

LPNHE

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Outline

- Motivation
- How-to: the grazing angle technique
- Tools: beamline, telescope, etc
- Samples to be measured: let's talk about it :-)
- Practical details: when, where, how, what we need to do, what you need to do
- Conclusions & Outlook

Motivations

 Need to parameterize the electric field as a function of several variables and conditions:

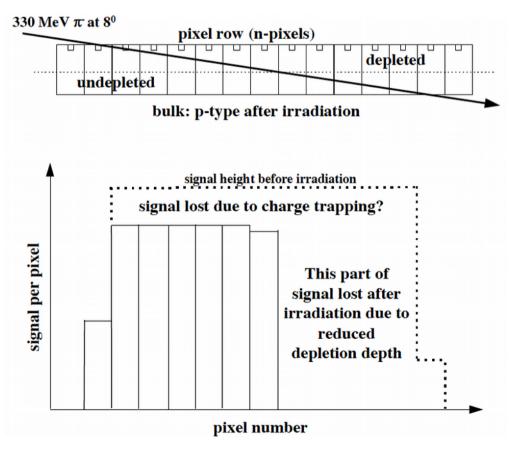
- A.Fluence
- B.Radiation type
- C.Bulk material
- D.Temperature
- E.Annealing
 - Done with Edge TCT measurements
- Possible with test beam data too



e.g. needed for detector simulation (digitization)

Grazing angle technique

Technique developed by Henrich, Bertl, Gabathuler & Horisberger (CMS note 1997/021)



- Tracks enter at shallow angle wrt to the detector surface
- Charge collection efficiency as a function of the bulk depth

Exploiting the grazing angle technique

• Use this technique to

perform ~ 1 μm resolved charge collection profiles

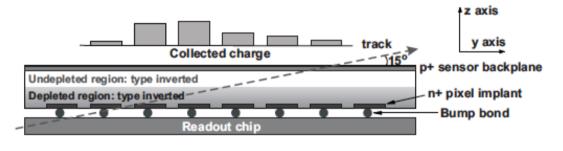
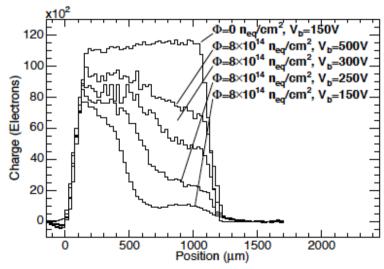


Fig. 2

THE GRAZING ANGLE TECHNIQUE FOR DETERMINING CHARGE
COLLECTION PROFILES. THE CLUSTER LENGTH IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE
DEPTH OVER WHICH CHARGE IS COLLECTED.



Comparison data/simulation (next slides)

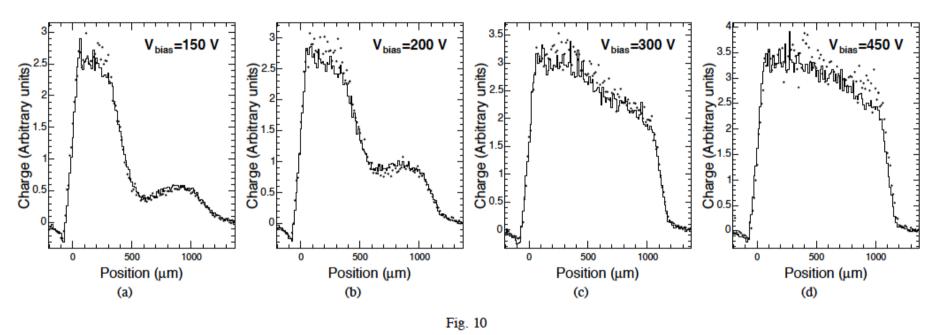


"Simulation of Heavily Irradiated Silicon Pixel Sensors and Comparison with Test Beam

Measurements"

Fig. 3 $\mbox{Charge collection profiles for an irradiated}$ $\mbox{$(\Phi=8\times10^{14}\ N_{eq}/cm^2)$ and an unirradiated sensor }$ $\mbox{$(\Phi=0\ N_{eq}/cm^2)$ operated at several bias voltages}.$

Chiochia 2005/06 results



The measured charge collection profiles at bias voltages of 150 V, 200 V, 300 V, and 450 V are shown as solid dots for fluences of $6 \times 10^{14} \ \mathrm{N_{eq}/cm^2}$. The BF simulation is shown as the solid histogram in each plot.

