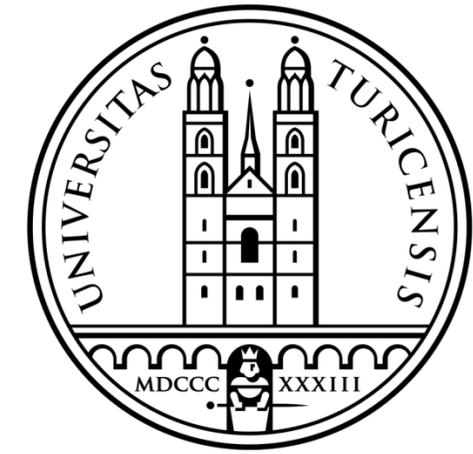


Timing resolution on an irradiated 3D silicon pixel detector



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Outline

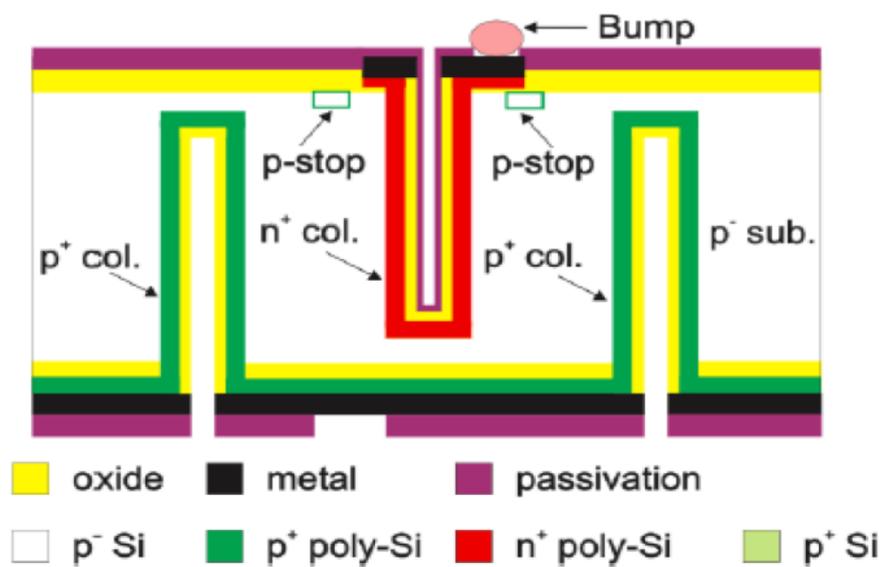
- Needs timescale 10 y
- 3D Pixel Sensor CNM Production
- Experimental Setup
- 3D Time resolution before and after irradiation for 285 μ m thick sensor at -20°C and 20°C

3D Pixel Sensor – CNM production

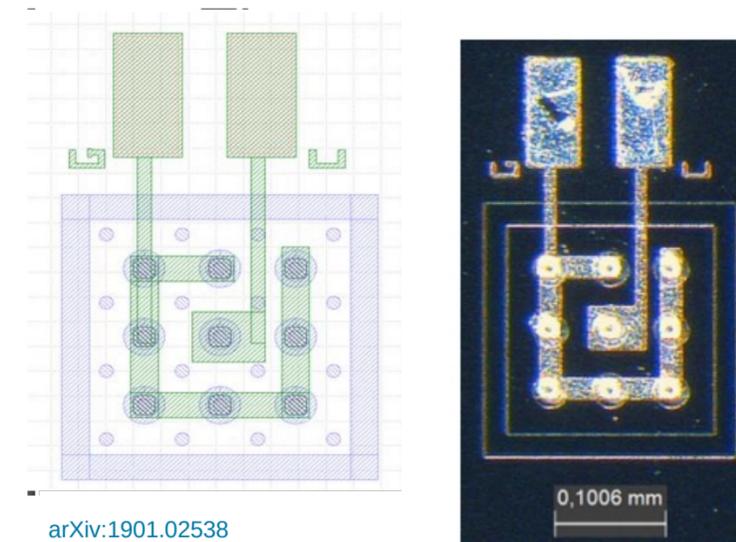
Features:

- thickness: 285 μm
- cell size: 50x50 μm^2
- p-type bulk resistivity: $\sim 5\text{k}\Omega\text{cm}$
- diameter holes: 8-10 μm

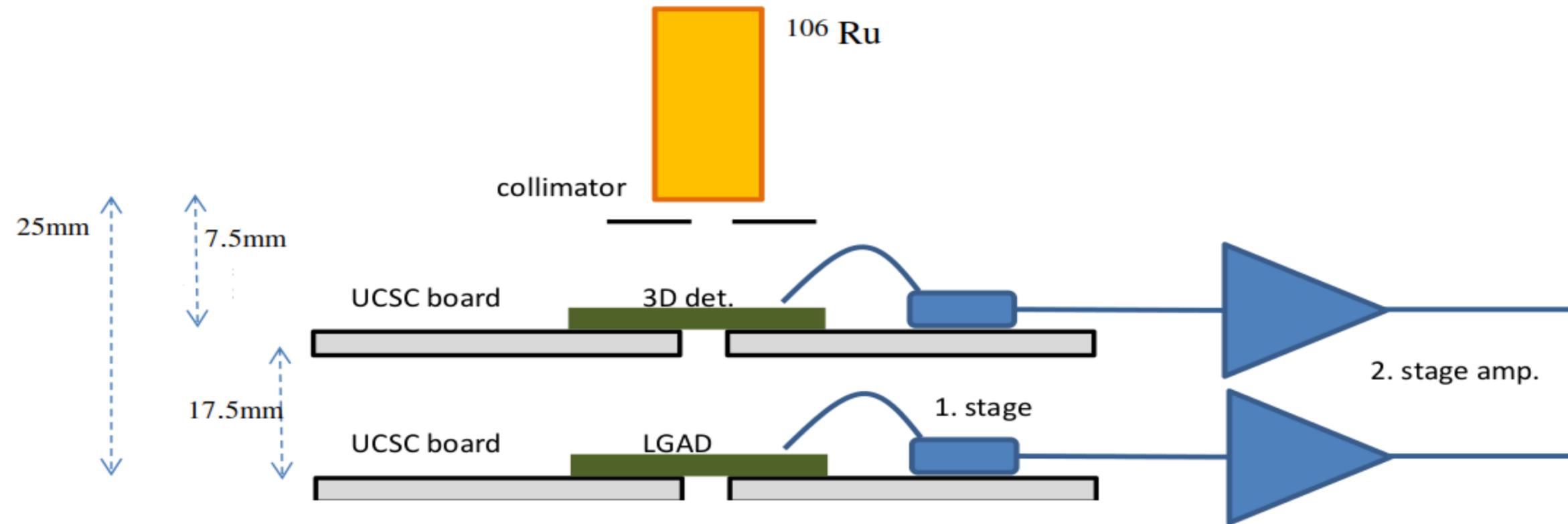
Schematic Cross Section



Design of a single cell structure



Experimental Setup



Signals in coincidence are analyzed

Source: ^{106}Ru

Board: Preamplified UCSC

LGAD: HPK50C - high gain 50 μm thick (1 mm diameter)

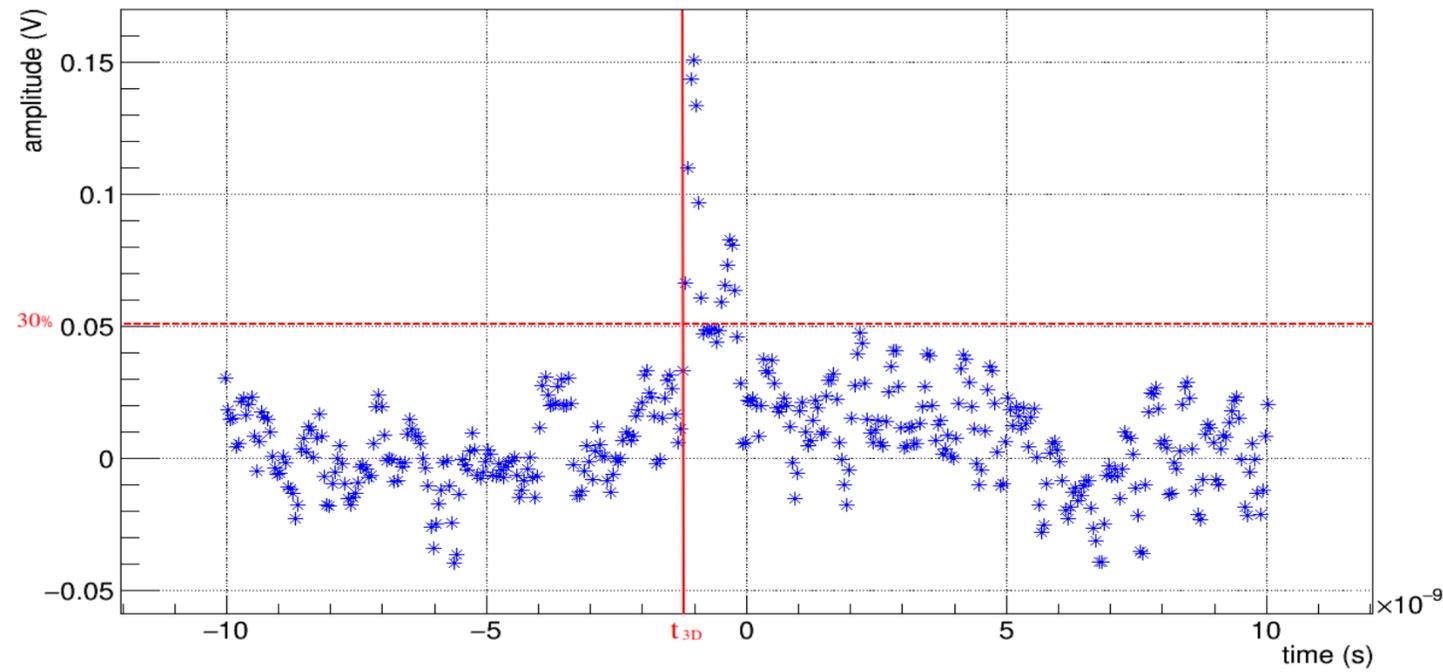
Time resolution 36 ps (20°C) and 32 ps (-20°C)

