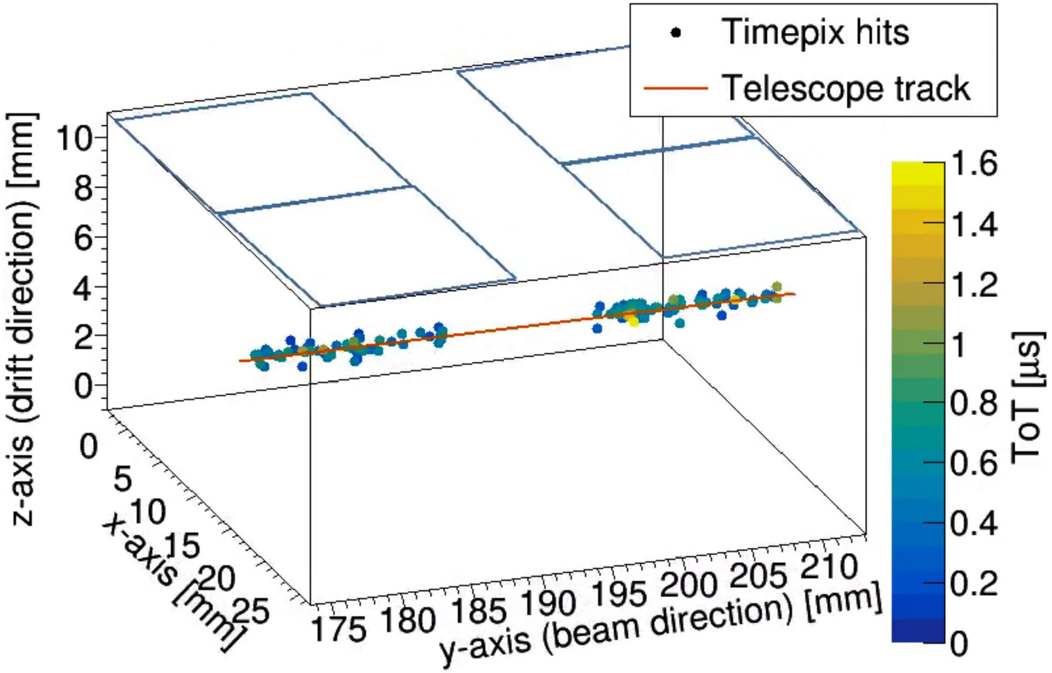


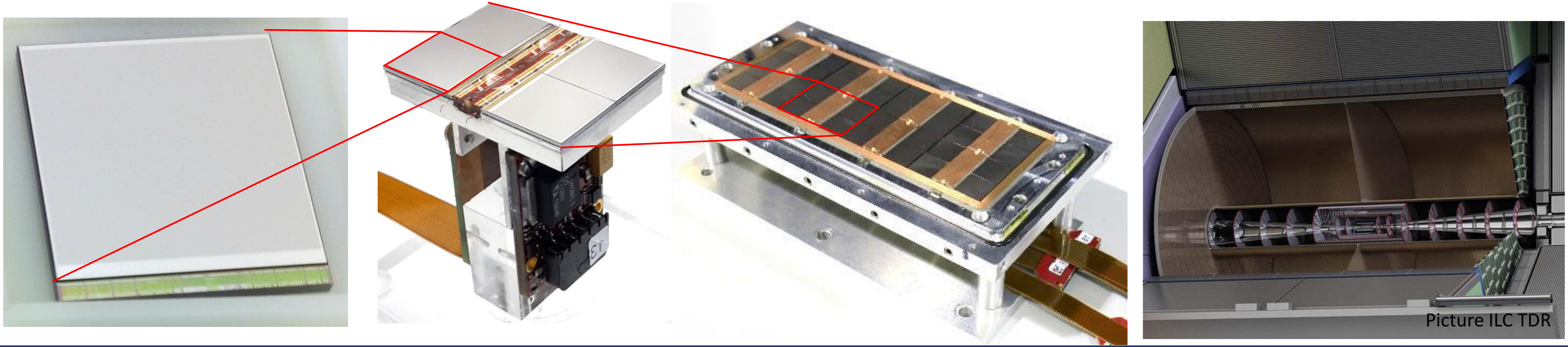
GridPix for future experiments

Cornelis Ligtenberg, *Y. Bilevych, K. Desch, H. van der Graaf, M. Gruber, F. Hartjes, K. Heijhoff, J. Kaminski, P.M. Kluit, N. van der Kolk, G. Raven, T. Schiffer, J. Timmermans*

Topical workshop on New Horizons in Time Projection Chambers, 7 October 2020

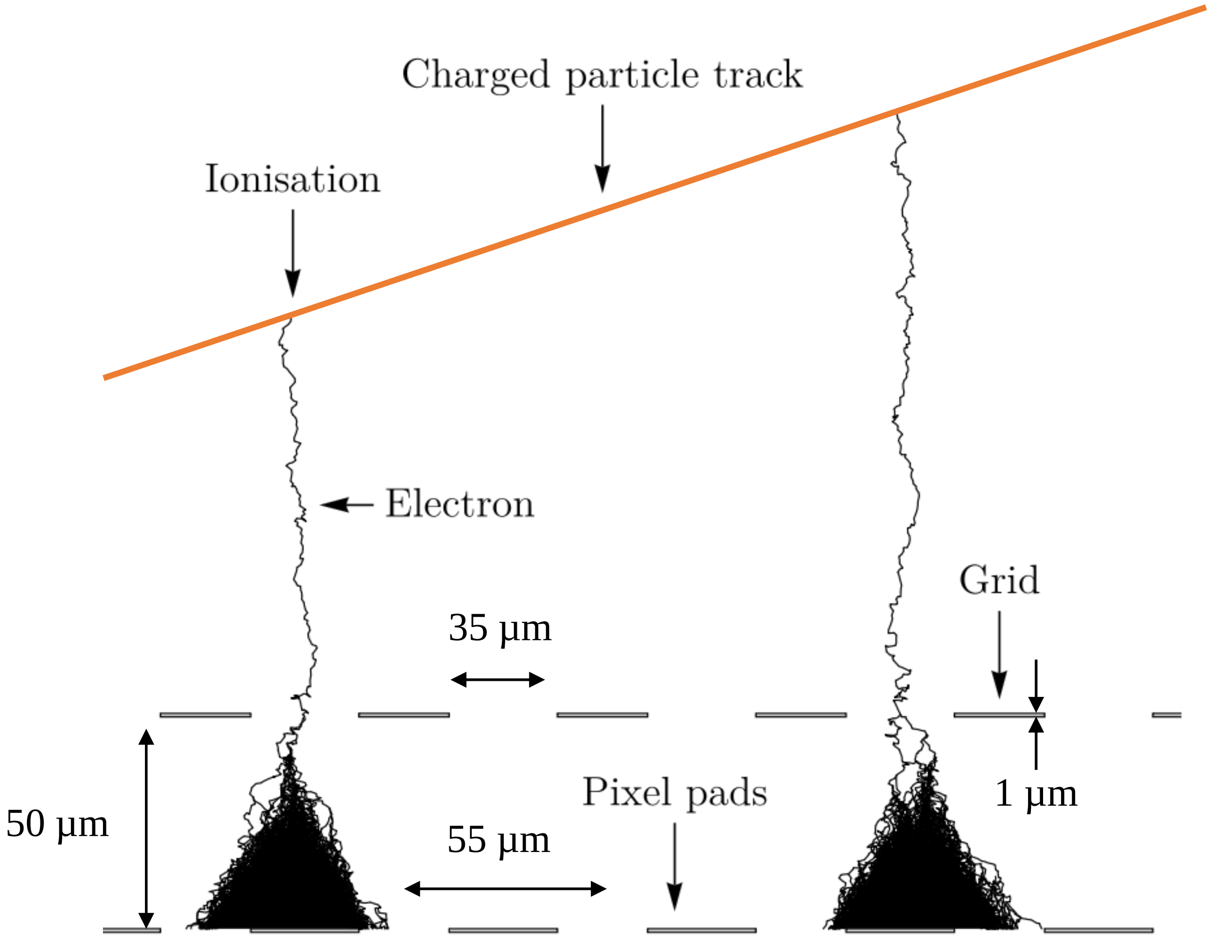
Introduction and outline

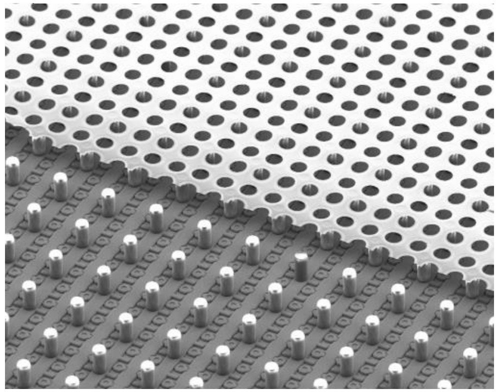
- GridPix is a 55 μm × 55 μm pixel readout for a gaseous TPC
- First Timepix3 based GridPix test beam (2017)
- Quad module performance from test beam (2018)
- Investigations of the 8 quad detector (2020)
- Future applications in a collider experiment
- Future applications in a negative ion TPC

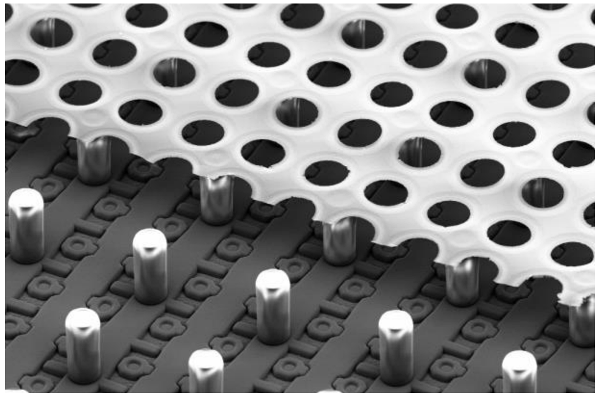


GridPix technology

- GridPix is a type of micro-pattern gaseous TPC readout
- The GridPix based on a Timepix3 chip
  - 55 µm × 55 µm pixels
  - Digital simultaneous registration of Time of Arrival (1.56 ns) and Time over Threshold
  - An aligned Aluminium amplification grid is added by photolithographic postprocessing techniques
- Single ionisation electrons are detected with high efficiency
  - The maximum possible information from a track is acquired
  - dE/dx by cluster counting

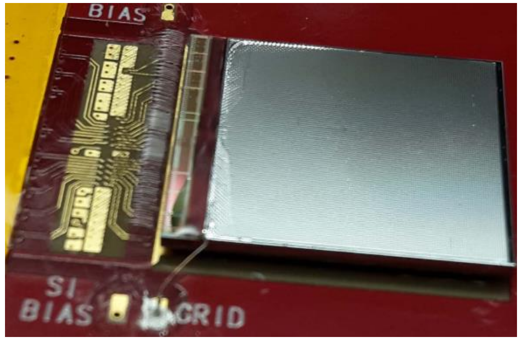


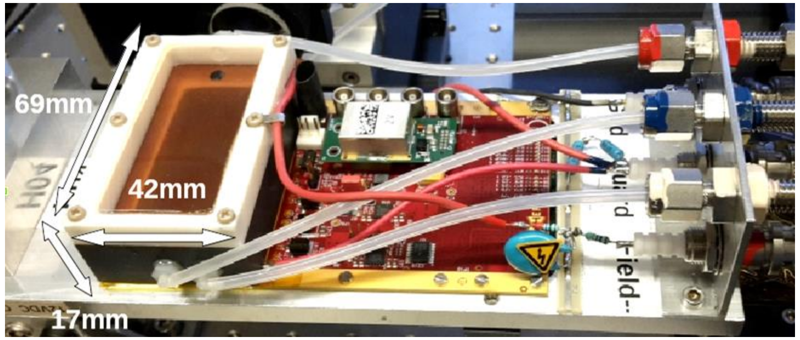




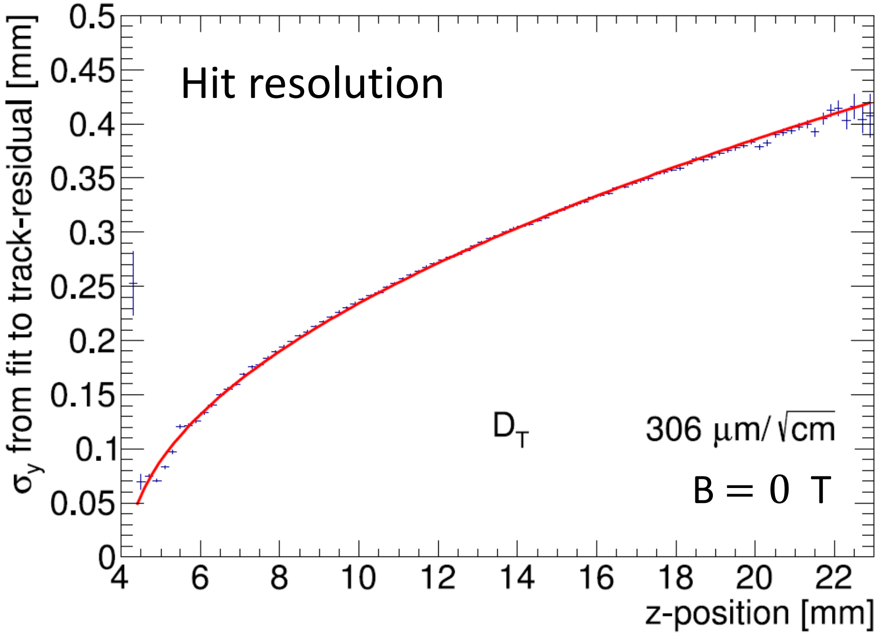
Single chip results (2017)

