

A High-Granularity Timing Detector (HGTD) for the Phase-II upgrade of ATLAS

Detector concept, description and R&D and first beam test results

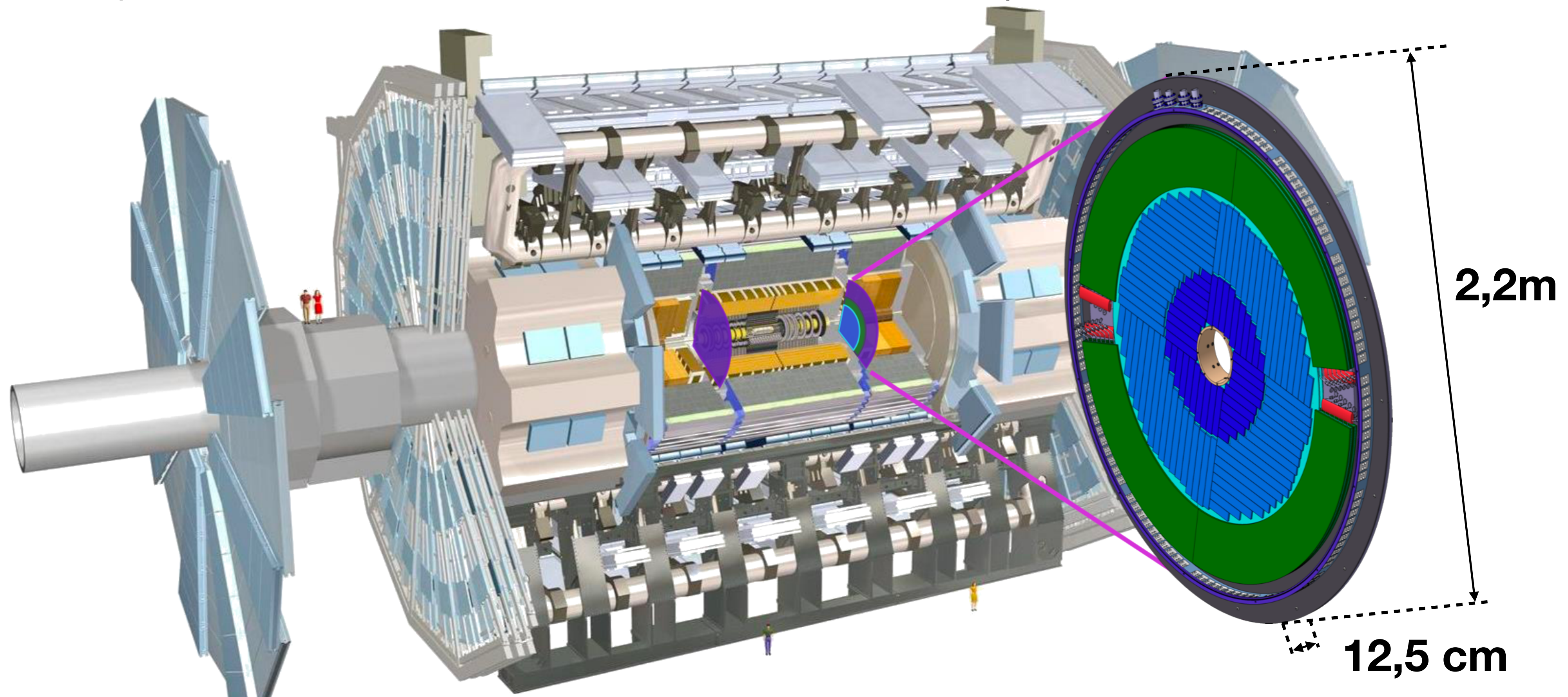
EPS HEP, Ghent
11. 07. 2019

Alexander Leopold, on behalf of HGTD



High-Granularity Timing Detector

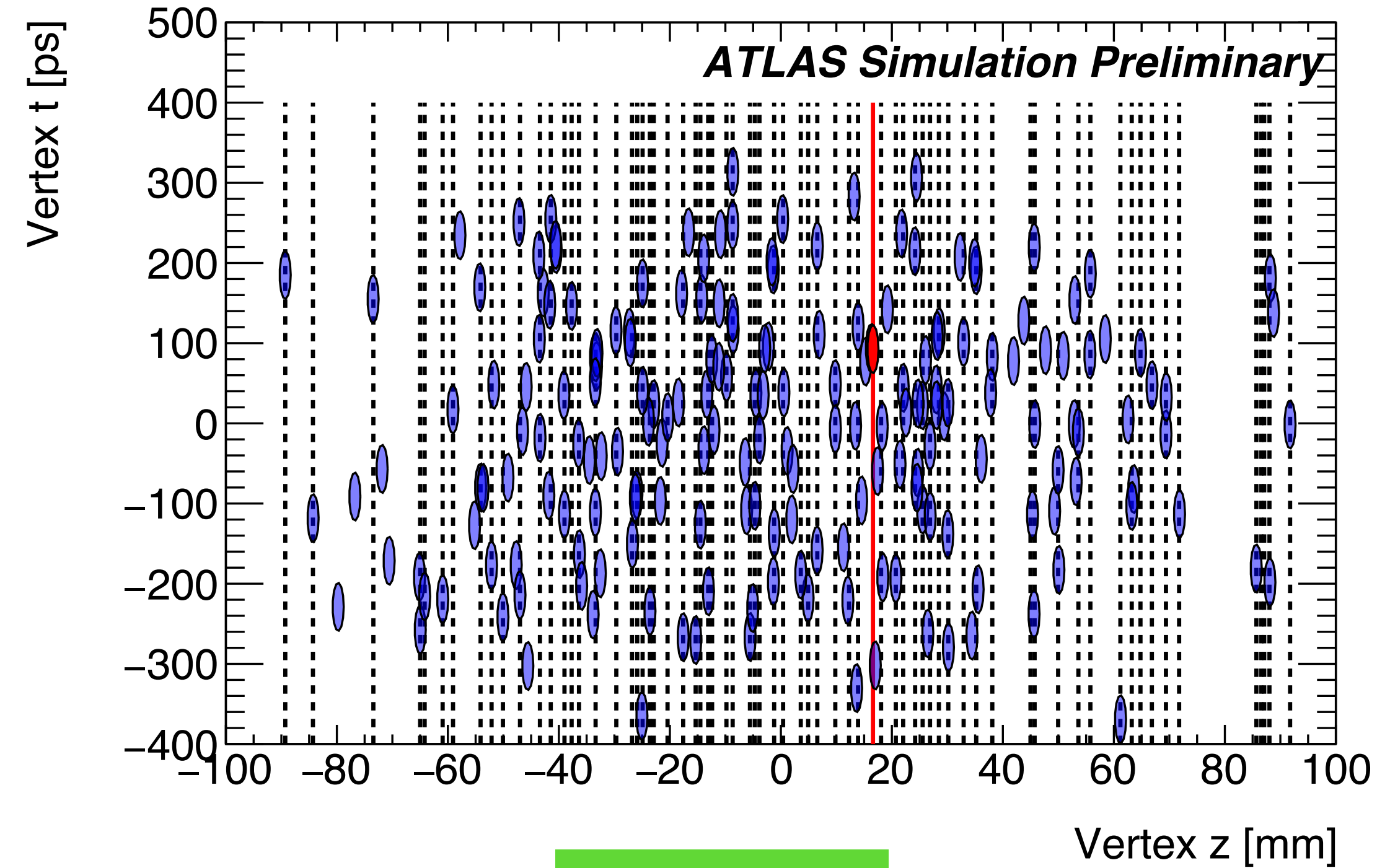
- ATLAS upgrade detector for the high luminosity - LHC
- uses LGAD sensors to measure time with $\sigma_t \sim \mathbf{30-50ps}$ per track until end of HL-LHC
- covers range $\mathbf{2.4 \leq |\eta| \leq 4.0}$
- two disks positioned at $z = \pm 3.5\text{m}$ from the interaction point



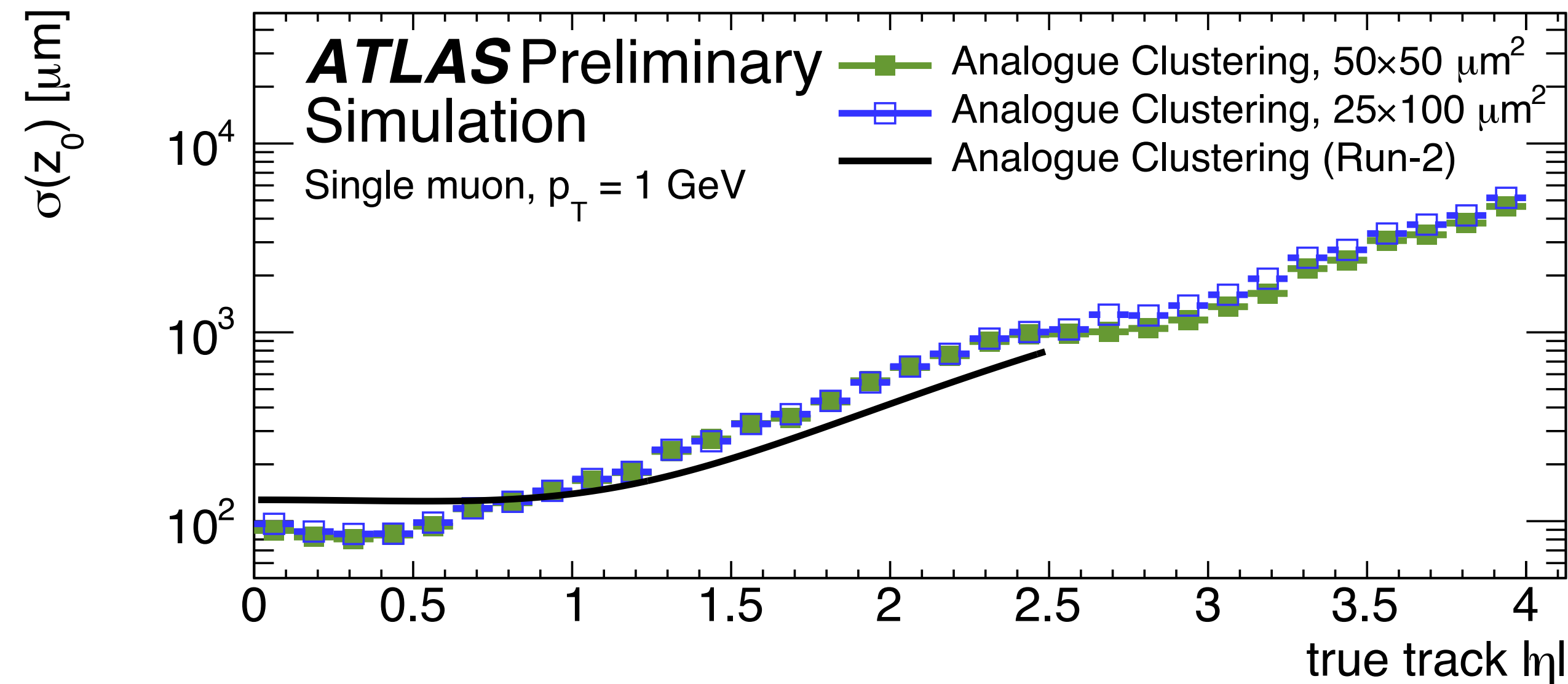
Motivation

- at HL-LHC (average pile-up (PU) of 200 p-p collisions per bunch crossing) expecting average vertex density of ~ 1.4 vertices/mm
- in very forward region track-vertex association with the inner tracker (ITk) alone becomes ambiguous
- HGTD takes advantage of spread in time of collisions (~ 180 ps)

Timing Detector



Inner Tracker

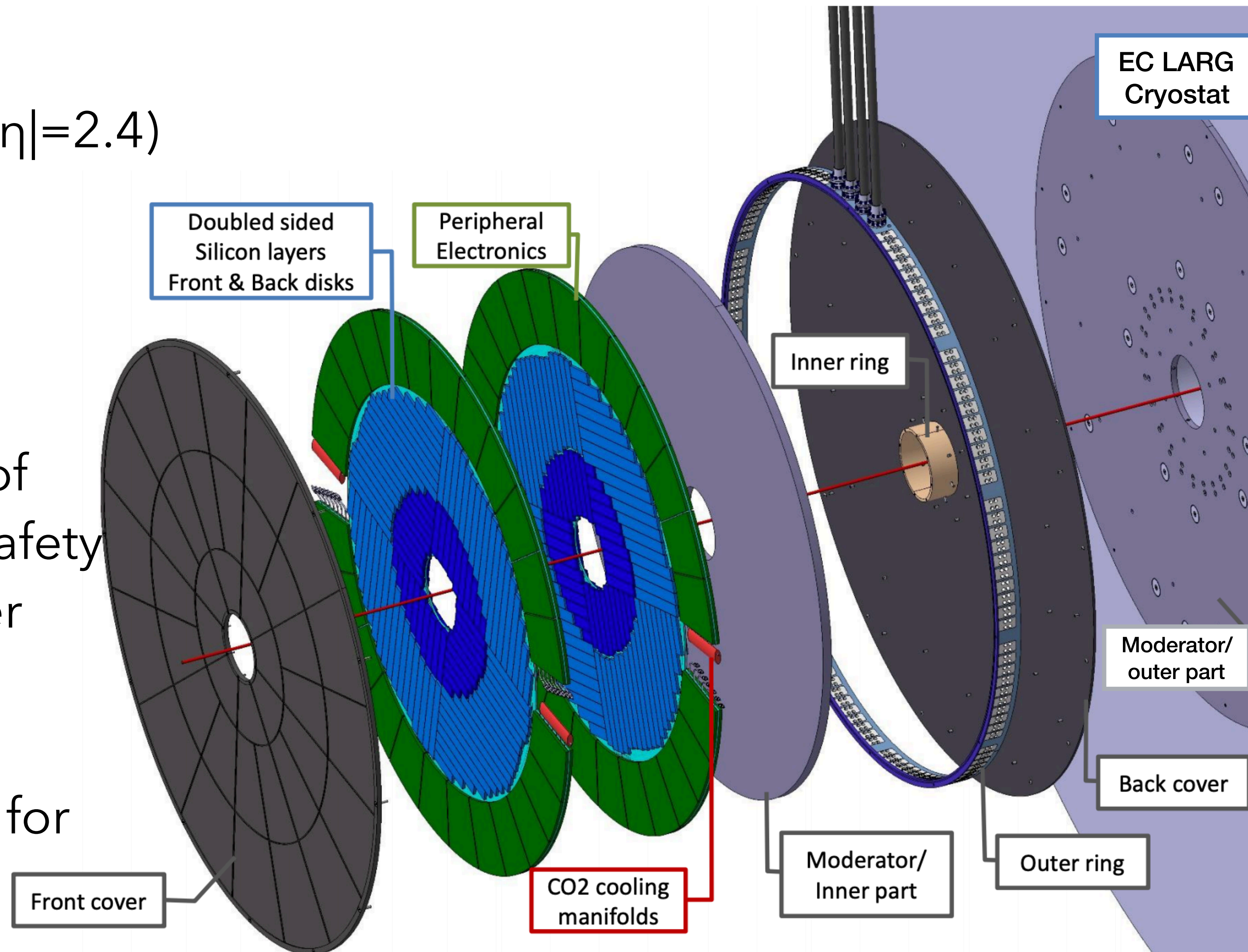


Basic idea:

- ★ Tag particle tracks with a time
- ★ Assign a time to the HS interaction
- ★ **Remove tracks that are out of time** relative to this reference to *reduce pile-up*
- ★ application in PU-jet rejection, b-tagging, lepton isolation, ...

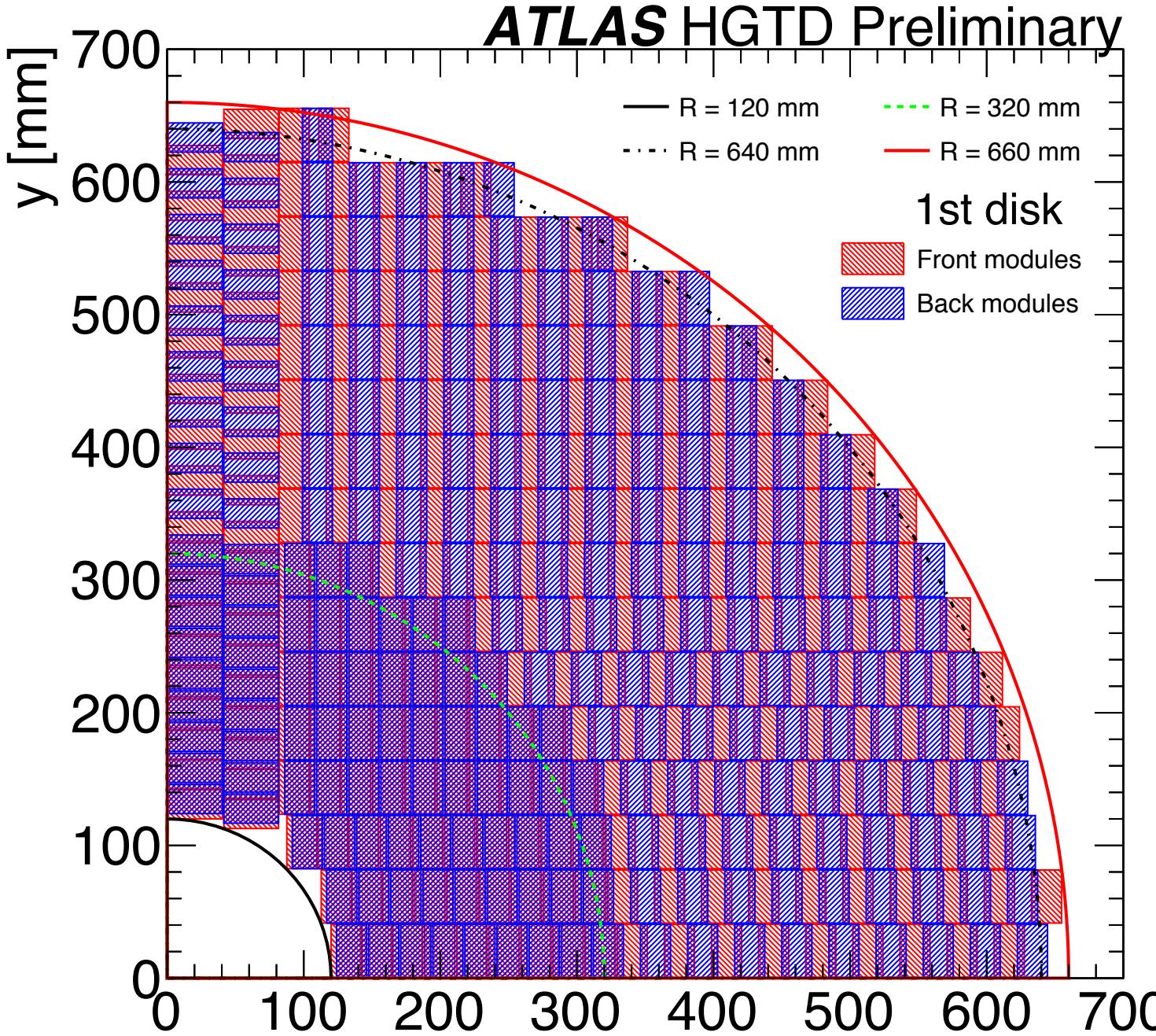
Detector Layout - overview

- active area:
120 mm ($|\eta|=4$) < r < 640 mm ($|\eta|=2.4$)
- overall thickness of **12.5 cm**
- **3.59 M** channels
- active area 6.4 m²
- occupancy < 10%
- max. expected radiation levels of **$5.1 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$** (including safety factors and replacement of inner ring at 2000 fb⁻¹)
- N_{hits} transmitted in reduced eta range ($2.4 < |\eta| < 3.1$) at 40MHz for online luminosity measurement

