



# The C+RWELL for the SCT detector

## WP5.4 status report - July 9th 2021

I. Balossino<sup>1</sup>, G. Bencivenni<sup>2</sup>, M. Bertani<sup>2</sup>, G. Cibinetto<sup>1</sup>, E. De Lucia<sup>2</sup>, D. Di Bari<sup>2</sup>, D. Domenici<sup>2</sup>, R. Farinelli<sup>1</sup>, G. Felici<sup>2</sup>, I. Garzia<sup>1</sup>, M. Gatta<sup>2</sup>, M. Giovannetti<sup>2</sup>, L. Lavezzi<sup>1-3</sup>, M. Melchiorri<sup>1</sup>, G. Mezzadri<sup>1</sup>, G. Morello<sup>2</sup>, E. Paoletti<sup>2</sup>, G. Papalino<sup>2</sup>, M. Poli Lener<sup>2</sup>, M. Scodeggio<sup>1</sup>



- 1 – INFN Ferrara
- 2 – Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati – INFN
- 3 – INIFN Torino

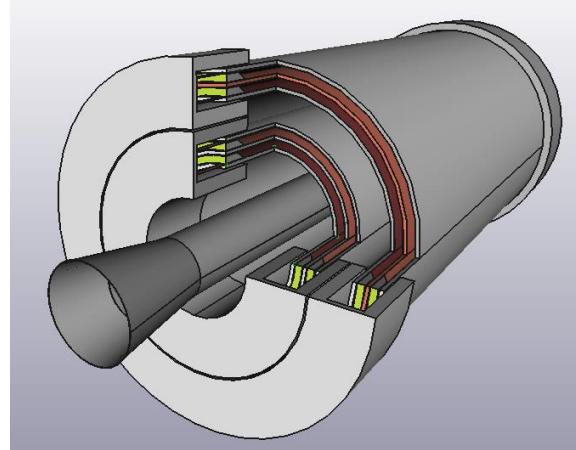


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# Cremlin+ → low X0 cylindrical $\mu$ -RWELL

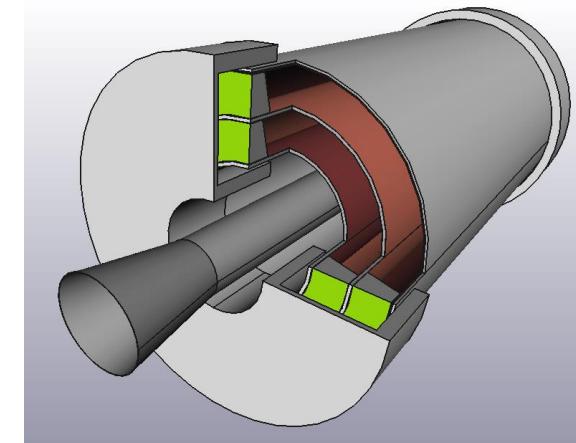
- The **goal** is the development of a **cylindrical modular  $\mu$ -RWELL** as inner tracker for the **SCT detector**
- The **two schemes** under study are both based on a **B2B layout** (a double radial TPC – with a central cathode), characterized by **low material budget** and **modular roof-tile shaped active device**

“2 - B2B small drift gap” cylindrical detector



**micro-TPC readout mode**  
allowing space resolution of  
 $O(100 \mu\text{m})$  for inclined tracks  
(on the radial view)

“1 - B2B large drift gap” cylindrical detector



- N.2 small gap B2B C+layers  $\rightarrow 1.72\% X_0$
- $2 \times 1 \text{ cm}$  gas gap/B2B device
- 4 cm global sampling gas

1.46 %  $X_0$

Further material budget reduction by using:  

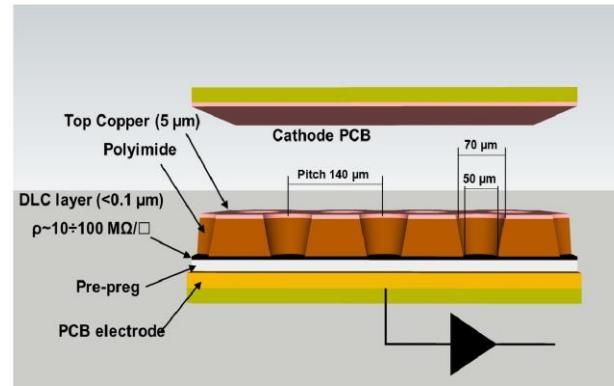
- high module FR4
- low resistivity DLC cathode
- aluminum Faraday-Cage/shielding

