



# Report on my research at KEK

Oguz Alp Duran

# Who am I?



Oguz Alp Duran (オーズ・アルプ・ドゥラン) IPA: /o:z/

23 Years old

Turkish, but studies in Germany at



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
MÜNCHEN

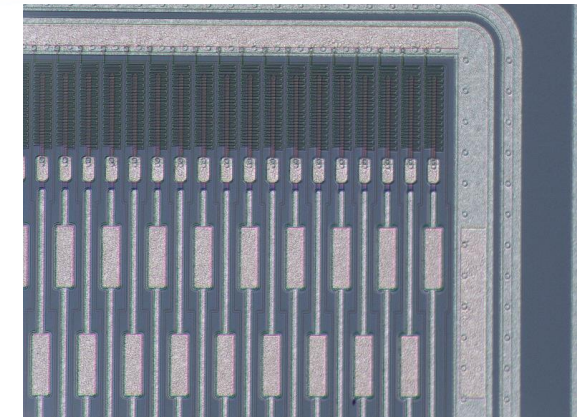
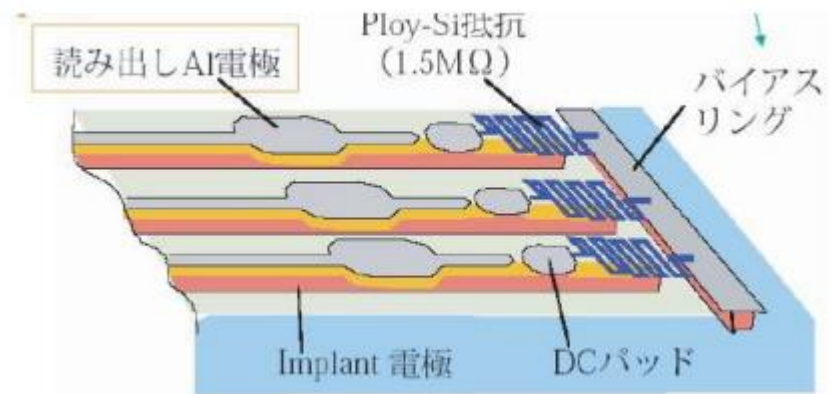
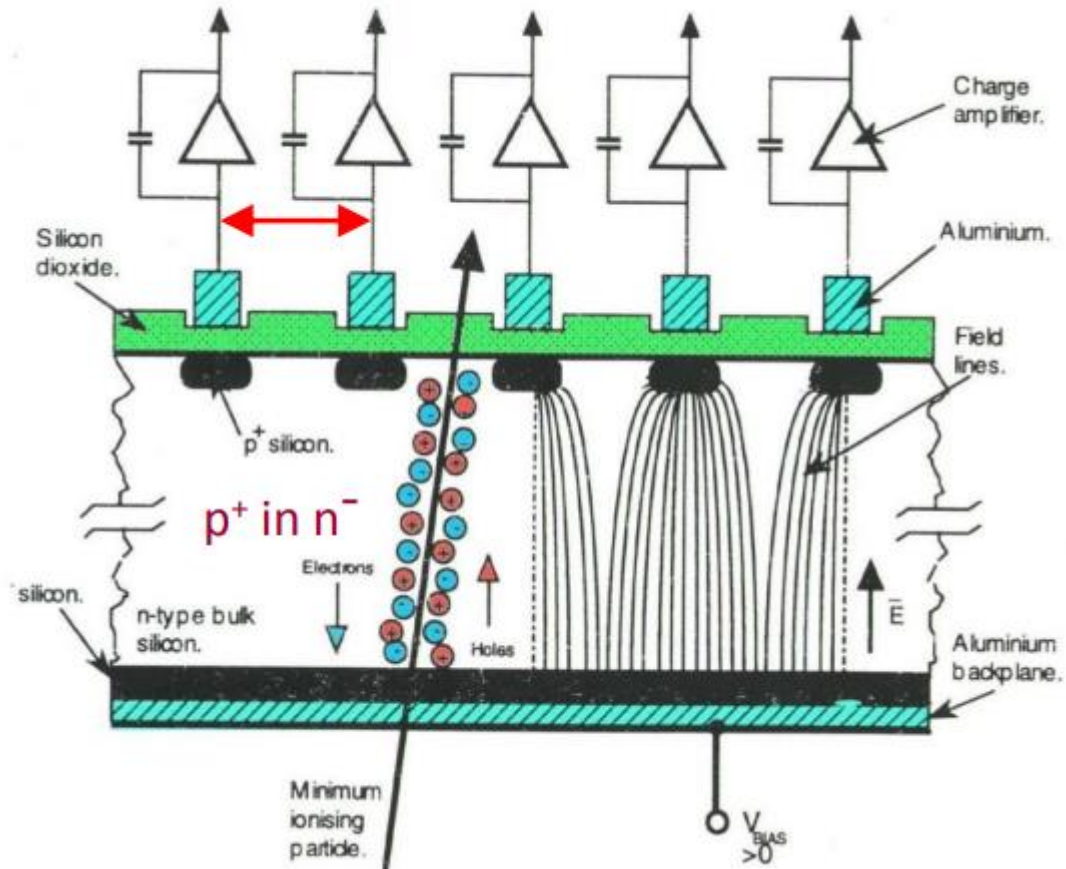
Finished Electronics BSc. → Go on to MSc.



