



HV-MAPS Tracking Telescope

For High Rates and Low Momentum Particles

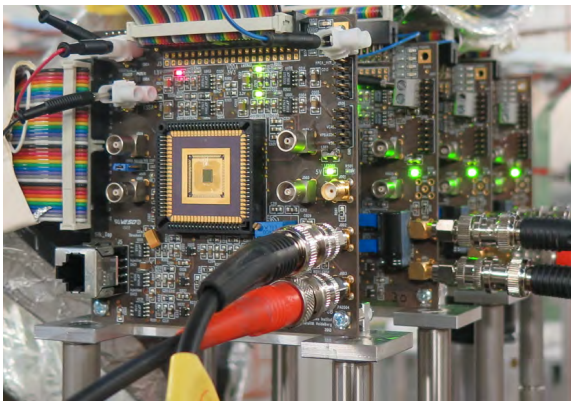
Lennart Huth
on Behalf of the Mu3e Collaboration

DESY Telescope Workshop

30.06.2014 - 02.07.2014

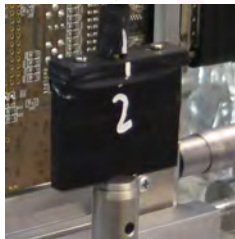
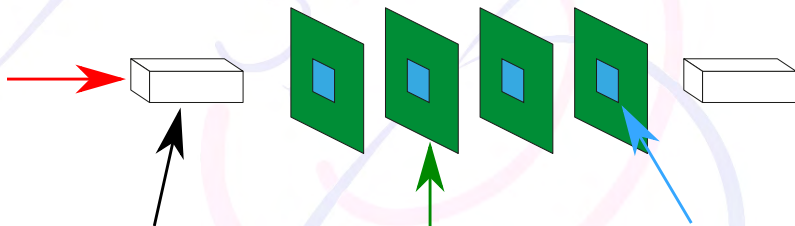
Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Sensors
- 3 Mechanics
- 4 Electronics
- 5 Software
- 6 Test Beams
- 7 Conclusion



The MuPix Telescope

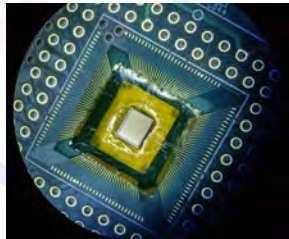
Idea: Build a tracking telescope out of Mu3e parts:



Scintillating Tiles



MuPix PCB



MuPix 6 sensor

Comparison

Table 1: Comparison of existing beam telescopes and the proposed project.

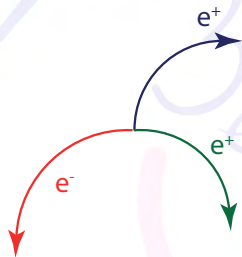
	Timepix Telescope [5]	EUDET Telescopes [6]	HV-MAPS Telescope
Pixel size	55 μm	18.4 μm	80 μm
Pointing resolution (180 GeV π)	2 μm	1.8 μm	\approx 12 μm
50 MeV e^- ⁽¹⁾	400 μm	180 μm	150 μm
Material	300 μm sensor 700 μm readout	50 μm sensor 50 μm protective foil	50 μm sensor 25 μm Kapton foil
in radiation lengths	2.8%	0.7 ‰	0.6 ‰
Time resolution	1 ns (in special plane) 16 ms otherwise	115.2 μs	17 ns
Frame rate	60 Hz	9 KHz	20 MHz
Maximum track rate	15.5 KHz	\approx 100 KHz	\approx 20 MHz
Track reconstruction	mostly offline	offline	online

⁽¹⁾ Assuming 1 cm flight distance and dominating multiple scattering effects.