- ✓ Excellent agreement
- ✓ Down to the details of wiggle between 500 and 1000 μm
- ✓ All effects understood

Tools

- A beamline: high energy particles preferred to minimize multiple scattering (NB very large thickness to be transversed)
- A telescope with a high pointing resolution (O(μm))
- All the necessary infrastructure to precisely mount the sample, bias them, power the R.O.C.s, a DAQ system, etc.
- Samples to be measured
- Simulations to be run for selected samples

Beamline – North Area



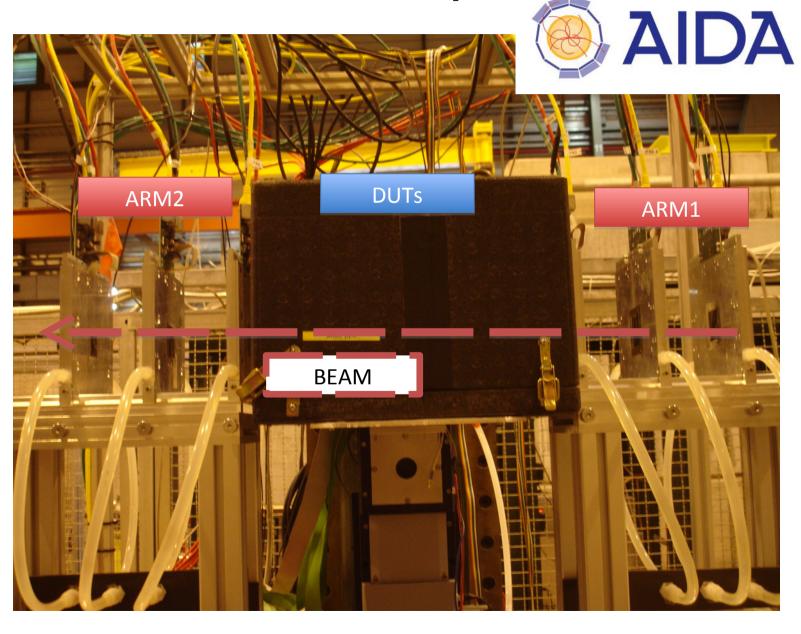
120 GeV/c π

0.6 Mparticles/spill

Spill ~ 10 s; supercycle ~ 50 s







Telescope characteristics

6 MAPS sensors (IPHC Strasbourg)

- Mimosa₂6
- 18.4 x 18.4 µm²
- 1152 columns x 576 rows (2x1 cm2)
- 50 µm thickness
- rolling shutter = continuous readout = deadtime free
- 115.2 µs integration time/frame (8.68 kFrames in 1 second)





EUDET telescope @DESY ⇔ CERN

Trigger Logic Unit (TLU)

- 4 inputs from PMTs
- 6 RJ45 (+ 2 NIM, 2 TTL) sockets to communicate with the readout systems by exchange trigger/busy signals
- +15V to power 4 PMTs
- control via linux PC (USB)

Power supplies

+8V: power the sensors

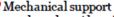
+6V: JTAG boards to configure Mimosa sensors

Sensors readout with a 64bit VME based boards

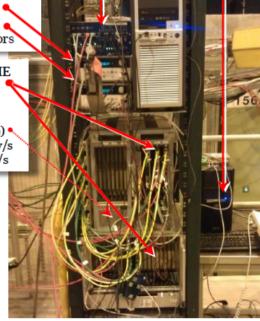
- EUDRB =
- "EUdet Data Reduction Board"
- 2 crates
 - (+1 spare) if 6 EUDRBs/1 VME = 500 Ev/s
- if 3 EUDRB/2 VME = 850 Ev/s



