



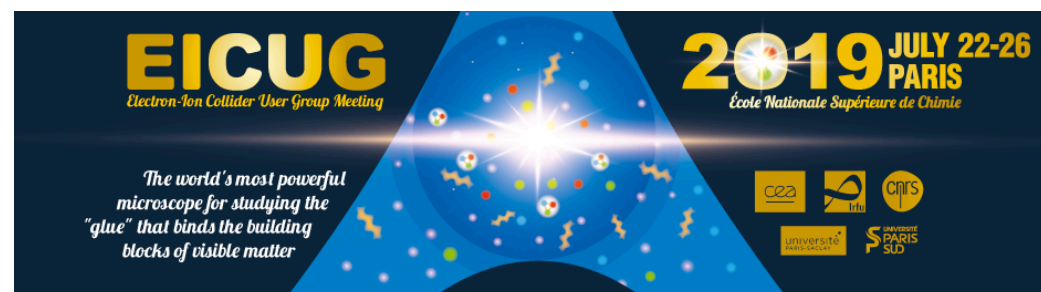
Development of Ultra-Fast Silicon Detectors (UFSDs) for particle identification using TOPSiDE at the EIC

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Argonne National Laboratory

July 25, 2019

2019 Electron-Ion Collider User Group Meeting, Paris



Outline

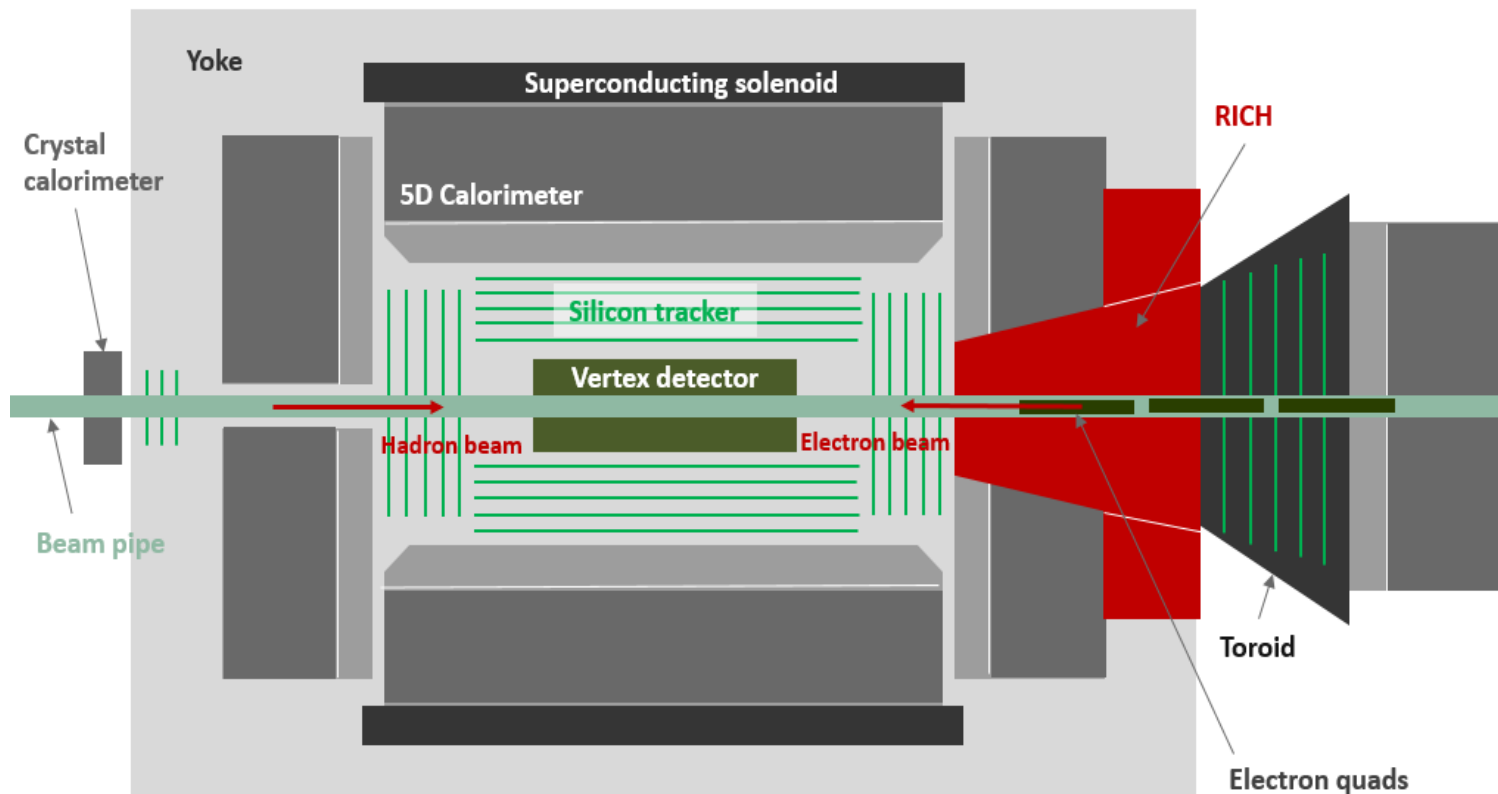
- ▶ TOPSiDE Concept
- ▶ Motivation for TOPSiDE
- ▶ Ultra-Fast Silicon Detector for the EIC
- ▶ Low-Gain Avalanche Detector Design Simulations
- ▶ Readout Design Development
- ▶ Testing of LGADs at Argonne
- ▶ Test Beam Results for LGADs
- ▶ Validation of Concept - PENTACAL
- ▶ Summary



TOPSiDE concept



TOPSiDE



TOPSiDE Sub-Detectors

- Silicon Pixel Vertex
- Silicon Strip Tracker
- Silicon Imaging EM Calorimeter
- Imaging Hadron Calorimeter
- Superconducting Solenoid (3T)
- Forward gaseous RICH
- Forward Dipole + Cloak or Toroid w/o Cloak
- Forward Silicon Disks
- Forward Calorimeter
- Backward Silicon Disks
- Backward Crystal Calorimeter

5-dimensional information (E, x, y, z, t)

- Silicon tracker+Calorimeter
- Particle identification

Eliminates the need for preshower counters, TRDs, TOF or Čerenkov in front of Calorimeter, and muon chambers in back

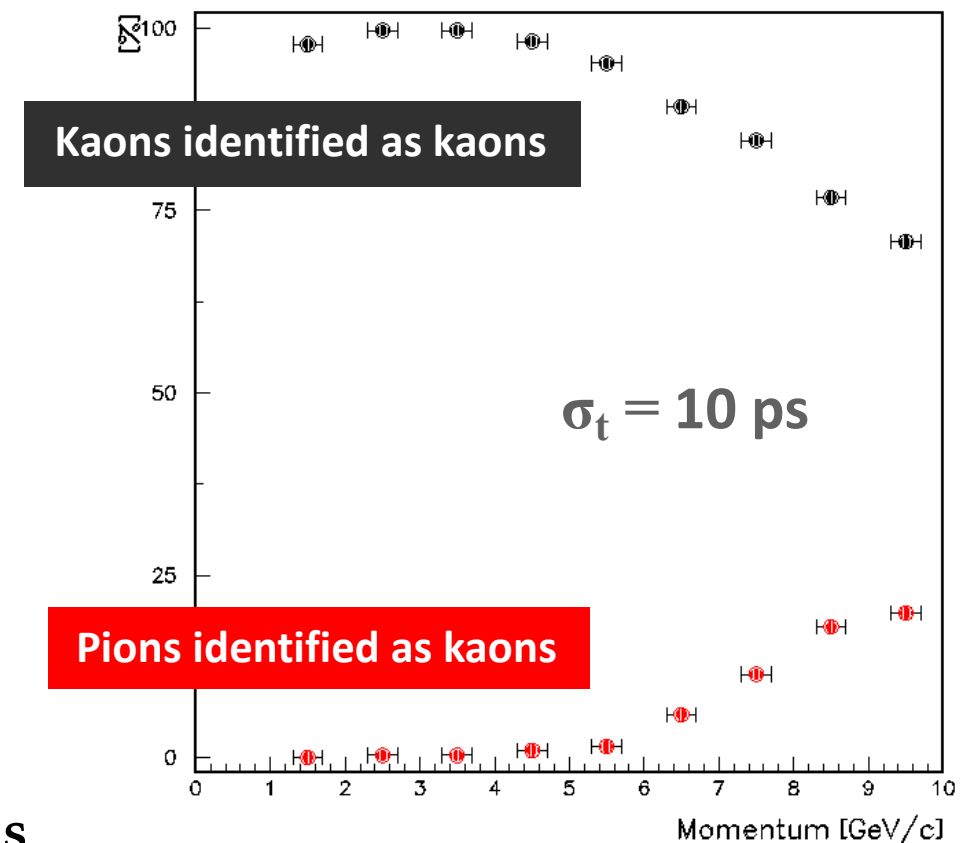
Motivation for TOPSiDE

Particle Identification:

- ❖ Particle momenta $< 7 \text{ GeV}/c$
 - ➔ most of the solid angle
- ❖ Separation of pion-kaon-proton
 - ➔ Silicon sensor with time resolution of $\sim 10 \text{ ps}$
 - ➔ Good separation up to $7 \text{ GeV}/c$
 - ➔ Even with 20 ps ; good separation up to $5 \text{ GeV}/c$

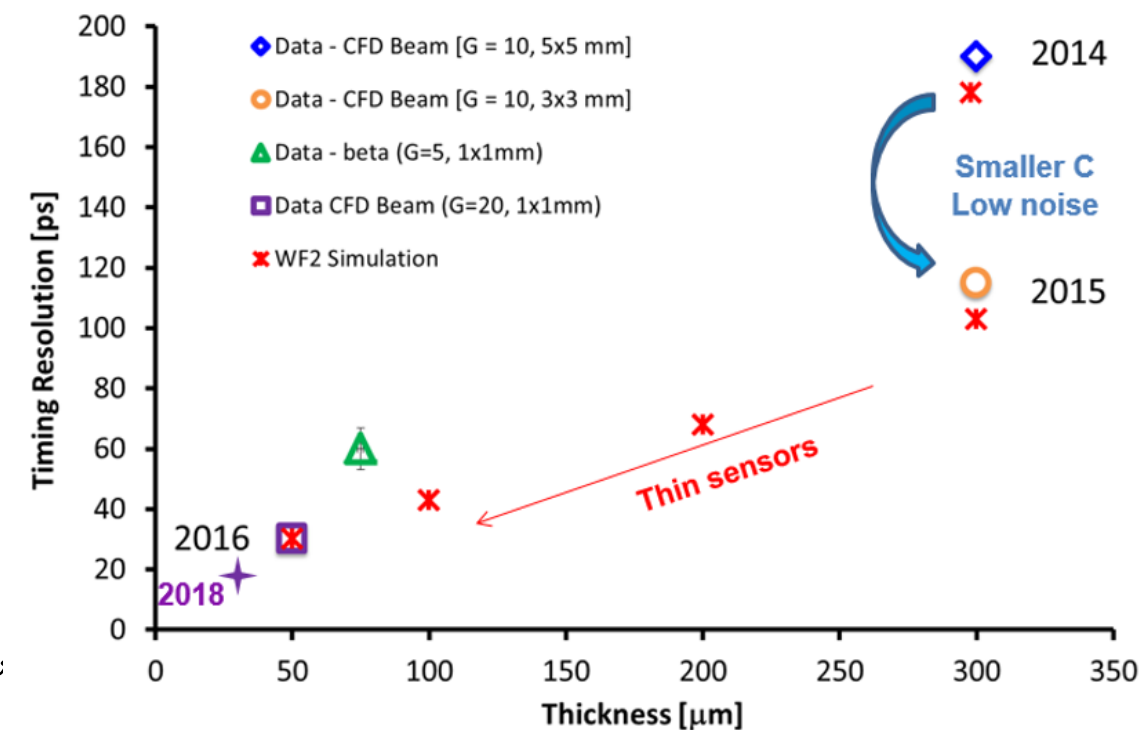
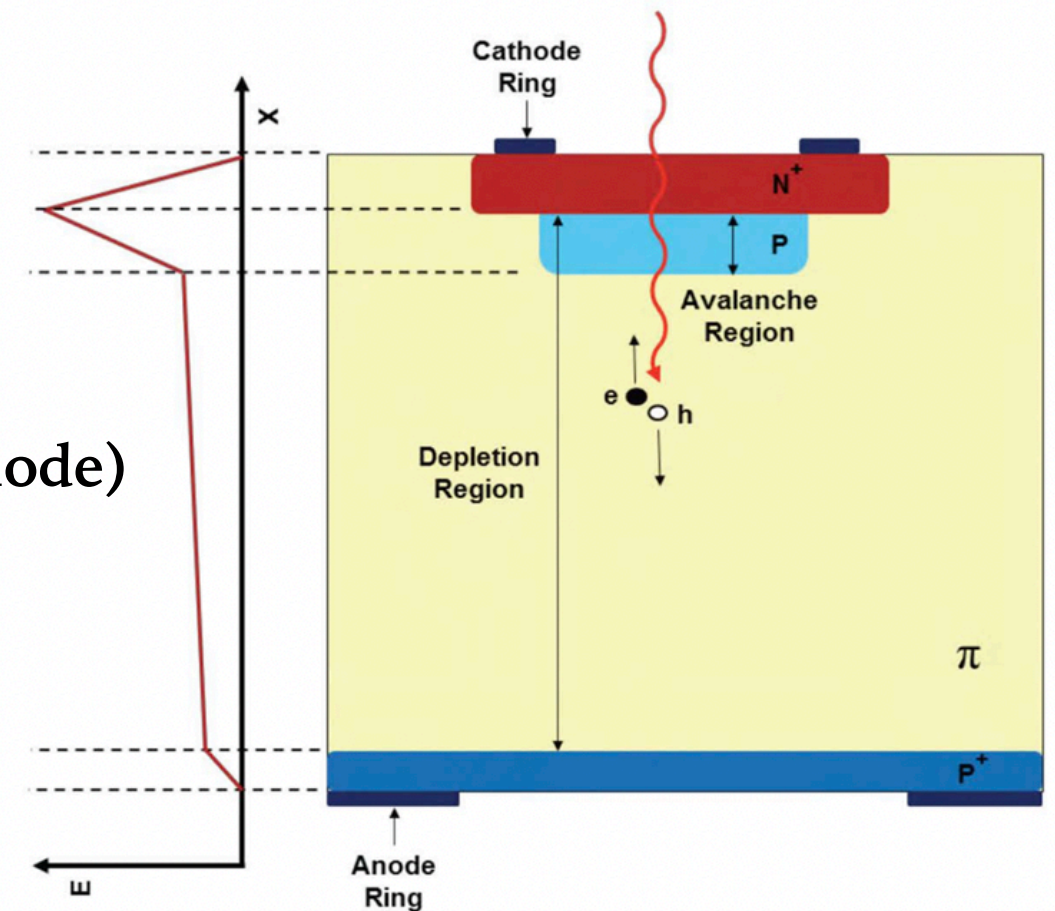
Beauty of TOPSiDE

