Simulation and Reconstruction of Charged Particle Trajectories in a Time Projection Chamber with Orthogonal Fields

RD51 Collaboration Meeting

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Add grant + MetaCentrum

Outline

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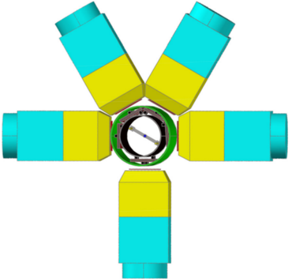
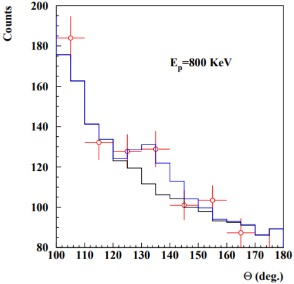
Motivation: ATOMKI measurements

- Measurement of anomalies in the angular correlation of an electron-positron pair internally produced in excited ^{8}Be and ^{4}He

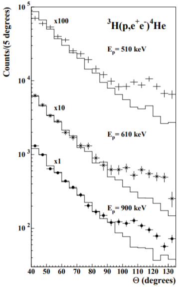


ATOMKI spectrometer. [1]

Beam pipe (black), MWPC, ΔE det. (red), *E* scintillators (yellow), light guides (blue)



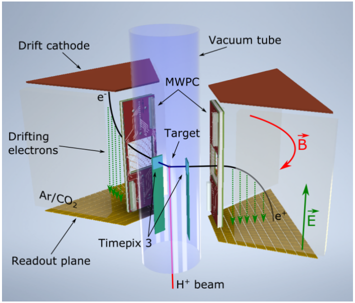
^{8}Be, e^+e^- pair angular correlation. [2]



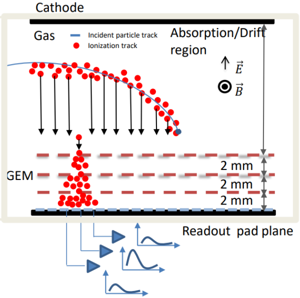
^{4}He, e^+e^- pair angular correlation. [3]

OFTPC: Detector Configuration

- Time Projection Chamber with Orthogonal Fields (OFTPC) – electric and magnetic field perpendicular



Two out of the six TPC chambers. [4]



TPC with a triple gas electron multiplier (GEM) readout. [4]

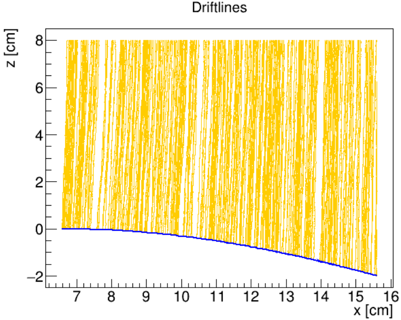
OFTPC: Reasons for Orthogonal Fields

- No solenoid – permanent magnets used to generate the field
- Space constraints – granularity of the TPC readout limited in order to fit one SAMPA/SRS hybrid in each of the six sectors
  - Parallel fields would bend particles parallel to readout, requiring much larger number of pads
  - These trajectories would extend to more than one sector, requiring alternative architecture of the detector

OFTPC: Complications

Inhomogeneous magnetic field (simulated using Maxwell Add citation!)

Plot from Maxwell here!



- The field interferes with the direction of the drift of secondary electrons
- Curvature of the track is not constant in this field (deviation from a circle)

Outline

Track simulation

- Garfield++ used for track simulation
  - Primary relativistic particle simulated using the HEED program [5]
  - Secondary ionization electrons simulated using microscopic tracking (uses equations of motion)
    - Relatively slow (typically 5-30 CPU hours per track), very precise especially for small structures.
- Batches of 9702 tracks with different initial parameters simulated on a grid (MetaCentrum [6])
  - Electrons and positrons
  - 11 different energies from 3 MeV to 13 MeV (covers range for ^{8}Be)
  - 21 different angles φ and 21 different angles θ (next slide)

