

Commissioning of the upgraded ALICE

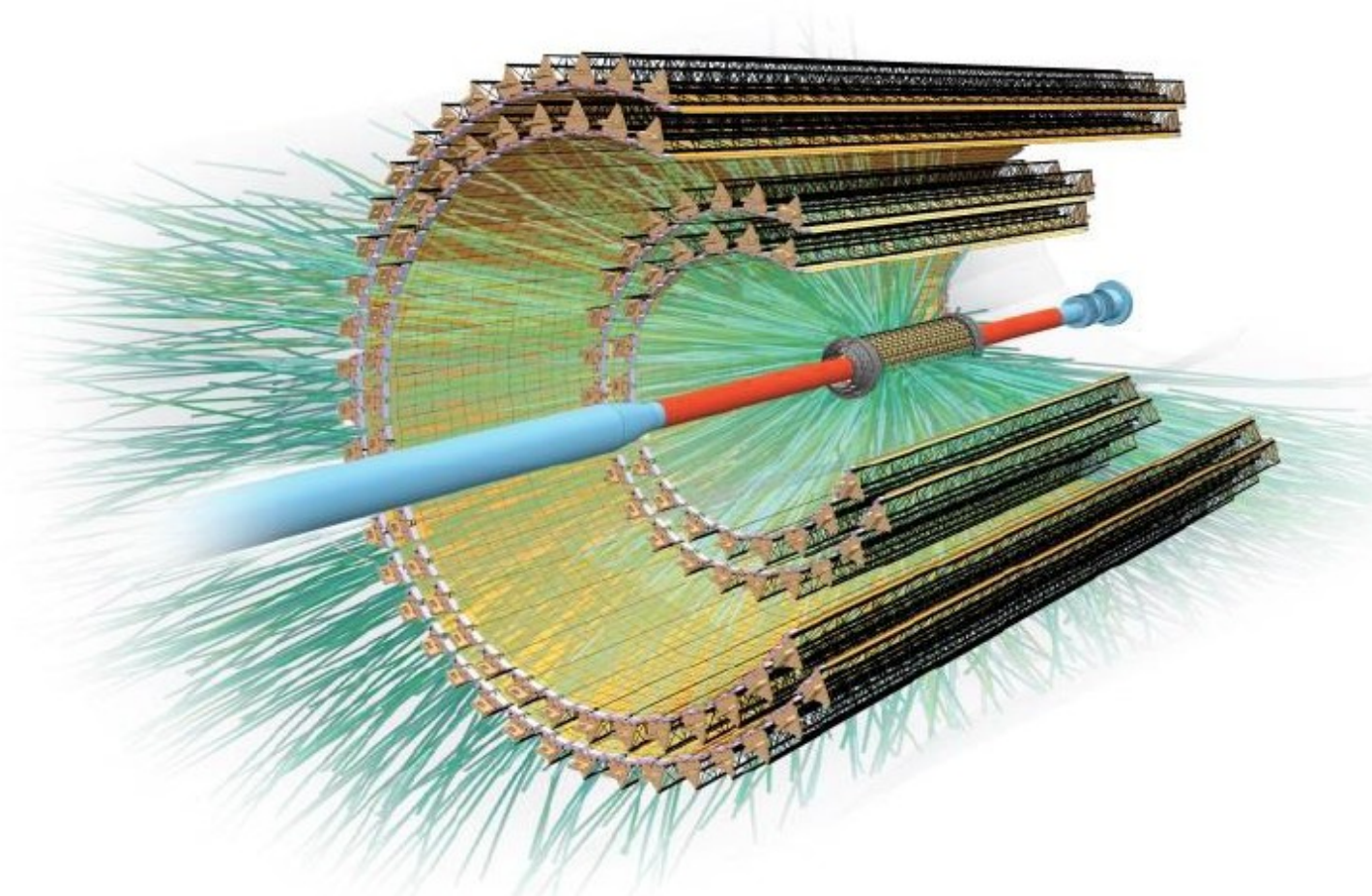
Inner Tracking System (ITS)



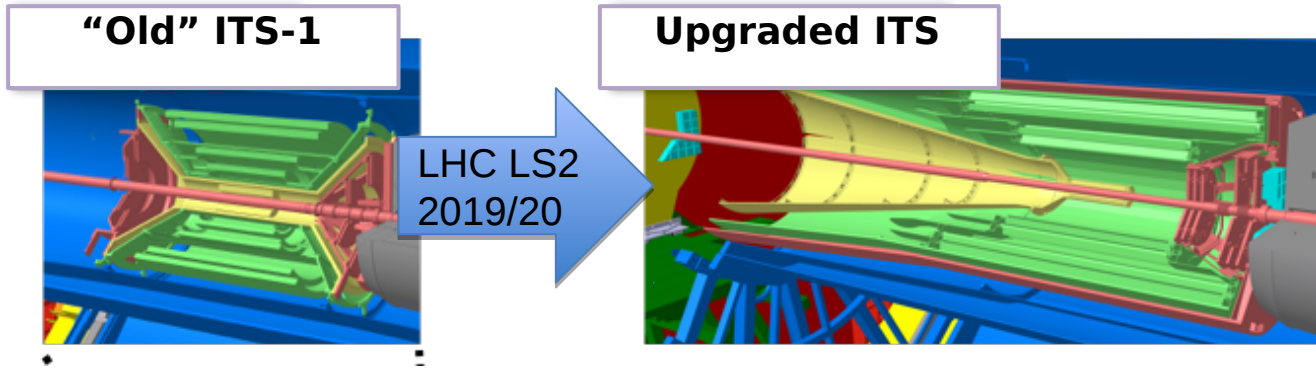
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Nuclear Physics Institute of the CAS
Řež, Czech Republic

on behalf of the ALICE Collaboration



Upgraded Inner Tracking System (ITS2)



Motivations and goals

- Improved vertex and tracking precision
first layer closer to IP, smaller pixels, less material
- Faster readout

Based on MONOLITHIC ACTIVE PIXEL SENSOR (MAPS) ALPIDE

- 10 m² active silicon area (12.5 G-pixels)
- Spatial resolution ~5x5 μm² all layers
- Fake hit rate: < 10⁻⁶ event⁻¹ pixel⁻¹
- Detection efficiency: > 99%

	ITS 1	ITS2
layers	6	3 Inner Barrel (IB) 4 Outer Barrel (OB)
radius	39mm < r < 440mm	22mm < r < 400mm
η	-1 ≤ η ≤ 1	-1.3 ≤ η ≤ 1.3
X/X ₀ /layer	1.14%	0.35% (IB); 1% (OB)
rate capability	1kHz	100kHz (PbPb)

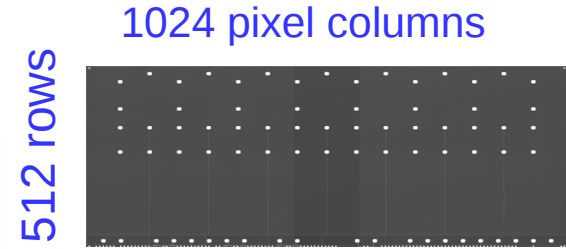
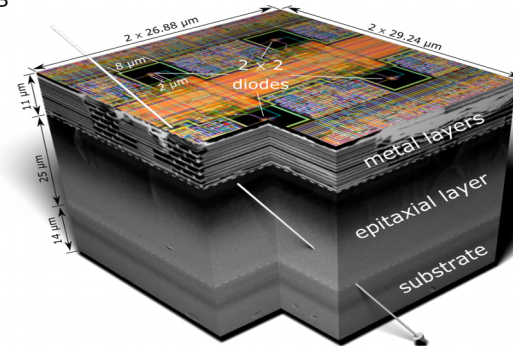
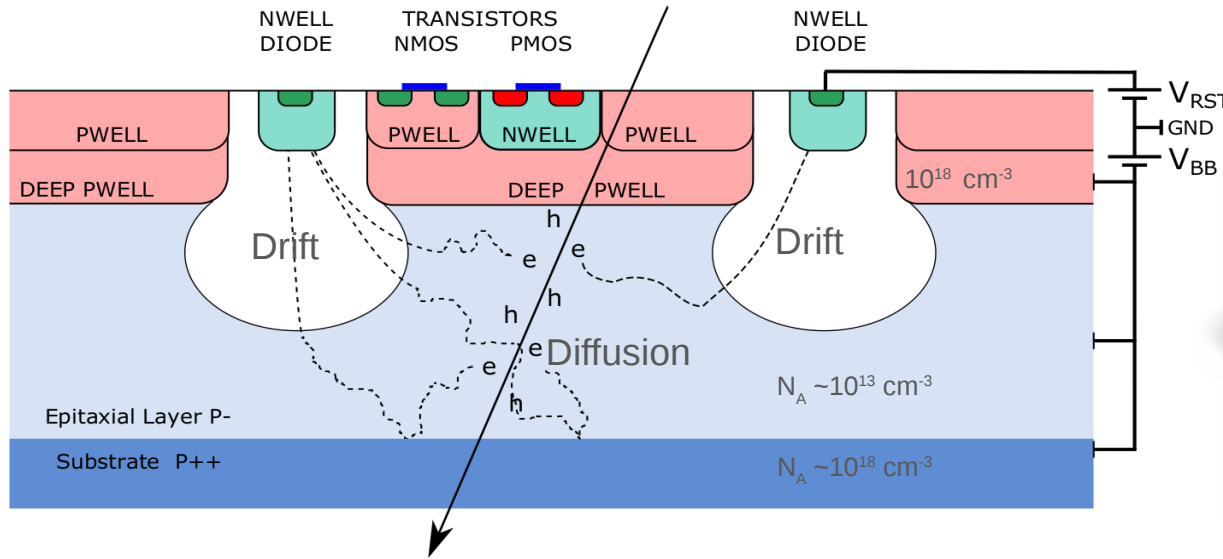
“Technical Design Report for the Upgrade of the ALICE Inner Tracking System”
ALICE Collaboration, J.Phys. G41 (2014) 087002, CERN-LHCC-2013-024

