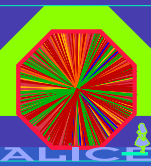


# Workshop on Bonding Technologies

## *ACF bonding tests for the ALICE TRD signal cables*

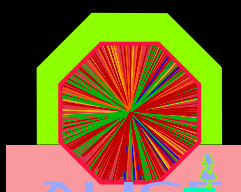
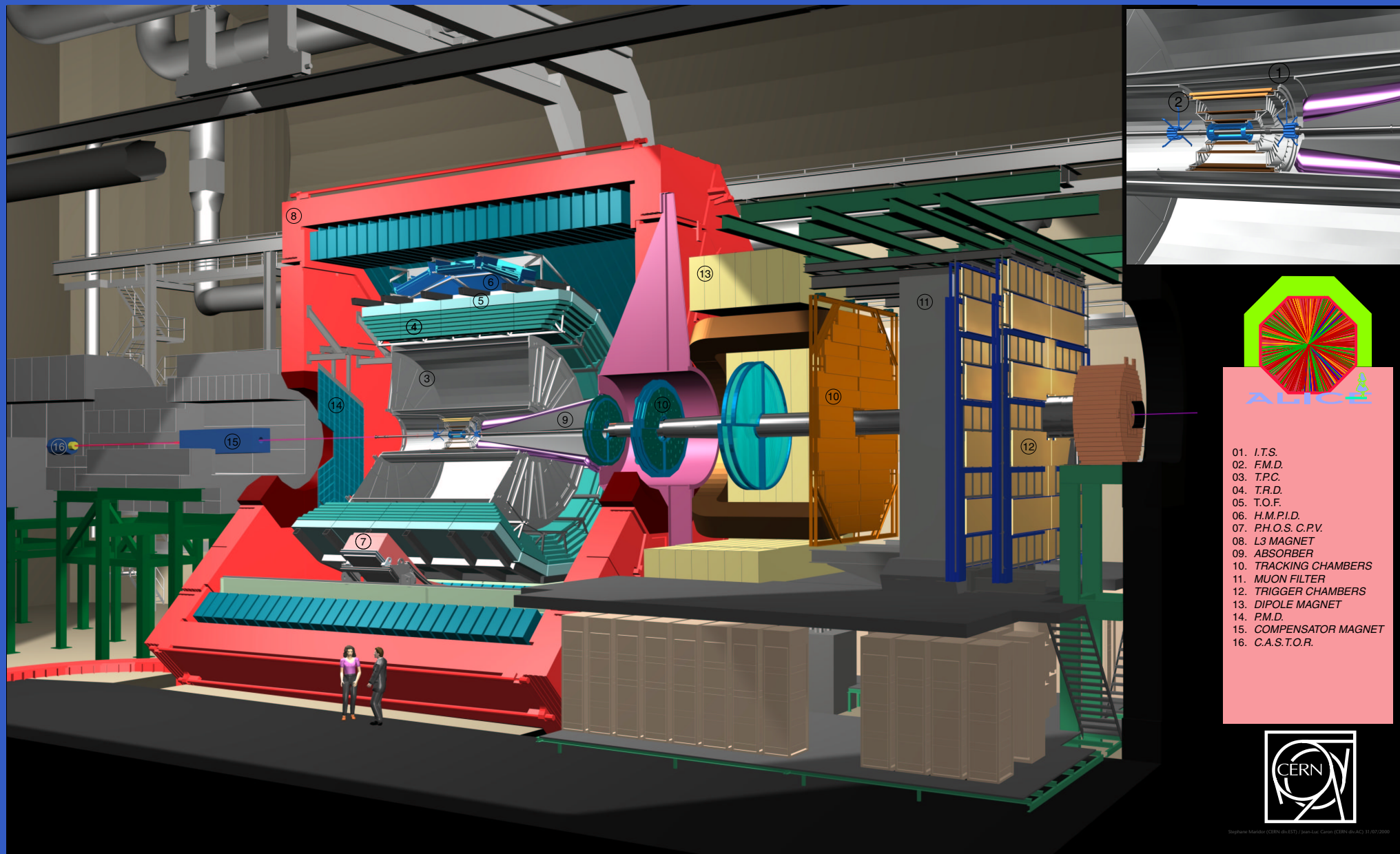
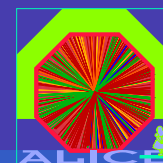
David Emschermann