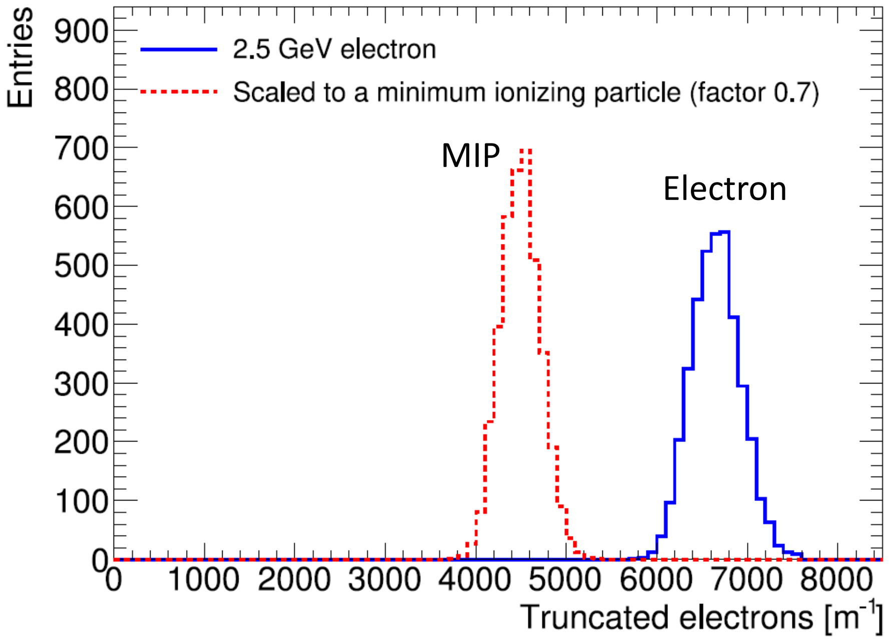
- A GridPix based on the Timepix3 chip was reliably operated in a test beam setup with 2.5 GeV electrons at ELSA (Bonn)
- T2K gas and E_{drift} = 280 V/cm, V_{grid} = -350 V
- The resolution is primarily limited by diffusion
- Systematic uncertainties are small: < 10 μm in plane
- Energy loss resolution (dE/dx) by electron counting is 4.1 % per meter





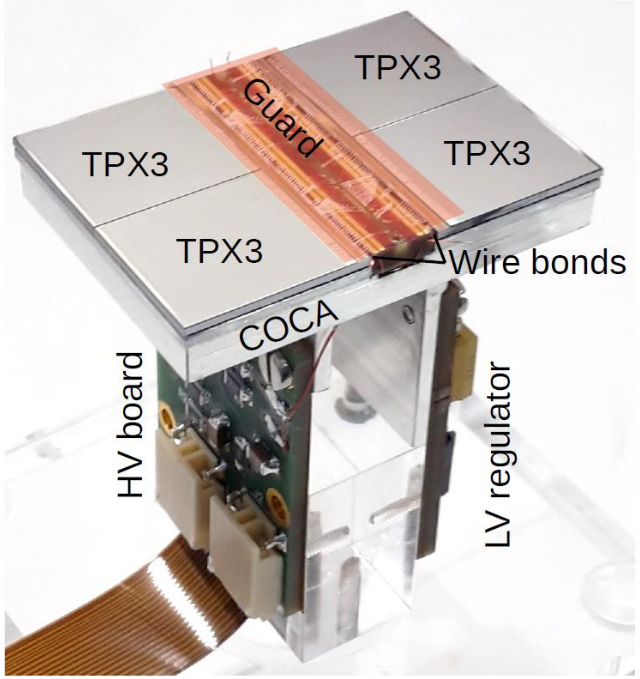
Published paper on this testbeam doi:10.1016/j.nima.2018.08.012

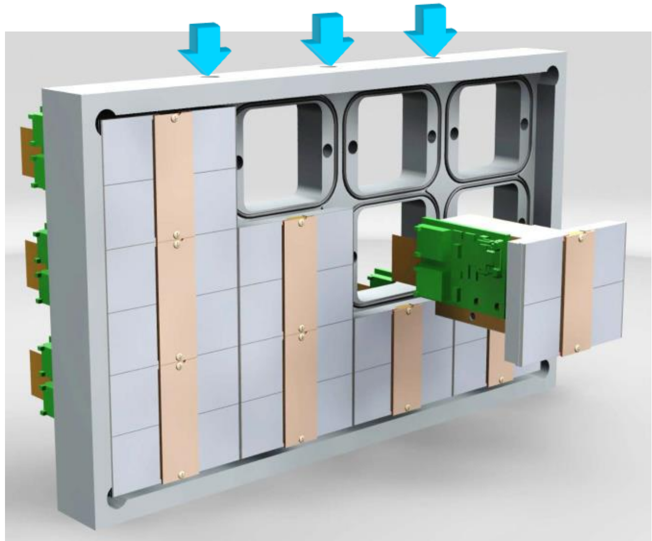




The quad module

- A four chip module sized 39.6 mm × 28.38 mm
- The quad module has all services under the active area
  - Can be tiled to cover arbitrarily large areas.
- Area for connections IO was minimized
  - Maximises active area (68.9%)
- To maintain a homogenous electric field wire bonds are covered by a central guard
- High precision < 20 µm mounting of the chips and guard

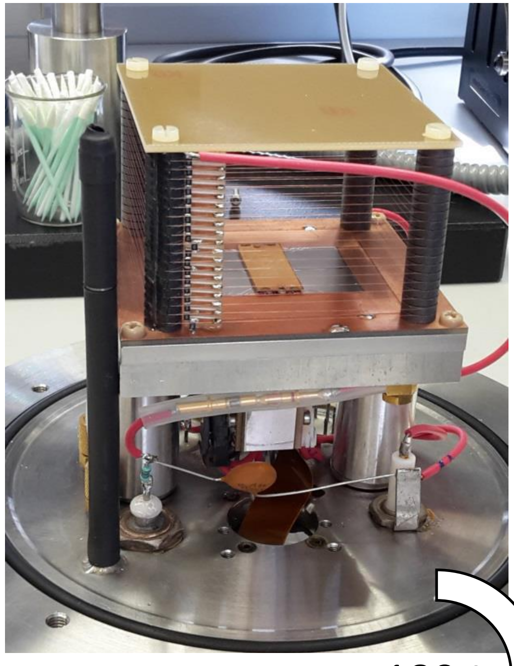


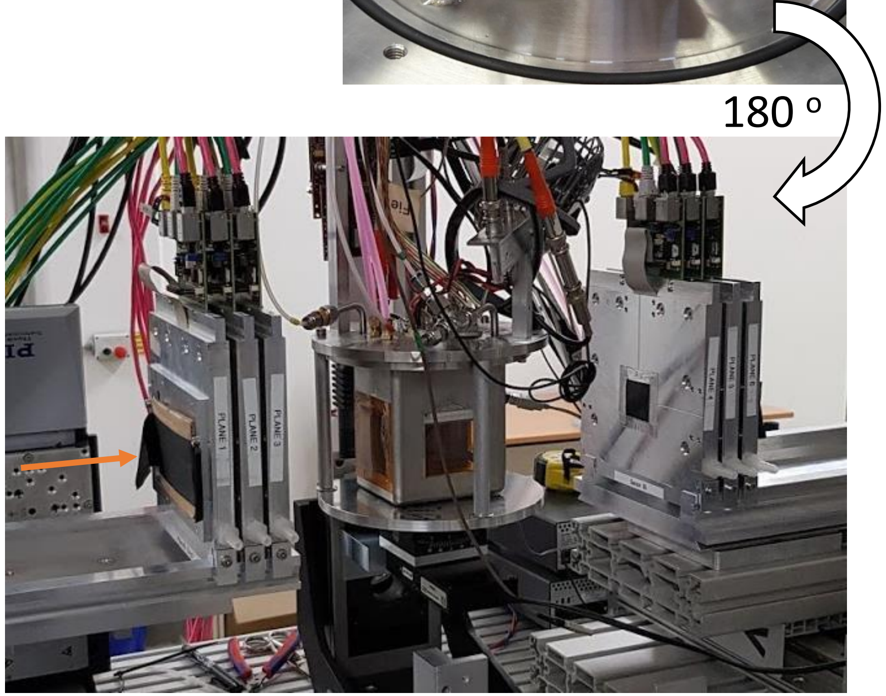


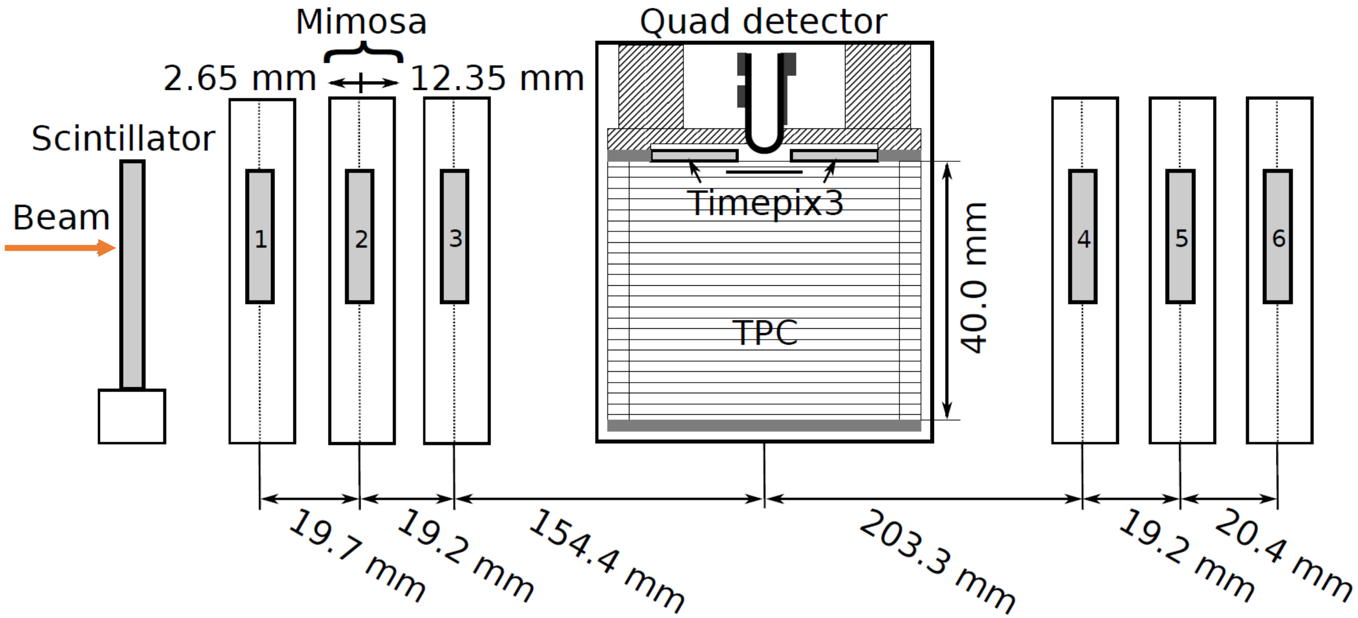
Published paper on quad testbeam: doi:10.1016/j.nima.2019.163331

