Elisabetta Baracchini

Gran Sasso Science Institute

Innovative means of operation of optical readout TPC







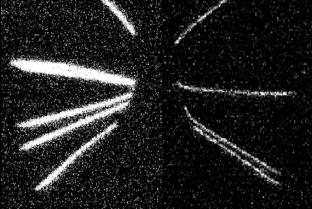




















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Outline



High precision imaging 3D optical readout TPC: the CYGNO experiment

Reducing diffusion and improving tracking: negative ion drift operation

Enhancing light yield: electroluminesce after the amplification stage





High precision imaging 3D optical readout TPC The CYGNO experiment

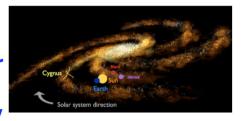


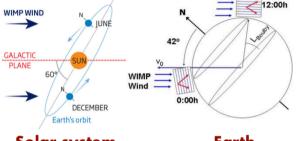
CXGNO experiment

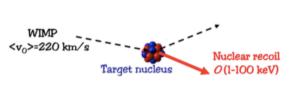


F. D. Amaro et al [CYGNO Collaboration], Instruments, Volume 6, Issue 1

CYGNO: high precision 3D TPC for directional Dark Matter searches and solar neutrino spectroscopy







https://web.infn.it/cygnus/

Our Galaxy

Solar system

Earth

Detector target

PHASE 0: R&D and prototypes 2015/16 2017/18 2019/22 LNF LNF/LNGS ROMA1 **ORANGE LEMON** LIME

O(1) m³ Demonstrator 2023/26

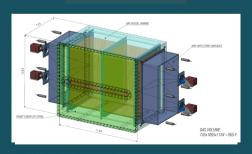
LNF/LNGS

PHASE 1:

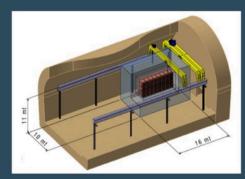
PHASE 2: 30 m³ Experiment

> 2026... **LNGS**

CYGNO 04



CYGNO 30



underground tests

background

materials test, gas purification

scalability

-1 cm drift

- 3D printing

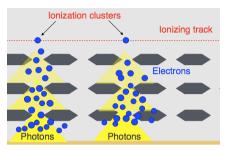
- 20 cm drift

50 cm drift

MC validation

Physics research

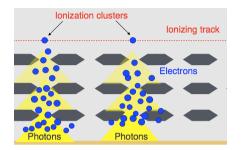
JINST 13 (2018) no.05, P05001







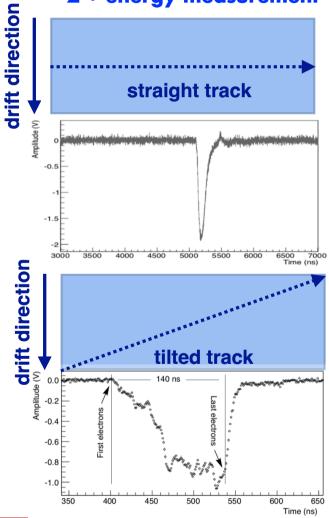
JINST 13 (2018) no.05, P05001





PMT:







G S CXGNO:3D TPC with optical readout via PMT + sCMOS erc



JINST 13 (2018) no.05, P05001

sCMOS:

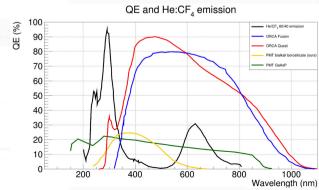
high granularity X-Y + energy measurements

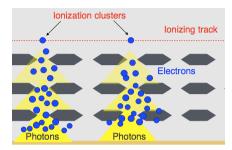




₹1/3 noise w.r.t. CCDs

- Market pulled
- Single photon sensitivity
- Decoupled from target
- Large areas with proper optics



