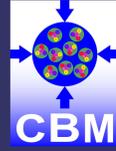


The Silicon Tracking System of the CBM experiment at FAIR

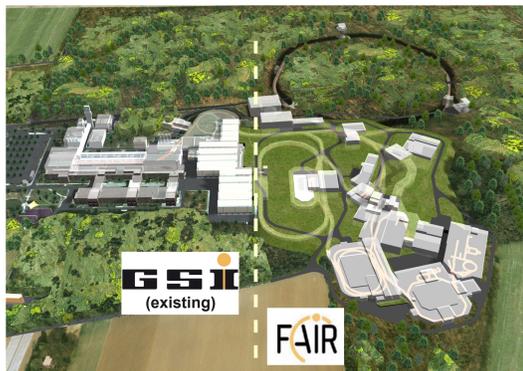
– overview and development progress –

Iurii Sorokin^{a,b} for the CBM collaboration ^aGoethe University Frankfurt ^bKiev Institute for Nuclear Research



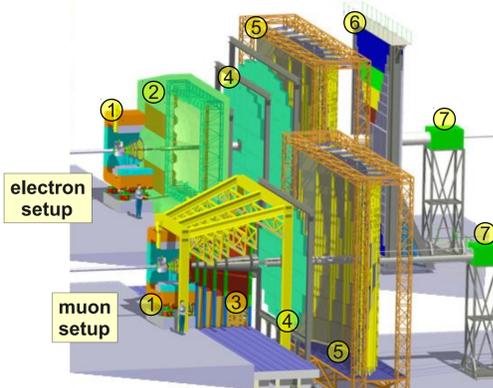
The CBM experiment at FAIR

The FAIR facility



- Accelerators: SIS-100 and SIS-300
- Main experiments: APPA, CBM, NuSTAR, PANDA
- Proton, heavy ion, secondary and anti-matter beams
- Start version commissioning planned: 2018
- Construction cost about 1 billion Euro.
- Construction started in Dec 2011.

The CBM experiment



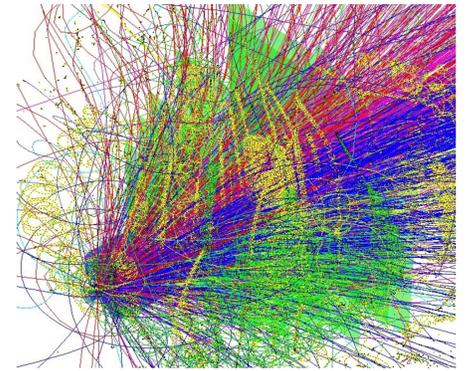
- Target (solid)
Micro-Vertex detector (MAPS)
Silicon Tracking System (strips)
Superconducting Magnet (1T)
- Cherencov detector
- Muon detector and absorber
- Transition Radiation detector
- Time of Flight detector
- Electromagnetic Calorimeter
- Projectile Spectator detector

CBM = Compressed Baryonic Matter.
Fixed target experiment. A-A, A-p and p-p collisions up to 45 AGeV (incident).
Goal: explore the phase diagram of strongly-interacting matter at high baryonic densities:

- deconfinement phase transition
- critical point
- chiral symmetry restoration

- Main observables:**
- low mass vector mesons
 - D-mesons, charmonium
 - strangeness production
 - collective flow
 - event-by-event fluctuations

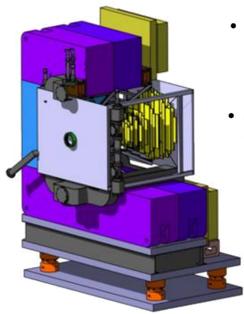
Experimental challenge



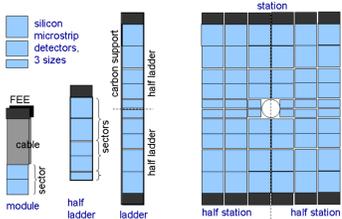
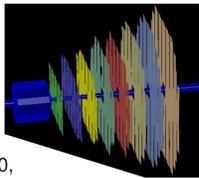
UrQMD simulation: central Au-Au @25AGeV

- 1000 charged products per central Au-Au collision
- up to 10^6 Au-Au or 10^7 p-p interactions
- momentum resolution about 1%
- time resolution about 5 ns
- radiation load: $10^{12} - 10^{13}$ n.eq. (innermost: 10^{14})

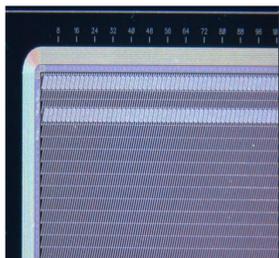
Concept



- 8 stations in 1 T dipole magnet field
- distance from the target: 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 cm
- self-triggering r/o electronics
- r/o electronics outside the acceptance



Number of integration components	
Ladders	106
Sectors	1040
Detectors	1292
R/O chips	16640
Channels	2133k



Sensors:

- double-sided silicon strip
- 300 μm thickness
- 58 μm pitch
- AC-coupled
- stereo-angle 8° (or other)
- double metalization (one side)

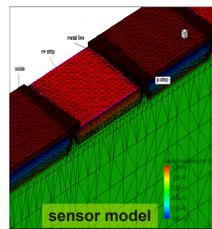
Technical challenges

Various extremes, formerly achieved in different experiments have to be combined in a single system:

- radiation hard double-sided silicon strip sensors with double metalization
- fast self-triggering read-out electronics with time and amplitude measurement capabilities.
- about 1 TB/s data rate
- large power dissipation: few x 10 kW
- sensors operated at -20 °C
- all in magnetic field
- very limited space!

