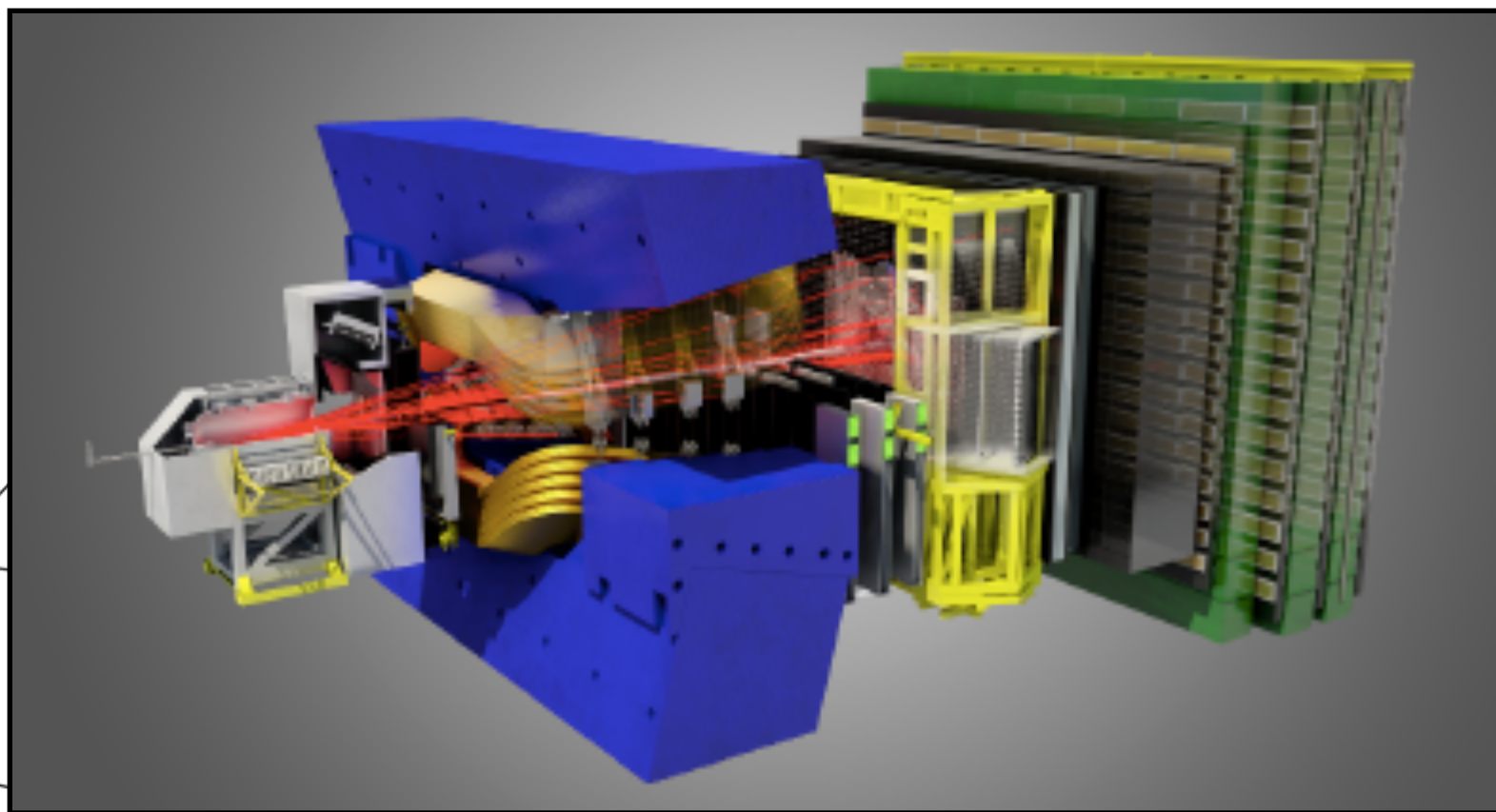
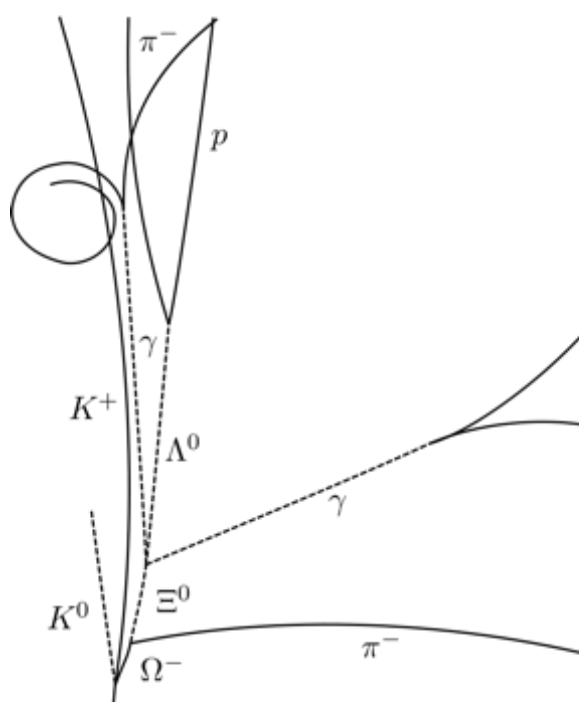




SciFi

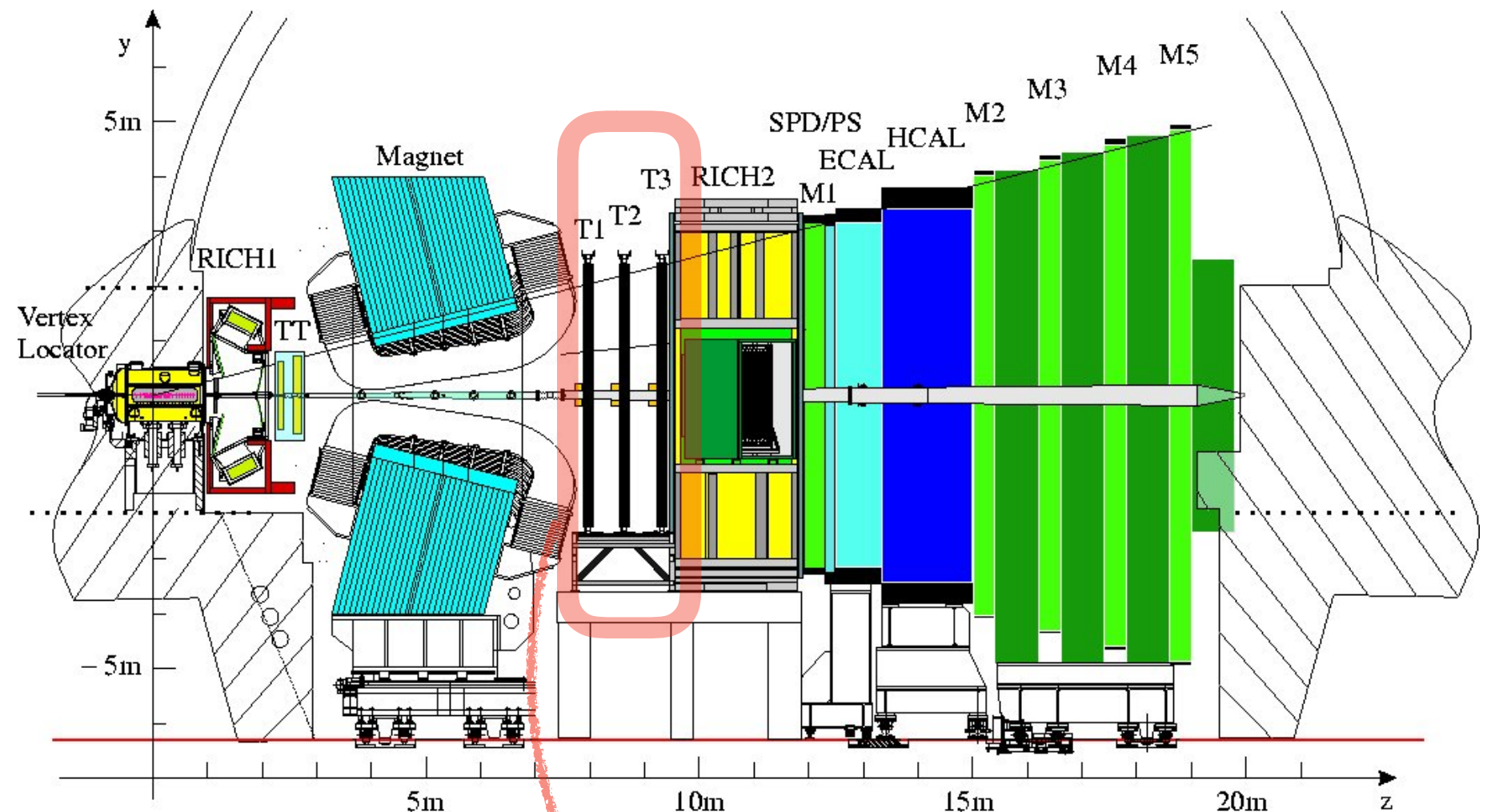
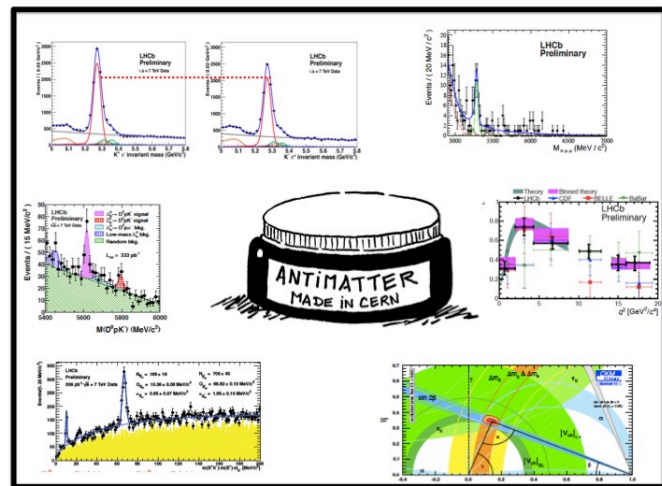
the new tracker of the LHCb experiment



André Massafferri Rodrigues
on behalf of the LHCb SciFi Tracker Collaboration

LHCb experiment

- * Forward experiment dedicated to CP violation and rare decays studies: Large heavy flavour sample requiring **excellent vertexing and tracking capabilities**



LHCb: previous design

Main Tracker: Si-strip in inner region and straw-tube in outer region

LHCb Upgrade

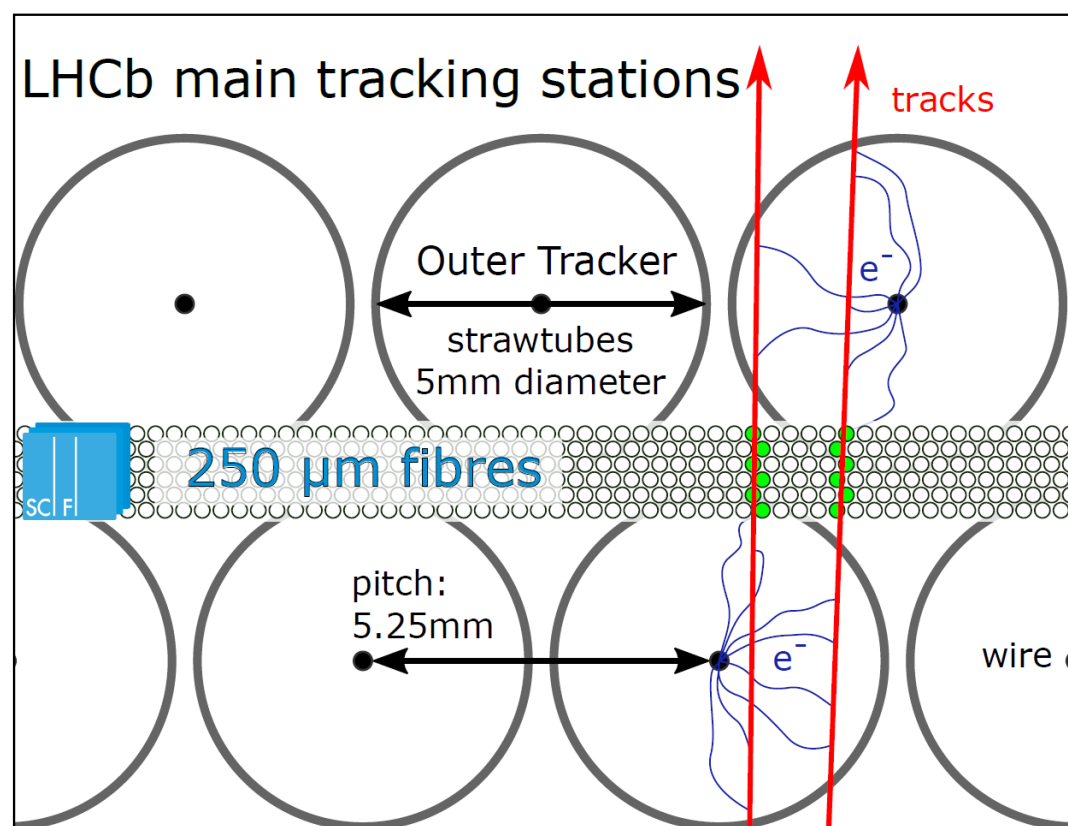
LS2 LHCb: $\mathcal{L} = 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ **5x** the current, 50 fb⁻¹@10 years

Issues

* **Bandwidth:** Saturation of L0 hadron trigger @1MHz

40 MHz (25 ns spacing) trigger-less readout electronic
Full event-selection in CPU farm

* **Multiplicity:** High Occupancy (>20%) affects Pattern Recognition Algo



Unique technology: Increase segmentation in outer tracker region, preserving spatial resolution of <100 μm in inner tracker

LHCb Upgrade

LS2 LHCb: $\mathcal{L} = 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ **5x** the current, 50 fb⁻¹@10 years

Requirements

New Main Tracker of LHCb experiment

- * Readout at 40 MHz

- * Spatial resolution in bending plane $< 100 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$