2.stage amp: 4GHz

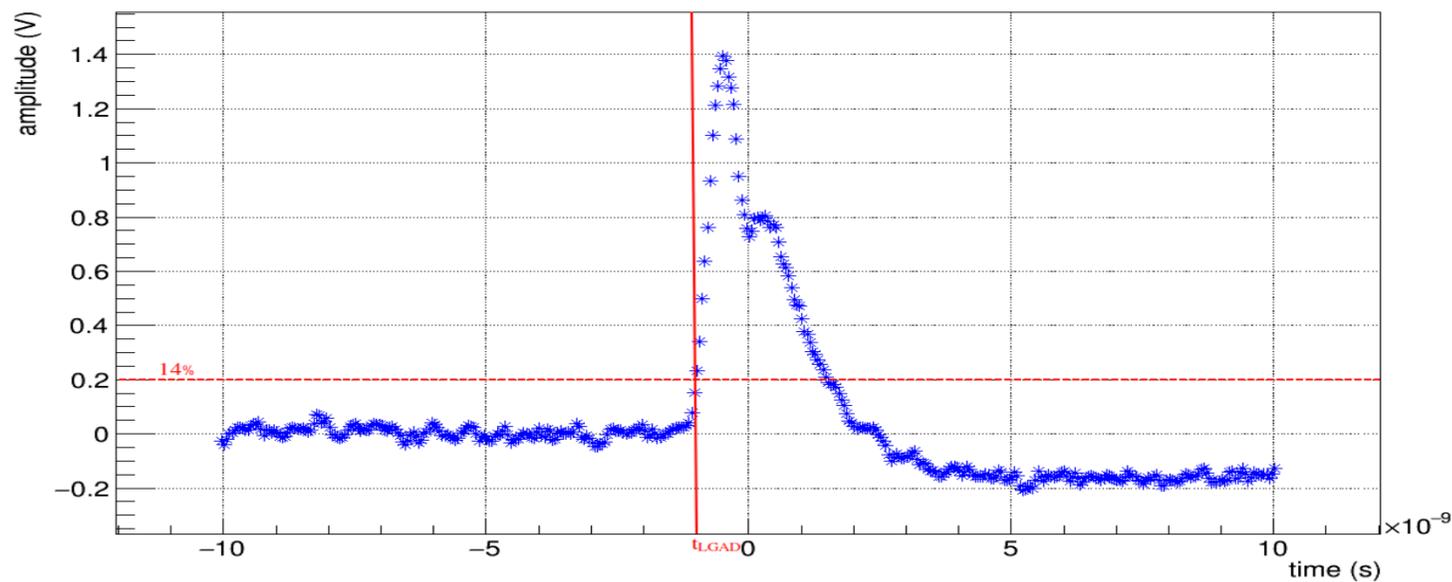
Readout: Waverunner 8404M oscilloscope 4GHz

3D Waveform and analysis - σ_{3D}

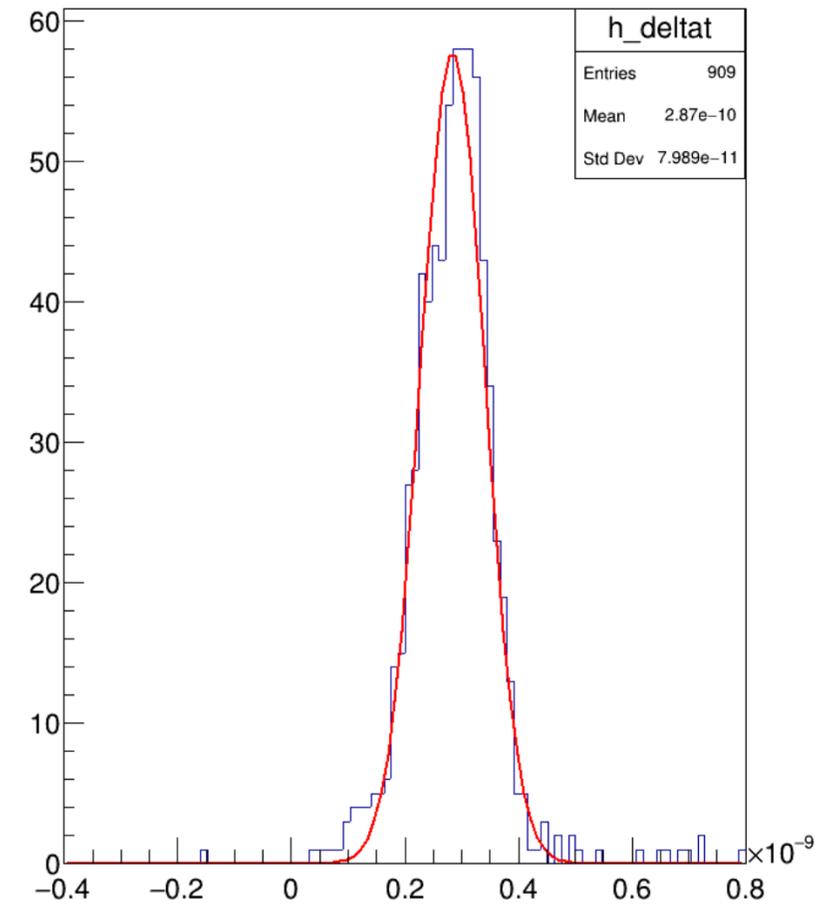
3D Waveform



LGAD Waveform



$$\Delta t = t_{LGAD}^* - t_{3D}^*$$



Fit on Δt to obtain: $\sigma_t = (\sigma_{LGAD}^2 + \sigma_{3D}^2)^{1/2}$

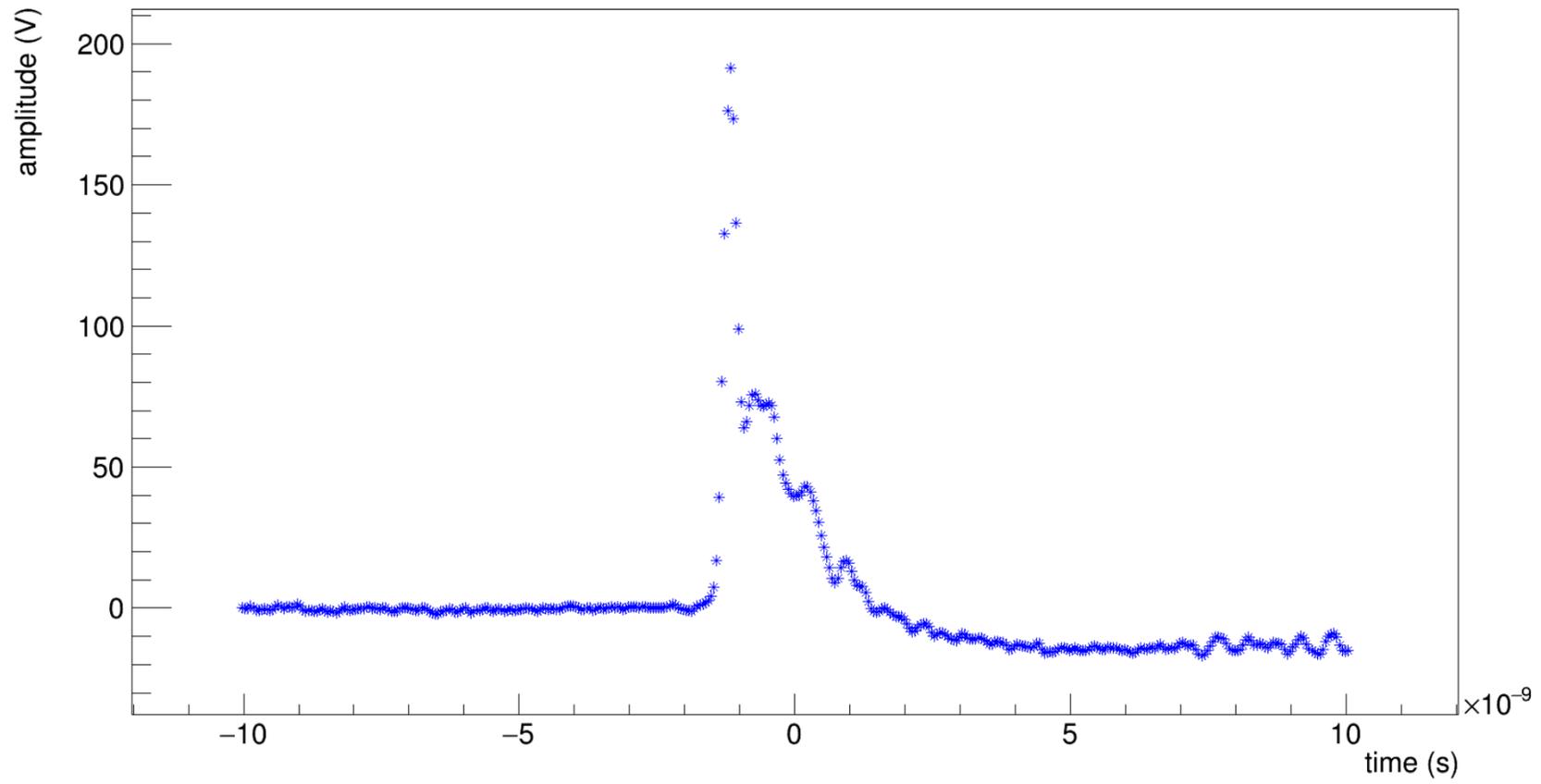
$$\sigma_{wf}^2 \approx \sigma_{3D}^2 - \sigma_{j,3D}^2$$

