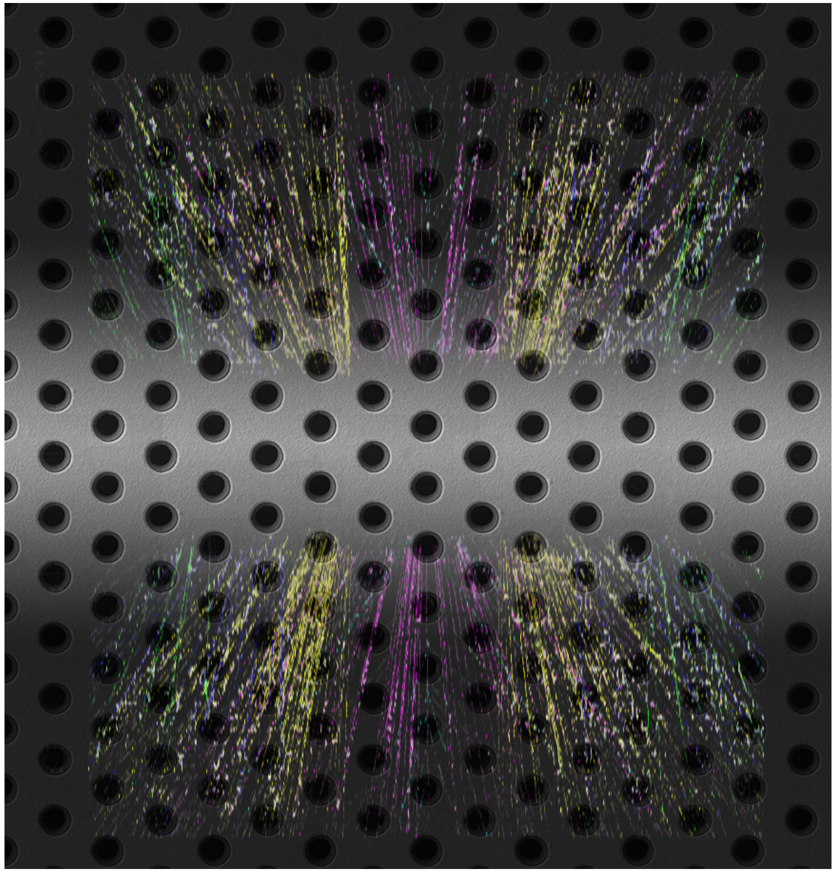


Upgrade of the ALICE TPC

Harald Appelshäuser
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt
RD51 Collaboration Meeting June 2014

ALICE detector at the LHC

ALICE

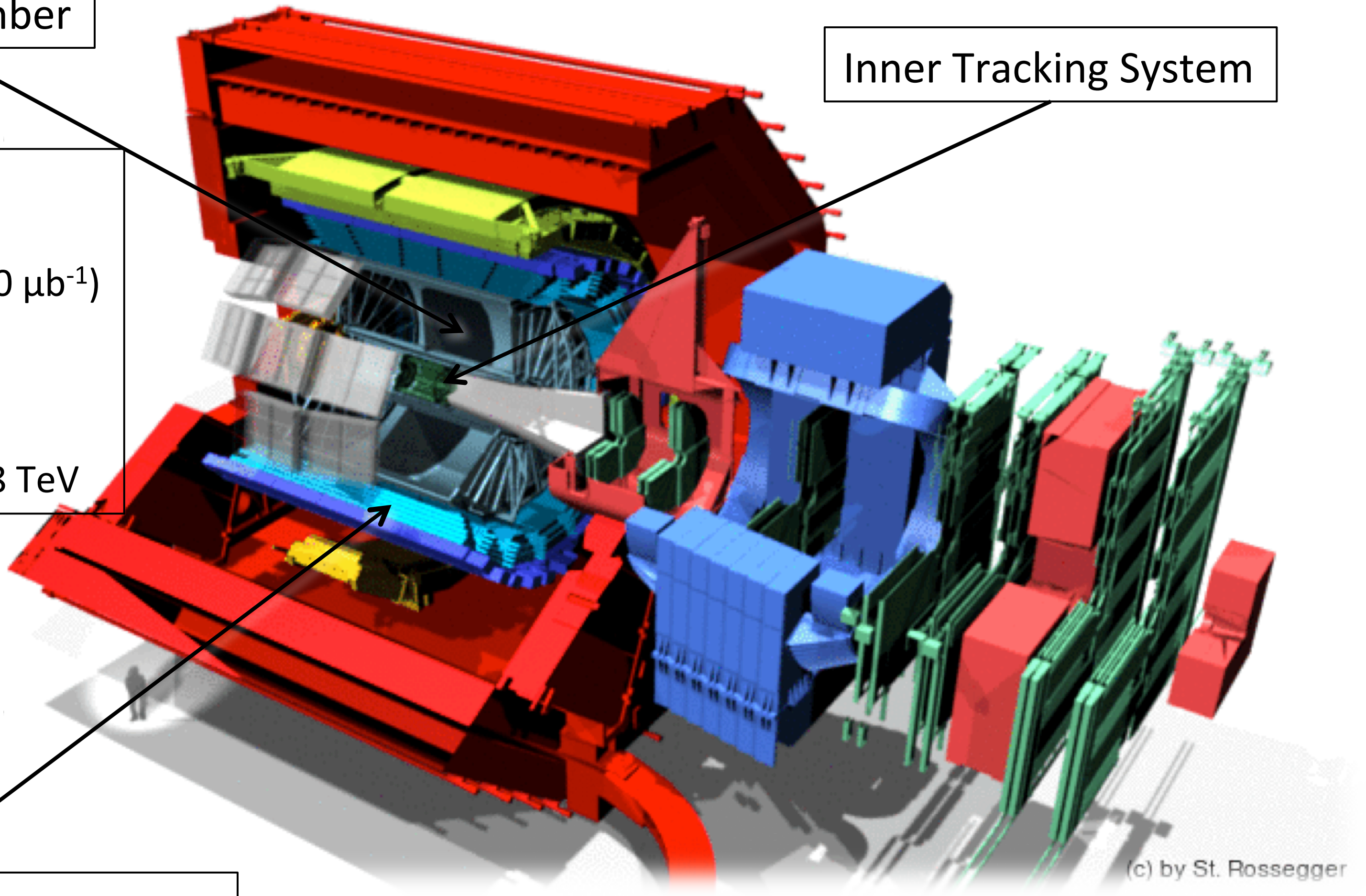
Time Projection Chamber

Inner Tracking System

Run1:
Pb-Pb at 2.76 TeV
(2010: 10 μb^{-1}, 2011: 150 μb^{-1})

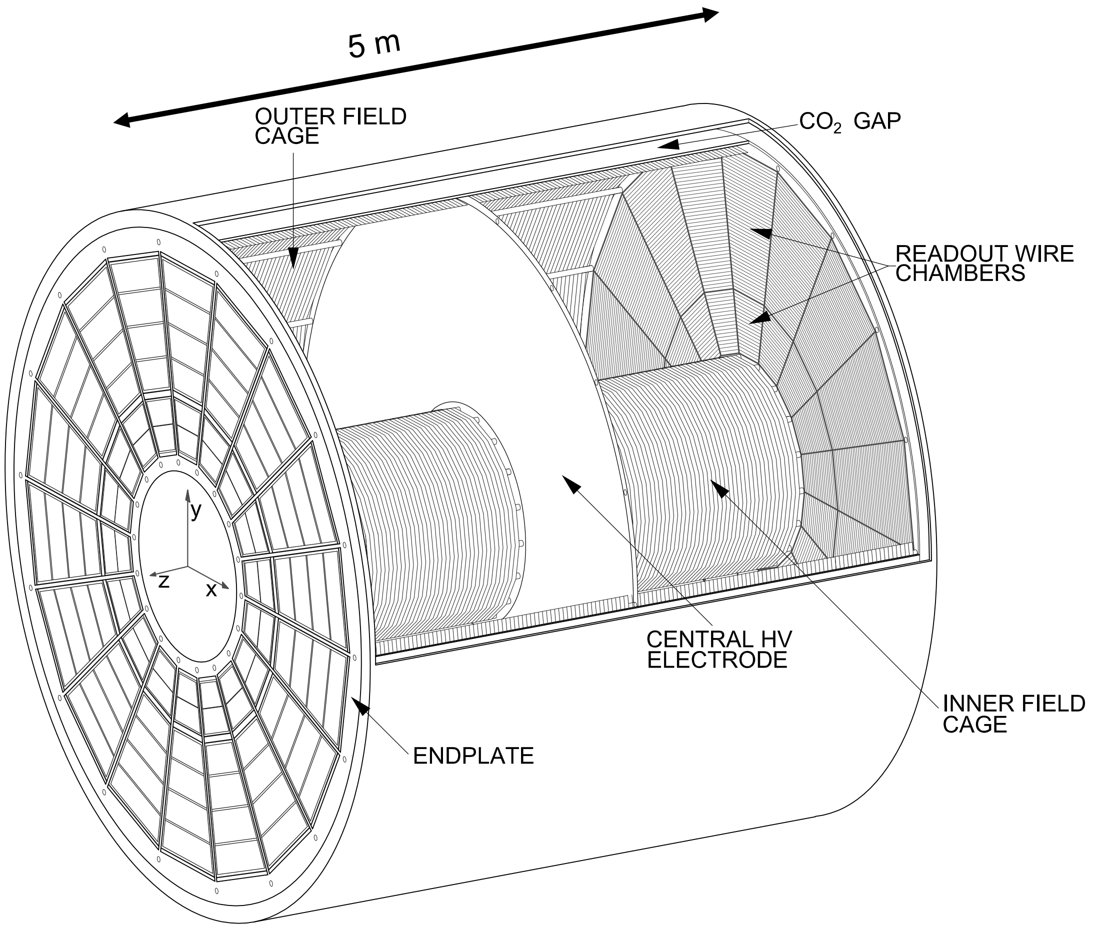
p-Pb at 5.02 TeV

pp at 0.9, 2.36, 2.76, 7, 8 TeV



Transition Radiation Detector

ALICE TPC



Active volume ~92 m^3

Run1:

Ne-CO_2-N_2 (90-10-5)
Ne-CO_2 (90-10)

Run2:

Ar-CO_2 (90-10)

72 MWPC-based readout chambers:

- 2x 18 IROC
- 2x 18 OROC

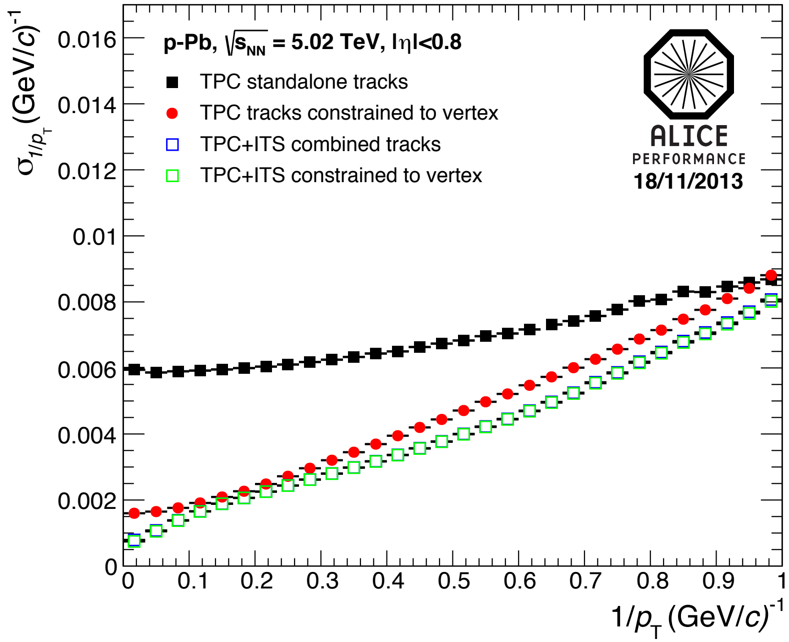
557,568 readout cathode pads

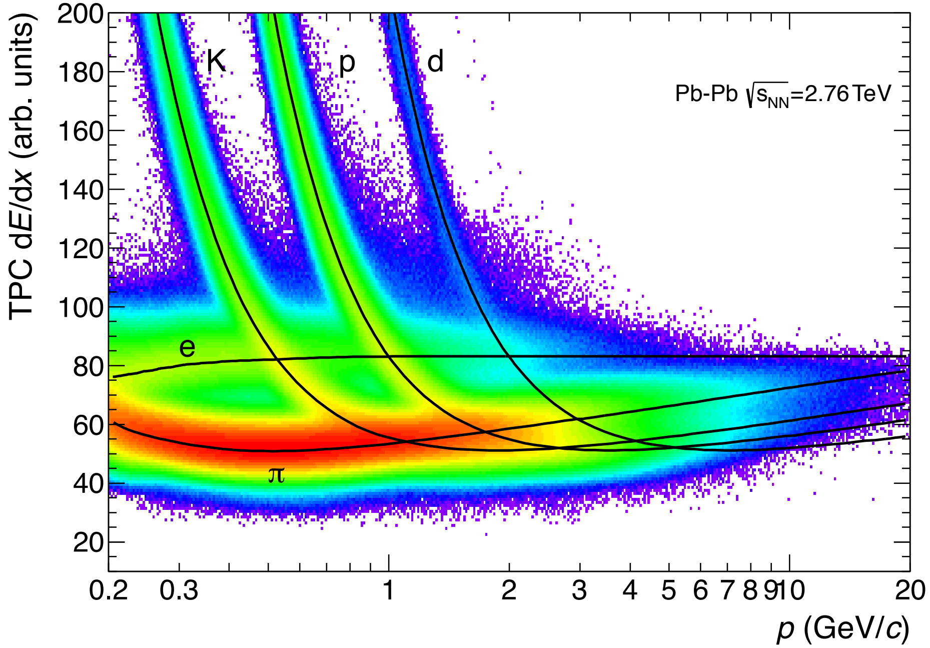
pad sizes:

- 4x7.5 mm^2 (IROC)
- 6x10, 6x15 mm^2 (OROC)

TPC-TDR (2000): designed for charged-particle tracking and dE/dx measurement in Pb-Pb collisions with $dN_{ch}/d\eta=8000$, $\sigma(dE/dx)/(dE/dx)<10\%$

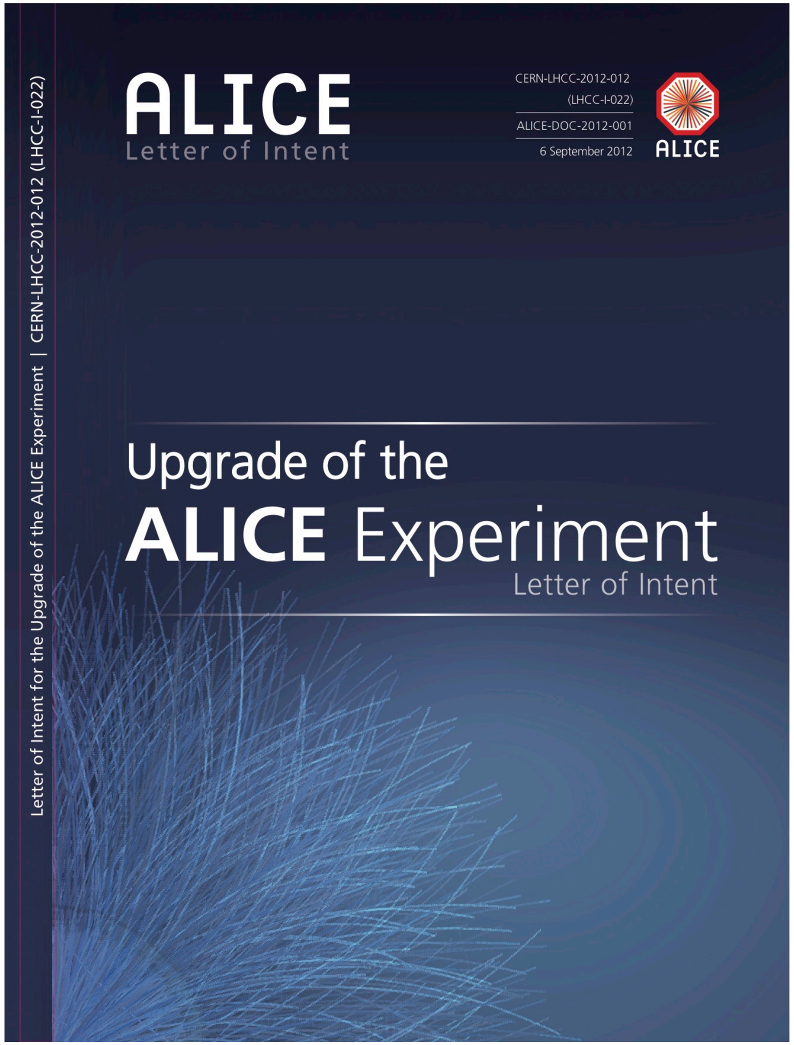
ALICE TPC performance in Run 1





- momentum resolution: $\sigma(p_T)/p_T \leq 3.5\%$ at 50 GeV/c
- dE/dx resolution 7.6% in central Pb-Pb ($dN_{ch}/d\eta$=1600!)
- readout rate ~300 Hz in central Pb-Pb, limited by electronics band width
  → will be increased by factor 2 in Run2

ALICE upgrade after LS2



improvement of ALICE measurements of...

- heavy flavor
- quarkonia
- low-mass dielectrons
- jets
- anti- and hypernuclei

...most of them imply low p_T, i.e. low S/B
→ no standard low-level trigger schemes applicable

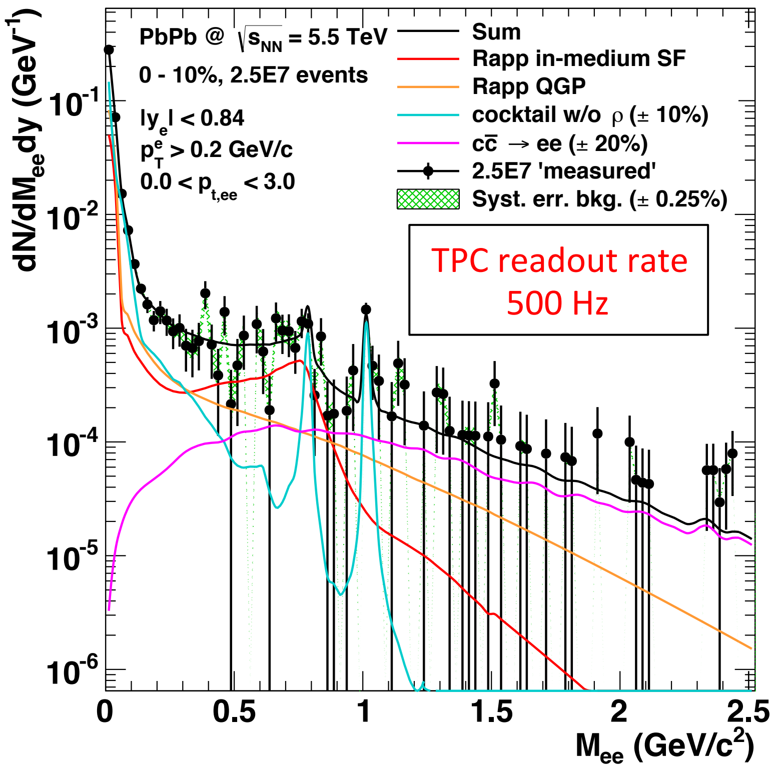
→ significant detector upgrades

- new Inner Tracking System
    - Improved standalone tracking and vertex resolution
    - Increased readout speed and rate capability
- Muon Forward Tracker
- electronics, trigger and readout systems

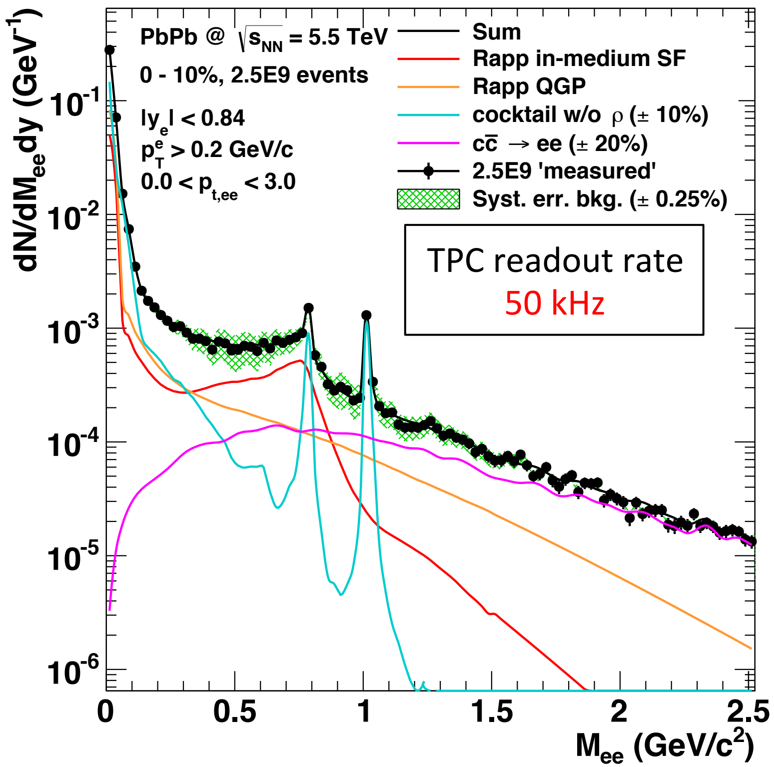
Most key observables require TPC readout at full minimum bias rate, i.e. at 50 kHz in Pb-Pb

example: low-mass di-electrons

2.5×10^7 Pb-Pb (0-10%)

