

Load map of AC-LGAD development in Japan

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EIC-Asia meeting

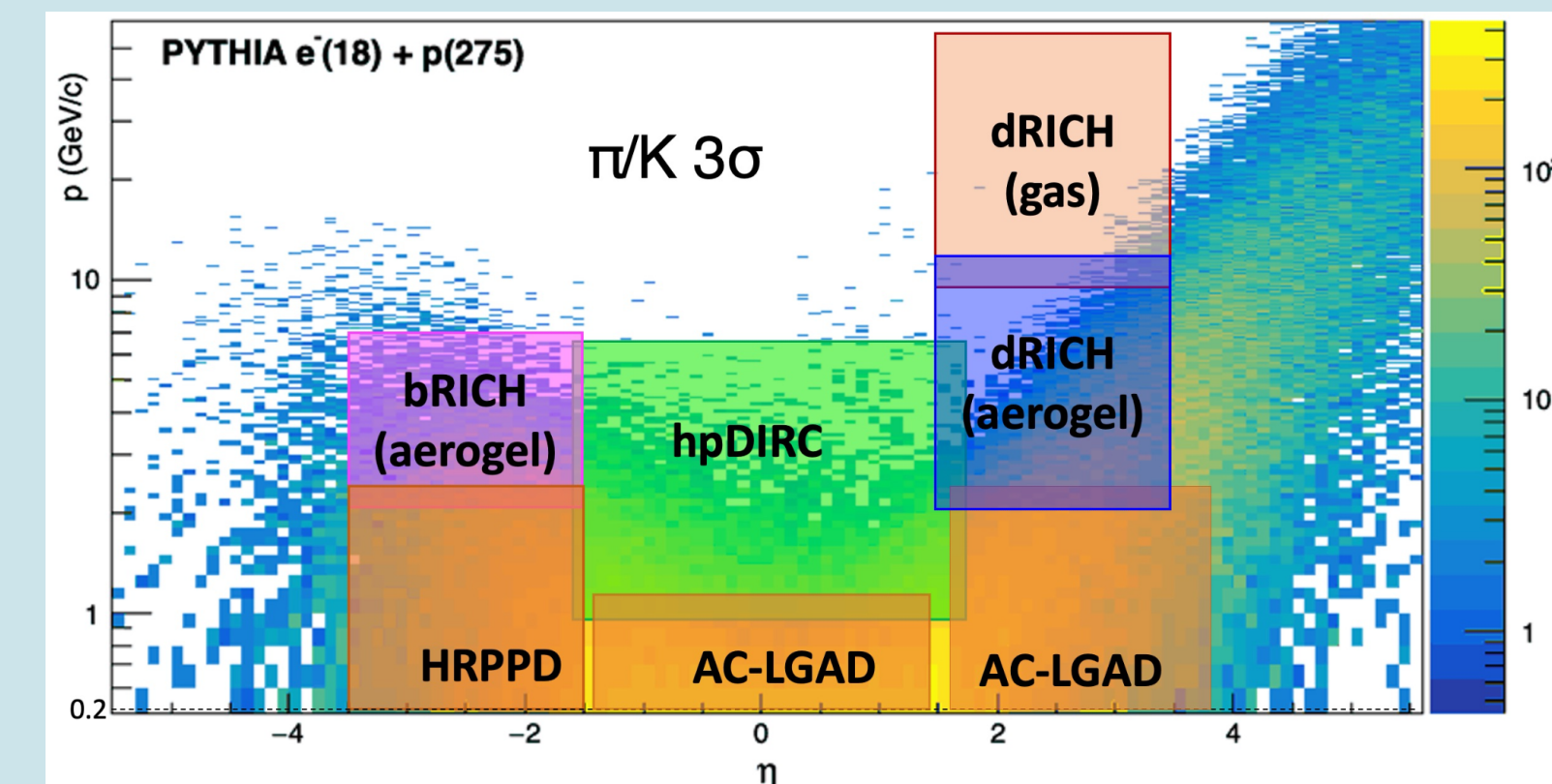
07/13/2023

TOF in the ePIC detector

- TOF (bTOF+fTOF) is a main PID detector covering low- p_T region in ePIC

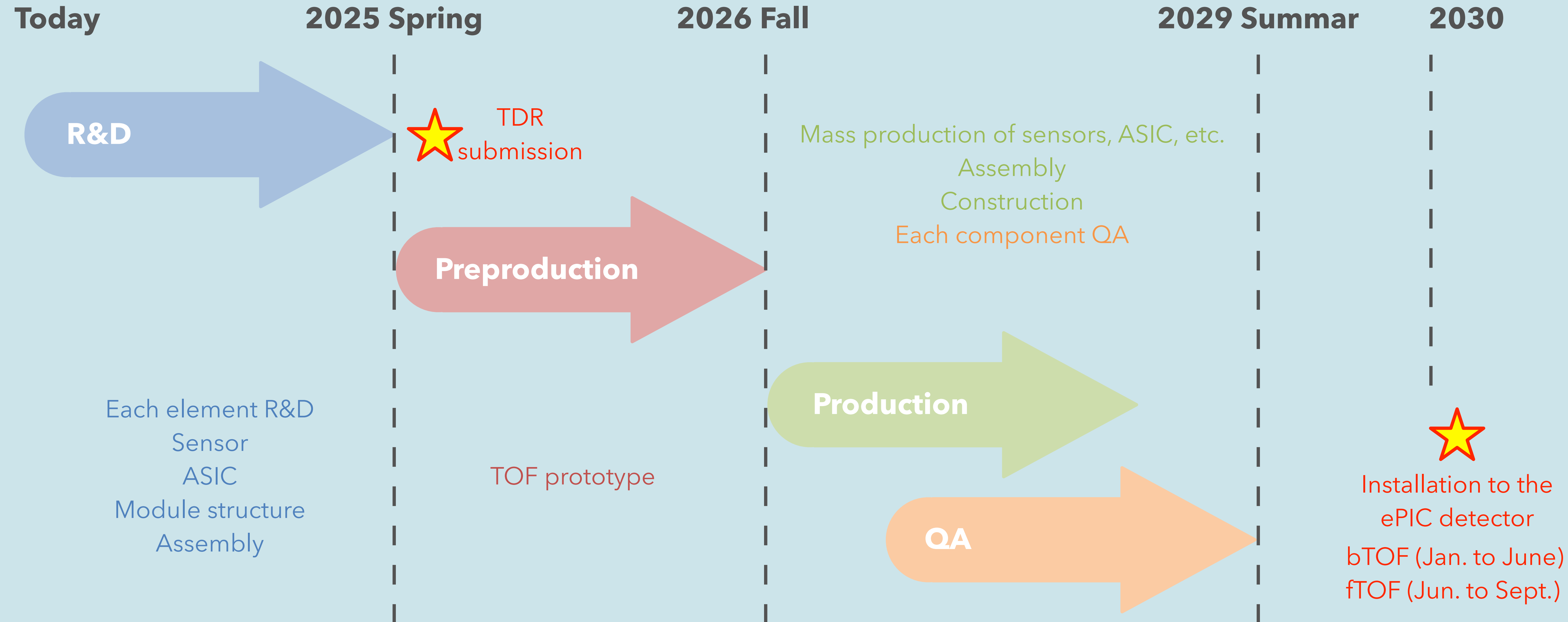
| Detector | r (cm) | z (cm) | Rapidity coverage | Momentum range for 3σ π/K separation |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Barrel TOF | $63 < r < 66$ | $-120 < z < 120$ | $-1.40 < \eta < 1.40$ | $0.2 < p_T < \sim 1.2$ GeV/c |
| Forward TOF | $8 < r < 67$ | $180 < z < 190$ | $1.74 < \eta < 3.83$ | $0.2 < p < \sim 2.3$ GeV/c |

