



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



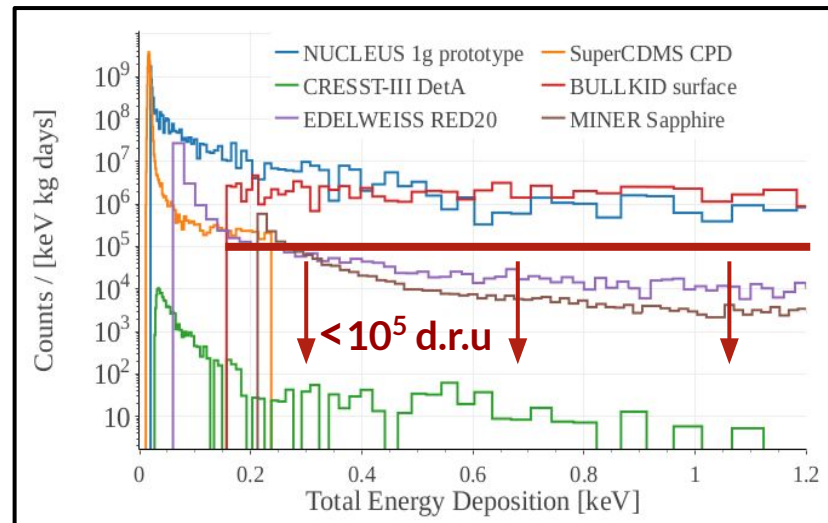
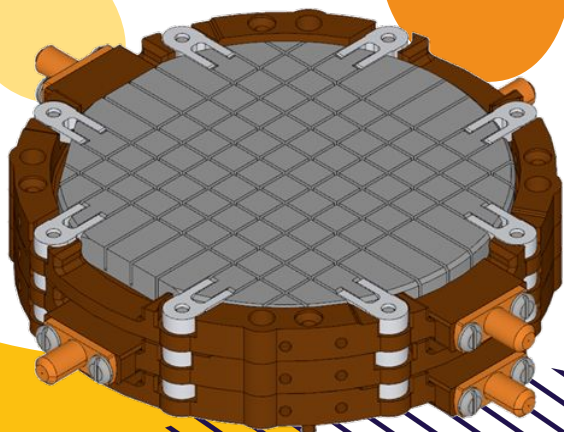
BULLKID_DM Digest - Status of the demonstrator

Matteo Folcarelli
02/10/2024

Demonstrator milestone

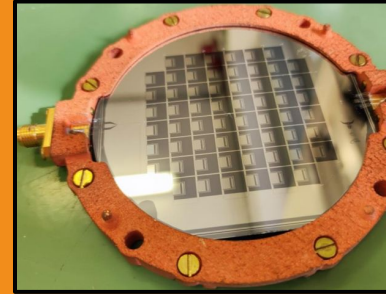
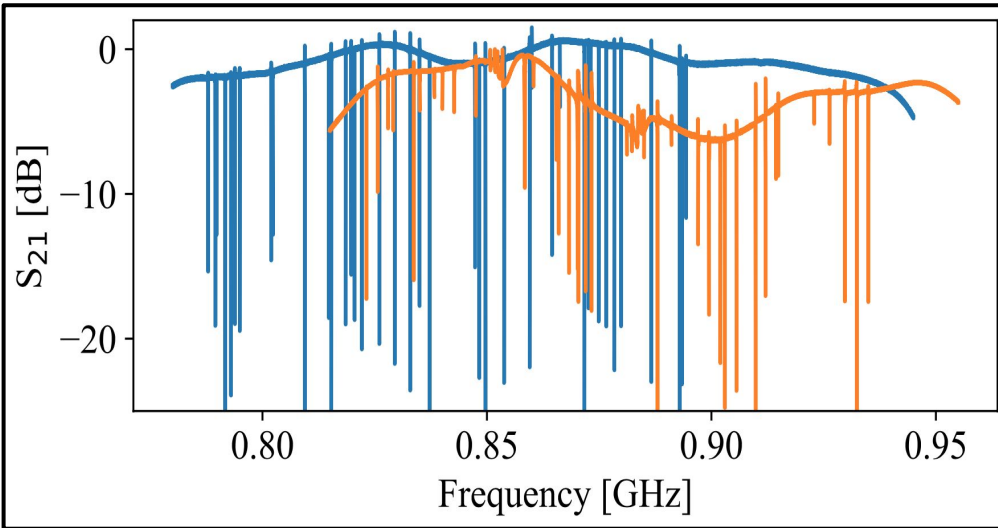
The demonstrator consists of a stack of **three wafers**, each **3 inches** in diameter, housed in a mild lead shield, for the technological demonstration of **multi-wafer readout and background study**.

The goal is to demonstrate, by the end of 2024, the **flatness of the background** down to the energy threshold in an environment of less than 10^5 DRU. Concurrently, we aim to prove the **capability to read out a 60-pixel array**.

