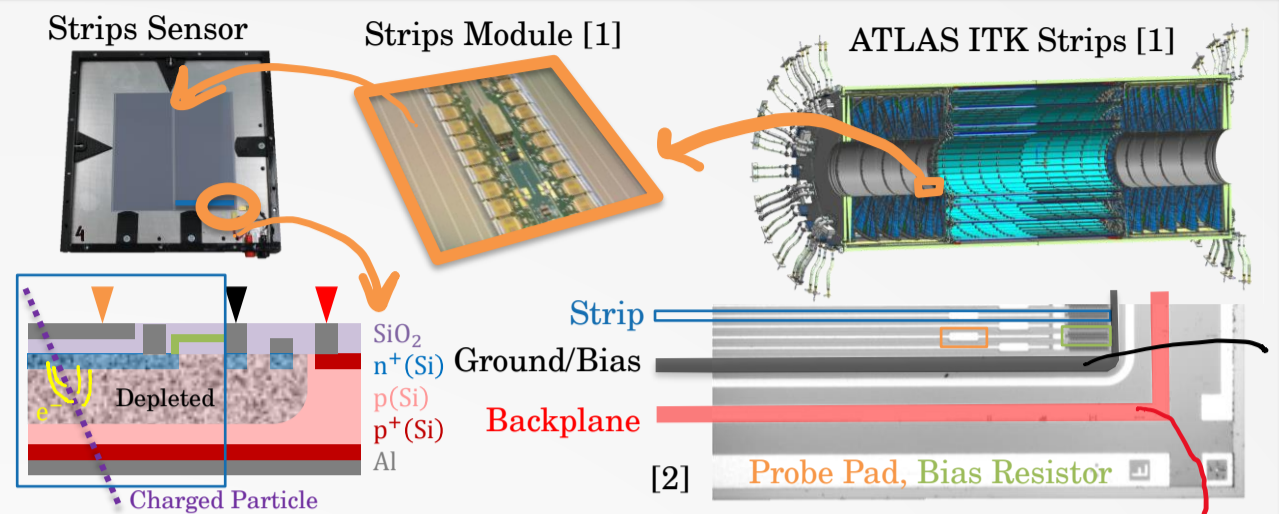


Test and extraction methods for the QC parameters of silicon strip sensors for ATLAS upgrade tracker

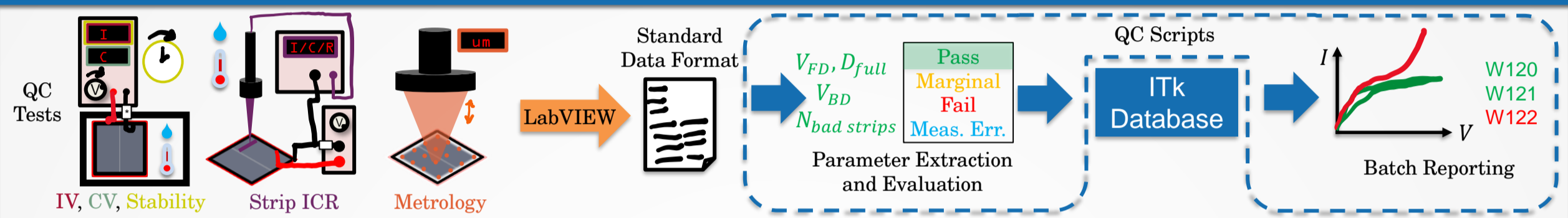
D. Rouso, D. M. Jones, P. Federicova, B. Hommels, A. Affolder, K. Affolder, P.P. Allport, J. Bernabeu, A. Dowling, V. Fadeyev, J. Fernandez-Tejero, A. Fournier, W. George, M. Gignac, L. Gonella, J. Gunnell, K. Hara, S. Hirose, T. Ishii, J. Johnson, S. Kachiguin, N. Kang, I. Kopsalis, J. Kroll, J. Kvasnicka, C. Lacasta, V. Latonova, F. Martinez-Mckinney, M. Mikeskikova, K. Nakamura, K. Saito, C. Solaz, U. Soldevila, M. Ullan, Y. Unno, J. Yarwick

