



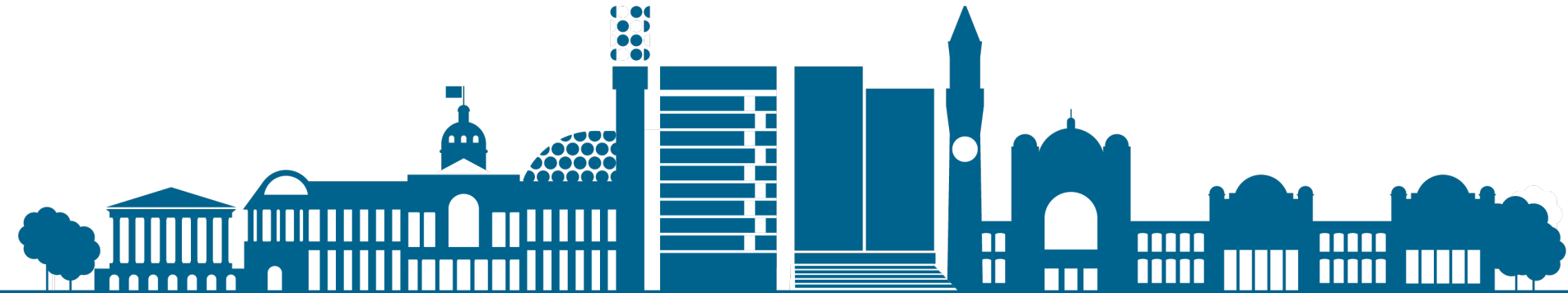
UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM

# Status of tracker development

Laura Gonella, University of Birmingham

EIC UK meeting

20 May 2021

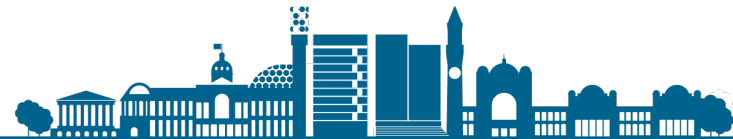


For more details please refer to eRD25 report, March 2021,  
<https://wiki.bnl.gov/conferences/images/3/36/ERD25-Mar20-final.pdf>



# Vertex and tracking at EIC

- All proposed EIC detector concepts are equipped with a vertex and tracking detector as their innermost element
- A **well integrated, large acceptance** vertex and tracking detector designed with **high granularity and low material budget** is needed to enable high precision measurements that are key to the EIC science programme
- The tracking and vertexing systems under consideration are based on **semiconductor detector technologies and gaseous tracking detector** technologies, with concept combining both technologies



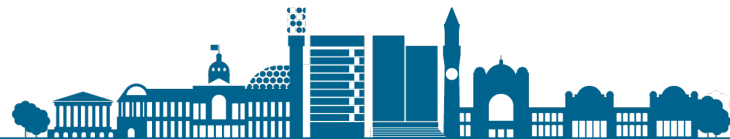
# Tracking requirements from physics

Tracking requirements from PWGs								
$\eta$			Momentum res.	Material budget	Minimum pT	Transverse pointing res.		
-3.5 to -3.0	Central Detector	Backward Detector	$\sigma/p \sim 0.1\% \times p \oplus 0.5\%$	~5% X0 or less	100-150 MeV/c			
-3.0 to -2.5			100-150 MeV/c		dca(xy) ~ 30/pT $\mu\text{m} \oplus 40 \mu\text{m}$			
-2.5 to -2.0			100-150 MeV/c					
-2.0 to -1.5			100-150 MeV/c		dca(xy) ~ 30/pT $\mu\text{m} \oplus 20 \mu\text{m}$			
-1.5 to -1.0						100-150 MeV/c		
-1.0 to -0.5		Barrel			$\sigma/p \sim 0.05\% \times p \oplus 0.5\%$	100-150 MeV/c	dca(xy) ~ 20/pT $\mu\text{m} \oplus 5 \mu\text{m}$	
-0.5 to 0								
0 to 0.5								
0.5 to 1.0								
1.0 to 1.5		Forward Detector			$\sigma/p \sim 0.05\% \times p \oplus 1\%$	100-150 MeV/c	dca(xy) ~ 30/pT $\mu\text{m} \oplus 20 \mu\text{m}$	
1.5 to 2.0						100-150 MeV/c		
2.0 to 2.5						100-150 MeV/c		
2.5 to 3.0					$\sigma/p \sim 0.1\% \times p \oplus 2\%$	100-150 MeV/c	dca(xy) ~ 30/pT $\mu\text{m} \oplus 40 \mu\text{m}$	
3.0 to 3.5						100-150 MeV/c	dca(xy) ~ 30/pT $\mu\text{m} \oplus 60 \mu\text{m}$	

