

ePIC SVT DSC meeting October 3, 2023

Capabilities of RPE LTU (Kharkiv team) on aluminum flexible circuit manufacturing for international physics experiments

RPE LTU:

Prof., Dr. Vyacheslav (Slava) Borshchov Dr. Ihor Tymchuk <u>(speaker)</u> Dr. Maksym Protsenko

Outline

Srief information about RPE LTU and activities

Some features of base approach and materials

LTU's contribution to particle physics experiments



RPE LTU (Kharkiv team): introduction

> brief information about team:

- staff of team: ~30 persons (incl. 1 Professor, 3 PhDs, 2PhD students)
- Ieader of team: Prof. Dr. Vyacheslav (Slava) Borshchov
- Ieading experts: Dr. Ihor Tymchuk, Dr. Maksym Protsenko
- departments/sites: microcables production site and assembly site
- ✤ year 2013 team is passed from SE SRTILE to RPE LTU

Note: Prof. Dr. Borshchov, Dr.Tymchuk and Dr.Protsenko are affiliated with Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics (BITP) of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

* main activities:

- engineering for particle physics experiments
- space engineering (solar arrays, flexible heaters, etc.)
- > terrestrial photovoltaics (concentrator photovoltaic)

Activities for particle physics experiments

- Designing ultra-light components of detector modules (single- and multilayered flexible cables and flexible-rigid boards etc.)
- Designing photomasks
- Manufacturing and assembling components of detector modules
- Developing assembly workflows for detector modules and their components
- > Developing, designing and manufacturing precise assembly jig
- > Implementing assembly processes at assembly sites (if necessary)
- >Reliability tests of the components



Some features & advantages of base ultra-light "aluminium" approach

Features:

- Materials for the components:
 - base materials -
 - conductive layer -
 - dielectric spacer -
- Manufacture techniques for flexible layers :
- Assembly techniques:

Advantages:

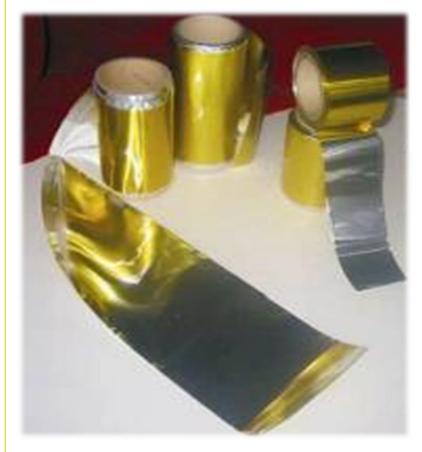
- > conductive layer is aluminium
- > lower material budget (compared to Cu)
- > absence of heavy metals (Au, Sn) on the flex and on the chip (soldering is not needed)
- connection of aluminium leads of the flex to aluminium contact pads of the chip that ensure high-reliable and mechanically stable connections;
- > possibility to realize **3-D (volumetric) design** of the module/component
- > approach **is verified** in practice in detector modules and their prototypes for different particle physics experiments
- high-precise and high-throughput standard automated equipment can be used for assembly (Delvotec G4, G5 bonders etc.). Tunning the bonder is very simple and can be done in few hours!

aluminium-polyimide adhesiveless foiled dielectrics aluminium Kapton/polyimide

- photolithography & chemical wet etching
- SpTAB & gluing

Materials for ultra-low mass flexible interconnection elements

Aluminium-polyimide adhesiveless foiled dielectrics



✤ FDI-A-50 polyimide aluminium foil

✤ FDI-A-24

aluminium foil

polyimide

- 20 um - 30 um

Materials developed by LTU

✤ LTU-2-100

polyimide - 20 um aluminium foil

- 100 um

✤ LTU-2-50

polyimide aluminium foil

- 20 um - 50 um

FDI-A-20 (under development)

– 10 um

- 14um

polyimide aluminium foil – 10 um - 10um

✤ LTU-3-50 polyimide

aluminium foil

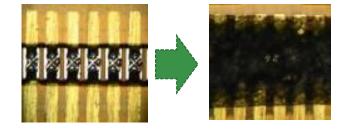
polyimide

– 10 um - 50 um – 10 um

Note: all abovementioned AI-Pi adhesiveless materials now producing by RPE LTU

Some features of assembly process

Main process at assembling components of modules is an ultrasonic Single point TAB bonding (SpTAB, manual or automatic) of aluminium traces to aluminium contact pads on chip, sensor or flexible cable with further encapsulating by glue