- ❖ Minimal number of different detector technologies
 - ➔ Silicon, UFSD, Photo sensors for RICH, Xtal calorimeter + forward/backward system
- ❖ Simple design, low material budget
 - ➔ Minimal amount of dead material in front of the calorimeter (do not have preshower counters, TRDs, TOF or Cherenkov)
 - ➔ Better photon detection (DVCS)
- ❖ Measurement and identification of all particles individually
- ❖ Optimized for particle flow algorithms



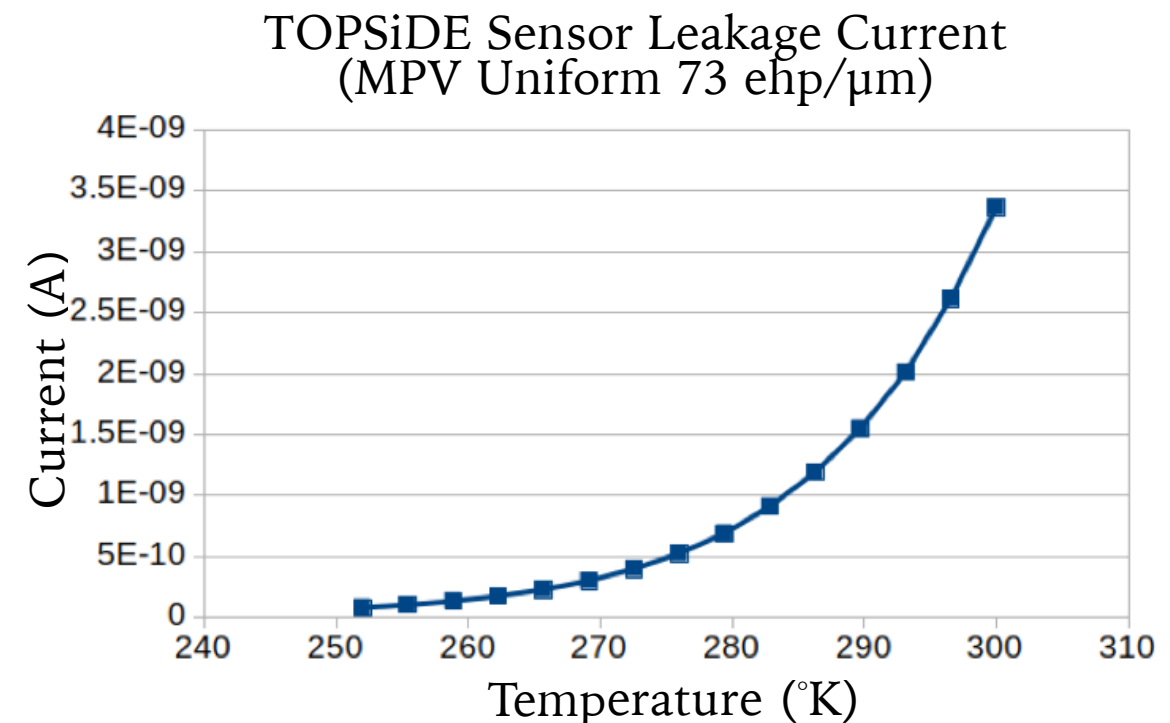
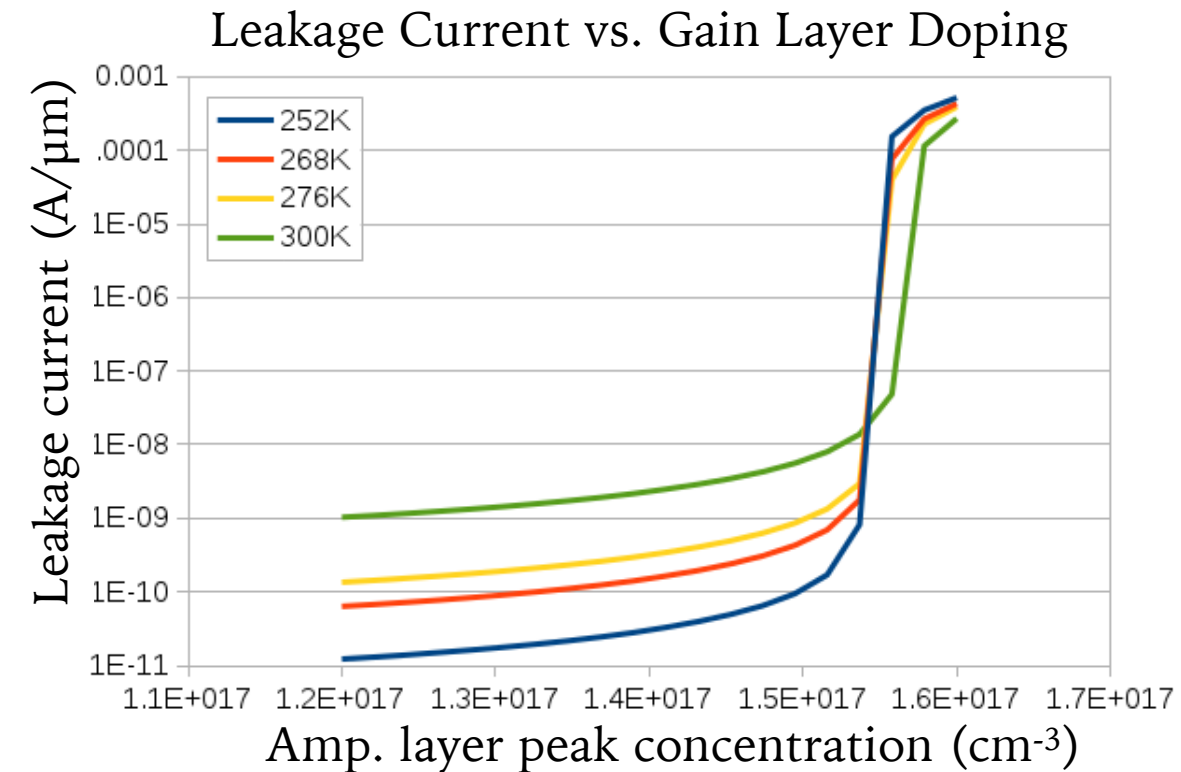
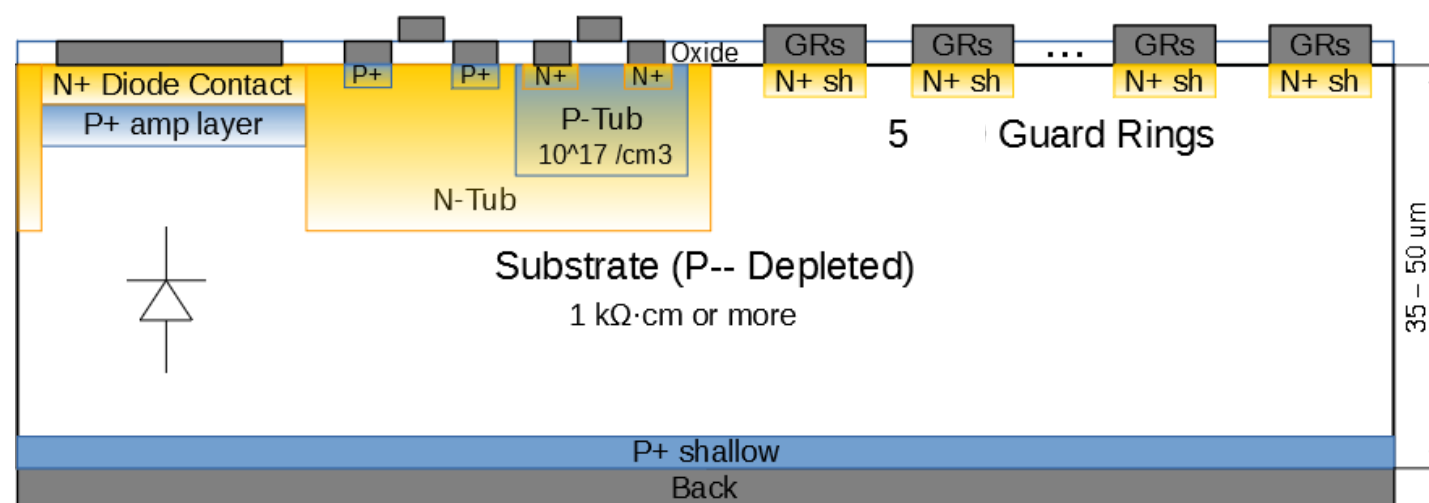
Motivation for UFSDs

- ❖ **Low-Gain Avalanche Diode (LGAD)**
 - ➔ EM Calorimeter + silicon tracker
 - ➔ Separation of π - K - p for particle identification
- ❖ **Internal gain layer (similar to Avalanche Photo Diode)**
 - ➔ n++ (N⁺) - p+ (P) - p (π) structure
- ❖ **High E-field in gain region**
 - ➔ multiplication process - provides gain
- ❖ **Moderate gain of 10-70 w/o breakdown**
 - ➔ increases signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)
- ❖ **Improvement in time resolution**
 - ➔ 18 ps with 35 μ m thick LGAD sensor
 - ➔ more thinner sensor - 20 μ m
- ❖ **Worldwide effort: ATLAS, CMS, EIC**
 - ➔ UC Santa Cruz, Kansas, Torino, Geneva, CERN, Bologna, BNL and now Argonne



