

ID	WBS	Task Name	Start	Finish	Duration	Cost	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
							3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	1.1	Run 2b Silicon Project	Mon 7/2/01	Tue 9/27/05	1055 days	\$13,328,319										
2	1.1.1	DAQ	Mon 7/2/01	Fri 10/1/04	810 days	\$6,030,702										
3	1.1.1.1	SVX4 Chips	Mon 7/2/01	Fri 11/21/03	600 days	\$1,071,335										
4	1.1.1.1.1	1st chip: layout	Mon 7/2/01	Mon 4/1/02	187 days	\$135,880										
5	1.1.1.1.2	1st Chip submission (eng. Run)	Mon 4/1/02	Mon 4/1/02	0 days	\$0										
6	1.1.1.1.3	1st chip: documentation	Mon 4/1/02	Mon 4/22/02	15 days	\$15,000										
7	1.1.1.1.4	1st Chip: manufacturing	Mon 4/1/02	Tue 5/28/02	40 days	\$58,000										
8	1.1.1.1.5	1st Chip: postprocessing	Tue 5/28/02	Tue 6/11/02	10 days	\$10,000										
9	1.1.1.1.6	1st Chip: engineering evaluation at FNAL	Wed 6/12/02	Wed 7/10/02	20 days	\$8,152										
10	1.1.1.1.7	1st Chip: engineering evaluation at LBL	Tue 6/11/02	Thu 9/5/02	60 days	\$27,624										
11	1.1.1.1.8	1st Chip: evaluation	Wed 6/12/02	Thu 10/3/02	80 days	\$3,072										
12	1.1.1.1.9	1st Chip ready for hybrids	Wed 7/10/02	Wed 7/10/02	0 days	\$0										
13	1.1.1.1.10	2nd Chip: layout	Thu 10/3/02	Thu 10/31/02	20 days	\$116,224										
14	1.1.1.1.11	2nd Chip: submission (eng. Run)	Thu 10/31/02	Thu 10/31/02	0 days	\$0										
15	1.1.1.1.12	2nd Chip: manufacturing	Thu 10/31/02	Thu 1/9/03	40 days	\$125,000										
16	1.1.1.1.13	2nd Chip: postprocessing	Thu 1/9/03	Thu 1/23/03	10 days	\$11,250										
17	1.1.1.1.14	2nd Chip: engineering evaluation at FNAL	Fri 1/24/03	Thu 2/20/03	20 days	\$4,076										
18	1.1.1.1.15	2nd Chip: engineering evaluation at LBL	Thu 1/23/03	Thu 3/13/03	35 days	\$12,000										
19	1.1.1.1.16	Setup for production chip testing	Thu 2/20/03	Thu 3/20/03	20 days	\$8,958										
20	1.1.1.1.17	2nd Chip: evaluation	Fri 1/24/03	Thu 3/20/03	40 days	\$1,536										
21	1.1.1.1.18	2nd Chip ready for hybrids	Thu 2/6/03	Thu 2/6/03	0 days	\$0										
22	1.1.1.1.19	Production Chip: layout	Thu 3/20/03	Thu 4/17/03	20 days	\$69,660										
23	1.1.1.1.20	Production chip Submission	Thu 4/17/03	Thu 4/17/03	0 days	\$0										
24	1.1.1.1.21	Production Chip: manufacturing	Thu 4/17/03	Fri 6/13/03	40 days	\$422,500										
25	1.1.1.1.22	Production Chip: postprocessing	Fri 6/13/03	Fri 6/27/03	10 days	\$20,000										
26	1.1.1.1.23	Production Chip: engineering evaluation at LBL	Fri 6/27/03	Mon 8/4/03	25 days	\$9,000										
27	1.1.1.1.24	CDF chips: Test	Tue 7/8/03	Fri 11/21/03	98 days	\$13,403										
28	1.1.1.1.25	CDF chips: 1/2 chips tested	Mon 9/8/03	Mon 9/8/03	0 days	\$0										
29	1.1.1.1.26	Production Chips ready for hybrids	Mon 8/4/03	Mon 8/4/03	0 days	\$0										
30	1.1.1.1.27	Chip testing Complete	Fri 11/21/03	Fri 11/21/03	0 days	\$0										
31	1.1.1.2	Hybrids	Fri 12/14/01	Fri 10/1/04	693 days	\$2,038,538										
32	1.1.1.2.1	Outer layers	Fri 12/14/01	Fri 10/1/04	693 days	\$1,752,946										
59	1.1.1.2.2	Layer 0	Tue 4/16/02	Thu 3/11/04	470 days	\$285,592										
60	1.1.1.2.2.1	Prototype#1 L0 hybrid: Layout	Tue 4/16/02	Wed 7/10/02	60 days	\$0										
61	1.1.1.2.2.9	Prototype#1 L0 hybrid: Submission	Wed 7/10/02	Wed 7/10/02	0 days	\$0										
62	1.1.1.2.2.2	Prototype#1 L0 hybrid: manufacturing	Thu 2/20/03	Thu 4/17/03	40 days	\$142,796										
63	1.1.1.2.2.3	Prototype#1 L0 hybrid Available	Thu 5/15/03	Thu 5/15/03	0 days	\$0										
64	1.1.1.2.2.4	Prototype#1 L0 hybrid: evaluation and final design	Fri 5/16/03	Tue 10/7/03	100 days	\$0										
65	1.1.1.2.2.5	Production L0 Hybrid: final layout	Wed 9/10/03	Tue 10/7/03	20 days	\$0										
66	1.1.1.2.2.6	Production L0 hybrid: manufacturing	Tue 10/7/03	Thu 12/4/03	40 days	\$142,796										
67	1.1.1.2.2.7	Production L0 hybrid available	Thu 1/15/04	Thu 1/15/04	0 days	\$0										
68	1.1.1.2.2.8	Production L0 hybrid complete	Thu 3/11/04	Thu 3/11/04	0 days	\$0										
69	1.1.1.3	Bus Cables	Fri 12/14/01	Tue 10/21/03	460 days	\$61,502										
81	1.1.1.4	Mini Port Card	Wed 10/10/01	Fri 6/25/04	670 days	\$614,181										
100	1.1.1.5	Junction Port Cards	Tue 4/9/02	Fri 6/25/04	550 days	\$315,902										
123	1.1.1.6	Junction Cards	Wed 6/5/02	Fri 5/28/04	490 days	\$135,934										
140	1.1.1.7	Cables	Tue 2/19/02	Thu 4/29/04	545 days	\$320,541										
141	1.1.1.7.1	Cables from MPC to JPC	Tue 2/19/02	Thu 4/29/04	545 days	\$173,371										
155	1.1.1.7.2	Cables from JPC to Crates	Tue 2/19/02	Thu 4/29/04	545 days	\$147,170										
169	1.1.1.8	FTMs	Tue 3/19/02	Fri 6/25/04	565 days	\$183,707										
170	1.1.1.8.1	modify existing FTM for milestone #1	Tue 3/19/02	Tue 4/16/02	20 days	\$408										
171	1.1.1.8.2	FTM ready for milestone #1	Tue 4/16/02	Tue 4/16/02	0 days	\$0										
172	1.1.1.8.3	Prototype FTM: spec, design and layout	Fri 11/15/02	Thu 1/23/03	40 days	\$22,064										
173	1.1.1.8.4	Prototype FTM: procurement	Thu 1/23/03	Thu 3/20/03	40 days	\$39,000										
174	1.1.1.8.5	Prototype FTM: assembling and evaluation	Fri 3/21/03	Fri 6/13/03	60 days	\$8,206										
175	1.1.1.8.6	Production go ahead on FTMs	Tue 9/30/03	Tue 9/30/03	0 days	\$0										
176	1.1.1.8.7	Production FTM: spec, design and layout	Fri 1/9/04	Thu 3/4/04	40 days	\$22,064										
177	1.1.1.8.8	Production: procurement	Thu 3/4/04	Thu 4/29/04	40 days	\$78,000										
178	1.1.1.8.9	Production: assembling and evaluation	Fri 4/2/04	Fri 6/25/04	60 days	\$13,966										
179	1.1.1.8.10	Production FTMs complete	Fri 6/25/04	Fri 6/25/04	0 days	\$0										
180	1.1.1.9	DAQ Testing & Readiness	Wed 8/21/02	Thu 1/8/04	335 days	\$173,748										
181	1.1.1.9.1	Testing of Prototype DAQ Chain	Wed 8/21/02	Thu 11/14/02	60 days	\$66,114										
182	1.1.1.9.2	Testing of Preproduction DAQ chain	Tue 9/30/03	Thu 1/8/04	60 days	\$107,634										
183	1.1.1.9.3	Milestone#4: DAQ Production Go-Ahead	Thu 1/8/04	Thu 1/8/04	0 days	\$0										
184	1.1.1.10	Power Supply system	Tue 4/2/02	Tue 9/7/04	605 days	\$733,114										
185	1.1.1.10.1	Selection of New Supplies	Tue 4/2/02	Tue 5/28/02	40 days	\$0										
186	1.1.1.10.2	Procure sample supplies	Tue 5/28/02	Wed 8/21/02	60 days	\$20,000										
187	1.1.1.10.3	Test general features of Power supplies	Thu 8/22/02	Thu 11/14/02	60 days	\$0										
188	1.1.1.10.4	Evaluate power supplies	Fri 11/15/02	Thu 2/20/03	60 days	\$8,994										
189	1.1.1.10.5	Power supply go ahead	Thu 1/8/04	Thu 1/8/04	0 days	\$0										
190	1.1.1.10.6	Procurement of supplies	Thu 1/8/04	Fri 6/11/04	110 days	\$683,000										
191	1.1.1.10.7	Testing	Fri 4/2/04	Tue 9/7/04	110 days	\$21,120										
192	1.1.1.11	SVT upgrade	Thu 1/8/04	Fri 5/28/04	100 days	\$382,200										
193	1.1.1.11.1	Upgrade SVT trackfitters	Thu 1/8/04	Fri 5/28/04	100 days	\$273,000										
194	1.1.1.11.2	Upgrade SVT merger boards	Thu 1/8/04	Fri 5/28/04	100 days	\$109,200										
195	1.1.2	Sensors	Mon 2/4/02	Wed 3/31/04	535 days	\$2,296,246										

