

Towards an InGrid based low energy X-ray detector for the CAST experiment

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Mainz

Christoph Krieger, Klaus Desch, Jochen Kaminski,
Michael Lupberger

University of Bonn

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Physikalisches
Institut



Outline

- 1 Axions & the CERN Axion Solar Telescope
- 2 An InGrid based Detector for CAST
- 3 Tests at the CAST Detector Lab
- 4 Installation at CAST
- 5 Conclusion & Outlook



Axions

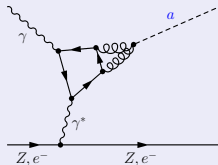
What are Axions? & Where do they come from?

- PQ mechanism is elegant solution for the strong CP problem
 - Non-observation of CP violation in strong interaction
 - Smallness of electric dipole moment of neutron
($d < 0.29 \times 10^{-25} e \text{ cm}$)
- Goldstone-Boson arising from Peccei-Quinn mechanism
- Candidate for parts of **Cold Dark Matter**

Coupling to ordinary matter

- Very small coupling constants
- Coupling to gluons realized in all axion models
- Mixing with π^0 leads to coupling to two photons

Primakoff effect



CERN Axion Solar Telescope

Axions from the sun

- Primakoff effect generates huge axion flux from the sun
- Axions can reconvert to photons inside large \vec{B} fields
- Energy of solar axions below 15 keV (flux peaks at 3 keV)

Current X-ray Detectors

- Microbulk Micromegas
- X-ray Telescope plus pnCCD (until mid of 2013)
- Prototype SDD

CAST – An axion helioscope



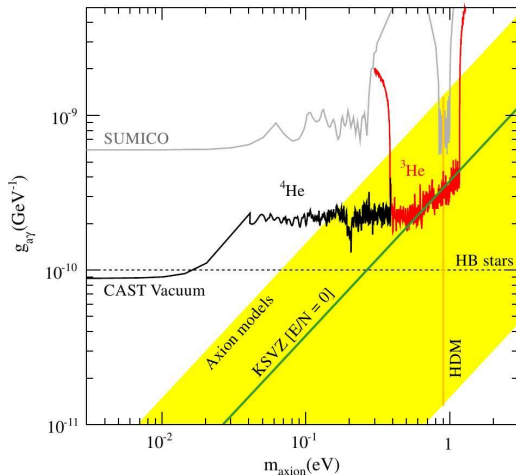
CAST – Data taking

- Magnet can track sun 2×1.5 h per day
- Otherwise: background data
- Alignment can be checked by sun- and moon-filmings



CAST – Results

Exclusion plot



PRL-112-09-1302(2013)

Exclusion limit

- No axions found up to now ;-)
- So far CAST could set the most stringent limit for solar axions



An InGrid based Detector for CAST – Why?

Why a new CAST detector is needed

- Replacement for pnCCD is needed
- Planned search for Chameleons (**Dark Energy** particle candidate) requires low threshold X-ray detectors (< 1 keV)

Benefits of a Micromegas with pixelized readout

- Detection/Resolution of single electrons possible
- High spatial resolution can be exploited for event shape analysis (may be used for background rejection)
- Low threshold should be possible: about 300 eV (10 electrons)
- Purely digital data output due to integrated electronics

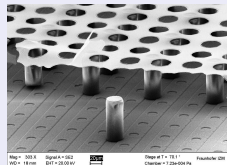


Integrated Micromegas – InGrid

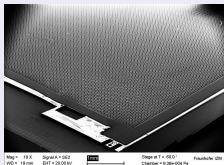
Micromegas on top of Timepix ASIC

- Fabrication by means of photolithographic postprocessing
- Very good alignment of grid and pixels
- Each avalanche is collected on one pixel
- Detection of single electrons possible

InGrid - SEM



Timepix + InGrid



Production of InGrids

- Single and few chip processing: NIKHEF / Mesa+ (Twente)
- Wafer processing (~ 100 chips at once): in cooperation with IZM Berlin

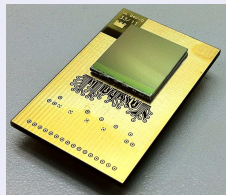


Timepix ASIC

Facts about the Timepix ASIC

- 256×256 pixels, $55 \times 55 \mu\text{m}^2$ pitch
- $1.4 \times 1.4 \text{ cm}^2$ active area
- Charge sensitive amplifier and discriminator in each pixel, $90 e$ ENC
- Two modes: **Charge** or **Time**

Carrier board



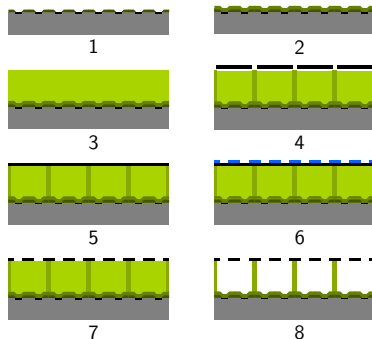
Protection of electronics

- Timepix ASIC is designed for imaging as readout electronics to be bump bonded on a silicon sensor
- Bump bond pads can be used as charge collecting anodes but electronics not designed to survive discharges
- Need resistive protection layer (e.g. $2\text{-}8 \mu\text{m}$ silicon nitride) to spread charge in case of discharge



How to build an InGrid on top of a Timepix?

