A winter scene at Tohoku University. The ground is covered in snow, with tire tracks and footprints. In the background, there are several evergreen trees, some of which are heavily laden with snow. A modern building is visible on the right side of the frame. The sky is a pale, overcast blue.

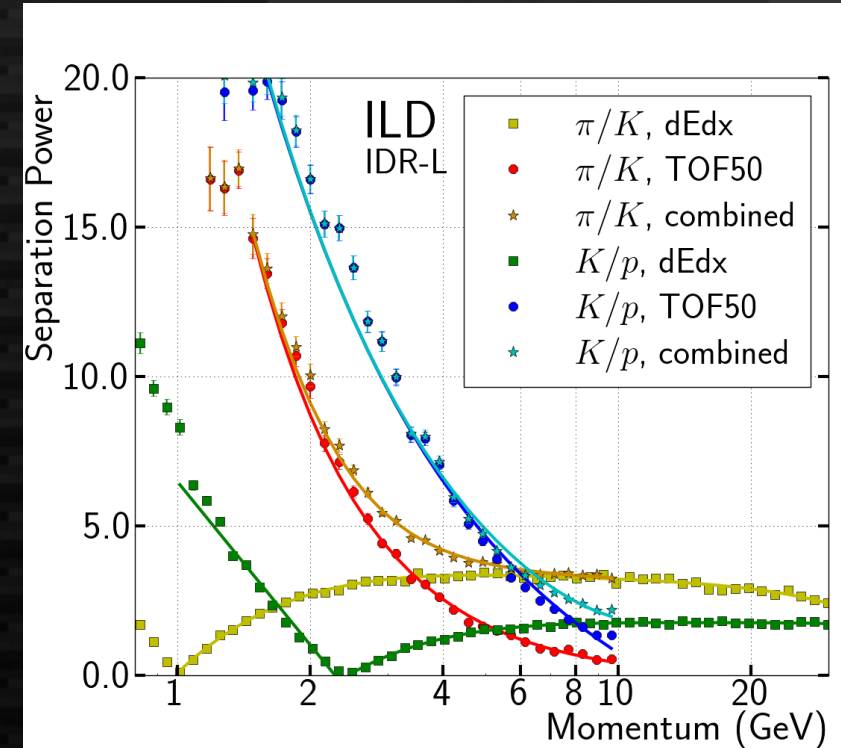
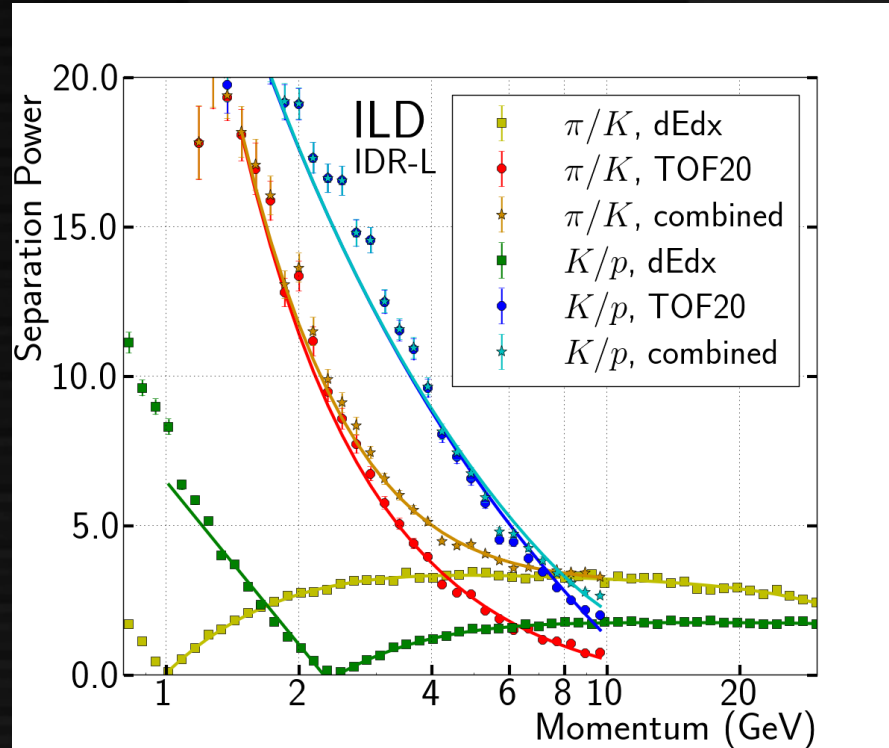
Summary of the LGAD (APD) test beam at ELPH, Tohoku University

T. Suehara (Kyushu University)

PID and timing resolution

PID at ILD

- dE/dx at TPC
 - $\sim 3\sigma$ for K/π
 - $< 2\sigma$ for p/K
 - Ineffective range at 1-3 GeV/c
- ToF at Calo
 - ECAL: ~ 100 ps with standard Si (with ASIC upg)
 - Powerful up to 2-3 GeV
 - LGAD: 20-30 ps?
 - 5-10 GeV in target
 - HCAL: 50-100 ps?
 - “Good averaging method” necessary (with pattern recognition (DNN?))

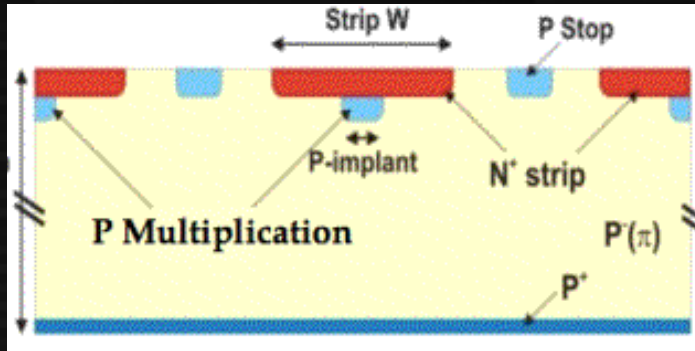


ILD simulation with simple method
 To be improved for higher timing resolution
 → M. Kuhara's talk tomorrow (for status)

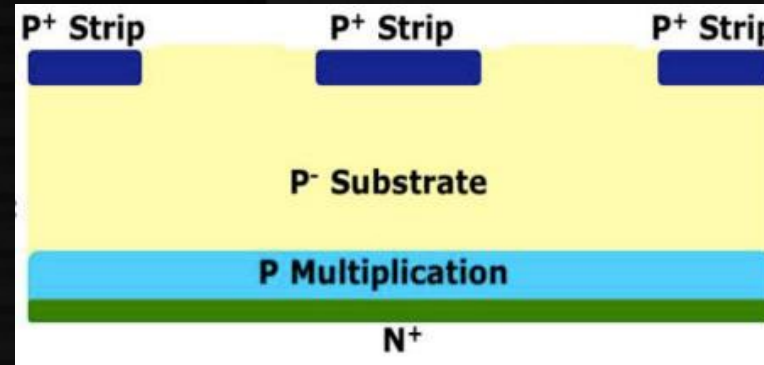
@2m

Energy	β (π)	β (K)	β (p)	Δt (π/K)	Δt (K/p)
5 GeV	0.9996	0.9951	0.9822	30 ps	88 ps
10 GeV	0.9999	0.9988	0.9956	7 ps	21 ps

