

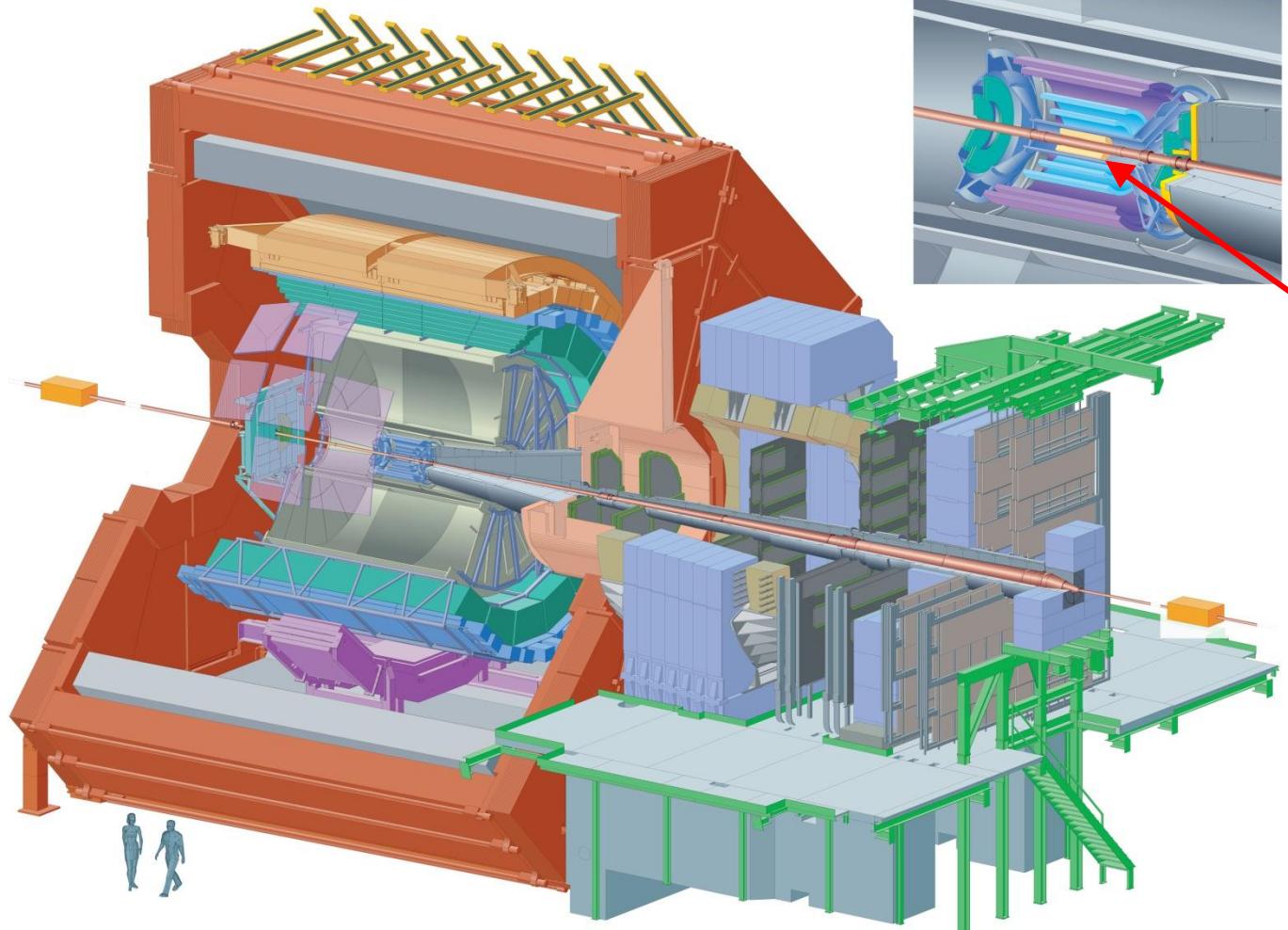
# TPAC – One path to the ALICE ITS upgrade

Carl-Johan Haster – Summer student 2011



# ALICE and its Inner Tracking System

Optimised for heavy ion collisions to study strongly interacting matter at the at high energy densities at LHC.