- N.1 large gap B2B C+layers  $\rightarrow 0.86\% X_0$
- $2 \times 1 \text{ cm}$  gas gap/B2B device
- 10 cm global sampling gas

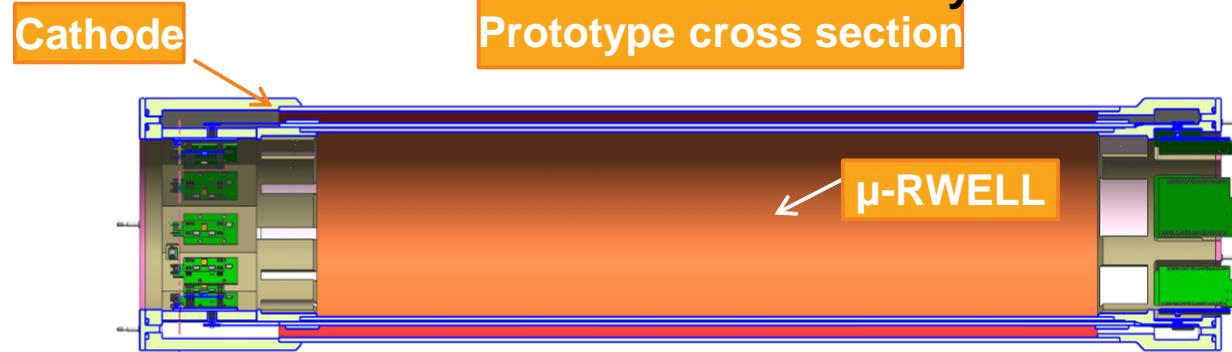
0,75 %  $X_0$

# Cremlin+ → the C+RWELL prototype

To validate the concept we are designing a single-layer small drift-gap (1 cm) C+RWELL prototype

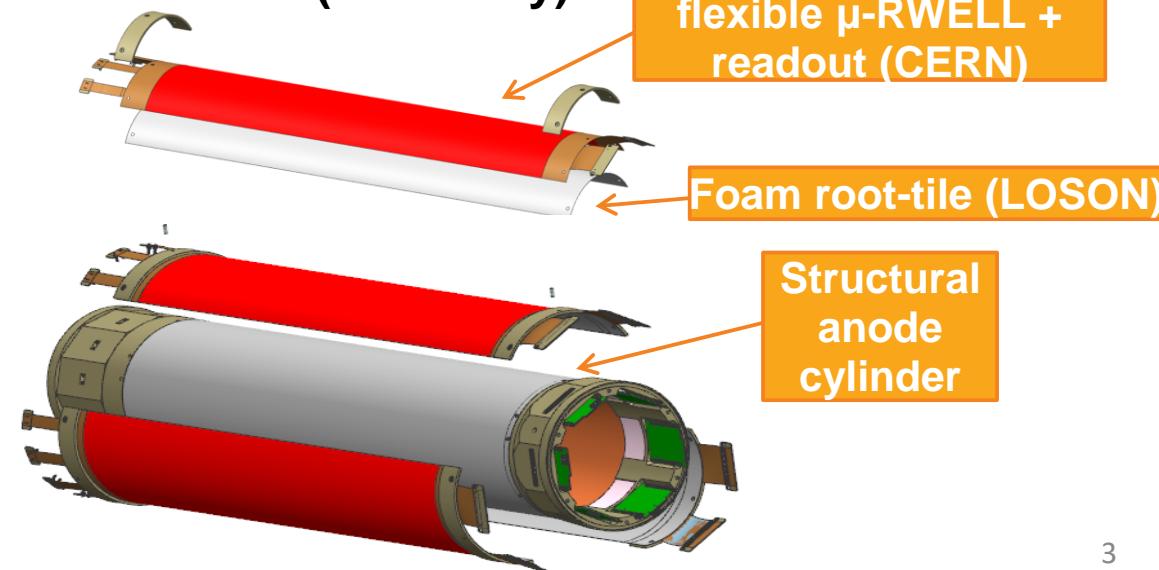


- From standard **micro-RWELL technology** on rigid PCB supports we are developing a **full flexible detector tile**
- Three of such flexible detector tiles** will be **glued on composite/foam roof-tiles**, then mounted on the **anode cylindrical support**
- A full cylindrical-cathode** will close (externally) the detector

