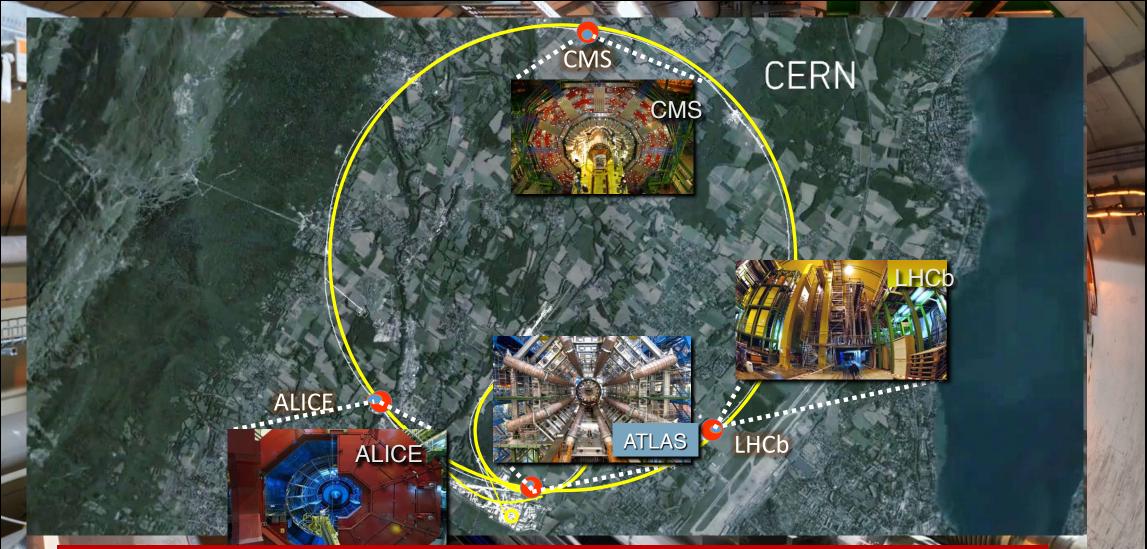
Innovative silicon detectors for HL-LHC

Daniela Bortoletto

Large Hadron Collider (LHC)



A 27km discovery machine colliding pp at 13 TeV

D. Bortoletto, TGSW 202

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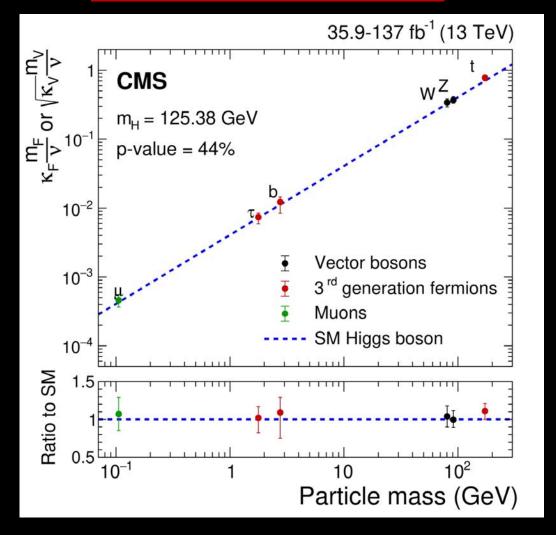
Unprecedented discoveries: Higgs



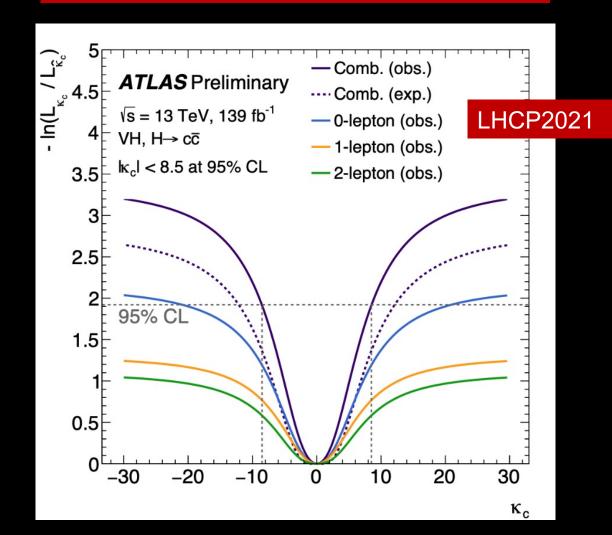
To François Englert and Peter W. Higgs "for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider "

Unprecedented discoveries: Higgs

Probing the predictions of SM



Yukawa coupling modifier $|\kappa_c| < 8.5$ at 95% CL



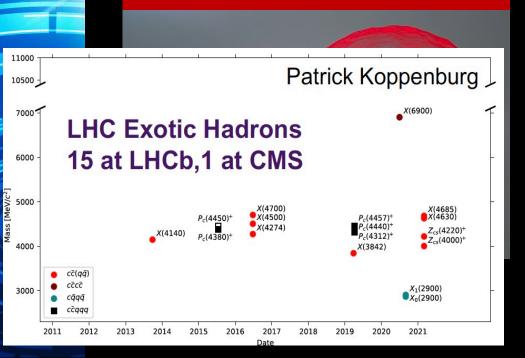
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But also others

LHCb: PENTAQUARKS 2015

Spherical: five tightly bound quarks contained in symmetric volume?



+0.044 $R_K = 0.846$ BaBar $0.1 \le q^2 \le 8.12 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4$ Belle $1.0 \le q^2 \le 6.0 \, \text{GeV}^2/c^4$ LHCb 3 fb⁻¹ $1.0 \le q^2 \le 6.0 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4$ LHCb 5 fb⁻¹ $1.1 \le q^2 \le 6.0 \, \text{GeV}^2/c^4$ 3.1 σ LHCb 9 fb⁻¹ $1.1 \le q^2 \le 6.0 \, \mathrm{GeV}^2/c^4$ 0.5 1.5 R_{K} K^+ K^+ B^{-} LQ B^+ W^+ D. Bortoletto, TGSW 2021

