



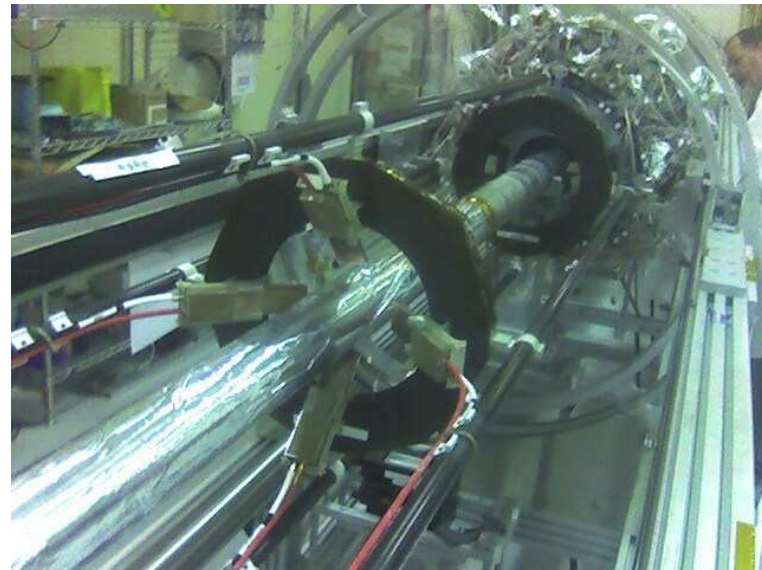
The ATLAS Beam Conditions Monitor

Harris Kagan, Ohio State University
for the ATLAS BCM Group

8th Int'l RD07 Conference
Jun. 27, 2007, Florence

Outline of the Talk

- ❖ **Introduction**
- ❖ **Diamond Modules**
- ❖ **Testbeam Results**
- ❖ **Summary**





V. Cindro¹, I. Dolenc¹, H. Frais-Kölbl², A. Gorisek¹, E. Griesmayer²,
H. Kagan³, G. Kramberger¹, I. Mandic¹, M. Mikuz^{1,◇}, M. Niegl²,
H. Pernegger⁴, S. Smith³, W. Trischuk⁵, P. Weilhammer⁴, M. Zavrtanik¹

¹ *Jozef Stefan Institute University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

² *University of Applied Sciences Wiener Neustadt, Wiener Neustadt, Austria*

³ *The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, U.S.A.*

⁴ *CERN, Geneva, Switzerland*

⁵ *University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada*

Small group in ATLAS → 15 Participants

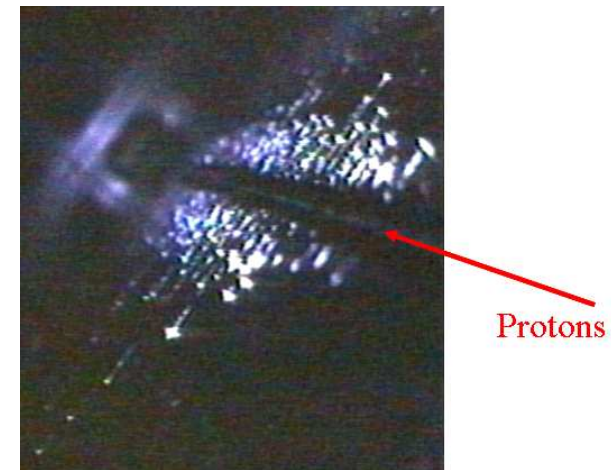
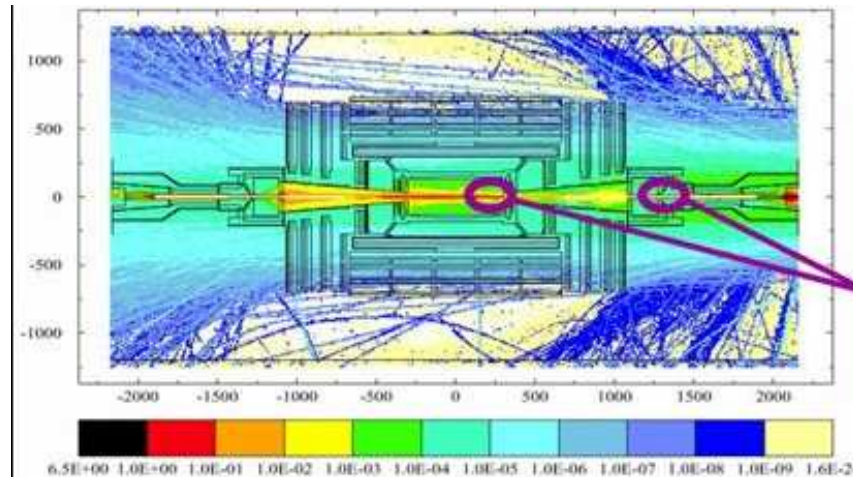
Diamond BCM detectors already in BaBar, Belle, CDF, ATLAS

Planned for DESY, CMS, ALICE, LHCb



Motivation: Beam Condition Monitoring

- Radiation monitoring crucial for Si operation/abort system
- Abort beams on large current spikes
- Measure calibrated daily and integrated dose



Style:

- ❖ DC current or Slow Readout (ms- μ s)
- ❖ Requires low leakage current
- ❖ Requires small erratic dark currents
- ❖ Allows simple measuring scheme
- ❖ Examples: BaBar, Belle, CDF
- ❖ Single Particle Counting (ns)
- ❖ Requires fast readout (GHz range)
- ❖ Requires low noise
- ❖ Allows timing correlations
- ❖ Example: ATLAS



Motivation: Beam Condition Monitoring

Look for a Material with Certain Properties:

- ❖ Radiation hardness (no frequent replacements)
- ❖ Low dielectric constant → low capacitance
- ❖ Low leakage current → low readout noise
- ❖ Good insulating properties → large active area
- ❖ Room temperature operation, Fast signal collection time → no cooling

Presented Here:

- ❖ Polycrystalline Chemical Vapor Deposition (pCVD) Diamond
- ❖ ATLAS pCVD diamond Beam Conditions Monitoring system

References:

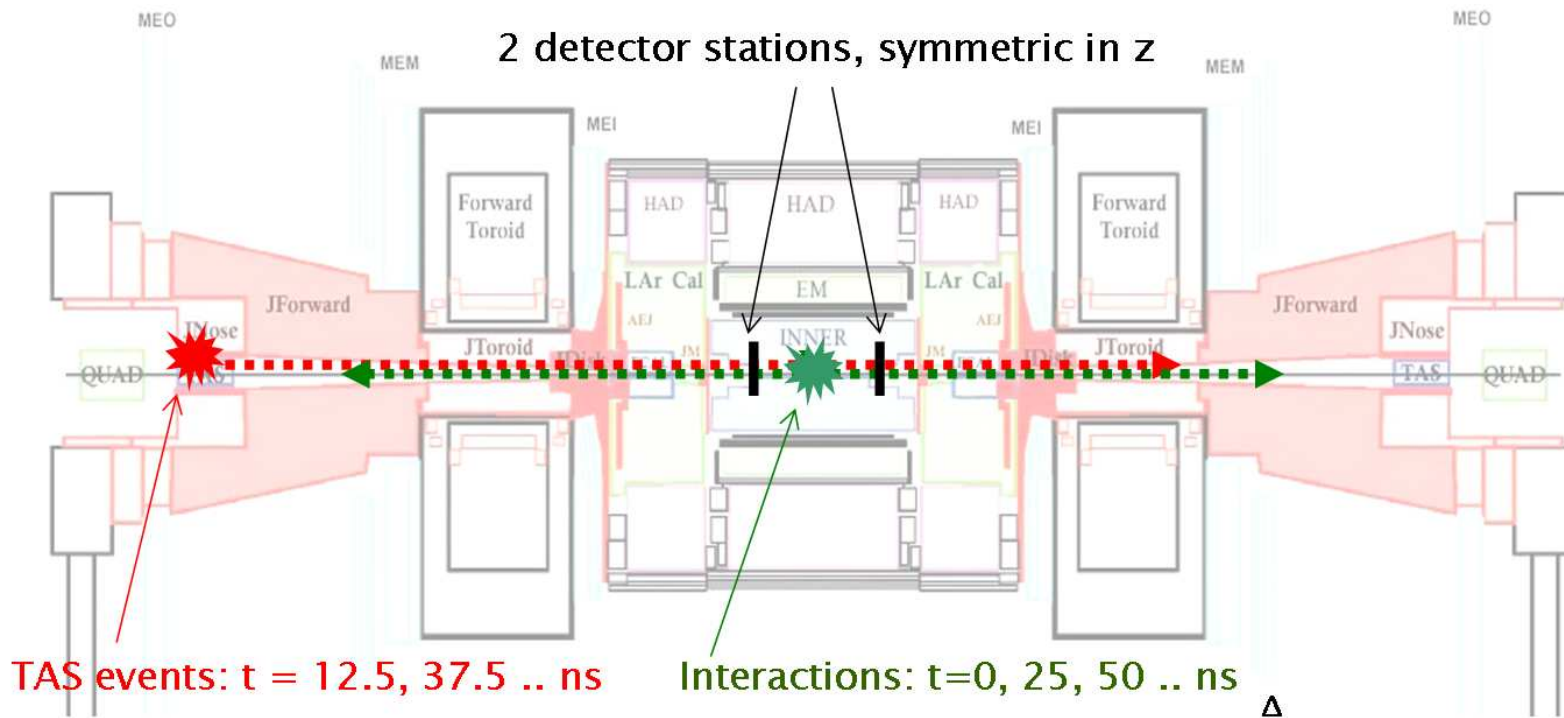
- ❖ *RD42* → <http://rd42.web.cern.ch/RD42>
- ❖ *ATLAS BCM* → <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Atlas/BcmWiki>
- ❖ *Diamonds supplied by and in collaboration with Element Six Ltd.*