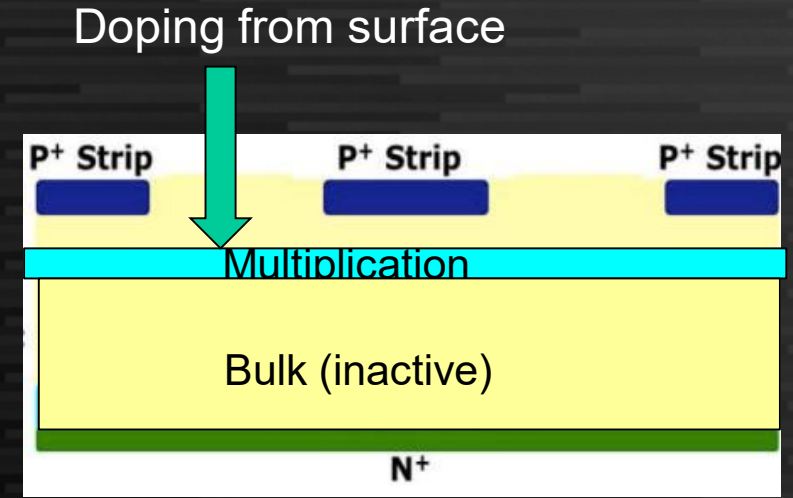
LGAD types



Reach-through type:
intensively studied
for ATLAS HGTD

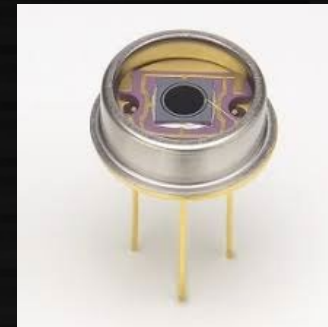


Inverse type: (Europe)
better gain flatness expected
Double-sided process



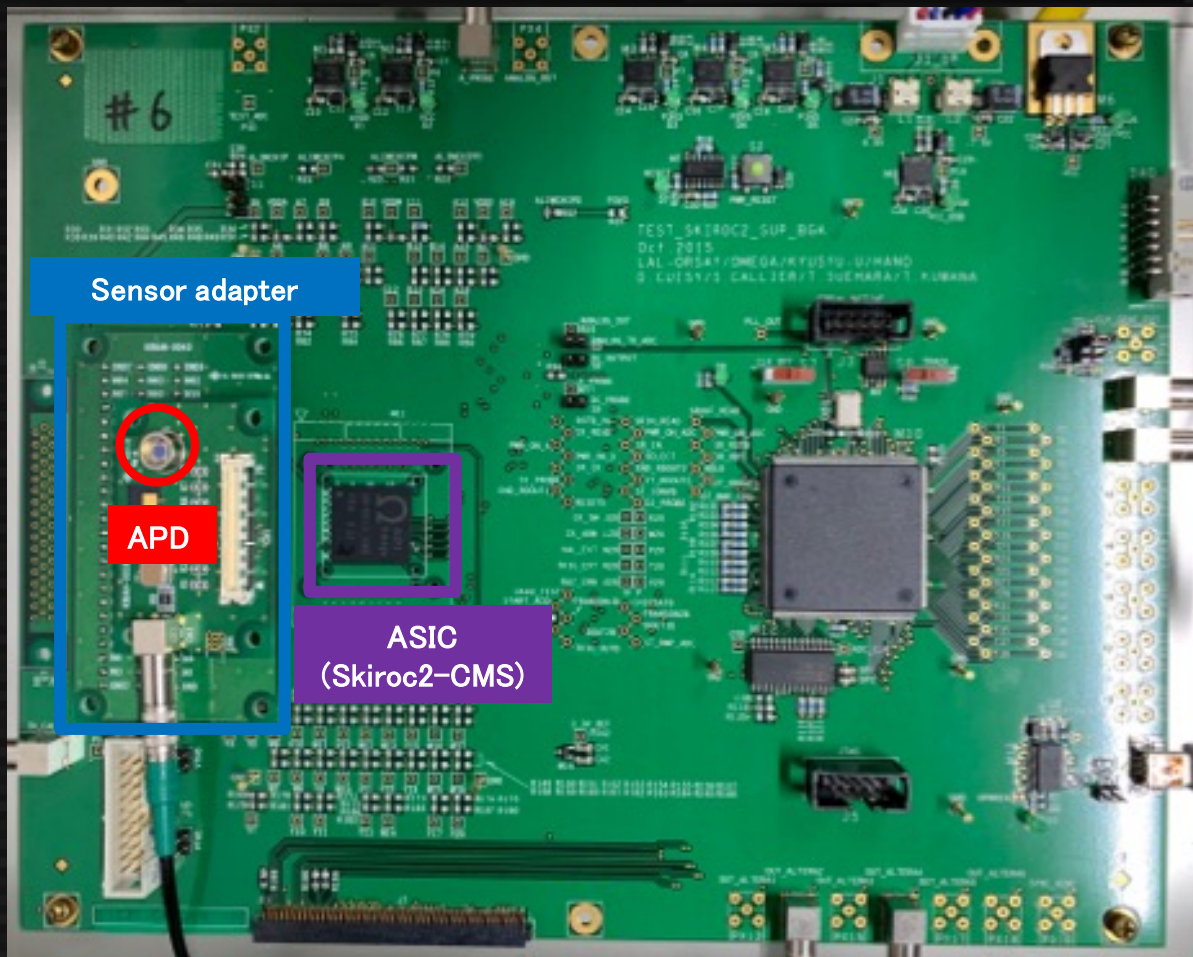
Inverse type: (Hamamatsu)
Multiplication by deep injection
Single-sided process (cheaper)
Thinner active layer
→ Better timing resolution??
→ More Landau fluctuation

Spec. no	type	VBR[V]	size [mm]
S8664	Inverse	400	3φ, 5φ
S5344/5345	Inverse	150	3φ, 5φ
S2384/2385	RS	150	3φ, 5φ
S6045	RS	200	3φ, 5φ
S8550-02	Inverse	400	Array (32ch, 1.6x1.6/cell)

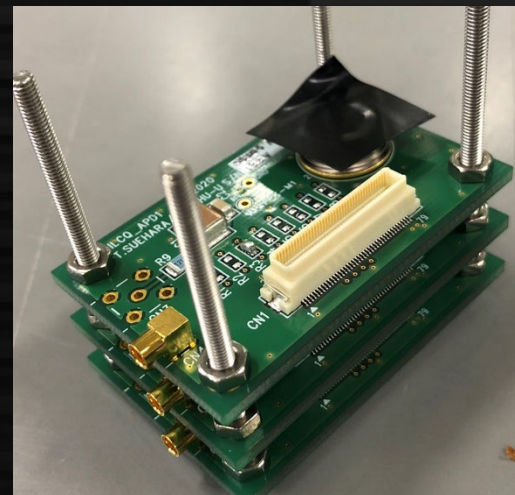


S8664-50K
CAN package (5φ)

