

Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

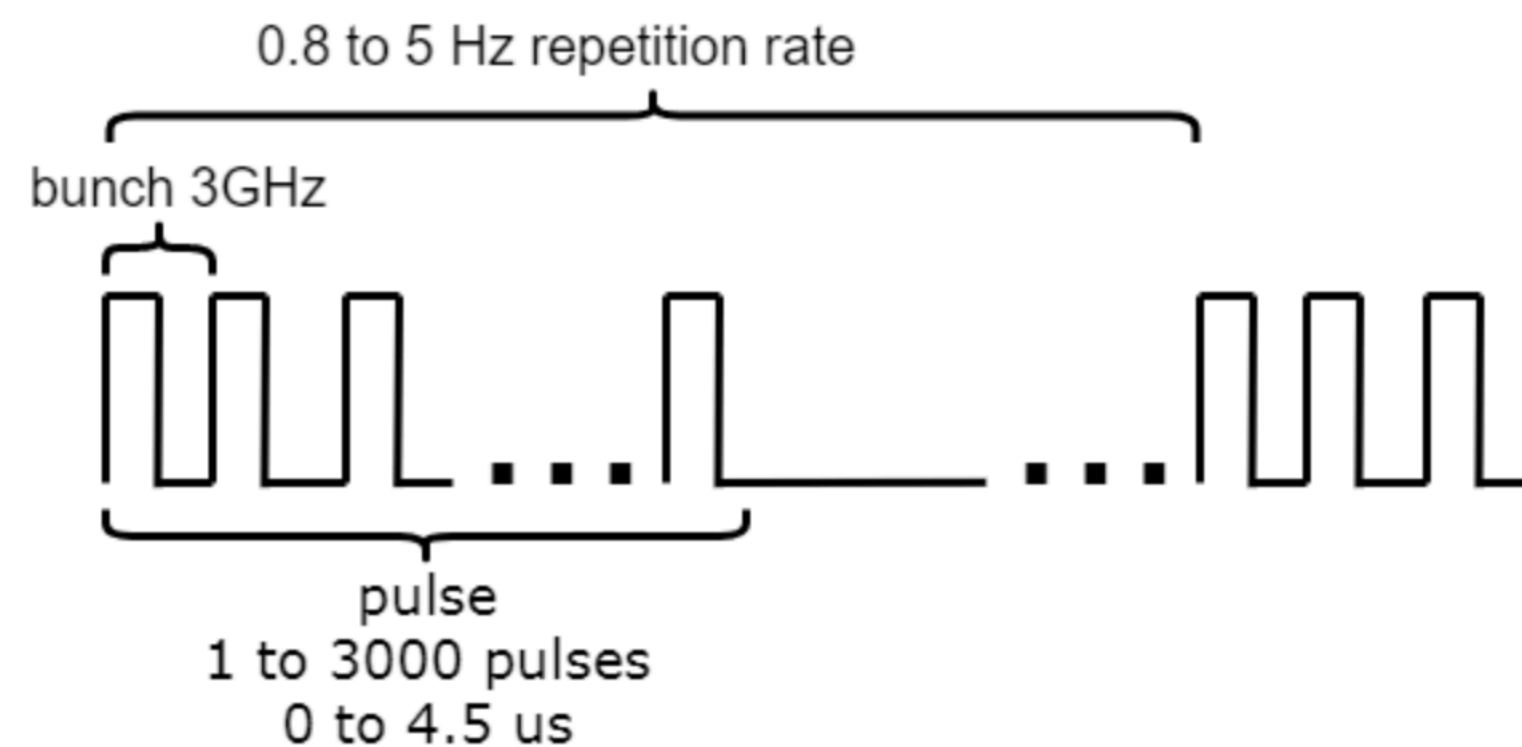
Tommaso Isidori - Nov 8th 2023



Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

the Vesper facility

VESPER (Very energetic Electron facility for Space Planetary Exploration missions in harsh Radiative environments



High rate Electron Beam

Energy: 60 - 220 MeV

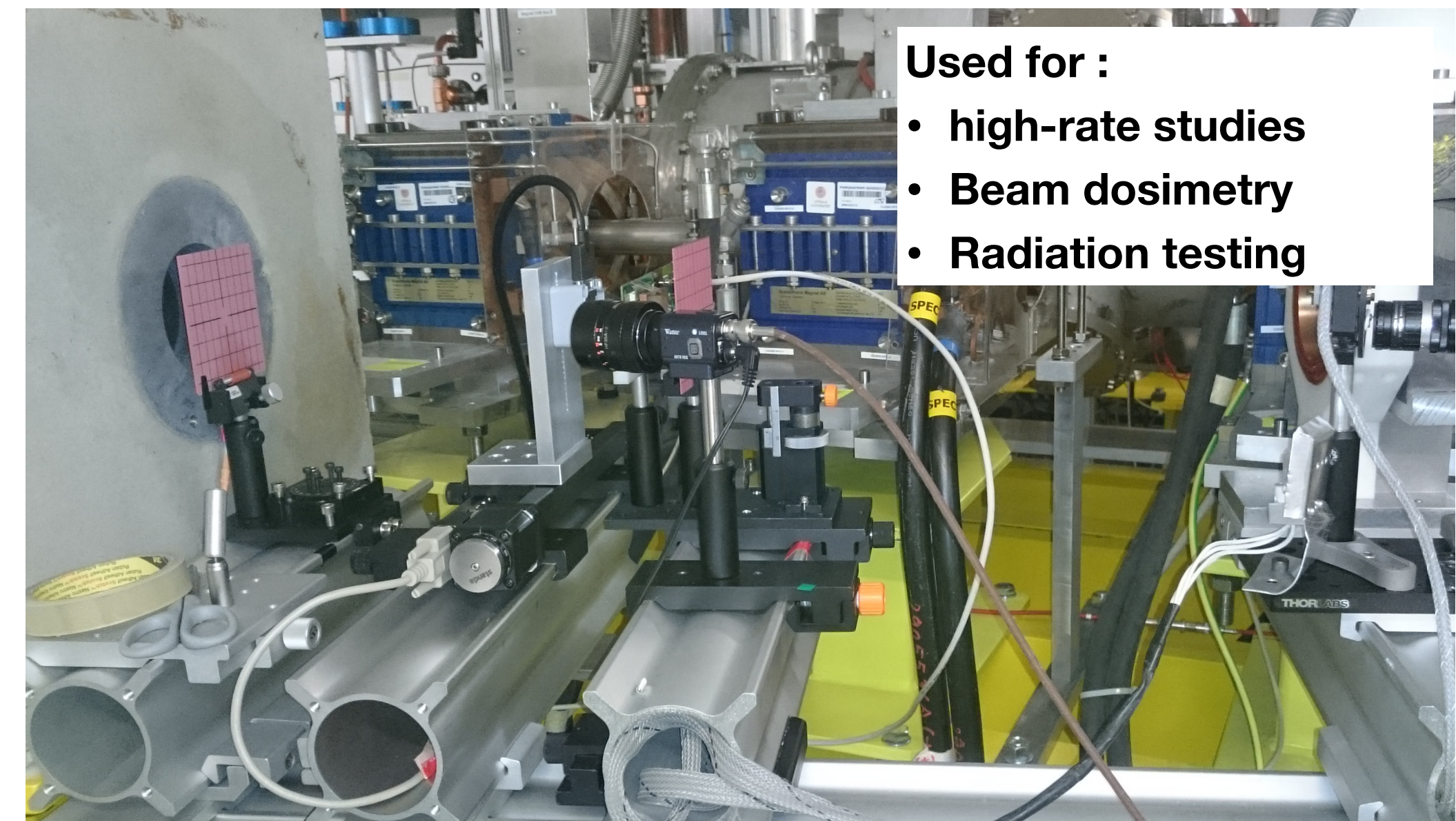
Pulse Rep Frequency (on DUT): 0.8 - 5Hz

Pulse structure: 1 - 3000 bunches

Pulse duration: 0 - 4.5 mus

Frequency: 3GHz frequency (15'000 bunches/5mus)

Bunch population: ~ 4170 electrons (~ 30ps)



