



Efficiency and timing measurements with pixel-modules

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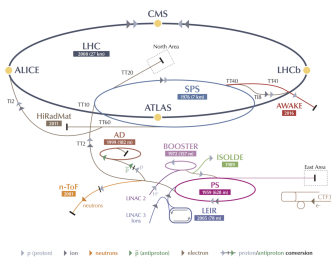
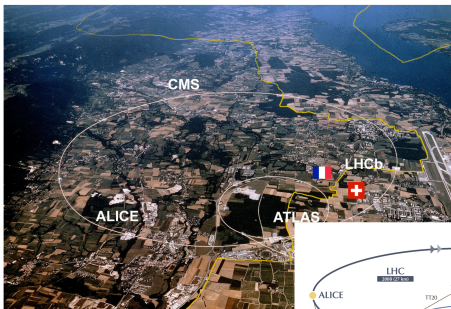
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Introduction

Large Hadron Collider



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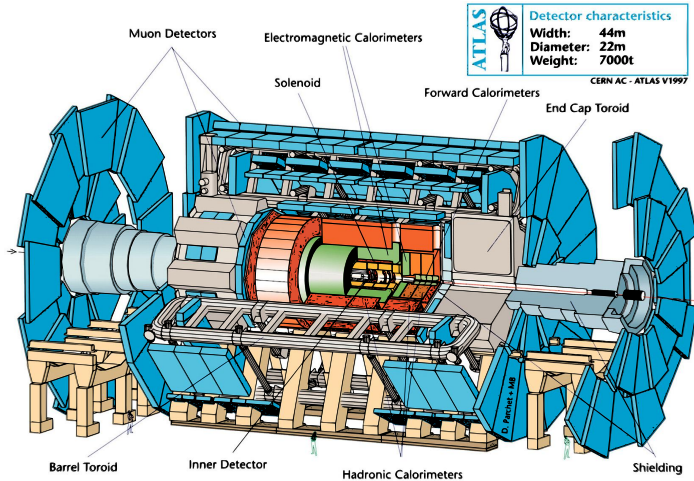


Introduction

A Toroidal LHC ApparatuS



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HL-LHC

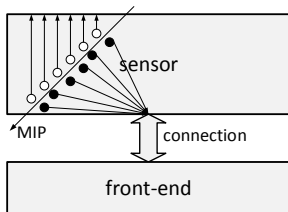
- higher luminosity → higher particle count
- detector needs to cope with higher demands

Motivation ITk

- resist harsher conditions
- cope with particle count
→ all silicon tracker
- end of lifetime of Inner Detector

Need for...

- new generation of pixel detector
- reproducible and unbiased tests during development
- benchmarks for final comparison



→ use laser to inject charge with high precision

Probestation

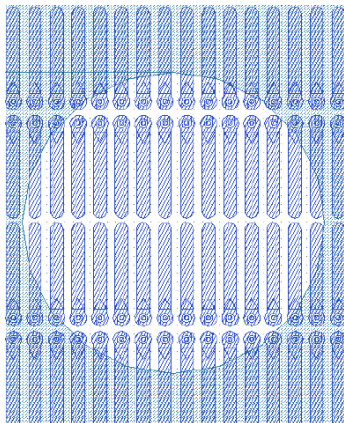
- probestation for positioning and housing of modules
 - accuracy of positioning: $0.25 \mu\text{m}$ (x/y) / $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ (z)
- laser system: 671 nm pulsed laser, external triggering, spot size: $\approx 1\text{--}2 \mu\text{m}$

Aim

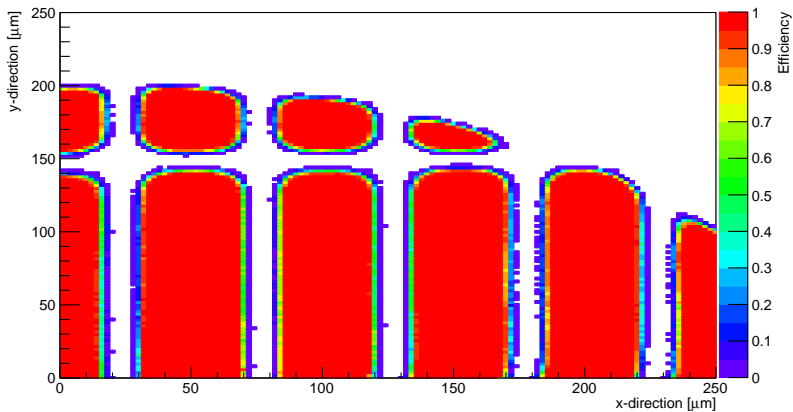
- spatially resolved hit efficiency
- time resolved hit efficiency

