

Recent advances in Time Projection Chambers and implications for space-based gamma-ray detection

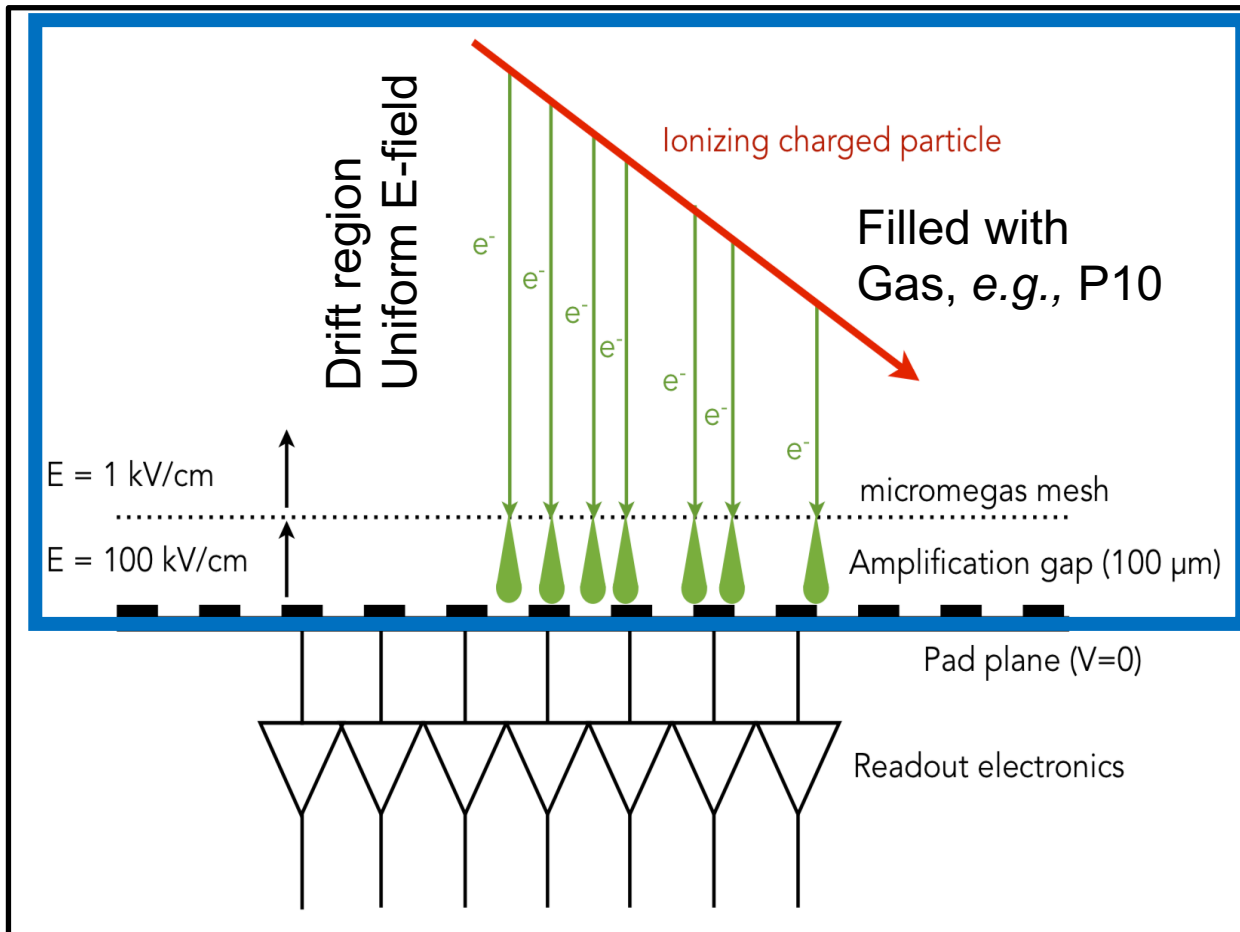


Jaspreet Singh Randhawa
Postdoctoral Research Associate (P-3)

