The new Fibre Tracker for LHCb

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PH Detector Seminar
23 Mai 2014

Outline

- Basics of scintillating fibres
- Tracking with scintillating fibres. Pros and cons.
- A bit of history
- Short recap of SiPM technology
- The LHCb SciFi Tracker
- LHCb SciFi R&D: Challenges, strategies, status

Basics of scintillating fibres

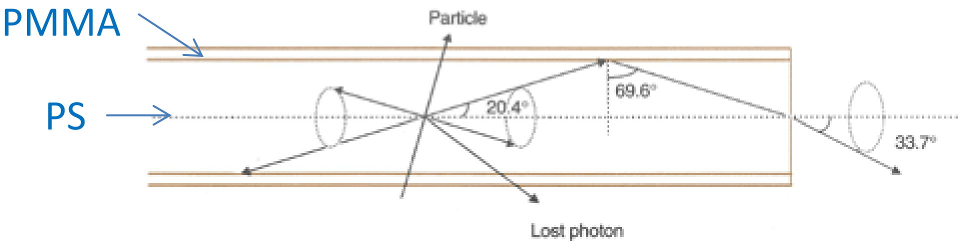
Basics of scintillating fibres

- Scintillating fibre = Polystyrene (PS) core + plexiglass (PMMA) cladding + O(1000 ppm) dopants

n ~ 1.59   n ~ 1.49

Typical dimensions:
- core ~ mm
- 3% of core (~ 10 μm)

$$\theta_{crit} = \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{1.49}{1.59}\right) = 69.6°$$



Assuming isotropic emission of scintillation light in a round fibre, the trapping fraction is

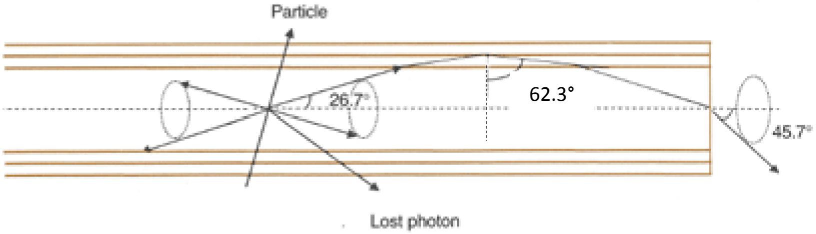
$$\varepsilon_{trap} \geq \frac{1}{4\pi}\int_0^{20.4°} 2\pi \, \sin\theta \, d\theta = 3.1\% \qquad \text{(per side)}$$

- Why "≥" ? 3.1% corresponds to meridional modes only, i.e. rays which cross the fibre axis and which are reflected at the core/cladding boundary.

In addition there are 'cladding rays' and helical paths. They usually survive only over short distances.

Basics of scintillating fibres (cont.d)

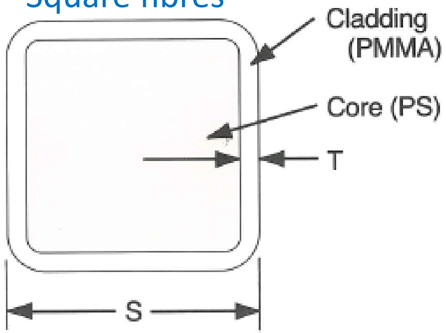
- Double cladded fibres make use of an extra layer of a fluorinated polymer with lower refractive index (n = 1.42) (CERN RD7 / Kuraray 1990). This is still state-of-the art!



$$\varepsilon_{trap} \geq \frac{1}{4\pi}\int_0^{26.7^\circ} 2\pi\, sin\theta d\theta = 5.4\%$$

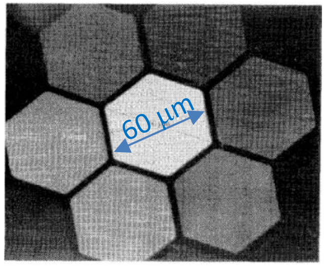
- Scintillating fibres exist also in other geometries and flavours

Square fibres



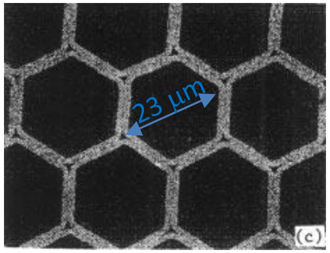
Cladding Thickness : T=2% of S
Numerical Aperture : NA=0.55
Trapping Efficiency : 4.2%

hexagonal fibres



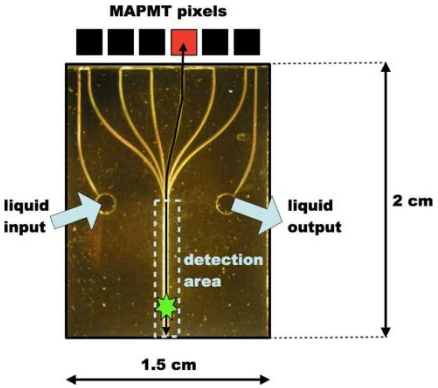
C.D. Ambrosio et al.,
NIM A 325 (1993), 161

glass capillaries with liquid scintillator



Annis P, et al. NIM A367
(1995) 377

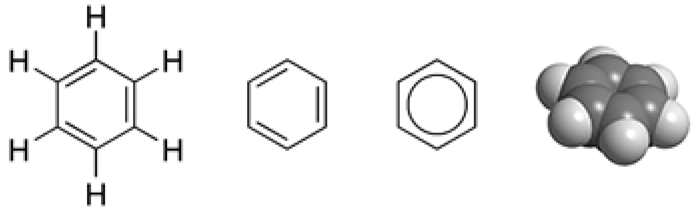
Micro-fluidic detector study

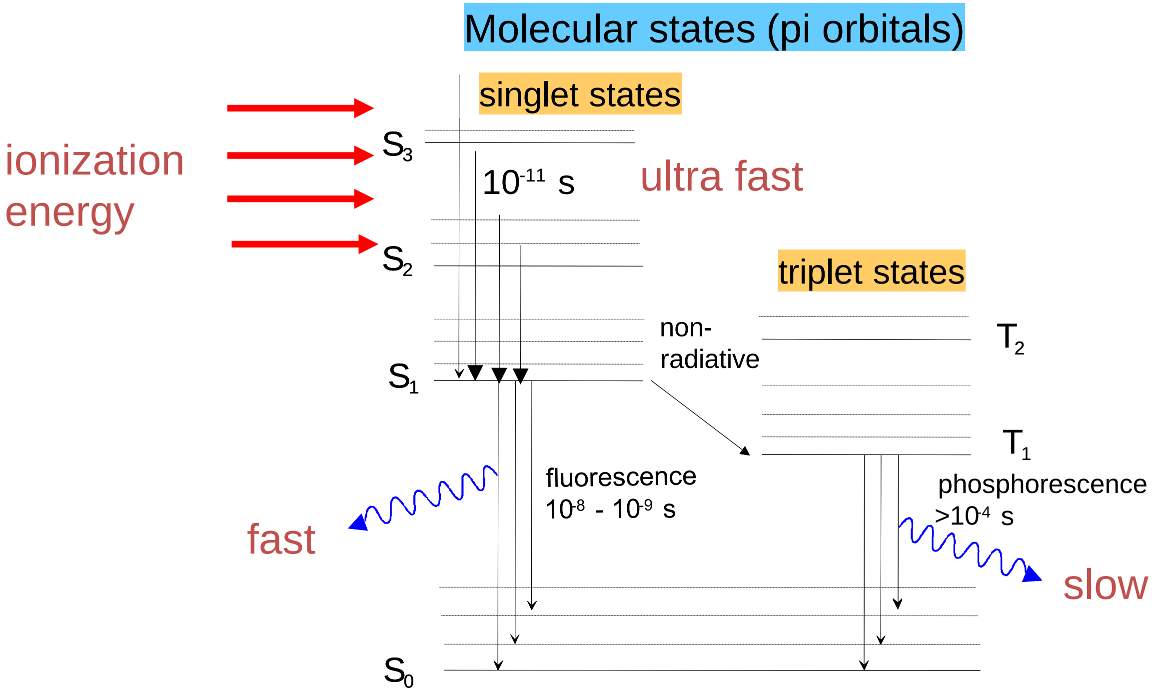


A. Mapelli et al., IEEE TNS
58, NO. 3, JUNE 2011

Scintillation in organic materials

- The organic scintillation mechanism is based on the pi-electrons (molecular orbitals) of the benzene ring (C_6H_6).





Molecular states (pi orbitals)

singlet states

ionization energy

S_3

10^{-11} s

ultra fast

S_2

triplet states

non-radiative

T_2

S_1

T_1

fluorescence
10^{-8} - 10^{-9} s

phosphorescence
>10^{-4} s

fast

slow

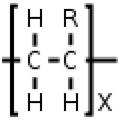
S_0

Organic scintillators exist as

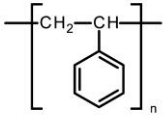
- Crystals (anthracene)
- Liquids (solutions)
- Plastics (polymerized solutions)

Organic scintillators are fast. Scintillation light decay time ~ few ns.

In HEP, we use mainly

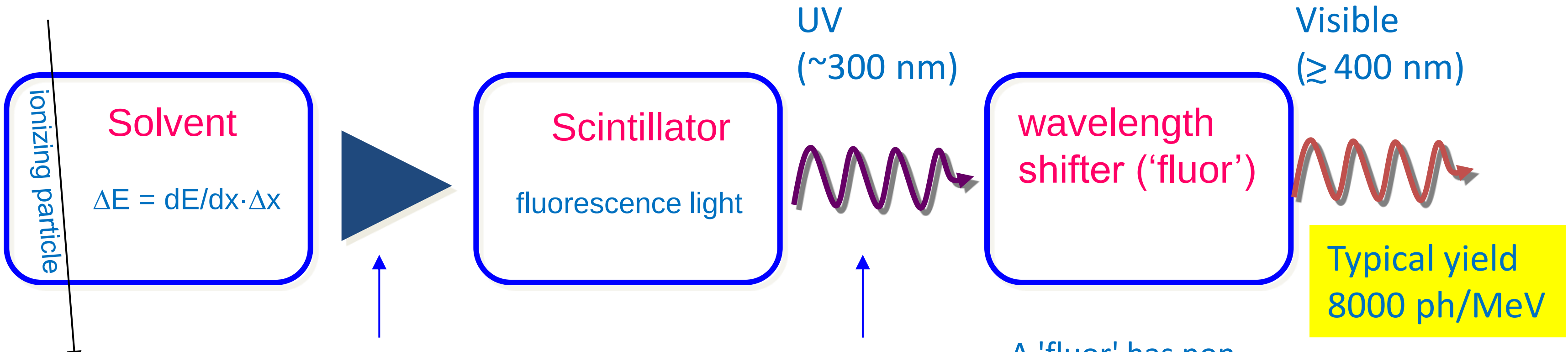


Polyvinylltoluene (PVT) ==> plastic scintillator tiles



Polystyrene (PS) ==> scintillating fibres

In pure form, both PVT and PS, have a very low scintillation yield.
One adds therefore dopants in ‰ - % concentrations.



Solvent

$\Delta E = dE/dx \cdot \Delta x$

Scintillator

fluorescence light

UV
(~300 nm)

wavelength shifter (‘fluor’)

Visible
(≳400 nm)

Typical yield
8000 ph/MeV

fast and local energy transfer via non-radiative dipole-dipole interactions.
Förster transfer.

radiative transfer

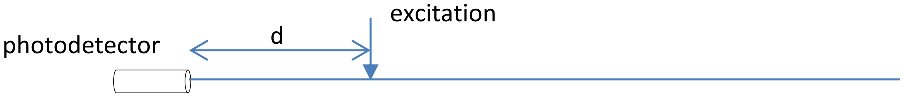
A 'fluor' has non-overlapping absorption and emission spectra.
The energy/wavelength difference is called **Stokes shift**

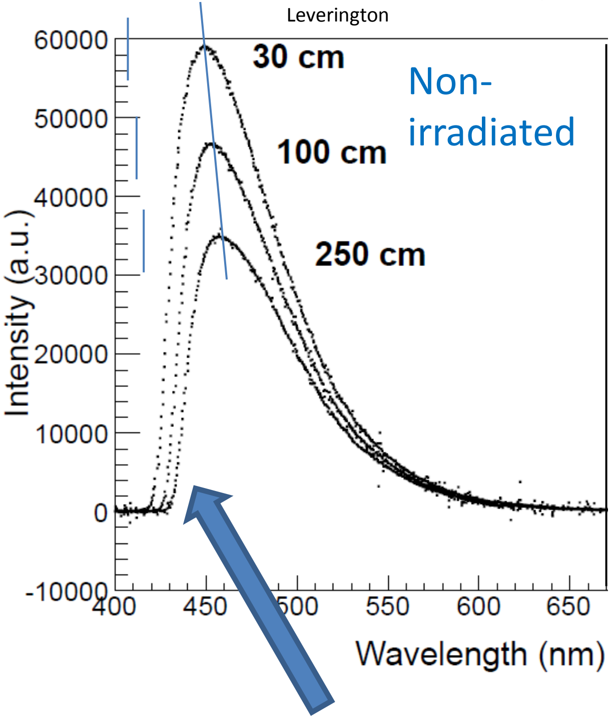
(Producers normally don't disclose the details about the additives and their concentrations.)

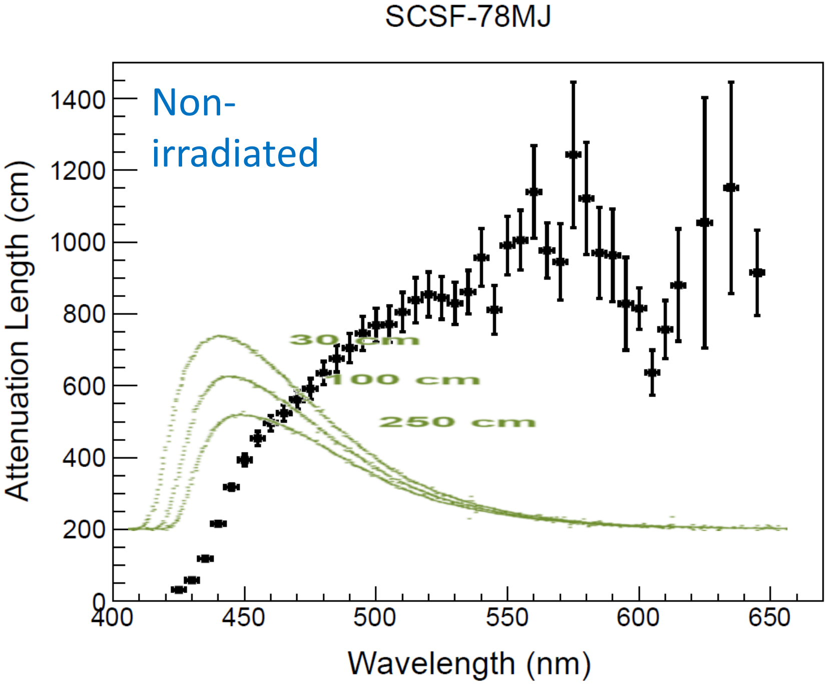
Emission spectrum of Kuraray SCSF-78 fibre

(baseline for LHCb Tracker TDR)

as function of distance from excitation point




Tracker TDR, measurement by B. Leverington

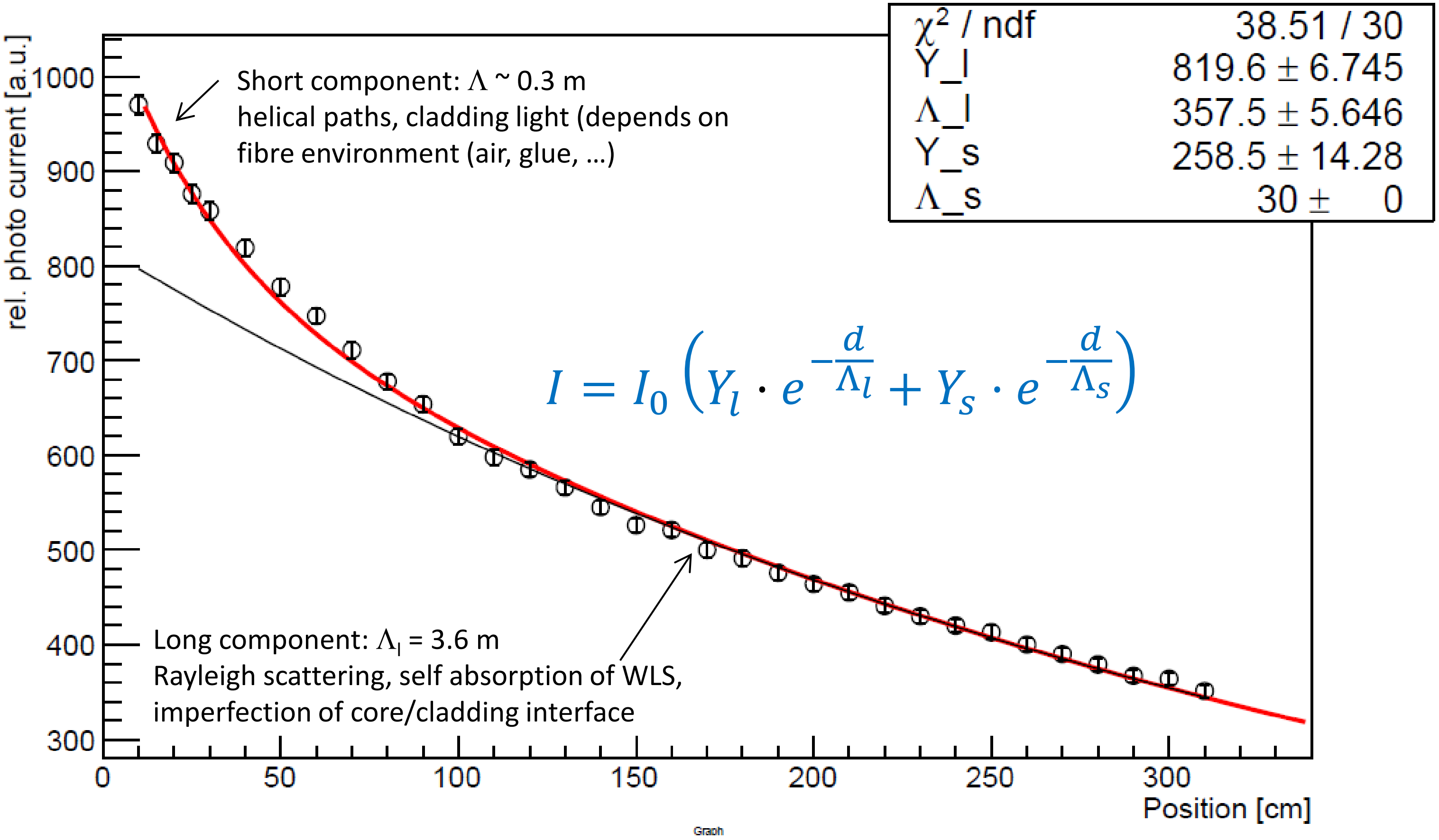


- Light is attenuated during propagation
- Blue light is stronger absorbed than green and red

$$I = I_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{d}{\Lambda}}$$

$\Lambda(\lambda)$ attenuation length

Attenuation in a 3.5 m long SCSF-78 fibre (Ø 0.25 mm) in air, averaged over emission spectrum



χ^2 / ndf	38.51 / 30
Y_l	819.6 ± 6.745
Λ_l	357.5 ± 5.646
Y_s	258.5 ± 14.28
Λ_s	30 ± 0

Short component: Λ ~ 0.3 m
helical paths, cladding light (depends on
fibre environment (air, glue, …)

$$I = I_0\left(Y_l \cdot e^{-\frac{d}{\Lambda_l}} + Y_s \cdot e^{-\frac{d}{\Lambda_s}}\right)$$

Long component: Λ_l = 3.6 m
Rayleigh scattering, self absorption of WLS,
imperfection of core/cladding interface

Radiation damage of scintillating plastic fibres

C. Zorn, A pedestrian's guide to radiation damage in plastic scintillators,
Nuclear Physics B - Proceedings Supplements 32 (1993), no. 0 377

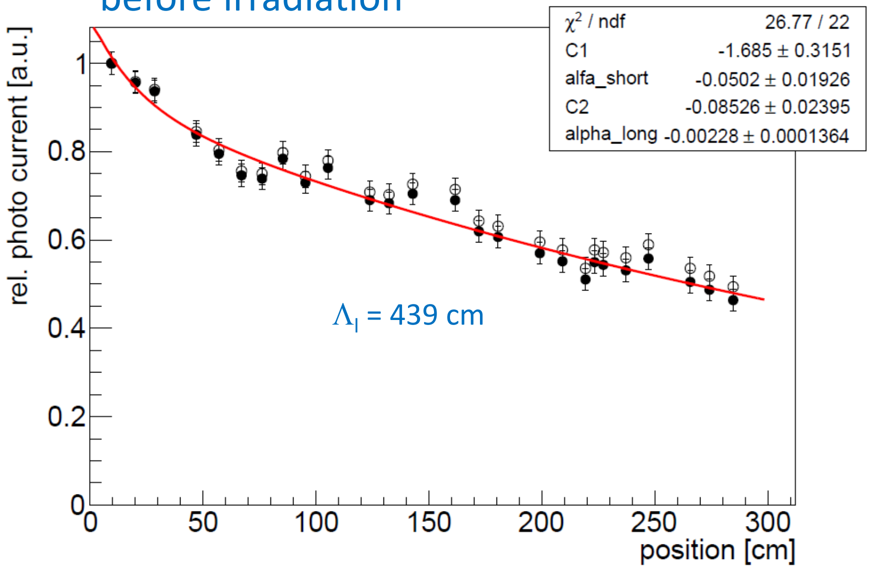
- Mainly studied in the 1990ies, but often poor dosimetry and not very well documented.
- Literature gives partly contradictory results / interpretations (impact of radiation type, dose rate, environment).
- Agreement that the main effect of ionizing radiation is a **degradation of the transparency of the core material** (PS), while scintillation yield and spectrum are unaffected.
- Radiation leads to the formation of radicals in the fibre which act as colour centres. Those can in principle react with oxygen and anneal. **Environmental parameters** may therefore play a role.
- Viability of a fibre depends crucially on its length and the dose distribution along the fibre in the specific application.

→ Irradiation tests should therefore be performed under conditions which resemble as much as possible the ones met in the experiment.

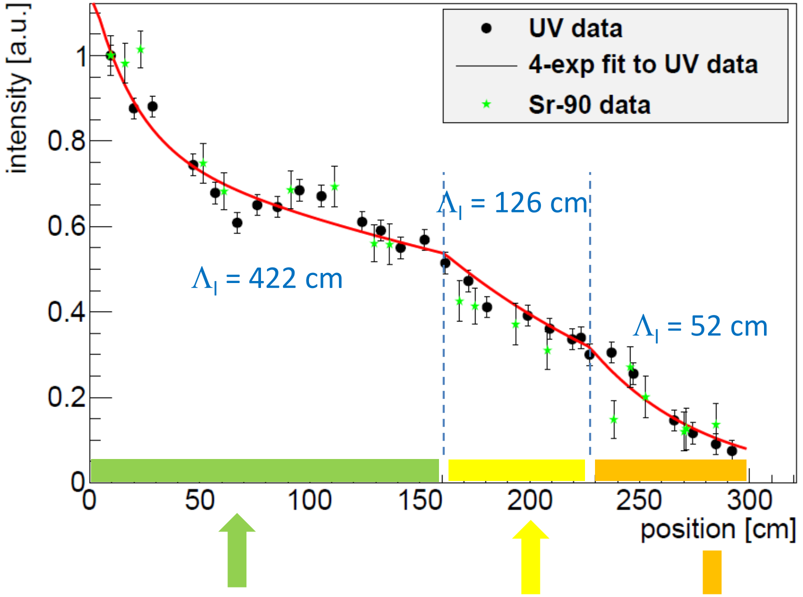
Example: LHCb irradiation test (2012)

- 3 m long SCSF-78 fibres (Ø 0.25 mm), embedded in glue (EPOTEK H301-2)
- irradiated at CERN PS with 24 GeV protons (+ background of $5 \cdot 10^{12}$ n/cm2)

before irradiation



after irradiation

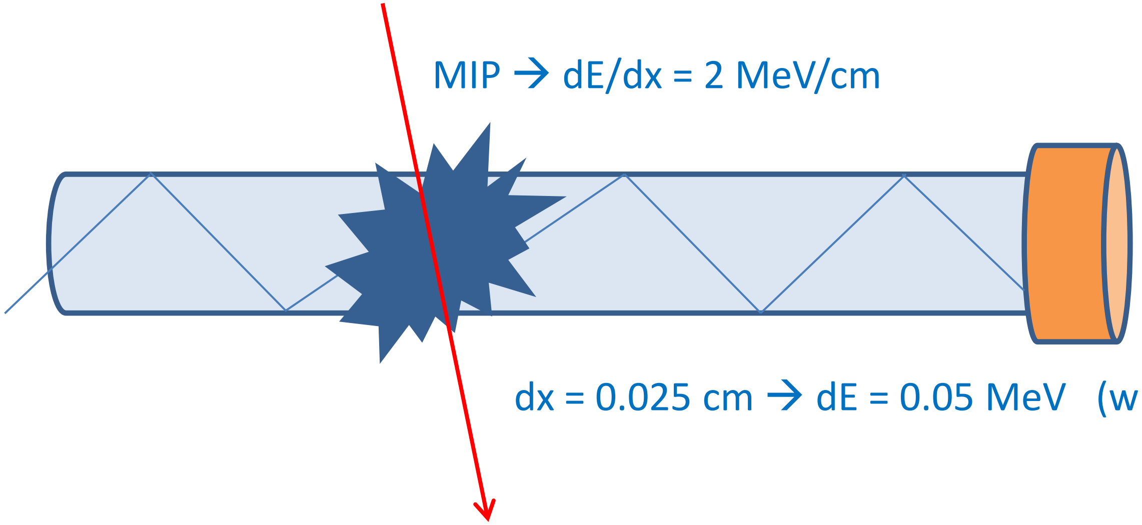


0 kGy

3 kGy
at 6.25 Gy/s

22 kGy
at 1.4 Gy/s

Back-of-the-envelope estimate of photoelectric yield in a 0.25 mm double cladded fibre, 1 m from photodetector. Non-irradiated.