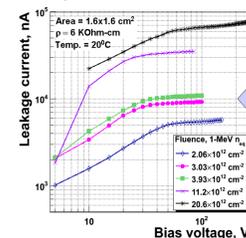
Simulations

Sensor simulations



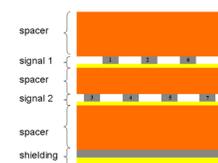
- Synopsys simulation package.
- I-V
 - C-V
 - MIP response
 - breakdown
 - radiation damage

Example results:



Reasonable agreement with the measurements!

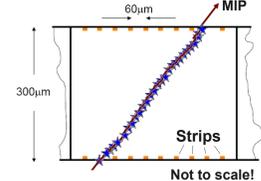
Cable simulations and optimization



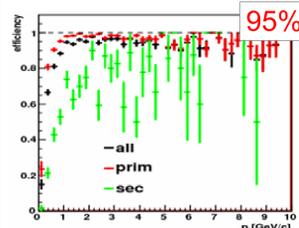
- RAPHAEL simulation package
- Capacitance and resistance
- simulation for noise estimate
- Optimization of geometry for minimal noise
- Cu and Al traces considered

Detector response for MC simulations

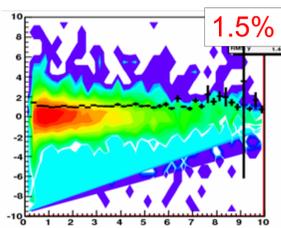
- charge sharing between strips
- charge collection inefficiency
- Lorenz shift
- channel dead time
- noise



Track Reconstruction

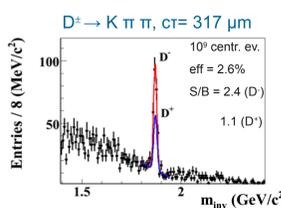
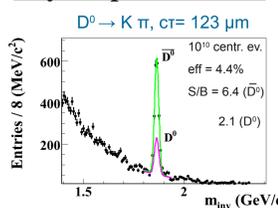


Momentum resolution



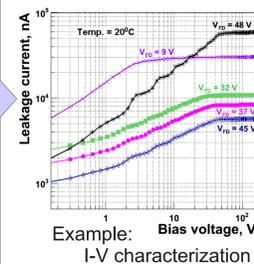
- Cellular automaton track finder + Kalman filter
- Idealistic detector model

Physics performance



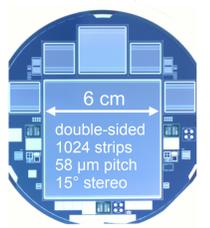
Prototypes

Sensors

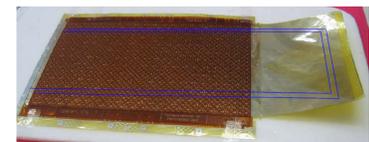


Main manufacturer: CiS, Erfurt, Germany

- Collaborative activities:
- R & D
 - characterization
 - quality assurance (being established)



Cables



Stacked cable layer



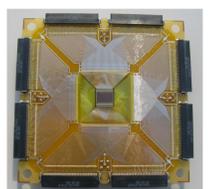
Al strips on polyimide
Produced: SE SRTIIE, Ukraine

R/O electronics



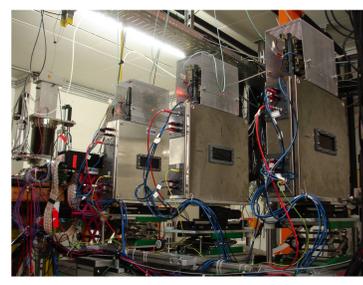
- n-XYTER chip – for early prototyping (DETNI project)
- Self-triggering
 - Time and amplitude measurement
 - 128 channels
 - dynamic range about 120ke⁻
 - 2 shapers per channel: slow, fast

Detector boards



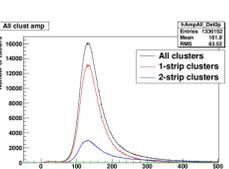
- detachable from r/o electr.
- baby sensor, 256 strips
- TAB bonded – durable

Beamtests



COSY, Jülich (Germany) – Jan 2012
3 stations in a proton beam

- General system test
- Detector response
- Position resolution
- Tracking
- Time resolution



This is only a tiny fraction of ongoing activities

