

Material Measurement of an ATLAS Pixel Module via Multiple Scattering

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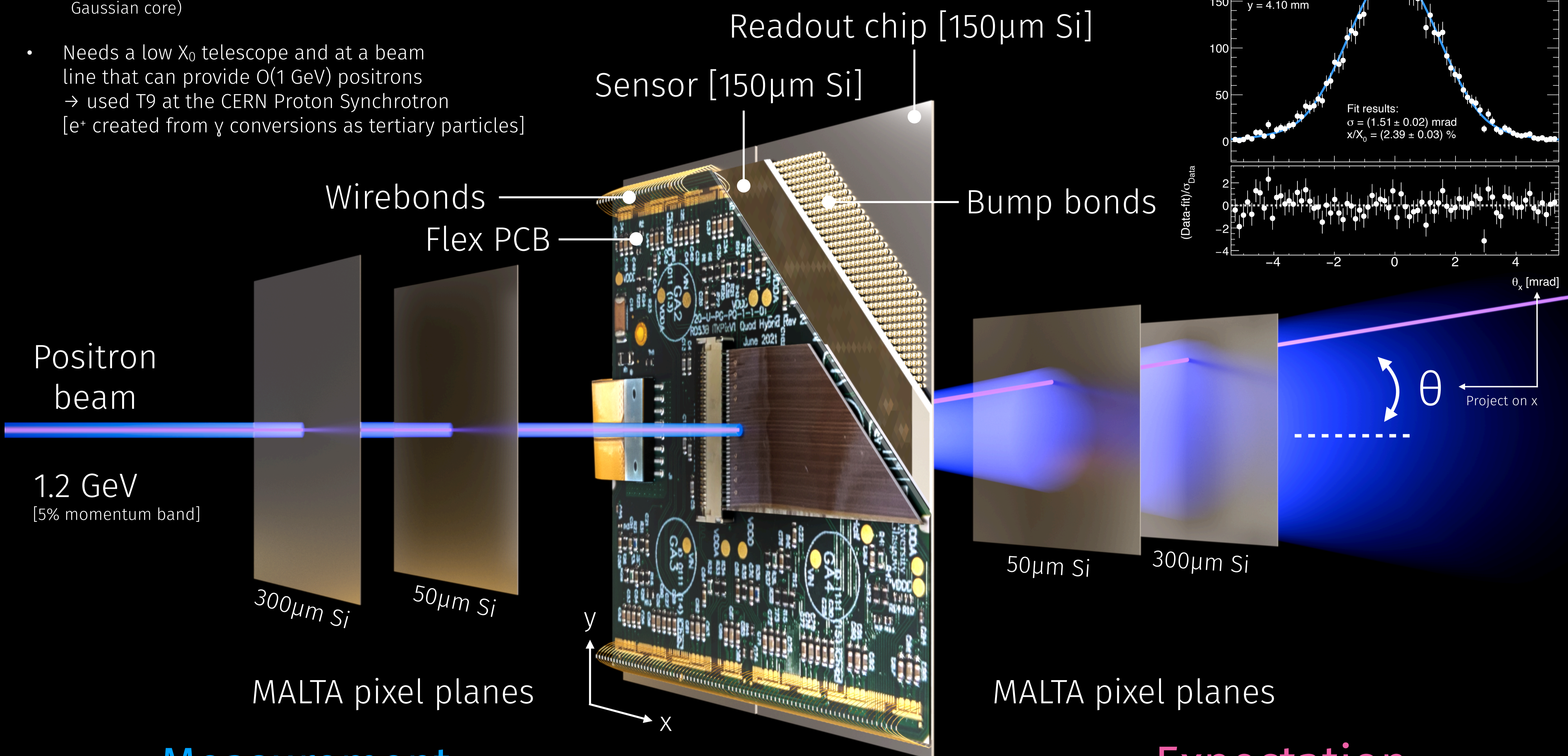
The idea

- Measurement of the fractional radiation length x/X_0 of an ITk hybrid pixel module through multiple scattering of low energy positrons in the material
- Scattering described by a Gaussian core with θ^{-4} Rutherford tails \rightarrow use a double sided crystal ball function

