Development of tracking detector with capability of precise time and spatial resolution for future collider experiments

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Introduction of myself

- PhD of University of Tsukuba in 2009
  - Observation of single top quark production and its measurement at CDF
- ATLAS experiment
  - Observation of Higgs decay to tau tau channel.
  - Measurement top Yukawa coupling
  - ATLAS Inner Tracker (ITk) upgrade for high luminosity HLC
    - Coordinate ITk sensor group
    - ITk module production in Japan
- R&D of silicon tracking detector to have timing and special resolution.
  - Development of AC-LGAD sensors with HPK → I'll talk about this topic today

What we want to know?

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi + h.c. + \psi_i y_{ij}\psi_j\phi + h.c. + |D_\mu\phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

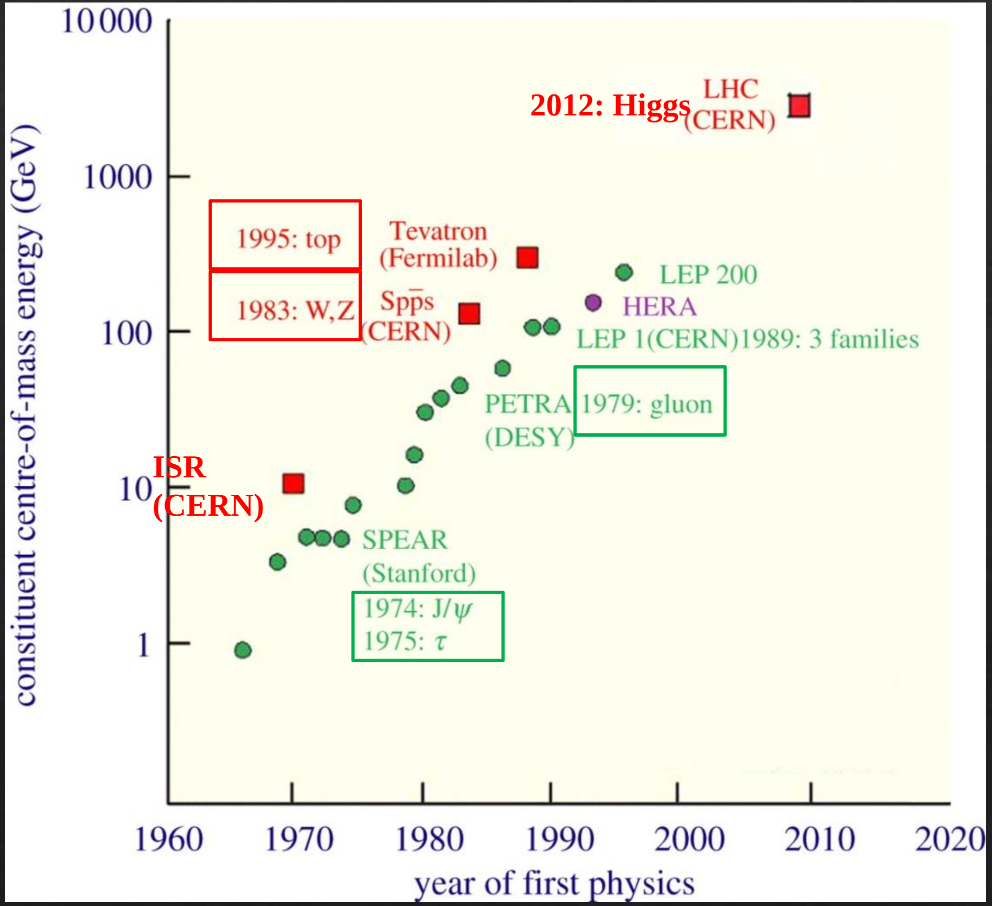
- Origin of Universe
  - Standard Model for Particle Physics
    - Observation of Higgs Boson indicate **"What we expect"** was right.
  - But at the same time we cannot describe everything only by **"What we expect"**
    - What is **Dark Matter** and **Dark Energy**?
    - Why matter > anti-matter?
    - Neutrino Mass?
    - Hierarchy Problem
    - Quantization of Gravity etc

These must be hints of new physics?

Huge progress in this 15years.
→ Very interesting phase to prepare new exp.

History of the collider experiment

- Before 1980s
  - e+ e- collider : Observation of low mass particles (~ a few GeV)
    - 1974 J/ψ
    - 1975 τ
    - 1979 gluon
- After 1980s
  - Proton collider : Observation of heavier mass particles.
    - 1983 W,Z
    - 1995 top
    - 2012 Higgs
  - e+ e- collider : Precision measurement
    - 1989 : neutrino : 3 generation
    - LEP Electroweak measurement



Complementarity :

SppS : W/Z observation →LEP : measurement

LEP : top mass expectation? → Tevatron : Top observation

LEP : EW measurement +Tevatron : Top mass measurement → LHC : Higgs observation

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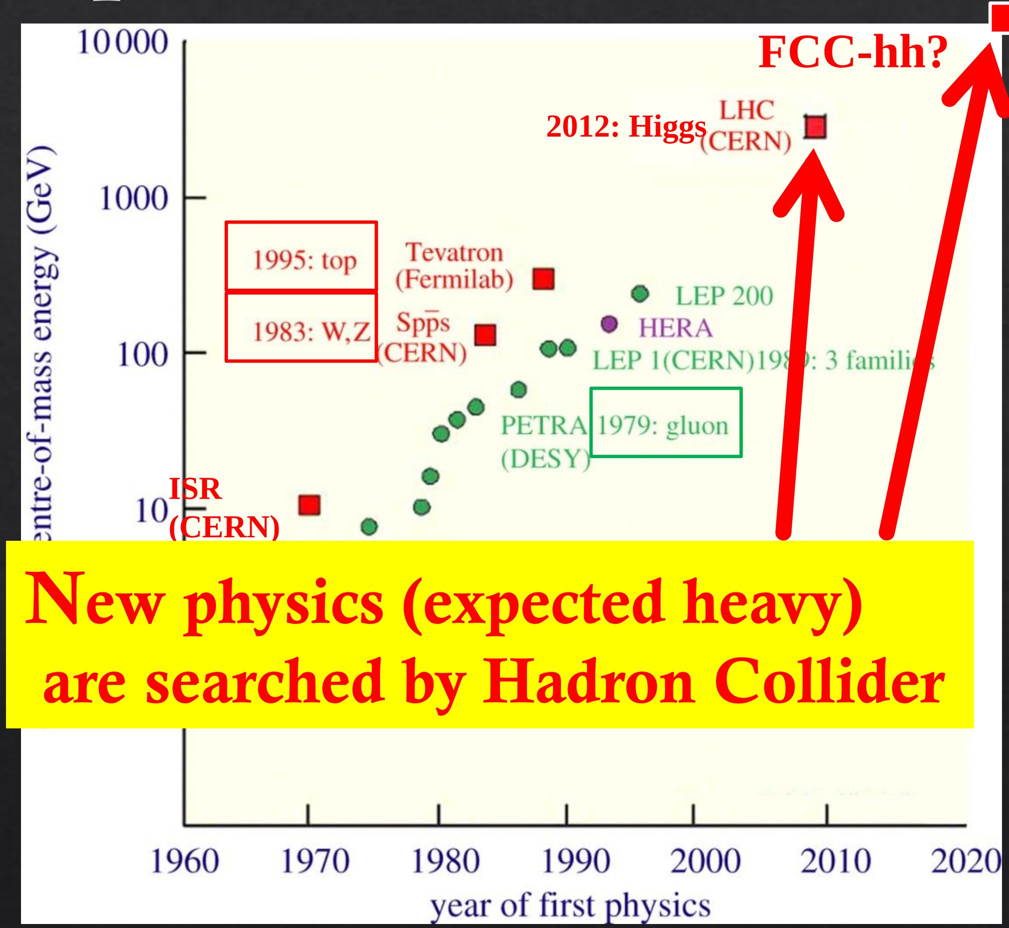

Complementarity :

SppS : W/Z observation →LEP : measurement

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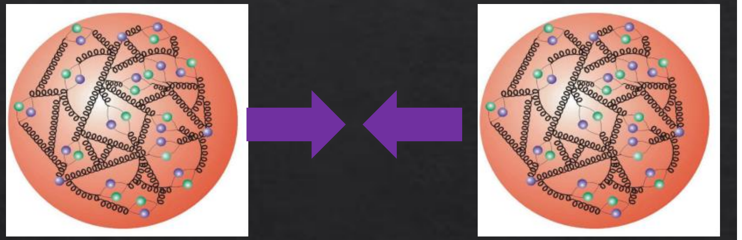
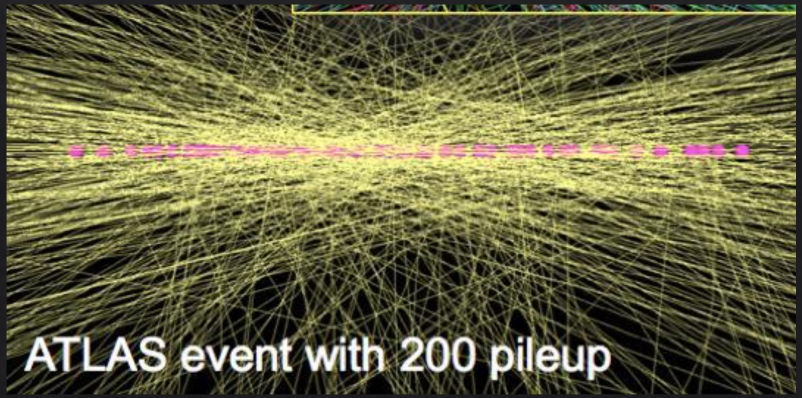
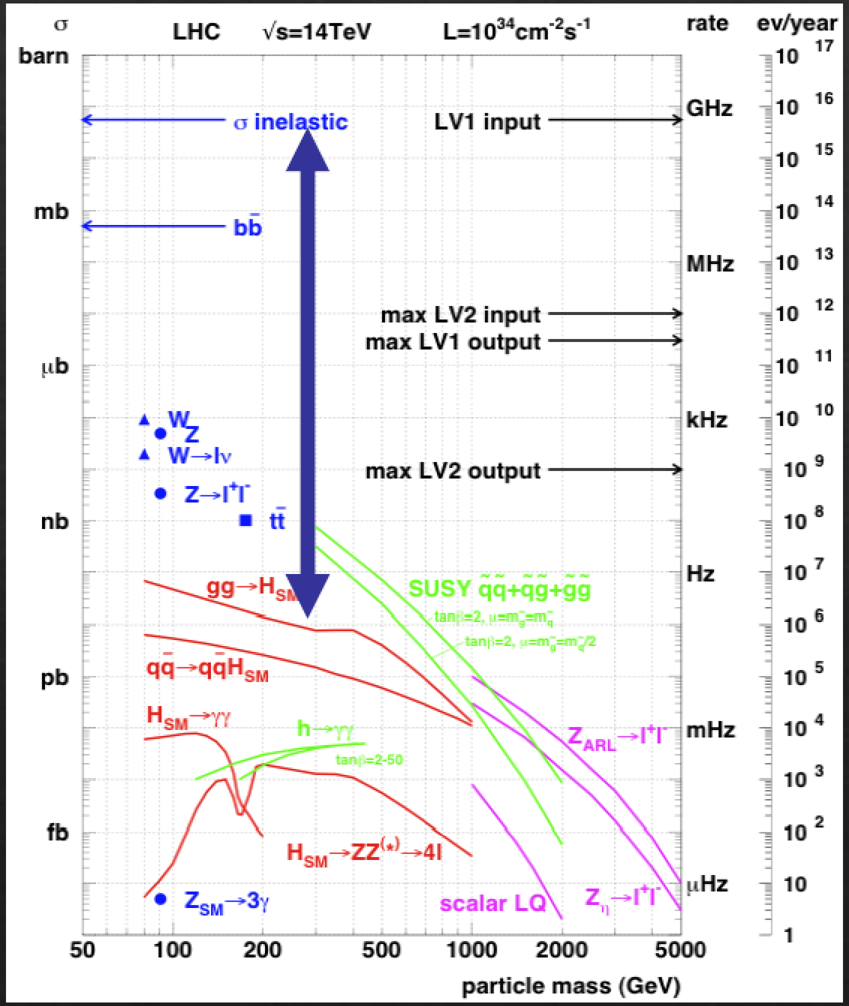
Difficulty of Hadron Collider

[Difficulty of pp collider analysis]

- Difference of center-of-mass energy and energy used for collisions.
  - Parton Distribution Function (PDF)
- Complicated collision due to composite particle of proton
  - Huge QCD background
  - Spectator of the proton collisions
    →Underlying event
  - Multiple collisions in a bunch crossing
    →Pile-up
  - **10 order of magnitude difference between pp cross section and interesting events.**







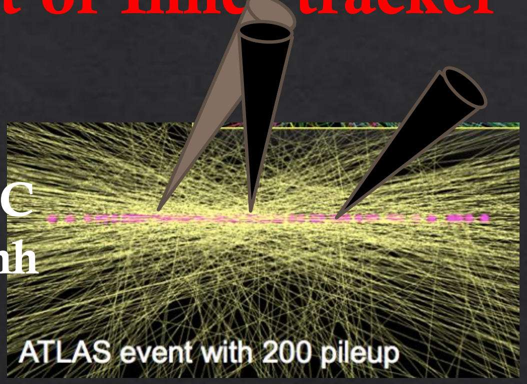
Challenge of the tracking detector

- Multiple interaction in an event at
  - HL-LHC : 140-200 collision in an event,
  - Future collider: 1500 !
- How to solve this issue?
  1. ***Improve granularity*** : Currently developing 50um pitch pixel detector and not possible to make smaller…
  2. ***Timing information***: Completely new information for tracking : possibility of dramatical improvement of track reconstruction →Should help if timing resolution achieved 1cm/c ~ **30ps**

Improvement of Inner tracker

Very dense tracks

140 pileup @ HL-LHC
1500 pileup @ FCC-hh

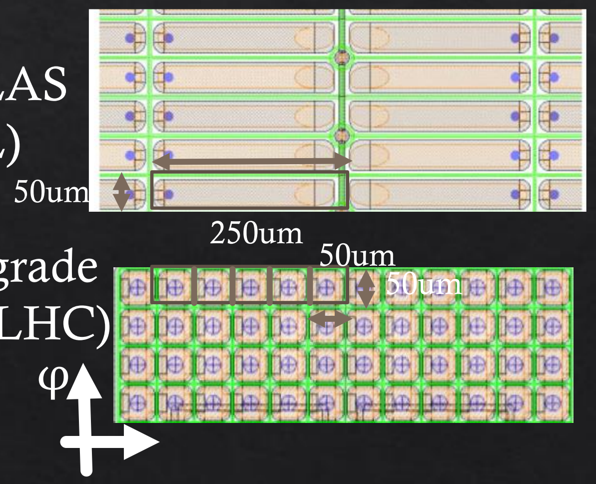


Improvement of granularity

Smaller pixel size

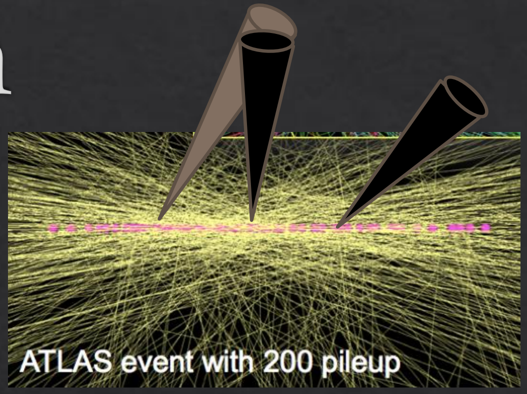
e.g.
Current ATLAS
(ATLAS IBL)

HL-LHC upgrade
(Pixel @HL-LHC)



Impact for tracker with time resolution

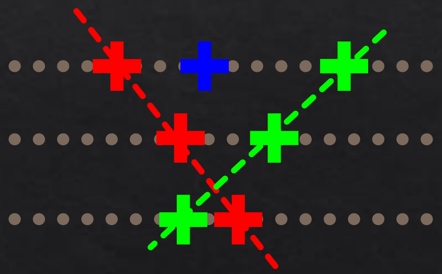
- **Collider experiment gets high energy and high intensity.**
  →Future Tracking detector should have timing information for all hits!
- **Tentative Requirement**
  - **30ps timing resolution &~o(10)um spatial resolution**
  - **(hadron collider) ~o(10^{16})n_{eq}/cm^2 radiation tolerance**



4D tracking !

Detector Hit

Tracking



Solve pileup hits in an event

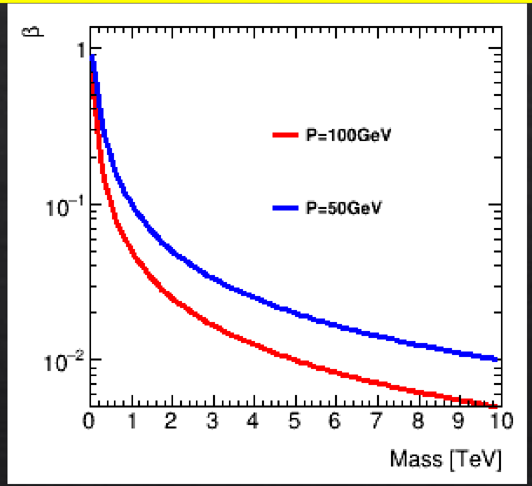
Particle identification

β = 1   β = 0.95

150ps difference at R=1m

K+ π+ separation

Mass spectrum for new particle



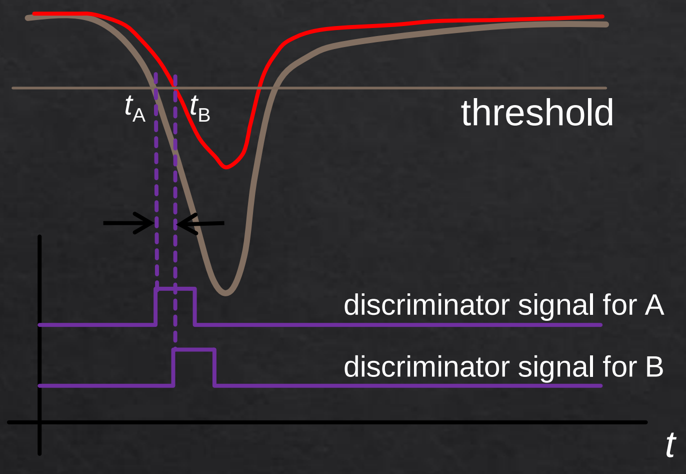
β measurement to obtain mass

e.g. Mass measurement for Long lived chargeno

How to improve the timing resolution?

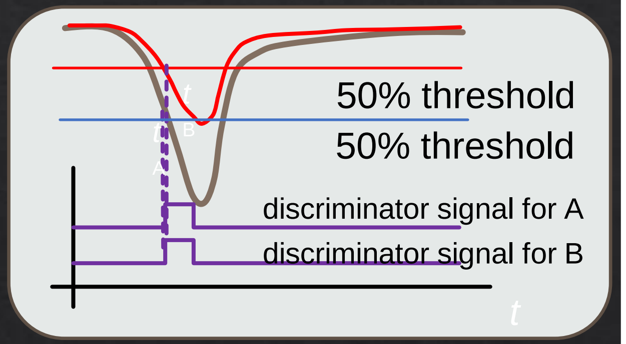
Two reasons which make worse timing resoulution :

1. Time walk



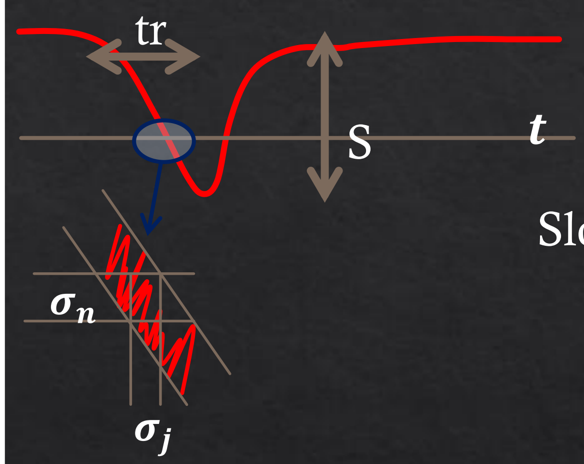
Different arrival time for small and large signals

Solution:
The effect will be negligible using constant fraction thr.



This is a matter of arrival time definition.

2. Time jitter



Arrival time is randomly change by noise.

$$\sigma_j = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{dV}{dt}\right|} = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{S}{t_r}\right|} = \frac{t_r}{\left|\frac{S}{\sigma_n}\right|}$$

Size of noise

Slope of vol.

Size of signal

Ramping time

Solution :
To make smaller jitter

1. **Smaller noise**
2. **Larger signal**
3. **Faster ramping time**

Faster signal turn on and good S/N ratio should be the key to improve timing resolution

Two approach

- ***Readout ASIC (amplifier) with smaller noise***
  - 3D detector with CMOS ASIC
    - Time Spot
    - RD53 ASIC (28nm)
  - Monolithic detector with Si-Ge BiCMOS
    - Monolith (Univ. of Geneva) by IHP
- ***Making sensor with larger signal and faster turn on***
  - **Low Gain Avalanche Diode (LGAD)**

$$\sigma_j = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{dV}{dt}\right|} = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{S}{t_r}\right|} = \frac{t_r}{\left|\frac{S}{\sigma_n}\right|}$$

Size of noise

Slope of vol.

Size of signal

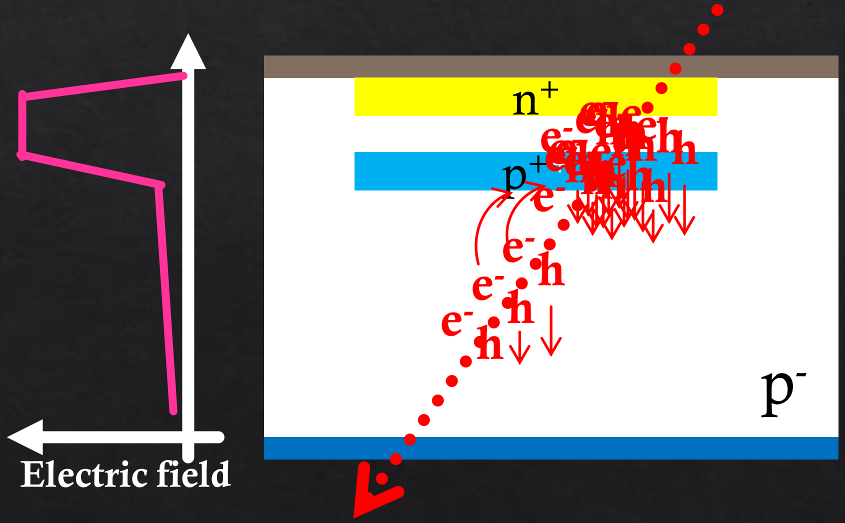
Ramping time

These two approaches may realize at the same time.

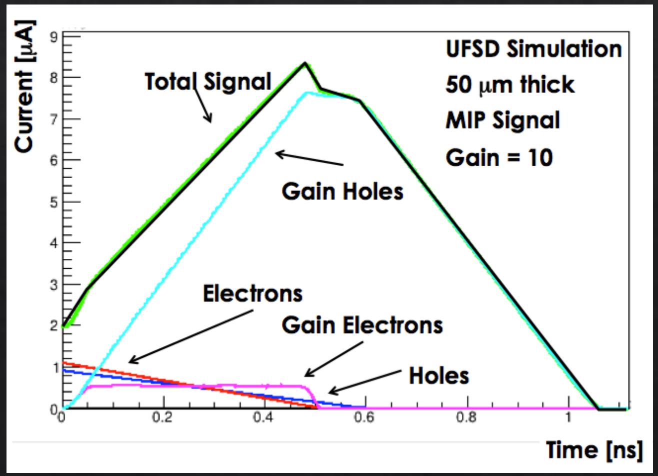
Low Gain Avalanche Diode (LGAD)

- Low gain Avalanche Diode (LGAD)
  - General n^+-in-p type sensor with p^+ gain layer under n^+ implant to make very high Electric Field at the surface.

