

# Status and Future Developments of TPC's with MPGD readout systems

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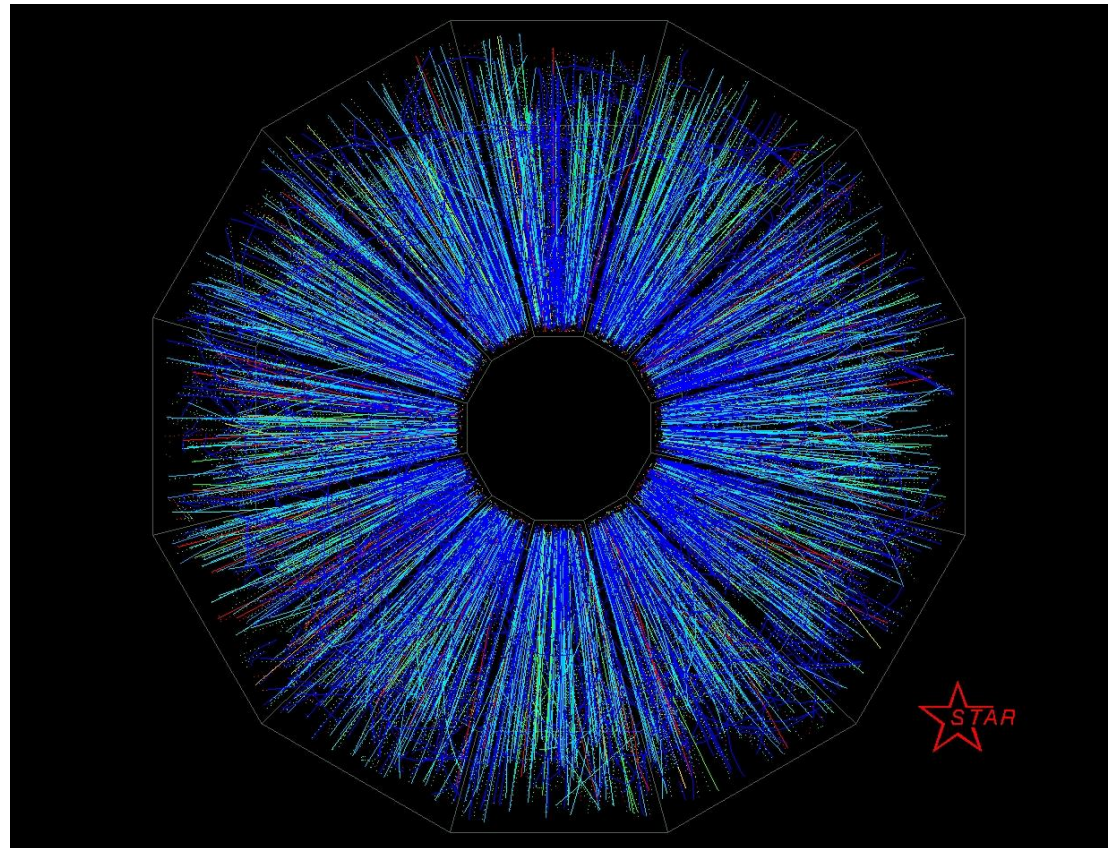
History, principle of operation  
Advantages

New ideas with MPGDs

Projects in progress

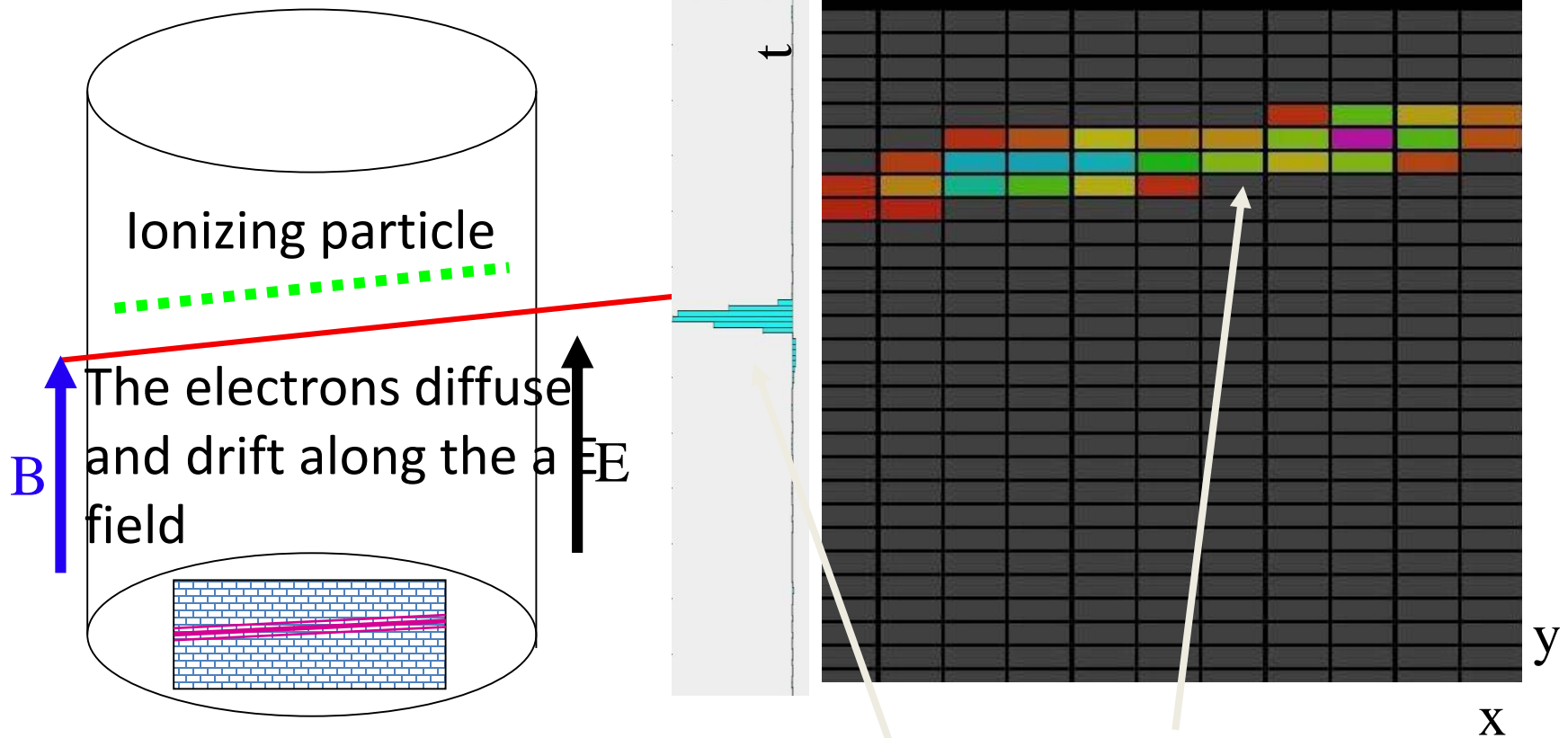
- Nuclear Physics
- Neutrino oscillations
- Neutrinoless dble  $\beta$  decay
- Dark matter search
- ILC