Schematic close-up views of some different SpTAB areas

Cable-to-sensor
Typical SpTABed joints

Bonds
chipcable-to-subhybrid

Plexible coble
flexible board-to-flexible board

Plexible coble
flexible board

Plexible coble
flexible board

Plexible coble
flexible board

Plexible coble
flexible board

(hordable or connection coble)
flexible board

Flexible board
flexible board

(bottom)
plottom layer-to-chip

interlayer connection
interlayer connection

Note: SpTAB technique allows to have two times less bonds (comparing to wire bonding) - higher reliability

October 03, 2023

Typical stages of cooperation

Pre-R&D

> analyzing initial data, developing base design and technological solutions, developing some technological mock-ups

R&D

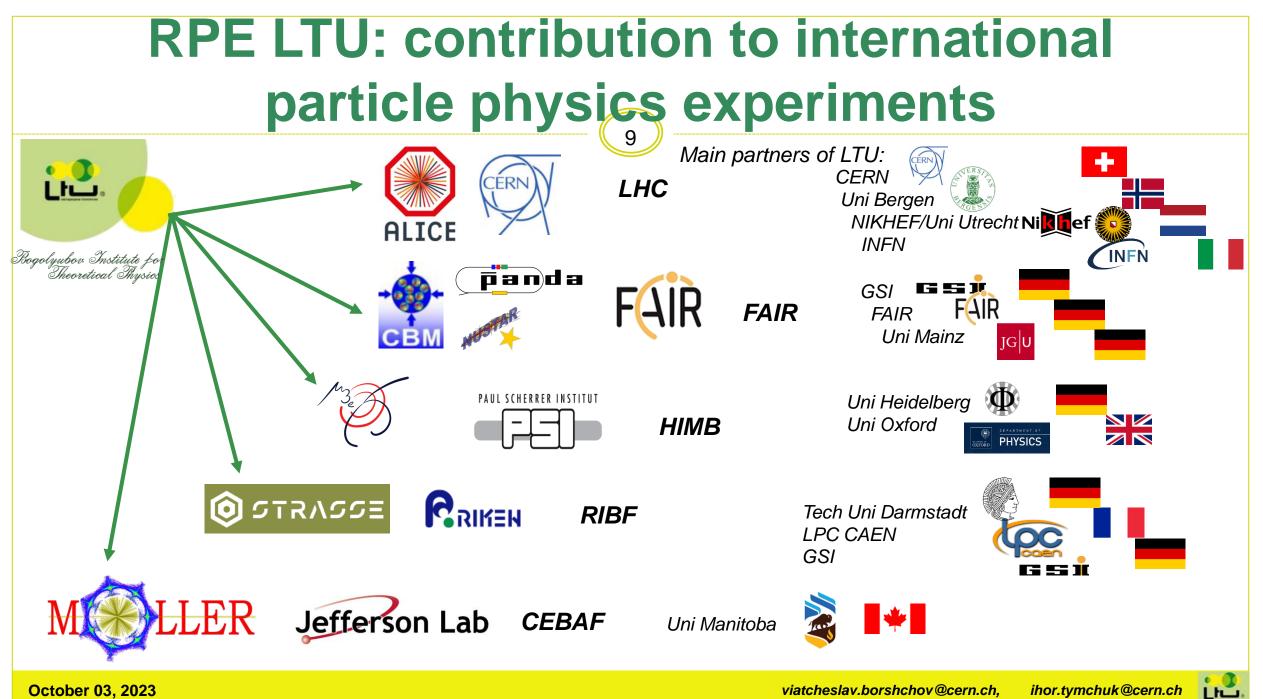
>developing, designing, investigating and delivering prototypes (typically few iterations)

Pre-production

 designing, manufacturing and delivering prototypes for final verifying and approval