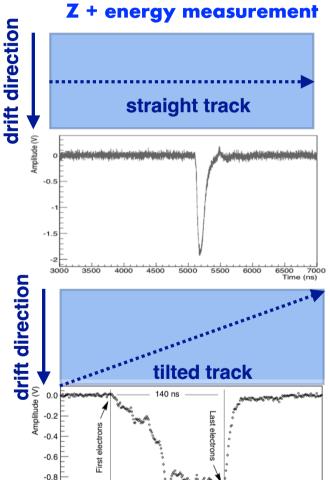






PMT:

integrated **Z** + energy measurement



500

400

600

Time (ns)



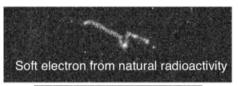
G S CXGNO:3D TPC with optical readout via PMT + sCMOS erc



JINST 13 (2018) no.05, P05001

sCMOS:

high granularity X-Y + energy measurements





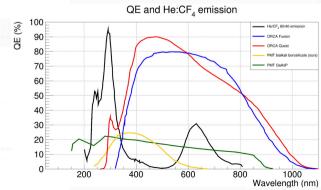
₹1/3 noise w.r.t. CCDs

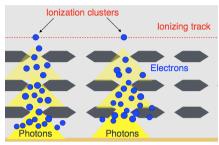
Market pulled

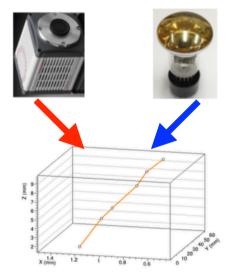
Single photon sensitivity

Decoupled from target

Large areas with proper optics

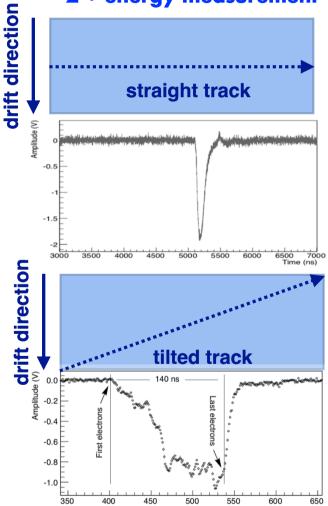






PMT:

integrated **Z** + energy measurement



Time (ns)

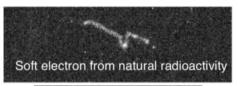


G S CXGNO:3D TPC with optical readout via PMT + sCMOS erc



sCMOS:

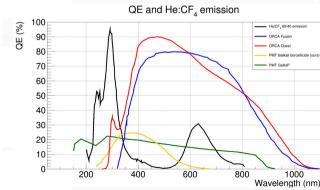
high granularity X-Y + energy measurements



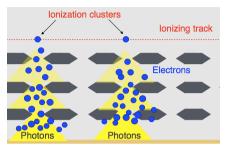


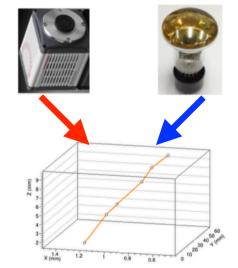
₹1/3 noise w.r.t. CCDs

- Market pulled
- Single photon sensitivity
- Decoupled from target
- Large areas with proper optics



JINST 13 (2018) no.05, P05001



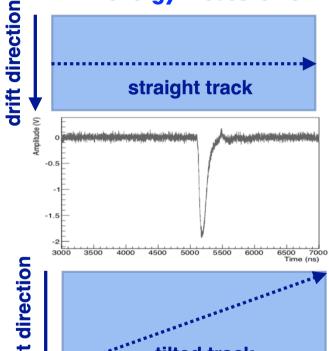


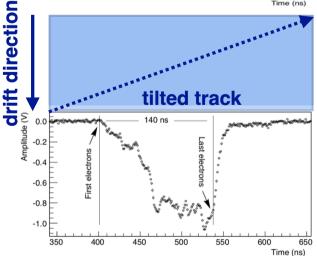
+ SF₆ for negative ion drift



PMT:

integrated **Z** + energy measurement

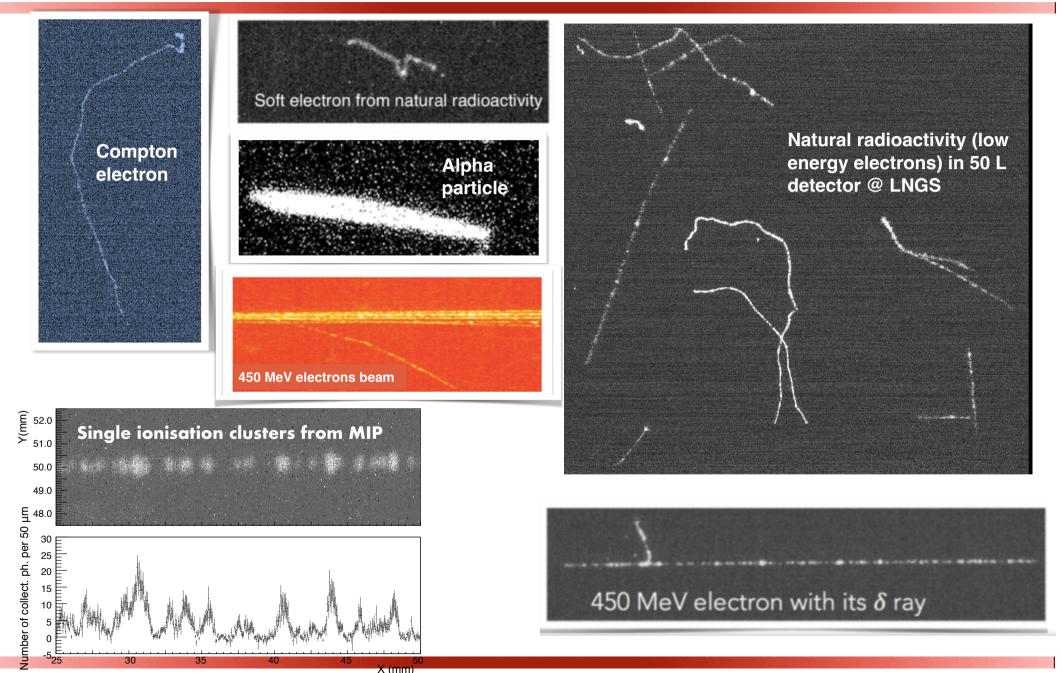






Imaging tracks with CXGNO







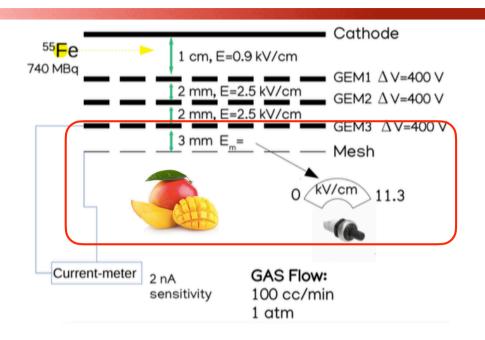


Enhanching light yield: Electroluminescence after the amplification stage



Enhancing the light yield through electroluminescence





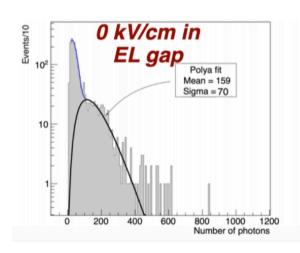
- Add a mesh (in a later stage a glass ITO) 3 mm after MANGO last GEM
- Apply a drift field between GEM and mesh (0-12 kV/cm)
- Electrons travelling in the GEM-mesh gap produce additional light with no (or relatively low) further ionisation

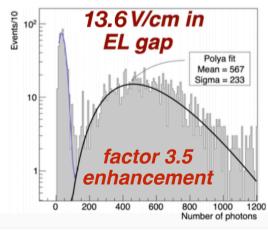
First evidence of luminescence in a He/CF_4 gas mixture induced by non-ionizing electrons

<u>E. Baracchini</u> (Gran Sasso), <u>L. Benussi</u> (Frascati), S. Bianco (Frascati), C. Capoccia (Frascati), M. Caponero (Frascati and ENEA, Frascati) et al. (Apr 22, 2020)