MIP → dE/dx = 2 MeV/cm

dx = 0.025 cm → dE = 0.05 MeV (when passing through axis … optimistic!)

- Scintillation yield: dY_γ/dE = 8000 ph / MeV → $Y_\gamma = 400$
- Trapping inside fibre (1 hemisphere): 5.4% → $Y_\gamma \sim 20$
- Attenuation losses over 1 m: 22% → $Y_\gamma \sim 16$
- Efficiency of photodetector (typ. PMT): 25% → $Y_{p.e.} \sim 4$

→ Need more traversed fibre thickness

→ Need higher photodetector efficiency

→ Need to recover light in the second hemisphere

A tracker serves to detect particles with

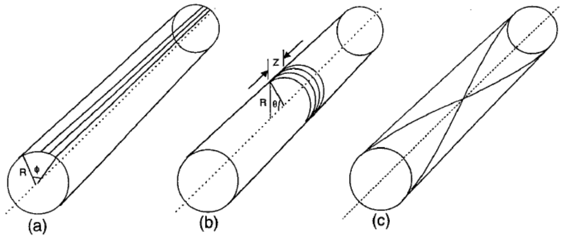
- high efficiency → enough light, low threshold
- good spatial resolution → fibre diameter, readout geometry, mechanical precision

In addition…

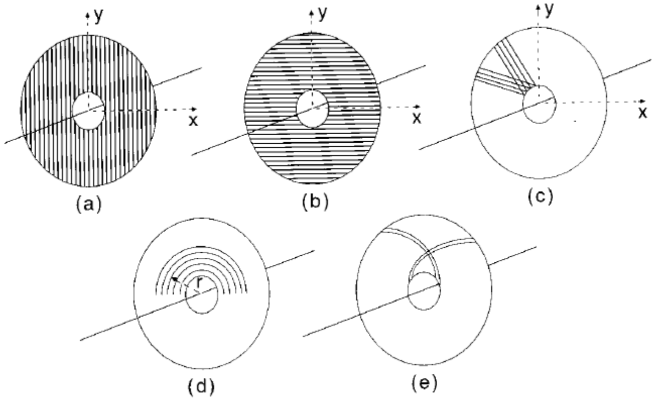
- it should give no/few false hits (ghosts) → low noise
- It should have low mass
- It should survive the radiation damage
- It should be affordable
- LHCb specific: it should allow for fast readout rate (40 MHz)

Tracking with scintillating fibres -

Pros and Cons



- \+ **flexible in shape** (planar, cylindrical) and size
- \+ **light weight** (X_0 (PS) = 42.4 cm, 1 mm fibre = 0.25% X_0)
- \+ fibres generate and transport optical signal → the active region can consist of active material only (almost☺)
- \+ the **material distribution** can be **very uniform**
- \+ **fast signal** (ns decay times)
- +/− medium resolution, O(50 µm)
- − quite **small signals** (few p.e.)
- − **limited radiation hardness**
- − **cumbersome production** (no company delivers high precision fibre layers).

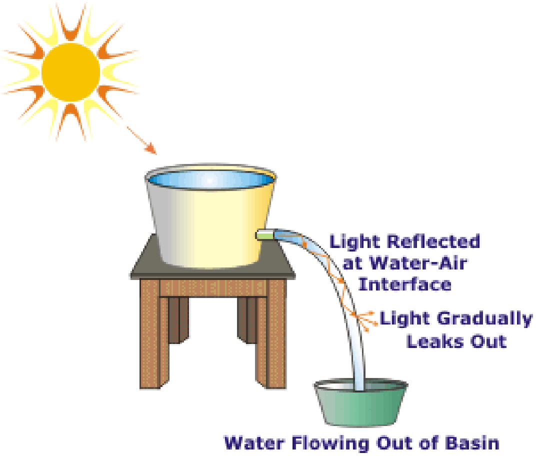


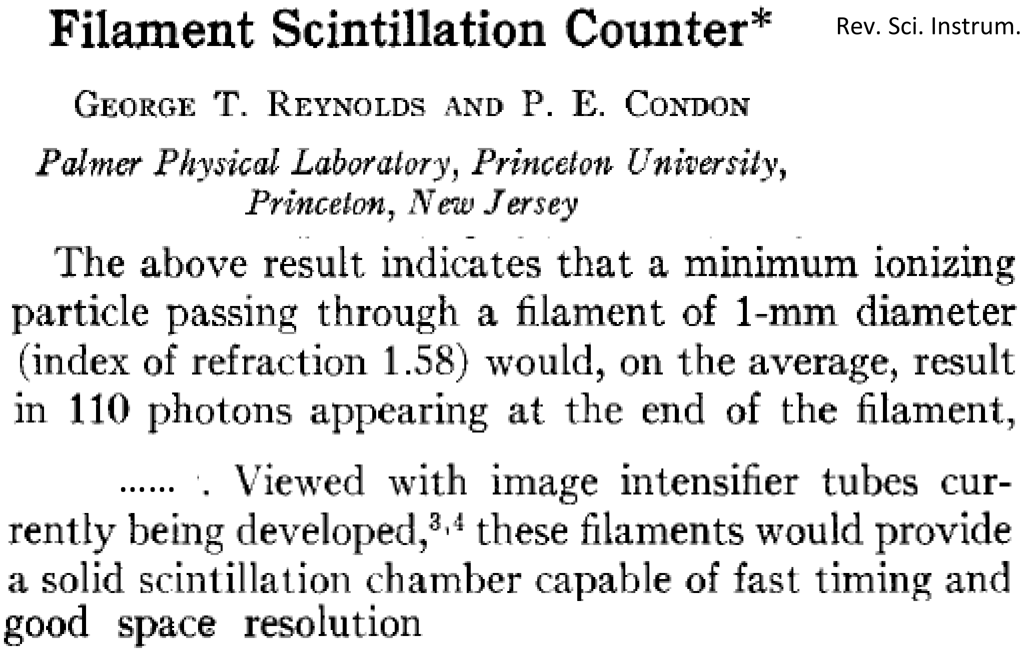
R.C. Ruchti, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 1996. 46:281–319

A bit of history

A bit of history

Jean-Daniel Colladon, a 38-year-old Swiss professor at University of Geneva, demonstrated (by accident) light guiding or total internal reflection for the first time in 1841.





Filament Scintillation Counter*

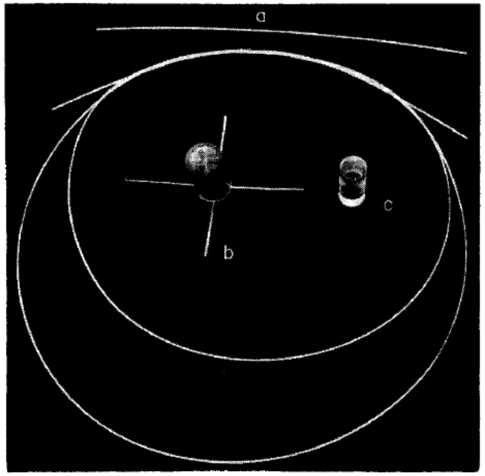
George T. Reynolds and P. E. Condon

Palmer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

The above result indicates that a minimum ionizing particle passing through a filament of 1-mm diameter (index of refraction 1.58) would, on the average, result in 110 photons appearing at the end of the filament,

…… . Viewed with image intensifier tubes currently being developed,[3,4] these filaments would provide a solid scintillation chamber capable of fast timing and good space resolution

Rev. Sci. Instrum. 28, 1098 (1957);



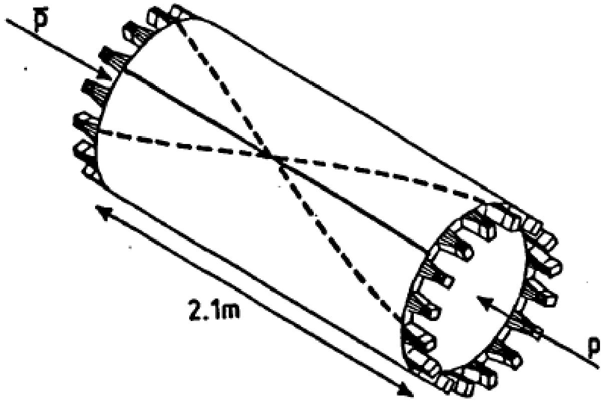
First (?) non-cladded scintillating plastic fibre.

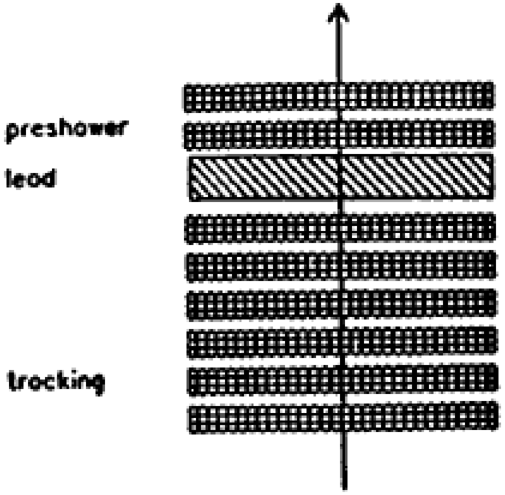
Upgrade of the **UA2** experiment (1985-87).

J. Alitti et al. , NIM A 273 (1988) 135

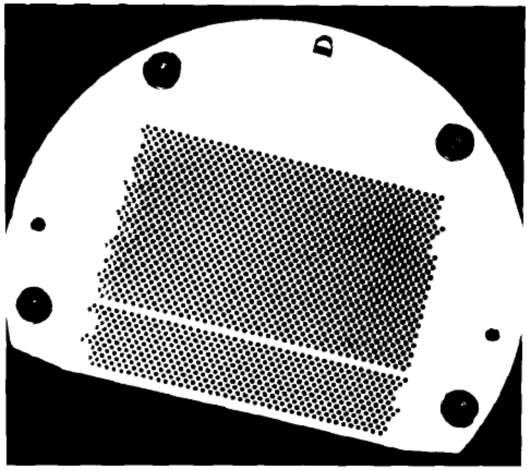
The first major collider application of scintillating fibre tracking technology.

- Outer tracking and pre-shower measurement for electron identification.
- **60,000** single-clad, blue-emitting scintillating fibres of **1 mm in diameter** and 2.1 m long
- developed and produced (!) at Saclay. $\Lambda > 1.5$ m.
- Light propagates to 32 collector plates which are readout by **32 image-intensified CCDs** (32000 pixels each).

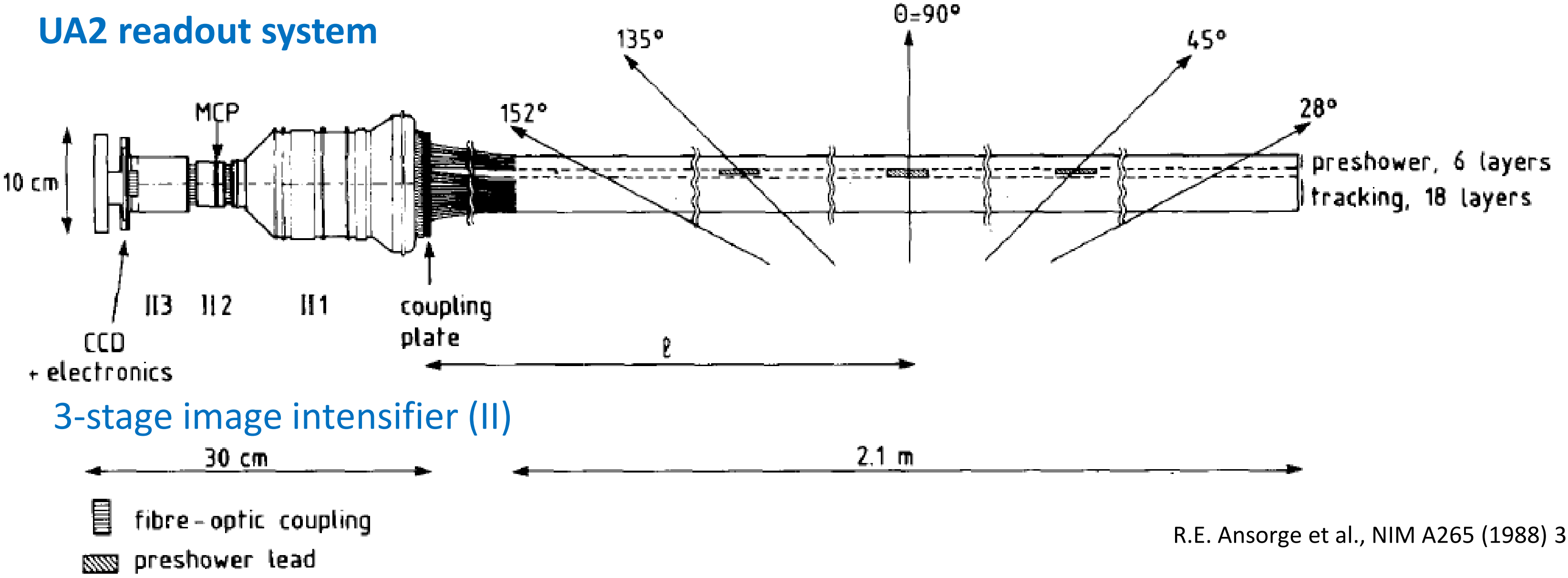




collector plate

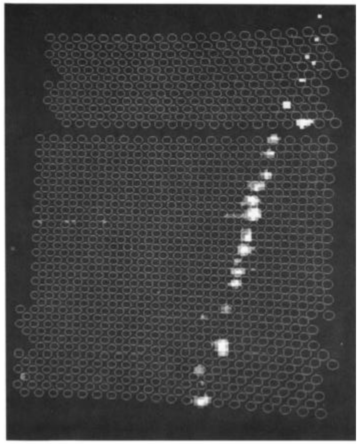


UA2 readout system



3-stage image intensifier (II)

R.E. Ansorge et al., NIM A265 (1988) 33-49



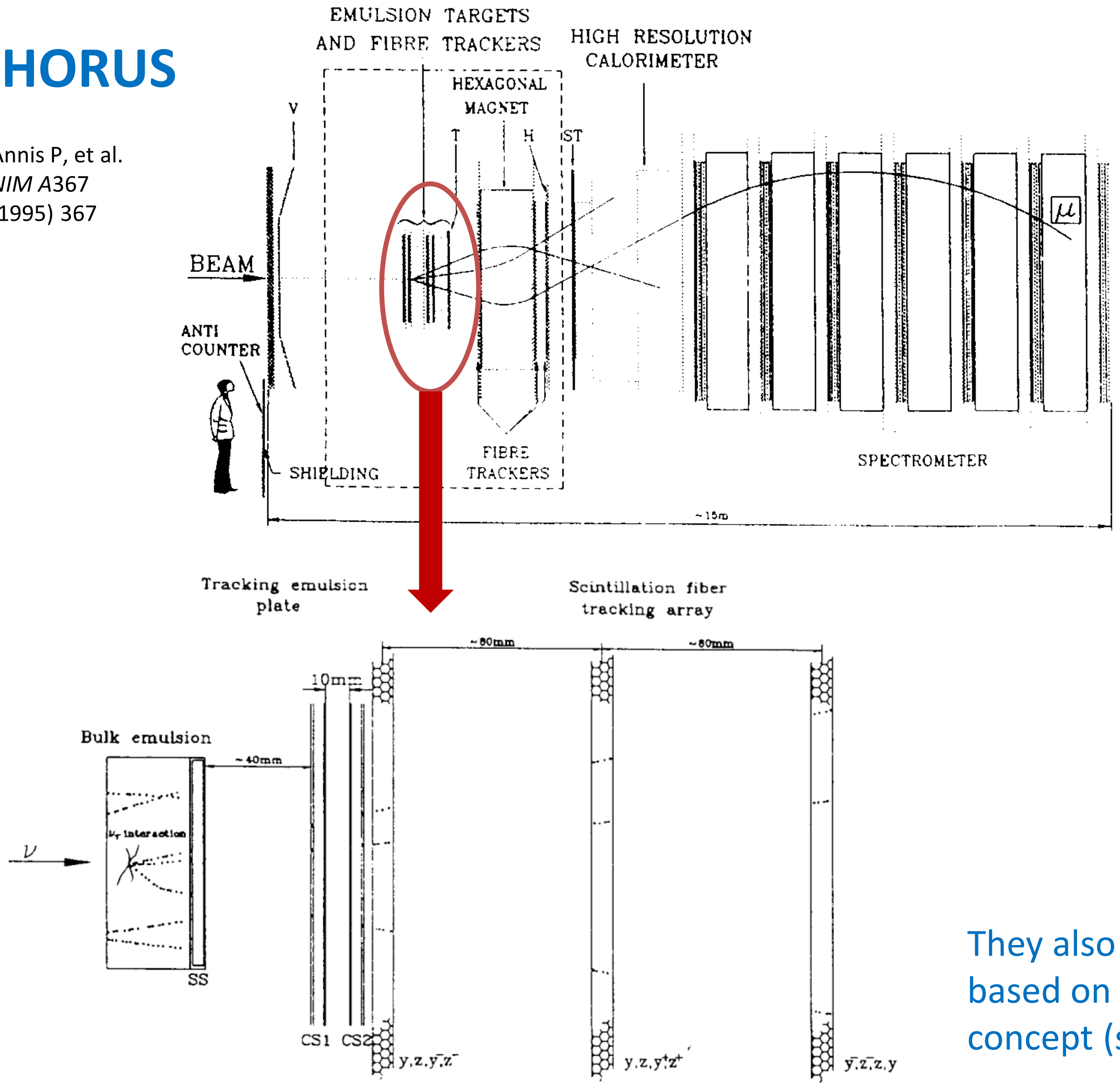
CCD image (circles show calculated fibre positions)

Performance

- 2.8 p.e. per fibre (1mm)
- Single fibre efficiency: >91%
- σ_{hit} = 0.35 mm, σ_{track} = 0.2 mm
- Readout time ~10 ms

CHORUS

Annis P, et al.
*NIM A*367
(1995) 367



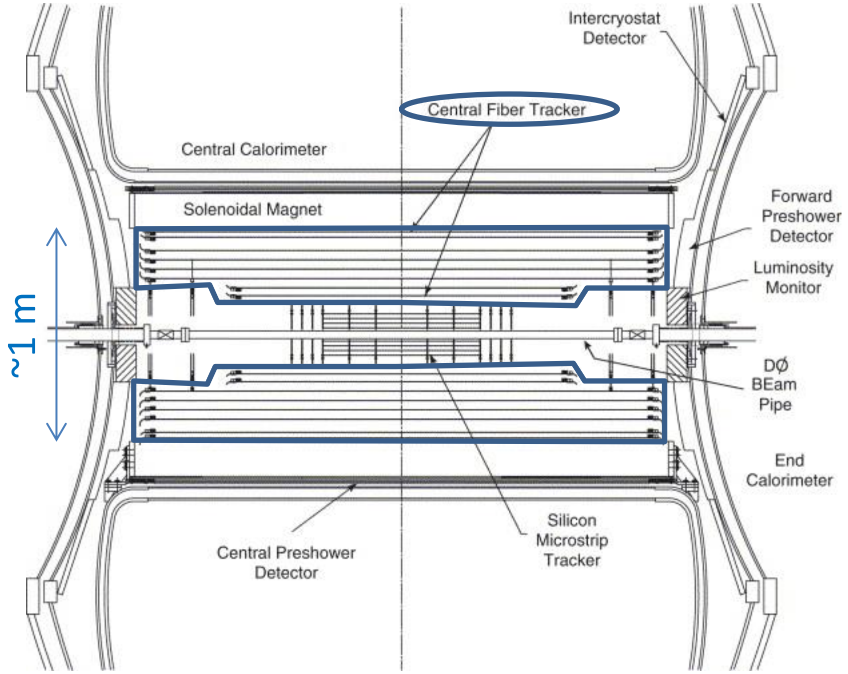
- 10^6 scintillating fibres of Ø 500 μm
- 58 image-intensifier chains + CCD,
- similar to UA2.

The scintillating fibre-tracking layers provide pre-localisation of the regions to be scanned in the emulsion.

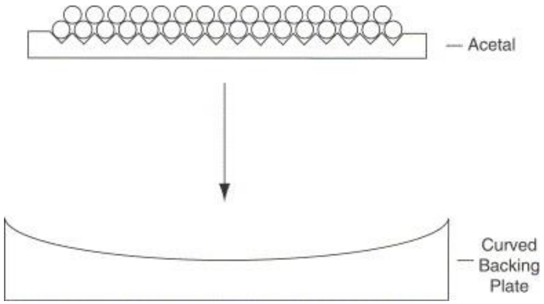
They also tested a micro-vertex tracker based on the liquid-in-capillary concept (see photo on slide 5).

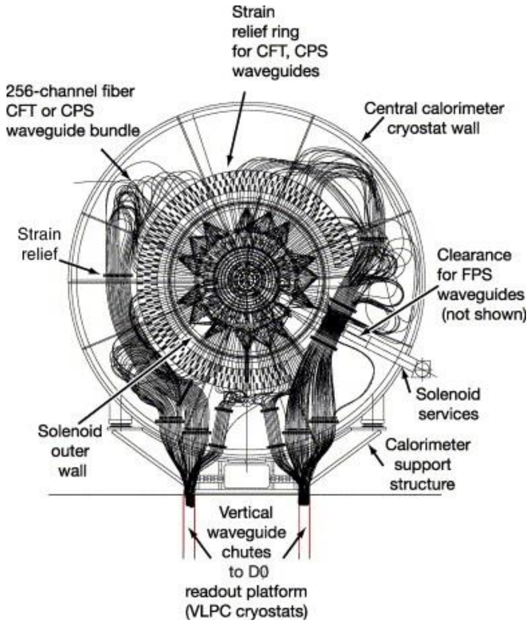
DØ The upgraded DØ detector comprises a 80,000-channel central fiber tracker (CFT).

V.M. Abazov et al, A 565 (2006) 463–537



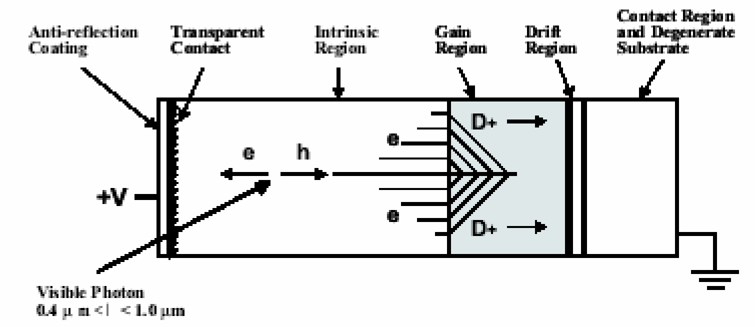
Ø 835 μm fibres are arranged in 'Doublet' structure





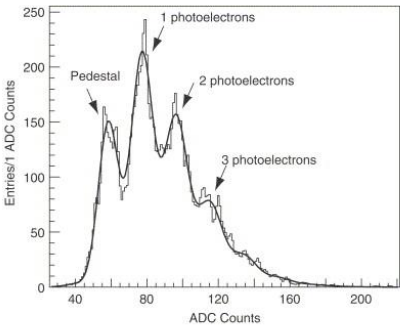
- 8 concentric layers (axial + stereo)
- L_{fibre} ~ 2 m + O(10)m clear waveguide
- Total = 200 km of scintillating and 800 km of clear fibres

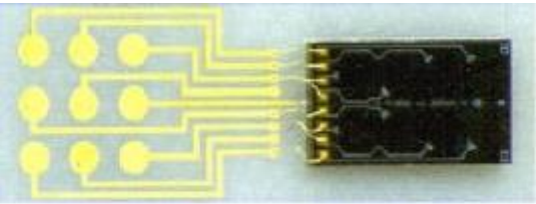
Very innovative readout in D0: Visible Light Photon Counters (VLPC)



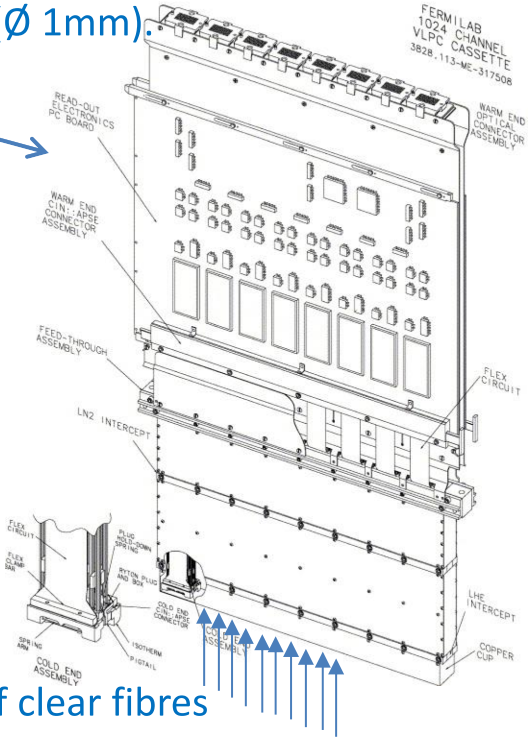
Si:As avalanche photodetector
Very high QE: ~ 75%
High gain: ~40.000
! Needs to be operated at 9 k!