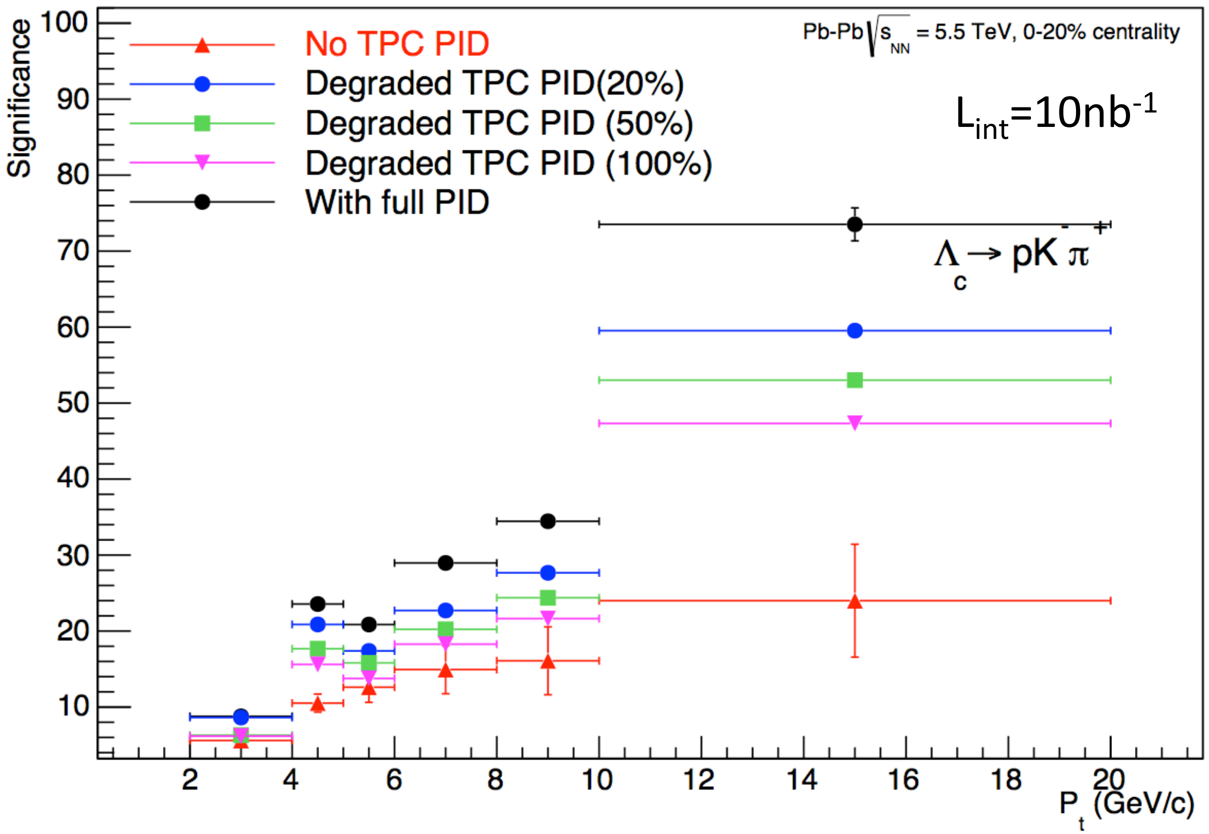


2.5×10^9 Pb-Pb (0-10%)



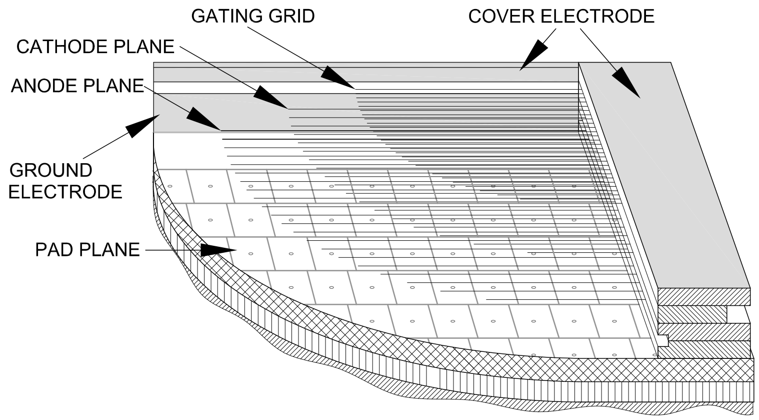
- full exploitation of Run3 physics potential requires significant TPC upgrade

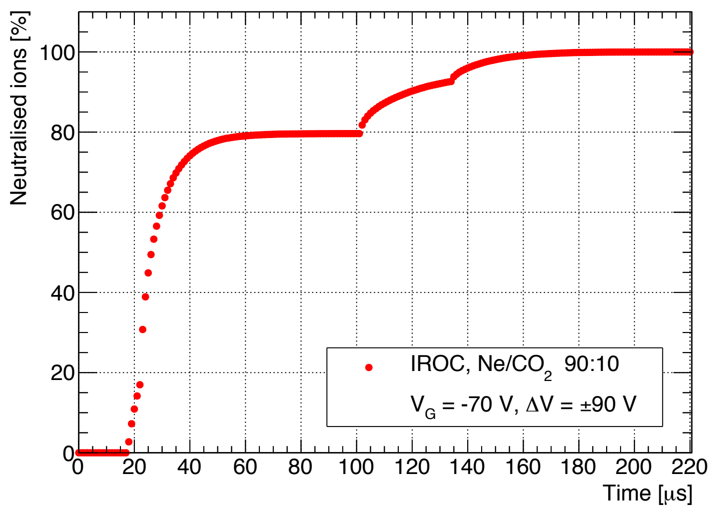
example: Λ_c



- TPC PID via dE/dx is a key element of the ALICE upgrade concept

limitation of the present system





present MWPC-based readout chambers employ a gating grid:

after 100 µs of electron drift time, the gating grid needs to be kept close for ~200 µs to prevent back-drifting ions into the drift region

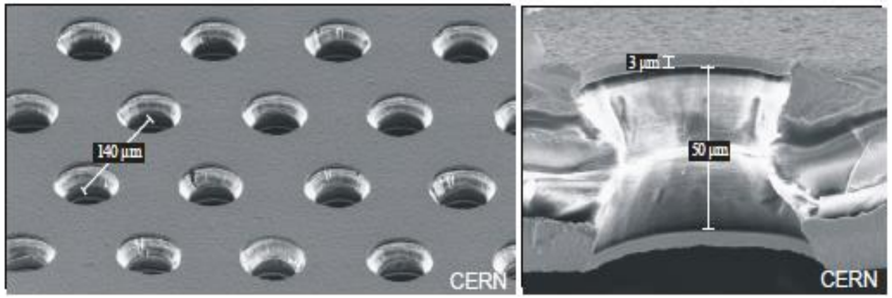
→ total time ~300 µs limits maximal readout rate to ~3 kHz

ignoring the GG closure time (i.e. keeping it open all the time) leads to excessive space point distortion due to space charge accumulation in drift volume.

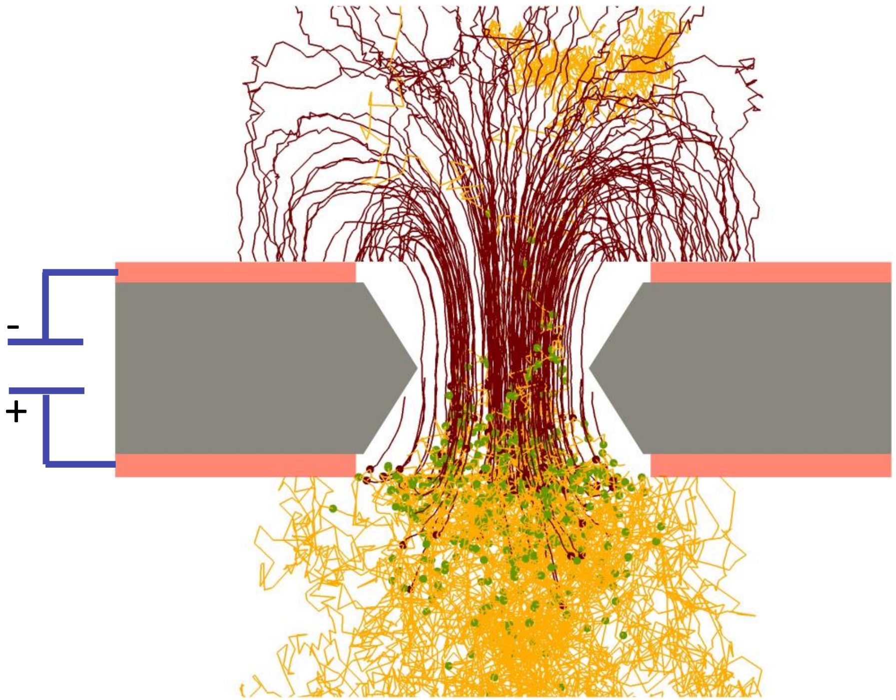
→ novel technologies required to block ions: MPGDs

→ allows for ungated („continuous") readout
N.B.: on average 5 events pile up in the TPC at 50 kHz and $t_{d,max}$ = 100 µs

GEMs



Electron microscope photograph of a GEM foil



GEM:

- micro-patterned gas detector for electron multiplication
- proven to work reliably in high-rate applications
- in a TPC with continuous readout: back-drifting ions into drift space

→ IBF can be minimized by optimization of GEM geometry and field configuration

→ requires significant R&D effort

design specifications

Main TPC performance goals:

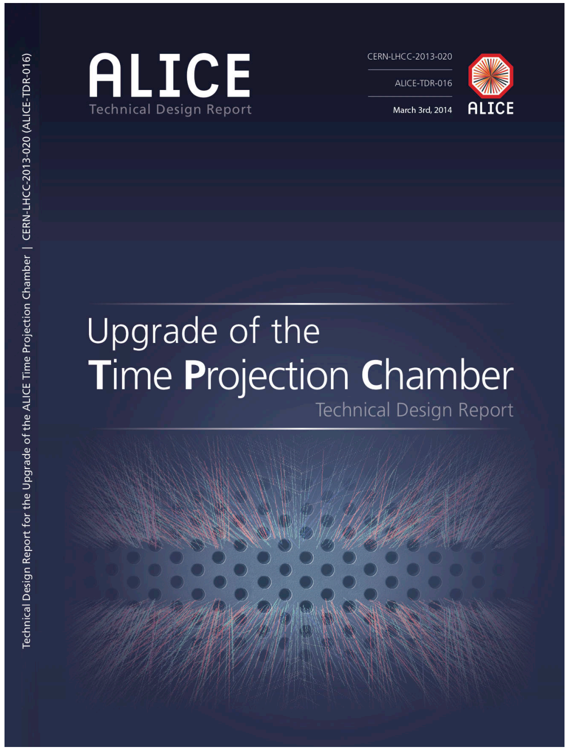
- enable continuous readout at 50 kHz collision rate in Pb-Pb
- efficient charged-particle tracking and dE/dx resolution <8.5%

→ new readout chambers (gain 2000 in Ne-CO_2-N_2 (90-10-5))
  - ion backflow (IBF) ≤ 1%, i.e. ε < 20
  - energy resolution σ(^{55}Fe) ≤ 12%

→ new readout electronics
  - continuous readout
  - negative signal polarity

→ novel calibration and online reconstruction schemes
  - online data compression by factor 20
  - space charge distortions

ALICE TPC Upgrade TDR



TPC Upgrade TDR submitted to LHCC in March 2014
CERN-LHCC-2013-020

Thanks for significant support by RD51!

Croatia	Zagreb	Department of Physics, University of Zagreb
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Germany BMBF	Frankfurt	Institut für Kernphysik, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt
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Germany BMBF	Munich	Physik Department, Technische Universität München
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Germany BMBF	Worms	FH Worms, Worms
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India	Mumbai	Indian Institute of Technology
India	Kolkata	Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre
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USA DOE	Knoxville	University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
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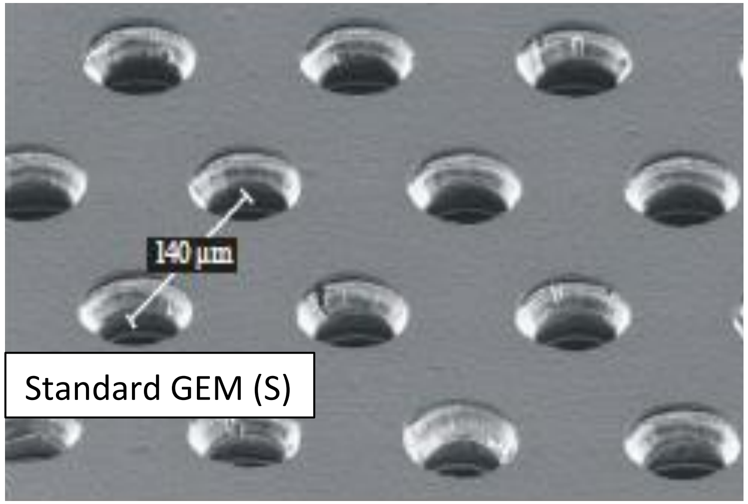
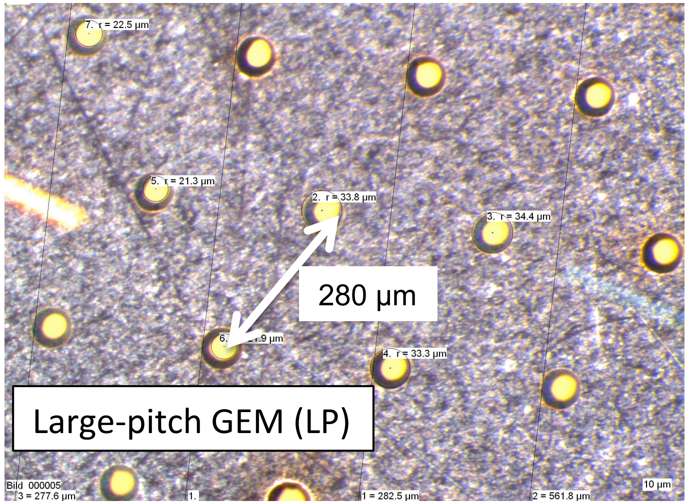
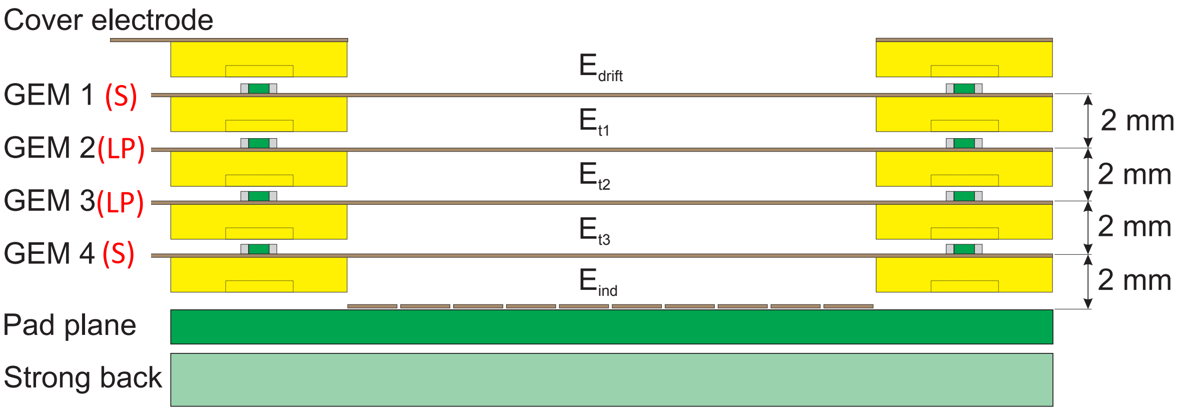
USA DOE	Detroit	Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
USA DOE	New Haven	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
USA NSF	San Luis Obispo	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California
USA NSF	Chicago	Chicago State University, Chicago, Illinois

TDR baseline solution: 4-GEM stack



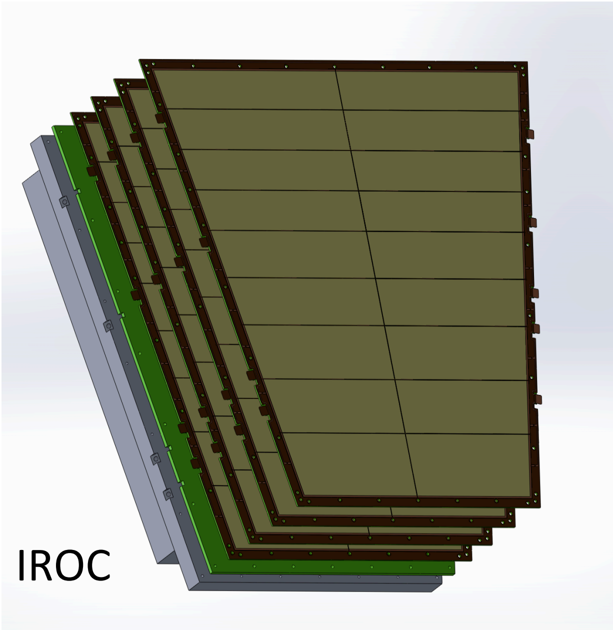


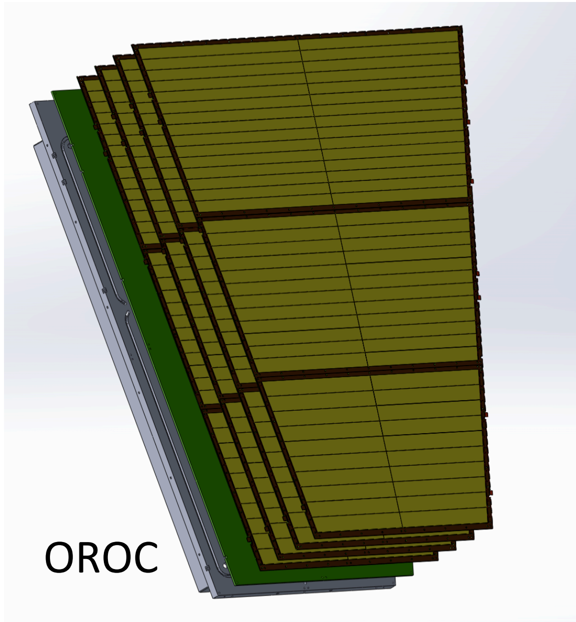


Baseline solution (S-LP-LP-S) employs standard (S) and large-pitch (LP) GEMs

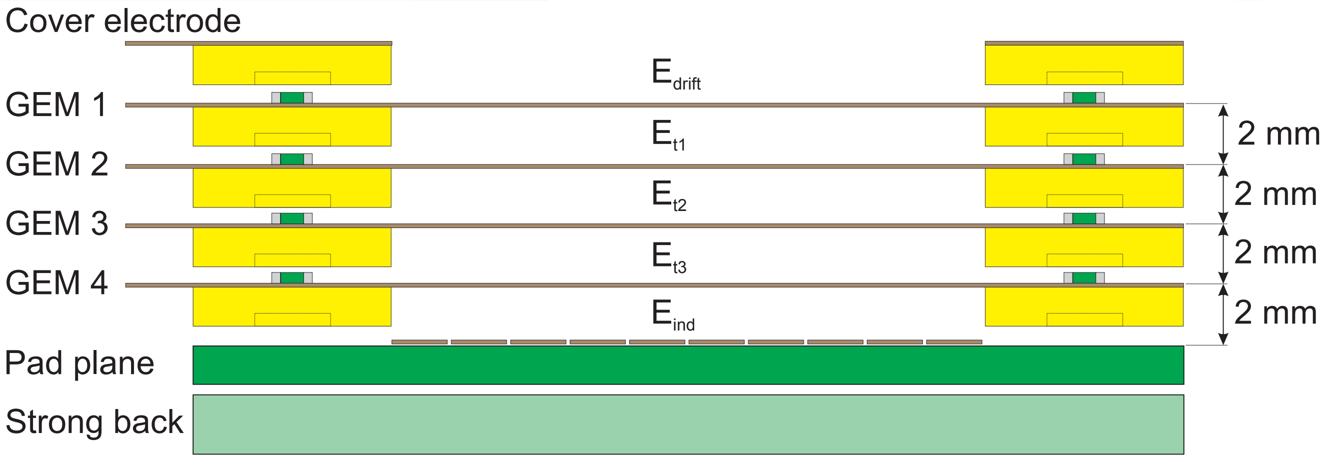
$U_{GEM1} < U_{GEM2} < U_{GEM3} < U_{GEM4}$

TDR baseline solution: 4-GEM system

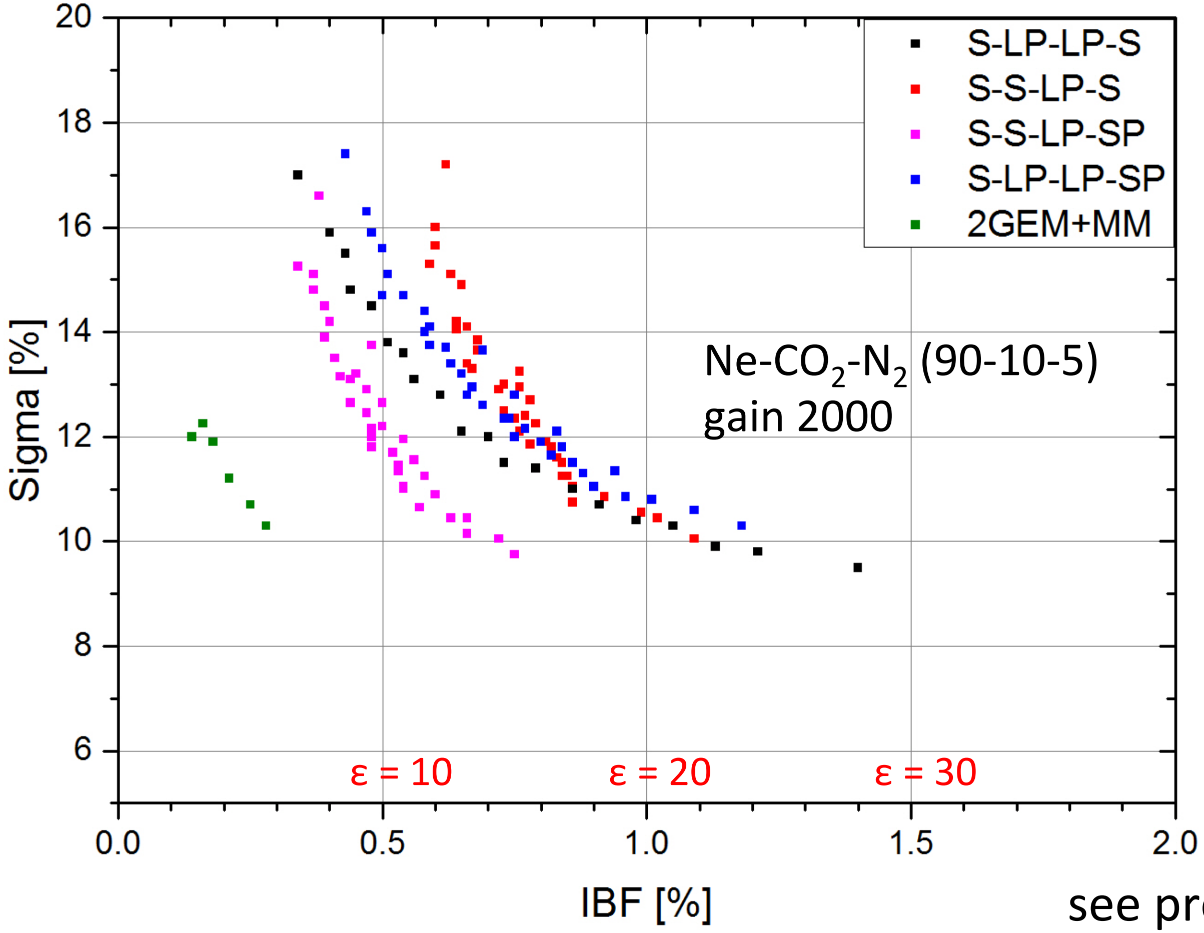




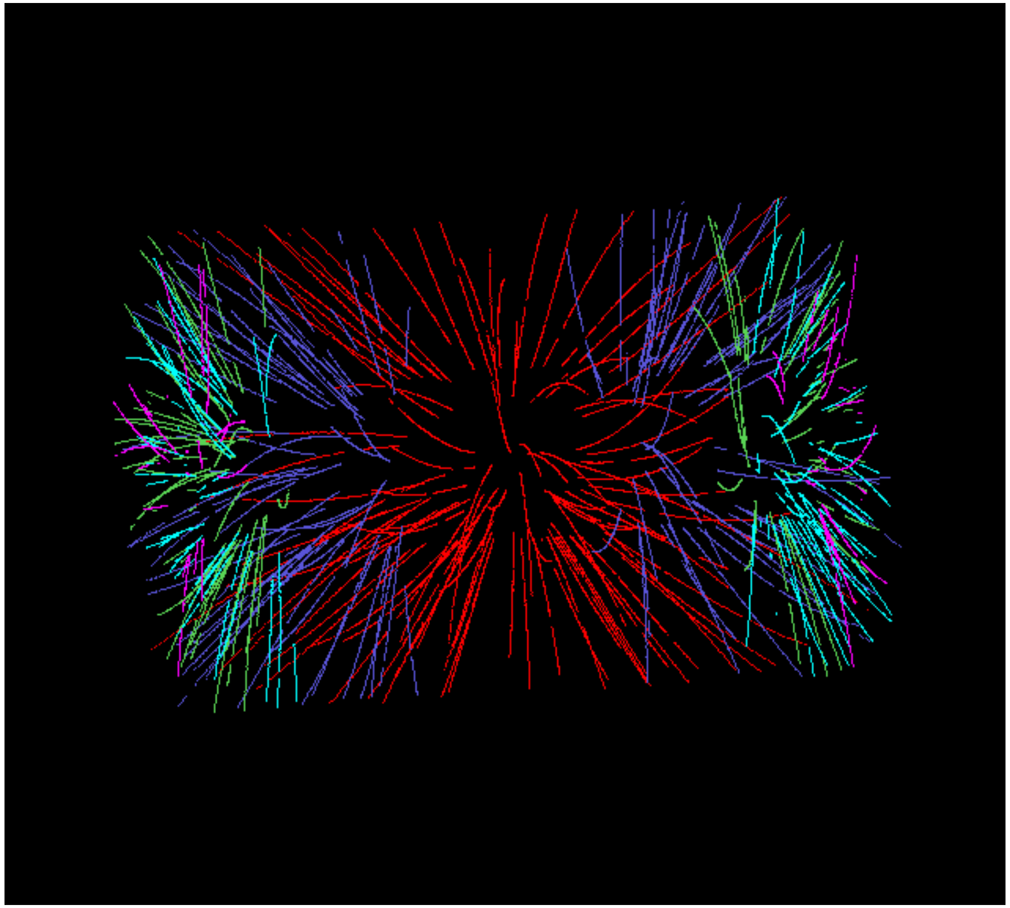
- large-size single-mask GEM foils
- one (three) per layer in IROC (OROC)



