



Thermal Mock-up Status

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DESY

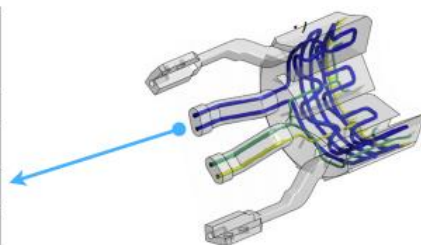
19th International Workshop on DEPFET Detectors and Applications

Kloster Seeon, 10-13th May 2015

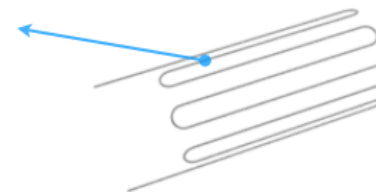
CO ₂ Circuit	Detector	Half	Layer	Type	Side	Power [W]
1	PXD	up	1&2	ending	bwd	90
2			1&2	ending	fwd	90
3		down	1&2	ending	bwd	90
4			1&2	ending	fwd	90
sum PXD						360
5	SVD	left	3-6	ending	bwd	93
6		right	3-6	ending	bwd	93
7		left	3-6	ending	fwd	93
8		right	3-6	ending	fwd	93
9		left	4&5	origami	bwd	68
10		right	4&5	origami	bwd	68
11		left	6	origami	bwd	96
12		right	6	origami	bwd	96
sum SVD						700
sum VXD						1060

plus 4 circuits for N₂ supply

plus parasitic heat load from the environment



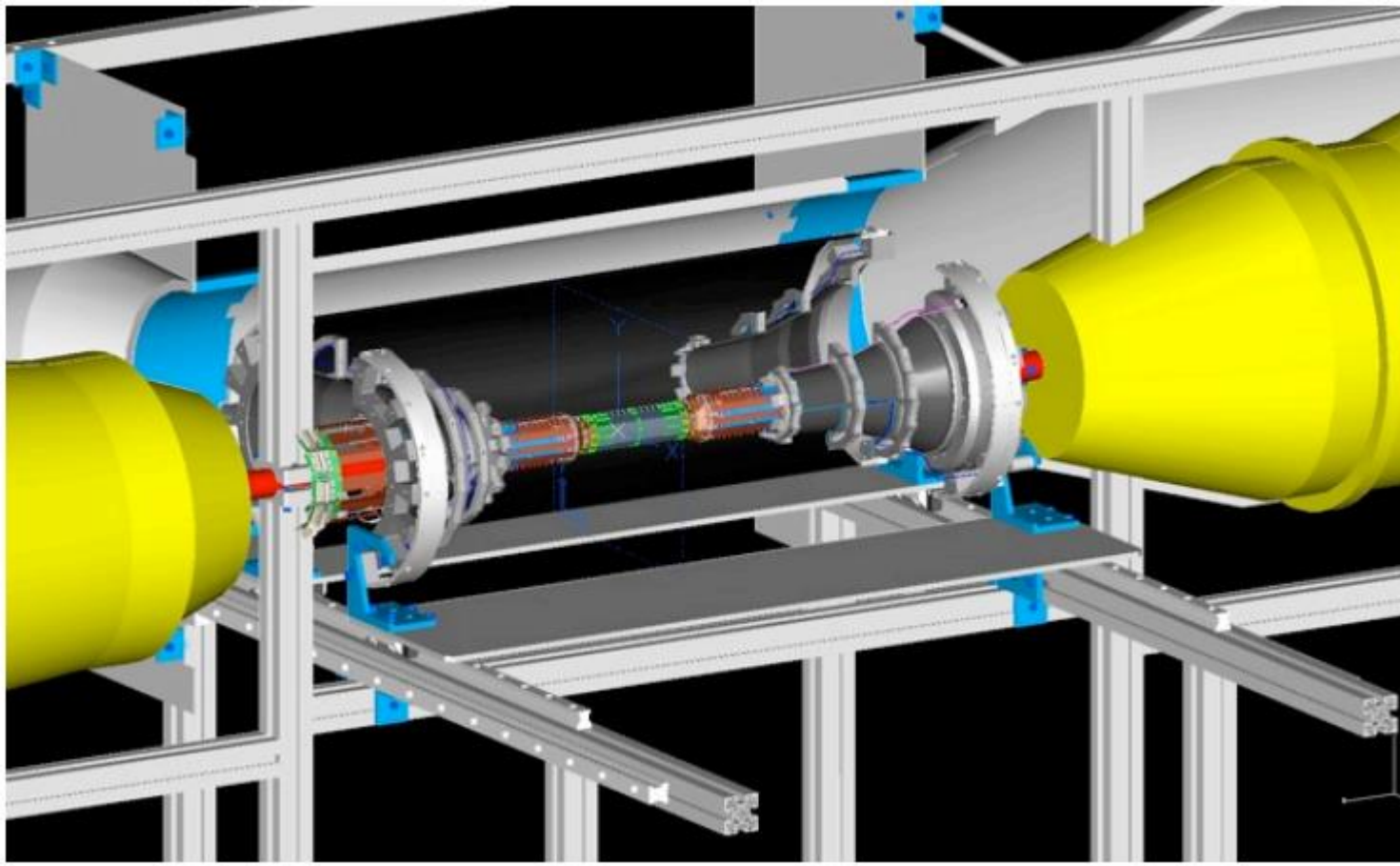
- SVD:
 - APV25 surface@~0°C
- PXD:
 - Sensor < 25°C
 - ASICs < 50°C
- Required cooling capacity of CO₂ system 2-3 kW
- Dry Volume, dew point ~ -30°C
- Inner surface of CDC @room temperature.



2-phase CO₂ Cooling

- CO₂ is in the two-phase regime – liquid and gaseous state exist simultaneously.
- Heat removal by evaporating liquid CO₂ at the constant temperature and pressure.
- The temperature can be controlled and monitored by the pressure.