LED calibration spectrum





D0 used chips with 8 VLPCs (Ø 1mm).
128 chips fit in a cassette



88 cm

Performance (partly from test stand)

B. Baumbaugh et al. IEEE TNS 43, NO. **3,** JUNE 1996

- Yield: ~10 pe / fibre
- Hit efficiency: 99.5%
- Doublet hit resolution: 100 μm
- Fast readout: CFT contributes to the L1 trigger (every 132 ns)

Same technology is also used in the MICE experiment http://mice.iit.edu/

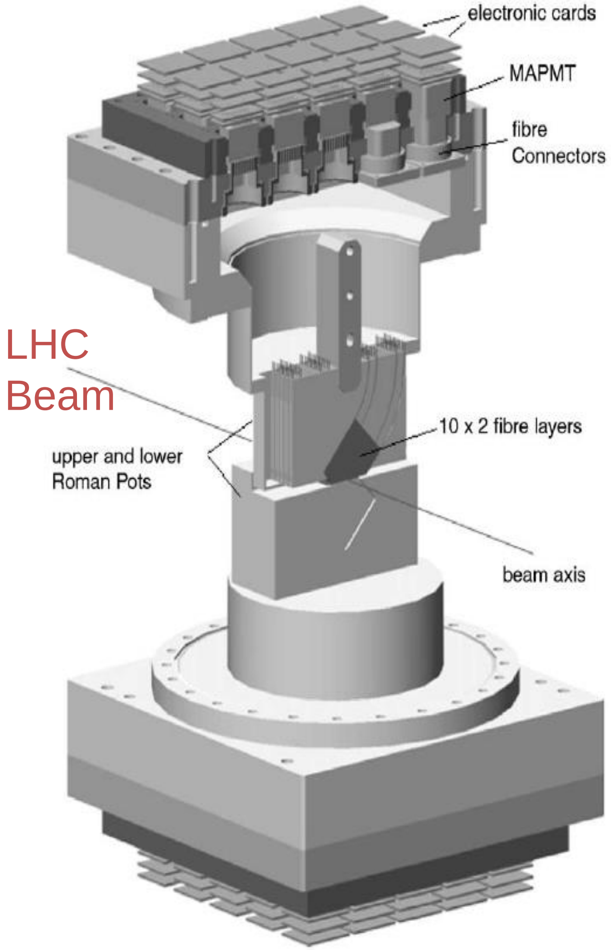
Bundles of clear fibres

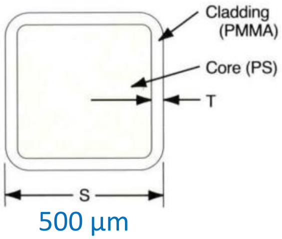
ATLAS ALFA

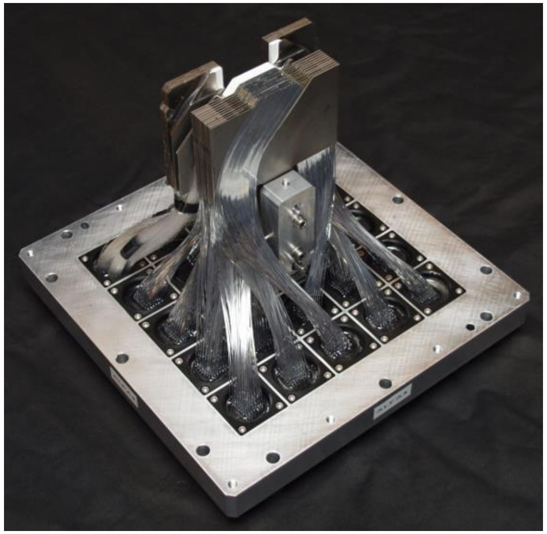
S. Ask et al., NIM A 568 (2006) 588–600
S. Jakobsen, PhD thesis, NBI Copenhagen, 2013

Forward detector in Roman Pots for luminosity and σ_{tot}(pp) measurement

4 RP stations are located at ±240 m from ATLAS in LHC tunnel







- Total ~11.000 fibres, 500 μm squared, ~35 cm long, aluminized for reduced cross-talk.
- UV geometry with 2x10 staggered layers. Active area is only about 3 x 3 cm2.
- Readout (at 40 MHz) by 184 Multi-anode (64 ch.) PMTs.

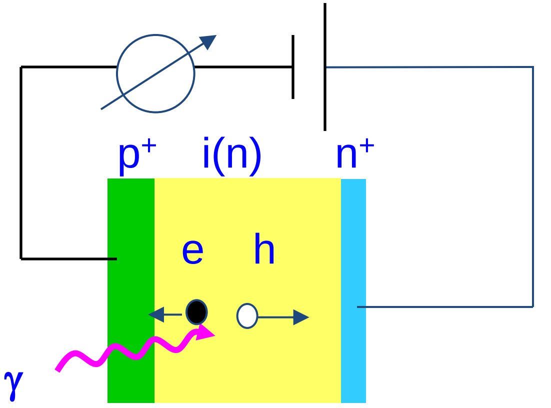
Performance:

- Yield: ~4 pe / fibre
- Track resolution: ~25 μm

A short recap of SiPM technology

A short recap of SiPM technology

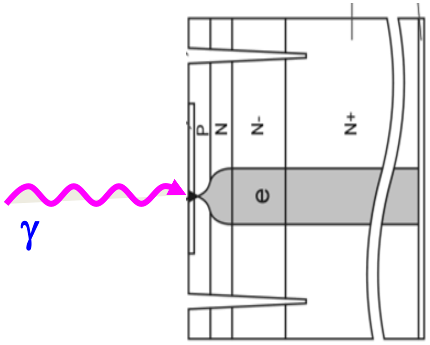
PIN photodiode



- U_{bias} = small (or even 0)
- No charge gain (G=1)
- High QE (~80%)

Used in calorimetry (1980-2000), e.g. L3

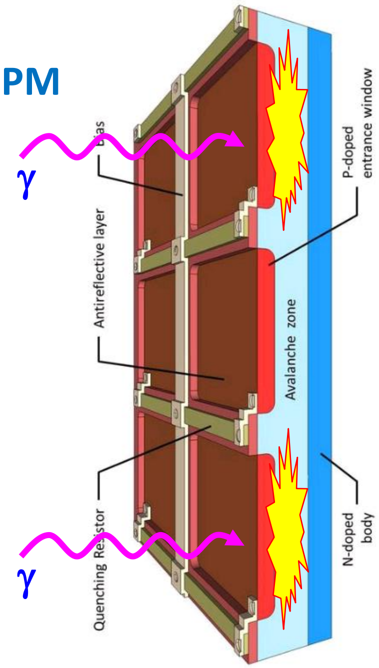
Avalanche Photodiode (APD)



- U_{bias} = few 100 V
- Avalanche, self terminating
- Charge gain G ~ few 100
- Excess noise, increasing with G
- ΔG = 3.1%/V and -2.4 %/K
- High QE (~80%)

Used e.g. in CMS ECAL

SiPM

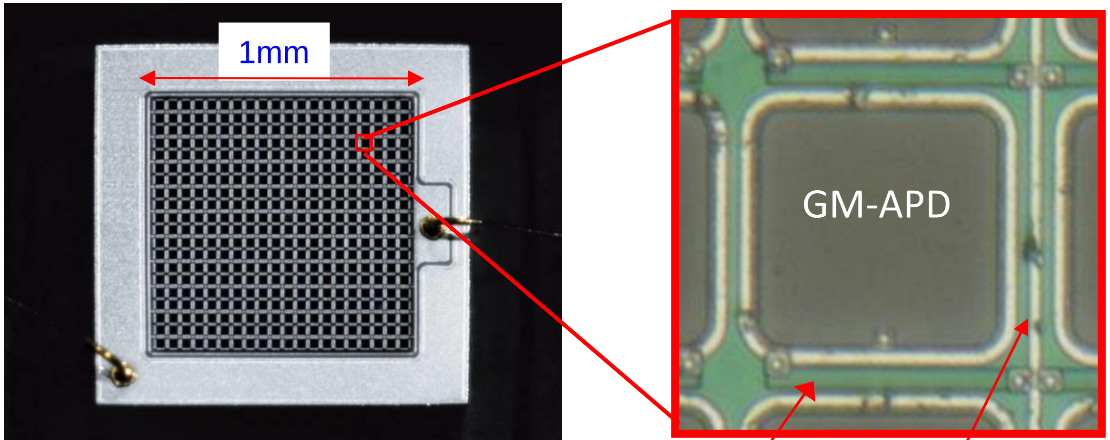


Multi-pixel array of APD

- operated in Geiger mode, i.e. above break down
- with quenching
- G ~ 10^6 - 10^7

All these devices are immune to magnetic fields !

100 – several 10000 pix / mm^2



Sizes up to 6×6 mm^2 now standard.

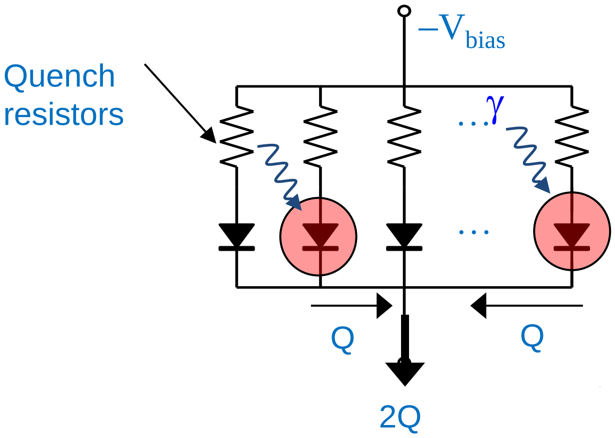
Only part of surface is photosensitive!

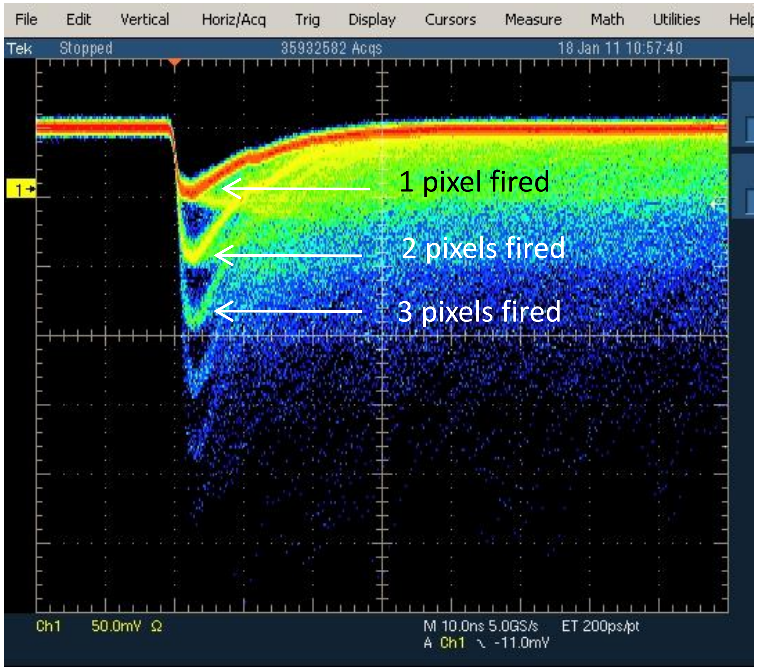
Photon detection efficiency

PDE = QE · ε_{geom} · $\varepsilon_{avalanche}$

↓

=f(OV)

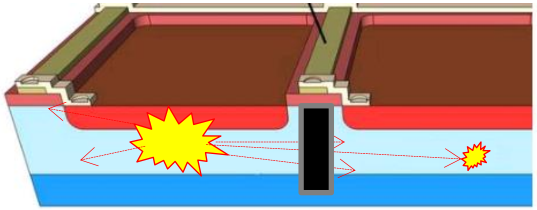




- 1 GM-APD is a binary device.
- The operation of many GM-APDs in parallel leads to a quasi-analog detector with photon counting properties.

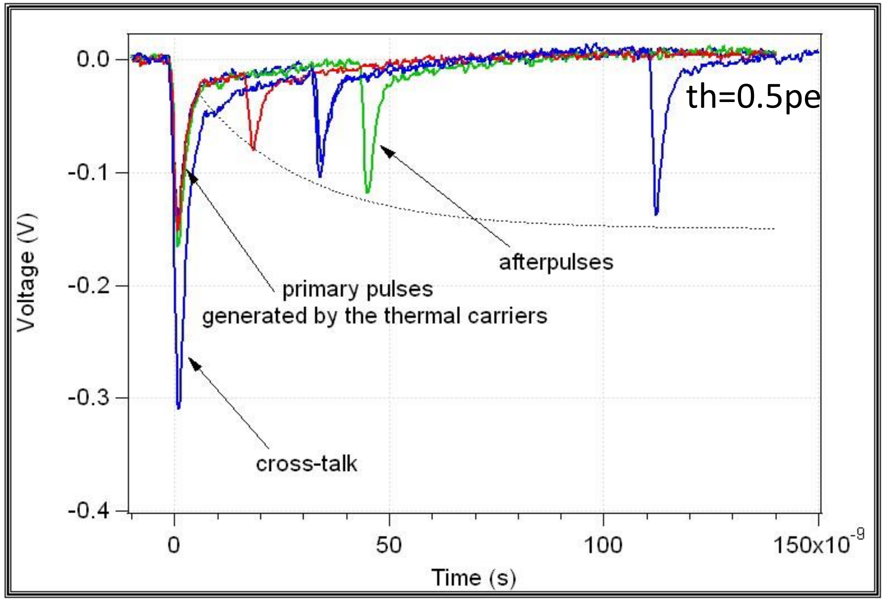
The 'dark' side of the SiPM detector

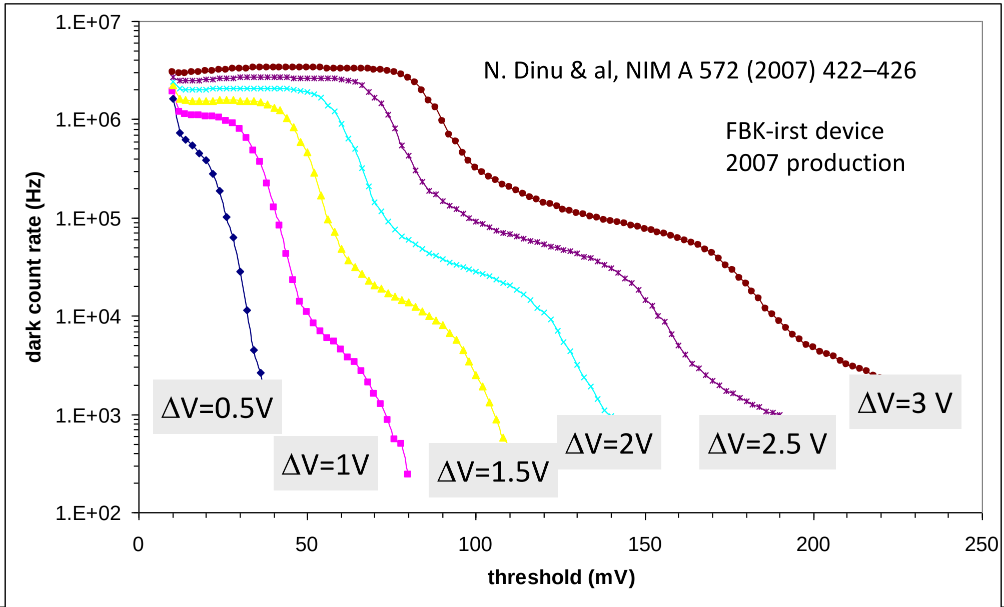
- **Thermal/tunneling** : thermal/ tunneling carrier generation in the bulk or in the surface depleted region around the junction
- **After-pulses :** carriers trapped during the avalanche discharging and then released triggering a new avalanche during a period of several 100 ns after the breakdown
- **Optical cross-talk:** 10^5 carriers in an avalanche plasma emit on average 3 photons with an energy higher than 1.14 eV (A. Lacaita et al. IEEE TED 1993). These photons can trigger an avalanche in an adjacent µcell.



→ Limit gain, increase threshold

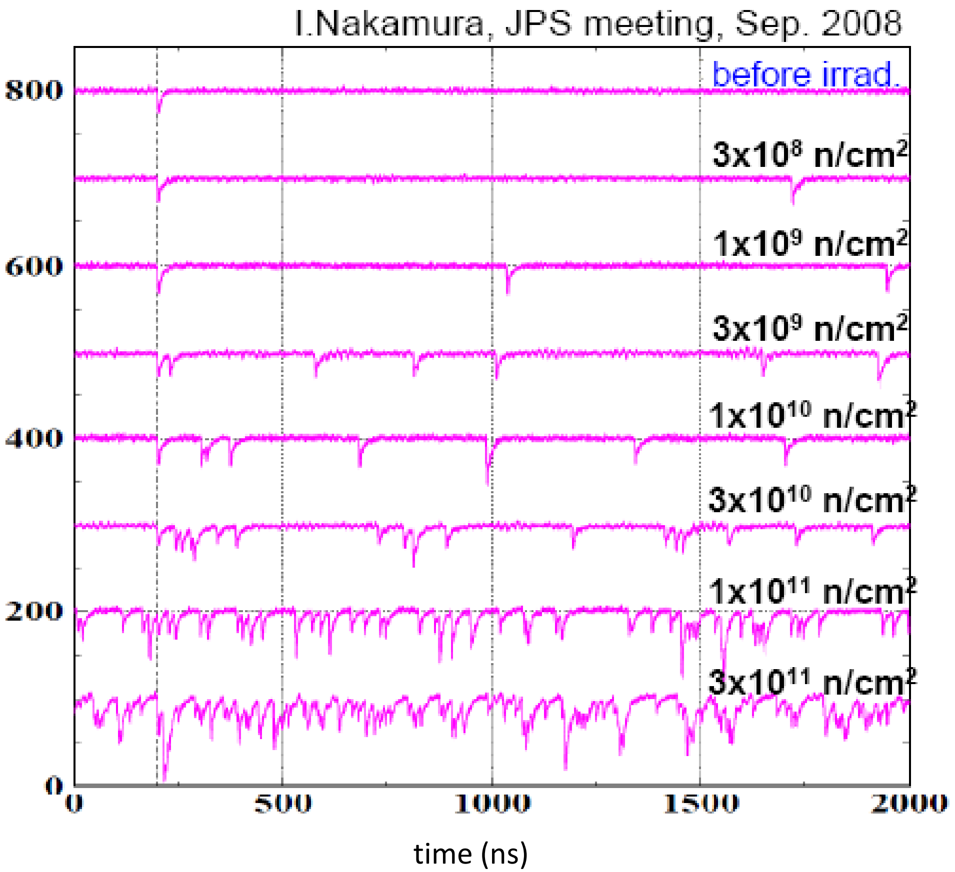
→ add trenches btw µcells



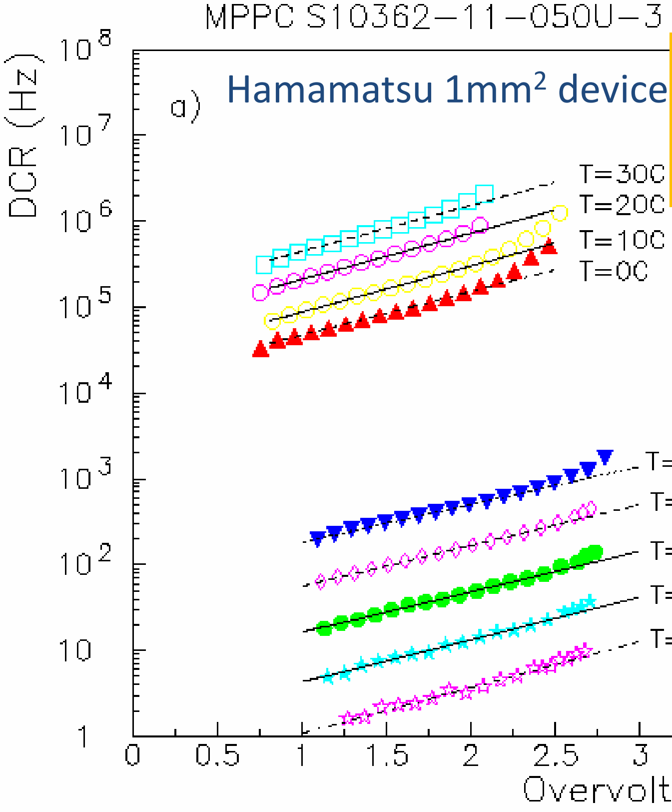


In addition… as for every Si detector, radiation damage is an issue. Linear increase of dark noise rate (DCR) with n-fluence. No other serious effects.

$DCR \sim \Phi_{n,1MeV\ eq.}$ $I_{dark} = e \cdot G \cdot DCR$



Fortunately cooling helps!



Hamamatsu 1mm² device

Reduce DCR by a factor ~2 every 8-10 K

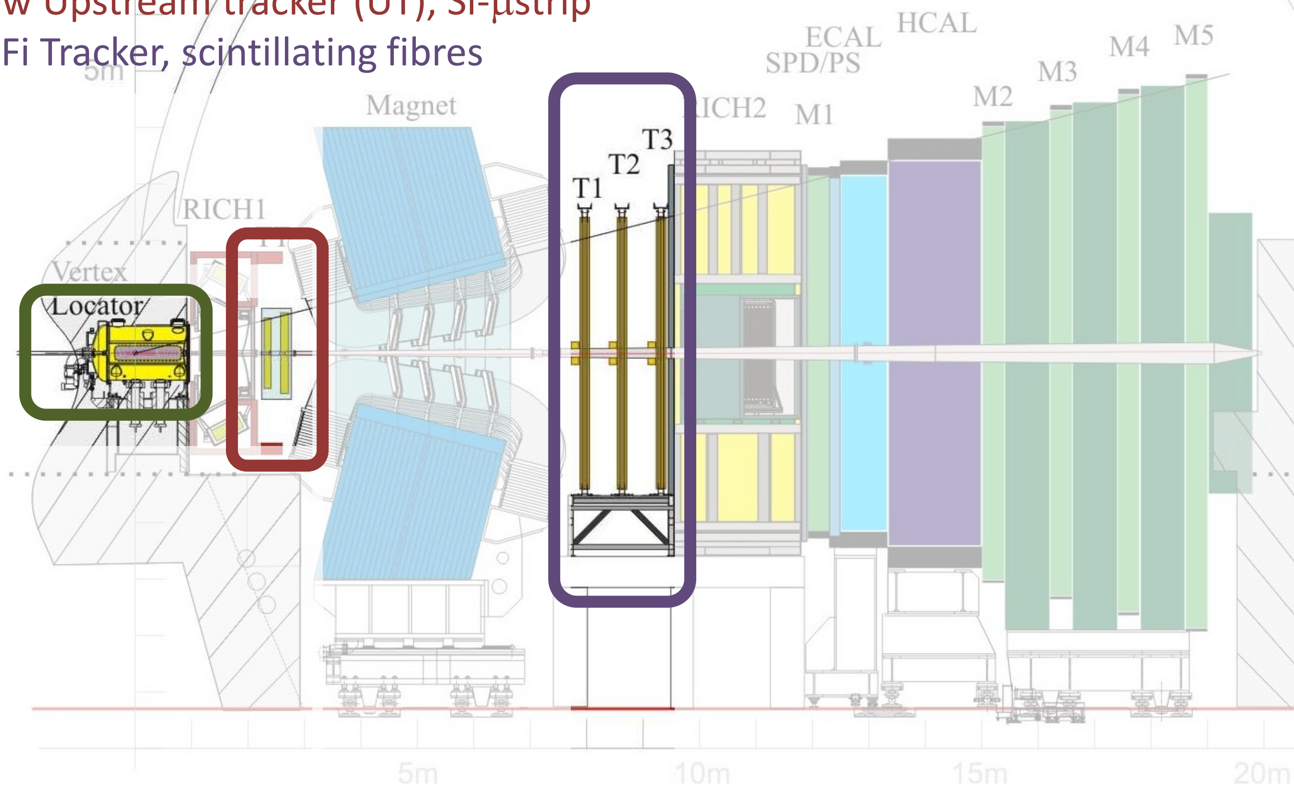
N. Dinu et al., NSS *Conf Record (NSS/MIC), 2010 IEEE*, vol., no., pp.215-219,

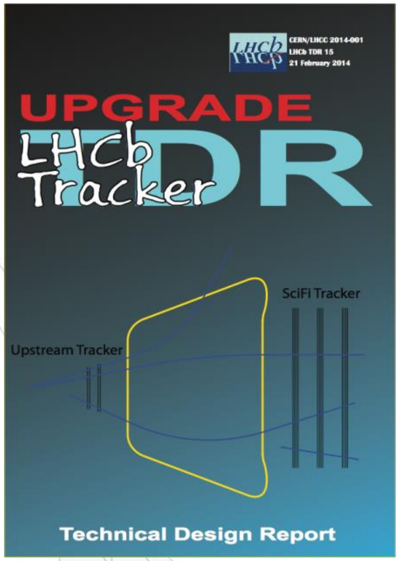
The LHCb SciFi Tracker

Major tracking upgrade of LHCb (for after LS2, ≥2020, 50fb^{-1})

Aim for the same performance at high luminosity ($2\cdot10^{33}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}, 25 ns, ν =7.6) as under current conditions ($<4\cdot10^{32}$, 50 ns, μ=1.7).