From YR 11.2.2 at  
arXiv:2103.05419

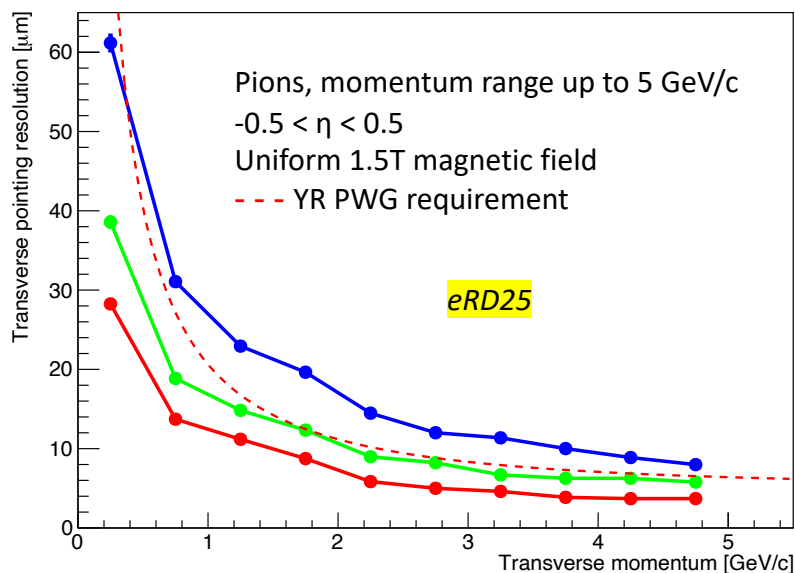
## □ Silicon requirements:

- Spatial resolution:  $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$  in tracking layers and disks ( $\sim 20 \mu\text{m}$  pixel pitch),  $\sim 3 \mu\text{m}$  in the vertex layers ( $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$  pixel pitch)
- Material budget:  $< 0.8/0.3\% \text{ X/X0}$  per layer/disk,  $< 0.1\% \text{ X/X0}$  per vertex layer
- Power consumption  $20 - 40 \text{ mW/cm}^2$
- Integration time  $\sim 2 \mu\text{s}$



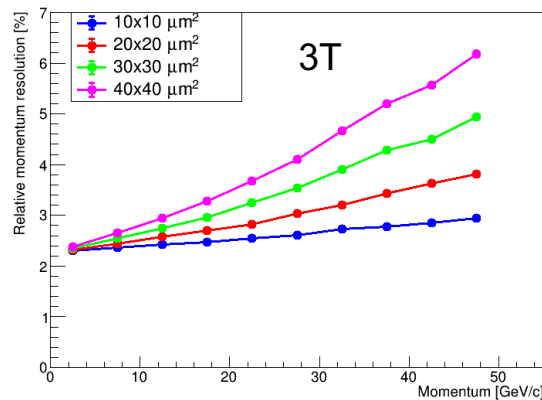
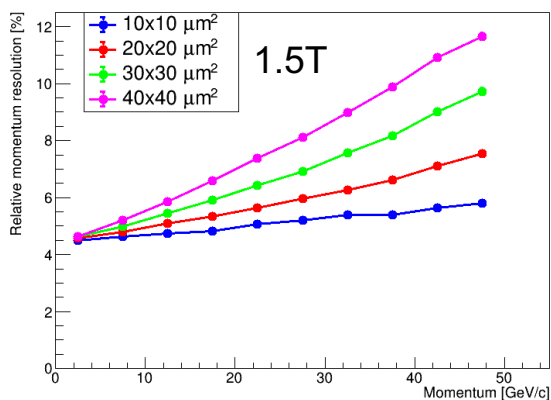
# Simulation driven technology choice