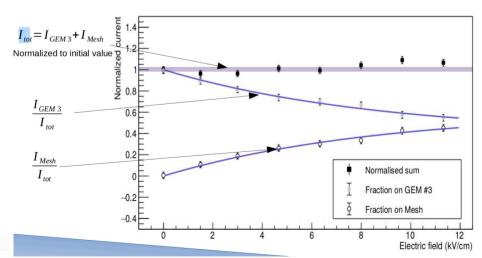
Published in: JINST 15 (2020) 08, P08018 • e-Print: 2004.10493 [physics.ins-det]

55Fe light spectra





55Fe GEM & mesh currents



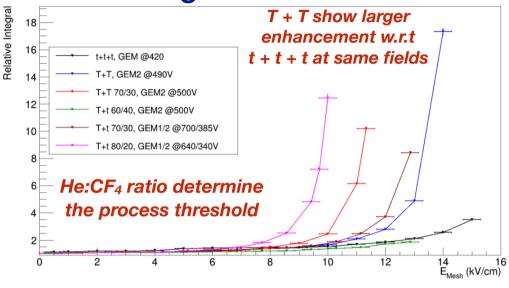


EL studies varying GEMs configuration & He:CF4 ratio



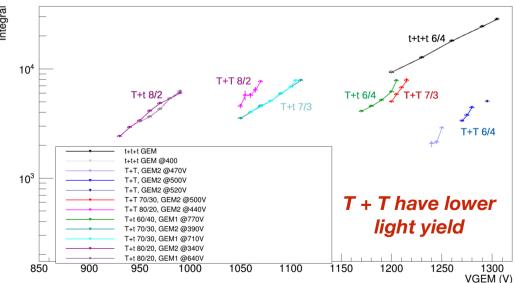
Triple thin 50 um Double thick 125 um (t + t + t)(T + T)50um GEM, 70um holes 140um pitch 125um GEM, 175um holes 350um pitch Cathode Cathode 0,8 cm, E=1 kV/cm 0,8 cm, E=1 kV/cm GEM1 ΔV~410 V GEM1 Δ V~750 V GEM2 ΔV~410 V 2 mm, E=2.5 kV/cm GEM3 ΔV~410 V GEM2 ΔV~500 V 3 mm E Mesh (T~50/60 %)

Relative light increase WITH EL

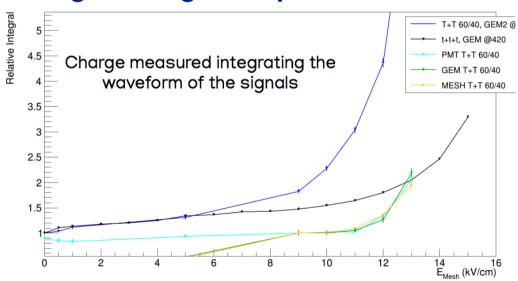


Light yield WITHOUT EL

Digitizer



Light/charge comparison WITH EL

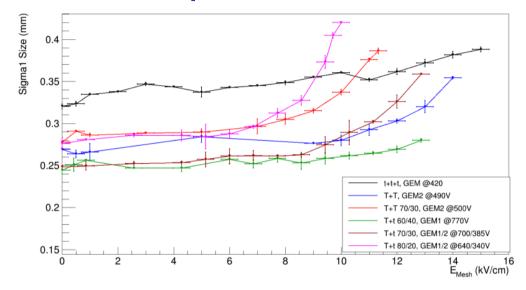




Energy and spot size (i.e. space) resolution with EL

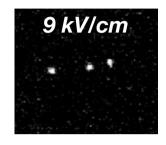


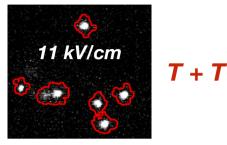
55Fe spot size vs EL field



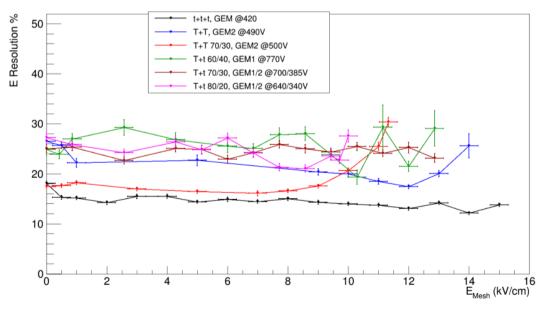
T + T displays better space resolution, but with larger He fraction degradates faster than t + t + t with raising fields

