

How to glue that!

Lessons learned LHCb VELO upgrade module construction

09-06-2022

Krista de Roo on behalf of LHCb VELO



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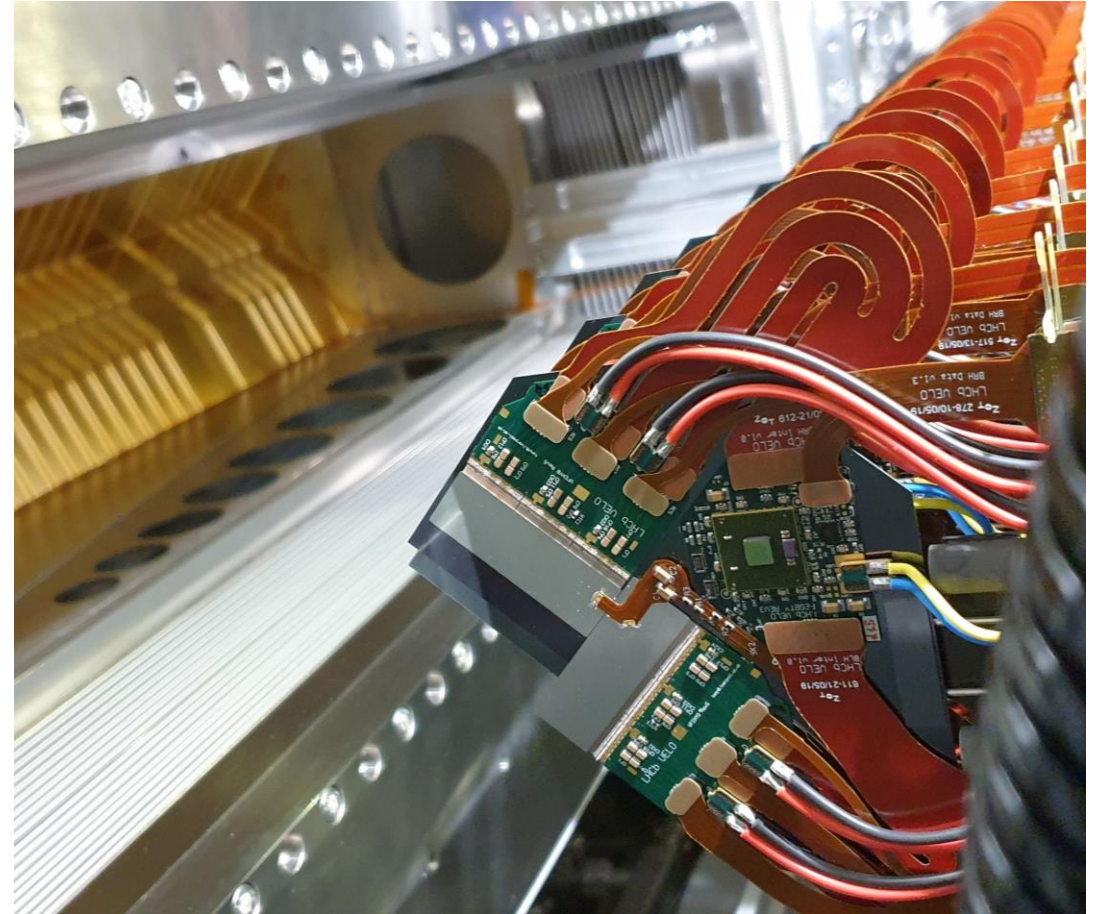
- Introduction
- VELO detector
- VELO module layout
- Microchannel substrate
- Module construction
- Glue, glue and more glue
- Glue recipe



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=llC5inFwGUU>

VELO detector

- Nominal position within 5 mm interaction point
- Within beam vacuum, inside RF-box
- Total 52 modules;
26 modules both sides beam
- Power 30 Watt per module
- 2-phase CO₂ cooling at -30°C