Physikalisches Institut  
University of Heidelberg



# The ALICE TRD

# The ALICE detector

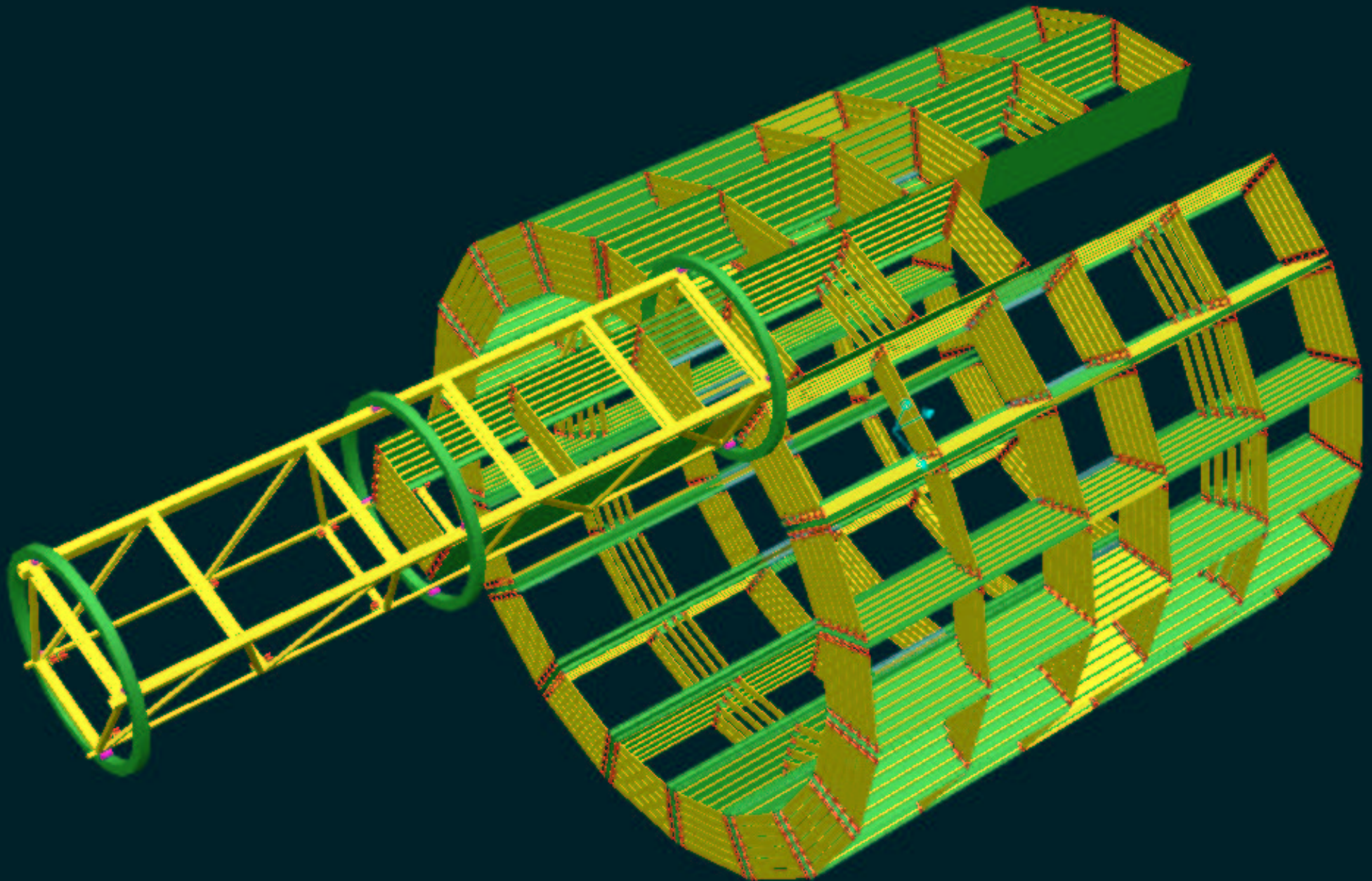
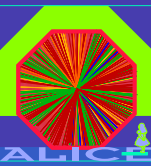


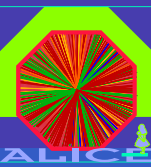
01. I.T.S.
02. F.M.D.
03. T.P.C.
04. T.R.D.
05. T.O.F.
06. H.M.P.I.D.
07. P.H.O.S. C.P.V.
08. L3 MAGNET
09. ABSORBER
10. TRACKING CHAMBERS
11. MUON FILTER
12. TRIGGER CHAMBERS
13. DIPOLE MAGNET
14. P.M.D.
15. COMPENSATOR MAGNET
16. C.A.S.T.O.R.



Stephane Malinot (CERN dtt1) / Jean-Luc Caron (CERN dttAC) 31/07/2009

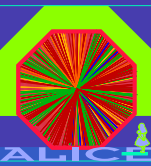
# The TRDetector





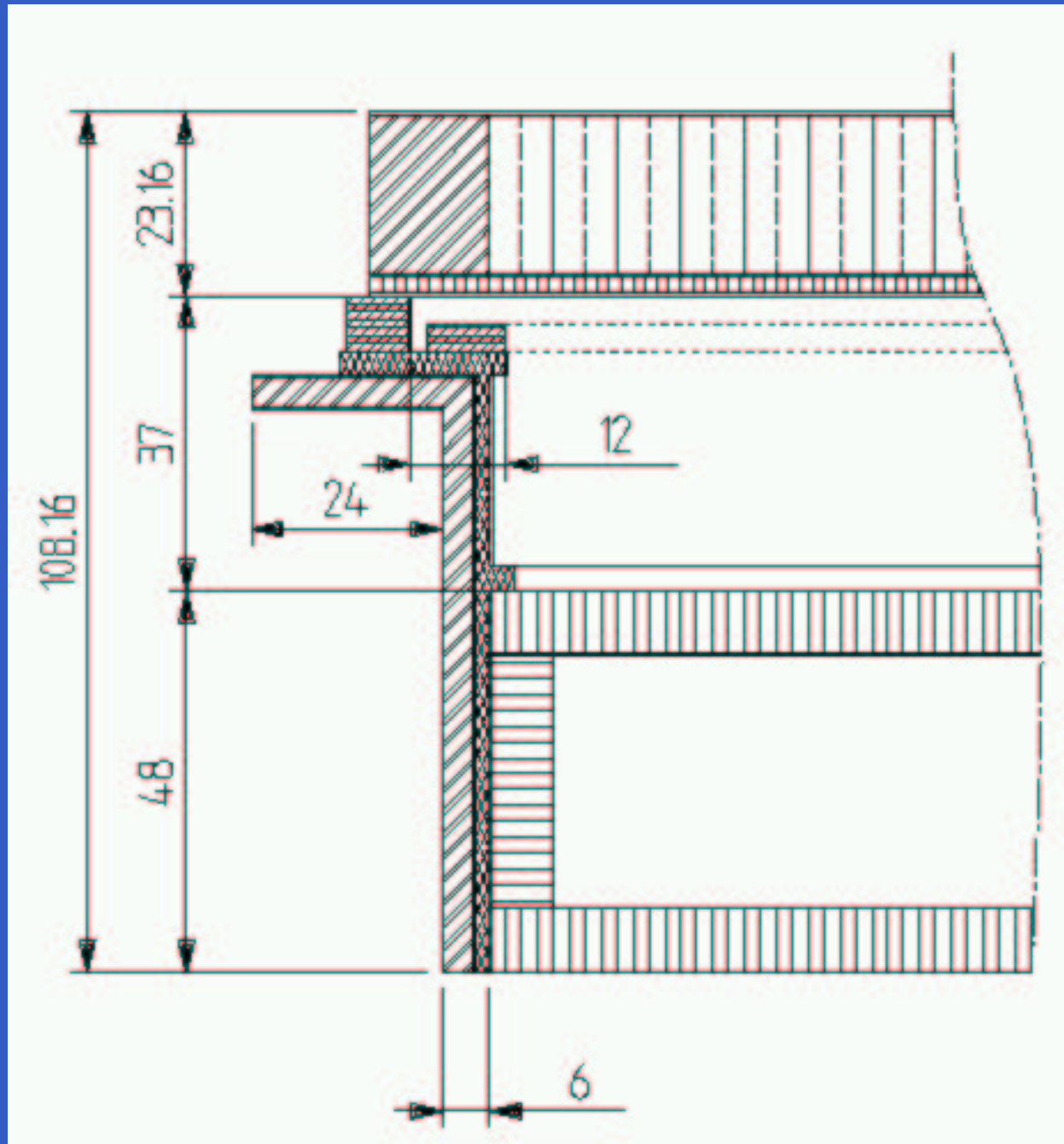
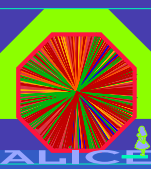
## The ALICE Transition Radiation Detector