    → Good timing resolution.
  - **30ps timing resolution achieved already in 2015.**

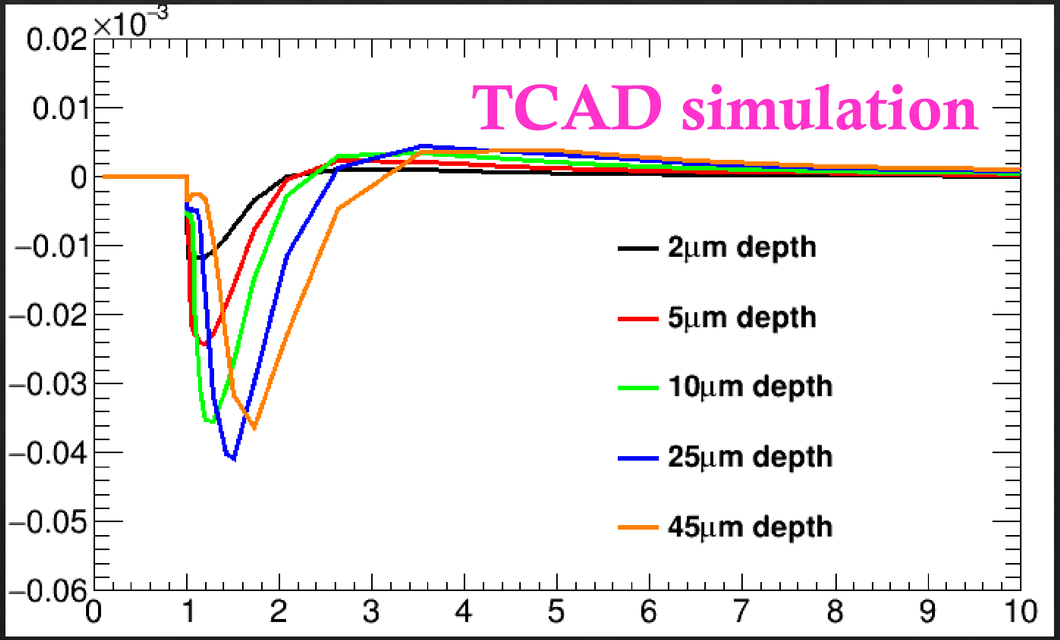


Signal drivers : **Gain Holes**

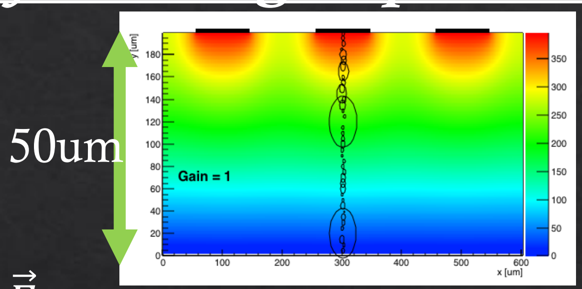


Charge Collection Noise (Landau Noise)

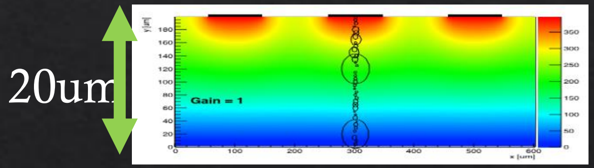
- For Minimum Ionization Particle (MIP), charge deposition is not uniform depth profile.
  - This effect makes timing resolution get worse.
    - The slower turn on for charge at deep region. (**the thinner sensor the better**)
    - Signal increase by depth but saturated at some point (25um in simulation)



Non-Uniform charge deposition



$$I_{ind} = \sum_i q_i \vec{v}_{drift,i} \cdot \vec{E}_{w,i}$$



Thinner active thickness will help to reduce the effect

Timing resolution of LGAD sensor full picture

$$\sigma_t^2 = \sigma_{tw}^2 + \sigma_j^2 + \sigma_L^2$$

$$\sigma_j = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{dV}{dt}\right|} = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{S}{t_r}\right|} = \frac{t_r}{\left|\frac{S}{\sigma_n}\right|}$$

S : pulse height
σ_n : Noise
t_r : rise time

~~σ_{tw} :Time walk~~

σ_j: Jitter (electronics)

σ_L: Charge collection noise

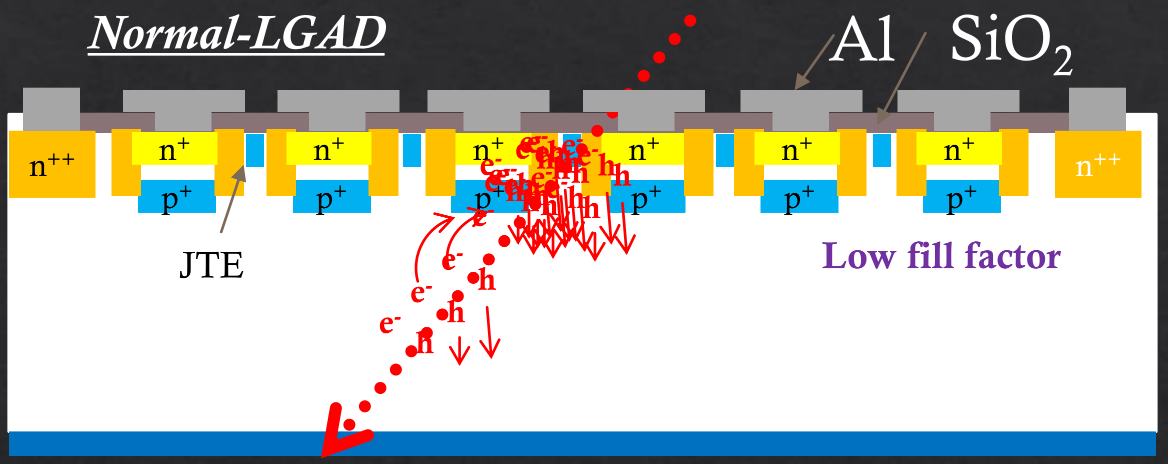
Charge Collection noise :
50um thick sensor : ~30ps timing resolution
20um thick sensor : ~15ps timing resolution
Thinner sensor should have better timing resolution.

Pros and Cons of Low Gain Avalanche Detector

- Pros
  - LGAD have gain : x35 times larger signal size
    - Should be a lot better jitter.
  - Having slightly faster turn on (To be confirmed)
- Cons
  - LGAD have Charge Collection noise
    - Thinner sensor have smaller noise
      - But thinner sensor have smaller signal
- Finally important point is jitter of ASIC i.e. σ_n
  - If smaller σ_n possible, 10um thick LGAD with 10ps resolution may be possible?

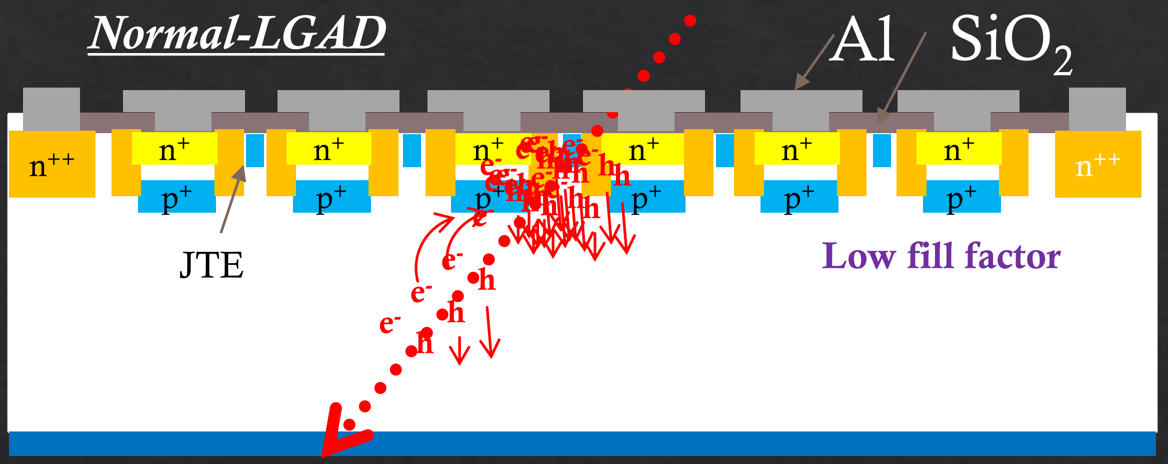
Spatial resolution of LGAD

- Segmented LGAD :
  - To have spatial resolution, strip sensors has been processed.
  - Need **Junction termination extension(**JTE) and p-stop structure to have individual gain layer →**Low fill factor (20% for 80um strip)**

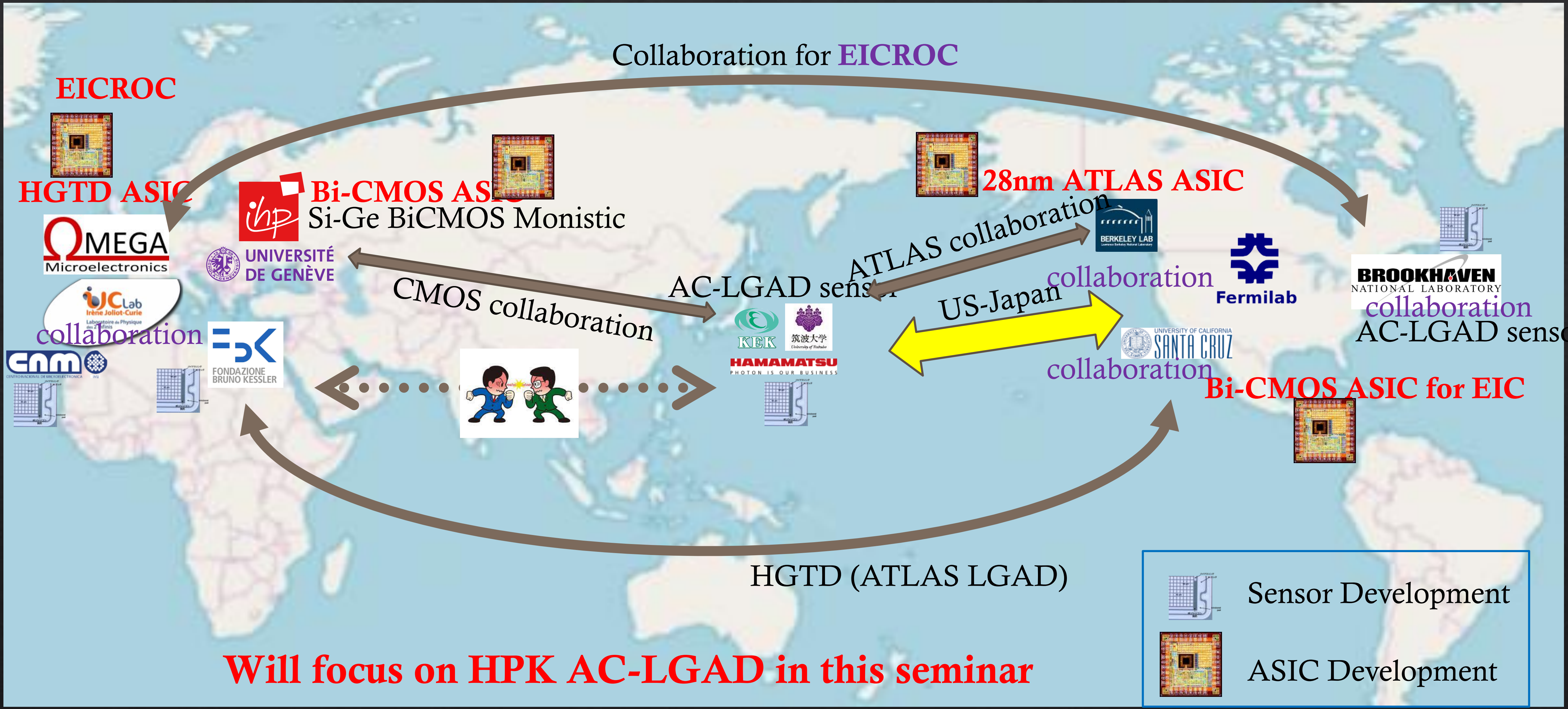


Spatial resolution of LGAD

- Segmented LGAD :
  - To have spatial resolution, strip sensors has been processed.
  - Need **Junction termination extension(**JTE) and p-stop structure to have individual gain layer →**Low fill factor (20% for 80um strip)**
- **Uniform gain layer with AC-Coupled electrode. (AC-LGAD)**
  - **In principle, 100% fill factor.**
  - **Signal shared on neighboring electrodes.**
    - Need optimization of n+ resistivity

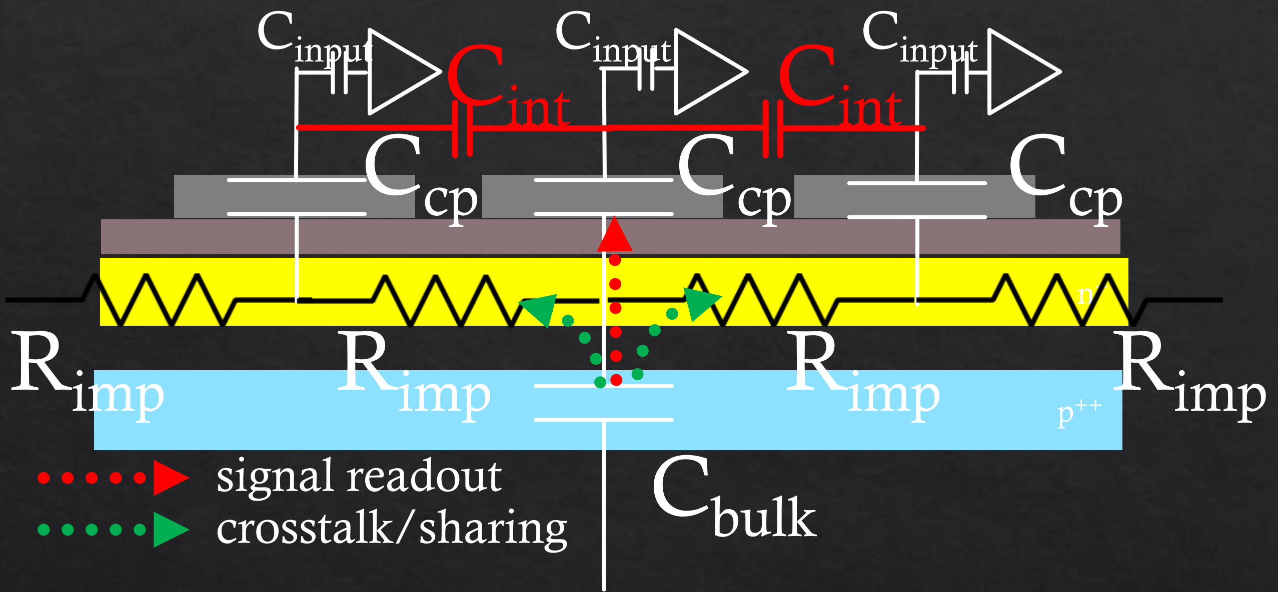


AC-LGAD collaboration



AC-LGAD sensors

- **Read out principle of AC-LGAD**



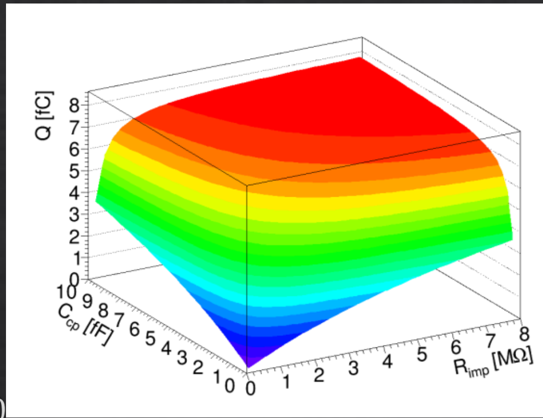
◈ Charge split : Impedance ratio

Assuming $Z_{Cbulk}, Z_{cint} >> Z_{Ccp}$…

$$Q = \frac{Z_{R_{imp}}}{Z_{R_{imp}} + Z_{C_{cp}}} Q_0$$

◈ Amount of produced charge: Q_0

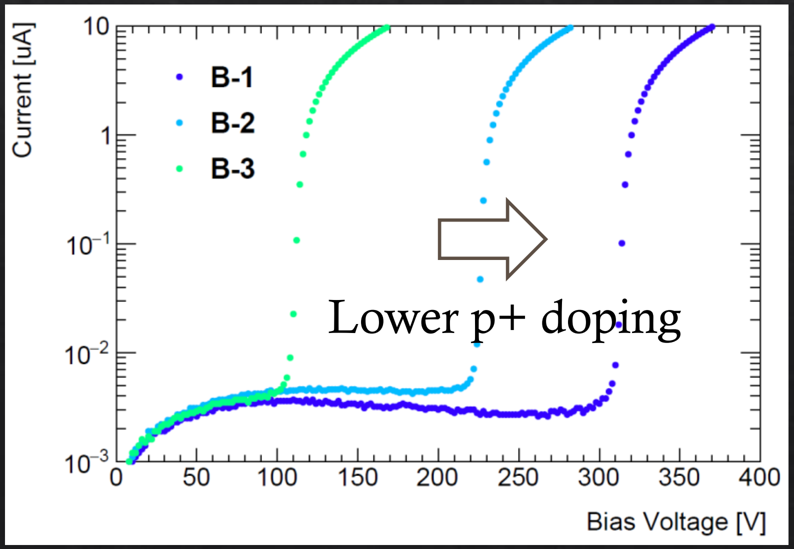
◈ Readout Charge : Q

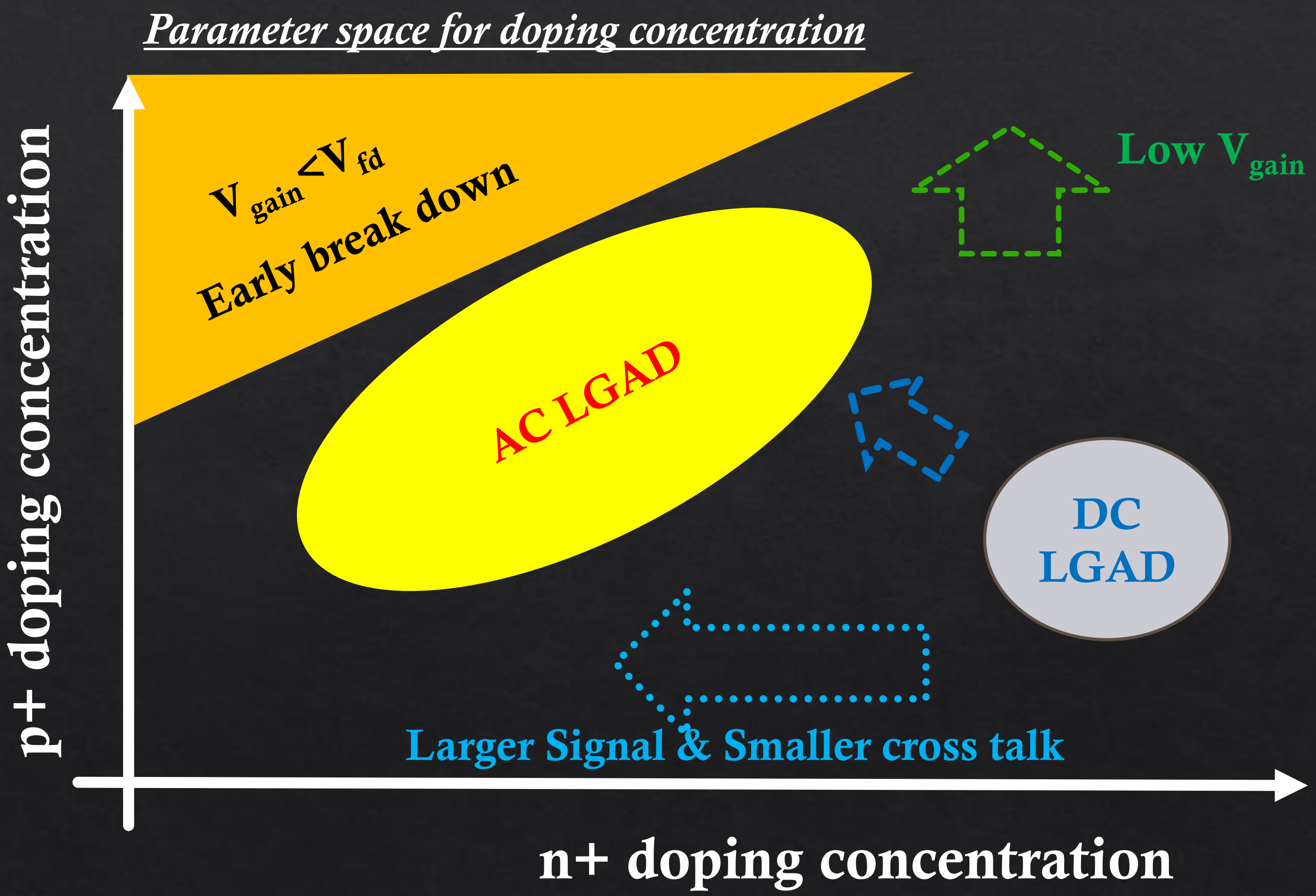


- Additional cross talk is expected due to the inter electrode capacitance C_{int}
  - Amount of cross talk may also depend on input capacitance on the electronics.
  - Effect must be understood → Sensor with smaller Cint should be important

Optimization of process parameters

- Parameter space in n+ and p+ doping concentration has been optimized.
  - n+ concentration should be lower than Normal (DC) LGAD to reduce charge sharing (Crosstalk).
  - p+ doping concentration is used to tune operational voltage (i.e. avalanche voltage)

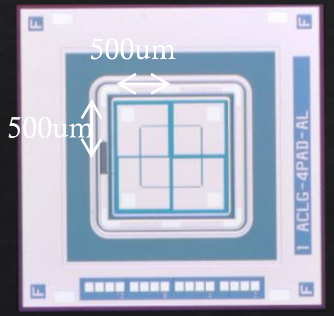




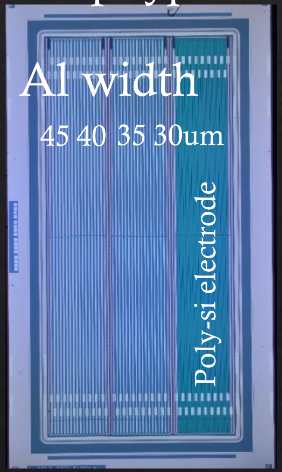
Optimization of process parameters

- JFY2015-JFY2018 DC-LGAD
  - **We contributed only first prototype.** HGTD took over.
- JFY2019, JFY2020 AC-LGAD production
  - Vary n+ and p+ dope (A-E, 1-3)
  - Vary thickness of SiO_2 (capacitance : C_b=1.5xC_a)
- Electrode type
  - Pad type: 500um sq. 4pad/sensor
  - **Strip type : 80um pitch**
  - Pixel type : 50um sq. 14x14 electrode