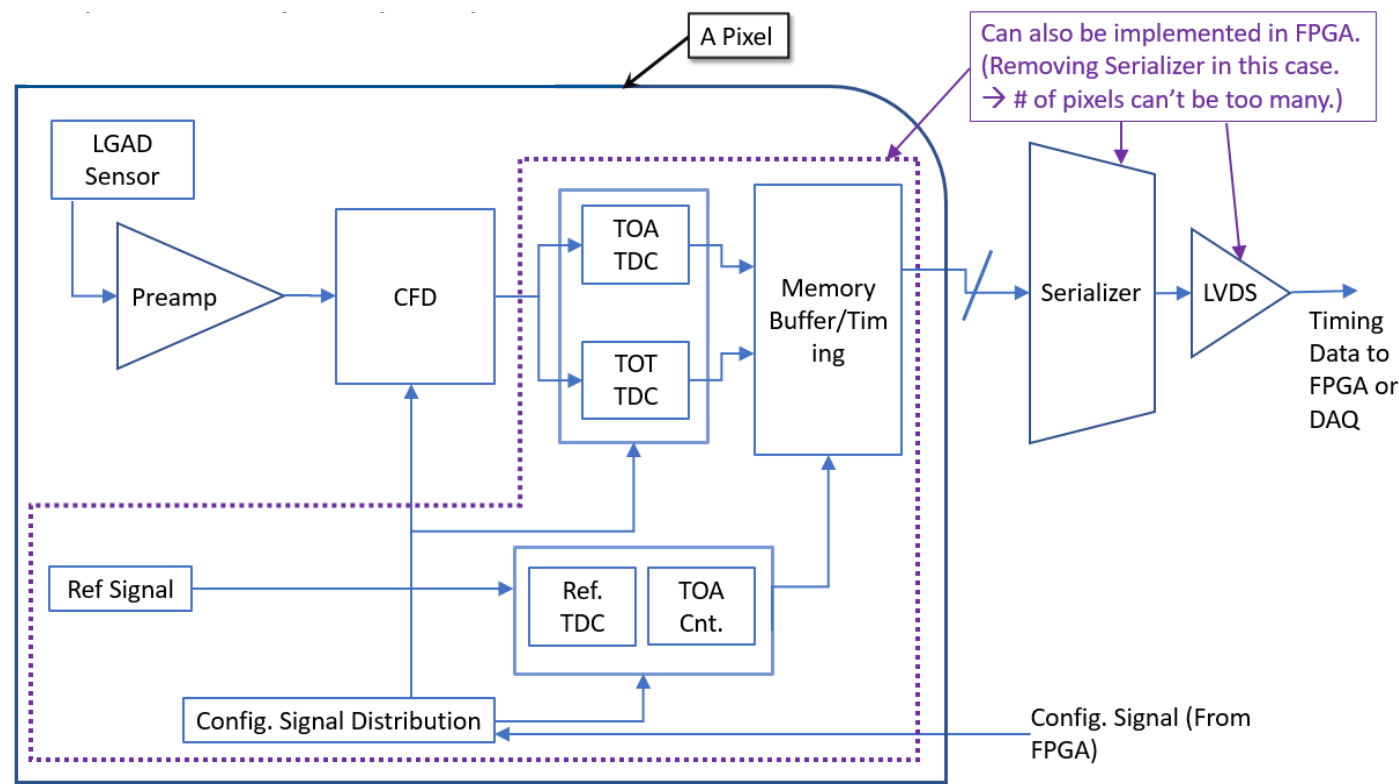
LGAD Sensor Simulations

- ❖ TCAD simulation - ATLAS Silvaco
- ❖ Sensor Design
 - ➔ Nominal 50 μm
 - ➔ 5 guard rings
 - ➔ pixel size of $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$
 - ➔ Bias Voltage $\sim 200 \text{ Volts}$
- ❖ In the future will integrate readout electronics using HV-CMOS (PicoPix)
 - ➔ Silicon sensor will accommodate readout



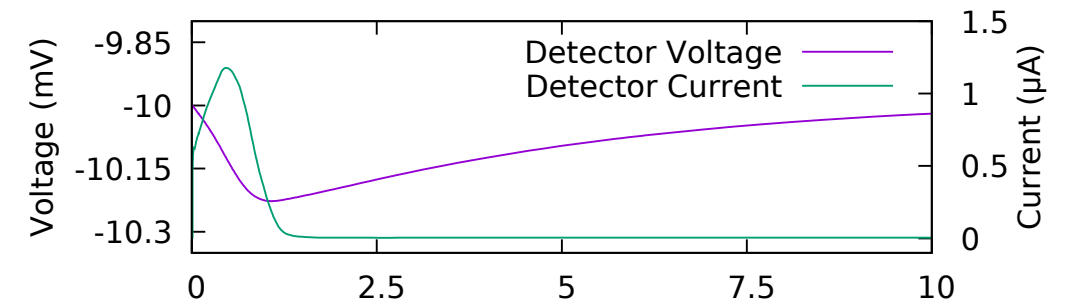
Readout Development

- ❖ Front-end readout components
 - ➔ Shaper, amplifier, discriminators, digitisers (TDC)
 - ➔ Time-of-Arrival, Time-over-Threshold
- ❖ LTSpice Simulation
- ❖ Schematic of complete readout circuit

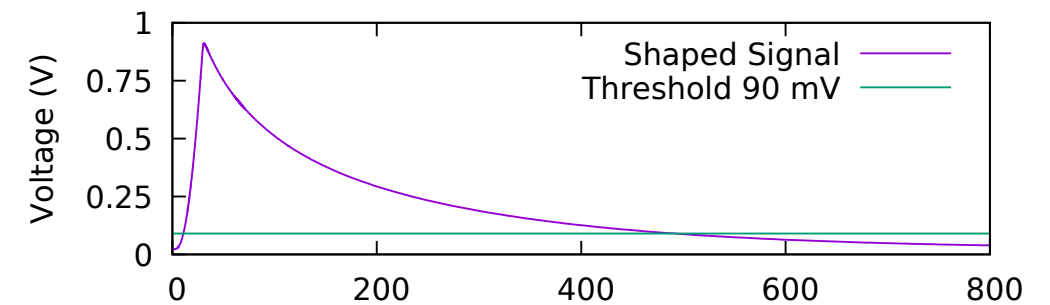


Preliminary readout circuit simulation.

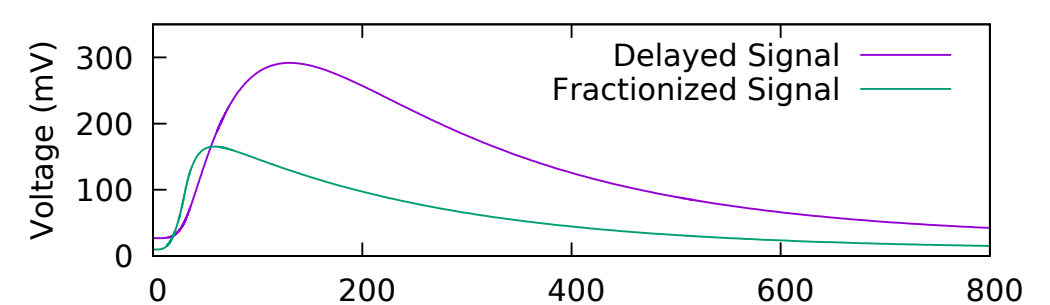
Sensor readout (simulated by TCAD)



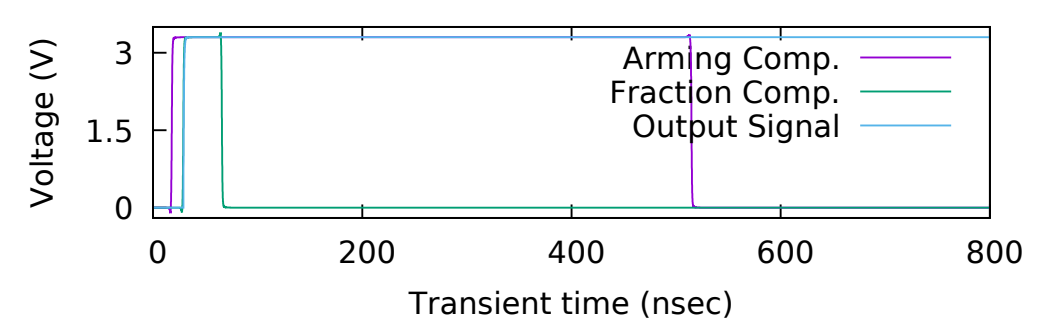
Arming Comparator Input



Fraction Comparator Input

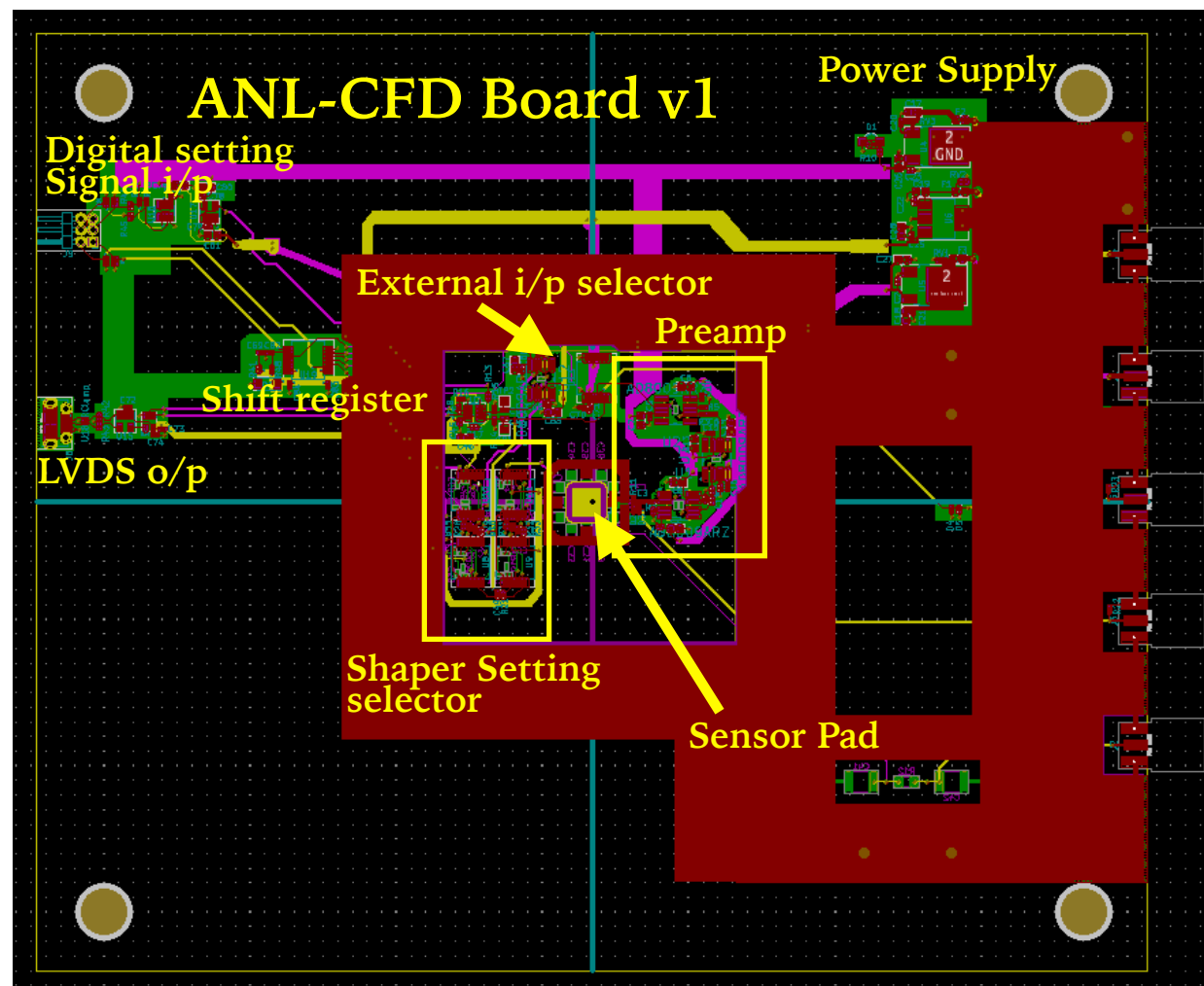


Digital Signal Output

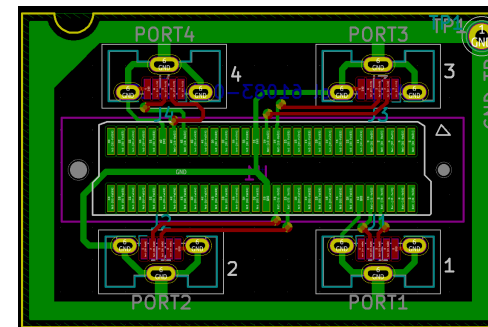


Layout Design

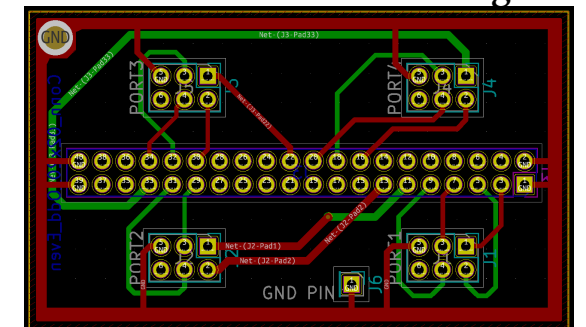
- ❖ The first stage includes preamplifiers, shaper, constant fraction discriminator
 - ➔ Being prototyped on PCB board before implementation on to pixel
 - ➔ TDC not included
- ❖ Fabrication of 10 CFD v1 boards complete and one board assembled
- ❖ FPGA Ultra 96 - programmable for upto 4 channels