1 Run 2b Silicon Project

Table summarises the number of parts needed to the project:

Layer	Type	Φ-seg.	Z-seg.	Length	Width	Pitch	Total
5	A	30	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	360
5	A	30	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	360
4	A	24	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	288
4	2.5°	24	6	96.4	43.1	80/40	288
3	A	18	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	216
3	2.5°	18	6	96.4	43.1	80/40	216
2	A	12	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	144
2	2.5°	12	6	96.4	43.1	80/40	144
1	A	6	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	72
1	A	6	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	72
0	A	12	6	96.4	14.8	50/25	144

	Sensors	Modules	Staves	4-chips hybrids	2-chips hybrids	MPC	JPC
Outer Axials	1512	756	180	1080	0	180	40
Outer Stereo	648	324					
L0	144	72	0	0	72	0	16
TOTAL	2304	1152	180	1080	72	180	56

3 SVX4 Chips

Runs:

1. Prototype (Hybrid #1)
2. Contingency (Hybrid #2)
3. Production (Preproduction and Production hybrids)

Need **4,464** chips for the project

4 1st chip: layout

Cost:

This is labor cost at LBL as from Henrik Van Der Lippe project file svx4_0202.mpp of March 20 2002: \$241,028 to be equally split between CDF and D0.

Labor:

LBL provided an equivalent of 1 engineer for 1.6 years to the project (Costed as R&D)
 FNAL provided an equivalent of 1 engineer for 3 months on the project (Costed as Labor)
 INFN-Padova provided 1 engineer for 12 months on the project (Not Costed)

5 1st Chip submission (eng. Run)

Schedule:

This is the first submission of the new svx4 chip on 0.25um technology.
 The minimum order is for ~10wafers and is a joint CDF,D0 and BTeV submission (not equally divided).

6 1st chip: documentation

Labor:

This is labor at LBL associated with producing the necessary documentation for the chip.

7 1st Chip: manufacturing

Schedule:

8 weeks for fabrication at TSMC

Cost:

total cost is 200K\$ for 10 wafers minimum order. This order is split between CDF, D0 and BTeV

Cost for CDF is 50K\$ for masks + 8K\$ for chips

8 1st Chip: postprocessing

Schedule:

2 weeks for backgrounding, backplating and dicing

Cost:

Total is 15K\$ (Engineering Estimate). CDF part is 5K\$

9 1st Chip: engineering evaluation at FNAL

Labor:

This is FNAL labor only. It included engineering type tests and more higher level type tests.

10 1st Chip: engineering evaluation at LBL

Labor:

This is labor cost at LBL as from Henrik Van Der Lippe and Ray Yarema (3/19/02)

project file svx4_0202.mpp of March 20 2002.

Tests performed at LBL include radiation damage assessment. Other tests including radiation damage assessment will also be performed at INFN-Padova.

11 1st Chip: evaluation

General:

This is the evaluation of the chip with CDF Data Acquisition System. Also we will evaluate the performance of the chip with real sensor using both a laser and a radioactive source.

Labor:

- 1) Postdocs (150%) for testing the chip with the real DAQ, modify programs etc.
- 2) electrical technician (20%) needed for support with electrical board stuffing/testing.
- 3) Scientist (50%) to coordinate the effort

12 1st Chip ready for hybrids

Schedule:

This is 1 month after receiving the Eng.run parts.

This is aggressive and assumes the chip works without major problems.

13 2nd Chip: layout

This starts after chip evaluation completes, but it could start earlier.

Labor:

mostly LBL labor

FNAL will provide 1 engineer for 20 days during this period

14 2nd Chip: submission (eng. Run)

General:

This is the 2nd engineering run submission with only svx4 devices. If changes are minor wrt 1st chip, all production wafers might be ordered at this time. For the purpose of this schedule we will order here 5 wafers worth of svx4 chips for CDF

15 2nd Chip: manufacturing

Cost:

The minimum order cost is 200K\$ which yields 10 wafers worth of chips.

100K\$ is the CDF part. We also may want to order extra wafers to get us through the reproduction phase. The extra cost is 25K\$ (10 wafers) which we have as contingency.

16 2nd Chip: postprocessing

Schedule:

2 weeks for backgrounding, backplating and dicing

Cost:

Total is 15K\$ (Engineering Estimate). CDF part is 7.5K\$

17 2nd Chip: engineering evaluation at FNAL

Most of the "low level" testing will be performed at LBL.

FNAL labor is mostly in testing the chip with the final DAQ chain at SiDet and Feynman.

18 2nd Chip: engineering evaluation at LBL

Labor:

This is labor cost at LBL as from Henrik Van Der Lippe

project file svx4_0202.mpp of March 20 2002.

Tests performed at LBL include radiation damage assessment.

19 Setup for production chip testing

Schedule:

This is time for getting programs setup and procedures worked out for testing chips on wafers.

Labor:

Same crew as for the final production testing.

We assume that 1 scientist, 1 technician and 1 research associate will work full time on this task which is both for CDF and D0.

Below is the CDF share:

1. Scientist (50%)
2. Elect. Technician (50%)
3. postdoc (25%) support to CDF
4. Research Associate (50%)
5. Elect. Engineer (5%) chip designer expert

Cost:

Cost is for probe cards, equipment and material. Total (engineering estimate) is \$7,500 plus \$2,500 for contingency.

CDF share is 50% :

\$3,750 EQ

\$1,250 CONT.

20 2nd Chip: evaluation

General:

This is the evaluation of the chip with CDF Data Acquisition System. Also we will evaluate the performance of the chip with real sensor using both a laser and a radioactive source.

Labor:

- 1) Postdocs (150%) for testing the chip with the real DAQ, modify programs etc.
- 2) electrical technician (20%) needed for support with electrical board stuffing/testing.
- 3) Scientist (50%) to coordinate the effort

21 2nd Chip ready for hybrids

Schedule:

This is 1 month after receiving the Eng.run parts.

This is aggressive and assumes the chip works without major problems.

22 Production Chip: layout

Labor:

mostly LBL labor.

FNAL will provide help with an engineer 100% for 15 days during this period.

23 Production chip Submission

Milestone not linked to anything, it could start as early as 40

days after receiving the engineering run chips

24 Production Chip: manufacturing

Cost:

Based on MOSIS (TSMC) price.

We need about 5000 chips in the detector + 2,000 spares

We order 14,000 chips to include yield. This is a conservative yield of 50%.

Masks cost is 150K\$ (to be split with D0) and 50K\$/lot (1lot = 10 wafers). Need to order 5 lots.

Total = 75K\$ + 250 K\$ = 325K\$

25 Production Chip: postprocessing

Schedule:

2 weeks for backgrounding, backplating and dicing.

