

EUDET Prototype – The next months



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LAL Orsay

EUDET – Extended Steering Board Meeting
1/9/08



- Timelines
- The Demonstrator
- ECAL Design Note



Time Lines

Demonstrator

- Allows for studying important steps and items of Module production now
- Essential Pieces ready
 - Structures and H boards
 - FEV6 – PCB for temperature studies
 - Prediction from simulation do exist
 - Gluing feasible
 - Glass Plates will mimic Si Wafers
- Mimicking of DIF?

Assembly can start now
Tests until end of 2008

EUDET Protoype

- Design need to be fixed now!!!
What can we build with the knowledge of today?
- Note on Ecal Design until Amsterdam
- Ordering of pieces for moulds by end of the fiscal year 08 (30th November)

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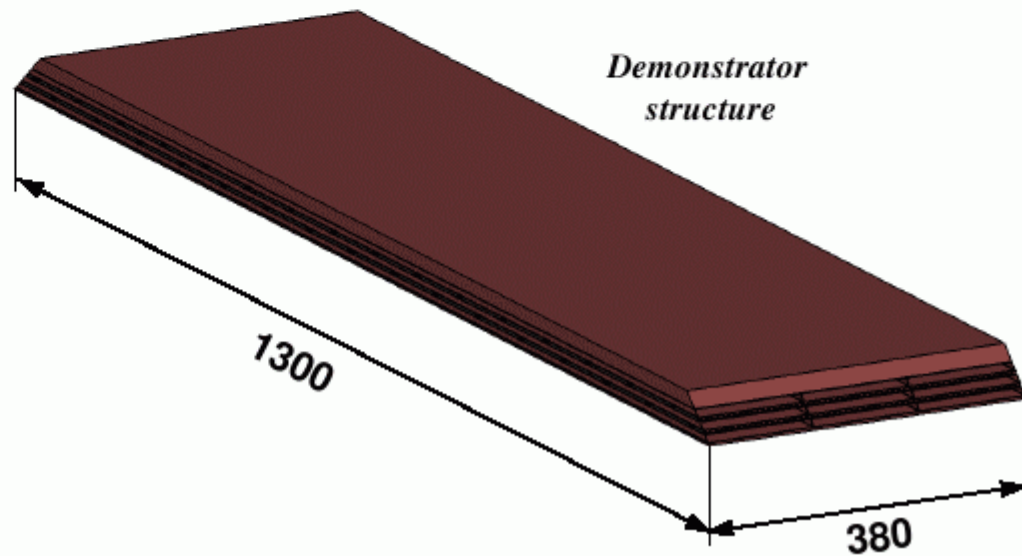
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Demonstrator design

- We plan to build a first **small demonstrator** to validate all process before the EUDET module
- Width based on physic prototype (124 mm)
➡ still need to validate all Eudet dimensions !!!
- Could be used for **thermal studies** and analysis : design of a thermal PCB and cooling system.

- **3 alveolar layers + 2 W layers**
- **3 columns of cells : representative cells in the middle of the structure**
- **Thermal studies support**
- **Width of cells : 124 mm**
- **Identical global length : 1.3m and shape (trapezoidal)**
- **Fastening system ECAL/HCAL**



Demonstrator – Alveolar structure

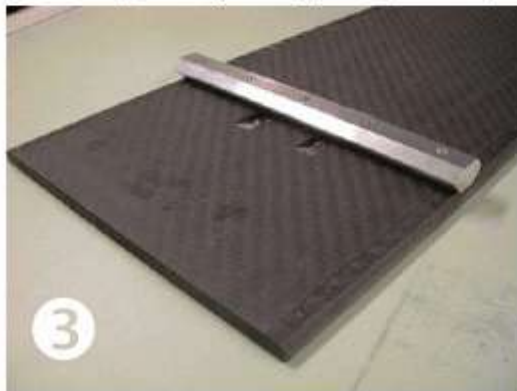
Assembled structure : Each alveolar layer ❶ are done **independently** , **cut** to the right length and angle (❷) and **bonded** alternatively with W plates in a second curing step. The assembling is closed by 2 composite plates ❸ of 15 mm and 2 mm thick (from LPSC)



first test of alveolar layer



top composite plate (15mm)