Mezzanine Board - LVDS

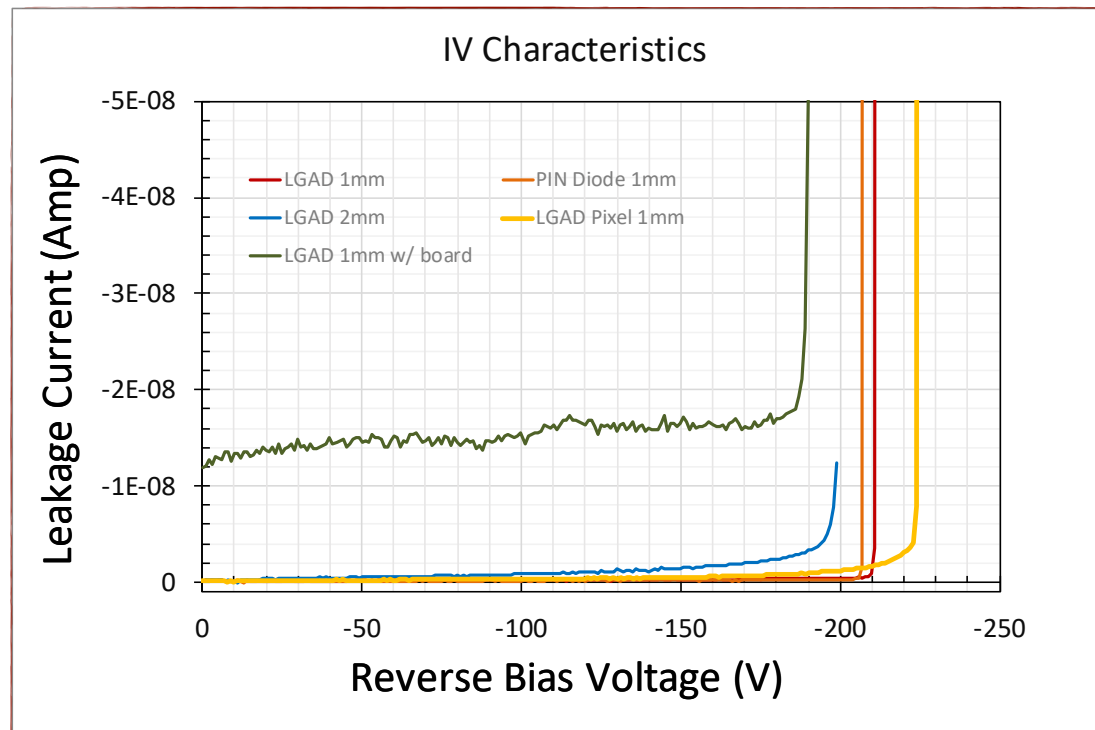


Mezzanine Board - slow signal

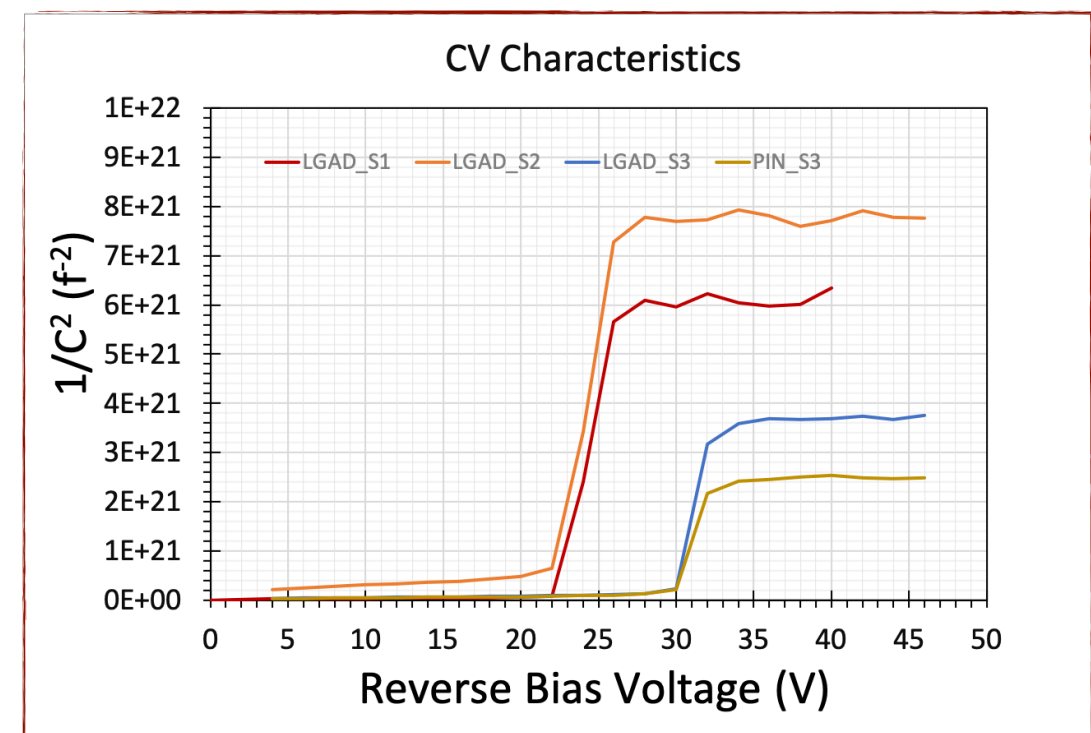
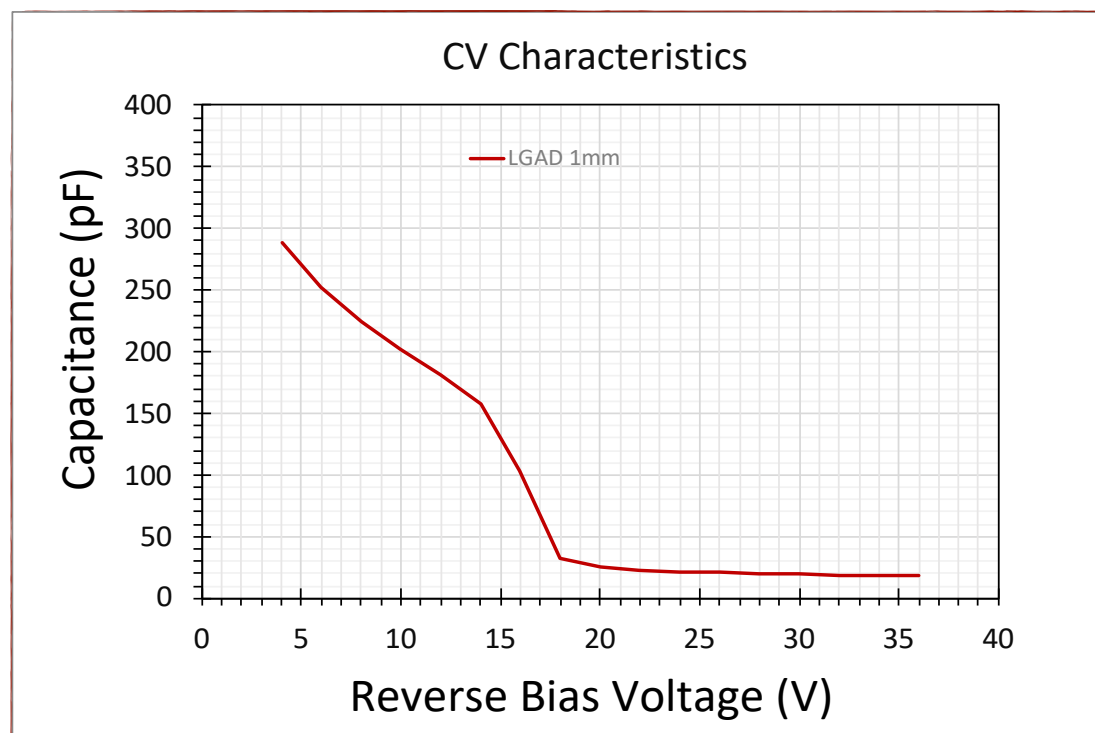
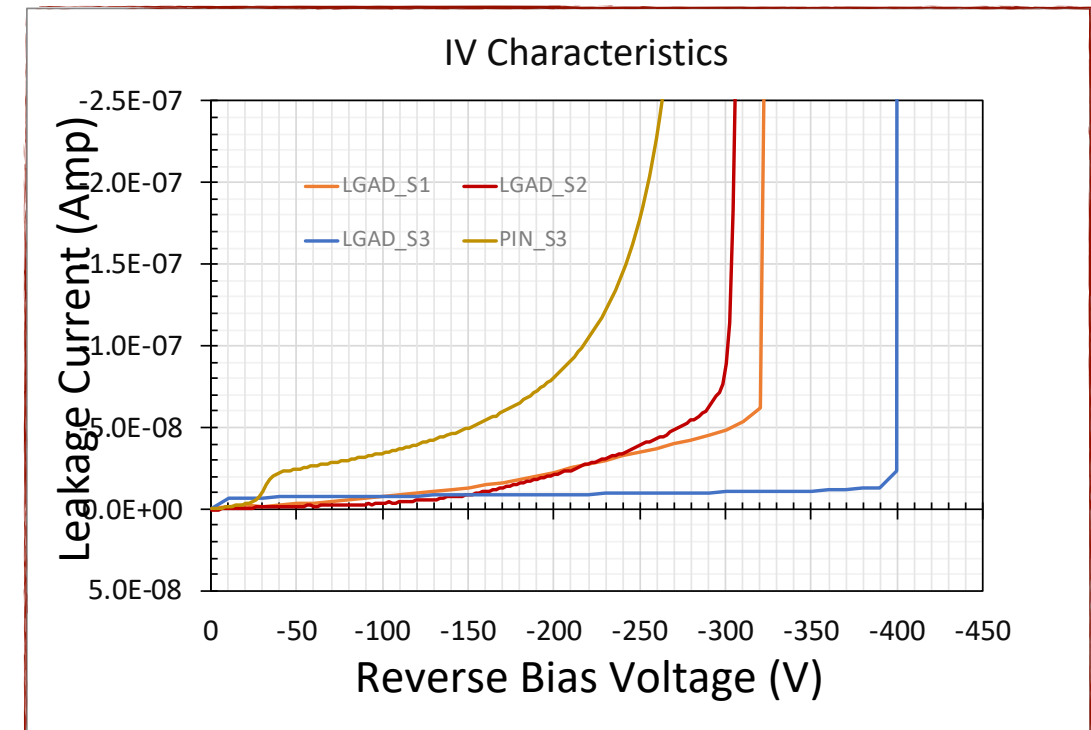


Characterisation of LGADs

BNL sensors



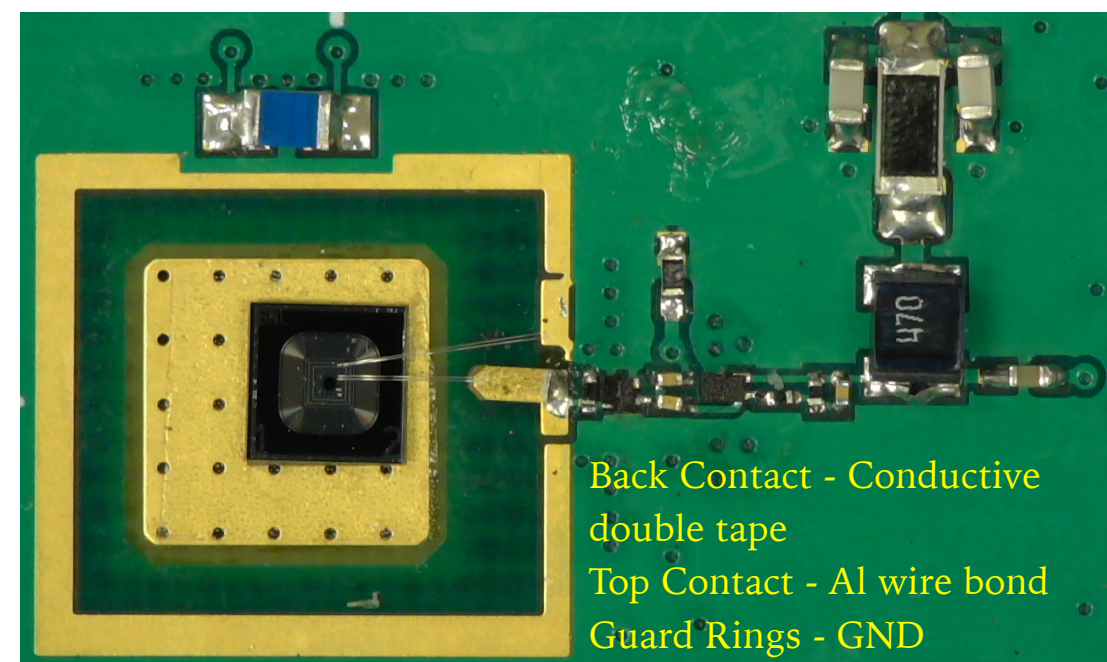
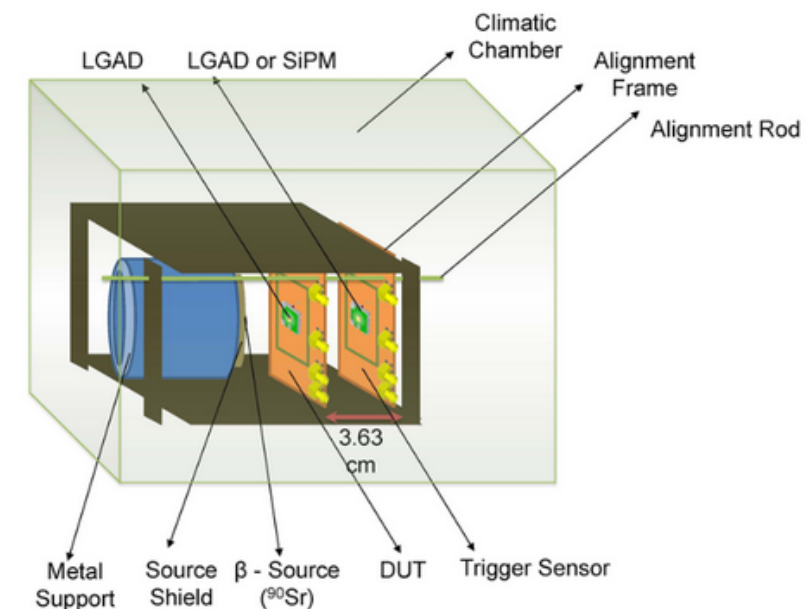
FBK sensors