Test beams	T4-H8A @ CERN	T22 @ DESY	π M1 @PSI
Energy [GeV]	180	1-6	\approx 0.25
Particles	π^+	e^-	e, π, μ
Rate		1 kHz	>GHz

New Physics and Mu3e

Search for LFV decay: $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$ with sensitivity of 1 in 10^{16}

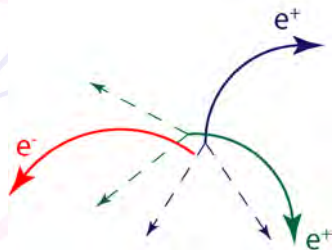


Signal Decay

- $10^9 \mu/s$
- precise timing
- $E_{max} = 53 \text{ MeV}$

→ Use new detector technologies for high rates, good vertex and momentum resolution

→ Low momentum particles → avoid multiple scattering

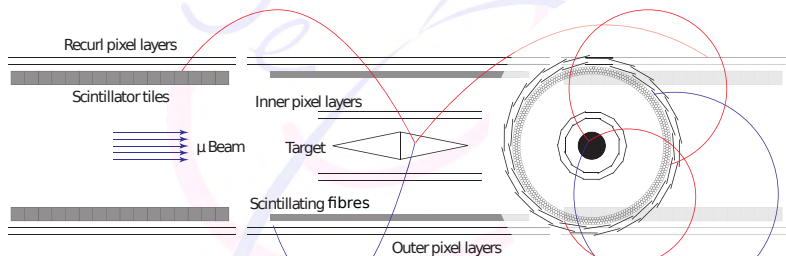


Random Combinations

- high momentum resolution
- high vertex resolution
- high time resolution

Mu3e

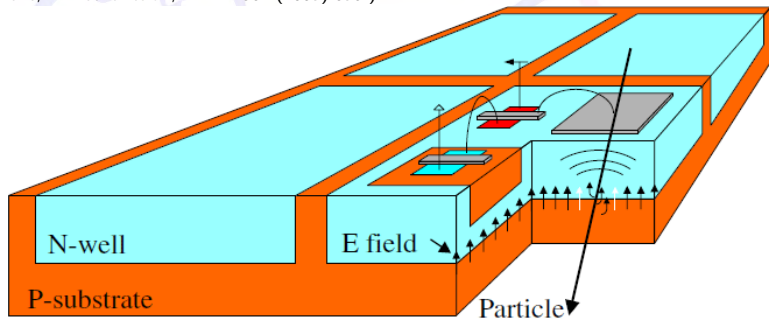
Concept: Stop muons at target and measure decay particles
→ $E_{max} = 53 \text{ MeV}$



1 m² pixel detector

High Voltage - Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors (HV-MAPS)

(I. Peric, P. Fischer et al., NIM A 582 (2007) 876)



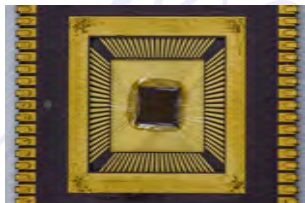
- Zero suppressed
- 8 bit Time stamp
- $80 \times 80 \mu\text{m}^2$
- Time resolution $< 17 \text{ ns}$
- Efficiency $> 99 \%$
- $50 \mu\text{m}$ thin

more details: M. Kiehn 17:05 today

MuPix Prototypes

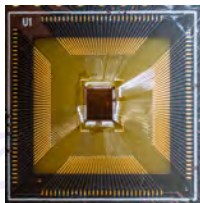
Prototype	Active Area	Functionality	Bugs	Improvements
MuPix1	1.77 mm ²	Sensor + analog	Comparator "ringing"	First MuPix prototype
MuPix2	1.77 mm ²	Sensor + analog	Temperature dependence	No ringing
MuPix3	9.42 mm ²	Sensor, analog, dig.	bad pixel on/off,	First part of dig. readout
MuPix4	9,42 mm ²	Sensor, analog, dig.	Zero time-stamp and row address for 50% of pixels	First working digital readout, first timestamp, temperature stable
MuPix6	10.55 mm ²	Sensor, analog, dig.	?	Removed zero time-stamp and address bug