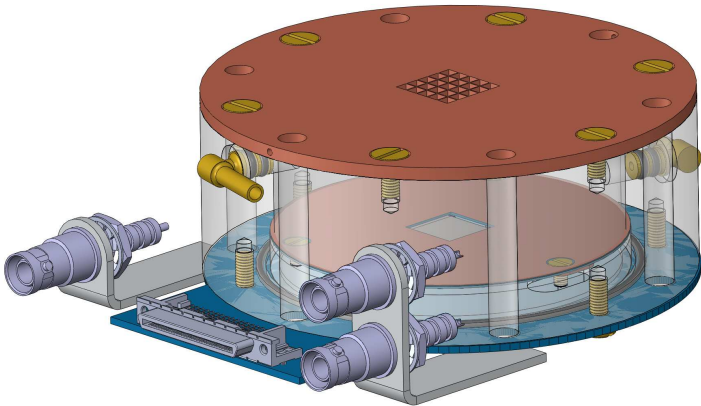
- 1 Starting with bare Timepix
- 2 Deposition of protection layer (4 or 8 μm Si_xN_y)
- 3 Deposition of negative photoresist SU-8 (50 μm)
- 4 Exposure of SU-8
- 5 Sputtering aluminium (1 μm)
- 6 Putting mask on aluminium layer (photoresist)
- 7 Structuring aluminium layer by etching the holes
- 8 Development of SU-8, cleaning of interstitials



- Substrate
- Metal
- Passivation layer
- Protection layer Si_xN_y
- Negative photoresist SU-8
- Exposed SU-8