- * $X/X_0 < 1.5\%$ per detection layer

- * Hit efficiency $\sim 99\%$

many implications

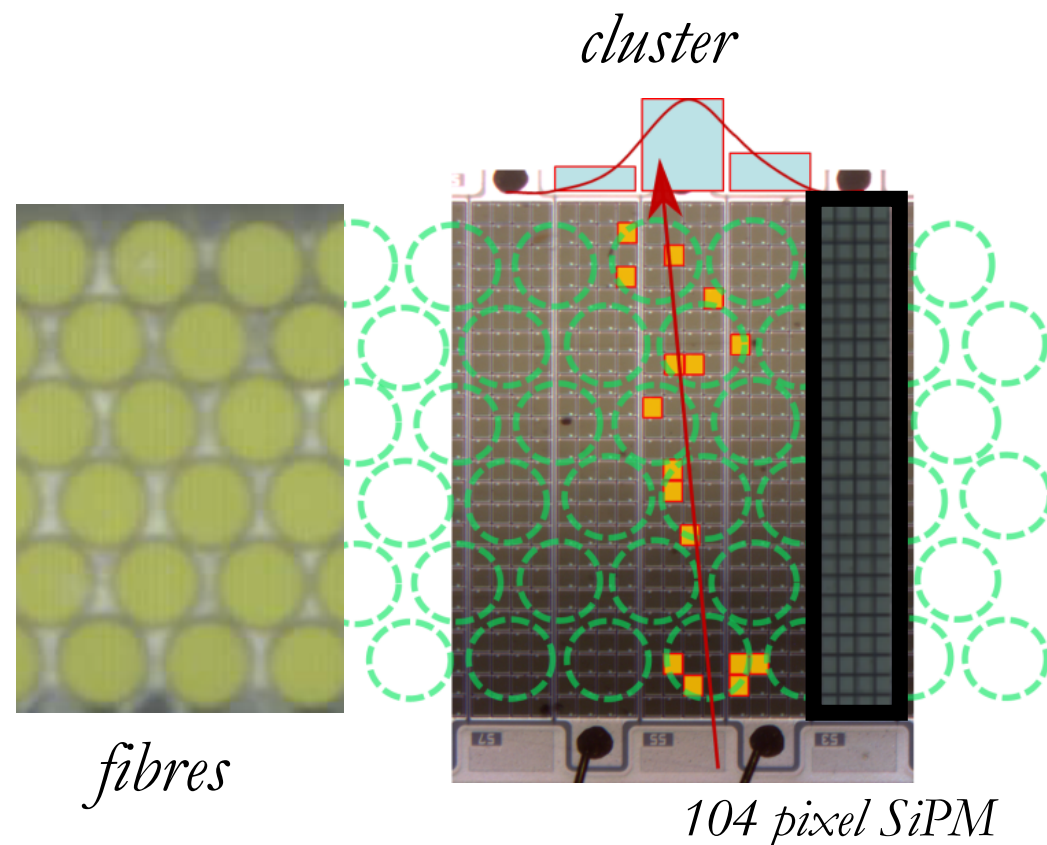
- * Resist to 35 kGy dose (hottest region) and

$6 \times 10^{11} \text{ } 1 \text{ MeV}_{\text{nequivalent}}/\text{cm}^2$ (outside sensitive area)

SciFi Tracker

General Idea

* 6 layers of scintillating fibers $\varnothing 250\mu\text{m}$ readout by SiPM array



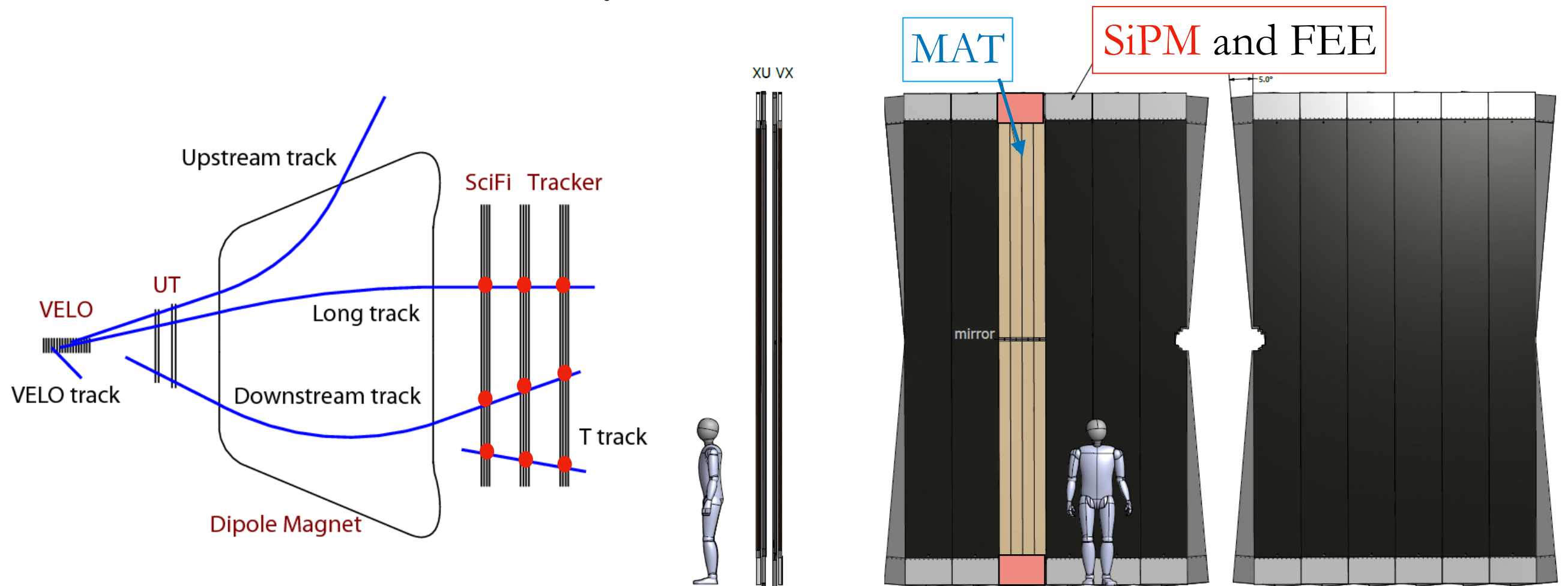
Cluster: Grouping adjacent SiPM channels to improve spatial resolution, mitigate noise and optimize data throughput

Light Detector

Photon collection outside sensitive area also improves uniformity

SciFi Tracker

- * 3 tracking stations with 4 planes each ($0, +5^\circ, -5^\circ, 0$)
- * **10.000 km fibers** in 128 modules
- * 4096 SiPM arrays @128 channels = **524k channels**



12 layers covering a sensitive area of $6 \times 4.8 \text{ m}^2$ result to the largest high-precision scintillating fiber tracker

Fibres to Module

Silicon PhotoMultiplier
Front-End Electronics

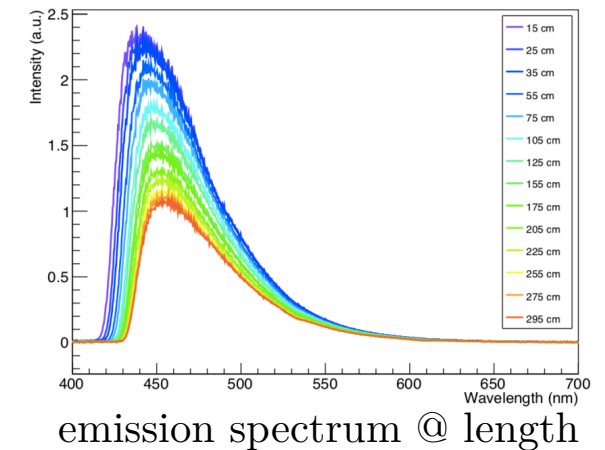
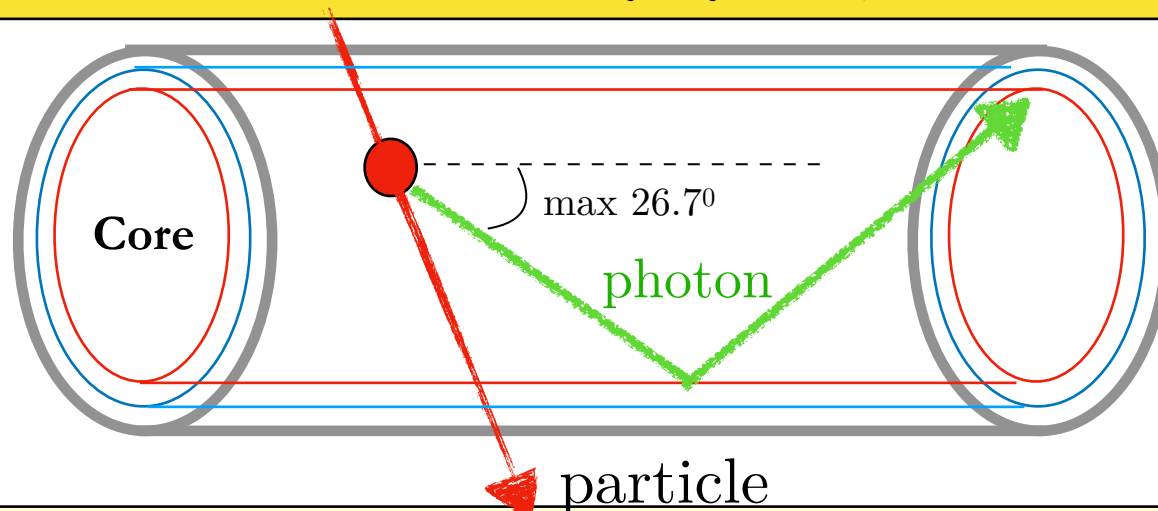
Scintillating fibers

specs: double cladded round fibres **Kuraray SCSF-78MJ**

solvent Polystyrene, activator PTP and WLS

Inner Cladding
PMMA, $n=1.49$

Outer Cladding
FP, $n=1.42$

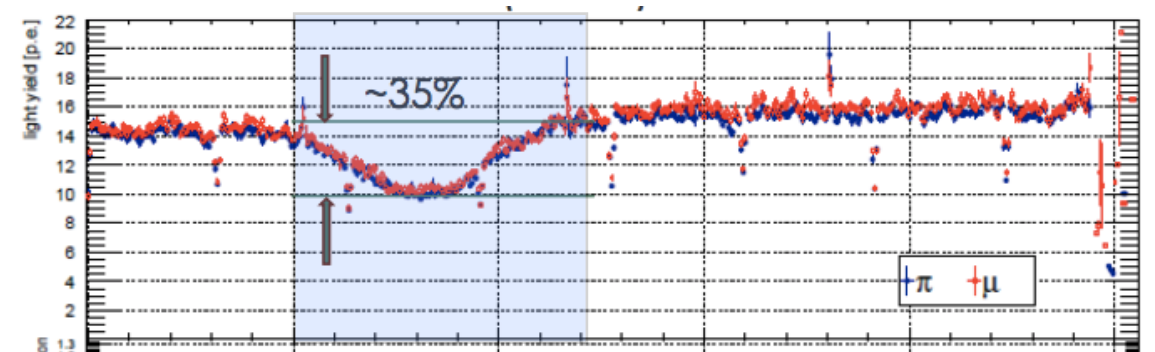


$$\mathcal{N}_{\text{obs}} = \underbrace{\frac{dE}{dx} \frac{N}{dE} \Delta x}_{\sim 250 \text{ photons}} \underbrace{\text{Eff}_{\text{trap}}}_{\sim 5.4\%} \underbrace{\left(e^{-\frac{l}{\Lambda}} + \eta_{\text{mirror}} e^{-\frac{2L-l}{\Lambda}} \right)}_{\sim 50\% \text{ } (\Lambda=3.5\text{m}, L=2.4\text{m})} \underbrace{\text{PDE}_{\text{SiPM}}}_{45\%}$$

~18 photo-electrons for 6 fibres

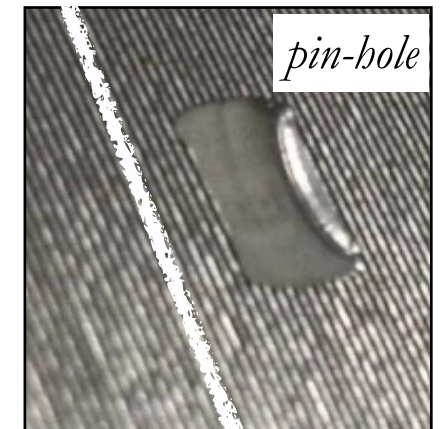
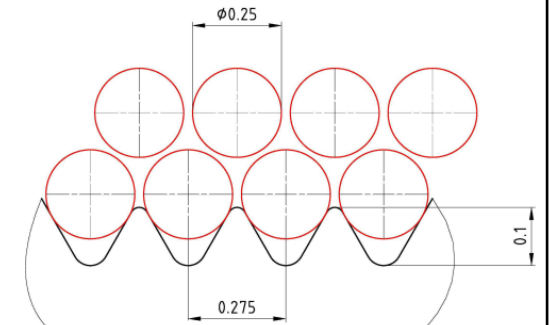
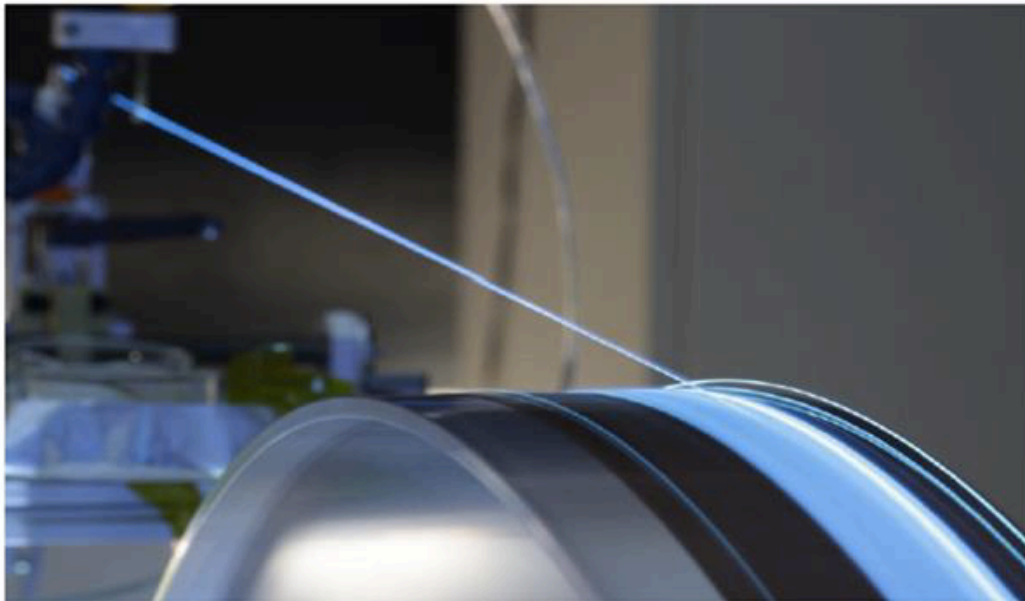


~35% drop due Radiation
@10 years in beam pipe region



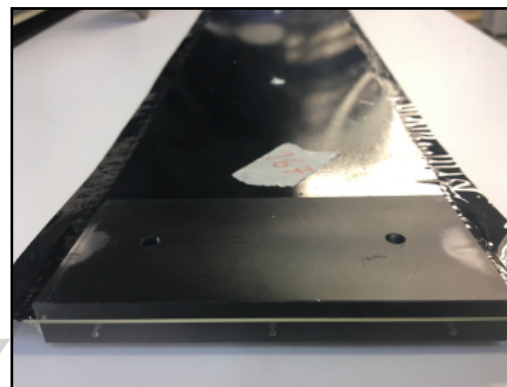
MAT Production

After a very stringent fiber quality-control ...

