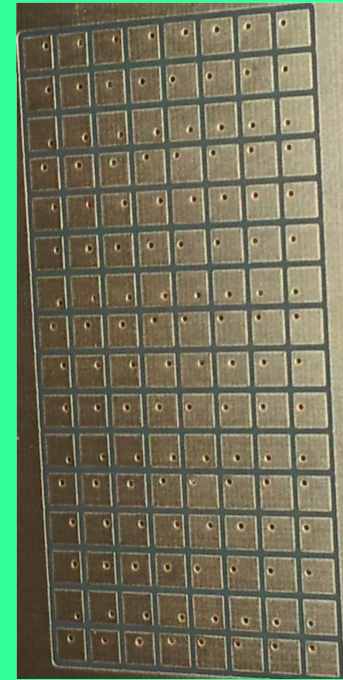




# ArgonCube

pixelated modular LArTPC  
for DUNE ND

Fermilab, 5.03.18



Igor Kreslo  
AEC/LHEP University of Bern  
on behalf of ARGONCUBE collaboration



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UNIVERSITÄT  
BERN

AEC  
ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTER  
FOR FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS



# ARGONCUBE

## R&D program and collaboration

2013: First idea — LHEP  
LAGUNA-LBNO Glacier TPC

2017: LoI — CERN SPSC  
<http://cds.cern.ch/record/2268439>  
Two principal concepts formulated

2017: Collaboration established  
R&D — full steam ahead

2018: ArgonCube → DUNE ND  
R&D steered by DUNE requirements

Several dedicated grants  
Switzerland, USA, Russia

CERN-SPSC-2017-025 / SPSC-1246  
13/06/2017



### Letter of Intent

#### ArgonCube: a Modular Approach for Liquid Argon TPC Neutrino Detectors for Near Detector Environments

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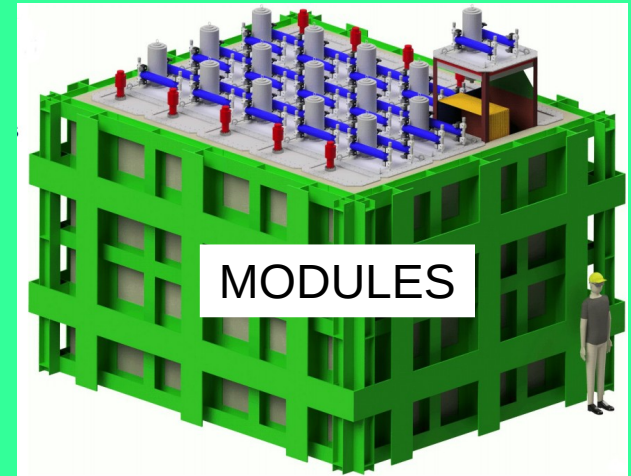
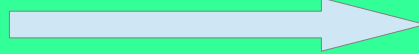
# ARGONCUBE

## Design motivations

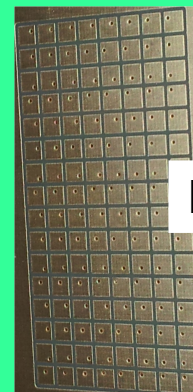
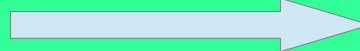
Large volume

Space charge

Low HV (<100 kV)



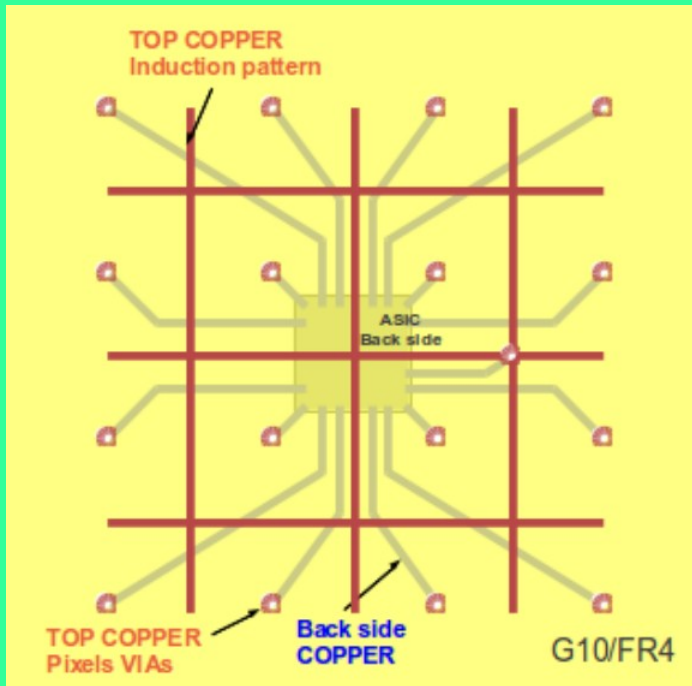
High event rate at ND (pileup)



PIXELS



## First approach to pixels



Number of DAQ channels:  $n_{ROI} + n_{Pixel}$

Number of physical pixels:  $n_{ROI} * n_{Pixel}$

Can use ROIs induction signal to wake up ASIC to save power.

For ND module: 2planes x 1m x 3.5m, ~5 tons of LAr per module

3x3 mm pixels → ~800000 pixels/module

If we reach 50  $\mu$ W/pixel we are at 40 W/module and 8 W/ton — safe!

Need to keep heat low at very high number of channels





## Requirements for pixel R/O ASIC

SNR of  $>10$  for MIP (signal is  $\sim 15000$  electrons for  $3 \times 3$  pixel)