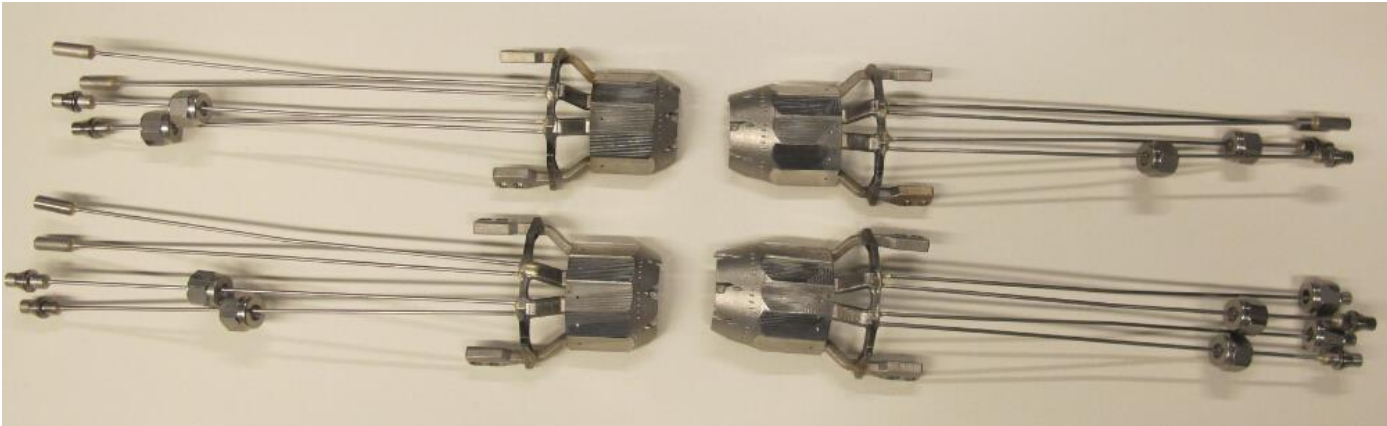
Thermal Mock-up



Thermal Mock-up



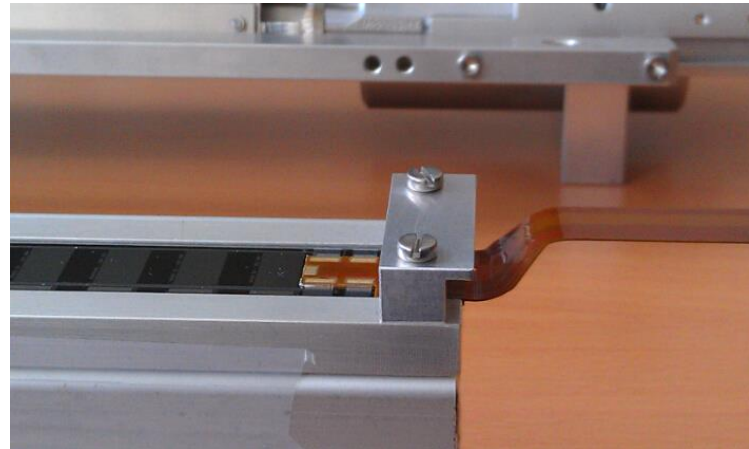
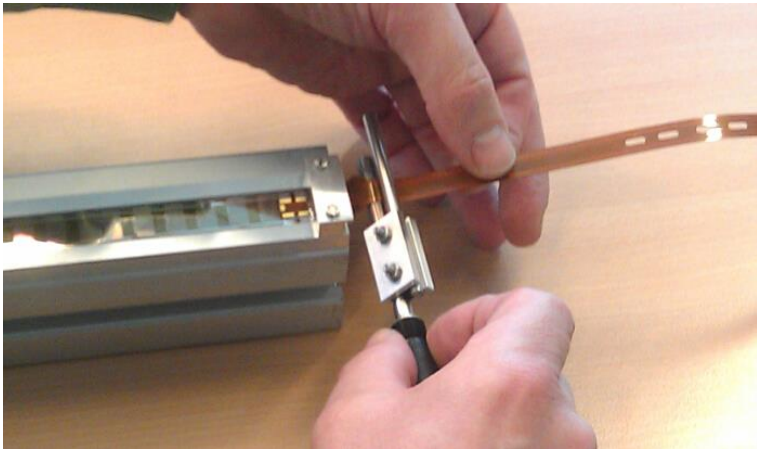
4SCB (Support Cooling Block)



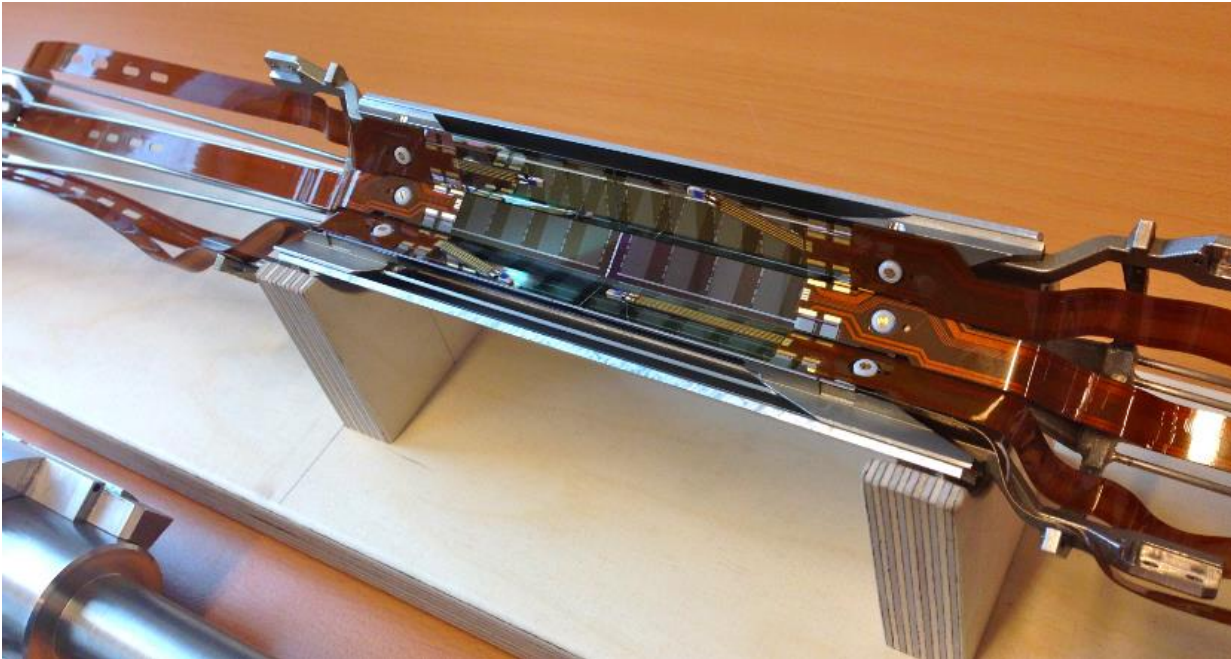
Thermal Dummy Ladders



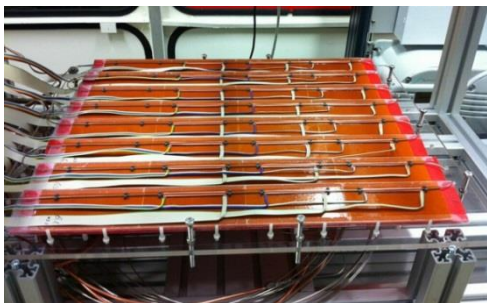
Kapton fiber bending



Mount the thermal Dummy Ladders on



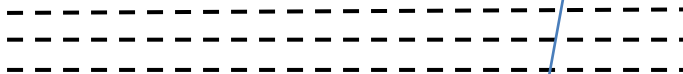
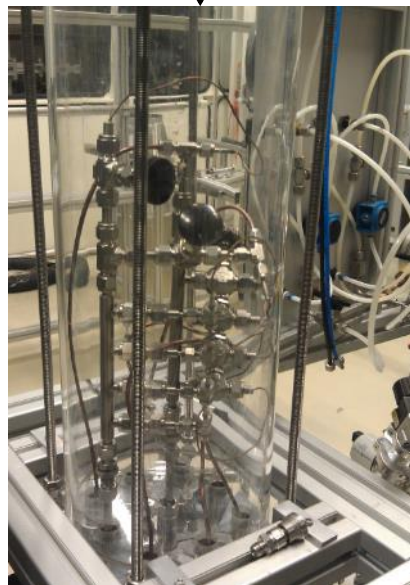
Mass flow v.s. Pressure drop



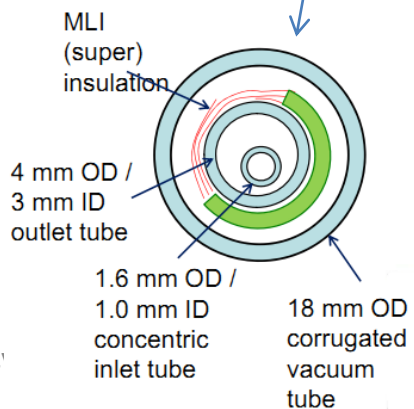
The long and small diameter cooling lines cause relative high pressure drops, which cause temperature gradients. We measure the Pressure Drop to the mass flow in our Mock-up.