# My Project at IPNS

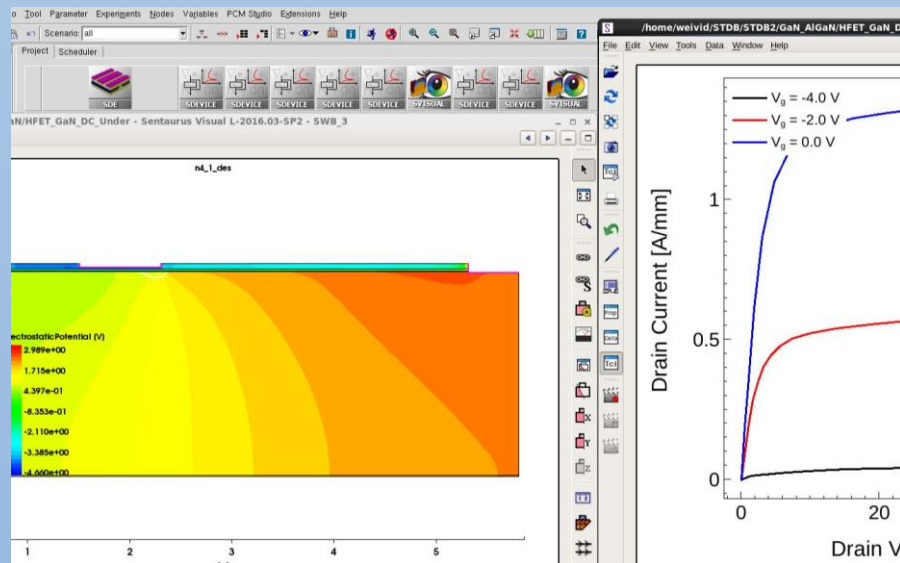


# Microstrip



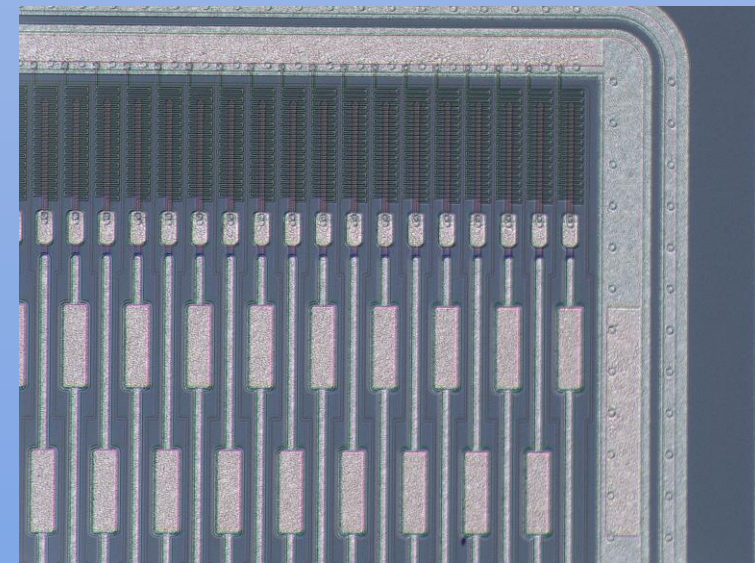
## SIMULATION

Simulative search for understanding strip behavior

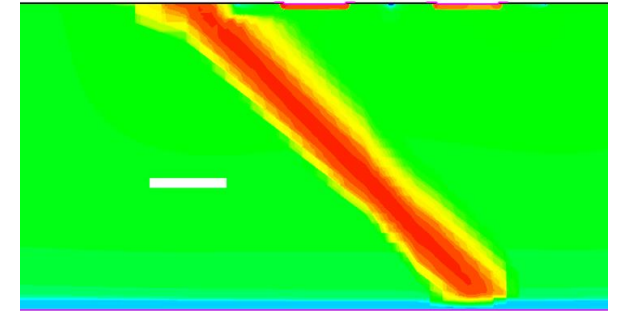


## HANDS-ON

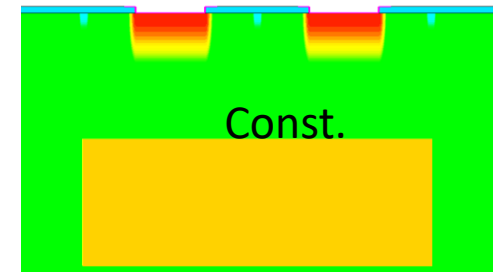
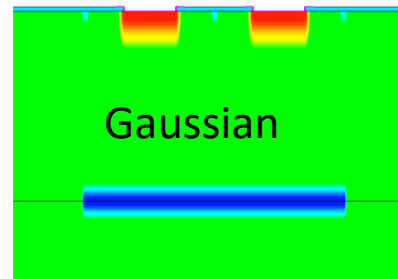
Testing, characterizing the ATLAS-BABY ITK STRIP



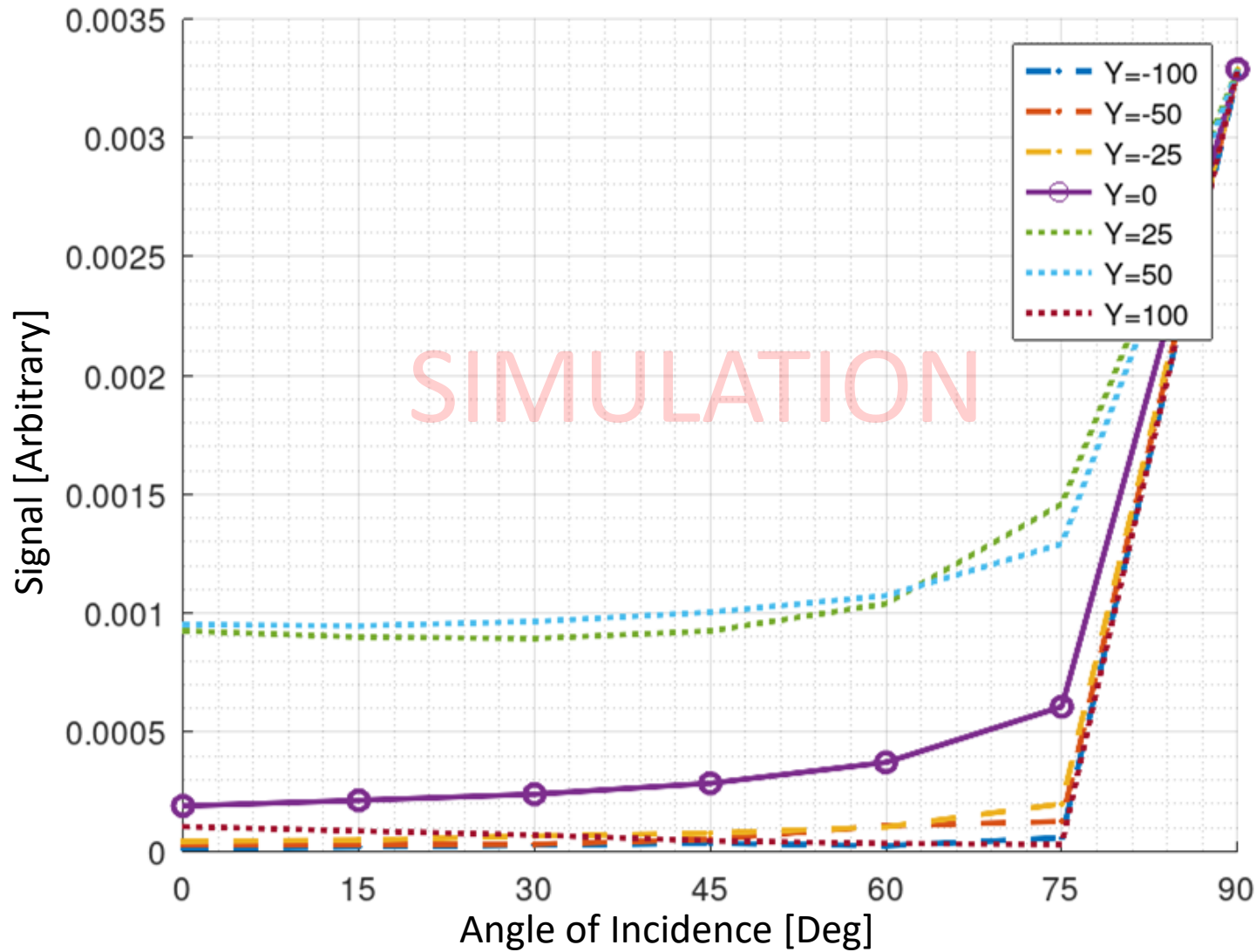
- Minimum Ionizing Particle (MIP) effect on strip
  - Angle, Incidence and Timing Studies
  - Manufacturing effects  
(Epitaxial, Spin-on-dopant, Implant)



- Effect of a gain layer



# Results of the Simulation → Angle and Position

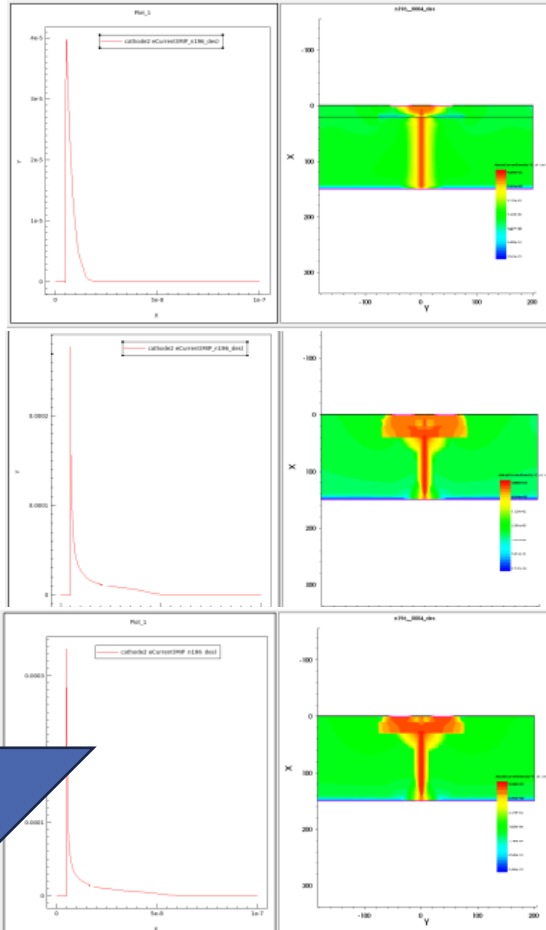


# Gain Layer? Yeah!

Peak Signal when no Gain Layer = 0.00019A → 0 dB(rel)