Sensor Development



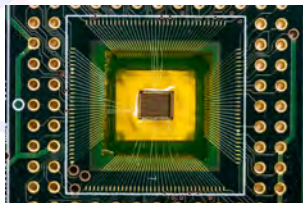
On Carrier

- 2.2 mm ceramic
- 1.7 mm PCB board
- 250 μm chip
- $x/X_0 = 23\%$



On Board

- No ceramic
- 100 μm PCB board
- 250 μm chip
- $x/X_0 = 2.5\%$

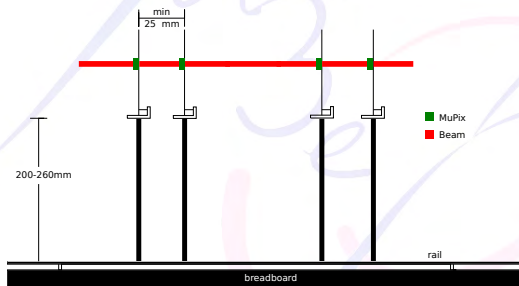


On Kapton

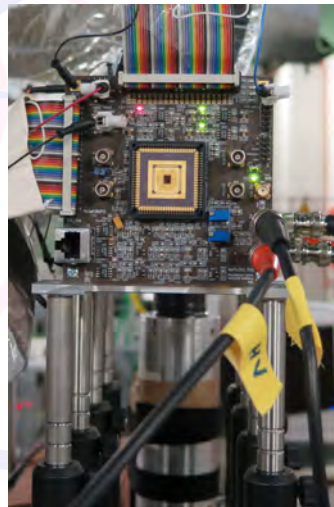
- No ceramic + PCB
- 25 μm Kapton
- 250 μm chip
- $x/X_0 = 2.1\%$

Final Goal: 50 μm Si + 25 μm Kapton $\rightarrow X_0 = 0.6\%$

Mechanical Structure

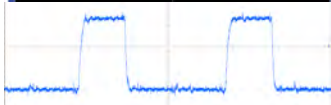
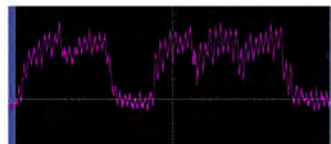
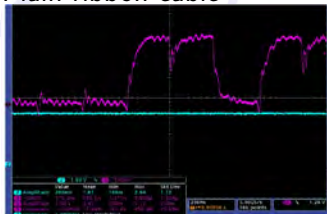


- Mounted on optical rail
- Layers move independently
- Compact system
- Most components: Thorlabs

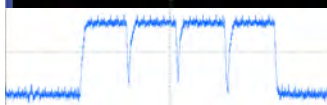
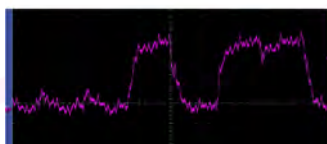
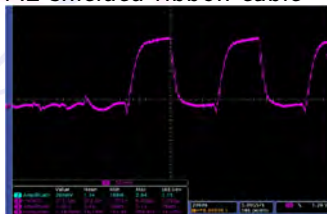


