

# Timepix3 in the AEgIS experiment

Helga Holmestad

University of Oslo

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# AEgIS experiment

Measure the gravitational acceleration of antimatter

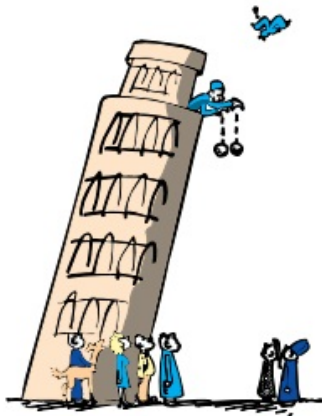


Figure by Markus Poessel

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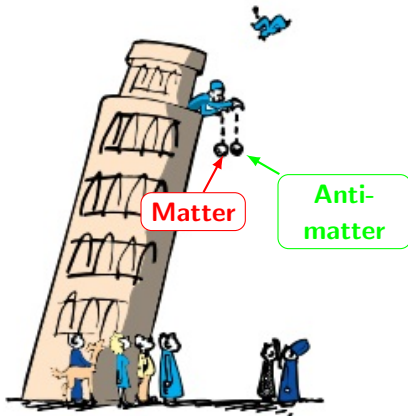


Figure by Markus Poessel

# The equivalence principle

- ▶ Predicts:  $\bar{g} = g$ 
  - ▶ Never been tested before
- ▶ Building block of general relativity
- ▶ Matter-antimatter asymmetry

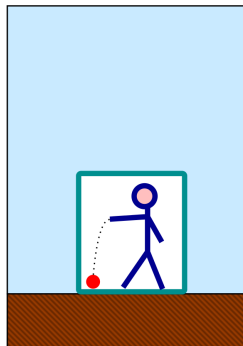
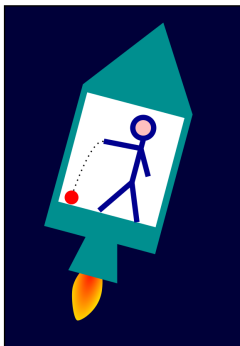


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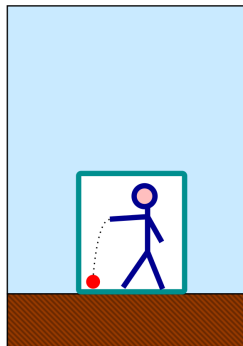
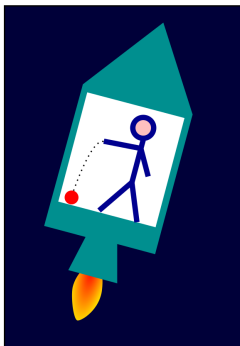


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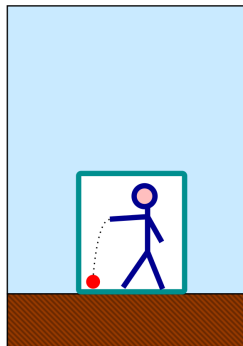
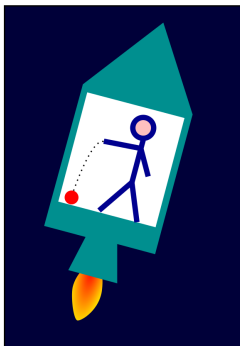
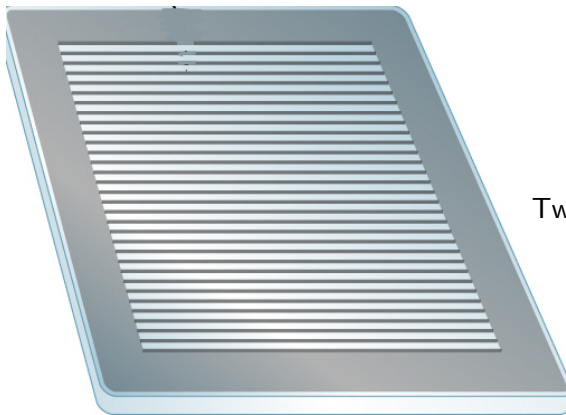


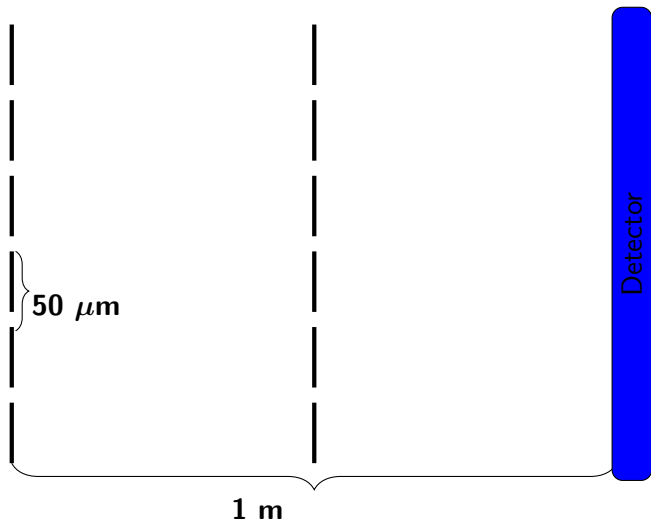
Figure by Markus Poessel

# A classical moiré deflectometer



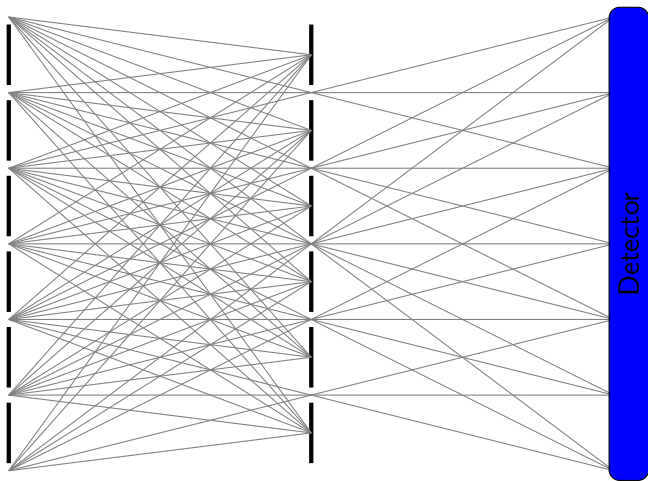
Two of these gratings

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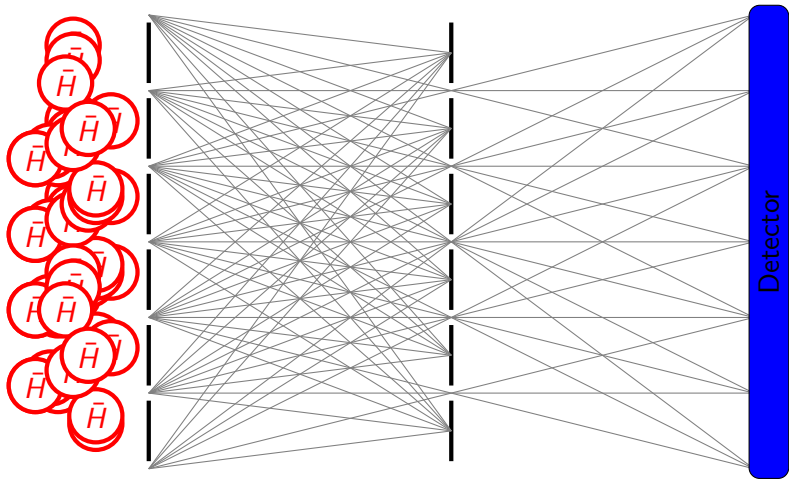