LHCb: R_K

 $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/h)$

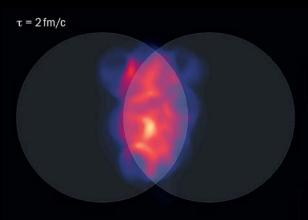
 $R_K =$

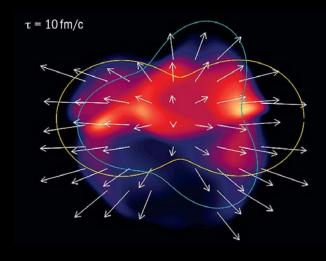
Perhaps showing some

 $(\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)K^+)$

cracks in the SM

ALICE: QGP



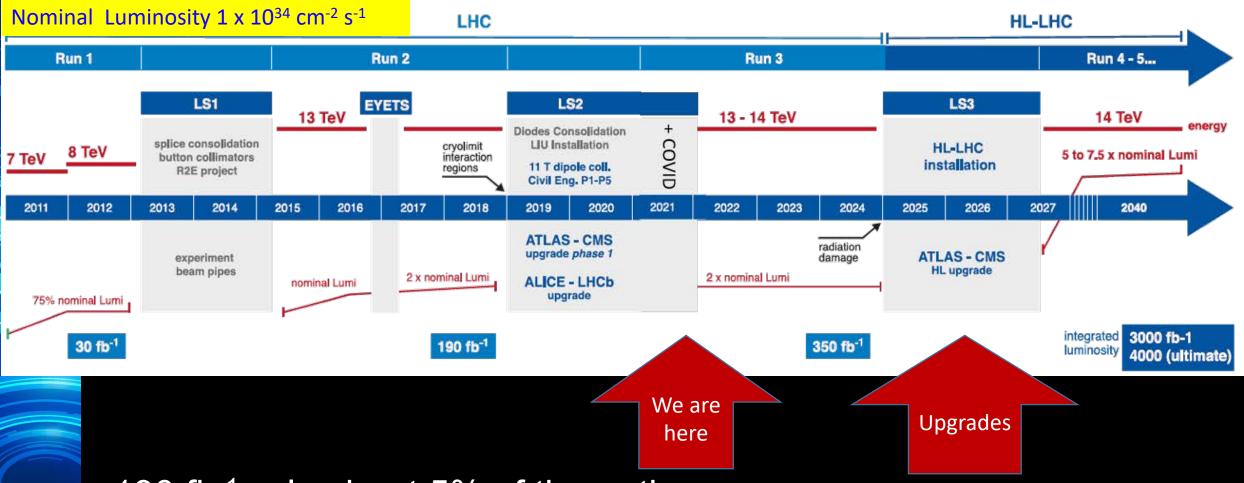


Elliptical flow

 $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-)$

 $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi (\to e^+ e^-)K^+)$

High-Luminosity LHC OXFORD



- 190 fb⁻¹ only about 5% of the entire programme
- LHC + HL-LHC is the largest pp dataset for the next few decades

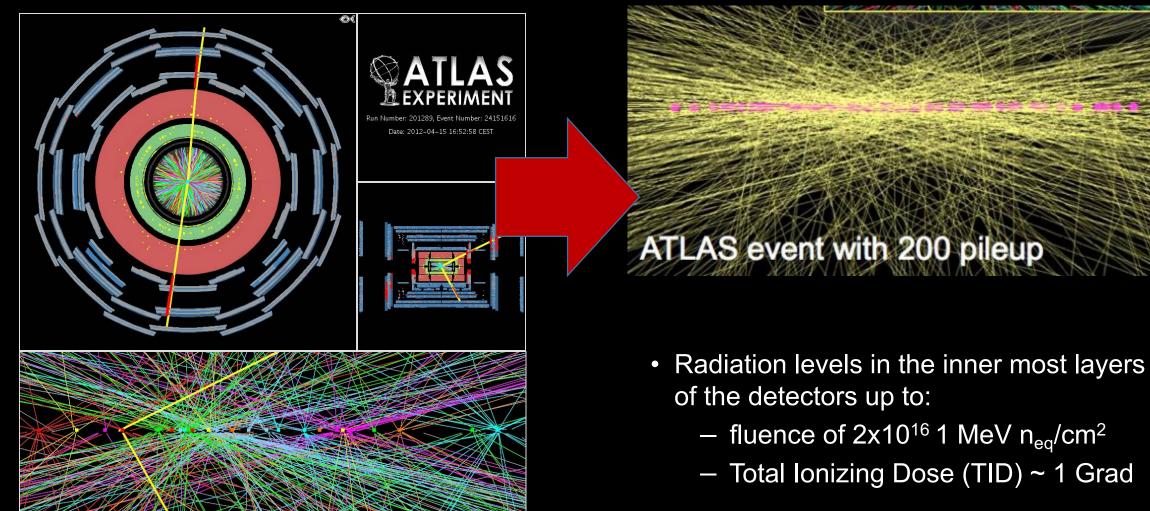
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The incredible challenge of HL-LHC