Measurement

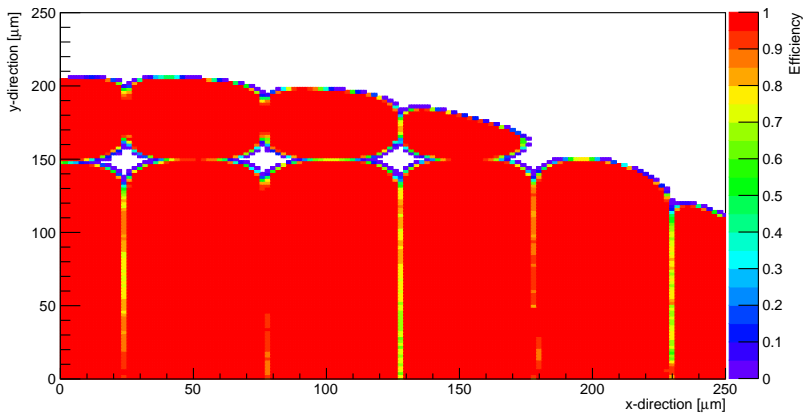
- use well-known module (FE-I4A + planar n-in-p) for approval
- hole in metallization enables laser injections
- measurement region: $250 \times 250 \mu\text{m}^2$ @ $2 \mu\text{m}$
- 1000 injections per point
- amount of injected charge can be varied



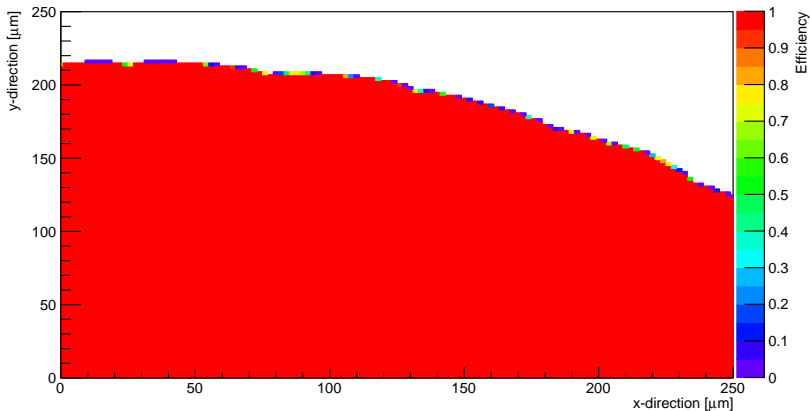
- threshold of discriminator: 3000 e
- injected charge: ≈ 6000 e



- injected charge: $\approx 9000 e$



- injected charge: $\approx 20\,000\text{ e}$



Timing

- important: assign hits in detector to correct bunch crossing
- module composition essential for timing behaviour
→ figure of merit
- determine in-time efficiency...
- ...in dependence of amount of charge → timewalk

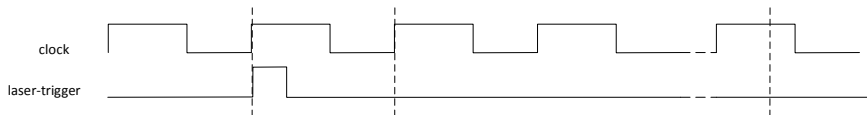


Timing measurements

in-time efficiency



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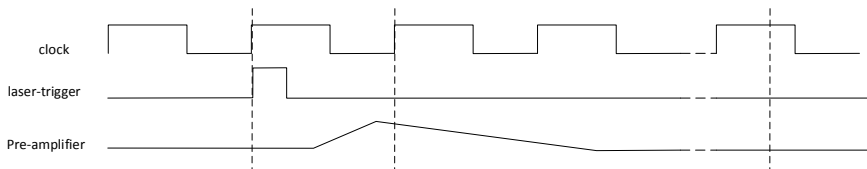


Timing measurements

in-time efficiency



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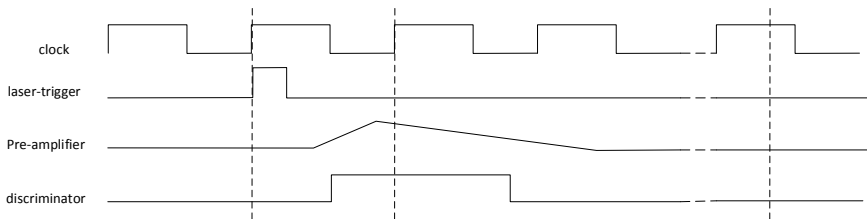


