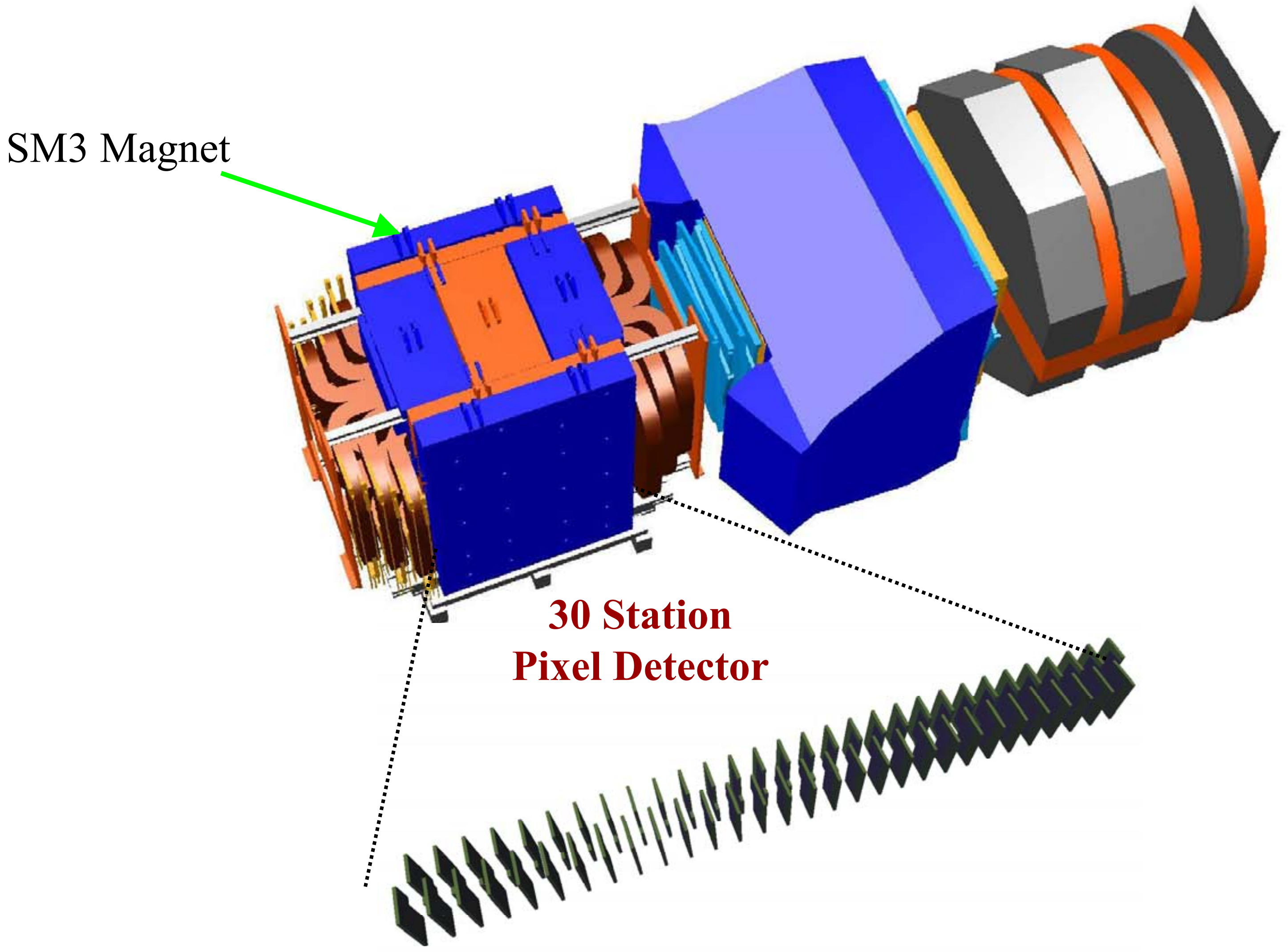
BTeV Pixel Detector Overview

David Christian

Fermilab

BTeV Detector



BTeV, ATLAS, & CMS

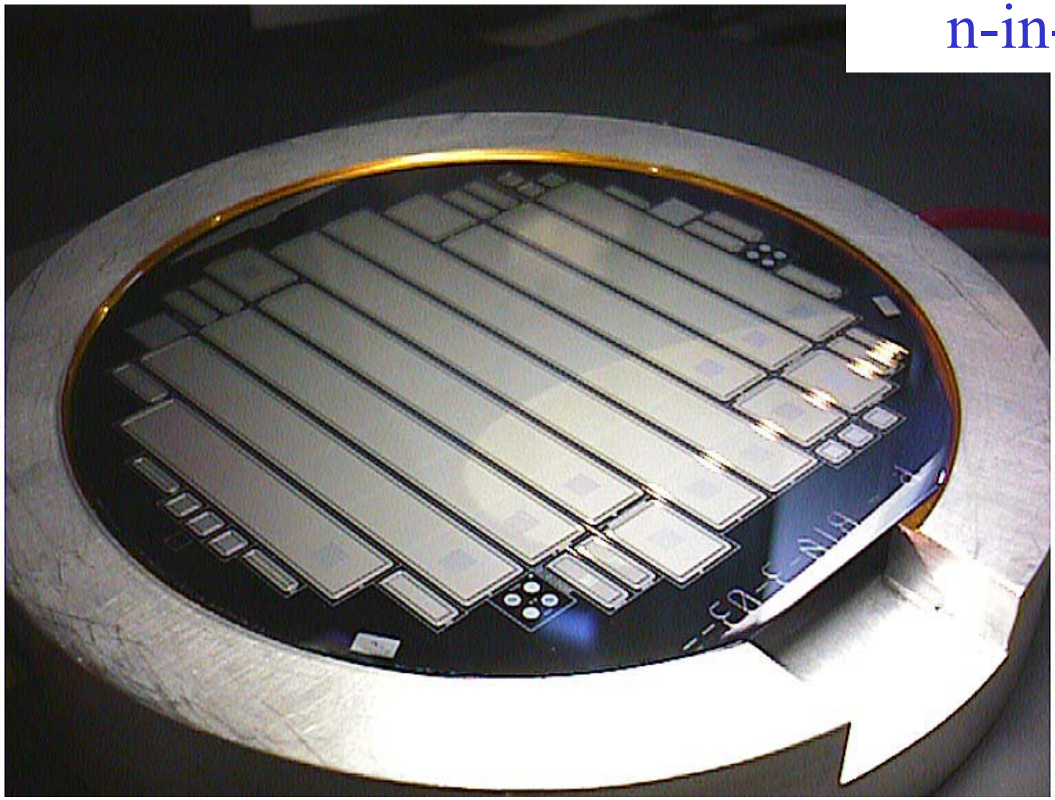
The BTeV pixel detector is very similar to the ATLAS (& CMS) detectors in some respects, and very different in others.

- Sensors
  - Early decision to use 50μx400μ pixels (same as ATLAS), so that we could use ATLAS sensors for R&D.
  - Very similar radiation tolerance requirement (near the beamline).
    - Baseline is "moderated p-spray" n-in-n sensors using the (patented) ATLAS design.
    - ATLAS & CMS results prove radiation tolerance.
- Bump Bonding
  - Same pitch as ATLAS pixels.
- Readout Electronics
  - 396ns (or 132ns) between crossings vs. 25ns @LHC means timewalk is much less of a concern.
    - No need to trim each pixel discriminator threshold.
  - Very high speed readout required to allow use of pixel data in lowest level trigger.
- Operation in Vacuum
  - Need to avoid liquid/vacuum joints makes cooling different.

Sensors

- Individual pixels are identical to ATLAS sensors.
- Number of rows & columns and overall size customized for BTeV.

Oxygenated "moderated p-spray" n-in-n sensors made by TESLA

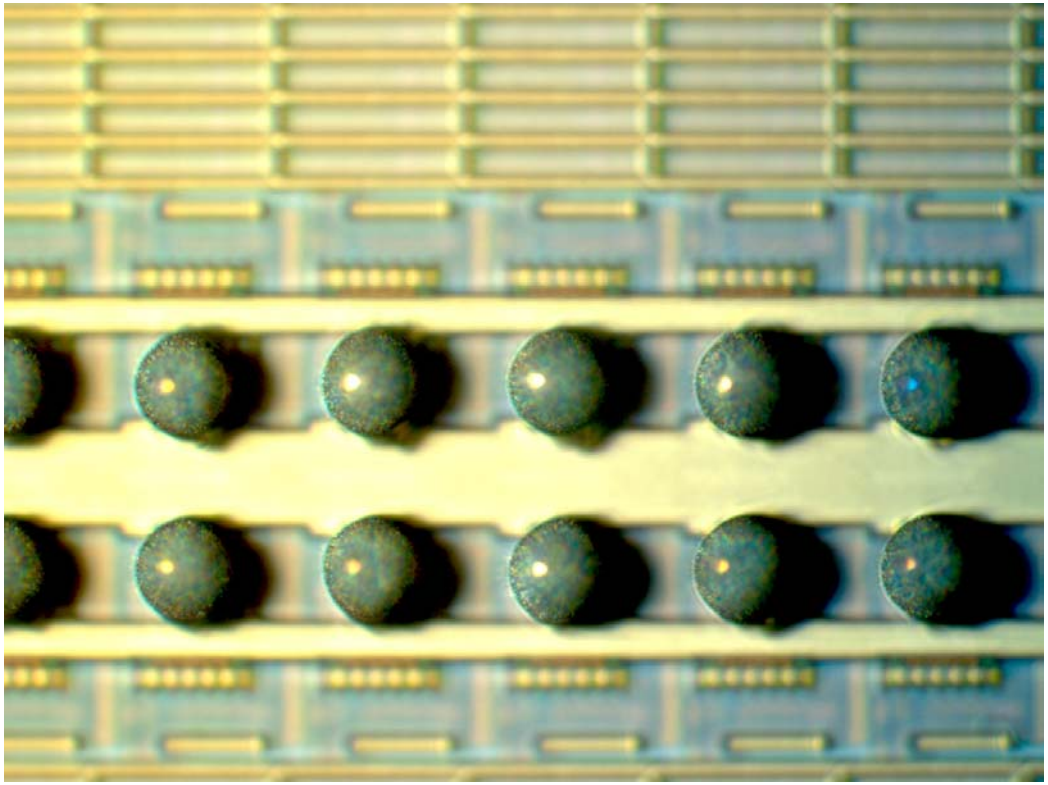


Each wafer contains:
• 1 "4-chip" module
• 3 "6-chip" modules
• 3 "5-chip" modules
• 2 "8-chip" modules
• These are the modules used in the baseline design; number on wafer chosen to reflect usage.
• 5 "1-chip" sensors

Bump Bonding

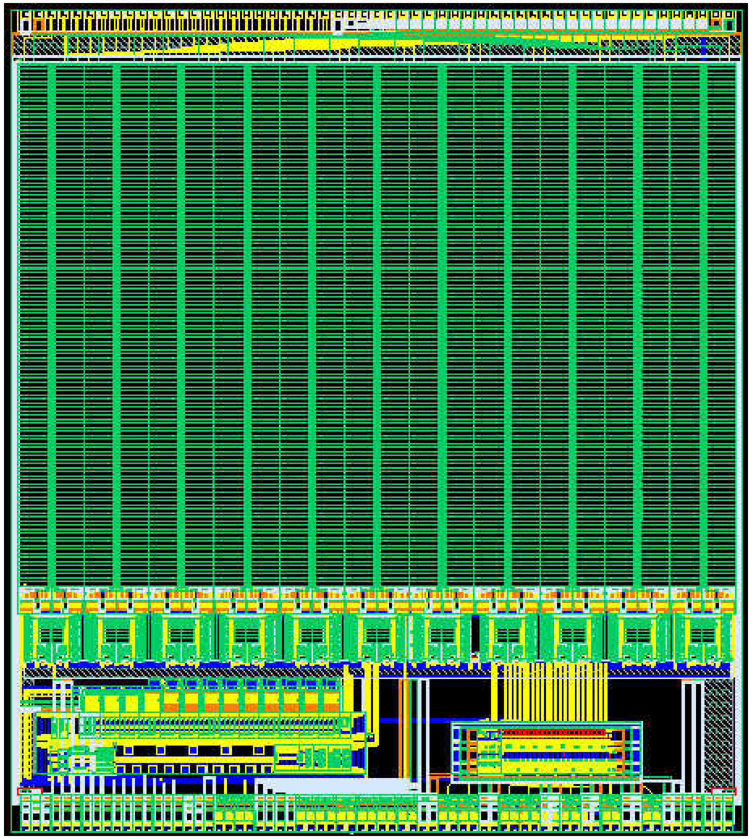
- Same pitch as ATLAS pixels.
- Modules are smaller.

Solder bumps on an FPIX2 that has been thinned to 200 µm – both thinning and bumping done by VTT (Finland).



Pixel Readout Chip – FPIX2

- Development of readout chip is essentially complete.
  - 0.25μ CMOS design has been verified radiation tolerant.
    - No degradation of analog performance after 87 Mrad.
    - Single event cross sections measured to be manageably small.
  - High speed readout implemented.
    - Data kept in pixels until it is transmitted off chip – no buffer memory.
    - Occupancy varies >x10 from point closest to the beam to edges furthest away.
    - Flexible serial data output interface allows the use of 1,2,4, or 6 (140 Mpbs) point-to-point LVDS (on copper)output links.