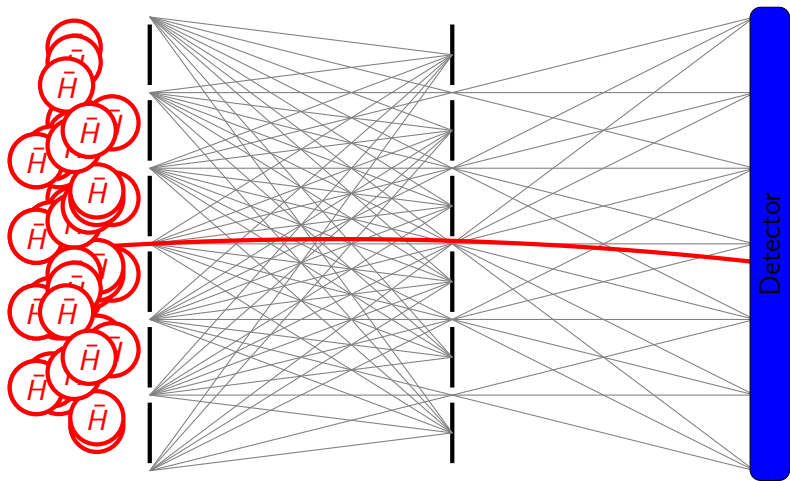
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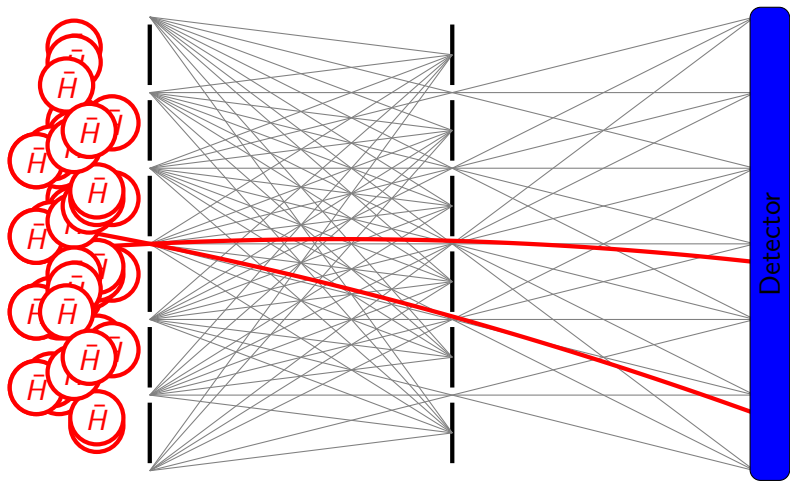
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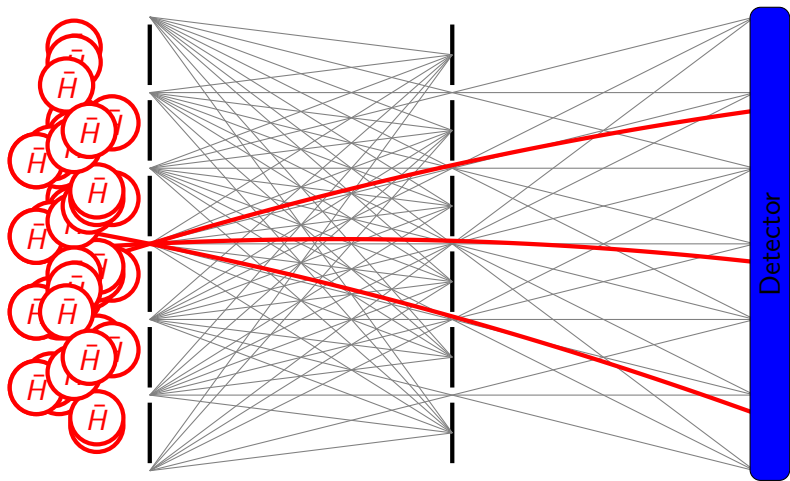
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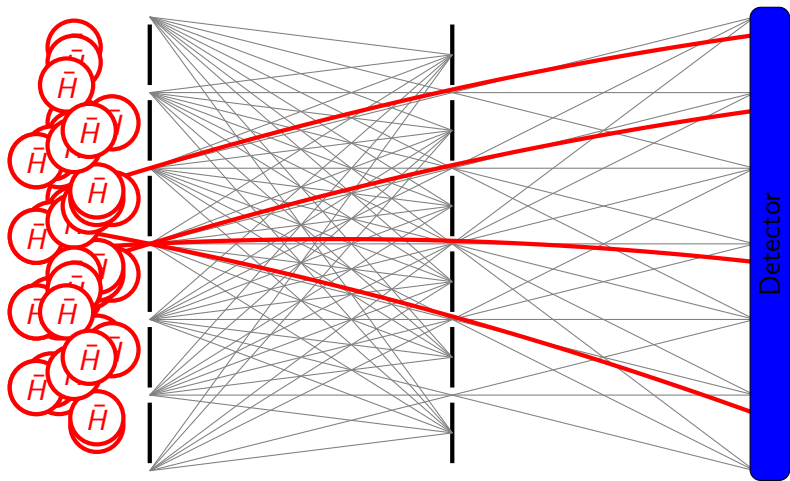
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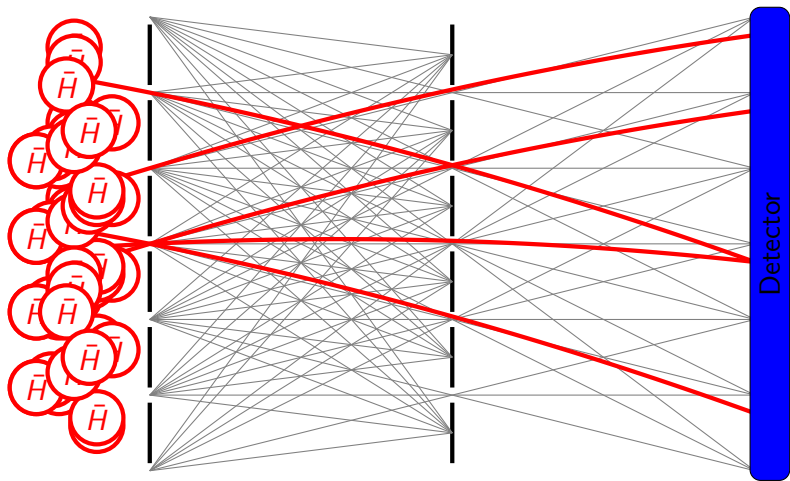
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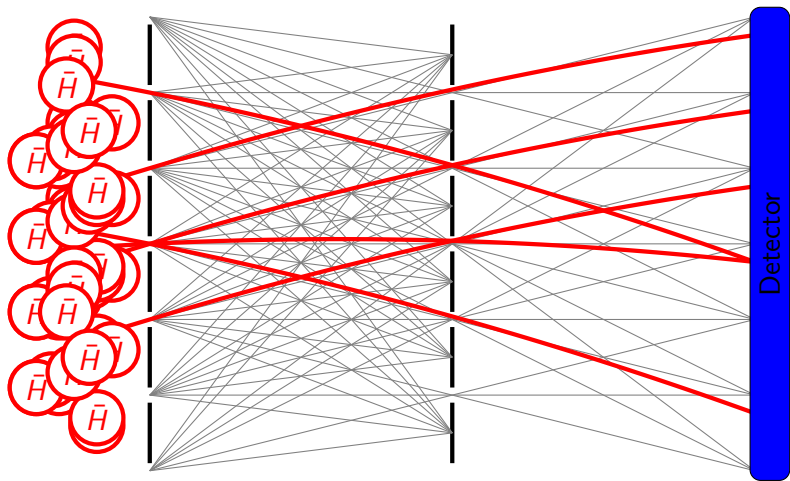
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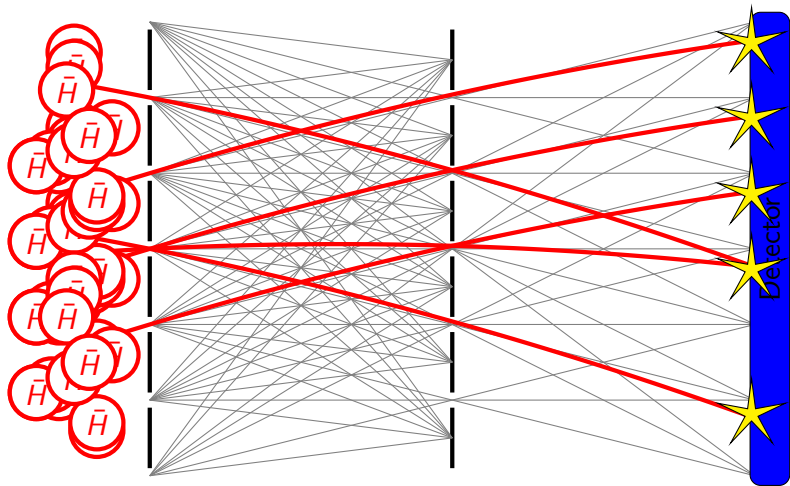


