

Status of CALICE silicon-tungsten ECAL technological prototype

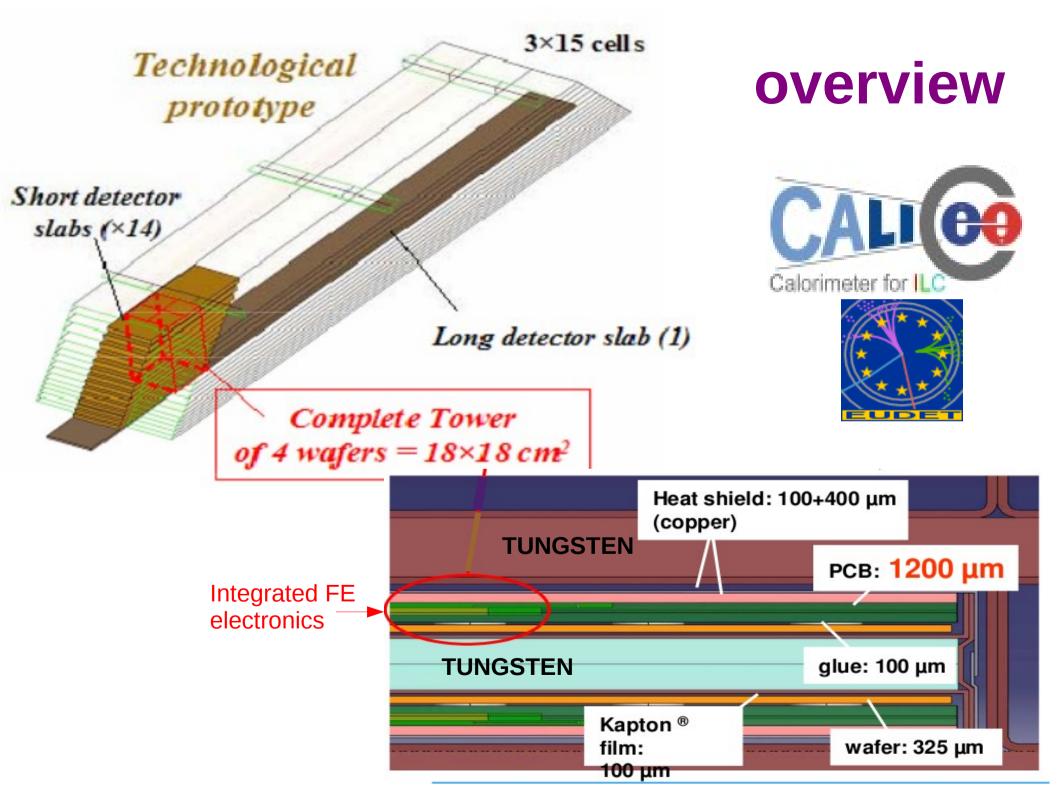
Daniel Jeans Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole polytechnique

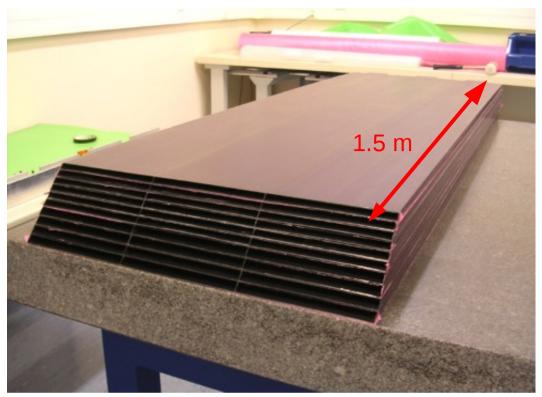
for the CALICE SiW ECAL groups











Mechanical structure

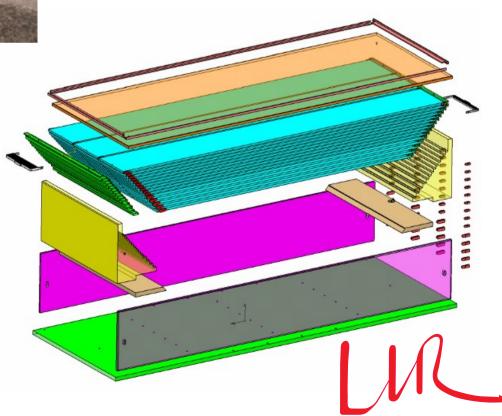
Carbon fibre composite alveolar layers almost finished ~2 (of 15) still to do