Test beam measurements (2018)

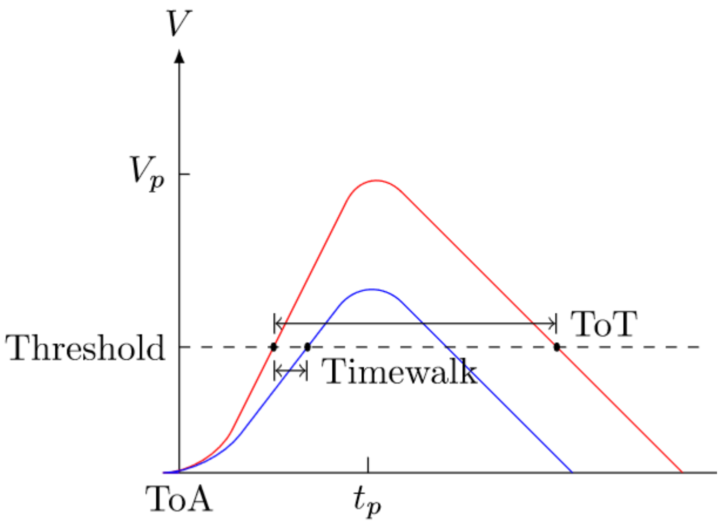
- 2.5 GeV electrons at the ELSA accelerator in Bonn, Germany
- T2K gas with E_{drift} = 400 V/cm, V_{grid} = -330 V
- Events are triggered by a scintillating plane
- 6 plane mimosa telescope with 18.4 µm × 18.4 µm sized pixels

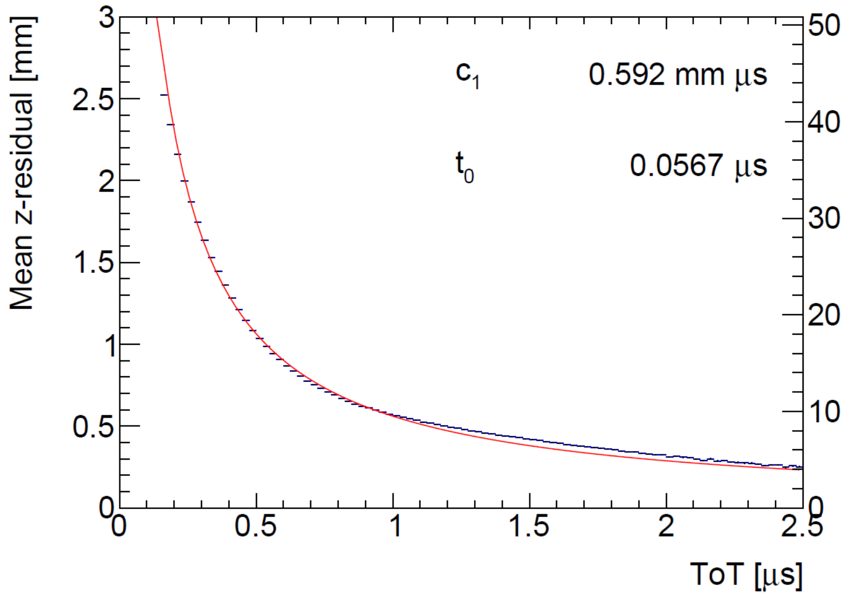


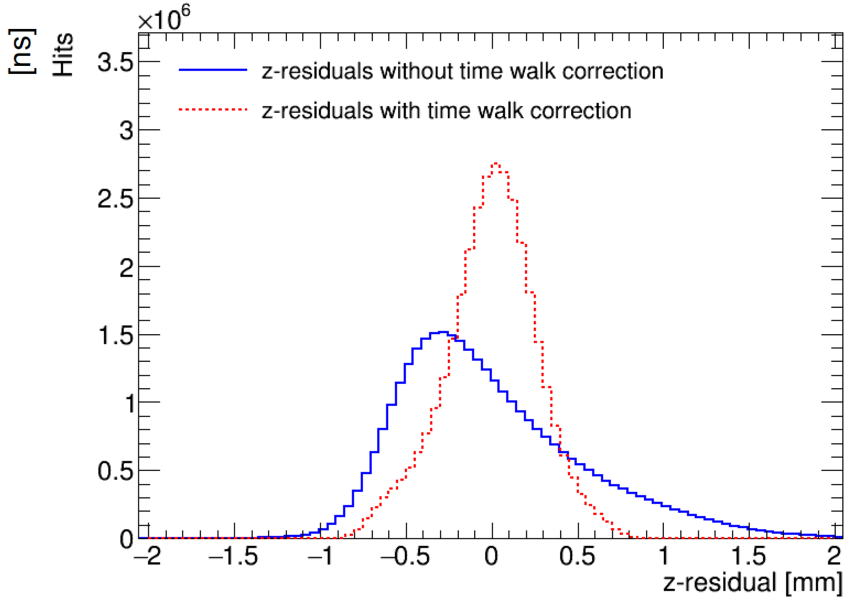




Time walk correction with the Timepix3







Time walk error: time of arrival depends on signal amplitude

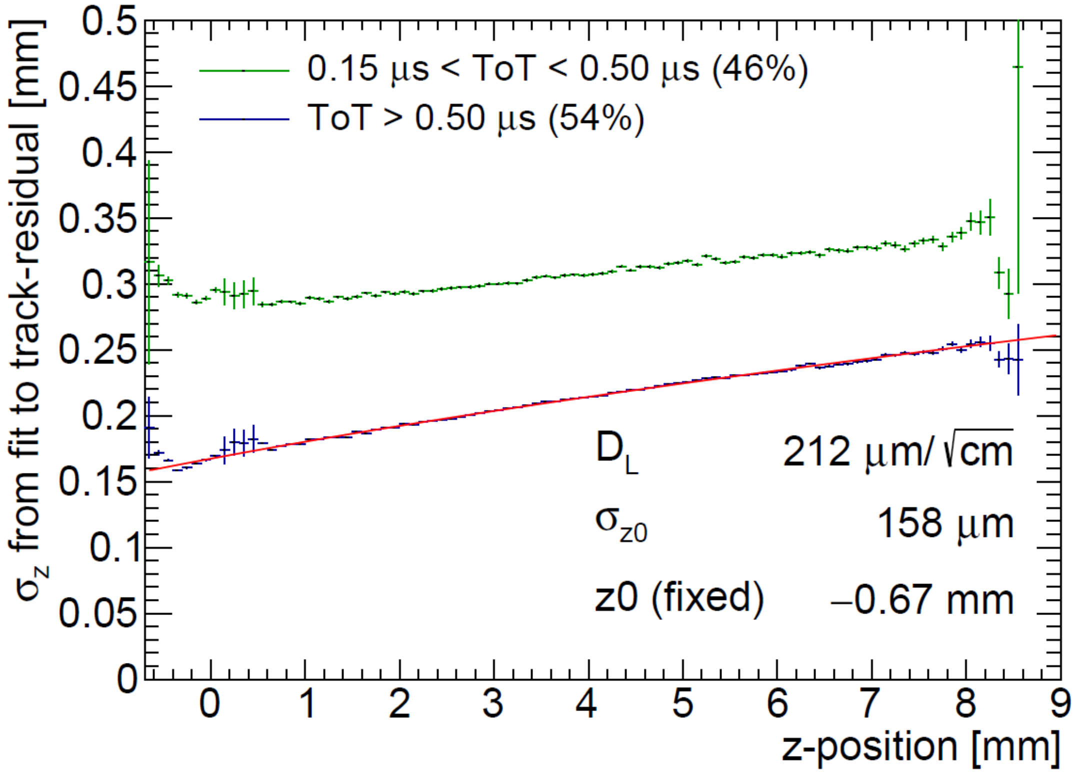
Time walk can be corrected using Time over Threshold (ToT) as a measure for signal strength

First order correction fitted and applied:

$$\delta z_{\text{timewalk}} = \frac{c_1}{t_{ToT} + t_0} + z_0$$

Distribution of residuals becomese more Gaussian after the time walk correction

Hit resolution in the drift direction



Single hit resolution in drift direction

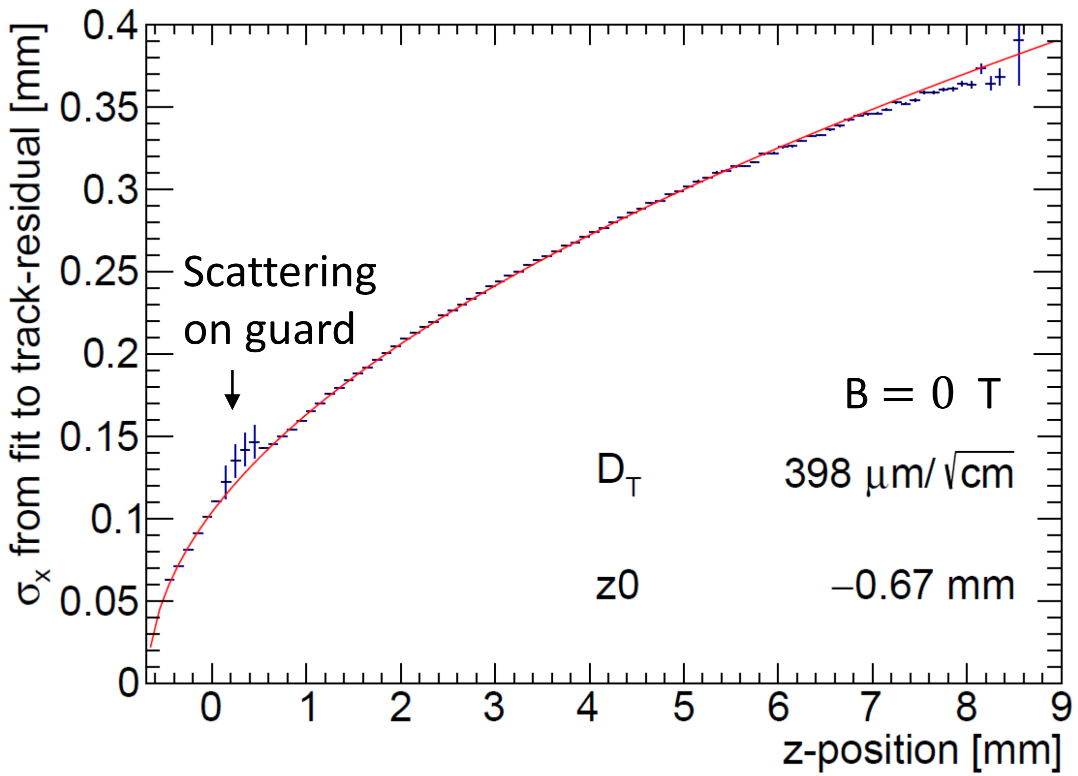
$$\sigma_z^2 = \sigma_{z0}^2 + D_L^2(z - z_0)$$

Depends on

- σ_{z0} from fit
- Diffusion D_L from fit

Because of a large time walk error in hits with a low signal strength, an additional ToT cut (> 0.50 µs) was imposed

Hit resolution in the pixel (precision) plane



Single hit resolution in pixel (precision) plane:

$$\sigma_y^2 = \sigma_{y0}^2 + D_T^2(z - z_0)$$

Depends on:

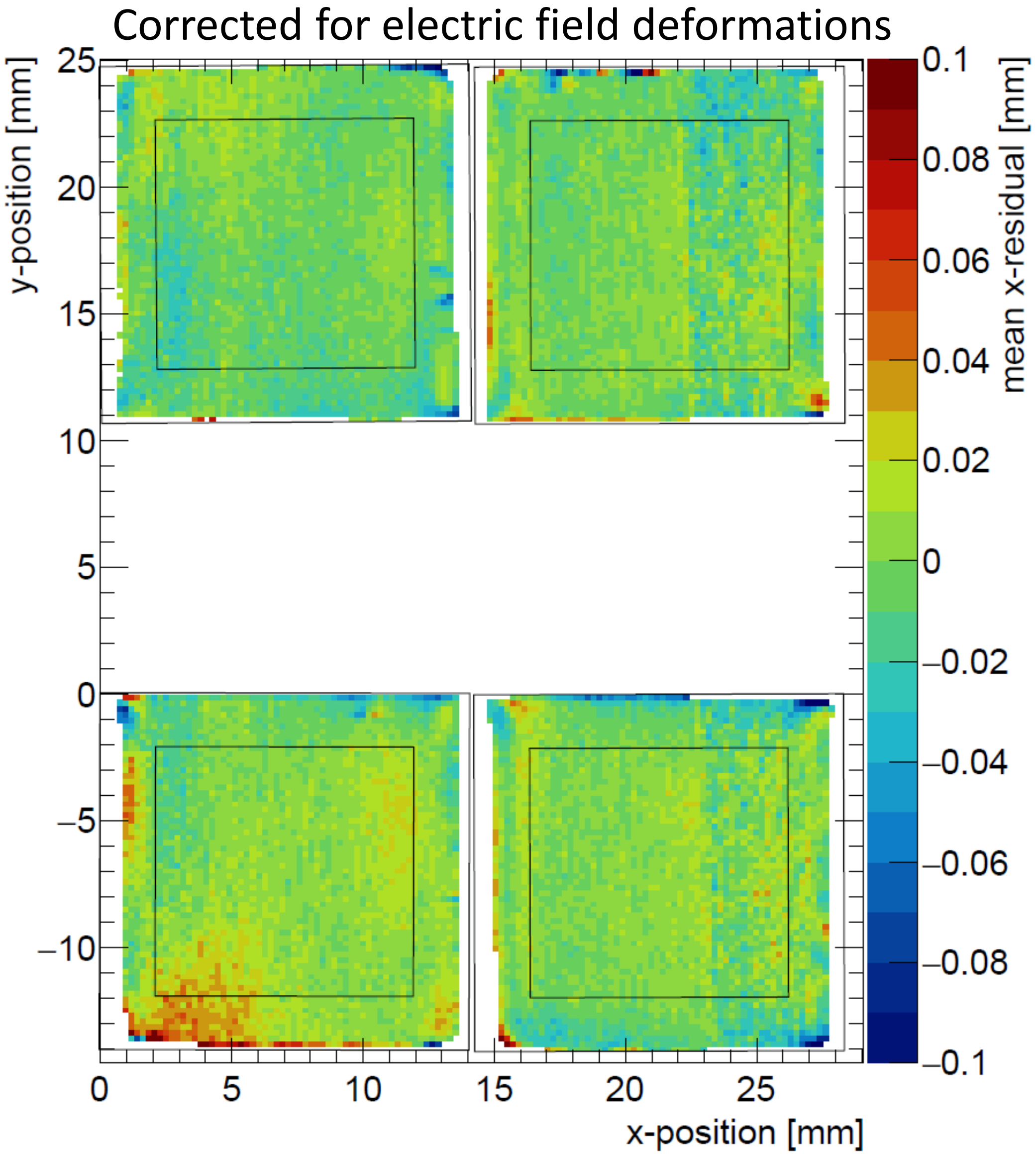
- σ_{y0} = pixel size 55 μm/$\sqrt{12}$
- Diffusion D_T from fit

Note that:

- A hit resolution of ~250 μm is ~25 μm for a 100-hit track (~ 1 cm track length)
- At $B = 4$ T, expected $D_T = 25\ \mu\text{m}/\sqrt{\text{cm}}$
- At $B = 2$ T, expected $D_T = \sim 60\ \mu\text{m}/\sqrt{\text{cm}}$

Deformations in the pixel (precision) plane

- Investigation of systematic deviations over the pixel plane
- Each bin displays mean of residuals from 4 × 4 pixels
- After correction of the residuals for the distortions from the electric field
- The RMS is 13 µm over the whole chip, and 9 µm in the centre (black outline)

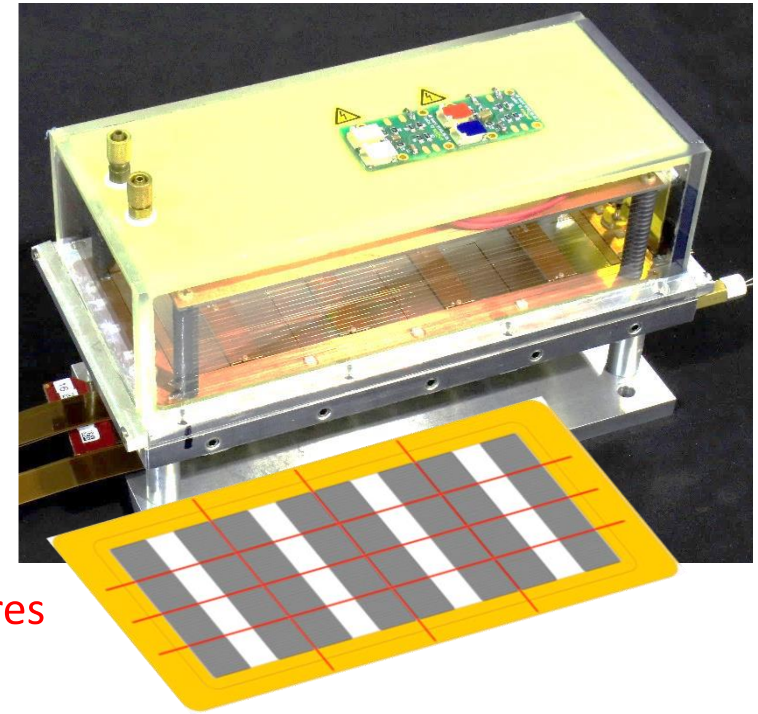


8 quad module development

- 8 quad test box with (32 chips)
- Simultaneous read out through one SPIDR board using data concentrators
- Field wires added to improve electric field, and reduce deformations

Will soon be tested in a test beam with magnetic field at DESY

New field wires



A TPC at a future collider experiment

A collider experiment benefits from a TPC, because of the minimal material budget, continuous 3D tracking, dE/dx measurements, and cost-effectiveness

Potential issues at future colliders:

- Ions in the drift chamber from either primary ionisation or backflow cause distortions, which should be limited (to about $\mathcal{O}$(10μm))
  - → Backflow ions can be captured by an active gate in front of the readout
- The readout occupancy should be sufficiently low for track finding (typically < 10% voxel occupancy)
  - → A pixel readout has a greatly reduced occupancy compared to a pad readout

Prospects for a TPC at a future collider

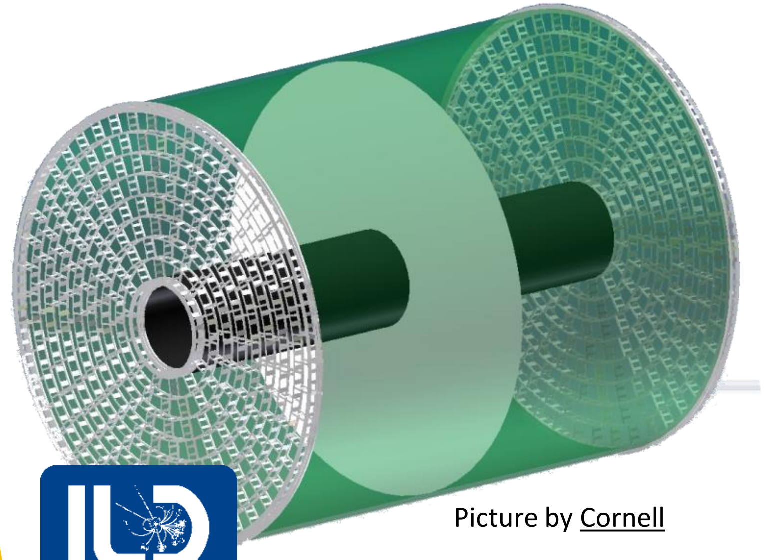
Non-exhaustive list of potential issues with indicative expectations:

Potential issues → / Future colliders ↓	Ions in drift chamber: Primary ions	Ions in drift chamber: Backflow ions	Readout Occupancy
ILC 1 TeV	Acceptable	GEM ion gate	Low (< 1% voxel)
CLIC 3 TeV	Requires investigation	Gating is possible	100% pads (30% voxel) 40% pixel (lower voxel)
FCC-ee 91 GeV (L = 230 · 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1})	Too high (distortions > 100 µm)	Too high (gating is not possible)	Most likely low
CEPC 91 GeV (L = 34 · 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1})	Acceptable	~25% event loss if gated Other solutions?	Low (< 2 · 10^{-5} voxel)

See backup slide for sources

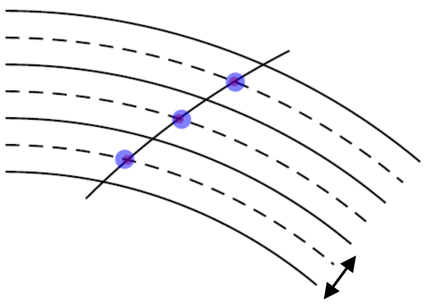
Simulation of ILD (ILC) TPC with pixel readout

- To study the performance of a large pixelized TPC, the pixel readout was implemented in the full ILD DD4HEP (Geant4) simulation
- Changed the existing TPC pad readout to a pixel readout
- Adapted Kalman filter track reconstruction to pixels