Cost:

Total cost is \$200 per wafer (Engineering Estimate). For 50 wafers = 10K\$

26 Production Chip: engineering evaluation at LBL

Labor:

This is labor cost at LBL as from Henrik Van Der Lippe

project file svx4_0202.mpp of March 20 2002.

Tests performed at LBL include radiation damage assesment.

27 CDF chips: Test

Schedule:

We are assuming 44 wafers, 320 chips/wafer, and testing rate of 0.5 wafer/day (includes classifying and sorting chips). It will take 88 days.

2 weeks days added for dicing at the end.

1 week added for setup time at the beginning.

Labor:

1 scientist, 1 technician and 1 research associate will workfull time on this which is both for CDF and D0.

Below is the CDF share:

1. Scientist (50%)
2. Elect. Technician (50%)
3. Research Associate (25%) support to CDF
4. Research Associate (50%)
5. Elect. Engineer (10%) chip designer expert

29 Production Chips ready for hybrids

Schedule:

1st chips are available 4 weeks after start of testing to take into account the testing, dicing and logging necessary.

31 Hybrids

The Hybrid is a BeO substrate (2cmx3.9cm).

Included in the hybrids are:

1. 4 SVX4 chips.
2. miscellanea components (capacitors, resistors, thermistor).

Runs (4 chips hybrids):

1. Prototype#1 (milestone #1 "electrical stave test")
2. Prototype#2-Contingency (milestone #2 "contingency electrical stave test")
3. Preproduction (milestone #3 "preproduction electrical stave test")
4. Production (milestone #4 "Production electrical stave test")

Need **1,080** 4-chips hybrids and **72** 2-chips hybrid for the project

32 Outer layers

Runs (4 chips hybrids):

1. Prototype (milestone #1 "prototype electrical stave test"), Proto#1 chip
2. Contingency (milestone #2 "contingency electrical stave test"), Proto#2 chip
3. Preproduction (milestone #3 "preproduction electrical stave test"), Production chips
4. Production (milestone #4 "Production electrical stave test"), Production chips

Need **1,080** hybrids

59 Layer 0

Runs:

1. Prototype
2. Production

Need **72** 2-chips hybrids.

60 Prototype#1 L0 hybrid: Layout

Schedule:

Layout can start as soon as the first outer layer hybrid has been submitted for fabrication.

Labor:

Costed in the manufacturing.

62 Prototype#1 L0 hybrid: manufacturing

General:

72 needed for entire production. We assume that prototype#1 coincides with pre-production.

The risk should be highly mitigated by the experience gained with the outer hybrid.

Schedule:

For the L0 project we assume that the prototype#1 L0 hybrid are pre-production type.

The preproduction of L0 hybrid goes with the 2nd round of chips (final chips arrive too late for the pre-production). The pre-production hybrid is submitted for fabrication when the 2nd round of chips (Contingency chips) have been fully

evaluated.

The above might change if the 1st round of svx4 chips are fully functional. In this case we could proceed with the fabrication of the L0 hybrid as soon as we are confident

Cost:

Estimated from LBL Hybrid-Stave-R+D-V3(1).

63 Prototype#1 L0 hybrid Available

This is 20 days after substrates are available.

This order could cover the full production.

These will have final chips.

64 Prototype#1 L0 hybrid: evaluation and final design

Labor:

LBL labor only (no FNAL effort)

65 Production L0 Hybrid: final layout

Labor:

Labor cost included in the manufacturing

66 Production L0 hybrid: manufacturing

Cost:

Based on "production cost for CDF Run2b Hybrids & stave bus"

V3.0 Mar-24-2002 (C.Haber, LBL)

Total cost is \$95,197. Includes yield, labor, overhead and tests

69 Bus Cables

Outer layer Bus cable is a Kapton based cable with signal and power traces to electrically connect the mini-PC to the hybrids. It also provides a ground shield plate to minimise noise pick-up from the sensors and the sensor bias connection.

Runs:

1. Prototype (milestone #1 "electrical stave test")

2. Preproduction (milestone #3 "Preproduction electrical stave test")

3. Production (milestone #4 "Production electrical stave test")

Need **360** bus cables for the project.

Labor:

All LBL labor. No FNAL efforts for the Bus Cable

81 Mini Port Card

The MPC is a BeO hybrid (2"x1.55"). Included in the miniportcards are:

1. components (including transceiver chips), connectors etc.

2. short kapton cables (2 cables, one for power and one for data)

3. cable wing (one kapton cable that connects the top MPC to the bottom stave bus cable)

Runs:

1. Prototype (milestone #1 "electrical stave test")

2. Contingency (milestone #2 "contingency electrical stave test")

3. Preproduction (milestone #3 "preproduction electrical stave test")

4. Production (milestone #4 "Production electrical stave test")

Need **180** Mini Port Cards for the project

100 Junction Port Cards

The JPC is an FR4 board (possibly 2 boards) for signal and power distribution.

JPC includes:

1. components (capacitors, resistors, power filters, FPGA, connectors etc.)

Runs:

1. Prototype#1 (milestone#1 "prototype electrical stave test")

2. Prototype#2 - contingency

3. Preproduction (milestone#3 "preproduction electrical stave test")

3. Production (milestone#4 "production electrical stave test")

Each port card can serve up to 5 mini-PC.

Total number of JPC for the project (including L0) is **46**.

Junction Port Cards

Layer	Φ-seg.	MPC (each side)	JPC (Total)
5	30	30	12
5	30		
4	24	24	10
4	24		
3	18	18	8
3	18		
2	12	12	6
2	12		
1	6	6	4
1	6		
0	12	0	6
Total JPC			46

123 Junction Cards

This is a passive card (or just a simple connector) that allows the cable transition from inside to outside of the tracking volume (it's roughly located where we now have the Junction Cards for runia). It should not have any components but it could have some power filtering.

This card is linked to the finalization of the mechanical structure which dictates dimensions and support. This is the reason for having 2 prototypes.

Runs:

1. Prototype#1 (just functionality)

2. Prototype#2 (specified for the final mechanical design)

3. Production

1 Jc per stave + L0

Need **180** (Outer) + **24** (L0) = **204** Junction Cards for the project.

140 Cables

We will replace all cables going from the silicon detector to the DAQ and Power Supplies racks.

There are 2 sets of these cables:

- from the mini Port Card (end of stave) to the Junction Port Card
- from the Junction Port Card to the racks.

141 Cables from MPC to JPC

These are in reality 2 sets of cables.

One set from the end of the MPC pig-tail to the Junction card (signal + power) and a second set from the Junction card to the Junction Portcard (signal + power).

First set is about 3 feet long

Second set is about 9 feet long.

The Junction Card connects the 2 sets.

In production we will need $180 \times 2 = 360$ sets of cables.

155 Cables from JPC to Crates

There are 4 types of cable:

1. signal (JPC to FTM/FIB)
2. power (JPC to Power Supply)
3. High Voltage (JPC to Power Supply)
4. sensing wire for the LV power (JPC to Power Supply)

The High Voltage cable and sense cable could be the same as the Power cable (all going to Power Supplies).

Total length is about 60 feet.

169 FTMs

New FTMs are needed because we are not using optical transmitter/receiver for the data.
Old FTMs can be easily made "new" by simply substituting the old optical tx/rx part with standard tx/rx.
Here we estimate the highest price of making a complete new card.
There is one FTM every 2 JPC.

Runs:

1. Prototype
3. Production

Need 23 FTM for the project

170 modify existing FTM for milestone #1

General:

this is just a modification of one existing FTM card, replacing the optical tx/rx part with a copper conventional one.

172 Prototype FTM: spec, design and layout

Schedule:

This is intended to be the final FTM design (i.e. preproduction) and comes at the end of the testing of the prototype DAQ chain.

173 Prototype FTM: procurement

Need 10 cards as preproduction.

Cost:

based on the price of the Ila FTM card.

\$3,000 per board (includes components, assembling, connectors etc.).

174 Prototype FTM: assembling and evaluation

Labor:

assembling labor is costed in the manufacturing.

Labor here is just for testing the card with the DAQ system.

175 Production go ahead on FTMs

Schedule:

Linked to the production go-ahead for cables.

177 Production: procurement

Cost:

based on FTM cost for Ila.

\$2,000 per board (includes components, assembling, connectors etc.).

Need 23 + spares = 30 FTM.

Total \$60,000

178 Production: assembling and evaluation

Labor:

assembling labor is costed in the manufacturing.

Labor here is just for testing the card with the DAQ system.

179 Production FTMs complete

40days lag time allowed for adding connectors and testing.

