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# Evaluation of the performance of irradiated silicon strip sensors for the forward detector of the ATLAS Inner Tracker Upgrade

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The upgrade to the High-Luminosity LHC foreseen in about ten years represents a great challenge for the ATLAS inner tracker and the silicon strip sensors in the forward region. Several strip sensor designs were developed by the ATLAS collaboration and fabricated by Hamamatsu in order to maintain enough performance in terms of charge collection efficiency and its uniformity throughout the active region. Of particular attention, in the case of a stereo-strip sensor, is the area near the sensor edge where shorter strips were ganged to the complete ones. In this work the electrical and charge collection test results on irradiated miniature sensors with forward geometry are presented. Results from charge collection efficiency measurements show that at the maximum expected fluence, the collected charge is roughly halved with respect to the one obtained prior to irradiation. Laser measurements show a good signal uniformity over the sensor. Ganged strips have a similar efficiency as standard strips.

## 1. Introduction

The High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC) [1], starting with the Phase-II upgrade, is foreseen in about ten years. The beam luminosity will reach more than  $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  demanding a major upgrade of the detectors in various experiments. According to the Letter Of Intent [2], the Inner Tracker (ITk) [3] of the ATLAS Experiment will be based on silicon pixel and strip modules, the latter disposed in six barrel layer and seven discs constituting the *endcap*.

The development of strip sensors in the endcap region represents a great challenge for several reasons. Firstly, in the forward region a maximum fluence of  $1.6 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  (with a safety factor of 2) is foreseen [2]. Secondly, the disc geometry and the aim to reduce the area of *dead* regions with the strip layout require sensors containing strips with different length. Indeed, in order to maintain high resolution (small pitch) and tracking performance (stereo angle between front and back side planes) the sectors of the disc have to be covered by strips not parallel to the radial direction. Covering the full area, the strips will have shorter length going toward the sector side. In particular, the disc sectors (*Petals*) will be divided into rings with trapezoidal-like sensor shapes. Radial strips following the planned stereo angle are not parallel to the trapezoidal sides and the more external ones will have shorter lengths as they reach the sensor lateral side. Two *orphan* strips at two corners of the sensor cannot be connected directly to the readout electronics.

The first challenge, i.e. the radiation hardness, has been dealt within collaborations like RD50 [4] and resulted in major changes with respect to the current Semiconductor Tracker (SCT) [5]. Most of all, the new tracker will embed p-type sensors instead of n-type, the former not suffering of type inversion [6]. Another aspect related to the harsh environment is the stability during long time operations. Recently it was observed that the performance of irradiated sensors decreases when they operate at high voltage for long time [7]. Notably, this occurs for very high voltages ( $>1000 \text{ V}$ ), but a quality control in terms of long term stress is mandatory.

With respect to the second challenge of the dead regions, Hamamatsu proposed to gang orphan strips to complete ones (*single*) maintaining the capability to discriminate between charge collection events in the two regions.

This work is focused on the investigation of performance of the endcap ATLAS12A sensors [8,9] produced by Hamamatsu. Charge collection as a function of bias voltage characteristics of sensors irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays and protons at different doses and fluences, as well as the stability in time, are presented. They are evaluated in comparison with the performance of ATLAS12 barrel sensors and the previous ATLAS07 layout sensors. Results concerning the relative efficiency of the orphan strips with respect to the complete strips are shown.

## 2. Materials

### 2.1. Samples

ATLAS12 sensors are n<sup>+</sup>-on-p strip sensors produced on Float Zone substrate, 6 in. diameter,  $310 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$  thick,  $\langle 100 \rangle$  oriented wafers [10]. The resistivity is around  $3.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , resulting in a depletion voltage of about  $350 \text{ V}$ .