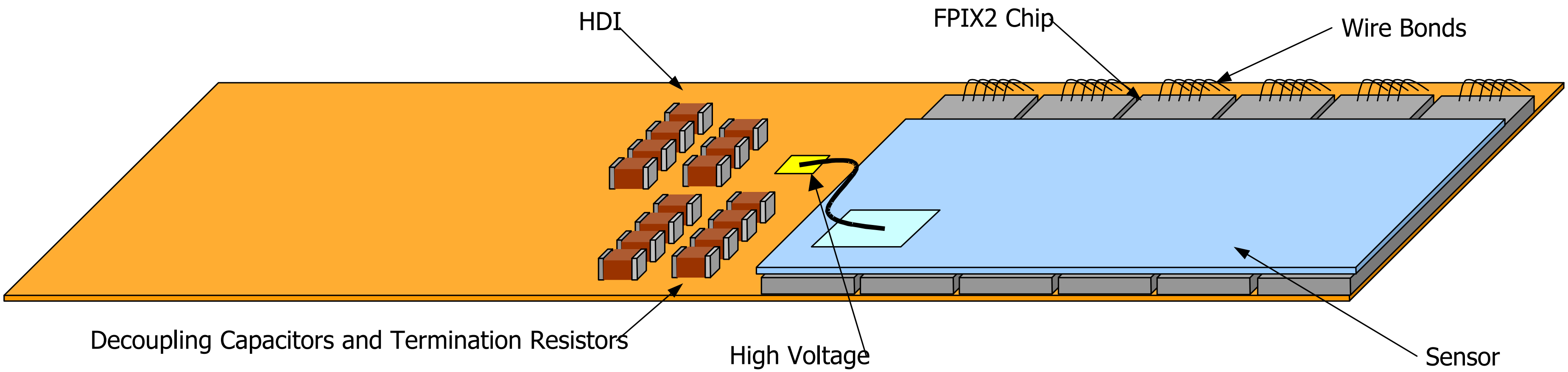


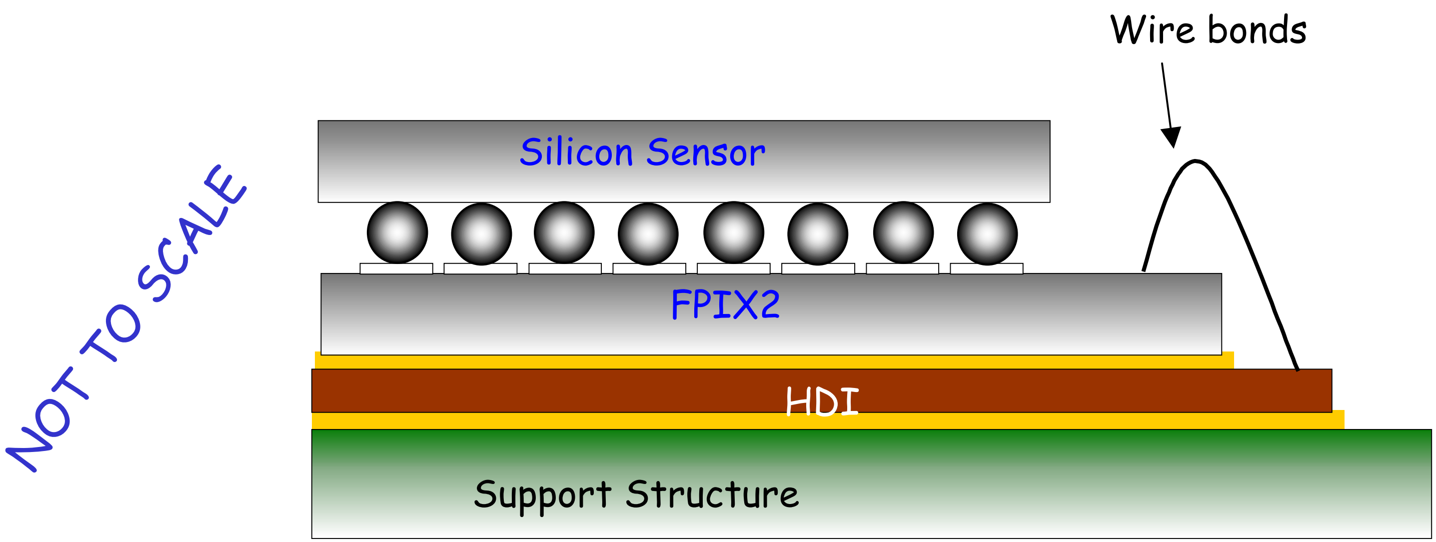
BTeV/C0

Operation in Tevatron Vacuum

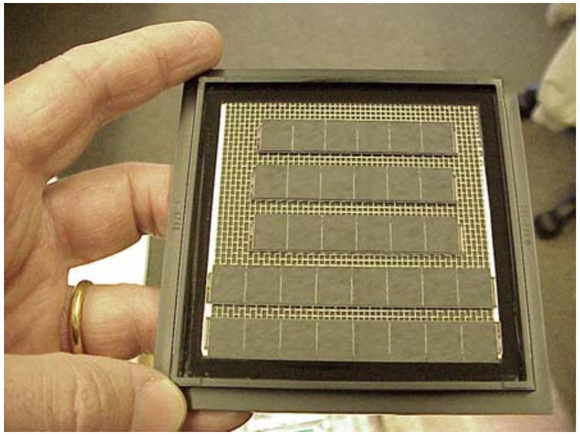
- Driven by desire to have sensors as close to the beams as possible.
- Vacuum is maintained by a system of cryogenic pumps.
- Detector is built in two pieces (vertical split).
  - Moved away from beamline during beam injection, acceleration, etc.
  - Moved close to the beamline once beams are stable at high energy.
  - Horizontal magnetic field means that (to first order) tracks do not cross from left to right.
- Each half of the detector is supported by a carbon fiber composite "half cylinder."
- Heat is carried away from the pixels by *conduction* in solid substrate (Thermal Pyrolytic Graphite) to liquid nitrogen heat sinks above and below the pixel stations.
- Pixels are separated from the beams only by a thin "RF shield."
  - Insures that microwave resonances are not excited in the vacuum box.