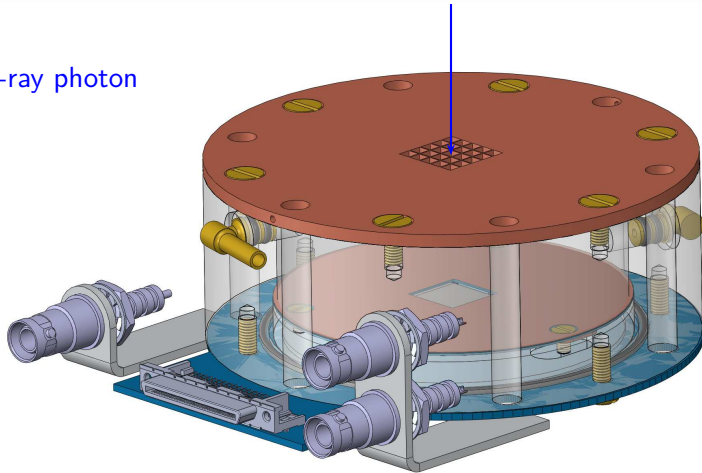


Detector Concept



Detector Concept

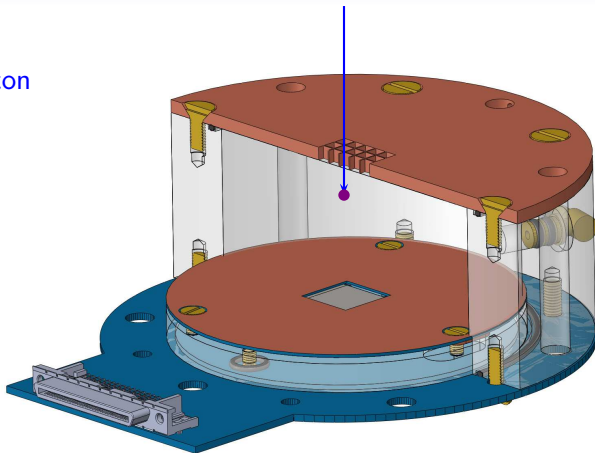
X-ray photon



Detector Concept

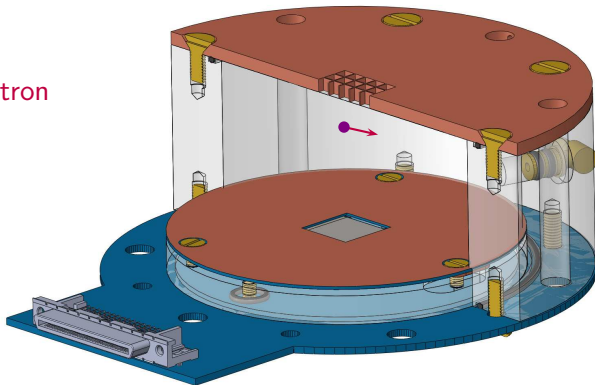
X-ray photon

Gas atom



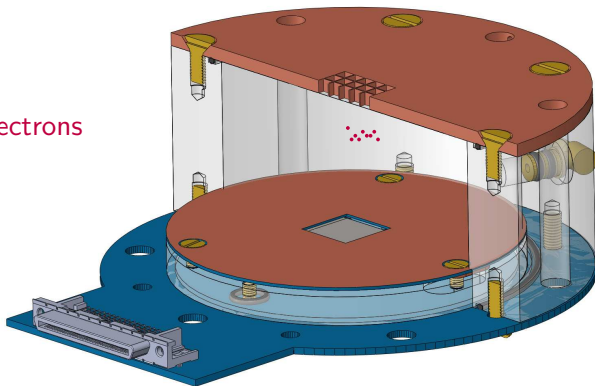
Detector Concept

Gas atom
Photo electron



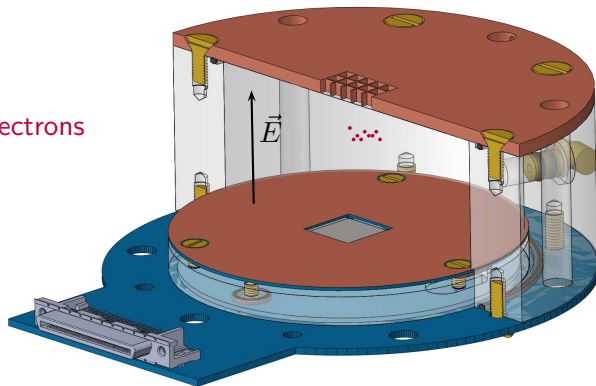
Detector Concept

Primary electrons



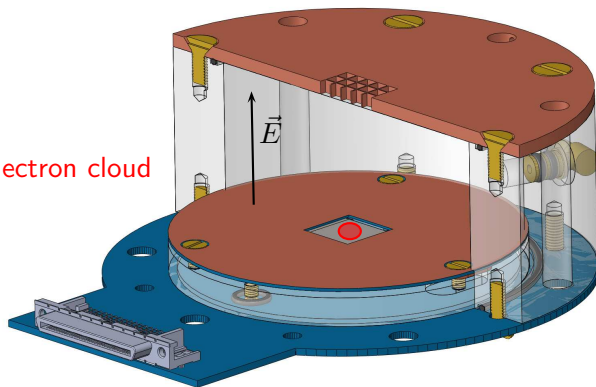
Detector Concept

Primary electrons

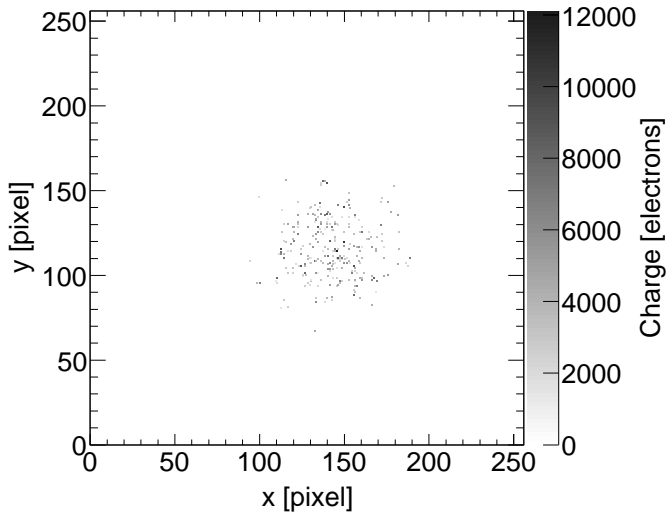


Detector Concept

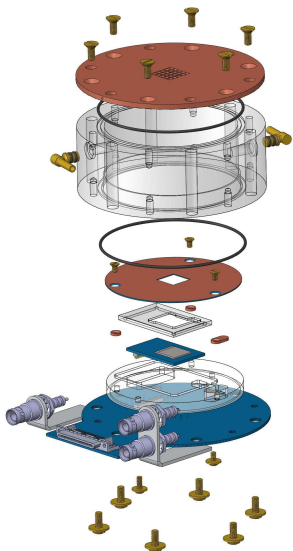
Diffused electron cloud



Typical X-ray Event

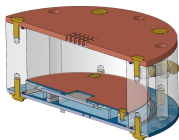


An InGrid based Detector for CAST

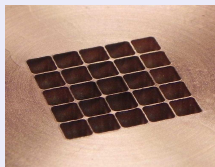


Features

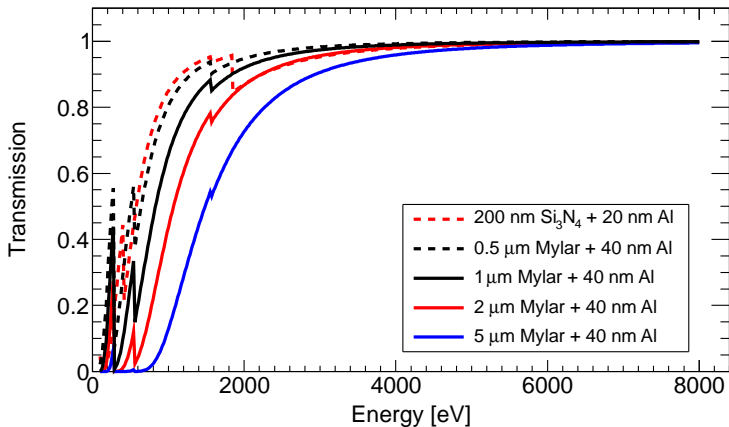
- Modular design based on the 2012 CAST Micromegas
- Body made of plexiglas
- Gas: Ar/ $i\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ 97.7/2.3
(→T10.3 Mo 11:30 P12)
- X-ray Window made of 2 μm Mylar with copper strongback



