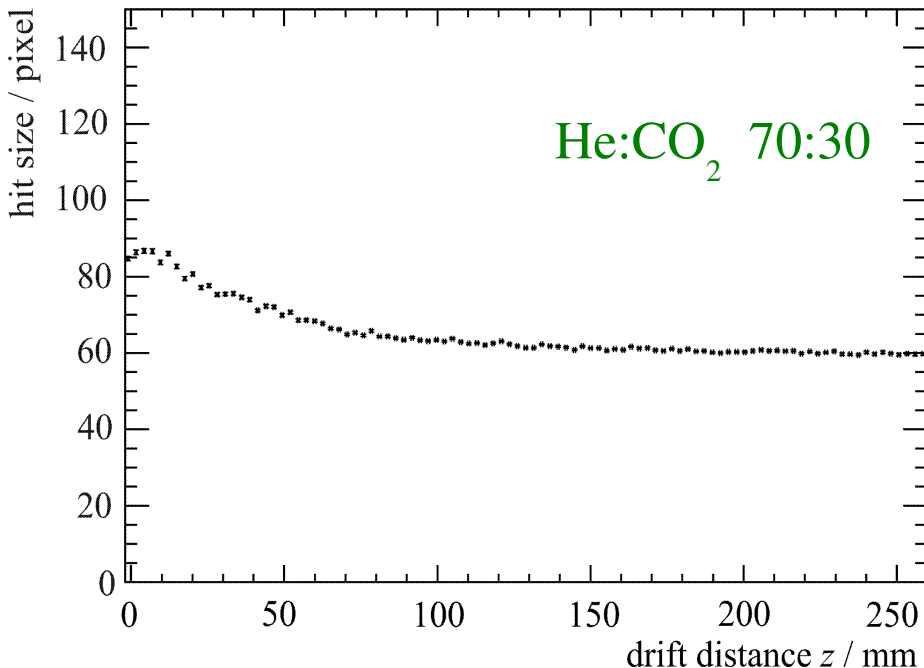
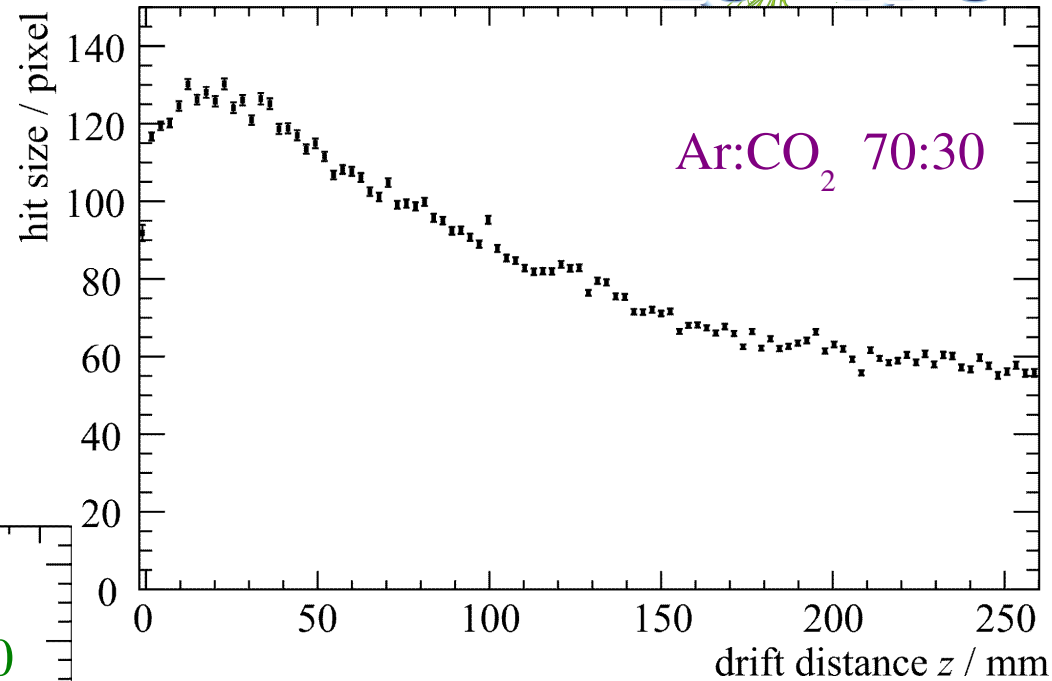
# Hit Size

