

Development of the System Tests for the ATLAS Inner Tracker Strip Detector

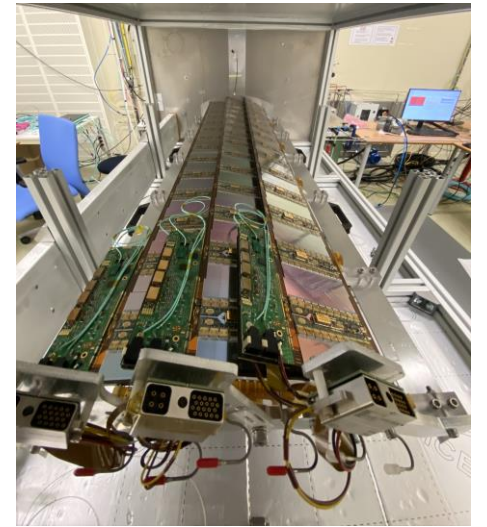
Overview of barrel and end-cap system tests



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on behalf of the ITk Strip System Tests Community

13th International Hiroshima Symposium on the Development and Application of Semiconductor Tracking Detectors

6th December 2023



The ATLAS Inner Tracker

A new silicon strip detector for the HL-LHC phase

- Current ATLAS Inner Detector (ID) will be replaced by a new Inner Tracker (ITk)
 - All-silicon detector solution
 - Similar performance in harsher conditions
 - More readout channels
 - Better spatial resolution
 - Higher radiation tolerance
 - Lower material budget

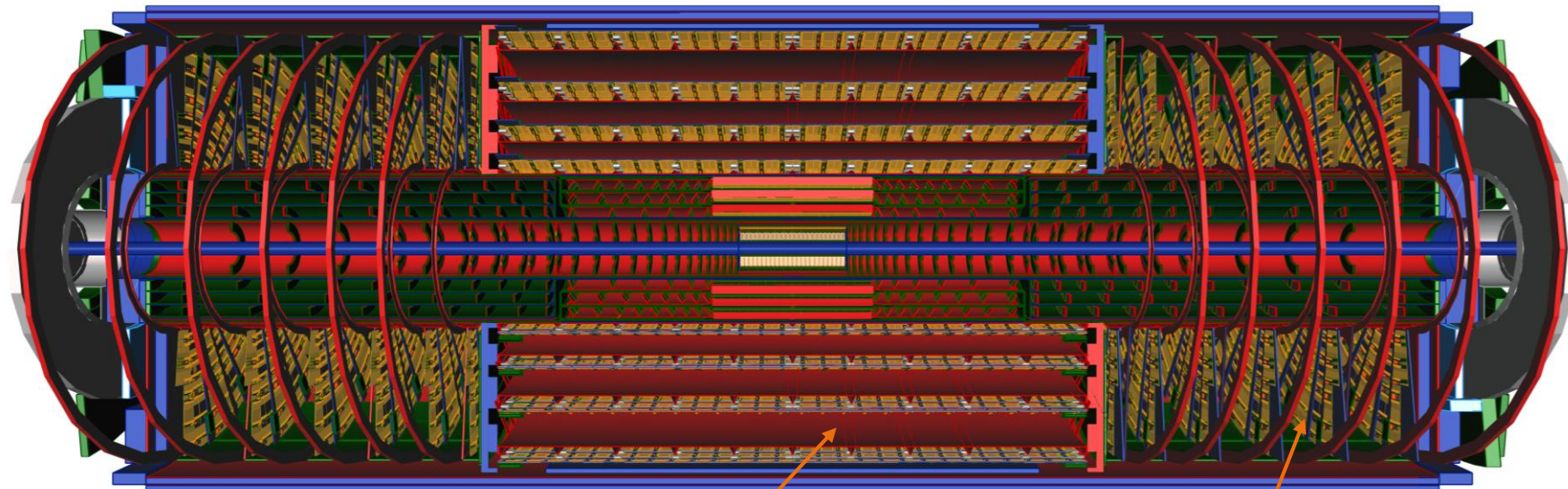
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-024

17,888 sensors

165m² of silicon

60 million strips

Dose up to 50 MRad



ITk strip barrel

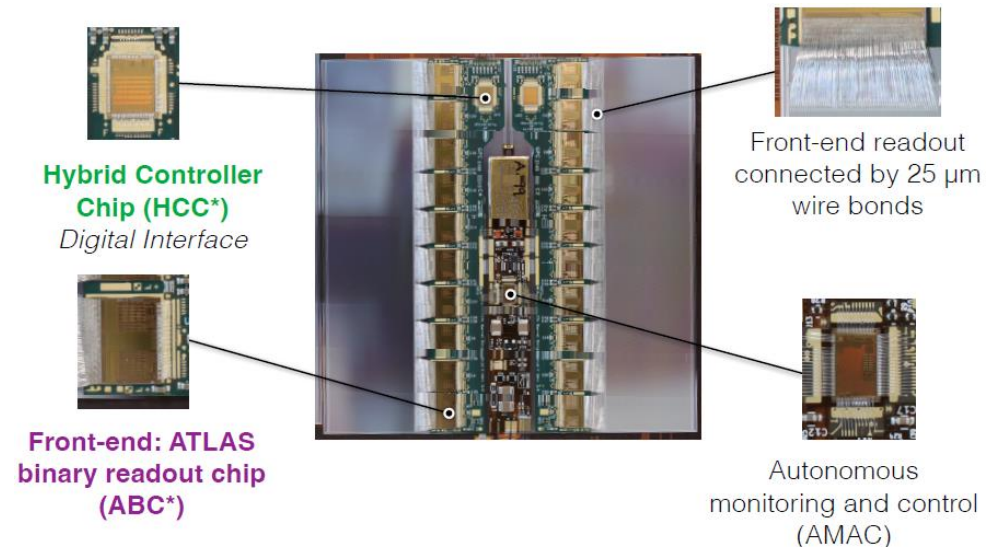
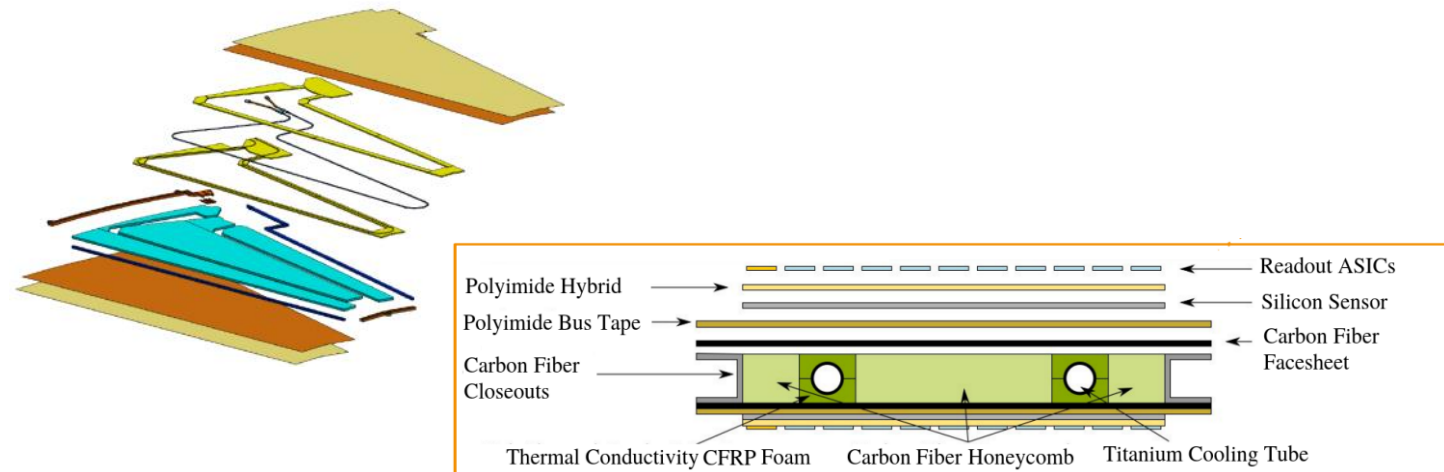
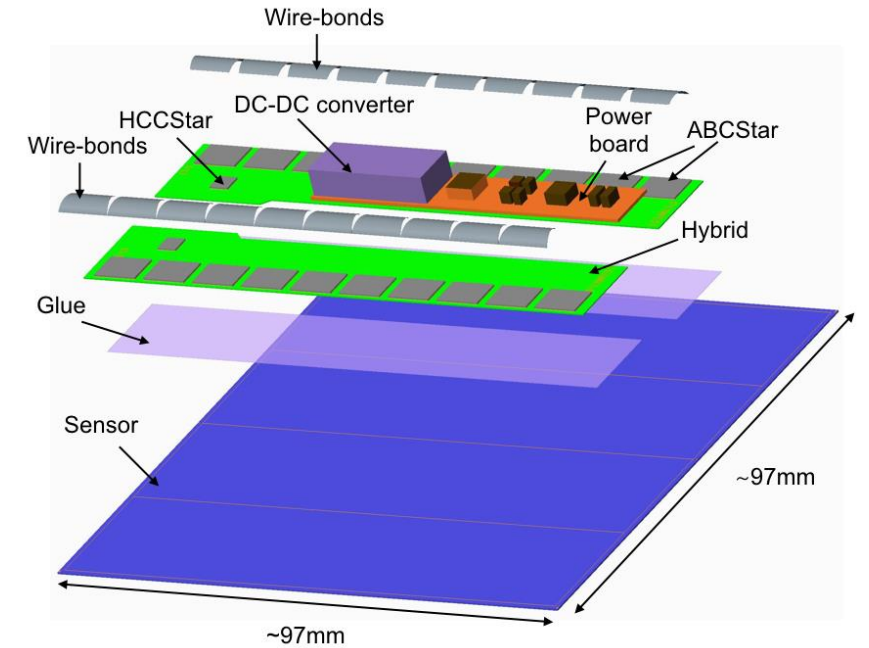
ITk strip end-cap

ATL-TDR-025

Overview of the detector concept

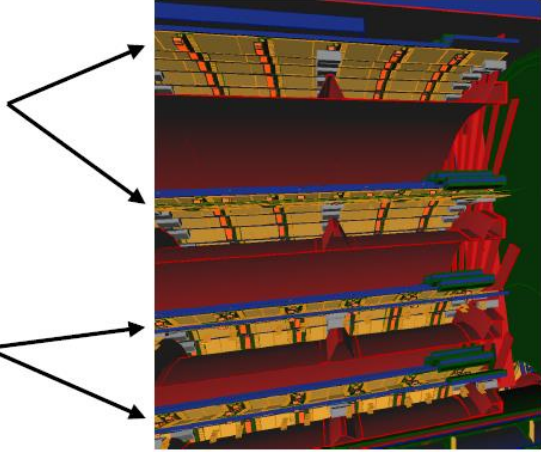
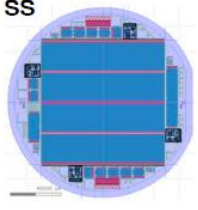
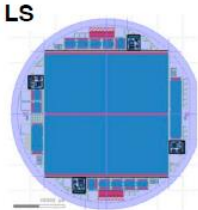
Silicon strip detector modules

- Silicon strip detector module consists of
 - n⁺-in-p silicon **strip sensor**
 - Glued on PCB with readout chips (“**hybrid**”)
 - Glued on PCB with power control (“**powerboard**”)
 - Connections via **wire bonds**
 - Different types depending on location in the detector
 - Modules are directly glued on **local support structures**