We need 40 sets for the detector.

180 DAQ Testing & Readiness

Cost:

Here is the cost of all electrical testing (M&S) at FNAL. Includes DAQ stands, Burn-in stations, computers, miscellanea PC boards and material, cables, tools and instrument (oscilloscope etc. is needed).

added 50% contingency

181 Testing of Prototype DAQ Chain

Test begins when 1st prototype electrical stave is available.

These are specific tests aimed at understanding the functionality of the stave concept.

Cost:

Here is calculated the cost of all electrical testing (M&S) at FNAL up to this phase.

Includes upgrade to DAQ stands and Burn-in stations, new computers, bench power supplies, miscellanea boards and material, cables, tools and instruments.

Most of the above equipment is already available from the Ila effort. This is mostly to upgrade and modify what is already there.

Labor:

This is the labor specifically assigned to understand the DAQ issues and get all the testing equipment ready for production. It is in parallel with the labor assigned to test chips, hybrids, modules and staves.

182 Testing of Preproduction DAQ chain

Test begin when 1st preproduction stave is available.

All various pieces should be ordered for production quantities based on this final test.

Decision to proceed with ordering production quantities parts is marked by milestone #4

Cost:

Here is the cost of further electrical testing (M&S) equipment at FNAL. Includes DAQ stands, Burn-in stations, computers, miscellanea PC boards and material, cables, tools and instrument (oscilloscope etc. if needed).

added 50% contingency

183 Milestone#4: DAQ Production Go-Ahead

This date marks the end of all decisions regarding ordering production quantities for all DAQ parts.

186 Procure sample supplies

We need to have these ready to use for preproduction testing of DAQ

which starts Oct. 15.

187 Test general features of Power supplies

These tests are aimed at checking that the functionality of the new system is compatible with the runiib deisgn and needs. Done in Italy.

188 Evaluate power supplies

This is the final System test with the electrical stave and everything. Is is done at FNAL

190 Procurement of supplies

These are off the shelf supplies so delivery should not be limited.

We need to power 200 staves (400 HV channels and 700 LV channels)

There are 10 channels/supply = 40 for HV and 70 for LV.

Plus we need supplies for test stands and spares.

This price is based on Caen quote in email and includes crates

and 654 LV channels, 408 HV channels and 10 crates.

\$33K added for indirect costs (16.6% on the first \$500K)

191 Testing

Labor:

this is estimated from the runiia experience

We assume that 2 power supplies can be tested per day.

-110 supplies needed

192 SVT upgrade

The SVT is part of the trigger system for CDF. The upgrade consists in making more of boards already existing and/or modifying existing boards.

University of Chicago and INFN-Pisa are providing engineering time, labor and equipment for these parts.

193 Upgrade SVT trackfitters

This is for 17 track fitter boards including spares 210k\$.

Labor:

should be provided by INFN-Pisa and U. Chicago.

No FNAL labor.

194 Upgrade SVT merger boards

Build 12 additional merger boards (no additional spares) 84k\$

Labor:

195 Sensors

The table below summarises the type and number of sensors needed:

Silicon Sensors

Layer	Type	Φ-seg.	Z-seg.	Length	Width	Pitch	Total
5	A	30	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	360
5	A	30	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	360
4	A	24	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	288
4	2.5°	24	6	96.4	43.1	80/40	288
3	A	18	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	216
3	2.5°	18	6	96.4	43.1	80/40	216
2	A	12	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	144
2	2.5°	12	6	96.4	43.1	80/40	144
1	A	6	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	72
1	A	6	6	96.4	40.5	75/37.5	72
0	A	12	6	96.4	14.8	50/25	144

	Sensors Quantity	Total (+ 20% spares)
Outer Axials	1512	1814
Outer Stereo	648	778
L0	144	172
TOTAL	2304	2764

196 Outer layers

We are going to prototype the outer stereo and Axials sensors.

Runs:

1. Prototypes Axials and Small Angle Stereo (30 grade "A"+30 grade "B" each)
2. Production (Axials, SAS and L0)

Need **1512** Axials and **648** Small Angle Stereo for the project.

197 Dummy Sensors: layout

Labor:

This is to prepare masks for dummy sensors (1 metal mask)

Schedule:

work can start once the real prototype sensor layout is finished.

198 Dummy Sensors: manufacturing

These are metallised dummy sensors for bonding and mechanical tests.

We are also going to have real mechanicals (just silicon) which is diced at Fermilab.

Cost:

based on quotation from different companies (C.Haber 1/25/2002):

1. 6" Silicon 50 wafers @ 30.00 each = \$1,500
 2. 1 mask (metal) @ 2,500
 3. processing is about \$65.00/wafer = \$3,250
 4. dicing is about \$20.00/wafer = \$1,000
- 50 wafers should yield 50 detectors axials and 50 detectors stereo.

199 Prototype Sensor Layout

Labor:

most of the work is in the general mechanical layout of the sensors. Also lots of detailing is needed

201 Prototype Sensor manufacturing

Cost:

Based on quotation n. 03062002 from Hamamatsu (March 6 2002)

Prototype Sensors

Sensors	Type	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
Outer Axial	Grade "A"	30	\$792.00	\$23,760.00
	Grade "B"	30	\$475.00	\$14,250.00
	Material, NRE	1	\$43,000.00	\$43,000.00
Outer Stereo	Grade "A"	30	\$792.00	\$23,760.00
	Grade "B"	30	\$475.00	\$14,250.00
	Material, NRE	1	\$43,000.00	\$43,000.00
TOTAL				\$162,200.00

Outer

Outer Axial ordered from U. of Tsukuba

Outer Stereo ordered from FNAL

203 Sensor final design work

We are assuming that nothing should change in the design of the sensors. This re-work is scheduled only for very minor modifications if needed.

204 Prototype Sensor tests

Labor:

This is done mostly in Japan.

Here we'll just verify some of the measurements and perform radiation damage tests.

Cost:

This is to setup some radiation damage test (special boards), and tests at the probe station

Estimated from Ila

\$100 each rad-test board (10 boards)

\$500 box of needles for the probe station

\$1,500 computer for labview controlling of the probestation data.

\$1,000 miscellaneous cables and connectors.

Total \$4,000

205 Silicon Production Sensor ready to order

Schedule:

We can order production silicon (also L0) after test of the prototype.

206 Production Sensors manufacturing

Schedule:

Hamamatsu promised 200 detectors/month after a lag time of 4 months from

receipt of order. 2,592 detectors/200/month = 13 + 4 month = 340 days

We need to add 1 month for the L0 production (see "L0 sensor production")

Total months 18 = 360 days

207 Axial sensor order (1st half)

Cost:

Based on quotation n. 03062002 from Hamamatsu (March 6 2002)

1512 needed +20% spares = 1814 * \$460 + \$57,143 (masks + NRE +Silicon).

Total = **904,003 USD.**

150,065 USD added for indirect costs (16.6%)

Contingency is 30%

split order in half to reflect Japanese funding profile:

452,001.5 + 75,032.5 indirect

208 Axial sensor order (2nd half)

order split to better match Japanese funding profile

- 209 Small Angle Stereo (1st half)**
 Cost:
 Based on quotation n. 03062002 from Hamamatsu (March 6 2002)
 648 needed +20% spares = 778 * \$484 + \$50,794 (masks + NRE +Silicon).
 Total = **427,346 USD**.
70,940 USD added for indirect costs (16.6%)
 Contingency is 30%
- 210 Small Angle Stereo (2nd half)**
 order split to better match Japanese funding profile
- 213 layer L0**
 Given the small number of detectors needed and the use of the same technology as for the Outer sensors we order directly the production.
 Need **144** for the project.
- 214 L0 Sensor final design work**
 This work is linked with the mechanical understanding of the L0 structure.
 Labor:
 most of the work is in the general mechanical layout of the sensors. Also lots of detailing is needed
- 216 L0 Sensor Production**
 Schedule:
 172 detectors needed. This is ~1 month worth of production.
 We assume here this "dedicated" month to be May 2003.
 Cost:
 Based on quotation n. 03062002 from Hamamatsu (March 6 2002)
 144 sensors needed + 20% spares = 172*\$222 (35 KYen) + \$45,930 (Masks, NRE, Silicon)
 Total **84,114 USD**.
13,963 USD added for indirect costs (16.6%)
 Contingency is 30%
- 219 Construction (Modules and staves)**
 added 50% cont. to cost on each costed item
- 220 Beginning of Mechanical Project**
 This marks the ends of the conceptual work and the beginning of the specific realization of mechanical parts.
- 221 L0 Construction (cables and modules)**
 Required quantity for the L0 detector is 72 modules. We should schedule and cost 100 production modules based on the L00 experience
- 222 L0 analogue signal cables**
 These are the analogue signal cables L00 style.
 We assume we will have 2 long (580mm), 2 medium (400mm) and 2 short (220mm) cables per sector (12*2 sectors in total).
 Runs:
 1. many small test run just to adjust the process
 2. preproduction
 3. production
- 223 L0 cables technology testing**
 These are multiple runs with very few cables (L00 style) each just to test the quality of the process.
 Most of the work done in Japan. Here we just repeat some of the measurements.
- 224 L0 Test cables Available**
 These are the L00 design cables. They can be used for electrical test.
- 225 L0 cable preproduction design**
 This design goes in parallel with the CF support structure design.
 The preproduction design should be also the final design for L0.
- 228 L0 Preproduction evaluation**
 Total number of cables for producti
- 229 L0 production cable design**
 Labor:
 we assume some minor modifications needed to the mechanics of the cable design
- 230 L0 cable production**
 6 types of cables, 24 of each type for the whole detector
 Cost is estimated from email quote from (KeyCom?) Itsuo on June 8th 2001
 type A: 450k NRE + 1440k yen = \$15,500 [220mm long]
 type B: 650k NRE + 2160kyen = \$22,480 [400mm long]
 typeC: 750k NRE + 2400kyen = \$25,250 [580mm long]