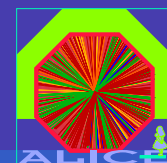
- has 540 chambers of 12 different types
- covers 746 m<sup>2</sup> area
- offers close to 1.2 million readout channels
- will be the world's biggest TRD



# The TRD readout chamber and pad plane

# Xsection of a TRD Read Out Chamber

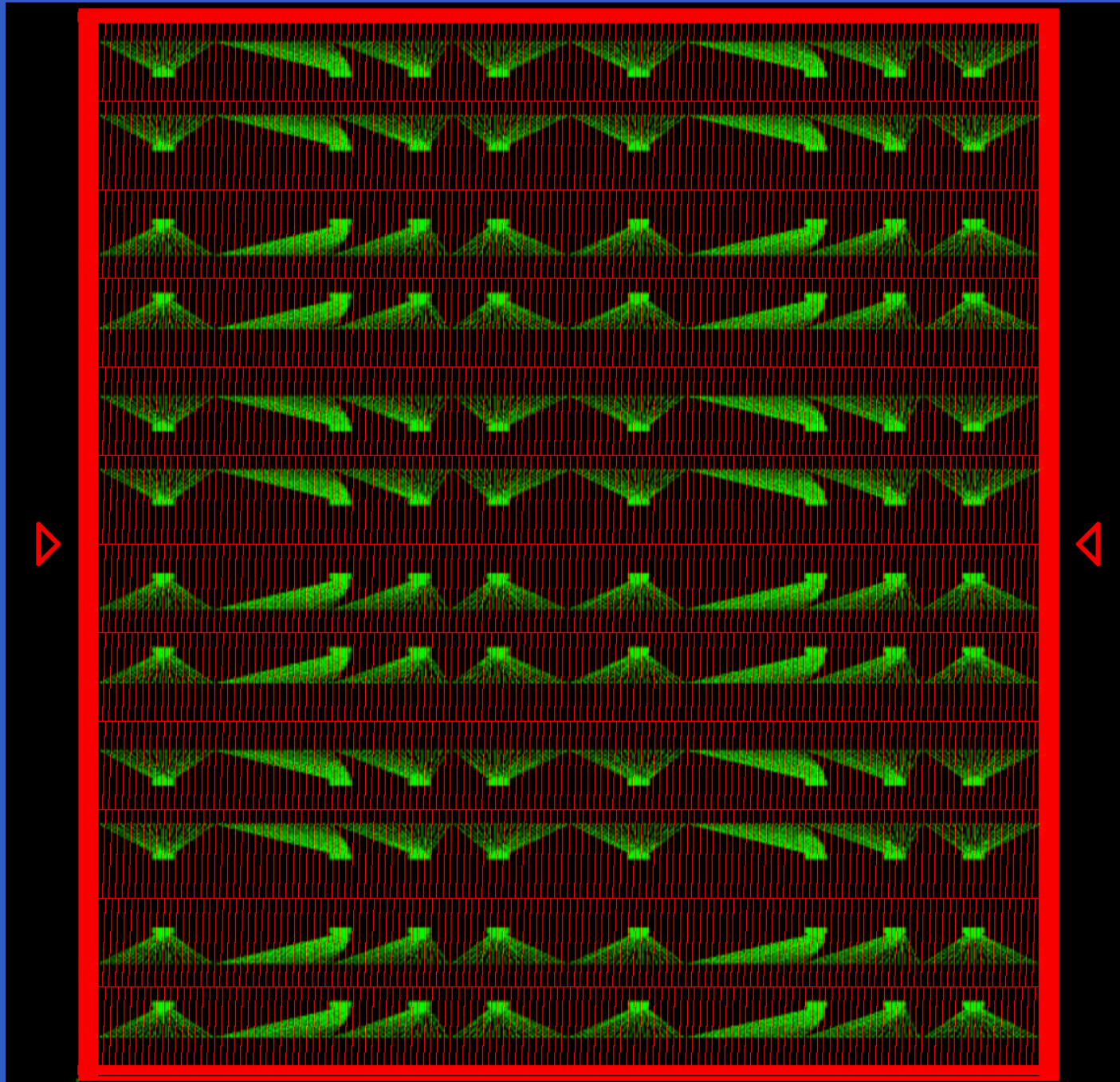
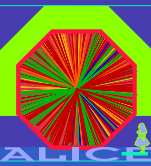


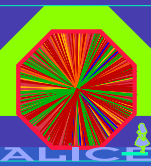


- ROCs are too big to produce pad planes out of one single piece
- maximum pad plane manufacturing size :  
1225 mm x 580 mm
- full TRD pad plane is divided into 1512 single pieces
- pieces range from 996 mm x 300 mm  
to 1218 mm x 550 mm
- pad plane material :  
360  $\mu\text{m}$  thick halogen free FR4,  
17  $\mu\text{m}$  Cu on both sides