LA-UR-24-25142

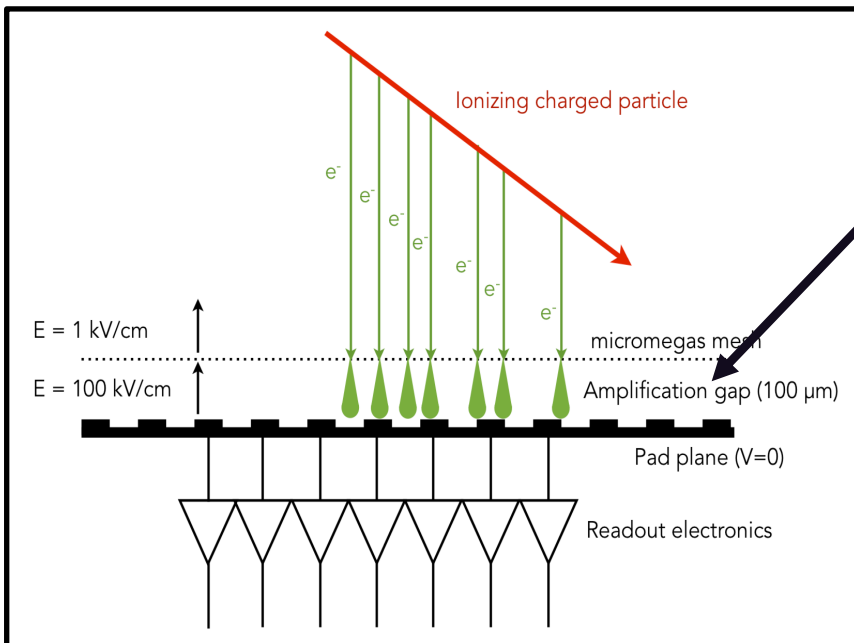
Managed by Triad National Security, LLC for the U.S. Department of Energy's NNSA

Time Projection Chambers

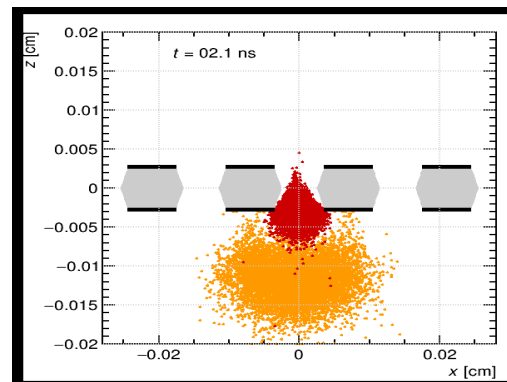
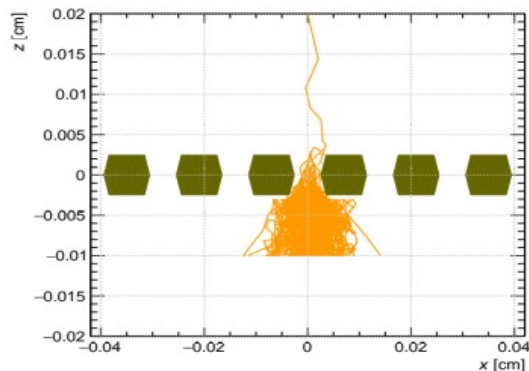


- x and y position of electrons (from primary ionization) provided by x-y position of pad → segmented anode
- Z-position from timing information, hence 3D tracks of charged particles
- Amplification of charge just above the pads