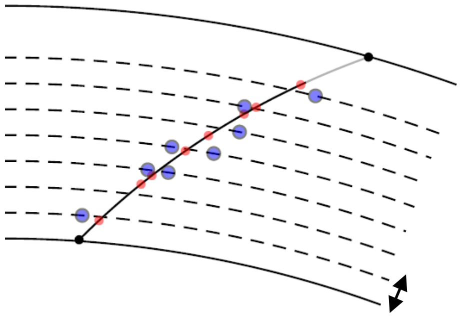
Picture by Cornell

Pads



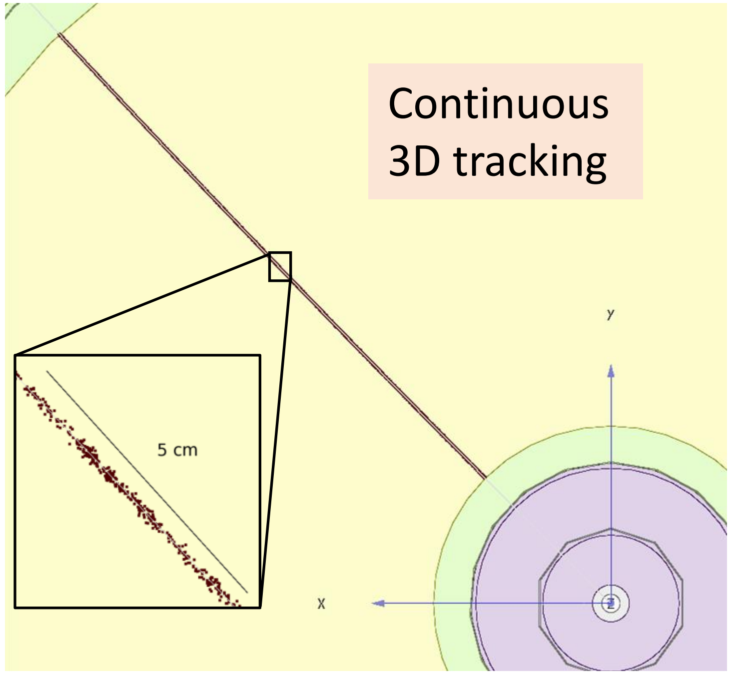
22 electrons / hit
~200 hits / track

Pixels



1 electron / hit
~10 000 hits / track

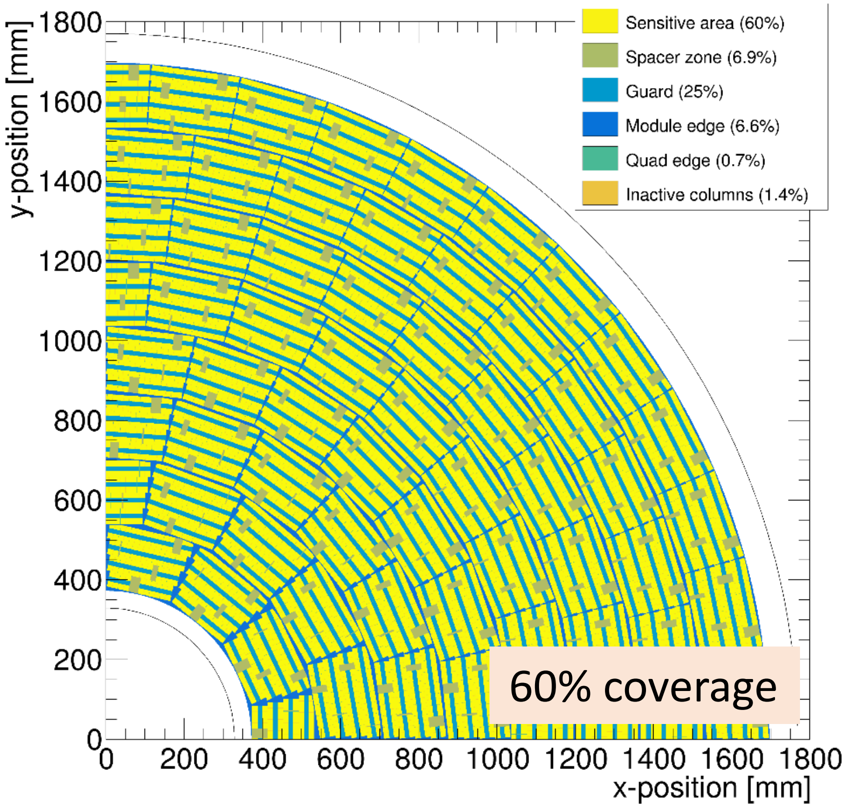
50 GeV muon track with pixel readout



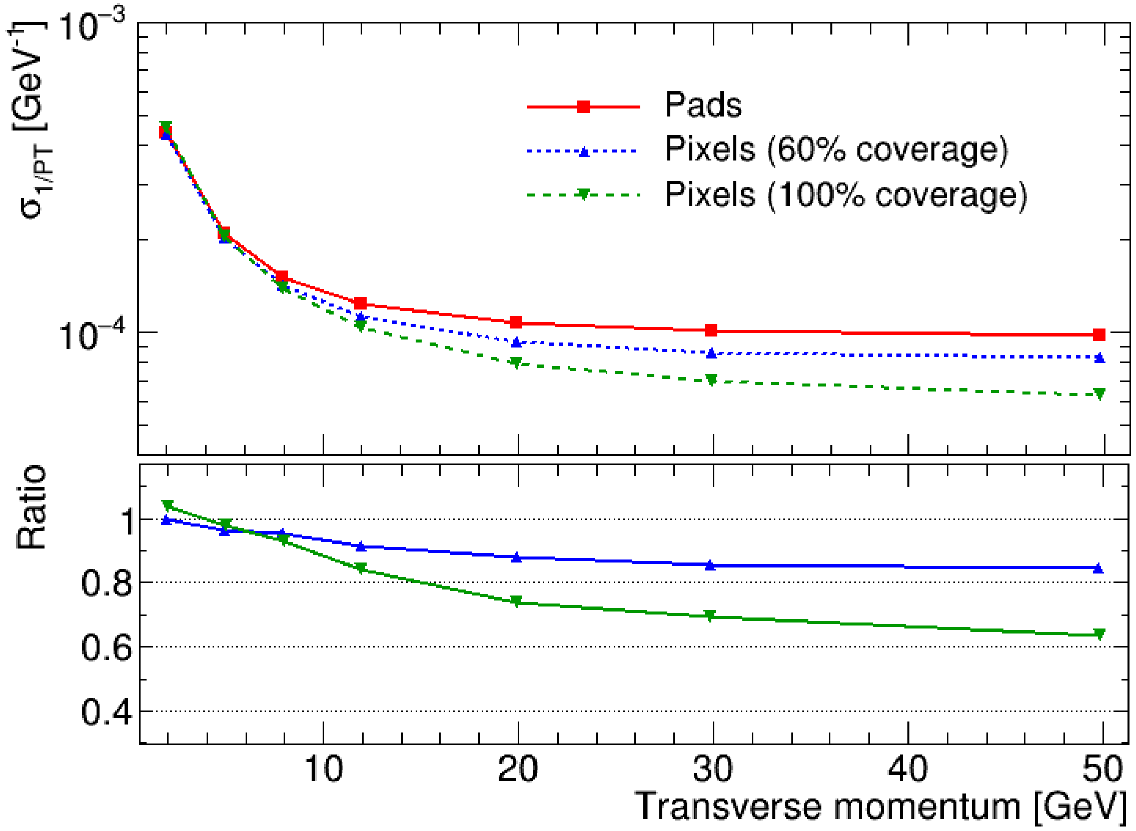
Performance of a GridPix TPC at ILC

- From full simulation, momentum resolution can be determined
- Momentum resolution is ~15% better (with realistic 60% coverage)

Realistic tiling with quad module

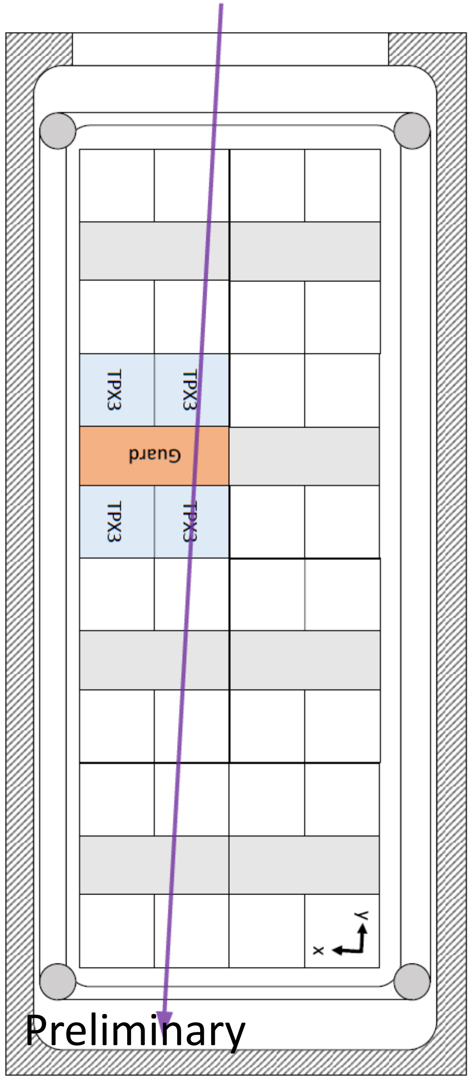


Momentum resolution of the TPC for a 50 GeV muon



A Negative Ion TPC with GridPix readout

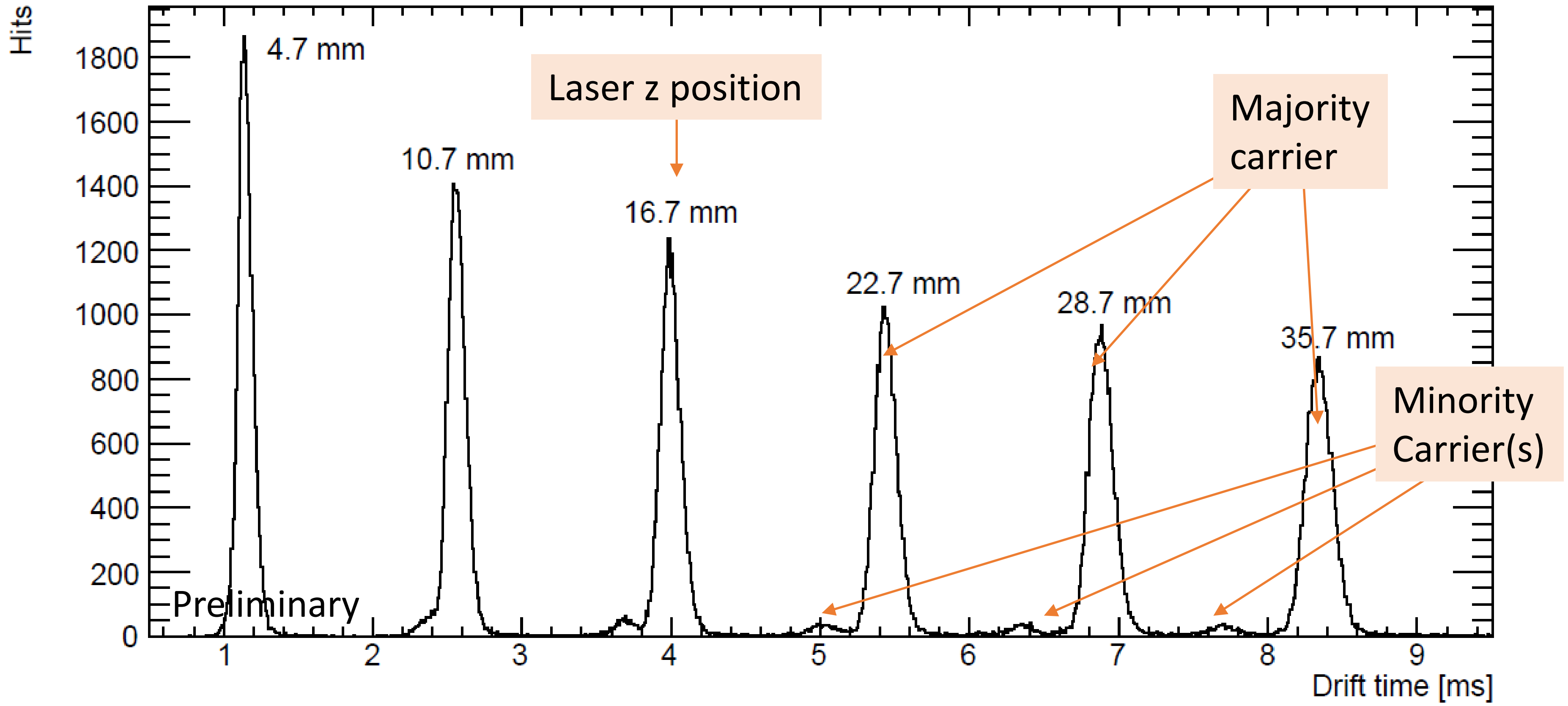
- In a negative ion TPC, ionisation electrons are captured shortly after creation by electronegative molecules (CS_2) and drift to the readout plane as negative ions
- In the amplification region, the electron detaches and a normal avalanche occurs
- The negative ion TPC was introduced to reduce diffusion without the need for a magnetic field, see C. Martoff et al (2000)
- The negative ion TPC has been applied to directional dark matter search experiments (Drift IId)
- A single GridPix quad was tested with a UV laser using a $Ar/iC_4H_{10}/CS_2$ 93.6/5.0/1.4 gas at atmospheric pressure



Paper submitted to NIM-A, see also presentation

Drift time spectrum

- The difference in arrival time from majority and minority carriers is used to reconstruct the drift distance without a trigger with a precision of 1.3 mm