ALPIDE: MONOLITHIC ACTIVE PIXEL SENSOR



ALICE

Pixel Sensor produced using TowerJazz 180 nm CMOS Imaging Process



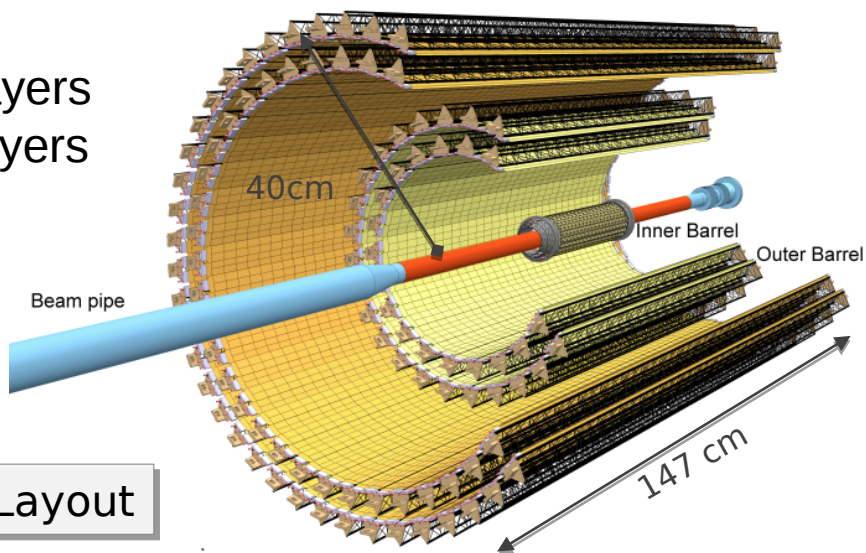
Chip size: 30 mm x 15 mm
 Pixel pitch: 29 μm x 27 μm
 Chip thickness:
 50 μm (IB - Inner Barrel)
 100 μm (OB - Outer Barrel)
 Length of stave:
 844 mm (ML - Middle Layer)
 1478 mm (OL - Outer Layer)

- Deep P-well allows in-pixel full CMOS (complex in-pixel circuitry without charge loss)
- Enables low-power read-out
- High granularity, low material budget
- Power: 40 mW/cm²
- Resistivity (>1 kΩ·cm) p-type epitaxial layer (25 μm)
- Possibility of reverse biasing (up to -6 V)

Expected radiation dose* : > 2700 krad Total Ionising Dose (TID),
 > 1.7 × 10¹³ 1MeV n_{eq} cm⁻² Non-Ionising Energy Loss (NIEL)
 (* with safety factor)

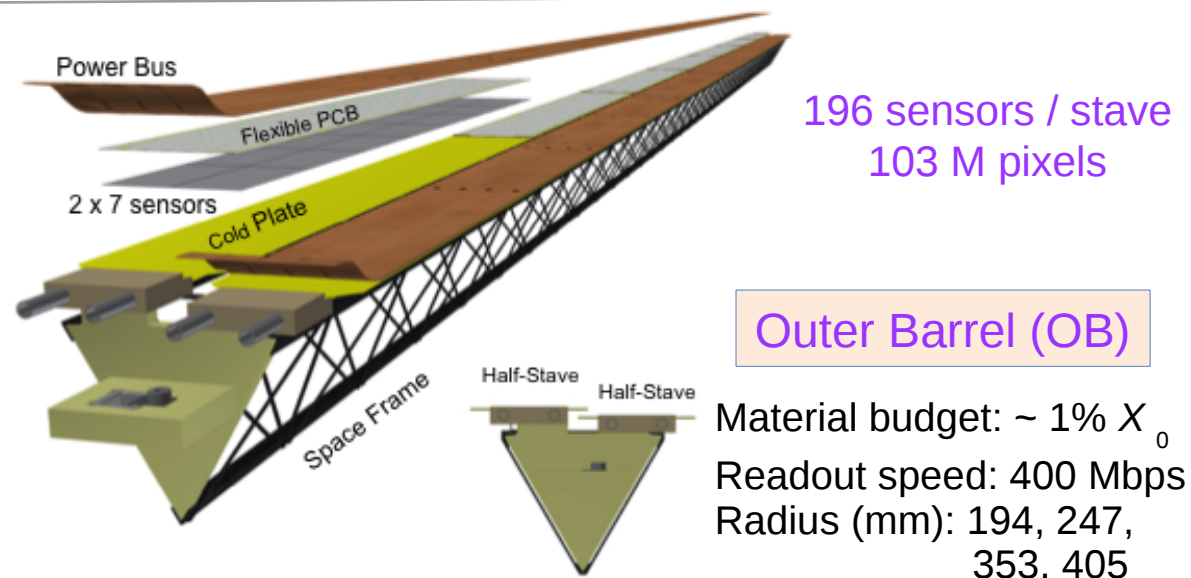
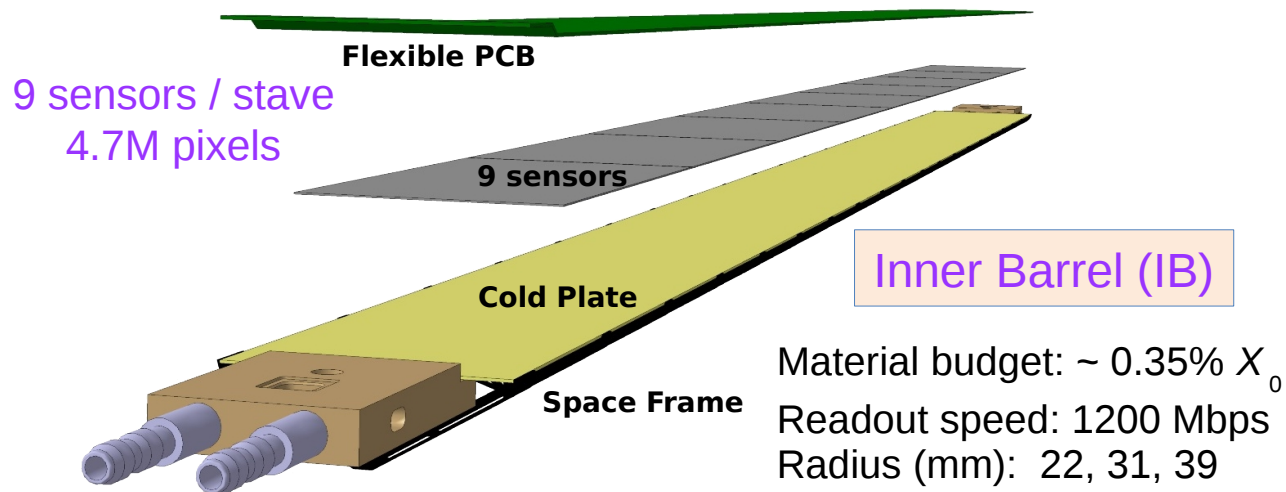
ITS2 in numbers

IB: 3 layers
OB: 4 layers



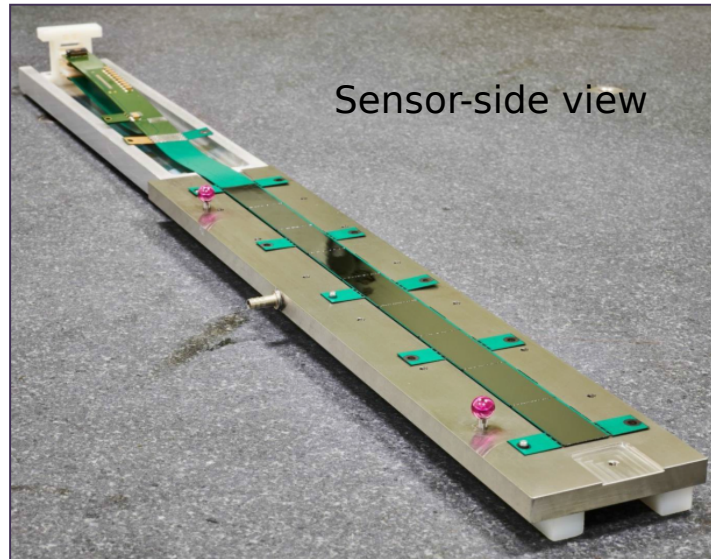
ITS Layout

- Pixel sensor chip: ~ 24000 (including spares)
- IB staves: 48
- OB Hybrid Integrated Circuits: 1692
- OB Staves: 90 (Outer Layer), 54 (Middle Layer)
- Readout Units: 192
- Large carbon composite structures: 24