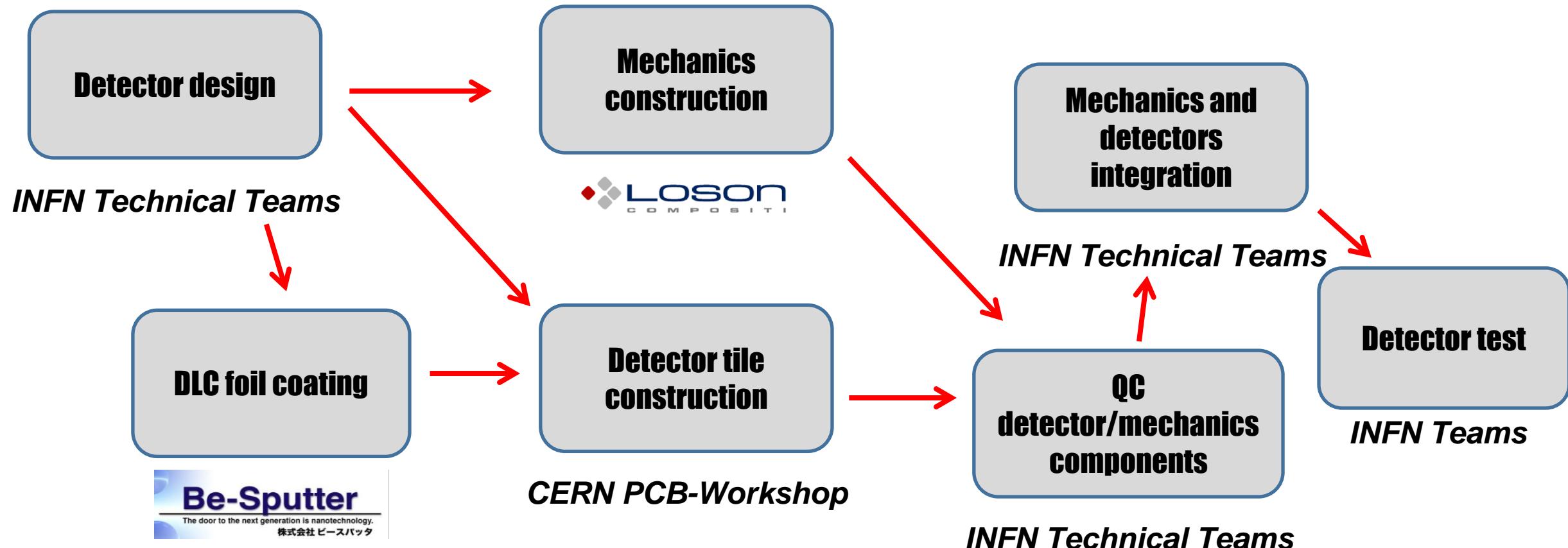


## Prototype size

- external diameter ≈20cm
- global length ≈ 100cm



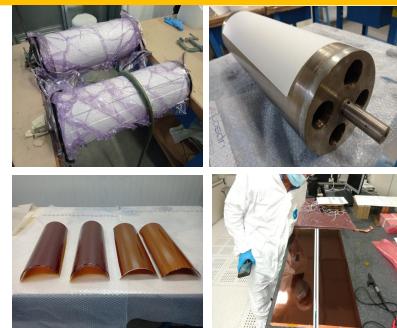
# Task sharing



# Cremlin+ → the C+RWELL progress (I)

The **design** of the prototype has been **completely revised and finalized**

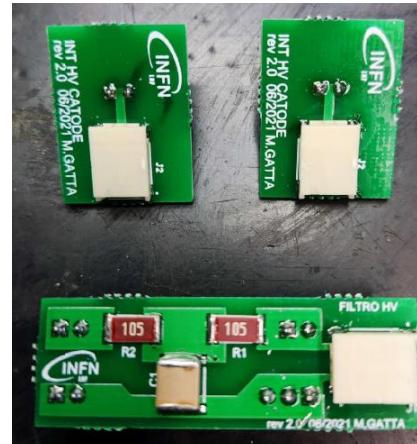
- Orders of **flex-detector tiles** (CERN – Rui) done → delivery by the end of **July 2021**
- Orders of **mechanics/tools** (anode/cathode, end-caps, plugs, tiles) done → **construction in progress (@LOSON):**
  - **anode mould** → **end of July 2021**
  - **cathode mould** → **end of July 2021**
  - **end-caps/plugs in peek** → **15 Sept. 2021**
  - **tiles (still) under test** → **end of July 2021**
  - **HV, signal interface boards** → **end of July 2021**
  - **Detector assembly** → **Oct – Dec 2021**