- New VELO, Si pixel based
- New Upstream tracker (UT), Si-μstrip
- SciFi Tracker, scintillating fibres




CERN/LHCC 2014-001
LHCb TDR 15
21 February 2014

UPGRADE
LHCb Tracker
TDR

Upstream Tracker
SciFi Tracker

Technical Design Report

LHCb Tracker Upgrade TDR
CERN/LHCC 2014-001
LHCb TDR 15

Main requirements

Detector intrinsic performance: measure x,x' (y,y') with

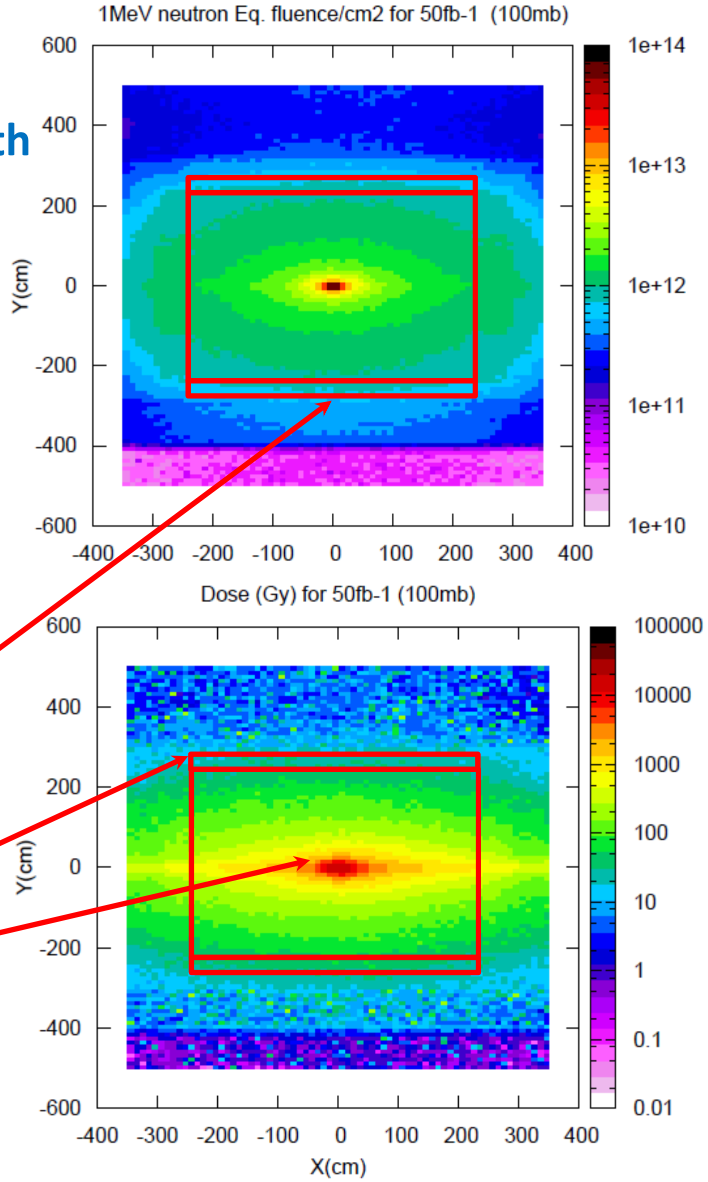
- high hit efficiency(~99%)
- low noise cluster rate (<10% of signal at any location)
- $\sigma_x < 100\mu m$ (bending plane)
- $X/X_0 \leq 1\%$ per detection layer

Constraints

- 40MHz readout
- geometrical coverage: 6(x) x 5(y) m^2
- fit in between magnet and RICH2
- radiation environment:
  - $\leq 10^{12}$ 1MeV n_{eq} / cm^2 at the location of the photo-detectors
  - ≤ 80Gy at the location of the photo-detectors
  - ≤ 35kGy peak dose for the scintillating fibres

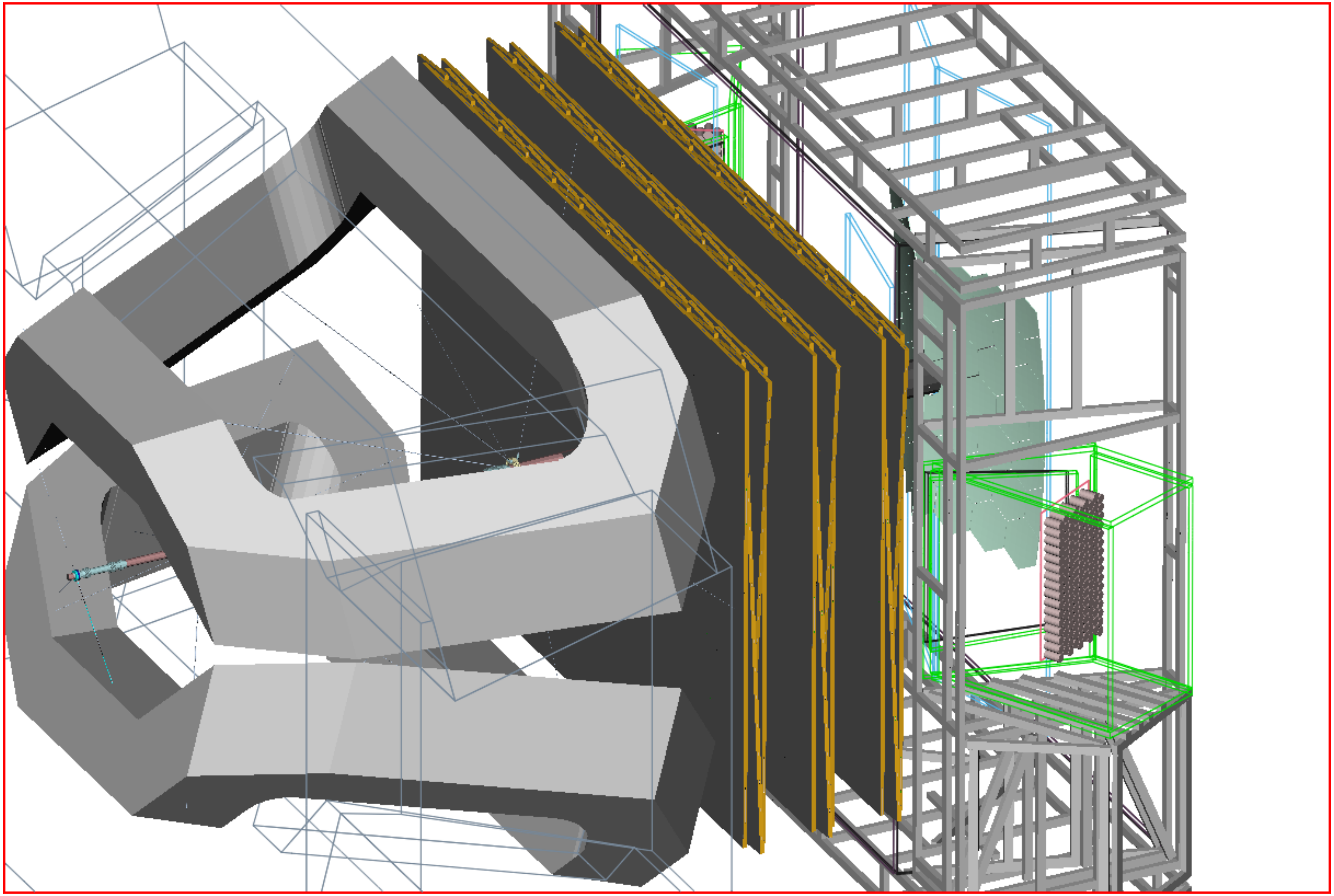
→**low temperature operation of photodetectors**

LHCb FLUKA simulation

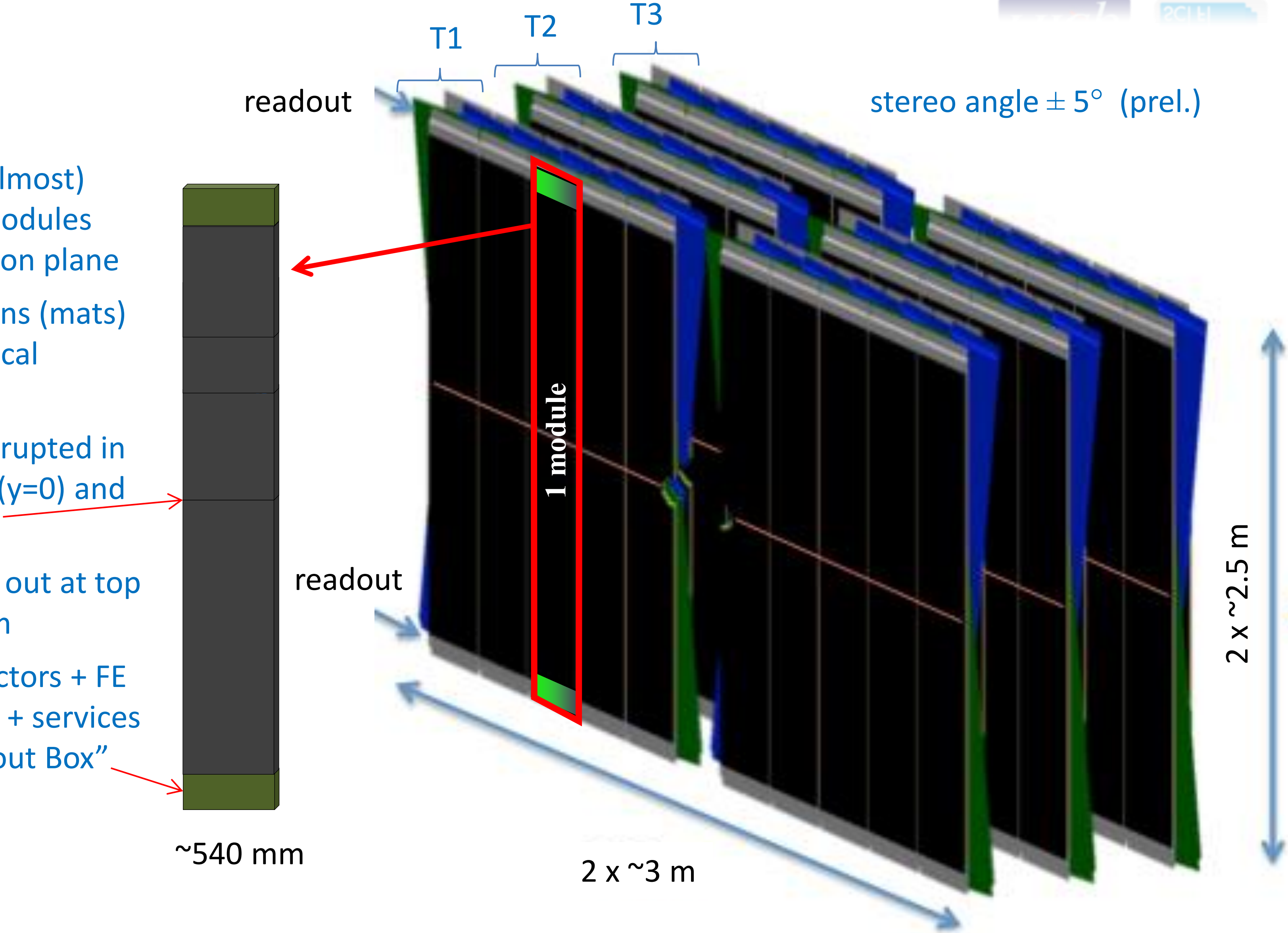


General layout of the detector geometry:

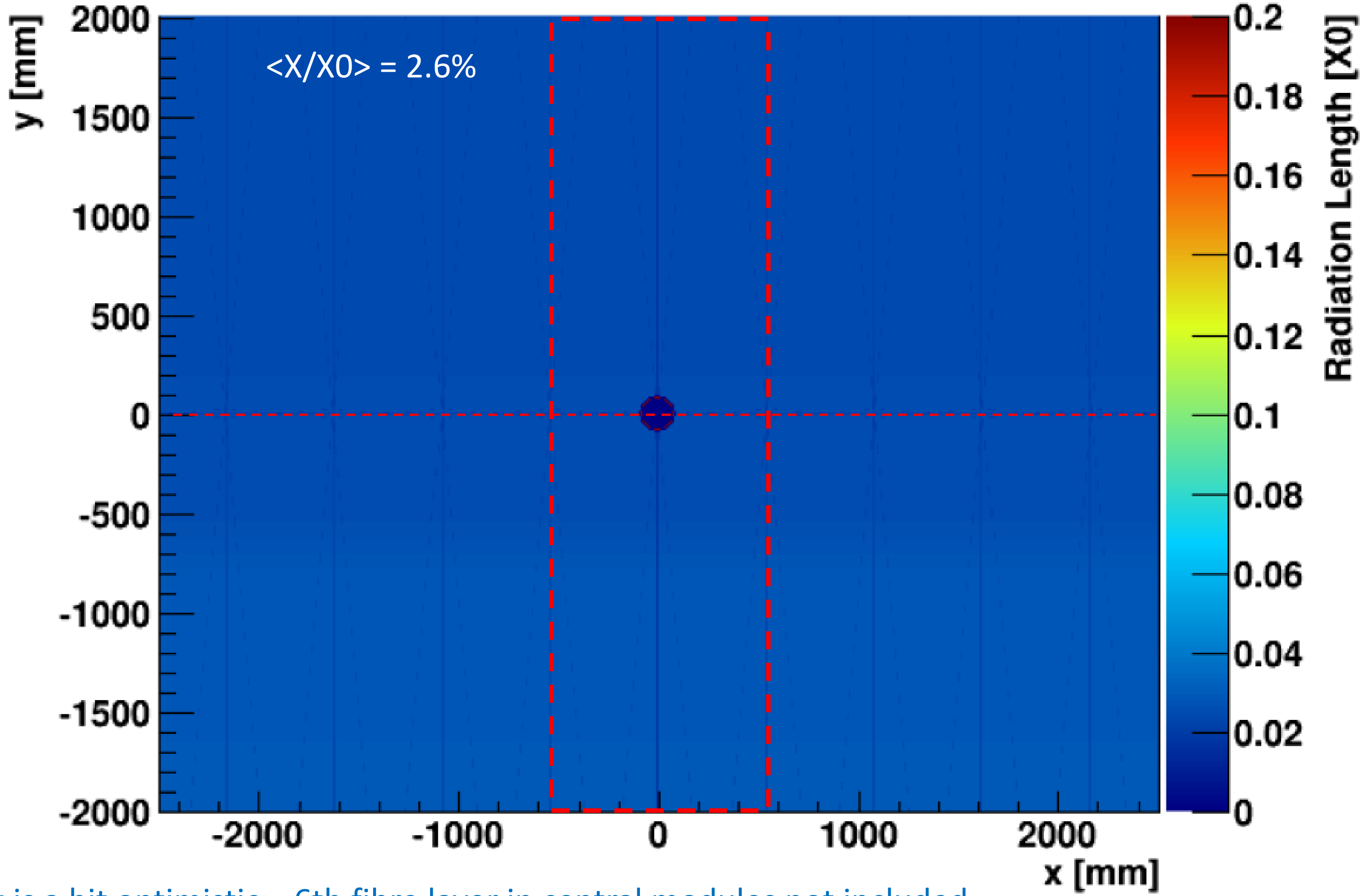
3 stations with 4 planes each X-U-V-X



- 10 or 12 (almost) identical modules per detection plane
- Fibre ribbons (mats) run in vertical direction.
- fibres interrupted in mid-plane (y=0) and mirrored
- fibres read out at top and bottom
- photodetectors + FE electronics + services in a “Readout Box”



Material distribution X/X_0 of station T1 (with 4 planes X-U-V-X)



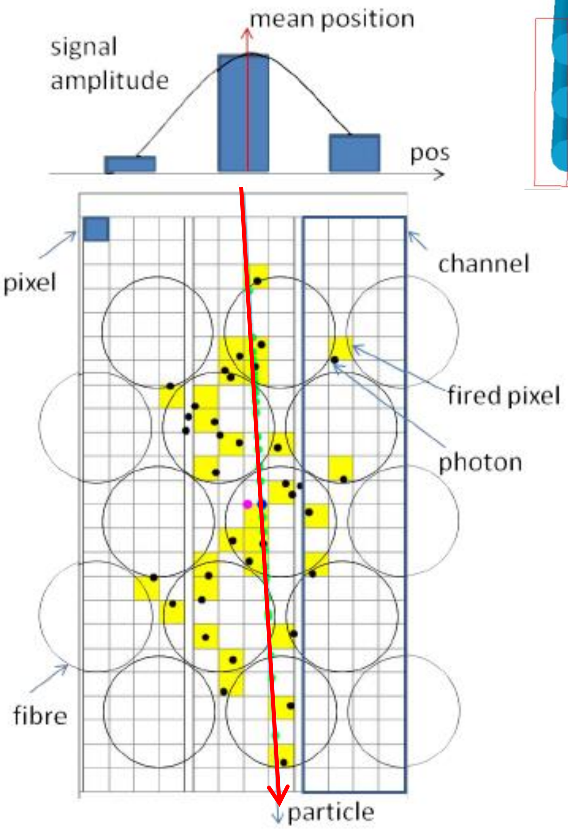
Plot is a bit optimistic: 6th fibre layer in central modules not included

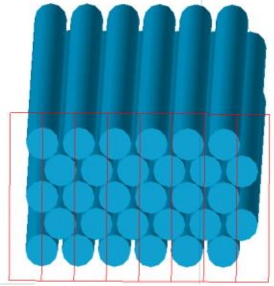
Fibre end pieces in midplane (y=0) not included

Fibres and photodetectors

The SciFi tracker is following the technology developed by the Aachen group for the **PERDaix detector** (prototype balloon experiment)

B. Beischer et al., A 622 (2010) 542–554
G.R. Yearwood, PhD thesis, Aachen, 2013

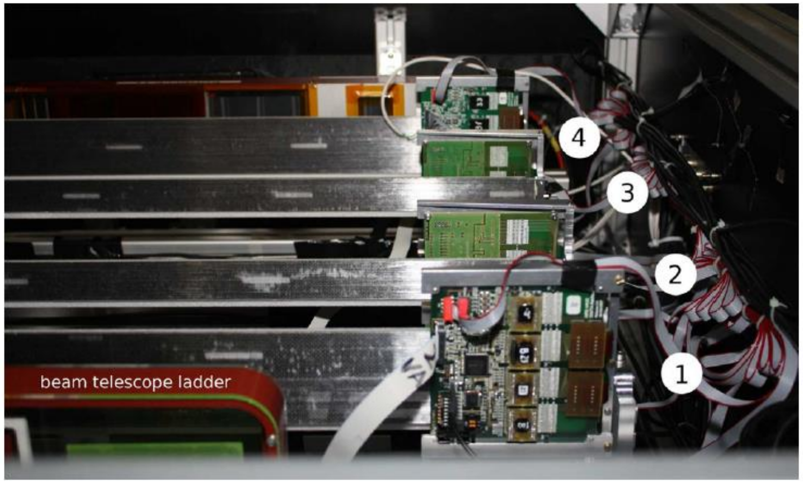


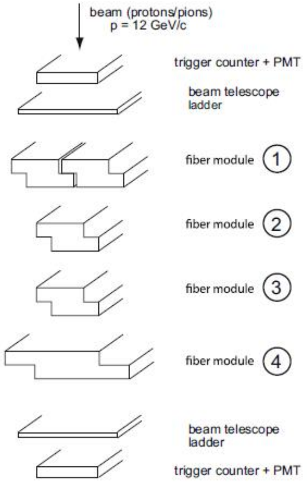


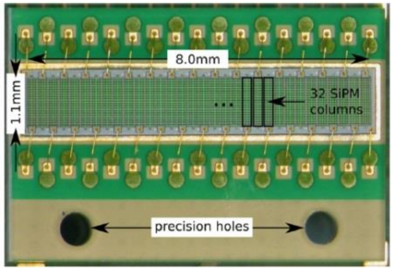
PERDaix: 860 mm (L) x 32 mm (W) bi-layer module in stereo geometry.

- 5 staggered layers of Ø250 μm fibres form a ribbon (or mat)
- Readout by arrays of SiPMs. 1 SiPM channel extends over the full height of the mat.
- Pitch of SiPM array should be similar to fibre pitch. Light is then spread over few SiPM channels. Centroiding can be used to push the resolution beyond p/sqrt(12).
- Hits consist of clusters with typical size = 2. This is an efficient approach to suppress noise hits (=single pixels in 1 channel).

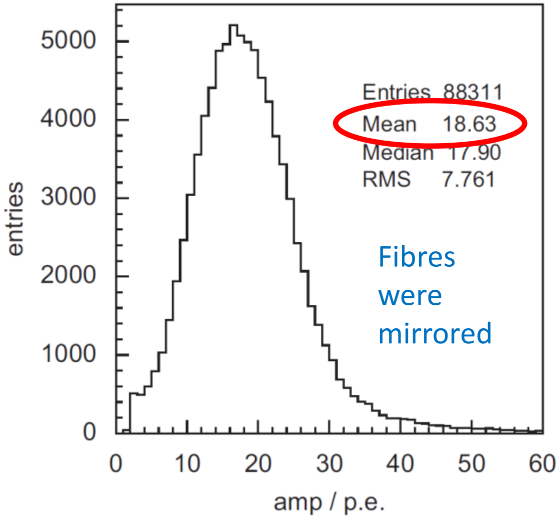
Some PERDaix test beam results (CERN T9, 2009)



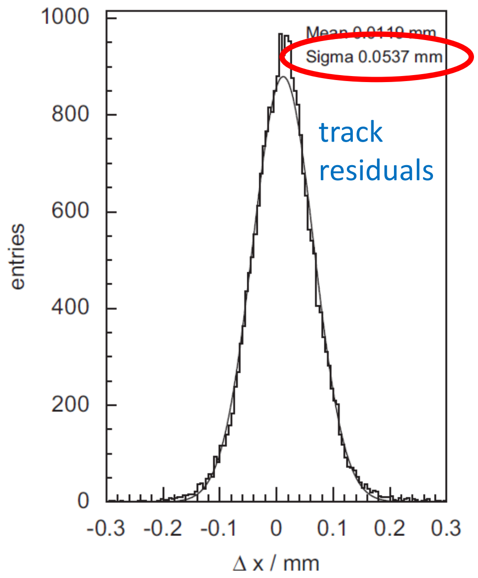




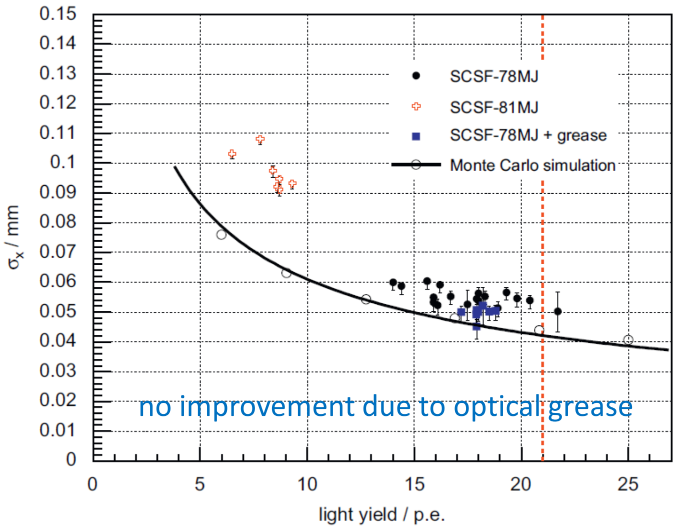
- 32 channel SiPM array from Hamamatsu.
- Readout by IDEAS VA_32 (τ_s=75 ns) + 12 bit ADC



Fibres were mirrored



track residuals



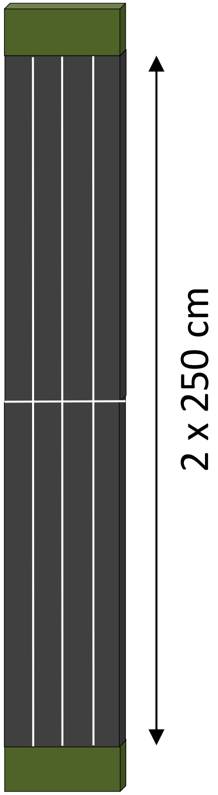
no improvement due to optical grease

LHCb SciFi module design

What is different from PERDaix?

	PERDaix	**LHCb SciFi**
Module length	39.5 / 86 cm	2 x 250 cm
Detector surface	0.25 m^2	~360 m^2
Radiation	none	10^4 Gy, 10^{12} n/cm2
Multiplicity	1	A few hundred
Readout	rel. slow	40 MHz

SciFi module

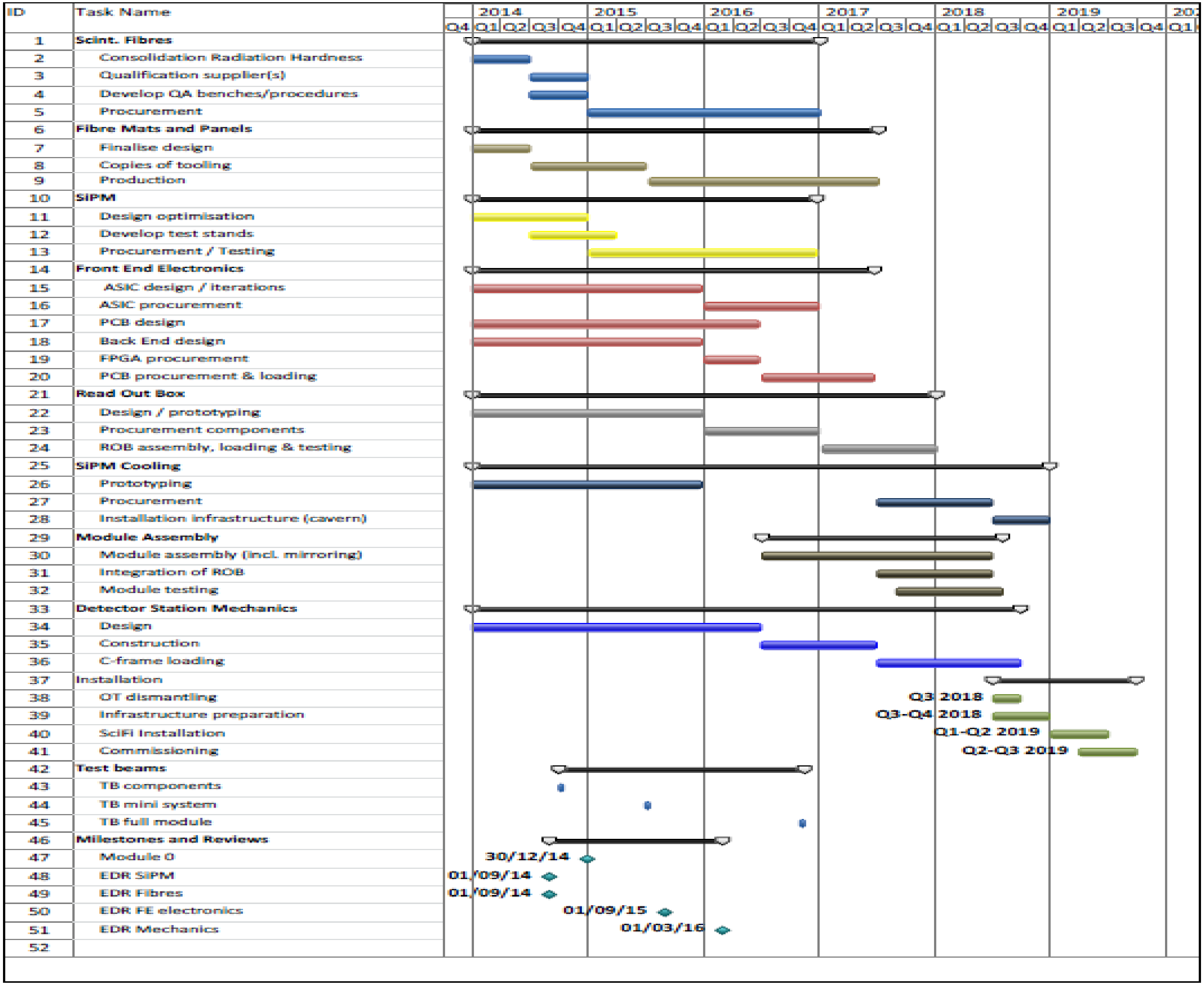


54 cm

LHCb SciFi main design parameters

- Round double cladded fibres of Ø250 μm, L = 2500 mm, mirrored
- 13 cm wide fibre mats made of 5 (or 6) staggered layers.
- 4 mats are assembled on the same support structure and form a 54 cm wide module.
- Readout by arrays of SiPMs. 128 channels. Pitch of SiPM = 250 μm.