ATLAS Beam Conditions Monitoring



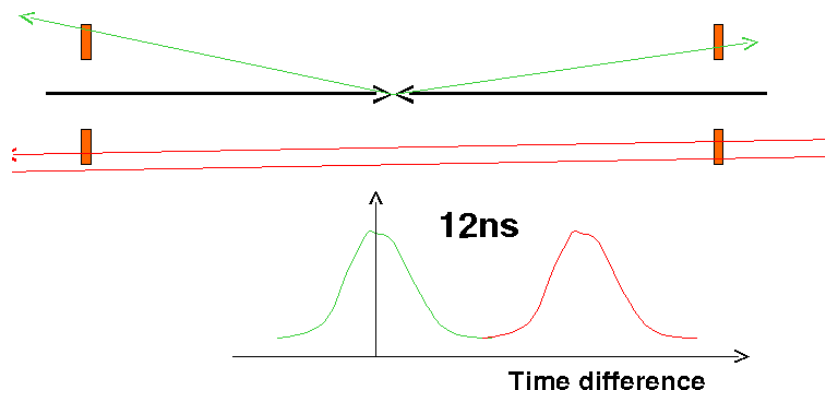
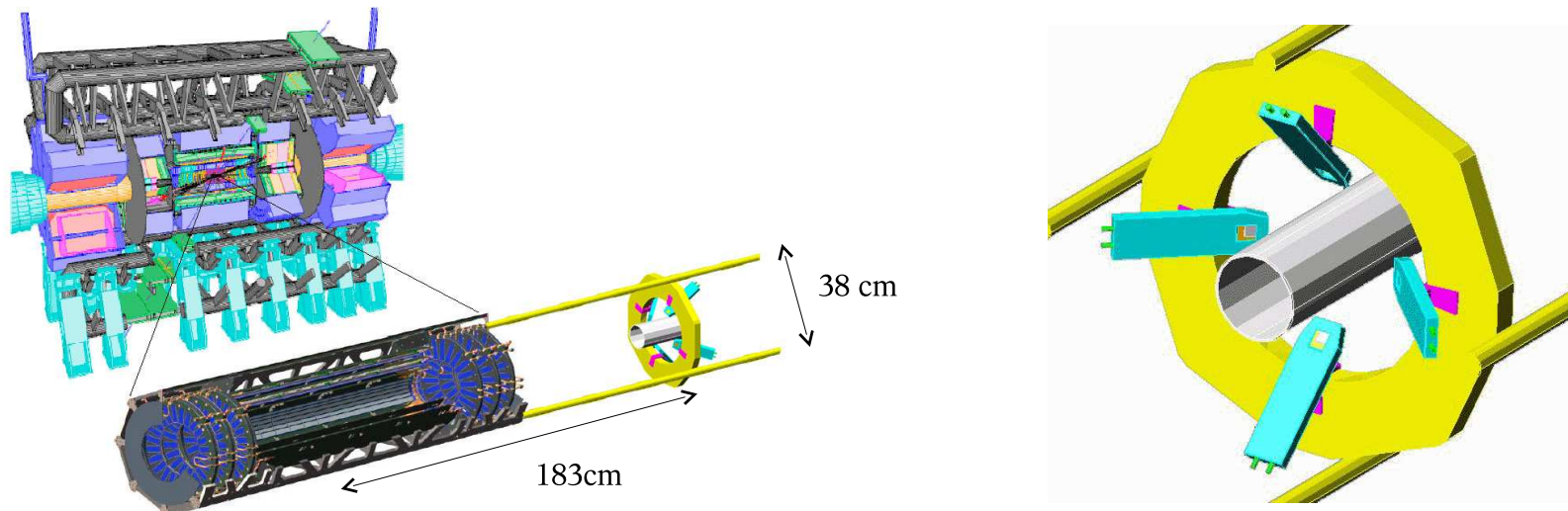
Idea: Time of flight measurement to distinguish collisions from background



- ◆ Detectors placed at $z = \pm 1.9\text{m}$ and $r = 55\text{mm}$ ($\eta \sim 4.2$, $\Delta t = 12.3\text{ns}$)
- ◆ Detectors must be able to withstand $\sim 50\text{Mrad}$ in 10yrs
- ◆ Detectors plus electronics must have excellent time resolution ($\sim 1\text{ns}$ rise time, 2-3ns pulse width, 10ns baseline restoration)



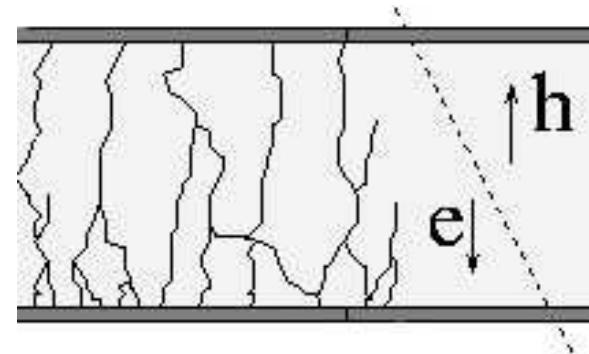
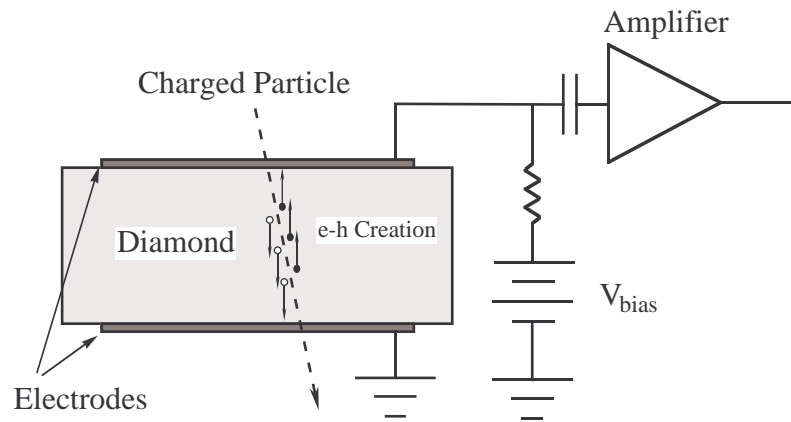
Design: Inside the ATLAS Beam Pipe Support Structure (BPSS)





Detectors Constructed with Diamond:

Signal formation



- ❖ $Q = \frac{d}{t} Q_0$ where d = collection distance = distance e-h pair move apart
- ❖ $d = (\mu_e \tau_e + \mu_h \tau_h) E$
- ❖ $d = \mu E \tau = v \tau$
 with $\mu = \mu_e + \mu_h \rightarrow v = \mu E$
 and $\tau = \frac{\mu_e \tau_e + \mu_h \tau_h}{\mu_e + \mu_h}$
- ❖ $I = Q_0 \frac{v}{d}$

