

# CEPC Silicon Tracker Progress Report (6)

*Qi Yan on behalf of the Silicon Tracker Group*

Sep 3, 2024, IHEP

# Latest Progress on CEPC ITK Mechanical Design

- Quan Ji is the new ITK mechanical lead, and his deputy, Yujie LI (a Ph.D. student) has also joined the ITK mechanical design team.
- The progress on the ITK mechanical design has accelerated rapidly:
  - 1) Since last week, we have organized 3 rounds of mechanical meetings to discuss the details of the ITK mechanical design. There is strong cooperation between the detector design team (Qi YAN, Yihan ZHANG, Shoudong LUO, ...) and the mechanical design team (Quan Ji, Yujie LI, Shang XIA, ...).
  - 2) The dimensions of the ITK detector has been adjusted to fully fit within the TPC and can be seamlessly installed around the beam pipe.
  - 3) Thanks to Quan Ji and his team's innovative design, the full ITK installation procedure has now been established.

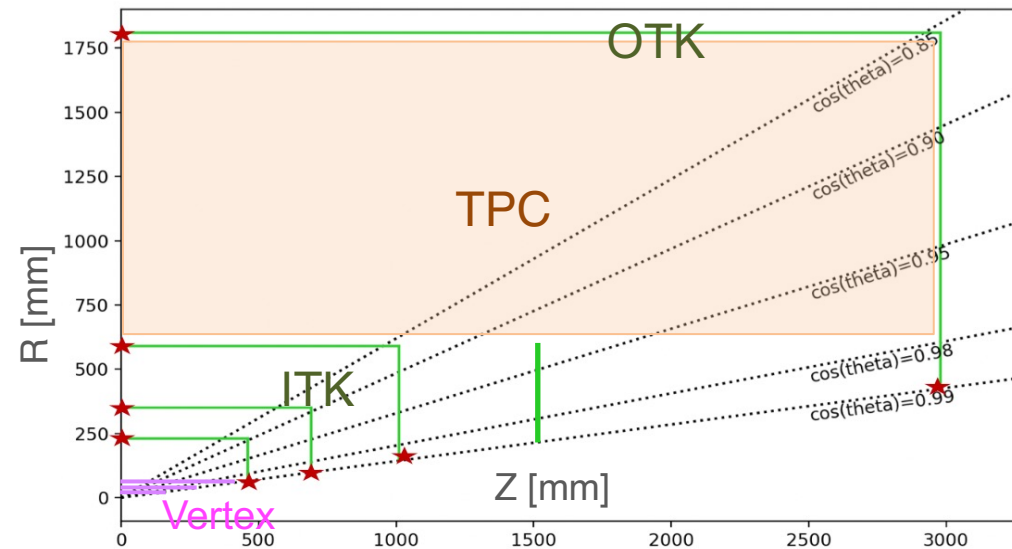
# Adjustment of ITK Detector Dimensions

Barrel	ITKB1	ITKB2	ITKB3
R [mm]	240	350	600 564
Half-Z [mm]	500.5	715	1001

Gang Li, Qi YAN, and Quan Ji

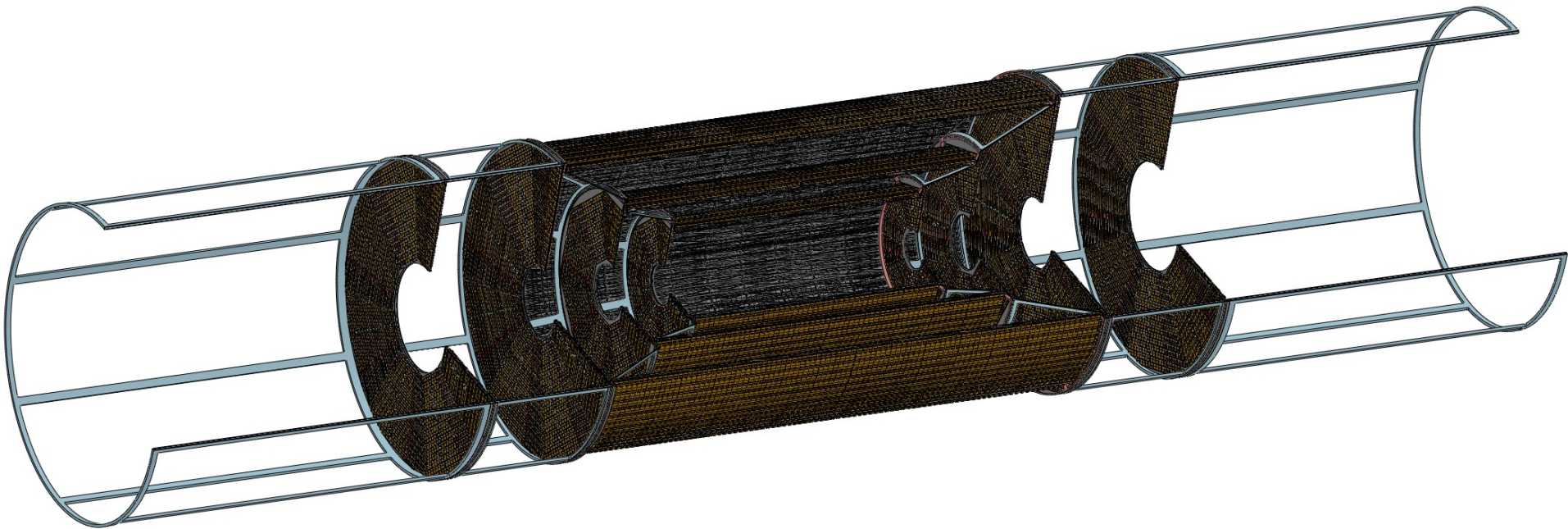
*See details in Quan Ji's talk*

Endcap	ITKE1	ITKE2	ITKE3	ITKE4
Z  [mm]	500.5	715	1001	1500
R-I [mm]	75 78.8	101.9 114.4	142.6 150	214 219
R-O [mm] (detector)	257.3 240	377.1 350	586 564	586 564
R-O [mm] (mechanics)	257.3	377.1	586	586



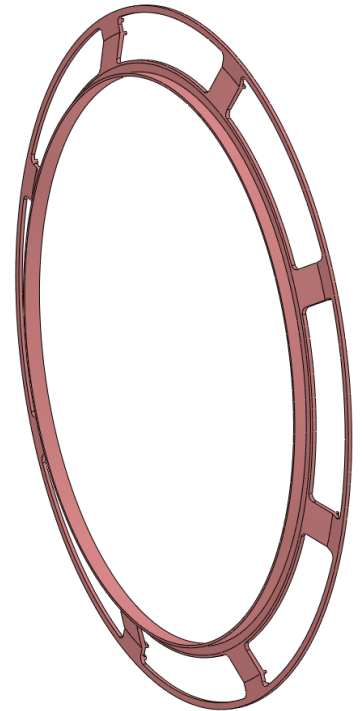
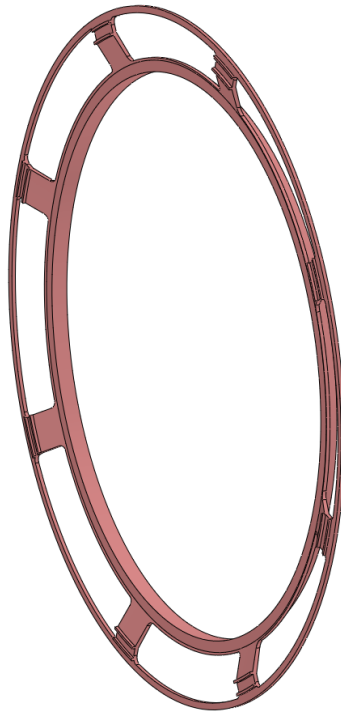
# ITK Installation Step Design

Quan Ji



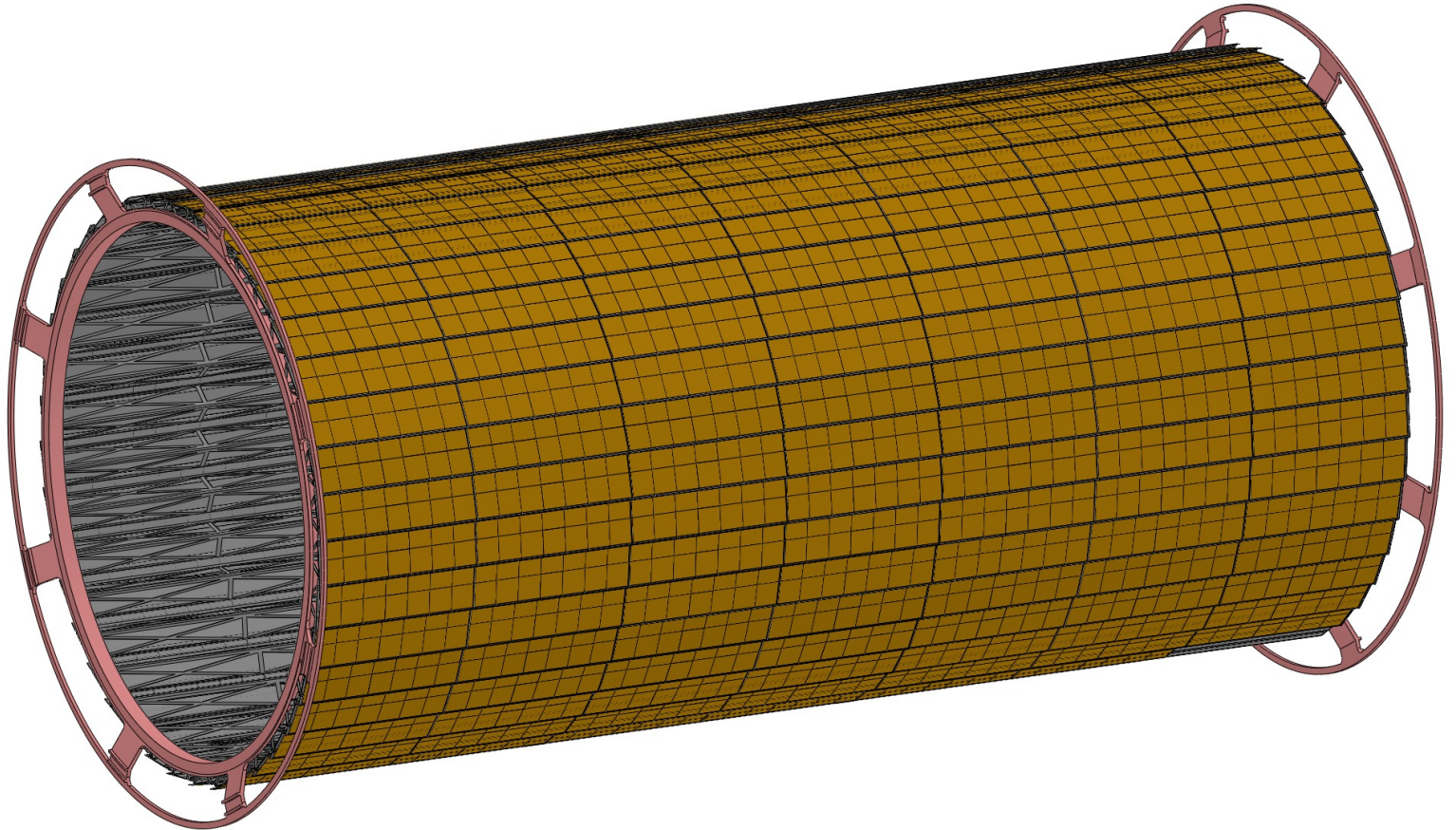
# ITK Installation Step 1

Two Supporting Rings for the 1st ITK Barrel:



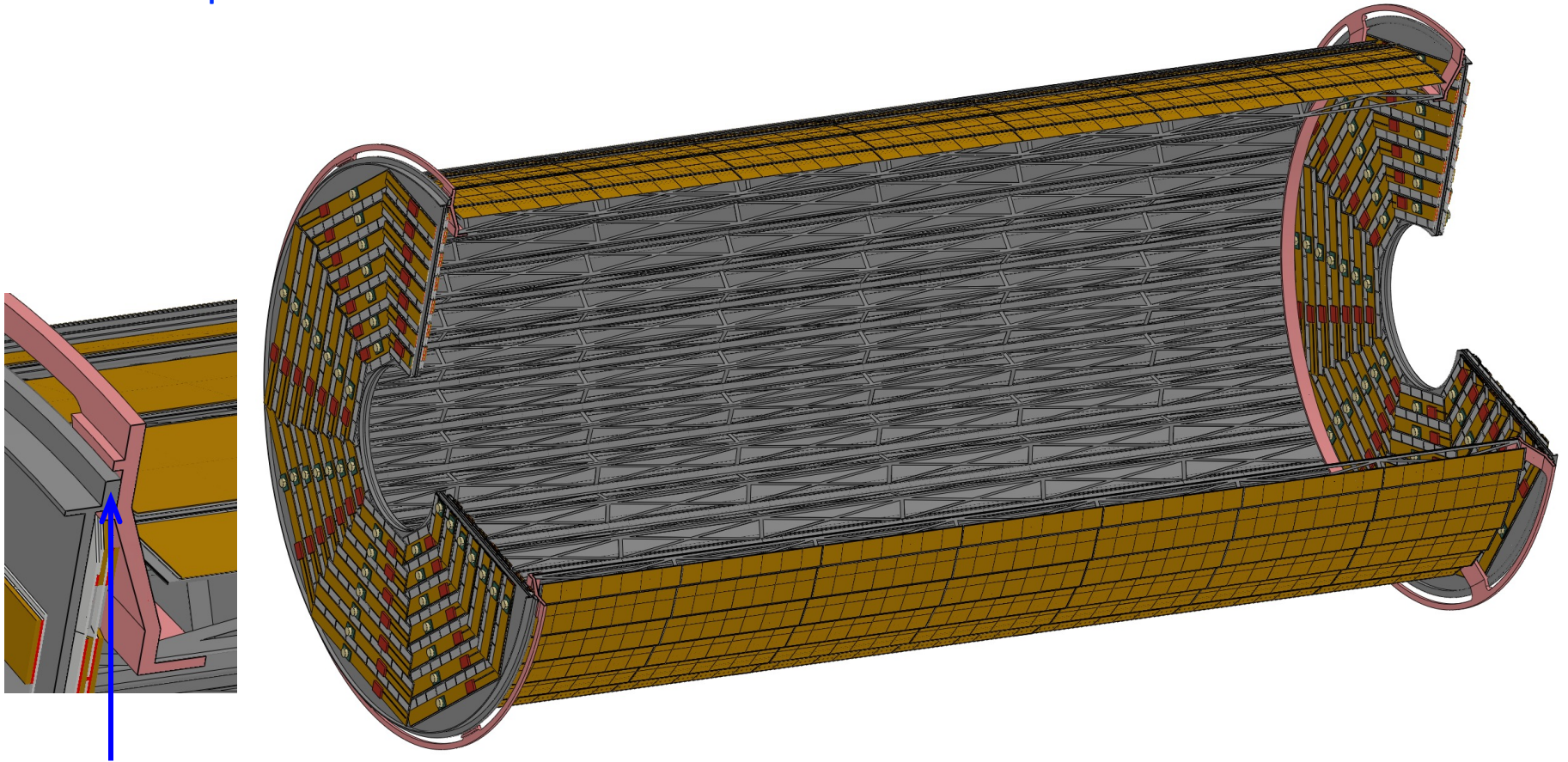
# ITK Installation Step 2

Stave installation for the 1st ITK Barrel:



# ITK Installation Step 3

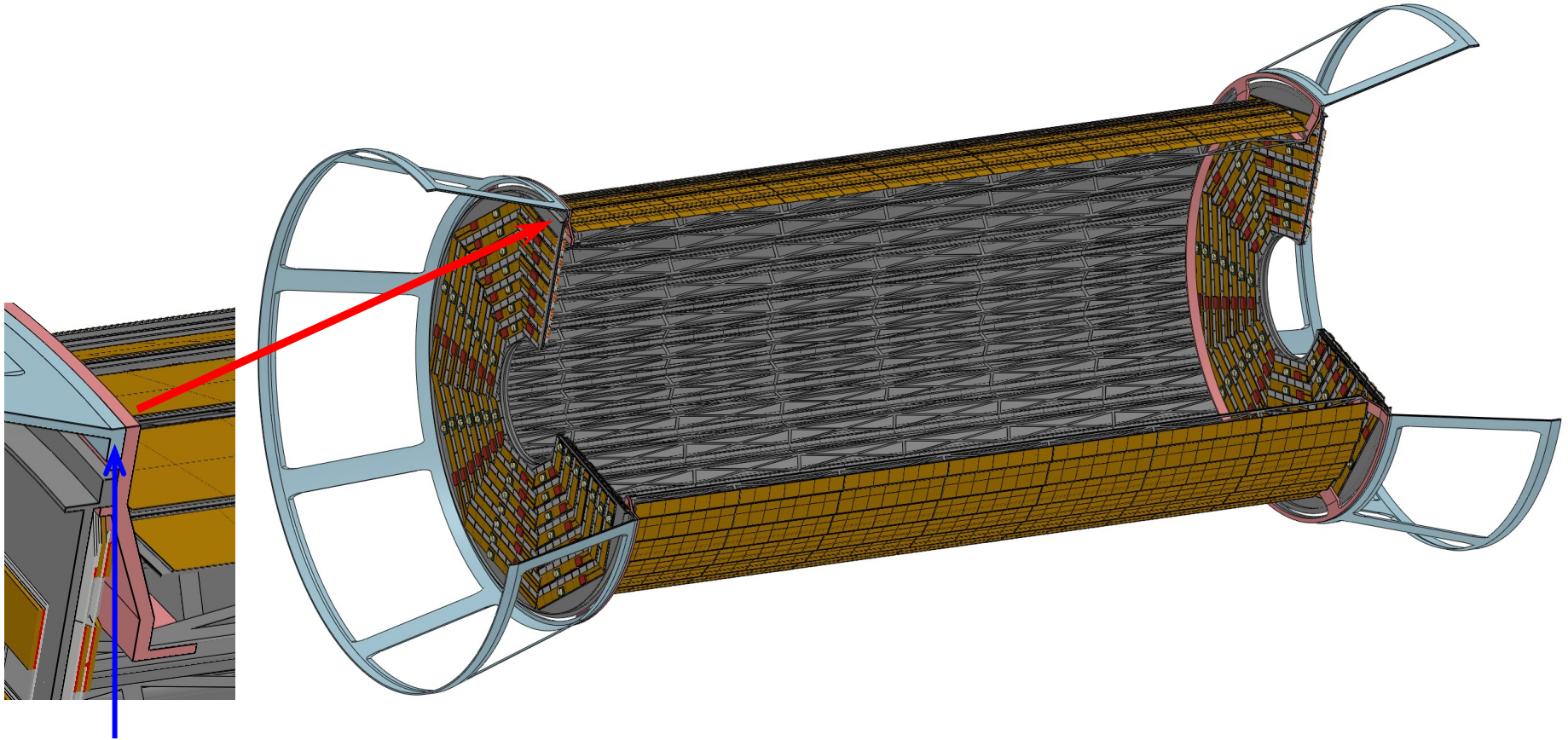
1<sup>st</sup> Endcap installation:



Endcap Disk and Supporting Ring docking latches

# ITK Installation Step 4

Flange installation for the 2nd ITK Barrel and Endcaps:

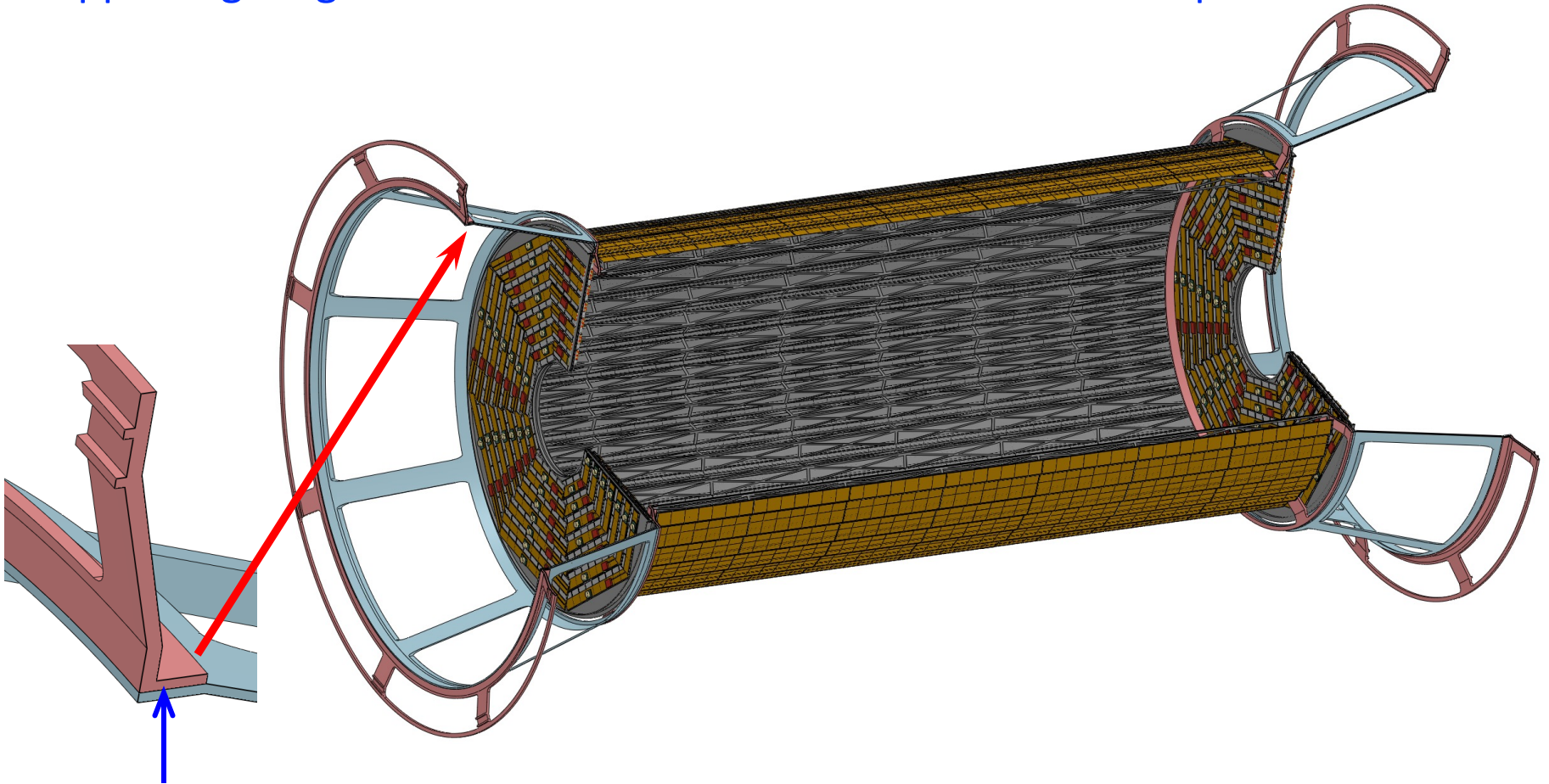


Flange and Supporting Ring docking latches



# ITK Installation Step 5

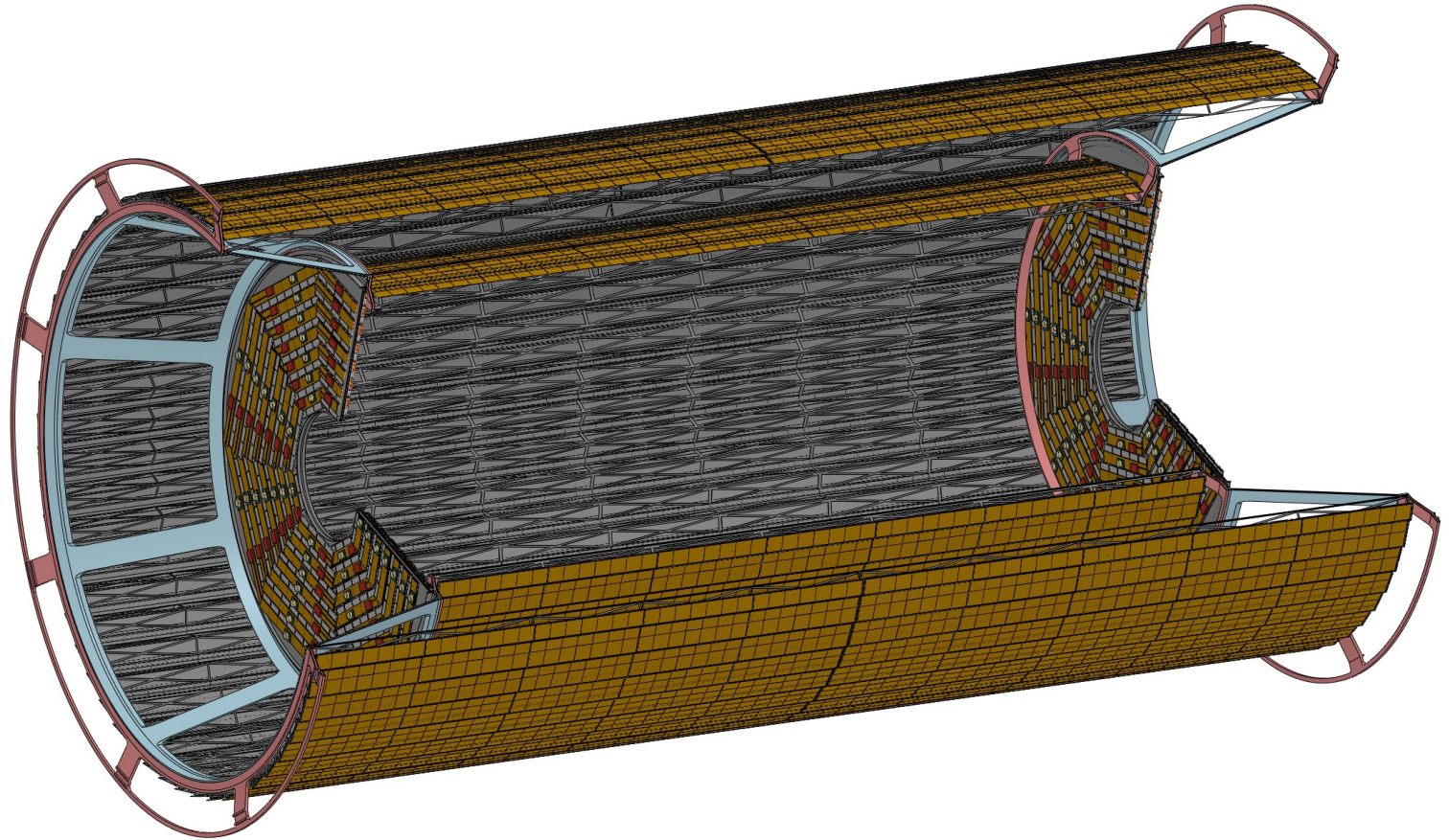
Supporting Ring installation for the 2nd ITK Barrel and Endcaps:



Supporting Ring and Flange docking latches

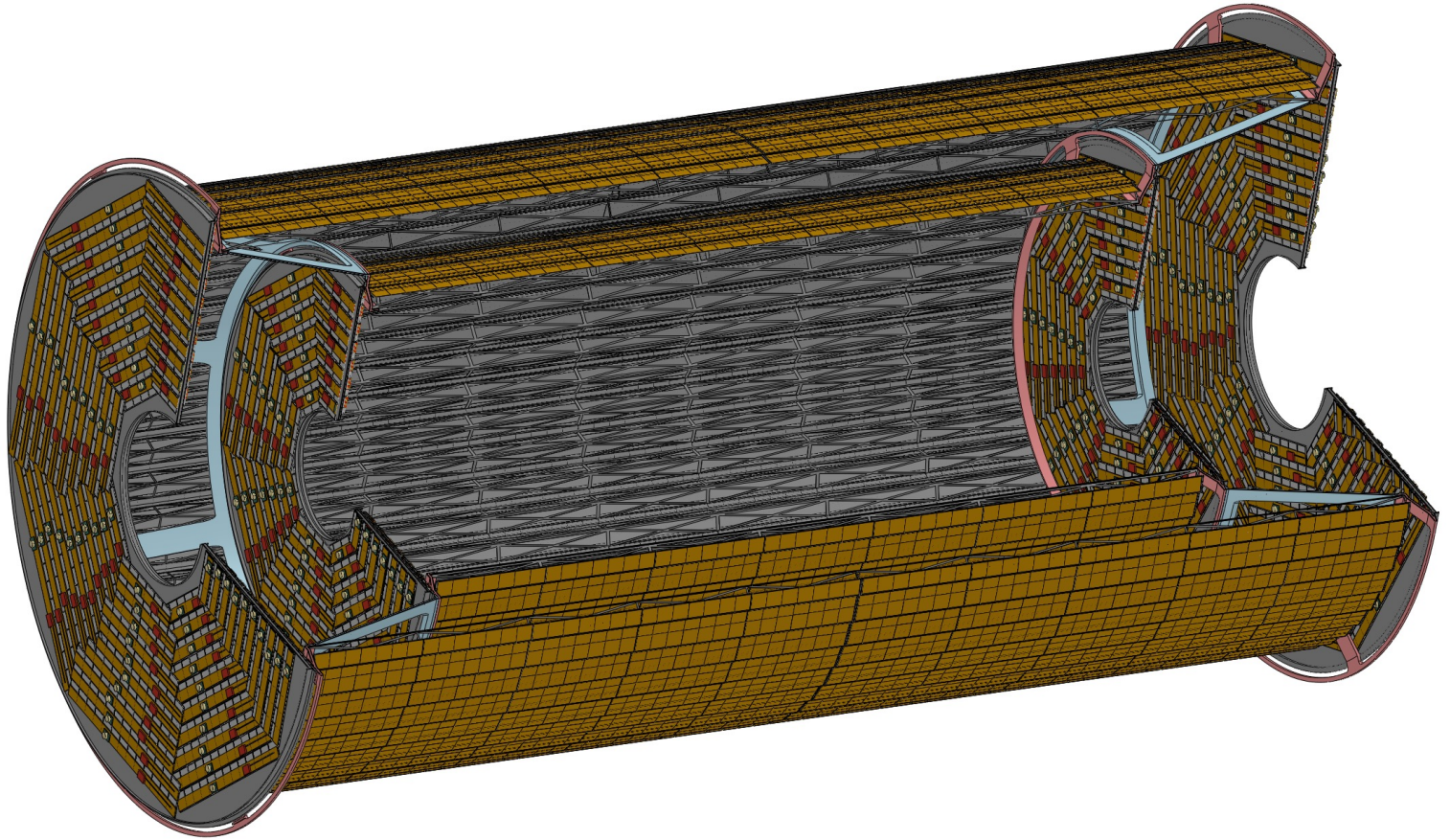
# ITK Installation Step 6

Stave installation for the 2nd ITK Barrel:



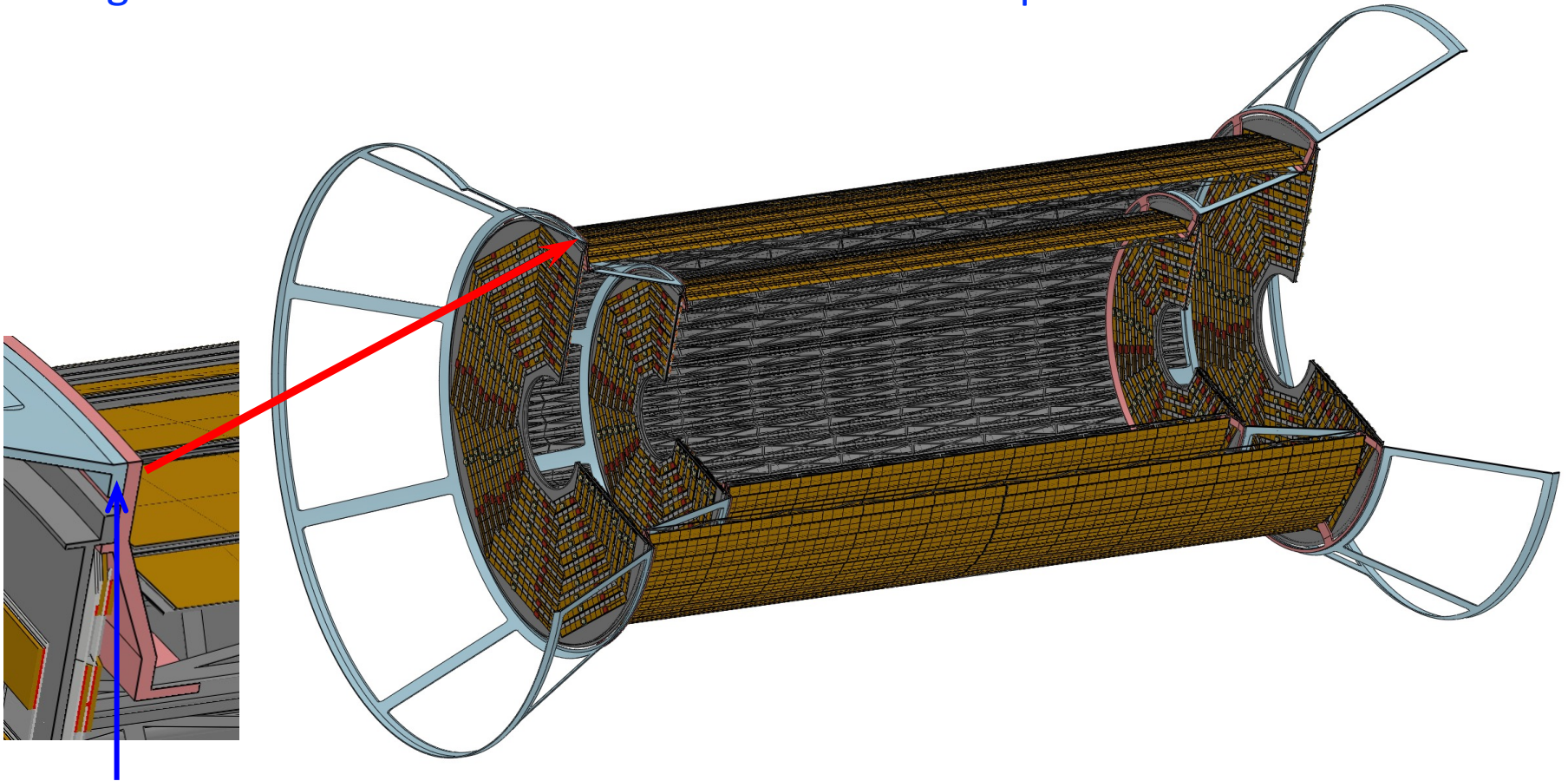
# ITK Installation Step 7

2<sup>nd</sup> Endcap installation:



# ITK Installation Step 8

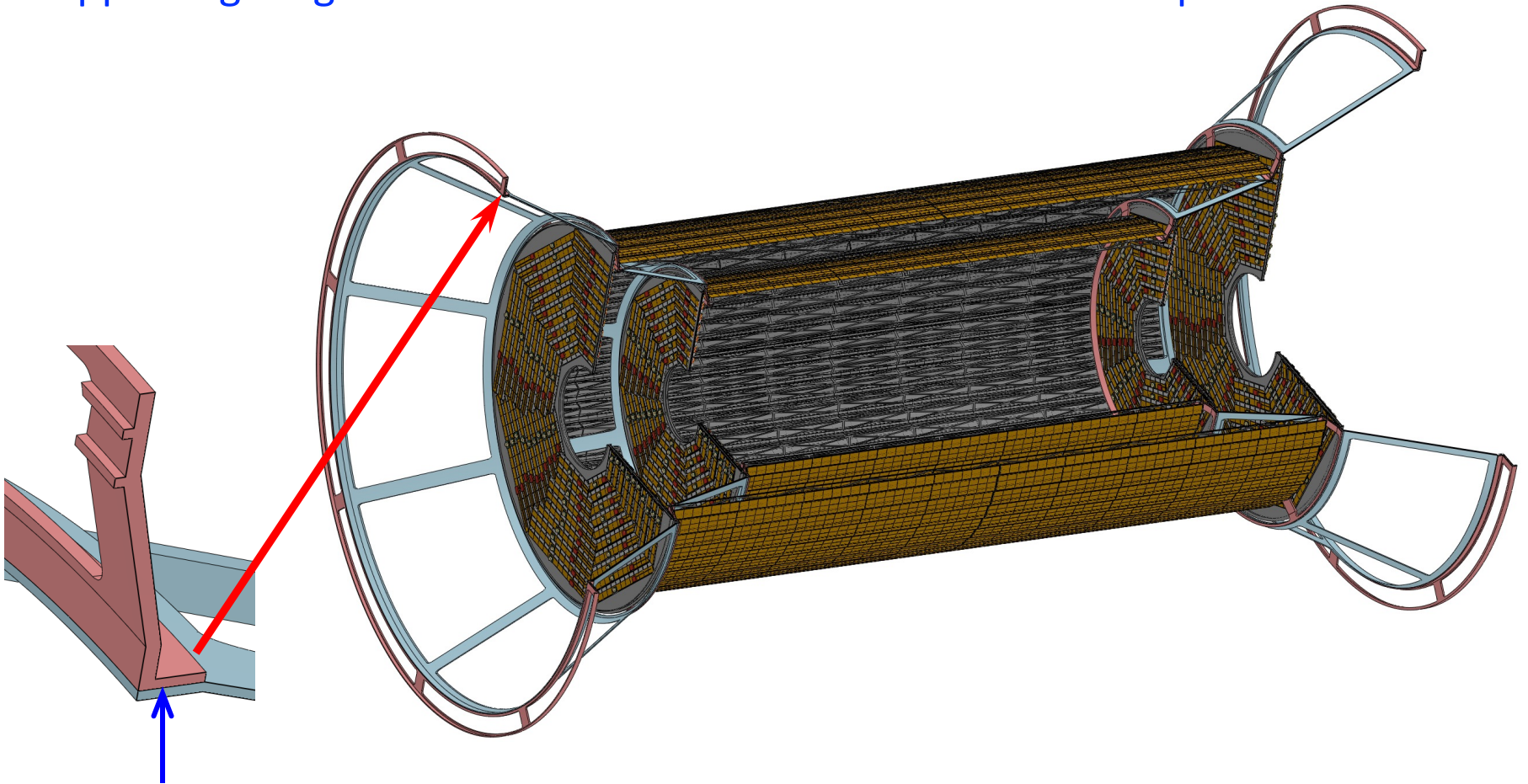
Flange installation for the 3rd ITK Barrel and Endcaps:



Flange and Supporting Ring docking latches

# ITK Installation Step 9

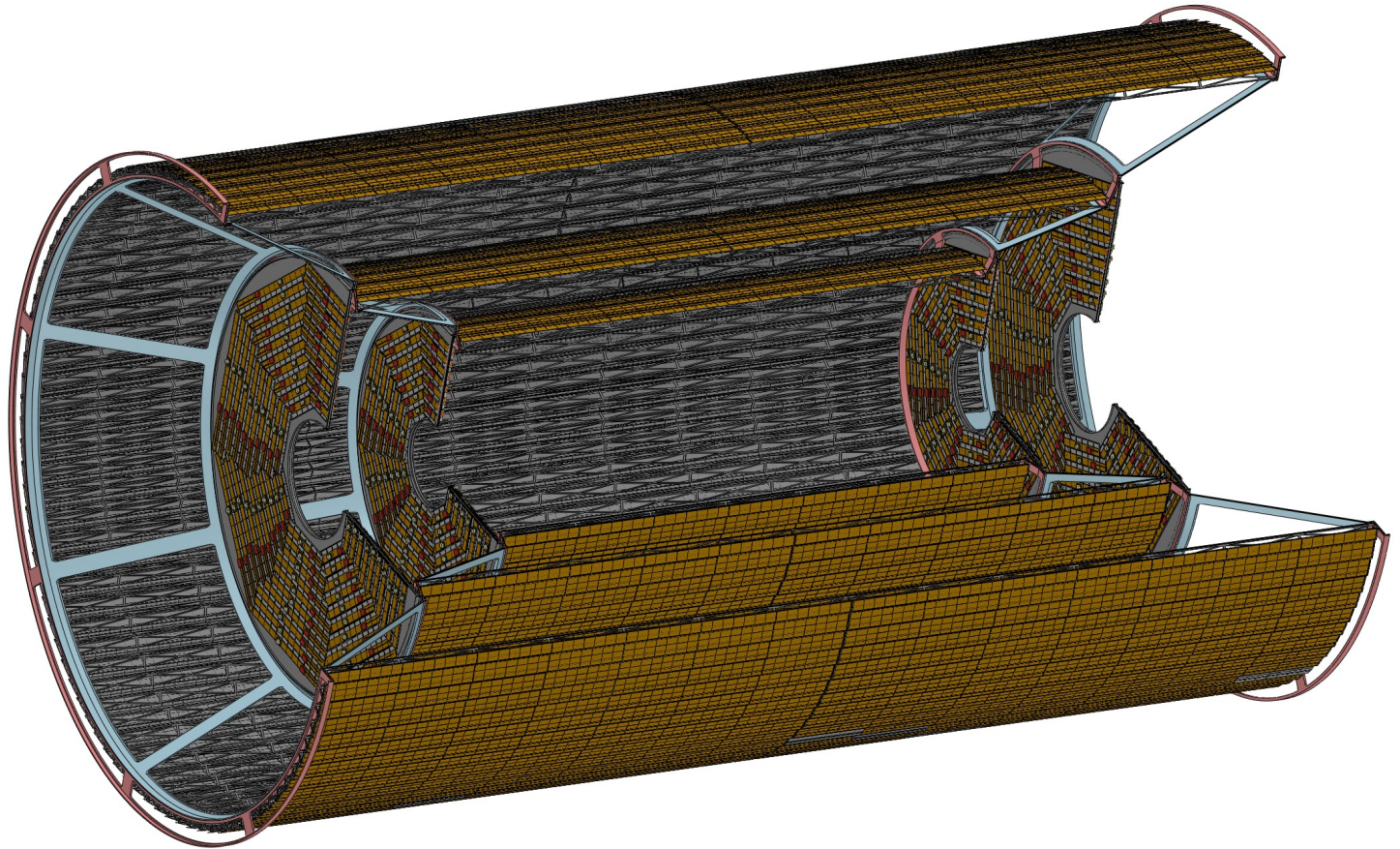
Supporting Ring installation for the 3rd ITK Barrel and Endcaps:



Supporting Ring and Flange docking latches

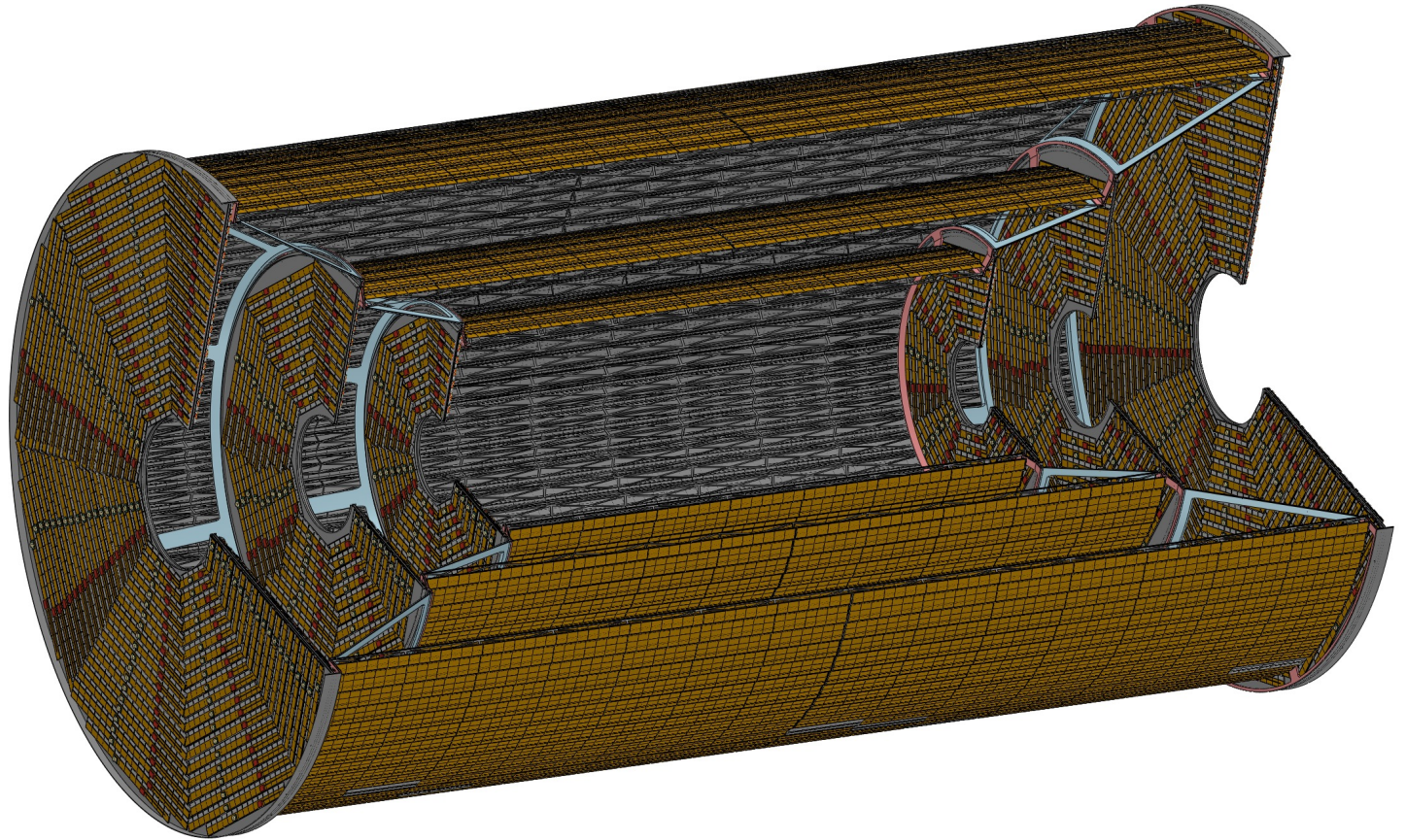
# ITK Installation Step 10

Stave installation for the 3rd ITK Barrel:



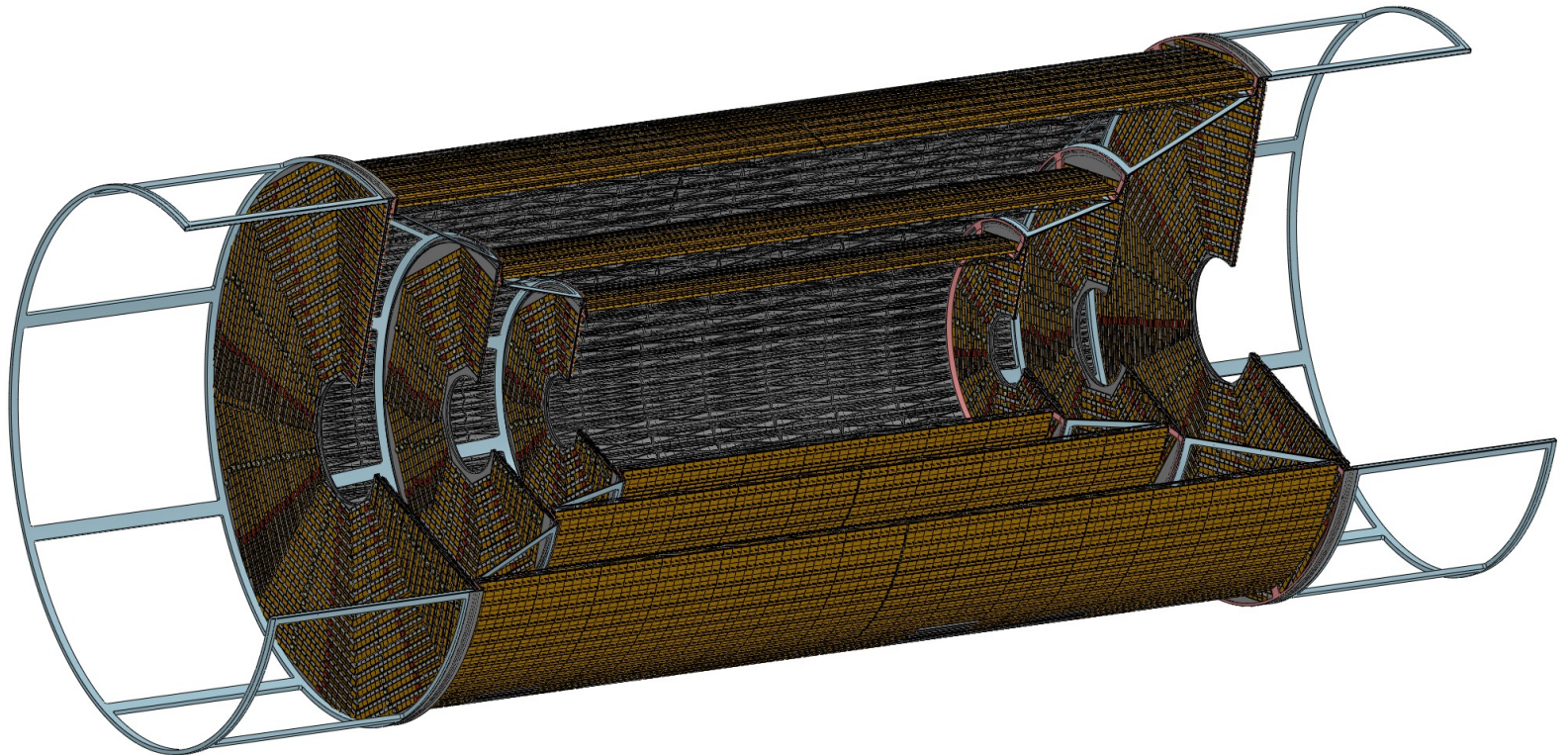
# ITK Installation Step 11

3<sup>rd</sup> Endcap installation:



# ITK Installation Step 12

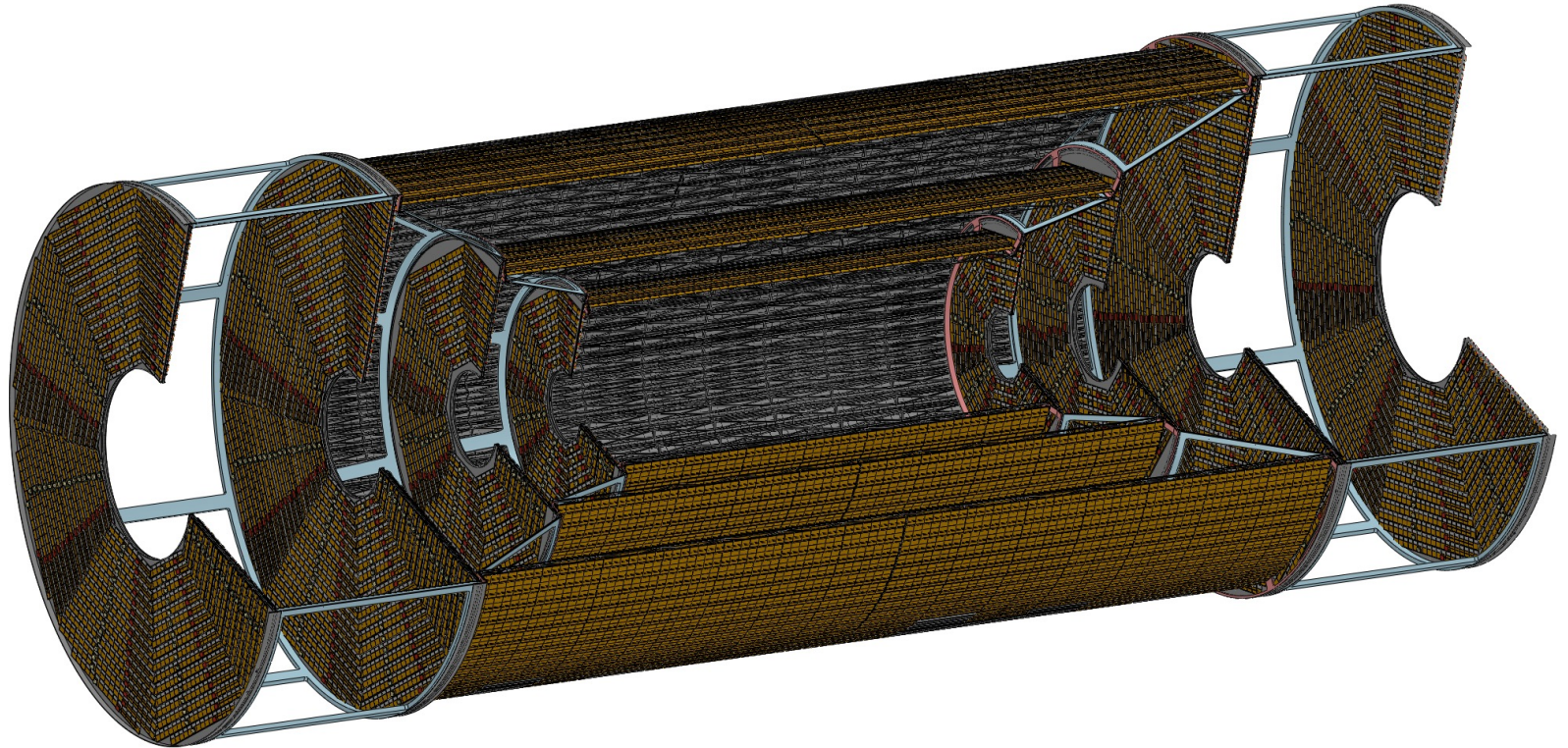
Flange installation for the 4th ITK Endcaps:





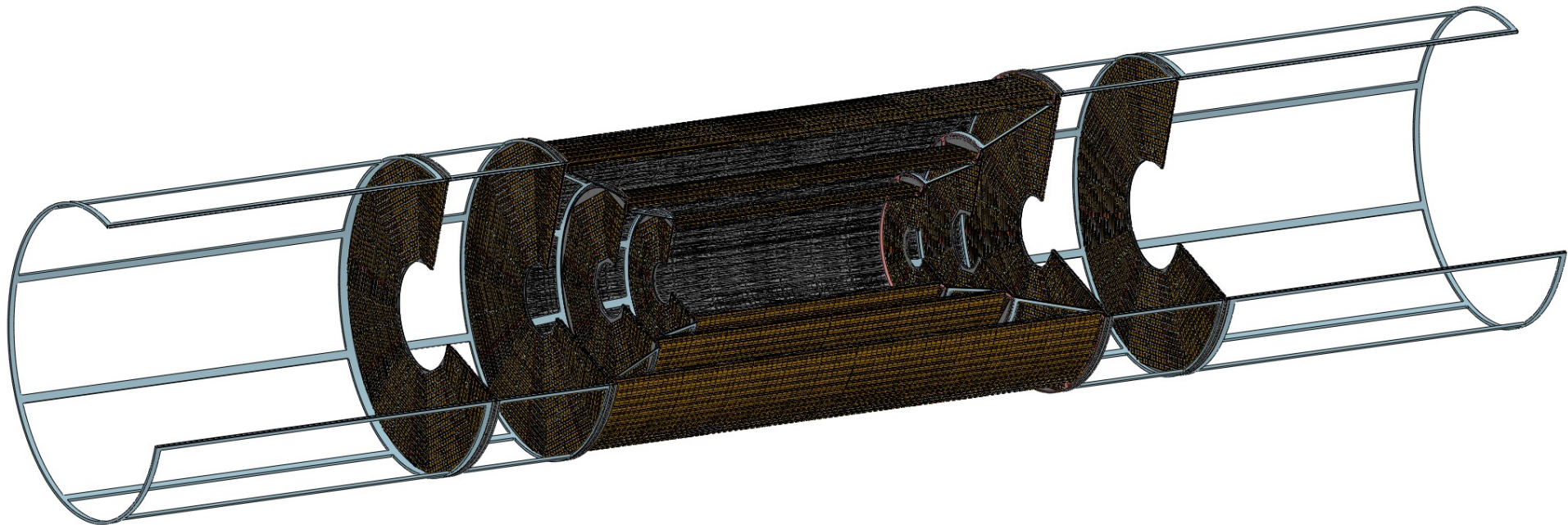
# ITK Installation Step 13

4<sup>th</sup> Endcap installation:



# ITK Installation Step 14

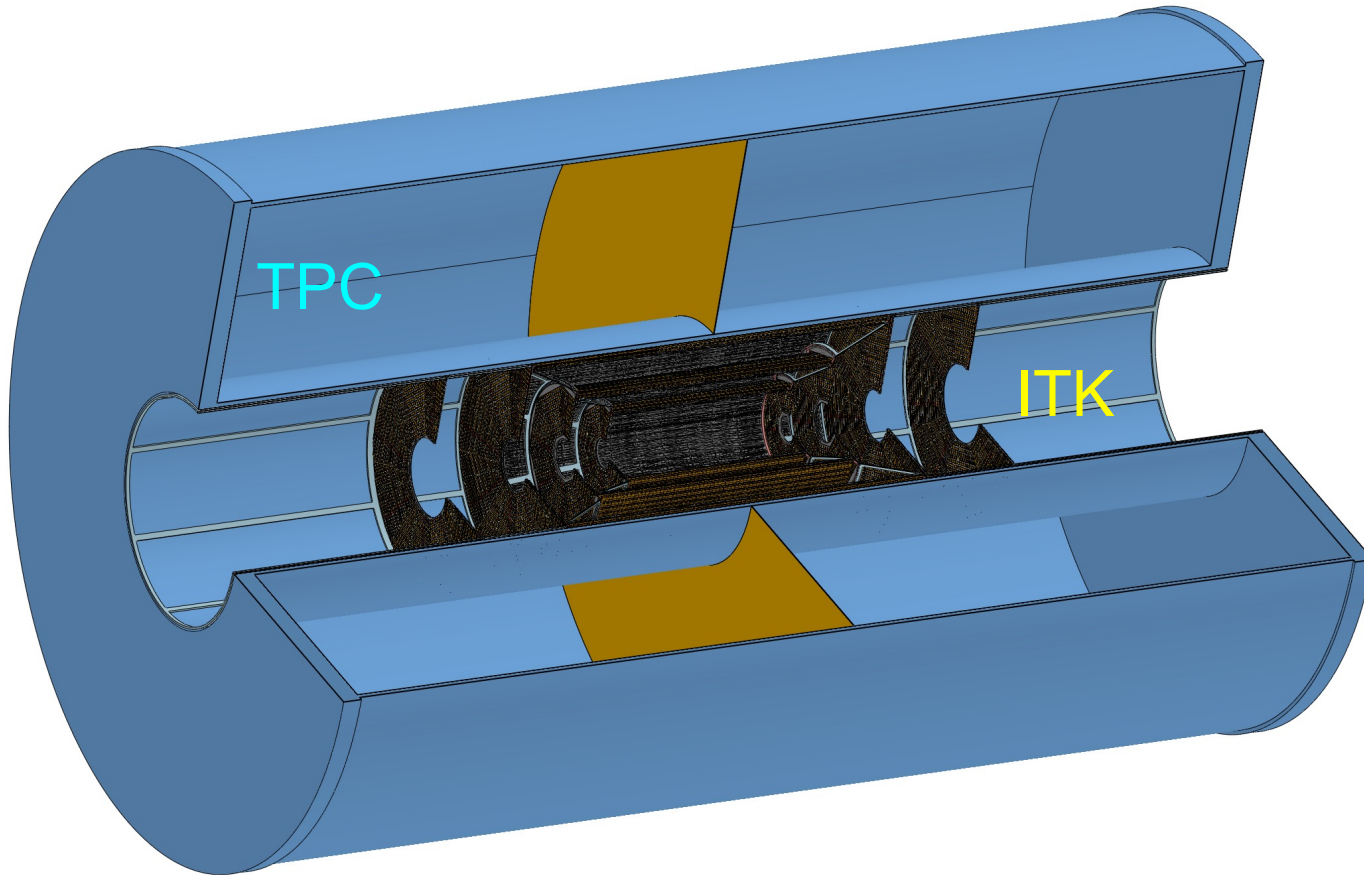
Installation of the Connection Ring with TPC:



# ITK Installation Step 15

Installation of the ITK to TPC:

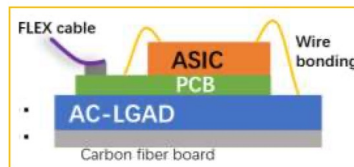
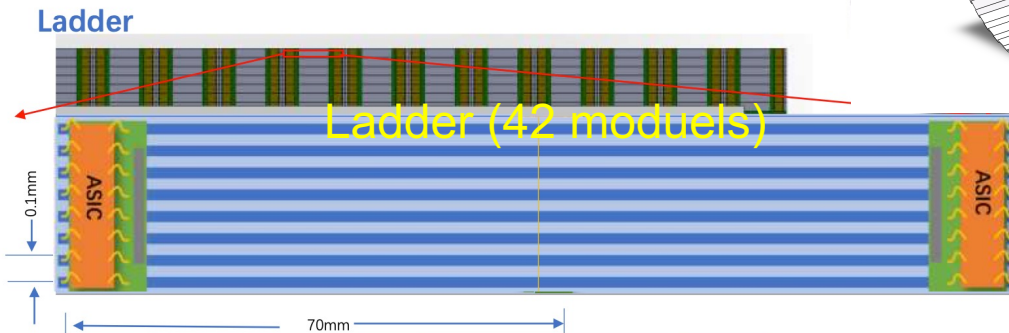
Quan Ji



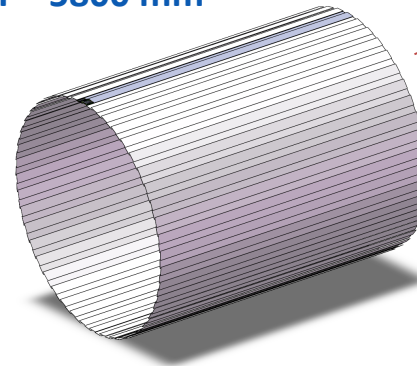
# Current OTK Barrel Design

Layout design (total area: 70 m<sup>2</sup>):

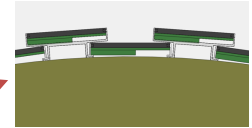
- 90 ladders (staves)
- Each ladder (stave) has 42 modules
- Each module has 28 ASICs
- Each ASIC has 128 channels



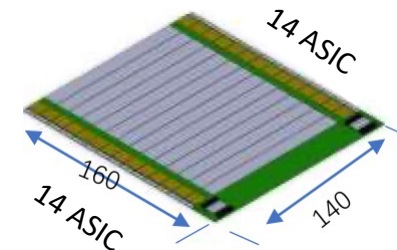
OTK barrel:  
R= 1800 mm  
H ~ 5800 mm



Yunyun FAN



Module:  
140 mm x 160 mm



High time precision ASIC (naive power consumption estimation):

- 20 mW/channel
- 2.56 W/ASIC
- 1.71 W/cm<sup>2</sup>

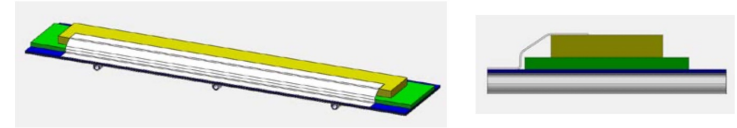
ASIC is the primary component contributing to power consumption in OTK!

# OTK Thermal Design Progress

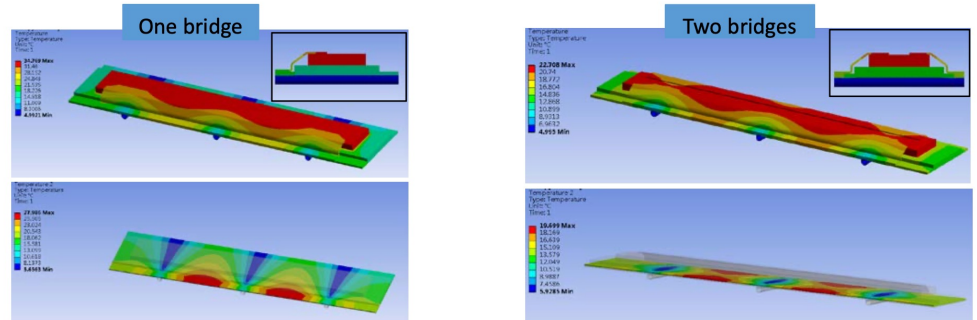
From Jinyu Fu

New optimized cooling scheme: add a thermal conductive bridge over the PCB to connect the ASIC and LGAD

If heat can be transferred from the surface of the ASIC to the AC-LGAD, preliminary simulations indicate that the temperature of the OTK ladder can remain below 23 °C.

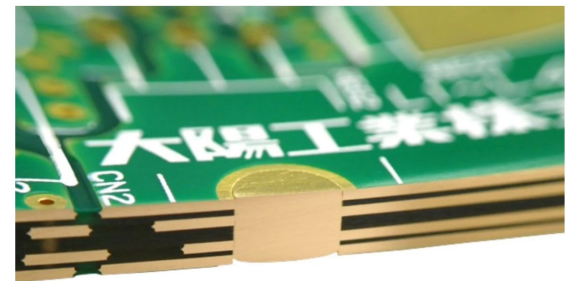
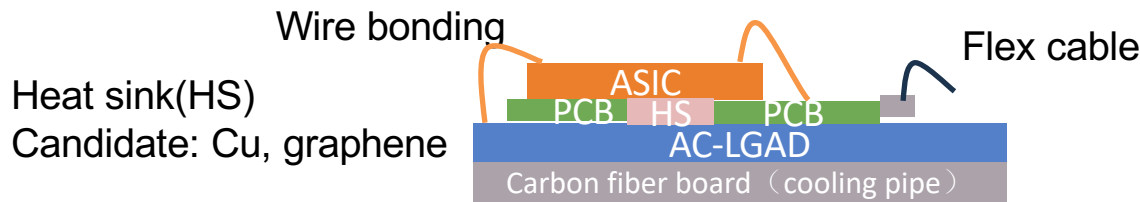


One bridge, 0.5mm Cu: ASIC~ 35 °C, LGAD ~ 28 °C  
 Two bridges, 0.5mm Cu: ASIC~ 23 °C, LGAD ~ 20 °C



Add a heat sink (HS) to the PCB to enhance thermal conduction, enabling more efficient heat transfer from the ASIC. A heat sink has been applied in JUNO.

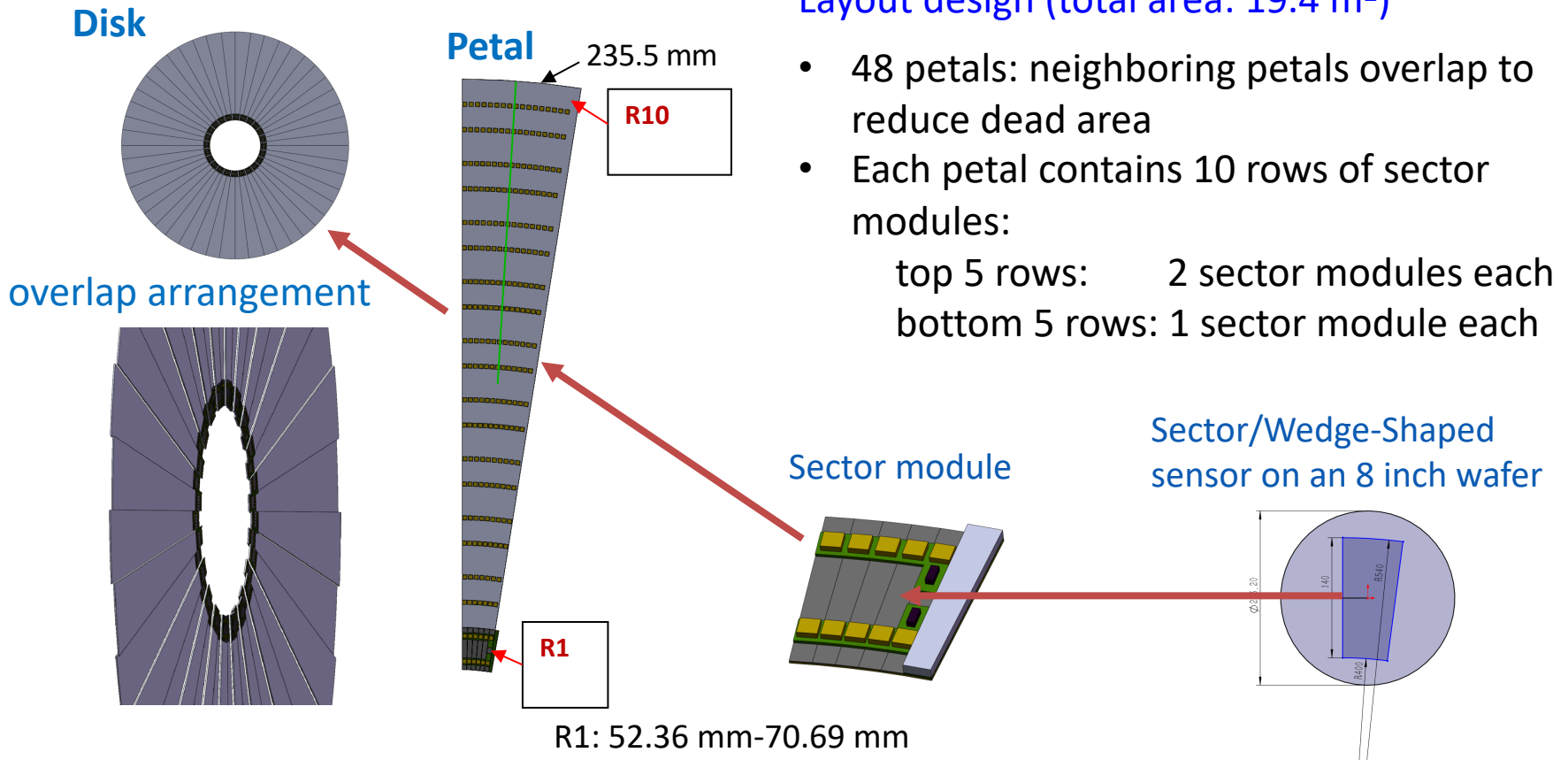
Yunyun FAN



The detailed thermal simulation is ongoing with the heat sink included.

# Current OTK Endcap Design (Sector Sensor)

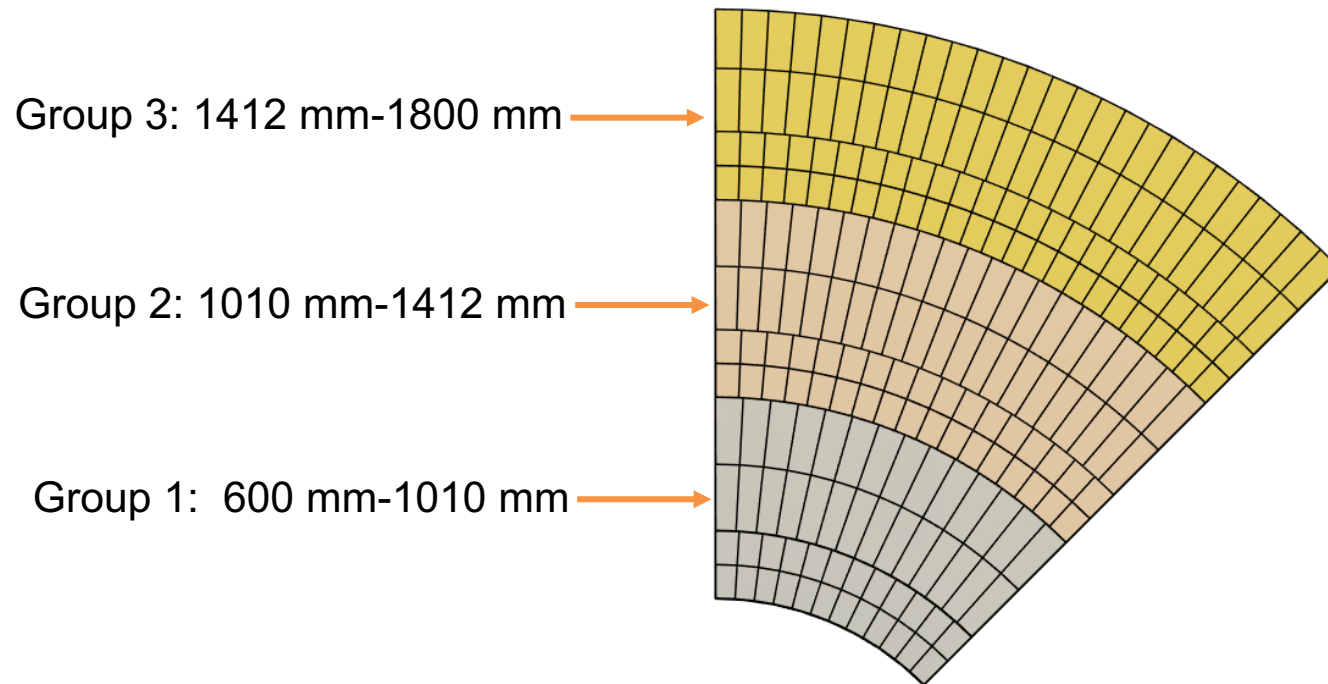
Yunyun FAN



# New OTK Endcap Design with Trapezoid Sensor

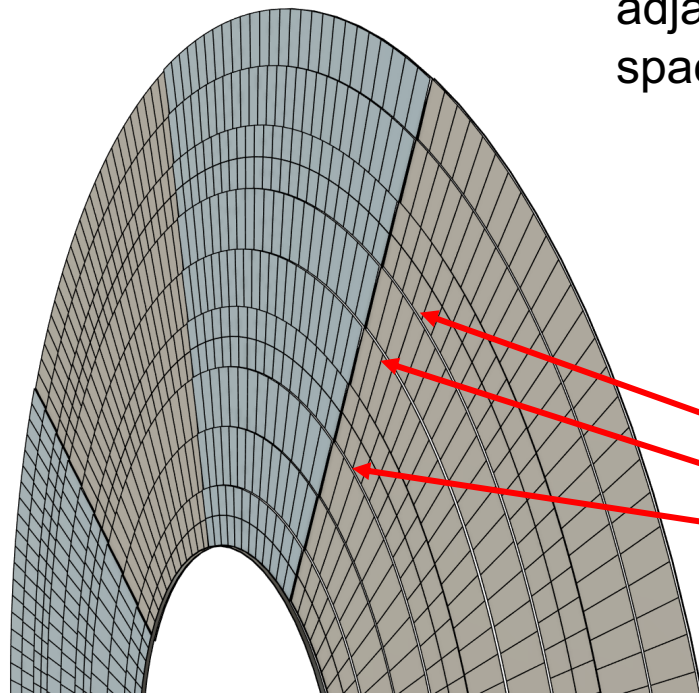
Qi YAN, Yihan ZHANG, *and* Shoudong LUO

- 12 rings, each 4 rings is a group.
- Each group contains 4 types of trapezoid sensors, which can be fitted to one silicon wafer.
- Each group of sensors can be aligned to a  $1/8$  sector.

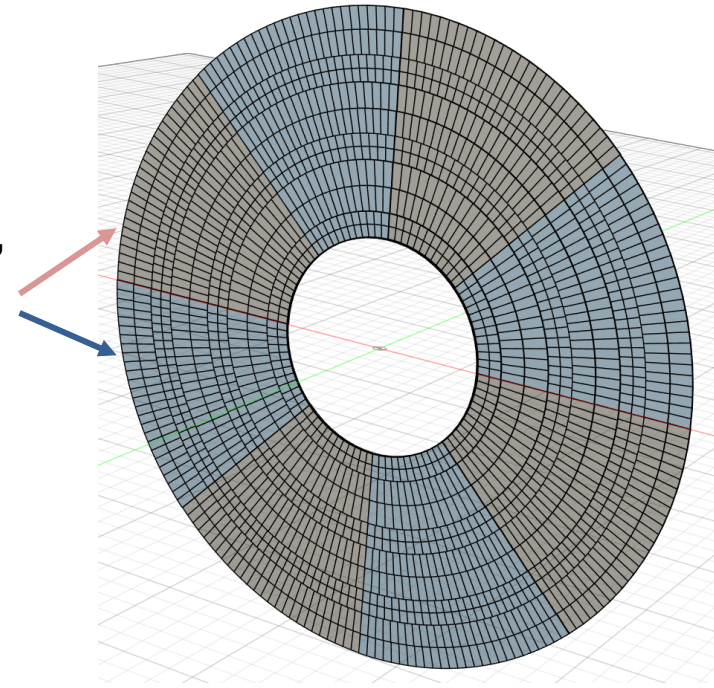


# Overlapping Region

Qi YAN, Yihan ZHANG, *and* Shoudong LUO



To simplify installation,  
adjacent sectors are  
spaced 5mm apart.



Slight tilt (2 to 4 deg)  
from inner ring to outer  
ring to cover full area.