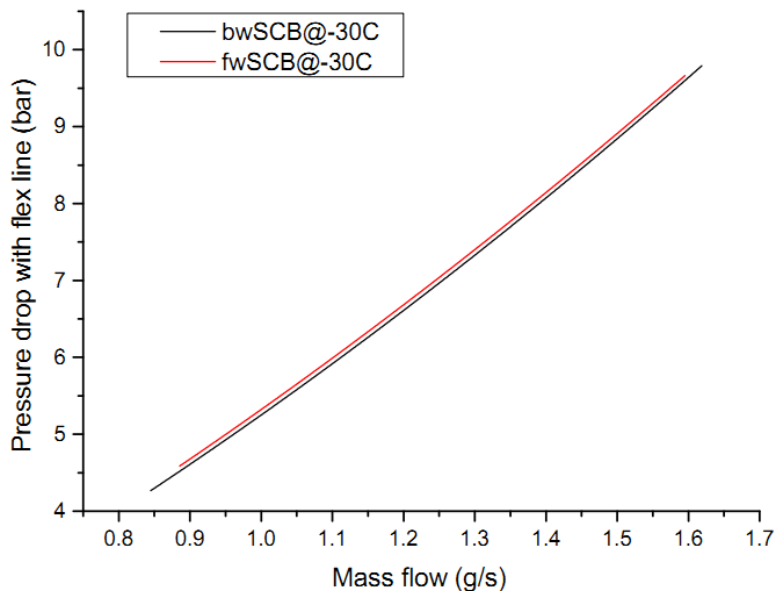
8m transfer flex line

Experimental setup

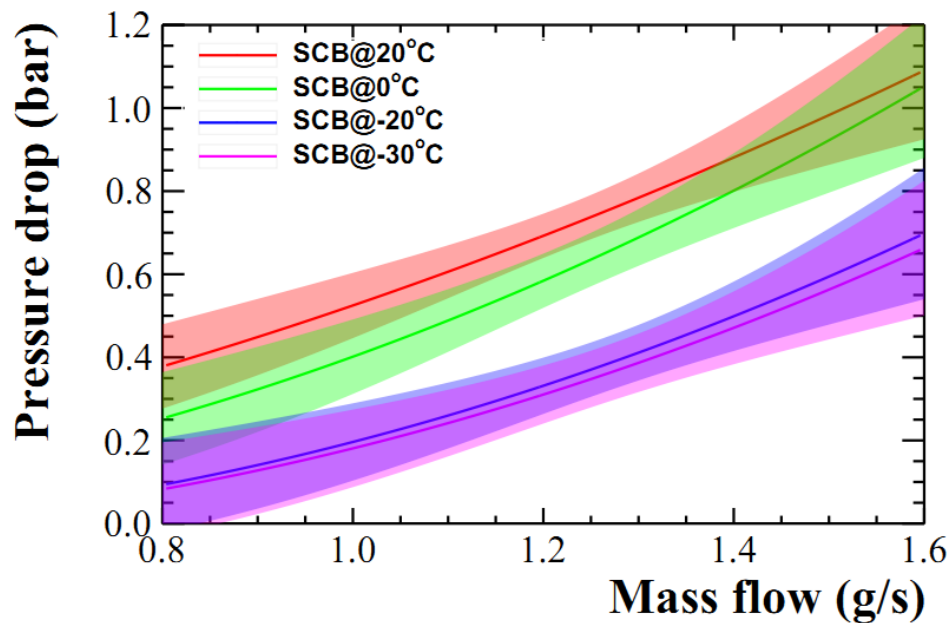


By pass



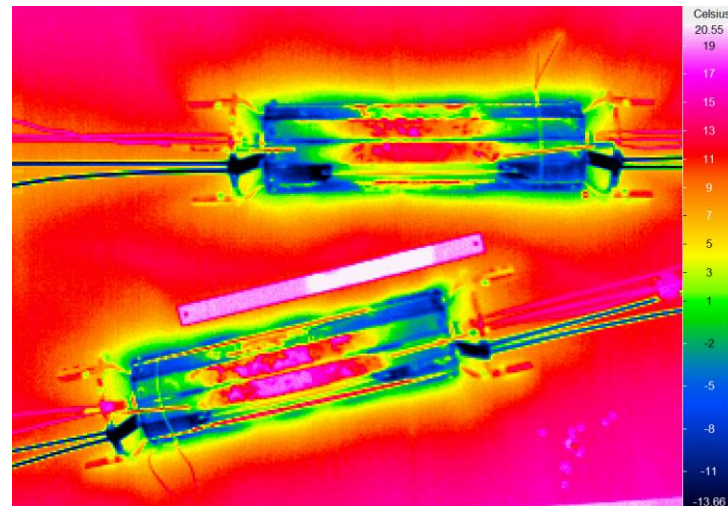
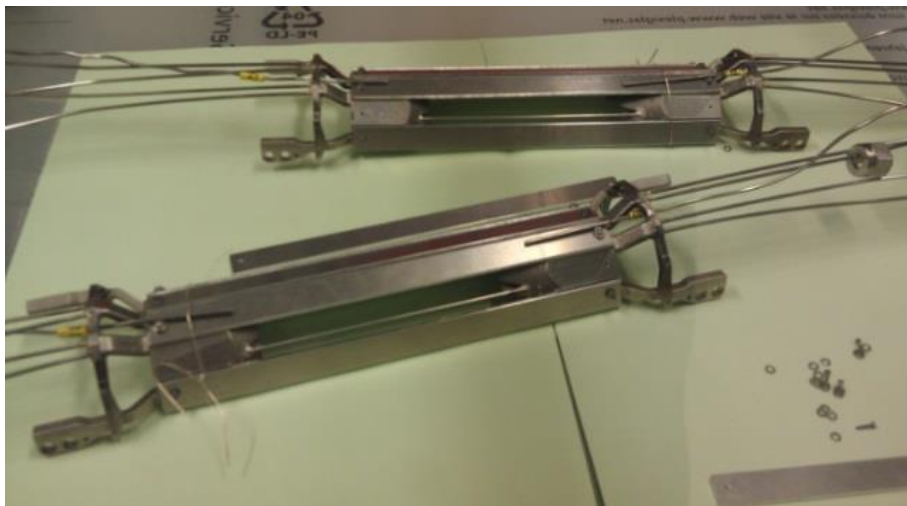


f/b SCB, with flex line.

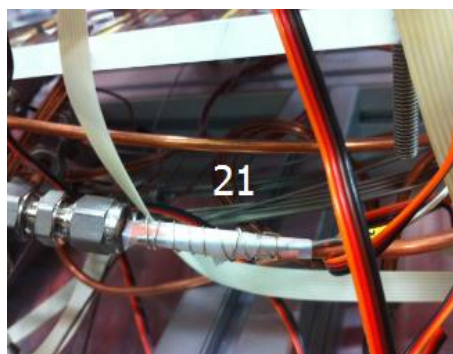
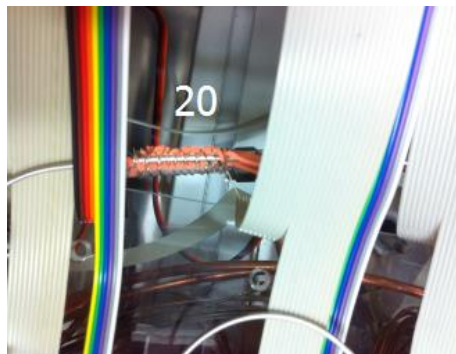


Averaged SCB

- Big pressure drop happens in transfer flex line.
- Small difference of pressure drops in forward/backward SCBs.