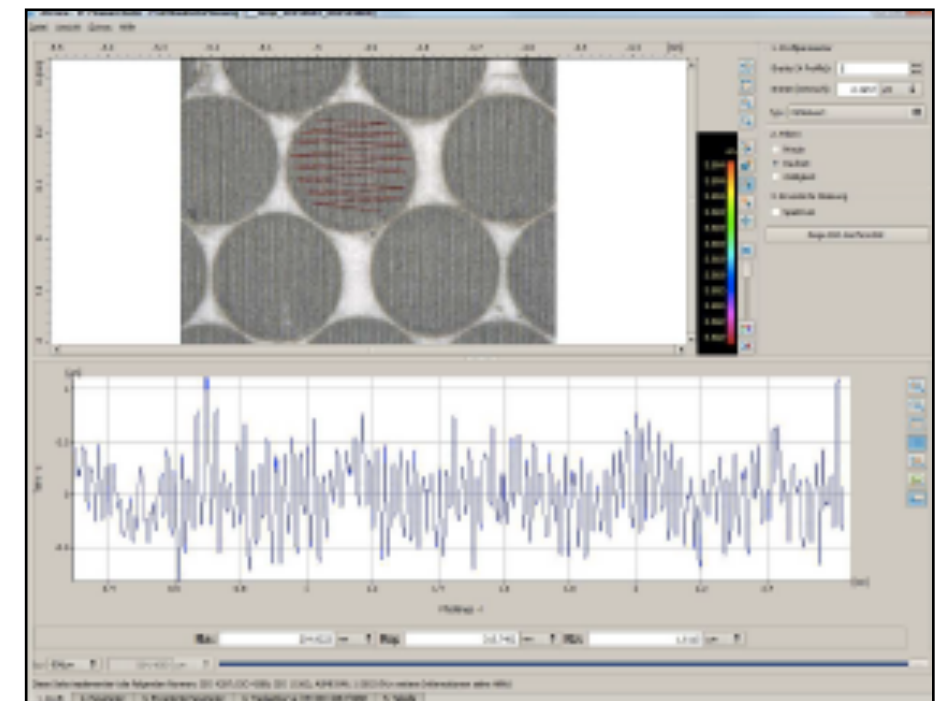


* Winding @80cm custom-made wheel $275 \mu\text{m}$ pitch

- * 1st Lamination
- * Curing
- * Tempering
- * 2nd Lamination
- * Shrinking
- * End-piece gluing
- * Optical cut
- * Mirror gluing

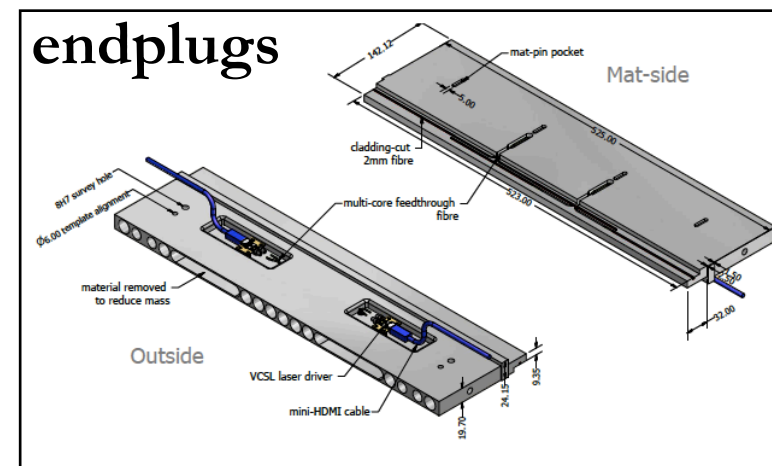
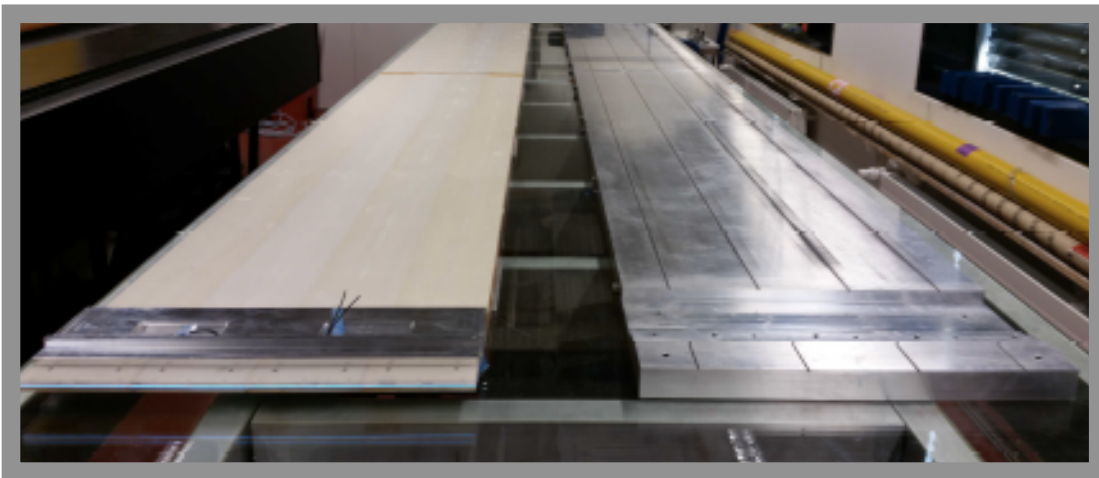


Diamond milling of optical surface

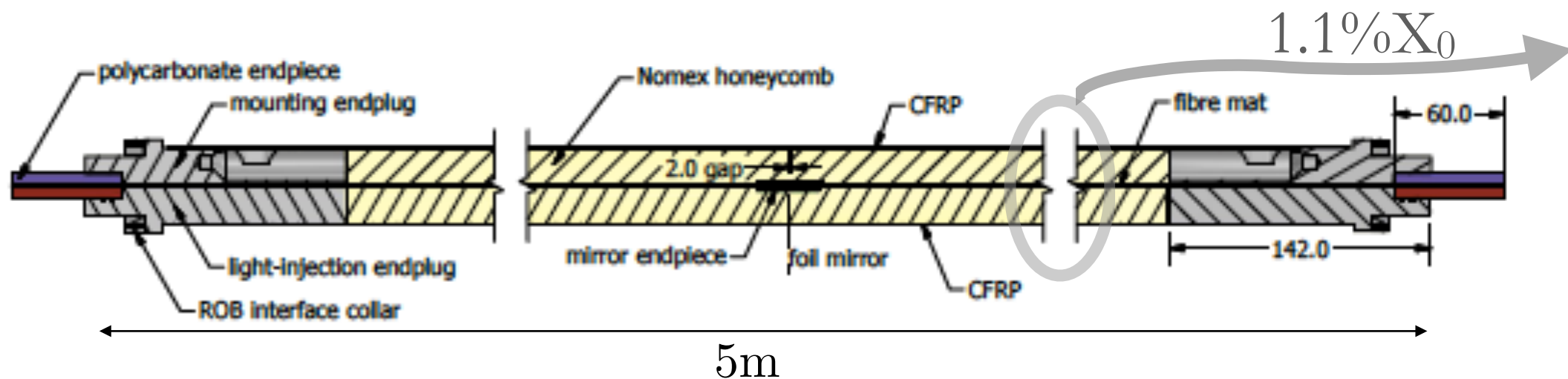


Inspection

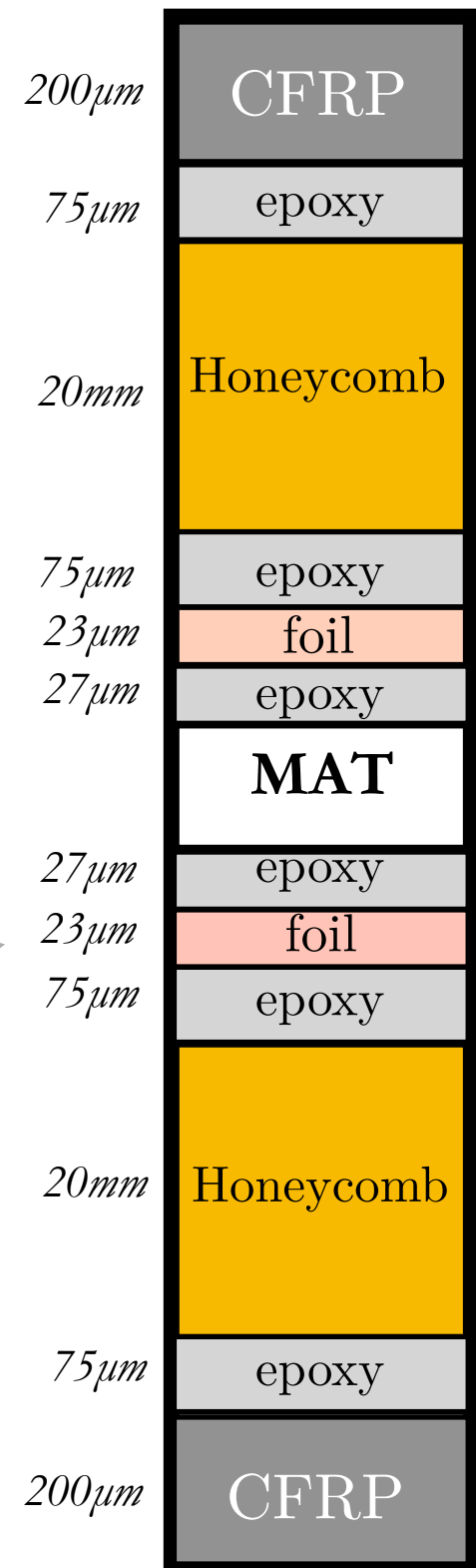
Module Production



- * **2x4 MATS** aligned in **precision vacuum table with grooves** sandwiched by carbon fibre (rigidity) and honeycomb (planarity, lightness)
- * **endplug** housing laser driver for calibration



Light and stiff detector
4M fibers aligned within $50\ \mu\text{m}$ precision



Fibre to Modules

Silicon Photomultiplier

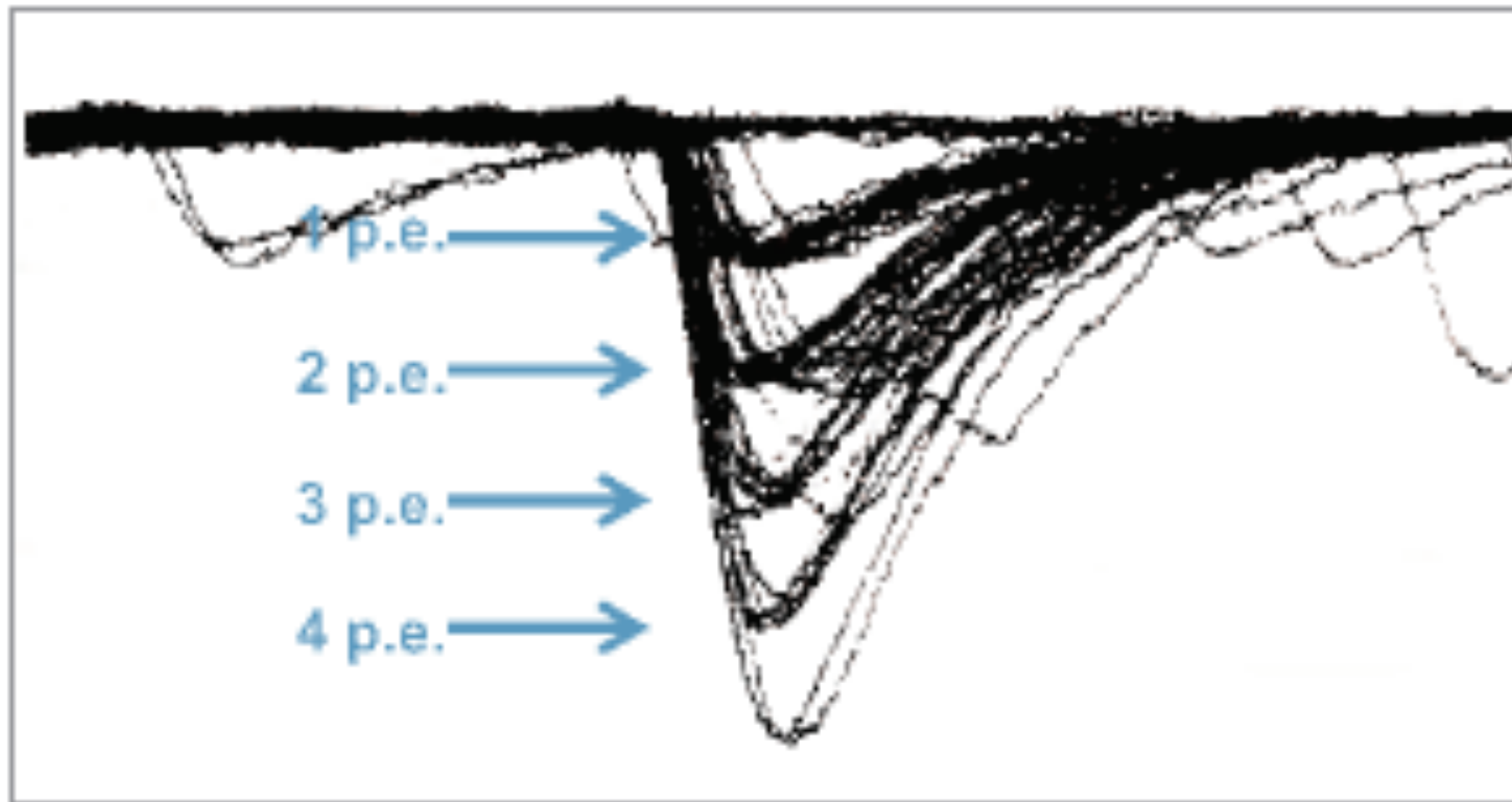
Front-End Electronics

Silicon Photo-Multiplier

Avalanche photodiode operating in geiger mode (high gain and QE)

