



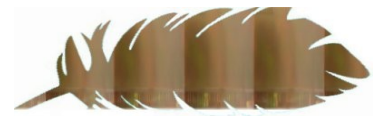
PLUME PROJECT

Pixel Ladder with Ultra-low Material Embedding

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Bristol and Oxford University, DESY.

<http://iphc.in2p3.fr/-CMOS-ILC-.html>

SOCLE meeting 9-10 Novembre 2009



The 2 key elements for design and fabrication :

- the flex on which sensors are connected
- the ladder structure supporting the flex with the sensors

Ladder developped along 2 parallel approaches :

- **classical** : sensors (50 μm) - flex cable - **foam** - flex cable - sensors
- **innovating** : sensors (35 μm) wrapped in polymerised film (<10 μm)
=> adaptable to various mechanical supports (beam pipe)

PLUME follows the classical approach

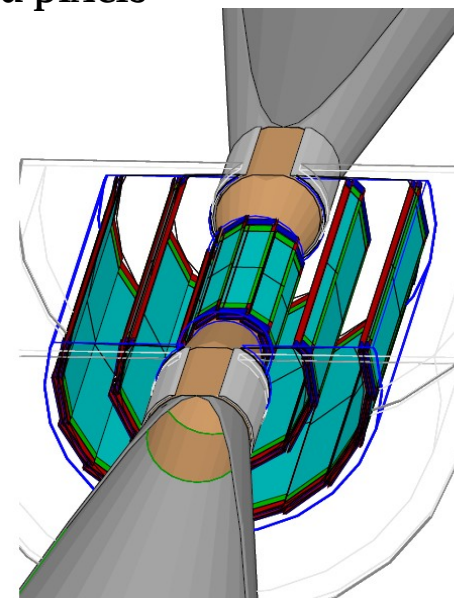
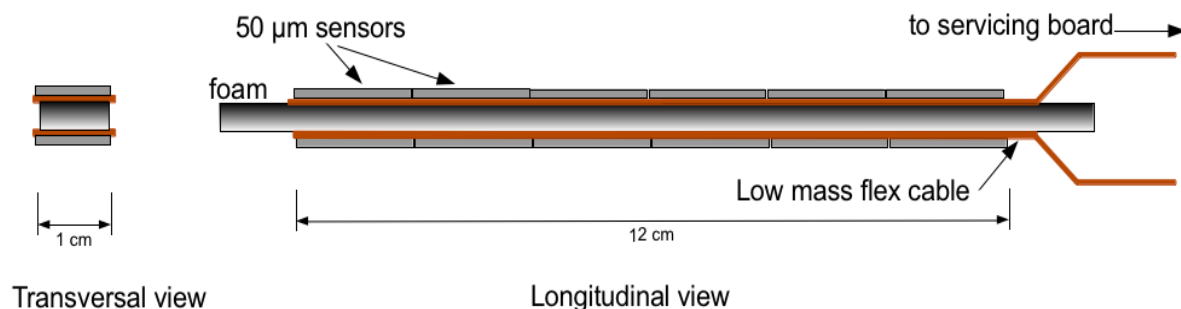
SERWIETE follows the innovating one

The PLUME project



Objectives :

- to achieve a double-sided ladder prototype for an ILC vertex detector by 2012
material budget $\sim 0.16\%X_0$ (*LOI Target Value*)
- to quantify power pulsing and air-flow cooling impacts on sensor intrinsic resolution
- to evaluate benefits of double-sided concept (mini-vectors) :
 σ_{ip} , alignment, shallow angle pointing ($<15-30^\circ$), elongated vs squared pixels



Collaboration :

- Bristol, DESY, Oxford, Strasbourg
- Synergy with vertex Detector of CBM fair

Perspectives :

- to be studied with infrastructure foreseen in AIDA project
- interests for (s)LHC experiments ?
Ladder and sensors have been proposed within the context of ALICE vertex detector upgrade (2018 shutdown)