Supports for in-beam alignment

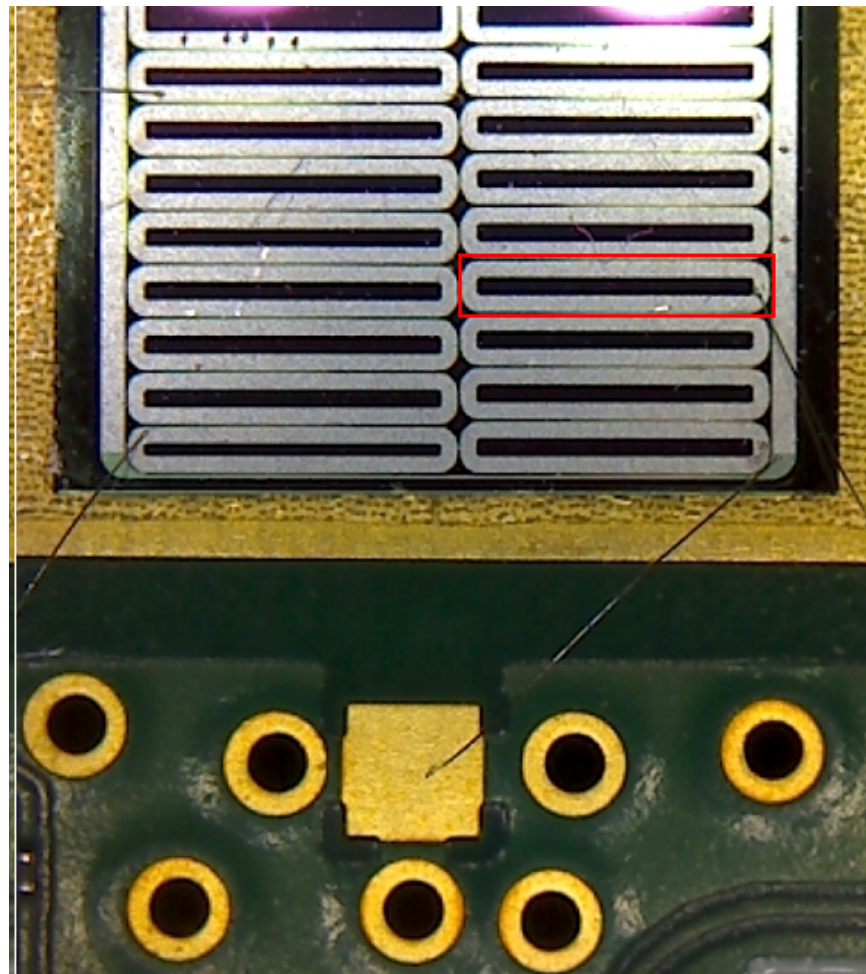
Control room ~ 20 m

Low radiation around the setup can be used for hosting PSU and DAQ

<http://vesper.web.cern.ch/>

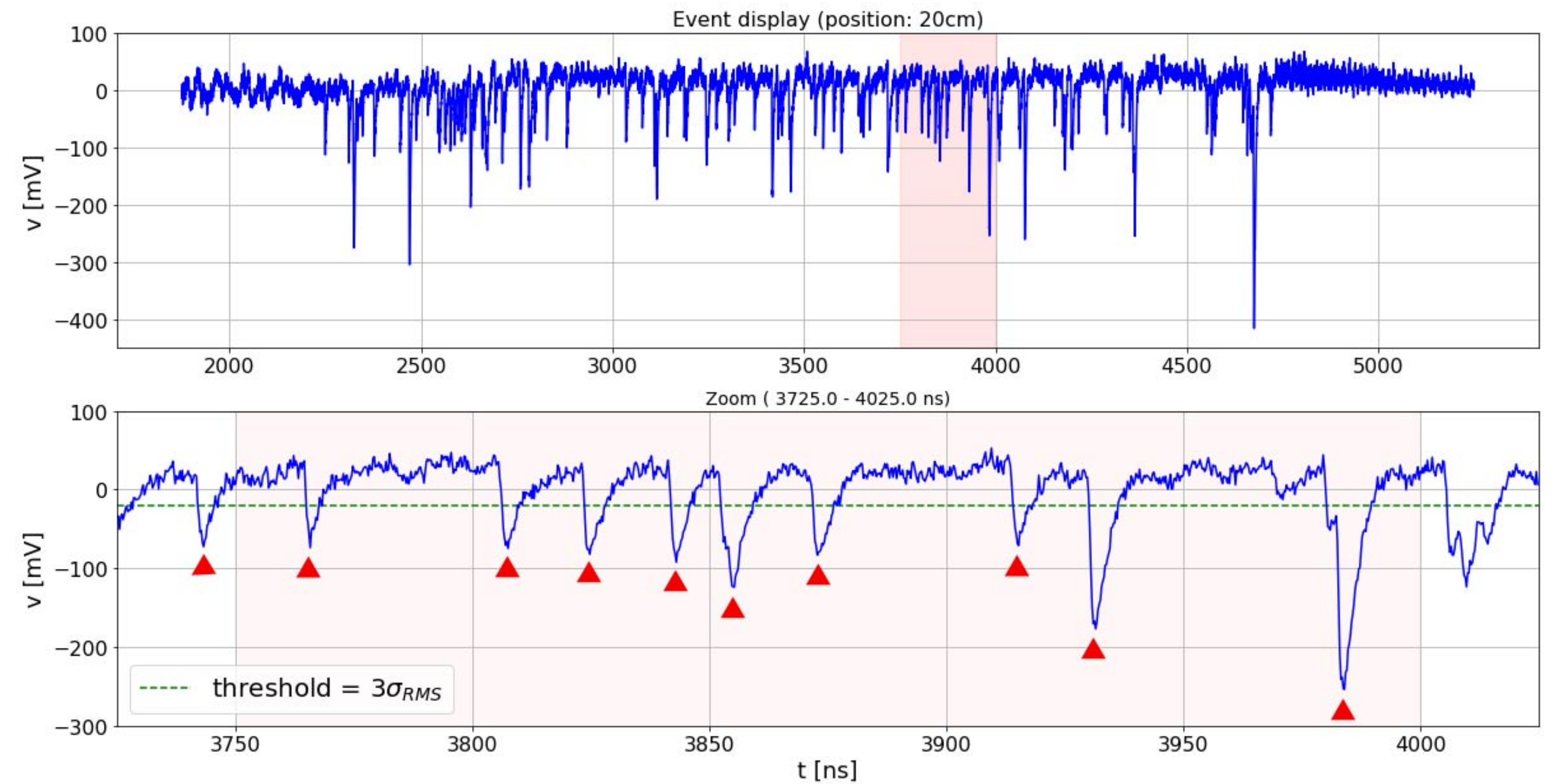
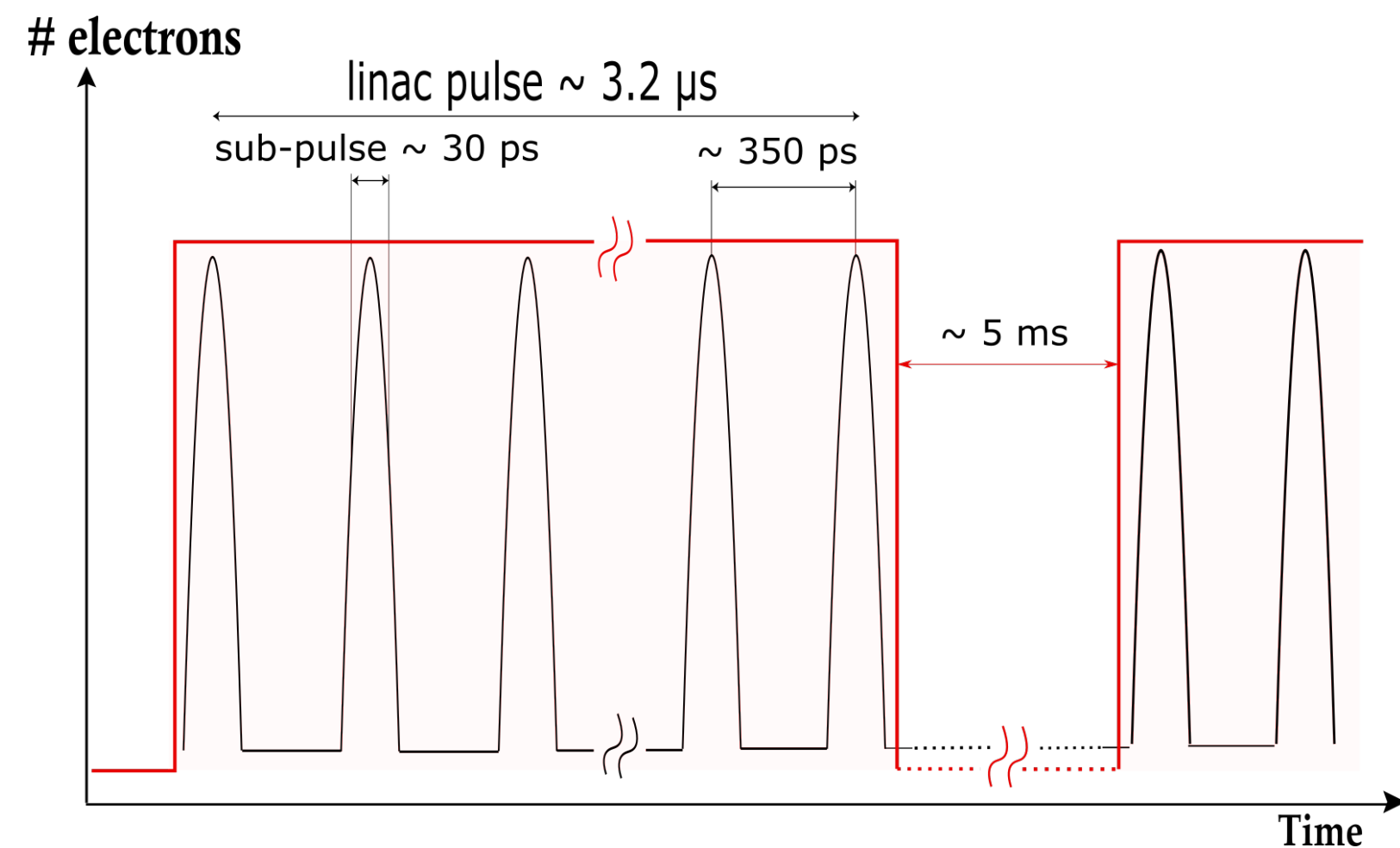
Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

Previous readout designed used to prove single particle counting capabilities at Medical facilities



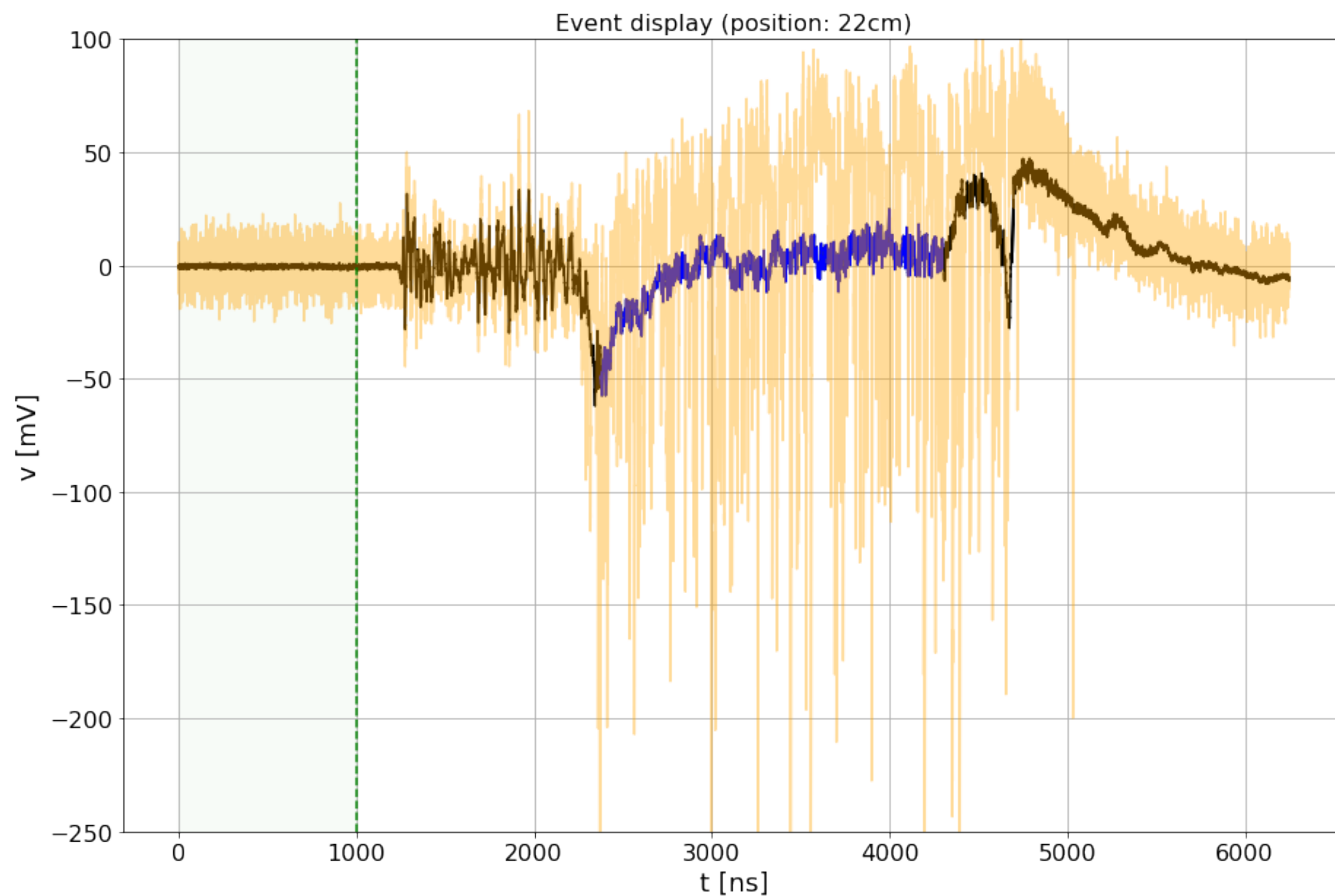
LGAD

intrinsic gain = 5-20
thickness = 50 micron
pixel active area = $2.9 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^2$
time resolution $\sim 50 \text{ ps}$
signal rise time $\sim 600 \text{ ps}$
signal width = 5 – 10 ns



electron beam
energy 4-18 MeV
dose rates up to 600 MU/min
pulse repetition frequency of 200 Hz

Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line



data smoothing:

average of the data from 0.5 to 1.5 ns before every pulse for each one of the waveforms.

data filtering:

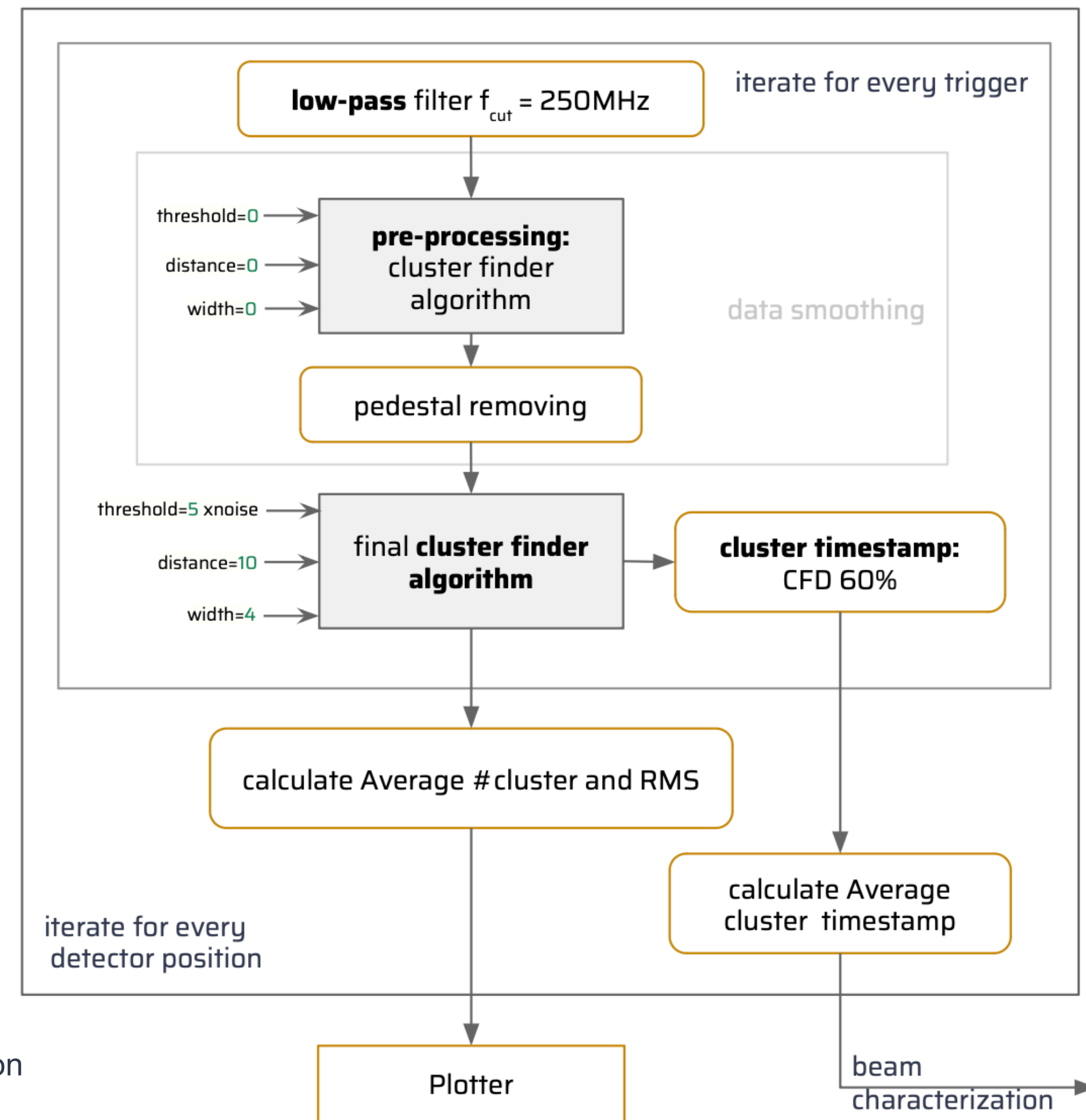
remove from the data the high frequency fluctuations, reducing the uncertainty on the threshold crossing definition

Cluster finder algorithm:

Select the isolated candidate particles

Constant Fraction Discrimination:

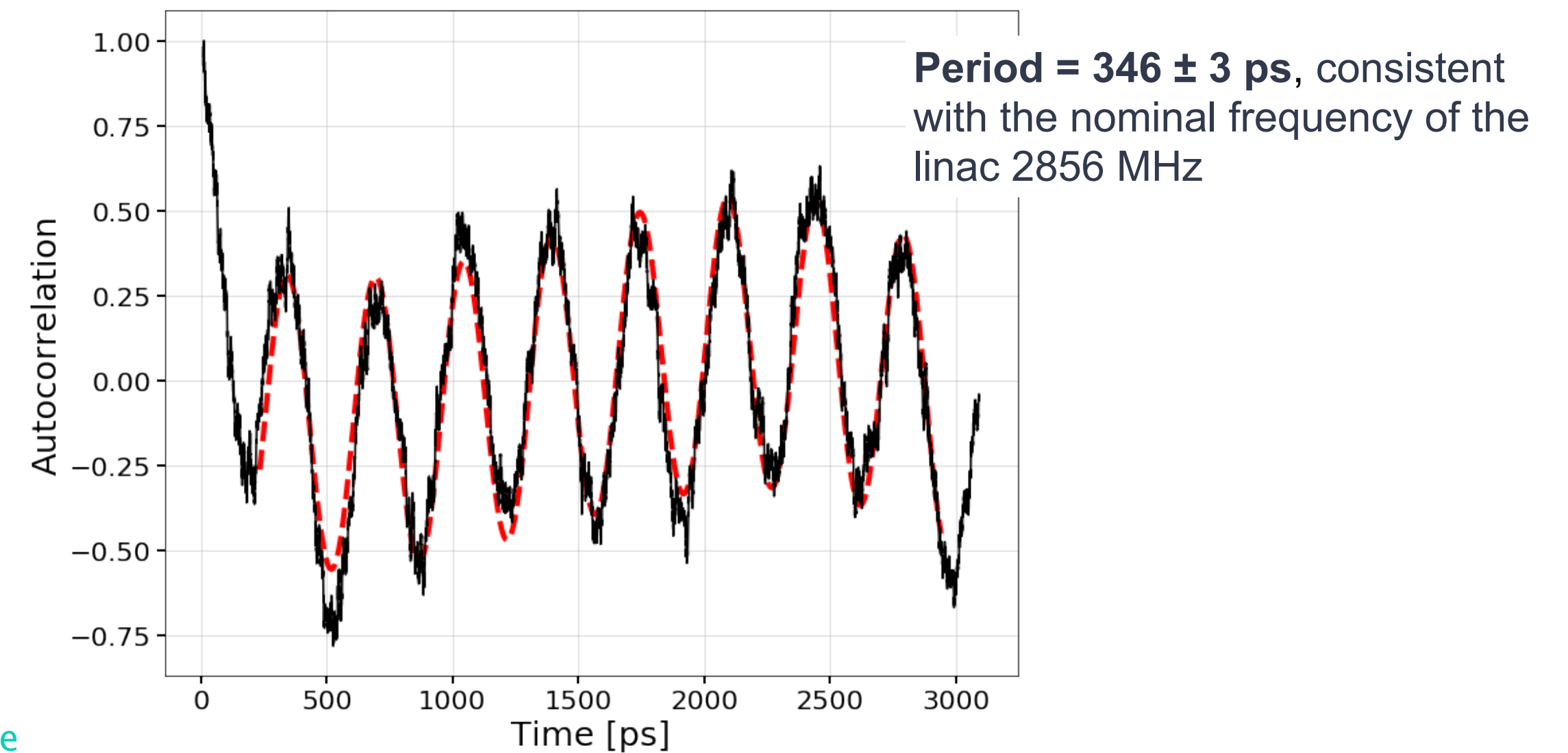
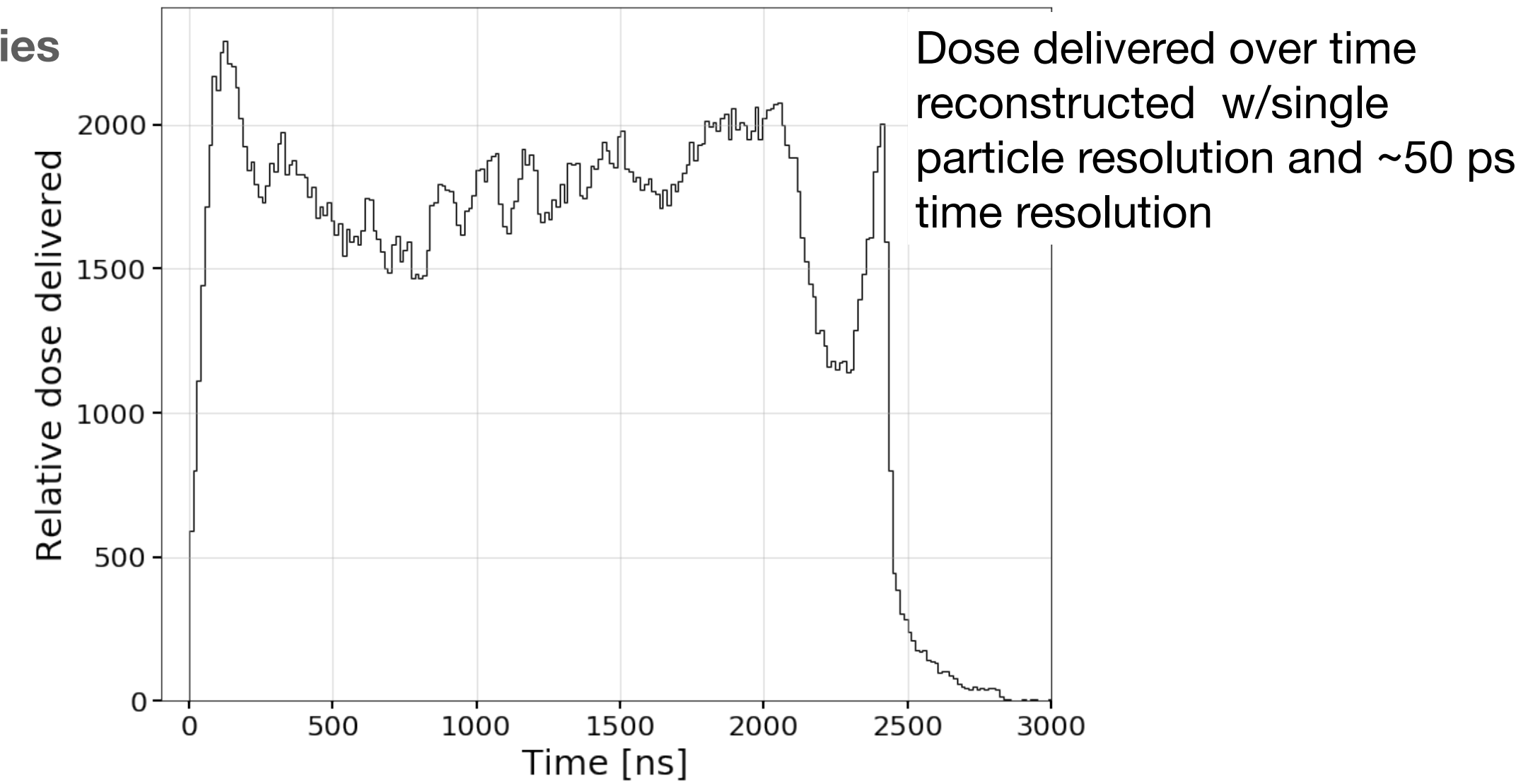
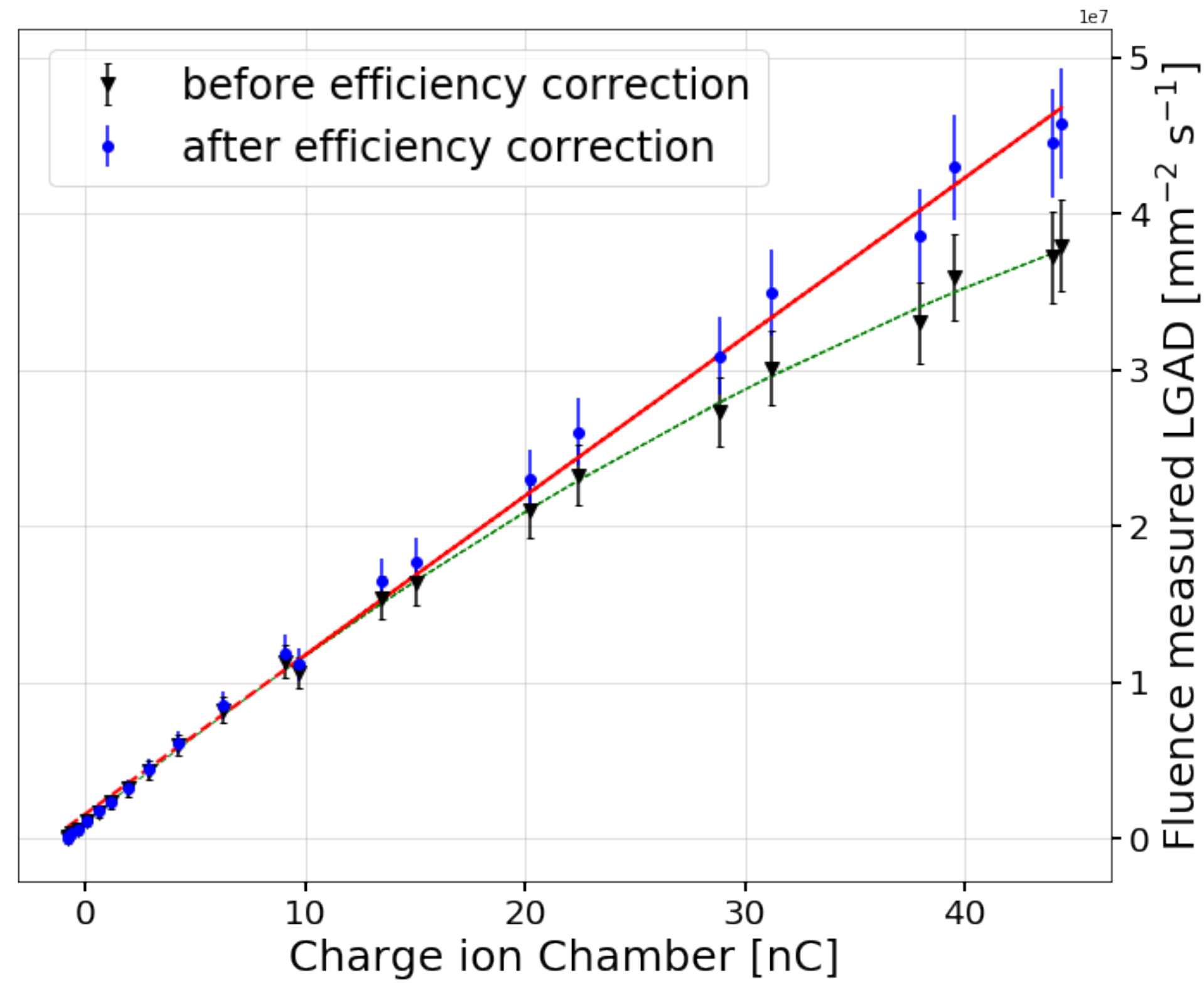
Offline algorithms to correct the ToA reconstruction



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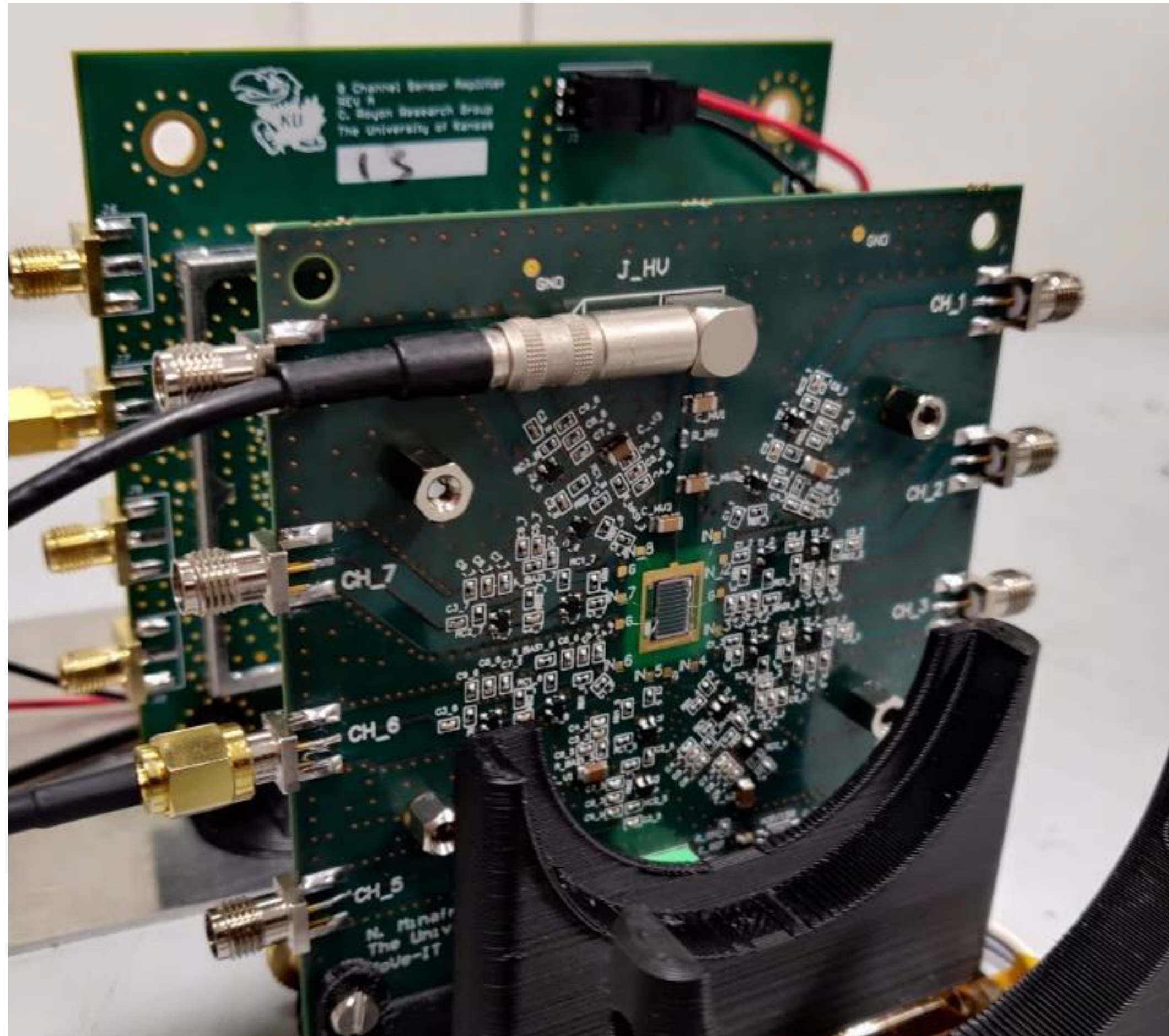
Timing detector response calibrated using medical Ion chamber