More Gain → More Signal



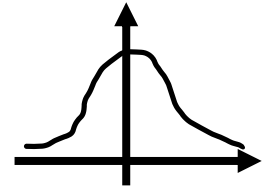
Type of Layer

Type of Doping Profile

Spin-on-dopant + Epitaxial

Peak Signal: 1.62dB (rel) **NG**

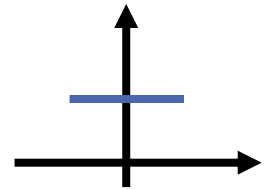
Gaussian



Implant

Peak Signal: 1.64dB (rel) **NG**

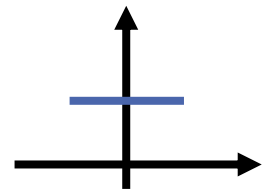
Constant



Implant

Peak Signal **2.5dB** (rel) **OK**

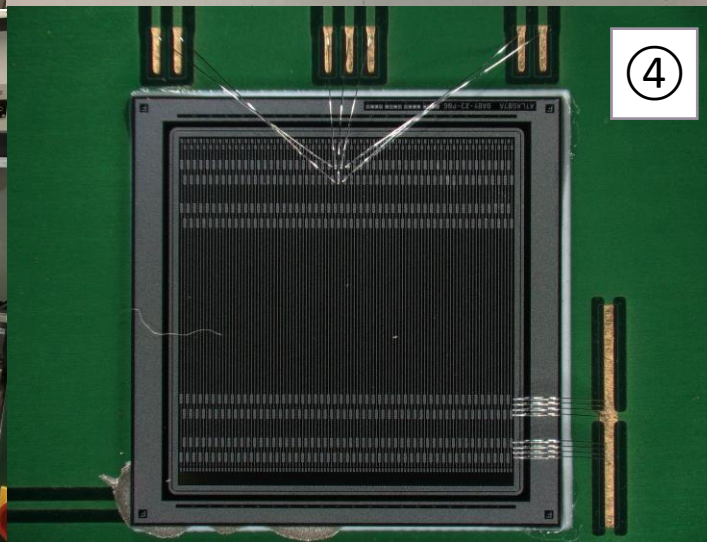
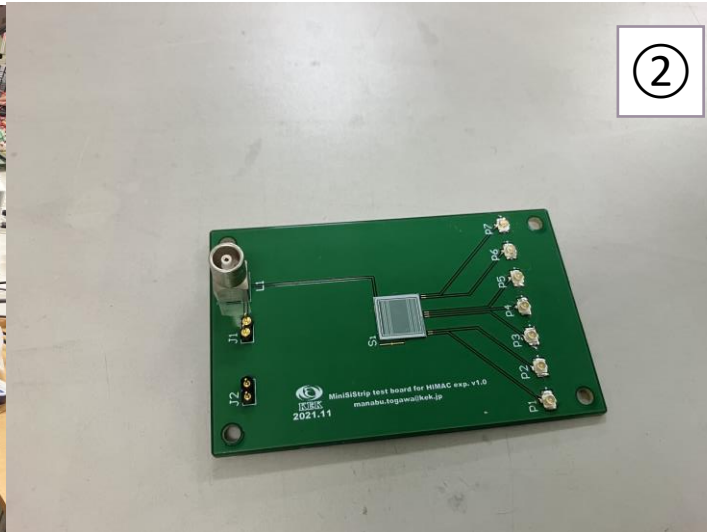
Constant





# Practical Tests and Tasks

# BabyITK Commissioning



No 1.