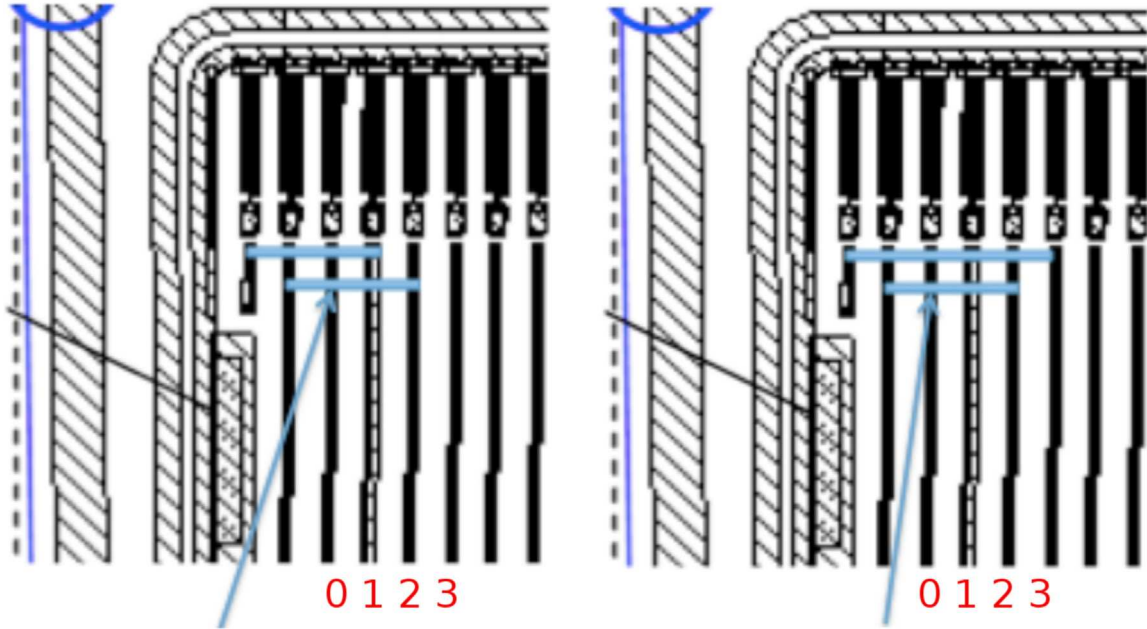
Sensors have  $16 \mu\text{m}$  implant and different strip pitches for barrel and endcap geometries. In this work, tests have been performed in miniature endcap sensors with the ATLAS12A layout. They are of  $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$  area, with pitches from  $63.6$  to  $65.1 \mu\text{m}$  (small pitch) and from  $102$  to  $105 \mu\text{m}$  (large pitch), embedding p-stops of  $6 \mu\text{m}$  width. The miniatures reproduce the tilted strips of the endcap layout, having the most external strips which ends on the sensor lateral side (close the bias ring) and not to the bottom like the internal ones. AC and DC ganging of these orphan strips was implemented as in Fig. 1 [9]. The trick for maintaining resolution in the critical region is to connect the orphan strips not to the first, but to the farther neighbour strips so that the readout of a sparse cluster from the ganged and the most external single strip (e.g. channels 2 and 0 in Fig. 1 (right), AC ganging) will identify an event close to the orphan, while a single cluster readout from the ganged and the first neighbour (e.g. channels 2 and 1) will identify an event close to the ganged long strip. It should be noticed that in the case of DC ganging, a hit read by the 2 ganged strips (channels 1 and 2) has a redundancy because it can correspond to a particle between the two orphan or between the two long strips. The hit position would be resolved considering the information from other planes.

In order to discriminate surface and bulk damage, sensors were irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays at 1, 3, 10 Mrad doses and with 23 MeV protons at  $5 \times 10^{14}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{15}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . All the sensors were also tested after annealing of 80 min at  $60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . Laser measurements were performed only in annealed samples having small pitch.