LGAD Measurement Setup

Beta Telescope at ANL

- ❖ Timing measurements for Minimum Ionising Particles (MIPs)
 - ➔ β particles from Sr^{90} source
- ❖ Analog read-out board - Discrete amplifier
 - ➔ 50 ohm i/p impedance, bandwidth > 1 GHz
- ❖ Pulse signal collected with KEYSIGHT oscilloscope
 - ➔ Events recorded using PyVisa
 - ➔ Data stored in root files
- ❖ Argonne Micro-Assembly Facility (AMAF)
 - ➔ Clean room facility at Argonne
 - ➔ Environmental Chamber for low temperature measurements



Detector+Readout

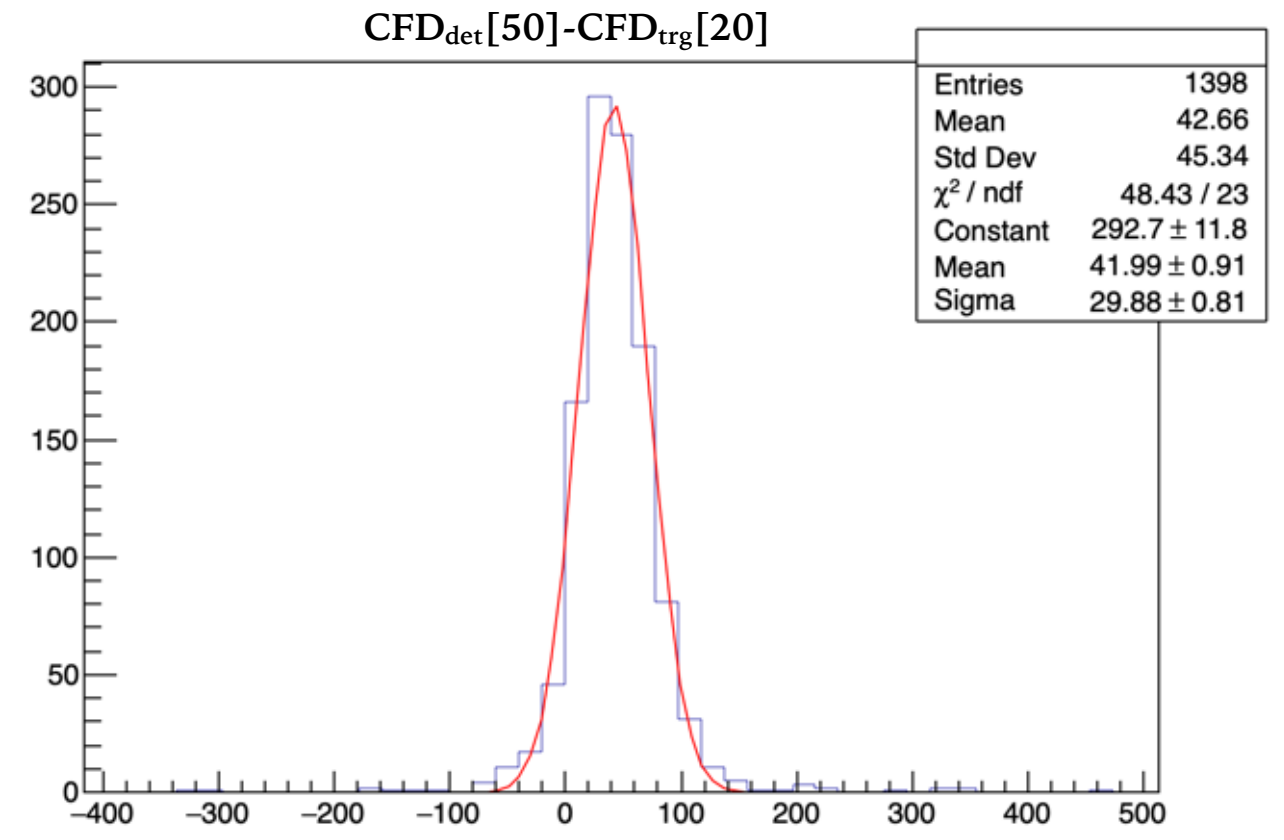
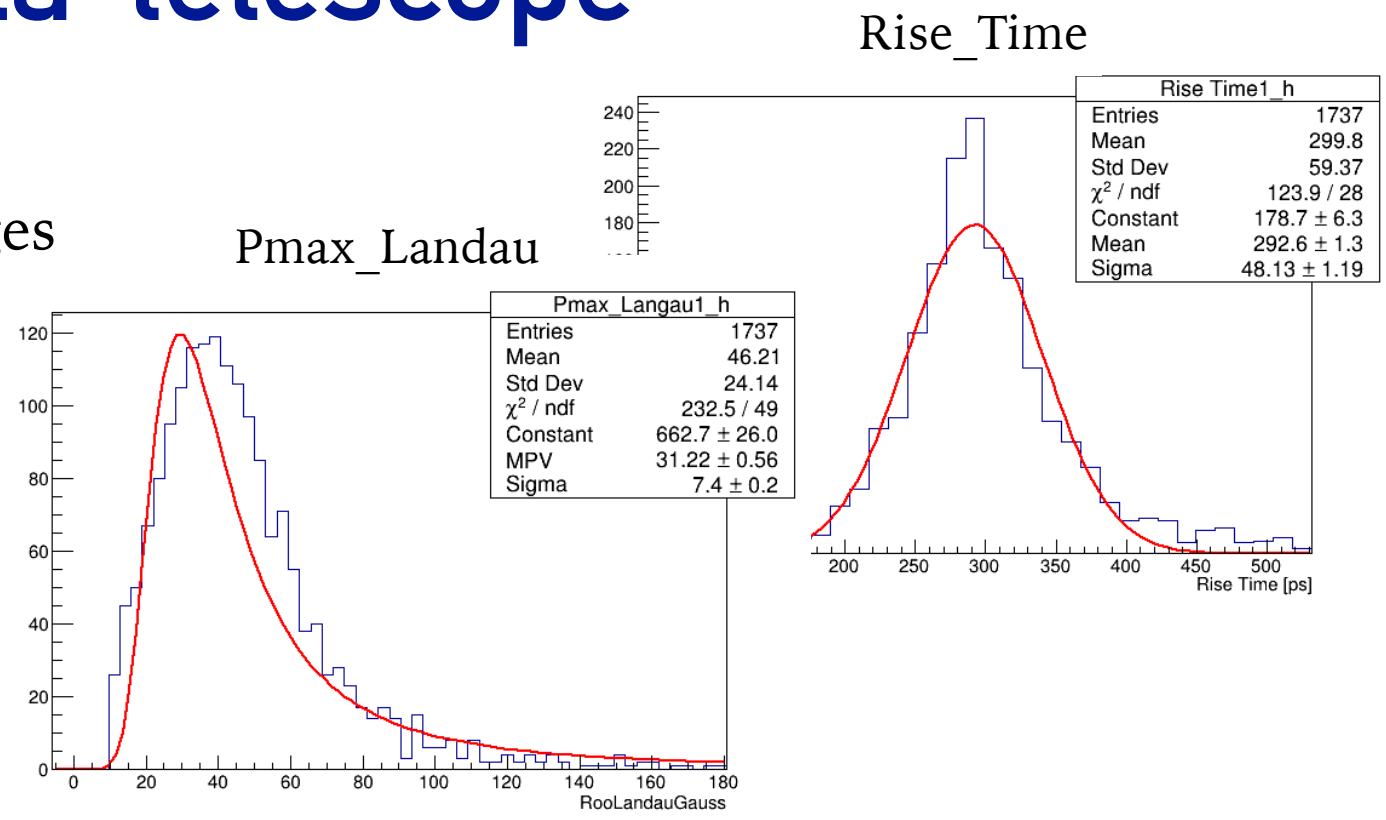
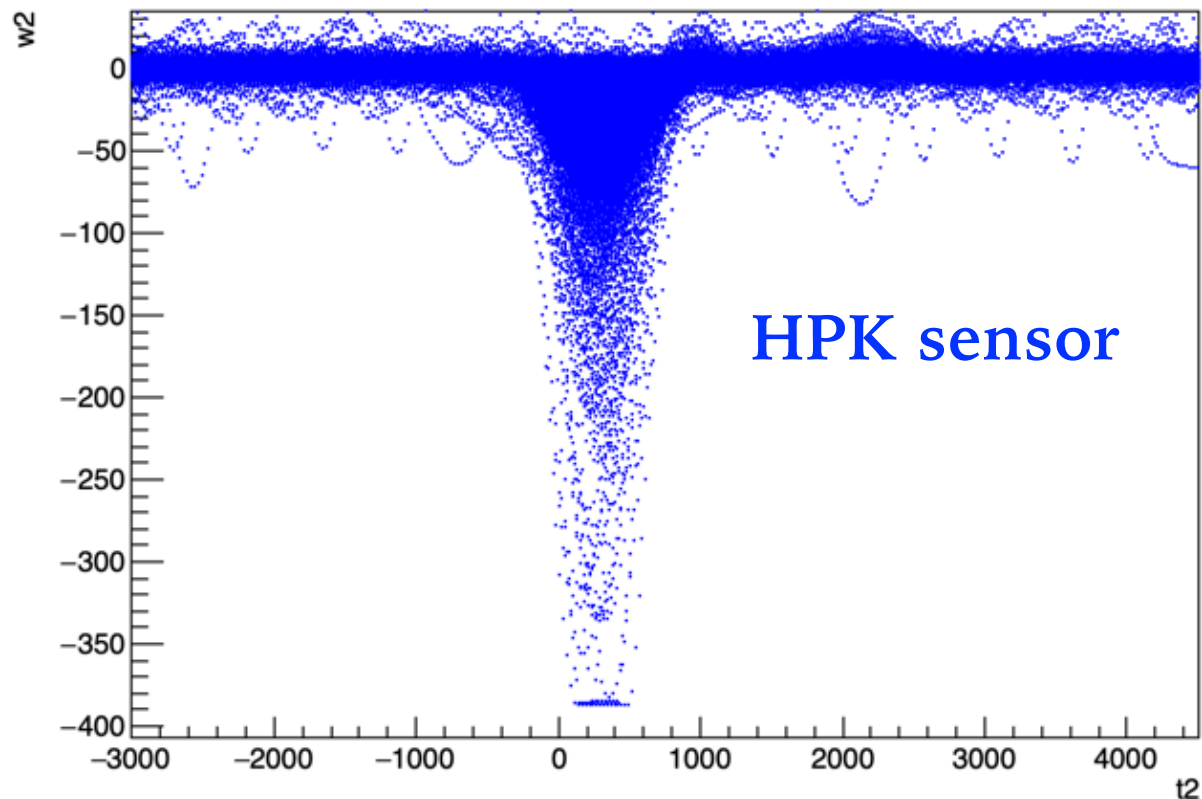
Oscilloscope