- Pre-YR simulations showed the need for high granularity and low material budget



	Green	Blue	Red (ITS3 derived EIC SVT)
Beam pipe radius [mm]	18	31	31
x/X0 vertex	0.3%	0.3%	<b>0.05%</b>
x/X0 tracking layers	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Pixel pitch [um]	20	20	<b>10</b>

A beam pipe radius of 18 mm and a pixel pitch of 20 um were used in pre-CD0 simulations.



Forward region studied;  $\eta = 3$   
 Single electrons fired from centre  
 Magnetic field: uniform 1.5 T and 3 T  
 Vertex layers and disks: 0.3% x/X0  
 Tracking layers: 0.8% x/X0  
 Beam pipe radius: 18 mm  
 See **H. Wennl6f** at <http://cern.ch/go/xKk6>



# ITS<sub>3</sub>-derived EIC SVT

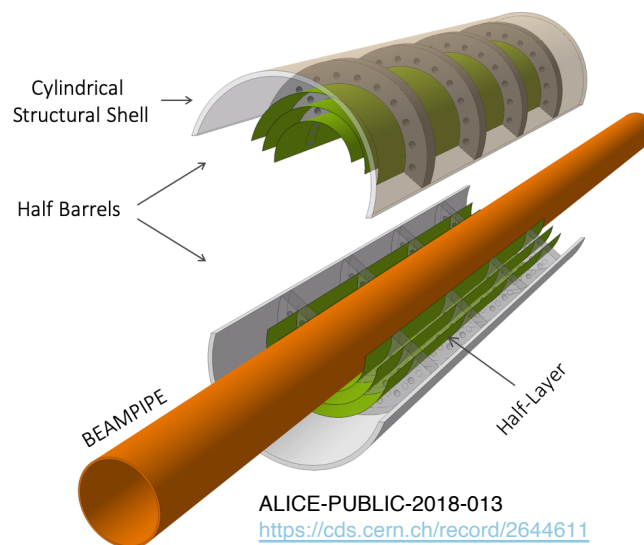
- 65 nm MAPS sensor, 10 μm pixel pitch, <20mW/cm<sup>2</sup>
- ITS3 concept for the vertexing layers
  - Wafer scale sensor, thin and bent around beam pipe
  - <0.1% X/X0
- EIC variant for the staves and discs
  - Sensor size vs yield optimisation (stitched but not wafer scale), conventional stave and disc structures, work on cooling, structure and services to meet X/X0



## Specifications

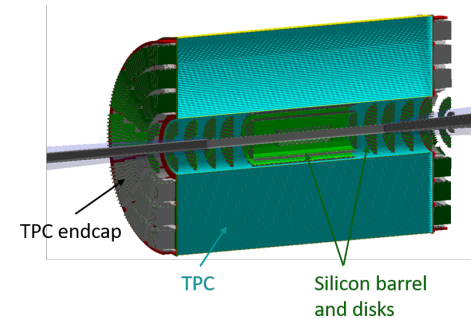
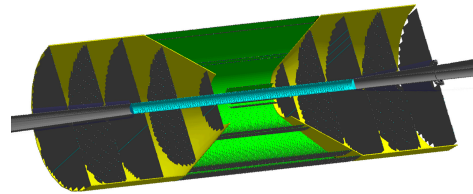
Parameter	ALPIDE (existing)	Wafer-scale sensor (this proposal)
Technology node	180 nm	65 nm
Silicon thickness	50 μm	20-40 μm
Pixel size	27 x 29 μm	O(10 x 10 μm)
Chip dimensions	1.5 x 3.0 cm	scalable up to 28 x 10 cm
Front-end pulse duration	~ 5 μs	~ 200 ns
Time resolution	~ 1 μs	< 100 ns (option: <10ns)
Max particle fluence	100 MHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	100 MHz/cm <sup>2</sup>
Max particle readout rate	10 MHz/cm <sup>2</sup>	100 MHz/cm <sup>2</sup>
Power Consumption	40 mW/cm <sup>2</sup>	< 20 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> (pixel matrix)
Detection efficiency	> 99%	> 99%
Fake hit rate	< 10 <sup>-7</sup> event/pixel	< 10 <sup>-7</sup> event/pixel
NIEL radiation tolerance	~3 x 10 <sup>13</sup> 1 MeV n <sub>eq</sub> /cm <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>14</sup> 1 MeV n <sub>eq</sub> /cm <sup>2</sup>
TID radiation tolerance	3 MRad	10 MRad