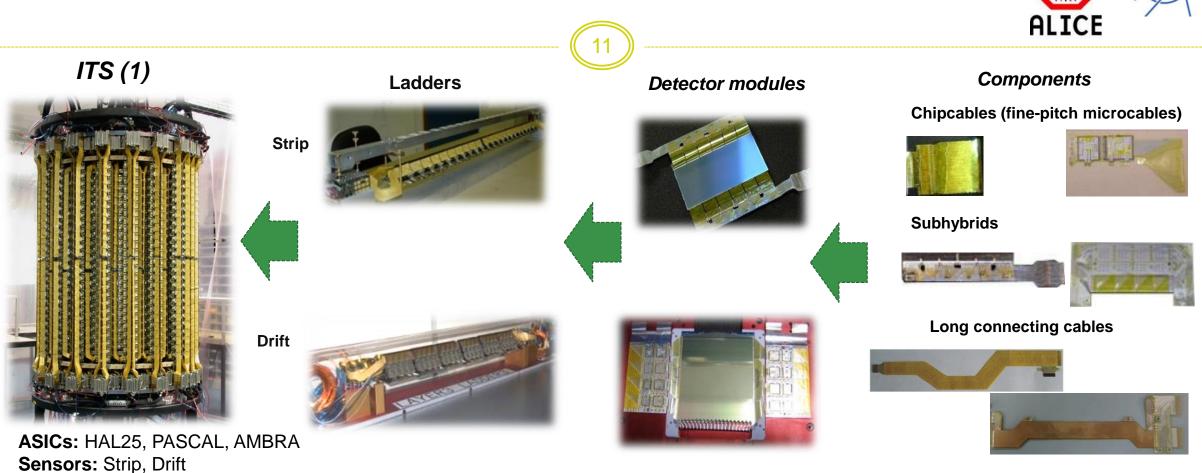
Production

manufacturing and delivering final flexes/assemblies/components





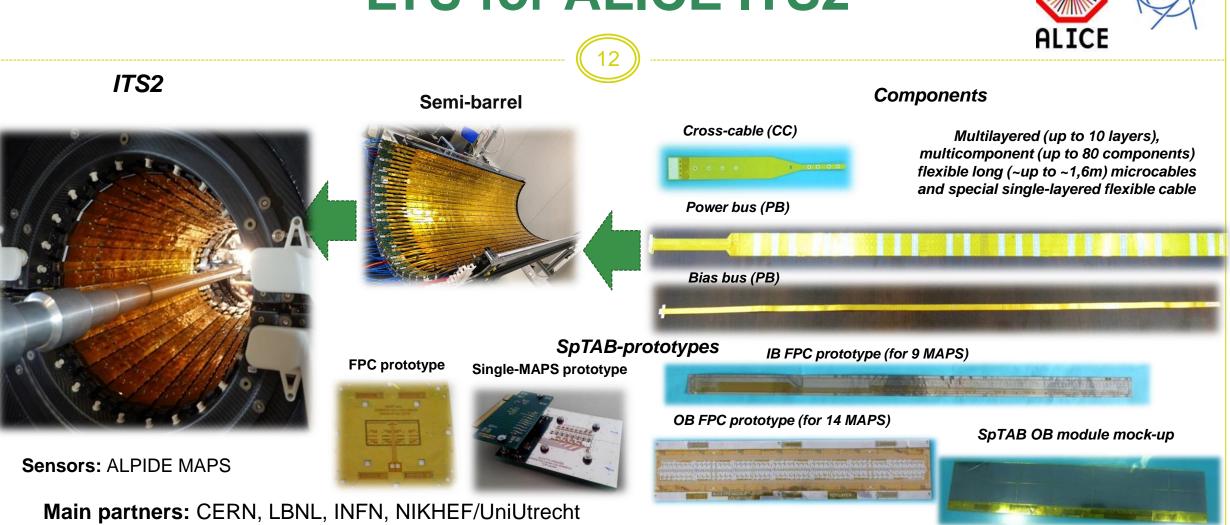
Kharkiv team for ALICE ITS1



Main partners: CERN, NIKHEF/Uni Utrecht, INFN, HIP, IN2P3

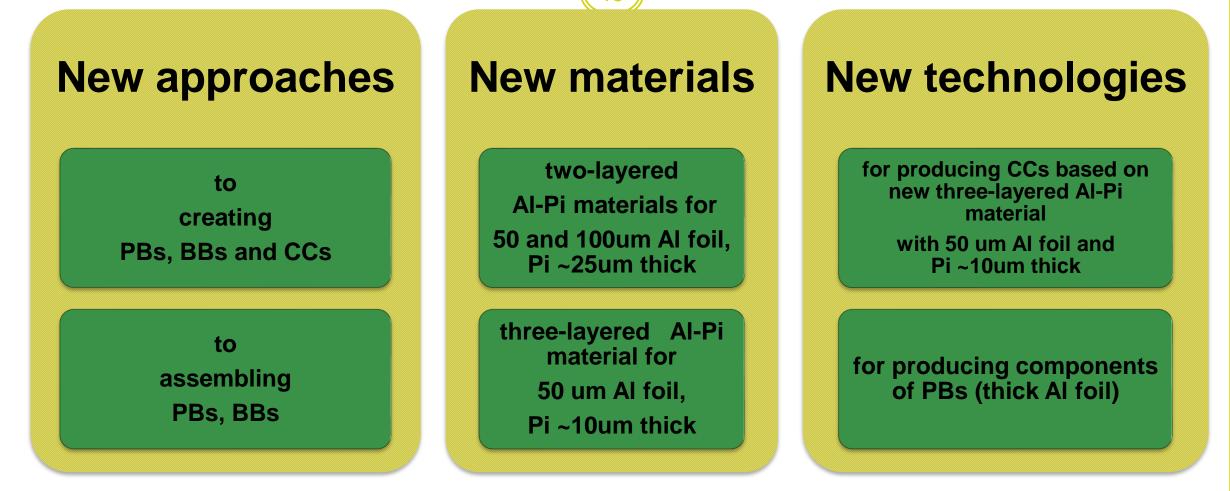
Current status: production complete (more than 50000 components (chipcables, subhybrids, long microcables) manufactured and delivered)