Assembly mold received

Next steps: assemble full structure CF layers + tungsten

- * "dry run" (no epoxy) of assembly in autoclave understand thermal properties
- * final assembly and curing -> by end of year

Then make "H" structures



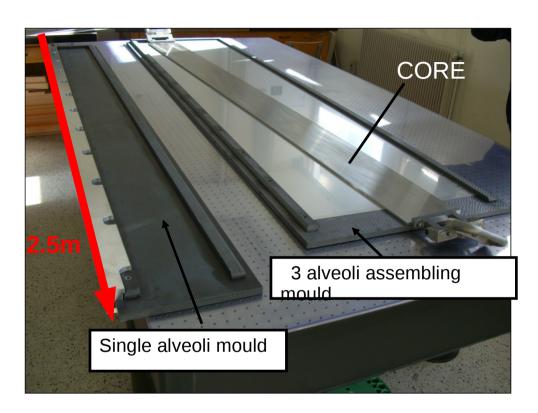


Mechanical structure

Reminder: small "demonstrator" module already produced



ECAL endcaps require alveoli up to 2.5m long: studies in progress

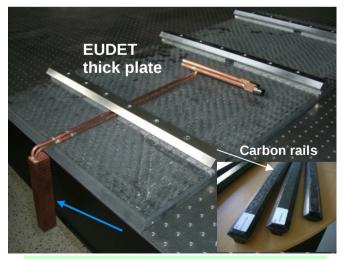




First attempt:

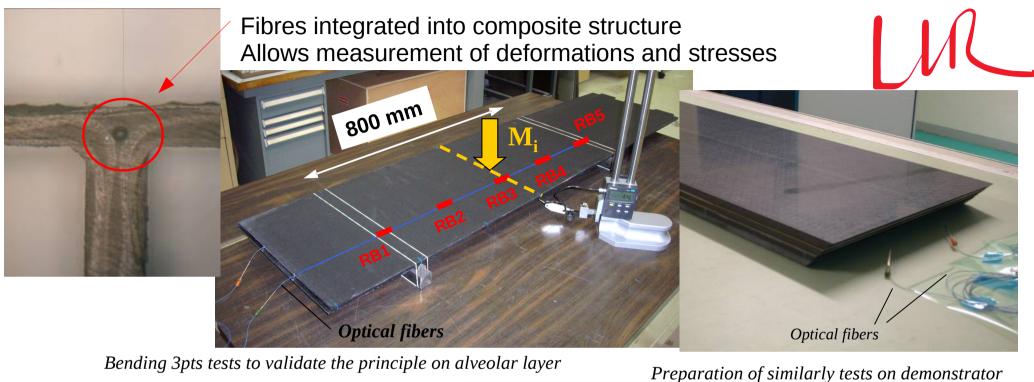
extraction of "core" after curing not possible -> change to Al core for next attempt

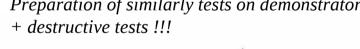


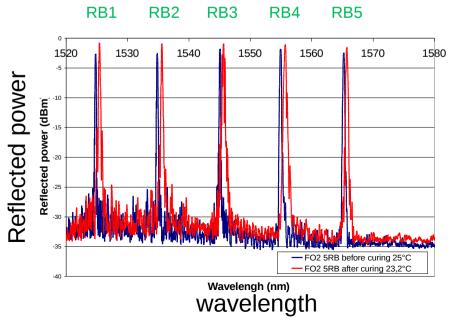


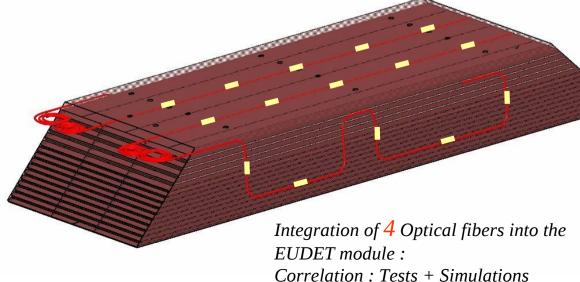
A column (cooling pipe), (25 mm wide minimum) to ensure quick thermal system's connection