➔ >10,000 km of fibres



ID	Task Name
1	**Scint. Fibres**
2	Consolidation Radiation Hardness
3	Qualification supplier(s)
4	Develop QA benches/procedures
5	Procurement
6	**Fibre Mats and Panels**
7	Finalise design
8	Copies of tooling
9	Production
10	**SiPM**
11	Design optimisation
12	Develop test stands
13	Procurement / Testing
14	**Front End Electronics**
15	ASIC design / iterations
16	ASIC procurement
17	PCB design
18	Back End design
19	FPGA procurement
20	PCB procurement & loading
21	**Read Out Box**
22	Design / prototyping
23	Procurement components
24	ROB assembly, loading & testing
25	**SiPM Cooling**
26	Prototyping
27	Procurement
28	Installation infrastructure (cavern)
29	**Module Assembly**
30	Module assembly (incl. mirroring)
31	Integration of ROB
32	Module testing
33	**Detector Station Mechanics**
34	Design
35	Construction
36	C-frame loading
37	Installation
38	OT dismantling
39	Infrastructure preparation
40	SciFi Installation
41	Commissioning
42	**Test beams**
43	TB components
44	TB mini system
45	TB full module
46	**Milestones and Reviews**
47	Module 0
48	EDR SiPM
49	EDR Fibres
50	EDR FE electronics
51	EDR Mechanics
52	

SciFi Tracker: participating institutes

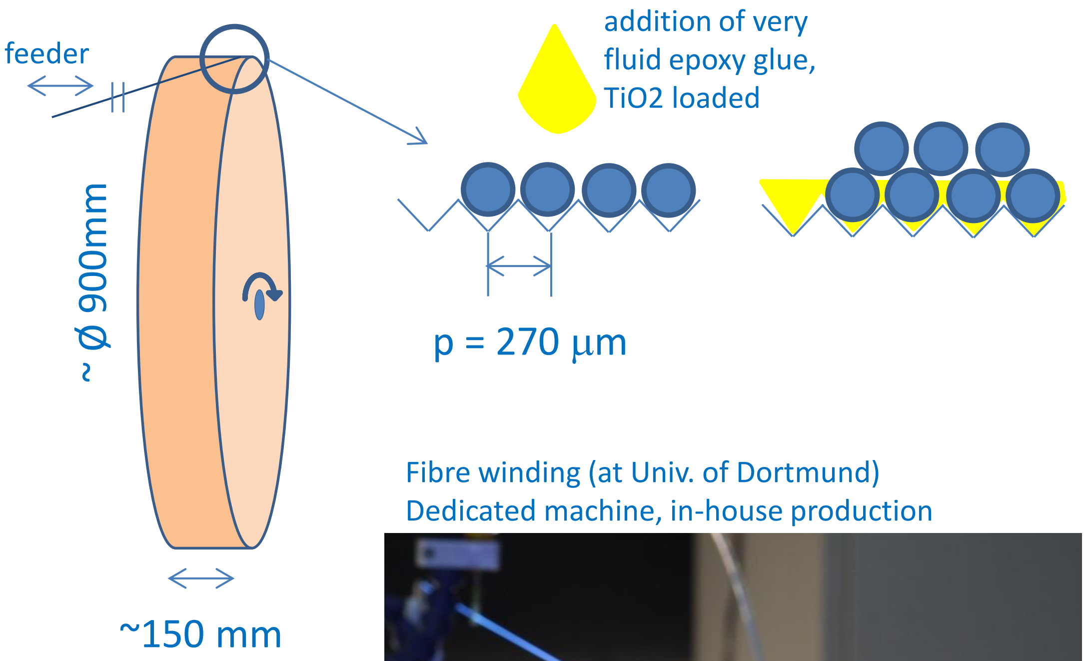
- Brasil (CBPF)
- China (Tsinghua)
- France (LPC, LAL, LPNHE)
- Germany (Aachen, Dortmund, Heidelberg, Rostock)
- Netherlands (Nikhef)
- Poland (Warsaw)
- Russia (PNPI, ITEP, INR, IHEP, NRC KI)
- Spain (Barcelona, Valencia)
- Switzerland (CERN, EPFL)
- UK (Imperial College)

LHCb SciFi R&D: Challenges, strategies, status

- Geometrical precision
- Get enough light
- Fast readout with manageable data volume
- Survive the radiation
- Optimize detection efficiency vs ghost rate

Geometrical precision

- Fibre mats are produced by winding fibres, layer by layer, on a fine-pitch threaded wheel



feeder

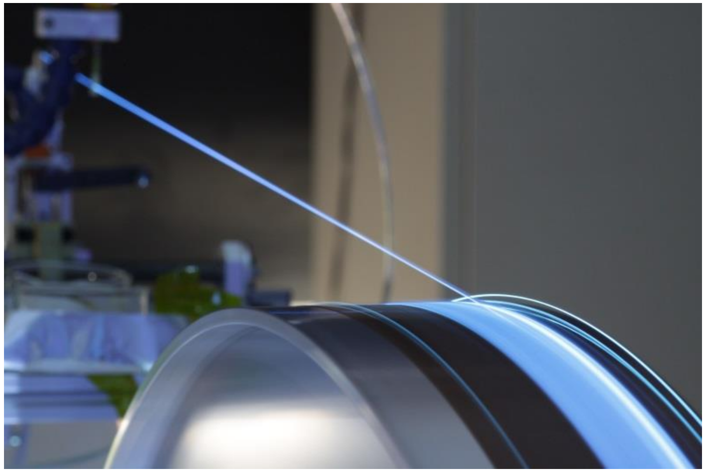
~ Ø 900mm

~150 mm

addition of very fluid epoxy glue, TiO2 loaded

p = 270 µm

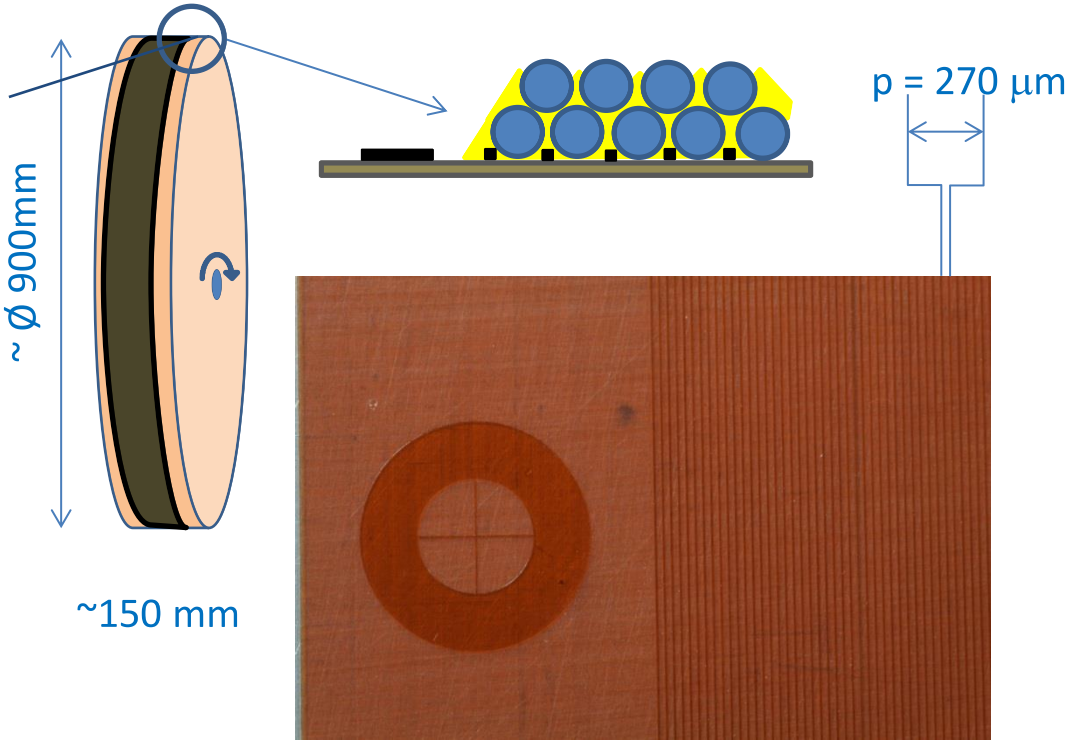
Fibre winding (at Univ. of Dortmund)
Dedicated machine, in-house production



Test winding (at Univ. of Aachen)
Use of a large CNC lathe.

Geometrical precision

- Alternative technique: replace thread by a kapton film, structured with coverlay(© Dupont). PCB technique, R. de Oliveira.



Kapton film becomes part of fibre mat. Allows use of precise alignment marks.

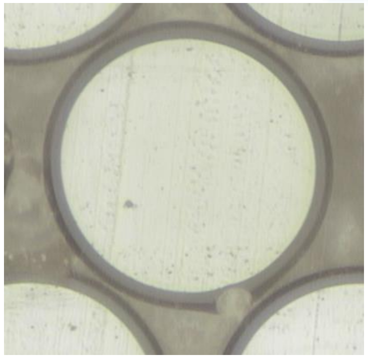
3 m long and 16 cm wide Kapton film used for a full-size 6 layer mat (march 2014).

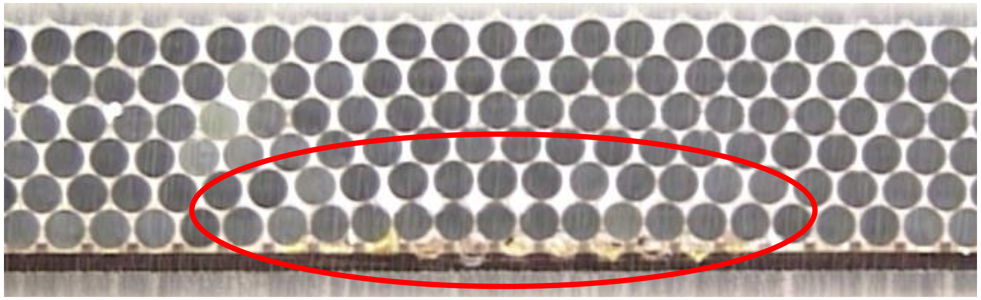
Inspection at CERN

After winding at Univ. Dortmund

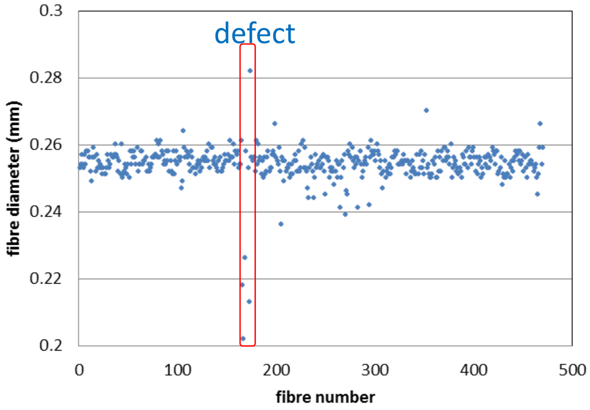
Scan of fibre mat end faces (after cut with diamond tool)

Optical 3D coordinate measurement machine (CMM) in PH/DT bond lab.

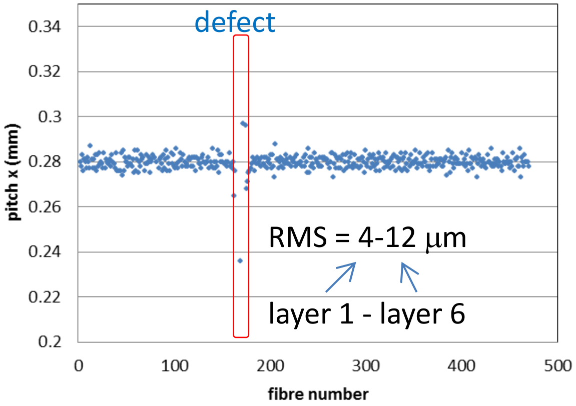




fibre diameter (mm)



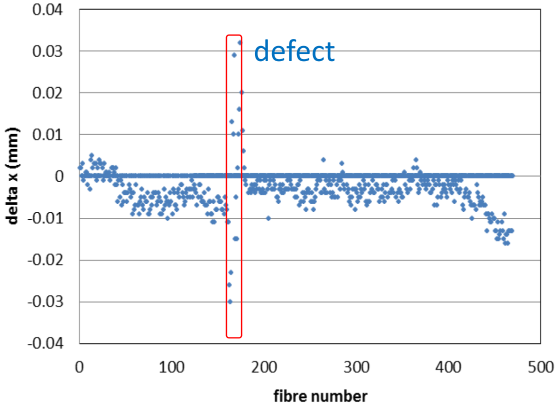
pitch x (mm)



RMS = 4-12 μm

layer 1 - layer 6

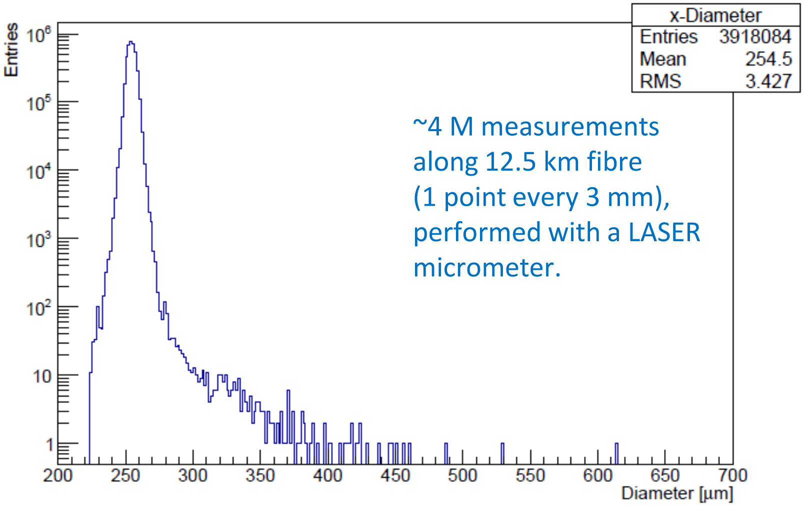
delta x (mm)



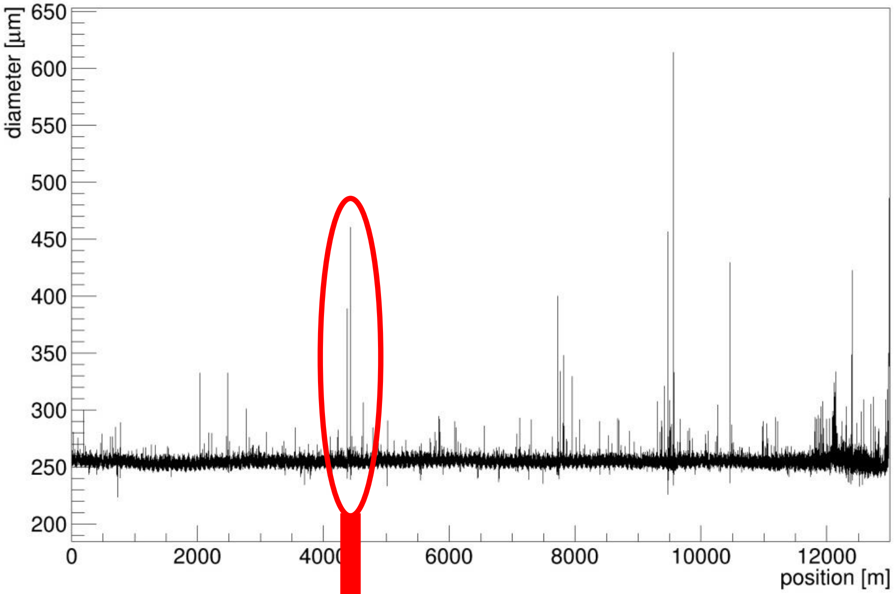
An important parameter: Fibre diameter profile (along fibre)

Plots by P. Hebler, Dortmund.

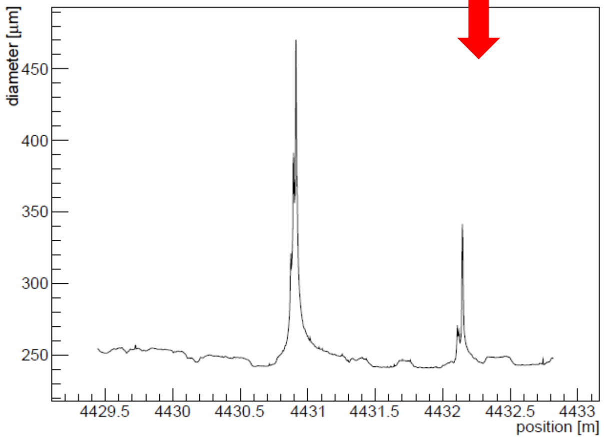
Over 99% of the length, the fibre diameter is within 250 ± few μm



~4 M measurements along 12.5 km fibre (1 point every 3 mm), performed with a LASER micrometer.



However, typically once per km, the fibre diameter increases beyond acceptable limits (300 μm). Problem worked on by producer but not fully understood.



These sections are manually removed during winding process, at the position where the mat is anyway cut. Costs time (5') but no performance.

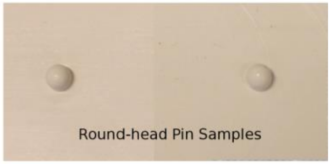
Maintaining the intrinsic fibre precision when building a full detector.

Require overall precision and stability: O(100 μm)

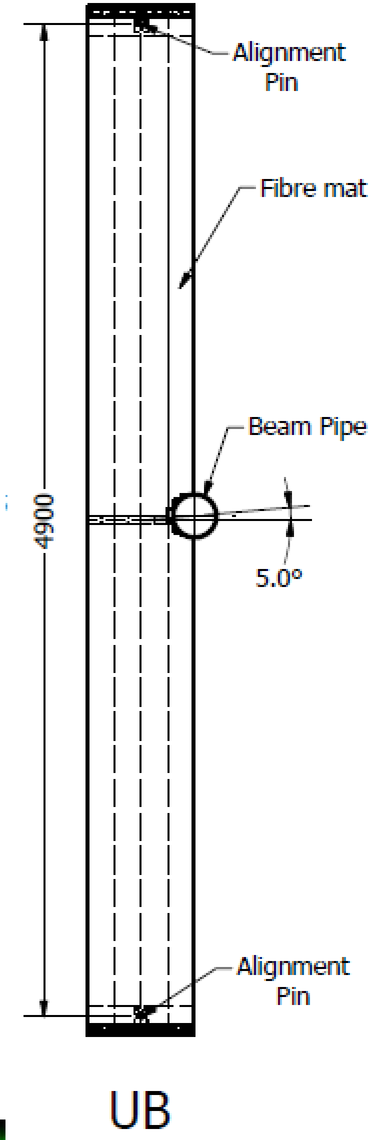
- Quite non-trivial! Subject of current studies.
- Good ideas and promising results on prototype level exist.

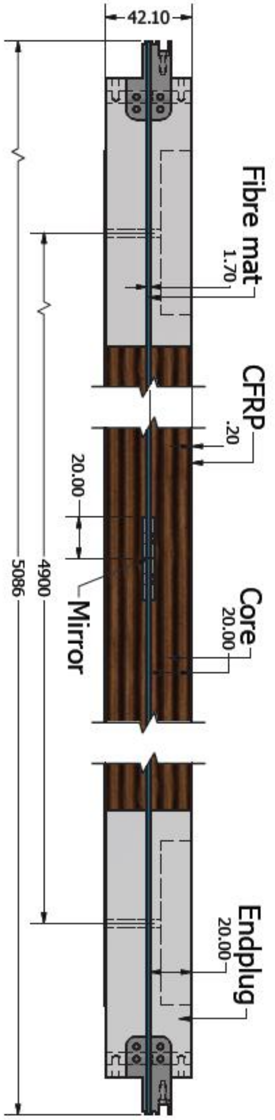
Alignment chain:

- Fibres inside mat → thread / coverlay
- Sides and end faces of mats need to be cut → rely on epoxy-pins on backside of mat (or markers on coverlay).

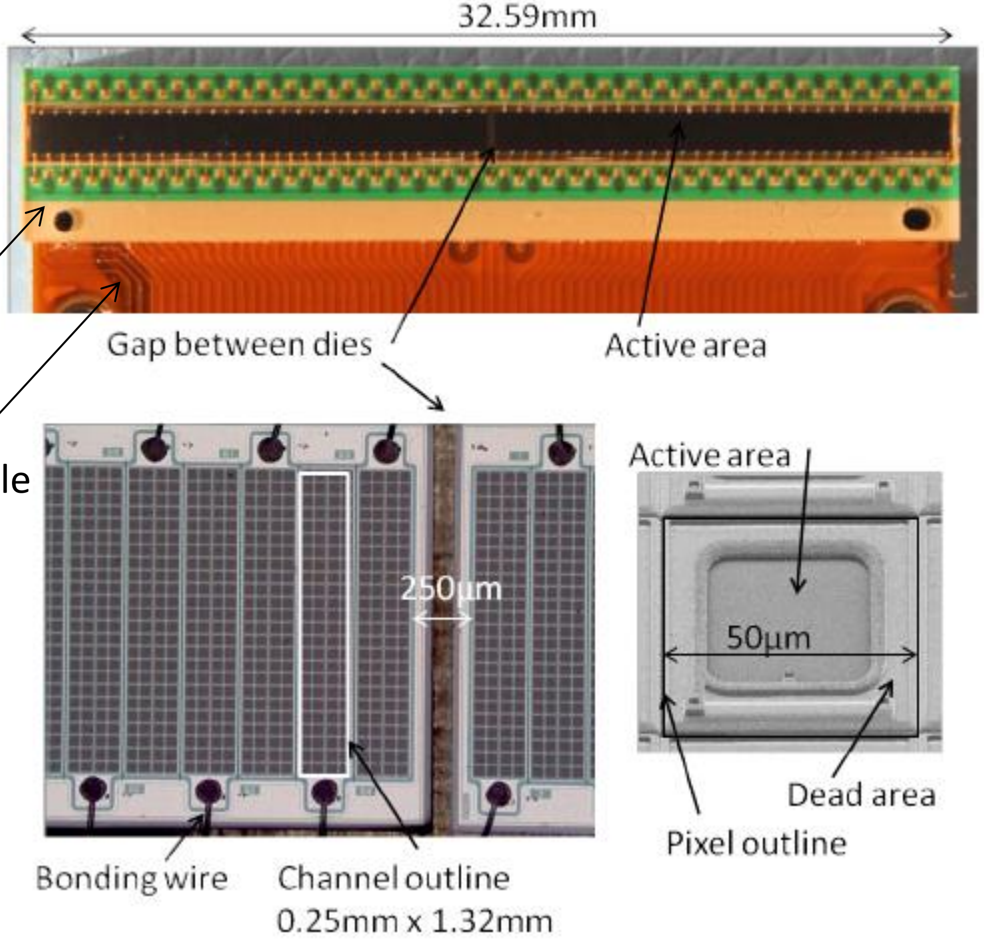

Round-head Pin Samples

- Mount mats on support panels → rely on epoxy pins or mat precision
- Mount support panels in C-frames → alignment pins.
- Offline alignment ☺





Get enough light → maximise PDE of SiPM



2 x 64 channels

PCB

Flex cable

We co-develop with **Hamamatsu (JP)** and **KETEK (DE)** 128-channels SiPM arrays, with very similar dimensions.

Photon detection efficiency

$$PDE = QE \cdot \varepsilon_{geom} \cdot \varepsilon_{avalanche}$$

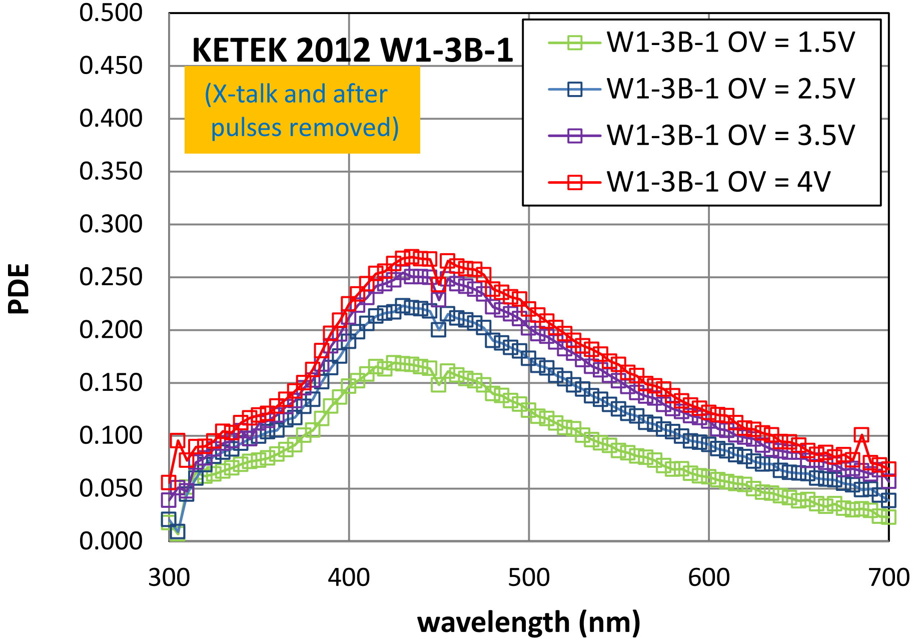
$$\downarrow$$

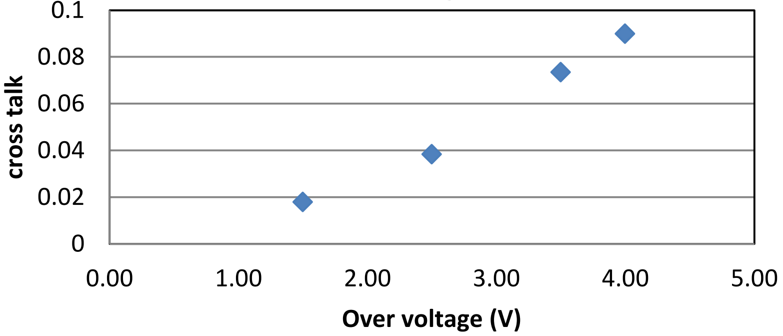
$$=f(OV)$$

- ε_{geom} can be optimised by minimising the number of pixels.
- $\varepsilon_{avalanche}$ can be increased by higher OV.
- Both effects must be counter-acted by efficient trenches to control pixel-to-pixel cross-talk.

