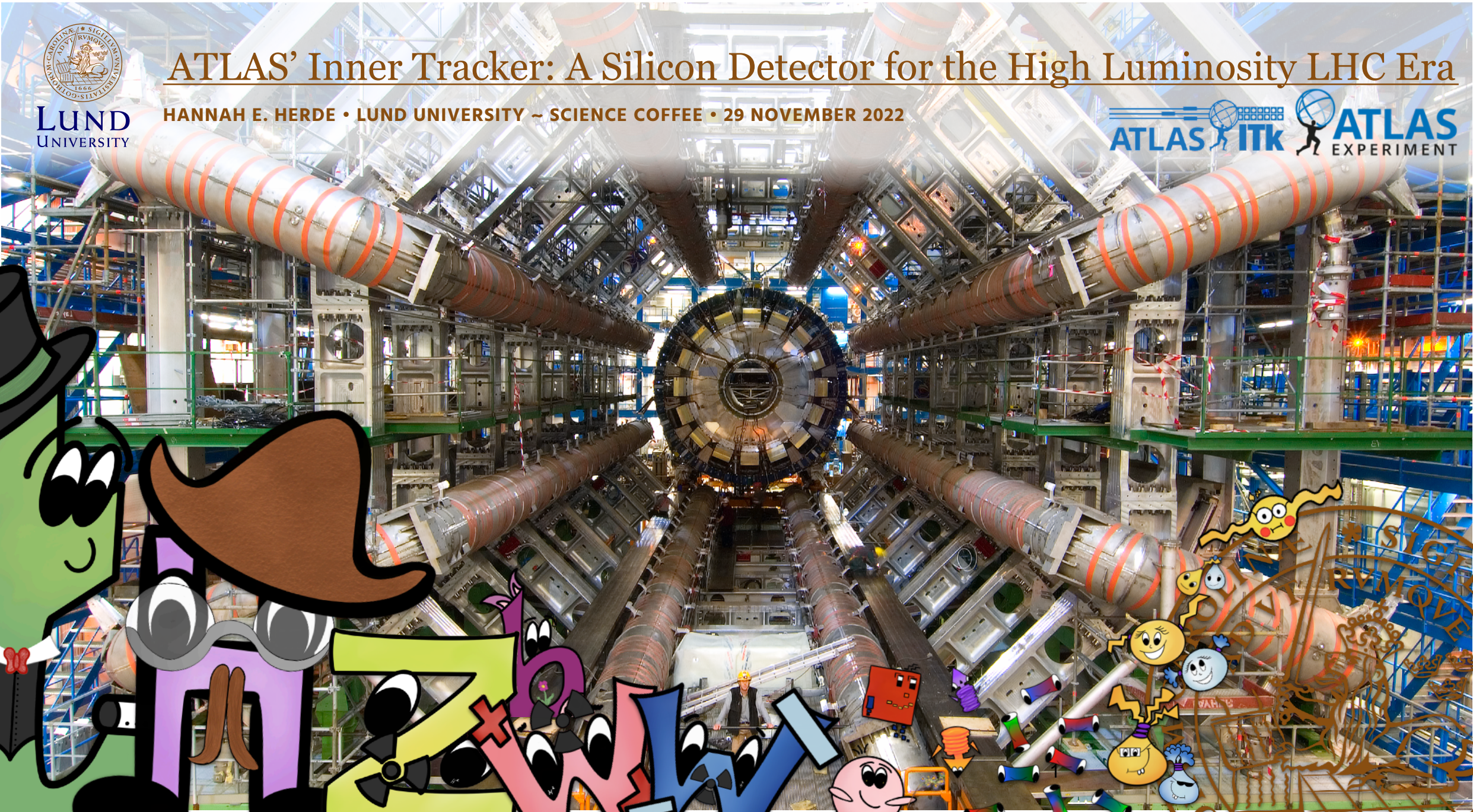
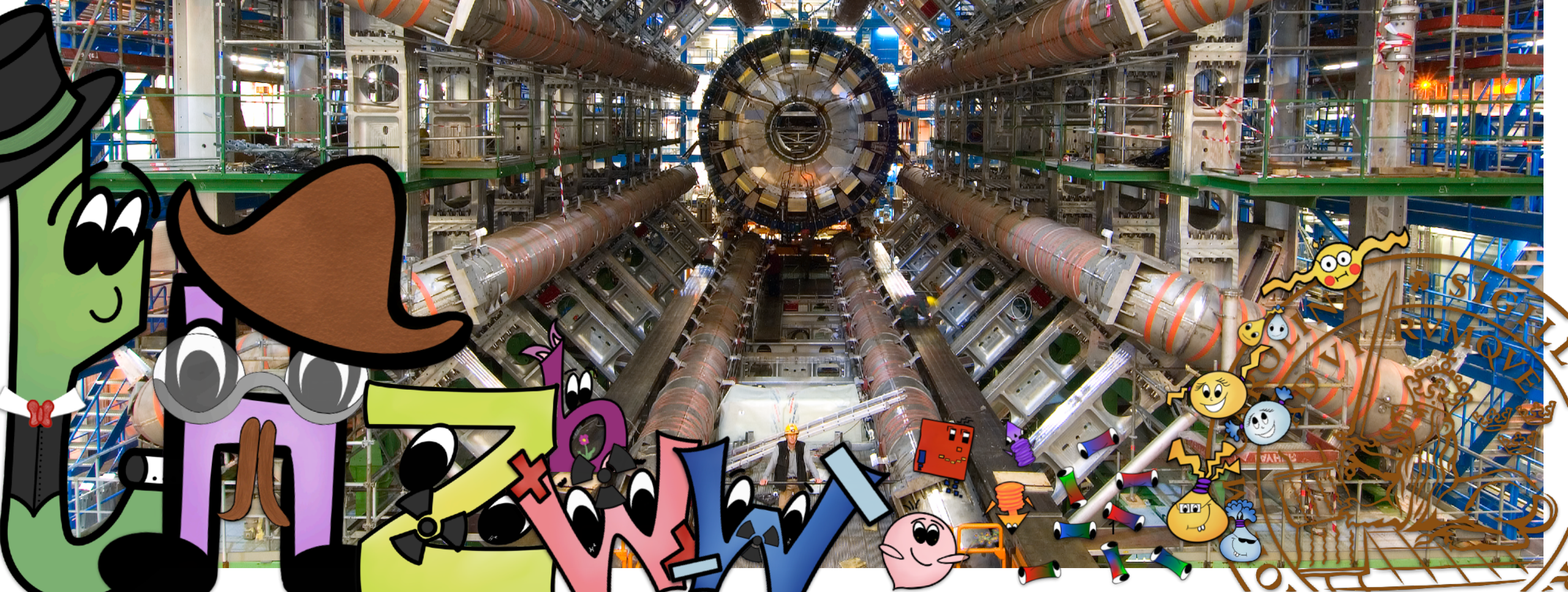




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# ATLAS' Inner Tracker: A Silicon Detector for the High Luminosity LHC Era

HANNAH E. HERDE • LUND UNIVERSITY ~ SCIENCE COFFEE • 29 NOVEMBER 2022





# Cloud chambers, 1910-1950s

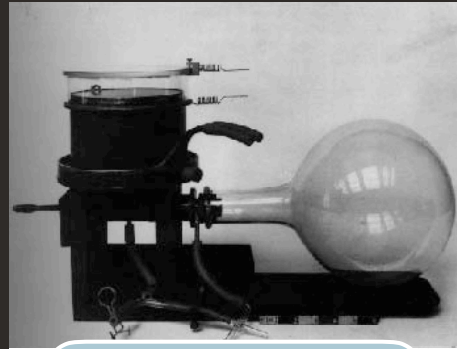
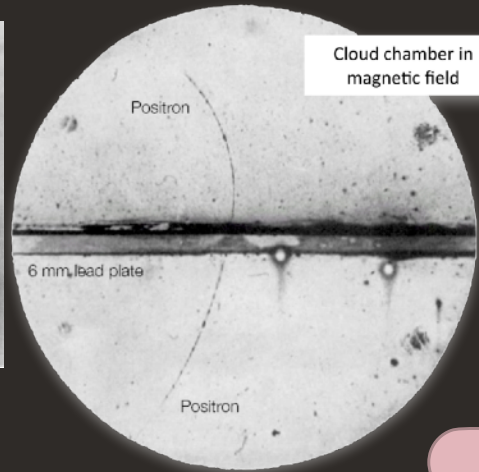
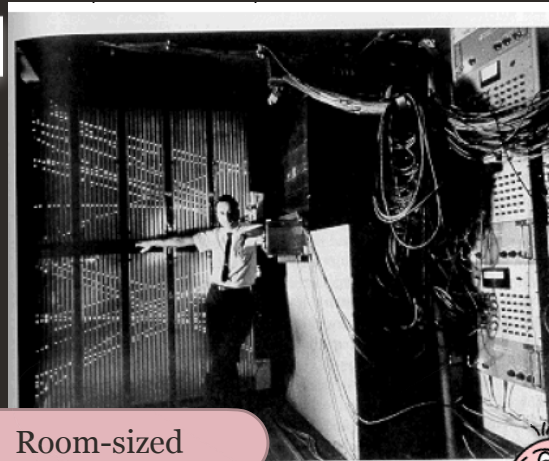


Table top



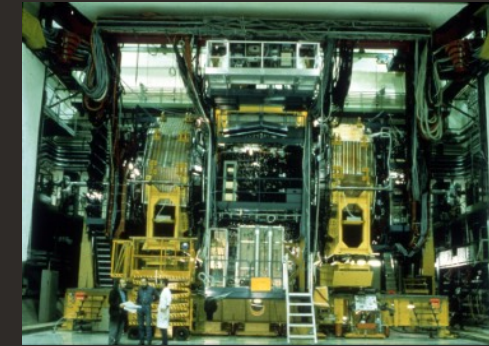
Cloud chamber in magnetic field

# Spark chamber, 1960s

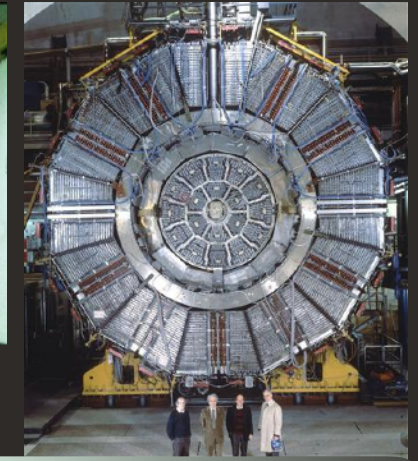


Room-sized

# UA2, 1981-1993

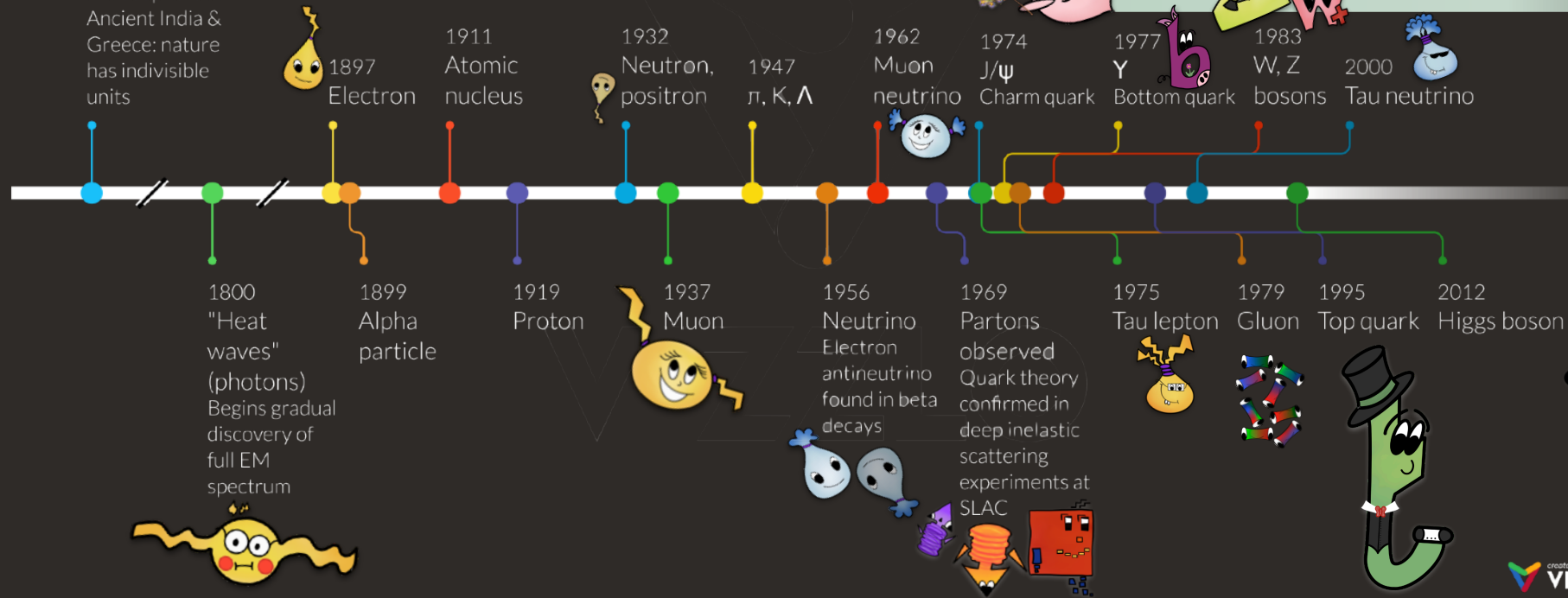


# ALEPH, 1989-2000



Multistory

BCE  
Atomism  
Philosophers in  
Ancient India &  
Greece: nature  
has indivisible  
units

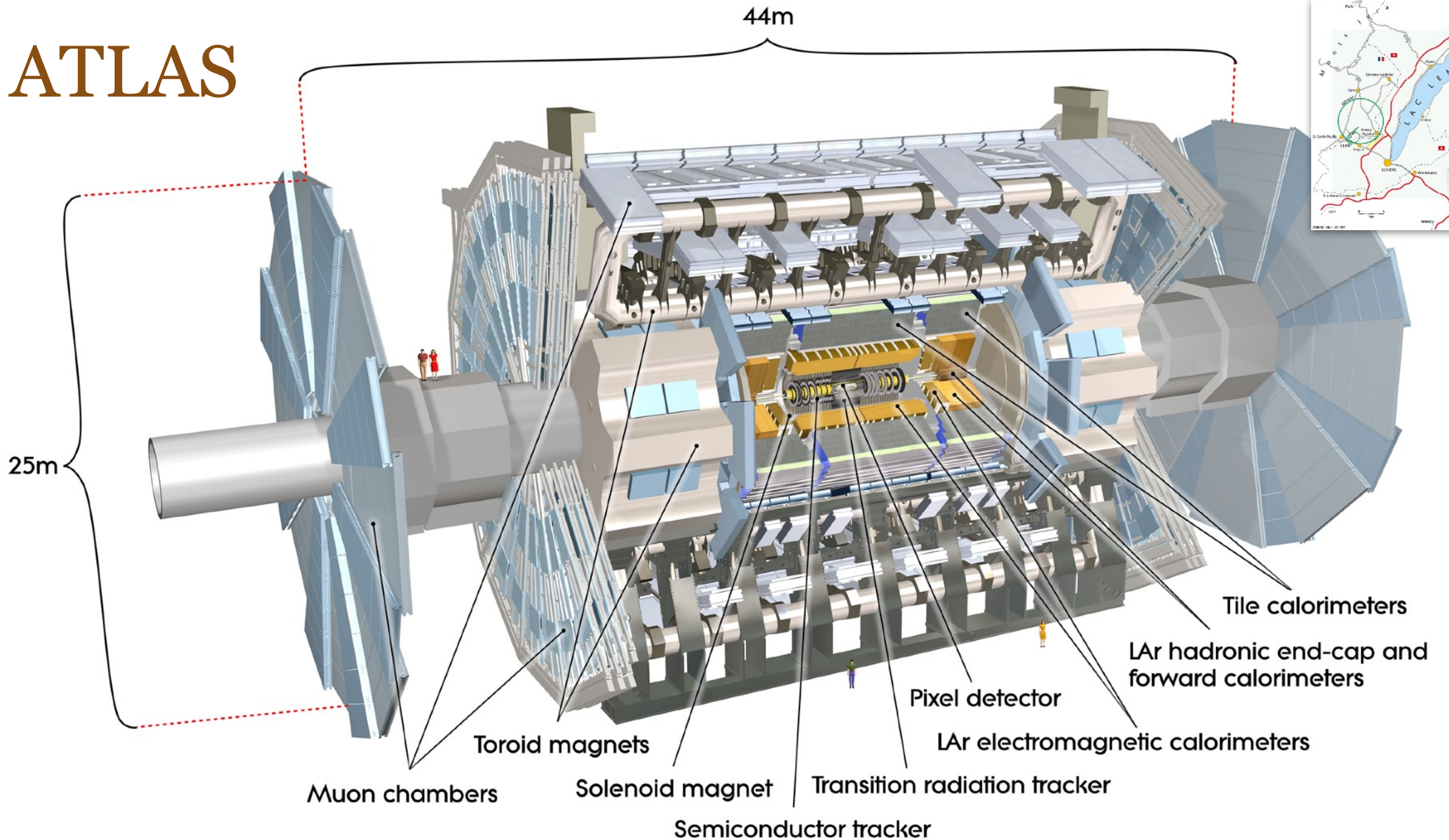


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created with  
VIZZLO

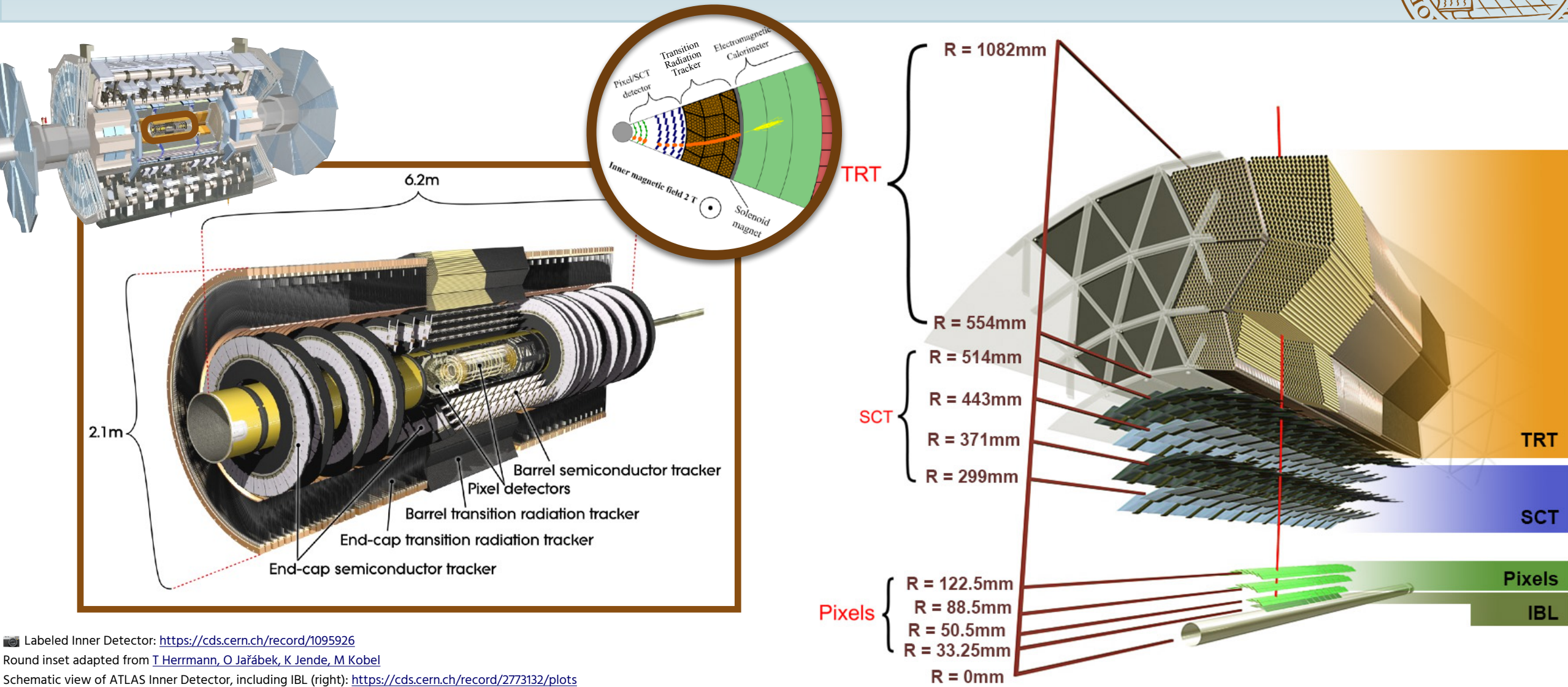


# ATLAS





# Inner Detector: Charged particle tracking



Labeled Inner Detector: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1095926>

Round inset adapted from T Herrmann, O Jařábek, K Jende, M Kobel

Schematic view of ATLAS Inner Detector, including IBL (right): <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2773132/plots>



# Tools for deepening our understanding of the Universe



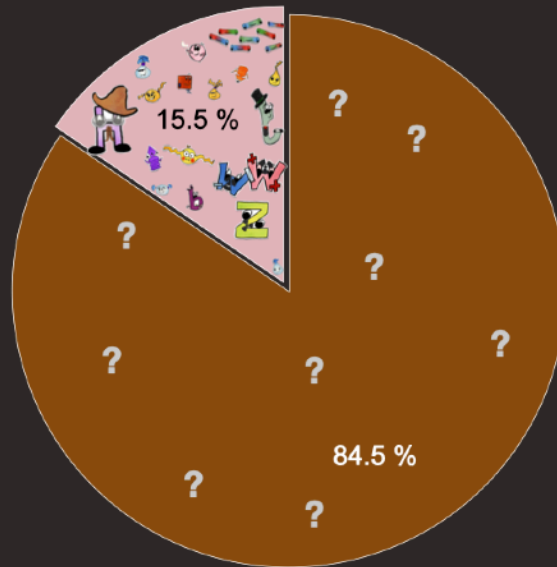
Does the Standard Model explain everything?

• Nope!

Quantum gravity?

Matter-antimatter asymmetry?

Neutrino oscillations?