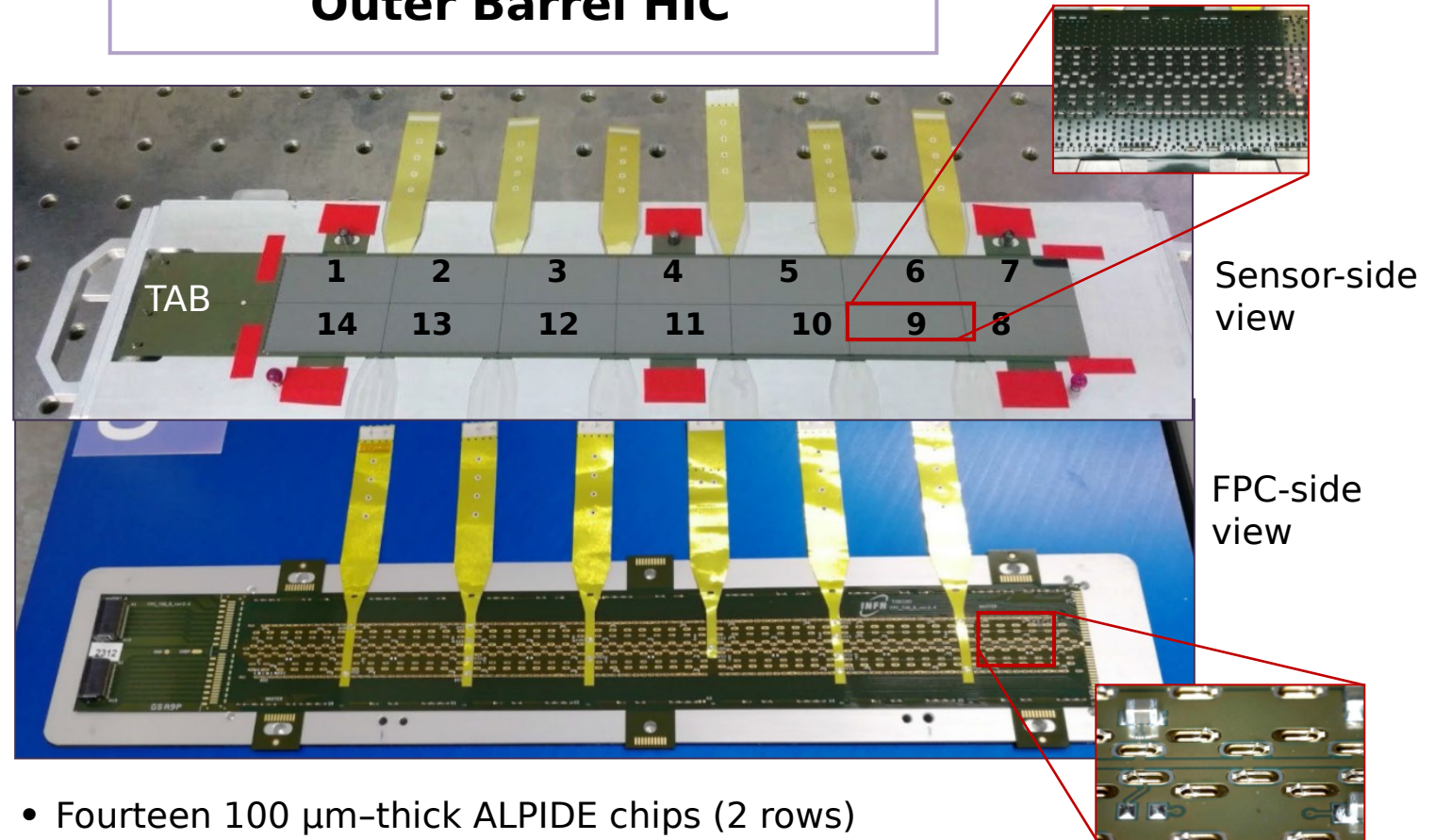
The Hybrid Integrated Circuit (HIC) modules

Inner Barrel HIC



- Nine 50 μm -thick ALPIDE chips
- Aluminum Flexible Printed Circuit (FPC)
- Each chip read out separately
- Clock, control, data, power lines wire-bonded to FPC
- 27 cm length
- Hit density $> 9.1 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Outer Barrel HIC



- Fourteen 100 μm -thick ALPIDE chips (2 rows)
- Data and control transferred through 1 master chip per row
- Chips wire-bonded to copper FPC
- Power delivered via 6 cross-cables soldered to FPC
- Hit density $< 2.8 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

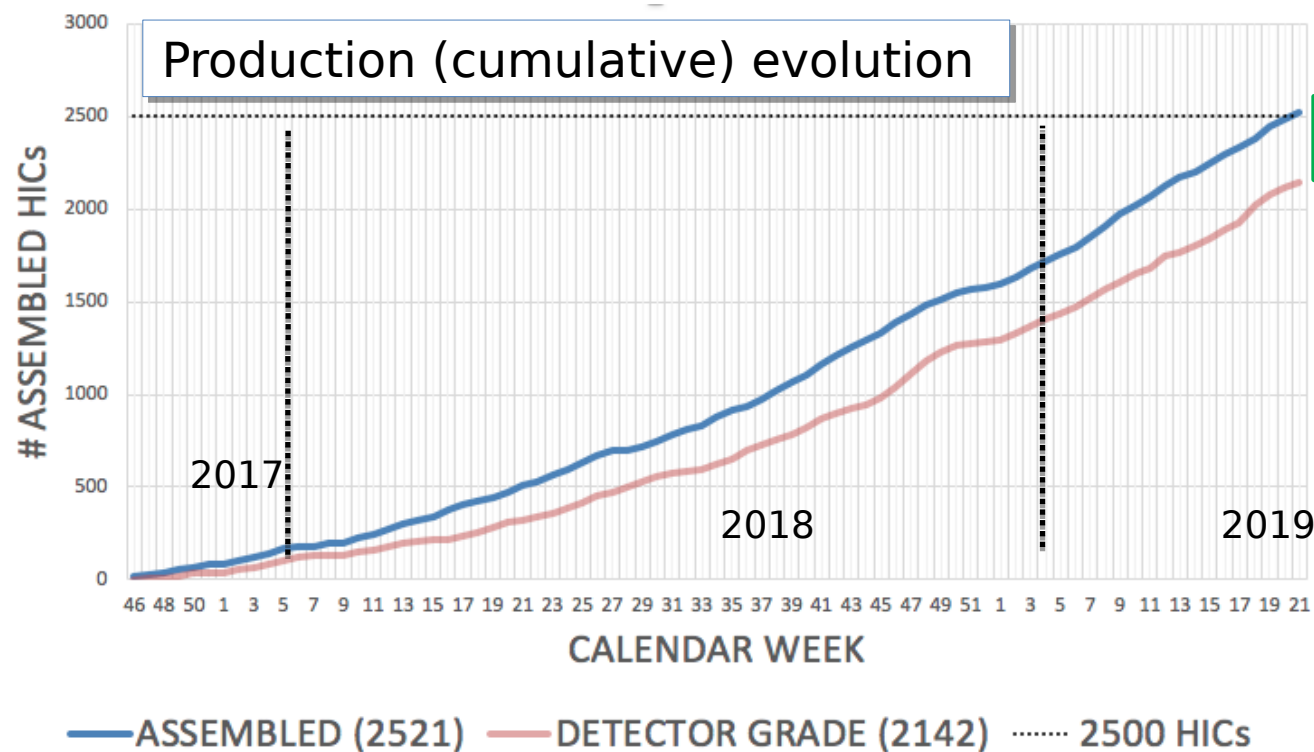
Outer Barrel HIC Production



Custom made Module
Assembly Machine (MAM)

Criteria for acceptance:

- < 1% dead pixels
- no low impedance paths
- electrical interfaces (HSlink + DCTRL) functioning within specifications



Production completed!

HIC production summary

- Total number: 2592
- Detector-grade: 2180
- Global yield: 84%
- Installed in OB: 1698

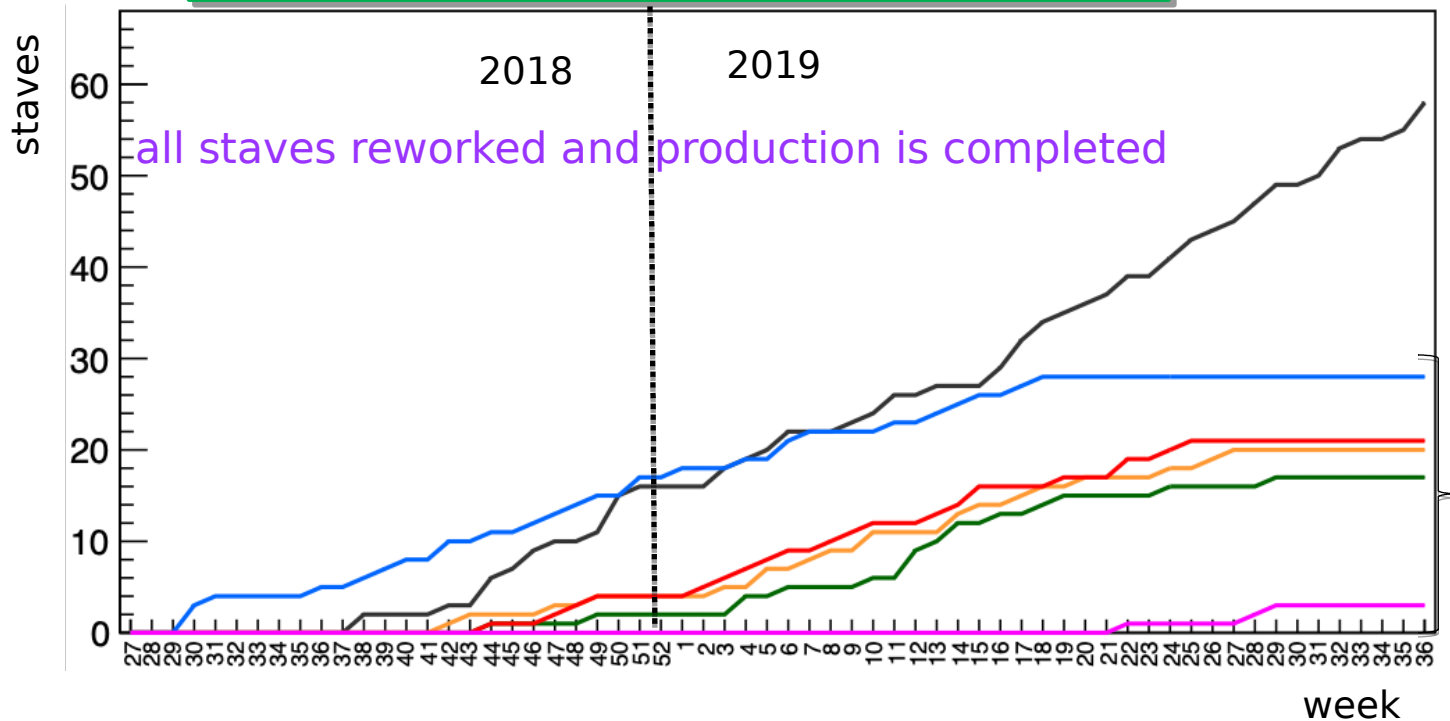
Outer Barrel Stave Production

Target OB Staves: 90 + 10 (OL), 54 + 6 (ML) (including spares)

Detector-grade staves

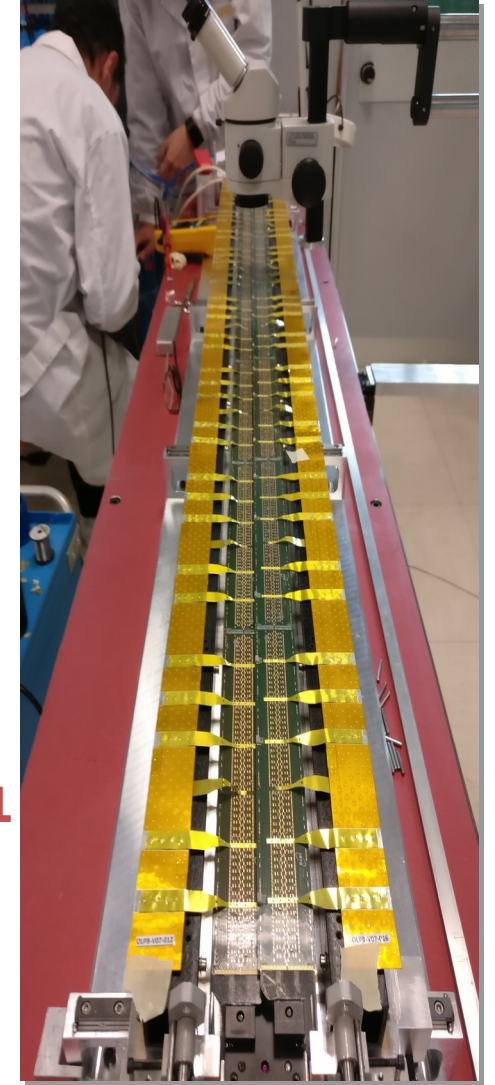
- Berkeley (ML)
- Torino (OL)
- Frascati (OL)
- Daresbury (OL)
- NIKHEF (OL)

End of production: November 2019

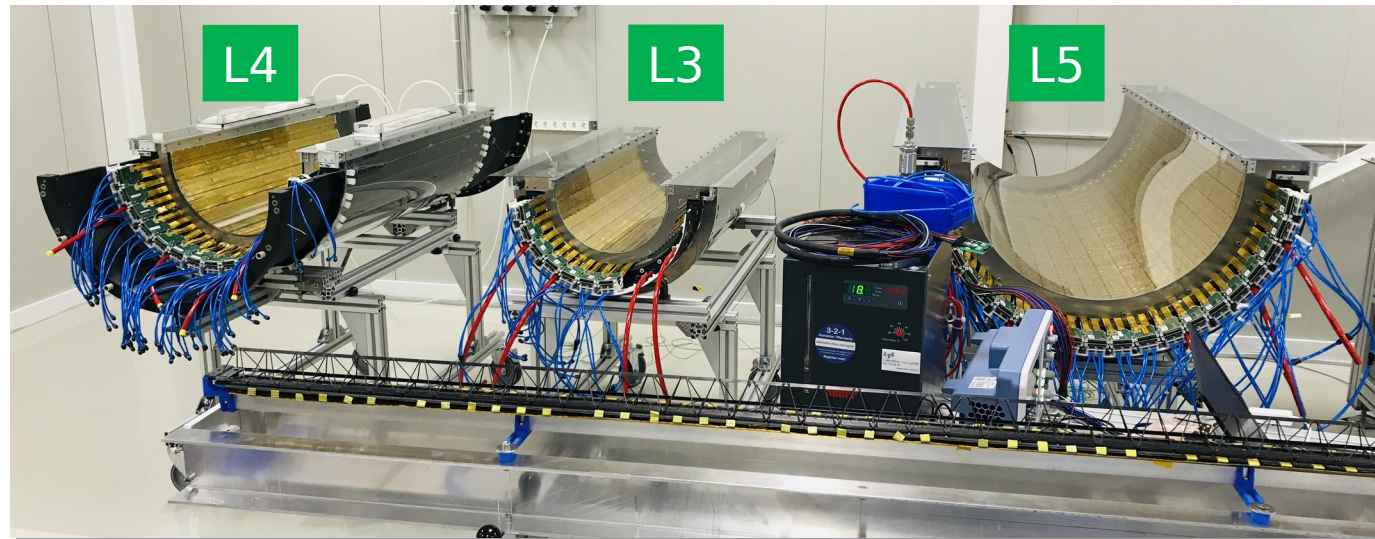
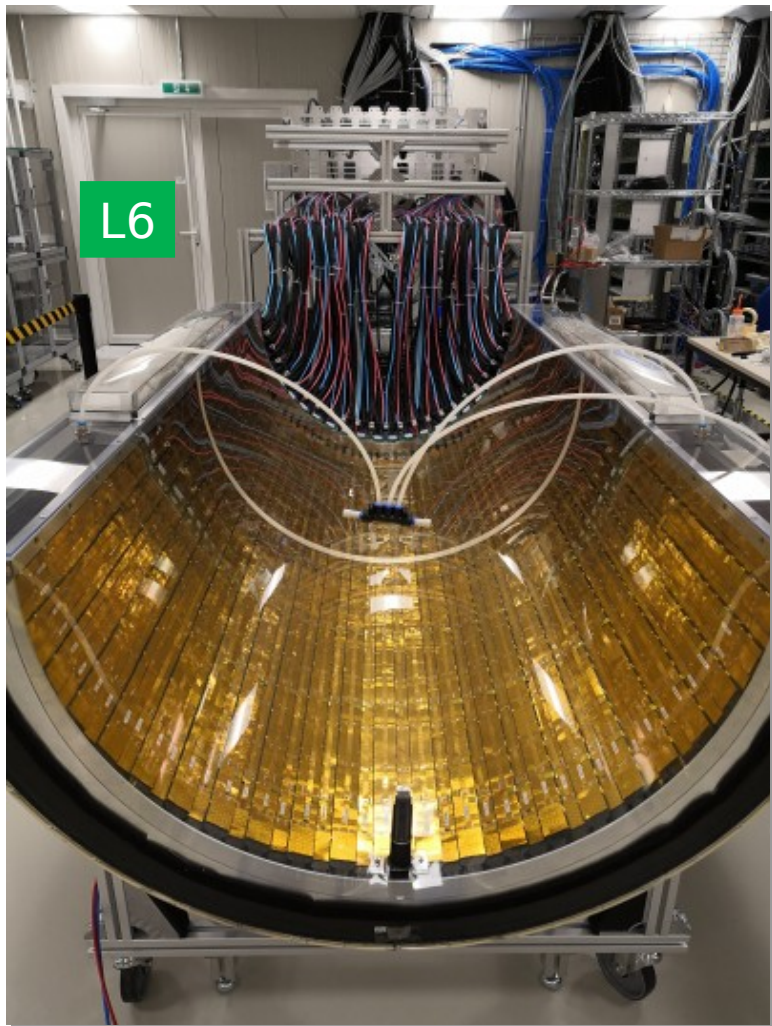


ML Staves Total: **64**

OL Staves Total: **101**



Outer Barrel - (half-) Layer Assembly



Half-Barrel Assembly (a hierarchical Russian doll like assembly)
All half-layers are first tested individually.