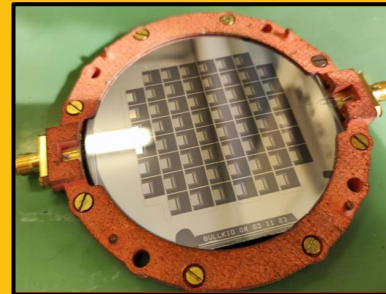


A further technical run of the demonstrator is planned in the cryogenic facility at LNGS (2025 - 2026)

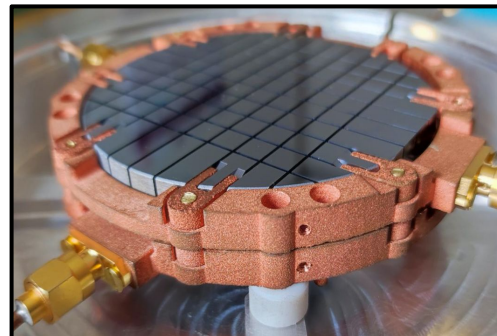
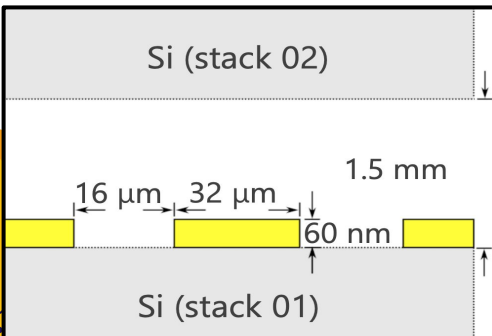
Status at 05/24 digest



Stack-01: 60nm Al
 40 working pixels
 out of 60
 Quality factor
 (median) 185k

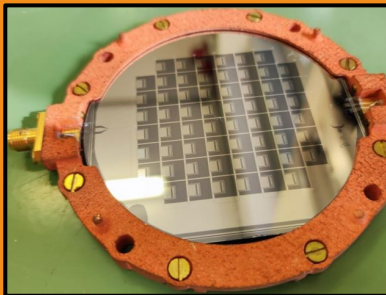


Stack-02: 90nm Al
 44 working pixels
 out of 60
 Quality factor
 (median) 80k

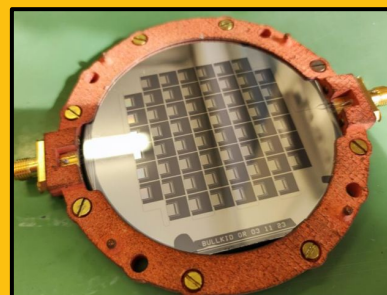


Successful cooldown of a two wafers stack

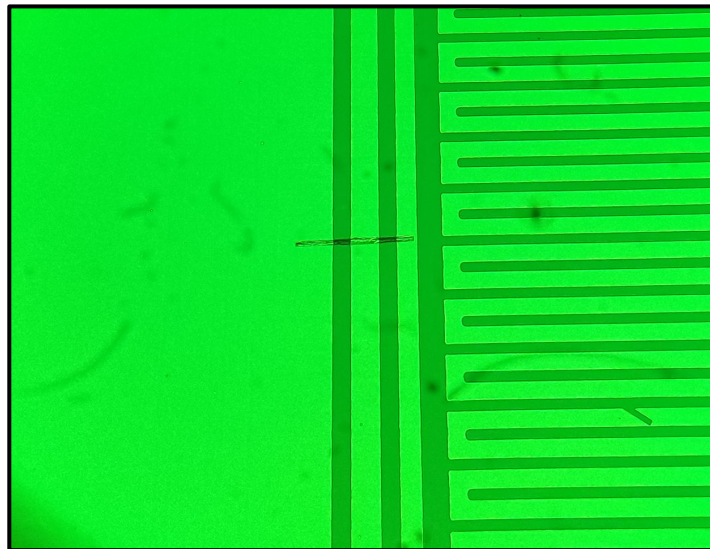
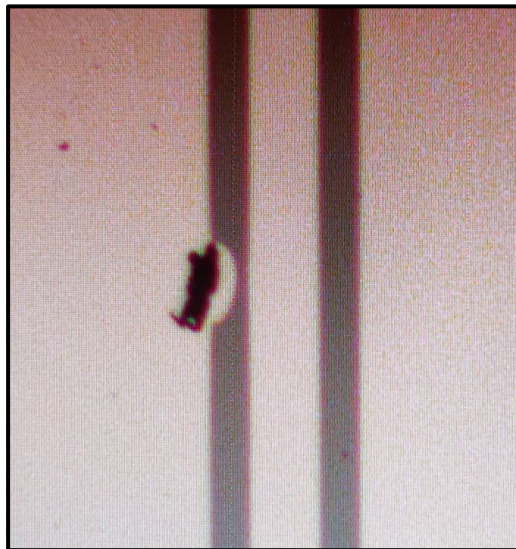
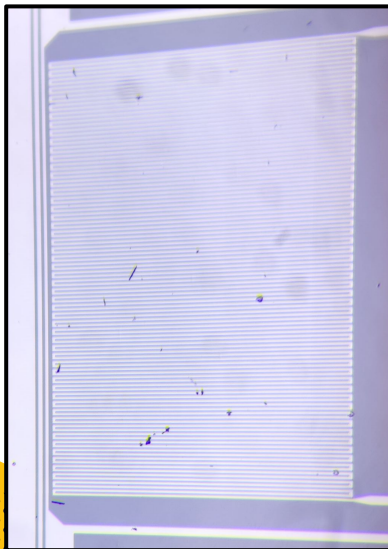
Status at 05/24 digest