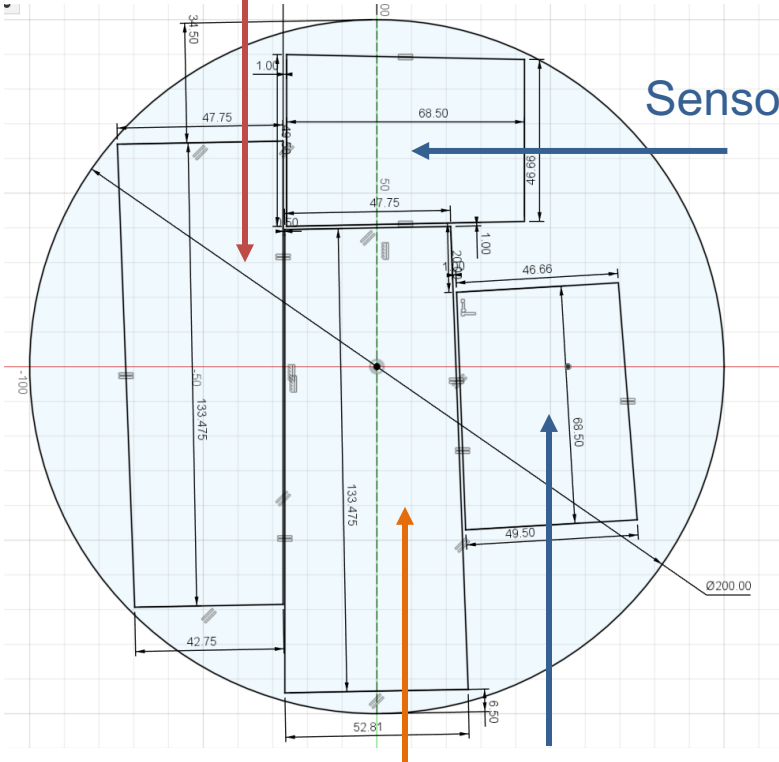




# R: 1010 mm-1412 mm (Group 2)

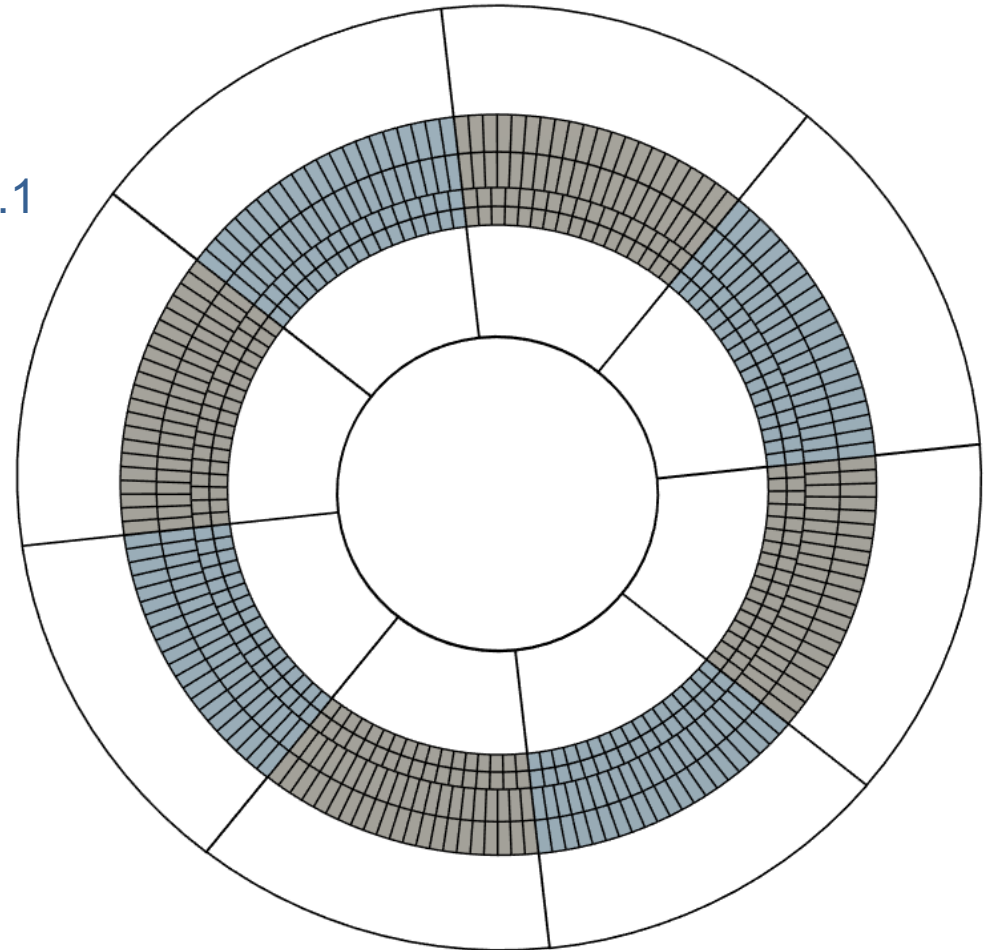
Qi YAN, Yihan ZHANG, and Shoudong LUO

Sensor No.3 8" wafer



Sensor No.4

Sensor No.2



Type of sensors

1

2

3

4

Number of sensors

136

136

168

168

168

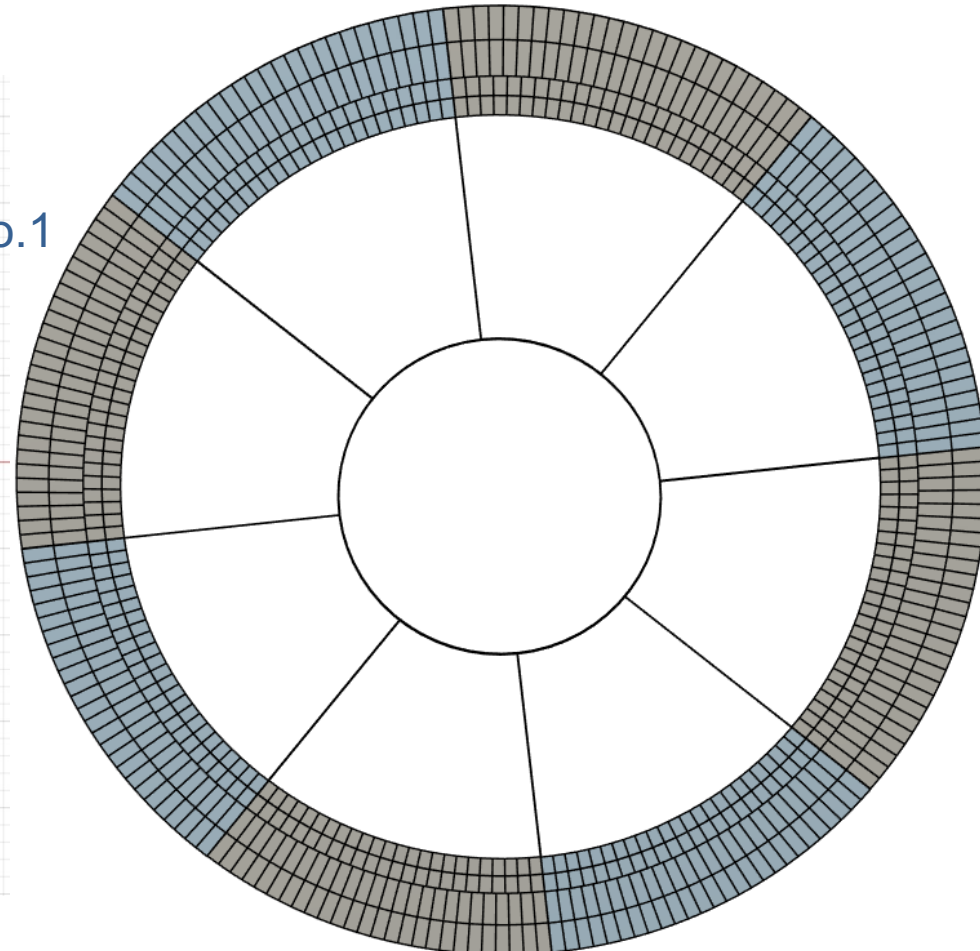
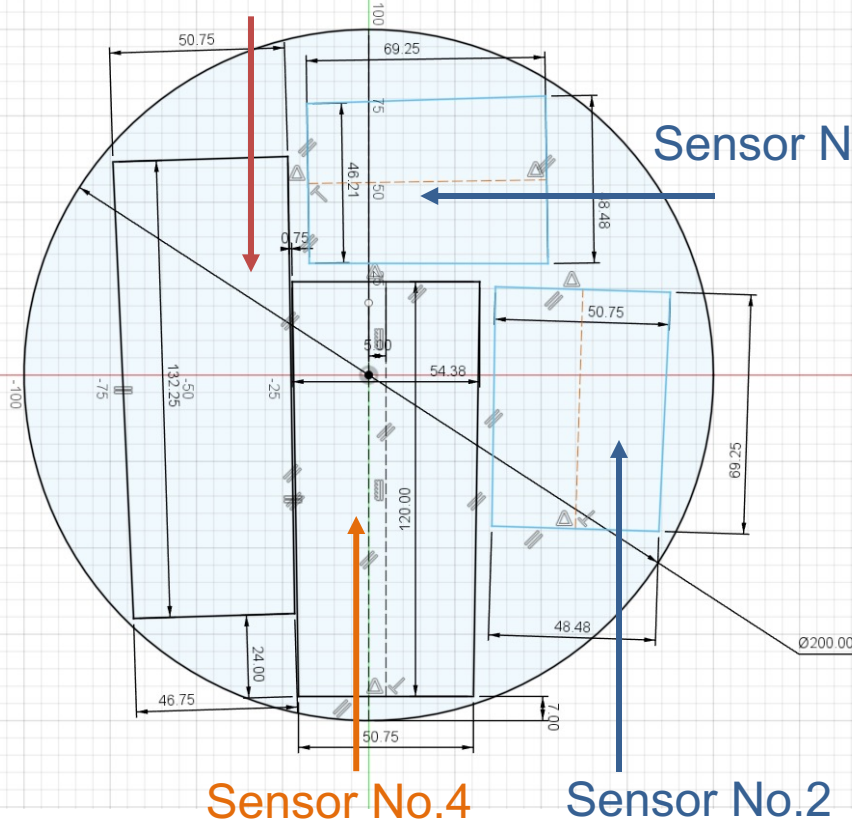
Wafers

# R: 1412 mm-1800 mm (Group 3)

Qi YAN, Yihan ZHANG, and Shoudong LUO

Sensor No.3

8" wafer



Type of sensors

1

2

3

4

Number of sensors

192

192

208

208

208

Wafers

# Other Features of the New OTK Endcap Design

Qi YAN, Yihan ZHANG, *and* Shoudong LUO

- 1) The widths of all trapezoid sensors are  $\sim 5$  cm, and the corresponding number of readout channels is  $\sim 512$  channels, which allows for the use of the same number of ASICs for all sensors.
- 2) The total length of 2 small neighboring sensors is  $\sim 13$  cm, which is similar to the length of all long sensors. These neighboring small sensors can be connected through wire bonding to share a common readout.