Run 2 LHC pileup $< \mu > = 37$

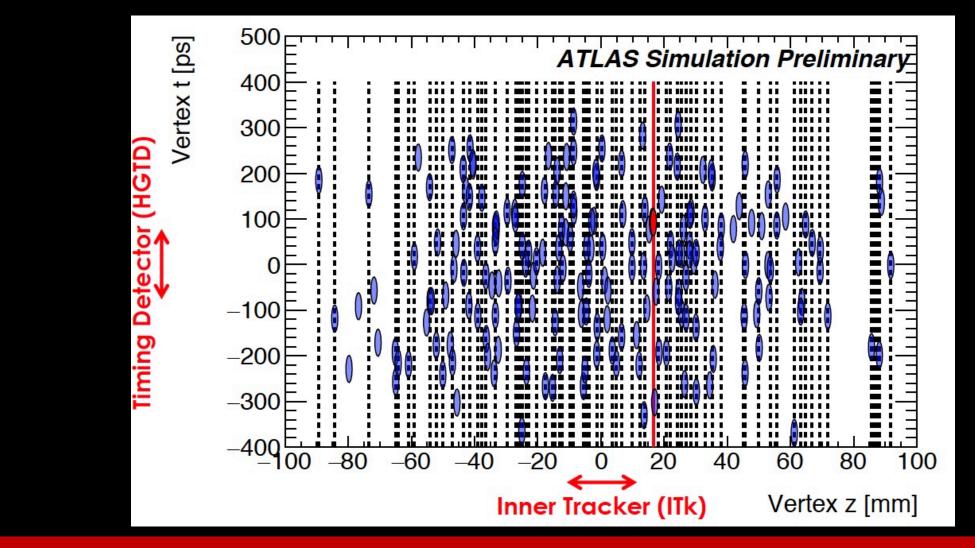
HL-LHC pileup $< \mu > = 200$



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Timing

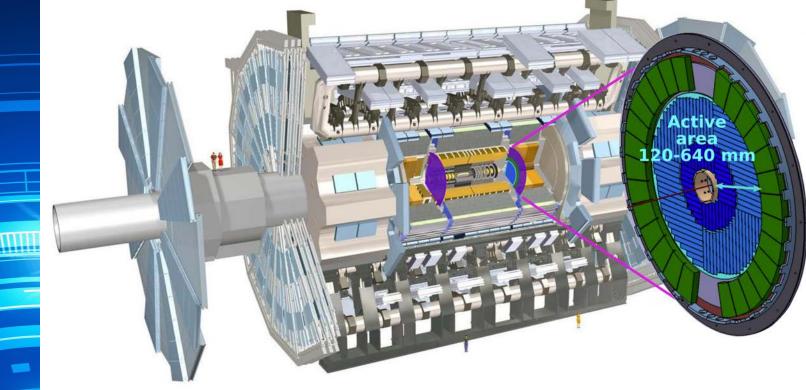


Exploit the time spread of collisions to reduce pileup contamination

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D. Bortoletto, TGSW 2021

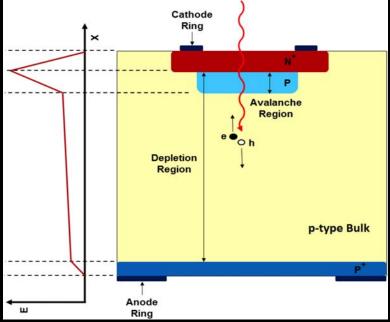
ATLAS High Granularity Timing Detector



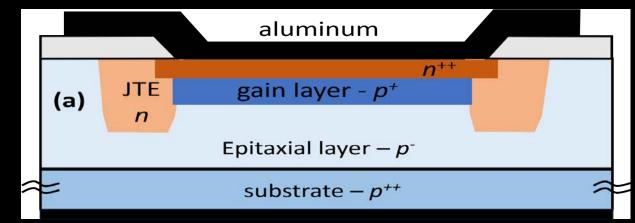
- Low Gain Avalanche Detectors (LGADs) pixel size: 1.3x1.3 mm²
- Excellent time resolution (30-50 ps/track)
- Radiation-hard (up to 2.5x10¹⁵ n_{eq}/cm² and 1.5 MGy)
- Occupancy< 10%</p>
- 2 double planar layers per endcap providing an average number of hits per track of 2-3
- Pseudorapidity coverage: 2.4<|η|<4.0
- Radial extension: 12 cm < R < 64 cm
- z position: 3.5 m; Thickness in z: 7.5 cm
- Operated at -30 °C

Timing detectors will also be implemented in CMS

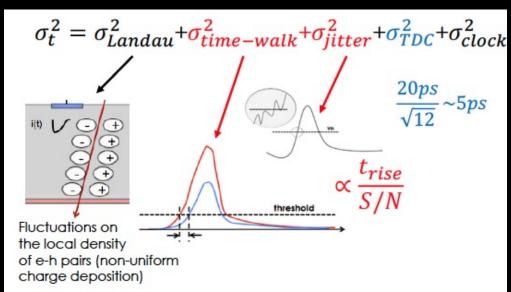
Low Gain Avalanche Diodes



- Timing resolution: 35 70 ps/hit
- Gain> 20 decreases to > 8 at the end of lifetime (V_{bias}<800 V)
- Collected charge >4 fC /MIP/hit after 2.5x10¹⁵ n_{eq}/ cm²
- Prototypes from CNM (Spain), HPK (Japan), BNL (USA), FBK (Italy), IME & NDL (China), T-e2v & Micron (UK)



• The Junction Terminating Extension (**JTE**) allows high depletion but limits position resulution



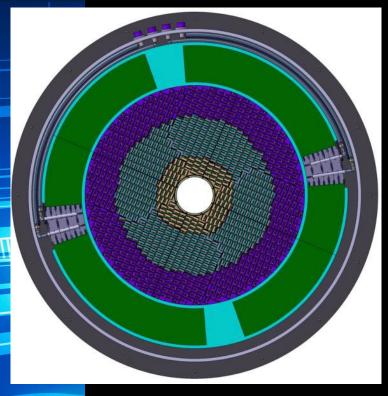
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OXFORD

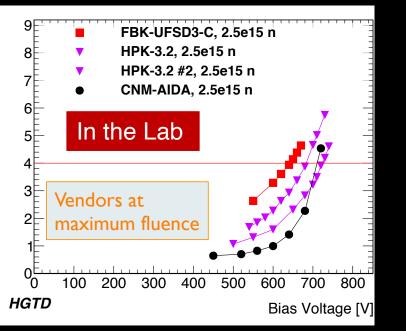
Ultra Fast Silicon Detectors

Ũ

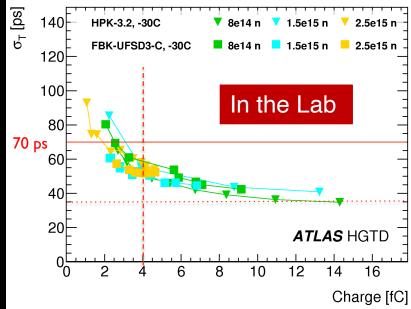
Charge |

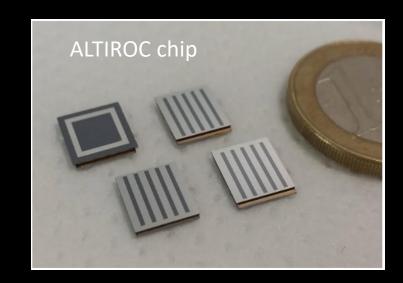


- Inner (12-23 cm) every 1000 fb⁻¹
- Middle (23-47 cm) every 2000 fb⁻¹
- Outer (47-64 cm) never replaced









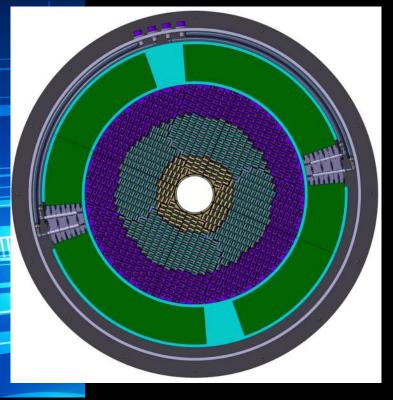
Irena Nikoloc – TIPP 2021

D. Bortoletto, Lecture 2

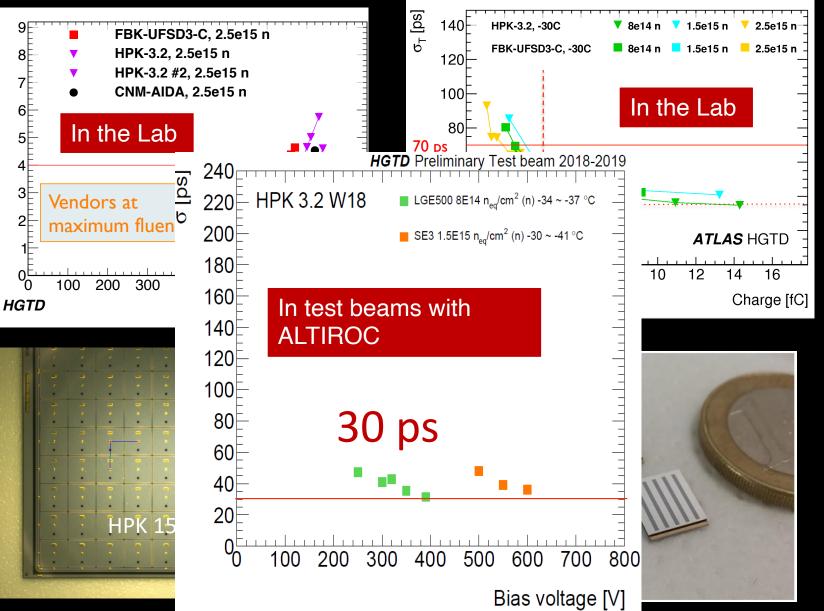
Ultra Fast Silicon Detectors

Ũ

Charge



- Inner (12-23 cm) every 1000 fb⁻¹
- Middle (23-47 cm) every 2000 fb⁻¹
- Outer (47-64 cm) never replaced

