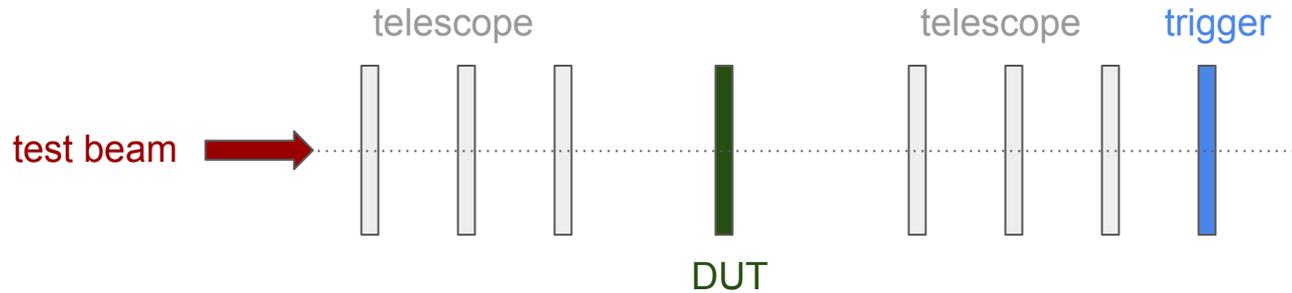


Development of track detection system in test beamlines using HL-LHC ATLAS silicon pixel detector

Rina Kugou Yamanaka lab
2022/12/22 Year-end presentation

Telescope

- ❖ Test beamlines
 - charged particle beam
 - test a detector (DUT = device under test)
- ❖ Telescope
 - reconstruct track -> reference



Resolution of telescope

- ❖ existence probability density :

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{d}$$

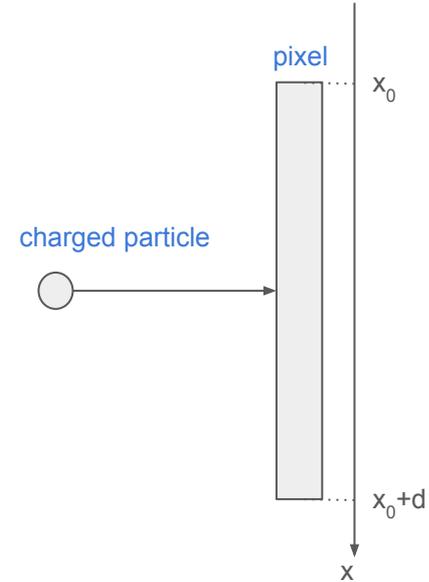
- ❖ expected value of incident position :

$$E(x) = \int_{x_0}^{x_0+d} P(x)x dx = x_0 + \frac{d}{2}$$

- ❖ resolution :

$$\sigma_x^2 = \int_{x_0}^{x_0+d} P(x) \times (x - E(x))^2 dx = \frac{d^2}{12}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{d}{\sqrt{12}}$$



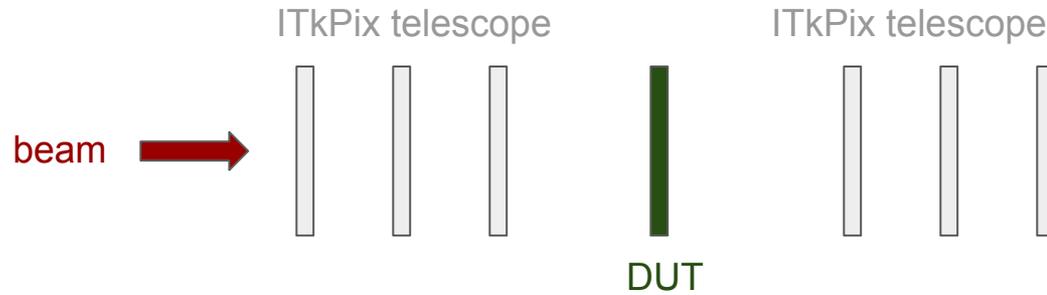
-> detector with **small pixel size** is required to achieve high resolution

Motivation

- ❖ develop high resolution telescope using ITkPix
 - pixel size of ITkPix : 50 um x 50 um
 - resolution : $d = 50 \text{ um}$
 $\sigma_x \sim 14.4 \text{ um}$

ITkPix telescope layout

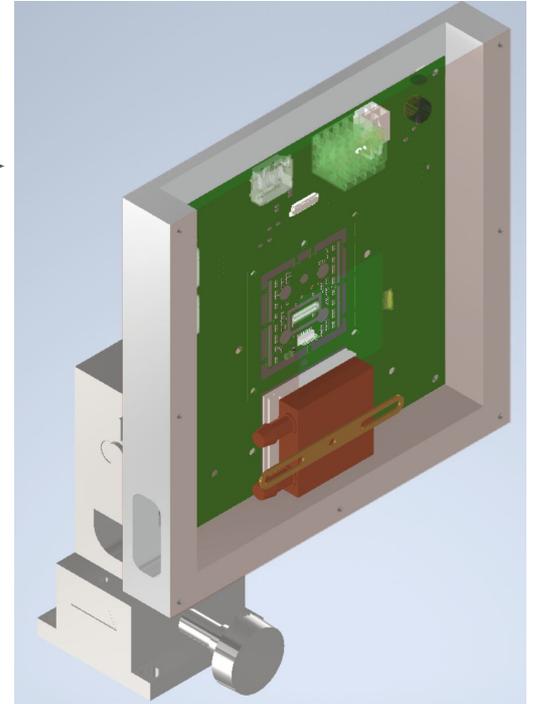
- ❖ ITkPix quad module
- ❖ 6 layers
- ❖ provide trigger for DUT using self trigger signal of ITkPix



- ⇒ current ITkPix PCB cannot readout self trigger signal
- ⇒ Objective : design new PCB for telescope

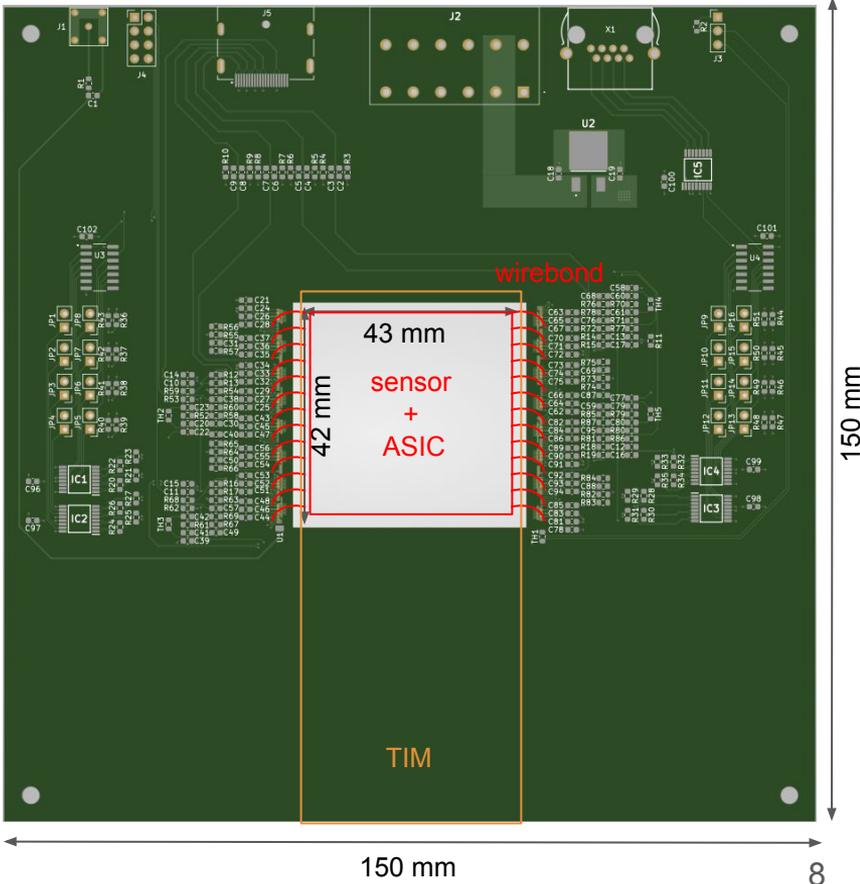
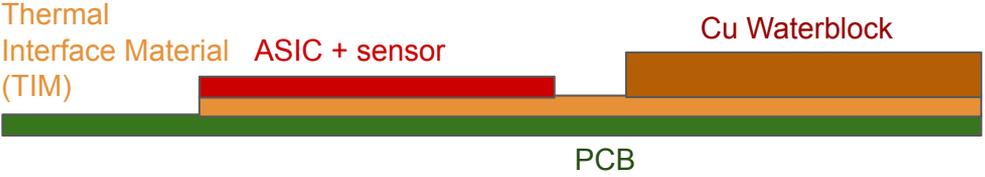
Design Requirements