Electronics



SKIROC2 testboard
with a Skiroc2-CMS soldered
Sensor adapter board attached



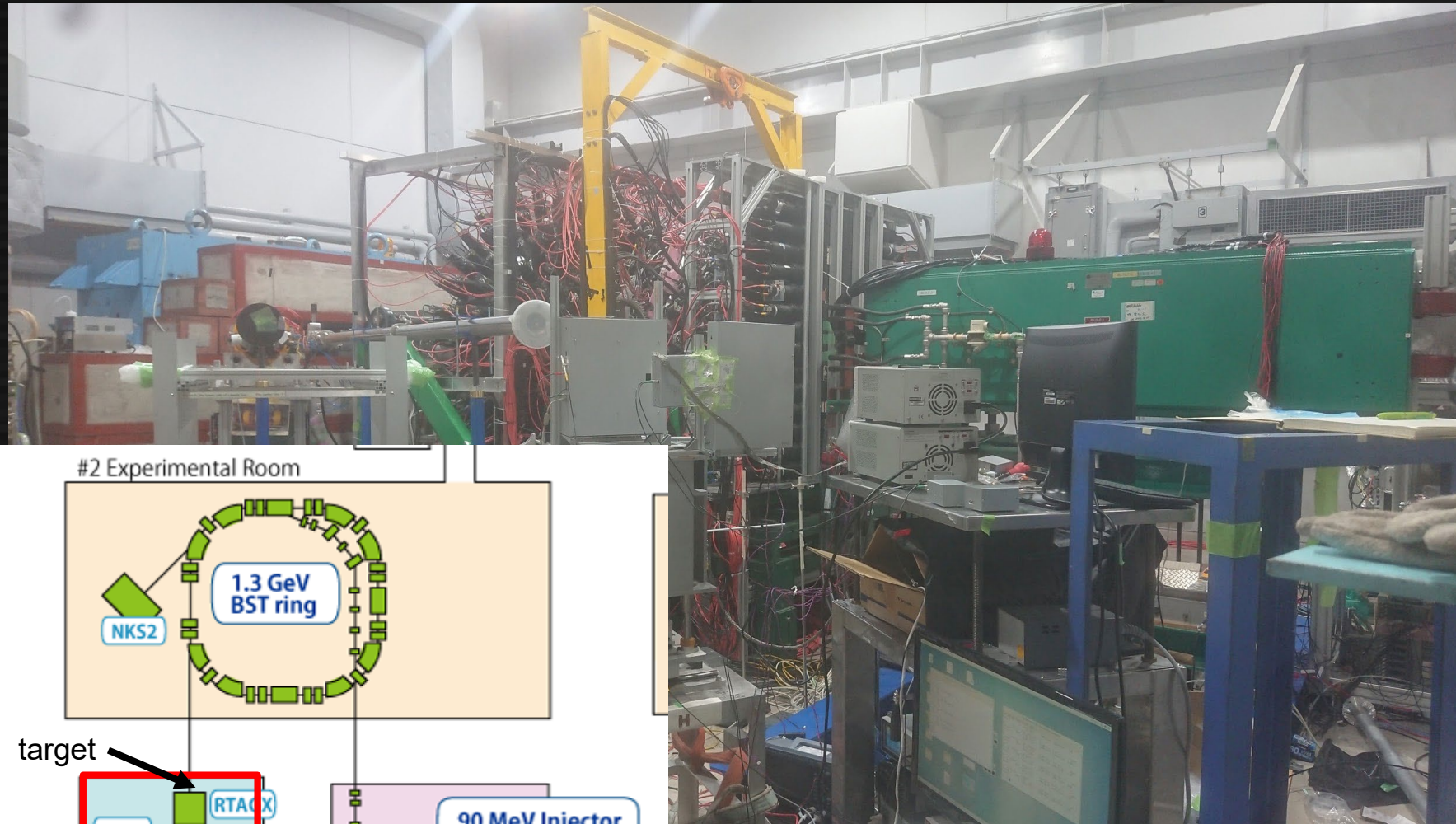
Sensor assembly
3 APDs are
stacked for the
concurrent signal
at beam
(for timing study)

Individual bias voltage

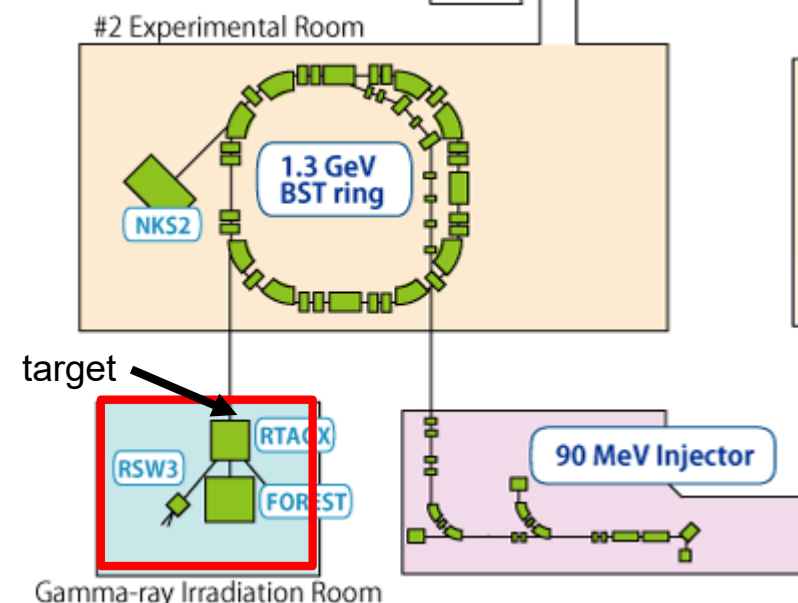


2 x testboards
with sensor stacks
inside the boxes
set on the beam

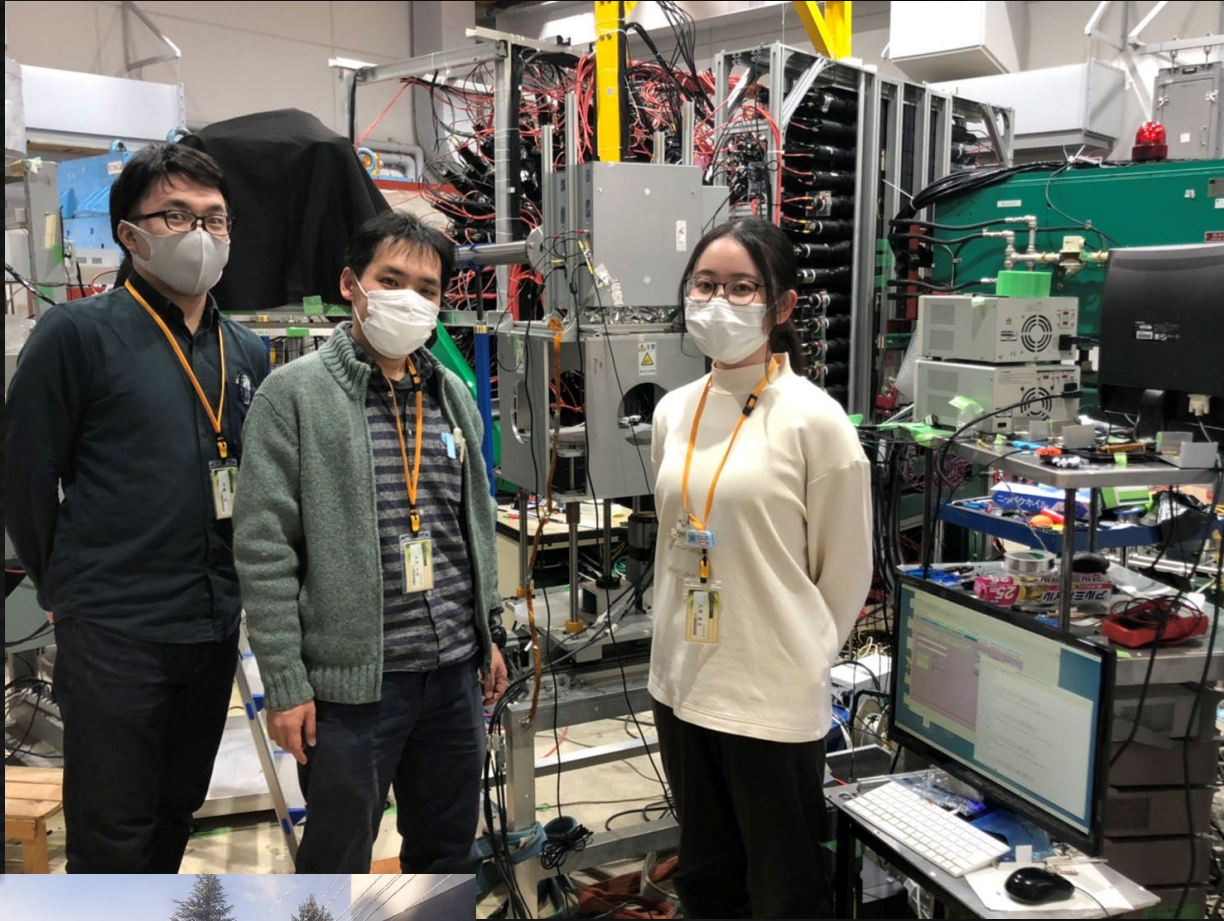
Test beam at ELPH, Tohoku University



- 16-19 Feb. 2021
9am – 9pm, 48 h in total
- Positron, ~ 770 MeV
(possible up to 1 GeV)
- Rate: ~ 1 kHz
with spot of a few cm
- Quasi-CW ($\sim 50\%$ duty)
- Beam time shared with
Tsukuba group (ALICE
FoCAL pad detector
 - 2 beam lines
 - Priority on one group,
parasitic for another
(2 days each)



Test beam photos

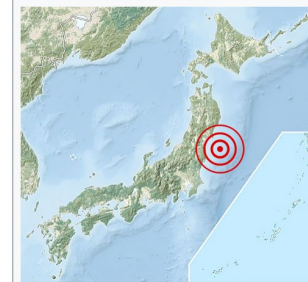


3 members from left:
Y. Kato (Tokyo)
T. Suehara (Kyushu)
M. Kuhara (Kyushu)



We encountered an earthquake (M7.1) just before TB. It's said to be an aftershock of 2011 great Tohoku earthquake. Railways damaged.