## Short drift distances:

- hit size increases with  $z$
- multi-electron hits become wider

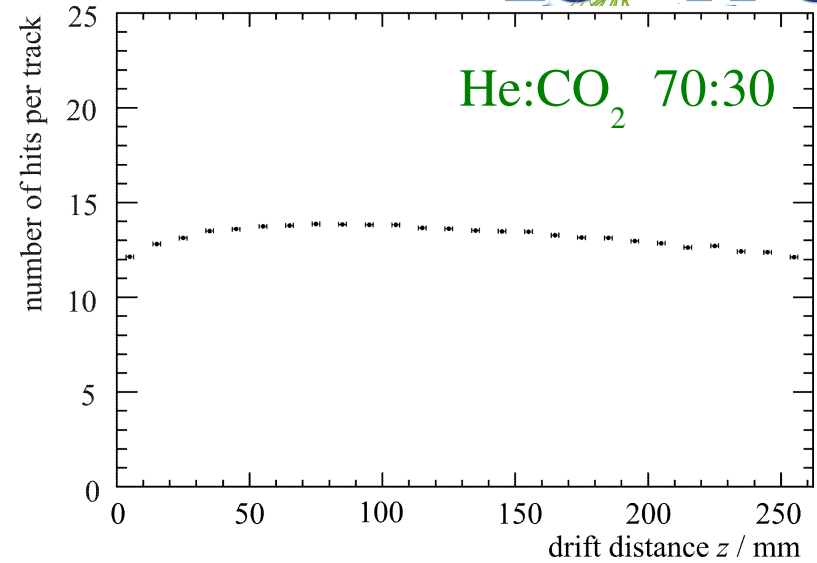
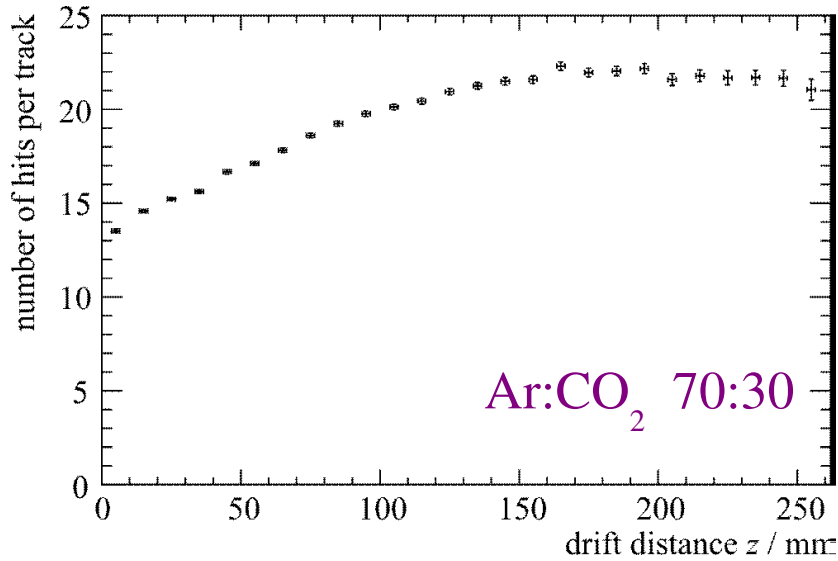
## Longer drift distances:

- hit sizes decrease with  $z$
- more and more individual electrons become separable



statistical process !

# Number of Hits Per Track



## Further evidence for declustering

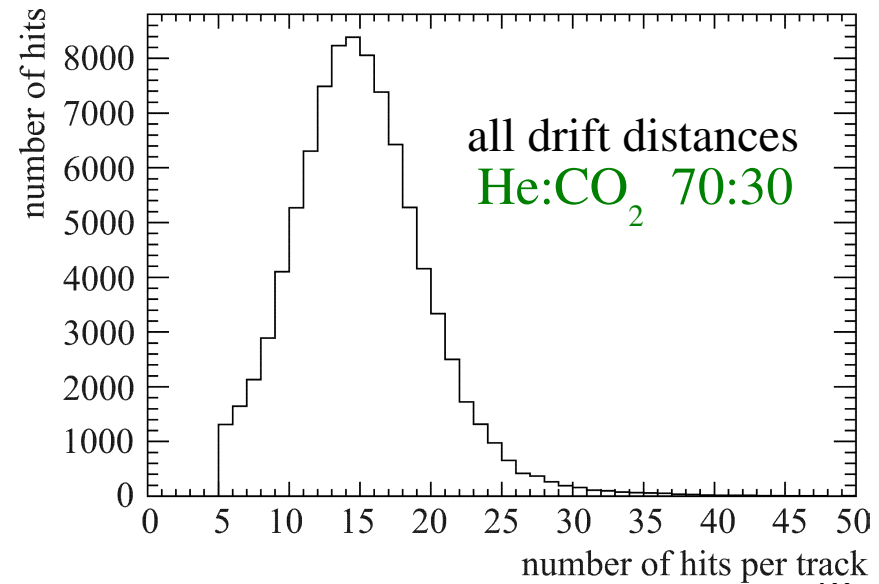
→ number of hits increase at short drift distances