1. Motivation and the ATLAS ITk Strips Sensors

- **ATLAS Inner Tracker (ITk) fully silicon upgrade** comprises **pixel** and **strip** sensors
- **Strips** comprises **22000 sensors** of 8 types (2 barrel and 6 endcap)
- Each sensor to be evaluated for **quality control (QC)** at various institutes with various test setups
- For this, **developed common framework** with common algorithms to objectively **assign pass/fail**, interface with **common database**, and do **reporting**



2. Workflow



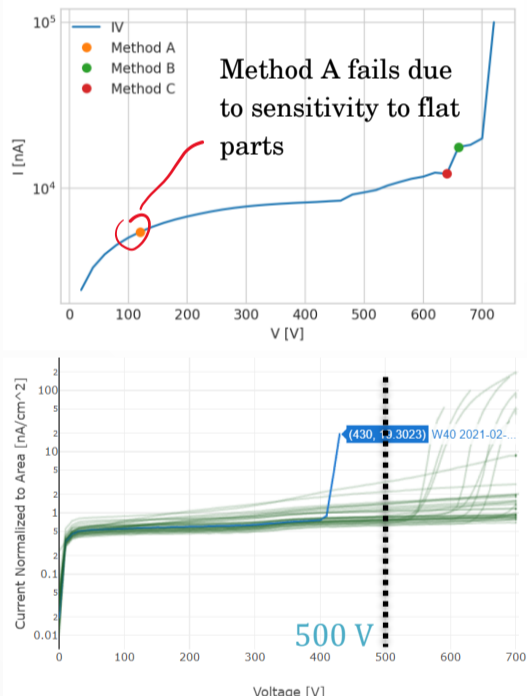
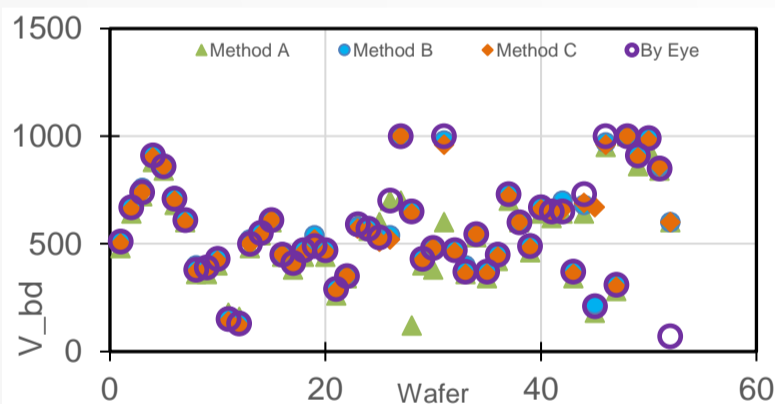
3. Treatment of Current-Voltage (IV) Tests

Method A: (modified from tech spec.)
 V_{bd} is earliest $V_j < -100$ V that satisfies $\left(\frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=j-1}^{j+1} \frac{I_{k+1} - I_k}{V_{k+1} - V_k}\right) \div \left(\frac{I_{k+1} - I_k}{V_{k+1} - V_k}\right)_{min} > 5$
 i.e. avg of 3 local slopes around point divided by min local slope

Method B: (modified from [3])
 V_{bd} is earliest V_{j+1} that satisfies $\frac{I_{j+1} - I_j}{V_{j+1} - V_j} \div \frac{I_{j+1}}{V_{j+1}} > 5$
 i.e. local slope at point divided by slope of line from origin to point ("total derivative") > 5 .

Method C: (modified from B)
 V_{bd} is earliest V_{j+1} that satisfies $\frac{I_{j+1} - I_j}{V_{j+1} - V_j} \div \frac{I_{j+1} + I_j}{V_{j+1} + V_j} > 5.5 + \frac{\min(|V| - 500 \text{ V}, 0 \text{ V})}{100 \text{ V}}$
 i.e. B but with averaging, and running threshold to compensate for gradually decreasing total derivative

- Various algorithms for **calculating V_{bd}** explored
- Method B and C equally reliable, but **C is chosen** due to better expected robustness