2021 Fukushima-ken Oki earthquake (福島県沖地震)



UTC time	2021-02-13 14:07:49
ISC event	619834062
USGS-ANSS	ComCat
Local date	13 February 2021
Magnitude	7.1 M_w (USGS) 7.3 M_{JMA} (JMA)
Depth	51.9 km (USGS) 55 km (JMA)
Epicenter	37.720°N 141.762°E
Fault	Japan Trench

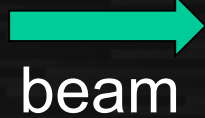


Tower of picoammeters (survived)



A morning at ELPH

Setup & readout



beam



Position layers
1x1 mm cell pads
& 100 μ m pitch strips
(x-y)

Readout by
FEV13



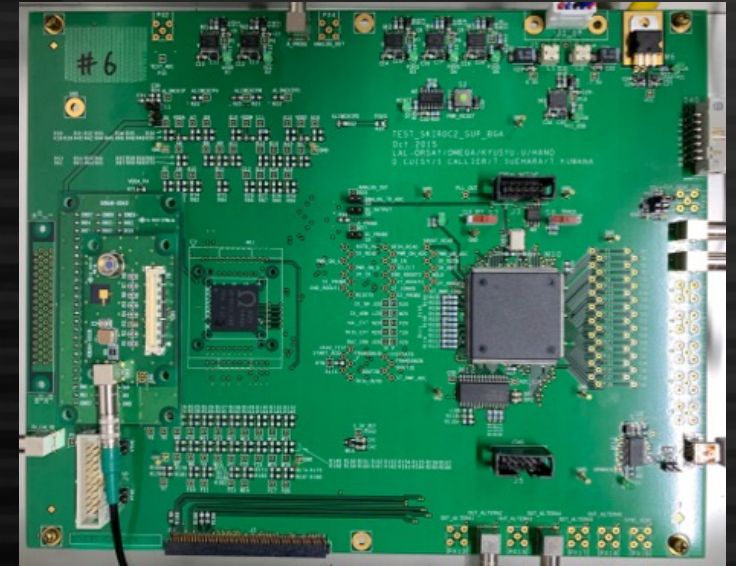
Single-cell
APDs
3 identical
sensors
readout
with a
Skiroc2-CMS
testboard

4 types of
APDs are
measured with
replacement



Multi-cell
APDs
2 identical
sensors
readout
with a
Skiroc2-CMS
testboard

32 ch x 2
sensors



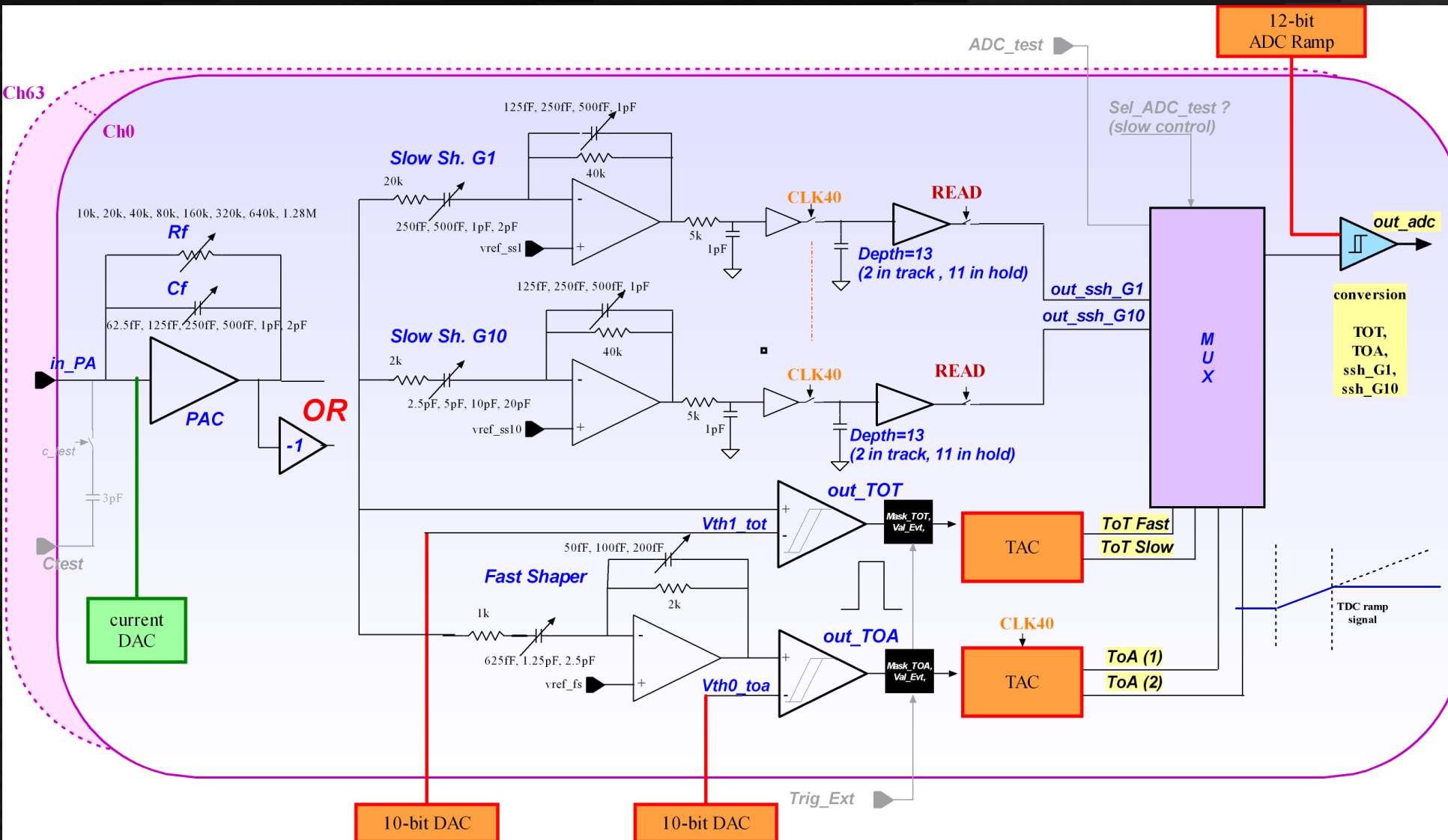
Skiroc2-CMS
testboard



FEV13 with adapter
board and cables

Calibration of T0A

Measurement with Skiroc2-CMS



ADC:

13 cell (11 in effect)
 waveform digitizer
 at 50 MHz
 ring buffer
 x10 / x1 gain

Trigger:

Fast shaper
 (tc: 0.625 – 5 ns)
 Th. tunable with DAC

TOA: (toa_rise, toa_fall)

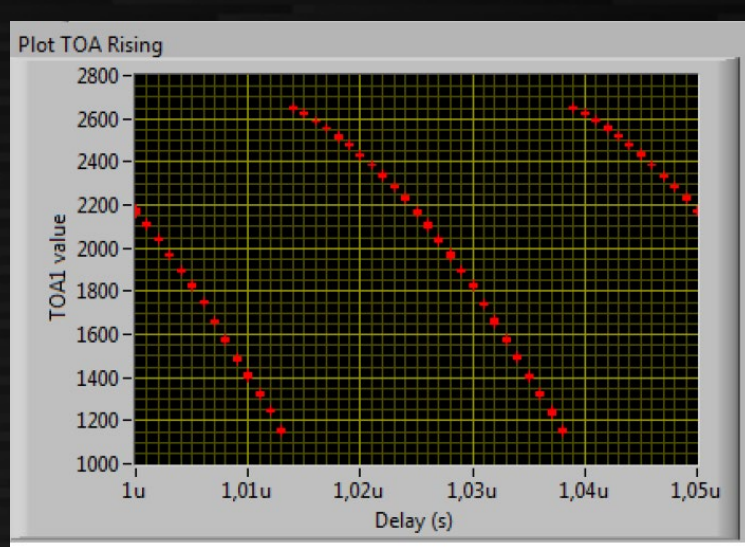
Sweeping voltage
 to be clipped
 at trigger

