



Silicon Lab @ SINP MSU

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Moscow State University*



Who we are:

Group of 15 people in Experimental High Energy Physics Department Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University.

5 physicists, 5 engineers, 2 programmer, 3 technicians.

Lab has been created 15 years ago initially for electromagnetic calorimetry at UNK.

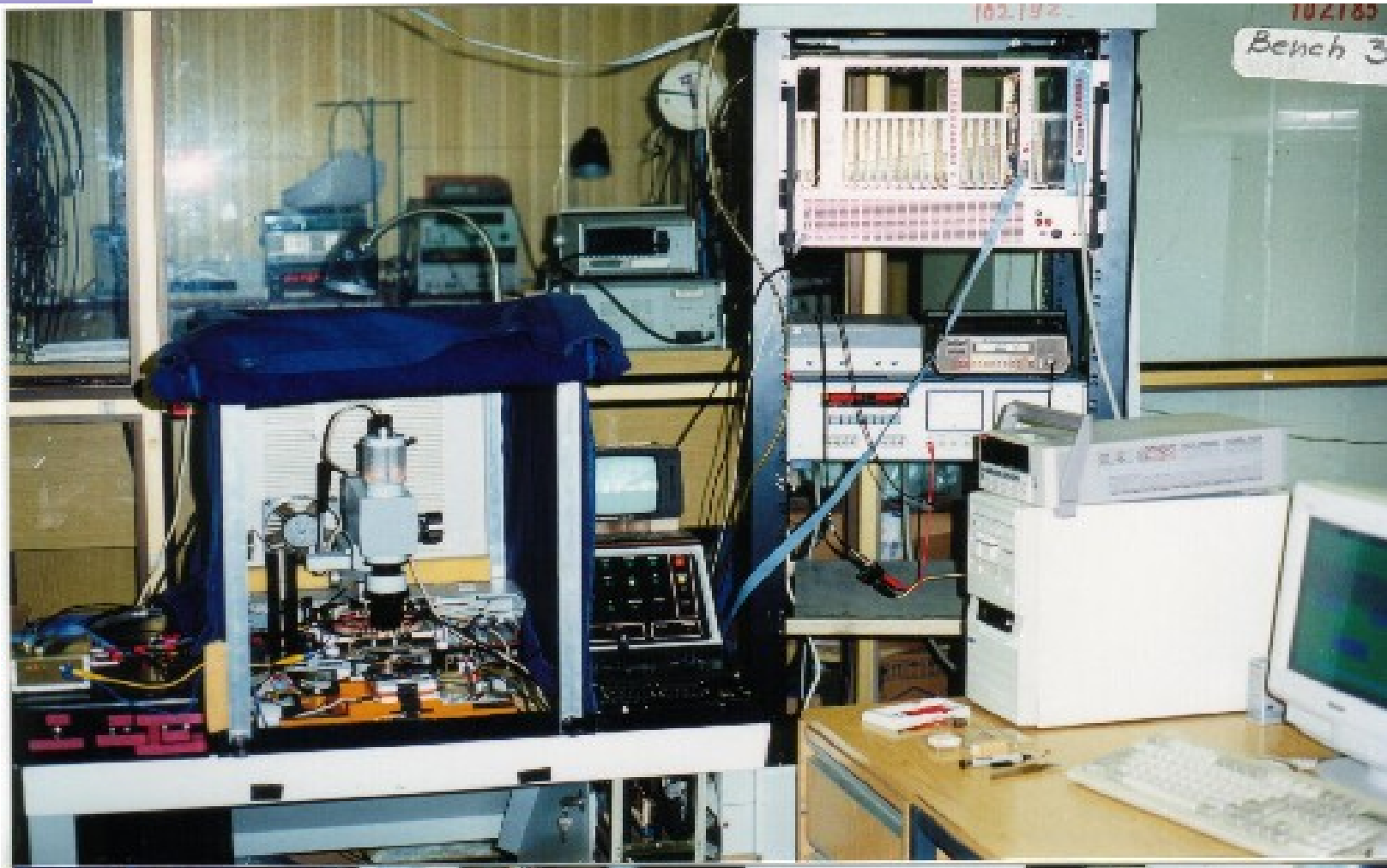


Who we are:

- SiLab has almost all necessary equipment for detectors' measurements.
- 2 automatic probe stations (RADAR and A4).
- 2 manual probe stations.
- <http://silab.sinp.msu.ru>



RADAR Automatic Probe Station

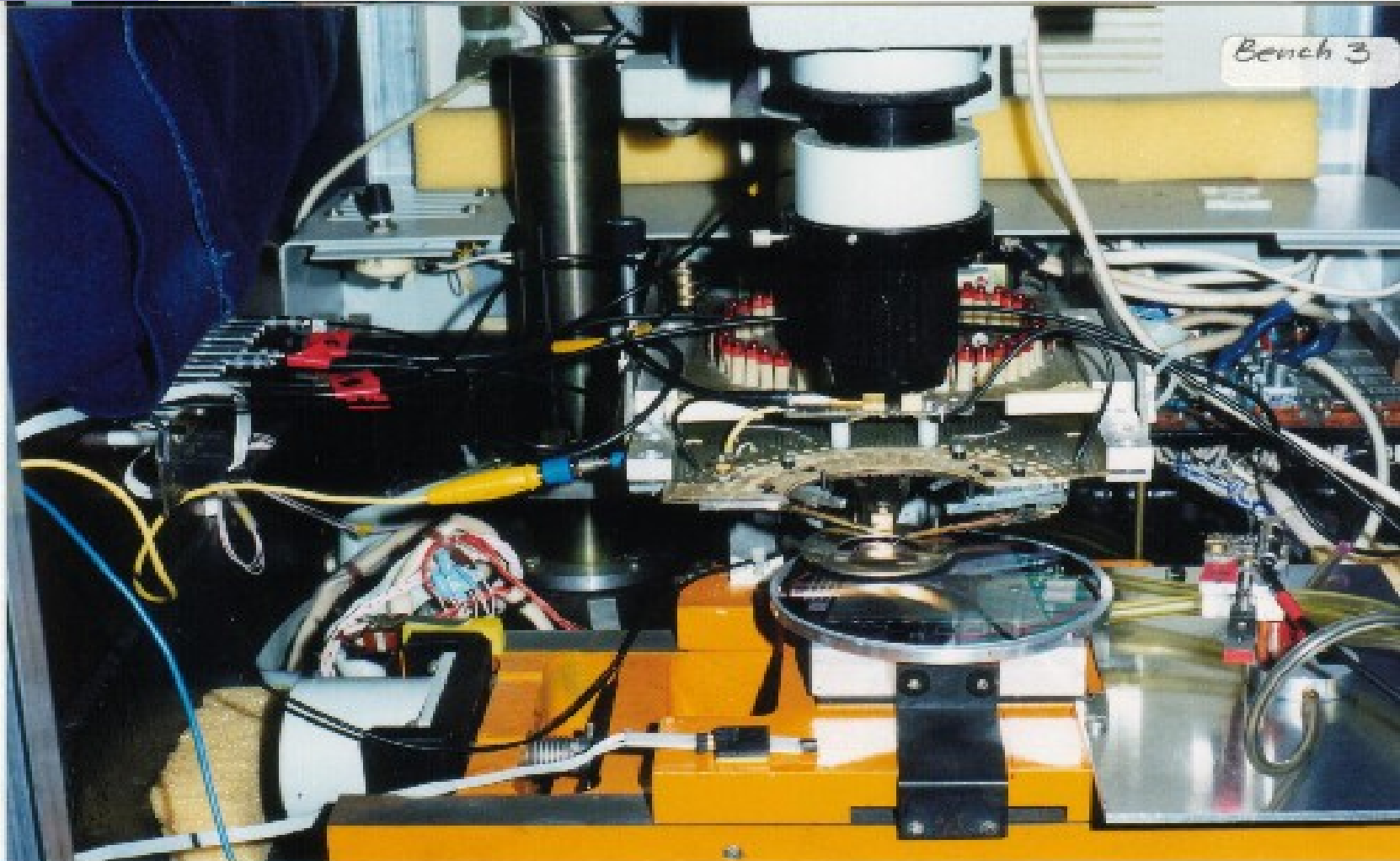


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RADAR Automatic Probe Station



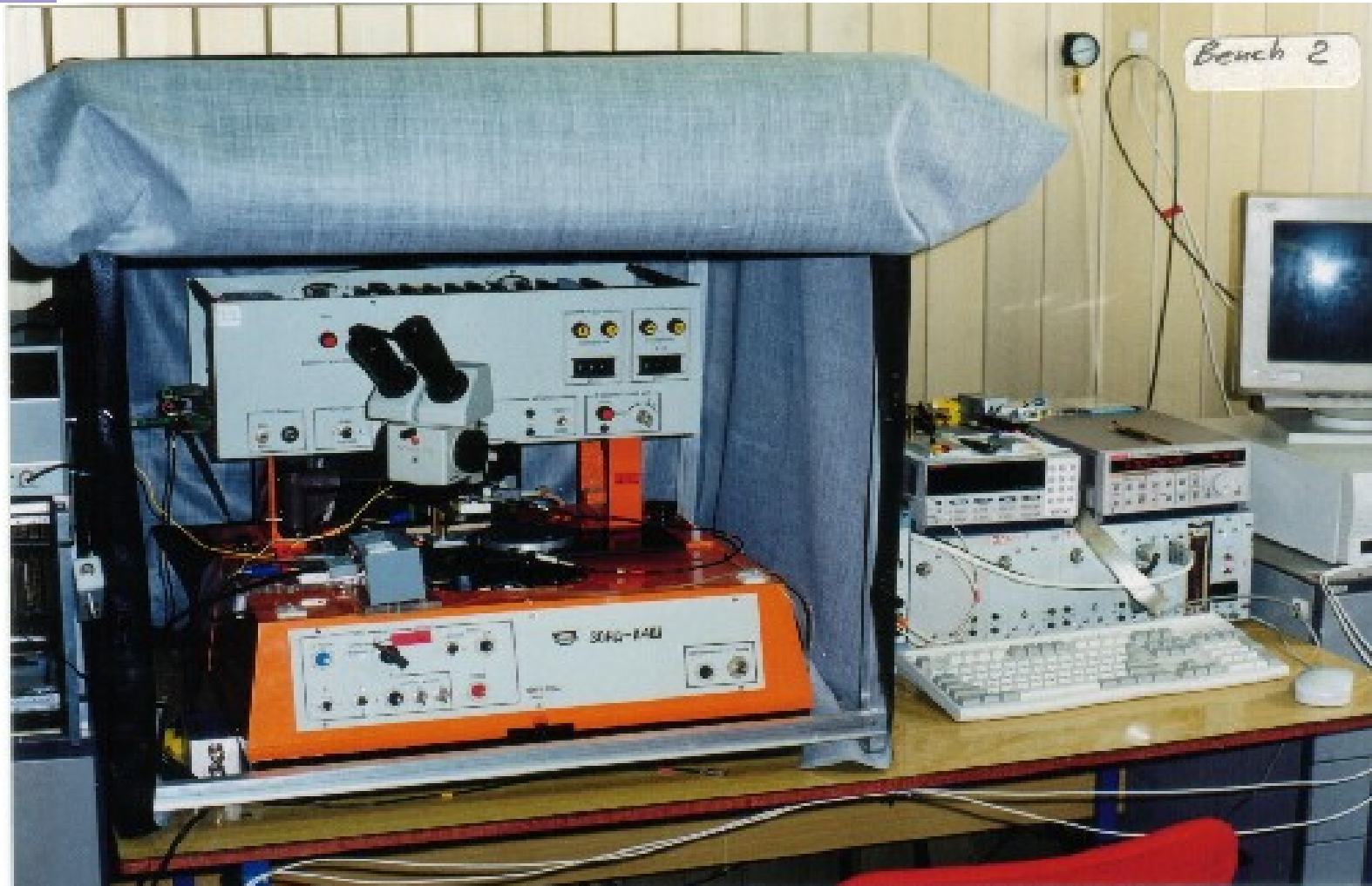
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A4 Automatic Probe Station