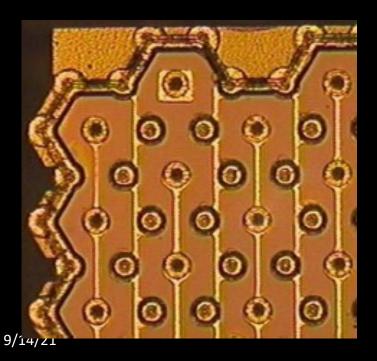


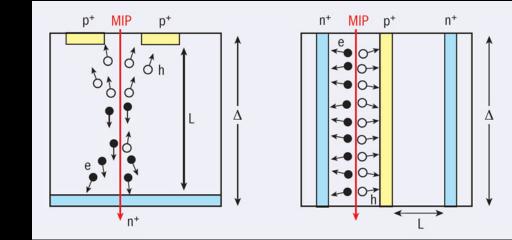
Irena Nikoloc – TIPP 2021



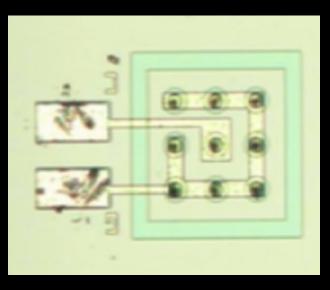
Timing with 3D sensors

- Parker et al. IEEE TNS 58(2) (2011) 404
- Hexagonal geometry L=50 µm, 20 V bias
- Tested under 90Sr β source at RT
- σ_t = 31- 177 ps (according to signal amplitude)
- Limited by RO electronics noise

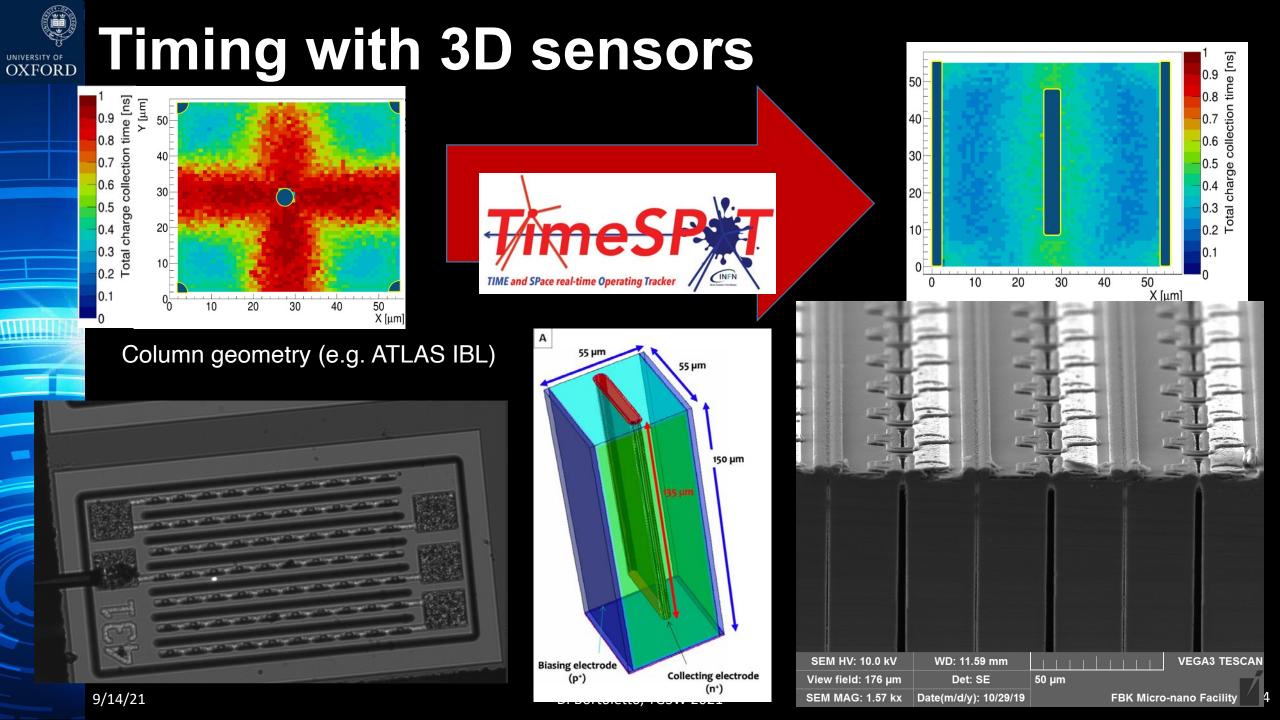




- G. Kramberger et al., NIMA 934 (2019) 26-32
- Squared geometry L=50 μm. Depth = 300 μm. 50 V bias
- Tested under 90Sr β source. Room temperature.
- σ_t = 75 ps



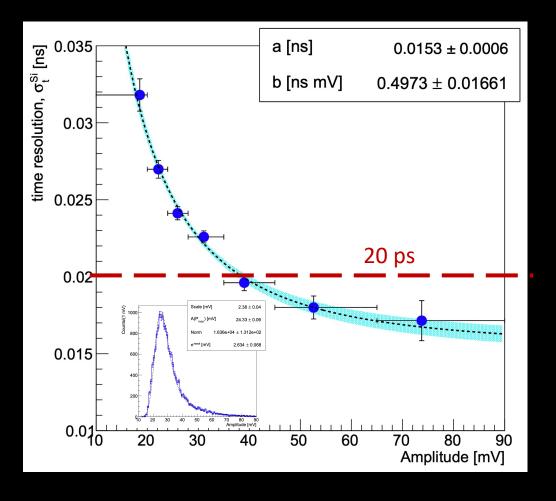
13

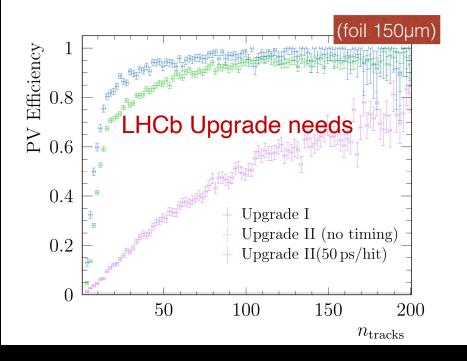




TimeSpot

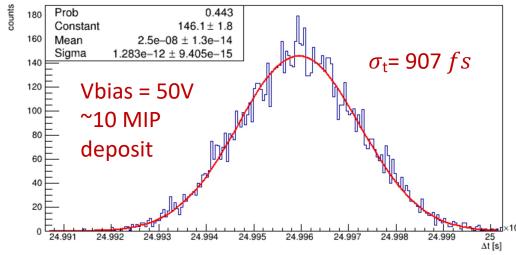
- Beam test results (270 MeV/c π + at PSI)
- Fast Front End Electronics (SiGe BJT)