- ❖ low amount of material
- ❖ readout self trigger signal
- ❖ compatible with ITk telescope coolingbox
 - size : 150 mm x 150 mm
 - connectors on top
 - cooling block on bottom



Design telescope PCB

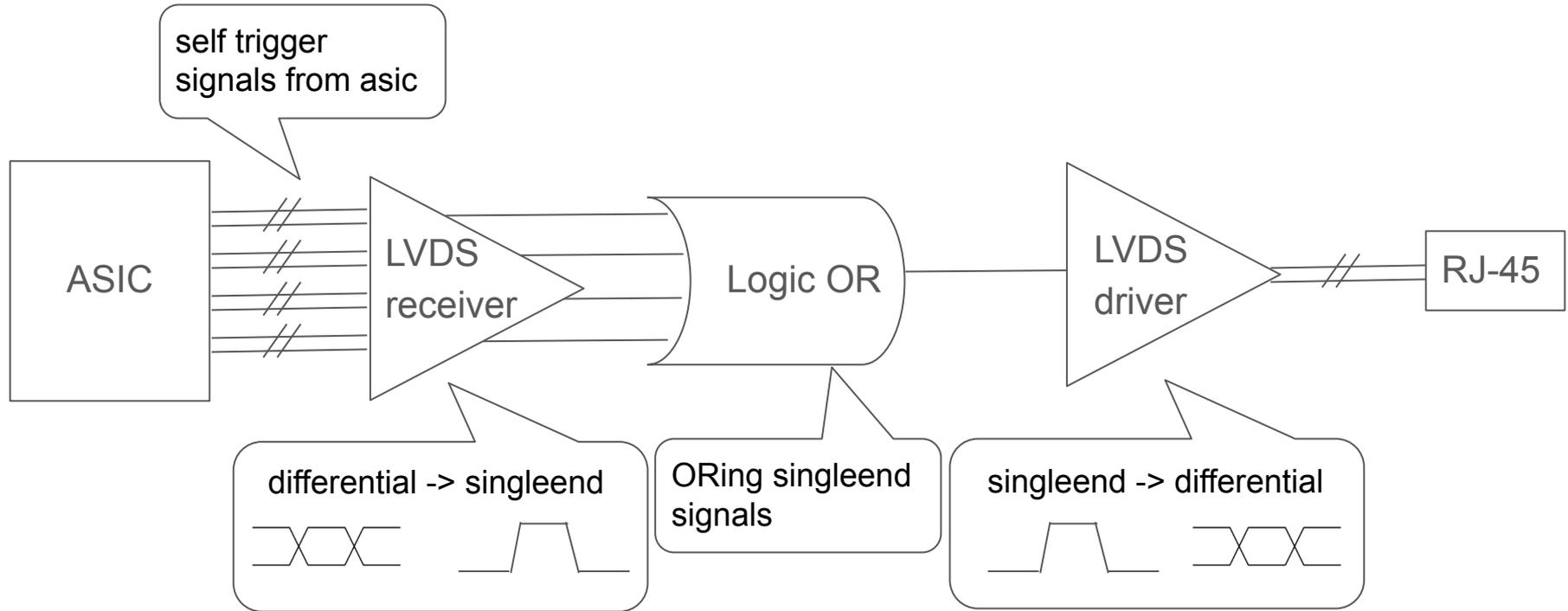
- ❖ sensor + asic wirebonded with PCB
- ❖ hole to reduce the amount of material
- ❖ space for cooling block



Functions of telescope PCB

- ❖ monitor temperature on the PCB
 - using negative temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistor
 - high temperature -> low resistance
- ❖ monitor voltage or current from the different part of chip
 - readout voltage multiplexer (MUX) from asic
- ❖ readout self trigger signal
 - next page

Self trigger readout schematics



Conclusion

- ❖ developing high resolution ($\sigma_x \sim 14.4 \text{ um}$) telescope system in test beamlines using ITkPix



- ❖ designed PCB for telescope which can readout self trigger

Back Up

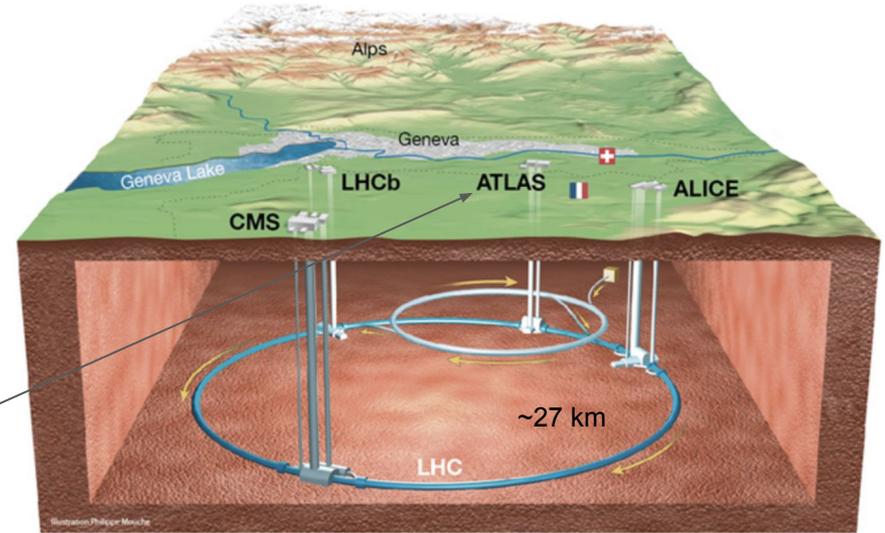
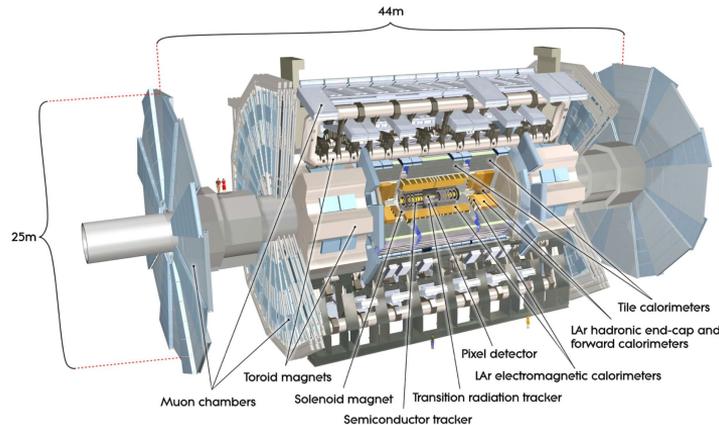
ATLAS detector

❖ LHC (Large Hadron Collider)

- world's largest and highest energy particle collider built by CERN
- bunches of up to 10^{11} protons collide at 40 MHz
- CM energy : 13-14 TeV
- integrated luminosity : 300 fb^{-1} (run3)

❖ ATLAS detector

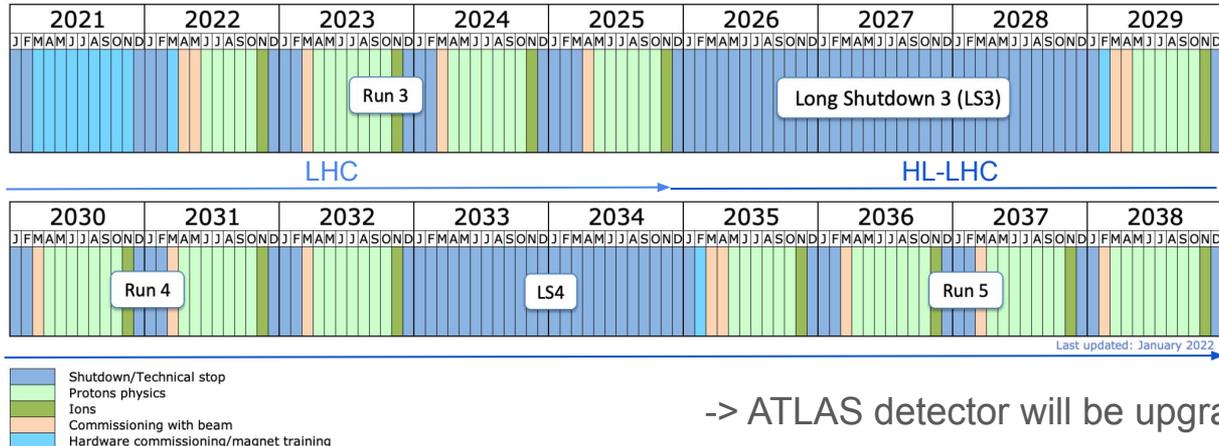
- probe p-p collision



High-Luminosity LHC upgrade

❖ HL-LHC upgrade

- 2029~ operation
- integrated luminosity x10
- the higher luminosity, the more data
 - study known mechanisms in greater detail
 - observe new rare processes

