



Some of the Detector R&D until 2025

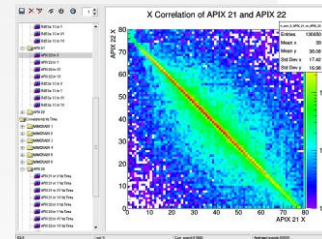
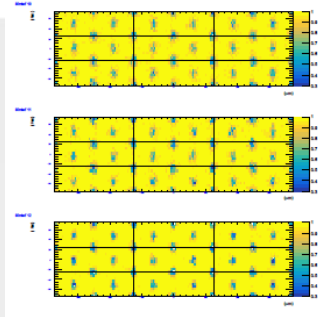
Bjarne Stugu

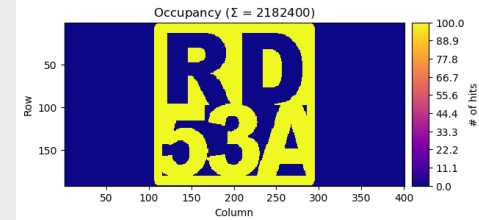
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Rad. Hard pixel sensors for ATLAS ITk

- ITk installation: During LHC Long Shutdown 3, 2024-2025
 - Development of radiation hard silicon sensors in ‘3D’
 - Sintef Run3:
 - Working sensors compatible with use in the ATLAS IBL (FEI4-compatible), but low yield
 - Sintef Run4:
 - Wafer measurements show very good yield
 - Some 50 μm thickness FEI4 sensors already tested in testbeam
 - 100 μm FEI4 sensors in testbeam next week
 - RD53A sensors ready for testing within 1-2 weeks
 - Sintef Run5:
 - Prototyping and qualification run for possible deliveries
 - Design work is ongoing
- We are facing a period of intense testing and evaluation activities
 - Lab tests, testbeams, irradiation campaigns





ATLAS Itk and the RD53 collaboration

- RD53 is a collaboration for developing radiation hard ASICS for the readout of pixel detectors in ATLAS and CMS in the HL-LHC
- Bergen is member since last year (Attiq, Magne and Bjarne)
 - Attiq Uhr Rehman: IC designer
 - Magne Lauritzen: Testing and debugging
- First prototype has been delivered: The RD53A chip
 - Magne has taken part in testing and debugging, and has thus gained expertise in usage of the system -> Essential knowledge for the ongoing sensor development programme.
- Attiq is involved in developing the next chip, the RD53B, which is the readout chip that will be used by Itk.
- **RD53B Chip submission: mid 2019**



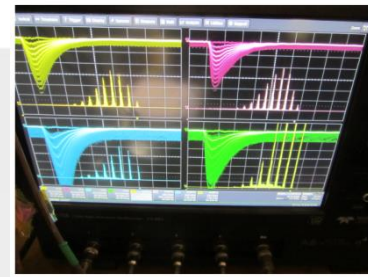


RD 42: Diamond detectors

- Diamond detectors are extremely radiation hard
- Have been used for radiation monitoring in very limited scope
- **Justas Zalieckas:** NFR project for in-house production of diamond through Chemical Vapor Deposition
 - Issue: charge collection distance (CCD)
 - Justas can vary processing parameters in order to optimise the CCD



Calorimeter R&D (Gerald et al.)

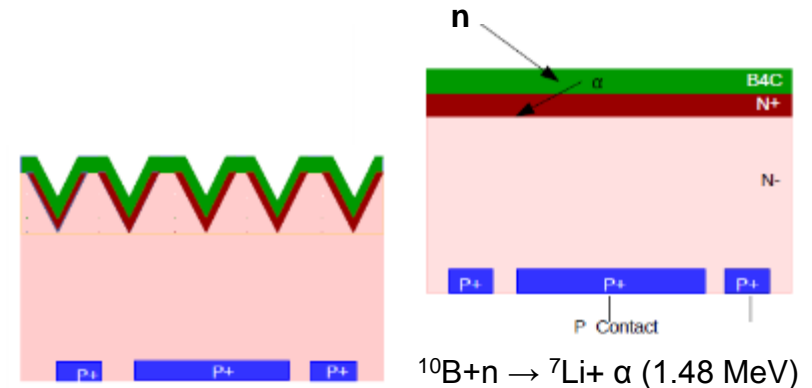


- ATLAS studies for Tile Calorimeter
 - Measure light yield of different-size tiles with SiPMs and compare this to PM readout
 - Study light uniformity in tile and understand light losses in scintillator tile, wavelength shifting fiber, photodetector
 - Participation in the phase II upgrade
 - Simulation of the light yield measurements
 - Participation in radiation hardness studies
 - Participation in test beams at CERN
- R&D for analog hadron calorimeter at ILC
 - Light yields studies of different tile geometries (hexagonal vs square tile)
 - Uniformity studies of different read outs (position of SiPM, readout w and w/o wavelength shifting fiber)
 - Characterization of new SiPMs
 - Simulation of light transport
 - Simulation of performance of analog hadron calorimeters with hexagonal tiles compared to one with square tiles
 - Participation in test beams

Detector R&D (Dieter et al.)

