



Investigation of silicon pixel sensors for the ALICE Inner Tracking System upgrade project

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OUTLOOK

- Motivation for upgrade of ALICE ITS
- Design objectives and layout of new ALICE ITS
- ALPIDE silicon sensors
- Tasks for diploma work
- First results



ALICE ITS Upgrade

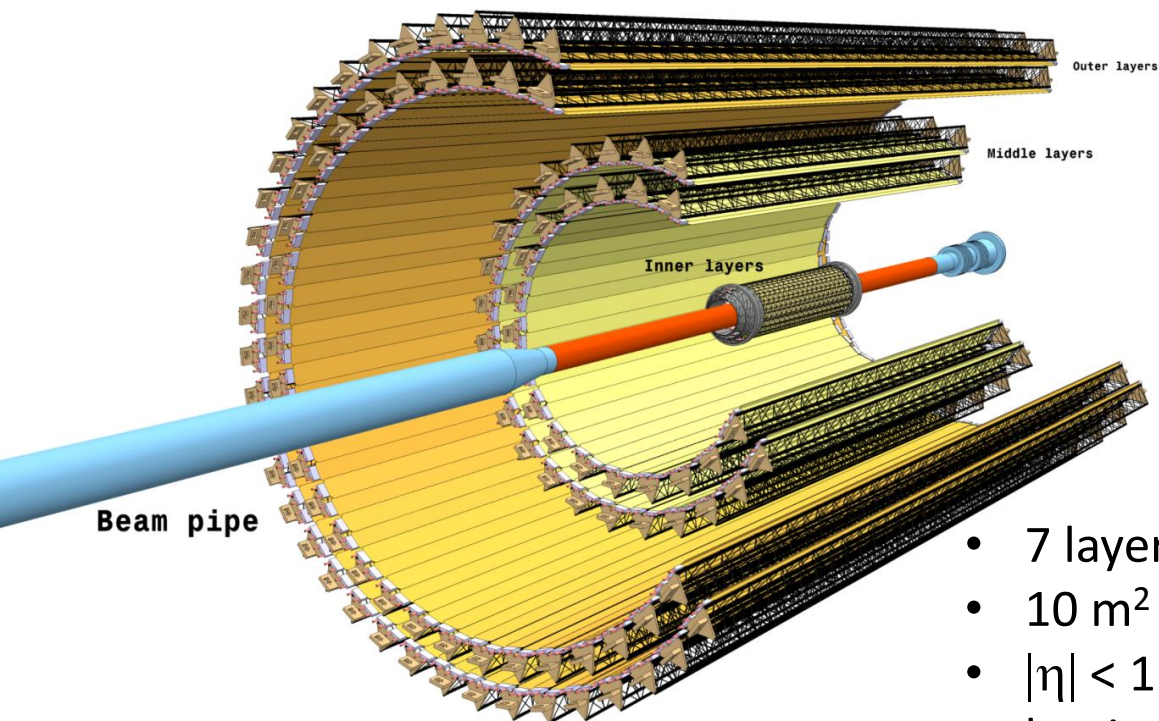
By 2019-2020 ALICE plans to upgrade its Inner Tracking System detector, the purpose of this upgrade is:

- Improve impact parameter resolution of tracks by a factor of 3(5) in r - ϕ (z)
 - First layer closer to interaction point: 39 mm \rightarrow 23 mm
 - Material budget: 1.14% $X_0 \rightarrow$ 0.3% X_0 for the three innermost layers
 - Pixel size: $50\mu\text{m} \times 425\mu\text{m} \rightarrow 29\mu\text{m} \times 27\mu\text{m}$
- Improve tracking efficiency and p_T resolution at low p_T (down to 50 MeV/c)
 - 6 layers \rightarrow 7 layers
 - All layers pixel chips (instead of strip, drift and pixel layers)
- Fast readout (present ITS is limited to 1 kHz)
 - Pb-Pb: up to 50 kHz
 - pp: several 100 kHz
- Fast insertion/removal for yearly maintenance

Requirements for the upgrade of the ITS



	Inner Barrel	Middle and Outer Barrel
TID radiation in 4 years	2700 krad	100 krad
NIEL radiation in 4 years	1.7×10^{13} 1MeV n eq/cm ²	1×10^{12} 1MeV n eq/cm ²

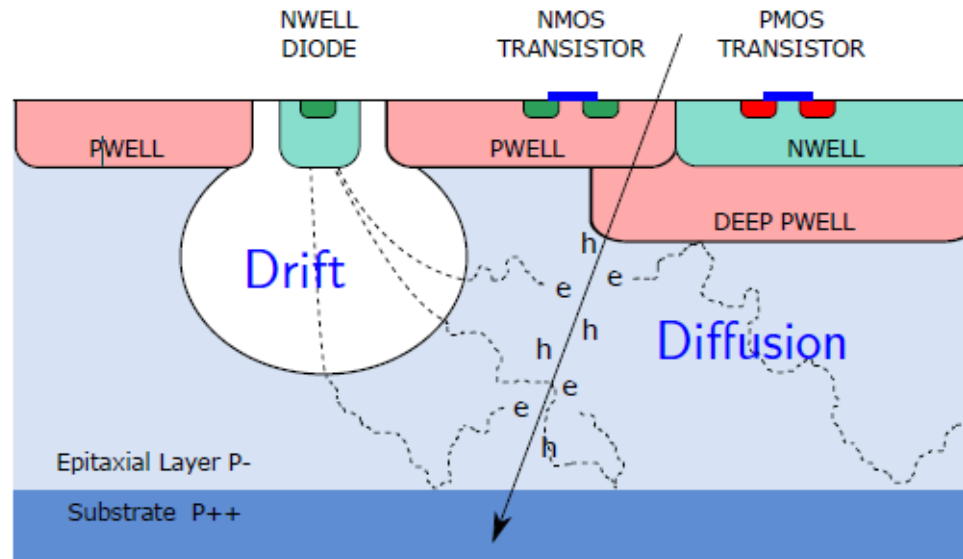


- 7 layers of pixel sensors ($r = 23 - 400$ mm)
- 10 m^2 of silicon with 12.5 Gpixels
- $|\eta| < 1.22$ for tracks from 90% of the most luminous region