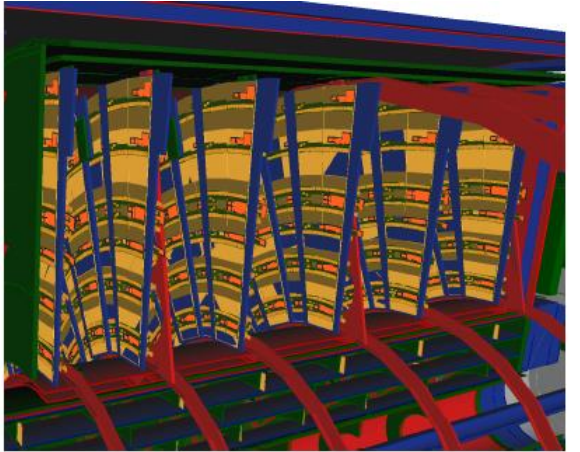
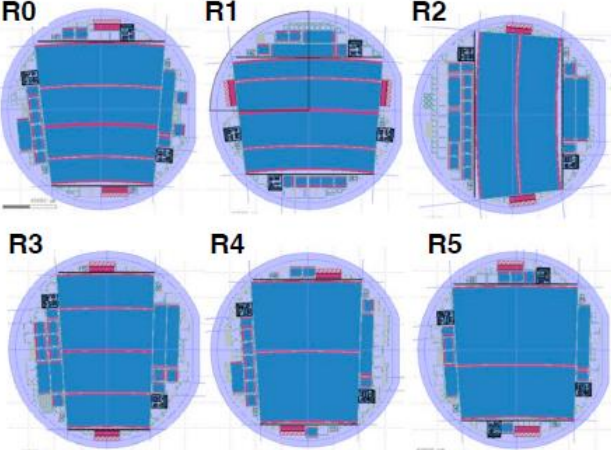
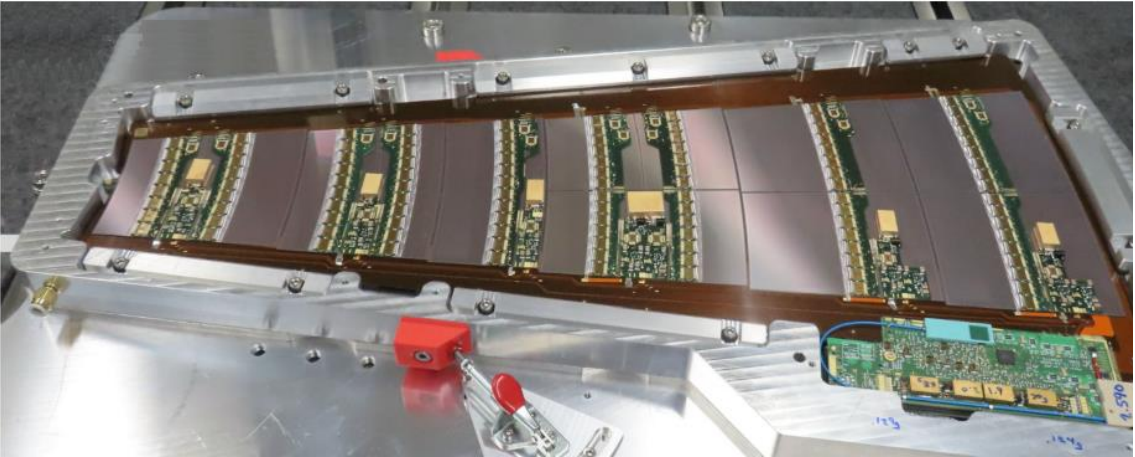


Overview of the detector concept

Staves for the barrel



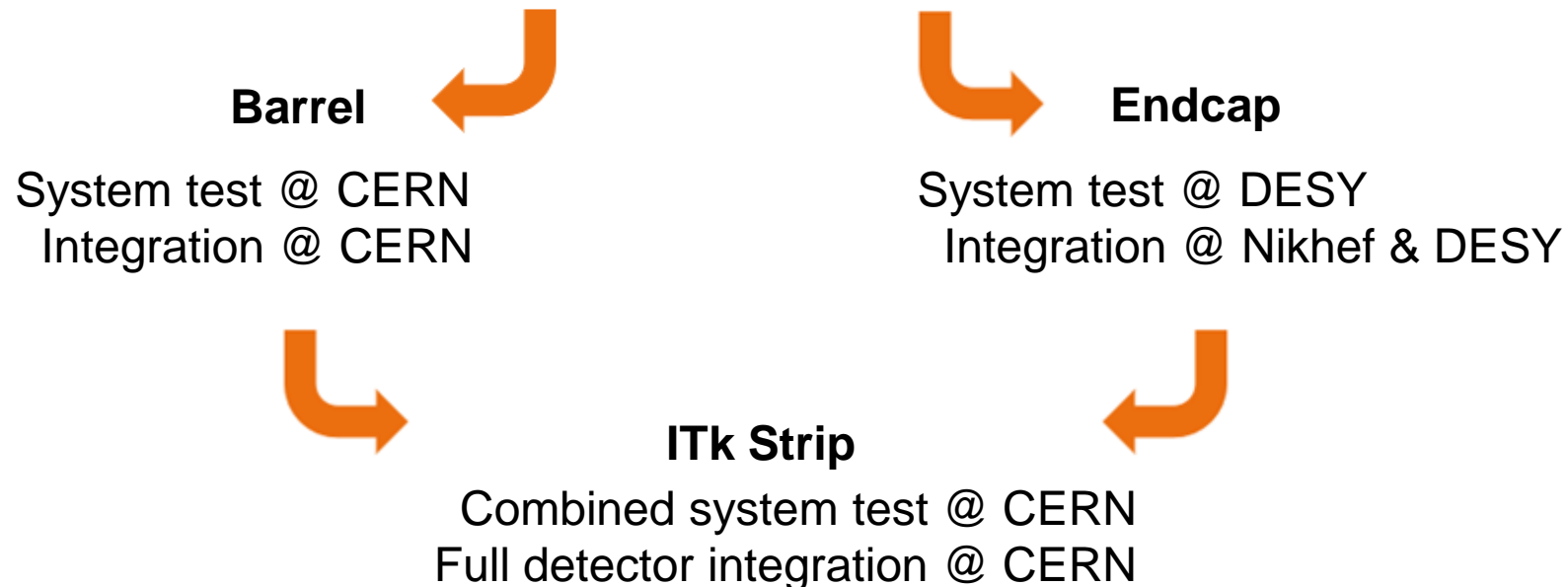
Petals for the endcap



System Tests for the ITk Strip Detector

Motivation

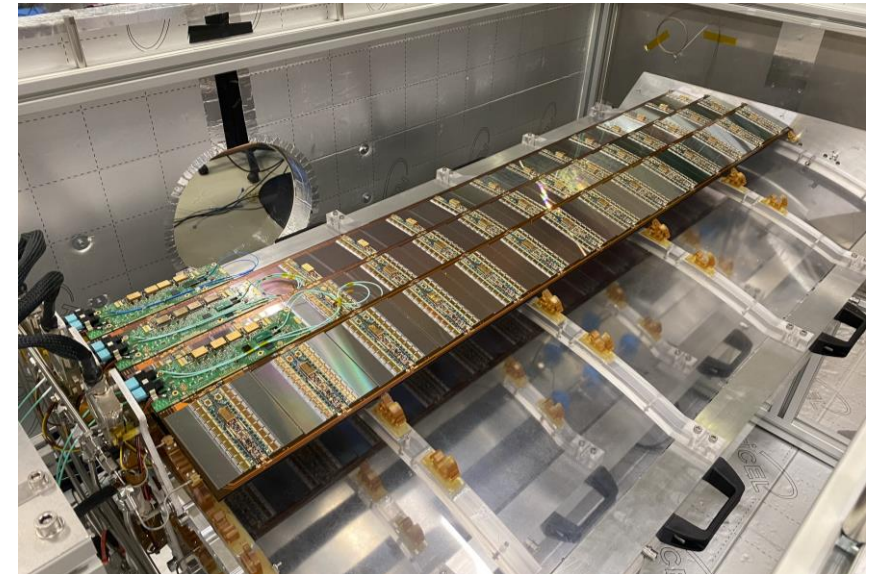
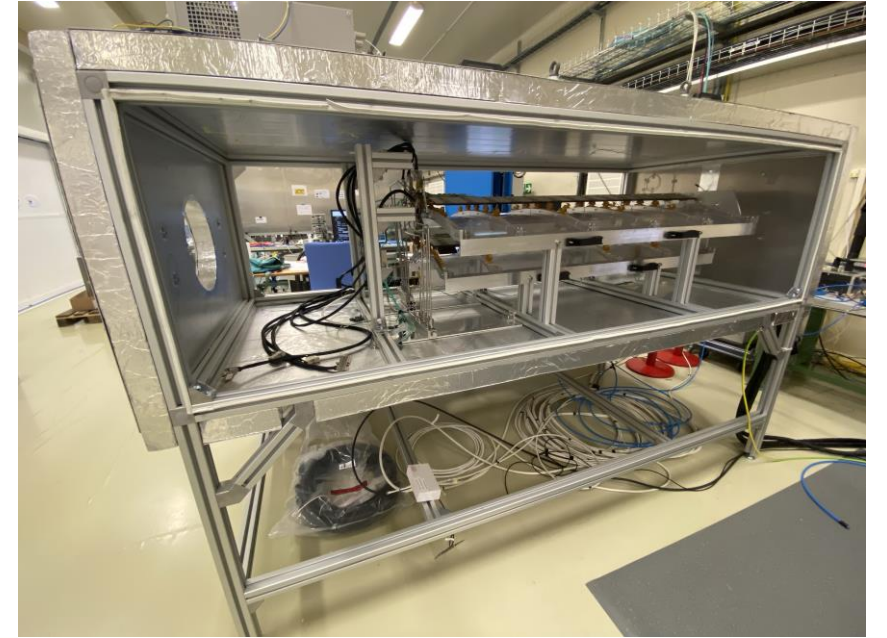
- Goals of system tests
 - Demonstrate full ITk Strip detector system concerning powering, cooling, readout etc.
 - Test and train tools (e.g. insertion tooling) and procedures (e.g. welding) for final detector integration
 - Develop and test DAQ (e.g. high frequency readout) and DCS (e.g. interlock)
 - Serve as test stand during lifetime of experiment, e.g. for operation training



The Barrel System Test @ CERN

A short intro

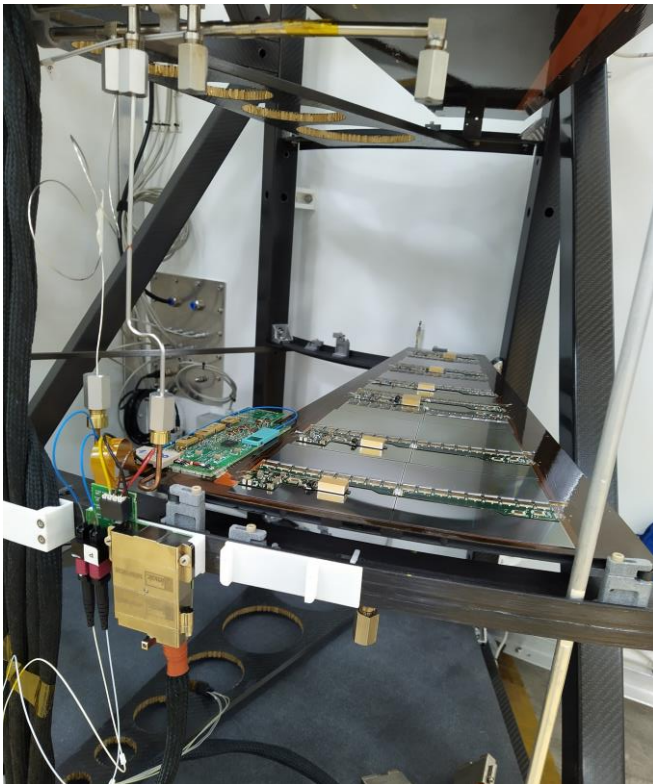
- Custom made barrel support structure
 - Mechanical holder offering locking brackets for up to 8 staves
 - Thermal insulation and feedthroughs for services
- Currently populated with 4 fully loaded PPB staves
 - Three short-strip and one long-strip stave with pre-production chipsets
- Two cooling options for staves
 - C_6F_{14} monophasic (**warm**: +18°C)
 - CO_2 dual-phase (**cold**: -25°C)
- Power delivered using complete powering chain
- DCS system operated by WinCC panels
- Readout with two DAQ variants available
 - Genesys-II/ITSDAQ and FELIX/YARR



The Endcap System Test @ DESY

A short intro

- Realistic endcap structure (51deg of full EC) as global support
 - Carbon-fiber structure made out of production parts
 - Offering locking points at 16 positions for up to 12 petals
 - Custom made thermal box and variable (cooling) services

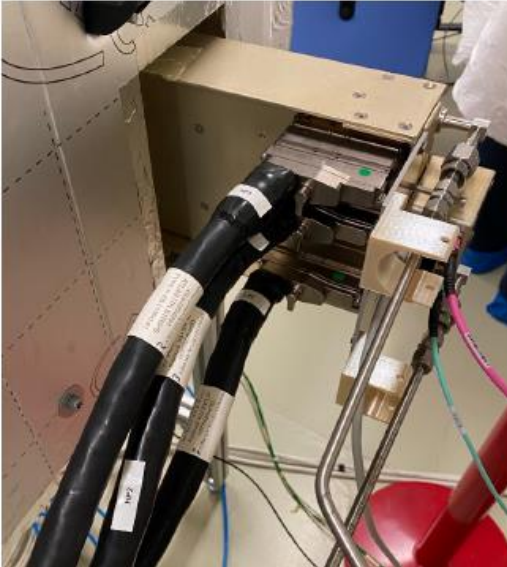
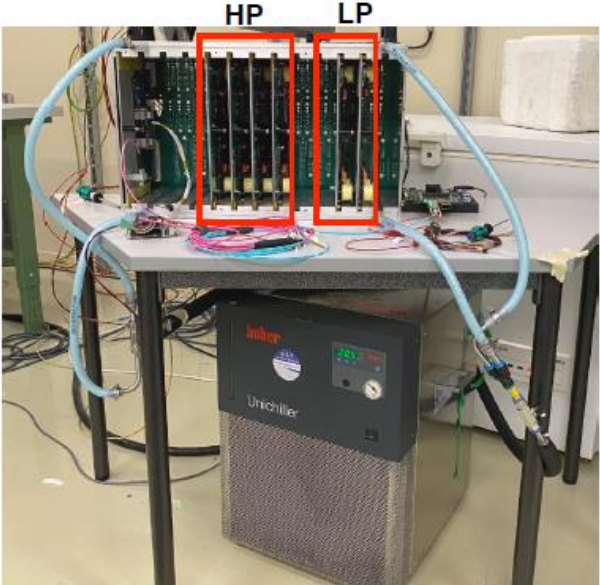