(TOT: not used)

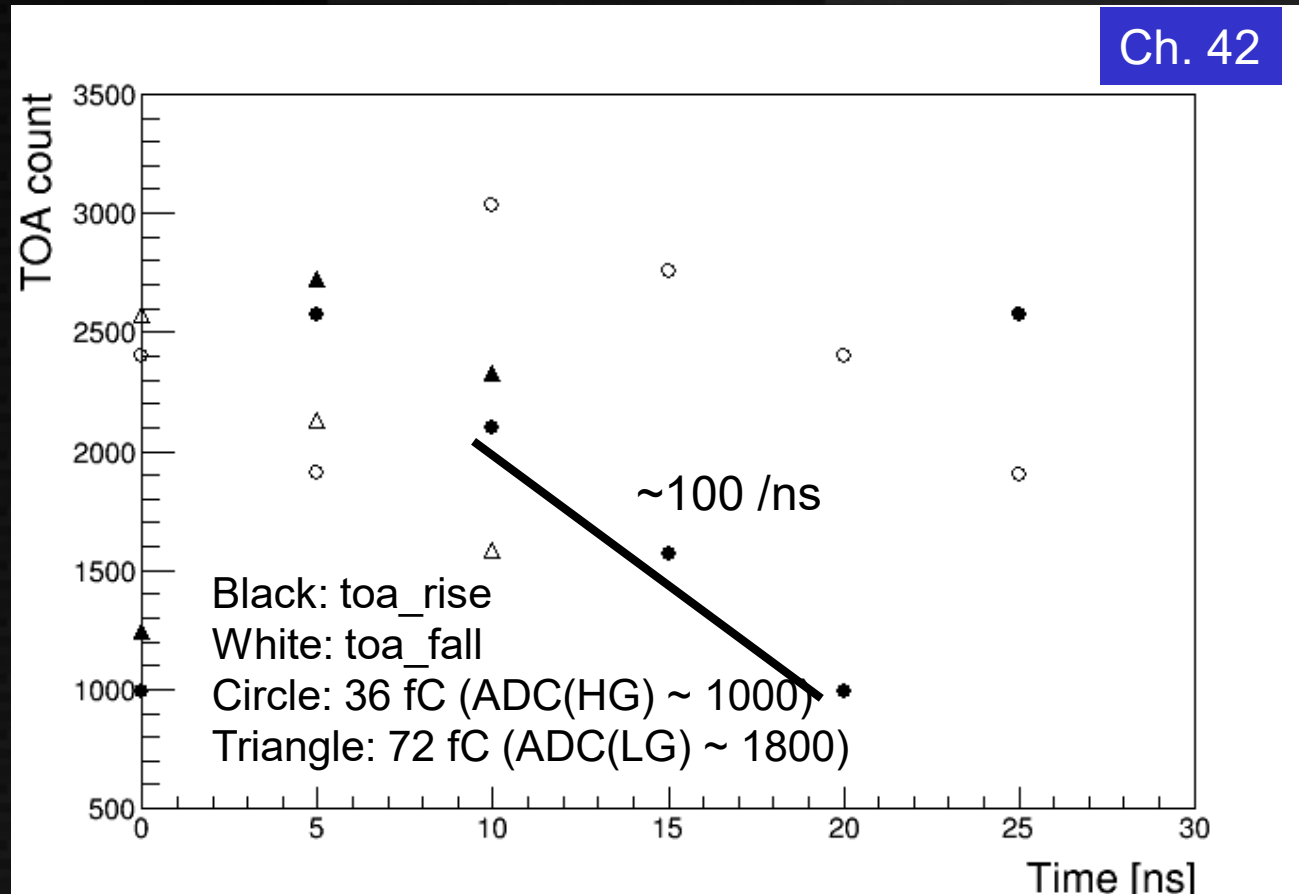
Global_ts:

clock count (26 bit)
 can count up to 1.3 sec

TOA vs timing with charge injection



Provided from Omega



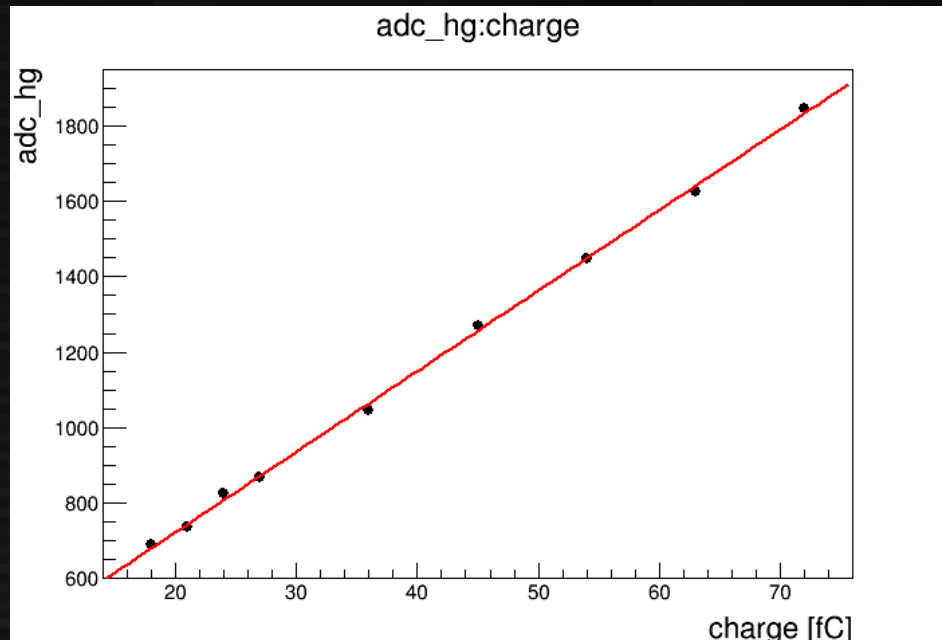
Dynamic range is wider in toa_rise

TOA vs delay with charge injection

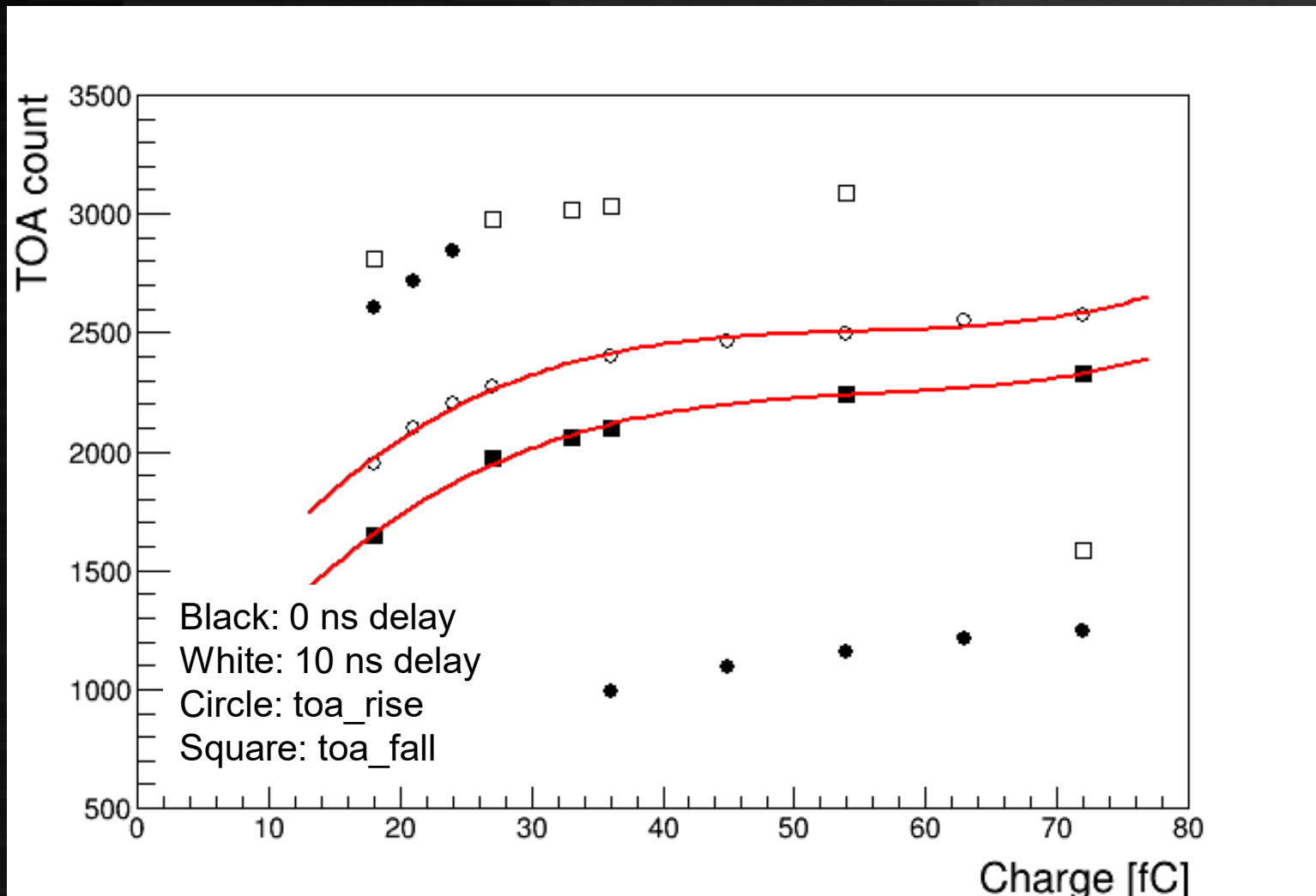
Timewalk needs to be corrected

~100 / ns seen below TOA < 2400 (lower in TDC > 2400)

Timewalk



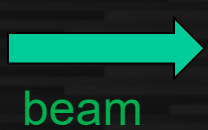
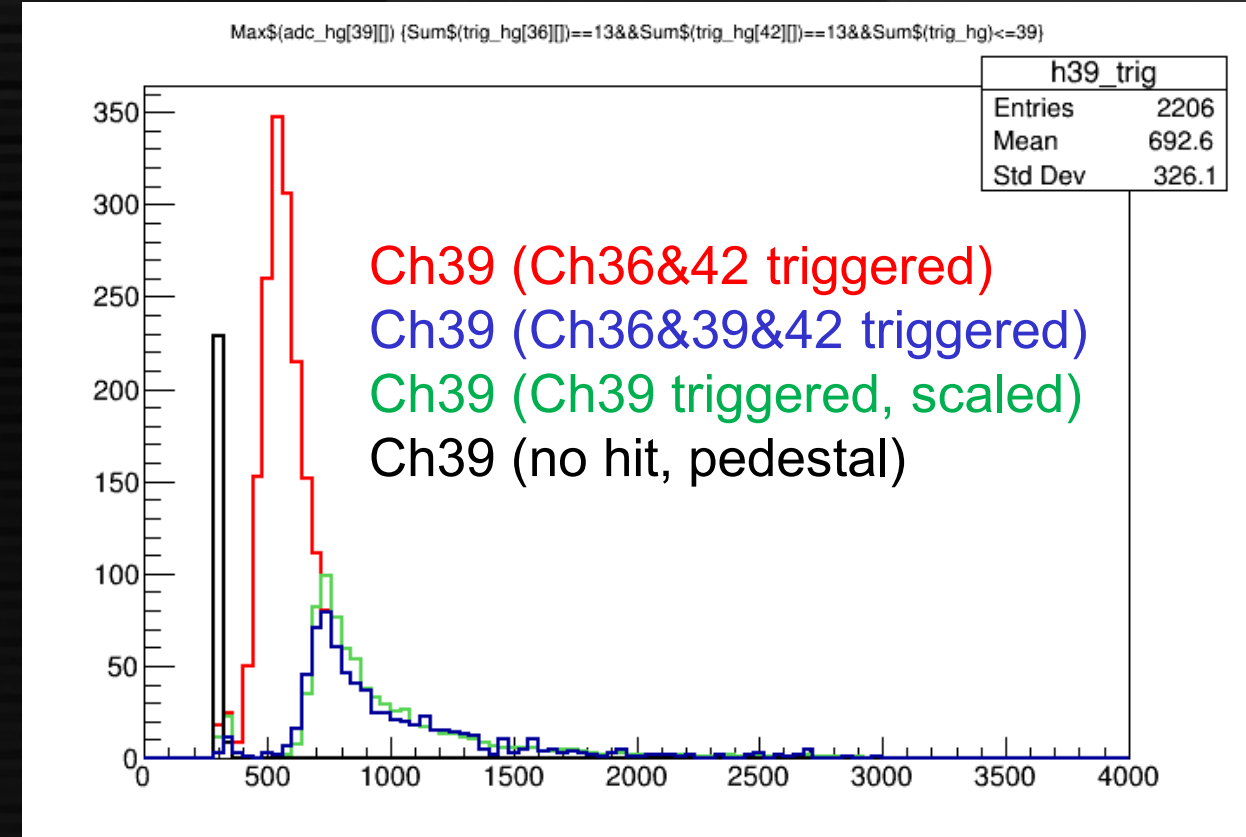
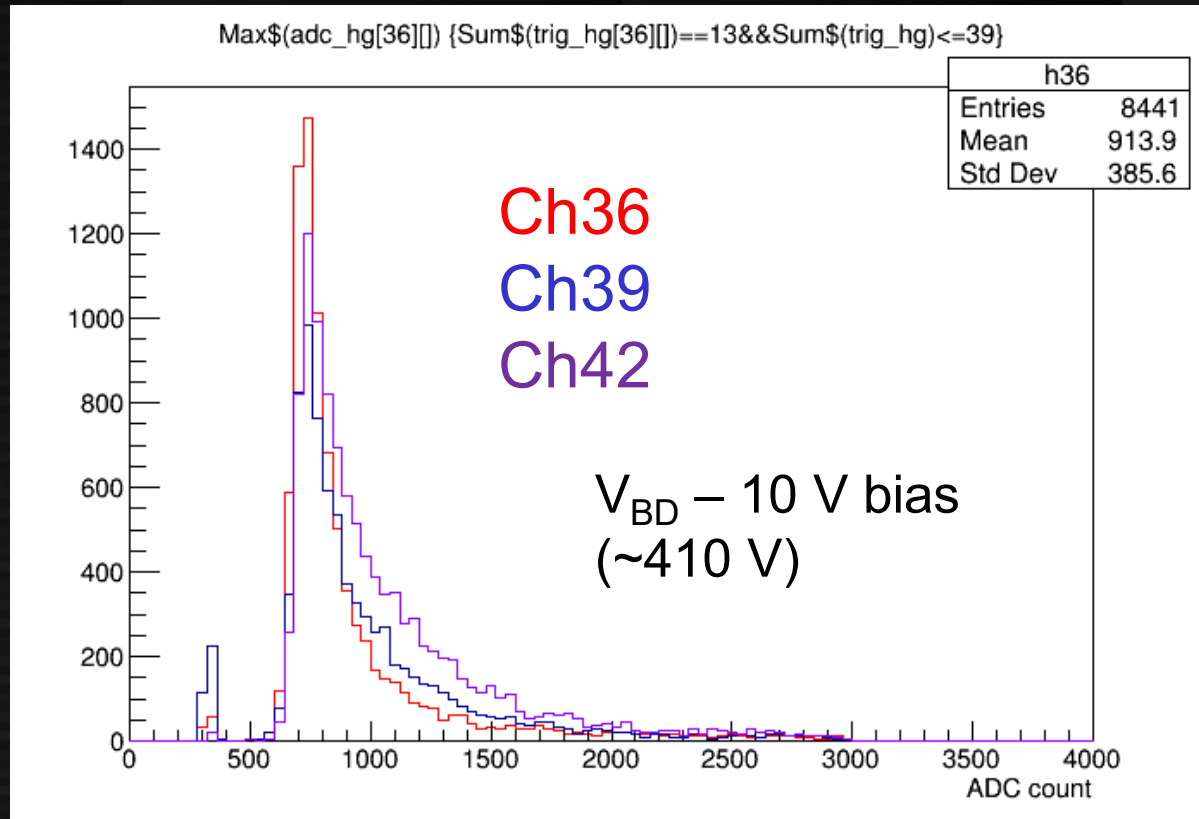
Injection charge vs adc_hg