- by Physikalische Instrumente
- precision positioning XY stage - 0.1 μm precision
- 1 rotation stage in the setup
 - 32 urad precision
- few kg of weight possible
- control over Windows PC



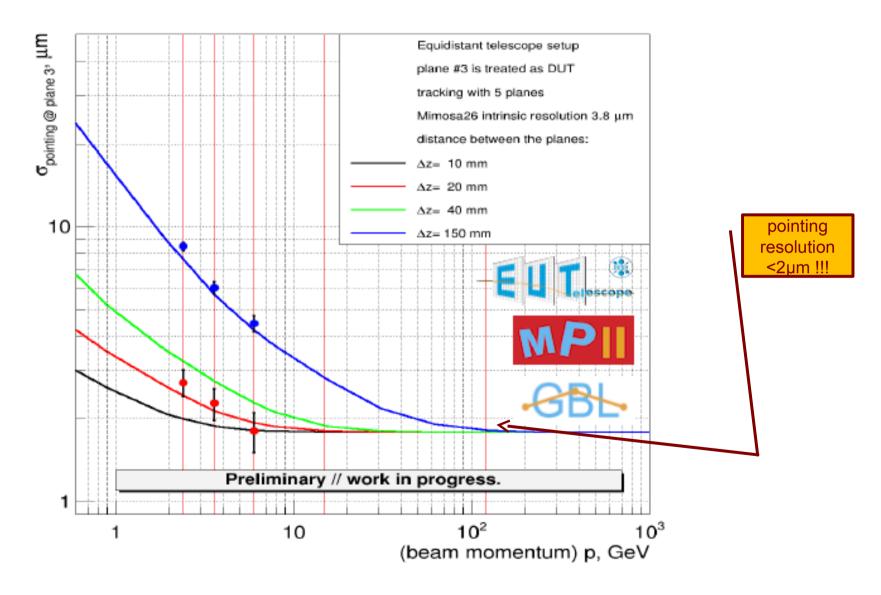
- based on Al profiles
- very rigid
- ~1 um precision rotation in horisontal plane
- 350 mm gap between the arms for XY stage + DUT platform