VELO at the moment



Installation C-side detector
March 2022



Installation A-side detector
May 2022

VELO module layout

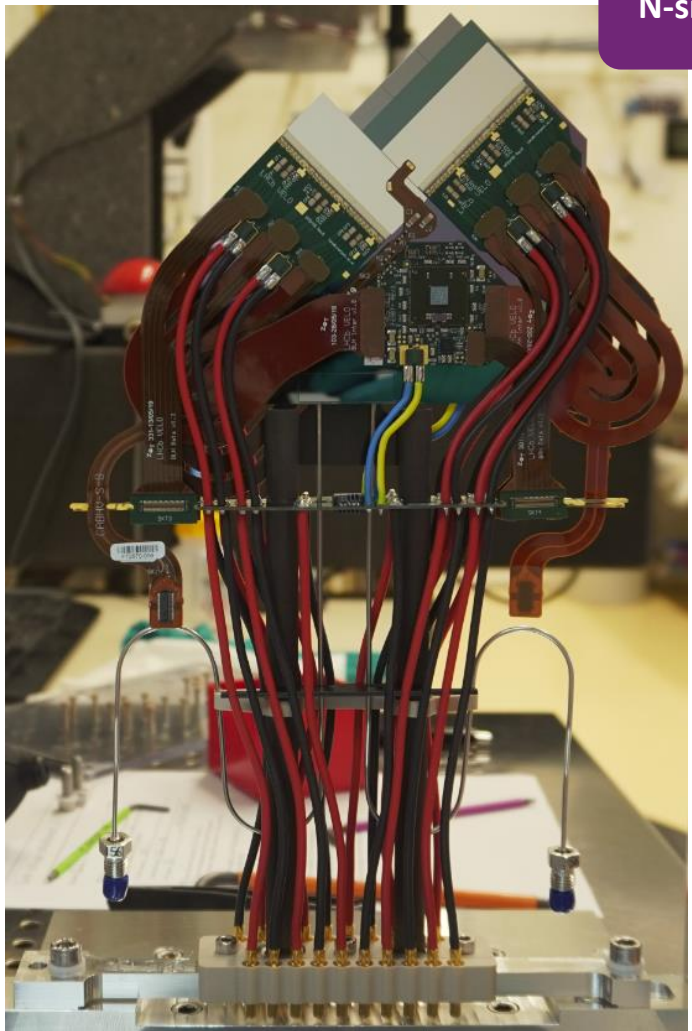
Tile alignment:
30 μm

Temperature gradient:
 $\Delta T_{\text{max}} = 7^\circ\text{C}$

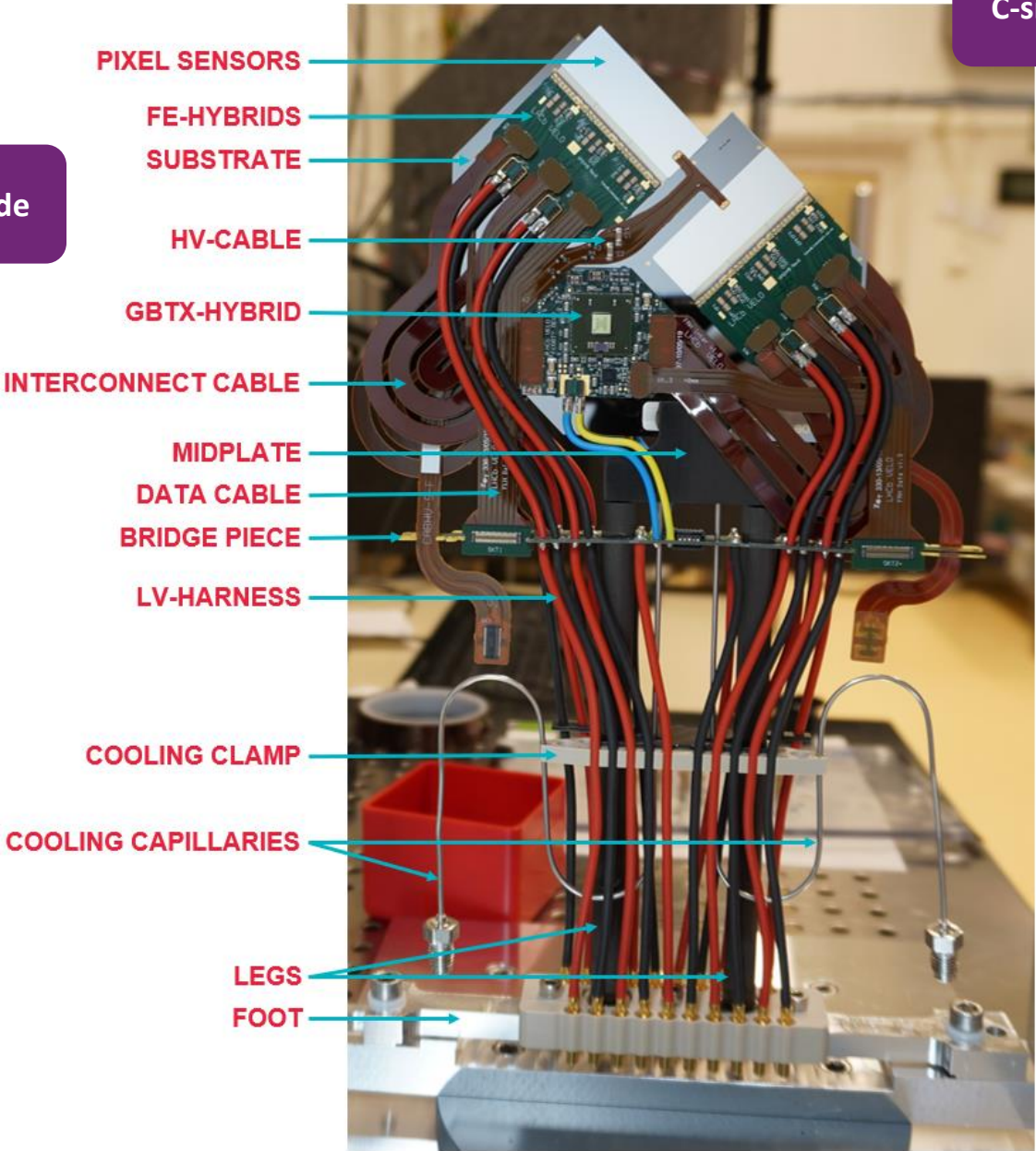
Displacement operation:
< 100 μm

Low voltage drop:
LV supply 1.2 to 2.5 V

High voltage for depletion:
Nominal 140 V



N-side



Total wafer thickness
500 μm

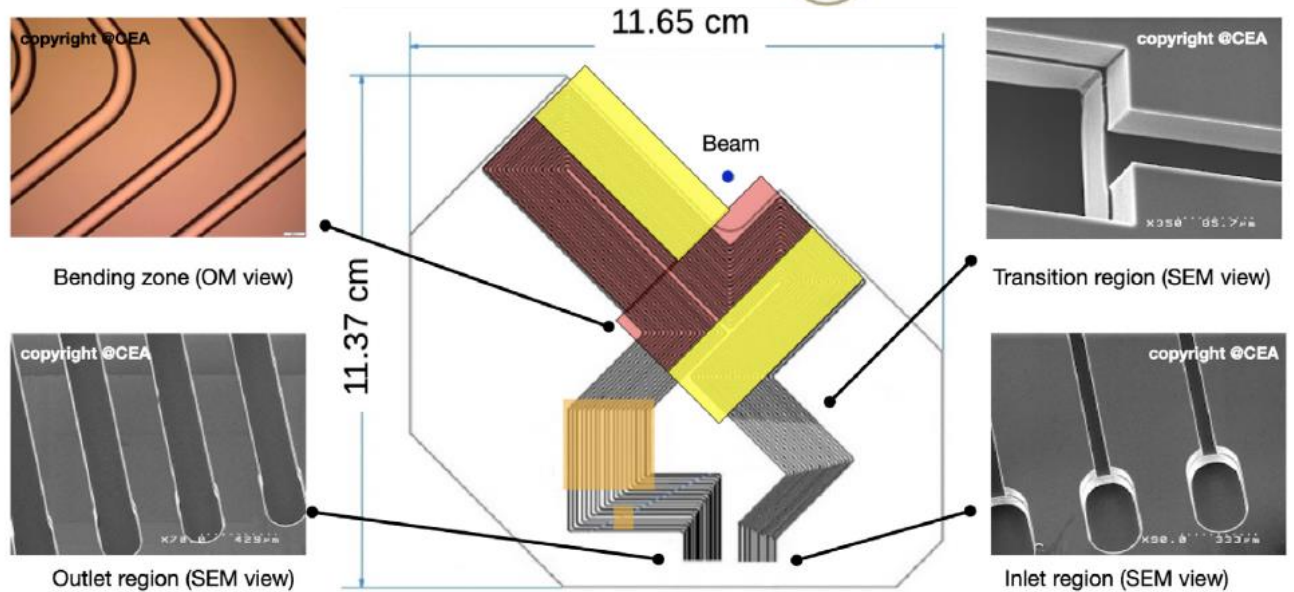
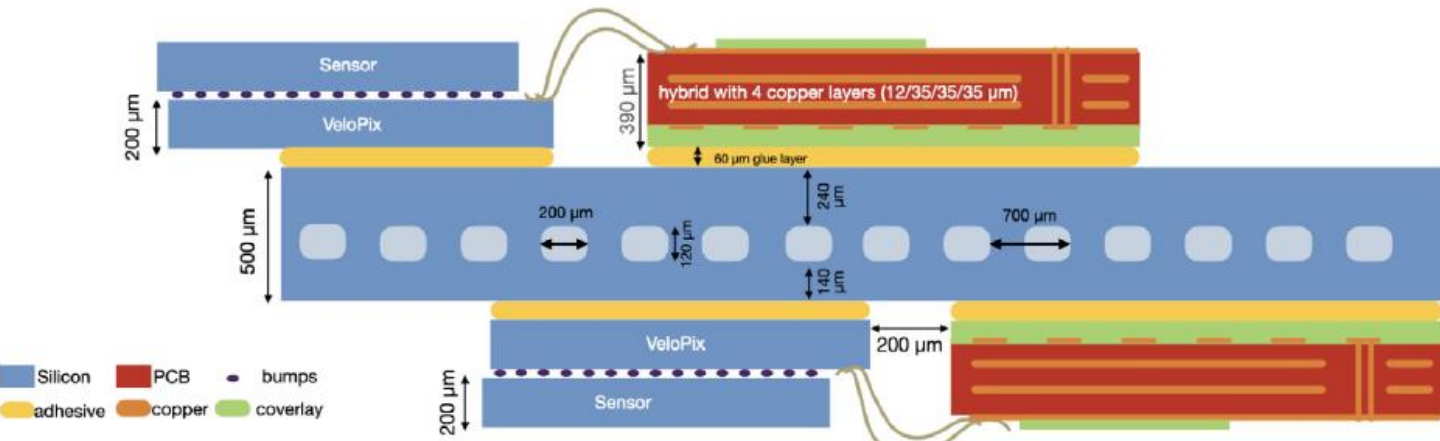
19 microchannels
Radius of all bends 0.5 cm
Inlet restriction 60x60 μm ,
40 mm