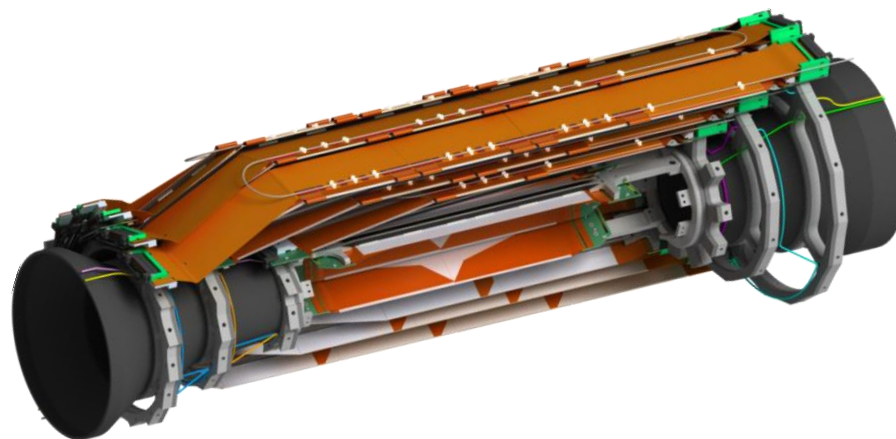
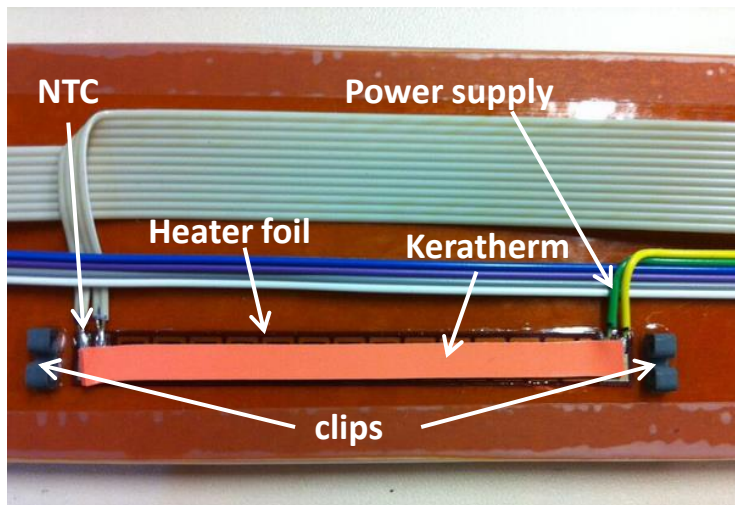
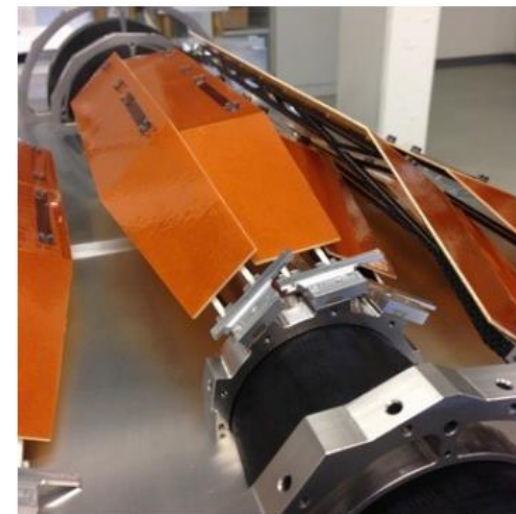
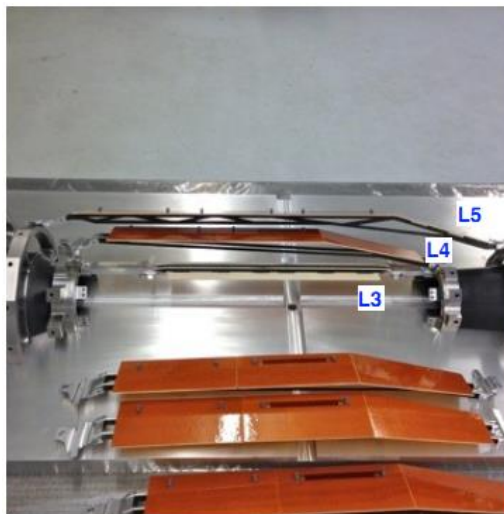
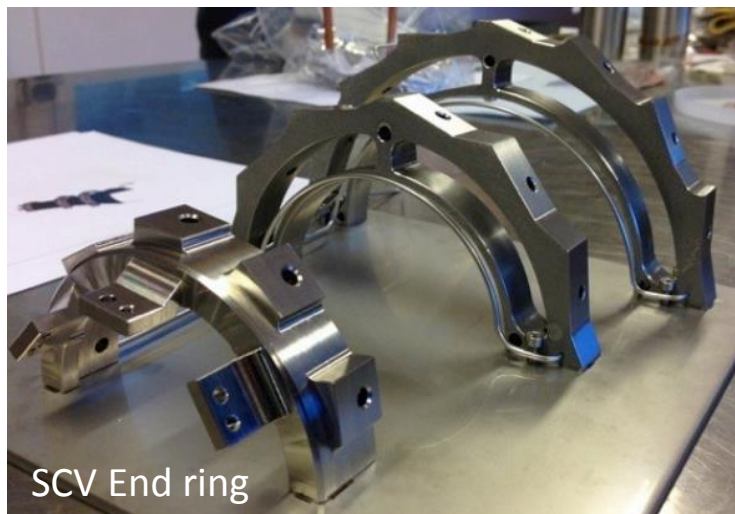


Temperature on SCB surface, when $T = -30^{\circ}\text{C}$, PT100 gives -24°C , when $T = -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, PT100 gives -15°C .