Conclusions



# Principle of operation

electrons are separated from ions



A magnetic field **reduces** diffusion

Localisation in time and in x-y

# Introduction

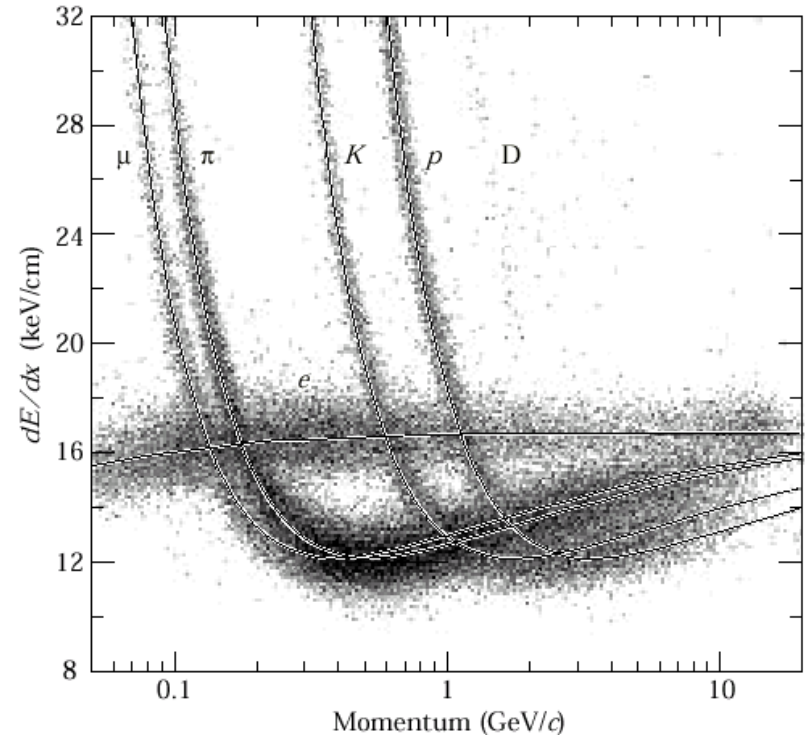
Invented 40 years ago by Dave Nygren, the TPC concept (with wire chamber readout) was first applied in High Energy Physics:

TPC  $2\gamma$ , LEP (ALEPH and DELPHI), neutrino cross-section measurements

And then in studies of Quark-Gluon Plasma (very high multiplicity events: STAR, ALICE).

Cryogenic gases were proposed as active medium (ICARUS)

20 years ago, the MPGD readout was proposed. It now finds dozens of applications



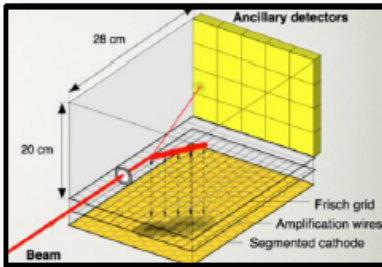
**Figure 25.3:** PEP4/9-TPC  $dE/dx$  measurements (185 samples @8.5 atm Ar-CH<sub>4</sub> 80-20%) in multihadron events. The electrons

# Advantages

Can cover a large volume with little matter and few electronic channels  
Allows continuous tracking  
Can provide the target

# Active target TPCs

time projection chambers for (fundamental) nuclear physics

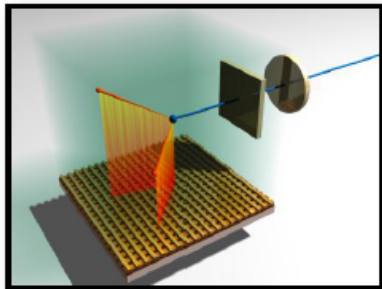


**MAYA**

(GANIL and coll.)

nuclear  
reactions

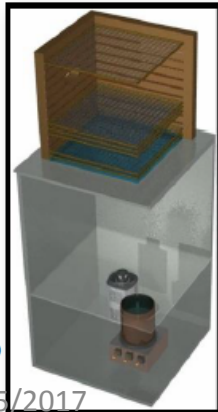
pads (hex): 2D proj.  
wires: drift time



**CENBG TPC**

ions stopping  
and decay

X-Y strips  
energy & time:  
2x 1D proj.



**Optical TPC  
(Warsaw)**

ions stopping  
and decay

CCD cam.: 2D proj.  
PM + sampling:  
global time dist.

development of a new TPC  
for a large (nuclear) physics case



GANIL, CENBG, IPNO (F)  
Leuven (B), Santiago de C. (S)

Active target challenges:  
Large range in ionization  
(from MIP to 5000 x more)

# Nuclear Physics

## Table of projects

Instrument	N° Ch	Hosting lab.	Funding Agency
$S\pi$ IRIT,	10k	NSCL, Riken, ... , Jp	DOE, RIKEN, ...
ACTAR TPC	16k	GANIL, IRFU, IPNO..., Fr	ERC, GANIL, IN2P3,
LAMPS	2.5 -> 20k	IBS Korea, Korea	IBS
AT-TPC	10k	NSCL, ..., US	NSF
N_TOF	2.5k	CERN, IRFU, ...	IRFU
CNS-AT	2.5k	Univ. Tokyo, Jp	CNS
E-15	6k	J-PARC, ... ,Jp	J-PARC
ELI-TPC	1k	Univ. Warsaw, Pl	ELI-NP
FARCOS	5k	INFN-Catania, It	INFN-Catania
TexAT-P	2 - >32k	Texas A&M, US	Texas A&M
ND-TPC	1k	Univ. ND, US	Univ. ND
Shanghai-TPC	1k	CAS, Cn	CAS
NEXT	1 - > 5k	Univ. of Zaragoza, Es	Univ. of Zaragoza
Lanzhou-TPC	2k	IMP, Cn	IMP
S <sup>3</sup>	4k	SPIRAL2, Fr	GANIL, IRFU
SpecMAT	2.5k	KU Leuven	ERC
Focal-Plane	256	Orsay, IN2P3, Fr	IN2P3
eTPC	1k	Univ. Warsaw	ELI-NP
SSD	2k	INFN-Catania, It	INFN-Catania
MINOS	6k	IRFU	ERC