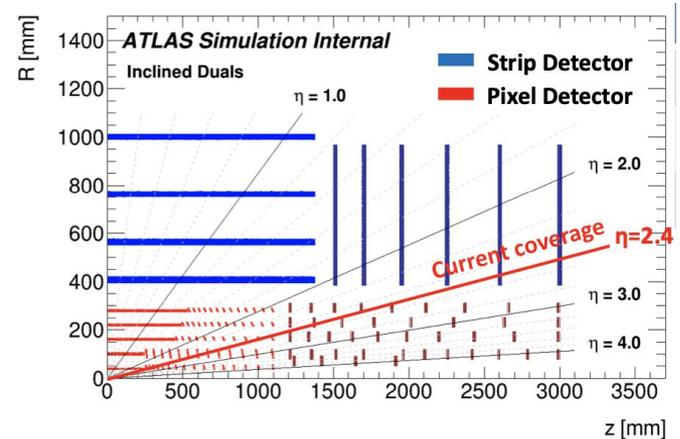
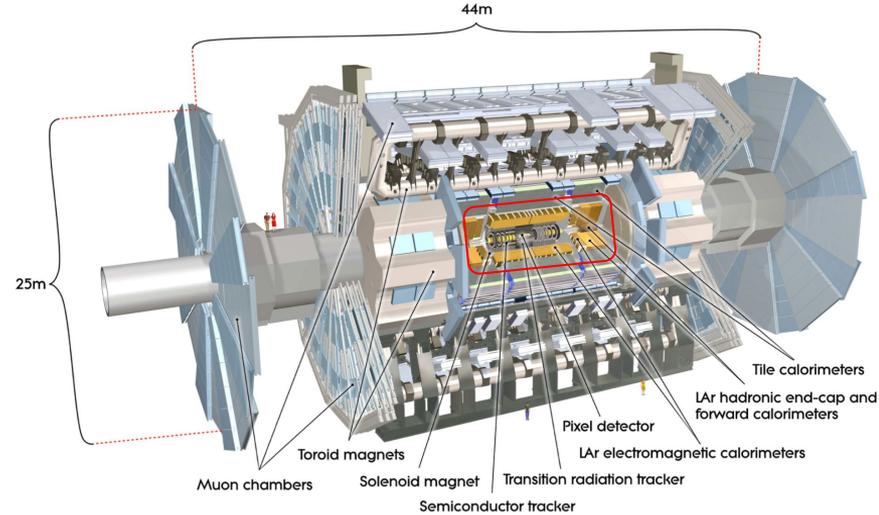


-> ATLAS detector will be upgraded

ATLAS Inner Tracker

❖ ATLAS ITk

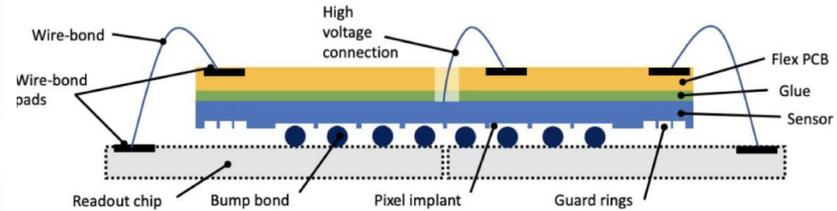
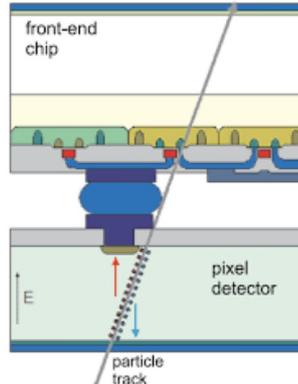
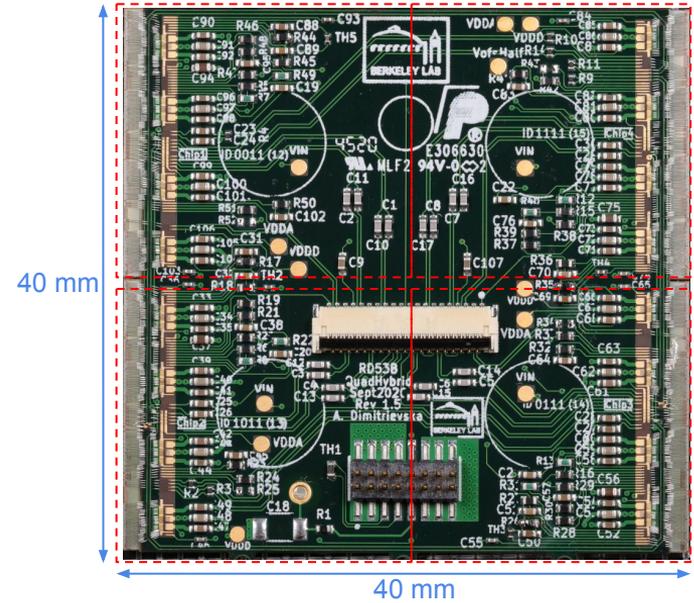
- ATLAS Inner Detector (ID) will be upgraded to ATLAS Inner Tracker (ITk)
 - ID : pixel + SCT(strip) + TRT(chamber)
 - ITk : all silicon semiconductor tracker
- larger coverage area
 - pixel : $2.7 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 8.2 \text{ m}^2$
 - strip : $34 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 165 \text{ m}^2$
- higher forward coverage
 - $\eta < 2.5 \rightarrow \eta < 4.0$



ITk Pixel detector (ITkPix)

❖ ITkPix quad module

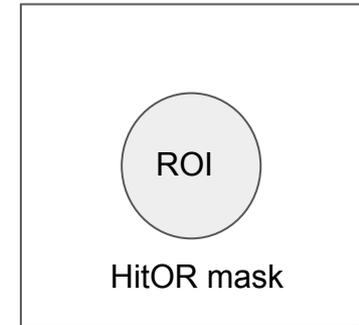
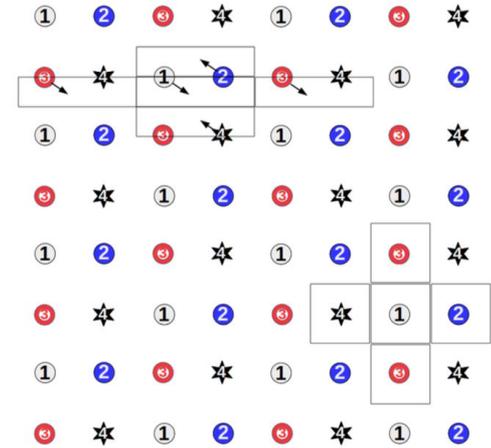
- will be used in ATLAS pixel detector
- **single sensor** + 4 frontend ASIC + **flex PCB**
- size : 40 mm x 40 mm
20 mm x 20 mm (ASIC)
- 400 x 384 pixels in one ASIC
- pixel size : 50 μm x 50 μm