He:CO<sub>2</sub>: decreases at

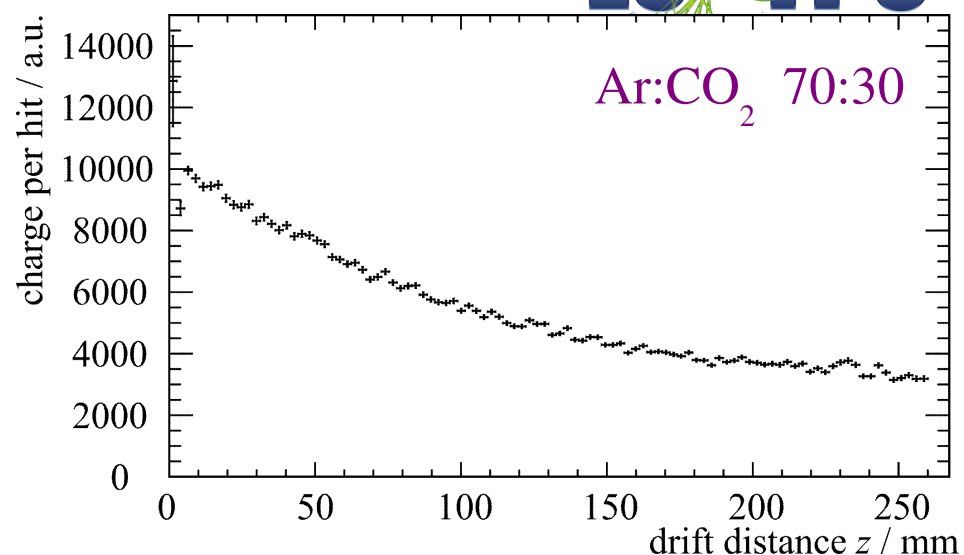
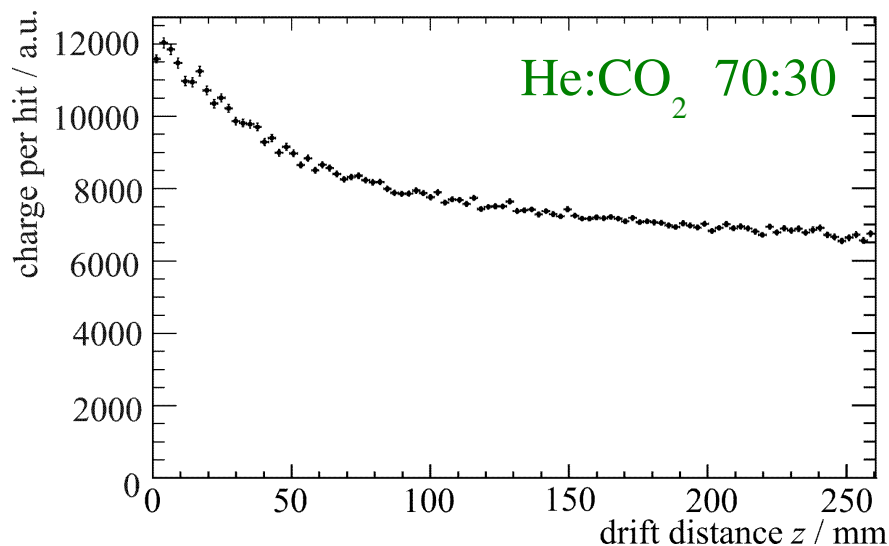
long drift distances

attachment or geometric effect?

Ar:CO<sub>2</sub>: why so few hits?