Prototype Ladder – 2009 goal

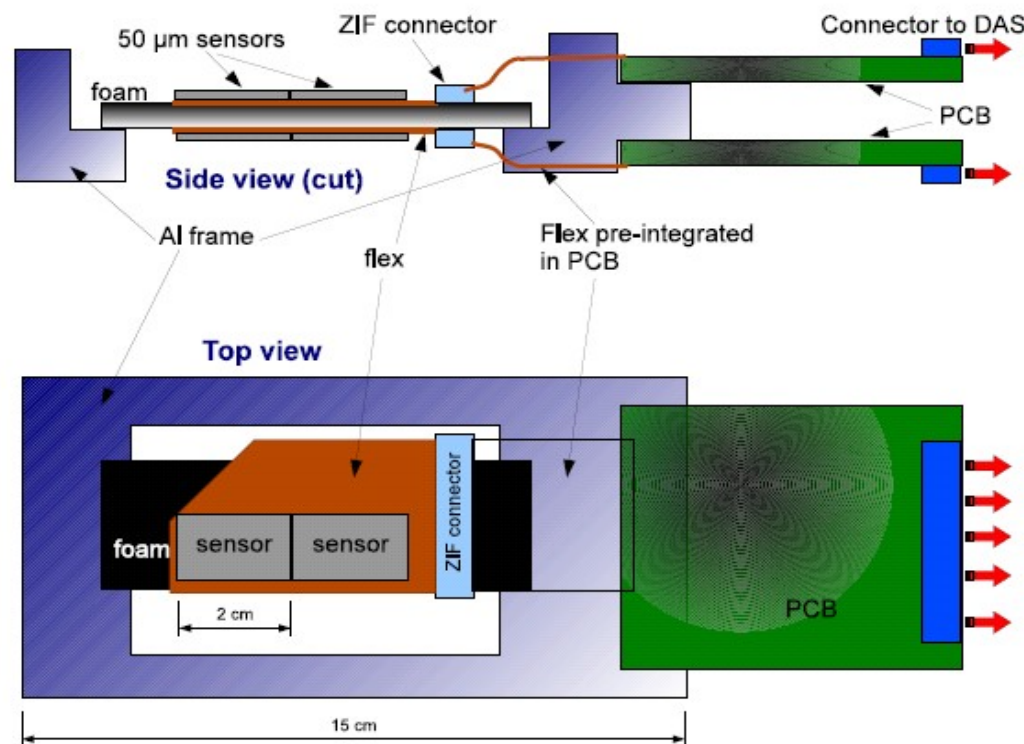


Objectives :

- to evaluate the ladder mechanical assembly difficulties
- to demonstrate that a low material budget ladder, equipped with CMOS sensors on both sides, can provide the adequate resolution on the track parameters for a particle crossing the two sensors.

Initial concept :