Performance of a low gain avalanche detector in a medical linac and characterisation of the beam profile

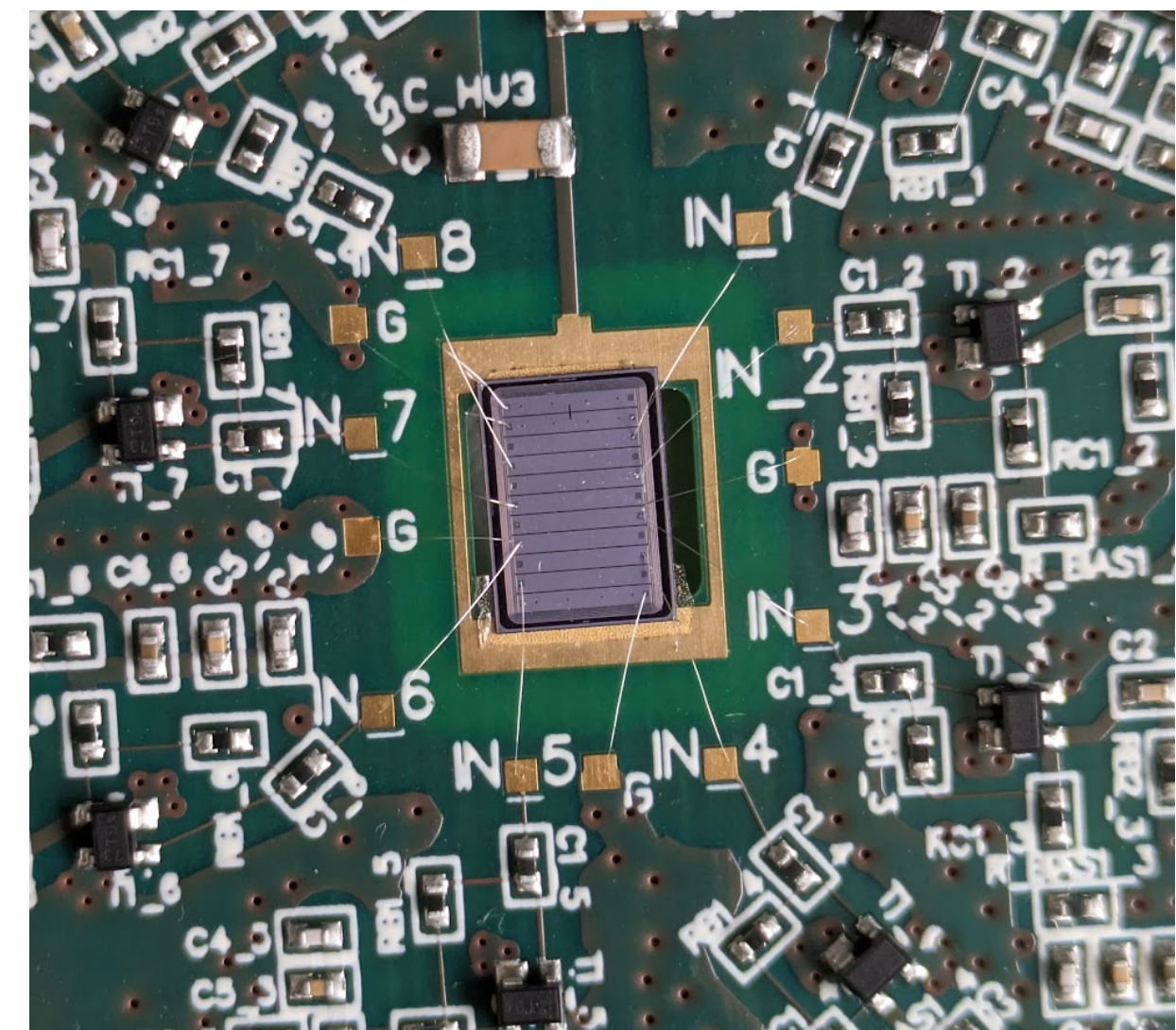
Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

New boards are optimized for fast response (sacrificing some time resolution)



Reference detector: thin LGADS for CMS ETL

- Thickness ~ 150 μm (tot)
- linearity up to 10 MIPs and for high rates ($>200\text{MHz}$)
- Improved single particle ID
- Time resolution $< 50\text{ps}$ up to 1.5×10^{15}



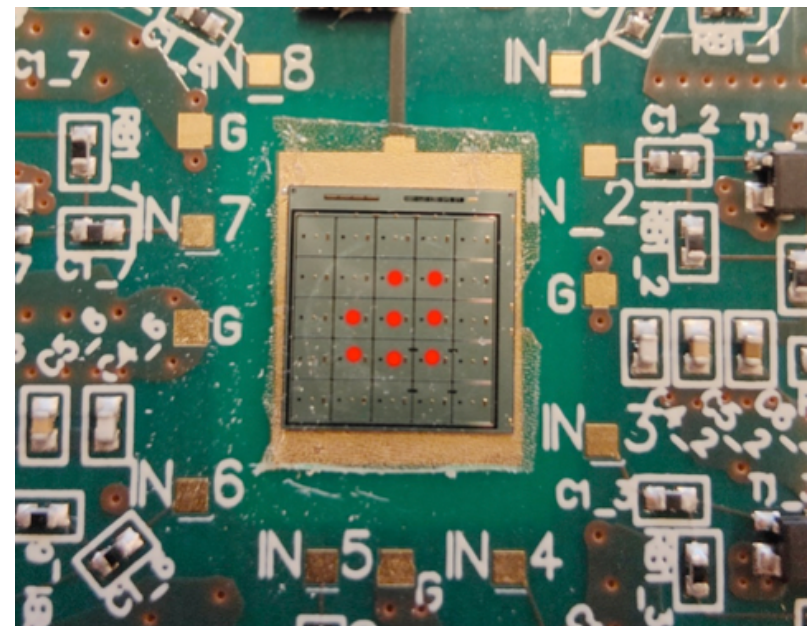
N.Minafra, Test Platform for Automated Scan of Multiple Sensors

Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

Results with new boards

Proton beam at the AIC144 cyclotron

- 60 MeV protons (58 MeV in treatment room)
- Used to treat ocular melanoma
- Intensity up to 100 Gy/s.
- Intensity for treatment: 0.005 Gy/s–0.5 Gy/s
- 4×10^6 - 4×10^8 protons/sec
- Nominal pulse structure RF=26.26 MHz



Thin LGAD

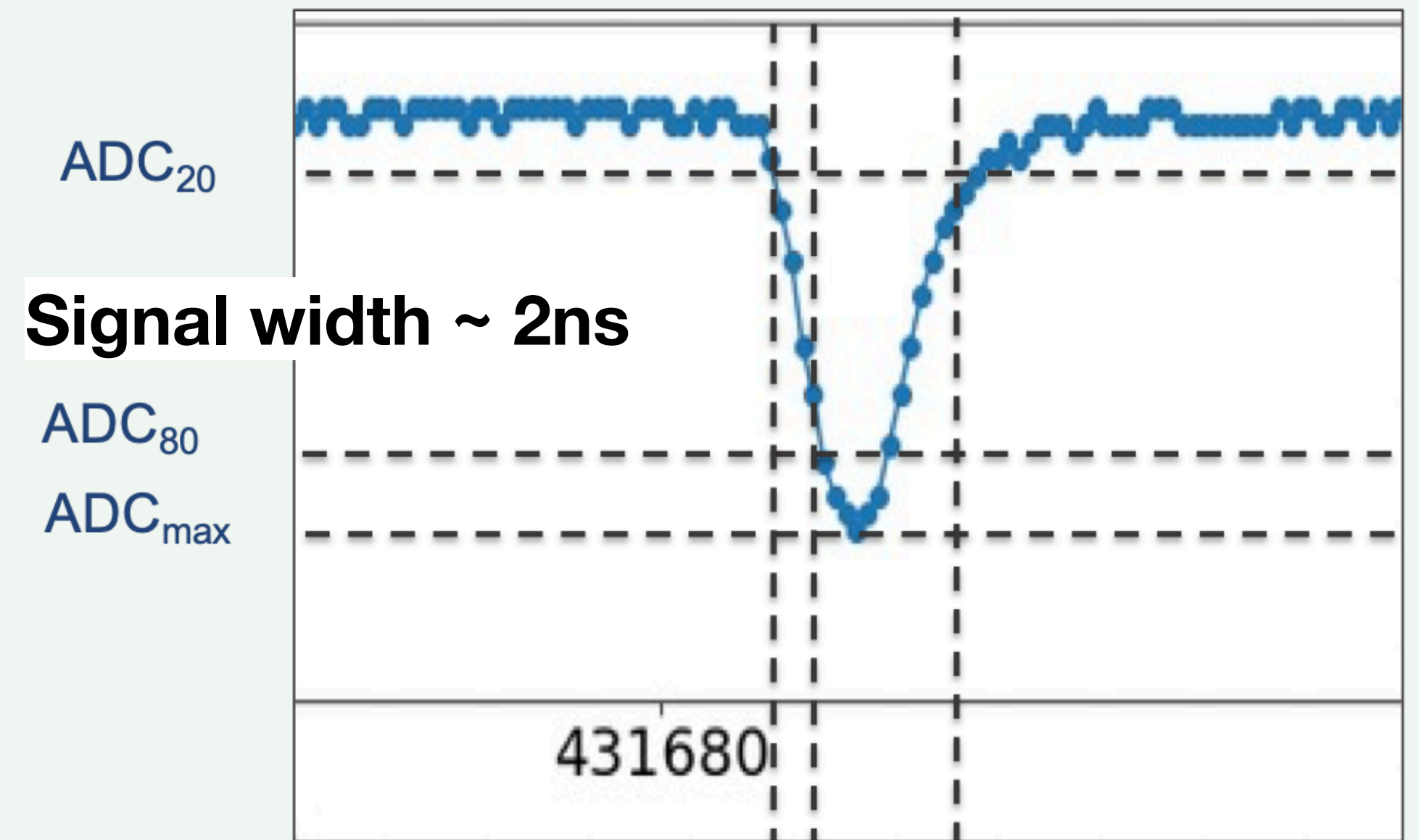
- Pixels 1.3mm x 1.3 mm
- Sensors biased to 180 or 200V
- Gain of ~20
- Short pulses ~ 2.5ns
- Fast rise time allowing precise time of arrival of ~ 50 ps

- Improved detectors
- Improved cluster finding algorithms

Fast timing for proton therapy

Machine Learning for Analysis of Fast Particle Detector Data for Proton Therapy Application

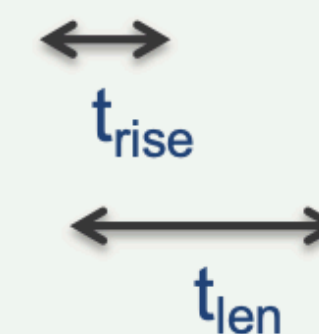
Cluster identification algorithm



Simple algorithm

Look for $>5\sigma$ deviations from baseline
Maximum is peak position within window ± 0.5 ns
Identify 20% and 80% fractions.