- Currently populated with one fully-loaded PPB petal
 - Petal with pre-production chipsets → more petals in pipeline for system test
- Cooling with CO₂ dual-phase cooling (**warm: +17°C, cold: -35°C**)
- Power delivered using full powering chain
- Custom DCS system for coldbox control
- Readout with two DAQ variants available
 - Genesys-II/ITSDAQ and FELIX/YARR

Power chain

Powering of staves and petals in system test

- Electrical services for powering and interlock using prototype and pre-production objects
 - LV and HV **power supplies**, type-I/II/III **cables** and **patch panels** PP1/PP2/PP3*

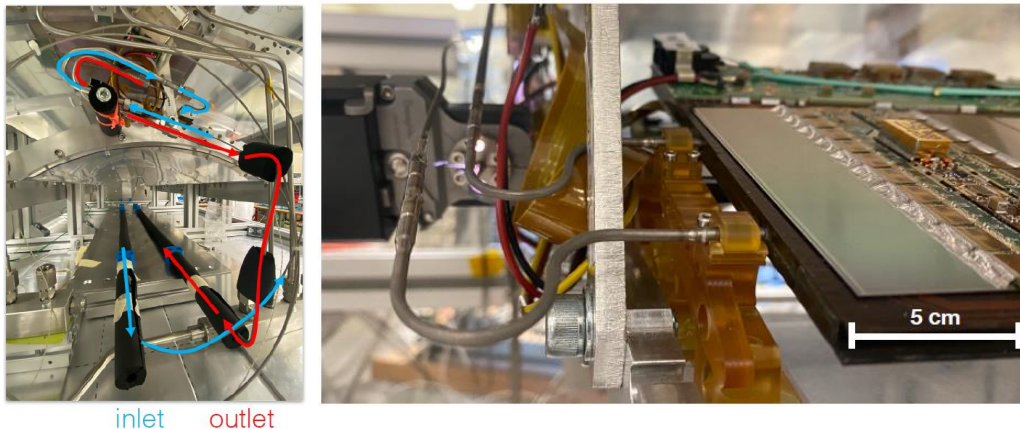


Cooling

Cooling of staves and petals in system test

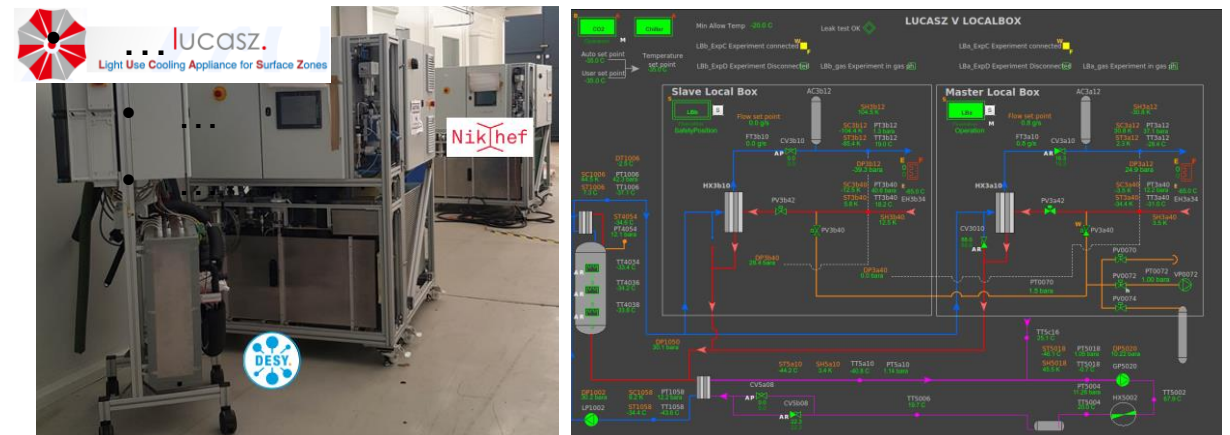
Staves with C_6F_{14} & CO_2 cooling

- C_6F_{14} monophasic cooling plant
 - Room temperature operation of four staves in parallel with (warm operation at $+18^\circ C$)
- CO_2 cooling plant in SR1 available
 - Connected temporarily last months to one SS stave
 - Lowest achievable set point: $-25^\circ C$
- Nov'23: all four staves welded to cooling manifold
 - Operation of all staves with cold CO_2 soon possible



Petals with CO_2 cooling using LUCASZ

- Two LUCASZ CO_2 plants constructed for integration & system tests at DESY & Nikhef
- First operation with system test
 - Running with real-sized capillaries
 - Cooling of one petal with designated flow (0.8g/s) at warm ($+17^\circ C$) and cold ($-35^\circ C$) set point
 - Studying different configurations for CO_2 investigations



Readout

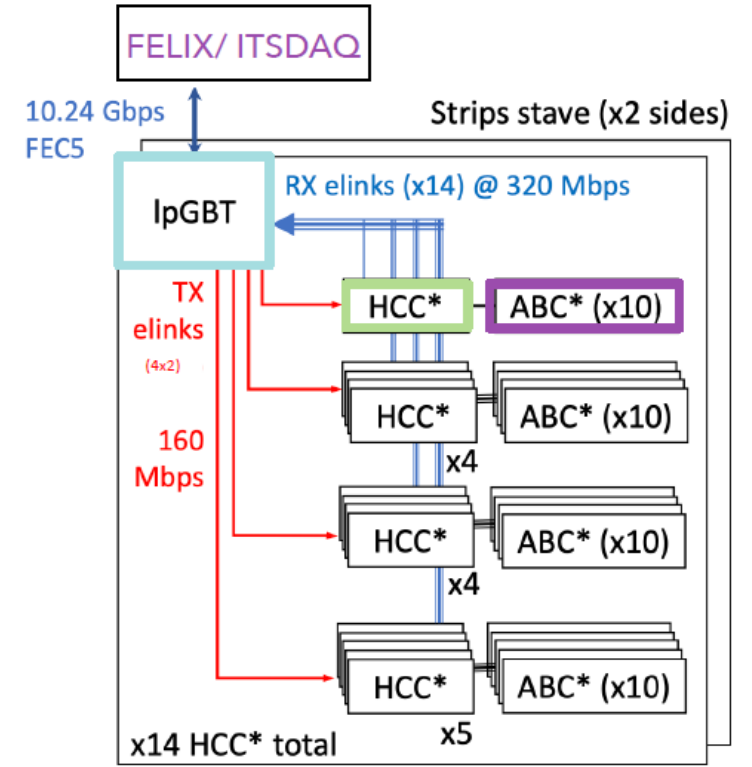
DAQ of staves and petals in system test

1) Genesys2 + ITSDAQ

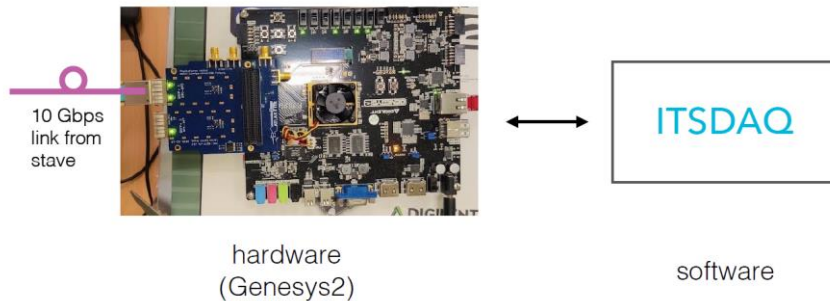
- Only used within ITk strips (development based on SCT software)
- Used as baseline at building/QA/QC sites for staves/petals
- Foreseen for reception testing, but not easily scalable for multiple objects

2) FELIX + YARR

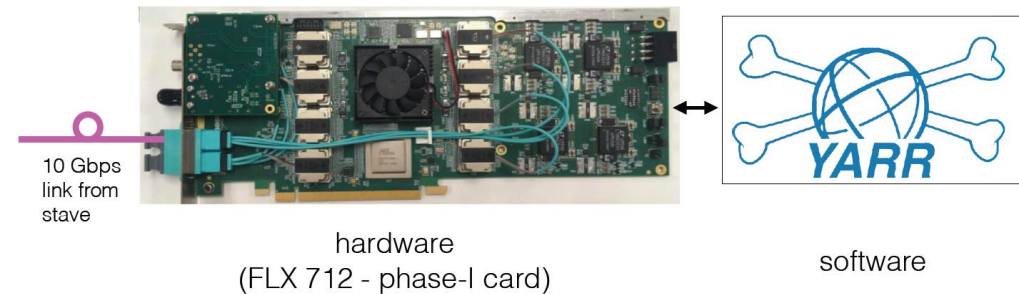
- Under development for ITk online software (common with Pixels)
- Uses TDAQ hardware (FLX-712 card) and YARR readout software
- Scalable for multiple staves/petal, baseline for system tests and onwards



ITSDAQ setup



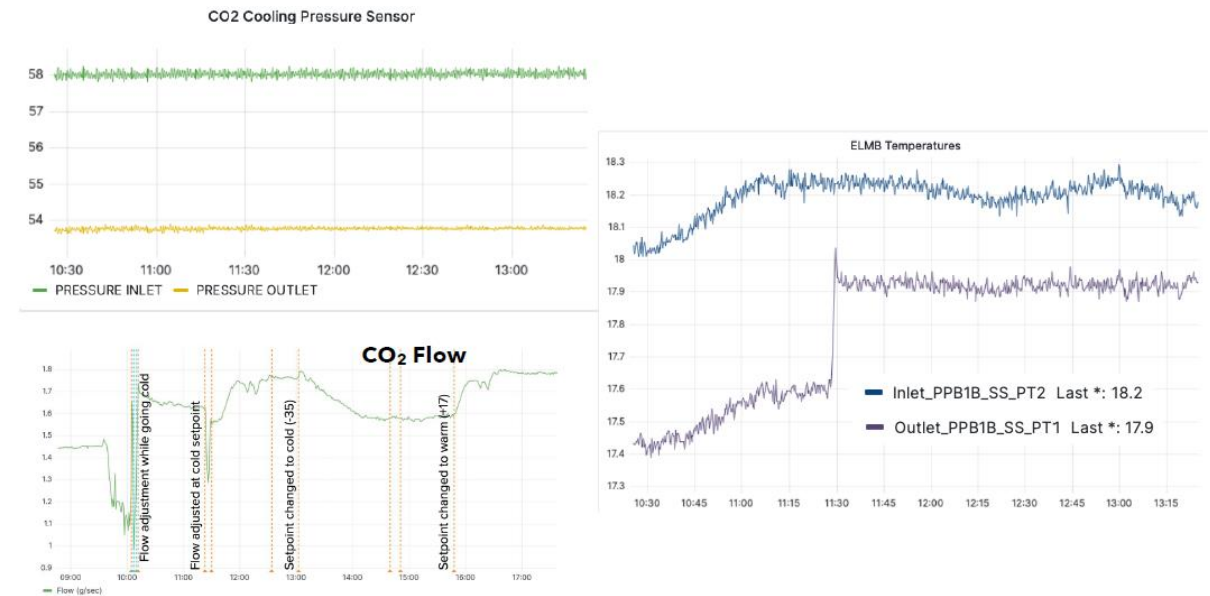
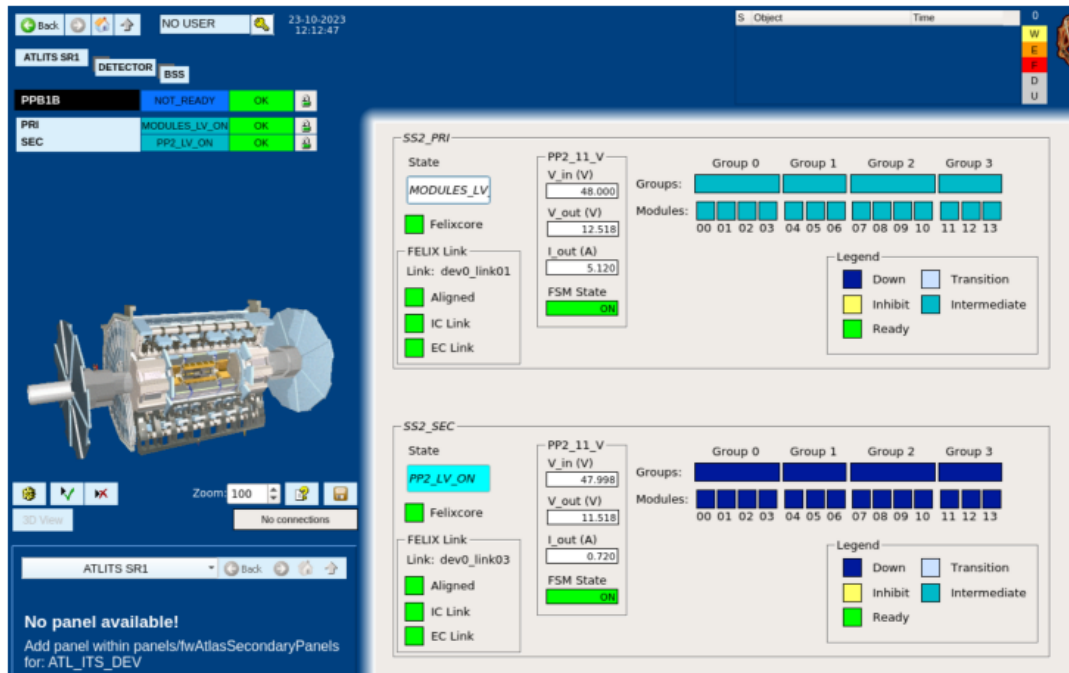
FELIX setup