Cutting tests

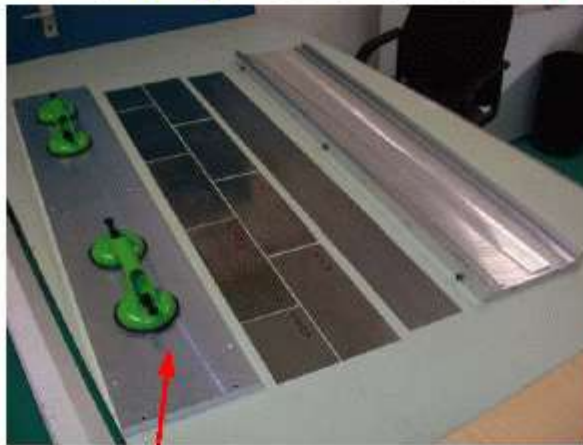


- ⇒ Global design : OK
- ⇒ “Alveolar layer” first test ❶ : OK
- ⇒ Cutting test ❷ : OK
- ⇒ Composite plates ❸ (15mm and 2 mm) : OK
- ⇒ Design of assembling mould : ongoing

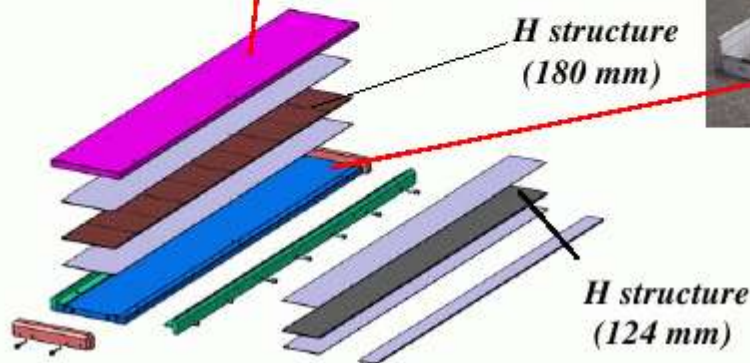
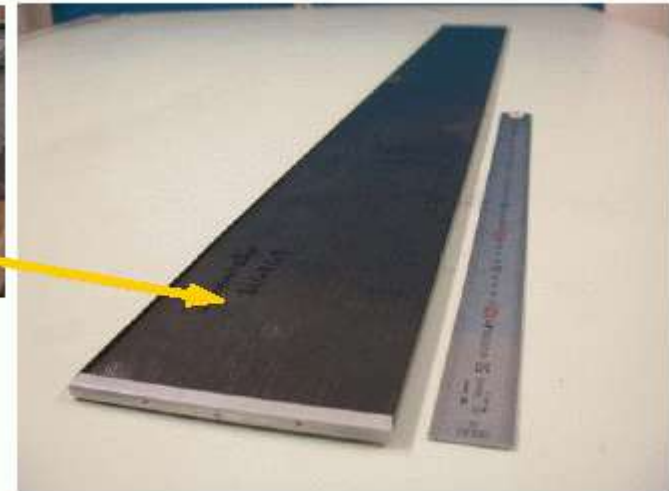
Demonstrator - H structure

Study of one mould for whole structures:

- Same principle than the mould used to do H physical prototype structures but using the autoclave)
- One long mould for both long and short H structures and 2 width (124 and 180 mm)