- Required performance is the timing resolution of 35ps (25ps) and spatial resolution of 30 μ m (30 μ m) for bTOF and (fTOF)
 - 3 sigma π/K separation up to ~ 1.2 GeV/c and ~ 2.3 GeV/c for bTOF and fTOF, respectively
- AC-LGAD technology meets the requirements
 - bTOF and fTOF use the strip and pixel type, respectively



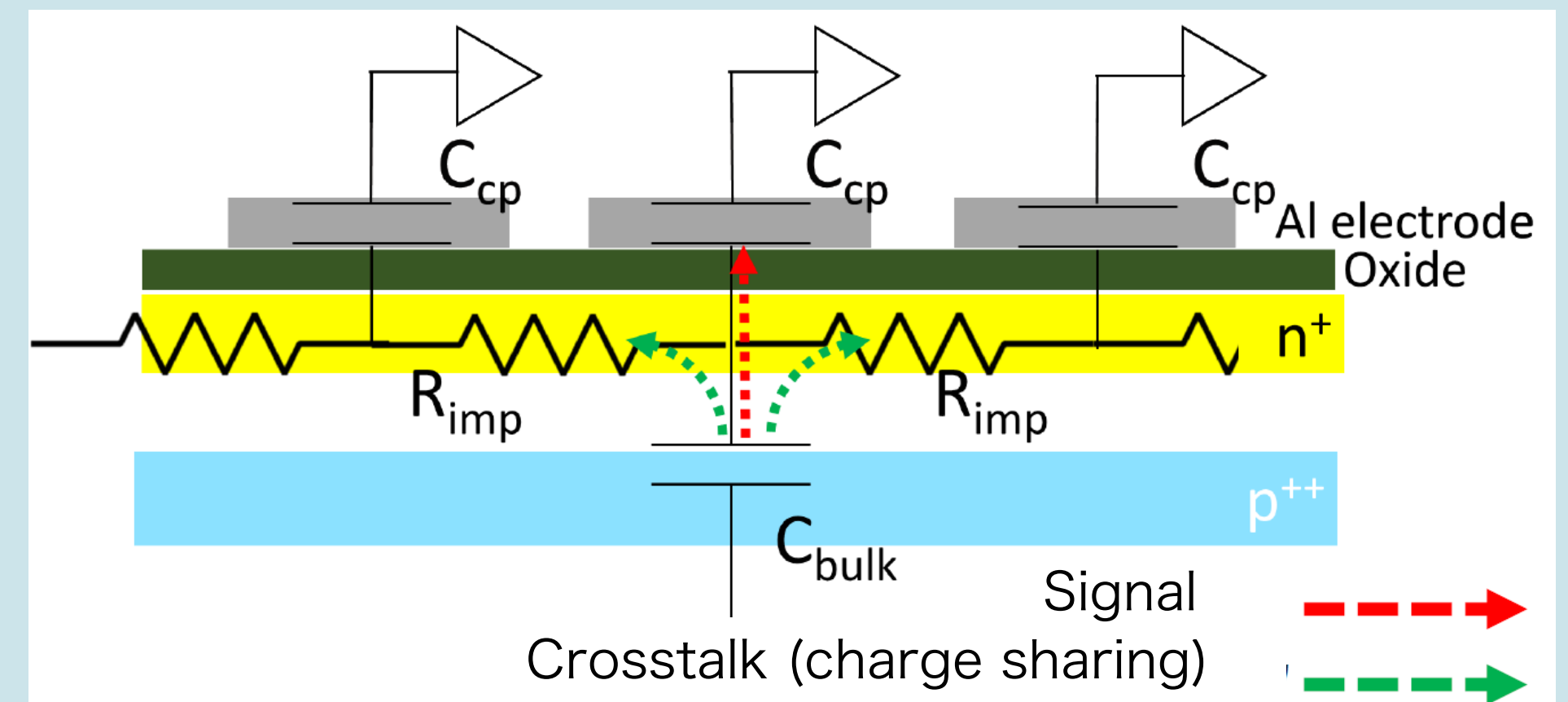
| Detector | Area | Channel size | Channel number | Time resolution | Spatial resolution | Material budget |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| bTOF | ~ 10 m ² | 0.5mm x 10mm | ~ 2.2 M | 35 ps | 30 μ m in $r \cdot \phi$ | 0.01 X0 |
| fTOF | ~ 1.4 m ² | 0.5mm x 0.5mm | ~ 5.6 M | 25 ps | 30 μ m in x and y | 0.025 X0 |