LTU for ALICE ITS2



Current status: production complete (about 16000 components (PB, BB, CC) manufactured and delivered)

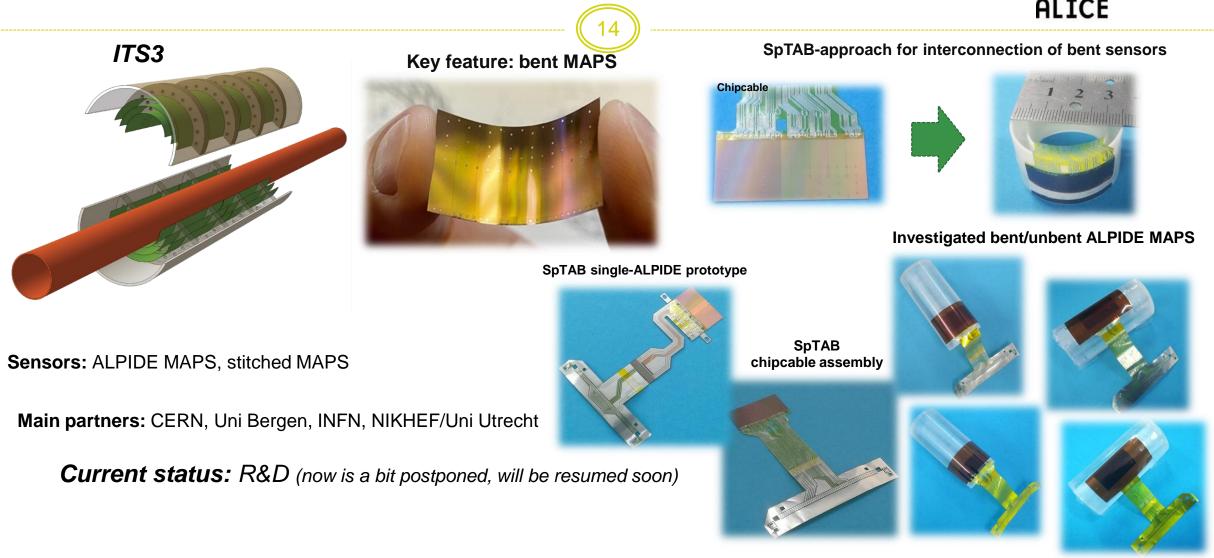
Some technological novelties and know-how developed and implemented in production for ALICE ITS2



Note: developed and implemented technological novelties and know-how are using for further activities and experiments

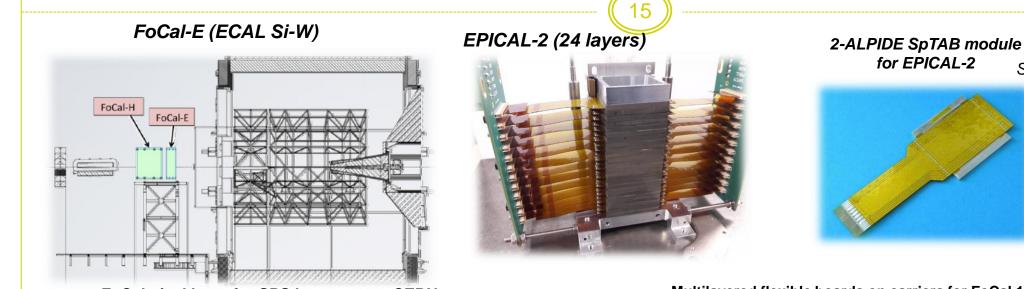
RPE LTU for ALICE ITS3





RPE LTU for ALICE FoCal





for EPICAL-2 SpTAB-EPICAL module prototype under testing (CERN)