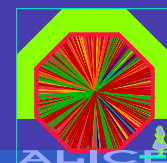


# A TRD pad plane

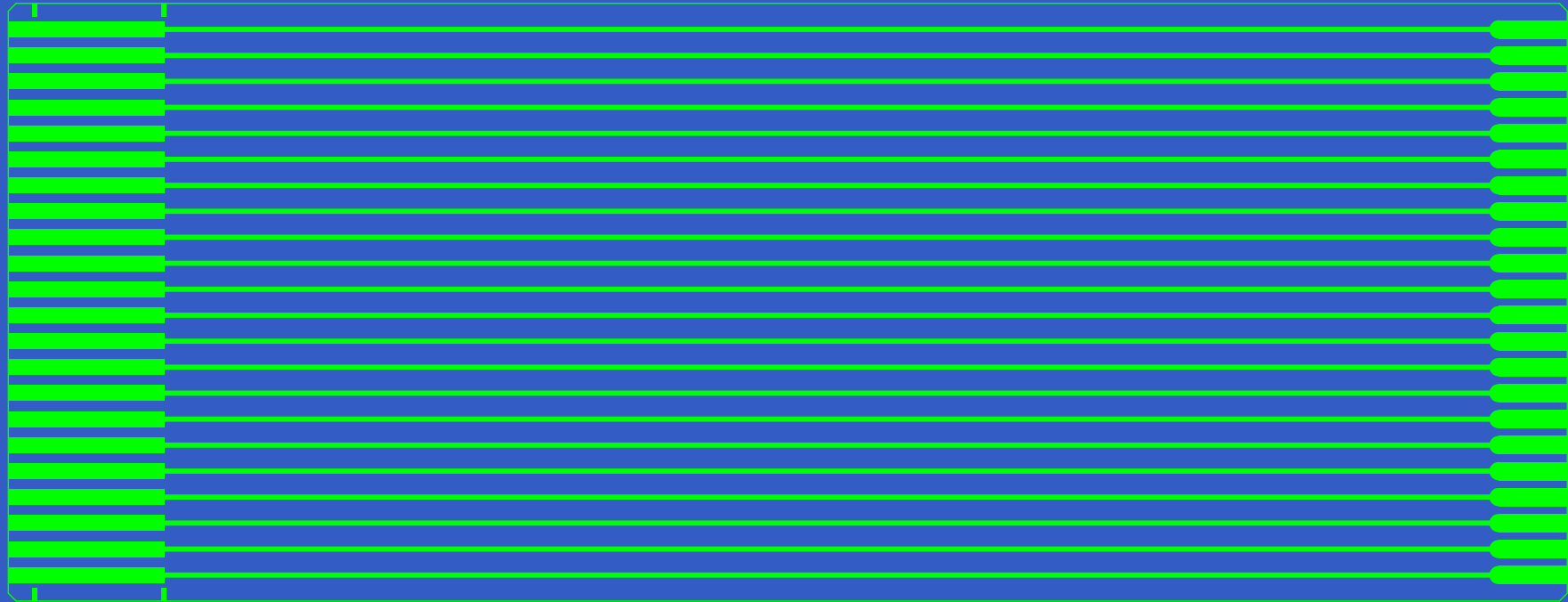




# The TRD signal cable

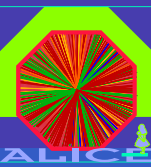


- cable connects pad plane to readout board electronics
- full TRD has 65664 signal cables
- cable should be fixed directly onto the pad plane, avoiding usage of connectors there
- big number calls for a reasonably cheap solution

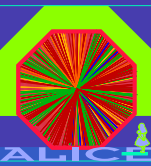


pad plane side  
bonded

readout board side  
connector

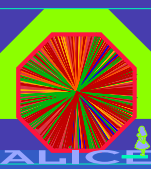


- 22 traces
- 23 mm width
- 60 mm length
- 35  $\mu m$  thickness
- material : capton - copper - capton
- bonding gold on both ends
- bonding footprint : 6 mm x 0.6 mm pads, gap 0.4 mm

