Towards a Pixel TPC: construction and test of a 32 chip GridPix detector

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Abstract

A Time Projection Chamber module with 32 GridPix chips was constructed and the performance was measured using data taken in a test beam at DESY in 2012. The GridPix chips each consist of a Timepix3 chip with integrated amplification grid and have a high efficiency to detect single ionisation electrons. In the test beam setup, the module was placed in between two sets of Mimosa silicon detector planes that provided external high precision tracking and the whole detector setup was slided into the PCMAG magnet at DESY. The analysed data were taken at electron beam energies of 5 and 6 GeV and at magnetic fields of 0 and 1 Tesla(T).

The result for the transverse diffusion coefficient D_T is 287 µm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 0 T and D_T is 125 µm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 1 T. The longitudinal diffusion coefficient D_L is measured to be 268 µm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 0 T and 251 µm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 1 T. Results for the tracking systematical uncertainties in xy were measured to be smaller than 14 µm with and without magnetic field. The tracking systematical uncertainties in z were smaller than 14 µm (B = 0 T) and 22 µm (B = 1 T). Finally, the result for the dEdx resolution for a MIP particle based on a 1 meter track and a realistic GridPix coverage of 60% was measured to be 4% in a 1 T magnetic field.

Keywords: Micromegas, gaseous pixel detector, micro-pattern gaseous detector, Timepix, GridPix, pixel time projection chamber

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1. Introduction

Earlier publications on a single chip [1] and four chip (quad) GridPix detectors [2] showed the potential of the GridPix technology and the large range of applications for these devices [3]. In particular, it was demonstrated that single ionisation electrons can be detected with high efficiency and great precision, allowing an excellent track 3D position measurements and particle identification based on the number of electrons and clusters.

As a next step towards a Pixel Time Projection Chamber for a future collider experiment [4], [5], a module consisting of 32 GridPix chips based on the Timepix3 chip was constructed.

A GridPix detector consists of a CMOS pixel Timepix3 chip [6] with integrated amplification grid added by MEMS postprocessing techniques. The Timepix3 chip can be operated with a low threshold of 515 e^-, and has a low equivalent noise charge of about 70 e^-. The GridPix single chip and quad detectors have a very fine granularity of $55\,\mu\text{m} \times 55\,\mu\text{m}$ and a high efficiency to detect single ionisation electrons.

Based on the experience gained with these detectors a 32 GrixPix chip module - consisting of 8 quads - was built. A drift box defining the electric field and gas envelop was constructed. A readout system for up to 128 chips with 4 multiplexers readout by one speedy pixel detector readout board was designed. After a series of tests using the laser setup in the laboratory at Nikhef [7], the detector was taken to DESY for a two week test beam campaign.

At DESY the 32 chip detector was placed in between two sets of Mimosa silicon detector planes and mounted on a movable stage. The whole detector setup was slided into the centre of the PCMAG magnet at DESY. A trigger was provided by a scintillator counter. The data were taken at different stage positions and electron beam energies of 5 and 6 GeV and at magnetic fields of 0 and 1 Tesla(T). The performance of the 32 GrixPix chip module was measured using these data sets.

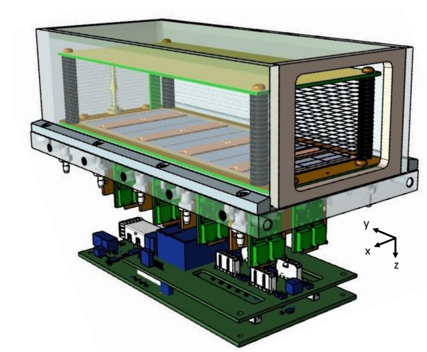

Figure 1: Schematic 3-dimensional render of the 8-quad module detector for illustration purposes.

1.1. 32 GridPix chip module

A 32 GrixPix chip module was built using the quad module [2] as a basic building block. The quad module consists of four GridPix chips and is optimised for a high fraction of sensitive area of 68.9%. The external dimensions are 39.6 mm × 28.38 mm. The four chips which are mounted on a cooled base plate (COCA), are connected with wire bonds to a common central 6 mm wide PCB. A 10 mm wide guard electrode is placed over the wire bonds 1.1 mm above the aluminium grids, in order to prevent field distortions of the electric drift field. The guard is the main inactive area, and its dimensions are set by the space required for the wire bonds. On the back side of the quad module, the PCB is connected to a low voltage regulator. The aluminium grids of the GridPixes are connected by 80 µm insulated copper wires to a high voltage (HV) filtering board. The quad module consumes about 8 W of power of which 2 W is used in the LV regulator.