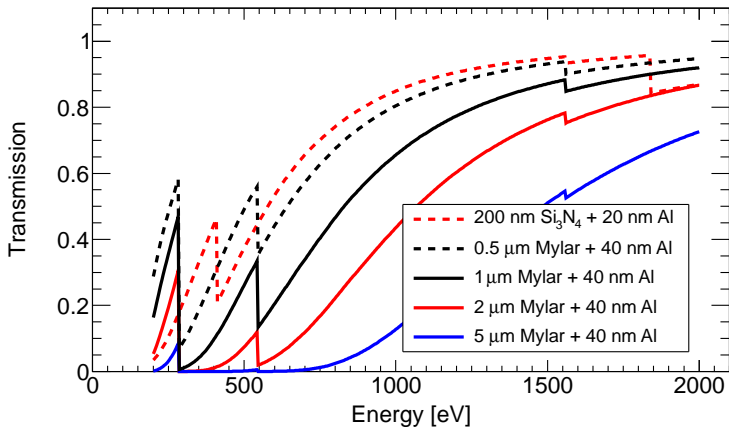
Strongback



X-ray Window Transparency

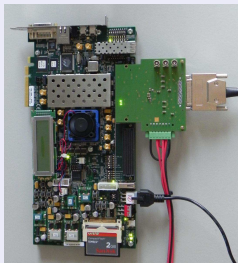


X-ray Window Transparency



Readout System

Virtex6 Readout



FPGA based readout system

- New SRS based readout system for Timepix ASIC has been developed at Bonn (→ T33.2 Mo 17:05 P12)
- FPGA based, flexible and customizable
- Full access to firm- and software
- For CAST an adopted system based on a Virtex6 evaluation board will be used

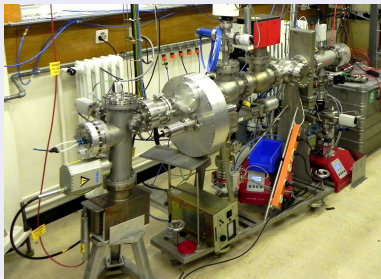
Implementing the grid signal in the readout scheme

- Idea: Record grid signal with FADC and 'trigger' on it
- Close Timepix frame few μs after trigger signal
- Maybe recorded grid signal can be used for background discrimination (→ T10.4 Mo 11:45 P12)

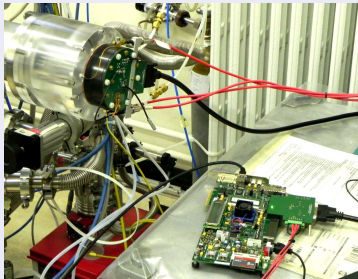


The CAST Detector Lab

X-ray Generator & Beamline



InGrid Detector at CDL



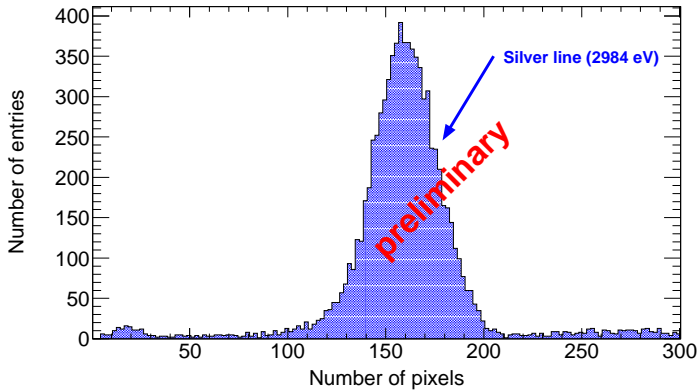
Infrastructure

- X-ray tube with exchangeable targets and filter wheels
- X-ray energies down to few hundred eV
- Vacuum system allowing for differential pumping