Choice of sensor technology

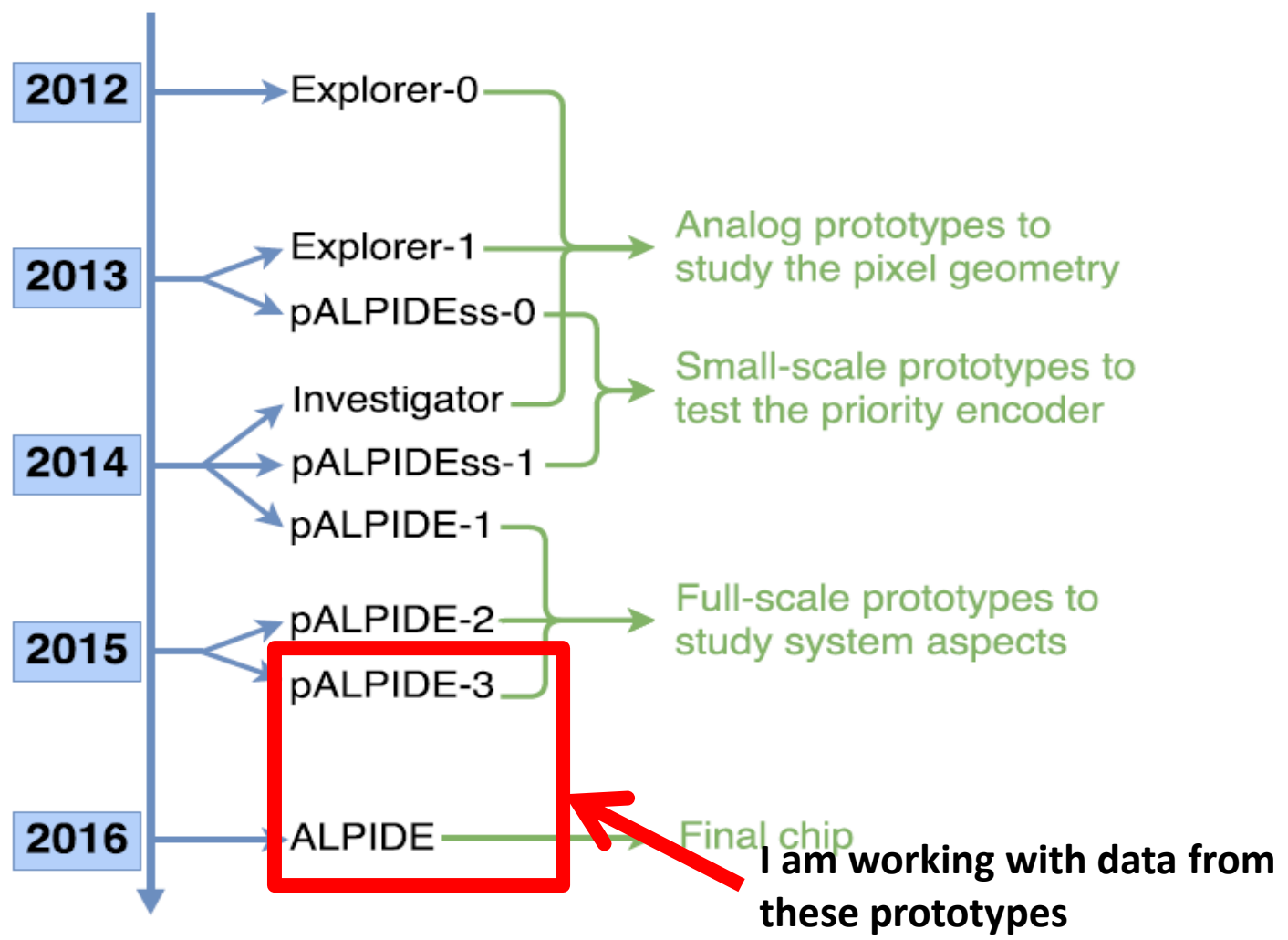
Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors (MAPS)

- Using TowerJazz 0.18 μm CMOS imaging process
- High-resistivity ($> 1\text{k}\Omega\text{ cm}$) epitaxial layer on p-type substrate
- Deep PWELL shields NWELL of PMOS transistors
 - Allows full CMOS circuitry in active area
- Moderate reverse substrate biasing possible \rightarrow Larger depletion volume





pALPIDE family





Tasks



1. Analysis of beam test data, taken from PS CERN facilities at inclined tracks:

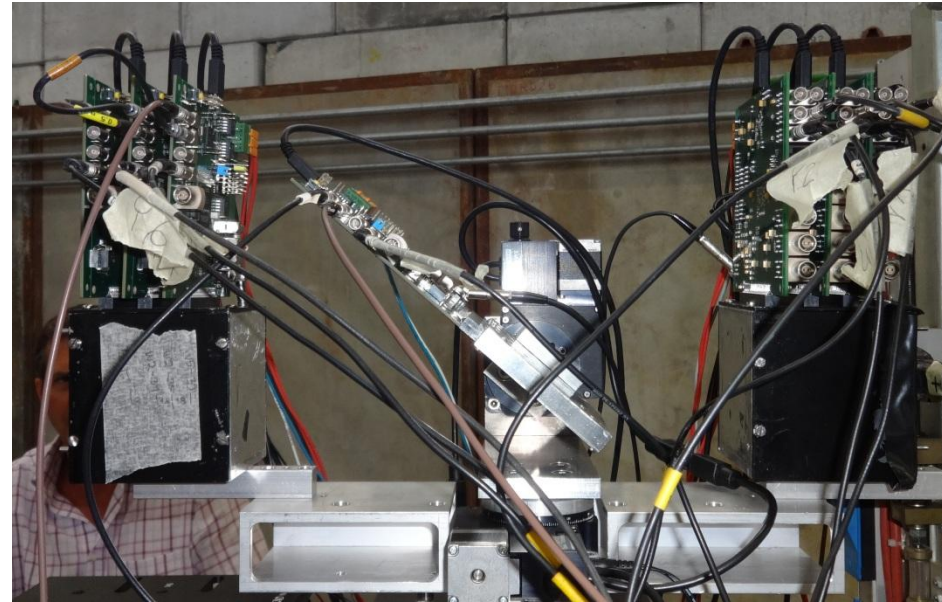
- a) Comparison of cluster size, cluster shape for different pion energies and inclination angles.
- b) Development of EU Telescope code for study of cluster size vs. impinging point.
- c) Application of this new code for available sets of data from pALPIDE v3 and for final ALPIDE (May 2017)