Noise ENC  $< 1600$  electrons

Heat dissipation  $< 50 \mu\text{W}/\text{pixel}$

$\geq 16$  channels/ASIC

$\geq 10$  bits ADC

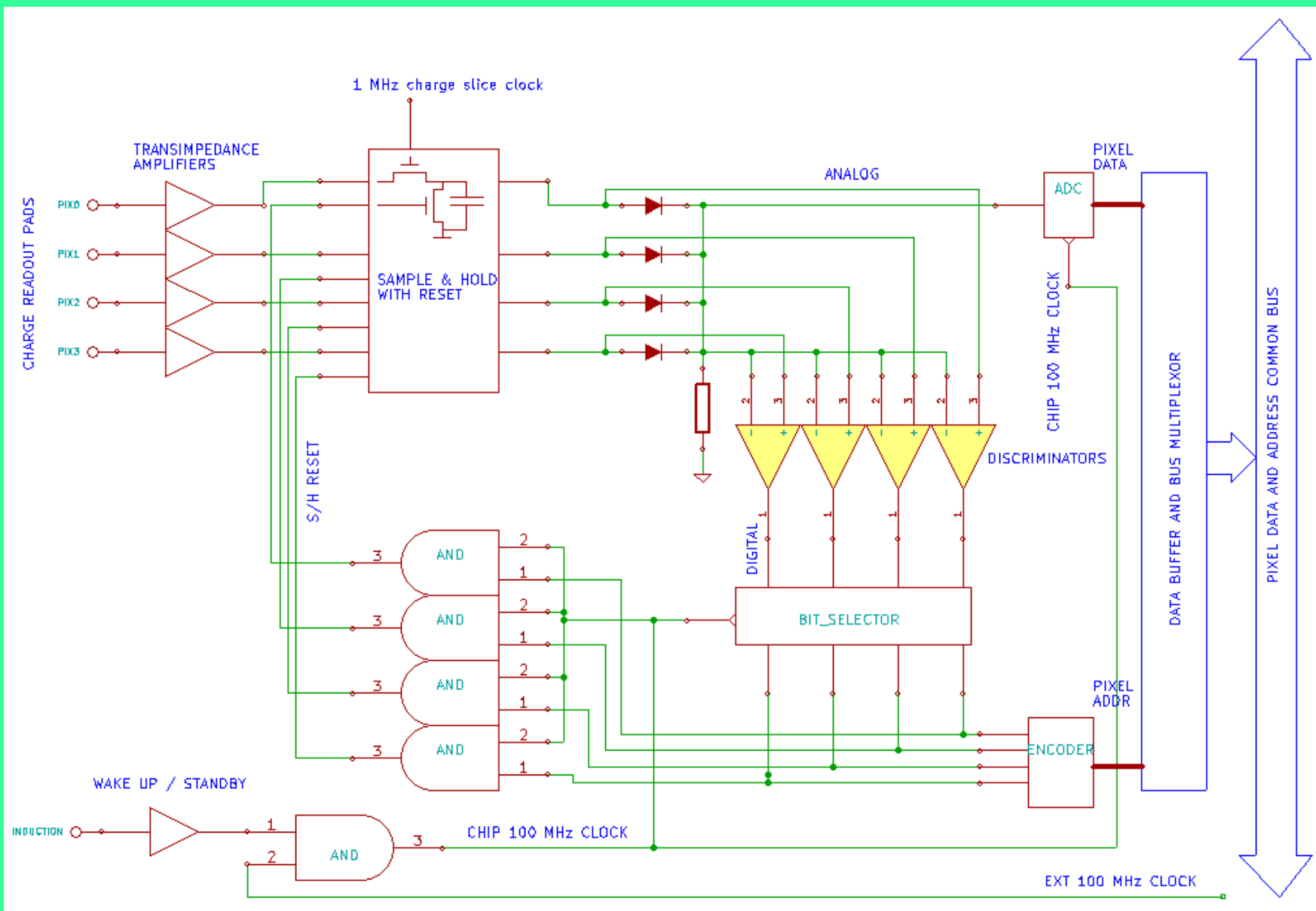
Time slice  $\leq 1 \mu\text{s}$

Smart zero suppression

Multiplexing at the data output lines

# Concept for pixel R/O ASIC

(proposed by I.K. in 2014, AC meeting at BNL)



Compromise: multiplexed R/O

6x6 ROI with induction grid

BNL LARASIC4 as cold preamp

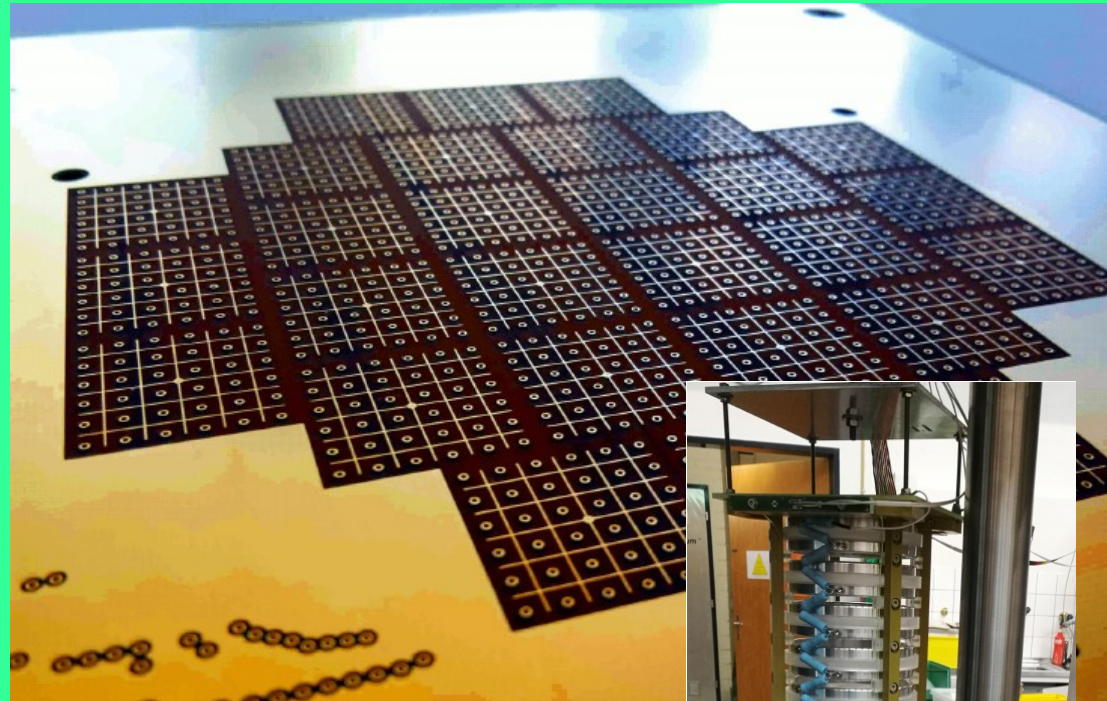
60 cm drift test LArTPC

2 runs: 2016 & 2017

28 ROIs, each  $6 \times 6$  pixels  $\Rightarrow$  **1008** pixels total @ 2.48 mm pitch

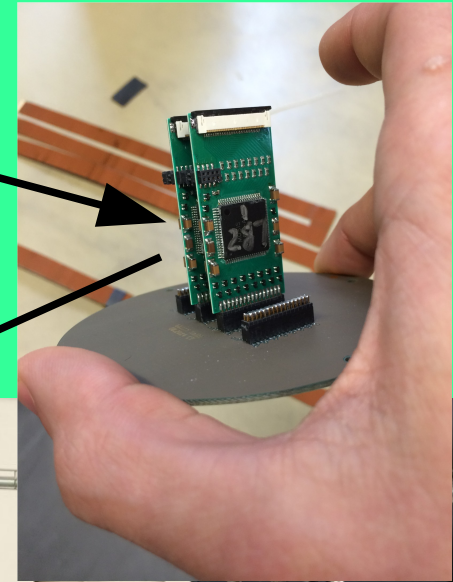
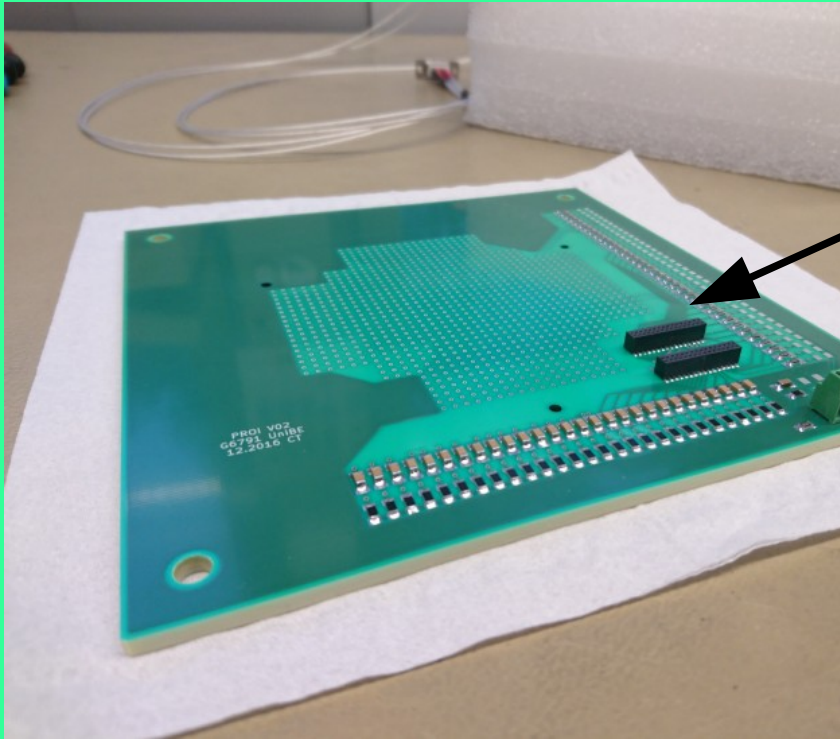
28 + 36 = **64** R/O channels