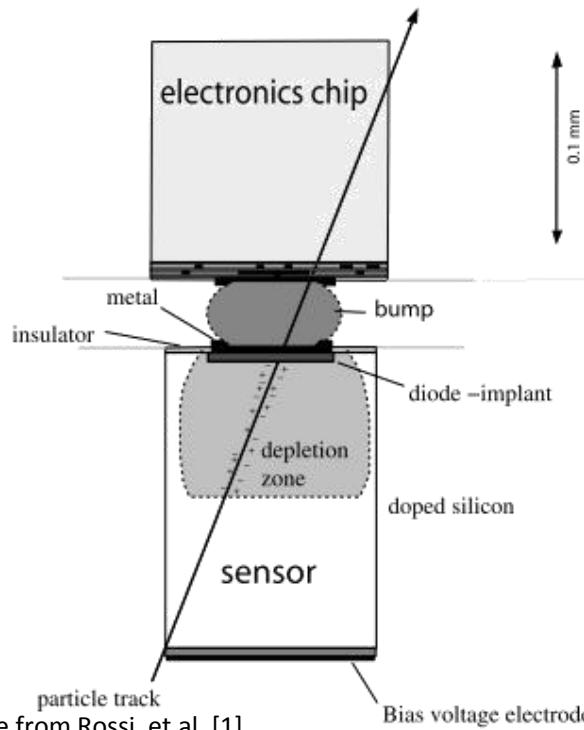


The ITS

SPD –  
Silicon Pixel  
Detector

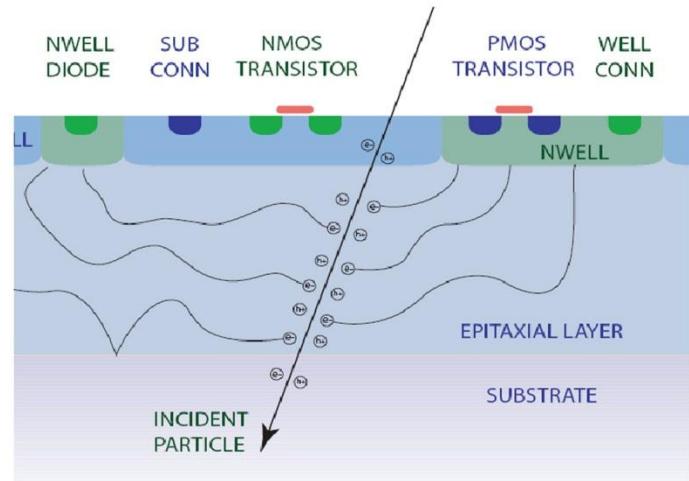
# Hybrid vs. monolithic pixel sensors

## Hybrid pixel



Currently two layers of SPD  
( $r=3.9$  cm and 7.6 cm)

## Monolithic pixel



## Standard CMOS

Figure from Stanitzki [2]

Upgrade has at least three layers of pixel detectors  
– starting closer to the beampipe (first layer  $\sim r=2.2$  cm)

**Both technologies are being investigated for the upgrade**

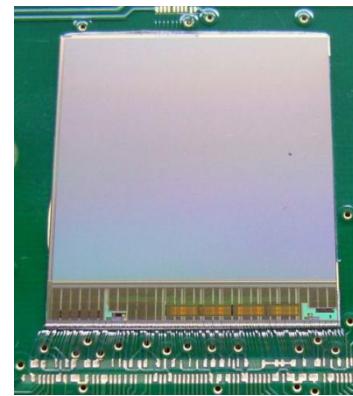
# Different options of monolithic sensors

- INMAPS



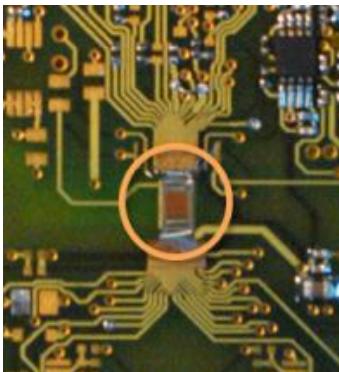
TPAC (SPIDER collaboration) [2]

- MISTRAL



ULTIMATE (STAR) [3]

- LePIX



Picture from FEE meeting in Bergamo [4]