Eight quad mdules were embedded in a box, resulting in a GridPix module with a total of 32 chips. A schematic 3-dimensional drawing of the detector is shown in Figure 1. A schematic drawing of the quads in the module is shown in Figure 2, where also the beam direction is indicated.

The internal dimensions of the box are 79 mm along the x-axis, 192 mm along the y-axis, and 53 mm along the z-axis (drift direction), and it has a maximum drift length (distance between cathode and readout anode) of 40 mm. The drift field is shaped by a series of parallel CuBe field wires of 50 µm diameter with a wire pitch of 2 mm and guard strips are located on all of the four sides of the active area. In addition, six guard wires - shown with dashed line in Figure 2 - are suspended over the boundaries of the chips, where no guard is present, to minimize distortions of the electric drift field. The wires are located at a distance of 1.15 mm from the grid planes, and their potential is set to the potential at this drift distance. The box has two Kapton 50 µm windows to allow the beam to pass with minimal multiple scattering.

The data acquisition system of the quad module was adopted to allow for multiple quads to be readout. A multiplexer card was developed that handles four quads or 16 chips and combines the Timepix3 data into one data stream. For the 32 GrixPix module two multiplexers are connected to a speedy pixel detector readout (SPIDR) board [8] [9] that controls the chips and readout process. The readout speed per chip is 160 Mbps and for the multiplexer 2.56 Gbps this corresponds to a maximum rate of 21 MHits/s. For each pixel the precise Time of Arrival (ToA) using a 640 MHz TDC and the time over threshold (ToT) are measured.

The gas volume of 780 ml is continuously flushed at a rate of ∼50 ml/min

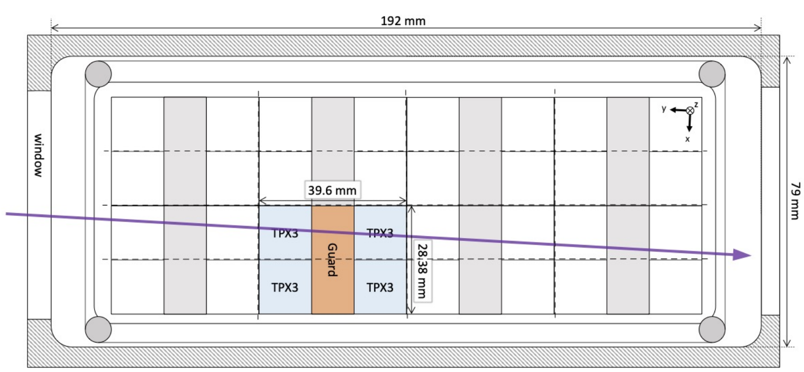

Figure 2: Schematic drawing of the 8-quad module detector with one example quad. The beam direction is shown in purple.

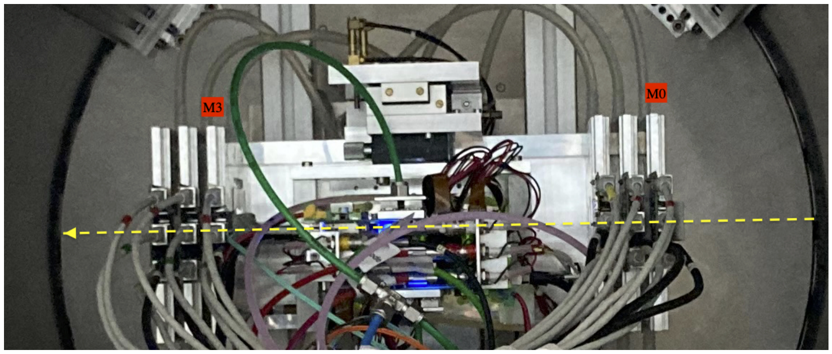

Figure 3: Photo of the detector setup at the centre of the PCMAG magnet. The Mimosa planes M0 and M3 are indidated in red as well as the beam direction (yellow). Centrally, the stager positions the TPC module thus that the beam passes through.

with premixed T2K TPC gas. This gas is a mixture consisting of 95 % Ar, 3 % CF_4, and 2 % iC_4H_{10} suitable for large TPCs because of the relatively high drift velocity and the low diffusion in a magnetic field.

