JRA1 Status: PCMAG, Sensors and Infrastructure

Tobias Haas DESY/F1 11 September 2006

This Talk

Reminder: JRA1 Magnet Sensors Infrastructure Simulations Results from MIMO*2 test @ DESY Personnel/Finances



• General Purpose Test beam infrastructure

- DESY Test beam
- PCMAG
- Pixel telescope
 - high precision (~ 1 µm even in a 6 GeV/c electron beam)
 - reasonably large area (~ 1 − 2 cm)
 - Fast readout (~1kHz frame rate) to handle higher rate environments

Staged Implementation

- Demonstrator telescope with slightly less precision and slower
 R/O (analog pixel sensor)
- Final telescope with high precision and high rate (pixel sensor with ADC and data reduction on chip

WEB info



11 September 2006



Тор
News
EUDET
Team
Documents
Meetings
Conferences

tobias.haas@desy.de Fon: +49-40-89983281 DESY-F1 D-22603 Hamburg Office: 1b/261



Coordinators

Tobias Haas (JRA Coordinator) Daniel Haas (DAQ) Wojciech Dulinski (Telescope Sensors) David Cussans (Validation) Ingrid-Maria Gregor (Telescope Integration) Katsumasa Ikematsu (PCMAG Magnet)

Collaborators

Institute

DESY (Hamburg, Germany) CEA/DAPNIA (Saclay, France) CERN (Genève, Switzerland) CNRS/IRES (Strasbourg, France) Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (München, Germany) Universität Bonn (Bonn, Germany) Universität Mannheim (Mannheim, Germany) Universität de Genève (Genève, Switzerland) University of Bristol (Bristol, United Kingdom) Warsaw University (Warsaw, Poland)

DESY Université de Genève IRES Strasbourg University of Bristol DESY DESY

Contact

Tobias Haas Pierre Lutz Lucie Linssen Marc Winter Hans-Günter Moser Hans Krüger Peter Fischer Martin Pohl David Cussans Aleksander Filip Zarnecki

Mailing List

Use eudet-jra1@desy.de to contact the members of this JRA

Last update by Tobias Haas on 8 Sep 2006, 17:03

11 September 2006

Tobias Haas: JRA1 Status

The Team

Current Planning



Preparation of Test Beam Area 24/1 for PCMAG

Entrance



The test beam area has been renovated by MEA (Norbert Meyners).

Concrete Block as Base for PCMAG



- A concrete block is placed in the area as base for the PCMAG.
- Two holes with Ø 100mm are drilled in the floor, to access the cable trays in the cave, which connect the beam area with the control room
- A helium return line is installed.

PCMAG





- All administrative issues about the transfer to DESY are clarified.
- Magnet arrives @ DESY at the end of September
- Commissioning to take place @ DESY in October

11 September 2006

AMS 0.35 µm OPTO engineering run submission (June/July 2006) Current status: production of 6 wafers at AMS



Final layout of the reticle

Structures of direct interest for EUDET

- Mimo*3M (MimoTEL): 256x256 pixels, 30µm pitch, 1KHz frame rate
- High Resolution Tracker: 512x512 pixels, 10 µm pitch, 300 Hz frame rate
- Mimosa16, the second prototype with a binary readout: 128x24 pixels, 25 µm pitch, on-chip column-level discriminator
- ADC: 5 bits
- TS1819: on-pixel amplifiers & clamping circuits

Two types of wafers with epitaxy layer thickness of 14 µm and 20 µm are used



Wafers delivery schedule

- First wafer (14 µm epi) expected before the end of September, to be used for yield study (Mimo*L) at the probe station
- Second wafer (20 µm epi) shall be immediately cut at AMS and individual chips (non-thinned) expected mid-October
- There is an open option for the purchase of four remaining wafers, if the first test results positive...



Mimo*3M (MimoTEL) tests schedule (at Strasbourg)

- · Chips available from mid-October on
- Proximity boards populated and chips bonded before the end of this year
- JTAG programming model expected mid-January
- Test results expected before March 2007





PCB's delivery schedule

- Twenty PCB sets (non-populated with components) shall be available before the end of September
- Five sets will be kept at Strasbourg and populated in October, others are available for EUDET collaboration members for components mounting/debugging
- To complete the demonstrator telescope set-up, the specific clock and JTAG distribution card is still needed: work on schematics in progress at Strasbourg. Candidates to take care of that PCB production are welcome!

Progress on Binary Output Architecture and Plans

Achievement > MIMOSA-16 = full translation of MIMOSA-8

from TSMC-0.25 to AMS-0.35 OPTO being fabricated :

* Prototype includes sub-array with radiation tolerant pixels at room T

* Expected to come back from foundry end Septembre '06

* Tests expected to start around Novembre '06 (will carry on for quite some time in '07)

In progress ▷ Ø micro-circuits

* 1st prototype to be submitted \leq Summer 2007

* Developpment expected to converge \lesssim end 2008

Next important step > large scale version of MIMOSA-16

st Made of \sim 300 columns of 256 pixels (< 20 μm pitch) ???