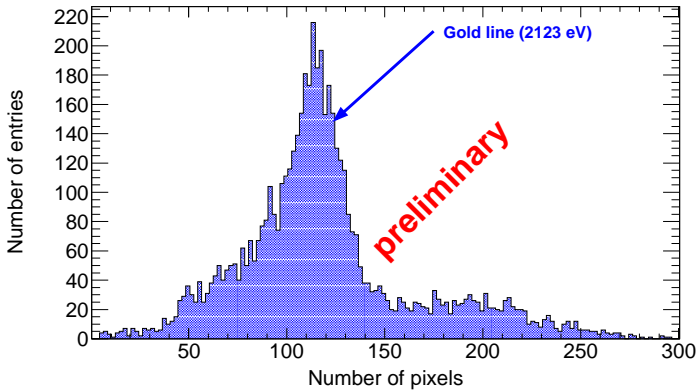
X-ray Spectra

Silver target - 6 kV - silver filter



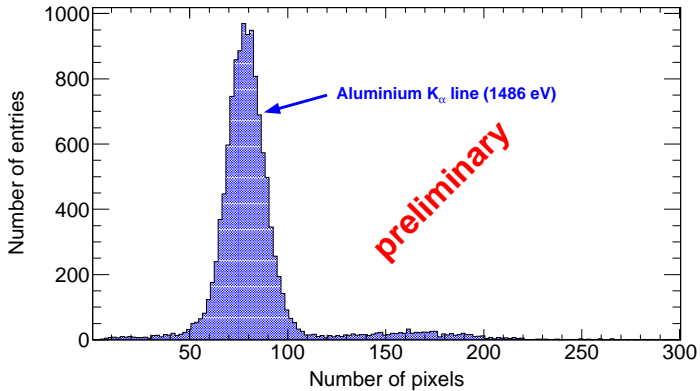
X-ray Spectra

Gold target - 5 kV - EPIC filter



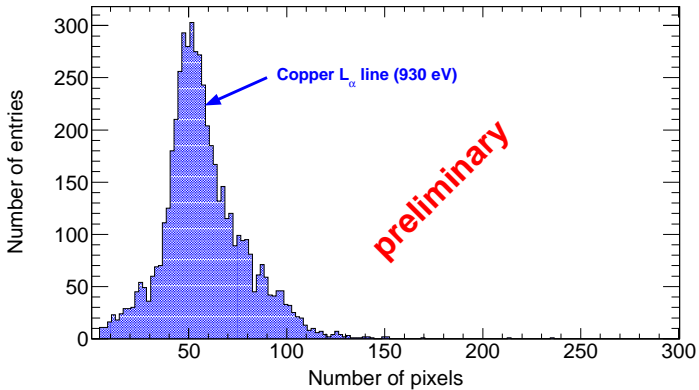
X-ray Spectra

Aluminium target - 4 kV - Aluminium filter



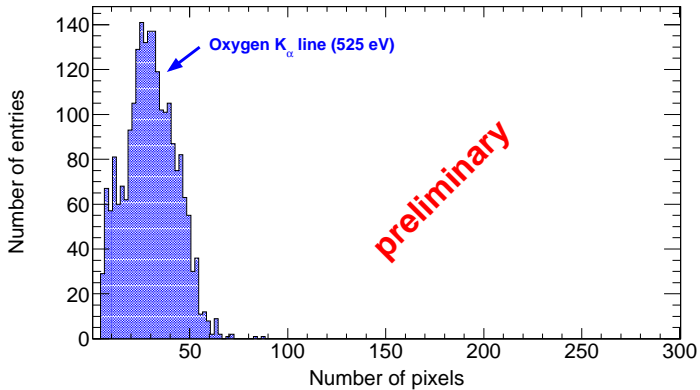
X-ray Spectra

Copper target - 2 kV - EPIC filter



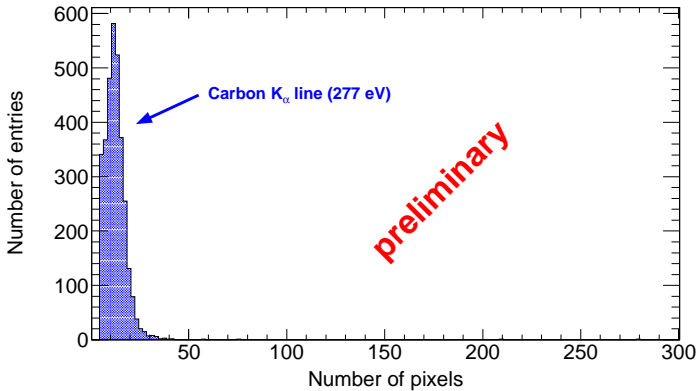
X-ray Spectra

Copper target - 0.9 kV - EPIC filter

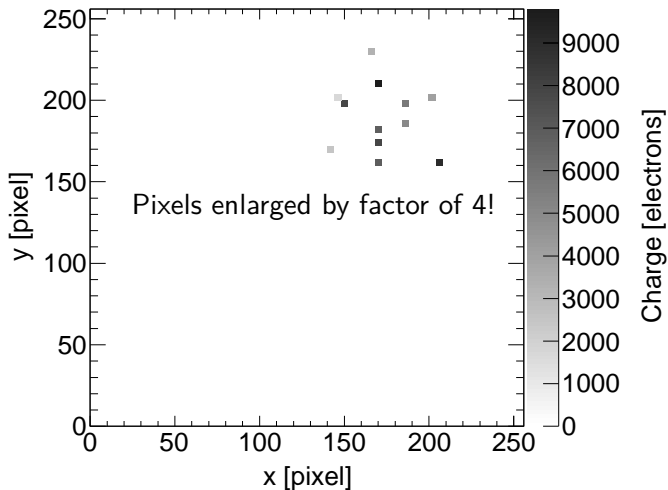


X-ray Spectra

Carbon target - 0.5 kV - EPIC filter

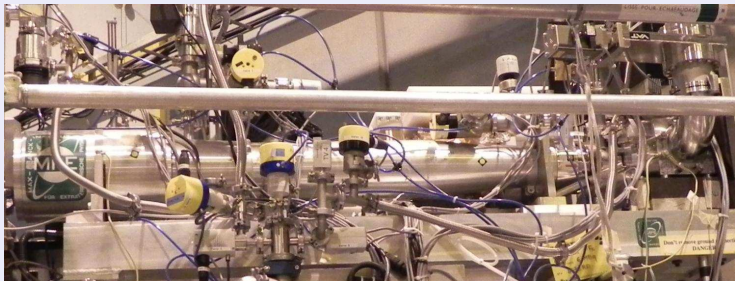


Sample Carbon K_{α} event



Replacing the pnCCD at the XRT

X-ray Telescope & pnCCD



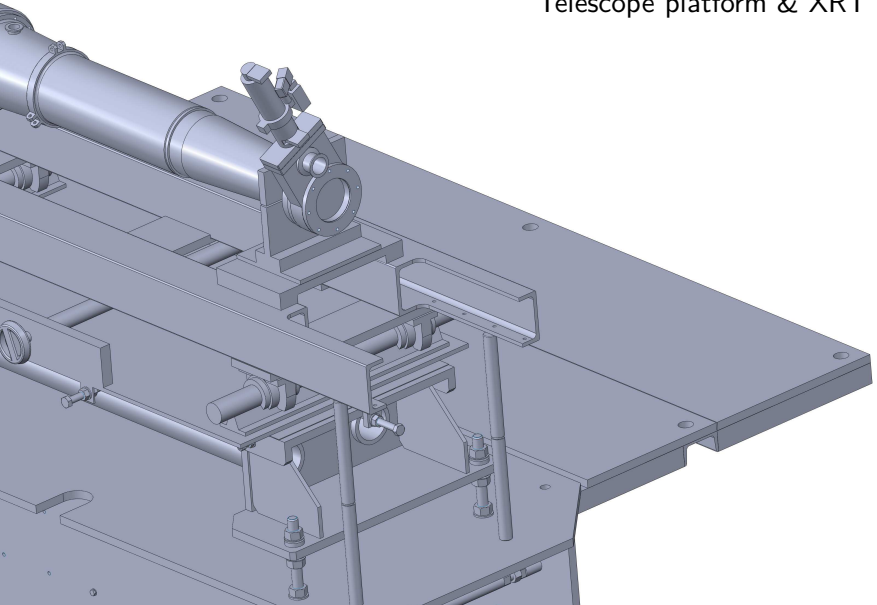
Interfacing the InGrid Detector with the XRT

- Very limited space: ~ 300 mm from gate valve to focal plane
- Need space for lead shielding and ^{55}Fe source manipulator
- Differential pumping necessary to ensure good vacuum in XRT