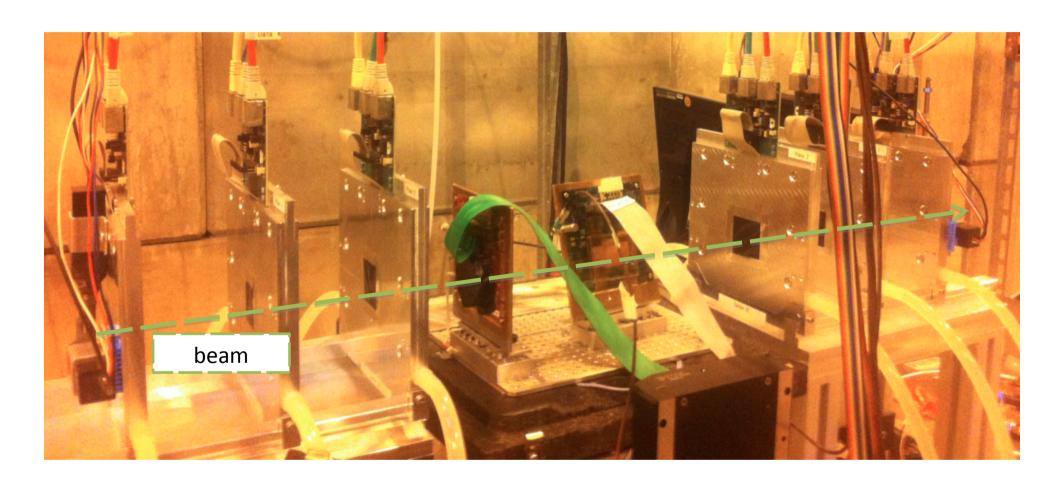
Igor Rubinskiy

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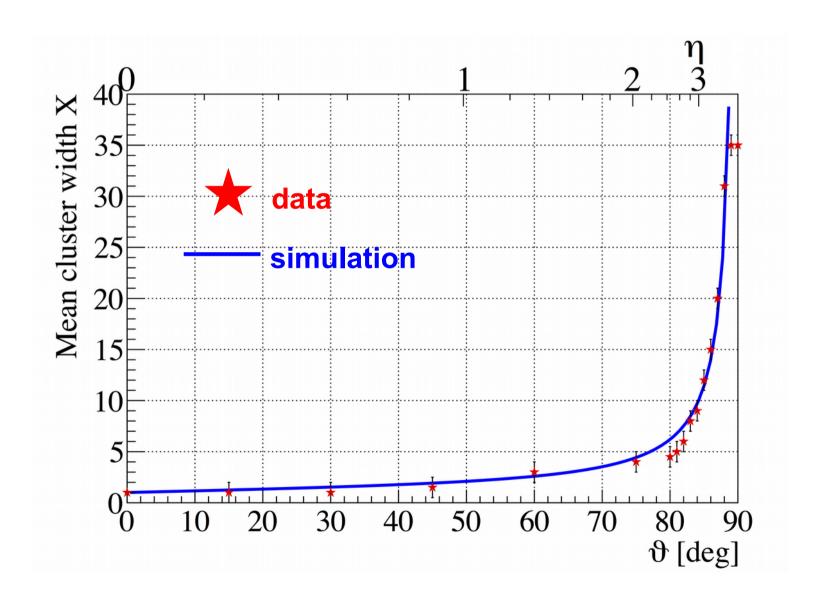
Telescope pointing resolution



Hi-η configuration



Cluster size vs impinging angle



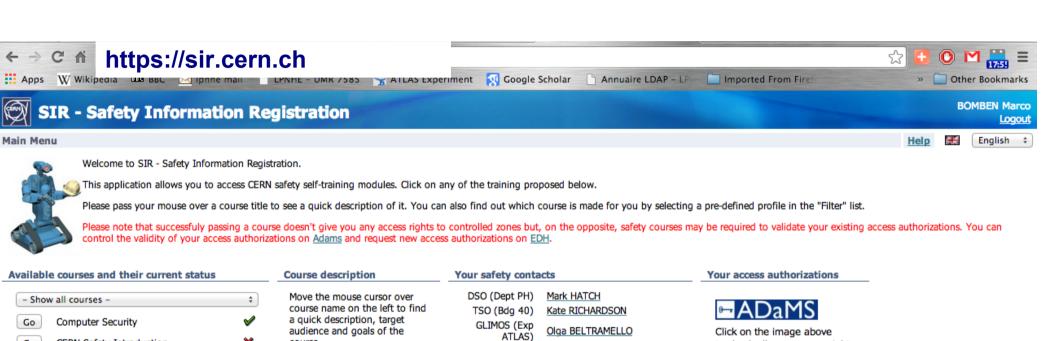
Groups interested

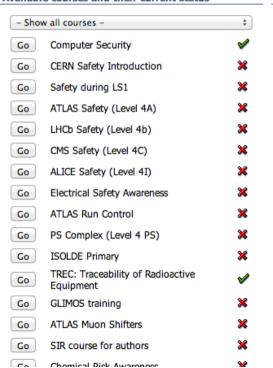
- Several configurations can be investigated
 - Bulk material, type
 - Irradiation type, fluence
 - Etc.
- Please express your interest and prepare a list of samples you would like to measure
- Send it to Igor and myself by July 1st
- We will try to make a list of measurements with different priorities
- Then we can start to simulate the selected samples

Practical details

- When: 1 week starting from Monday 20/10
- Where: H6B beamline at NA, CERN
- How: using 120 GeV π with the EUDET/AIDA telescope
- What you need to do:
 - Take the RP class (online at sir.cern.ch)
 - Get a personal dosimeter (DIS)
 - Ask for access authorization via EDH (North Area, building 887)