Improved ARGONTUBE R/O electronics



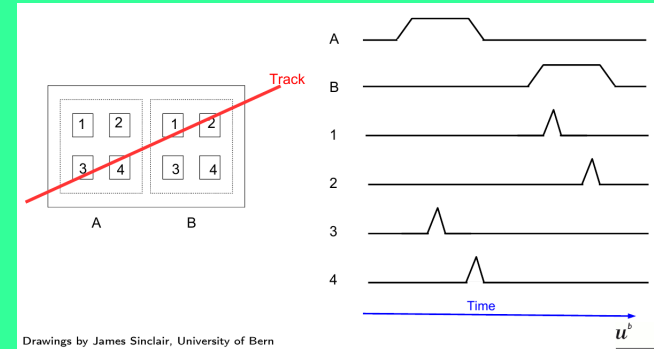
# First approach to pixels: LHEP 2016-2017

4x LARASIC4 on very compact PCB



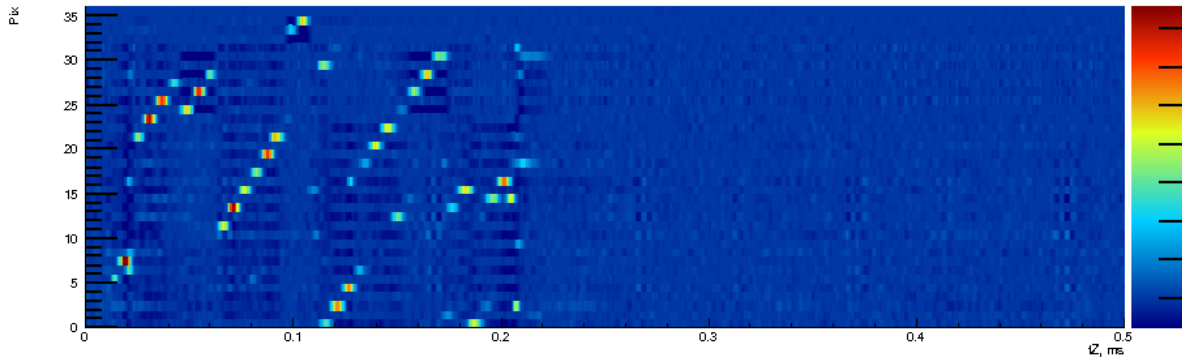
Two data taking runs conducted.

Reconstruction: simple «enable» by Induction signal

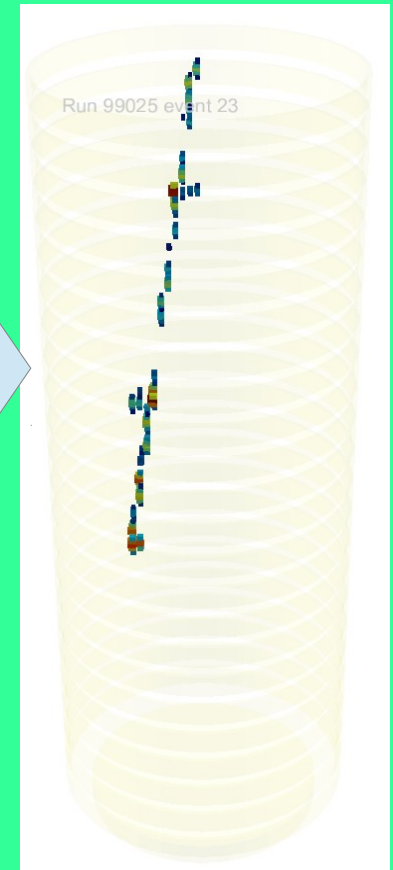
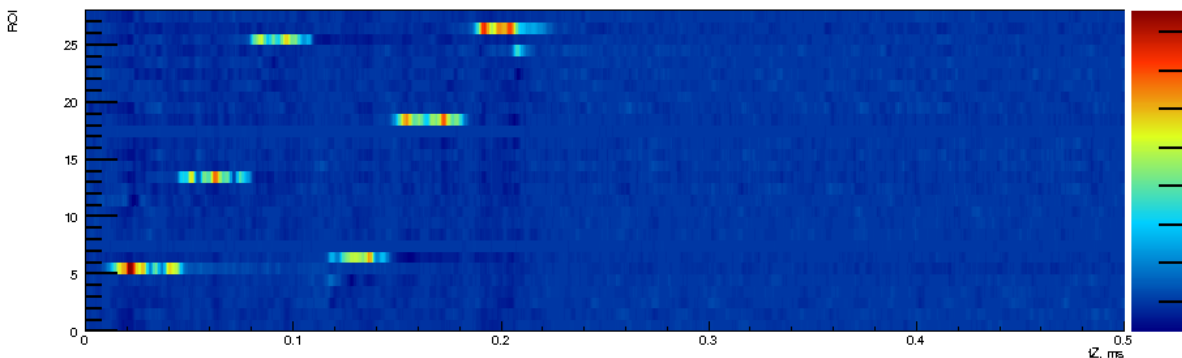


Drawings by James Sinclair, University of Bern

Collection (pixels) view, Run 99025 Event 24.



Inductor (ROI) view, Run 99025 Event 24



SNR for MIP in worst orientation:  
~15



## First approach to pixels: LHEP 2016-2017

Reconstruction: Kalman filter  
on top of simple «enable»