Cooling connector: Invar 36

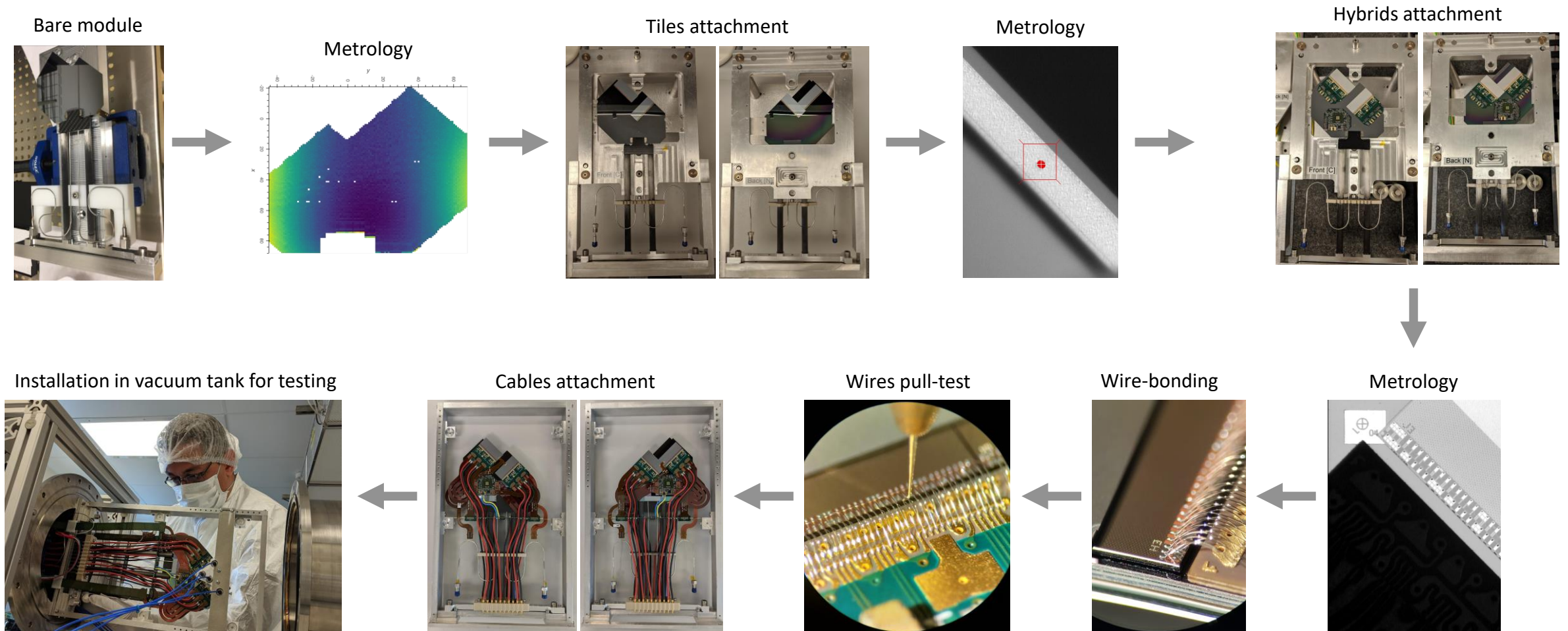
Metallisation: 200 nm Ti,
350 nm Ni, 500 nm Au



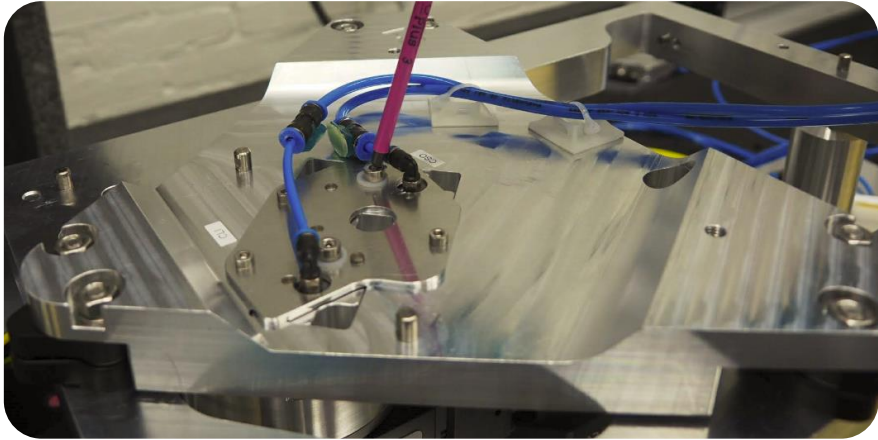
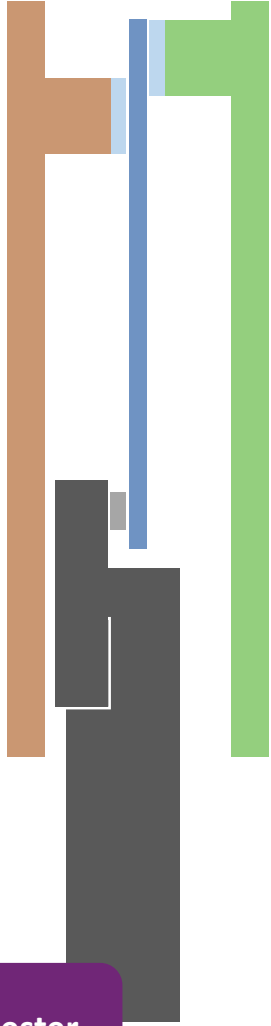
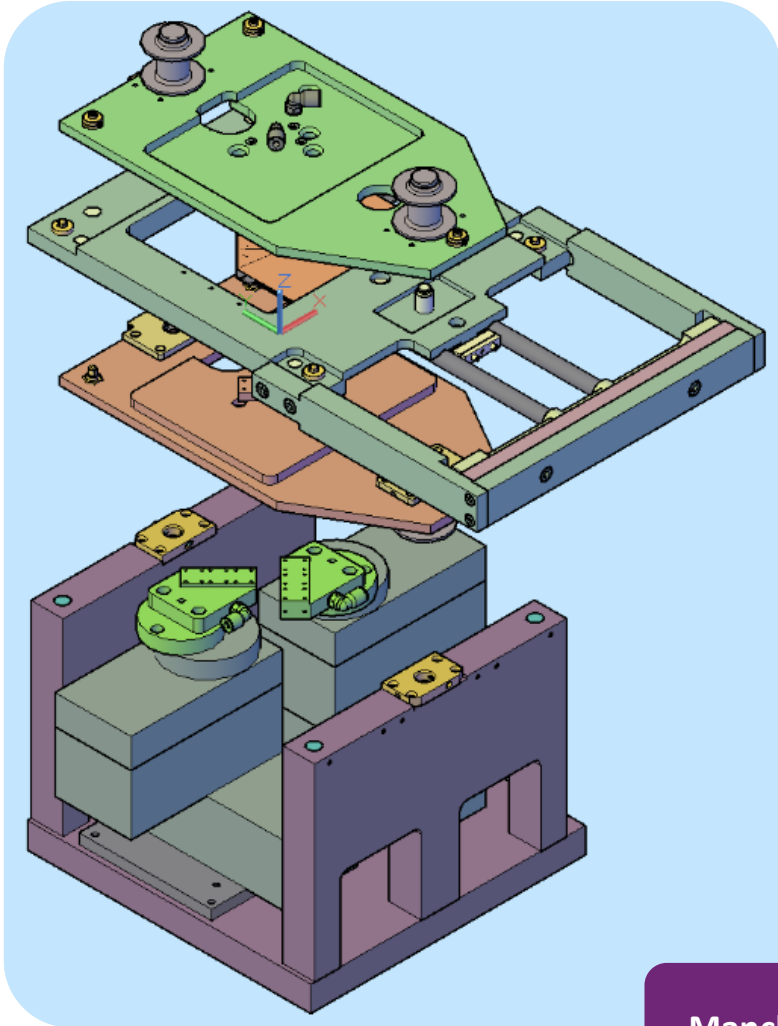
Microchannel substrate