1.2. Experimental setup

In preparation of the two weeks DESY test beam campaign, a support frame was designed to move the 32 chip GridPix module in the transverse plane by a remotely controlled stage thus that the whole detector volume could be probed. The support frame also held three Mimosa 26 silicon detector planes [10] placed in front of the detector and and three Mimosa planes behind the detector. At DESY the Mimosa silicon detector planes that were provided by the test beam coordinators were mounted. The whole detector setup was slided into the centre of the PCMAG magnet at the DESY test beam facility II [11]. A trigger was provided by a scintillator counter. The data were taken at different stage positions to cover the whole sensitive TPC volume. Runs with electron beam energies of 5 and 6 GeV and at magnetic fields of 0 and 1 Tesla(T) were analysed.

A photograph of the detector setup in the PCMAG magnet is shown in Figure 3.

The experimental and environmental parameters such as temperature, pressure, gas flow, oxyxgen content were measured and logged by the windows operated slow control system. The experimental parameters are summarised in Table 1. The chips were cooled by circulating glycol through the cooling channels in the module carrier plate. The cooling blocks of the concentrators were further cooled by blowing pressurised air on them.

Table 1: Overview of the experimental parameters. The ranges indicate the variation over the data taking period

Number of analysed runs at B=0 (1) Tesla	6 (8)
Run duration	10-90 minutes
Number of triggers	3-100 k
E_{drift}	280 V/cm
V_{grid}	340 V
Threshold	550 e^-
Gas Temperature	303.3-306.6 K
Pressure	1011 − 1023 mbar
Oxygen concentration	240 - 620 ppm
Water vapour concentration	2000 - 7000 ppm

The data was produced in four main data streams: one stream produced by the Mimosa Telescope, two data streams by the two Timepix concentrators and one trigger stream. A scintillator provided a trigger signal to the Trigger Logic Unit (TLU) [12] that sends a signal to the trigger SPIDR and telescope readout. The data acquisition system of the Telescope and trigger SPIDR injected a timestamp into their respective data streams. Hits from the Mimosa planes were collected with a sliding window of -115 ms to 230 ms of the trigger. The data acquisition of the concentrator and the trigger SPIDR were synchronized at the start of the run. By comparing the time stamps in these streams, Telescope tracks and TPC tracks could be matched. Unfortunately, the SPIDR trigger had - due to a cabling mistake at the output of the TLU - a common 25 nsec jitter.

In the first week of the test beam period it was found out that three HV cables had a bad connection. The cables were replaced and the module could be fully operated. Unfortunately, after a short data taking period one of the chips (nr 11) developped a short circuit and the HV on the grid of the chip was disconnected. Only after the test beam data taking period the module was repaired in the clean room in Bonn.

2. Analysis

2.1. Telescope Track reconstruction procedure

The data of the Telescope is decoded and analysed using the Corryvreckan software package [13]. The track model used for fitting was the general broken lines (GBL) software [14]. The code was extended and optmized to fit curved broken lines for the data with a magnetic field. The telescope planes were iteratively aligned using the standard alignment software provided by the package. The single point Mimosa resolution is 4 µm in x and 6 µm in z (drift direction).

Telesope tracks were selected with at least 5 out of the 6 plane on the track and a total χ^2 of better than 25 per degree of freedom. The uncertainties on the Telescope track prediction in the middle of the GridPix module are dominated by multiple scattering. For a 6 GeV track with no magnetic field they can be measured comparing the predictions from the two telescope arms. The expected uncertainty in x and z is 26 µm on average.

2.2. TPC Track reconstruction procedure

3. Conclusion and outlook

A Time Projection Chamber module with 32 GridPix chips was constructed and the performance was measured using data taken in a test beam at DESY in 2012. The analysed data were taken at electron beam energies of 5 and 6 GeV and at magnetic fields of 0 and 1 Tesla(T).

The result for the transverse diffusion coefficient D_T is 287 μm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 0 T and D_T is 125 μm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 1 T. The longitudinal diffusion coefficient D_L is measured to be 268 μm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 0 T and 251 μm/$\sqrt{cm}$ at B = 1 T. Results for the tracking systematical uncertainties in xy were measured to be smaller than 14 μm with and without magnetic field. The tracking systematical uncertainties in z were smaller than 14 μm (B = 0 T) and 22 μm (B = 1 T).

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