### 1. Noise filter

Subtract common mode noise

### 2. Hit finder

Performs threshold comparison

### 3. Hit matcher

Combine pixel and ROI hits into 3D hits

### 4. Principal Component Analysis

Solve multiplexing ambiguities

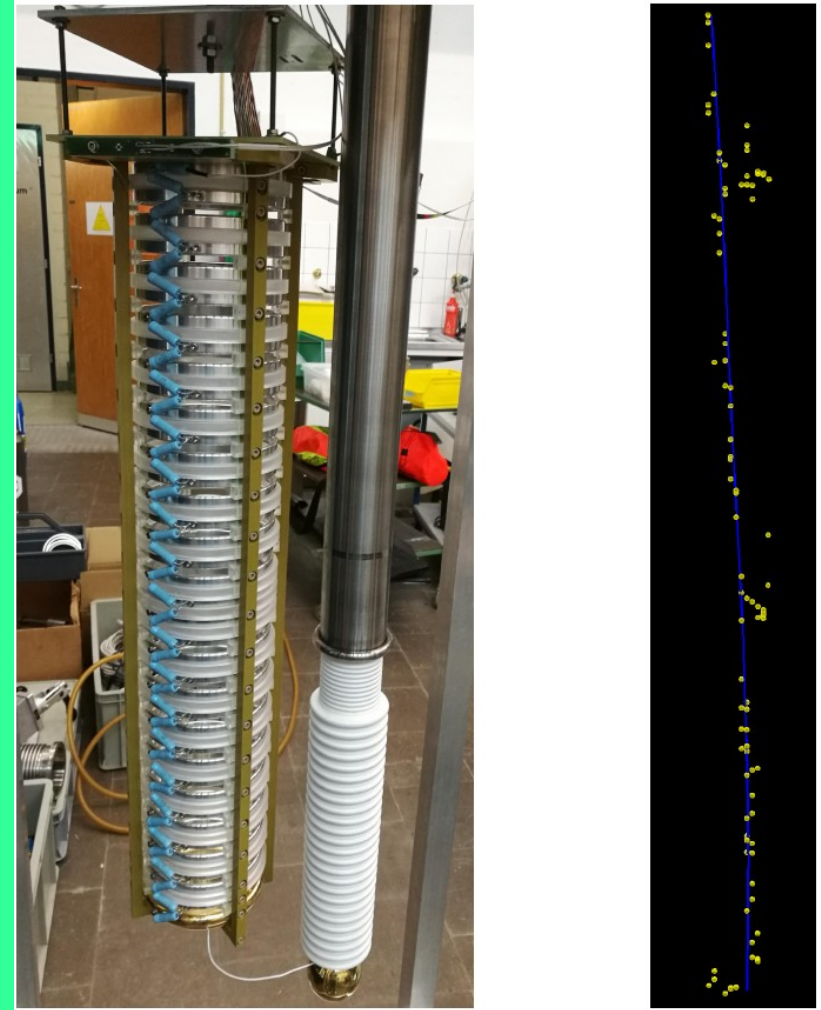
Remove outliers

### 5. Kalman fitter

Fit  $\mu$  hypothesis to 3D spacepoints

arXiv: 0911.1008, 1410.3698

GENFIT

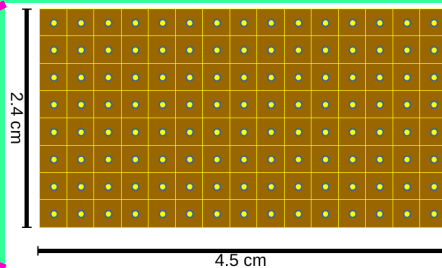
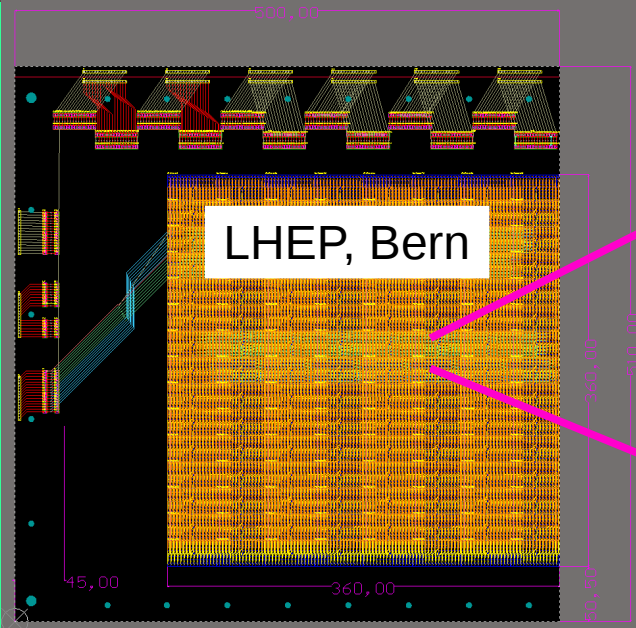
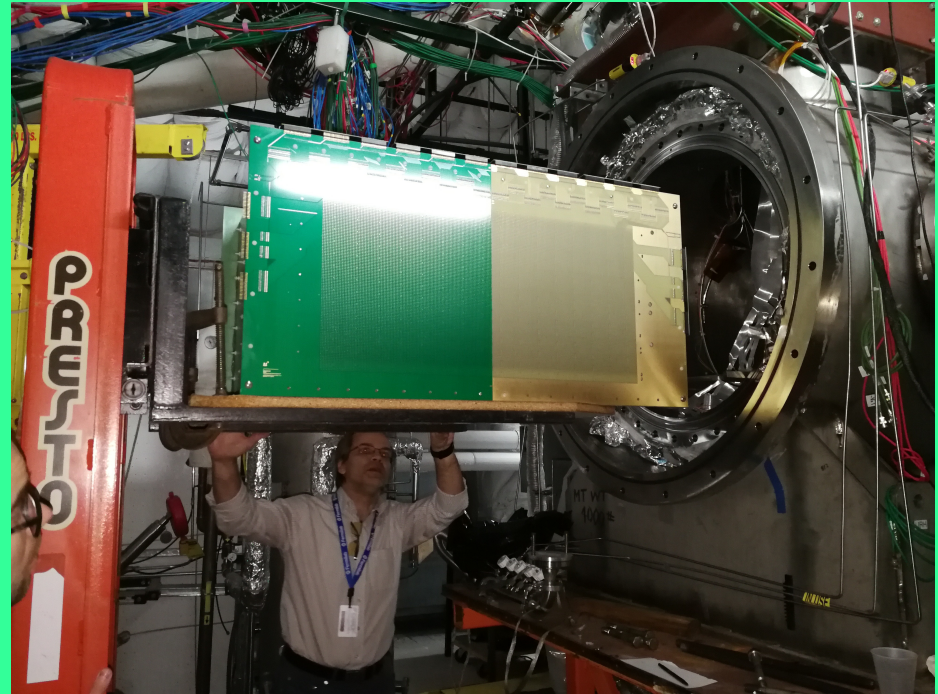
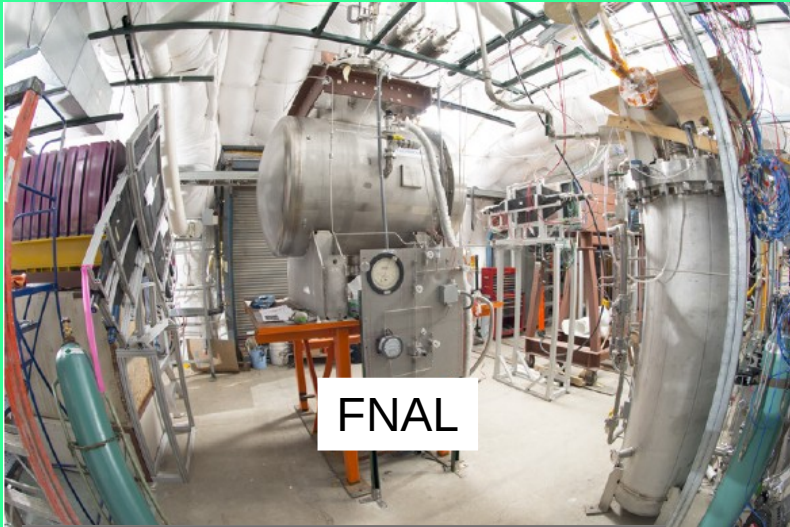


Output: tracks with PID likelihood and reconstructed momenta !