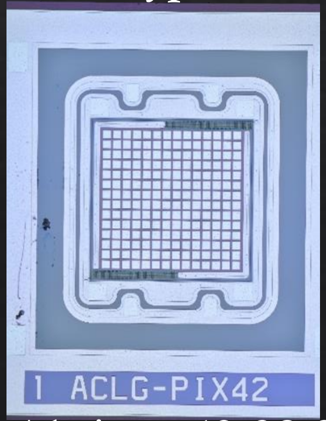
Pad type



Strip type

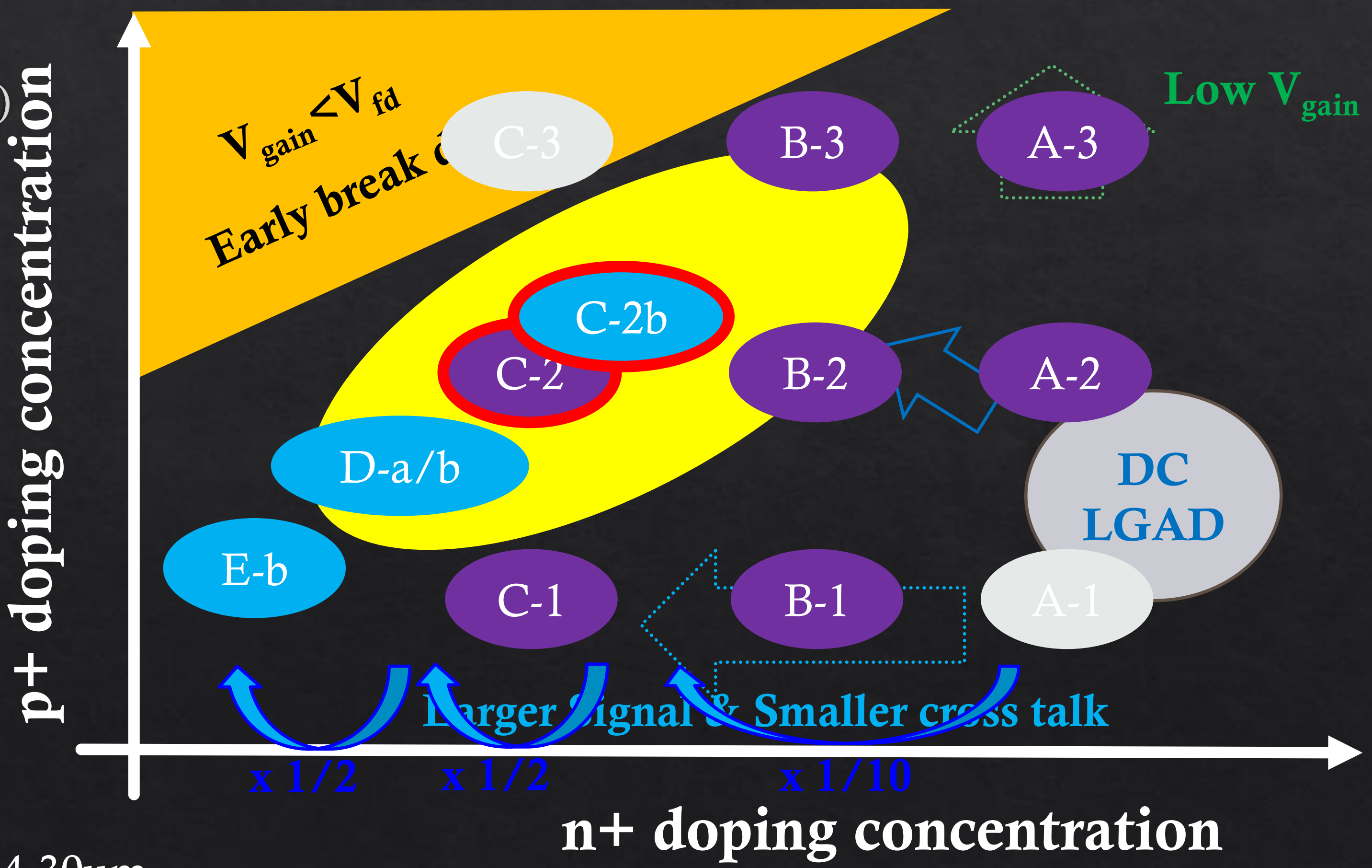


Pixel type



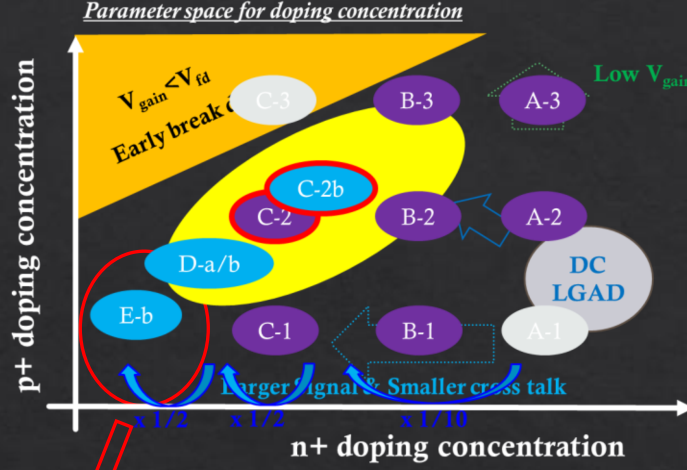
Al size : 42,38,34,30um

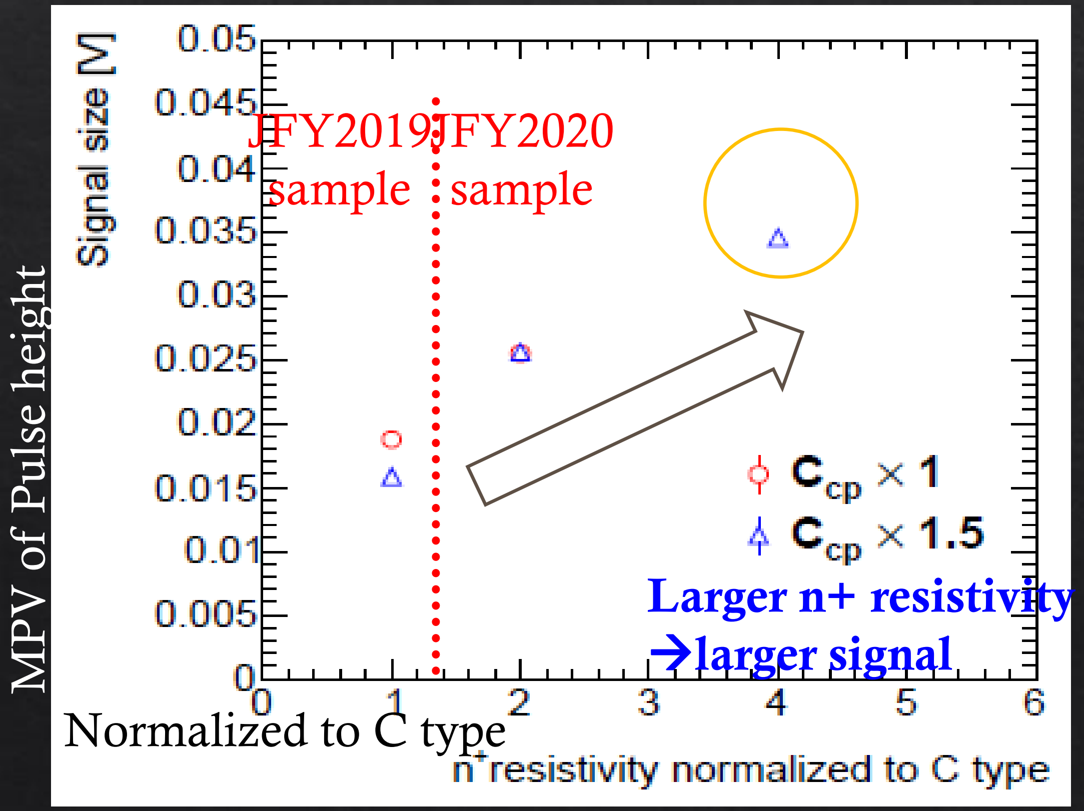
Parameter space for doping concentration

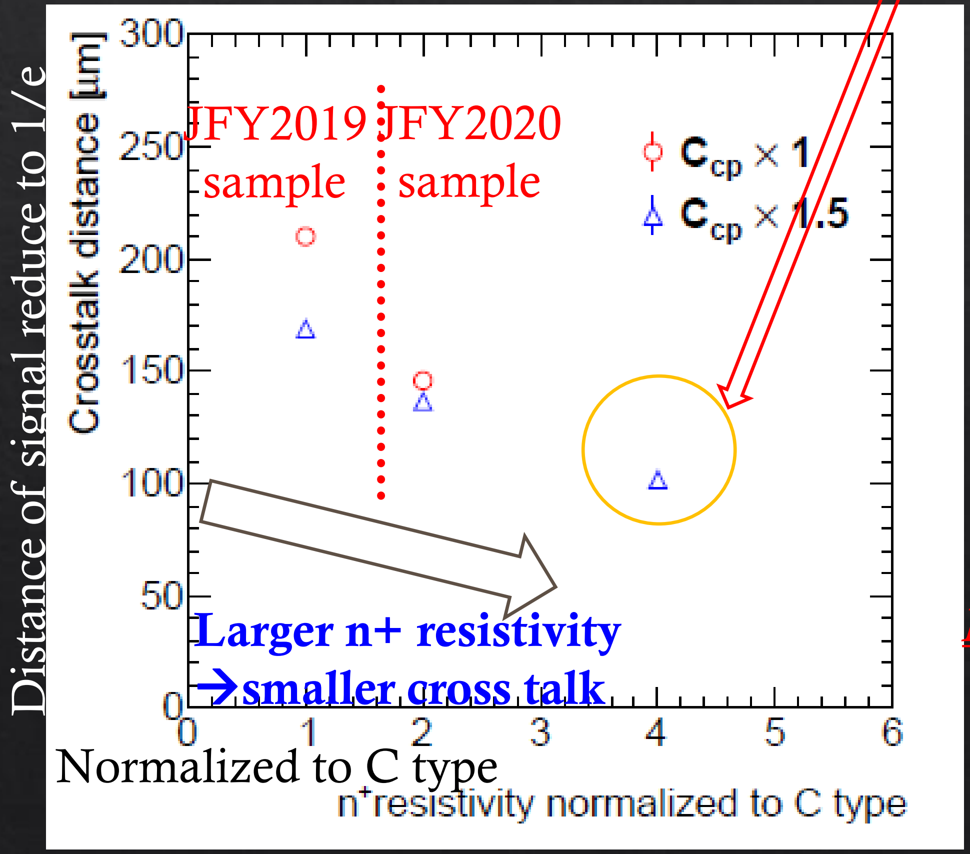


Signal size and crosstalk

- **Strip type :** Signal size and Crosstalk
  - n+ resistivity dependence of signal size and crosstalk.
  - **Large n+ resistivity →Large signal & Smaller crosstalk**







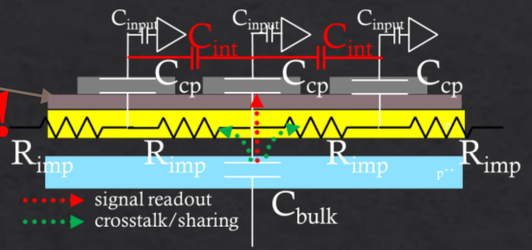
All C to E types works fine.
→ Can choose depends on application

NIMA 1048(2023) 168009

How small electrode could we achieve?

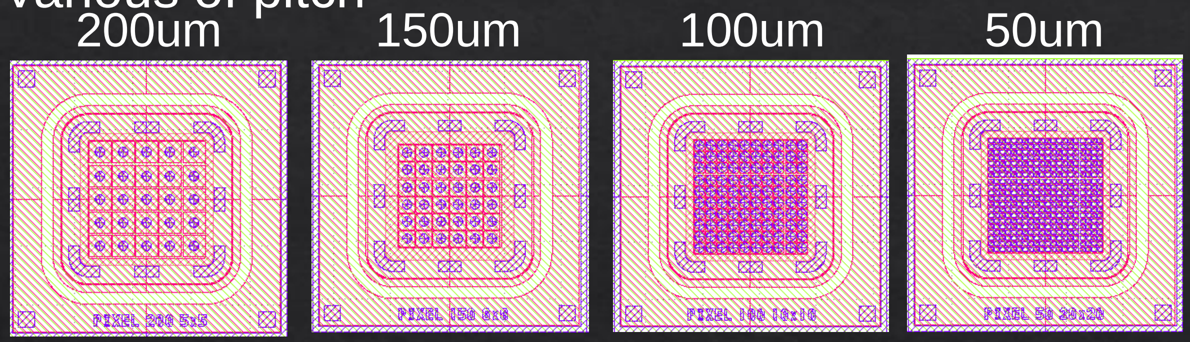
Used thinner di-electric layer (Oxide layer)

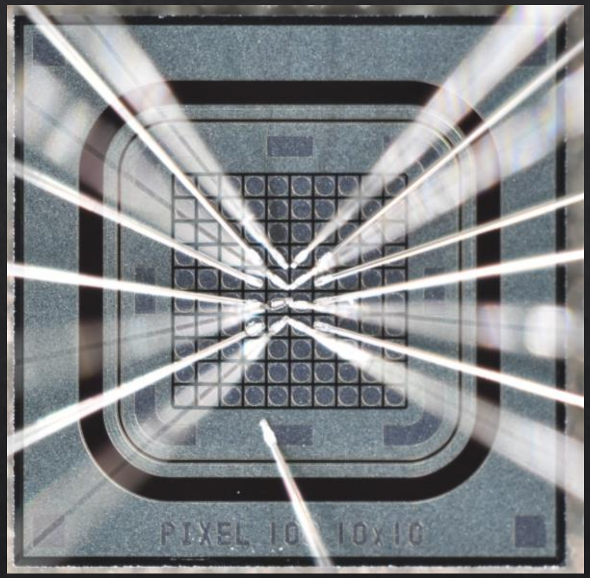
→ Electrode capacitance increased by factor of 5 !!



Pixel sensor

- Various of pitch





- 5 times larger Ccp compared with E-b (2020) type : E-600

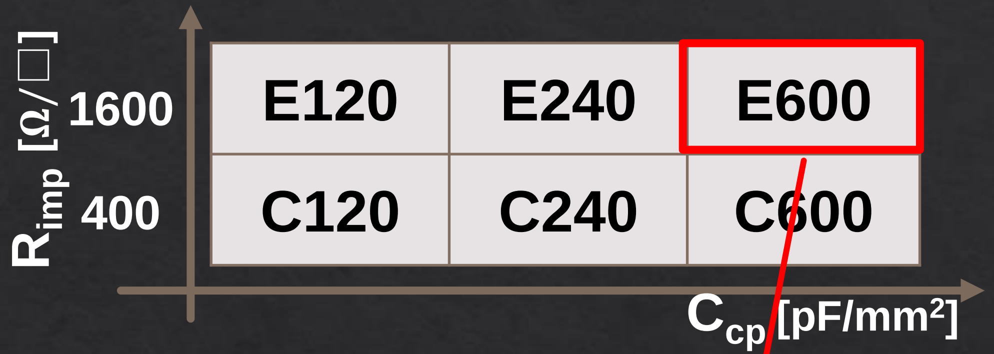
R_{imp} [Ω/□]			
1600	E120	E240	E600
400	C120	C240	C600

C_{cp} [pF/mm²]

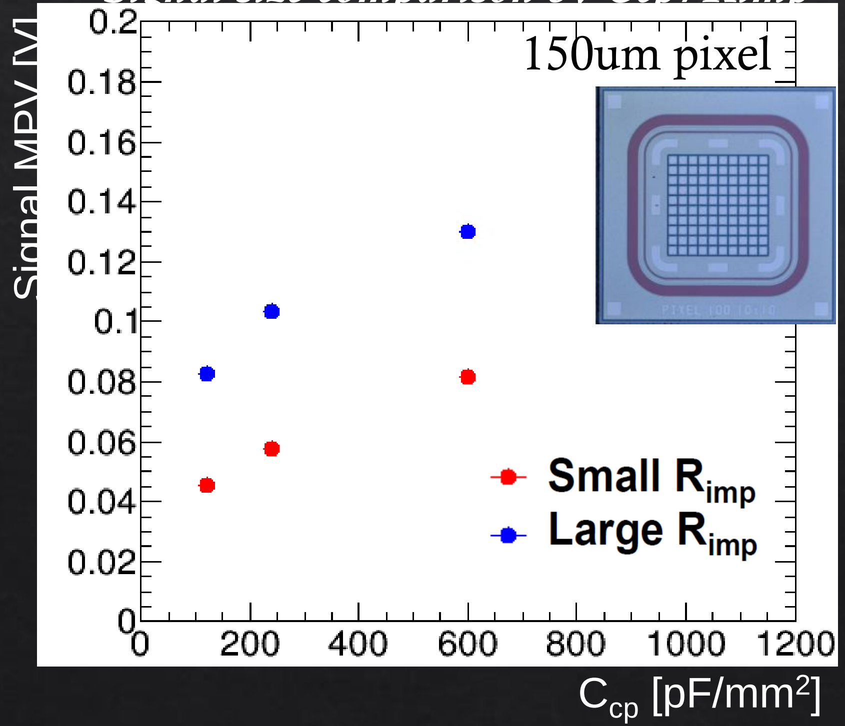
50um pitch electrode sensor has not been yet tested due to difficulty of wire bonding.

How small electrode could we achieve?

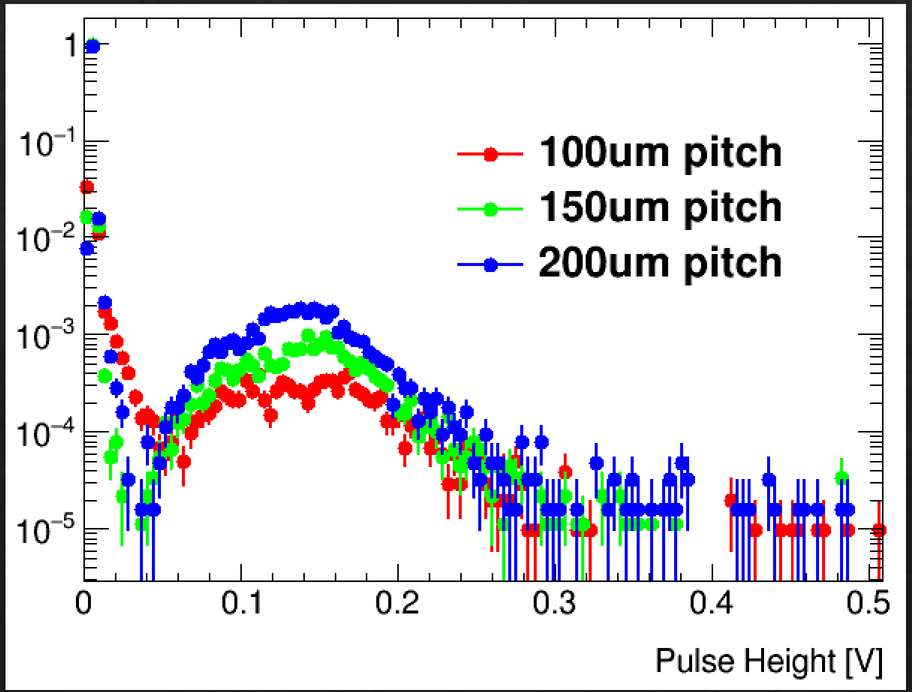
- Compared signal size of 6 types C_{cp}/R_{imp}.
  - 150um pixel sensors
  - Two n+ resistivity types and 3 Ccp types
- Compared signal size of 3 pixel size
  - 100/150/200um pitches are compared.

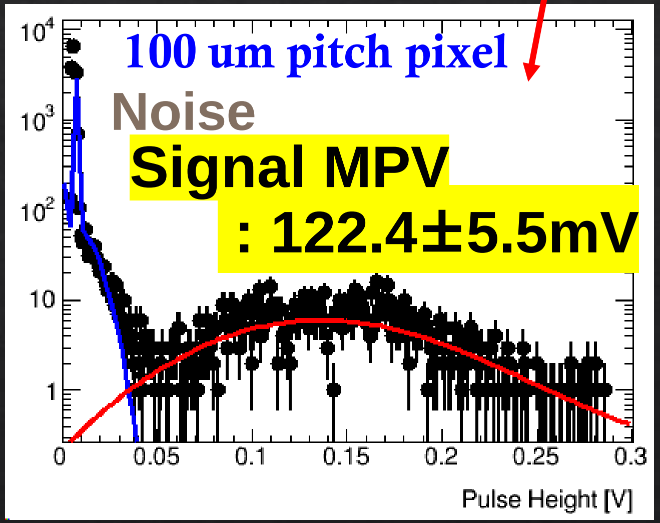


Signal size comparison by Ccp/Rimp



Pulse height comparison by pixel pitches





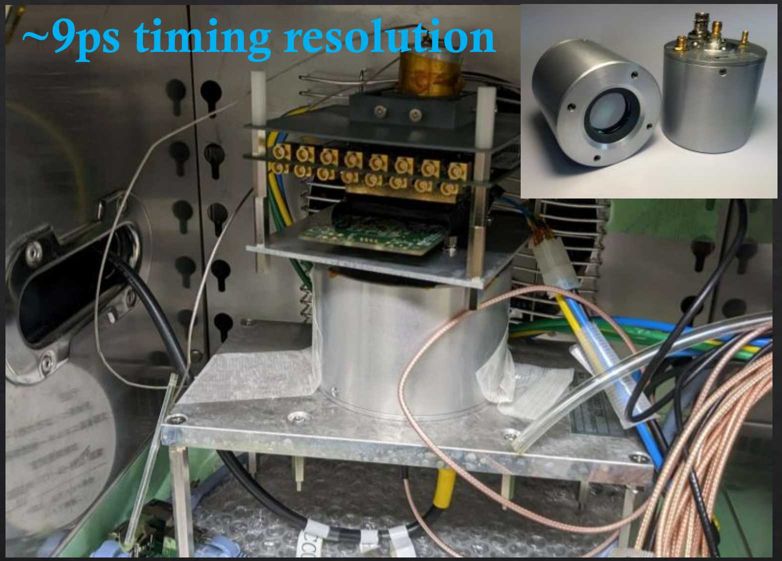
Successfully developed Good S/N 100um pitch pixel detector!