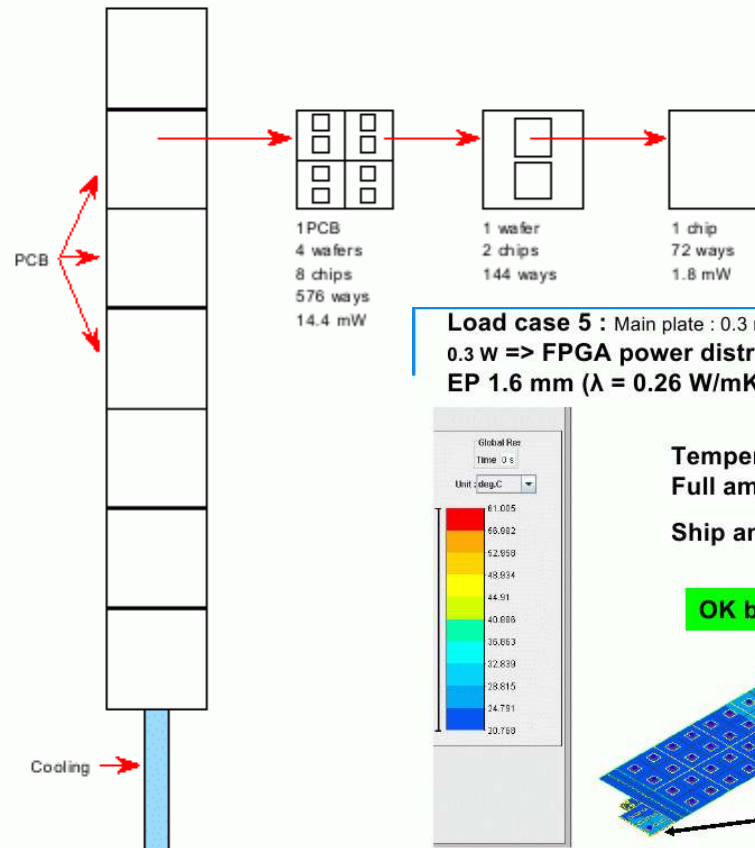


⇒ Design : *OK*
⇒ machining : *OK*
⇒ first H structure (1300×124): *OK*

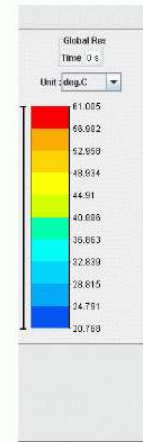




Realization of slab model, to simulate the heat dissipation of chips in a slab EUDET in order to valid the future cooling system



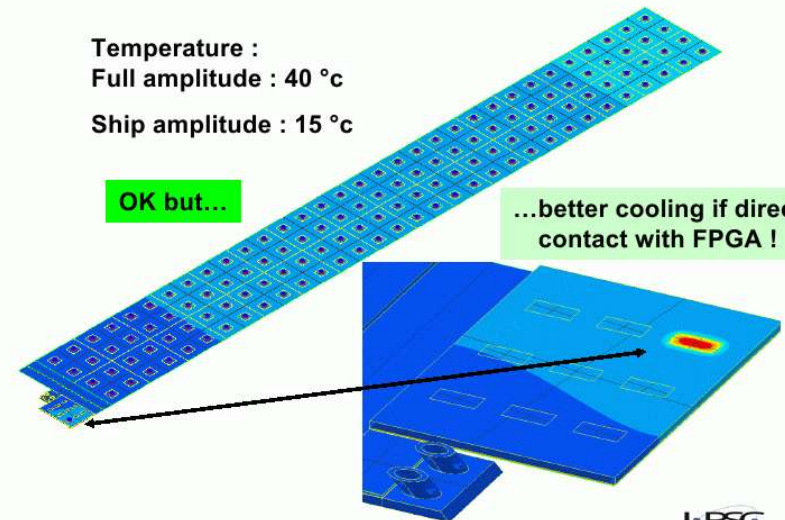
Load case 5 : Main plate : 0.3 mm; Upper plate : 0.1 mm; SHIP power : 0.205 W; FPGA power 0.3 W => FPGA power distribution : 10 x 5 extrema position through PCB EP 1.6 mm ($\lambda = 0.26$ W/mK) and foam ep 0.2 mm



Temperature :
Full amplitude : 40 °C
Ship amplitude : 15 °C

OK but...

...better cooling if direct contact with FPGA !



To simulate the slab heat dissipation, we decided to use resistances with a temperature control