Monitoring & Interlock

DCS for staves and petals in system test

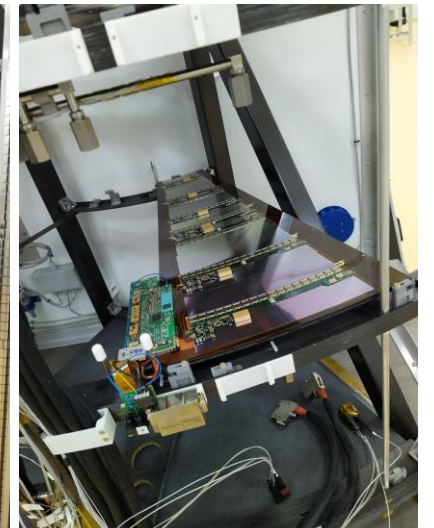
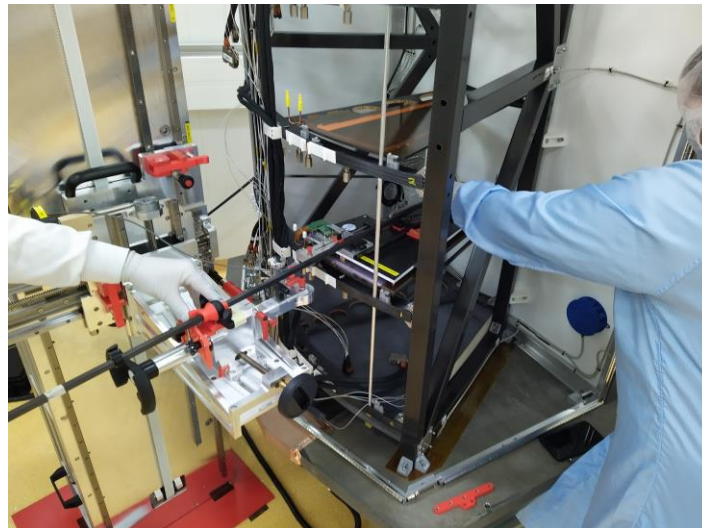
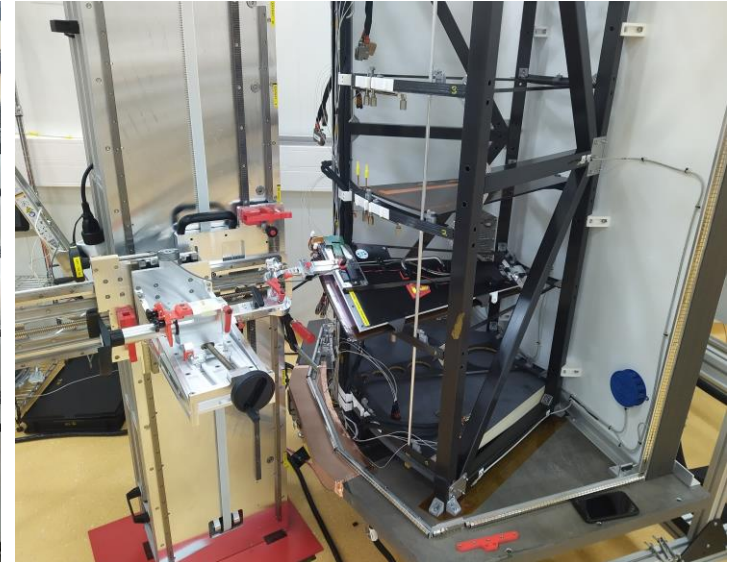
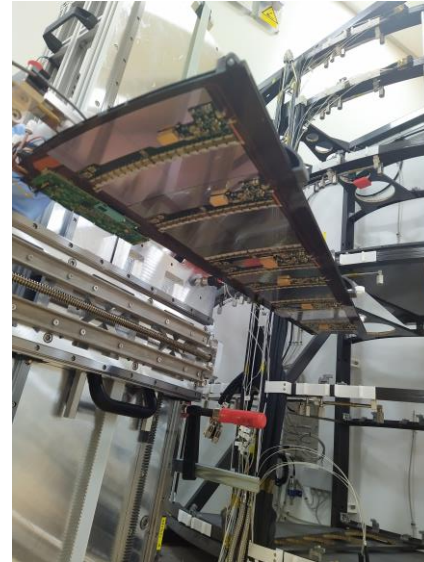
- various tools and systems developed and tested for monitoring, control and interlock of the system tests
 - LISSY interlock system for PSU interlock depending on stave/petal NTC
 - Coldbox monitoring (T, RH) including box interlock and programmed alarms via Grafana
 - **Final state machine** for interaction of the different subcontrols → interfaced via WinCC panel



Results: Petal insertion procedure

First petal inserted in system test

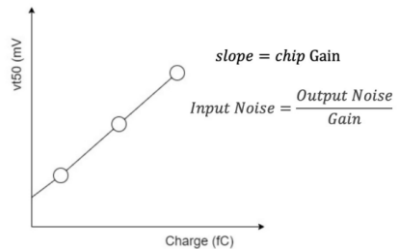
- Mechanical tool for petal insertion during integration
 - *insertion tower* with attached *insertion hands*
- Test and train developed tool with fully loaded petal and realistic EC structure at the system test
- Sequence of insertion process:
 - (1) Attaching petal to insertion hand
 - (2) Attaching tool to insertion tower
 - (3) Step-by-step insertion process (including rotation into limited insertion window)
 - (4) Fixation of locking point screws
 - (5) Connection of services



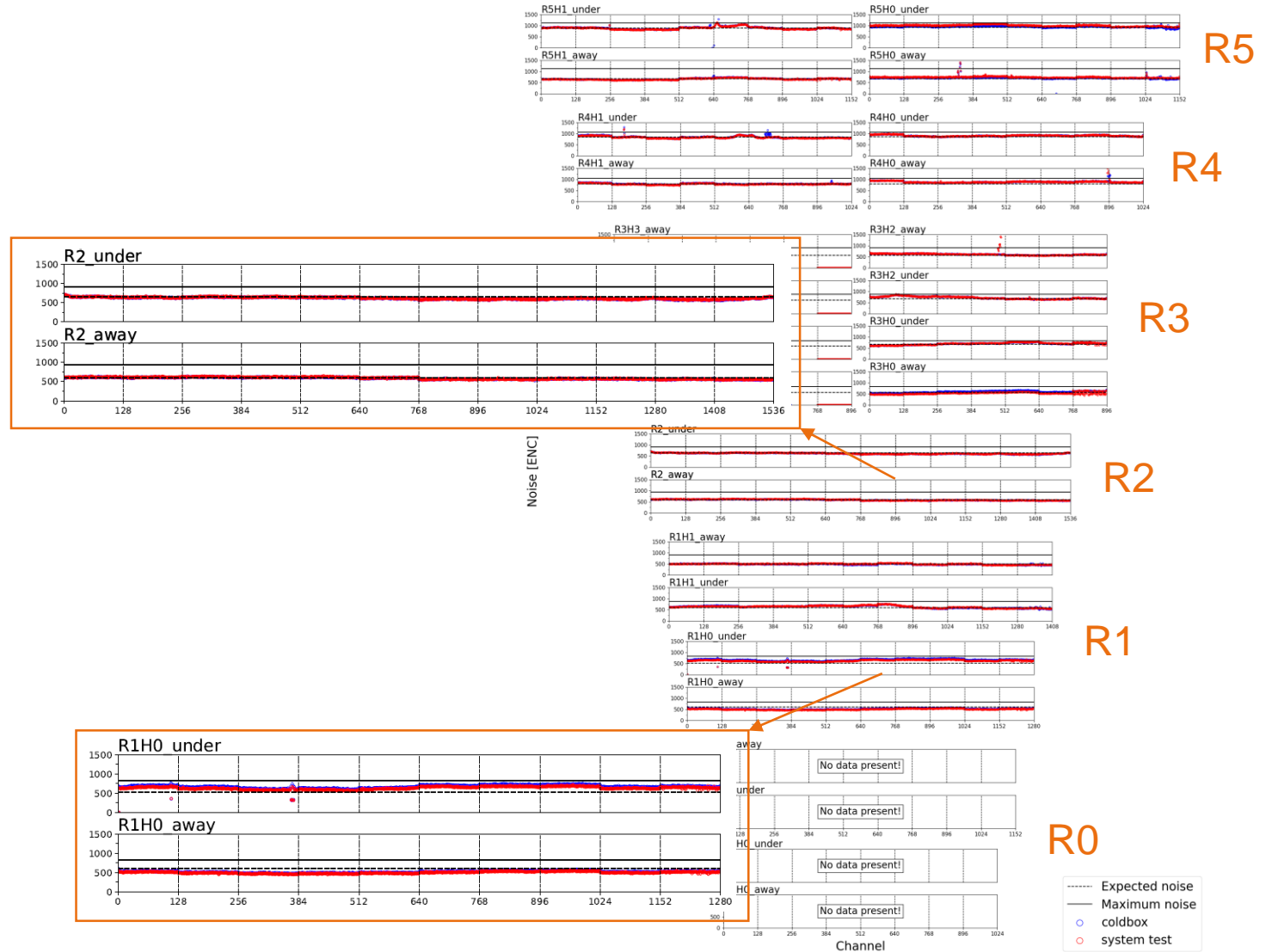
Results: Comparison of petal noise performance

First petal inserted in system test

- Comparison of ITSDAQ test results when tested inside the **petal coldbox** and inside the **system test**
- here: input noise distributions of response curve test with injected charge of 1.5fC



- Evaluating at the cold (-35°C) CO₂ set points for
 - MARTA (petal coldbox)
 - LUCASZ (system test)



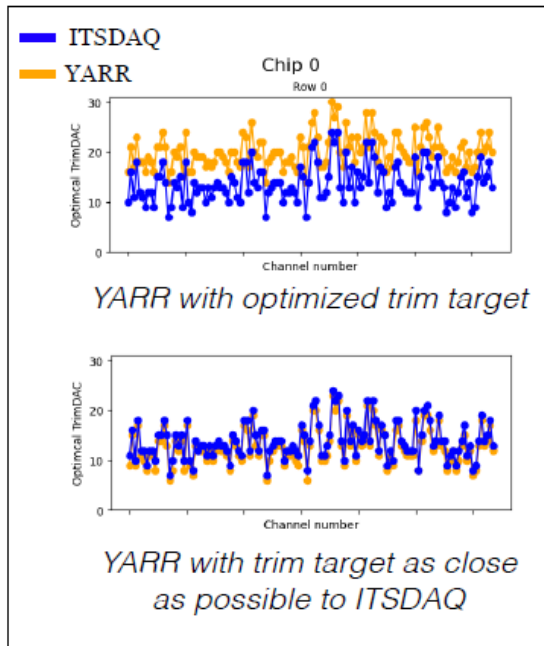
Results: YARR/ITSDAQ validation for staves