Measurement of timing resolution

- Measurement of timing resolution for fine electrode sensors are challenging.
  - Taking time if we use two layer coincidence

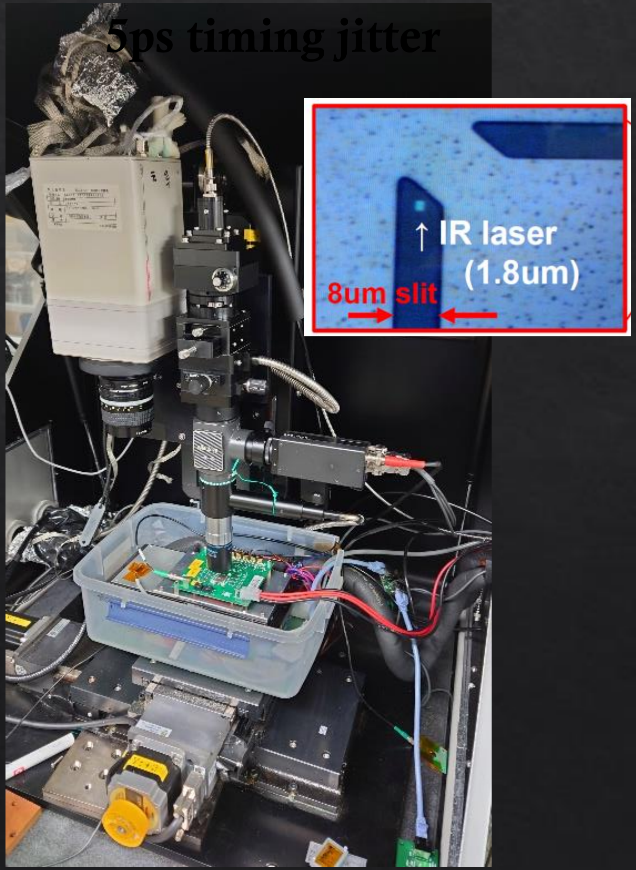
Photek PMT 240 (^{90}Sr source)

~9ps timing resolution



Infra-Red (pico sec) laser

5ps timing jitter



Timing resolution

$$\sigma_t^2 = \sigma_{tw}^2 + \sigma_j^2 + \sigma_L^2$$

~~σ_{tw}:Time walk~~

σ_j: Jitter (electronics) MIP IR

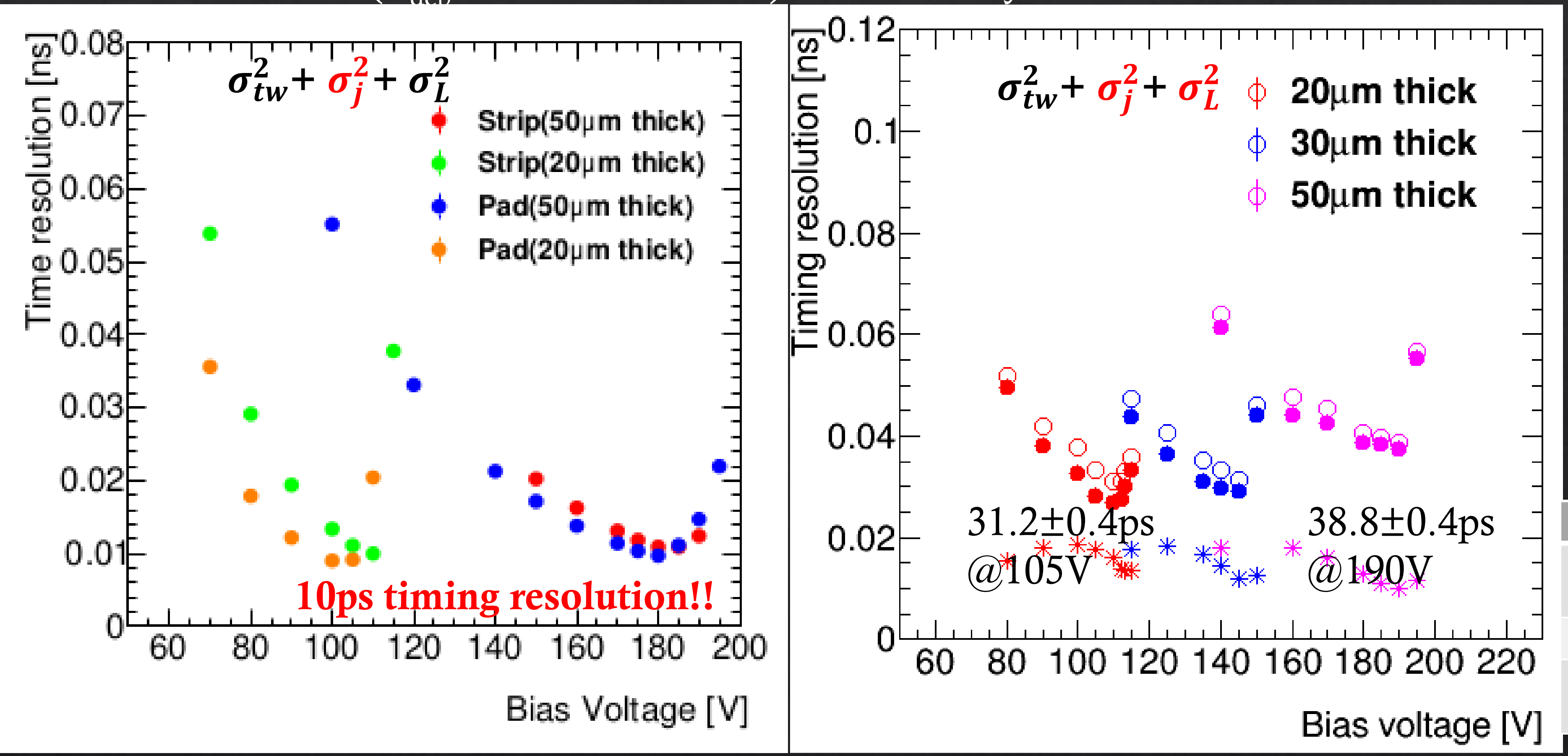
σ_L: Landau noise MIP

- Photek PMT240 (MCP-PMT)
  - Mes. Of timing resolution to MIP
  - **9ps PMT240 resolution (reference)**
  - **Don't know injecting position.**
- Infra-red (pico sec) laser
  - Known injecting position(Size : 1.8um)
  - **5ps jitter**
  - **No landau noise**

Timing resolution results

- Timing resolution measurement by two methods

Infra-red laser (E_{dep}~ a few times MIP) Beta-ray measurement



$$\sigma_j = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{dV}{dt}\right|} = \frac{\sigma_n}{\left|\frac{S}{t_r}\right|} = \frac{t_r}{\left|\frac{S}{\sigma_n}\right|}$$

By laser measurement, calculated noise for each Volt.

Calculate jitter for MIP meas.
Evaluated Landau term.

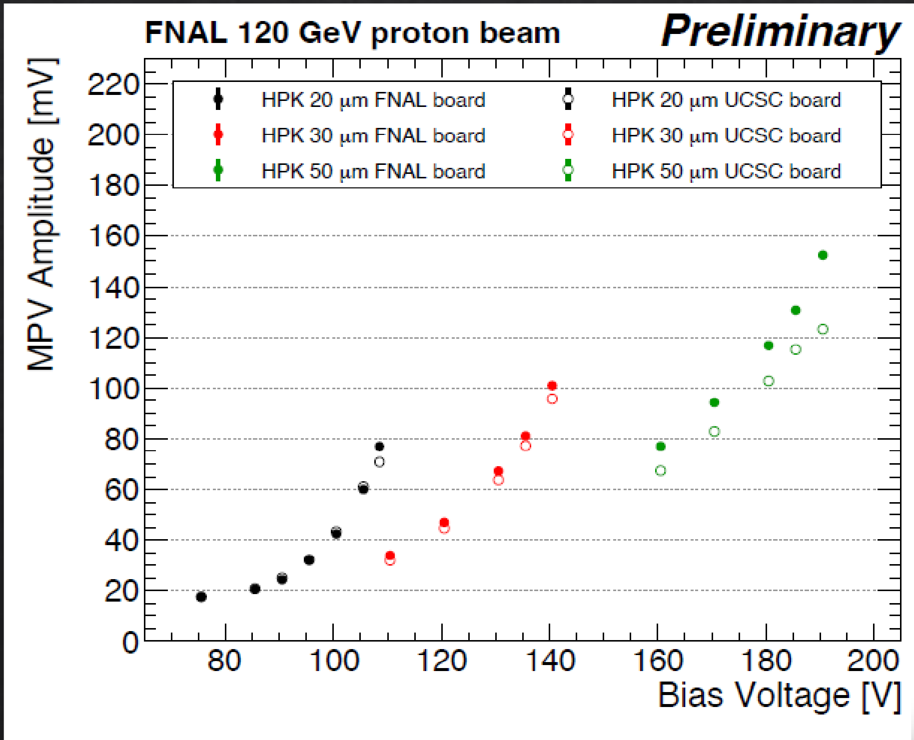
Lab meas	50um	30um	20um
Timing resolution	38.8ps	31.5ps	31.2ps
Jitter	9.8ps	11.8ps	15.9ps
Landau noise	37.5ps	29.2ps	26.8ps

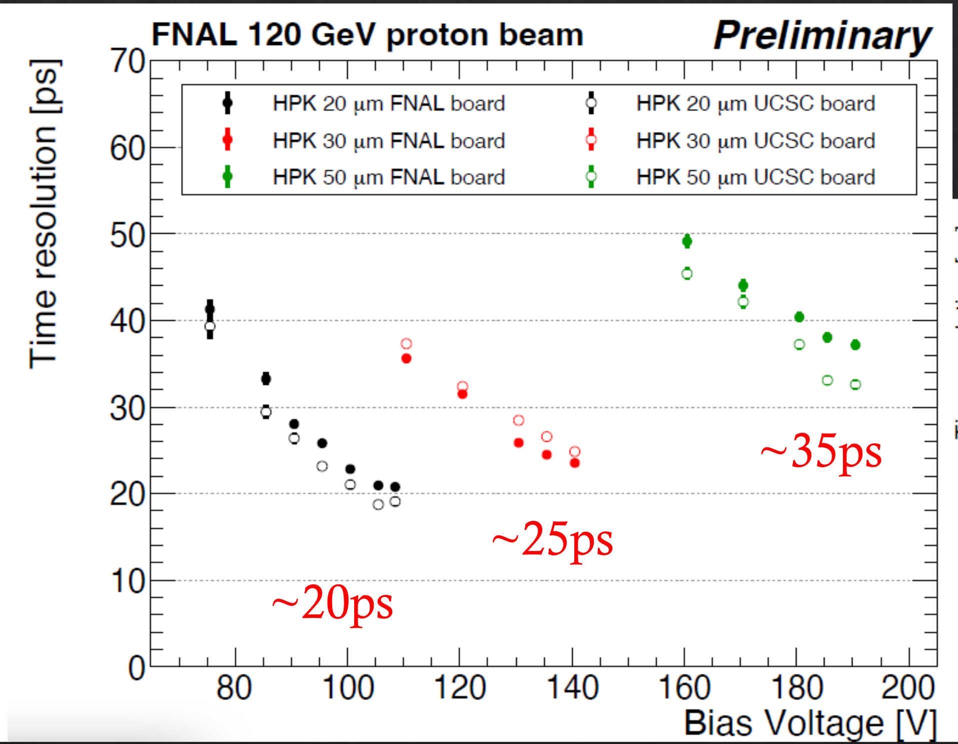
20um sensor have smaller landau term in timing resolution.

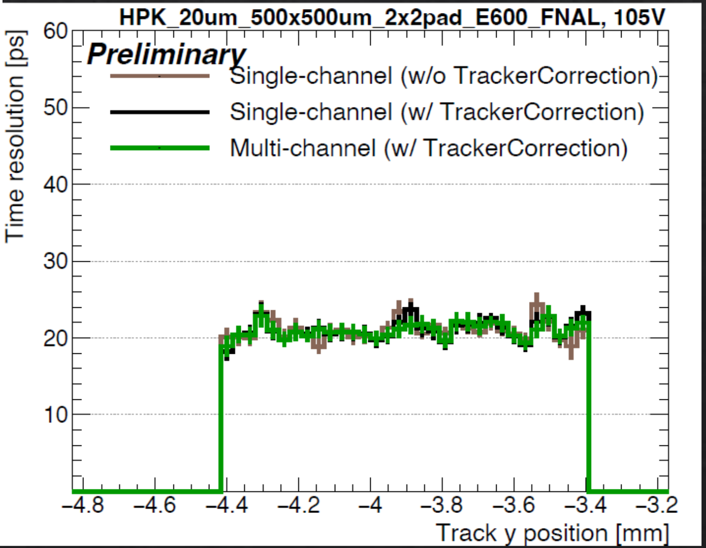
Scattering effect of beta-ray measurement should be affected → Testbeam measurement

Timing resolution measurement at testbeam

- Results for 2x2 pad sensors with 50um, 30um and 20um thickness
  - Signal size (amplitude) is smaller in thinner sensors.
  - **20um thick sensor has the best timing resolution : ~20ps**
  - **Uniform timing resolution at the gap region as well.**





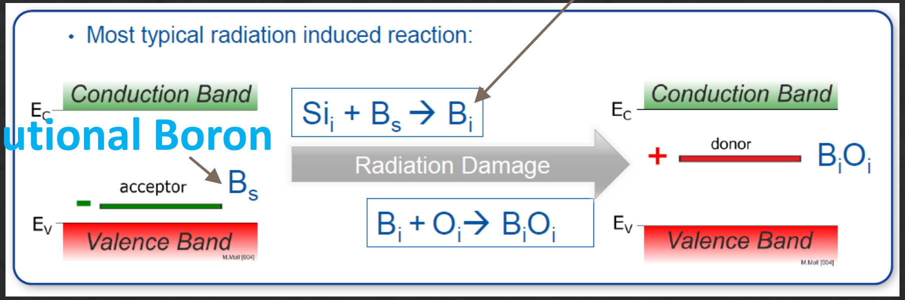


Radiation tolerance of LGAD detector

- Like normal silicon device
  - Bulk damage (NIEL) : Si lattice damage
  - Surface damage (TID) : charge up at SiO_2-Si
- **In addition "Acceptor Removal"**
  - *p+* in Gain layer reduced

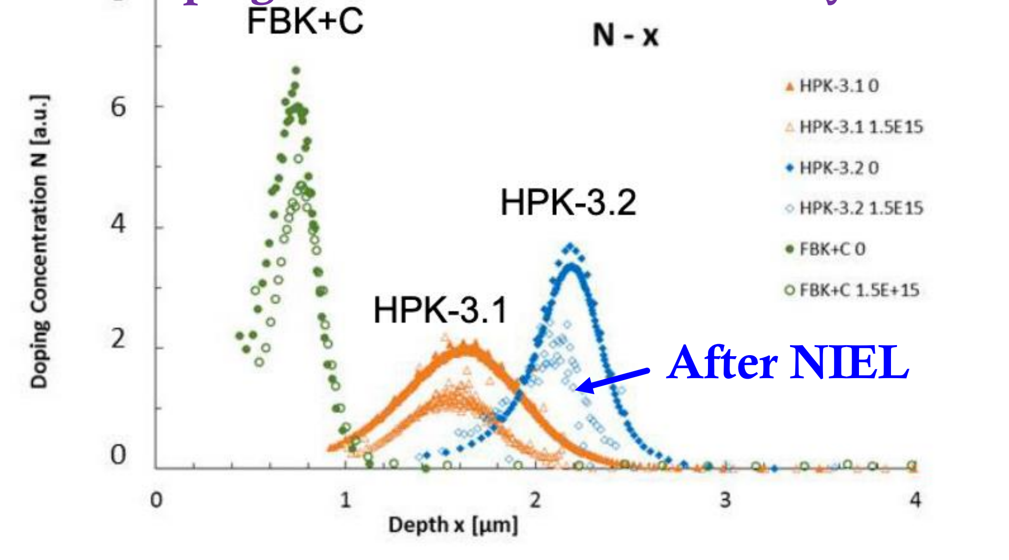
Interstitial Boron

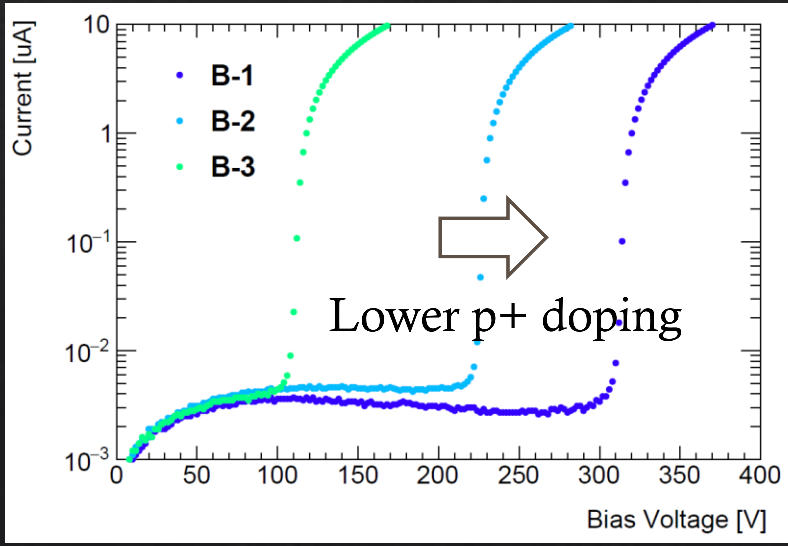
Substitutional Boron



Acceptor removal (low p+ concentration) introduce weaker field :
→ Need higher voltage to keep high electric field at gain layer

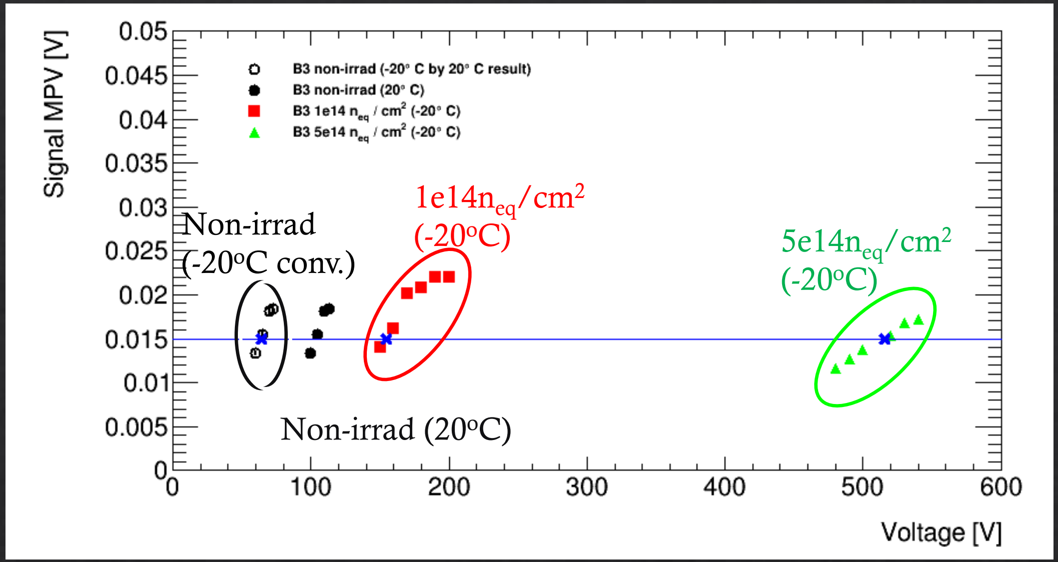
P+ doping concentration measured by Bulk C

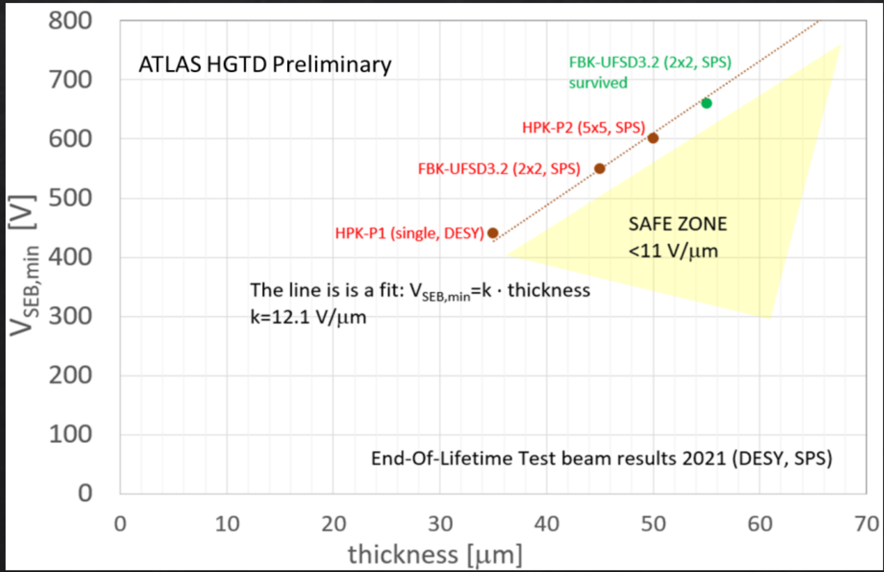




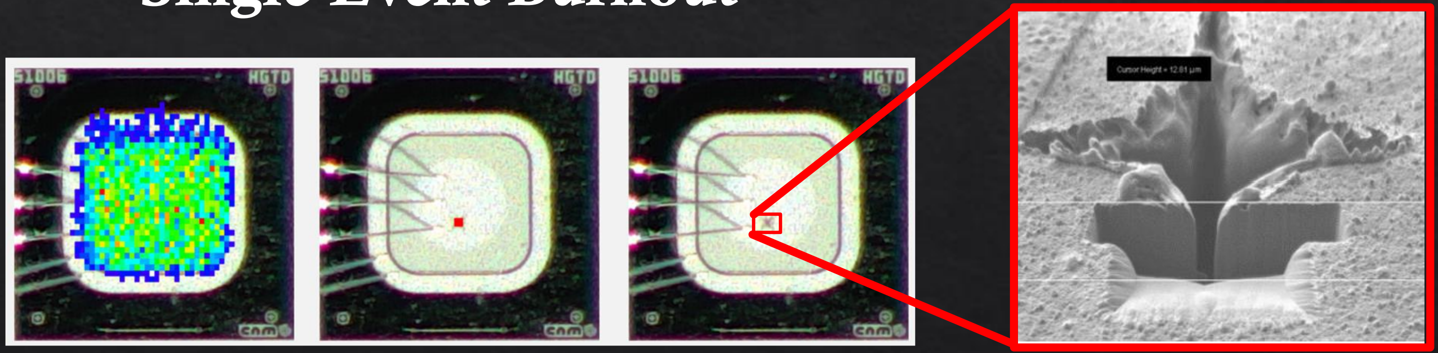
Why "Acceptor removal" is an issue?

- The issue is :
  - Active shallow acceptors are no longer active by defect.
  - Increase gain voltage by fluence.
- Possible maximum operation voltage
  - Single Event Burnout (SEB) happens if MIP particle deposited relatively high(~10MeV) energy at high electric field region.
  - This happened only ">12V/um average E field" independently by the gain layer concentration or radiation fluence.



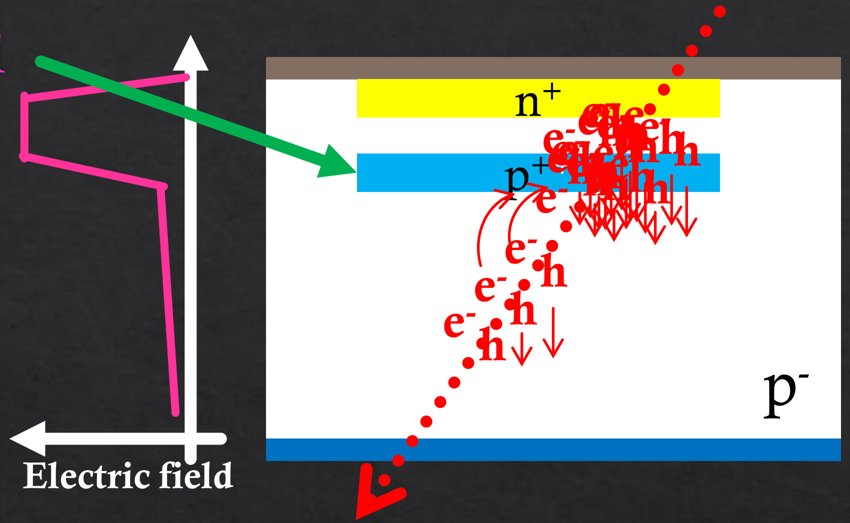


Single Event Burnout



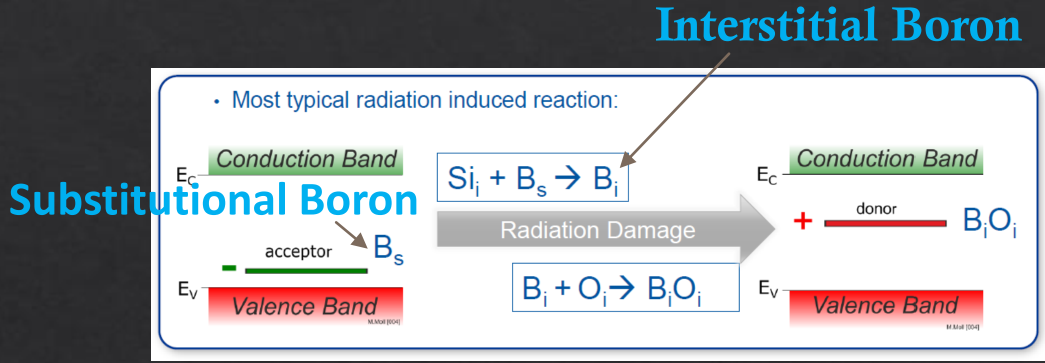
New idea for improvement of Radiation Tolerance?