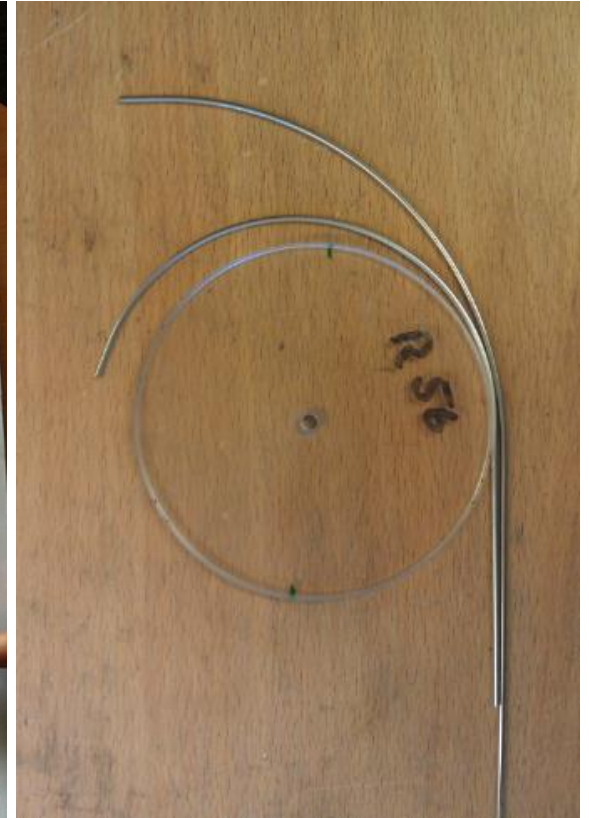
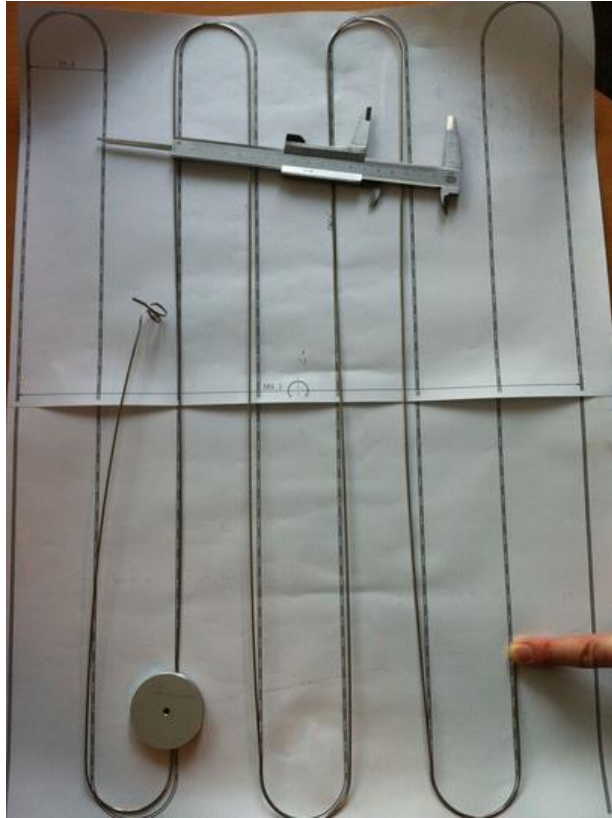
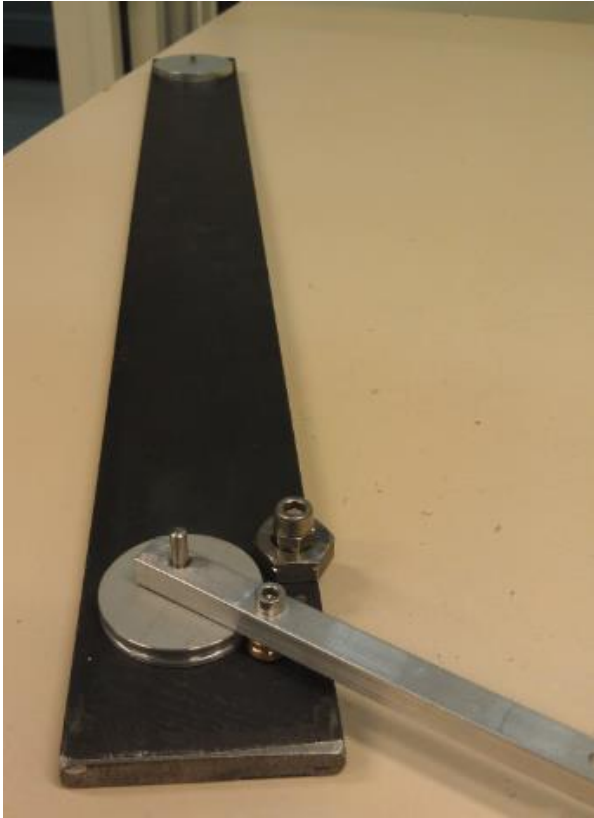


@ $T = -20^{\circ}\text{C}$;
 PT100.
 20: inlet -16.2°C
 (thin pipe gives bad touch to PT100);
 21: outlet -18.9°C .