MultiPixel Photo-Counter

Charge proportional to the amount of pixels fired



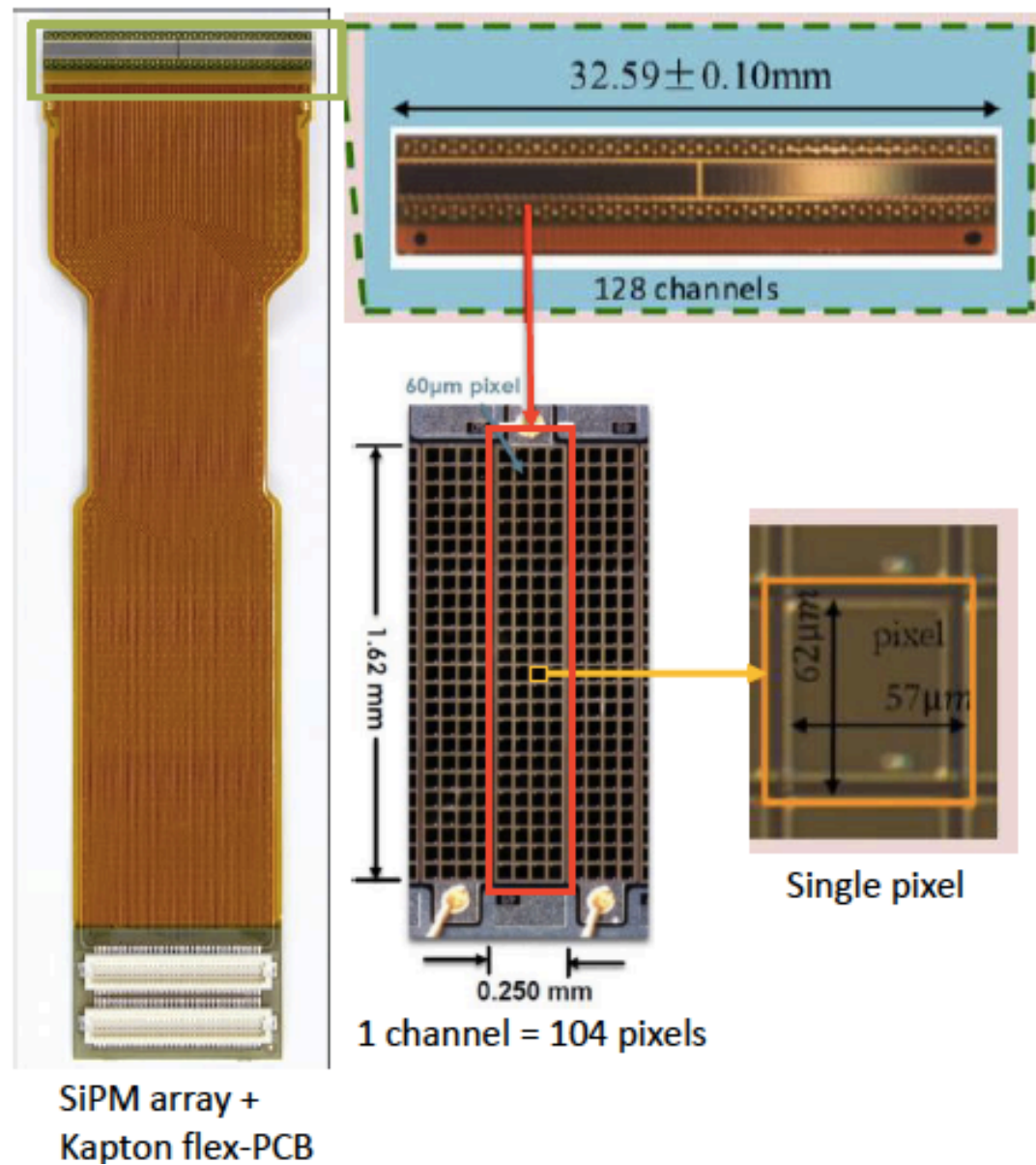
10-12 photo-electrons foreseen after many years

Silicon Photo-Multiplier

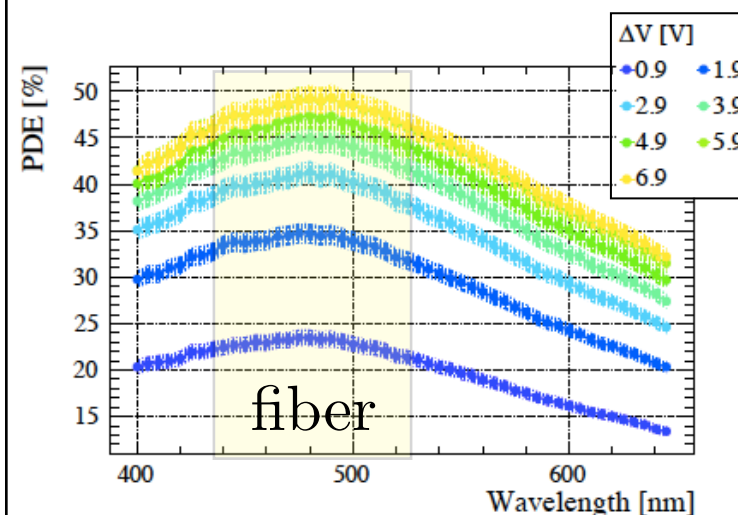
Hamamatsu MPPC S13552 - H2017

- * 64x2 channels array with 250 μm pitch
- * Sensors are glued in 3D printed Ti bar
- * Small distances between fibre and pixels
- * After-pulse < 0.1%

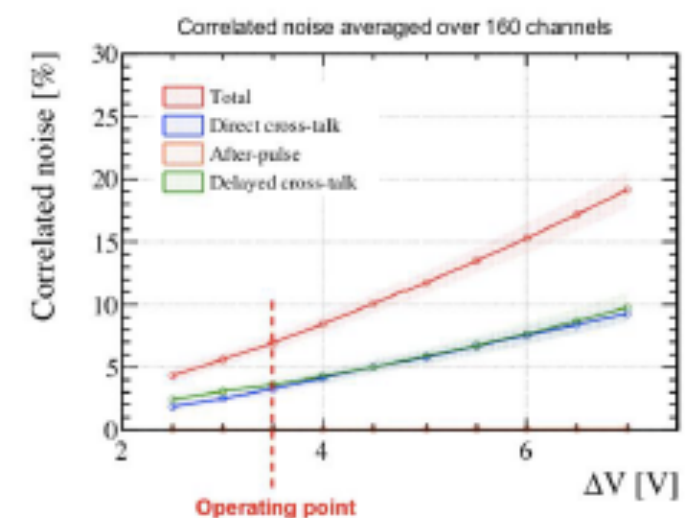
setting over-voltage of 3.5V



peak PDE = 45%

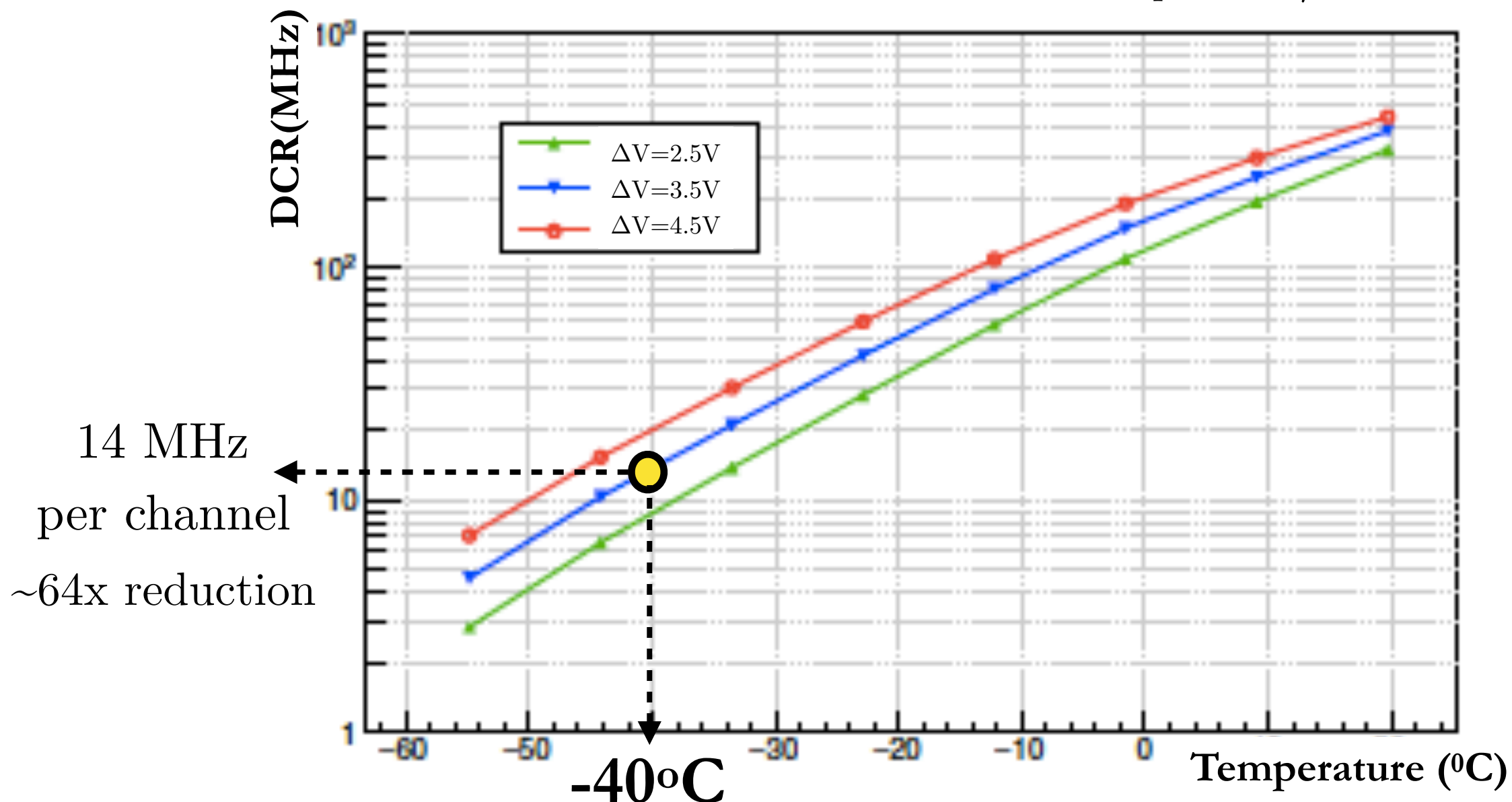


7% correlated noise



Silicon Photo-Multiplier

Irradiation with $6 \times 10^{11} \text{ 1MeV n}_{\text{equivalent}}/\text{cm}^2$



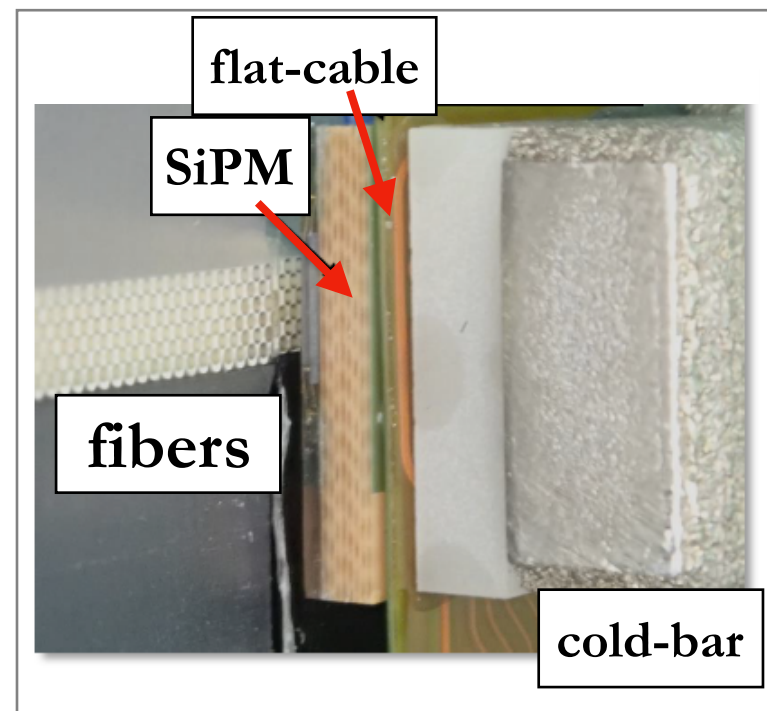
Dark Current Rate (DCR) rises exponentially due neutron radiation

Need to cool down to **-40°C** \rightarrow **DCR = 14 MHz per channel**

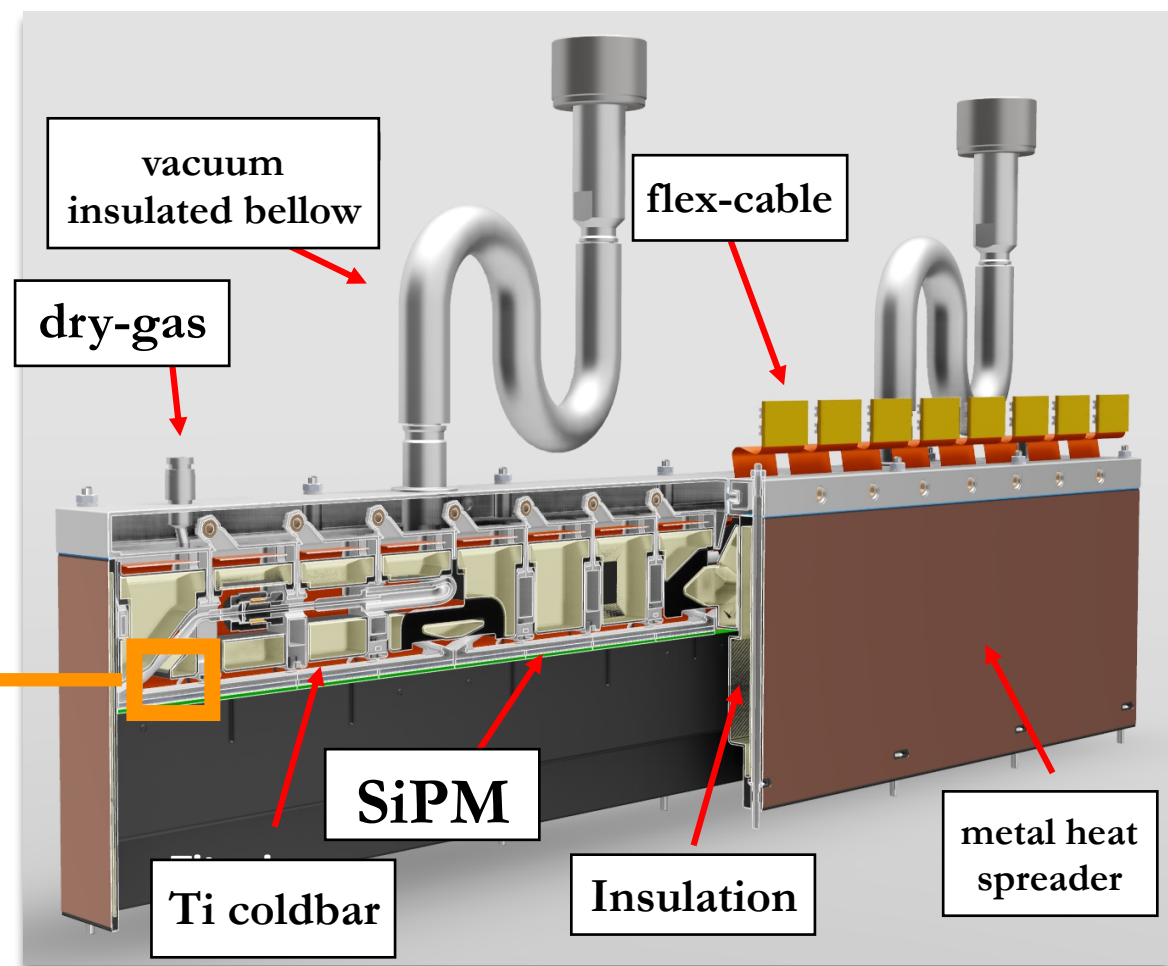
Cold-box

- * Each Cold-box houses 16 SiPMs cooled at **-40° C** by **Novec 649** circulating in vacuum insulated lines
- * Provides precise SiPM alignment
- * Dry air flushing prevents ice formation (-70° dew point)
- * 3D print Ti bar design copes thermal expansion