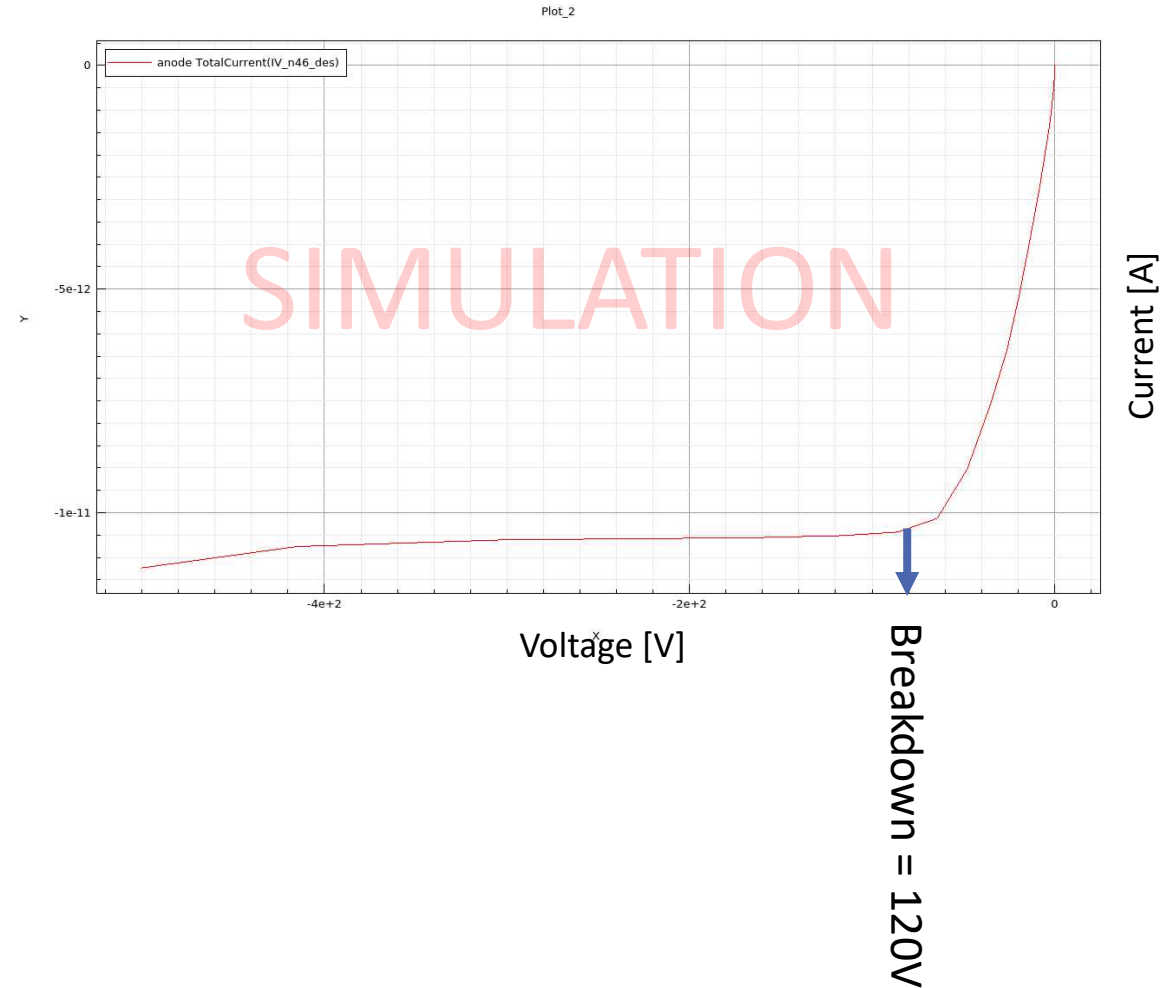
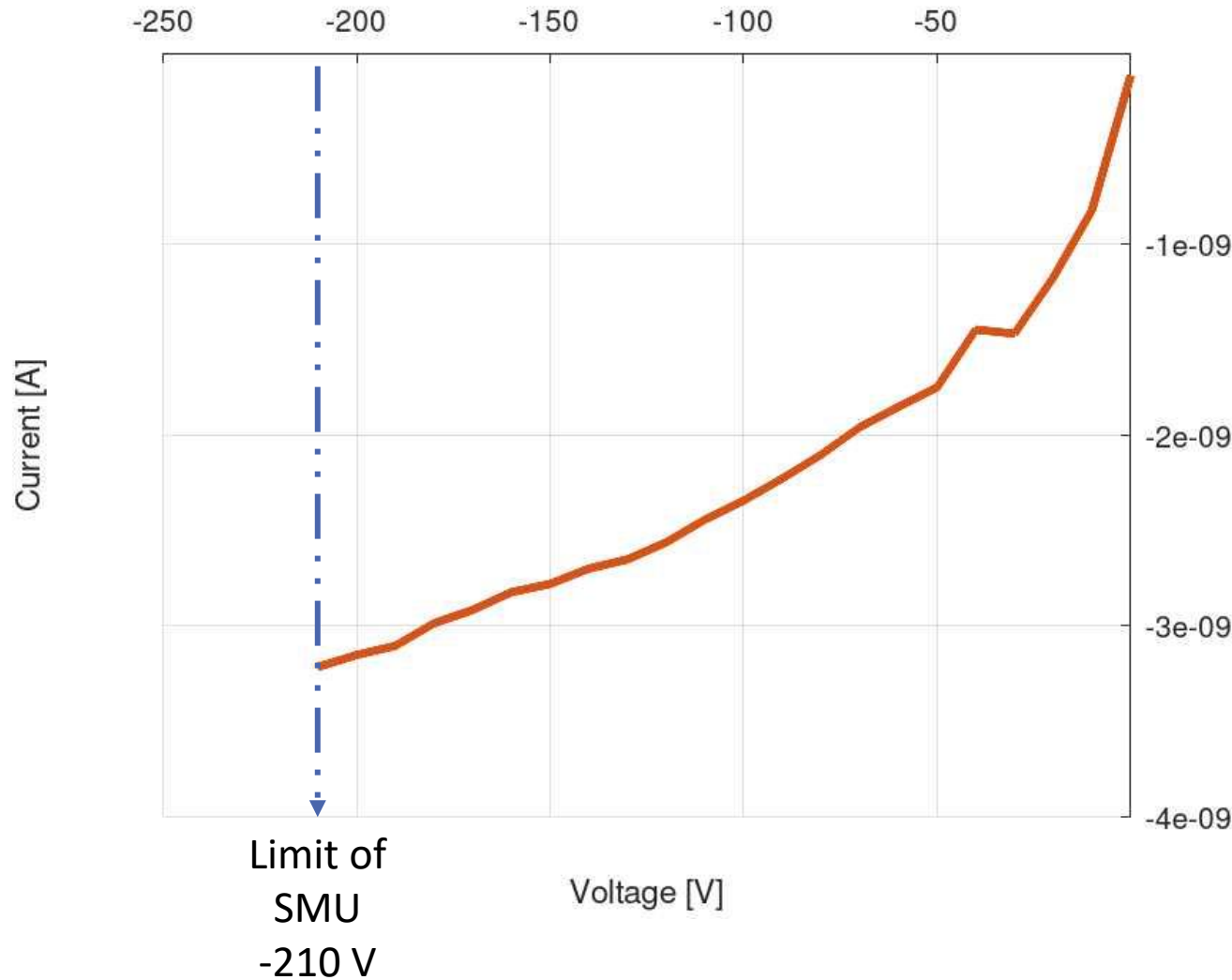
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## Prepare the PCB:

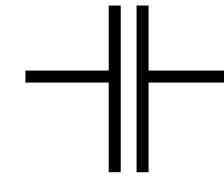
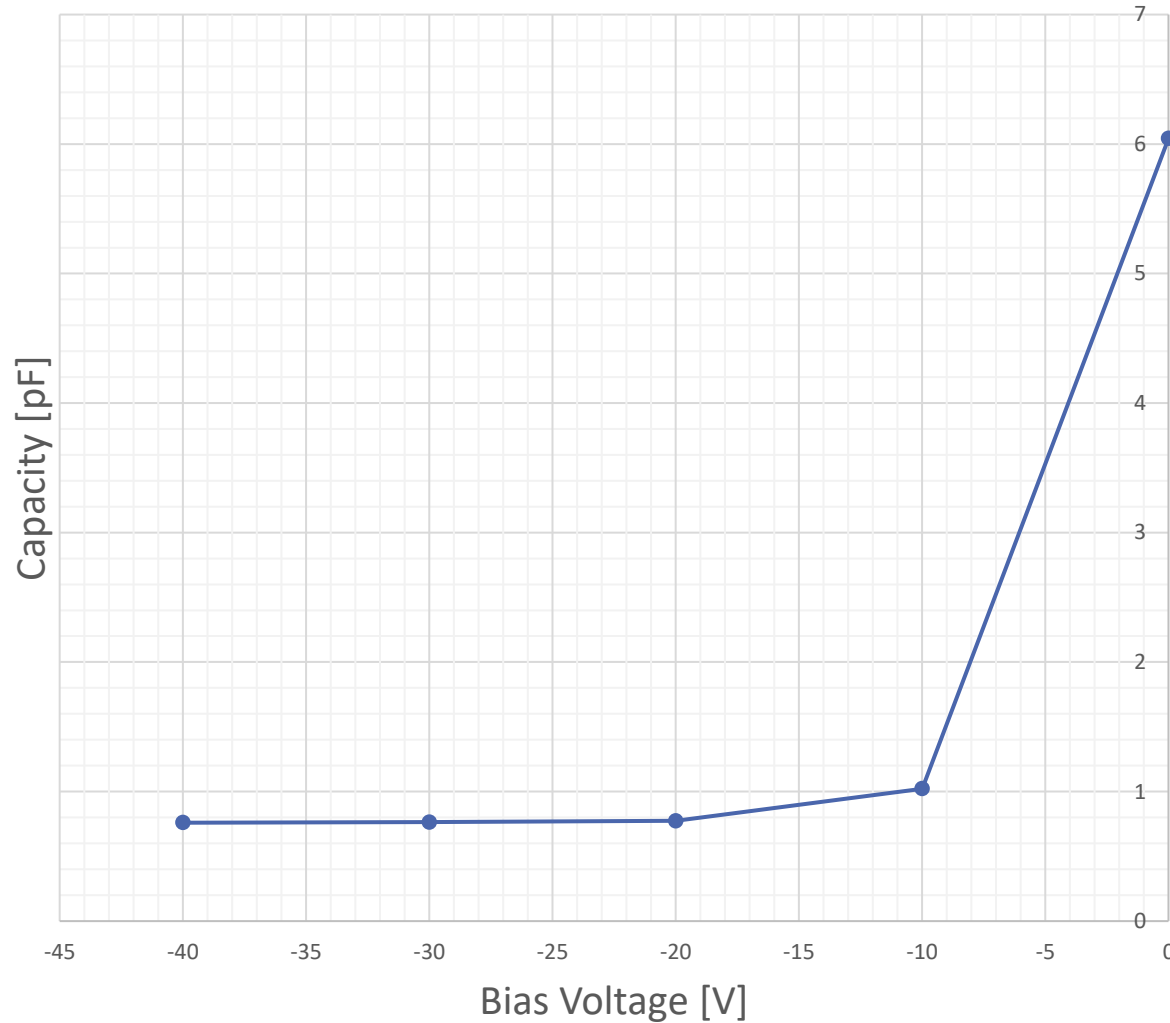
- ① Place components (connector, passive)
- ② Ready up conductive epoxy for the back side contact
- ③ Glue the chip onto the PCB Wire bond via the bonder at FUJI b4
- ④ Wire Bonded and Glued Sensor

Do above for all 3 boards.