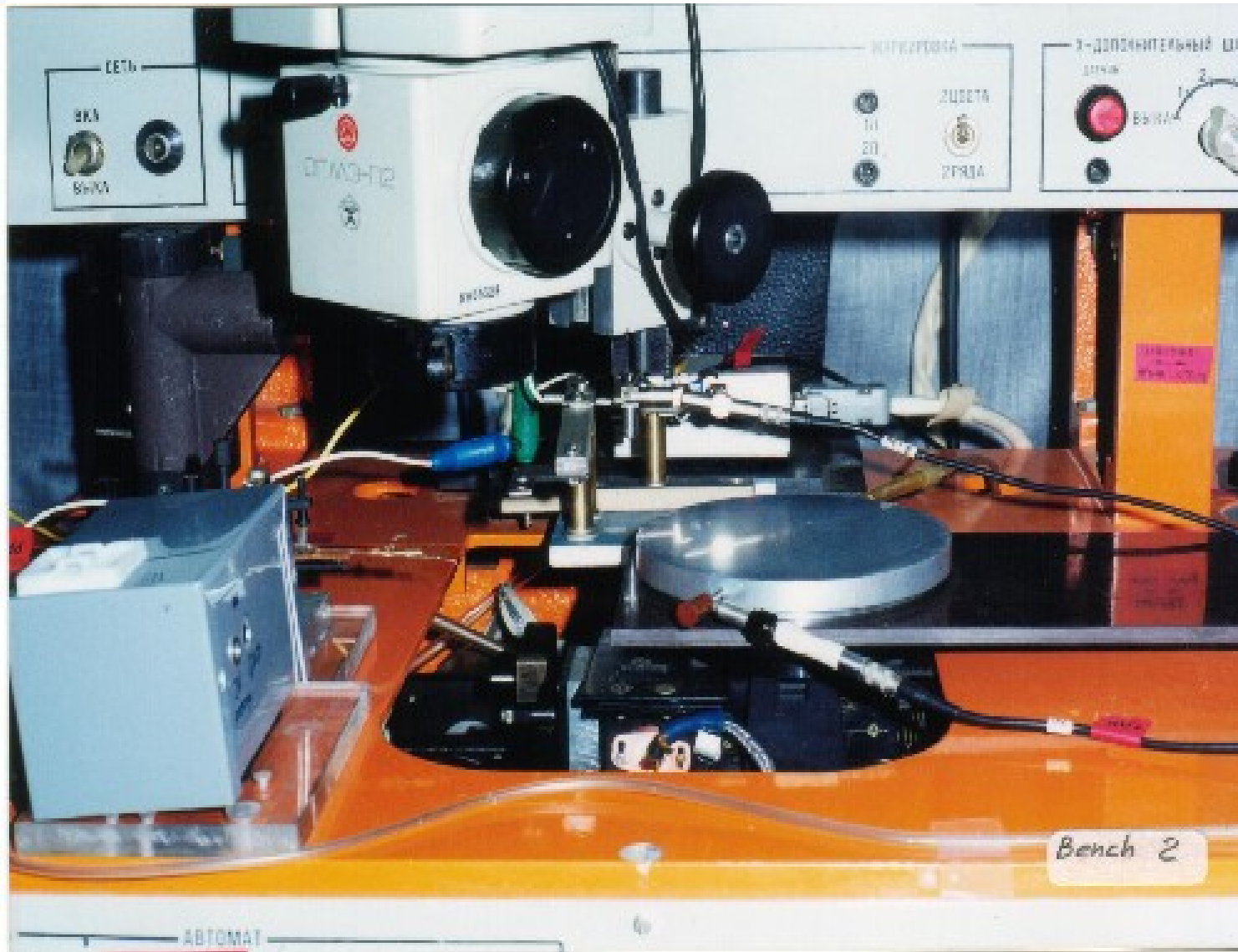


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A4 Automatic Probe Station

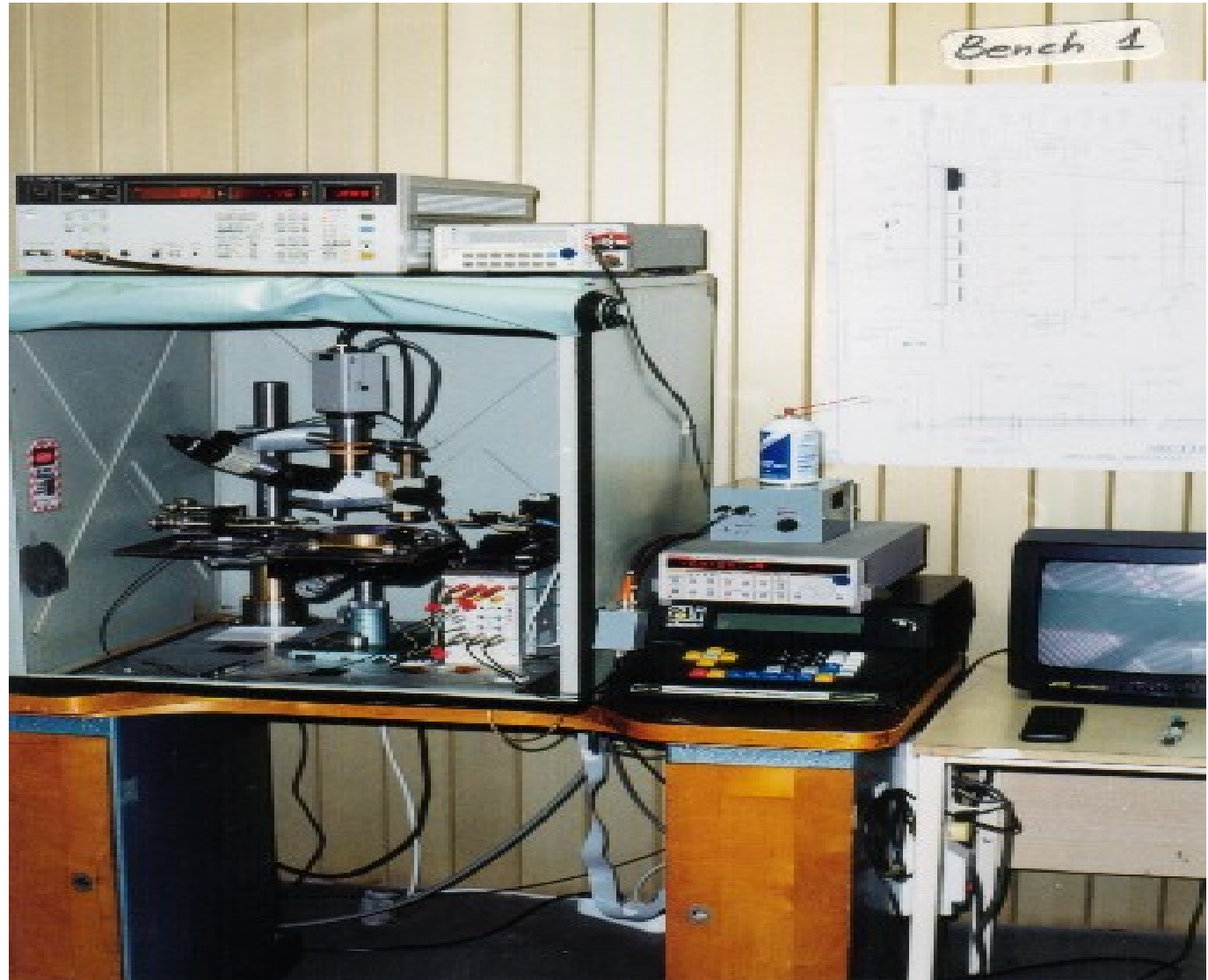


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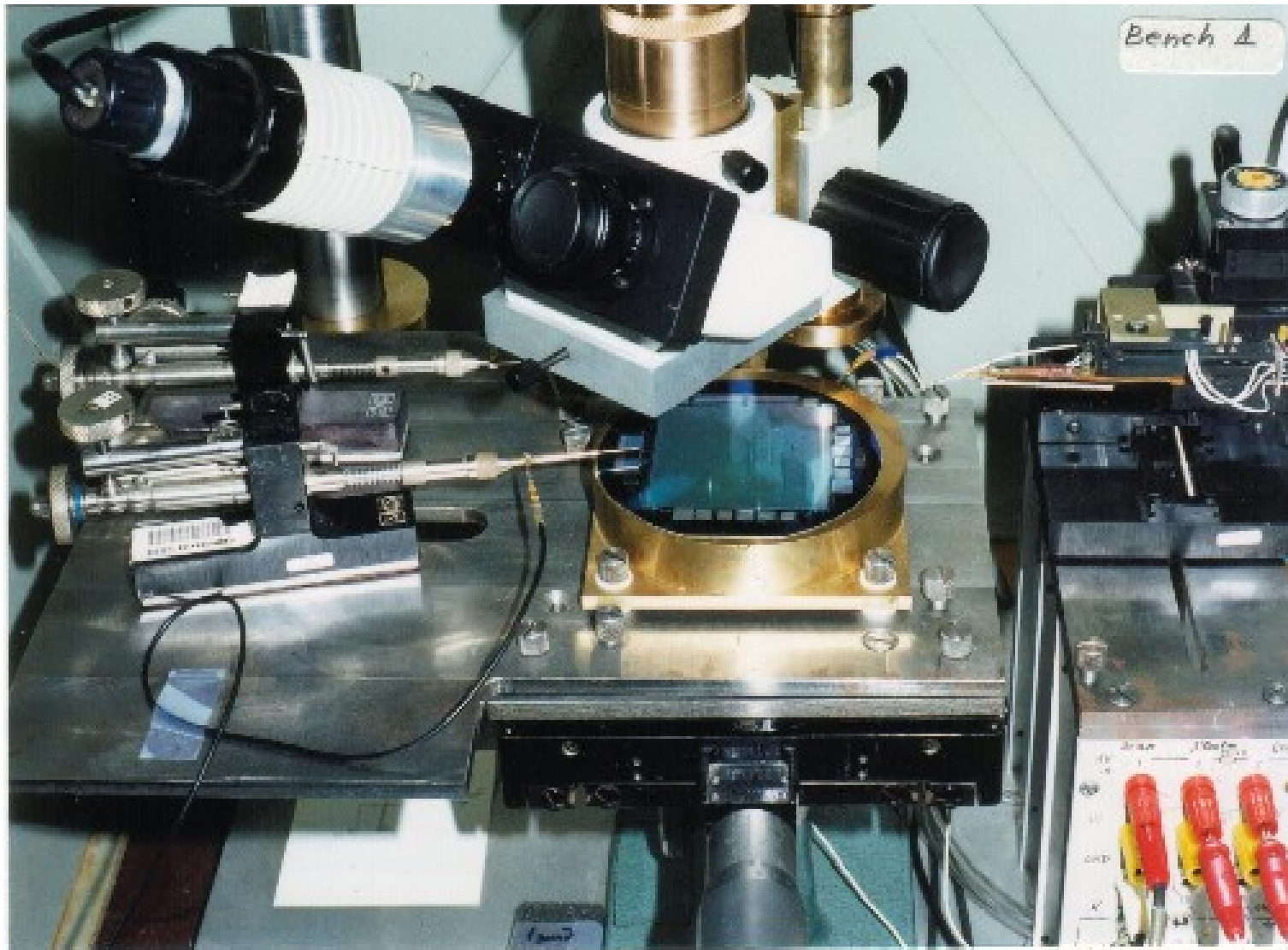
Manual Probe Station



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Manual Probe Station



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What we can:

- Silicon pad, strip and microstrip detectors design and development
- Silicon detectors production and tests in cooperation with Russian industry
- Front-end electronics for silicon detectors
- Slow control hard- and soft-ware for silicon detectors systems

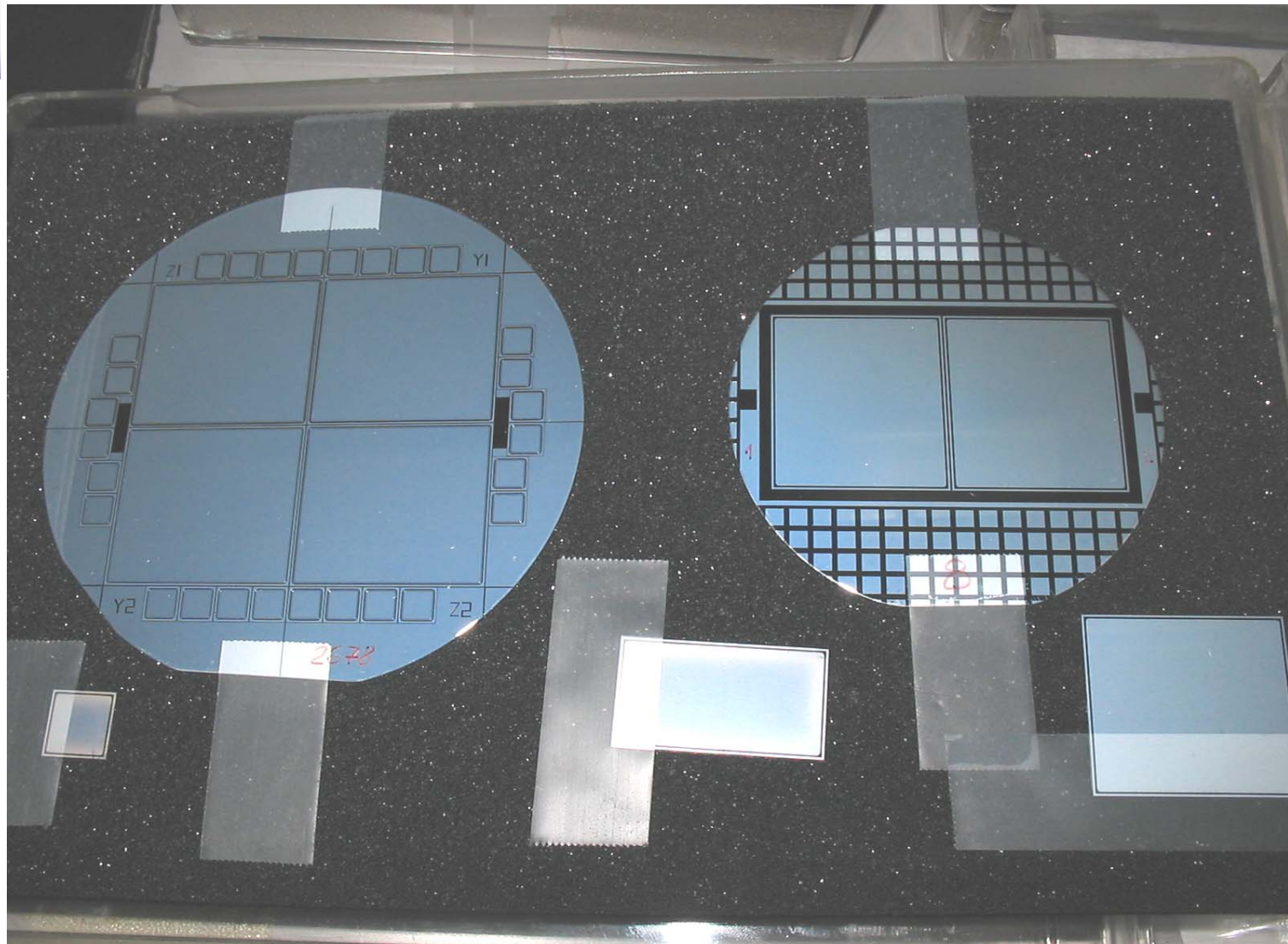


Experiments

- Hadron-electron separator @ ZEUS (DESY)
- Advanced Thin Ionization Calorimeter (ATIC) - Balloon Experiment
- Forward part of D0 (FermiLab) silicon tracker - H-disks
- SVD-2 - open charm experiment on U-70 at IHEP (Protvino)



ZEUS detectors on 3" & 4" wafers



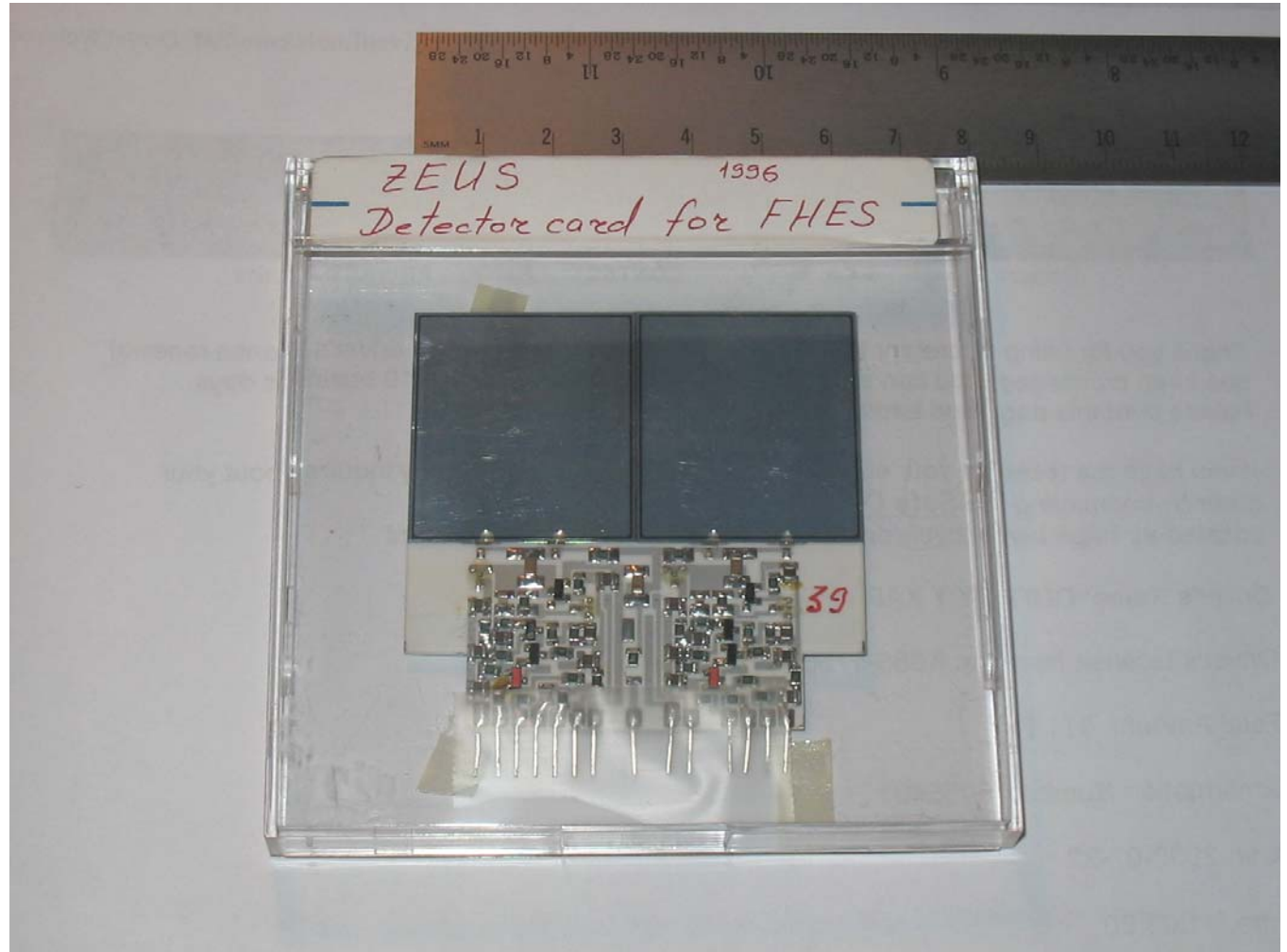
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Ceramic board with 2 sensors and 2 preamps for ZEUS FHES



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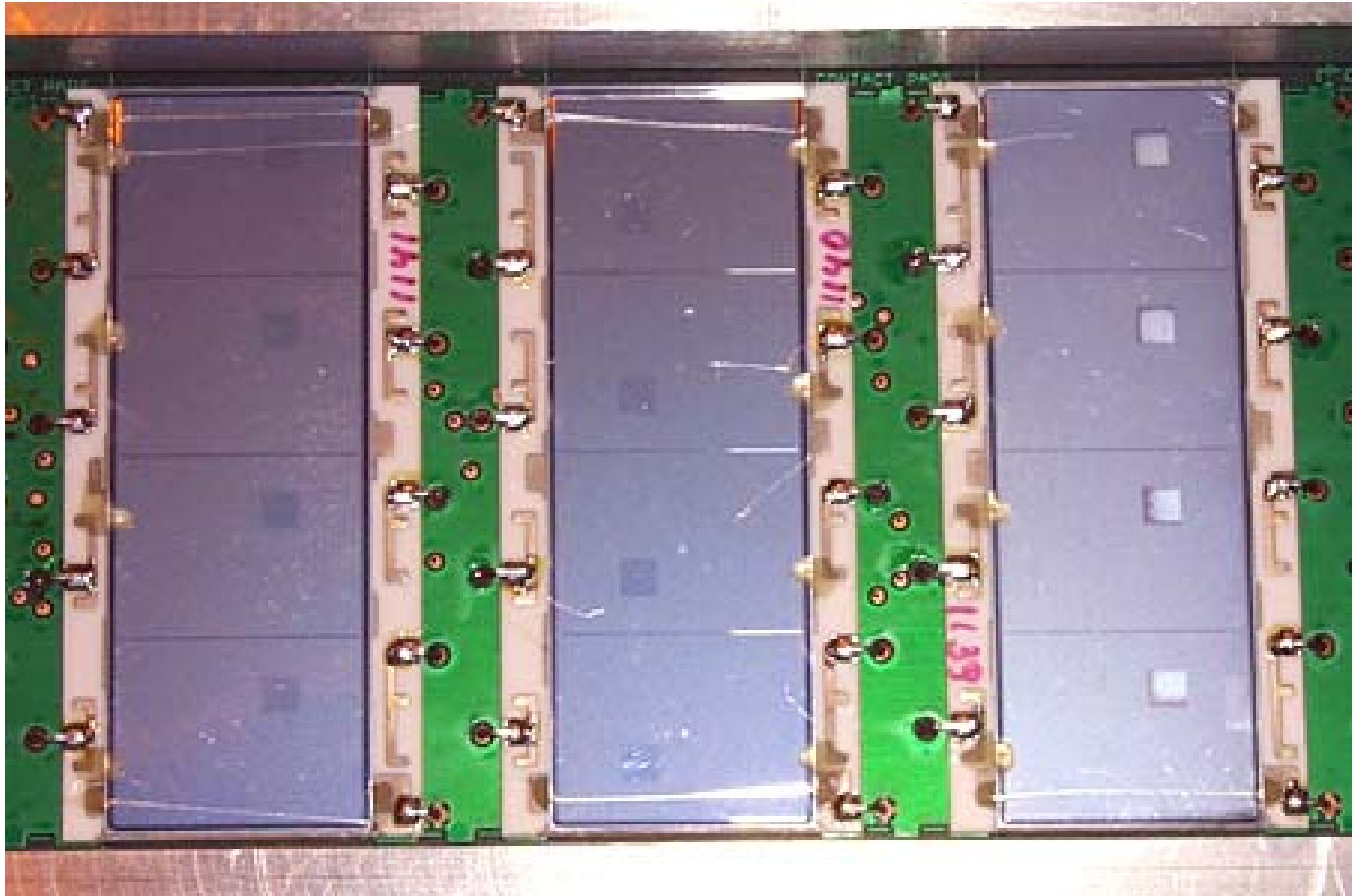