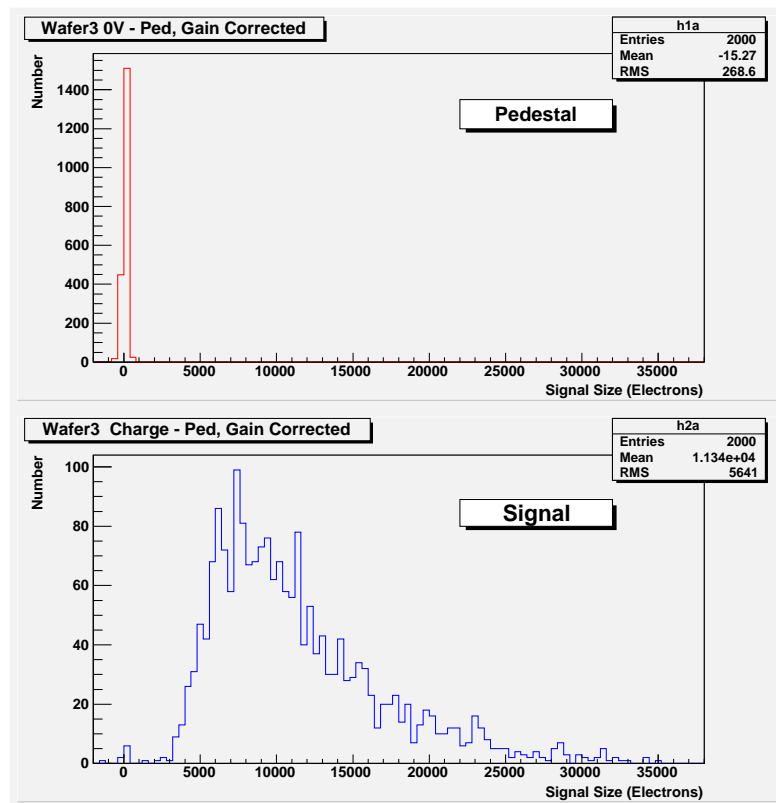


Detector Properties - Polycrystalline CVD Diamond



Latest Material: pCVD Diamond Measured with a ^{90}Sr Source

- ◆ Contacts on both sides - structures from μm to cm
- ◆ Usually operate at $E=1\text{-}2\text{V}/\mu\text{m}$
- ◆ Test Procedure: dot \rightarrow strip \rightarrow pixel on same diamond!

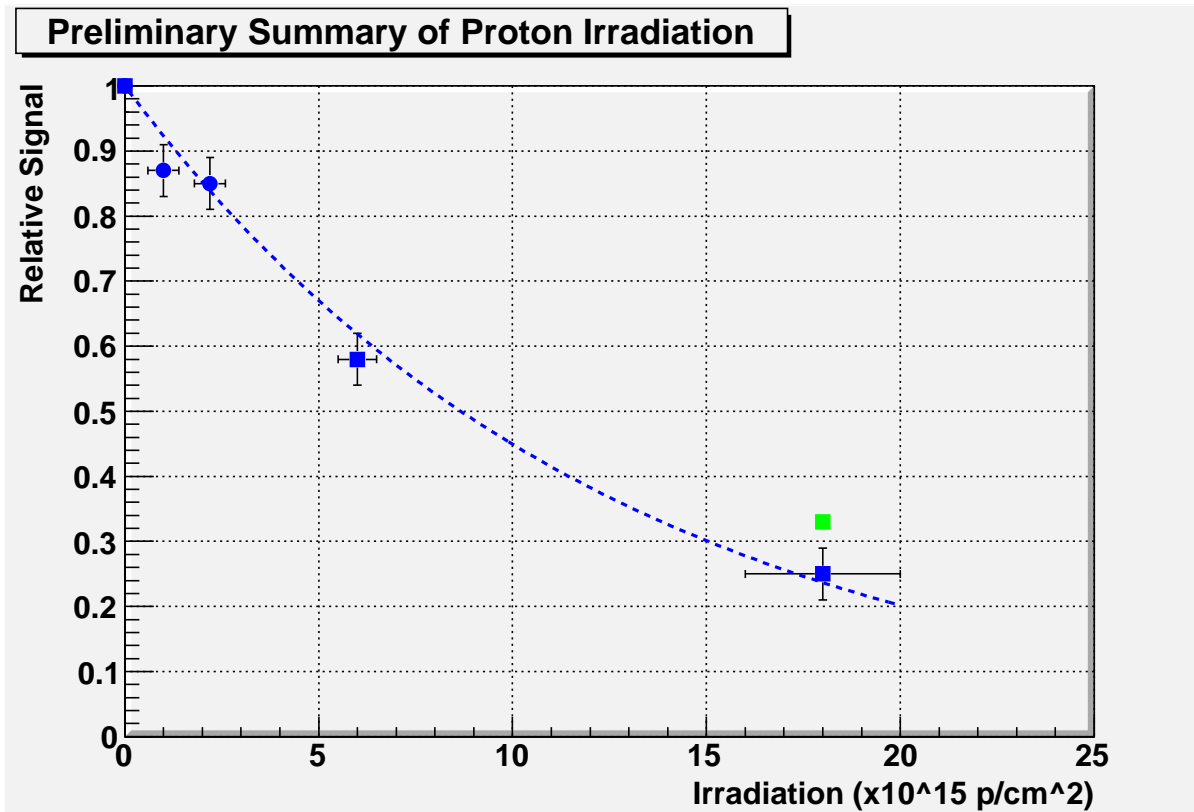


- ◆ $Q_{MP} = 8500\text{-}9000e$
- ◆ Mean Charge = $11300e$

- ◆ Source data well separated from 0
- ◆ Collection Distance now $\approx 300\mu\text{m}$
- ◆ Most Probable Charge now $\approx 9000e$
- ◆ 99% of PH distribution above $4000e$
- ◆ $\text{FWHM}/\text{MP} \approx 0.95$ — Si has ≈ 0.5
- ◆ This diamond available in large sizes



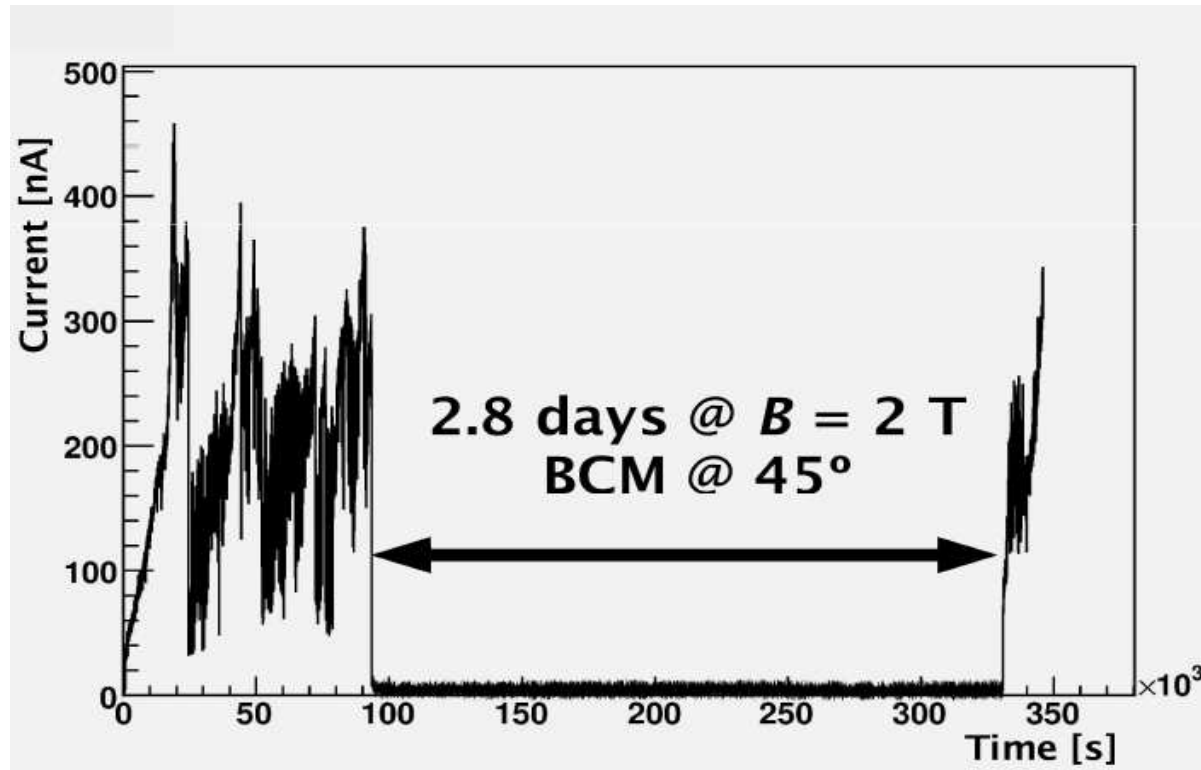
Proton Irradiation Studies:



Summary of proton irradiation results for pCVD diamond at $E=1\text{V}/\mu\text{m}$ and $E=2\text{V}/\mu\text{m}$ (green square) after 1.8×10^{16} p/cm² ($\sim 500\text{Mrad}$)



Erratic Dark Currents:



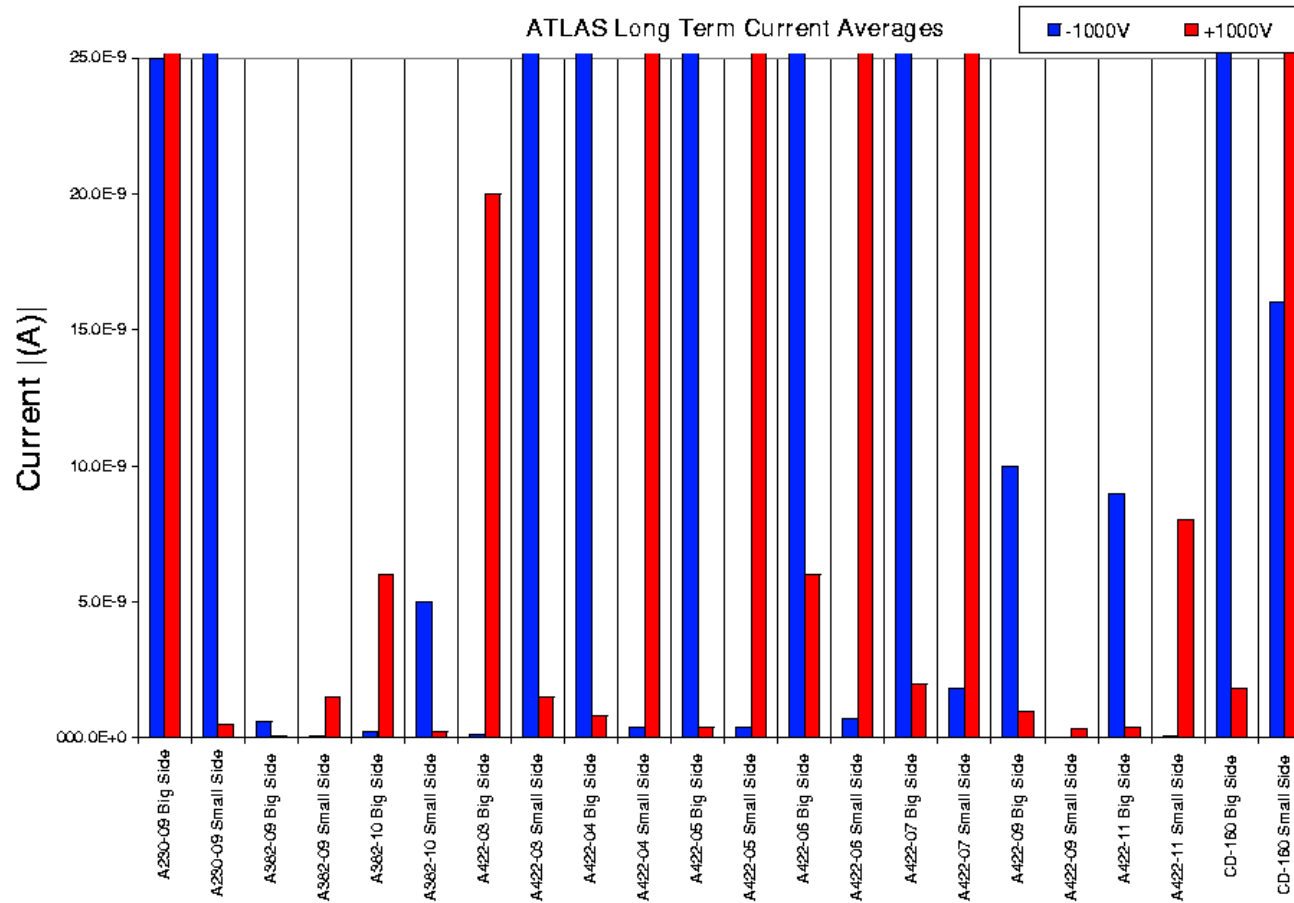
- ❖ First observed in BaBar.
- ❖ Can be large but reduced significantly in 0.5T or greater B field.
- ❖ Should not be a problem for particle counting.



Detector Properties - Leakage Current



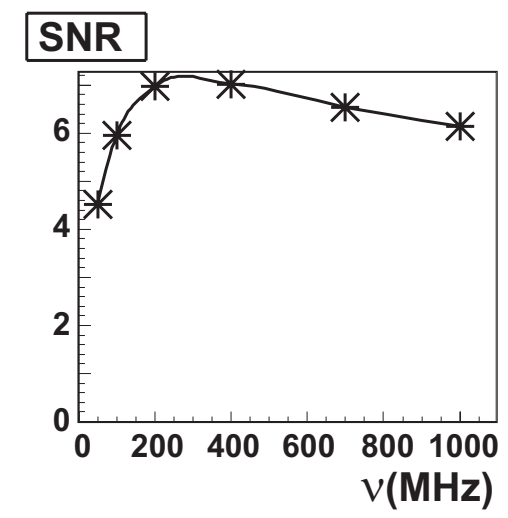
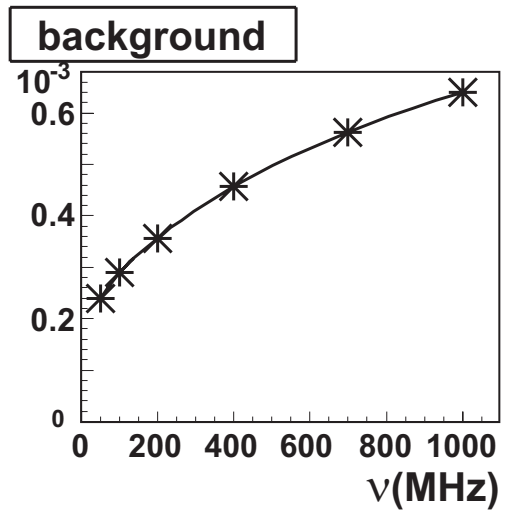
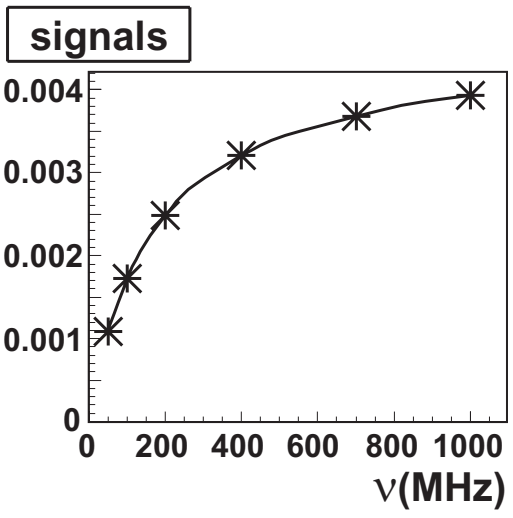
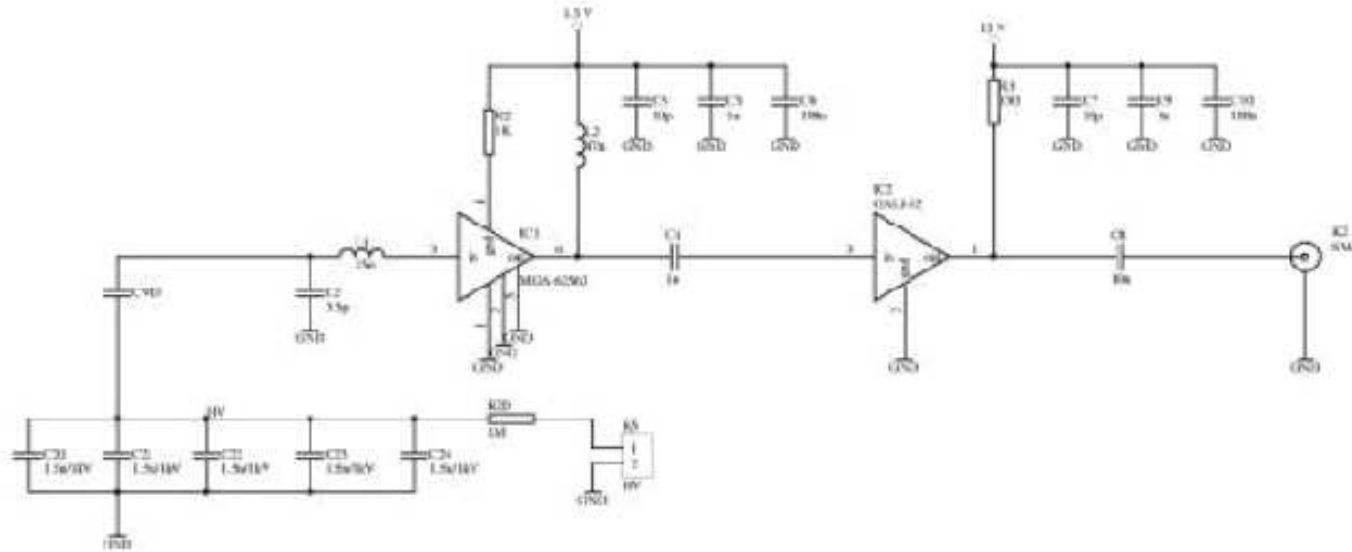
Leakage Currents at 1000V:



- ❖ Scale of leakage currents is small.
- ❖ Leakage currents have an orientation.