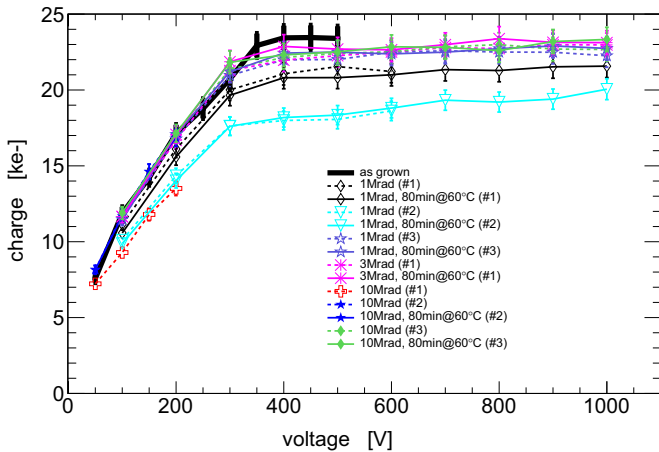
### 2.2. Experimental set-up

Tests aimed to measure the absolute charge collection were performed with a  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  source giving MIP-like beta particles. Triggering for the readout is given by two scintillators in coincidence, which are also used to discard lower energetic particles. Sensors under test were placed in a freezer while temperature and humidity were constantly monitored.

Tests of the orphan strip performance, requiring high spatial resolution, were performed with a laser of  $971 \mu\text{m}$  wavelength with about  $100 \mu\text{m}$  penetration depth and with a FWHM down to  $4 \mu\text{m}$  in the focus. In this case, sensors under test were placed in a motorized x-y stage with about  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$  accuracy. Cooling is performed with liquid nitrogen vapours down to less than  $-15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



**Fig. 1.** Ganging layout. DC ganging (left) and AC ganging (right) implemented on the miniature sensor under test [9]. The two left most strips, orphans, are connected to neighbours as indicated by the arrows and the horizontal segments; DC ganging connects the orphan metal to the neighbour implant, while AC ganging connects the orphan metal to the neighbour metal.



**Fig. 2.** Charge collection versus voltage of  $\gamma$ -irradiated samples. More sensors per fluence were tested (sensor index in brackets).

In both the beta-source and the laser set-up, sensor biasing and current readout was performed with a Keithley 237. Signal readout was performed using the ALiBaVa system [11], with the Beetle chip configured to have a peaking time of about 22 ns.

### 3. Signal analysis

All the beta-source measurements on irradiated sensors shown here were performed at about  $-16^\circ\text{C}$  temperature and 4% relative humidity, and non-irradiated sensors at room temperature. Measurements were taken up to 1000 V bias voltage. Only for a few sensors it was not possible to go up to 1000 V due to the fact that the breakdown point was reached before.

The analysis is performed with a custom software. After pedestal and common mode subtraction, a residual cut selecting only strips in the trajectory from the source and the scintillator area was applied. Events occurring within the 10 ns interval around the signal peak were selected in order to obtain high statistic and

relatively small underestimation (less than 5%). Clustering with cuts on the seed channel of 3.5 and on the neighbour channels of 1.8 times the noise values was performed in order to exclude fake hits and noise contributions to the signal.

Laser measurements on irradiated sensors are performed at temperatures lower than  $-15^\circ\text{C}$ , but due to the length of the measurement (up to one day) and the unstable nitrogen flow, changes of several degrees could occur. Test measurements with the same set-up and similar sensor showed that a difference of about  $10^\circ\text{C}$  has a negligible effect on the charge collection. Large areas (up to  $500 \times 250 \mu\text{m}^2$ ) around the shorter orphan strip were scanned in steps of  $2 \mu\text{m}$ , scanning lines in the direction perpendicular to the strips ( $250 \mu\text{m}$ ) and collecting 500 pulses per point. Measurements shown here were performed at 500 V. The signal at the pulse peaking time was recorded.

After pedestal and common mode subtraction, two dimensional maps (e.g. Fig. 5) were aligned in both plane directions for observation of the overall results. Profile lines perpendicular to the strips and in the region of interest were analysed and normalized with respect to the maximum charge collection of the single strip.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Beta-source measurements

In Fig. 2 charge collection measurements as a function of bias voltage of  $\gamma$ -irradiated samples are shown together with a non-irradiated sample (as-grown). For every dose, and even after annealing, there is no evidence of a change in collected charge. Only one sensor showed lower charge probably due to a slightly worst production, but it still displayed saturation of charge collection at a similar voltage.