# Test of our Pixel plane in LArIAT: PixLAr TPC

Run: end of 2017 — beginning of 2018



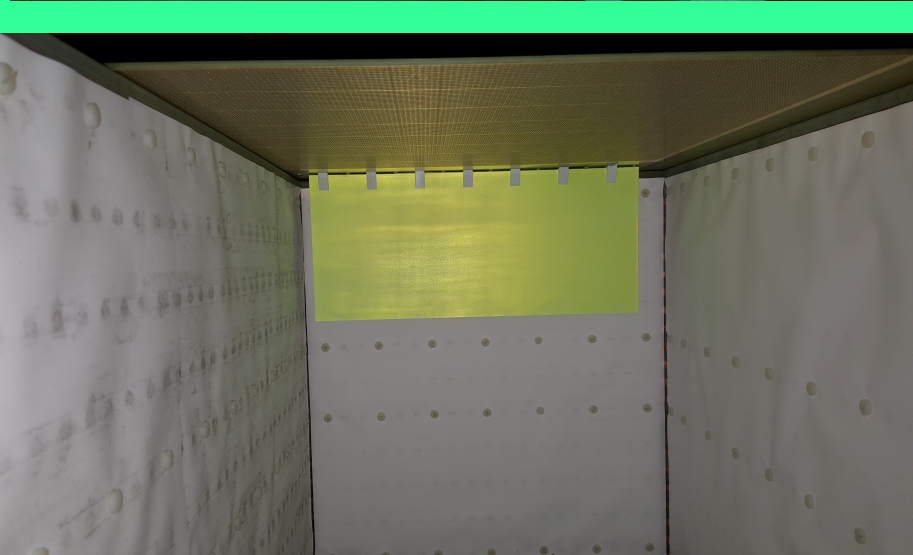
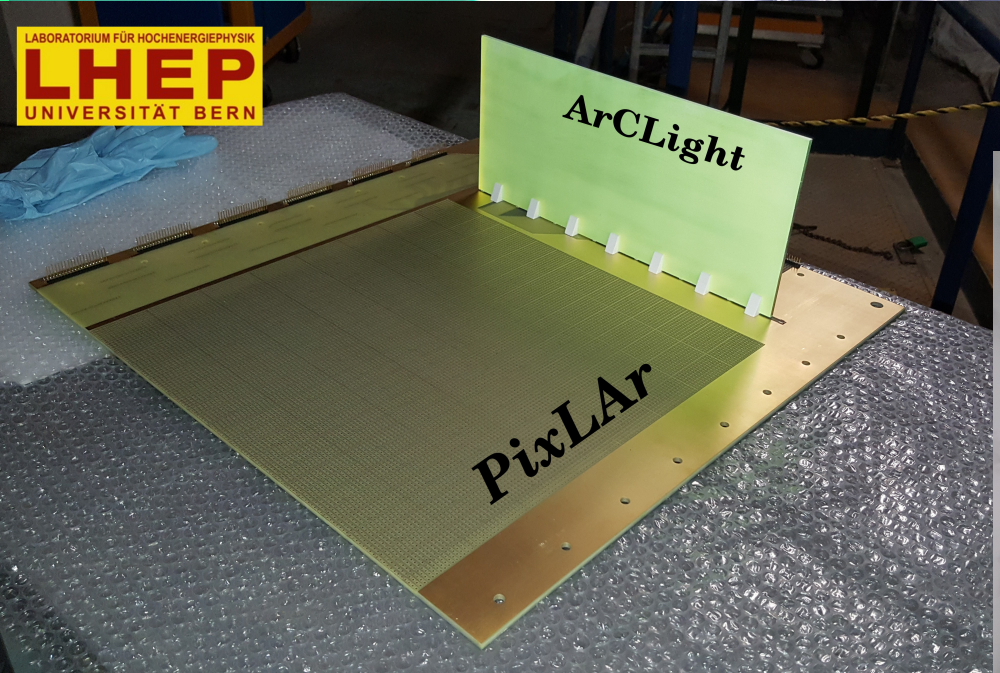
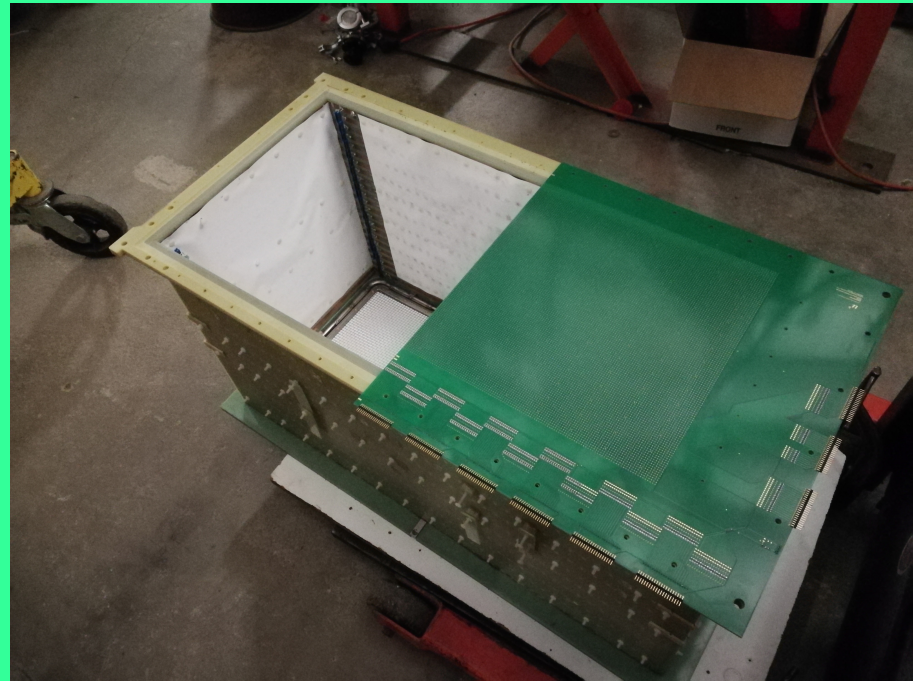
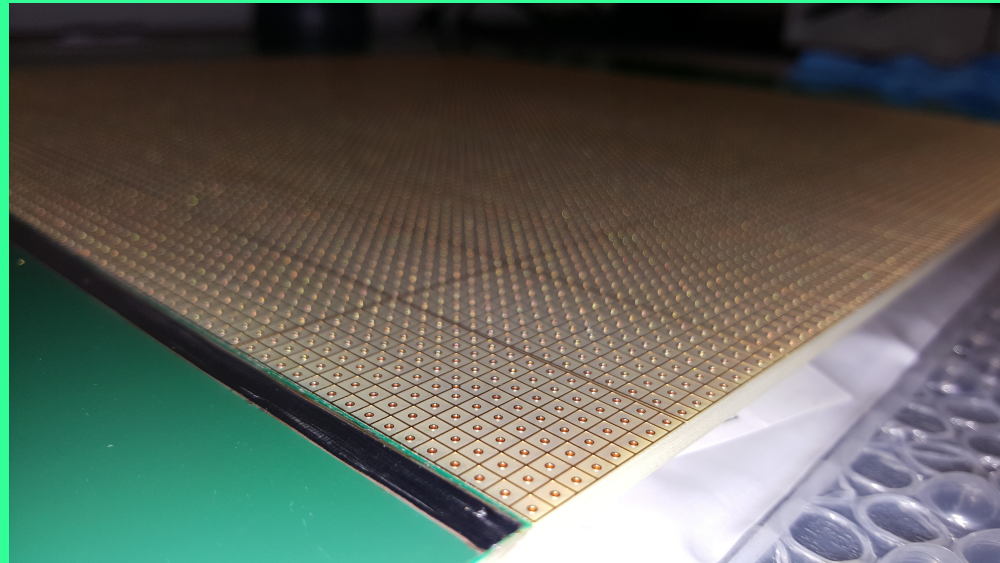
8x15=120 pix/RoI  
240 RoI, 72 cm<sup>2</sup>  
28800 pixels  
480 R/O channels