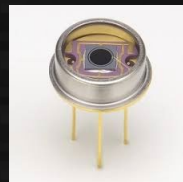
Timewalk by injection
temporal fit with pol3

Quick look of the data (S8664-50K x 3, 60 minutes run)

ADC spectrum



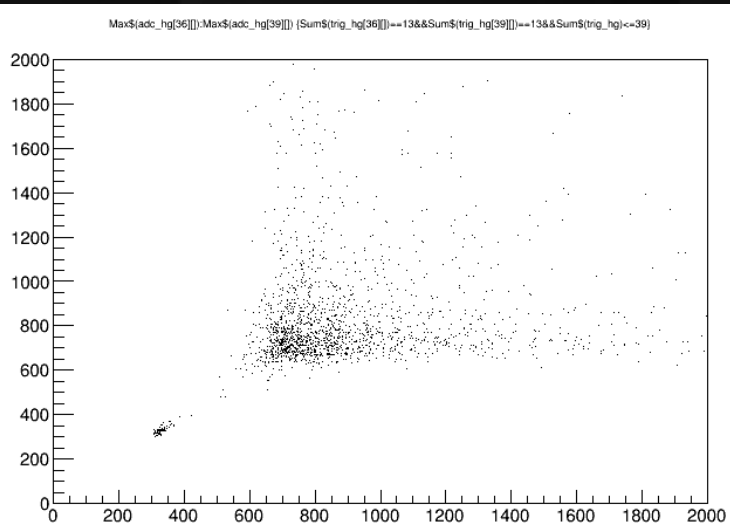
36, 39, 42



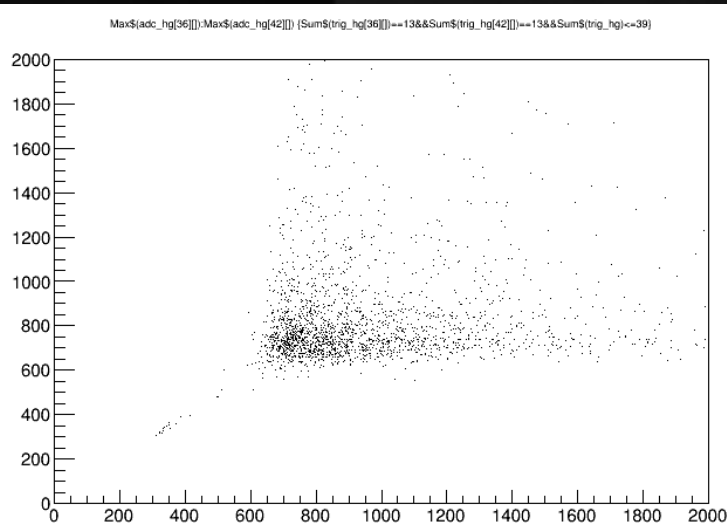
S8664-50K x 3

- TOA threshold is high; causing low efficiency
 - To lower threshold, have to reduce shot noise
- Pedestal and signal well separated (red - black)
 - Reaction efficiency is near 100%

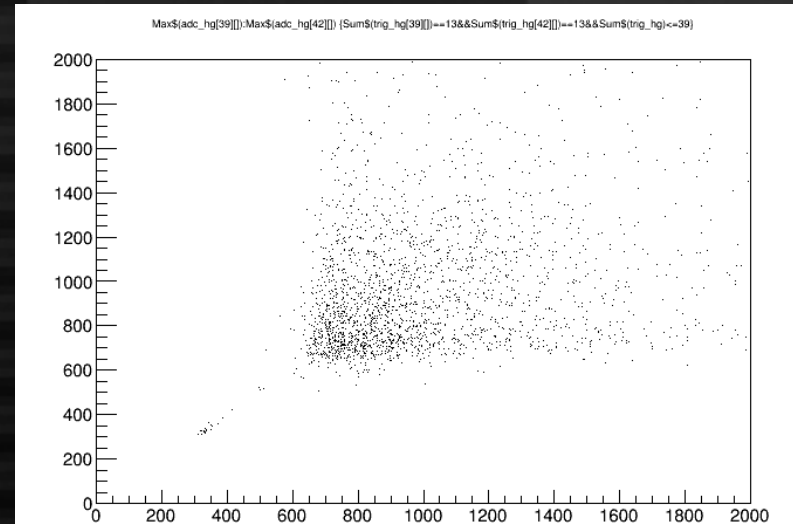
ADC 2D distribution



Ch 36 and 39



Ch 36 and 42

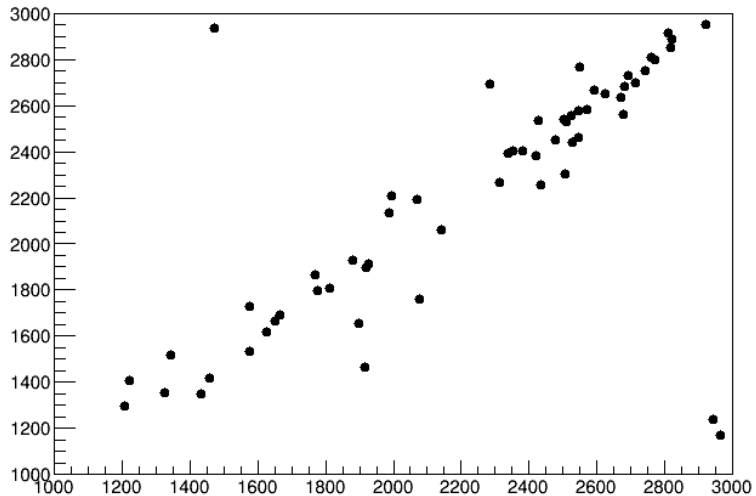


Ch 39 and 42

No strong correlation on hits

→ signal-like distribution (Landau fluctuation or APD gain variation)

TOA without timewalk correction (ch36-39)

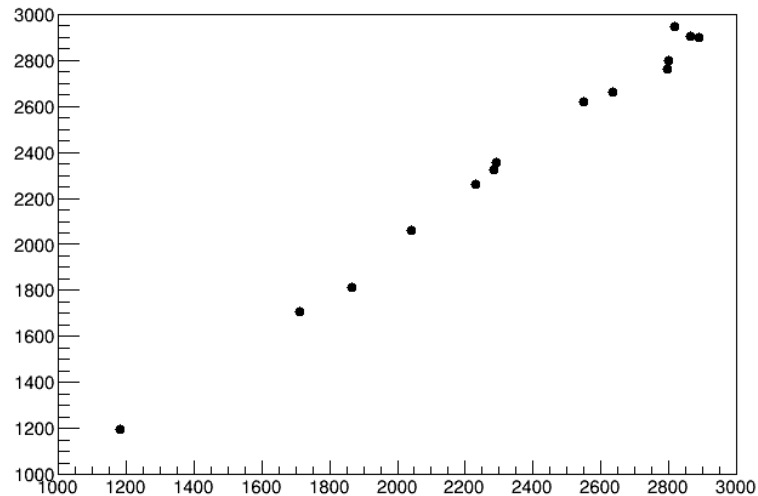


800 < ADC < 900

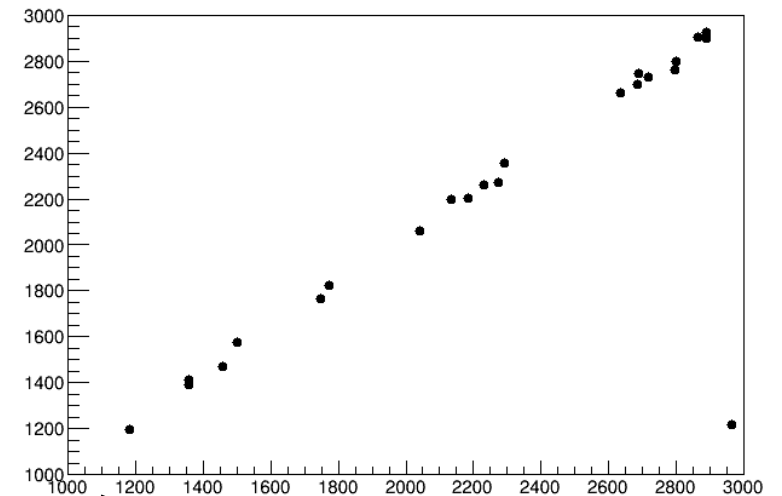
TOA difference
StDev = 17.88 count ~ 180 psec