*SPiDeR*

# TPAC

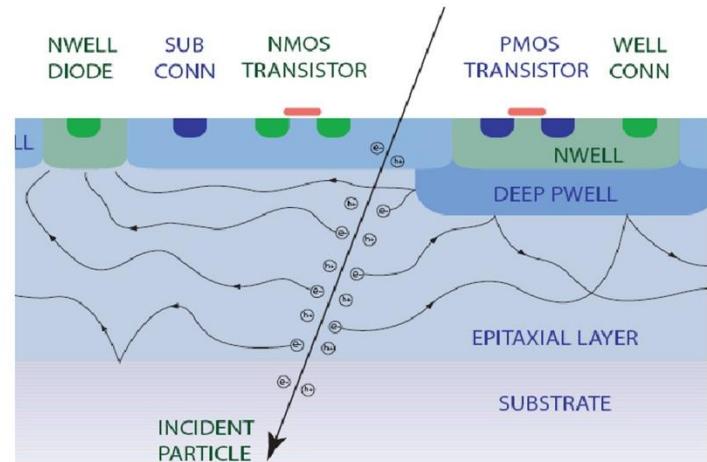
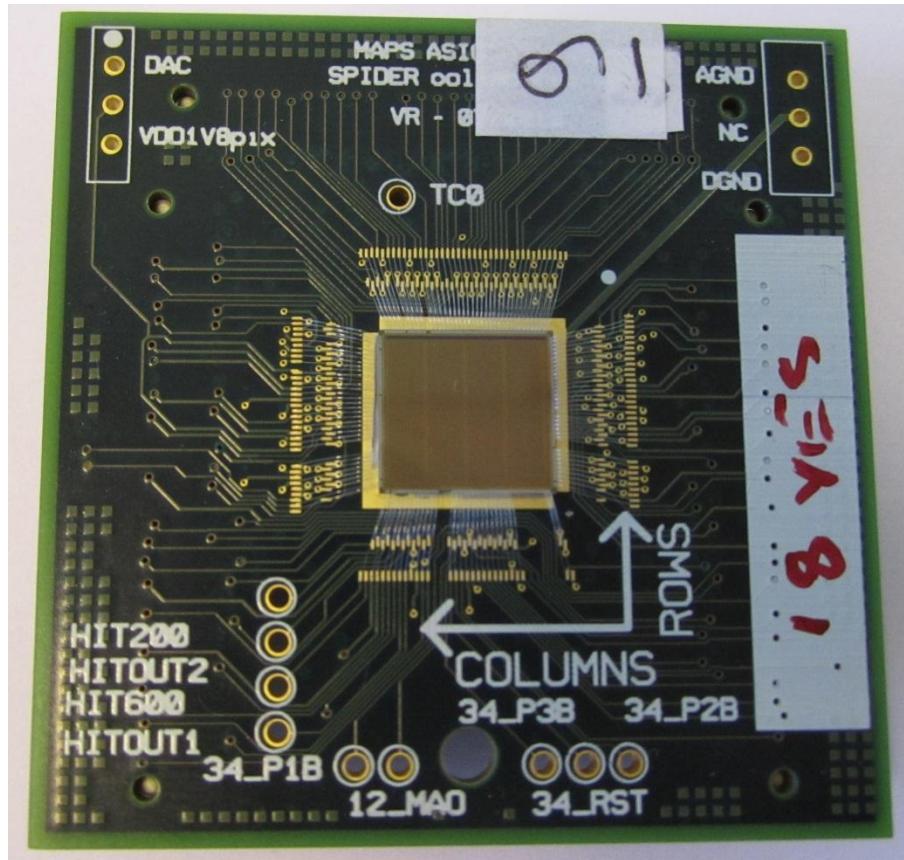


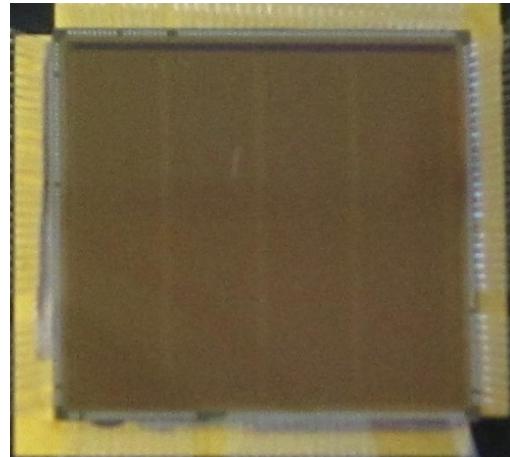
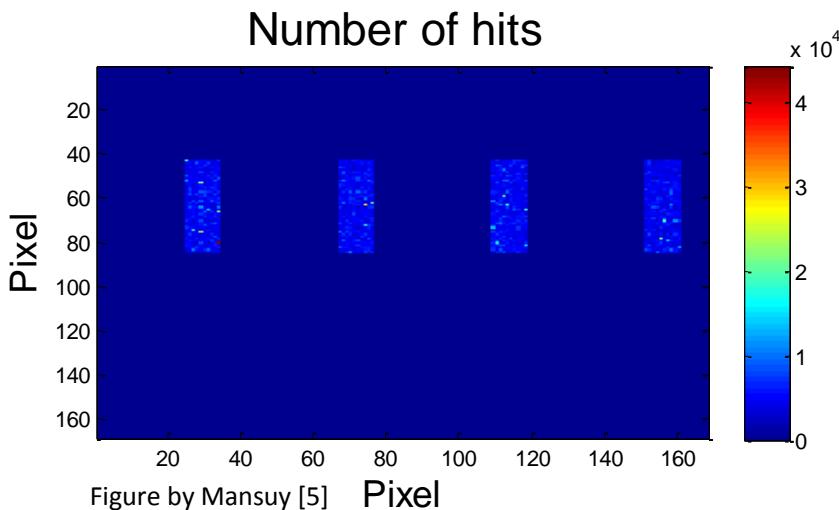
Figure from Stanitzki [2]