Signal Transmission

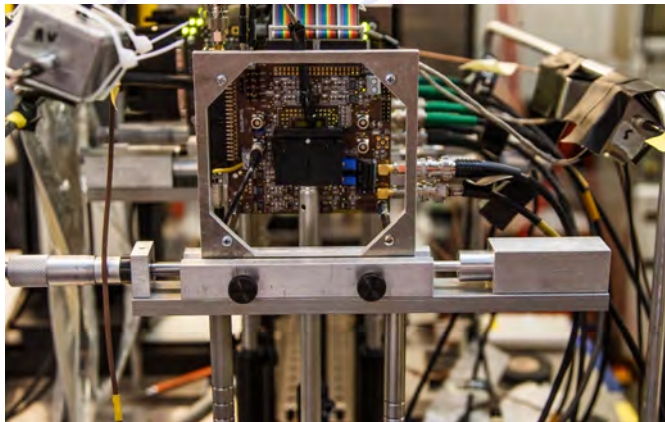
Plain ribbon cable



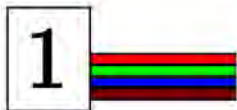
AL shielded ribbon cable



Readout Chain

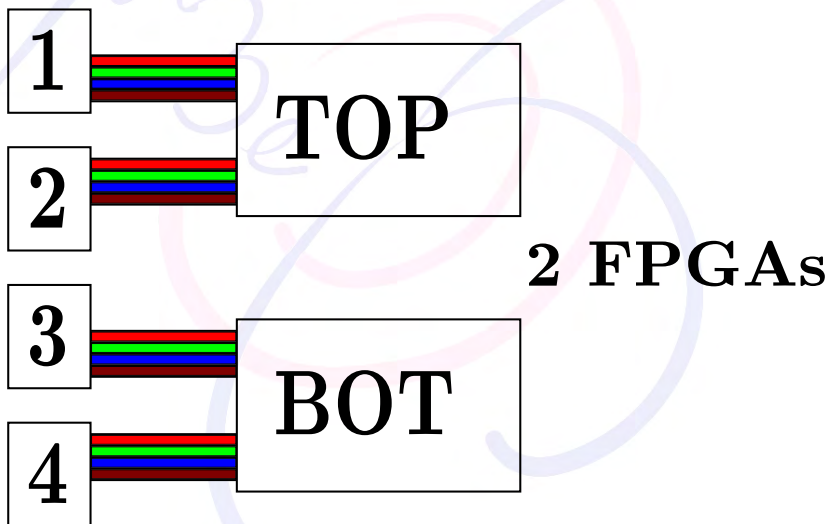
1**2****3****4**

Readout Chain

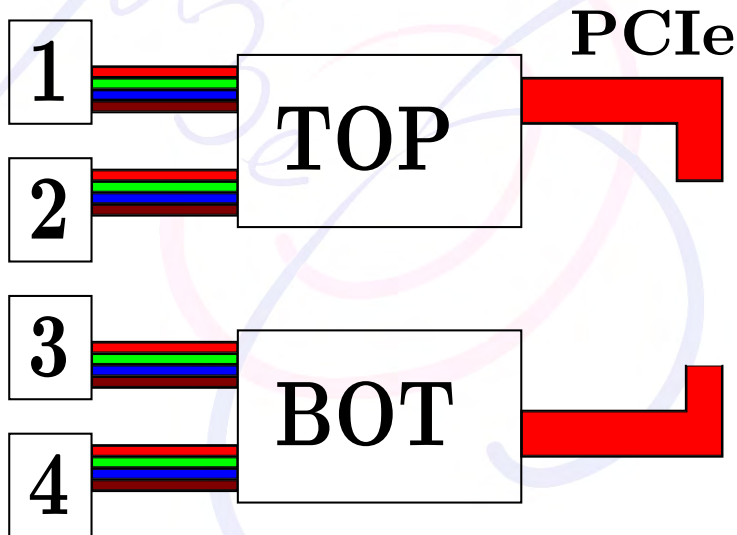


**8x40 wire
ribbon
cables**

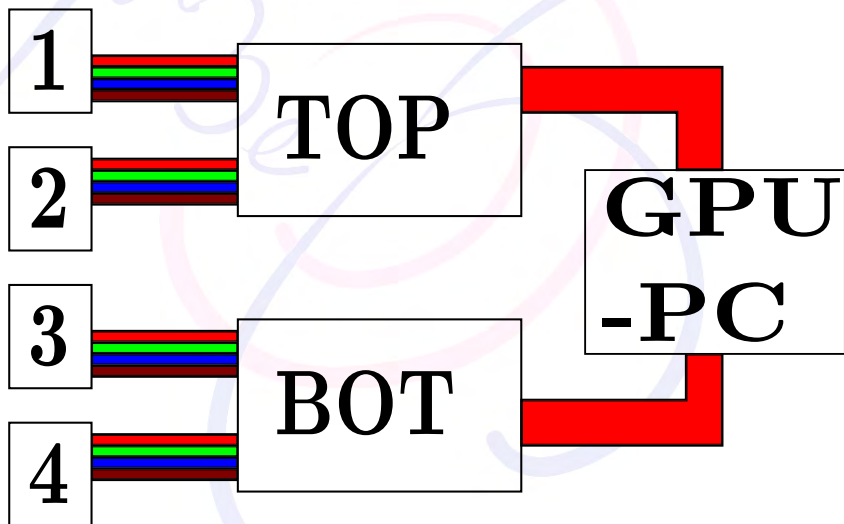
Readout Chain



Readout Chain



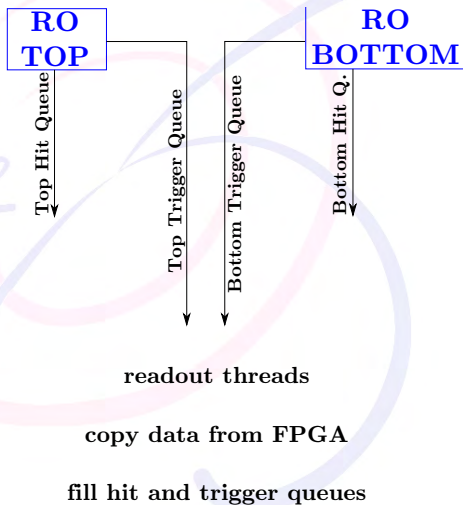