- Protection of p+ gain layer is a key point to reduce Acceptor removal
- New ideas
  - Carbon annealing **(confirmed by FBK)**
    - Improvement is just a factor of 2 or so…
  - **Compensation method**
    - Add Boron + Phosphorus
    - If acceptor removal is smaller than donner removal this method should work!
  - **Partially activated Boron (PAB)**
    - Large number of Bi at the beginning to clean up Oi

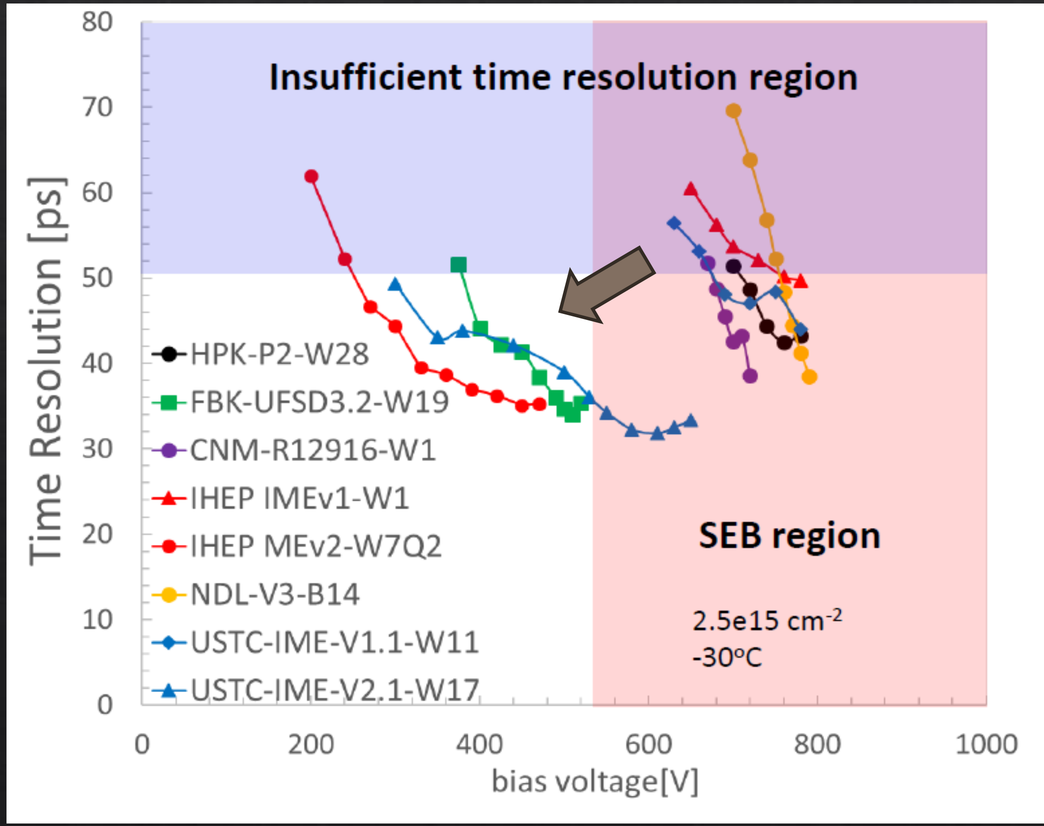


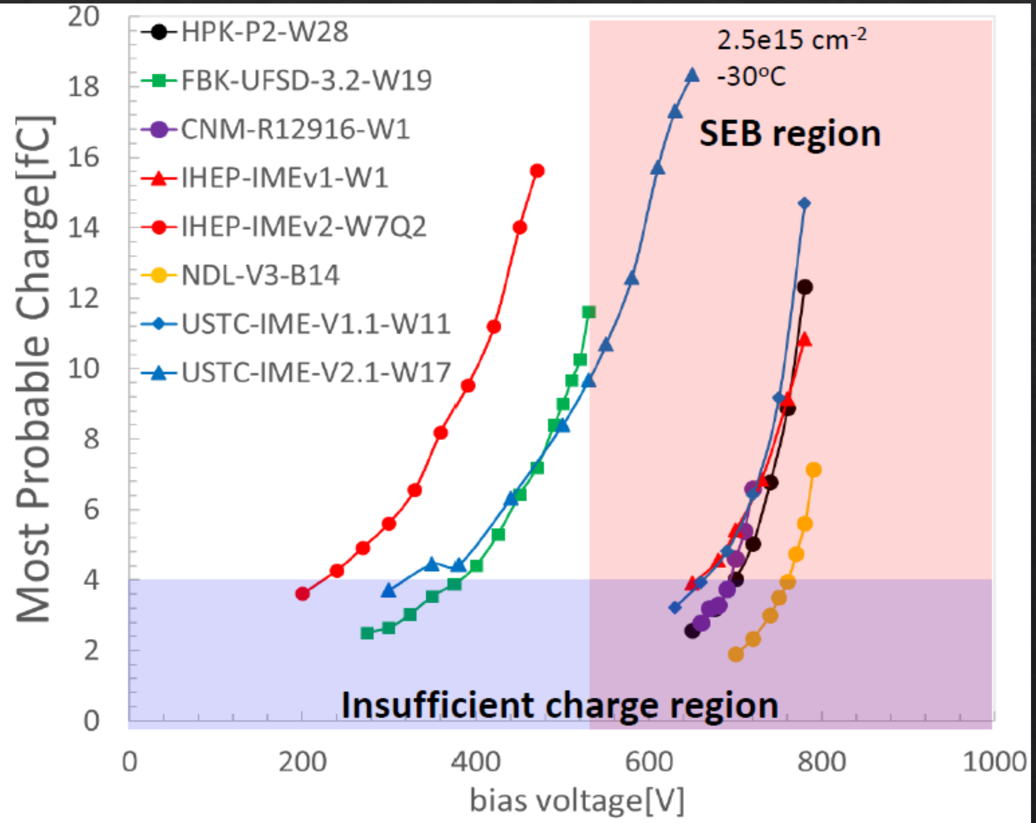
Carbon annealing

- ATLAS HGTD people studied a lot about carbon doping on p+ layer
  - Sensors with Carbon survive up to 2e15neq/cm2 : Vop can be below 550V
  - ~300V lower Vop after 2e15neq/cm2 irradiation.
  - HPK don't process carbon dope so far. (→now trying with us though)



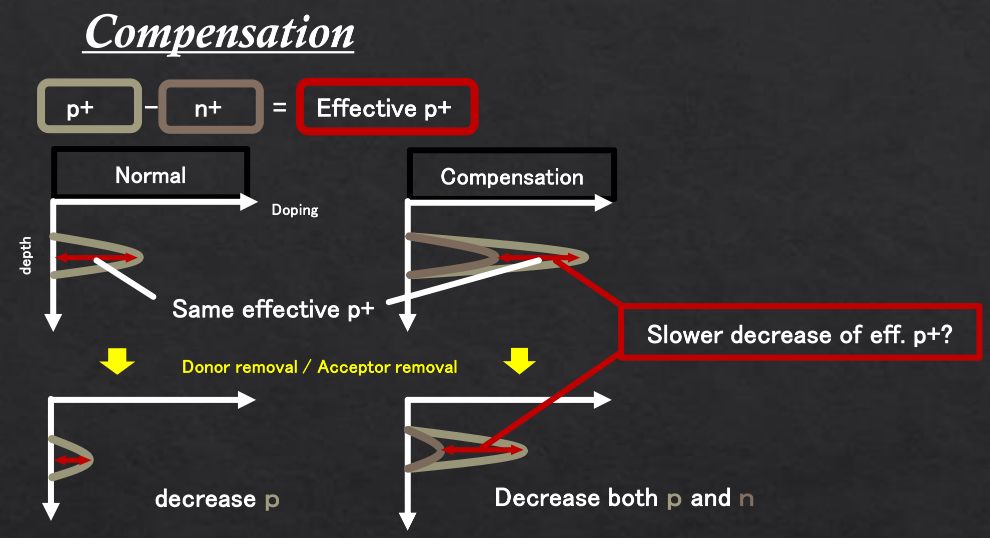
Carbon annealing $B_i + C_s \to B_iC_s^* \to B_s + C_i$





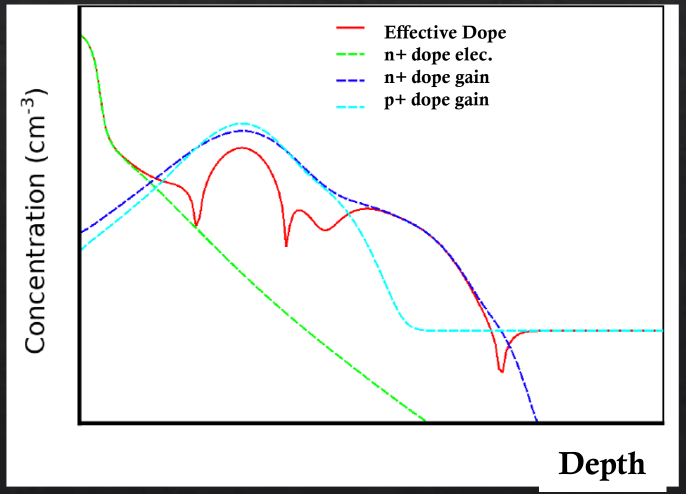
Compensation method

- Both Boron(p+) and Phosphorus(n+) are doped.
  - Operating with effective p+ (difference of p+ and n+)
    - It should work if donor removal is faster than acceptor removal
  - Due to the mass difference of Boron and Phosphorus, depth profile of p+ and n+ are slightly different. (effective dope is not simple Gaussian like depth profile)



HPK could successfully produced working LGAD with a few types of compensation parameters.

Difficulty of doping profile :



Performed a couple of Irradiation Campaign at CYRIC

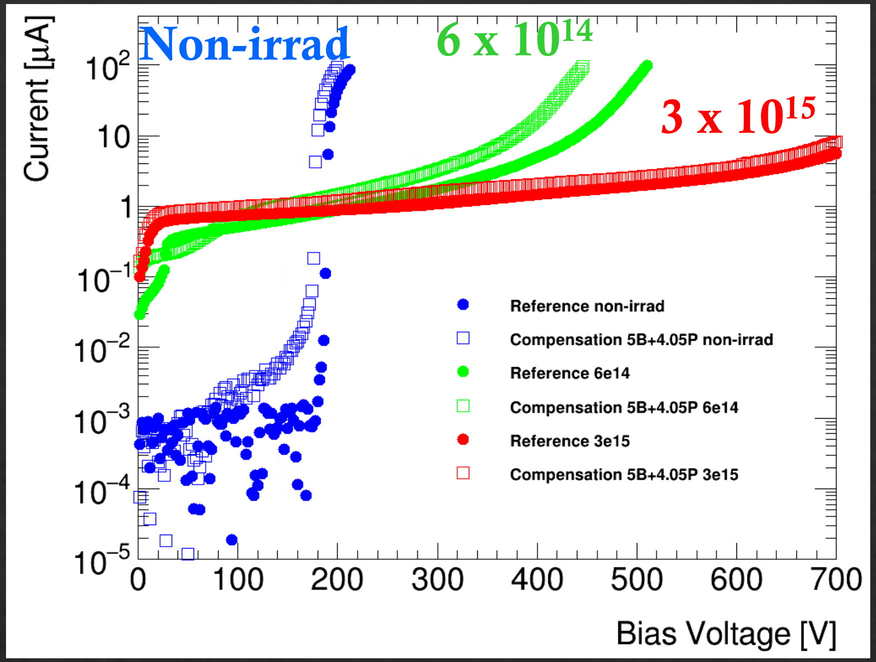
1B (reference), 1.5B+0.55P, 2.5B+1.5P, 5B+4.05P, 10B+9.2P

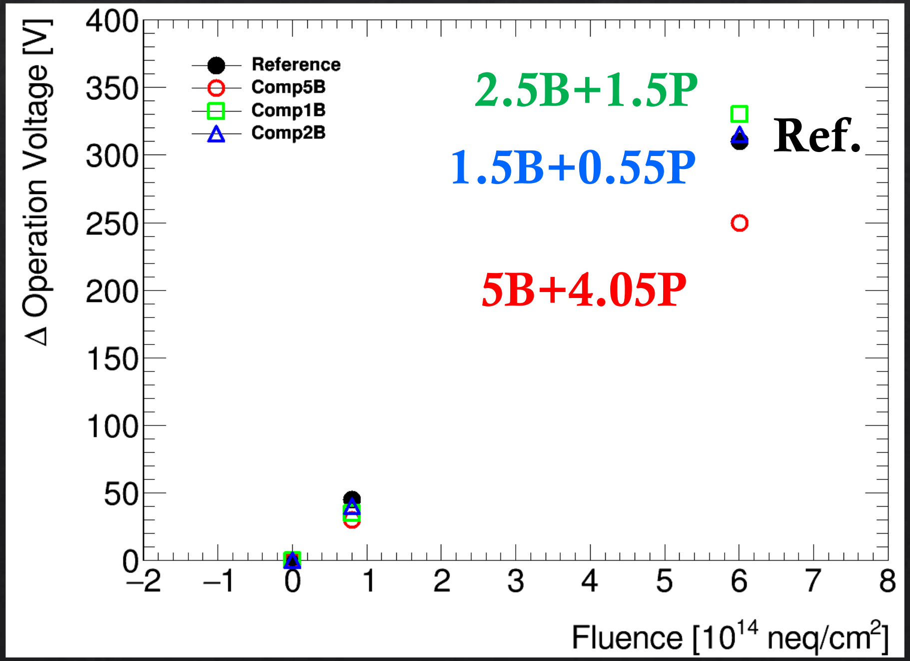
B : Boron

P : Phosphorus

Compensation results

- Tested different compensation ratio
  - 1B (reference)
  - 1.5B+0.55P : No visible improvement
  - 2.5B+1.5P : No visible improvement
  - 5B+4.05P : See slight improvement (~50V)
  - 10B+9.2P : No significant signal observed
- What does this mean?





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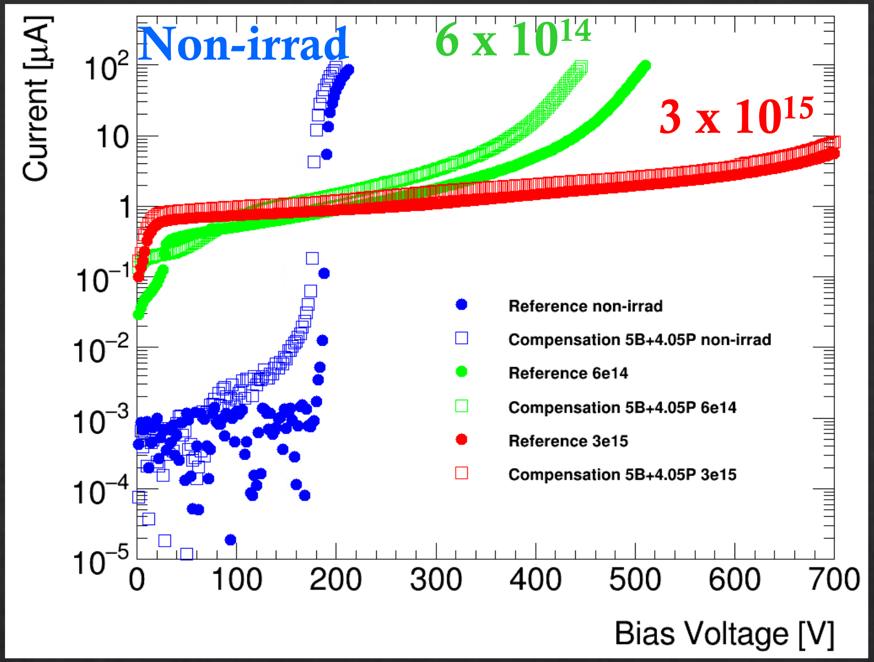
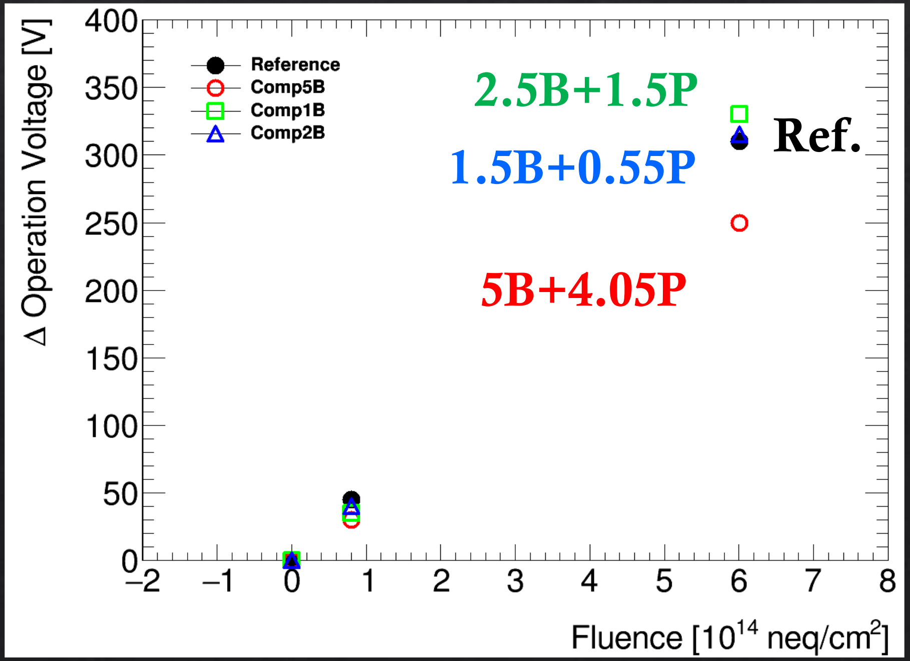
  - **Small compensation doesn't work, because….**
    - **→ acceptance and donor removal roughly the same.**





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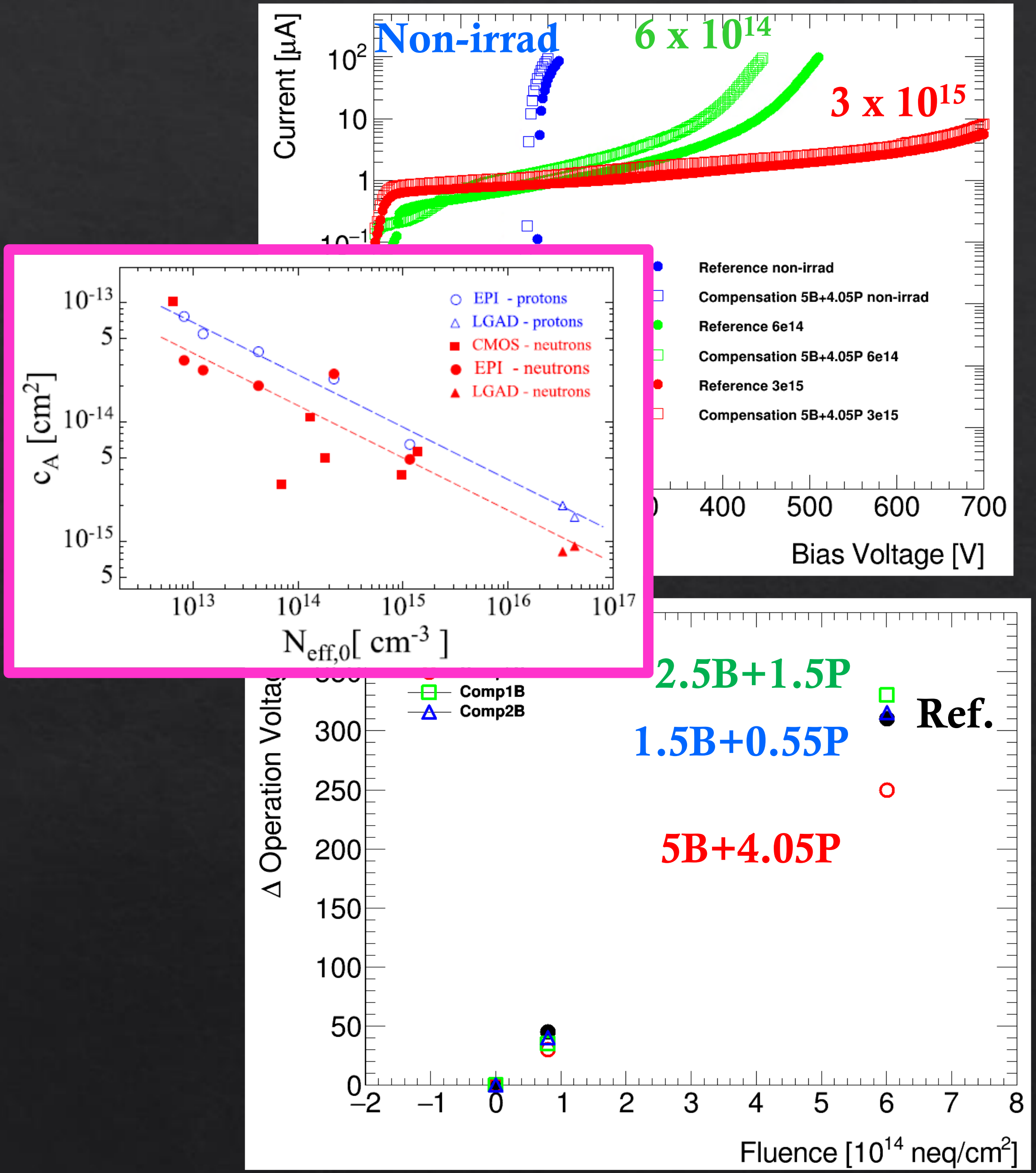
  - **Large Compensation works, because…**
    - **→ larger doping concentration have smaller acceptor removal**



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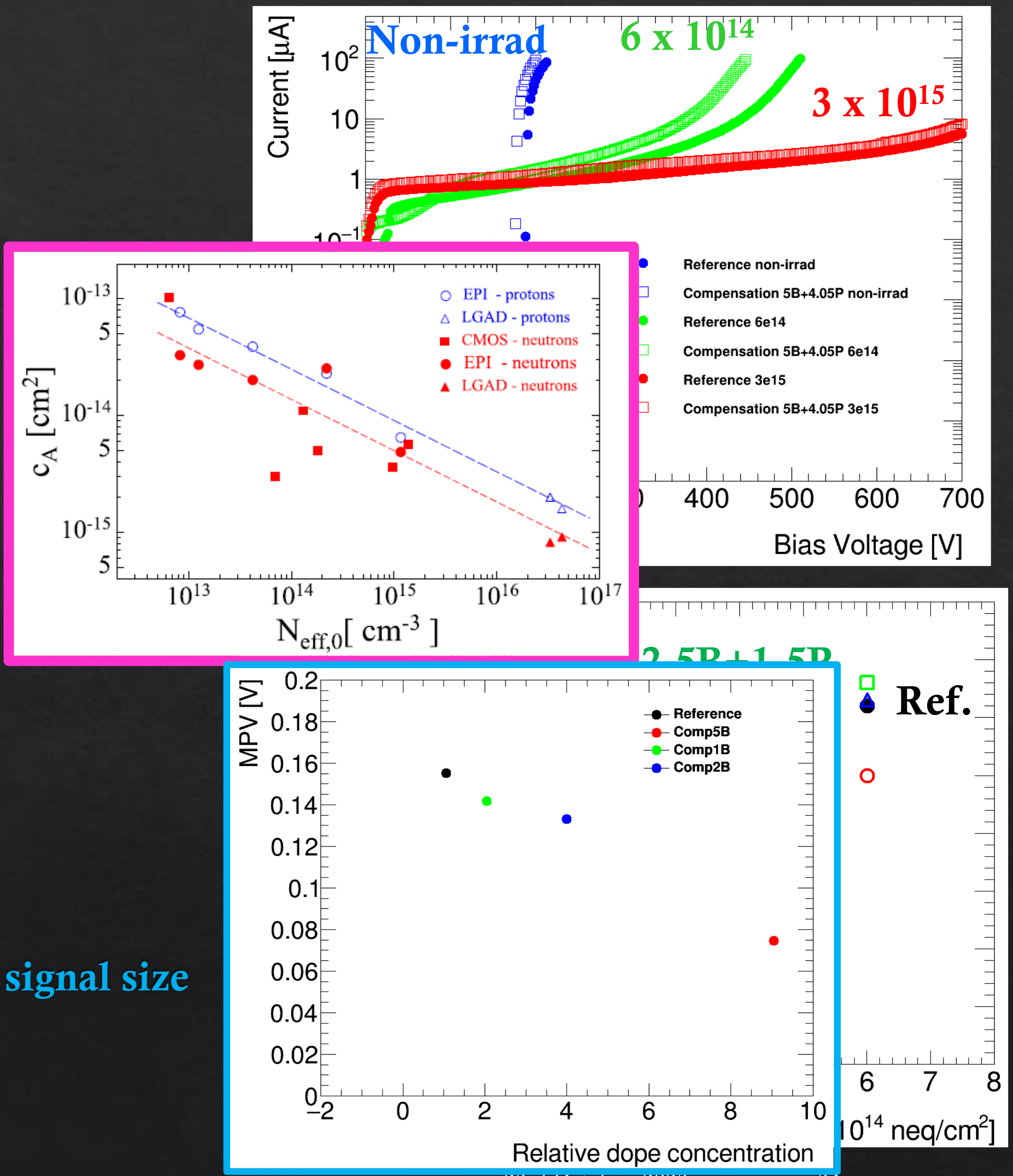
  - **However larger compensation have risk of reduction of signal size**
    - **→ larger implantation makes smaller signal size**