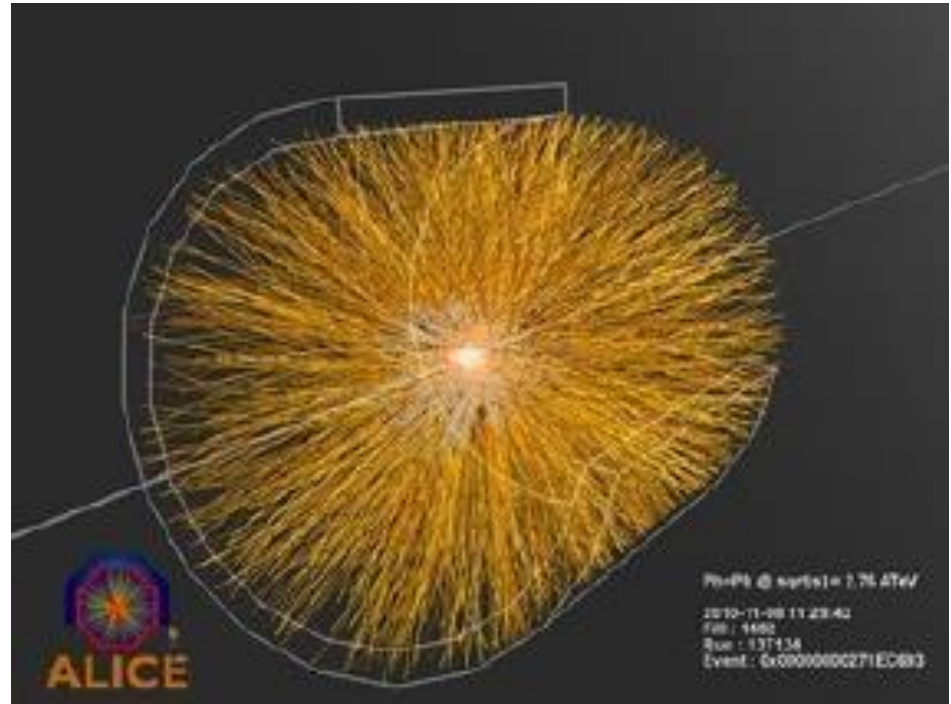
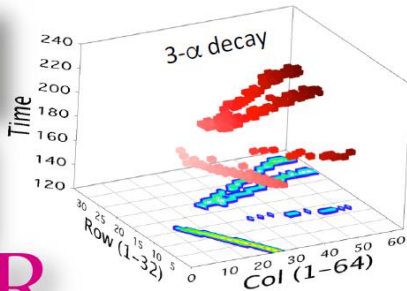
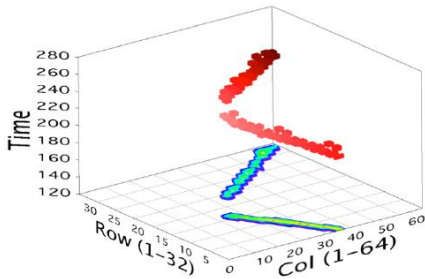
80k Channels Total  
20 experiments  
4ch to 20k ch

Listed by E. Pollaco mid 2016

# Nuclear Physics

Heavy ions : large multiplicities  
Upgrade ALICE : wires -> GEMs  
Challenge : large ion backflow.

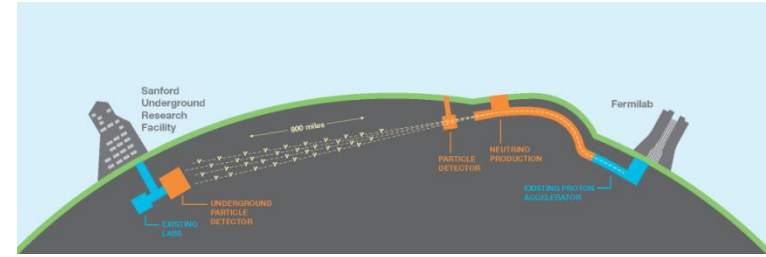
ACTAR-TPC **GANIL**  
laboratoire commun CEA/DSM **sorlat2** CNRS/IN2P3



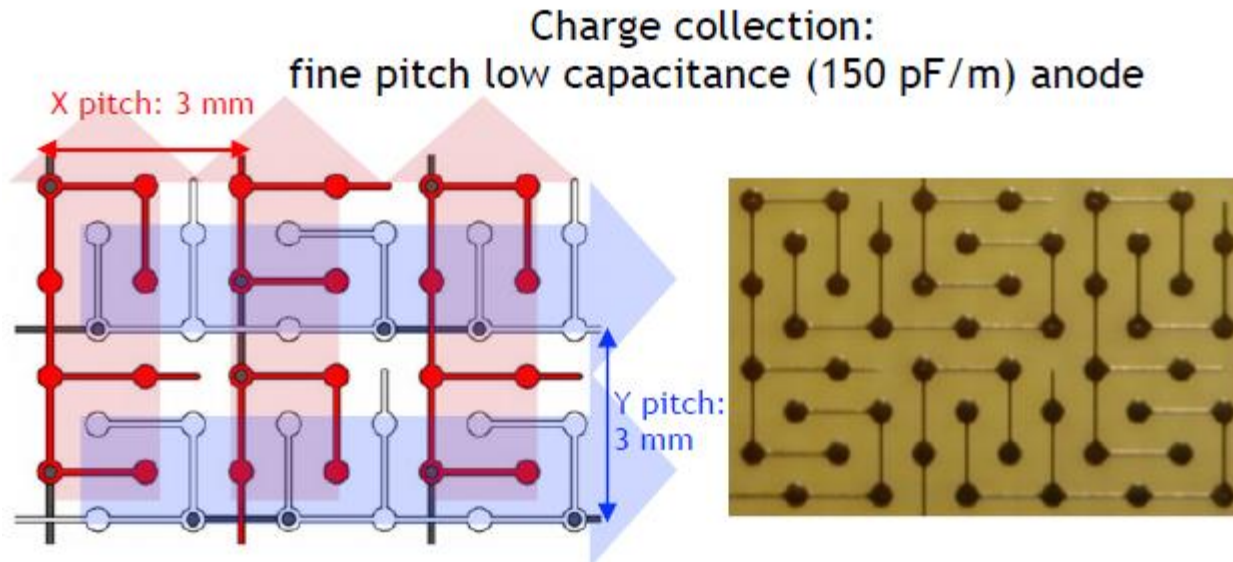
20 to 25 TPC projects for Nuclear Physics

# Neutrino oscillations

## Long baseline experiments



Huge Double-phase Argon TPCs are being built, equipped with LEMs/THGEMs, for the underground DUNE experiment. The final goal is 10-50 kiloton (the largest TPC ever). Demonstrators of 3 m<sup>3</sup>, 6x6x6 m<sup>3</sup>, and an even larger one, are being built at CERN.