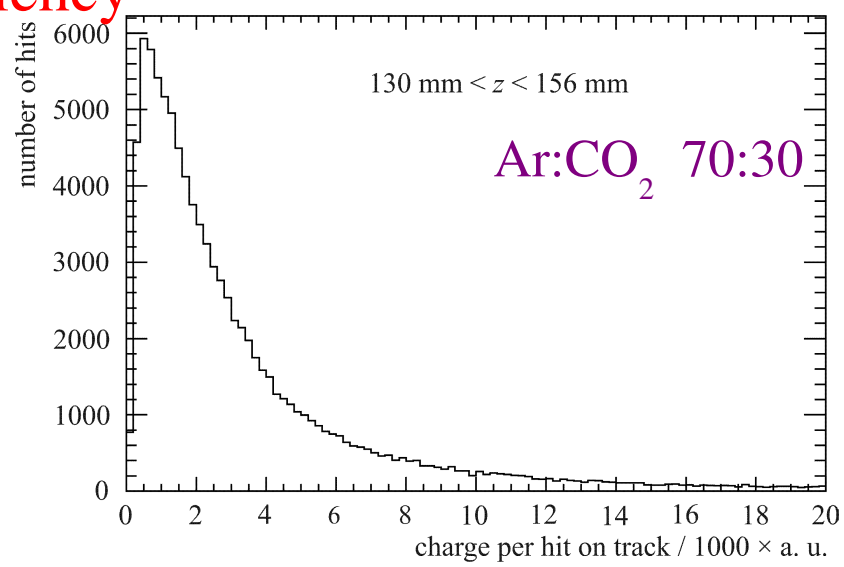
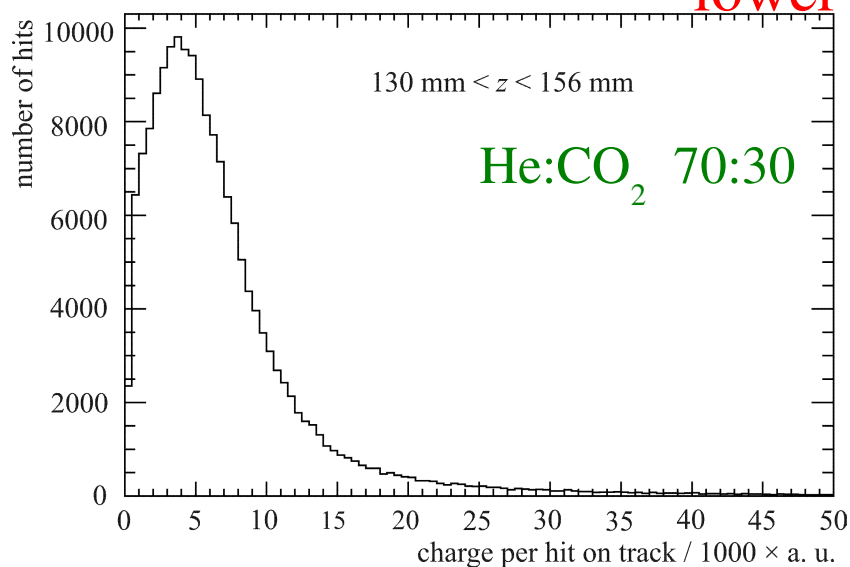