ESS

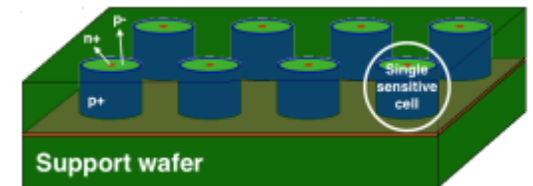
- High spatial resolution silicon-based neutron detectors
 - Exploit 3D structures to increase efficiency (SINTEF)
 - ALPIDE + converter



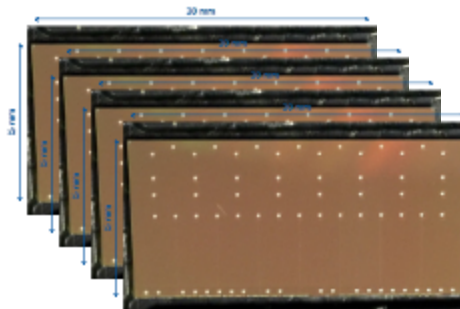
Medical Physics

- Microdosimetry
 - Characterization of 3D Si-microdosimeters (SINTEF/Wollongong)

Microdosimetry development started with the '3DMiMiC' project, that also included production of ultrathin X-ray microbeam intensity monitors.



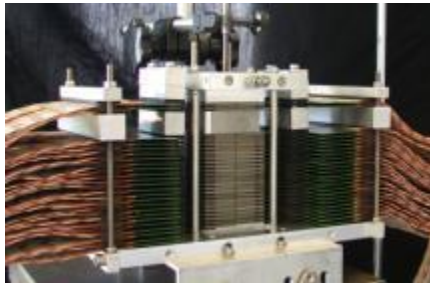
- ALPIDE stacks



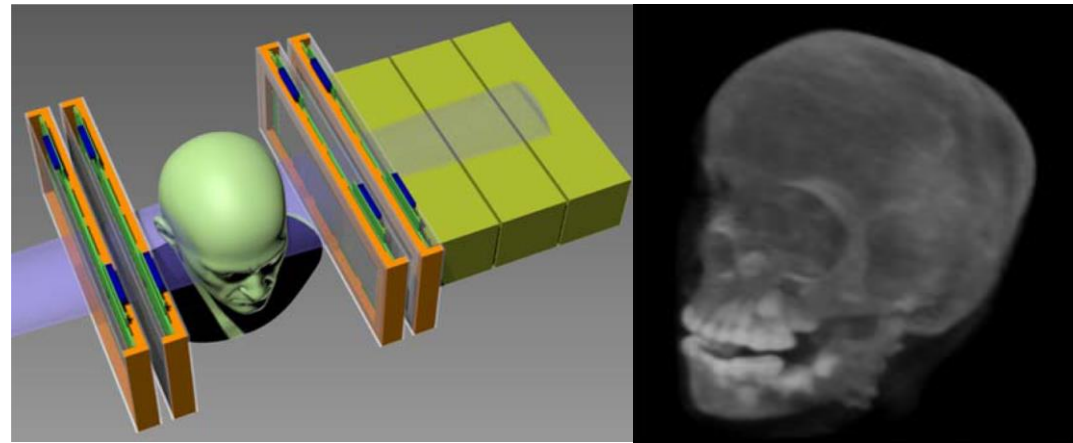
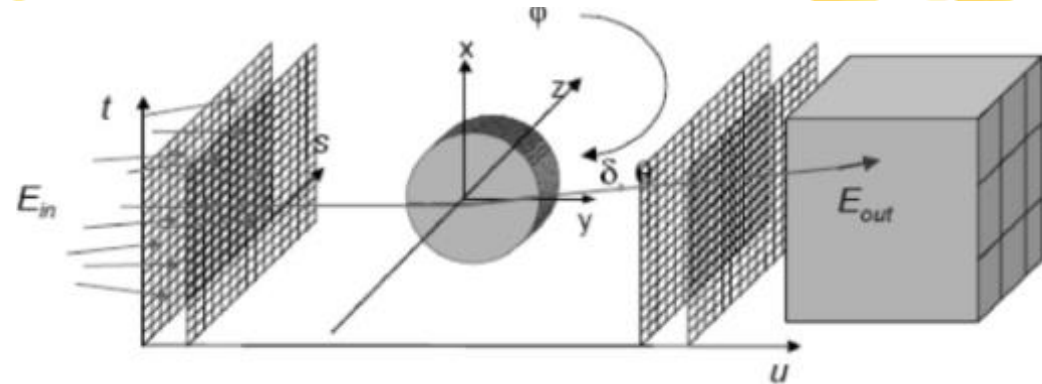
Detector R&D - medical physics (Dieter et al.)

Proton-CT

- novel diagnostic tool for online dose plan verification in particle therapy
- key detector
 - high-granularity digital tracking calorimeter



- key technology
 - ALICE ALPIDE silicon pixel sensors



H.F.-W. Sadrozinski / Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 732 (2013) 34–39

Fig. 14. 3D rendering of the pCT-reconstructed RSP map of a pediatric anthropomorphic head phantom.



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