M. Mager | ITS3 kickoff | 04.12.2019

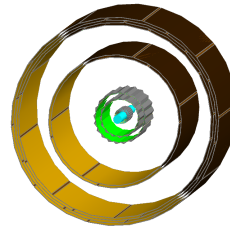


# YR concepts

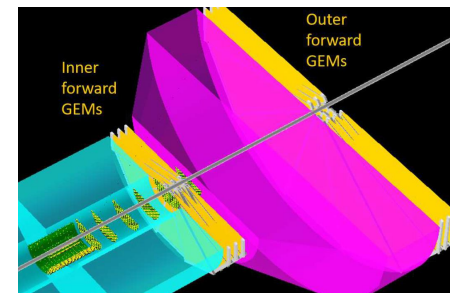
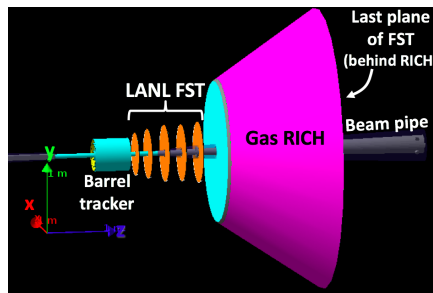
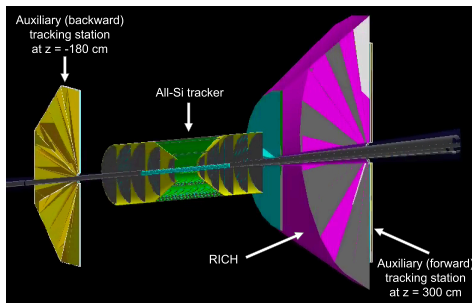
- Baseline concepts: all-silicon and hybrid (MAPS + TPC)



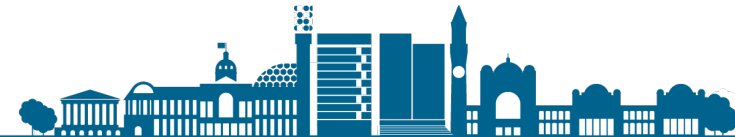
- MAPS + MPGD-based barrel



- Alternative tracking options exist in the backward and forward tracking regions