Layer and Barrel assembly

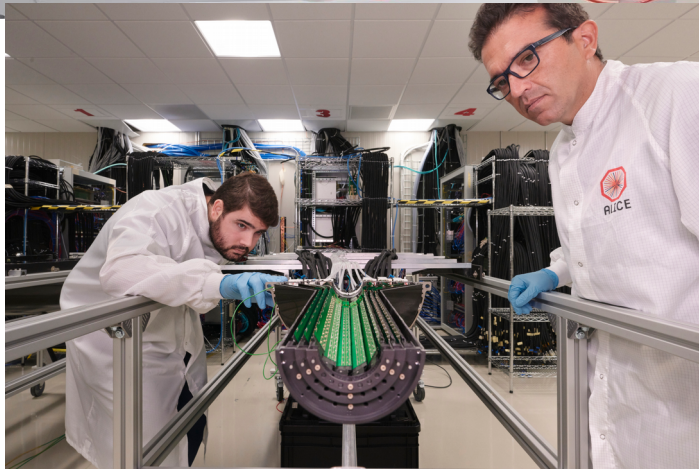
All components come to CERN

The staves are **tested** at reception

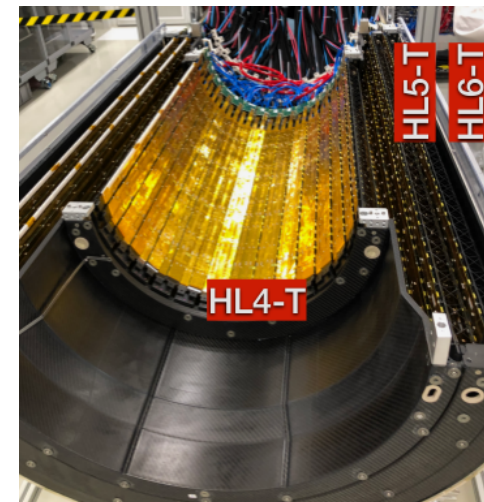
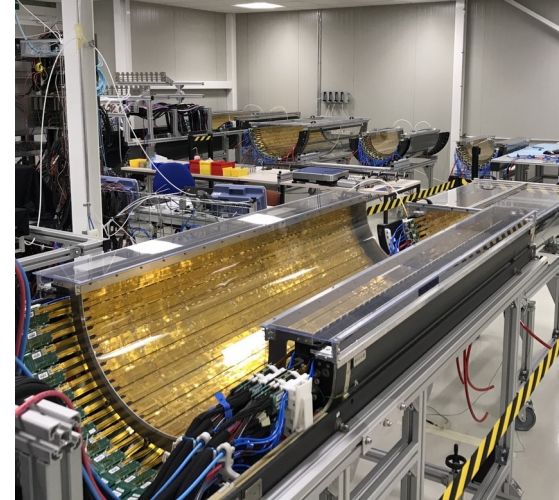
validated after installation or sent to **rework** in case of problems

Inner Barrel assembly completed: fully functional

Inner half-layer



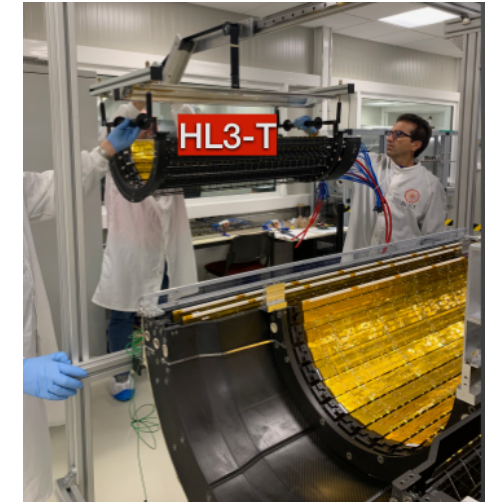
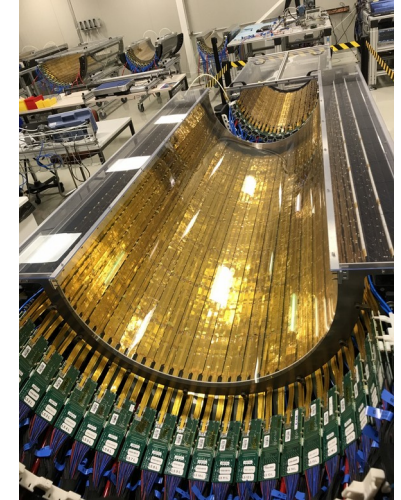
Middle half-layer



Outer half-barrel assembly completed

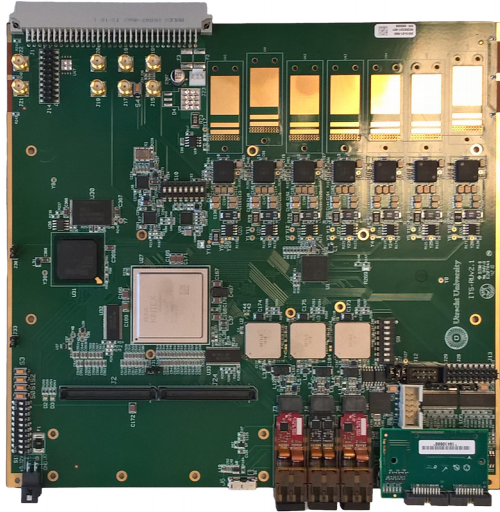
Maximum acceptable dead area per OB Stave: 1%

Outer half-layer



ITS upgrade - Component production status

Readout Unit (RU)

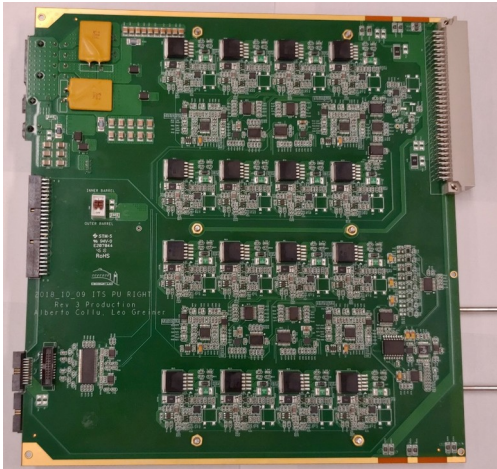


- 192 FPGA based RUs, operating in a mild radiation environment (< 10 krad TID & NIEL of 10^{11} 1 MeV n_{eq} cm^{-2})
- Board production completed



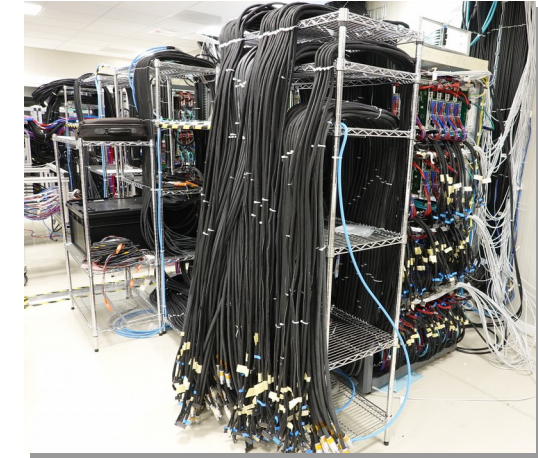
Production & Test completed !
Everything is installed and cabled!

Power Boards



- CAEN powering modules available and in use in commissioning
- Services installed by the teams of Bari, Catania, CERN, COMSATS, Daresbury/Liverpool, Strasbourg

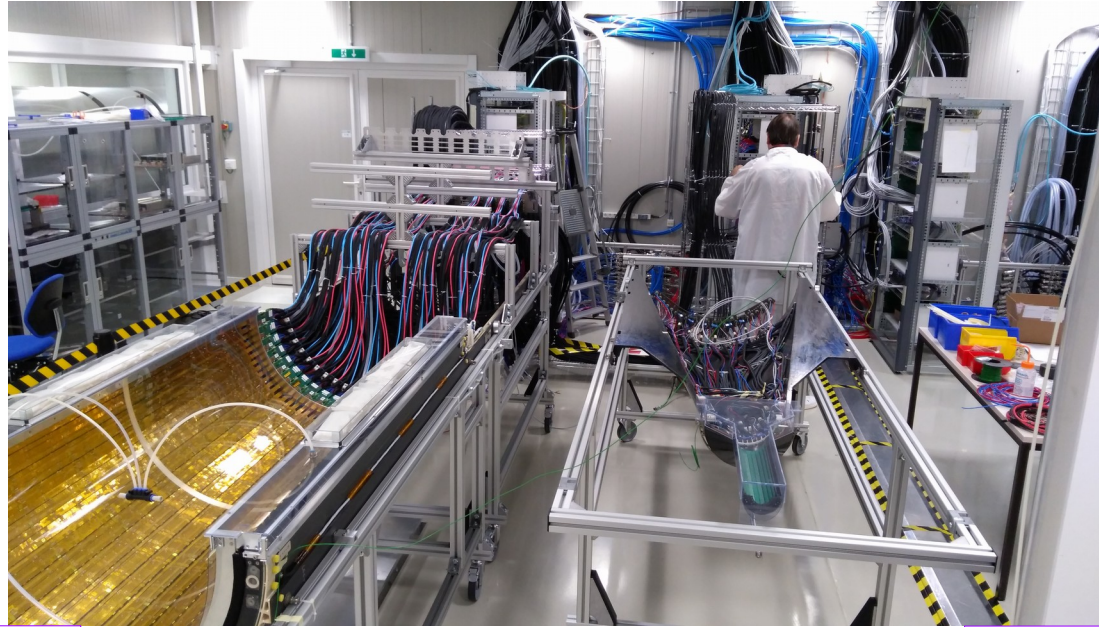
Power regulation & distribution



- All cables installed in lab on surface
- All Power Boards installed
- Service installation finished
- Final installation will be in ALICE cavern



