EIC AC-LGAD R&D FY23 Report and FY24 Proposal eRD112 (this talk)

Brookhaven National Laboratory: E.C. Aschenauer, G. Giacomini, A. Jentsch, A. Kiselev, A. Tricolli
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory: A. Apresyan, I. Dutta, C. Madrid, C. Pena, S. Xie
Los Alamos National Laboratory: X. Li, E. Renner
National Cheng Kung University/Academia Sinica (Taiwan): W.-C. Chang, P.-J. Lin, Y. Yang
Purdue University: S. Karmarkar, A. Jung
University of California, Santa Cruz: M. Gignac, S. Mazza, J. Ott, A. Seiden, S.H. Sadrozinski, B. Schumm
University of Illinois at Chicago: O. Evdokimov, S. Nanda, D. Shekar, Z. Ye

eRD109 (Fernando's talk)

Brookhaven National Laboratory: P. Shanmuganathan, P. Tribedy, T. Ljubicic, Z. Xu
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory: A. Apresyan, I. Dutta, C. Madrid, C. Pena, S. Xie, T. Zimmerman
IJCLAB/OEMGA/CEA-Irfu (France): A. Ba, J.-J. Dormard, B.Y Ky, D. Marchand, C. Munoz Camacho, E. Rauly, L. Serin, A.-S. Torrento, P.-K. Wang, P. Dinaucourt, N. Seguin-Moreau, C. de La Taille, M. Morenas, F. Bouyjou
Oak Ridge National Laboratory: M. Benoit, O. Hartbrich, K. F. Read, N. Schmidt
Rice University: F. Geurts, W. Li
University of California, Santa Cruz: M. Gignac, S. Mazza, J. Ott, A. Seiden, S.H. Sadrozinski, B. Schumm
University of Illinois at Chicago: O. Evdokimov, S. Nanda, D. Shekar, Z. Ye

Institutions seeking external resources:

University of Science and Technology of China (China), National Institute of Sci. Edu. and Research (India) Hiroshima University (Japan), Nara Women's University (Japan), RIKEN (Japan), Univ of Tokyo (Japan)

Low Gain Avalanche Diode

- Utilizing synergies to LGAD detectors at ATLAS (6 m^2) and CMS (14 m^2) for HL-LHC.



E field Traditional Silicon detector



Ultra Fast Silicon Detector E field









CMS ETL

AC-coupled LGAD

• AC-LGAD provides not only precise timing resolution, but also ~100% fill factor and much better spatial resolution than DC-LGAD.



Zhenyu Ye @ UIC

ePIC AC-LGAD Detector Requirements (Last Year)



	Area (m ²)	Channel size (mm ²)	# of Channels	Timing Resolution	Spatial resolution	Material budget
Barrel TOF	10	0.5*10	2.4M	30 ps	$30 \ \mu m \ { m in} \ r \cdot \varphi$	0.01 X ₀
Forward TOF	1.4	0.5*0.5	5.6M	25 ps	30 μm in x and y	$0.08 X_0$
B0 tracker	0.07	0.5*0.5	0.28M	30 ps	20 μm in x and y	0.01 X ₀
RPs/OMD	0.14/0.08	0.5*0.5	0.56M/0.32M	30 ps	140 μm in x and y	no strict req.

Requirements on timing and spatial resolutions and material budget are still being evaluated and are subject to change as the design matures, and we will continue to explore common designs for these detectors where possible to reduce cost and risk.

ePIC AC-LGAD Detector Requirements (Current)



	Area (m ²)	Channel size (mm ²)	# of Channels	Timing Resolution	Spatial resolution	Material budget
Barrel TOF	10	0.5*10	2.4M	30 → 35 ps	30 μm in $r \cdot \varphi$	0.01 X ₀
Forward TOF	1.4	0.5*0.5	5.6M	25 ps	30 μm in x and y	$0.08 \rightarrow 0.025 X_0$
B0 tracker	0.07	0.5*0.5	0.28M	30 ps	20 μm in x and y	$0.01 \rightarrow 0.05 X_0$
RPs/OMD	0.14/0.08	0.5*0.5	0.56M/0.32M	30 ps	140 μm in x and y	no strict req.

Requirements on timing and spatial resolutions and material budget are still being evaluated and are subject to change as the design matures, and we will continue to explore common designs for these detectors where possible to reduce cost and risk.

ePIC AC-LGAD Detector Module Designs



Key components -> detector module -> integration and services

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ePIC BTOF Detector Module Conceptual Design



- Low mass flexible Kapton PCB distributes power and I/O signals from connector
- Liquid coolant in Al tube embedded in CF light-weight structure for heat removal



144 modules, each with 2 readout boards with 2 LV+HV cables, 2 DAQ fiber, and 1 cooling line Power consumption: ~4 kW (2.4kW for ASIC, 1 kW for DC-DC, 0.6kW for sensors+cable)

Total weight: ~70 kG



5.6 cm

h=0.642 cm

STAR IST

Key Components for AC-LGAD Detectors

• AC-LGAD sensor:

- Goal: large area sensors that meet timing/spatial resolution requirements with minimal # channels
- Approach: utilize BNL IO to optimize the sensor design (pitch, electrode width, n-layer doping density, active volume thickness); engage commercial vendors to verify sensor quality and production cost/yield