 Another estimate (in Japanese) from KeyCom (20% higher than pure 100um pitch cables)
 type A: 456k NRE + 62.4k yen/cable = 4.2Myen=\$31,668 [220mm long, 48 needed, 60 ordered]
 type B: 588k NRE + 72.6kyen/cable = 4.9Myen = \$36,946 [400mm long, 48 needed, 60 ordered]
 typeC: 636k NRE + 90.0kyen/cable = 6.04Myen=\$45,542 [580mm long, 48 needed, 60 ordered]

 Total is = 114,156 \$

 \$18.9K added for indirect costs (16.6%)
- 231 L0 Cable Production Test**
 Labor:
 Non FNAL labor. Tests will be performed in Japan and Korea. Some tests are part of the production of the cables and have been priced together with the cable.
- 235 L0 modules R&D and Prototype**
 This work is to establish whether the L0 electrical concept is sound. We just need some hybrid, some (old) signal cable and some detector.
- 237 L0 module: material and fixtures**
 Schedule:
 we need to have fixtures ready when sensors, hybrids and signal cables for L0 are ready
 (March 2003).
 Cost:
 1. 2 fixtures for sensor to sensor and cable gluing at 7.5K/fixture =15k
 2. 5k for misc. stuff. (material and other small fixtures)
- 238 L0 preproduction module construction**
 This is done with Preproduction L0 hybrids, Preproduction cables and Production detectors.
 Represents the FIRST milestone for the L0 project.
 We will make 6 modules to test the final concept.
- 240 L0 preproduction modules evaluation**
 This is the important test for L0, establishing that everything is working properly and that we can proceed to the production phase
- 243 Production L0 module: material and fixtures**
 Cost:
 1. We need 4 fixtures for detector to detector gluing at 7.5k each = 30k
 2. 20k of misc fixtures and supplies.
- 244 L0 Module production**
 Schedule:
 We assume a rate of 2 L0 modules a day => ~45 days (need 72 modules, we'll build ~90)
 Labor:
 we need one technician. All other personnel are for support.
- 246 L0 Module Production complete**
 72 modules for the whole detector. Assume we can make 4/day = 25 days for 100 modules
- 247 Outer layer modules**
 It consists of 2 sensors glued together "head-on". On top of one sensor one hybrid and one pitch adapter is also glued. Module is wirebonded and put on a G-10 frame for testing.
 Need **882** modules for the project.
- 248 Prototype Module: fixtures design**
 Labor:
 This is for fixture designing and also to get all other support material in place for prototype module construction (support are: boxes, storage, designing G-10 frames for holding/testing modules, programming the CMM machines etc.)
- 249 Prototype Module: material and fixtures**
 Schedule:
 These are the fixtures for prototype module construction in summer 2002.
 Cost:
 1. detector/detector alignment fixtures (5K each)
 2. hybrid/pitch adapter gluing fixture (3k each)
 3. wirebonding fixture (2k each)
 4. testing mechanical setup (2k each) [*2]

- 5. G-10 frames (0.025k each) [*180]
- 6. miscellanea material 4k

250 Prototype Module: Assembling

Schedule:

30 modules to be built. We assume 0.5 modules/day for the prototypes.

Labor:

- 1. postdoc (75%) support
- 2. mech. technician (100%) gluing/aligning
- 3. wirebinder (50%)
- 4. mech. technician (50%) for miscellanea (boxes, storage etc.)
- 5. mech. engineer (25%) support
- 6. draftsman (20%) for miscellanea boxes, storage, modifications to fixtures etc.
- 7. scientist (25%) support

252 Contingency Module: Assembling

Schedule:

30 modules to be build and tested (5 staves). We assume 0.5 modules/day for the prototypes.

Labor:

No labor since if we are here means that we did not use the prototype assembling labor. Just a shift in the schedule.

254 Preproduction Module: fixtures design

This is for fixture re-designing and also to get all other support in place for production module construction (support are: boxes, storage, designing G-10 frames for holding/testing modules, programming the CMM machines etc.)

Labor:

- 1. Mech engineer (75%) fixtures and supervision
- 2. Draftsman (75%) support for mech. engineer
- 3. postdoc (50%) support
- 4. mech. technician (25%) support
- 5. Elect. Engineer (25%) designing test boards
- 6. Elect. technician (25%) support

255 Preproduction Module: material and fixtures

Schedule:

These are the fixtures for production of the module construction.

We assume that we can align 6 silicon pairs on a single fixture/day and 1 hybrid/pitch-adaptor per day. In preproduction we assume we manufacture the FINAL production fixtures just in a smaller quantity than needed to sustain the final production rate.

Cost:

We assume to have to remake all fixtures used for the prototype phase.

- 1. fixtures for detector-detector (5k each) [*2]
- 2. fixture for hybrid/pitch to detector (3k each) [*4]
- 3. fixture for wirebonding modules (2k each) [*2]
- 4. testing mechanical setup (2k each) [*2]
- 5. G-10 frames (0.025k each) [*180]
- 6. miscellanea materials, boxes, storage cabinets (4K total)

256 Preproduction module: Assembling

We need to provide enough modules to sustain the ramp up stave production from June to October 2003 = 24 staves = 144 modules.

Rate is -1.5 modules/day

Labor:

- 1. mech. technician (100%)
- 2. mech. technician (100%) a second equivalent mech tech. is accounted here to be taught the job.
- 3. wirebinder (100%)
- 4. postdoc (75%) support
- 5. mech engineer (25%) support
- 6. CMM programmer (10%)

258 Production Module: contingency fixtures design

This is for fixture re-designing and also to get all other support in place for production module construction (support are: boxes, storage, designing G-10 frames for holding/testing modules, programming the CMM machines etc.)

Labor:

- 1. Mech engineer (25%)
- 2. Draftsman (50%)
- 3. mech. technician (25%)
- 4. Elect. Engineer (10%)
- 5. Elect. Technician (25%)
- 6. postdoc (50%)

259 Production modules: material and fixtures

Cost:

We assume a similar final design for the fixture and small modifications of the pre-production fixtures in quantity suitable for the production rate.

We assume that we can align up to 6 silicon pairs on a single fixture/day and 1 hybrid/pitch-adaptor per day on a single fixture.

- 1. fixtures for detector-detector (5k each) [*0] we don't need extra for production
- 2. fixture for hybrid/pitch to detector (3k each) [*6]
- 3. fixture for wirebonding modules (2k each) [*2]
- 4. testing mechanical setup (2k each) [*0] we don't need extra for production
- 5. G-10 frames (0.025k each) [*750]
- 6. miscellanea materials, boxes, storage cabinets (6K total)

260 Production Modules: Assembling

Schedule:

we need to sustain >-1 stave/day >- 6 modules/day.

For 200 staves we need 1200 modules = 200 days.

Labor:

- 1. mech technician (200%)
- 2. wirebinder (100%)
- 3. Scientist (25%) support
- 4. mech engineer (10%) support
- 5. technician specialist (25%) support
- 6. mech technician (50%) mechanical support
- 7. postdoc (75%) support

264 Prototype stave :Structural and cooling R&D

Cost:

we estimated here the cost for parts and fixtures to test various concepts and materials and to sustain a minimum R&D effort on these important issues.