IBF performance in MPGD systems



see presentations by
Piotr Gasik
Nikolai Smirnov

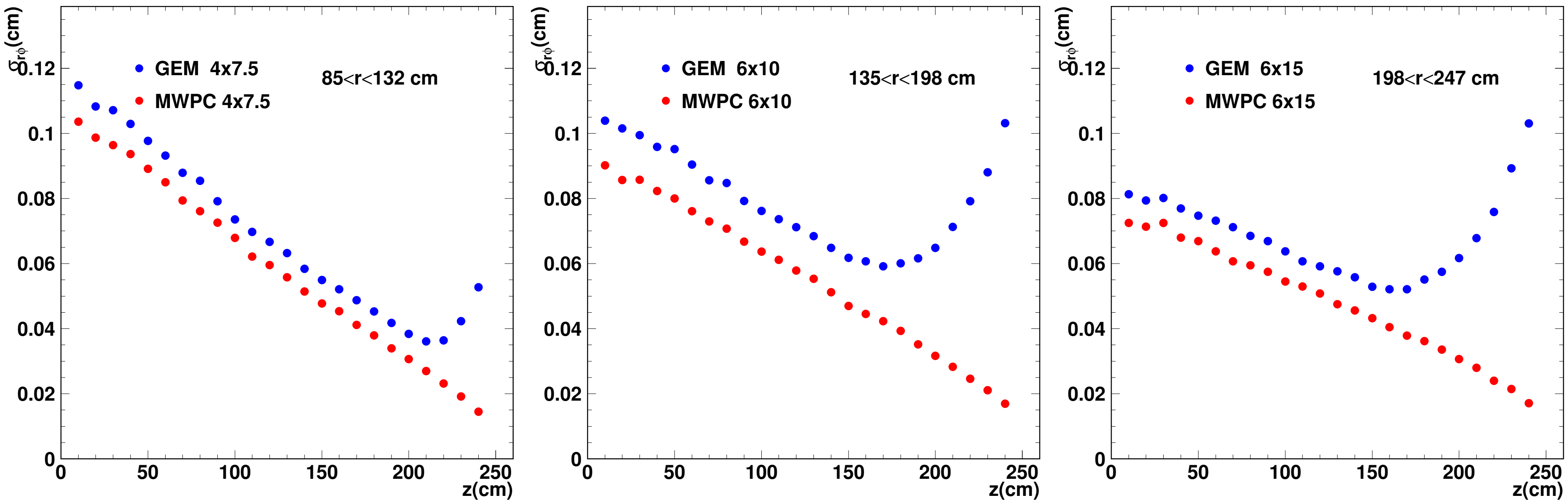


Detector Performance

- Intrinsic performance GEM vs. MWPC
- Performance with pile-up
- Space-charge distortions
- Online tracking and calibration

Intrinsic Performance

intrinsic performance: position resolution

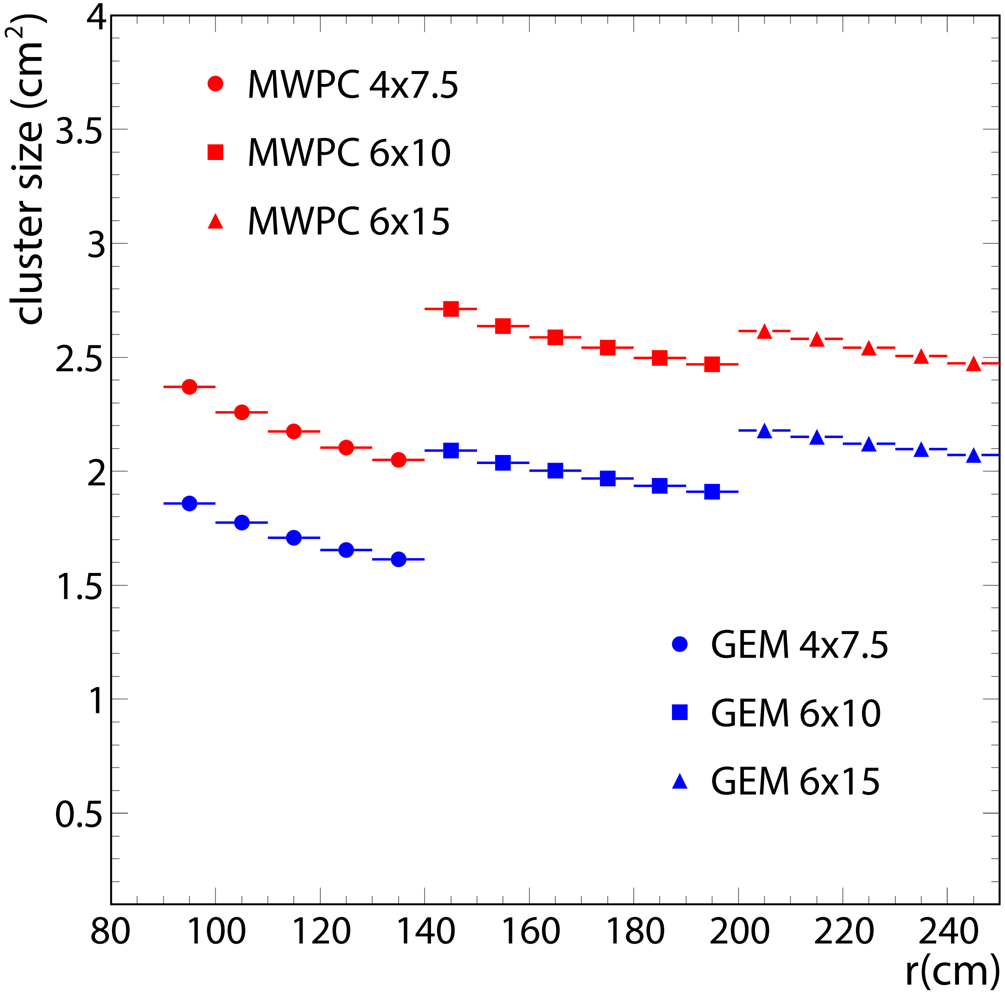


Preserve present pad sizes and rectangular shape (optimized for occupancy)

→ resolution with GEMs is slightly worse due to lack of Pad Response Function:

- more prone to fluctuations
- at short drift: one-pad clusters (but mainly $|\eta| > 1$)

intrinsic performance: cluster size

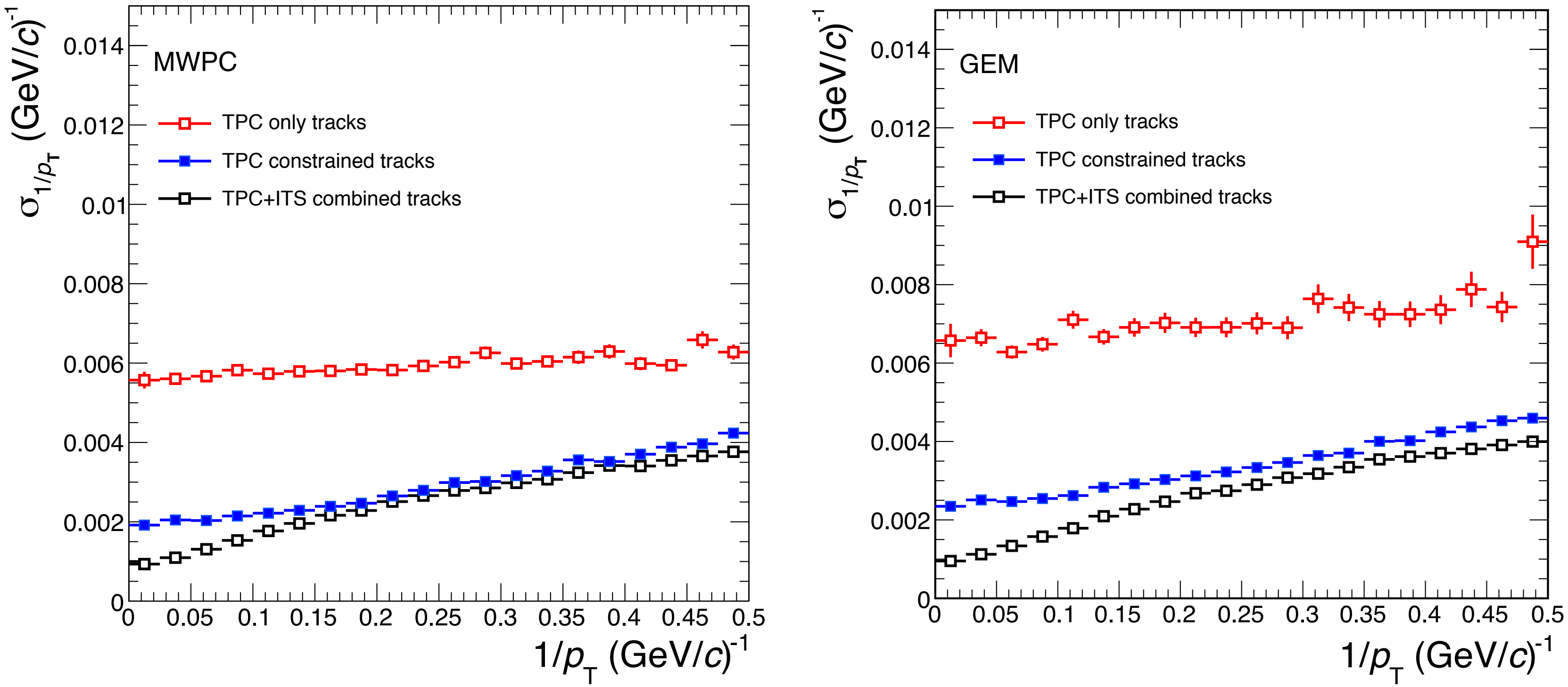


Lack of PRF in GEMs reduces average cluster size (i.e. occupancy) by 20% wrt. MWPC

intrinsic performance: momentum resolution

ALICE

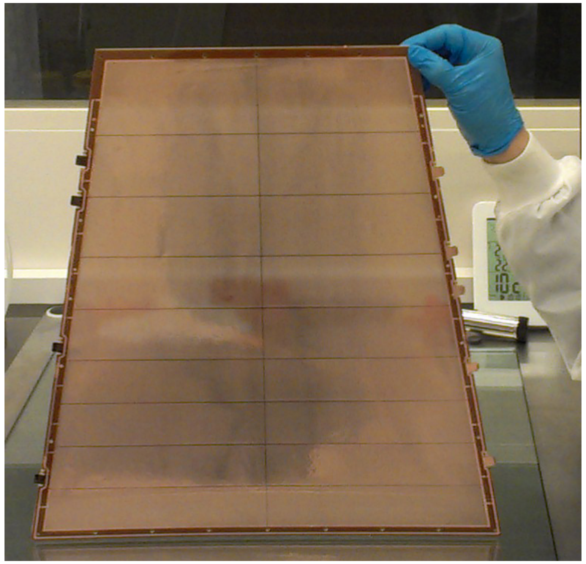
Simulated central Pb-Pb events at 5.5 TeV: full MC, no pile-up



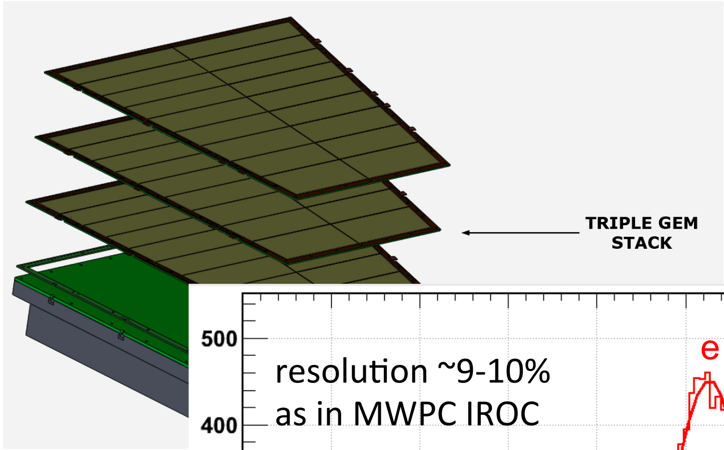
- TPC standalone: GEMs slightly worse than MWPC
- Global tracks: same resolution for GEM and MWPC

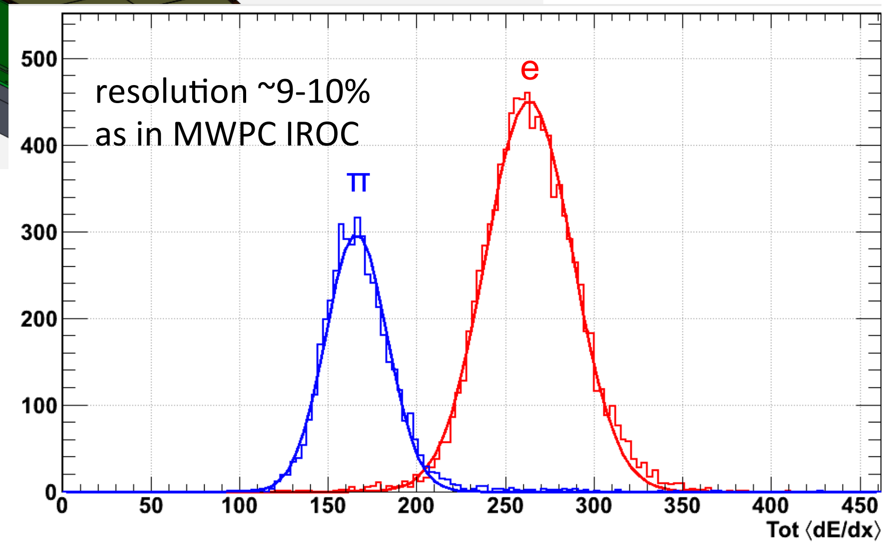
→ will be further improved by full TRD (Run2) and new ITS (Run3)

intrinsic performance: dE/dx



IROC GEM foil at TUM lab



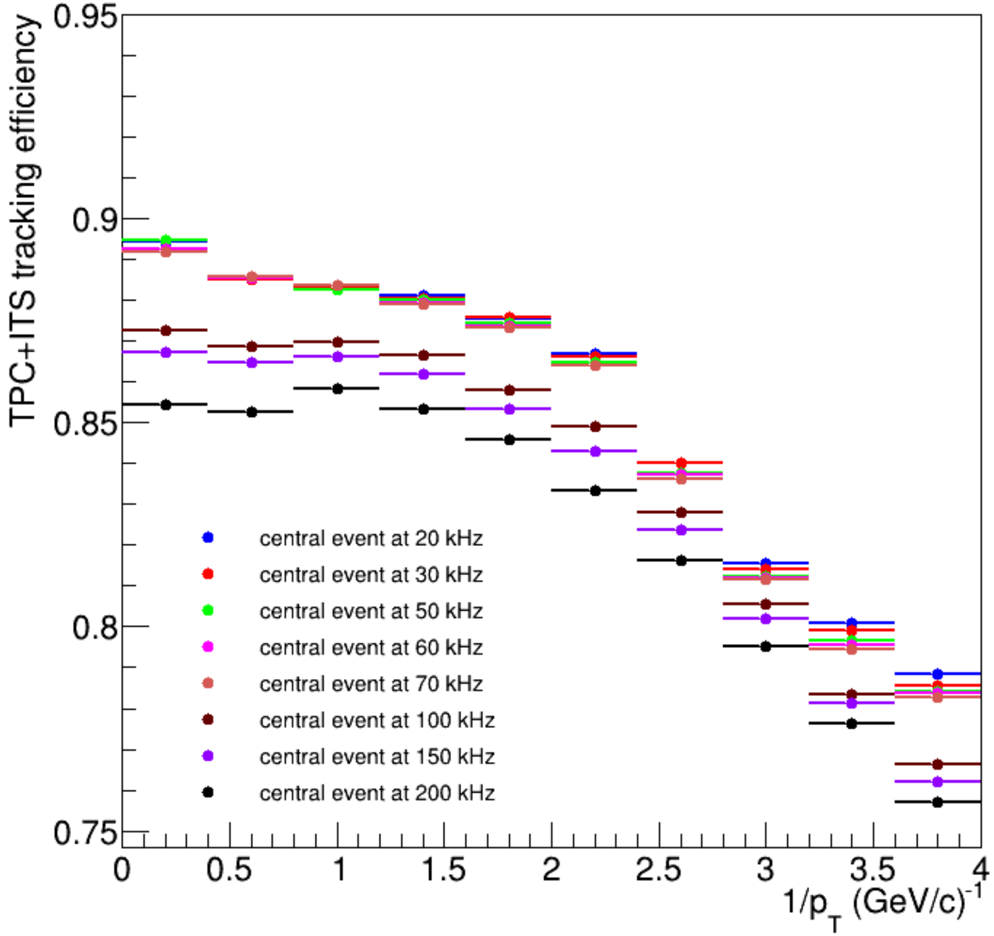


- Same resolution in GEM-based readout chambers as in MWPC
- Confirmed in PS test beam with 3-GEM IROC prototype
- 4-GEM IROC prototype tests planned for 2014

Detector Performance with Pile-up

pile-up studies: tracking efficiency

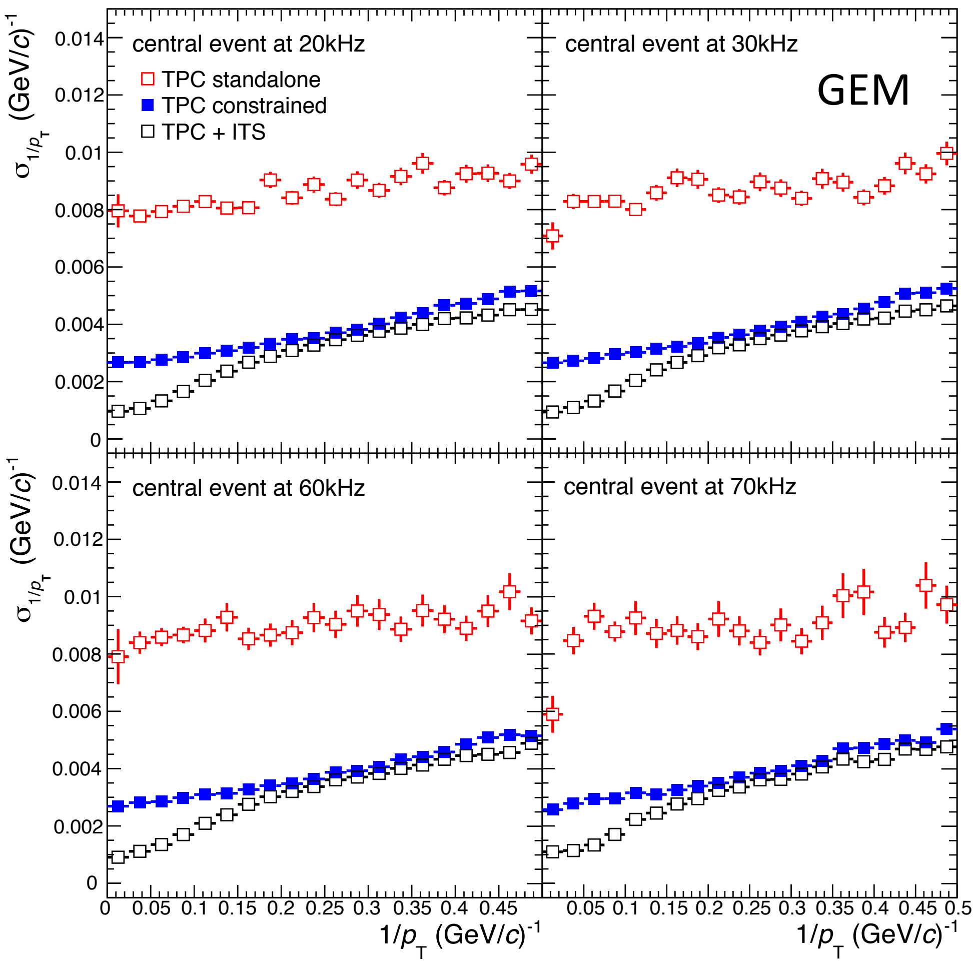
Simulated central Pb-Pb events at 5.5 TeV: full MC, with pile-up