Stack-01: 60nm Al
40 working pixels
out of 60
Quality factor
(median) 185k



Stack-02: 90nm Al
44 working pixels
out of 60
Quality factor
(median) 80k



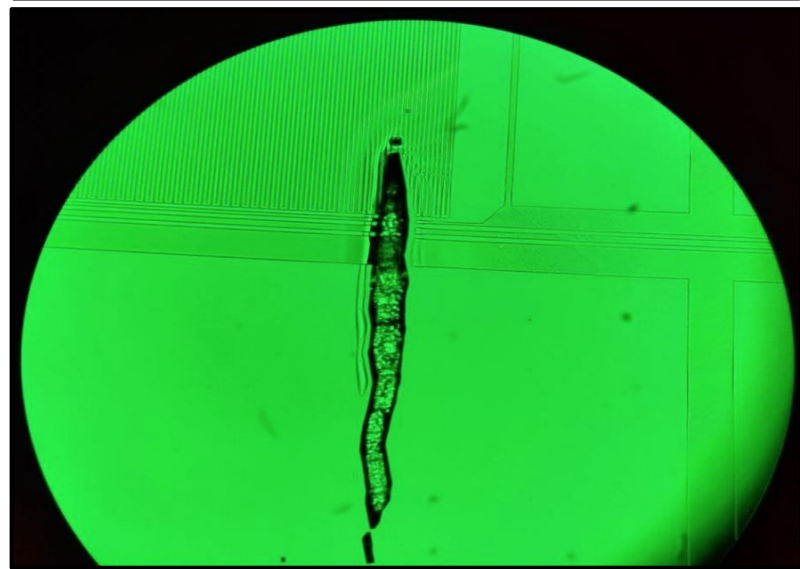
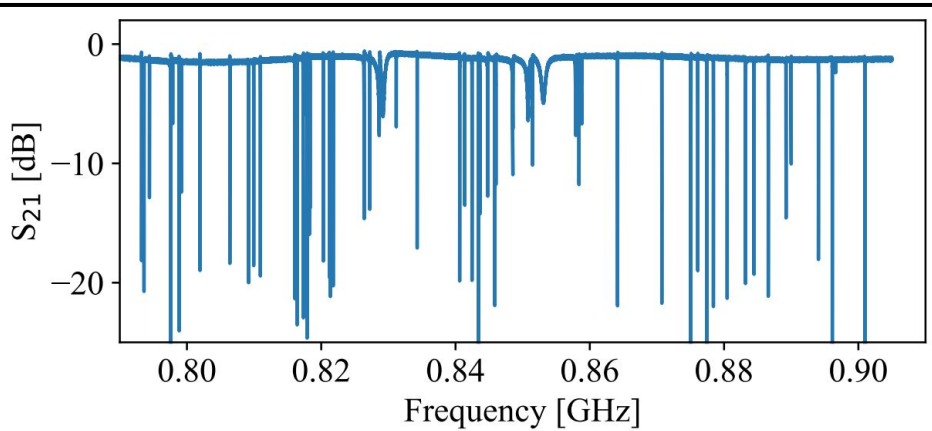
New entries - Spring 2024



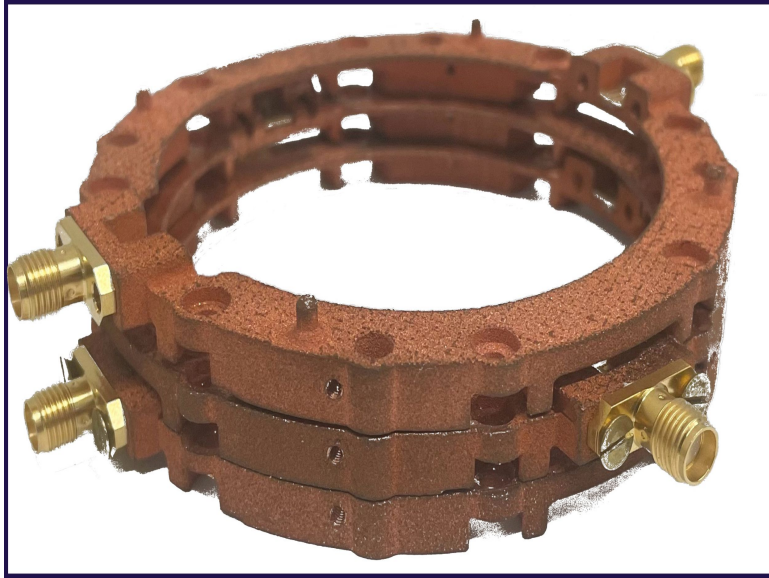
Stack-03: 60nm Al
55 working pixels
out of 60
Quality factor
(median) 90k



Stack-04:
Production failure:
defects prevented a
successful lithography

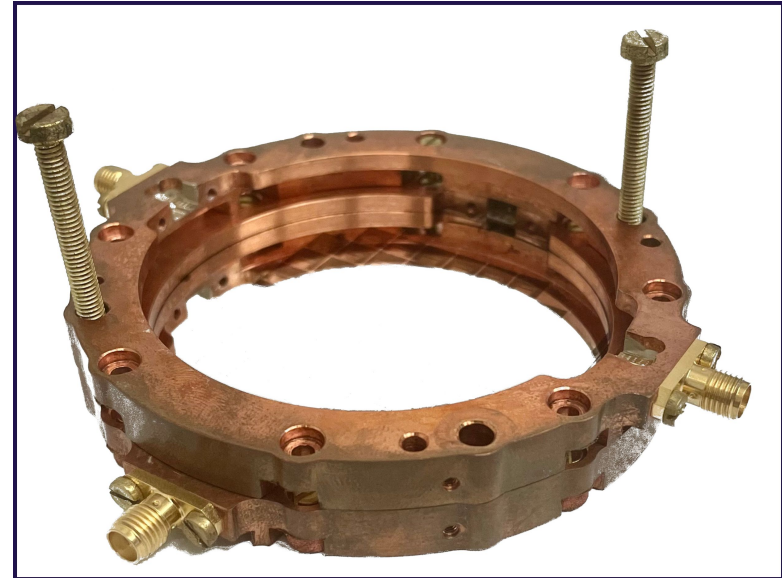


Updating of the holders



3D printed copper

- Easier to produce
- Allows the stability of the stack without external supports
- Worse thermalization properties