Labor:

includes all labor needed to come up with the final design of the stave and fixtures to build staves.

265 Prototype Stave Design complete

Both the stave and fixtures.

266 Prototype Stave: material and fixtures

Schedule:

This is the time needed at the machine shop to prepare all fixtures. It also includes the time needed for assembling, inspecting etc. the fixtures. Some fixture will require more time but we assume here that we get at least 1 fixture for flavour in order to start the assembling process.

Cost:

- 1. mechanical stave related material and intermediate fixtures (7k total)
- 2. mechanical stave core assembly fixture (5k total)
- 3. laminating the bus cable fixture (5k)
- 5. One set of axial and stereo module alignment fixtures (10k each=20k)
- 6. stave wirebonding fixture (3k each) [*2]
- 7. stave inspection fixture (3k each)
- 8. stave storage boxes (0.5 each) [*20]
- 9. miscellanea material, testing boxes, storage cabinets etc. (10k total)

267 Prototype Stave: mechanical construction

This is to prepare a few (~ 30) mechanical staves with the prototype design as part of the electrical stave prototypes milestone.

Schedule:

The start date is driven by the availability of the prototype bus cable. The end date is driven by being ready for stave prototype construction when all the other parts are ready.

Labor:

- 1. Mech Tech Specialist (100%) laminating CF sheets, gluing the stave on the mold
- 2. Mech Technician (100%) Preparing parts.
- 3. Mech Engineer (25%) Support
- 4. Research Associate (50%) Support

- 268 Prototype Stave: mechanicals available**
This is mechanical staves
- 269 Prototype Stave: mechanical testing**
This is all those tests aimed at making sure that the design and assembling procedures are within our mechanical specs.
- 270 Prototype Stave: electrical assembly**
Schedule:
The beginning of this task is driven by having prototype modules available, which is driven by the sensors. We assume it will take 2 weeks to make the 1st prototype electrical stave.
We are buying enough prototype parts to make 5 electrical staves.
and the duration of 40 days is to make 5 staves.
Labor:
1. Mech Technician (100%) gluing/aligning modules on staves
2. Mech Technician (50%) bonding
3. Mech Tech Specialist (50%) overseeing, troubleshooting etc.
4. Research Associate (50%) Support
5. Mech. Engineer (50%) Support
6. CMM programmer (50%)
- 271 Prototype Stave: electrical testing**
Labor:
This is ALL the electrical testing crew at FNAL. We don't divide it up between hybrid, modules, staves and burn-in stave parts. All SiDet electrical testing (up to the Stave) is considered here in terms of labor. The prototype effort is estimated based on a total of 4 FTE postdocs + 1 FTE scientist + 0.5 FTE electrical technician (for repair) for the PRODUCTION.
- 272 MILESTONE#1: Prototype Stave available**
We assume it will take 2 weeks (10d) to put all the parts together to make the first prototype stave.
- 273 Contingency Stave: electrical assembly**
Labor:
There is no cost and no labor here because this is just a Schedule Contingency.
Cost and labor are already estimated for the milestone #1
- 274 Contingency Stave: electrical testing**
Labor:
This is ALL the electrical testing crew at FNAL. We don't divide it up between hybrid, modules, staves and burn-in stave parts. All SiDet electrical testing (up to the Stave) is considered here in terms of labor. The prototype effort is estimated based on a total of 4 FTE postdocs + 1 FTE scientist + 0.5 FTE electrical technician (for repair) for the PRODUCTION.
- 275 MILESTONE#1*: Contingency Stave available**
We assume it will take 2 weeks (10d) to put all the parts together to make the first prototype stave.
- 276 Production Stave: final design**
This is the final design of the mechanical stave and takes advantage of all possible tests done on the prototype staves.
- 277 Production Stave: material and fixtures**
This is the time needed at the machine shop to prepare all fixtures for production.
Material etc. could be purchased in advance.
Cost:
We assume we re-do all fixtures in number adequate to sustain production.
1. mechanical stave related material and intermediate fixtures (120.75k total)
2. mechanical stave core assembly fixture (5k total) [*2]
3. laminating the bus cable fixture (3k) [*4]
5. One set of axial and stereo module alignment fixtures (15k each=30k) [*2]
6. stave wirebonding fixture (3k each) [*2]
7. stave inspection fixture (3k each)
8. stave storage boxes (0.5 each) [*100]
9. miscellanea material, testing boxes, storage cabinets etc. (25k total)
- 278 Preproduction Stave: mechanical construction**
This is to prepare more than 30 mechanical staves with the final design.
Preproduction is to build 24 electrical stave. We should be able to sustain a production rate of ~3 mechanical staves per day. Here we assume that we have a ramp-up at an average rate of ~ 1 stave/day.
Schedule:
The start date is driven by having finished the final stave design and the readiness of the production bus cable. Also we assume that we commit to the final fixture design during the previous tasks. This means that a certain number of identical fixtures need to be machined.
The end date is driven by being ready for stave preproduction construction when all the other preproduction parts are ready.
Labor:
1. Mech. tech (200%) preparing parts and assembling
2. Mech. tech Specialist (50%) this is for support and troubleshooting
3. Mech Engineer (25%) support
4. Research Associate (50%) support
- 279 Preproduction Stave: mechanicals available**
This is mechanical staves
- 280 Preproduction Stave: mechanical testing**
This is all those remaining tests aimed at making sure that the design and assembling procedures are within our mechanical specs. Already extensive tests were made on the prototype stave. Nonetheless we need to re-verify for the production
- 281 Preproduction Stave: electrical assembly**
Schedule:
This is driven by having preproduction modules available.
We will use production bus cables, production sensors
preproduction hybrids (we call these preproduction modules)
and preproduction Miniportcards.
We want to build 24 electrical staves during the ramp up period from June to September 2003.
This is a rate of ~2 complete staves/week.
Labor:
Labor:
1. Mech Technician (100%) installing/aligning modules on the stave
2. Mech Technician (50%) bonder
3. Mech Technician (75%) support, inspection etc.
4. Mech. Engineer (25%) support
5. Mech Tech Specialist (50%) support, troubleshooting
6. Research Associate (100%) support
- 282 Preproduction Stave: electricals available**
We assume it will take 2 weeks (10d) to put all the parts together to make the first prototype stave.
- 283 Preproduction Stave: electrical testing**
Labor:
This is ALL the electrical testing crew at FNAL. We don't divide it up between hybrid, modules, staves and burn-in stave parts. All SiDet electrical testing (up to the Stave) is considered here in terms of labor.
It is estimated to be a total of:
1. postdocs (400%)
2. scientist (100%) responsible for quality control
3. electrical technician (50%) for repair and minor support jobs
4. mech technician (25%) for repair/redo bonds
- 284 Evaluation of preproduction staves**
This is both a mechanical and electrical evaluation from the point of view of giving the green light to start production. We assume here minor modification to the entire production structure.
All this labor is ON TOP of the normal electrical testing labor.
- 285 MILESTONE#2: Stave Production go-ahead**
This milestone allows to proceed into stave production.
- 286 Production Stave: modification to the final design**
This is a contingency task to modify the final design of the stave (fixtures etc.) and takes advantage of the tests done on the pre-production phase.
- 287 Production Stave: contingency material and fixtures**
Cost:
we assume that some fixture (or equivalent parts) needs to be redone or modified:
1. set of stave mechanical fixtures (10K)
2. bus cable laminating fixture (6k)
3. stave alignment fixture (20k)
4. more/modify boxes for storing/testing (10k total)
- 288 Production Stave: mechanical construction**
This is to prepare ~200 mechanical staves with the final design.
Schedule:
We assume we can produce 3 mechanical staves/day: 240 staves = 80days
This task should start as soon as the mechanical is shown to work.
Labor:
Work is divided into 3 major sections:
a. preparation of parts (includes bending peek tubing, cutting parts to size etc.)

- b. laminating the bus cable to the carbon fiber sheet
- c. putting all parts in a mold and glue them
- 1. Mech. tech (200%) preparing parts and assembling
- 2. Mech. tech Specialist (25%) this is for support and troubleshooting
- 3. Mech Engineer (25%) support
- 4. Research Associate (50%) support

290 Production Stave: electrical assembly

Schedule:
This is driven by having preproduction modules available.
We will use production bus cables, production sensors
preproduction hybrids (we call these preproduction modules)
and preproduction Miniportcards.

We need to build electrical staves at a rate of ≥ 1 stave/day.