Comparison of DAQ variants

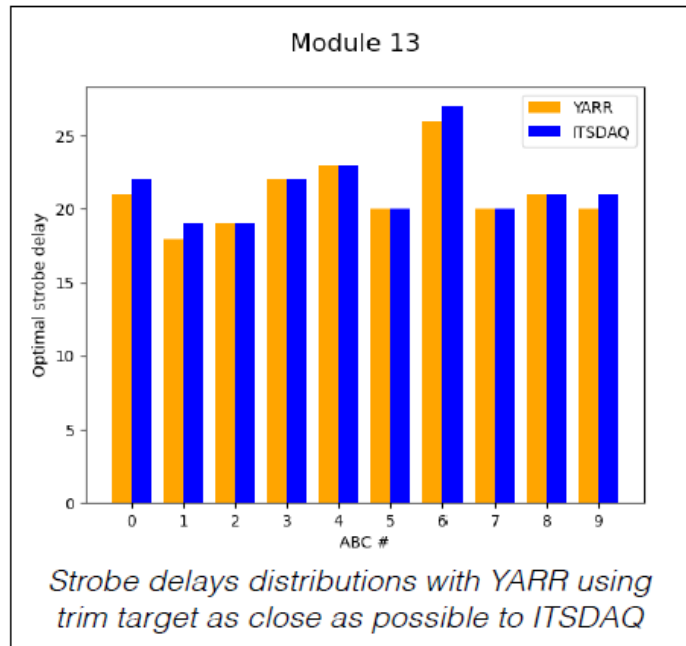
- Development of YARR software to read out stave and petal objects via FELIX
- Validation done by comparing results with the benchmark ITSDAQ software
 - Comparison results shown for trimming, strobe delay and gain
 - Small differences can be observed due to different fit strategy choices (optimization of trim target versus fixed target)



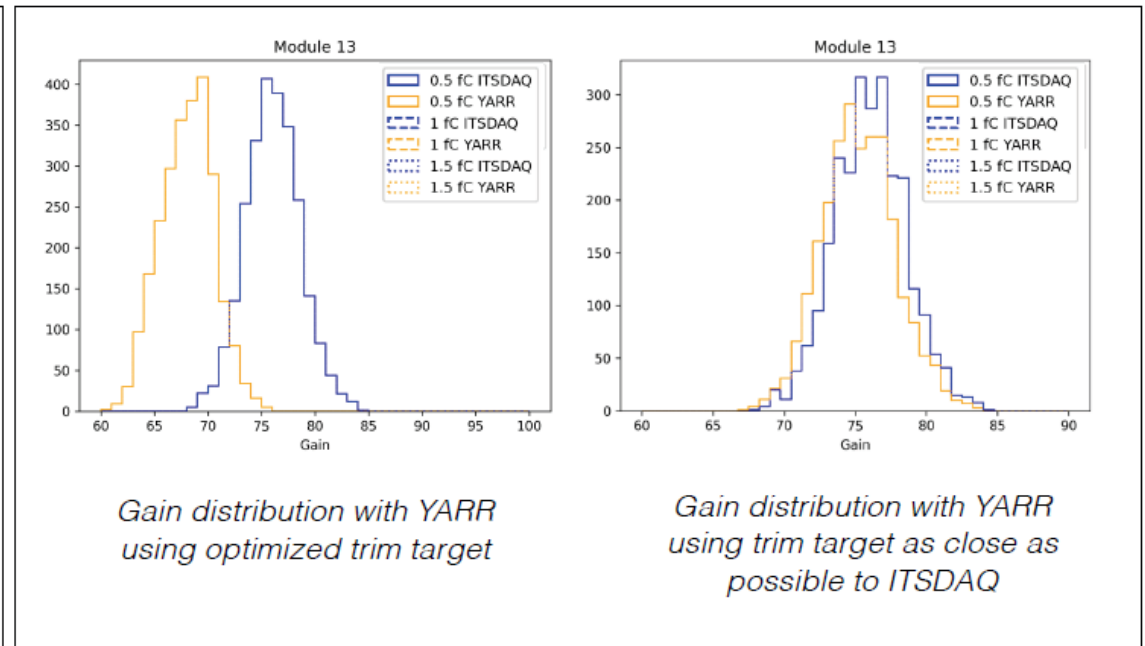
Trim



Strobe Delay



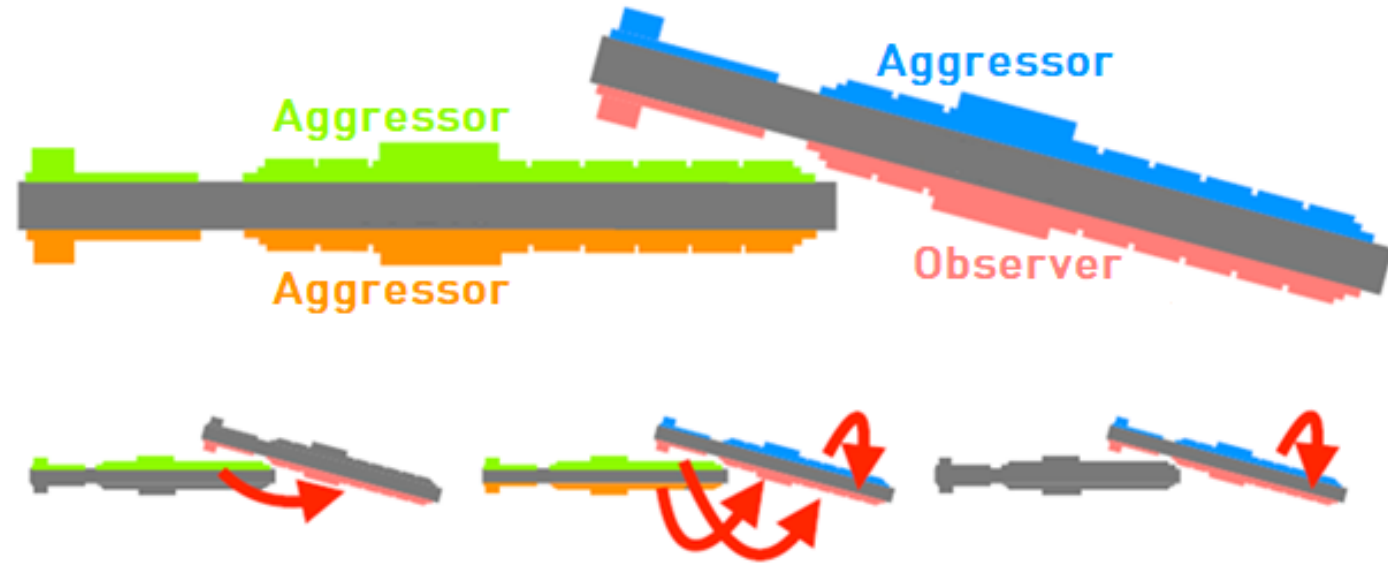
Gain



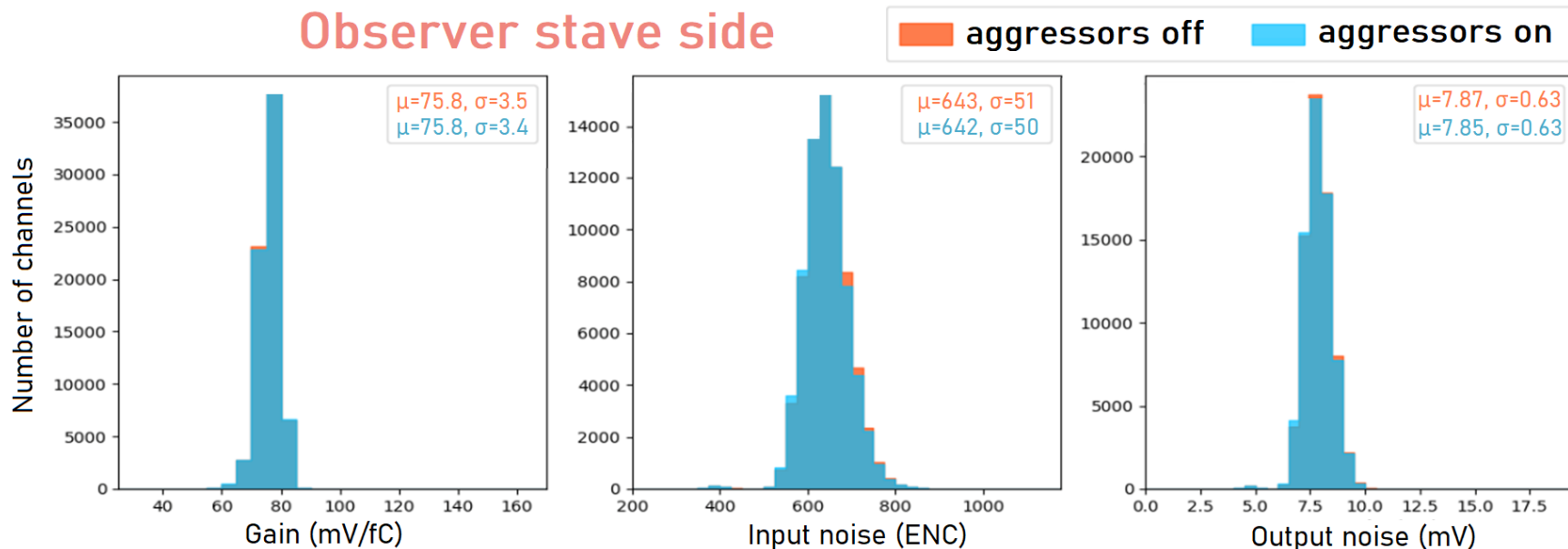
Results: Cross talk tests with staves

Influence of neighboring staves

- **Goal:** test for electrical noise on stave due to cross talk between neighboring staves
- **Setup:** perform calibration scans on one stave side (observer) with different powering configurations on neighboring stave sides (aggressors)



Observer stave side

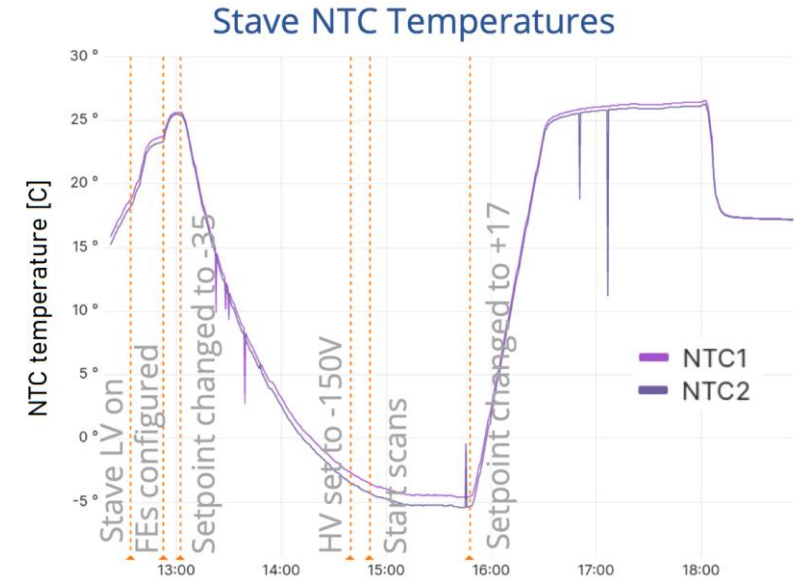
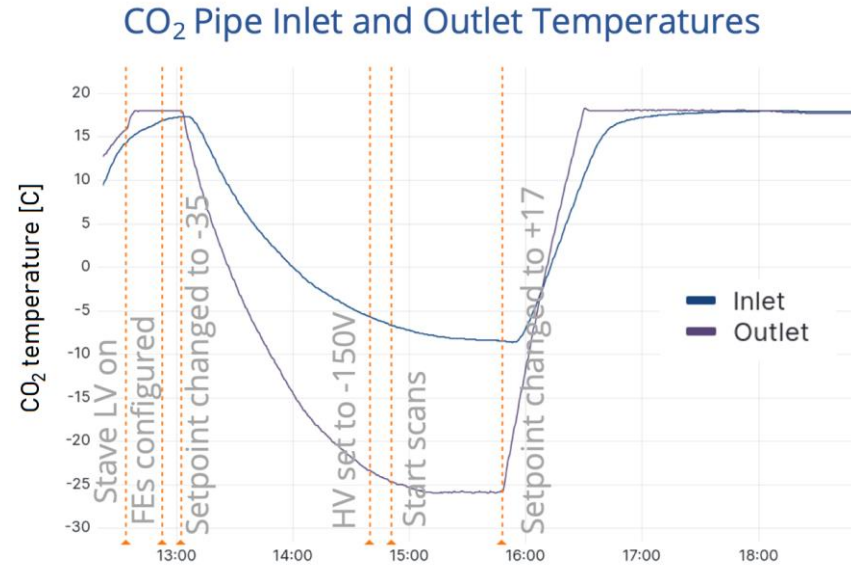


- **Result:** no change in distributions of gain, input and output noise observed
→ no indication for cross talk

