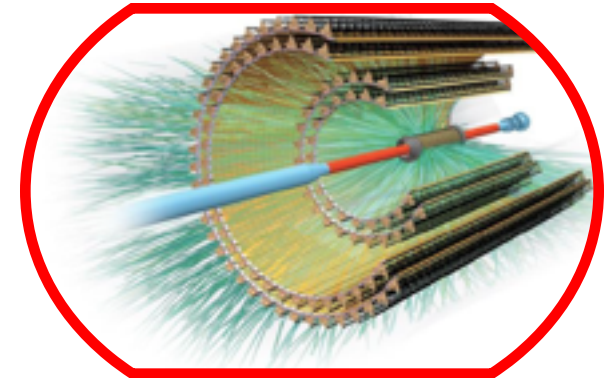




ALICE



## Summary of activities at SUT and SLRI

12th ALICE ITS upgrade, MFT and  
O2 Asian Workshop  
November 19, Inha Univ.

THAI INSTITUTES IN INNER  
TRACKING SYSTEM (ITS)  
UPGRADE OF ALICE, CERN

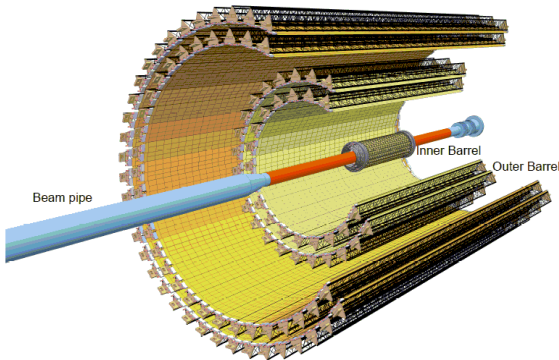


1. Introduction
2. The activities of SUT
3. SLRI-BTF
4. Wafer characterization
5. Points of Interest



- Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presided over in MOU signing ceremony between Suranaree University of Technology and ALICE
- At Srapathum palace
- On December 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

## Research Project of ITS



Collaboration of organizations in Thailand, ALICE and other counties

Research Procedure :


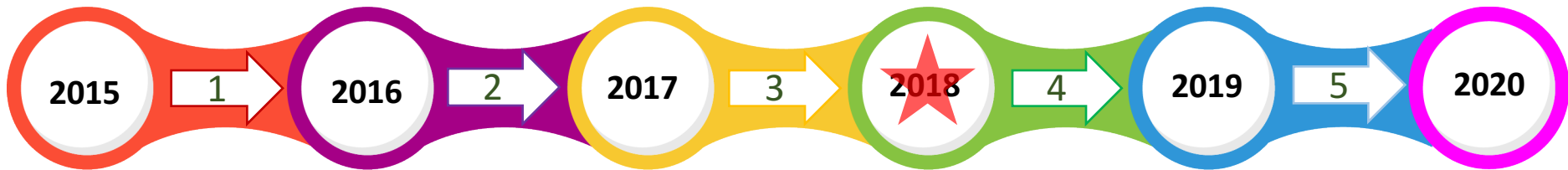
- 1) Find proper material to construct sensor
- 2) Test working and efficiency on prototype sensor
- 3) Simulate situation of advertent particle measurement

Time period : 2013-2020

Manpower : potential to produce 10 PhD. students in project



# AICE ITS upgrade Research Activities




Material budget calculation of beam-pipe and stave design

Detector simulation and physics performance

Testing at CERN


Complete in 2019



electron reduction system (<math><100\text{ e-}/\text{burst}</math>)