Medium-sized pixel readout test



# Test of our Pixel plane in LArIAT: PixLAR TPC

Run: end of 2017 — beginning of 2018



# Test of our Pixel plane in LArIAT: PixLAR TPC

Run: end of 2017 — beginning of 2018

11 Dec 2017 — 1 Feb 2018

426 runs are taken

Several hundred thousands events

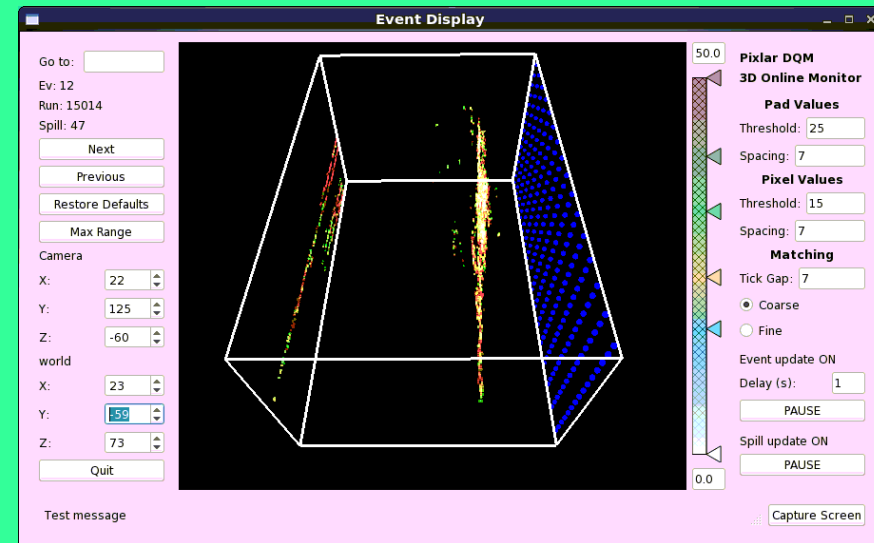
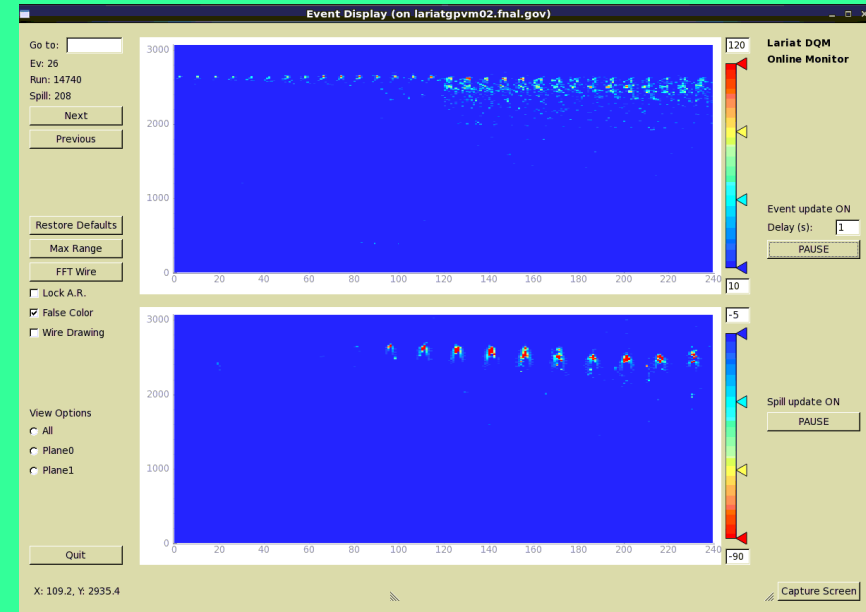
Simple reco → 3D event display

Analysis is in progress...

May expect:

- Pion reco efficiency
- $dE/dx$  uncertainty (vs angle)
- EM shower reco, energy uncertainty
- Pileup limit, two event separation efficiency

Pixels are good! Precious data in hands!





Bespoke ASIC: **LArPix**, see talk by Dan Dwyer !

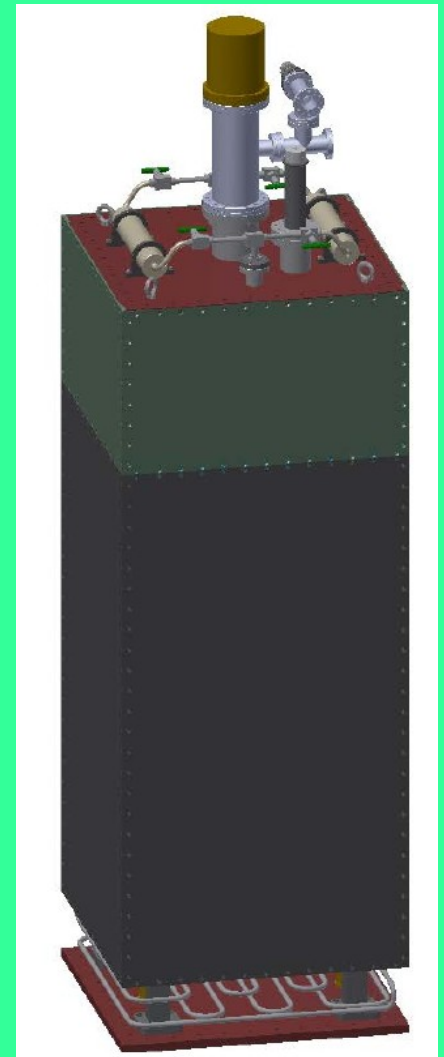
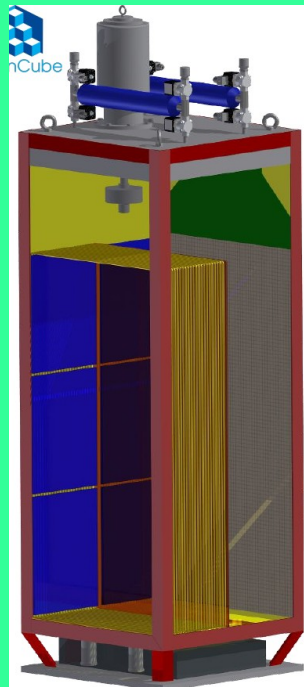
ARGONCUBE 2x2 proto in Bern:

4 modules, 0.67 x 0.67 x 1.8 m each

Run-1  
small area demo



Run-2  
full area anode



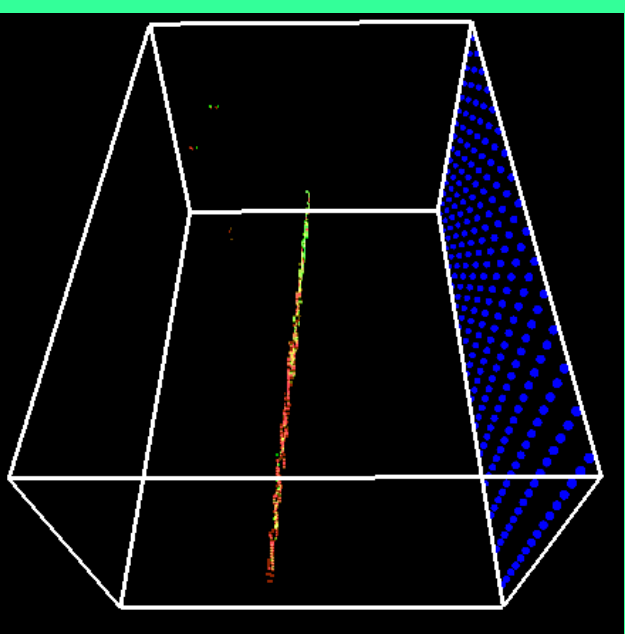
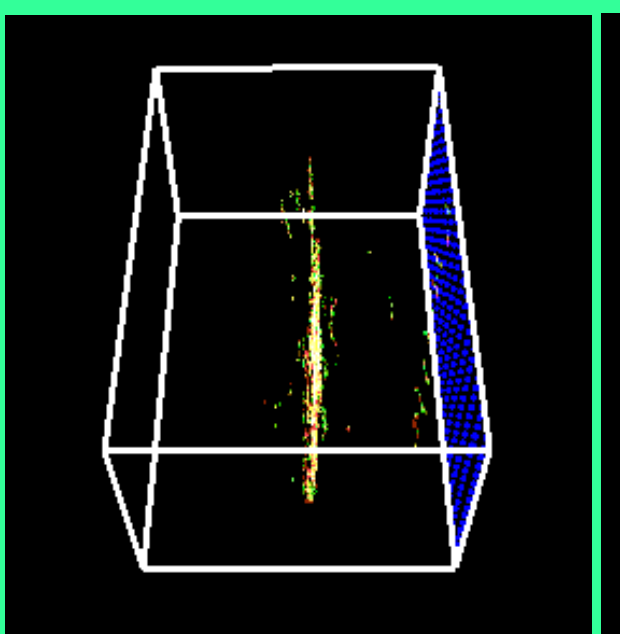
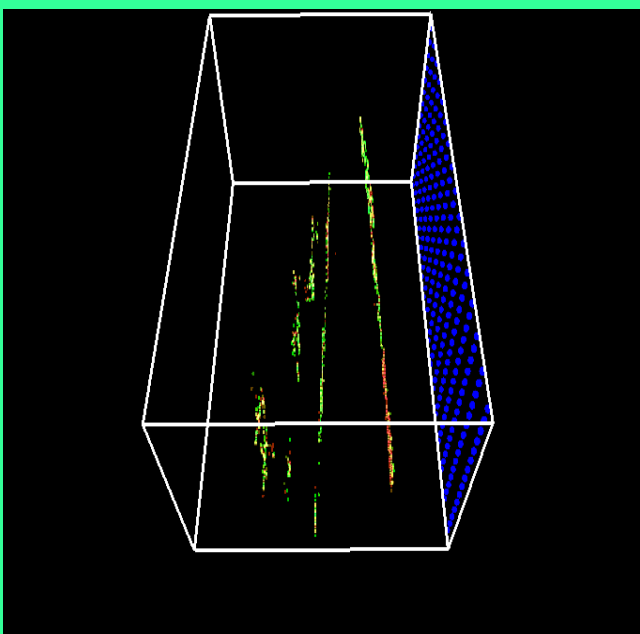
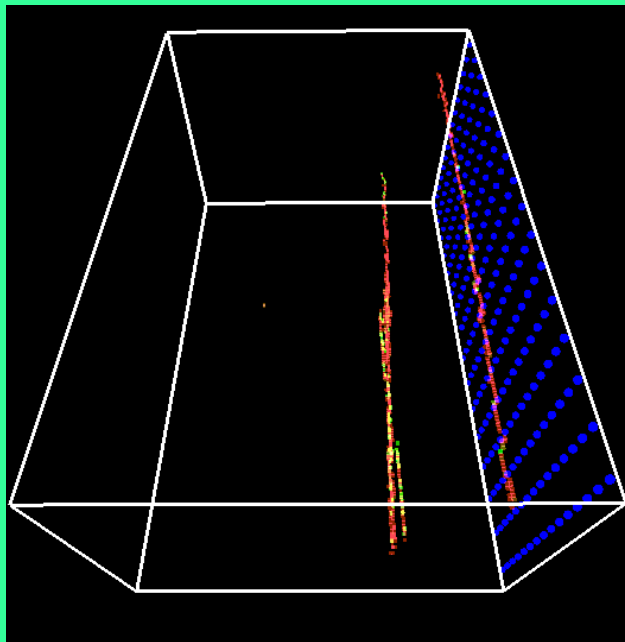
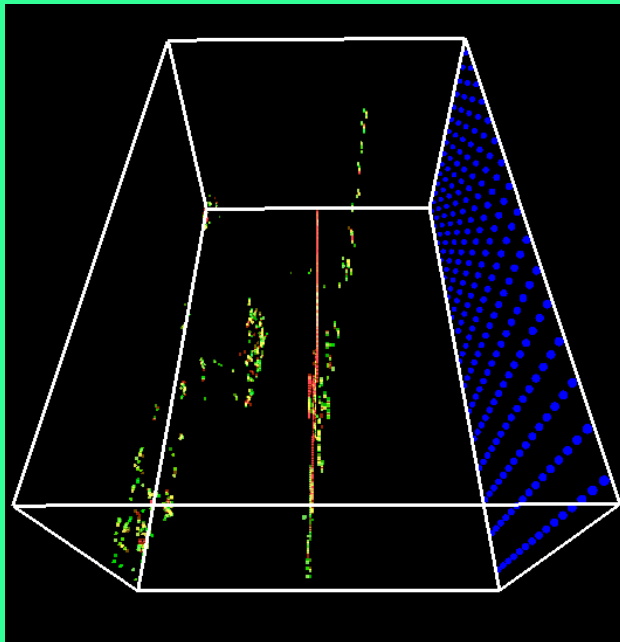
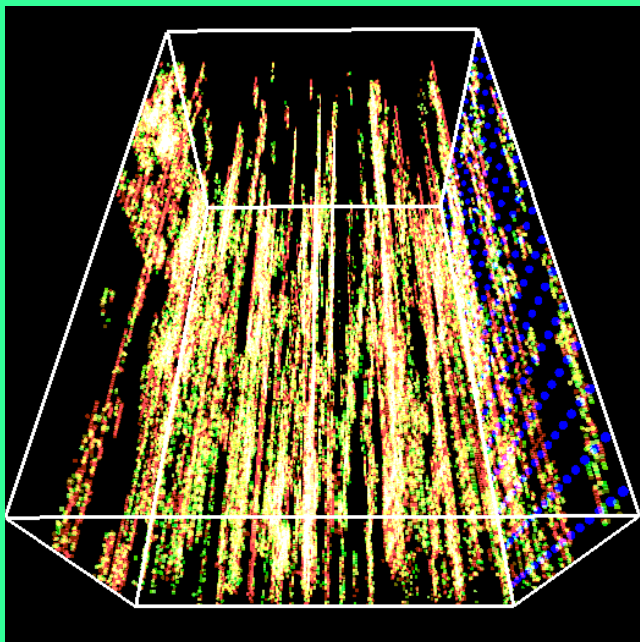
No more compromises...  
Unambiguous pixelized 3D readout.

## ARGONCUBE Module-0 progress



Stay tuned to our R&D program !