Mass budget of our Universe  
As estimated by Planck, WMAP missions



2 main ways to increase search power

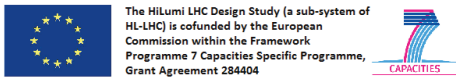
1. Increase collision energy

- LHC Run 1 (2010-2012): 7-8 TeV
- LHC Run 2 (2015-2018): 13 TeV
- LHC Run 3 (2022-): 13.6 TeV

2. Collide more particles faster to sample more of the Universe's distribution

Answering these questions requires constant innovation





The HLumi LHC Design Study (a sub-system of HL-LHC) is cofunded by the European Commission within the Framework Programme 7 Capacities Specific Programme, Grant Agreement 284404

**Mission:**  
Collide more protons per bunch crossing than ever before



2

### CIVIL ENGINEERING

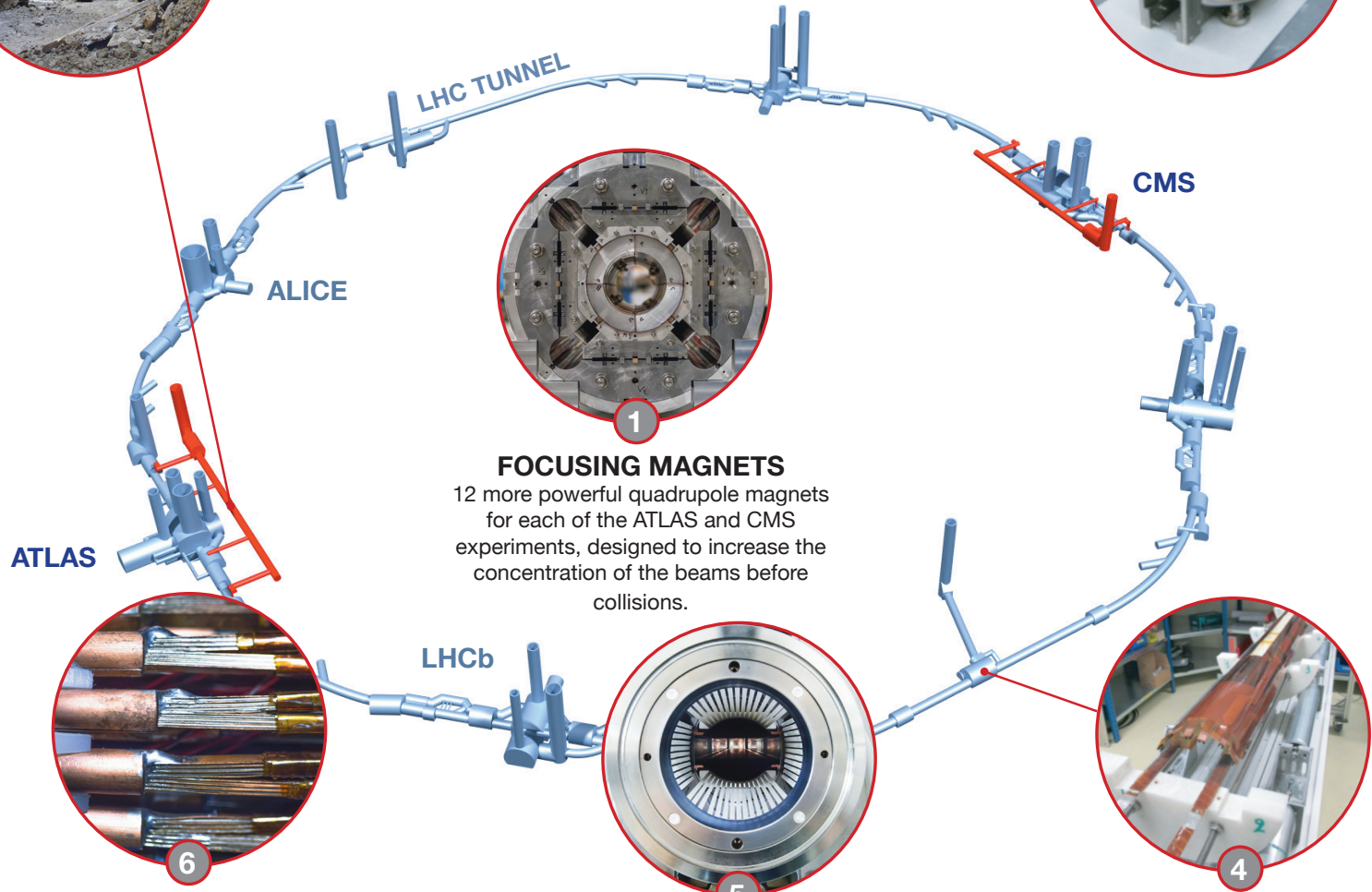
2 new 300-metre service tunnels and 2 shafts near to ATLAS and CMS.



3

### "CRAB" CAVITIES

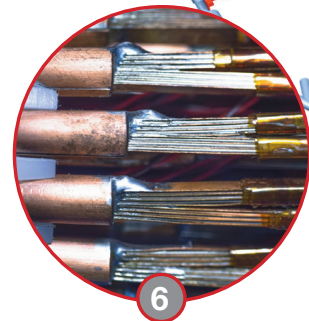
16 superconducting "crab" cavities for each of the ATLAS and CMS experiments to tilt the beams before collisions.



1

### FOCUSING MAGNETS

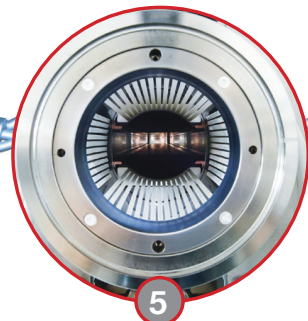
12 more powerful quadrupole magnets for each of the ATLAS and CMS experiments, designed to increase the concentration of the beams before collisions.



6

### SUPERCONDUCTING LINKS

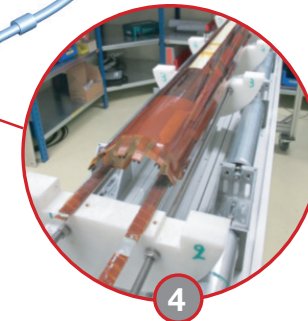
Electrical transmission lines based on a high-temperature superconductor to carry current to the magnets from the new service tunnels near ATLAS and CMS.



5

### COLLIMATORS

15 to 20 new collimators and 60 replacement collimators to reinforce machine protection.



4

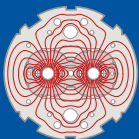
### BENDING MAGNETS

4 pairs of shorter and more powerful dipole bending magnets to free up space for the new collimators.

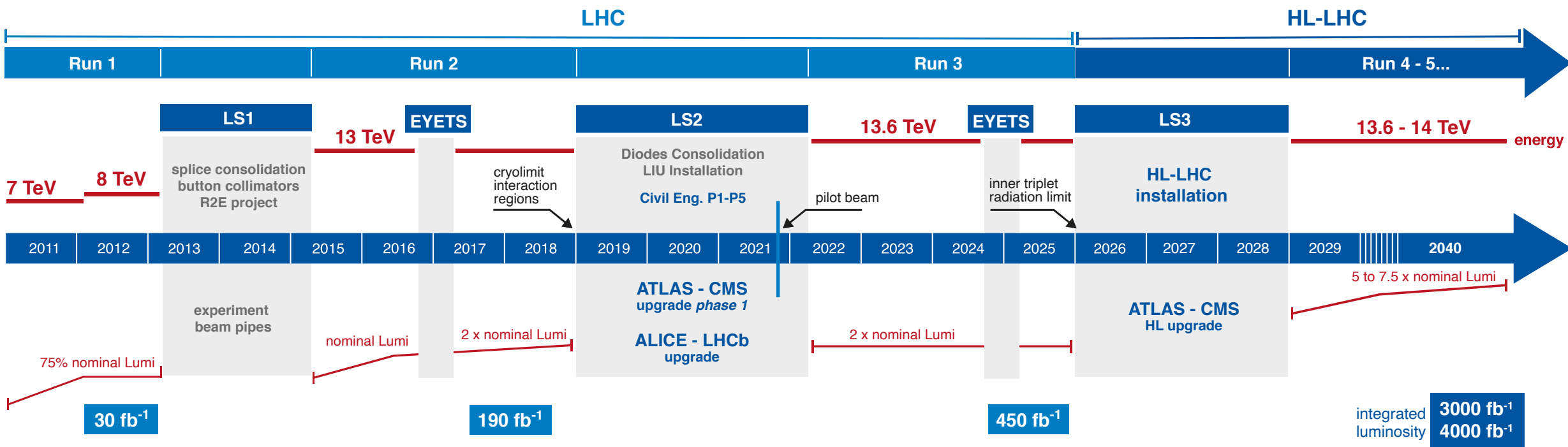


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# LHC / HL-LHC Plan



## HL-LHC TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT:



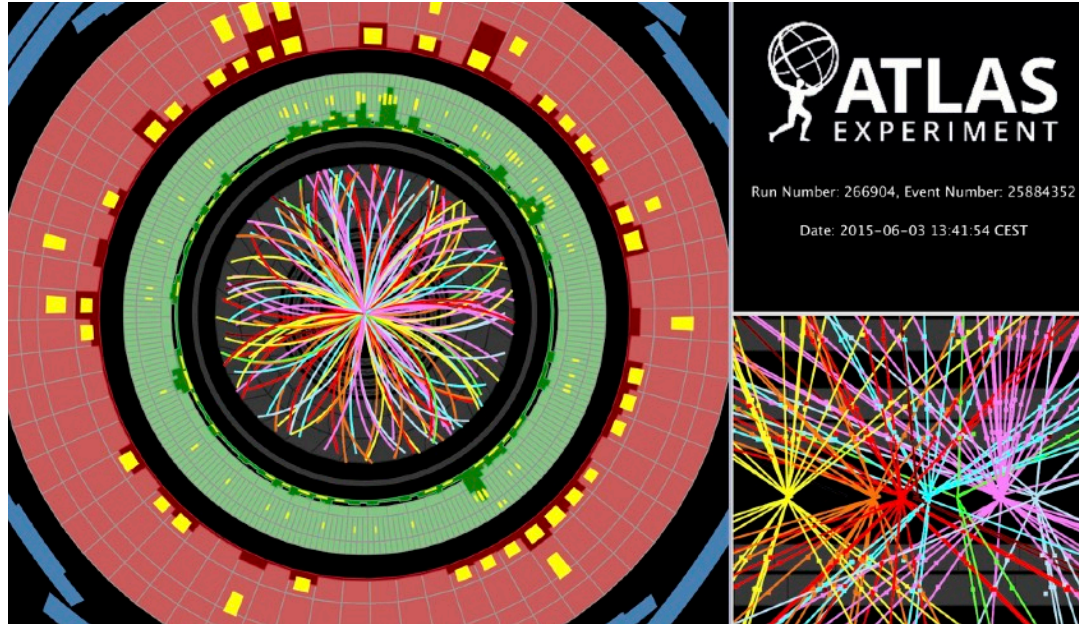
## HL-LHC CIVIL ENGINEERING:



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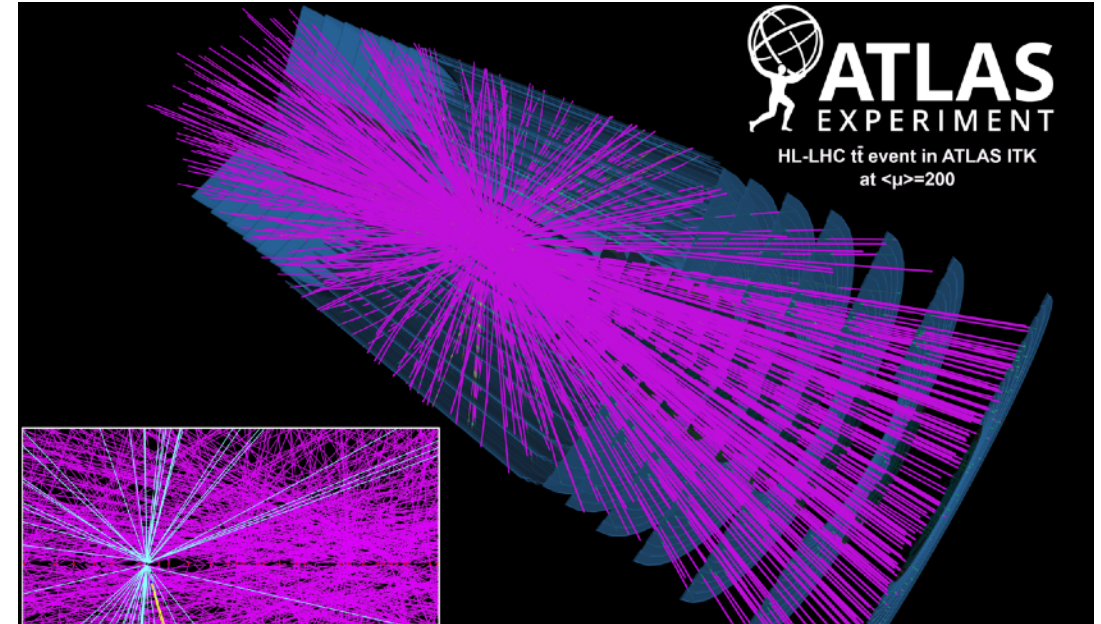


# We need a new detector.



## LHC

Designed for **~20-30 collisions** each time we cross proton beams



## High Luminosity LHC, HL-LHC

Designed for **~200 collisions** each time we cross proton beams

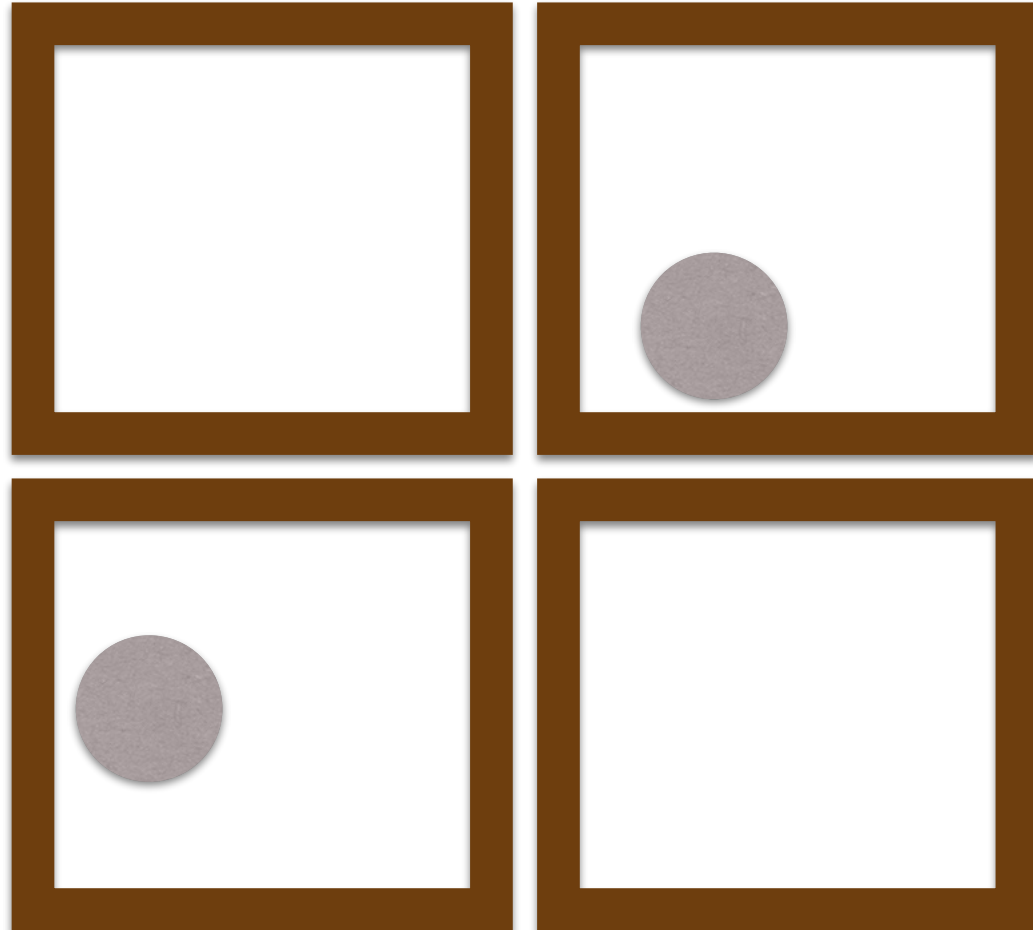
First stable beams at 13 TeV, <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2022598>; HL-LHC pileup simulation in ATLAS ITK, <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/pub/AtlasPublic/UpgradeEventDisplays/HL-LHC-tt.png>