CFD method

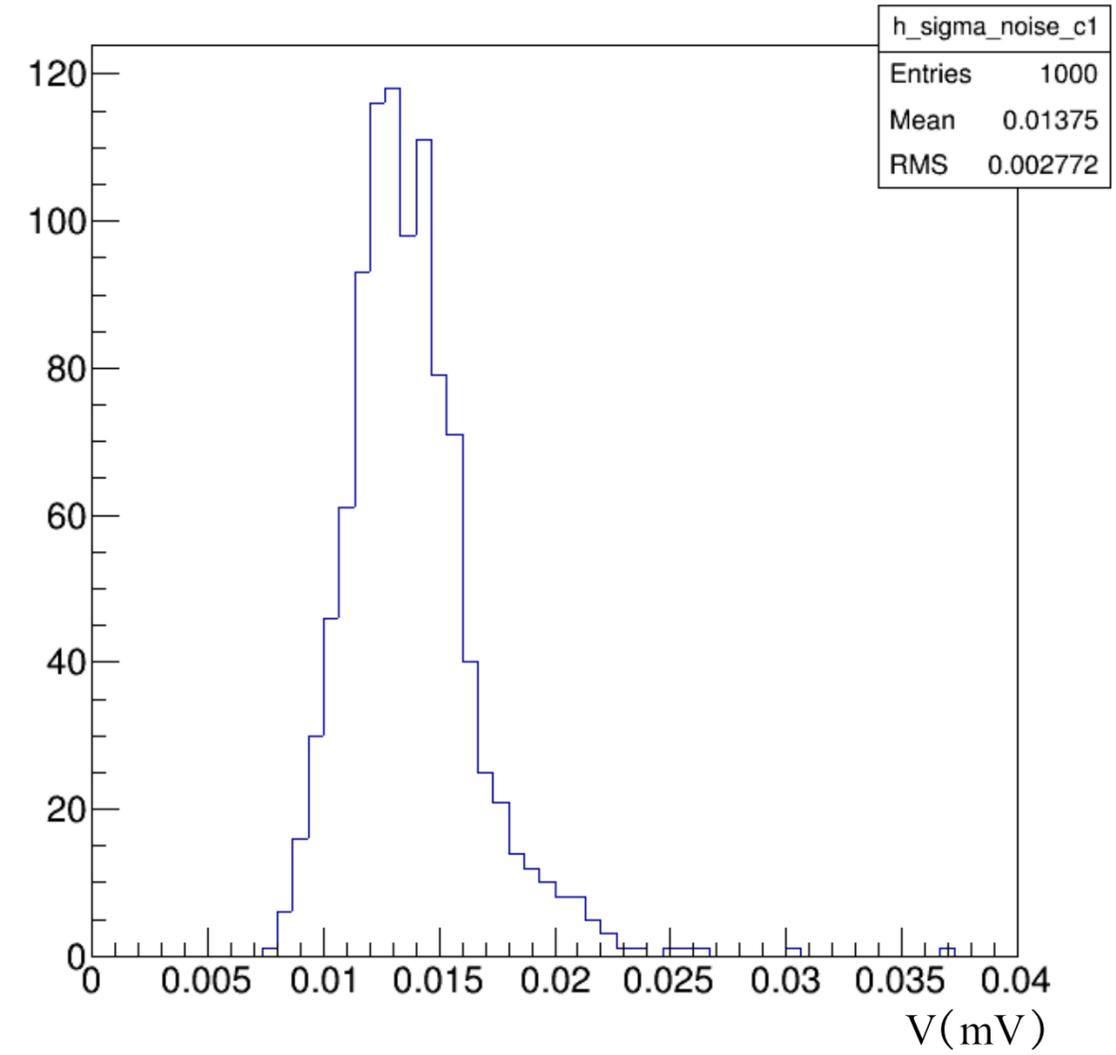
3D Waveform and analysis - σ_j

$$\sigma_{wf}^2 \approx \sigma_{3D}^2 - \sigma_{j,3D}^2$$

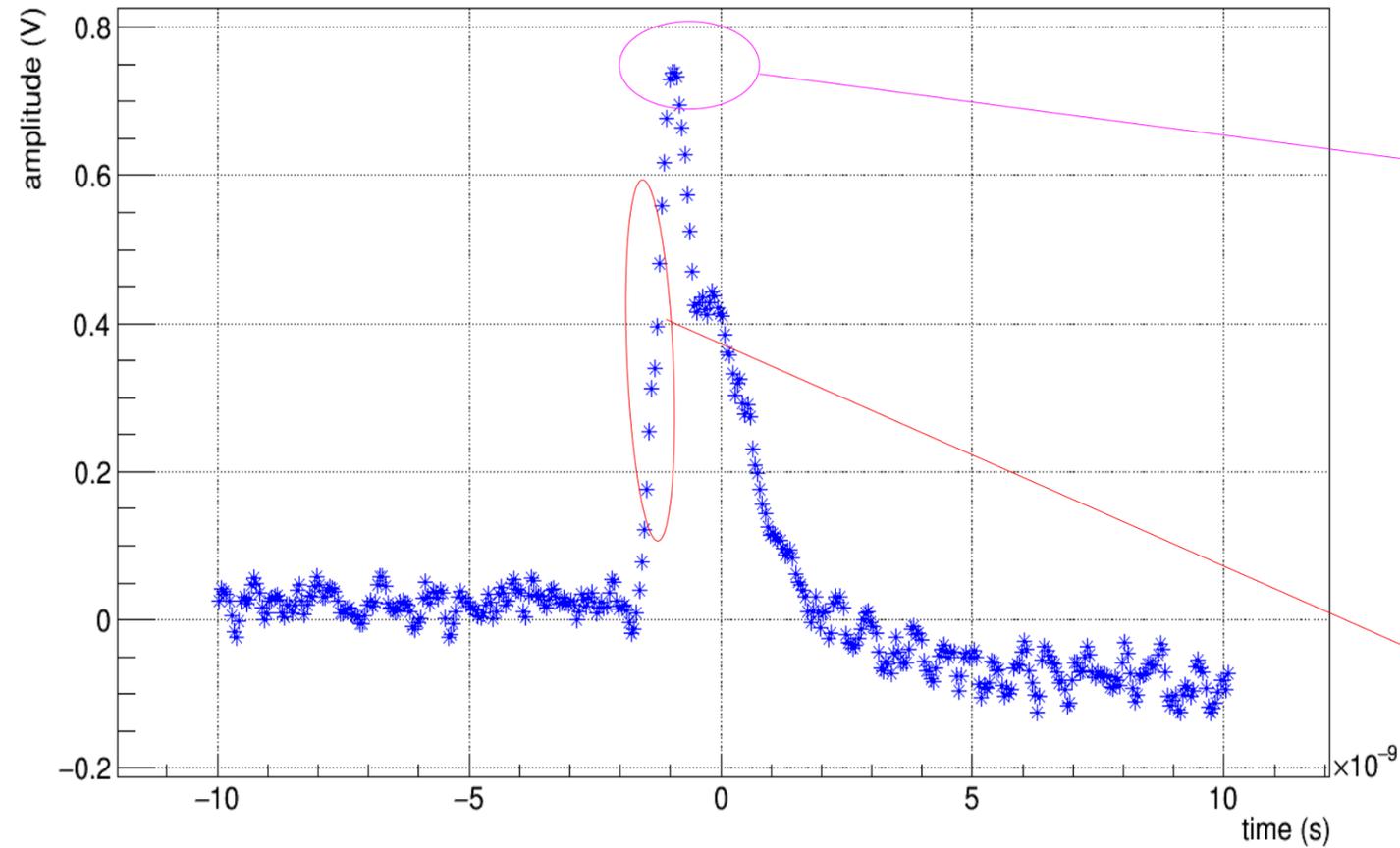
1000 averaged waveforms



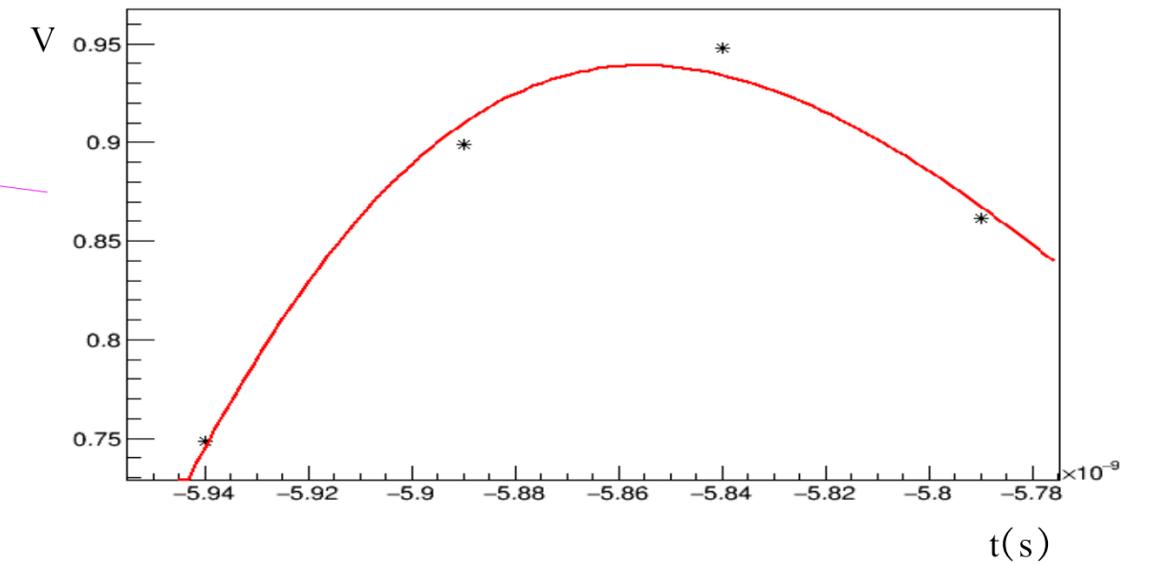