Track simulation

Spherical angles (θ,φ) with respect to z
θ taken from the equatorial plane xy

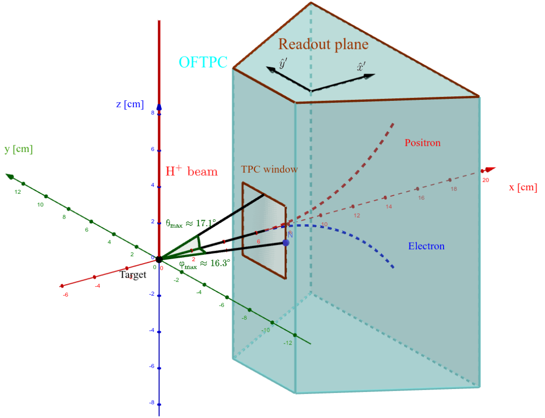
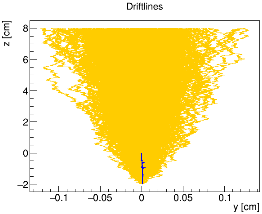


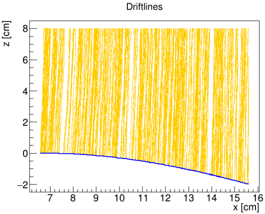
Diagram of the batch simulation parameters:
$\theta \in [-17.1°, 17.1°]$, $\varphi \in [-16.3°, 16.3°]$, $E_k \in [3, 13]$ MeV.

Simulated track example (microscopic tracking)

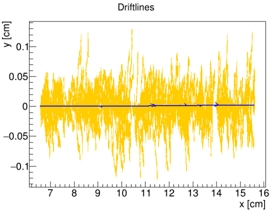
- Electron track with kinetic energy 8 MeV, $\theta = 0^\circ$ and $\varphi = 0^\circ$
- Diffusion less than 1.5 mm in both directions



Diffusion front view

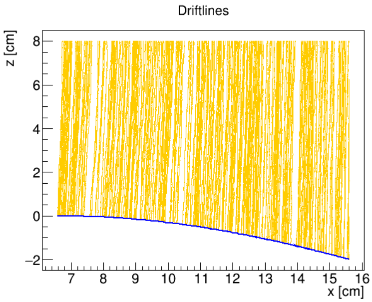


Electron drift

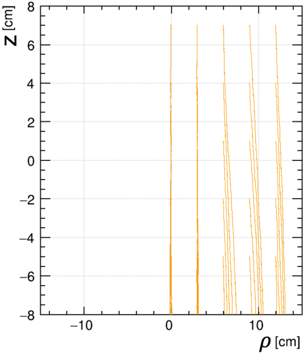


Diffusion top view

- We want an unambiguous map of the drift of secondary electrons for the reconstruction
- We can use a simulation of evenly spaced electrons
  - Current spacing 5 mm, 100 electrons simulated in each location with 0.1 eV energy in a random direction



Electron drift

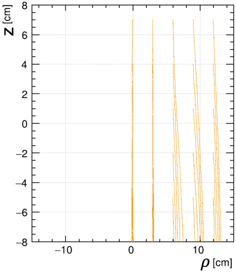


Partial simulation of the map

Fix labels!!!

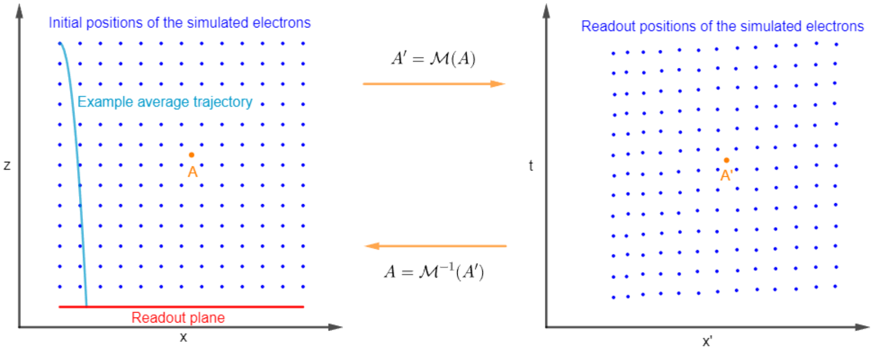
Ionization electron map simulation

- As a result we get an approximation of a mapping from initial coordinates of the electrons (x, y, z) to the readout coordinates (x', y', t)
- By interpolating we can get the inverse map
- We can use the inverse map to finally create mapping from our discrete readout values (channel number, time) to voxels of the primary track