Timing measurements

in-time efficiency



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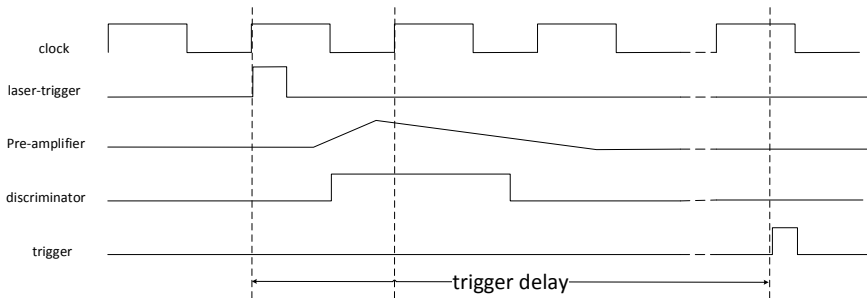


Timing measurements

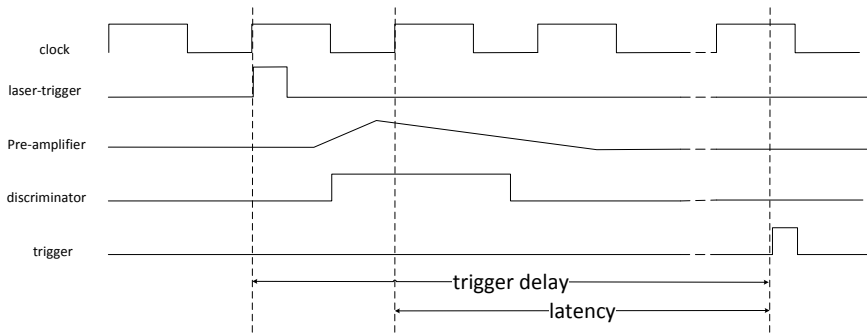
in-time efficiency



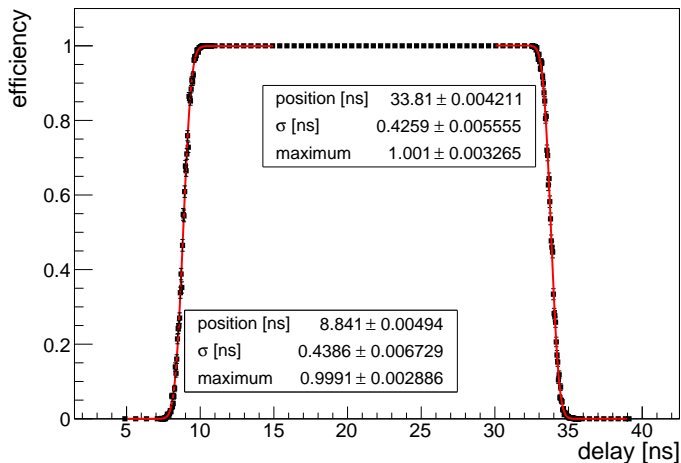
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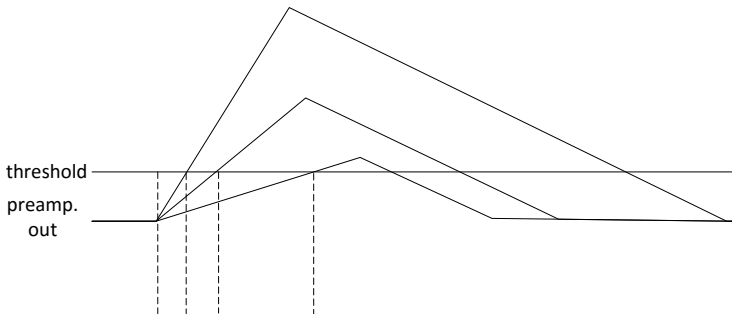
- measurement: vary laser-trigger → sample acceptance window