RMS of the noise



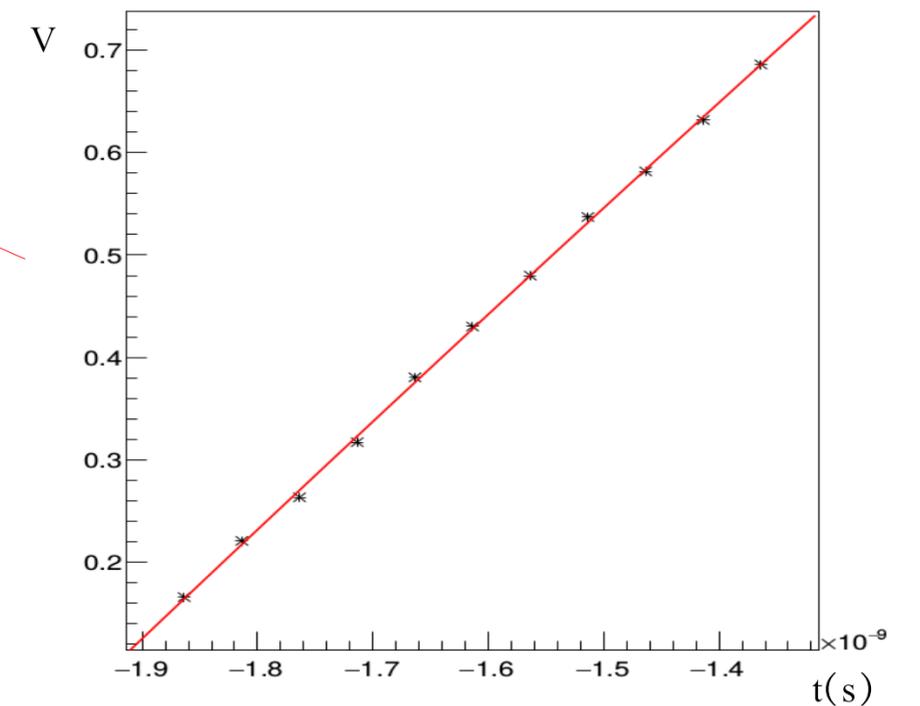
LGAD Waveform Analysis



3)

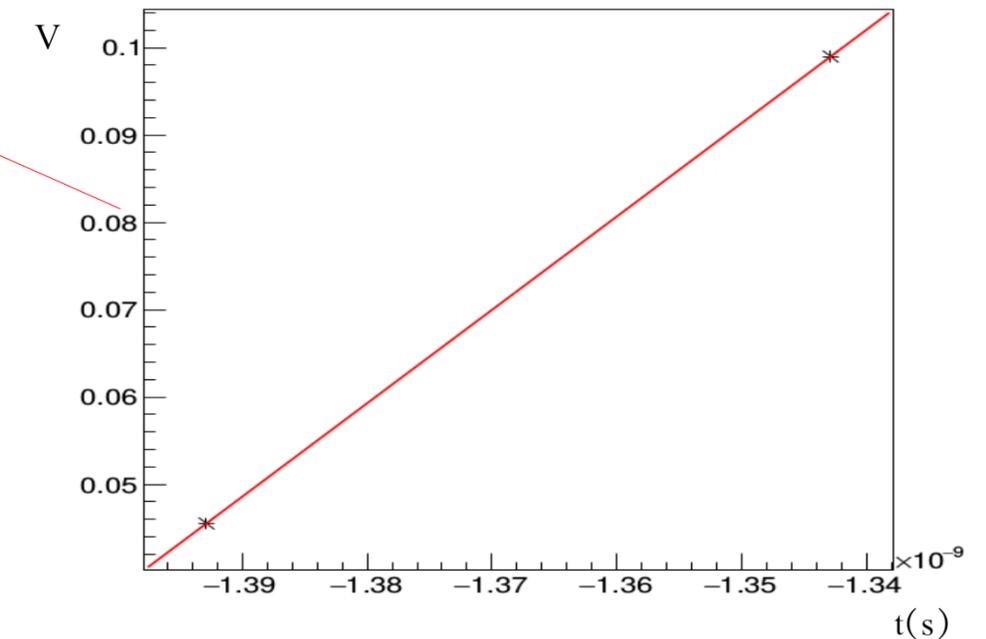
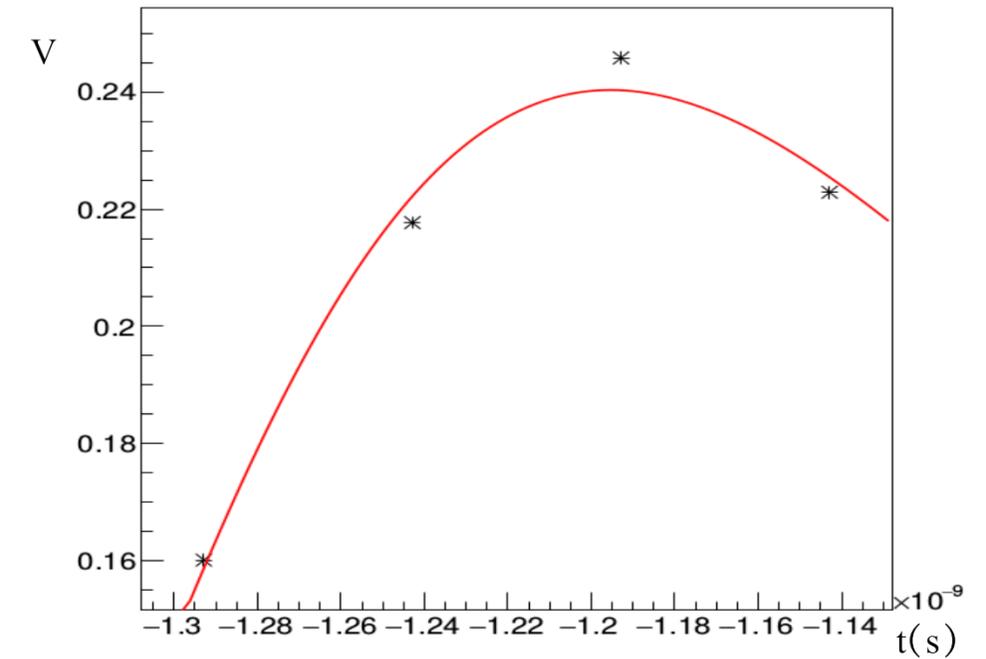
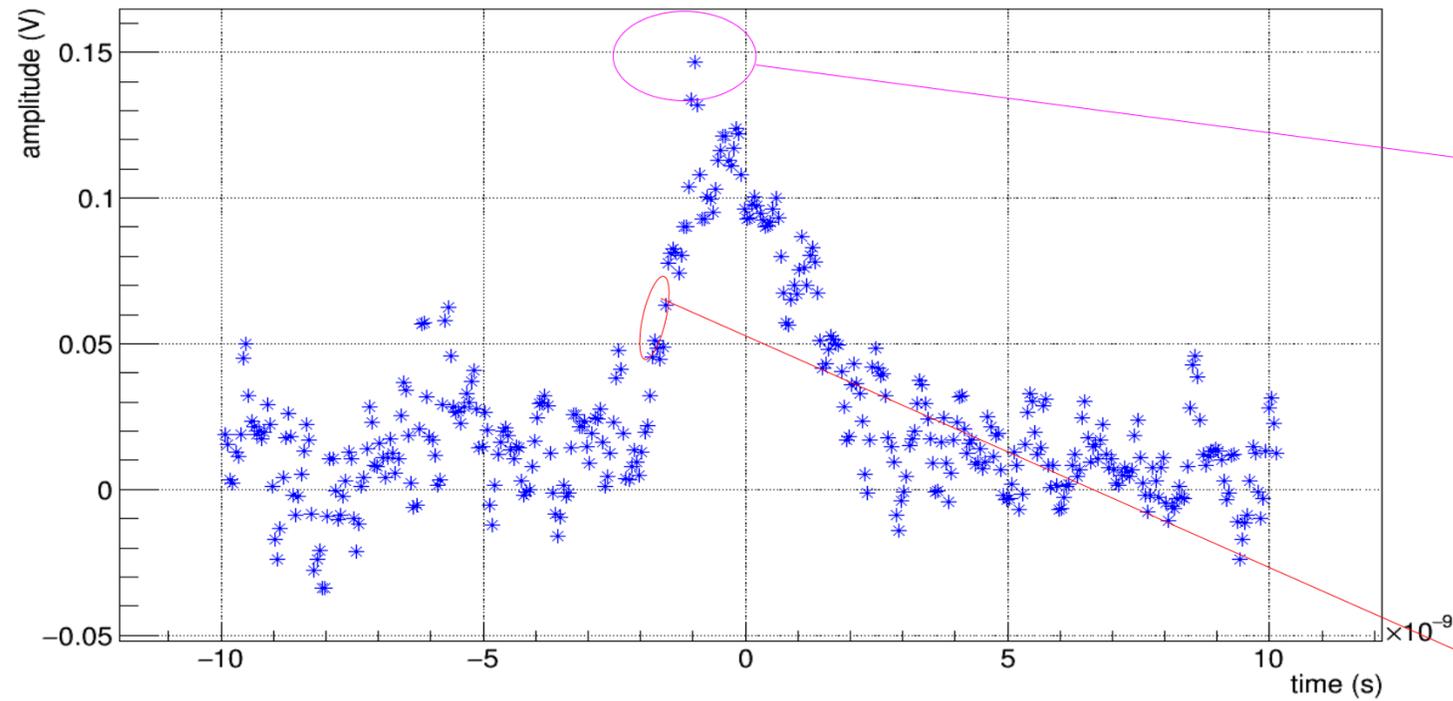