2. Characterization of irradiated ALPIDE chips

3. Development of driver for XY positioning stage for measurements at cyclotron U-120M, Rez

1. Beam test setup at PS CERN

- Several pion beam campaigns with energies 250 MeV - 6 GeV for inclined tracks studies
- Tracking is done by telescope consisting of 3+DUT+3 layers
- Readout and analysis is done using the Eudaq+EUTelescope framework
- Data for analyzing was provided by ALICE ITS group in .ROOT format





Results of beam data analyzing



Results:

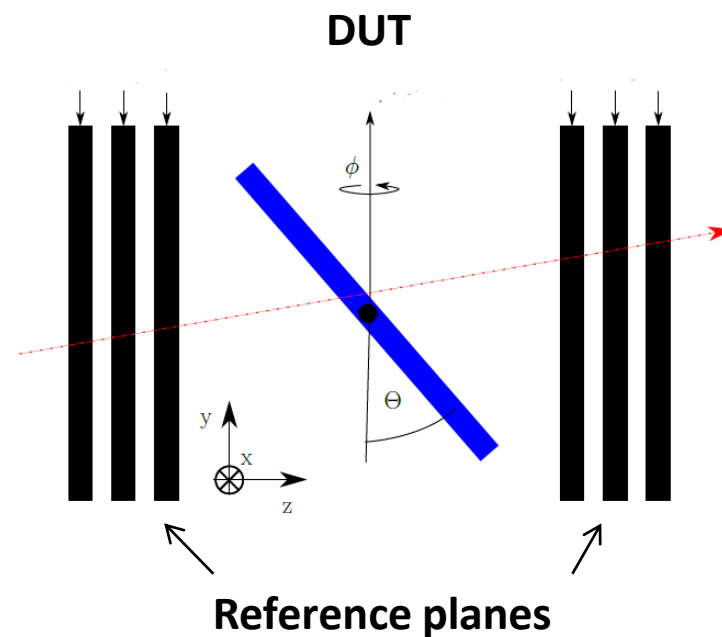
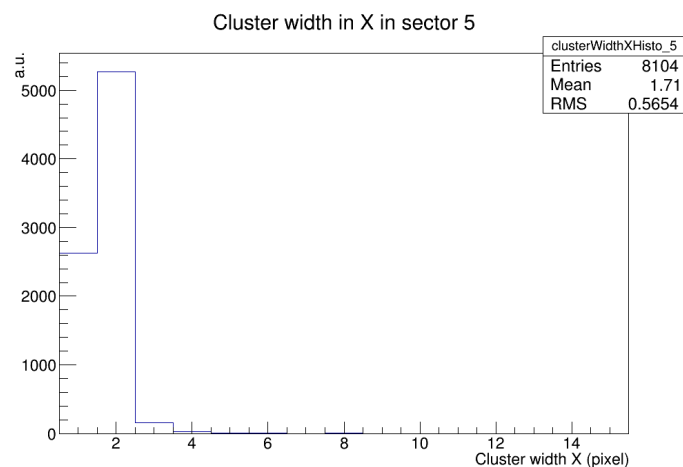
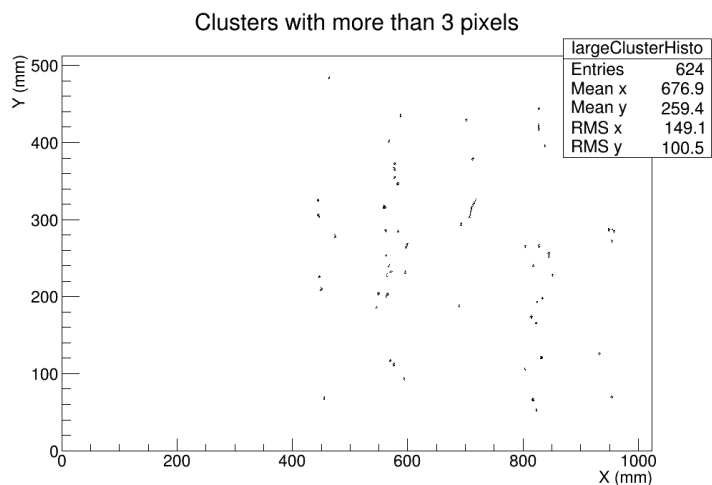
- I have already prepared ROOT macros:
 - Comparing cluster size at different energy vs. inclination angle
 - Comparing cluster shape at different energy vs. inclination angle

Application of soft Root v6.07 on Ubuntu.

Future task in this direction:

- EUTelescope new version was installed on my personal directory at CERN server (lxplus).
- Tests of RAW data processing are going on.