Time Projection Chambers

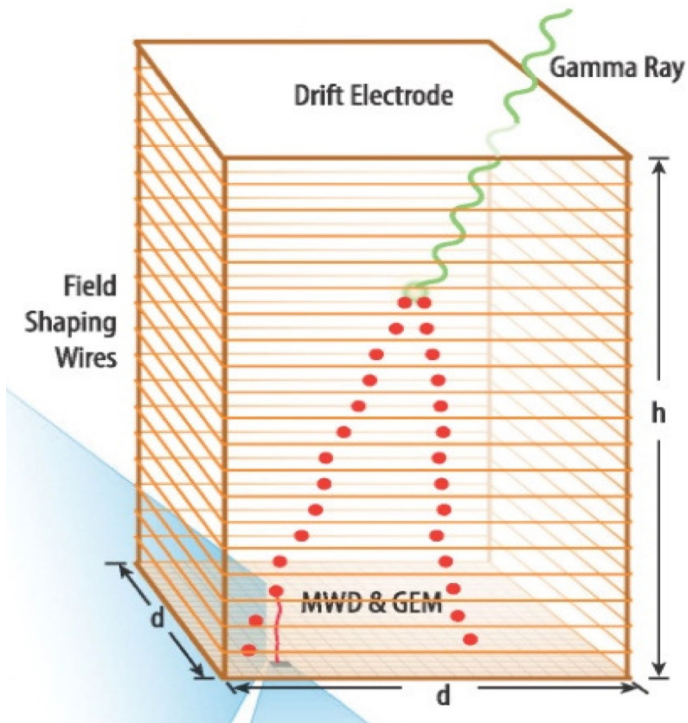


- For amplification, different micro-pattern gas detectors are used
- Micromegas
- Gas Electron Multipliers (GEMs)
- Thick Gas Electron Multipliers (Th-GEMs)
- OR combination of these

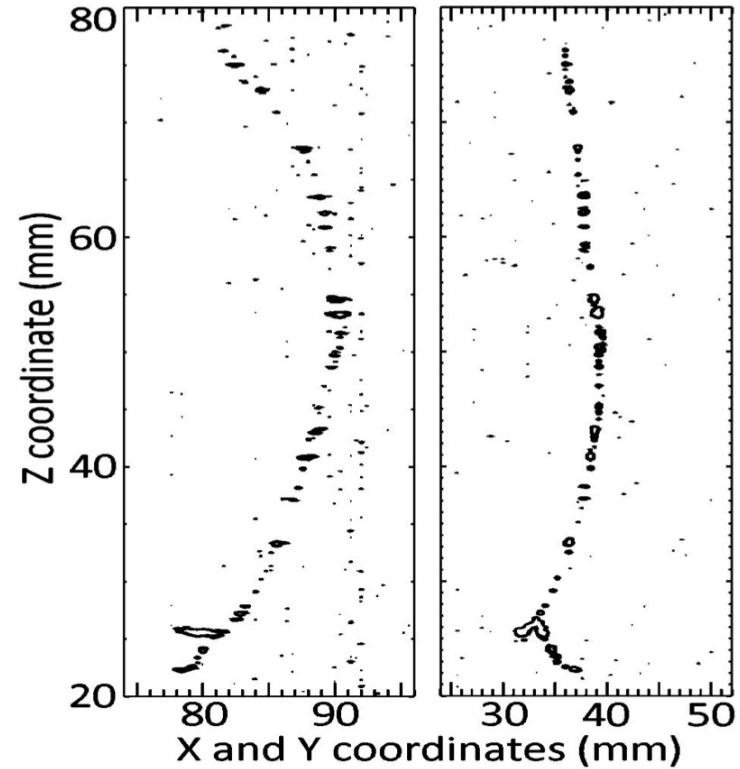


Simulated avalanche in GEMs

TPCs as pair production telescopes: AdEPT



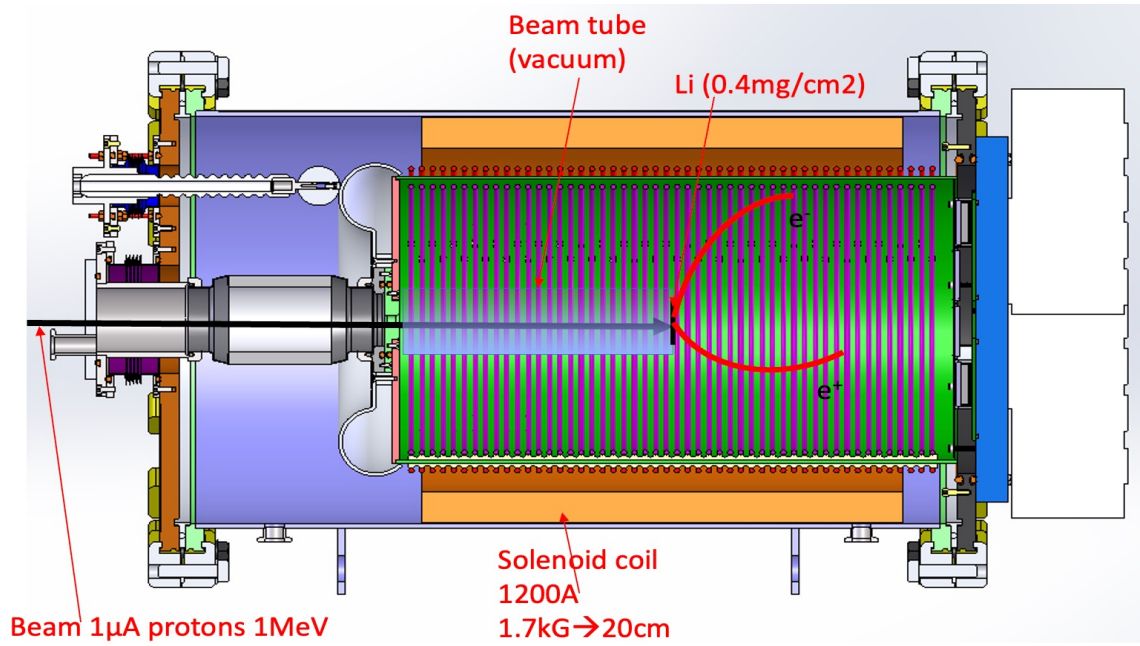
Negative ion drift \rightarrow minimize diffusion