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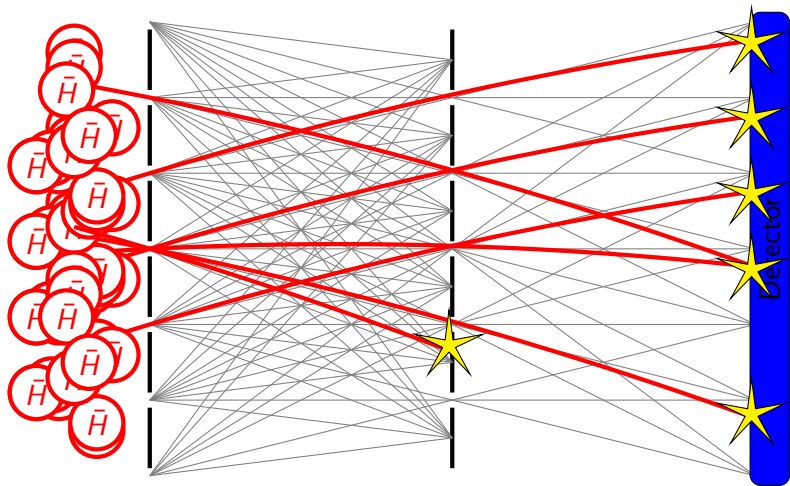




# A classical moiré deflectometer



# A classical moiré deflectometer



# Requirements for the detector

- ▶ Tag antihydrogen
  - ▶ Fragments from annihilations outside the detector
- ▶ Measure time of flight
  - ▶ Energy of antihydrogen beam will not be completely uniform
  - ▶ Transit time through the moirè deflectometer is around 2ms
- ▶ Reconstruct the annihilation point
  - ▶ The periodicity of the moire deflectometer is around 50  $\mu\text{m}$
  - ▶ Vertical fall around 10  $\mu\text{m}$
  - ▶ Around 10  $\mu\text{m}$  resolution needed to achieve 1% precision on  $\bar{g}$
- ▶ Does a detector fulfilling these requirements already exist?

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# Silicon pixel detector using the Timepix3 readout system

- ▶  $55\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 55\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  pixels
- ▶ Measure both time of arrival and deposited energy
- ▶ Time resolution 1–2 ns
- ▶  $670\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  thick
- ▶ Expose the Timepix3 detector to antiprotons as the annihilation process is the same