# Cremlin+ → the C+RWELL progress (II)

## Boards assembly @ LNF (D. Di Bari)

- Signal Interface board, from HIROSE to PANASONIC
- HV board Interface
- HV Filter board
- HV distribution board



# Detector Readout - 1D (present)

Roof tile detector prototype (1D – readout)

signal side



Amplification/DLC stage circuit



## Tile detector (1-D)

### Strips (1-D)

- Number : 256 X
- Pitch : 0,680 mm
- Width : 0,200 mm

### Tails

- n. 2 for signals
- n. 4 for HV

### HV sectors : 4

### Global size

- Length : 890 mm
- width: 175,8 mm

### Active area

- Length : 600 mm
- width : 174,8 mm

DLC area:  $620 \times 175,8$  mm

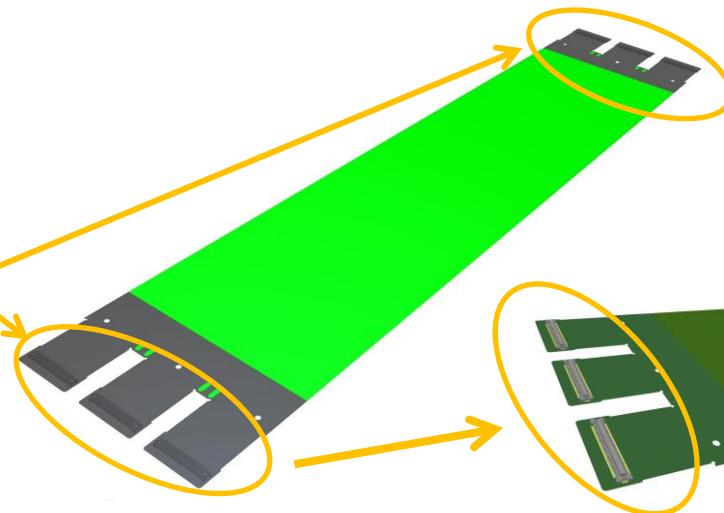
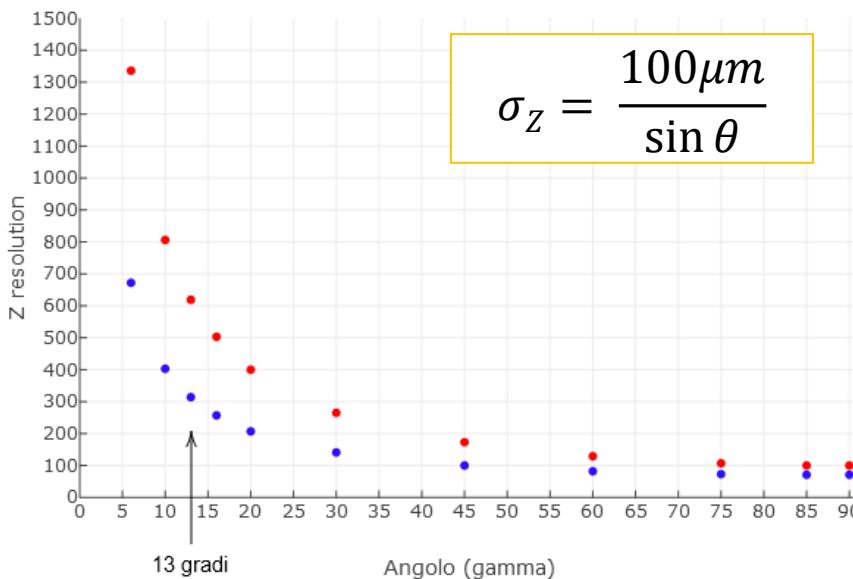
# Detector Readout – 2D (future R&D)