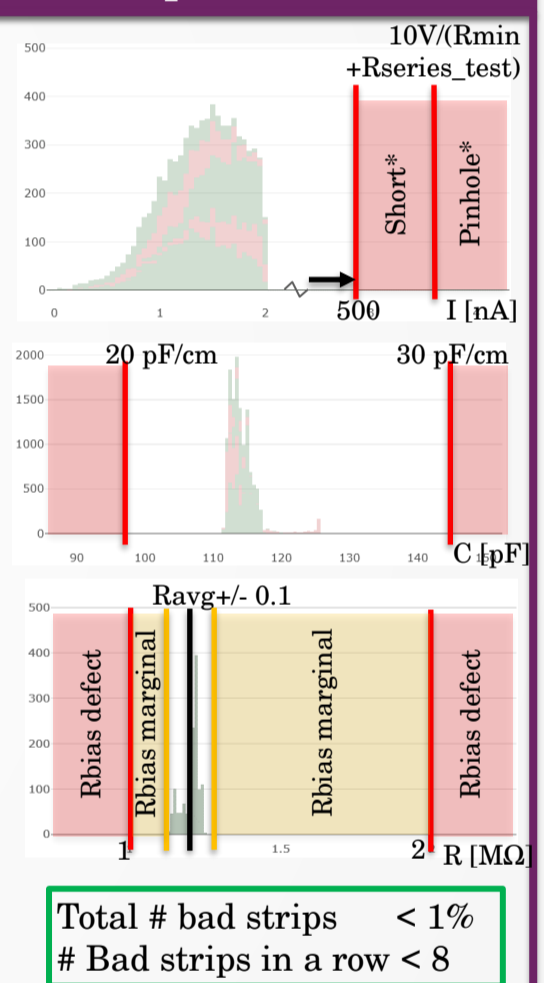
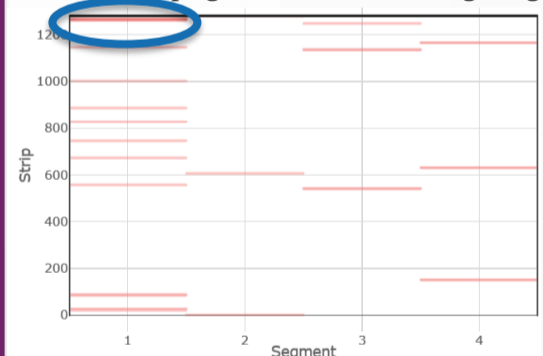


$[I_{max}(V < 500 \text{ V})]$ Max Current $< 100 \text{ nA/cm}^2$
 $[V_{bd}]$ Breakdown Voltage $> 500 \text{ V}$

4. Treatment of Individual Strip ICR Tests

- AC-coupled metal strips **probed automatically** to characterize strip **RC network** and **AC current**
- Combinations of this info lets scripts **distinguish different failure modes** (metal short, implant break, short, pinhole, Rbias defect), and **measurement issues**