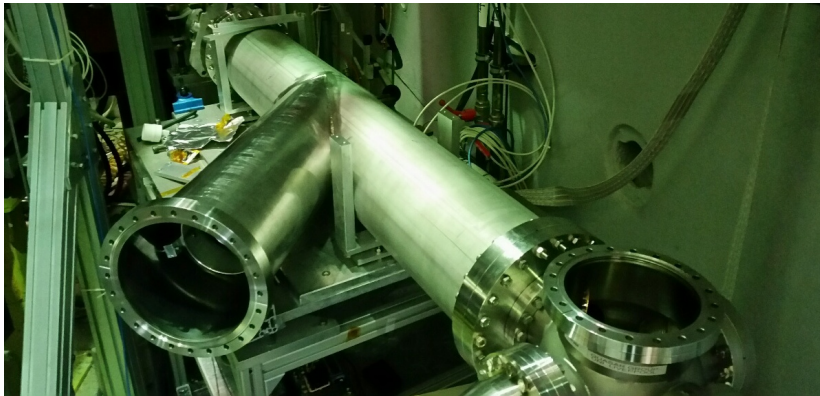


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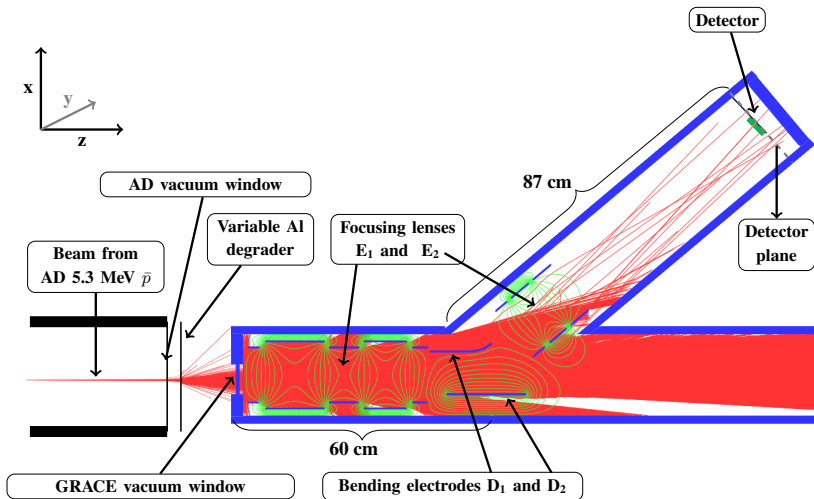
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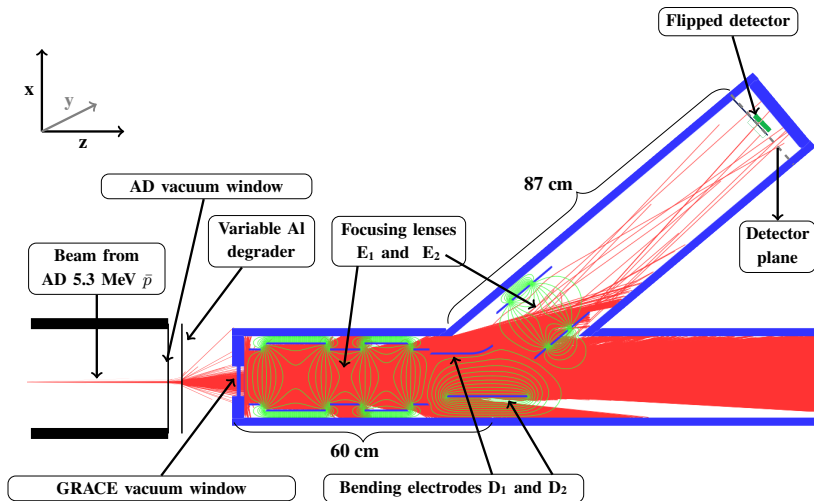
# GRACE beamline



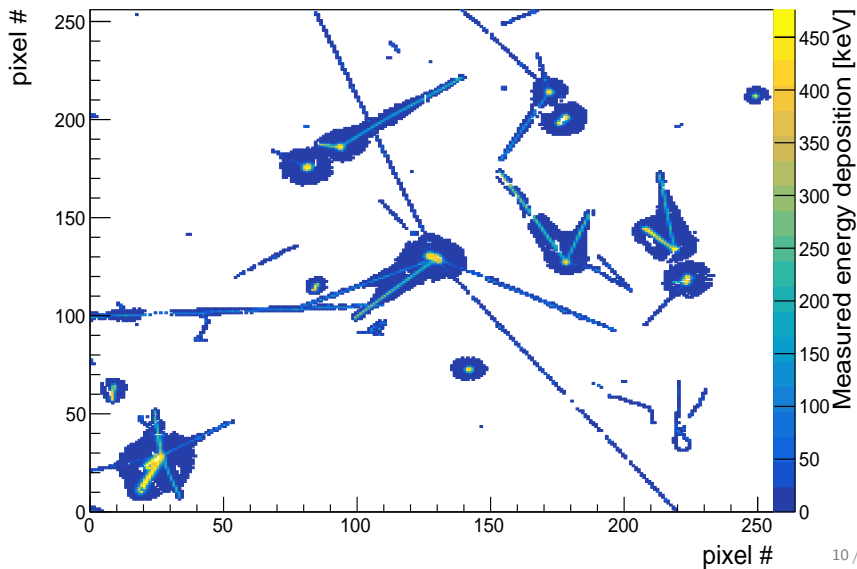
# GRACE in standard setting



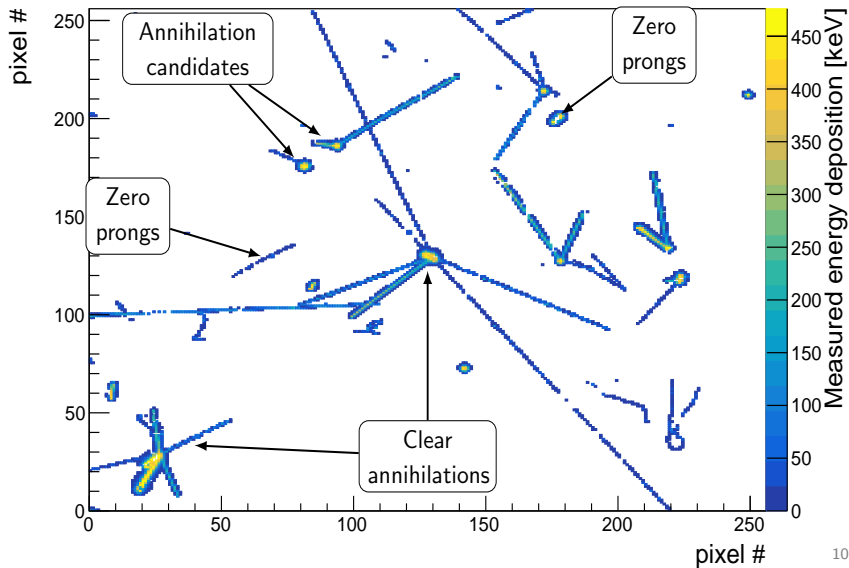
# GRACE for reference sample

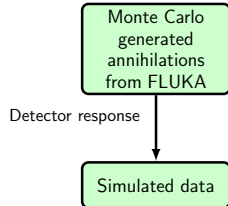
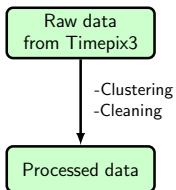


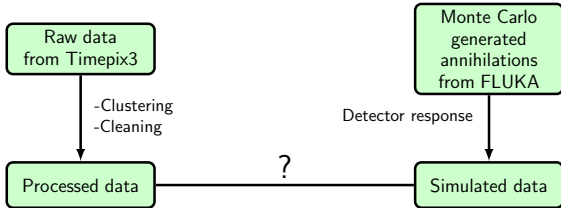
# Antiproton data



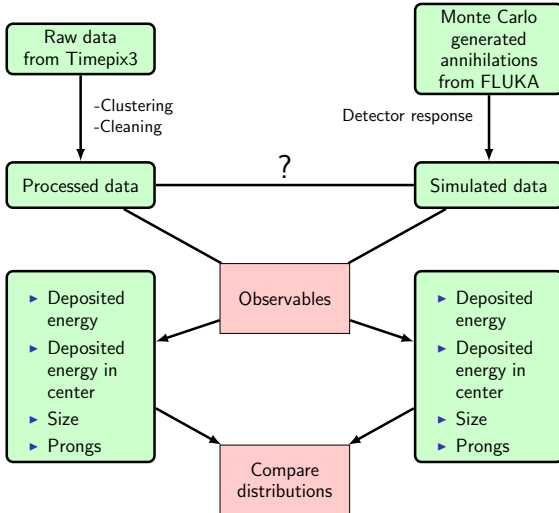
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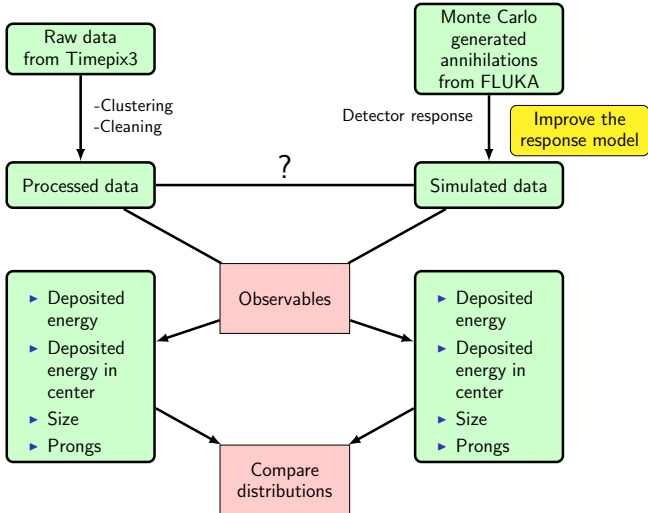