- FWHM: 24.97 ns

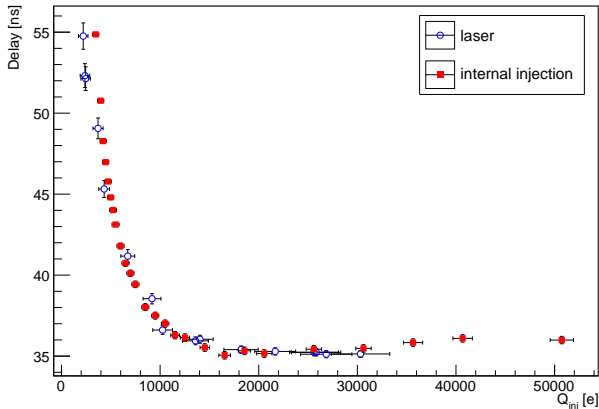


- timewalk results from charge-dependent slope of preamplifier
- $\Delta t(\text{big charge} \leftrightarrow \text{small charge}) = 20\text{-}50\text{ ns}$
→ important for hit allocation



Timewalk

- plateau for large charges (> 15000 e)
- large slope for smaller charges



Spatially resolved efficiency measurements

- measurement principle and analysis tools established
- easy way to obtain basic and fundamental information

Time resolved efficiency measurements

- timing is important for hit allocation