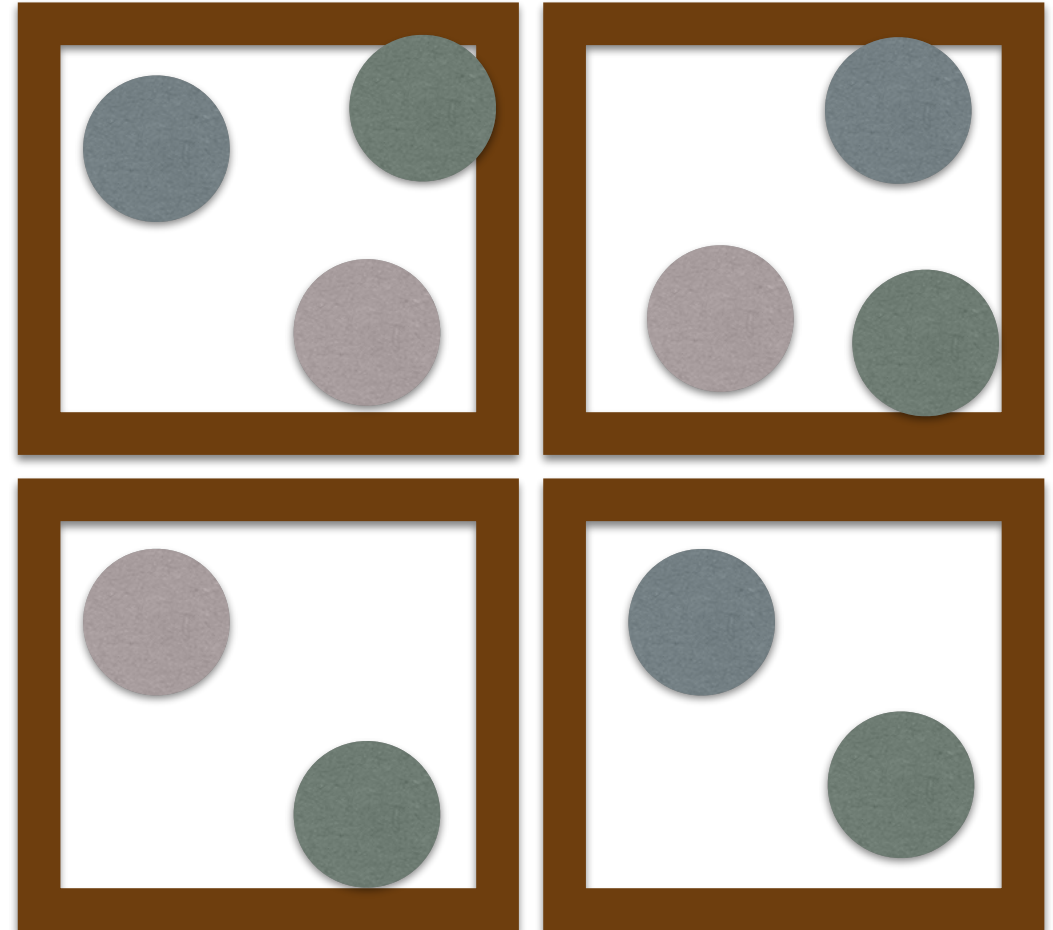
# Detector occupancy



Low occupancy: Particles clearly distinguishable



High occupancy: Particle signals overlap

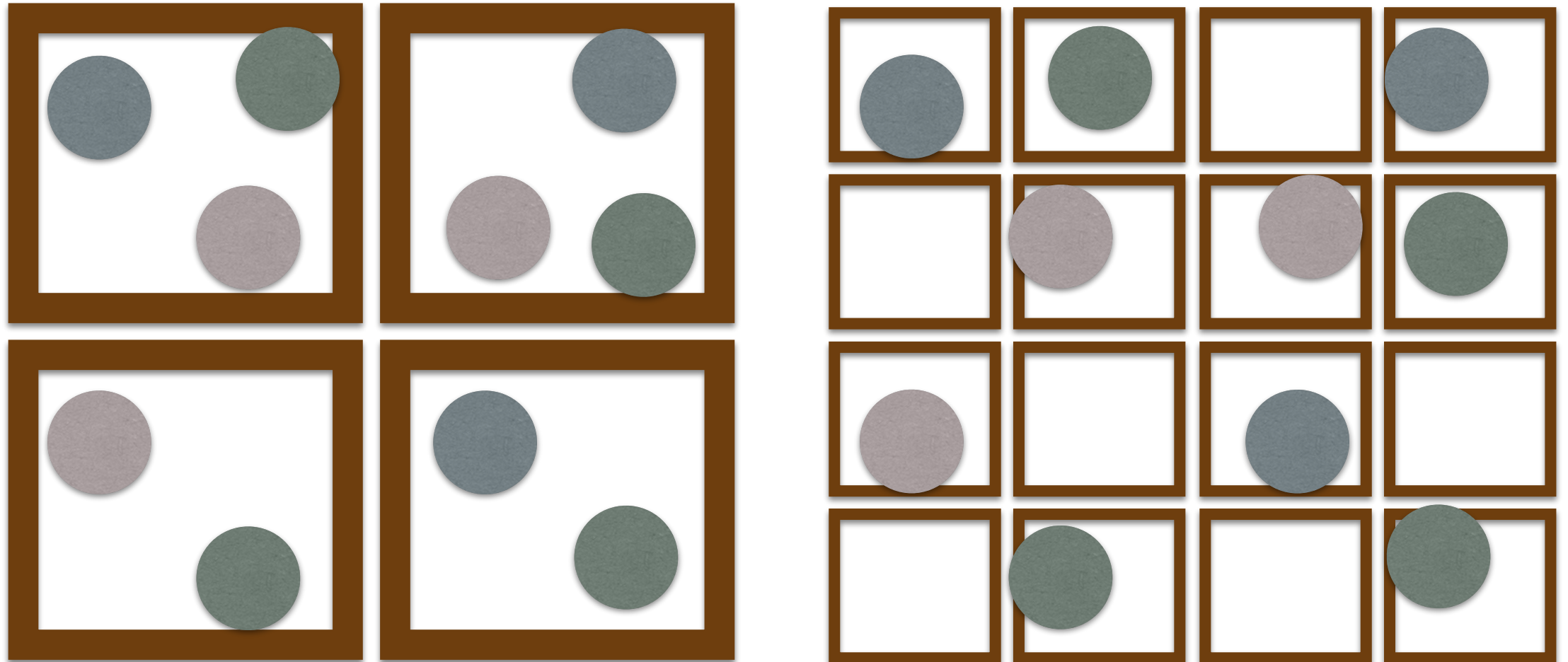




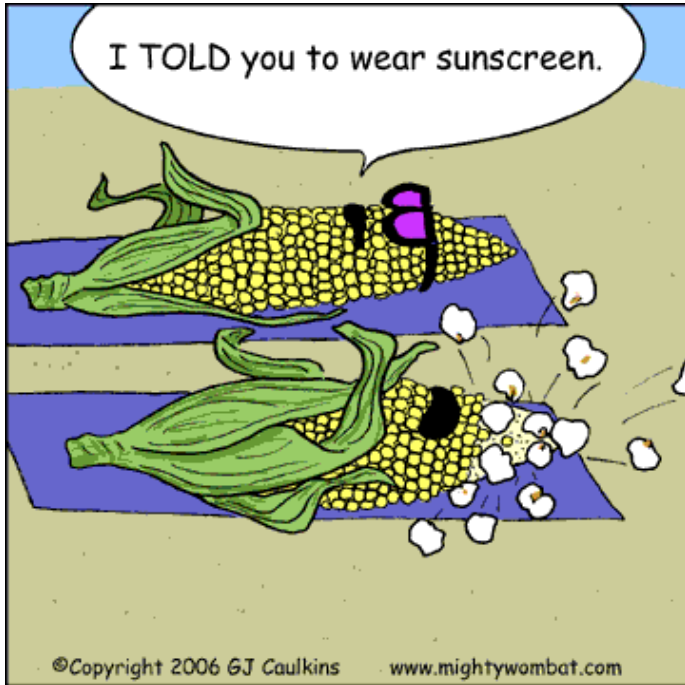
# Detector occupancy



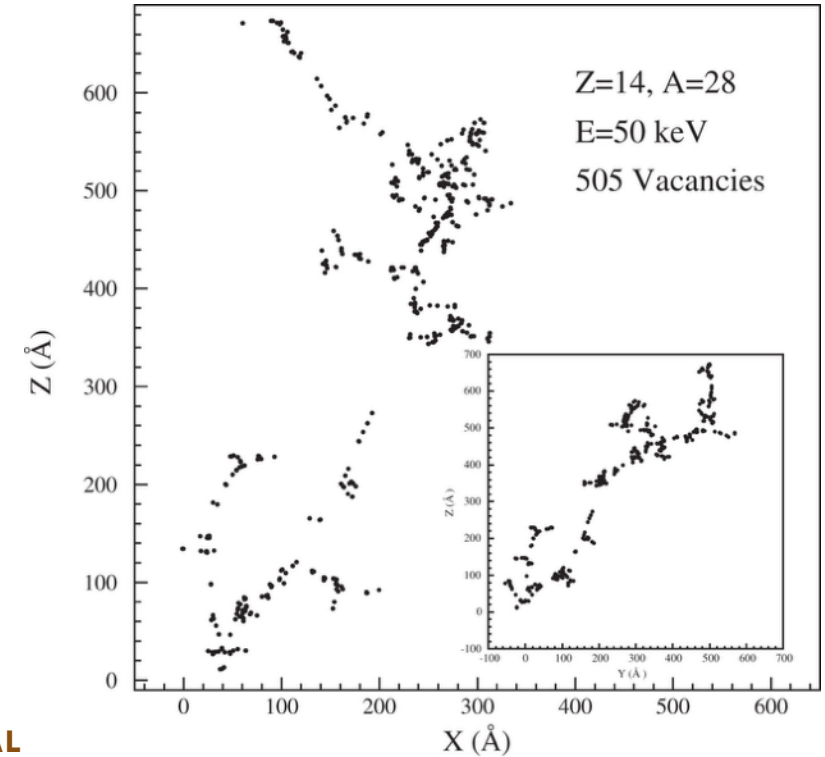
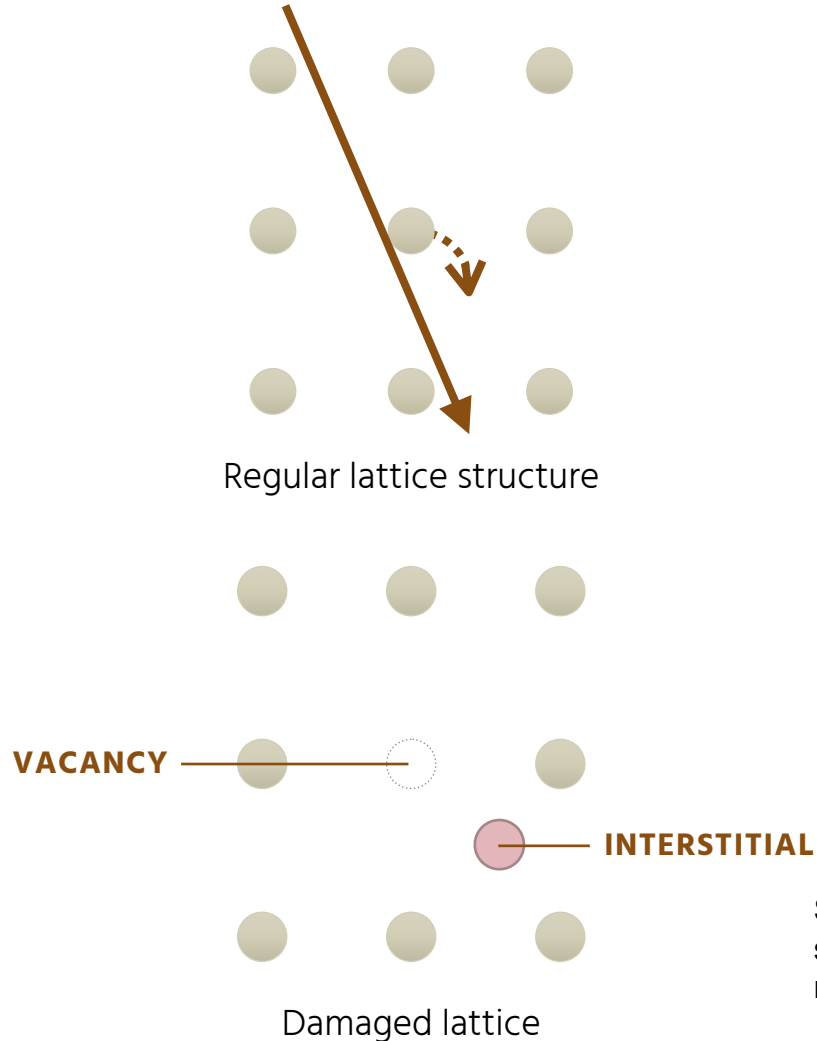
Solution: Increase detector density in given area



# Radiation damage



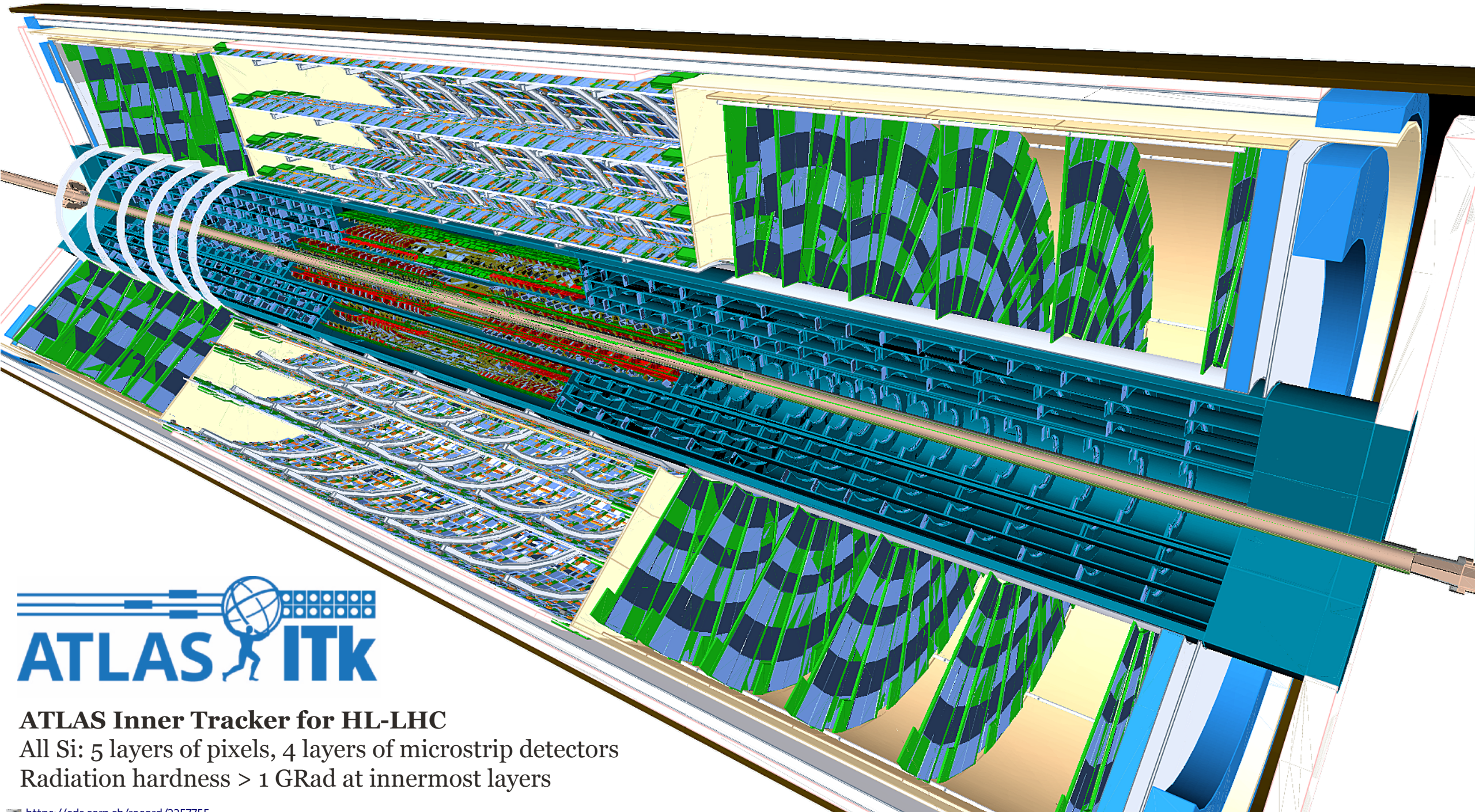
An everyday menace



Simulated distribution of vacancies created by a 50 keV silicon ion in silicon (typical recoil energy for 1 MeV neutrons)

Left: GJ Caulkins, <https://www.mightywombat.com/2006>  
Center: M. Huhtinen (CERN), Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 491 (2002) 194-215  
Right: Based on <https://cerncourier.com/a/raising-the-dead-detectors/>





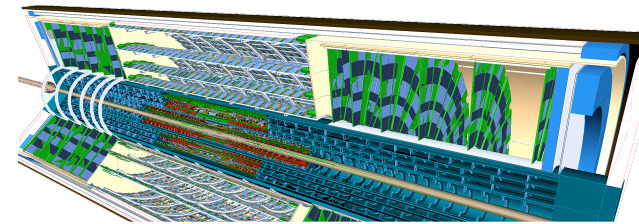
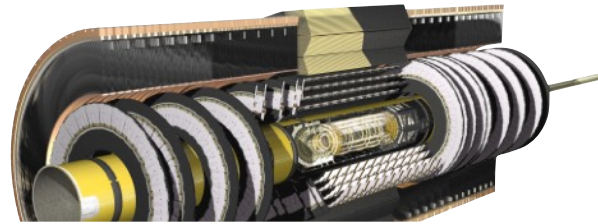
**ATLAS Inner Tracker for HL-LHC**  
All Si: 5 layers of pixels, 4 layers of microstrip detectors  
Radiation hardness > 1 GRad at innermost layers



# How much of an “upgrade” *really* is ITk?



Comparing ATLAS' current Inner Detector and future Inner Tracker



**Learn more:**

ATLAS Detector:  
[2008 JINST 3 S08003](#)  
 IBL Technical Design  
 Report (TDR): [CERN-  
 LHCC-2010-013](#)  
 ITk Pixels TDR:  
[CERN-LHCC-2017-021](#)  
 ITk Strips TDR:  
[CERN-LHCC-2017-005](#)

	Inner Detector (ID)	Inner Tracker (ITk)
<b>Detector layers</b>	Si (pixels, strips) & gas trackers	Si trackers (pixels, strips)
<b>Coverage, <math> \eta </math></b>	<2.5 (pixels & strips), <2.0 (TRT)	<4.0 (pixels), <2.7 (strips)
<b>Trigger rate</b>	100 kHz	1 MHz
	Pixel detector	ITk Pixels
<b>No of Pixels</b>	92 million (80M Pixel + 12M IBL)	5 billion
<b>Pixels silicon area</b>	1.9 m <sup>2</sup>	12.98 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Pixel size</b>	50x250 μm (IBL), 50x400 μm, 50x600 μm	50x50 μm, 25x100 μm
	SCT	ITk Strips
<b>No of Strips</b>	6.2 M	59.9 M
<b>Strips silicon area</b>	61 m <sup>2</sup>	165 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Pitch</b>	80 μm	75.5 μm
<b>Strip length</b>	12.8 cm	2.4-4.8 cm

x10

x55

x6.5

Smaller

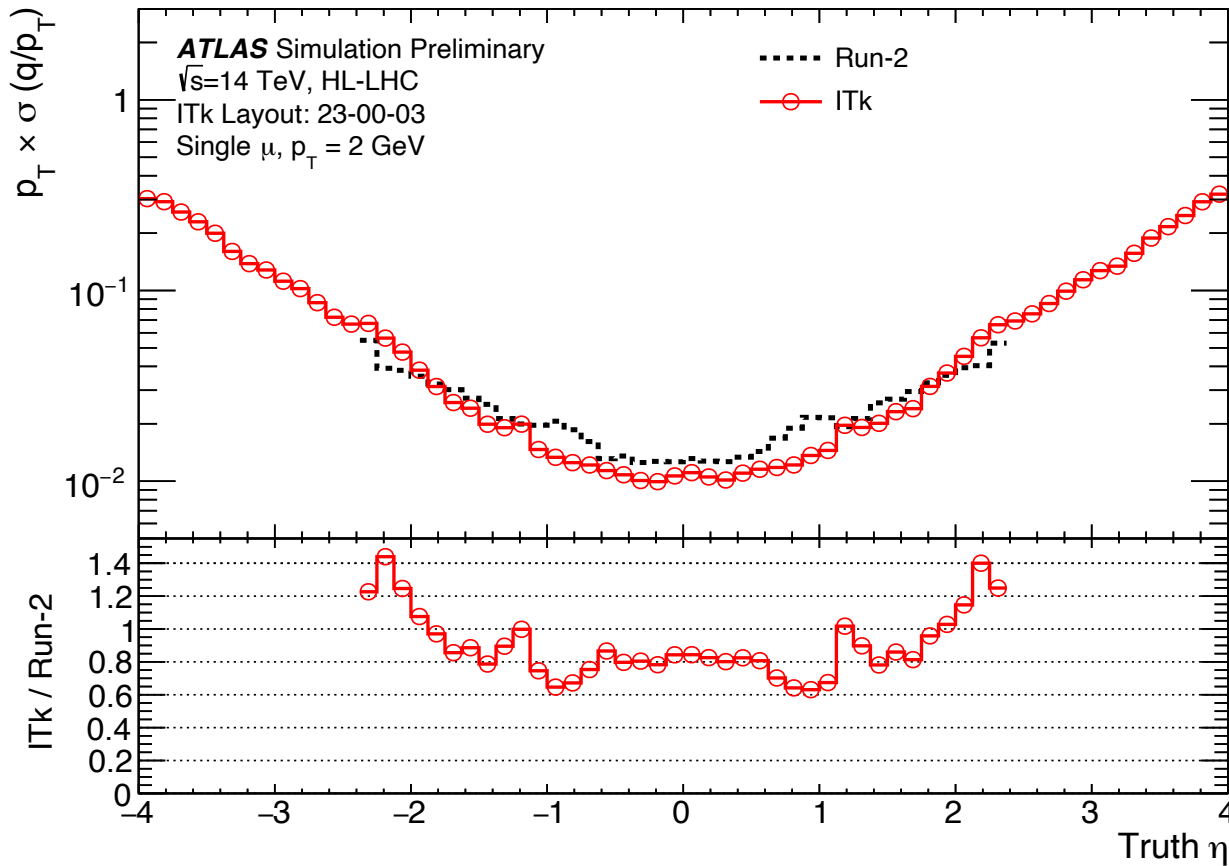
x10

x10

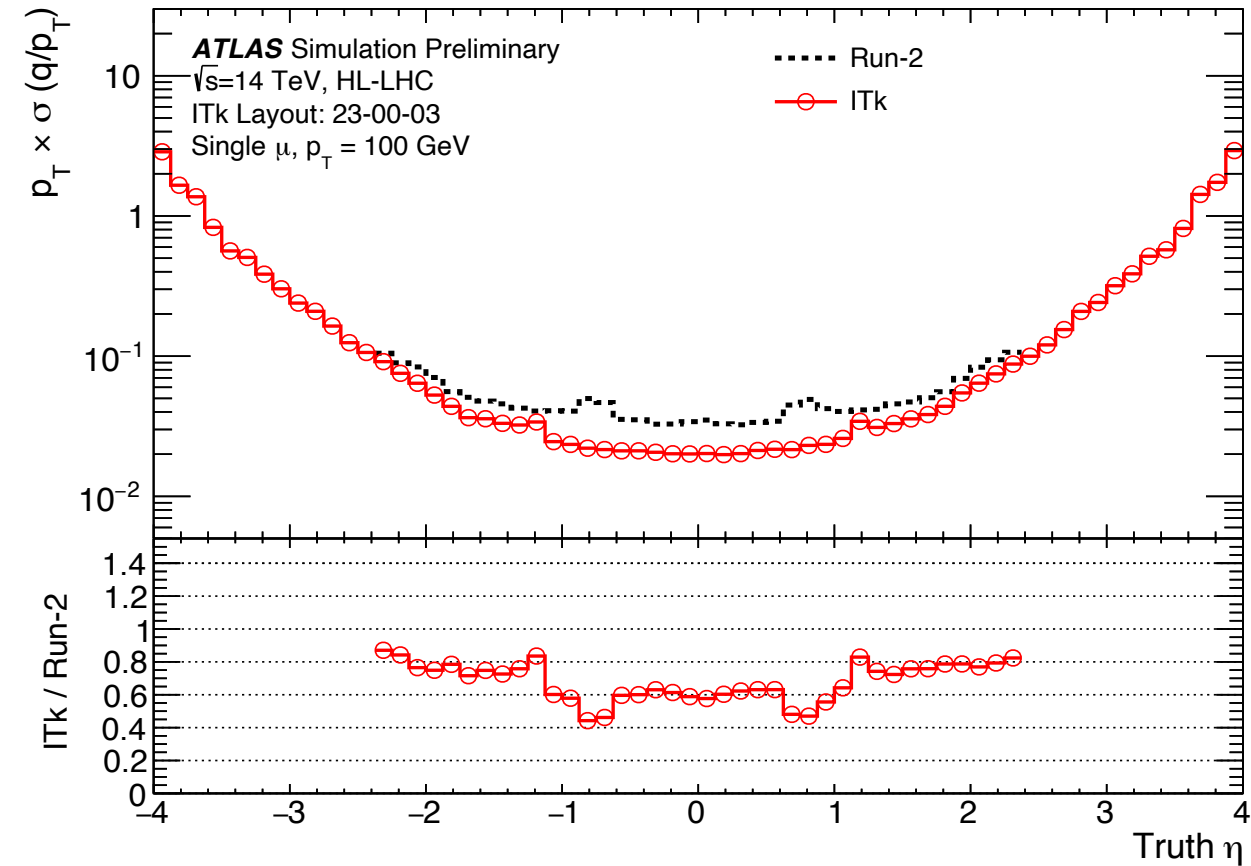
Strips smaller and closer together



# Expected single muon resolution

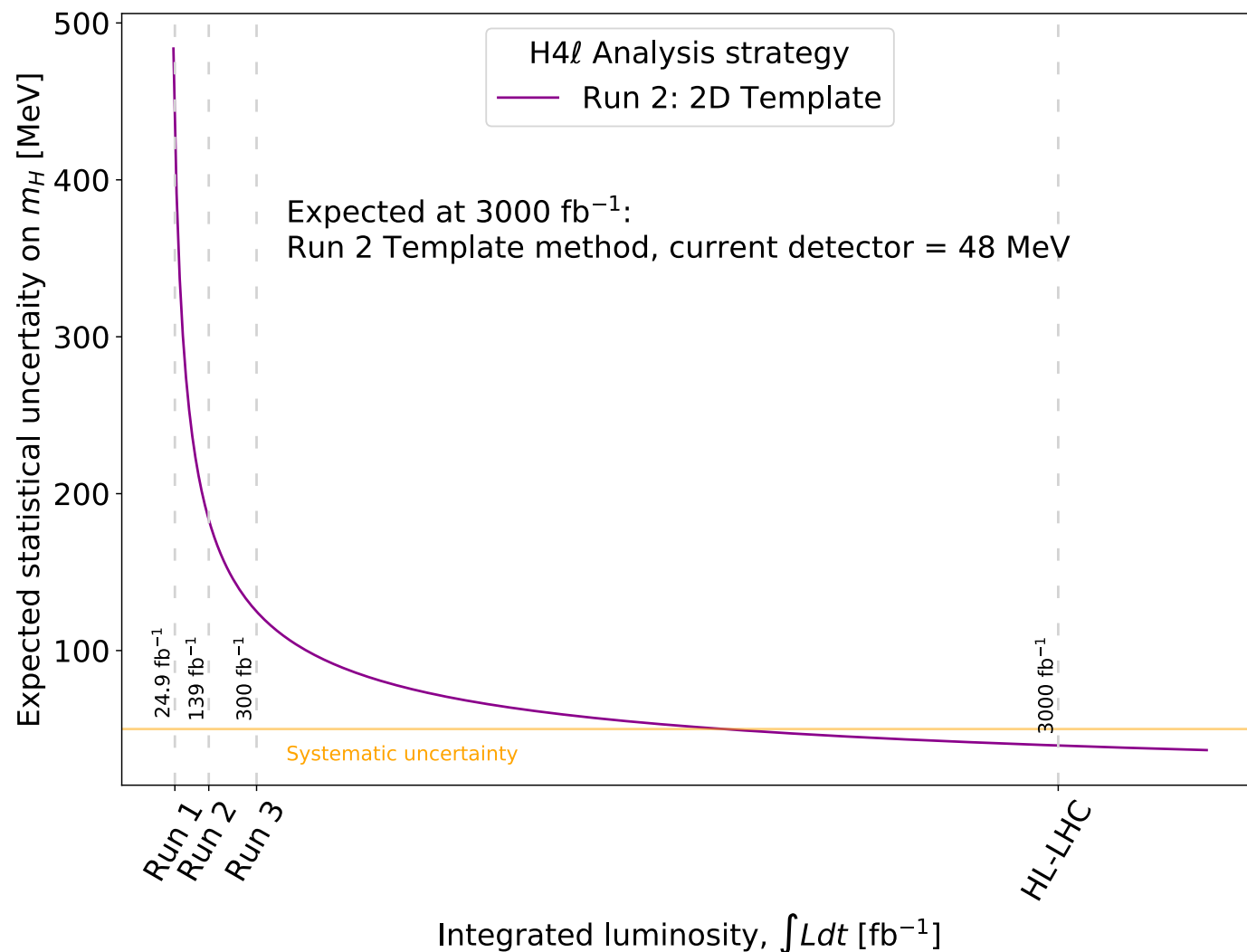


2 GeV



100 GeV

# Example: Higgs mass with ATLAS & HL-LHC



## Statistical uncertainty projection

- ★ Projecting based on 2D template method measurement at 13 TeV with 36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup> (Phys. Lett. B 784 (2018) 345)
- ★ Systematically limited midway through HL-LHC run