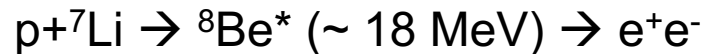
Low-energy β -particle tracks (from ^{90}Sr)

[Hunter et al., Astroparticle Physics](#)
[Volume 59](#), July–August 2014

18 MeV pair detection with TPC in laboratory



TPC from FRIB, experiment at U. of Notre Dame



W. Mittig (FRIB, P.I.)

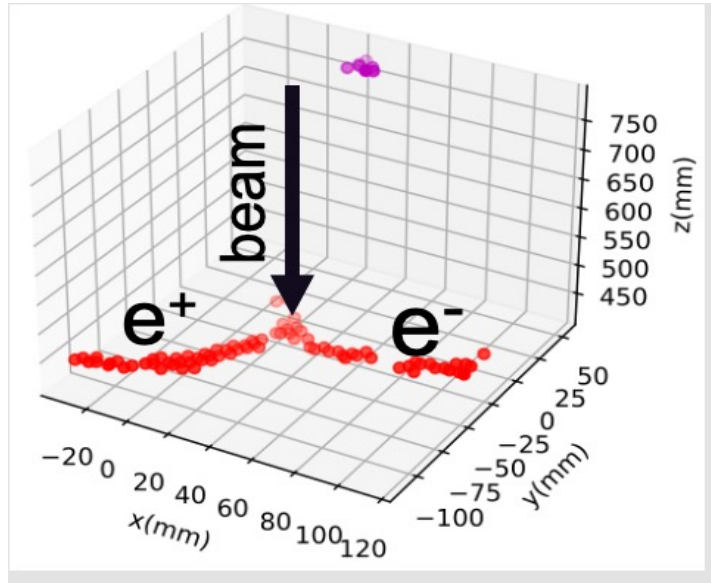
Experiment at Notre Dame
 $E_p \sim 1.1 \text{ MeV}$
LiOH (enriched,
04.mg/cm²+10µg/cm² LiF) on
250µ Be

Gas P10 1atm
Pad-plane 2048 channels

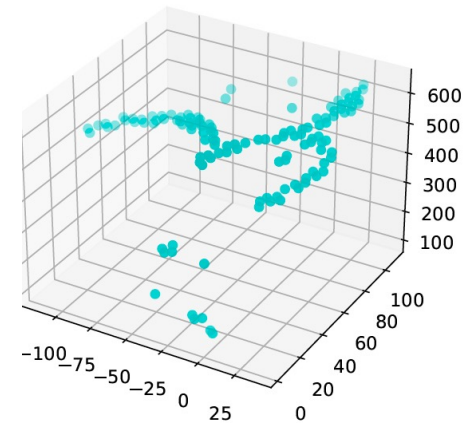
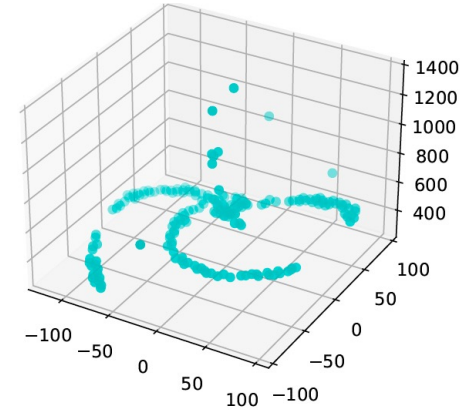
3-GEMs +micromegas
Trigger: mesh of µ-megas
signal