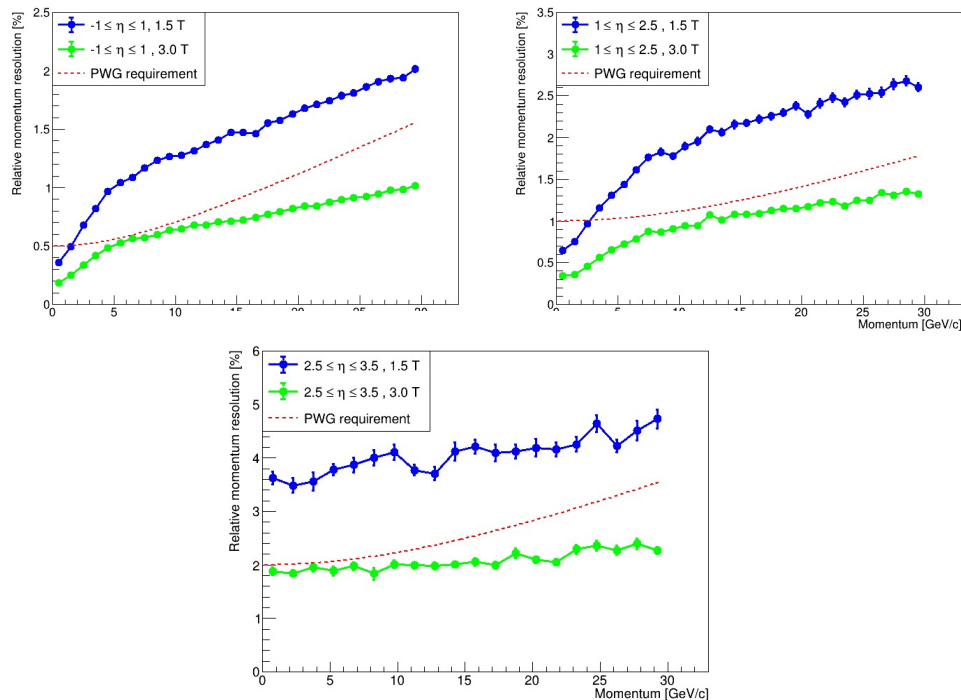
For more details see YR 11.2 at [arXiv:2103.05419](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.05419)



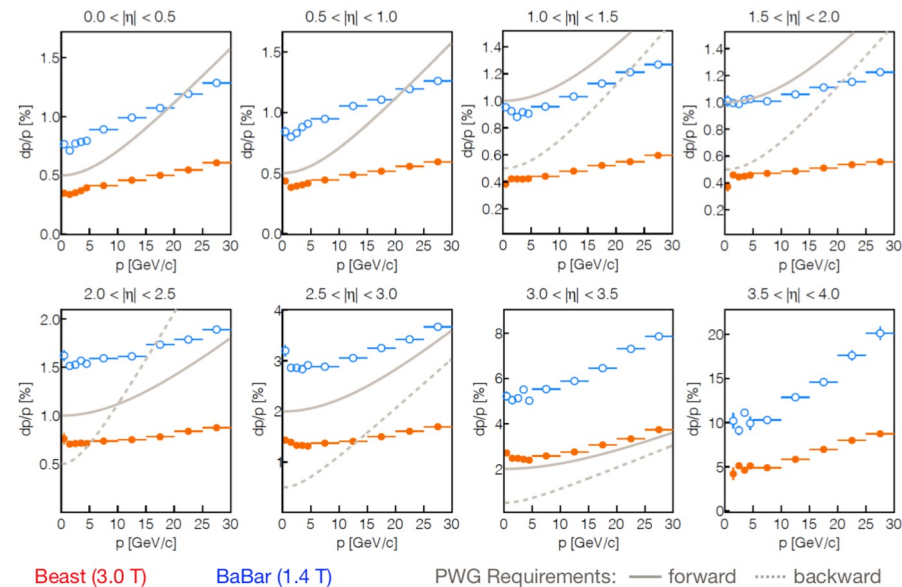
# YR baseline concepts performance

- Transverse pointing resolution: requirements satisfied at both 1.5T and 3T at all pseudo-rapidity
- **Relative momentum resolution**: requirements better satisfied for the higher field value and in the central pseudo-rapidity region

Hybrid – H. Wennl6f (Birmingham)



All-silicon, R. Cruz-Torres, LBNL



Beast (3.0 T)

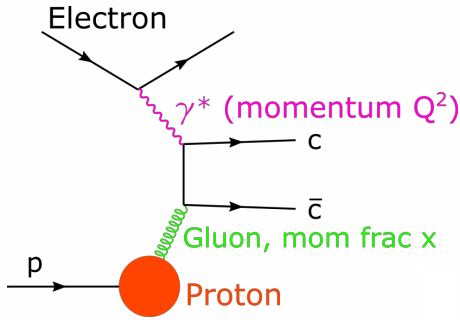
BaBar (1.4 T)