HitOR bus

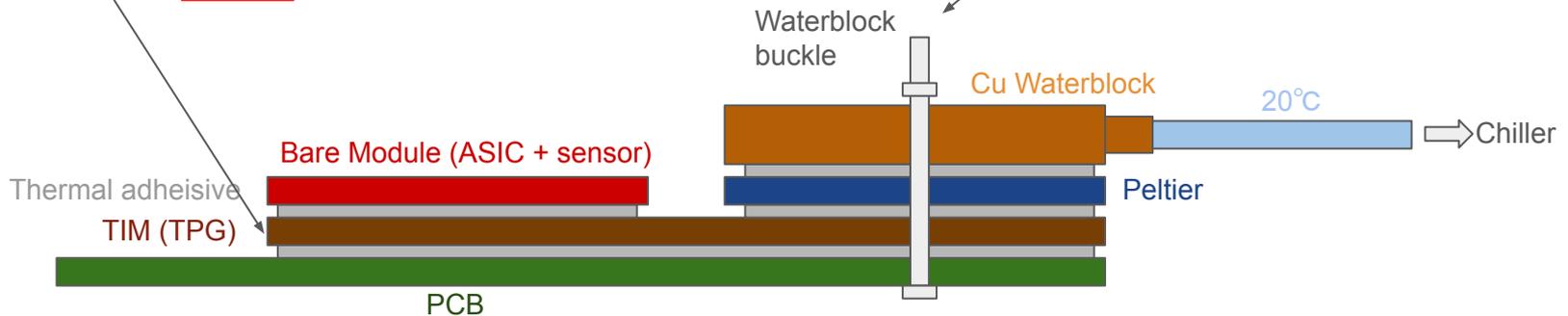
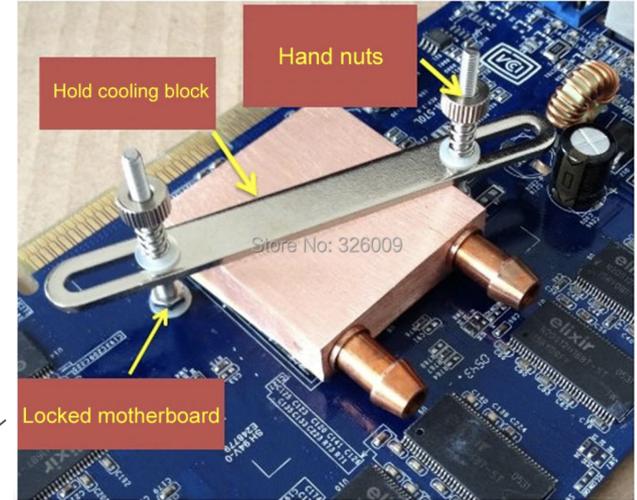
- ❖ pixels are grouped into the 4 HitOR busses (a chain of serially connected pixels)
- ❖ any pixel in the bus firing will cause the bus to go high
- ❖ HitOR busses used to register pixel hits and issue trigger to itself (self trigger)
- ❖ there is a configuration bit for each pixel to activate the pixel for the HitOR

-> We can choose region of interest (ROI) by using HitOR bus



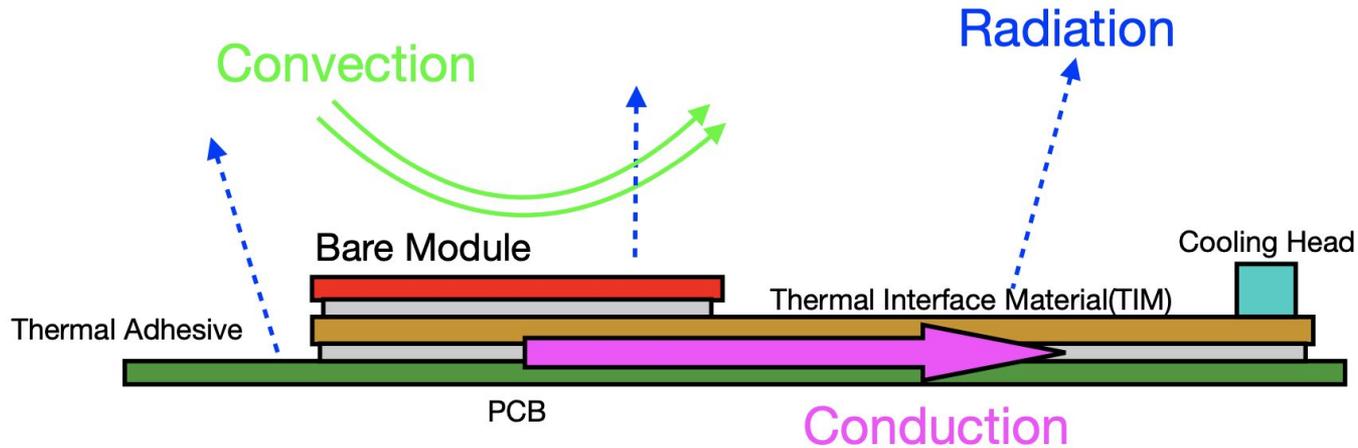
Thermal design

Material	In-Plane TC (w/m-K)	Thru-Plane TC (W/m-K)	In-Plane CTE (ppm/°C)	Specific Gravity	Specific In-Plane TC ¹
Aluminum	218	218	23	2.7	81
Copper	400	400	17	8.9	45
AlSiC-12	180	180	11	2.9	62
CuW	185	185	8.3	15.2	12
Carbon/Carbon	400	40	-1.0	1.9	210
CVD Diamond	1100-1800	1100-1800	1-2	3.5	310-510
TPG Graphite	1500+	10	-1	2.3	650

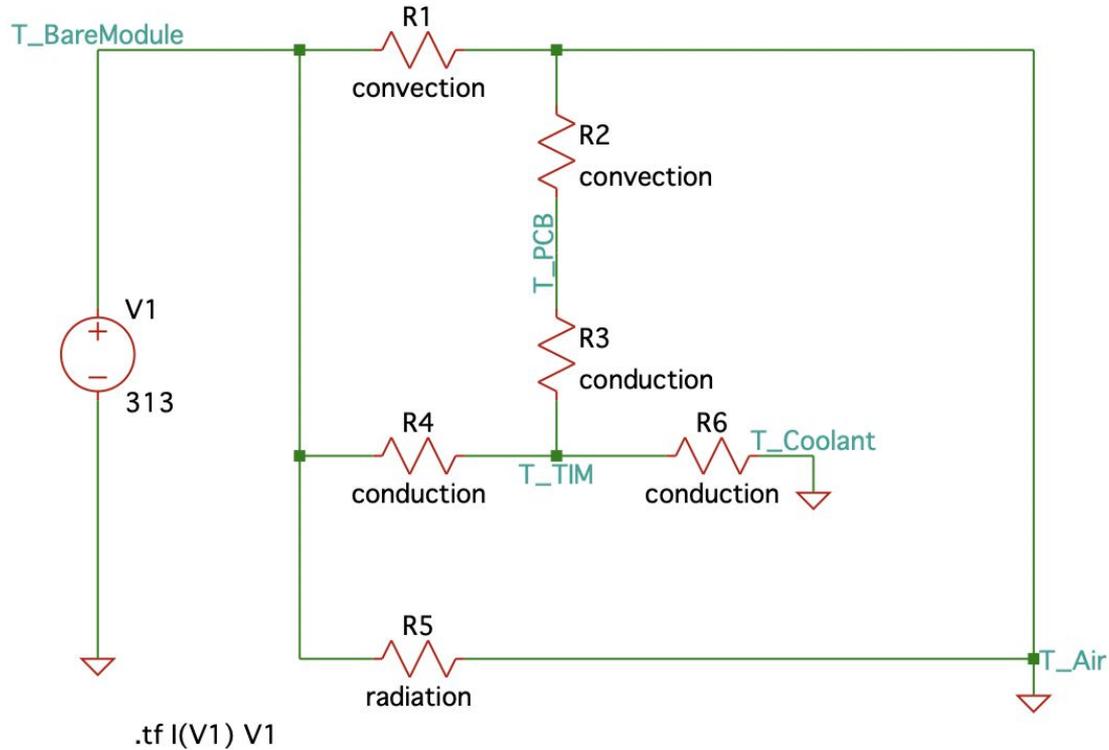


Thermal design

- ❖ heat dissipation
 - conduction
 - convection
 - radiation



Thermal network



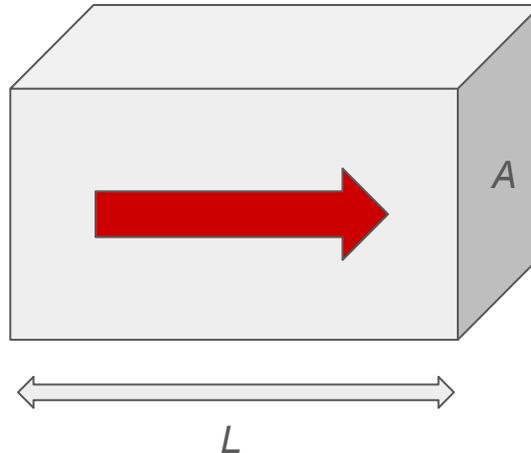
Conduction

❖ thermal conductivity :