Readout Chain



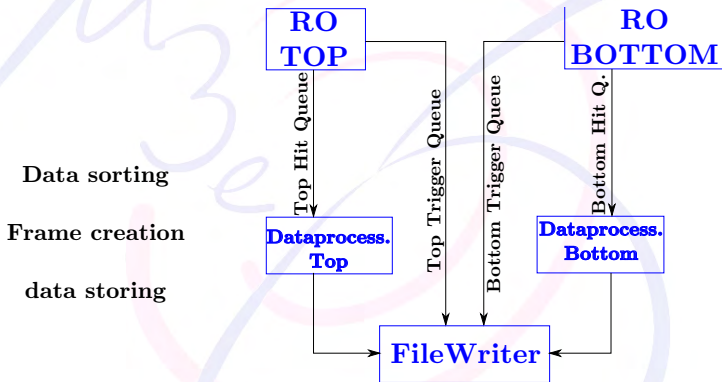
Concept

- Telescope is operating in streaming mode at high particle rates
 - Continuous data readout, no trigger and a lot of data
 - Need a lot computing power
 - Share the work
- Several Threads
 - Readout, monitoring, time sorting, storing, tracking → Synchronization, coordination, communication
- Data handling via lock-free spsc fifo queues
- Reconstruct the tracks online