PWG Requirements: — forward ..... backward

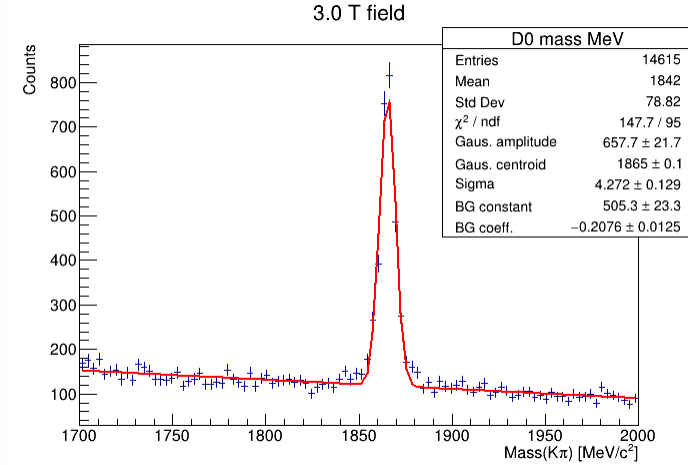
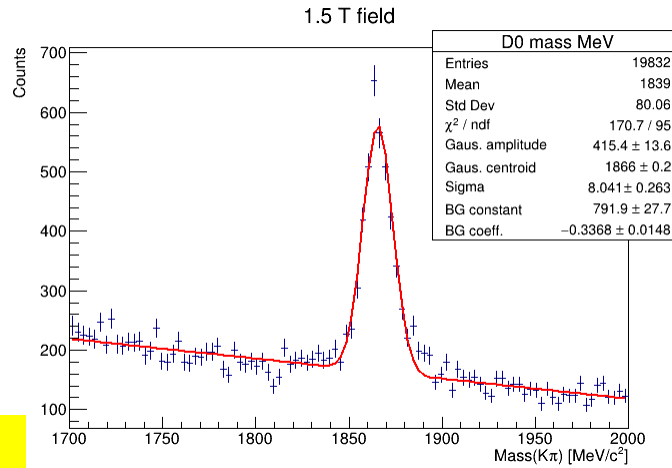




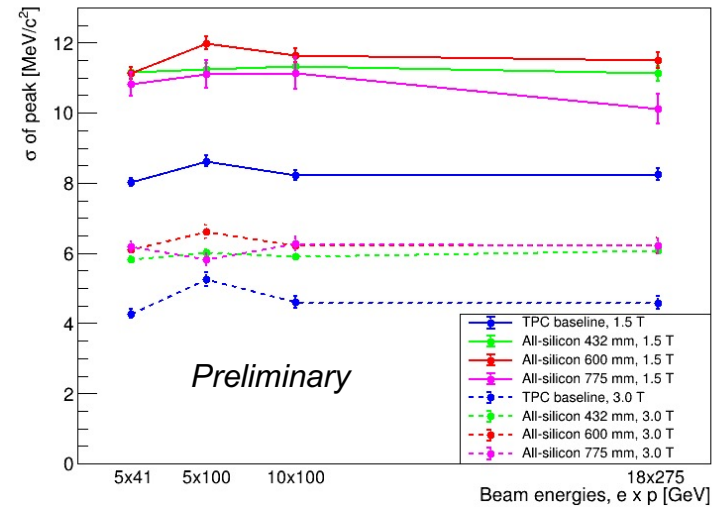
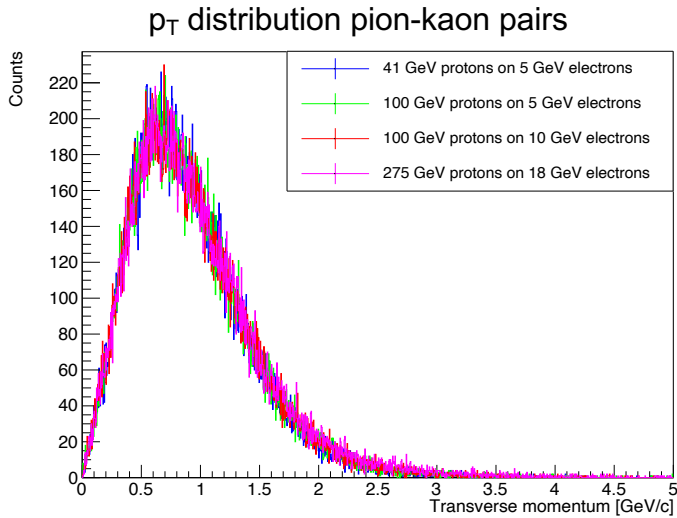
# Hybrid Concept – Physics performance studies