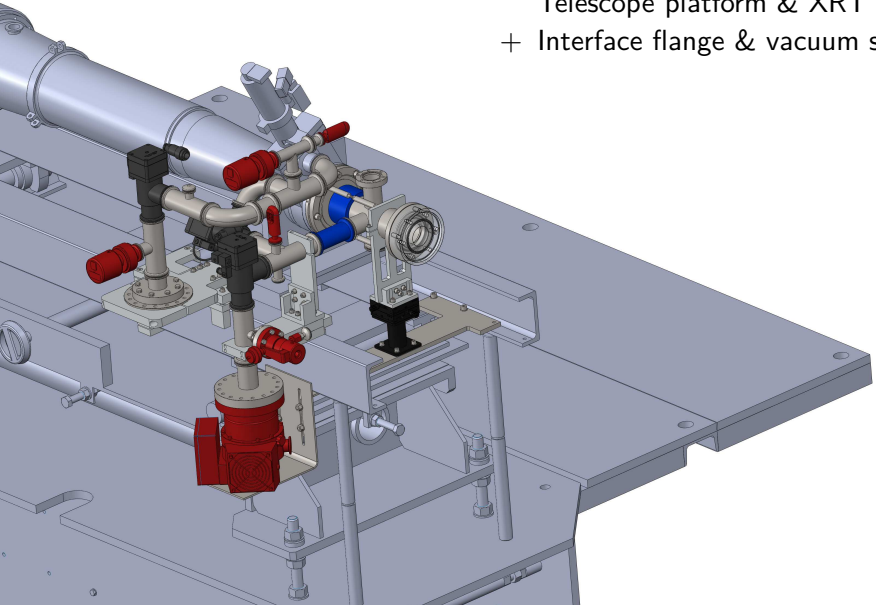
CAD Integration

Telescope platform & XRT



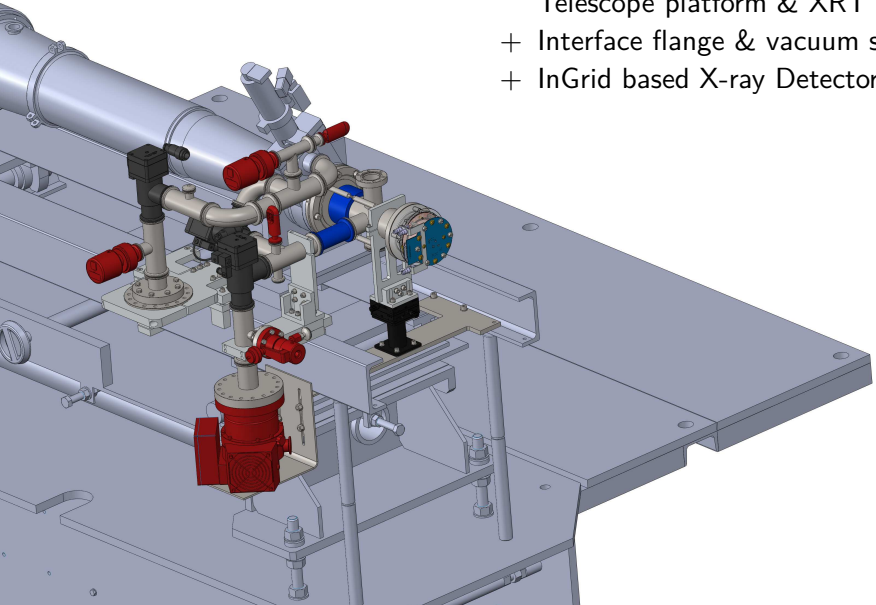
CAD Integration

Telescope platform & XRT
+ Interface flange & vacuum system

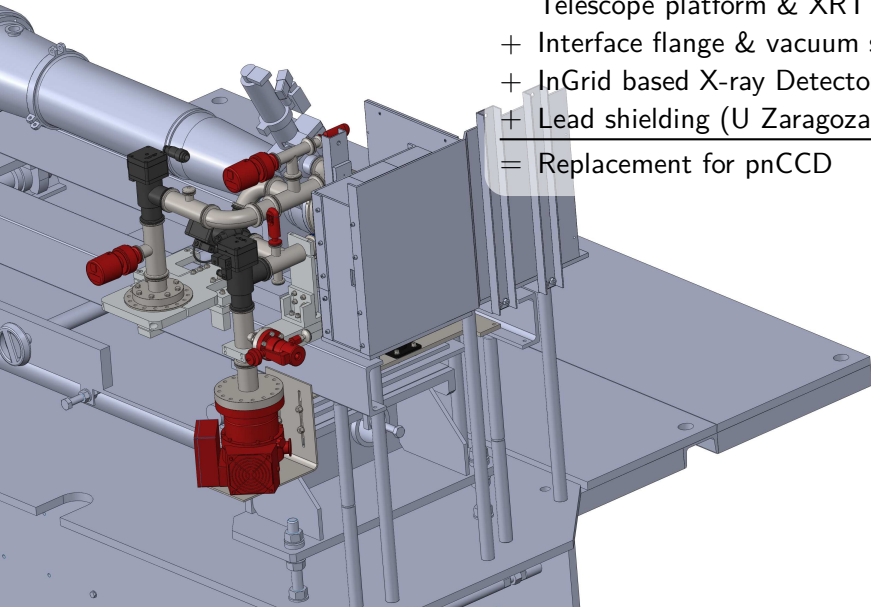


CAD Integration

- Telescope platform & XRT
- + Interface flange & vacuum system
- + InGrid based X-ray Detector



CAD Integration

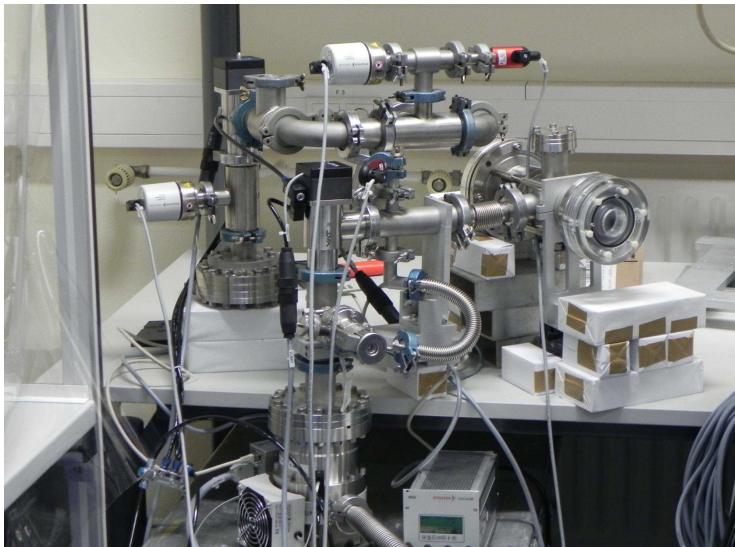


- Telescope platform & XRT
- + Interface flange & vacuum system
- + InGrid based X-ray Detector
- + Lead shielding (U Zaragoza)

- = Replacement for pnCCD



Assembled vacuum system



Conclusion & Outlook

Conclusion

- InGrid based X-ray Detector provides promising candidate for future CAST detector as replacement for pnCCD
- Detection of carbon K_{α} line at 277 eV is possible
- Efforts to interface and install InGrid based detector at the CAST XRT are ongoing

Outlook

- Start installation of infrastructure and detector at CAST in April 2014 (including additional tests in CDL)
- Search for axions & chameleons with InGrid based detector during CAST run 2014
- Work on final implementation of grid signal in readout scheme and optimize setup



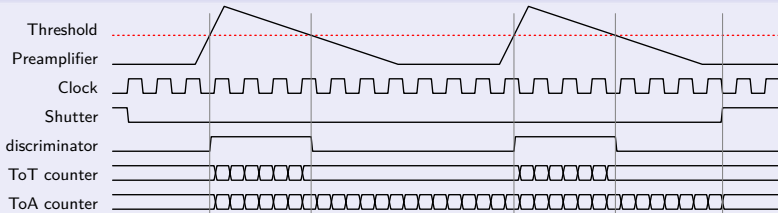


Backup Slides



Timepix ASIC – More Details

Timing Diagram



Timepix 3

- Has been submitted 2013 – First chips are available
- Ability to recognize multihits and to measure Charge and Time simultaneously
- Allows for data driven readout



The Peccei-Quinn Mechanism

Strong CP problem

- Lagrangian of strong interaction contains **CP violating term**

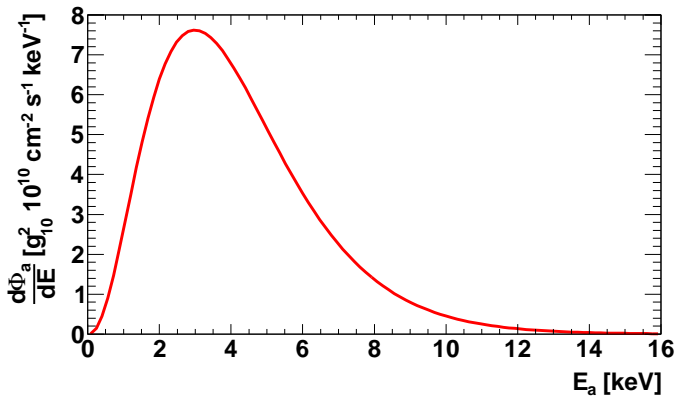
$$\mathcal{L} = \underbrace{\sum_n \bar{q}_n (\gamma^\mu i D_\mu - m_n) q_n - \frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^a G_a^{\mu\nu}}_{\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}} + \theta \frac{g^2}{32\pi^2} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}_a^{\mu\nu}$$

An elegant solution – The Peccei-Quinn mechanism

- A bit similar to Higgs mechanism
- Introduction of new global, chiral symmetry $U(1)_{\text{PQ}}$ which is spontaneously broken at energy scale f_a
- θ becomes dynamic variable instead of theory parameter
- Spontaneous symmetry breaking gives rise to a Goldstone boson called **axion**



Solar Axion Flux



Chameleons – Dark Energy Particles?