In the lab with infrared laser

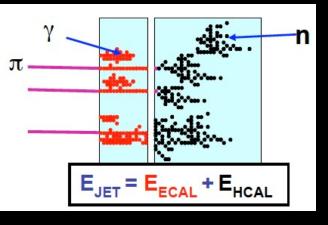


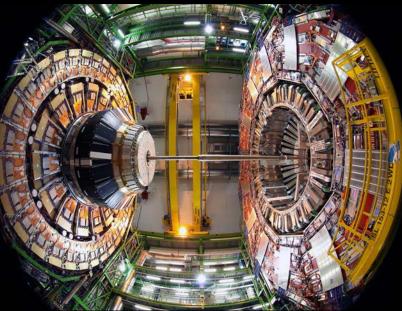




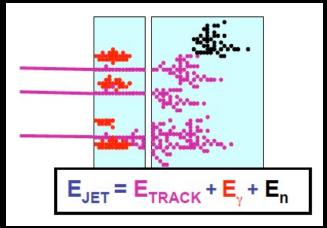
Imaging 5-D Calorimetry

Standard calorimetry





Particle Flow calorimetry

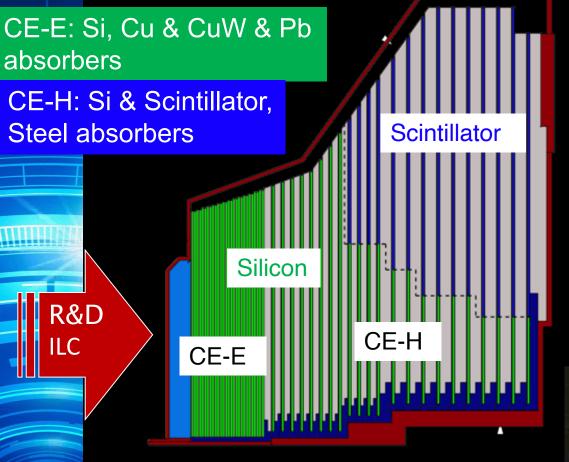


- High Granularity Calorimeter Replacing existing CMS endcap pre-shower, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeter at HL-LHC
- Extremely challenging:
 - Fluence up to 10¹⁶ n/cm²
 Dose up to 200 Mrad
 - -30°C

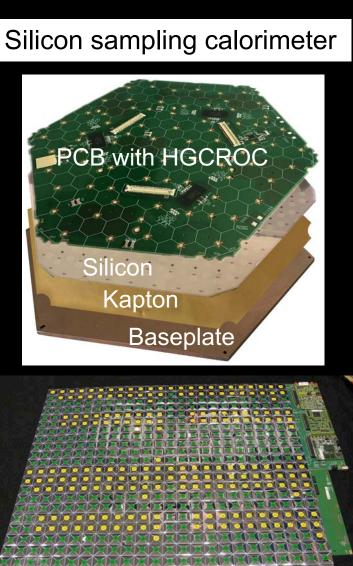
D. Bortoletto, TGSW 2021



CMS High Granularity CALorimeter



- Silicon: 620 m², 30K modules, 6M channels, 0.5/1 cm² cell size
- Scintillator: 400 m², 4K boards, 240k channels, 4-30 cm² size



- HGCROC electronics both for SiPM and silicon (OMEGA)
 - Measures charge and and time (TOA)
- Trigger data from ASICs fed through concentrators to the back-end system

ILC CLIC, CepC FCC

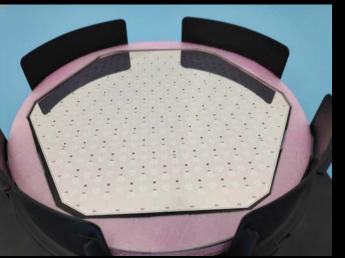
Scintillator tiles with on-tile SiPM readout

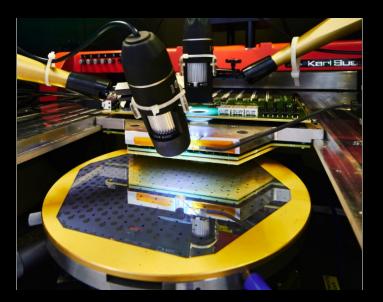
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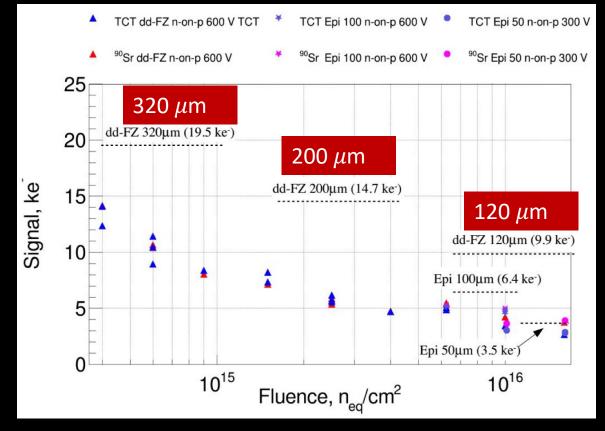


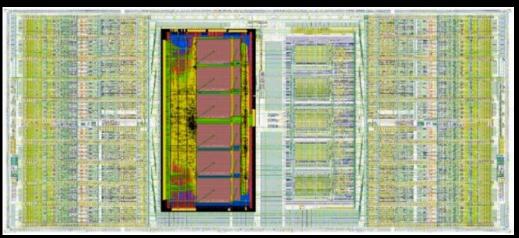
CMS HGCAL

• 8" prototype sensor (HPK) p-type silicon









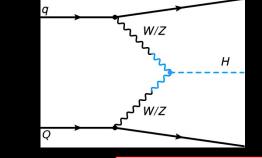
HGCAL FE electronics requirements:

- Low noise (<2500e)
- high dynamic range (0.2fC -10pC)
- Timing to tens of picoseconds.
- Radiation tolerant
- <20mW per channel

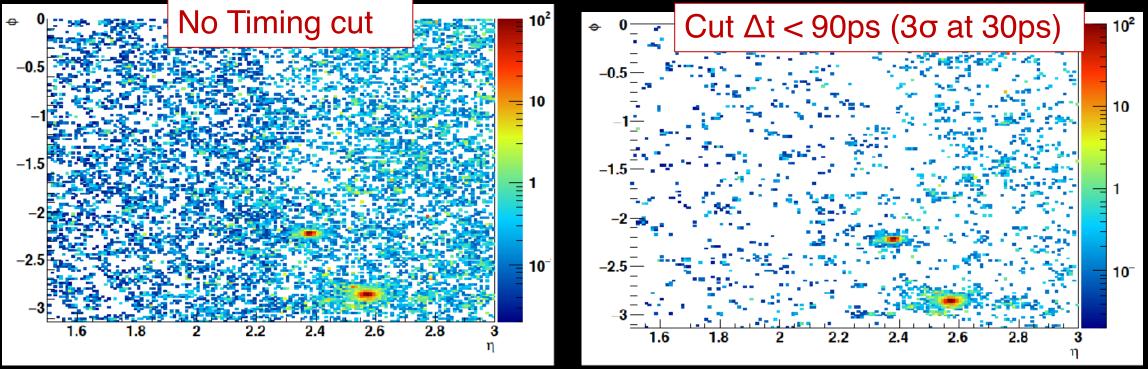
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HGCAL 5D Power



Vector Boson Fusion $(H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)$ event with one photon and one VBF jet in the same quadrant



• Cells with Q > 12 fC projected to the front face of the endcap calorimeter.

