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## TPC Development for the ILD Detector at ILC (On behalf of the LCTPC Collaboration)

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A large, worldwide community of physicists is working to realize an exceptional physics program of energy-frontier, electron-positron collisions with the International Linear Collider (ILC) and other collider projects (summarized and evaluated in <https://arXiv.org/abs/2208.06030>).

The International Large Detector (ILD) is one of the proposed detector concepts at the next  $\sqrt{s}$  collider. The ILD tracking system consists of a Si vertex detector, forward tracking disks, a large volume Time Projection Chamber (TPC) and silicon tracking detectors inside and outside of the TPC, all embedded in a 3.5 T solenoidal field. An extensive research and development program for a TPC has been carried out within the framework of the LCTPC collaboration. A Large Prototype TPC in a 1 T magnetic field, which allows to accommodate up to seven identical Micropattern Gaseous Detector (MPGD) readout modules of the TPC-design being studied, has been built as a demonstrator at the 5 GeV electron test-beam at DESY. Three MPGD concepts are being developed for the TPC: Gas Electron Multiplier, Micromegas and Pixel, also known as GridPix, ( $\equiv$  MicroMegas integrated on a Timepix chip). Successful test beam campaigns with the different technologies have been carried out during the last decade. Fundamental parameters such as transverse and longitudinal spatial resolution and drift velocity have been measured. In parallel, a new gating device based on large-aperture GEMs has been researched and successfully developed. Recent R&D also led to a design of a Micromegas module with monolithic cooling plate in 3D printing and 2-phase CO<sub>2</sub> cooling. In this talk, we will review the track reconstruction performance results and summarize the next steps towards the TPC construction for the ILD detector. The TPC with pad/pixel electronics is designed to have about  $10^6$  pads/ ( $10^9$  pixels) per endcap for continuous tracking and a momentum resolution of  $\delta(1/p_t) \sim 1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{GeV}/c$  (TPC only) ( $\delta(1/p_t) \sim 0.8 \times 10^{-4}/\text{GeV}/c$  (60% coverage, TPC only)), and the  $dE/dx$  resolution is  $\simeq 5\%$  ( $\simeq 4\%$ ). The momentum resolution including all tracking subdetectors is  $\sim 2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{GeV}/c$ .

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