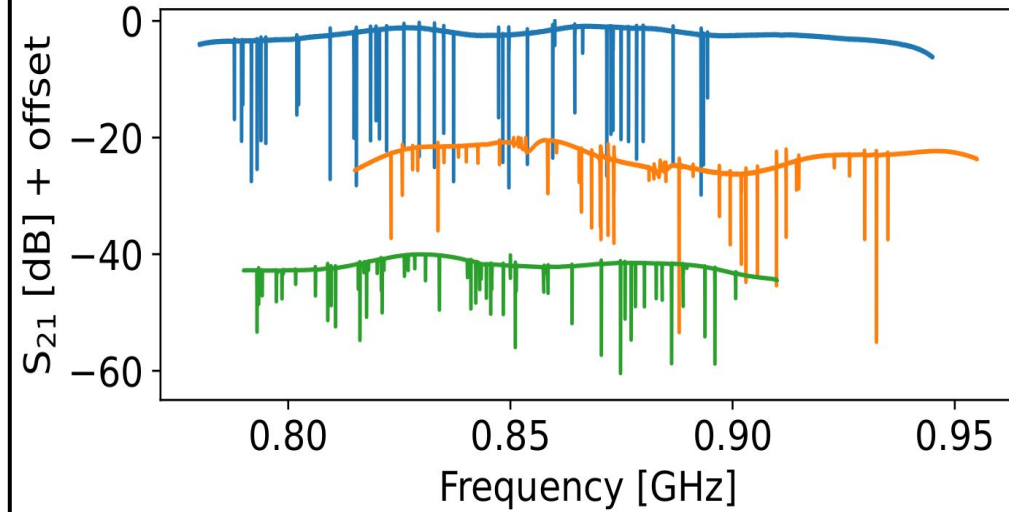
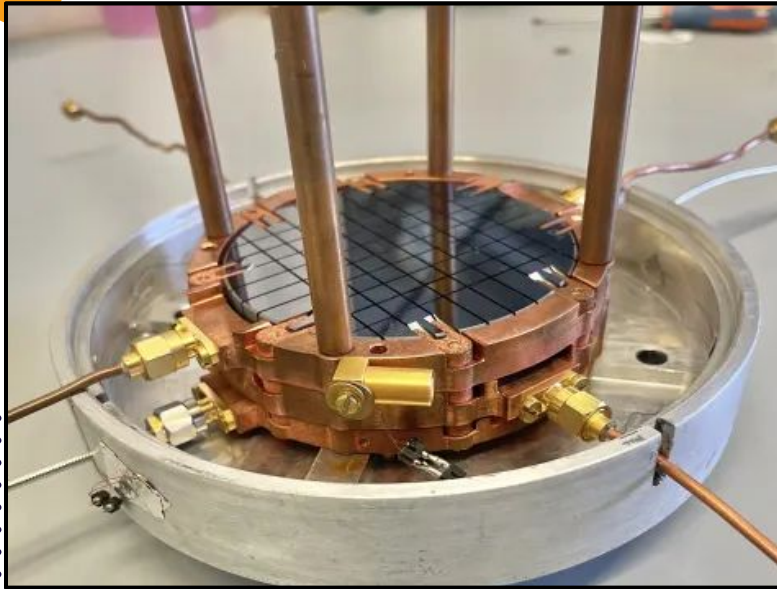


Milled copper

- Rigid and flat
- Needs external supports for the stability of the stack
- Excellent thermalization properties

