

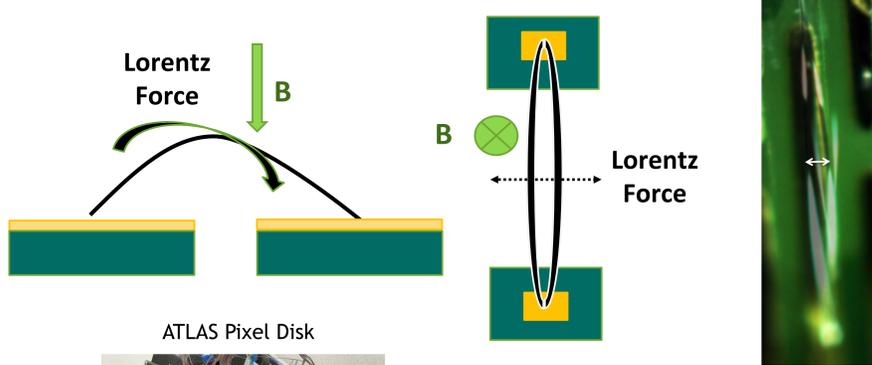
Objective

Qualify sprayed Cellpak D9201 polyurethane coatings for suppressing wire bond oscillations ($I_{p-p} \sim 100$ mA, $B=2T$) at doses anticipated for the ATLAS Inner Tracker (ITk) at the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC).

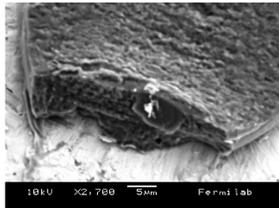
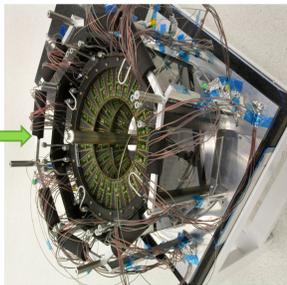
Periodic Lorentz Force: Intermittent Current in a B Field

Most Vulnerable Wire Bond Geometry

End Cap/Disk in Solenoidal Field



ATLAS Pixel Disk

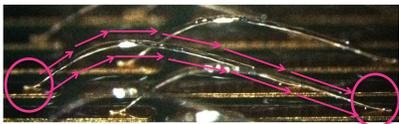


SEM pictures of a wire-bond heel broken by fatigue stress induced by resonant vibrations

From G. Bolla et al., Wire-bond failures induced by resonant vibrations in the CDF silicon detector, Nucl. Instr. and Methods A516, 277 (2004).

Lorentz Force can break wire bonds

Protection mechanisms: Coating vs Potting



Entire Wire Bond Coated

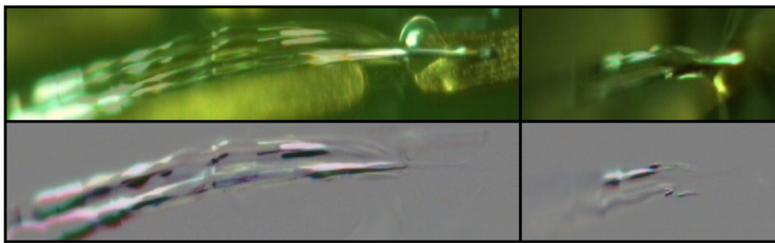


Wire Bond Heel Potted

- Immobilized wire bond heel
- Resonance amplitude $\sim F_0/m$
- Resonance amplitude $\sim Q$

- Immobilized wire bond heel

Coating increases oscillator mass and reduces oscillator Q value



Top View

End View

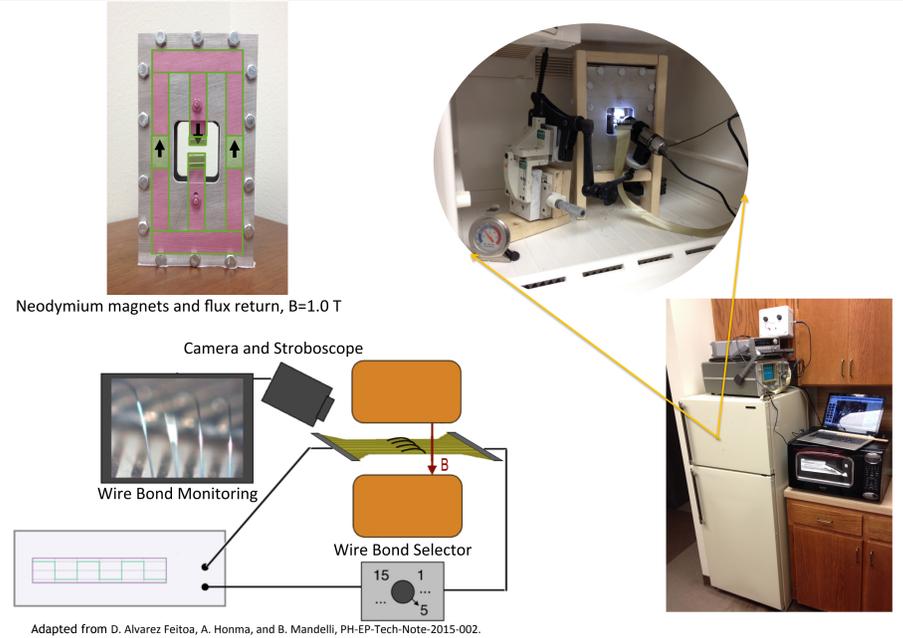
Video frames of coated wire bond summed (top) and subtracted (bottom) to show regions of movement (light and dark) and motionless regions (gray).