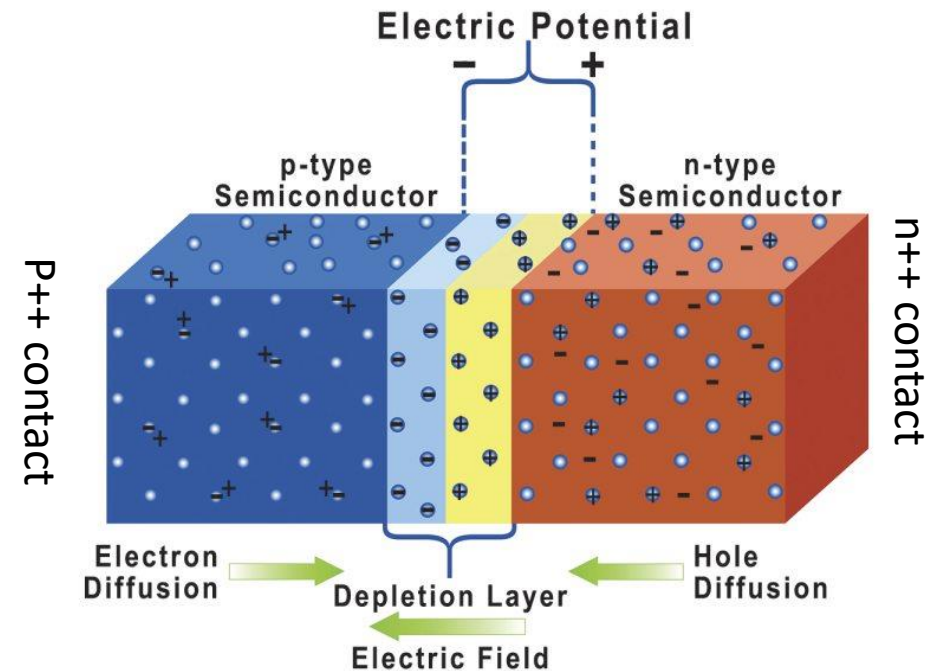
# I-V character of the Detector



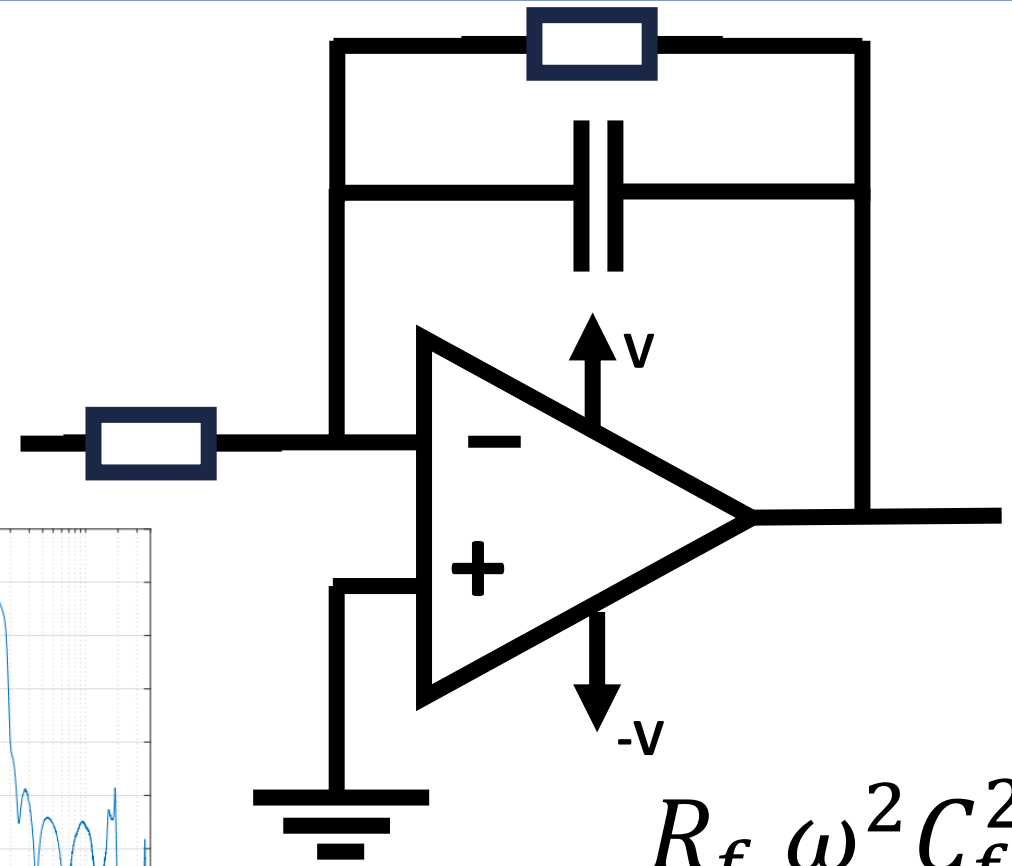
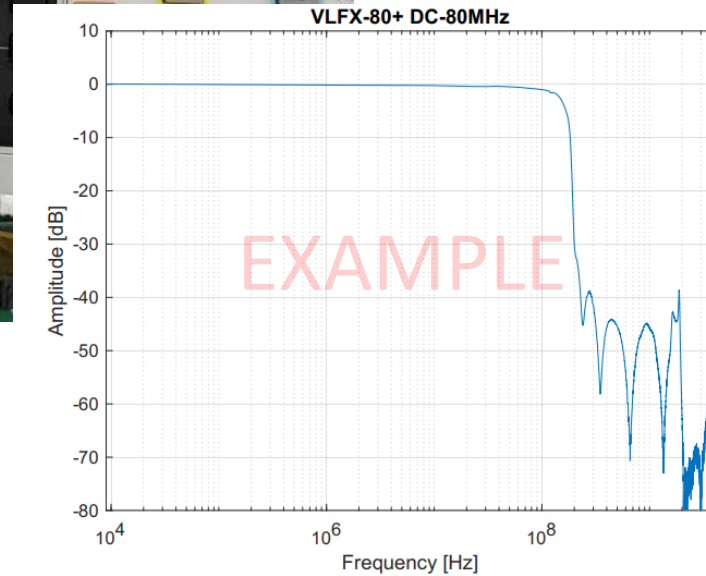
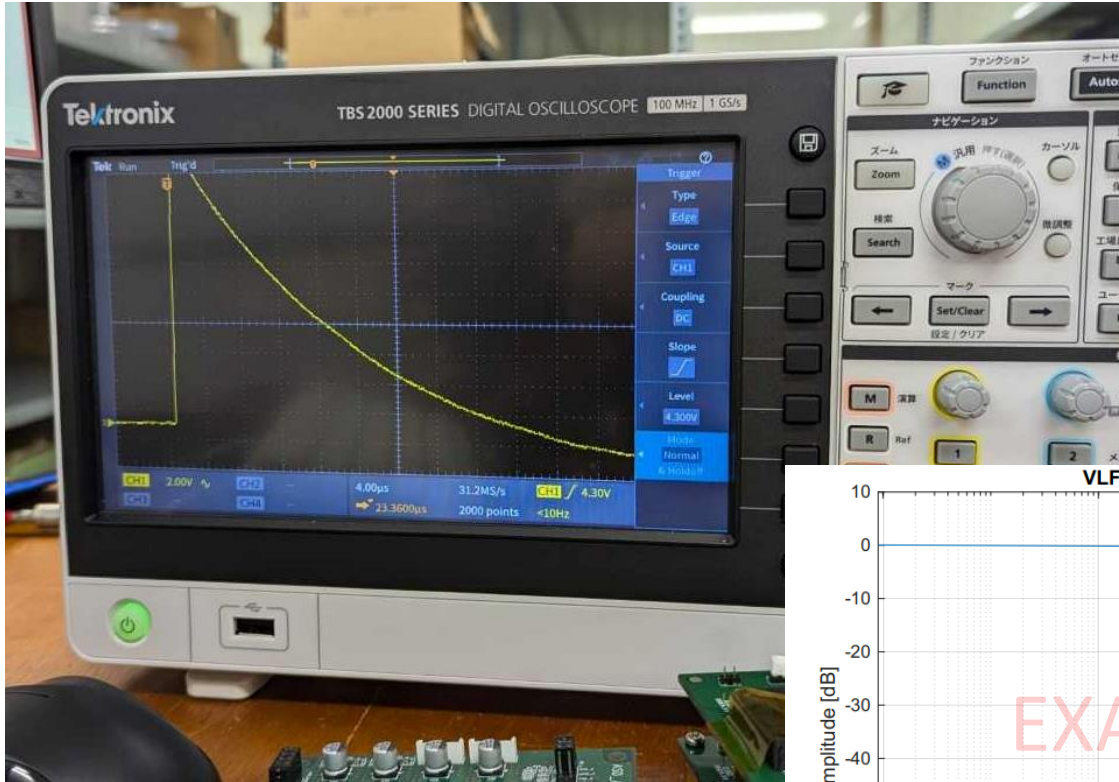
# C-V character of the Detector