sensor characterization using electron beam

Completed in Mar 2018



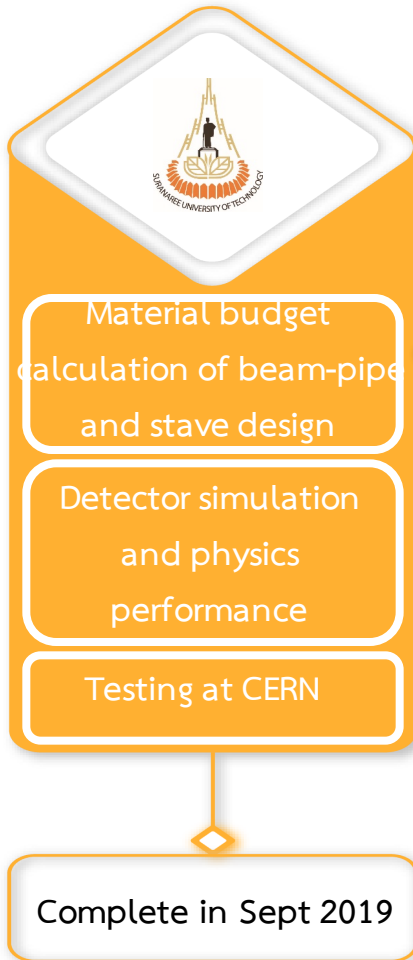
wafer quality assurance

Dummy chip

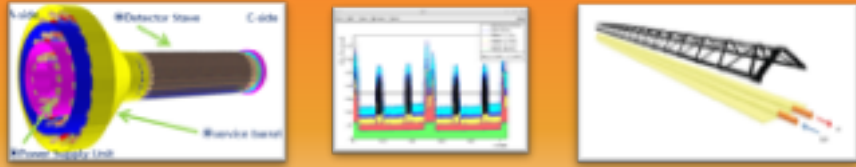
Thinning and dicing Wafer

Silicon heat exchanger

Completed in Sept 2018

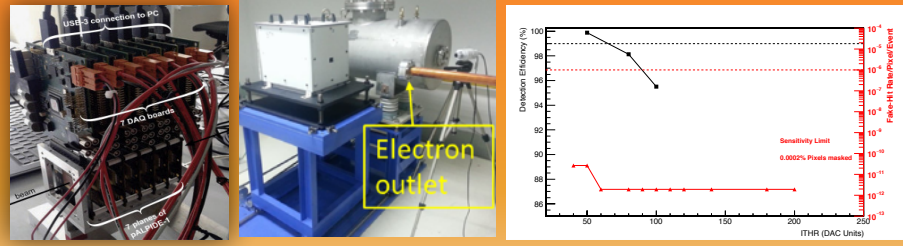


### Material budget calculation of IB



This section illustrates the material budget calculation for the Interaction Beamline (IB). It includes three images: a 3D model of the detector stave with labels for 'Detector Stave', 'C-side', and 'Machine tunnel'; a graph showing the material budget distribution; and a perspective view of the stave assembly.

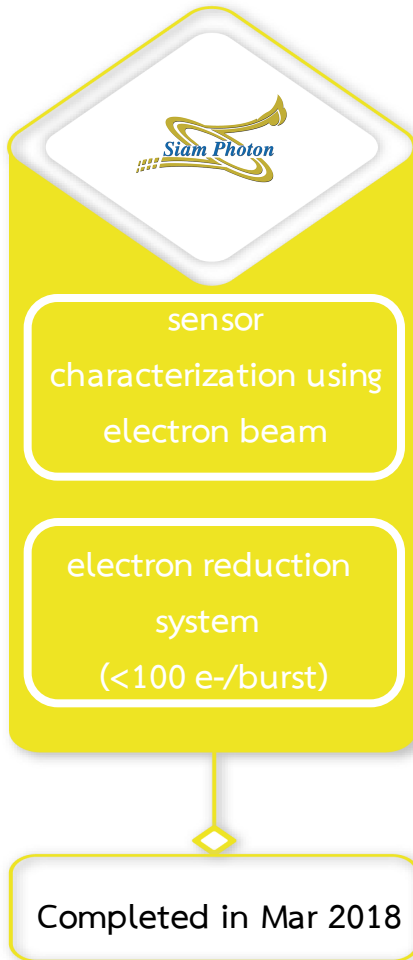
### Characterization of MAP at SLRI-BTF



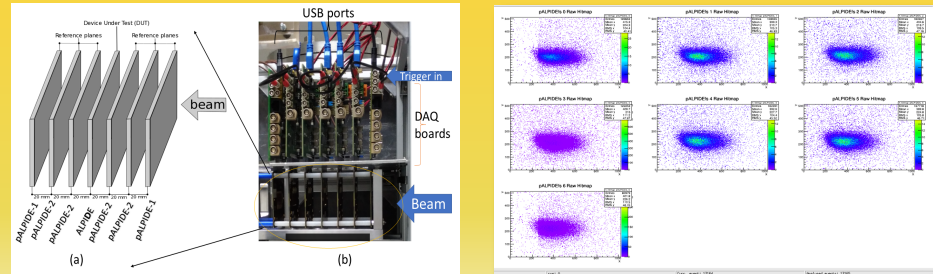
This section shows the characterization of the MAP (Micro-Arrayed Pixel) detector at SLRI-BTF. It features two photographs of the detector setup and a graph. The graph plots 'Detector Efficiency (%)' on the left y-axis (0 to 100) and 'Event Rate/Point/Unit' on the right y-axis (log scale from 10<sup>-10</sup> to 10<sup>-4</sup>) against 'ITHR (DAC Units)' on the x-axis (0 to 200). A black curve shows efficiency decreasing from 100% at 50 DAC units to approximately 80% at 100 DAC units. A red curve shows the event rate, which drops sharply from 10<sup>-8</sup> at 50 DAC units to a 'Sensitivity Limit' of 0.0002% Pixels masked at 100 DAC units.