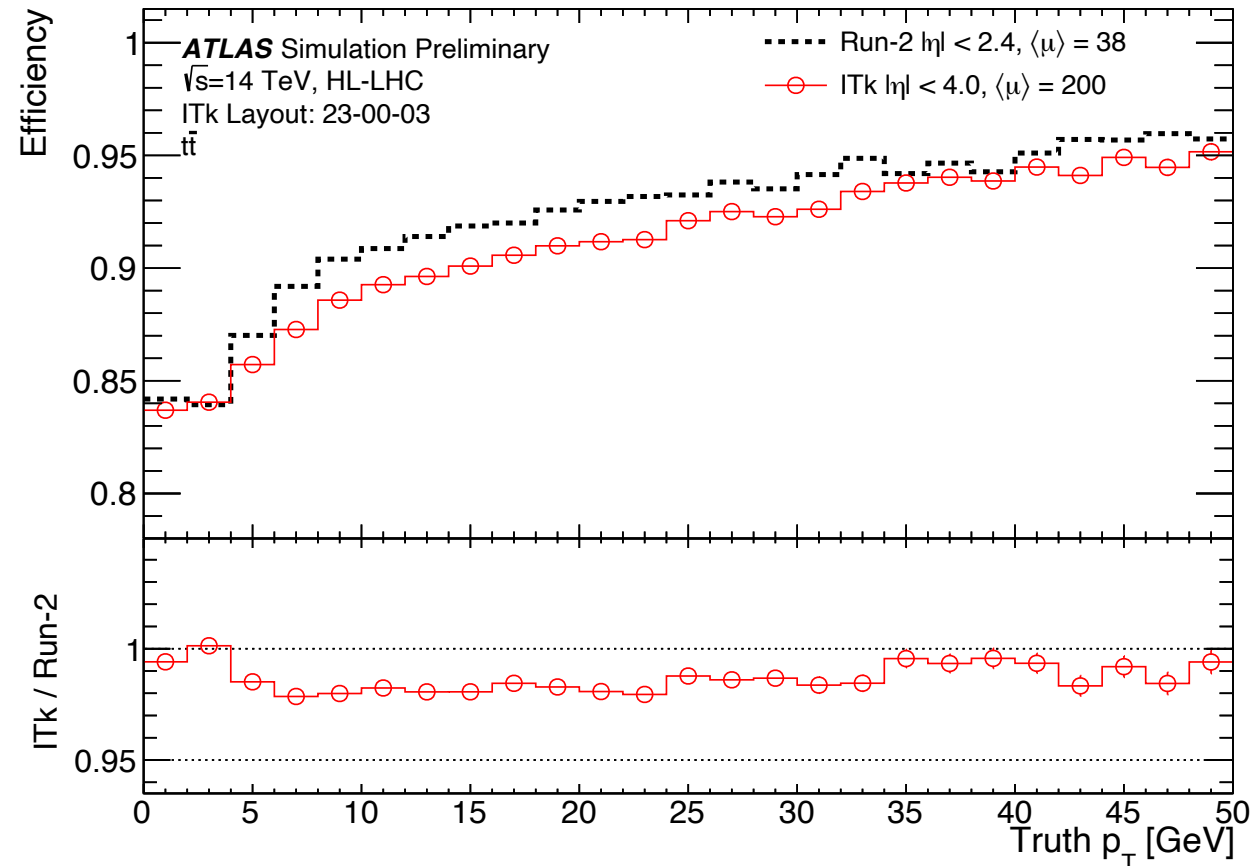
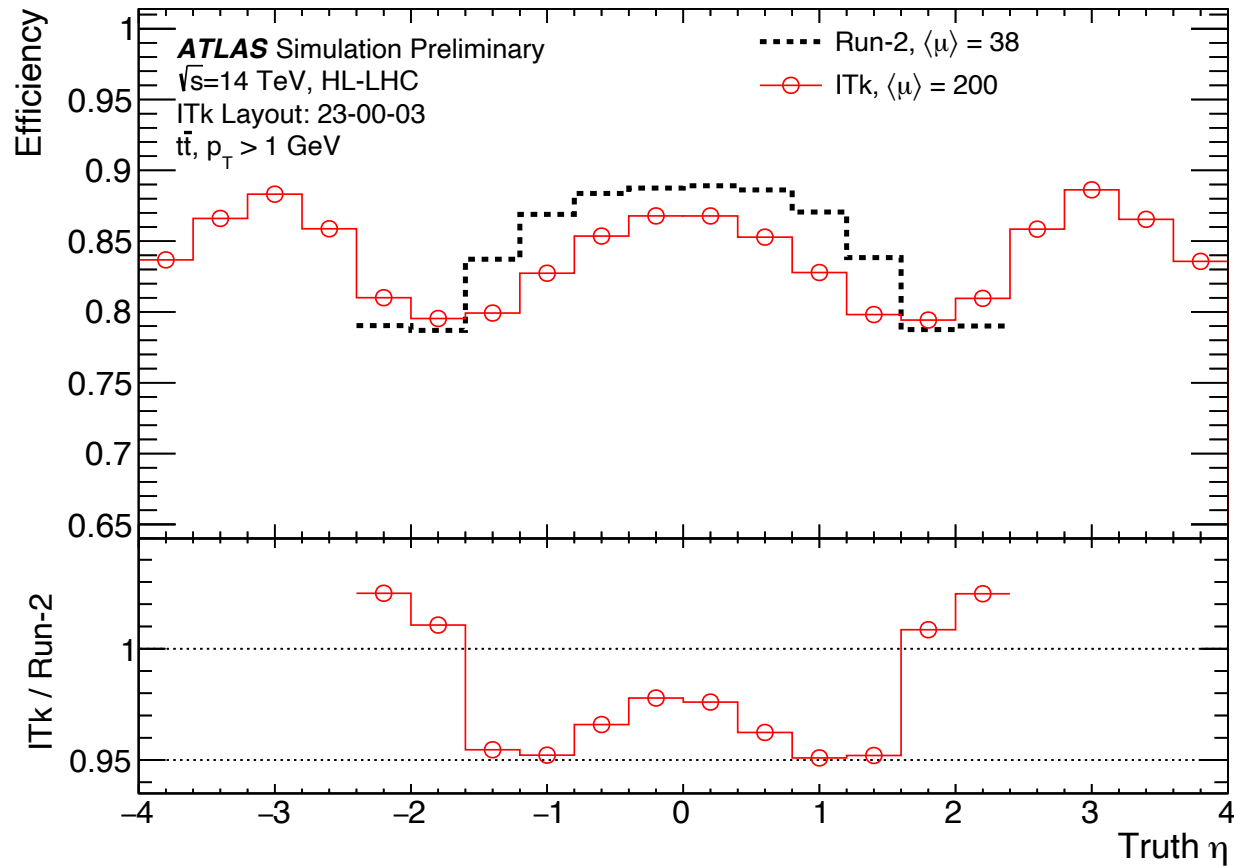
# Example: Higgs mass with ATLAS at HL-LHC



	$\Delta_{\text{tot}}$ (MeV)	$\Delta_{\text{stat}}$ (MeV)	$\Delta_{\text{syst}}$ (MeV)
Current Detector	52	39	35
$\mu$ momentum resolution improvement by 30% or similar	47	30	37
$\mu$ momentum resolution/scale improvement of 30% / 50%	38	30	24
$\mu$ momentum resolution/scale improvement 30% / 80%	33	30	14

- ★ Using muon resolution improvements estimated at 45 GeV
- ★ Full Run 2 expected uncertainty  $\sim 180$  MeV  $\rightarrow$  30-40 MeV at HL-LHC
  - First stage projected resolution improvements achievable with ITk
    - Additional improvement with analysis choices, improved detector understanding

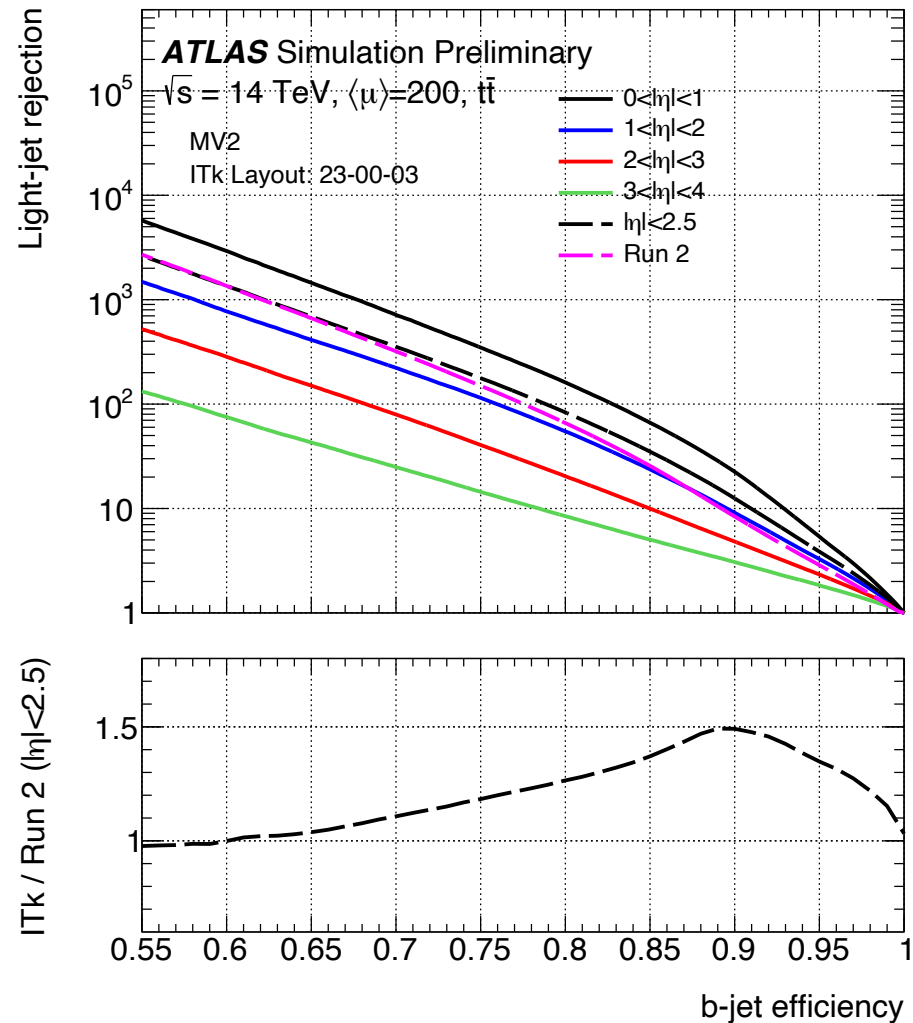
# Tracking efficiency with pileup in $t\bar{t}$ events



Over **5 times more** pileup in HL-LHC conditions • Tracking efficiency **within 5%** of current detector



# b-tagging efficiency

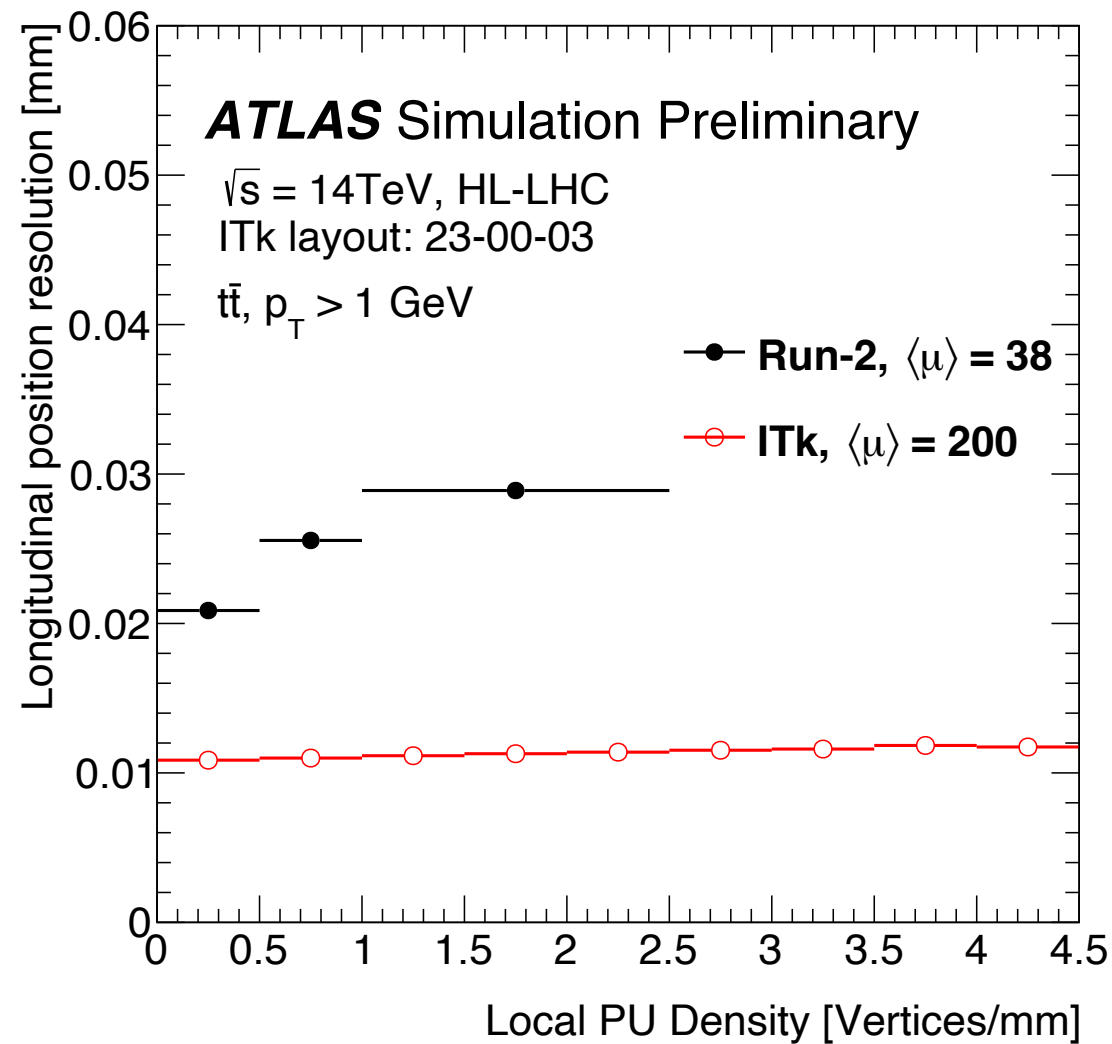
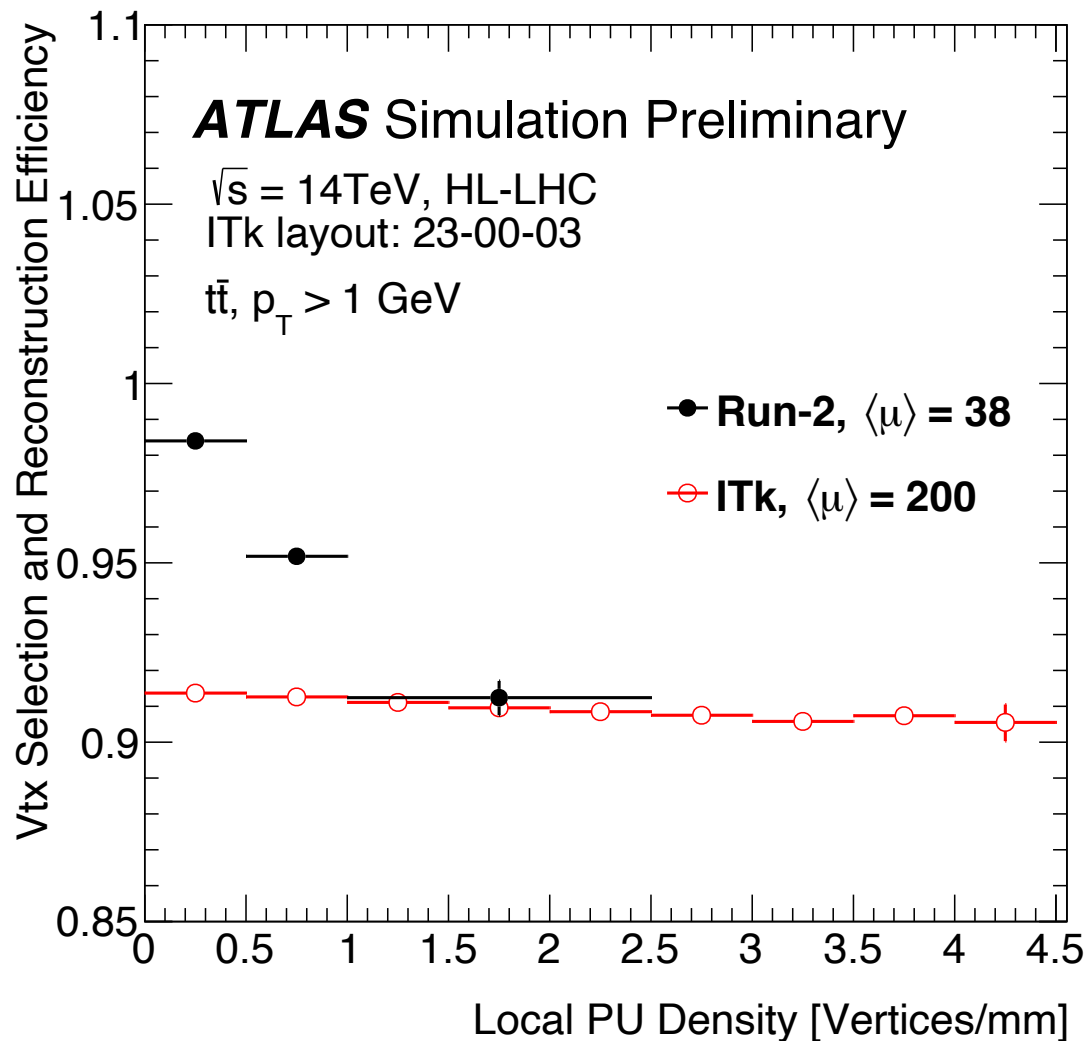


## Another example

### ★ DiHiggs search, $hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

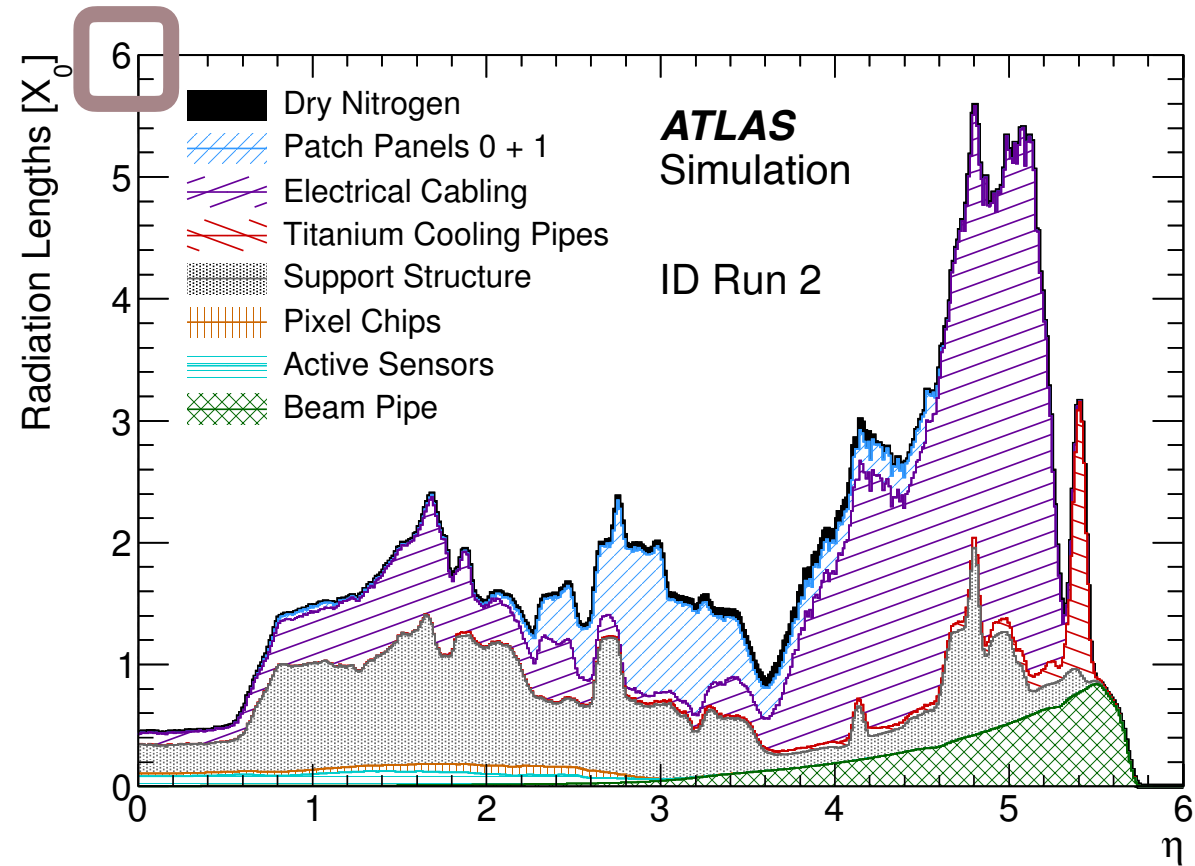
- ~8% b-tagging efficiency gain at same light jet rejection level wrt current analysis

# Vertexing

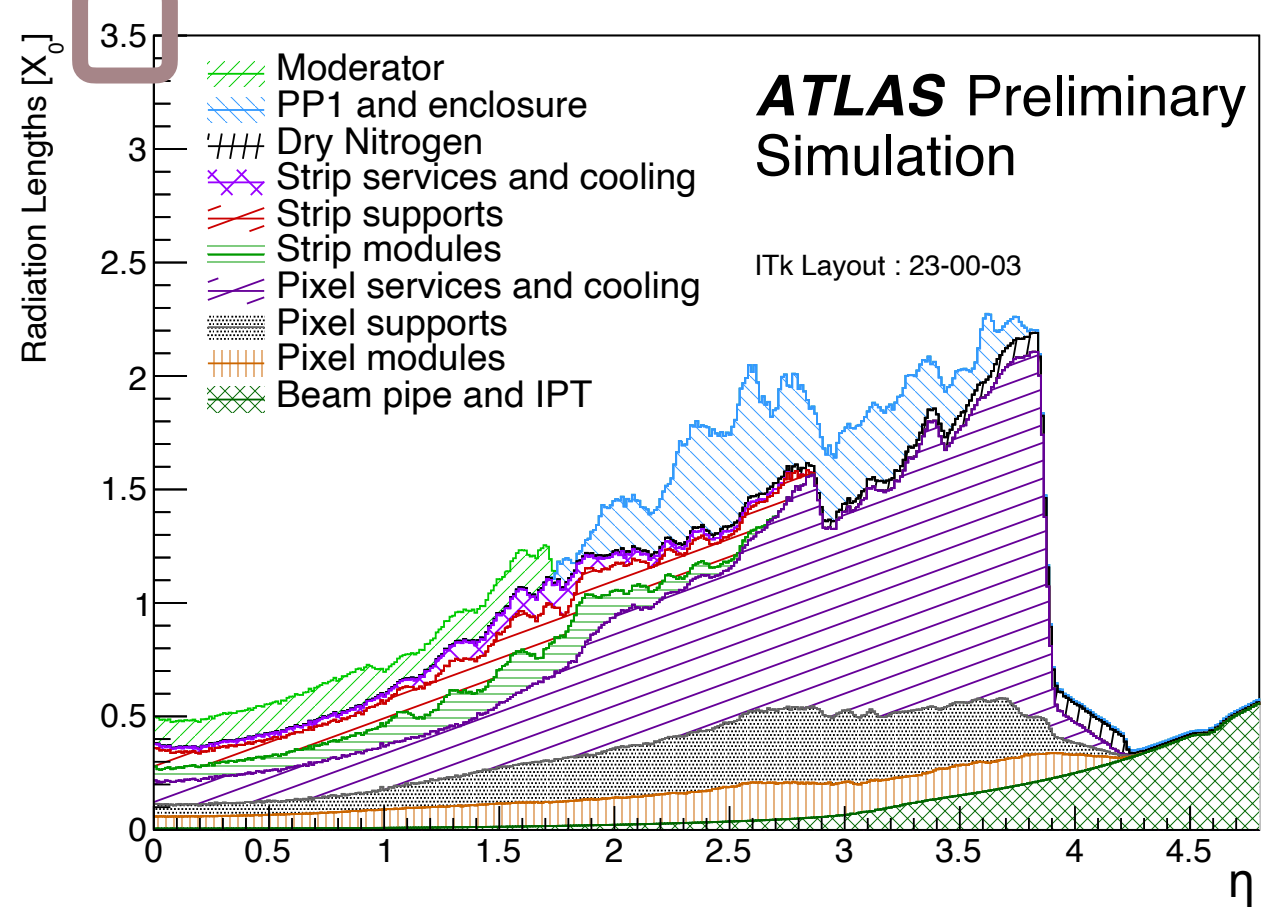




# More active area for less material



Inner Detector (current)



Inner Tracker (HL-LHC)

ID material budget, fig. 9 <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2257755>; ITk material budget, fig. 4 <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PUBNOTES/ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-024/>