Three wafers stack

Successful cooldown of a three wafers stack



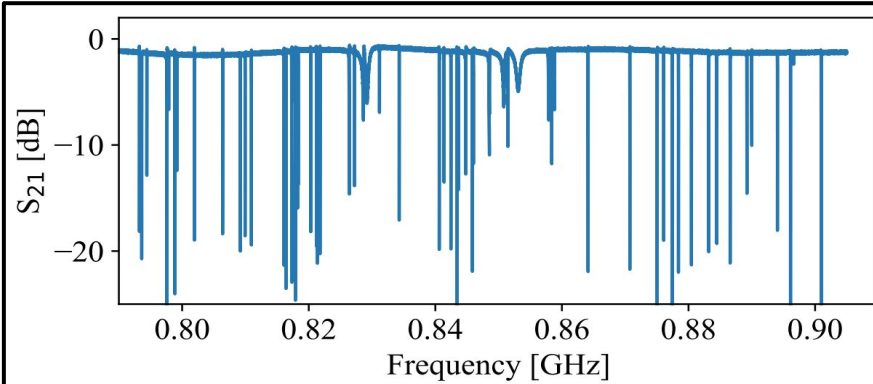
stack_01

stack_02

stack_03

Stack_03: loss in performances

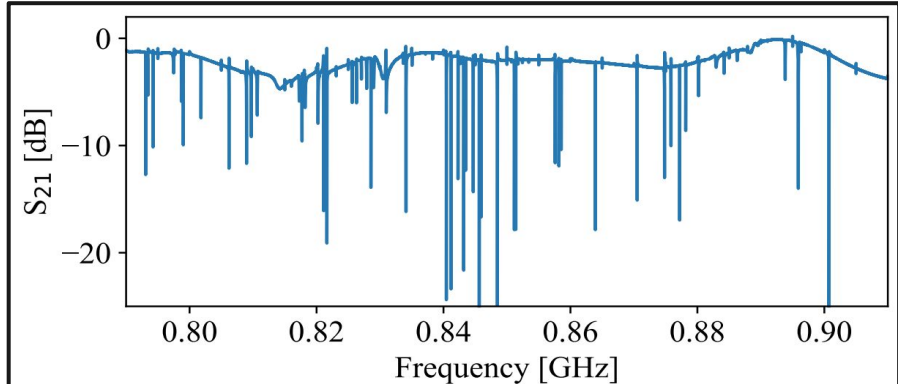
Grenoble



Total QF (median) : 9.39×10^4
 Coupling QF (median) : 1.12×10^5
 Internal QF (median) : 1.02×10^6

Performances published on the EPJC paper:
 Responsivity: 49 mrad / keV -> Noise RMS: 27 eV

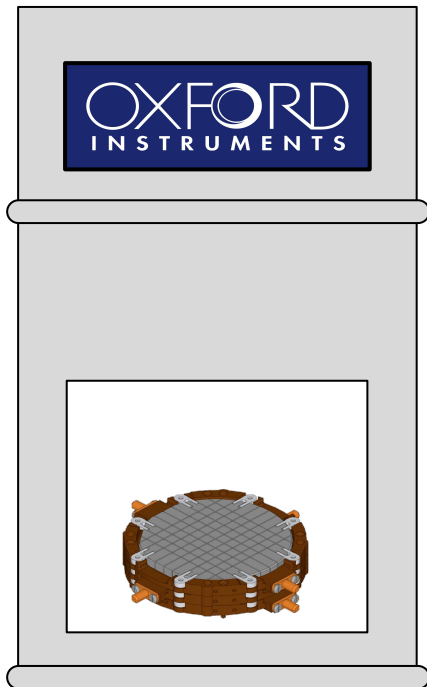
RM1



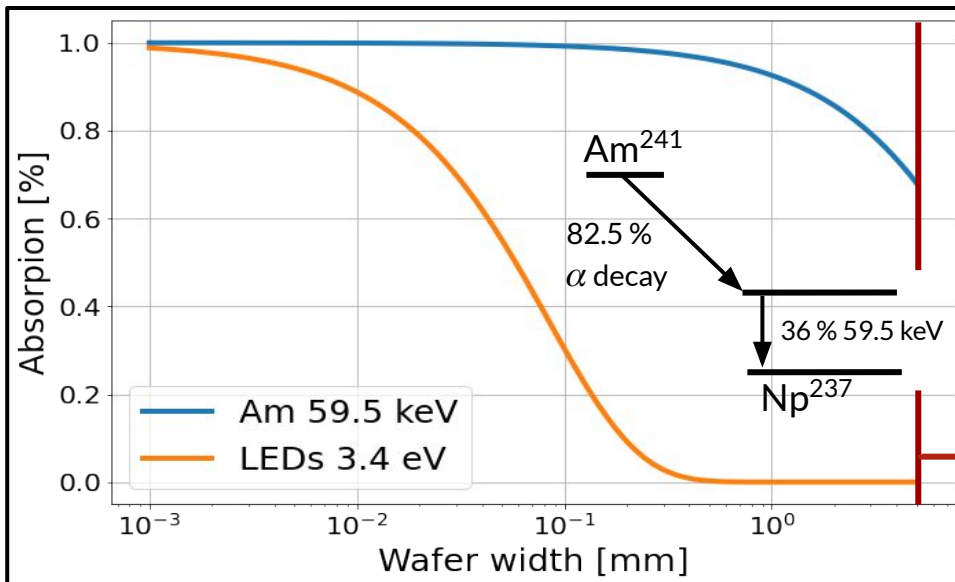
Total QF (median) : 6.82×10^4
 Coupling QF (median) : 1.48×10^5
 Internal QF (median) : 1.55×10^5

Responsivity: 20 mrad / keV -> Noise RMS: 60 eV

Calibration with an external americium source



First measurement of an external radioactive source



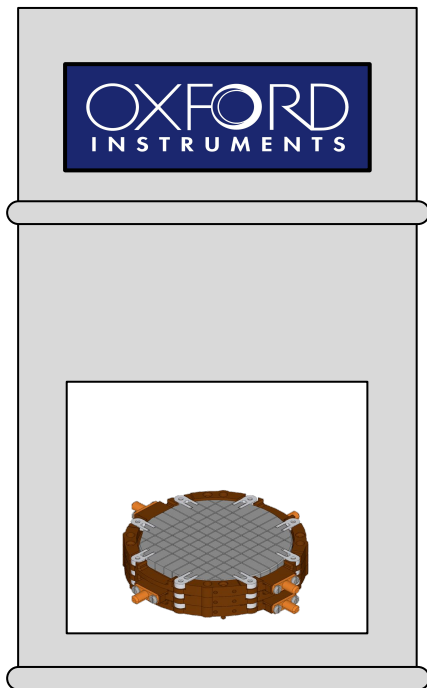
Bulk events: they penetrate in the silicon wafer