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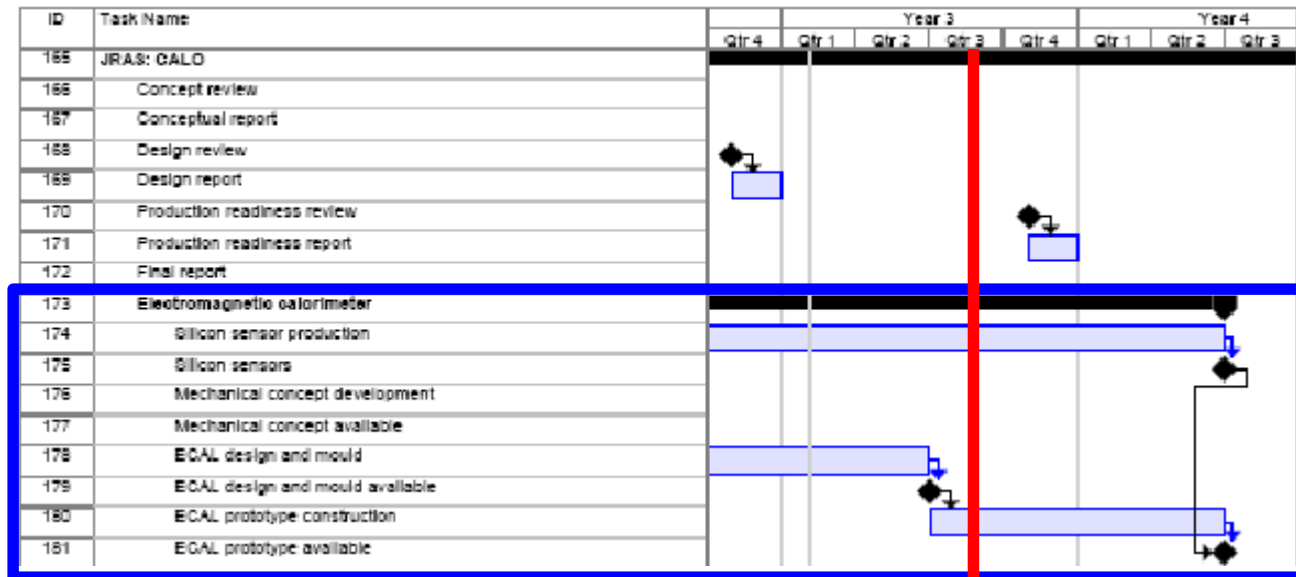
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2008

2009



We are here

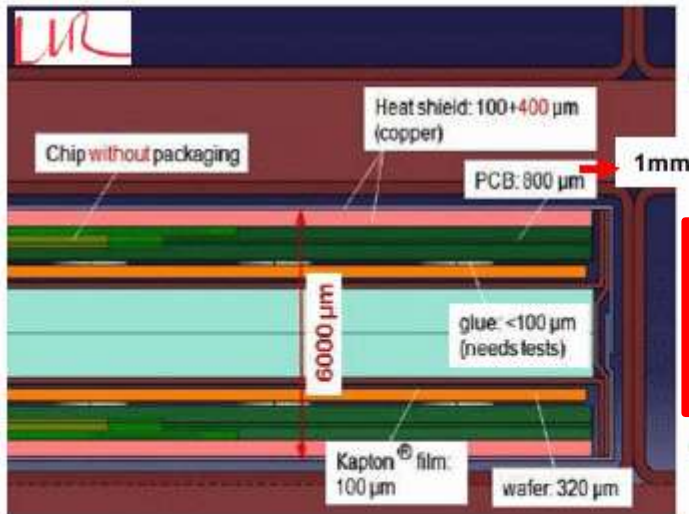
At least ~3 Months of delay

Settling down the design ...

The expected heat shield thickness is $500 \mu\text{m} = 100 + 400 \mu\text{m}$:

⇒ Brazing of copper foils ($T < 300^\circ\text{C}$) to be validated

Heat shield : 100 (housing Al or CuBe?) + 300 or 400 μm Cu = 4 options for copper assembling to test:



Options 1

- 100 μm housing Cu.. + **400 μm** Cu (without brazing – with holes) / **0.4 mm** considered for simulation. Thermal grease only in holes ($1.8 \times 1.8 \text{ cm}^2$ chips * **400 μm** thick).

Options 2

- 100 μm housing Cu.. + **400 μm** Cu + 0.05 (silver brazed) / **0.5 mm** considered for simulation. Thermal grease only in holes ($1.8 \times 1.8 \text{ cm}^2$ chips * **400 μm** thick).

Options 3

- 100 μm housing Cu.. + **300 μm** Cu + 0.05 (silver brazed) / **0.4 mm** considered for simulation. Thermal grease only in holes ($1.8 \times 1.8 \text{ cm}^2$ chips * **300 μm** thick).