λ : thermal conductivity

A : surface area

$$R = L / (\lambda \times A)$$



Conduction

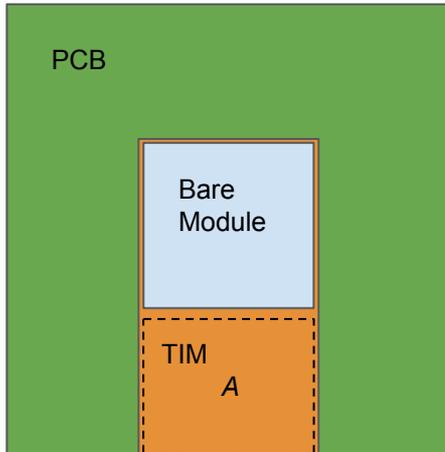
❖ R3 (TIM - PCB)

$\lambda = 2.3 \text{ W/mK}$ (for [adhesive](#))

$A = 43\text{E-}3 \times 58\text{E-}3 = 2.494\text{E-}3 \text{ m}^2$

$L = 50\text{E-}6 \text{ m}$

$$R = 50\text{E-}6 / (2.3 \times 2.494\text{E-}3) \sim 8.72\text{E-}3 \text{ K/W}$$



Conduction

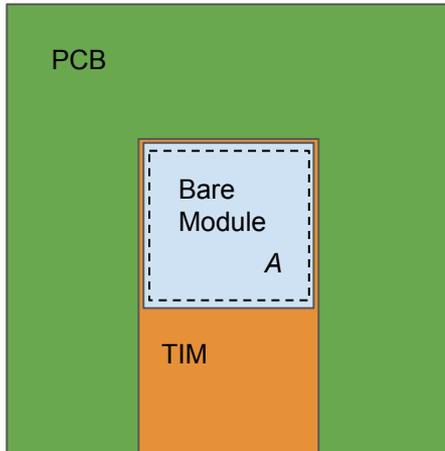
❖ R4 (Bare Module - TIM)

$\lambda = 2.3 \text{ W/mK}$ (for [adhesive](#))

$A = 40\text{E-}3 \times 42\text{E-}3 = 1.68\text{E-}3 \text{ m}^2$

$L = 50\text{E-}6 \text{ m}$

$$R = 50\text{E-}6 / (2.3 \times 1.68\text{E-}3) \sim 0.0129 \text{ K/W}$$

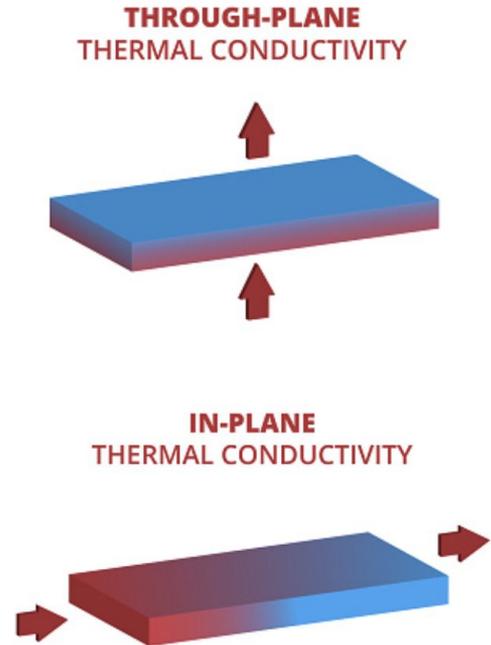


TIM

Material	In-Plane TC (W/m-K)	Thru-Plane TC (W/m-K)	In-Plane CTE (ppm/°C)	Specific Gravity	Specific In-Plane TC ¹
Aluminum	218	218	23	2.7	81
Copper	400	400	17	8.9	45
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CVD Diamond	1100-1800	1100-1800	1-2	3.5	310-510
TPG Graphite	1500+	10	-1	2.3	650

http://s262196942.onlinehome.us/ArchivedMeetings/2008_Symp/G%20-%20Thermal%20Session/Thermal_Session_1.pdf

-> in-plane TC and thru-plane TC may differ.



Conduction

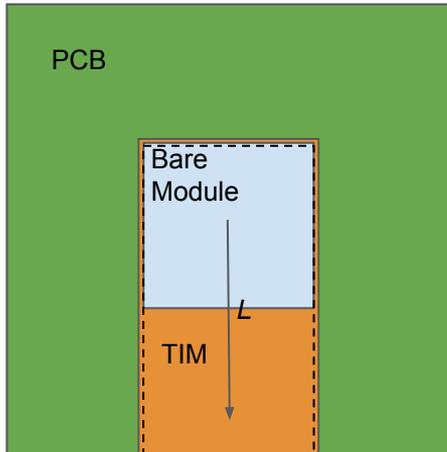
❖ R6 (TIM - Coolant)

$\lambda = 1050 \text{ W/mK}$ (for [TC1050](#), maybe in-plane TC is much smaller)

$$A = 43\text{E-}3 \times 0.5\text{E-}3 = 21.5\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2$$

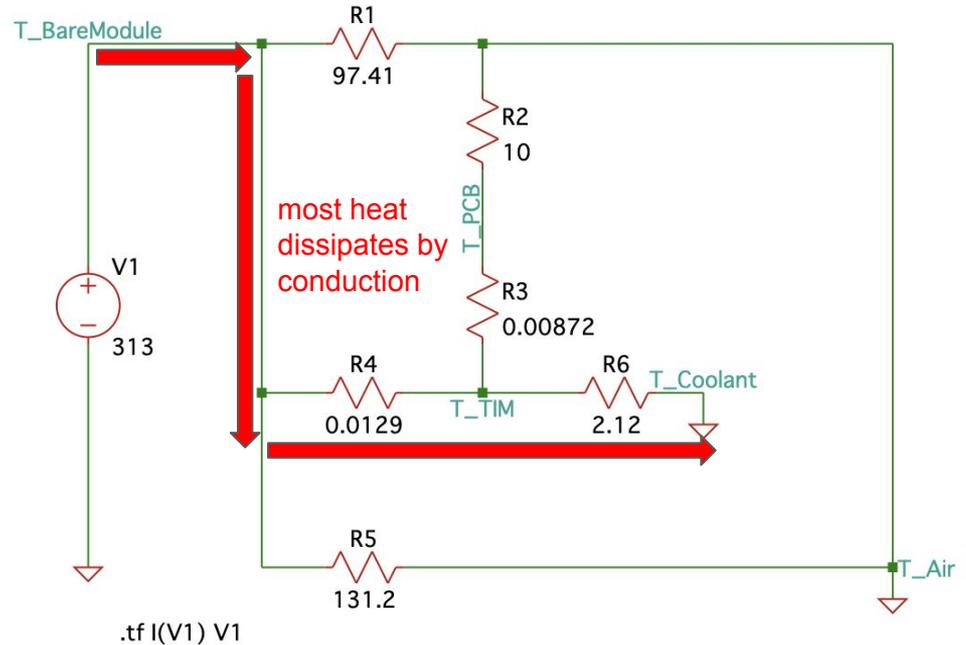
$$L = 50\text{E-}3 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 50\text{E-}3 / (1050 \times 22.5\text{E-}6) \sim 2.12 \text{ K/W}$$