Inner Tracker design & construction

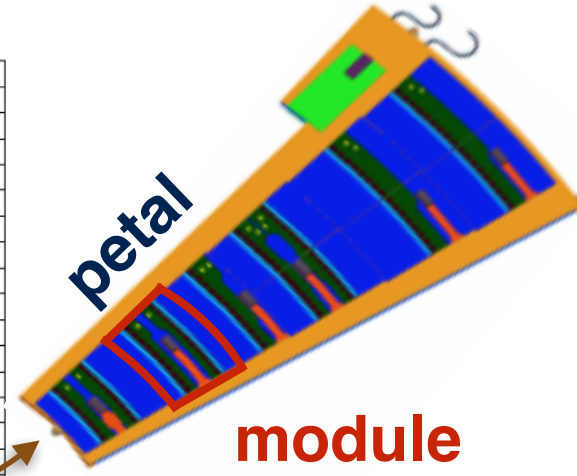
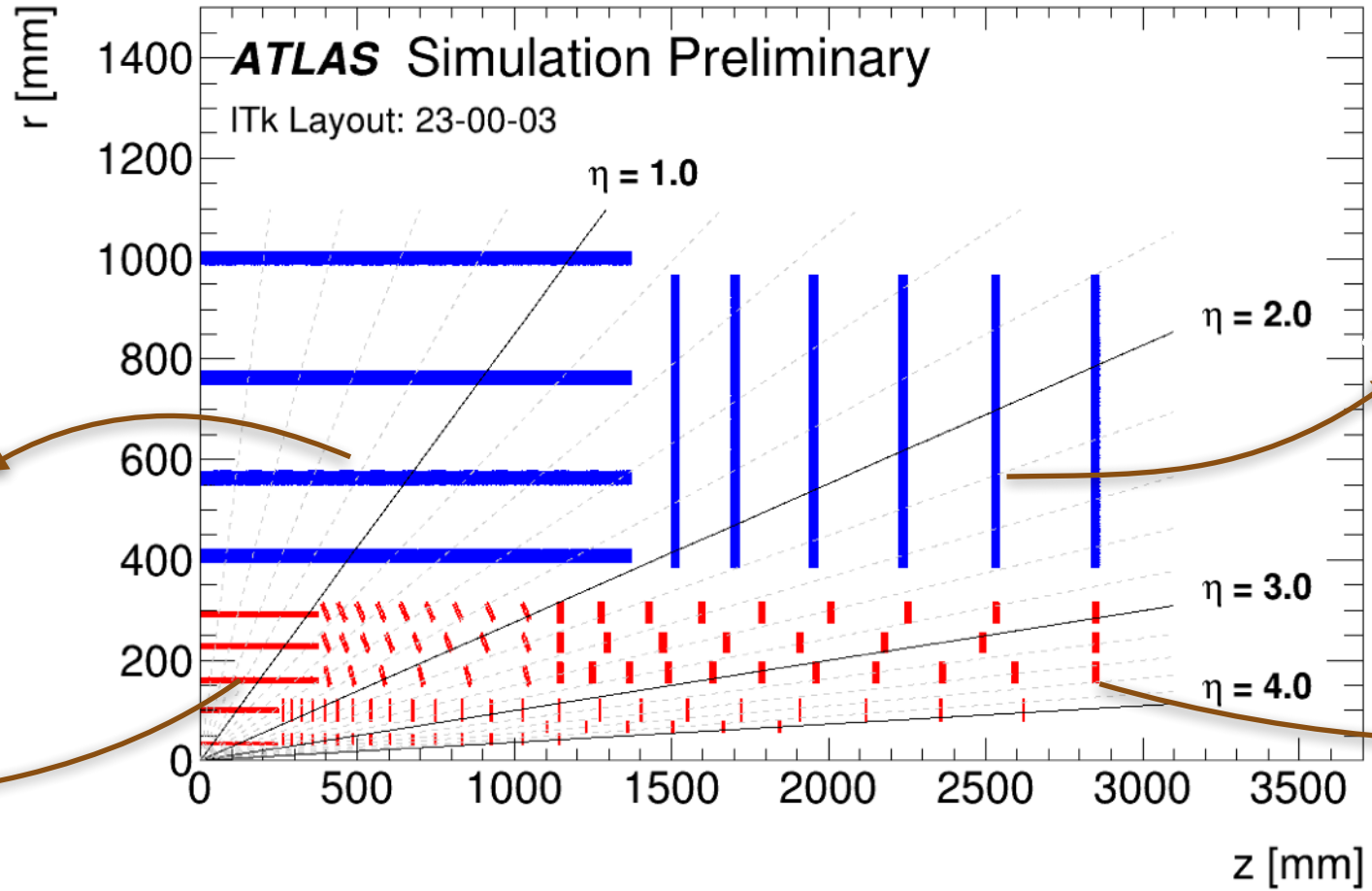
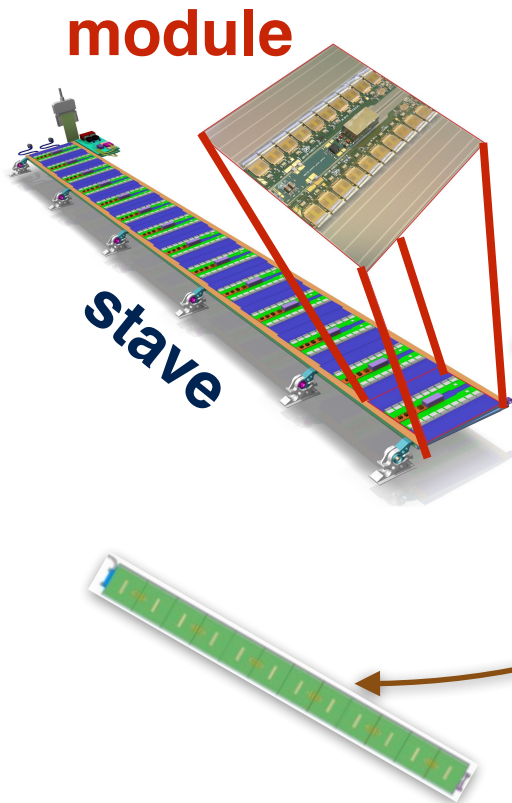




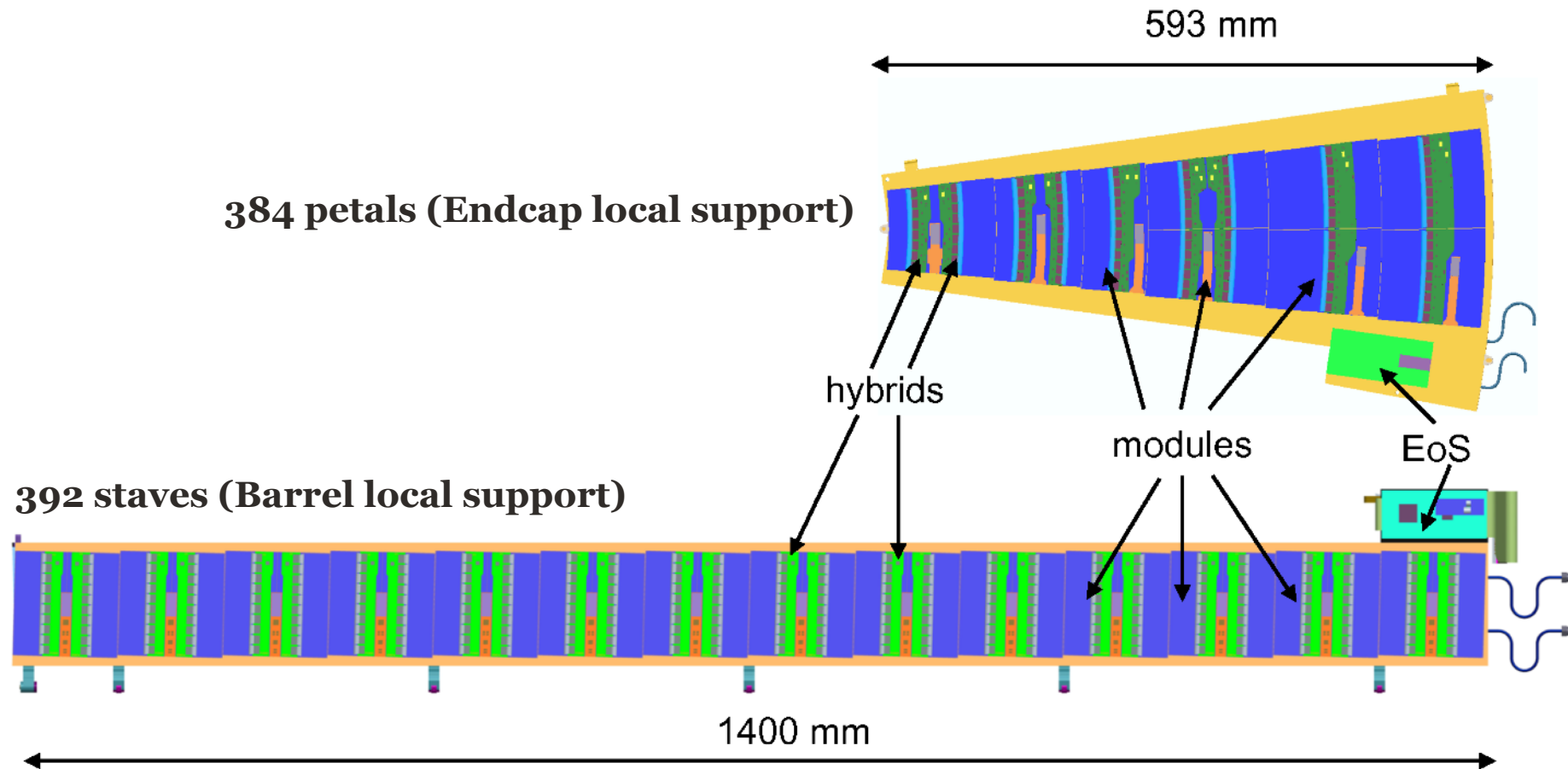
# Inner Tracker layout



- Pixels
- Strips



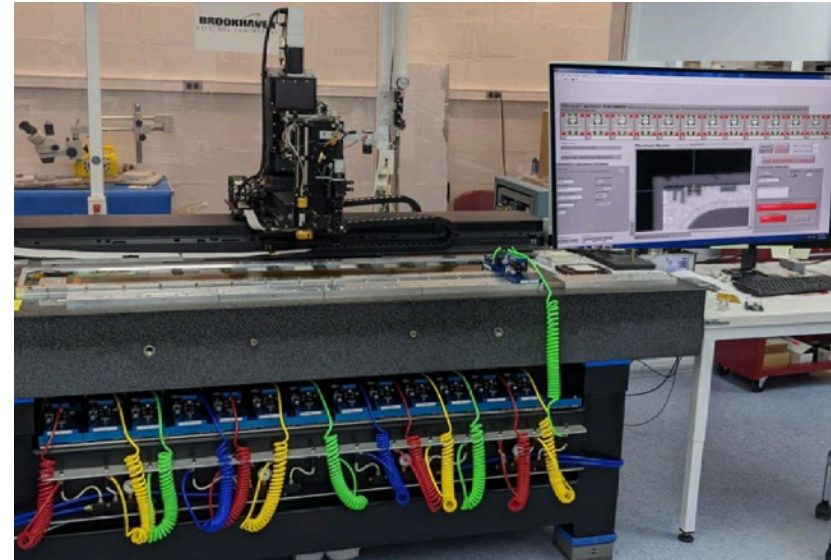
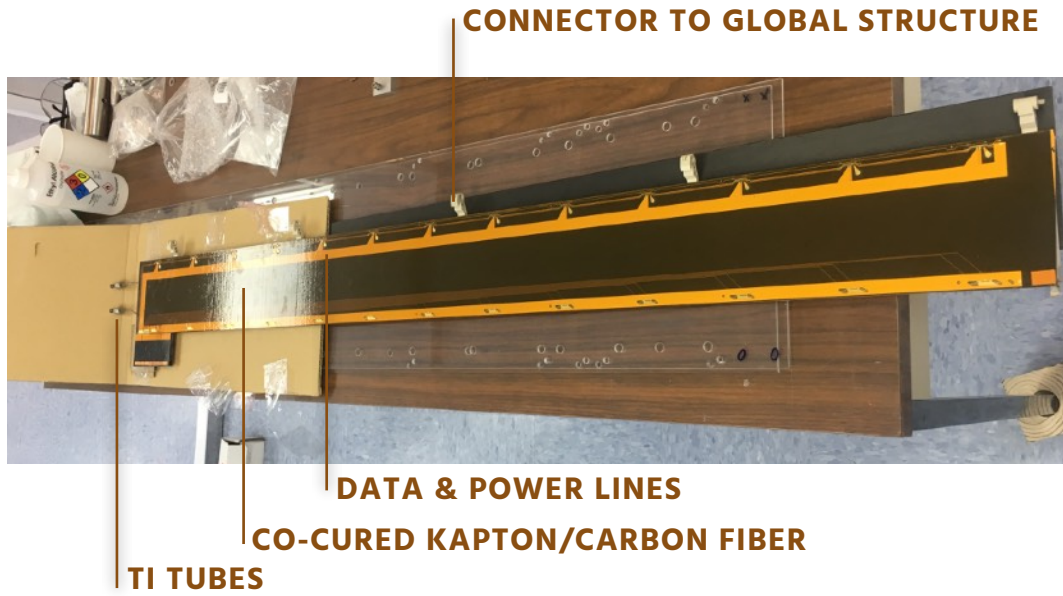
# Strips local supports: Staves and petals



Smallest fully independent structure: Mechanical support, data handling, powering, cooling



# Mechanical stability, cooling, data handling, power

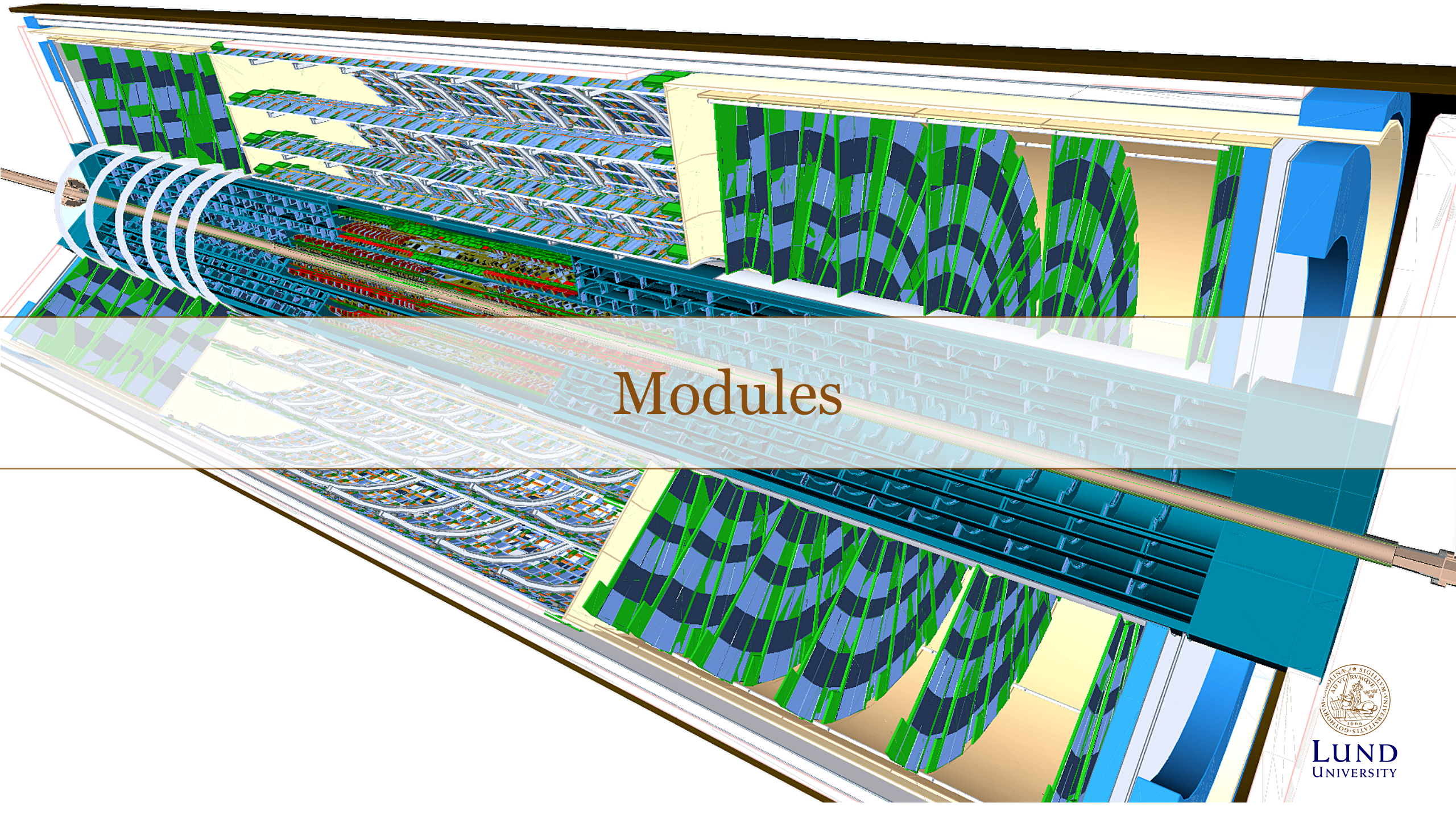


Me escorting a stave from Yale to BNL, 2017



Loaded stave prototype, courtesy of BNL



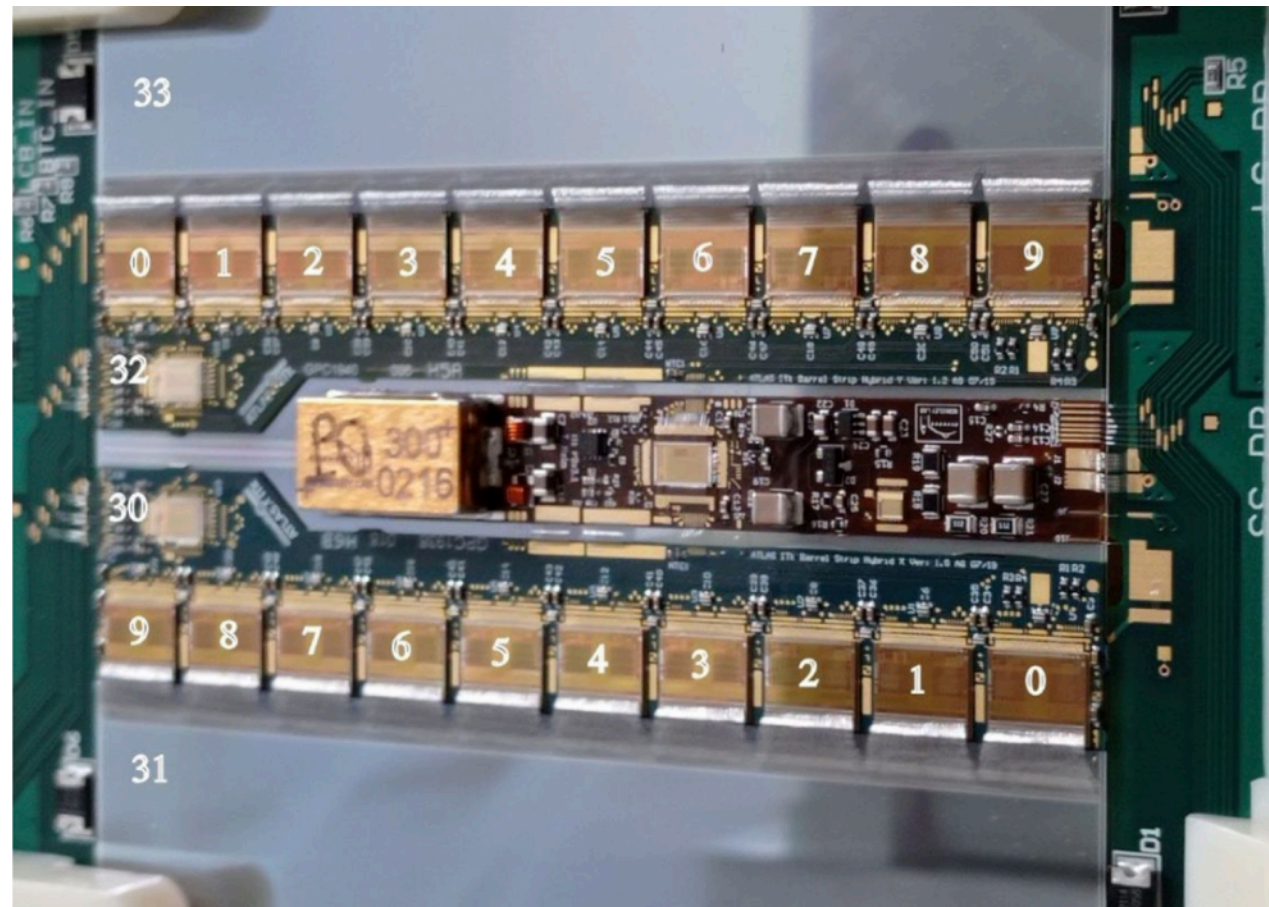


# Modules

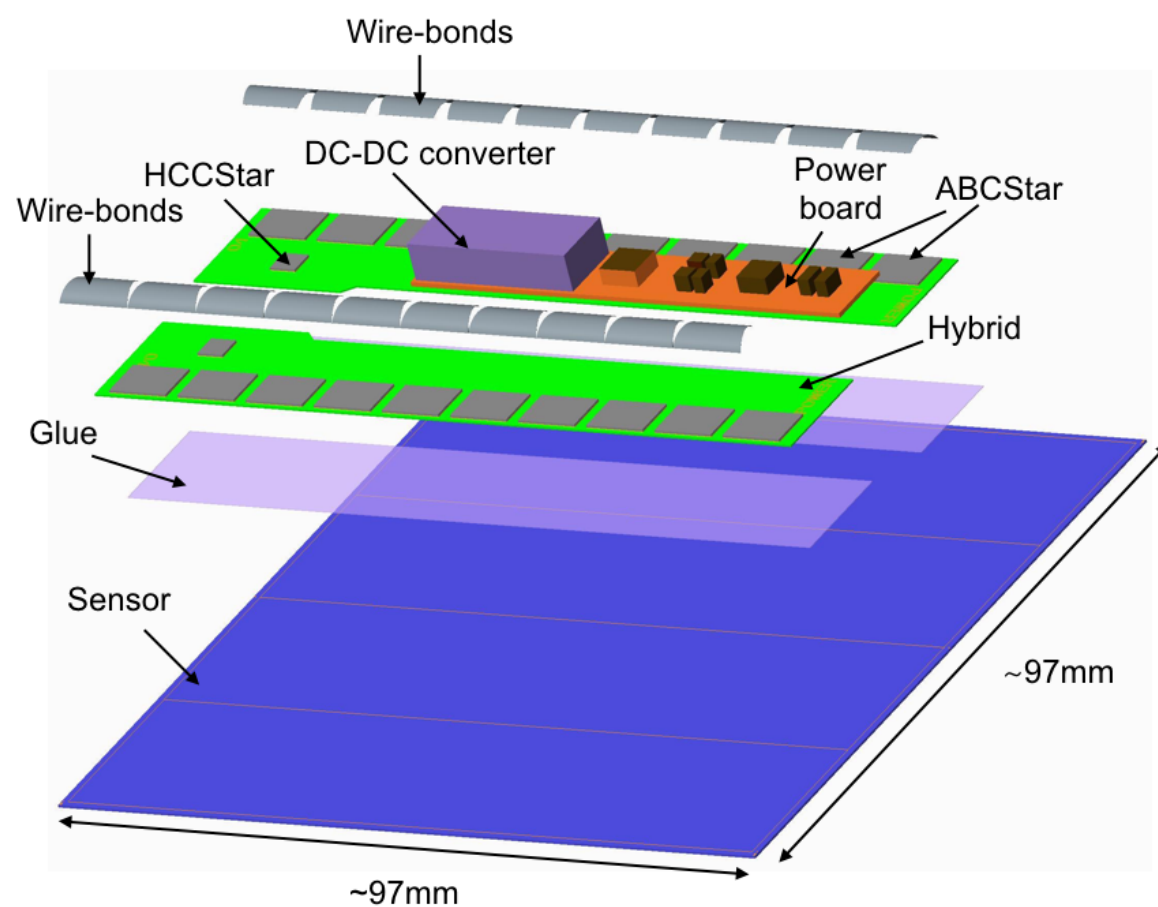




# Modules: Sensor + electronics



Short strip barrel module, 2021



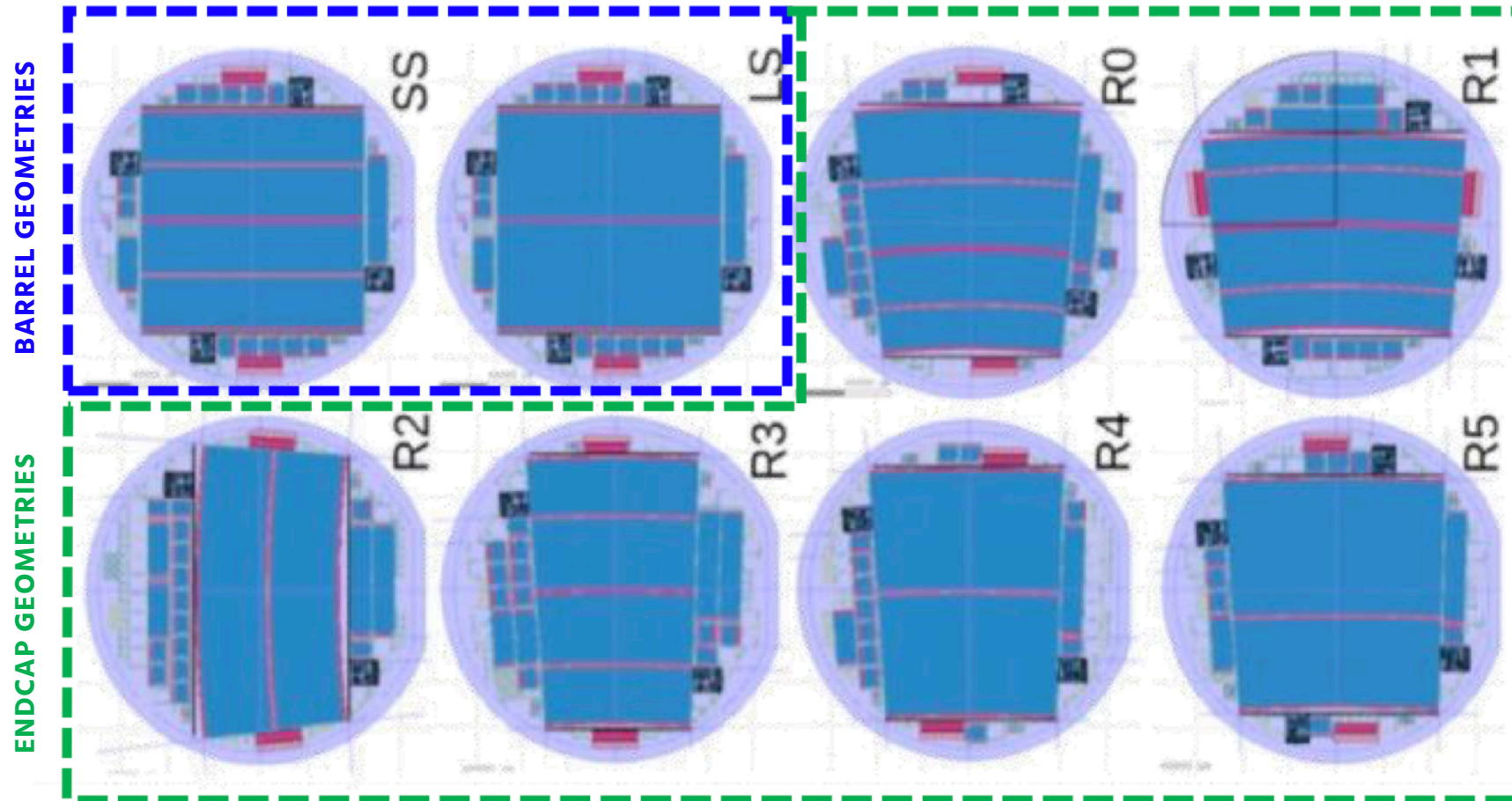
Exploded view

Barrel photo: [J. Steentoft ICHEP 2022](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2257755); Exploded view, fig. 58: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2257755>