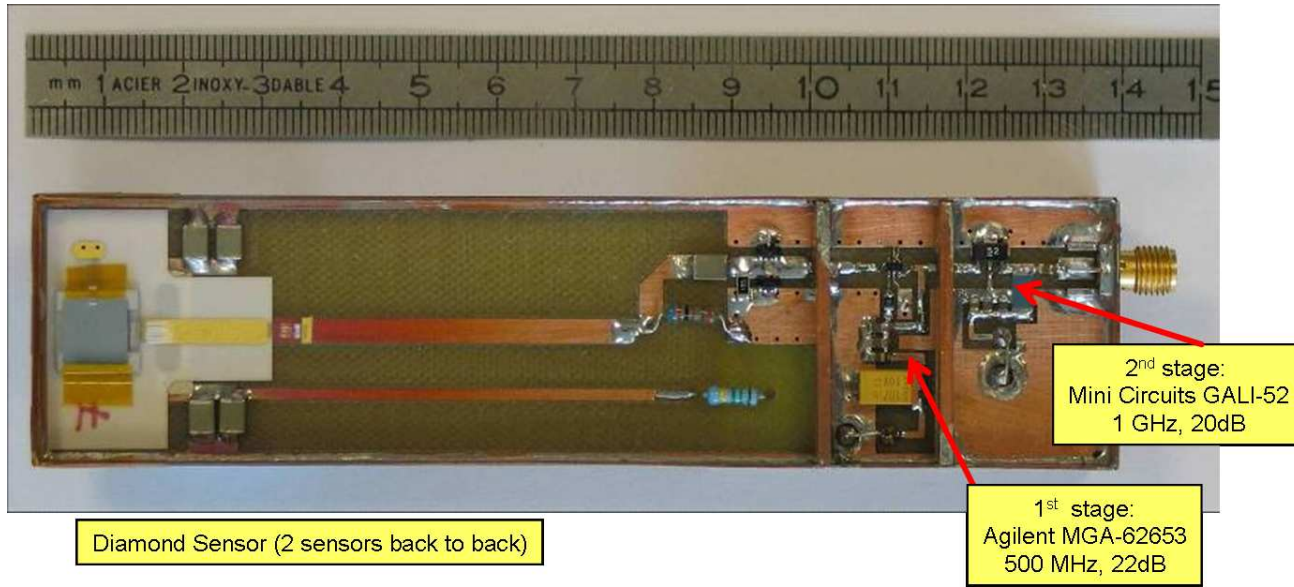


Frontend Amplifiers:





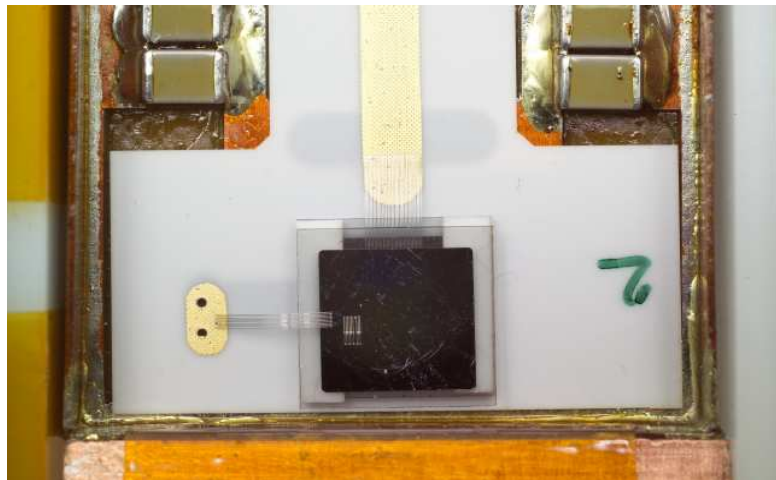
Mechanical Assembly:



Diamond Sensor (2 sensors back to back)

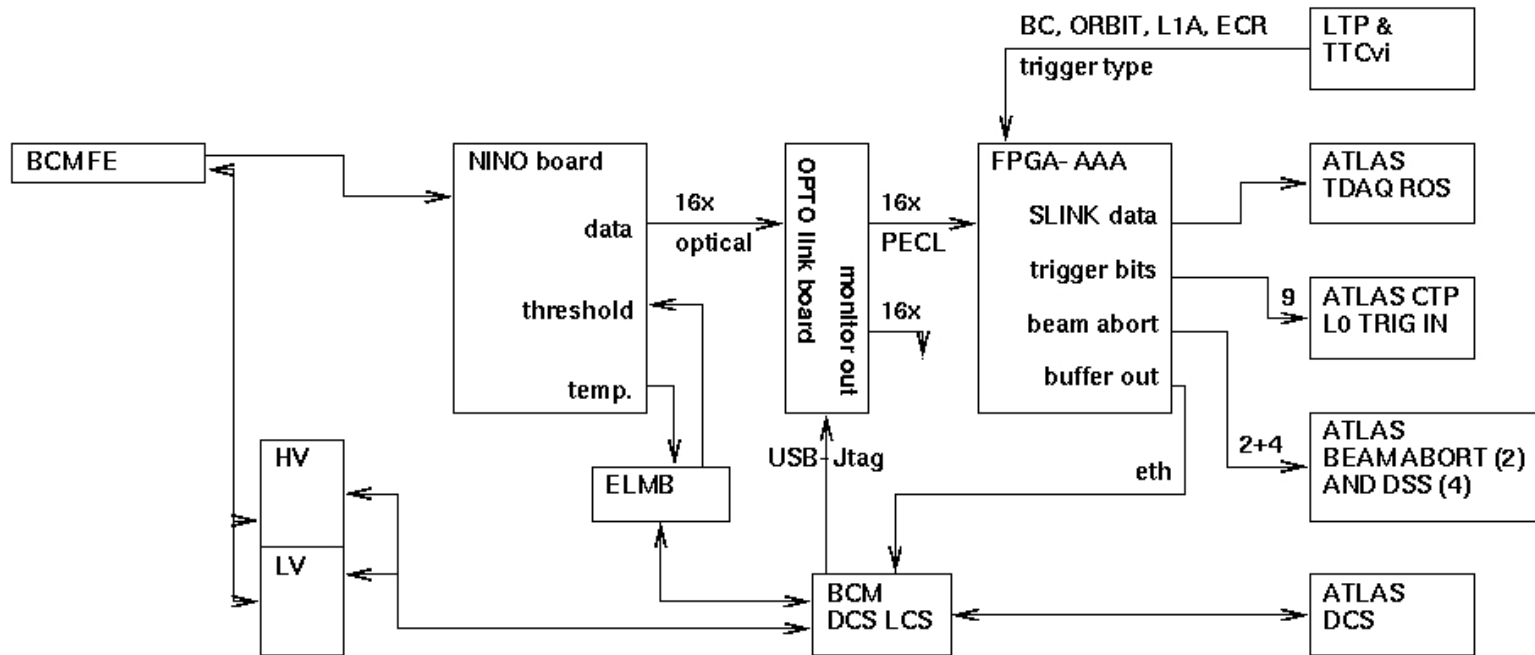
1st stage:
Agilent MGA-62653
500 MHz, 22dB