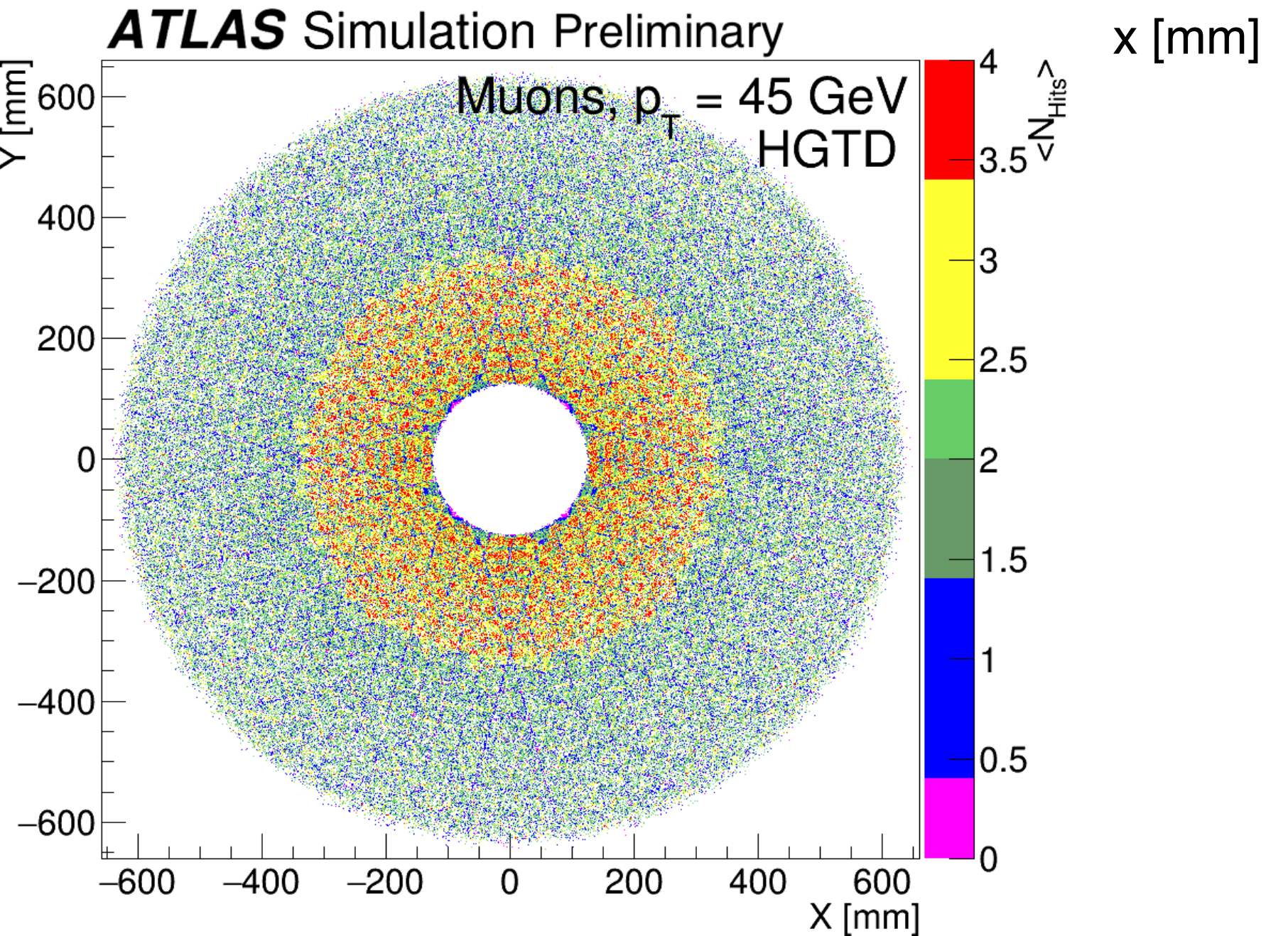
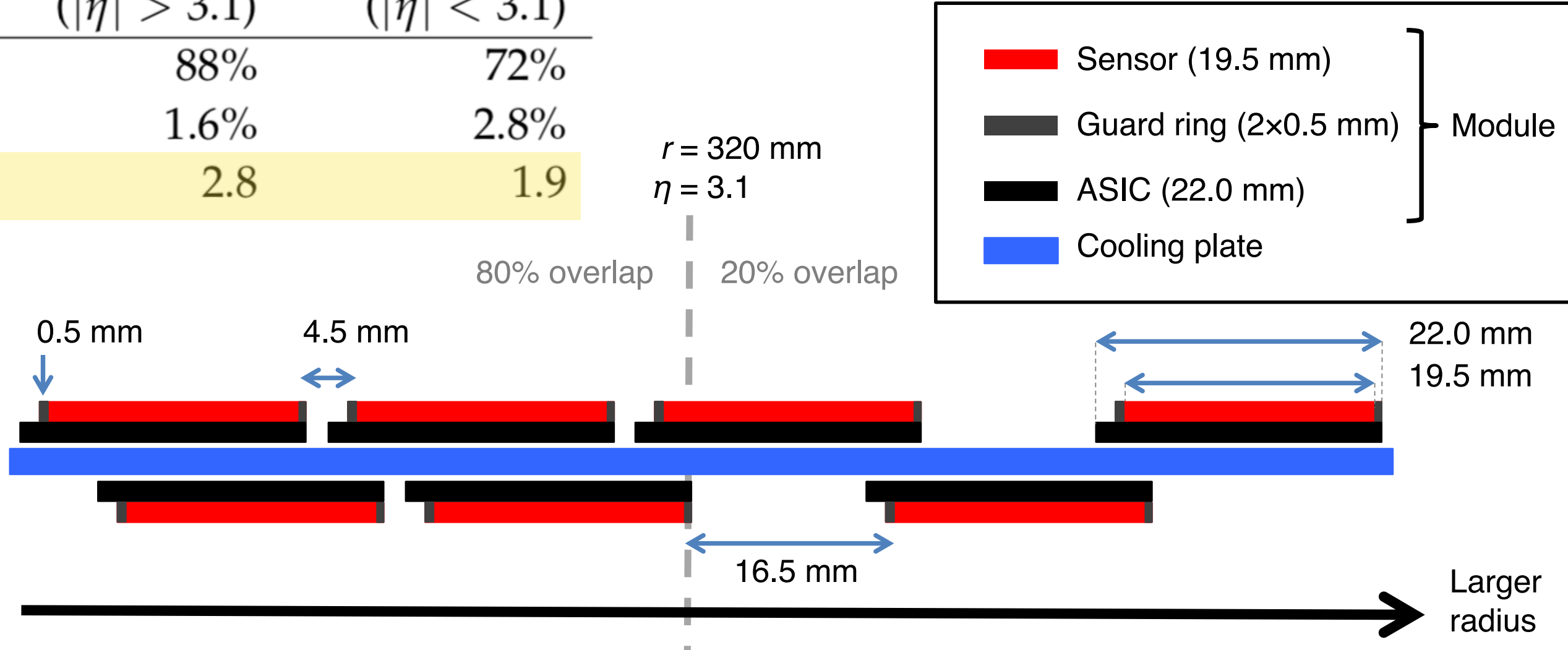


Detector Layout - active area

- detector consists of two double sided layers in each end cap
- overlap of sensors on the front- and backside of the respective layers of 80% (20%) for $|\eta| > 3.1$ ($|\eta| < 3.1$)
- time resolution of $\sigma_t \sim \mathbf{40-85 \text{ ps per hit}}$ until end of HL-LHC
- track time resolution target requires 2 hits per track on average
- better coverage and more homogeneous response achieved by rotating layers by 15° in opposite direction

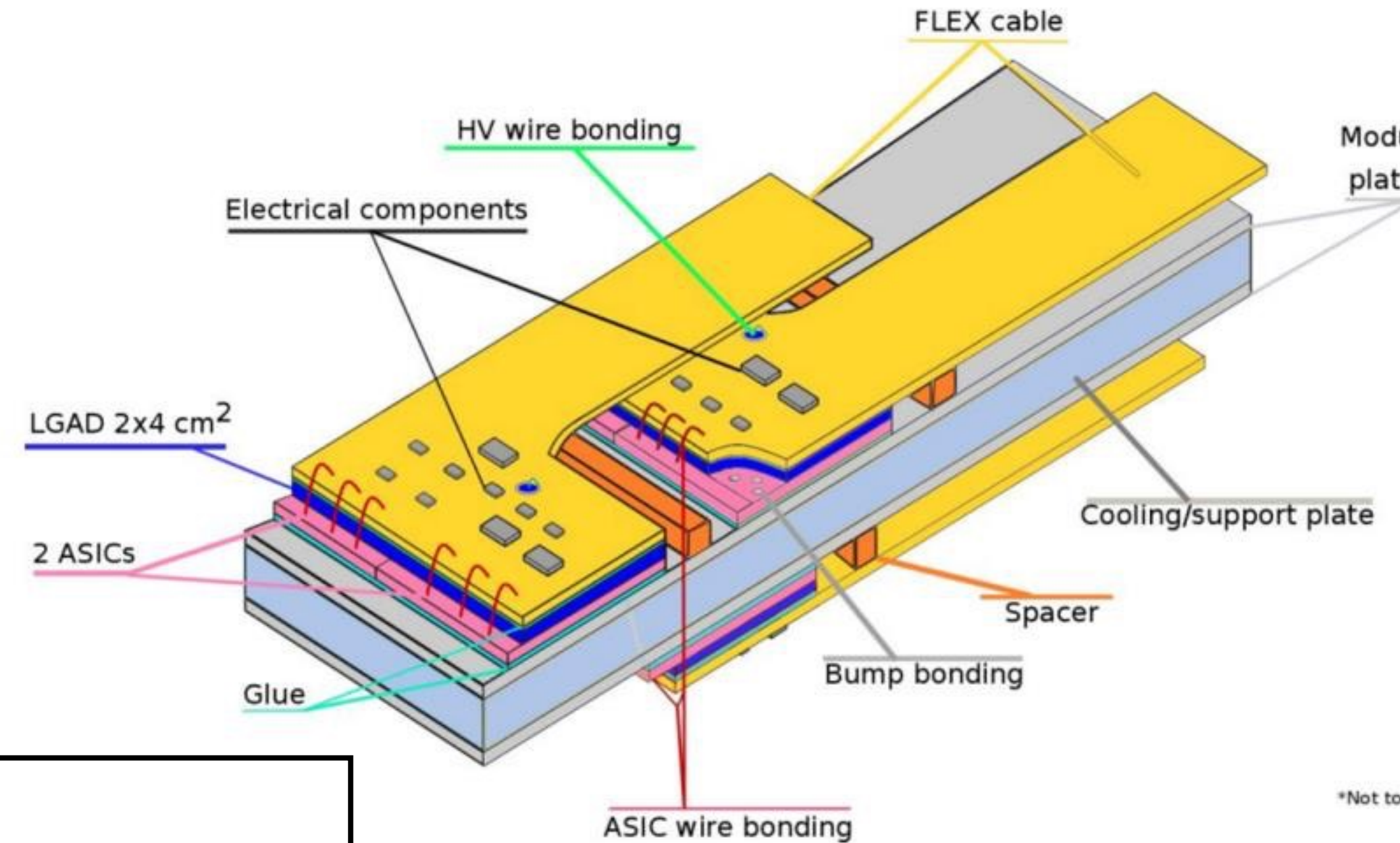


	$R < 320 \text{ mm}$ ($ \eta > 3.1$)	$R > 320 \text{ mm}$ ($ \eta < 3.1$)
$N_{\text{hits}} \geq 2$	88%	72%
$N_{\text{hits}} = 0$	1.6%	2.8%
$\langle N_{\text{hits}} \rangle$	2.8	1.9



Modules

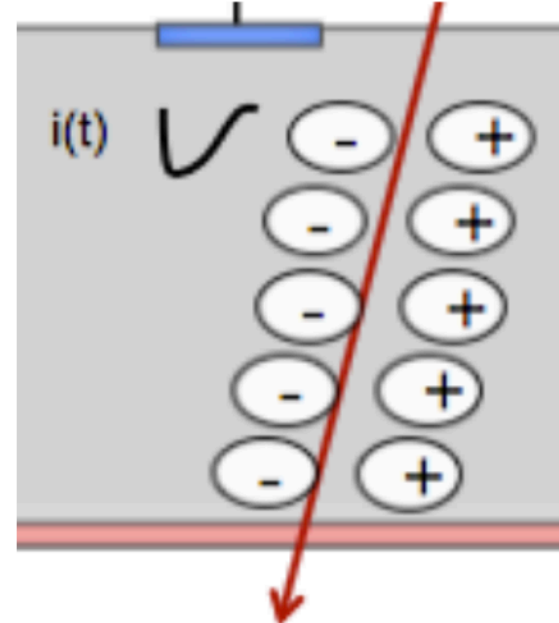
- 1 **LGAD** sensor
- 2 **ALTIROC** readout chips bump bonded to sensor
- 1 **FLEX** cable glued to bare module, wire-bonded to ASIC (signals, low and high voltage)



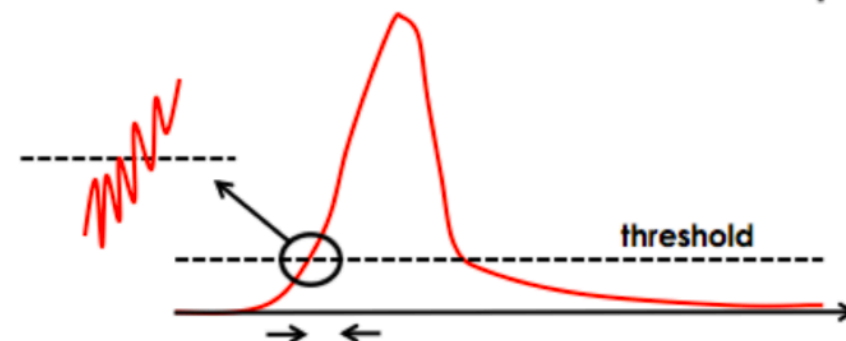
overview of contributions to the time resolution:

$$\sigma_{hit}^2 = \sigma_{Landau}^2 + \sigma_{jitter}^2 + \sigma_{time-walk}^2 + \sigma_{TDC}^2 + \sigma_{clock}^2$$

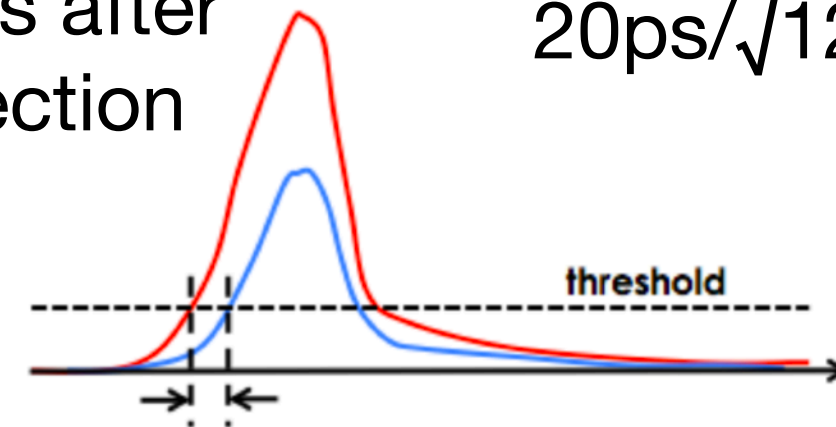
~25 ps (thin sensor)



<25 ps at large gain



<10 ps after correction



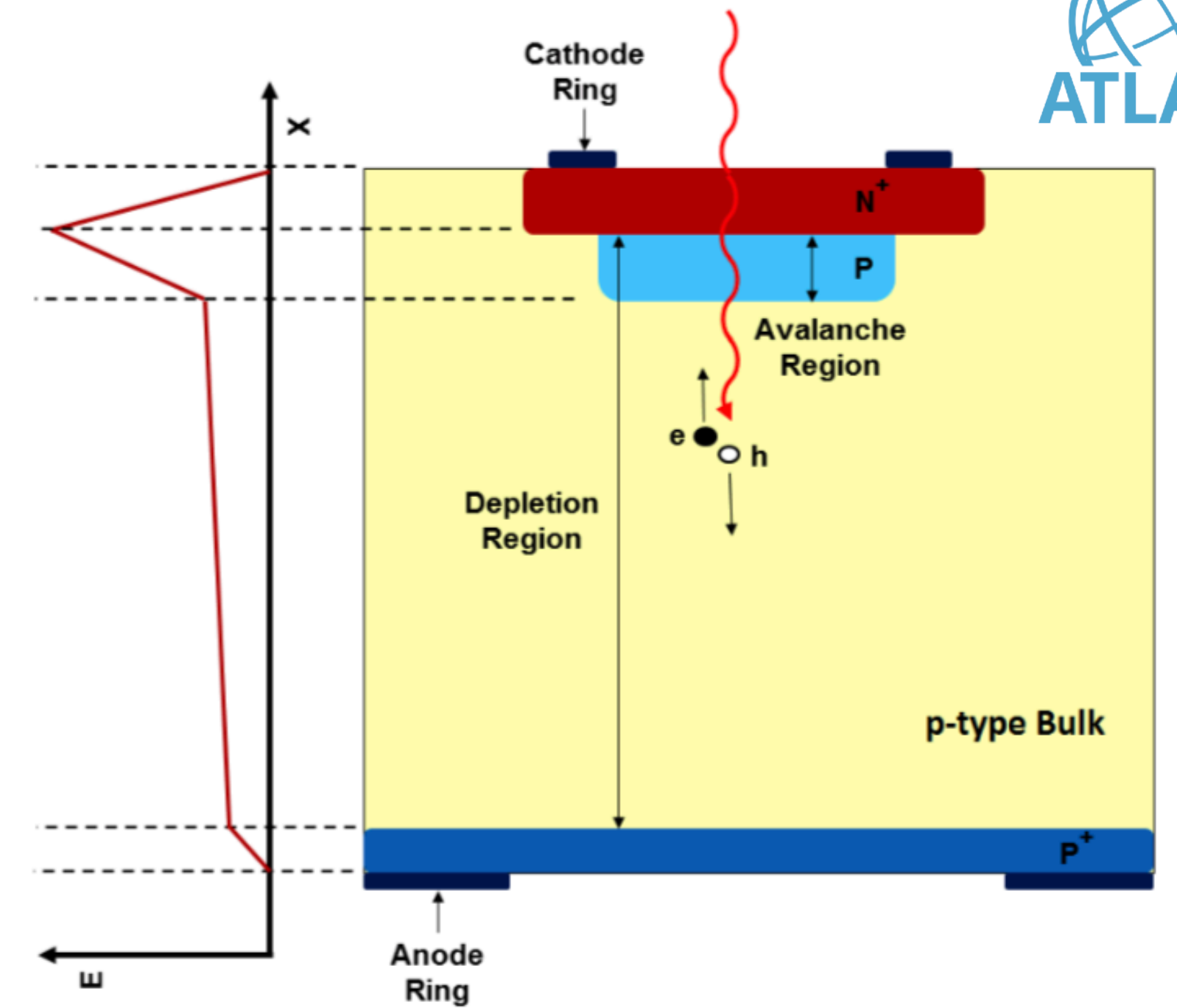
bin width, 20ps/√12

from clock distribution, <10ps

- **7984** modules
- total thickness of ~1mm
- glued to support plates (staves and rings)
- plates screwed to cooling plate

Sensor (LGAD)