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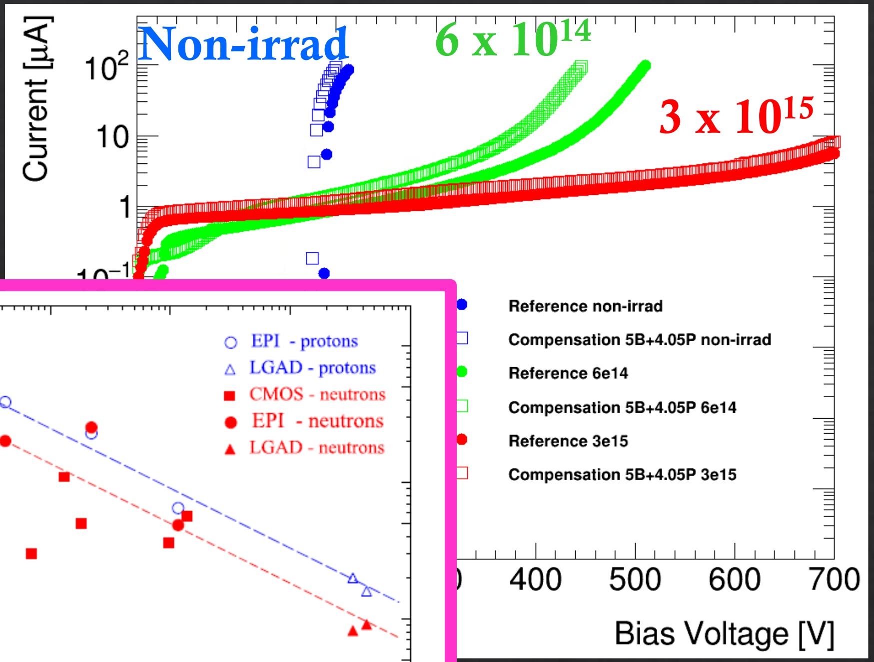
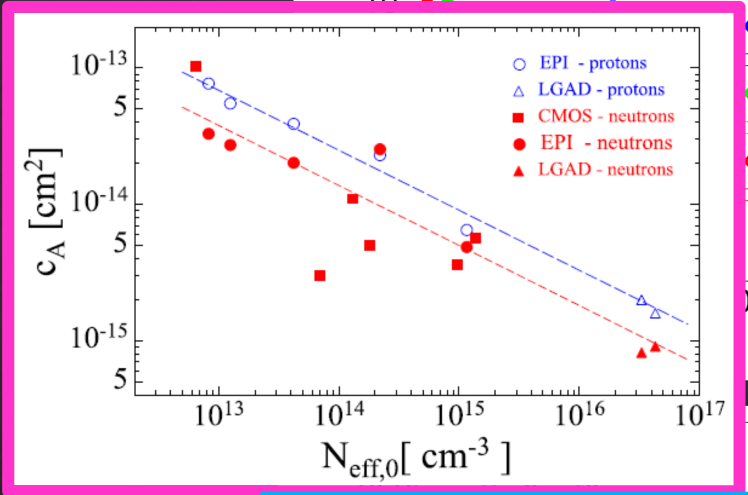
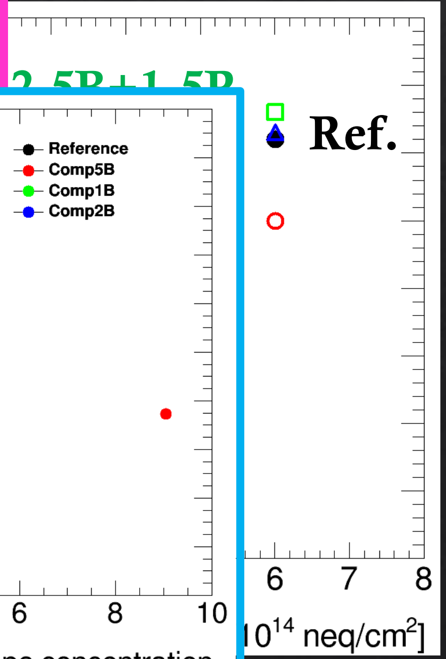
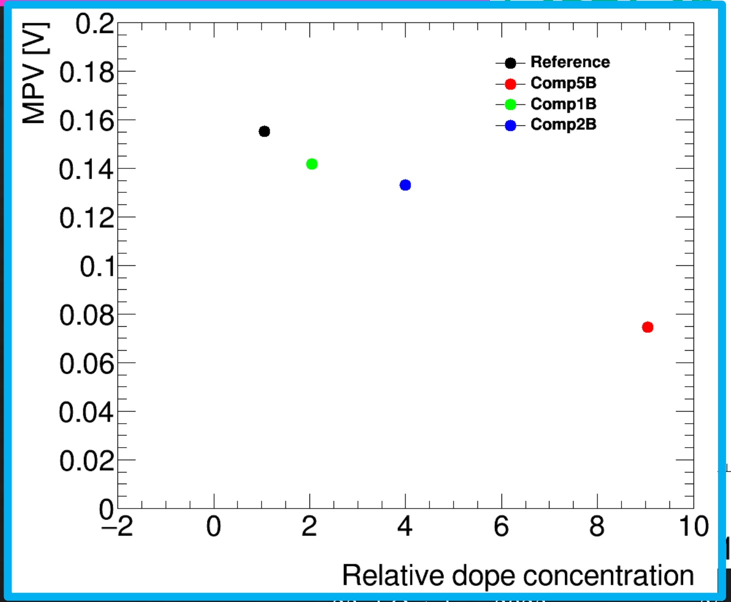
    - **→ larger implantation makes smaller signal size**

We have new compensation sample with Carbon
→ Shipped to JSI for irradiation.





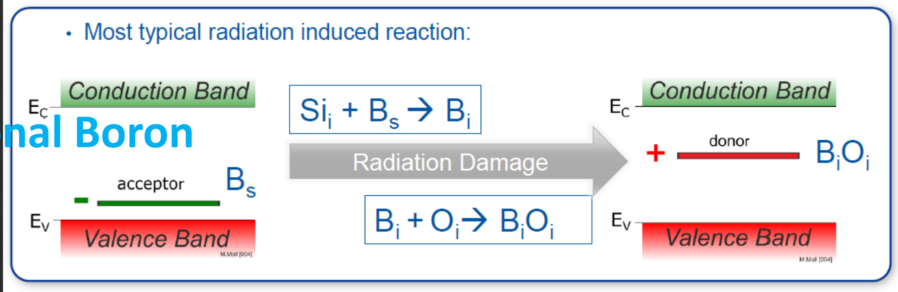


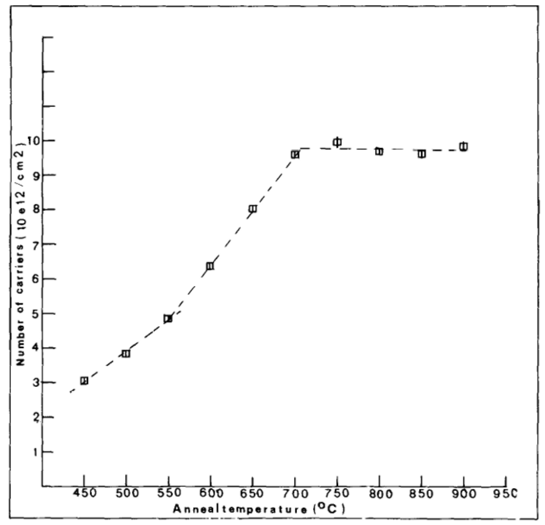


Partially-Activated Boron

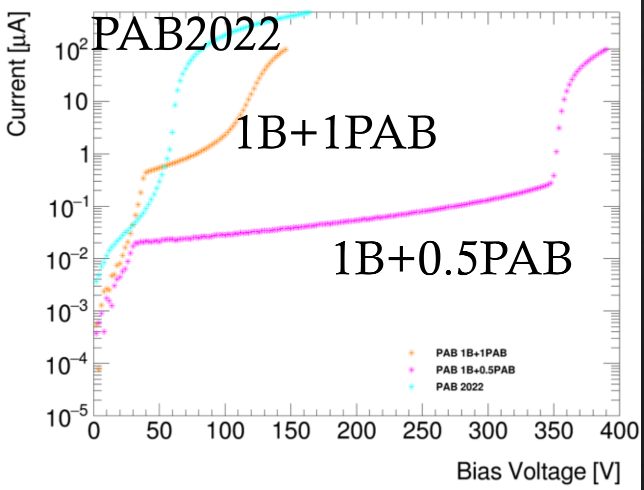
- If non-activated Boron are remaining:
  - Probably Oi is cleaned up by Bi+Oi->BiOi process.
- Doped larger Boron but baked with lower temperature not to activate all Boron. (i.e. lots of Bi with some Bs)
  - First prototype shows very low Vbd before irradiation. (i.e. too much active Bs) : x2.5 Boron doped, baked at 500°C
    - No signal observed.
  - Second prototype : 1B completely baked. Dope additional 0.5 or 1 Boron without baking. (i.e. 1B+0.5PAB, 1B+1PAB)

Interstitial Boron

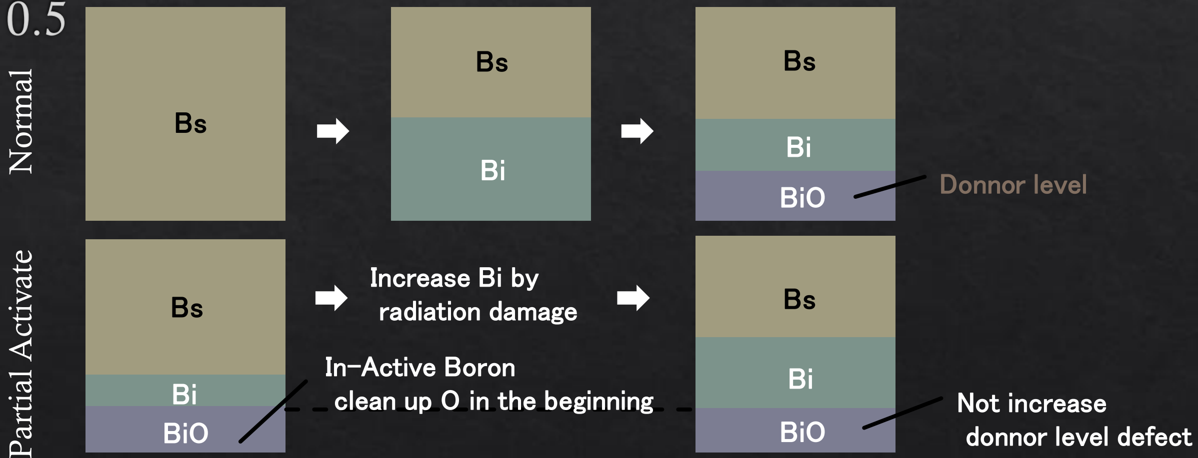




S.Oosterhoff et. al. Solid-State Electronics, 28(5) 1985

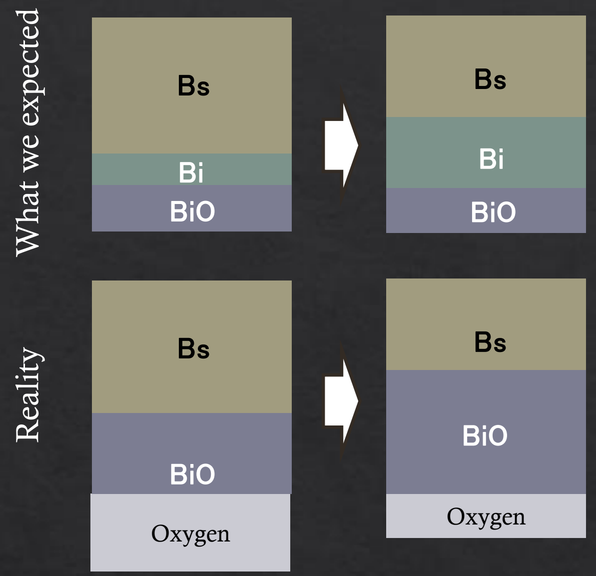


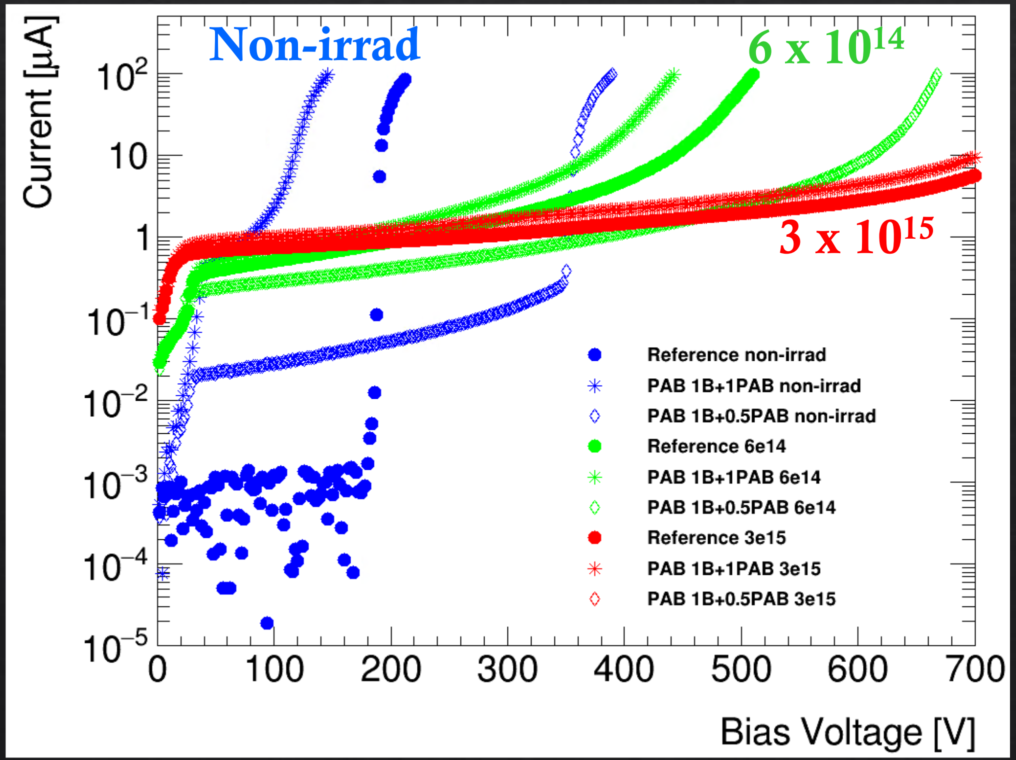
Partially activated Bolons (PAB)

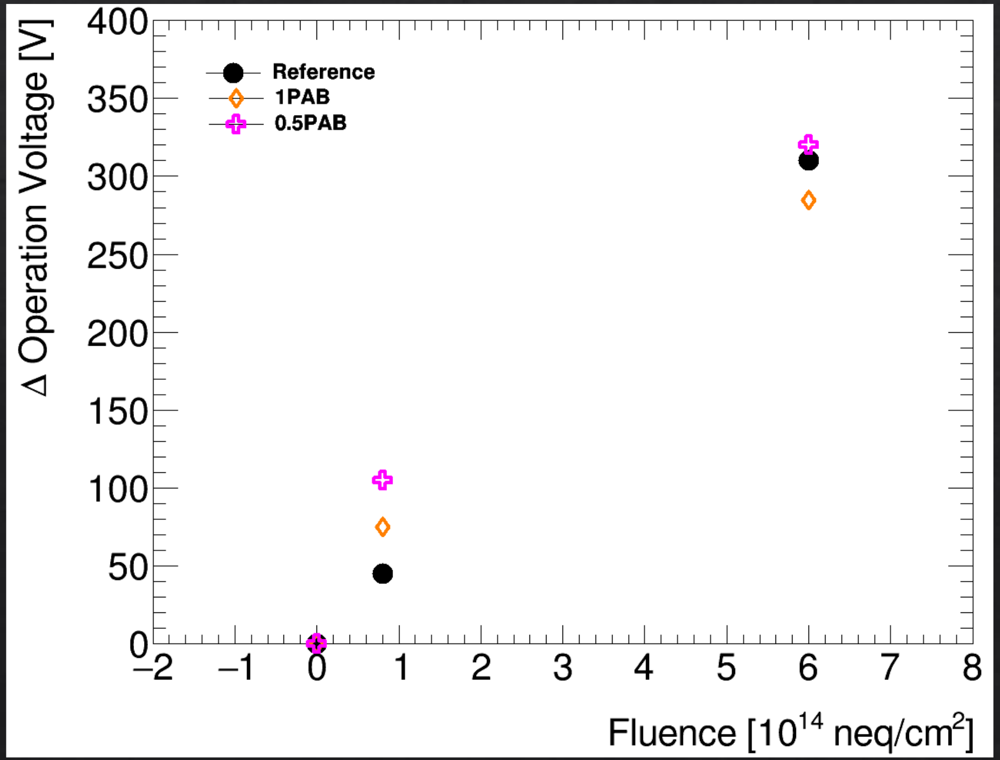


Partially-Activated Boron results

- As a results of PAB samples :
  - All different type of PAB samples don't show significant improvement.
    - May be assumption was wrong?
    - Recently observed very high Oxygen contamination in the Epi layer by SIMS.
      - Not enough Non-Active Boron?
      - Does this work for the wafers with smaller Oxygen contamination?







Conclusion

Fine pitch LGAD!

ACLGAD with 80um pitch strip sensor
Good S/N ratio : 99.98% at 1e-4 noise rate
ACLGAD with 100um x 100um pixel sensor
Larger signal than strip sensor!!

Good time resolution

20um thick ACLGAD successfully developed
We achieved ~20ps level time resolution!
→ Need to test pixelated LGAD

Home work

LGAD detector with Radiation tolerance
Tested Compensation and Partially activated Boron : both are not promising
→Next Compensation with carbon

Future

- ***Improvement of radiation tolerance (con't)***
  - **Test Compensation + Carbon sample**
- ***Large size prototype***
  - Gain uniformity is important for larger sensor.
    - **Producing KEK R&D and EIC prototype masks**
- ***ASIC development***
  - Collaborating with Si-Ge ASIC (Uni. Geneva)
    - There is 100um pitch pixel ASIC to be connected to our AC-LGAD
  - ATLAS/CMS/EIC producing their own ASIC for the colliders.
    - **Possible to adopt smaller detector cap for pixelated AC-LGAD?**
- ***Ultimate goal is monolithic AC-LGAD***

Large size prototype
Gain Uniformity

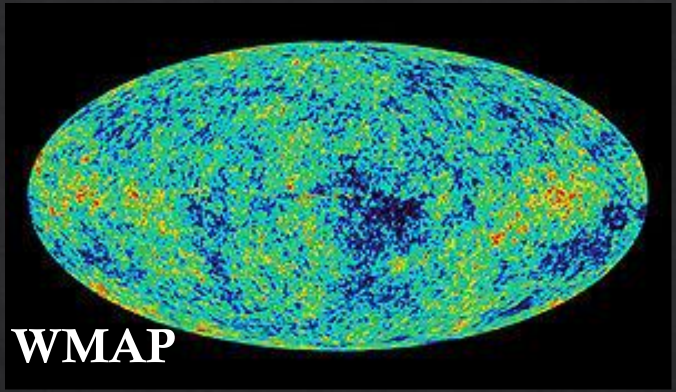
EIC prototype
3cm length
500um pitch strip

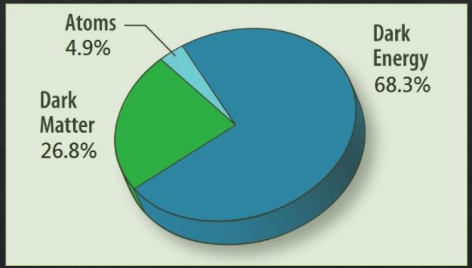
R&D prototype
2cm x 2cm
100um pitch pixel

New Application to Collider detector

Backup

Why accelerator experiment?

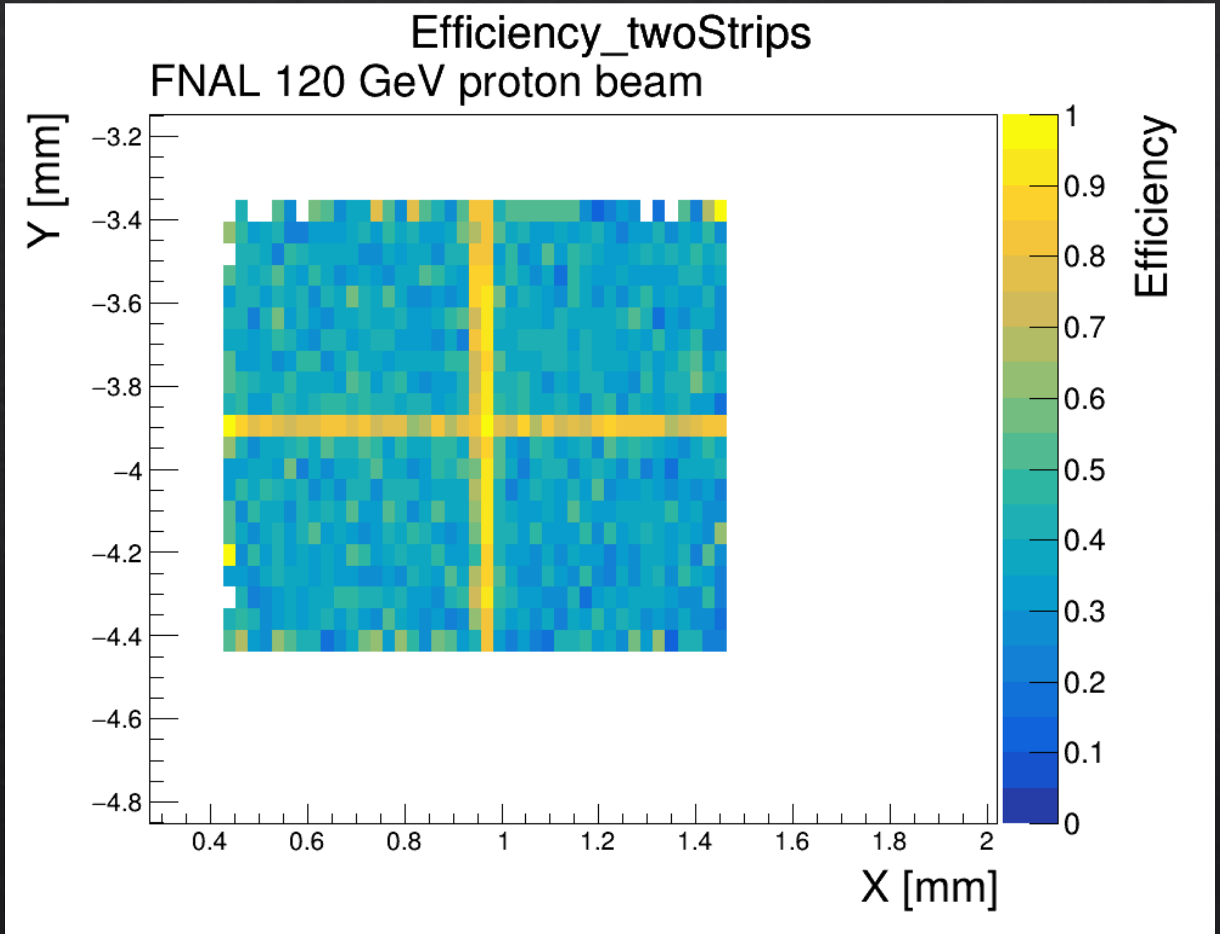




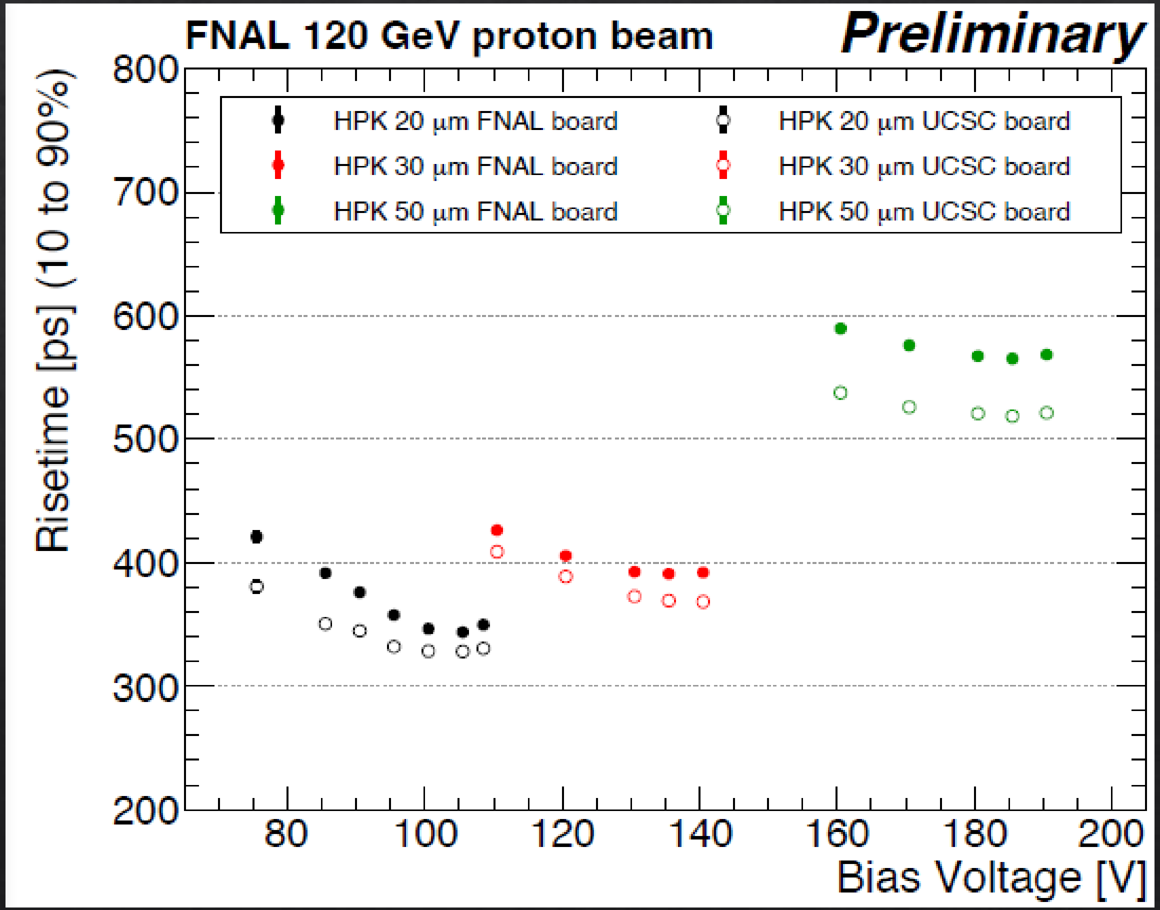
- Non-Accelerator Experiment
  - Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)
    - COBE and WMAP measured temperature uniformity of CMB. These measurement indicate existence of Dark Matter/Energy as well as age of the universe.
  - Search for WIMP Dark Matter
    - XENON1T, LUX etc.. Under ground experiment
    - Fermi-LAT, AMS-02 etc… Experiment at Satellite or International Space Station.
- Accelerator Experiment
  - **To measure observed phenomena precisely, we need to precisely control the production of phenomena.**
  - **Once we succeed the production, we can measure the phenomena very precisely.**
  - But we need to create huge energy/mass phenomena (10s GeV to a few TeV)

  → Need huge accelerator

How big?
How much data?