- very high tracking efficiency for MWPC and GEM
- little dependence on pile-up rate

pile-up studies: momentum resolution

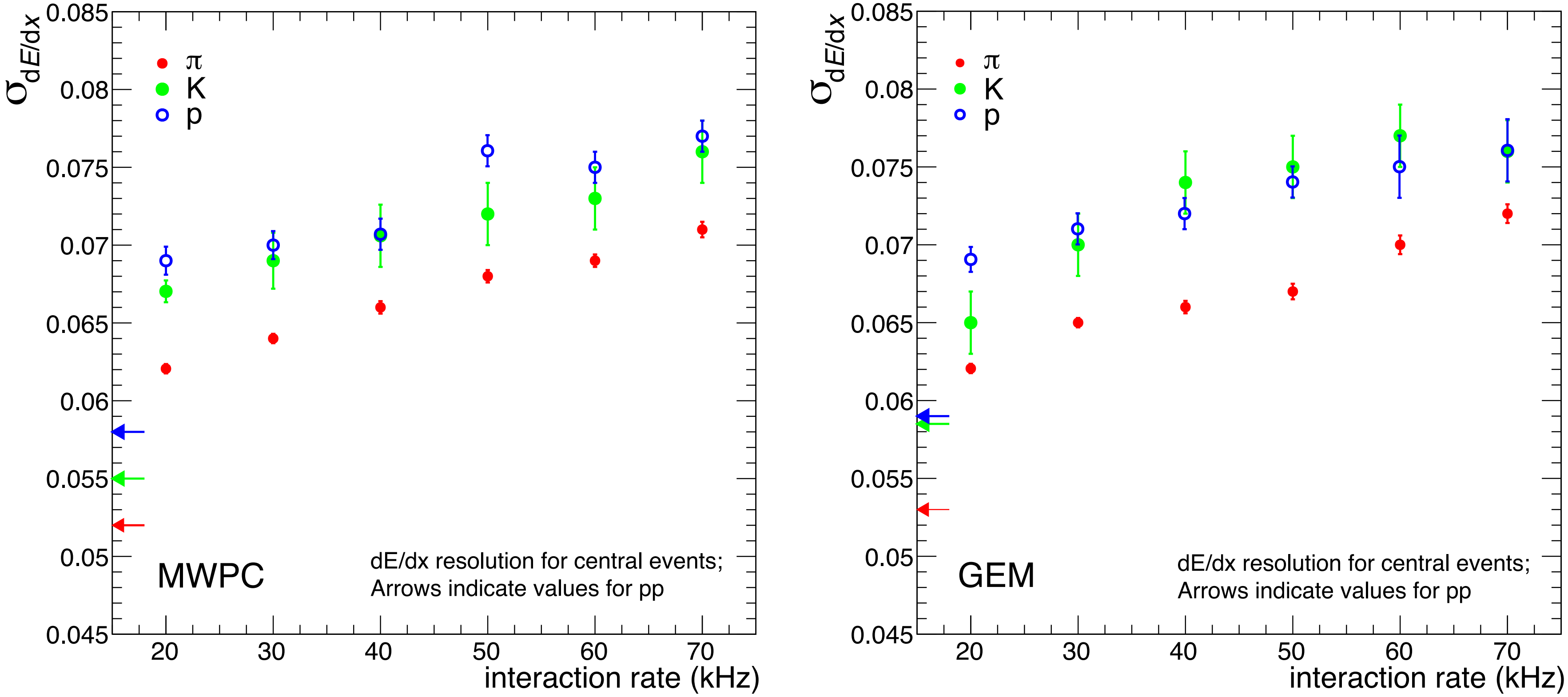
Simulated central Pb-Pb events at 5.5 TeV: full MC, with pile-up



- no dependence of momentum resolution on pile-up observed

pile-up studies: dE/dx resolution

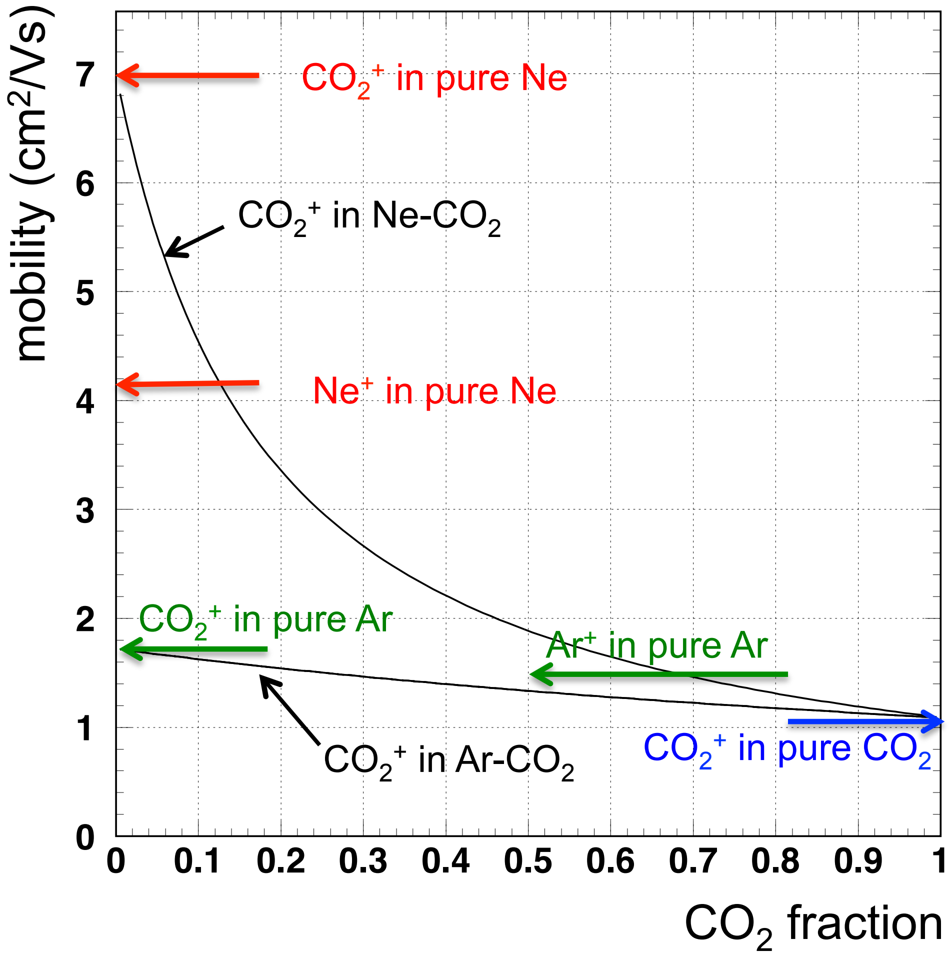
Simulated central Pb-Pb events at 5.5 TeV: full MC, with pile-up



- Slight deterioration as function of occupancy due to cluster overlaps
- Similar dependence on multiplicity in MWPC and GEM

Space-charge Distortions

ion mobility



mobility of CO_2^+ in Ne-CO_2 (90-10) happens to be very similar to that of Ne^+ in pure Ne (?) (Blanc's law)

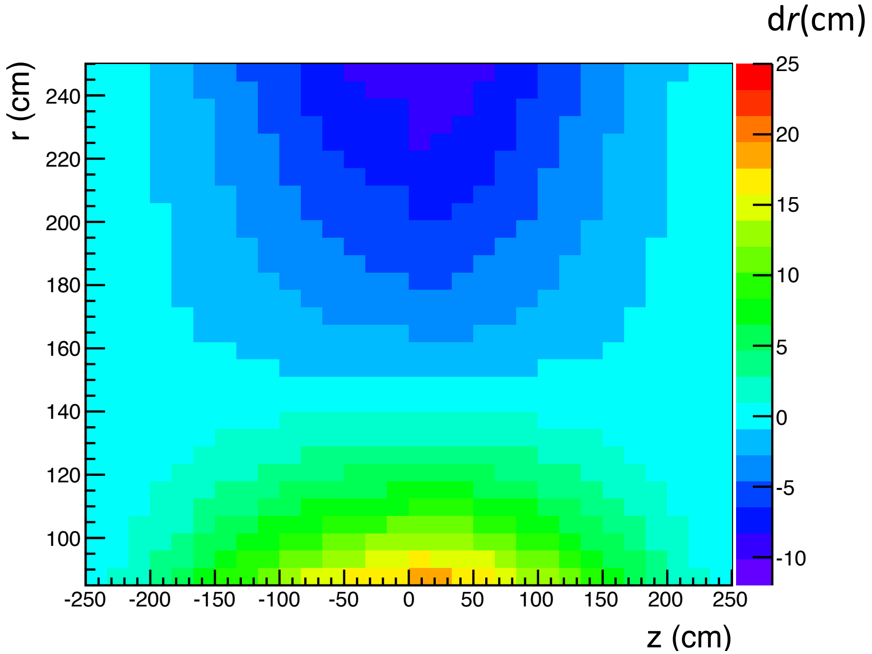
- TDR space charge estimates based on μ_{ion} = 4 cm^2/Vs

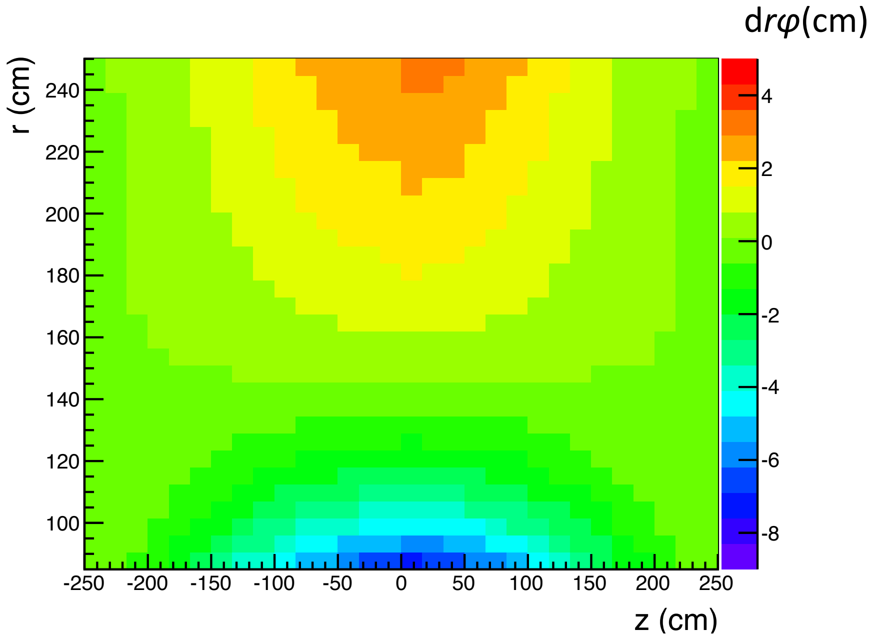
- measurement is needed

RD51 common project being defined:
Coimbra, GSI, India, Bursa (Turkey)
+ Budapest, Bratislava

space charge distortions

50 kHz Pb-Pb, Ne-CO_2-N_2 (90-10-5), gain =2000, IBF = 1% (ε = 20), t_d^{ion} = 0.16 s
→ ions from 8000 events pile up in the drift volume





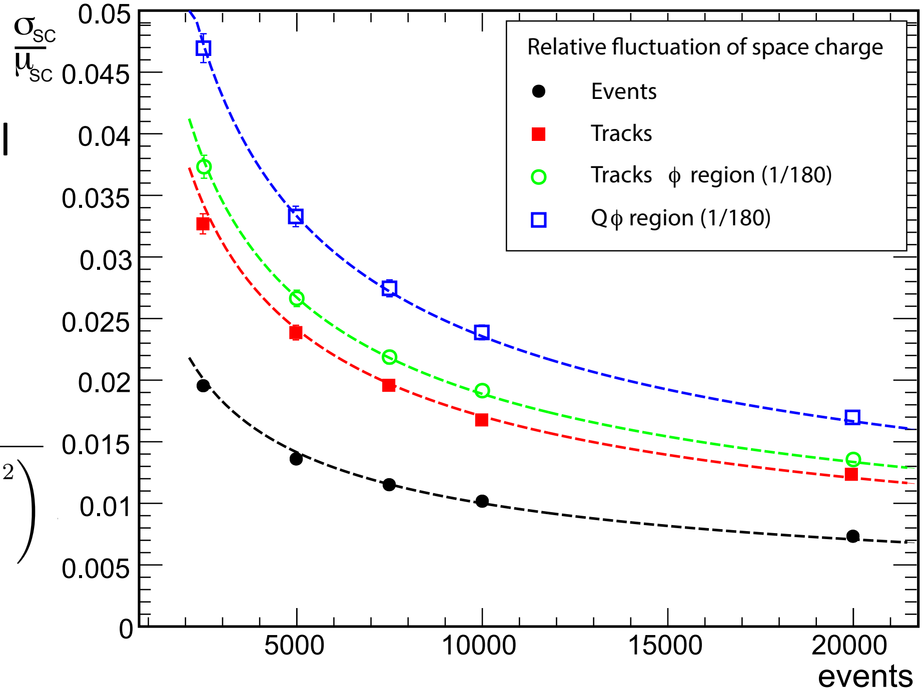
- at small *r* and *z* distortions reach *dr* = 20 cm and *drφ* = 8 cm
- corrections to a few 10^{-3} (500 μm) are required for final resolution

space charge fluctuations: magnitude

Fluctuations are due to:

- the number of events per time interval
- the number of tracks per event
- the phase space distribution of tracks
- the amount of charge per track

$$\frac{\sigma_{\rm SC}}{\mu_{\rm SC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{\rm pu}^{\rm ion}}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{N_{MB}}}{\mu_{N_{MB}}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{F\mu_{N_{MB}}}\left(1 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{Qtrack}}{\mu_{Qtrack}}\right)^2\right)}$$



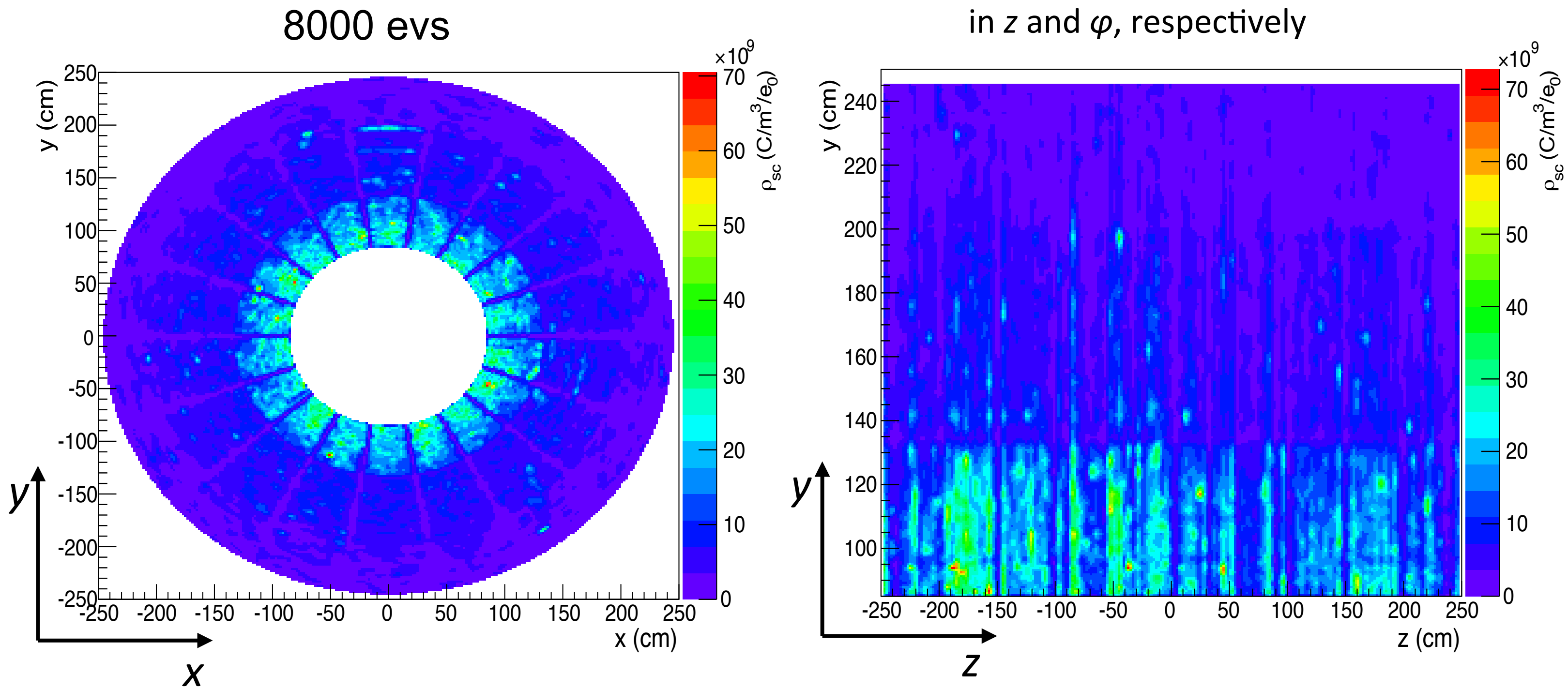
- Space-charge fluctuations are dominated by no-of-event and multiplicity fluctuations (~2% for <N>=8000)

- the required precision is 10^{-3}

→ fluctuations need to be taken into account for distortion corrections

space charge distributions

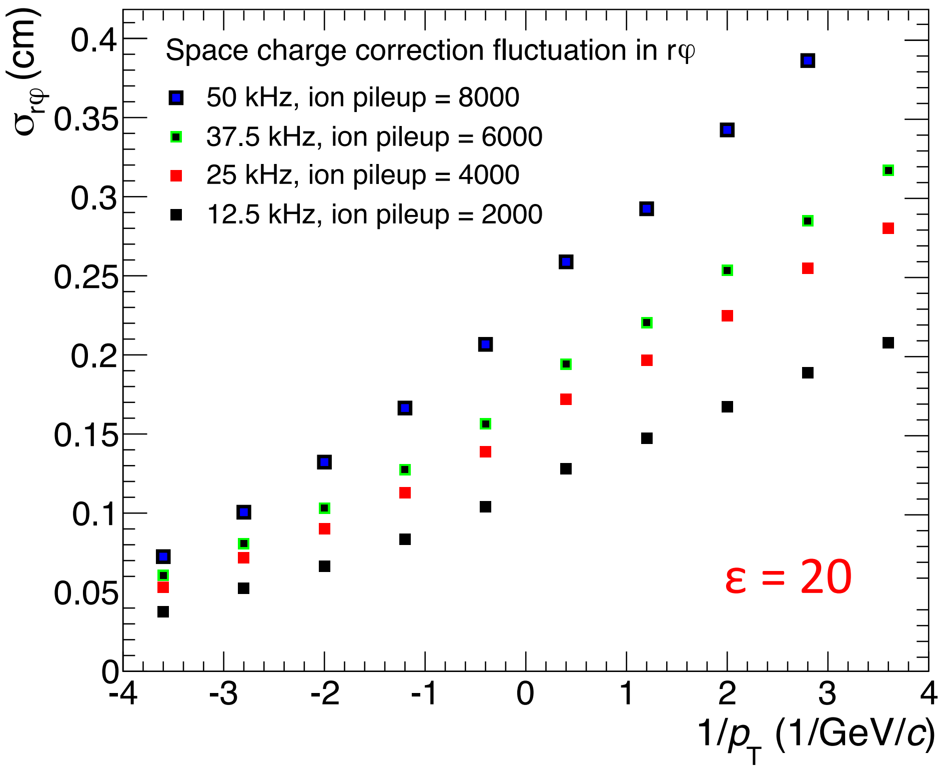
projections are shown in small slices in *z* and *φ*, respectively



Study of space-charge distributions and variations in space and time based on real Pb-Pb raw data

In Ne-CO_2-N_2 (90-10-5) at 50 kHz, 8000 „ion events“ pile up within 160 ms

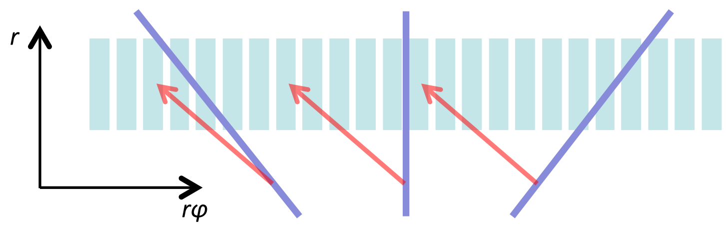
space charge fluctuations: residual distortions



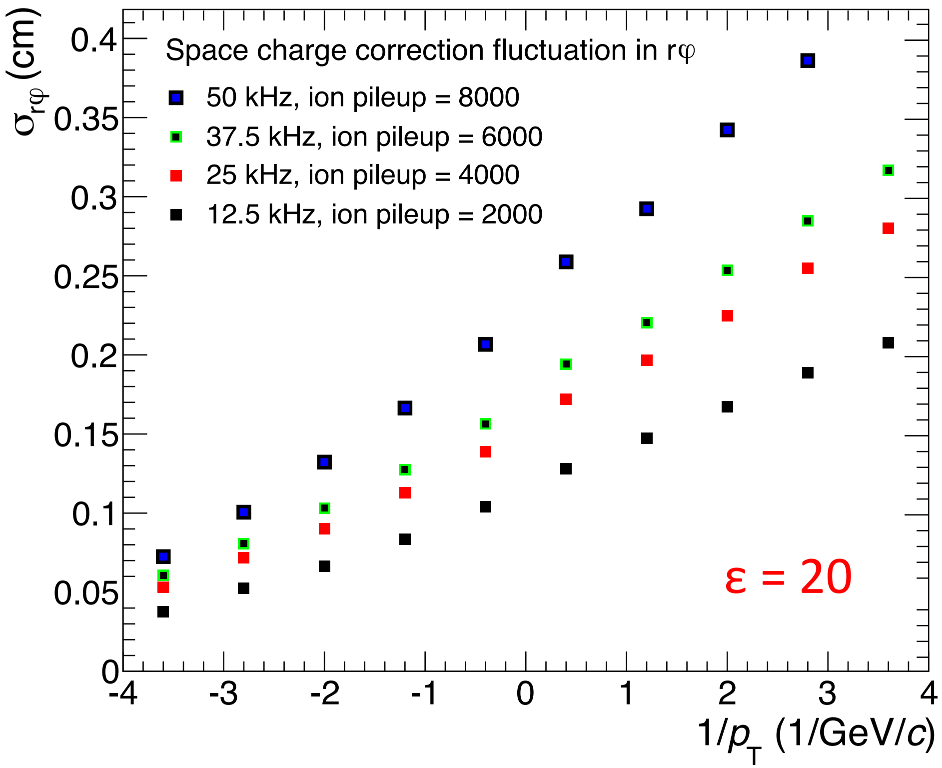
Simulation:
assume space-charge map with fluctuations for track distortion (map from real raw data), but time-averaged map for correction:

- significant residual distortions remain (few %)

- note asymmetric pattern



space charge fluctuations: residual distortions



Simulation:
assume space-charge map with fluctuations for track distortion (map from real raw data), but time-averaged map for correction:

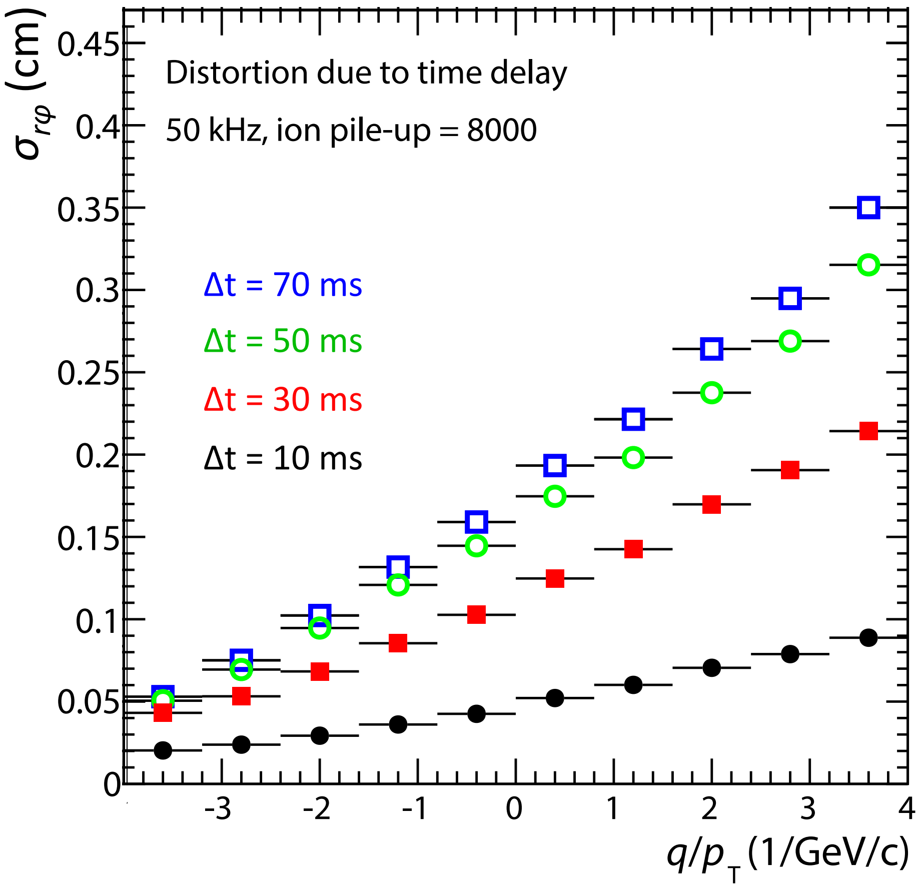
- significant residual distortions remain (few %)

- note asymmetric pattern

→ sufficiently precise for online pattern recognition

→ residual correction required for final resolution

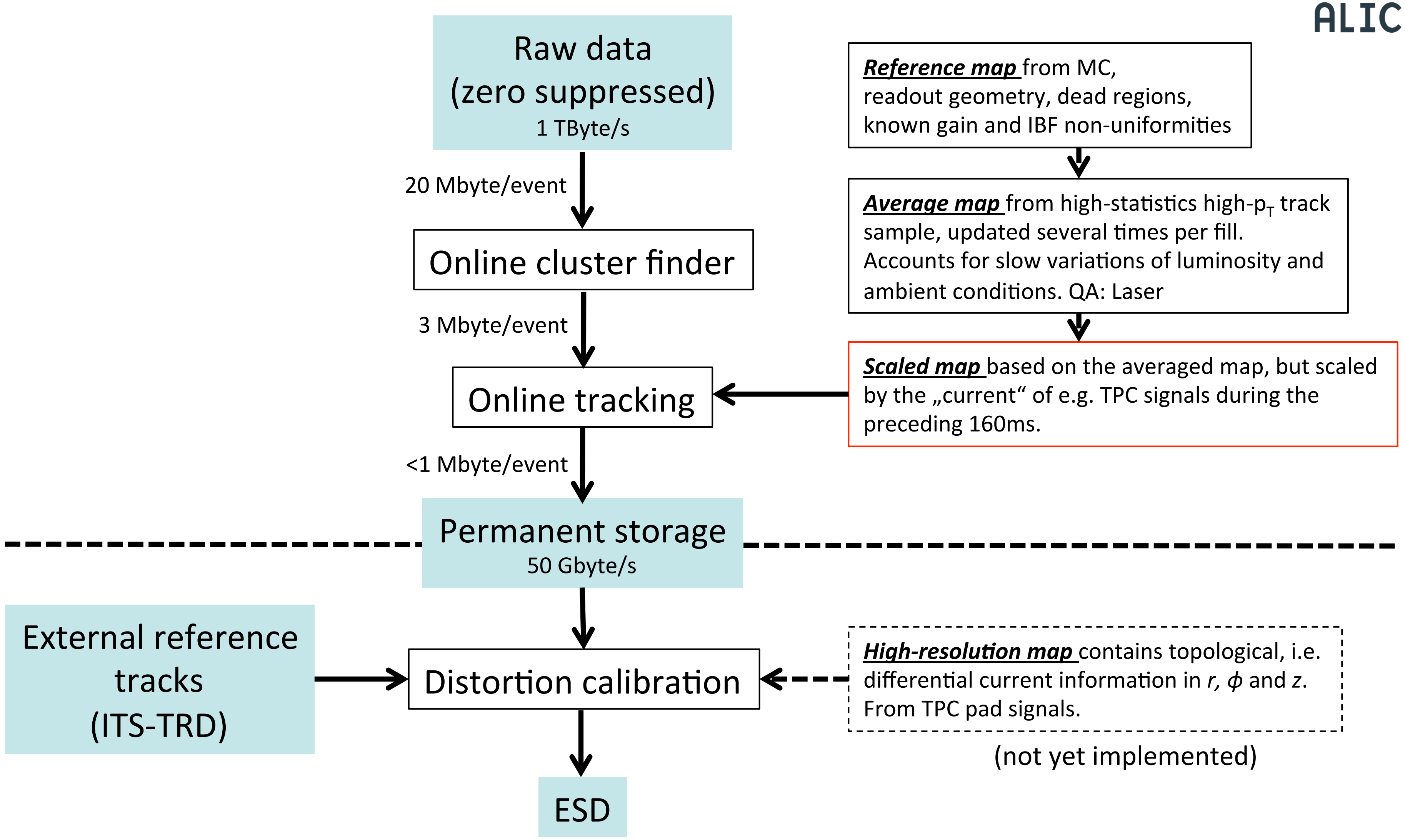
space charge fluctuations: temporal variations



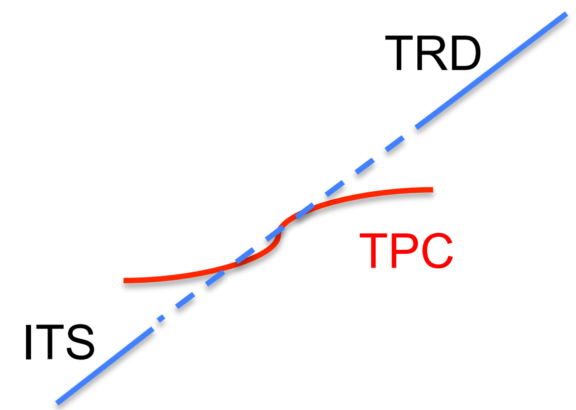
Simulation:
use fluctuating space-charge map for track distortion and a time-delayed map for correction

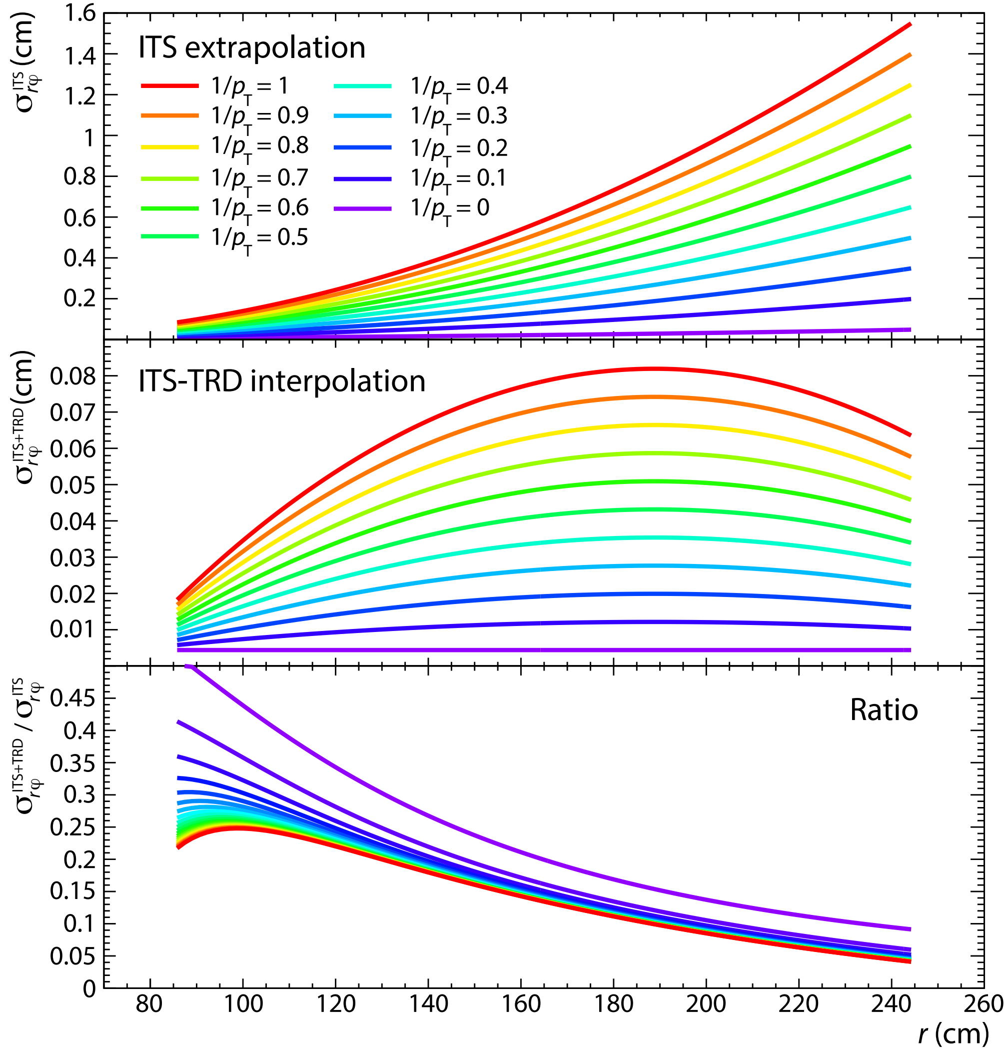
→ the space-charge map can be considered static on a time scale of ~5 ms

online reconstruction and calibration scheme



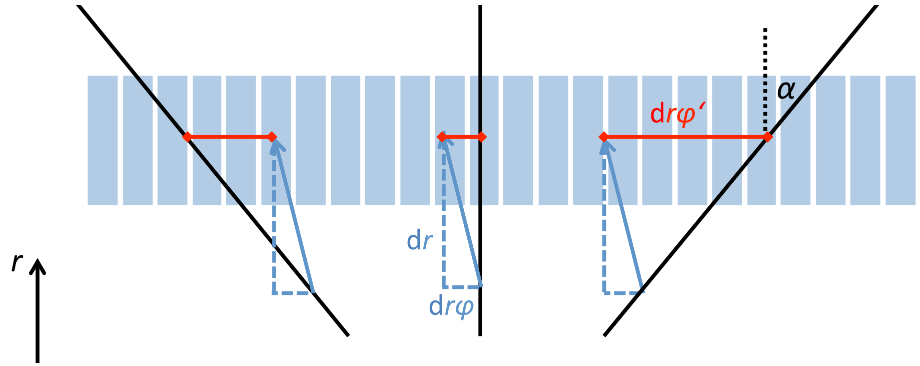
second reconstruction stage: distortion correction

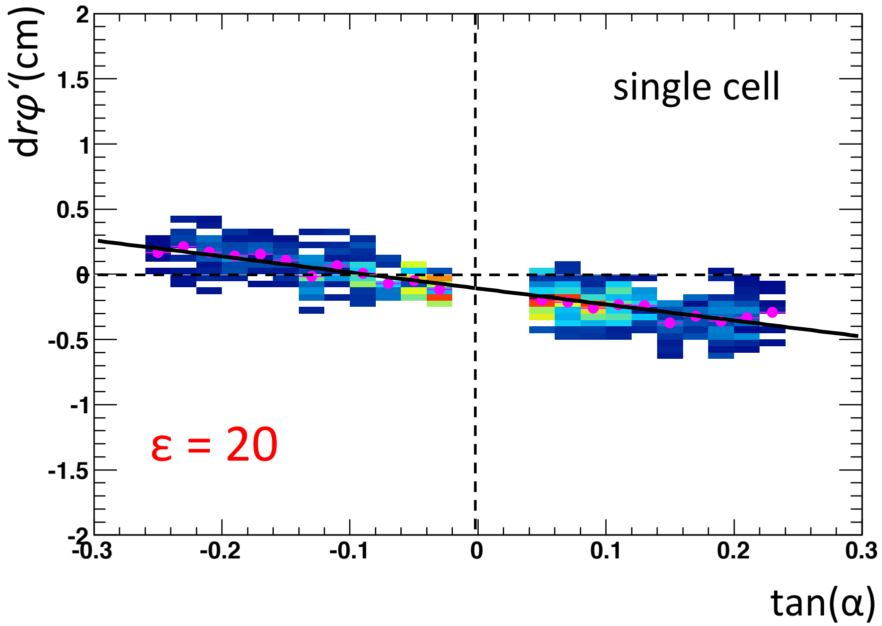




- use external track reference from ITS-TRD interpolation

fast simulation



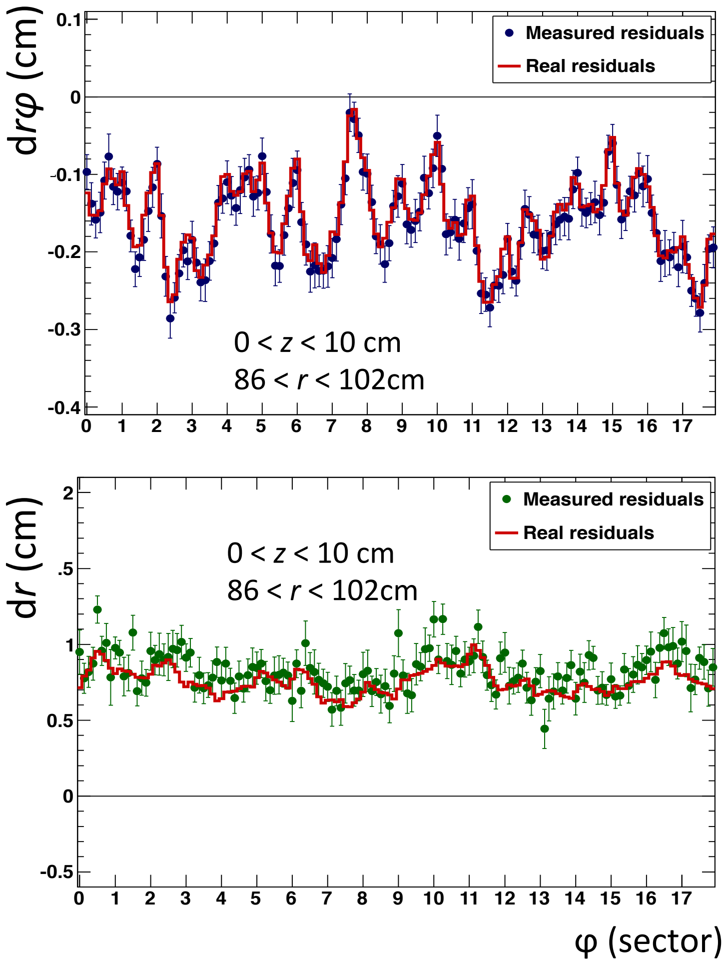


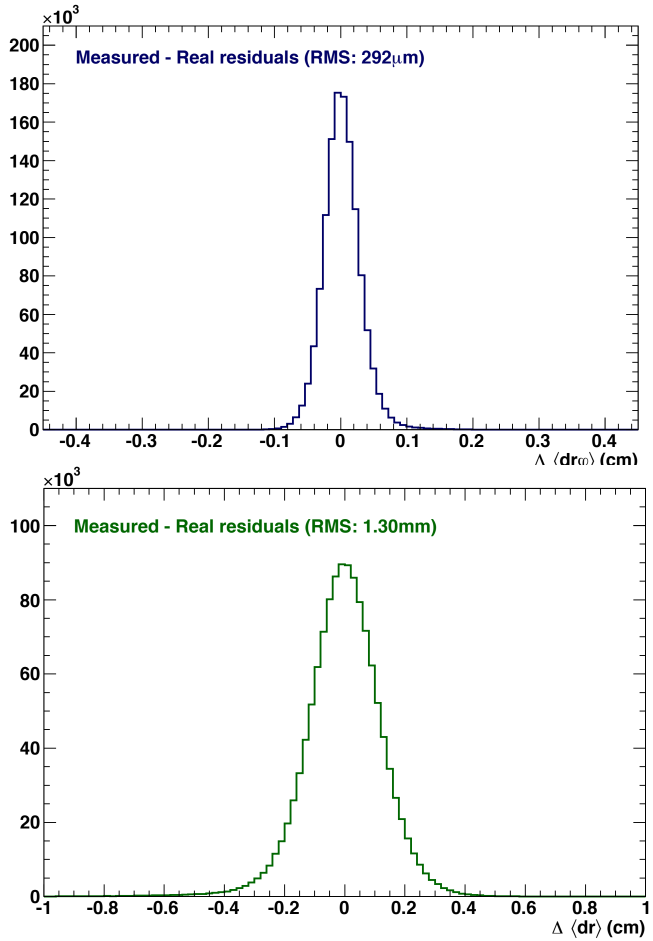
- assume static space-charge configuration within Δt_{calib} = 5 ms → 250 minimum bias events
- analyze residuals of TPC clusters with respect to ITS-TRD reference
- map residual distortions in 72,000 volume elements of size 16cm(*r*) x π/72(*φ*) x 10cm(*z*)
- 2D – analysis to disentangle *dr-drφ* correlations:

$$\mathrm{d}r\varphi' = \mathrm{d}r\varphi + \mathrm{d}r \cdot \tan\alpha$$

→ extract d*r* and d*rφ*

residual distortions

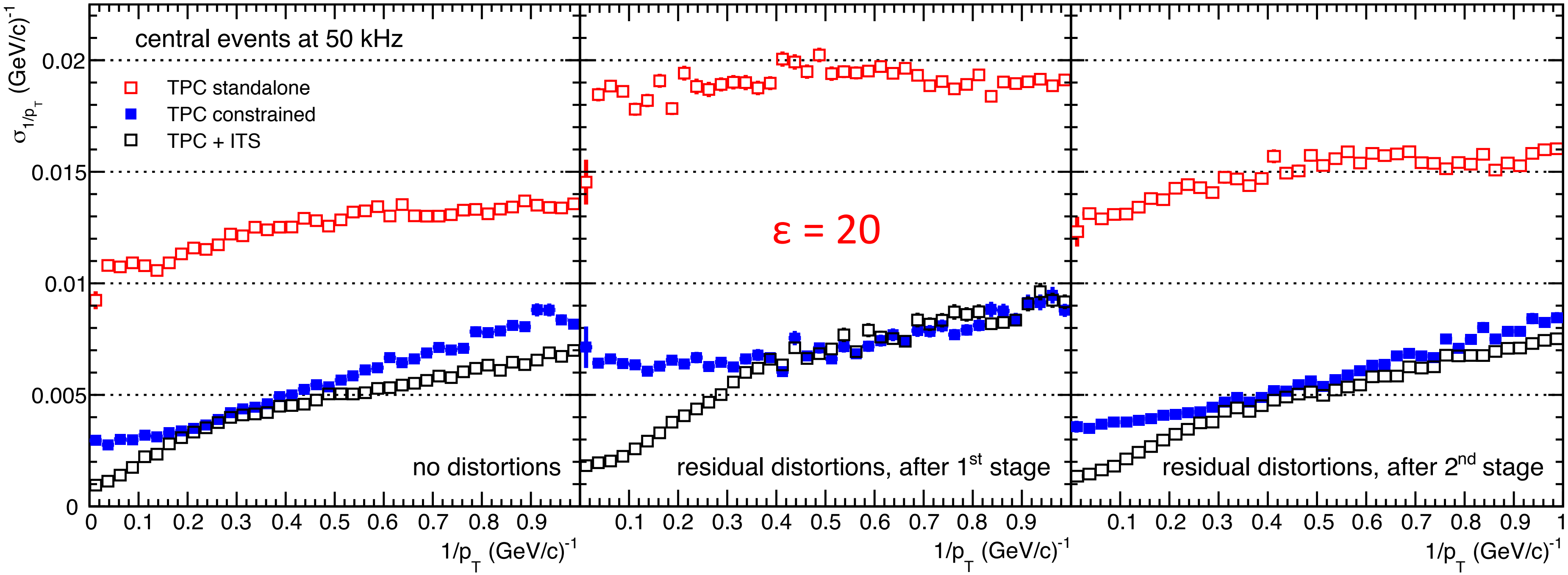




→ spatial fluctuation pattern well described

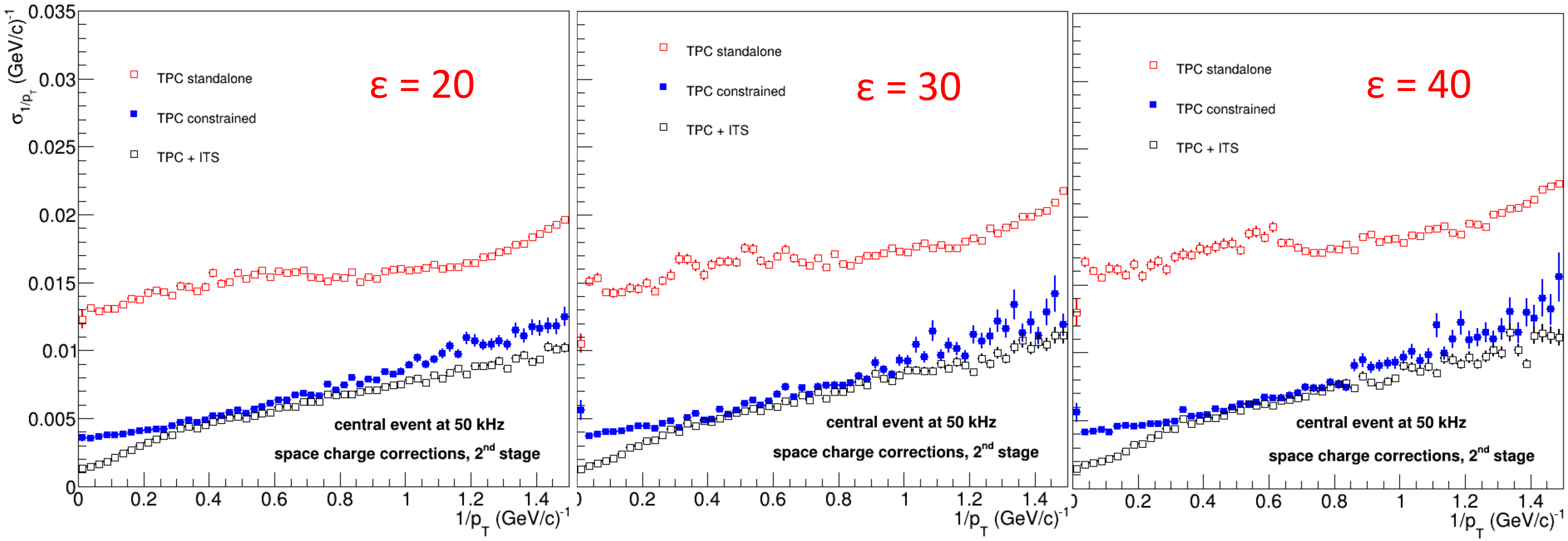
→ residual fluctuations significantly improved