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Ceramic board for ATIC



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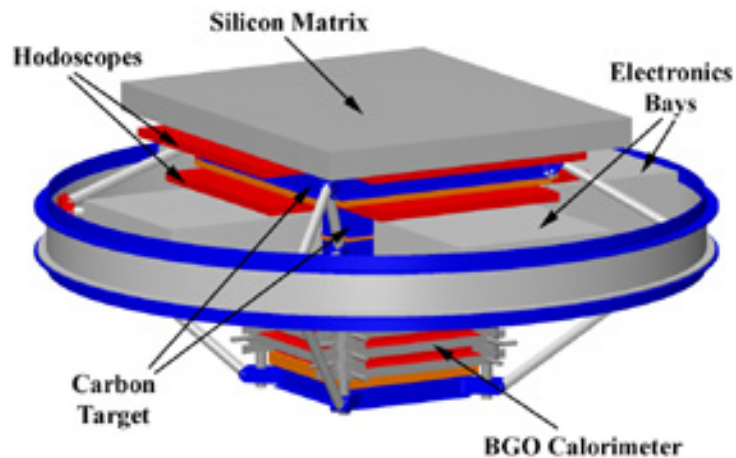
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ATIC

Silicon Matrix detector components



Schematic of the ATIC instrument



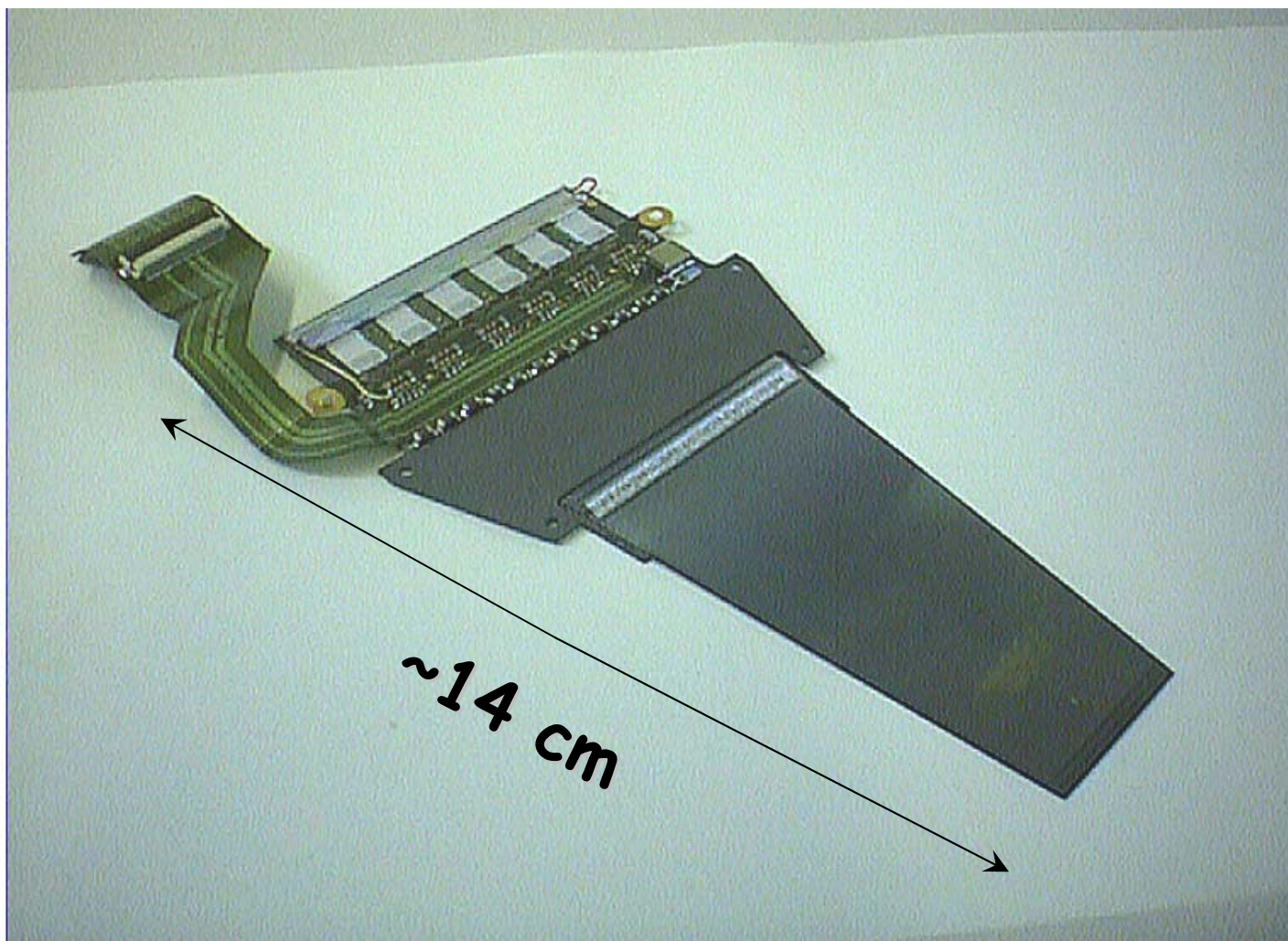


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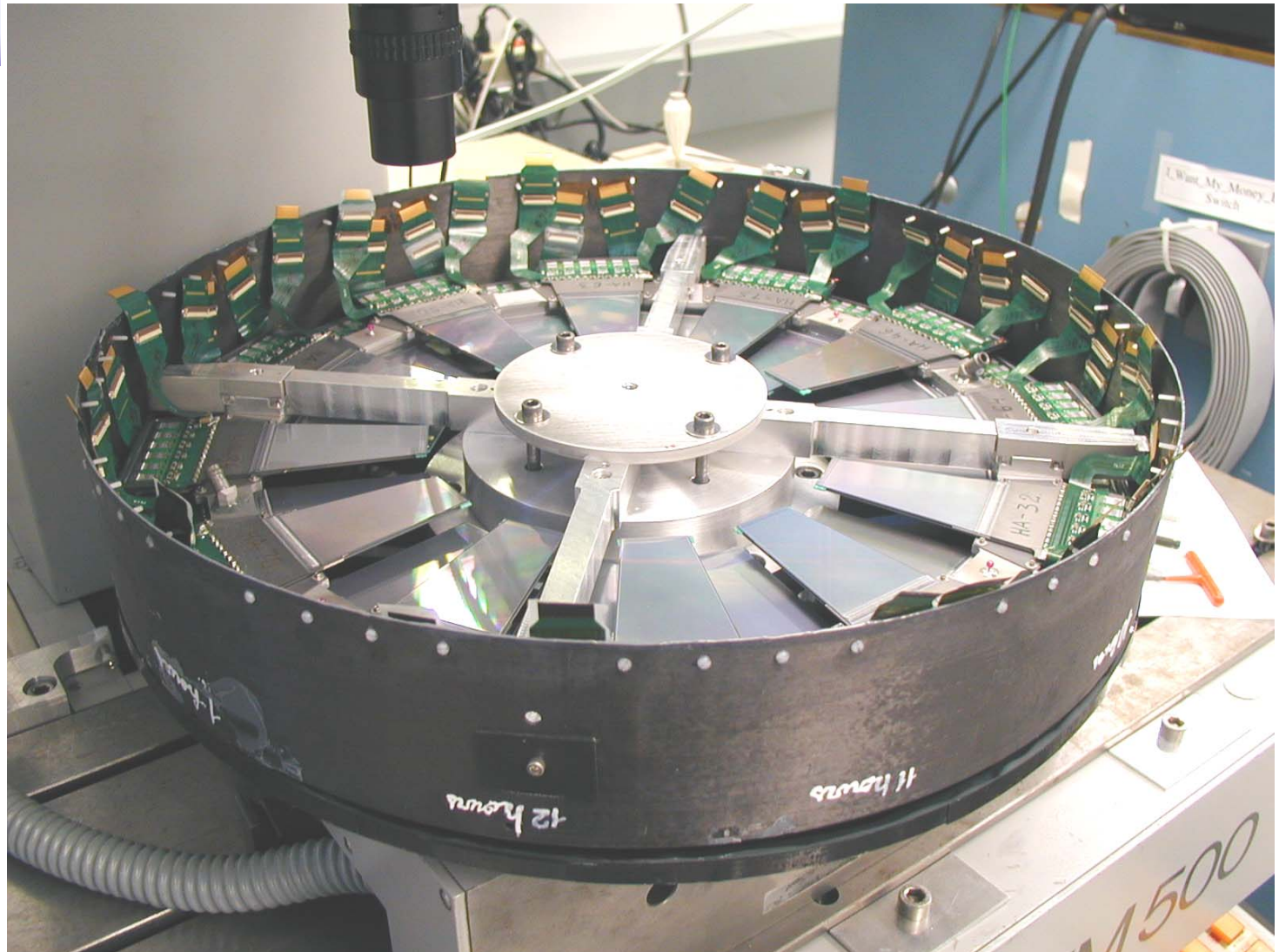


D0 H-disk wedge





D0 H-disk



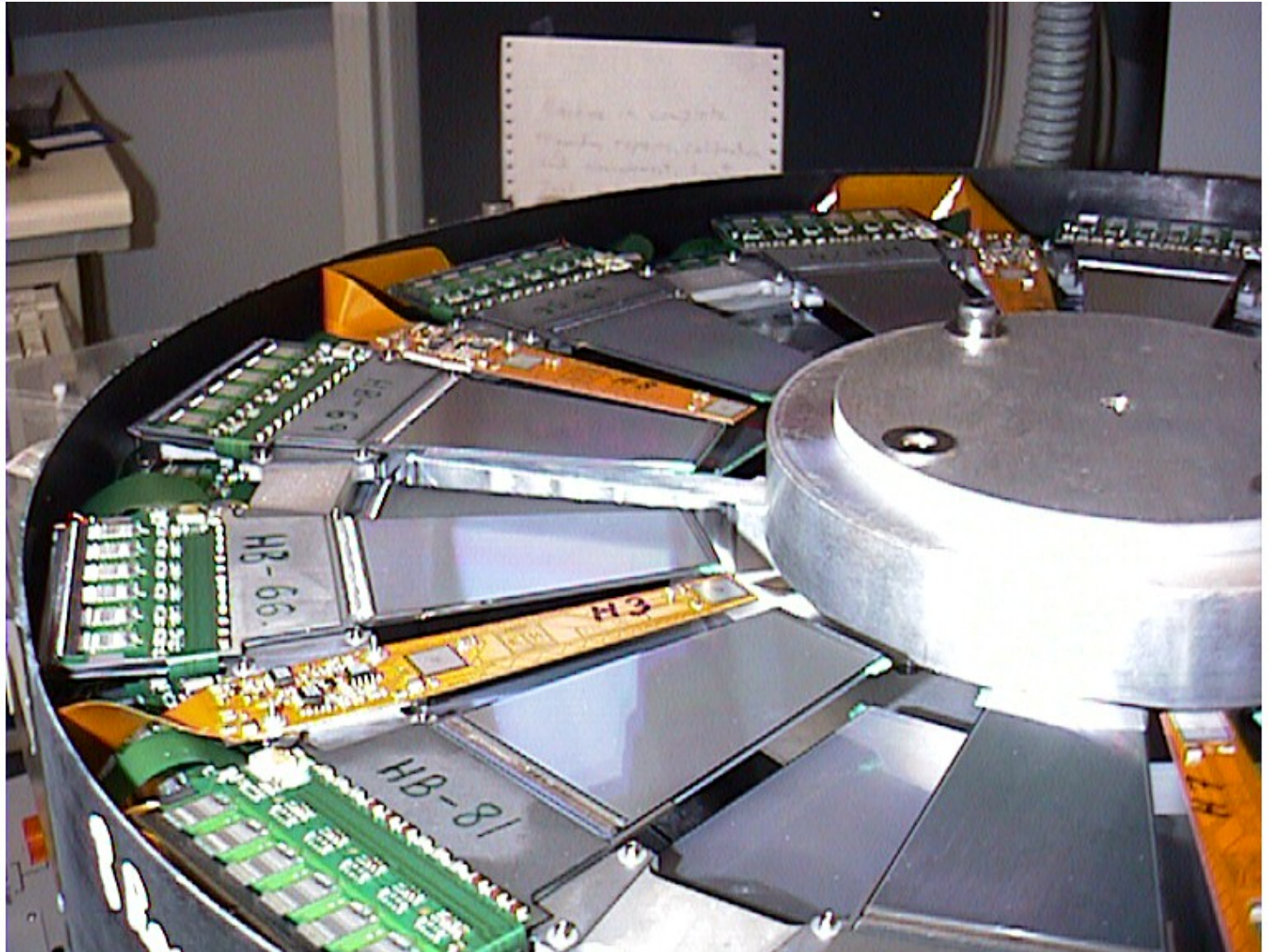
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DO H-disk



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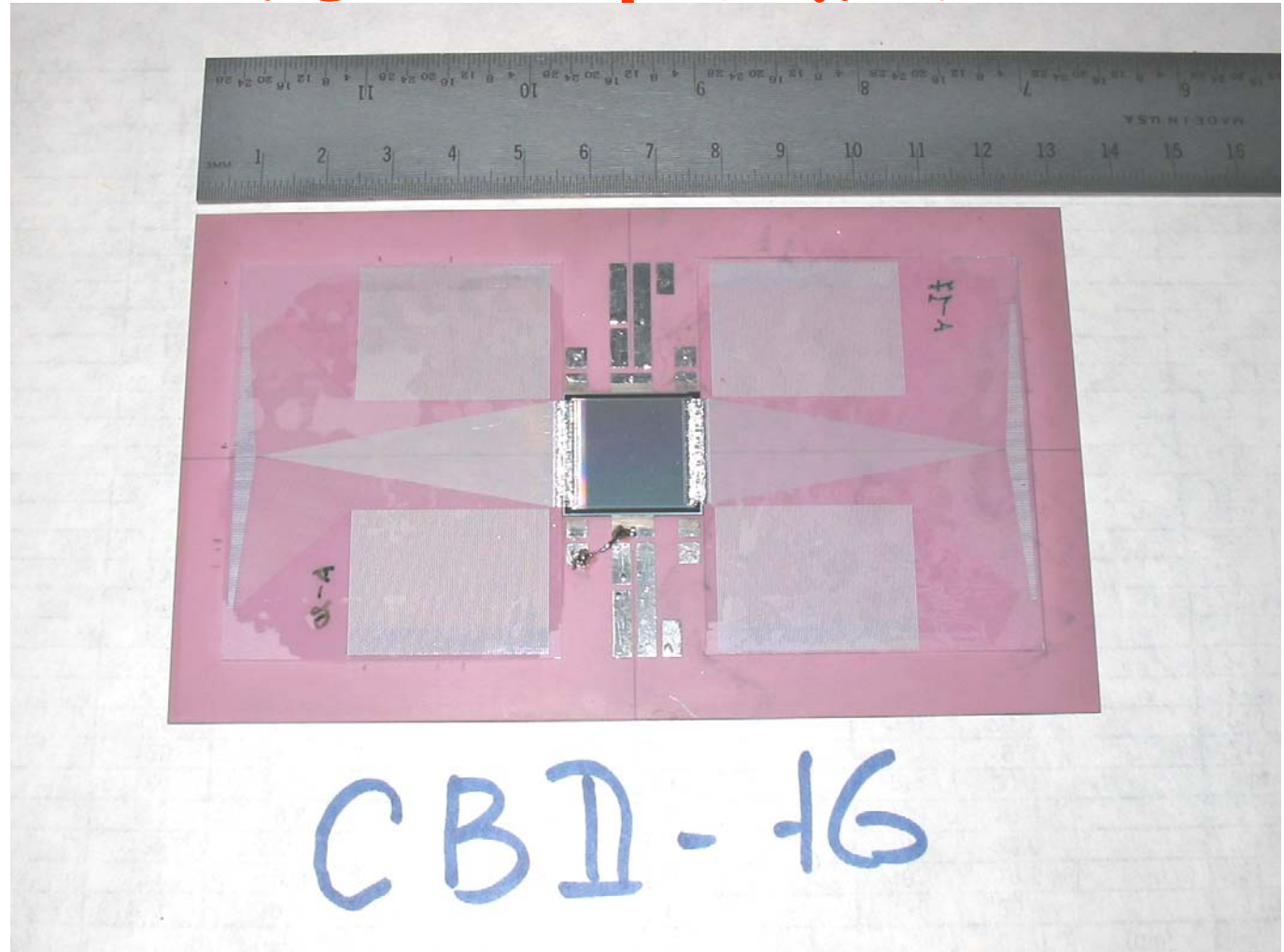