### Data analysis of collision particles and tracking reconstruction in search of Lambda C and Hypertriton

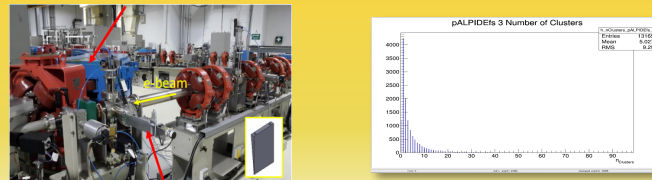
**In process**



### Characterize ALPIDE chip with 1 GeV electron beam test



### Tunable electron less 10 electron per bunch





## SLRI activities

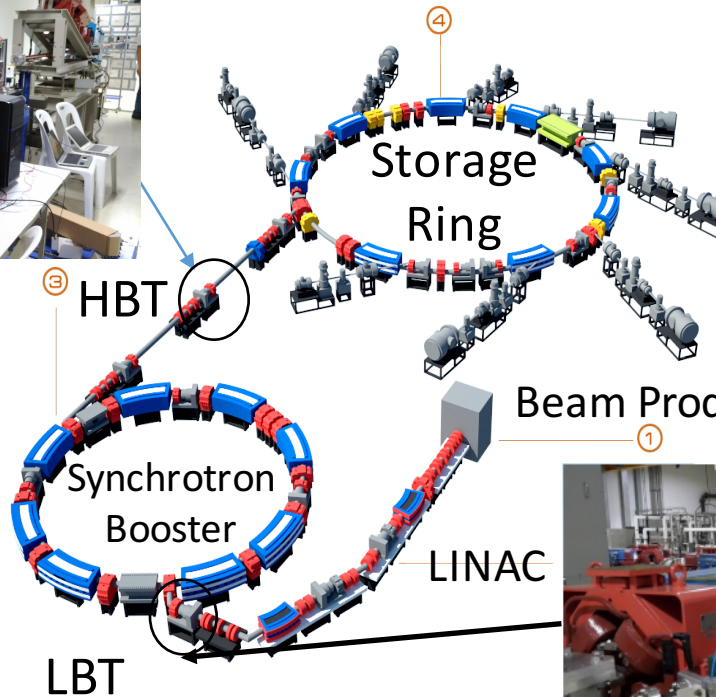
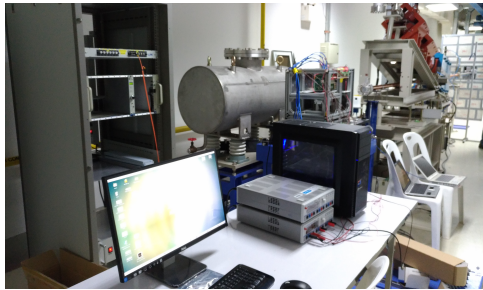
- Synchrotron Light Research Institute Beam Test Facility (Thailand)
- Instruments: Telescope set up
- Result: Study a relation of a number of cluster of DUT with Cluster size on x and y axis (number of pixel) and DUT Detection efficiency (*latest done by Anatachai*)



# Synchrotron Light Research Institute Beam Test Facility (Thailand)

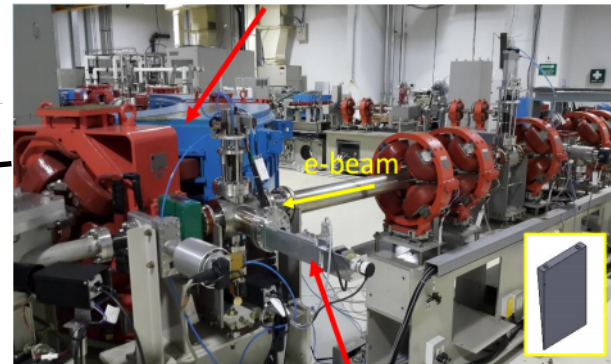
SLRI BTF

Table 1 Electron energy parameter at HBT



Energy	Up to 1.2 GeV
Energy spread	-0.05%
Pulse duration	8.5 ns
Bunch length	0.5 ns
Repetition rate	0.5 Hz 1 GeV 0.3 Hz 1.2 GeV (upgrade)

LBT target manipulation

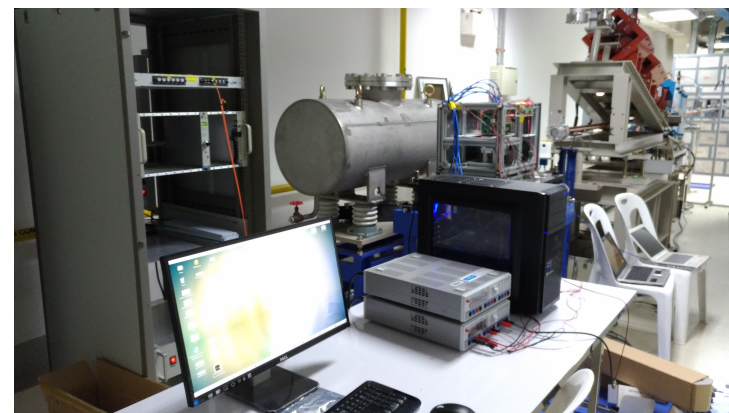
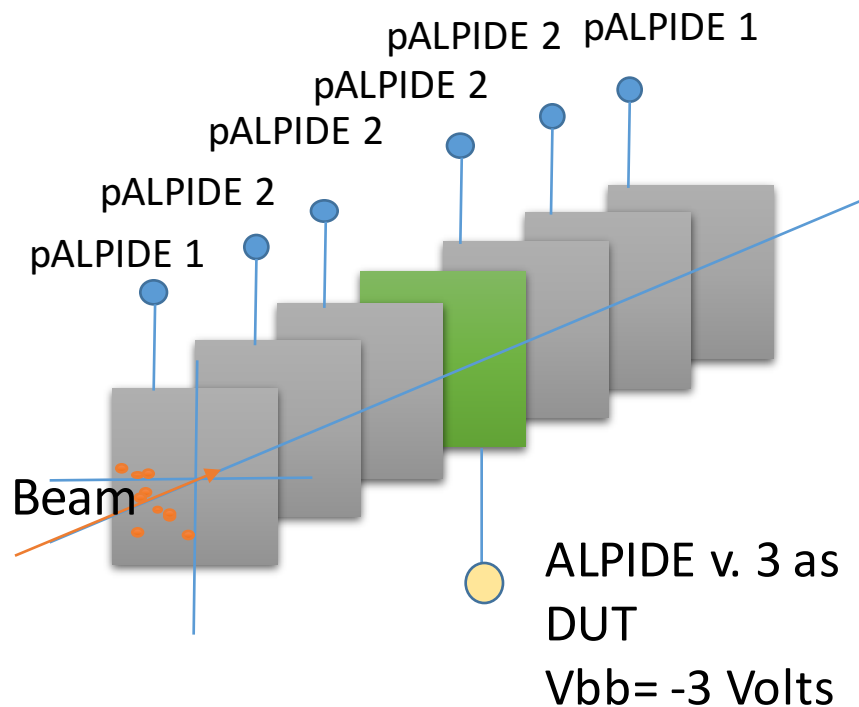


Target Manipulator

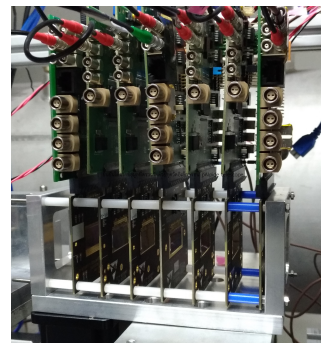
# Instruments: Telescope set up

## SLRI-BTF

- 1st Version telescope components

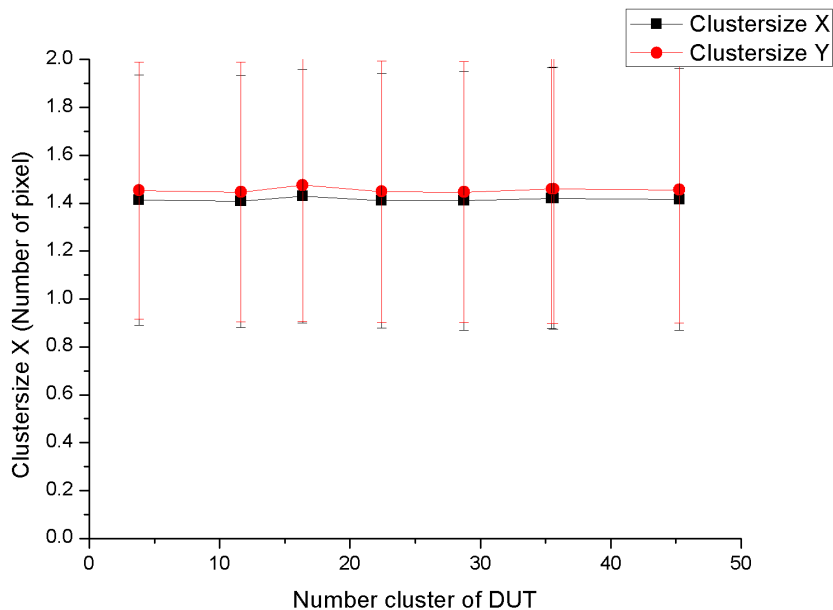


- Version 1 telescope

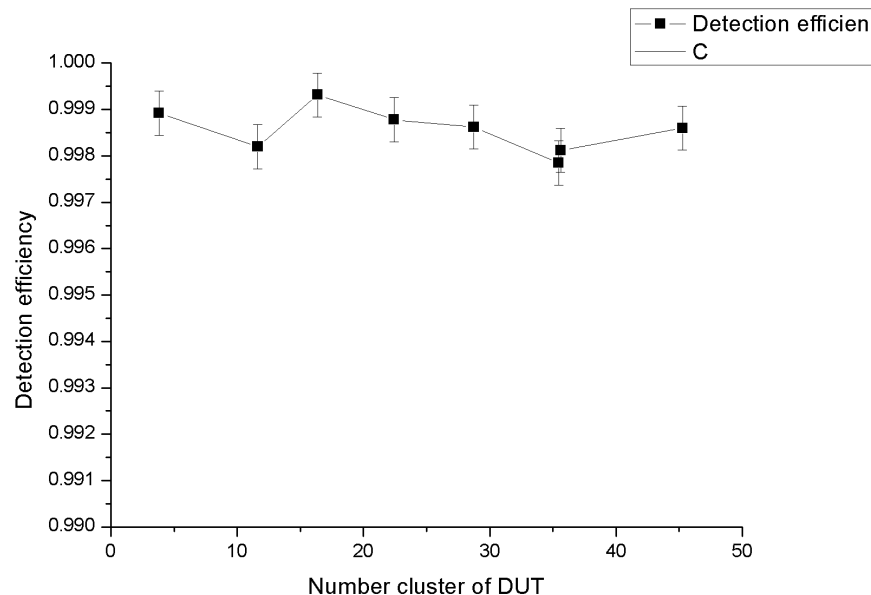


## Result: (by Anatachai)

Study a relation of a number of cluster of DUT with Cluster size on x and y axis (number of pixel) and DUT Detection efficiency