Greenhouse Warming Potential
Novec=1 & C₆F₁₄=10000



zoom

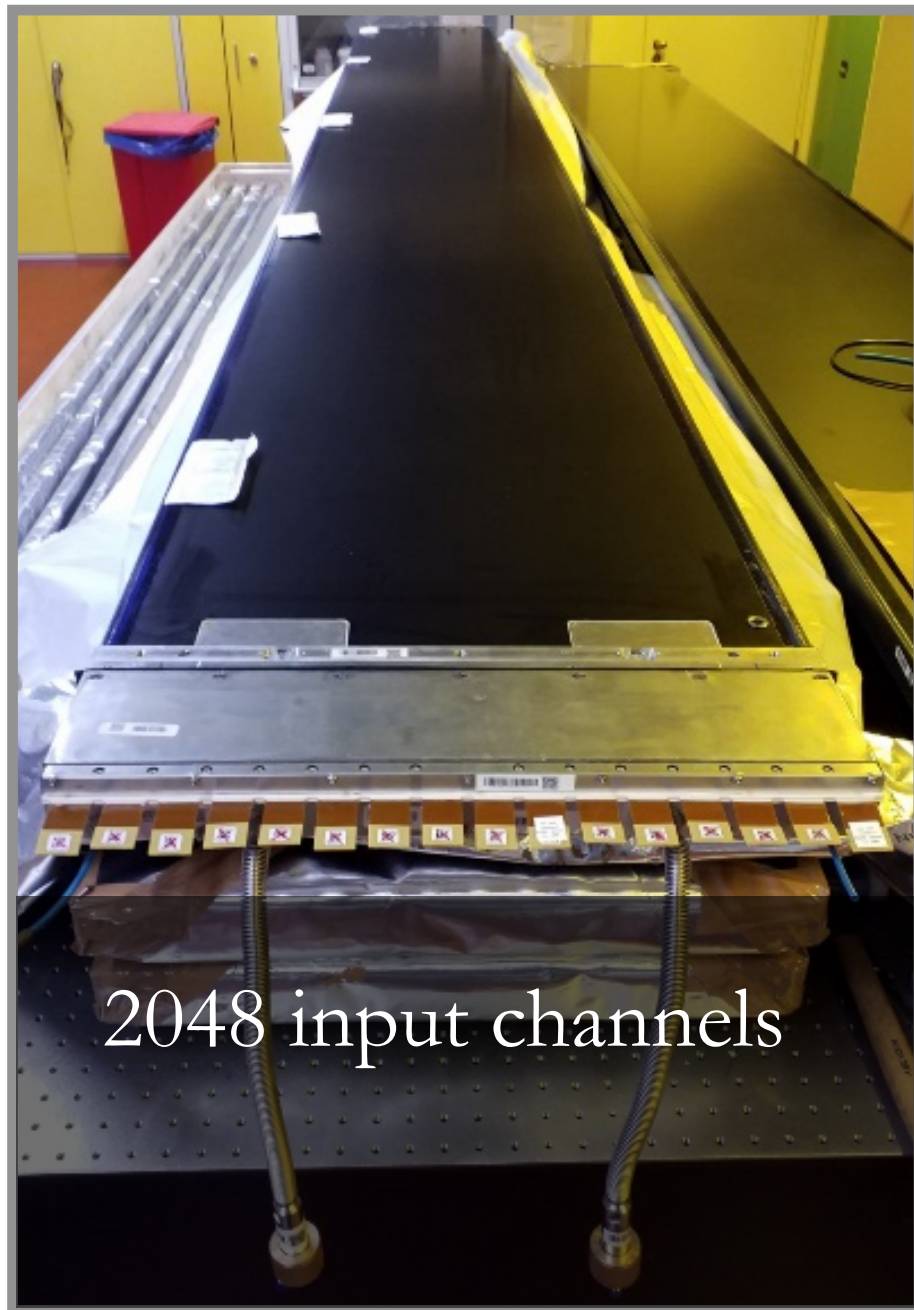


Components

Fibre to Modules
Silicon Photomultiplier

Front-End Electronics

completed module



2048 input channels

Challenges and Requirements

- * 2048 channels @40 MHz per module

288 units needed

power consumption, high throughput

- * large δ_{shape} SiPM signals (~ 18 p.e)

- * signal exceeds 25 ns

fiber length,
mirror,
SiPM tail

fast shaping and integrators

- * 14 MHz DCR/channel (-40°C & radiation)

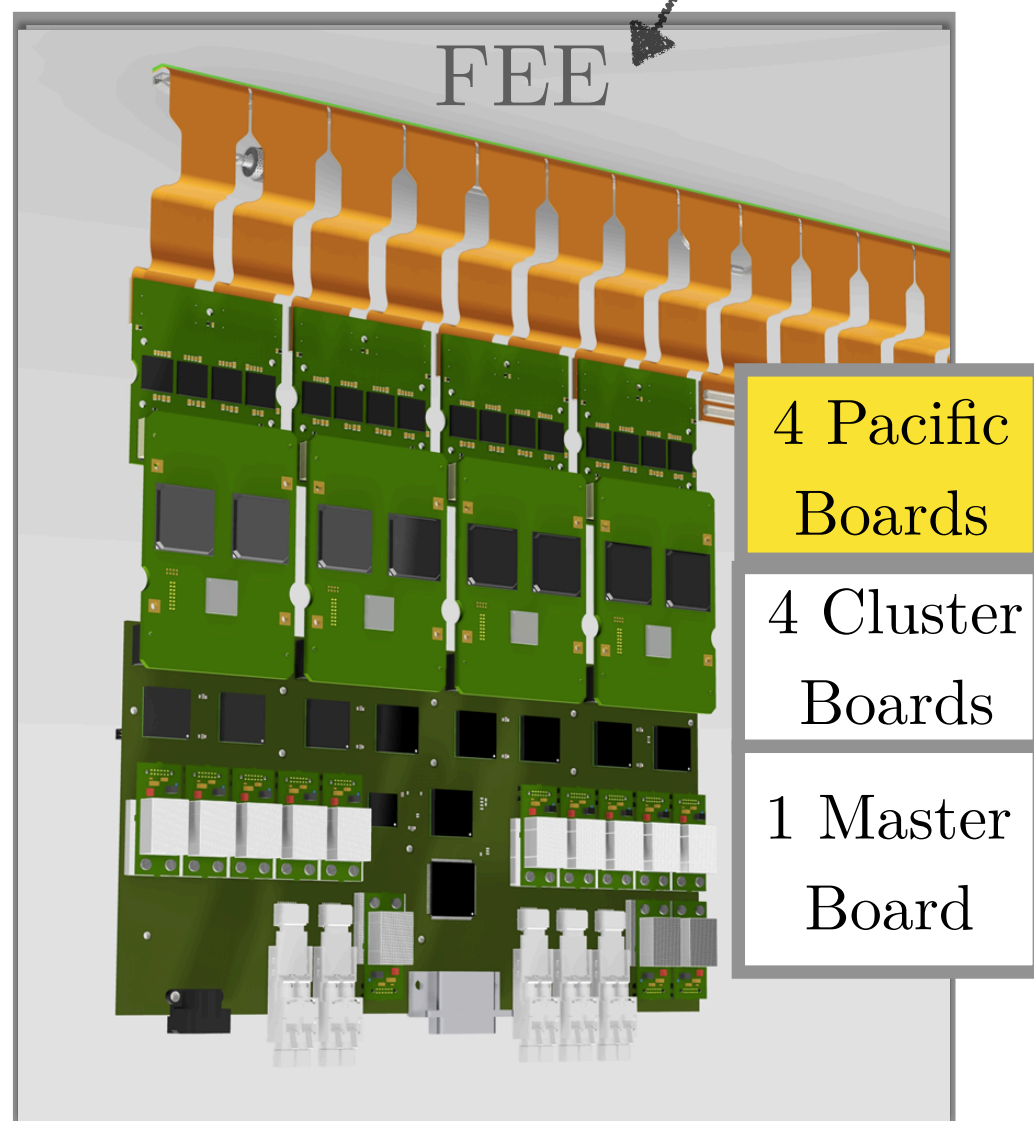
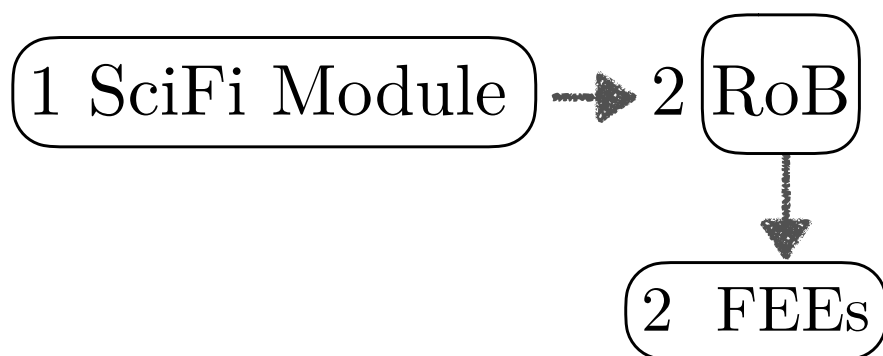
efficient noise reduction

- * Clusterization Algorithm

spatial resolution,
noise rejection,
data compression

“smart ADC” in digitization (optimizing bandwidth)