Building a module



Tile glueing jigs



Manchester

Nikhef

Outgassing:

Generic term for permeation, diffusion and desorption

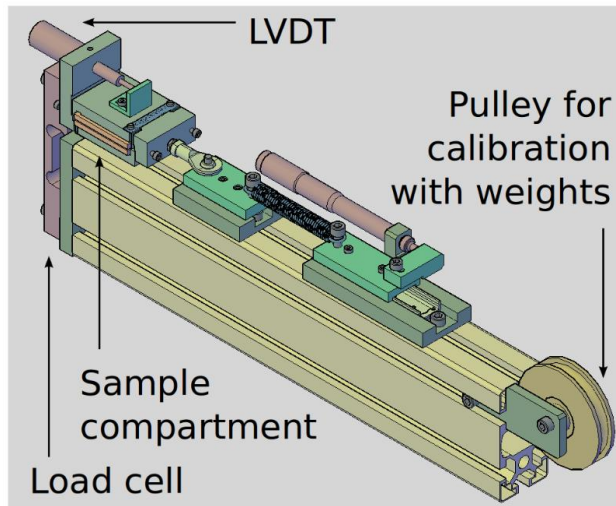


Virtual leak:

Trapped volumes of gas that cannot be easily pumped out due to high flow resistance

Glue requirements

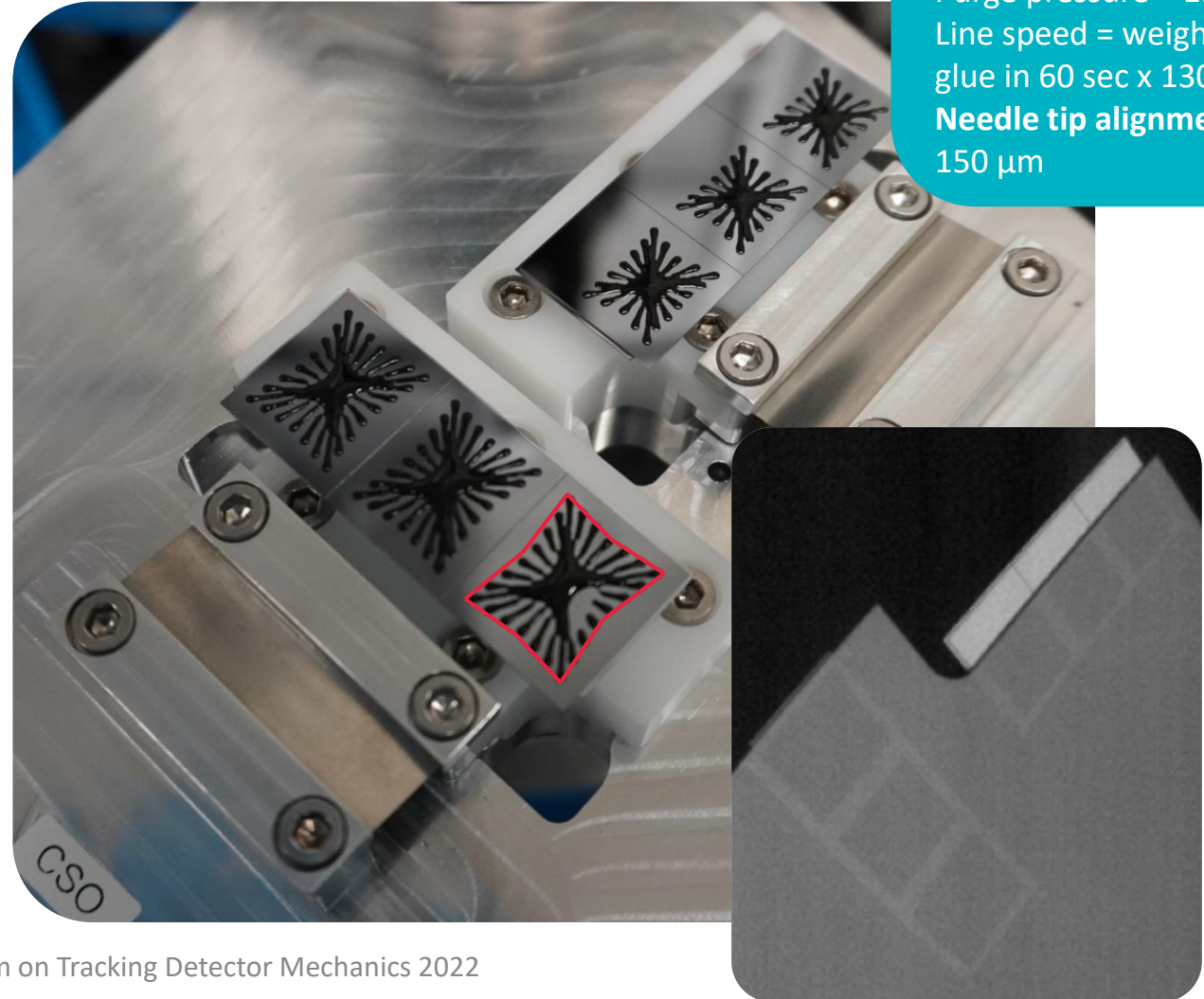
- Glue selected for sensor tiles:
 - Stycast 2850FT catalyst 9
 - Thermal conductive filler in Stycast
- Glue selected in a later stage for better viscosity properties
 - Stycast 2850FT catalyst 23LV



- Adhesive strength
 - Tested with Double Cantilever Beam (DCB) tests
- Radiation hardness
 - Tested
- Thermal conduction
 - Manufacturer specifications and tested with dummy heaters
- Electrical conduction
 - Manufacturer specifications
- Outgassing in vacuum
 - Manufacturer specifications

Glue patterns sensor tiles

- Star pattern with indentations along edges
- Viscosity
 - Needle tip dimensions
 - Needle tip alignment
 - Purge pressure
 - Line speed glue robot
 - Glue thickness
 - Surface coverage