The charge collection of proton-irradiated samples, before and after annealing, is shown in Fig. 3. Sensors irradiated with the same fluence presented similar performance with a difference less than  $1.5 \text{ ke}^-$  in charge collection. The charge collection drops significantly for higher fluences, down to  $7 \text{ ke}^-$  at 500 V for the  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  irradiated samples. Annealing for 80 min at  $60^\circ\text{C}$



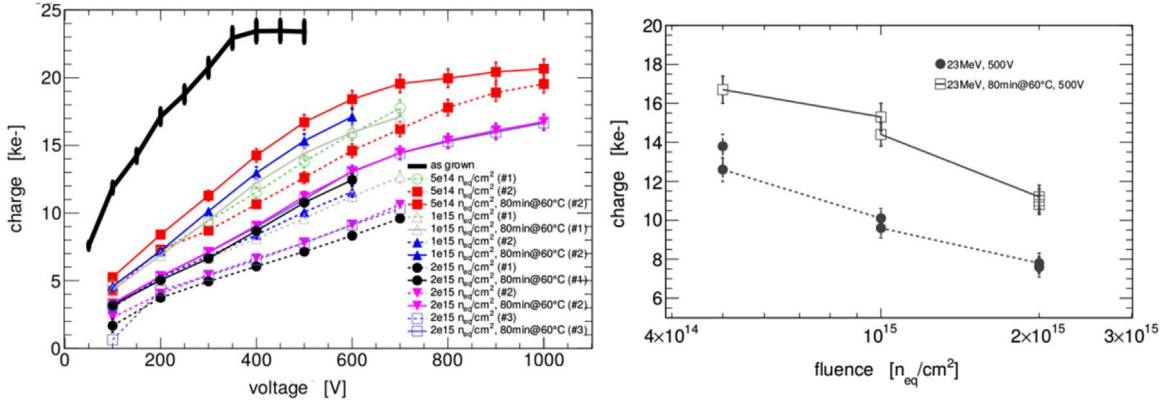


Fig. 3. Charge collection vs. bias voltage (left) and vs. fluence (right) of proton-irradiated samples. More sensors per fluence were tested (sensor index in brackets).

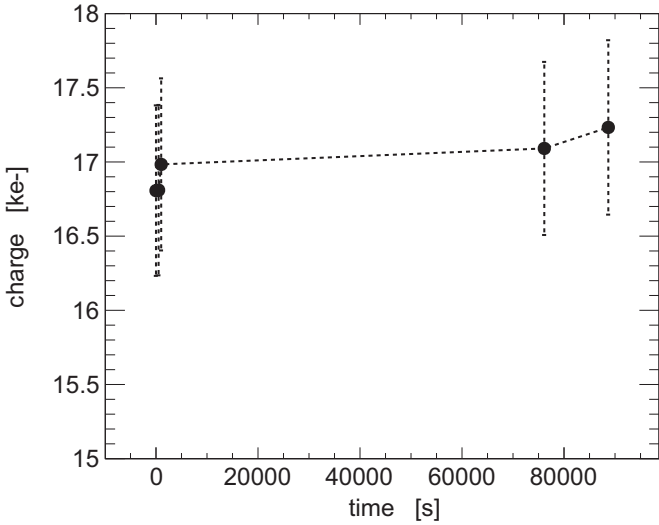


Fig. 4. Stability performance. Charge collection vs. time at 1100 V of a sample irradiated with protons at  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ .

gives a significant recovery (e.g. about  $2 \text{ ke}^-$  at 500 V for the  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  irradiated samples). Moreover, beneficial annealing is more effective for lower bias voltages (below 500 V). As a significant value for the LHC operations, charge collection at 500 V of the  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  irradiated and annealed samples is almost halved, but still very much above the expected noise level (less than  $1 \text{ ke}^-$  for irradiated samples).