Cluster size beam data analyzing

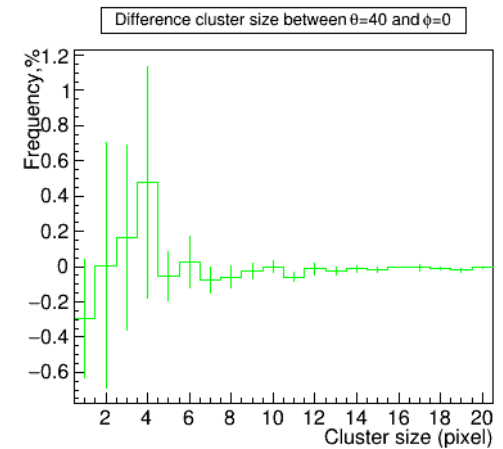
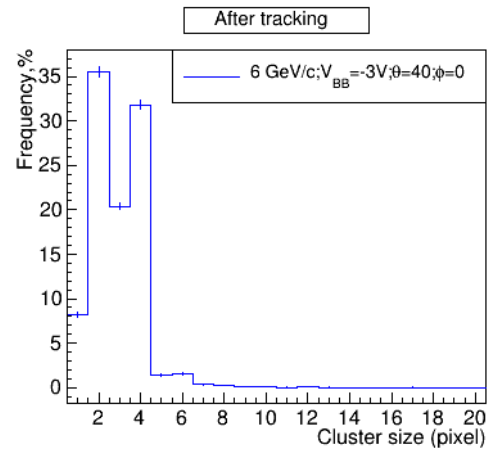
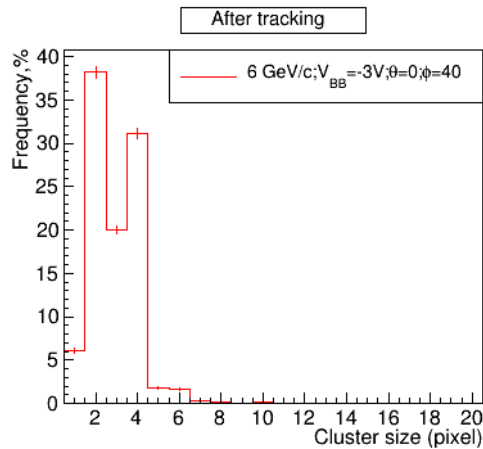
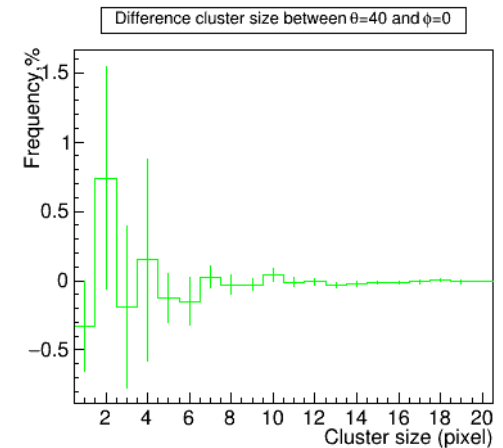
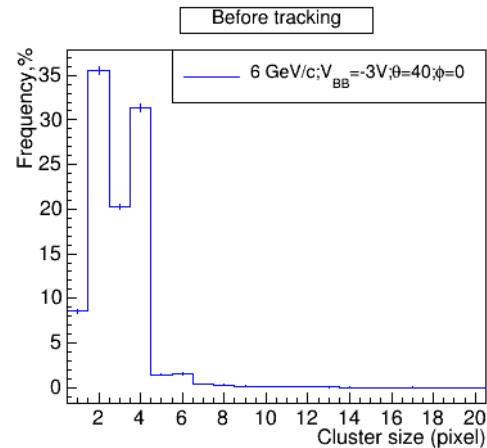
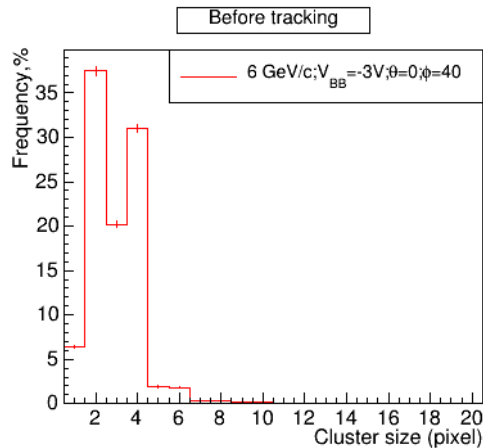




Results of beam data analyzing



Comparison histograms of cluster size for runs with different symmetrical inclined angles



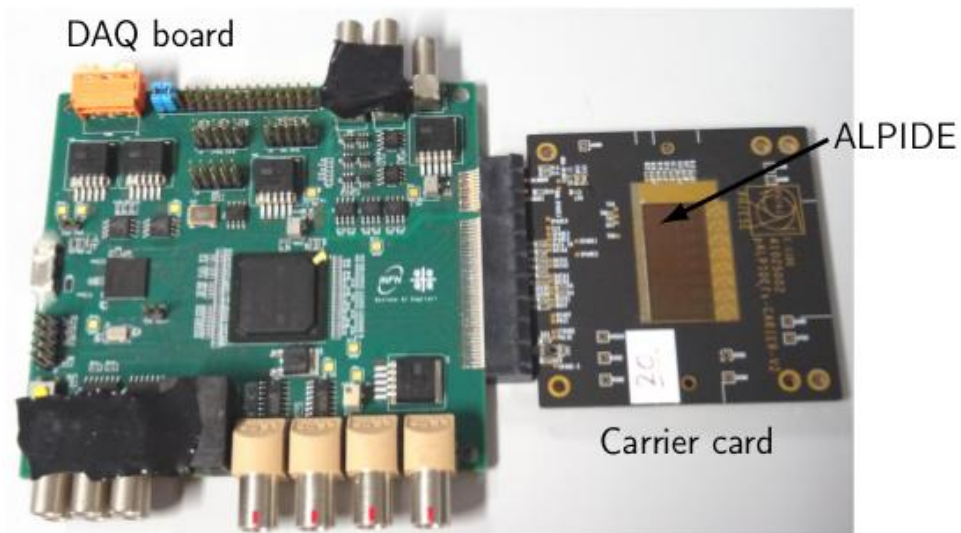
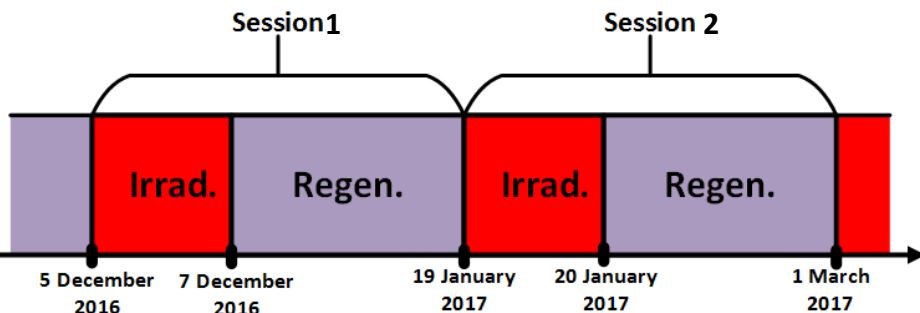
2. Study of laboratory characteristics



1. ALPIDE is irradiated on cyclotron U-120M to study how properties of the chip change, when it irradiated by given radiation dose (~ 115 krad).
2. During processes of irradiation and regeneration of the chip following tests are done with help of C++ macros:

- Noise and threshold measurements
- Noise occupancy measurements
- Radioactive source measurements

3. Data for analyzing was provided by ALICE ITS group in .ROOT, txt format





Results of this task

Results:

- I have already prepared ROOT macros for three investigations.
 1. DACscan test
 2. Threshold test
 3. Analog current test

Future task in this direction:

- Macros will be applied to data from upcoming irradiation test (1.March) and older campaigns.