# Charge Per Hit

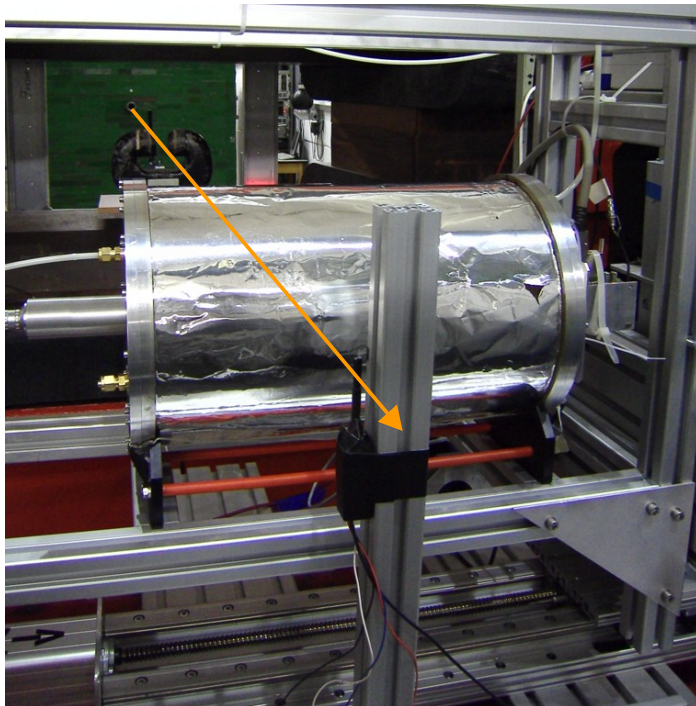
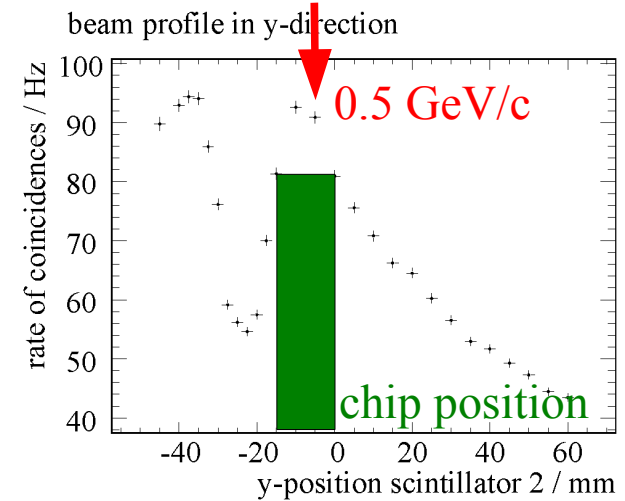
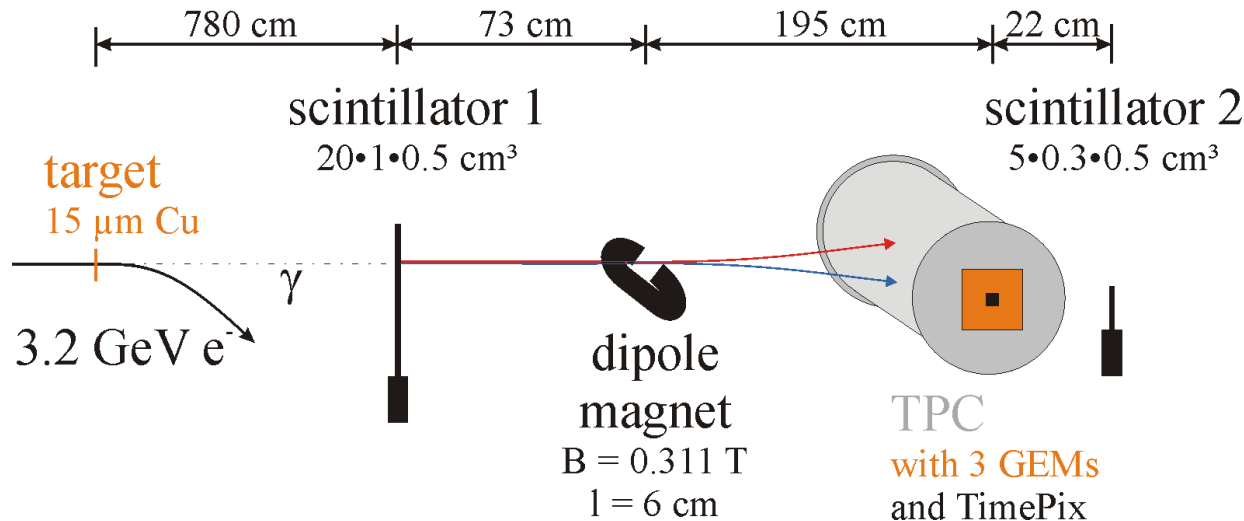


The argon mixture was operated at a lower gas gain than the helium mixture.