Glue thickness:
60 to 120 μm
80% surface coverage

Needle tip:
23 ga, length 0.5 inch

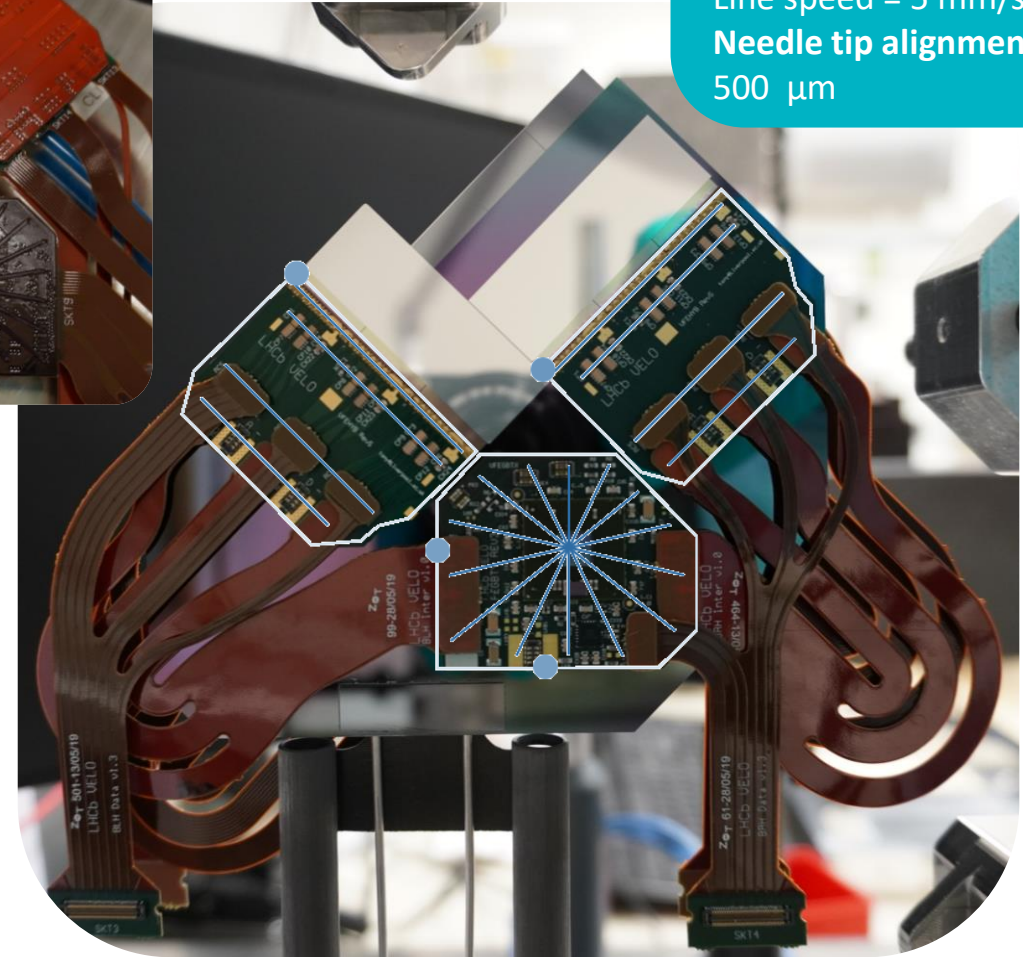
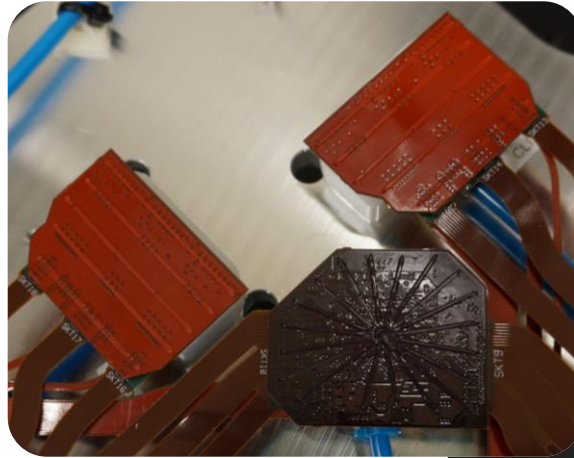
Glue robot settings:
Purge pressure = 1.5 bar
Line speed = weight purged
glue in 60 sec x 130

Needle tip alignment:
150 μm



Glue patterns hybrids

- Flexible
CTE mismatch
- Glue for hybrids:
 - Loctite 5145



Glue thickness:

100 μm

Needle tip:

18 ga, length 0.5 inch

Glue robot settings:

Purge pressure = 3.5 bar

Line speed = 5 mm/s

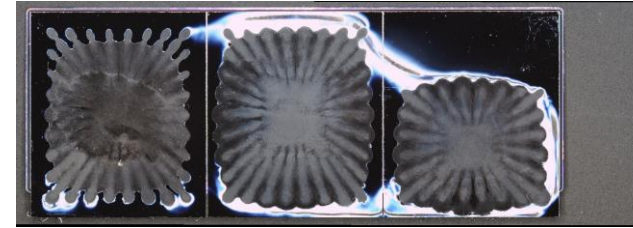
Needle tip alignment:

500 μm



Sticky situation

- Problems NSI tile M76
- Lost adhesion to substrate
- Water layer on thin glue layer causes problems



NSI tile from M76

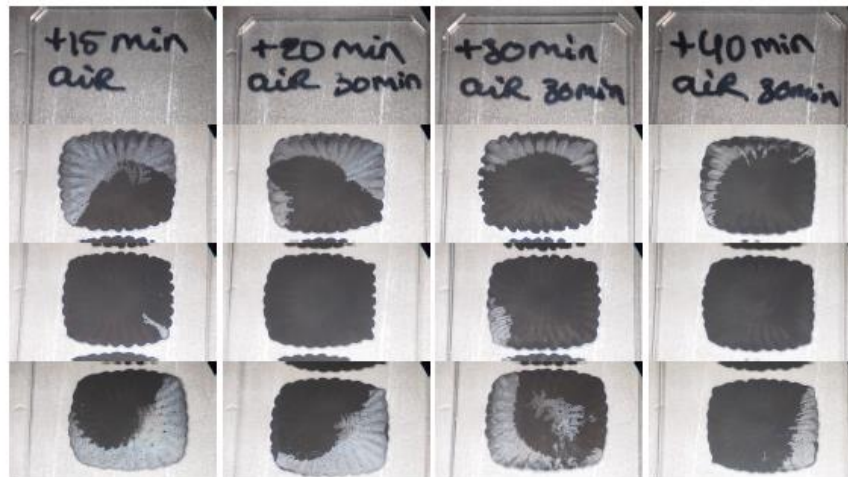


Figure 31: Samples produced at different working points and pressed after 30 minutes in the clean room. Photographed after curing



Figure 32: Samples produced at different working points and pressed after 30 minutes in the clean room. Photographed after curing and ageing for 284 hours at 70°

Heat gun settings

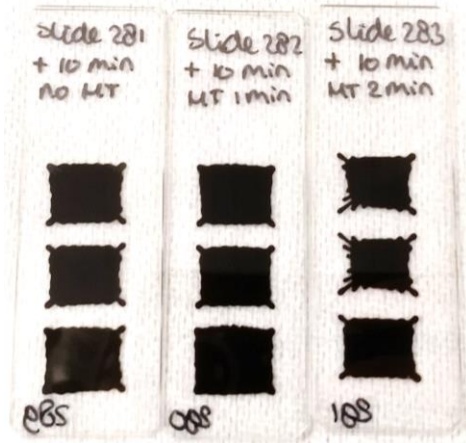
Heat gun fan: 10
Temperature: 100 °C
Distance nozzle to surface:
55 mm
Surface temperature: 60 °C



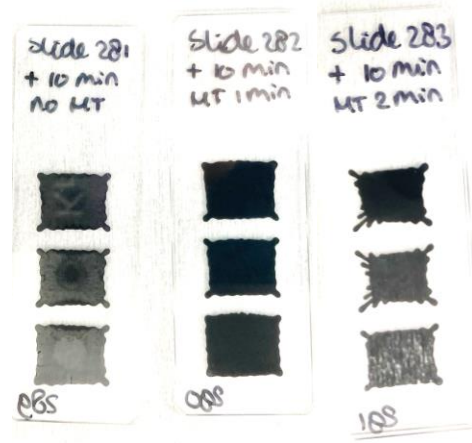
Heat treatment

- Heat gun with special designed 3D-printed nozzle
- Removes water layer just before glueing
- 1 minute heating has minimal effect on curing time