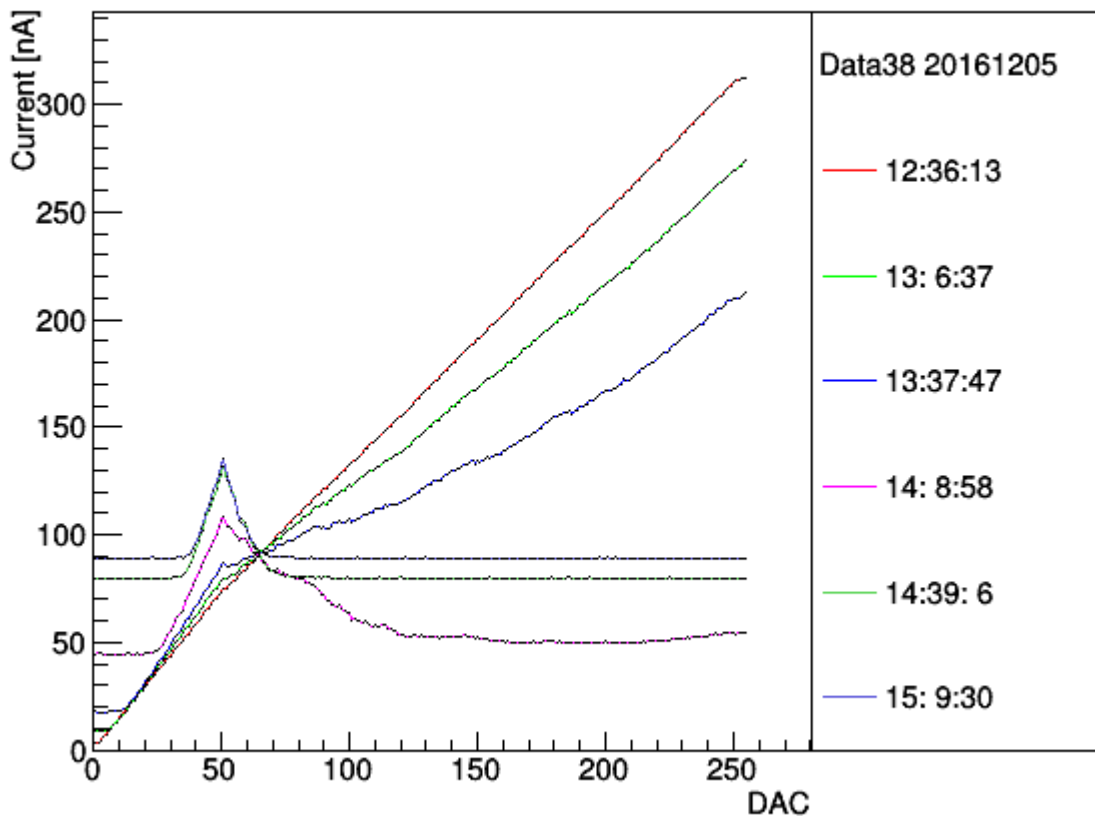


Results of DAC scan while irradiation



DACscan test during irradiation for I_{THR} transistor for A4W7GR38 wafer

ITHR