* Read-out time < 100 μs (adjustable)

※ Design in Spring 2007 ↔ fabrication of 1st proto in Summer 2007

M. Winter, 07/09/06,

DUT Positioner



- 10 offers evaluated.
- Decision for PI: offers the best price-performance ratio,
- Expected precision: few microns,
- Ordered complete stage: assembled and surveyed with steering components and software
- Expect delivery in October 2006
- Will be set up in the lab for testing in October/November 2006
- Ready for installation in test beam spring 2007



Senor Boxes





Design is still being iterated: Cooling and fixation will most likely change

11 September 2006

Gooling for Sensor Boxes and DUT

Regulated Cold N2 Gas System



The TG-LKF 63/50 KALTGAS system includes a standard safety control unit (a temperature controller with current value/set point display and a safety controller), a KF-NW 50 siphon with an LN2 vaporizer (Jet), a flexible, evacuable N₂ gas line with an integrated post-heating module (heater), a PT100 temperature sensor and a vacuum pump with accessories.

Cold Gas System : +170°C ...-180°C (N2-Stream Temperature Accuracy ±0,1°C)

-Expensive

-Safety regulations required

+Quick

+Precise

+Wide range of temperature

+DUT cooling possible with the same device

11 September 2008 rsten Muhl

Evaporation Cooling Based on R404A

	R404A/R507											
	Kälteleistung in W						Verdampfungstemperatur in °C					
Liquefier 1	-45	-40	-35	-30	-25	-20	-15	-10	-5	0	5	10
Liquefier 2	64	85	110	141	177	218	265	318	378	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	314	377	450	528	588

-Large area for evaporator needed → Increases Size of sensor box

-2 systems needed between -40°C and +10°C

-Slow and complex regulation

+No danger

±Standard Components except evaporator



Telescope Simulations

Full simulation: Mokka (based on Geant 4) and MySQL database

.....

- Output: LCIO format files
- Stored information: hit position, deposited energy,

Analysis: Marlin and Root
Simulated 50000 events
Assumed telescope plane intrinsic resolution – 3 um (hit positions are smeared)







For small scattering angle Gaussian approximation is used for the width of the projected angular distribution:

Intovic

$$\theta_0 = \frac{13.6MeV}{\beta cp} z \sqrt{\frac{x}{X_0}} \left[1 + 0.038 \ln(\frac{x}{X_0}) \right]$$

- Simulate silicon wafer of 300 um thickness
- Shoot 1 GeV electrons (100000 events)
- Look at the projection of scattering angles
- Theory prediction: 0.602 mrad



11 September 2006



Comparison of new simulation (Mokka) with Prague simulation (Geant 4) for 6 plane symmetric geometry

Comparison of different geometries (Mokka simulation, after cuts on chi2 and track slope):



- Analytical Method
 Includes multiple scattering
- Piece-wise linear track fit

• Goals:

- Cross check simulation
- Optimize geometry
- Guidance for the design
- Understand future analysis challenges

Precision Studies: Results



Planned Precision can be reached!

2 HR layer + 2 standard layers, d_{min} = 5 mm പ്പെ [µm] 2 - NW -ww W-W 1.5 N-W N-N WN-NN-1 ww-0 250 500 750 1000 Δ_{DUT} [µm]

Wide choice of geometry configurations are needed depending of DUT details

Mimostar2 – Temperature Scan



- Simple setup with Strasbourg hardware to do pedestal and source measurements
- Also source measurements were done (Fe55)
- Cooling keeps Mimostar2 at constant temperature
- Temperature Sensor inside cooling box

Pedestal and Noise Distribution



- Measurements done at 21°C
- Pedestal is distributed around 0 ADC
- Noise in the matrix with the radiation tolerant pixels is higher than in the matrix with the standard pixels

11 September 2006

Temperature Dependence





Fit included the energy gap as a third fit parameter

 $noise = p_0 + p_1 \cdot T \cdot \sqrt{\exp(-\frac{p_2}{(2k_B T)})}$

 Energy gaps from this fit: Eg=2.38eV Standard Pixels Eg=2.55eV Rad. Tol. Pixels

11 September 2006

EU Personnel

DESY:
Julia Fourletova (7/27)
Geneva:
Emlyn Corrin (7/1)
Bonn
One Student since January

Finances

Info available:

 Geneva 			
Received:	119.517 CHF		
 Spent (28 Aug) 	19.649 CHF	No Info yet:	
 Extrapol. Pers. 	32.500 CHF		
 Extrapol. Goods 	23.288 CHF		10 00 1 0
		Received:	49.224 €
CNRS-IRES		 UMa 	
Received:	58.935 €	Received:	17.688 €
 Spent (11 Sep) 	0 €		
• MPI		Received:	10.847 €
Received	35.000 €	 UBristol 	
 Spent (11 Sep) 	10.294 €	Received:	32.424 €
Extrapol. Pers.	18.000 €	 CEA 	
• DESY		Received:	23.808 €
Received:	117.072 €		
 Spent (28 Aug) 	9.344 €		
 Extrapol. Pers. 	20.000 €		
 Extrapol. Goods. 	28.000 €		
	χ		