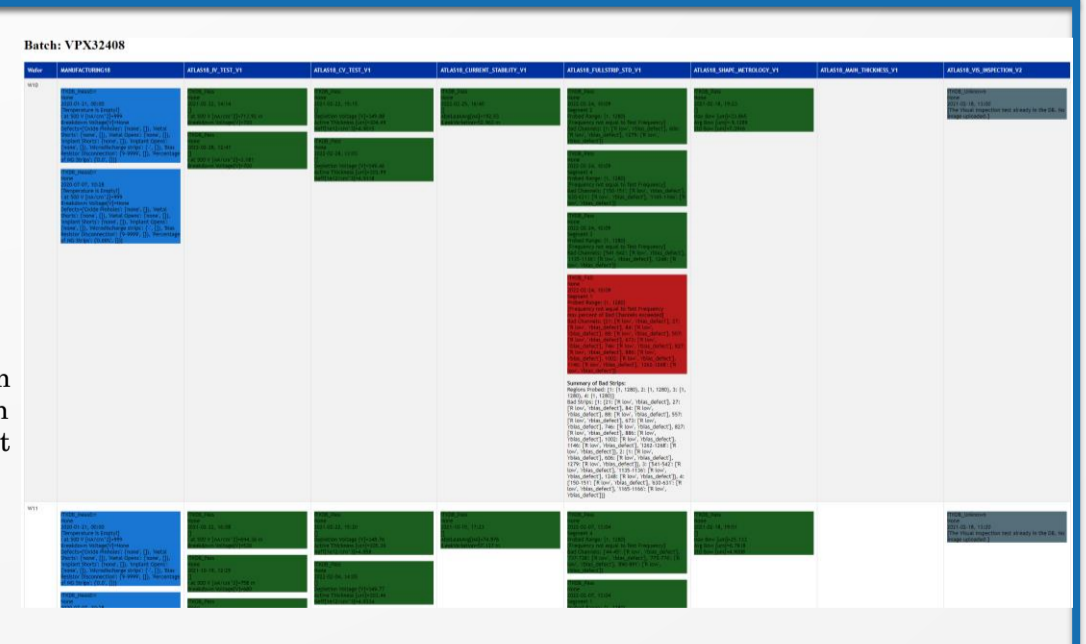
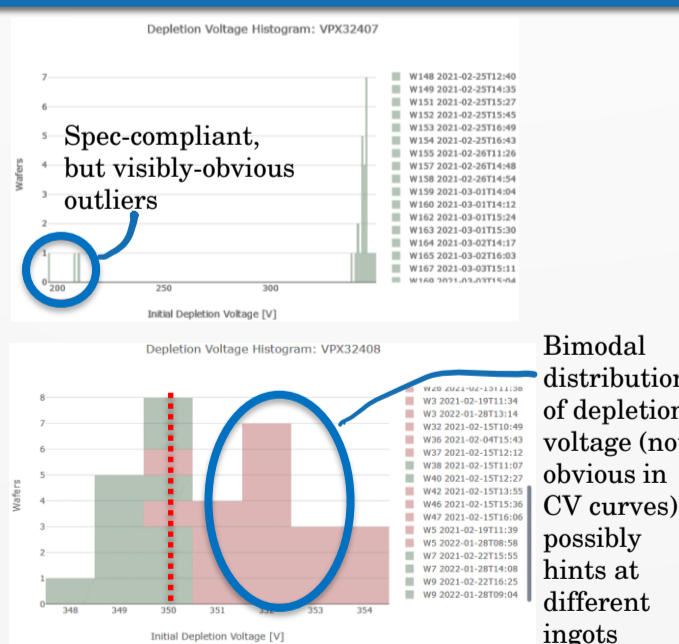
Being able to see geometric correlation helps gives leads in investigating



Total # bad strips $< 1\%$
 # Bad strips in a row < 8

5. Batch Reporting

- QC approval done on **batch-by-batch** basis
- Reports show **interactive diagnostic histograms and plots** by batch
- Allows humans to **visually detect batch issues and outliers** not immediately obvious to an algorithm
- Reporting tool designed to provide a concise table summary and plots of all tests in a batch in a single place for monitoring
- Scripts allow for **direct interactive access to database data** in python for studies



6. Current Status

- Scripts have proven a robust, reliable, and intuitive interface for reporting and monitoring, and have already been instrumental in helping catch subtle issues with sensors and testing
- Have already processed **2500 sensors through preproduction and production in 7 institutes in 5 countries**
- Undergoing continuous development to add new features useful to QC sites **as we enter production**

References & Acknowledgements

[1] CERN-LHCC-2017-005 ; ATLAS-TDR-025
 [2] 10.1016/j.nima.2016.03.042
 [3] 10.1016/S0168-9002(00)01207-9

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Test and extraction methods for the QC parameters of silicon strip sensors for ATLAS upgrade tracker

- ATLAS Inner Tracker (ITk) fully silicon upgrade includes 22000 strips sensors that all need to be evaluated for quality control (QC) at various institutes with different setups
- For this, a QC framework has been developed to take data files produced with QC tests and use algorithms to extract parameters, evaluate specification compliance, upload to a common database, and do batch reporting
- In particular, algorithms were developed to aid with the most common tests: IV, CV, individual strips, current stability, and metrology.
- For IV tests, several algorithms for determining breakdown voltage were explored and evaluated for robustness and accuracy
- For individual strip tests, particular work has gone into identifying the type of fault from various combinations of measurements of the AC metal current and the RC network
- Reporting summarizes all QC tests for a batch concisely for QC approval, which is done batch-by-batch
- Reporting gives interactive diagnostic histograms and plots by batch to allow technicians to qualitatively detect outliers or batch issues not immediately obvious to algorithms.
- Scripts have successfully processed 2500 preproduction and production sensors in 7 institutes and we are about to begin production.