Introduction from Korean groups

Sanghoon Lim Pusan National University

ePIC Collaboration Meeting @ ANL

Korean institutions for the BIC



Korean institutions for the BIC





PNU/Inha University



Yonsei University

- Design of Pixel Sensor Chip
- Characterization of Pixel Sensor Chip
- Chip production (thinning & dicing)
- Chip test
- Detector module production and test



The ALICE collaboration presents the

ALICE Industry Award 2020

C-ON Tech NamdongGu Incheon, South Korea

in recognition of the exceptional commitment to the development of a highprecision automated system for the mass production visual inspection and electrical tests of the ALPIDE monolithic pixel sensor ASIC. The extraordinary dedication of C-On Tech contributed to the successful production of the ALICE Inner Tracking System and Muon Forward Tracker.



- Mass chip test ٠
 - **Dimension inspection** _
 - **Electrical test** _
 - Total test: ~5 min/chip _
 - Yonsei and PNU _



📕 PowerTest 📕 VbbIVScan 📕 DACScan 📕 PowerOnReset 📕 ChipID 📕 SEU 📕 Register 📑 FIFO 📕 DataPort 📕 DigitalScan 📕 FakeHitRate 📑 AnalogueScanDP 📕 ThresholdScanQueue 📕 HSLink



Dimension Inspection

Measuring

Dimensions

- **HIC Production** ٠
 - PNU (one of 5 production sites) _

ALPIDE

Aligning ALPIDEs in Position precision < 5µm



Gluing FPC to chips Mechanical connection



Wire-bonding **Electrical connection**



Glue HIC (Opposite side)

Bent chip (ALPIDE and ATPS)

Mini-telescope with ALPIDE and ATPS





- Working on building a telescope for testbeam at KEK (1-5 GeV electrons) in March
 - 6 ALPIDE layers + 2 APTS layers (or 1 bent ALPIDE)
 - Possibility to integrate other DUTs later (AstroPix)

Silicon detector R&D for ALICE 3 Outer Tracker

- Automatization and industrialization of module assembly
 - 60 m² of silicon sensor
 - x5 more modules (12500) than the ITS2 (2500)
 - Collaboration with a local company (MEMSPACK) for ALICE 3
 Module assembly with a multi-purpose machine die bonder





Datacon 2200 evo+

MRSI 705

General purpose die attach machine

Collaboration with MEMSPACK



Activity & plan for the BIC

- Testbench with AstroPix v2
 - Built a testbench and performed a basic operation with charge injection



- Testbeam with ALPIDE telescope
 - 6 ALPIDE layers for reference track:
 Excellent tracking with position resolution of 5 um
 - DUT (AstroPix v3 or v4):
 Position resolution and tracking efficiency
 - DAQ with a common external trigger
 - Possibly having a regular testbeam at KEK with Japanese institutions in ALICE

- Chip test machine
 - Initial discussion with C-ON Tech
 - When single chips, wafers are available,
 a protype machine and probe card can be designed







Probecard

Needles of Probecard 67 needles to contact

Needle on pad



Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D



Activity & plan for the BIC

- Fiber attenuation measurement
 - Comparison between single and double cladding
 - Under development of automated process



Prototype Pb/SciFi production

14.62 / 13 0.3317

6.434

-0.1869

length (m

length (n

8.092 / 13

0.8376

6.735

-0.1945

- Similar design of the GlueX prototype
- Under development of processing Pb layers
- Prototype can be used for further developing read-out box and testing with silicon layers



- 40 light guides on either side
- 40 SiPMs per side

Summary

Gangneung-

University

- Korea-bECAL group aim to make a significant contribution to the construction and relevant R&D
- We are closely communicating with the Korean government for the funding of the barrel ECAL R&D ٠ and construction, and very promising progress is expected in 2024





Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D in Korea

• Korean team led the design of the Dual-Readout Calorimeter (DRC) for IDEA detector

ST

eduniana Dispinge

- Included in the CDRs of both FCC-ee and CEPC, published at the end of 2018



4 CDR volumes submitted to EPJ in December 2018.







Opportunities

Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D in Korea

- DRC offers high-quality energy measurement for both EM particles and hadrons
 - DRC consists of two different optical fibers (S, C) in a single component _
 - The main culprit of poor hadronic energy resolution is fluctuations _ of the EM shower components of hadron showers (f_{em})
 - f_{em} can be determined using the measured values of scintillation and Cerenkov signals



Fiber pattern RD52



- Duration : Aug. 4th ~ 24th
- Measurement Goal

Module 1	- Shower depth - Longitudinal shower profile - Light attenuation length
Module 2	- Position resolution - Lateral shower profile - EM energy resolution - Uniformity study

Schedule of test beam preparation

Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D: TB2022

- Location : CERN North area (H8)
- R&D Goal
 - Readout system test (MCP-PMT & SiPM)
 - Study of various type of optical fibers (scintillation)



- Training Goal
 - Training next generation experts for DRC HW

Date	Jan Feb	Mar Apr May	Jun	Jul		Aug	
Module	Building Module (fiber+Cu)	Attach readout	Test Commissioning	Packing/ Shipping	Install @ CERN(H8)	-	
DAQ	Test Mutichannel operation			Packing/ Shipping	Install @ CERN(H8)	-	
Test beam				Packing/ Shipping	8/3 ~ install	Preparation & commissioning @ cern (~8.16)	Taking test beam (8.17~8.24)

Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D: TB2023

- Test beam experiment at T9 (CERN PS): June 28 July 13
 - New prototype modules





SFHS module





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Dual-Readout Calorimeter R&D: TB2024

- Build full-size prototype module
 - Contain almost full energy of a jet
 - Achieve the goal of the jet energy resolution
- Develop an engineering solution for 4 pi detector
 - Using Skiving Fin Heatsink





longitudinal length: 2500 mm