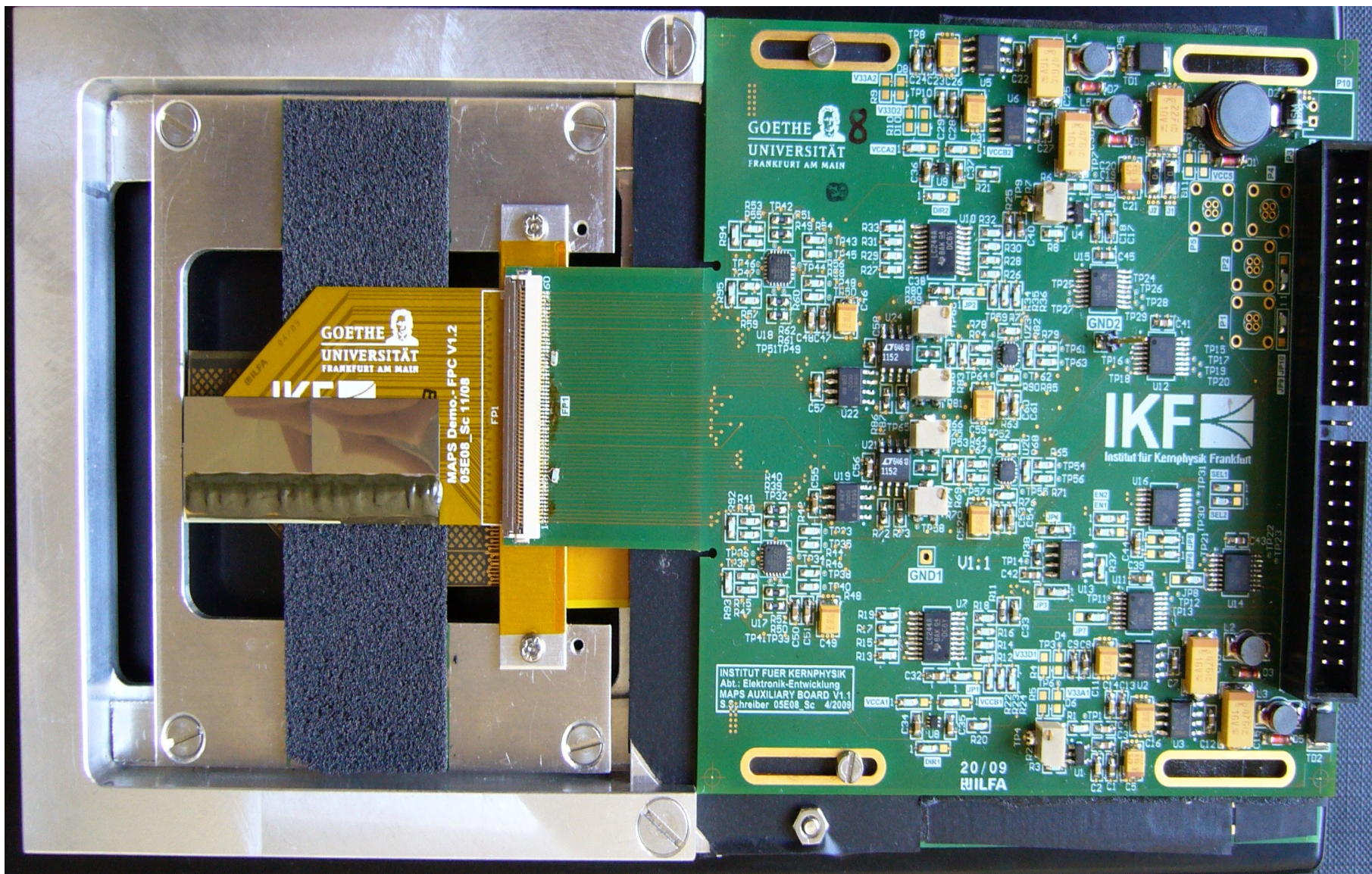
- based on an existing large size sensor : **MIMOSA-20** (analog output, $\sim 2\text{ms}$ @ 50 MHz)
area of $1 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$, thinned down to $50 \mu\text{m}$
- use of **flex cables** developed for the CBM ladder demonstrator by **IK-Frankfurt/CBM**
 $300 \mu\text{m}$ thick **polyimide** slab
- use of **silicon carbide (SiC) foam** (8% density) as a mechanical structure which supports the two flex
- material budget $\sim 0.6\% X_0$