PyVISA - DAQ
Data

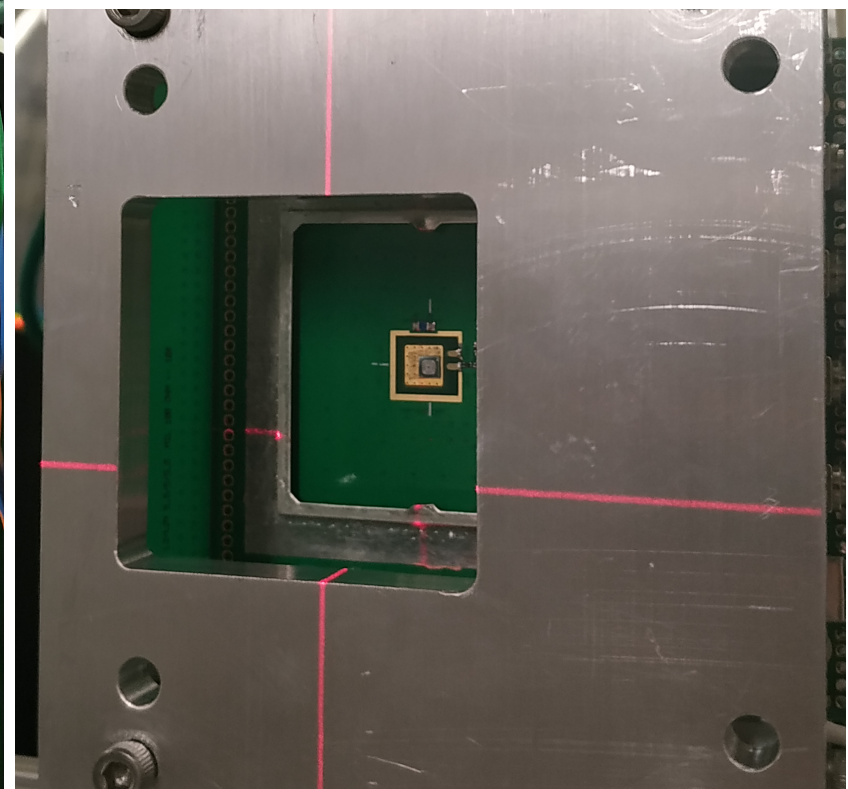
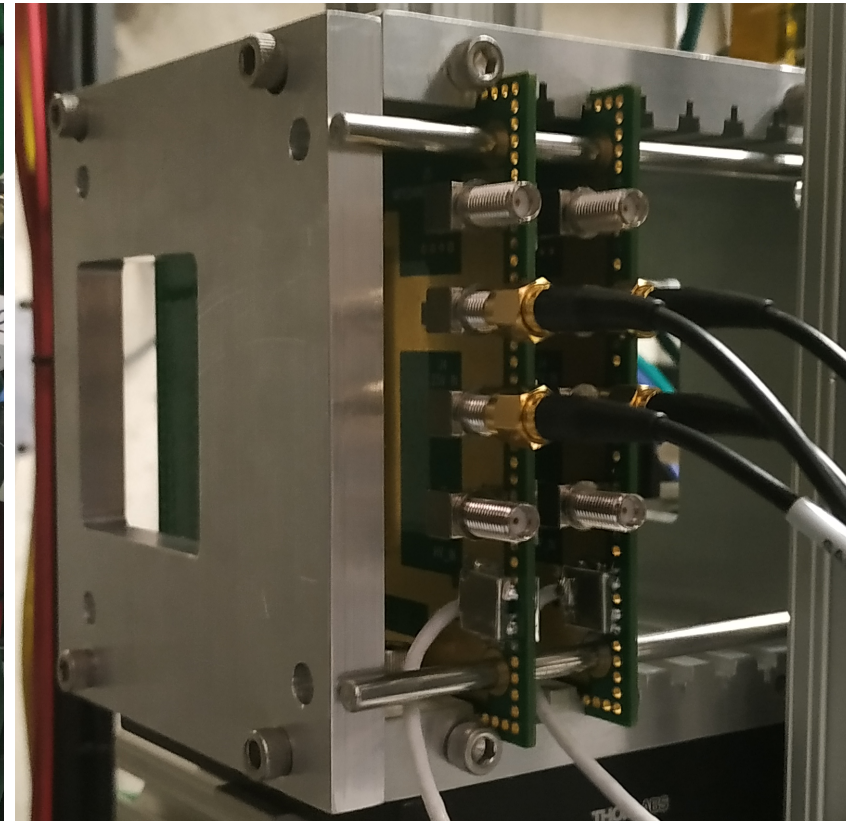
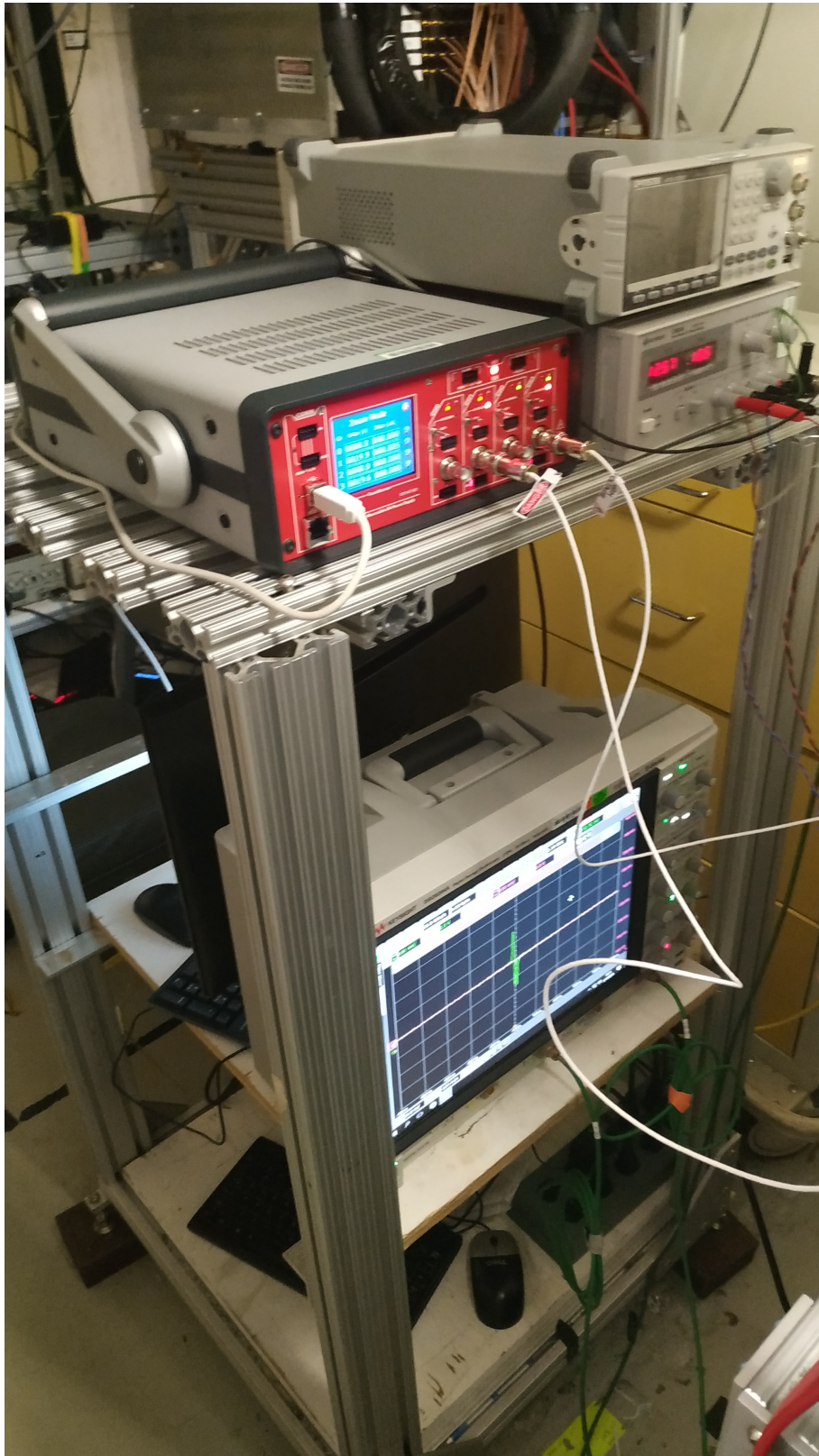
TR00T - Data
Analysis

Measurements with Beta-telescope

- ❖ Measurements for LGAD sensors
 - ➔ HPK and BNL for different bias voltages
- ❖ A fast HPK LGAD trigger ~ 16.5 ps
 - ➔ Coincidence for event selection
- ❖ Time Resolution using CFD method
 - ➔ $\text{sqrt}(\sigma_{\text{det}}^2 - \sigma_{\text{trg}}^2)$
 - ➔ 25 ps for HPK

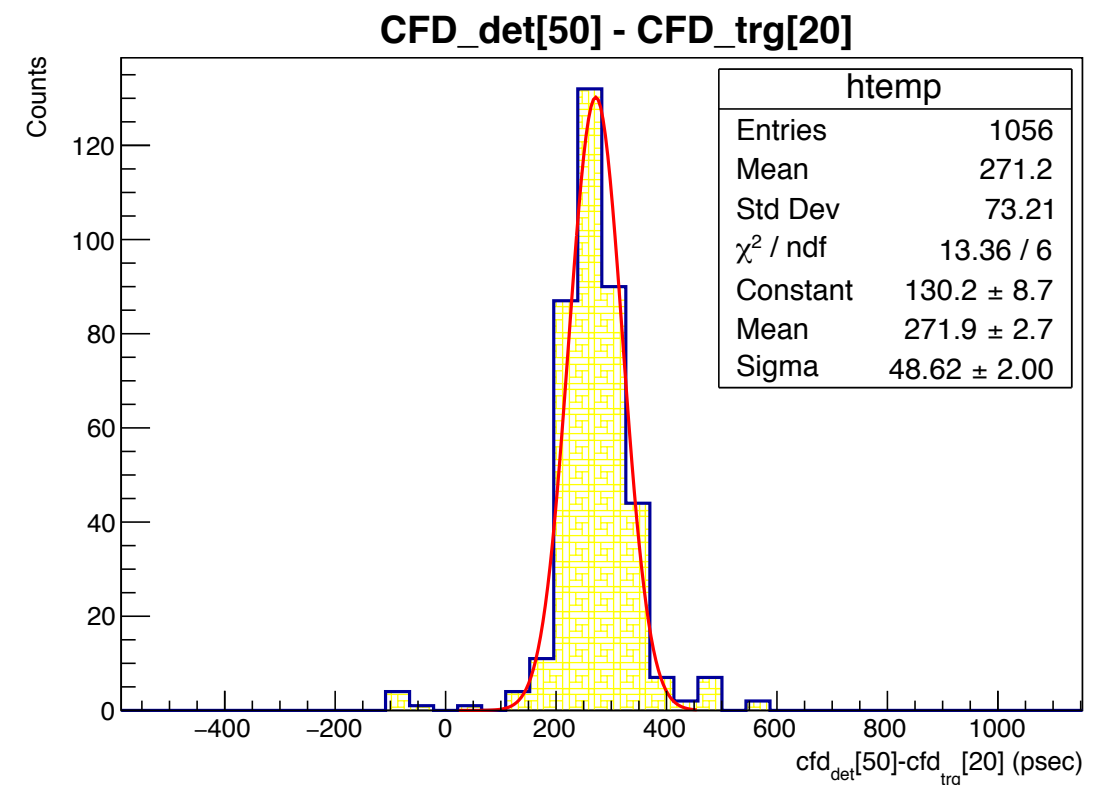
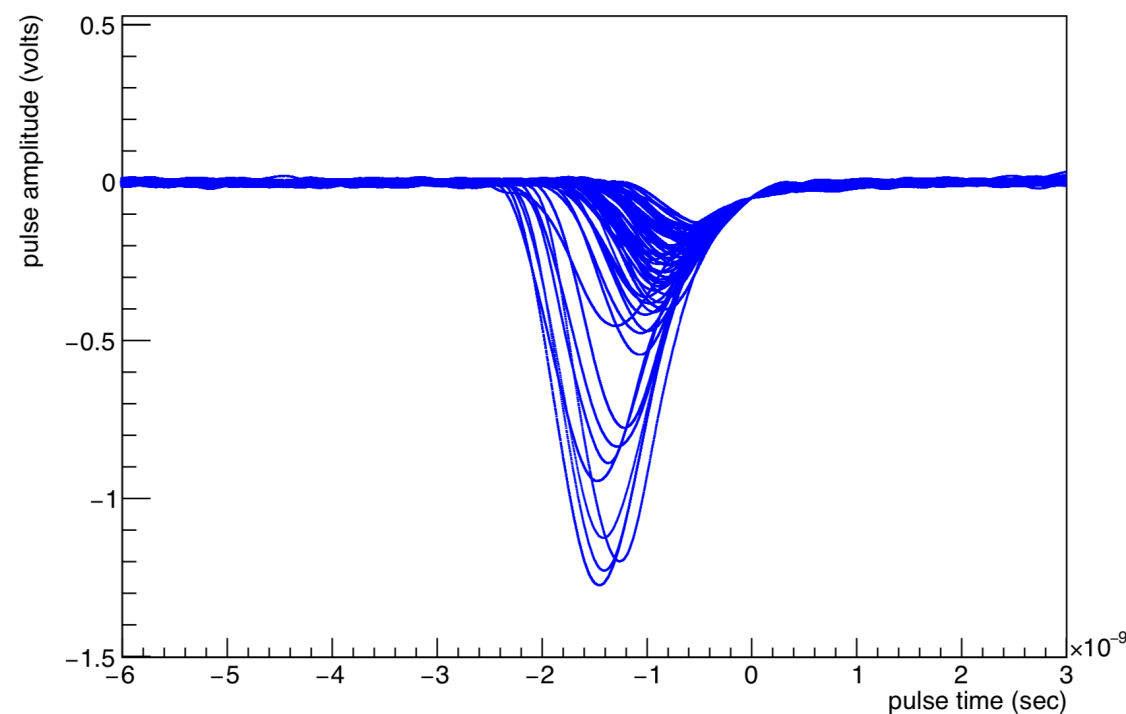
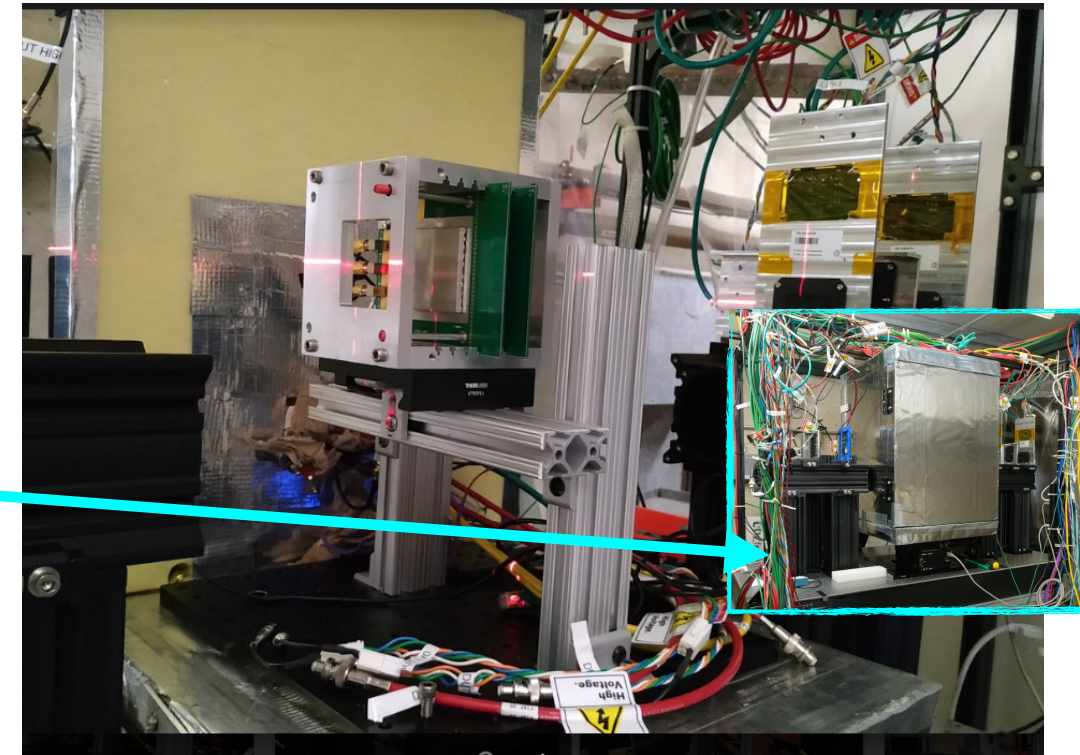