Away from the energy range of interest

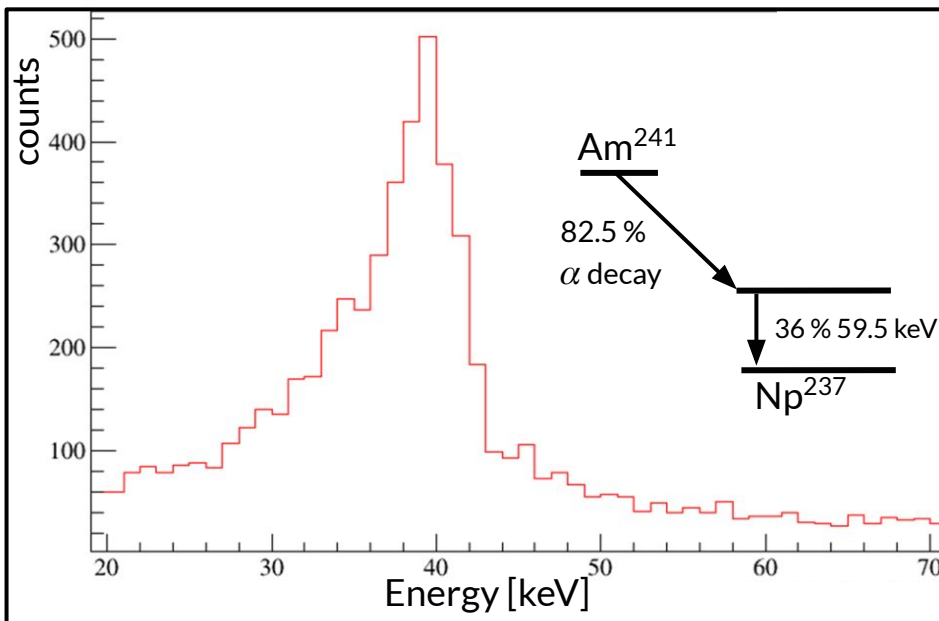


Silicon wafers are 5 mm thick

Calibration with an external americium source



First measurement of an external radioactive source



Bulk events: they penetrate in the silicon wafer

Away from the energy range of interest

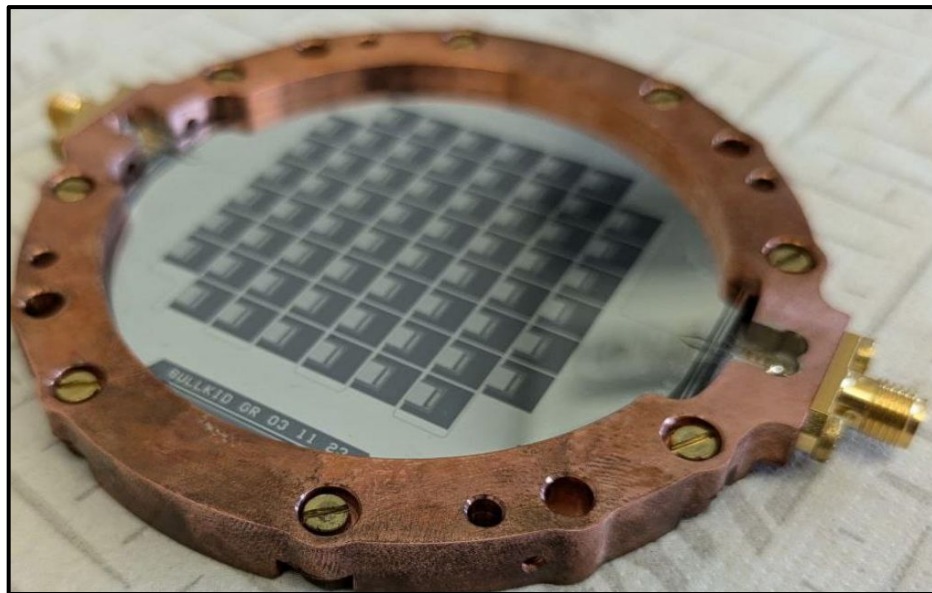
LED calibration doesn't match with Americium calibration

We need a new data acquisition with more exposure and

Stack_03: loss in performances

Possible culprits: something happened after testing in Grenoble

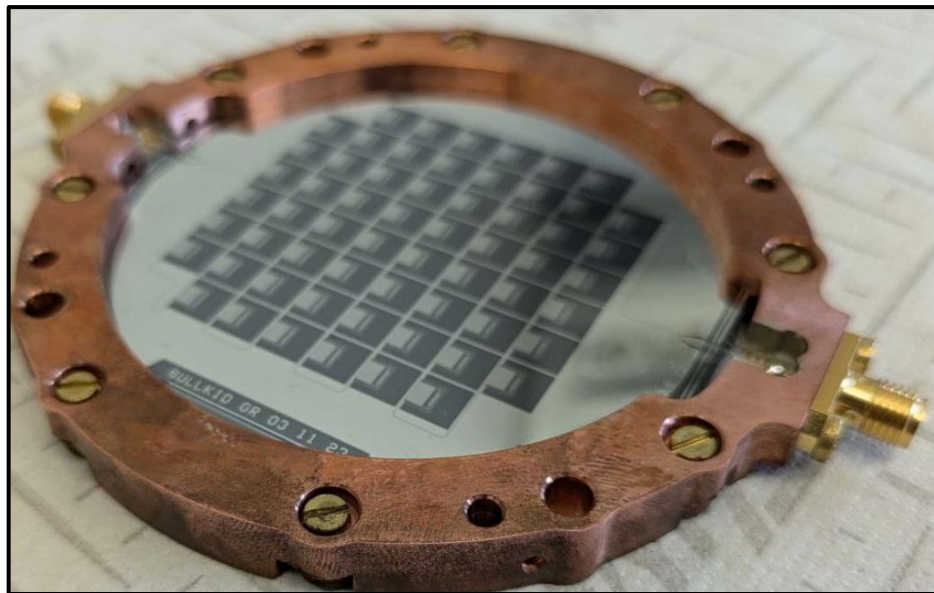
- Silicon (resistivity at room temp greater than other samples)
- Stray IR light in the cryostat
- Thermalization
- Vacuum grease used for thermalization with copper holder



