



# Study of MAPS prototypes for the ALICE ITS3 upgrade

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On behalf of the ALICE Collaboration

### A bent vertex detector

 Replacing 3 innermost ALICE Inner Tracking System 2 (ITS2) with 6 sensors of ~26 cm







lengths

ALICE

- Built using 300 mm wafer-scale MAPS sensors, fabricated using stitching
- Thinned  $\leq$  50  $\mu$ m when Si is flexible be
- Bent to the target radii (18 mm,

 $\rightarrow$  closer to the interaction point thanks to the new beampipe at 16 mm) Mechanically held in place thanks to carbon foam ribs

Cylindrical structural shell

#### Azimuthal angle

### • Extremely low material budget: 0.02-0.04% X0

#### **Improved Performances**



### New MAPS sensor prototypes

- APTS (Analog Pixel Test Structure)
- Based on MAPS and 65 nm CMOS technology
- 4x4 pixels matrix, 16 analog outputs
- 50 µm thick
- Can operate at different back bias voltages (from 0 to -4.8 V)
- Different chip variants for characterization purposes:
  - 3 sensor flavors depending on the



### **Test-beams**

- Characterisation campaign in laboratory and under ionising particle beam
- Telescope: 6 reference ALPIDE chip planes for track reconstructions Goal: measure efficiency and spatial resolution performances of APTS



• Charge collection process: Standard, Modified, Modified with gap **APTS** 





## Efficiency results

### •Data analysis performed using Corryvreckan

(<u>https://gitlab.cern.ch/corryvreckan/corryvreckan</u>):

- Software written in C++
- Used for test beam data reconstruction and analysis
- It performs offline event building also in high complexity data-taking conditions

### **Results from data analysis show:**

- Better tracking efficiency increasing the reverse bias voltage for the **standard process technology**
- Almost the same efficiencies among different reverse bias voltages for the **modified process**
- Better tracking efficiencies for the modified with gap type compared to the modified and standard, at 1.2V of reverse bias





#### 250 300 350 Threshold ( $e^{-}$ )



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