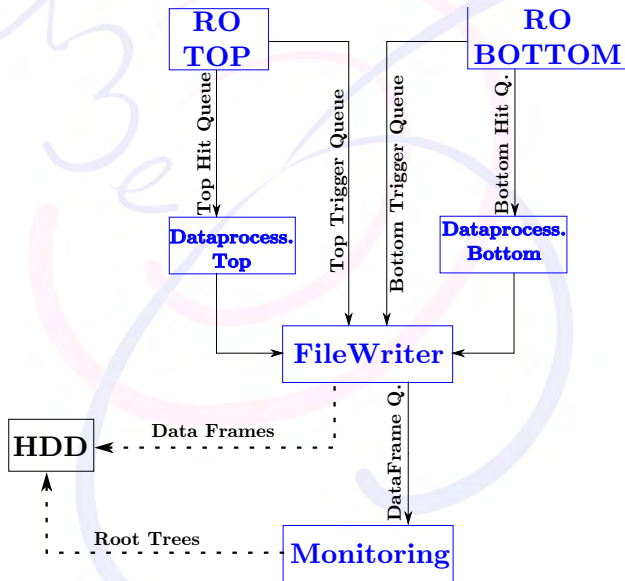
Readout Software



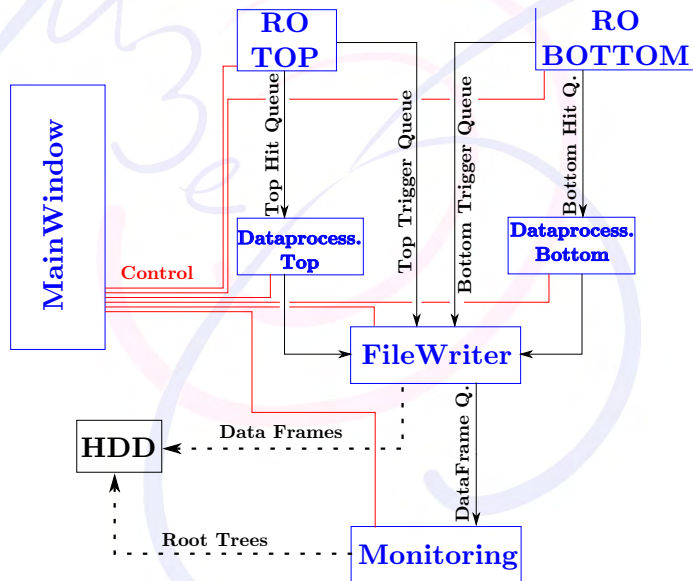
Readout Software



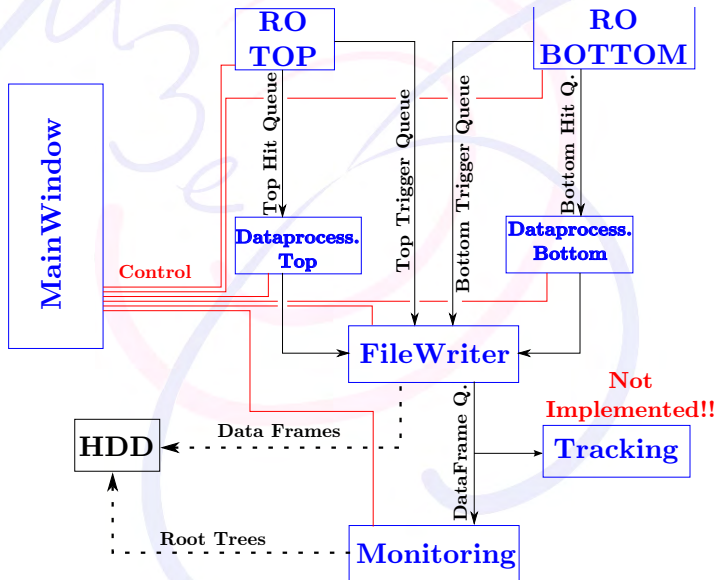
Readout Software

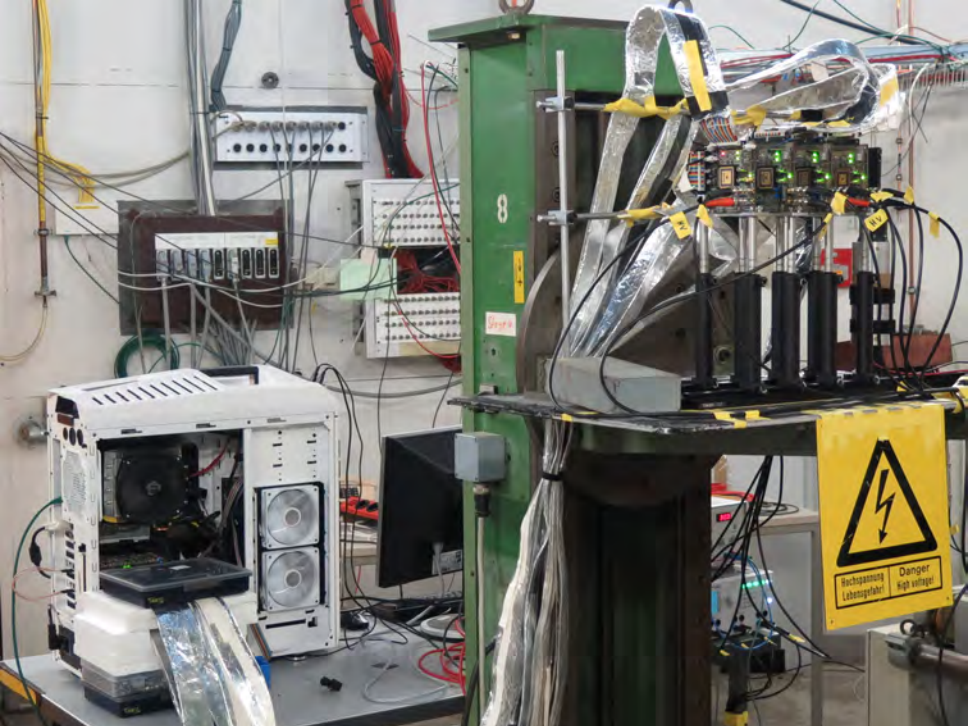


Readout Software



Readout Software



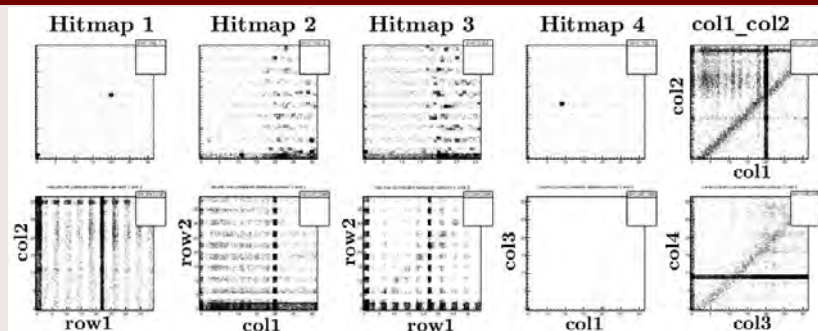


Performance

Data Taking

- 2.5 days data taking w/o crash at 5 GeV electron energy
- highest rate with noise: 755 k hits/s per plane