Iron looks like a round spot in our images: spot size is a measurement of the diffusion





55Fe energy resolution vs EL field



t + t + t displays better energy resolution and no significant degradation is seen

Conclusions & outlook



- High precision optical TPC with 3D tracking through PMT + sCMOS is a very promising technique:
 - For directional Dark Matter searches and solar neutrino spectroscopy (see F. Di Giambattista poster)
 - For large field of view X-ray polarimetry detectors (see E. Baracchini poster)
 - For neutron spectroscopy (see F. Di Giambattista poster at NDRA 2022 Summer School)
 - Migdal effect measurement
 - Ş
- Alternative means of operation of TPC can significantly boost detection performances
- We demonstrated for the first time the possibility of achieving negative ion drift operation at atmospheric (mountain) pressure with an optical readout
 - First ever detection of negative ion drift with PMT!
 - Significant reduction of diffusion observed with respect to He:CF4 classic ED at same light yield
 - Systematic diffusion data acquired (last week...), analysis on going
 - Next steps: explore different ratios of same mixtures & lower energy threshold
- - Can be used to enhance light yield of several 3-10 factor without significant degradation of resolution
 - Systematic investigation of process dependence on GEM thickness & gas mixtures
 - Paper in preparation



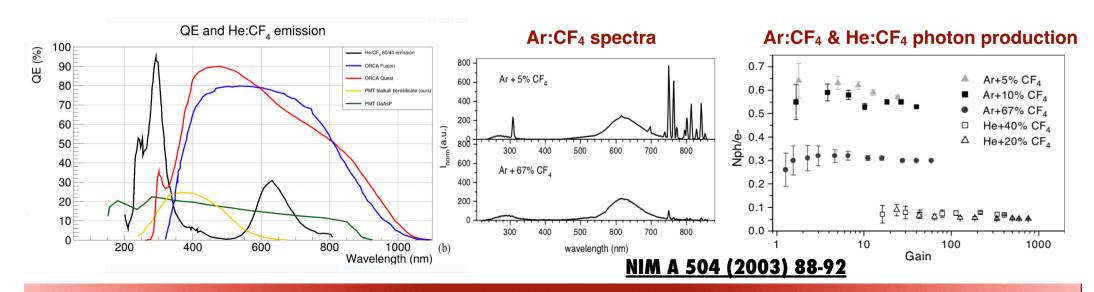


Backup slides

S CMOS characteristics & gas emission spectraerc

https://www.hamamatsu.com/eu/en/product/cameras/cmos-cameras.html

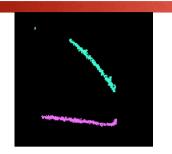
HAMAMATSU	# of pixels	pixel size [um²]	sensor area [cm²]	dynamic range	readout noise (fast scan)	Exposure time (fast)
Orca Flash	2048 x 2048	6.5 x 6.5	1.33 x 1.33	37000:1	1.4 (1.6) rms	33 (10) sus
Orca Fusion	2304 x 2304	6.5 x 6.5	1.498 x 1.498	21400:1	0.7 (1.4) rms	280 (17) us
Orca Quest	4096 x 2304	4.6 x 4.6	1.884 x 1.060	25900:1	0.27 (0.43) rms	200 (7.2) us

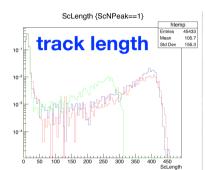


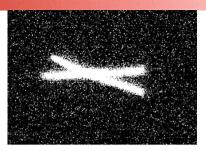
Data analysis strategy

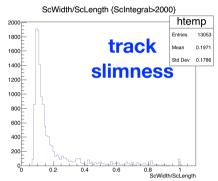


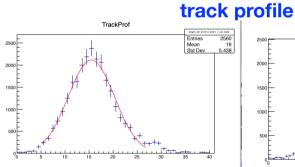
- Track reconstructed with CYGNO autumn2021 code
- Fit reconstructed tracks transverse profile
- Tracks selection:
 - track length > 150 (300) pixels (depending on source position)
 - track slimness < 0.3
 - # of peaks in the transverse profile == 1 (select single tracks)
 - Chi2/nDOF of transverse fit profile < 5 (remove additional multiple tracks)
- Sigma of track profile and track integral fitted with Gaussian to estimate diffusion and light yield