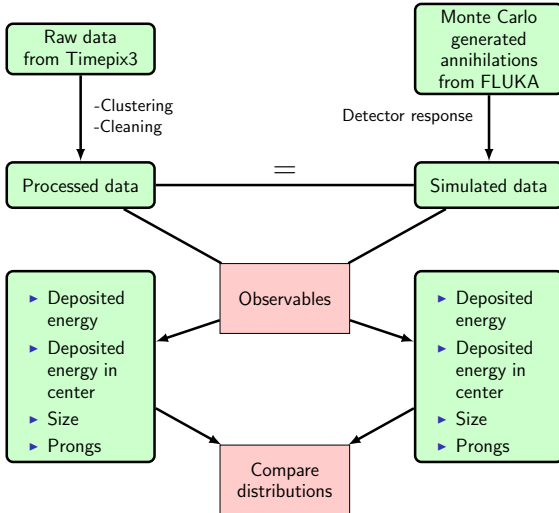


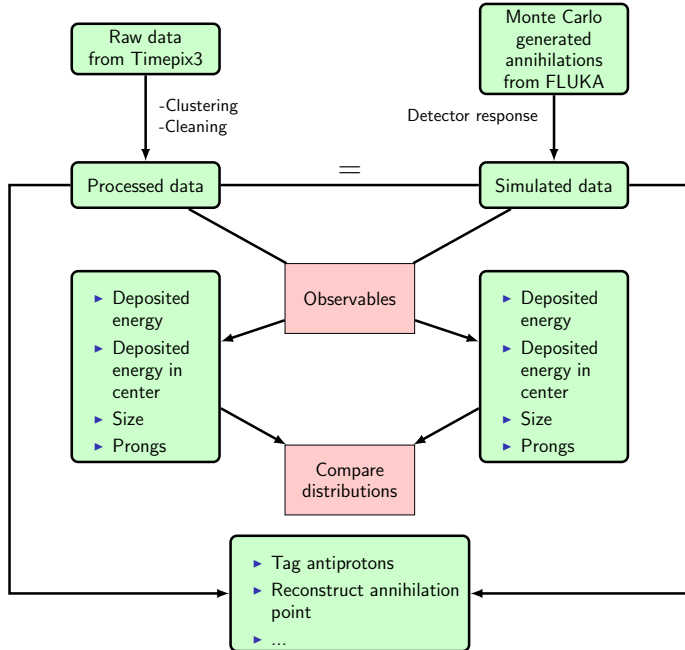


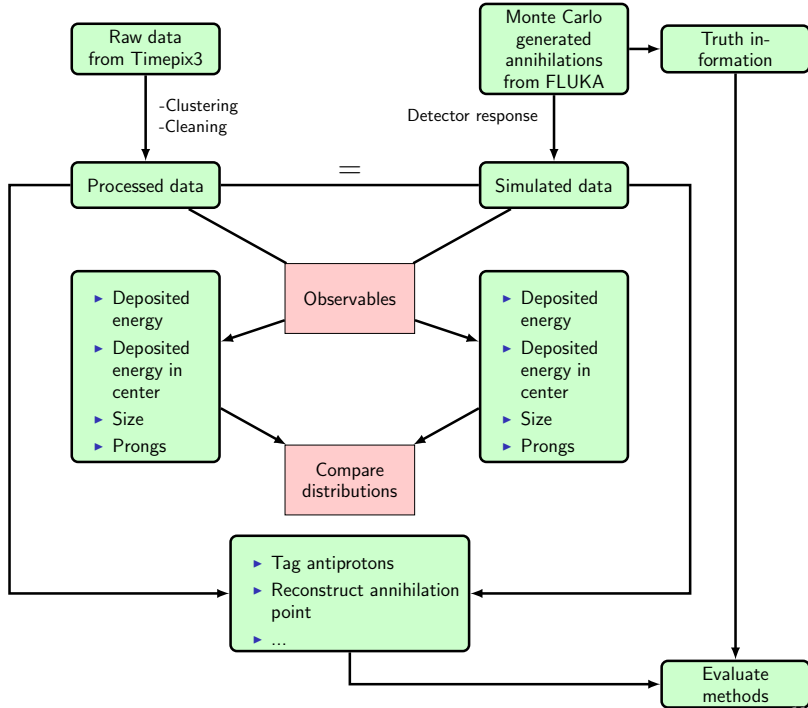


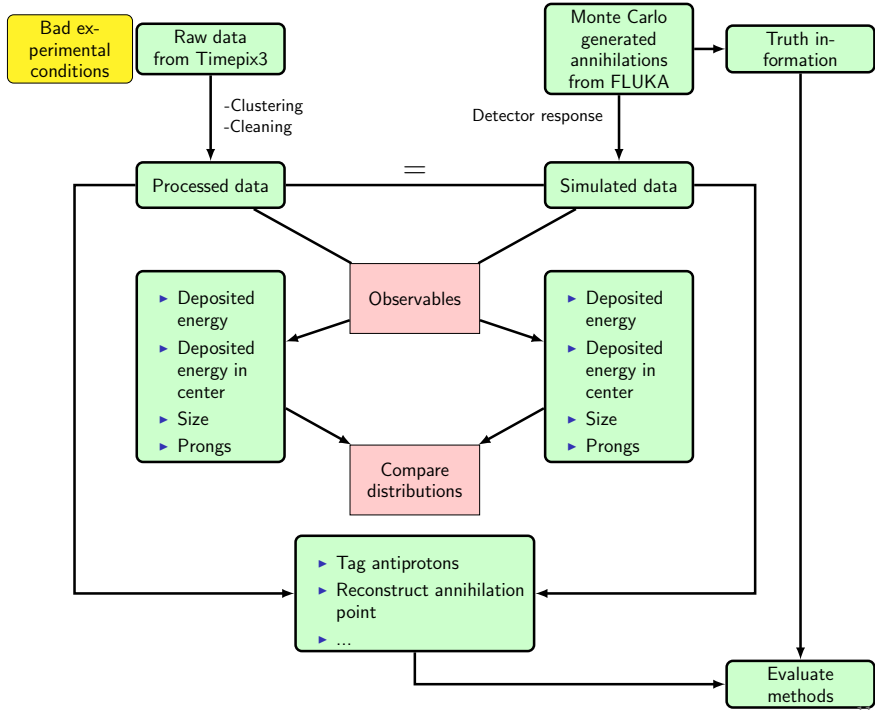


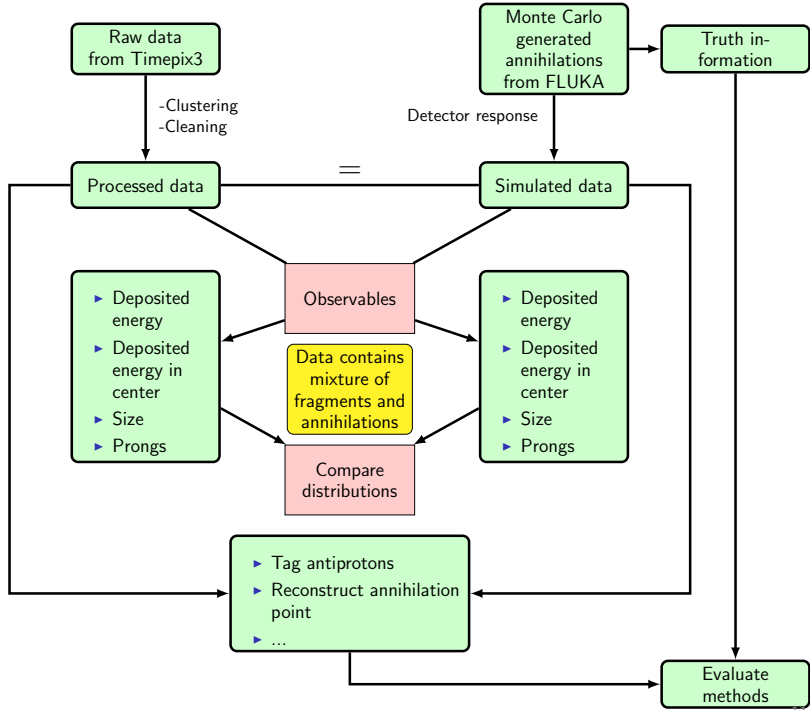


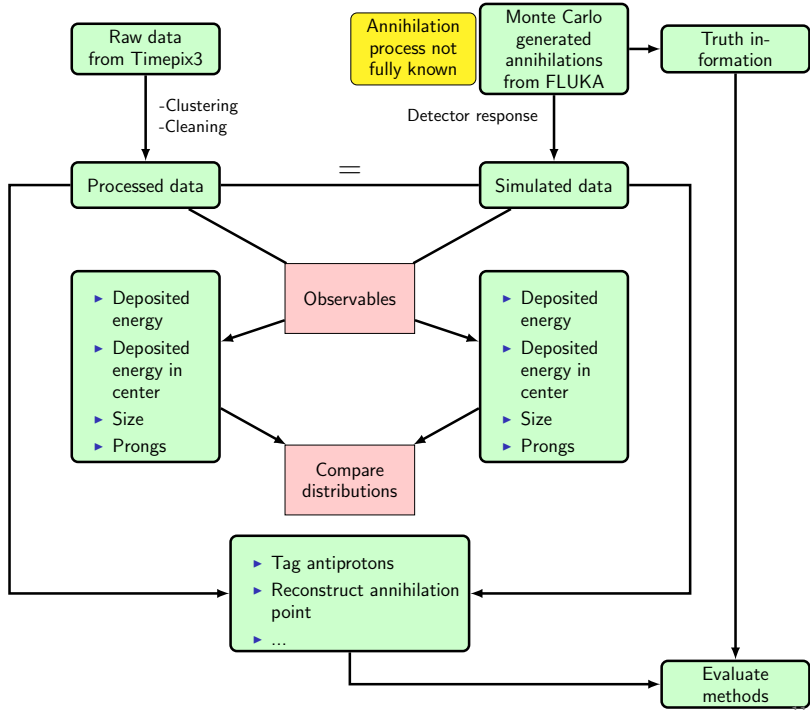




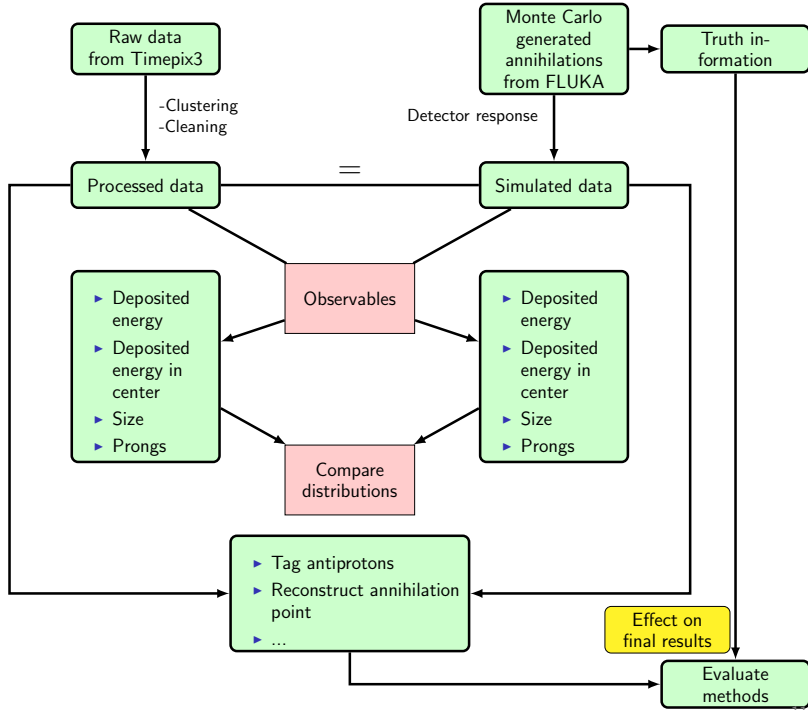






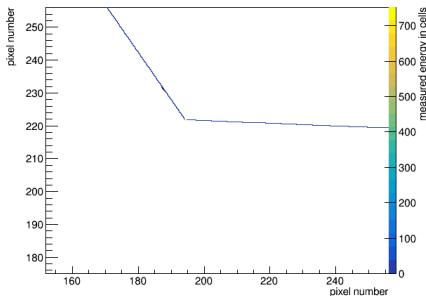






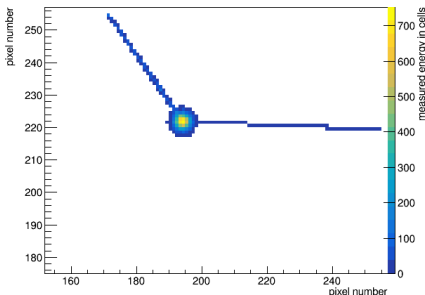
# Detector response model

- ▶ Raw energy depositions in small voxels (FLUKA)
- ▶ Parametrized model for charge sharing including the plasma effect
- ▶ Volcano effect
- ▶ Suppressed pixels in the experimental set-up
- ▶ Re-clustering