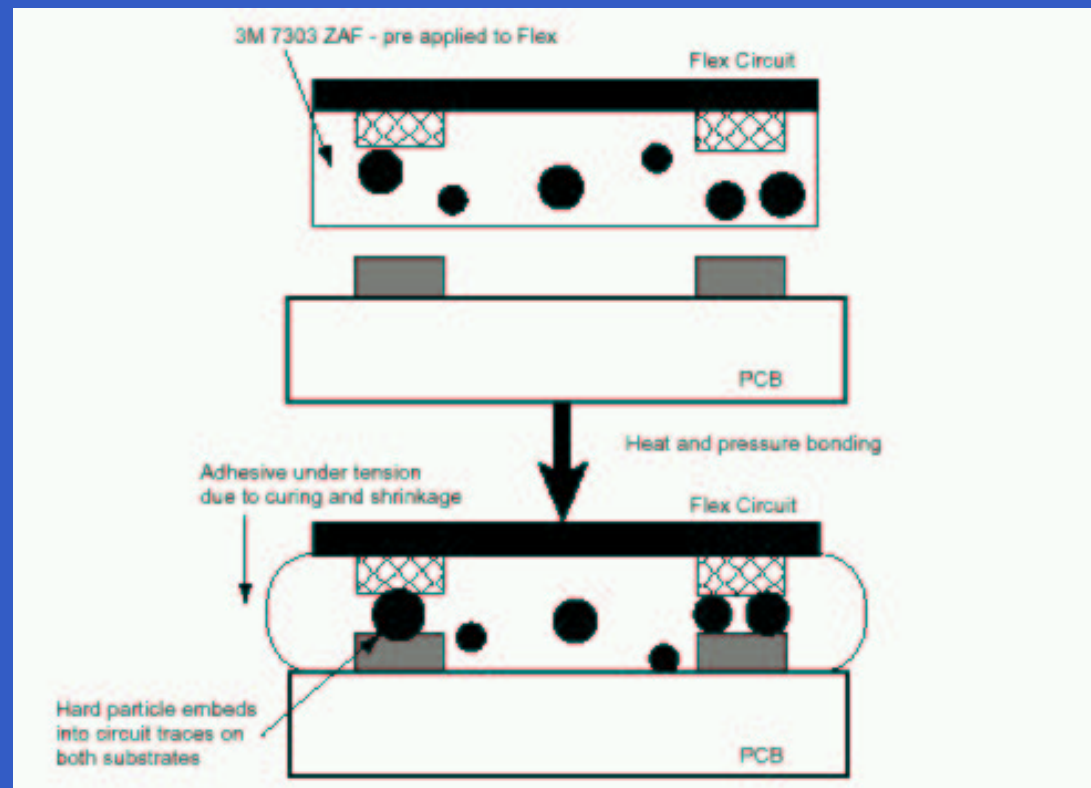


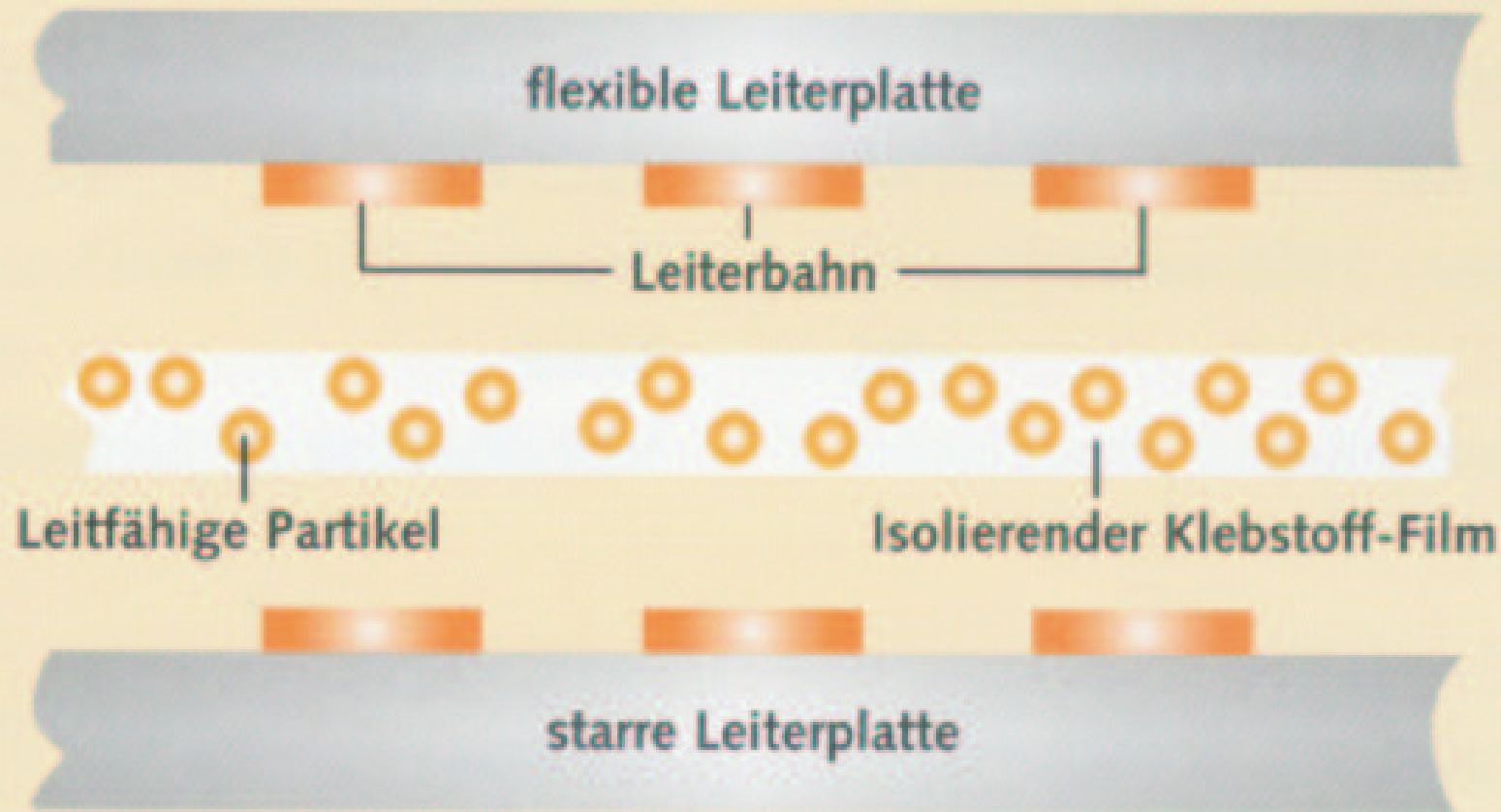
# Cable bonding tests

# What is ACF bonding ?



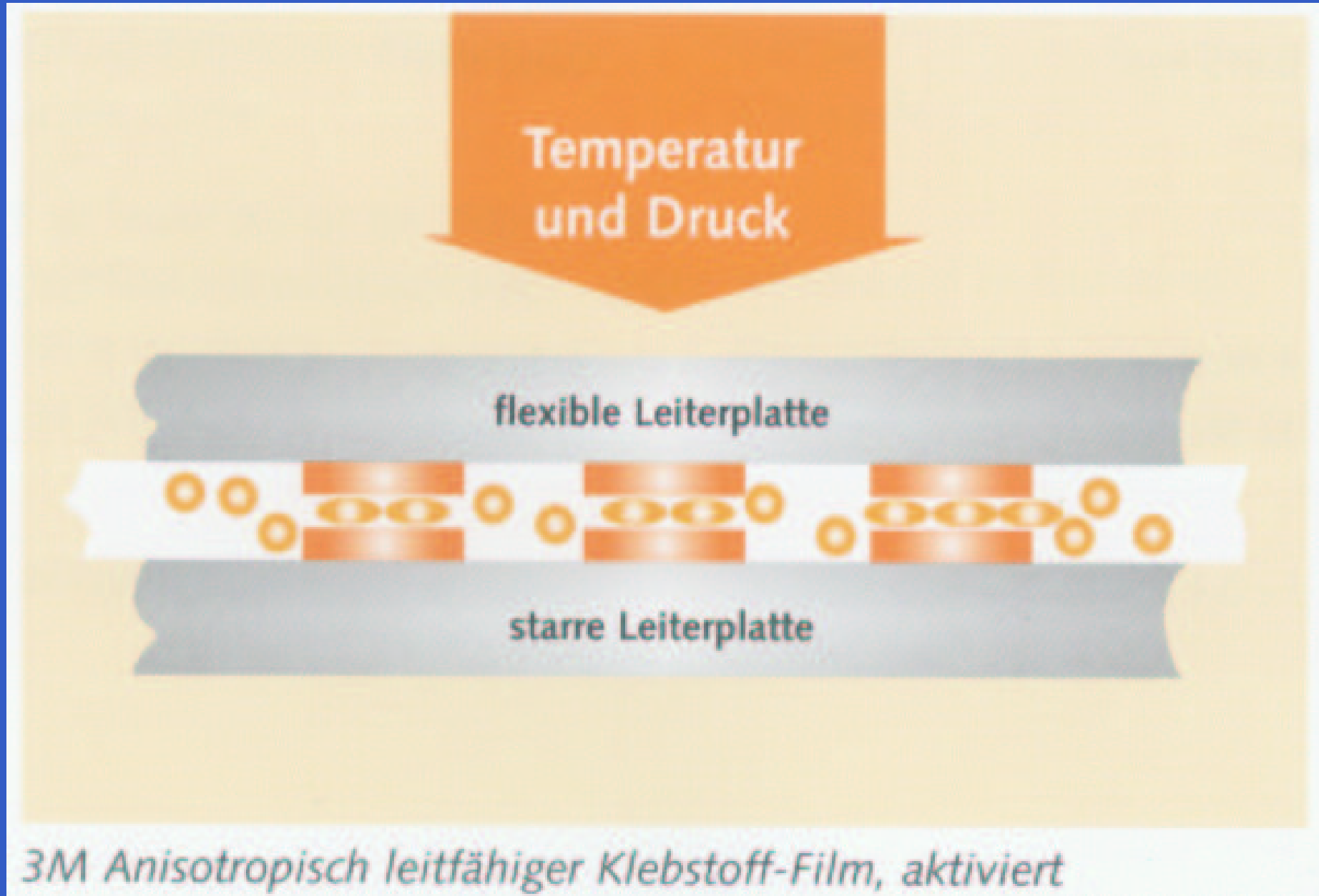
- little conductive metal spheres are added to the tape
- when curing the tape under pressure and heat, the spheres get pressed into the bonding footprints and thus provide electrical contact