Very preliminary study

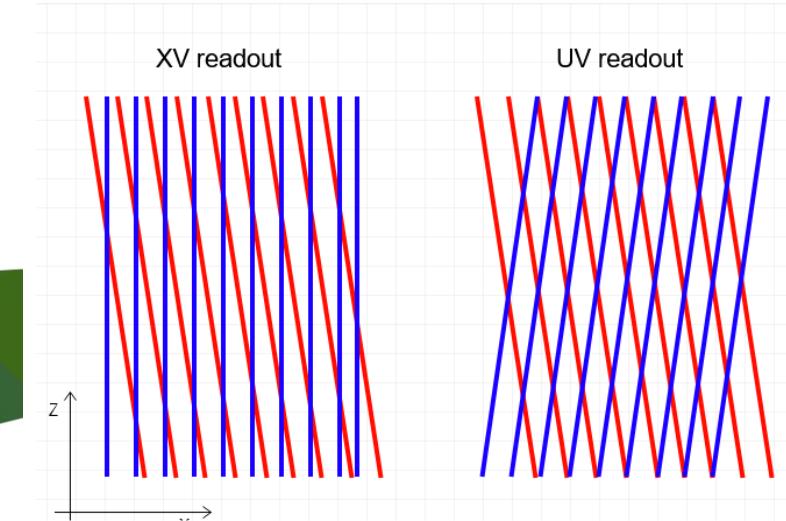
## Constraint

Signal maximum tails/connectors that can be placed on each readout-tile

- n. 6 for signals (3 each side)
- n. 4 for HV (corresponding to n.4 HV sectors)



Two 2-D options can be considered

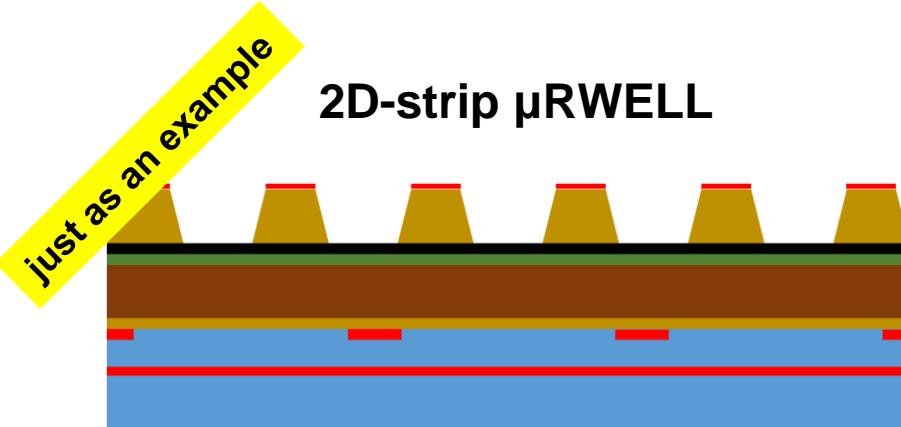


2D readout type	# APV/side	#chs/side	#strips/side	Strip/pitch
XV	3	384	128X, 256V	660um
UV	3	384	192U, 192V	857um

Assuming  $\sigma_X / \sigma_{U-V} \sim 100 \mu m$  for the single view (X or U/V), the Z-space resolution depends on the stereo angle.  
For prototype  $\theta \sim 13^\circ$  : for XV ( $\sigma_Z \sim 600 \mu m$ ) – while for UV ( $\sigma_Z \sim 300 \mu m$ )

# Detector Readout – 2D optimization

X-Y equal sharing + signal collection optimization → study by Zhou Yi (USTC) w/Rui (CERN)



X-Y equal sharing  
Top strips: 60um (80)  
Bottom strips: 350um (350)  
Pitch: 400um (400)

Insulator layer between Top & Bottom readout strips: 25um (50)  
DLC resistivity:  $R_{AB}=40M\Omega$

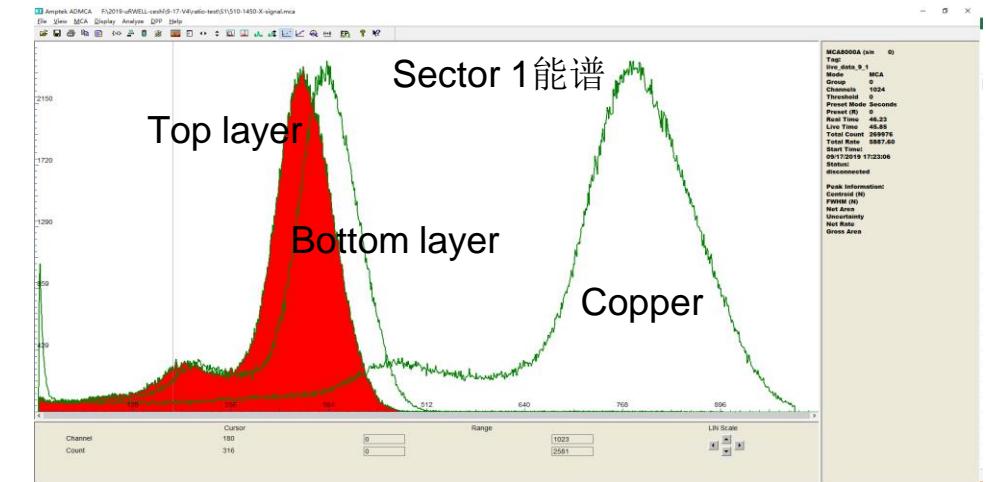
Insulating layer between DLC and readout strip:  
50um Prepreg+12um Kapton+10um epoxy glue