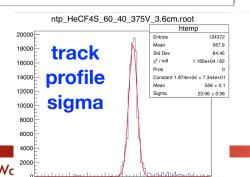


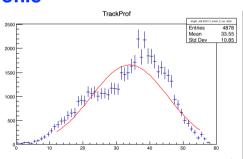


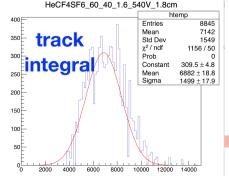








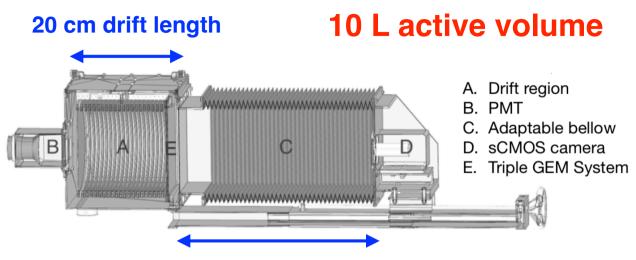


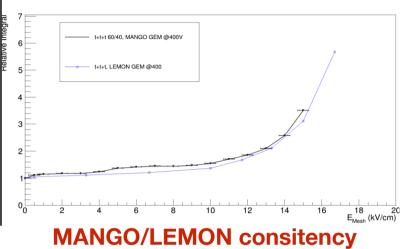




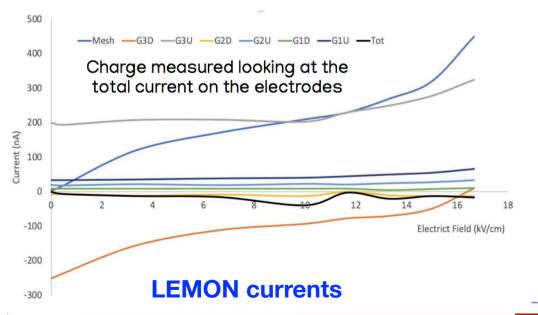
EL measurements in LEMON

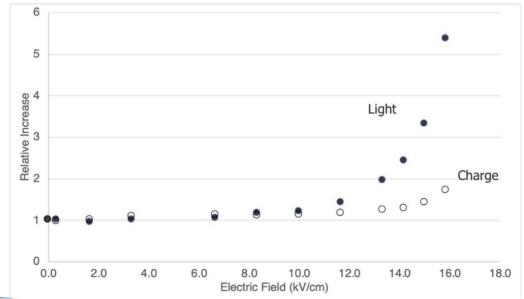






52.5 cm sCMOS distance d from GEMs



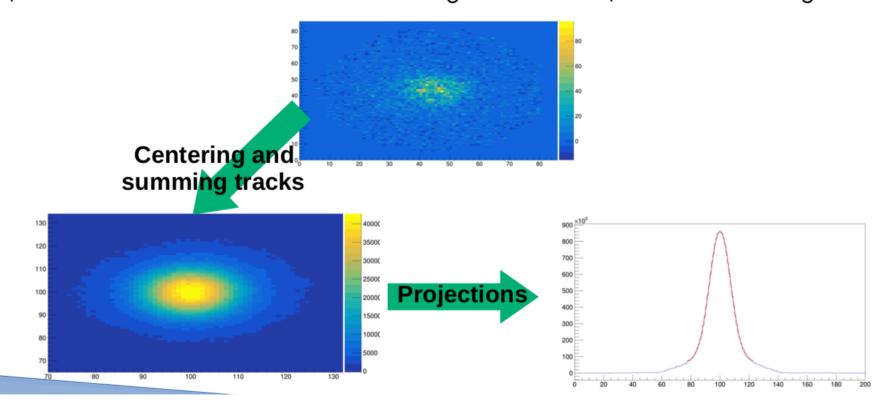


Spot size evaluation



SIZE MEASUREMENT

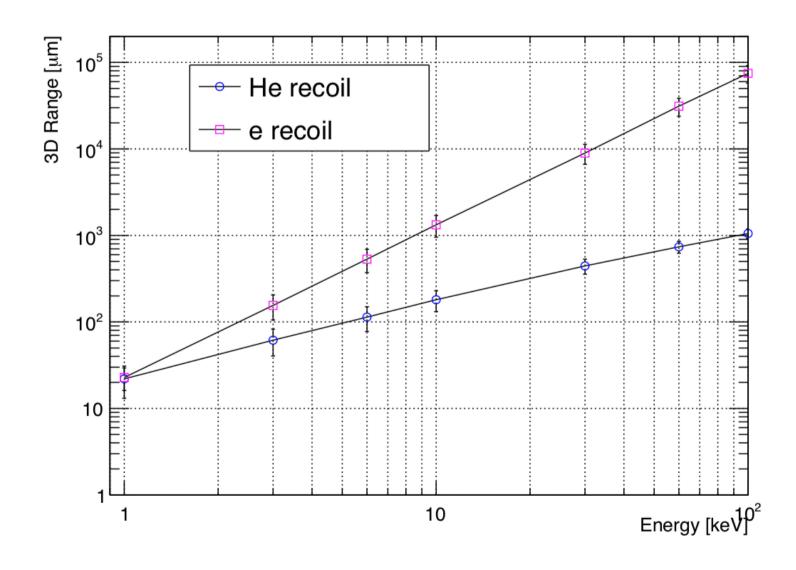
• To quantify the dimension of the spots, trying to be independent from the light output, all the spots are centred and summed and the sigma of the shape is fitted with a gaussian





Range in He:CF₄ 60:40 @ 1 bar





