

Development of STCF Inner Tracker

— Principle Demonstrator Manufacture

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On behalf of STCF-ITKW Group

RD51 Collaboration Meeting, Dec.-07-2023



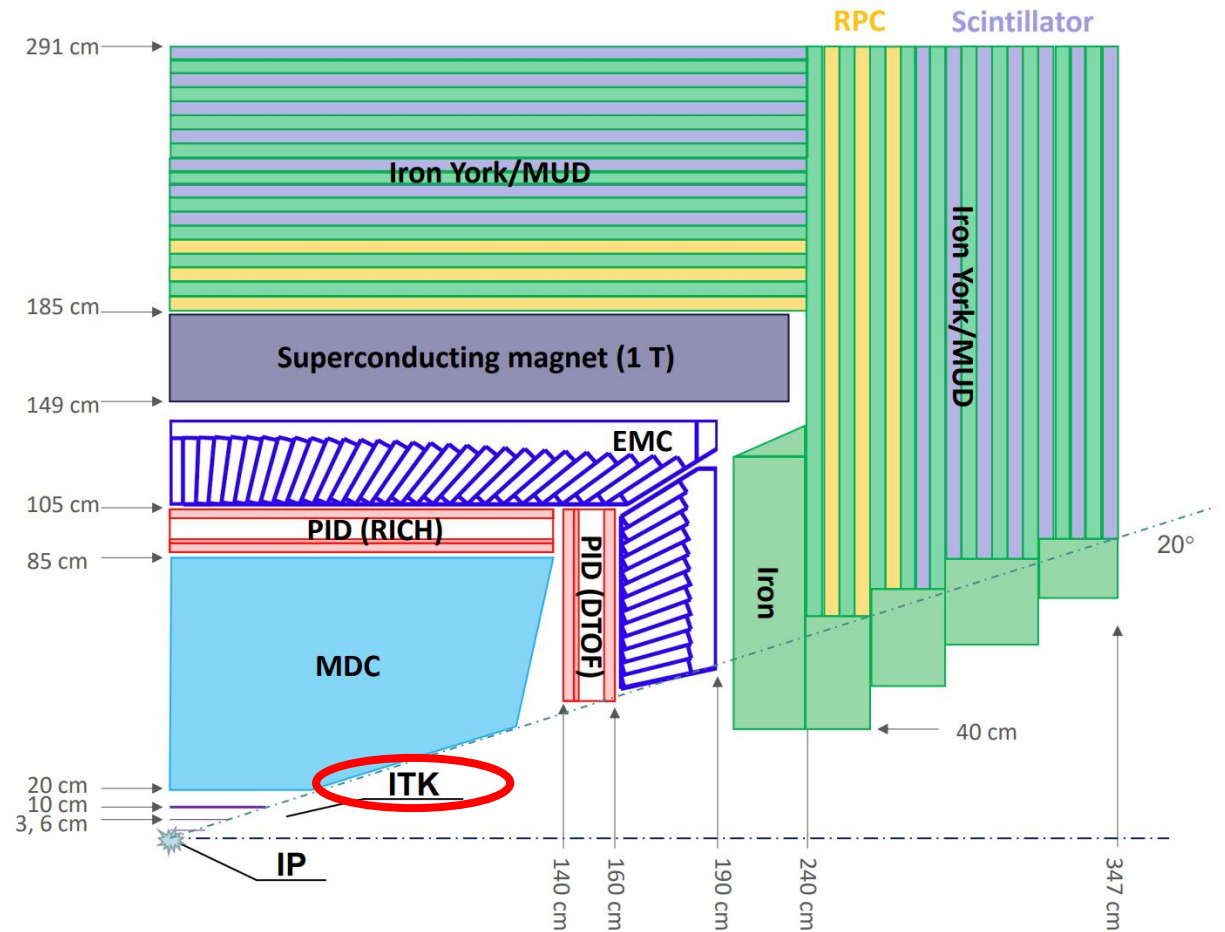
- **Introduction**
- Electrode Design
- Mechanical Design
- Mechanical Model Assembling
- Material Budget
- Future Plans

Motivation

STCF is an e^+e^- collider operating at $\sqrt{s}=2\sim 7$ GeV with a peak luminosity of $0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$.

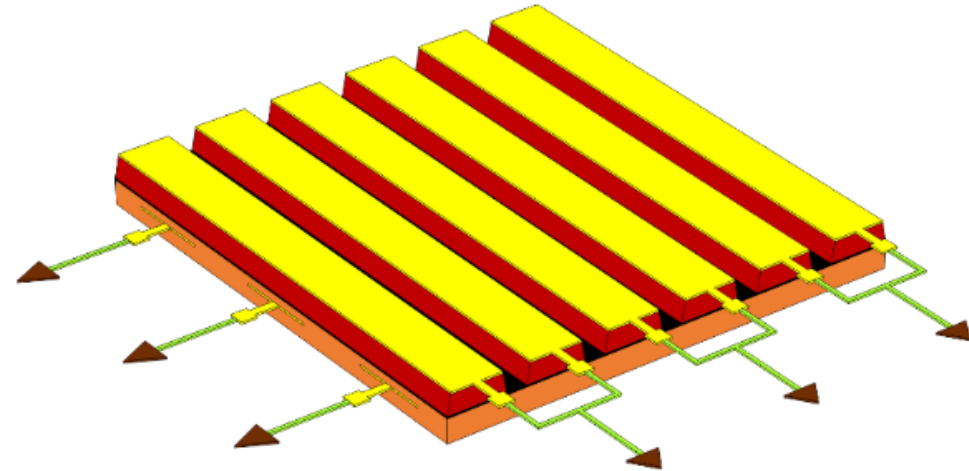
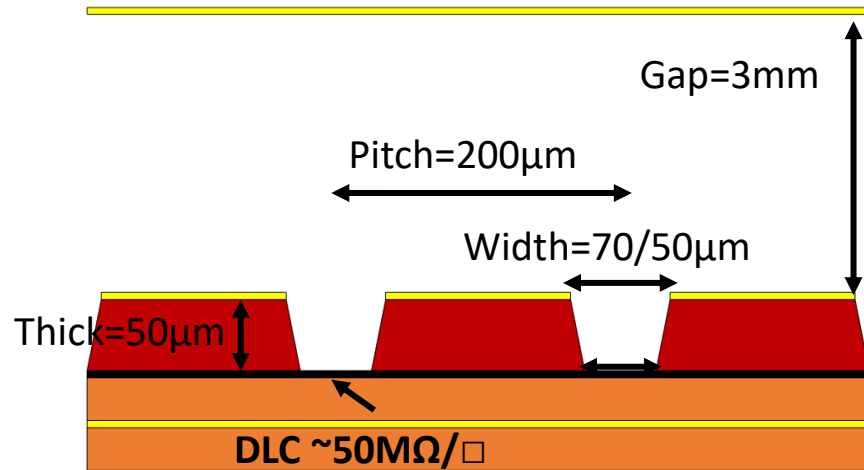
The required performance of ITKW used in STCF includes:

- **Good Spatial resolution**
- Measurement for Low-momentum charged particles
- **Ultra-Low material budget**
- High occupancy operated in μTPC mode (10 signals per hit)
- ...



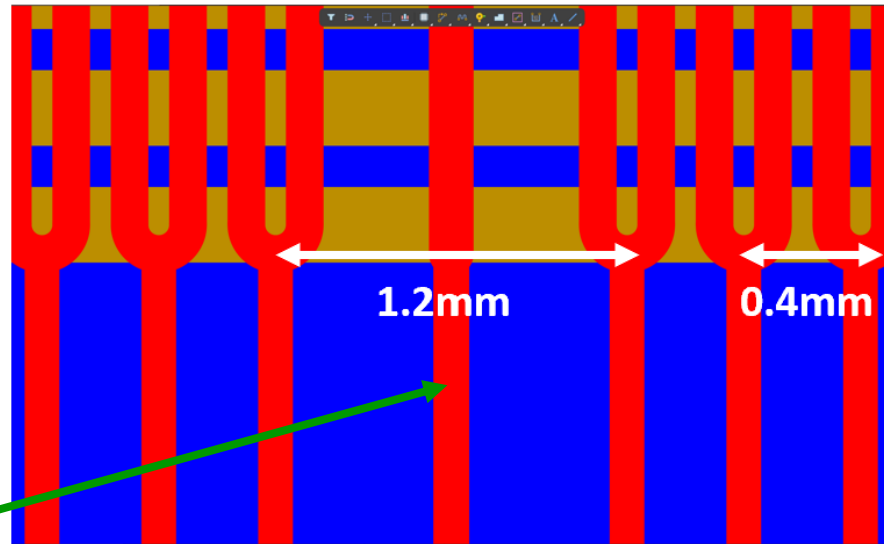
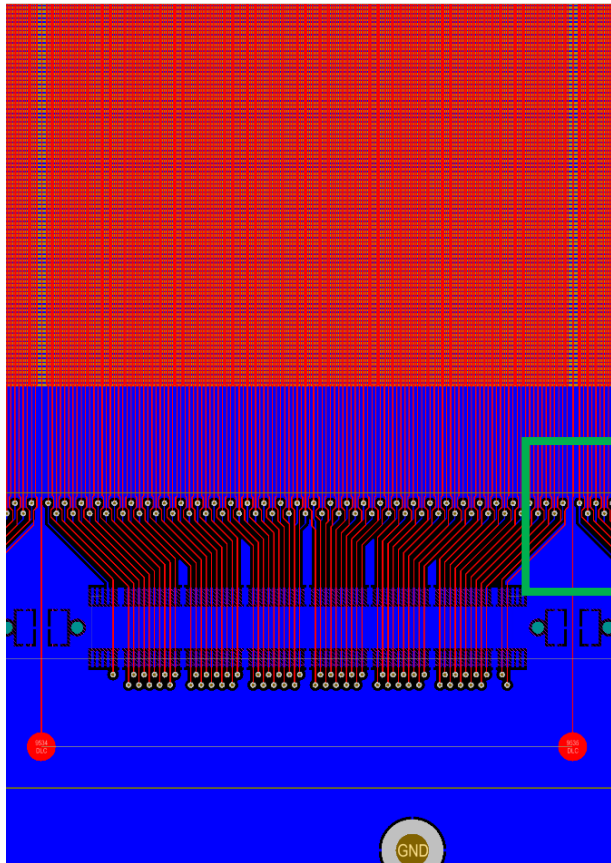
Detector Candidates: $\mu\text{RWELL}/\mu\text{RGroove}$

Advantages of μ RGroove

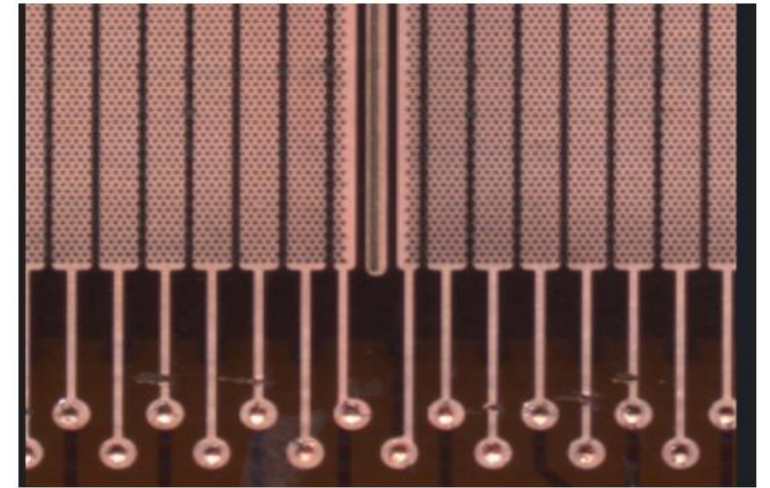


- Decoupled X&Y readout strips, no charge sharing problem, lower gas gain required;
- Signal amplitude is almost the same if the top & bottom readout strips have the same width;
- Manufacture process is almost the same as the Compass read/out, easy to produce with low cost;
- Groove structure is very easy for clean;
- Compatible with all the techniques developed for the μ RWELL manufacture

Dead Area in PEP Model



2 readout strips are replaced by a PEP GND line in each 128 readout strips; **A 50cm×50cm PEP μRGroove is in production.**

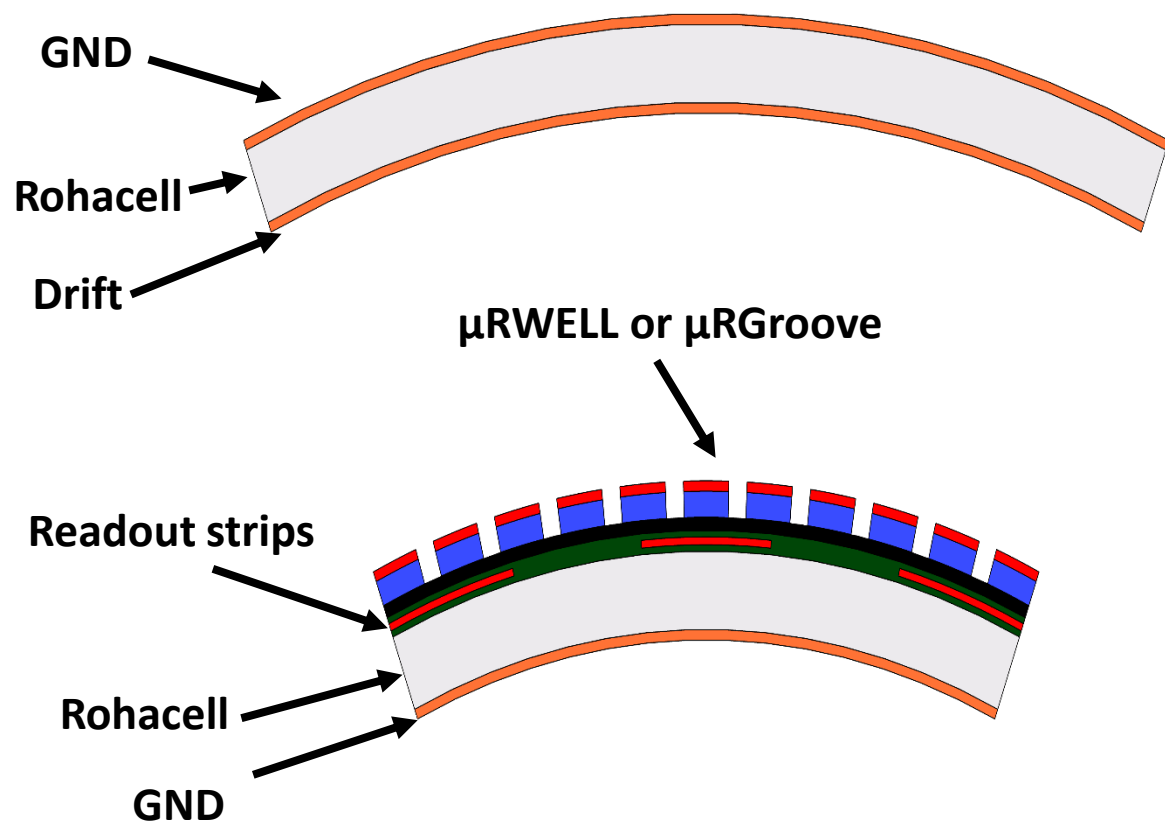


Active area= 100x100 mm²
Resistivity= 50 MΩ/
Strip pitch= 0.8 mm
Strip width = 0.7 mm
Dead zone (TOP) ~ 15%
Pre-preg thickness= 70 μm