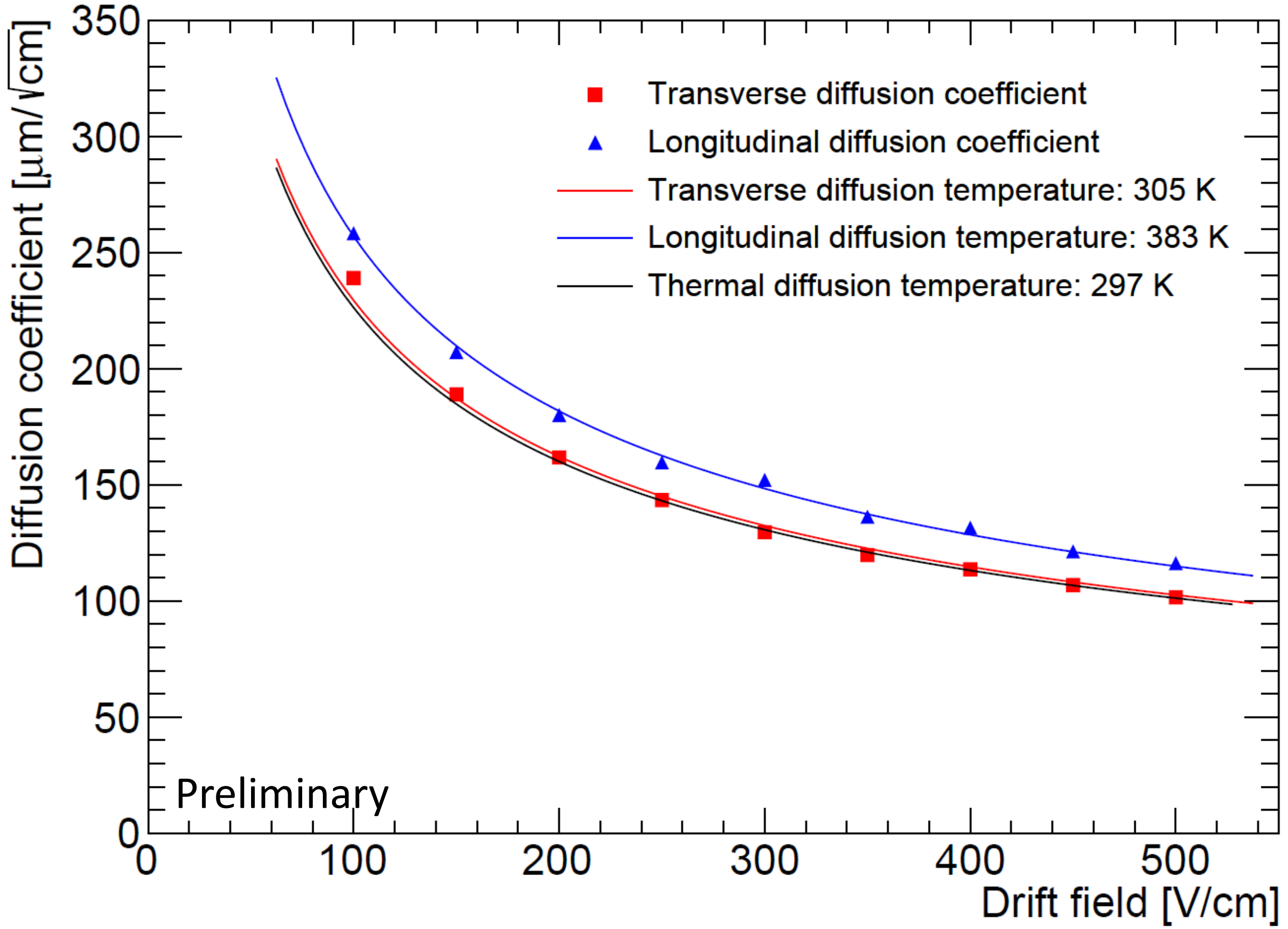


Diffusion in a negative ion TPC

- The transverse diffusion coefficient is close to the thermal limit

$$D_{\text{thermal}} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{eE}}$$

- Both diffusion coefficients follow the $1/\sqrt{E}$ dependence well



Conclusions

- A quad module with four Timepix3 based GridPix chips has been designed and built
  - The resolution is limited by diffusion
  - Systematic uncertainties are small: 9 µm in the pixel plane
- A 8 quad detector with 32 chips is operational and will be tested in a beam soon

- A TPC with GridPix readout is a good option at the ILC, and possibly at other colliders
- Simulations show an improvement in momentum resolution of a pixel TPC readout over a pad readout of 15 – 35 %

- A negative ion TPC with GridPix readout will allow for detections with a low threshold, and precise determination of the drift distance without a trigger

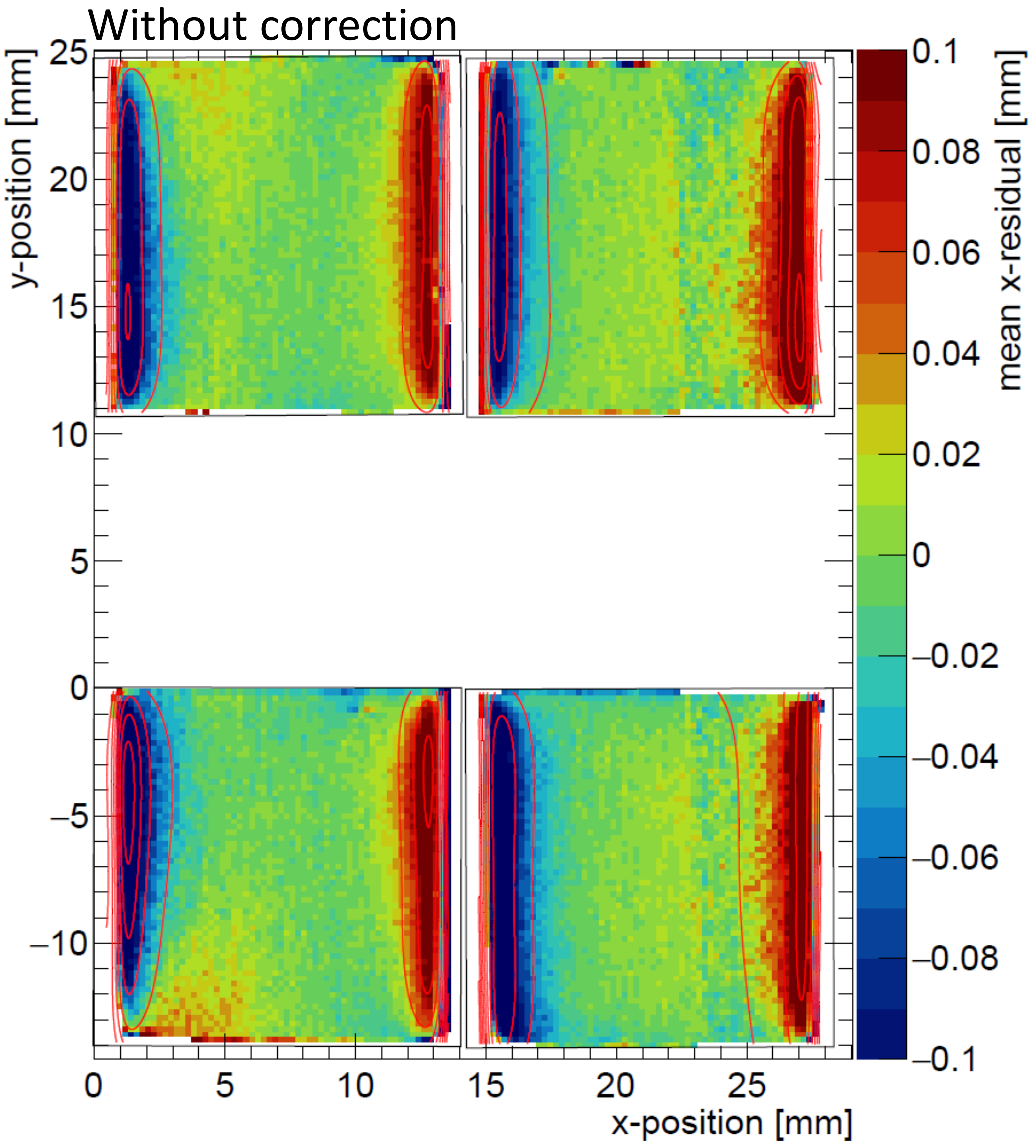
Backup

Deformations in the pixel (precision) plane

- Investigation of systematic deviations over the pixel plane
- Each bin displays mean of residuals from 4×4 pixels
- Primarily due to electric field distortions

- Correction of deformations with 4 fitted Cauchy functions per chip:

$$\delta x = \sum_{j=0}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\gamma_j}{\left(x - d_j\right)^2 + \gamma_j^2} \sum_{i=0}^{4} (c_{ij} y^i) \right)$$



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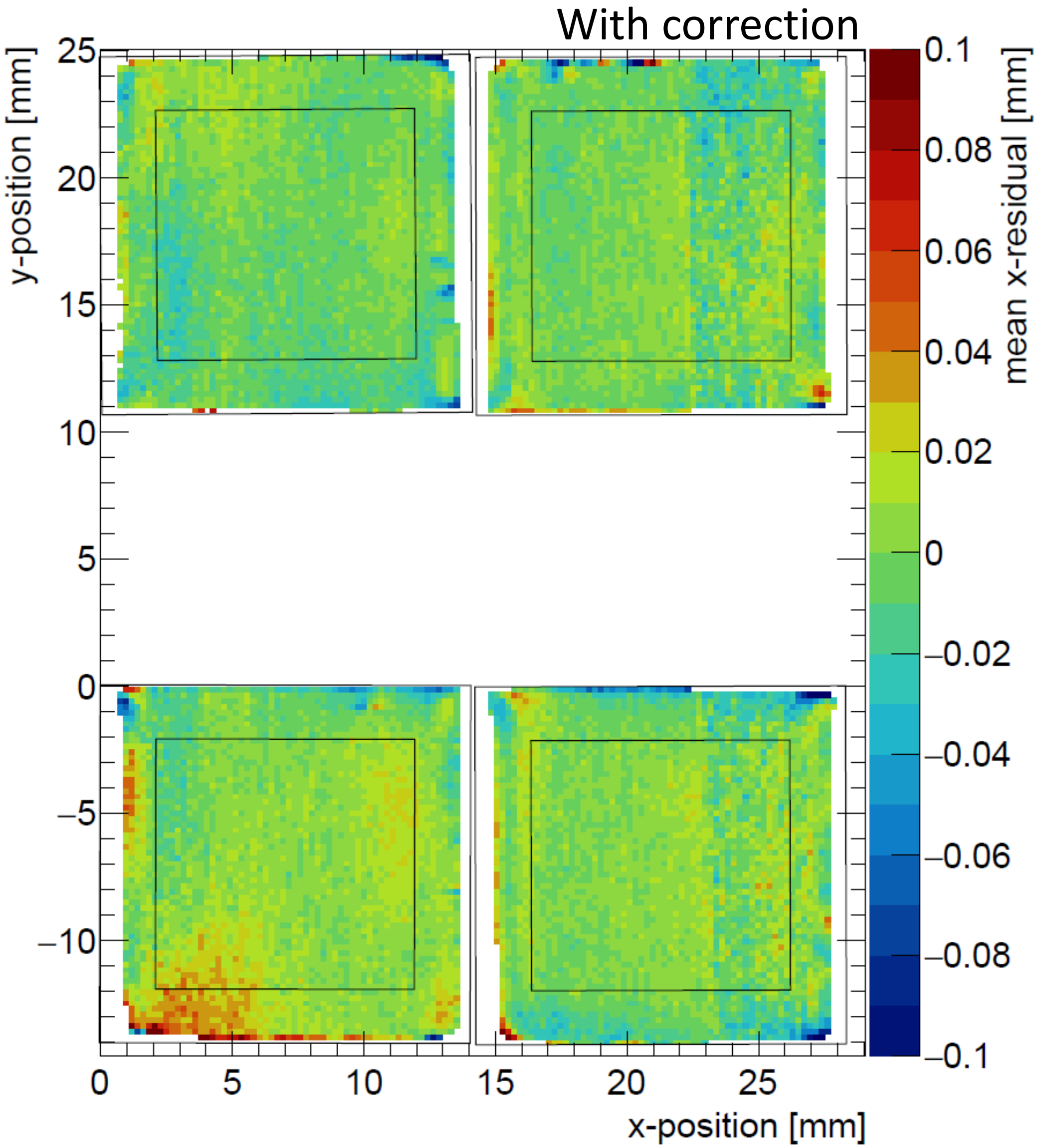
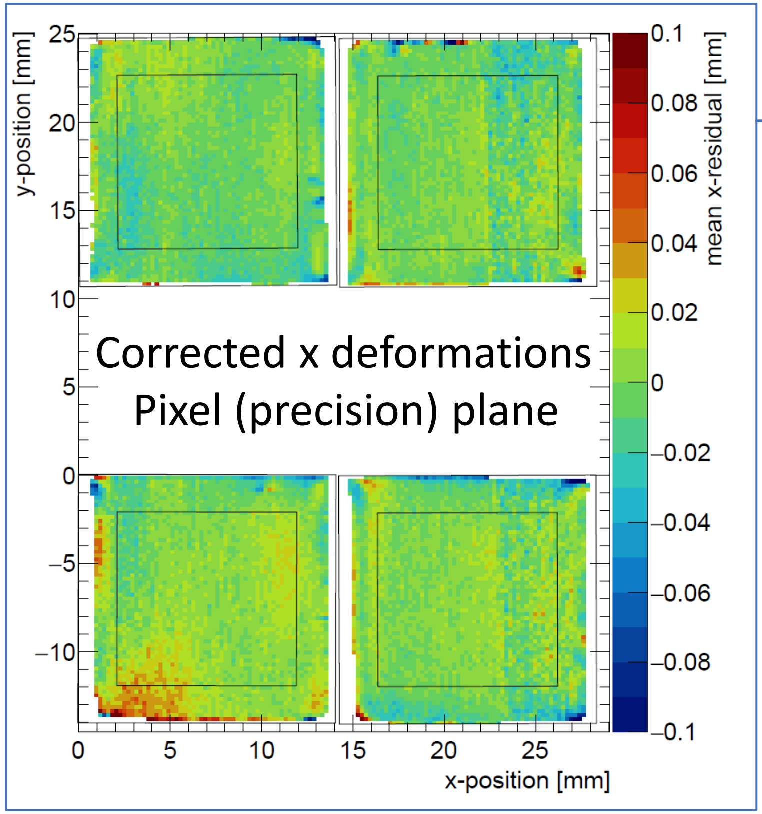
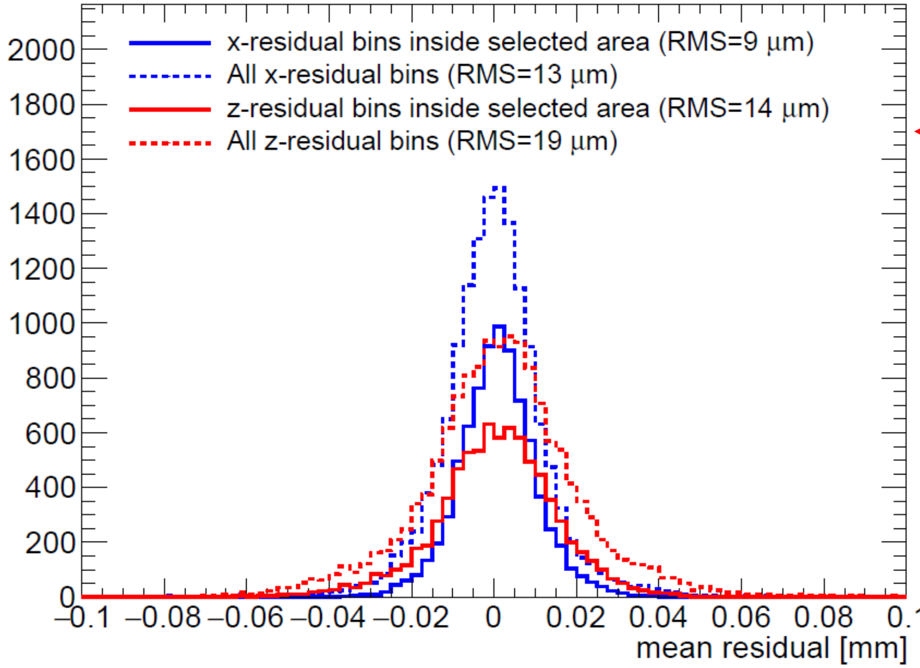
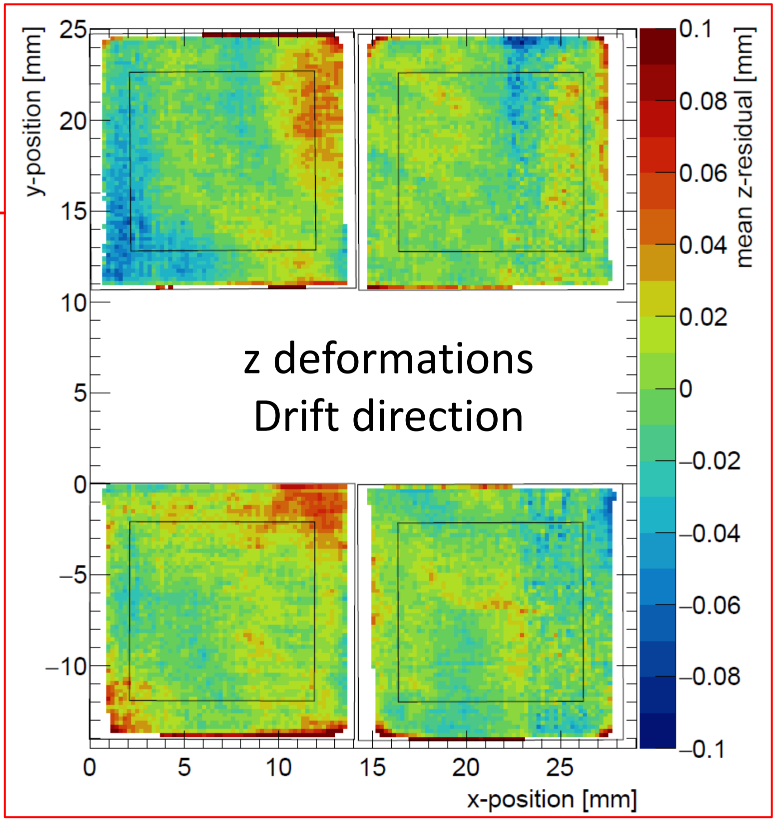