online tracking: momentum resolution



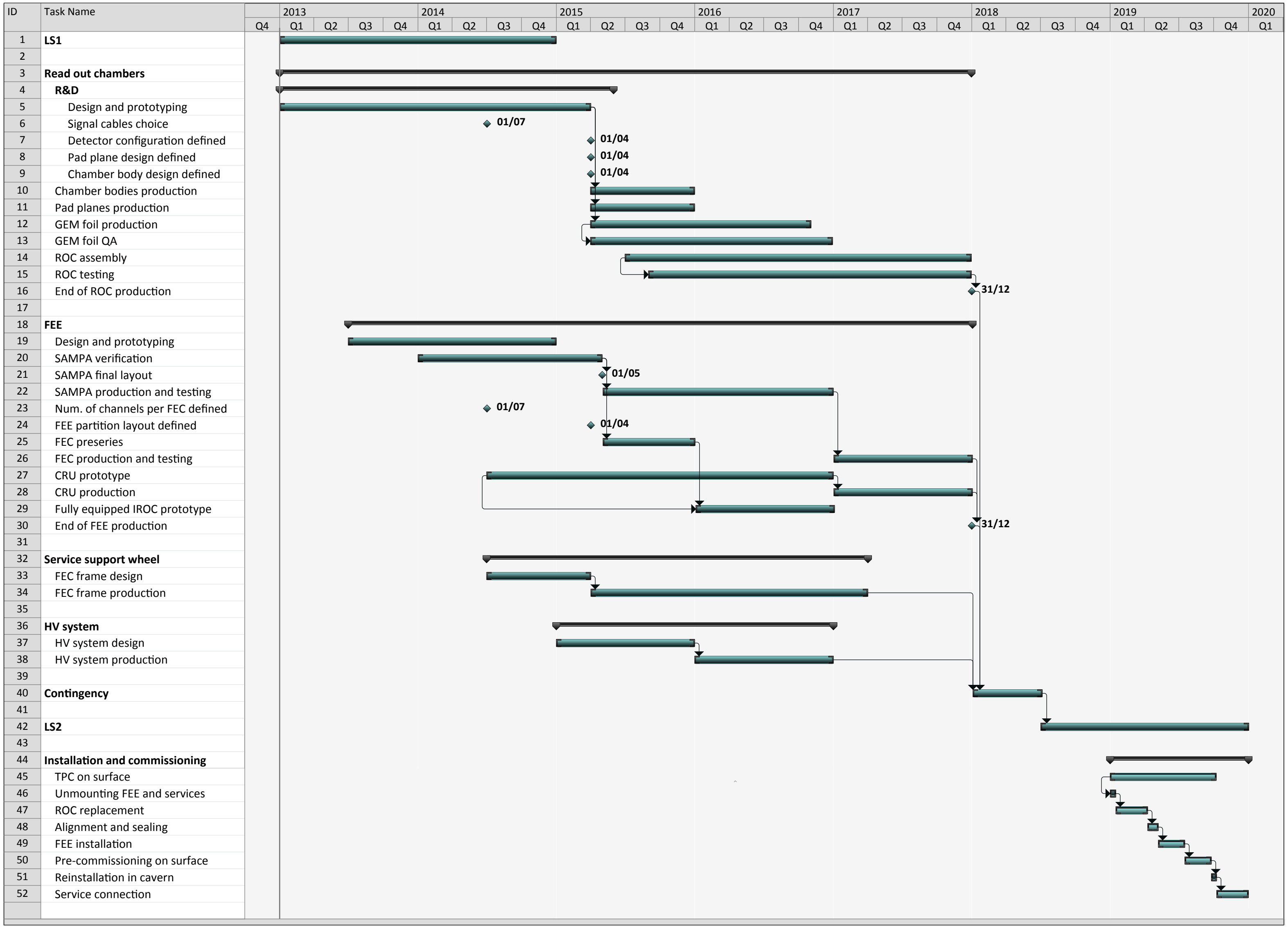
- momentum resolution after first reconstruction stage factor 1.5 - 2 worse than ideal
- practically fully recovered after second reconstruction stage

online tracking: momentum resolution



- calibration procedure validated up to ε = 40

Time schedule



summary

ALICE plans a significant upgrade of their TPC to enable continuous readout at 50 kHz in Pb-Pb in Run 3

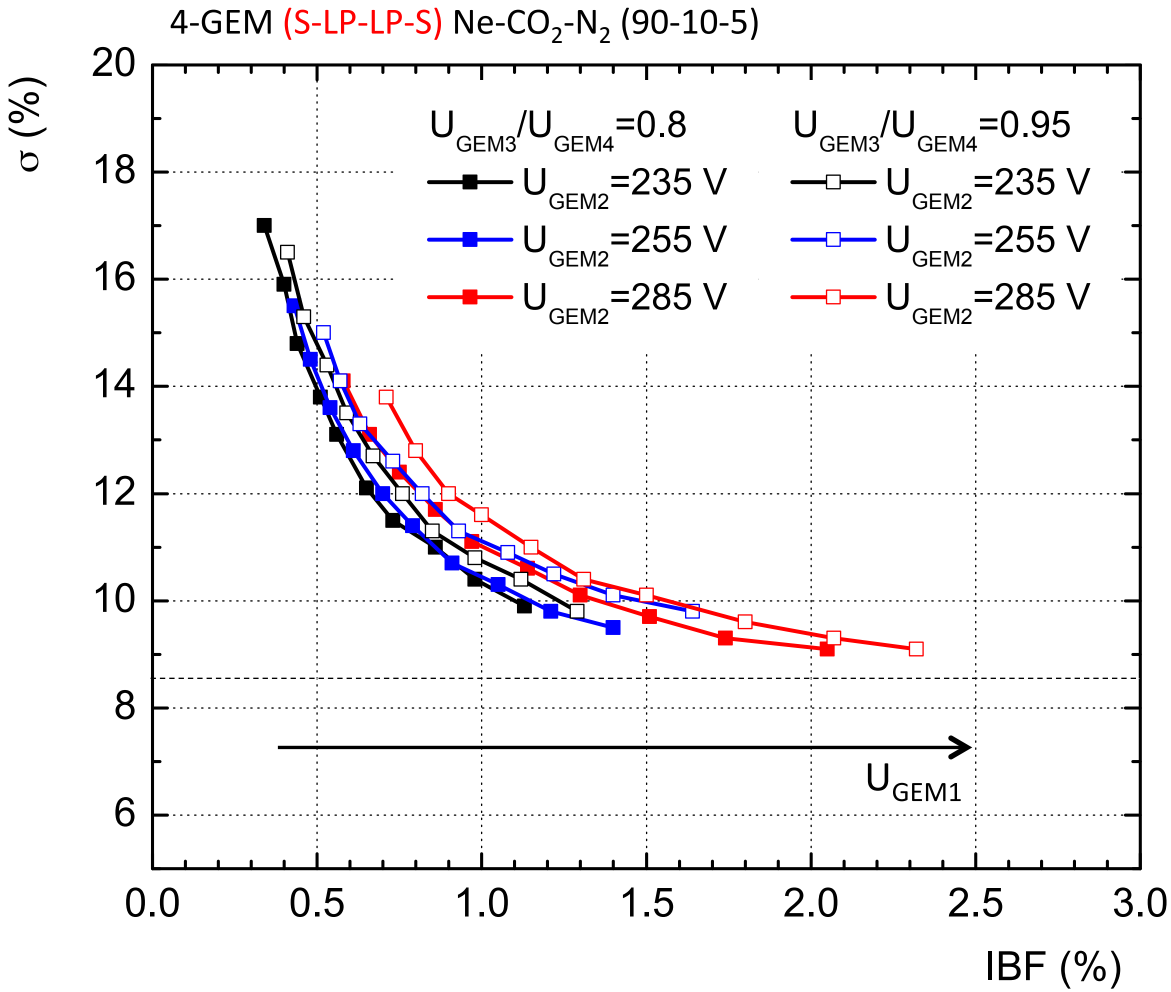
A technical solution for TPC readout chamber upgrade based on GEMs is demonstrated in a TDR to the LHCC

R&D is ongoing to assess all technological options and optimize the present solution

ALICE TPC upgrade project benefits significantly from close collaboration with RD51

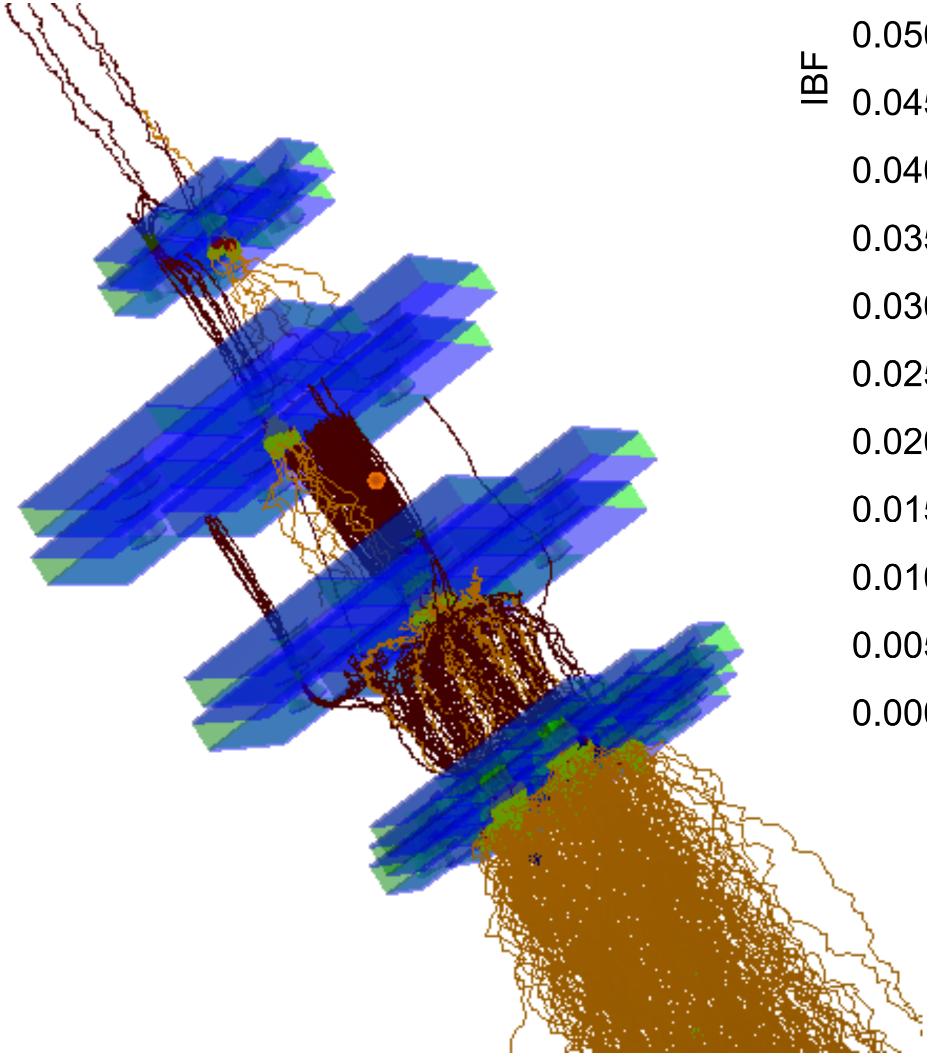
backup

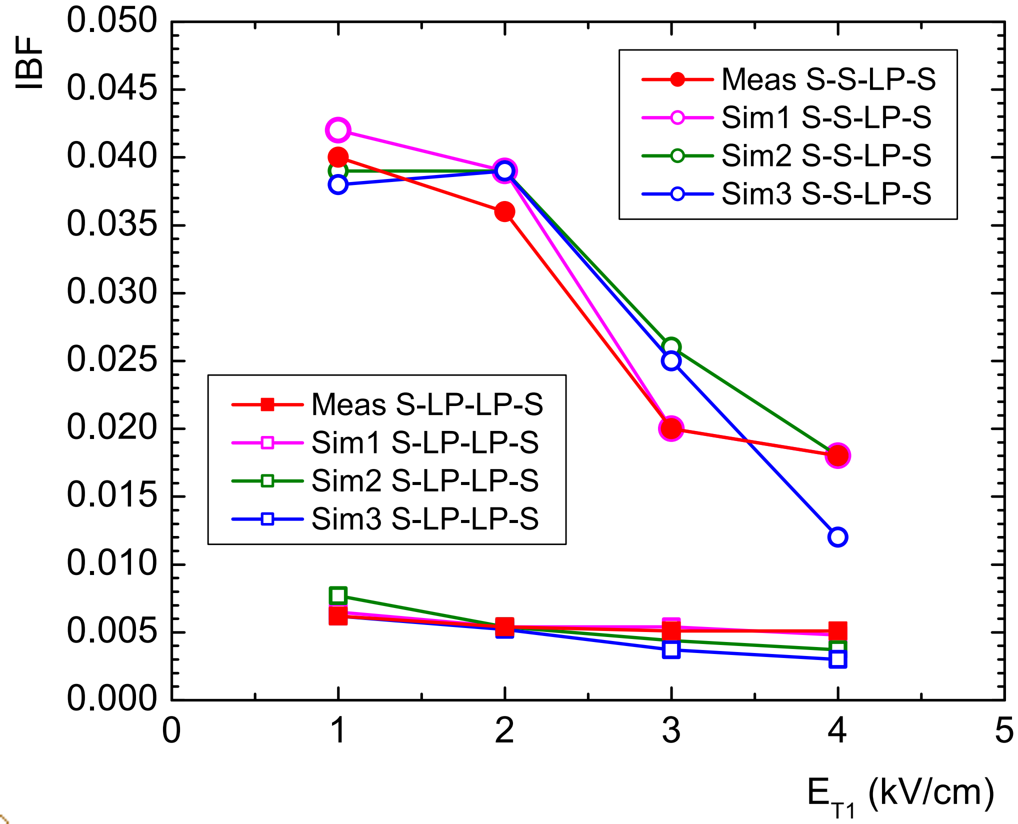
IBF performance and energy resolution



- Strong correlation between IBF and energy resolution
- Operational point with *IBF* < 1% and σ(^{55}Fe) is established

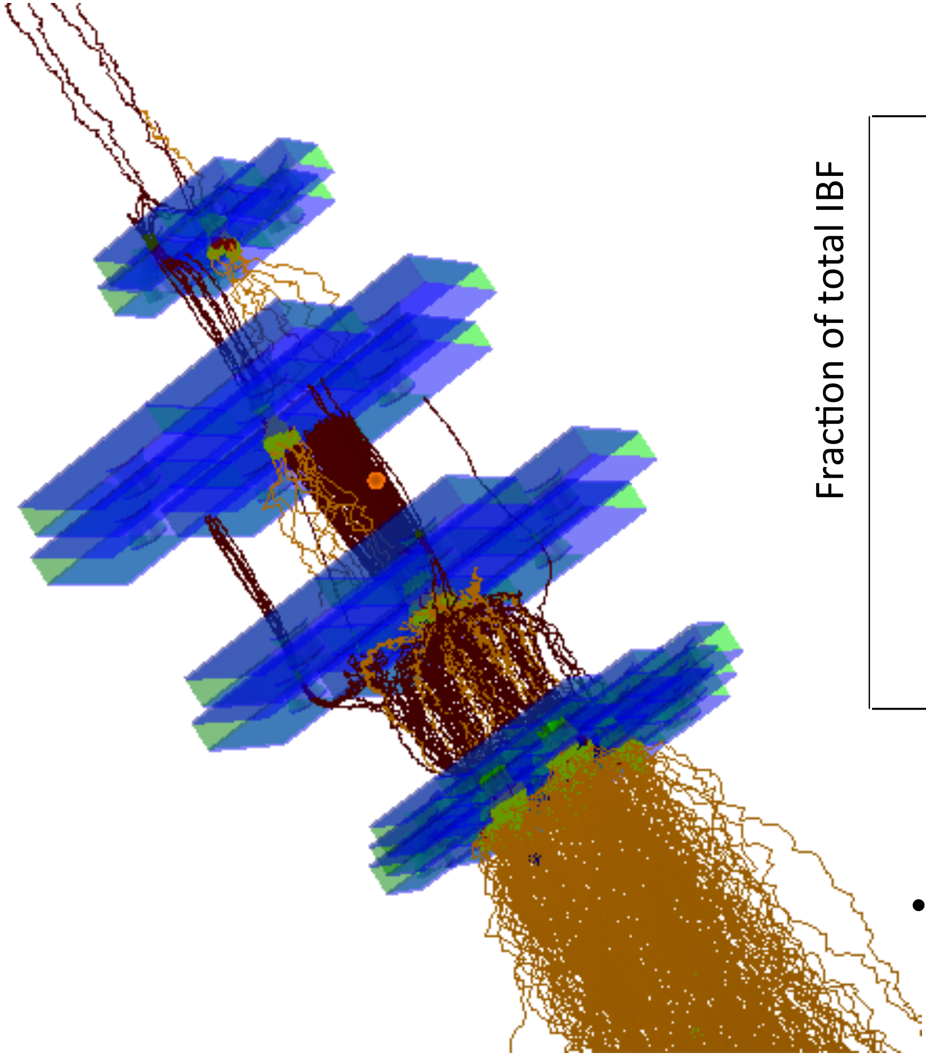
simulation: IBF in 4-GEM systems

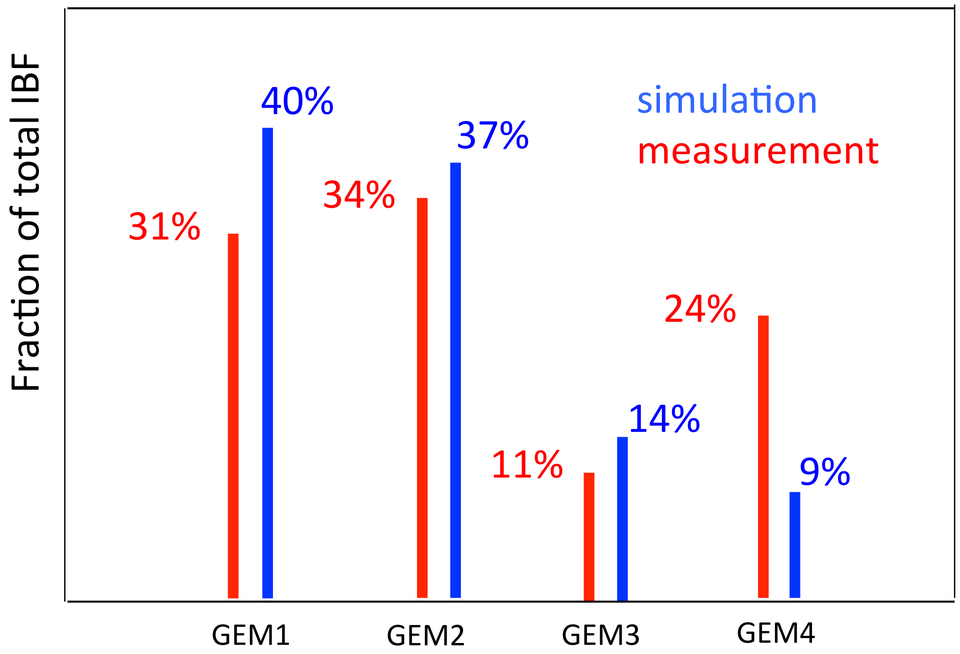




- IBF quantitatively well described by simulation based on Garfield++

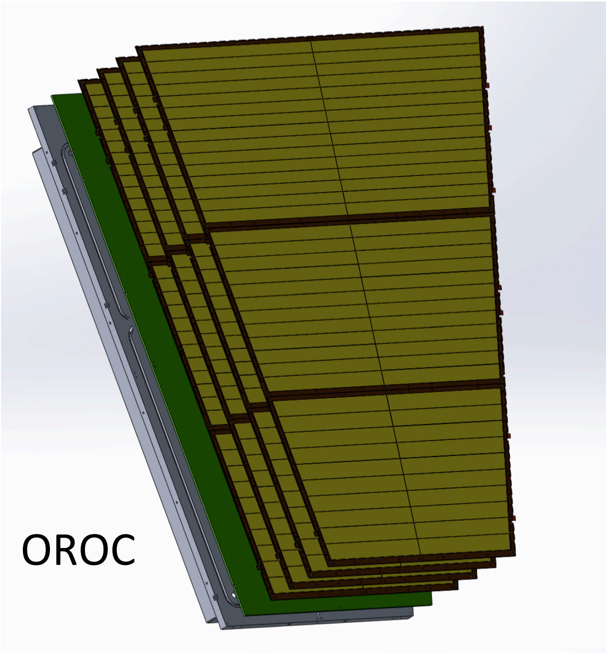
simulation: IBF in 4-GEM systems

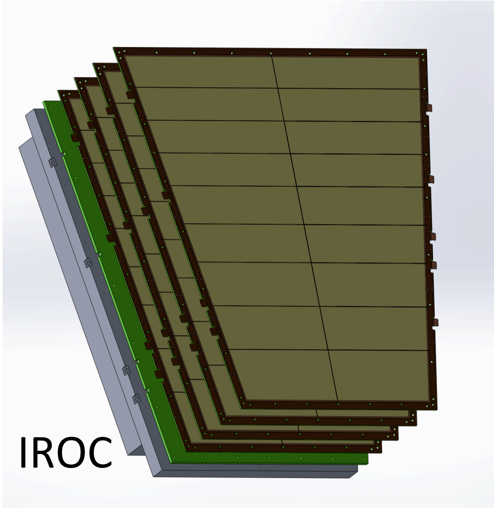


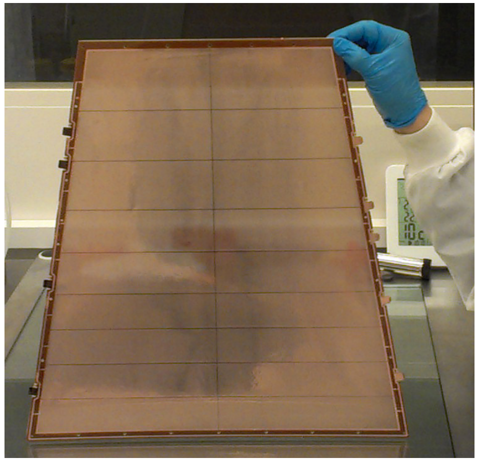


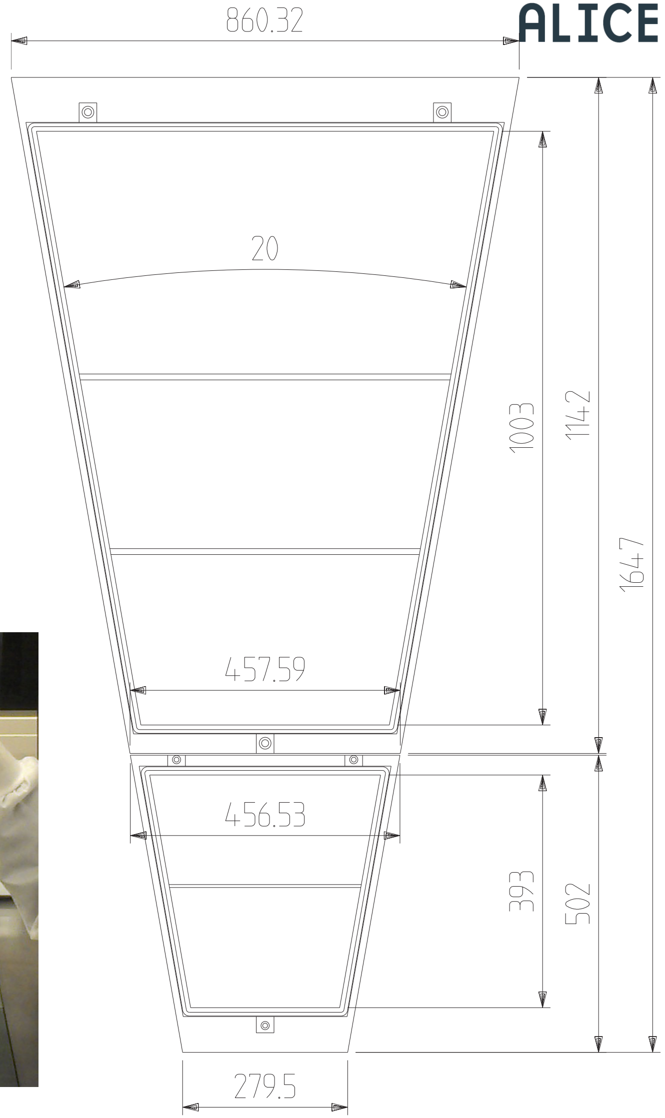
- effective blocking of ions from GEM3/4