Dead Area (TOP): $2/128=1.5625\%$

Geometry & Performance of STCF-ITKW

STCF-ITKW



Layer0 is the principle demonstrator

Size of active area:

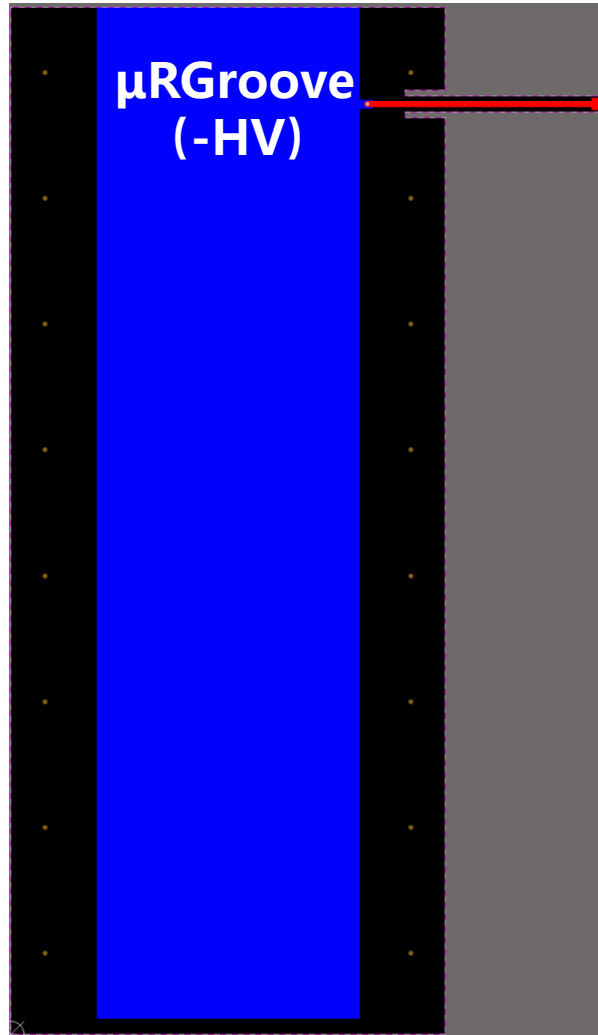
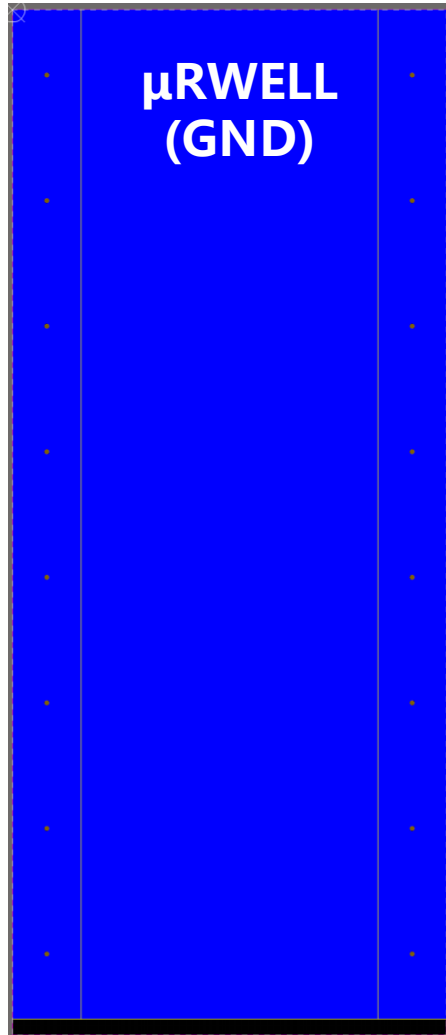
- Layer0: D=131.0mm, L=100.0mm;
- Layer1: D=131.0mm, L=380.0mm;
- Layer2: D=229.4mm, L=650.0mm;
- Layer3: D=327.9mm, L=920.0mm;

Performance:

- Spatial resolution in $r-\varphi$ @1T Magnetic field :
 - 100 μm perpendicular incident track;
 - 130 μm for oblique incidence track;
- Material budget : $\leq 0.3\% X_0$;
- Rate Capability: $\geq 30\text{kHz}/\text{cm}^2$;

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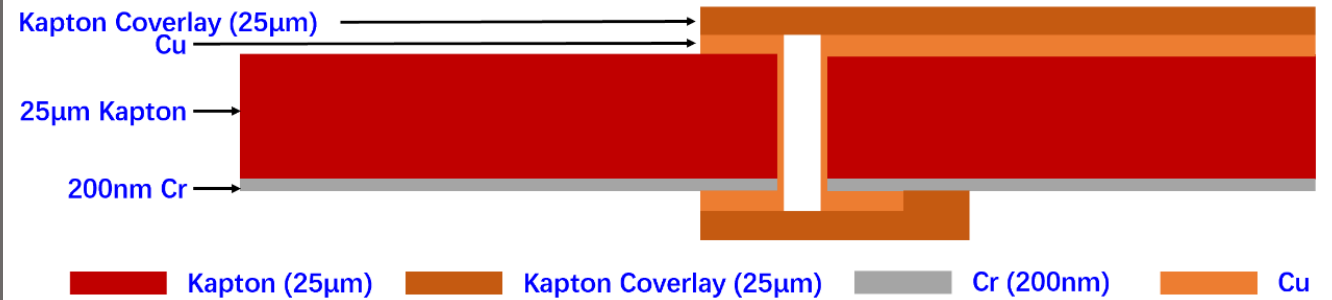
Drift Electrode



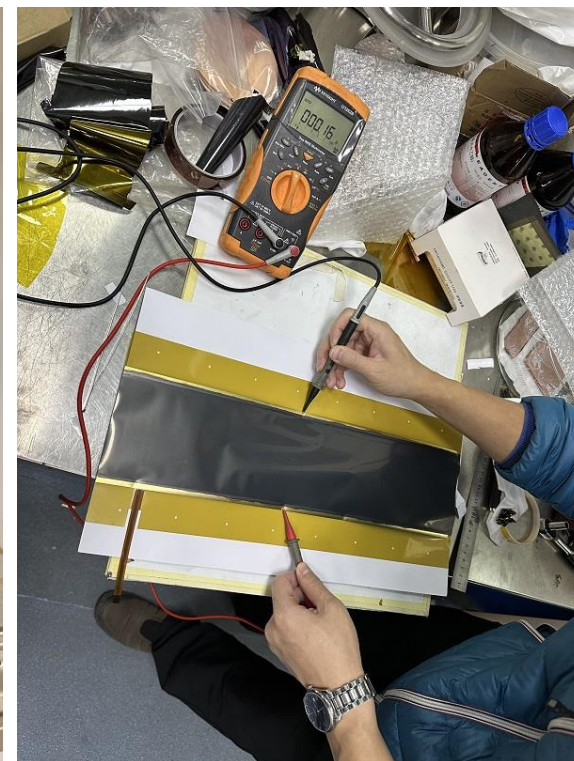
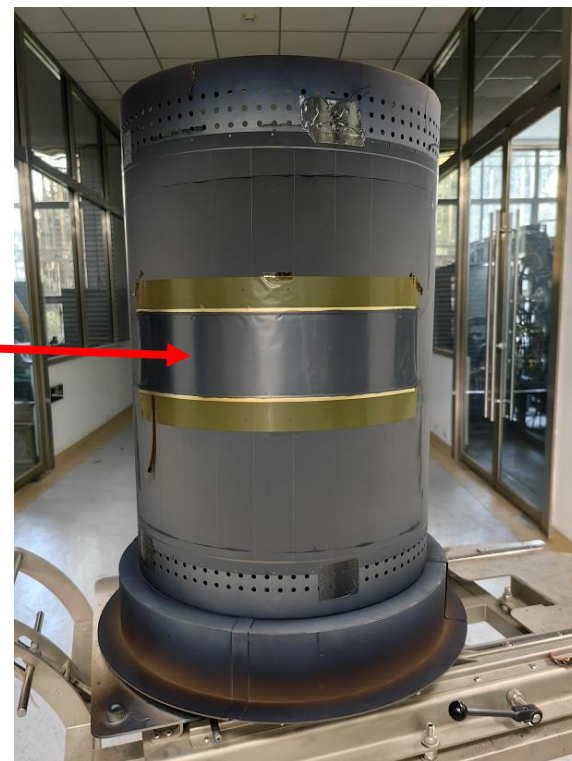
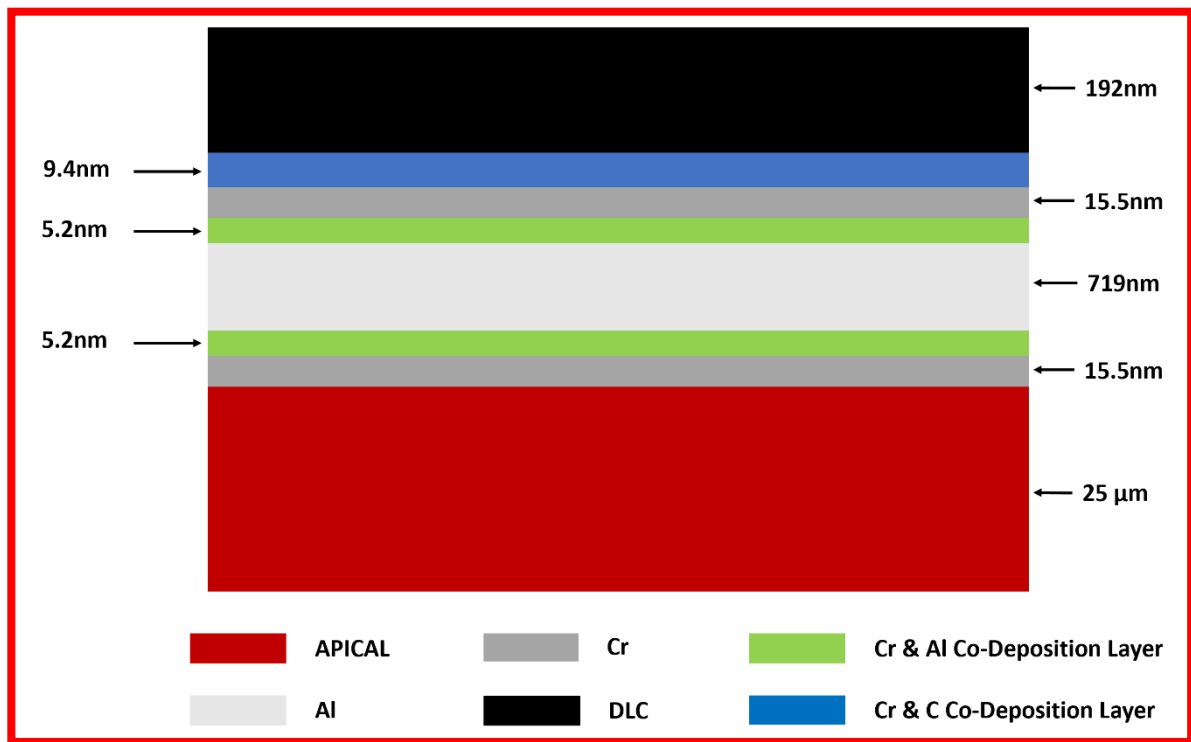
Layer stack of μ RWELL drift



Layer stack of μ RGroove drift



Low Material Budget Electrode



LMB Drift & GND are both made

[Zhou Lin, RD51 Collaboration Meeting, 21/06/2023](#)

	X0 (mm)	Thickness (nm)	Material Budget (%X0)
C	188.4	193.6	0.0001028
Al	88.97	721.6	0.0008110
Cr	20.7	46.5	0.0002246
Total:			0.0011384

Many thanks to Fabien for his suggestion on using the aluminum instead of copper!!!

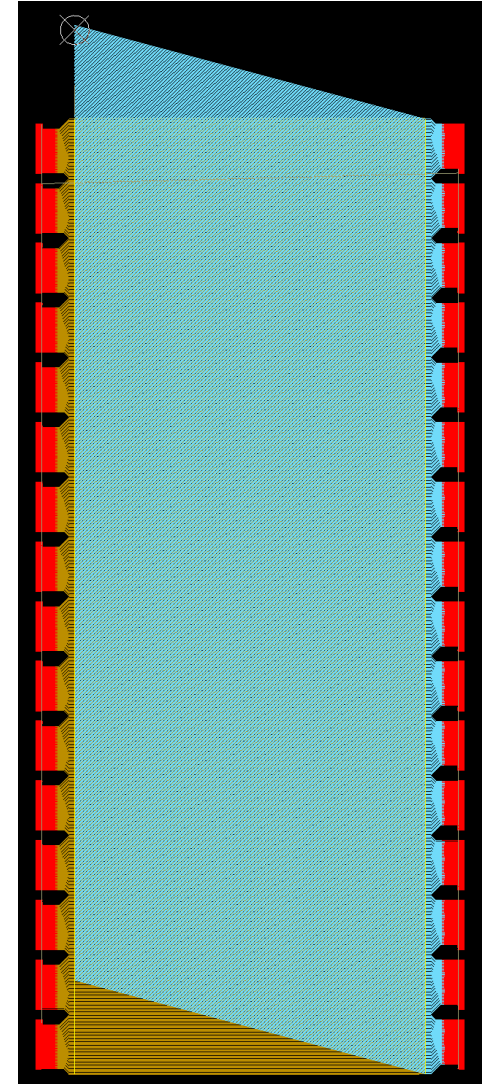
PCB for Readout Strips

Requirement of readout strips:

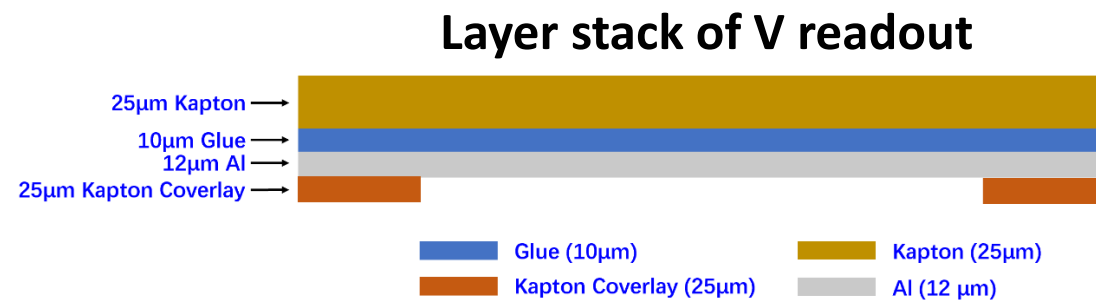
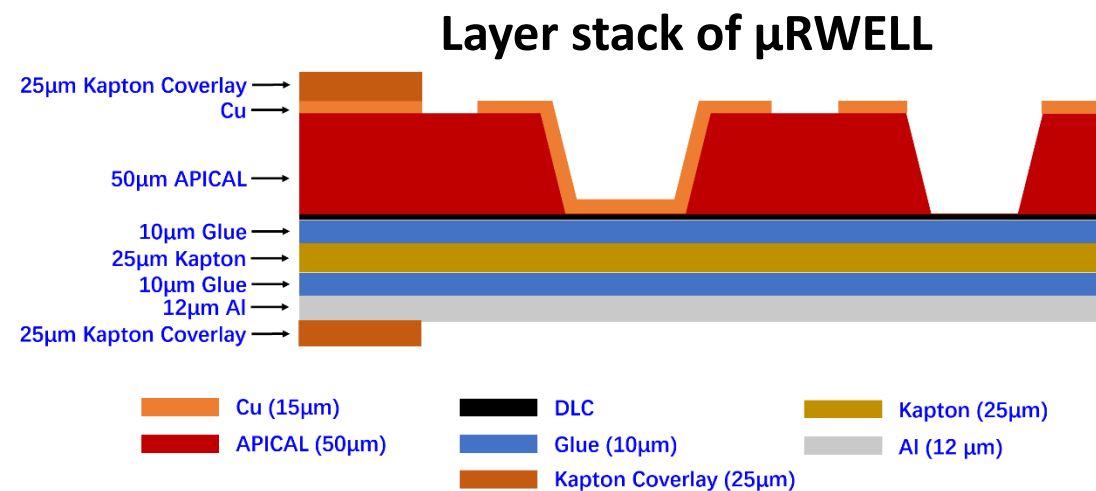
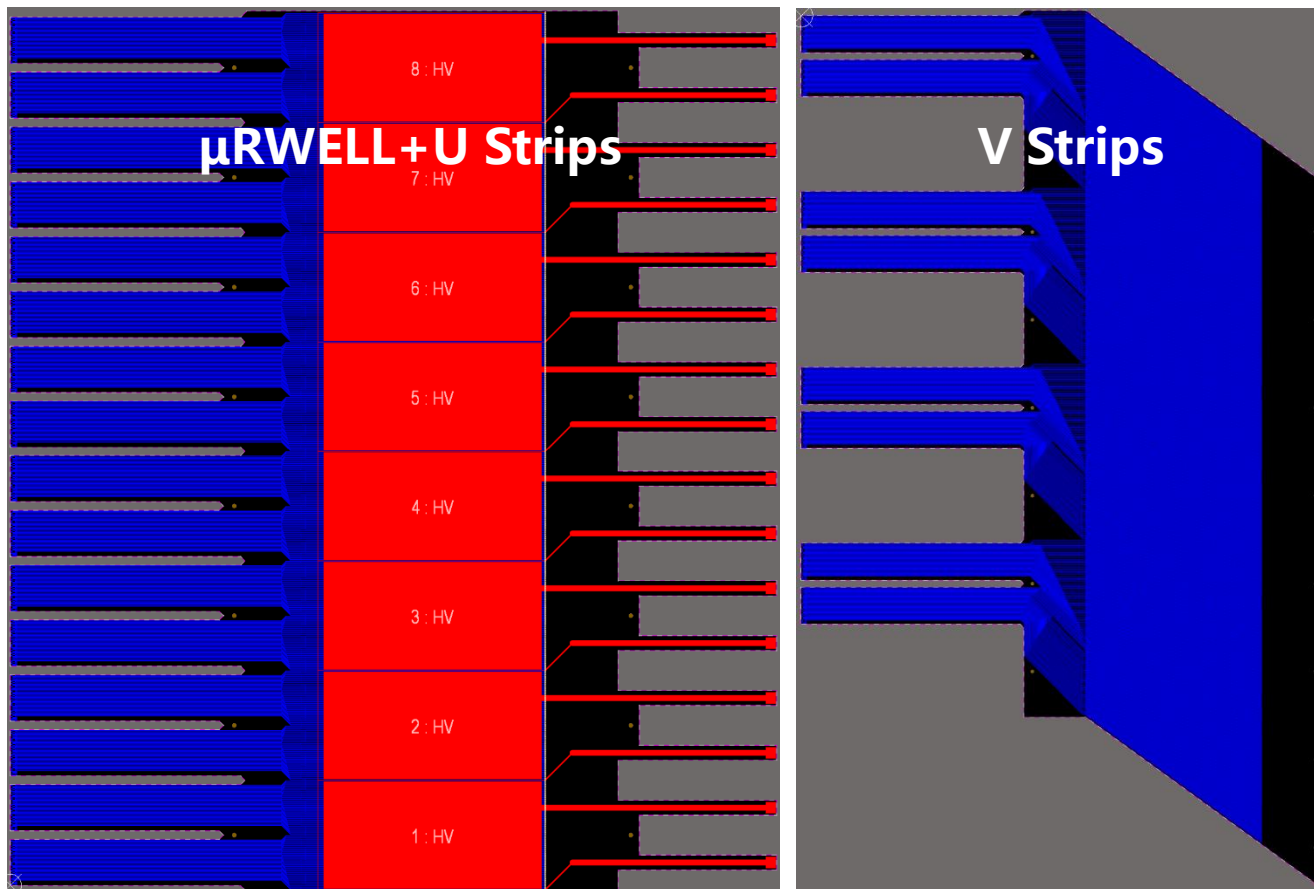
U/V 2D strip-readout, pitch of U strips is 0.4mm, Pitch of V strips is 0.8mm, angel between UV is 15°;

Design of readout strips:

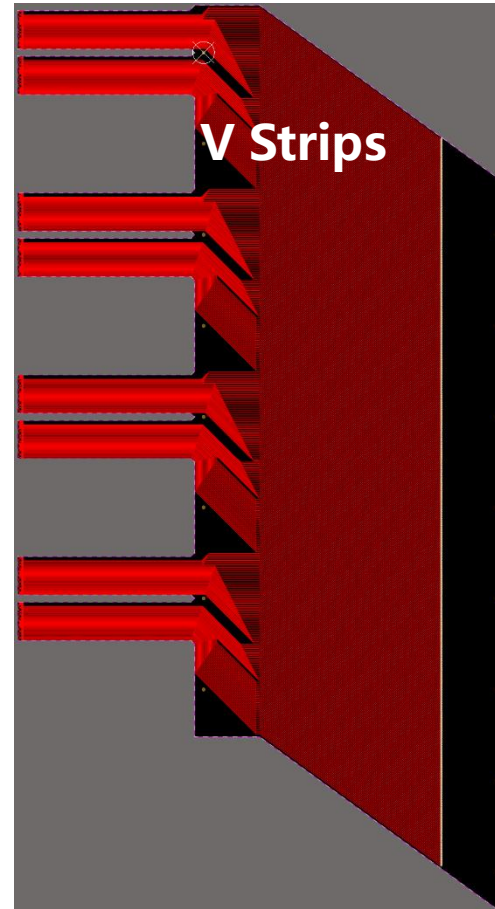
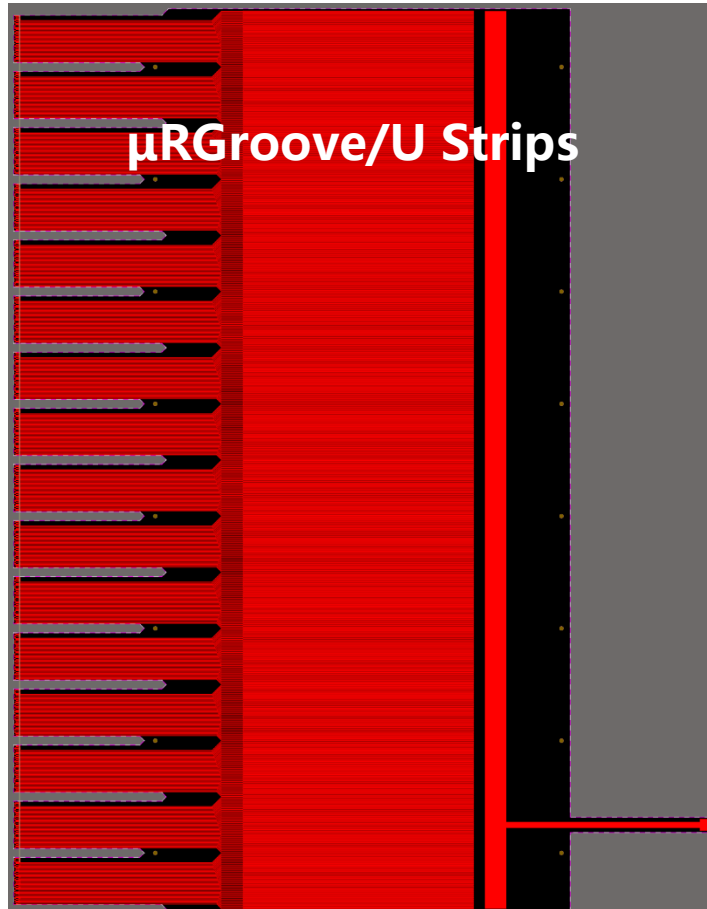
1. 2 PCBs (rectangle on top and parallelogram on bottom) each containing 1d strips are used, instead of 1 multilayer PCB, to avoid **strip cut off on the edge of PCB, extra material budget or extra channels of electronics**;
2. No electronic component soldered on the PCB, to avoid damage of the flexible PCB during the vacuum pump gluing process;
3. Use Goldfinger for the electrical connections.



