

#### The UNIGE FE-I4b particle telescope

and one year of users data UniGE FE-14 telescope simulation with AllPix-squared

6th BTTB Workshop 2018 16-19 January, Zurich Mateus Vicente (UNIGE/CERN) on behalf of UNIGE telescope group and ATLAS ams CMOS collaborators

## UNIGE FE-I4b Telescope

"Permanently" installed at CERN SPS



- Paper: M.Benoit et al., JINST11 (2016) no.7, P07003
- □ 6 telescope planes
  - FE-I4b + IBL planar pixel sensors (200µm n<sup>+</sup>-in-n)
    - 40MHz sampling, 4 bit ToT, trigger based
      - HitOr bus of the first and last telescope planes (AND or OR) triggering data read-out
      - Arbitrary mask to focus on DUT region
- DUT box with X and Y positioning, relative to the beam
  - Down to -20 degC on powered DUT (H35DEMO)
- HSIO II + RCE generation 3 DAQ system
  - DAQ system connected to a Linux server running the DAQ GUI, slow control, and online monitoring.







# UNIGE FE-I4b Telescope

"Permanently" installed at CERN SPS

- Detector Control System Slow control and monitoring
  - Central LabView GUI for the DCS
  - Remote access to all devices/services
  - **Monitoring and logging** of HV, temperature, position, and etc...
- Easy patch panel for user data/HV/LV/etc connections
- Wiener MPOD crate (HV/LV power supply)
  - **LV** 8 channels 120  $V_{max}$  100 mA<sub>max</sub>
  - **LV** 16 channels 8  $V_{max}$  10  $A_{max}$
  - **HV** 8 channels 1  $kV_{max}$  8  $mA_{max}$











## Telescope features

What to expect?



- Average detection efficiency per plane of 99.4%
- $10^{10}$ Trigger rate (to be improved with new FELIX DAQ system)  $\mu = 1.45 \ \mu m$  $\mu = 0.63 \,\mu m$  $10^{6}$  $\sigma = 12.35 \, \mu m$  $\sigma = 10.31 \, \mu m$ 18.3 kHz without DUT = 127.03 um = 32.88 um  $10^{8}$  $f_{bkg} = 0.001$  $f_{bka} = 0.001$ 5.7 kHz with FE-I4 size DUT 105 Spatial resolution  $10^{4}$ 106  $\sigma_x = 11.7 \ \mu m \text{ and } \sigma_y = 8.3 \ \mu m \text{ (calculated)}$  $10^{3}$  $\sigma_x = 12.35 \ \mu m$  and  $\sigma_y = 10.31 \ \mu m$  (measured at DUT)  $-10^{4}$ 10<sup>2</sup> AllPix-squared simulation for verification (work-in-progress)  $-10^{2}$ Cluster size distribution Cluster ToT distribution  $10^{1}$  $10^{0}$ 100 -200200 -200 200 0 0 Match residual u / µm Match residual v / µm

## **Telescope/DUT integration**

and a few user examples

- Plug&Play for devices based on the FE-I4b
  - Read-out of up to 12 FE-I4b user devices
- Users DUTs with dedicated DAQ
  - Trigger/Busy scheme
  - SBM Trigger/Acknowledge handshake
  - Trigger timestamp and offline sync
- □ Example picture (at FERMILAB 2017)
  - 1. H35DEMO capacitively coupled to FEI4
  - 2. Monolithic H35DEMO (trigger/busy scheme)
  - 3. FE-14b planar assembly bump-bonded at ANL











# The H35DEMO chip

#### HV-CMOS monolithic/hybrid prototype

- Pixel Sensor chip implemented in a 350 nm HV-CMOS process
  - Pixel pitch of **50x250 um** (matching FE-I4 ROC footprint)
  - Different pixels and readout types
- Monolithic **nMOS matrix**:
  - Digital pixels with in-pixel nMOS comparator
  - Two flavors: with and without Time Walk compensation
- **Analog matrices** (2 arrays to be **coupled** to a FE-I4B ROC):
  - Different flavors in terms of gain and speed
- Monolithic CMOS matrix:
  - Analog pixels with off-pixel CMOS comparator
    - One (two) comparators on the left (right) sub-matrix



Standalone

CMOS

matrix

log pixels

pixel CMOS





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H35DEMO

#### H35DEMO Test-beam results

Monolithic CMOS pixel matrix









#### **H35DEMO Test-beam results**

Capacitively coupled analog pixel matrices

- Testbeam campaign at SPS
- 120 GeV protons beam

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Efficiency

- Samples with 3 different resistivities
  - + voltage and threshold scans
- □ **High efficiency** for all 3 pixel types in both analog matrices
  - Final results @ arXiv:1712.08338v1











#### ATLASPix Test-beam (preliminary) results

New monolithic, full size, demonstrator chip

- ams aH18 **180 nm** HV-CMOS process Buffered matrix:
- Parallel-pixel-to-buffer architecture
- **56** × 320 pixels, **60μm×50μm** pitch
- Unbuffered matrix:
  - Column-drain architecture
  - **25** × 400 pixels, **130μm** × **40μm** pitch





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Designed at KIT, IFAE, Geneva, Heidelberg, Liverpool





# Felix DAQ system development

The Front-End Link eXchange interface system

- FELIX: Interface between the detector front-end and the readout system
  - PCIe based system developed for the Phase-I and HL-LHC upgrade
  - Three GBT links on FELIX back-end
    - 1x clock distribution
    - 2x data transmission
- Successfully integrated with CaRIBOu system
- Recorded every particle in the SPS beam (~400 kHz trigger rate)











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## The Thin-TOF PET scanner

#### The TT-PET project



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- A **compact** and **thin Time Of Flight PET** detector for small animals with Depth-Of-Interaction measurement capability
- Total thickness of 2 cm
- 3D photon-detection granularity of 1.0 x 1.0 x 0.2 mm<sup>3</sup>
- TT-PET monolithic sensor
  - Stand-alone readout
  - **□** Full depletion of **100µm** sensor thickness for substrate resistivity  $\geq$  500 Ωcm
  - Time resolutions of ~100ps (MIPs)

















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#### **Summary and conclusions**

- UNIGE FE-I4 particle telescope
  - Installed most of the time at SPS
    - Going for a second period at the Fermilab Testbeam Facility
  - Services for the DUT HV/LV, temperature, position, etc...
    - All accessible remotely with a LabVIEW GUI for control and monitoring
    - Scriptable scans, such as high voltage
      - Practically no need for an in-situ shift
  - ~5 kHz trigger rate with ~11µm spatial resolution
  - Multiple ways for telescope/DUT integration
- User results
  - H35DEMO monolithic and capacitively coupled results shows uniform efficiency over the pixel matrix over 99.5%
  - New ATLAXPix already shows good efficiency, although further investigation is still needed (testbeam campaign at Fermilab starting at end of January
  - The Felix system was integrated to readout the telescope planes and DUT (via CaRIBOu) and measure all particles on the SPS beam
  - TT-PET project successfully used the telescope tracks reconstruction to map the detection efficiency on their detector, showing high and uniform efficiency.
  - The telescope is always being improved with the feedback from the users