TDR baseline solution: 4-GEM stack



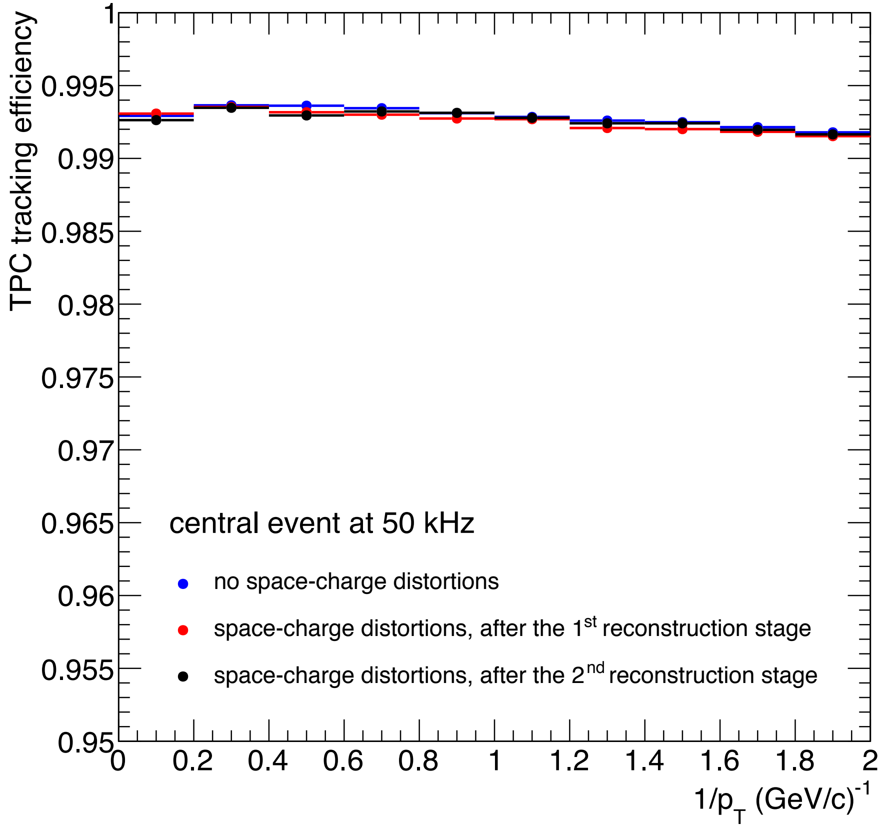


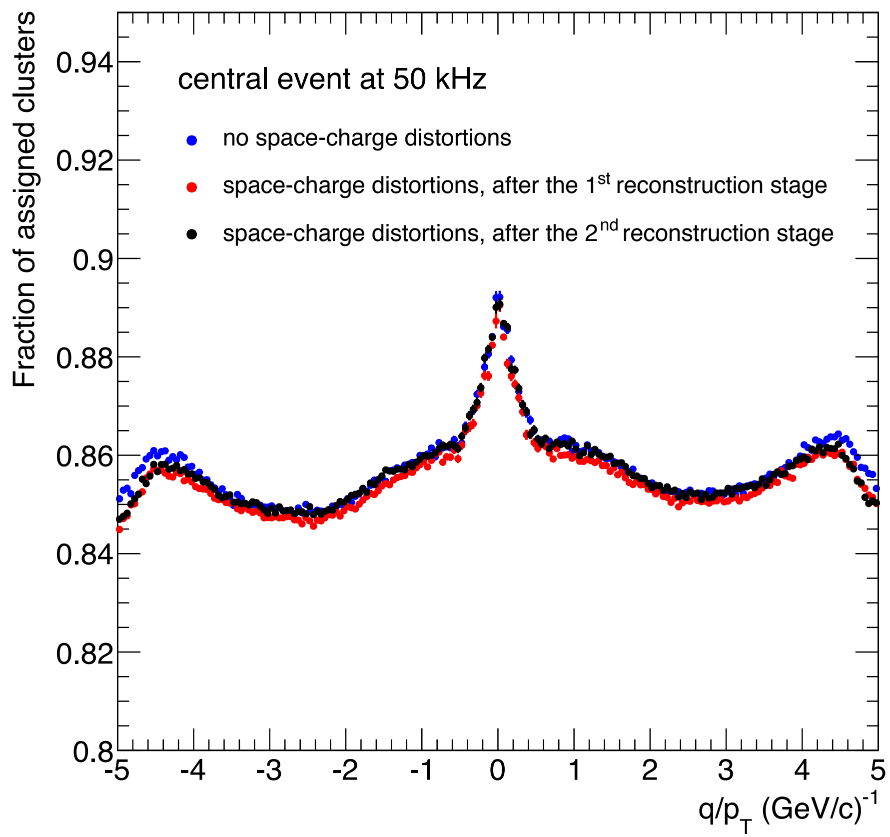




- large-size single-mask foils
- 1/layer in IROC, 3/layer in OROC

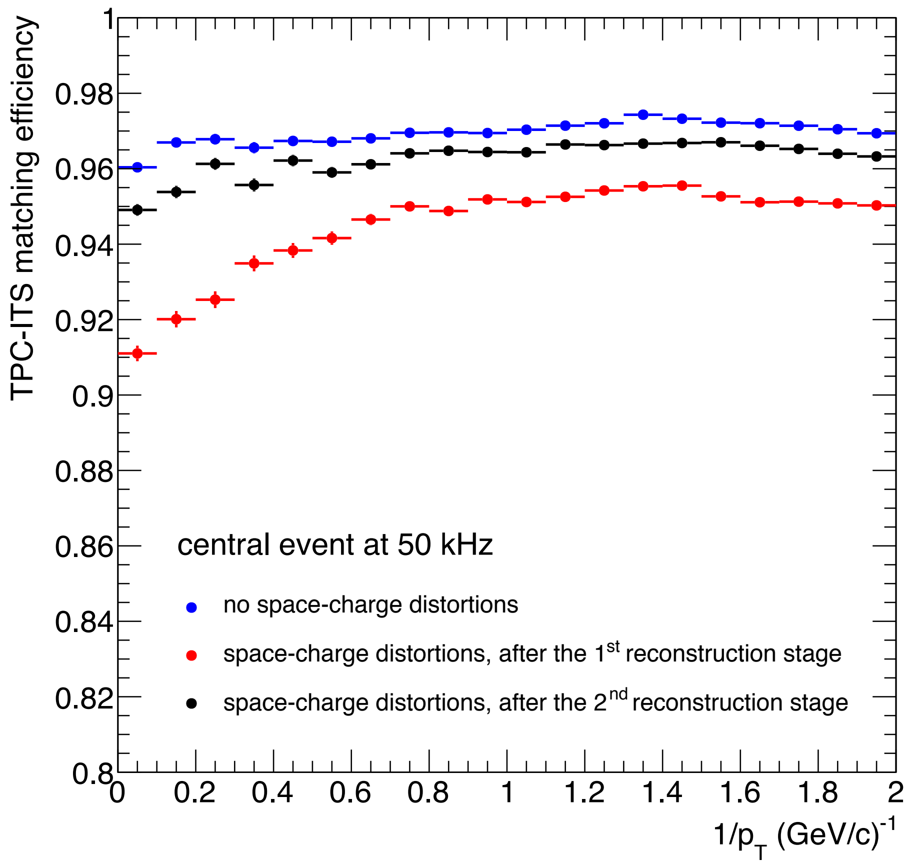
online tracking: performance





→ high tracking and cluster association efficiency
in the first and second reconstruction stage

online tracking: performance



TPC-ITS matching efficiency

- slightly reduced in first reconstruction stage
- almost fully recovered in second reconstruction stage

Organisation, cost estimate, time schedule

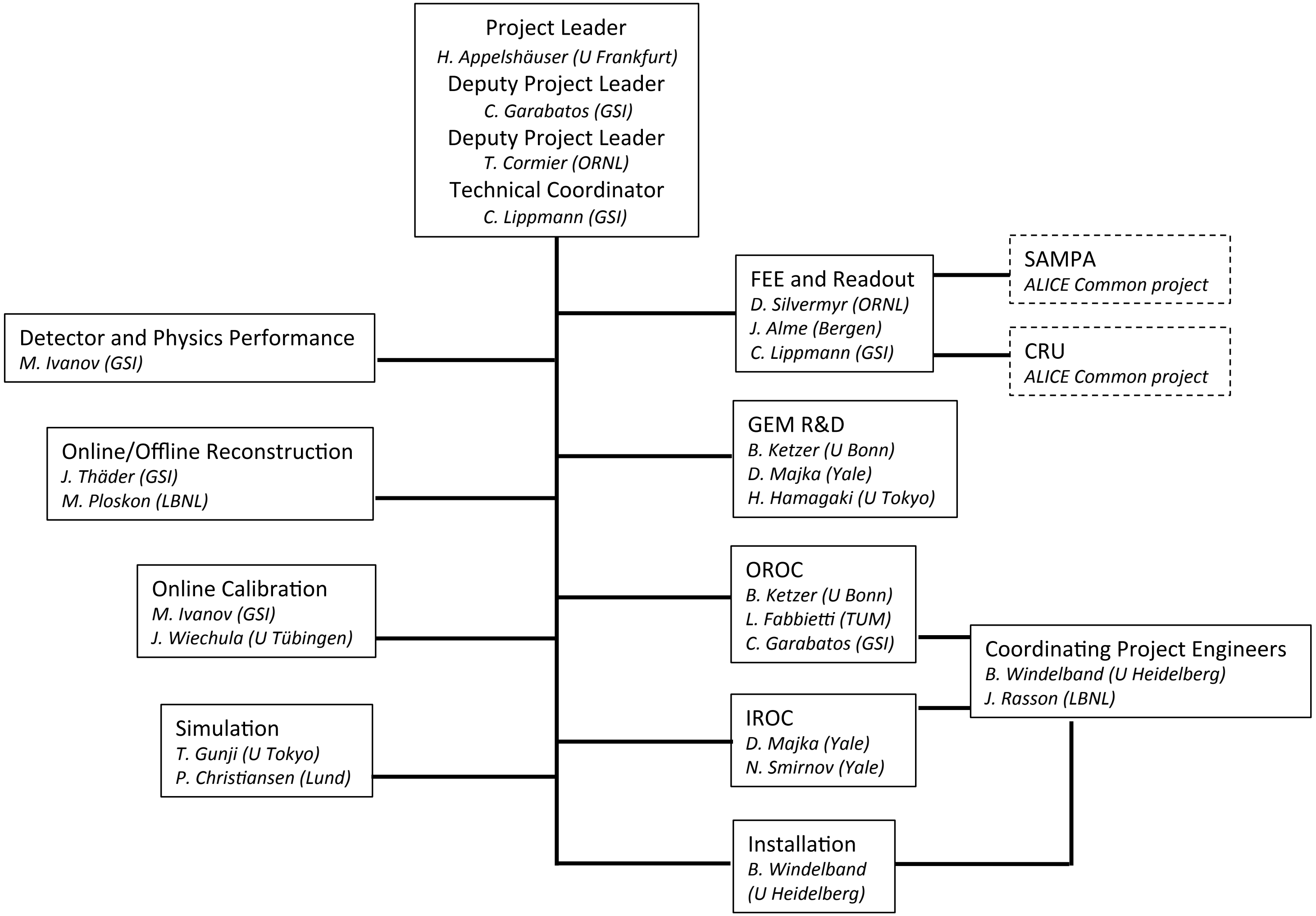
ALICE TPC collaboration

Country Funding Agency	City	Institute
Croatia	Zagreb	Department of Physics, University of Zagreb
Denmark	Copenhagen	Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen
Finland	Helsinki	Helsinki Institute of Physics
Germany BMBF	Bonn	Helmholtz-Institut für Kern- und Strahlenphysik, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn
Germany BMBF	Frankfurt	Institut für Kernphysik, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt
Germany BMBF	Heidelberg	Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls Universität Heidelberg
Germany BMBF	Munich	Physik Department, Technische Universität München
Germany BMBF	Tübingen	Physikalisches Institut, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Germany BMBF	Worms	FH Worms, Worms
Germany GSI	Darmstadt	Research Division and ExtreMe Matter Institute EMMI, GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung
Hungary	Budapest	Wigner Research Center for Physics, Budapest
India	Kolkata	Bose Institute
India	Bhubaneswar	Institute of Physics
India	Bhubaneswar	National Institute of Science Education and Research
India	Indore	Indian Institute of Technology
India	Mumbai	Indian Institute of Technology
India	Kolkata	Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre
Japan	Tokyo	University of Tokyo
Mexico	Mexico City	Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Norway	Bergen / Tonsberg	Department of Physics, University of Bergen, Vestfold University College, Tonsberg
Norway	Bergen	Faculty of Engineering, Bergen University College
Pakistan	Islamabad	Department of Physics, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Islamabad
Poland	Cracow	The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Science
Romania	Bucharest	National Institute for Physics and Nuclear Engineering
Slovakia	Bratislava	Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Comenius University
Sweden	Lund	Division of Experimental High Energy Physics, University of Lund
USA DOE	Omaha	Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
USA DOE	Houston	University of Houston, Houston, Texas
USA DOE	Berkeley	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California
USA DOE	Livermore	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California
USA DOE	Oak Ridge	Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee
USA DOE	West Lafayette	Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
USA DOE	Knoxville	University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
USA DOE	Austin	The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas
USA DOE	Detroit	Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
USA DOE	New Haven	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
USA NSF	San Luis Obispo	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California
USA NSF	Chicago	Chicago State University, Chicago, Illinois

38 institutions from 15 countries

new members bring in significant expertise and resources

Project organization



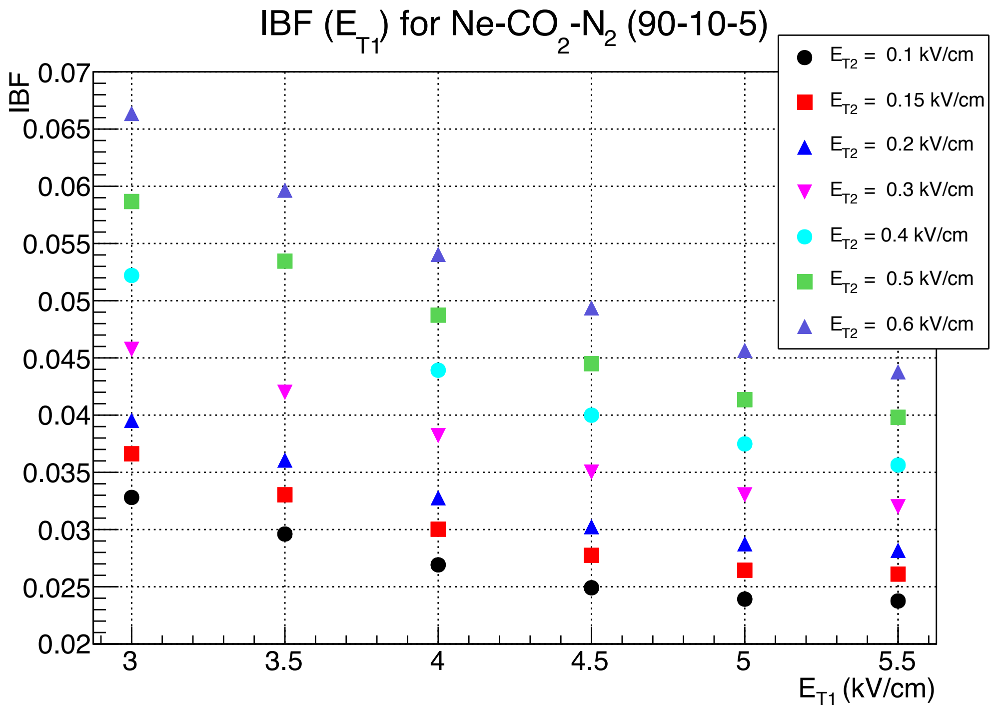
Project organization

Item	Institution
IROC	Yale, Detroit, Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Austin
OROC	Munich, Frankfurt, GSI, Heidelberg, Budapest, Bucharest
GEM R&D and QA	Helsinki, Munich, Tokyo, Yale, Zagreb, GSI
Frontend Card	Lund, Oak Ridge
FEE integration and test	Oak Ridge, Lund, Houston, Tokyo, Bergen, Oslo, GSI
HV, LV, cooling	Mexico-City, GSI, Munich
Detector Control	GSI, Worms
Installation and engineering	Heidelberg, Berkeley
Gas system and field cage	GSI
SAMPA ASIC	São Paulo, Bergen, Oslo
CRU	Budapest, Kolkata, Bergen

Cost estimate

Readout chambers	Quantity (incl. spares)	Cost (MCHF)
GEM foils[1]	480	0.5
Frames and components	960	0.1
Pad planes	160	0.4
Chamber bodies	80	0.3
HV divider	80	0.1
Assembly and installation tooling		0.4
Total Readout Chambers		**1.8**
Services		Cost (MCHF)
GEM HV system		0.2
Fast current monitoring		0.2
HV supply for last FC resistor		0.1
Other services		0.2
Total Services		**0.7**
FEE and Readout	Quantity (incl. spares)	Cost (MCHF)
SAMPA ASIC	19,500	0.78
Front-end card	3900	0.35
GBTx ASIC	7000	0.38
Optical transmitters/receivers	5500	0.79
CRU (control room, AMC40)		2.00
Optical fibers	9000	1.32
TPC Event Processing Nodes (TPC-EPN)		1.00
Other		0.02
Total Electronics		**6.64**
Total IROC	40	3.3
Total OROC	40	5.84
Total		**9.14**

Ion Backflow in triple GEMs



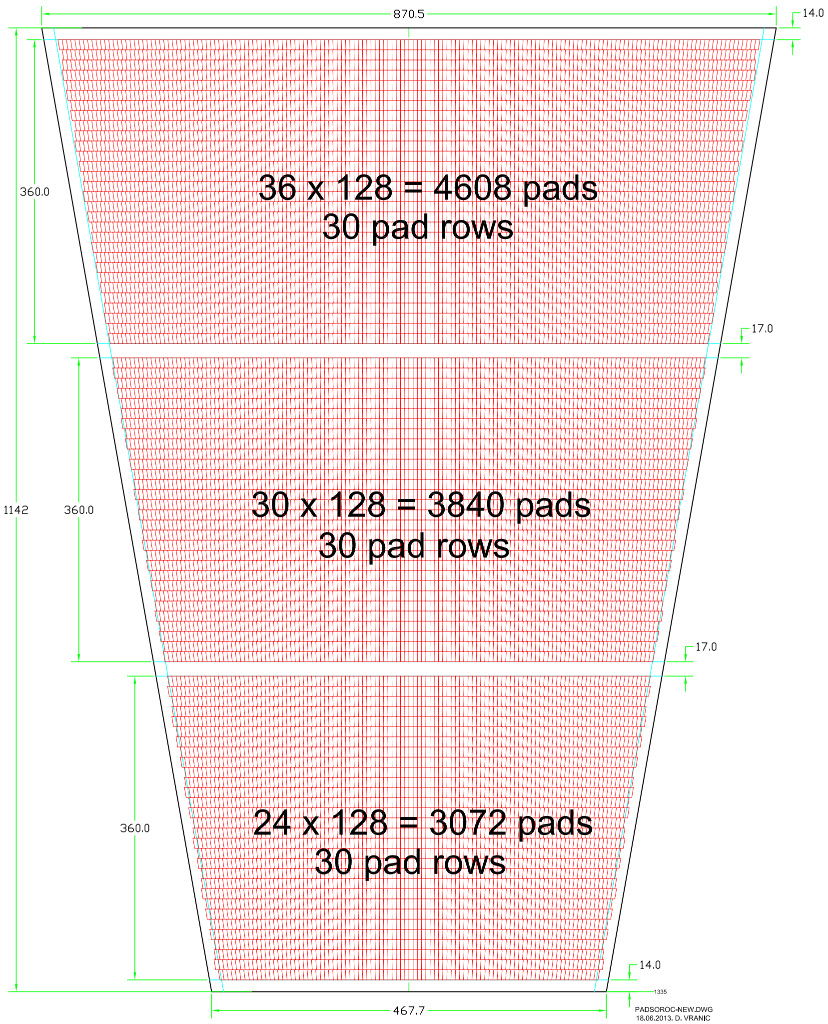
Comprehensive study of triple standard GEM system (gas mixture, E_{T1}, E_{T2})