# Silicon sensor: Heart of a module



8 geometries in ITk Strips



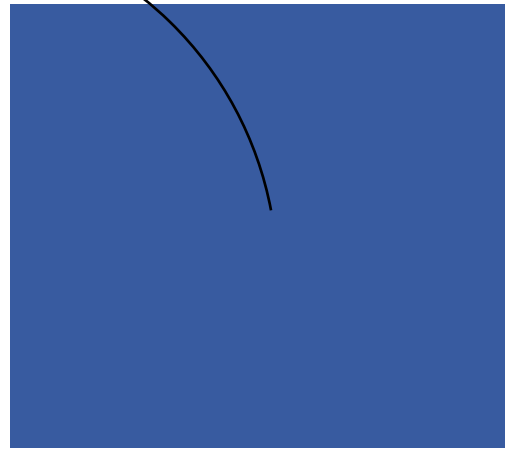


# Aside: pn-junction



## Definition

Lots of free holes



p-type

Lots of free electrons

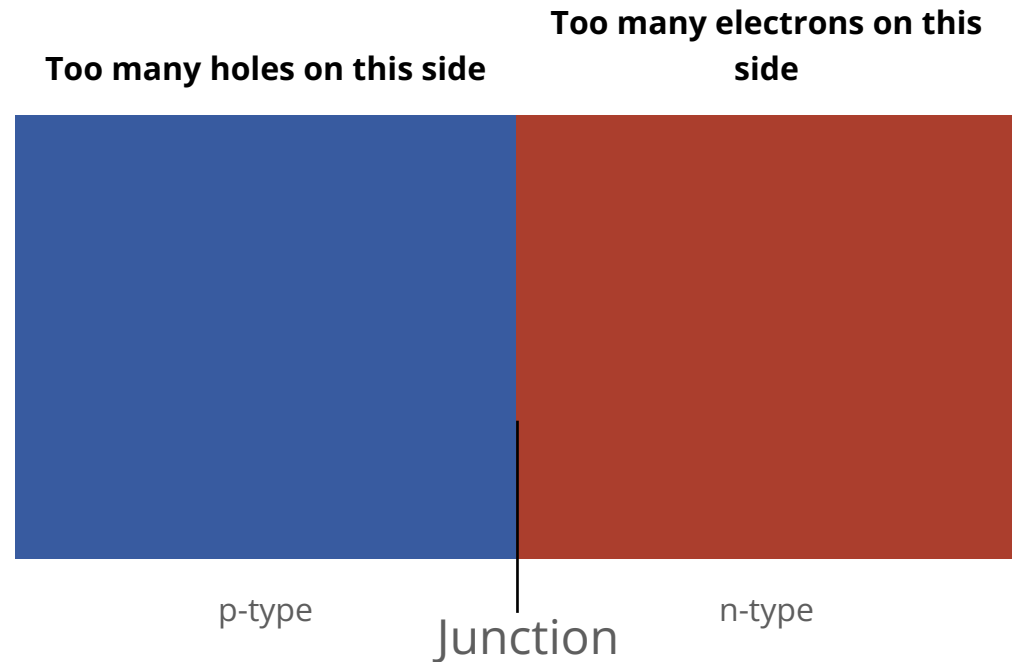


n-type

# pn-junction



Bring p-type & n-type into contact

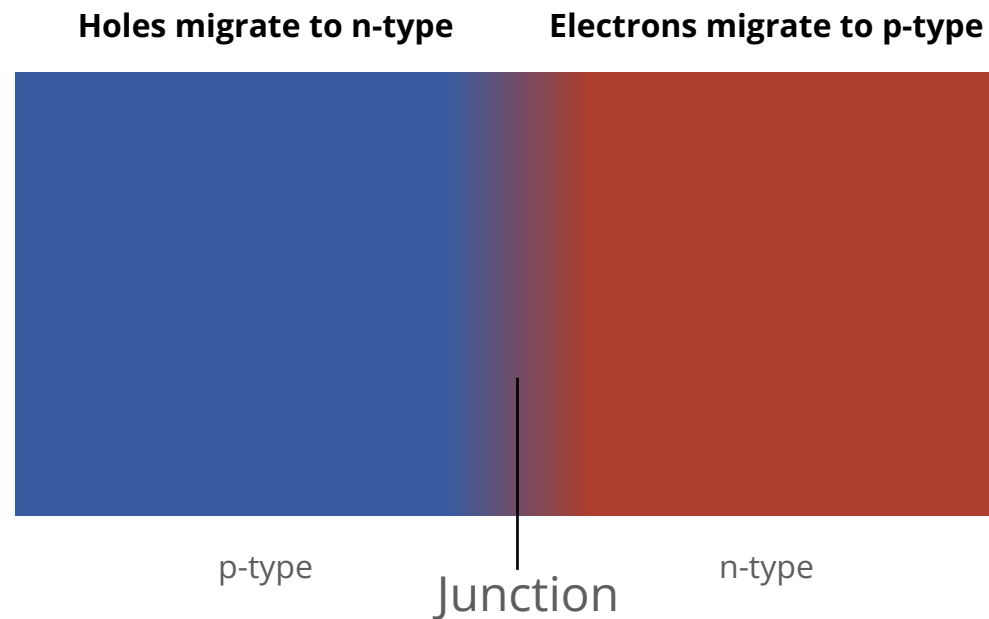


- ★ Concentration( Holes ) and Concentration( Electrons ) must be constant throughout material  
→ **Diffusion gradients across material!**

# pn-junction



## Charge carriers drift



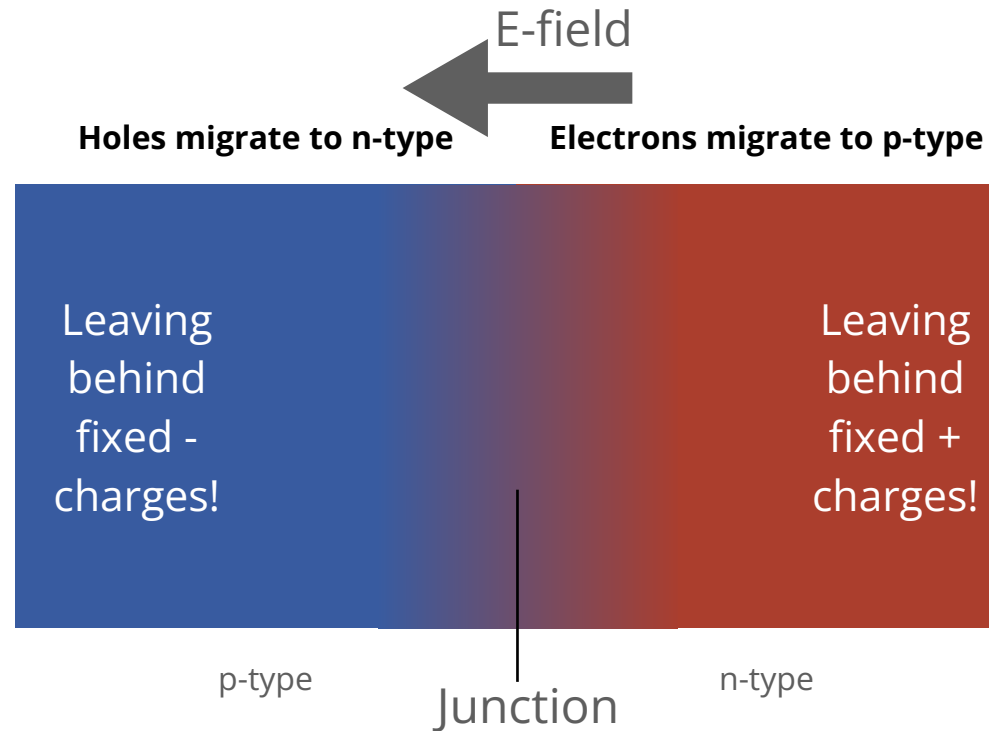
- ★ Holes & electrons move towards junction to balance material
  - But they are charged themselves!




# pn-junction



## Establishing an electric field

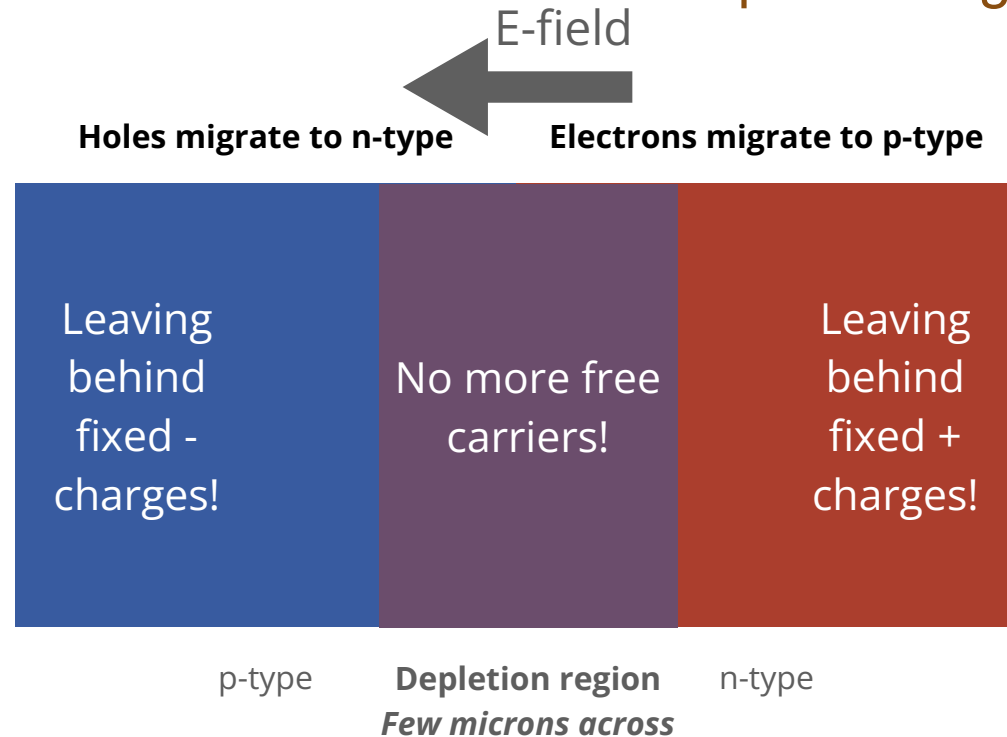


- ★ Fixed charges “left on home node” → build an electric field across junction
  - Eventually, E-field large enough →  stops further migration

# pn-junction



Built-in electrical potential established across the depletion region,  $V_D$



★ Depletion region = zone covered by E-field, an insulator preventing hole/electron diffusion

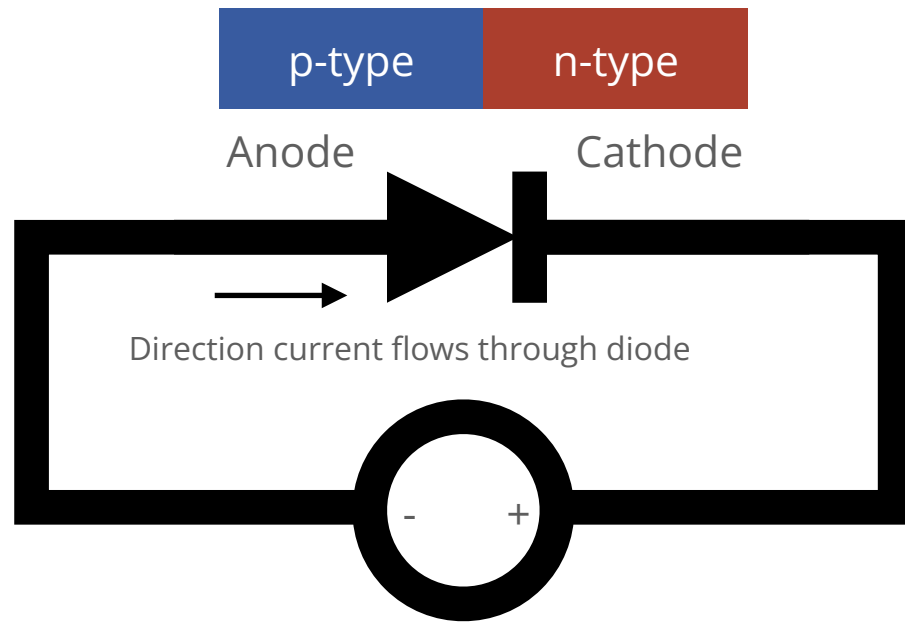
- No more free carriers → **depleted**

$V_D$  in silicon  $\sim 0.7$  V

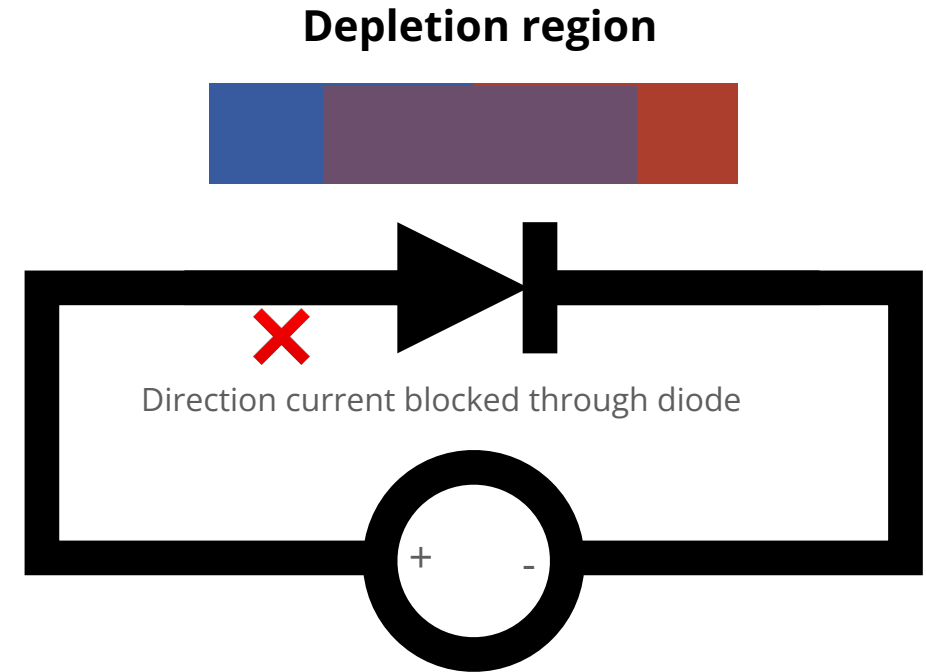
# pn-junction



## Diodes



$V_{\text{bias}} > V_D$   
 $E_{\text{Ext}}$  **cancels**  $E_{\text{Int}}$   
Depletion zone **shrinks**  
→ current flow

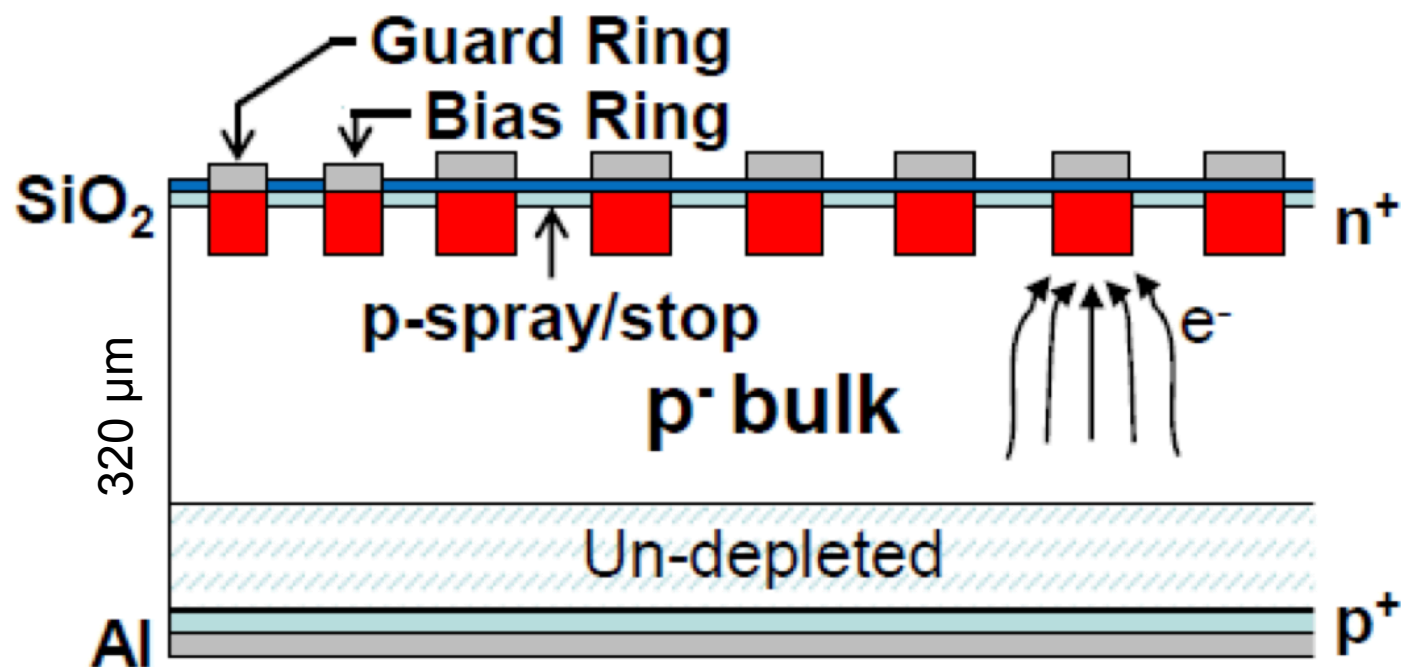


Flip polarity of  $V_{\text{bias}}$   
 $E_{\text{Ext}}$  **reinforces**  $E_{\text{Int}}$   
Depletion zone **grows**  
→ current blocked



# Silicon sensor: Heart of a module

Each silicon strip or pixel ~ diode, albeit reverse-biased → fully depleted



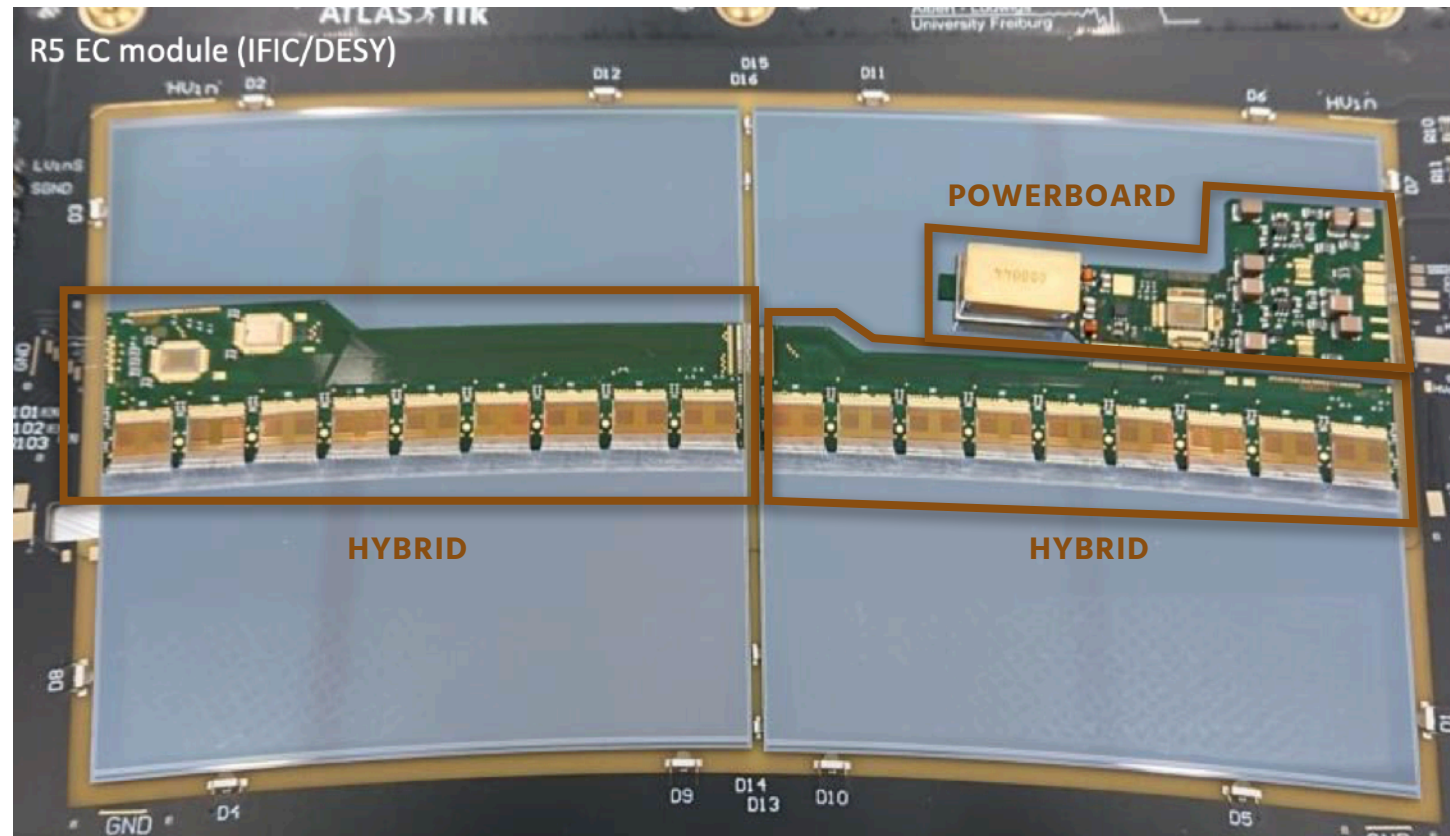
## ★ Operation

- Charged particle transversing detector produces electron/hole pairs in bulk Si
  - $V_{\text{bias}} = 300 \text{ V}$ , rising to 550 V at end of life
- Holes drift towards applied E-field
  - Signal on strips!

