



Contribution ID: 13

Type: **Invited**

Charged-particle tracking with 10ps time resolution using innovative 3D trench-type silicon pixel sensors

Future collider experiments operating at very high instantaneous luminosity will greatly benefit in using detectors with excellent time resolution to facilitate event reconstruction. For the LHCb Upgrade2, when the experiment will operate at 1.5×10^{34} cm/s, 2000 tracks from 40 pp interactions will cross the vertex detector (VELO) at each bunch crossing. To properly reconstruct primary vertices and b-hadron decay vertices VELO hit time stamping with 50ps accuracy is required. To achieve this, several technologies are under study and one of the most promising today is the 3D trench silicon pixel, developed by the INFN TimeSPOT collaboration. These $55\mu\text{m} \times 55\mu\text{m}$ pixels are built on a $150\mu\text{m}$ -thick silicon and consist of a $40\mu\text{m}$ -long planar junction located between two continuous bias junctions, providing charge-carriers drift paths of about $20\mu\text{m}$ and signals' total durations close to 300ps. Two sensors' batches were produced by FBK in 2019 and 2021. The most recent sensors' beam test was performed at SPS/H8 in 2021. Various test structures were readout by means of low-noise custom electronics boards featuring a two-stage transimpedance amplifier, and the output signals were acquired with an 8GHz 20GS/s oscilloscope. The arrival time of each particle was measured with an accuracy close to 5ps using two 5.5mm-thick quartz window MCP-PMTs. Two 3D trench silicon pixel test structures and the two MCP-PMTs were aligned on the beam line and acquired in coincidence. Signal waveforms were analyzed offline with software algorithms and pixel signal amplitudes, particle time of arrival and efficiencies were measured. A preliminary analysis indicates efficiencies close to 100% for particles impinging at more than 10 degrees with respect to normal incidence, and time resolutions close to 10ps. More up-to-date results, including preliminary measurements on sensors irradiated with neutrons, will be presented at the Conference. 3D trench-type silicon pixels appear to be a promising technology matching the requirements of future vertex detectors operating at very high instantaneous luminosity.

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Session Classification: Tracking

Track Classification: Tracking