2nd stage:
Mini Circuits GALI-52
1 GHz, 20dB





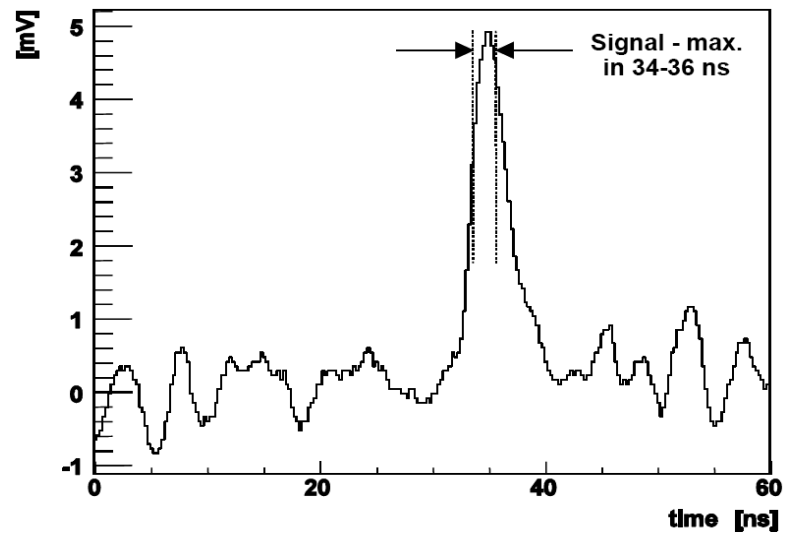
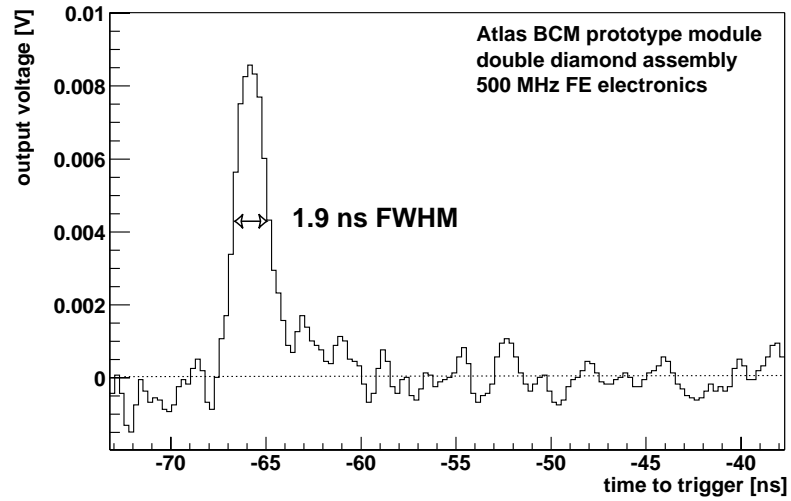
Backend Electronics:



- ◆ NINO provides trigger Time and Time Over Threshold



MIP Pulses:





Testbeam Setup:

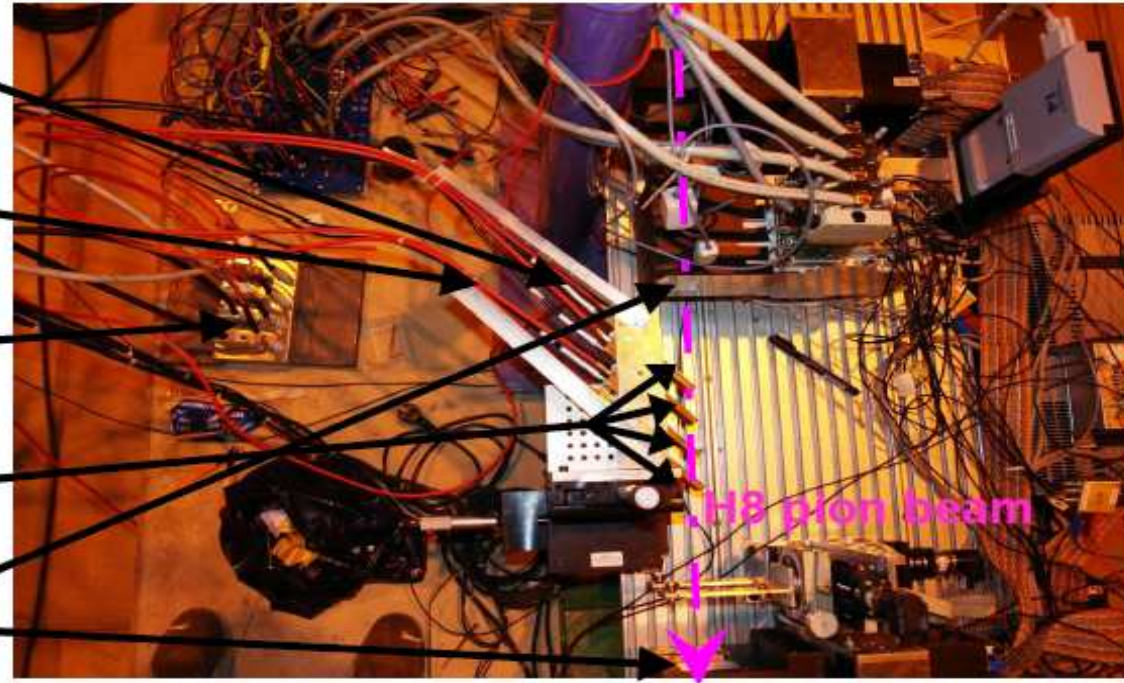
BCM signal cable (black)

BCM HV/LV cable (red)

BCM adapter box (~PP2)

BCM modules in holder

Bonn Si telescope

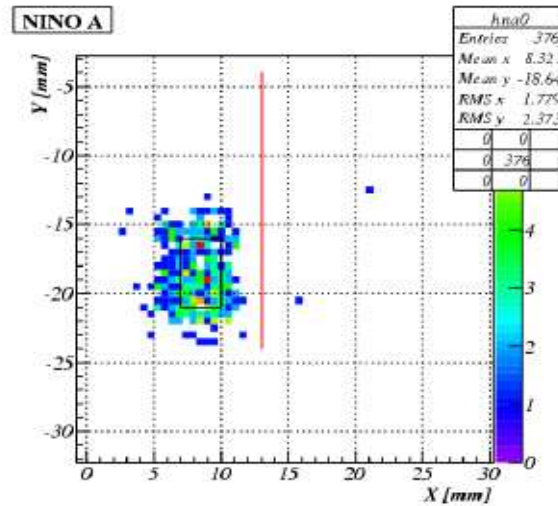
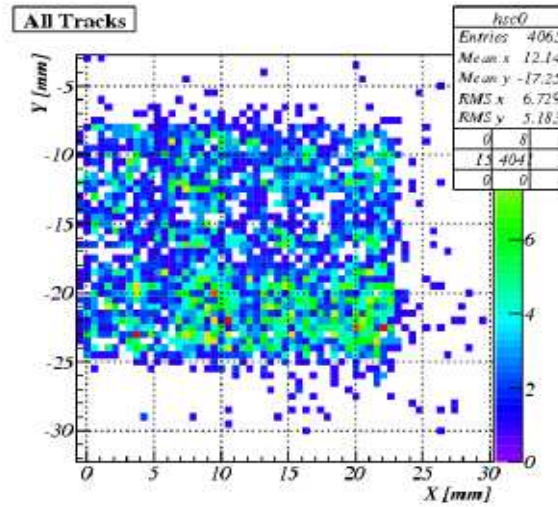




Beam Test Results

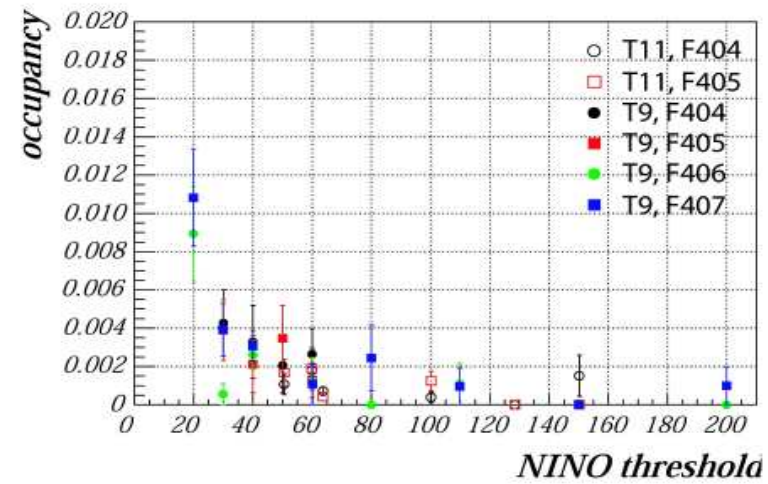
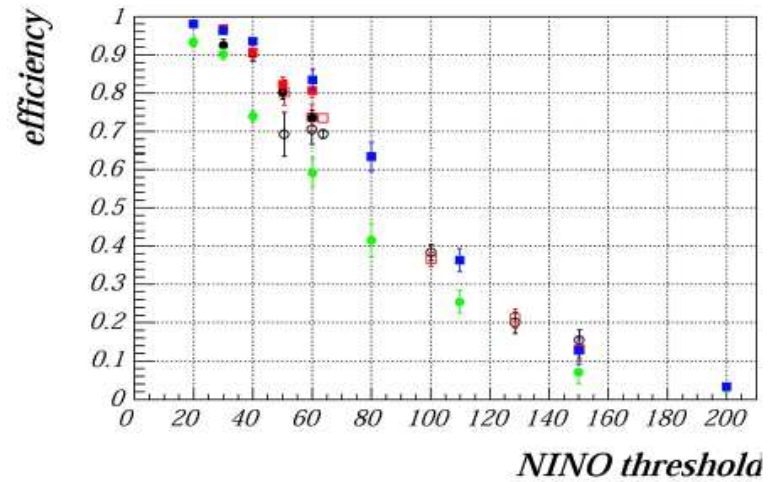


Hitmap:





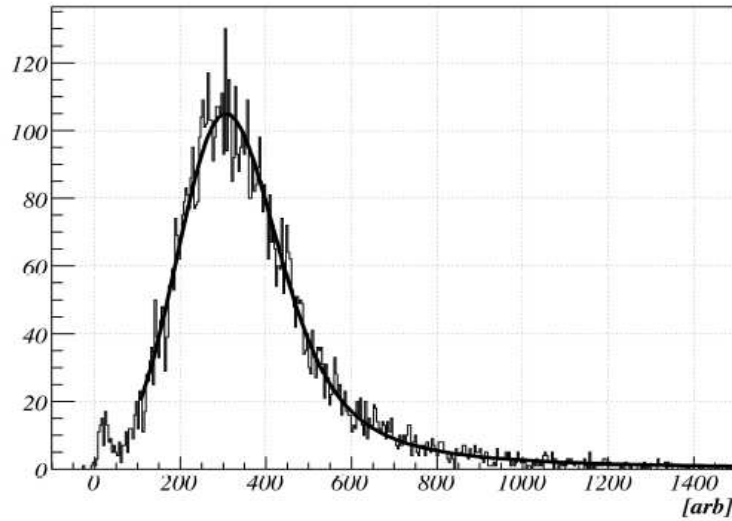
Efficiency and Occupancy:



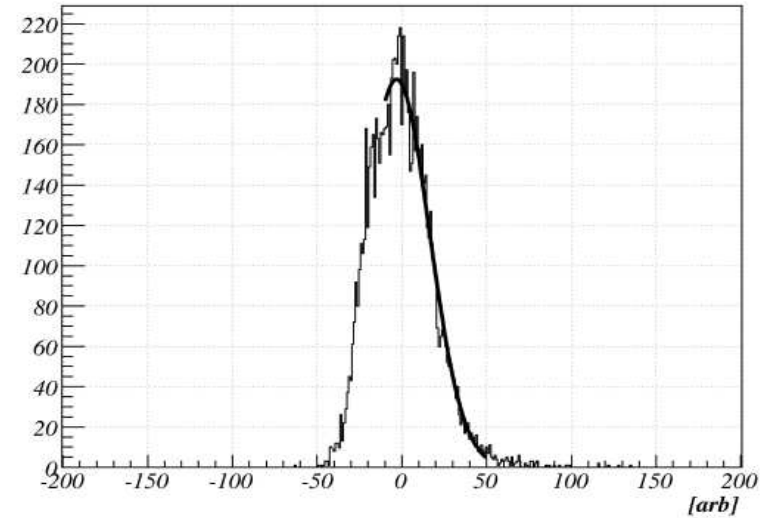


Signal and Noise:

SIGNAL, config2-T9 CH1 F403 @ -1000V, runs184-192



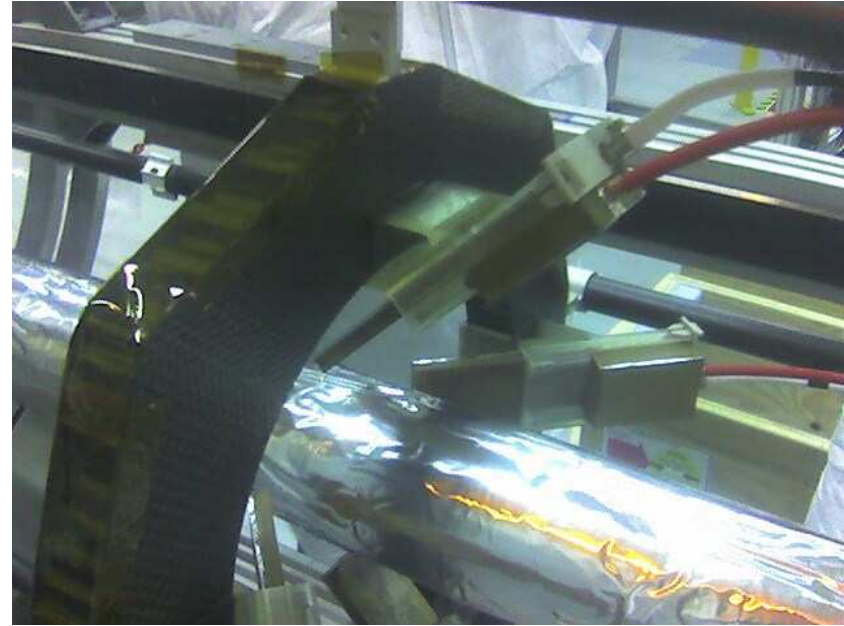
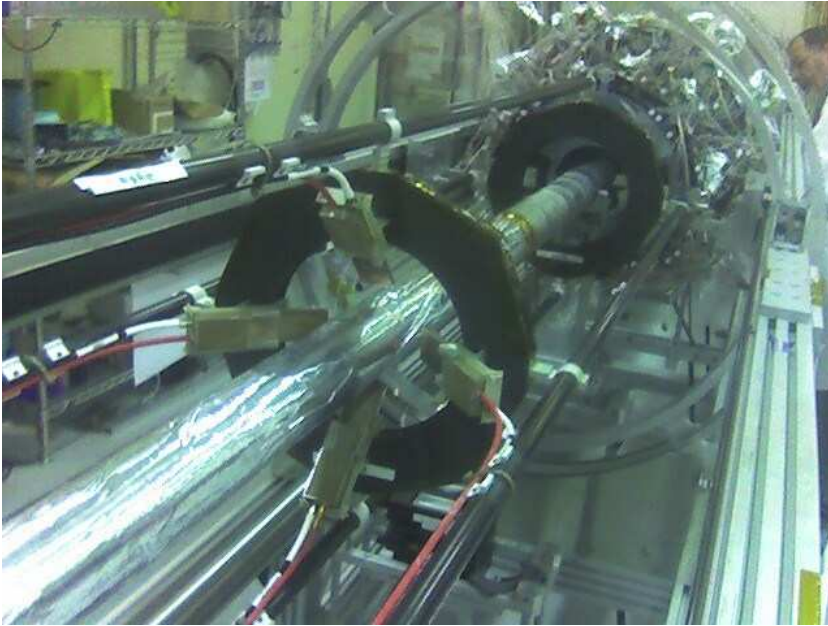
NOISE, config2-T9 CH1 F403 @ -1000V, runs184-192



- ◆ Signal is 271 ADC counts; Noise is 20 ADC
- ◆ Measured $S/N = 13.5 \pm 2$



Installation:





Summary



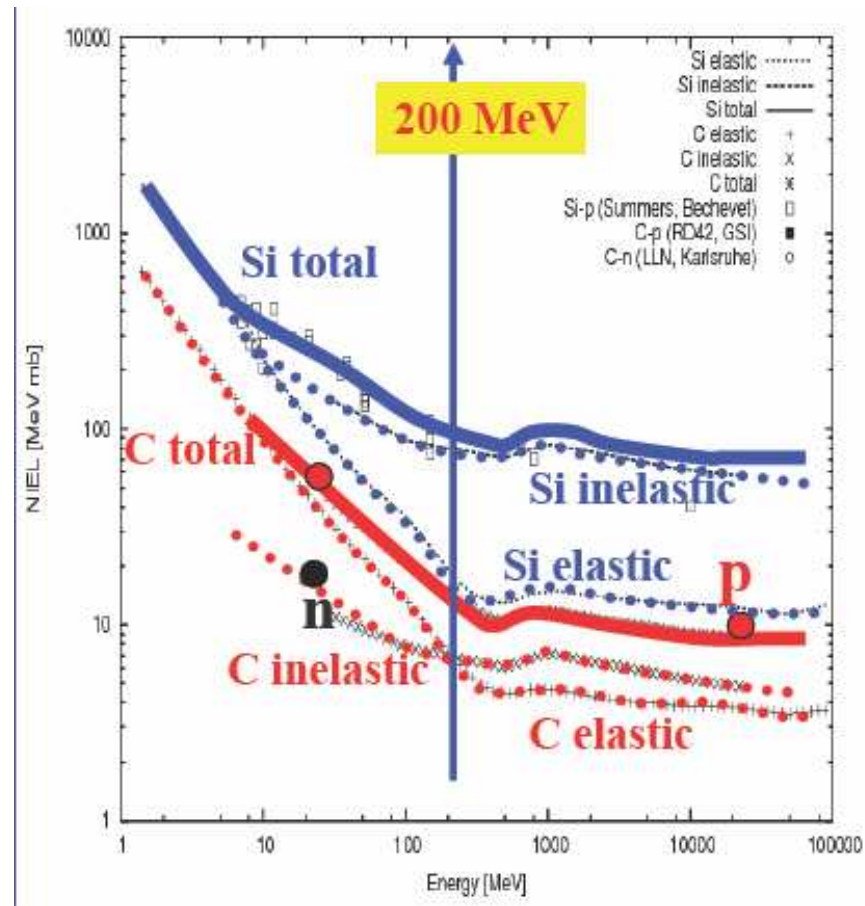
- ❖ **The ATLAS BCM system was constructed using pCVD diamond**
 - 2 diamonds are used in a back-to-back configuration
 - the assembly is tilted at 45°
- ❖ **Testbeam results indicate an operable system**
 - S/N $\sim 13/1$
 - Efficiency/Occupancy operating point determined
- ❖ **The ATLAS BCM System meets all of the design specs**
 - S/N $\sim 10/1$
 - Risetime $\sim 1-2\text{ns}$
 - Pulse width $\sim 3\text{ns}$
 - Baseline Restoration in $\mu 10\text{ns}$
 - Efficiency/Occupancy reasonable
- ❖ **BCM Status**
 - ATLAS diamond BCM installed in January 2007
 - Application of diamond successful in BaBar, CDF
 - A secondary (redundant) system for ATLAS is being discussed similar to CDF



Additional Transparencies



Irradiation Results and NIEL:



- ◆ Data for Diamonds seems to follow NIEL.
- ◆ At all energies diamond more radiation hard than silicon.