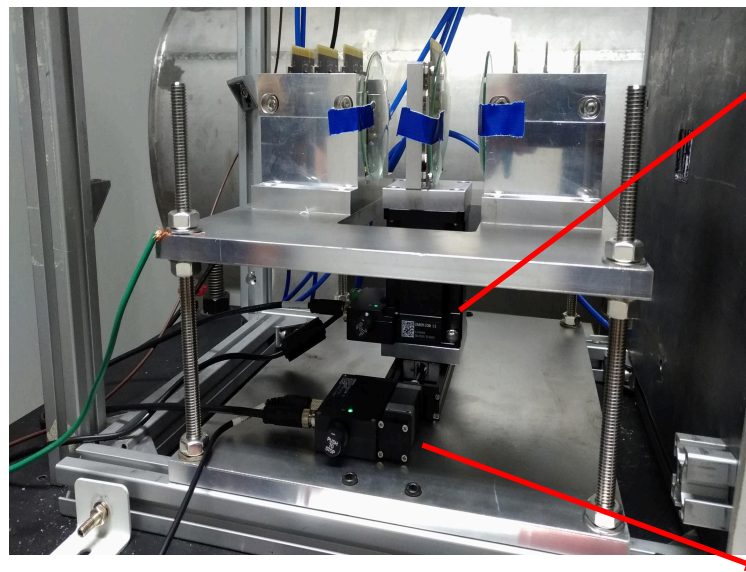
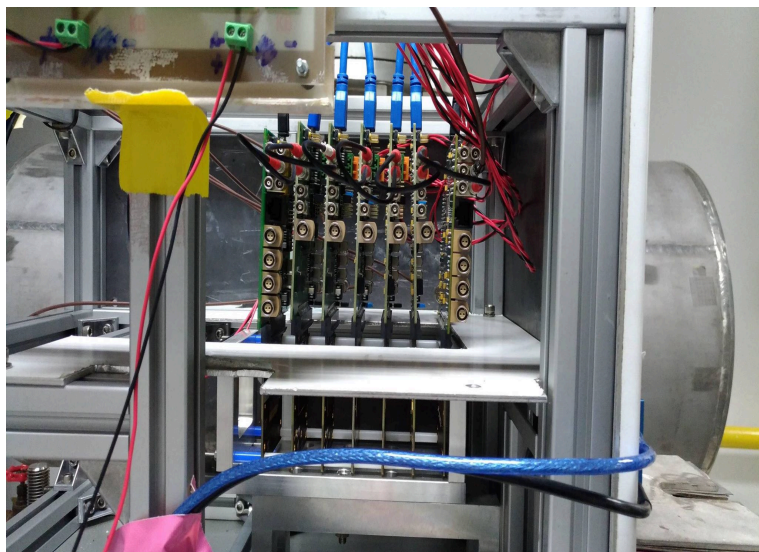


a number of cluster of DUT with Cluster size on x and y axis (number of pixel)



a number of cluster of DUT with DUT Detection efficiency

# Telescope version2



Zaber vertical

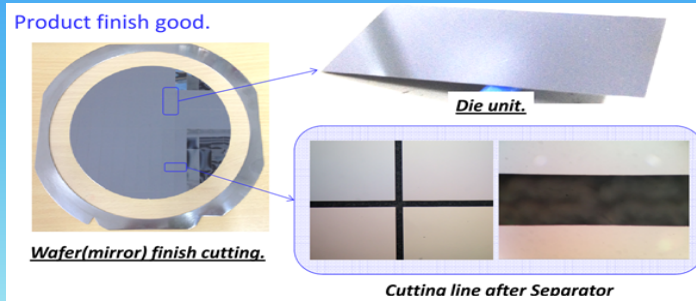
Zaber linear



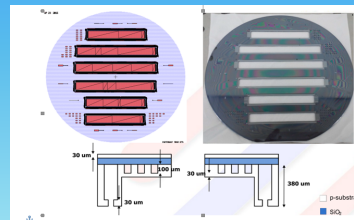
Installed the Zaber linear stages and Zaber vertical stages



## High-resistivity Si epitaxial wafers using SRP and SEM



## Silicon microchannel heat exchanger

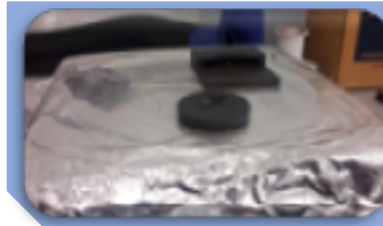


## SRP preparations

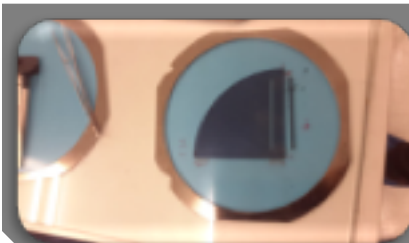
Polish the sample with polishing wheel which contains the diamond polishing compound.