4)



- 1) Noise estimation: gaus fit on the first 100 pt. (5 ns)
- 2) Offset correction
- 3) Landau fit around the maximum value in amplitude (4 pt.) and extrapolation of t_{MAX}
- 4) Landau fit (11 pt.) on the waveform rising
- 5) Extrapolation of t_{LGAD}^*

3D Waveform analysis



3)

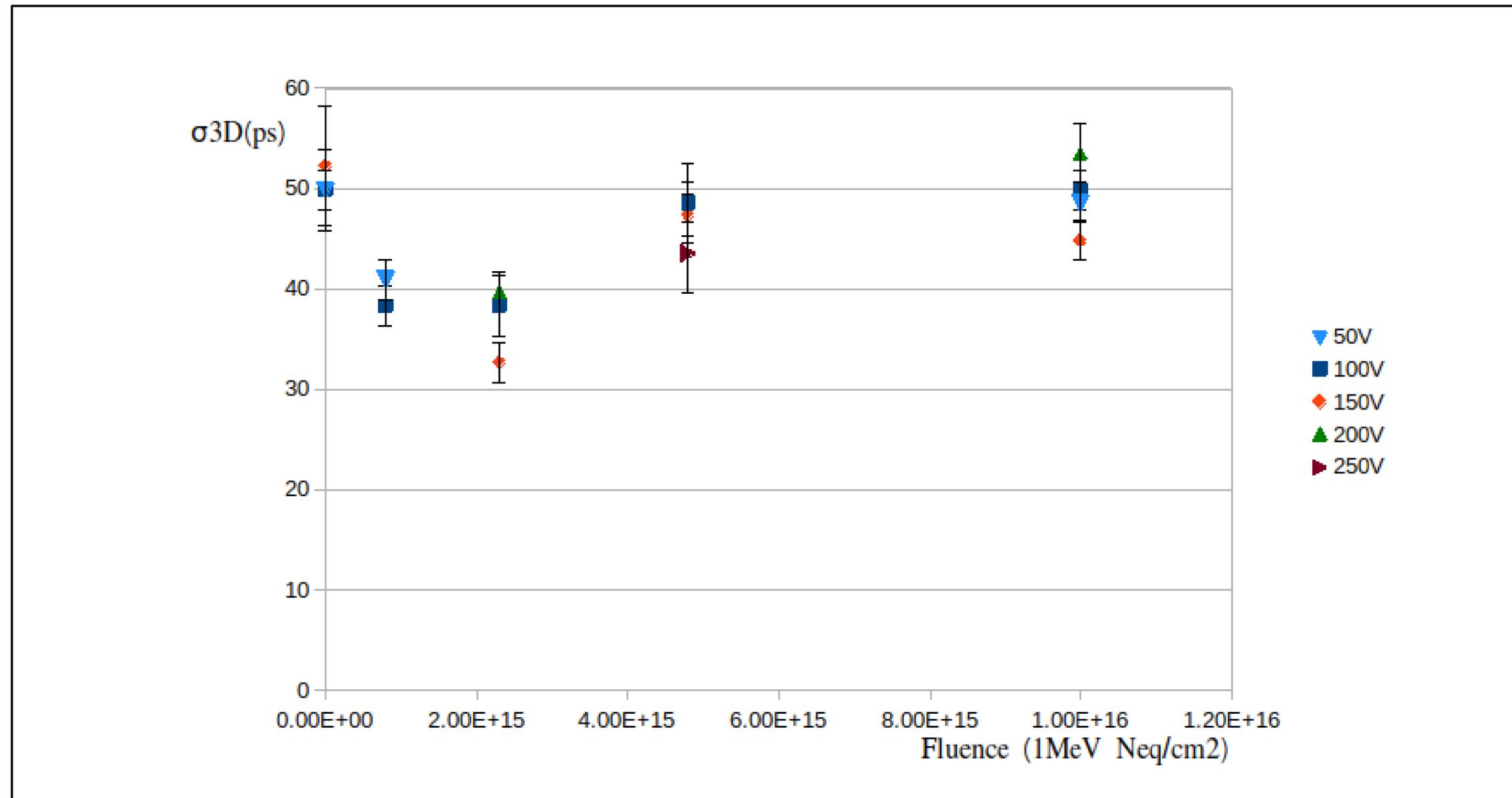
4)

- 1) Noise estimation: gaus fit on the first 100 pt. (5 ns)
- 2) Offset correction
- 3) Landau fit around the maximum value in amplitude (4 pt.) and extrapolation of t_{MAX}
- 4) Linear fit (2 pt.) with the first point which crosses the threshold and the previous one
- 5) Extrapolation of t_{3D}^*