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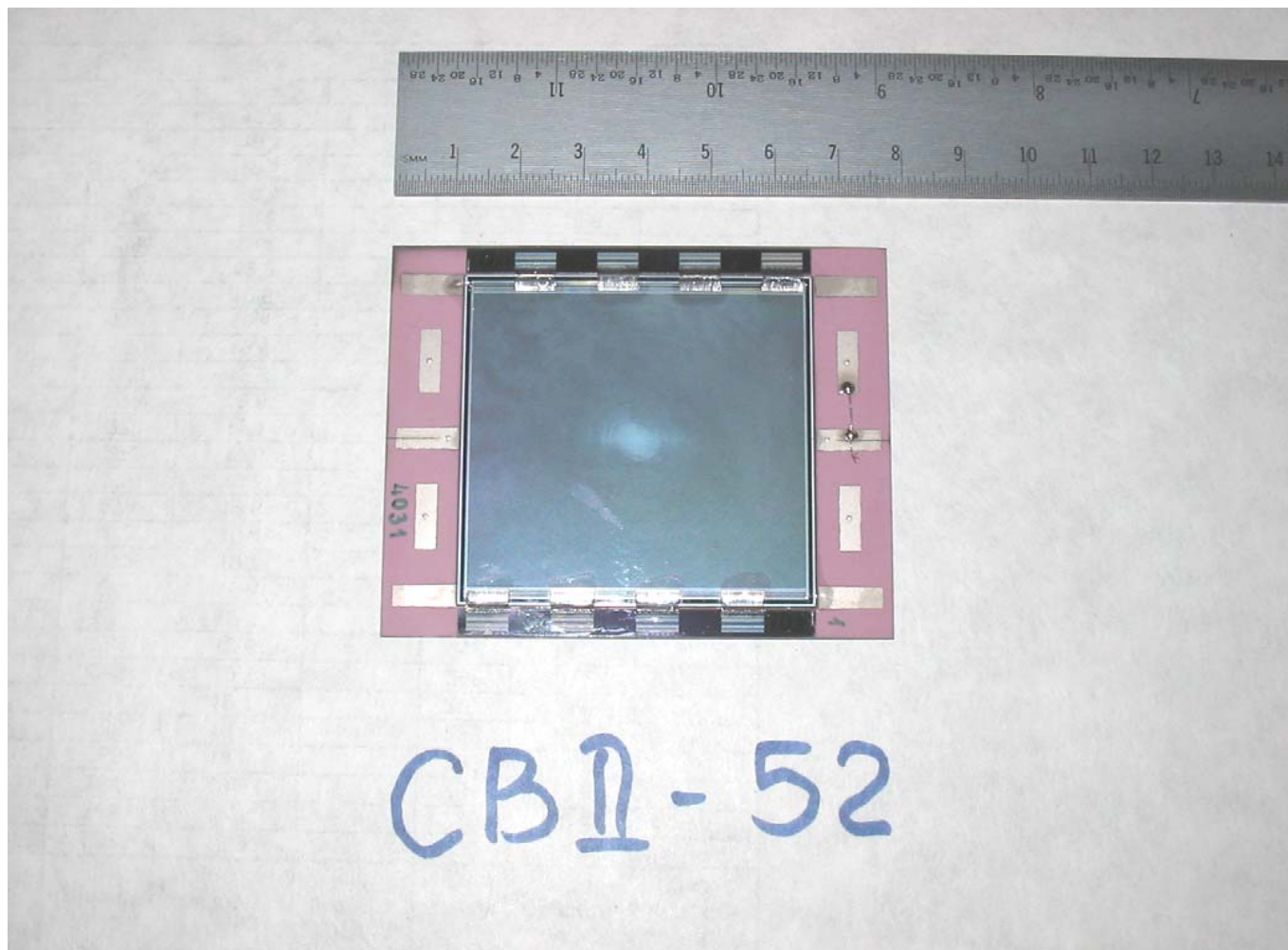


25 μm pitch sensor for SVD-2 experiment





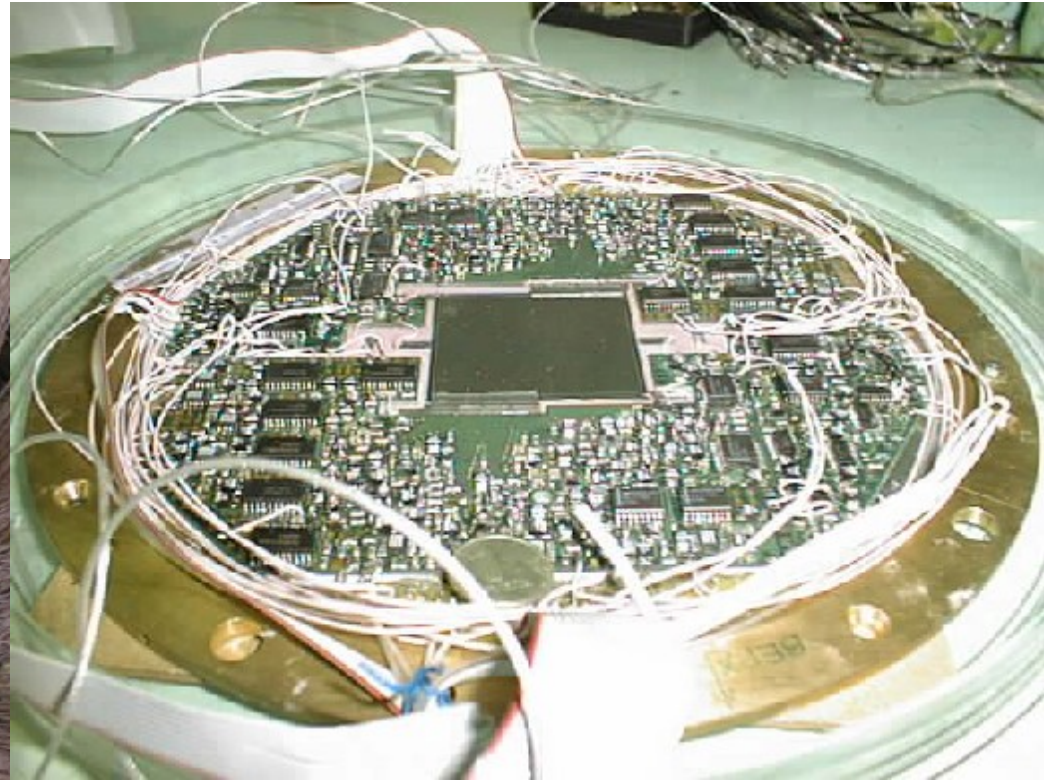
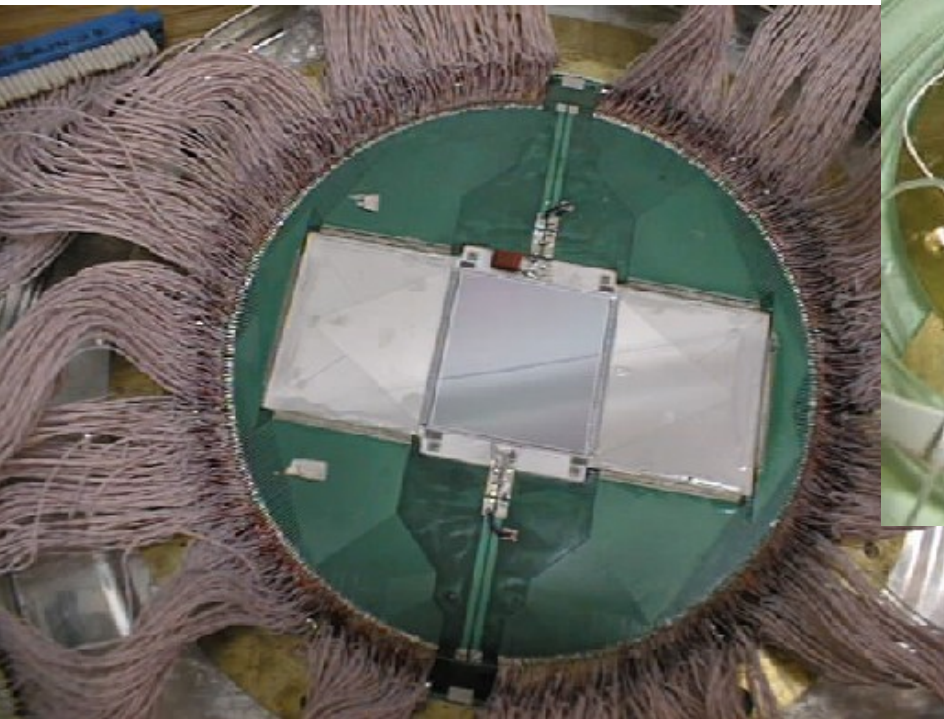
50 μm pitch sensor





SVD-2 Silicon Tracker

VA-1 Readout →



← GASSIPLEX Readout



Experiments and RDs

- ECAL for Future Linear Collider (TESLA)
- Nose Cone Calorimeter for Phenix experiment at RHIC (BNL)
- CBM (Compressed Baryonic Matter) Experiment at GSI (Darmstadt)
- DO RunIIb



TESLA Sensors: parameters

- 4" high resistivity wafers
- wafer thickness 525 μm
- sensor size: 62.0+0.0 -0.1 mm
- scribe line: 60 μm
- active area size: 60.0
- the dead zone width is about 1 mm



Pad array design (future)

Along with the diodes, the technique used for fabrication of *bias resistors* and *coupling capacitors* represents an important issue:

- *polysilicon resistors* - production of the tile needs 7-8 masks; *can be the source of additional yield reduction.*

But should not be a problem to have:

- resistors 1 - 10 M Ω and
- capacitors - 1-10 nF.

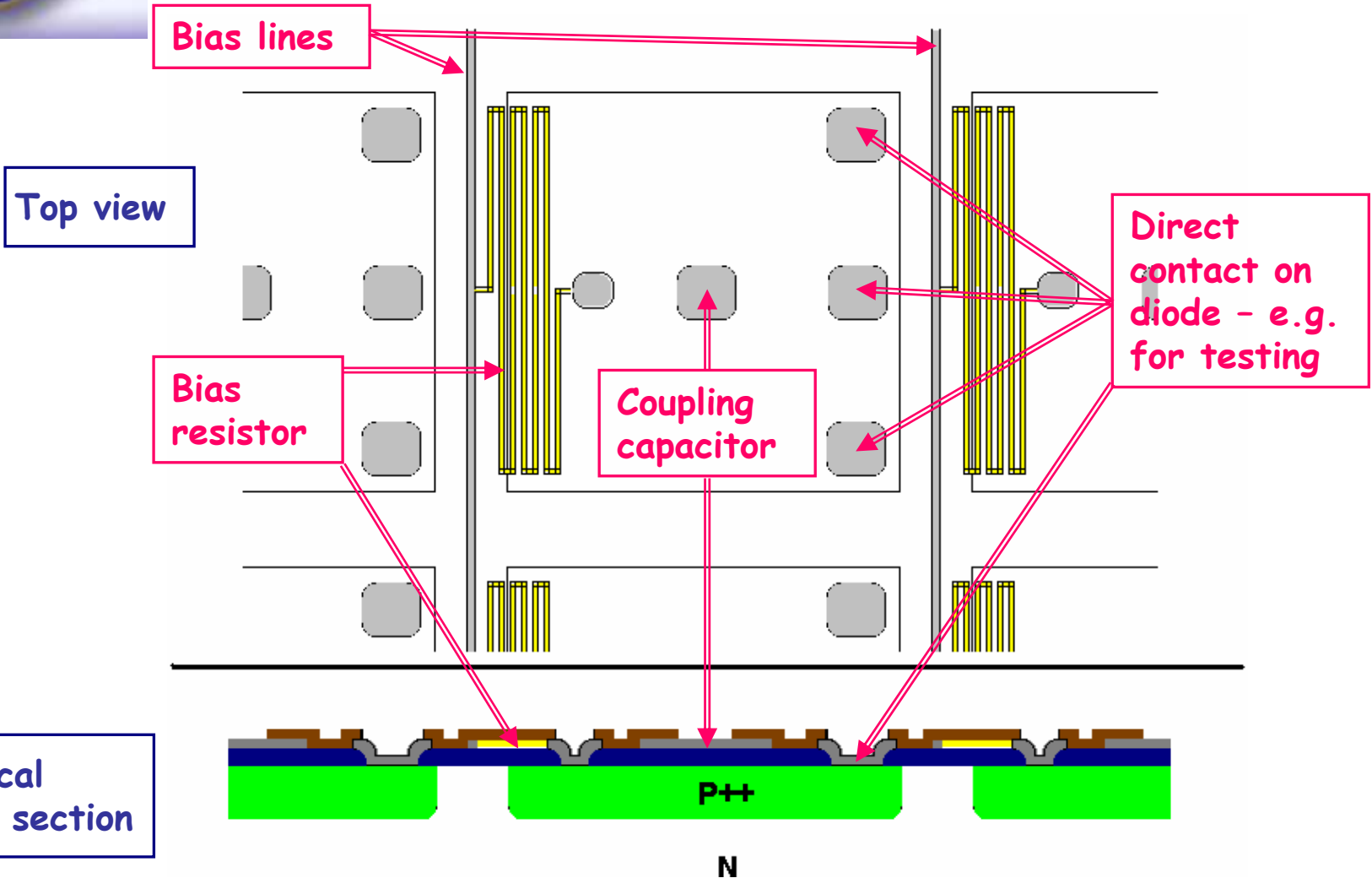


Pad array design (future)

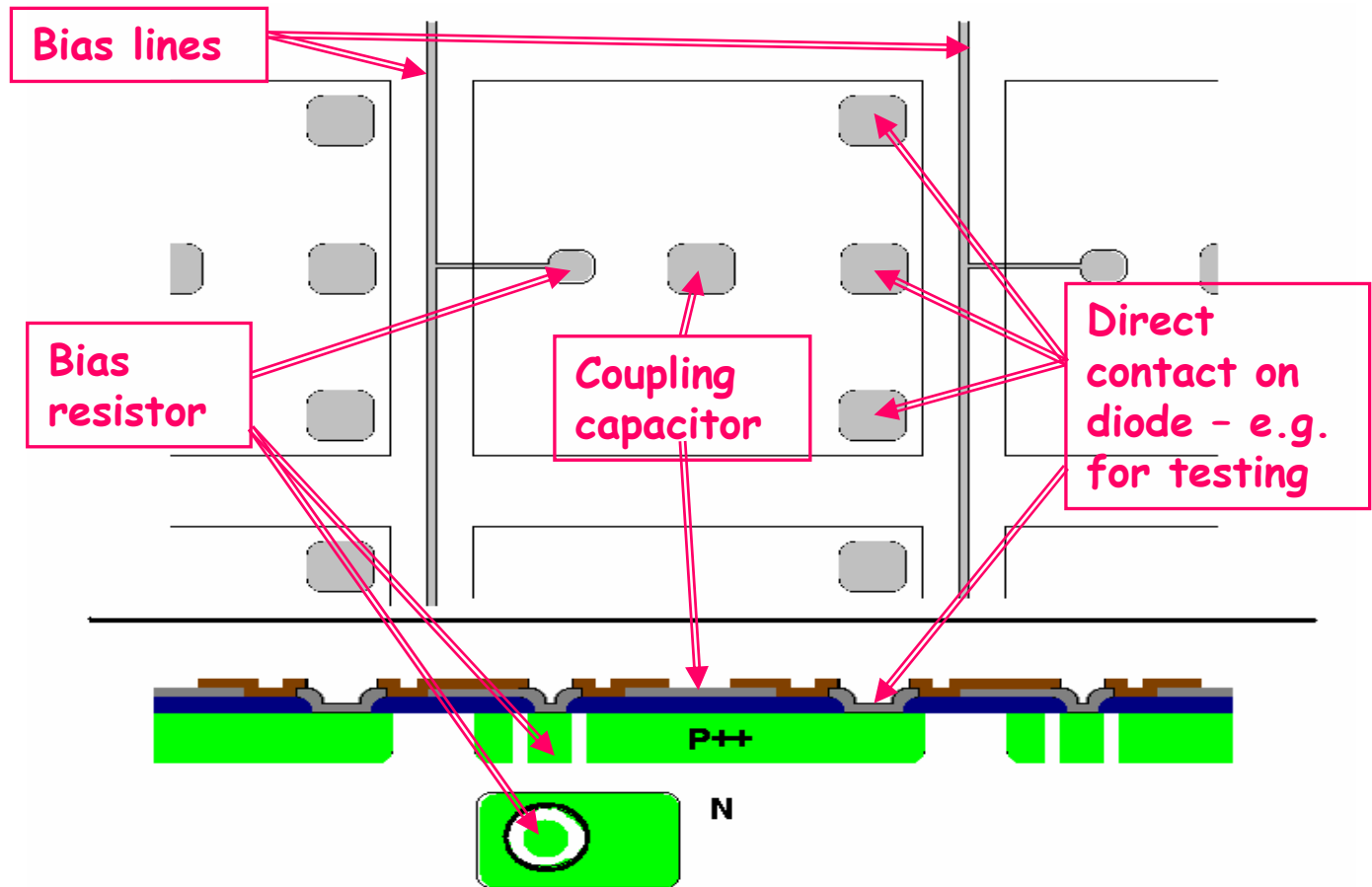
- *punch through resistors* - production needs about 4 or 5 masks;
easy to produce, but needs to check whether required parameters can be achieved,
has very low radiation hardness.
In case of integrated capacitors, it needs at least 6 masks