$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A}{d}$$



# Measurement



$$\frac{R_f \omega^2 C_f^2}{R_f + j\omega C_f}$$



**Part of your future, part of your life.**

# Extra Slides

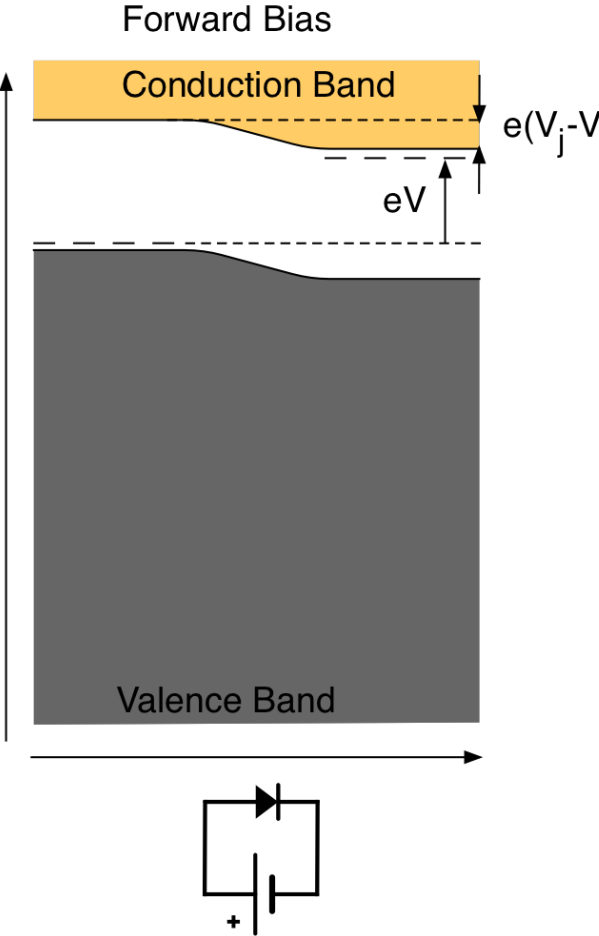
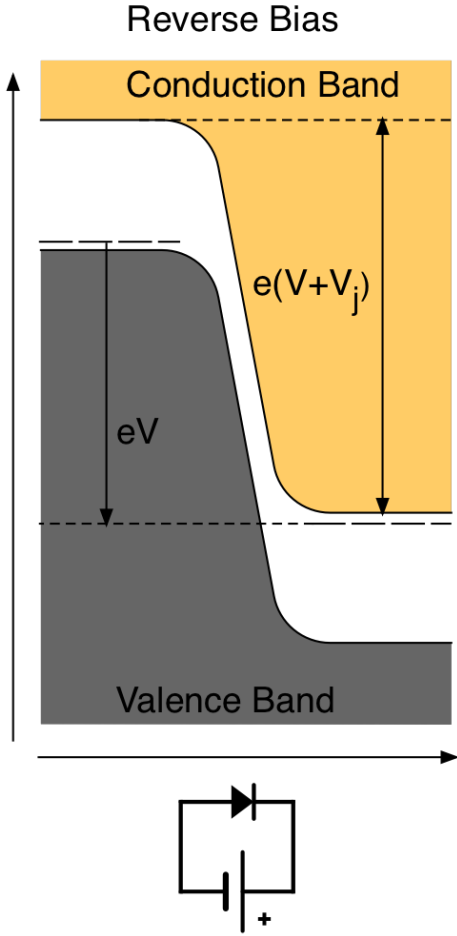
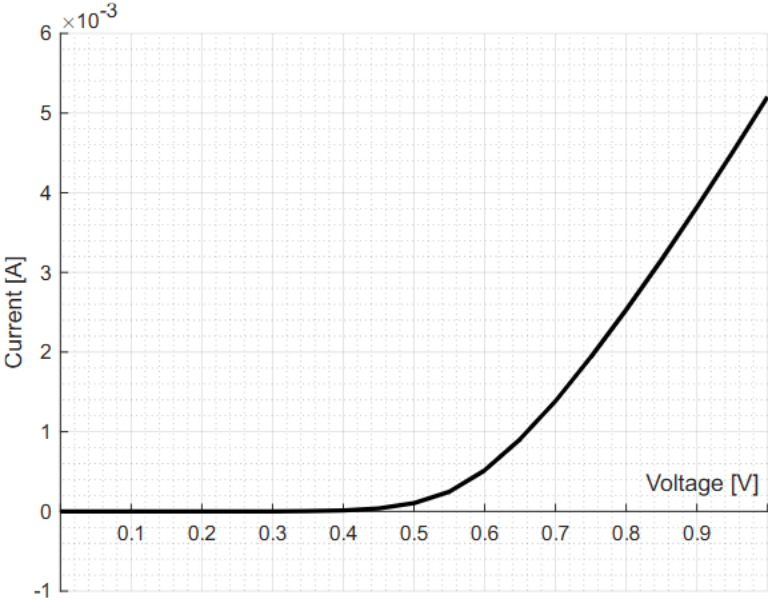
# Diodes to Microstrips