This result is in agreement with results from barrel sensors [12] and ATLAS07 sensors [13] which showed  $11 \text{ ke}^-$  at 500 V for fluences in between  $1.7$  and  $2.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ .

The charge collection of a sensor tested at 600 V and at 1100 V for about three days shows no drop. Fig. 4 shows the result of the test at 1100 V. This is in agreement with measurements of a constant interstrip capacitance in similar sensors [14]. It should be noted that ATLAS07 samples irradiated at the same fluence and tested at the same voltage showed a drop of about  $3 \text{ ke}^-$  after 3 days [15], and similar ATLAS07 sensors a change in the interstrip capacitance.

#### 4.2. Laser measurements

As an example, Fig. 5 shows the two-dimensional collection map from a laser measurement in a sensor irradiated at  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  and annealed, having small pitch and AC ganging. Strips are oriented parallel to the x direction. It can be noticed that when the laser is above the aluminium metallisation of the strip, light is reflected and negligible charge is collected. In Fig. 5 low signal lines at  $y \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$  and  $y \sim 420 \mu\text{m}$  (left), and  $y \sim 240 \mu\text{m}$  (right) are shown. Areas with higher charge collection are also visible in correspondence with the DC pads (e.g. three spots on the left plot,  $x > 140 \mu\text{m}$ ). The typical relative charge collection profile of a single strip has two peaks and decreases with the distance from the strip center; charge collection is almost zero in correspondence with the aluminium. Results from non-irradiated and irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays samples, having small pitch and DC ganging, are shown in Fig. 6. Both AC and DC ganged non-irradiated samples show that the charge collection of the ganged strip is similar to the one of the single strips, when the laser is close to the orphan strip or to the long strip ( $y \sim 150 \mu\text{m}$  and  $y \sim 350 \mu\text{m}$ ). It should be considered that the ganged strip has significant charge collection when the laser is on the far side of the neighbour strip ( $y \sim 250 \mu\text{m}$ ). The

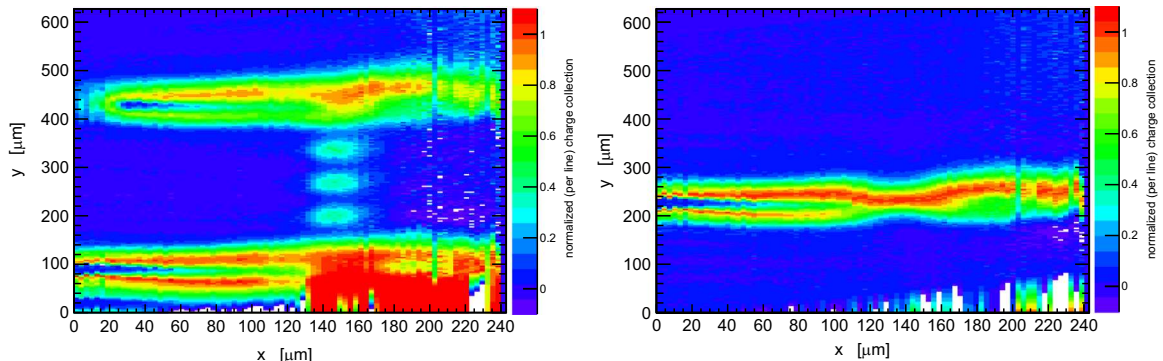
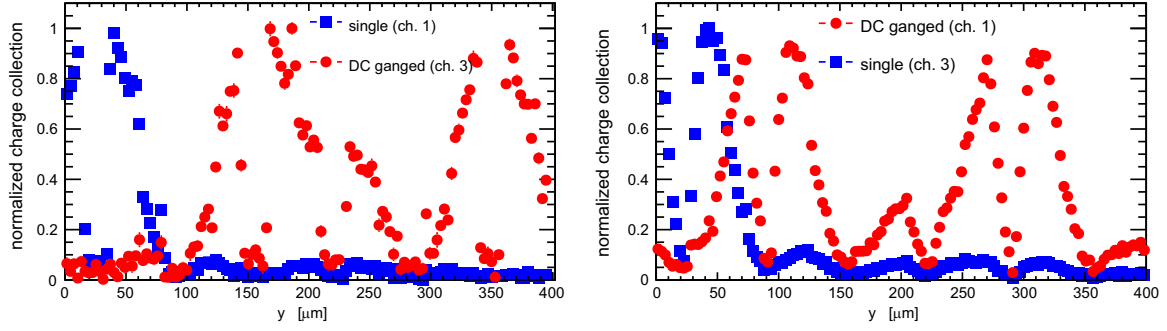
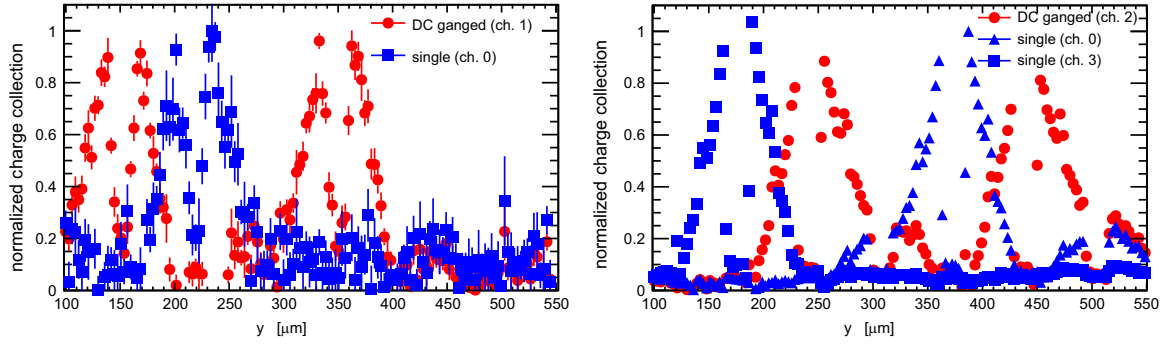