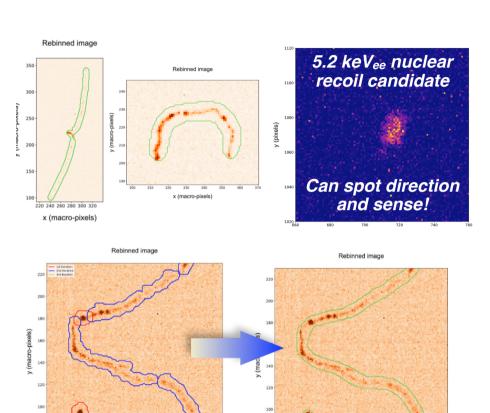


LEMON

Response to AmBe source: low energy nuclear recoil & discrimination from 55Fe



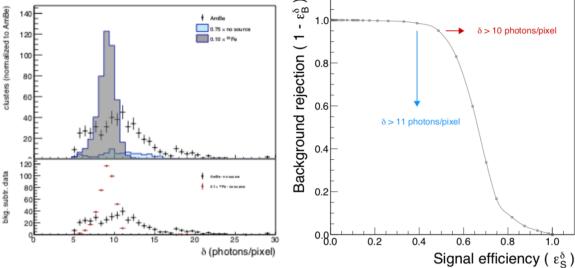
 $\delta > 10$ photons/pixel



Reconstruction based on custom multiple iteration of IDBSCAN + morphological geodesic active contours (GAC)

x (macro-pixels)

JINST 15 (2020) 12, T12003



40% nuclear recoil efficiency for energies < 20 keV_{ee}, with 99% ⁵⁵Fe events rejected

Signal efficiency			Background efficiency			
$arepsilon_S^{presel}$	$arepsilon_S^\delta$	$arepsilon_S^{total}$	$arepsilon_B^{presel}$	$arepsilon_B^\delta$	$arepsilon_B^{total}$	
0.98	0.51	0.50	0.70	0.050	0.035	
0.98	0.41	0.40	0.70	0.012	0.008	

Measur.Sci.Tech. 32 (2021) 2, 025902