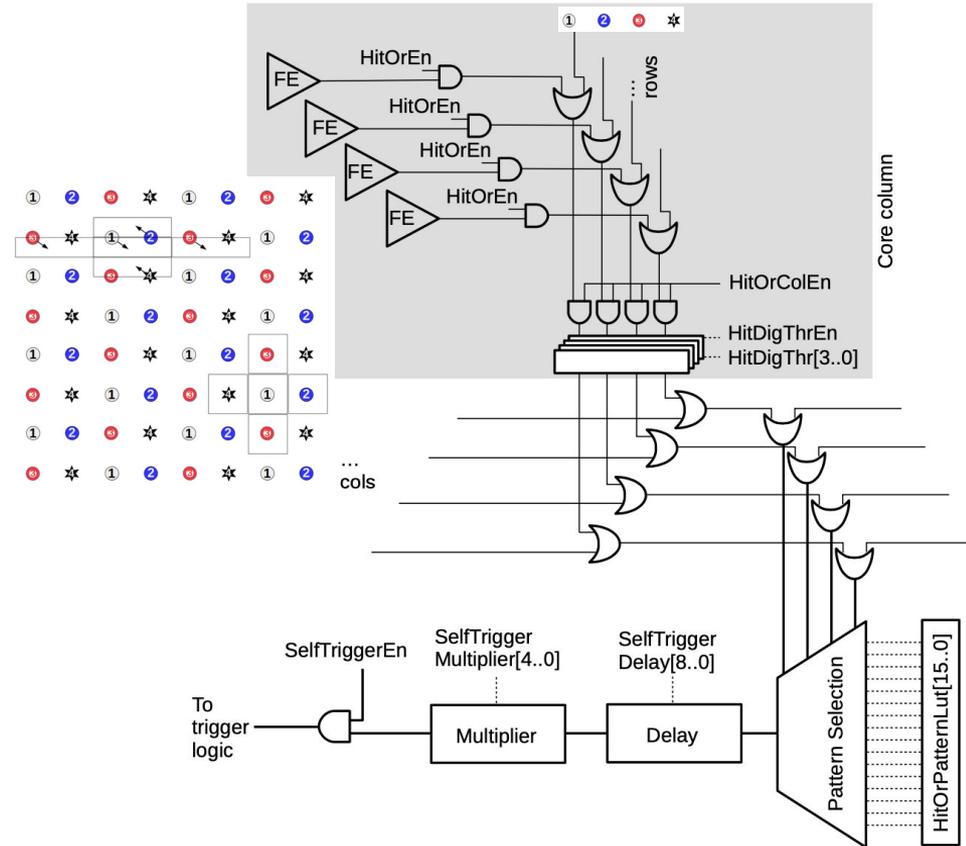
Thermal conductivity

- ❖ calculate input impedance using LTspice
- ❖ total thermal conductivity : 1.7085 K/W
- ❖ total heat dissipation :
 $1.6\text{V} \times 6\text{A} = 9.6\text{ W}$
 $\Delta T = 1.7085 \times 9.6$
 $= 16.4016\text{ K}$

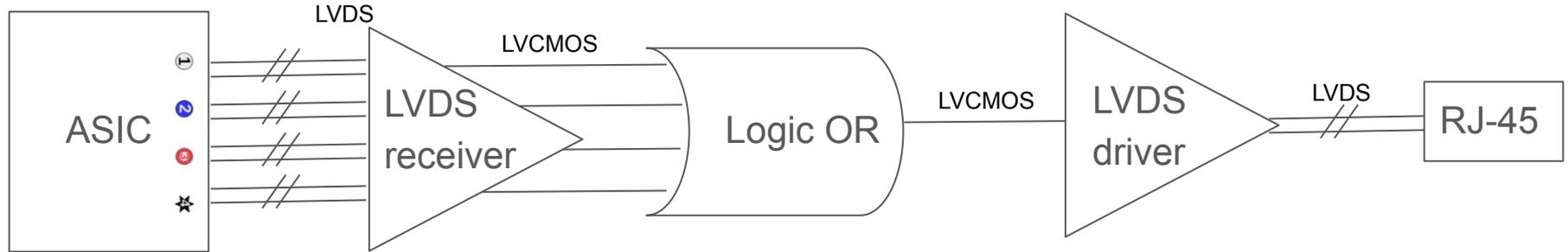


Self trigger

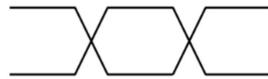
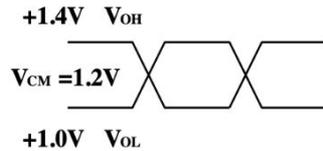
- ❖ 64 pixels in one core are grouped into the 4 OR networks
- ❖ HitOR busses used to register pixel hits and issue trigger to itself (self trigger)
- ❖ Has additional functionality (using the 4 different HitOr busses) to trigger on specific cluster patterns



HitOR readout schematics



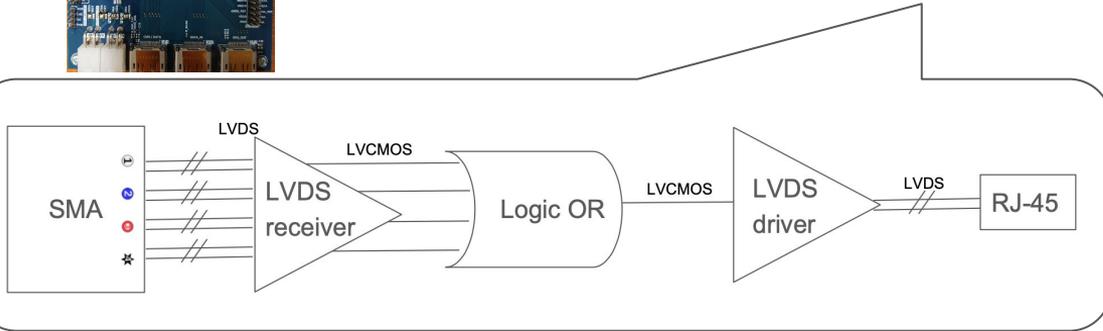
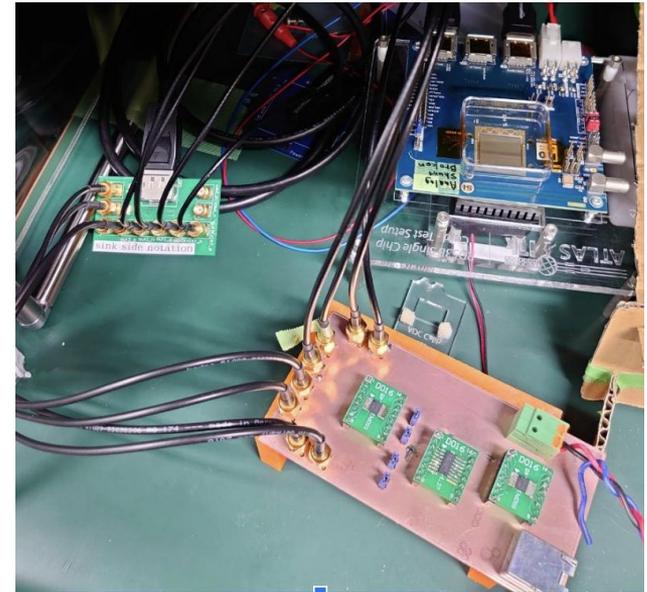
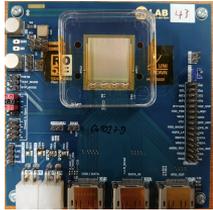
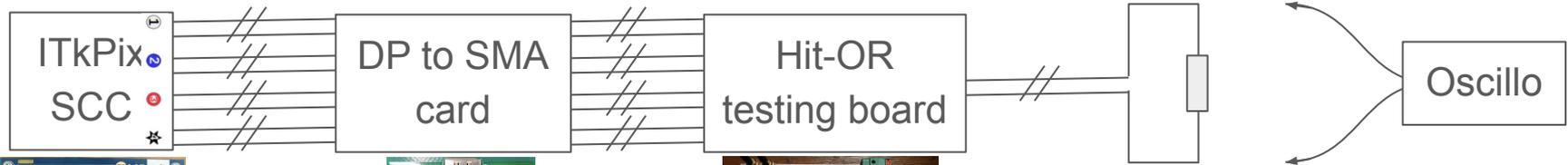
Problem : HitOR signal is not same as LVDS