Polysilicon resistors (option)

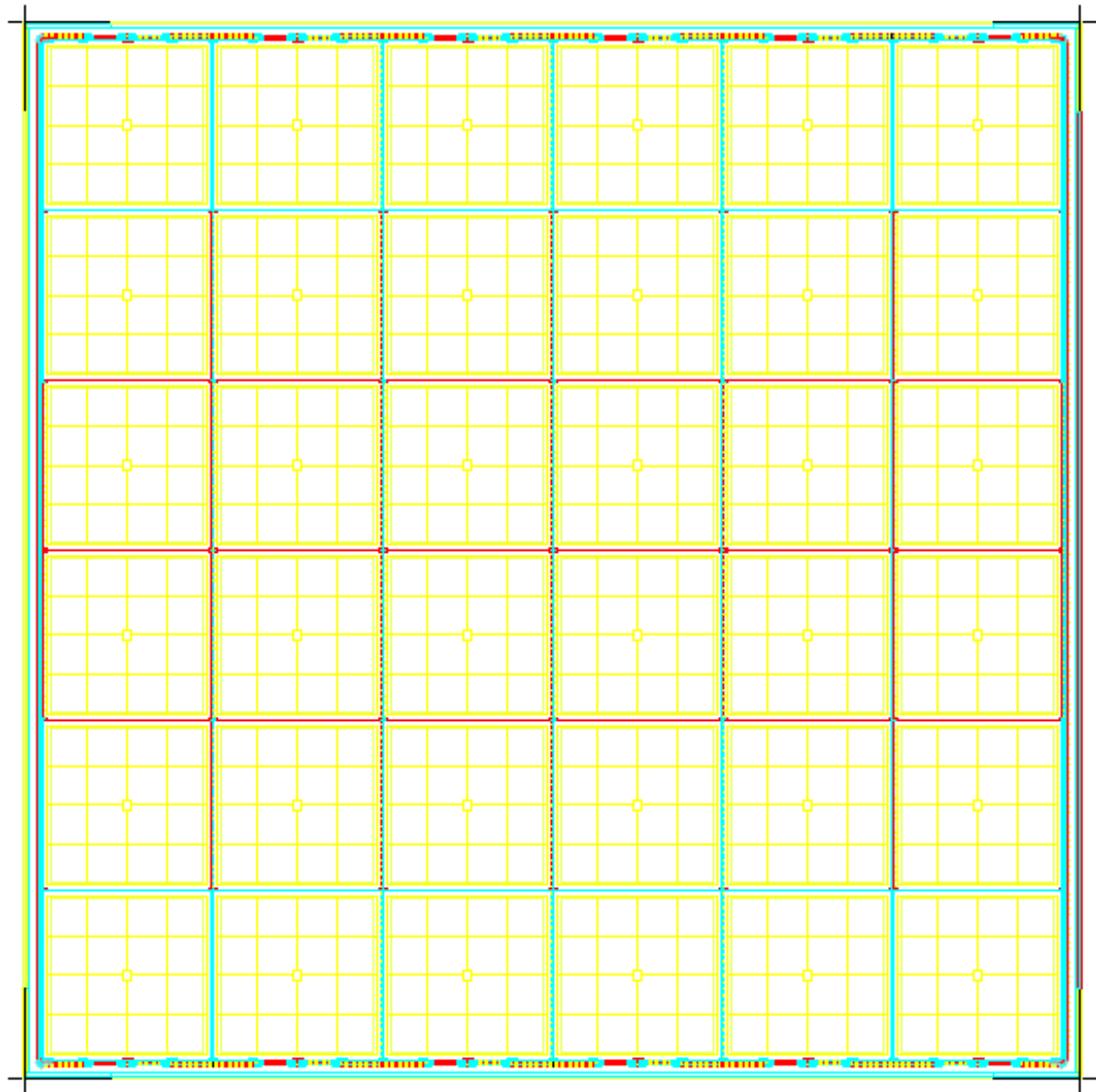


Punch through resistors (option)