Prototype Ladder – 2009 goal



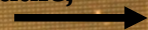
Experimental design



PLUME : the mechanical prototype



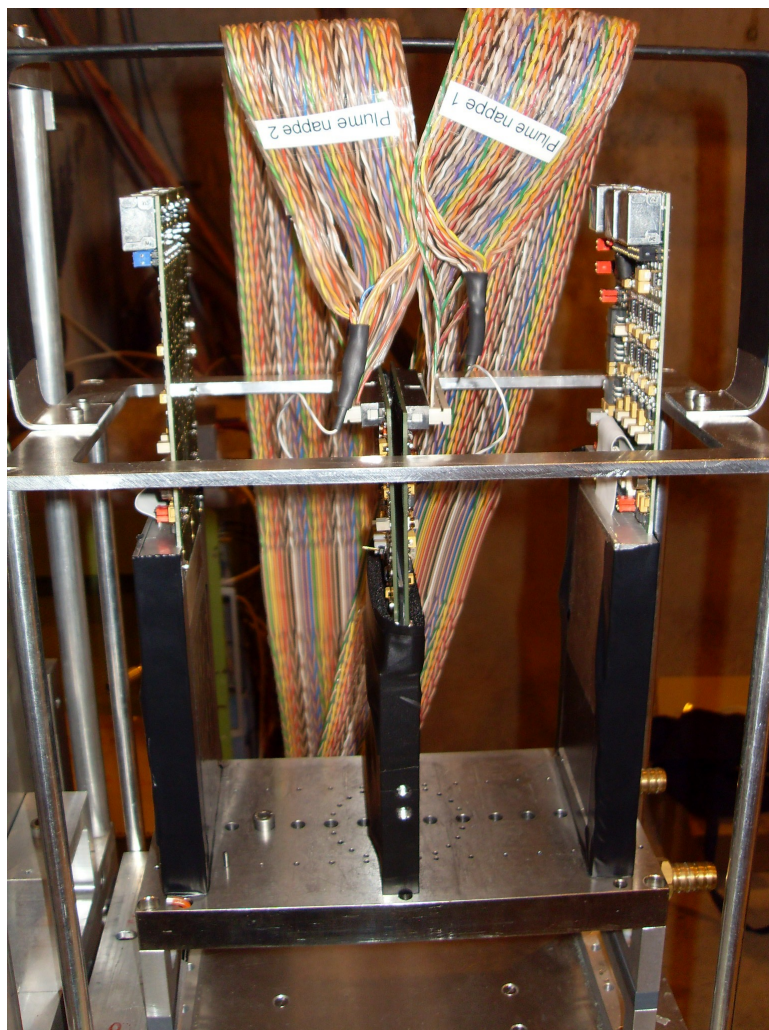
Interface between the 2 chips of 1 module,
dead zone $\sim 90\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ width



SiC Foam hole diameter $\sim 300\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

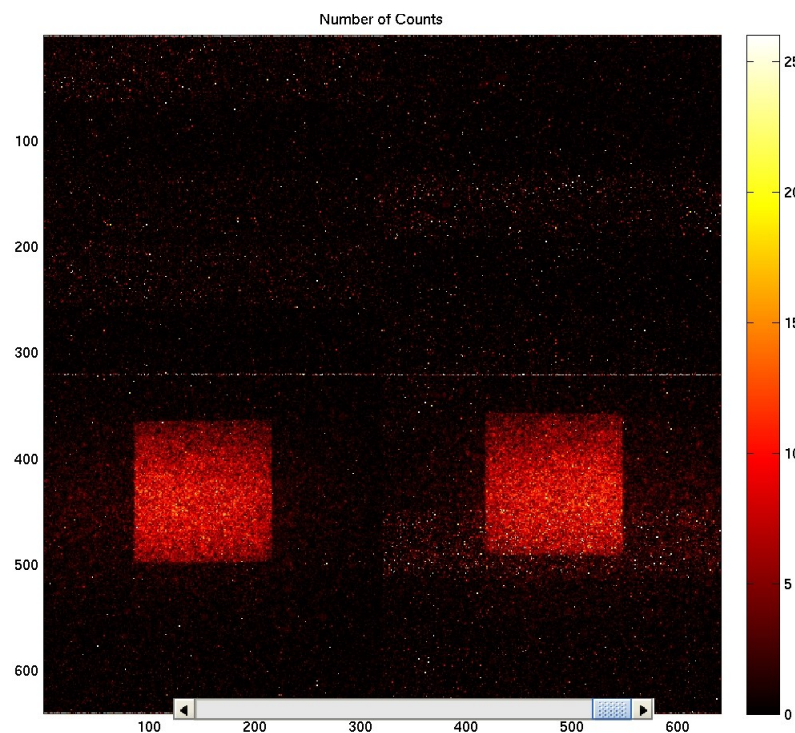


Prototype Ladder – 2009 Status



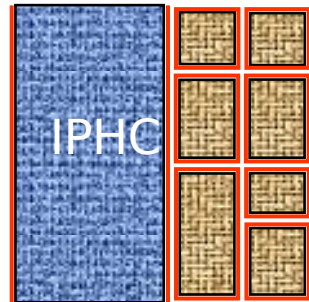
Status :

- Two ladders have been assembled :
a mechanical one and a prototype ladder
- The prototype ladder is currently being tested @ CERN-SPS (~ 120 GeV π^-)