Commissioning shifts



Clean room

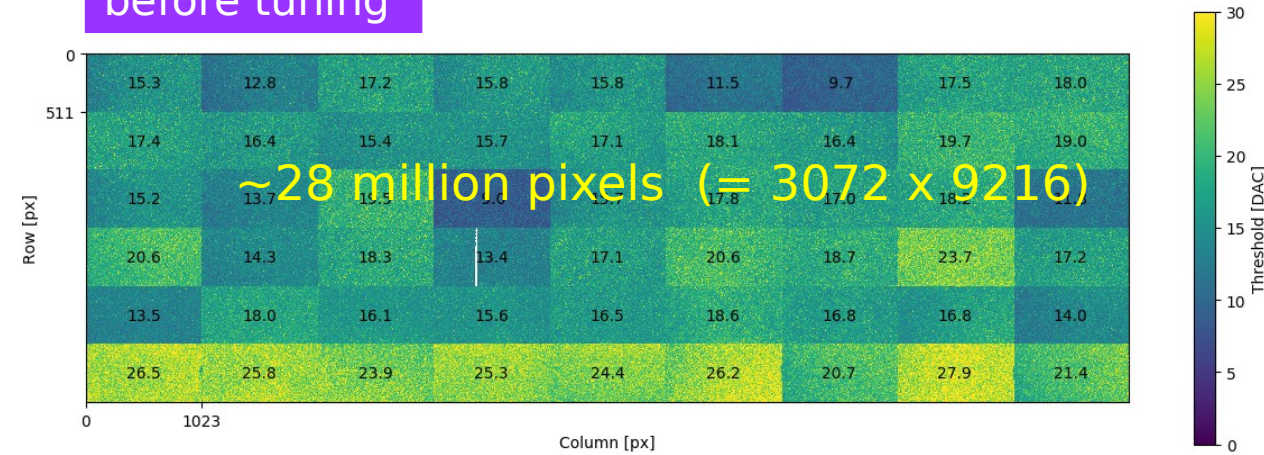
Control room

- Full commissioning of the detector on surface including cosmic muon data taking
- Aim is to obtain the detector performance before installation inside the cavern
- Quality control of the main systems and components
- Commissioning shifts - 24/7
- Tests: threshold & the noise performance, long stability of parameters
- Monitoring: voltages / currents / temperatures

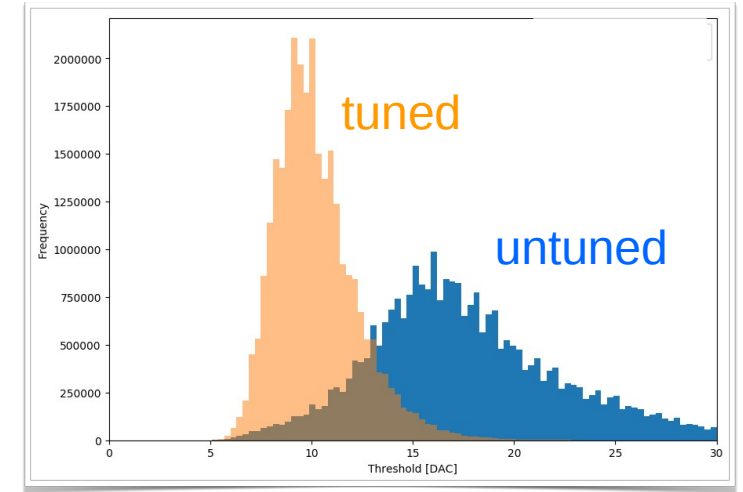
Inner Barrel Commissioning - Threshold Tuning

- Adjustment of front-end parameters to equilibrate the charge thresholds
- Achieving uniform response across the detector, verified on a spare IB half-layer
- Very satisfying threshold stability over time

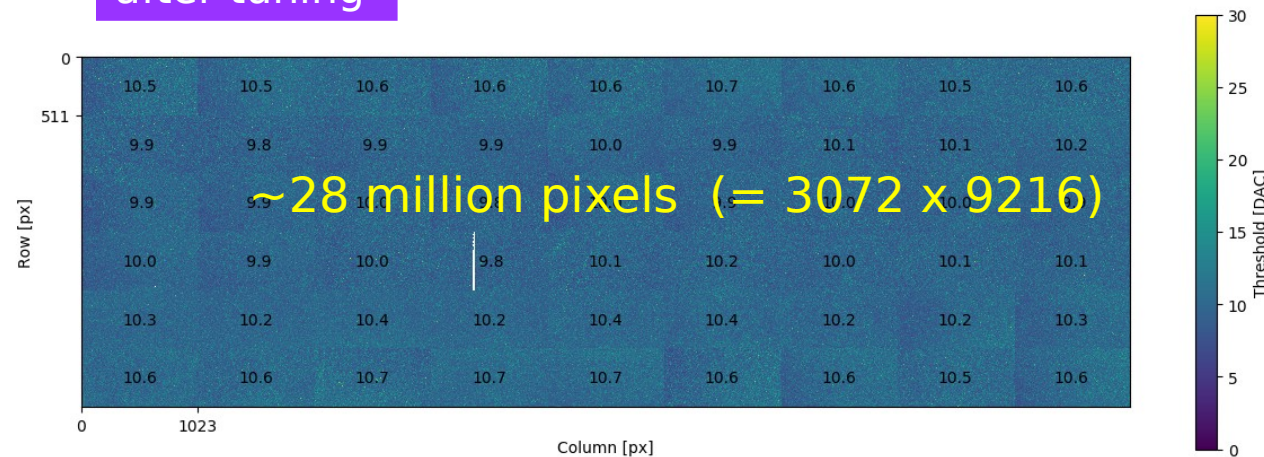
before tuning



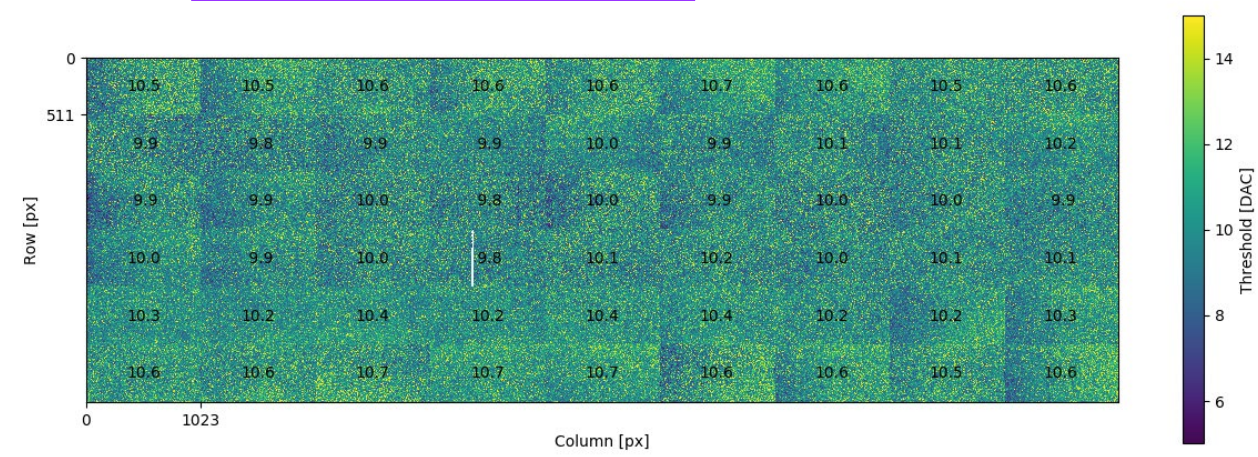
Test data from
spare Inner-Barrel
Half-layer #0



after tuning



after tuning (zoomed)



Inner Barrel Commissioning – Noise and Thresholds

Extremely quiet detector!

Threshold is a trade-off between:

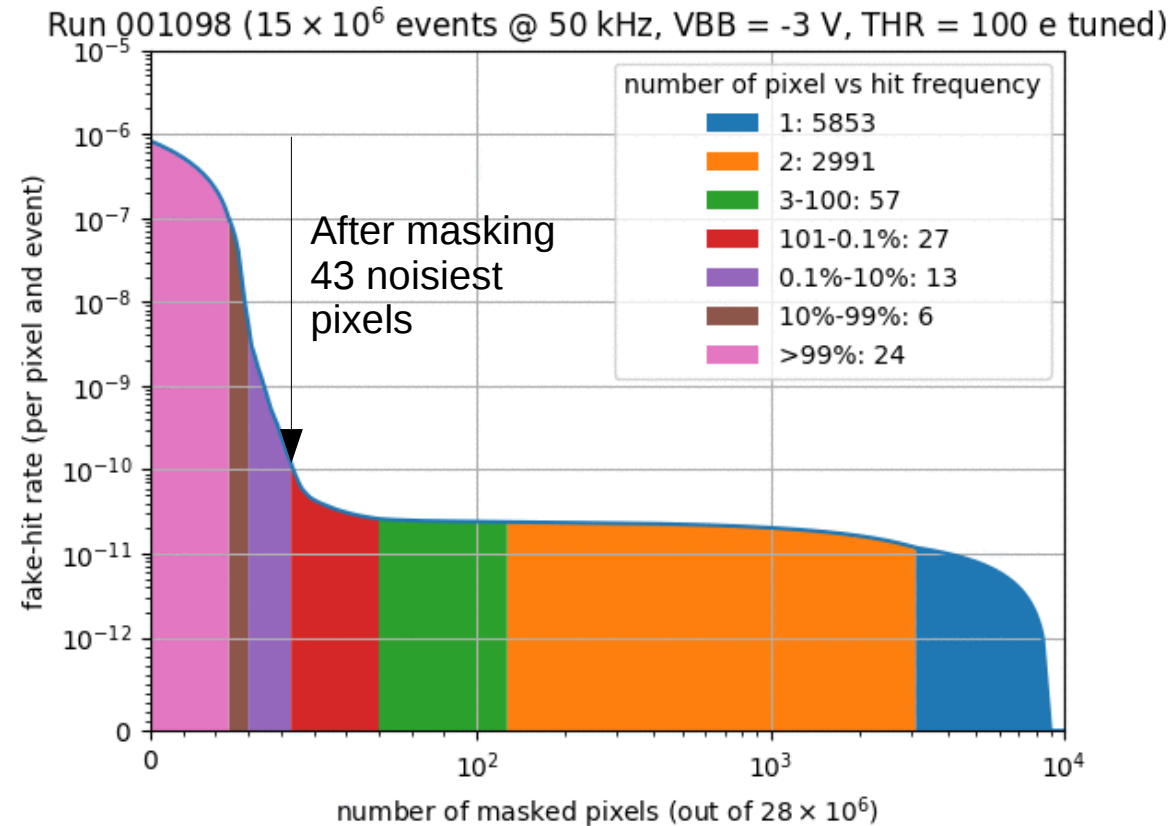
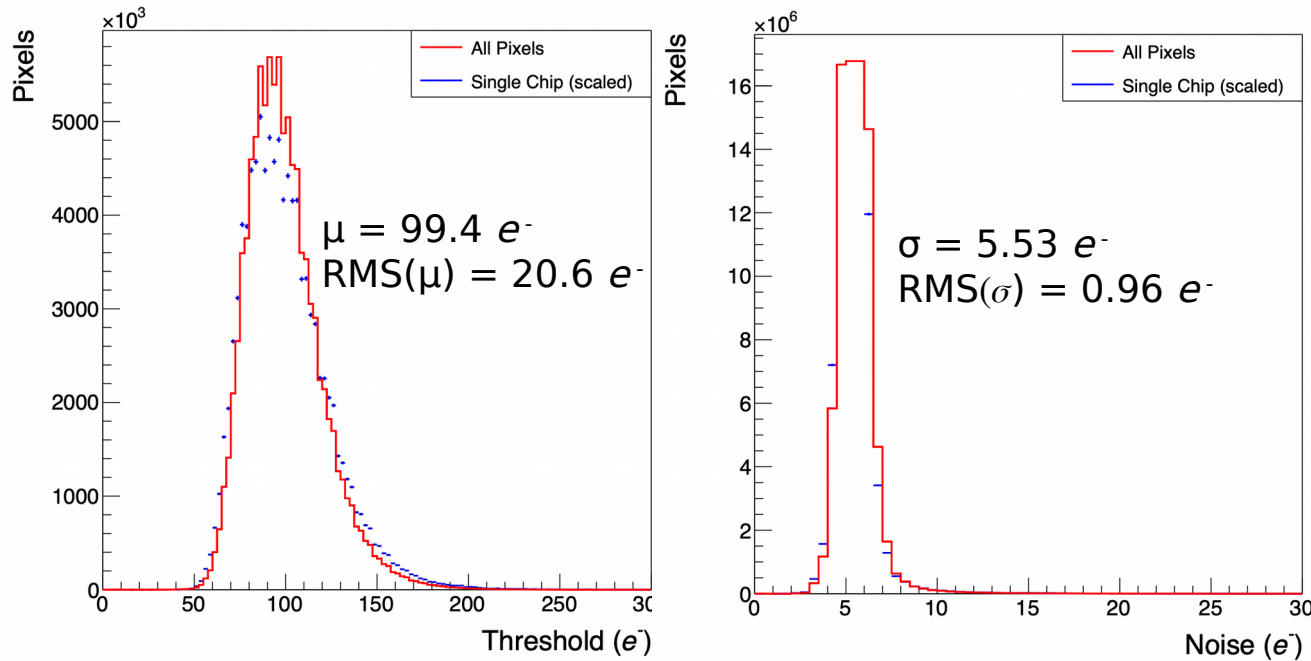
Detection efficiency :

Threshold < Charge Q_{MIP} ($\sim 225 e^-$)

Fake-hit rate :

Threshold \gg Noise

From tests performed on a spare IB layer, running the IB at fake-hit rates below 10^{-10} /pixel/event seems feasible



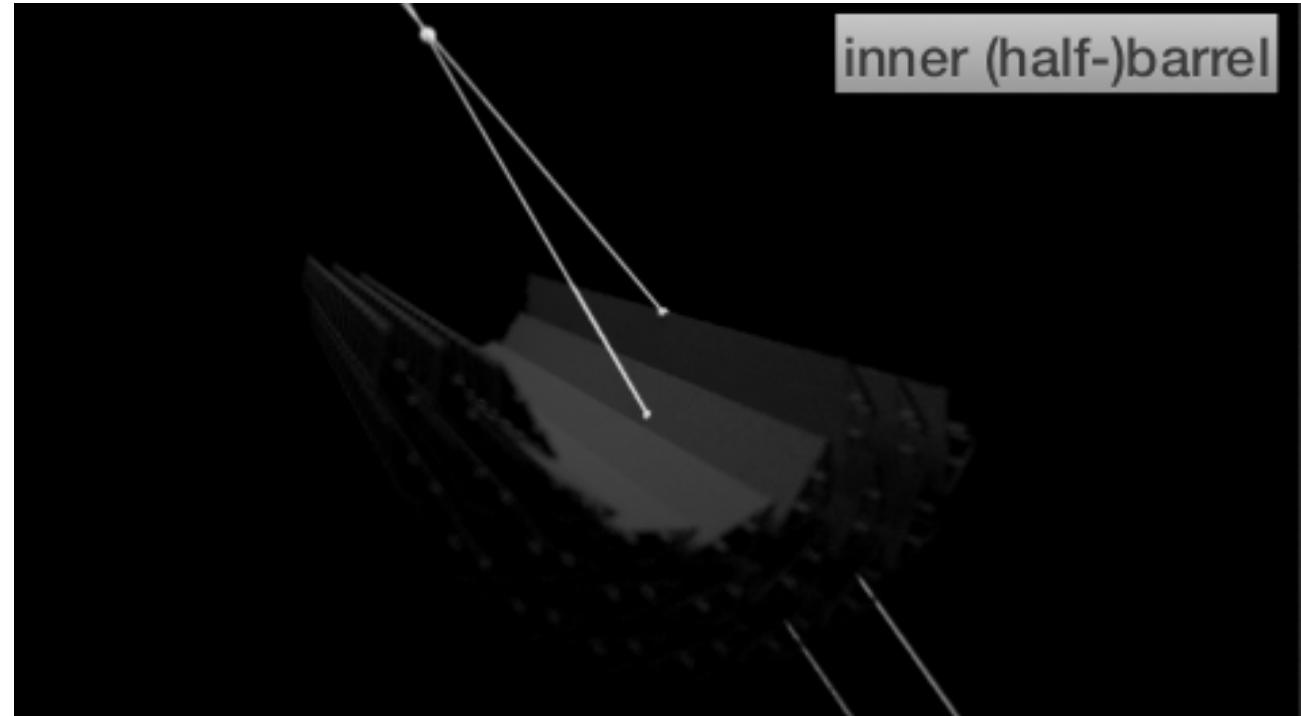
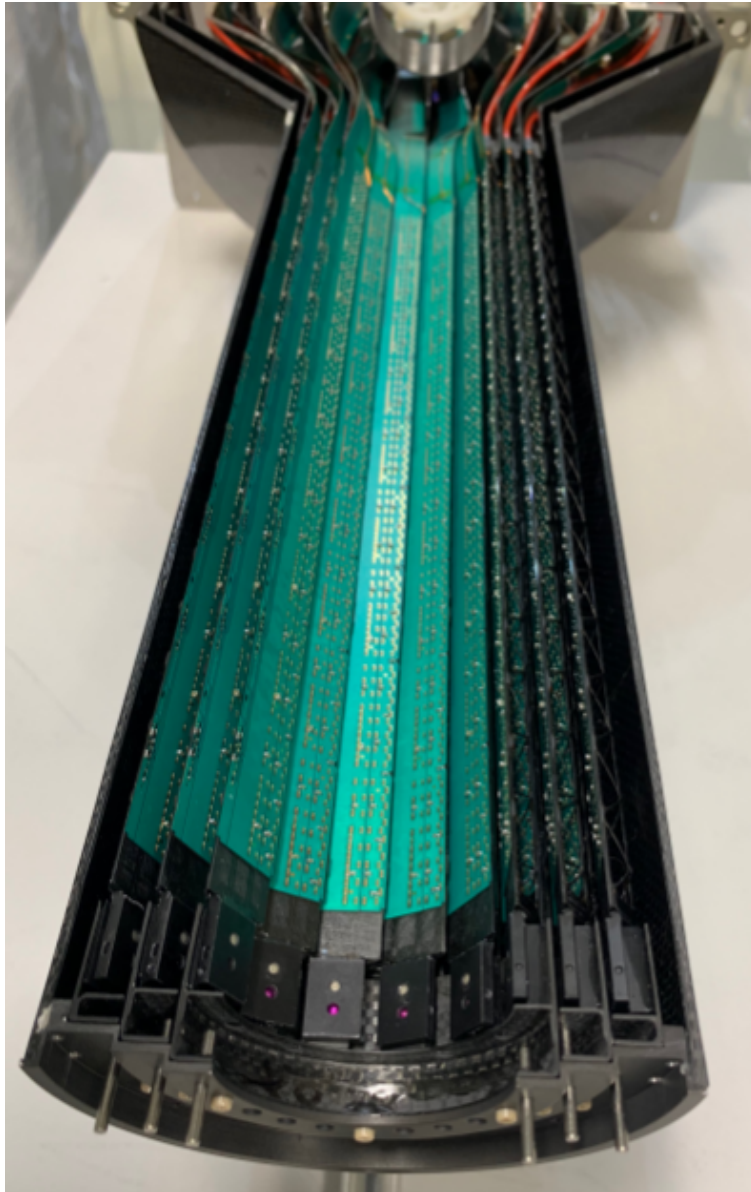
Threshold and noise after tuning of an OL Stave
($\sim 100M$ pixels)