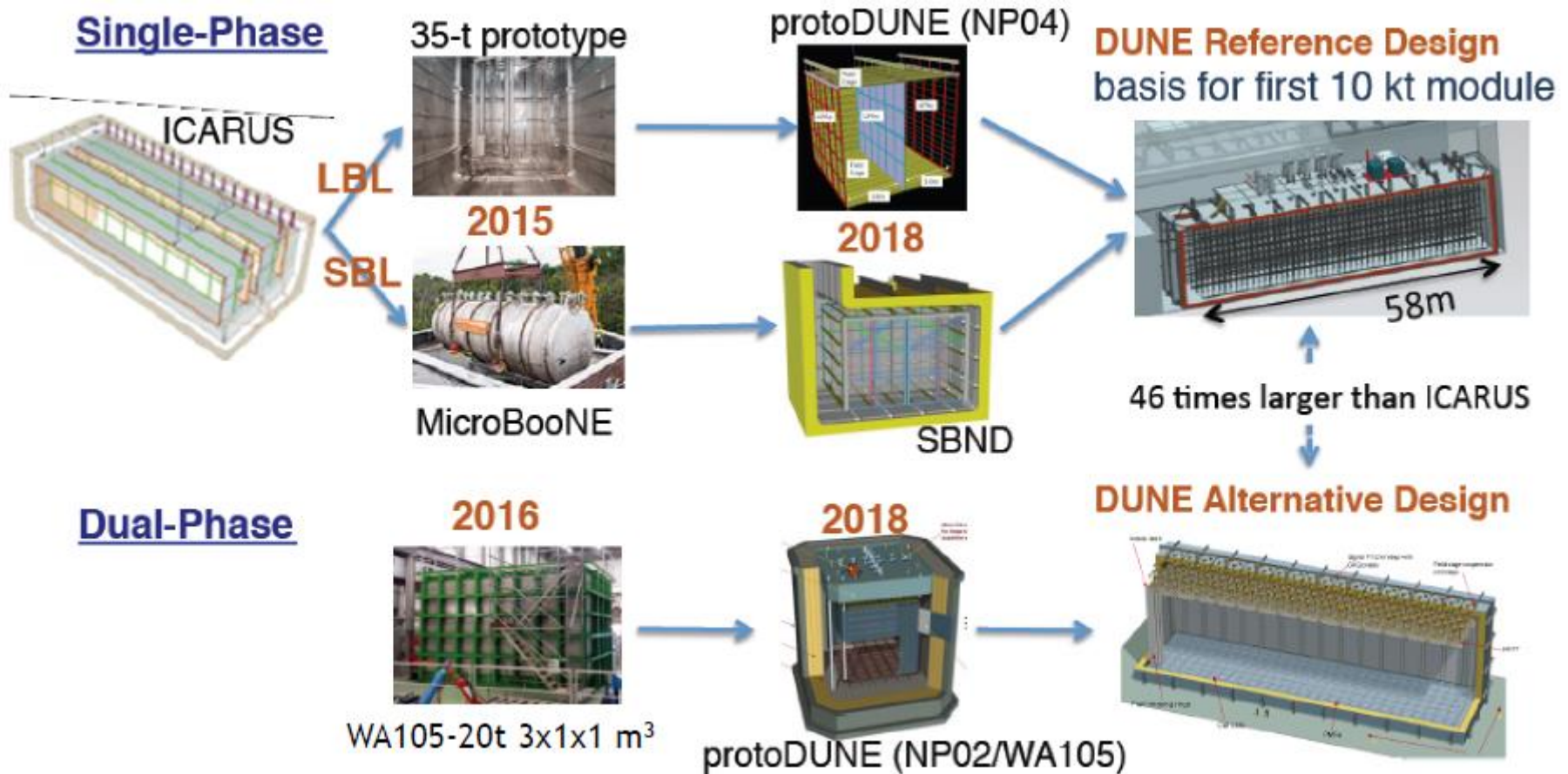


Note: R&D still on-going for other concepts (ArgonCube :magnetized modular detector)

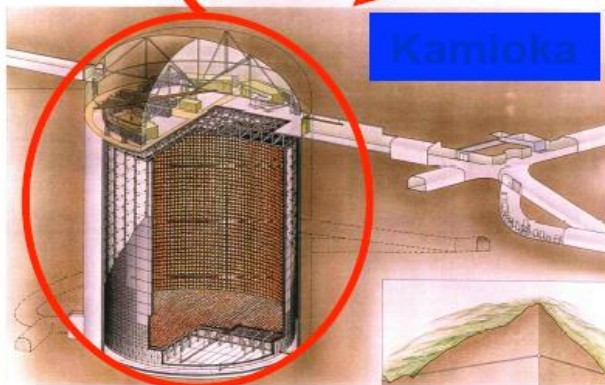
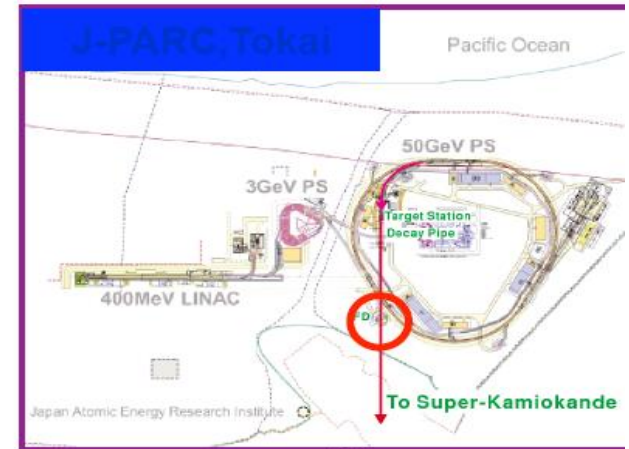


# Neutrino oscillations

## Long baseline experiments

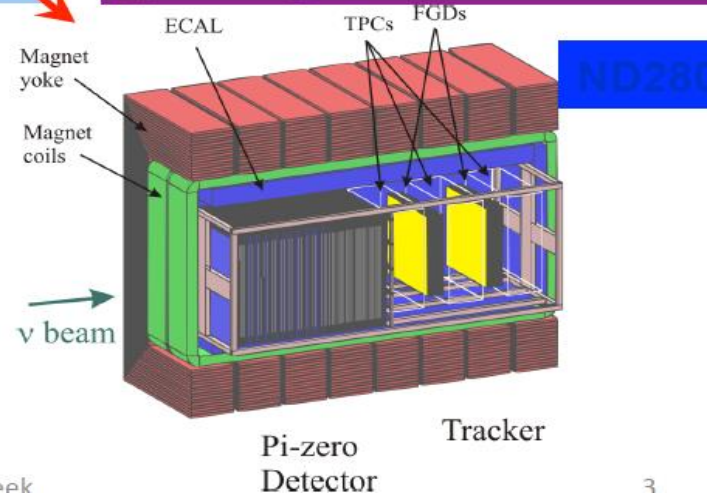


# Neutrino oscillations: T2K Near Detector



08/06/2016

F Radicioni - RD51 miniweek



3

Goal of the 280 m near detector : measure cross-sections and beam content in electron neutrino

Includes 3 Micromegas TPCs  
10 years of operation!