Copper  
APICAL  
DLC  
Epoxy glue  
Prepreg  
Insulator layer

strip width geometry  
not good for us

top/bottom  
thickness

DLC-readout distance → can be reduced down to  
28um (for signal optimization)



	Top	Bottom	Copper	Bottom/Top	Copper/Bottom
Sector 1	354	386	785	1.09	2.03
Sector 2	322	358	698	1.11	1.95
Sector 3	329	375	771	1.14	2.06
Sector 4	336	374	728	1.11	1.95

# DLC production

DLC production @ Be-Sputter (Kyoto - Japan)

CERN-INFN joint DLC facility (C.I.D.) → MOU close to approval



Max foil size:  $2 \times 0.6 \text{ m}^2$

# Summary

- The design of the prototype completed
- Orders started
- Construction of detector components in progress
- Electronics/HV boards delivered - components mounting started

## Next steps

- Prototype assembly Dec. 2021
- FEE Integration + source/Cosmics/ Beam Test (tbd) ≥ 2022



Thanks for the attention



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# Deliverables & Milestones

**D5.2 - m24: Status report on R&D work on Inner Tracker for the SCT detector.**  
This report is supposed to describe joint EU – Russia activities around inner tracker of the SCT detector

**D5.7 - m44: Final report on R&D work on Inner Tracker for the SCT detector.**  
This report is supposed to describe the advanced stage of activities of SCT collaboration related to inner tracker of the SCT detector, including the construction and test of prototype.

**M4 – m42: Construction and test of the Inner Tracker (C-RWELL) prototype for SCT detector**

# Prototype mechanics

*NEW molds/toolings have been designed and are under construction*

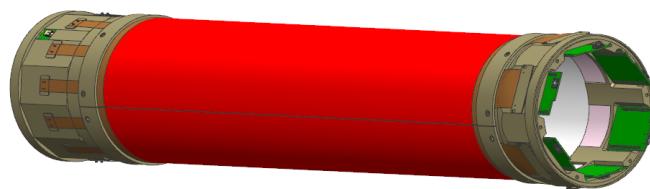


**Global Detector**

- Length: 1011 mm
- External Diameter: 210 mm

Drift Gap: 10 mm

Active length: 600 mm



**Anode Cylinder**

- Thickness: 4.1 mm
- Internal diameter: 153.8 mm
- External diameter: 162.2 mm



**Cathode Cylinder**

- Thickness: 4 mm
- Internal diameter: 188.5 mm
- External diameter: 196.2 mm

# Prototype material stacking

ANODE Dia-int=153.8mm; Dia-ext=162mm

		Thikcness (um)	X0 (cm)	% X0
Cyl. Support Anode	Cu Ground FEE	3	1,43	0,021
	kapton	50	28,6	0,017
	glue	25	33,5	0,007
	FR4	100	19,3	0,052
	glue	25	33,5	0,007
	MILLIFOAM/honeycomb	3000	1312,5	0,023
	glue	25	33,5	0,007
	FR4	100	19,3	0,052
	MILLIFOAM/honeycomb	800	1312,5	0,006
				0,193

Amplif.	Cu	3	1,43	0,021
	kapton	50	28,6	0,017
	DLC	0,1	12,1	0,000
	Pre-preg (106)	50	19,3	0,026
				0,064

Anode 2D	Cu	3	1,43	0,021
	kapton	50	28,6	0,017
	glue	25	33,5	0,007
	Cu	3	1,43	0,021
	kapton	50	28,6	0,017
				0,084

BARE Tile option			33,5	0,000
			19,3	0,000
	GLUE	25	33,5	0,007
	MILLIFOAM	3000	1312,5	0,023
			33,5	0,000
				19,3
				0,000
				0,030
				Tot. Anode 0,373