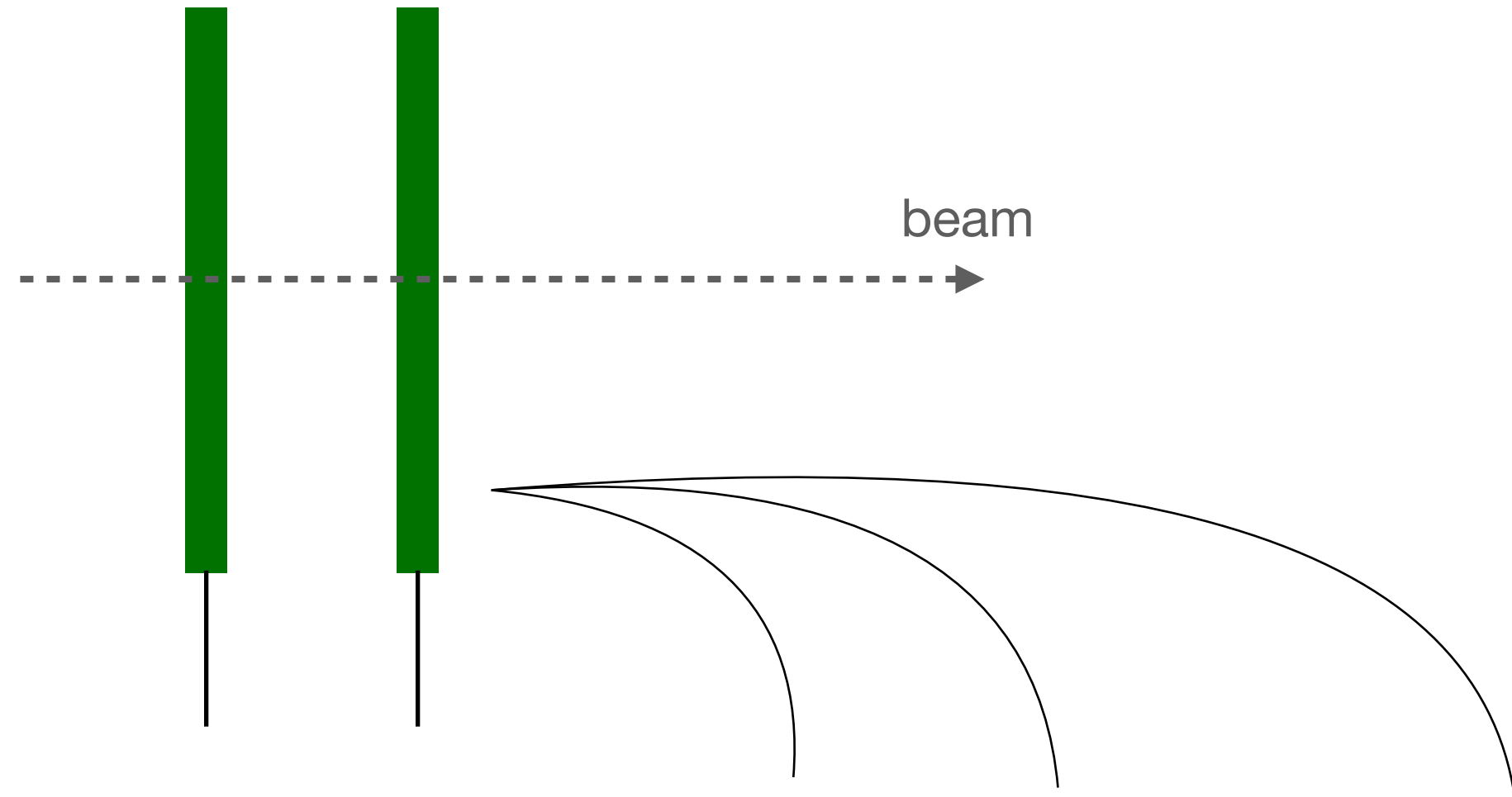
(Chris will show a more sophisticated approach)



Fast timing for proton therapy. R.McNulty, FAST2023

Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

DUT Reference detector (LGAD)



LV PSU

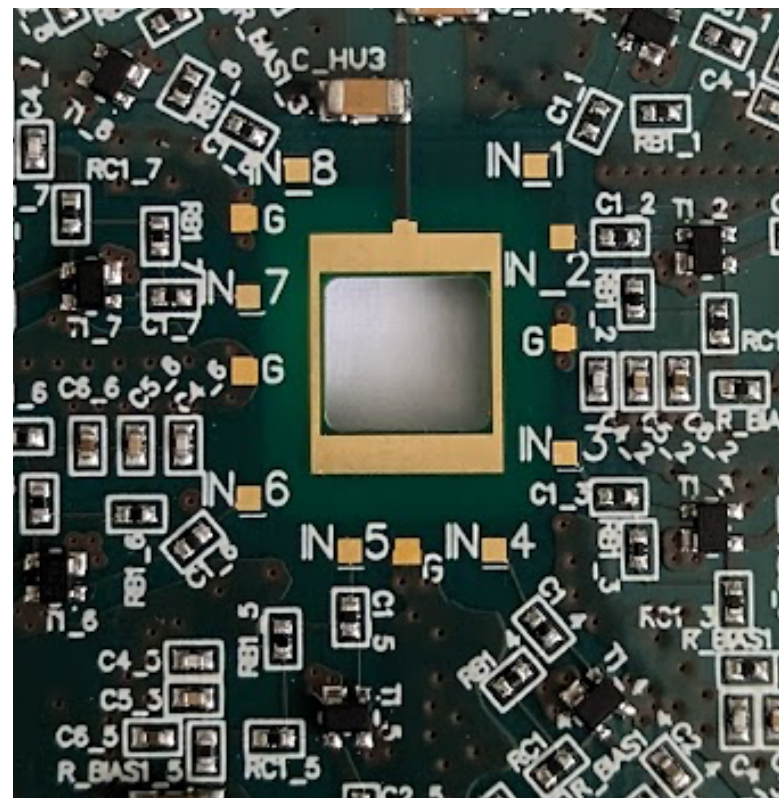
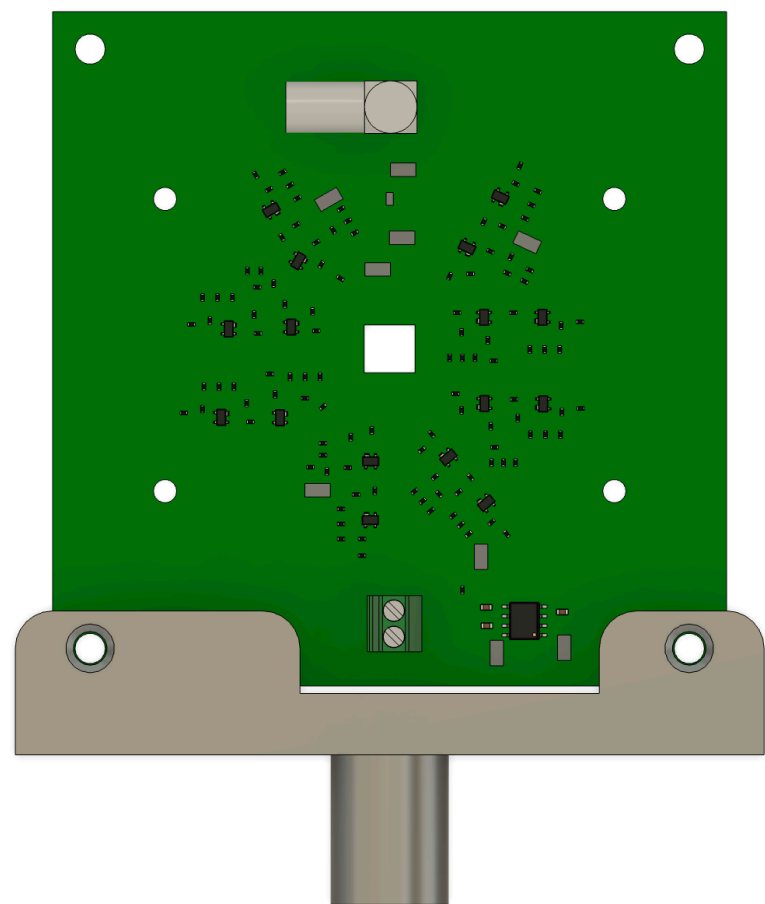
HV PSU

- Bias setting
- I-V monitoring

Oscilloscope

WavePro 254HD-MS

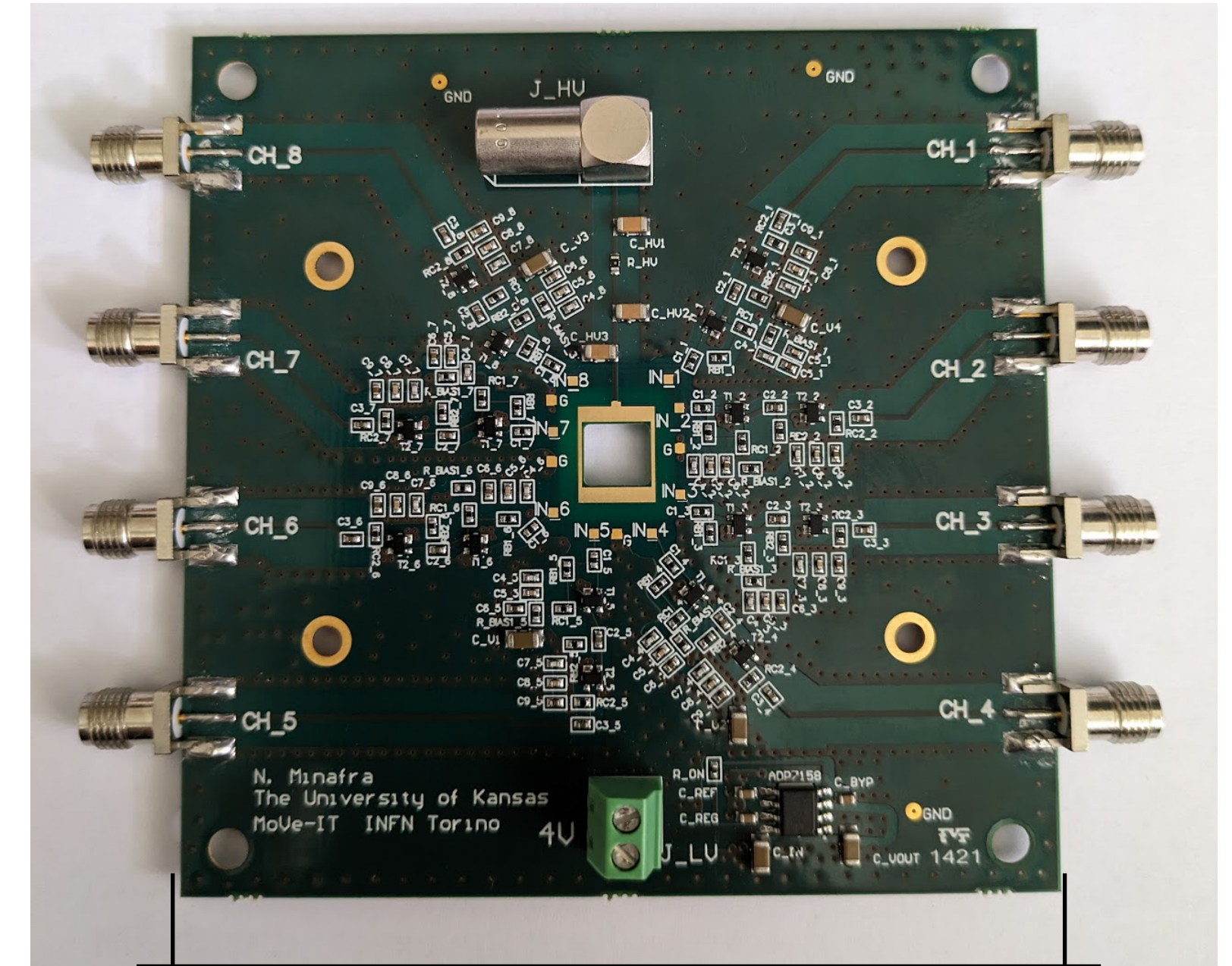
2.5 GHz, 4 Ch, 12 bits, 20 GS/s, 100 Mpts/Ch



KU Custom readout board (N.Minafra)

- 2 stages (transimpedance) amplification chain
- Discrete components for easy simulation/customization of the performance
- Holed design for reduced material budget