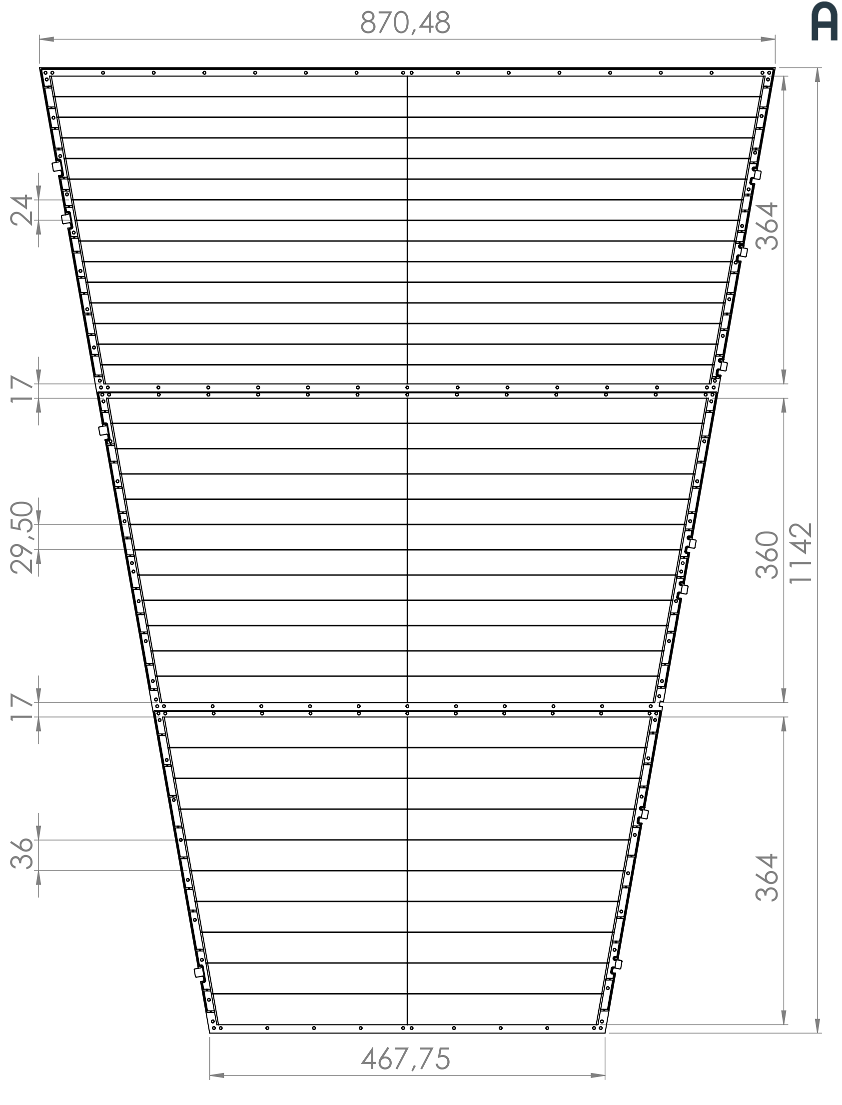
→ *IBF* requirement not achieved with triple GEMs

→ add a fourth GEM

→ introduce GEMs with large hole pitch

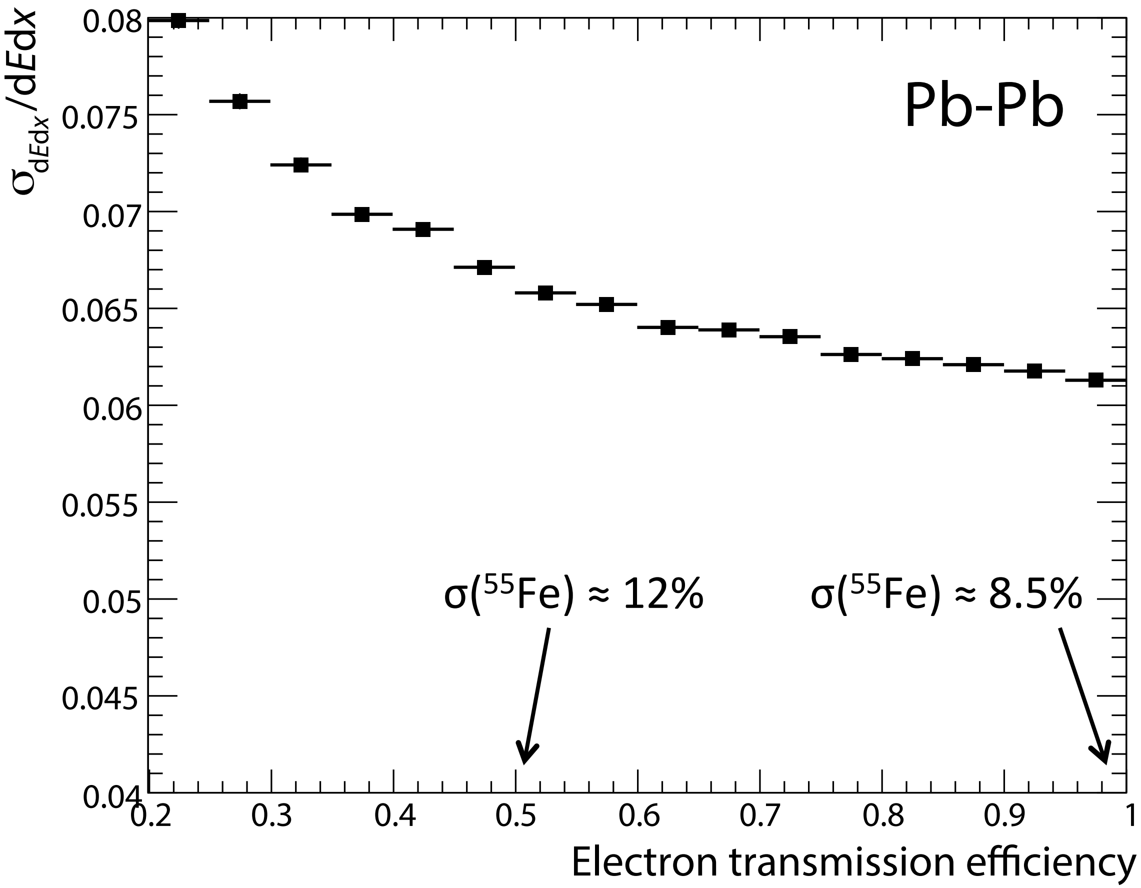
TDR baseline solution: 4-GEM system



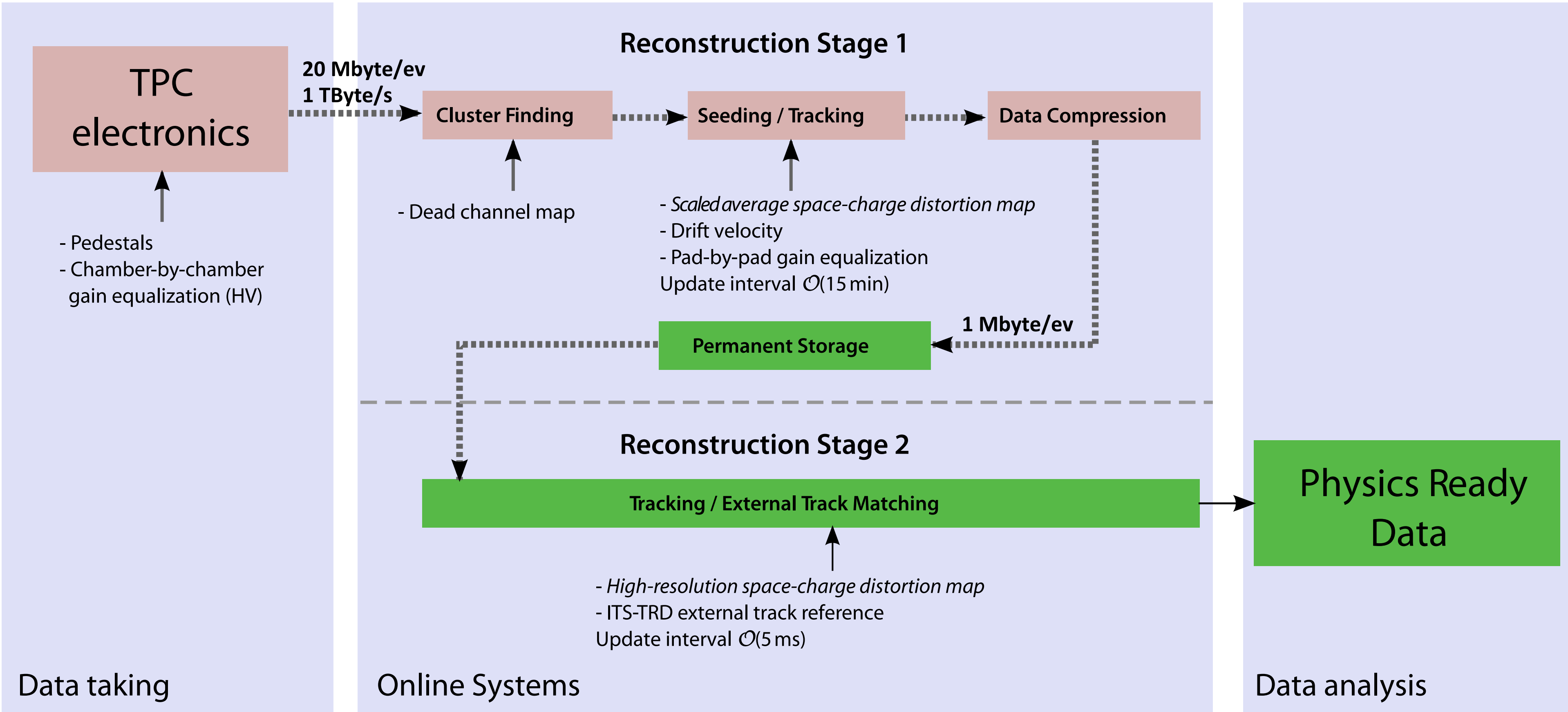


Energy resolution

fast MC



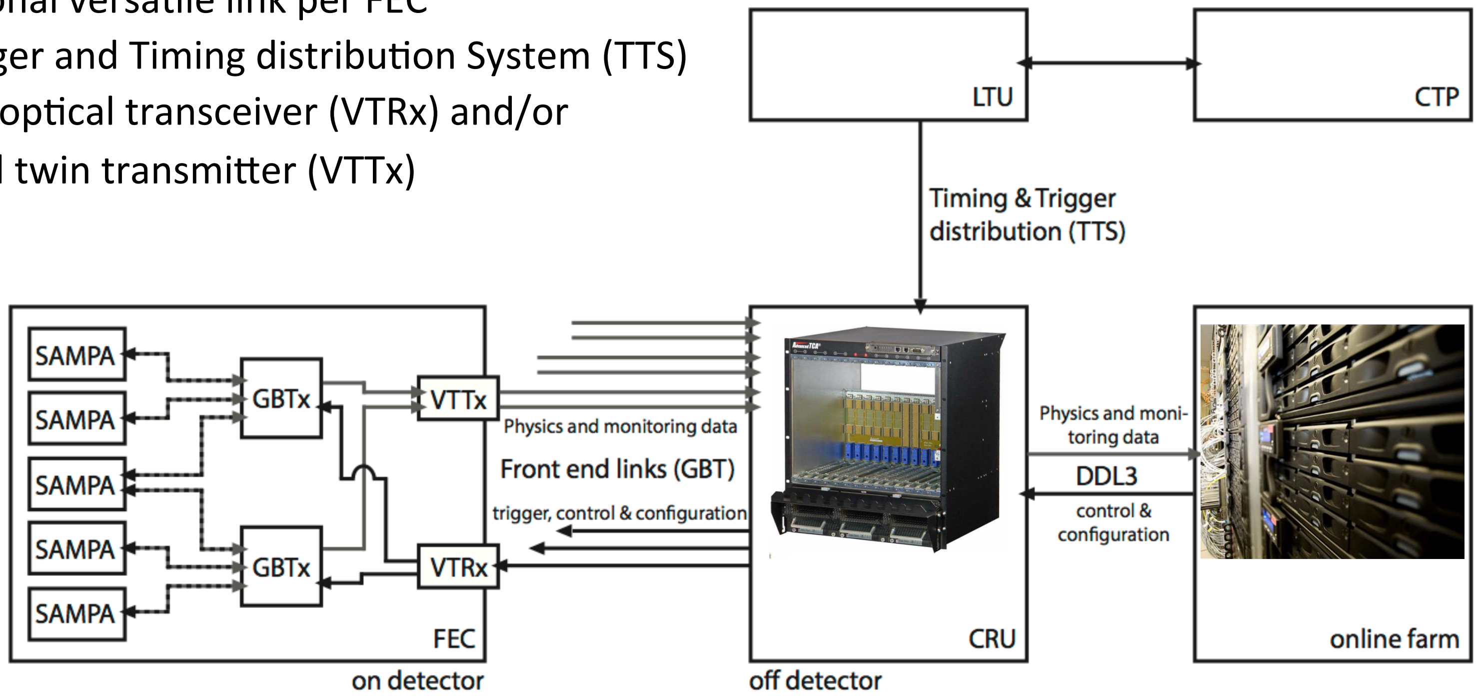
online reconstruction and calibration



Readout Electronics

readout architecture

- The FEC receives the analog signals through flexible cables
- GBT system for readout and control on the FECs
- Control and monitoring: GBT-SCA
- GBTx ASIC for data multiplexing
- Physics and monitoring data to CRU and online farm: 2 uni-directional versatile links per FEC
- Trigger and timing information plus configuration data and control commands:
  1 uni-directional versatile link per FEC
  - ALICE Trigger and Timing distribution System (TTS)
- Bi-directional optical transceiver (VTRx) and/or unidirectional twin transmitter (VTTx)



FE ASIC parameters

		RUN 1 (measured)	RUN 3 (requirement)
Signal polarity		Pos	Neg
Detector capacitance (range)	(pF)	12 – 33.5	12 – 33.5
S:*N* ratio for MIPs (IROC)		14:1	20:1
(OROC $6\times10\,\mathrm{mm}^2$ pads)		20:1	30:1
(OROC $6\times15\,\mathrm{mm}^2$ pads)		28:1	30:1
MIP signal	(fC)	1.5 – 3[14]	2.1 – 3.2
System noise (at 18.5 pF, incl. ADC)		670 e	670 e
PASA conversion gain (at 18 pF)	(mV/fC)	12.74	20 (30)
PASA return to baseline	(ns)	< 550	< 500
PASA average baseline value	(mV)	100	100
PASA channel-to-channel baseline variation (σ)	(mV)	18	18
PASA shaping order		4	4
PASA peaking time	(ns)	160	160 (80)
PASA crosstalk		< 0.1 %[15]	< 0.2 %
PASA integrated non-linearity		0.2 %	< 1 %
ENC (PASA only, at 12 pF)		385 e	385 e
ADC voltage range (differential)	(V)	2	2
ADC linear range (differential)	(fC)	160	100 (67)
ADC number of bits		10	10
ADC sampling rate	(MHz)	10 (2.5, 5, 20)	10 (20)
Power consumption (analog & digital)	(mW/ch)	35	< 35

Table 6.2: Measured PASA and ALTRO parameters for the current system (RUN 1) and the requirements for the upgraded front-end electronics (SAMPA parameters for RUN 3). The parameters are explained in the text.

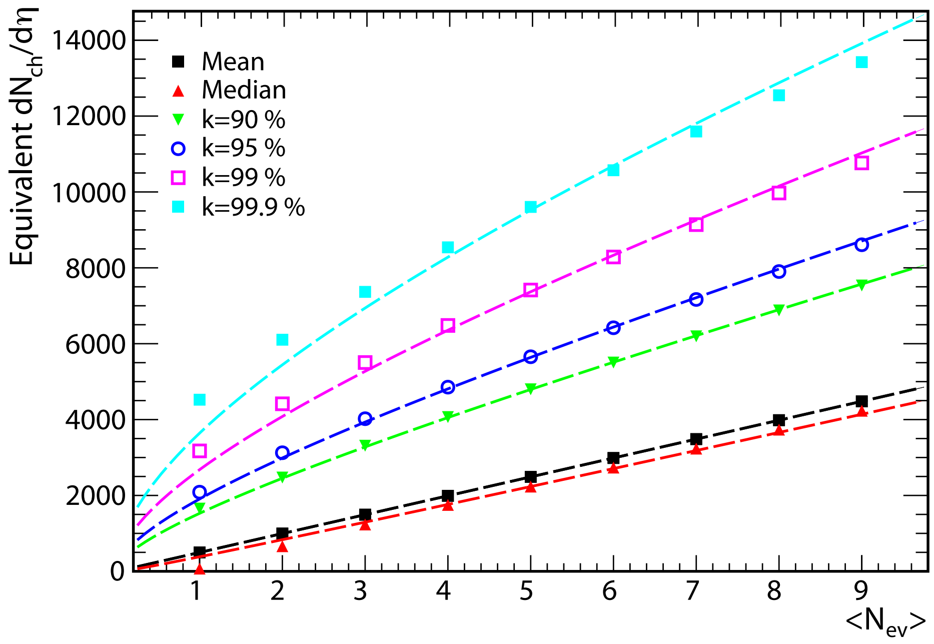
SAMPA ASIC requirements are derived from detector performance requirements

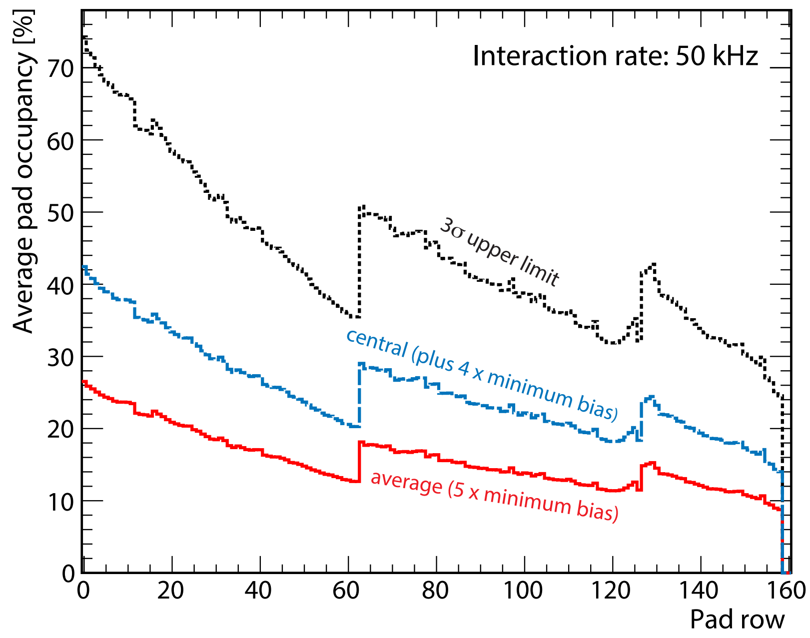
Based on the experience with the current TPC readout system

But: 3 changes
- Signal polarity
- Concurrent signal sampling and data transfer
- Strongly increased data throughput

Occupancy

Average pile-up: 5 min-bias events (~2500 tracks),
one central + 4 min bias (~4000 tracks), but fluctuations..





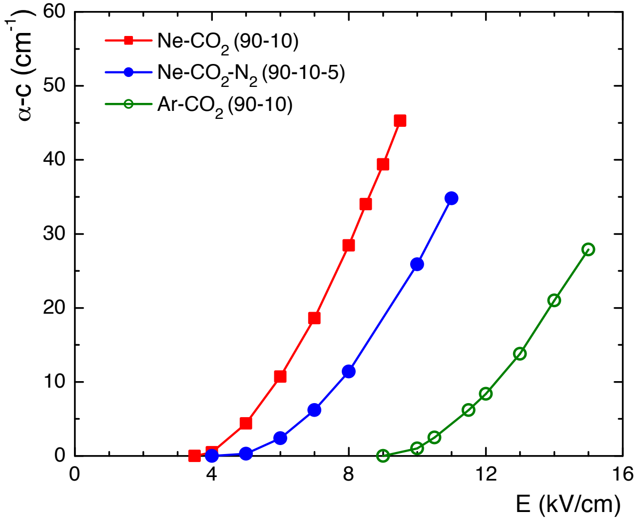
Online reconstruction: motivation

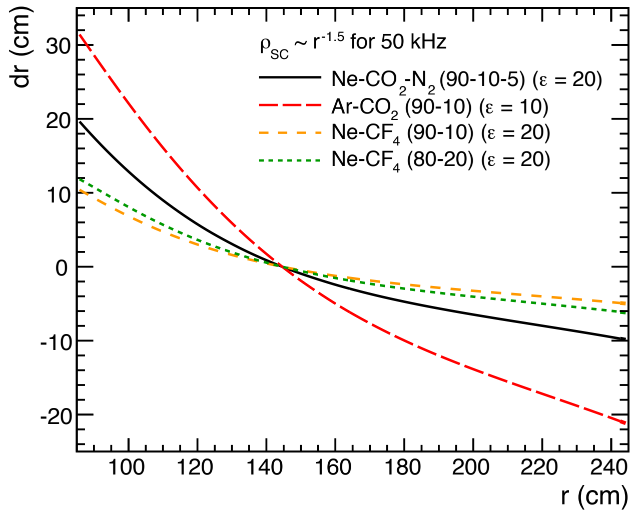
The issue is:

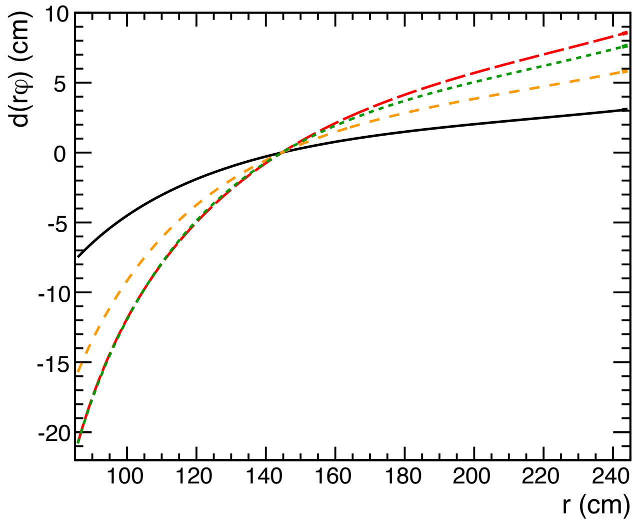
Provide sufficient data reduction online to allow for permanent storage of the data. This requires online tracking (i.e. association of cluster to tracks) to allow rejection of clusters not belonging to tracks.

Data Format	Data Compression Factor	Event Size (MByte)	
Zero Suppression (FEE)		20	← i.e. 1 Tbyte/s
Clusterization	5-7	3	
Remove clusters not associated to relevant tracks	2	1.5	
Data format optimization	2-3	< 1	

choice of gas







- ion space-charge density:
  ~n_{prim} * gain * *IBF* * *1/v_{ion}*

→ baseline mixture Ne-CO_2-N_2 (90-10-5)

- requirement: *IBF* ≤ *1%*,
  i.e. ε = gain * *IBF* <20
  at gain = 2000