Size 1  $\mu\text{m}$  for coarse grinding

Size 0.25  $\mu\text{m}$  for fine grinding

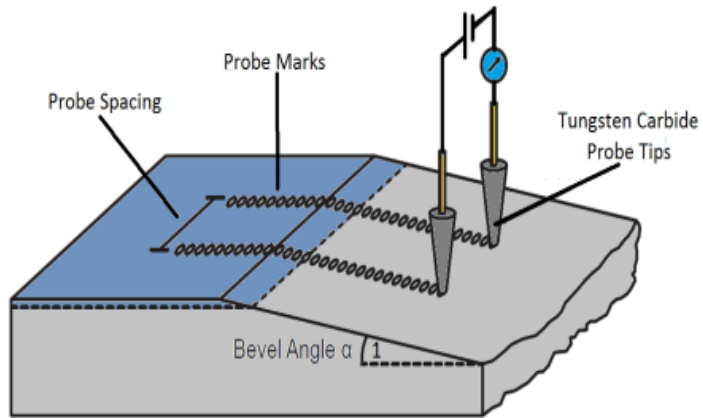


Mount it with melted wax on the bevel block 1°

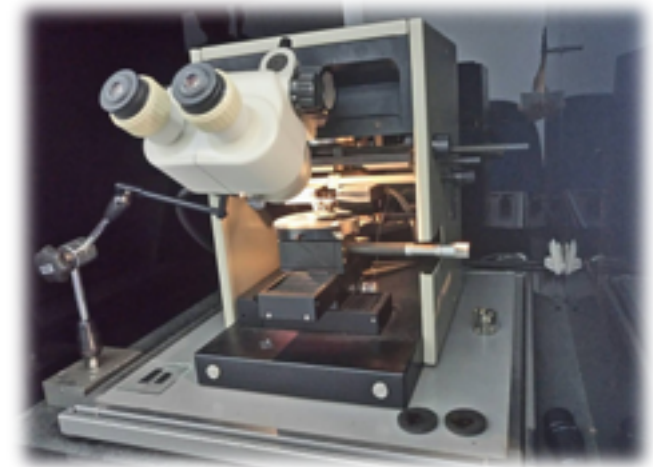


Sample has been cut in size 3x1 cm<sup>2</sup>

# SRP measurement

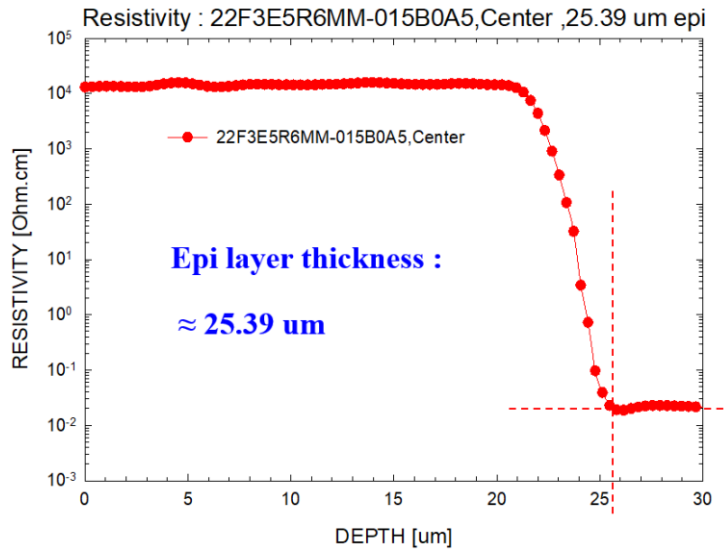


**Fig :** The probes are stepped along the beveled semiconductor surface.



**Fig 8:** The SRP measurement station is able to adjust the smallest step of  $1 \mu\text{m}$ . Each step moves lower inside material  $17 \text{ nm}$ .