$V_{cm} = ?$

-> we have to check if ICs works properly

Hit-OR testing layout



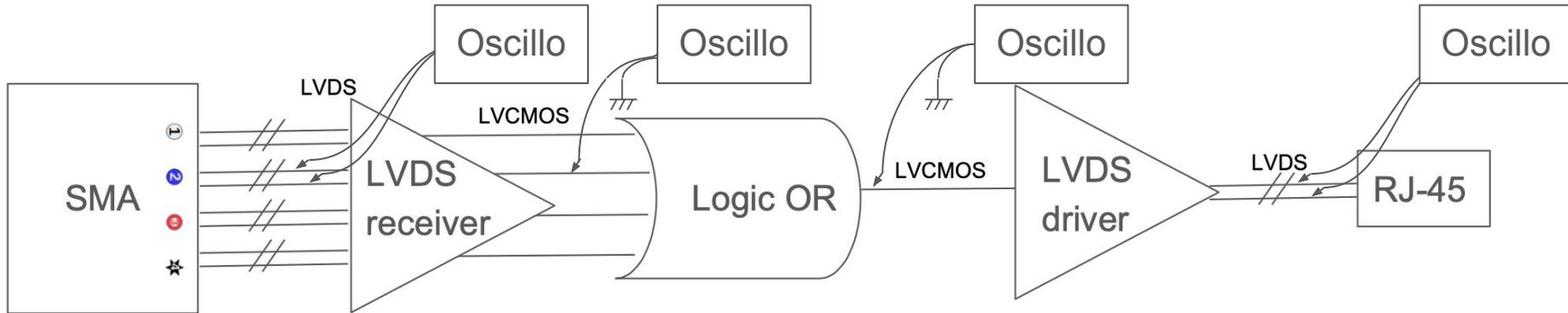
Probing point

(1) HitOR signals

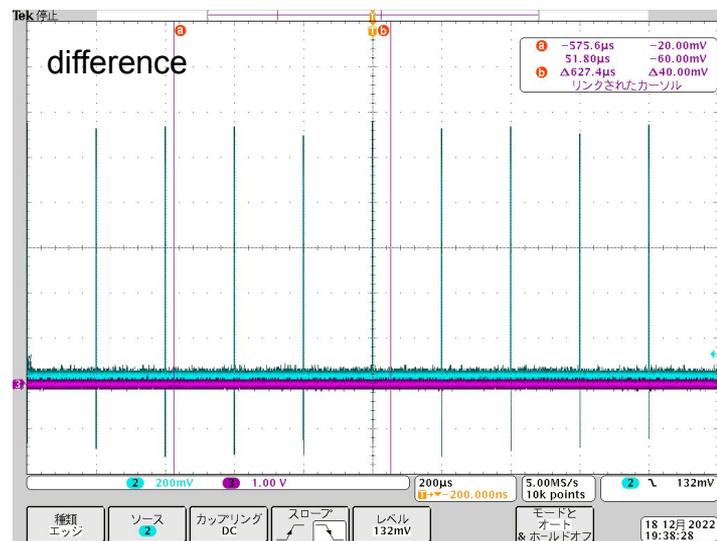
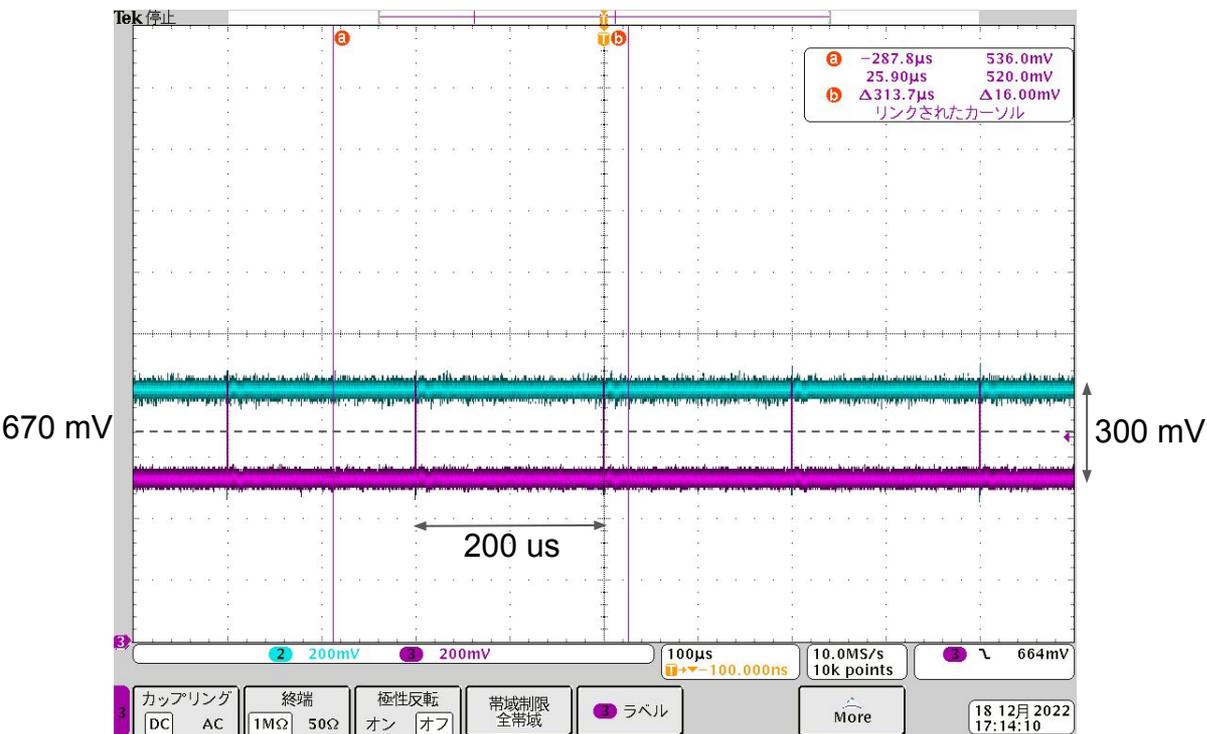
(2) LVDS receiver output