• Identify high-energy clusters, then make timing cut to retain hits of interest

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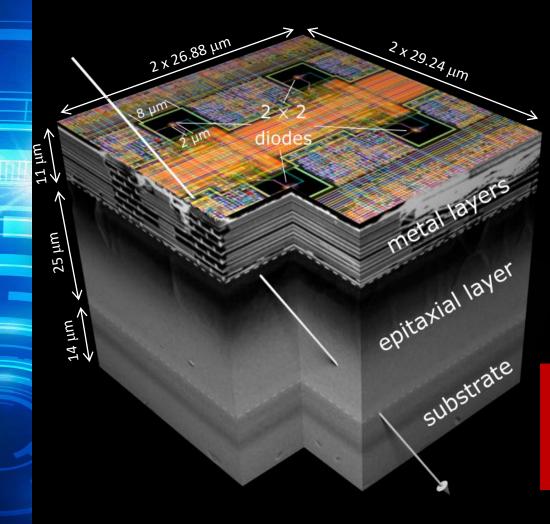
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ALICE ITS

Based on the Alpide chip in TJ 180 nm



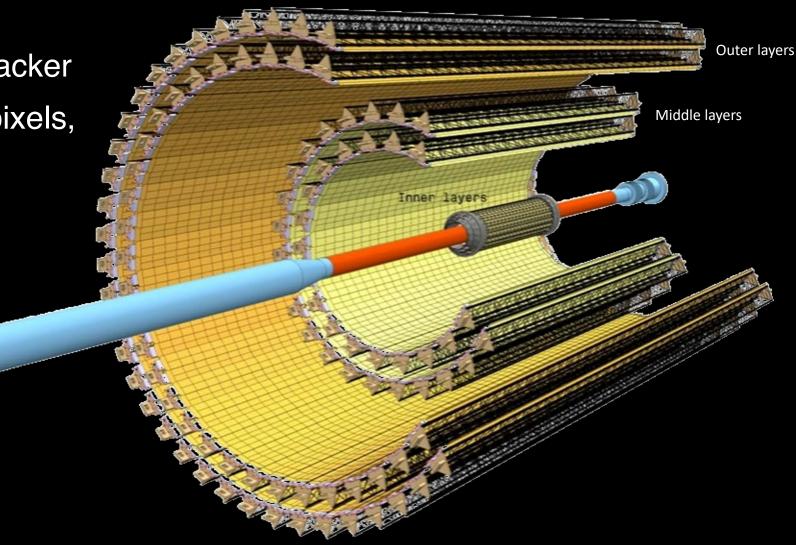
- Tremendous progress in CMOS pixel designs
 - –Pixel pitch: 29 μ m x 27 μ m
 - $-Power < 40 \text{ mW/cm}^2$
 - -Integration time <10 μ s

All monolithic silicon pixel tracking becoming possible



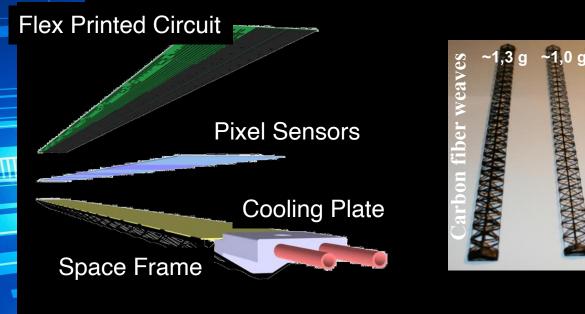
Material reduction

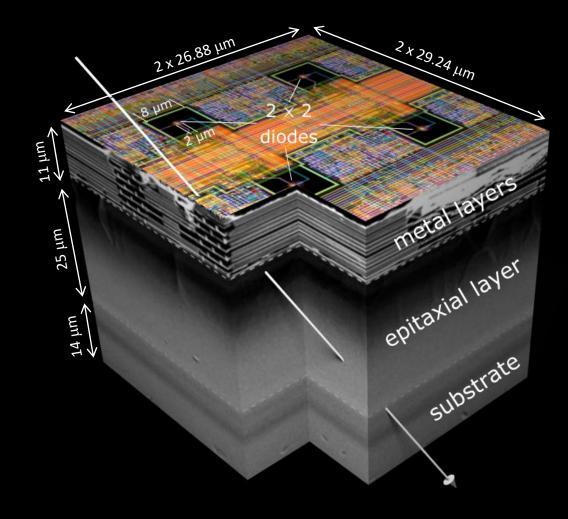
- ALICE MAPS-CMOS Tracker
 -7-layers, 12.5 Giga pixels, 10m²
 - -R coverage: 23 – 400 mm
- Material/layer: -0.3% X₀ (IB) -1.0% X₀ (OB)





CMOS Pixel Chips & Material





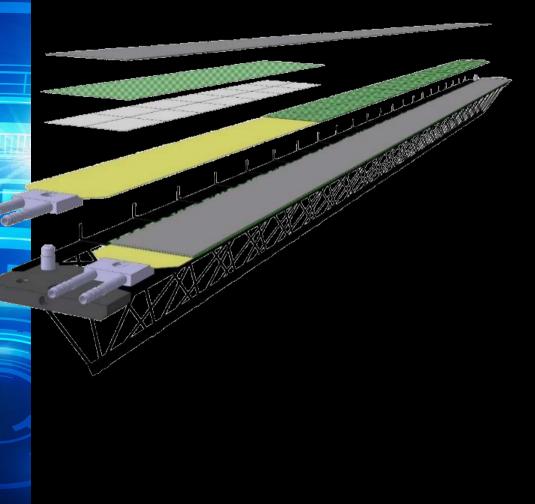
ALPIDE (ALICE)

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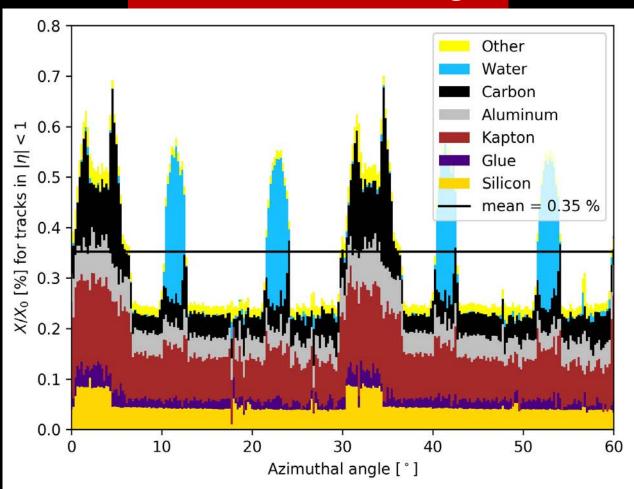
~0,6 gram



Minimize the material budget



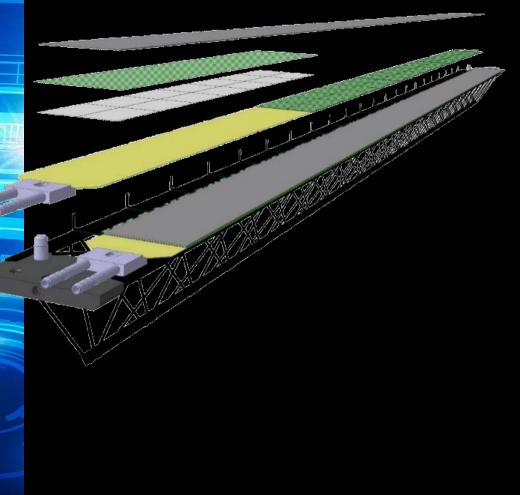
Overall Material Budget



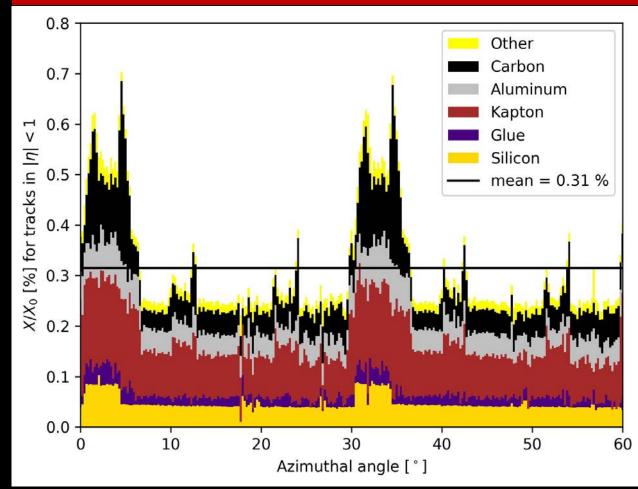
Luciano Musa, Bergen, August 2019: https://indico.cern.ch/event/836343/



Minimize the material budget



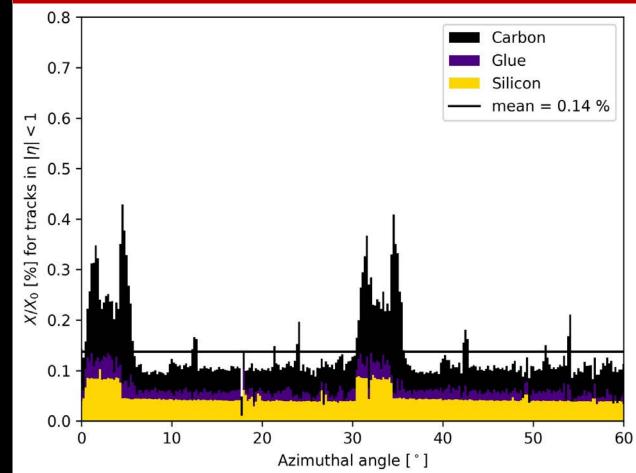
Reduce Power (< 20 mW/cm²) and Remove Cooling





Minimize the material budget

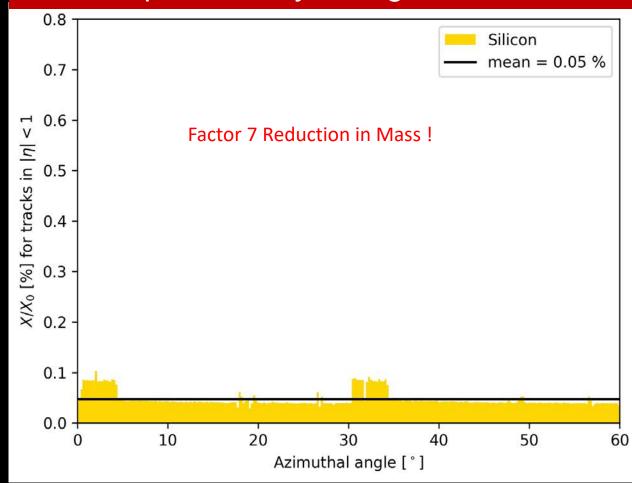
Remove PCB and integrate components on chip





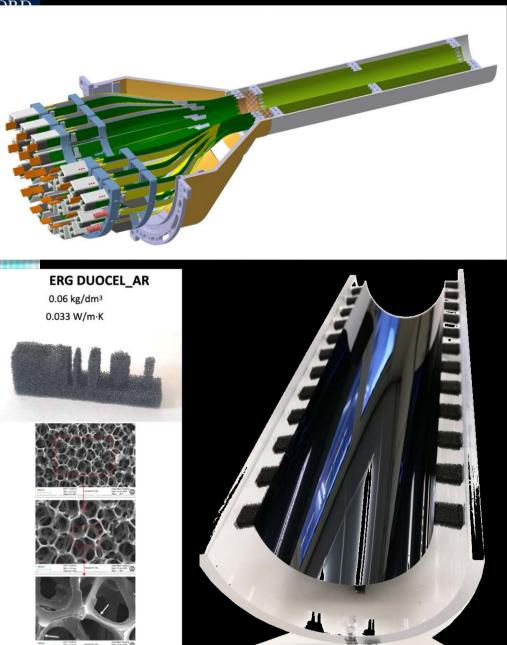
Minimize the material budget

Remove mechanical support and use stiffness provided by rolling Si wafers



IT3 Concept

OXF



Technology advances:

- 300 mm wafer-scale chips fabricated with stitching
- thinned down to 20-40 µm bent to the target radii
- held in place by carbon foam ribs

Key benefits:

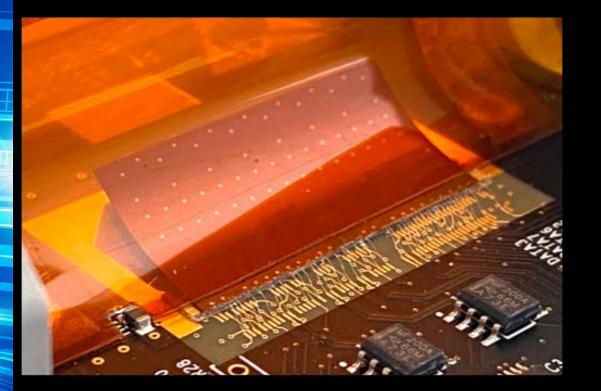
- extremely low material budget: 0.02-0.04% X₀ (beampipe: 500 µm Be: 0.14% X₀)
- homogeneous material distribution leading to smaller systematic error