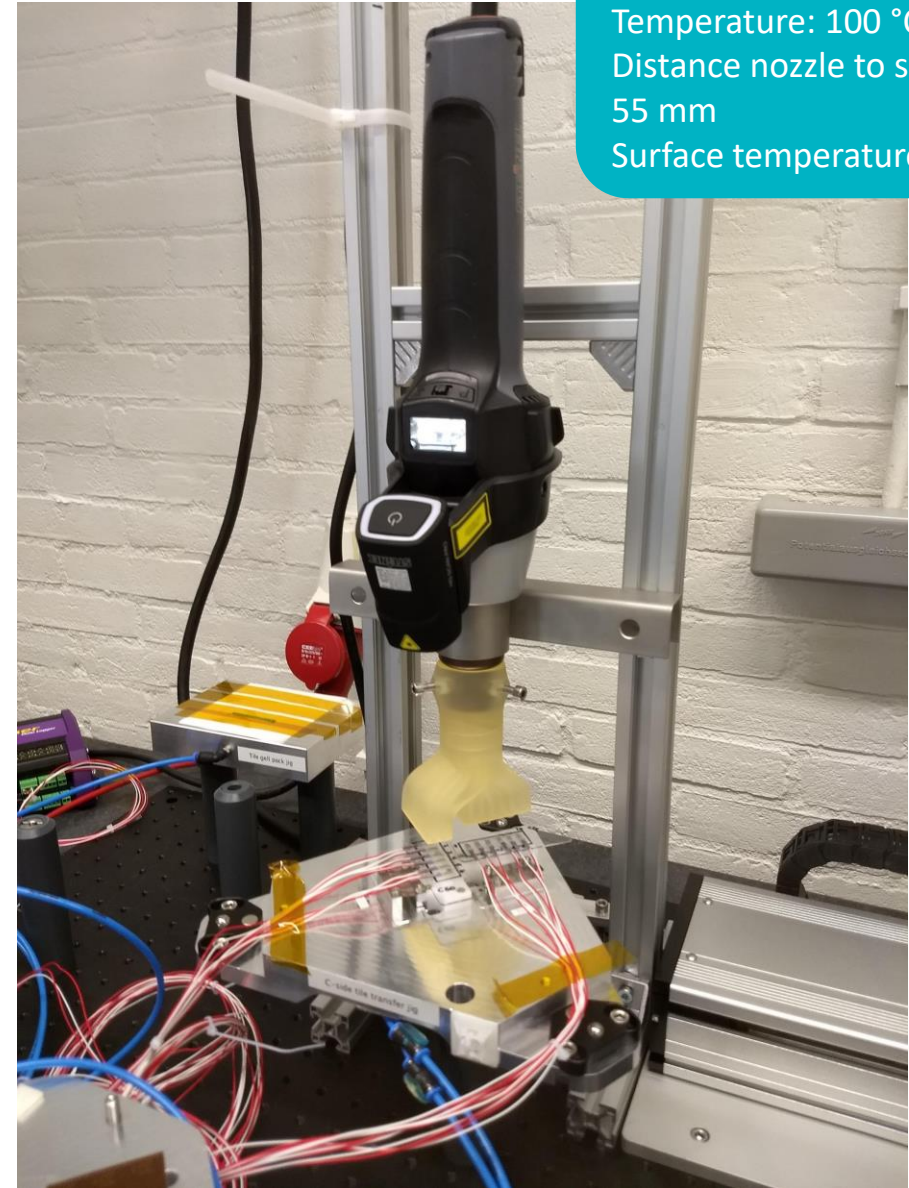
Samples pressed after 10 minutes in air, with and without heat treatment



Photographed after curing



Photographed after ageing



Glueing recipe

Step 1: Always use quality ingredients

- Contact manufacturer
- Contact safety department

Step 2: Clean the ingredients before starting

- Investigate possible cleaning methods
- Test cleaning methods

Step 3: Always try the recipe before the big day

- Adhesion strength
- Radiation hardness
- Ageing
- Thermal conduction
- Outgassing
- Electrical conduction

Surface cleaning

- Traces from cleaning solvents
- Coolant/grease traces from machining
- Compatibility materials with cleaning solvents
- Time between cleaning and glueing

Questions?



Back-up slides

- Glue robot: Fisnar 5200N
 - Glue mixer: Thinky mixer ARE-250
 - Heat gun: STEINEL HL-BD75
- <https://www.nil.nl/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/VM89-Keuren-van-lijmen-en-lijmverbindingen.pdf>
 - <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2229009/files/LHCb-PUB-2016-026.pdf>
 - https://www.research.manchester.ac.uk/portal/files/174357740/IEEE_Svihra_Design_and_Construction_of_LHCb_VELO_modules_v1.pdf
 - <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2806219/files/CERN-THESIS-2021-309.pdf?version=1>
 - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/724616/contributions/3034494/attachments/1686973/2713085/ManchesterAssembly.pdf>
 - [https://indico.cern.ch/event/849967/.](https://indico.cern.ch/event/849967/)
 - <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1624070/files/LHCB-TDR-013.pdf>
 - https://indico.cern.ch/event/825588/contributions/3457049/attachments/1860525/3057530/Site_PRR_Nikhef_-_Bare_Module.pdf
 - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2022.166874>

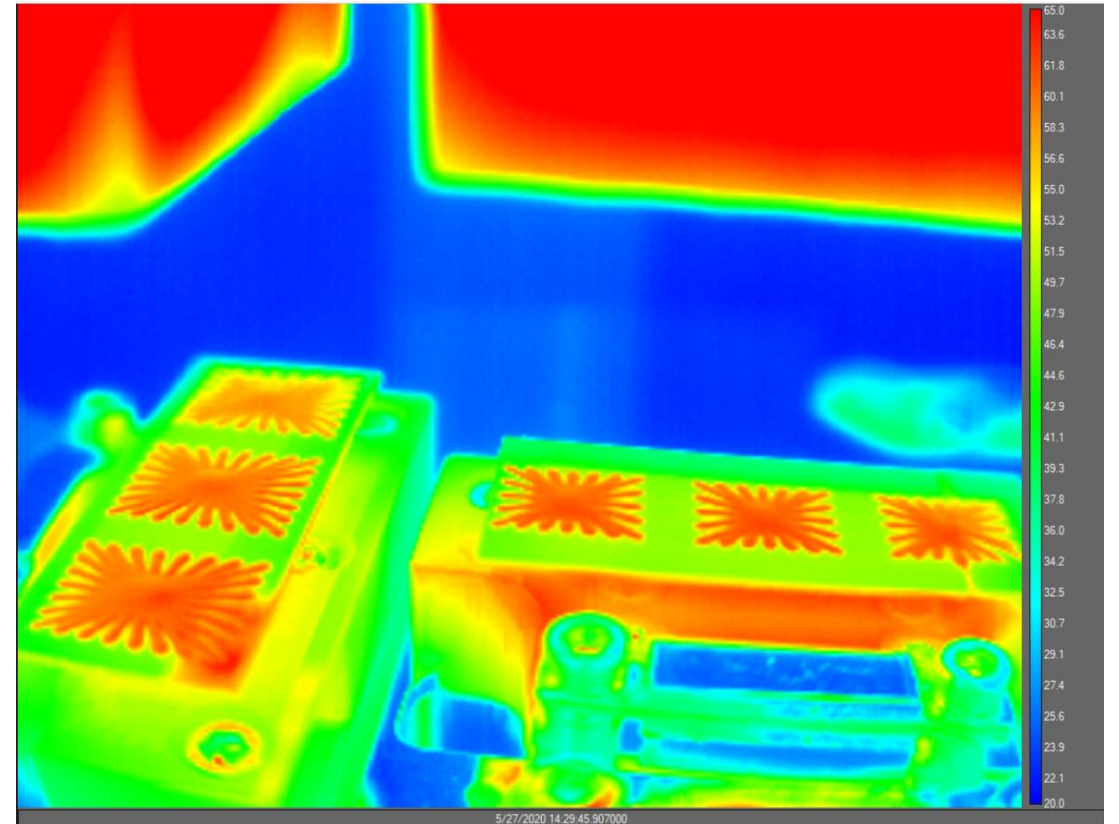
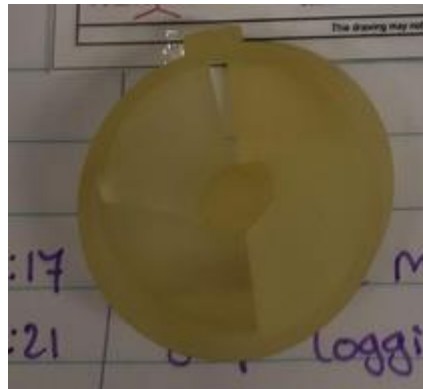
Back-up slides: Heat gun nozzle

