

List of figures

1.1	Expected fluences at CMS inner tracker after 10 LHC years.	2
1.2	Temperature dependence of the charge collection efficiency	5
1.3	$N_{\text{eff}}(T)$ for detectors irradiated by an ultra-high dose of γ -rays [10].	6
1.4	Roman Pot stations located on each side of the interaction point on the LHC tunnel	9
1.5	Position of edgeless silicon detectors as close as possible to the beam	10
2.1	Main components to be integrated in a module	14
2.2	Cross-section of the carbon fiber composite spacer where the cooling pipes are embedded.	15
2.3	Thermal conductivity of materials often used in silicon detector modules.	17
2.4	Thermal expansion of materials often used in silicon detector modules.	17
2.5	Volumes (left) and detail of spacer (right) of the finite element model.	21
2.6	Temperature distribution of the module for a geometry with two cooling pipes, silicon support plate and detector, alumina ceramic readout electronics, Pyrex® pitch adapter, Stycast® 2850 GT glue layers and Kapton® film.. . . .	22
2.7	Temperature distribution of the module for a geometry with one cooling pipe, AlN support plate, silicon detector, alumina ceramic readout electronics, Pyrex® pitch adapter, Stycast® 2850 GT glue layers and Kapton® film.. . . .	23
2.8	Temperature distribution of the module with one cooling pipe, silicon support plate, detector, readout electronics and pitch adapter, Stycast® 2850 GT glue layers and Kapton® film.	24
2.9	Microtubes of 800 μm outer diameter used to cool silicon microstrip detector modules.	25
2.10	Warm compressor circuit scheme and cycle in the p-h diagram for argon.	26
2.11	Microscopic image of the transversal section of the module cooling pipe	27
2.12	Heat transfer coefficients in single-phase turbulent liquid and vapor flow, extracted from [27]	29
2.13	Schematic showing the principles of alignment of the cold module	32
2.14	Assembly tooling for the prototype module with a small sensor.	33
2.15	Mechanism to position the transfer plate with respect to the base plate.	33
2.16	The assembly of a prototype module using positioning and transfer plates.	34
2.17	The assembly tooling for the module with a large sensor	34
2.18	Assembly tools for carbon fiber composite spacer.	35
2.19	Thermally isolating precision support posts	36
2.20	Vacuum chamber hosting a module with a large sensor.	37
2.21	Mechanical module prototype built using the assembly tooling.	37
3.1	Preparation of fused quartz filled epoxy samples at CERN.	40
3.2	Experimental setup to measure the thermal dilatation of fused quartz filled epoxies	41
3.3	Comparison between standard and experimental values of the integral thermal dilatation of a copper sample of certified thermal contraction.	41
3.4	Integral thermal dilatation of silicon, copper (SRM 736L1) and unfilled Araldite® 2011, Stycast® 1266 and R&G Type L epoxies.	42
3.5	Integral thermal dilatation of fused quartz filled Araldite® 2011, R&G Type L and Stycast® 1266 as a function of temperature	43

3.6 Epoxy sample geometry.	44
3.7 Systematic error in the measurement of the integral thermal dilatation	45
3.8 Strain-stress curve for unfilled Stycast® 1266.	47
3.9 Comparison between the theoretical models which predict the Young modulus of filled composites and the experimental data.	50
3.10 Comparison between the theoretical models which predict the thermal dilatation coefficient of filled composites and the experimental data.	50
3.11 Broken silicon-epoxy-silicon joints after thermal cycling into an open bath of liquid N ₂	51
4.1 Experimental setup for heat transfer measurements in microtubes	53
4.2 Experimental setup for heat transfer and thermal module tests.	54
4.3 The instrumented mechanical module sitting at the test stand.	55
4.4 Comparison between experimental data and homogeneous two-phase flow pressure drop model for mass flows of 50 mg/s, 60 mg/s and 70 mg/s.	59
4.5 Dependence of ΔT with applied heat load on the electronics.	60
4.6 Results for thermal tests 2 and 3.	62
4.7 Dependence of the ΔT with the module inlet vapour fraction.	63
4.8 Instabilities observed when entering the module with sub-cooled liquid.	64
4.9 Stability tests for the compressor system	65
4.10 The new model reproduces the geometry of the carbon fiber composite spacer.	66
4.11 The temperature distribution of the prototype module with a heat load of 2 W at the readout electronics, and an inlet and outlet vapour fraction of 0.2 and 0.75	68
4.12 Simulated temperature on the module as a function of the heat load applied on the electronics.	68
4.13 Comparison between experimental and simulated data for test 1.	69
5.1 Full electrical module prototype.	71
5.2 Detail of the resistors needed for biasing the strips.	74
5.3 I-V and C-V characteristic curves of Cz-Si and Fz-Si sensors at room temperature [41][42].	74
5.4 Pitch adapter magnification of the pads on the APV25 and sensor side.	76
5.5 Detail of the bonding between the sensor, the pitch adapter and APV25, from left to right.	76
5.6 Detail of the cryostat cover used in the low temperature hybrid tests.	77
5.7 Experimental setup for low temperature readout electronics tests.	78
5.8 APV25 pedestal and common mode subtracted noise at 300 and 210 K.	79
5.9 APV25 pulse shape in peak mode with inverter off and deconvolution mode with inverter off at 300, 273, 245 and 210 K, for a Kapton hybrid laminated on ceramics	80
6.1 A pair of edgeless diodes mounted on a printed circuit board.	82
6.2 Leakage current of an edgeless diode as function of temperature, at 50 V reverse bias potential.	83
6.3 The V-I characteristic of the edgeless diode at RT and at 90 K	84
6.4 Metrology measurements of the gap width between the pair of edgeless diodes	85
6.5 Layout of the test beam setup at the X5 west experimental area at CERN.	85
6.6 Vertical strip planes of the CMS tracker used as a reference telescope	86
6.7 Horizontal strip planes arranged in a petal configuration of the CMS tracker.	86
6.8 Schematic layout of the H3/X5 beam.	87
6.9 Distribution of the parameter a of the fitted tracks for a CMS run.	89
6.10 Distribution of the parameter b of the fitted tracks for a CMS run.	89
6.11 Residuals at the tracker TOBs.	93

6.12	Number of strips for each cluster.	94
6.13	Distribution of σ_a and σ_b calculated for each track.	94
6.14	Simulated 2D image of the pair of edgeless diodes.	95
6.15	Simulated 1D image of the pair of edgeless diodes.	95
6.16	TOB 1 image of the beam and fit with a gaussian function.	96
6.17	The x -distribution of the extrapolated tracks at the edgeless diodes plane (50 V).	98
6.18	The x -distribution of the extrapolated tracks at the edgeless diodes plane (100 V).	99
6.19	Impact coordinates at the reference tracker planes (100 V bias potential edgeless diodes). . .	100
6.20	The x -distribution of the extrapolated tracks at the edgeless diodes plane (150 V).	101
6.21	Gap width parameter and χ^2 as a function of the number of bins included in the fit.	102
6.22	Variation of the χ^2 of the fit with d_g when σ_g is fixed to 180 μm . Variation of the χ^2 of the fit with σ_g when d_g is fixed to 470 μm	103
6.23	Distribution of the hit strips from one of the petal CMS sensors with horizontal strips.	104
6.24	Comparison between metrology and beam measurements of the gap width.	104