CATODHE Dia-int=188.5mm; Dia-ext=196.25mm

	Cyl Support + Cathode	Cu	3	1,43	0,021
	kapton	50		28,6	0,017
	glue	25		33,5	0,007
	FR4	100		19,3	0,052
	glue	25		33,5	0,007
	MILLIFOAM/honeycomb	3000		1312,5	0,023
	glue	25		33,5	0,007
	FR4	100		19,3	0,052
Far. Cage	glue	25		33,5	0,007
	kapton	50		28,6	0,017
	Cu Ground	3		1,43	0,021
				0,233	

Improvements are possible by using:

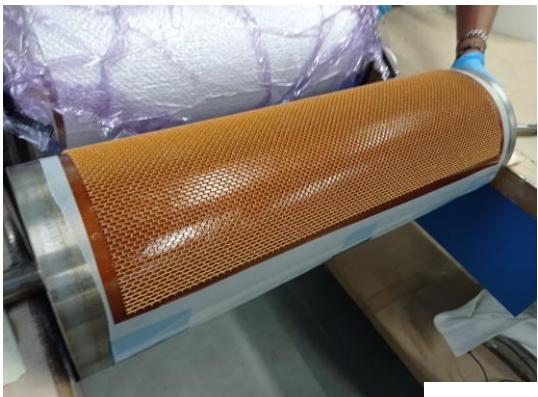
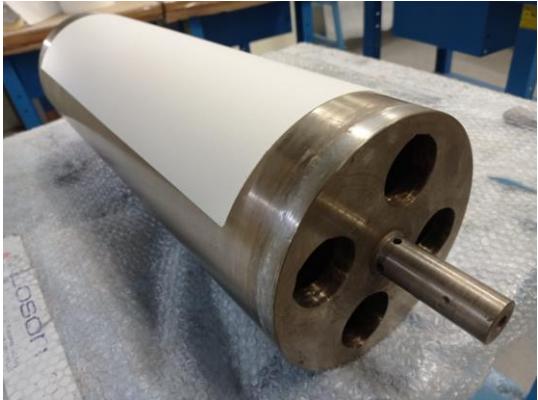
- high module FR4
- cathodes made of low resistivity DLC
- Faraday cage in Aluminum

The material budget of the single layer option  
→ from 0,606% to 0,488% X0

For the B2B (large gap – radial TPC) option  
→ from 0,860% to 0,742% X0

# Construction Tests (I)

*work done at LOSON*



**roof-tile tests**

*work done at CERN*



**detector mock-up tests**

**detector stacking**

**5 um Copper**

**50 um KAPTON**

**50 um prepreg 106**

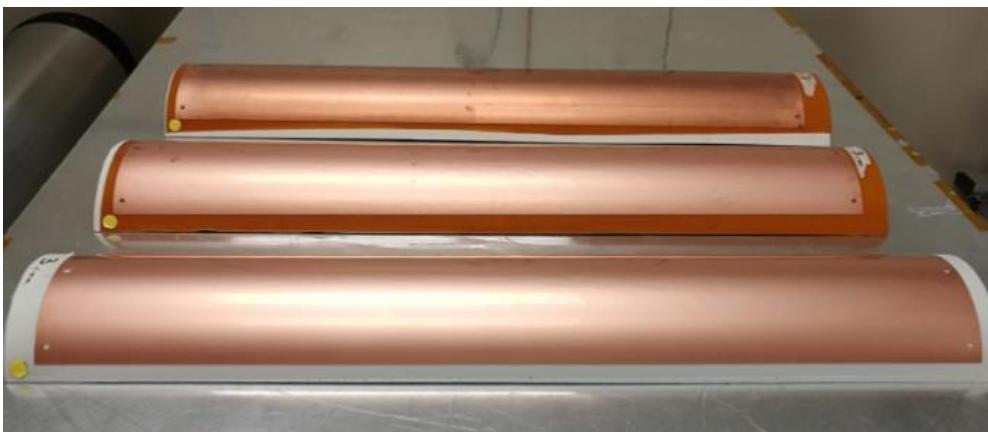
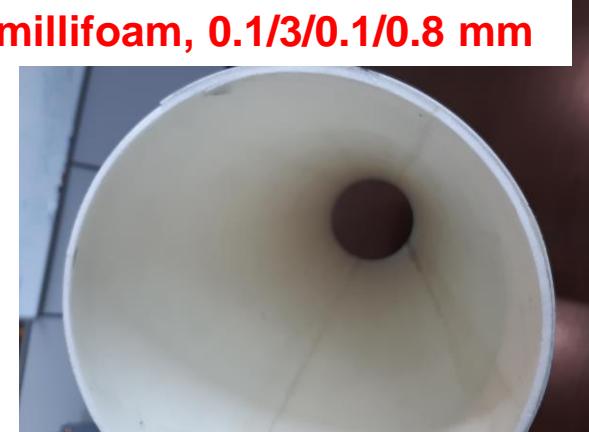
**5 um Copper**