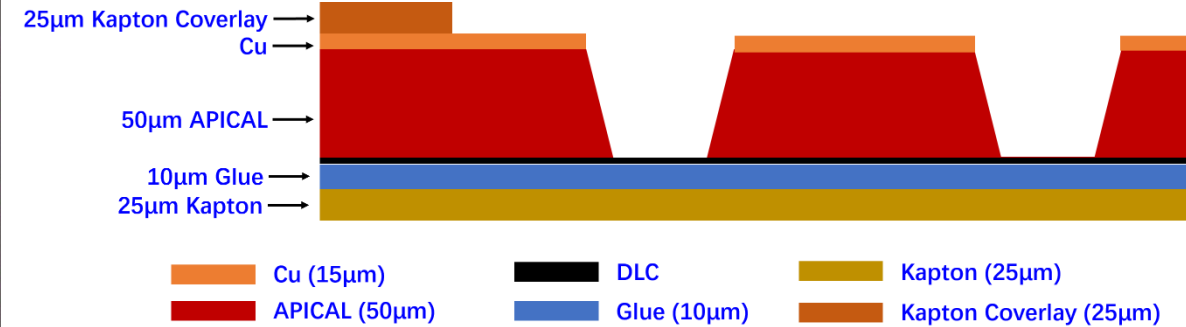
μ RWELL and Readout Strips



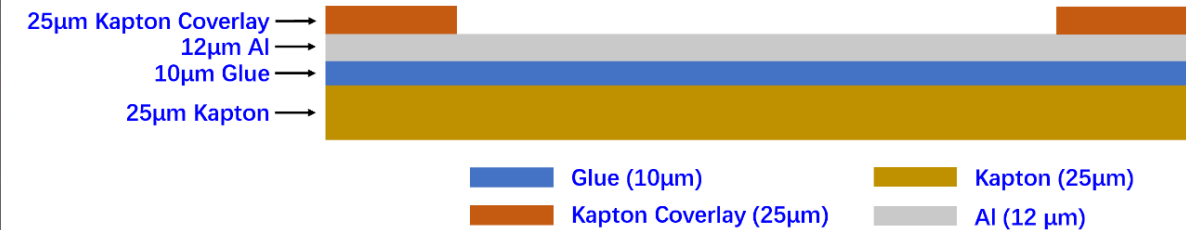
μRGroove and Readout Strips



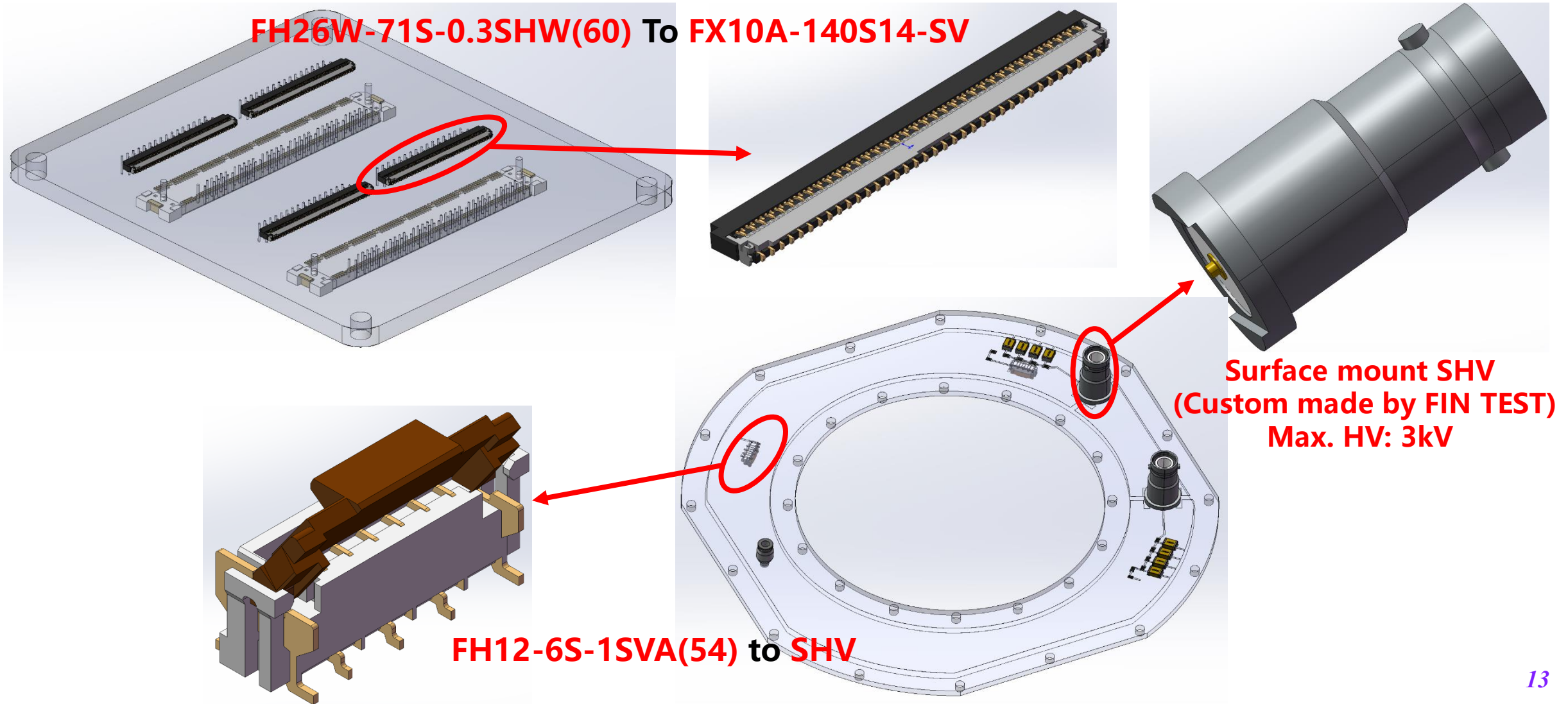
Layer stack of μRGroove



Layer stack of V readout

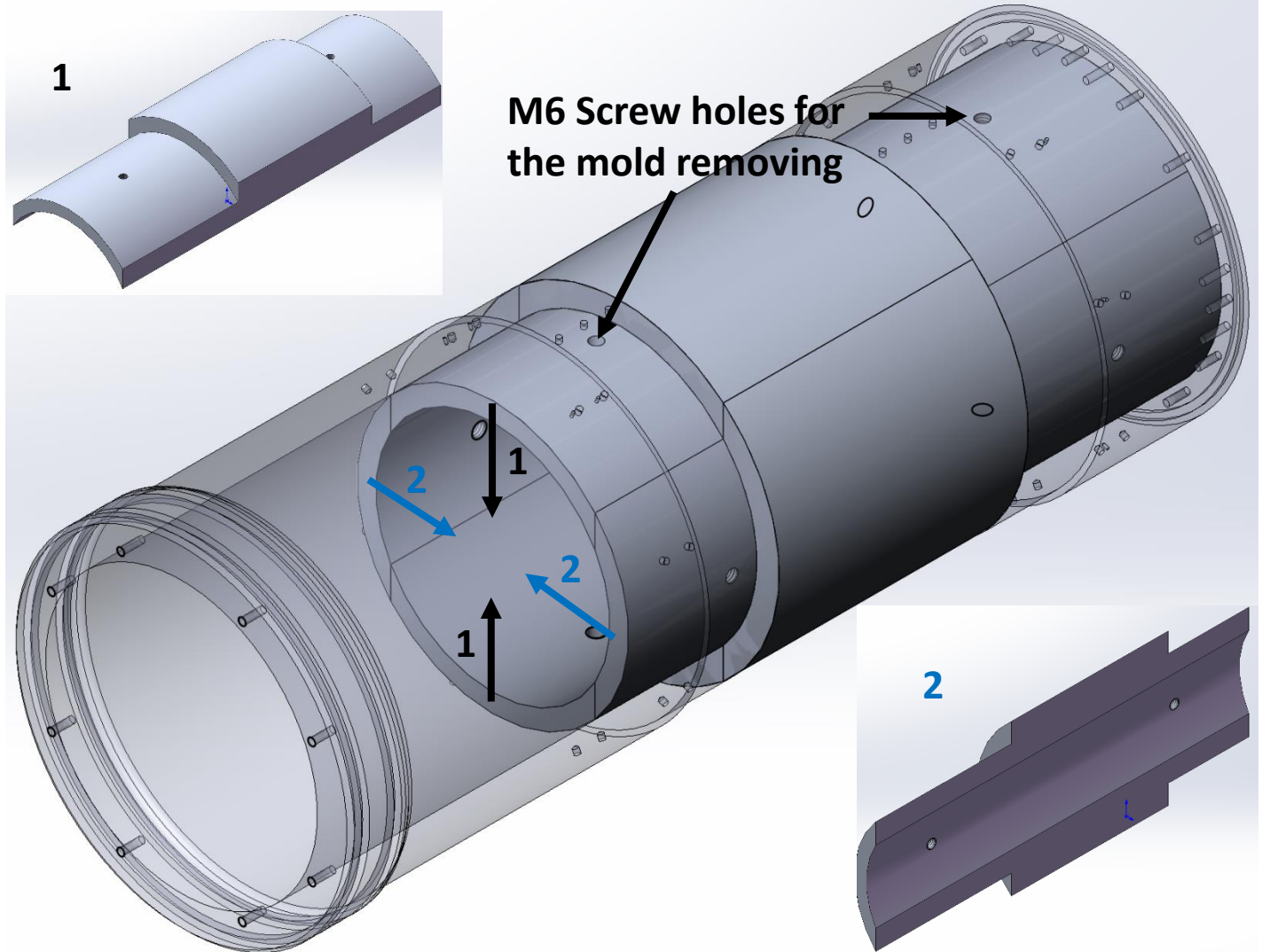
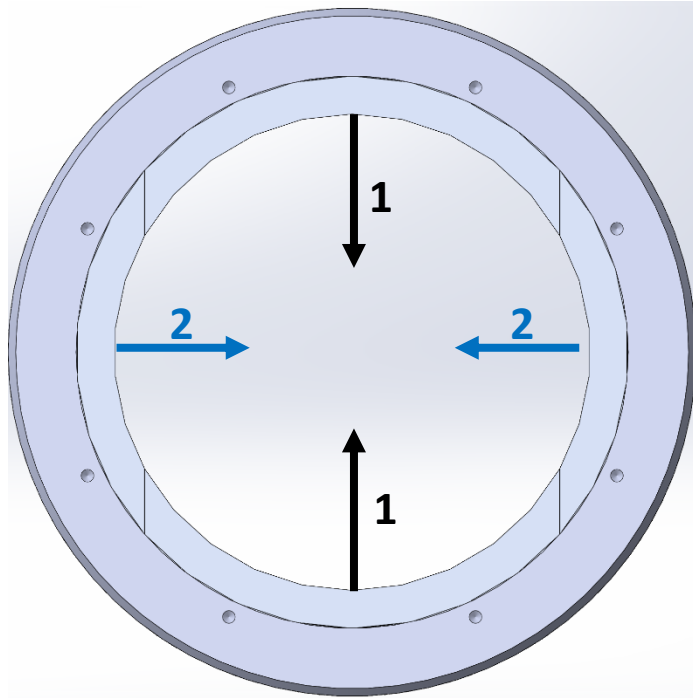


FPC for Signal and HV Connections:



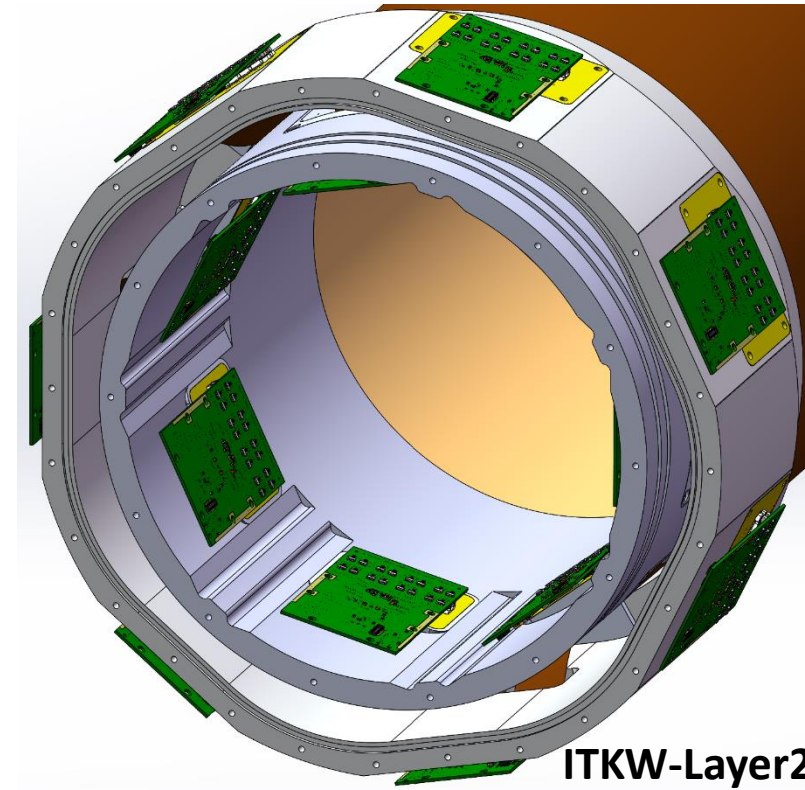
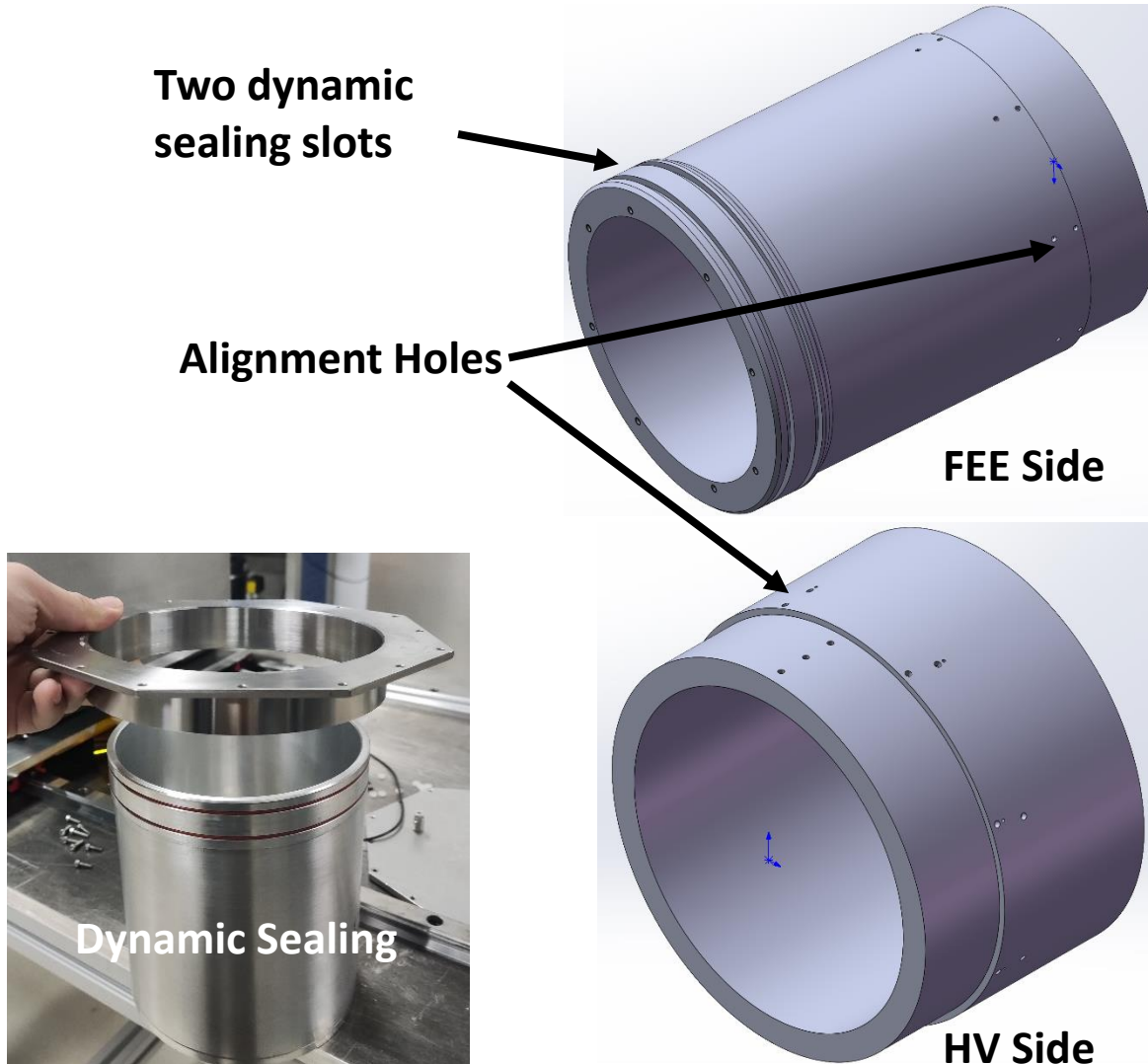
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The Cylindrical Molds of μ RWELL/ μ RGroove



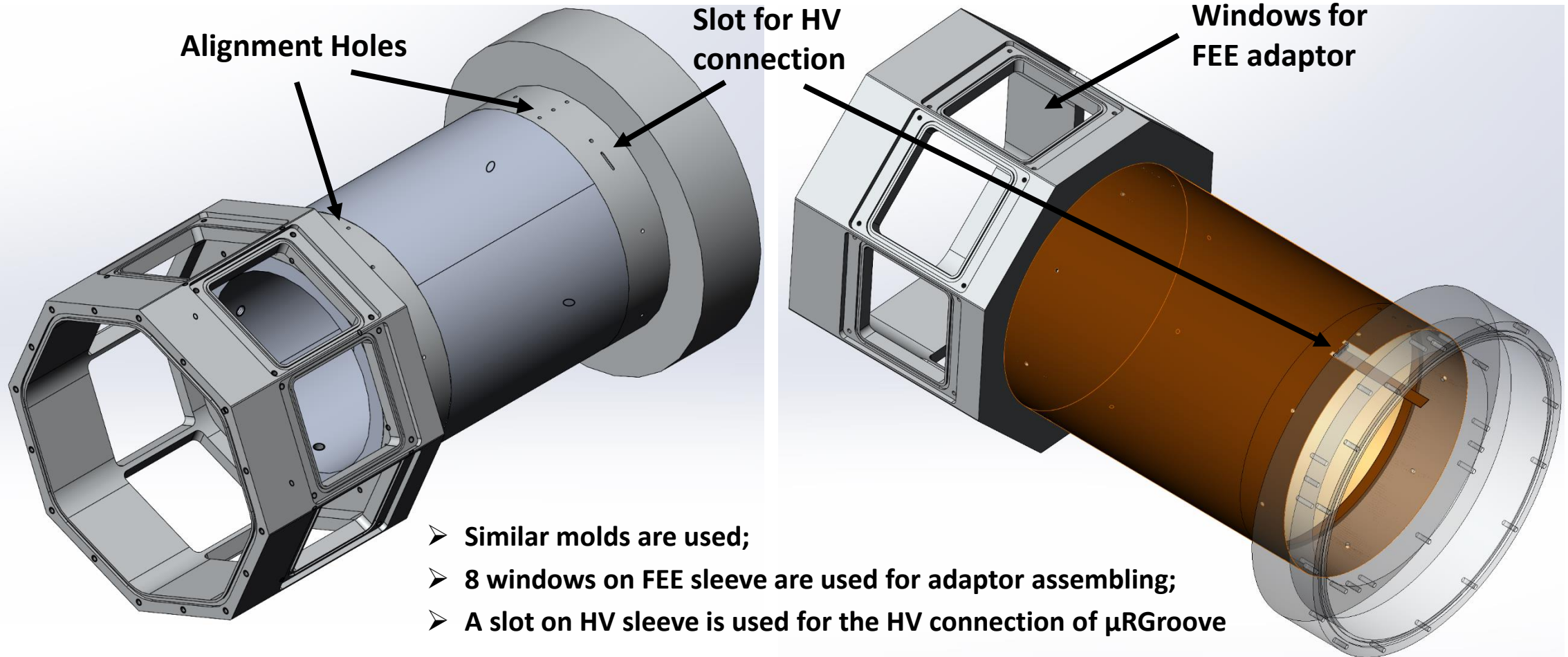
- The mold consists of 4 pieces;
- After gluing, mold1 can be removed vertically, then mold2 can be removed horizontally
- M6 screw holes on both end of each piece are used for the mold removing