lower efficiency

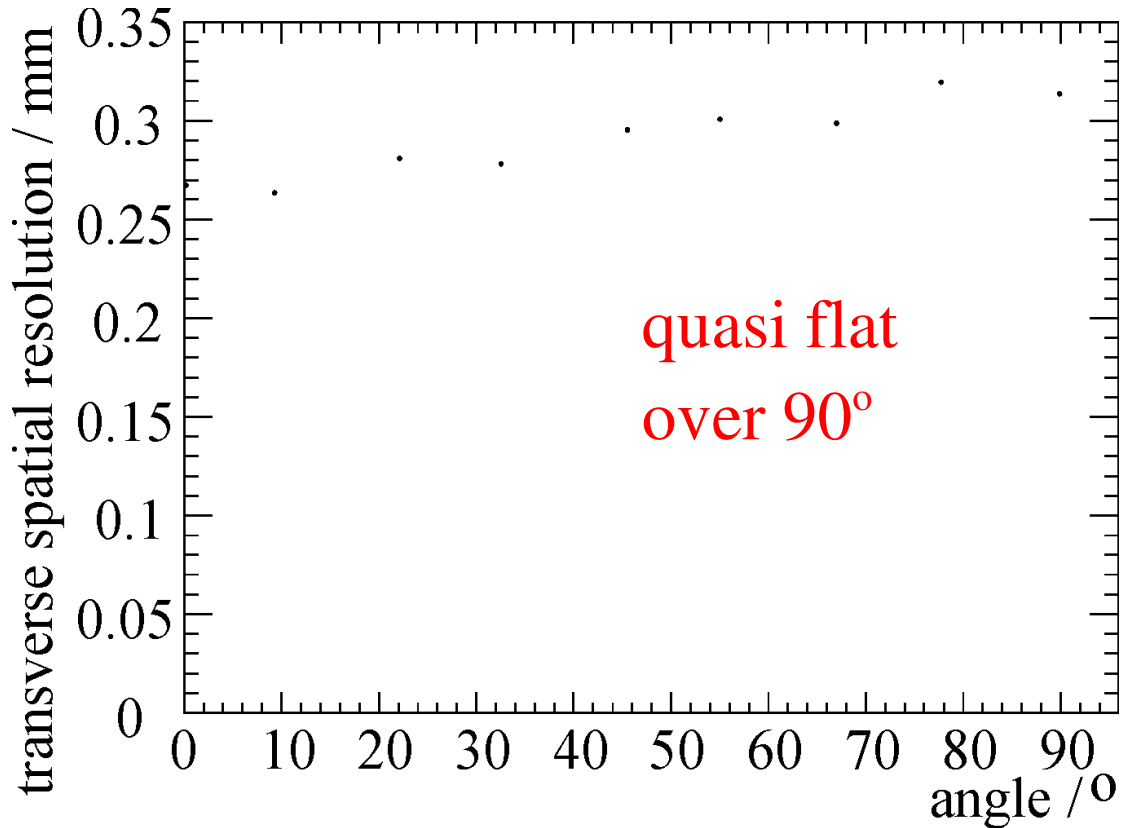


# Test Beam Setup at ELSA, Bonn



- $\gamma$  were created at a target
- primary  $e^-$ -beam was dumped
- photons converted in scintillator 1
- dipole separated  $e^+e^-$
- coincidence of scinti 1 and 2 select single particle events

# Test Beam Results



transverse spatial resolution in  
dependence on track inclination



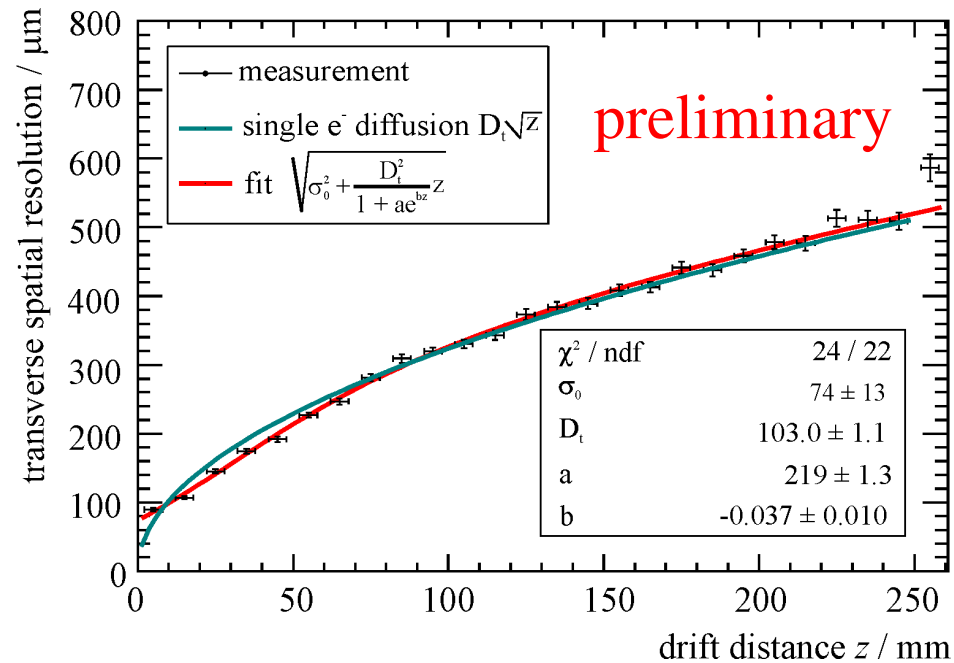
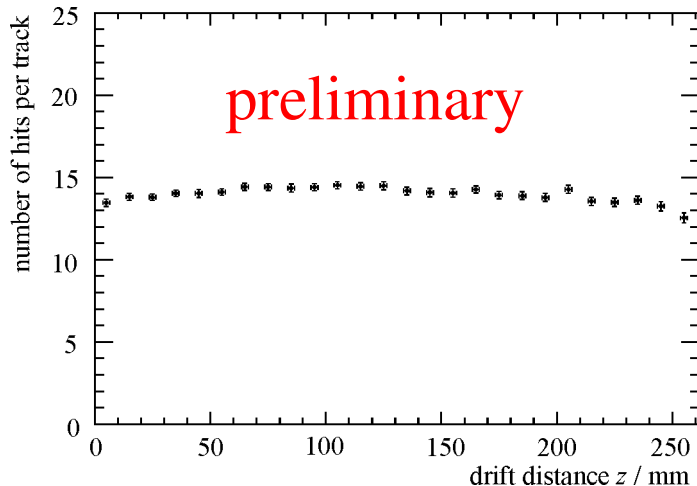
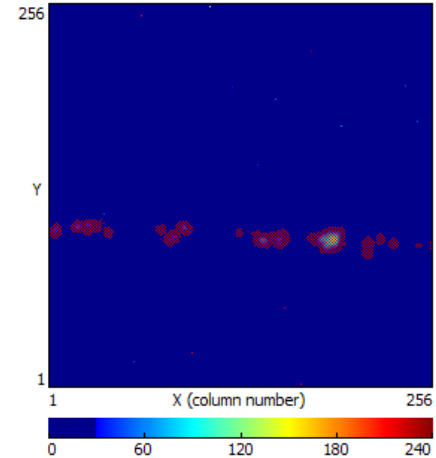
# High Magnetic Fields