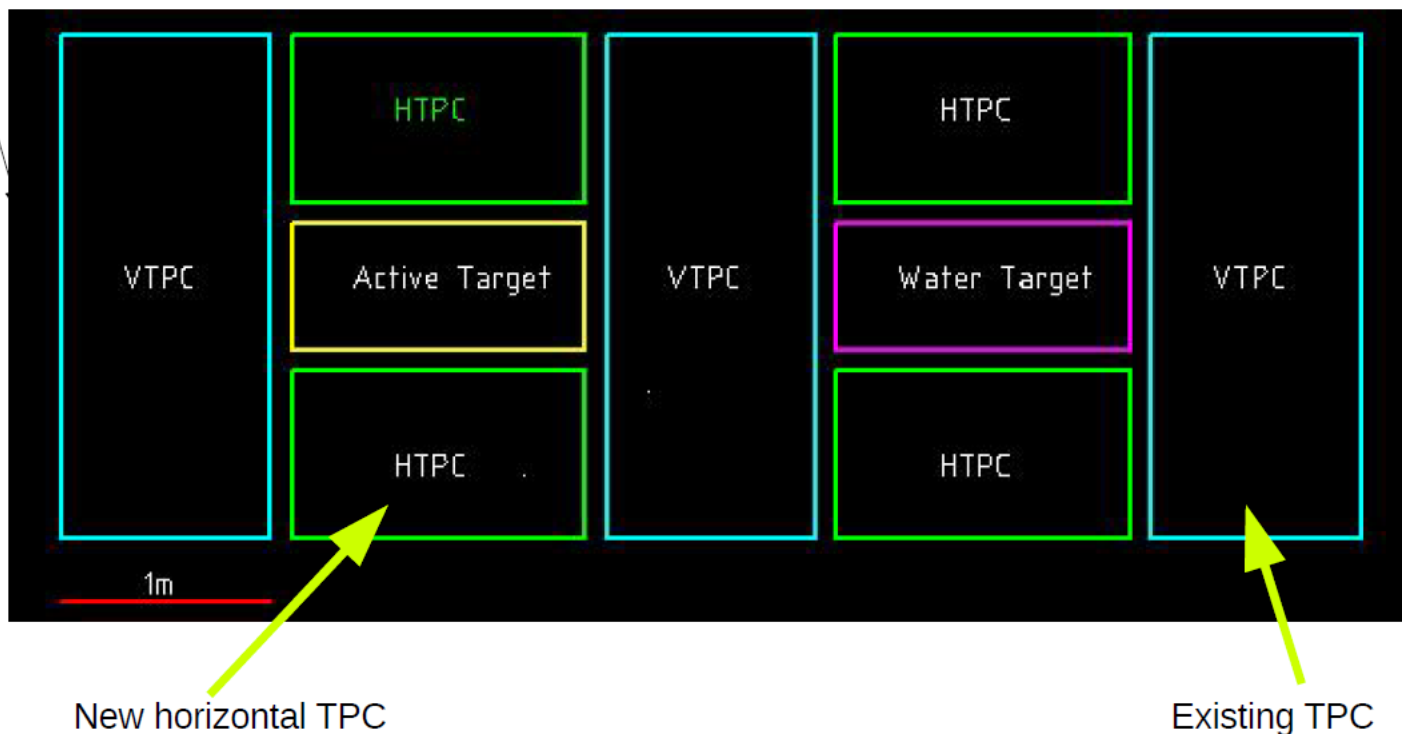
25/05/2017

TPC MPGD 2017 review - P. Colas

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# The baseline design for the upgraded ND280

All this inside the EM calorimeter and the UA1 magnet



Add 4 horizontal TPCs to the existing 3. Use charge spreading, new grounding scheme (mesh at ground).

# Neutrino-less double-beta decay

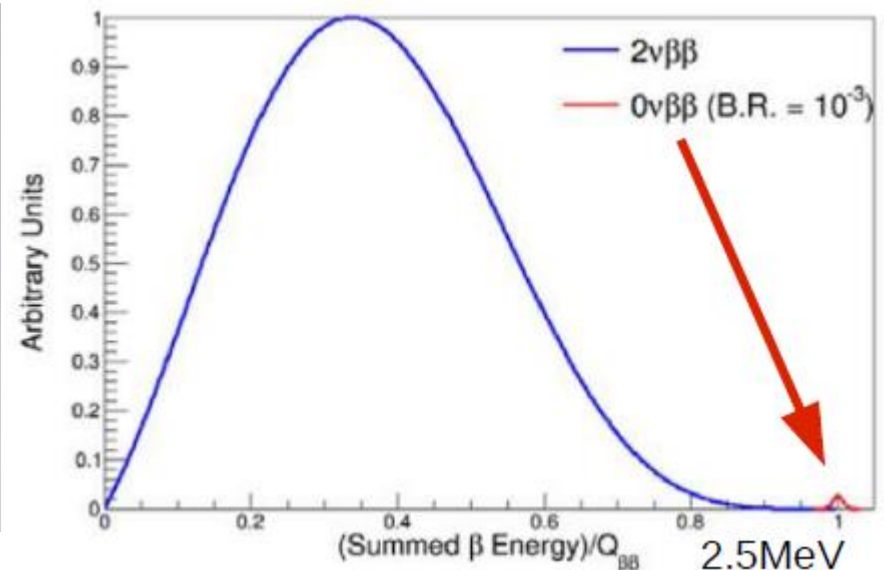
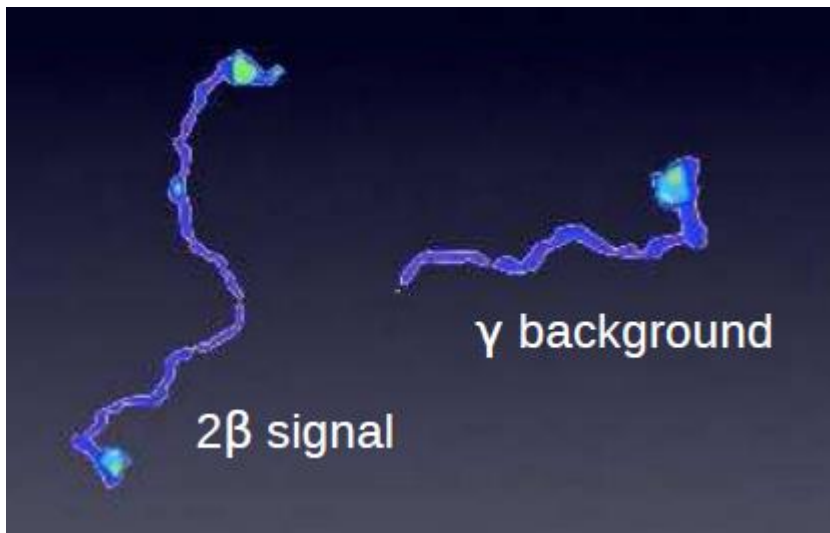
Several projects in progress, mainly  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  TPCs