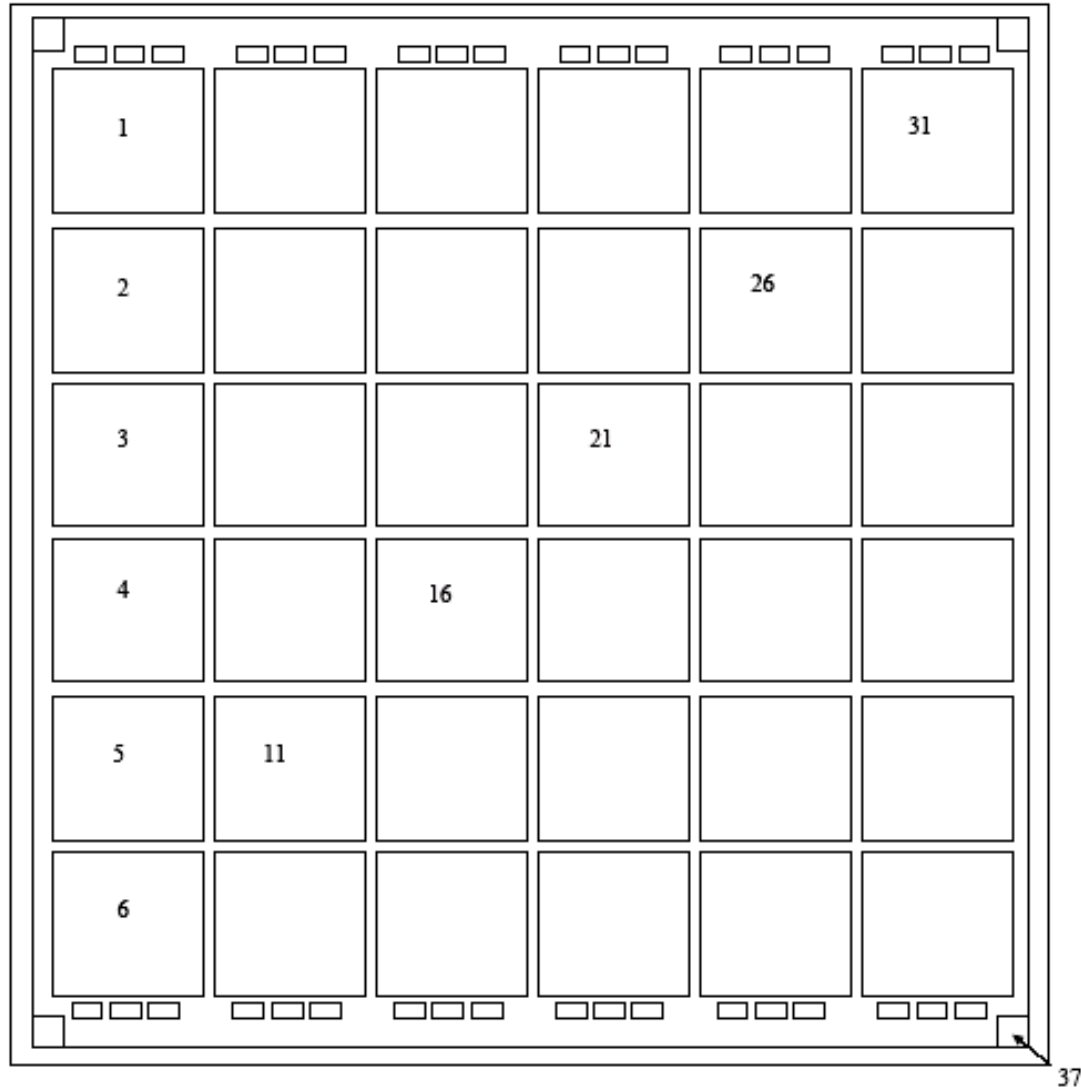


TESLA Sensors: design



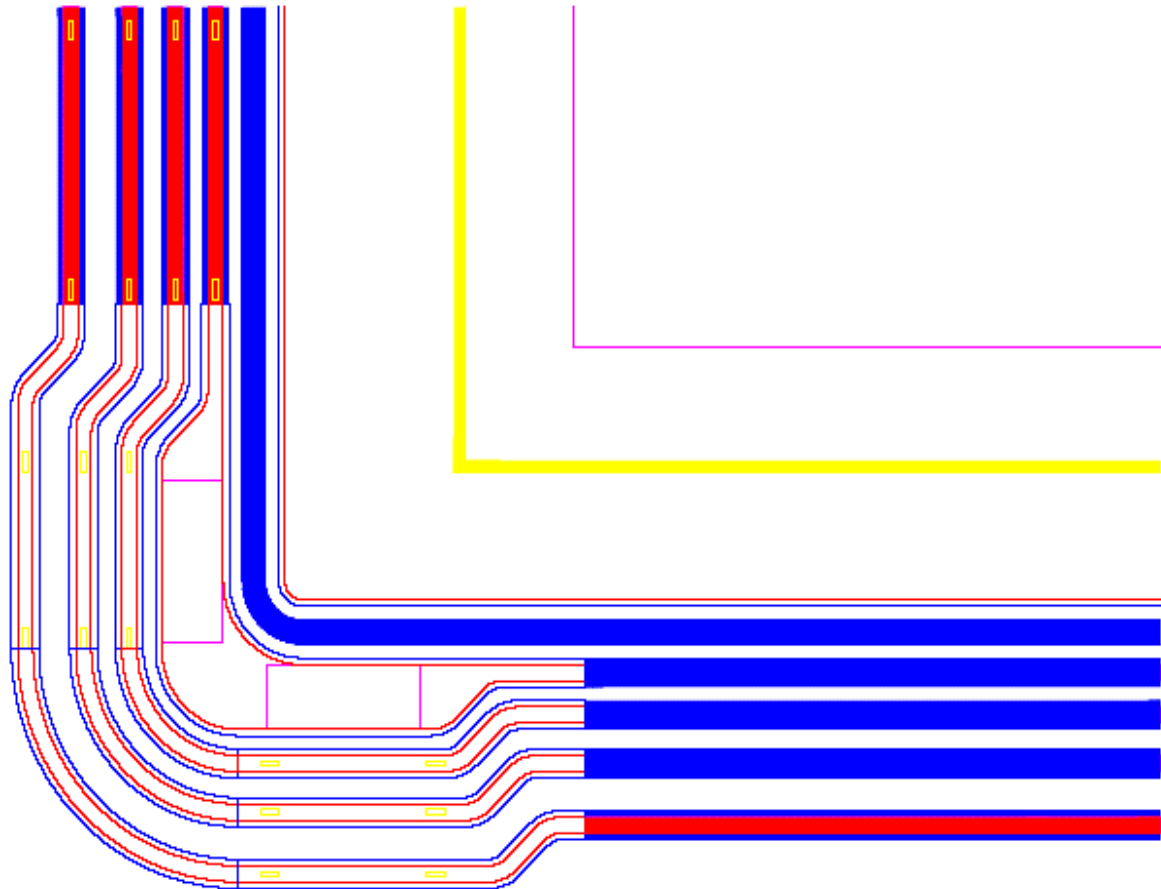


TESLA Sensors: design



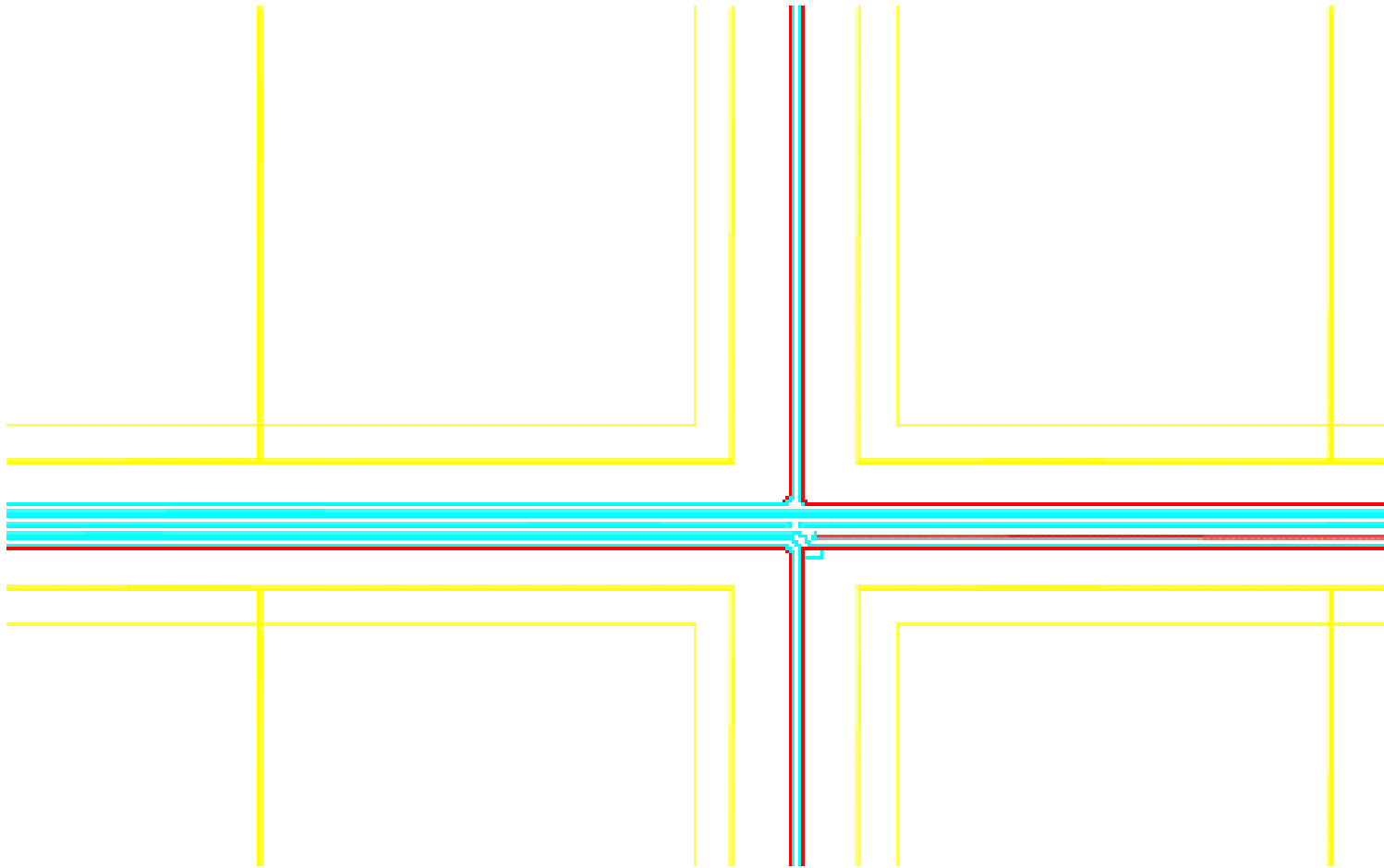


TESLA Sensors: design



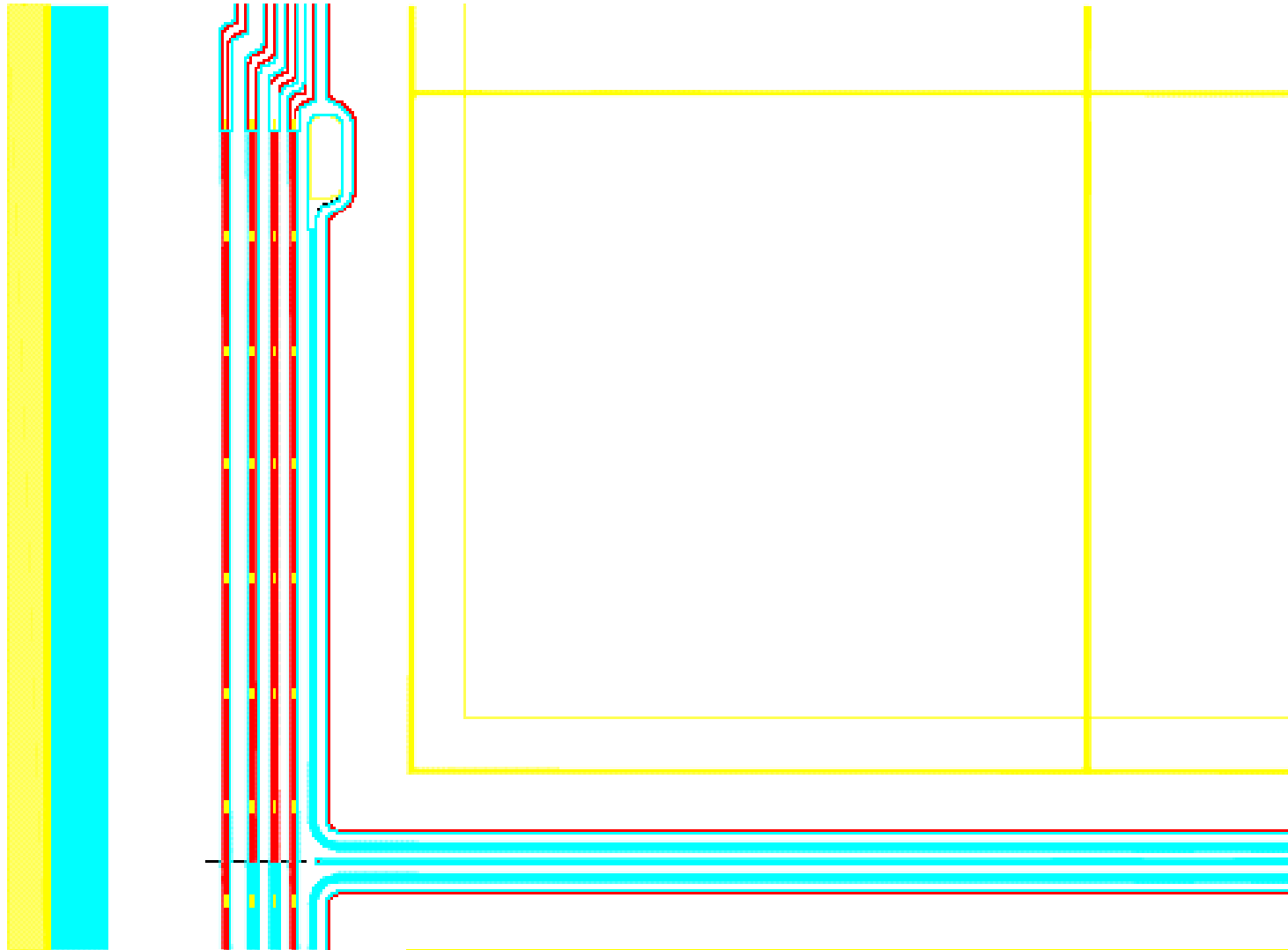


TESLA Sensors: design



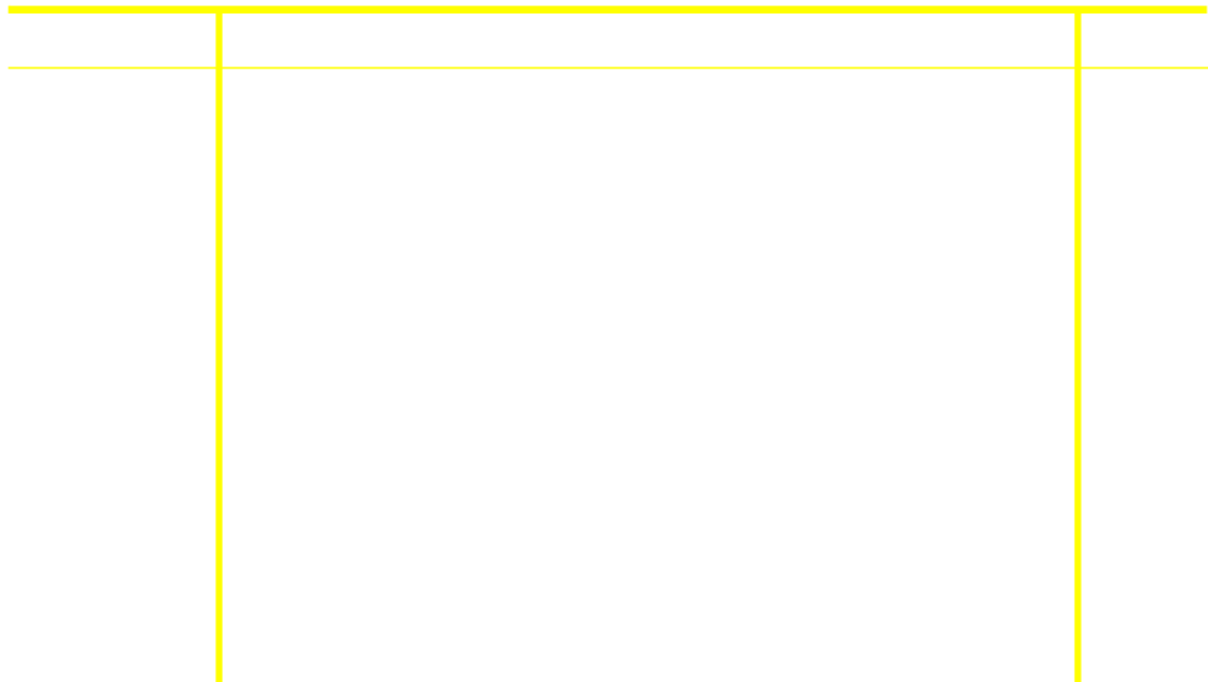
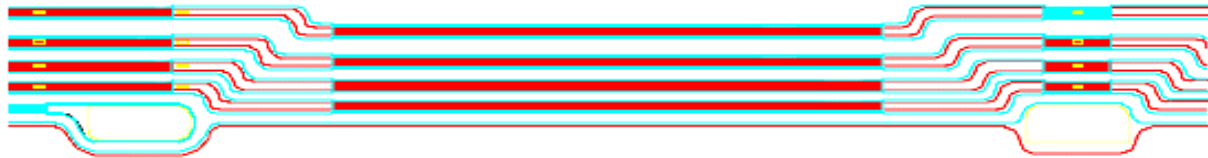


TESLA Sensors: design



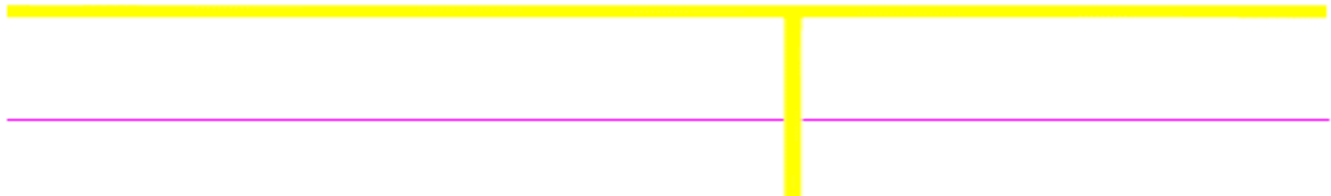
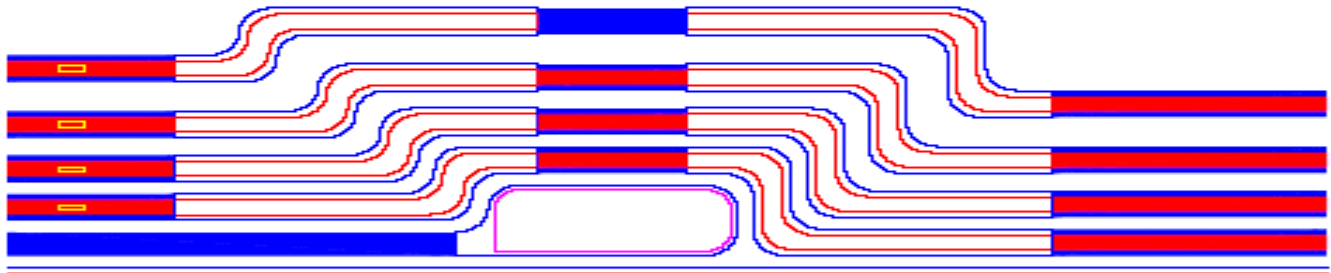


TESLA Sensors: design





TESLA Sensors: design





Production Status

- Total 183 wafers have been developed
- Number of good sensors - 132
- Yield - 72%
- We had a few minor problems, but might be, it is because of fraction not good wafers.

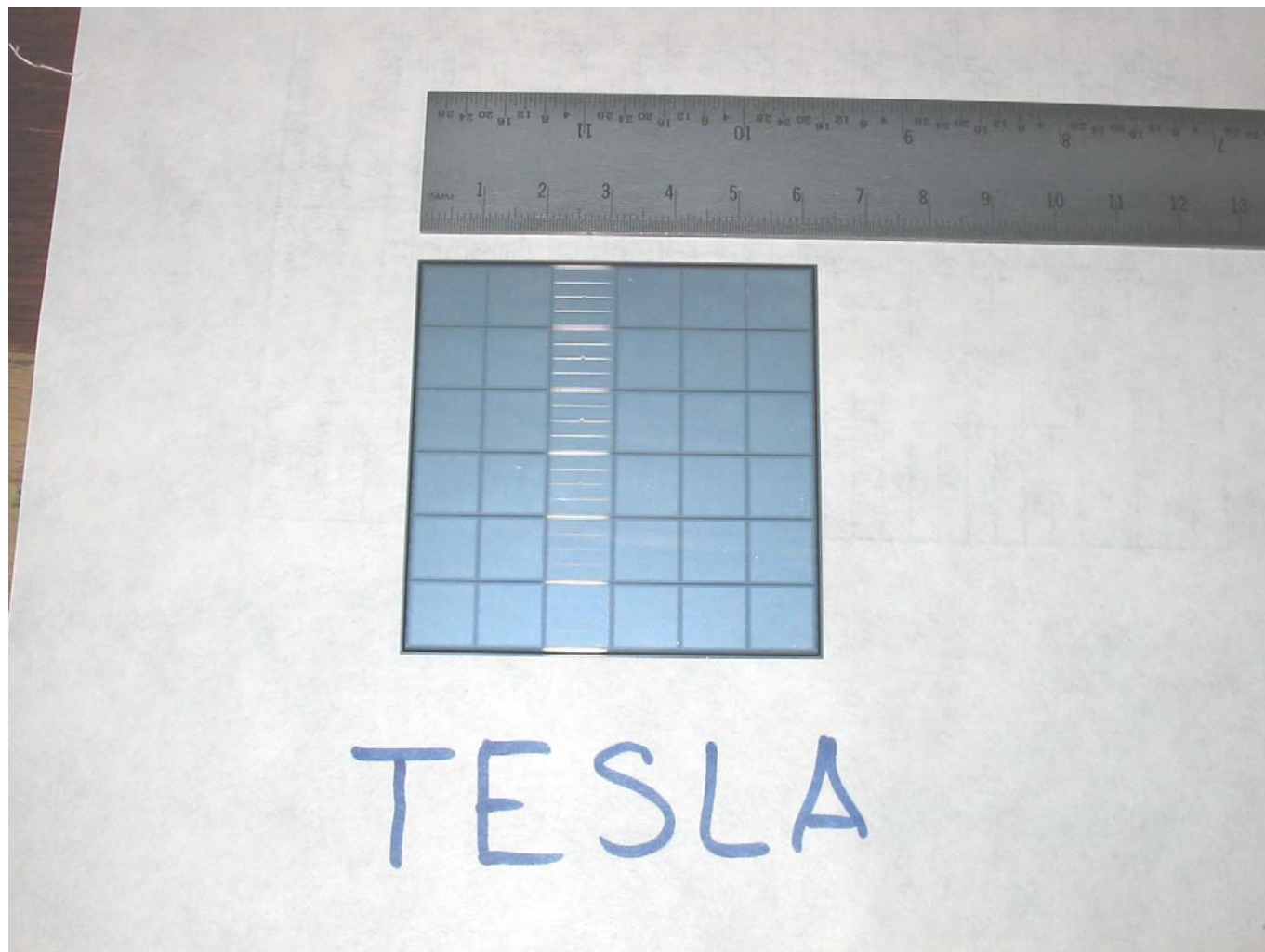


Silicon Sensor Parameters

- pad area around -1 cm^2 ,
- capacitance per pad - $\sim 20 \text{ pF}$,
- leakage current $< 100 \text{ nA/sensor}$,
- depletion voltage $< 150 \text{ V}$,
- operation voltage $> 150 \text{ V}$,
- breakdown voltage $> 400 \text{ V}$.



TESLA Sensors: prototype



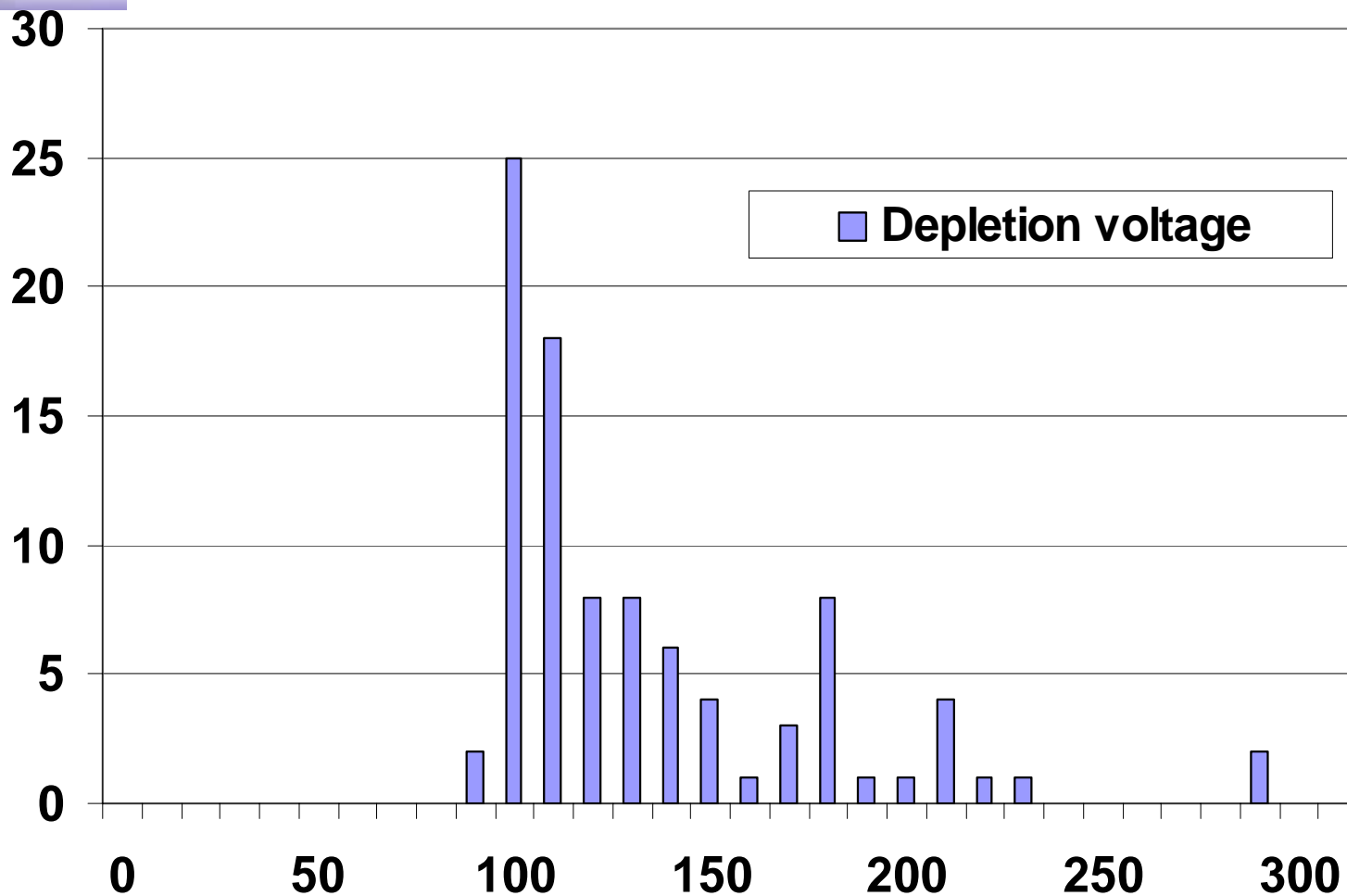
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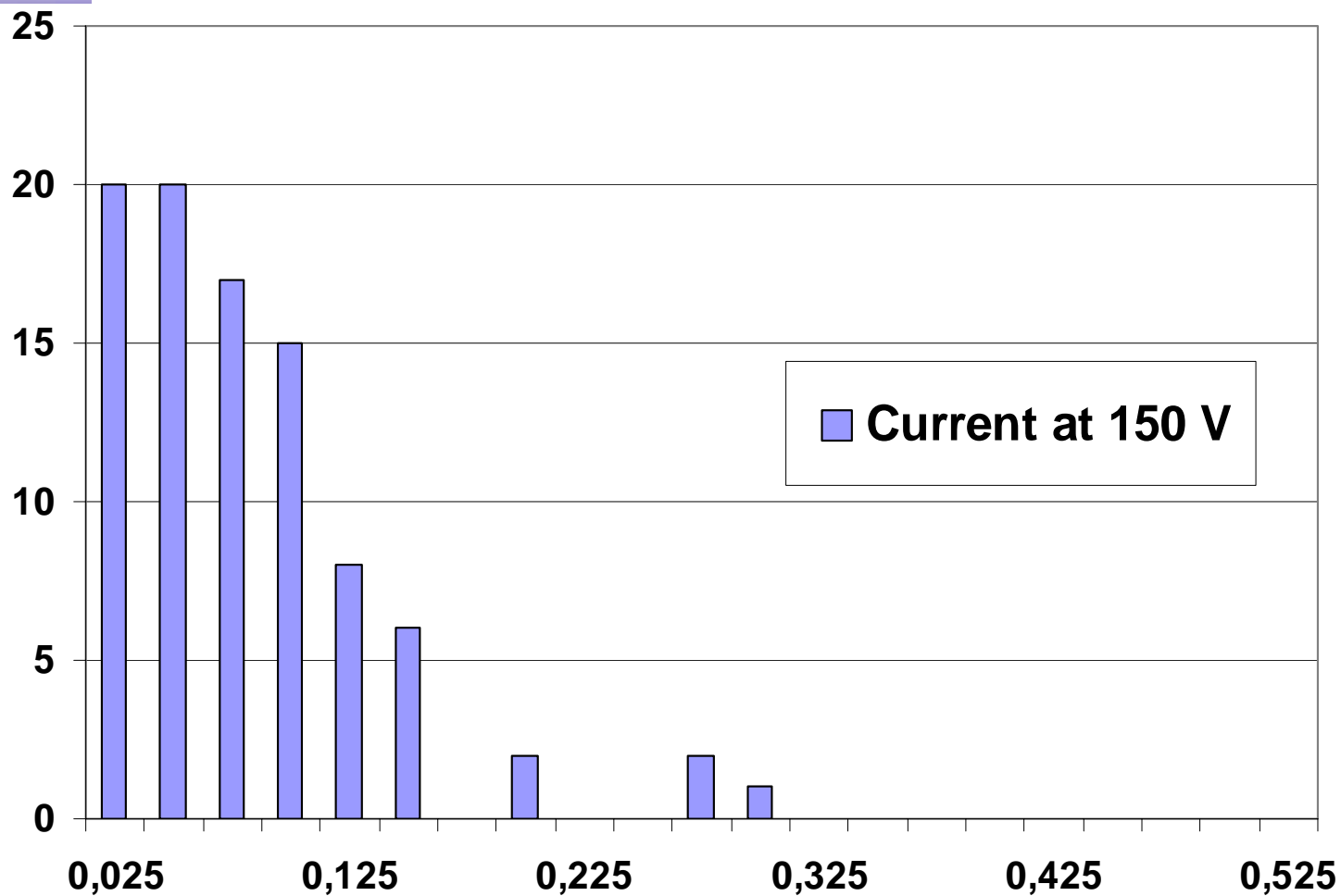