old ZEUS compensation magnet  
 superconducting solenoid  
 reaches up to 5 T

detector is operated in magnet  
 first results with low statistics

He:CO<sub>2</sub> 70:30  
 at 4T



# Large Prototype at DESY



anode plane

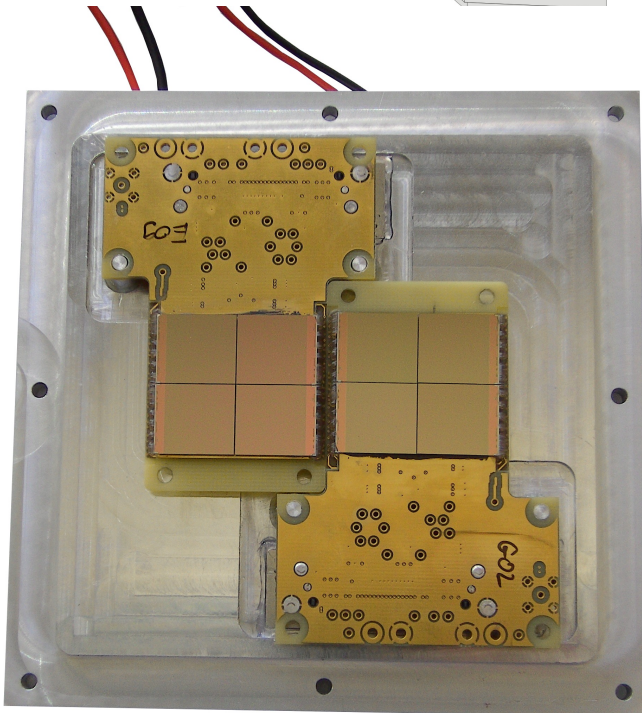
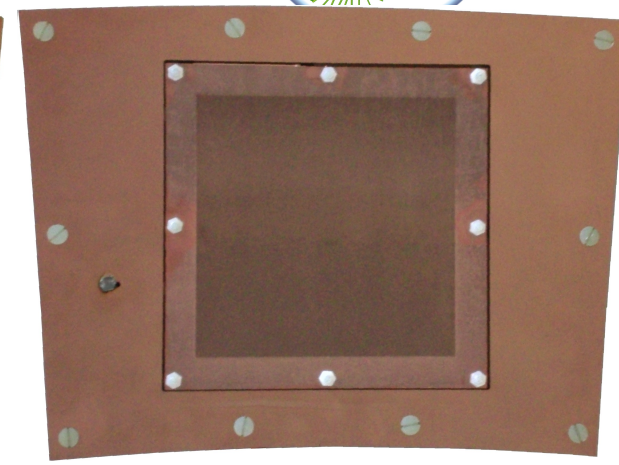
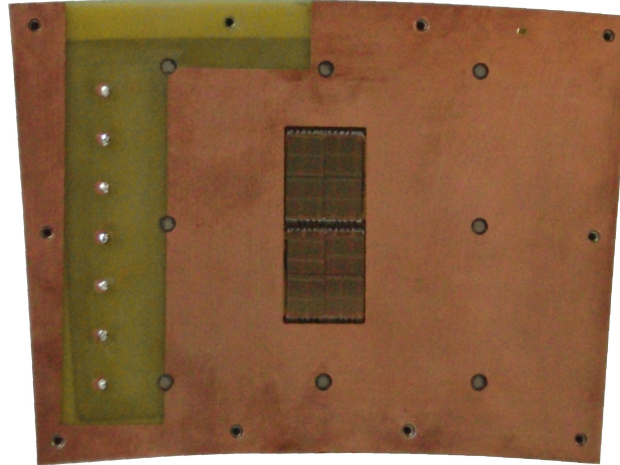
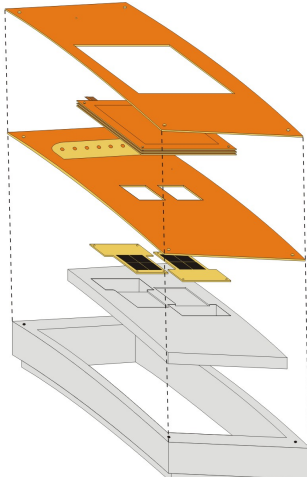
GEMs