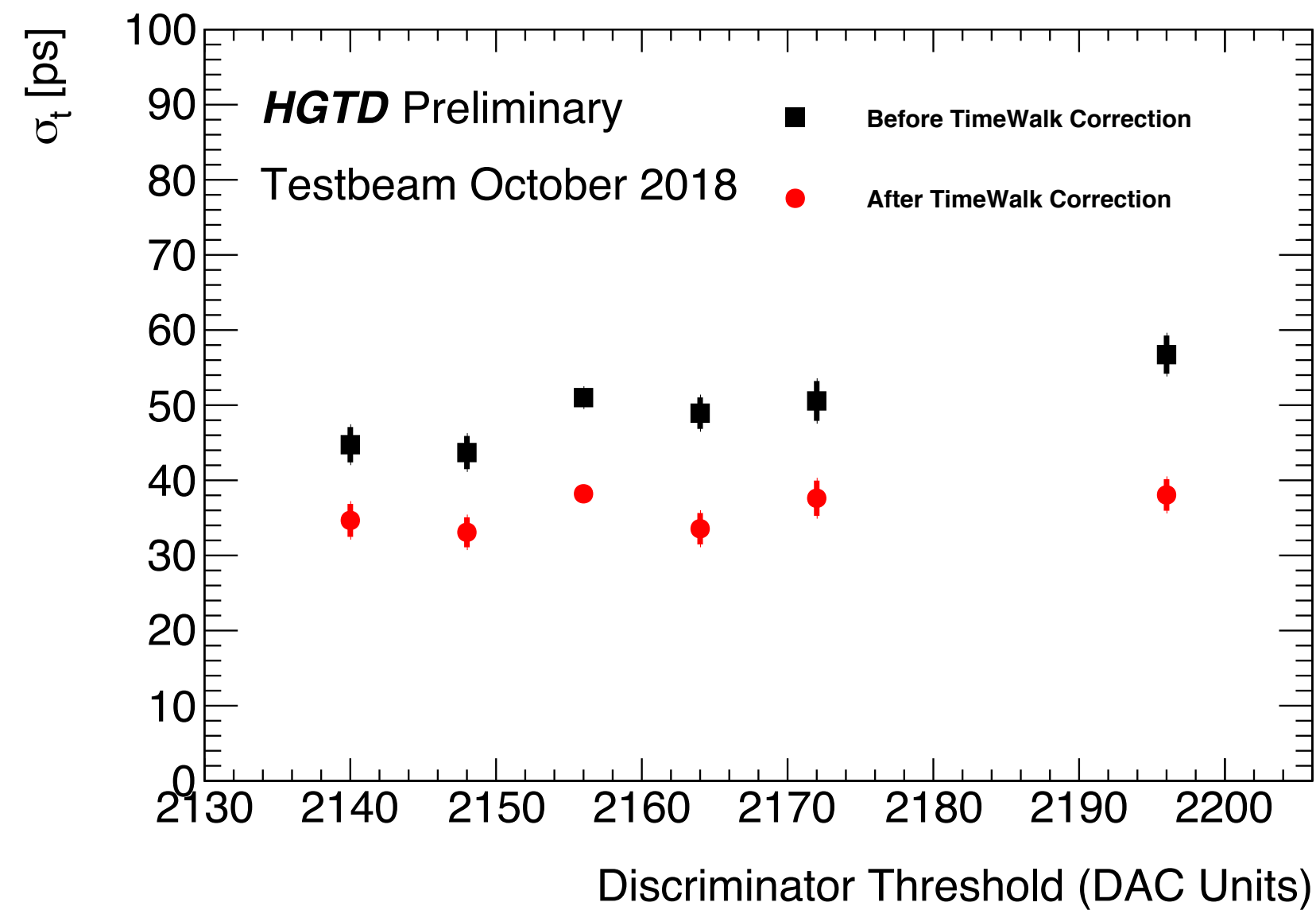
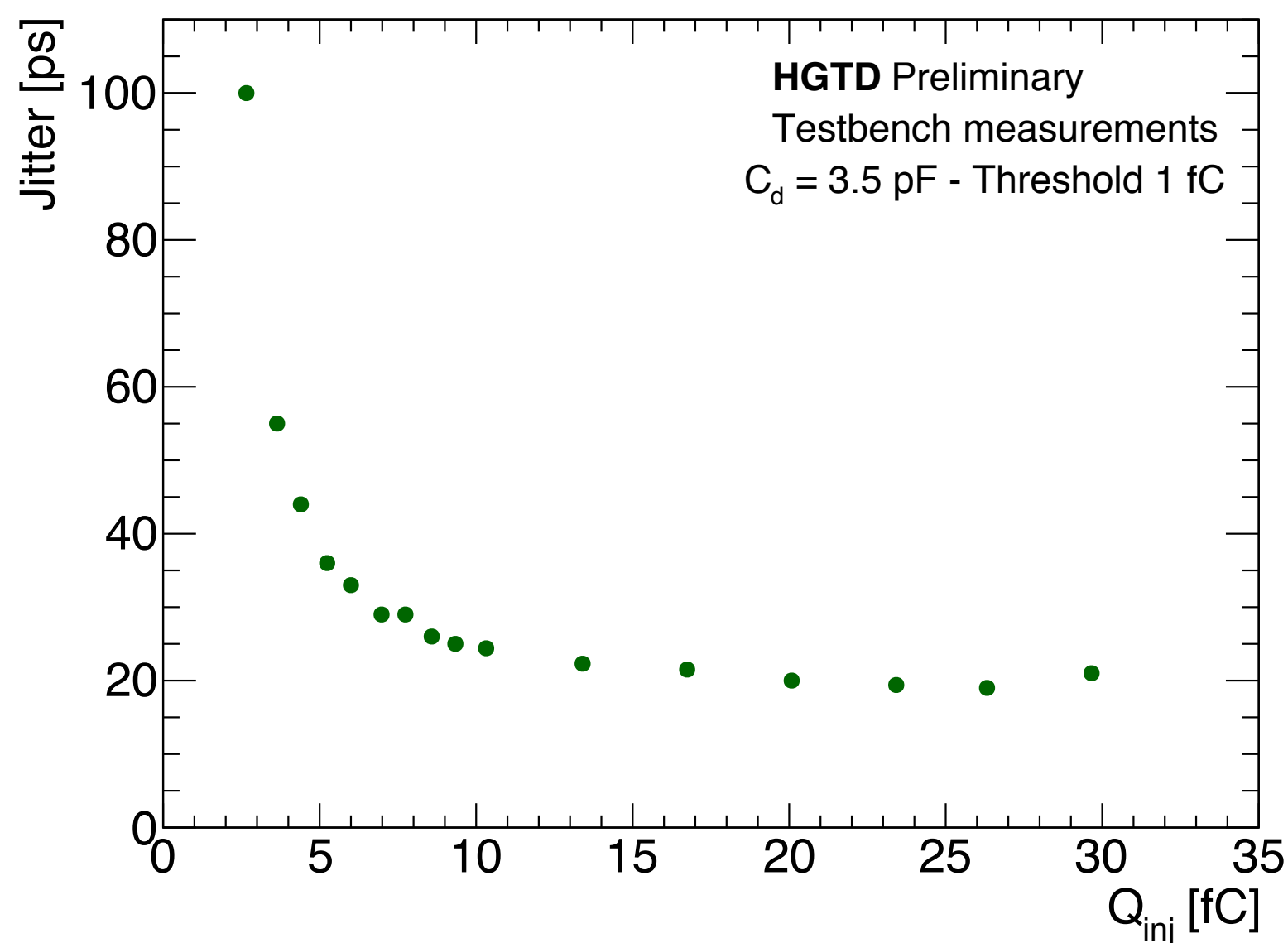
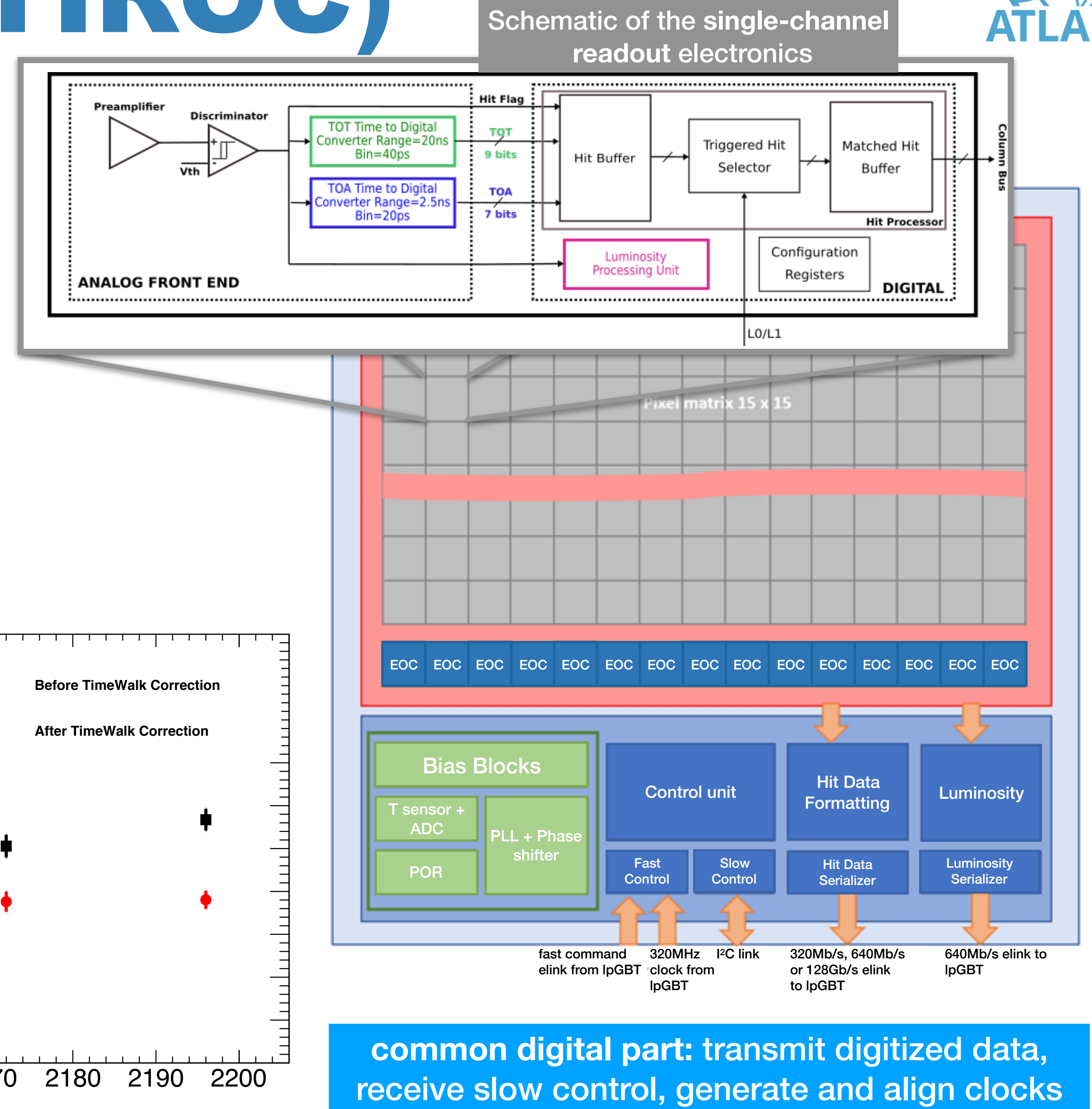
- Low Gain Avalanche Detector
- n-on-p silicon detector with extra highly doped p-layer
→ internal amplification
- sensor size of **2x4 cm²**
- per sensor **450** pixels with a pitch size of **1.3x1.3 mm²**
- Thickness of <300 μm, active thickness of 50 μm
- allows for a **gain of 20** before irradiation
- target time resolution **$\sigma_t < 40\text{ps}$** at start of operations, and **70-85 ps** at end of lifetime
- sustain radiation levels of up to **$5.1 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$**
- maximum leakage current of 5 μA



HPK-3.1-50 15x15 array

Front-end ASIC (ALTIROC)

- 225 readout channels per ASIC , 2 ASICs per module
- bump bonded to LGAD sensor
- sends digitised output to peripheral electronics
- measures **time of arrival (TOA)**, **time over threshold (TOT)** and **number of hits**



common digital part: transmit digitized data, receive slow control, generate and align clocks

Sensor performance

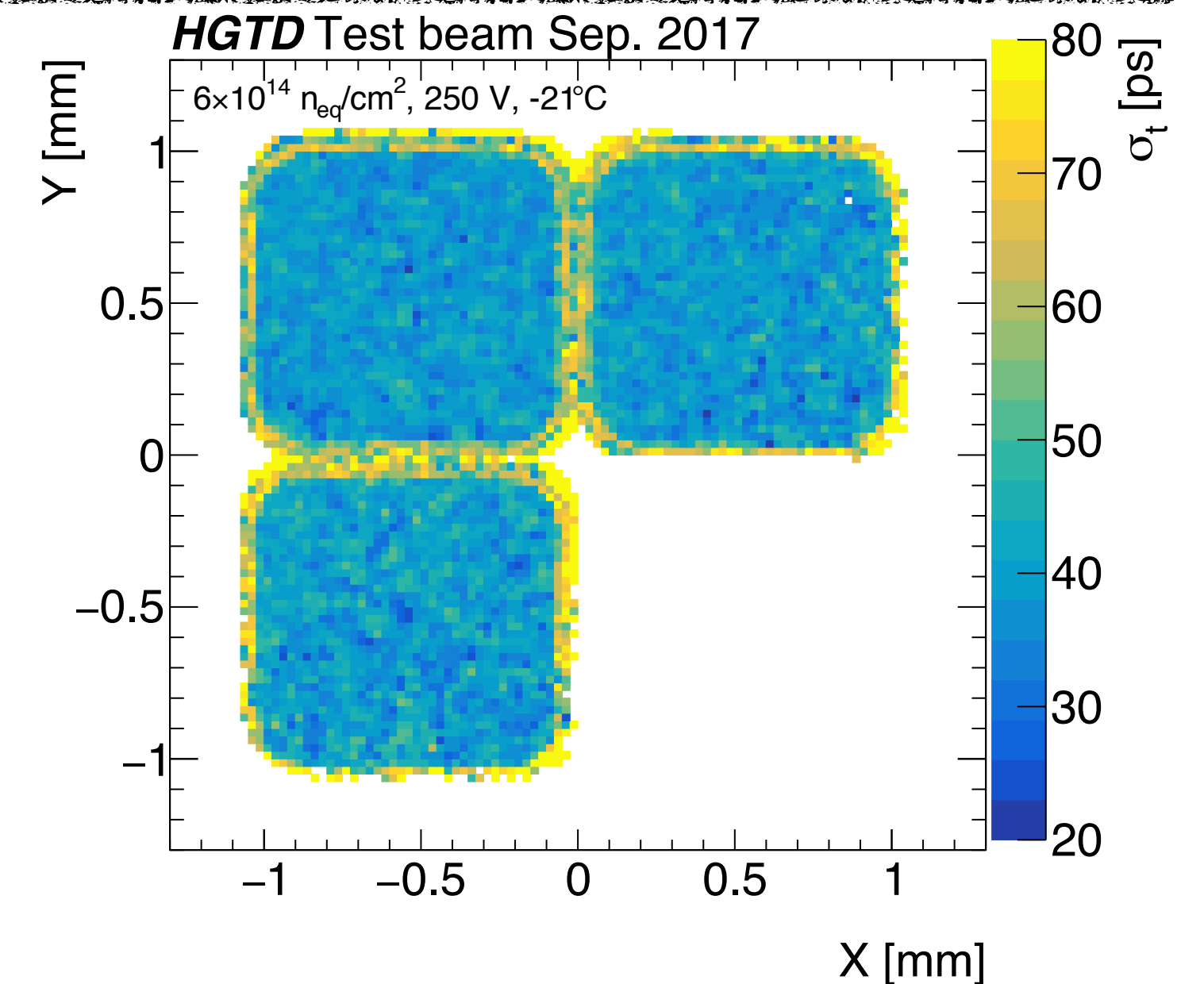
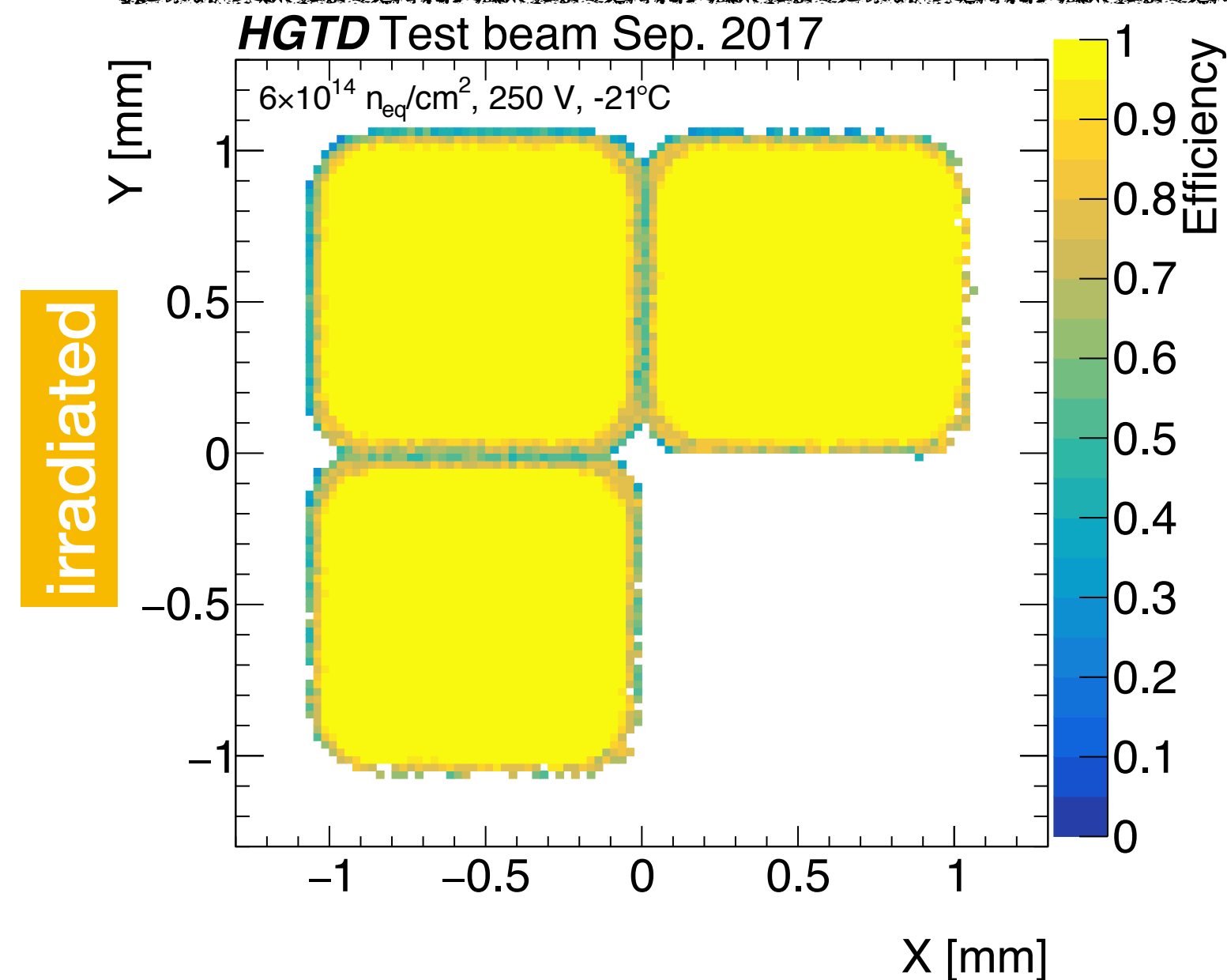
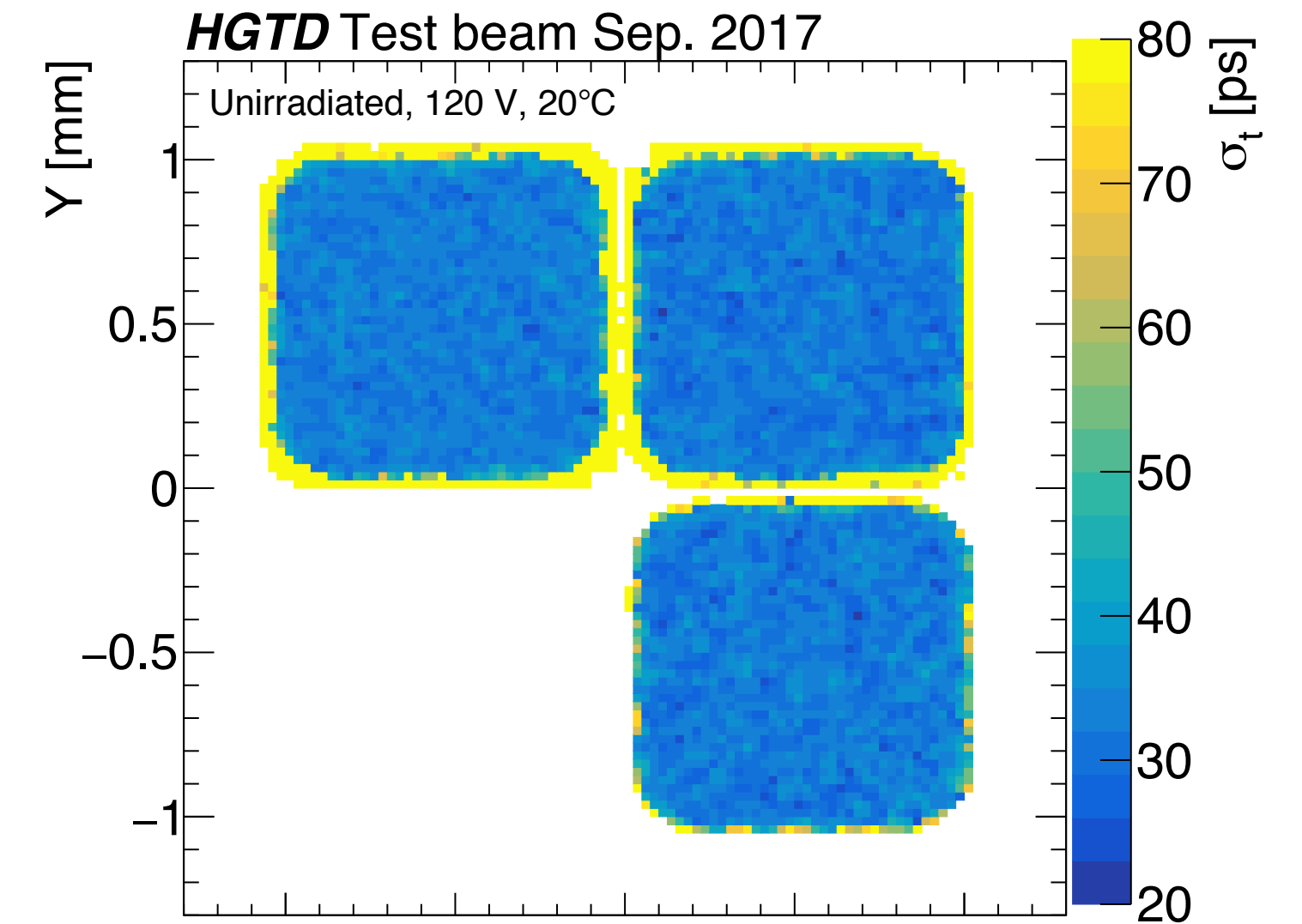
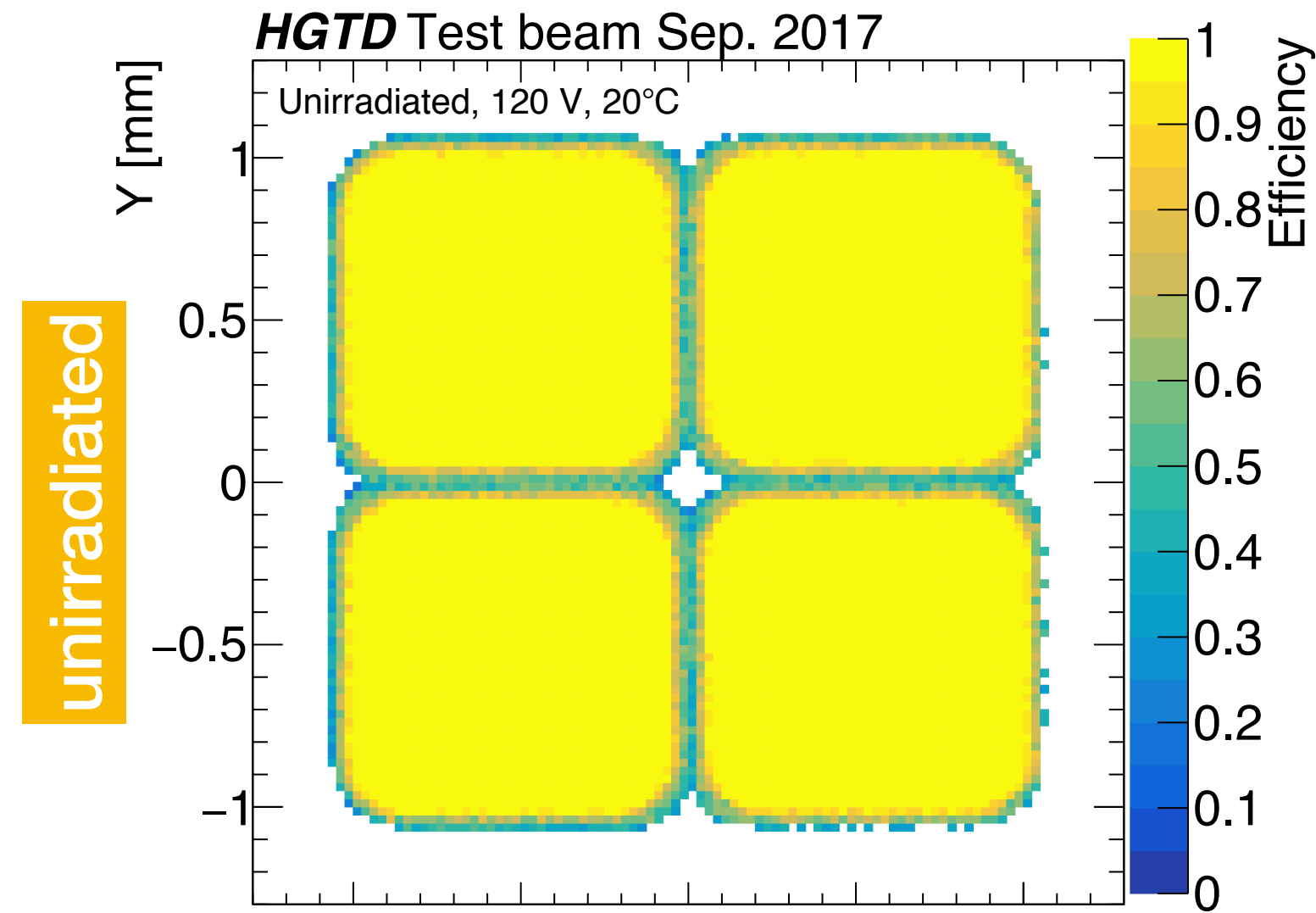
2D maps showing efficiency and time resolution before and after irradiation