# SRP Result

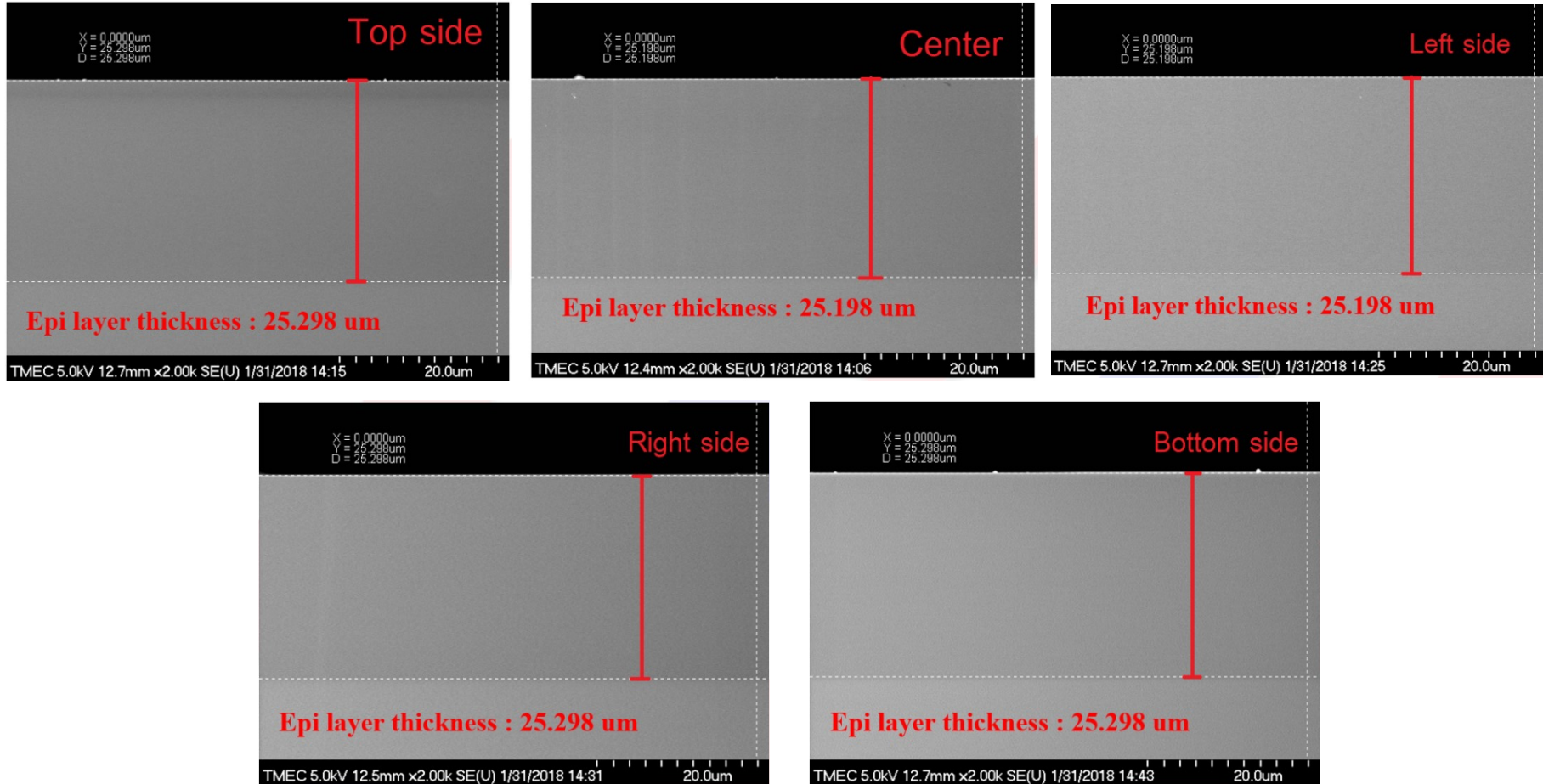


\*\*SRP shows the resistivities above 1 kΩ·cm from the depth in the range of 0-20 μm. Then the resistivity reduces sharply between 21-25 μm.

**Fig:** Resistivity profiling measured at different depths in the silicon wafer number 015B0A5.



## SEM



**Fig :** SEM cross section of each area in the silicon wafer.

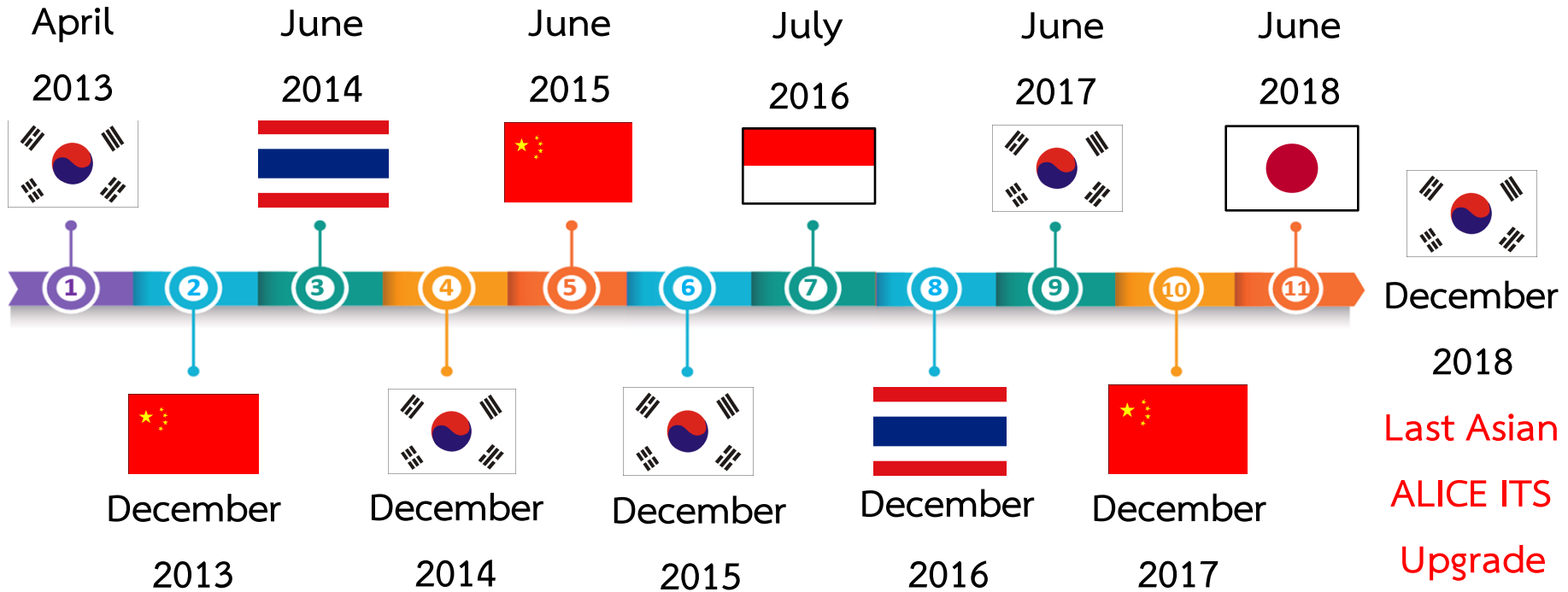
# SEM Result

Picture	Epitaxial thickness( $\mu\text{m}$ )
(a) Top	25.198
(b) Bottom	25.298
(c) Left	25.298
(d) Right	25.298
(e) Center	25.198