Cartoon of Pixel Module

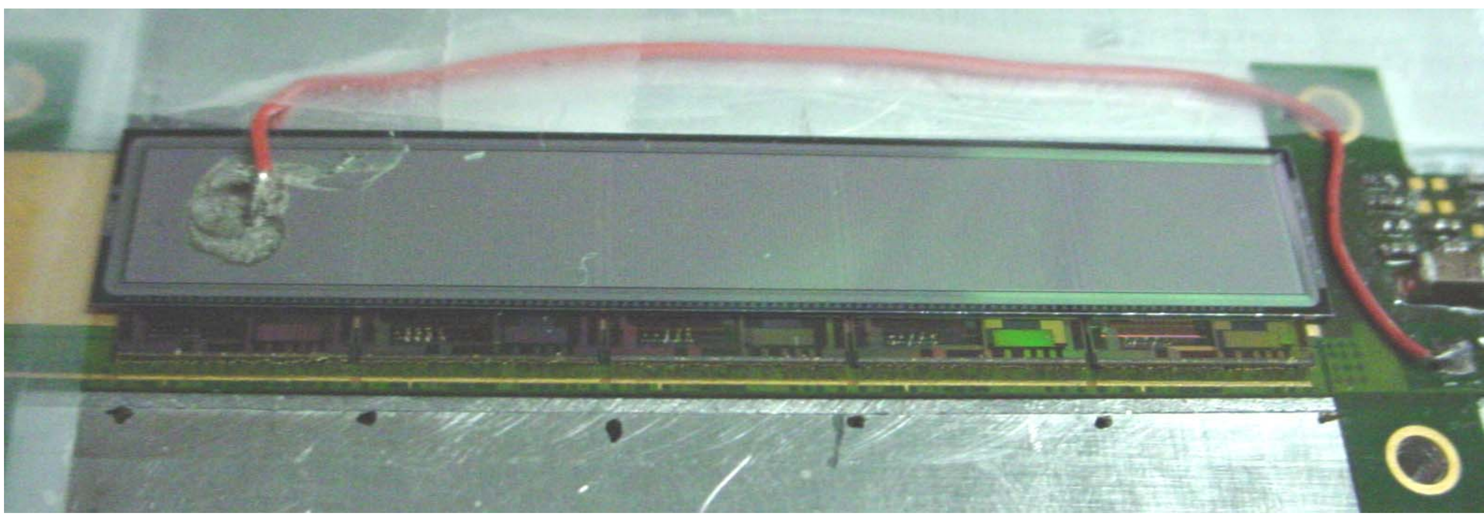




Prototype Pixel Modules