# PixLAR Event Gallery

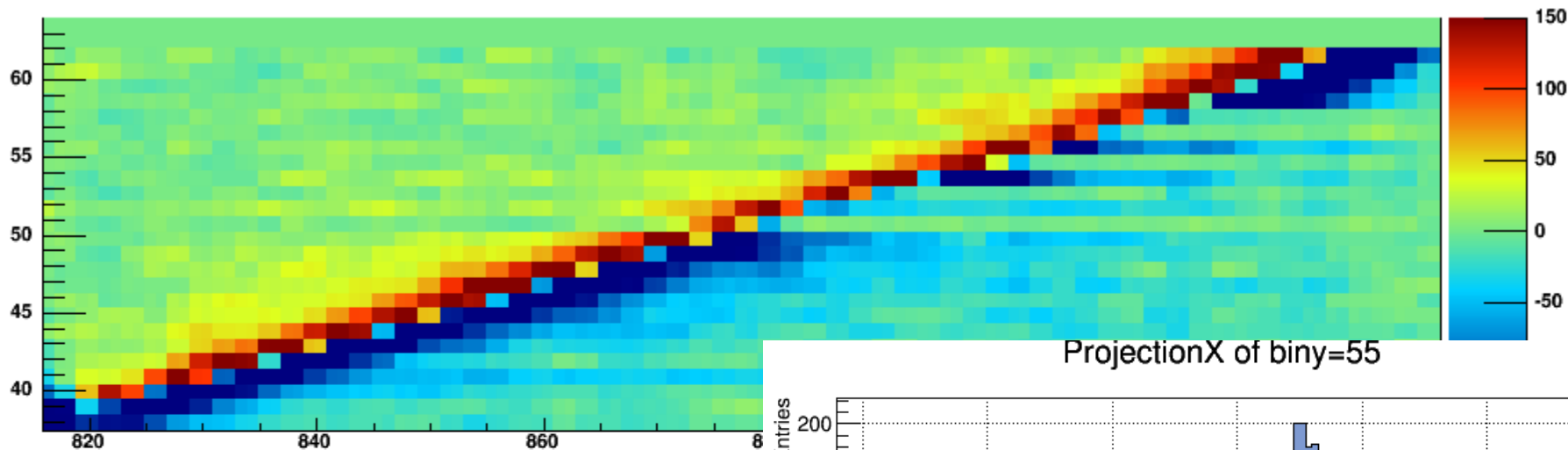




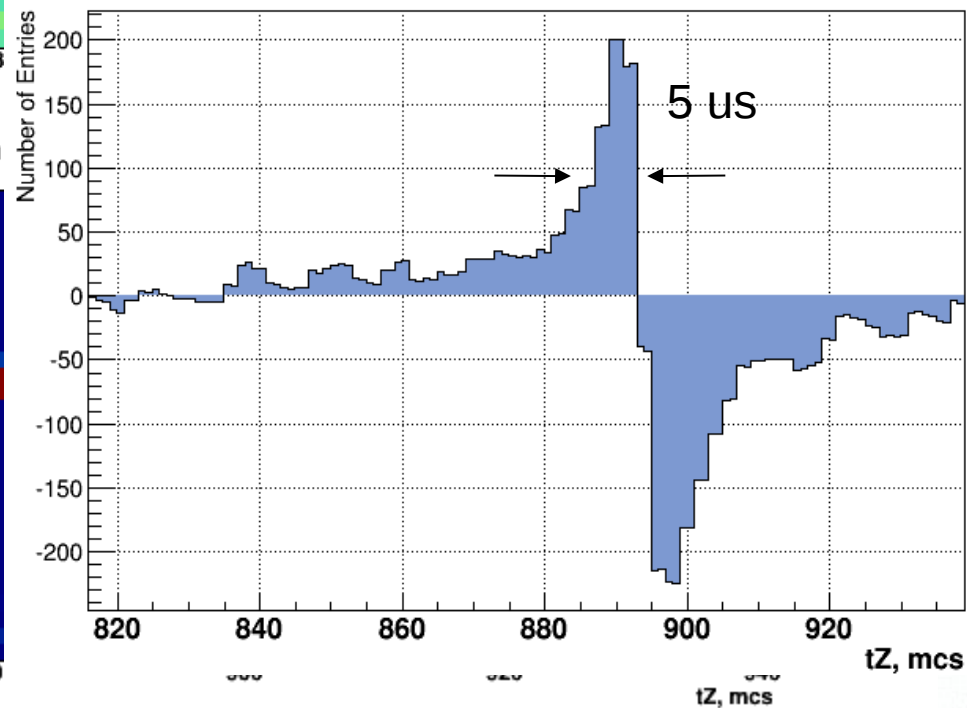
# Backup Slides

# Advance of induction signal → wakeup time

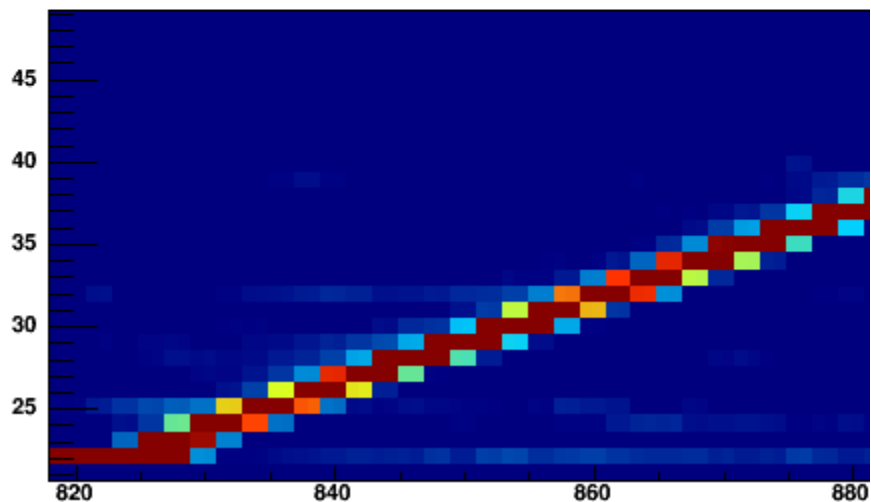
Induction, Run 9136 Event 150. Trigger pattern: 11 I2 T



ProjectionX of biny=55



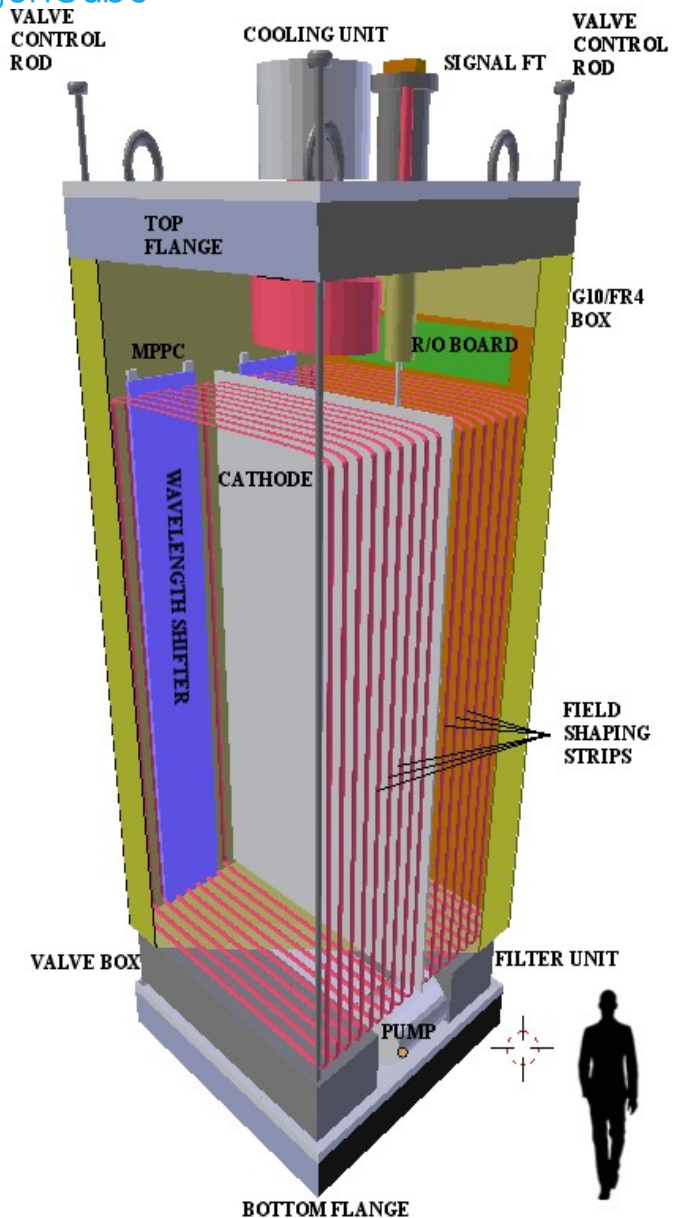
Collection view, Run





# ONCUBE module

ArgonCube



## Module: an independent TPC

- LAr purification: recirculation through Oxygen-traps
- Temperature: individual cryo-cooler unit (removes heat input from electronics and heat leaks)
- Cathode bias (-100 kV) supplied via HV feed-through
- Resistive divider for field shaper
- Relatively low voltage => breakdown-free setup
- Electrically transparent container => low dead volume
- PCB-technology for R/O plane manufacturing
- Pad arrays for charge readout, 3x3 mm<sup>2</sup> pads
- 4x8 pads ROI served by one R/O ASIC at the PCB back
- Mechanically robust production technology
- Low failure cost
- Light collection via WLS light guides
- Light readout with SiPMs in coincidence

**Reliable/repairable self-contained unit**