FoCal pixel layer for SPS beam test at CERN



Sensors: ALPIDE MAPS

Main partners: CERN, Uni Bergen, NIKHEF/Uni Utrecht

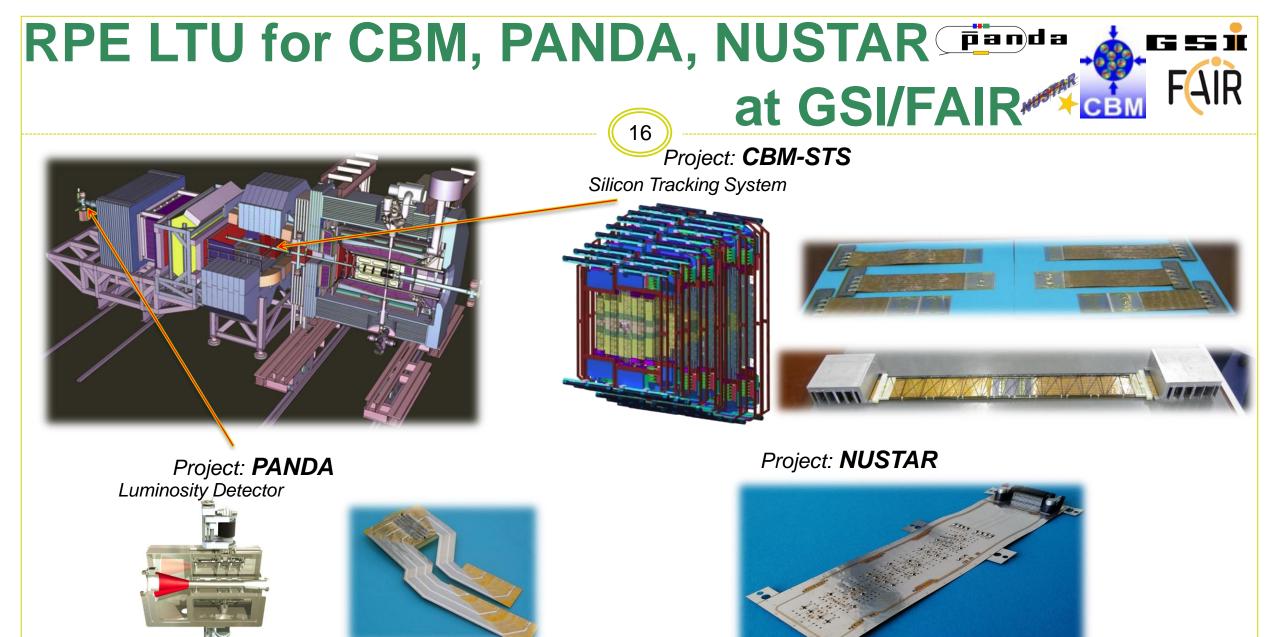
Current status: R&D

October 03, 2023

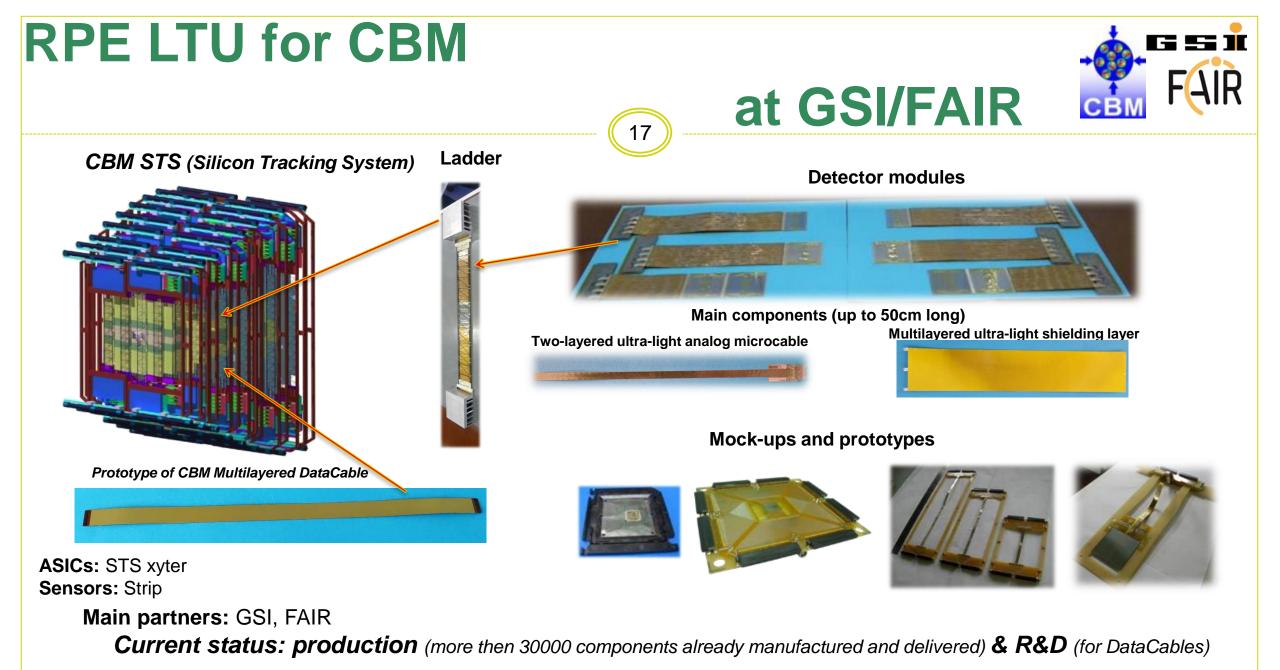
Multilayered flexible boards on carriers for FoCal 15-chip OB and IB/OB strings