RP online course





a quick description, target audience and goals of the course. TSO (Bdg 40) GLIMOS (Exp ATLAS) First Aiders (Bdg 40) SCroll down

Wim BEAUMONT Dave COCKERILL Loukas GOUSKOS Lucie AGUIRRE Wolfram ZEUNER Claudia WULZ Ianos SCHMIDT Hafeez HOORANI Attila RACZ Vincent SMITH Danek KOTLINSKI Xiaofeng YANG Mario PELLICCIONI Joseph INCANDELA Guenther DISSERTORI Mindaugas JANULIS Cristina TUVE Krzysztof Zdzislaw KIERZKOWSKI

Austin BALL

Click on the image above to check all your access rights on the ADaMS system.

News

Messages from AdAMS

If you have received a message from AdAMS access control system claiming your level 1, 2 or 3 course is soon to expire, please note that these courses are no more available and have been replaced by:

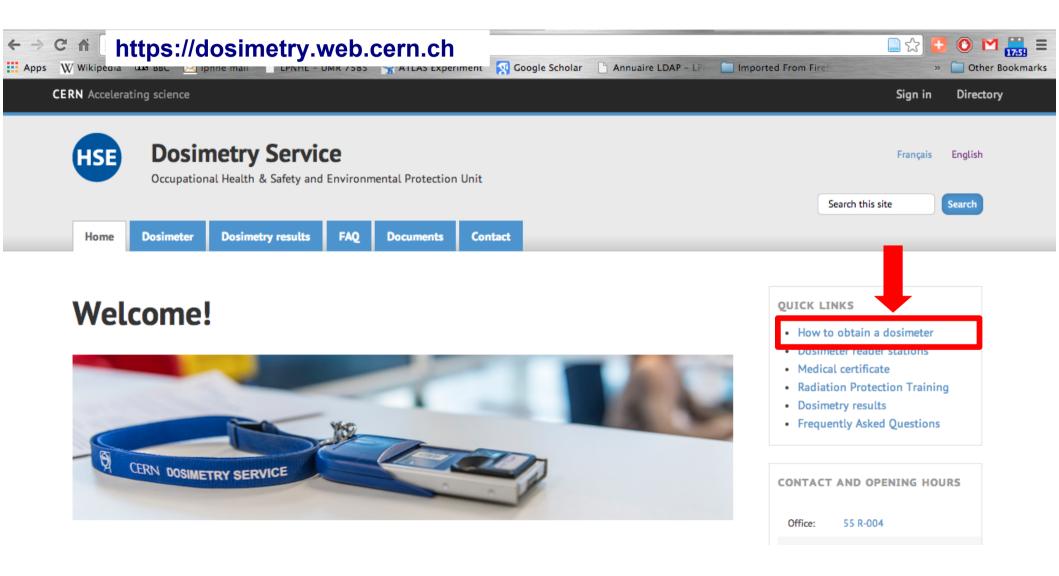
- "CERN Safety Introduction" to be followed by any person at CERN
- "Safety during LS1" to be followed by any person accessing machines and underground zones

If you have taken the 2 courses above, you can ignore any message regarding Level 1, 2 and 3.

Classes to take

TREC: Traceability of Radioactive **Optional** Go Equipment X GLIMOS training Go ATLAS Muon Shifters × Go X SIR course for authors Go X Chemical Risk Awareness Go SM-18 safety awareness and access X Go course RP Training for CERN Supervised **Mandatory** Go Radiation Areas X Go Safe bike riding Go Nanoparticle Safety - ISOLDE X TIF clean room access course Go X Go LHCb Underground Guides

Dosimeter



Short term dosimeter

CERN associated members

Short-term dosimeter for associated members of the personnel

If you are an Associated Member of the personnel, you will work in Supervised Radiation Areas only and you will stay less than 2 consecutive months at CERN in one calendar year, you may request a short-term dosimeter without the need to provide a medical certificate. In this case your maximum allowed personal dose is limited to 1 mSv per year. Please note that you are entitled to only one short-term dosimeter per calendar year.