**INMAPS**

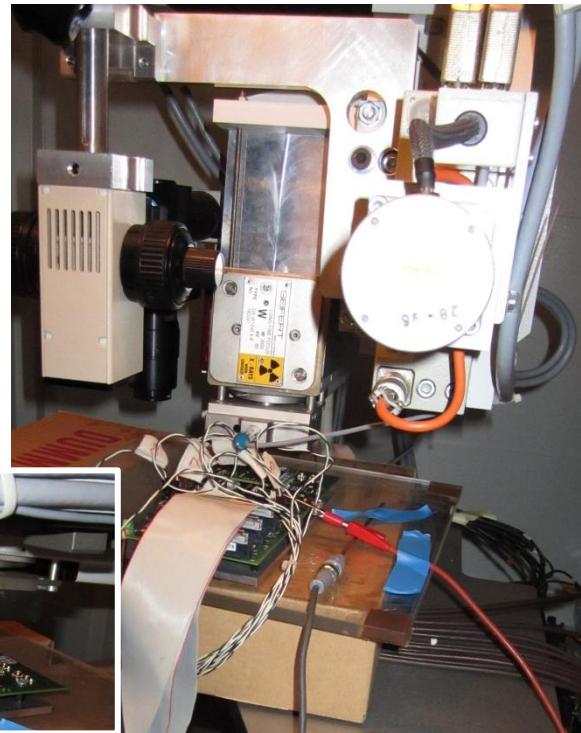
Deep p-well shields transistors  
-> signal registered at diode

Is the INMAPS technology  
suited as a starting point for the  
new ITS?