e^-e^+ pair tracks from recent experiment

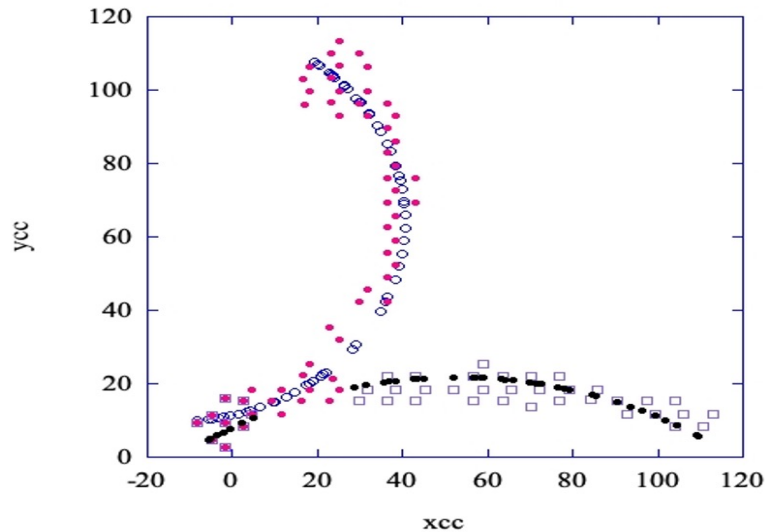
Tracks of interest



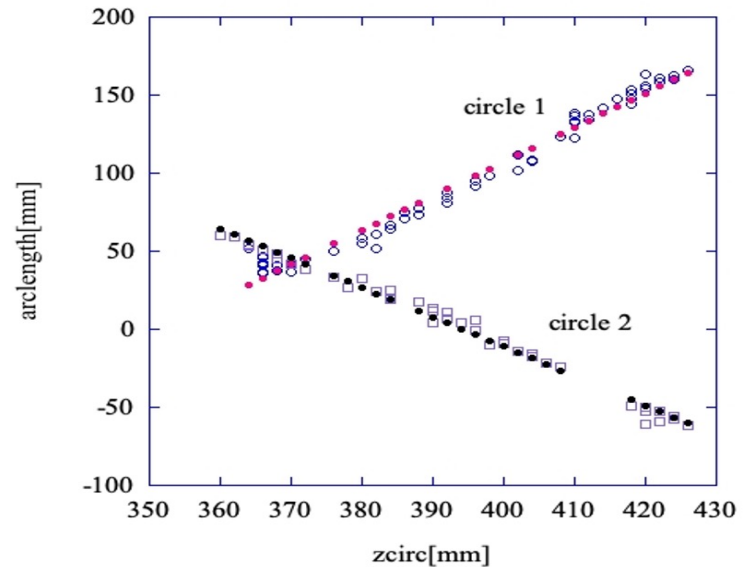
Nearly 20% events
→ re-scattering OR triplets