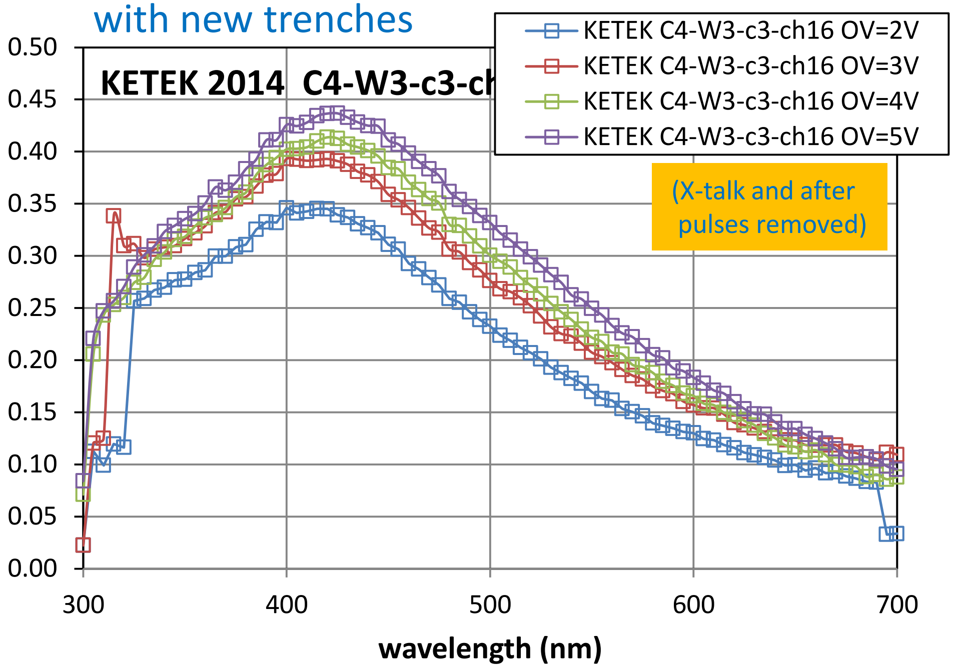
PDE and cross talk measurements at CERN and EPFL

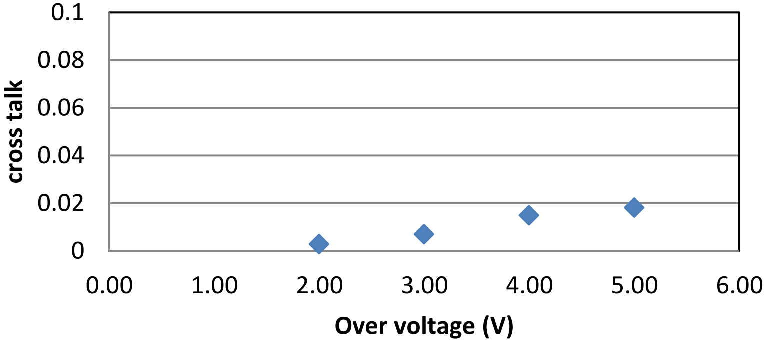
with trenches





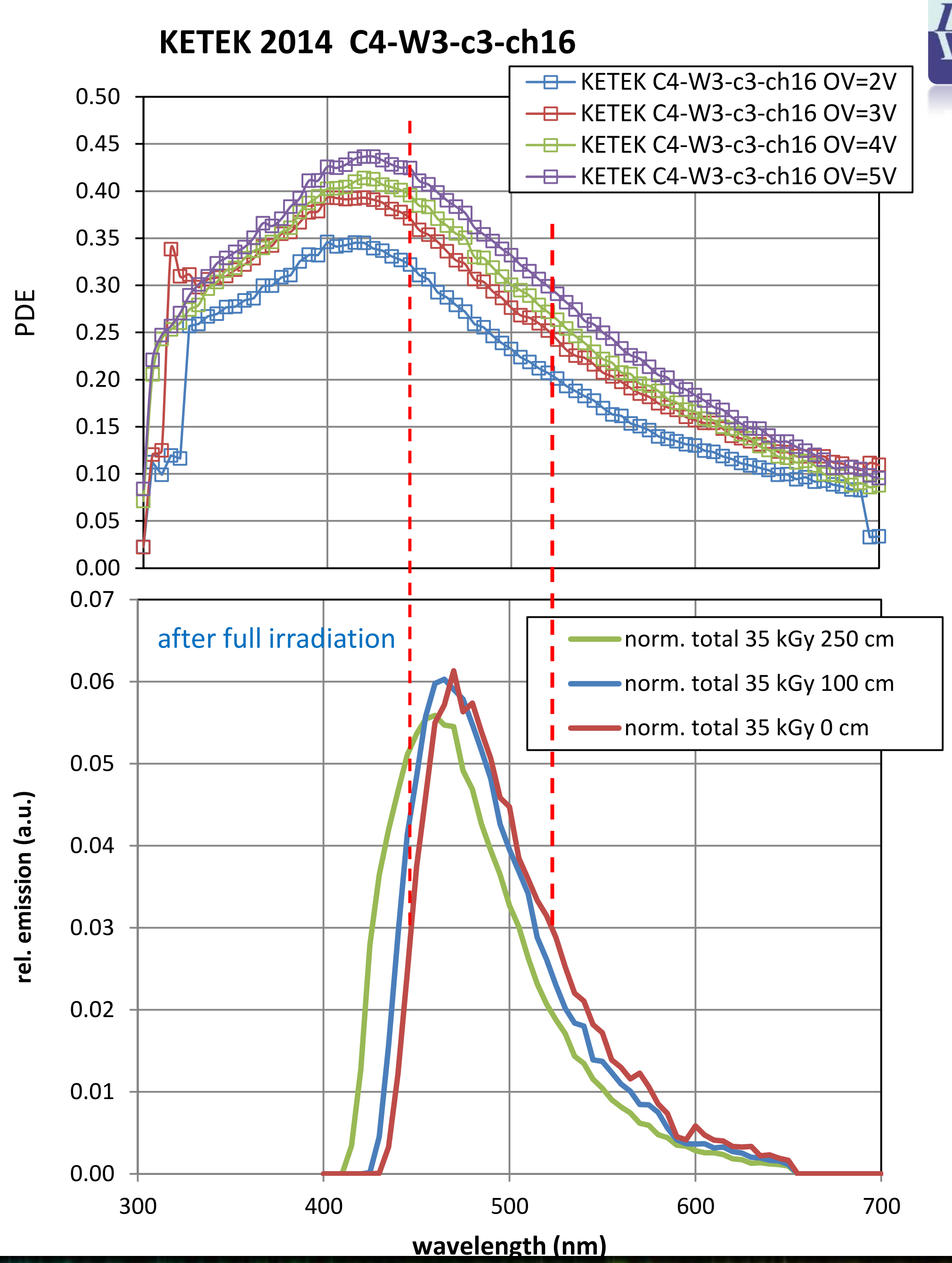
with new trenches





Expect also new Hamamatsu devices in autumn!

Matching between KETEK PDE and scintillation spectrum (after irradiation) isn't perfect yet.



Close to SiPM

Mid plane

Get enough light → produce high quality mirror at non-read fibre end

50% of the scintillation light is emitted in the wrong hemisphere.

We studied three different mirror technologies

- Aluminised mylar foil
- 3M Extended Specular Reflectance (ESR) foil
- Aluminium thin film coating (TFC)

and measured the intensity gain (mirror/no mirror*)

Expected relative light yield

(with/without mirror Λ_{long} = 438 cm, R=0.8)

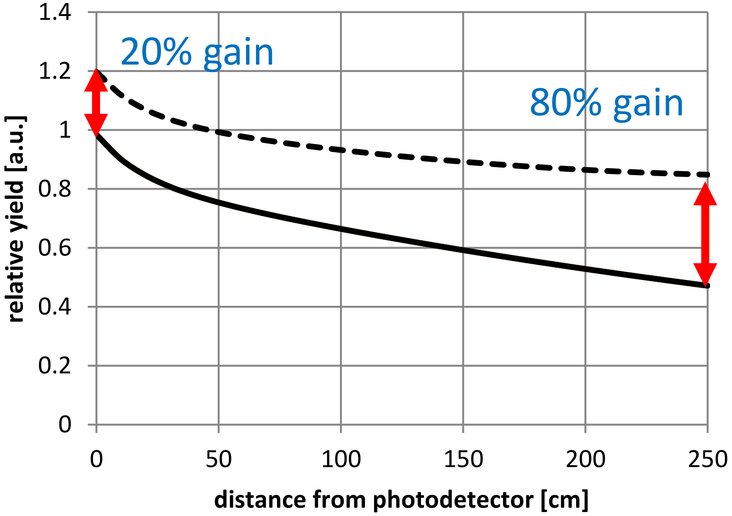
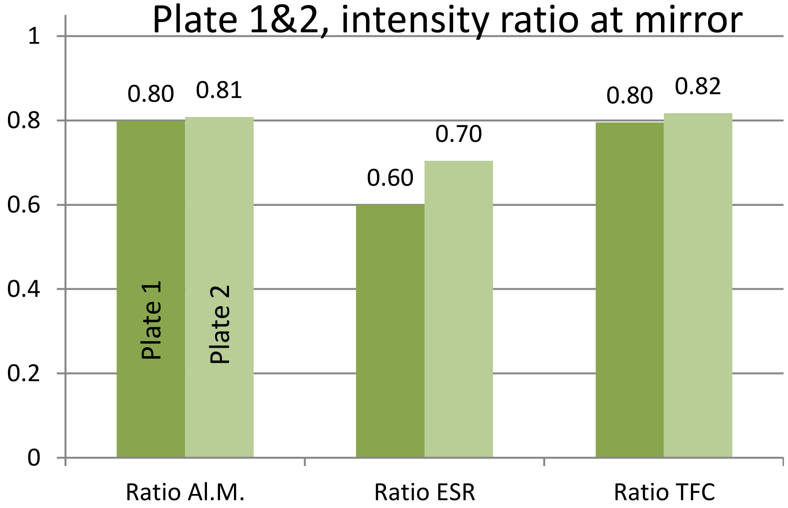


Plate 1&2, intensity ratio at mirror

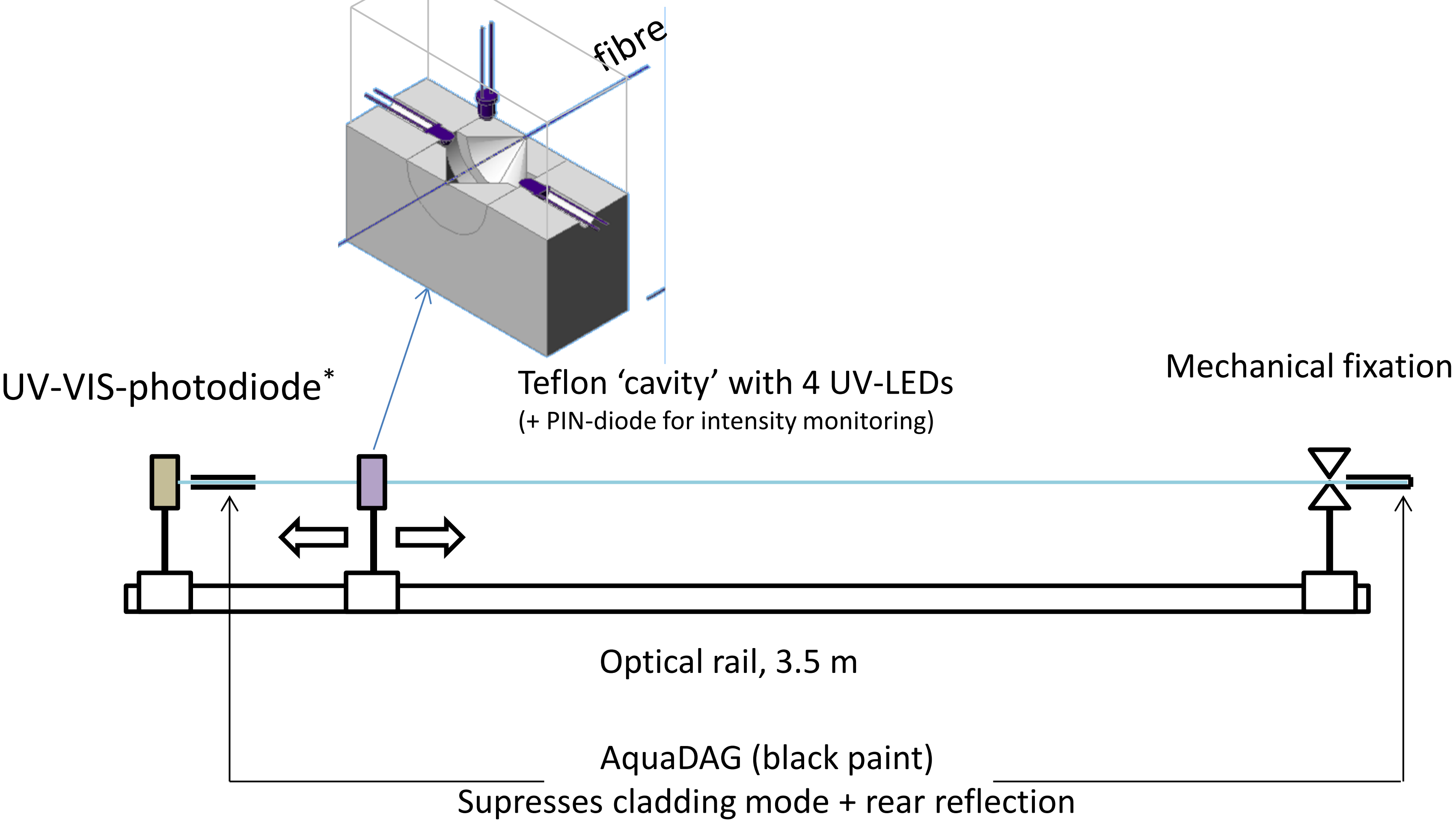


It remains unclear why ESR results are so low. Would have expected ≥ Al. Mylar.

We checked for possible influence of angle of incidence as well as glue type. No change.

Get enough light → maximise fibre attenuation length

CERN set-up for measurement of attenuation length



UV-VIS-photodiode*

Teflon ‘cavity’ with 4 UV-LEDs
(+ PIN-diode for intensity monitoring)

Mechanical fixation

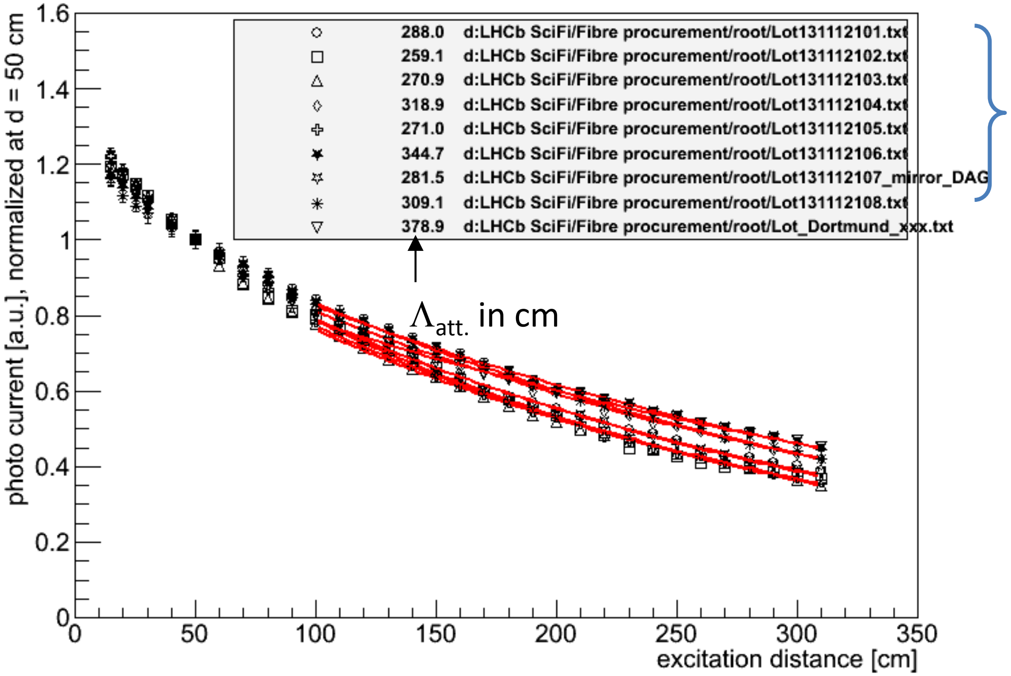
Optical rail, 3.5 m

AquaDAG (black paint)
Supresses cladding mode + rear reflection

*May be replaced by a SiPM, to have correct sensitivity characteristics.

Measurements of 8 spools + older Dortmund sample (unknown Lot no.)

KURARAY SCSF-78, 250 μm, double cladded)



$\Lambda_{att.}$ in cm

$<\Lambda_{att.}> = 293$ cm
(Lot 1-8)

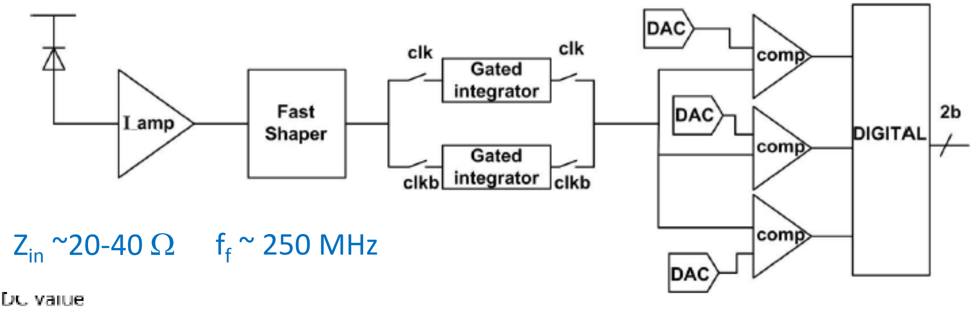
We are currently investigating with Kuraray whether lower or higher concentrations of dopants have a sizable impact on Λ or whether we have to live with Λ~3-4 m.

Side remark: We are also maintaining / building up relations to 2 other potential fibre producers: Saint-Gobain (Bicron), ELJEN Technologies (new in the SciFi market).

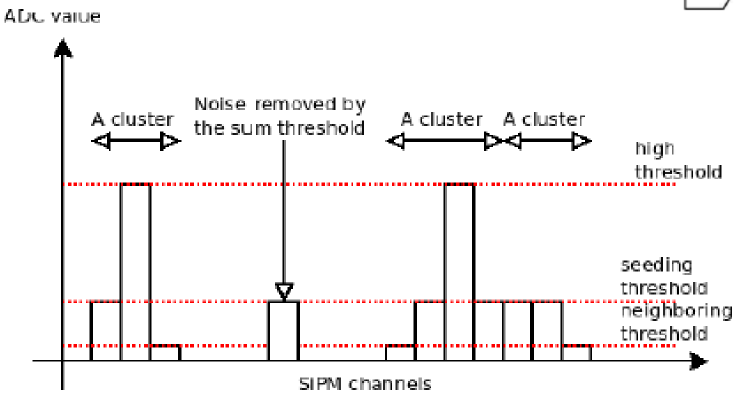
Fast readout with manageable data volume

- ~0.6 M channels
- 40 MHz readout rate
- Signal propagation time up to 5m · 6ns/m = 30ns → some spill over to next BC
- No adequate (fast, low power) multi-channel ASIC available

LHCb develops its own ASIC, called PACIFIC, with 128 channels (130 nm CMOS)



Z_{in} ~20-40 Ω f_f ~ 250 MHz

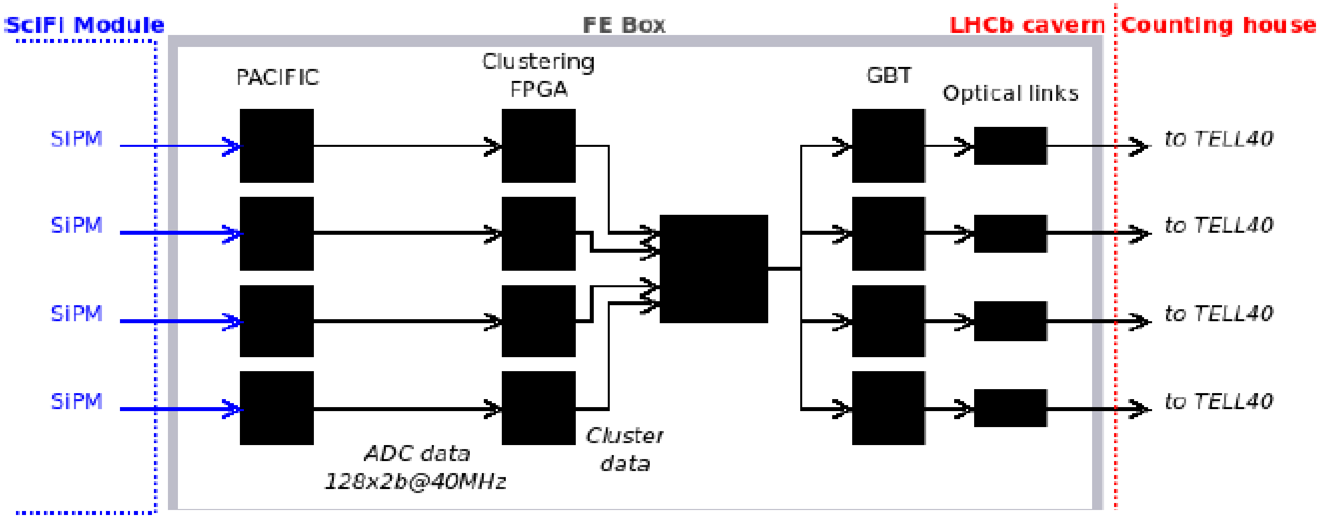


3 hardware thresholds (=2 bits)

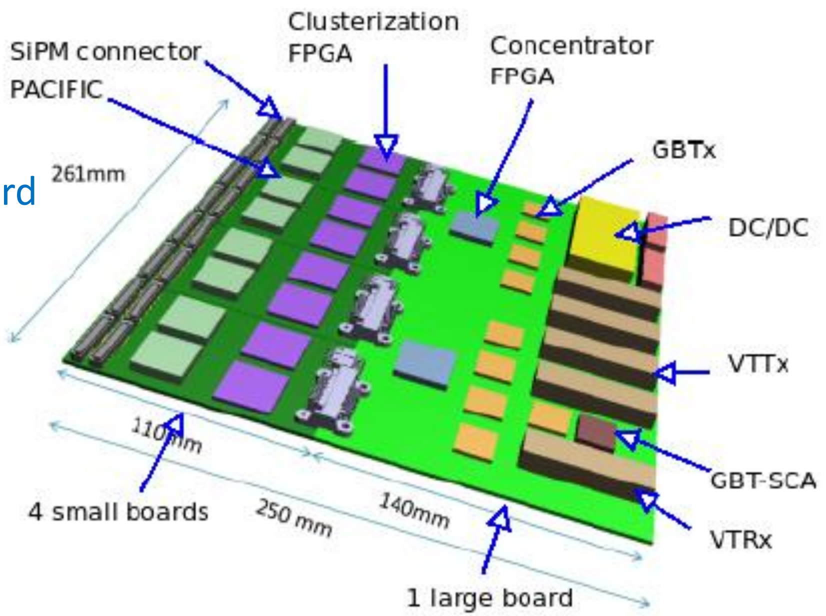
- **seed**
- **neighbour**
- **high**

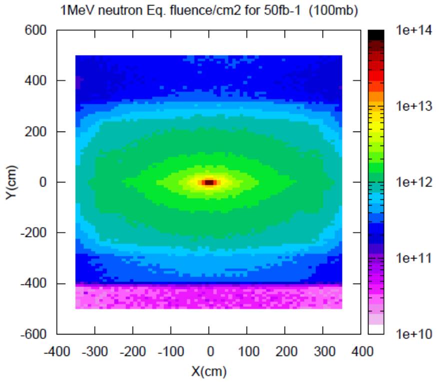
plus a sum threshold (FPGA) are a good compromise between precision (<100 μm), discrimination of noise and data volume.

Compared to analog (6 bit) readout, expect resolution to degrade from ~50 to 60 μm. Marginal impact on p-resolution.



Current layout of motherboard
For 8 x 128 channels.