- timing can be measured very precisely

The End

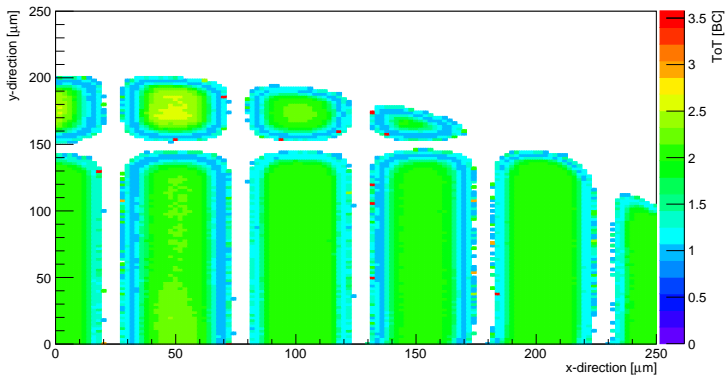
Thank you for your attention

Backup

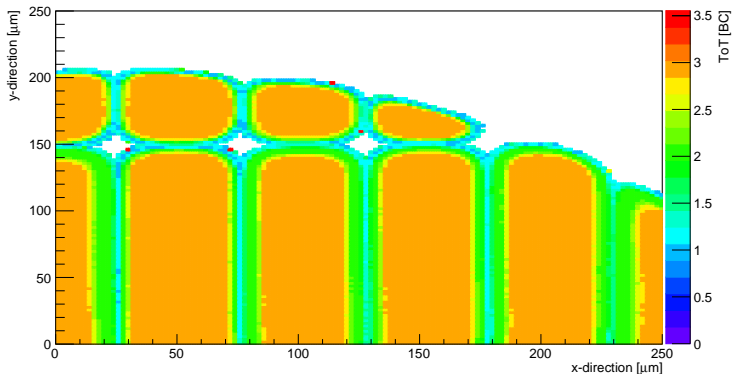
Spatially resolved hit efficiency



- threshold of discriminator: 3000 e
- injected charge: ≈ 6000 e



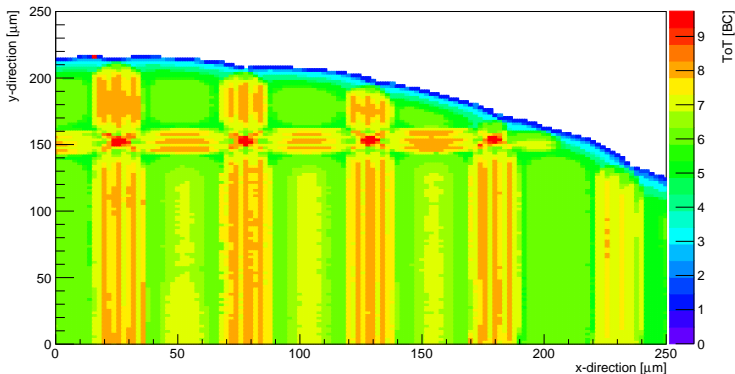
- injected charge: $\approx 9000 e$

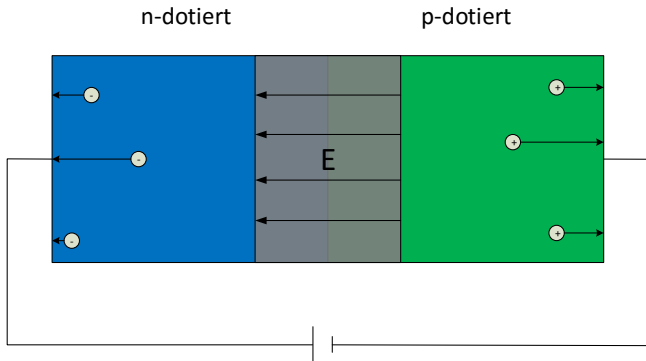


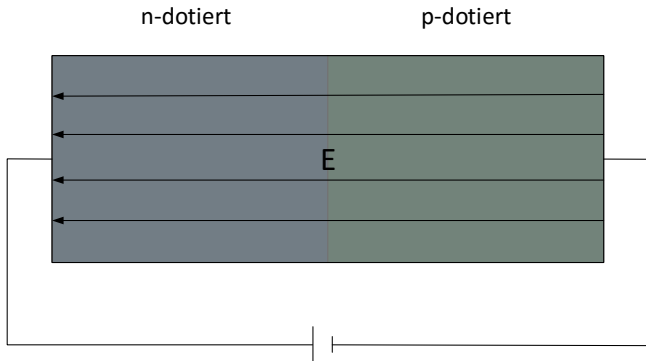
Spatially resolved hit efficiency

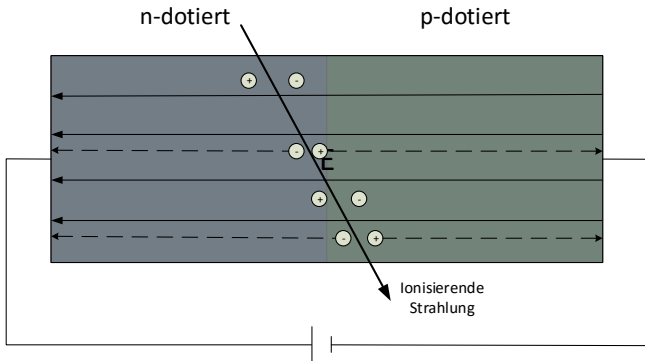


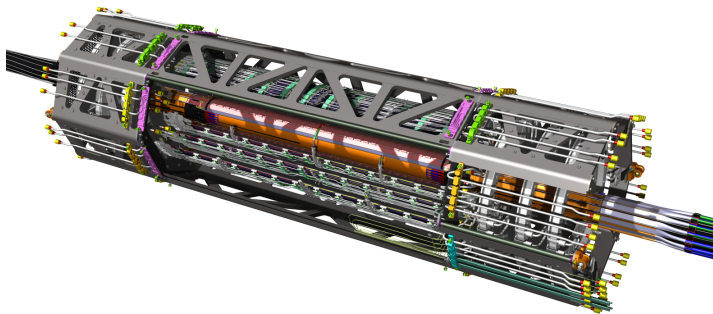
- injected charge: $\approx 20\,000\text{ e}$