e^-e^+ pair tracks from recent experiment



RANSAC fit provide radius of curvature \rightarrow Energy



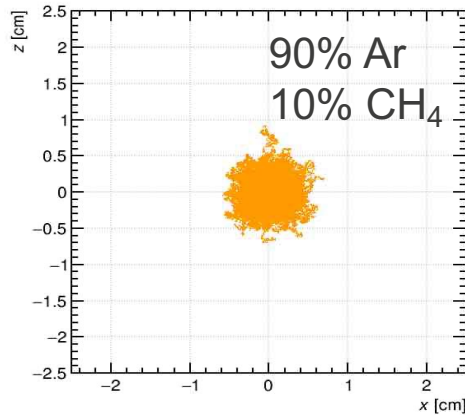
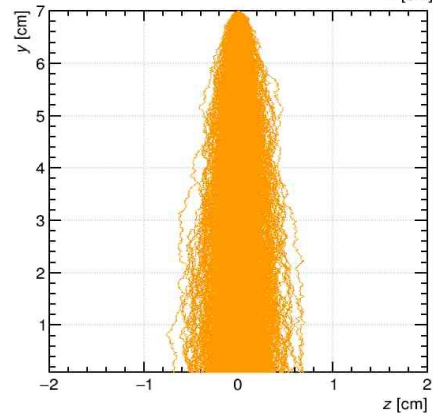
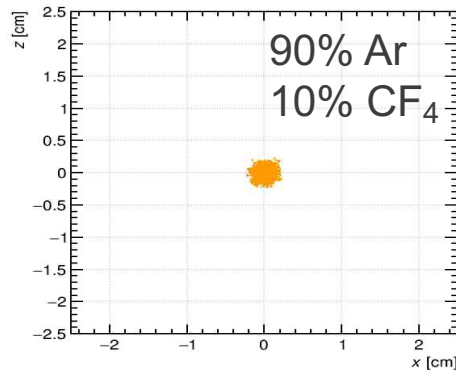
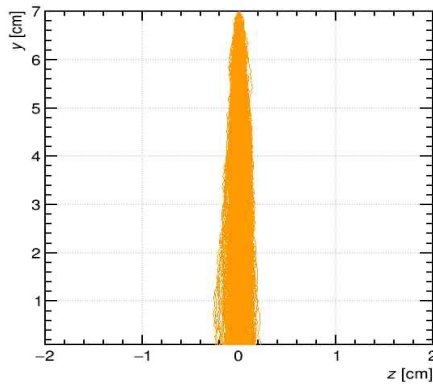
Provides angle
In previous experiments:
angular resolution ~ 0.5 deg. ,
with similar data-analysis
approach

Improvements being considered for e^-e^+ pair detection:

- **Better electron diffusion \rightarrow Sharper tracks**
- **Higher gain \rightarrow different MPGD?**

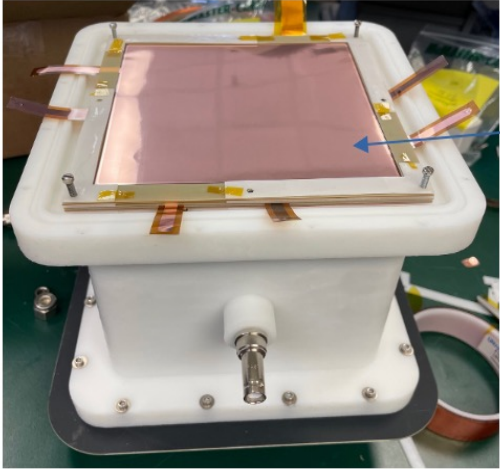
Electron diffusion: Ar:CH₄ v/s Ar:CF₄

Simulated electron-drift



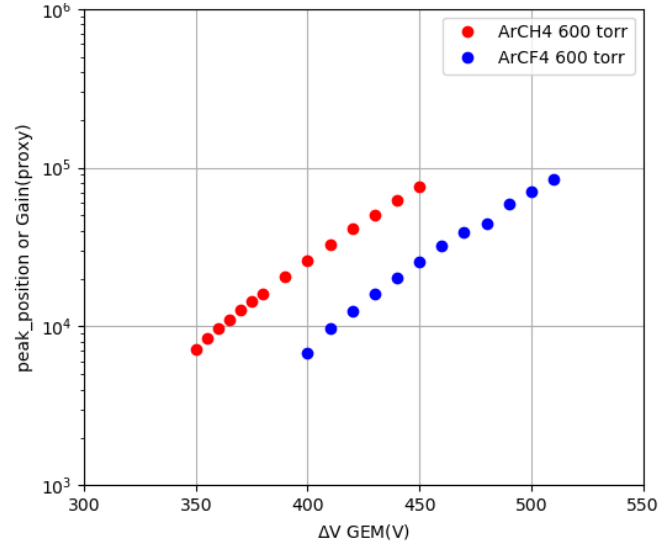
Ar:CF₄ is a better alternative compared to P10 to reduce electron diffusion

On-going measurements with LANL-TPC



Gas Electron Multipliers(GEMs) for charge amplification)