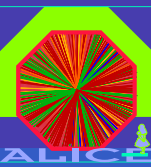




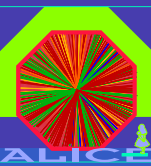
*3M Anisotropisch leitfähiger Klebstoff-Film, nicht aktiviert*





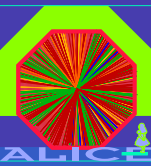


- ACF is used in these industrial sectors :
  - ◆ mobile phone manufacturing
  - ◆ automobile industry
  - ◆ LCD production / mobile computers
- requires bonding gold on both footprints for good contact
- selected ACF film for cable bonding tests : 3M 7303

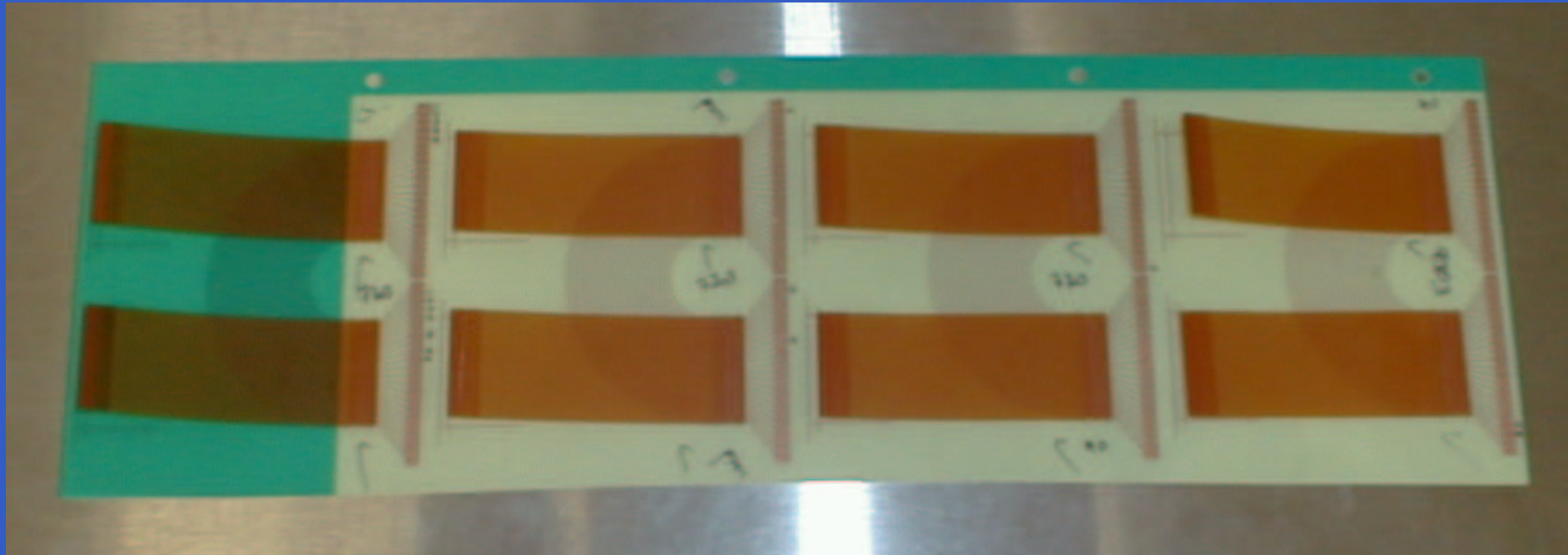
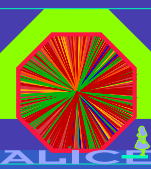


- adhesive thickness  $62,5 \mu m$
- silver coated glass spheres, diameter  $35 \mu m$
- minimum gap between pads  $0.25 \text{ mm}$
- minimum overlap area  $0.8 \text{ mm}^2$
- peel strength  $500 \text{ g/cm} \Leftrightarrow 1 \text{ kg per cable}$
- interconnect resistance  $0.5 - 0.6 \Omega$
- resistance stability  $5.0 \Omega$  or better
- bonding conditions :
  - ◆ temperature  $135 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
  - ◆ pressure  $15\text{-}18 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
  - ◆ time  $25 \text{ s}$