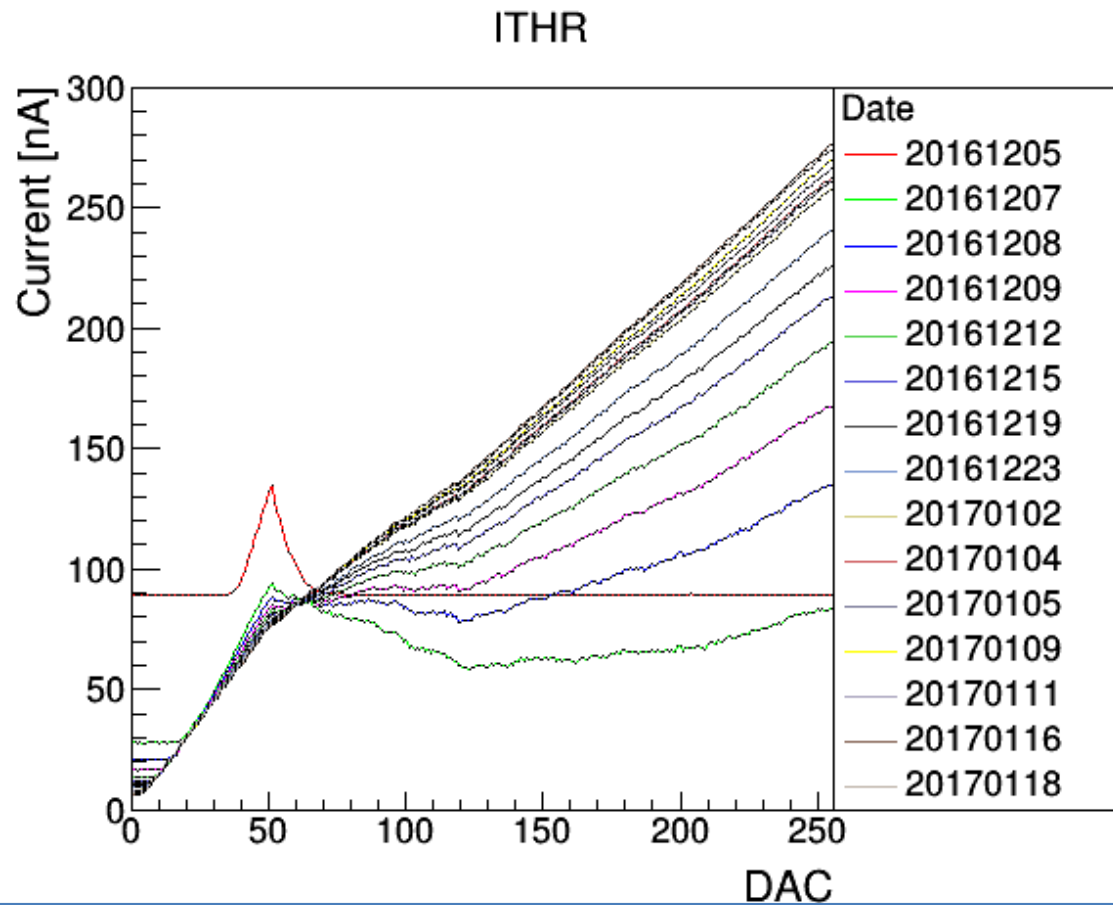




Results of DAC scan in recovery period



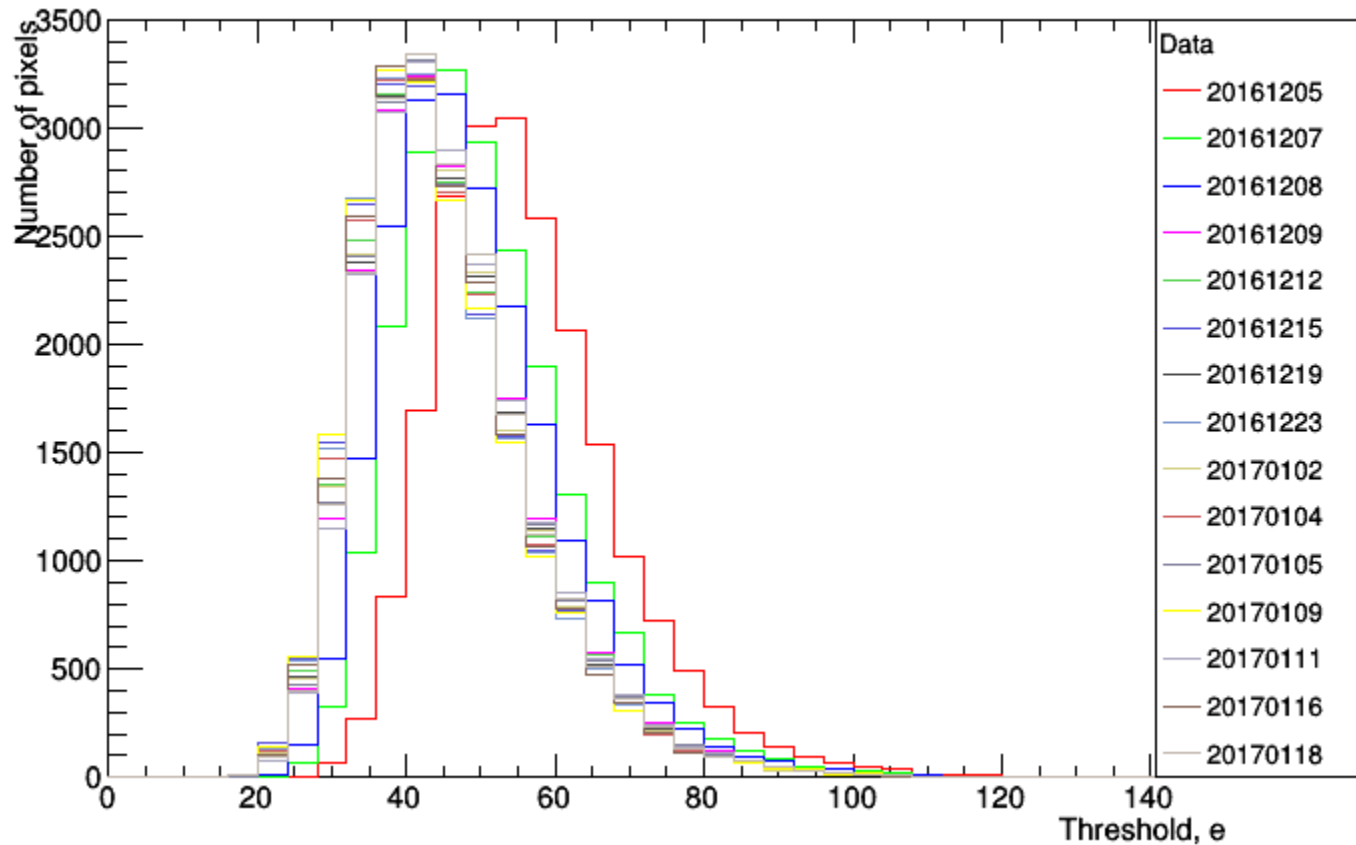
DAC scan test during regeneration for I_{THR} transistor for A4W7GR38 wafer