in pad center:

$$\langle \text{eff} \rangle_{\text{unirr}} \sim 99\%$$

$$\langle \text{eff} \rangle_{\text{irr}} > 95\%$$

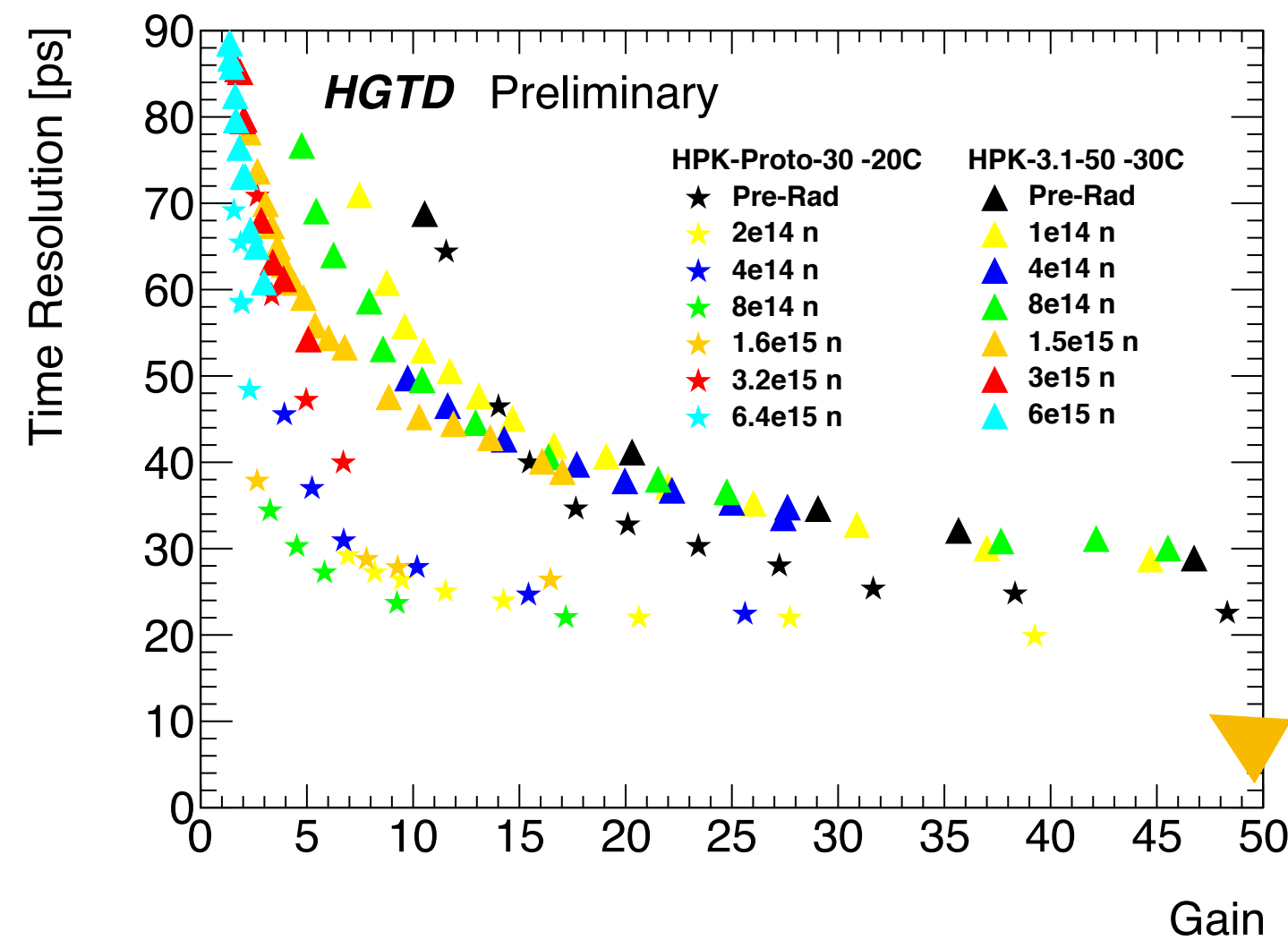
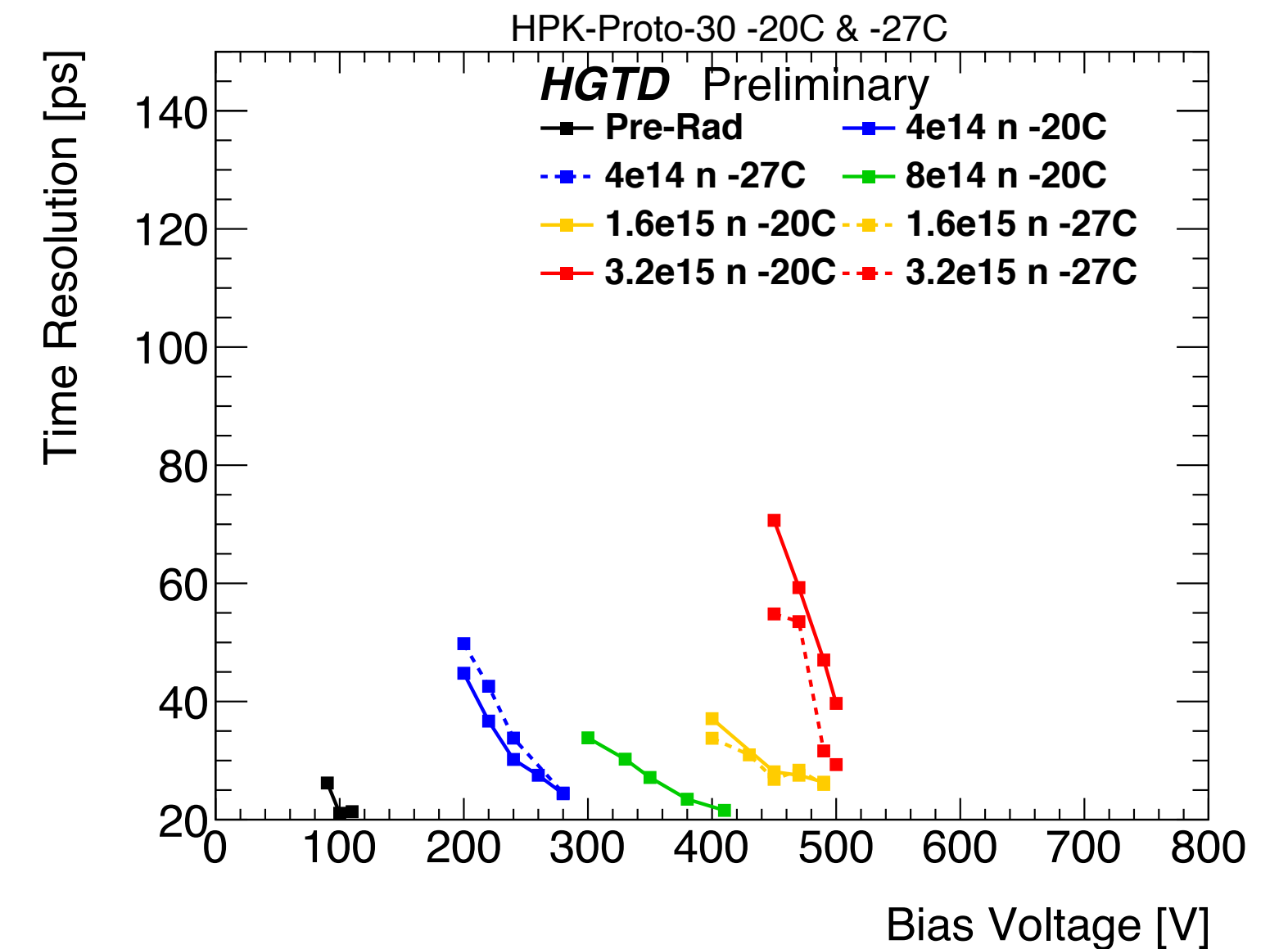
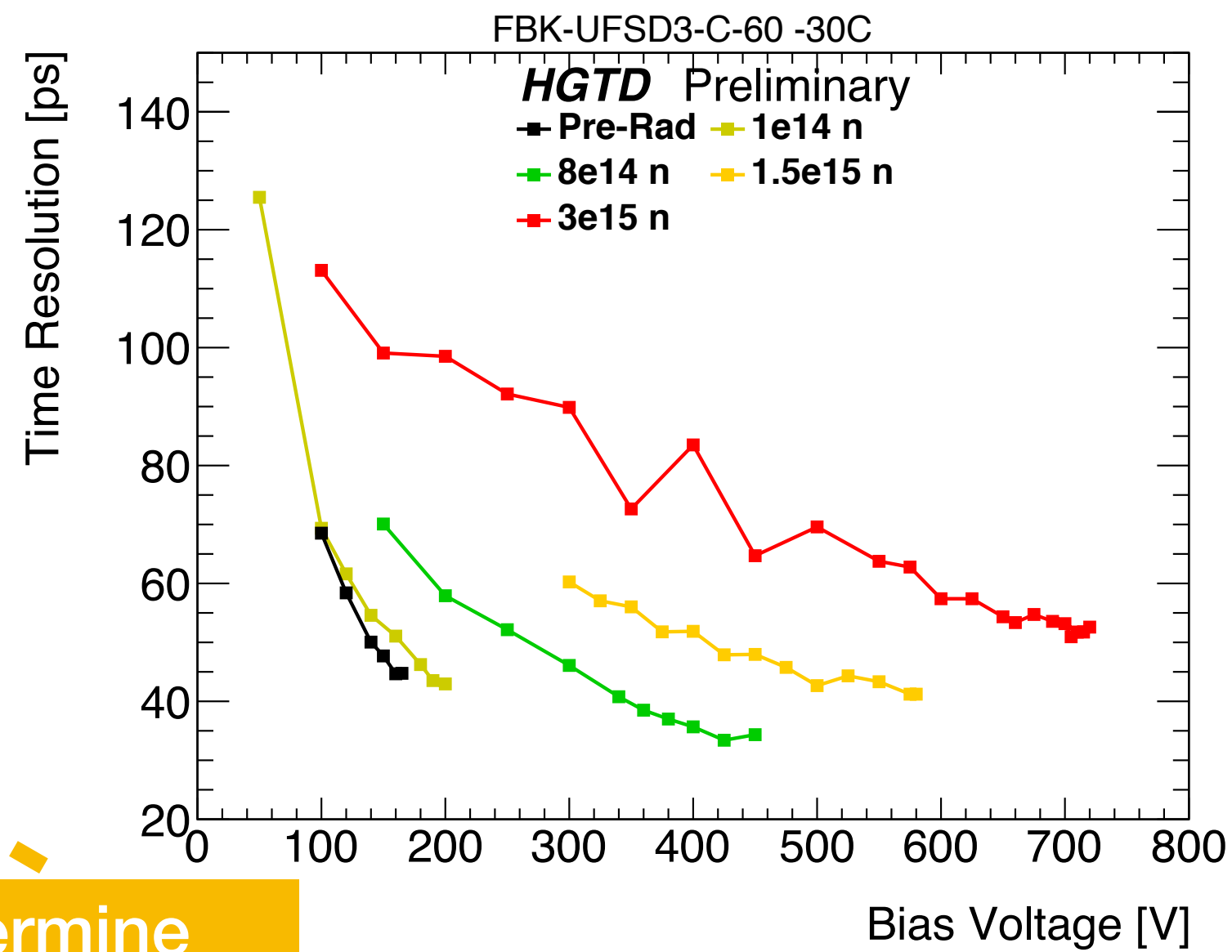
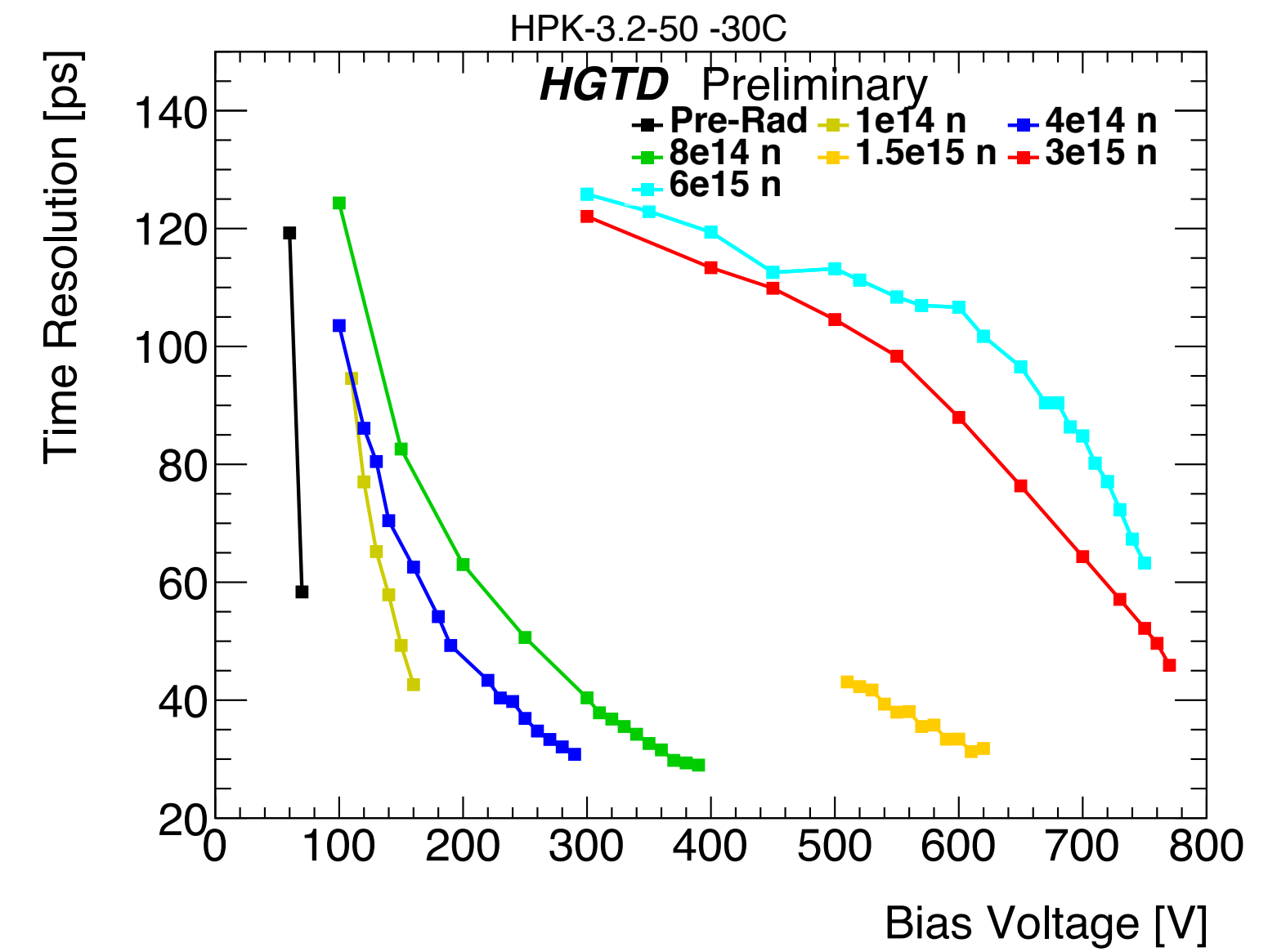
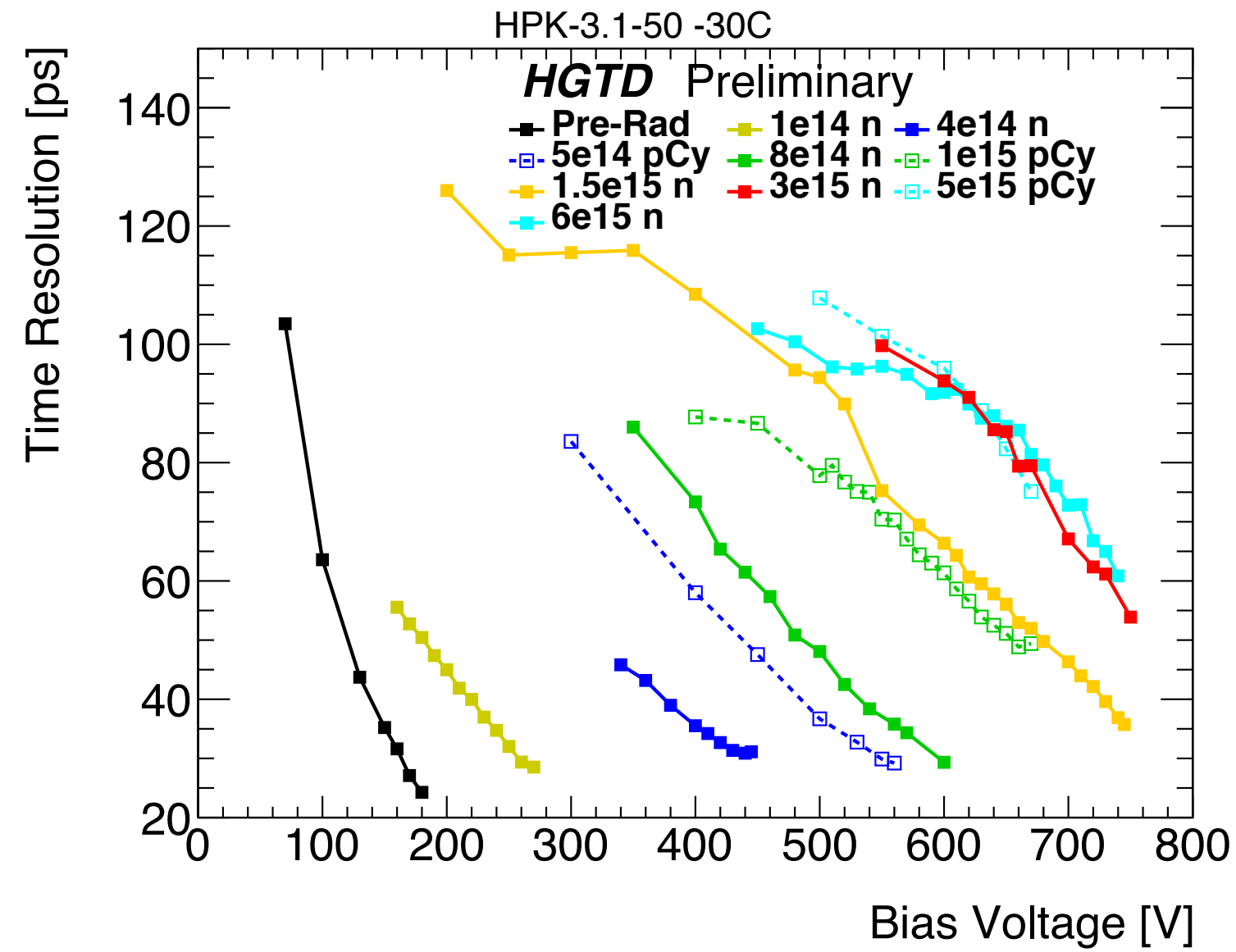
very homogeneous time resolution over the sensor pad