- Diffuser for forced partial flow to outer channels of heat gun nozzle
- Restrictor compensates resistance differences due to channel lengths

Restrictor



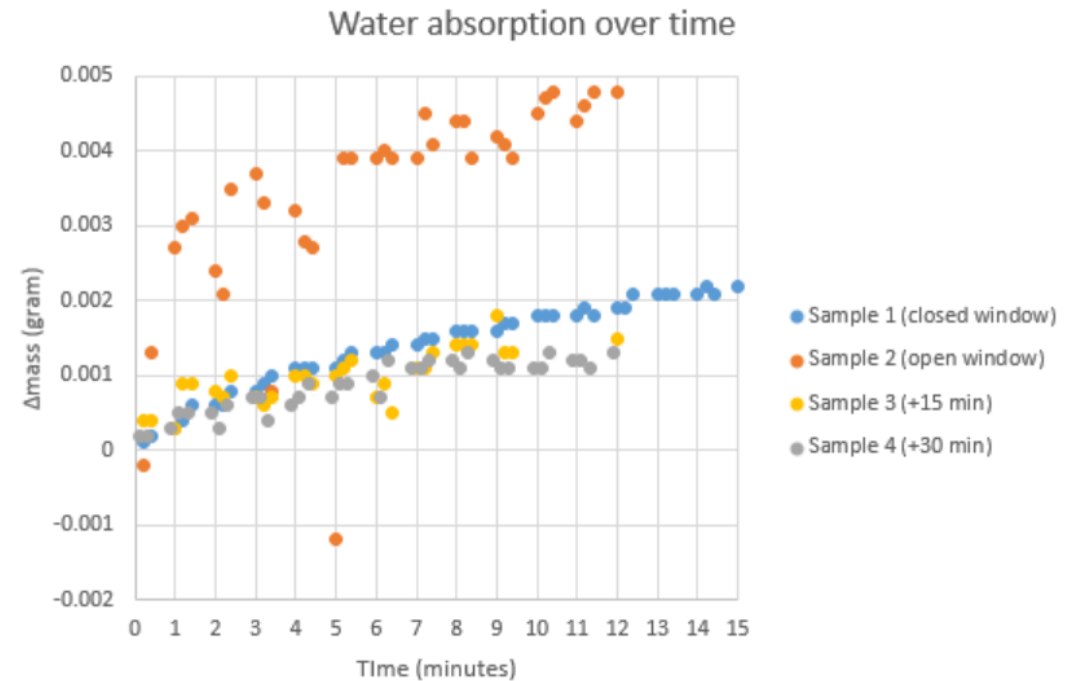
Diffuser



Back-up slides:

Needle tip alignment & Water accumulation

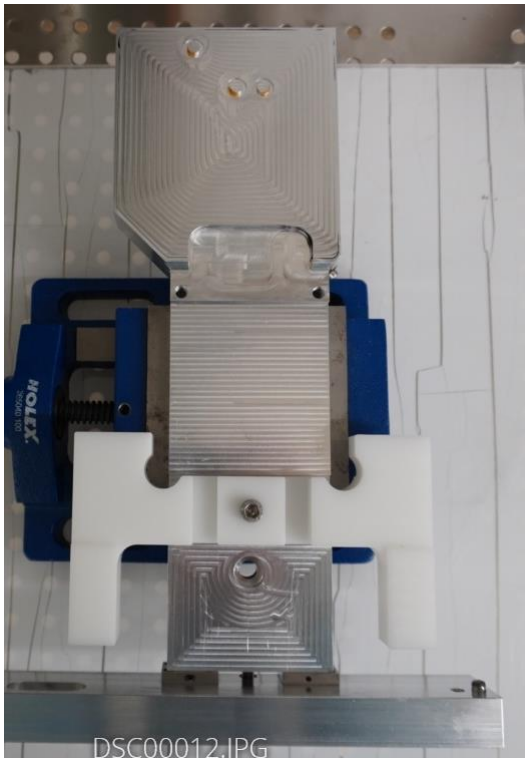
- Due to the viscosity of the glue, threads are created when the distance between the surface and the needle tip is too large. In order to create the desired glue pattern, the needle tip is aligned close to the surface. Experience taught that half the diameter of the needle tip is a good working distance between surface and the needle tip. Unfortunately the average needle tip length nor angle is manufactured with this precision and thus the alignment of the glue robot, and thereby each needle tip, relative to the sensor tiles surfaces is an important part of the glue procedure.
- Because the glue lines are originating from the centre of the ASIC, the glue thickness isn't perfectly even. For this the line speed of the glue robot should be a function of the distance to the centre, which is too difficult to program for this purpose.



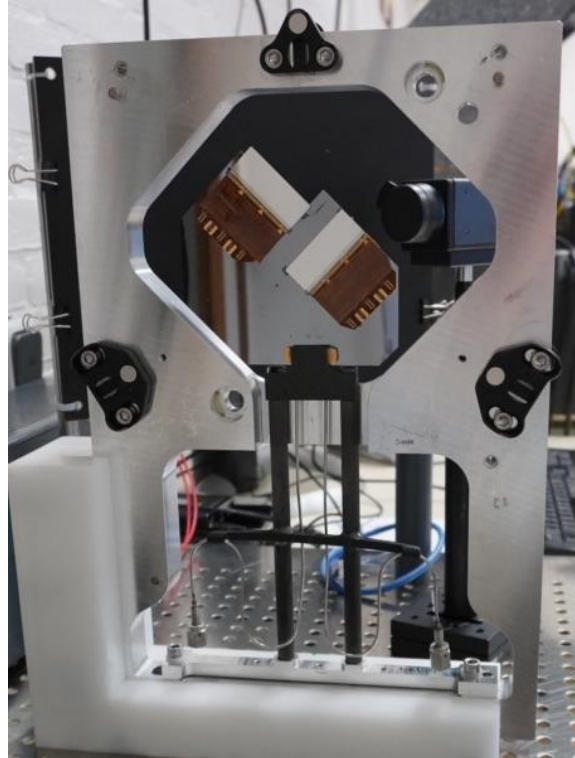
The graph shows that for a glue pattern sample, the weight of the sample increases over time. The increase is caused by accumulation of water on the glue layer applied.