Stack_03: loss in performances

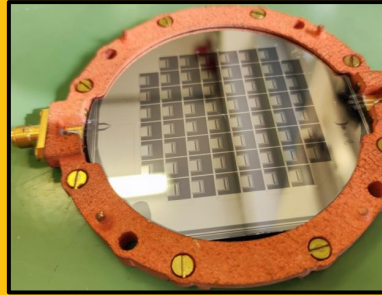
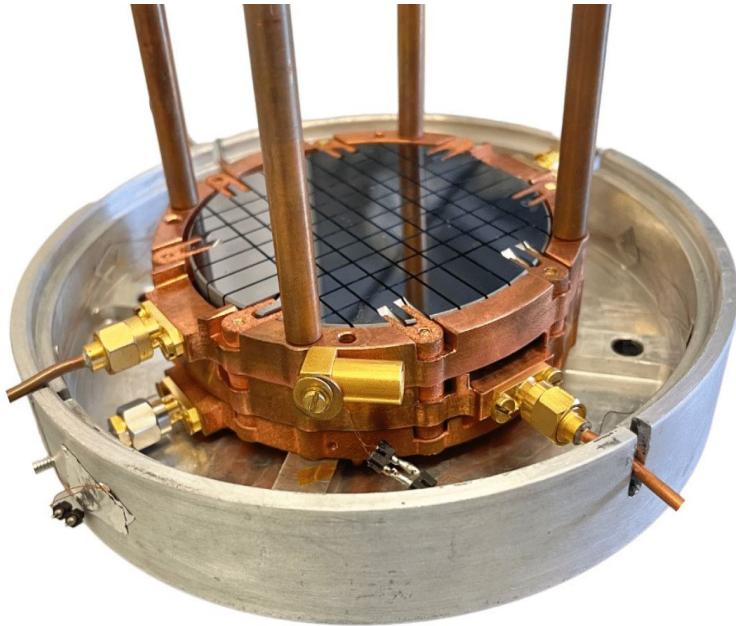
Possible culprits: something happened after testing in Grenoble

- Silicon (resistivity at room temp greater than other samples)
- Stray IR light in the cryostat
- Thermalization
- **Vacuum grease used for thermalization with copper holder**

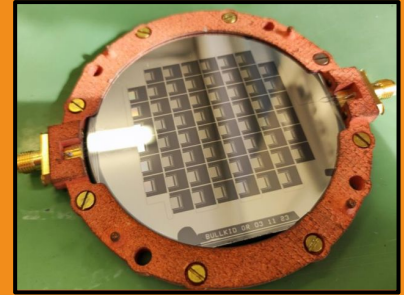


Wafer broken during the chemical cleaning from the vacuum grease

Current prototype of the demonstrator



Stack-01: 60nm Al
40 working pixels out of 60
Quality factor (median)
185k



Stack-02: 90nm Al
44 working pixels out of 60
Quality factor (median) 80k



Stack-03: 60nm Al
55 working pixels out of 60
Quality factor (median) 90k

First multi-pixel data-taking



● Neighbour pixels

● Triggering pixels

First long data-taking with **two independent triggering pixels**, with most of their relative neighbours (**11 pixels in total**)

Long run data-taking for a total amount of **43 h**

First multi-pixel data-taking

First long data-taking with **two independent triggering pixels**, with most of their relative neighbours (**11 pixels in total**)