Time resolution

σ_t depending on the bias voltage for *different fluence* levels (4 different sensors)

can achieve $\sigma_t < 35$ ps up to $1.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$

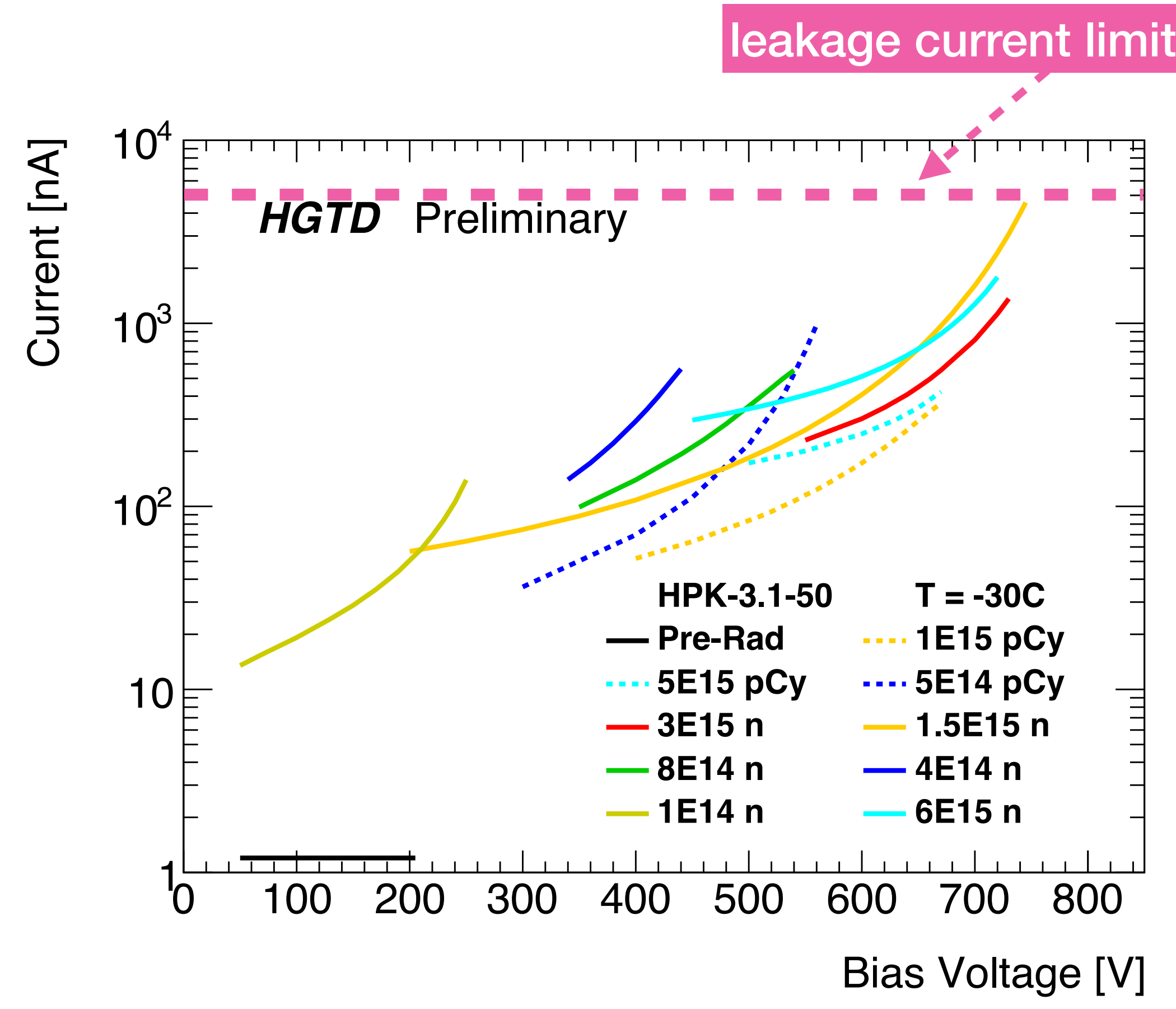
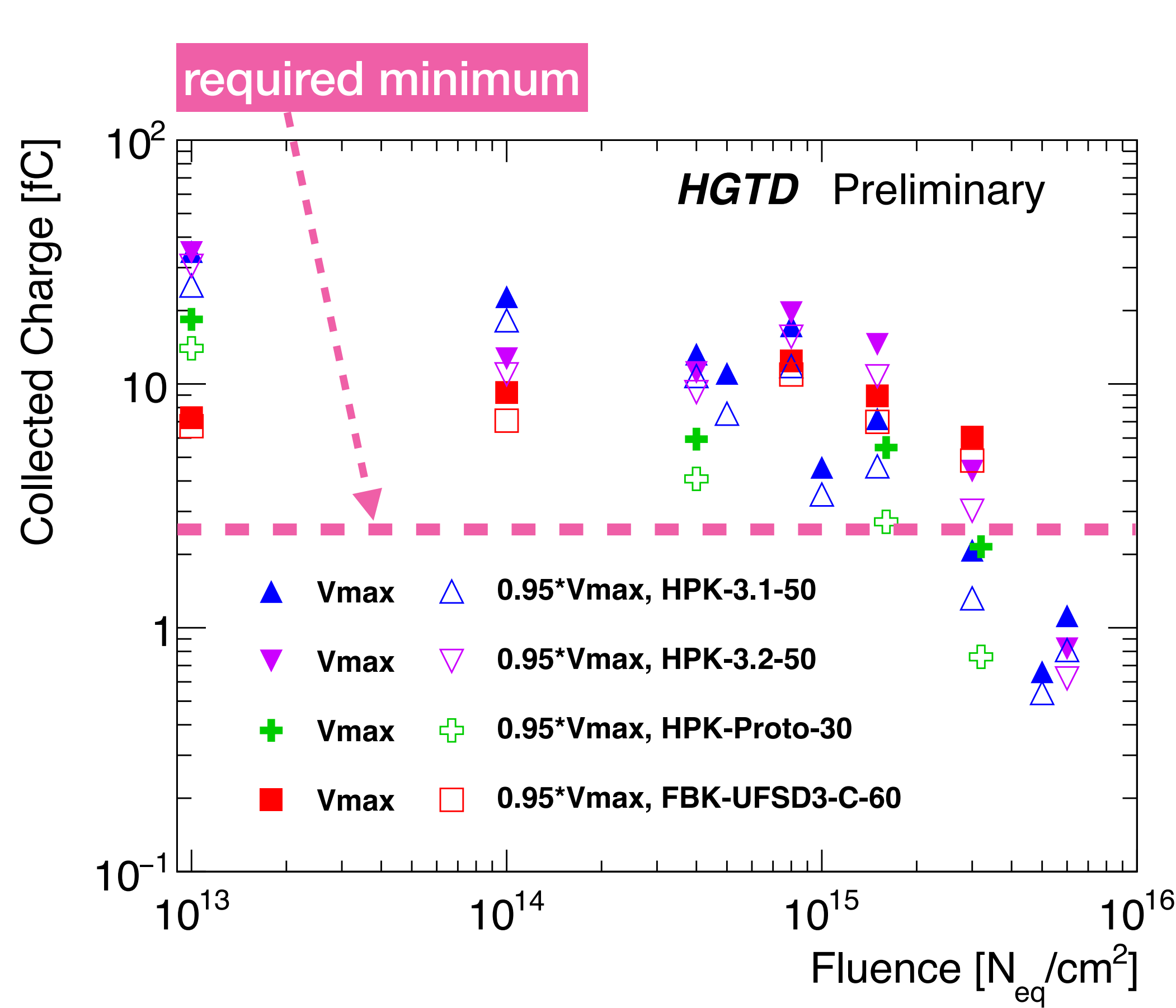


Landau fluctuations determine maximum reachable time resolution

Collected charge and leakage current



- minimum required collected charge of **2.5 fC**
- maximum tolerated leakage current **5 μA**

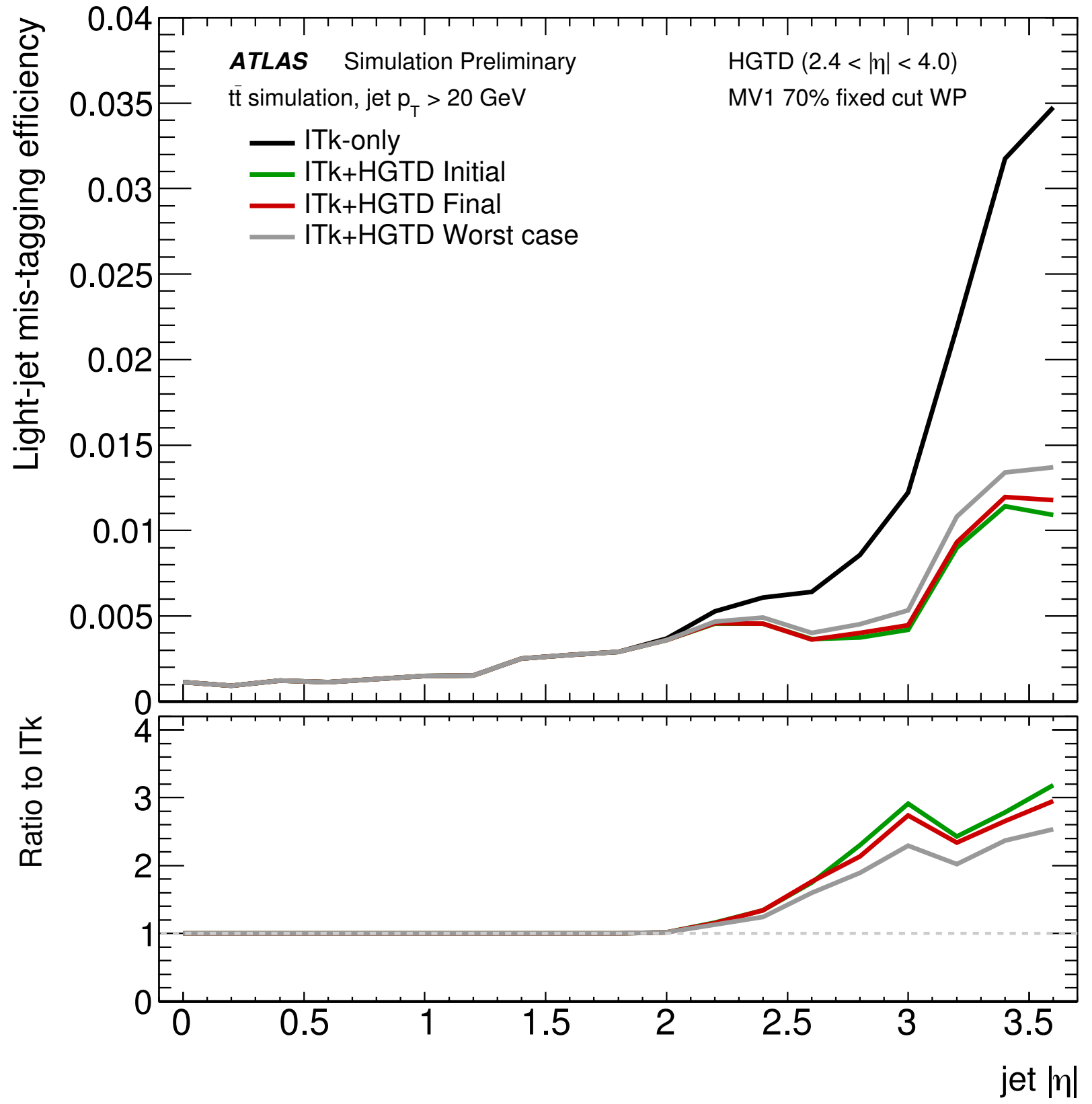
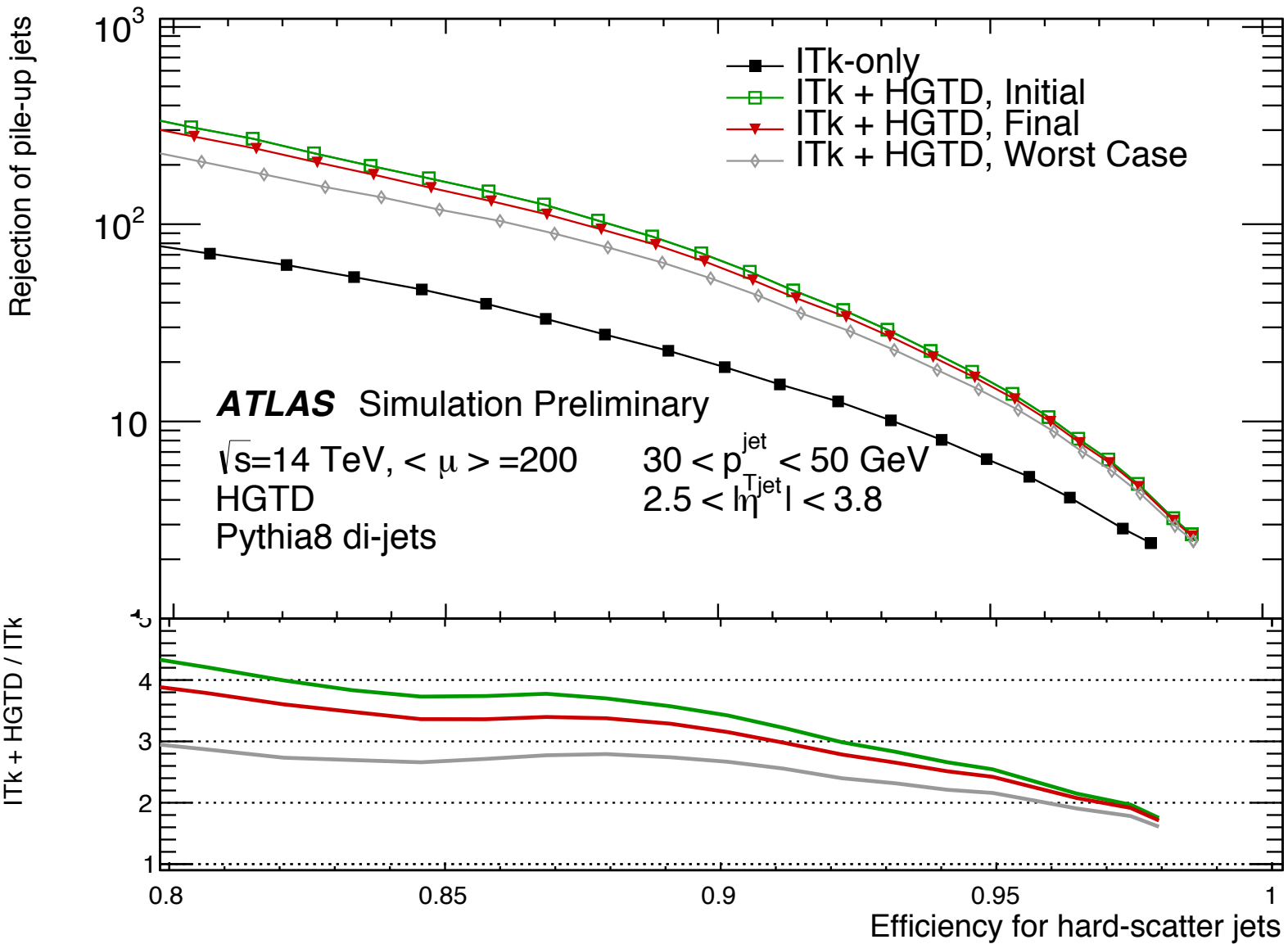