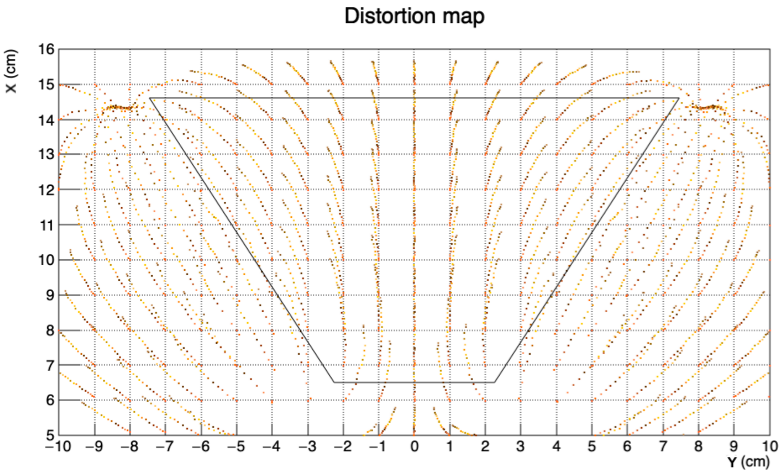
Partial simulation of the map

Ionization electron map simulation



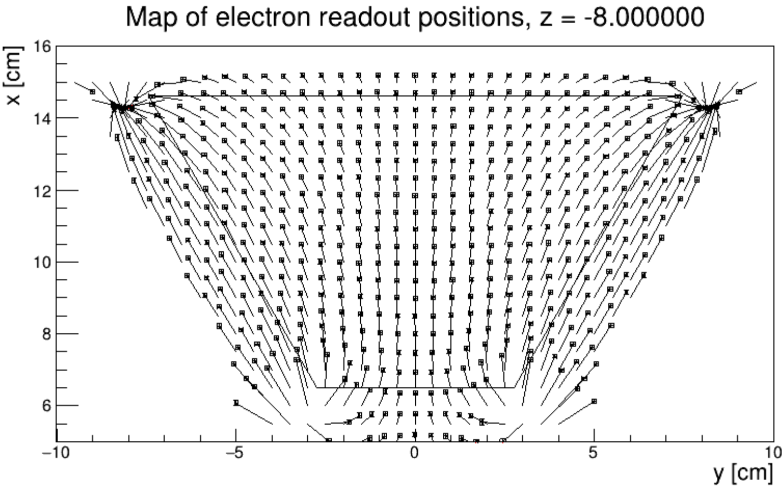
2D visualization of the simulated mapping $\mathcal{M}$ and the inverse mapping $\mathcal{M}^{-1}$.

Ionization electron map simulation



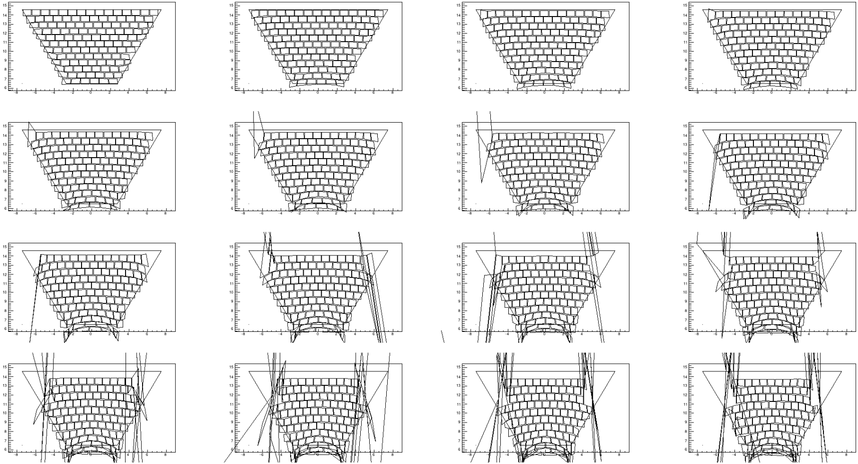
x and y coordinate distortion at different z values (denoted by colors). Probably replace with newer gas composition.

Ionization electron map simulation



Worst case x and y coordinate distortion for maximal initial distance from readout.

Ionization electron map simulation

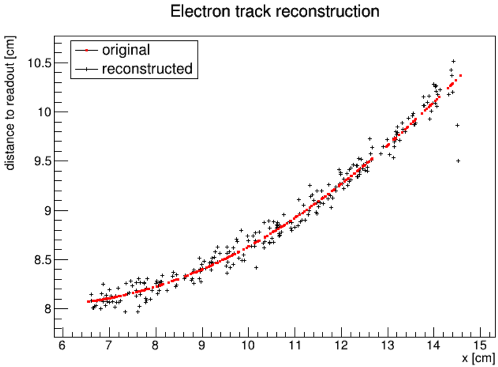


Pad voxel boundaries for different times.