TESLA Sensors: results



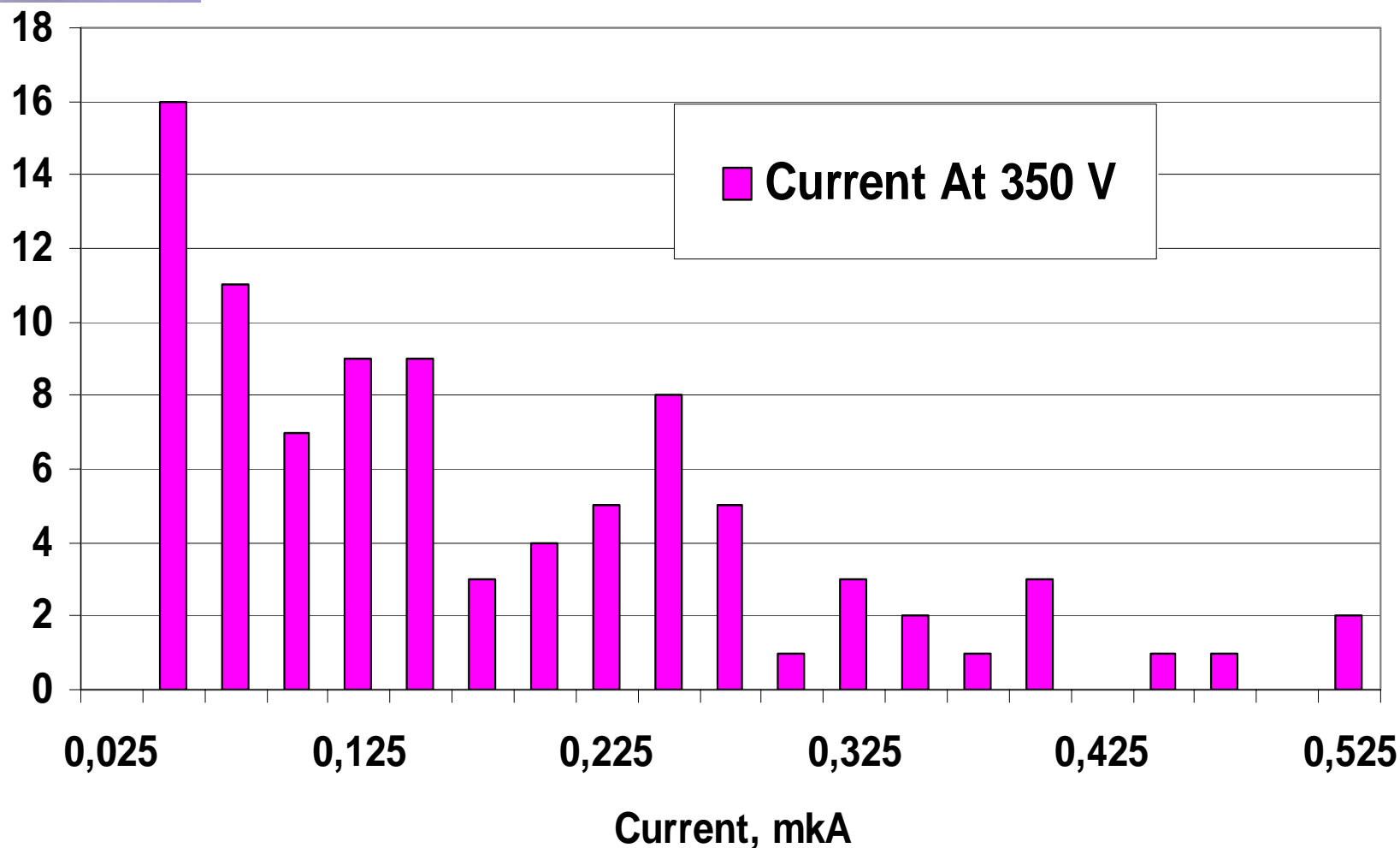


TESLA Sensors: results





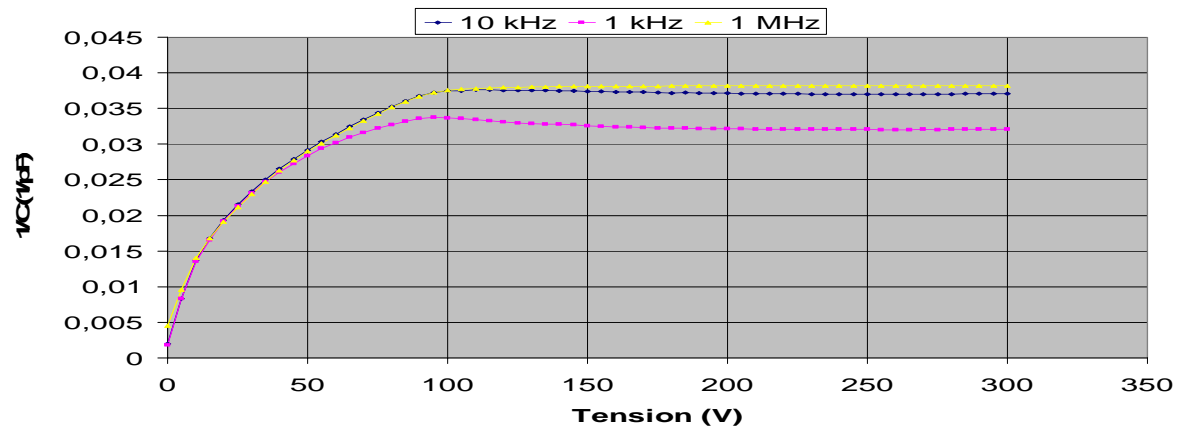
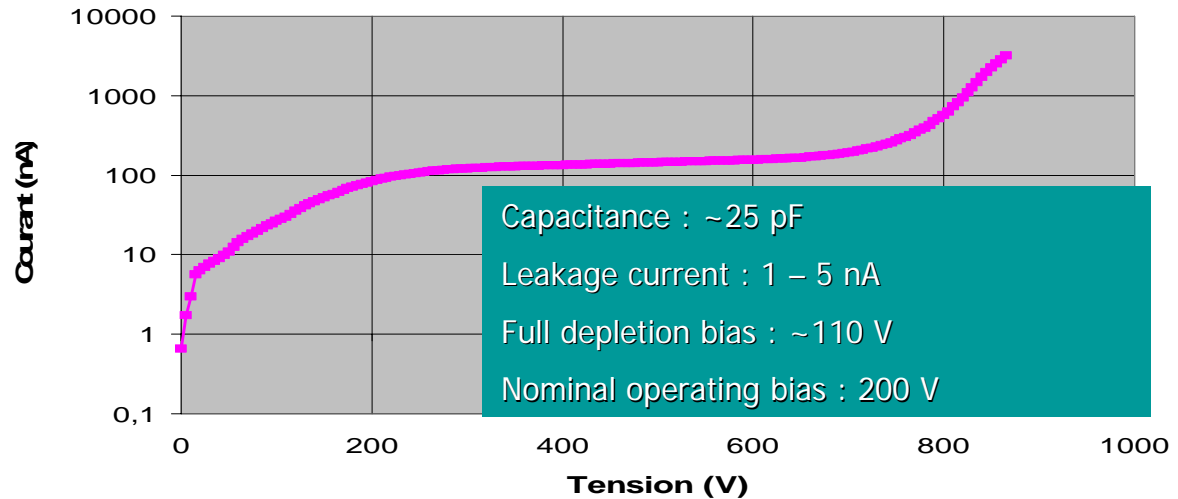
TESLA Sensors: results





TESLA Sensors: results

Institute of Nuclear Physics
Moscow State University





TESLA Sensors: results

First test with a complete detector slab

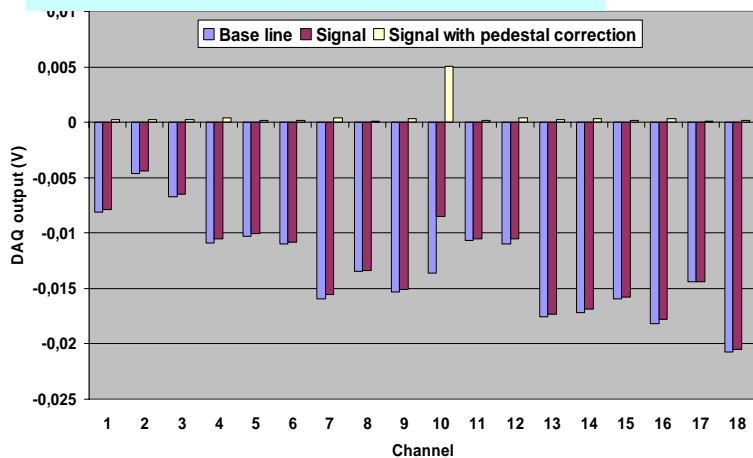


TESLA Sensors: results

“internal” signal

1 MIP injected in channel 10 with CALIB chip and measurement made on 100 points

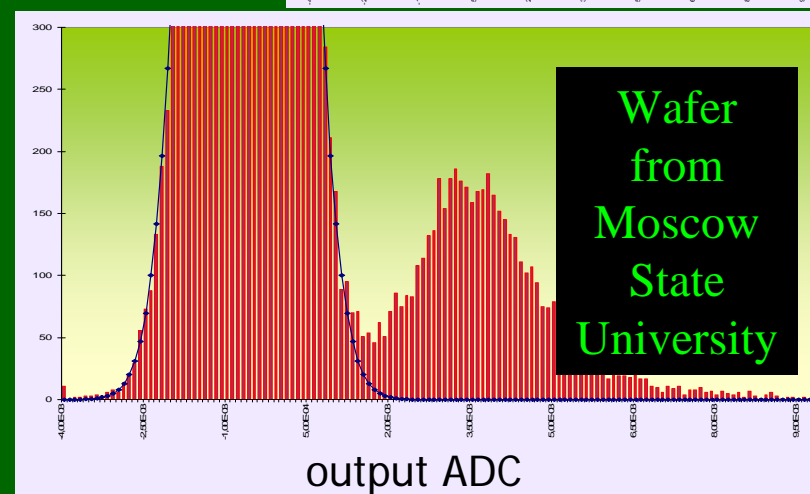
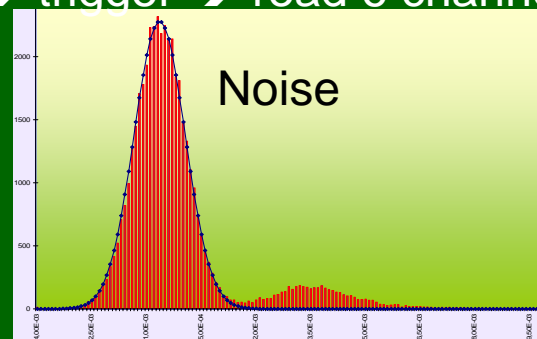
-Theoretic result :
4.97mV ($C_f=1.35\text{pF}$)
-Measured :
5.05mV



“external” signal

Sr⁹⁰ source → trigger → read 6 channels
Only ONE with signal

$$\frac{MIP}{Noise} \approx 7.5$$





Experiments and RDs

- ECAL for Future Linear Collider (TESLA)
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PHENIX Forward Calorimeter

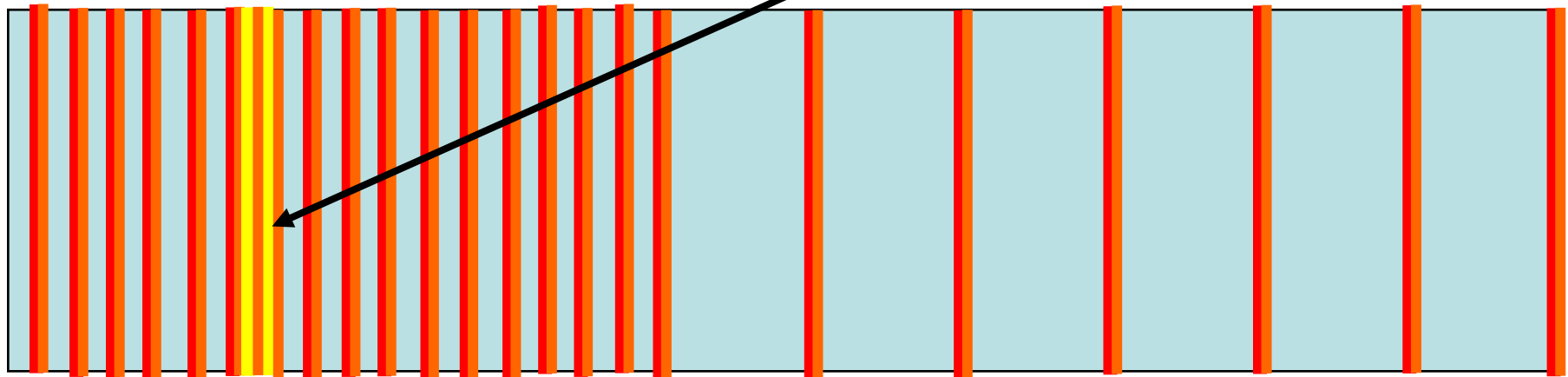
Fine compartment

Photon
converter
section

Shower
section

"Coarse" (leakage)
compartment

π^0/γ identifier (strip layers)



Tungsten absorbers (2.5 mm)

Tungsten absorbers (16 mm)