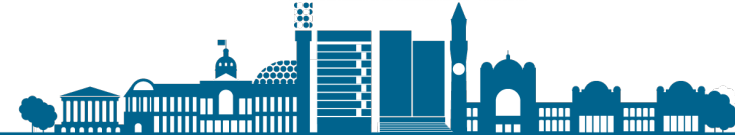
H. Wennl6f (Birmingham)



D<sup>0</sup> mass peak width



For more on all-silicon concept see [arXiv:2102.08337](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.08337)



# Current work in proto-collaborations

- Tracking working groups exist in both EIC@IP6 and ECCE
  
- Example: EIC@IP6 tracking WG
  - Identify no more than 2 technologies that will be costed and integrated into the full detector system
  - Choice of technology based on assessment of technical capabilities, available workforce, technology readiness on the available timescale, simulation output
  - Optimise previous YR layouts based on technology down select, updated B-field maps, beam crossing angle, etc.
  - Detailed estimation of services and support



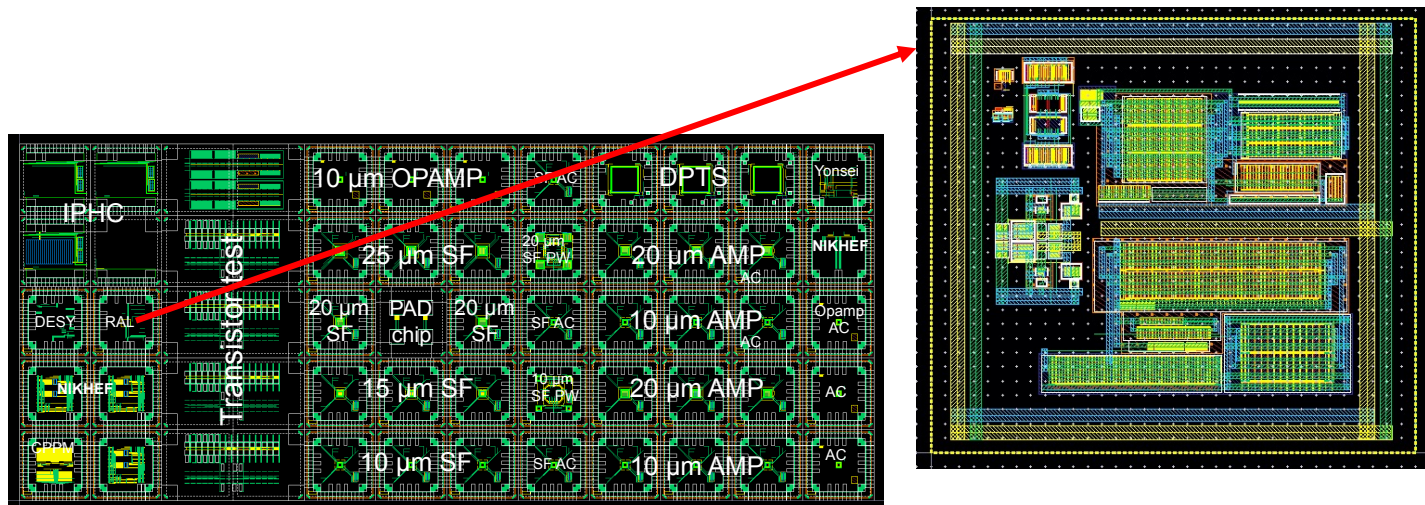
# EIC SC consortium

- The development of an ITS3 derived EIC vertex and tracking detector is carried out by the EIC Silicon Consortium
  - EOI: <https://indico.bnl.gov/event/8552/contributions/43219/>
  - LBNL, Uni Birmingham, RAL, BNL, INFN leadership
  - To join: <https://lists.bnl.gov/mailman/listinfo/eic-rd-silicon-l>
  - Indico: <https://indico.bnl.gov/category/354/>
  