Outline

Track reconstruction

- At first using only the inverse map (not accounting for readout pads)
- Later simple reconstruction with pads and time bins, counting the number of electrons in each bin

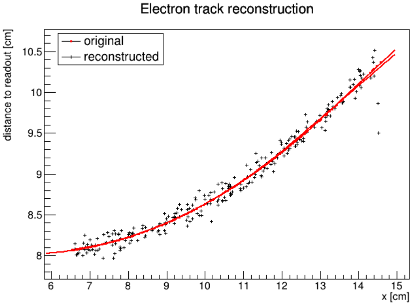


Original and reconstructed interaction points on the simulated track

Outline

Energy reconstruction

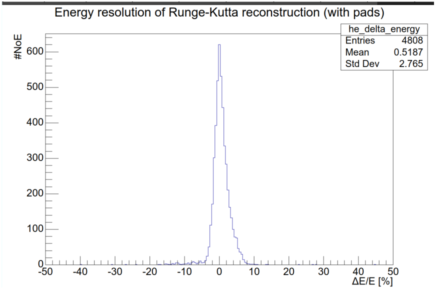
- Prefit with circle with smoothly attached lines
- Kinetic energy fit using 4th order Runge-Kutta
- Known initial position and direction of the particle assumed
- Currently cca 0.3 CPU seconds per track



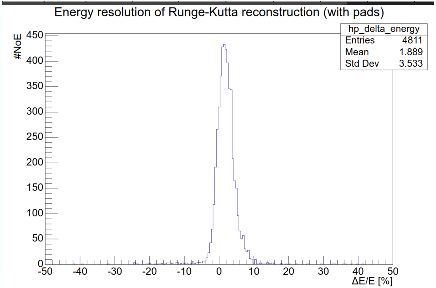
8 MeV simulated electron energy reconstruction from both original and reconstructed interaction points. Results are 8.27 and 7.93 MeV.

Energy reconstruction precision

Electrons



Positrons



Relative reconstruction deviation of the kinetic energy of electron and positron tracks. These histograms represent the best possible resolution for our detector.

Outline

Summary

- Several batches of tracks have been simulated for testing purposes.
  - $\theta \in [-17.1°, 17.1°]$, $\varphi \in [-16.3°, 16.3°]$, $E_k \in [3, 13]$ MeV
- The map of secondary electron positions and drift times has been generated.
- The map has been tested by the track reconstruction.
- First results suggest that:
  - Best possible resolution $\frac{E_{\mathrm{rec}} - E}{E} \approx 3.5\%$, positrons have worse resolution.
  - OFTPC works well on a simulation level.

Future Steps

- Account for parasitic tracks caused by high energy secondary electrons
- Account for GEM in the simulation, charge distribution between pads
- Optimize Runge-Kutta integration fit with likelihood approach (instead of least squares) if needed
- Write a faster simulation method for secondary electrons using the map
- Fix the observed systematic error of reconstruction

Notes (what else to mention)

- Extra slide with the whole process summary?
- Better description than pad voxels.
- Residues on first attempts of track reconstruction?
- Change energy reconstruction figure!
- More energy reconstruction resolution figures.

Thank you for your attention.

References I

[1] J. Gulyás, T.J. Ketel, A.J. Krasznahorkay, M. Csatlós, L. Csige, Z. Gácsi, M. Hunyadi, A. Krasznahorkay, A. Vitéz, and T.G. Tornyi.
A pair spectrometer for measuring multipolarities of energetic nuclear transitions.
Nucl. Instr. Meth. A, 808:21–28, 2016.

[2] Sas, N. J. and others.
Observation of the X17 anomaly in the ^{7}Li(p,$e^{+}e^{-}$)^{8}Be direct proton-capture reaction.
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[3] A. J. Krasznahorkay, M. Csatlós, L. Csige, J. Gulyás, A. Krasznahorkay, B. M. Nyakó, I. Rajta, J. Timár, I. Vajda, and N. J. Sas.
New anomaly observed in $^{4}\mathrm{He}$ supports the existence of the hypothetical x17 particle.
Phys. Rev. C, 104:044003, Oct 2021.

References II

[4] A.F.V. Cortez, H. Natal da Luz, R. Sykora, B. Ali, L. Fajt.
Measurement of anomalies in angular correlation of electron and positron internally produced in excited 8Be and 4He.

[5] I. B. Smirnov.
Modeling of ionization produced by fast charged particles in gases.
Nucl. Instr. Meth. A, 554:474–493, 2005.

[6] MetaCentrum.
Computational resources were provided by the e-INFRA CZ project (ID:90254), supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic.
https://metavo.metacentrum.cz/en.