The Sleeves of μ RWELL/ μ RGroove



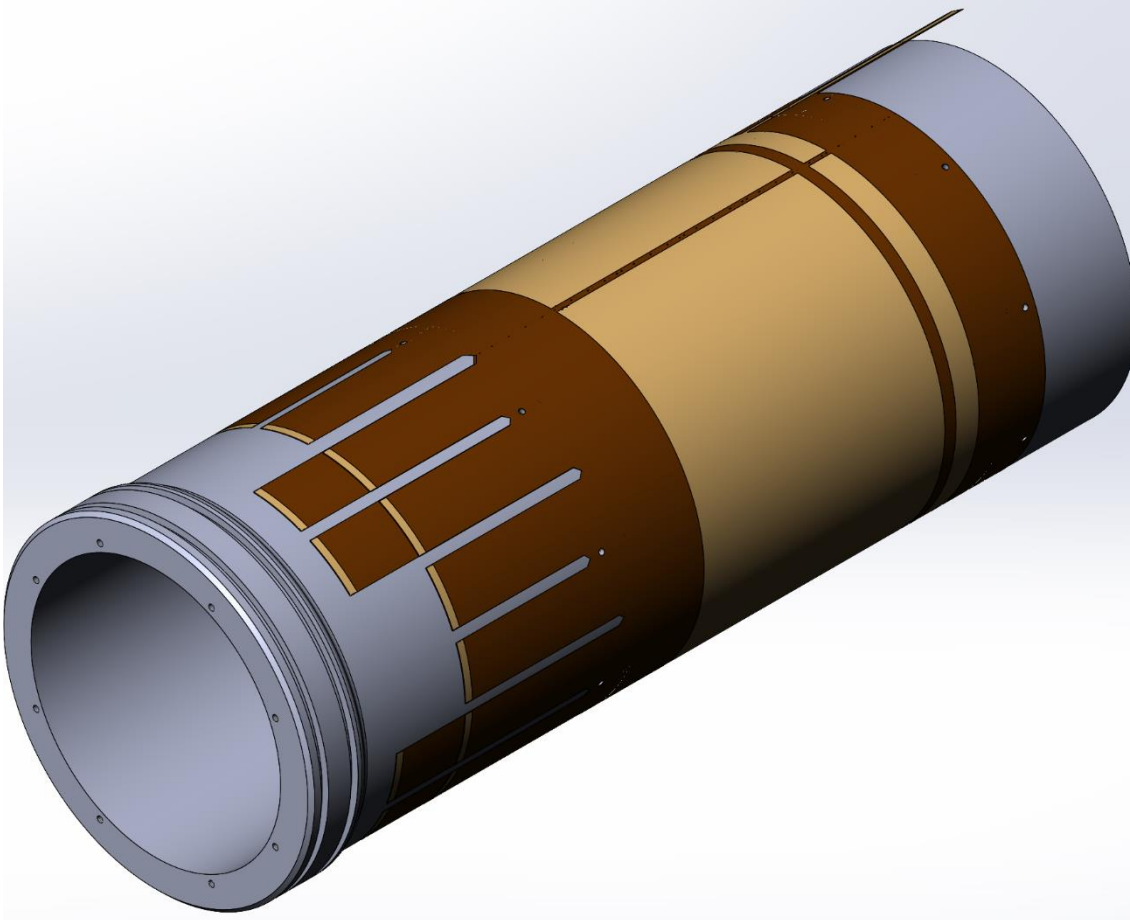
There are FEEs fixed onto the inner sleeves start from layer2, we have no space for the sealing slot on the end face, that why we use dynamic sealing