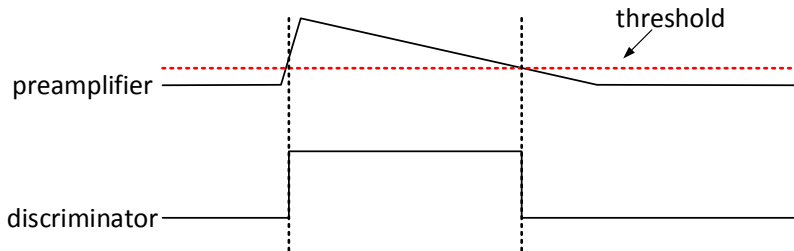


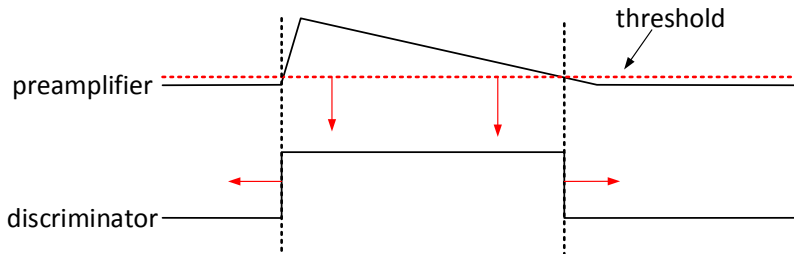


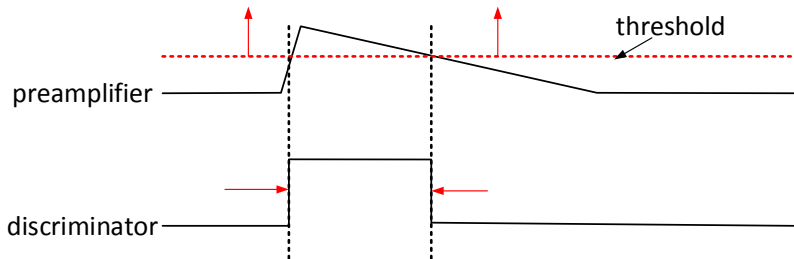


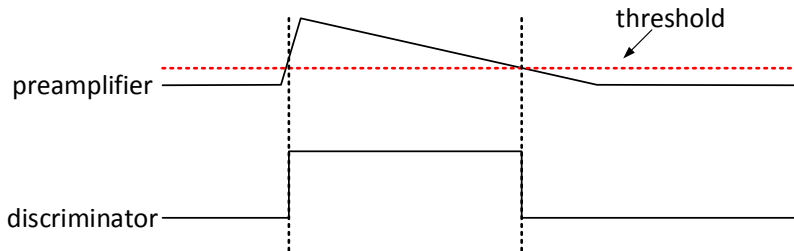


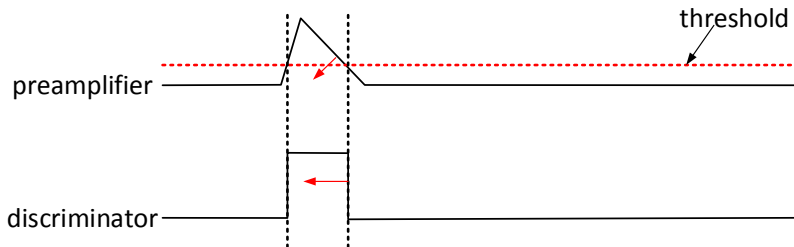


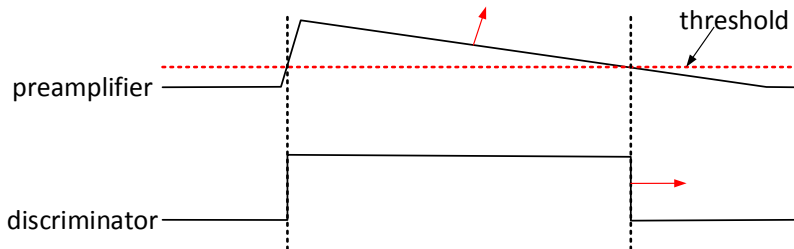


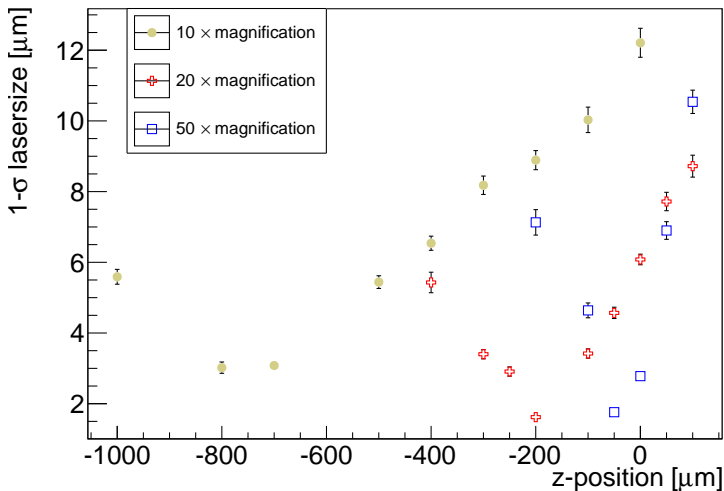




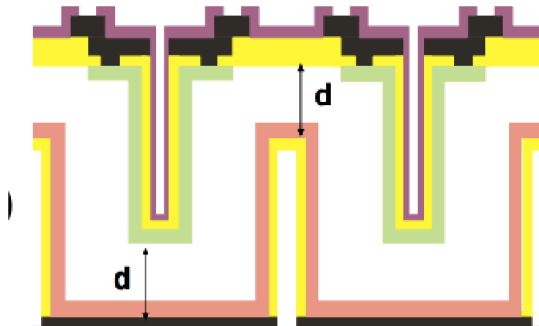








n^+ etched and filled
from top



p^+ etched and filled