Back-up slides: Bare module and tile glueing jigs

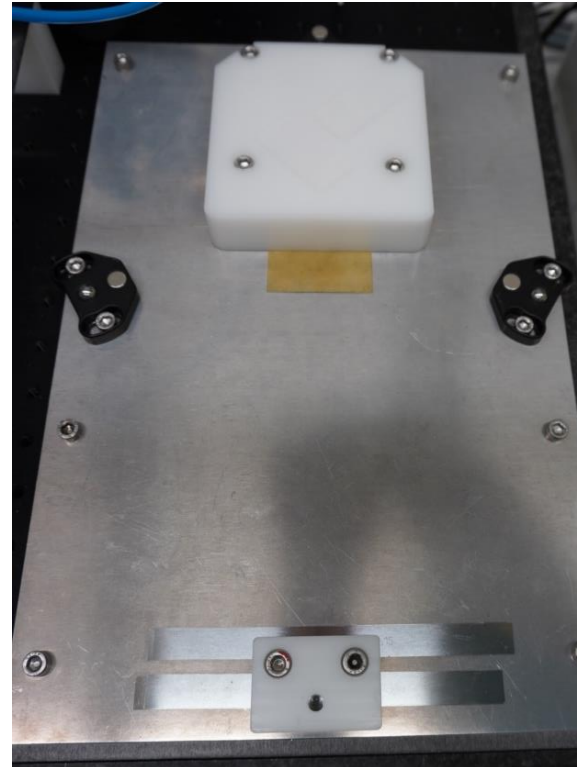
Bare module jig



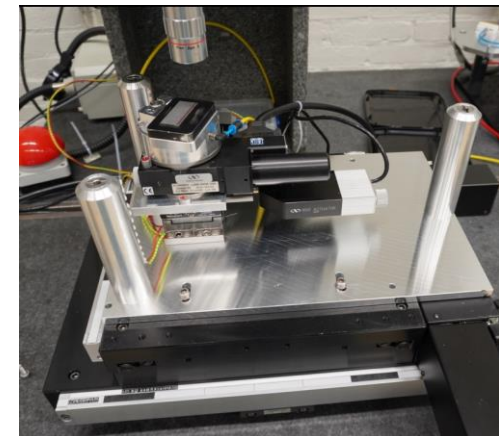
Tile turn jig



Tile glueing support jig



Tile transfer jig



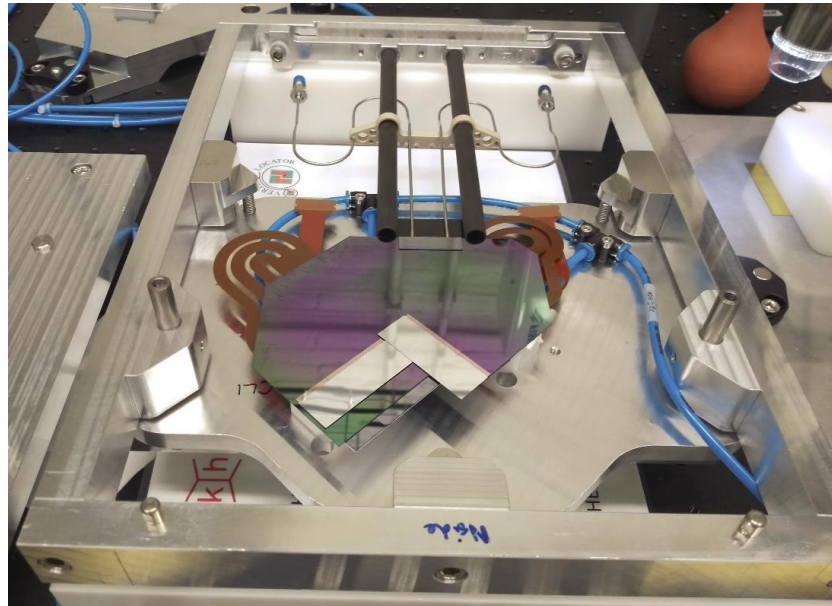
Pick & Place
Machine

Back-up slides: Module hybrid glueing jigs

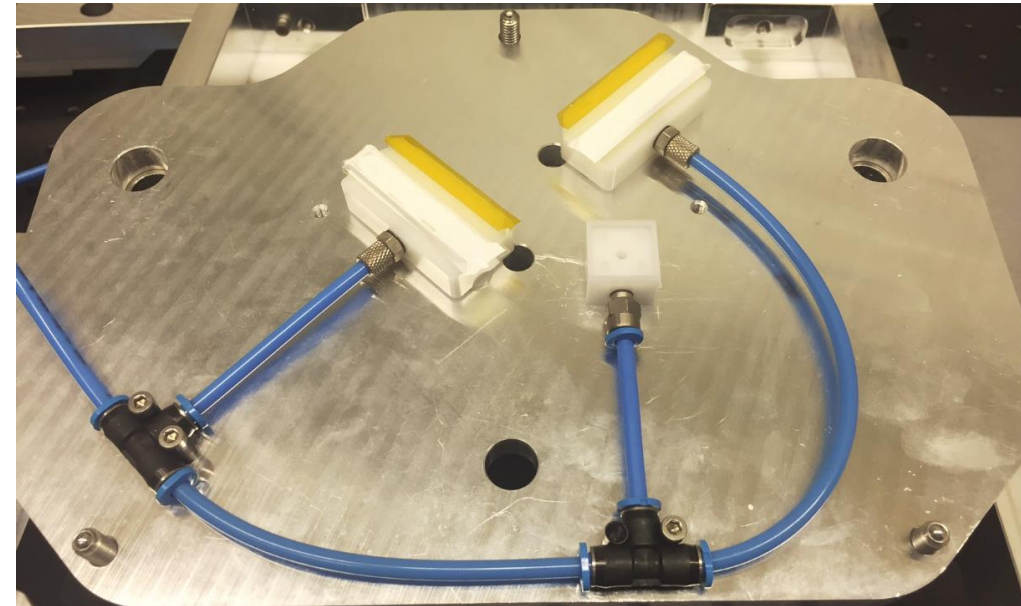
Hybrid alignment jig



Hybrid turn jig

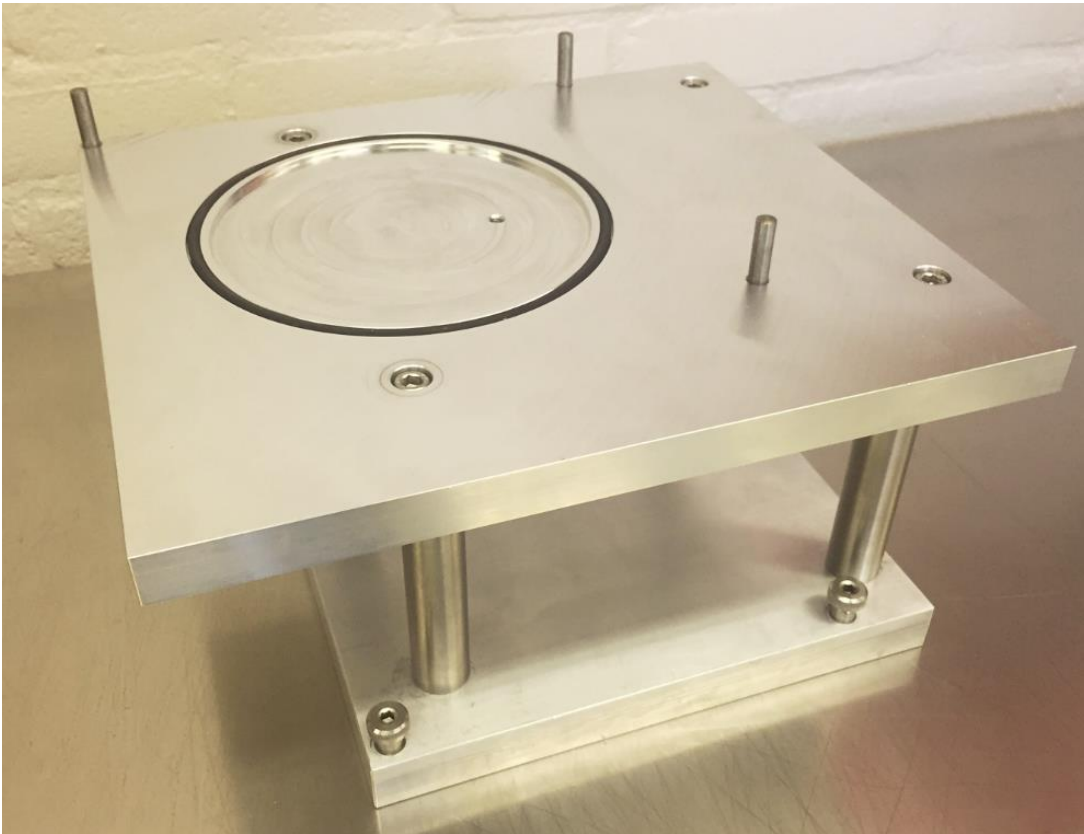


Hybrid transfer jig



Back-up slides: Wire bond and vertical jigs

Wire bond jig support for wire bond machine



Wire bond jig



Vertical jig