Schedule of TOF in ePIC



AC-LGAD R&D elements

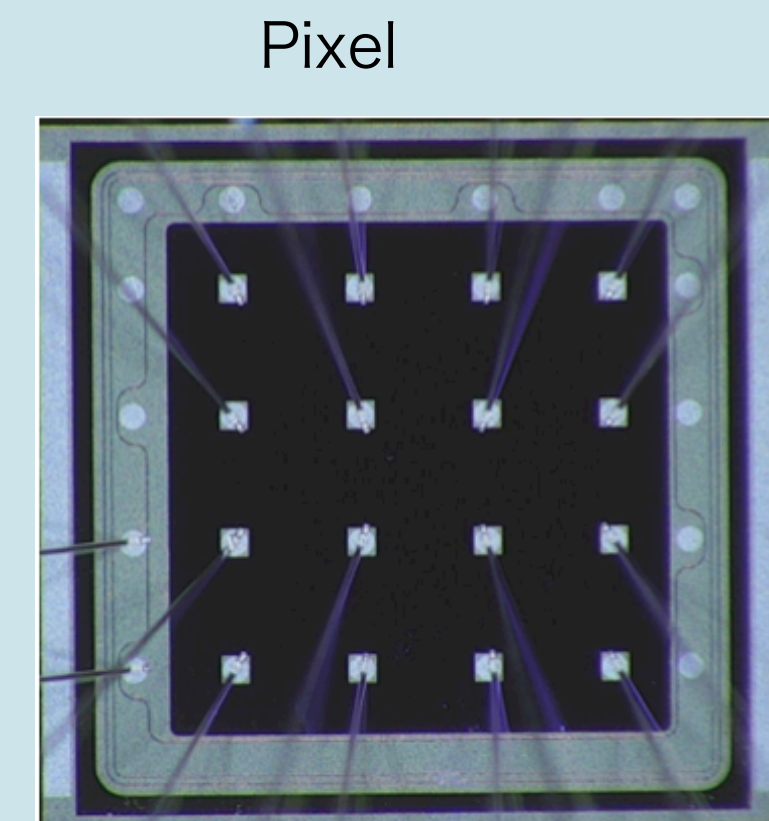
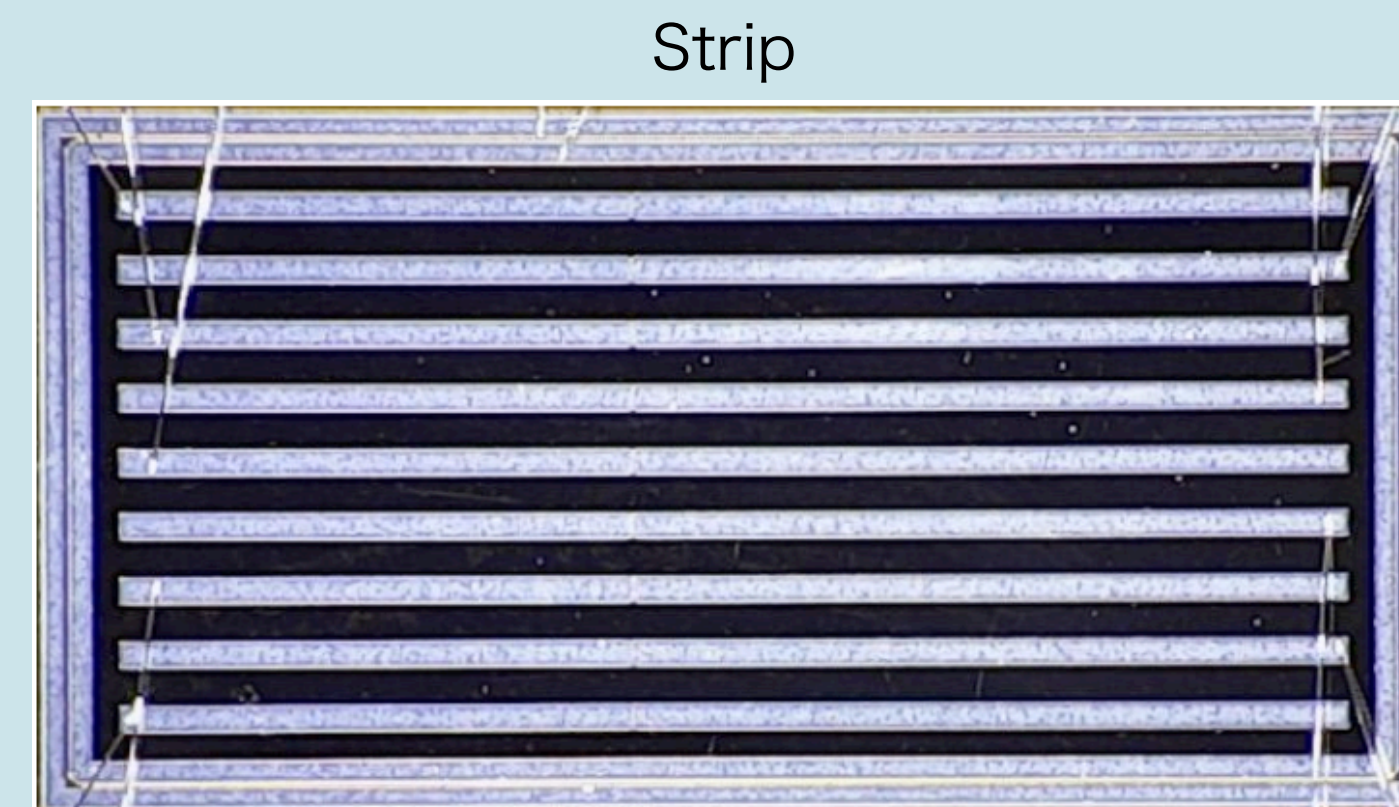
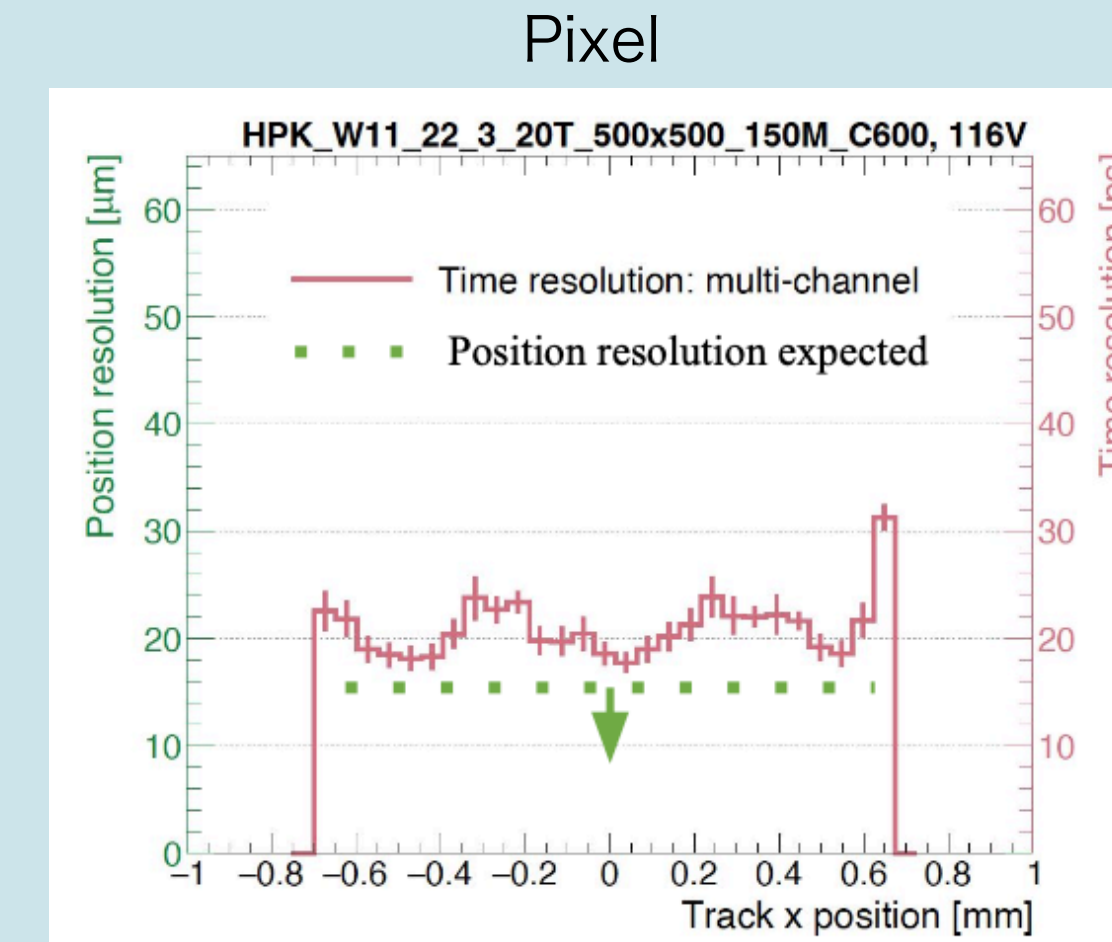
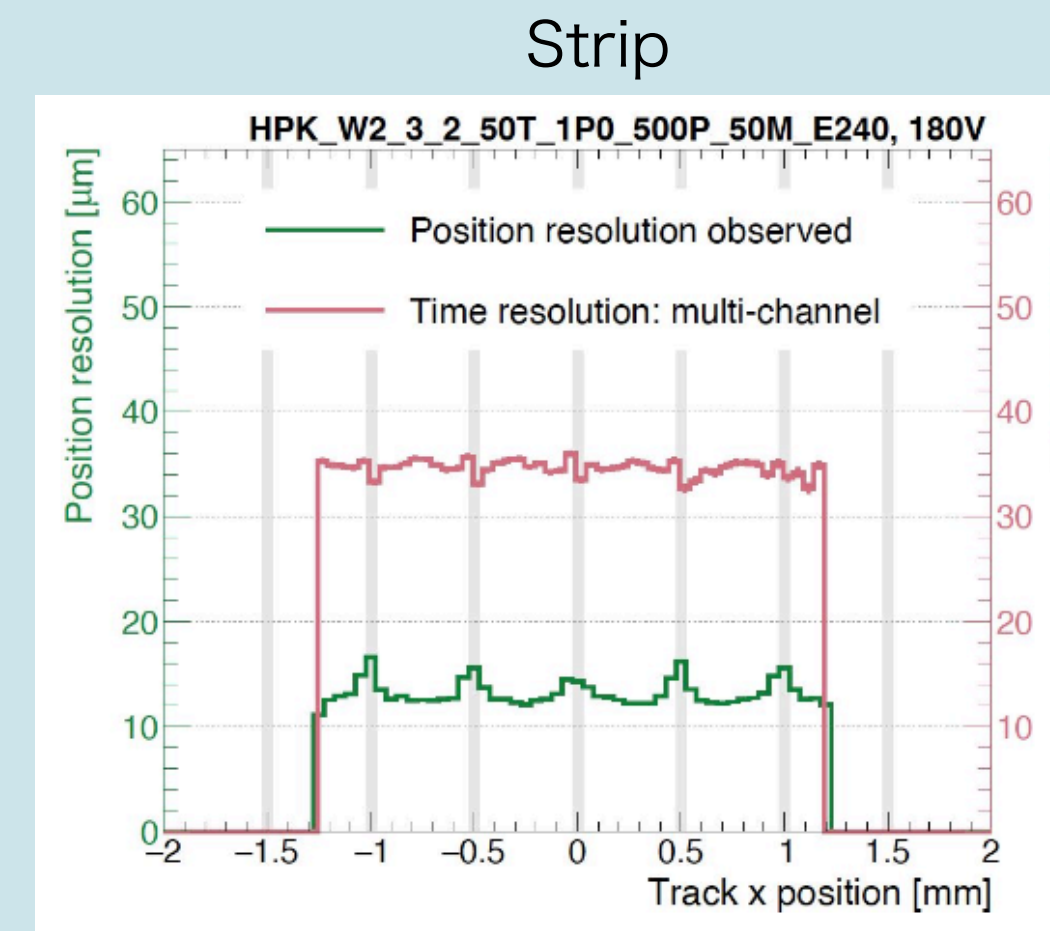
- Signal strength per electrode and charge spread in the sensor are the tuning points
 - Signal strength is relevant to the timing resolution
 - Charge spread is relevant to spatial resolution
- Example (1): Large electrode sizes can collect large amounts of charge (=better timing resolution), but small charge sharing between vicinity electrodes (=worse spatial resolution)
- Example (2): Thick sensor can generate larger charges than a thin one (better timing resolution), but the arrival time is uneven (worse timing resolution)
- Key tuning parameters
 - Electrode size
 - Sensor thickness
 - n+ dose concentration (n+ layer resistivity)
 - p+ gain layer dose concentration (gain)
 - gain uniformity