Deformations in pixel plane and drift direction

- Each bin displays mean of residuals from 4 × 4 pixels
- The RMS in the center of the chip is 9 µm (pixel plane after correction) and 14 µm (drift direction), which indicates small systematic errors

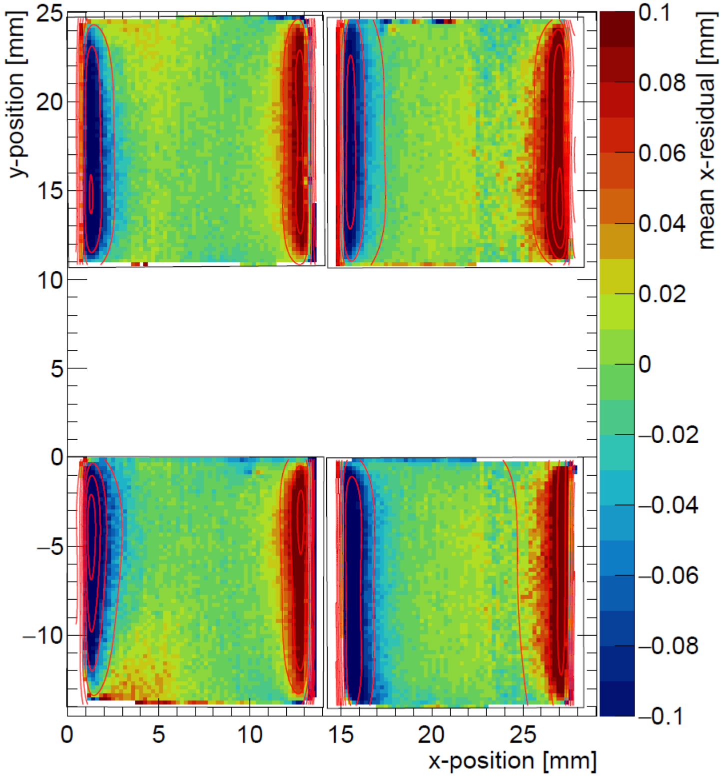




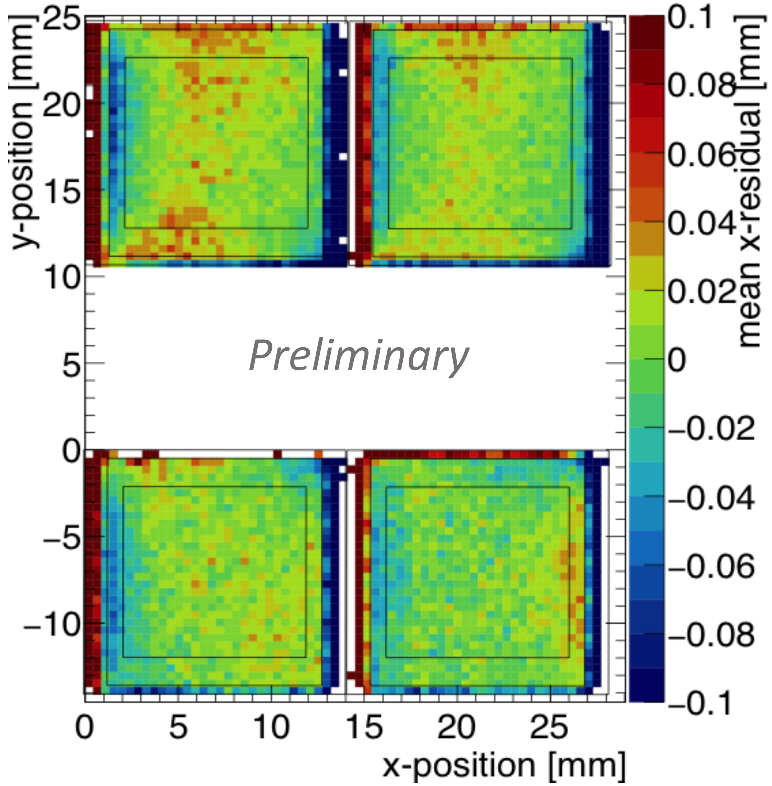


8 quad module development

- Laser test indicate a reduction in electric field deformations with field wires
- Early 2020 test beam planned at DESY with 1 T magnetic field



Uncorrected residuals from quad test beam

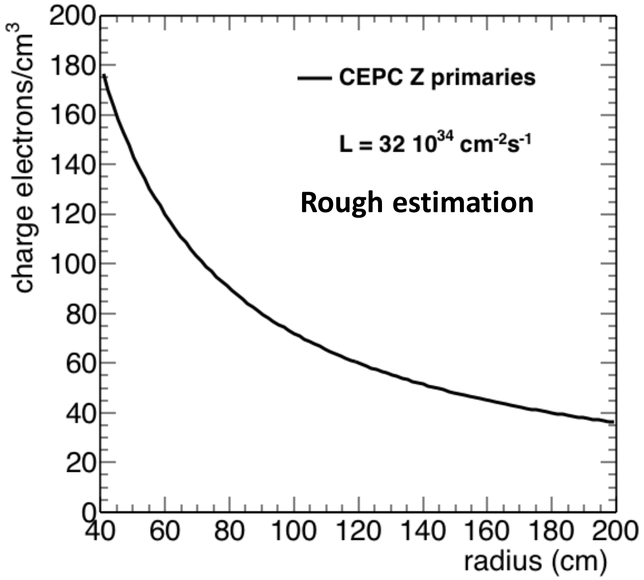


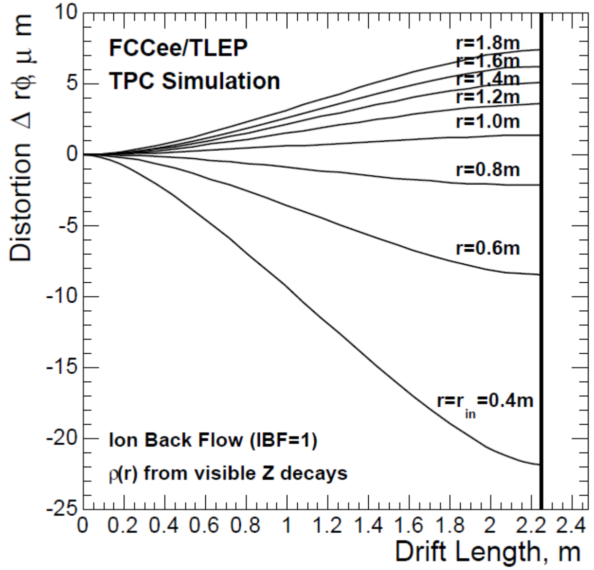
Uncorrected residuals from laser test with field wires

Ions in circular electron positron collider

- Rough estimations at $L = 35 \cdot 10^{35}\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$ indicate primary ionisation at a ILC250 level
  $\Rightarrow$ < 5 µm distortions (This equals 8 µm with IBF = 1?) See Arai Daisuke
- Simulation from CEPC CDR with Gain × IBF = 5 and $L = 17 \cdot 10^{34}\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
  $\Rightarrow$ < 40 µm distortions (This equals 16 µm at Gain × IBF = 1 and $L = 32 \cdot 10^{34}\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$)
- FCCee/TLEP studies at Gain × IBF = 1 and 16.8 kHz hadronic Zs by Philippe Schwemling
  $\Rightarrow$ < 22 µm distortions

Rough esitimation of primary ionisation
- 10 kHz Z event rate
- 500 ms will accumulate 5000 Z events
- 20 tracks / Z event and 10 000 e / track will make 10^8 ions in volume
- Volume is ~4 10^7 resulting in 25 e/cm^3
- Similar to ILC250 accumulated charge



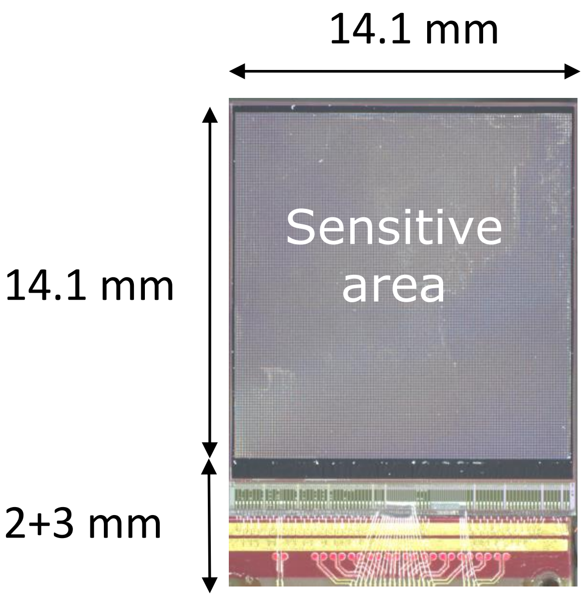


Ion backflow

- Ion backflow also needs to be controlled as this might lead to large distortions
- Old measurements from GridPix (thesis M. Chefdeville) indicate backflow can be reduced to per mil level
- New measurements are a priority