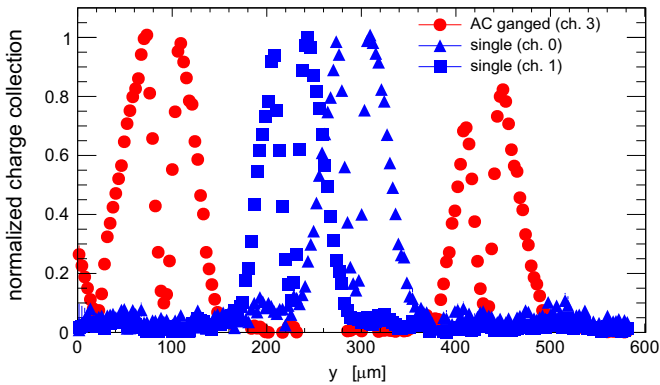
Fig. 5. Laser measurements. Normalized charge collection maps of a ganged strip channel (left) and a single strip channel (right) of a sample irradiated with protons at  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , AC ganged.



**Fig. 6.** Performance of non-irradiated sample (left) and a sample irradiated at 1 Mrad  $\gamma$ -rays dose (right), DC ganged. Normalized charge collection profile.



**Fig. 7.** Performance of samples irradiated with protons at  $1 \times 10^{15}$  (left) and  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  (right), with small pitch, DC ganged. Normalized charge collection profile.



**Fig. 8.** Performance of a sample irradiated with protons at  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , with small pitch, AC ganged. Normalized charge collection profile.

sample irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays shows a relevant drop in the charge collection of the ganged strip.

Fig. 7 shows the charge collection profiles of samples irradiated with  $1 \times 10^{15}$  and  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  proton fluences, having DC ganging. The ganged strip presented a drop of charge collection especially at  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , but it was still able to collect about 90% of the charge collected by the single strips.

In Fig. 8 the relative charge collection of a sample irradiated at  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  with AC ganging is shown. The charge collection of the ganged strip is close to the one of the single strip, with only a drop of about 15% in the orphan strip region. In this case, the charge collection when the laser hit the neighbour region is lower than for the DC ganged sensor.