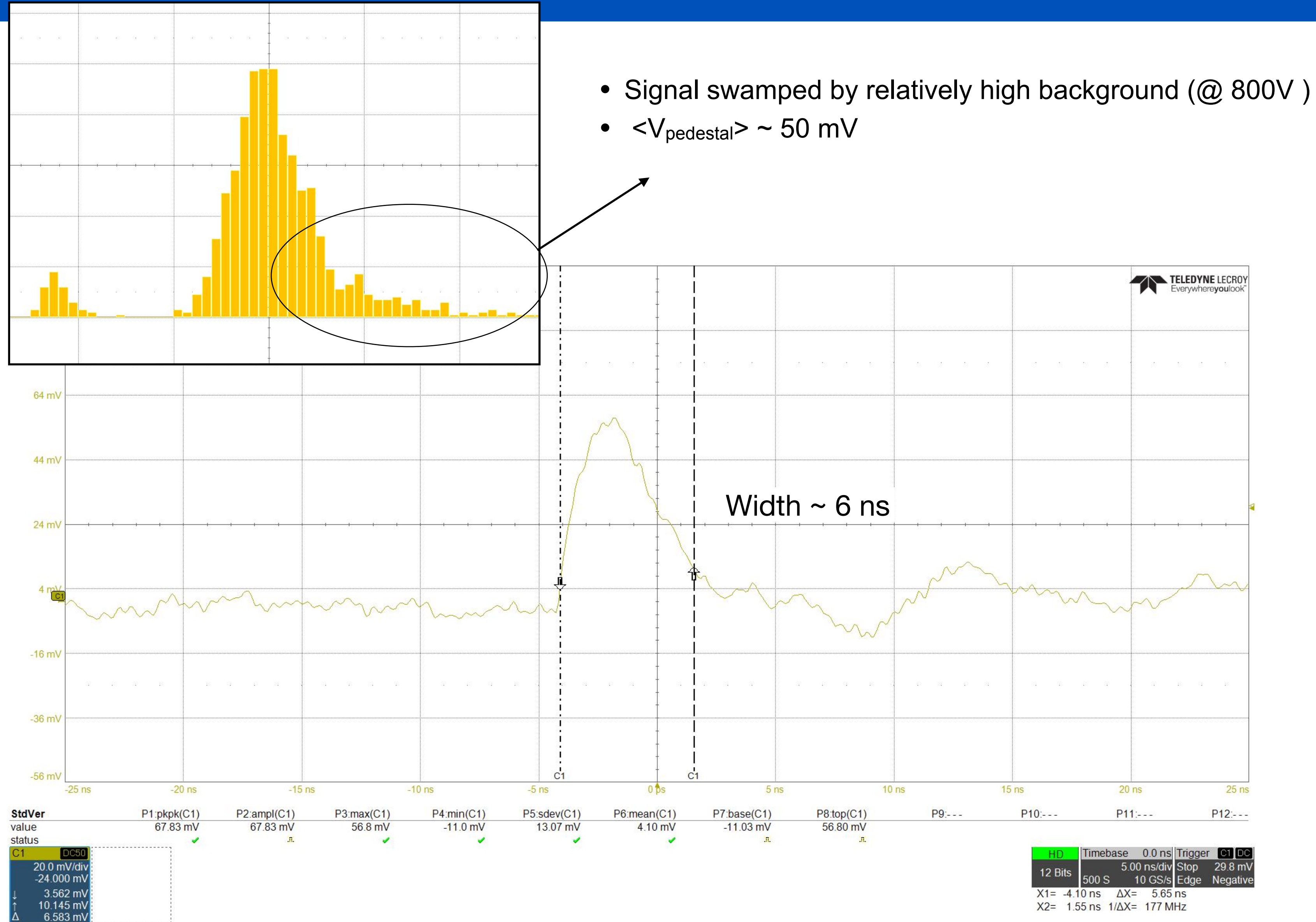
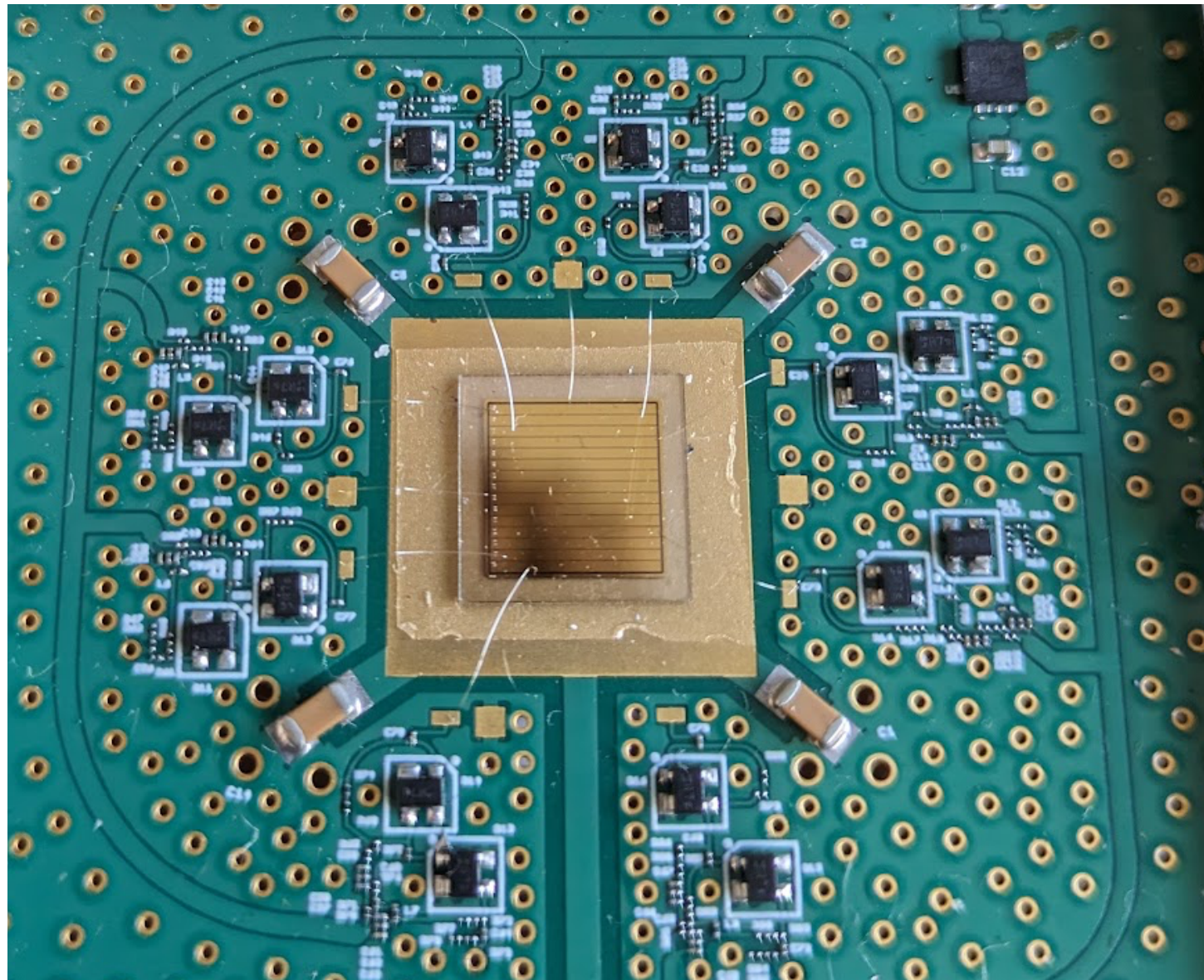
KU Custom readout board (N.Minafra)