The CDF Diamond Radiation Monitors:

Photo of CDF Prototype Devices

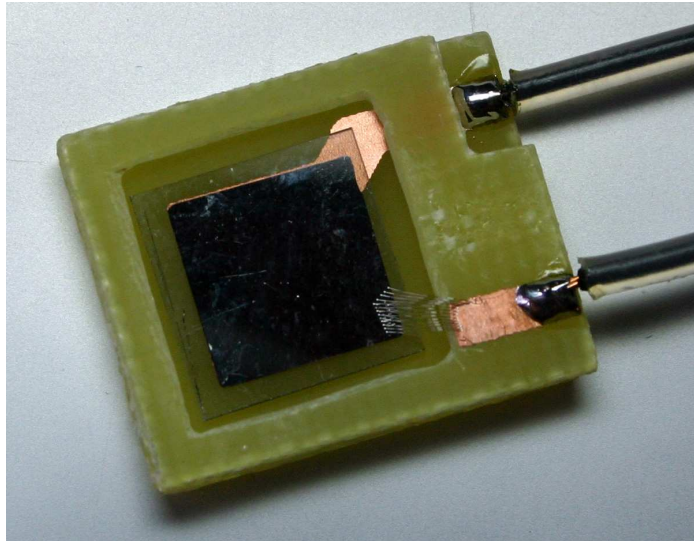


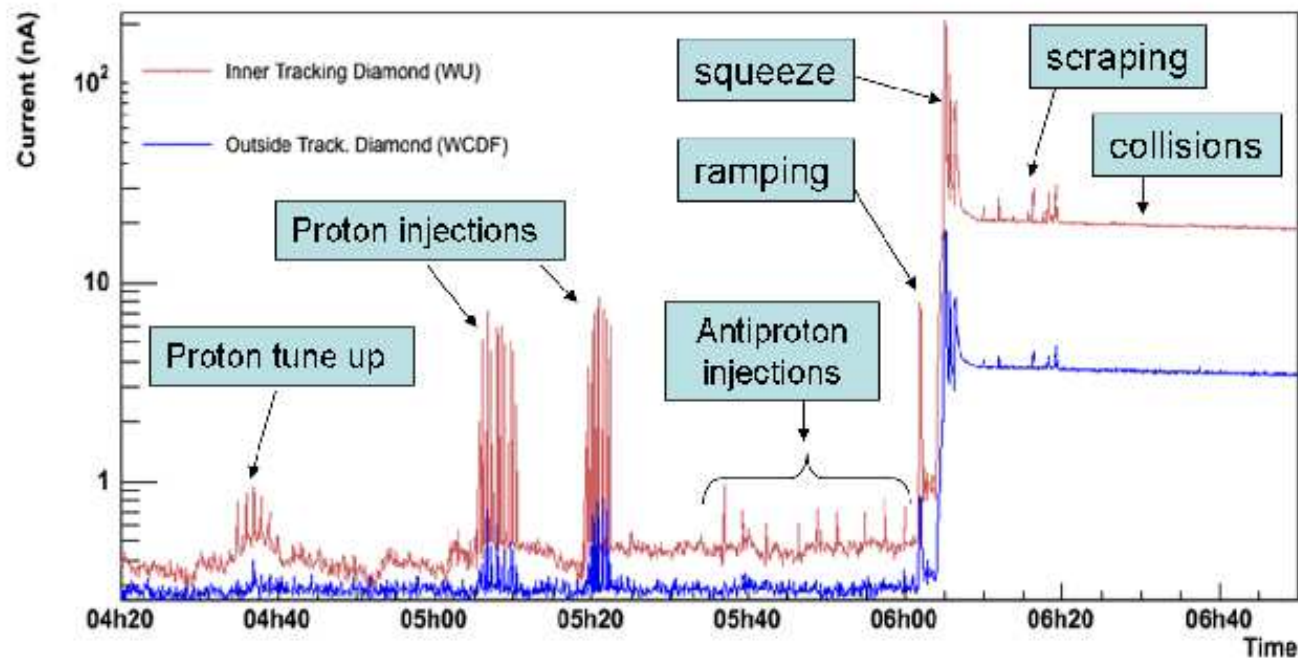
Photo of Installed CDF Device



- ◆ The installed CDF device has thirteen diamonds
- ◆ Eight inside CDF - four per side
- ◆ Five outside the experiment at calibration stations near Beam Loss Monitors (BLM's)



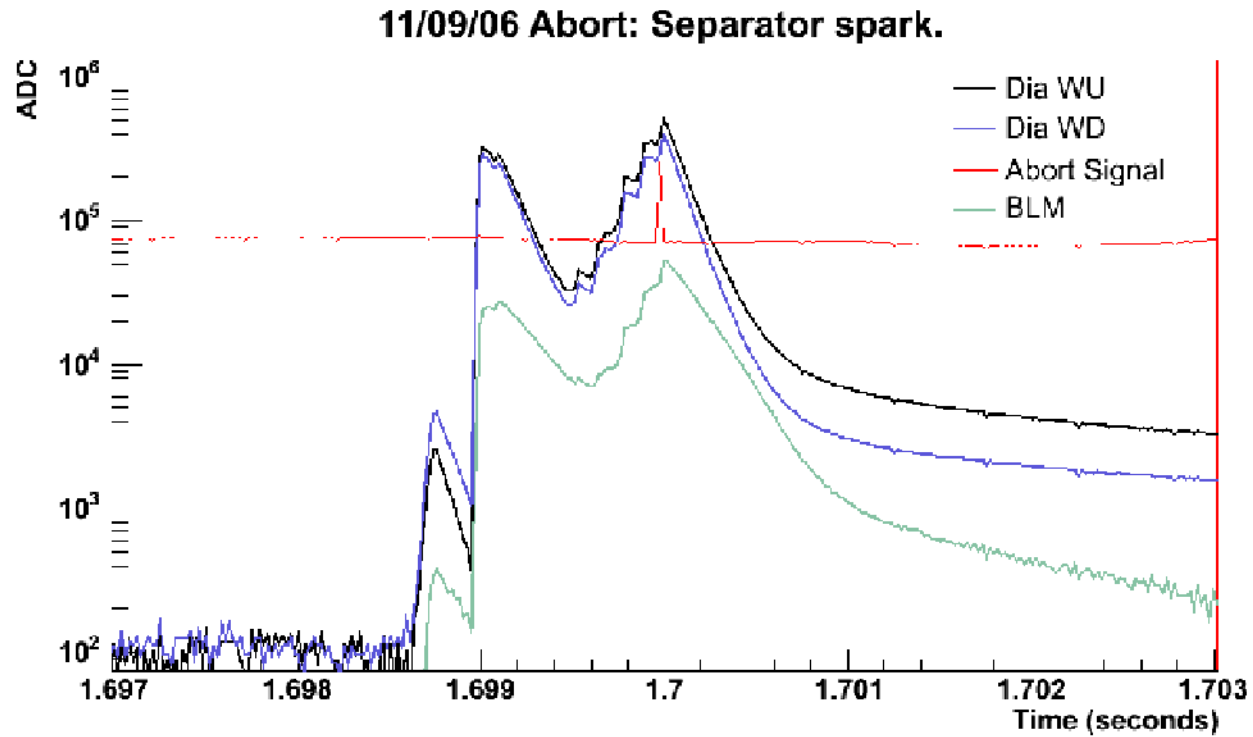
Data Taking in CDF:



- ❖ *Two diamonds operating in CDF since Fall 2004.*
- ❖ *Full system installed - June 2006!*
- ❖ *Inside detector is the place to be by an order of magnitude!*



Beam Abort in CDF:



◆ *Both diamonds respond quicker than BLM and abort signal.*