Labor:

- 1. Mech Technician (100%) installing/aligning modules on the stave
- 2. Mech Technician (50%) bonder
- 3. Mech Technician (75%) support, inspection etc.
- 4. Mech. Engineer (25%) support
- 5. Mech Tech Specialist (25%) support, troubleshooting
- 6. Research Associate (100%) support
- 7. Scientist (50%) supervision

291 Production Stave: electrical testing

This is again ALL the electrical testing crew at FNAL. We don't divide it up between hybrid, modules, staves and burn-in stave parts. All SiDet electrical testing (up to the Stave) is considered here in terms of labor.

It is estimated to be a total of:

- 1. postdocs (400%)
- 2. scientist (100%) responsible for quality control
- 3. electrical technician (50%) for repair and minor support jobs
- 4. mech technician (25%) bonder, for repair/redo bonds

294 Beampipe

The beampipe is designed to be compatible with the old pipe (it has the same flanges to connect to the Tevatron beampipe). It is constructed from Beryllium for low mass, with short stainless steel sections on the end. We are considering a drilled technology rather than the traditional rolled technique. The pieces are the same OD and ID as the D0 pipe to minimize the total cost of the CDF + D0 pipe. The pipes are not identical, CDFs is longer and has different flanges on the end.

295 Design beampipe

CDF and D0 agreed on a wall thickness and radius for the Beryllium section of the pipes.

The reduces the total cost and also the delivery schedule.

296 Beampipe design complete

Design finished and sent out for quotations on price for rolled and drilled pipes.

297 procure beampipe

Cost:

based on quotation n13002 Feb. 28, 02

\$149,893 for a new drilled Be pipe.

add 50% cont. to cost.

299 Support Mechanics

This section covers infrastructure, the support structures for the staves, barrels, L0, and transportation and installation at B0.

50% cont. is included on all costed items

300 Mechanical Infrastructure

Added appropriate contingency to all costed items

301 Procure 3m CMM

This was paid from by the Japanese in exchange for FNAL payment on sensors later

302 Silicon Support Structures

This task covers the bulkheads which support the staves, the screens which attach the bulkheads to each other, the tube which supports the barrels (spacetube in Run IIa) and the support structure for L0.

303 Bulkheads

This task is comprehensive of:

- 1. 2 external and 2 internal CF bulkheads with precision Beryllium (internal) and Al (external) mounting features.
- 2. inner screen
- 3. fixtures for holding/aligning the bulkheads together

304 Bulkhead Initial Concept studies

2/20/2002

We foresee the need for 4 (2 outer and 2 inner) Carbon Fiber bulkheads. Precision mounting pins with matching holes on the stave ensure alignment.

Prototype bulkheads made from G10 and leftover CF sheets

Labor:

mostly engineer type labor.

305 Bulkhead Prototype: Design

Cost:

This is to finalise the first prototype of a bulkhead design to test the concept.

Details of mounting hardware and fixturing will be included at this stage.

Detailed analysis of Bulkhead structure (FEA) will impact design.

306 Bulkhead Prototype: fabrication

Cost:

we estimate the need for 2 CF bulkheads (inner and outer) plus a G-10 mockup.

This includes the cost of the fixture for locating the precision pins.

307 Bulkhead Prototype: assembly and testing

This is the labor associated with gluing the precision pins to the bulkheads in correct locations.

The alignment and construction of the fixture will be performed on a CMM.

The stiffness of the bulkheads will be tested. Installation and positioning in a barrel will also be tested.

308 Bulkhead: Final Design

Design will be modified as needed by the results of the tests

310 Bulkhead: fabrication

Cost:

we estimate the cost to be 20K each CF bulkhead (4 + 2 spares) +10K for extra material.

311 Bulkhead: assembly, testing

Labor:

This includes the labor for gluing the pins to the bulkheads and

to test the quality of the bulkheads

313 screens

These are the Inner and Outer screens for the outer barrel.

314 Design outer screen

This is the outer screen of the barrel. It holds the relative alignment of the bulkheads and provides protection for the staves.

315 Barrel outer screen: fabrication

This is the cost to fabricate the screens, assuming we buy them rather than make them in house.

316 Support tube fabrication

This is the equivalent of the spacetube in runIIa. It supports the barrels and spans the distance between the mounts for SVXIIb on ISL. The cost assumes fabrication outside FNAL

317 Design and Fabricate screen installation fixture

This fixture holds the barrels and screen while the screen is glued to the bulkheads

318 Design and Fabricate support cradle

This cradle supports the space tube while the barrels and installed and aligned. It is mounted on roller bearings which ride the rails on the CMM. This allows it to move around during installation of the beampipe and during installation into ISL.

319 Layer 0

This is the Carbon Fiber Support for L0. It is mounted on outer bulkheads and has an integrated cooling system. This includes the structure which supports and cools the hybrids outside the end of the barrel.

320 CF Support Prototype: design

The assumption is that the L0 CF support structure design starts together with the design of the bulk head. This includes the support structure for the L0 hybrids which extend outside the outer barrel in z.

321 CF Support Prototype: manufacturing

Fabrication of the first prototype of the CF support structure for L0.

The above fabrication is supposed to take 5 months.

322 CF Support Prototype: evaluation and testing

Testing consists of both mechanical and electrical since now pre-production L0 modules are available.

323 CF Support: Design

This is the final design for the L0 Cf support structure and the hybrid support structure

324 CF Support: manufacturing

As for the prototype we assume 5 months for the production of the CF support structure.

The cost assumes we purchase the structure rather than build it in house.

325 CF Support: assembly and test

Tests include alignment and cooling tests for hybrid structure and for silicon supports