3D time resolution at -20°C VS Fluence

Annealed 60 min at 80°C

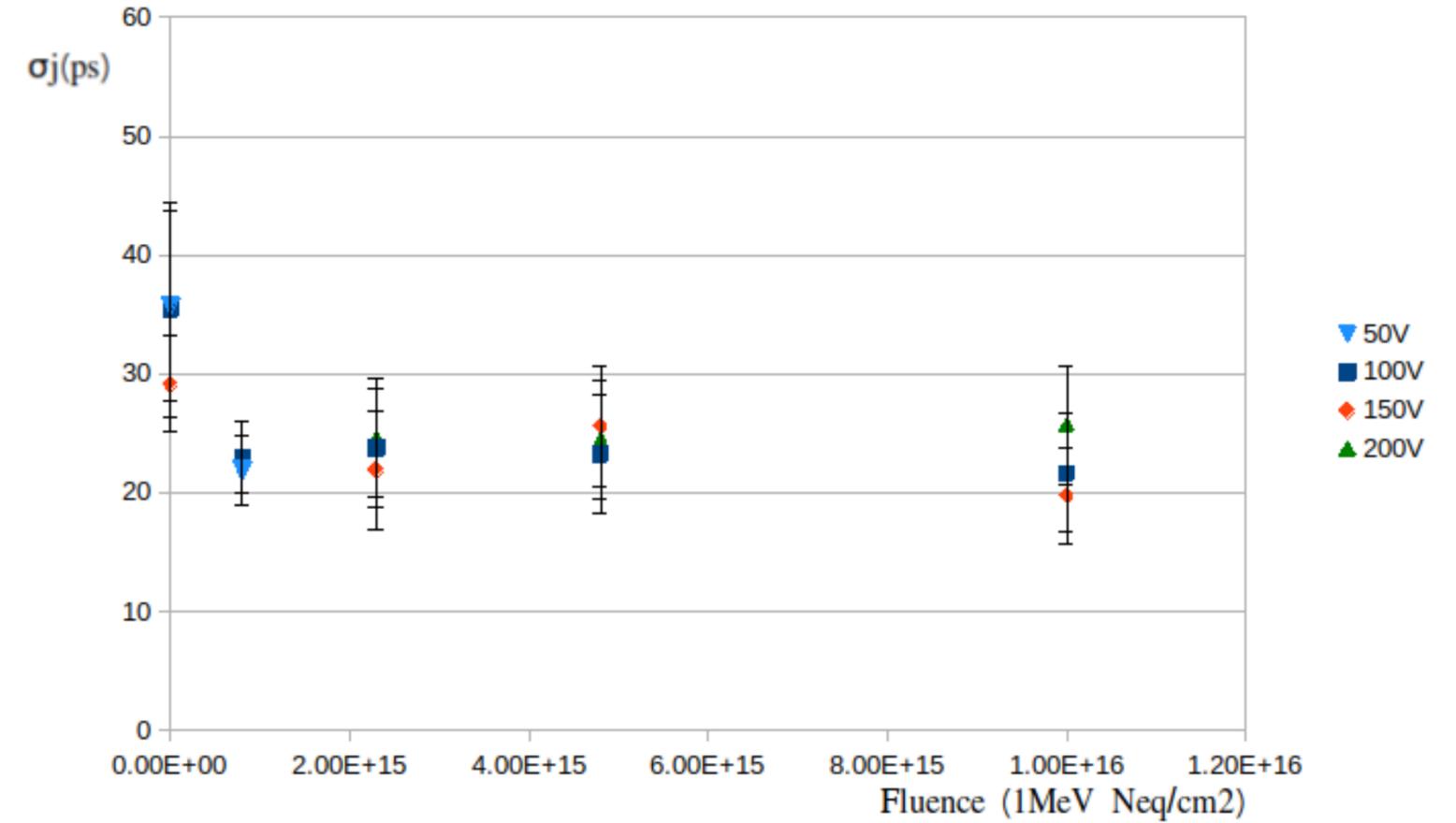
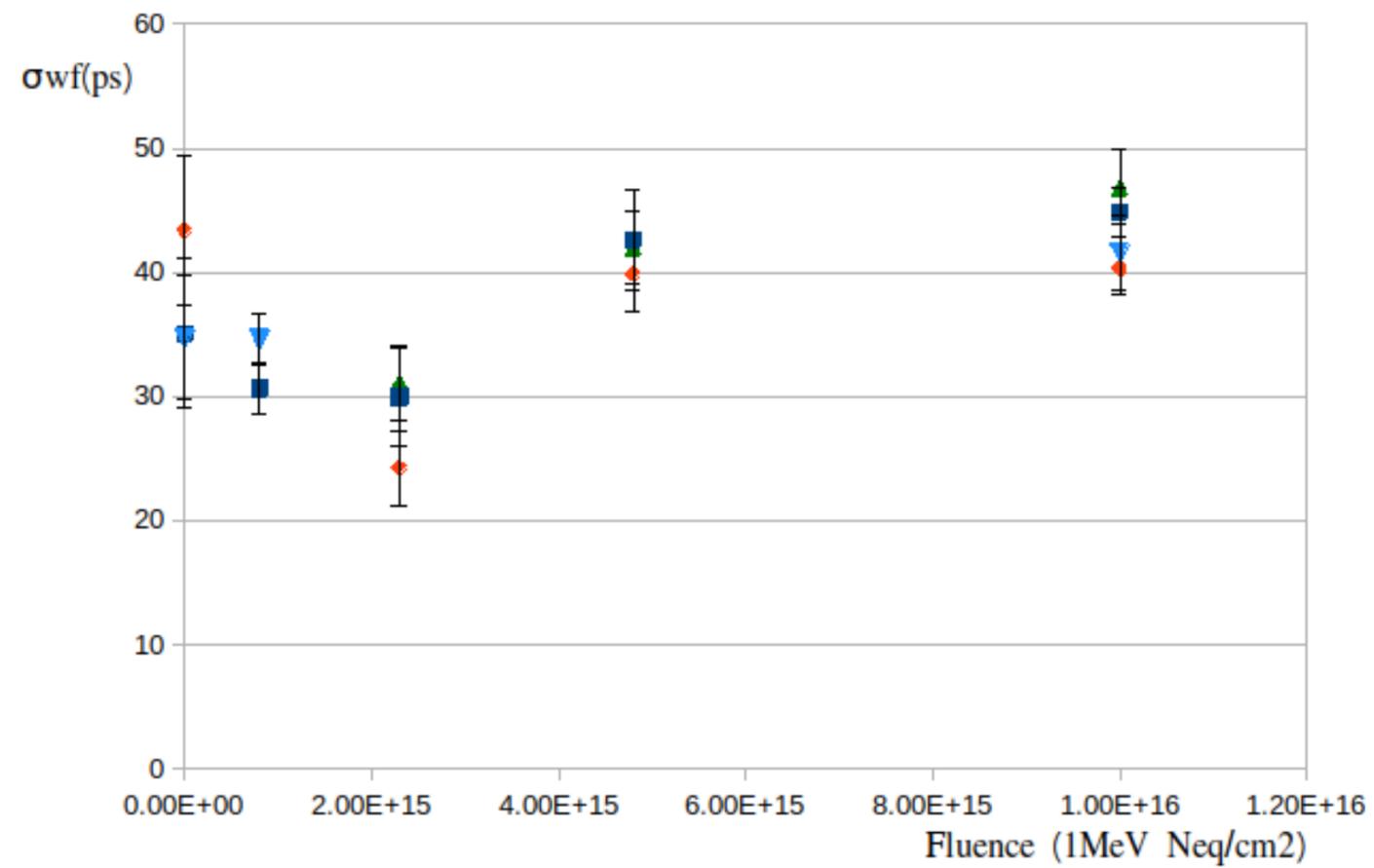
Irradiated at 8×10^{14} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 2.3×10^{15} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 4.8×10^{15} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 1.0×10^{16} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ at Ljubjiana



Weighting field and jitter at -20°C VS fluence

Annealed 60 min at 80°C

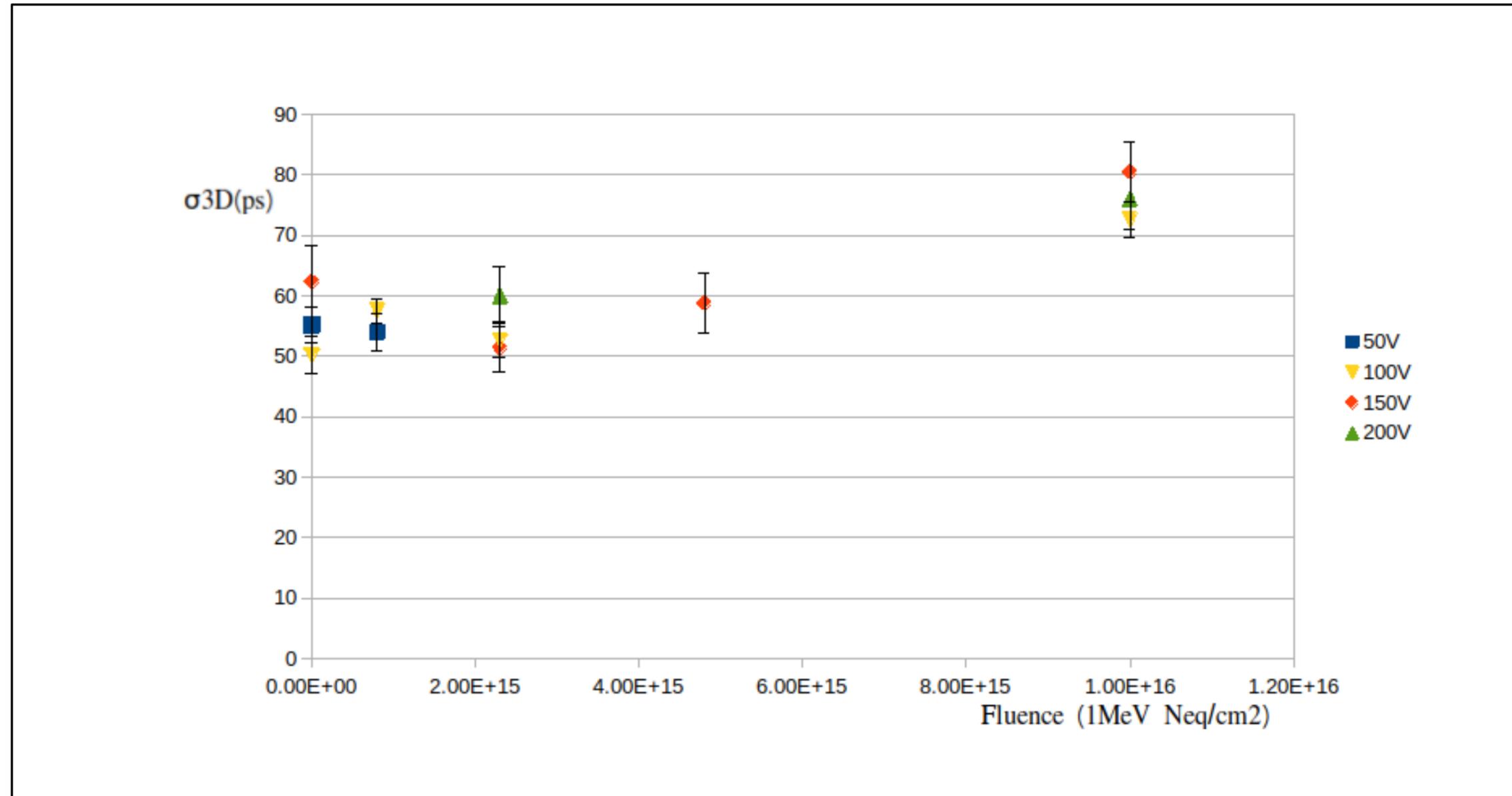
Irradiated at 8×10^{14} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 2.3×10^{15} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 4.8×10^{15} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 1.0×10^{16} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² at Ljubjiana