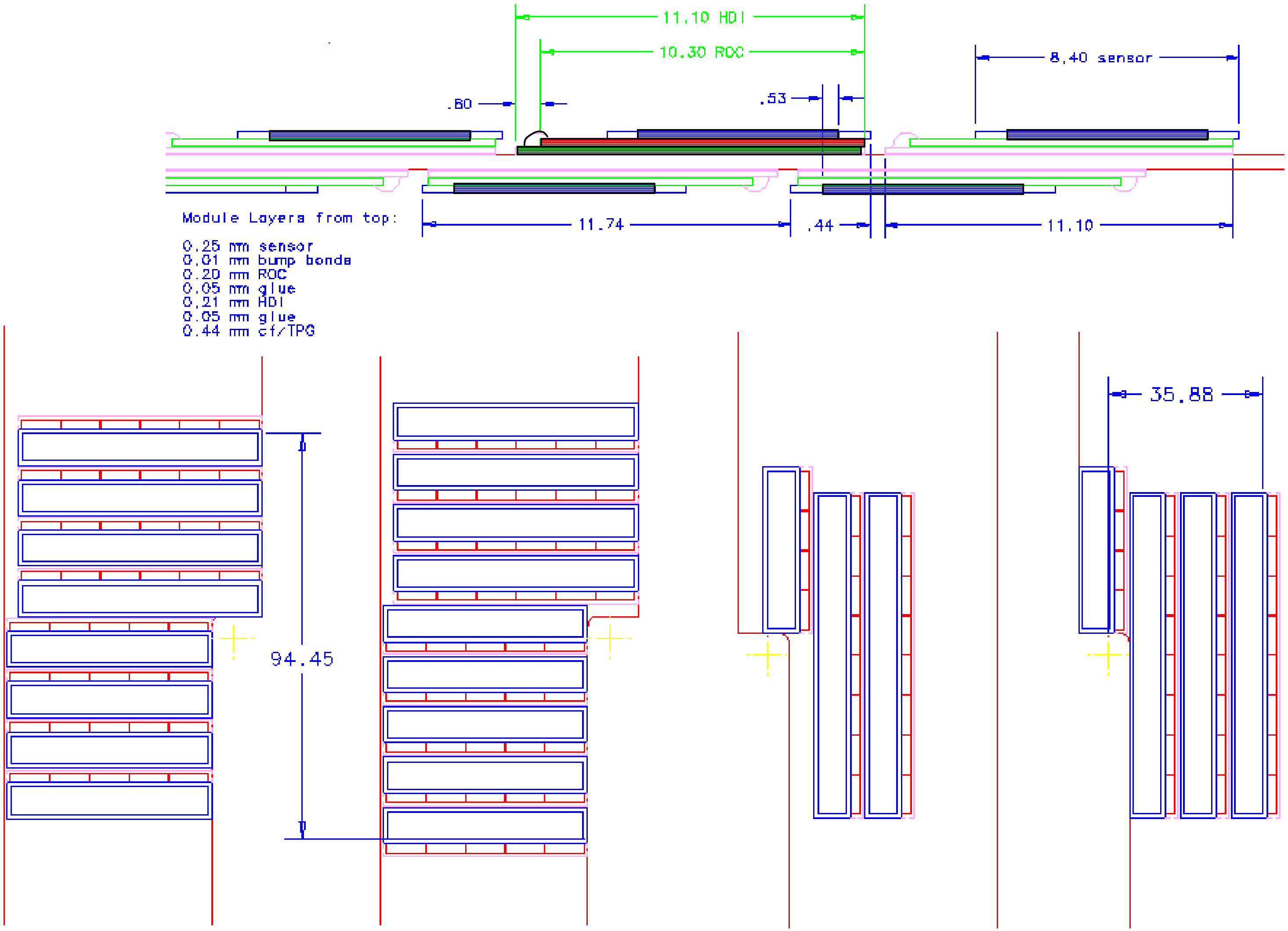


VTT Hybrids
(TESLA p-spray sensors
bonded to FPIX2 chips
with solder bumps).

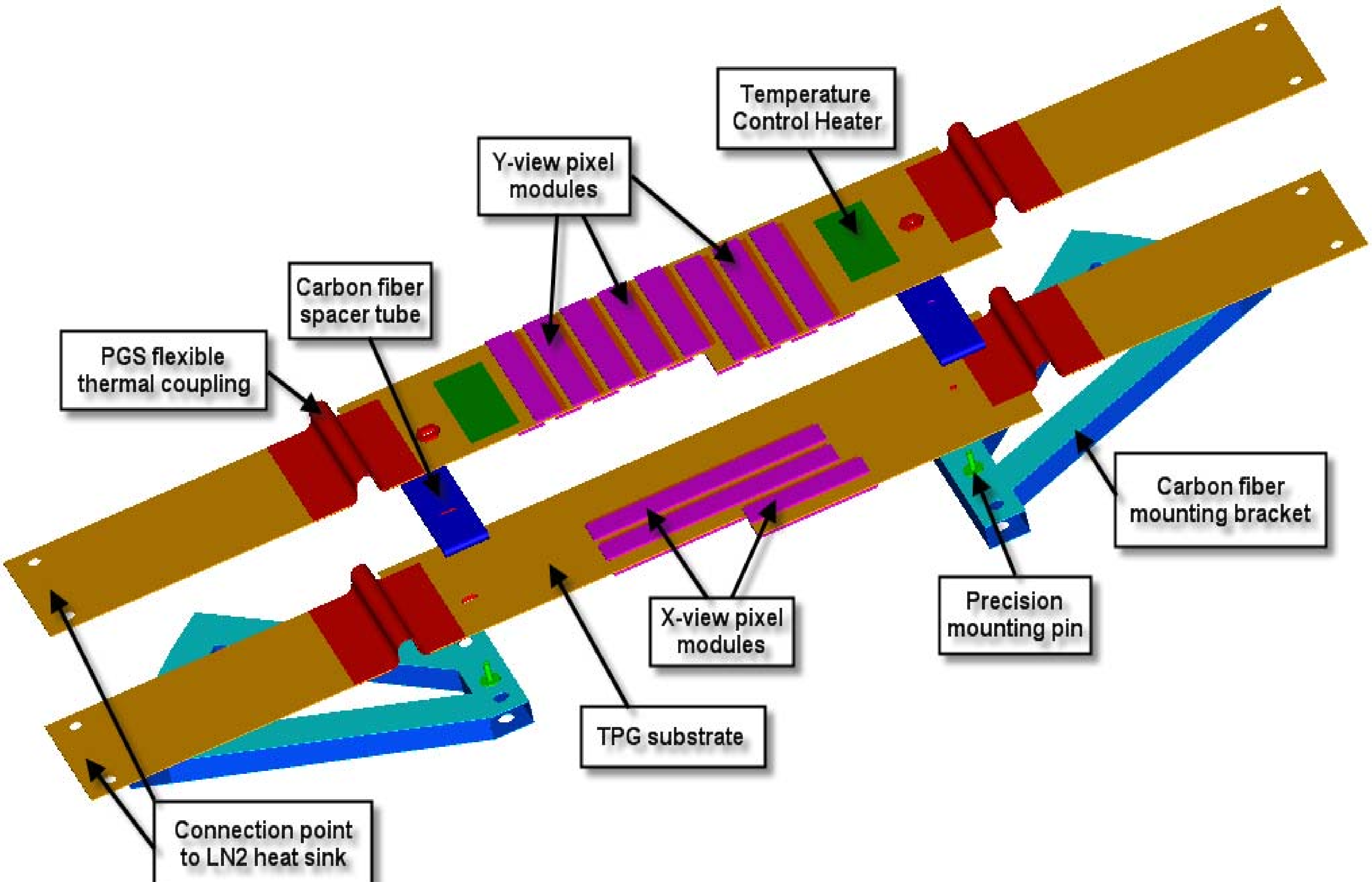


Prototype five-chip module

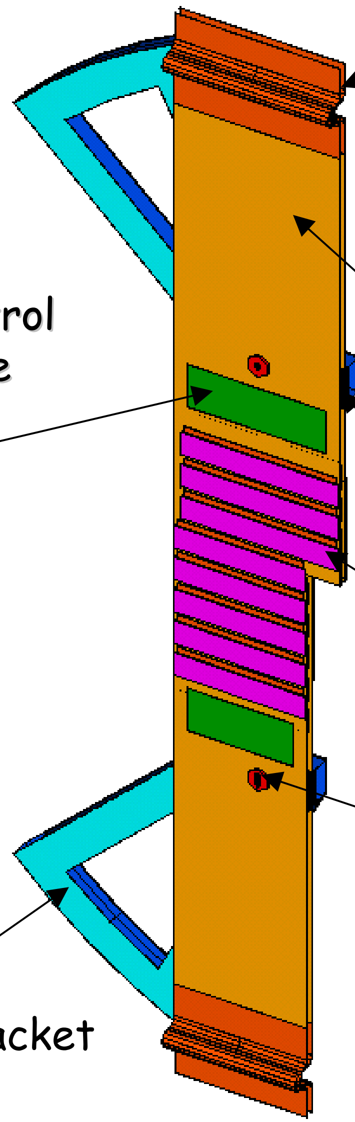
Module Layout on Half Planes

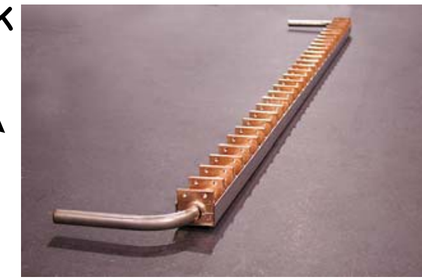


Pixel Half-Station



Pixel Half-Station (2 Half Planes)





PGS (Pyrolytic Graphite Sheet) flexible thermal coupling attached to copper tab LN2 heat sink

TPG
(Thermal Pyrolytic Graphite)

The temperature control elements modulate the temperature of the substrate

Carbon fiber spacer

Pixel modules placed on both sides of the TPG substrate
(active region: ~10 cm long)