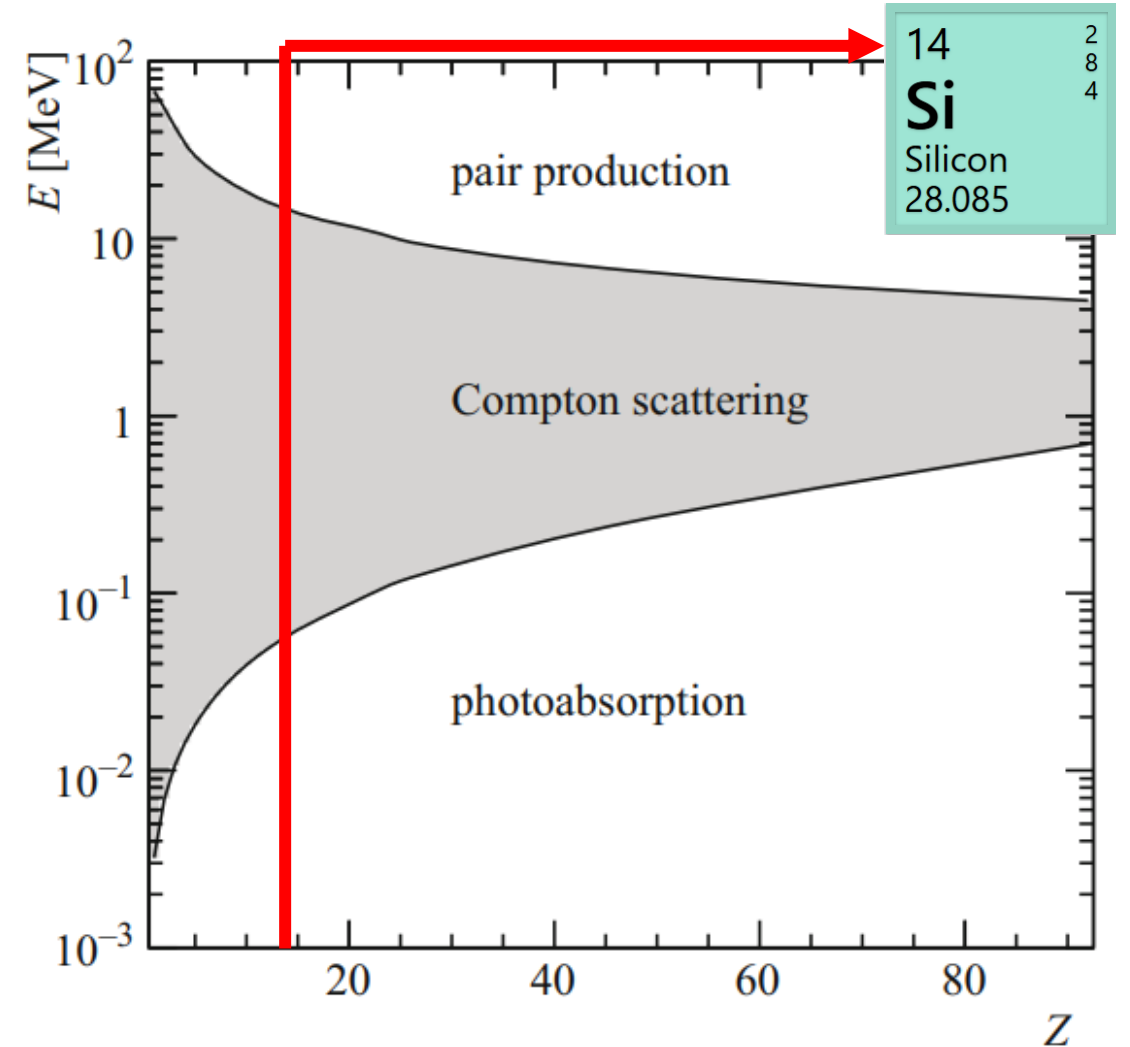
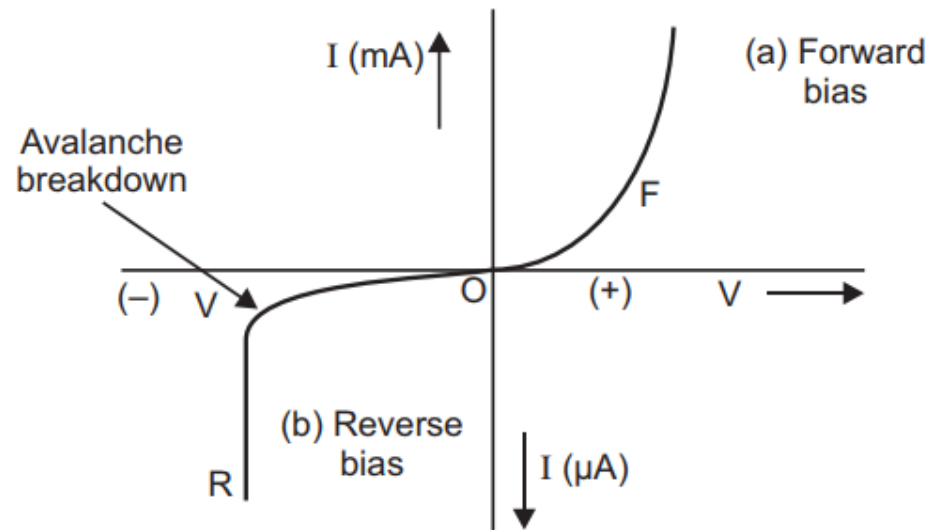
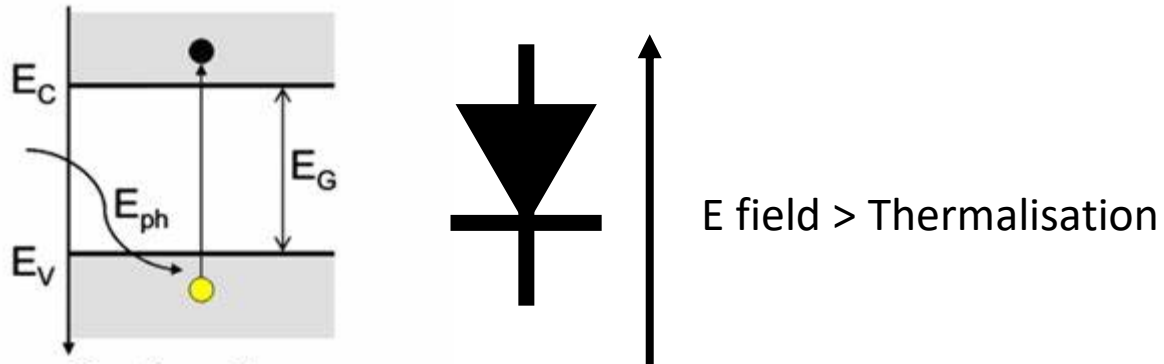
# The Hows of a PN Diode