# Irradiation tests

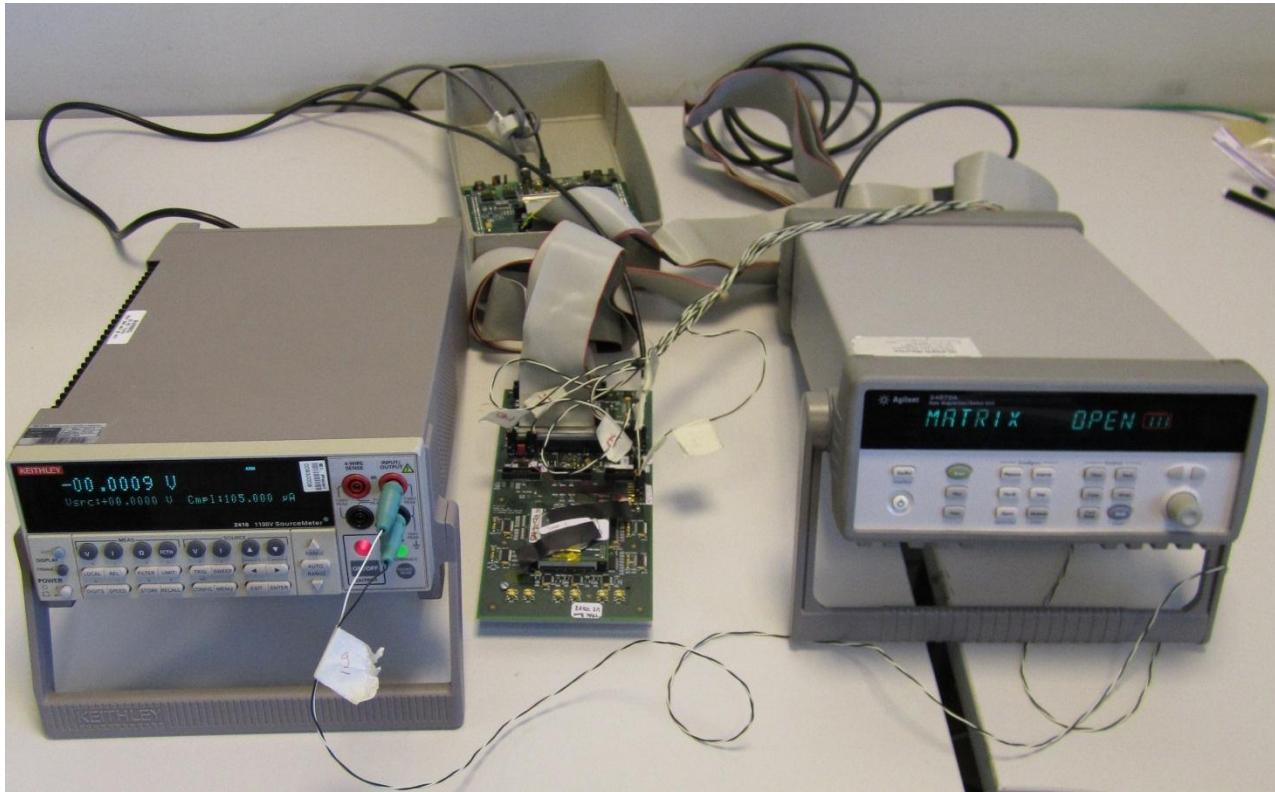


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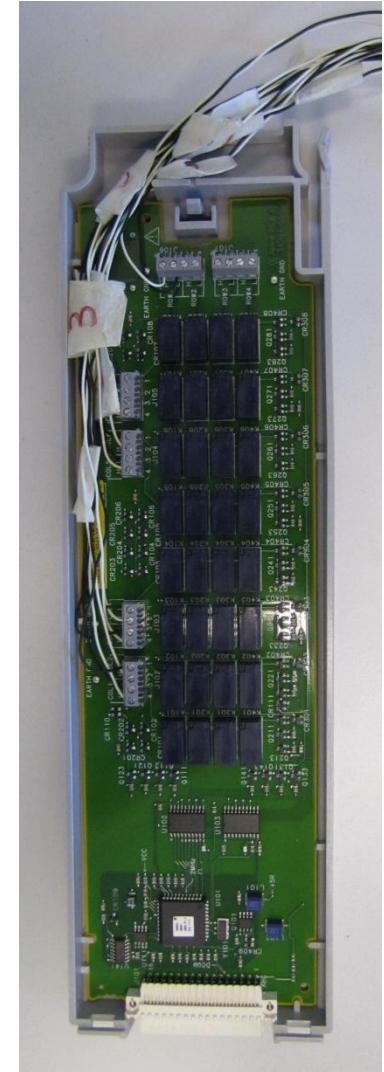
- Tungsten X-ray tube – 10 keV peak energy
- X-ray beam covering the whole sensor
- Dose rates between 3.3-33 krad/min
- Observe noise signals from the pixels
- Monitor 8 current values accessible on the readout card