# Bonding step 1 : Tape

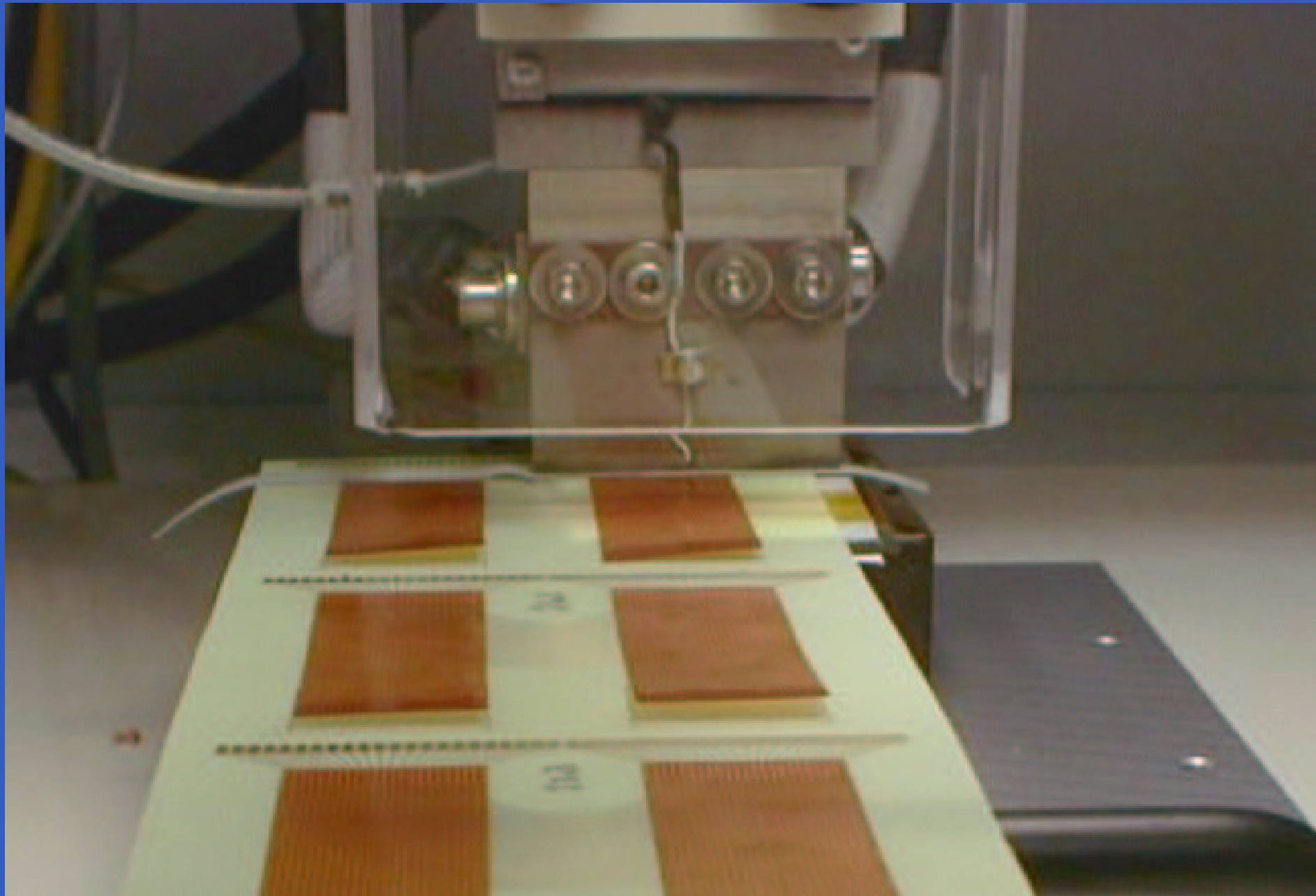
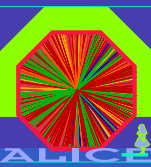