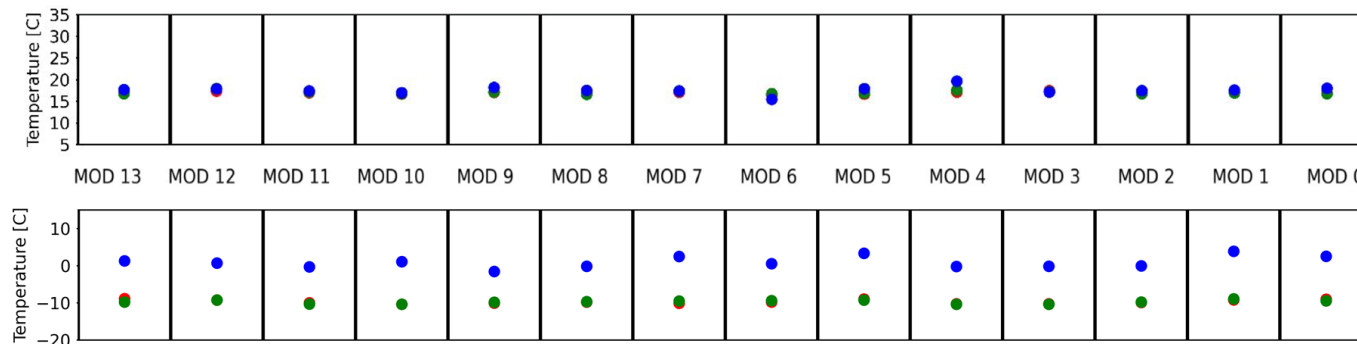
Results: Stave cooling performance

Temperatures measured along stave at warm/cold set point

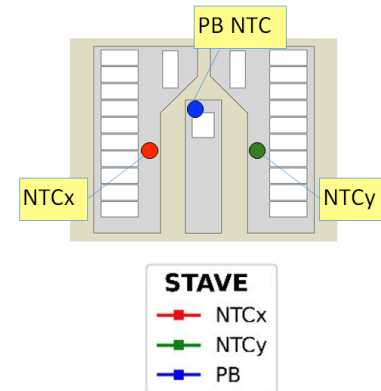
- Cooling of one stave with CO₂
 - Study at two different temperature set points:
 - warm = +17°C
 - cold = -25°C
 - Study different power settings (DCDC on, FEs configured, HV biased, running scans)
- Corresponding temperatures measured on/at
 - CO₂ pipe inlet and outlet temperature
 - NTC sitting on EoS board
 - Three module NTCs



Warm (17 °C) + DCDC off:



Cold (-25 °C) + DCDC on, front-ends configured:

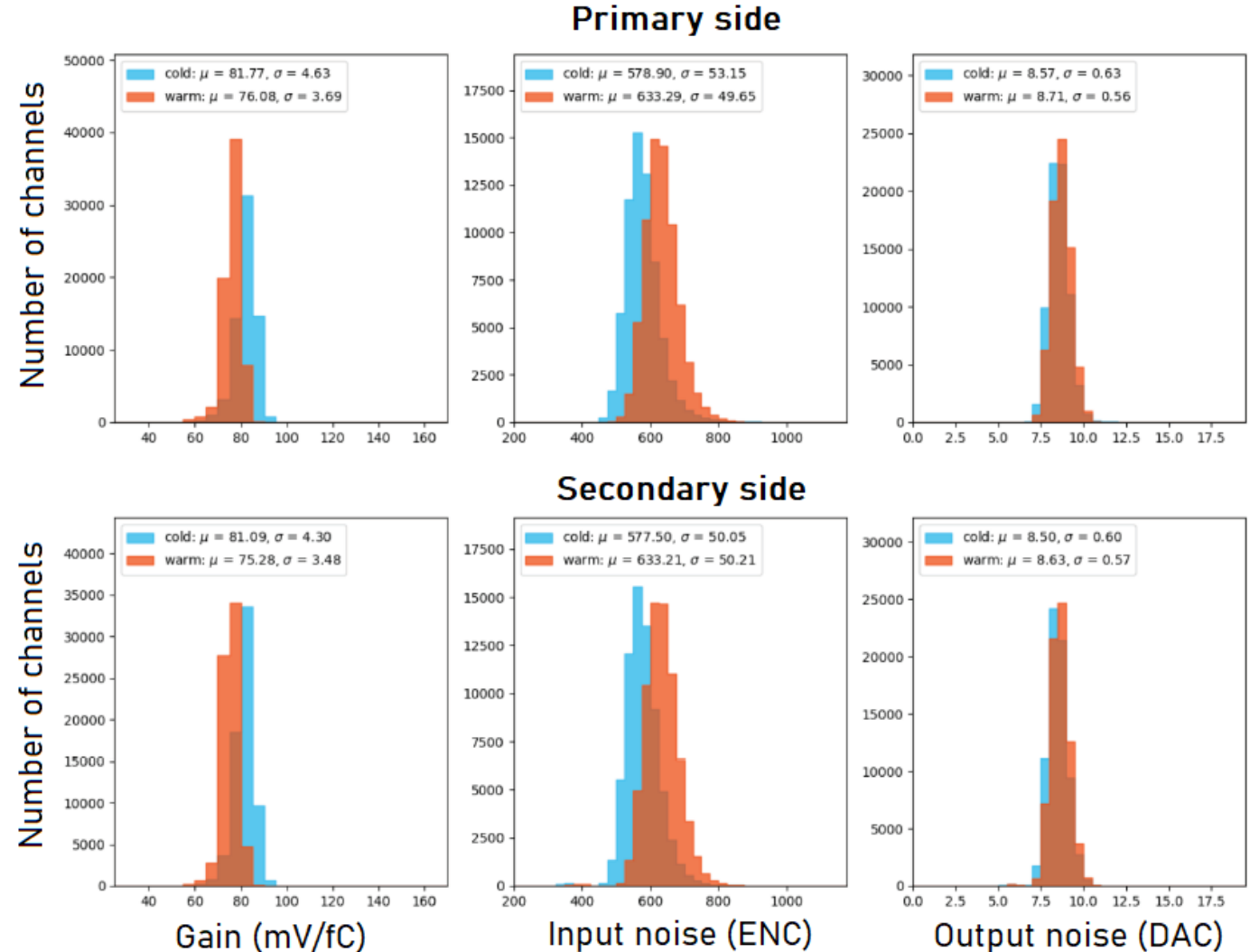
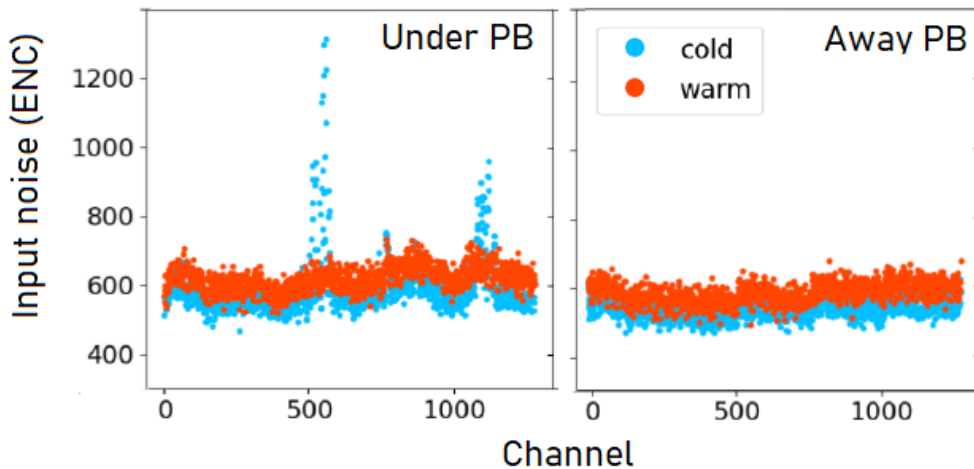


Results: Noise comparison warm/cold for staves

Temperature-dependence of electrical noise

- Comparison of distributions of gain, input and output noise at **warm** and **cold** temperature (injected charge: 1fC)
 - Higher gain when running cold
 - Lower noise when running cold
- Additionally: observed indications of “cold noise” phenomenon

Cold noise @ TWEPP23



Summary

Status of ITk strips system tests

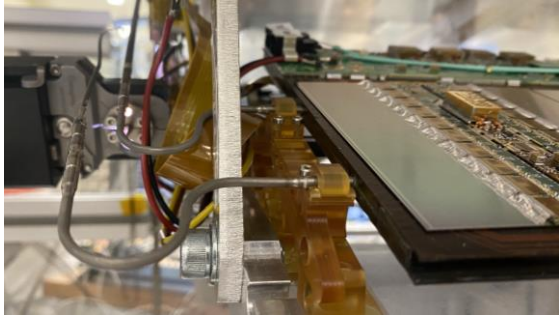
- Both system tests for the ITk Strips detector are fully operational
 - Needed **infrastructure** (services, cooling, DAQ) is available and set up
 - Motivated **teams** at both sites are working together and exchange a lot
 - Several **results** for the detector performance are already produced
 - Important **tools**, e.g. for DCS, are being developed and tested at system tests
 - System test is an important input for ATLAS internal **reviews** of the production readiness



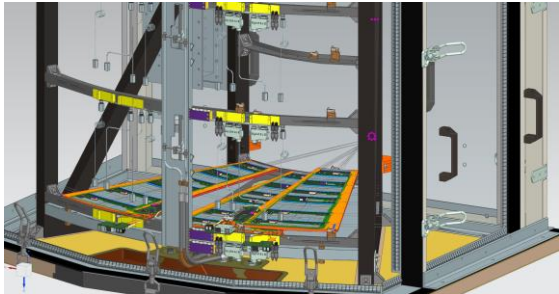
- Summary of system test results
 - **Noise performance** of four staves, read out in parallel at warm set point
 - Running of a single stave and a single petal with **CO₂ at cold set point**
 - Validation of **FELIX-based DAQ** systems against ITSDAQ benchmark readout
 - Operation of services: complete **power chain** and optical fibers for data transfer
 - First hand testing and training with petal **insertion tooling**

Outlook

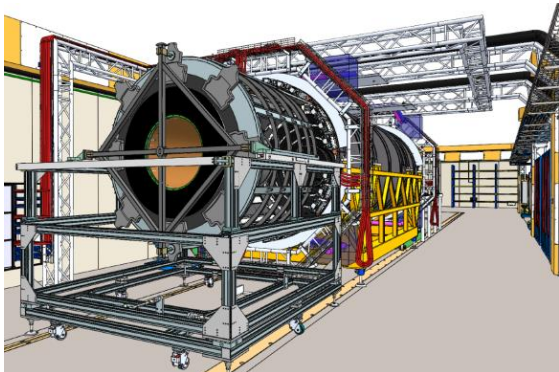
What comes next?



- **Barrel system test @ SR1**
 - Run all four staves with CO₂ cooling at cold set point
 - Repeat the noise characterization of staves (e.g. cross talk)
 - Validate further pre-production objects of (electrical) services
 - Develop DAQ & DCS for detector readiness



- **Endcap system test @ DESY**
 - Populate system test with more petals
 - Run the noise characterization of petals (esp. cross talk)
 - Special topic: external trigger by cosmics, perform tracking studies with ST



- **Integration for the ITk Strips detector**
 - Several areas of the ITk strips project have reached production readiness
 - All integration sites (CERN, DESY, Nikhef) are in preparation phase
 - System tests are main driver for this phase, e.g. by training people

