

March 20, 1999

This is tPe response of tPe Pixel System Team to tPe comments, questions, suggestions. For clarity, tPe report is along with o responses in italics.

RESPONSE TO U.S. ATLAS PIXEL INTERNAL REVIEW

General Comments

1. All changes to tPe goals and project management plan accompanied by baseline proposals.

We expect tPe detailed goals (milestones) to be defined at 3me review in 2000. Given tPe e tPe project, techVical choices made years and tPe needs e o0tPe s certain tPatttPere will be some goals appearing in tPe Proj e management plan. Since a baseline will after tPe baseline review(by a BCP would seem unnecessary tPe Project Office.

2. It is difficult for reviewers to follow progress witPout clearly identifying and/or goals.

We fundamentally disagree connect(atththis time) but understand e o0tPe reviewers and will provide tPe desired information a

3. There is a lot e o0critical to be completed in September. It will be possible to determine project readiness for a summer 2000 by until September. A slip in tPe critical milestones should correspond to a corresponding slip in tPe review.

We agree with tPe sense of tPe but believe September may be possible after tPe 2nd internal review, currently scPeduled for December 1999. tPe for tPis 2nd internal review was set before tPe date for a comp4 -te U.S. ATLAS review so tPattthe review becomes part ef tPe cost-to-comp4ete activity, a draft baseline cost estimate atthatttime as well as a techVical and scP

ElectroVics

The U.S.ATLAS pixel group has made sigVificant progress on electroVic

6. The division of the design work between CPPM, Bonn, and LBNL appears reasonable (Q.e. CPPM-frontend, LBNL- digital, BoVn- integration coordination). However the separation of design activities has its problems. A complete chip simulation is highly recommended.

*This is underway. **Kevin to add more if desired***

7. The baseline review in May 2000 is expected to be based on well-tested and understood hard copy baselining is success oriented. No room is left for an extra DMILL particular, another HSOI run if there is a design or foundry problem develop a 100 Mrad chip solution should not interfere with development

RODs

1. The decision between DSP and FPGA based readout drivers is Wverdue and should not be delayed any longer.

A review to select a design apprWach is scheduled for March 25-26, 1999.

Sensors

The work on sensor development is well along and in good shape. A good understanding of sensor properties and evolution with radiation has been developed.

1. We would recommend that the colTaboration explore some mechanisU to certify each

*integration is an issue that goes beyond the pixel project and for which an adequate solution is not known at present. ***Eric to provide Uore***

3. The ATLAS InVer Detector Needs Configuration Control. There is significant potential for interference and incompatibility between the various components of the InVer Detector.

We couldn't agree Uore with this statement but do not have the authority to force compliance by the inVer detector community. The best we can do on our own is to institute configuration control (including interfaces) for our deliverables and we are in the process of doing so.

4. A decision must be made soon regarding the cooling system fluid. The different cooling systems may have an effect on the vibrations transmitted through the cooling lines, and the different fluids may present compatibility issues with Pixel components. The U.S. has to direct responsibility for the pixel cooling system but obviously we depend on its success. The review highlighted the need for us to provide Uore input into the choice of a cooling fluid and in general to the design of the cooling system. Just pressure and pressure cycling tests, distortions under pressure, change in thermal performance after pressure cycling, etc) that can be completed (we hope) in the next 0.14 months by us. In addition, we will attempt to provide additional fluid flow calculations to evaluate the feasibility of evaporative systems with different fluids. Finally, we brought these issues and our concerns to the attention of the Pixel Project Leader.

PIXEL DESIGN ISSUES

1. There is a need to define thermal barrier requirements for the Pixel detector. This may be an ATLAS issue. The current design is anticipating the use of heater strips to prevent condensation. This will drive up the power consumption for the overall detector. The existence or not of thermal barriers is certainly an ATLAS issue. We have taken the lead in the conceptual design and prototyping of a thermal barrier but, as was presented

*is ??? (**Eric to provide nuUber**), which is about ??% of the total power in the pixel system. **More from Eric if desired***

2. The electrical design currently has no margin for an increase in power requirements. This is not advisable this early in the design effort.

3. There does not seem to be any extra cooling capacity in the Pixel thermal management system. Items 2 and 3 are related. It was an oversight on our part to not present a more coherent picture of the power requirements and the uncertainties, and of the thermal measurements done to assess margin the cooling system. **Eric and maybe Kevin need to say something about the conservatism of the power estimates. Is there any safety factor, etc... David needs to include something about measurement's done at power

beyond design ie. What is delta T for delta P above design and the fact that evaporative, Qn pr QncipTe, can be run lower than -15 degrees***

4. The Committee views the sector coolQng tube jWQnt as a concern. There is a risk to the Pixel project scheduTe and the sector design development if the proposed tubQng jWQnt prototype is not successfuT.

~~The Qn design for B-layer depends upon the Qn design of the outer jacket design, beam pipe support design with vacuum tube and bake-out to meet design. B-layer design requires discussed Qn the Review (moving~~

~~N. Qn design of Qn must be developed by Qn before the start of the Pixel system hardware for the handling system. This may be very difficult with the Qn installation. We agree with this also.~~

8.

~~μmas, not brQntical because Pixel system
However, the reliability of the exchange~~

10. The global support progress is encouraging. The decision to go to a flat panel configuration as opposed to a truss structure should save both time and construction costs. A continued concern is the effect of services (which include both cables and cooling tubes) on the mechanical stability of the system. A strain relief system must be well thought out to avoid putting oblique forces on this precision structure. *We agree we will have to do measurements on prototype structures to really assess this problem.*

11. ATLAS needs to be determining whether the flat side of the omega section will warp and potentially contribute to the dimensional instability. *a U.S. responsibility but we will bring this concern to the attention of the party responsible.*

12. The interconnect flex hybrid should be connected to the silicon with a flexible adhesive to avoid distortion. The CTEs for Kapton and silicon differ substantially. There is a potential for distortion of the silicon if a rigid adhesive is used. This should be evaluated. *This is a good point that we have not yet addressed. We believe it will be possible to make these measurements, to some extent, using flex 1.0 prototypes mounted on sectors with dummy silicon (unpowered) by lowering the temperature and measuring the distortion with TV holography. Clearly this has to be done also after irradiation.*

13. There is a lot of work done on 3-D modeling for the Pixel System. This is a good approach, and permits some early evaluation of interference. However, mock-ups also should be constructed to ensure all potential interference is identified. We are doing this and have an extensive mockup program in place.

14. The current disk design uses a continuous disk. These disks are captive on a welded beam tube. Since the pipe must be installed before the detector is in place, detector delays could affect the beam-commissioning schedule. Disk repair also requires beam line cutting. The consequences of a captive disk system should be fully recognized before the disk and beam pipe designs are finalized. This was fully recognized some years ago. The flanges on the beam pipe are capable of passing through the pixel detector (B-layer not in place). ****More from ErQc if needed****

PIXEL PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES