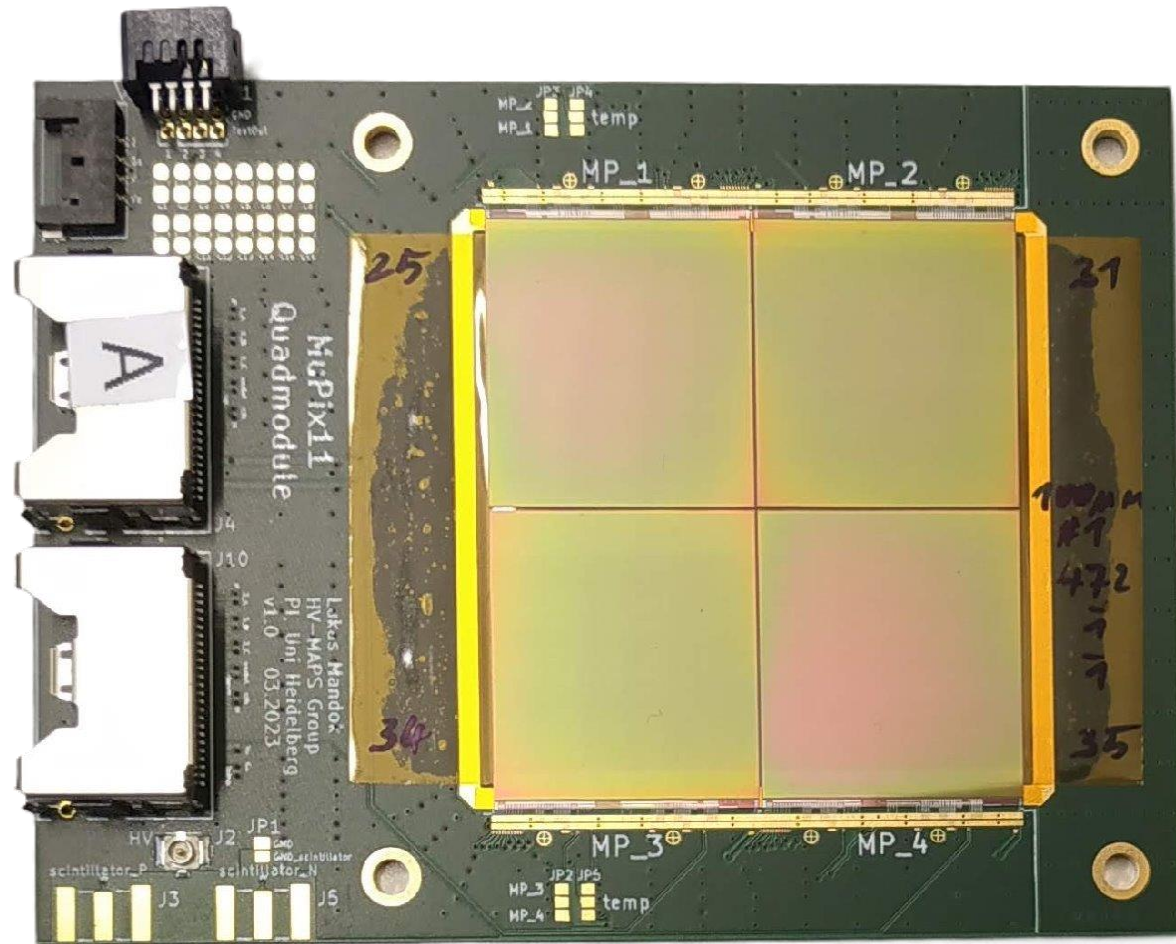


PSI

# Si-pixel detectors for vertex reconstruction in $\mu$ SR experiments



Maxime Lamotte,  
on behalf of **Pascal Isenring**  
PSI / CNM / LMU

BRIDGE conference, 22 October 2025 – Tokyo, Japan

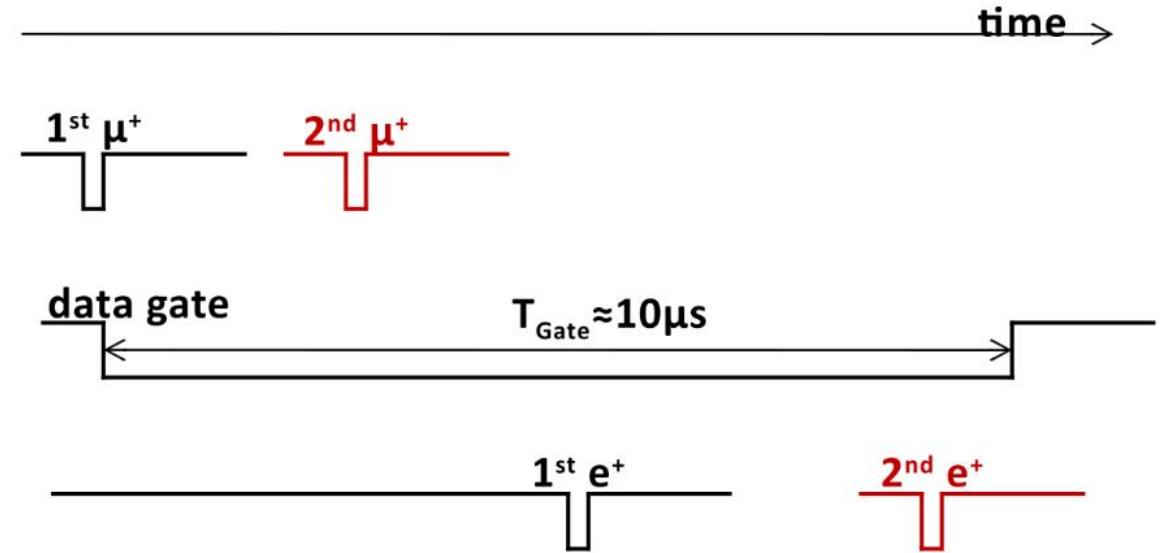
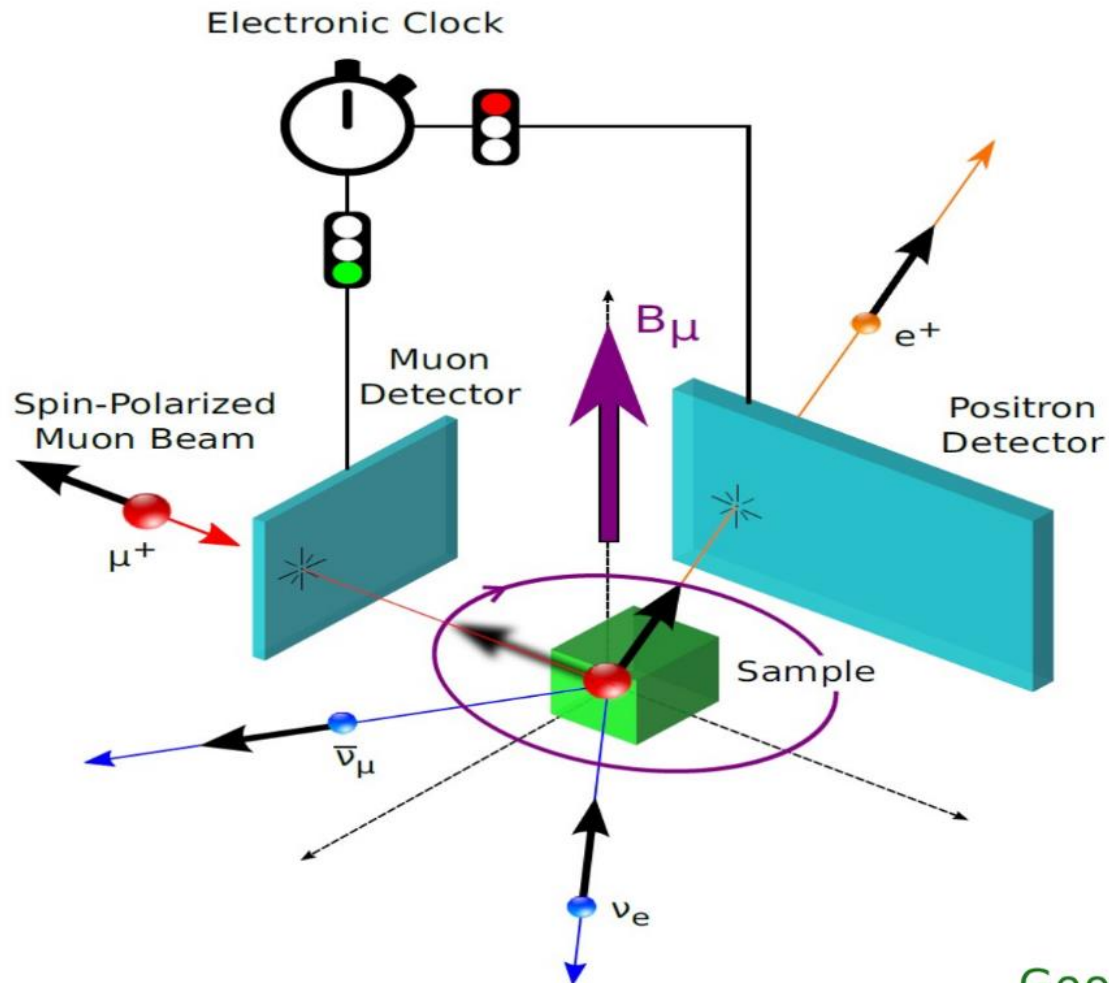


# Agenda

- 1 Legacy  $\mu$ SR method
- 2 Rationale for new detection method
- 3 Concept of Vertex Reconstructed  $\mu$ SR (vx- $\mu$ SR)
- 4 First of a kind vx- $\mu$ SR
- 5 Latest results in real  $\mu$ SR conditions
- 6 Outlook and roadmap



# Legacy $\mu$ SR method – Detectors and Vetos

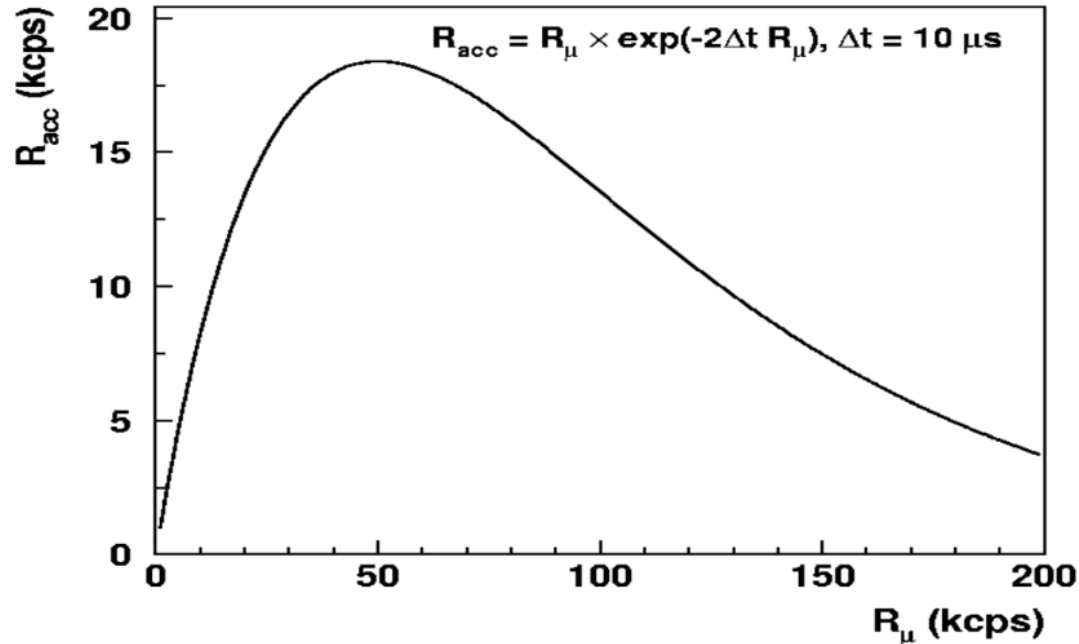


- 1<sup>st</sup>  $\mu^+$ : there was **no** other  $\mu^+$  for at least  $T_{\text{Gate}}$  in the past
- Single muon detection: only **one**  $\mu^+$  and **one**  $e^+$  in observation window ( $T_{\text{Gate}} \approx 10 \mu\text{s}$ )
- Second  $\mu^+$  /  $e^+$  rejection electronically and by rate limitation

$$\text{Good Event} = (\text{data gate}) \wedge (1^{\text{st}} e^+) \wedge (\text{no } 2^{\text{nd}} \mu^+) \wedge (\text{no } 2^{\text{nd}} e^+)$$

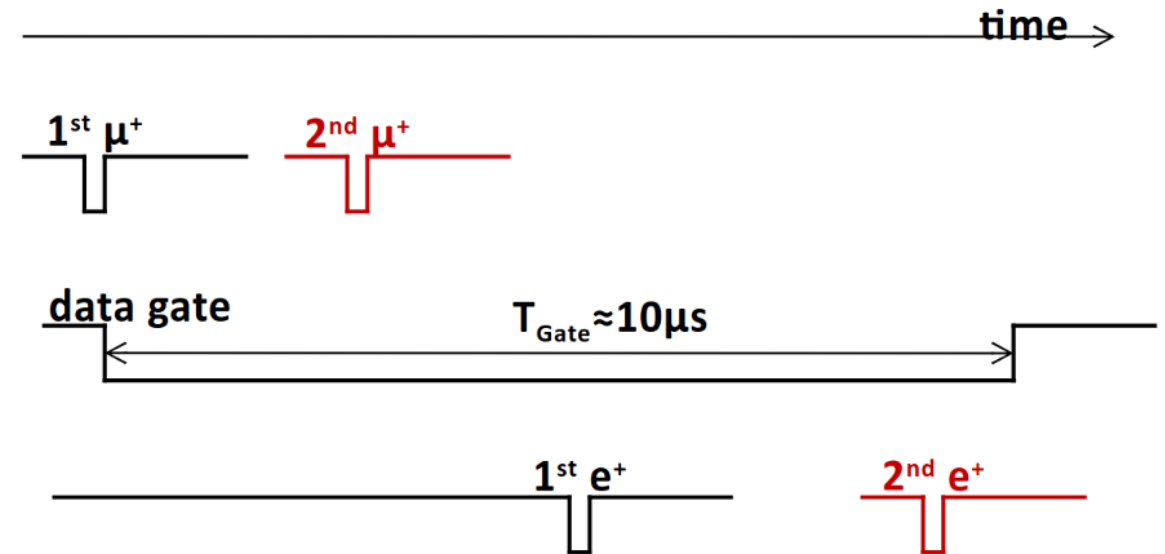
# Rationale for new detection methods – Rate limitation

Accepted rate ( $R_{acc}$ ) versus incoming rate ( $R_{\mu}$ )



Current rate limit for  $T_{Gate} = 10 \mu s$  is **~40k  $\mu^+/s$**

100x more rate with HIMB



- 1<sup>st</sup>  $\mu^+$ : there was **no** other  $\mu^+$  for at least  $T_{Gate}$  in the past
- Single muon detection: only **one**  $\mu^+$  and **one**  $e^+$  in observation window ( $T_{Gate} \approx 10 \mu s$ )
- Second  $\mu^+$  /  $e^+$  rejection electronically and by rate limitation

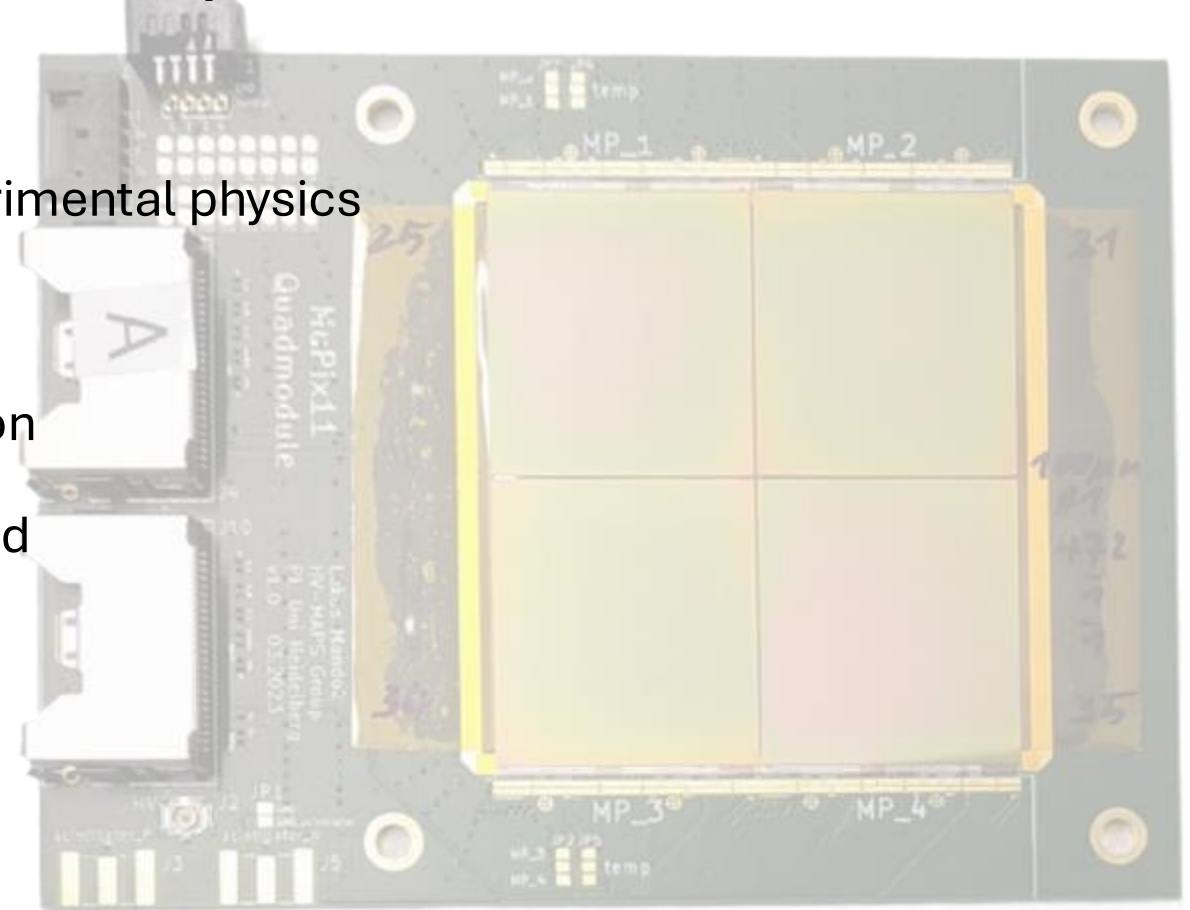
$$\text{Good Event} = (\text{data gate}) \wedge (1^{\text{st}} e^+) \wedge (\text{no } 2^{\text{nd}} \mu^+) \wedge (\text{no } 2^{\text{nd}} e^+)$$

# How to use each of these numerous HIMB muons for $\mu$ SR?

One-by-one muon readout reached its limit: need for a **disruptive innovation**

Silicon Pixel detectors have long been used in experimental physics

- >> Parallel readout of thousands of small detectors
- >> Energy deposition readout + Vertex reconstruction
- >> The track of each muon / positron can be resolved
- >> No more intrinsic rate limit

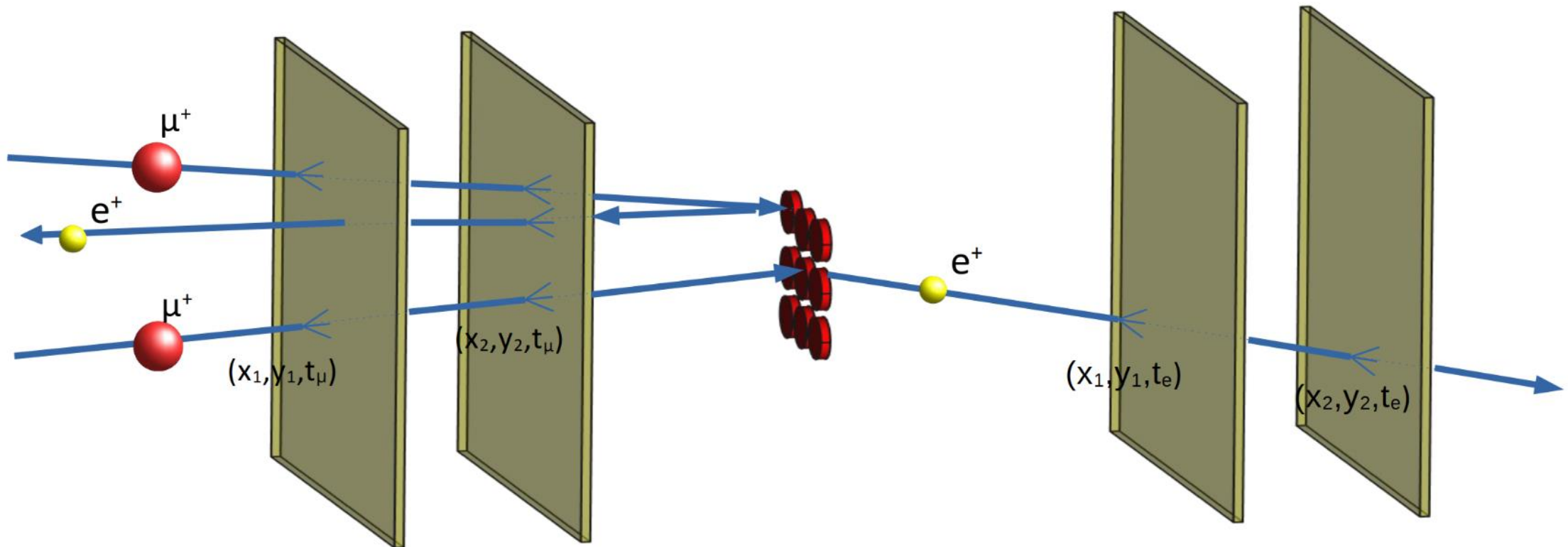




# Objectives of a new readout method

	Current limit	Aim
Incoming muon rate	$< 40\text{kHz @ } 10\mu\text{s}$	$> 400\text{ kHz @ } 20\mu\text{s}$
Sample size	$> 4\times 4\text{ mm}^2$	$< 1\times 1\text{ mm}^2$
Number of samples	One at a time	$> 1$
Veto detectors	necessary	obsolete
Data gate length	$10\mu\text{s}$ or $20\mu\text{s}$ with MORE (muons on request)	$20\text{-}30\mu\text{s}$

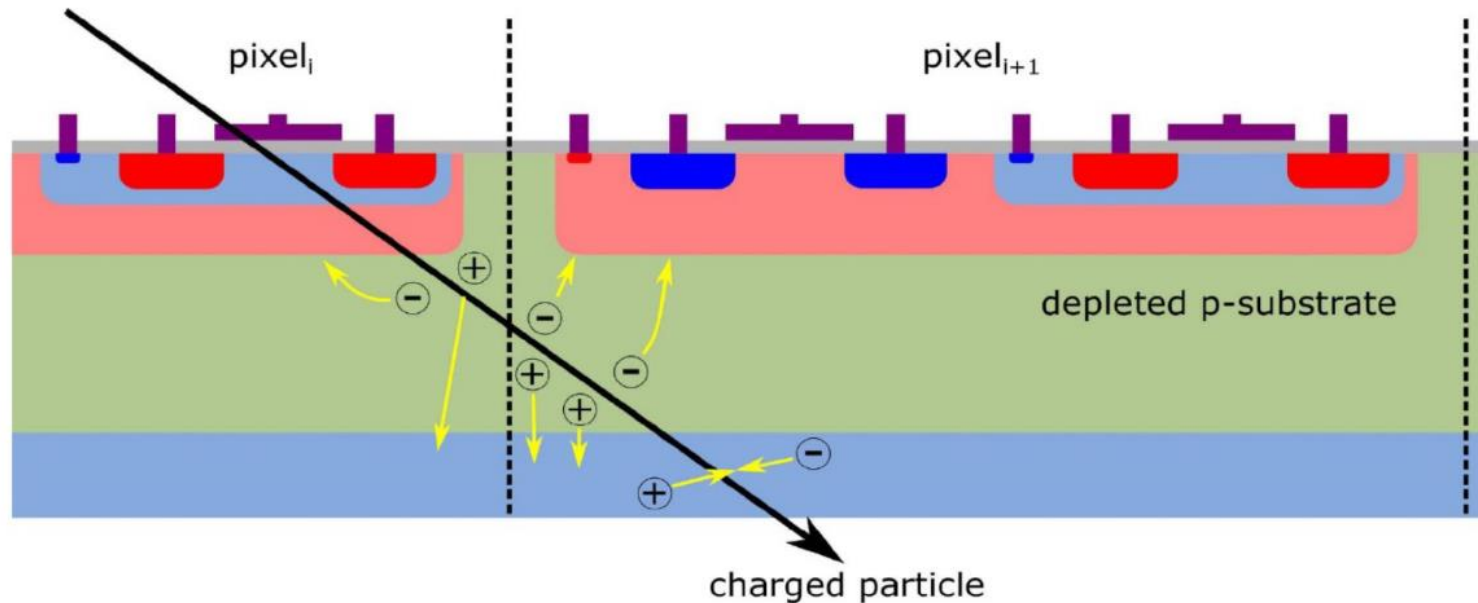
# Vertex Reconstruction scheme



# High-Voltage Monolithic Active Pixels sensor

## Si-Pixel detectors – MuPix11

- Developed by the Mu3e collaboration.
- 180 nm HV-CMOS process
- Fully integrated digital readout
- Can be as thin as 50 micrometers with  $80 \times 80 \mu\text{m}^2$  pixel size
- Continuous readout without trigger
- Less than 20ns time resolution



Figures and details from  
Thomas Rudzky

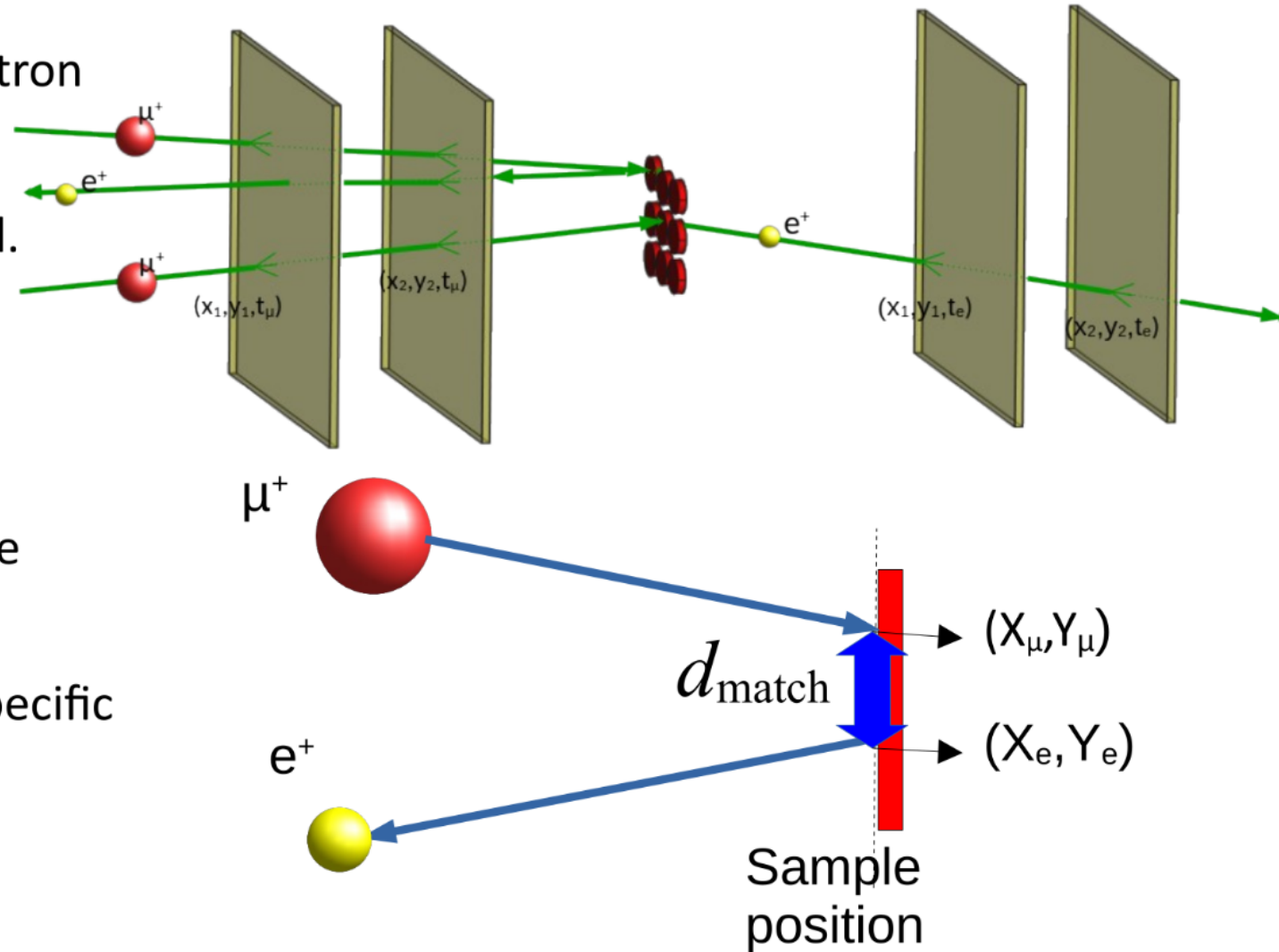
See: <https://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/volltextserver/30885/>

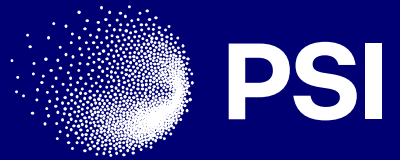


# Vertex Reconstruction scheme with Quad Modules



- For each muon, look for a matching positron within a  $t_{\text{gate}}$  time ( $\sim 12\mu\text{s}$ ).
- Matching within  $d_{\text{match}}$  ( $\sim 1\text{mm}$ ) is allowed.
- If found, record:  
 $(X_{\mu}, Y_{\mu})$ ,  $(X_e, Y_e)$  and  $(t_e - t_{\mu})$
- Construct time histograms:  
upstream/downstream depending on the positron trajectory.
- The time histograms can be added for specific regions in the sample.





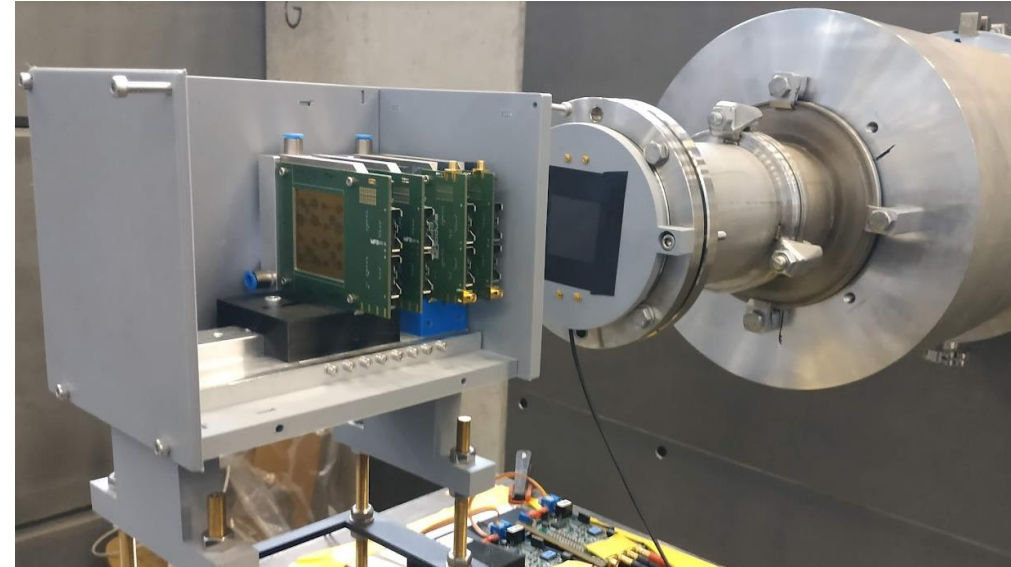
**June 2024 beamtime**

**First experiment with muons**

# June 2024 – A first vx- $\mu$ SR experiment with Silicon detectors

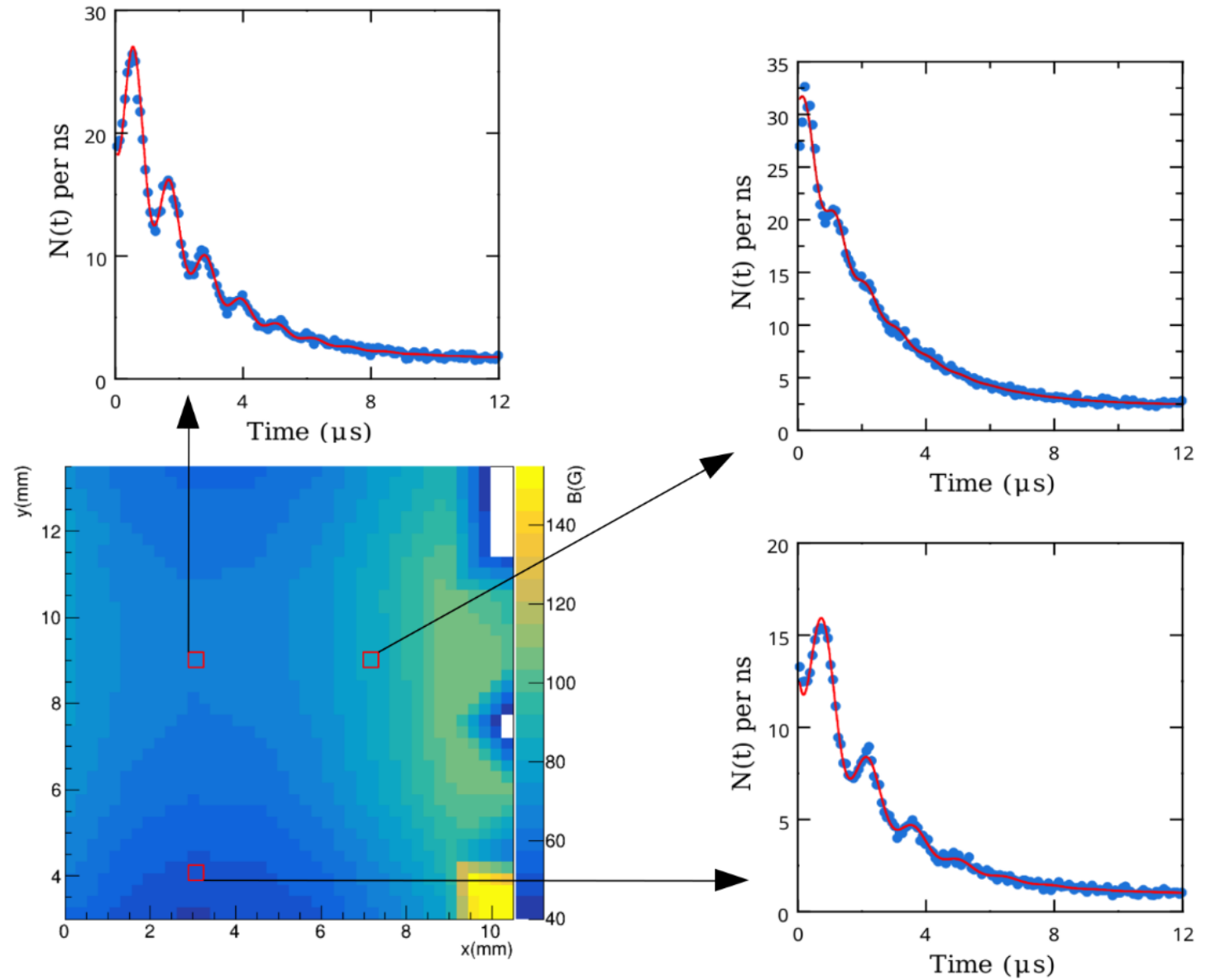
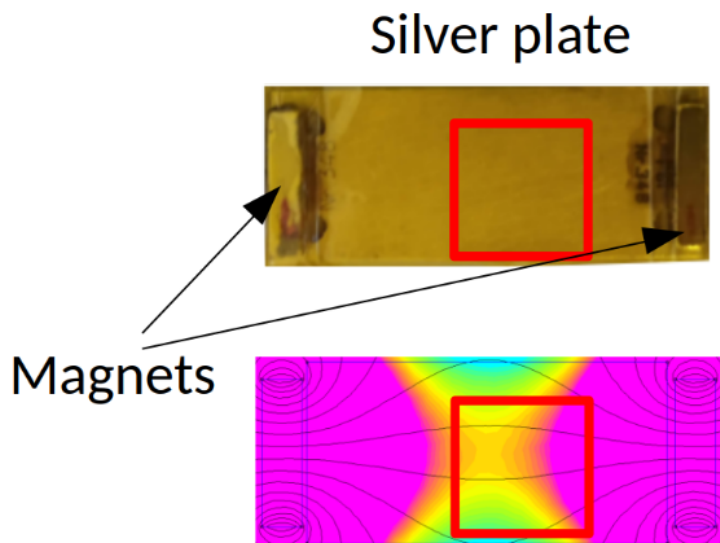
A complete and independent PSI setup

- Reliable operation over a week
- Measures multiple samples in parallel
- Identification of muon/positron from time over threshold (ToT)
- Can be water cooled for future vacuum operation



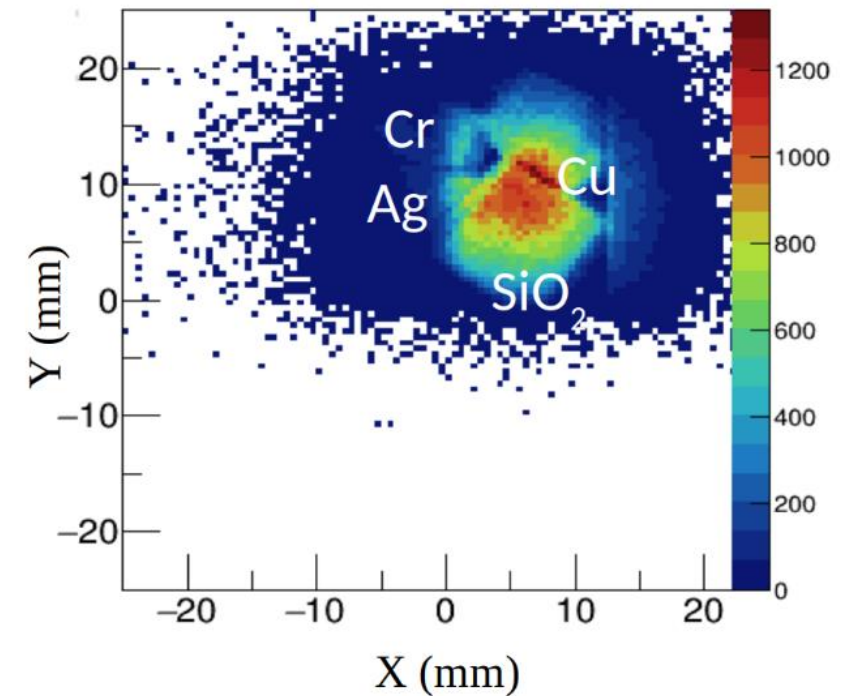
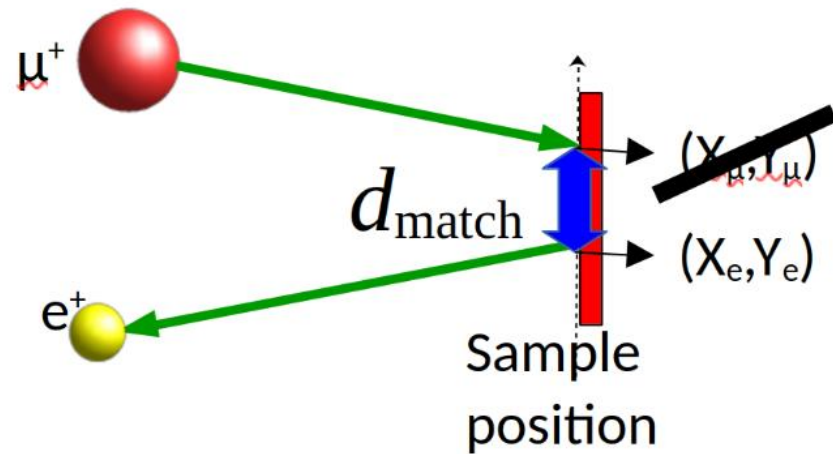


# 2D vx- $\mu$ SR "Tomography"



# Lateral Resolution of vx- $\mu$ SR

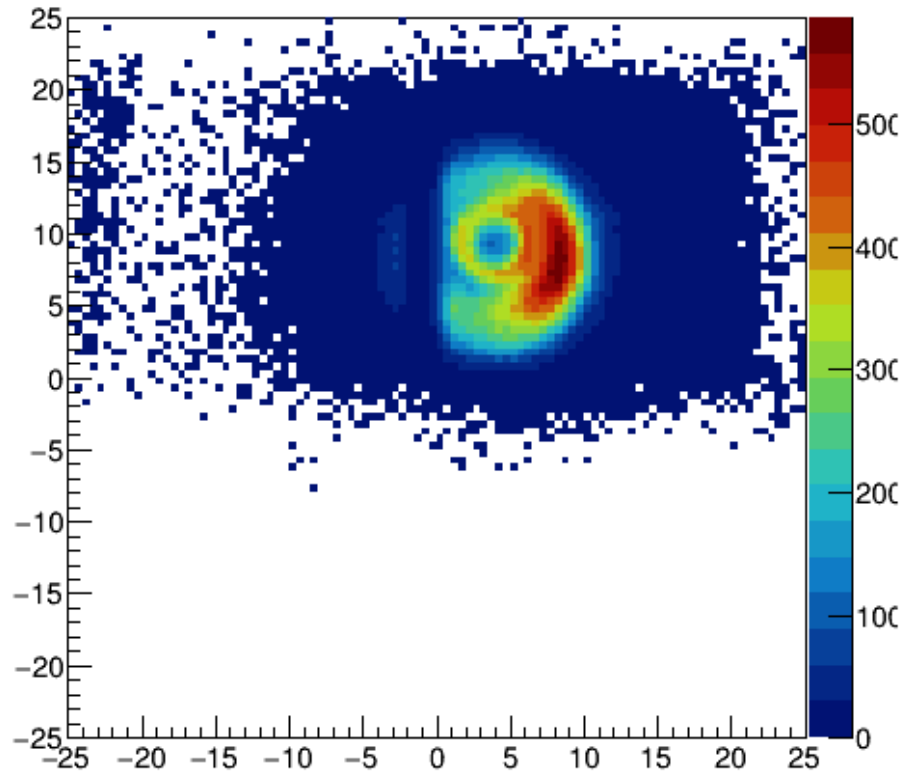
## Multiple Samples Simultaneously



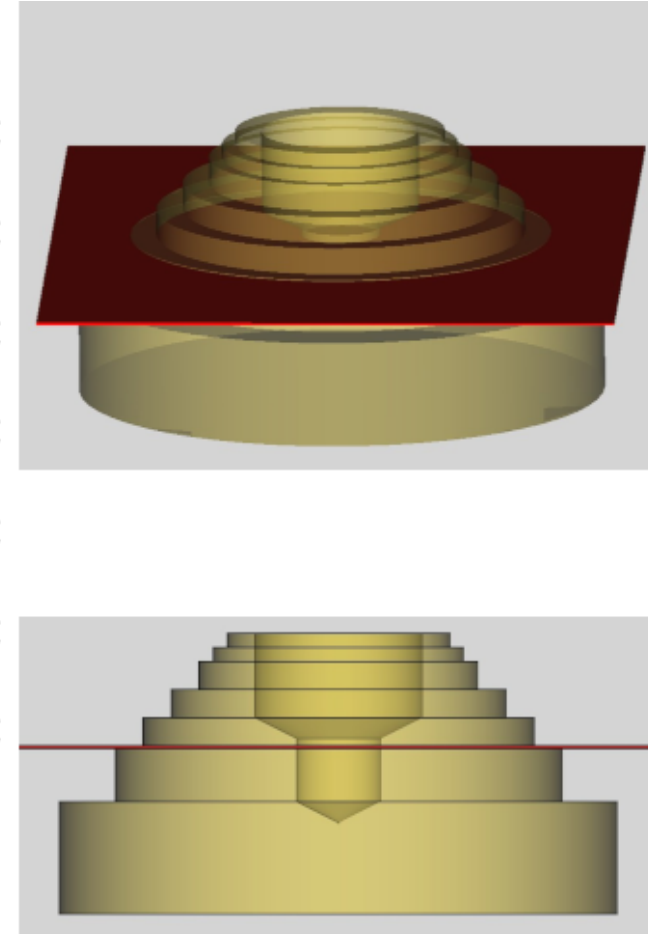
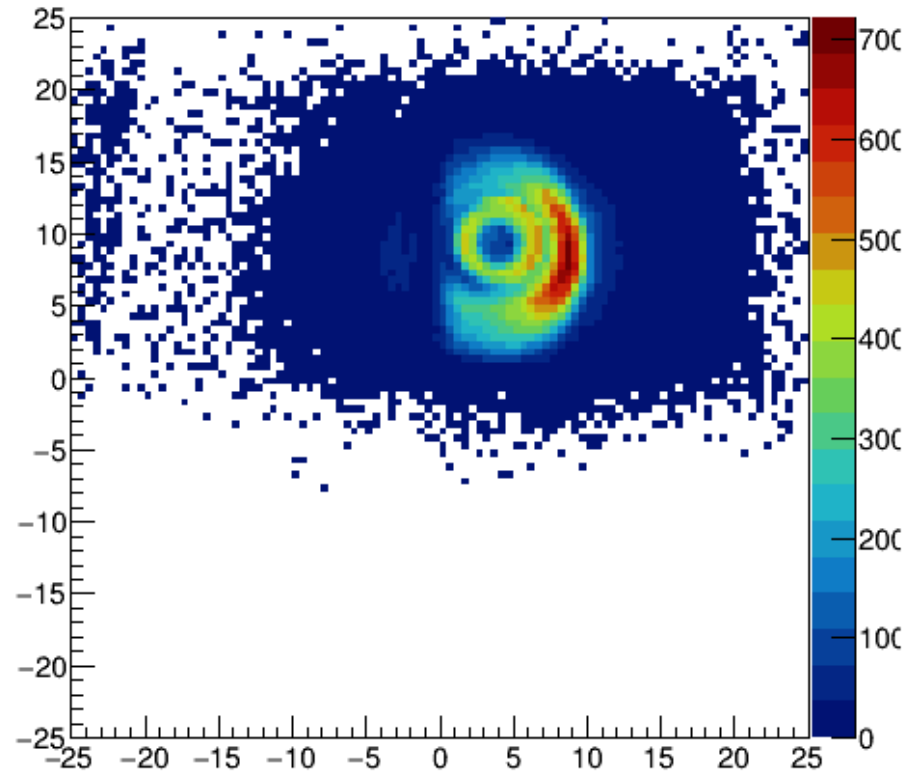


# 3D vx- $\mu$ SR "Tomography"

XY Cut of matching (Muon Position)

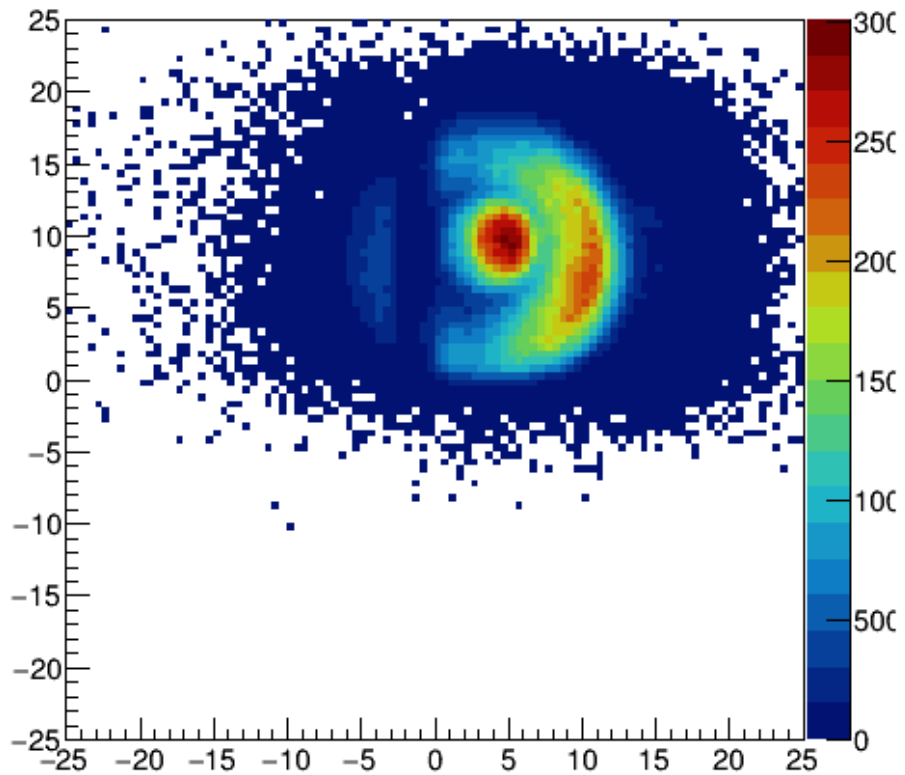


XY Cut of matching (Positron Position)

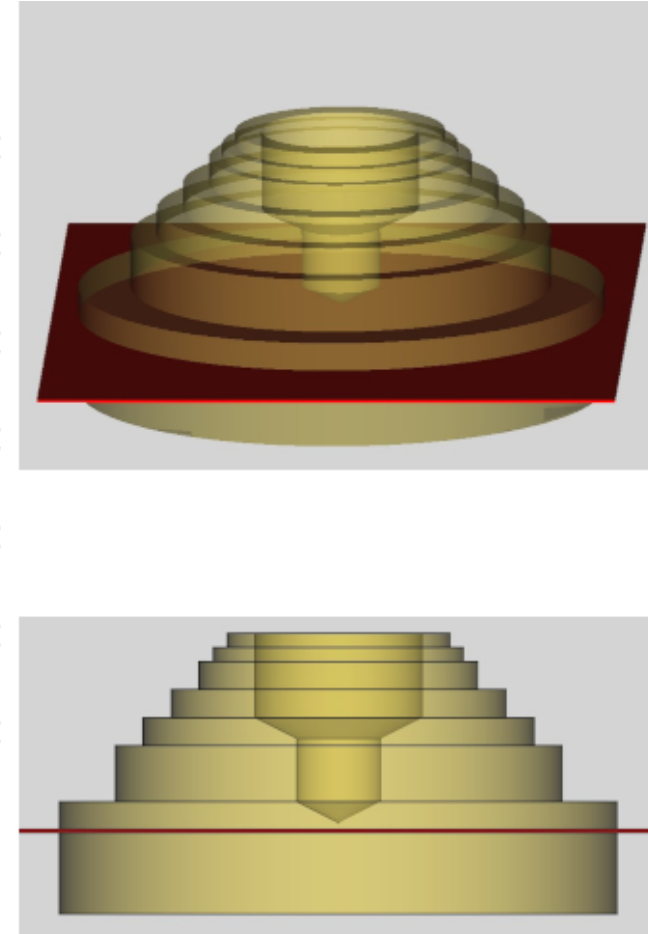
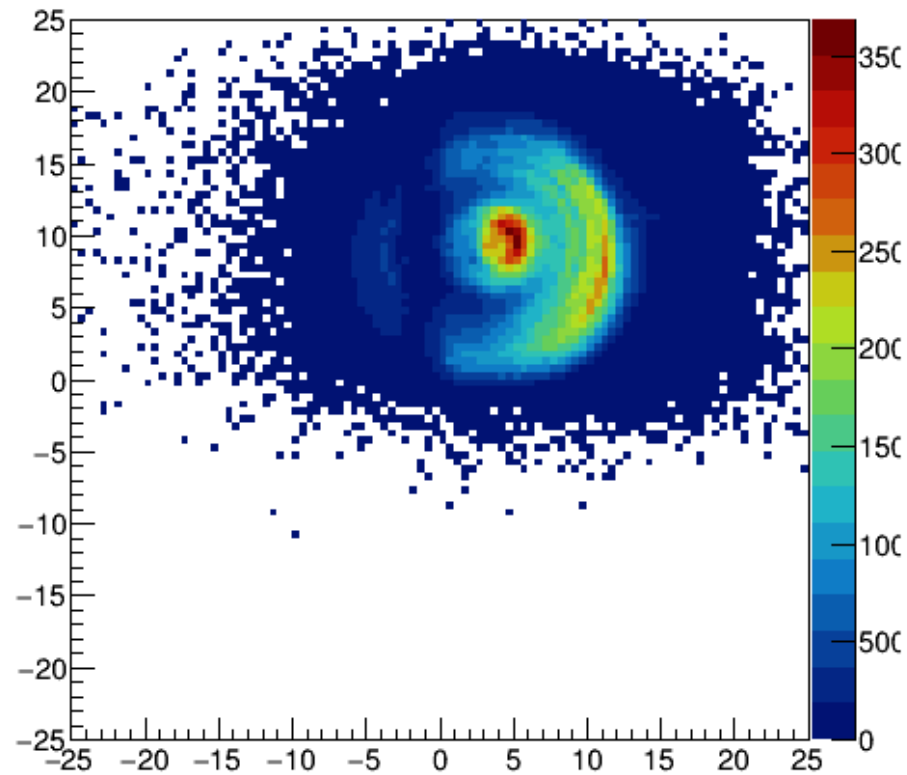


# 3D vx- $\mu$ SR "Tomography"

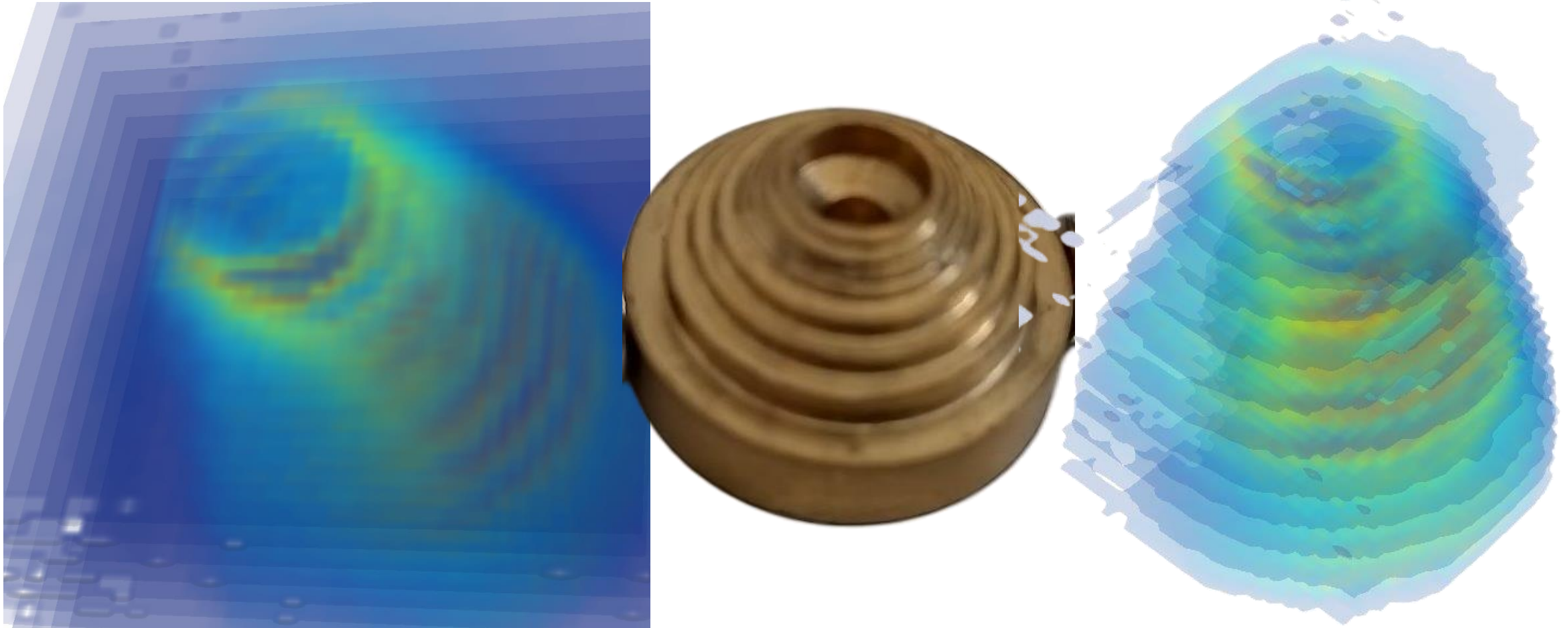
XY Cut of matching (Muon Position)



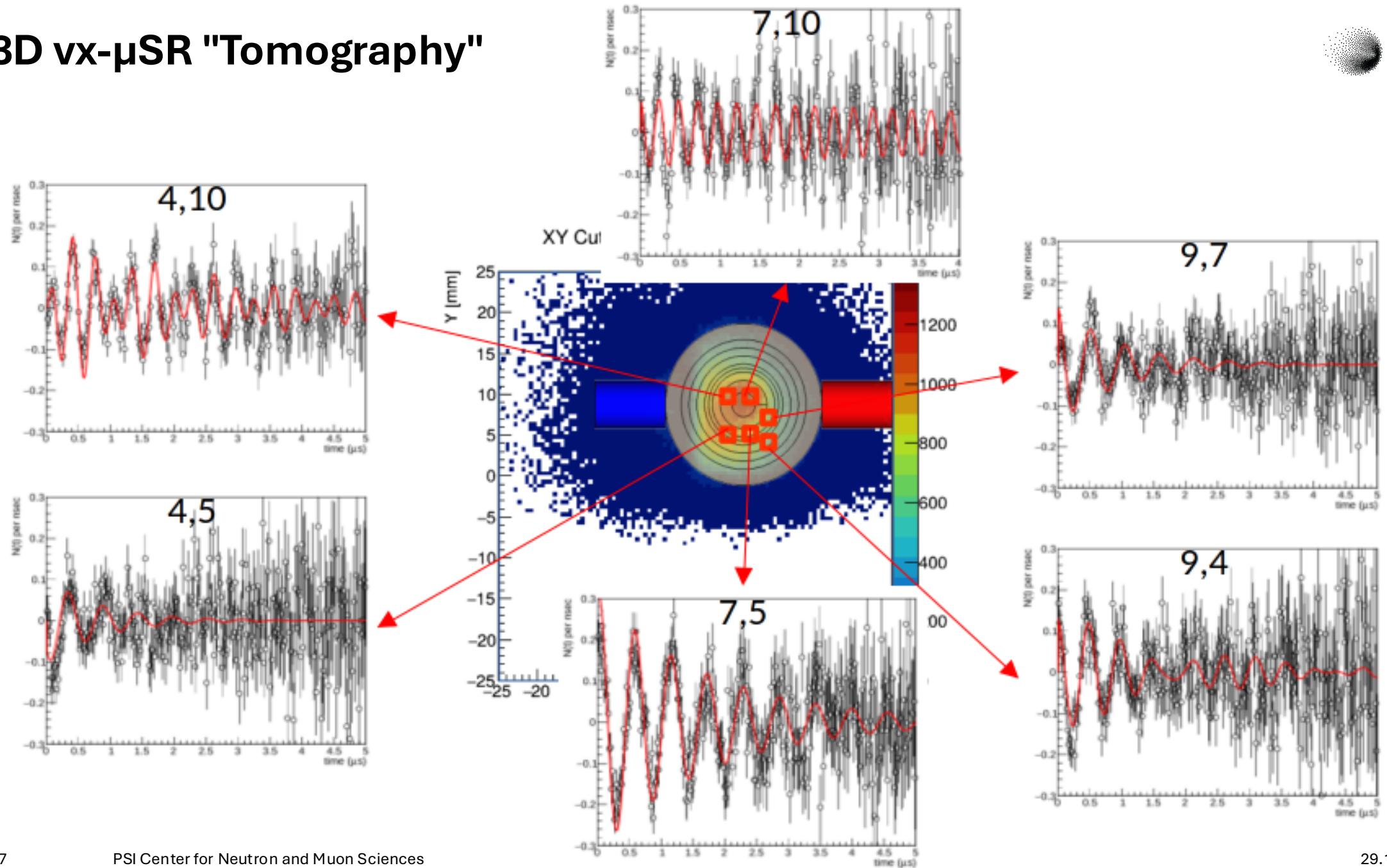
XY Cut of matching (Positron Position)



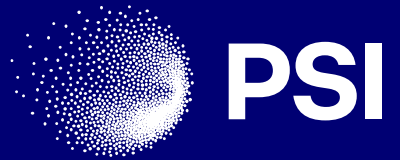
# 3D vx- $\mu$ SR "Tomography"



# 3D vx- $\mu$ SR "Tomography"







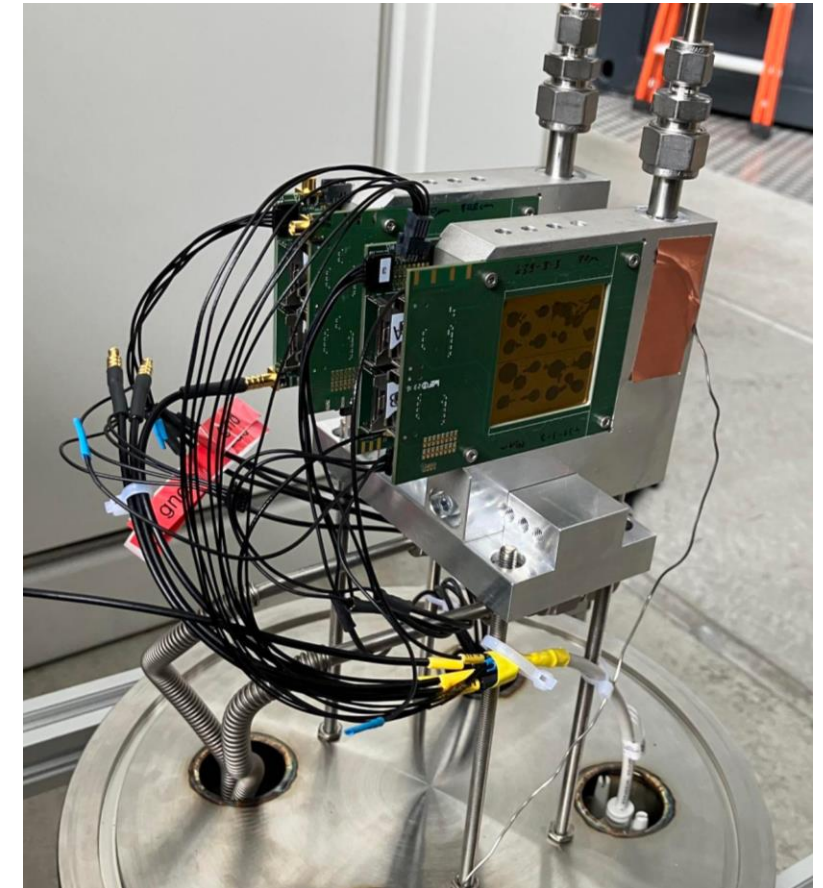
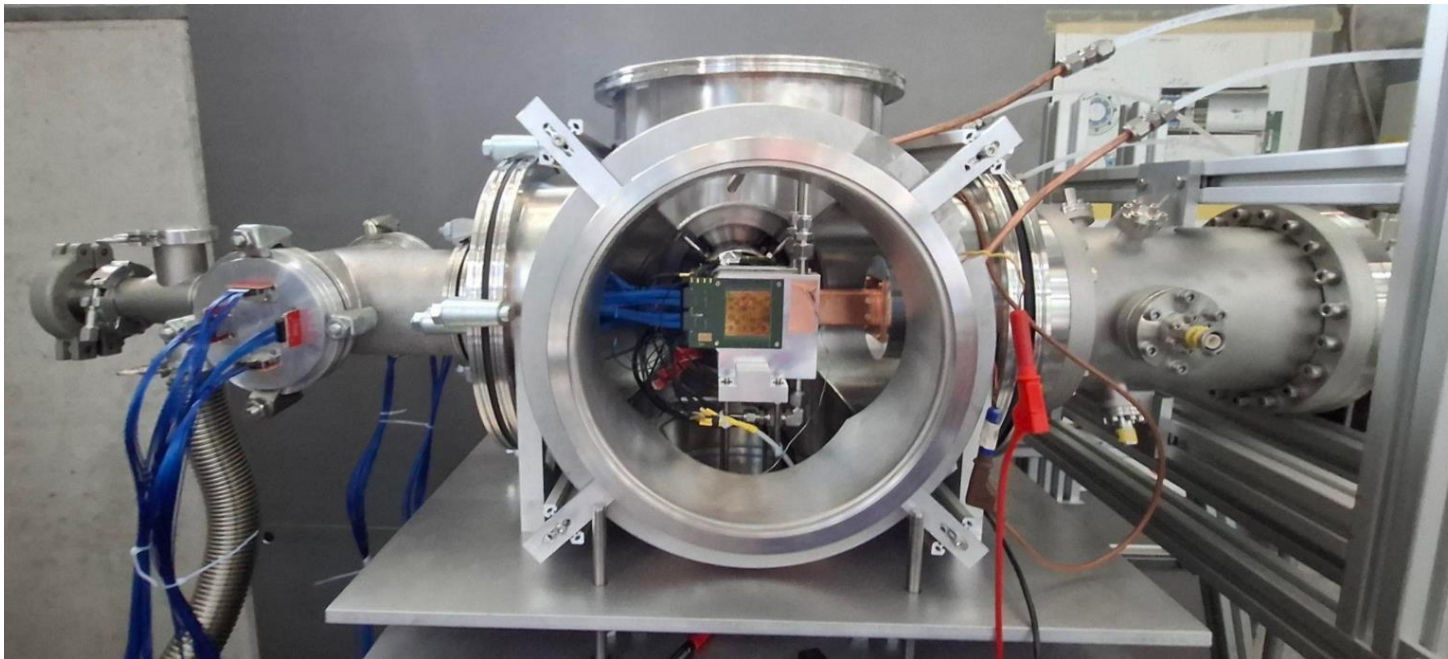
**August 2025 beamtime**

**Real conditions run test**



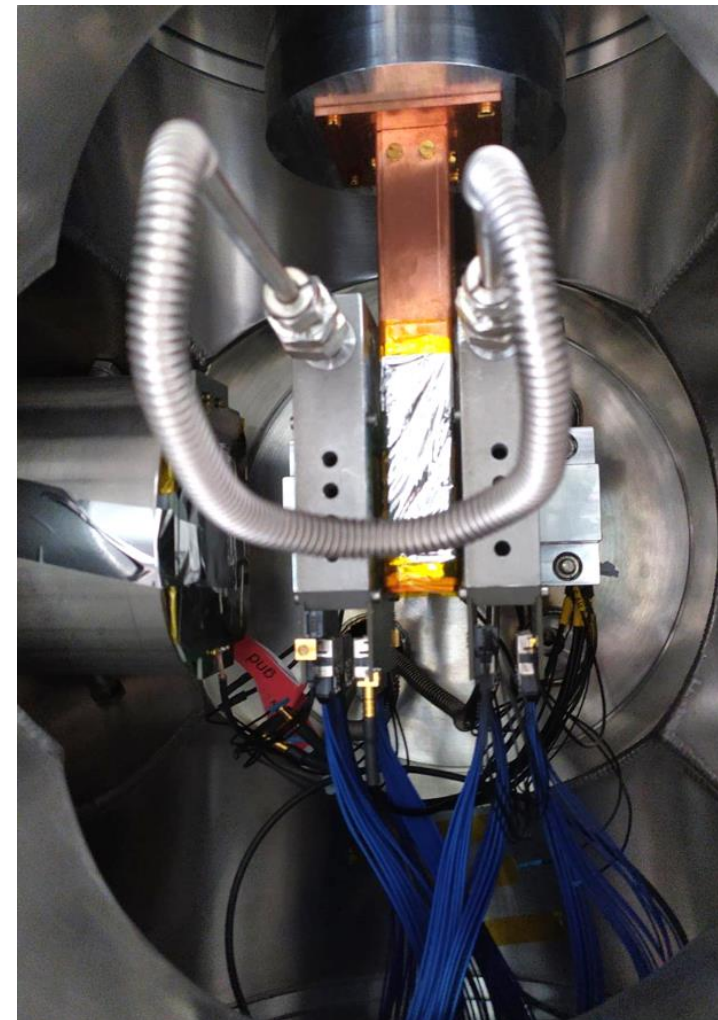
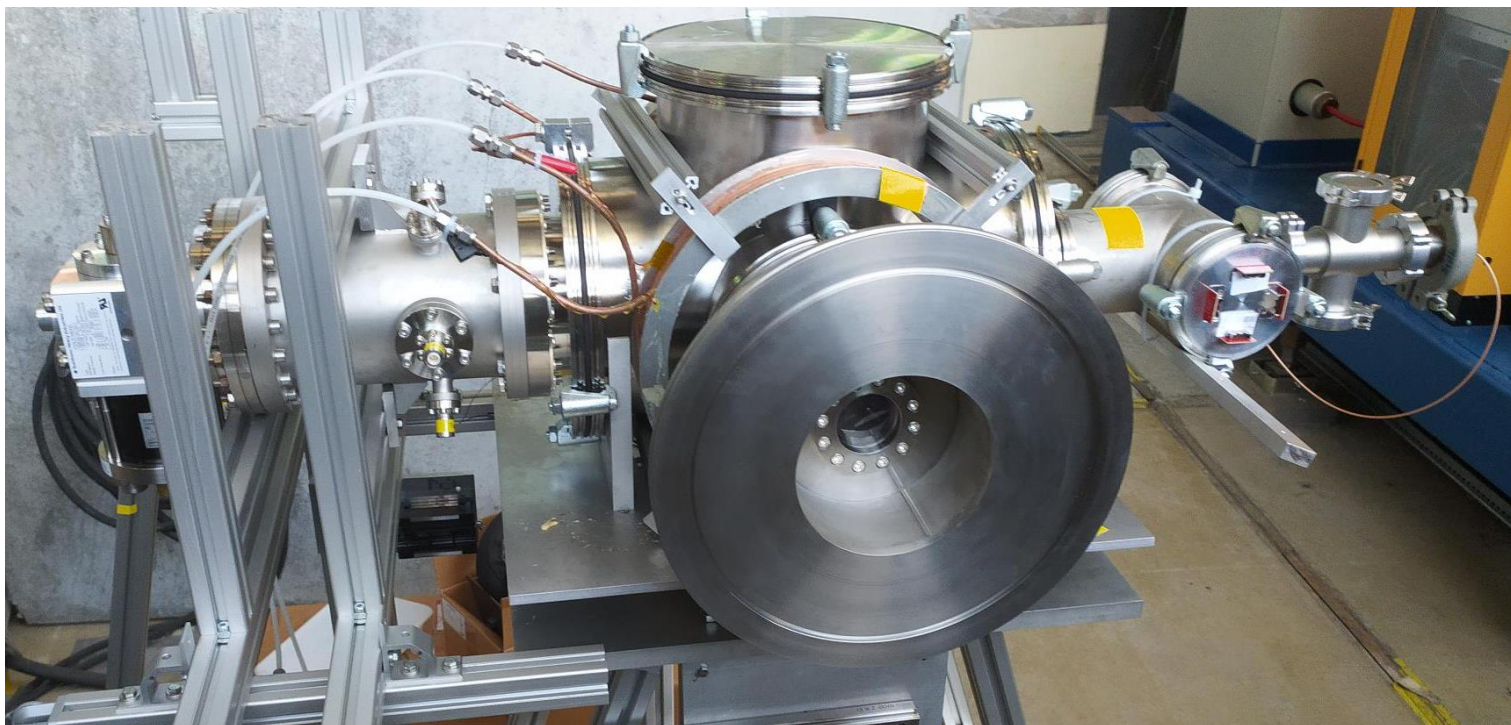
# August 2025 beamtime, real conditions run test

- Operation of Quad Modules under vacuum
- Cryostat + sample environment
- External magnetic field by electromagnets (LF)
- Assessment of Quad Modules cooling

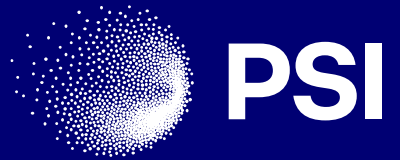




# August 2025 beamtime, real conditions run test







**Coming beamtimes**

**Hybrid setup for fast timing**

# November 2025 beamtime, hybrid detector concept

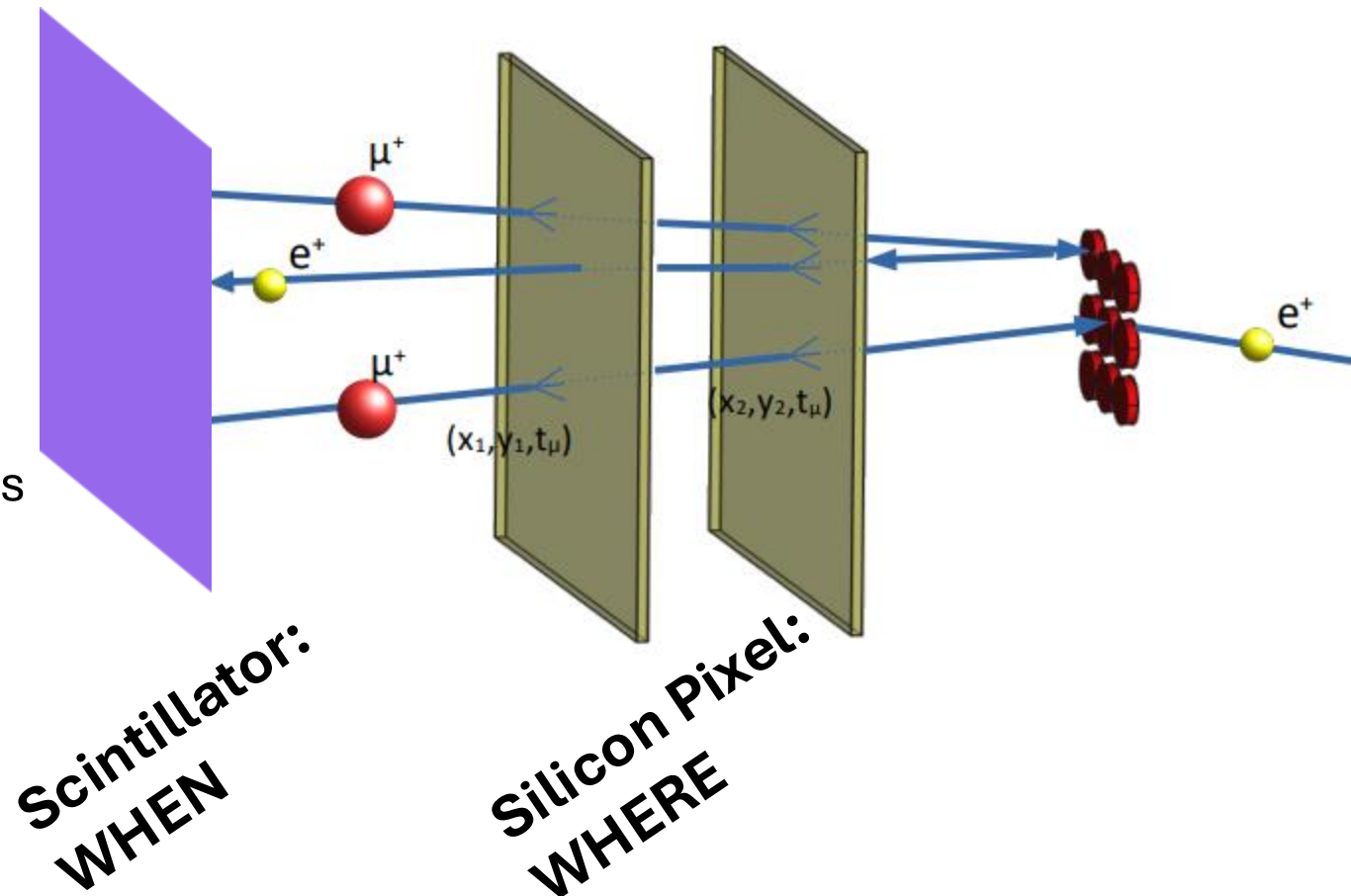
Let's combine:

- > Spatial information from Quad modules
- > Timing information from Positron scintillators

= Hybrid Detector

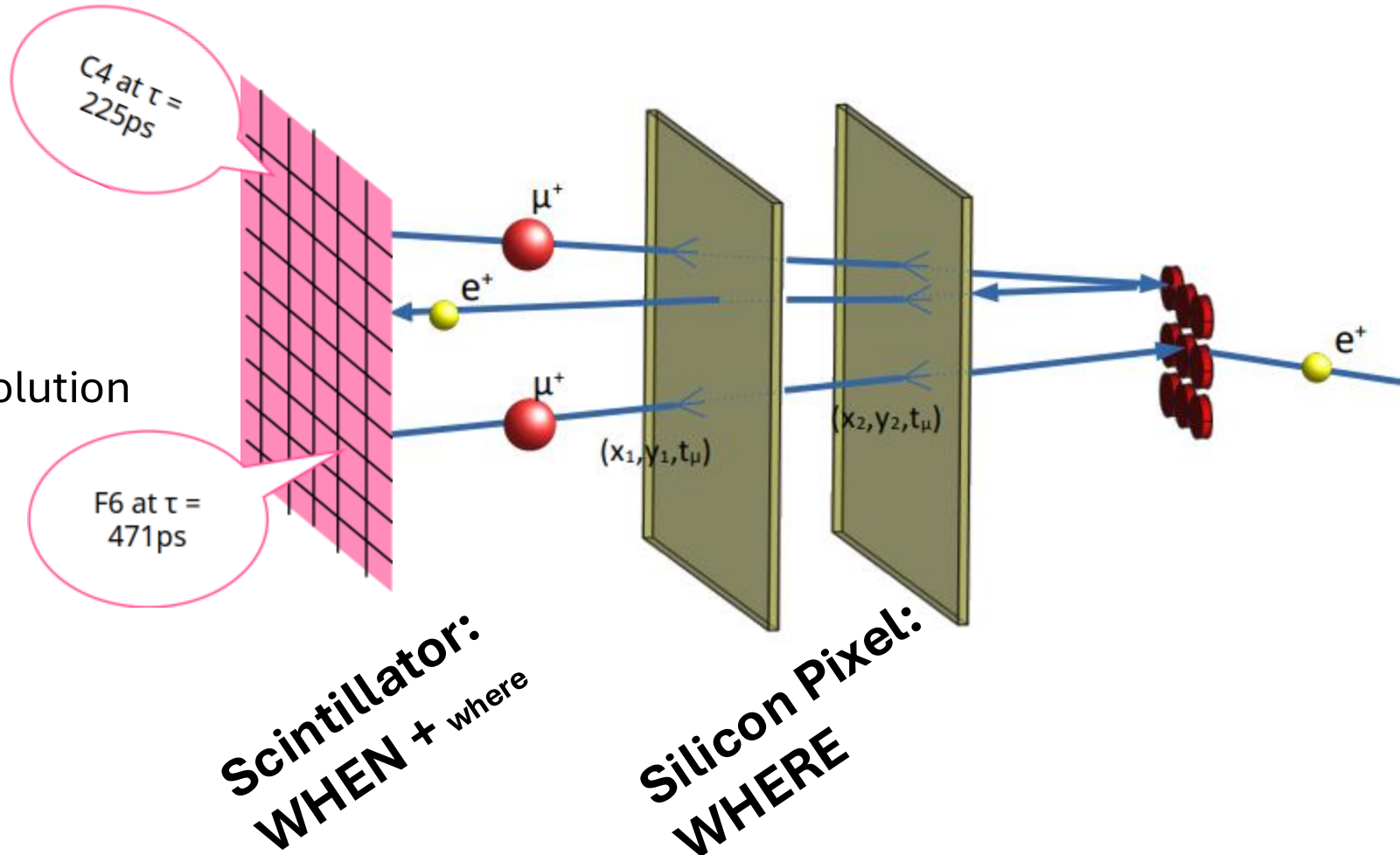
>> no need to develop faster Silicon Pixel Detectors

Reuse of Versatile Muon Spectrometer detectors  
Interface with **muTRIG** v3 !