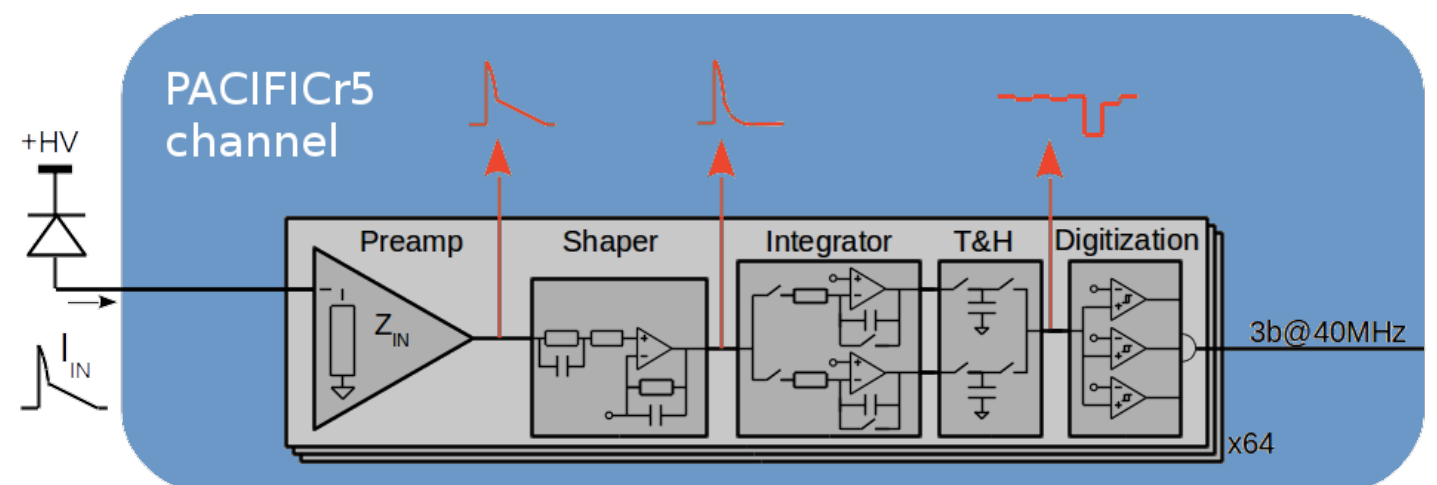
Front-End Electronics

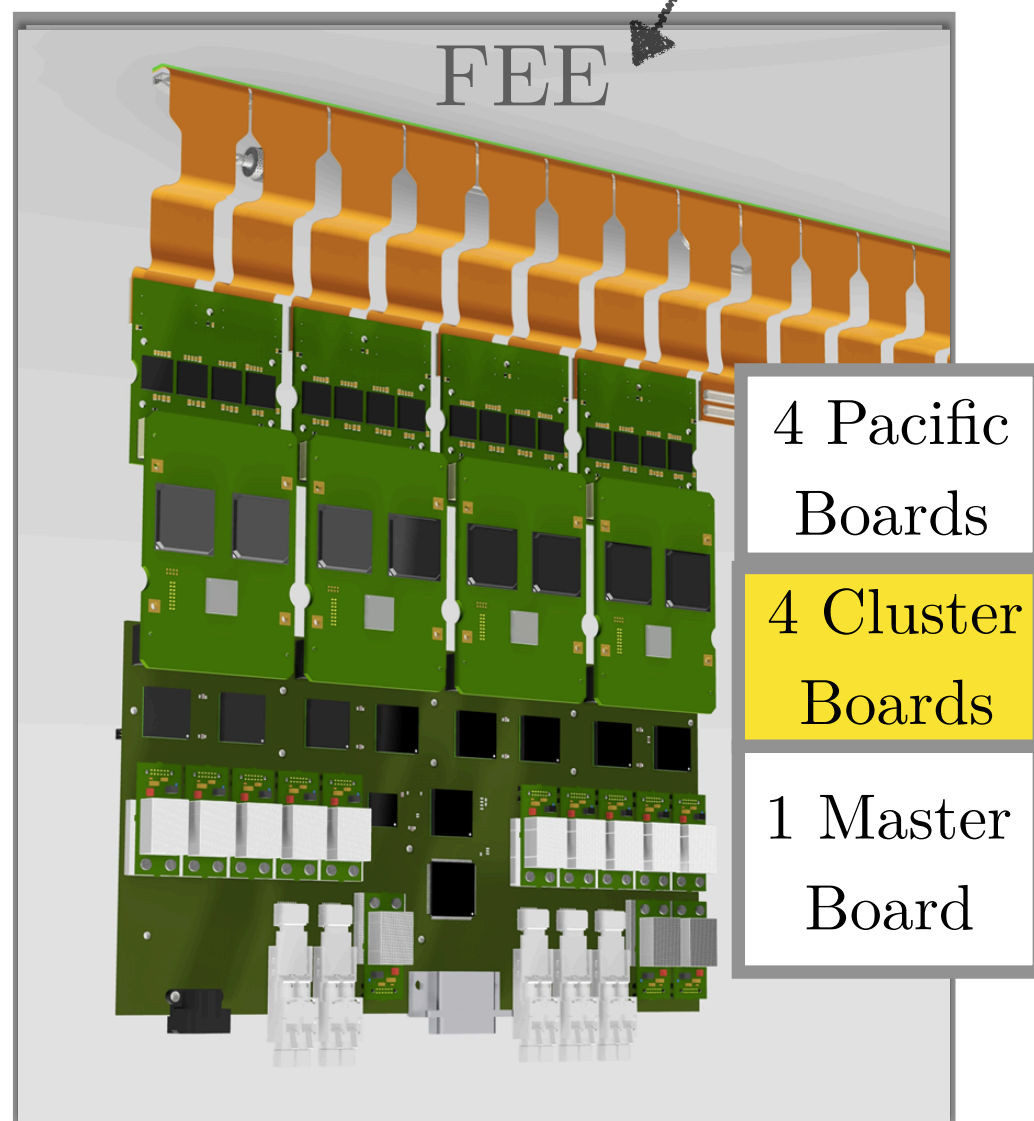
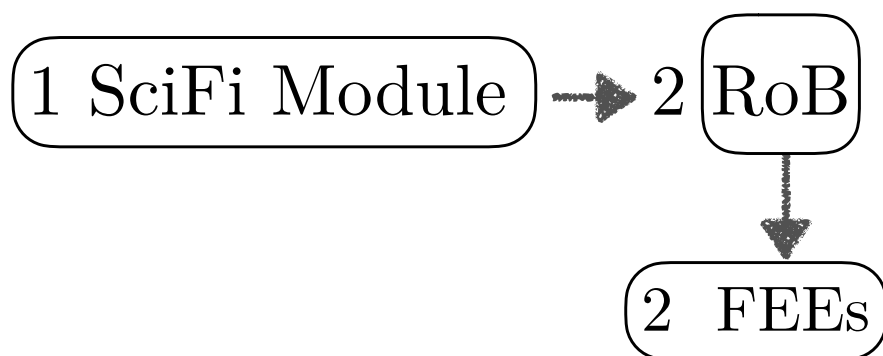


PACIFIC board

Analog and Digital

- * 4 PACIFIC ASICs CMOS 130 nm technology
- * 64 channel current mode input (10 mW/channel)
- * Fast shaping to reduce spill over
- * Double gated integrators to avoid dead time
- * 2-bit/channel from 3 hysteresis comparators





Cluster board

Clusterization Algorithm & Zero-Suppression

* 2 FPGAs Microsemi Igloo 64x

* Algorithm:

Cluster criteria

Position from cluster baricenter

$$Q_{\text{seed}} > Q_1 \ \& \ Q_{\text{neig}} > Q_0$$

or

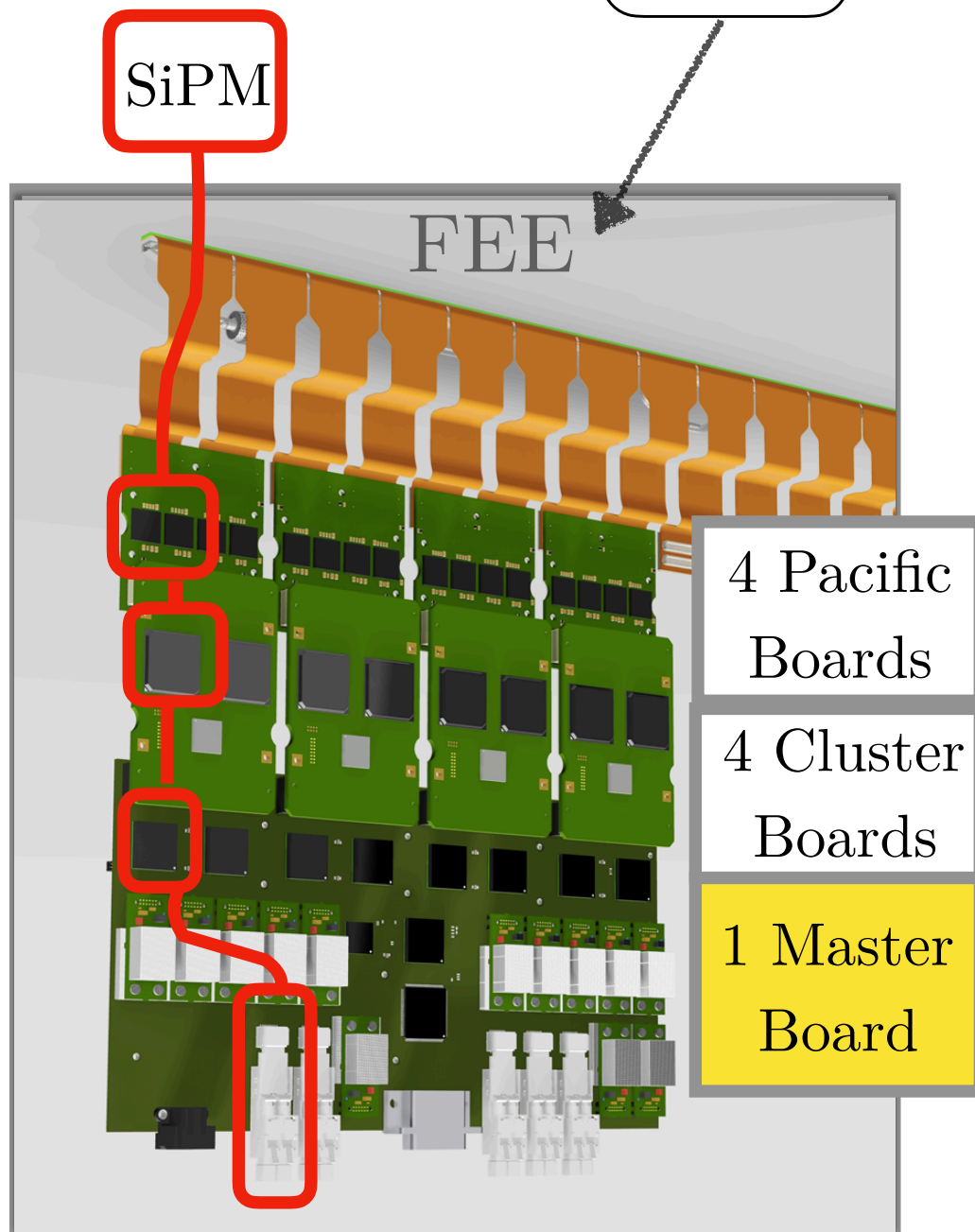
$$Q > Q_2$$



Front-End Electronics

1 SciFi Module \rightarrow 2 RoB

2 FEEs



Master board

Data transmission & Slow/Fast control

* 8+1 GBT chipset (data+control)

Bandwidth

128x SiPM sensor

2 PACIFIC ASICs
2 x 2b x 64 @40MHz

1 Cluster FPGA
zero-suppression

GBT chipset
112b @40MHz

VTTX link
x8

10.24 Gb/s

4.48 Gb/s

FEE x4

1 Module

x144

SciFi

20.64 Tb/s

$\langle 0.87 \rangle$
clusters
10 max

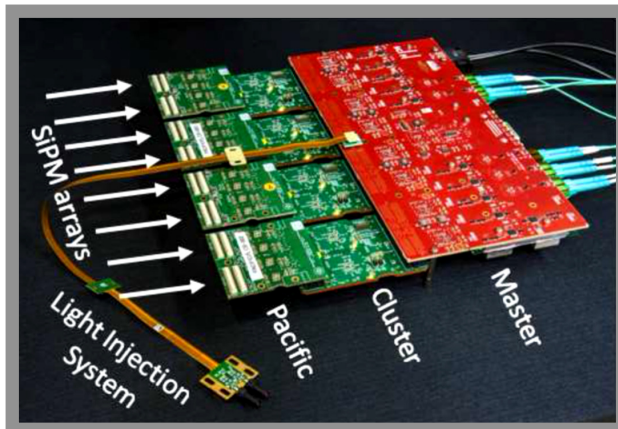
4 Pacific
Boards

4 Cluster
Boards

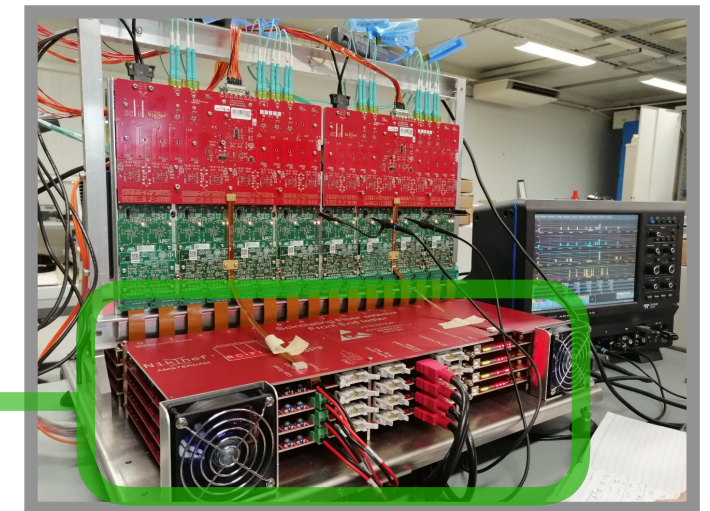
1 Master
Board

Commissioning

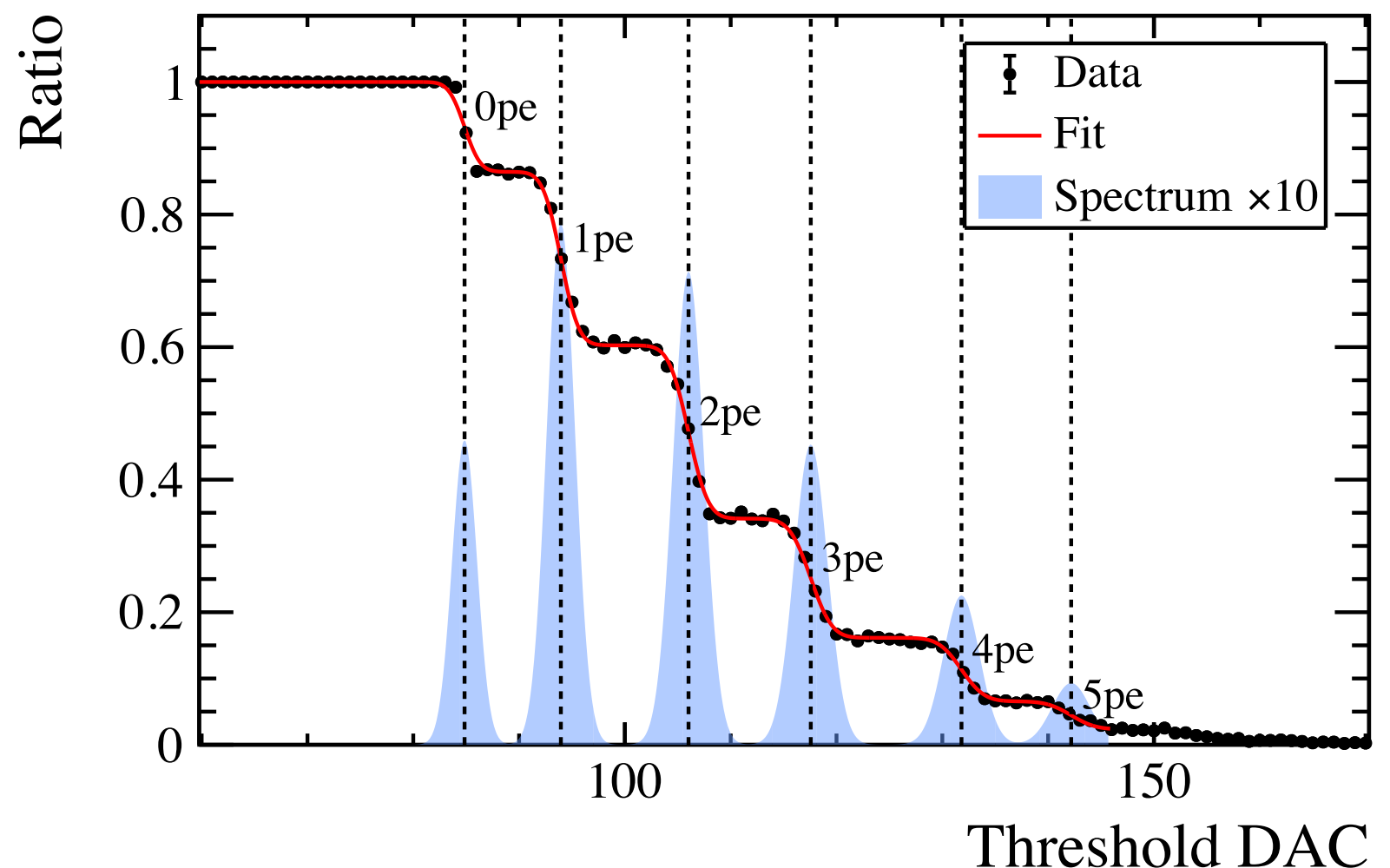
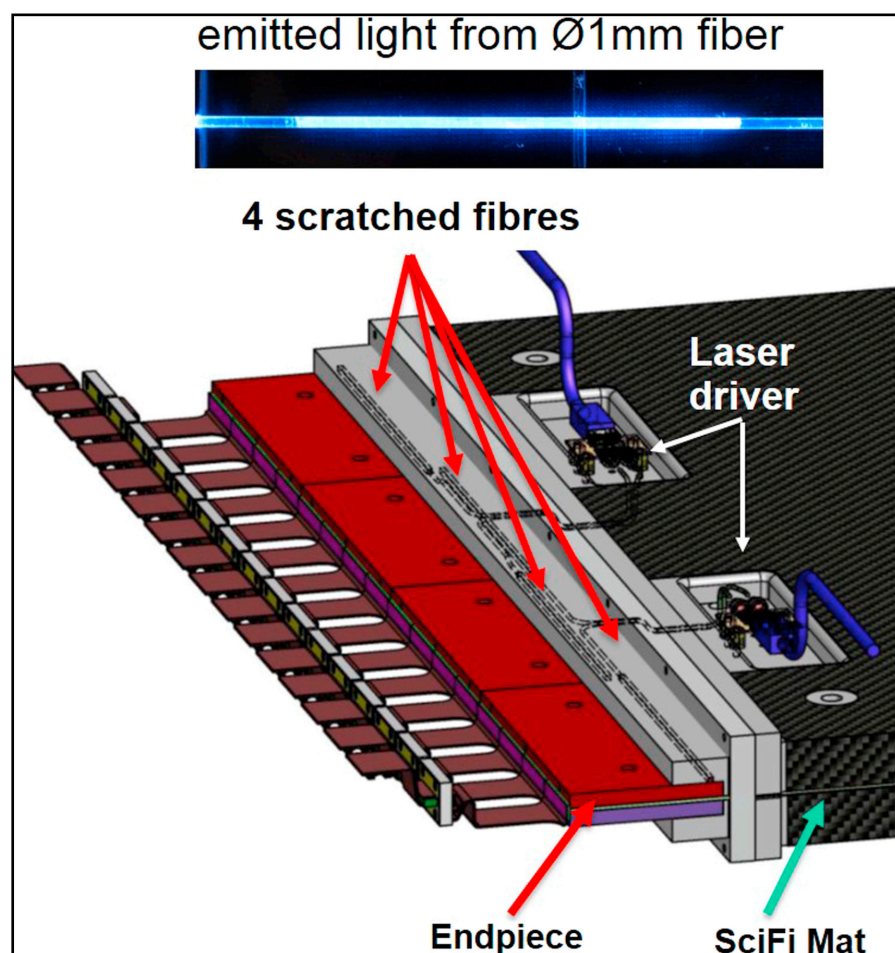
* Front-End Electronics:



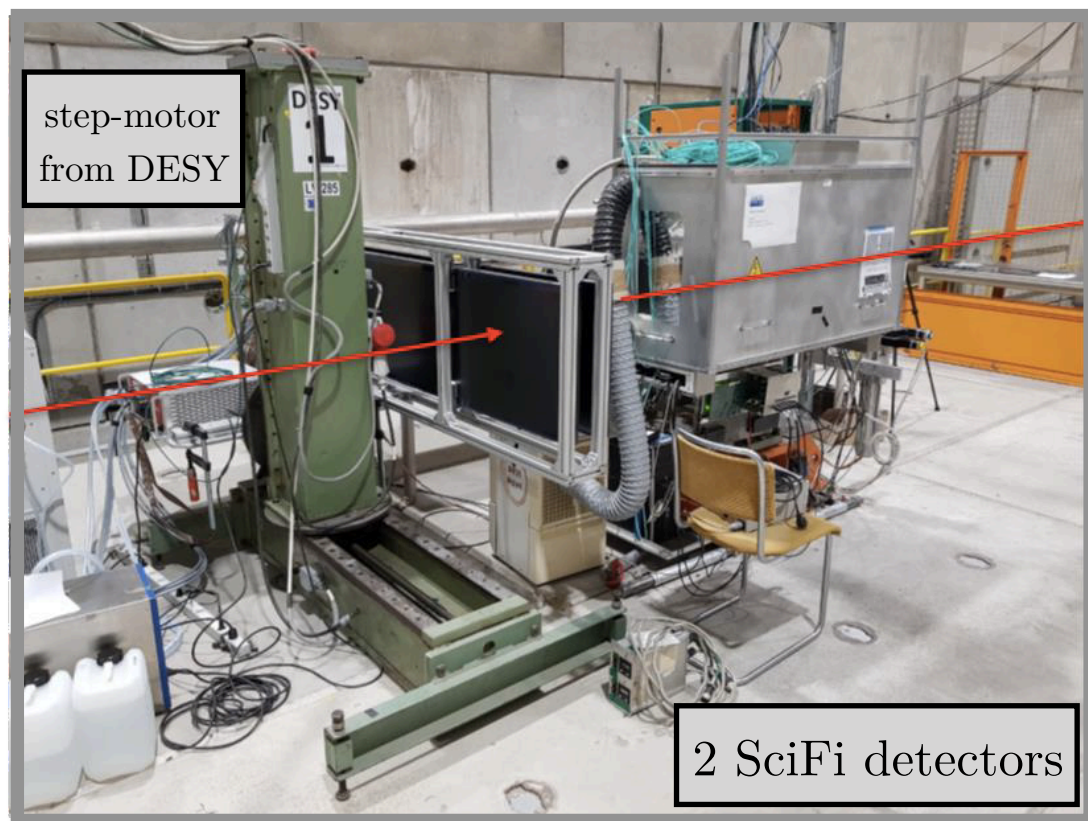
Test-system: 2048 independent pulse-injector channels to fully characterizes the RoB prior to the installation



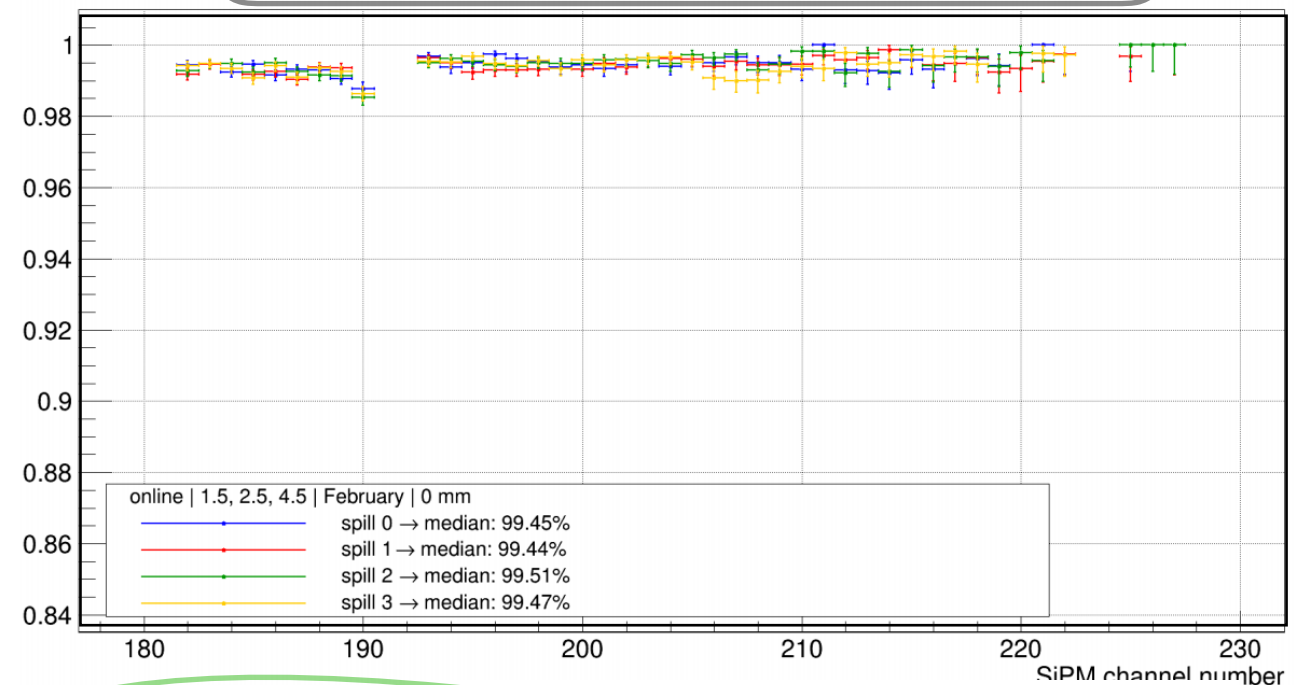
* Full Module: light pulse injection by laser driver triggered from FEE



Performance



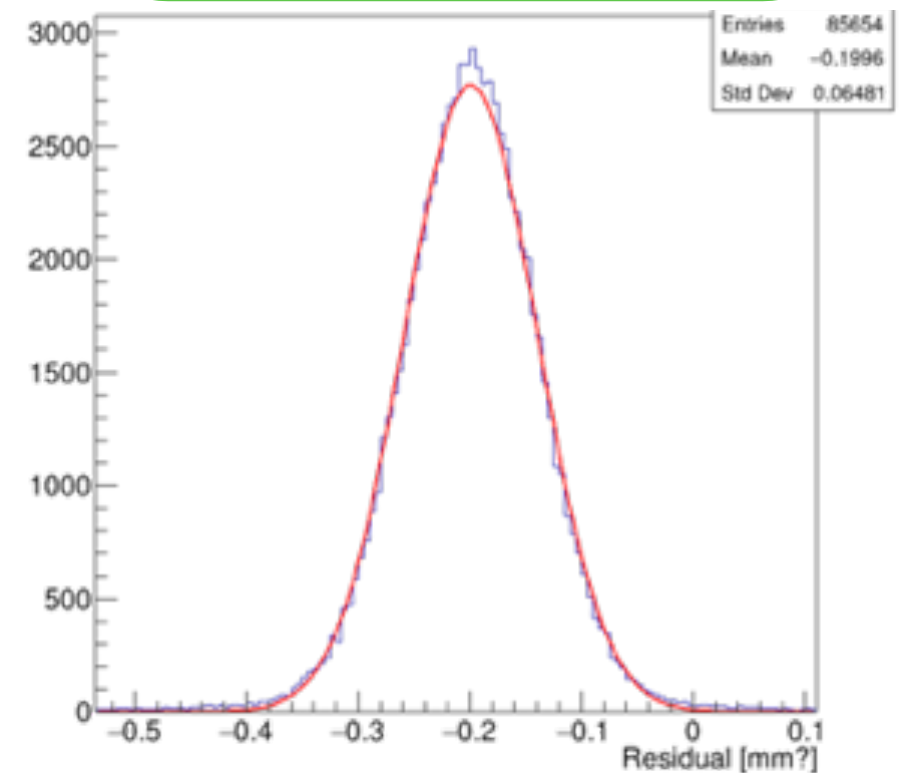
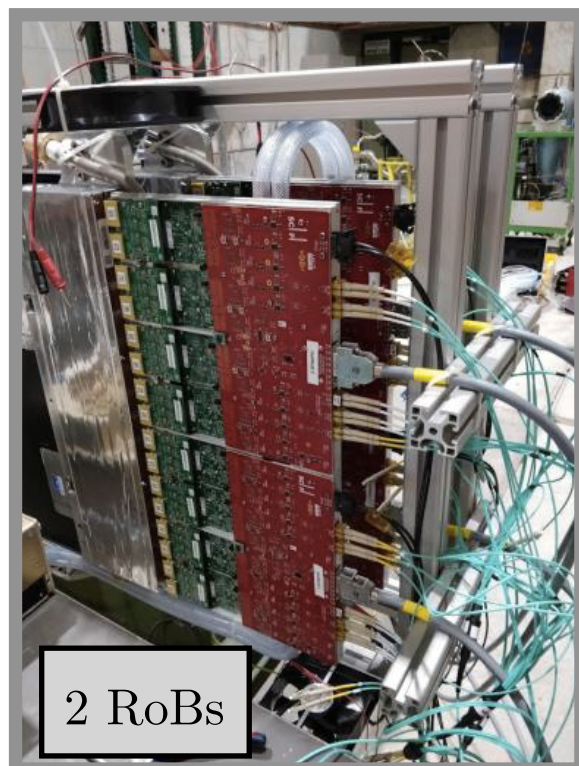
Cluster efficiency = **99.47%**



Resolution ~ **65 μm**

resolution without clusterization:
 $\frac{250\mu\text{m} + \text{manufacturing tolerances}}{\sqrt{12}}$