**Table** : SEM cross section results of five different areas in the silicon wafer.

# ALICE ITS upgrade, MFT and O2 Workshop

A Large Ion Collider Experiment





Point of interests.



## Further reduction of the material thickness of the Inner Layers in LS3.

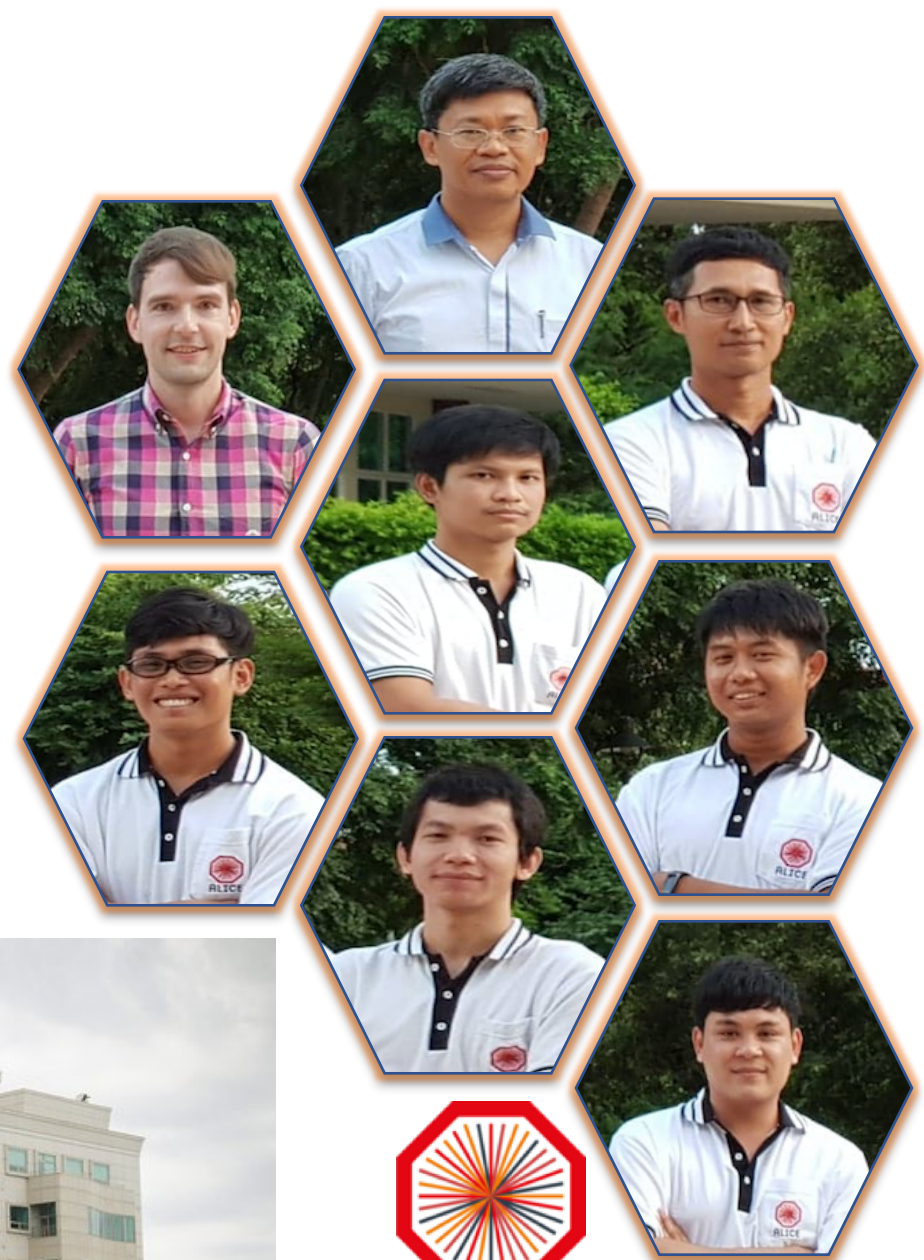
Table List of material budget contribution in separated part

parts	% contribution
Silicon sensor, which has a thickness of 50 $\mu\text{m}$	15
Electrical substrate (FPC)	50
Cooling circuit	20
Carbon space frame	15



1. Increasing the pixel size
  - continue collaborating and contribute to the next generation of silicon detectors, by SUT and TMEC
  
2. Thin and bend the sensor
  - contribute to the sensor characterization and beam test at SUT and SLRI
  
3. Implementation of mechanical structure
4. Use air flow to release the heat
  - contribute to the geometry construction and material test for the mechanical structure and cooling of IB3.

# THANK YOU



**ALICE**