Coincidence readout of segments  
1 horizontal and 1 vertical set  
Ease track reconstruction  
First position guess with scintillator  
Must be fast and have some spatial resolution

= Pixelized Tagging Scintillator (PTS)

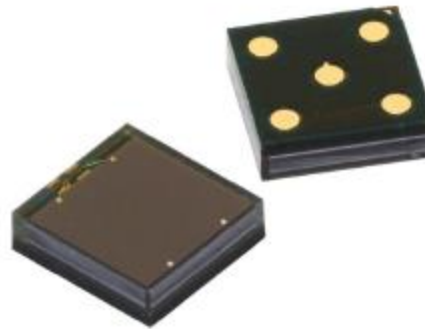




# May 2026 beamtime, PTS closeup

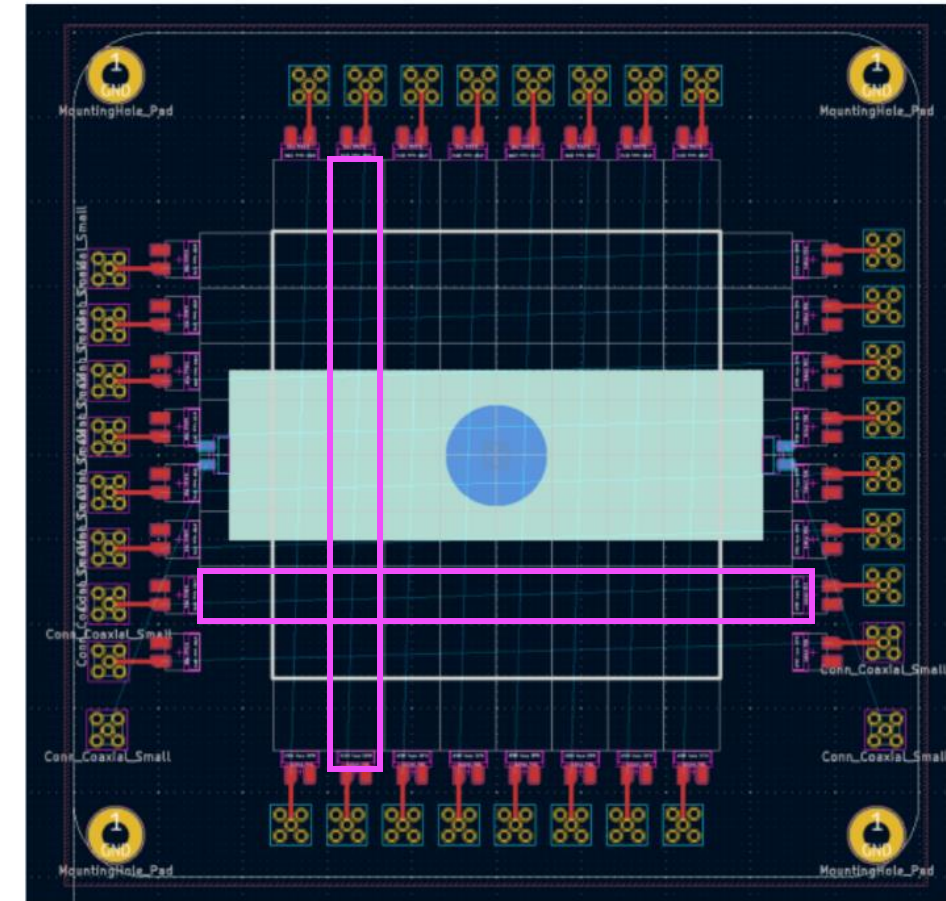
## Detection layers

BC400/EJ-212 fast scintillator  
6.6mm vertical / horizontal resolution  
2mm thick for positron detection  
200um thick for muon detection  
Legacy GPS muon counter  
Reflective Kapton for light insulation  
Coincidence readout of each stripe  
53mm opening -> 8x8 pixels  
100x100mm overall size



## Sensors

SiPM Broadcom AFBR-S4N44P014M  
~ 3.8mm x 3.8mm detection window  
32.5V breakdown voltage  
Interface with TDC or MuTRIG v3



PTS, fail-safe version, for legacy TDC/Midas interface

# May 2026 beamtime, PTS interface with MuTrig

## MuTRIG v3 board

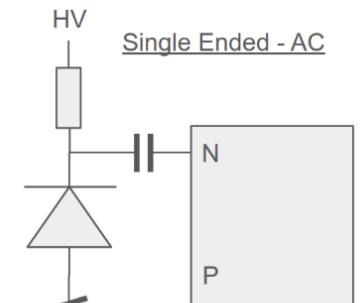
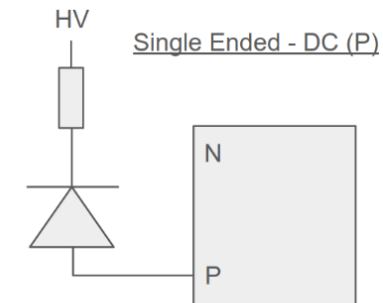
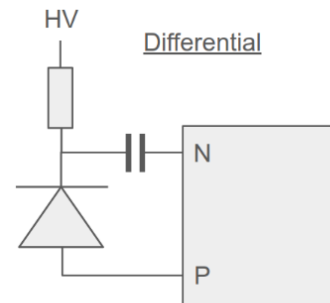
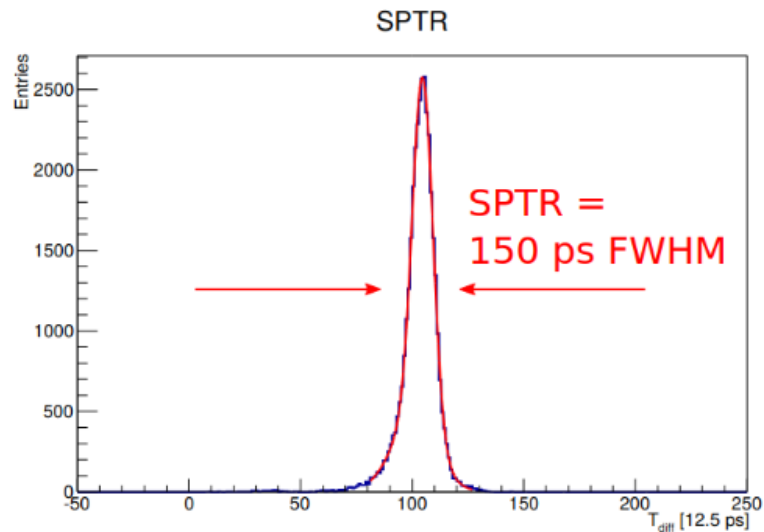
Developed for Mu3e

32 input channels per board

New Wire Bounding technique

Limited footprint >> placed in vacuum

>> Easier synchronization scintillator – silicon pixels



- June 2024 First setup in air, permanent magnets
- August 2025 First setup in vacuum, with cryostat and electromagnets
- **November 2025** **First hybrid setup with fast timing capability**
- May 2026 First Highly Pixelized Fast Timing experiment
- Late 2026 Critical Design Review for a permanent instrument
- 
- 
- 
- June 2028 Commissioning of the new instrument (GPS beamline?)
- November 2028 User-ready vx- $\mu$ SR instrument



# vx- $\mu$ SR – a team effort



## PSI

**Pascal Isenring**  
**Jonas Krieger**  
Thomas Prokscha  
Hubertus Luetkens  
Andrin Doll  
Lea Caminada (UZH)  
Hans-Christian Kaestli  
Tilman Rohe  
Frank Meier

Sebastian Muehle  
Maxime Lamotte  
Stefan Ritt  
Lukas Kuenzi  
Urs Greuter



## ETHz

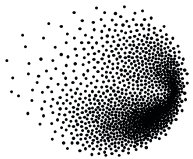
**Marius Koeppel** (Postdoc)

## Heidelberg

Thomas Rudzki (Postdoc)  
Lukas Mandok (MSc)  
Heiko Augustin (Postdoc)  
Andre Schoening

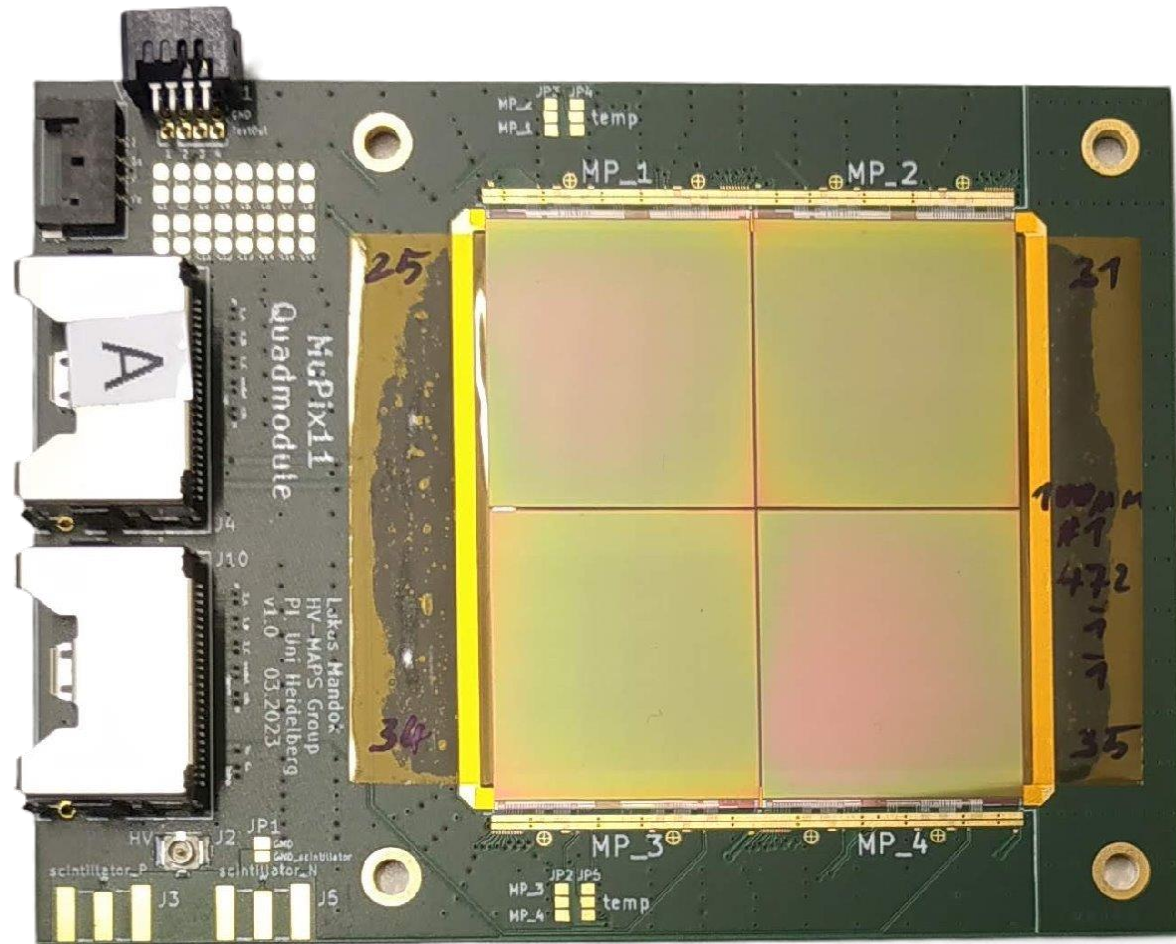
## Mainz

Nick Berger



PSI

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BRIDGE conference, 22 October 2025 – Tokyo, Japan