Physics performance - selection

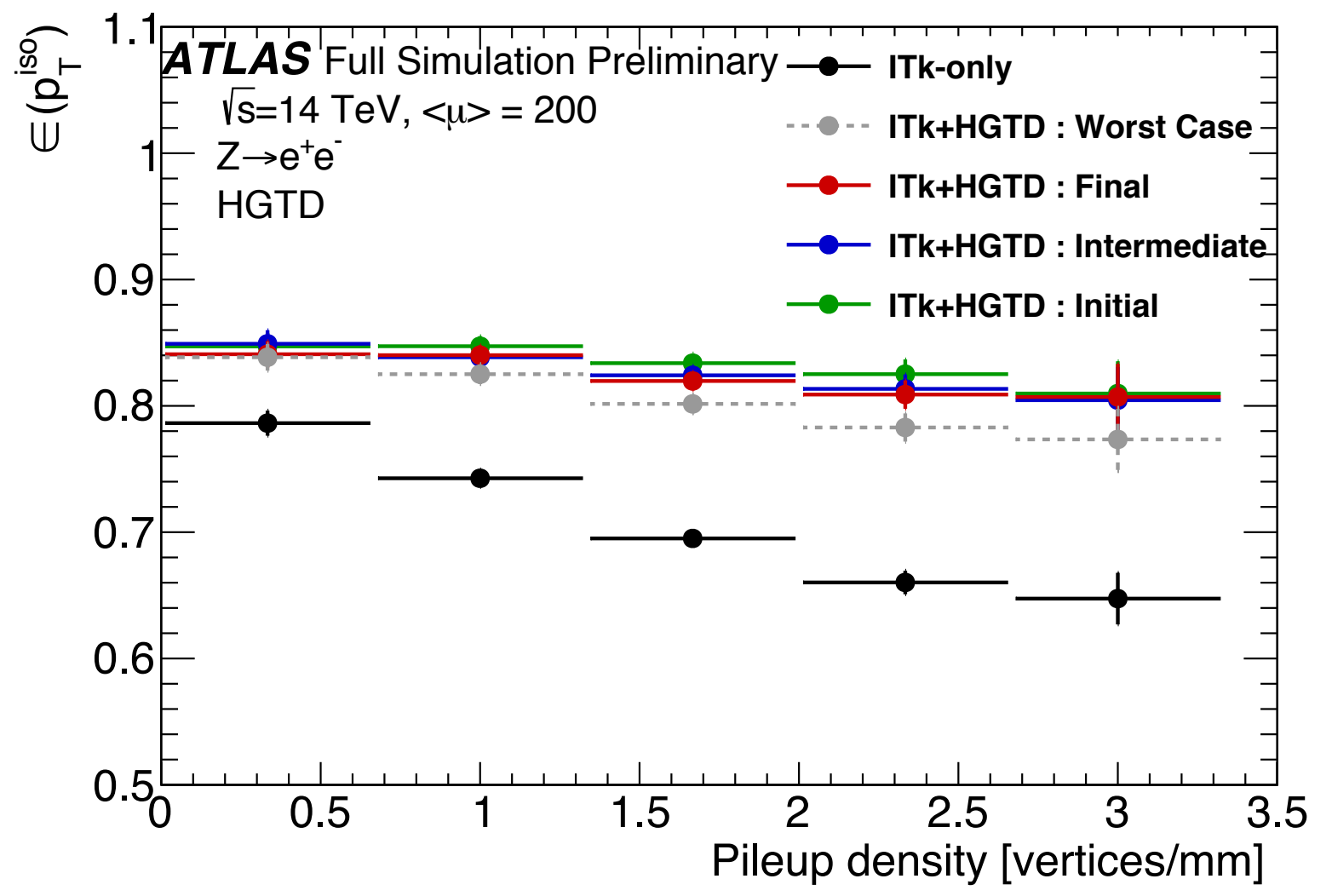


B-tagging

Pile-up jet suppression



Lepton isolation



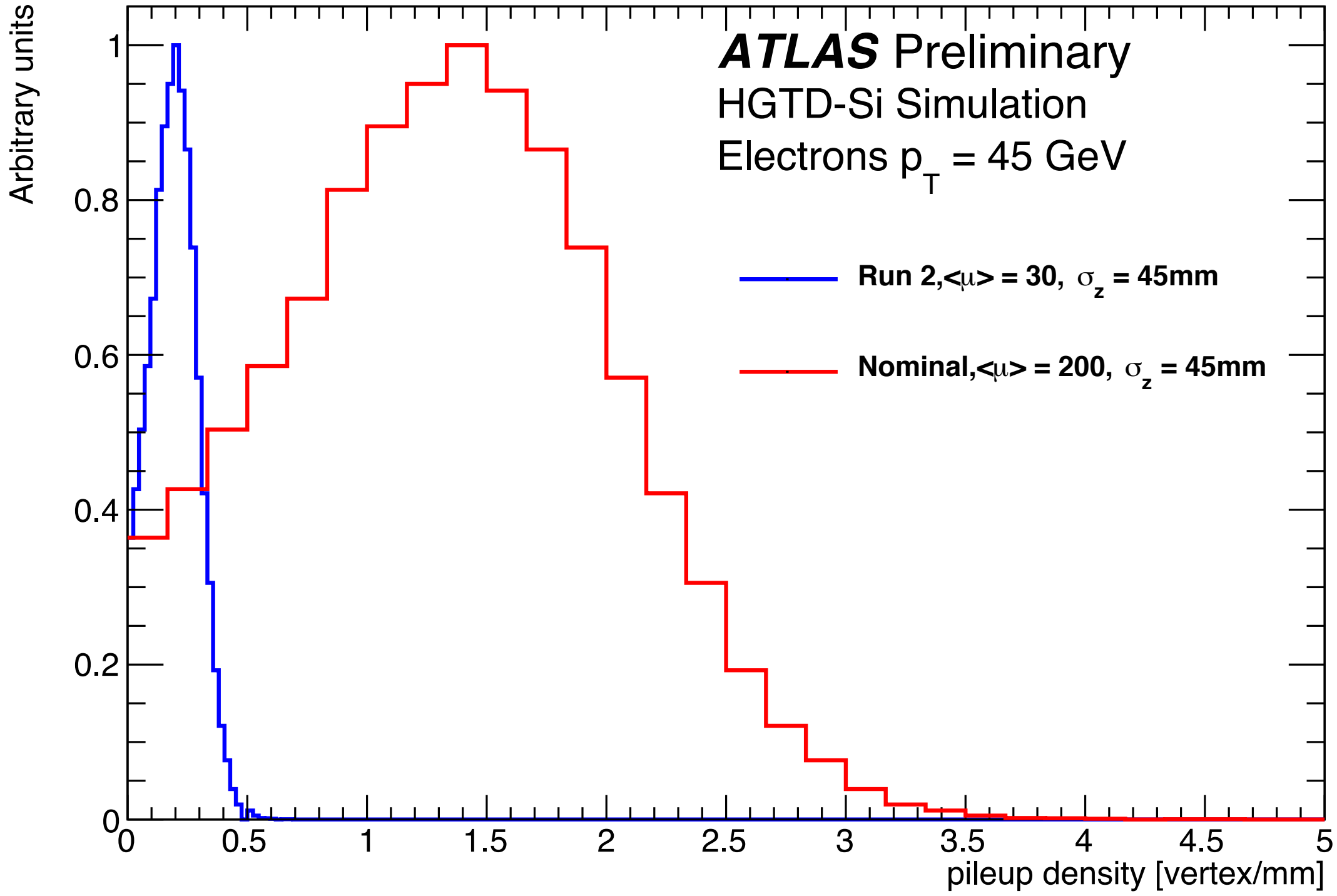
Summary



- conditions at HL-LHC make track-vertex association a very challenging task, especially in the forward region
- HGTD adds time measurements to tracks in order to mitigate pile-up in the forward region
- extensive R&D of sensors and electronics to achieve the targeted performance goals, testing in lab and under beam conditions
- HGTD Technical Proposal approved by LHCC and the Technical Design Report is planned for April 2020
- currently re-optimising the layout with 3 rings to mitigate the max. radiation levels to $3 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ (2 to 3 replacements of the most inner rings during HL-LHC)

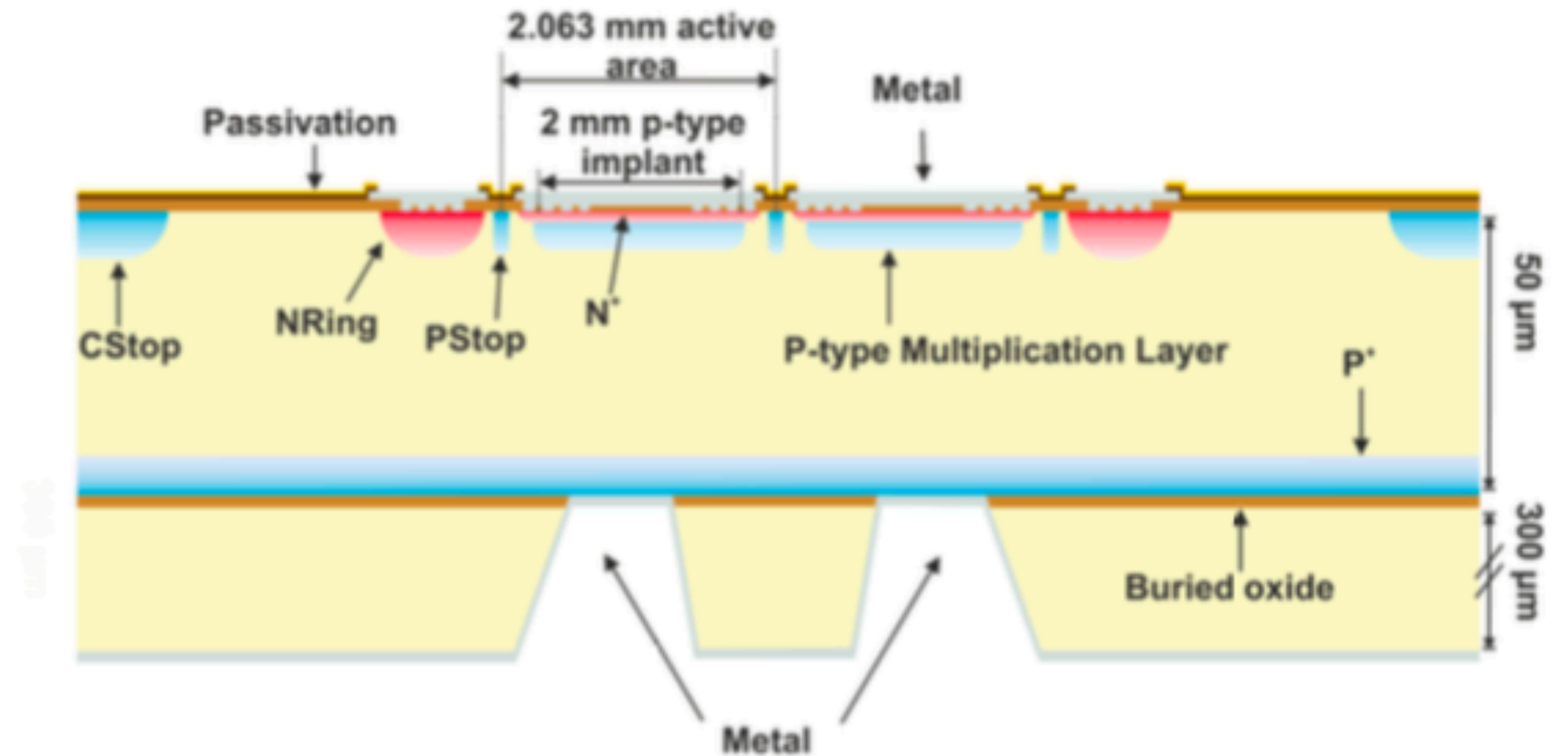
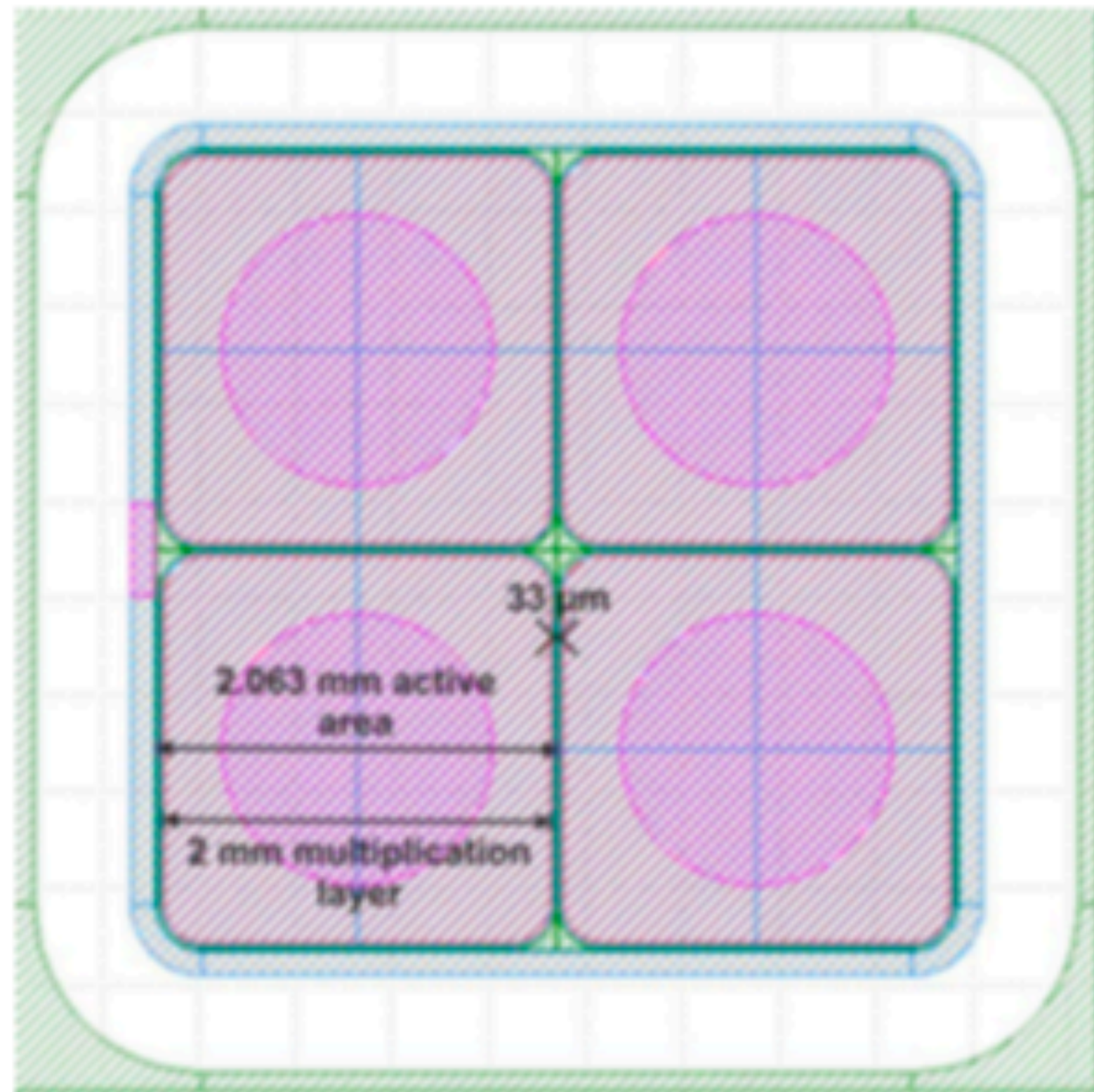
BACKUP