K. Nakamura et al., JPS Conf. Proc. 34, 010016 (2021)

R&D status

- Timing and spatial resolution have achieved the required performance with the R&D sensors
 - 35 ps timing resolution and 15 μm spatial resolution with strip geometry (50 μm thickness)
 - ~20ps timing resolution (20 μm thickness)
- The larger scale strip sensor (1cm x 500 μm electrode) test has been started
 - Aiming the final design is 3.2x4 cm^2 (1cm x 500 μm electrode x 4 x 64) with 2 ASIC (EICROC has 128 channels)
- Each parameter is being finalized
 - Next batch is for finalizing the parameters
 - Next next batch is for the real scale + real readout design



Road map of the AC-LGAD R&D in Japan (To be update)

2023 August

Preparation phase

Visit KEK (Koji Nakamura)
Learn how to proceed with AC-LGAD R&D

Visit BNL (Alessandro Tricoli)
Learn how to proceed with AC-LGAD + EICROC R&D

2023 Fall

Sensor R&D starting phase

AC-LGAD + EICROC R&D:
Checking the performance of the latest HPK and BNL sensors @ HU with ⁹⁰Sr

Comparison with the other institute results to prove our R&D system is going well

If possible, give some feedback to the next batch

2024

Sensor R&D phase

AC-LGAD + EICROC R&D:
Checking the performance of the sensors @ HU (⁹⁰Sr), KEK (Laser), Tohoku Univ. (e beam)

Full-scale sensors + EICROC:
Checking the performance of the sensors @ HU (⁹⁰Sr), KEK (Laser), Tohoku Univ. (e beam)

2025

Prototype testing phase

Module R&D:
Checking the performance of the module @ HU (⁹⁰Sr), KEK (Laser), Tohoku Univ. (e beam)

Summary

- EIC-Japan is almost ready to join the AC-LGAD sensor R&D
- Training at KEK and BNL is being planned
- The specific idea of the R&D in Japan is under preparation
- We need to discuss collaboration with the other institutes involving the R&D