Fermi-Lab Beam Test Setup



Measurements with Proton Beam

- ❖ Proton Beam, 120 GeV
- ❖ LGAD sensors separated by 1 cm
- ❖ data taken at different temperature
 - ➔ Room temperature to -10 °C (inside cold box)
- ❖ Example data shown for 50 μm HPK LGAD
 - ➔ Time resolution of 42 ps at room temperature
- ❖ More data to be analysed!



Validation of Concept - PENTACAL

5D Electromagnetic Calorimeter

❖ Structure

- ➔ 20 active layers
- ➔ Interleaved with Tungsten (smaller Moliere radius)
- ➔ Copper sheets - efficient cooling

❖ 5D information

- ➔ Position (x,y,z), energy, and precision time

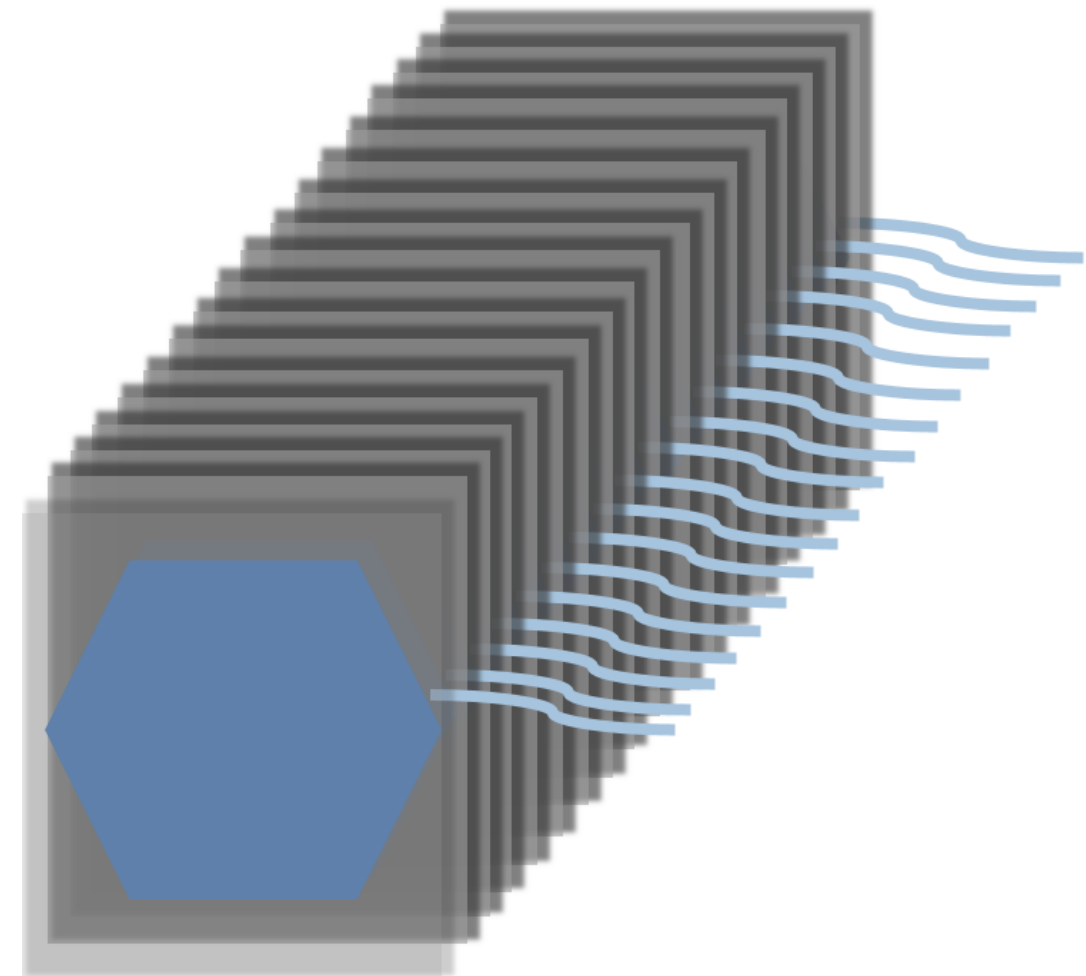
❖ Active layers

- ➔ 8" wafers - total area 324 cm²
- ➔ 1 × 1 mm² pixels
- ➔ Number of pixels per wafer - 32,400
- ➔ Total number of readout channels - 650,000

❖ Cooling estimate

- ➔ 500 mW/cm² -> 90 W/layer
- ➔ 1800 W/Calorimeter; total power consumption

❖ COMPASS++ (AMBER) at CERN is also interested in this technology



Summary

- ❖ **TOPSiDE with precision timing**
 - ➔ Reconstruction and identification of all particles produced in collisions
 - ➔ Separation of π - K - p for particle identification
- ❖ **UFSD LGAD sensors as timing detector can play a major role**
- ❖ **LGAD sensor with integrated readout circuitry - PicoPix**
 - ➔ The sensor simulation is done
 - ➔ The readout design is complete
 - ➔ The first iteration is fabricated with PCB - CFD Board
- ❖ **LGAD sensors from HPK, BNL, FBK**
 - ➔ Characterisation for IV and CV measurements
 - ➔ Beta telescope testing
 - ➔ Test Beam at Fermi lab for temperature dependence
- ❖ **More data to be analysed!**
- ❖ **PENTACAL**
 - ➔ Validation of concept with 5D electromagnetic calorimeter prototype

Thank you!

Back-Up

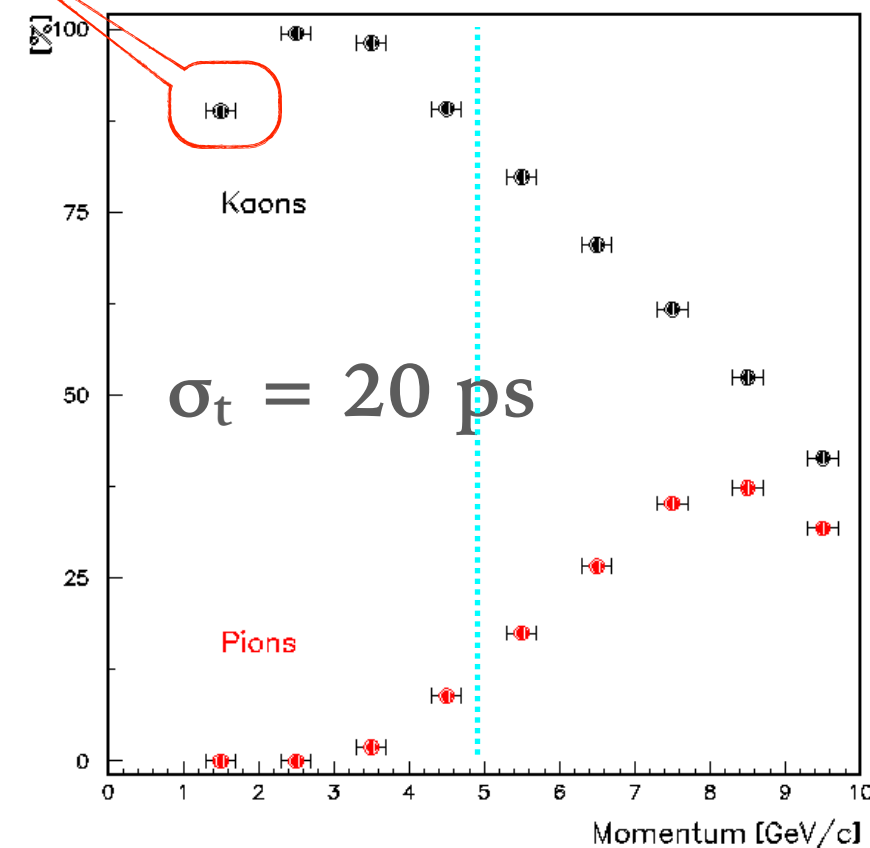
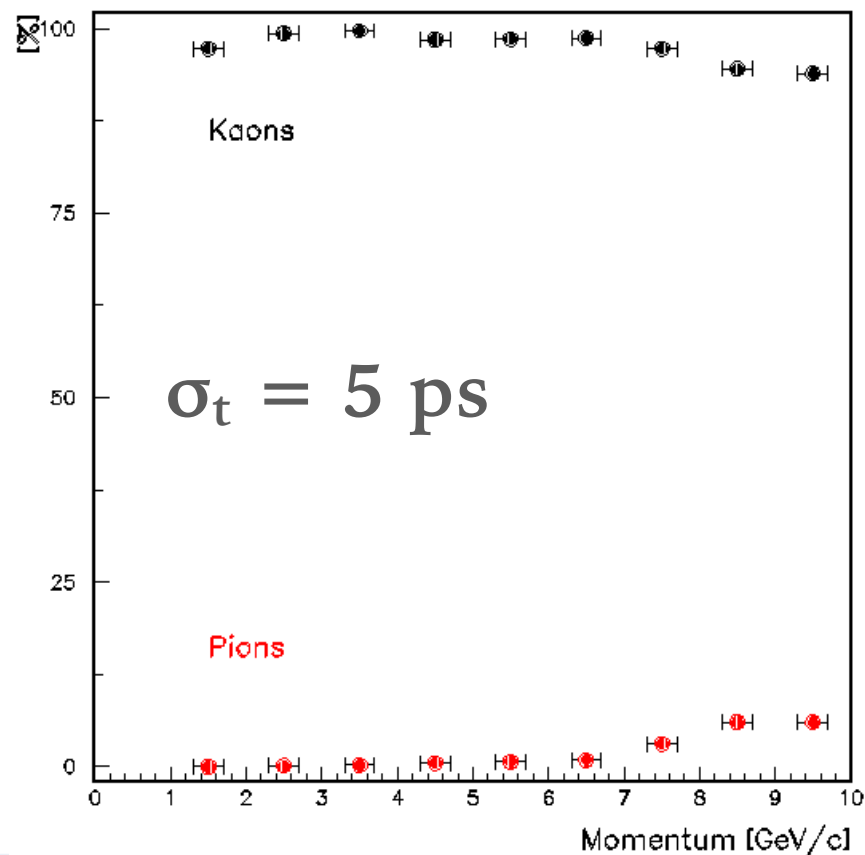
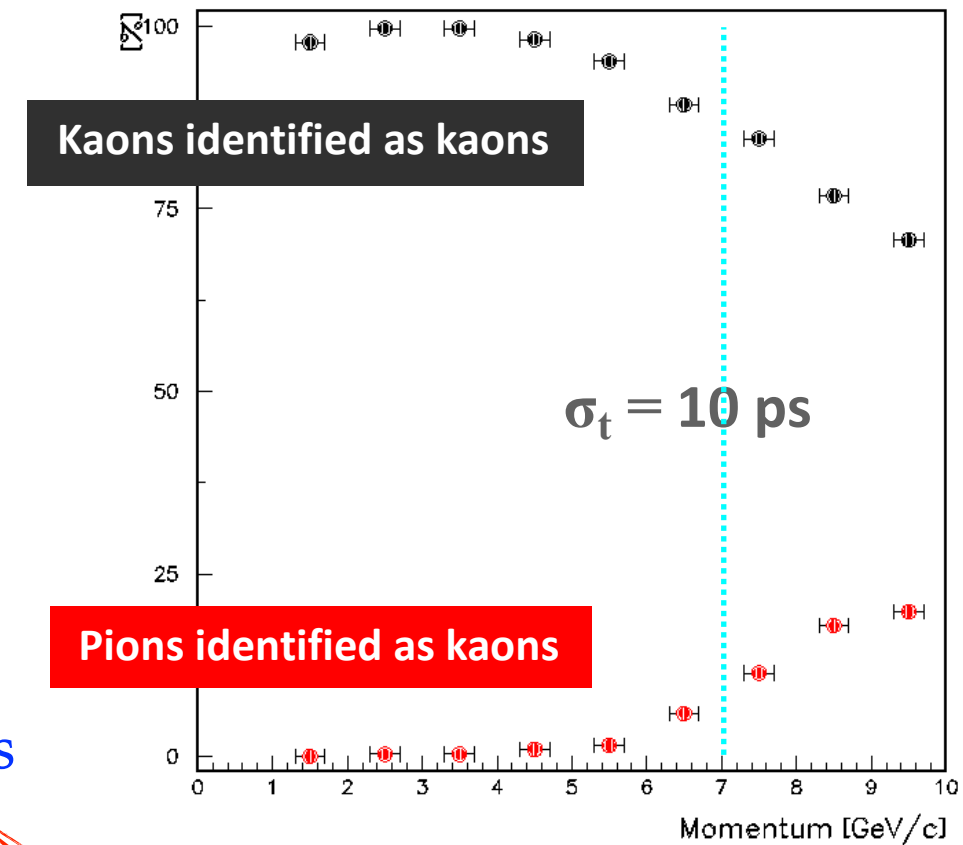