Results of Threshold test

Histogram of mean of threshold during regeneration for A4W7GR38 wafer

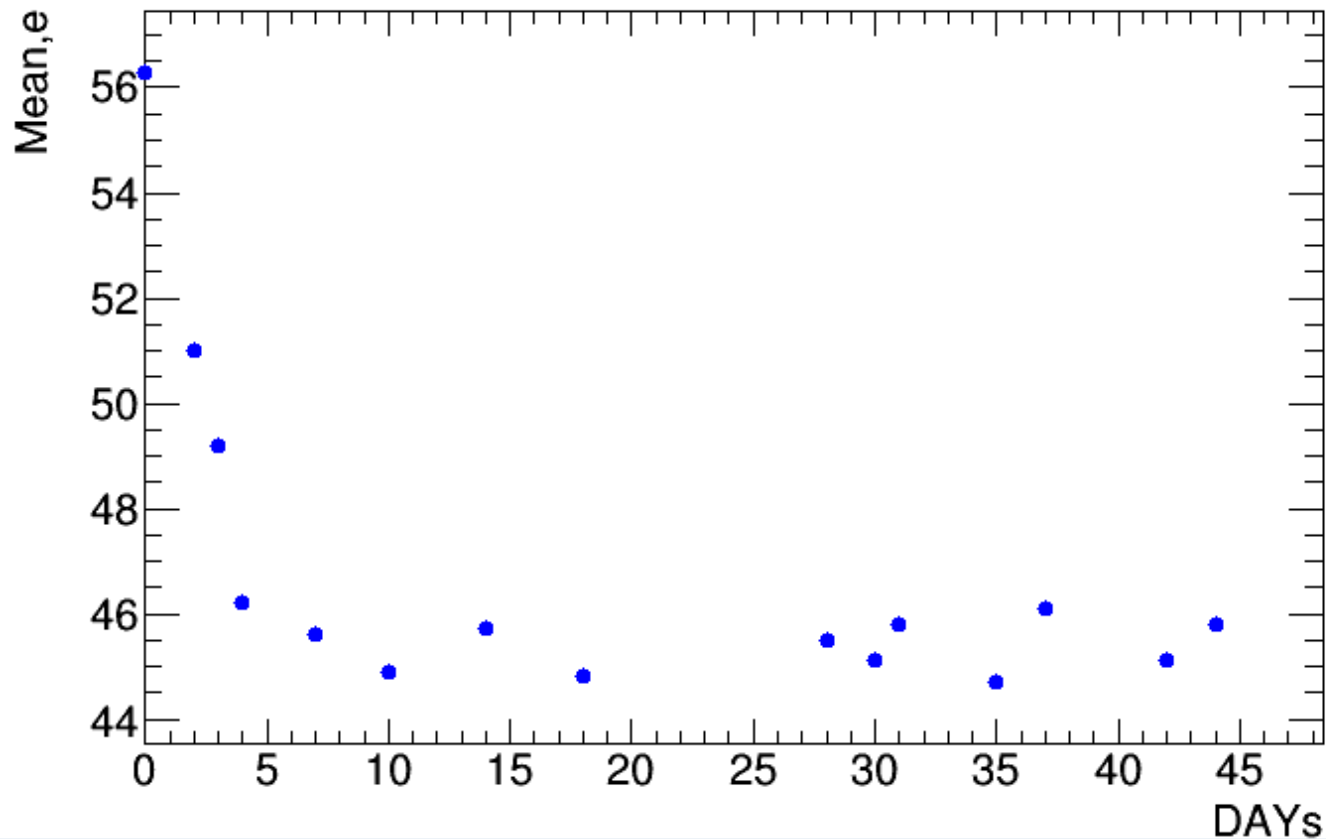




Results of Threshold test

Graph of mean of threshold vs. time during regeneration for A4W7GR38 wafer

Threshold Mean Graph. Data38, session 1

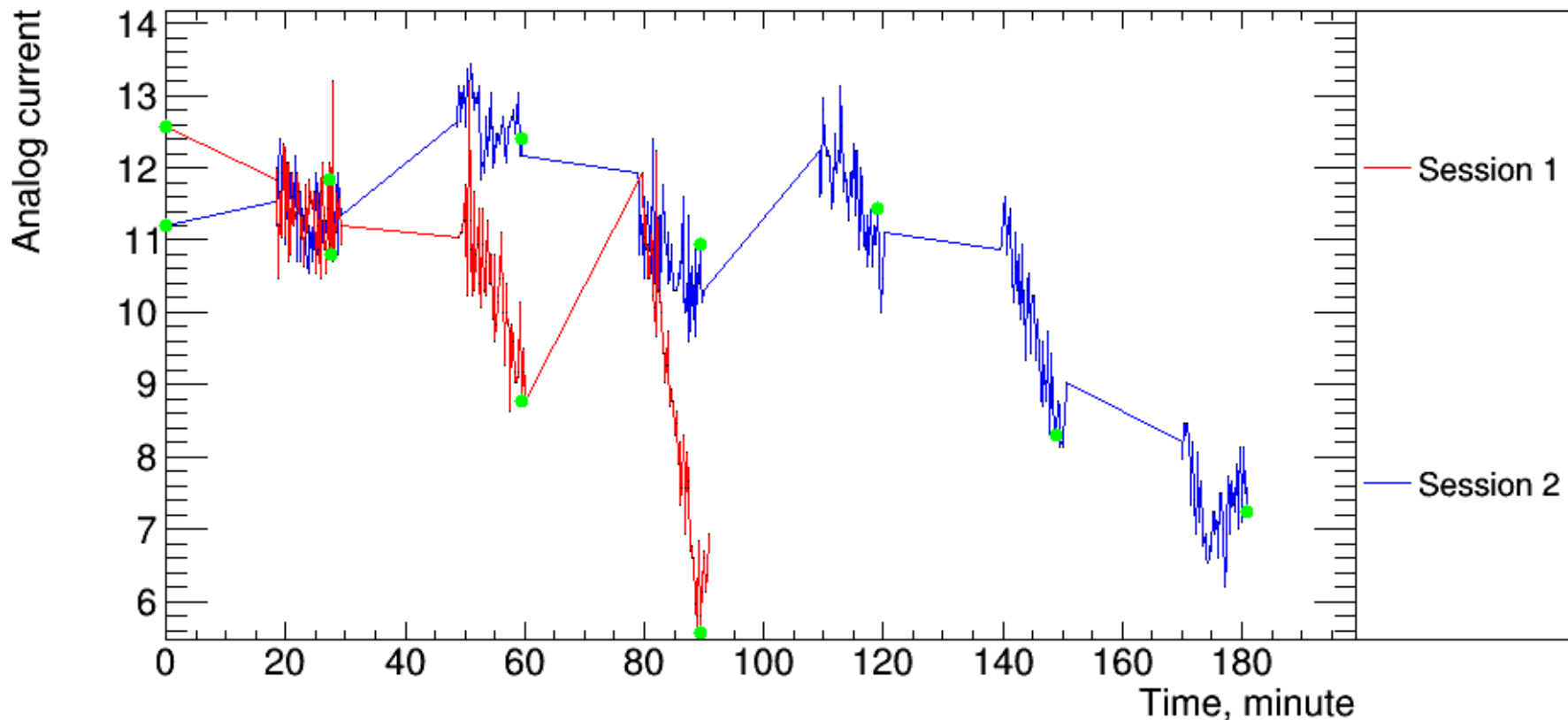




Results of Analog current test

Graph of mean analog current vs. time during irradiation for A4W7GR41 wafer

Analog current during irradiation. Wafer A4W7G7R41



3. Development of driver for the XY positioning stage



1. XY cross table is used in radiation hardness test at cyclotron for positioning of electronics components to the beam (cables, FPGA, silicon chips (pALPIDE)) .
2. In order to extend the flexibility of the current control , new LabView based driver for XY stage is required.