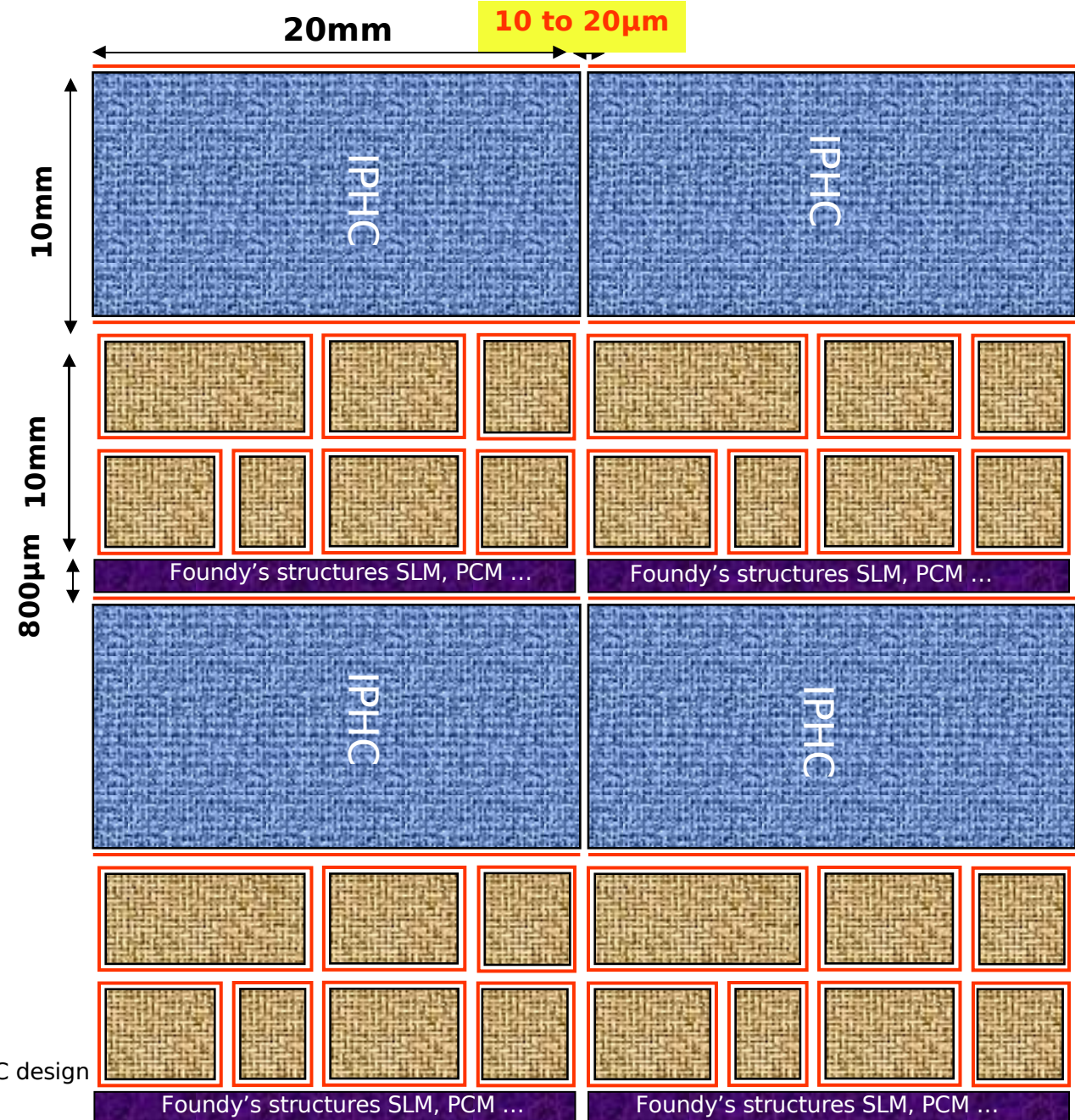


Partial Abutment for a MPW reticle in one Direction



MPW run Reticle

MIMOSA-20



-  SLM and PCM foundry structures
-  IPHC large array of photodiodes
-  MPW designs from other customers
-  Sealing around the circuits
-  Vertical only Sealing around the IPHC design