Thank you

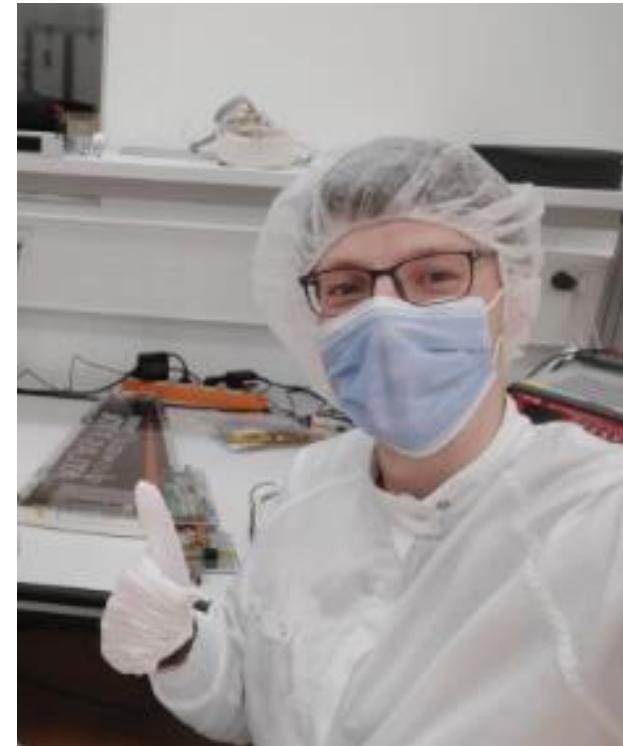


Contact

Deutsches Elektronen-
Synchrotron DESY

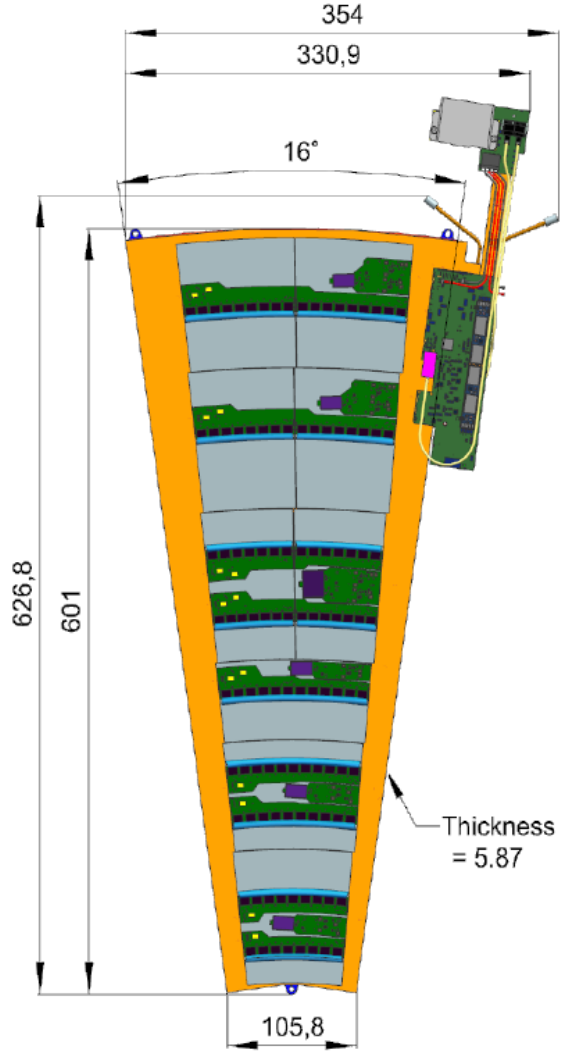
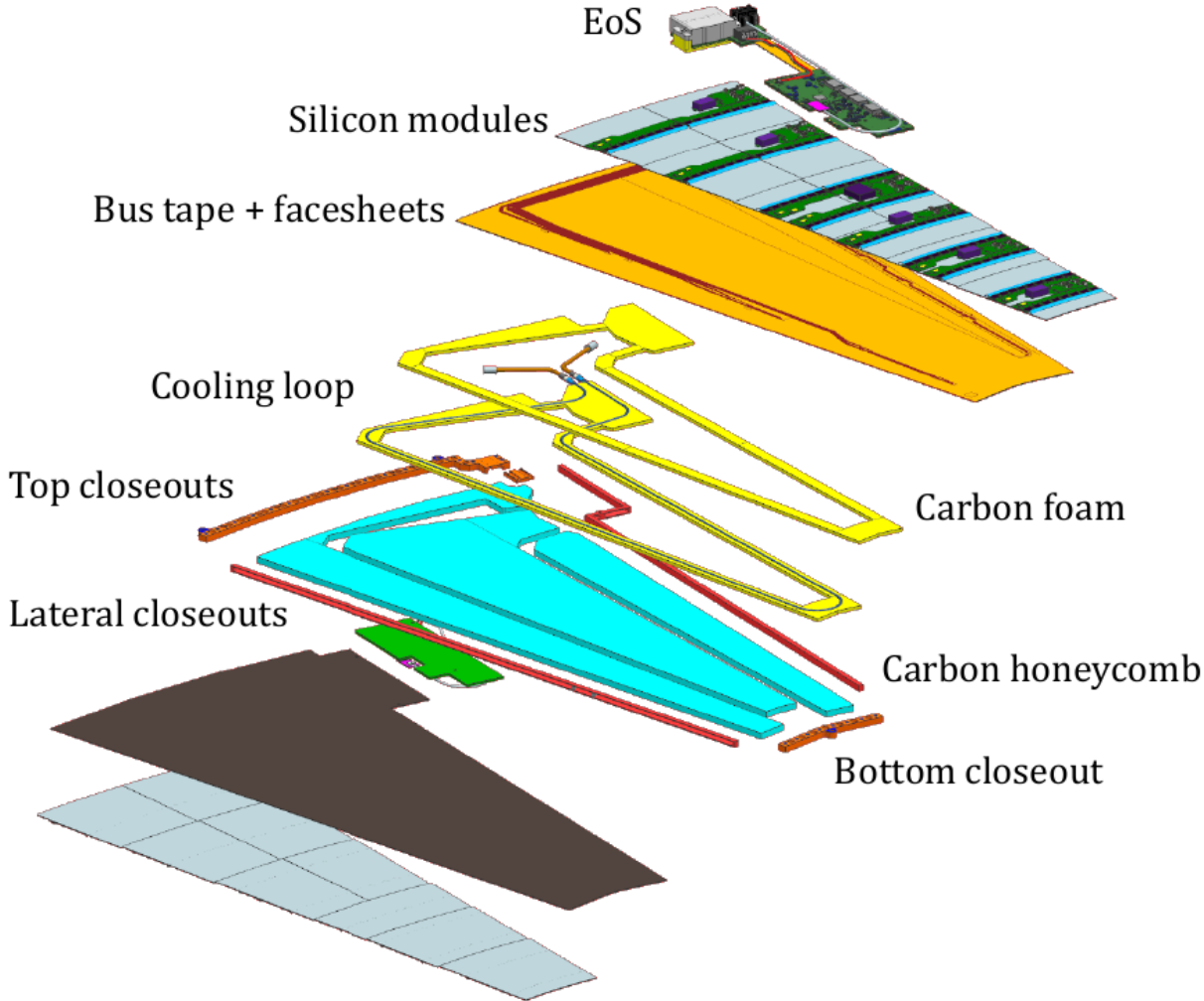
www.desy.de

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Local support structures

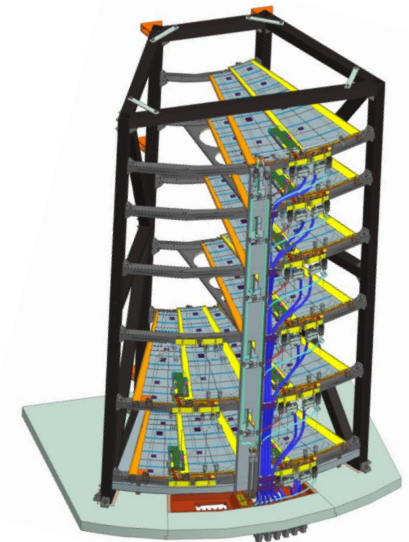
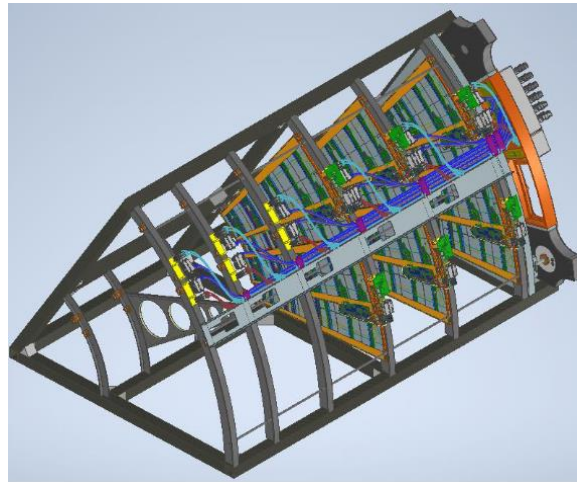
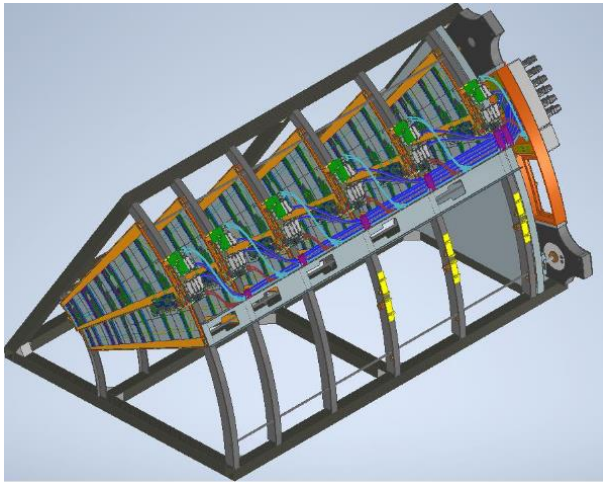
Exploded view of a petal



Endcap System Test configurations

Planned test configurations

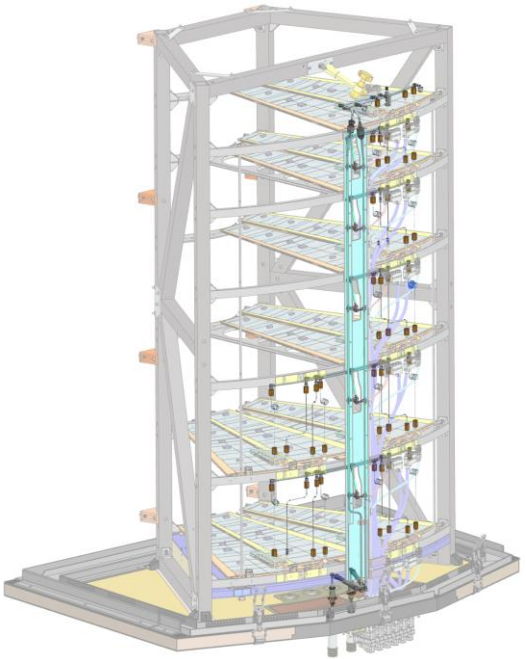
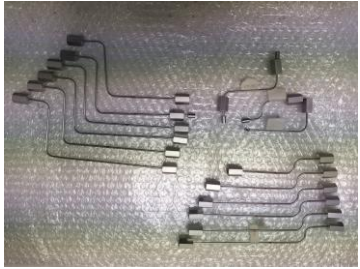
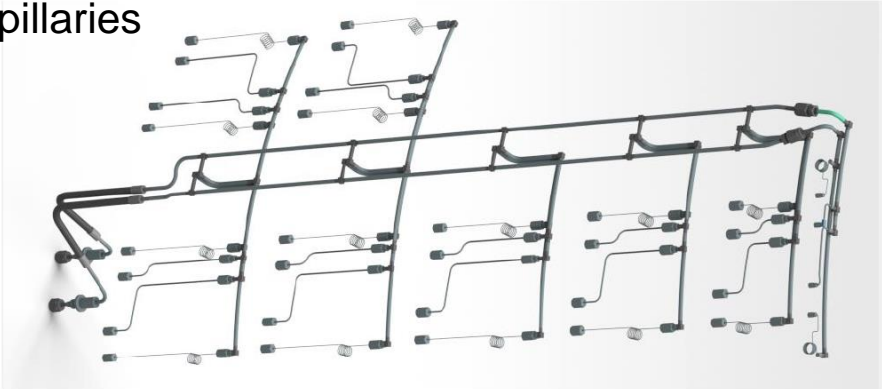
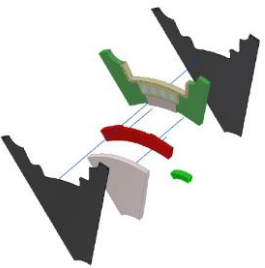
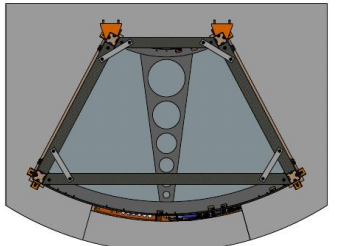
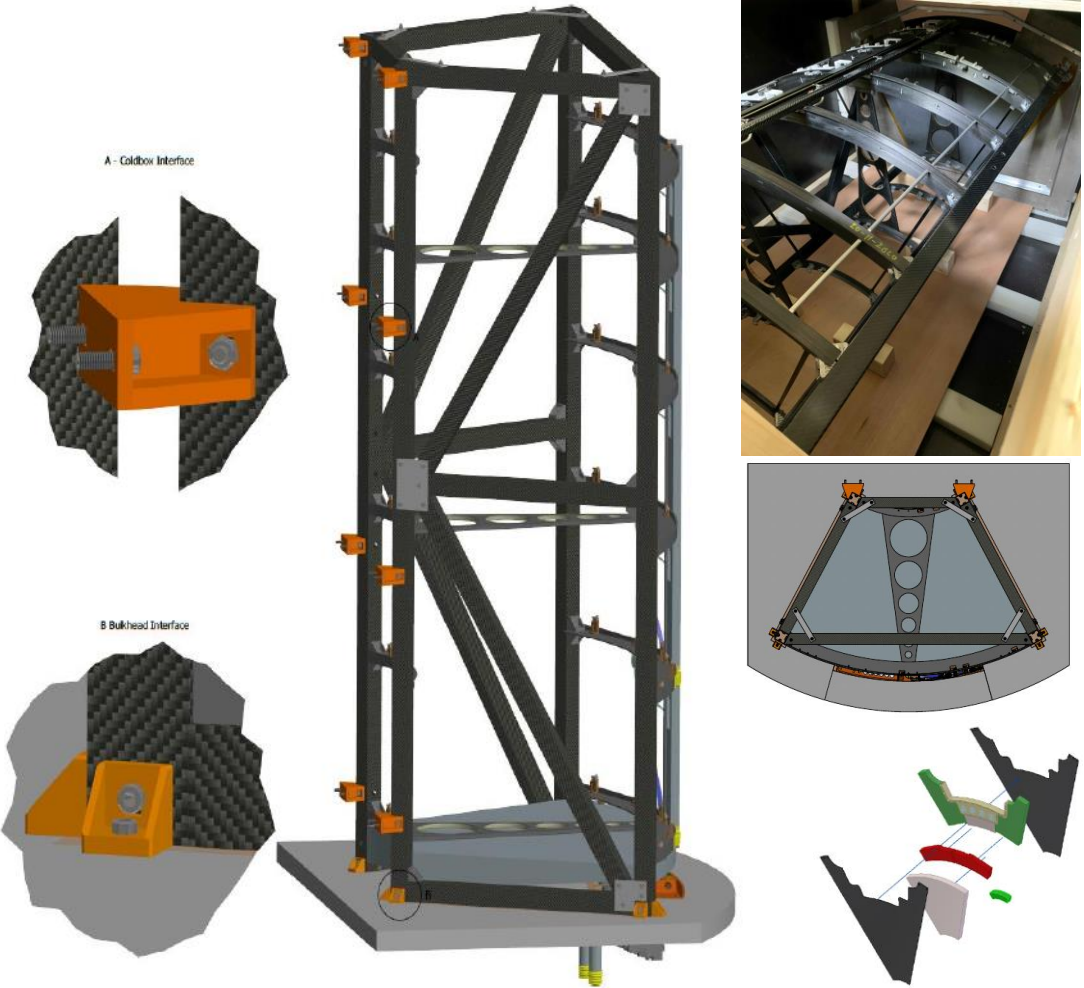
- 2-petal configuration
 - two petals per disk on one side of the service tray
 - normal configuration for the half service module installed
 - final configuration of the system test (“welded”)
- 4-petal configuration
 - four petals per disk at disks 3, 4 and 5
 - services are re-routed using free connections from the other side of tray
 - allow to test different permutations for noise study
- horizontal/vertical orientation
 - allowing to test in horizontal and vertical orientation
 - horizontal orientation as standard configuration
 - vertical orientation interesting to perform cosmics runs