Pile-up density



2x2 LGAD array

2x2 Pad Array



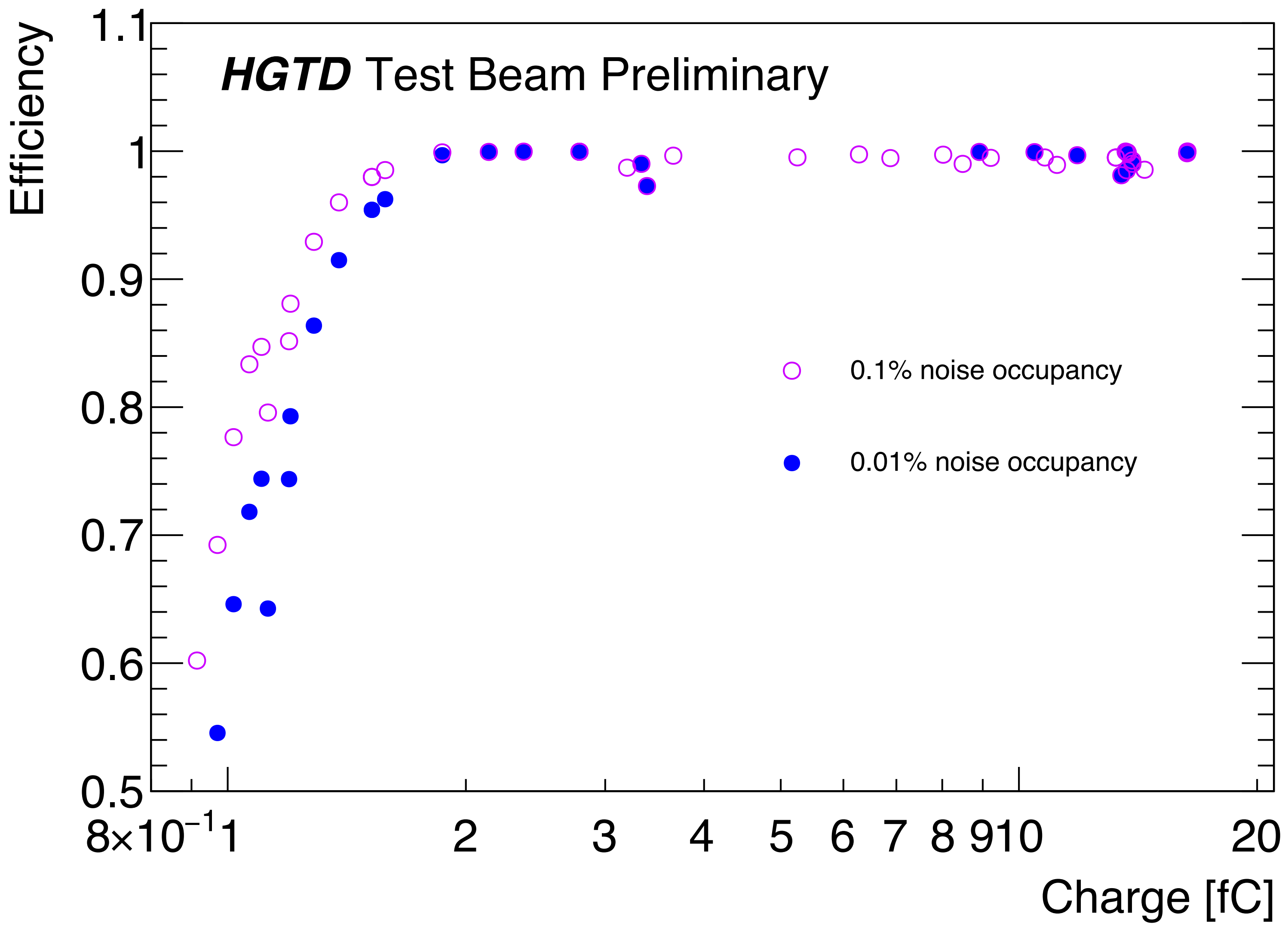
taken from arxiv 1804.00622

Sensors for testing

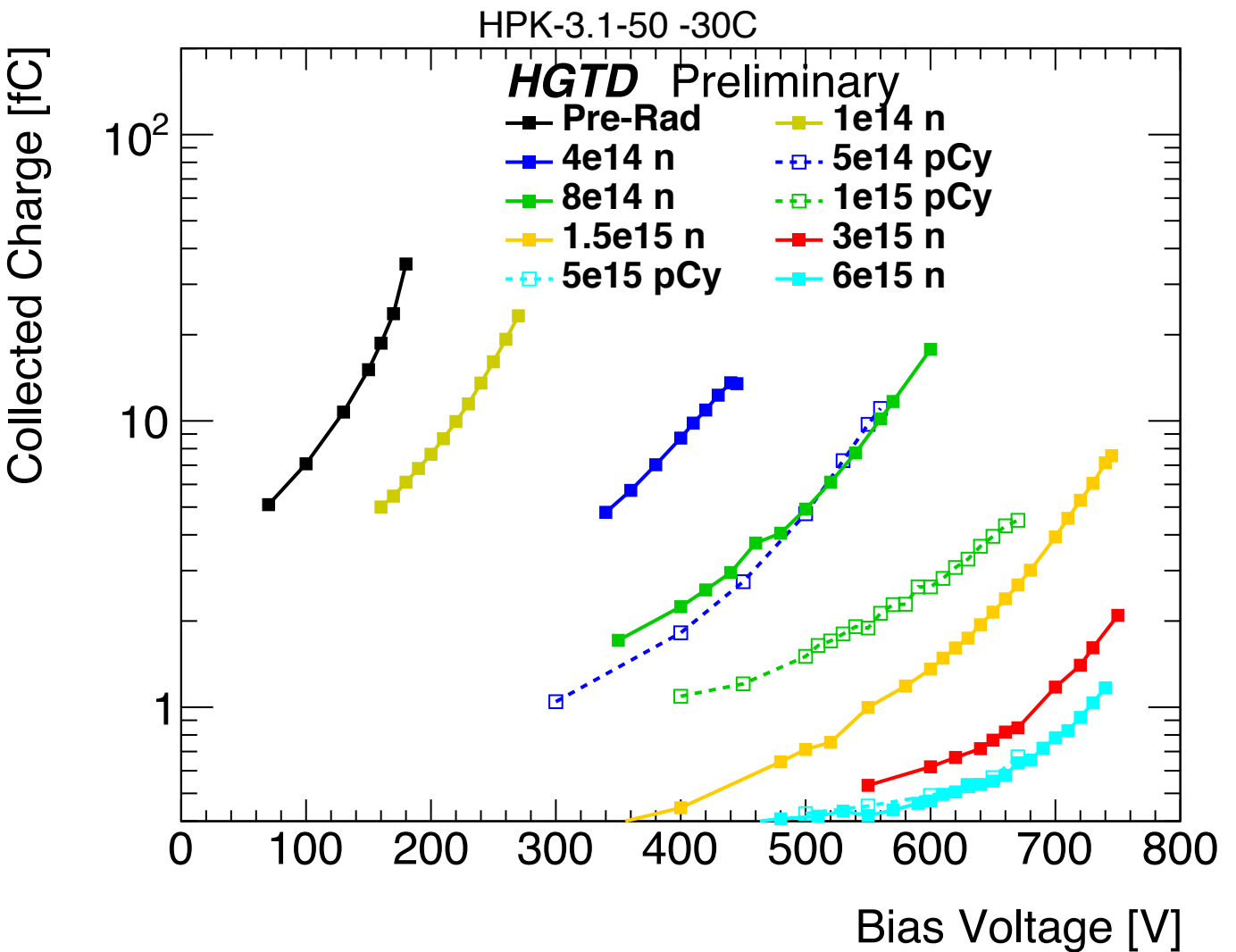
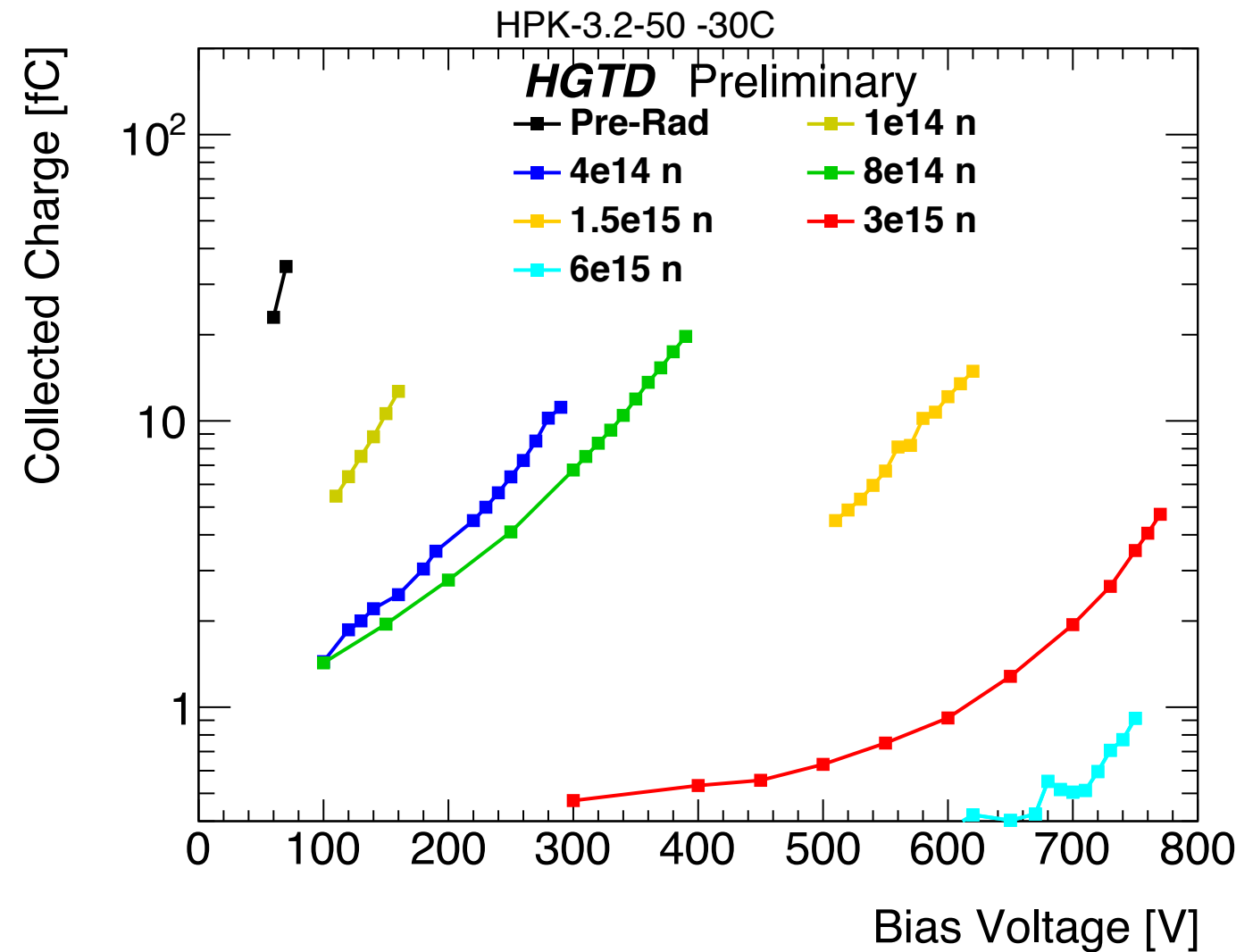
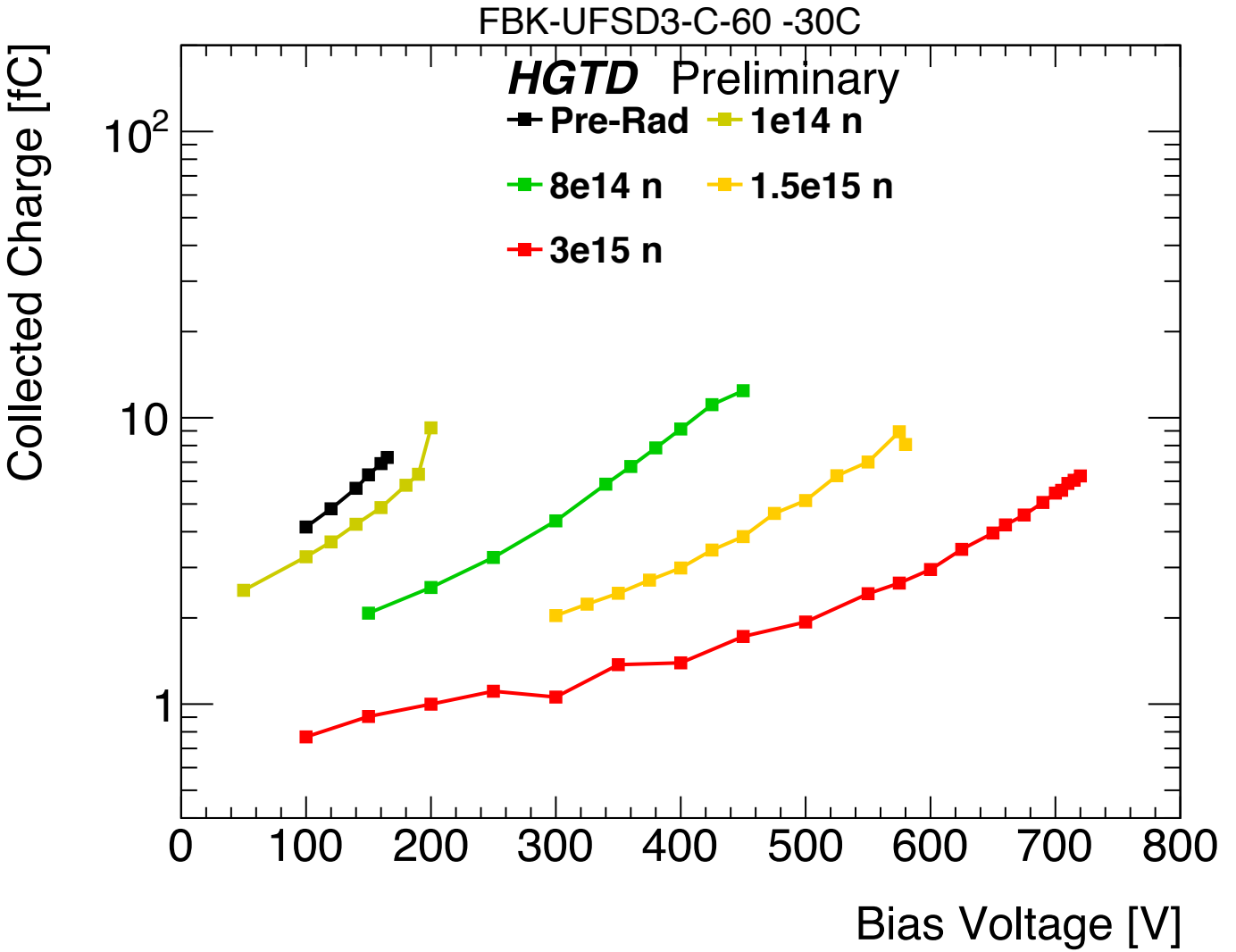
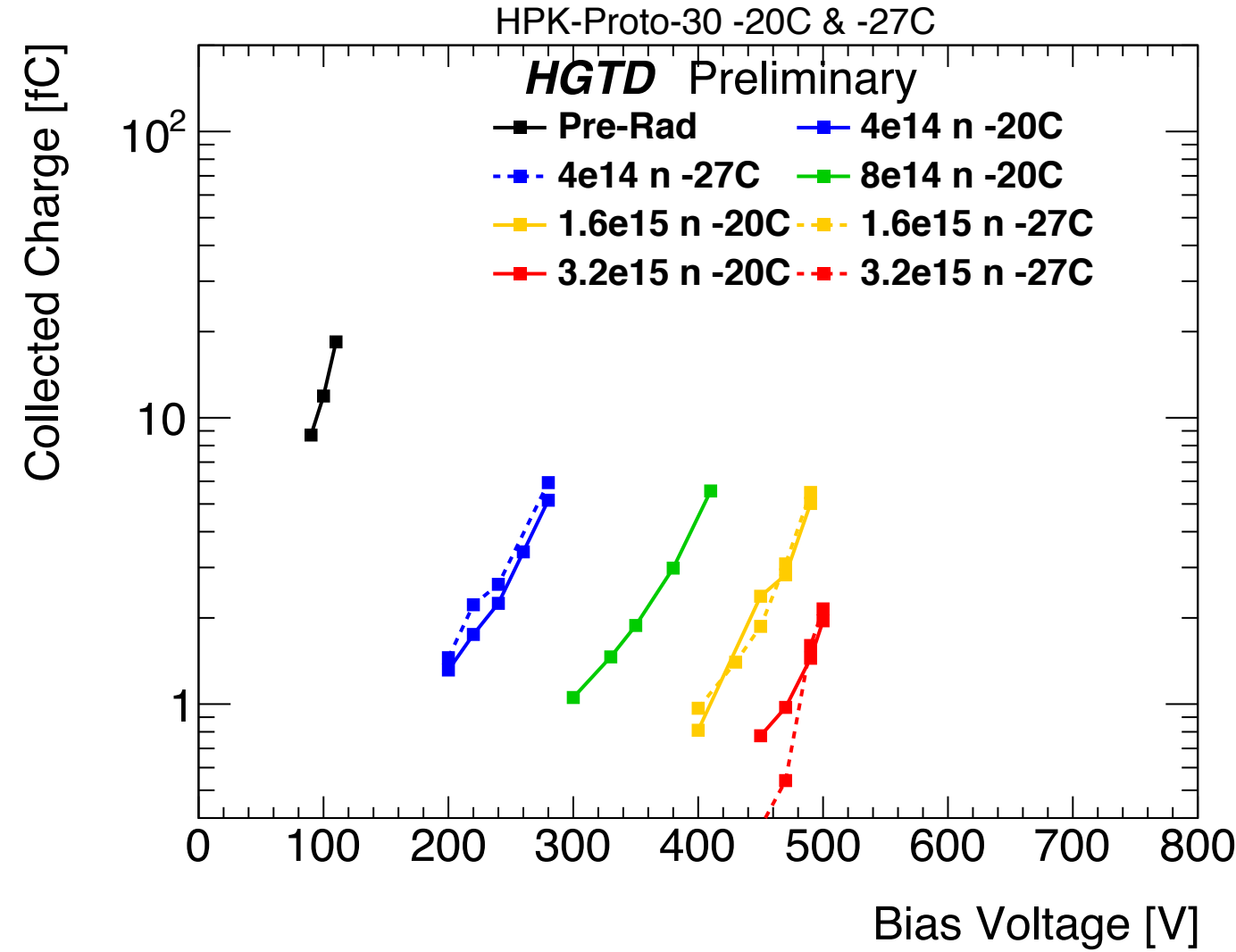


Manu- facturer	Name	Thickness [μm]	Gain layer dopant	C implant	Gain layer depth [μm]	Gain layer depletion [V]
HPK	HPK-3.1-50	50	Boron	No	1.6	40
HPK	HPK-3.2-50	50	Boron	No	2.2	55
HPK	HPK-PROTO-30	30	Boron	No	1.6	50
FBK	FBK-UFSD3-C-60	60	Boron	Yes	0.6	20
CNM	CNM-AIDA-50	50	Boron	No	1.0	45
Manu- facturer	Name	Full depletion [V]	V_{BD} -30 °C [V]	Nominal IP [μm]	Nominal edge [μm]	Max. Array Size
HPK	HPK-3.1-50	50	200	30→95	200→ 500	15 × 15
HPK	HPK-3.2-50	65	70	30→95	200→ 500	15 × 15
HPK	HPK-PROTO-30	75	110	-	-	Single
FBK	FBK-UFSD3-C-60	25	170	37	200→ 500	5 × 5
CNM	CNM-AIDA-50	50	220	37→57	200→ 500	5 × 5