CERN personnel

Employed members of the personnel (Staff, Fellows, Apprentices) are generally considered to be at CERN full-time and hence are not entitled to obtain a short-term dosimeter. Contractors' personnel are not entitled to short-term dosimeters.



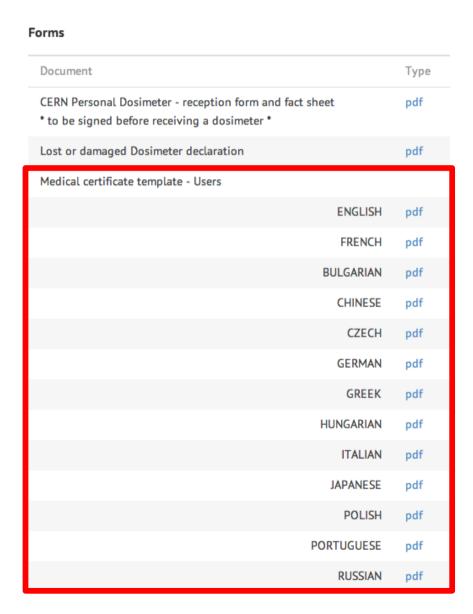
Personal dosimeter: requirements

Personal dosimeter for employed or associated members of the personnel

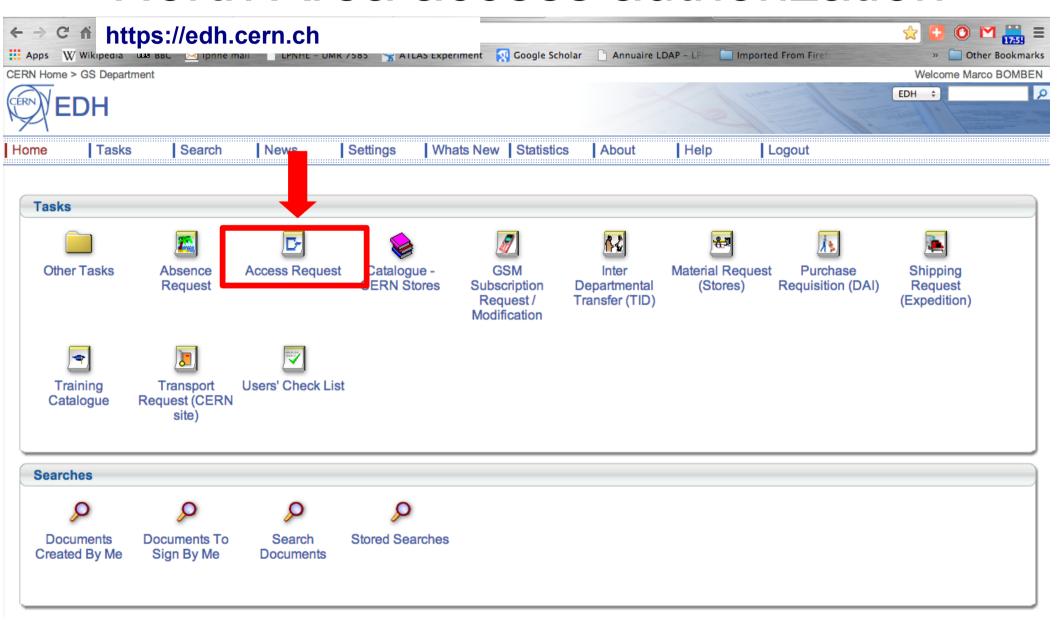
You can obtain a personal dosimeter if you meet the following conditions:

- You will work in a Radiation Area.
- You have a valid contract with CERN.
- You have a valid medical certificate or you had a medical and hematological examination by the CERN Medical Service.
- You have followed the relevant radiation protection course at CERN.
- You have read and signed the 'Rules of use' form (pdf). This is only needed for your first dosimeter.