1 ton necessary

Extreme radio-purity

Very good energy resolution

Good granularity for topological discrimination

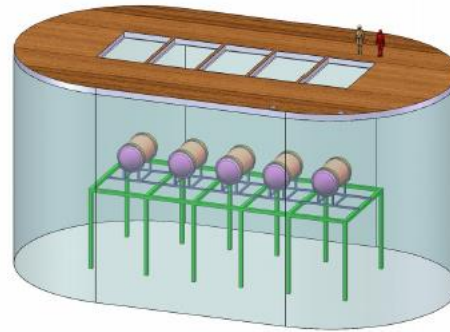


# PANDA-X III

In JinPing underground lab (Sechouan, China)

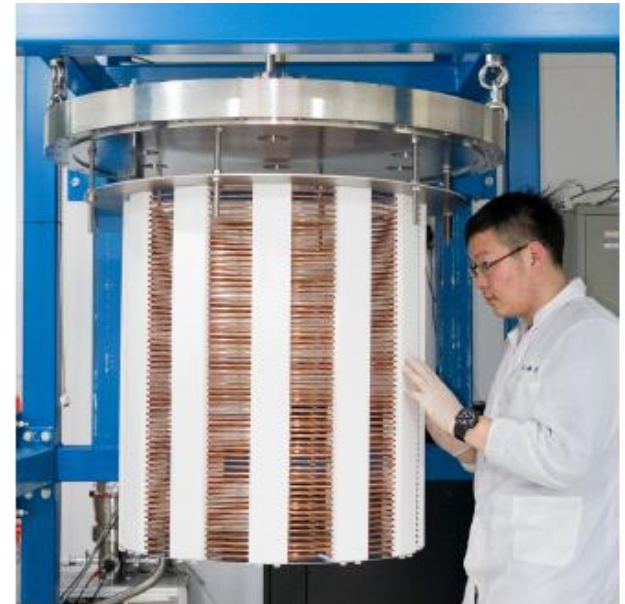
## 5 TPC modules

In 10m-deep highly-purified water pool  
200kg 10 bar gaseous Xenon mixture  
with 1% tri-methyl amine (TMA)  
Copper structure for low radioactivity  
2 half TPC, 1.5m diameter and 2 m long  
in total  
Read-out on both end-caps



Equipment of the first 200 kg underway.  
Probably Microbulk Micromegas

Prototype field cage assembled



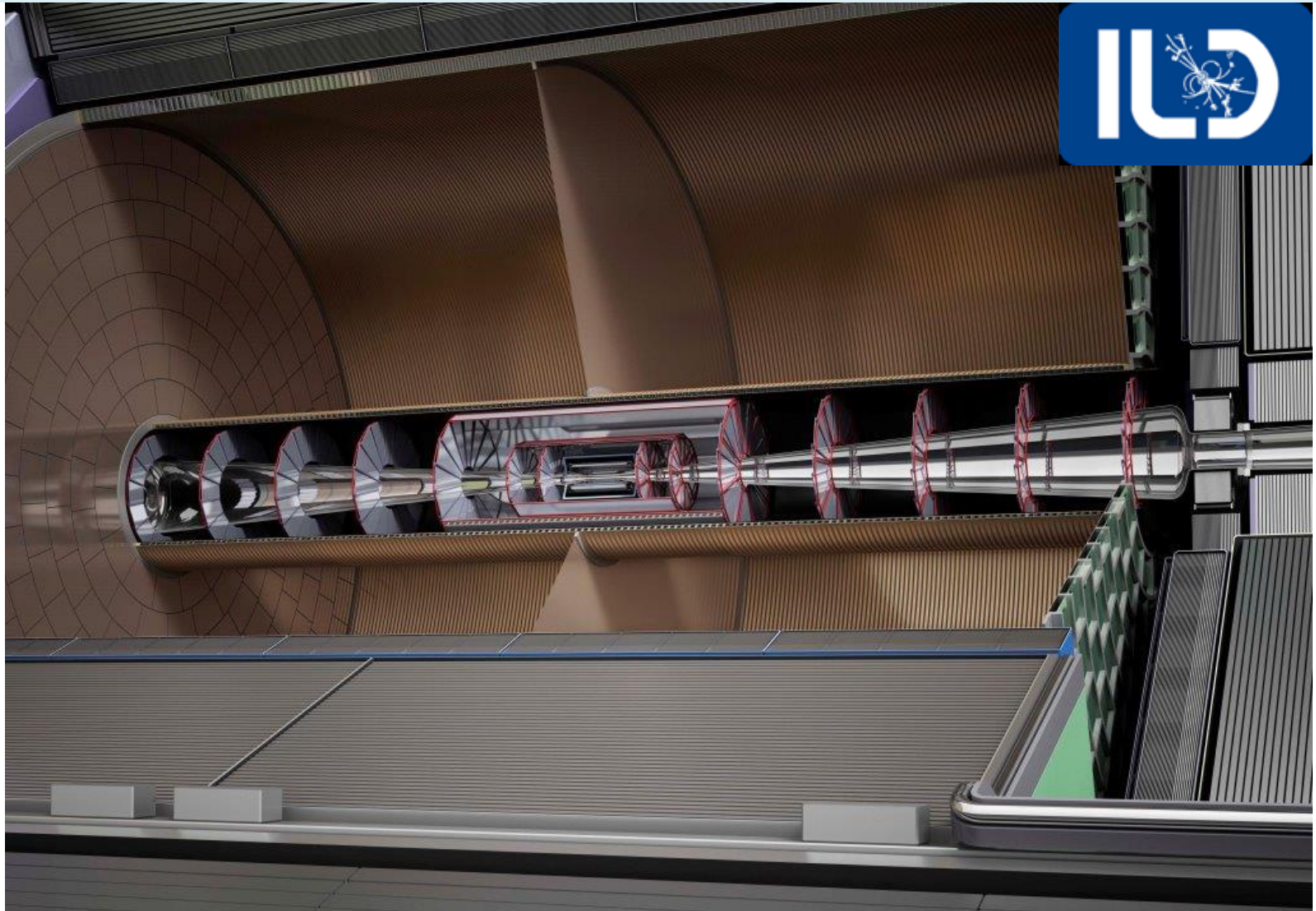
# Dark Matter search

Many projects of WIMP search have already given results (see J. Galan's talk)