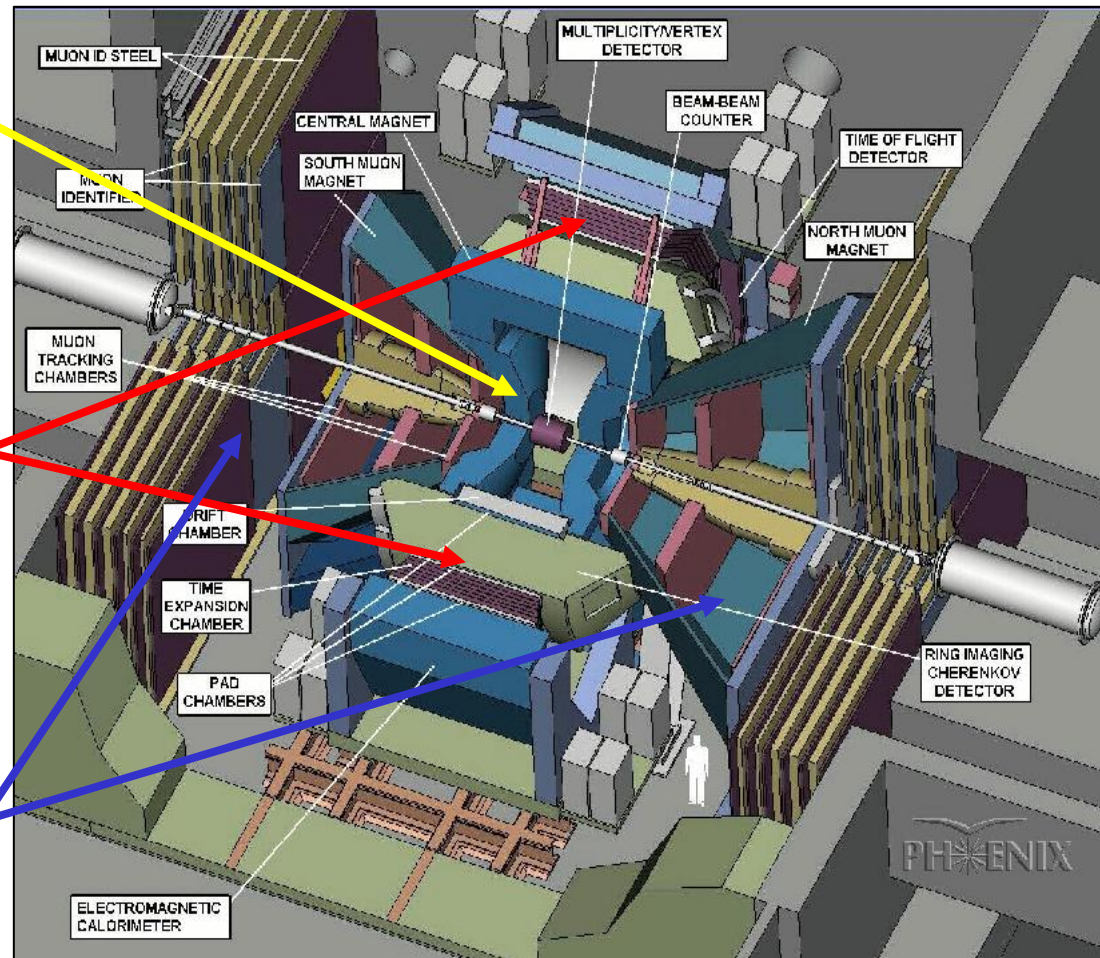


PHENIX Forward Calorimeter

Event characterization detectors in middle

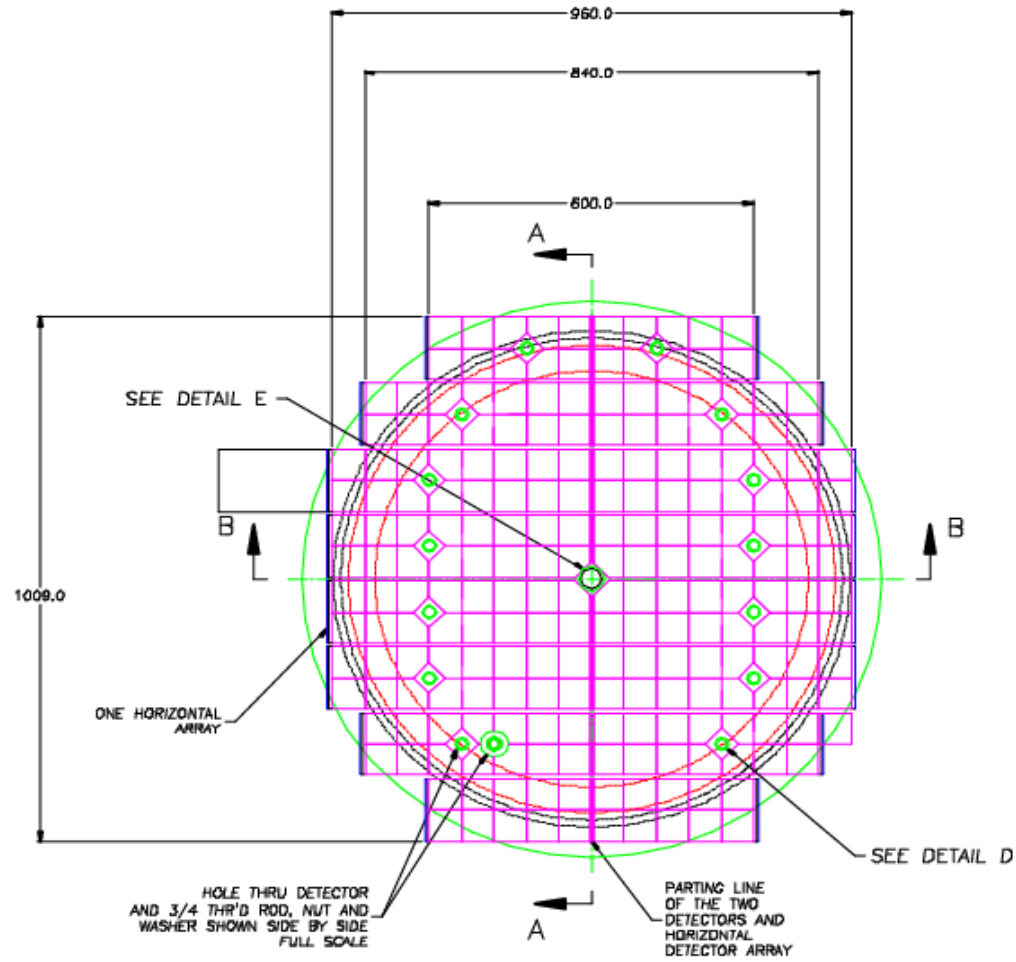
Two central arms for measuring hadrons, photons and electrons

Two forward arms for measuring muons





PHENIX Forward Calorimeter





PHENIX Forward Calorimeter

- Starts at Z - 40 cm
- Radial Coverage - 50 cm
- Geometrical Depth - 20 cm
- Absorber - W
- Sampling cells - 22
- Total depth (Rad. length) - ~40
- Expected EM en. Resol. - 20%
- Cell size - $1.5 \times 1.5 \text{ cm}^2$



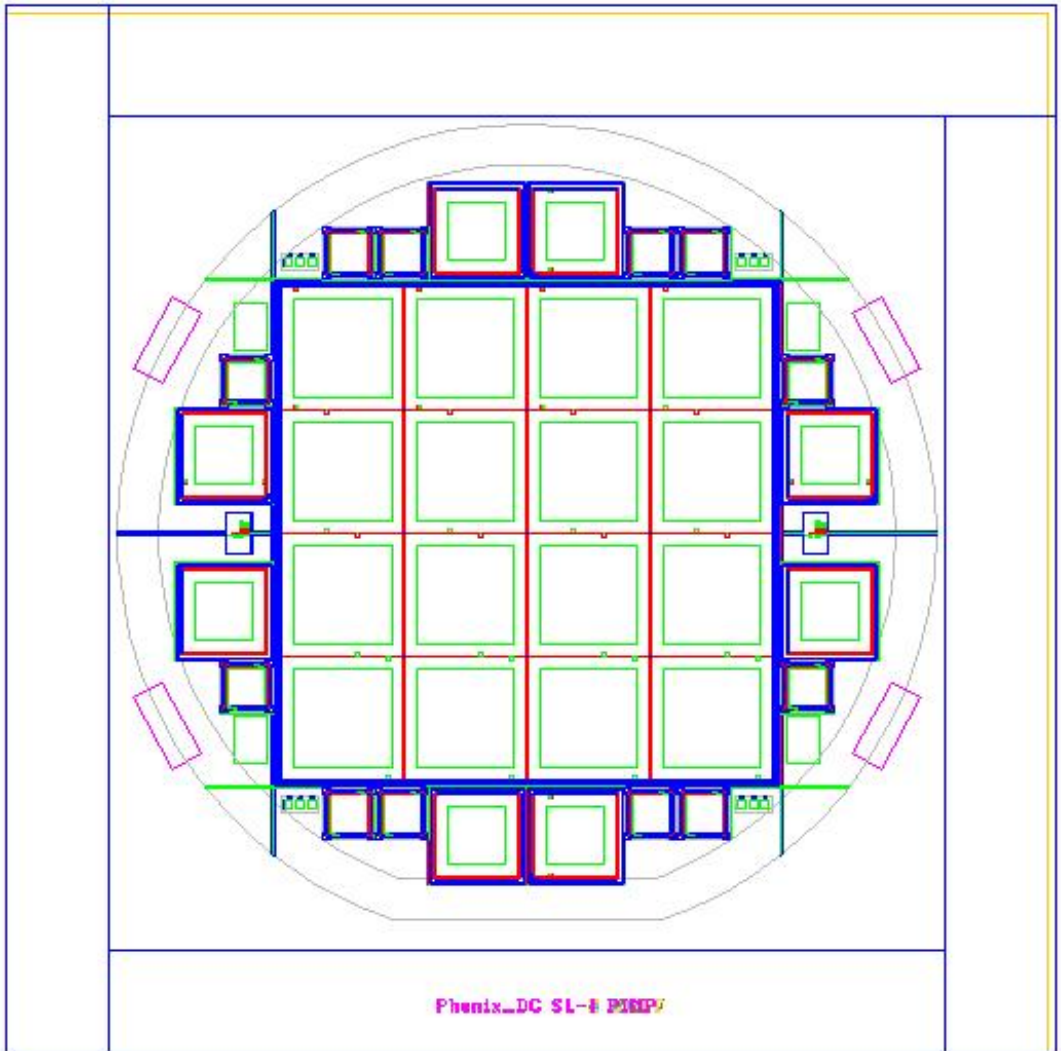
PHENIX Forward Calorimeter

Parameter
Sensor active size (cm)
Pixel size (cm)
Pixels per sensor
Sensors per sampling layer (max)
Sensors in the detector
Total area of Silicon (m ²)
Preamp
Chips / sensor
Channels / layer
Readout channels
Dynamic range (MIP's)

Value
6 x 6
1.5 x 1.5
16
216
3656
13
32 channels
0.5
< 3500
~10000
100 to 500

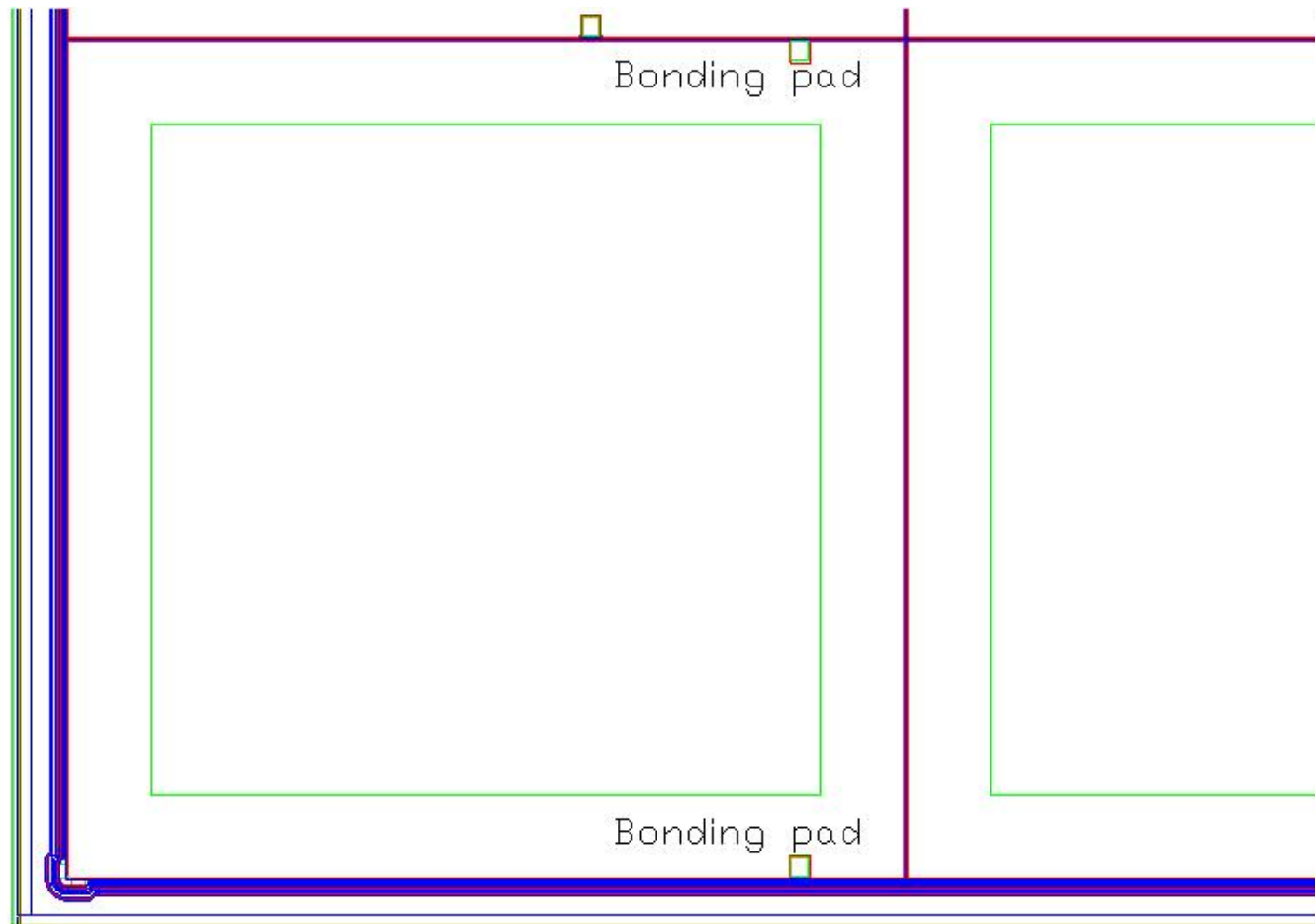


PHENIX Sensors





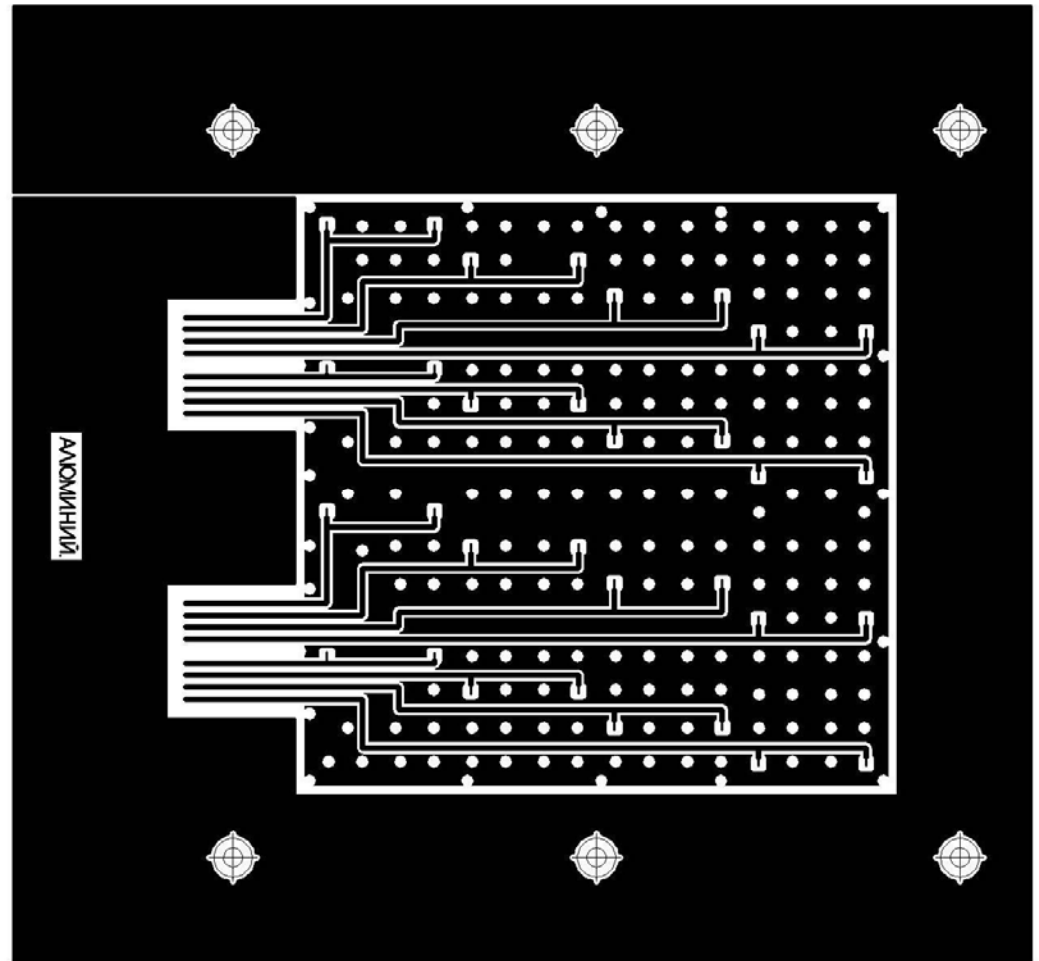
PHENIX Sensors





PHENIX Forward Calorimeter

Flex
interconnect





Plans

- **Detector design:**
 - 6" wafers
 - Radiation hard detectors & high voltage application
 - Double side & double side double metal detectors
- **Electronics in collaboration with MEPhI:**
 - Front-end electronics for silicon detectors: fast, low power consumption, high dynamic range
- **Simulation in collaboration with Obninsk University**



Plans

- Large area integrated capacitors
- AC Couple pad sensors
- PHENIX full depth prototype by the end of 2005 (hope earlier) with DC sensors and 32 channels R/O boards.
- Strip sensors for PHENIX (?)