2009 : Flex design and fabrication (not fully optimized) for 6 binary readout sensors

2010 : Better flex design and fabrication

Q1 (=first quarter of) => mounting and assembly of ladder with 2×6 MIMOSA-26
Q2+Q3 => electrical, mechanical and thermal test of ladder

	Sensors	Material Budget	tr.o	Concept
2010	2×6 MIMOSA-26	~0.6 % X0	110μs	Inner Layer
2011	2×6 MIMOSA-26 TB	≤ 0.4 % X0	~50μs	Inner Layer
2012	a) 1×6 MIMOSA-26 TB  1×6 MIMOSA-26 TB 	≤ 0.3 % X0	~50μs ~10μs	Inner Layer
	b) 2×6 MIMOSA-26 with ADC (pitch 35μm)	≤ 0.3 % X0	~100μs	Outer Layer



Hadron Physics-2 project (FP7) : Sensor Row Wrapped In Extra-Thin Enveloppe

Objectives :

- to achieve a sensor assembly mounted on flex and wrapped in polymerised film with **< 0.1 % X_0** for **1 unsupported layer** (sensors – flex – film)
- to evaluate the possibility of mounting supportless ladder on cylindrical surface (used as mechanical support)
=> proof of principle expected in 2012

Working program :

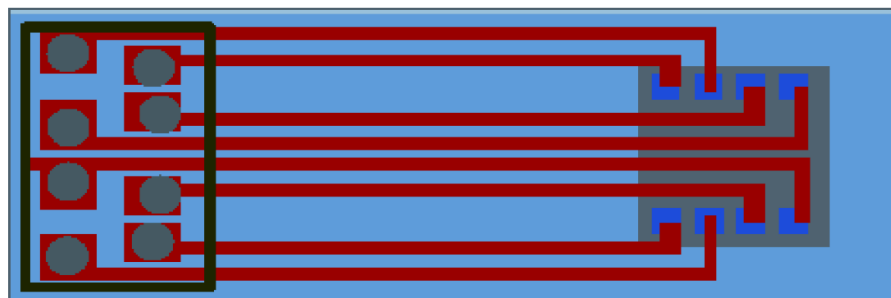
- prototype Nr. 1 (2010) made of 1 sensor :
 MIMOSA-18 (analog output, ~4 ms @16MHz)
- prototype Nr. 2 (2011) made of 3 sensors :
 MIMOSA-26 (binary output, ~ 110 μ s @80MHz)

Context of development :

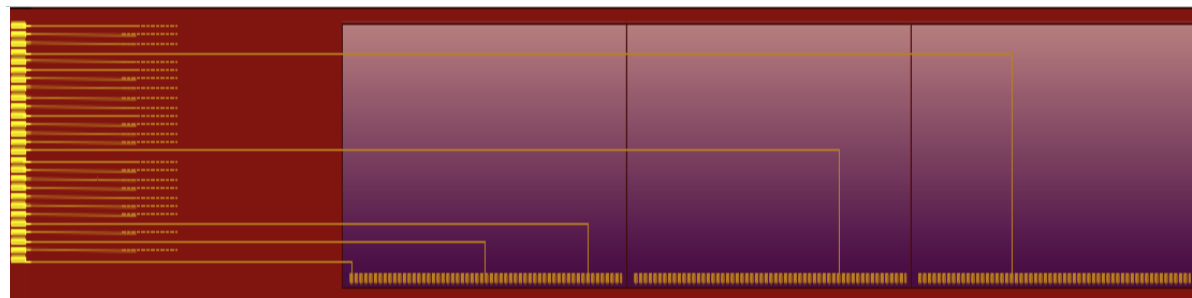
- Collaboration with IKF-Frankfurt and GSI/Darmstadt (CBM coll.)
- Synergy with Vertex Detector R&D for CBM, ILC, ALICE (?) etc.



