

WESD Ultra-Fast Silicon Detectors for CMS Phase II upgrade Marta Tornago Università degli Studi di Torino



From LHC to High-Luminosity LHC

At High-Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) instantaneous luminosity will increase of a factor ~ 5

→ 140-200 proton-proton collisions for each bunch crossing (every 25 ns)

The **CMS** experiment aims to maintain its performances in the HL-LHC environment: -> addition of a timing information needed to distinguish pile-up events overlaid in space but not in time

- Creation of the new Minimum Ionizing Particle Timing Layer



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•4D tracking: association of timing information to tracks • Time resolution $\sigma_{\rm t} \sim 30 \ \rm ps$ • Barrel Timing Layer (BTL): LYSO crystals + SiPMs • Endcap Timing Layer (ETL): Ultra-Fast Silicon Detectors



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The CMS Endcap Timing Layer

Two disks for each endcap covered with sensors on both sides

CMS requirements for ETL sensors:

- excellent timing performance to reach $\sigma_t \sim 30$ ps with the whole detector
- large devices with *excellent uniformity*
- radiation hardness to withstand fluences up to $1.7 \times 10^{15} n_{ea}/cm^2$ in the inner region
- narrow inactive area to allow each disk to have a fill-factor (ratio between active and total area) larger than 95%

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Ultra-Fast Silicon Detectors

Ultra-Fast Silicon Detectors (UFSD) is a project born in Torino in collaboration with the Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK) and the University of Trento *The aim is to develop silicon sensors:*

• Based on Low-Gain Avalanche Diodes (LGADs), silicon detectors with moderate gain (10-20)

The thin highly-doped gain layer causes the generation of a high electric field near the p-n junction -> primary charges multiplication

- Optimized for timing measurements
- Radiation resistant
- Finely segmented



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Laboratory measurements

to verify they meet CMS requirements

Static characterization: do they work properly?



Measurements of *current* and *capacitance* as a function of bias voltage at probe stations Evaluation of production yield and gain profile uniformity



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Ultra-Fast Silicon Detectors are tested with multiple setups and techniques before and after irradiation



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Laboratory measurements

Dinamic characterization: signals studies with the **Transient Current Technique (TCT)** setup

The TCT exploit the current signal generated in silicon sensors by a laser to perform precision measurements

- moving stages with micrometrical precision



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Gain vs Vbias UFSD3.2

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Laboratory measurements

(3) Dinamic characterization: signals studies with beta source

Exploitation of Minimum Ionizing Particle emitted isotropically by a Sr90 source *Telescope with trigger + DUT inside an environmental chamber* Measurements of charge, gain and time resolution



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Laboratory measurements

Beam tests



Test with beams of Minimum Ionizing Particles in dedicated laboratory (CERN, FNAL)

Measurements of efficiency, gain, inactive area and spatial and temporal resolutions

Setups provided with tracking telescopes for hit reconstruction and fast detectors used as reference in timing measurements

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Endcap Timing Layer in CMS software environment

The CMS Minimum Ionizing Particle Timing Layer is a **brand new detector** that will be installed in the experiment in 2026

(CMSSW) for simulations and future analysis



- It has been necessary to implement the detector geometry inside the CMS software environment

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