Results of this task

Results:

- First version of driver of XY positioning stage was designed in LabView software. This driver performs following function:
 - Provide user UI for setting position point, parameters of connection and other motor settings.
 - Find possible ranges defined by limit switches
 - Send device to given position

Future task in this direction:

- Debugging and testing of software:
 - 1) Use evaluation board in echo mode to check connection
 - 2) Test on real device
- Modification software



Results for driver of XY positioning stage



Screenshot of user UI

The screenshot displays a user interface for controlling an XY positioning stage driver, organized into four main panels:

- Communication Settings:** Configures the communication interface. It includes fields for ComPort (COM1), Baudrate (115200), and Drive address (1) for both the main and secondary channels (ComPort 2, Baudrate 2, Drive address 2).
- Profile Settings:** Manages motion profiles. It features 'Start Profile' and 'Stop Profile' buttons. Parameters include Target Speed (1000) and Target Position (400) for both channels, with 'Change Speed' and 'Change Position' buttons for each. A slider for Axis X is positioned at 0, and a digital readout shows X=0 and Y=0.
- Calibration:** Used for setting the zero point. It includes input fields for X0 and Y0, indicator lights for Limit switch X and Y, and a 'Set zero point' button.
- Status:** Monitors the system's operational state. It shows 'Ready' and 'Zero-Position reached' indicators for both channels, along with 'Position-Error' and 'Demand Position' fields.



Conclusion



1. From 2 – 27 Feb my progress is :

- I am learning huge material of ALICE documentation (publications and tutorial for soft and hardware)
- I have installed new OS and new package (ROOT, EUTelescope, LabView)
- I prepared and tested macros for real experimental and laboratory data
- I am in close contact with ITS ALICE group, sending and discussing my first results.
- I am involved in video meeting at CERN, ITS.

2. Next Steps

- Testing of new soft
- Learning EUTelescope
- Taking part in measurements in cyclotron
- Testing driver for XY positioning stage



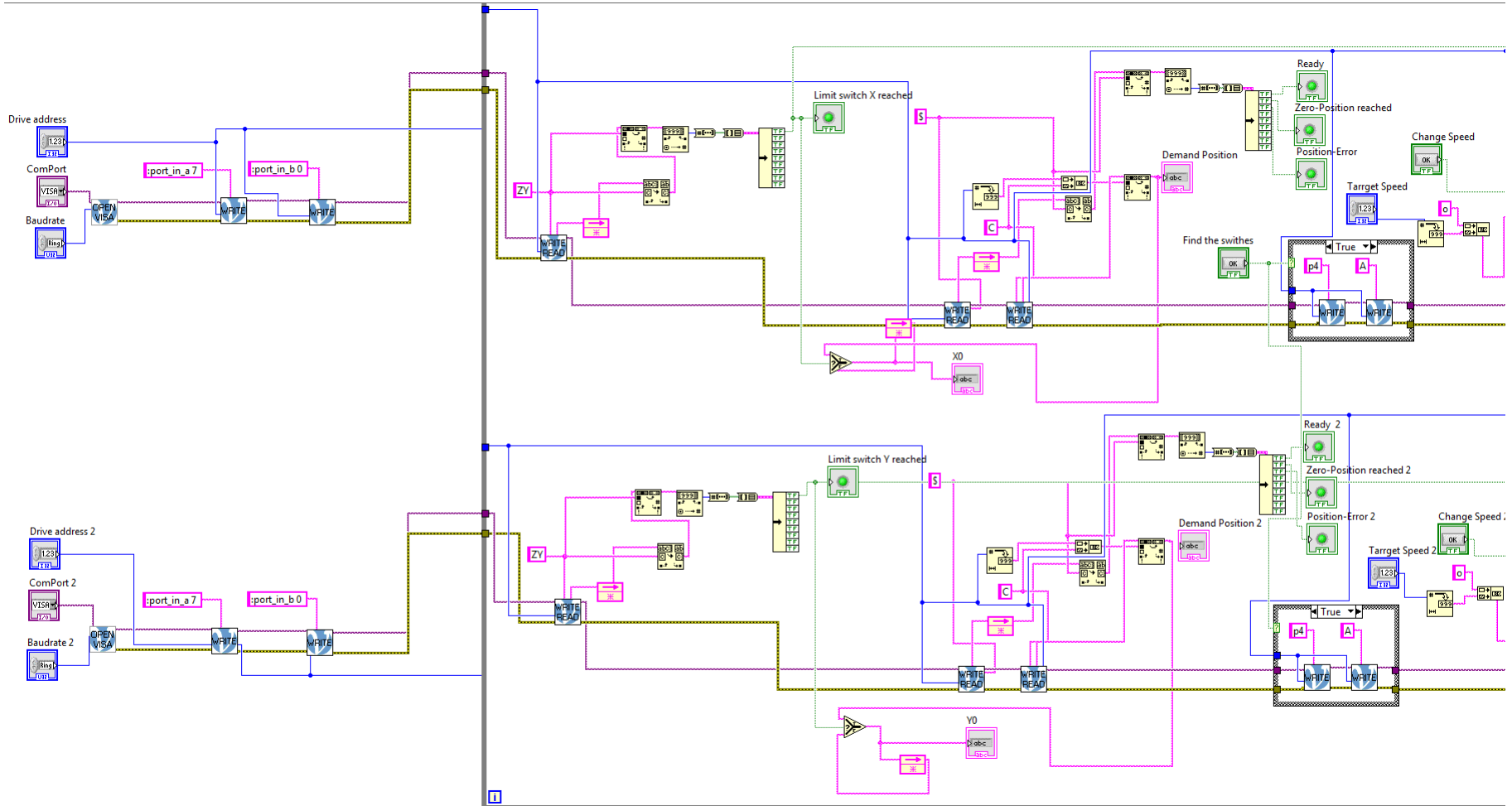
Thank you for your attention



Results for driver of XY positioning stage



Screenshot of code of driver in LabView





Results for driver of XY positioning stage



Screenshot of code of driver in LabView