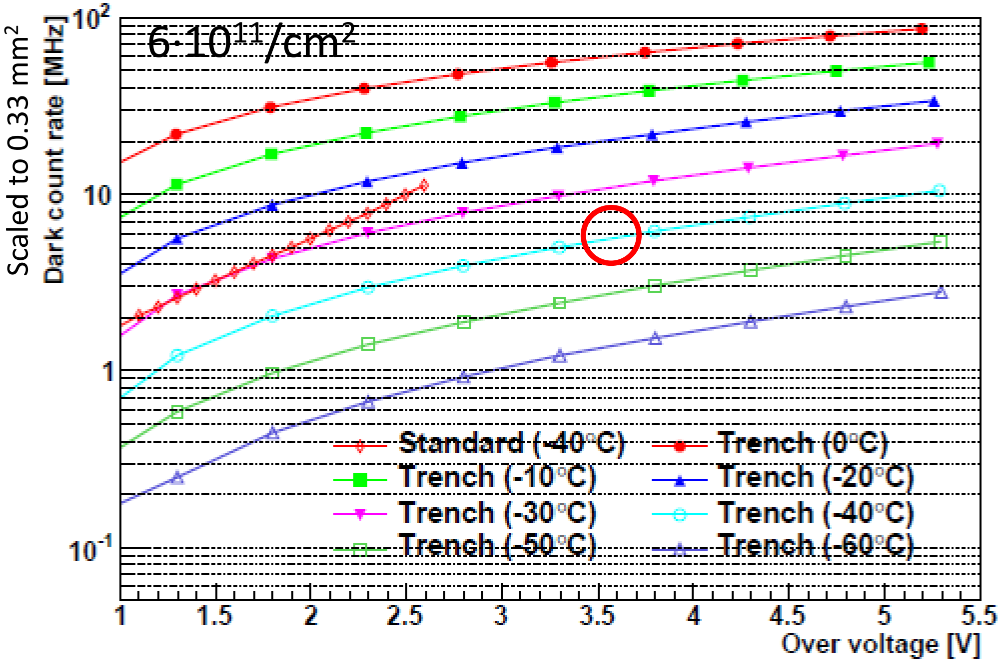




Survive the radiation

Neutrons:

- The SiPMs are exposed to $1.2 \cdot 10^{12}$ $n_{1Mev.eq.}$ $/cm^2$ (50 fb^{-1})
- A detailed FLUKA simulation showed that shielding (Polyethylene with 5% Boron) can halve this fluence → tests so far done for $6 \cdot 10^{11}/cm^2$.
- The SiPMs need to be cooled. Our default working point is -40°C. Noise reduced by factor ~64.

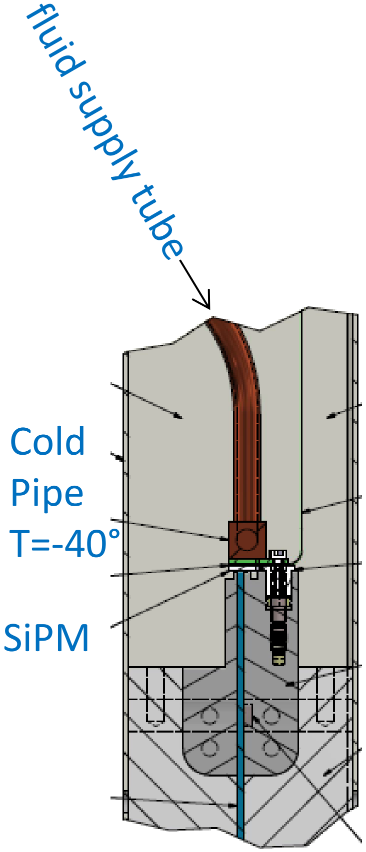


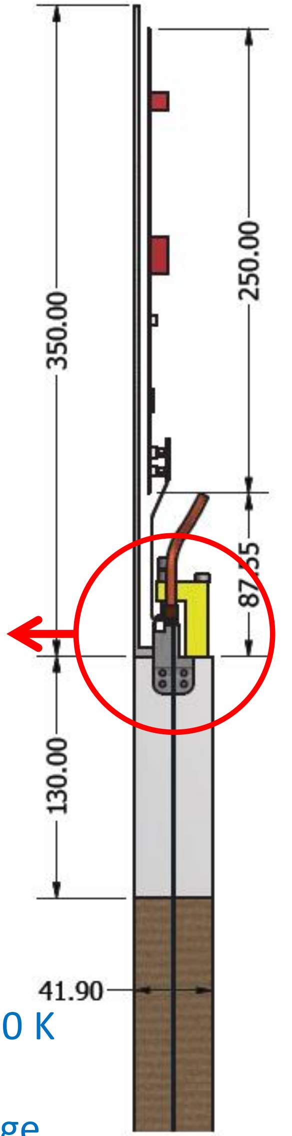
Hamamatsu 2013 technology (singe channel devices)

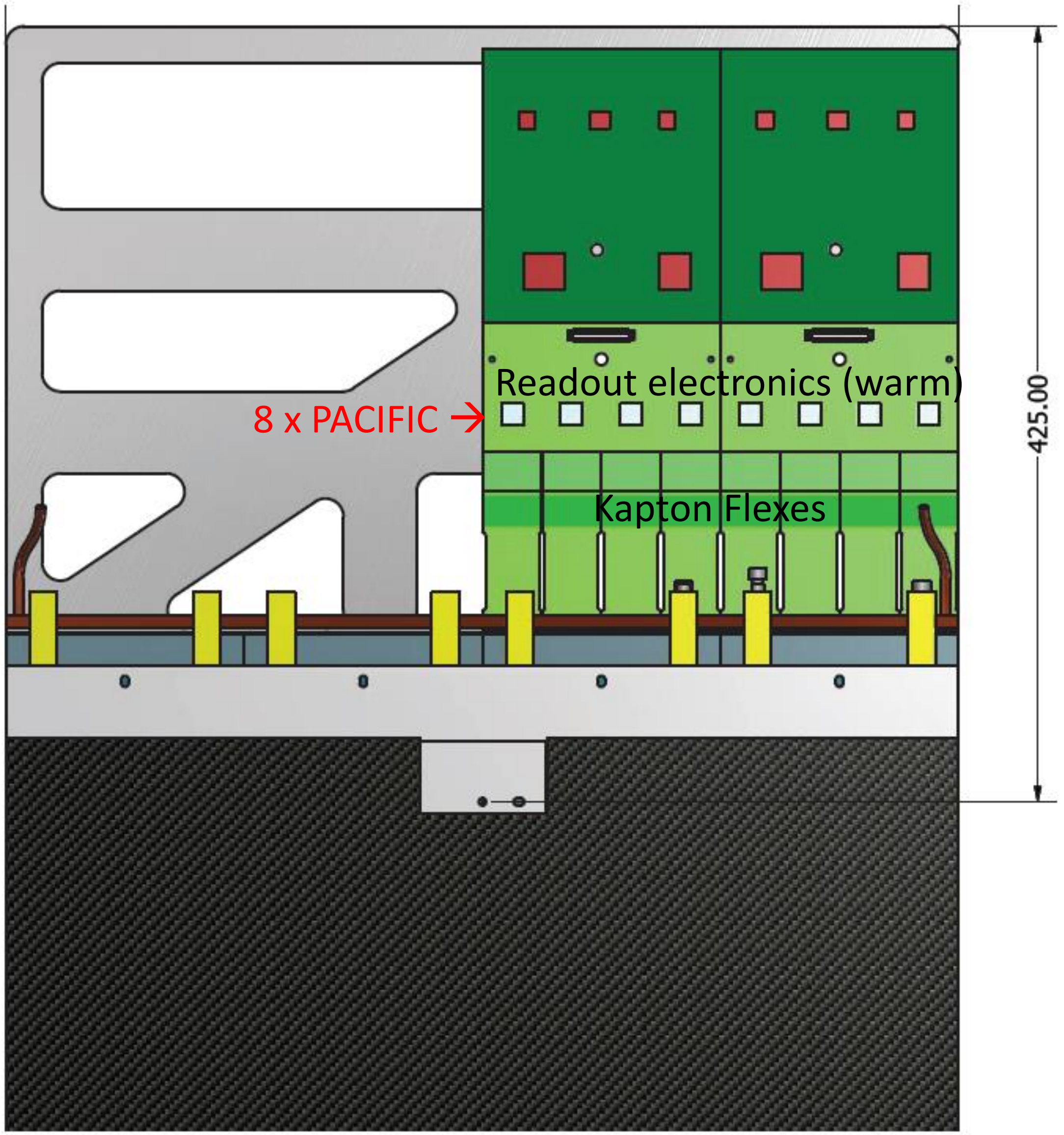
- Dark counts are primary noise source.
- Keep pixel-to-pixel cross-talk low → avoid double-noise hits (which can seed noise clusters)

(The expected neutron fluencies don’t appear to be a problem for the fibres (to be better verified!)).

SiPM cooling in Readout Box



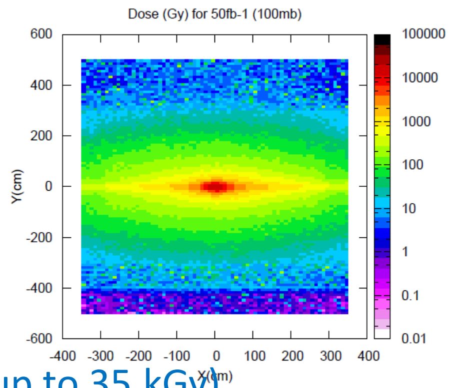




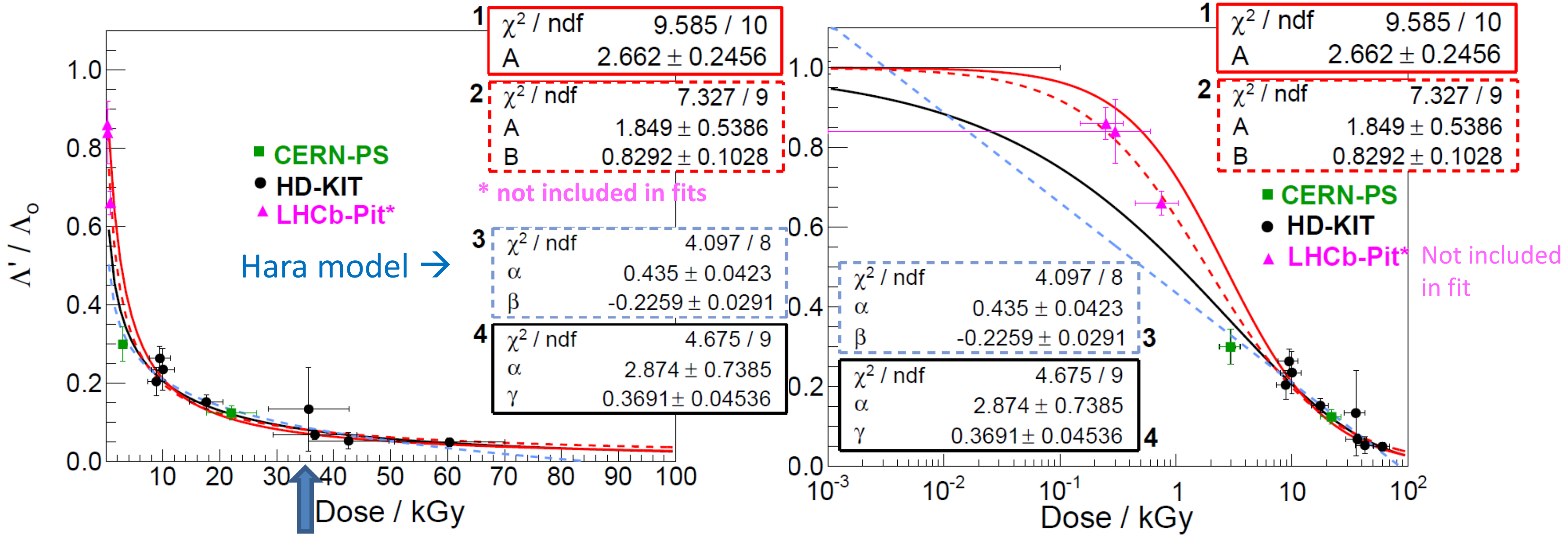
Large T-gradient (60 K over ~2 cm) poses formidable challenge.

Survive the radiation

Ionizing dose:



- The fibres get significantly damaged in the central part of the detector (up to 35 kGy).



Radiation damage $\Lambda(D)/\Lambda_0$ versus Dose is highly non-linear.

Hara model: $\Lambda(D)/\Lambda(0) = \alpha + \beta \log(D)$ K. Hara et al., NIM A411 (1998), no. 1 31 .

Describes our data well, but has some weaknesses (can't include D=0, can become negative)
There is no generally accepted model → **Need more low dose data**.

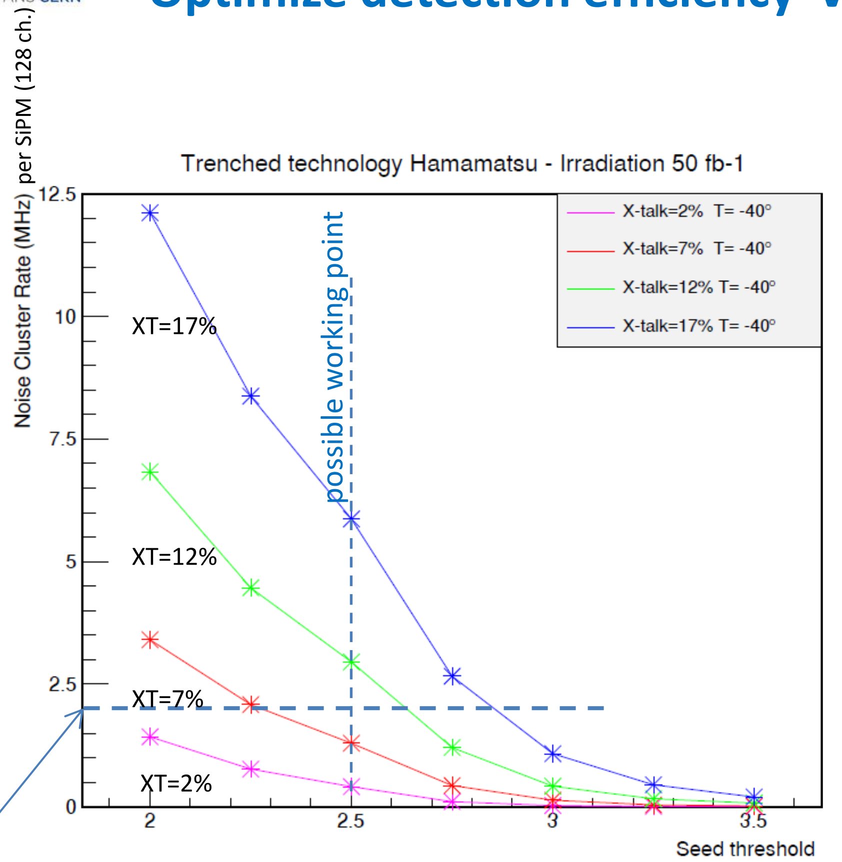
Survive the radiation

Fibre annealing?

- Can we hope for some annealing effects ? Controversially discussed in literature. But also non-agreeing observations in Heidelberg (yes) and at CERN (no).
- 6 fibre layers in the central part will provide safety margin.
- Ultima ratio: be prepared to replace some central detector modules after n fb^{-1}.

Optimize detection efficiency vs ghost rate

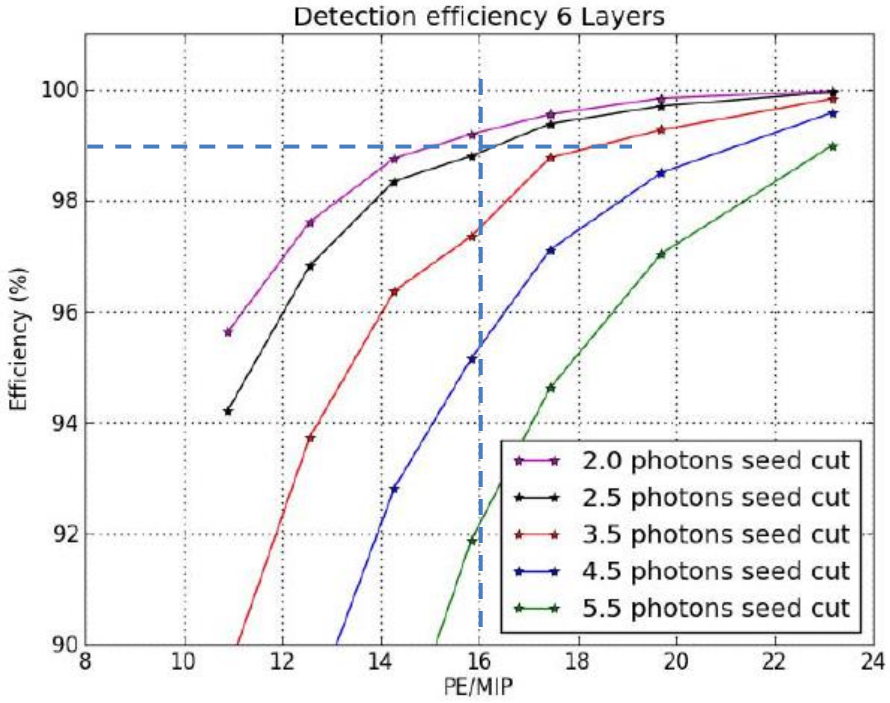
~ ghost hits



considered acceptable

Seed = charge (in p.e.) of a SiPM channel to launch a cluster search

Need X-talk <10%



Total cluster charge (in p.e.) for a MIP hit.

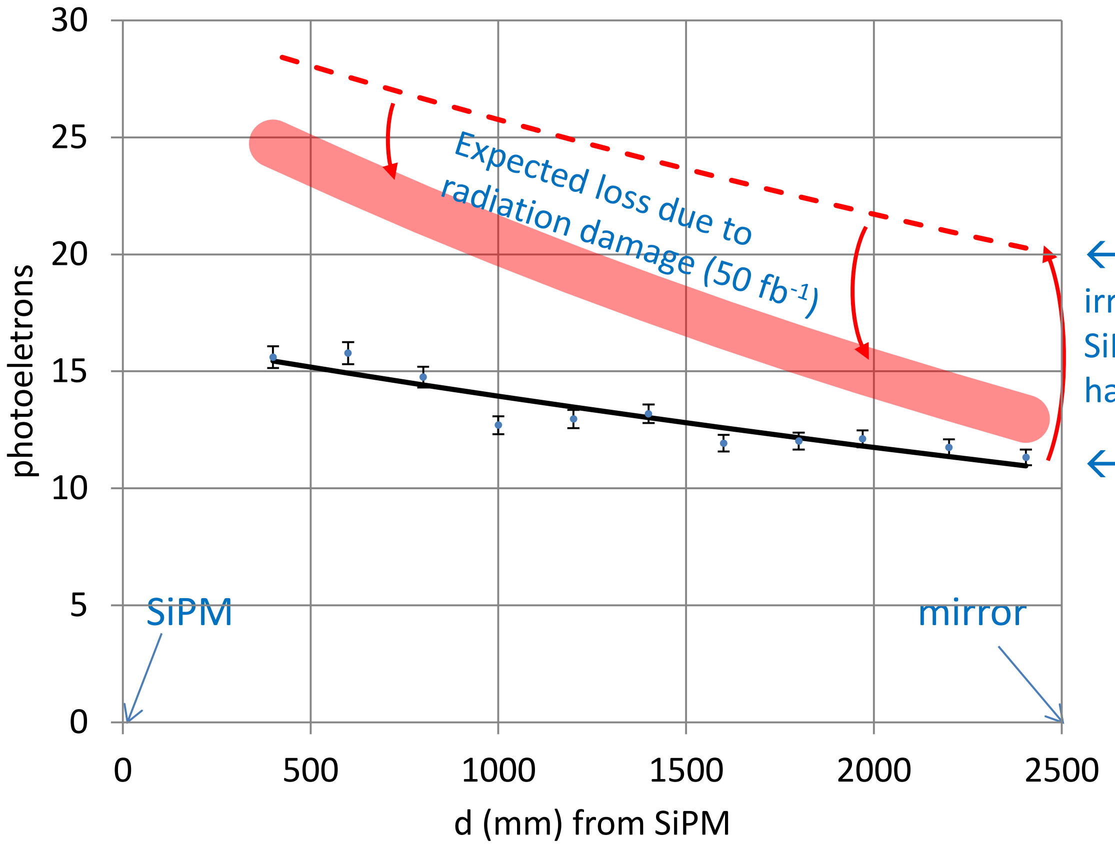
Need 16 p.e to guarantee 99% detection efficiency (in single module).
12 p.e. give 96%

Where do we stand ?

Fibre modules	Learned how to make **13 cm wide and >2.5 m long fibre mats**. Current focus: machining and precision assembly of mats on panels. Aim to test them in SPS beam in autumn.
SiPMs	64-ch. SiPM arrays from Hamamatsu and KETEK successfully tested. First 128-ch. arrays from KETEK look promising. Expect new arrays from Hamamatsu in autumn. **Increased PDE and(!) reduced XT.**
RO electronics	Single channel of PACIFIC being tested. 8-channel version submitted a few days ago.
Design	Efforts for overall detector design, Readout Box, mechanics getting in full swing. Lots of challenges like beam pipe hole, cooling (insulation, condensation).
Production	Starting to think of tooling, logistics and QA. Mass production of fibre mats and modules will require sustained efforts and tight quality control.

Where do we stand and what can we expect?

Non-irradiated 2.5 m long 5-layer mat + 2011 technology SiPM array, measured with 1.5 MeV e^- in lab (from energy filtered Sr-90 source).



← expected gain from non-irradiated 6-layer mat, 2014 SiPM technology, H.E. hadrons

← measured

Summary and Outlook

- Scintillating fibre technology in combination with SiPM arrays allow building **large-area and low-mass tracking detectors with good spatial resolution**.

- As in every light based detector, lots of effort is spent in **producing enough photons** and **loosing only few** of them.

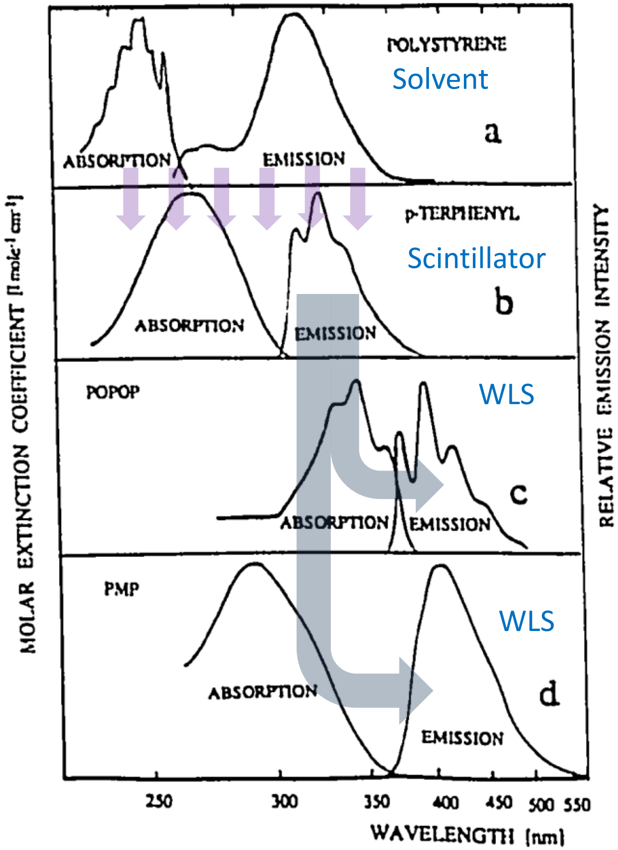
- **Radiation is the main enemy**, both for the fibres (ionizing radiation) and the SiPMs (NIEL = neutrons). The radiation environment of LHCb is already pretty challenging.

- There was relatively little activity in scintillating fibres during the last two decades. Compared to e.g. silicon, the **fibre technology hasn't evolved very much** in terms of e.g. light yield, radiation hardness, attenuation length, … .

- Building a precise large-area fibre trackers is a **labour intensive endeavour** with lots of in-house production. Industrial partners producing high quality fibre mats would be welcome.

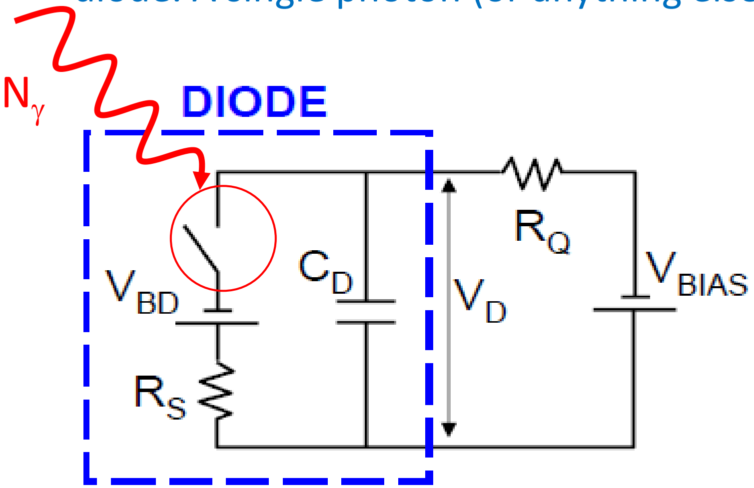
Back-up slides

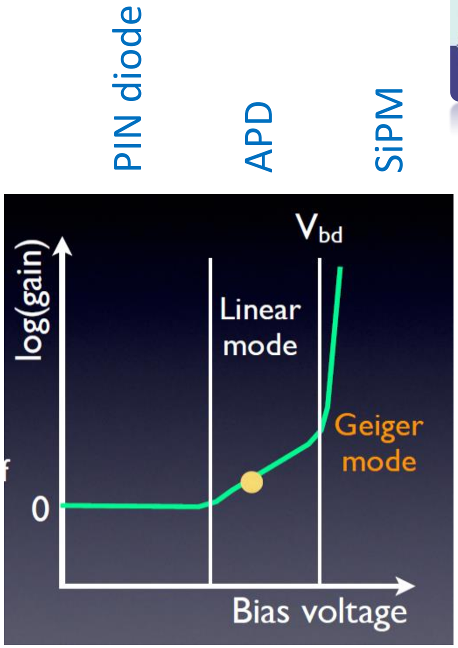
H. Leutz, NIM A364 (1995) 422

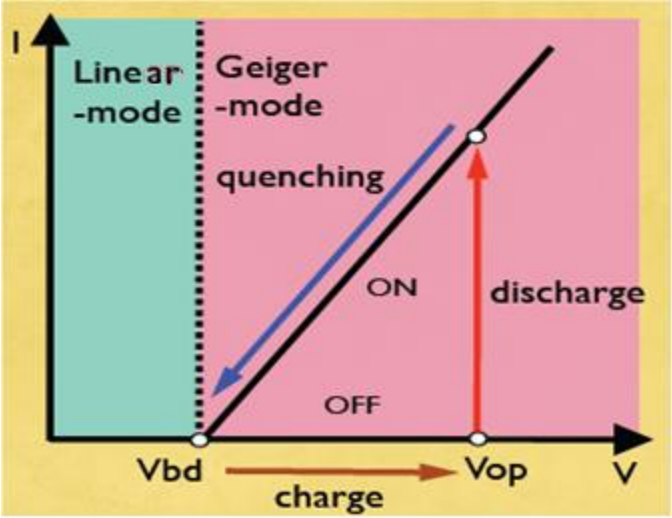


How to obtain higher gain (= single photon detection) without suffering from excessive noise ?

