



Compressed Baryonic Matter experiment at FAIR

The powering concept for the Silicon Tracking System of Compressed Baryonic Matter experiment at FAIR

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Compressed Baryonic Matter experiment:
fixed target heavy ion physics Experiment @ FAIR/GSI:

- high interaction rate
- high radiation dose on the electronic components
- 1T magnetic field

The CBM experiment at FAIR/GSI

- fixed target setup to investigate the QGP phase diagram in region of high baryon-densities
- very high interaction rate environment: $10^5 - 10^7/\text{s}$ (A+A), up to $10^9/\text{s}$ (p+A)
- allows to study the equation-of-state of nuclear matter at neutron star core densities and the search for phase transitions, chiral symmetry restoration and exotic forms of QCD matter

Silicon Tracking Station detector for CBM

- Compact (volume $\sim 3.5 \text{ m}^3$) Silicon Tracking Station sub-detector consisting of 900 double sided silicon strip sensors (4 m^2 sensitive area in 8 layers) placed in a strong (1T) magnetic field for momentum measurement
- requires radiation tolerant electronics and materials
- magnetic field resilient components
- efficient voltage converters to reduce heat production inside the detector and short and low ohmic connections inside STS
- 1800 LV and 1800 HV channels for floating individual powering of sensors and readout electronics

STS for CBM at SIS100

Single silicon sensor powering

Low voltage components

- 1.2V, 1.8V low drop voltage stabilisers developed in SCI Chandigarh India
- 1.8V, 2.4V, 1.5 and 2.5V FEAST DC/DC converters developed at CERN
- driven by 12V floating power supplies from outside (~ 1800 channels, commercially available)

High voltage requirements

- 500 V/ few mA floating power supplies with pairwise common ground, placed some 100 m from the pit (~ 1800 channels, commercially available)

Activities at GSI:

LV + HV noise measurement results

STSxyter noise with a 6cm strip sensor and 20 cm micro cable bonded on the chip

References

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