Thermal Mock-up : SVD

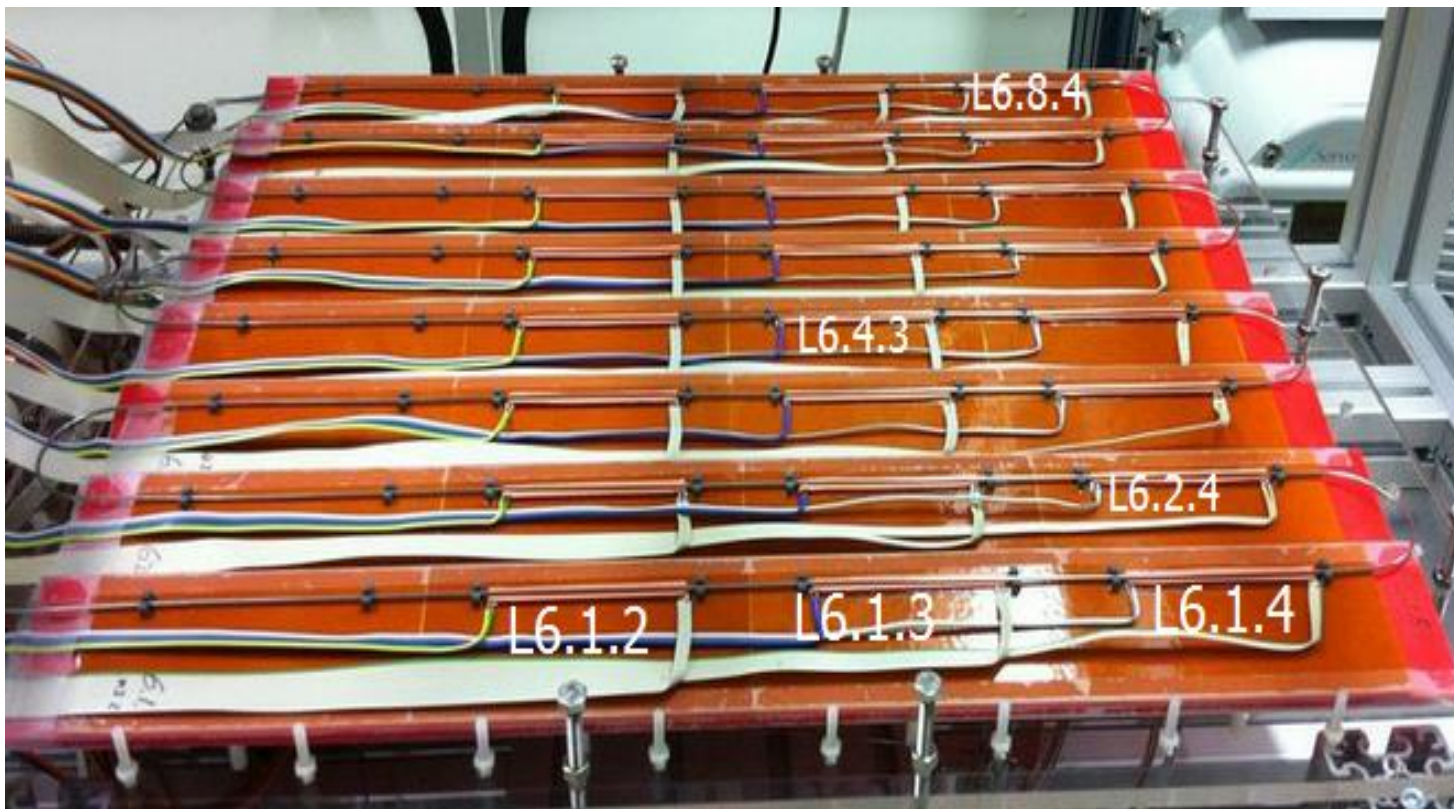


Pipe bending



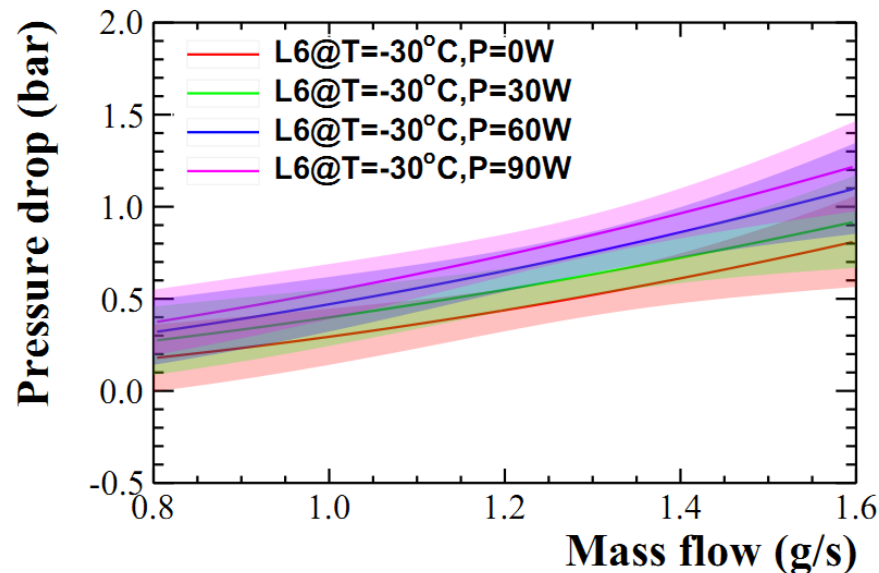
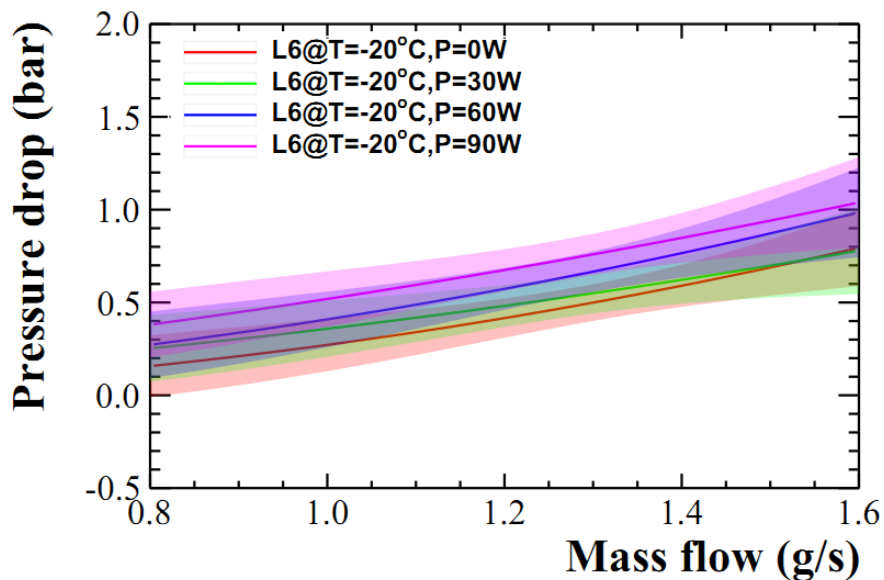
Study of SVD Flat Layer.6

Arrangement \longrightarrow L6.8.x



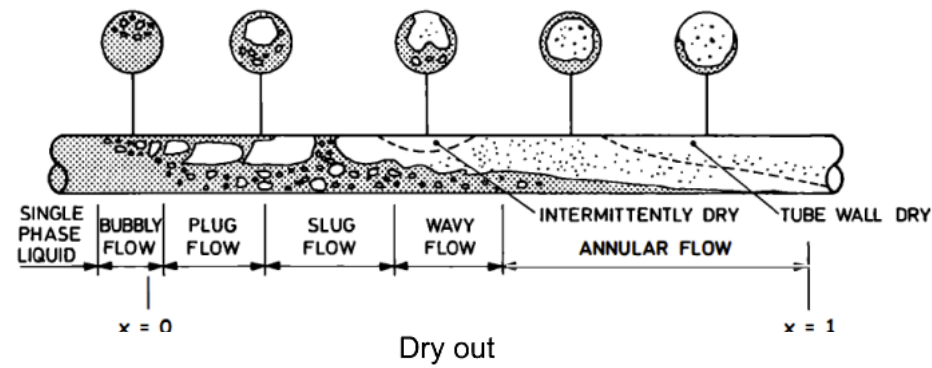
\uparrow
L6.x.4

Pressure drop v.s. Mass flow

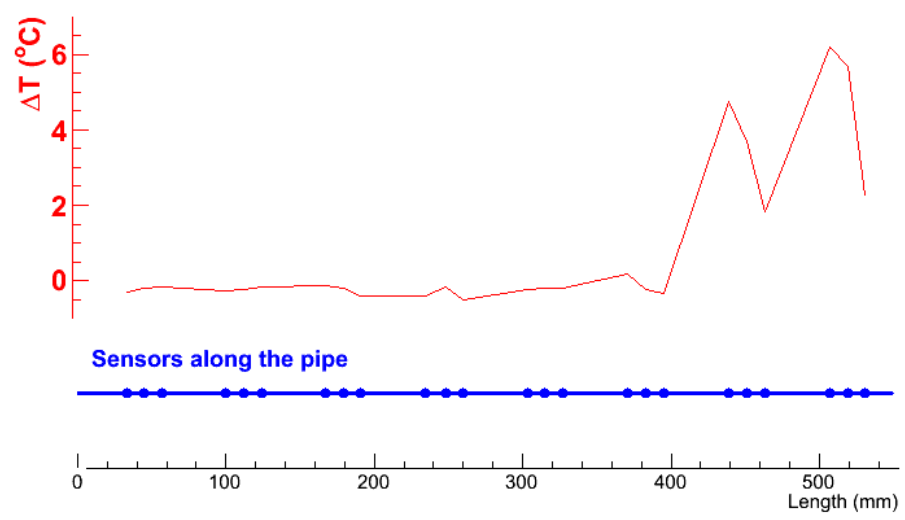


➤ Higher heat power gives higher pressure drop

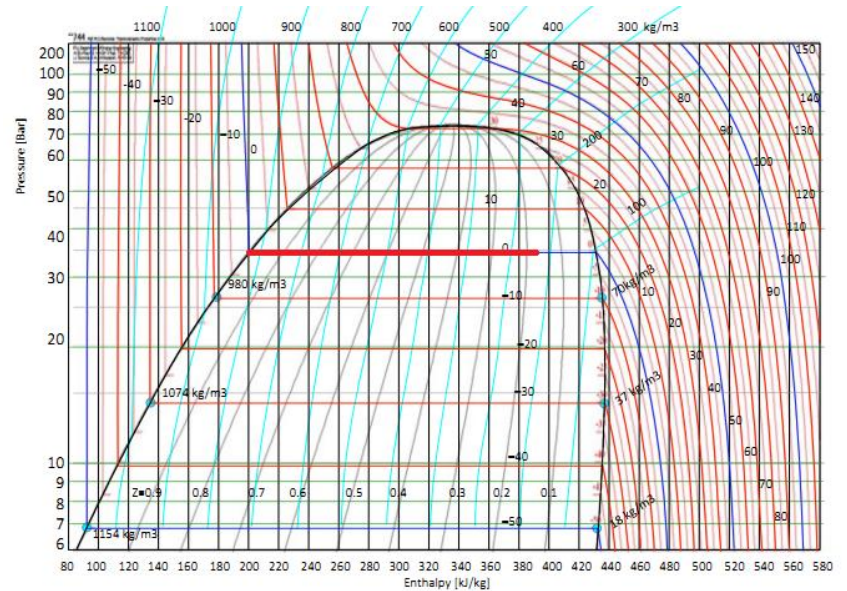
Dry out



When the vapor quality gets too high, there will be no liquid film on the capillary walls, then result in a shape increase of the cooling block temperature.



The dry out happens in the last 6 sensors, where the temperature changes 5°C.