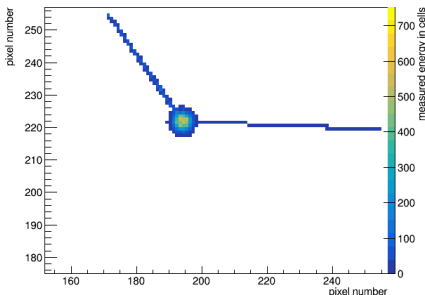
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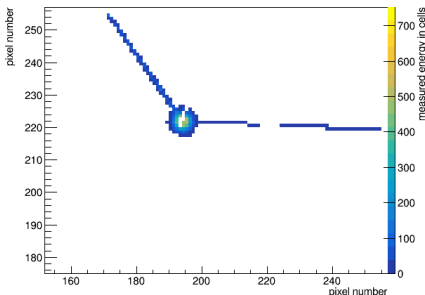
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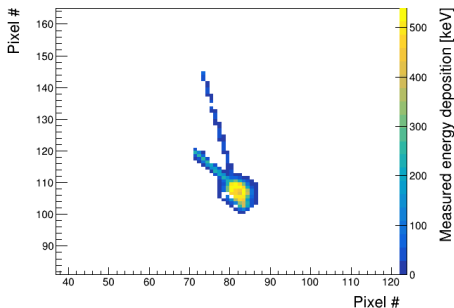
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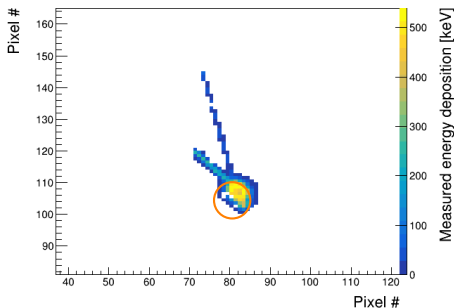
# Analyse the data

- ▶ Clustering in time and space
- ▶ Find center
- ▶ Estimate annihilation point (mass center method)
- ▶ Remove center
- ▶ Hough transform to identify prongs
- ▶ Remove prong
- ▶ Find more prongs
- ▶ Check for single tracks
- ▶ Fit lines to the prongs and find intersection (vertex fitting method)



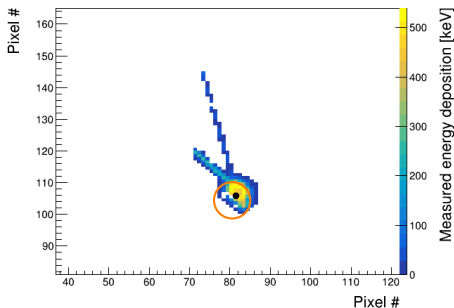
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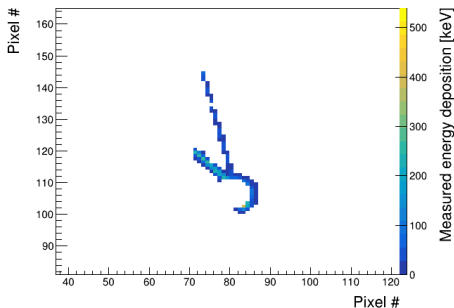
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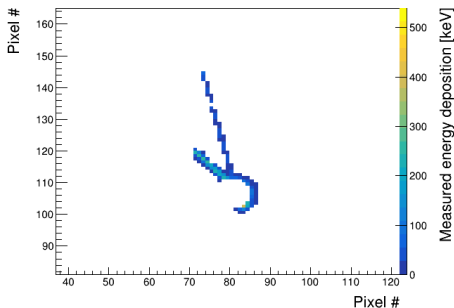
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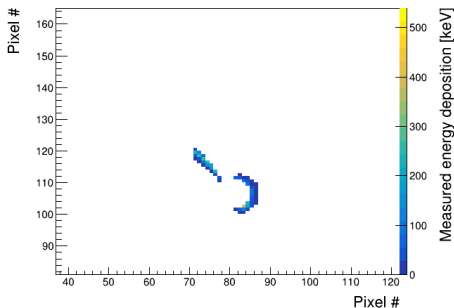
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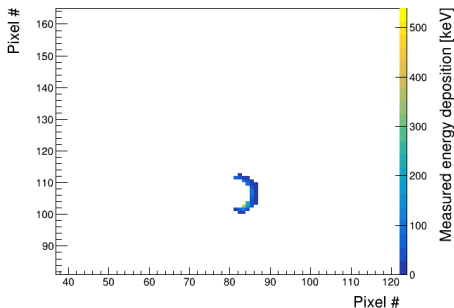
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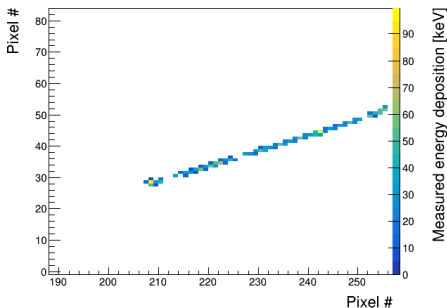
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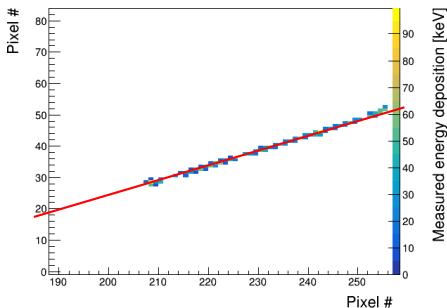
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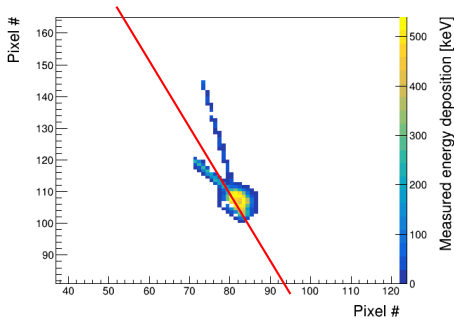
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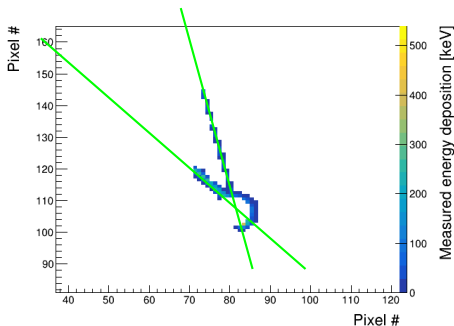
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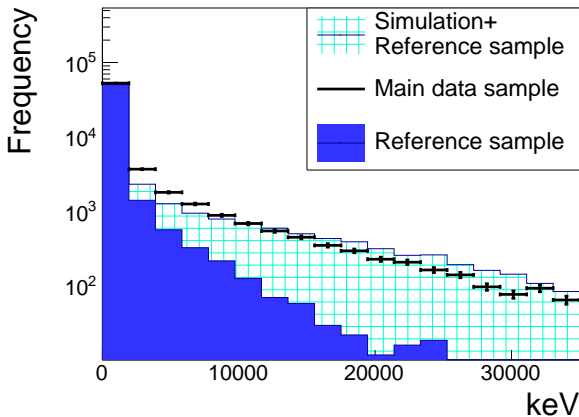
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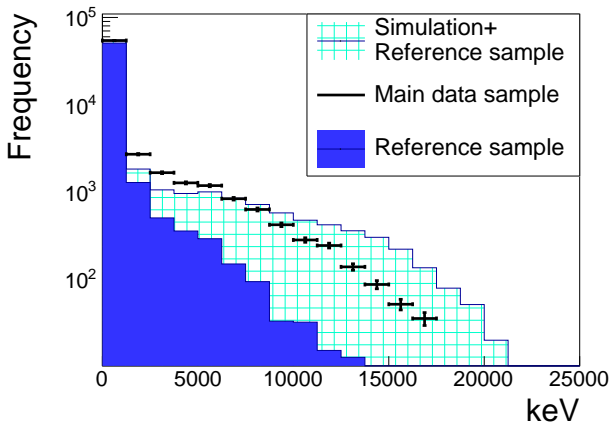
# Verification of the simulation