Preparations for system test

System test structure, services and cold box

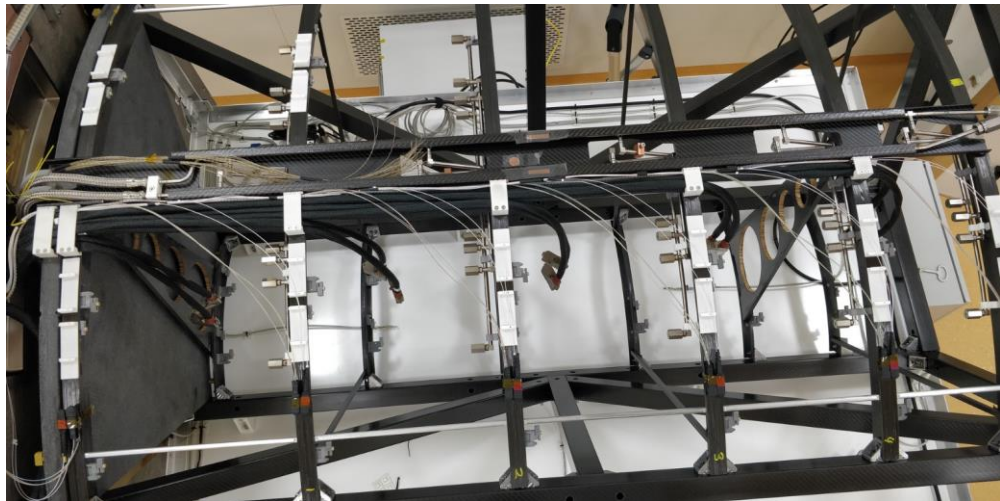
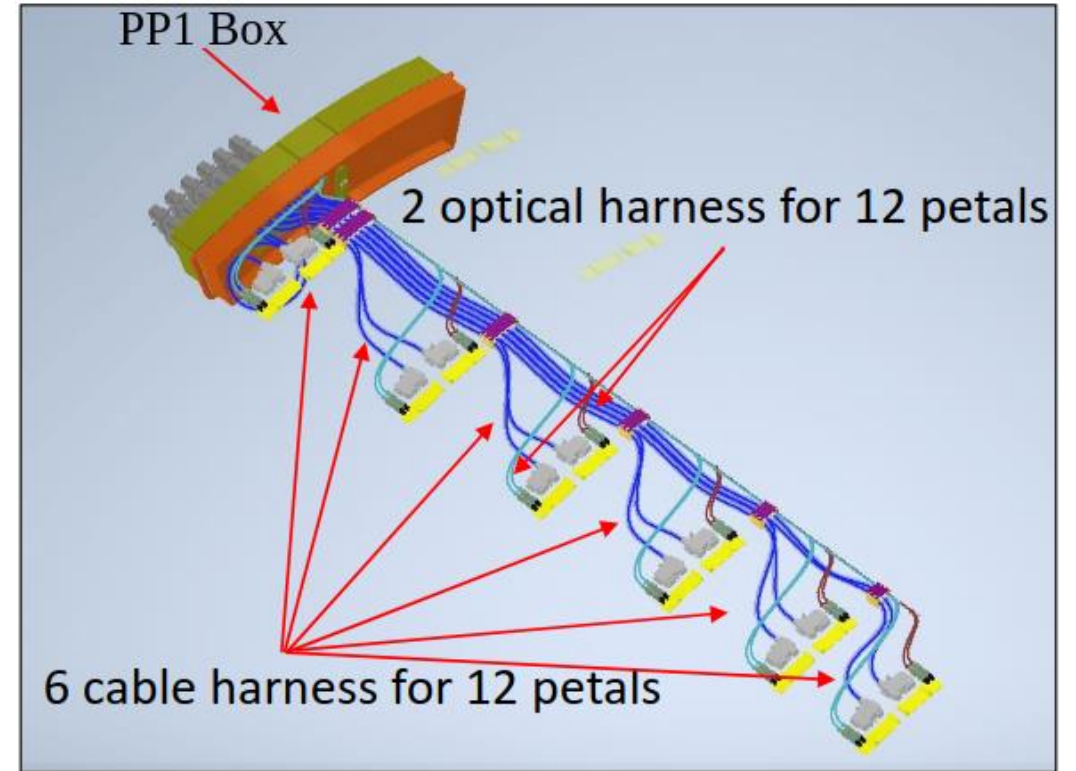
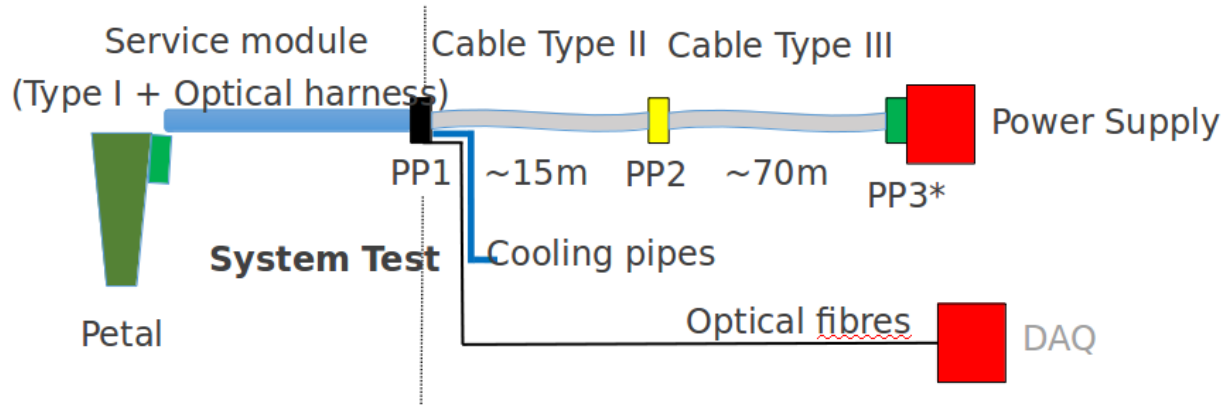
- special cooling services for ST to allow flexible design (e.g. temporary connectors for no need of welding in first place), but realistic CO2 capillaries



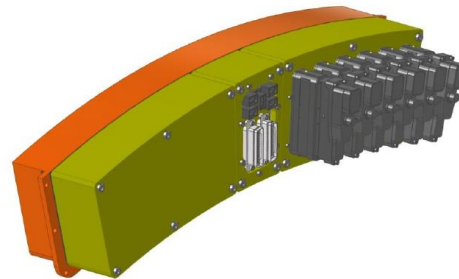
- ST structure design follows closely the real EC structure (e.g. production parts, material choice, grounding & shielding concept)

Preparations for system test

System test structure, services and cold box

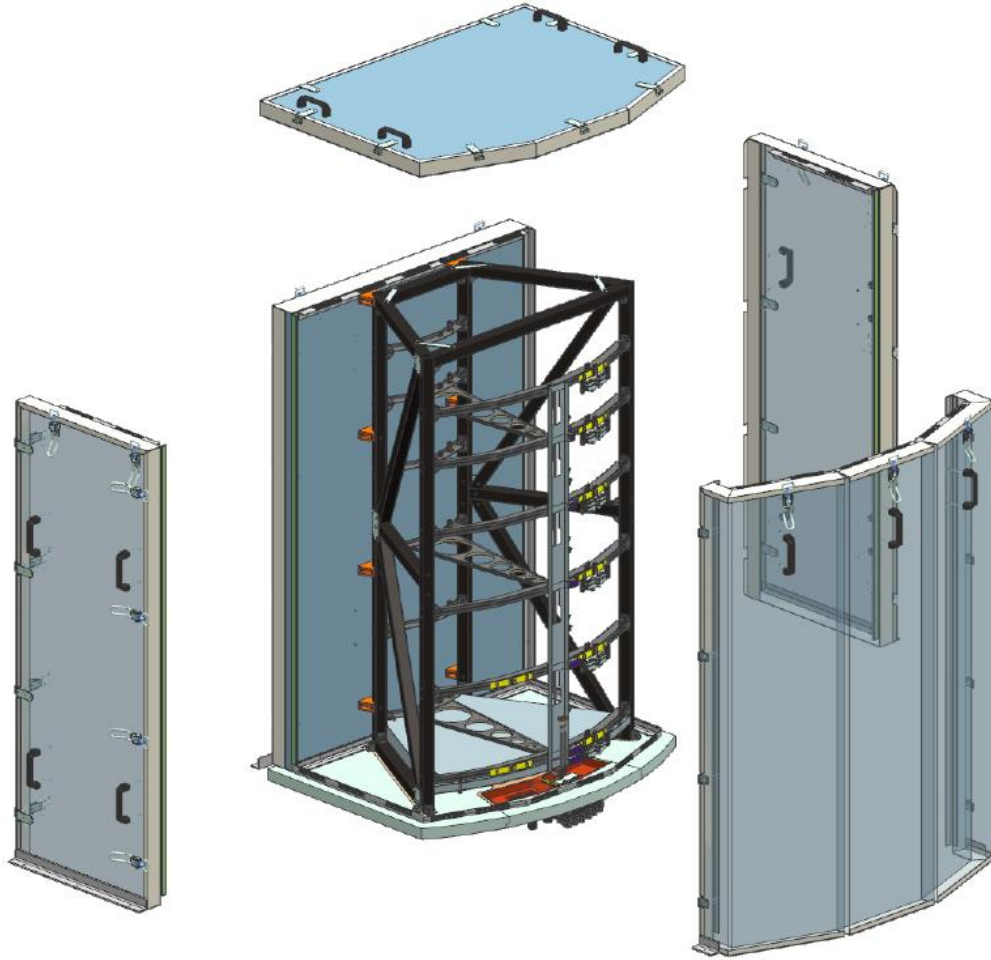


- electrical and optical services following EC design
- testing the (almost complete) powering chain



Preparations for system test

System test structure, services and cold box



- custom-made coldbox made out of individual panels
- serves as thermal enclosure and Faraday cage