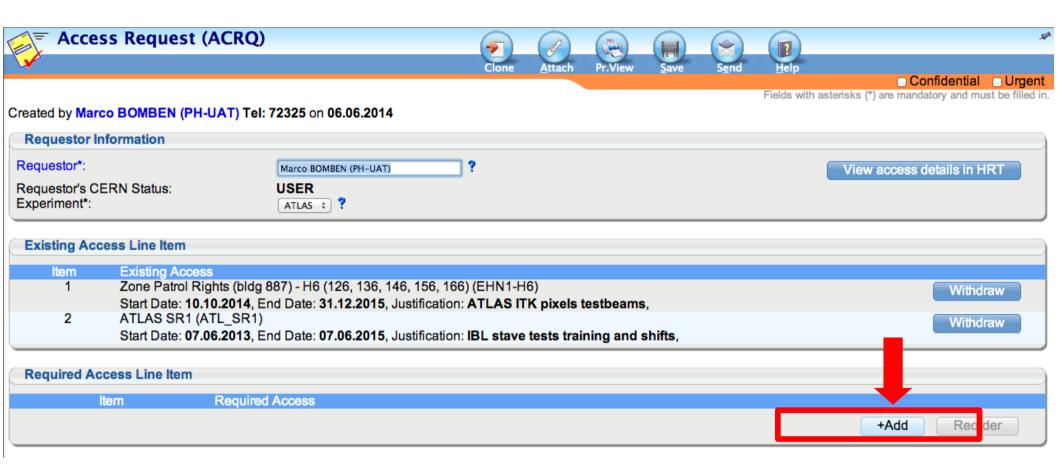
Medical certificate forms



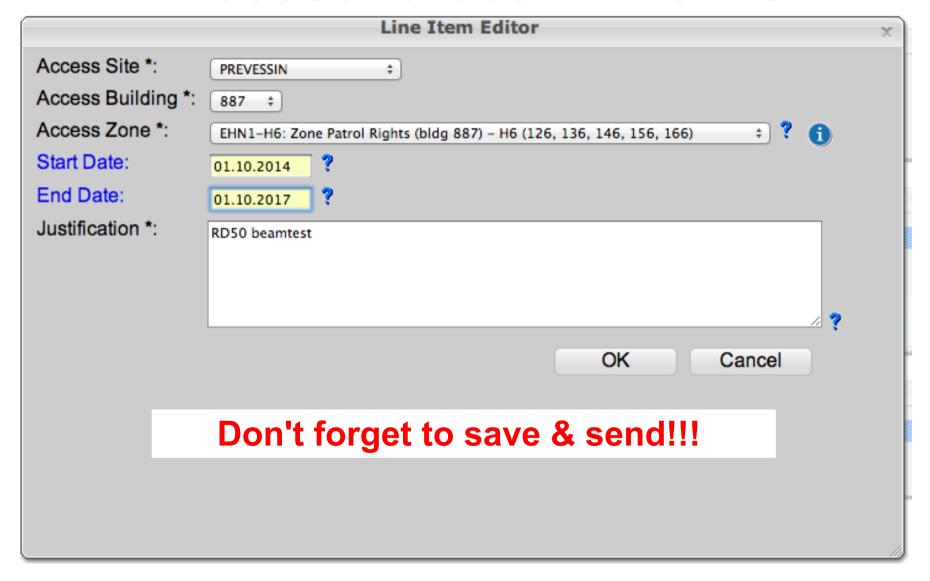
North Area access authorization



Requiring new access



Access to beam line H6



What we need to do

- Find shifters
- Complete the setup:
 - LV PSs needed electronic pool?
 - DAQ PCs: one more might be needed
- Find a place to store data accessible to everyone:
 - Afs? Eos?
- A place accessible to everybody to collect information
 - Instructions, log files, spreadsheets, etc

Conclusions & Outlook

- Combining simulations and beamtest measurements could give access to the electric field profile
- To achieve excellent precision high energy particle beam and high pointing resolution telescope is needed
- We have all the above ingredients
- We are looking forward to measure your samples
- ... and for your best shifters :-)

Contacts

- Marco: marco.bomben@cern.ch
- Igor: rubinsky@mail.desy.de