- 327 Transportation Fixtures**
This is the fixture for transporting ISL+SVXIIa or ISL+SVXIIb from/to the Assembly Hall.
It has to be finished before runia ends. The fixtures for Run IIa will be reused as much as possible
- 328 transportation fixture: updating design**
This is the labor cost to update the design of the Run IIa transportation fixture
- 329 transportation fixture: fabrication**
This is the cost to refabricate the transportation fixtures.
- 330 transportation fixture: final assembling and test**
This is the labor for assembly of the transportation fixture
- 331 Positioning system (inchworms)**
This system allows adjustment of the position of the entire silicon detector (ISL+SVXIIb+L0+ beampipe) relative to the outer tracker (COT) and the beamline.
- 332 positioning jacks(inchworms): design**
This is the replacement for the remote positioning system (the inchworms) which attach to the outer flange of ISL and COT. These will be mechanical jacks that can only be adjusted when the plugs are open.
- 333 positioning jack prototype manufacturing**
This is the cost of manufacturing the prototype hardware. This may be covered by Toronto depending on a grant.
- 334 Prototype positioning jack testing**
This will be done by physicists at Toronto
- 335 positioning jacks: manufacturing**
Cost is estimated based on experience with Run IIa, a 50% contingency is included.
Toronto may cover some of the costs.
Esitamate 10k for jacks and 10k for new pieces to attach to COT.
- 336 positioning jacks: Assemble and test**
This assembly and testing will mostly be done at Toronto.
Some eng. and tech. time will be needed for tests and FNAL
- 337 Installation of SVXIIb into ISL**
These are the fixtures that allows for both extracting SVXIIa from IL and inserting SVXIIb into ISL.
Schedule:
This task needs to be done in time for the removal of SVXIIa from ISL
- 338 Design Fixtures for removal of SVXII and installation of SVXIIb**
Schedule:
This task needs to be done in time for the removal of SVXIIa from ISL
- 339 Fabricate fixtures for SVX removal and installation of SVXIIb**
This is the cost to purchase the fixtures from outside
- 340 Assembly and Test fixtures for SVX removal and installation of SVXIIb**
This involves alignment and assembly of fixtures on the crm at Sidet
- 341 Cooling and Monitoring**
This task covers the cooling system, the monitoring of the cooling and power to the detectors and the position monitors (RASNIKS)
50% cont. is included on all costed items
- 342 Cooling systems**
This task covers updating the cooling system at Sidet and B0 and the cost of new manifolds at the detector.
- 343 Update Sidet cooling system**
This is the cooling system that will be used during barrel construction testing of staves.
- 344 Build internal manifolds**
These are the manifolds that receive a single cooling line from the slots and connect it to multiple stave circuits.
- 345 production chiller components, manifolds, control valves**
These are the costs associated with updating the chillers at B0. The cost is based on an email from Rich Stanek (engineer) in Sept. 01.
- 346 Interlocks**
This is the system that monitors the power and temperature of the detectors.
It will reuse most of the existing system.
- 347 Upgrade existing system**
This is the cost to upgrade the interlock system for Run IIb. additional temperature and current channels will be needed
- 348 Position Monitoring**
This is to update the existing position monitoring system (RASNIK).
Cost is based on Run IIa experience and reusing the DAQ already setup.
Labor:
there is no FNAL labor for this task, Toronto is taking on this project
- 349 Rasnik Prototype manufacturing and test**
This covers the cost to make and test a Rasnik module. Toronto will cover some or all of this cost and will perform the labor with physicists at Toronto.
- 350 Rasnik Production**
Cost is based on cost to fabricate additional modules - Cost/module comes from UCLA experience.
- 352 Final Assembly (Installation and Integration)**
This task covers installation of staves into the barrels, installation of L0 modules on the CF supports and the integration of L0 and beampipe with the outer barrel
Added 50% contingency to all costed items
- 353 Stave Installation (Outer)**
This covers installation of all layers except for L0.
- 354 Prototype stave installation fixture: R&D**
This is all the r&d needed to prototype the installation and alignment of staves in the outer barrel.
- 355 Stave installation fixtures: design**
Final Stave installation fixture design will start as soon as the final bulk-head design is finished and the R&D is completed.
- 356 Stave installation fixtures: fabrication**
These fixtures are larger than Run IIa and thus will be more expensive. Cost is estimated from RunIIa costs (50k)
- 357 Stave installation fixture: setup and Alignment**
This will be setup on a CMM and mechanical staves will be used to test the installation procedures.
- 358 Bulkhead installation and alignment**
Bulkheads must be precisely aligned to each other and to the CMM reference system.
- 360 Installation of staves**
Labor:
estimated based on runII experience.
Installing and aligning/measuring staves should be a rather fast task. We foresee that it will be done in batches (i.e. wait for a certain number of staves to be ready for installation and the install them).
This is a task that spans the 200 days of stave production but in reality it takes less then 200 days to be accomplished.
We assume that the labor is required for 3/4 of the available time (i.e. 3/4*200 = 150 days worth of labor)
- 361 Installation of Stave: electrical testing**
Labor:
This is ALL the electrical testing crew at FNAL. We don't divide it up between hybrid, modules, staves and burn-in stave parts. All Sidet electrical testing (up to the Stave) is considered here in terms of labor. It is estimated to be a total of 4 FTE postdocs + 1 FTE scientist + 0.5 FTE electrical technician (for repair).
This is a task that spans the 200 days of stave production but in reality it takes less then 200 days to be accomplished.
We assume that the labor is required for 3/4 of the available time (i.e. 3/4*200 = 150 days worth of labor)
- 363 Final system tests**
This is the final system test. Goal should be to establish that all staves are working, cooling is working and everything is aligned to specs.
- 364 Installation outer screen**
Schedule:
based on the time required for the IIA silicon system
- 365 Installation of barrel in spacetube**
Schedule:
based on the time required for the IIA silicon system
The barrels are placed in the space tube and then aligned.
- 366 dressing of cables and cooling**
Schedule:
based on the time required for the IIA silicon system
- 369 L0 module installation fixtures: design**
This is the time estimated from Run IIa experience
- 370 L0 module installation fixtures: fabrication**
Cost:
2 fixtures at 20k each based on experience with Run IIA L00 design
- 371 L0 module installation fixtures: assembly and test**
This task involves testing installation and alignment procedures. It is based on Run IIa experience with L00.
- 372 Install L0 supports on beam pipe**
these are stand offs between the beampipe and the inner surface of L0. They may not be needed.
- 373 Installation of L0 Modules**
we expect to do at least 3 modules/day: 144 modules = 24 days

- based on Run IIA experience with L00
- 374 Dressing of HDIs**
Time estimated from L00 experience
- 375 L0 System Tests**
These tests will determine final grounding and shielding
- 376 Installation of Screens**
This represents an additional electrical shield around L0.
- 378 Integration**
This task includes the fixtures and labor associated with installing the inner detector (L0) into the outer barrel. All costs and labor are estimated based on Run IIA experience
- 379 Prototype Inner Detector Installation Fixtures: design**
These are the fixtures for installing the inner detectors into the outer SVXIB barrel.
- 380 Prototype Inner Detector Installation Fixtures: fabrication**
Cost:
Price is based on L00 installation fixtures
- 381 Prototype Inner Detector Installation Fixtures: test**
This test is setup on a CMM and the alignment is tested
- 382 Inner Detector Installation Fixtures: Final Design**
This covers the redesign/ adjustments to the prototype fixtures
- 383 Inner Detector Installation Fixtures: fabrication**
Cost:
Price is based on L00 installation fixtures
- 384 Inner Detector Installation Fixtures: test**
Setup on CMM and test alignment
- 385 Fabricate beampipe supports**
based on Run IIA experience
- 387 Combine Inner and Outer Detectors**
This assumes the fixtures were already setup and aligned
- 388 Final survey**
relative alignment of the barrels is determined along with alignment to external reference system
- 389 Final Cooling and electrical Tests**
Large fraction of system will be run
- 390 Close top of SVX extension cylinders (final dressing, position monitors)**
This includes the final dressing of everything, installation of position monitors, beampipe supports, deflection limiters, etc.)
- 394 CDF to Assembly Hall/ Plugs Opened**
Based on Run IIA experience, it takes 35 days to move CDF from the collision hall to the assembly hall.
Labor:
This labor is traditionally provided by CDF operations
- 395 SVX2a Extracted and Moved to SiDet**
Labor:
this labor is traditionally provided by CDF operations.
- 396 Install/test JPC**
JPC are installed onto the COT repeater card ring.
Task to be performed in the Assembly Hall.
Schedule:
We have ~40 JPCs and we assume an installation/testing rate of 1/day.
JPC, inner cables and outer cables installation tasks are performed in parallel by a single crew.
Test is done using an external DAQ/PS unit and a "test wedge" 5 staves unit.
Labor:
is computed into the "Install/test Outer Cables" task.
- 397 Install/test new inner cables**
These are the cables from the JPC to the JC.
Task to be performed in the Assembly Hall.
Schedule:
We have ~40 bundles and assume installation/testing rate of 1/day.
JPC, inner cables and outer cables installation is performed in parallel.
Test is done using an external DAQ/PS unit and a "test wedge" 5 staves unit.
Labor:
is computed into the "Install/test Outer Cables" task.
- 398 Install/test new Outer Cables**
These are the cables from the JPC to the PS.
Task to be performed in the Assembly Hall.
Schedule:
We have ~40 bundles and assume installation/testing rate of 1/day.
JPC, inner cables and outer cables installation is performed in parallel.
Test is done using an external DAQ/PS unit and a "test wedge" 5 staves unit.
Labor:
1. Research Associate (400%) they install the cables and perform the testing
2. Elect. Technician (100%) support
Logistic support is provided for by CDF operations.
- 399 install/test new power supplies and FTMs**
Task to be performed in the Collision Hall
Schedule:
This means remove old crates, install new crates, installing and testing new power supplies.
We have ~100 new power supplies to install and ~40 FTMs.
This work can start as soon as there is access to the collision hall and has to finish before CDF is rolled back into the collision hall.
We will use a passive "load box" for the testing of the PS.
Labor:
1. Research Associate (300%) installation and testing
2. Elect. Technician (100%) support
- 400 Remove SVXII/L00/BP**
Task to be performed at SiDet.
- 402 Install & Align SVX2b in ISL**
Task to be performed at SiDet.
- 403 Fasten/Test ISL Junction Cards**
Task to be performed at SiDet.
- 404 Extension Cylinders Installation and beampipe supports**
Task to be performed at SiDet.
- 405 Transport SVX2b to B0 & Install in CDF**
Task to be performed in the Assembly Hall.
- 406 Inner cables connected**
Inner cables are connected to JCs.
This is essentially part of the installation process. NO TESTING is performed at this time.
Labor:
1. Research Associate (200%)
- 407 Plugs Closed/CDF to Collision Hall**
Labor:
This labor is traditionally provided by CDF operations.
- 408 Connect and Test**
Cables from the JPC are connected to the PS and rest of the DAQ system.
Then the final system tests.
Tests are aimed at identifying problems and troubleshooting them
Also we should try to identify the best "grounding" configuration for the detector.
We assume we can test a section of the detector corresponding to a JPC per day.
Labor:
Based on IIA experience we calculated 2 crews of 2 post-docs each + 2 post-docs for running the testing programs. All other personnel is for support and help in troubleshooting.