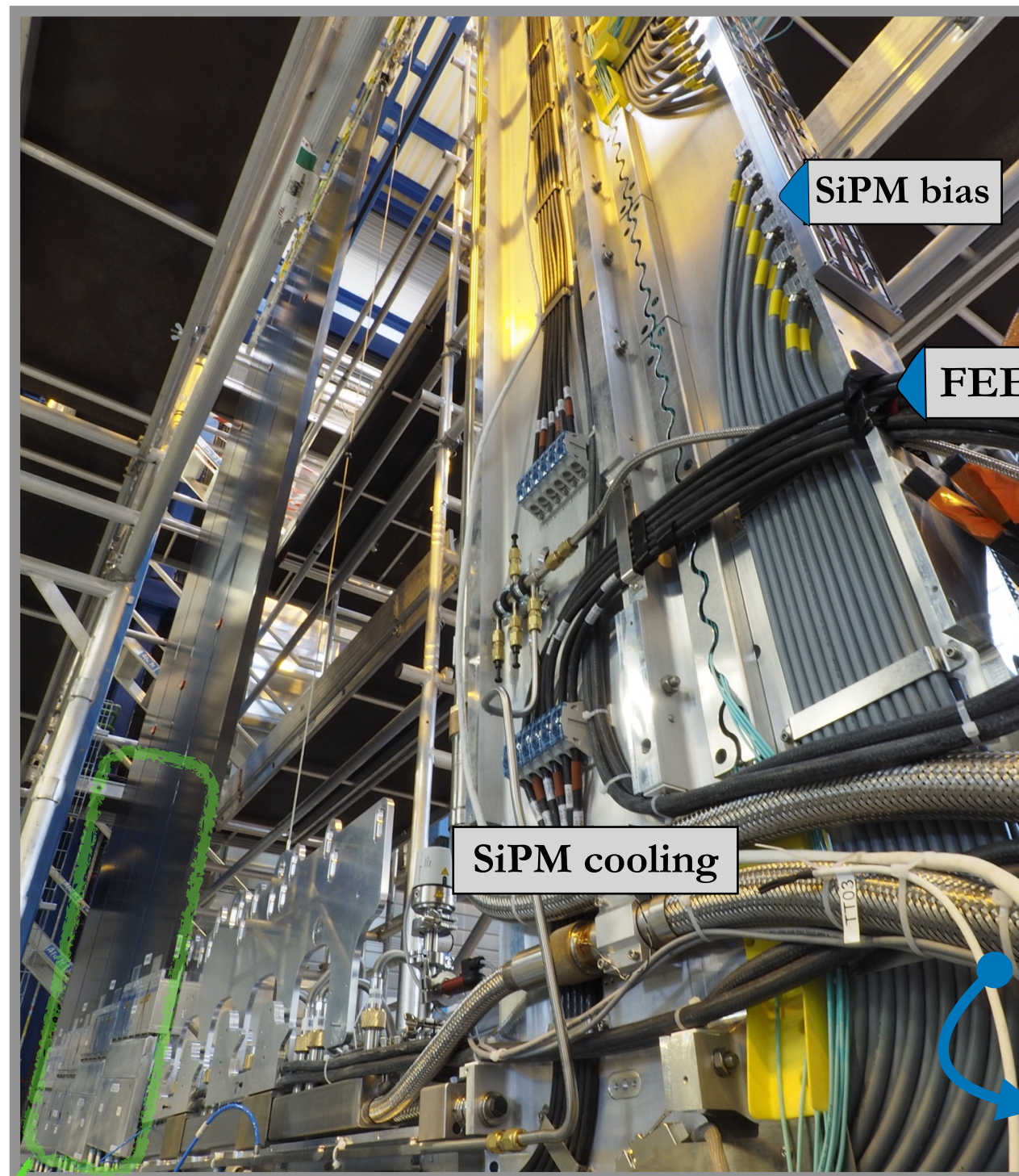
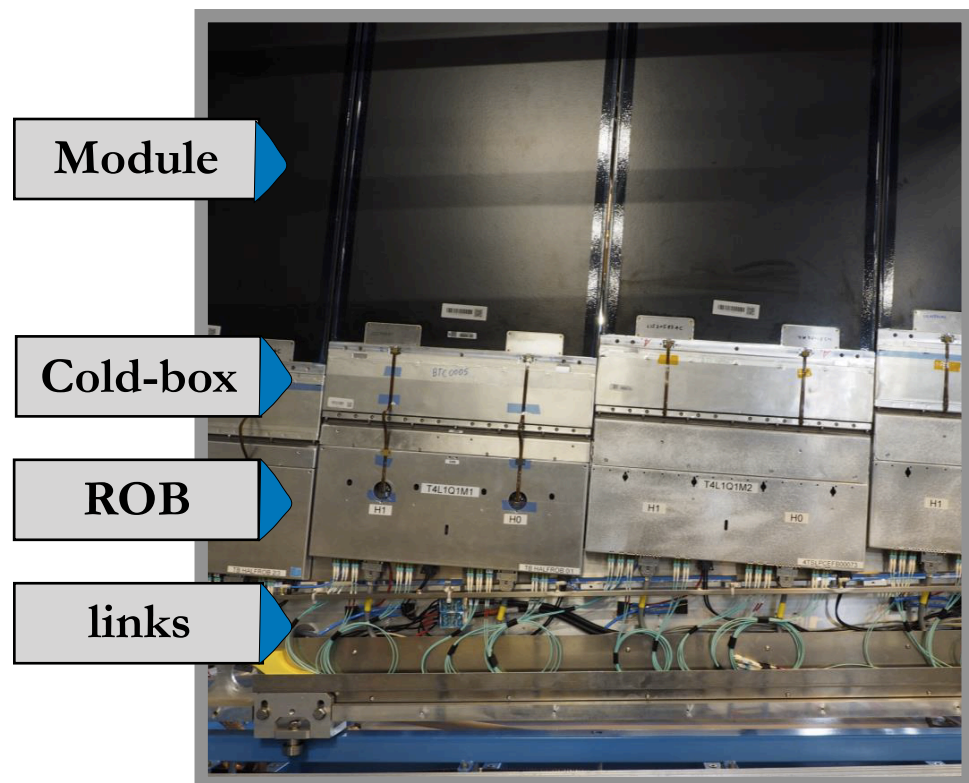
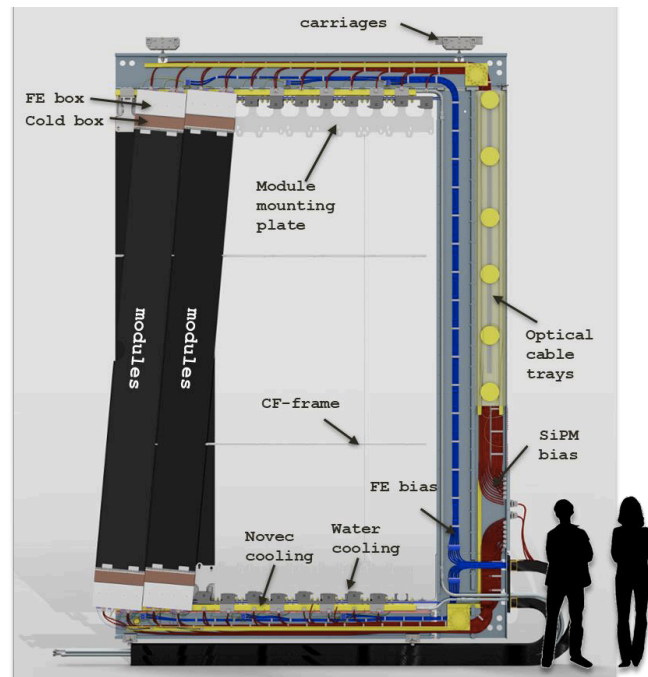
2 final Modules+FEE
 tested successfully with
 450 GeV protons at SPS
 CERN in july 2018



Installation

CFrames & Services

12 CFrames in total



Prototype in Spring 2019

Status & Challenges

Installation is ongoing well, to be completed in 2020
... half of CFrames before beam-pipe installation

2 ready to go
2 almost there
2 just starting

@13 feb 2020

Assembly Hall



serial production of CFrames

LHCb Experimental Area

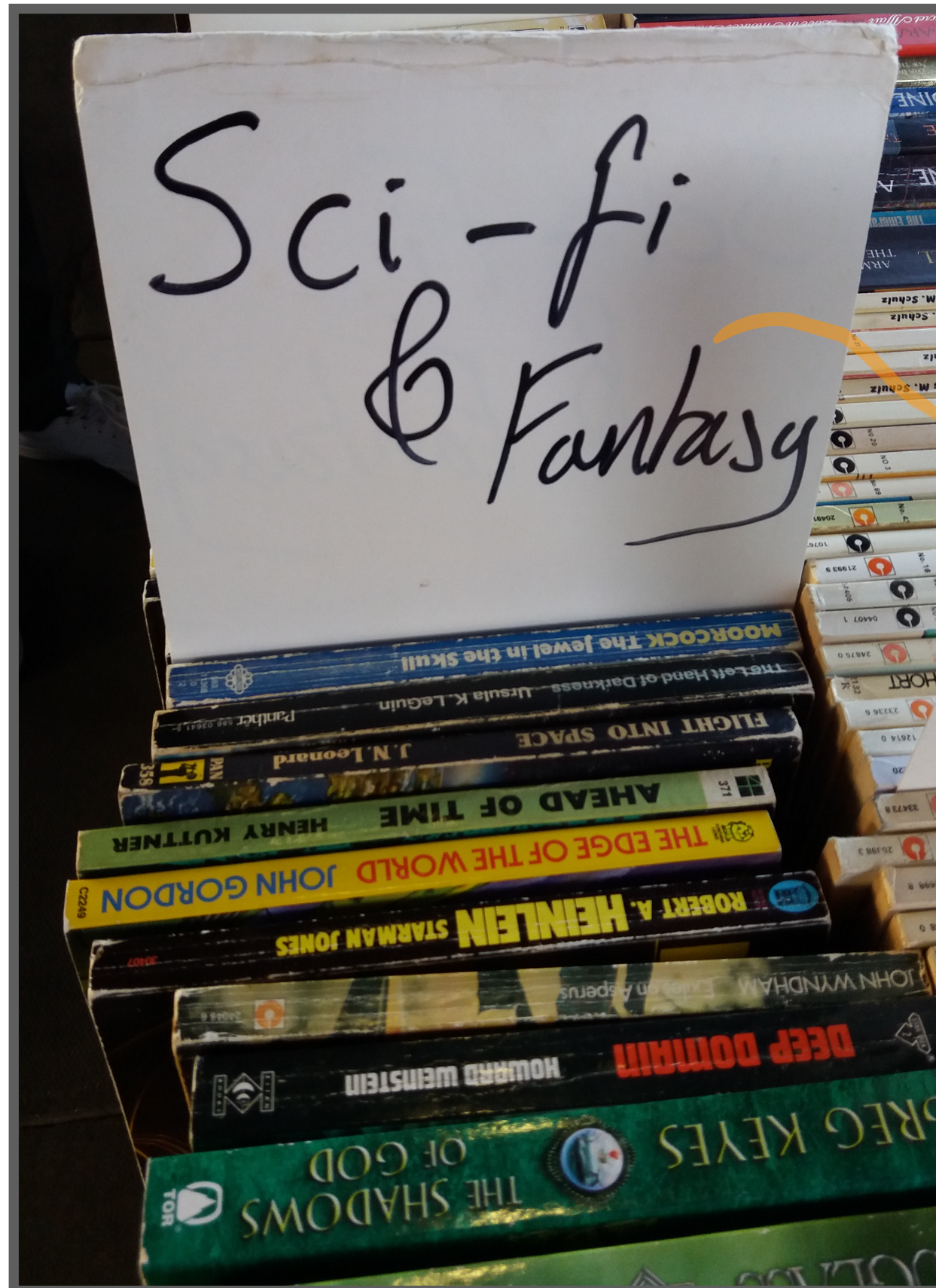


SciFi

Summary

- * The LHCb SciFi team is finalizing the construction of the largest Scintillating Fiber tracker ever build, able to run at 40 MHz.
- * Detector installation scheduled for this summer and start of data-taking for next year.
- * Collaboration composed by many people from 17 institutions.
- * We have satisfied all Tracker requirements, as cluster efficiency and spatial resolutions, and overcome many challenges, mostly related to radiation environment we will face.

Conclusion

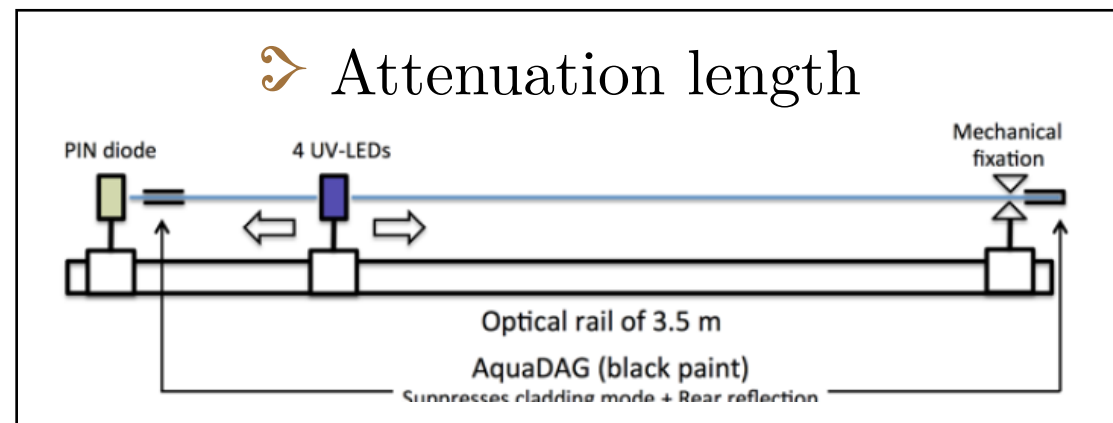
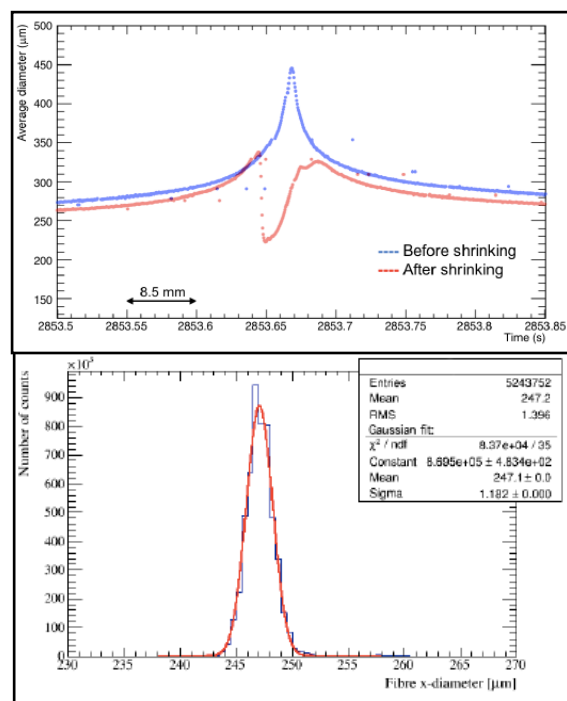
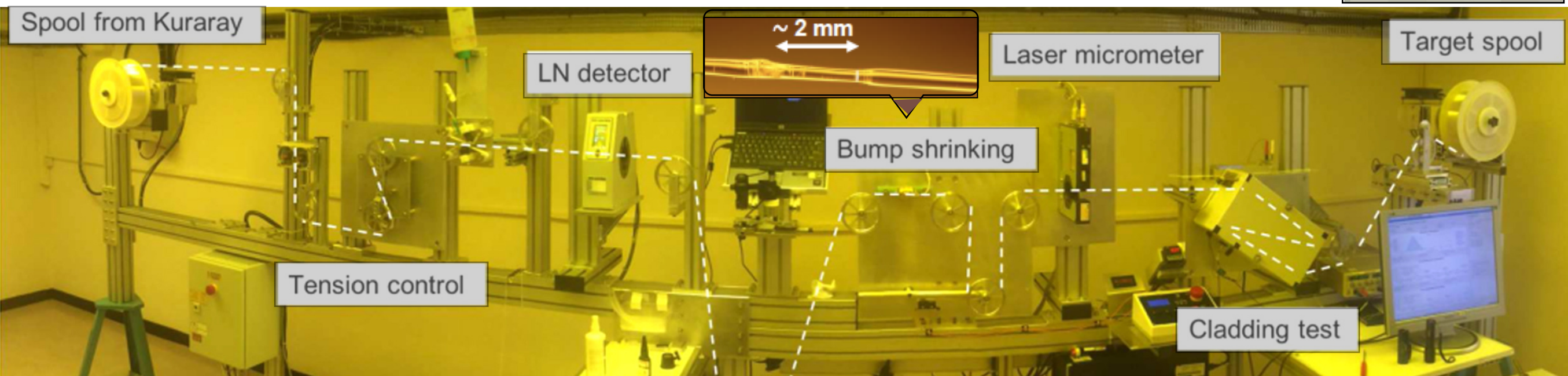
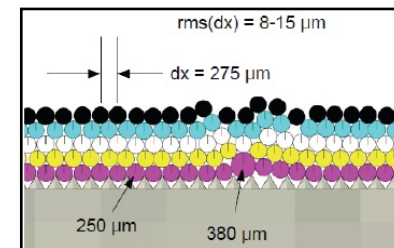


→ Reality

Backup slides

Scintillating fibers: Quality Assurance

➤ Diameter monitoring & cladding integrity & bump shrinking $> 350 \mu\text{m}$



➤ Resistance to X-rays
 ➤ Minimum bending radius, decay time, natural aging *for a fraction of fibres*