**50 um KAPTON**

# Construction Tests (II)

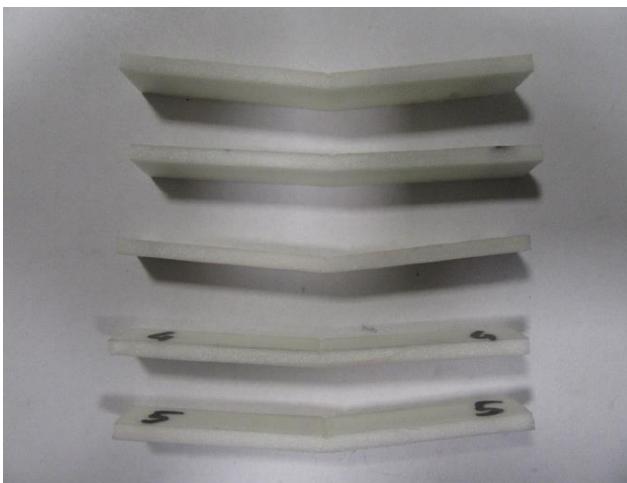
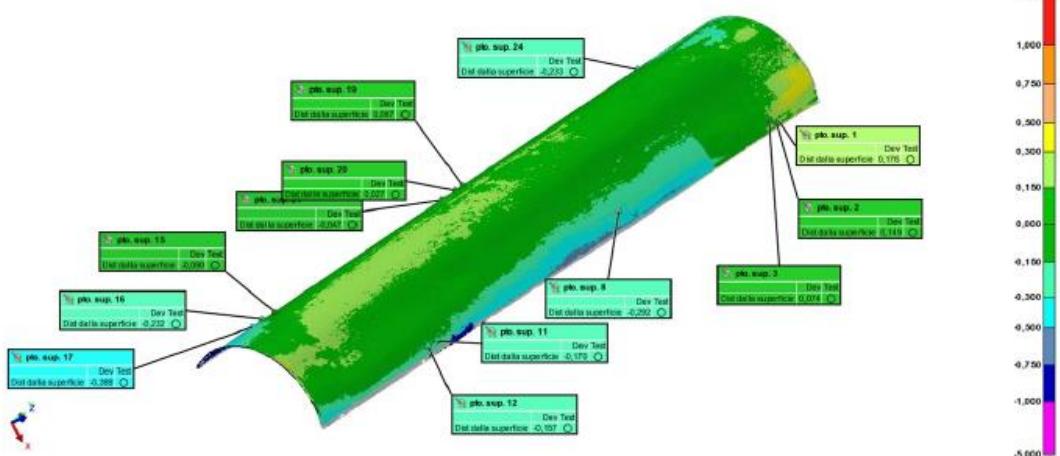
*work done at LOSON*

prototype of the structural cylinder sandwich: FR4/millifoam/FR4/millifoam, 0.1/3/0.1/0.8 mm



*Integration test at INFN*

# Quality checks



- Tile-prototypes have been measured with a Laser arm, before and after fake-detectors gluing
- The comparison between before and after fake-detector gluing shows max differences **well inside 0.1 mm (shape precision)**
- Structural tests of the composite material used for the cylindrical support has been recently performed

Identificativo provino	d mm	b mm	t mm	c mm	s mm	E <sub>mod</sub> GPa	F <sub>s</sub> <sup>ult</sup> N/mm <sup>2</sup>	σ N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Dettagli sulla rottura
SANDWICH PANNEL 1	3,20	11,29	0,100	3,00	64	1,42	0,233	74,4	CGC
SANDWICH PANNEL 2	3,19	10,37	0,100	2,99	64	1,40	0,237	76,0	CGC
SANDWICH PANNEL 3	3,20	10,02	0,100	3,00	64	1,48	0,257	82,4	CGC
SANDWICH PANNEL 4	3,20	10,76	0,100	3,00	64	1,42	0,234	74,9	CGC
SANDWICH PANNEL 5	3,19	9,92	0,100	2,99	64	1,44	0,206	66,0	CGC

1,4 GPa