Inner Barrel Layer commissioning – Cosmics



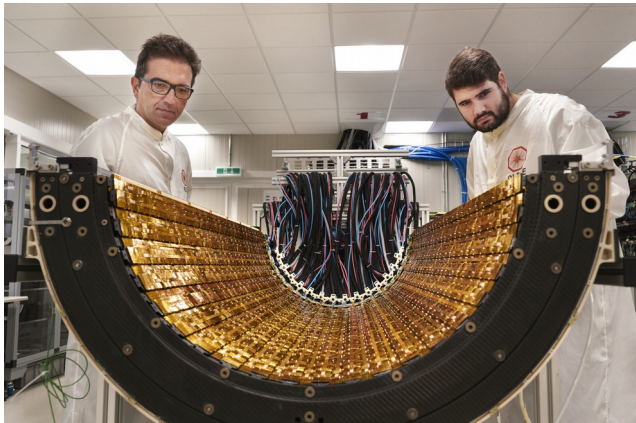
- We get around 1 cosmic track per minute
- We started analyzing “real” data
- Goals: study track and cluster parameters, alignment

Full inner half-barrel commissioning – Cosmics

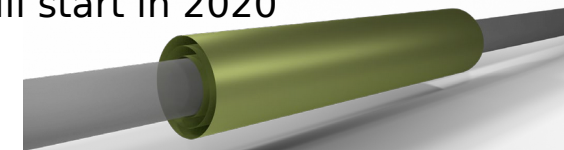


- We get around 3 cosmic tracks per minute

Summary



- ALICE ITS Upgrade (ITS-2) is based on MAPS technology
- It will improve the ALICE potential performance
- Detector component production, assembly and connection to the services is completed
- Commissioning at the surface is ongoing, will be completed by April 2020
- The detector will be transferred to P2 from May 2020 and installed in ALICE in July 2020
- Installation in ALICE will be followed by commissioning period
- We plan the data taking in 2021
- A further upgrade of the fully-cylindrical ITS Inner Barrel for the LHC Long Shutdown 3 has been proposed and the R&D activities will start in 2020

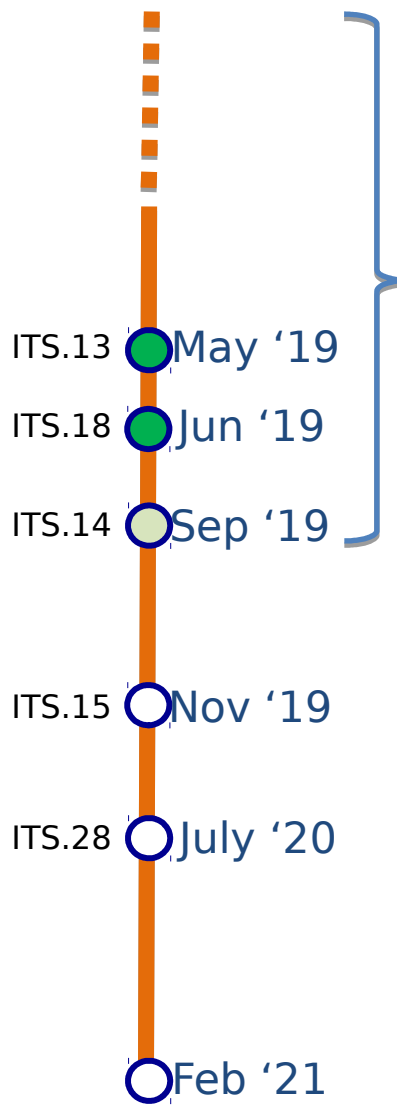


2025+ ALICE ITS-3
Innermost layer: at $R = 18 \text{ mm}$
Thickness of each layer: $0.05\% X_0$

Back Up

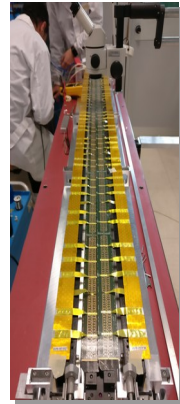
- ① Overview
- ② Production of main components
 - Outer Barrel HIC and Stave Production
 - Readout Electronics
 - Power Boards
- ③ Detector Assembly
- ④ Commissioning

ITS Upgrade: Construction Installation and Commissioning Timeline

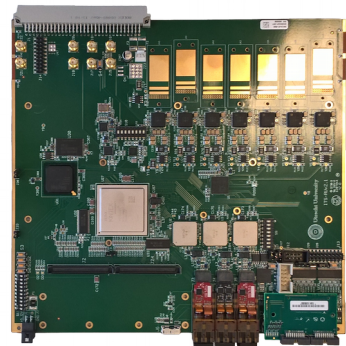


Detector Construction and Assembly

- Module production: **completed!**
- Stave production: **done**
- Electronics production: **done!**



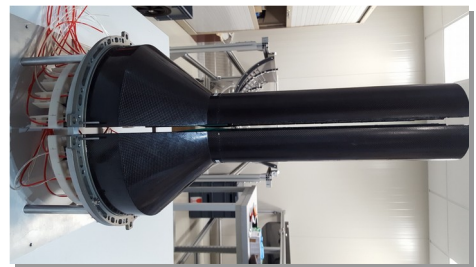
Stave



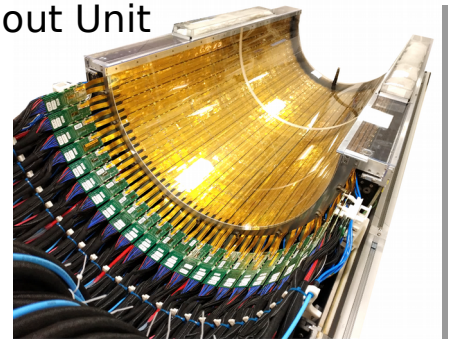
Readout Unit

Assembly and Commissioning

OB Stave Assembly End : **done**



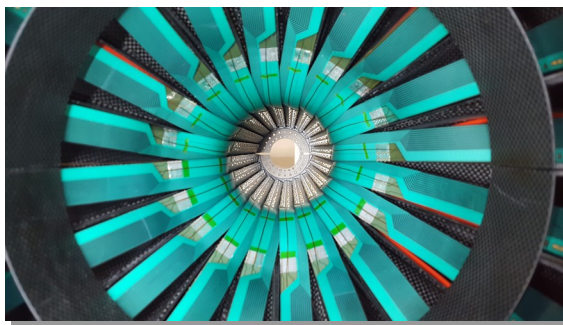
Inner Barrel Assembly



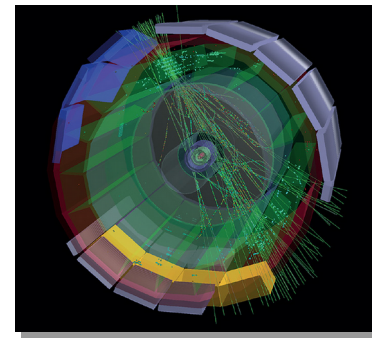
Outer Barrel Assembly

Installation

6-month Global Commissioning

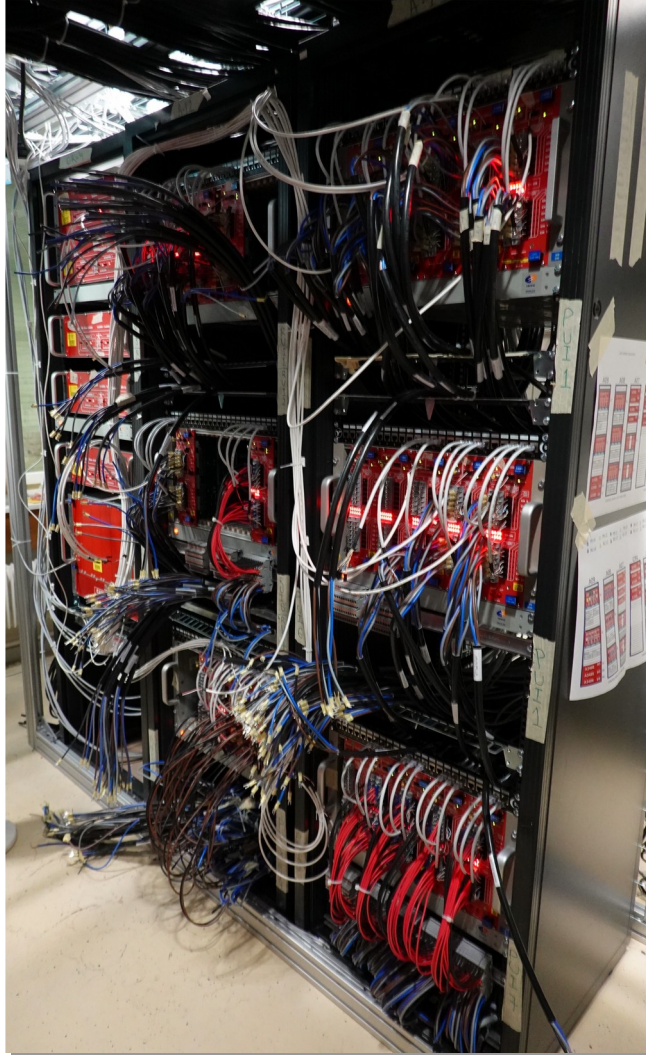


Installation



Global commissioning

Power Supplies for detector and readout electronics



- Completely cabled and tested