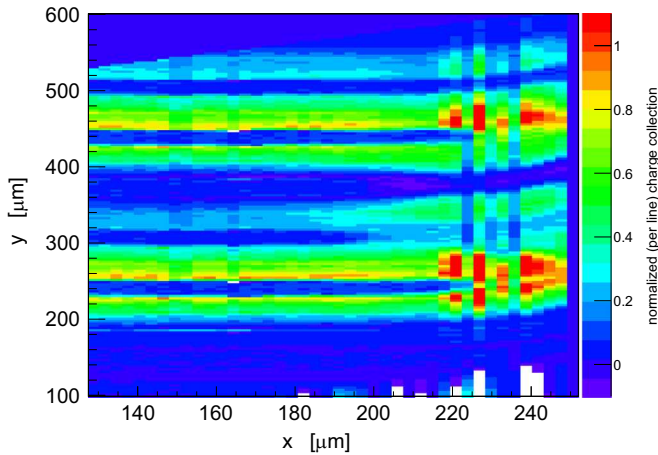
Measurements on a sensor irradiated at  $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , DC ganged, and tested at 50 and 500 V, show no significant dependence on the bias voltage. The relative charge collection of the ganged strip is always above 90%.

## 5. Discussion

Charge collection results show a degradation of the performance with proton fluence in agreement with barrel and ATLAS07 sensors. It is noticeable that they show the same radiation hardness although they have significantly lower resistivity with respect to the ATLAS07. Of particular interest is also the stability in time of the charge collection, correlated to the stability of the interstrip capacitance. A systematic study with more sensors needs to be carried out, but the difference to the ATLAS07 performance is remarkable as many ATLAS07 sensors showed a significant drop in performance.

Laser measurements were presented without giving numerical results. This is because those measurements are influenced by many factors, first of all the precision of the alignment. The duration of a measurement cannot ensure stability in this respect, therefore single profiles in the region of interest were preferred to large area profiles. Despite this, comparing the relative charge collection of ganged strips to single ones at the same line scan allows us to draw essential conclusions. Measurements on more than one single strip for the same line (e.g. in Fig. 8) show the same amount of charge collection which allows to exclude distortion of the efficiency due to laser defocusing in the profile direction.

It is interesting to observe the charge collection of strips when the laser is close to the next neighbour (e.g. collection of ganged strip at  $y \sim 340 \mu\text{m}$  in Fig. 7). This is partially resulting from the charge cloud dispersion, but another significant contribution occurs due to the cross-talk of channels, eventually amplified by the ganging connection which is almost crossing the other neighbour strips. Indeed, not negligible amount of charge collection was collected with the laser, also on the second far neighbour. Cross-talk seems to be more for DC ganged samples (comparing Fig. 7 with Fig. 8) and increasing towards the ganging connection (see Fig. 9 at  $x > 200 \mu\text{m}$ ), but this needs to be concluded after a more systematic study on more samples. In any case, it is negligible for



**Fig. 9.** Performance of a sample irradiated with protons at  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , DC ganged. Normalized charge collection map of a ganged strip channel.

the operations. Finally, it should be mentioned that a slightly higher reduction in the charge collection of the ganged strip has been observed in the proximity of the ganging connection.

## 6. Conclusion

Many ATLAS12A sensors with endcap geometry, irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays and protons, were systematically tested by measuring the charge collection performance. The absolute value of the charge collection was obtained with beta-source measurements, while performance of critical regions was tested with laser measurements.

Beta-source measurements show that the charge collection for these sensors at a bias voltage of 500 V halves at fluences of about  $1 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  or  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  annealed for 80 min at 60 °C, similar to the previous ATLAS07 layout sensors. No long term performance decrease was observed (in contrast to the ATLAS07 sensors). The ganging of the orphan strips allows maintaining significant tracking performance also in the critical regions not covered by readout strips. The amount of collected charge of orphan strips is almost at the level of single ones, the worst case is 10% loss for the  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  irradiated samples. A small crosstalk due to the ganging connection was observed, especially for DC ganged sensors.

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