## ★ $\text{n}^+$ -in-p type float zone strip sensors manufactured by HPK

- Faster, more radiation-hard wrt p-in-n
- Good signal, even when not fully depleted

# Readout electronics: Brain of a module

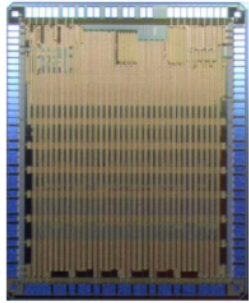




# Readout electronics: Brain of a module



Common chipset across all module flavours • 130-nm CMOS chipset



**HYBRID CONTROLLER  
CHIP (HCC)**  
DIGITAL INTERFACE

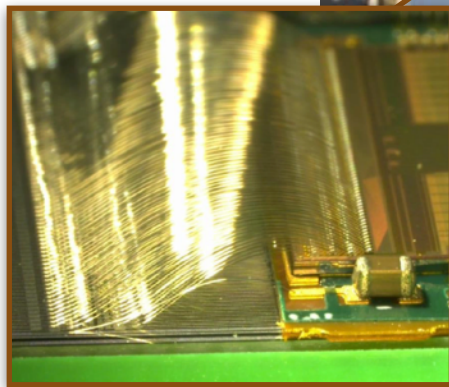


**DC-DC CONVERTER**

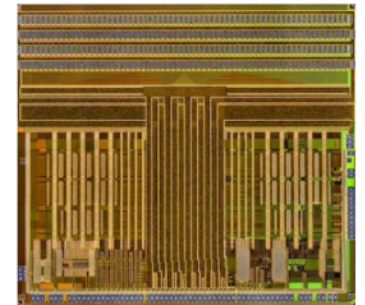
**AUTONOMOUS MONITORING  
& CONTROL CHIP (AMAC)**



**FRONT-END:  
ATLAS BINARY CHIP (ABCSTAR)**

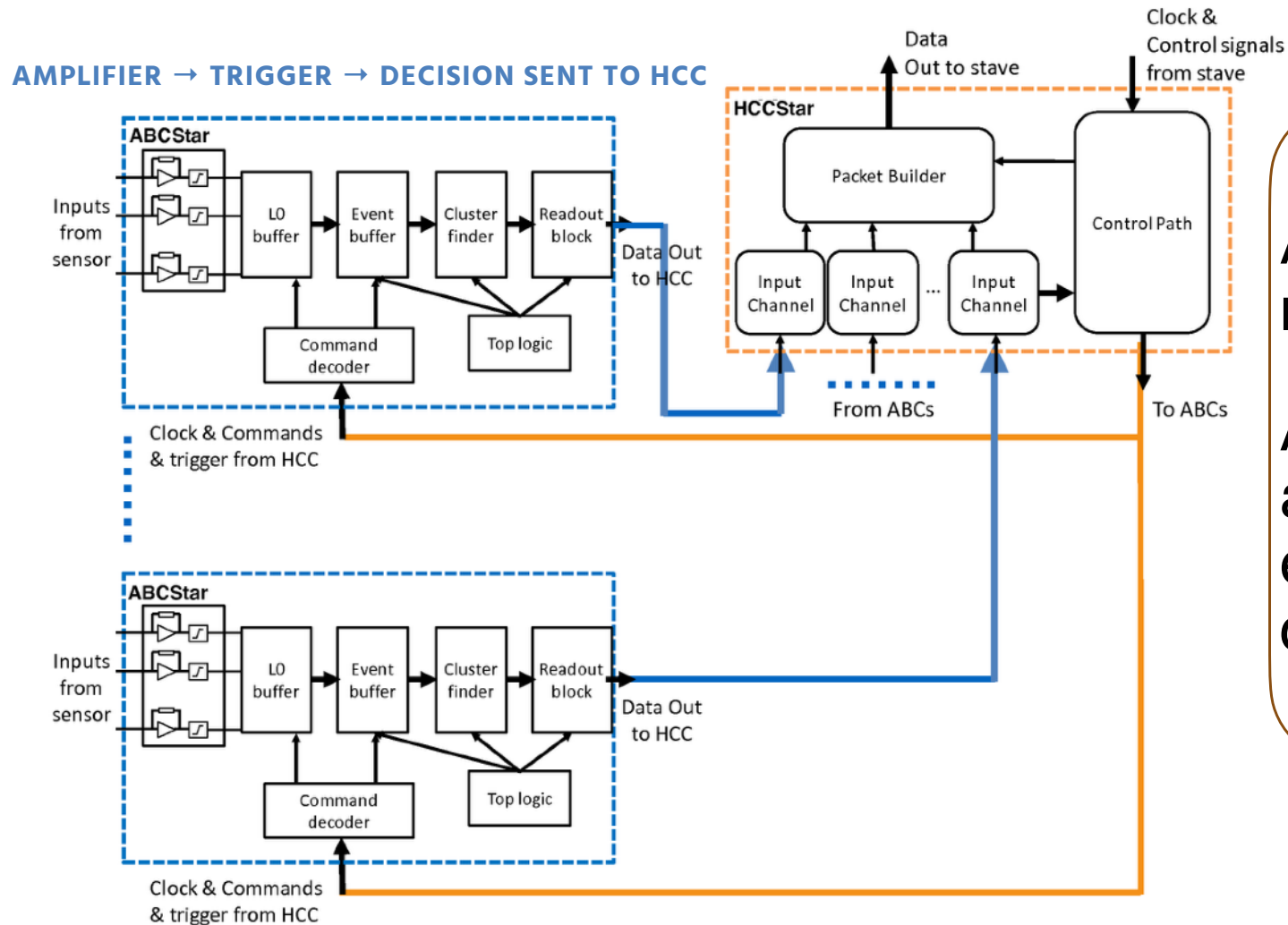


**FRONT-END  
WIREBONDS**



S. Diéz, ICHEP2022

# Schematic: Module readout electronics

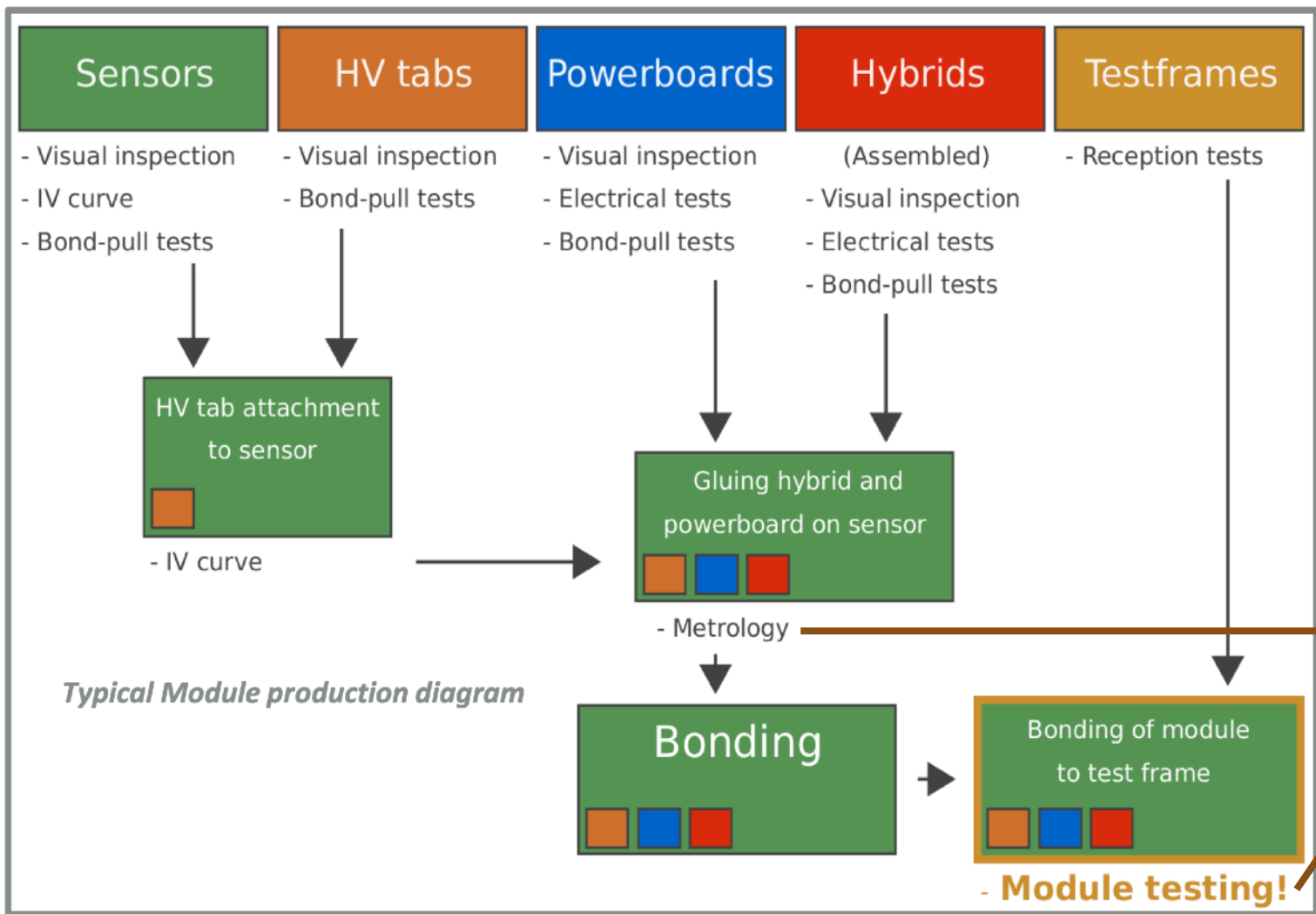


AMAC handles monitoring, interlock

AMAC can also collect an IV → *in-situ* electronics characterisation



# Quality control



Typical Module production diagram

~25 module assembly sites

★ Subdivided into 6 clusters

★ Partflow across 4 continents

### LUND STUDENTS DEVELOPING TESTS

XU XIANGU, MODULE METROLOGY

ERIK WALLIN & STEN ÅSTRAND, MODULE THERMAL CYCLING & ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISATION



# Importance of quality control

Goal: Consistent, understood, stable behaviour across full detector in operations

Method: Ensure **every single component** built to specifications + process controls, including storage & shipping

In practice, design quality control tests across 4 major areas, considering that stress over time may change performance as well:

Geometrical

Mechanical

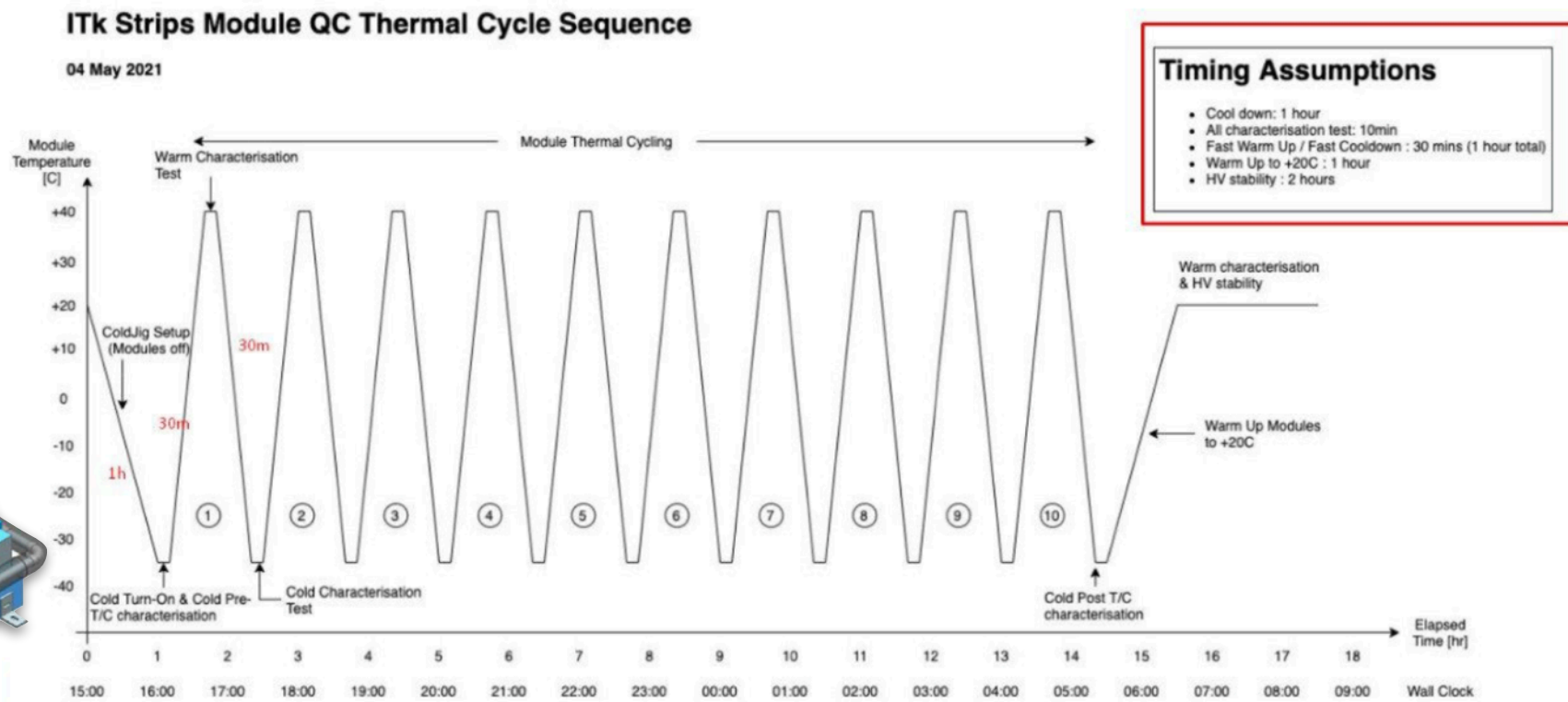
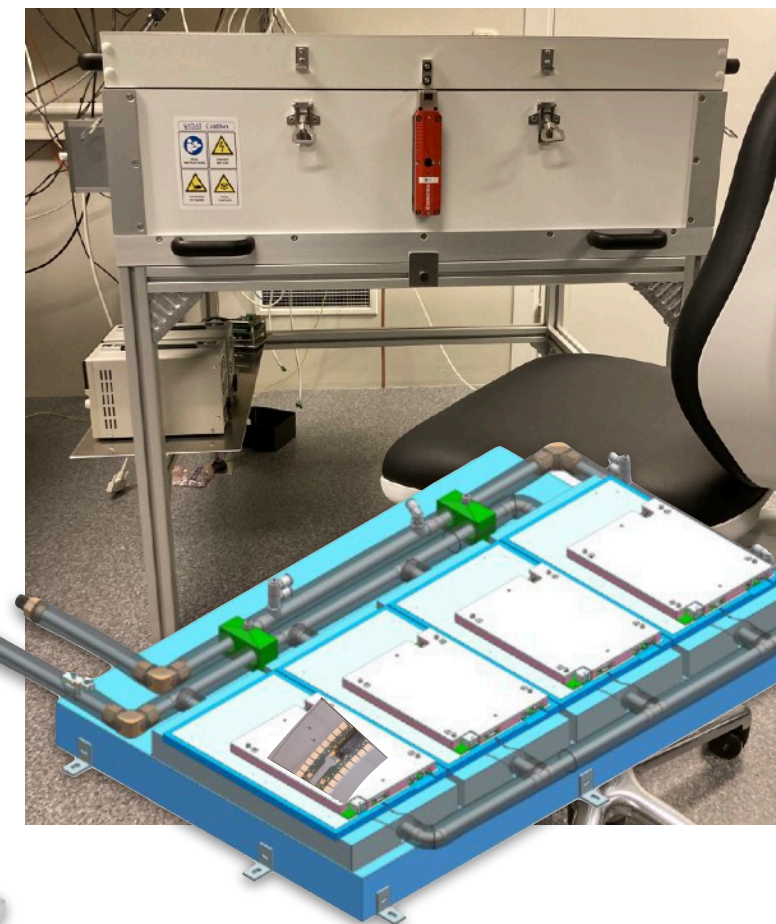
Electrical

System

Example: 10 976 barrel modules + 6 912 endcap modules → all need to work the same and work together!

# Example: Module thermal cycling

Modules experience changing temperatures when warming up or cooling down ATLAS



ATLAS ITk activity at Lund



# ATLAS Inner Tracker



## Key takeaways

- ★ Tracking upgrade for High-Luminosity LHC
  - Entering operation by end of decade
- ★ Si + gas tracking detectors → Si only
  - Significant gain in radiation hardness, coping with occupancy
- ★ Lund thermal cycling new Si strip tracking detectors in basement of Astronomi Huset
  - Pre-production in progress
  - Production starts in ~year for modules!

# 102 institutes across 21 countries



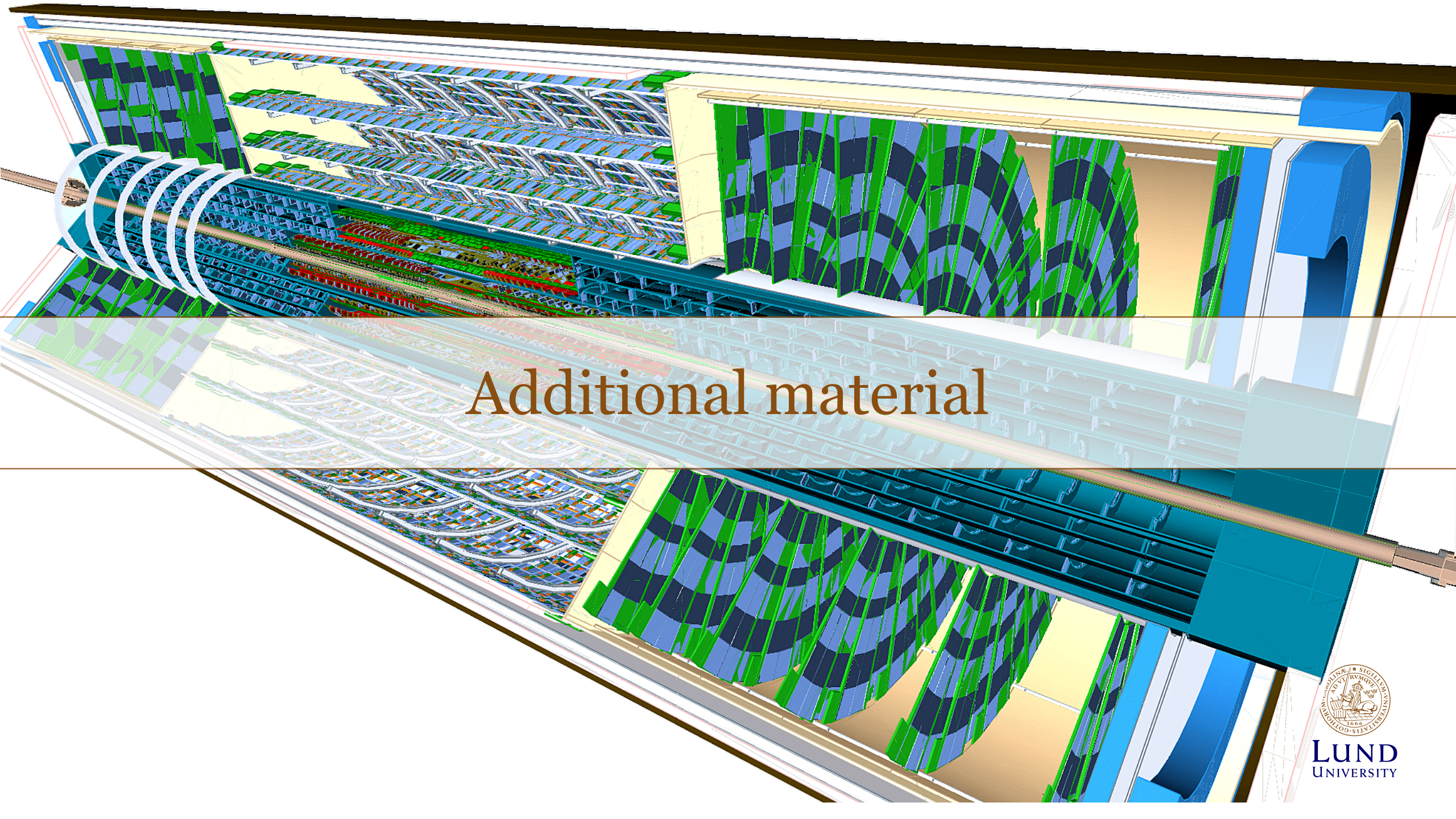
- AUSTRALIA CANADA CHINA**
- COLOMBIA CZECH REPUBLIC**
- DENMARK FRANCE GERMANY**
- ITALY JAPAN NETHERLANDS**
- NORWAY POLAND RUSSIA**
- SLOVENIA SOUTH AFRICA**
- SPAIN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND**
- UNITED KINGDOM**
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
- ITK PIXELS:**
- 61 INSTITUTES IN 12 COUNTRIES
- ITK STRIPS:**
- 56 INSTITUTES IN 14 COUNTRIES