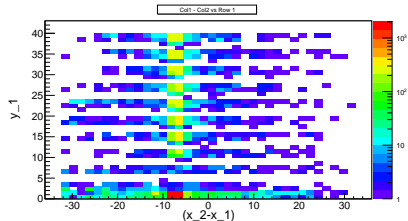
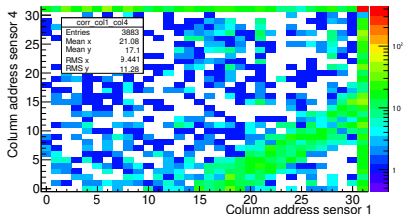
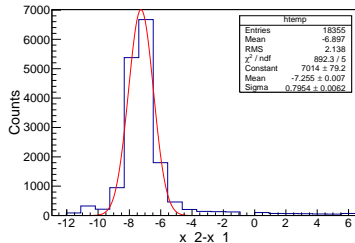
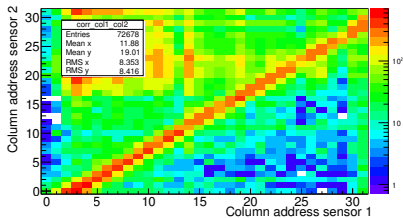
Online Monitoring



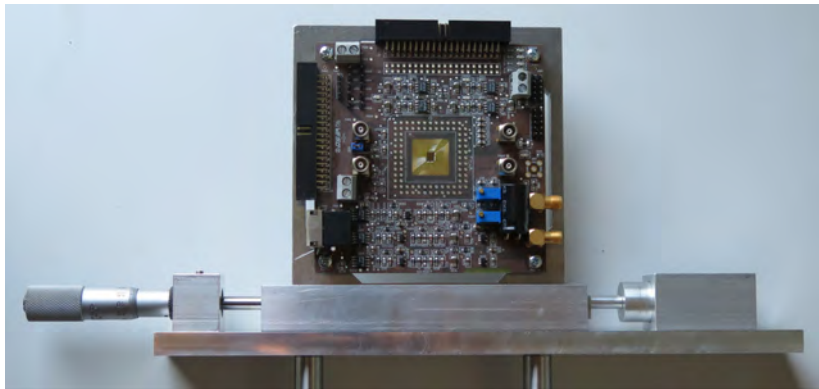
Correlations & Alignment & Resolution

MuPix 4: Pixelsize $92 \times 80 \mu\text{m}^2$

Intrinsic resolution = $0.28 \text{ Pixel} < 0.79 \text{ Pixel} = \text{distribution width}$