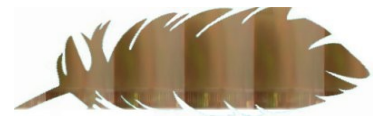
Fully functional microprocessor chip
in flexible plastic envelope.
*Courtesy of Piet De Moor, IMEC, Belgium



prototype Nr. 1 : spring 2010

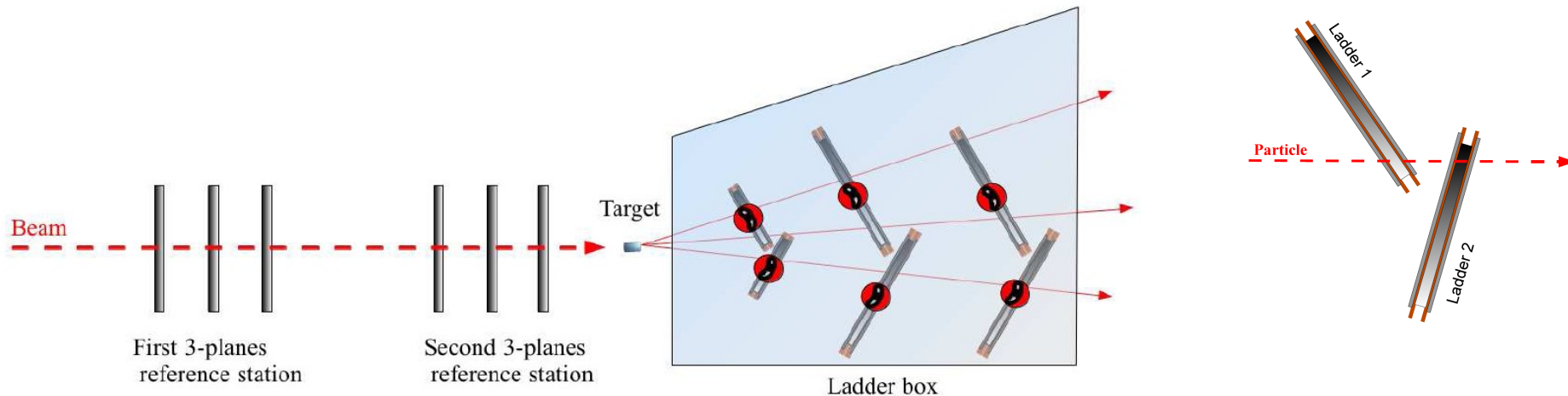


prototype Nr. 2 : summer 2011



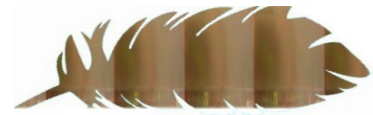
On-beam test infrastructure:

- Large Area beam Telescope (LAT)
- Alignment Investigation Devices (AID): mini-telescope and/or ladder box
- Very thin removable target



Off-beam test infrastructure:

- thermo-mechanical studies, including effect of air-flow based power extracting system
- power cycling effect in strong magnetic field, e.g. Lorentz forces, on ultra-light ladders



Problem :

How to preserve the intrinsic good resolution of CMOS sensors once they've been integrated in a vertex detector system ?

The 2009 integration study of a ladder satisfying the ILD requirements (double-sided ladder, 3 μm resolution with less than 0.3 % X_0 material budget) has started !

We intend to show that the goals defined in the LOI are reachable

In parallel the sensors conditioning is being developed.

Tests that will be implemented :

- power-pulsing mode
- air-flow cooling (temperature distribution, mechanical displacement, vibration)
- operation in magnetic field



Material budget along a path crossing the 2 sensors.

Flex material budget :

sum of three component thicknesses weighted by their respective radiation length, taking into account a conservative fill factor for the copper lines of 25%.

layer	thickness (μm)	X_0 (cm)
polyimide	150	28
adhesive	100	35
copper	36×0.25	14.3
AVERAGE	300	20.5

Ladder material budget :

sensors are glued to flex and both flex to foam => an adhesive layer appears 4 times.
Its thickness of $20 \mu\text{m}$ and $X_0 = 35\text{cm}$ (acrylat adhesive) are first very preliminary hypothesis.

material	$X_0(\text{cm})$	thickness (μm)	budget ($\%X_0$)
SiC foam	$8.7 \times 8\%$	2000	0.18
sensor	9.36	50×2	0.11
adhesive	35	20×4	0.02
flex average	20.5	300×2	0.29
TOTAL			0.60