- Operate APD cell in Geiger mode (= full discharge), however with (passive/active) **quenching**.
- Photon conversion + avalanche short circuit the diode. A single photon (or anything else) is sufficient!



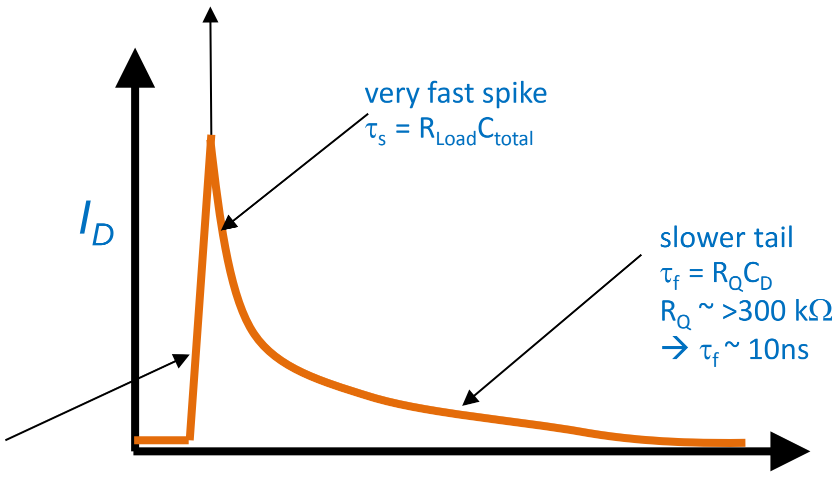




- A single-cell GM-APD is just a **binary** device (=switch).
- Info on N_γ is lost in the Geiger avalanche.
- It will become more interesting when we combine many cells in one device …

Signal characteristics and Gain of a single SiPM cell

The avalanche formation is intrinsically very fast, because confined to a small space (~µm)

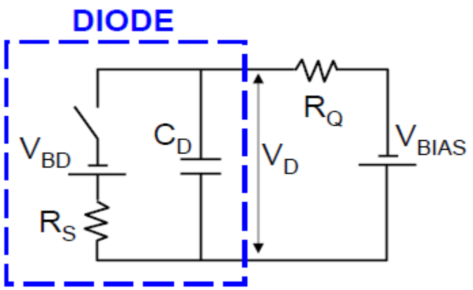


$I_{max} \sim (V_{BIAS}-V_{BD})/R_Q$

very fast spike
$\tau_s = R_{Load}C_{total}$

slower tail
$\tau_f = R_Q C_D$
$R_Q \sim >300\ k\Omega$
→ $\tau_f \sim 10ns$

$\tau_r = R_S C_D$
$R_S \sim k\Omega$
$C_D \sim 10\ fF$
→ $\tau_r <$ ns

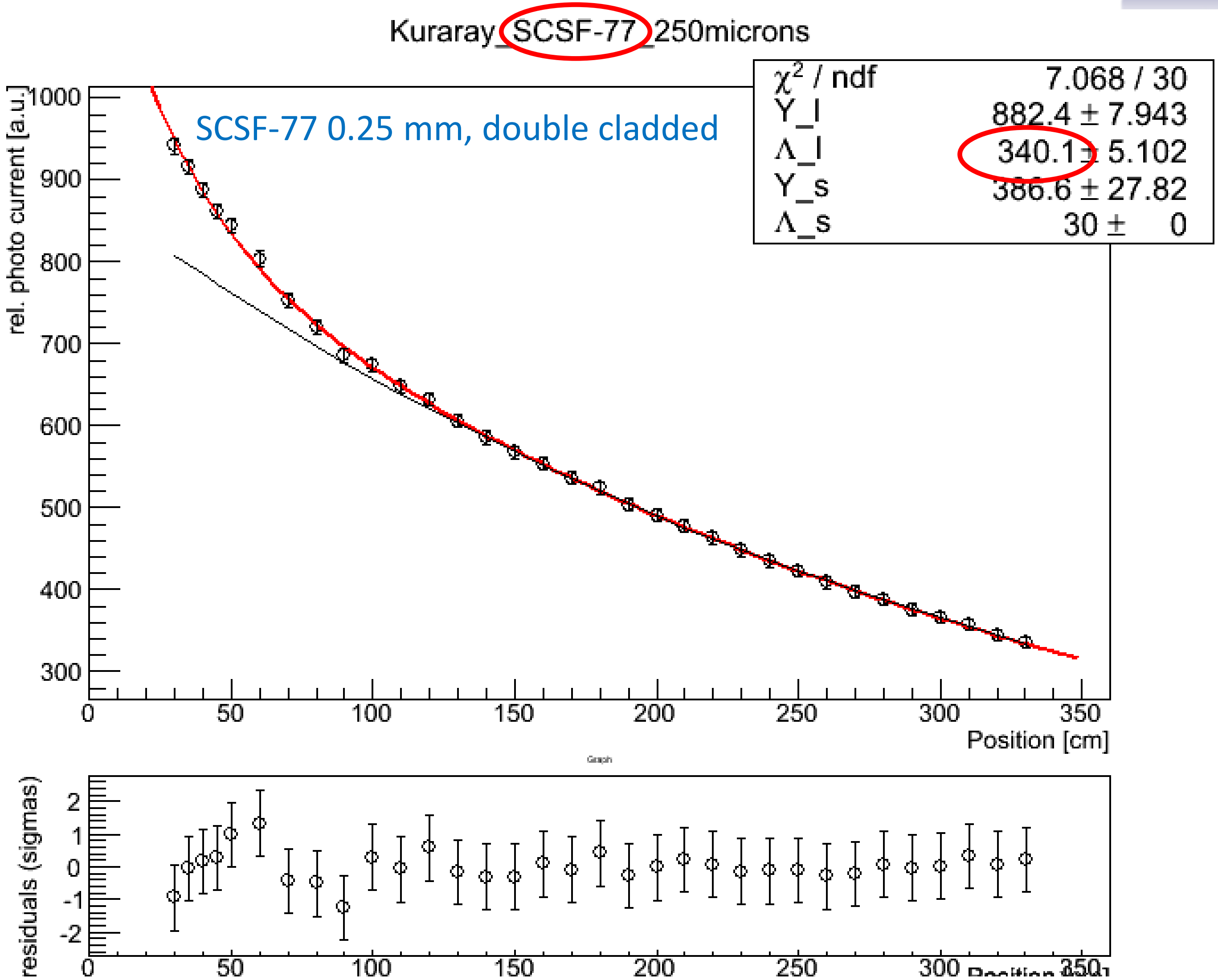


$$Gain = Q / e = \underbrace{(V_{BIAS}-V_{BD})}_{\Delta V \text{ (overvoltage)}} C_D / e$$

C_D scales with cell surface (and inversely with the thickness of the avalanche region)

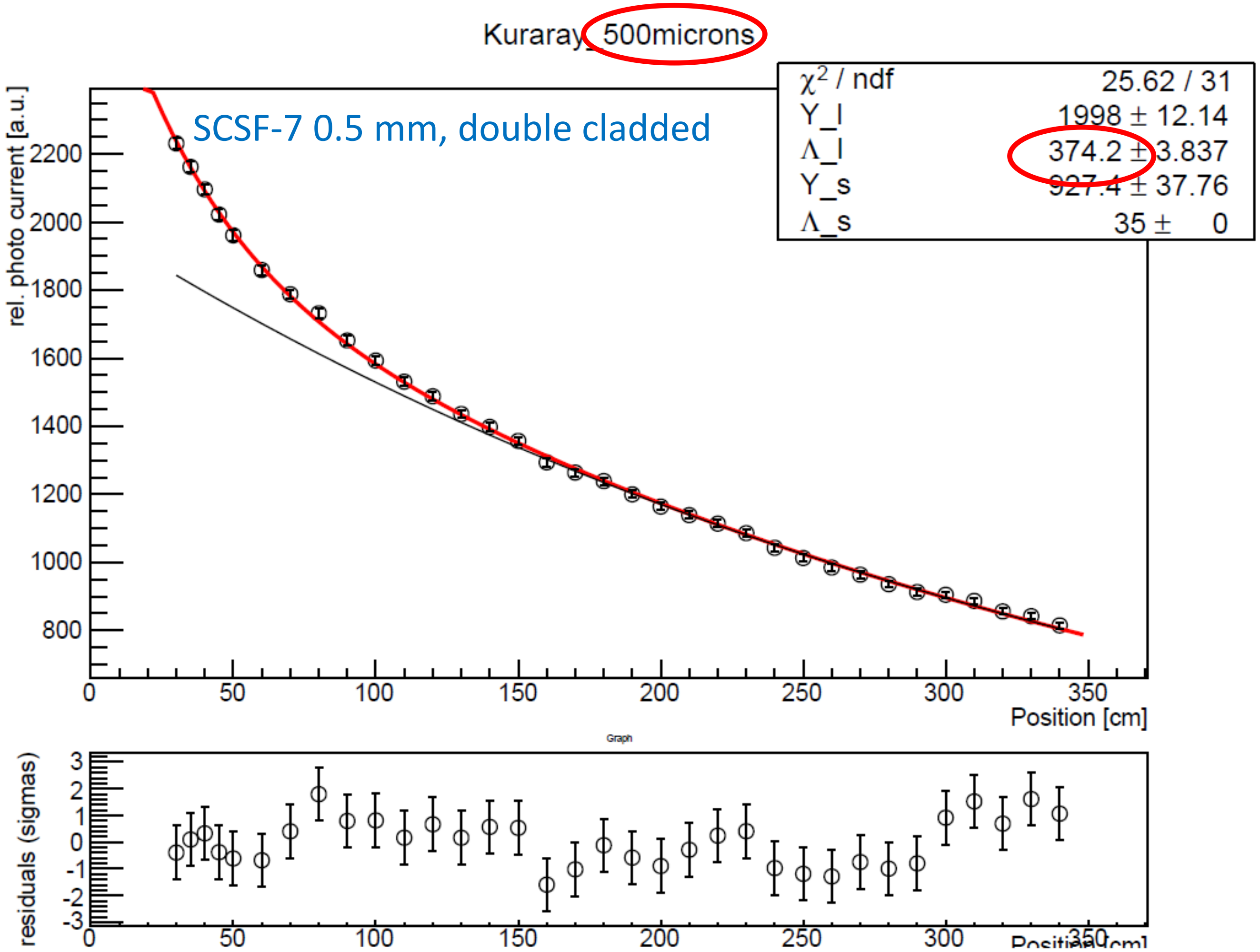
- G ~ 10^5 -10^7 at rel. low bias voltage (<100 V)
- dG/dT and dG/dV similarly critical as for APD.

Concentration of 2nd fluor halved

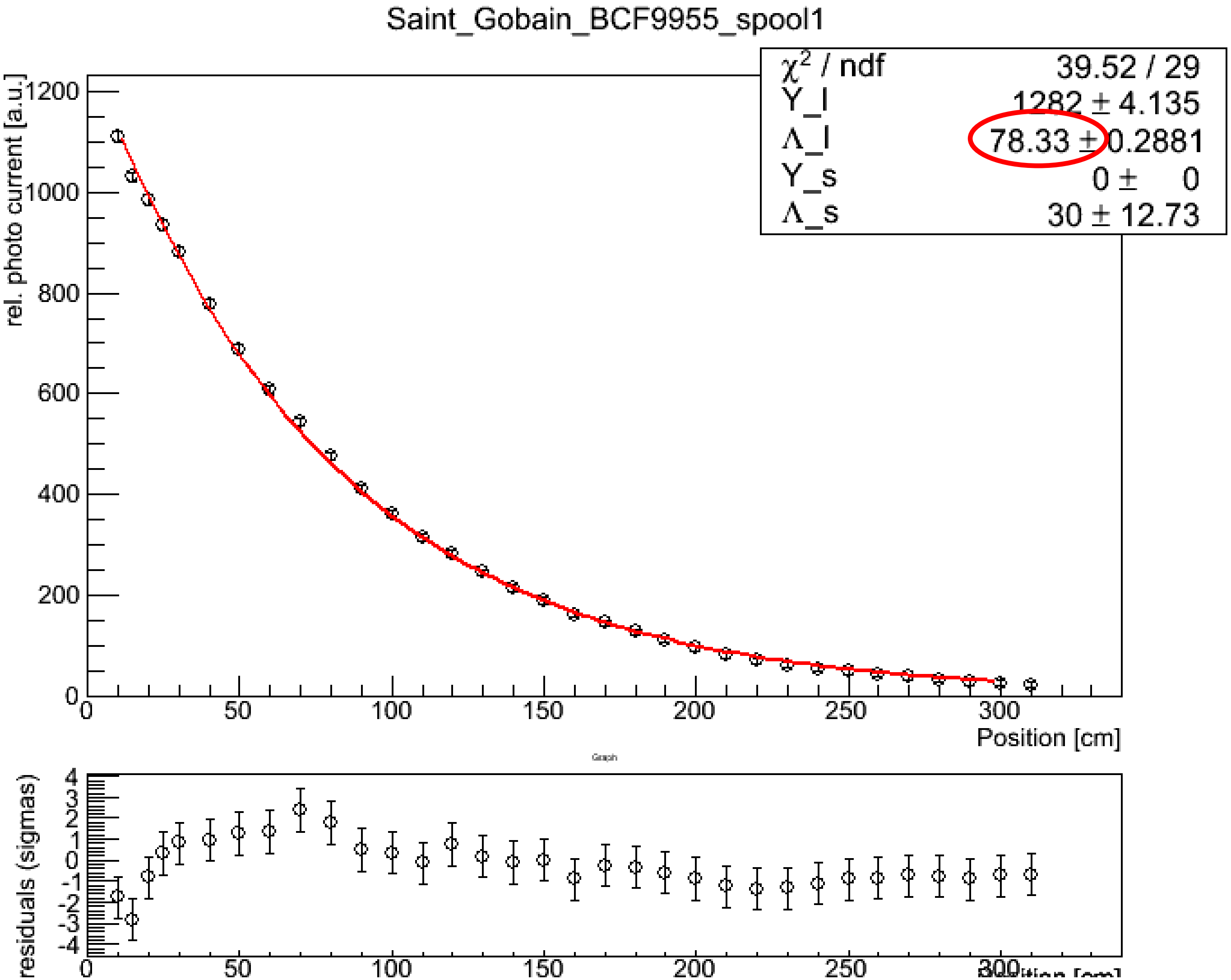


SCSF-77 0.25 mm, double cladded

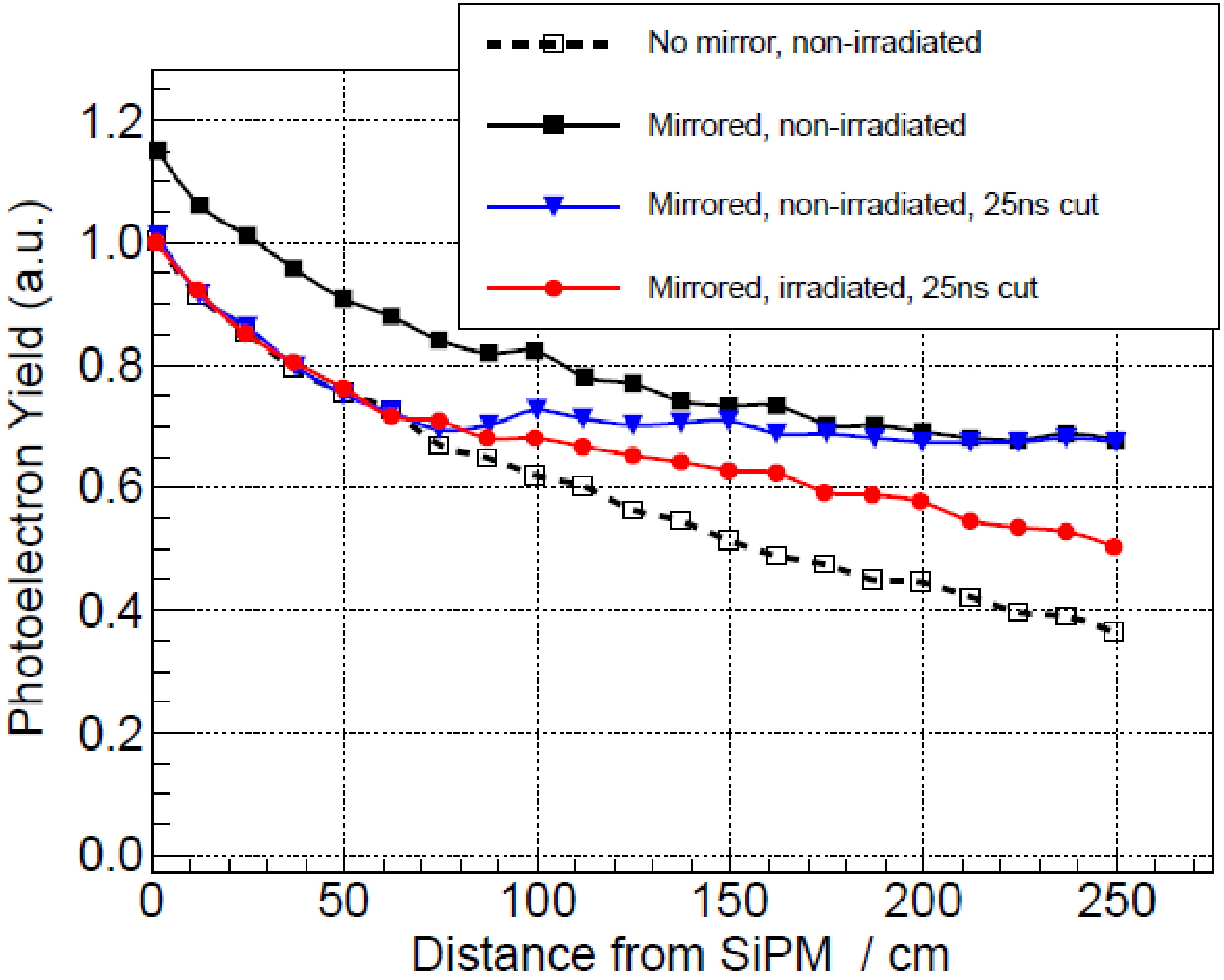
Diameter double; 250 → 500 μm


SCSF-7 0.5 mm, double cladded

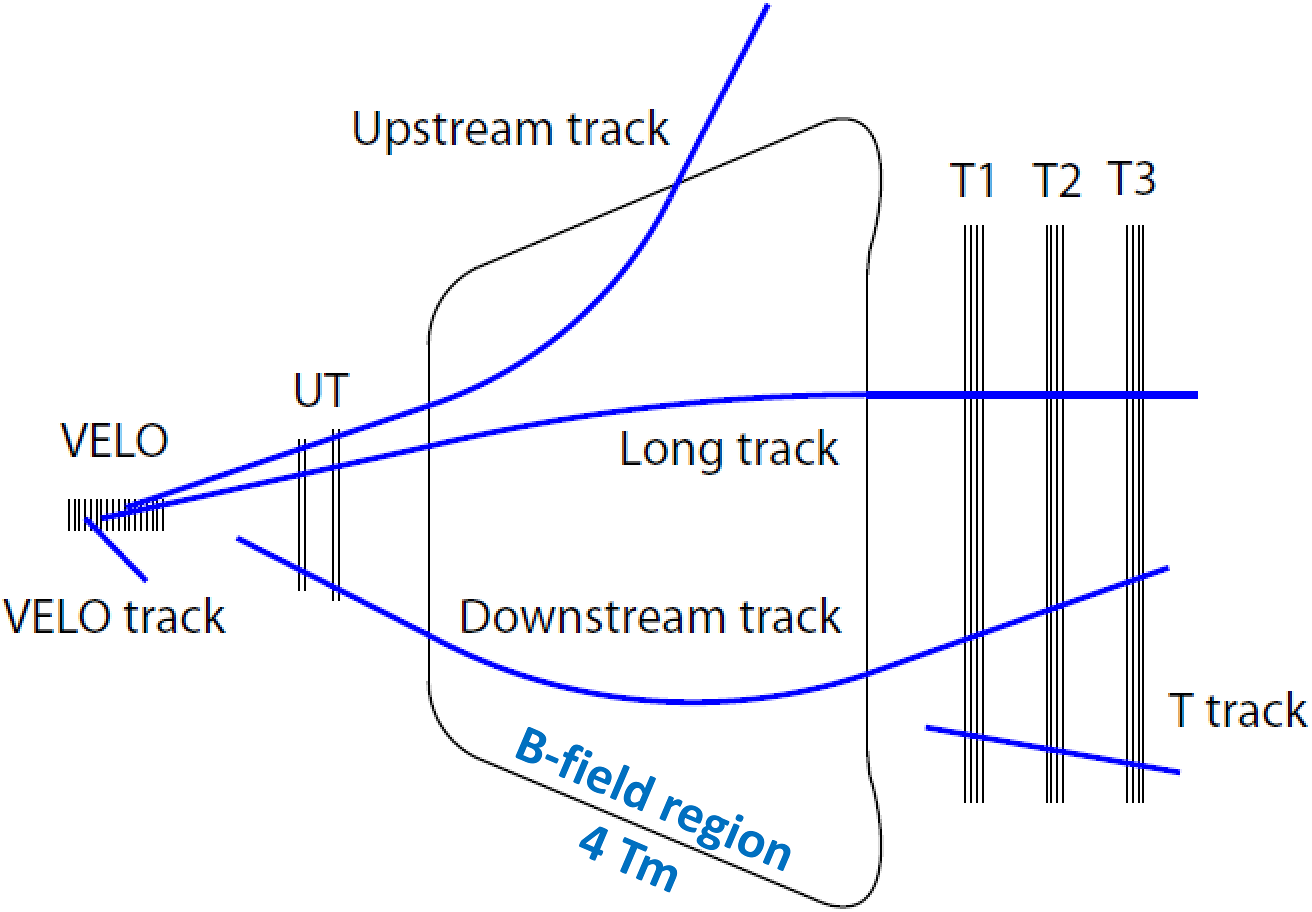
Special test fibre with singe fluor formulation



Current M.C. model of the relative photoelectron yield



LHCb track types



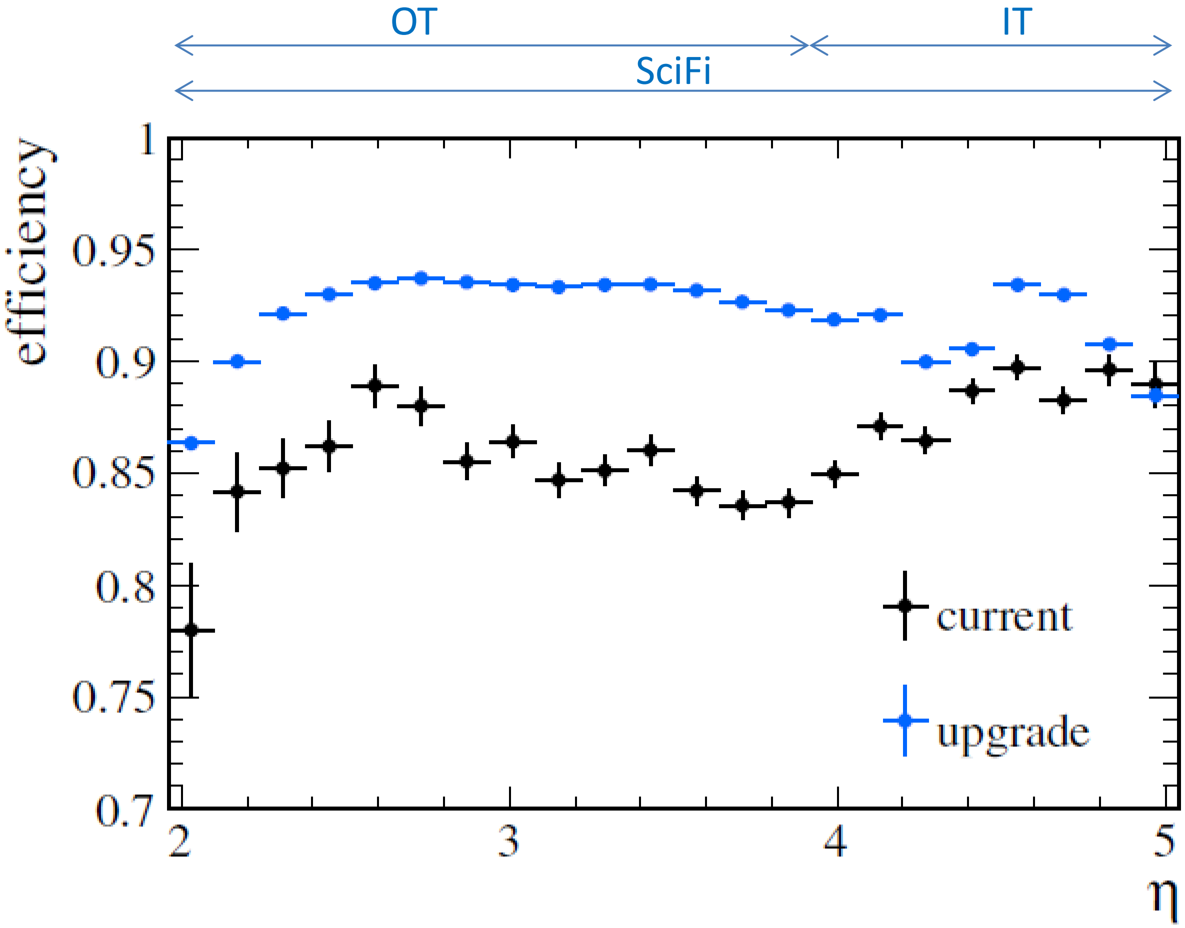


Figure 4.5: ~~Ghost rate and~~ efficiency of the Forward pattern recognition algorithm on samples of simulated $B_s \to \phi\phi$ events in upgrade running conditions at $\nu = 7.6$, for the upgrade and the current detector. For the efficiency a cut of the track momentum of $p > 5$ GeV/c is applied.