Motivation for TOPSiDE

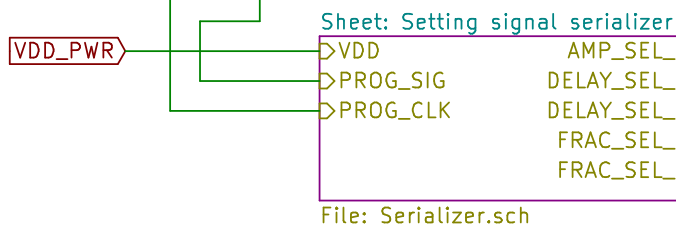
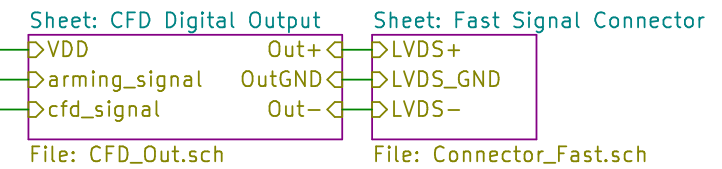
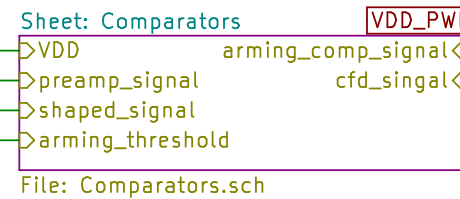
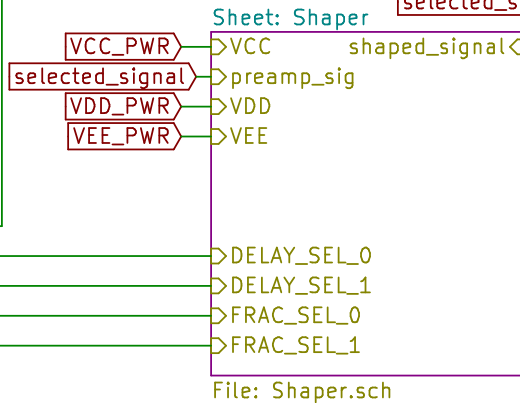
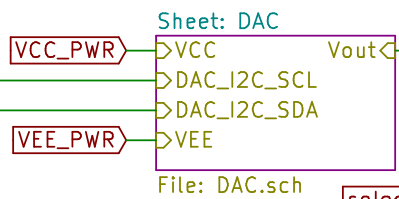
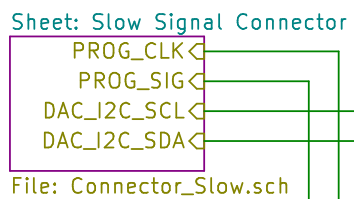
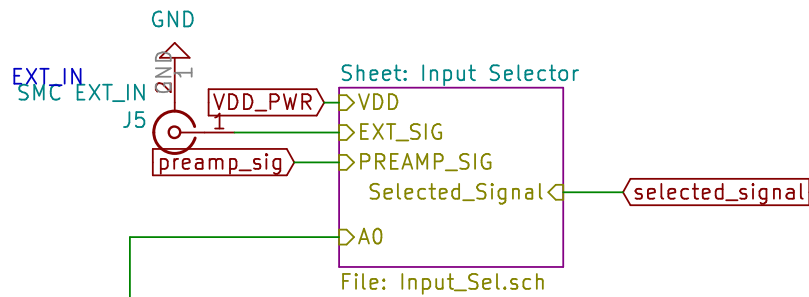
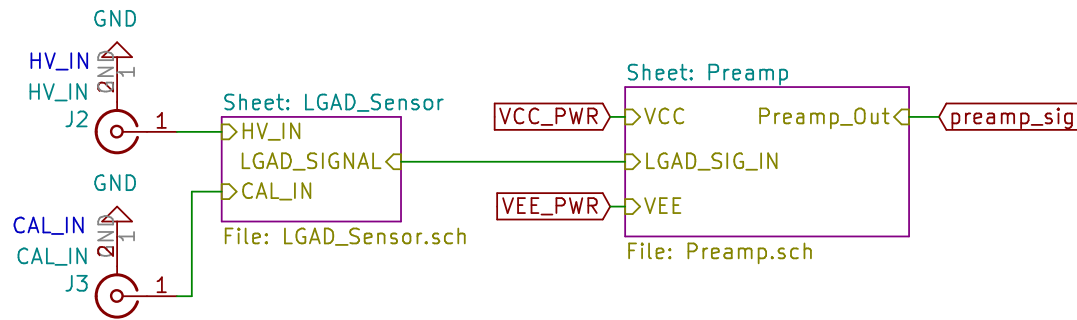
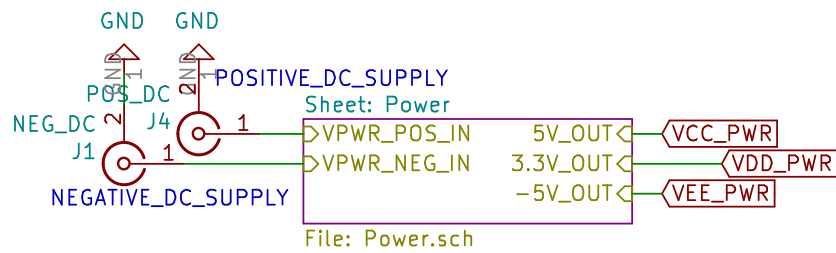
Particle Identification:

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 - ➔ Silicon sensor with time resolution of $\sim 10 \text{ ps}$
 - ➔ Good separation up to $7 \text{ GeV}/c$

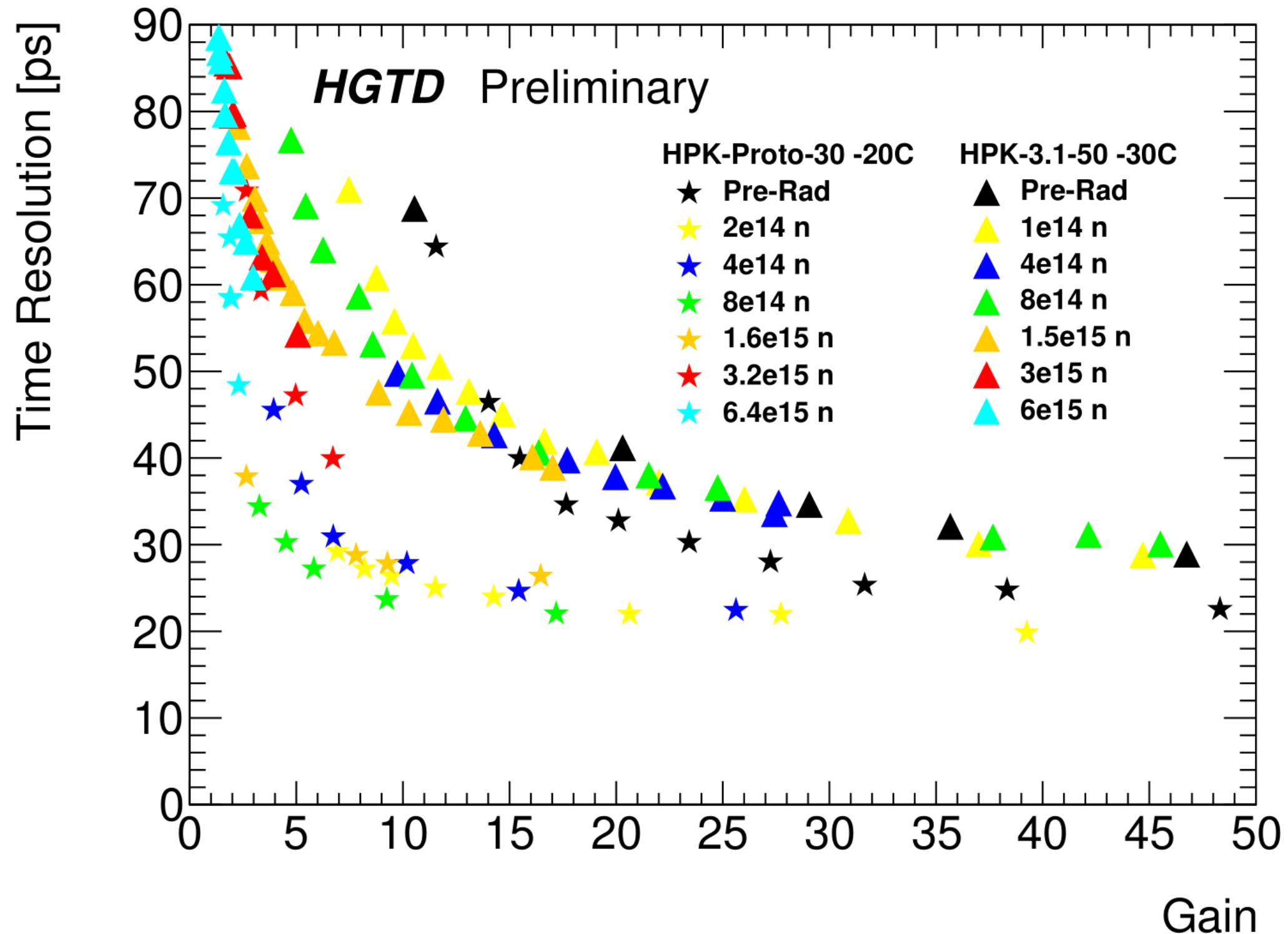
Not optimized with selection cuts



CFD Circuit Design



ATLAS R&D for UFSD-LGADs



Measurements with Beta-telescope

- ❖ Measurements for LGAD sensors
 - ➔ HPK, BNL, and FBK for different bias voltages
- ❖ A fast HPK LGAD trigger ~ 16.5 ps
 - ➔ Coincidence for event selection
- ❖ Example data shown for 2 sensors; HPK and BNL
 - ➔ At room temperature and -30 °C