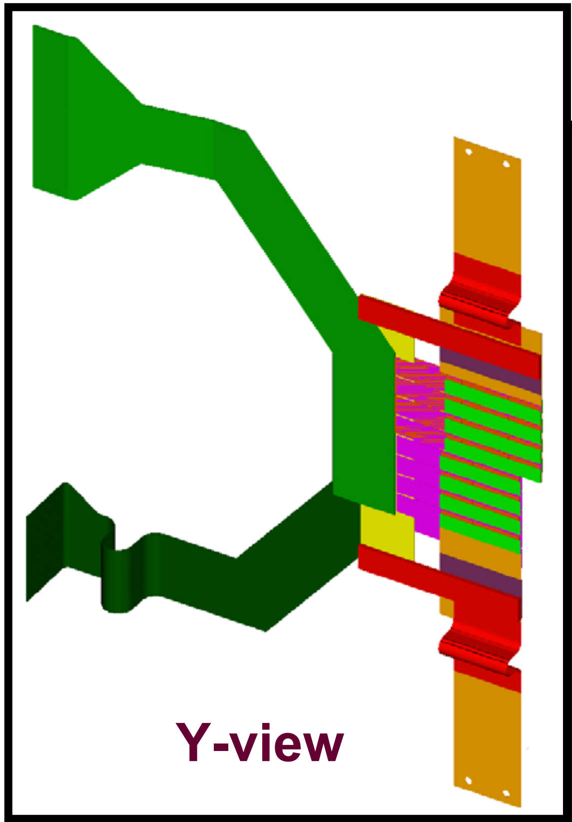
Precision hole & slot washers

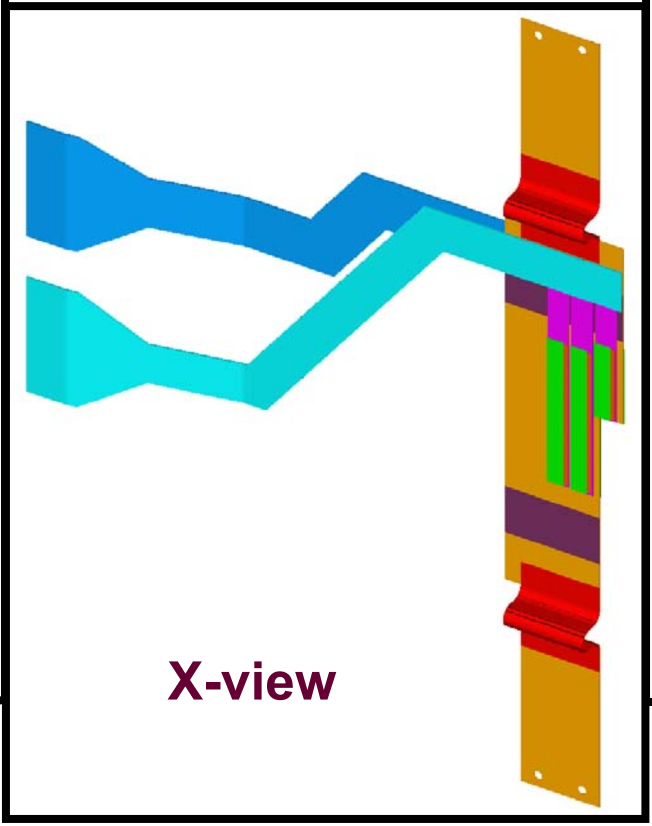
Carbon fiber bracket

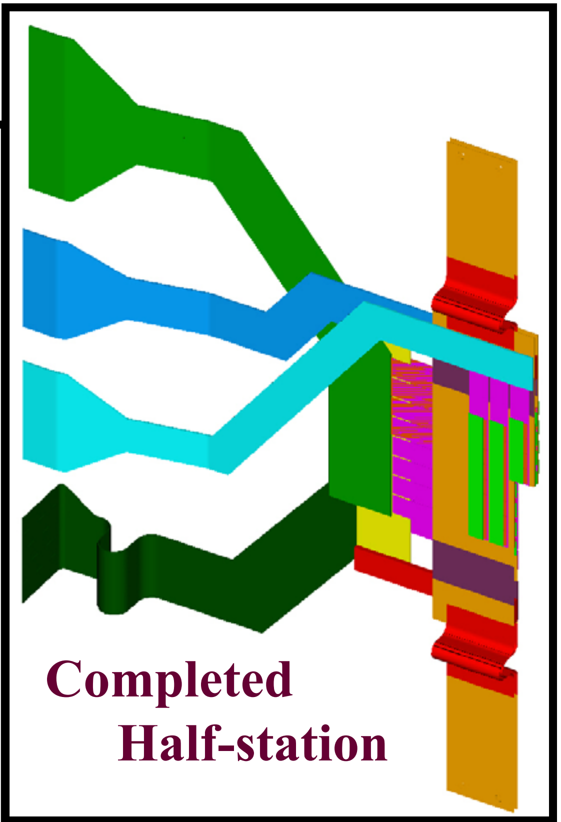
– TPG substrate is much simpler than previous fuzzy carbon design

Pixel Interconnect Flexible Cables (PIFC)

- Flex cables connect to Feed Through Board & then directly to the Data Combiner Board on standard data cables.







Pixel Detector Assembly