If remove a hit at -35,
StDev = 12.26 count ~ 120 psec

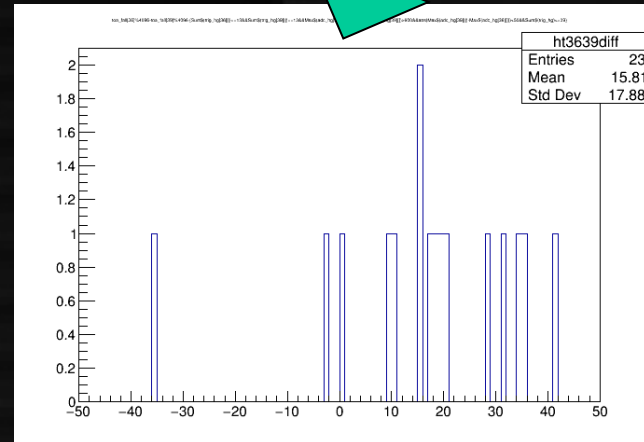
Promising! (?)



900 < ADC < 1000



ADC > 900
ADC difference < 50

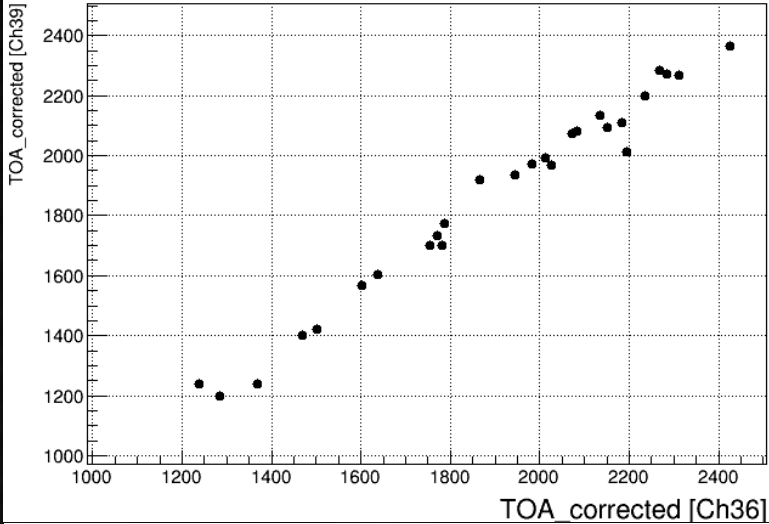
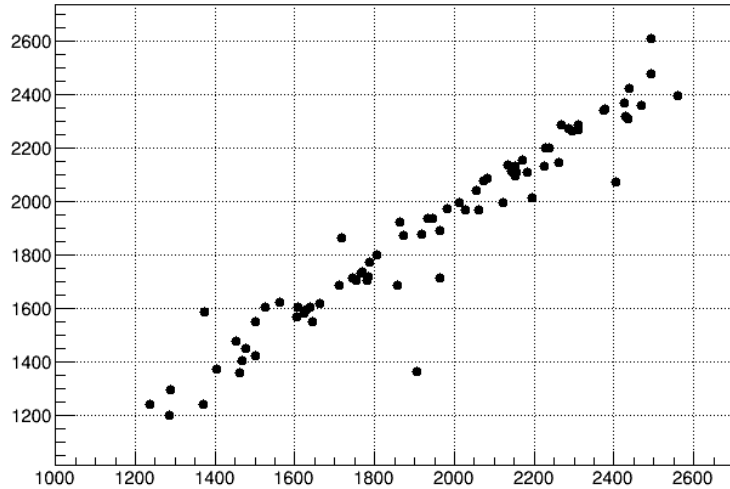


TOA with timewalk correction (preliminary)

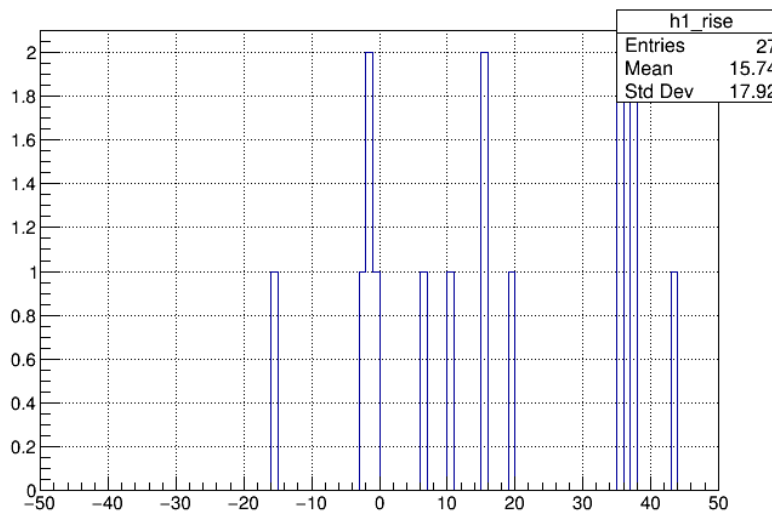
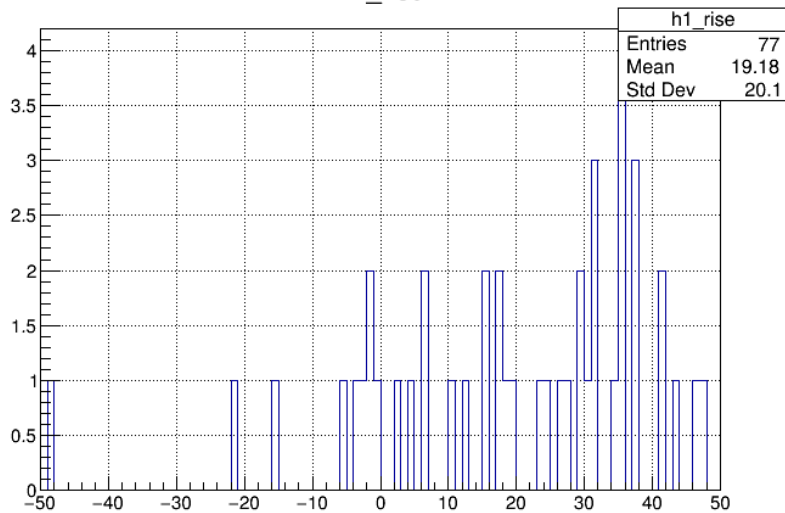
ADC > 800, ADC difference < 100

ADC > 900, ADC difference < 100

h2_rise



h1_rise



No big improvements
(looser condition)

Shift at ADC > 800:
imperfect timewalk
correction?

Still need to be
investigated

Summary and plans

Summary

- Test beam has been conducted. Data integrity of S8664-50K is OK.
- Efficiency of the amplification is high if we set the threshold low enough.
- 100-200 ps resolution is about to be seen.
- More effort needed for correction.

Plan

- Dependence on bias voltage and fast shaper time constant
- Cosmic test (have taken multi-cell sensors, singles ongoing but low stat)
- Lowering threshold (noise reduction...)
- Reach-through sensors (data probably bad due to misconfiguration...)
- Position dependence (using position-sensitive sensors (cell/strip))