90 mm

Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

Baseline pCVD detector

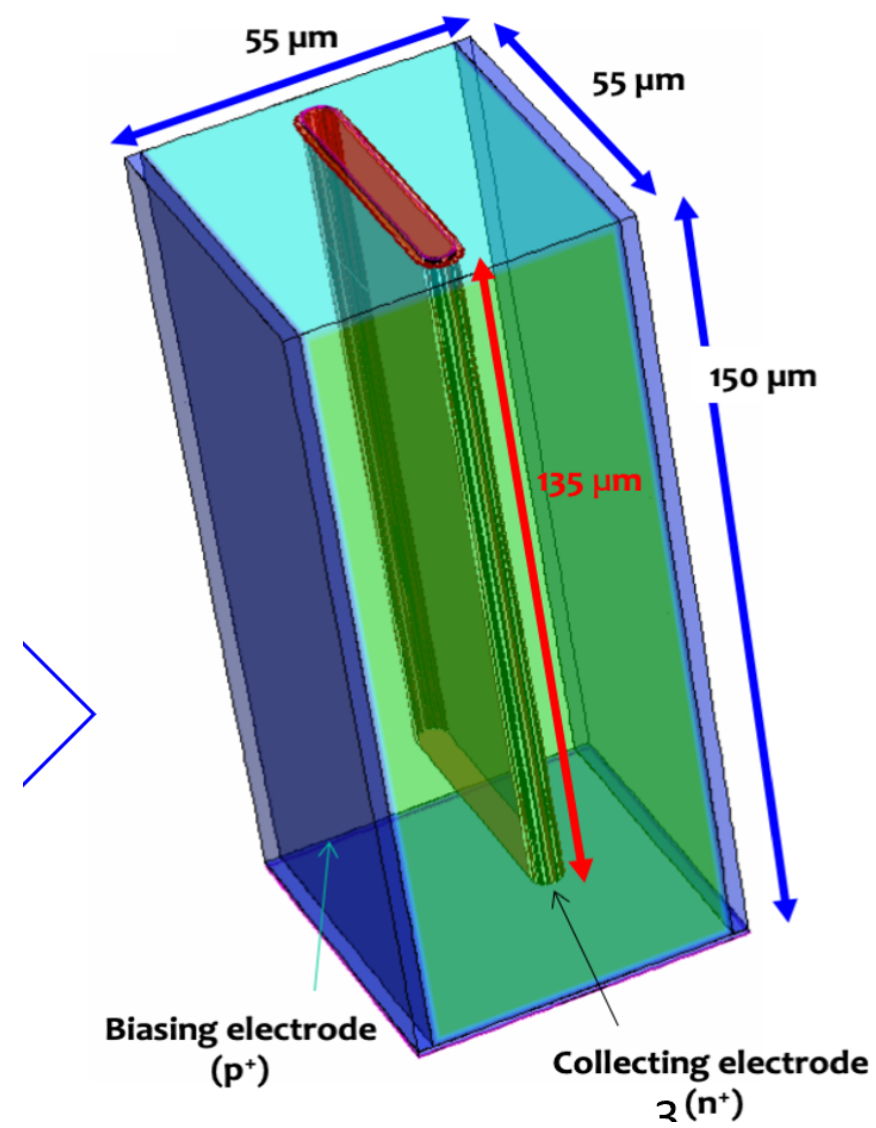


JLAB Poli-crystal CVD

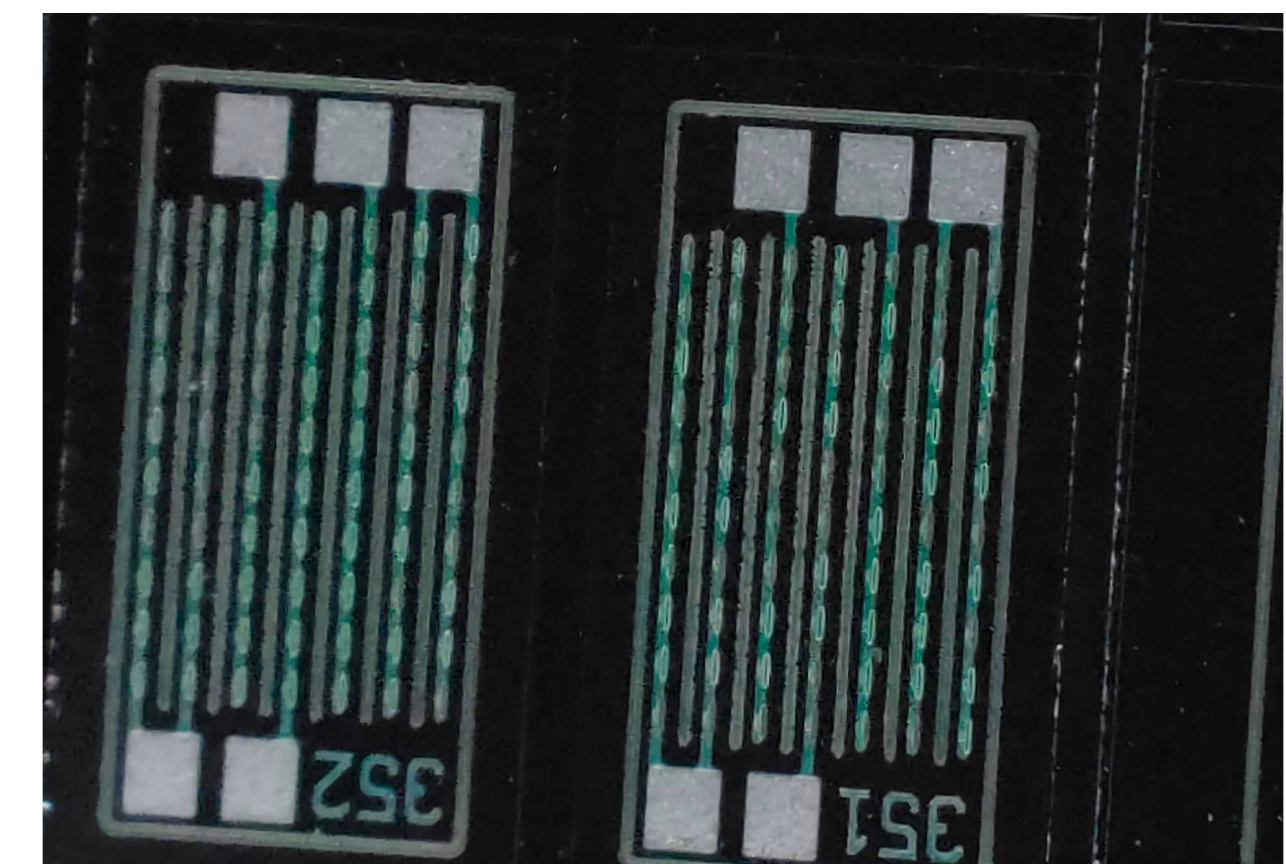
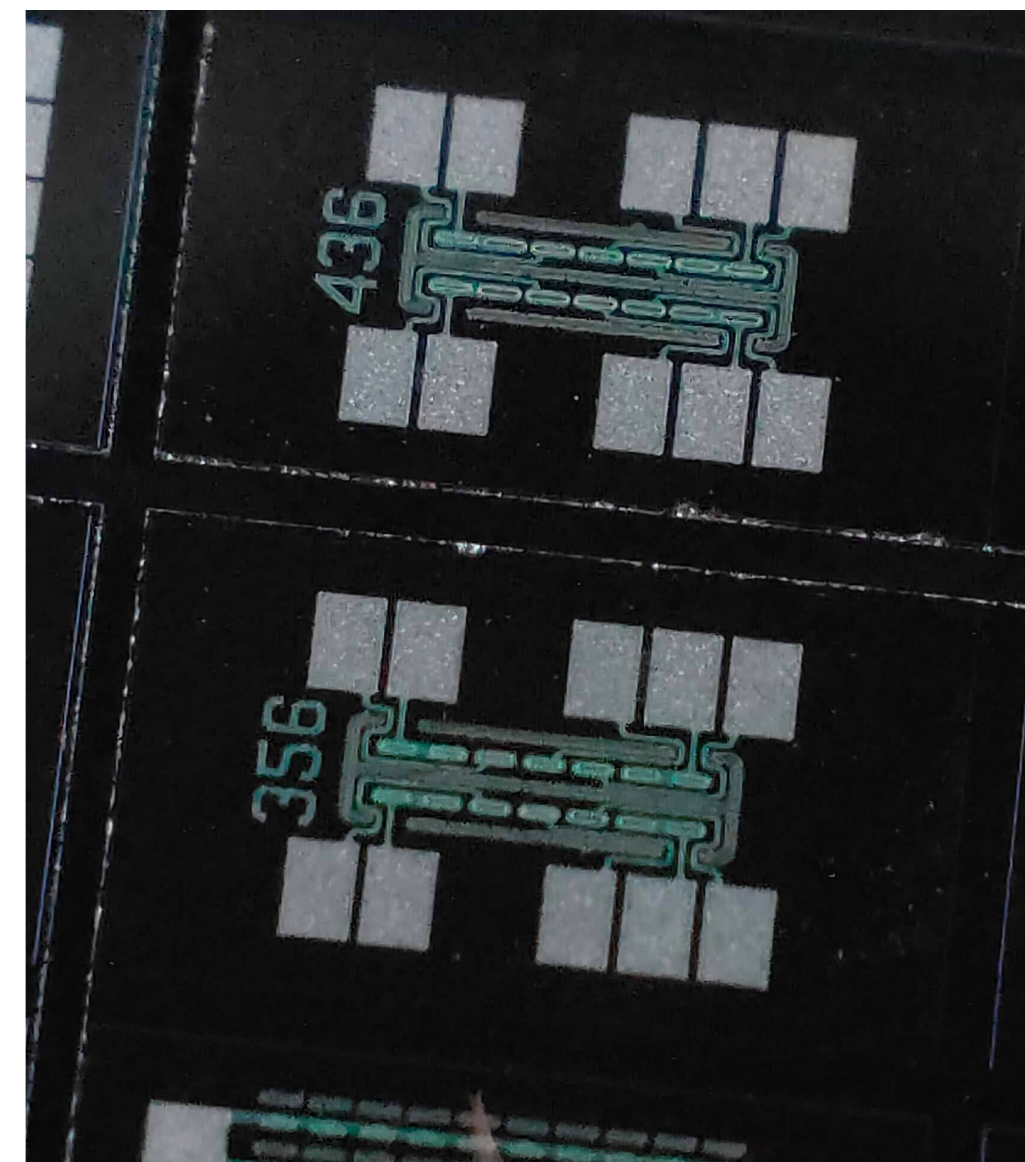
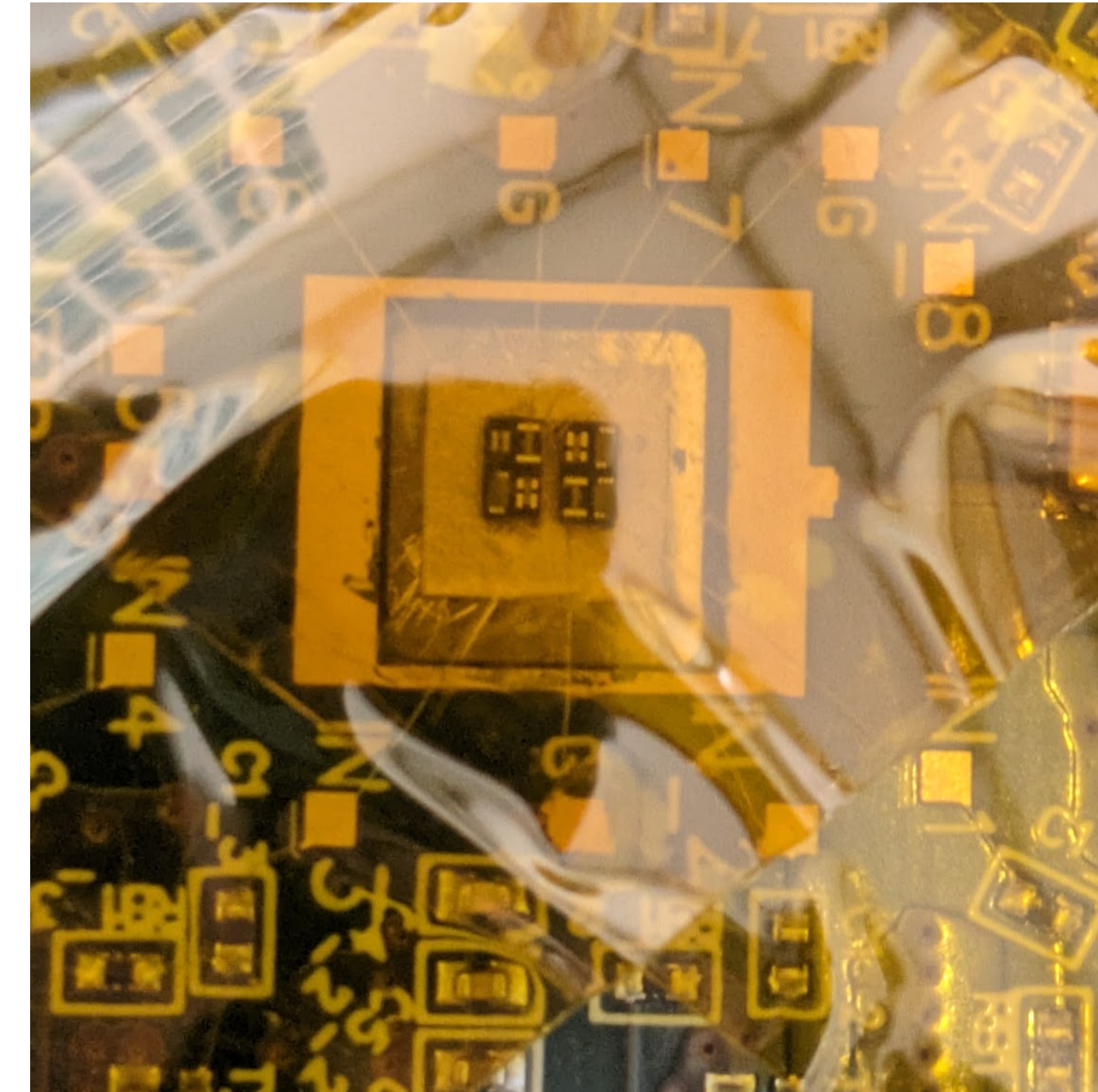
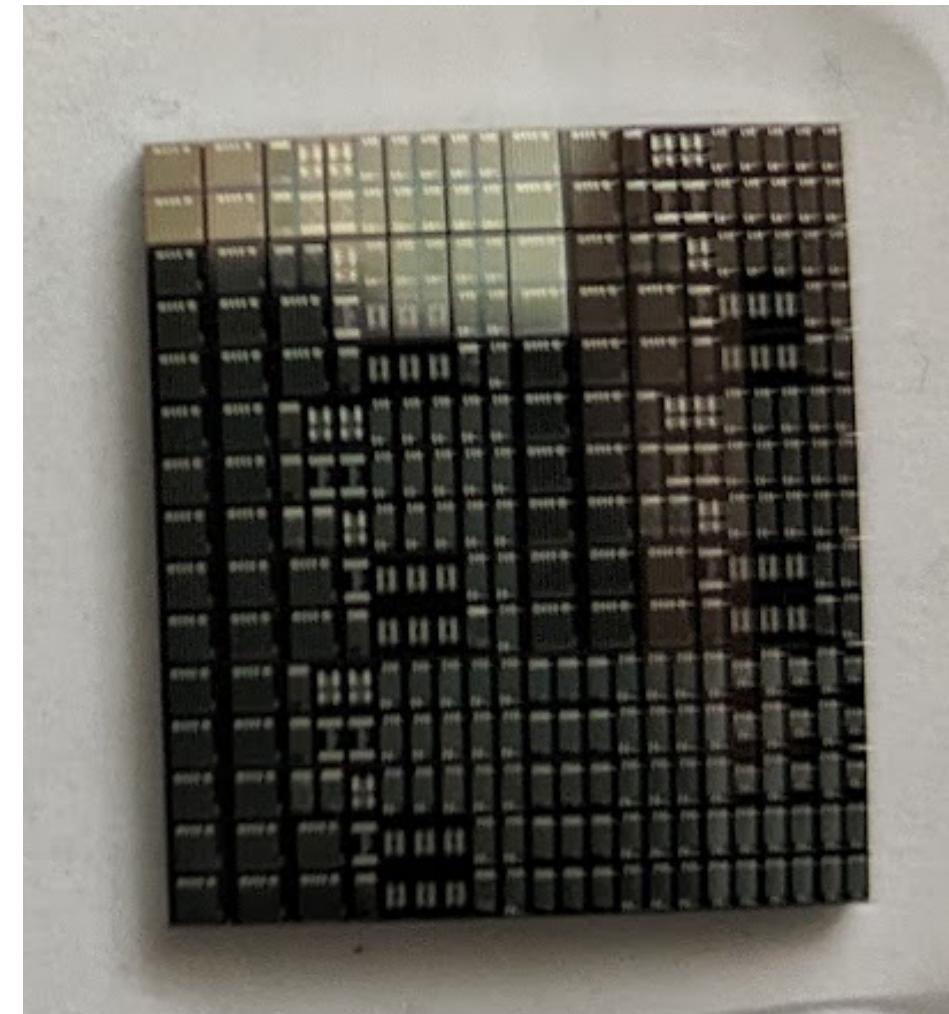
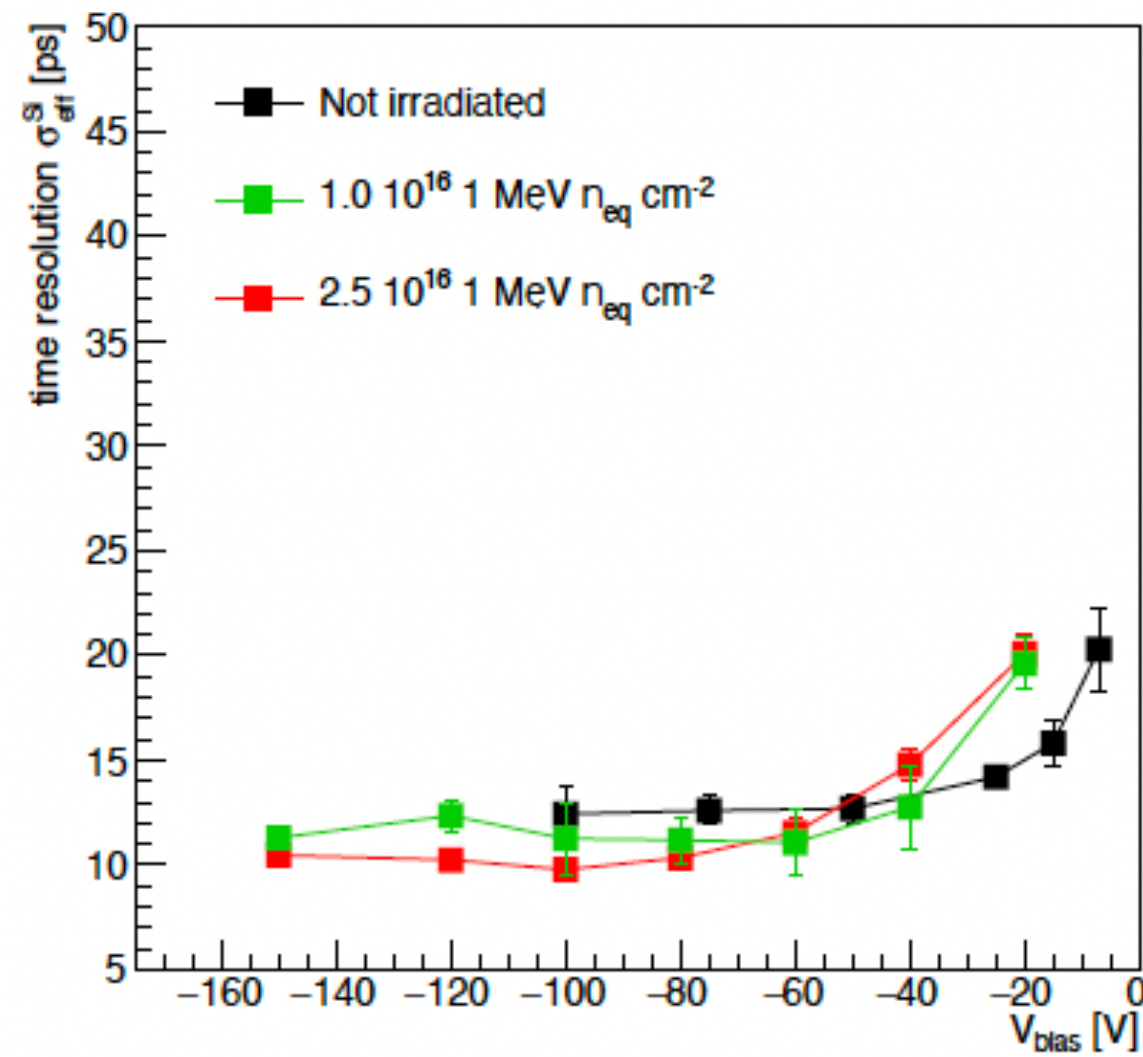
- Good radiation resistance
- CCE quickly deteriorates with irradiation ($\sim 10^{14}$ neq)
- Pulses width $\sim 5 - 10 \text{ ns}$
- To be tested at high rate and electron beams

Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

Si 3D trenches detector



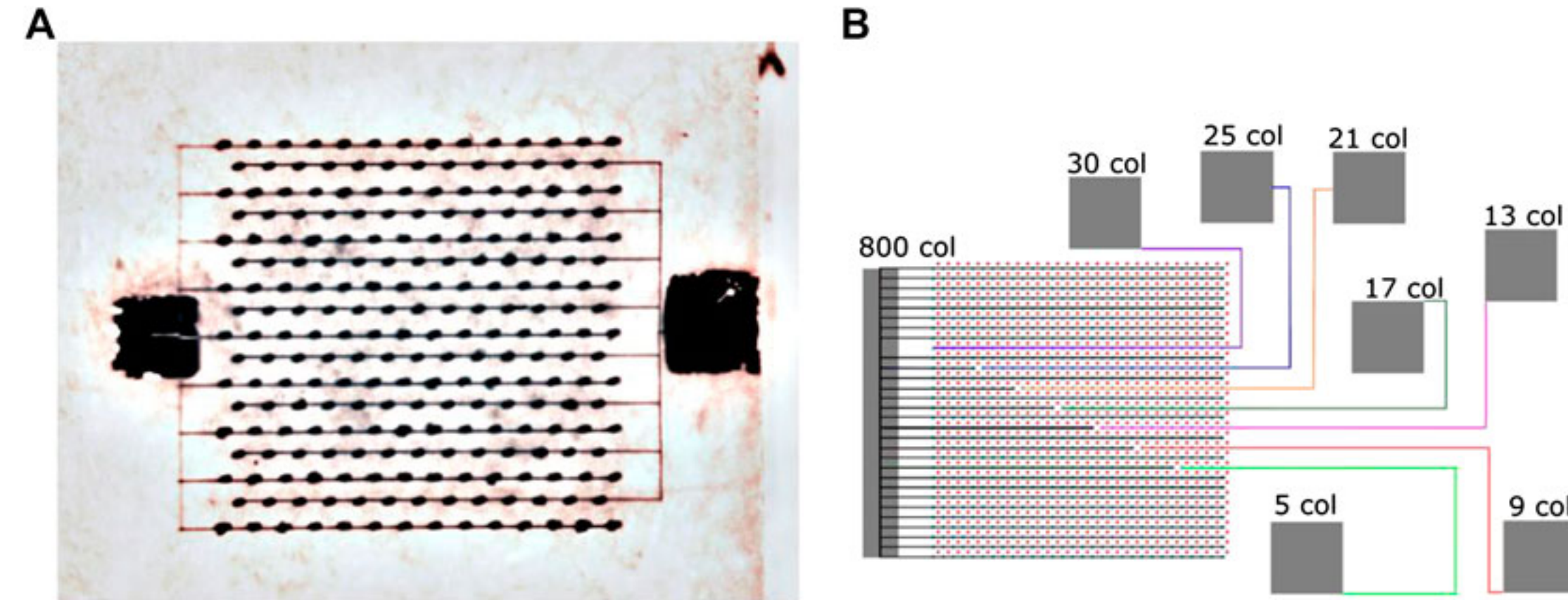
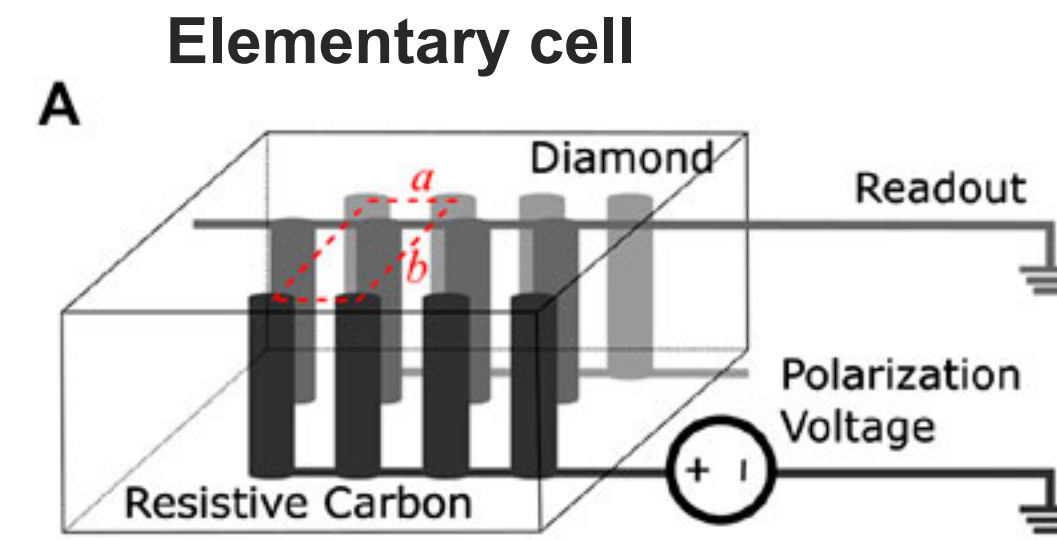
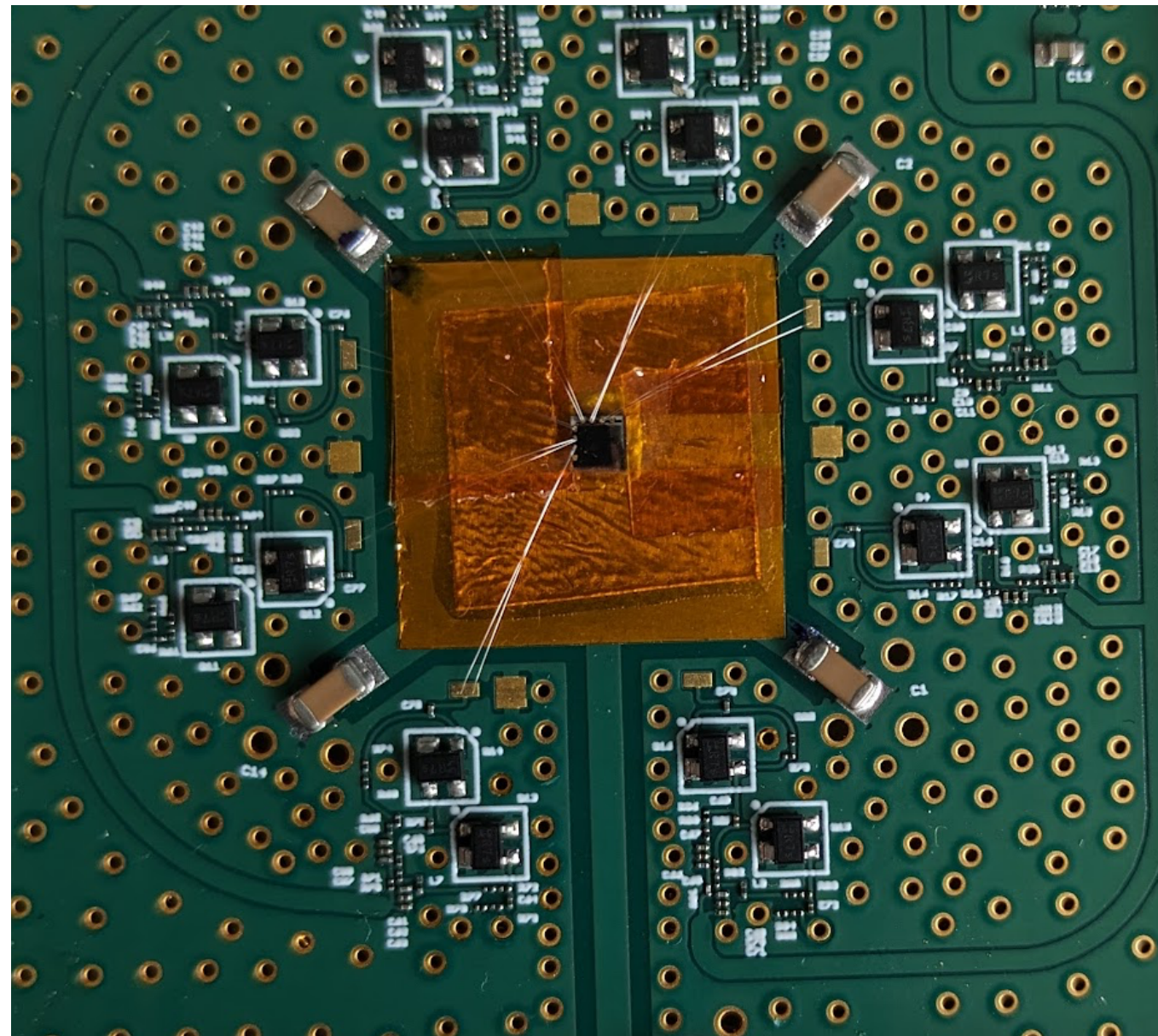
- Pixels ~ 55 μm x 55 μm
- Sensors biased down to -150V
- Very short pulses < 1 ns
- Very promising radiation resistance (2.5×10^{16} 1MeV $n_{eq} cm^{-2}$)



Innovative silicon pixel sensors for a 4D VERtex LOcator detector for the LHCb high luminosity upgrade

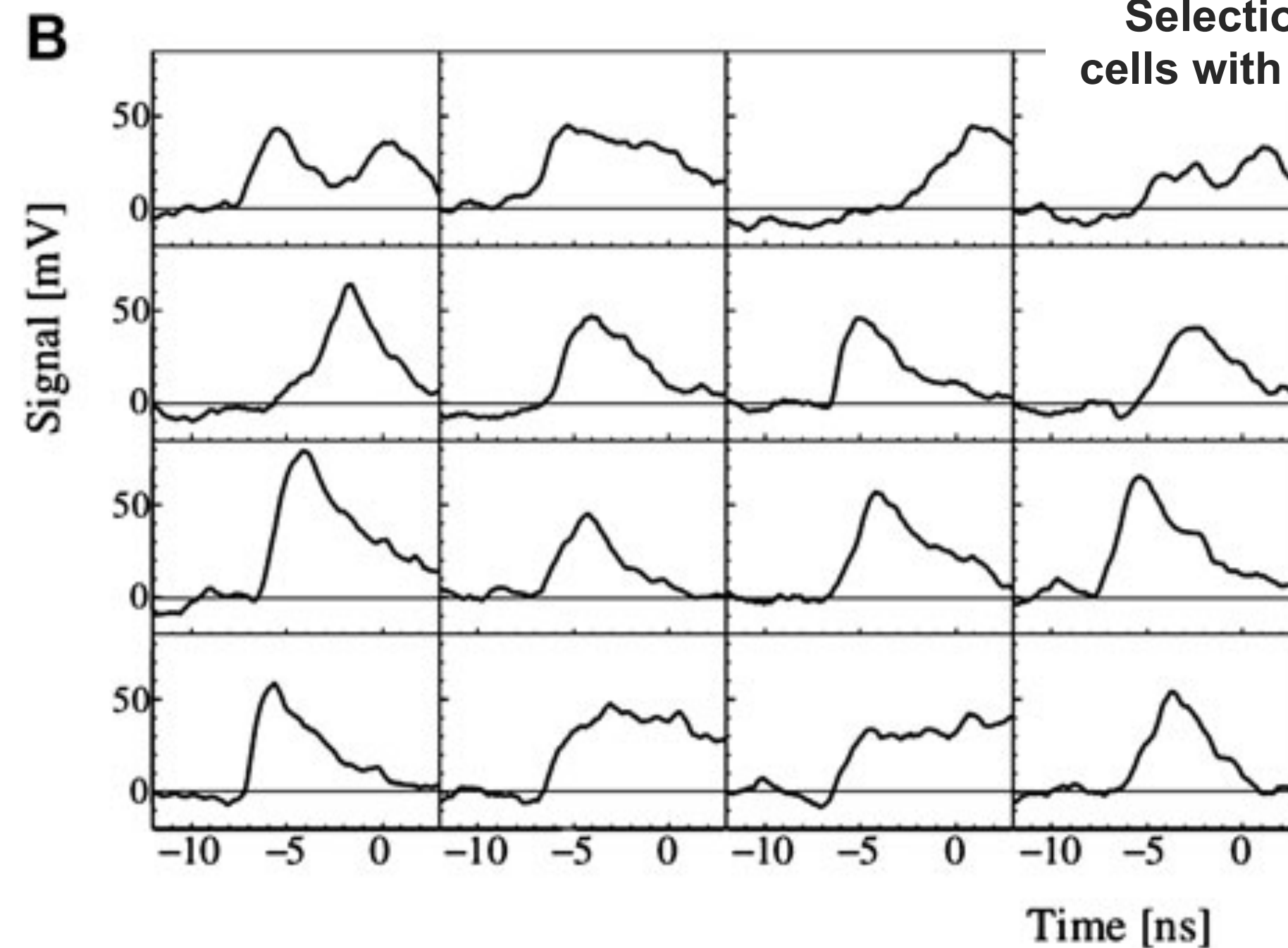
Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

3D synthetic diamond



Tested @ PSI with pion beam

- $p_{\pi} = 270 \text{ MeV}/c$
- Tot active area $1.5\text{mm} \times 1.5\text{mm}$
- Pixel pitch $55 \mu\text{m} \times 55 \mu\text{m}$ (or $100 \text{mum} \times 160 \text{mum}$)
- Bias voltage: -100 to $+125$



Selection of signals with 30 elementary cells with an amplitude larger than 40 mV

Timing detectors tests at the CLEAR beam line

Summary and Beam plan

- 2 days of High rate tests at the CLEAR facility scheduled for Nov 13th -Nov 14th
- Beam parameters to be agreed with the facility team
- Pool of timing detector with promising (spatial and timing) performance to be tested with high rate electron beam
- Sensors choice criteria: radiation hardness, fast signal integration, optimal space resolution, segmented structure
- Tests results could be of interests for the EIC Compton polarimetry community
- The optimized readout design and reconstruction algorithms can help in the development of the polarimeter

Todo list

- Interests in testing 3D Si with columnar geometry
- Interest in testing AC-LGADs
- Few additional tests at high rate facilities scheduled for the end of 2023