Timepix3 pixel chip

- 256 × 256 pixels with 55 µm × 55 µm pitch
- Sensitive area of 14.1 mm × 14.1 mm
- TDC with 640 MHz clock, resulting in a 1.56 ns time resolution
- Per pixel simultaneous measurement of arrival time (ToA) and signal amplitude (ToT)
- Readout using SPIDR
- Power consumption of 2W depending on hit rate
  - good cooling is important
- Wafer post-processed at IZM Berlin



Timepix3

Header	4 bit
Pixel address	16 bit
Course ToA	14 bit
ToT	10 bit
Fine ToA	4 bit

SPIDR

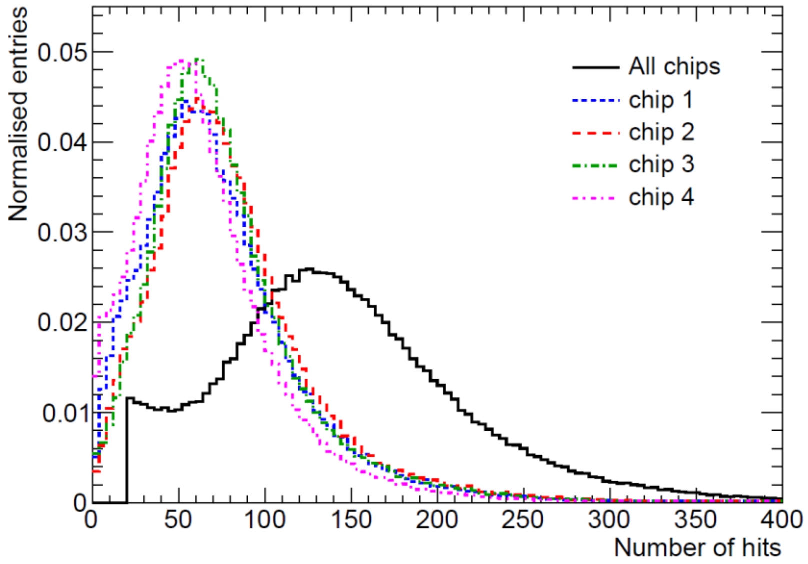
SPIDR timestamp	12 bit

64 bit data packets

Run parameters and selections

- Used T2K ($Ar:CF_4:iC_4H_{10}$ 95:3:2) gas with a water vapor contamination
  - Drift speed 54.6 µm/ns (59.0 µm/ns expected by Magboltz)
- Most probable number of hits per 27.5 mm was 146 (225 expected)
  - This is due to the low effective grid voltage and possibly read out problems
- Use a stringent selection to get clean tracks

Runs duration	10 minutes
Triggers per run	2.2×10^6 triggers
V_{grid}	330 V
E_{drift}	400 V/cm
Threshold	550 e^-
Temperature	(300.5 ± 0.13) K
Pressure	(1011 ± 0.16) mbar
Oxygen concentration	814 ppm
Water vapor concentration	6000 ppm



Telescope
Number of planes hits ≥ 5
Reject outliers ($r_{x,z} < 50$ µm)
Slope difference between sets of planes < 1 mrad
GridPix hit selection
$-500\,\mathrm{ns} < t_{\mathrm{hit}} - t_{\mathrm{trigger}} < 500\,\mathrm{ns}$
Hit ToT > 0.15 µs
Reject outliers ($r_x < 1.5\,\mathrm{mm}, r_z < 2\,\mathrm{mm}$)
Reject outliers ($r_x < 2\sigma_x, r_z < 3\sigma_z$)
Event Selection
$N_{\mathrm{hits}} \geq 20$
$(N_{r_x<1.5\mathrm{mm}}\ /\ N_{r_x<5\mathrm{mm}}) > 0.8$
$\lvert x_{\mathrm{Timepix}} - x_{\mathrm{telescope}} \rvert < 0.3\,\mathrm{mm}$
$\lvert z_{\mathrm{Timepix}} - z_{\mathrm{telescope}} \rvert < 0.3\,\mathrm{mm}$

Resolution of quad module

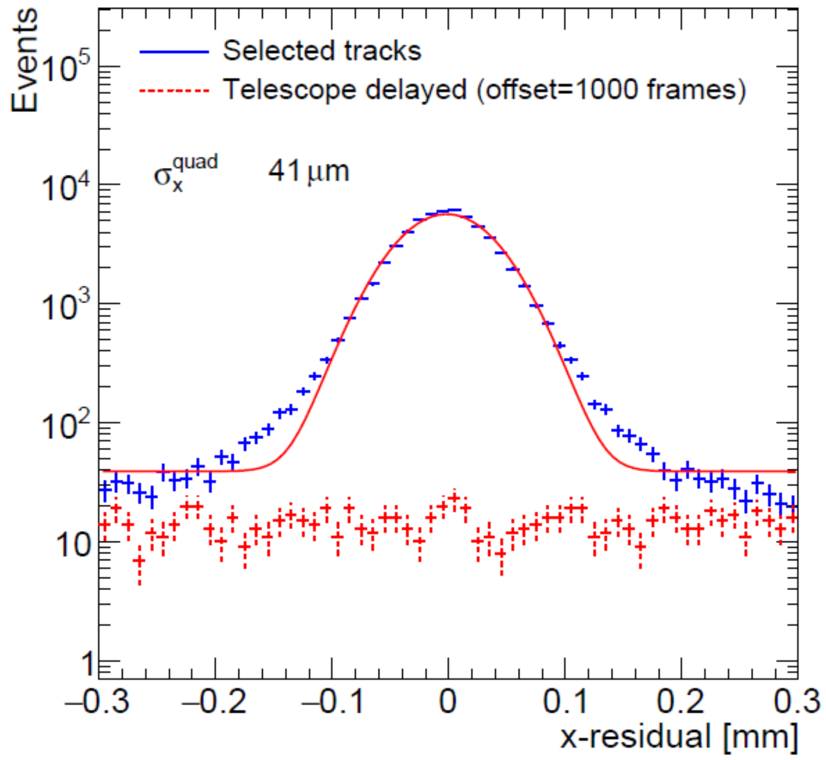
Determine overall accuracy of a track position measurement by comparing the quad track with the telescope track

- Subtract a background of unrelated tracks

Error contributions:

- Statistical error using hit resolution
- Systematic errors from RMS in pixel plane and drift direction
- Multiple scattering contribution from simple Monte Carlo simulation

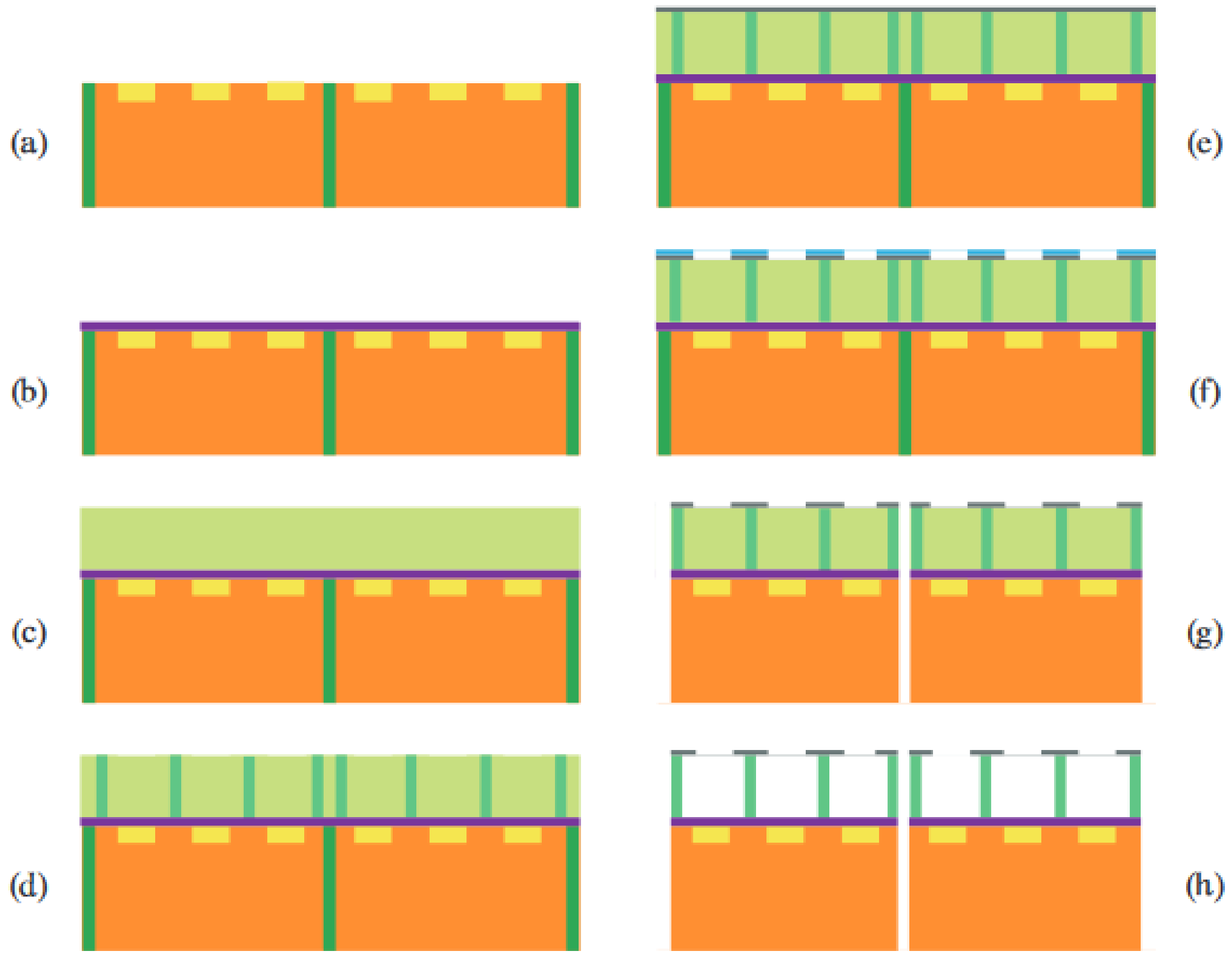
In the end, an unidentified contribution remains



Observed standard deviation	41 µm
Statistical errors	25 µm
Systematic errors in the pixel plane and drift direction	19 µm
Multiple scattering	22 µm
Unidentified systematic error	14 µm

Production of GridPixes

a) Cleaning
b) Deposition of Protection layer
c) SU-8 covering
d) Exposure with mask
e) Aluminium layer is deposited
f) Another layer of photoresist is applied, exposer with a mask creates a hole pattern, and the holes are chemically etched
g) The wafer is diced
h) The unexposed SU-8 is resolved



Thesis Stergios Tsigaridas, *Next Generation GridPix*

Prospects for TPC at a future collider

Potential issues → / Future colliders ↓	Ions in drift chamber: Primary ions	Ions in drift chamber: Backflow ions	Readout Occupancy
ILC 1 TeV	Acceptable	GEM ion gate	Low (< 1% voxel)
CLIC 3 TeV	Requires investigation	Gating is possible, based on bunch spacing	100% pads (30% voxel) 40% pixel (lower voxel)
FCC-ee 91 GeV ($230 \cdot 10^{34}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1})	Too high (10 × ILC and distortions > 100 μm)	Gating not possible, based on event rate	Most likely low, based on CEPC extrapolations
CEPC 91 GeV ($34 \cdot 10^{34}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1})	Acceptable	~25% event loss if gated Other solutions?	Low (< $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ voxel)

Some entries in the table are linked to the source

Motivation for a pixelised TPC

- Improved dE/dx by cluster counting
- Improved measurement of low angle tracks
- Improved double track separation
- Much reduced hodoscope effect
- Lower occupancy in high rate environments
- Fully digital read out