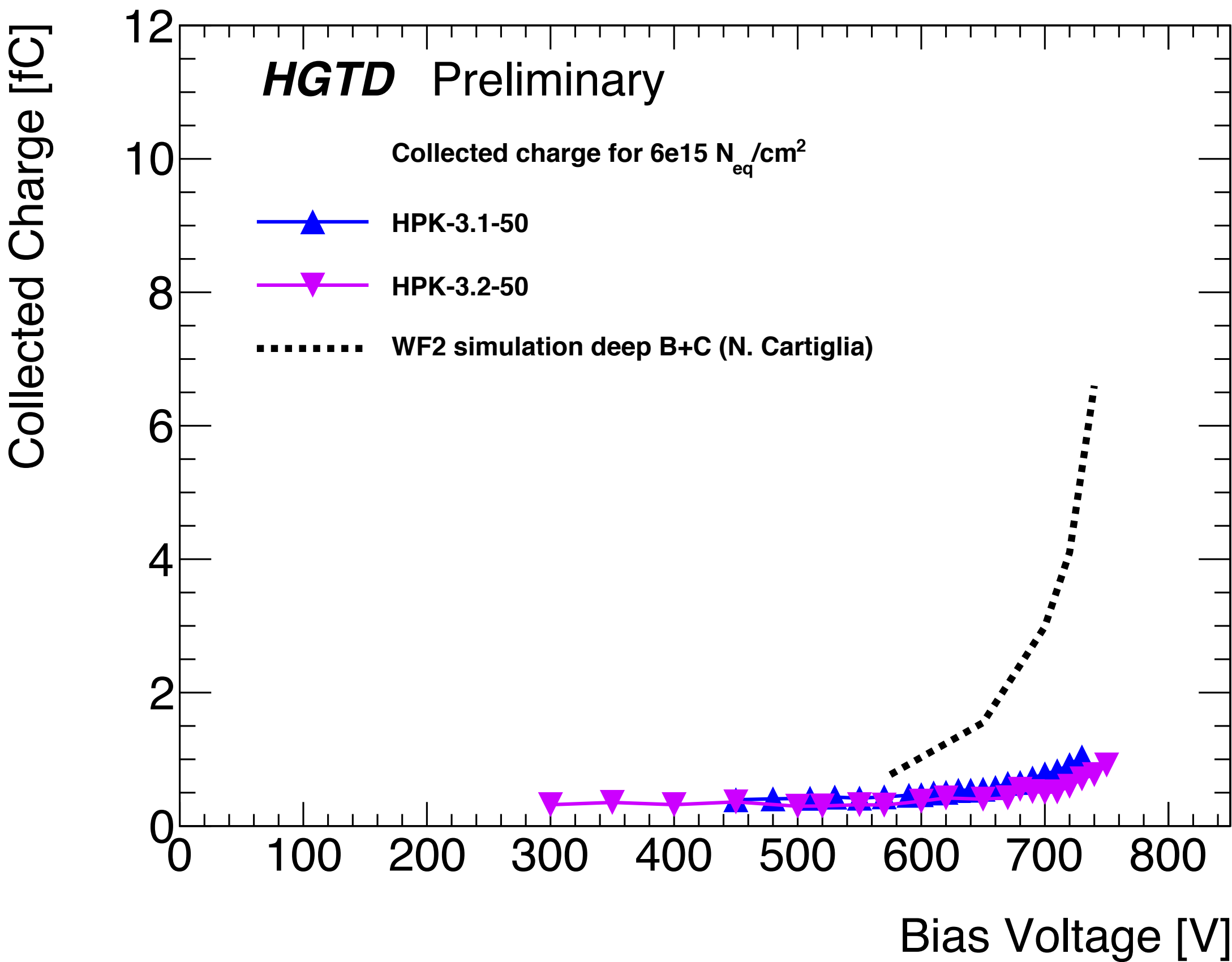
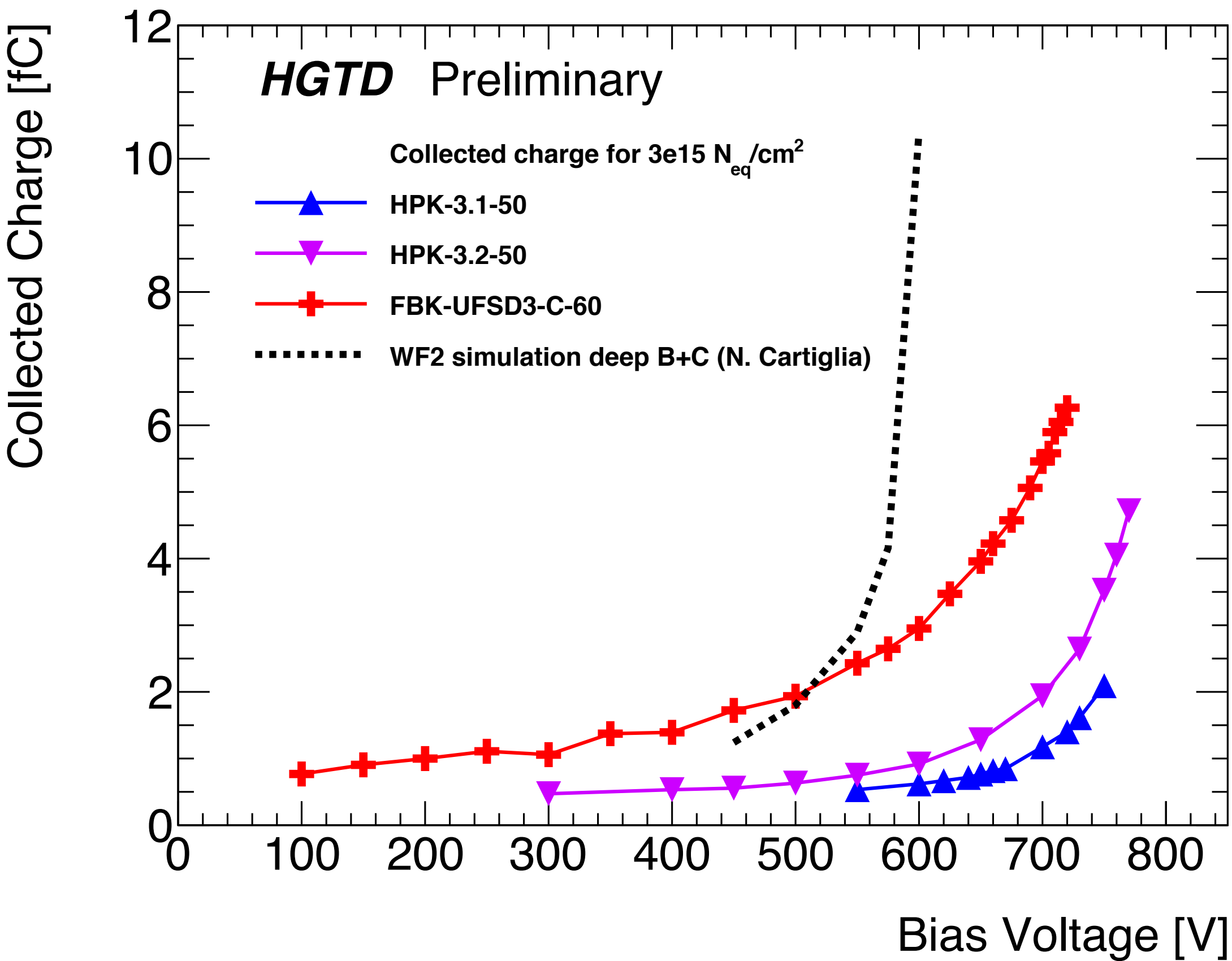
Efficiency



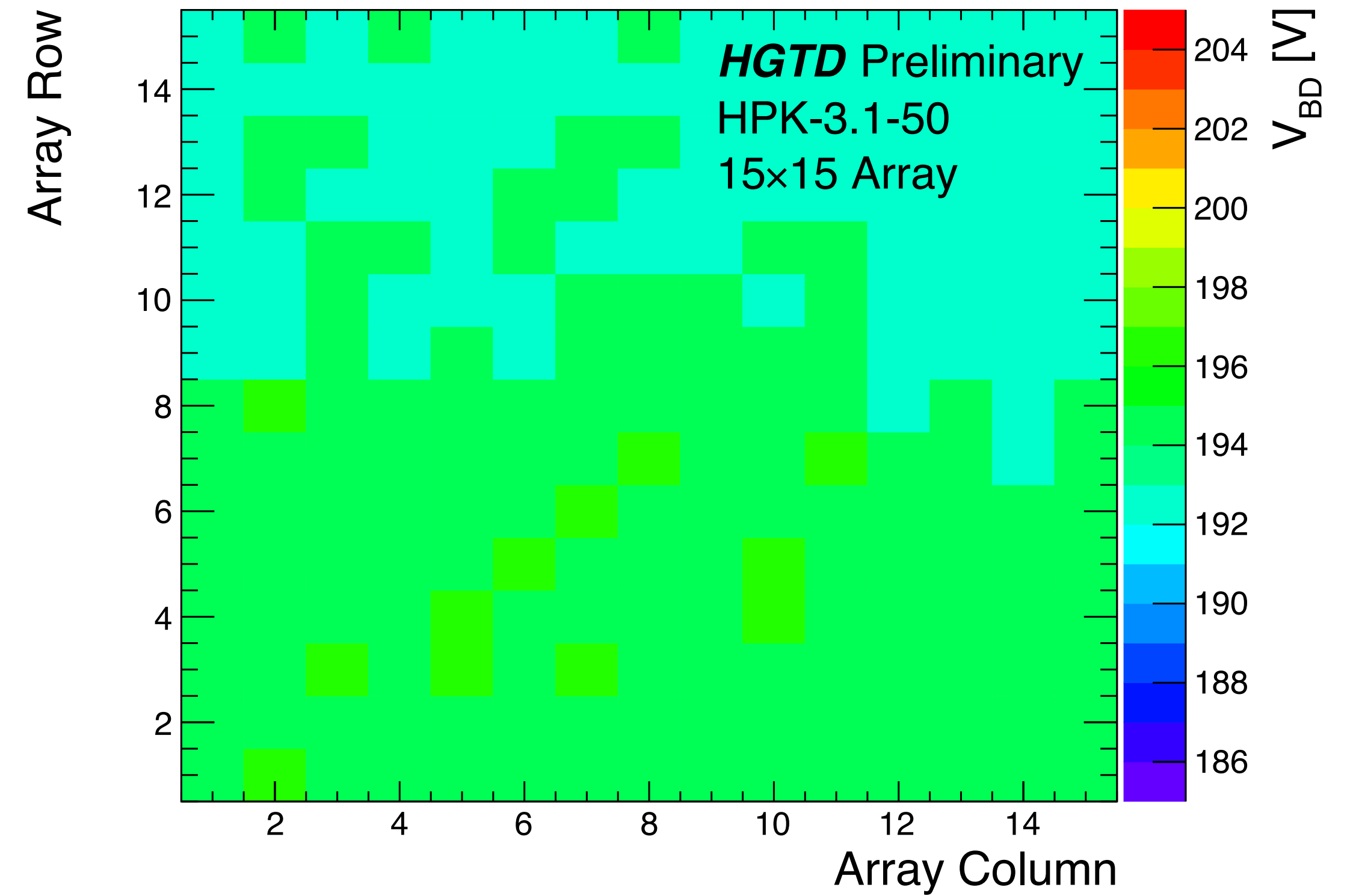
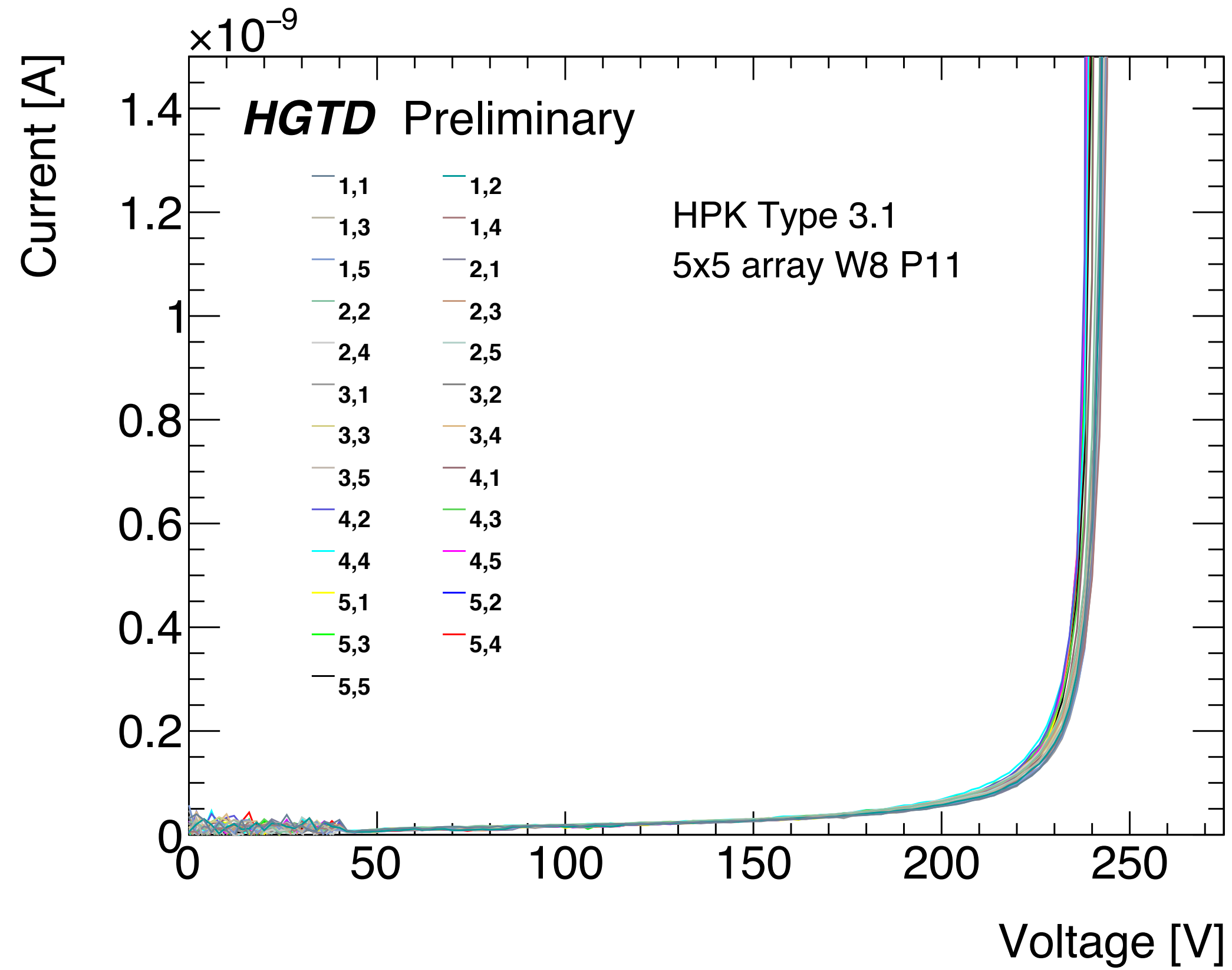
Collected charge



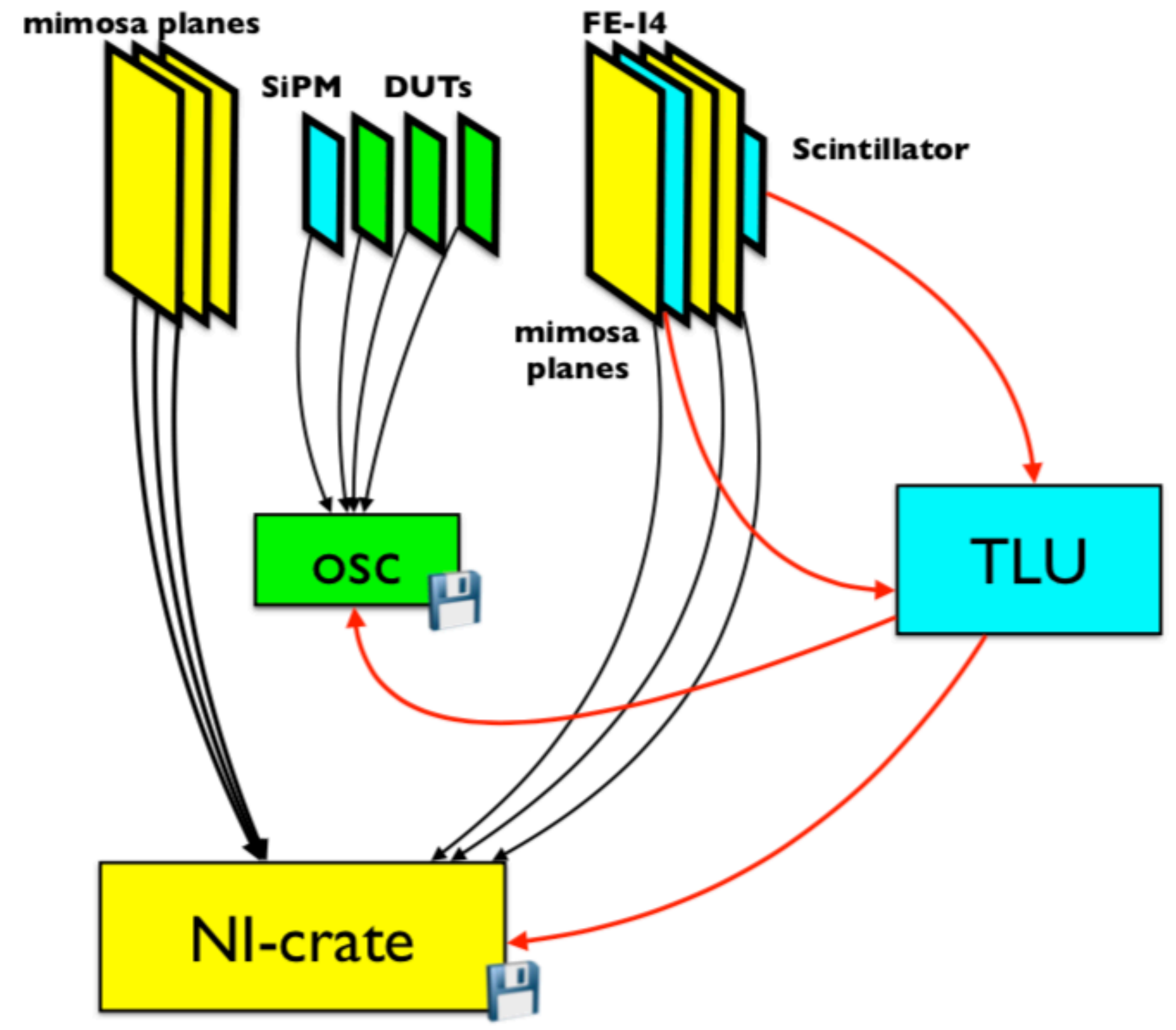
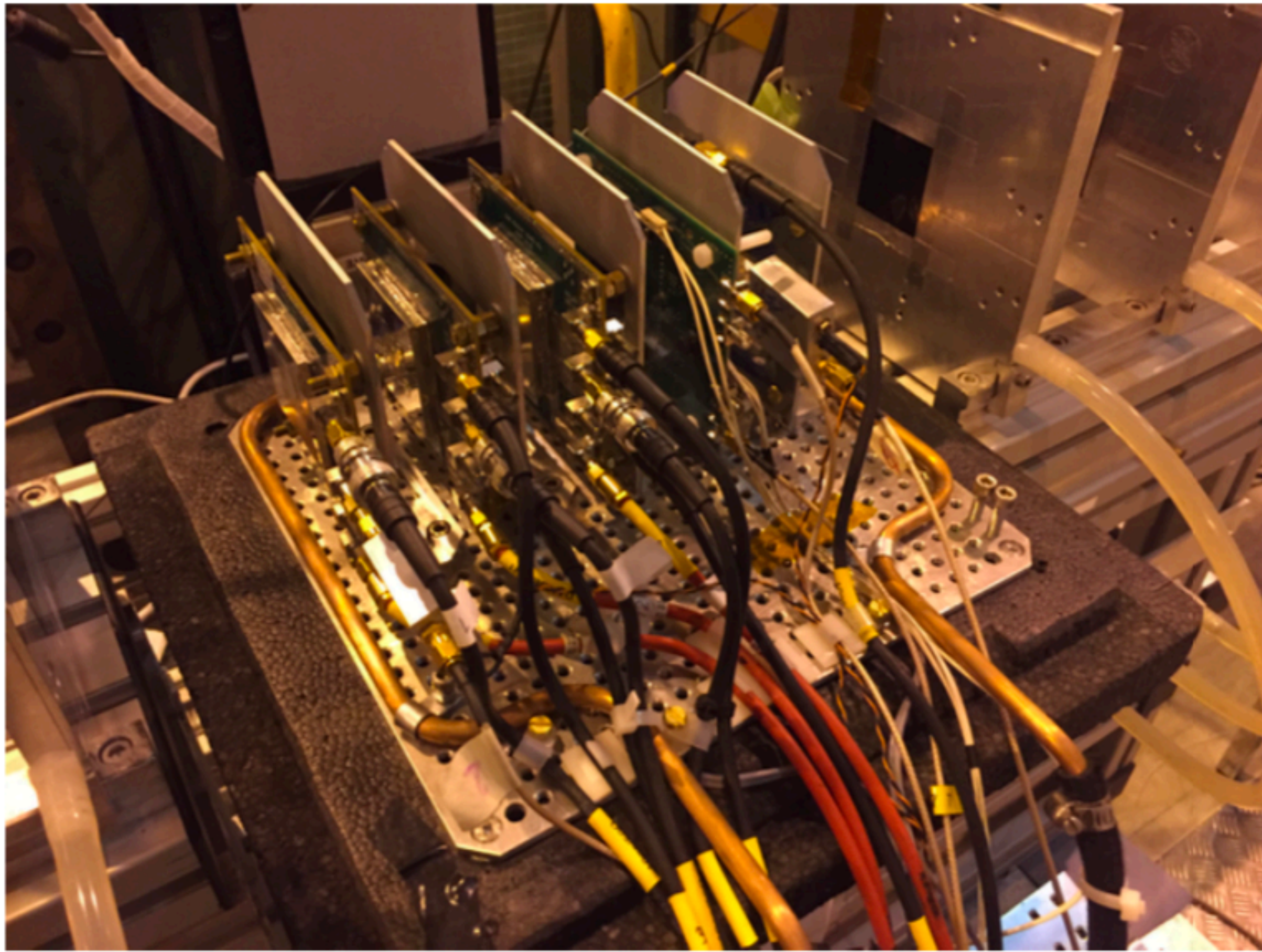
Collected charge



Array measurements



Test beam setup



taken from arxiv 1804.00622