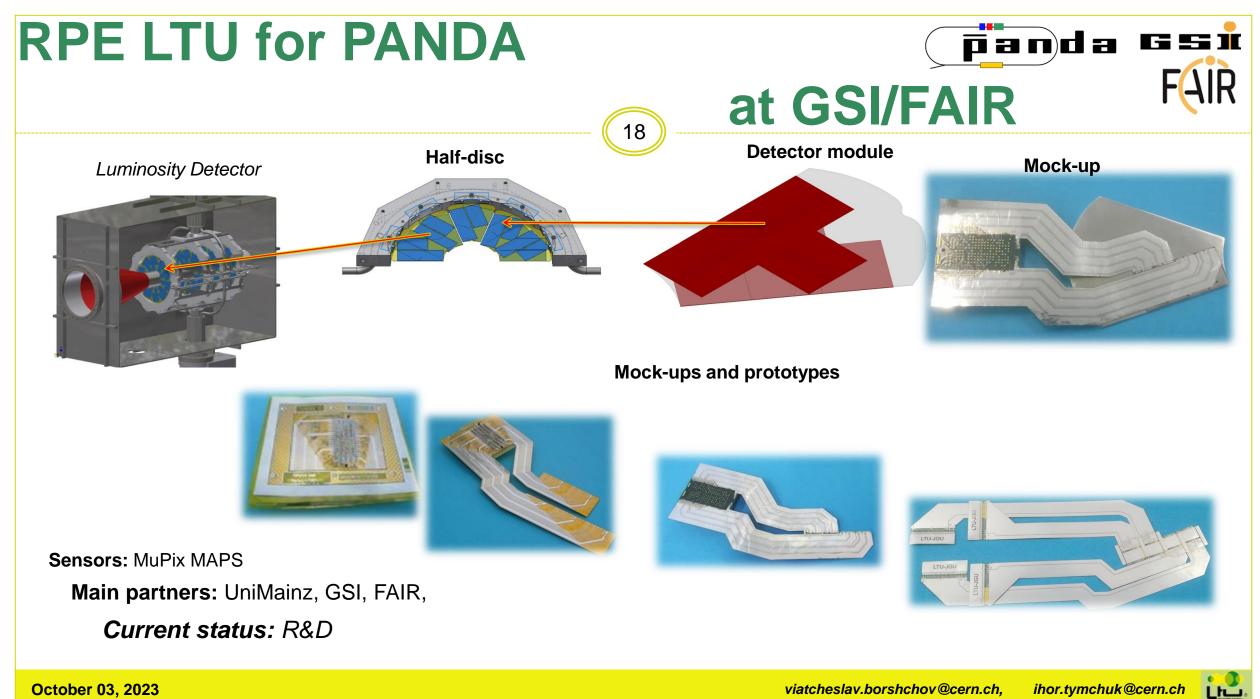




October 03, 2023



October 03, 2023



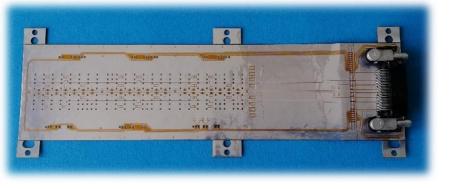
RPE LTU for NUSTAR 19 at GSI/FAIR 19 Pixel tracker

Sensors: ALPIDE MAPS

Main partners: GSI, FAIR, INFN

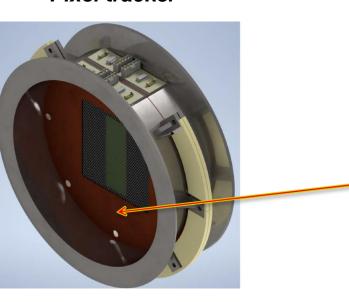
Current status: R&D





Mock-up of multilayered flex

G S I



RPE LTU contribution to Mu3e





20

Mu3e pixel tracker



Outer detector layers (17/18 chips/module)