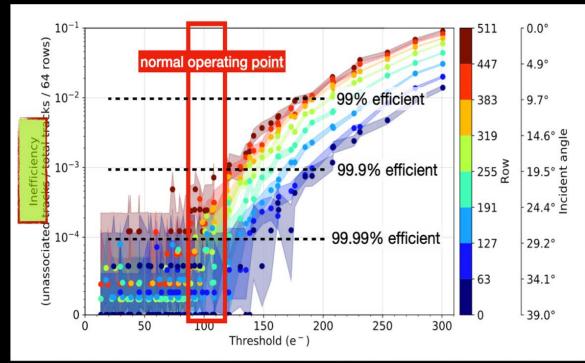




Test beams

June 2020 test beam data shows that bent MAPS work perfectly





Collaboration investigating TowerJazz 65 nm

Magnus Mager (CERN) | ALICE ITS3 | TIPP 2021 | 26.05.2021 |



Test beams

June 2020 test beam data shows that bent MAPS work perfectly





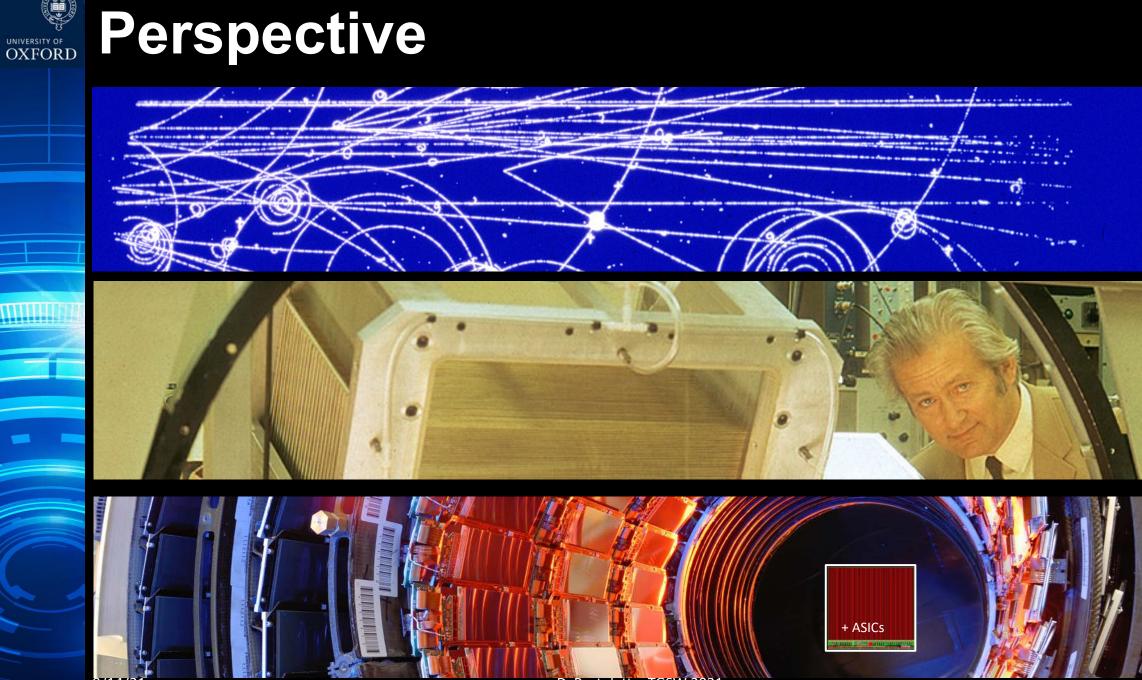
Development extremely important for future e⁺e⁻ colliders and experiments requiring very low material

Threshold (e⁻)

Collaboration investigating TowerJazz 65 nm

Magnus Mager (CERN) | ALICE ITS3 | TIPP 2021 | 26.05.2021 |

3 2



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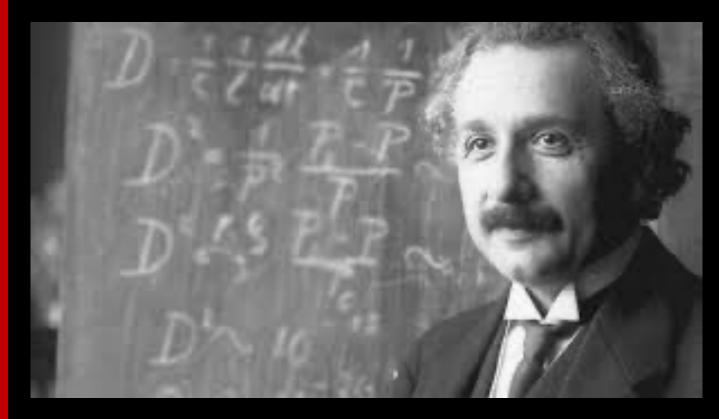


Conclusions

Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited,

whereas imagination embraces the entire world, stimulating progress, giving birth to evolution.

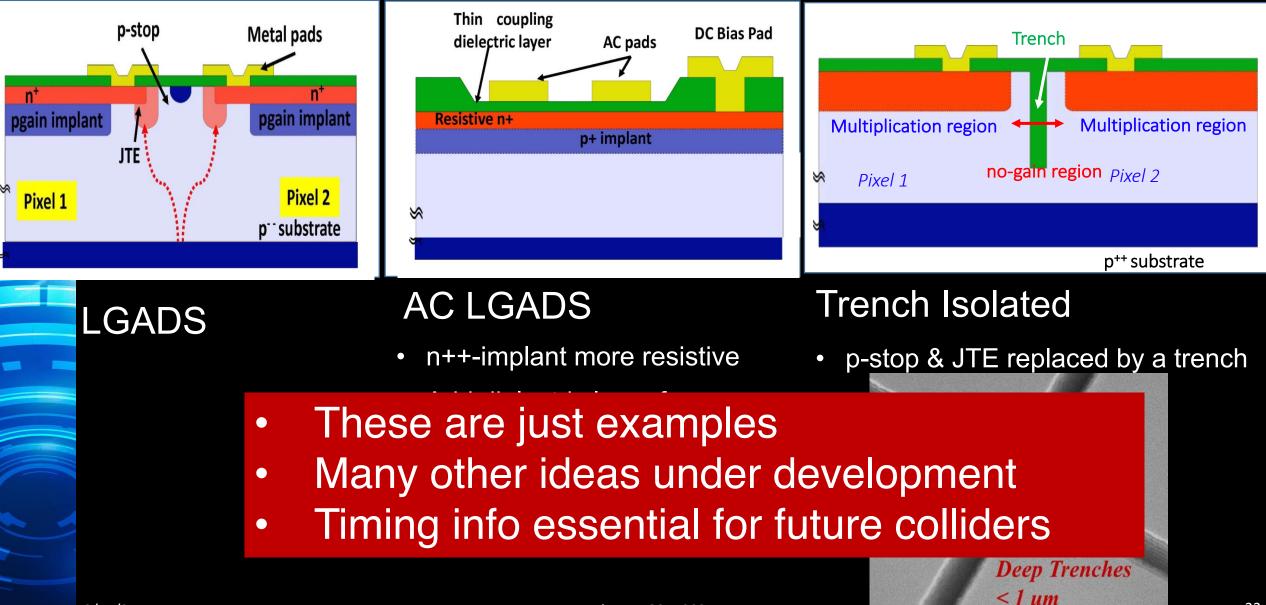
Albert Einstein, What Life Means to Einstein (1924)



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4 D tracking



HGCAL as an Imaging calorimeter