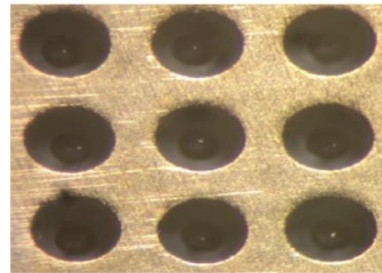
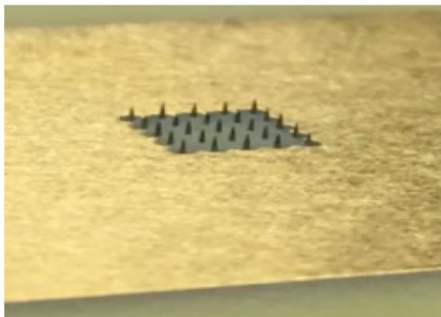
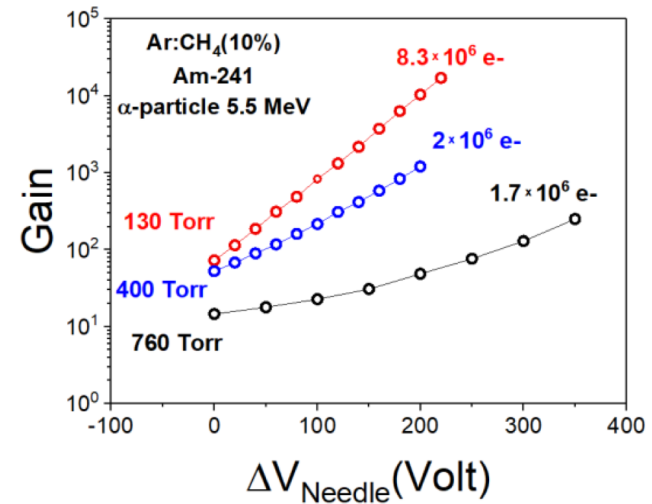
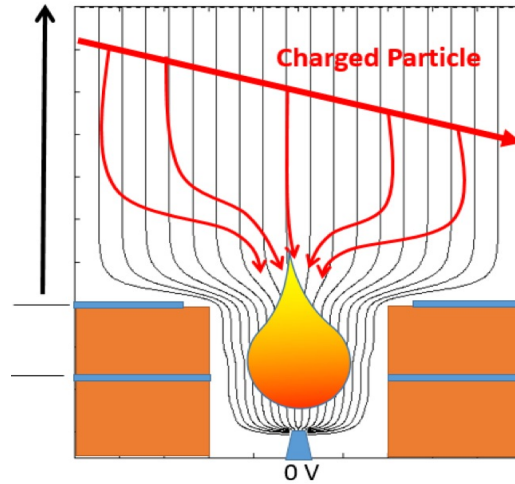
SREFT-TPC
(C. Prokop and J .S. Randhawa)



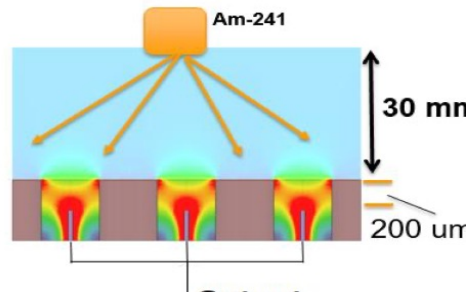
Gain is Ar:CF₄ is comparable to P10

Higher Gain: Towards a novel micro-pattern gas detector

Idea: Combine Thick GEMs and needles for more amplification



Tattoo needles



Next steps:

- Development of full scale tip-hole detector using 3D printing of needles

J. S. Randhawa *et al.* 2020

J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1498 012004

Summary

- Direct detection of 18 MeV e^-e^+ pair using Time Projection Chamber
- TPC filled with Ar:CH₄(90:10) 1 atm pressure
- 3-GEMs+Micromegas → Gain barely enough
- e^- -drift → Electron diffusion is high
- Nearly 10%-20% events → re-scattering/triplets

Next possible developments:

- Ar:CF₄ (90:10) to reduce diffusion
- Gain measurements in Ar:CF₄ → comparable to Ar:CH₄
- Development of a new MPGD for higher gain at higher pressures



Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
— EST. 1943 —