3D time resolution at 20°C VS Fluence

Annealed 60 min at 80°C

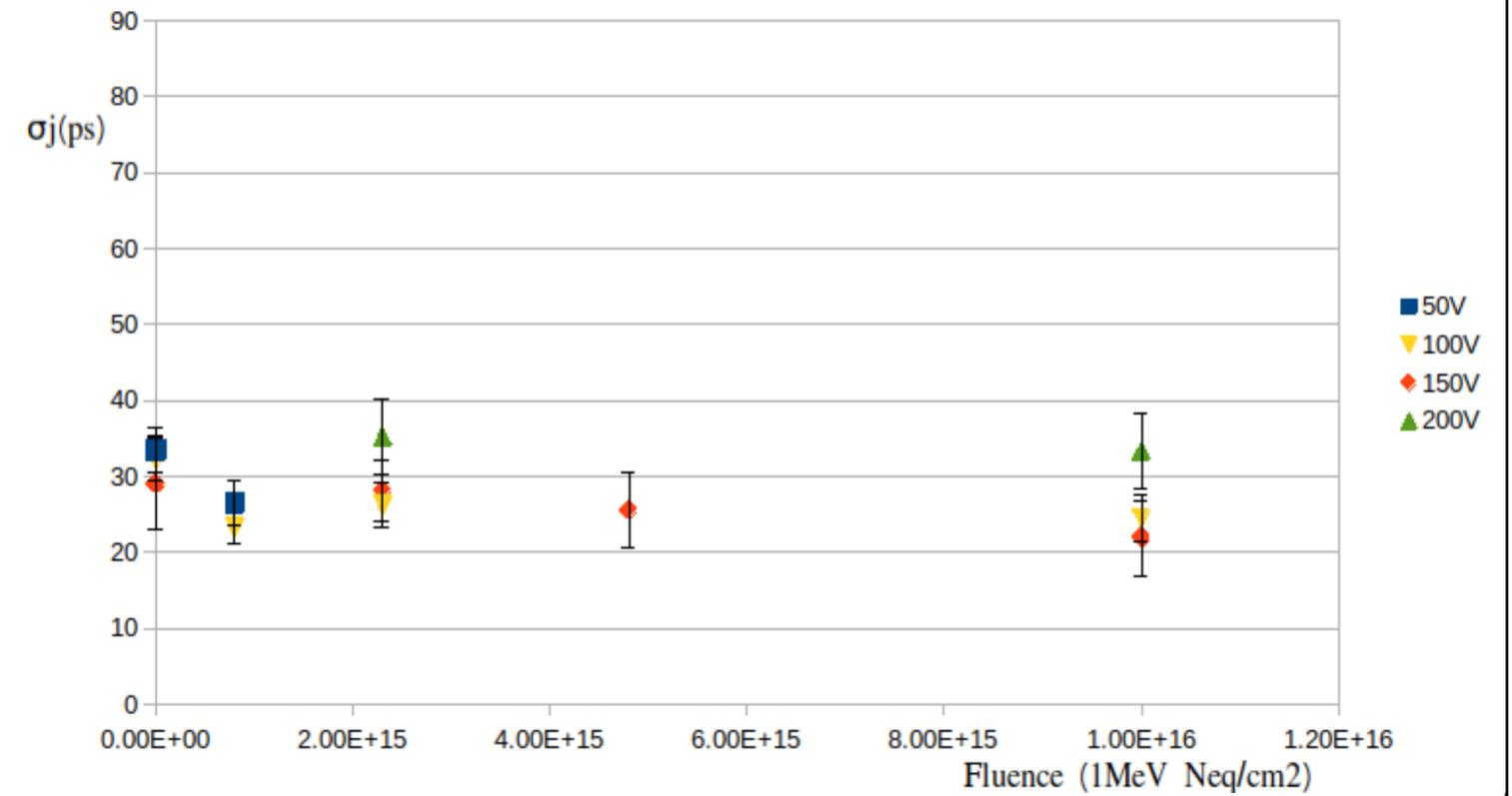
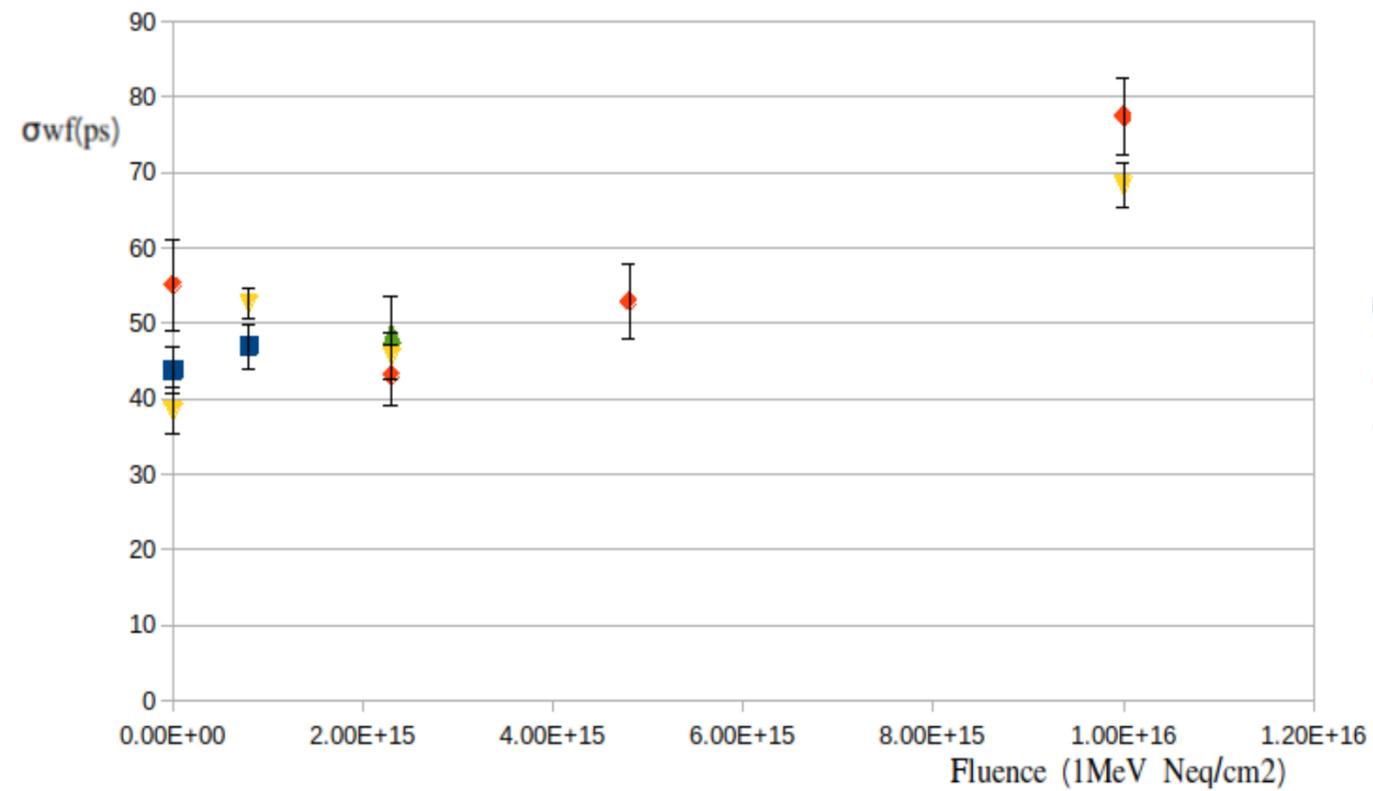
Irradiated at 8×10^{14} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 2.3×10^{15} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 4.8×10^{15} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 1.0×10^{16} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² at Ljubjiana