Estimate the minimum mass flow

$\Delta P \propto \frac{L}{d^2}$, where L is pipe length, d is diameter.

Assume : pressure drop is due to narrow bends in SCB, and due to pipe length in L.6.

Pressure drop of

$$\text{Layer 4\&5} : \frac{L_{4\&5}}{L_6} * dp(L_6@68W, -20^\circ\text{C})$$

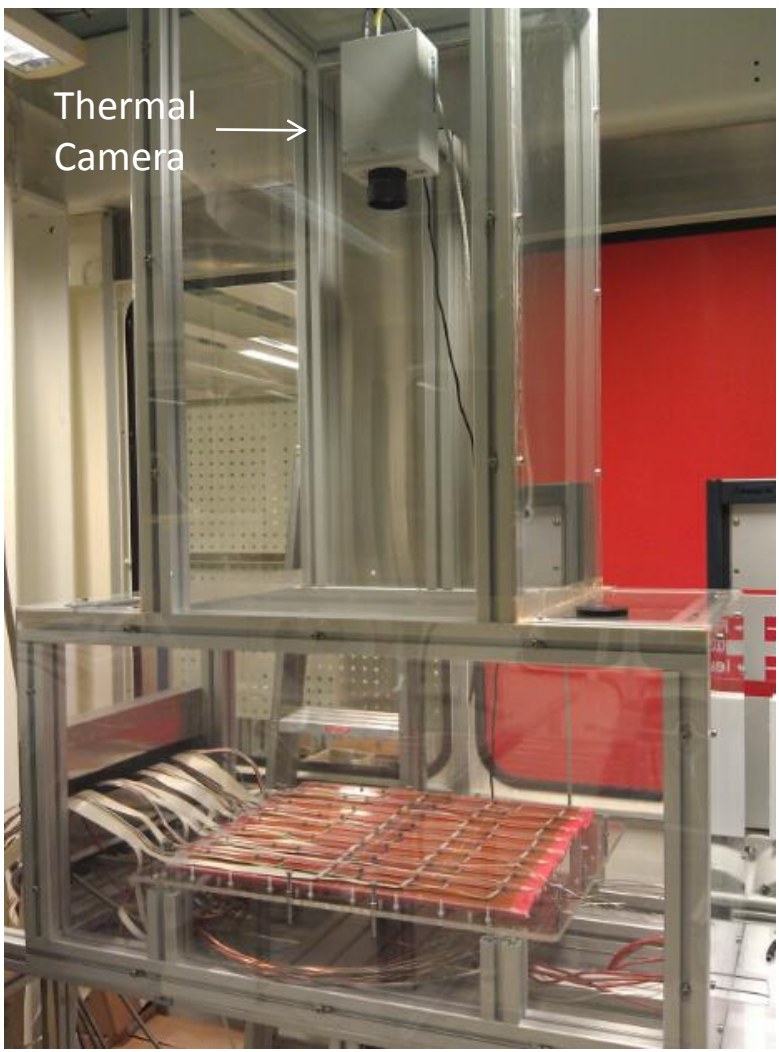
$$\text{BWD} : \left(\frac{d(\text{scb})}{d(\text{bwd})}\right)^2 * \frac{Nbends(\text{bwd})}{Nbends(\text{scb})} * dp(\text{SCB}@90W, -20^\circ\text{C}) + \left(\frac{d(\text{layer6})}{d(\text{bwd})}\right)^2 * \frac{L(\text{bwd})}{L(\text{Layer6})} * dp(L.6@90W, -20^\circ\text{C})$$

FWD: similar way

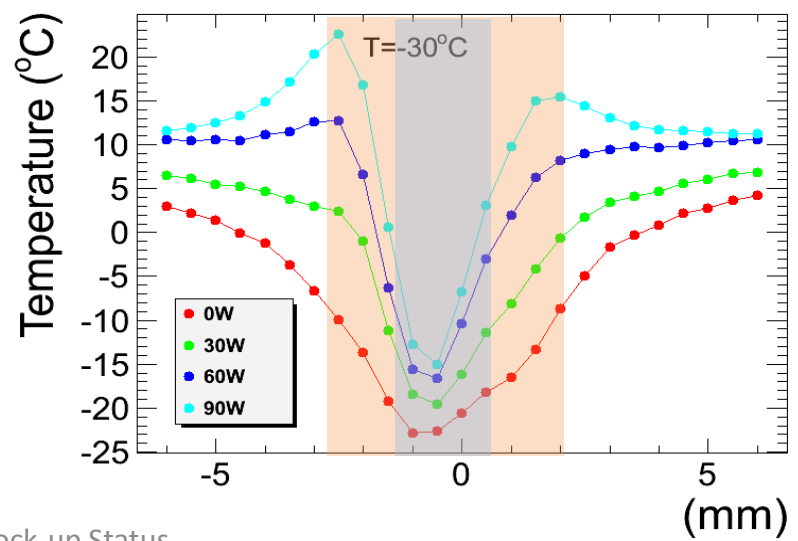
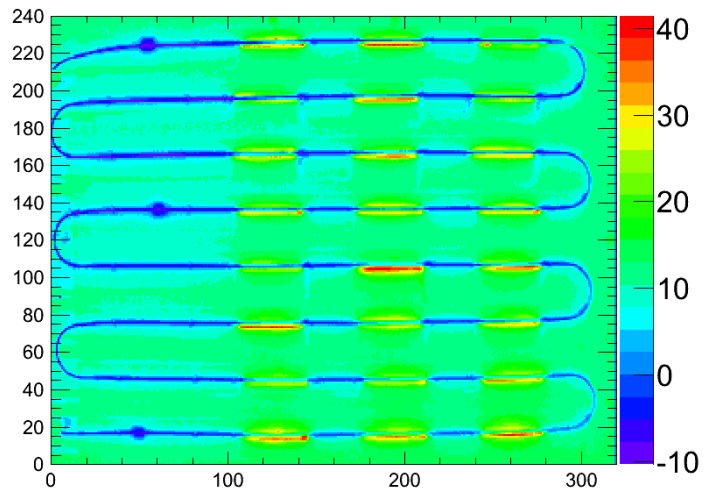
T=-20°C	No.	heat	Min_massflow	Min_pressure drop (w flex line)	Mass flow @dp=1.76 bar (w flex line)
SCB	4	90 W	0.41 g/s	1.76 bar	0.41 g/s
BWD	2	93 W	0.42 g/s	1.49 bar	0.47 g/s
FWD	2	93 W	0.42 g/s	1.43 bar	0.49 g/s
L4&5	2	68 W	0.31 g/s	0.83 bar	0.53 g/s
L6	2	96 W	0.43 g/s	1.33 bar	0.52 g/s

- At T=-20°C, total mass flow for the mockup > 5.66 g/s, gives the pressure drop of 1.76 bar.
- At T=-30°C, total mass flow for the mockup > 5.43 g/s, gives the pressure drop of 1.73 bar.