$$I_D = I_S \left( \exp \left( \frac{V_D}{n V_R} \right) - 1 \right)$$

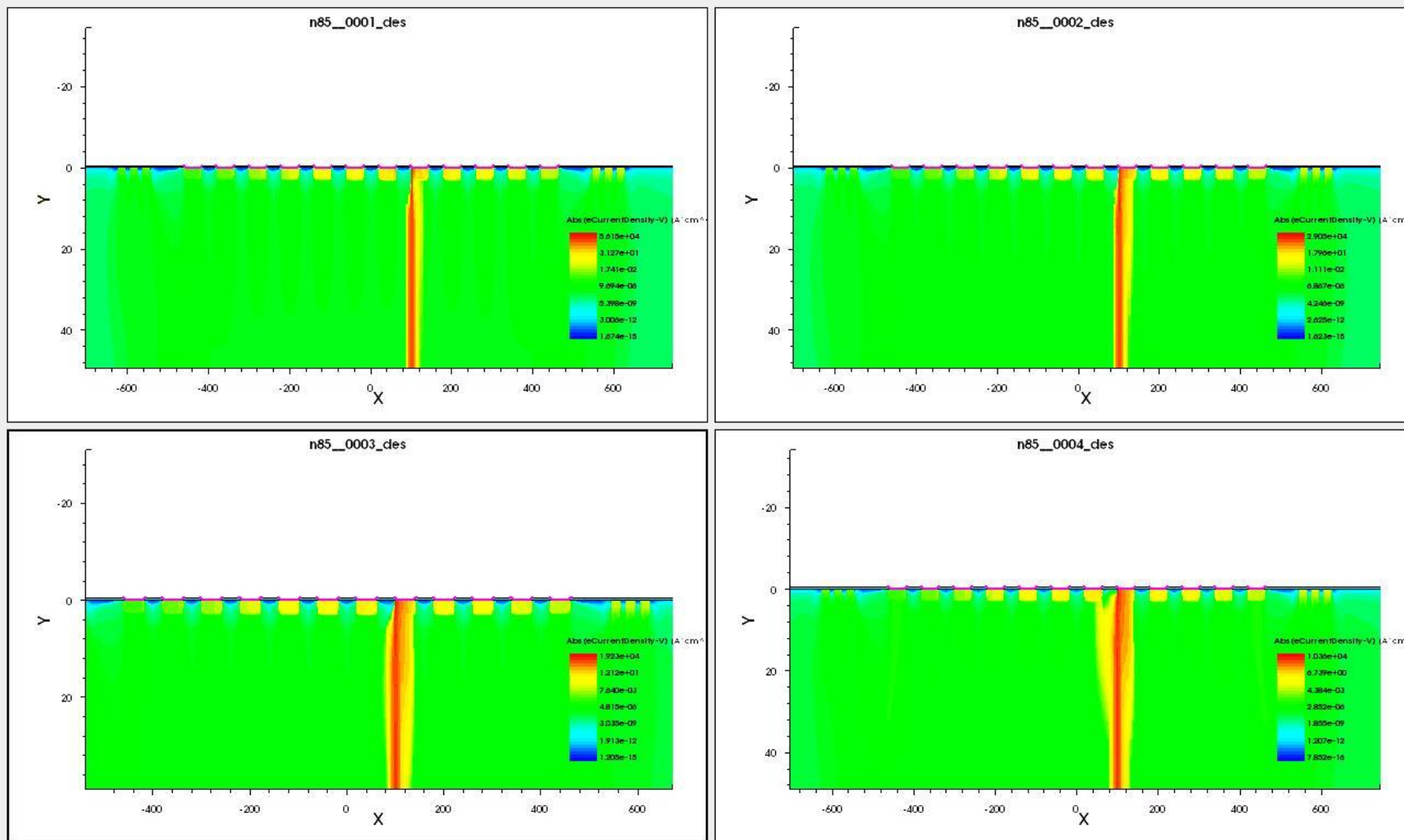


# Silicone as a Detector



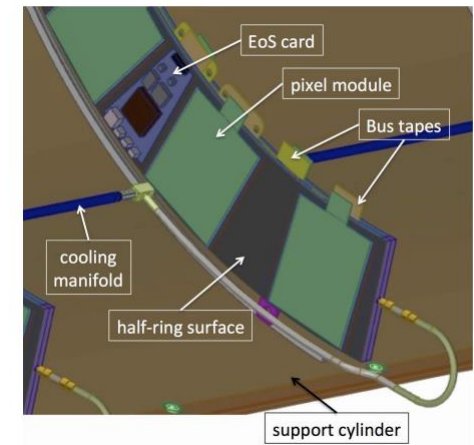
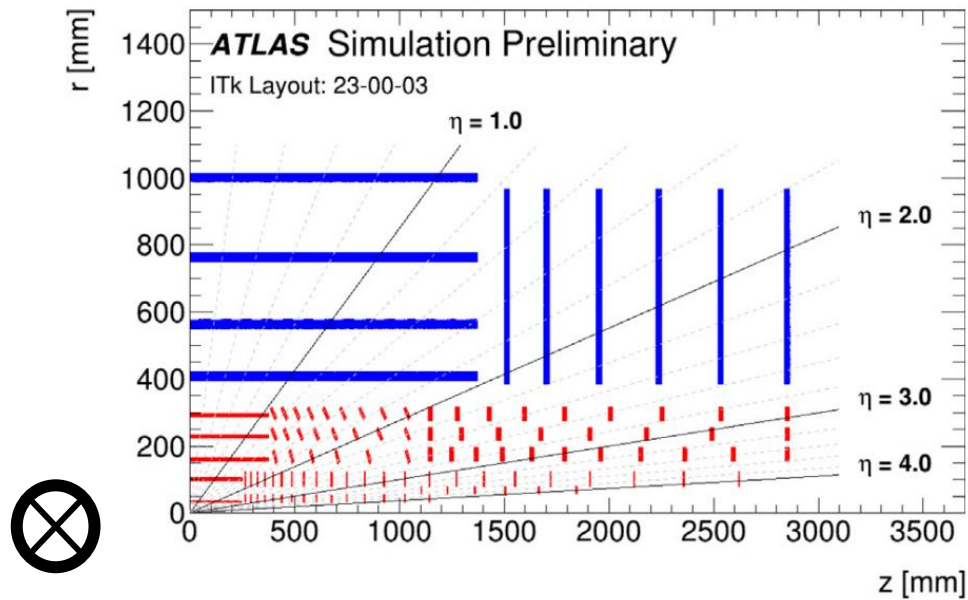
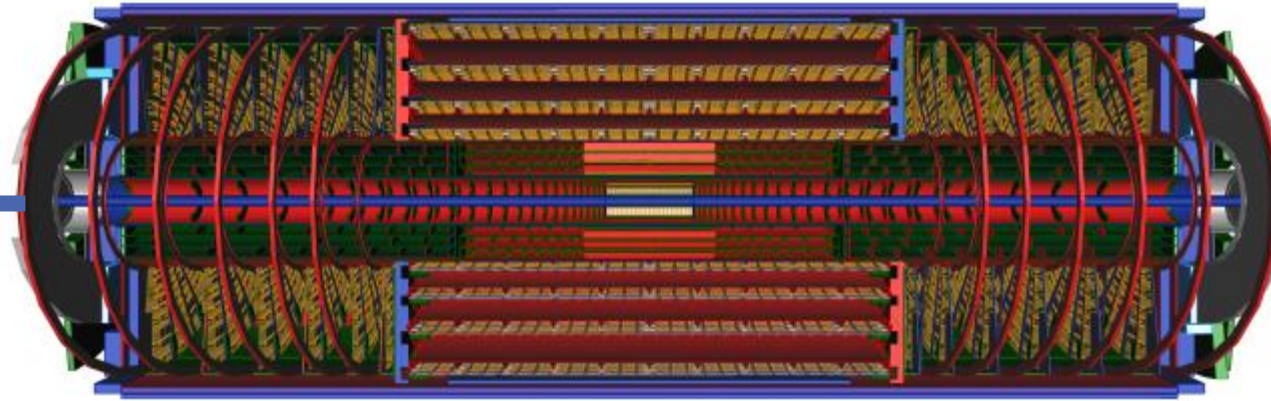
Particle Physics Reference Library Volume 2: Detectors for Particles and Radiation, Springer

# Simulating the Baby ITK



## What to look out for:

- + Correct number of Ground Rings
- + Correct number of stripes  
→ Increased simulation time 20x
- + Charge Transport!  
→ Signal shape matches!  
→ Signal Time does NOT



**Fig. 1.** Schematic view of the ITk layout. The figure shows only one quadrant. Only active detector elements are shown, in red for the pixel detector and in blue for the strip detector [3].

# Getting Voltage-Current Character

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env bash
2
3  echo -e ":OUTP OFF" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
4
5  echo -e "*RST" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
6
7  sleep 0.005
8  echo -e ":SOUR:FUNC:MODE VOLT" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
9  echo -e ":SENS:CURR:PROT:LEV 1.0e-3" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
10 echo -e ":SENS:CURR:RANGE:AUTO 1" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
11 echo -e ":OUTP ON" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
12
13 touch data
14
15
16 for i in $(seq -200 10 150);
17 do
18     echo -e ":SOUR:VOLT "$i >> /dev/ttyUSB0
19     sleep 0.5
20     echo -e ":READ?" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
21     sleep 0.5
22
23 done
24 echo -e ":OUTP OFF" >> /dev/ttyUSB0
```

No 2.

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IV scan using a Source Meter with a bash script to retrieve data.