• Sensor/ASIC integration:

- Goal: cost-effective way to establish reliable electrical and mechanical connections between sensor and ASIC
- Approach: bump-bonding, wire-bonding, interposer
- Mechanical structure with cooling:
 - Goal: light-weight structure with cooling that meet the material budget, thermal and mechanical requirements
 - Approach: finite element analysis and prototyping with carbon-fiber composite and/or PEEK materials
- Frontend ASIC:
 - Goal: low jitter (<15 ps) and low power (~1 mW/channel), streaming readout with TDC and ADC outputs
 - Approach: custom-designed EICROC and FCFD, ASICs from 3rd party institutions
- Frontend readout electronics:
 - Goal: low jitter clock (<5 ps), low X₀ flexible module PCB, service hybrid (readout and power board)
 - Approach: design a precise clock distribution system in concert with EPIC DAQ group, design and prototype flexible PCB that meet the requirements; design and prototype service hybrid

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eRD112 FY23 Report

\$461k requested, \$250k approved in 2/2023

- AC-LGAD Sensor
 - ✓TCAD simulation
 - ✓ Productions by BNL IO and HPK/FBK
 - ✓ Sensor characterization in the lab/beam
 - Irradiation test
- Sensor/ASIC integration
 - Interposer to connect pixelated ASICs with strip sensors, or pixel sensors with various pitch
- Mechanical structure

✓ Light-weight structure made from carbon-fiber composite materials and/or PEEK

eRD112 FY23 Deliverables - Sensor

Sensor

- Sensors with different configurations produced by BNL-IO and Hamamatsu, and tested with 120GeV protons
- Prototype strip sensors with \sim 34 ps time resolution and 12-15 um spatial resolution for BToF. ۲
- Prototype pixel sensors with ~ 20 ps time resolution and $\sim 20^*$ um spatial resolution for FToF, B0, RPs/OMD. ۲ $* \sim 50$ um under the metal eletrode. To be improved

-1.5

-1

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-0.5

0.5

Track x position [mm]

Fermilab Test Beam Setup





HPK Strip Sensor (4.5x10 mm²) HPK Pixel Sensor (2x2 mm²)







eRD112 FY23 Deliverables - Mechanical Structure

• Mechanical structure:

- Prototype of light-weight module structure for BTOF made with Carbon-Fiber foam/sheets by Purdue.
- In the process of producing a few more prototypes with embedded cooling tube by the end of 2023



eRD112 FY24 Proposal

- AC-LGAD Sensor
 - Productions by BNL IO, HPK and FBK
 - Sensor characterization in the lab/beam
 - TCAD simulation
 - Irradiation test
- Sensor/ASIC integration
 - Interposer to connect pixelated ASICs with strip sensors, or pixel sensors with various pitch
- Mechanical structure
 - Light-weight structure for FTOF

Further optimize sensor design and produce prototypes that meet ePIC requirements, including timing and spatial resolution, irradiation tolerance, and reasonably large size for module assembly

Investigate reliable and cost-effective mechanical and electrical sensor-ASIC connections with interposer

- Develop light-weight mechanical structures for FTOF

Sensor + ASIC demonstrator (prototype module) for EIC and testing with particle beam

eRD112 FY24 Proposal

- Sensor (346k) further optimize sensor design, determine final size and yield, verify radiation tolerance
 - TCAD simulation and sensor irradiation test (20k)
 - Sensor production and characterization: BNL IO (75k+46k), HPK (80k+40k), FBK (70k+15k)
- Sensor/ASIC integration (15k)
 - Interposer to connect pixelated ASICs with strip sensors, or pixel sensors with various pitch
- Mechanical structure (53k)
 - Light-weight structure made from CF composite materials using compression or injection molding for FTOF





eRD112 FY24 Deliverables

ASIC

- Optimized sensor design and final prototypes that meet ePIC requirements, including timing and spatial resolution, irradiation tolerance, and reasonably large size for module assembly
- Prototypes of interposer for mechanical/electrical connections between strip sensor and ASIC
- Prototypes of light-weight module mechanical structures for both barrel and forward TOF
- Sensor + ASIC demonstrator for EIC applications and testing with particle beam.

Sensor-ASIC integration

eRD112 (414k)	eRD109 (Fernando's talk)	EPIC Simulation	
 Sensor R&D (346k\$) BNL, HPK/FBK productions TCAD, lab/beam/irradiation tests Sensor/ASIC integration (15k\$) 	 Frontend ASICs EICROC, FCFD Frontend electronics Low Jitter Clock 	 Geometry model, digitization and reconstruction Requirements on spatial, timing resolutions, and material budget 	
 Interposer Mechanical structure (\$53k) Light-weight structure with cooling 	Low-mass flexible PCBService hybrid	 Project Engineering Design Engineering design for pre-TDR Integration & services 	

Services

Sensor

Prototype Module

Summary

FY23 Report:

- AC-LGAD requirements have evolved with improved knowledge from ePIC simulation.
- Prototype HPK sensors are promising to meet the timing/spatial resolution requirements
- Development of light-weight mechanical structures for Barrel TOF staves has started

FY24 Proposal:

- Continue sensor development to further optimize and finalize design and specifications
- Develop interposer for sensor-ASIC integration
- Develop light-weight mechanical structures for Forward TOF