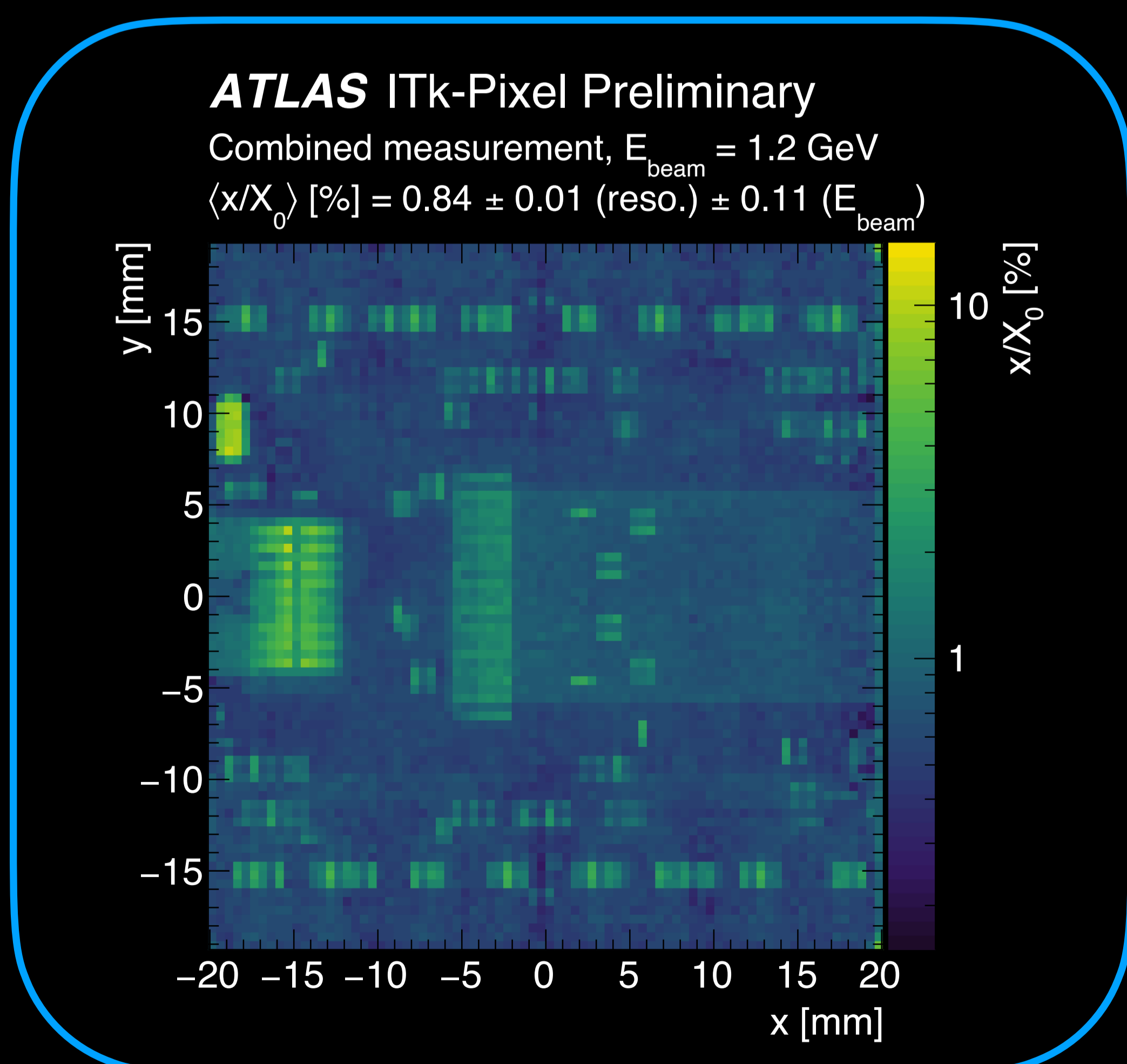
$$\theta = \frac{13.6 \text{ MeV}}{\beta c p} z \sqrt{x/X_0} (1 + 0.038 \ln(x/X_0)) \quad [1]$$

θ : Scatter angle (RMS of the Gaussian core)
 $\beta c p$: Beam energy
 x/X_0 : Fractional radiation length

- Needs a low X_0 telescope and at a beam line that can provide $O(1 \text{ GeV})$ positrons \rightarrow used T9 at the CERN Proton Synchrotron [e^+ created from γ conversions as tertiary particles]



Measurement



- Measured x/X_0 with sub-mm resolution and a 14% relative uncertainty
- SMD components and wirebond pads clearly visible
- Largest contributors are the HV filter capacitor, the power- and the data cable connectors
- Precision limited by the beam energy uncertainty

ITkPix Quad Module

The analysis

- Multiplet tracking algorithm [either with or without DUT] to extract the scattering angle θ
- Used projections of the scatter angle in x- and y-direction [two independent measurements that can be combined]
- Compared with ϕ -invariant angle analysis \rightarrow good agreement
- Acceptance corrections for telescope geometry
- Subtraction of air component based on reference measurement
- Subtraction of overlapping testbeam infrastructure components

The results

- Estimated expected x/X_0 map based on design drawings and component expectations
- Overall good agreement with the measurement

Expectation