Options 4

- 100 μm housing Cu.. + **400 μm** Cu (without brazing) / **0.4 mm** considered for simulation. No holes ($1.8 \times 1.8 \text{ cm}^2$), chip no overlapping.

- Design close to 'Option 3' but ...

Baseline was: 100 μm Al housing and $1.3 \times 1.3 \text{ cm}^2$ holes for chips?

Need to consider **1.2mm** for PCB!!

Design of PCBs: FEVN – Parallel Developments

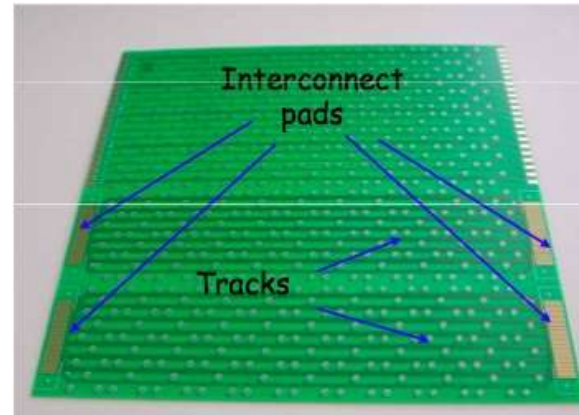
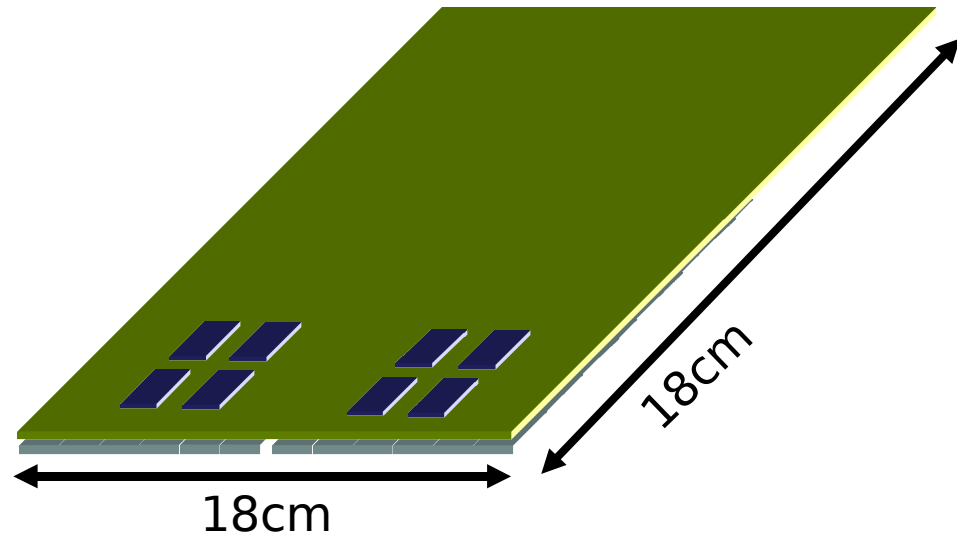
Most critical part of EUDET Ecal Module Design

Height: **1.2mm Current State of the Art**, **0.8mm ultimate Goal**

FEV5

FEV6

FEV7



Expected
Jan. 09

Will be equipped
with SPIROC
(i.e. AHCAL Chip)

Can be used to
equip the EUDET
Module

FEV8

.. for the final
SKIROC Chip

Summer 2009

Gluing tests
Heat Dissipation
mechanical Rigidity
Dimensions

Produced for
Demonstrator

Rather and imitation
than a real PCB

Try to establish collaboration with Corean Groups
to benefit from existing expertise

Allow to advance with
PCB Design

Equipped with HARDROC Chip (64 Chan.)
(for EU-DHCAL)

Digital Part identical to SKIROC
Study of Bonding and Gluing

Ecal Design Note

Editorial Work: R.P.