18-chip multilayered flex prototype (~40cm long)

Sensors: MuPix MAPS

Main partners: Uni Heidelberg, Uni Oxford

Current status:

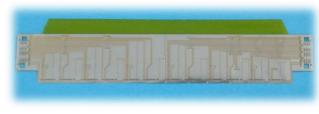
Inner layers - production complete (about 100 flexes manufactured and delivered) Outer layers – pre-production

Inner detector layers (6-chips/module)

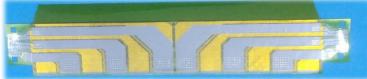
Flex under testing

6-chip multilayered flex



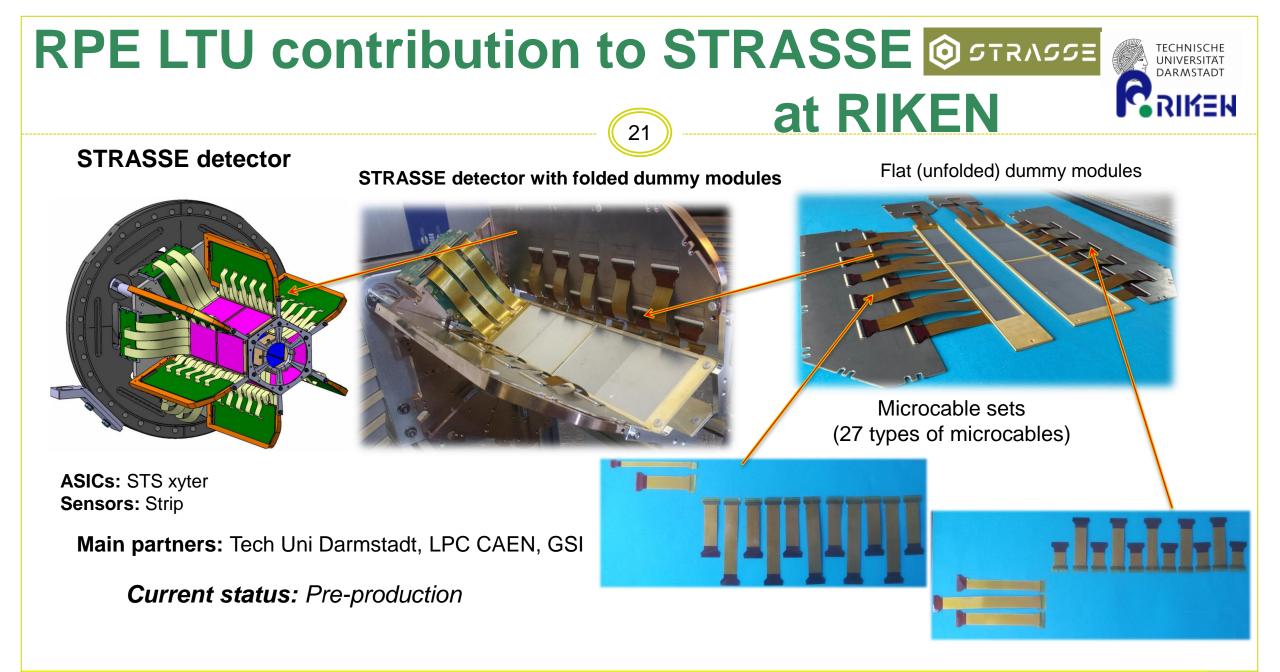


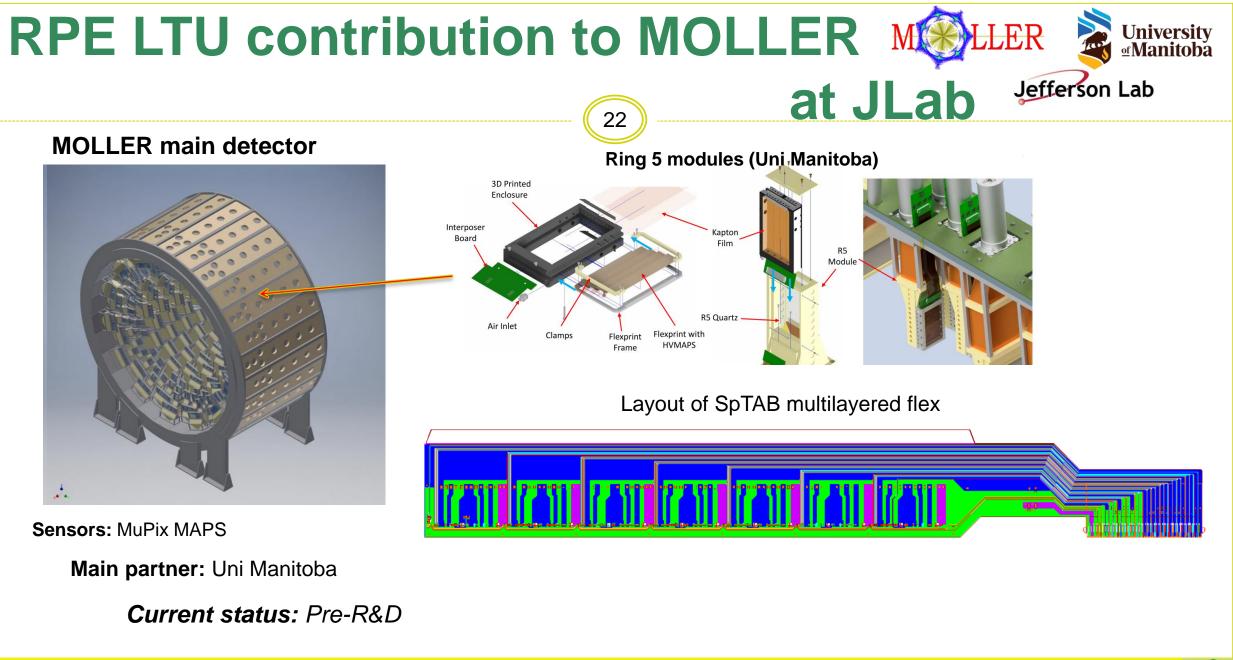
6-chip multilayered flex for thermal-mechanical mock-up



Thermal-mechanical mock-up of inner layer

