

## VTX Design Strategy for 2009–2012

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on behalf of IPHC/Strasbourg, DESY-Hamburg, Univ. Oxford, Univ. Bristol, ...



## • Questions addressed :

- \* How shall the high precision of the pixel sensors be preserved while integrating them in VTX ?
- \* How will the pixel sensor R&D continue ?
- \* How to refine the VTX design w.r.t. physics requirements ?
- Framework
- Expected Contributions



## ILD VTX R&D Goals

Sensor requirements defined w.r.t. ILD VTX geometries

- \* 2 alternative geometries :
  - ♦ 5 single-sided layers
  - 3 double-sided layers (mini-vectors)
- \* continuous (power cycled) or delayed (low power) read-out

**Prominent specifications :** 

\* time stamping target values :

SL1/SL2 /SL3 /SL4 /SL5

 $\diamond~$  single-sided : 25 / 50 / 100 / 100 / 100  $\mu s$ 

st  $\sigma_{sp}\lesssim$  3  $\mu m$ 

DL1 / DL2 / DL3  $\diamond$  double-sided : 25–25 / 100–100 / 100–100  $\mu s$ 

- st full ladder material budget in sensitive area ( $\lesssim$  50  $\mu m$  thin sensors) :
  - $\diamond$  single-sided : < 0.2 % X<sub>0</sub>  $\diamond$  double-sided :  $\sim$  0.2 % X<sub>0</sub>
- \*  $P_{diss} \lesssim 0.1-1 \text{ W/cm}^2 \times 1/50 \text{ duty cycle } (5, 1 \text{ ms long, bunch trains/s})$ Alternative: low  $P_{diss}$  during train, followed by very slow ( $\equiv$  low power) read-out

**DDD** R&D on swift, high resolution, sensors and ultra-light (double-sided) ladders



Question 1: How to preserve the high precision of pixel sensors while integrating them in VTX ?

- material budget of ladder versus stability against air flow and power cycling
- alignment : hardware and software tools
- track linking towards SIT & FTD
- added value of double-sided ladders w.r.t. single-sided ones

**Question 2 : How will the pixel sensor R&D continue ?** 

• validate  $\sim$  completely (real scale, fast, thin, accurate, ...)  $\geq$  1 technology by 2012 :

2D CMOS sensors, ISIS, FPCCD, etc.

- consolidate technologies with highest potential ("2nd generation" sensors): 3D sensors, etc.
- follow the potential emergence of technological improvements ...

**Question 3 : How to refine the VTX design w.r.t. physics requirements ?** 

• incorporate results of questions 1 and 2 in the design / concept

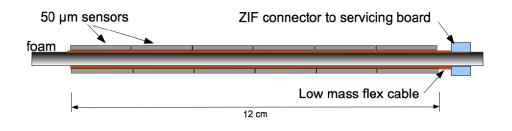
 $\triangleright~$  is  $\sigma_{sp}\sim$  3  $\mu m$  good enough once system integration limitations are accounted for ?

- refine physics simulations and final state reconstruction :
  - ▷ flavour tagging accounting for VTX integration timeS vs BG, 2-sided ladders, ...



## Framework

- PLUME collaboration:
  - \* R&D on 2-sided ladder concept (MIMOSA. ISIS. ...)
  - st total material budget  $\sim$  0.2–0.3 % X $_0$
  - investigate double-sided ladder
    feasibility and performances



- Hadron Physics 2 (accepted FP7 project):
  - \* WP-26: development of sensors embedded in ultra-thin polymerised film
  - \* goal: < 0.1 % X $_0$  for sensors  $\oplus$  flex  $\oplus$  film
  - $\Rightarrow$  may match cylindrical surfaces  $\Rightarrow$  mounted on beam pipe ?????
- AIDA (FP7 proposal):
  - \* investigate ladder alignment strategy
  - \* linking to SIT & FTD (related to double-sided ladder)
  - \* investigate ladder properties (power cycling, cooling, etc.)
  - \* assess added value of double-sided ladders w.r.t. single-sided ones



- Laboratories involved:
  - \* PLUME: IPHC-Strasbourg, Univ. Oxford, Univ. Bristol, DESY, Univ. Warsaw
  - \* Sensor R&D: IPHC (+ IRFU/Saclay ?), Oxford, Japan ????, Bergamo ?, etc.
  - \* HP-2: IPHC (partnership with IKF/Frankfurt for CBM expt. at FAIR/GSI)
  - \* AIDA (prelim.): IPHC, Oxford, Bristol, DESY, Univ. Geneva, Warsaw
- Current status:
  - \* Mainly hardware expertise available
  - \* Software tasks coverage seems critical
  - \* Funding uncertain (may come ?)