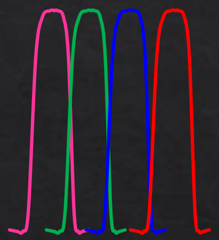
Efficiency_twoStrips
FNAL 120 GeV proton beam
Y [mm]
X [mm]
Efficiency



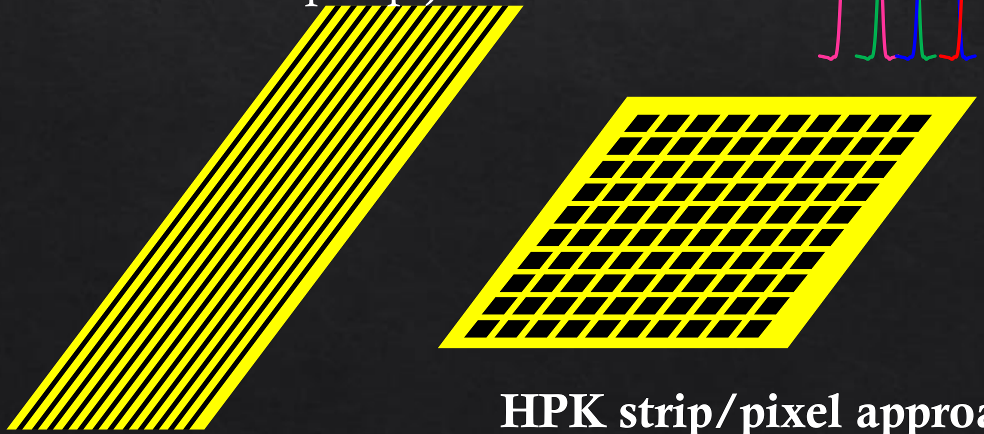
FNAL 120 GeV proton beam
Preliminary
HPK 20 μm FNAL board
HPK 30 μm FNAL board
HPK 50 μm FNAL board
HPK 20 μm UCSC board
HPK 30 μm UCSC board
HPK 50 μm UCSC board
Risetime [ps] (10 to 90%)
Bias Voltage [V]

Two approaches to have good spatial resolution

- ***Fine pitch electrode approach***
  - **For High occupancy experiment like hadron collider.**
  - Reduce crosstalk (charge sharing)
    - High n+ implant resistivity
  - **Pros. : smaller occupancy and smaller data size like digital readout**
  - **Cons. : Limitation of spatial resolution by electrode size. # of channels get huge…**

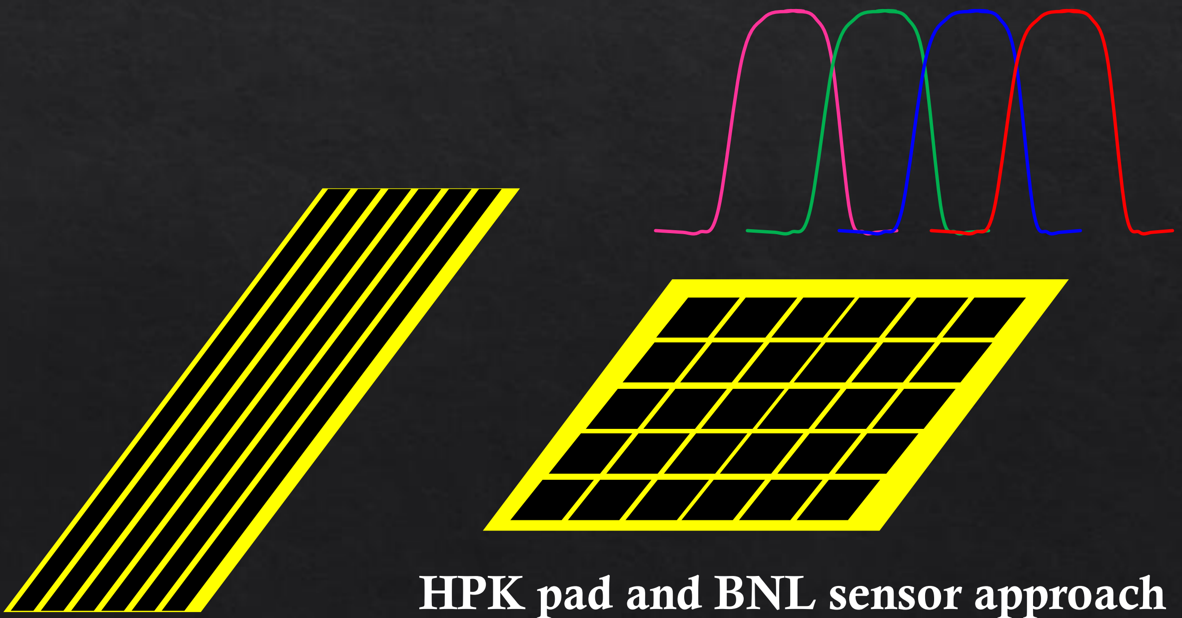


Fine pitch strip with narrow Al
(to reduce inter strip cap.)



HPK strip/pixel approach

- ***Charge sharing approach***
  - **For lepton collider or other low occupancy colliders.**
  - Reconstruct particle position using charge sharing (charge fraction to next channels)
    - Relatively low n+ implant resistivity
  - **Pros. : Very good spatial resolution if high resolution ADC used.**
  - **Cons. : Smaller signal size. Need high resolution ADC.**

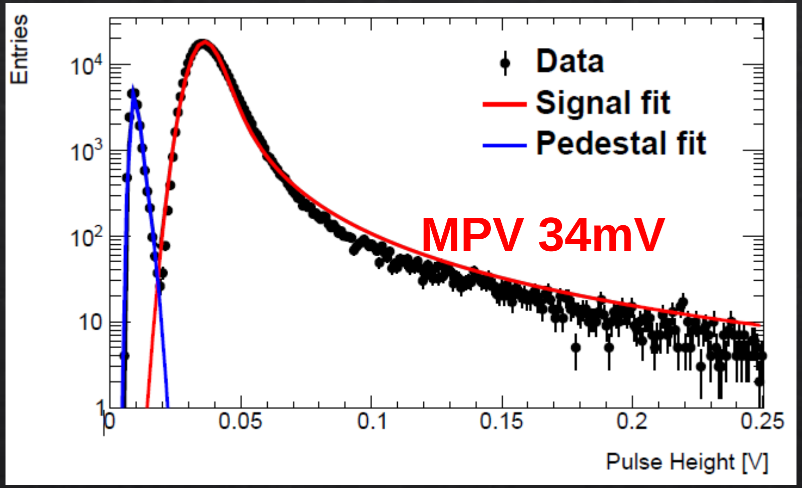


HPK pad and BNL sensor approach

Is Strip type electrode possible?

- For collider experiments, outer layers should use Strip type electrode to reduce readout channels.

80um pitch Strip

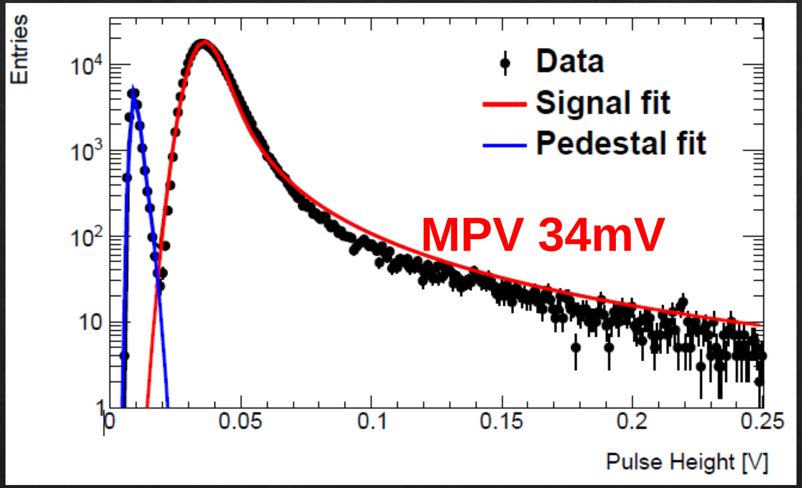


Successfully developed
Good S/N 80um pitch strip detector!

Is Strip type electrode possible?

- For collider experiments, outer layers should use Strip type electrode to reduce readout channels.

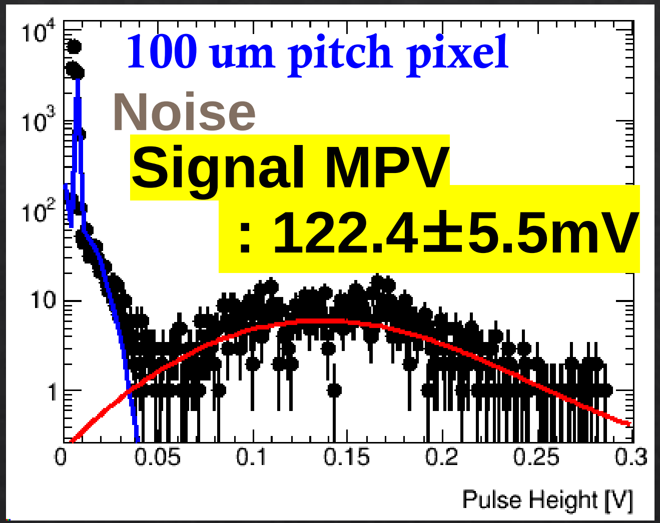
80um pitch Strip



Successfully developed
Good S/N 80um pitch strip detector!

However, the signal size is much smaller than pixel sensors

(c.f.)



Why so small signal?

How much effect of interstrip capacitance?

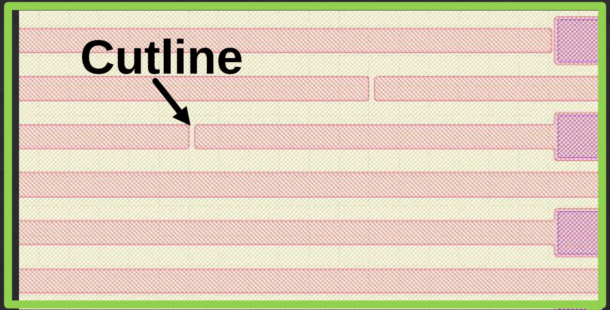
Significantly smaller signal compared with pad type detector.

How much signal attenuation in the strip?

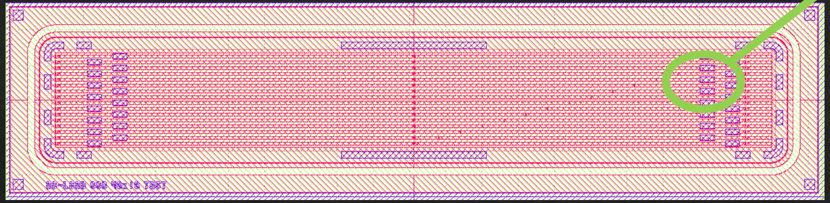
This might affect to the signal size un-uniformity and delay of signal readout.

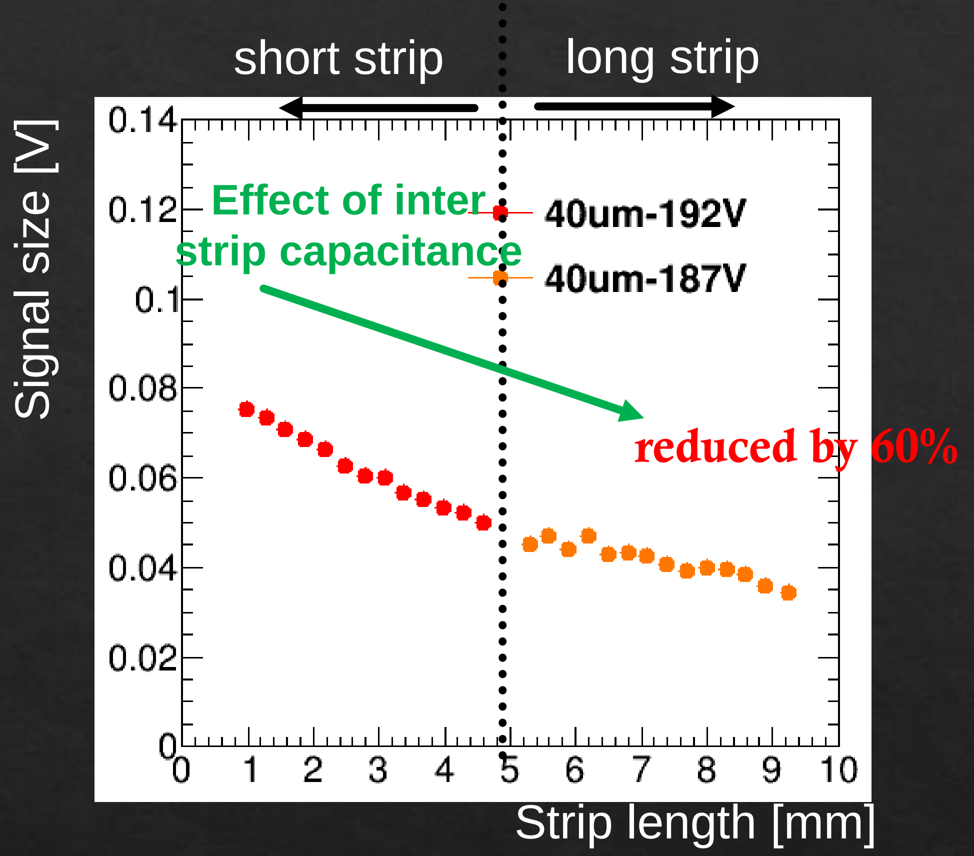
Inter strip capacitance (Cint) effect

Strip sensor with cut line



- Strip sensor which has different electrode length (to study inter electrode cap.)

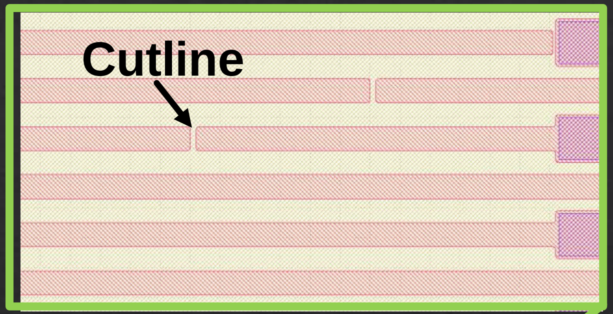




Where signal disappeared?

Inter strip capacitance (Cint) effect

Strip sensor with cut line



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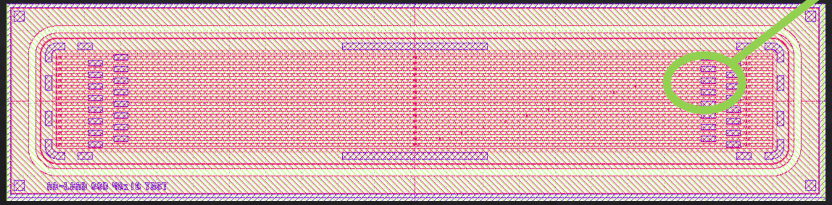
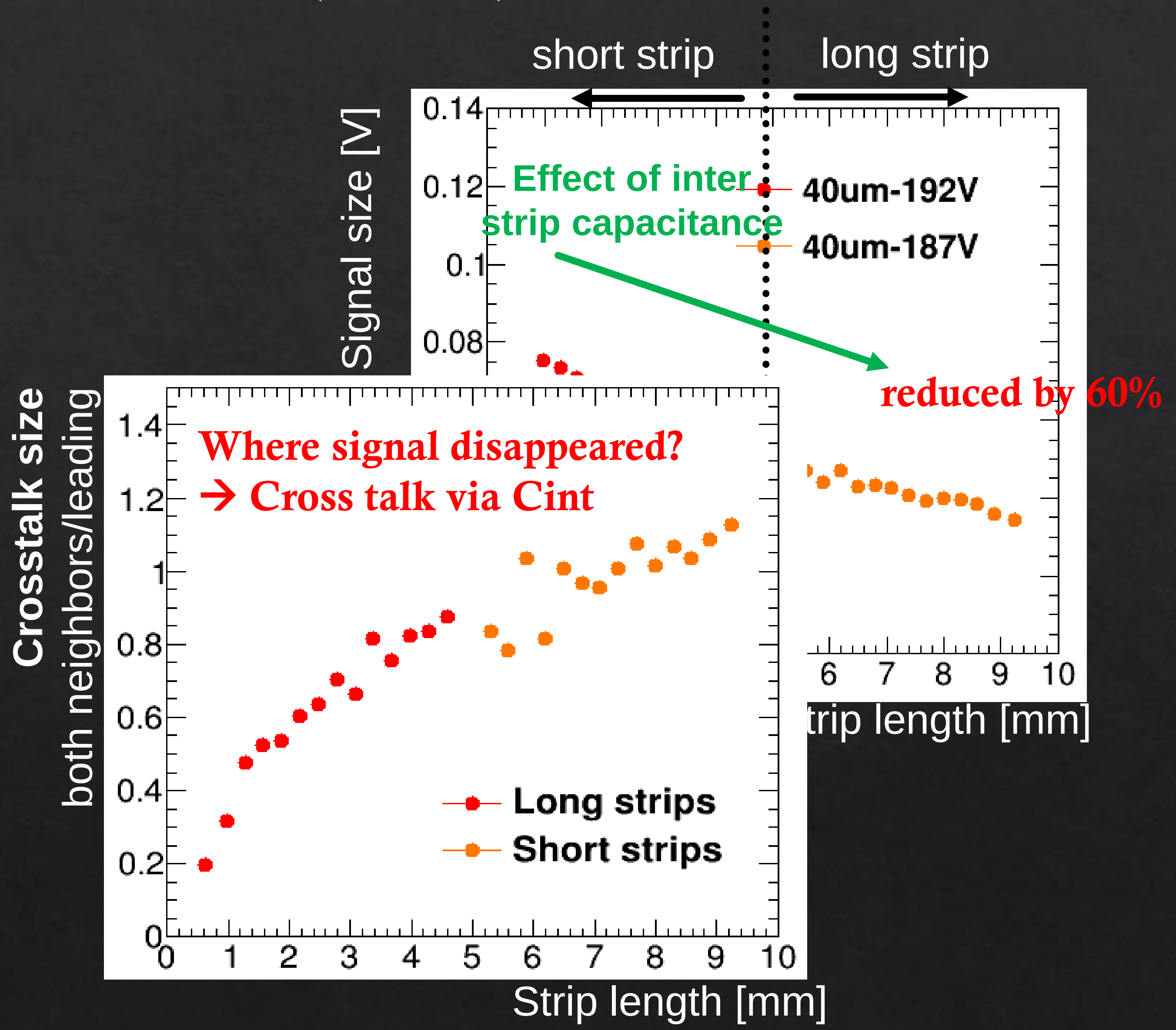
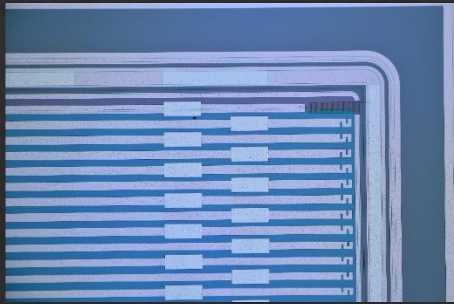




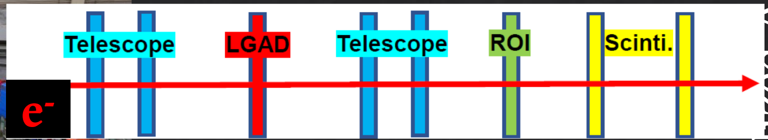
Position reconstruction by fine pitch approach



- HPK 80um pitch strip sensor with highest implant resistivity (E-b type)
  - Position resolution : 23um($80um/\sqrt{12}$) is expected in case of binary readout