Cluster energy



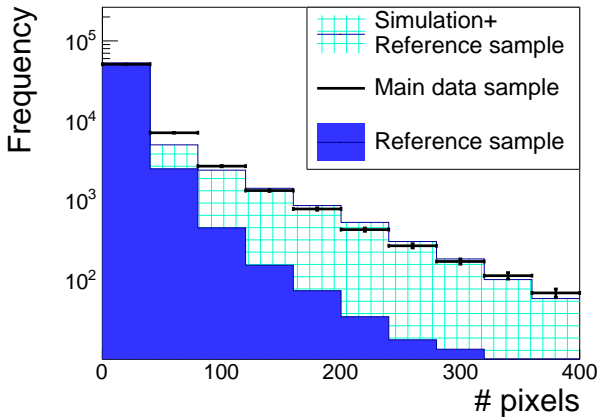
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Cluster energy in center



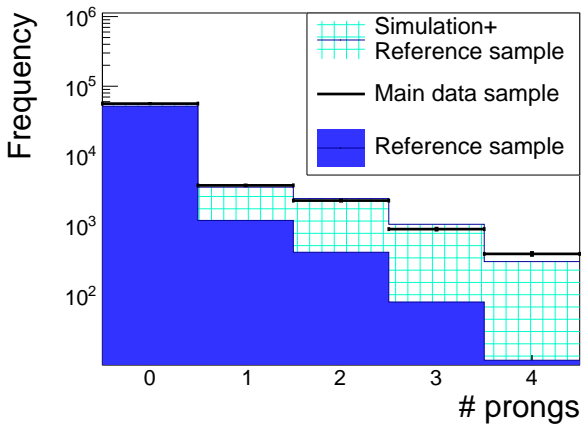
# Verification of the simulation

Cluster size



# Verification of the simulation

Number of prongs



# Tagging efficiency

- ▶ Annihilation clusters are larger and have prongs
- ▶ Trade off between tagging efficiency and false positive rate
- ▶ A good compromise: At least 70 pixels and at least 1 prong
  - ▶ Tagging efficiency  $50 \pm 10\%$
  - ▶ Positive false rate below 1.1%

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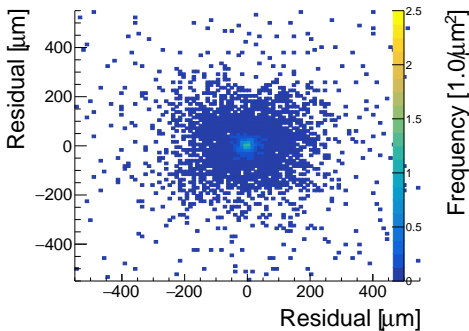
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# Position resolution

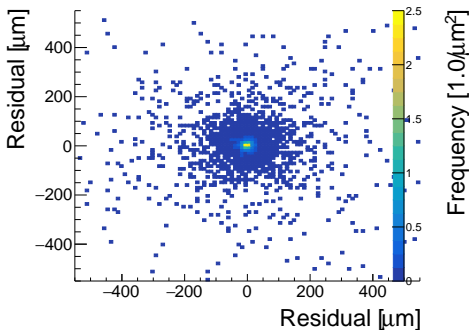
- ▶ Mass center method
  - ▶ All clusters
  - ▶  $93\ \mu\text{m}$  resolution
- ▶ Vertex fitting method
  - ▶ 45% of all clusters
  - ▶  $48\ \mu\text{m}$  resolution
- ▶ Vertex fitting method excluding bad fits
  - ▶ 22% of all clusters
  - ▶  $22\ \mu\text{m}$  resolution
- ▶ Systematic uncertainty  
 $\approx \pm 1\ \mu\text{m}$





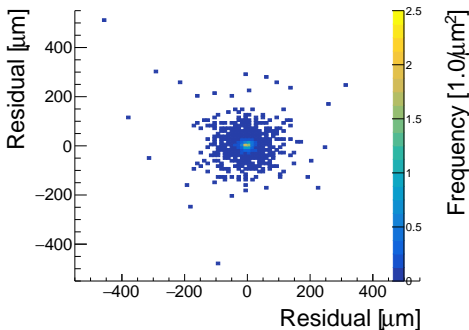
# Position resolution

- ▶ Mass center method
  - ▶ All clusters
  - ▶  $93\ \mu\text{m}$  resolution
- ▶ Vertex fitting method
  - ▶ 45% of all clusters
  - ▶  $48\ \mu\text{m}$  resolution
- ▶ Vertex fitting method excluding bad fits
  - ▶ 22% of all clusters
  - ▶  $22\ \mu\text{m}$  resolution
- ▶ Systematic uncertainty  
 $\approx \pm 1\ \mu\text{m}$



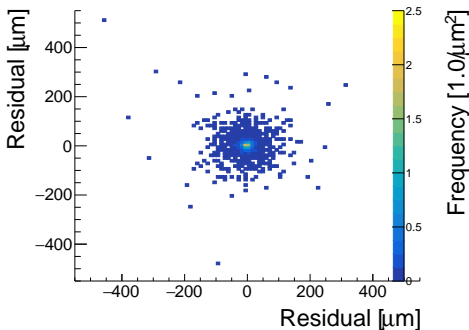
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- ▶ Mass center method
  - ▶ All clusters
  - ▶  $93\ \mu\text{m}$  resolution
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 $\approx \pm 1\ \mu\text{m}$



# Conclusion

- ▶ Clearly see the annihilation clusters
- ▶ Better understanding of annihilations in material
- ▶ Better understanding of large energy depositions
- ▶ Developed a detector response model, and a full simulation of the GRACE beamline
- ▶ Tagging efficiency of  $50 \pm 10\%$
- ▶ False positive rate  $< 1.0\%$
- ▶ Position resolution of  $22 \mu\text{m}$