Mechanical tests using optical fibres with Bragg grating









cooling system design and construction

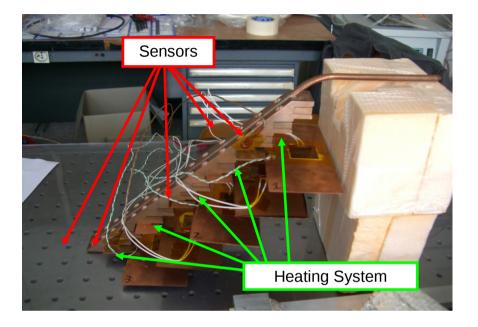


Extract heat produced by FE electronics and DAQ at only one end of module

Equalise temperature along detector slab 500 micron copper heat drain

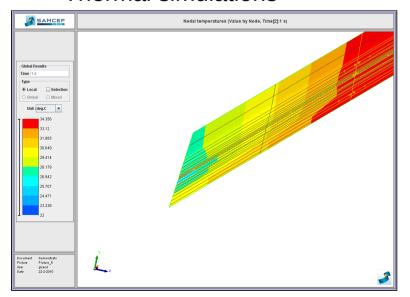
Water-based cooling system < atmospheric pressure (leaks)

Two systems under study: Direct water circulation in heat exchanger block Intermediate Caloduc 2-phase heat pipe

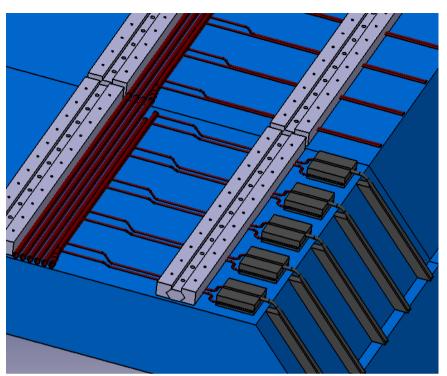


Thermal tests

Thermal simulations

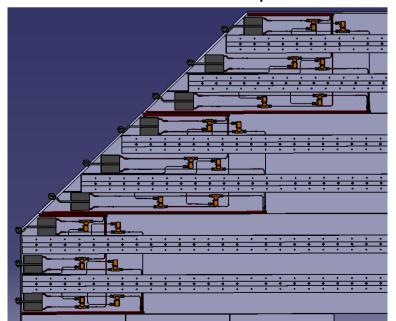






Barrel

Endcap

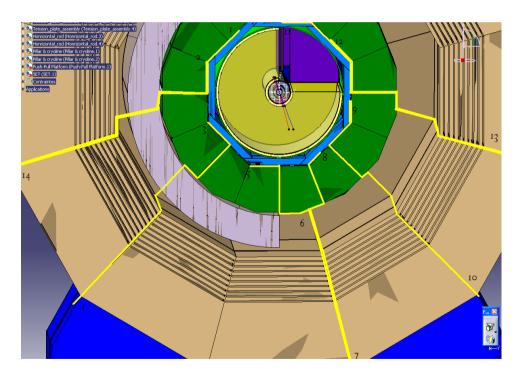


Integration of cooling system Into ILD-like detector

In ECAL-HCAL gap

Extract up to 150W per column

Passage of pipes to exterior



Silicon sensors

- PIN diode matrix in high resistivity silicon Segmented into 5x5mm²

- move towards industrialisation

Discussions with several possible manufacturers

HPK (with Japan collegues), OnSemi, PerkinElmer...

Understand and reduce price

Relax some requirements (leakage current, dead pixels, breakdown voltage...)

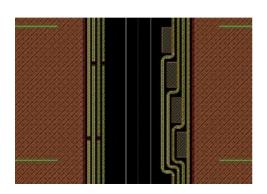
Give manufacturers freedom to alter some design details

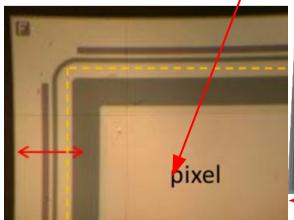
(sensor size, thickness, guard ring design...)