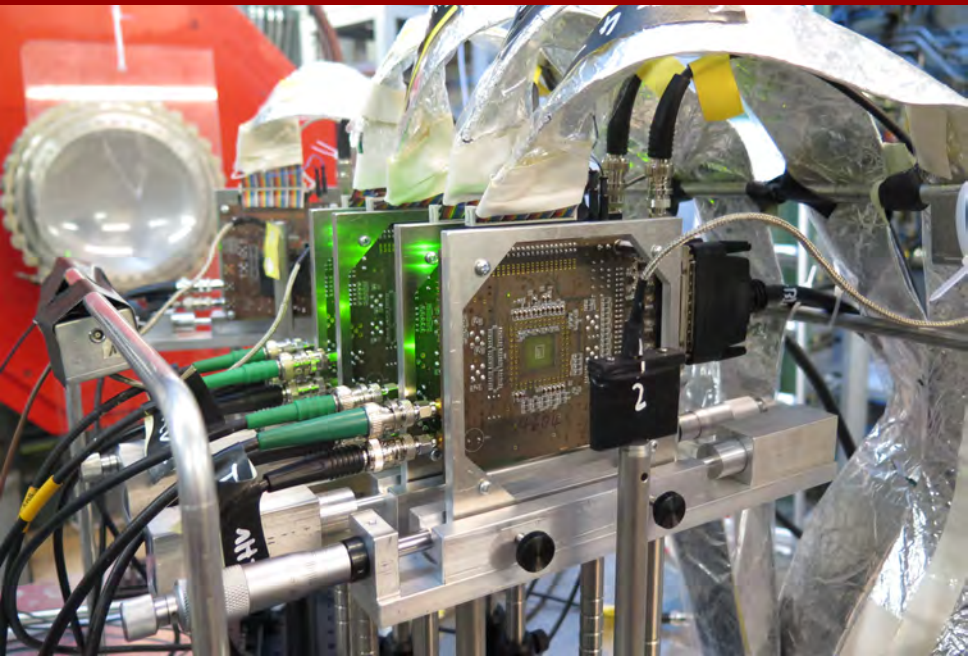
PCB Holder - Development



Lessons Learned

- First HV-MAPS telescope in operation
- Chip DAC settings must be improved
- Software is stable and working
- Improve mechanics
- Data format can be improved
- Ribbon cables introduce a lot of digital crosstalk

PSI test beam June 14



PSI Test Beam

Goals

- Test new Software and LVDS links
- Take high statistics to test track reconstruction
- Test time stamp influence
- Use the new sensor prototype MuPix 6

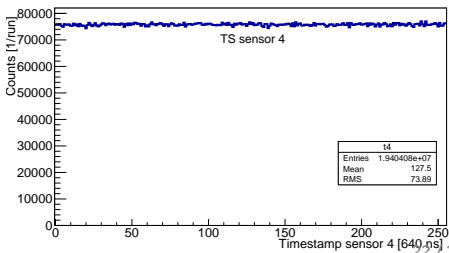
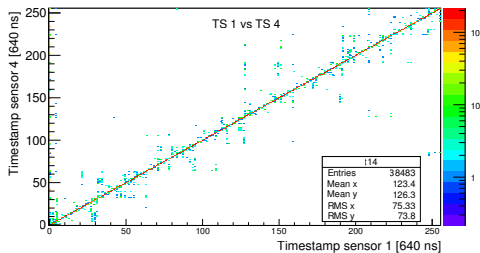
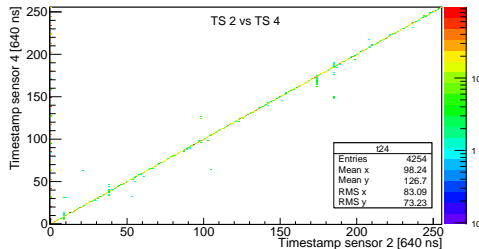
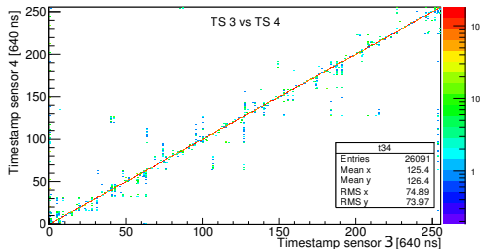


PSI accelerator cavity

- No beam due to accelerator maintenance complications
- Only source tests performed

Timing with 3.7 MBq ^{90}Sr -source

MuPix 6 prototype

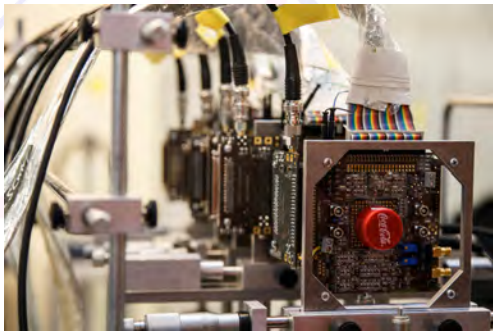


Summary

- First HV-MAPS telescope tested successfully
- Track reconstruction under test
- High rates (≈ 1 MHz) can be handled
- New MuPix sensor is under test
- Time stamps are working and system is synchronized

Outlook

- Next Testbeam:
July @ PSI
 - Online track reconstruction
 - Thin sensors
 - Final chip \mathcal{O} (cm²)
 - Increase time resolution up 5 ns
- Thanks to the DESY testbeam group
 - Looking forward to autumn beam



Thank you!