readout plane

quad-boards

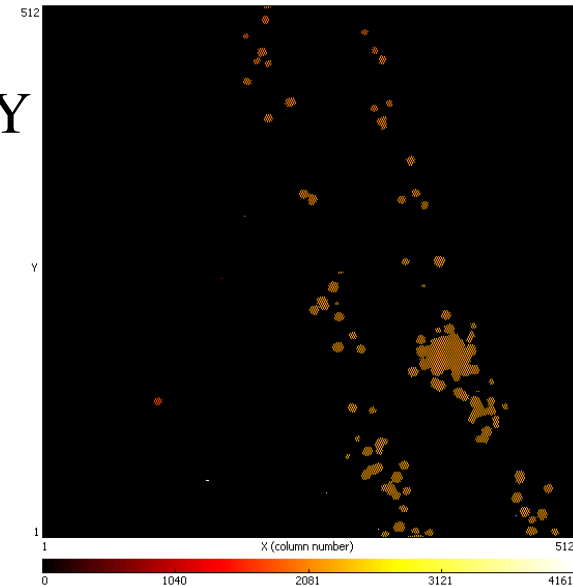
reinforcement of  
anode plane

redframe



Module has been installed  
in Large Prototype at DESY  
(s. talk by T. Matsuda)

First tracks have been seen  
yesterday.



# Summary

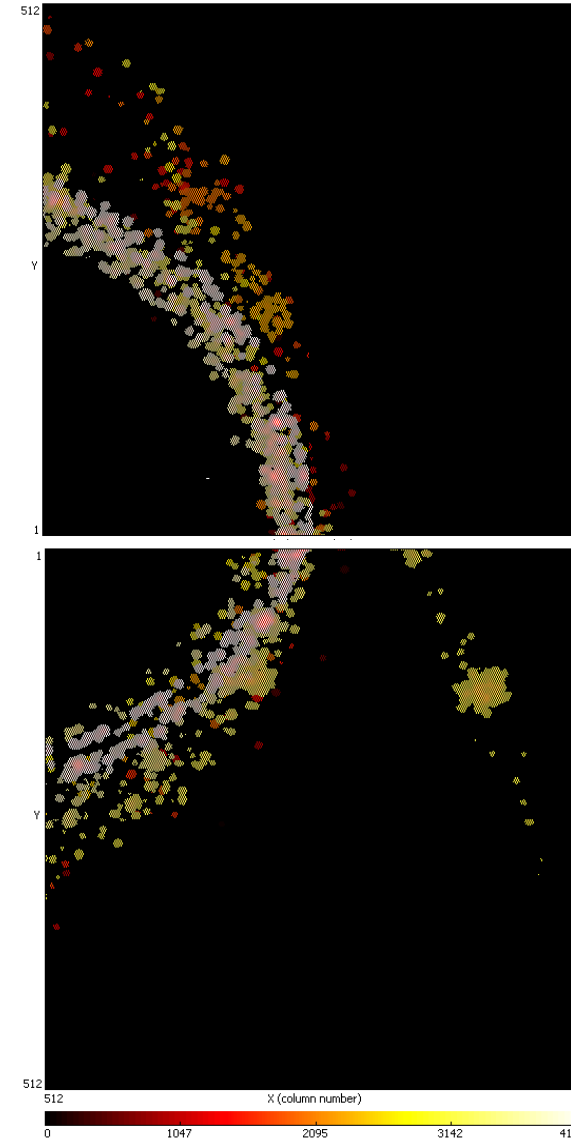


Detector has performed well with cosmic rays and in an electron test beam.

Declustering has been observed in detail.

Data of test beam show weak dependency on track inclination.

System has been operated in magnetic fields up to 4T



# Modern Particle Identification