Future :

- go to lighter gas targets to explore low masses
- Become directional to beat the solar neutrino background

# ILC tracking



# ILD 4 technologies

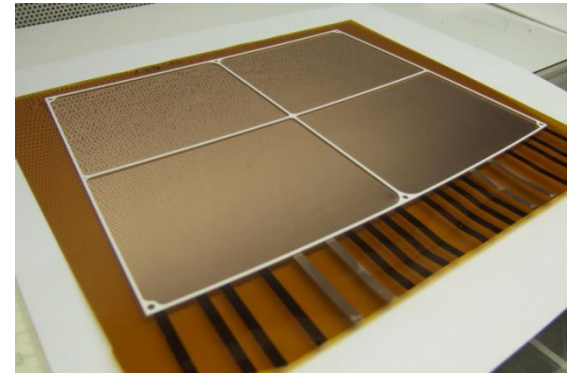
## Micromegas



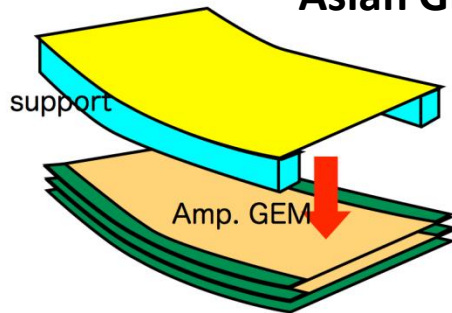
Mesh on top of a charge-dispersing resistive anode

## European GEMs

Standard kapton triple GEM with ceramic spacers

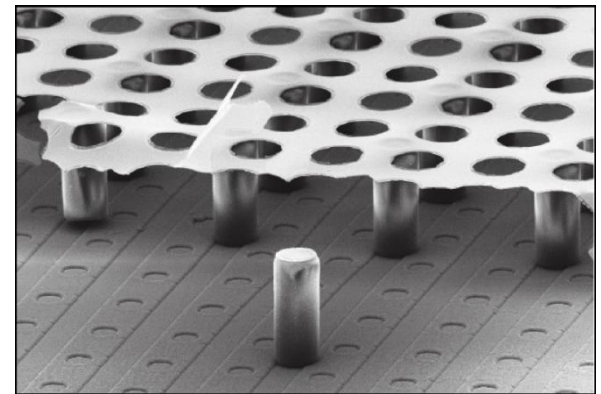
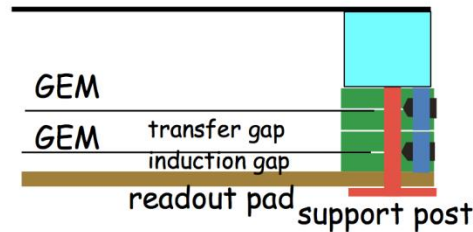


## Asian GEMs



## GridPix

Integrated grid on 55  $\mu$  digital pixels

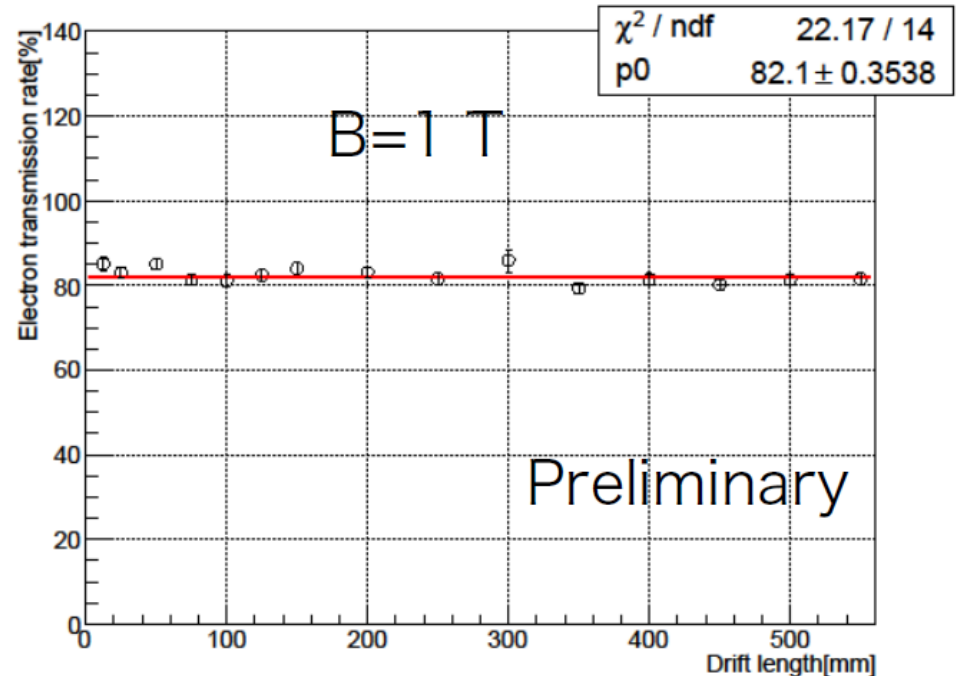
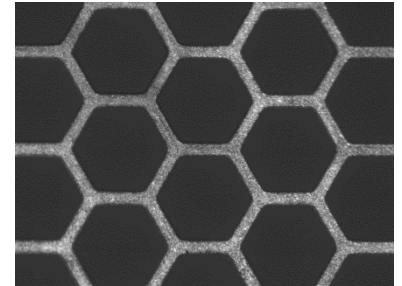


Give record resolutions. New techniques to stretch GEM foils, to cool at room temp...