Destructive Tests of Protected Bond Wires

Al wire bonds: 2.8 mm long, 25 μ OD $B=1.7$ T Room temperature
Coating and potting material: Cellpak D9201 Pre-irradiation

Sample	f_{res} [kHz] mean, (range)	Q mean, (range)	I_{p-p} [mA] to break at f_{res}
Uncoated $N_{wires}=17$	11.78 (11.68 - 11.97)	92 (69 - 117)	4 one wire tested
Coated 55 μ - 60 μ OD $N_{wires}=15$	9.28 (8.88 - 9.76)	36 (26 - 46)	32 - 40 one wire
Coated 100 μ - 110 μ OD $N_{wires}=8$	(8.1 - 14.1)	(7 - 14)	$f_{res} = 10.4$ kHz: breaks @ 180 mA p-p $f_{res} = 13.3$ kHz: 38.5 hours @ 180 mA p-p
Sample	f_{res} [kHz] mean, (range)	Q mean, (range)	I_{p-p} [mA] to break
Potted $N_{wires}=8$	14.95 (13.80 - 16.17)	68 (60 - 77)	12 - 15 one wire

Measurement of Lorentz Force-Induced Vibrations at -20C



Adapted from D. Alvarez Feitoa, A. Honma, and B. Mandelli, PH-EP-Tech-Note-2015-002.

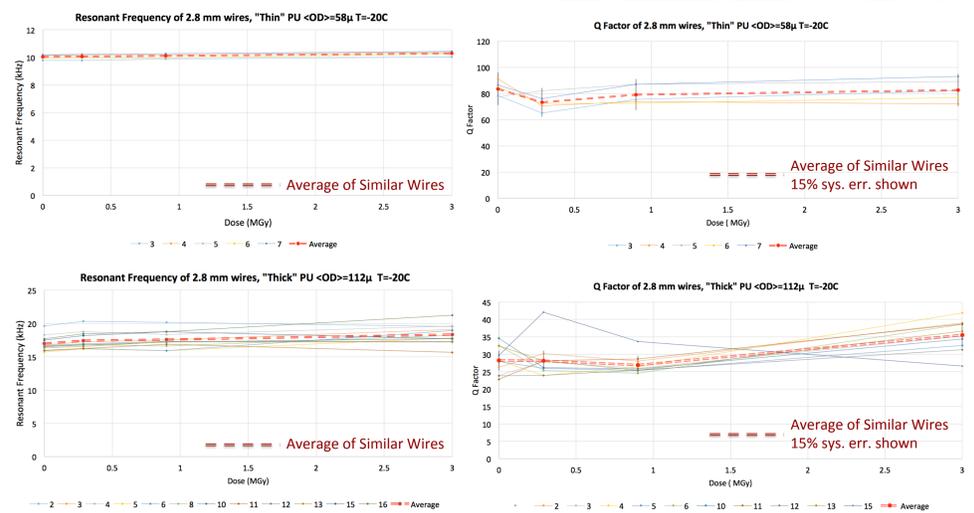
Temperature Dependence

Bond length [mm]	N wires	Mean OD [μ]	Room temp avg. values		Cold (-20C) avg. values		% change (cold/warm)	
			Res. Freq. [kHz]	Q	Res. Freq. [kHz]	Q	Res. Freq. [kHz]	Q
2.8	9	57 thin	9.9	59	10.3	86	+4%	+47%
2.8	13	73 med	11.0	30	12.3	42	+12%	+40%
2.8	13	112 thick	14.8	18	17.2	27	+16%	+52%
4.0	9	44 thin	7.6	66	8.0	87	+6%	+32%
4.0	11	82 med	9.9	19	11.4	32	+15%	+67%

>100 μ OD coatings at -20C protect ITk end cap equivalent: $B=2T$, $I_{p-p} < 100$ mA

Irradiation to 3 MGy

Co⁶⁰ Irradiation at Sandia Nat. Lab Gamma Irradiation Facility.
Yellowing of irradiated organic polymers is typical.



Q and f_{res} of coated wires stable to at least 3 MGy

Conclusions and Future Work

Cellpak D9201 coatings demonstrated to protect 2.8 mm, 25 μ OD Al wire bonds at HL-LHC lifetime (3000 fb⁻¹) radiation dose anticipated for ITk Pixel end cap and ITk Strip barrel and end cap. Irradiation continuing to ITk Pixel barrel dose and beyond to failure.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the staff of CERN's Departmental Silicon Facility: A. Honma, F. Manolescu, and I. McGill for the use of the QART Lab, for bonding our samples, and for many useful suggestions; B. Mandelli for paving the way with IBL wire bond resonance measurements; R. Boyd for design of test boards; M. Wasiolek and D. Hansen who operate the Sandia Gamma Irradiation Facility; S. Seidel for facilitating GIF irradiation of samples. This work was supported by US Dept. of Energy grant DE-SC0010384.