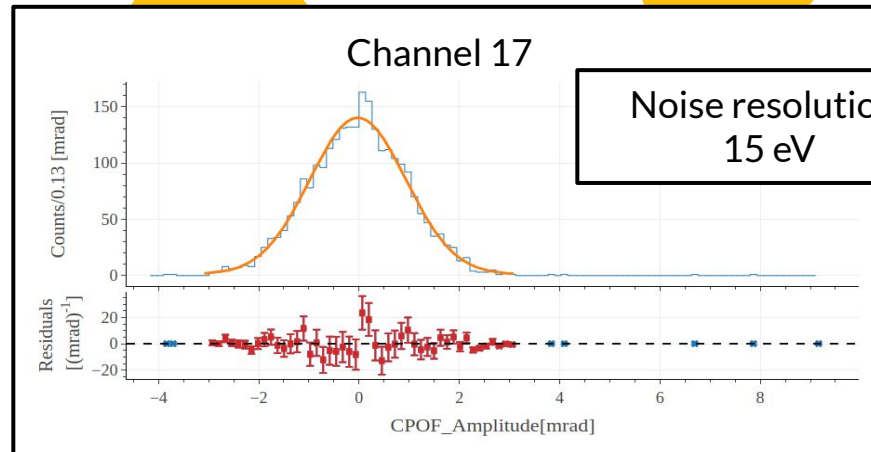
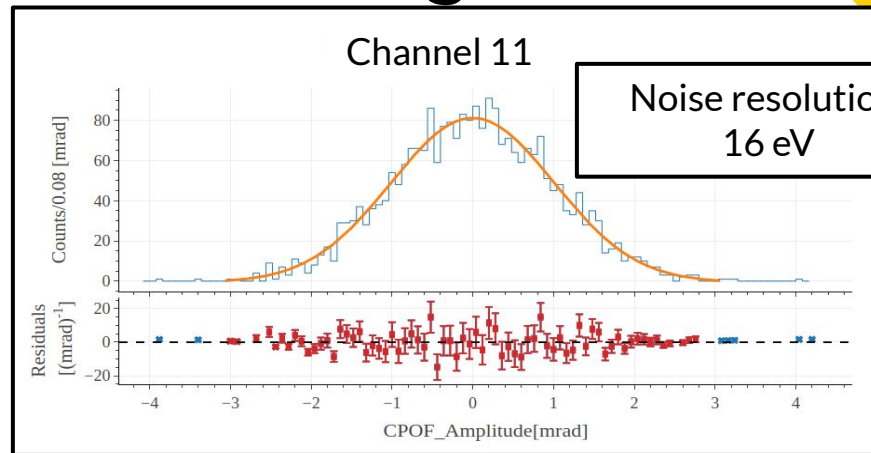
Performances published on the EPJC paper:

Responsivity: 49 mrad / keV
Noise RMS: 27 eV

Current multi-pixel run:

Responsivity 11: 64 mrad / keV
Noise RMS 11: 16 eV

Responsivity 17: 61 mrad / keV
Noise RMS 17: 15 eV



First multi-pixel data-taking

First long data-taking with **two independent triggering pixels**, with most of their relative neighbours (**11 pixels in total**)

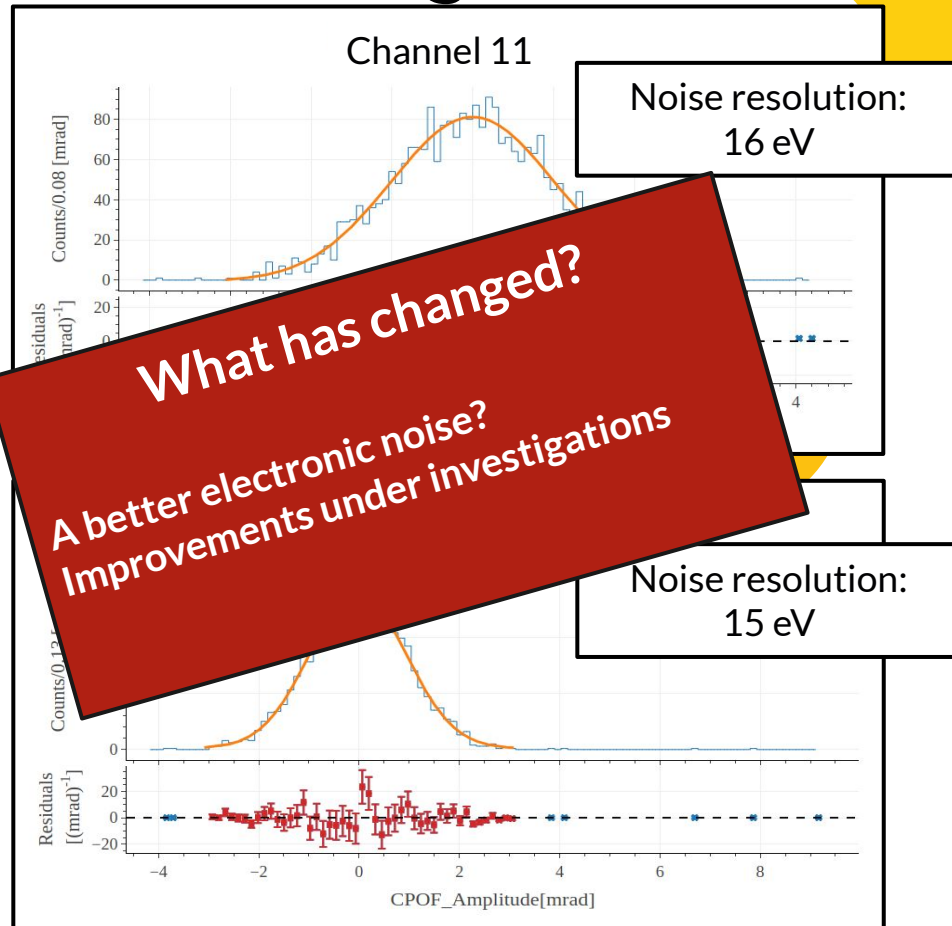
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Ongoing and future activities

Work in progress	Programmed steps	Demonstrator milestone
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Complete analysis of the multi-pixel run● Complete identification of the pixels of stack_01	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tests on the new electronics (end of October; see Timo's presentation)● Arrival of the lead holder (middle of October)● New Americium run (November 2024)● 5 new wafers in fabrication (November 2024)	<p>Low background run (End of the year)</p>



Thank you for the attention

Matteo Folcarelli
02/10/2024