(3) Logic OR output

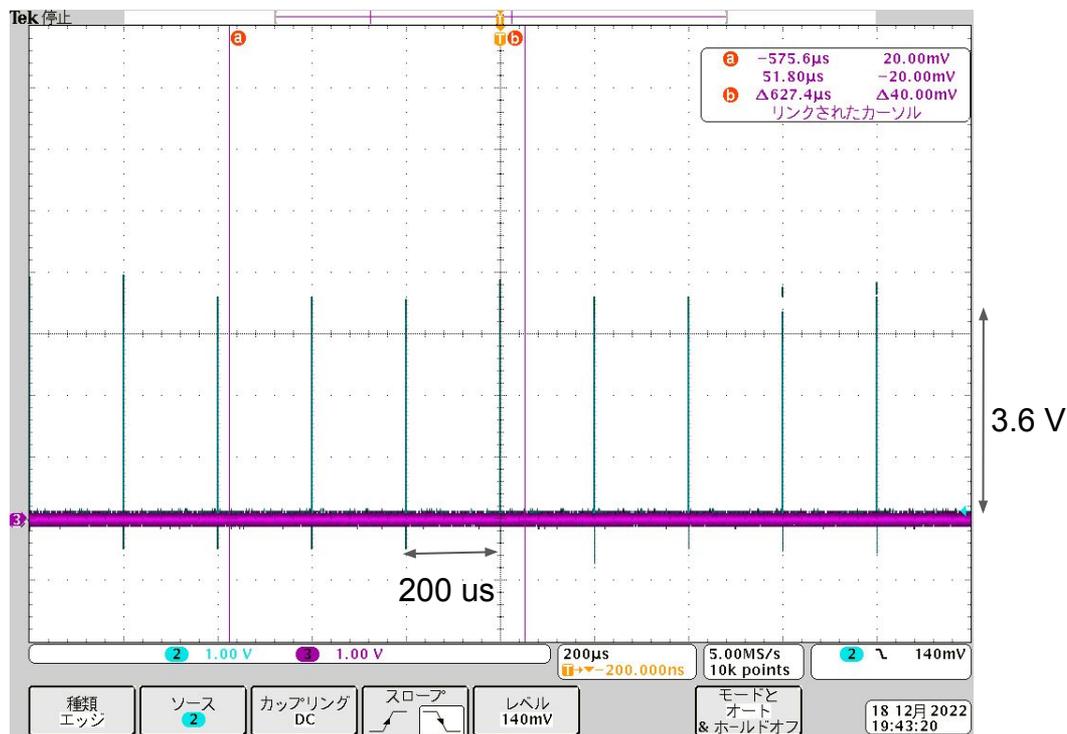
(4) LVDS driver output



Results (1) HitOR signals

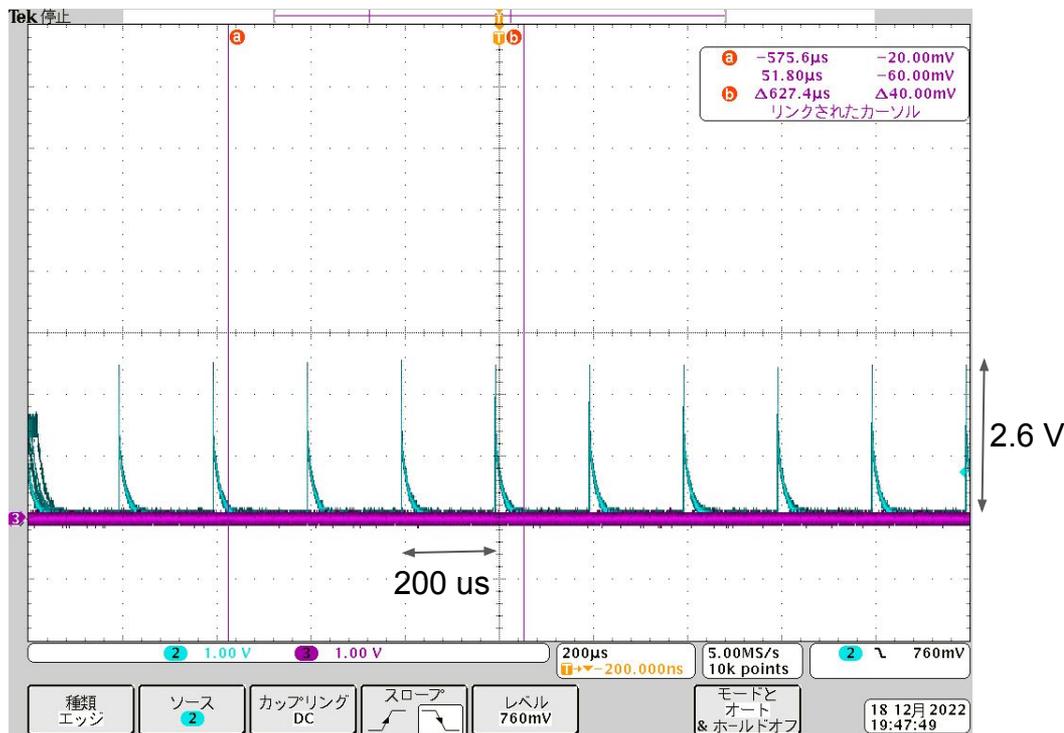


Results (2) LVDS receiver output



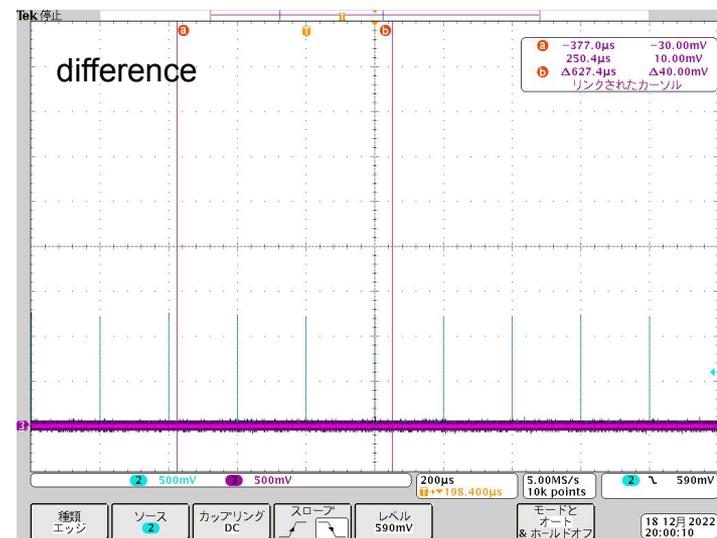
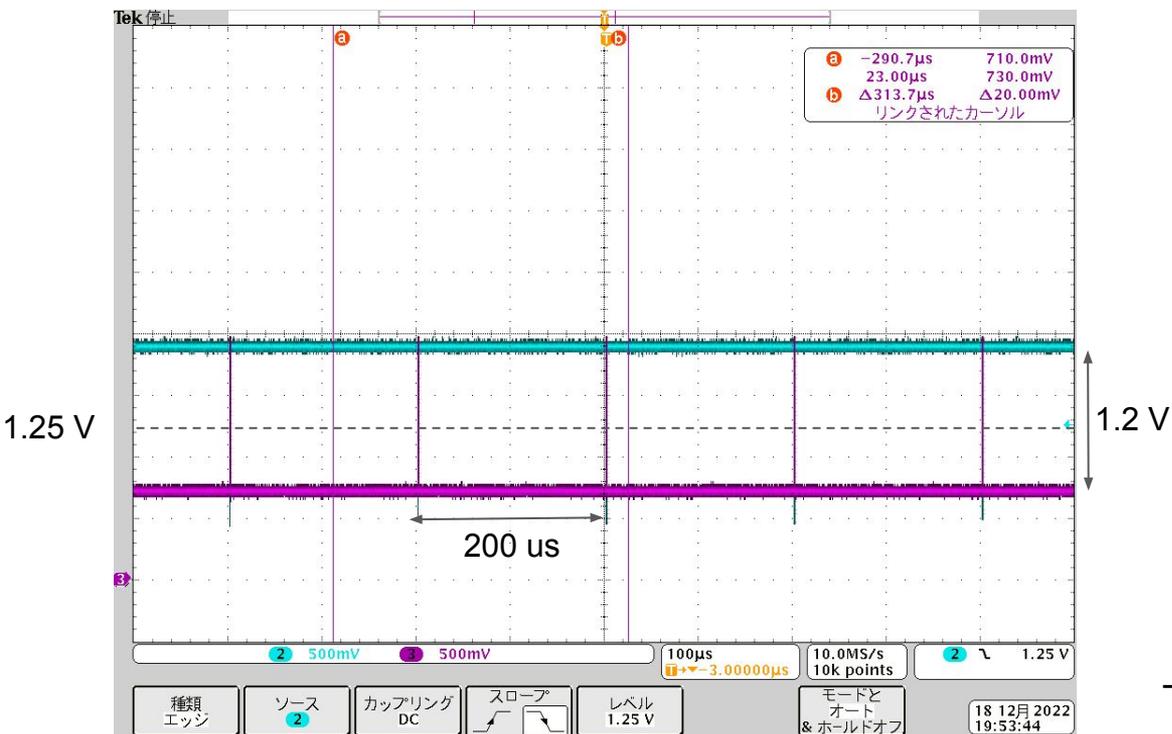
-> LVDS receiver worked properly

Results (3) Logic OR output



-> Logic OR worked properly

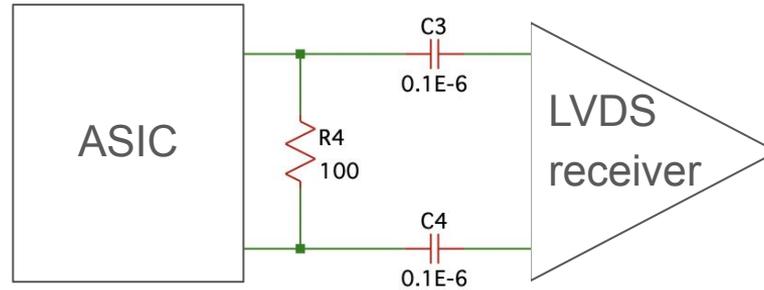
Results (4) LVDS driver output



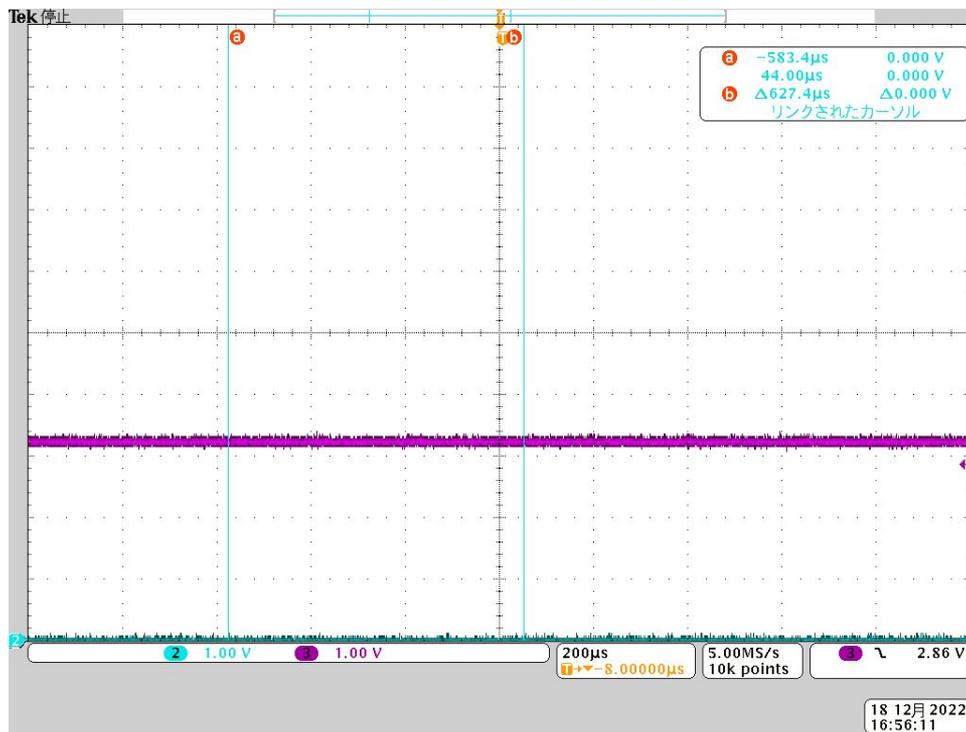
-> LVDS driver worked properly

HitOR testing with AC coupling

- ❖ AC coupled with 0.1uF condenser



Results (2) LVDS receiver output



-> LVDS receiver didn't worked properly

HitOR signal is not dc balanced
-> supply bias voltage = 1.2v after AC couple