The Molds & Sleeves of Drift Electrode

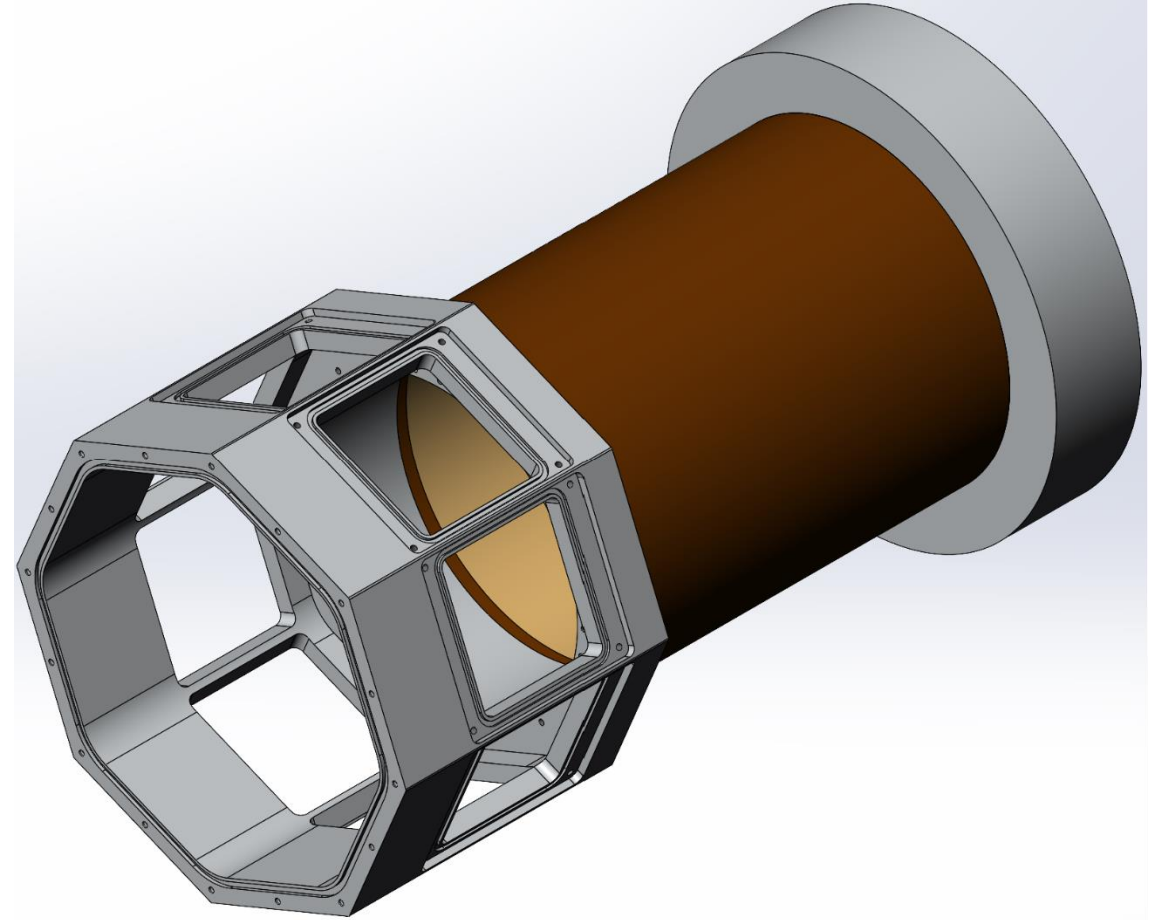


The Electrode After Gluing

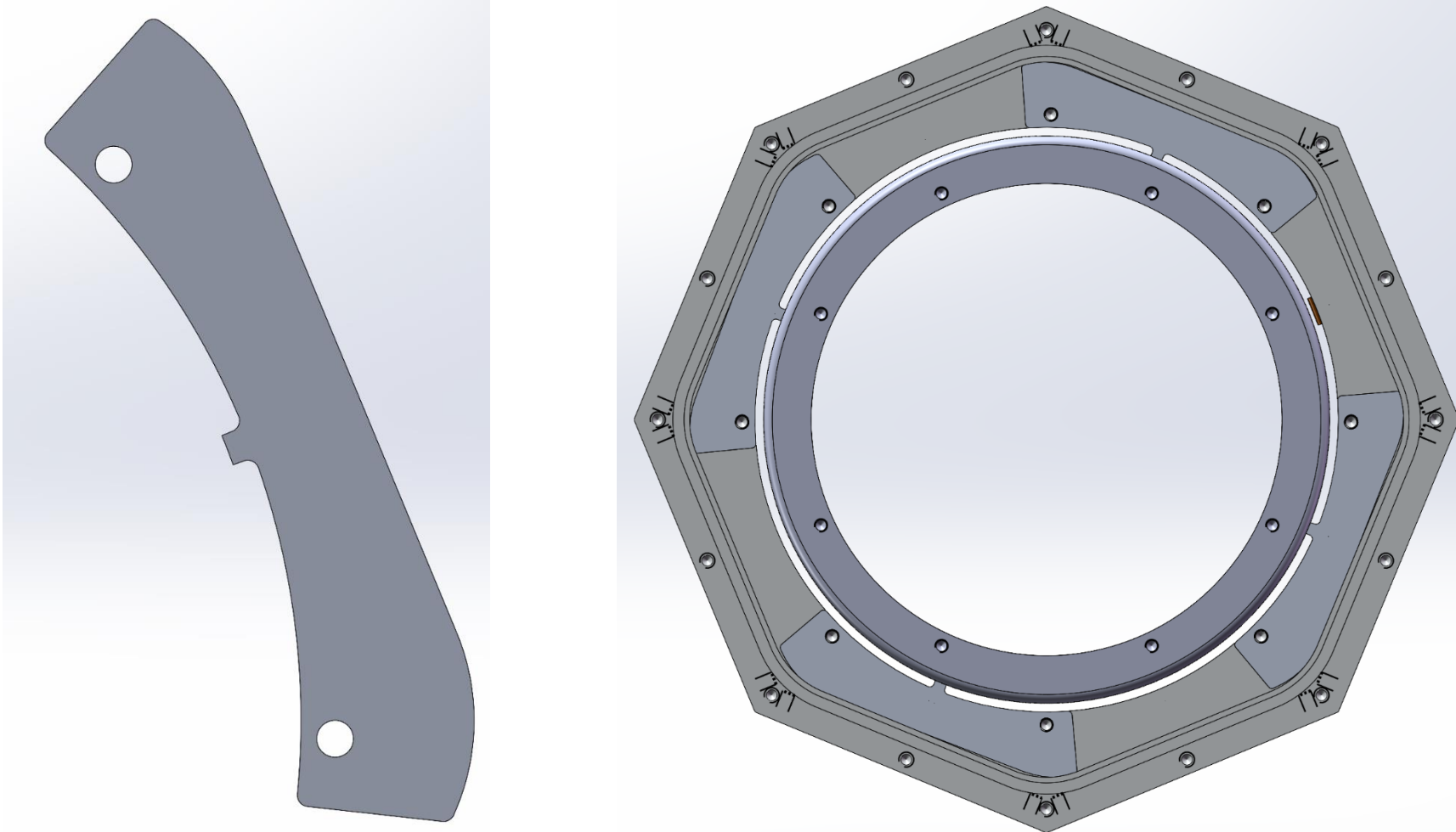
μ RGroove



Drift

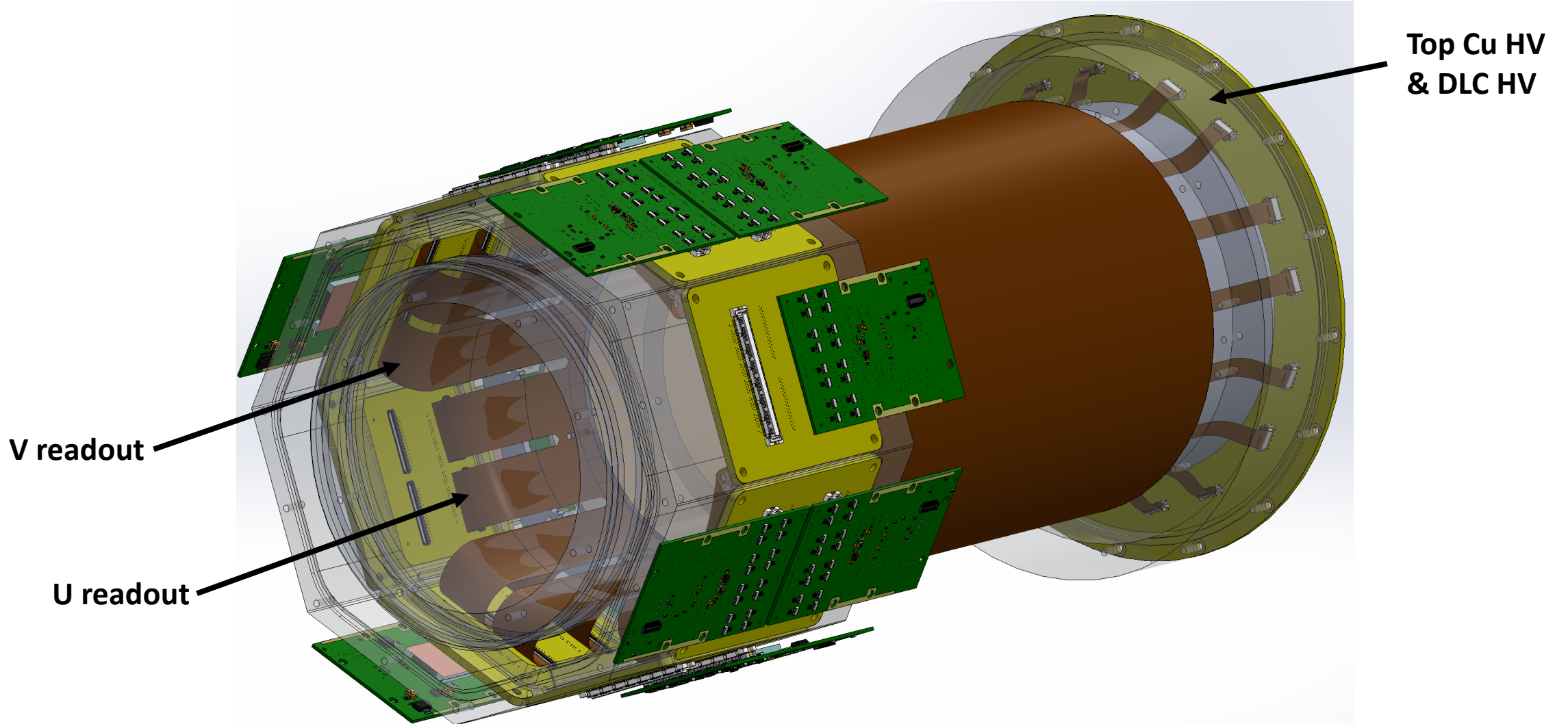


Spacer For The Inner & Outer Sleeves

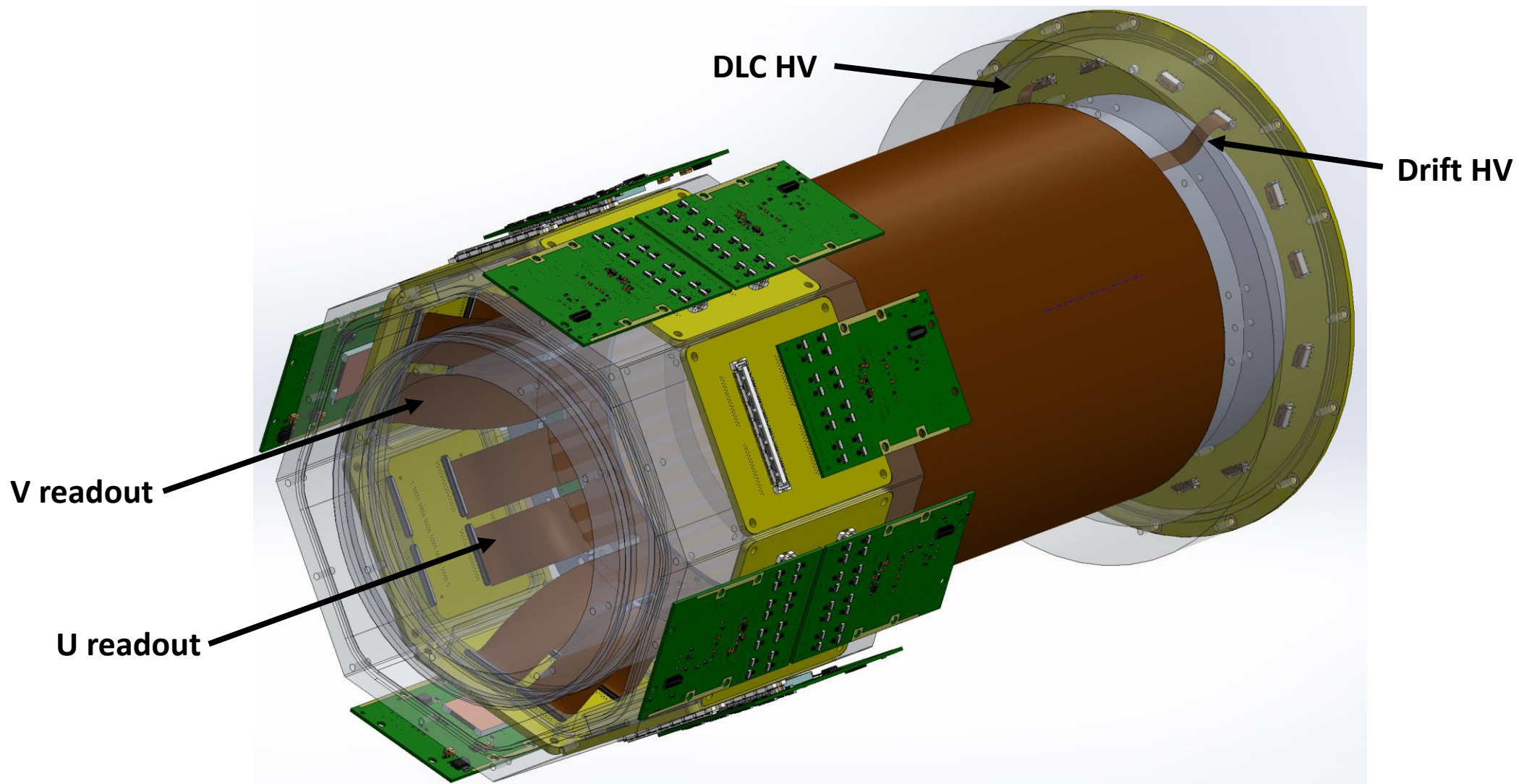


The spacers provide an uniform 5mm drift gap

c- μ RWELL



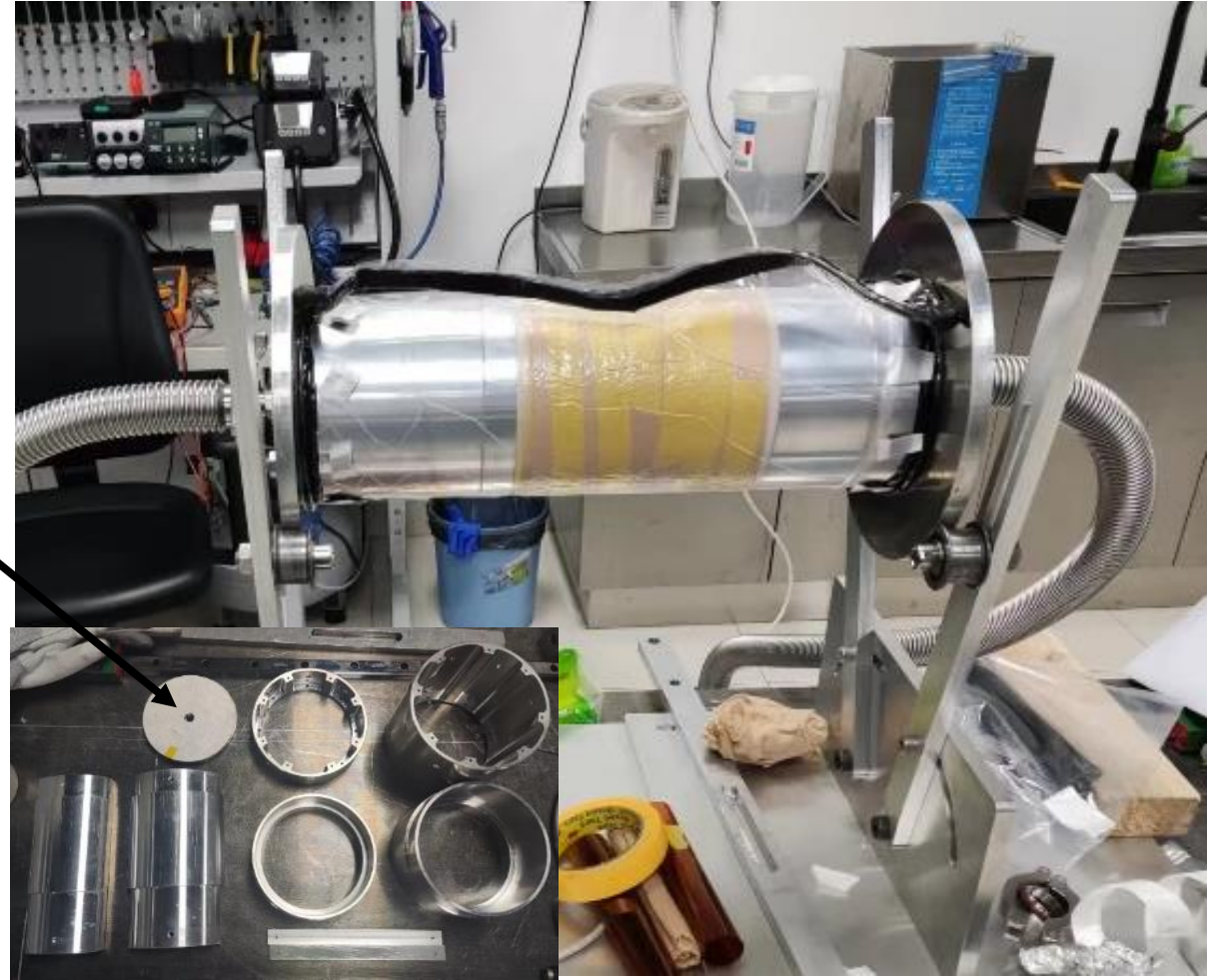
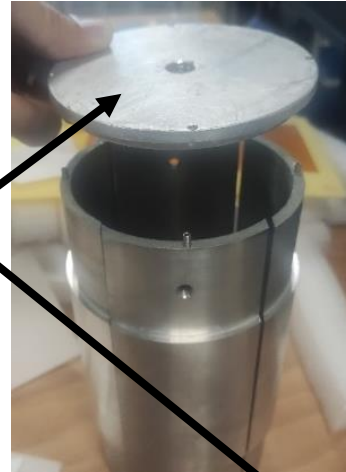
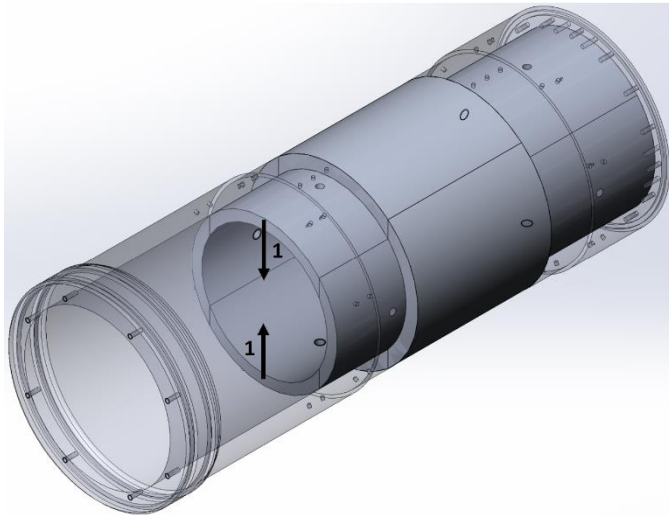
c- μ RGroove



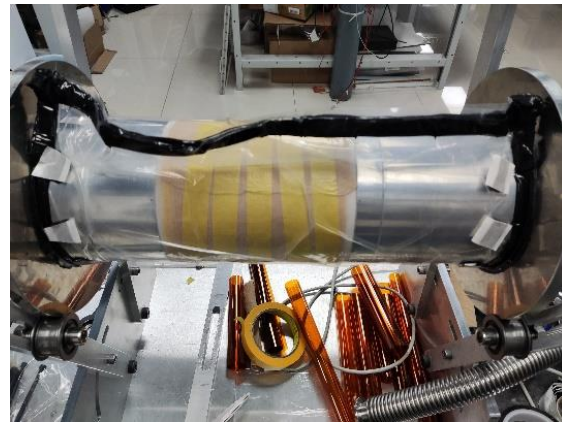
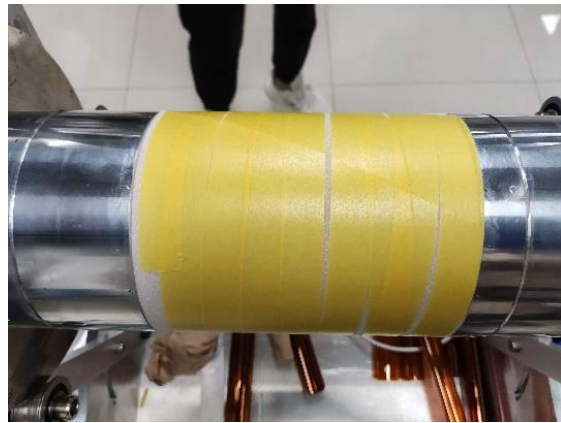
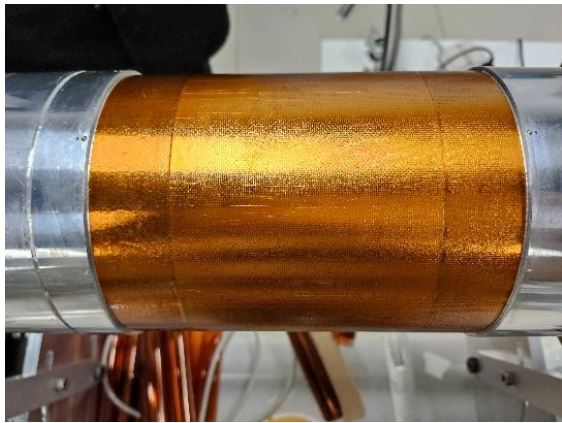
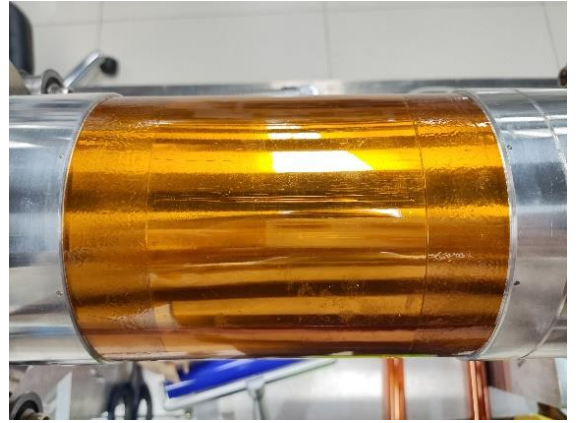
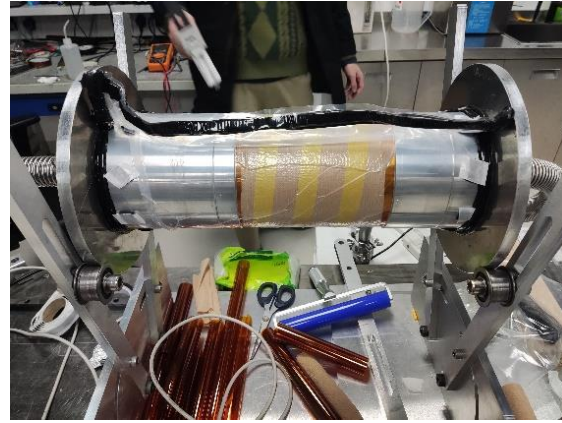
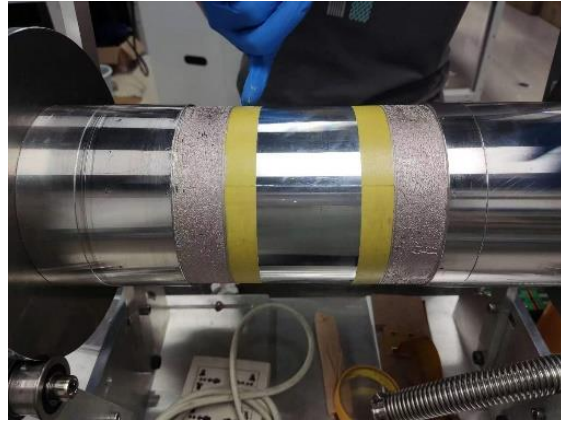
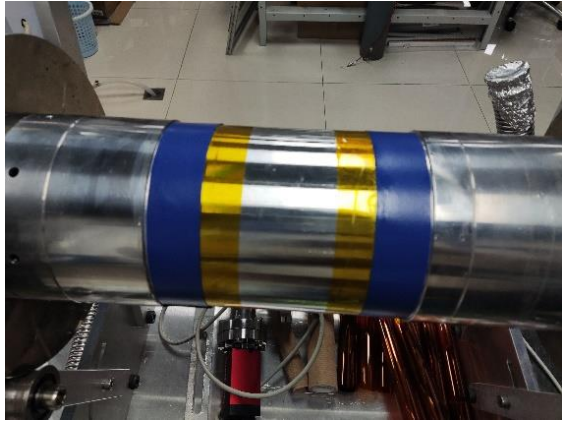
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Assembling of Molds and Sleeves

2 conical caps are used for supporting the 4 pieces of molds, to avoid the invagination of the 2 type1 molds during the vacuum pumping



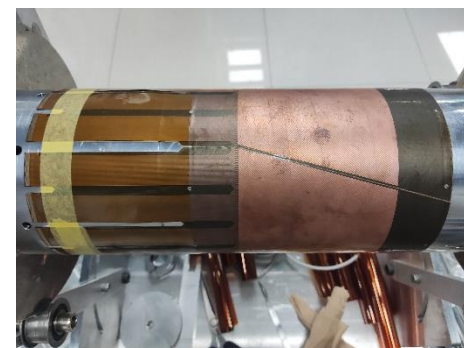
Inner Cylinder Gluing: GND & Rohacell



Inner Cylinder Gluing: Readout & μ RWELL(Model)



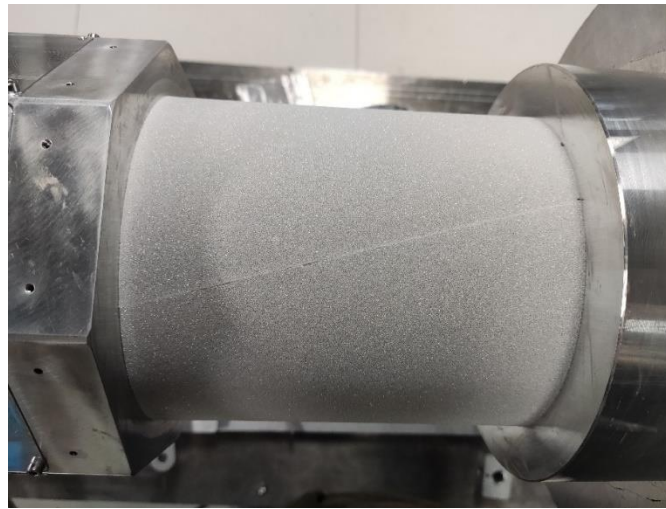
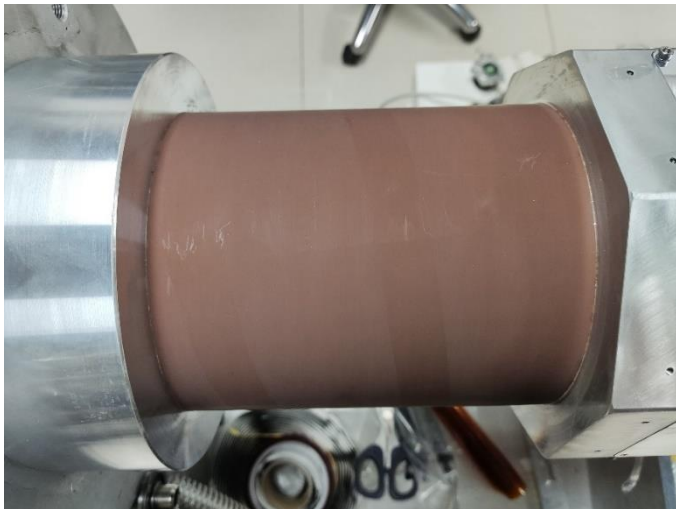
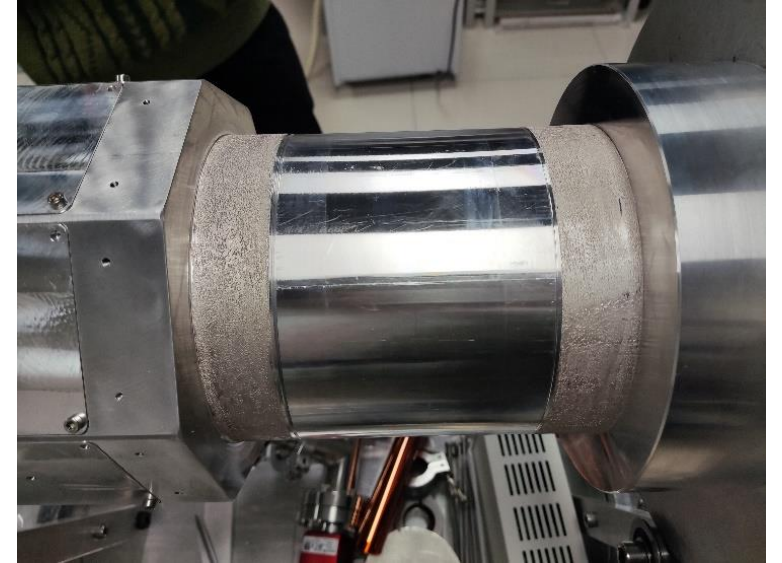
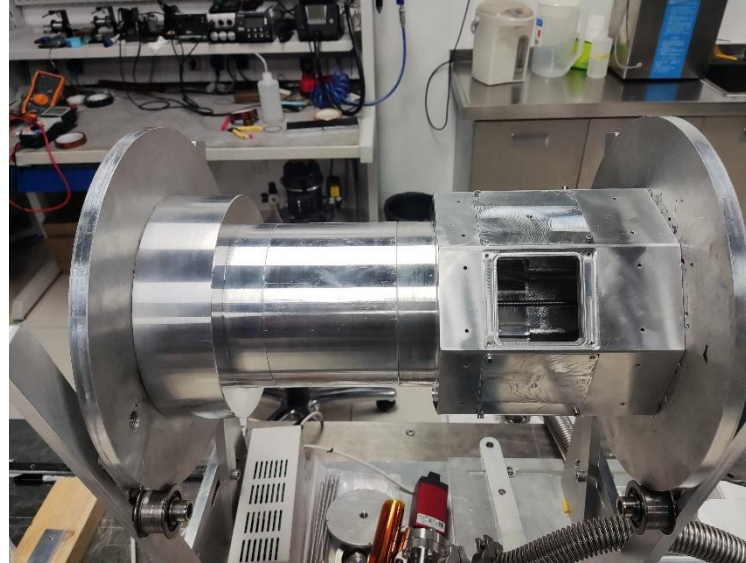
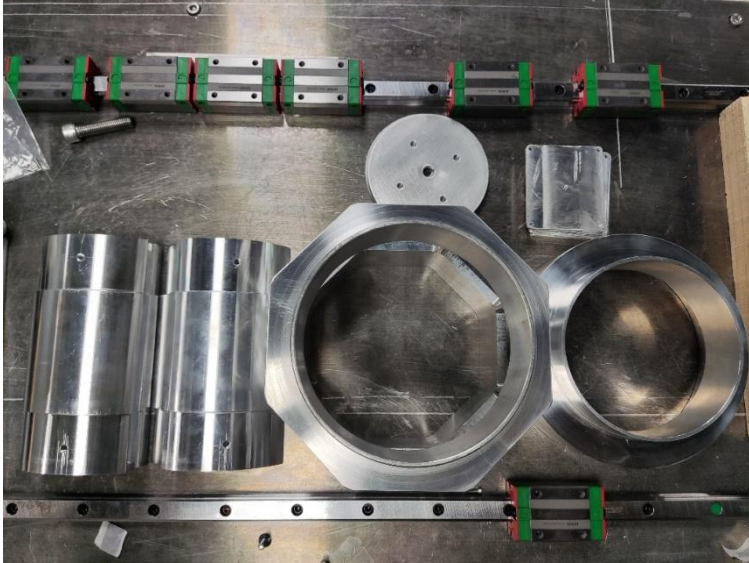
Bottom Readout



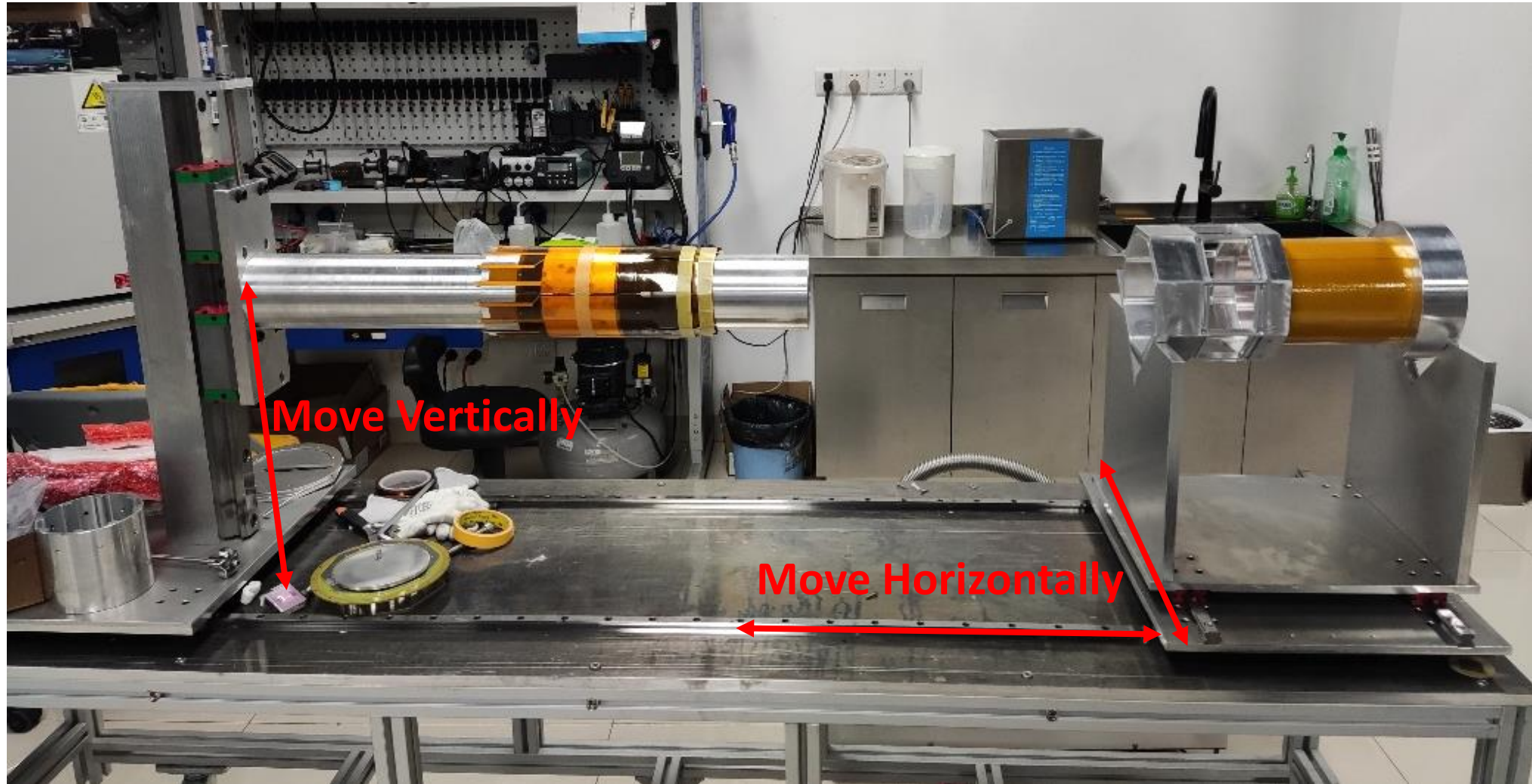
μ RWELL(model) & Top Readout



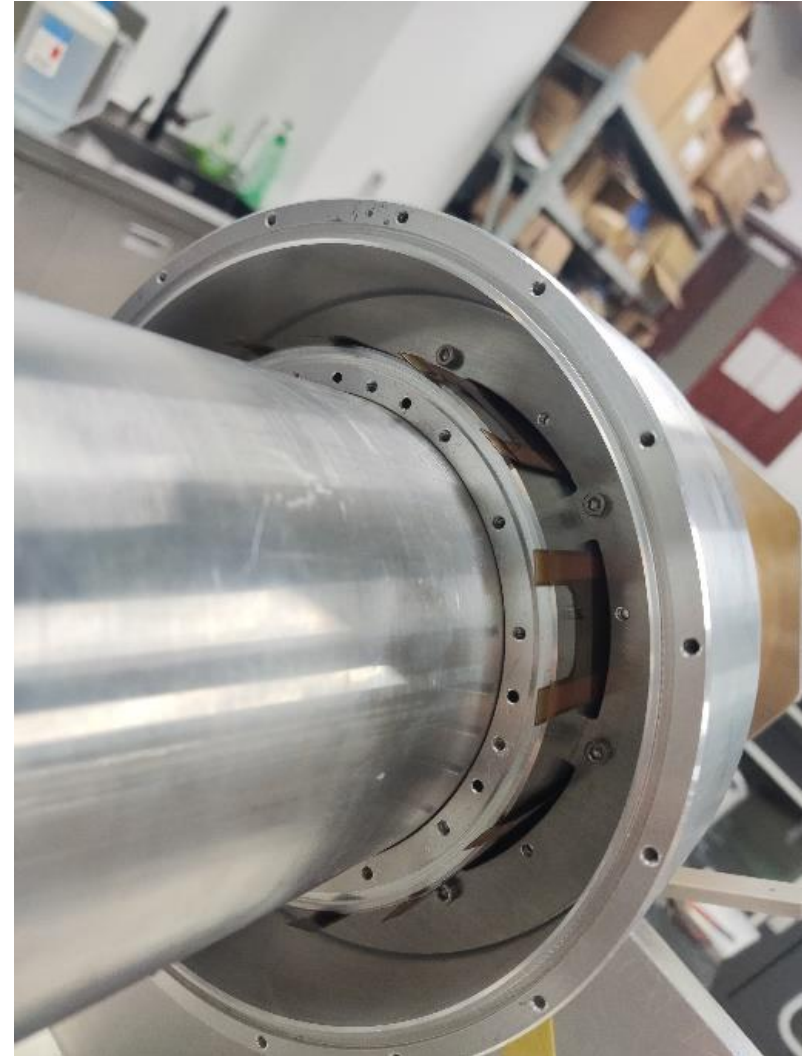
Outer Cylinder Gluing



Model Assembling 1

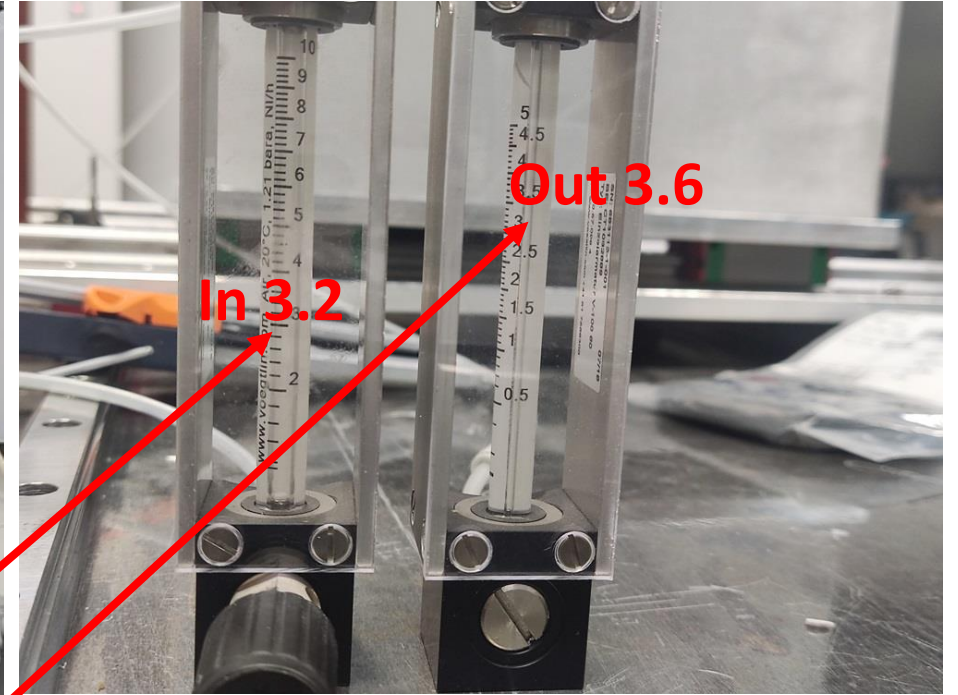
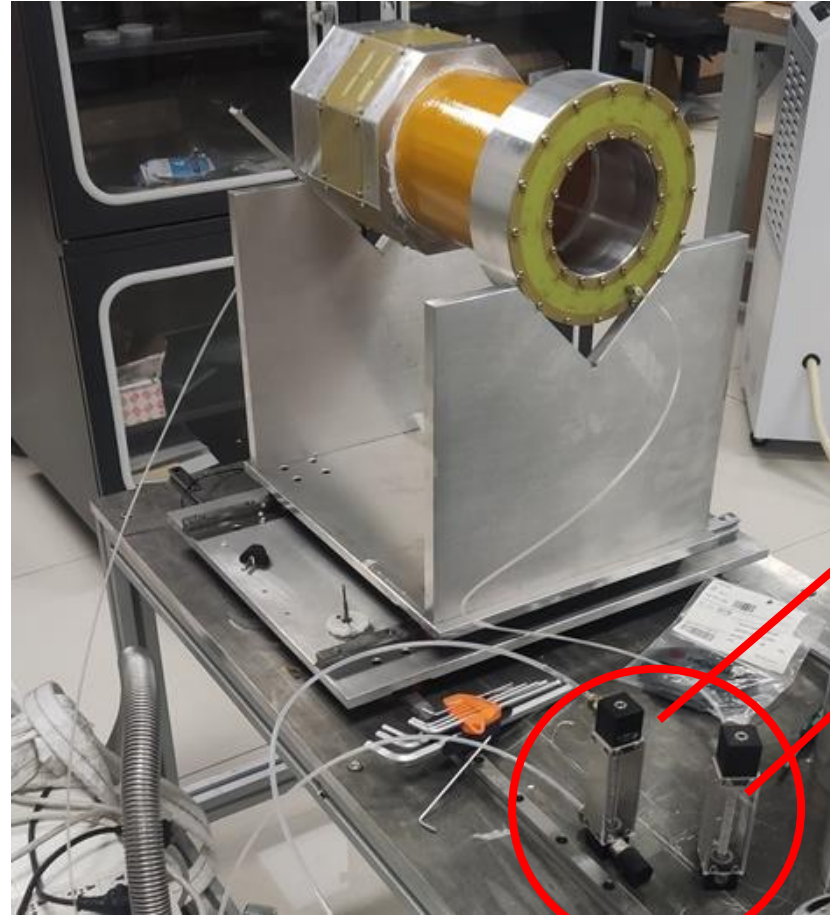