Envisaged Chapters/Sections:

- 1) Introduction and Purpose
- 2) Overall Design
- 3) Structures and Moulds
- 4) Si Wafers
- 5) SKIROC Chip
How detailed?
- 6) PCB and ASU + Interconnection
How detailed?
- 7) DIF Card
- 8) Gluing Wafer <-> PCBs
- 9) Heat Dissipation of EUDET Module
- 10) Assembly of Prototype
- 11) First Validation Steps – The Demonstrator
- 12) Conclusion and Outlook

Note should describe the state of the Art of today and what realistically can be built
Not what we may expect in one year, note improvements are always welcome

Deadline 30th of September!?

Summary and Conclusion

- Ecal EUDET Module moves from Design Phase to Construction Phase

Overall 3 Months of delay

- Demonstrator to validate important items of final Module

(Mechanical) feasibility

Heat dissipation – Remember: Low power and limited space are key ingredients of the EUDET proposal

Assembly issues

Results until End of 2008

- Design note until the Amsterdam Meeting

Critical points:

Thickness of PCB, have to consider 1.2mm at the moment

Reduced longitudinal granularity – Impact on Physics?

Details of Assembly

- Final Ecal Module to be ready until end of 2009

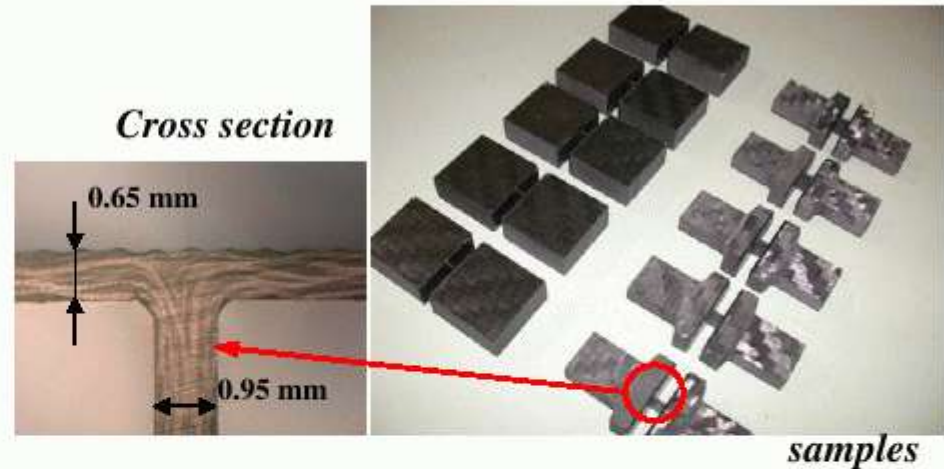
Supplementary Material

Destructive tests – first results

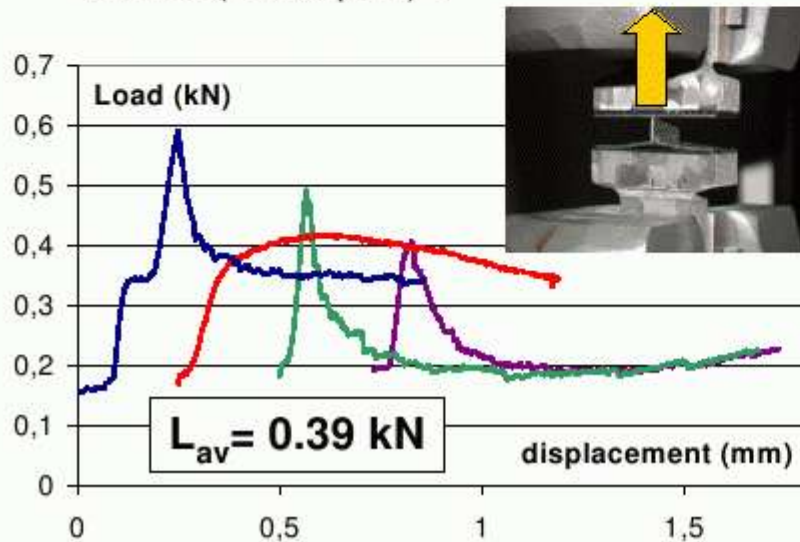
Mechanical tests :

Destructive tests of inter alveolar walls until breaking of interface in order to evaluate loads and elongations under different loading cases:

sample section : $0.95 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$



- Tensile (4 samples) :



- Compression (4 samples) :