# Current monitoring - hardware

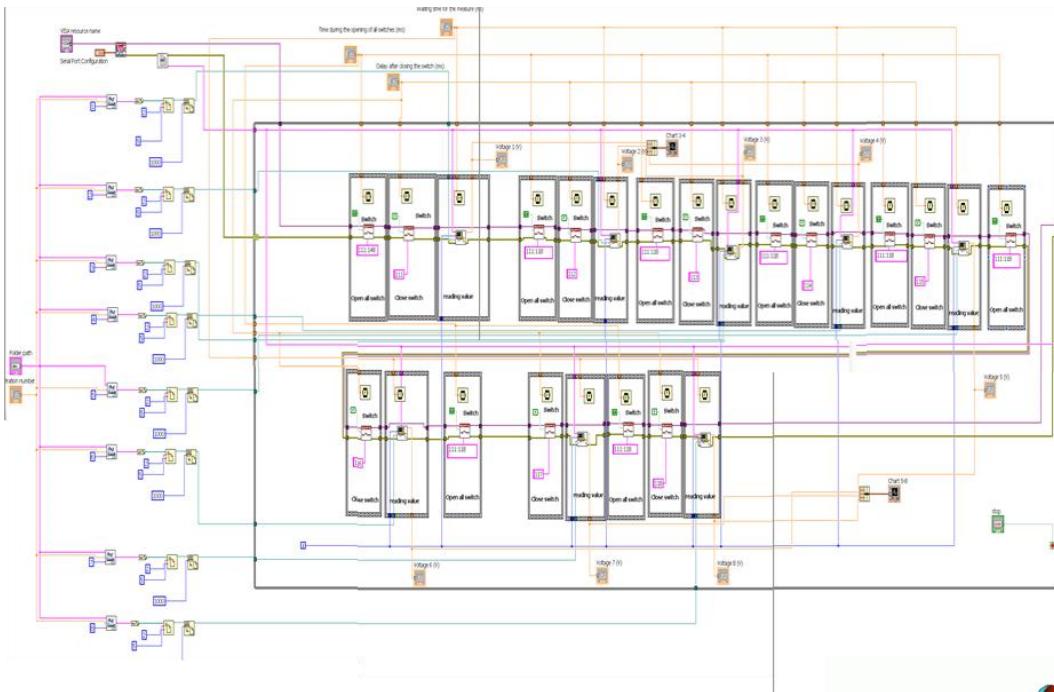


Voltmeter  
Keithley 2410

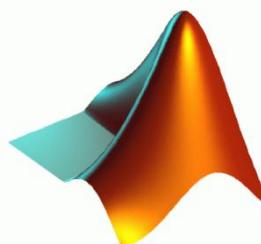
Switch unit  
Agilent 34970A with  
Agilent 34904A (4x8 Matrix Switch)



