Silicon Vertex Tracker for SuperB

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Outline



General Overview of Silicon Vertex Tracker (SVT)

- Babar SVT
- Physics requirment
- Layer0



- List of optons
- Striplets
- Hybrid Pixels
- MAPS



Babar SVT



- Five layers(1-5) od double sided silicon strip detectors.
- Radius between 3 15 cm.



MC studies showned that this solution meets with higher background conditions expected in SuperB.

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Physics requirment

- SVT together with drift chamber (DCH) and magnet provite track and vertex reconsturction
- For low energetic particles SVT must provide the complete track information.
- **3** SVT must provide the same precision of time dependend CP violation as Babar detector with boost lowered from $\alpha\beta = 0.55$ to $\alpha\beta = 0.28$
 - $50 80 \mu m$ for exclusively reconstructed modes.
 - $100 150 \mu m$ for inclusively reconstructed modes.

Layer0

- To match the pointed requirements addiotional 6th layer was introduced (Layer 0). Aspects that are beeing taken in projecting Layer0:
 - Background:
 - $e^+e^- > e^+e^+e^-e^-$.
 - Bhabha scattering.
 - Touschek.
 - 2 photon events.
 - Sensor occupancy.
 - 8 Radiation hardess.



List of optons

- Double-sided silicon strip detector.
- 2 Pixel detectors:
 - Hybrid pixels.
 - MAPS.

Striplets

- $200\mu m$ thick, with $50\mu m$ readout pitch.
- Rotated by $\pm 45^{\circ}$.
- Occupancy: 0.8%, 4% with safety factor.
- Chip with 128 analog channels and 132 *ns* time window.
- Signal to Noise: 26.
- Material budget: 0.55%X₀
- Cluster rate: $6.37 \frac{MHz}{cm^2}$



Test Beam



Striplets

Test Beam

Work done by: Laura Fabbri (INFN Bologna)



Procedure:

- Aligment done by minimalizing residuals, on telescope and DUT.
- Cut on the residual: $56\mu m$ and fiducial cut.







fiducial cut

 Inactive strips not taken into accound in the analyses

striplets space point (global coordinates after alignment)





Hybrid Pixels

- Pixels: 50 x 50 μm^2 pitch.
- 200µm thick.
- Fron end chip optimised to work with $100 \frac{MHz}{cm^2}$.
- Organised in Mega Pixels(16 Pixels).
- Data-push readout featuring on-pixel data sparsification and time-stamp.

• Gain =
$$42 \frac{mV}{fC}$$
.



Hybrid Pixels Test Beam Notes

Work done by:

A.Lusiani, M.Chrzaszcz, Nicola Neri, Benjamin Oberhof, Antonio Paladino.

- Several thresholds, reference threshold 1/4 of a m.i.p. at normal incidence.
- Data took with 3 chips: 12, 53, 55.
- DUT rotated around at 0°, 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 70°.
- 128 pixels along x (horizontal, u-axis), 32 pixels along y (vertical, v -axis).
- approximately parallel tracks, high momentum, negligible multiple scattering.

Hybrid Pixels Test Beam Results





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Hybrid Pixels

Hybrid Pixels Test Beam Results







Hybrid Pixels Test Beam Results



efficiency vs. angle

- To cross check our results, TOY MC was written.
- Good agreement with the data.

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x resolution vs. angle

Threshold Simulations



Conclusion

Next Test Beam will be done with lover threshold.

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Monolithic Active PixelS

- Newer, more challenging.
- Pixels: 50 x 50 μm^2 pitch.
- Implemented in Deep n-well.
- Full signal processing chain: harge preamplifier, shaper, discriminator, in-pixel logic.
- No TestBeam done. MC and lab results:
 - Efficiency:98%.
 - 100*ns* timestamp.
- Much more RD to be done.



- SVT for SuperB will be equipped with moder layer to over come lover boost.
- Stripplets are the most propable solution for the Layer0.
- RD still needed.
- In the TDR(feb 2012) both options will be presented. Final decision after.