# gating

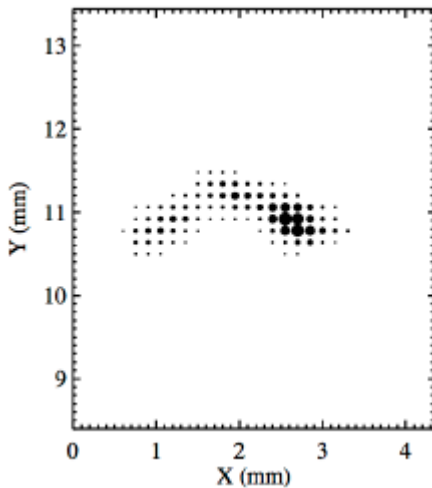
Recently it was shown in a beam test that a Large Aperture gating GEM was transparent enough (with a few V across) to electrons, not to damage the resolution significantly (Yumi Aoki)



# X-ray polarimetry

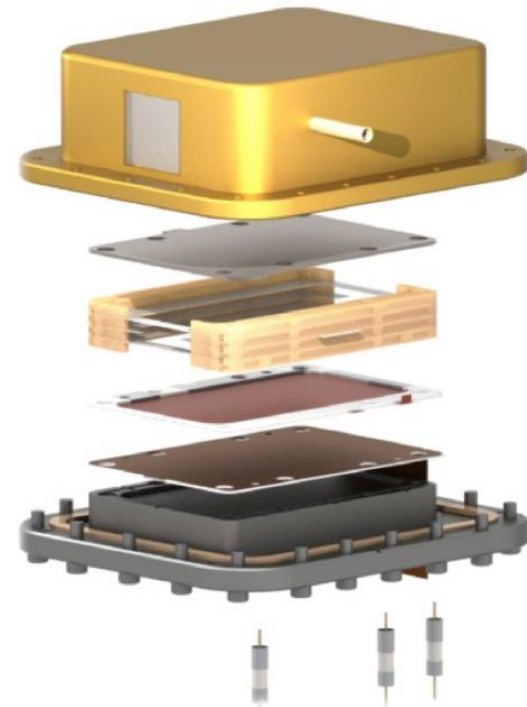
In the few-keV domain, the photo-electric effect dominates and the emitted electron direction keeps track of the polarization.

Under study by several groups (R. Bellazzini et al., Hua Feng et al., Tsinghua group, O. Limousin et al., Saclay group with Calliste chip,...)



Small-gap  
single-GEM or  
Micromegas

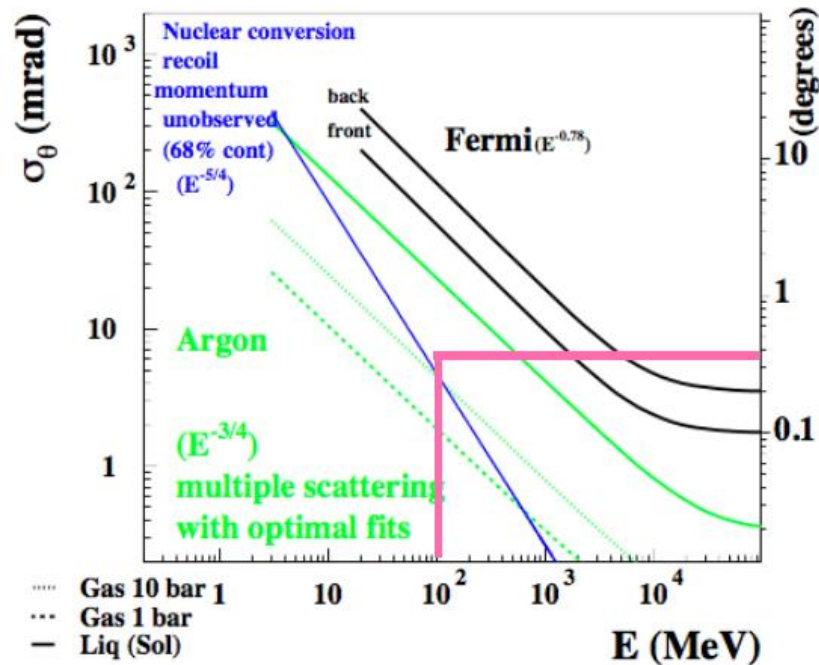
The first sealed prototype



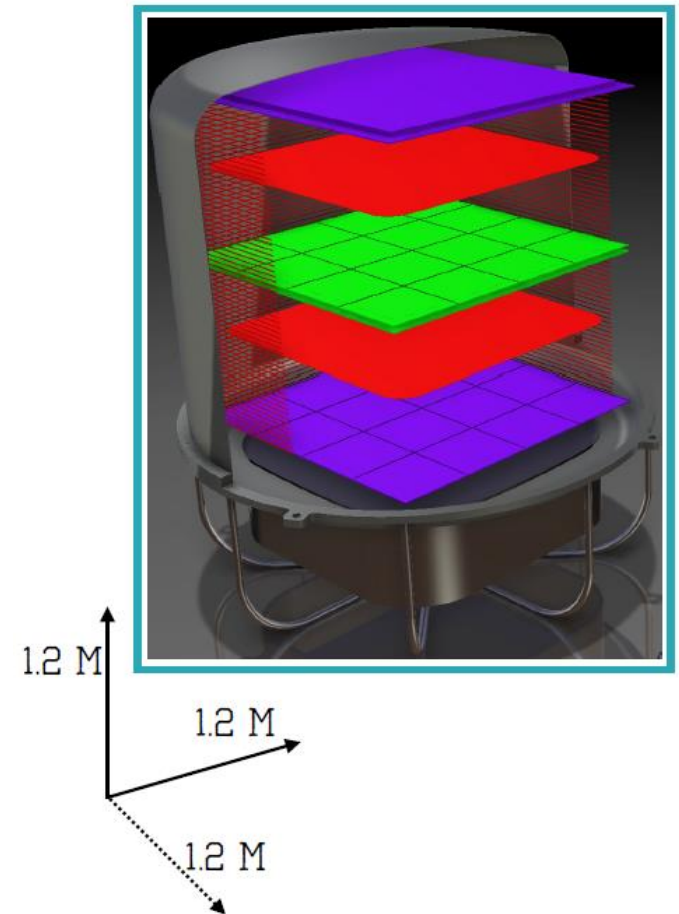
NASA low-outgassing specifications

# $\gamma$ – Ray Astrophysics and polarimetry

HARPO (Hermetic Argon Polarimeter) -> balloon phase (ST3G) -> satellite



D. Bernard



# Conclusion

MPGDs are now at the heart of increasingly many TPC projects.

New techniques are being developed for these.

Starting new projects (ALICE and other Nuclear Physics, polarimetry, T2K-II, Dark Matter search, Double-beta decay, ILC tracking...) will require expertise on MPGDs : long life to RD51!

# THERE IS ALWAYS A TPC FOR YOU!