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Additional material



LUND  
UNIVERSITY

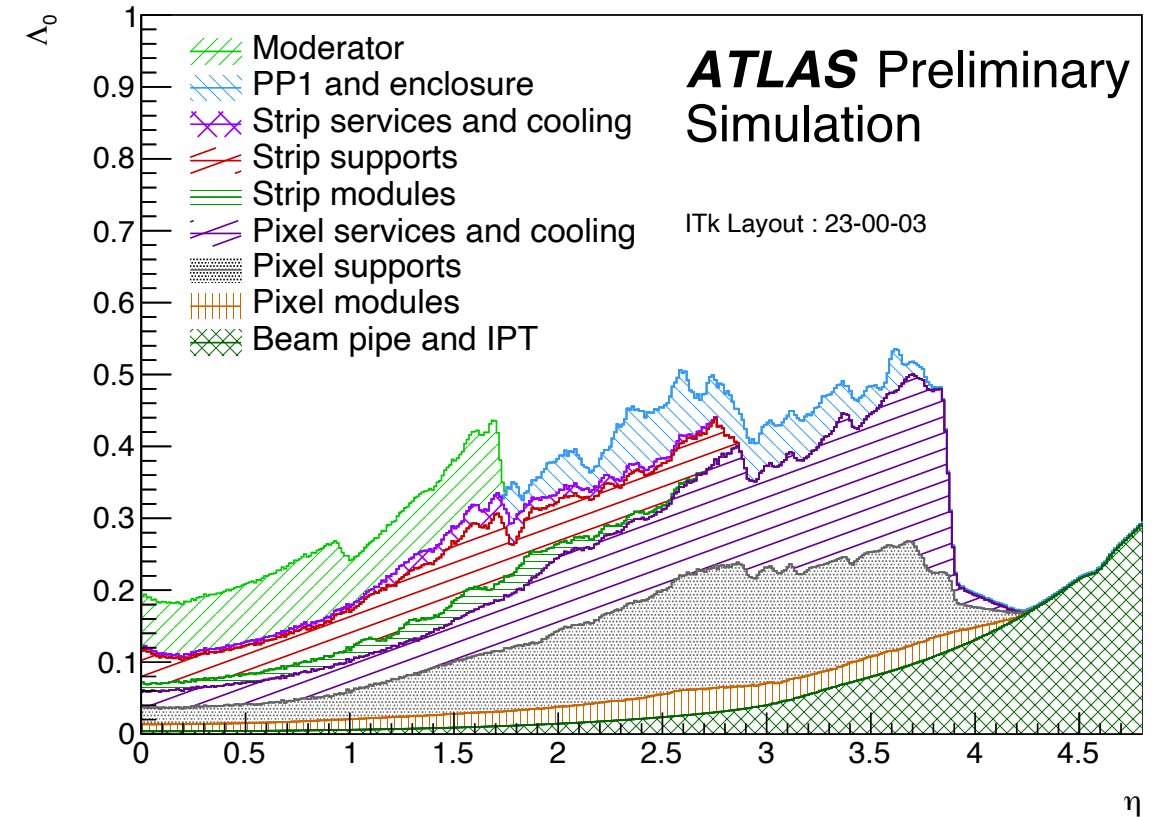
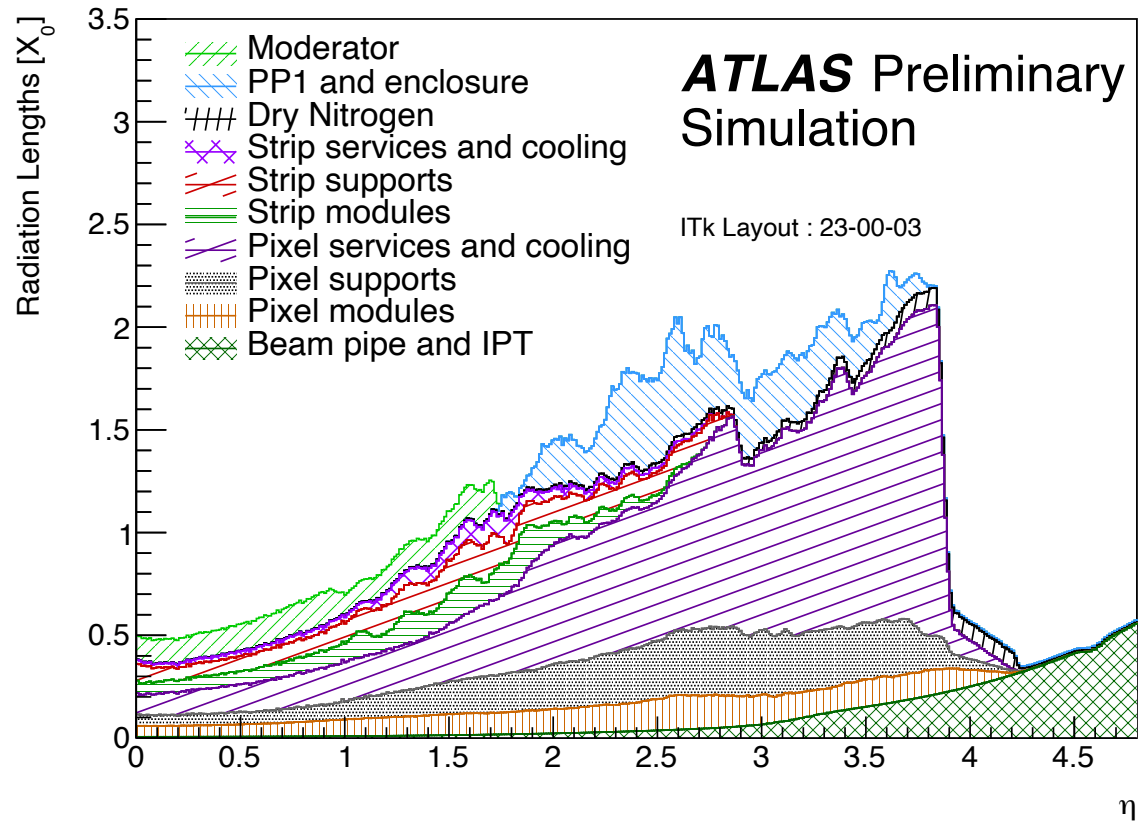


# Components of ITk Strips



Barrel Layer:	Radius [mm]	# of staves	# of modules	# of hybrids	# of ABCStar	# of channels	Area [m <sup>2</sup> ]
L0	405	28	784	1568	15680	4.01M	7.49
L1	562	40	1120	2240	22400	5.73M	10.7
L2	762	56	1568	1568	15680	4.01M	14.98
L3	1000	72	2016	2016	20160	5.16M	19.26
Total half barrel		196	5488	7392	73920	18.92M	52.43
Total barrel		392	10976	14784	147840	37.85M	104.86
End-cap Disk:	z-pos. [mm]	# of petals	# of modules	# of hybrids	# of ABCStar	# of channels	Area [m <sup>2</sup> ]
D0	1512	32	576	832	6336	1.62M	5.03
D1	1702	32	576	832	6336	1.62M	5.03
D2	1952	32	576	832	6336	1.62M	5.03
D3	2252	32	576	832	6336	1.62M	5.03
D4	2602	32	576	832	6336	1.62M	5.03
D5	3000	32	576	832	6336	1.62M	5.03
Total one EC		192	3456	4992	43008	11.01M	30.2
Total ECs		384	6912	9984	86016	22.02M	60.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>776</b>	<b>17888</b>	<b>24768</b>	<b>233856</b>	<b>59.87M</b>	<b>165.25</b>

# ITk material budget

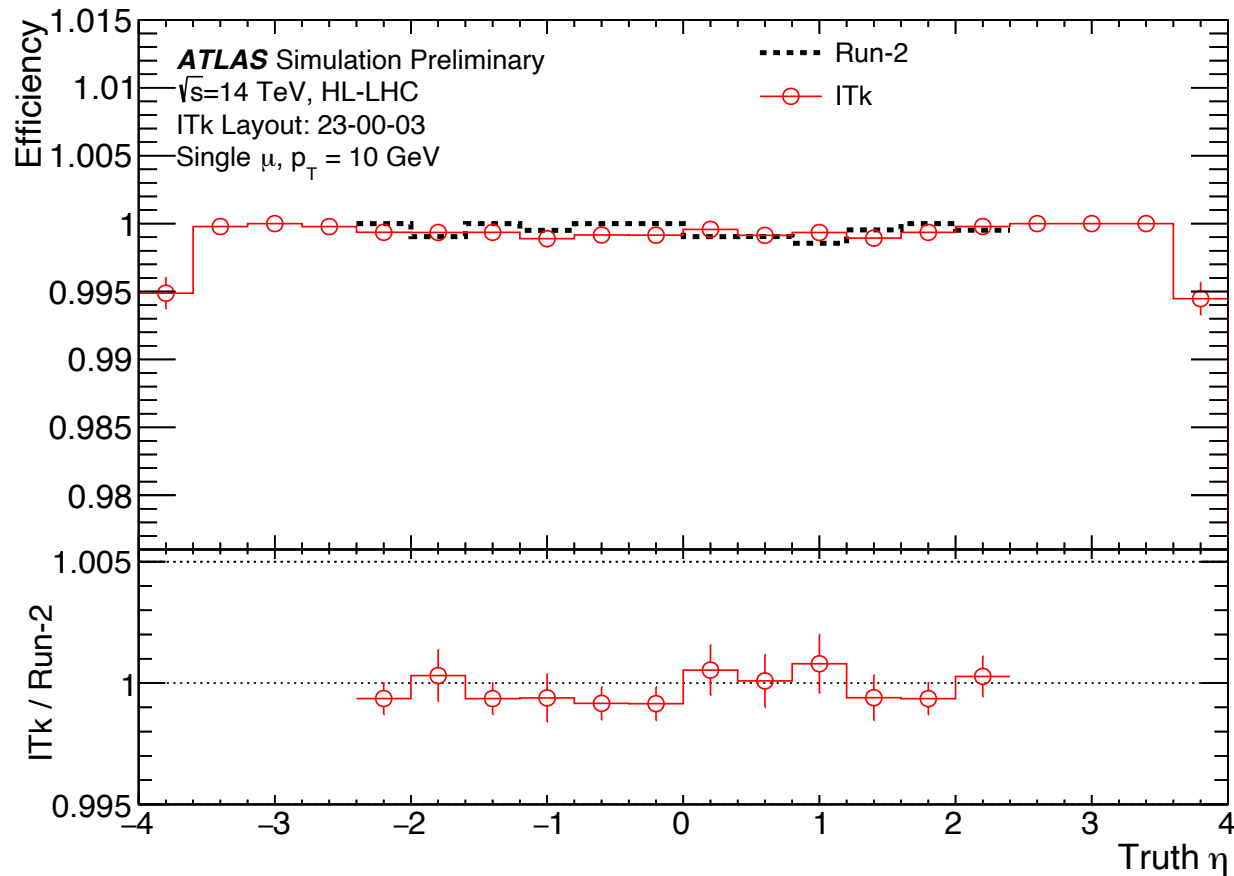


Radiation lengths

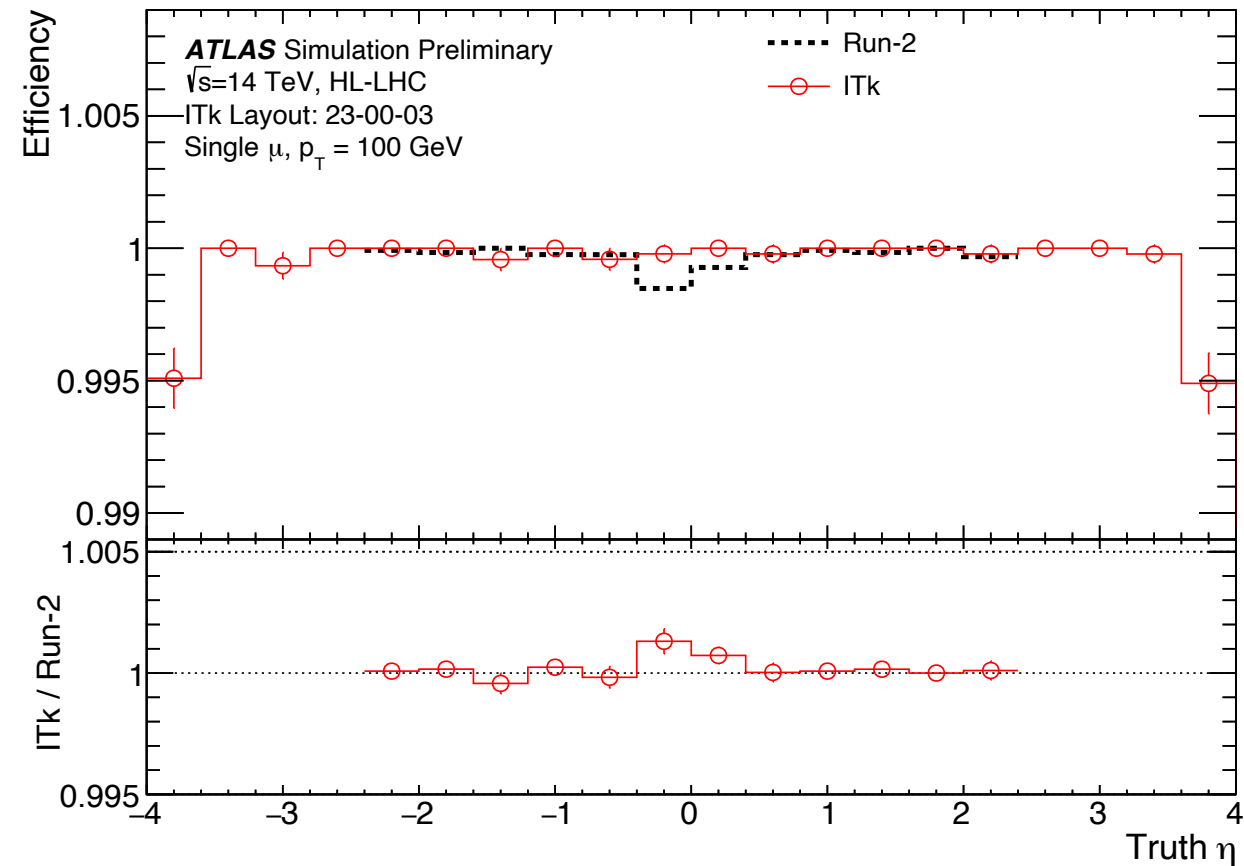
Nuclear interaction lengths

Figures 4 & 5, <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PUBNOTES/ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-024/>

# Muon tracking efficiency (without pileup)



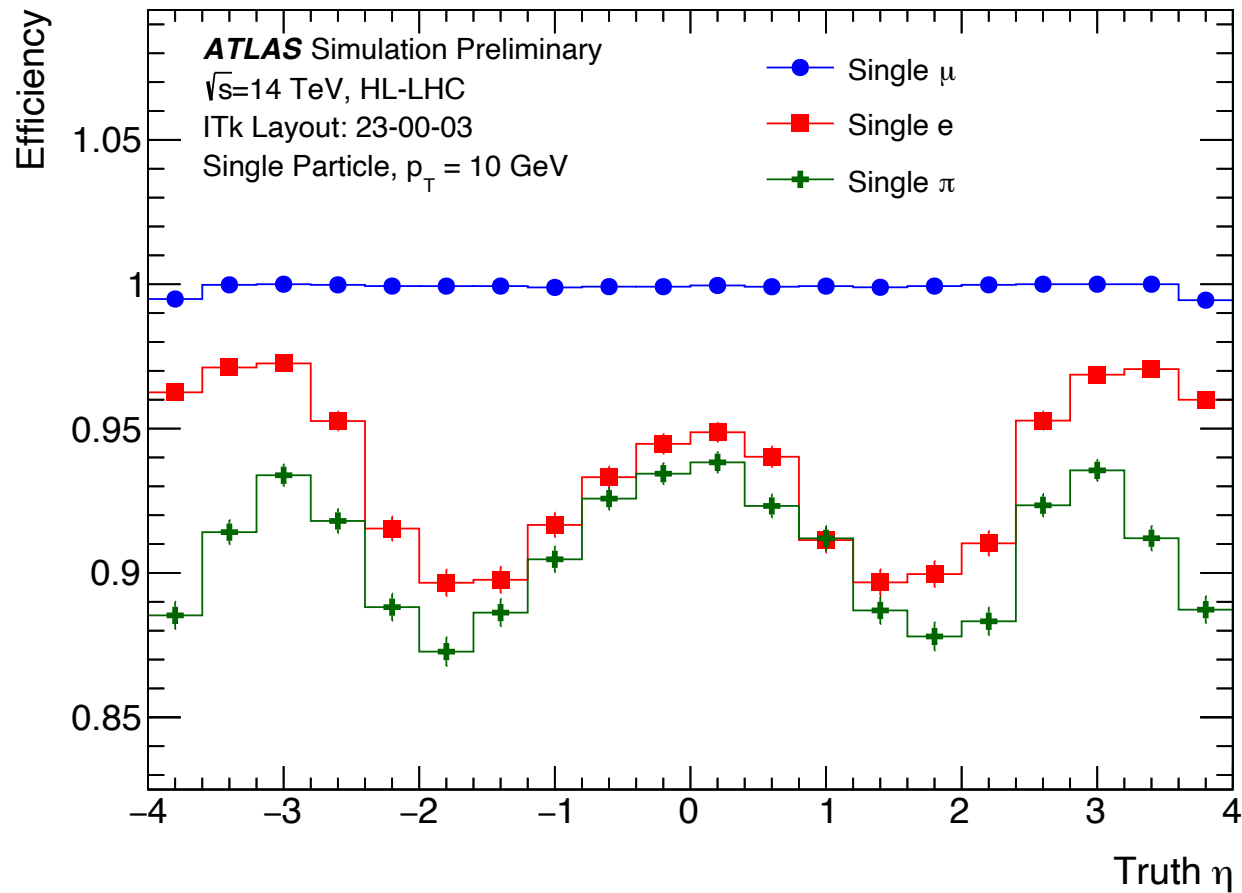
Single muons with  $p_T = 10$  GeV



Single muons with  $p_T = 100$  GeV



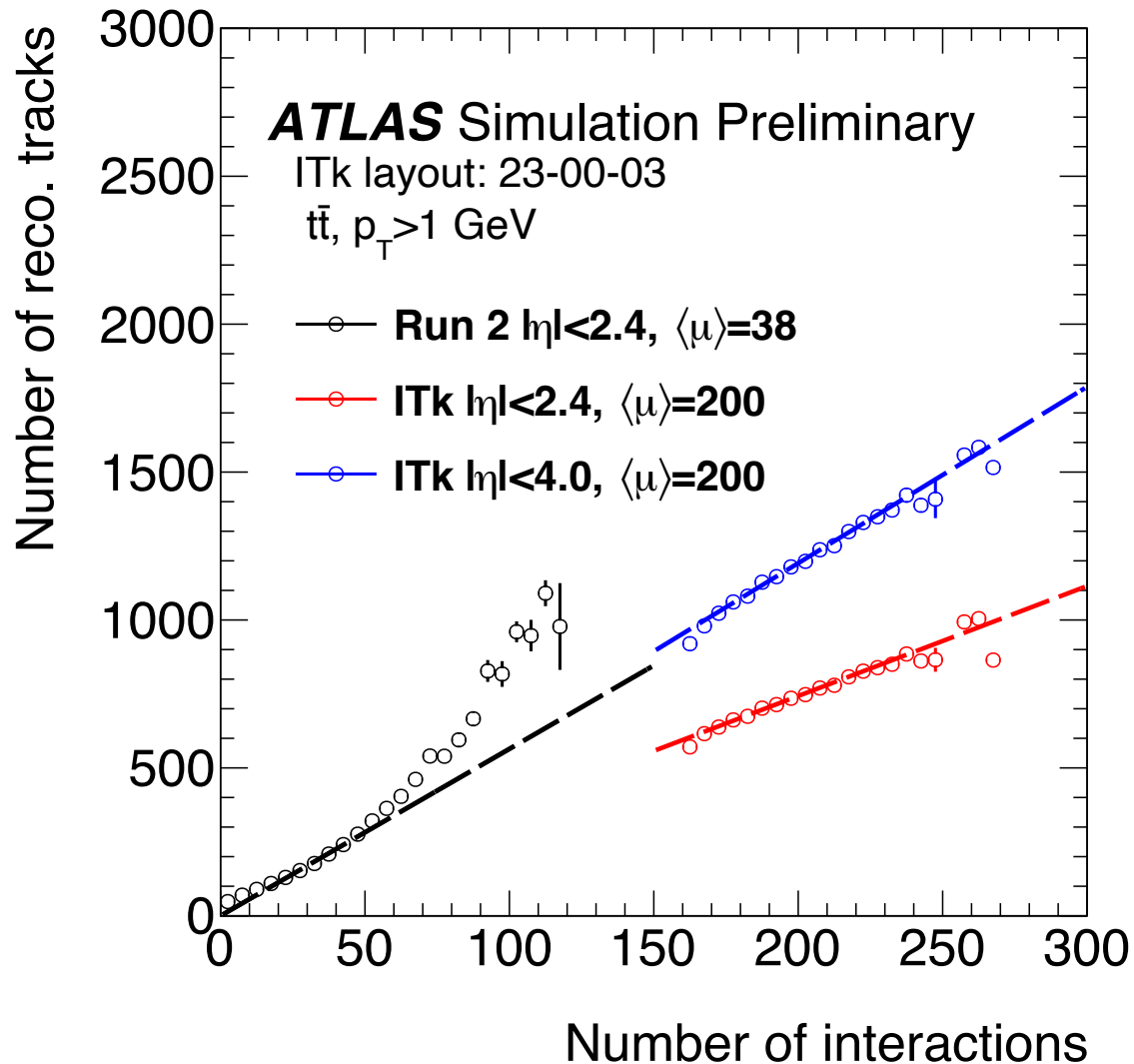
# Tracking efficiency for different particle species



No pileup

Figures 9, <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PUBNOTES/ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-024/>

# ITk keeps up the pace!



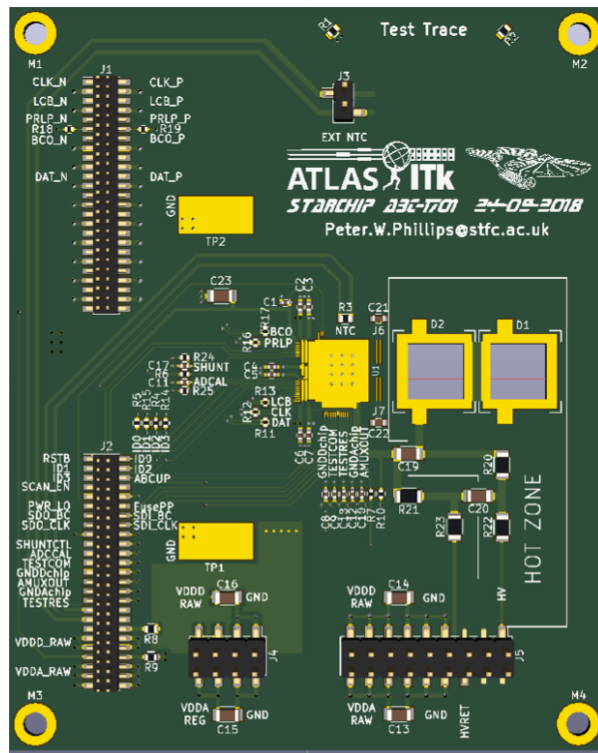
ITk track reconstruction reliable over wide  $\langle \mu \rangle$

- ★ Current detector → non-linear # of reconstructed tracks
- ★ ITk behaviour remains linear with # of interactions
  - Additional tracks in blue due to increased forward acceptance

# Strips system ASICs

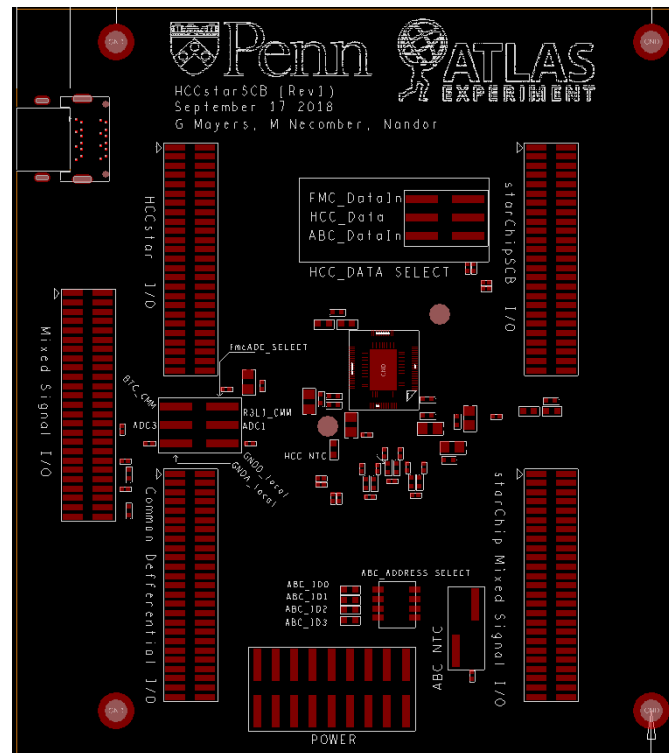


ABCStar single chip PCB



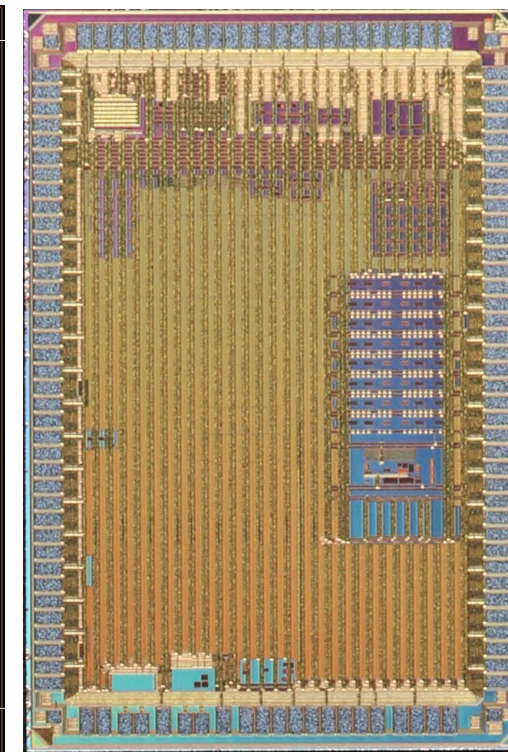
256 channel readout

HCCStar single chip PCB



Full hybrid readout

AMACv2



Low & high voltage control



# Module layouts in Endcap