Model Assembling 2



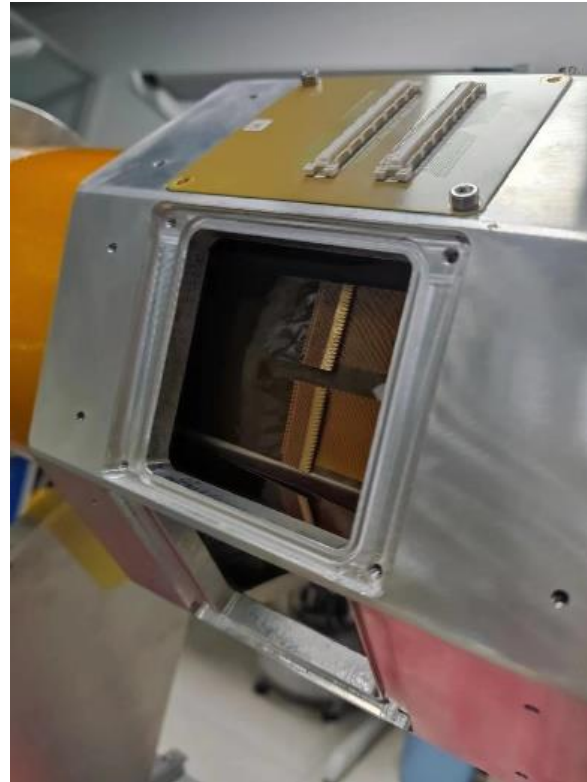
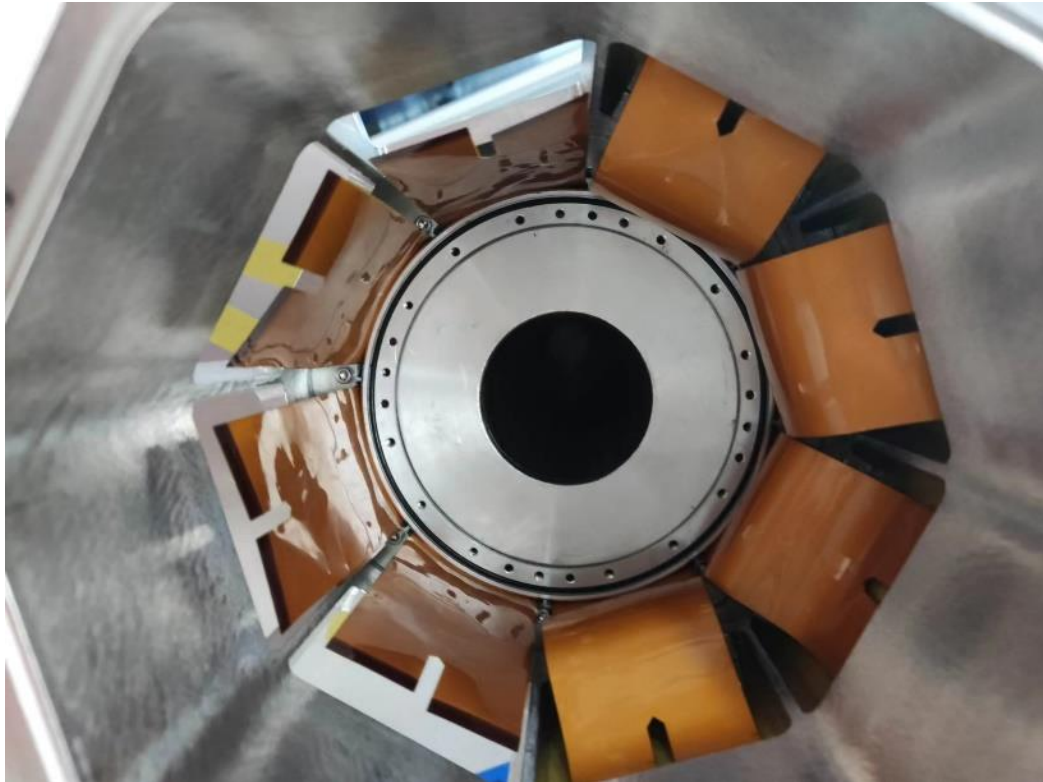
Installation of Cylinders & Spacers

Gas Leakage Check



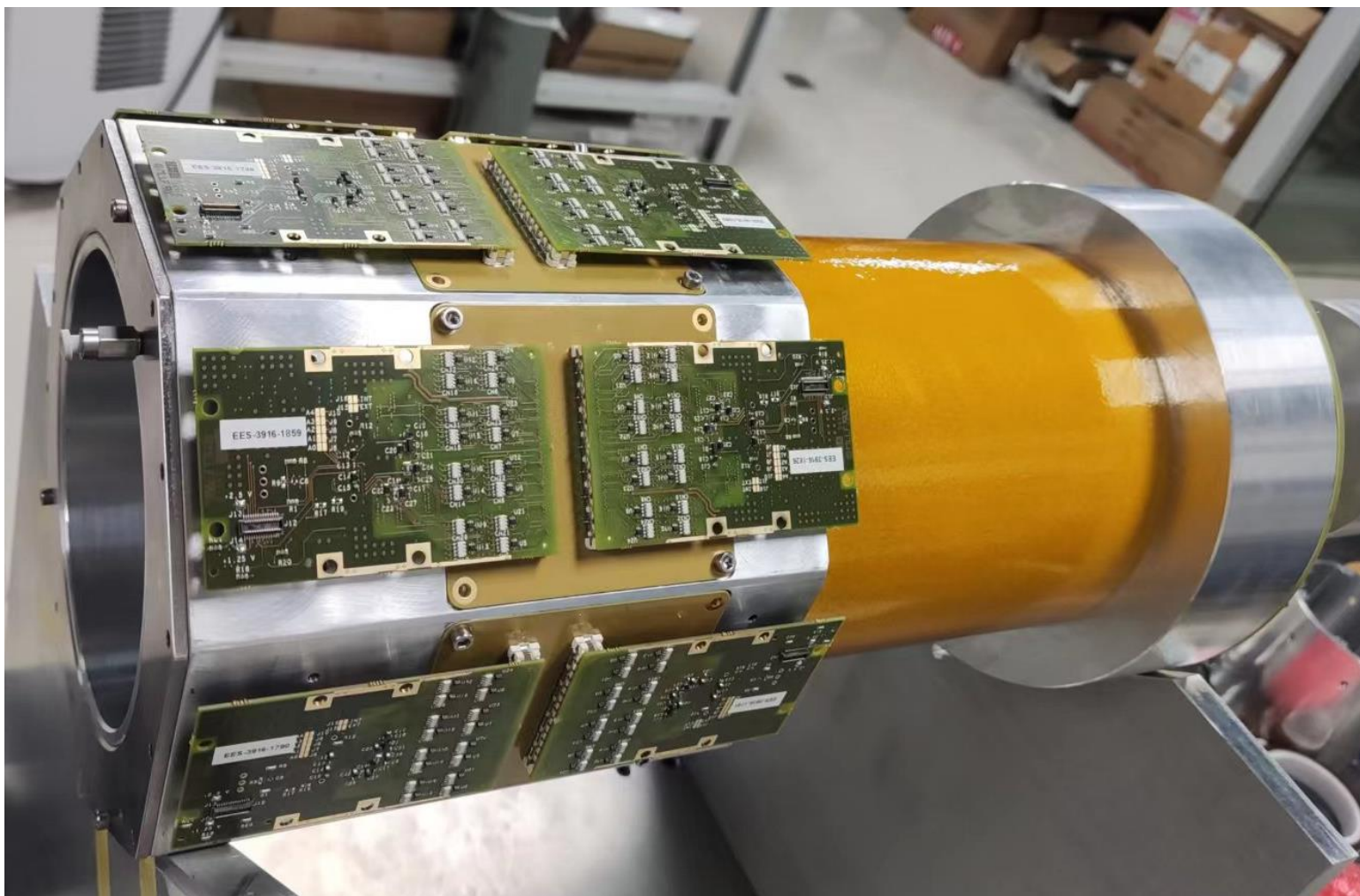
When we directly connect the two flowmeters, they shows almost the same: In 3.2, Out 3.6

Model Assembling 3



FEEs & HV Connection

Final Detector Model



- Introduction
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Estimation of Material Budget

μRWELL

Structure	Material	Thickness (cm)	Material budget (X0)
	LMB-GND	---	0.001138%
Drift electrode	Polyimide (X0=28.57cm)	0.0025*2	0.0175%
	Glue (X=20cm)	0.001*2	0.01%
	Rohacell (X0≈ 689cm)	0.2	0.029%
	Cr (X0=2.077cm)	0.00002*77.33%	0.0007432%
Gas volume	Argon-based gas mixture (X0=11760cm)	0.5	0.00425%
Inner cylinder (μRWELL foil)	Cu (X0=1.43cm)	0.0015*77.33%	0.08112%
	Cr (X0=2.077cm)	0.000001*77.33%	0.0000372%
	Apical (X0=28.57cm)	0.005*83.19%	0.0147%
	Glue (X0=20cm)	0.001*6	0.03%
	Kapton (X0=28.57cm)	0.0025*2	0.0175%
	Al (X0=8.892cm)	12um*(1*20%+1*75%)	0.013%
	DLC (X0=12.13cm)	0.0001	0.00082%
	Polyimide (X0=28.57cm)	0.0025	0.00875%
	Rohacell (X0≈ 689cm)	0.2	0.029%
	LMB-ground	---	0.001164%
Total			0.2587%

μRGroove

Structure	Material	Thickness (cm)	Material budget (X0)
	LMB-GND	---	0.001138%
Drift electrode	Polyimide (X0=28.57cm)	0.0025*2	0.0175%
	Glue (X=20cm)	0.001*2	0.01%
	Rohacell (X0≈ 689cm)	0.2	0.029%
	Cr (X0=2.077cm)	0.00002*77.33%	0.0007432%
Gas volume	Argon-based gas mixture (X0=11760cm)	0.5	0.00425%
Inner cylinder (μRGroove foil)	Cu (X0=1.43cm)	0.0015*65%	0.0682%
	Cr (X0=2.077cm)	0.000001*65%	0.0000313%
	Apical (X0=28.57cm)	0.005*70%	0.01225%
	Glue (X0=20cm)	0.001*5	0.025%
	Kapton (X0=28.57cm)	0.0025*2	0.0175%
	Al (X0=8.899cm)	0.0012*(32.5%)	0.00438%
	DLC (X0=12.13cm)	0.0001	0.00082%
	Polyimide (X0=28.57cm)	0.0025	0.00875%
	Rohacell (X0≈ 689cm)	0.2	0.029%
	LMB-ground	---	0.001164%
Total			0.2297%

Top Metal of μ RWELL

High Pressure Water  Cu (15 μ m)



High Pressure Water  Cr (200nm)

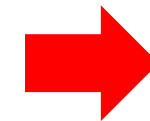


High Pressure Water  Cu (5 μ m)



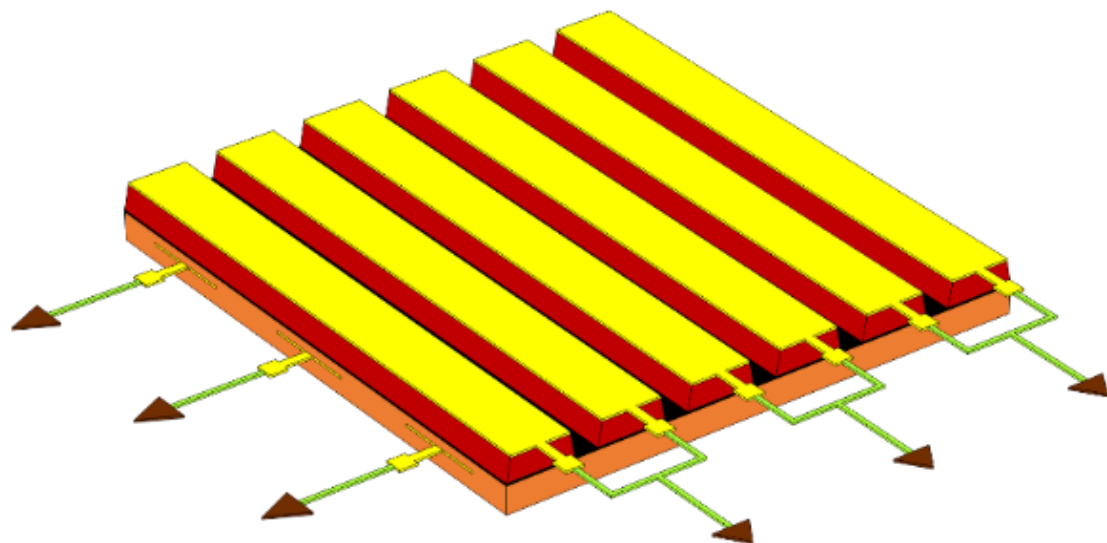
Material budget decreasing of μ RWELL

Cu (15 μ m)
0.2587% \times 0



Cr (200nm)
0.1783% \times 0

Top Metal of μ RGroove

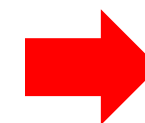


- The top metal is the U-readout strips, **we can't use 200nm Cr here**;
- Ultrasonic bath is OK for the clean, **5 μ m Cu is enough** ;

We still use 15 μ m Cu this time, to make sure there is no any delay of the production !!!

Material budget decreasing of μ RGroove

Cu (15 μ m)
0.2297% \times 0



Cu (5 μ m)
0.1843% \times 0

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Future Plans

The electrodes should be ready at the beginning of 2024, we will assemble the real detectors at the end of January and then test them.

Special thanks to Rui and his team, for their help on electrode design and manufacture ! ! !

Thanks

I REALLY HOPE THESE DETECTORS CAN WORK !!!