# Current monitoring - software



NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS  
**LabVIEW**



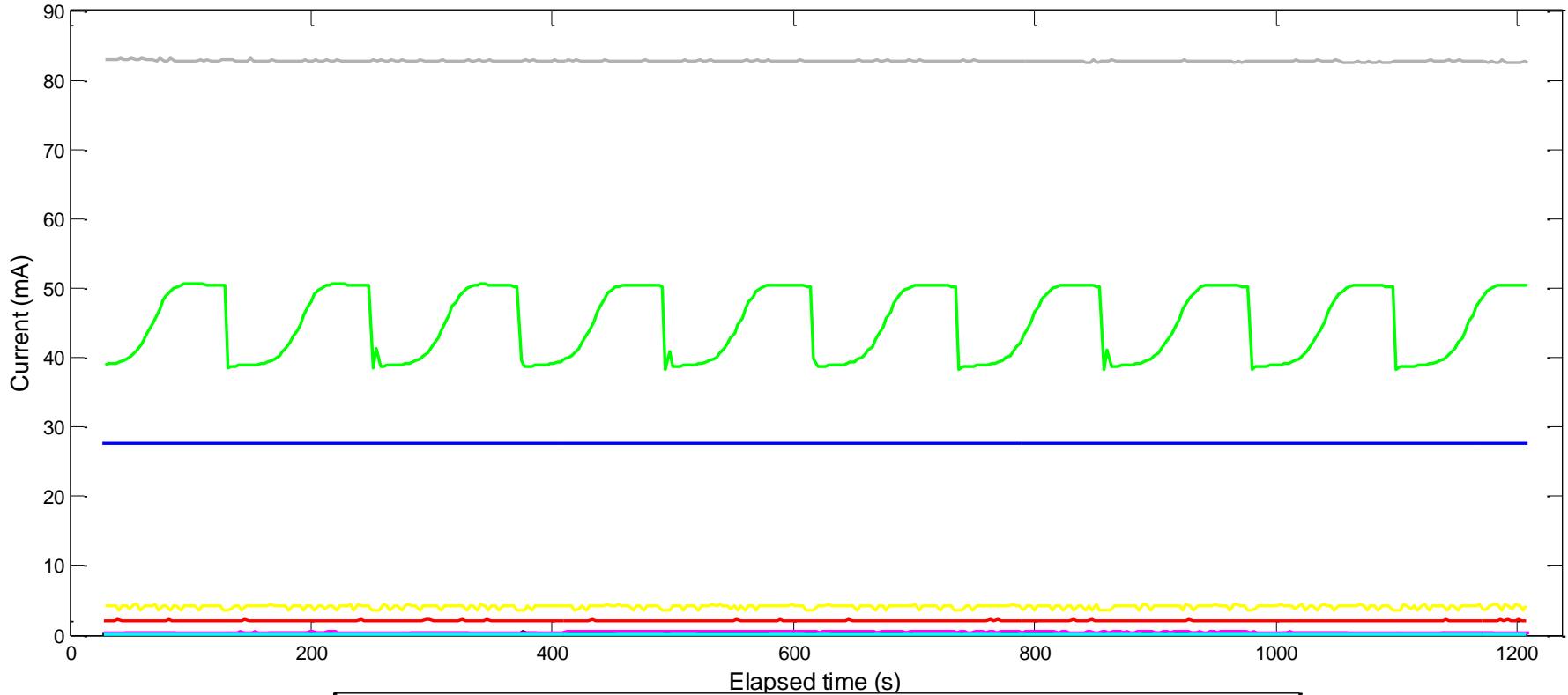
Co-written with Chloe Rolland

Carl-Johan Haster

8

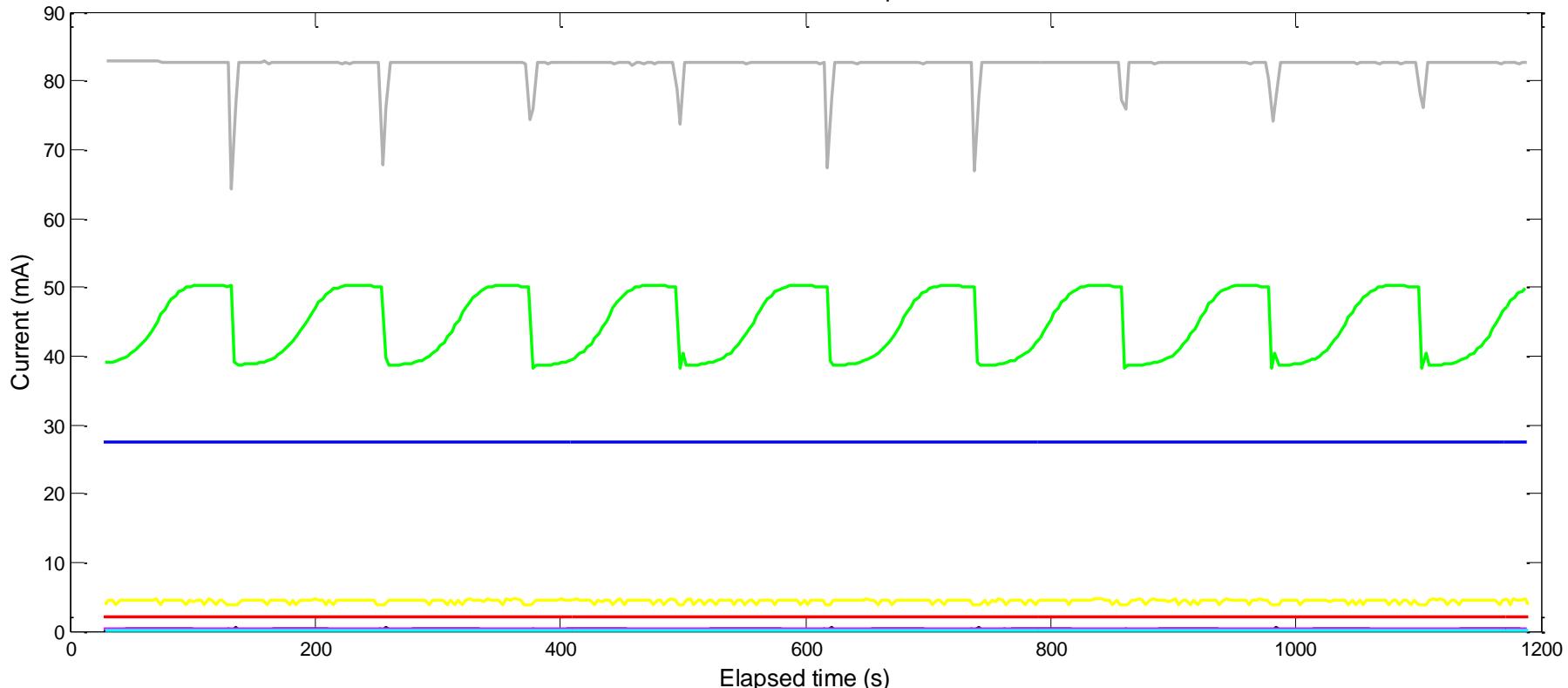
# Currents before irradiation

Standard resistivity 12  $\mu\text{m}$  Epi layer with deep p-well (Sensor 6) - Currents before irradiation - Truncated data  
18/7/2011, 11:42 - Sensor temperature: 29.3 °C