Weighting field and jitter at 20°C VS fluence

Annealed 60 min at 80°C

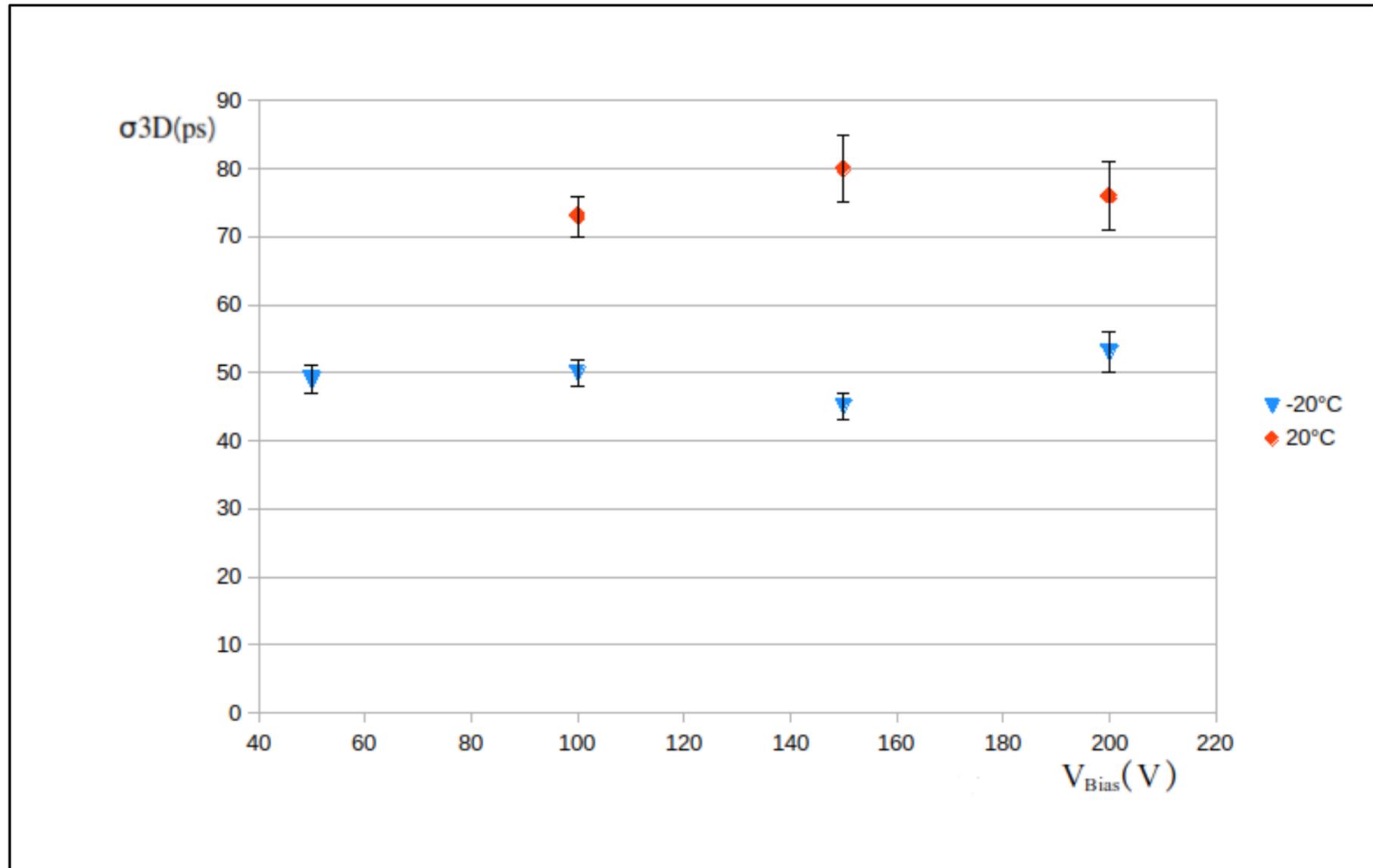
Irradiated at 8×10^{14} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 2.3×10^{15} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 4.8×10^{15} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² - 1.0×10^{16} 1MeV n_{eq}/cm² at Ljubjiana



3D time resolution at -20°C and 20°C VS Bias voltage @ 1.0×10^{16} $1\text{Mev n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$

Annealed 60 min at 80°C

Irradiated at 8×10^{14} $1\text{Mev n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 2.3×10^{15} $1\text{Mev n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 4.8×10^{15} $1\text{Mev n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 1.0×10^{16} $1\text{Mev n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ at Ljubjiana

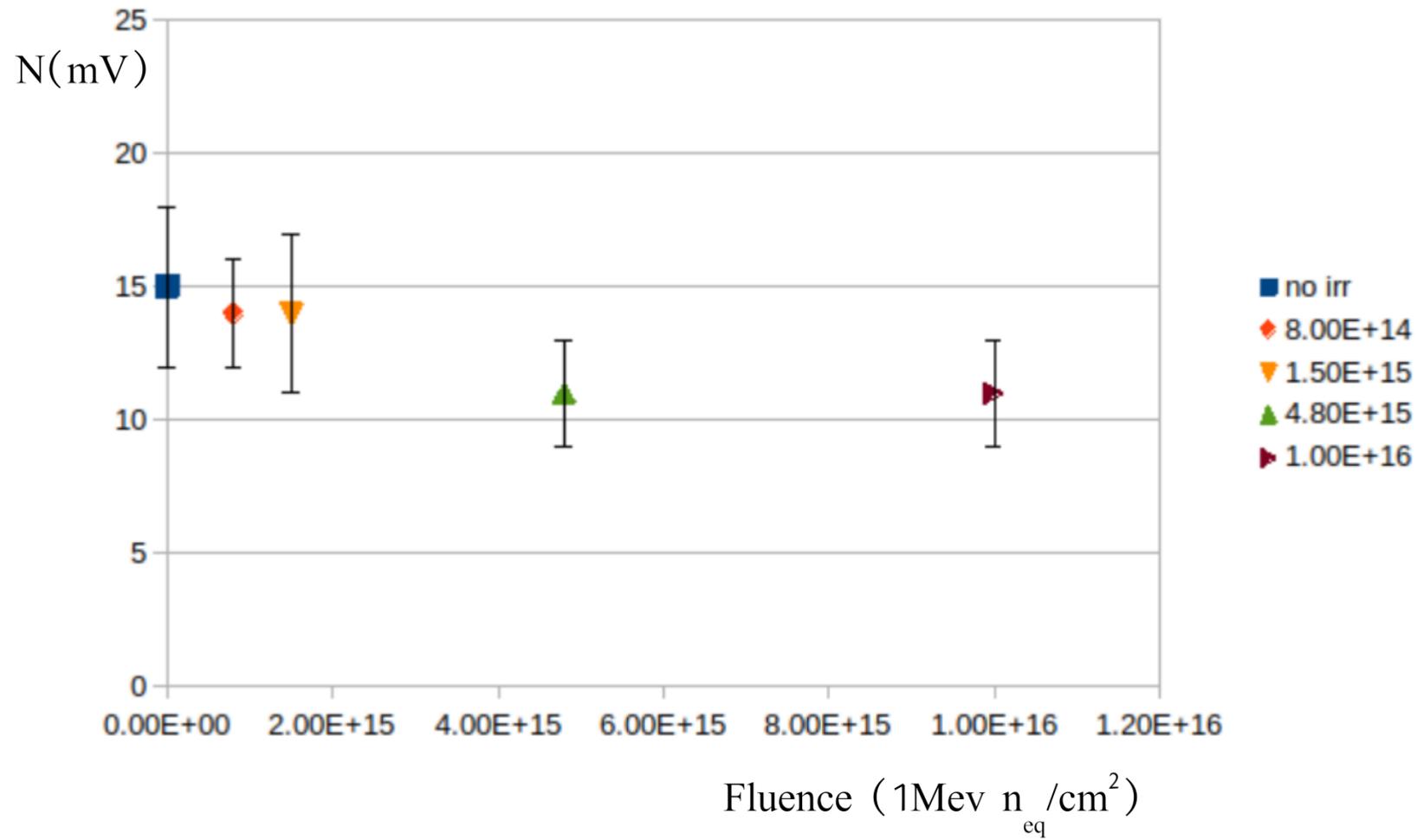


Conclusions

- We have reported data for 3D detector with thickness of 285 μm at 50,100,150,200 V_B at -20°C before and after n irradiation of 8×10^{14} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 2.3×10^{15} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 4.8×10^{15} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 1.0×10^{16} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$
- Total time resolution of 50 ps, better resolution for intermediate fluences 8×10^{14} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ - 2.3×10^{15} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$
- Behaviour of temporal resolution as a function of fluence attributable to weighting field contribute
- No remarkable difference for V_{bias} , for the highest radiation dose.
- Ratio between the values at the two temperatures constant except for 1.0×10^{16} 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$.

Backup

Noise



Charge Collection -20