# Bonding step 2 : Align

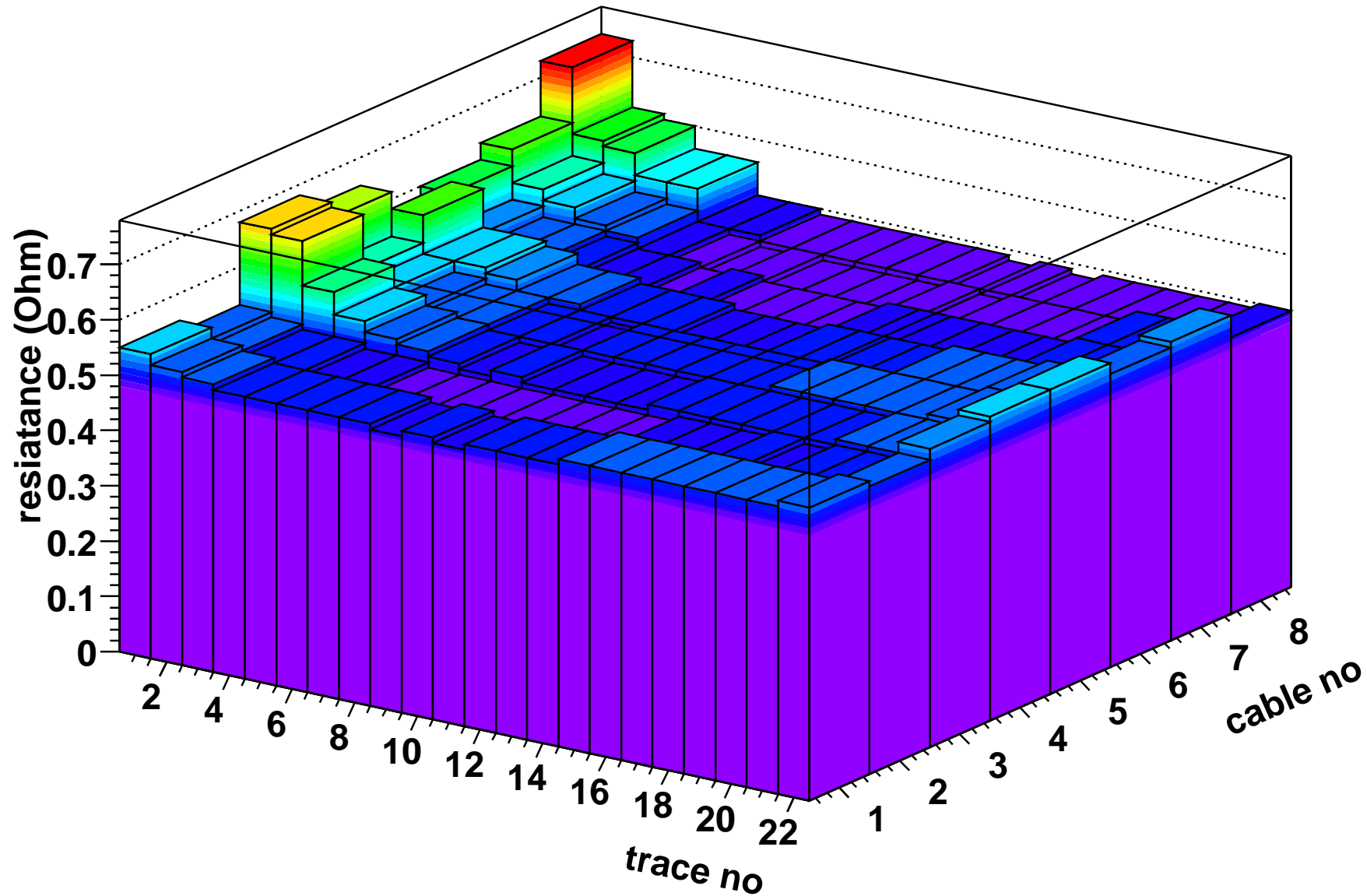


- alignment can be done by hand

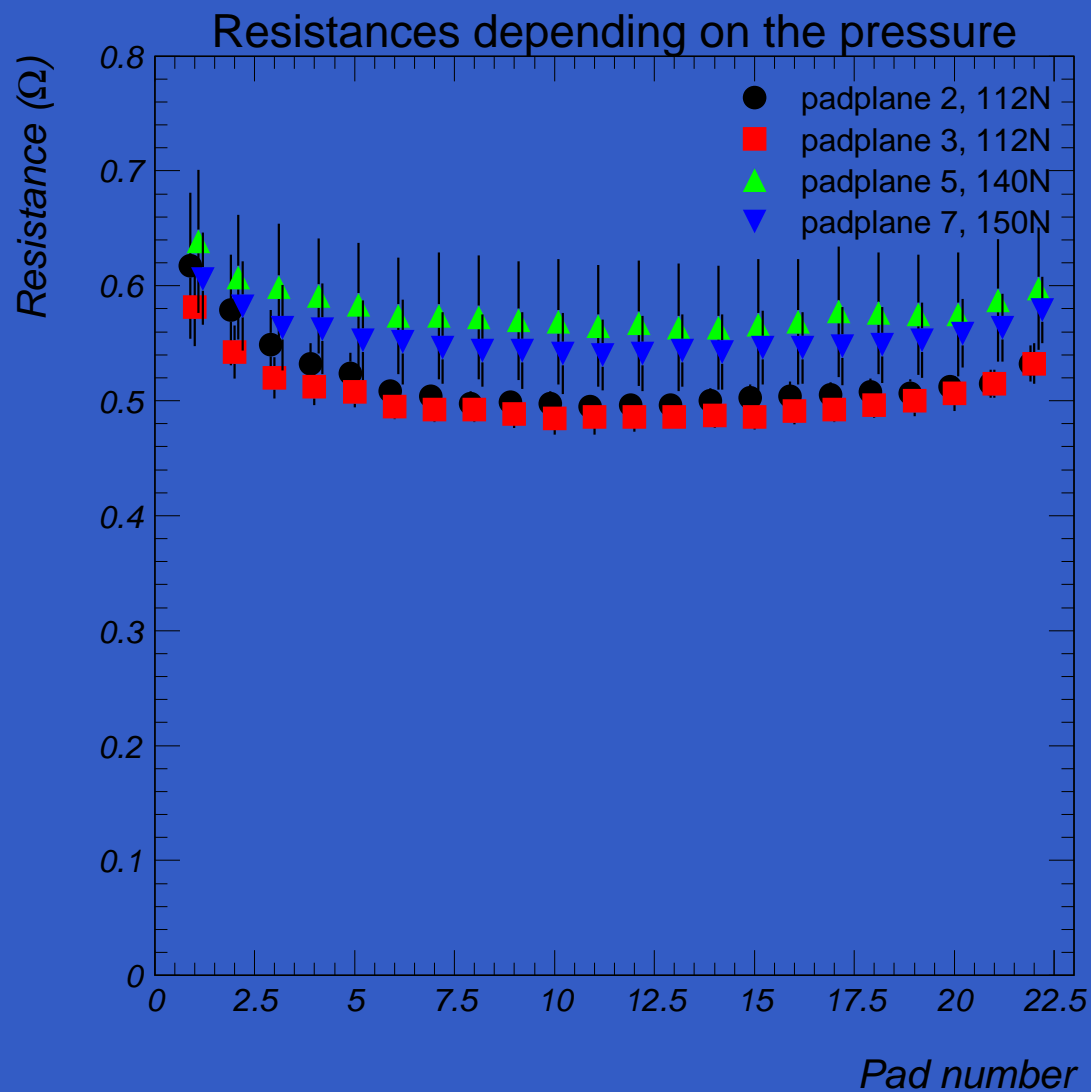
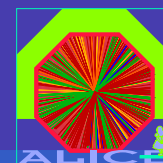
# Bonding step 3 : Bond



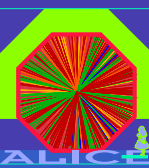
## resistance of cable bonds - board no. 02



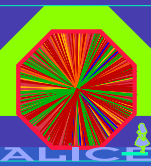
# More bonding test results







- bond resistance including cable and connector is  $0.55 \pm 0.1 \Omega$
- U-shaped  $\Omega$ -distribution due to heat loss on rims
- cable bonding is a quick, reliable procedure
- pad plane does not deform under bonding heat up to  $200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- poorly connected cables can simply be peeled off and rebonded with another cable after cleaning the footprint
- but : our pad planes are too large to be gold plated  
⇒ have to solder the cables



Thank you very much  
for your attention