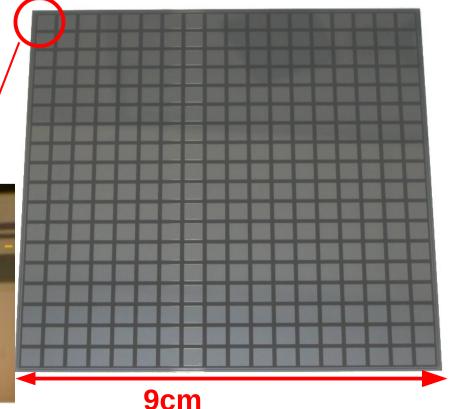
Small production runs for Technical Prototype now have 40 sensors from Hamamatsu. (~160 sensors in total, several manufacturers)

- study of cross-talk effects at sensor edge









Front End electronics

SKIROC2 chip has been manufactured

64 channels

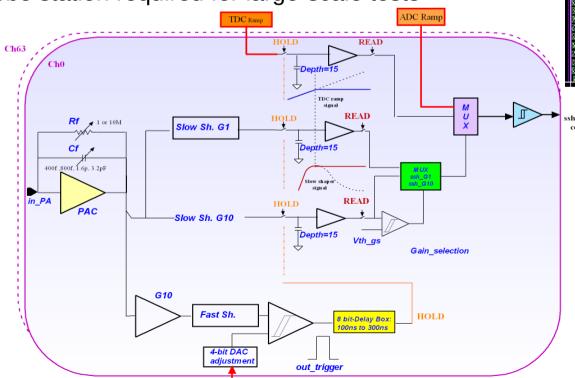
hi/lo gain

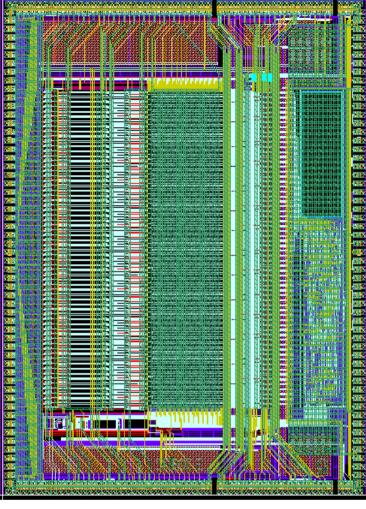
12 bit ADC

- ~25 microW/channel (power-pulsed)
- >1500 produced

A few packaged for easier testing Tests underway

Will be used unpackaged in detector Probe station required for large-scale tests







PCB

holds silicon sensors, embedded FE electronics

strong constraint on thickness keep effective Moliere radius small

1 PCB (18x18 cm²) will hold 4 silicons sensors (9x9cm²) 16 SKIROC2 chips (unpackaged) 1024 channels

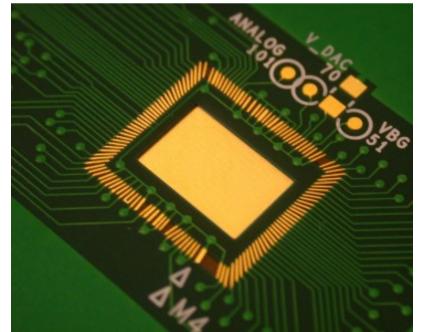


Several prototypes produced in different configurations (e.g. packaged chips)