- The EIC SC is **open to institutes from different emerging collaborations** interested to work on the proposed sensor solution for their specific EIC detector implementation
  - Similar concept to the CERN RD groups (such as RD50, RD53)
  - This will maximise the successful delivery of the technology with the lowest cost to the project
  
- Work packaged defined; work ongoing with ITS3 on sensor design, and thinning and bending
- Silicon strategy document, estimate of R&D costs, timeline of development up to CD4 drafted and shared with to the EIC project detector systems coordinators



# Sensor development

- RAL already involved in first 65 nm submission with ITS3 Work Package 2 (first EIC institute involved in EIC MAPS design at this stage!)
  - Funded via the EIC Generic Detector R&D programme, project eRD25 Silicon Tracking and Vertexing Consortium, Birmingham/LBNL/RAL

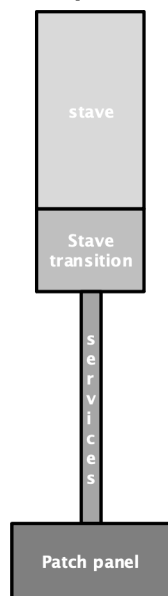


- ITS3 ER1 submission planning ongoing, including stitched matrix, submission later this year
- RAL+Brunel, LBNL and BNL defining contribution in discussion with ITS3 sensor design group (Walter Snoeys, Gianluca Aglieri Rinella)



# Work on services and supports

- Material estimates for services and supports available (extrapolation based on ALICE ITS2 with ITS3 sensor power consumption)
  - Implemented already in EIC YR hybrid baseline concept



	Stave X/X0	Stave transition (per 100 cm <sup>2</sup> of Si surface)	Services (per 100 cm <sup>2</sup> of Si surface)	Patch panel (per 100 cm <sup>2</sup> of Si surface)
ITS3 like vertexing	~0.1%	6.66 cm <sup>3</sup> of material with X/X0 of 0.0684 per traversed cm	2.96 cm <sup>2</sup> cross section with X/X0 of 0.022 per traversed cm	4.32 cm x 1 cm x 1 cm with 0.102 X/X0 per traversed cm
ITS3 like barrel (up to 1.5m length)	0.55 %	4.286 cm <sup>3</sup> of material with X/X0 of 0.0684 per traversed cm	1.905 cm <sup>2</sup> cross section with X/X0 of 0.022 per traversed cm	2.778cm x 1 cm x 1 cm with 0.102 X/X0 per traversed cm
ITS3 like disc (up to 60 cm diameter)	0.24%	6.66 cm <sup>3</sup> of material with X/X0 of 0.0684 per traversed cm	2.96 cm <sup>2</sup> cross section with X/X0 of 0.022 per traversed cm	4.321 cm x 1 cm x 1 cm with 0.102 X/X0 per traversed cm

<https://indico.bnl.gov/event/8231/contributions/37955/>  
<https://indico.bnl.gov/event/9080/contributions/40920/>

- Detailed review of powering options including possible configurations with DC-DC converter or serial powering, estimate of material budget and timescale for development carried out and summarised in a document
  - <https://www.eicug.org/web/sites/default/files/Powering-options-for-an-EIC-silicon-tracker.pdf>



# Conclusion

- Work on the development of a vertex and tracking system for the EIC is well underway
- Baseline concepts developed and validated for the YR exercise
- Technology choice driven by physics requirements: 65 nm MAPS, ITS3 derived EIC detector
- Tracking concepts further developed within proto-collaborations and EIC Si Consortium
  - Good time to join the effort with whatever resource available
  - Lots of work to do/possibilities to engage