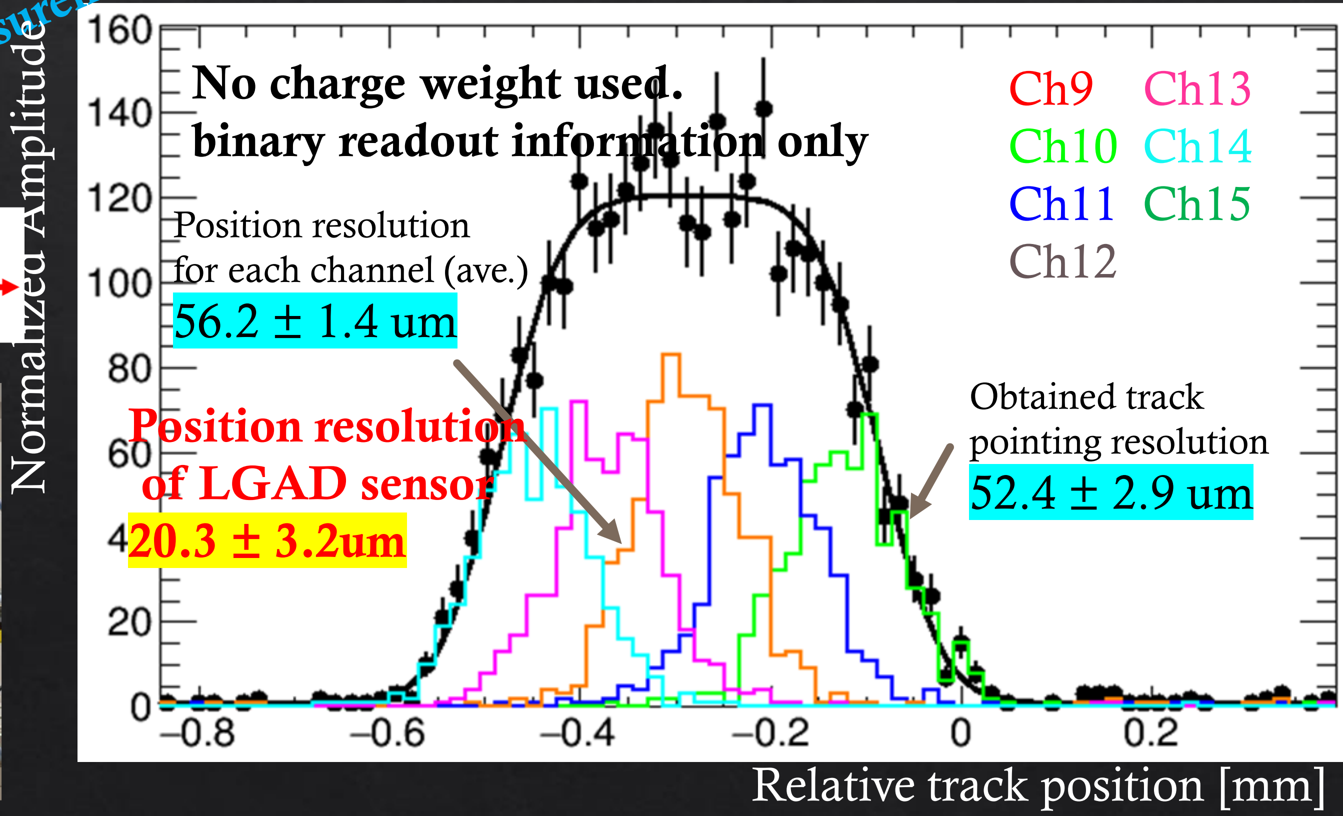
- Testbeam @ Tohoku University (ELPH)
  - 800MeV electron beam
  - Trigger rate : 200-400Hz
  - Strip E-b type 170V @ 20°C

High Multiple-Scattering effect
Just repeated measurement at 120GeV proton



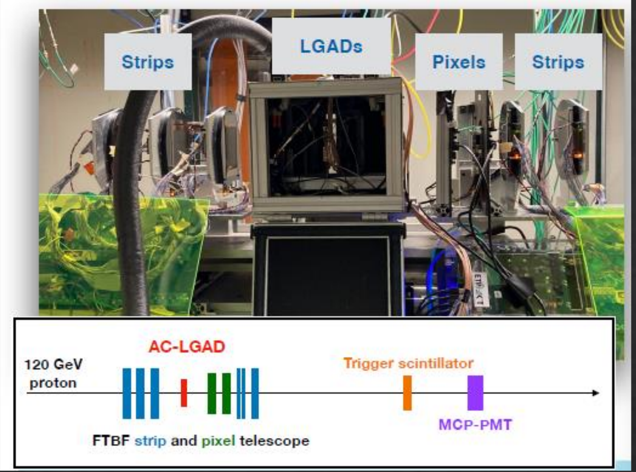
4 layer of Telescope (25um x 500um pixel)
Trigger by scintillator
Specify region (ROI)

Amplitude distribution with residual

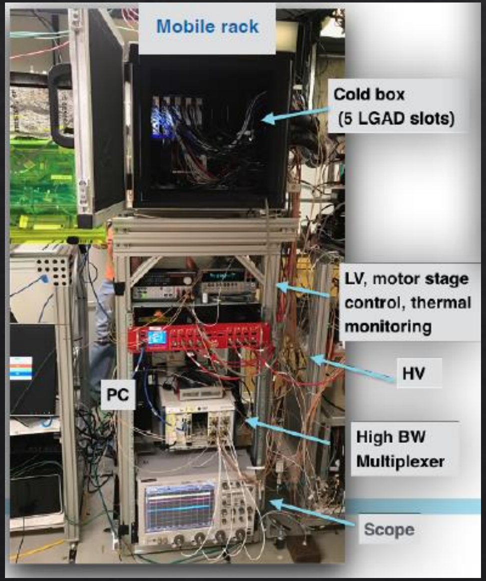


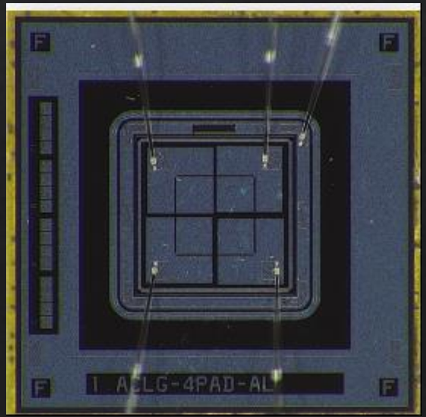
Position reconstruction using charge sharing

- Fermilab group is measuring our sample at Fermilab TestBeam Facility (FTBF) : 120GeV proton beam



- Permanent setup in FTBF
  - Movable : slide in and out of beamline as needed, parasitic use of beam
  - Environmental controls : sensor temperature (-25^{o}C to 20^{o}C), and humidity, monitoring
  - Time reference with ~10ps resolution (Photeck PMT240 : MCP)
  - DAQ : high bandwidth, high ADC resolution 8-channel scope (LeCroy WR8208)

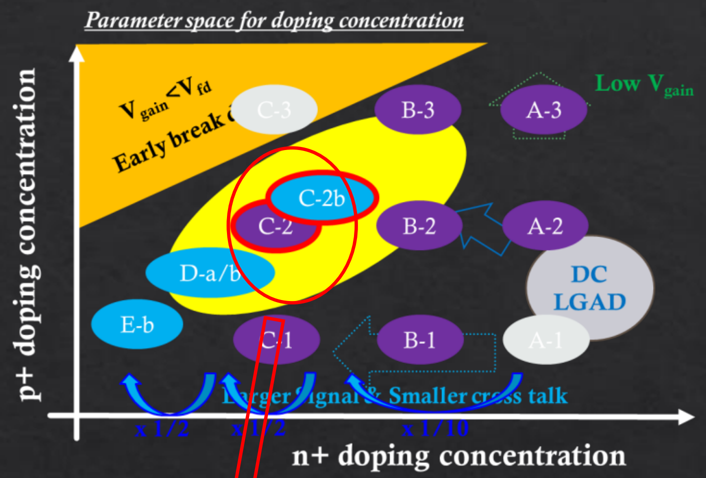




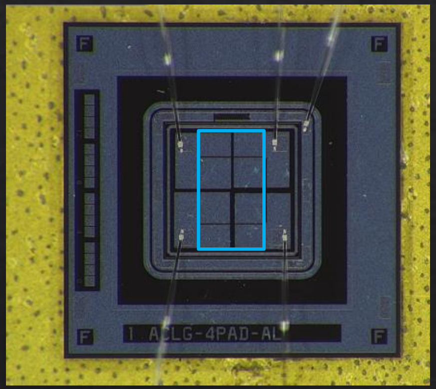
Tested :
2x2 pad (500um x 500um electrode size)
Three different thickness : 50um, 30um and 20um

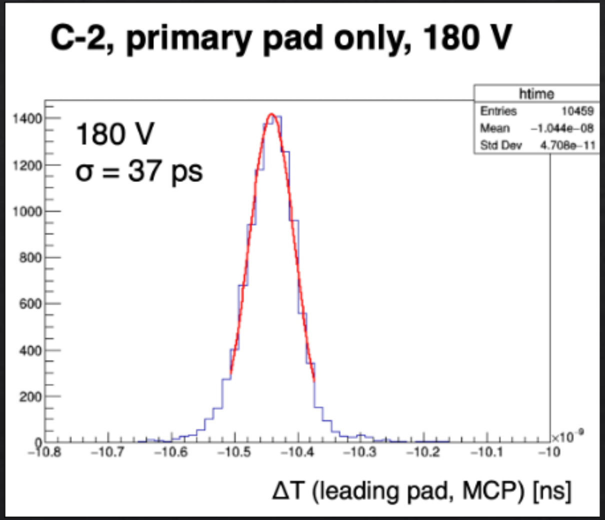
Position reconstruction using charge sharing

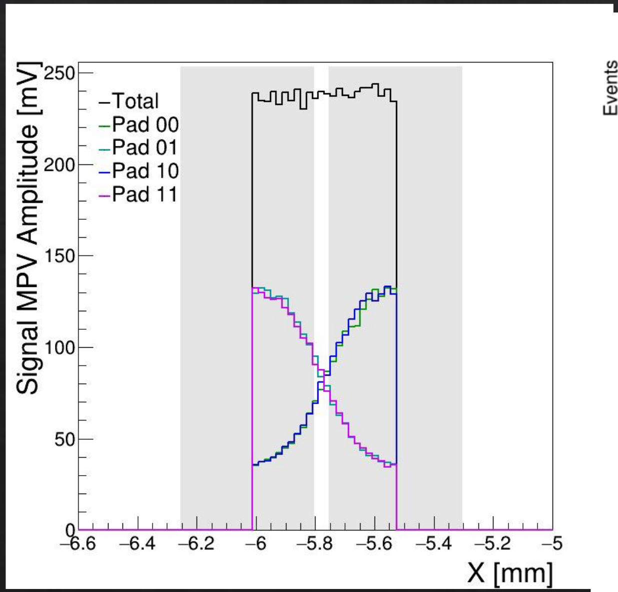
- **Charge Sharing information can be used to have position even pad sensor**
  - Fermilab testbeam at Feb 2021, HPK ACLGAD (Pad type)
  - 500um☐ pad sensor with C-2 type instead of best type E-b
  - **Timing resolution 37ps**
  - **Position resolution in middle 500um area : 15um resolution including tracker resolution.**

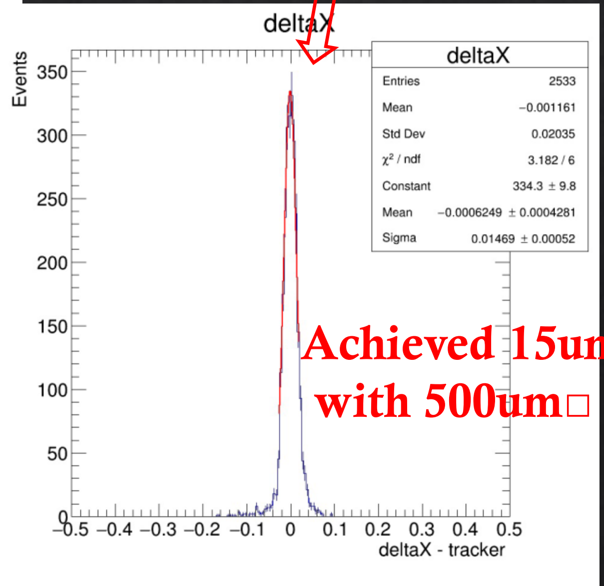


HPK AC-LGAD Pad (C-2 type)









Removal of Dopant

- Active dopant will reduce by exponential function by fluence (Φ)

$$N_A(\emptyset) = N_A(0) \cdot e^{-C_A \emptyset}$$

$$N_D(\emptyset) = N_D(0) \cdot e^{-C_D \emptyset}$$

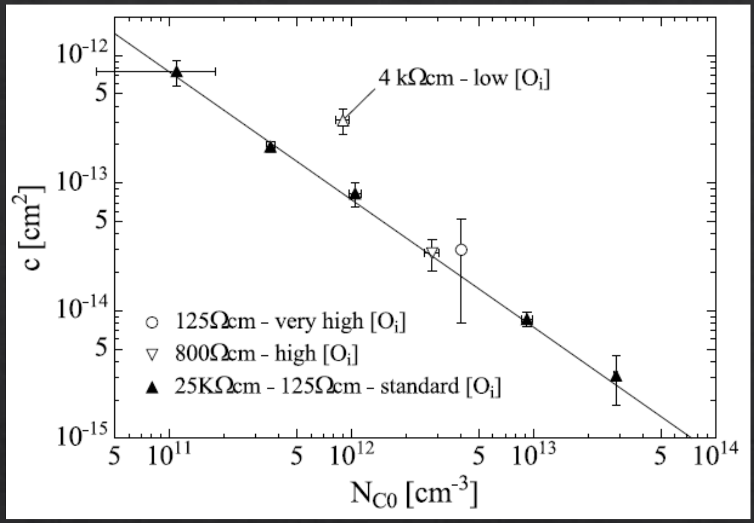
Any idea of CA and CD from past measurement?

CD=2.4 x 10^{-13} cm^2 for phosphorus and CA=2.0 x 10^{-13} cm^2 for boron in very high resistivity p-type and n-type materials (>1kΩcm).
→ How about lower resistivity ? (like 1 x 10^{16} cm^{-3} p+ concentration)

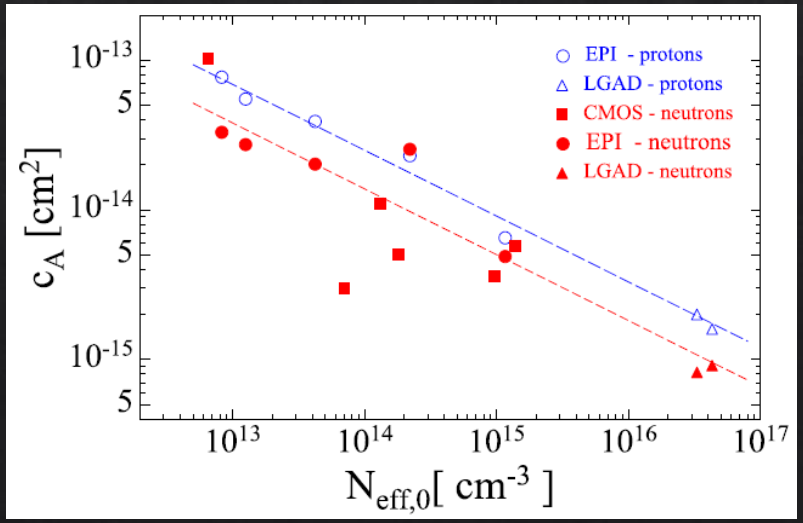
Compensated effective p+ gain layer will change by following formula

$$N_A(\emptyset) - N_D(\emptyset) = N_A(0) \cdot e^{-C_A \emptyset} - N_D(0) \cdot e^{-C_D \emptyset}$$

Donor removal



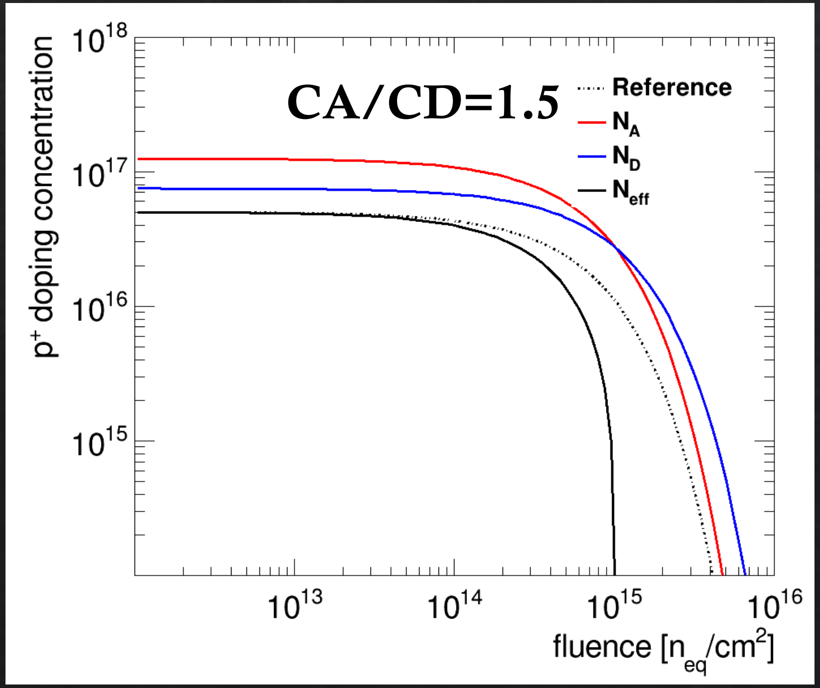
Acceptor removal



How to understand results?

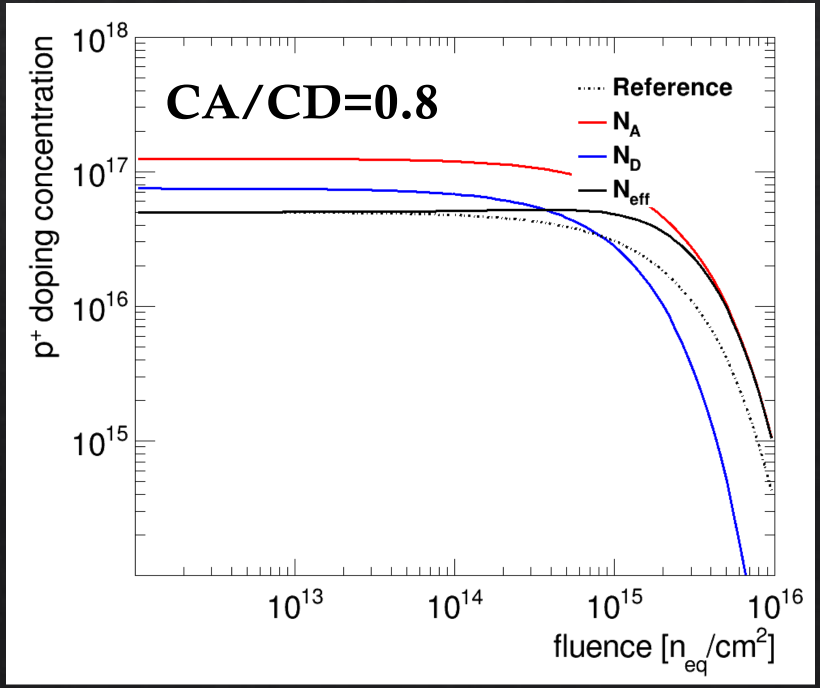
If CA>CD ?

Shorter life time



If CA<CD ?

Slightly longer life time
Not detreated performance until some point



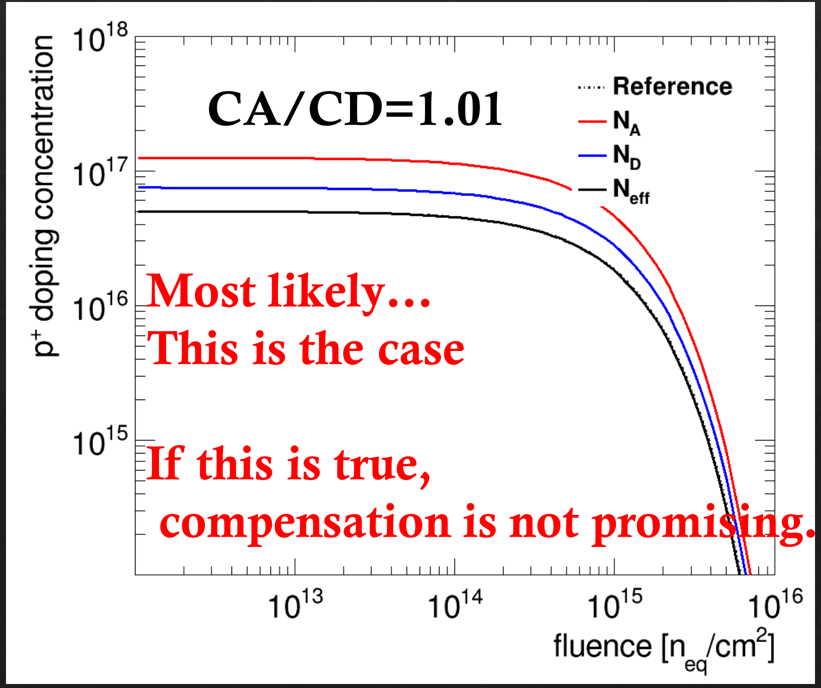
If CA=CD ?

$$N_A(\emptyset) - N_D(\emptyset) = N_A(0) \cdot e^{-C_A\emptyset} - N_D(0) \cdot e^{-C_D\emptyset}$$

$$N_A(\emptyset) - N_D(\emptyset) = (N_A(0) - N_D(0)) \cdot e^{-C_A\emptyset}$$

reference $N_A(\emptyset) = N_A(0) \cdot e^{-C_A\emptyset}$

Reduction of effective p+ must be the same as non-compensated case



Radiation tolerance results of Compensation LGAD

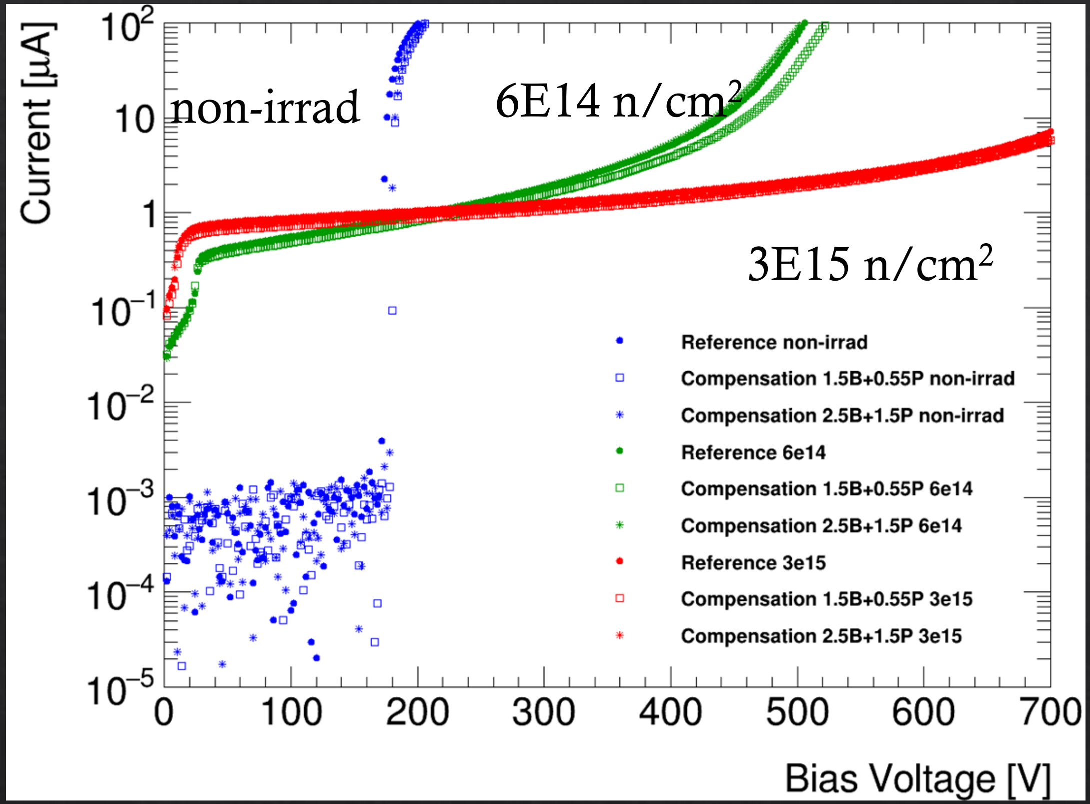
- Three different conditions are compared
  - Boron and Phosphorus doping
    - 2.5B+1.5P
    - 1.5B+0.55P
    - 1B (reference)
  - 3 different fluence points (non-irrad, 6e14, 3e15 neq/cm^2)
- Result shows not very promising
  - All three samples show very similar IV.
  - This probably means CA=CD

$$N_A(\emptyset) - N_D(\emptyset) = N_A(0) \cdot e^{-C_A \emptyset} - N_D(0) \cdot e^{-C_D \emptyset}$$

$$N_A(\emptyset) - N_D(\emptyset) = (N_A(0) - N_D(0)) \cdot e^{-C_A \emptyset}$$

reference $N_A(\emptyset) = N_A(0) \cdot e^{-C_A \emptyset}$

Reduction of effective p+ must be the same as non-compensated case



Next step:

Compensation with Carbon dope should be promising

Carbon effect :

Reduce Accepter removal

Accelerate Donner removal

Samples will be ready by late summer

Idea for monolithic AC-LGAD detector

Hybrid Type AC-LGAD detector

Monolithic type AC-LGAD detector