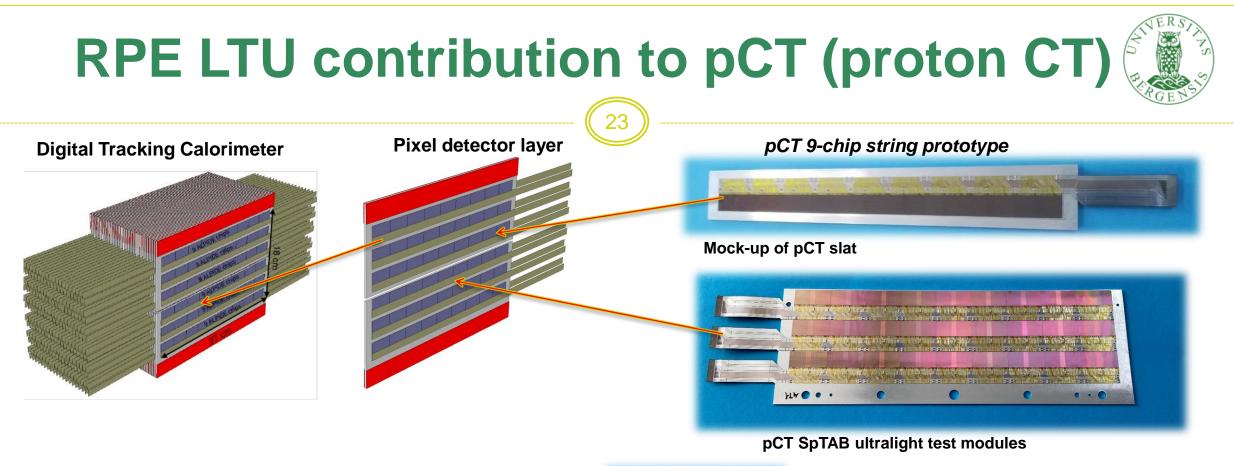






October 03, 2023

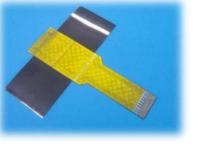


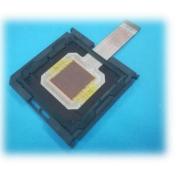


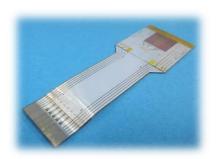
Sensors: ALPIDE MAPS

Main partners: Uni Bergen, CERN, NIKHEF/Uni Utrecht

Current status: R&D/Pre-production











Available knowledge, background, approaches, materials and technologies allow to create low mass (low budget) tracking detector modules and might be useful for ePIC collaboration

or your attention.

With the best wishes from Ukraine!

Thanks a



Lh