Production of boards for prototype will be 50% France 50% Korea

Wire bonding of SKIROC2 to PCB will be @ CERN

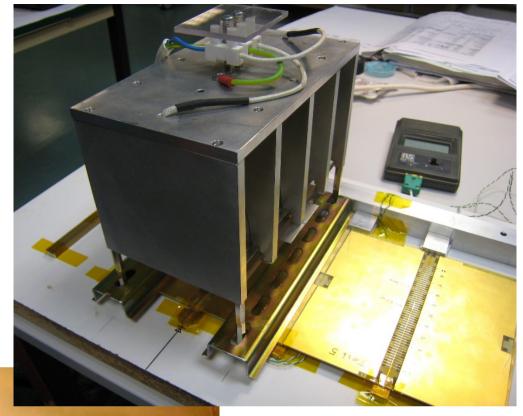


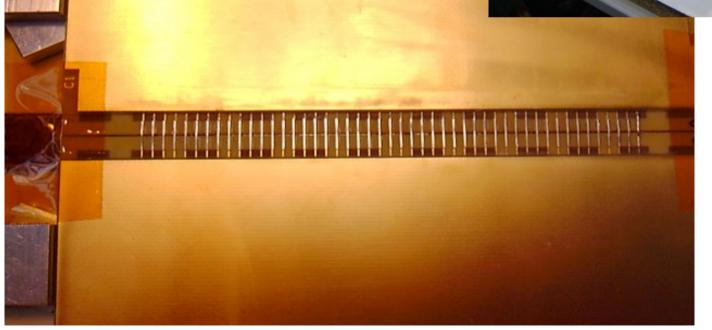


Slab soldering

Halogen lamp soldering

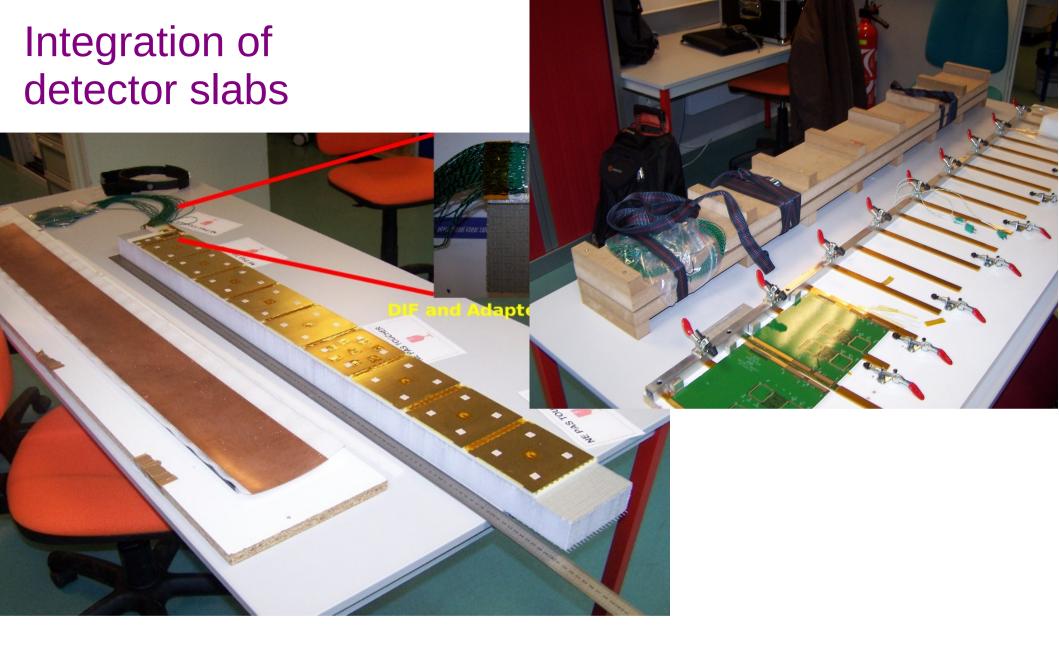
Tested on thermal module











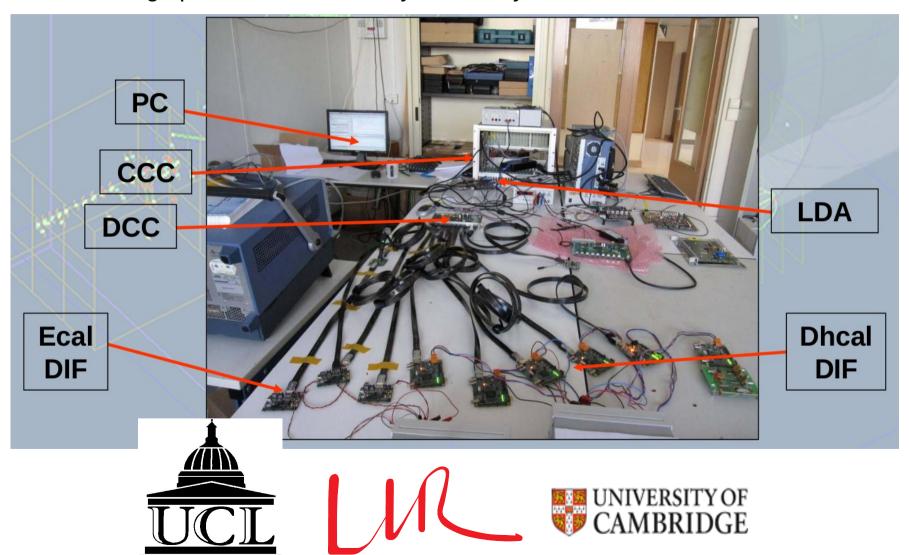
Equipping of dedicated room at LAL will start soon Slab assembly Insertion into structure



DAQ

Common CALICE system

Becoming operational: see talk by V. Boudry



Summary

Mechanical structure finished by end of year endcap mechanics studies progressing

Cooling system studies for prototype (and for ILD) well advanced

Moving towards industrialisation of sensors

new FE ASIC (SKIROK2) produced testing underway

FE board coming in near future

Dedicated room for slab construction in preparation

Tests of first detector slabs 1st half 2011