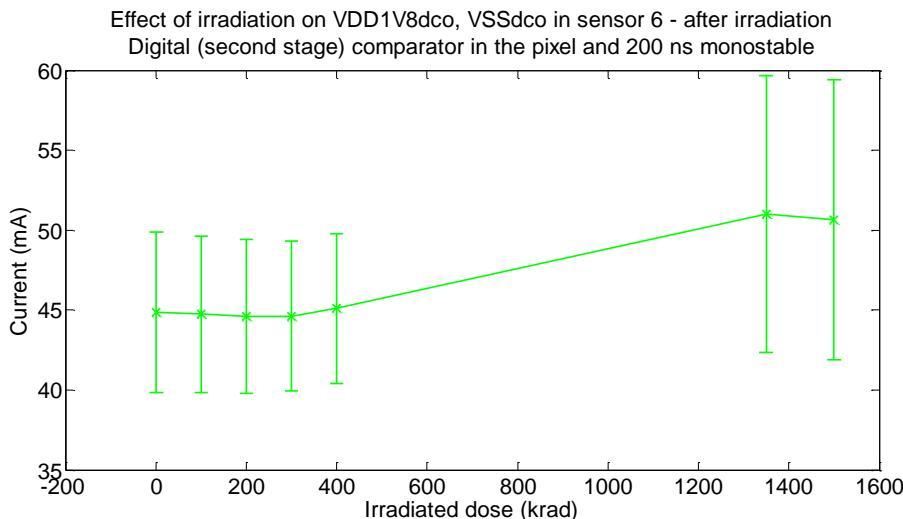
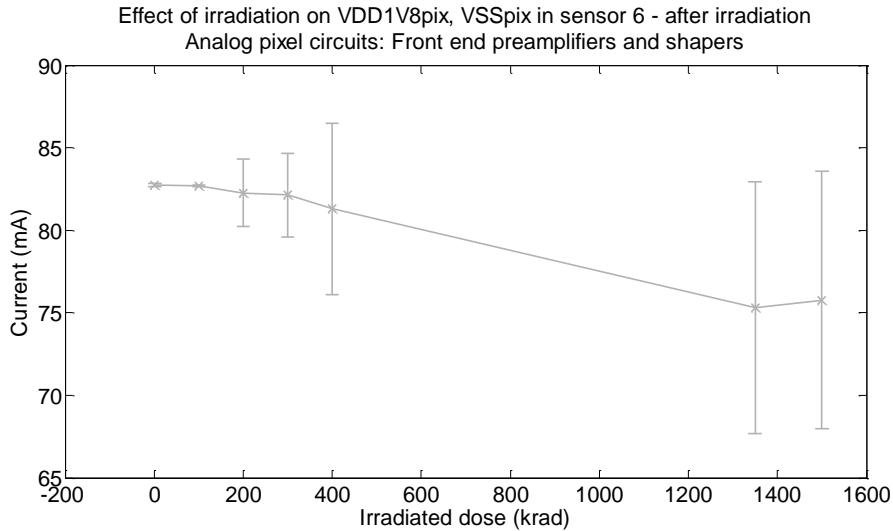
# Currents after 200 krad

Standard resistivity 12  $\mu\text{m}$  Epi layer with deep p-well (Sensor 6) - Currents after 200 krad irradiation - Truncated data  
18/7/2011, 15:26 - Sensor temperature: 28.0 °C



—	VDD1V8mso, VSSmso:	Isolated 600 ns monostable power supply
—	VDD1V8sram, VSSsram:	Isolated Powersupply for in-pixel config SRAMs
—	VDDO, VSSO:	Digital I/O buffers
—	VDD2V5dig:	SRAM write buffers: overdrive supply
—	VDD1V8dig, VSSdig:	Digital logic: Row controllers, SRAM memories,
—	VDD1V8dco, VSSdco:	Digital (second stage) comparator in the pixel and 200 ns monostable
—	VDD1V8aco, VSSaco:	Analog (first stage) comparator in the pixel
—	VDD1V8pix, VSSpix:	Analog pixel circuits: Front end preamplifiers and shapers

# Effect of irradiation on currents



- Small changes at low doses
- Increase in uncertainties due to spikes
- Effects on loading the sensor configuration observed at very high doses

# Conclusions

- Calibrate the on-board power supply for the SRAM to study the calibration loading process
- Need more granular dose steps
- Experiment with varying dose rates
- Investigate annealing behaviour
- Still early in the R&D phase

# Picture references

1. Rossi, L., Fischer, P., Rohe, T. & Wermes, N. (2006). *Pixel Detectors: from Fundamentals to Applications*. Berlin: Springer.
2. Stanitzki, M. (2010). Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A doi:10.1016/j.nima.2010.11.166
3. L. Greiner et al., A MAPS based vertex detector for the STAR experiment at RHIC, Nuclear Instruments and Methods Section A, 2010, In Press, 10.1016/j.nima.2010.12.006
4. <http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceOtherViews.py?view=standard&confId=122027>
5. Mansuy, C. (2011). CERN – PH-AID-DT