Dark energy as a new form of matter

- Scalar fields interacting with matter and photons could be strong candidates
- Constraints would lead to large gravitational effects and a fifth force with long range
- Exploit screening mechanisms to avoid unnatural models
- Chameleon screening: Models with a density dependent effective mass

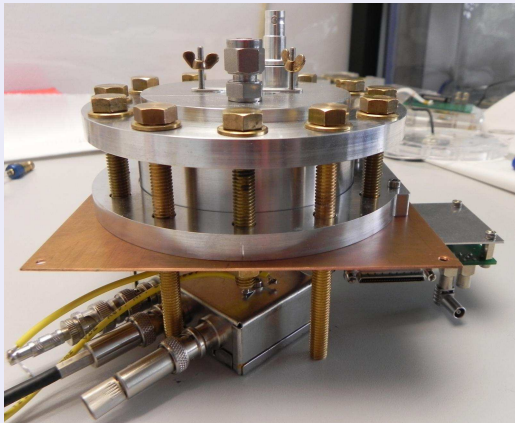
Solar Chameleons

- Chameleons could be produced in the sun a bit similar to axions via a Primakoff-like effect
- Production not in the sun's core but in a small shell around the tachocline and an energy spectrum peaking below 1 keV



Prototype Detector

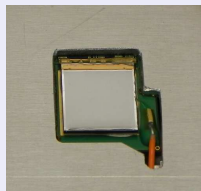
X-ray detector



Cathode

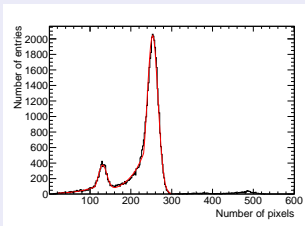


Anode

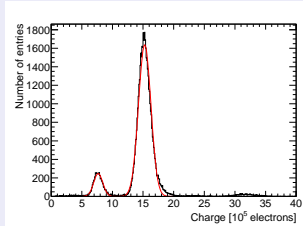


Detector Performance – Tests with ^{55}Fe

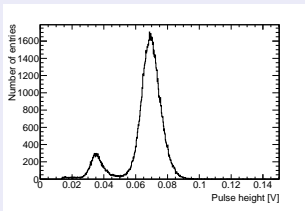
Spectrum - Pixels



Spectrum - Charge



Spectrum - Grid



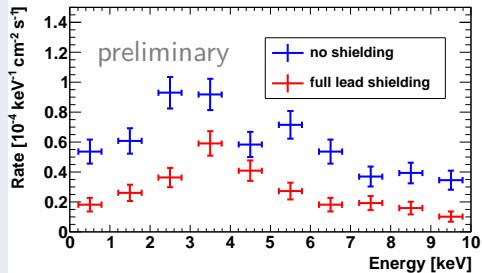
Energy resolution

- Ar/ $i\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ 95/5
- Cr foil to suppress 6.1 keV
- Pixels: $\sigma_N/N \approx 5.2\%$
- Charge: $\sigma_Q/Q \approx 6.7\%$
- Grid: $\sigma_U/U \approx 8\%$



Background Rates

After Likelihood-Ratio based discrimination

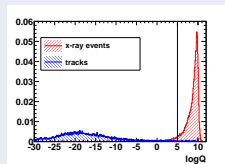


- Reduction should be possible by improvement of algorithm

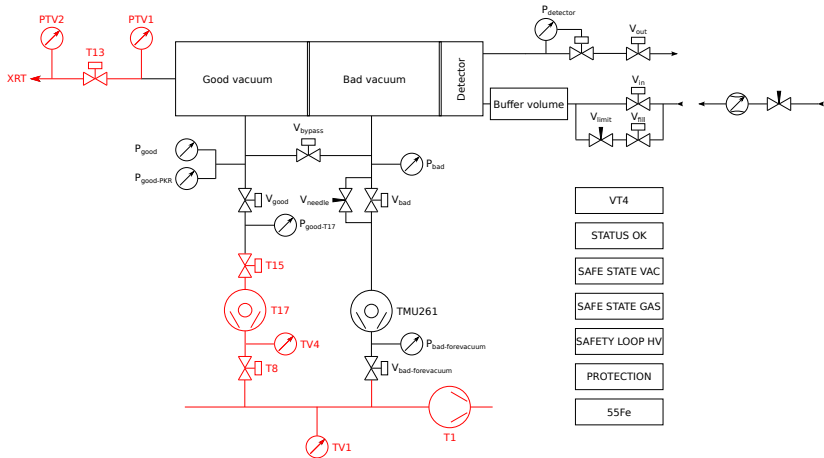
Lead shielding



Likelihood-Ratio



Vacuum System for Differential Pumping



European Photon Imaging Camera