Temperature



Thermal Camera 320X240



For the dummy heater module:

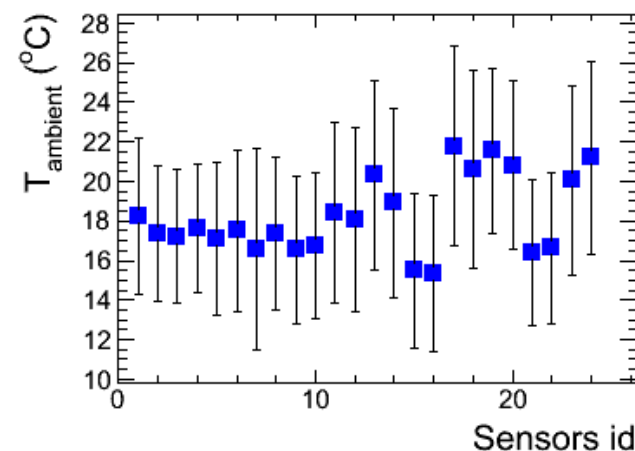
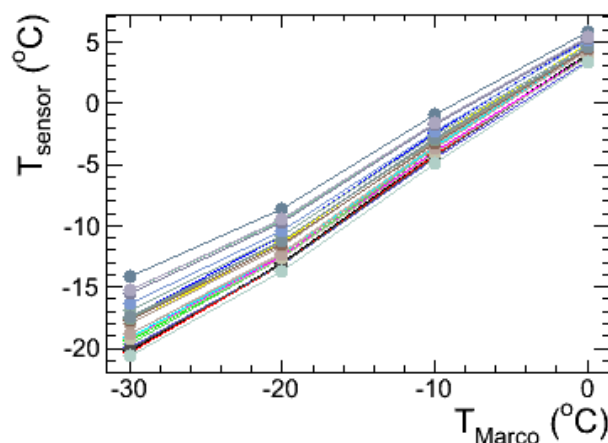
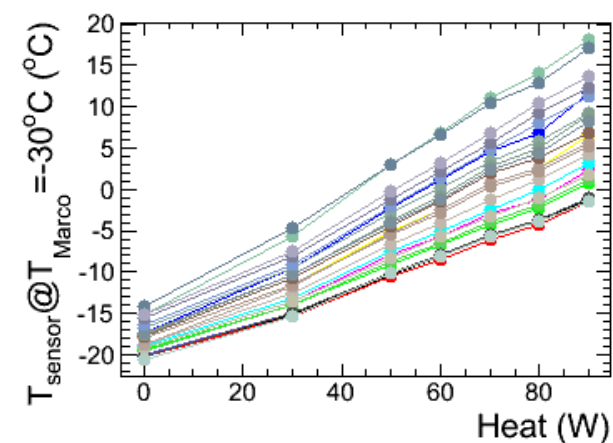
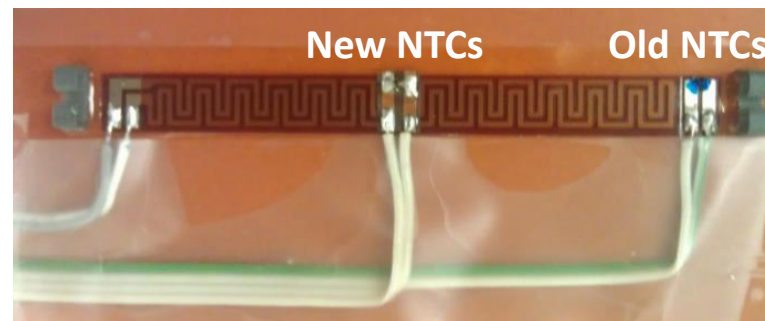
$$\Delta Q_{CO_2} + \Delta Q_{ambient} = P\Delta t, \quad \Delta Q/\Delta t = c\Delta T,$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha'(T_{module} - T_{CO_2}) + \beta'(T_{module} - T_{ambient}) = P.$$

For the NTC sensors:

$$\alpha(T_{NTC} - T_{CO_2}) + \beta(T_{NTC} - T_{ambient}) + \gamma(T_{NTC} - T_{module}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{NTC} = kP + mT_{CO_2} + (1 - m)T_{ambient}$$



What we have learnt

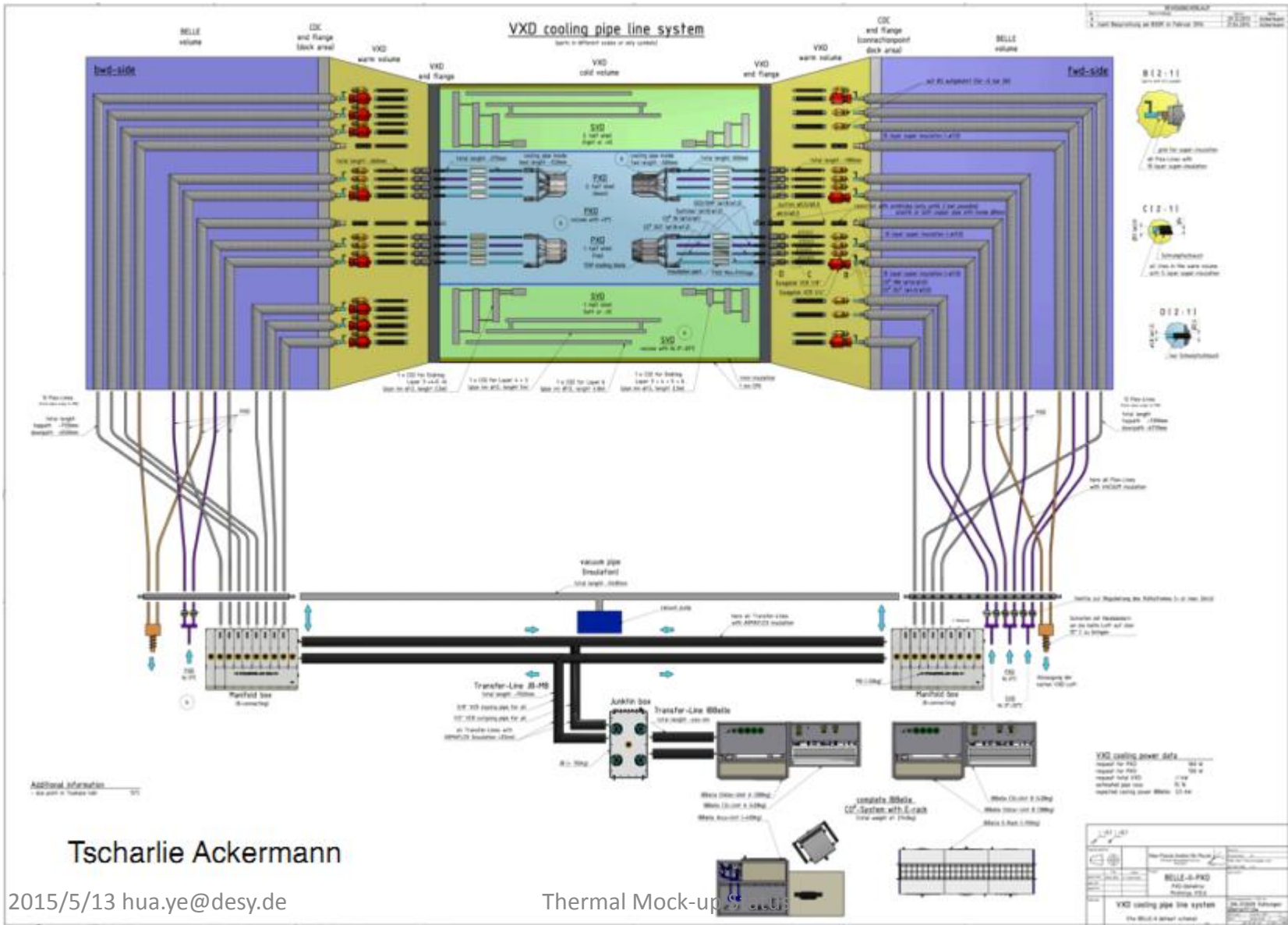
- Pressure drop to mass flow of SCB and Layer.6
- Temperature of dummy heaters.
- Bending work, assembly work

Next to do

- Build up the thermal mock-up.
- FBG (Fiber Bragg grating) temperature/humidity sensors
-

Backup

VXD Cooling Pipe Line System

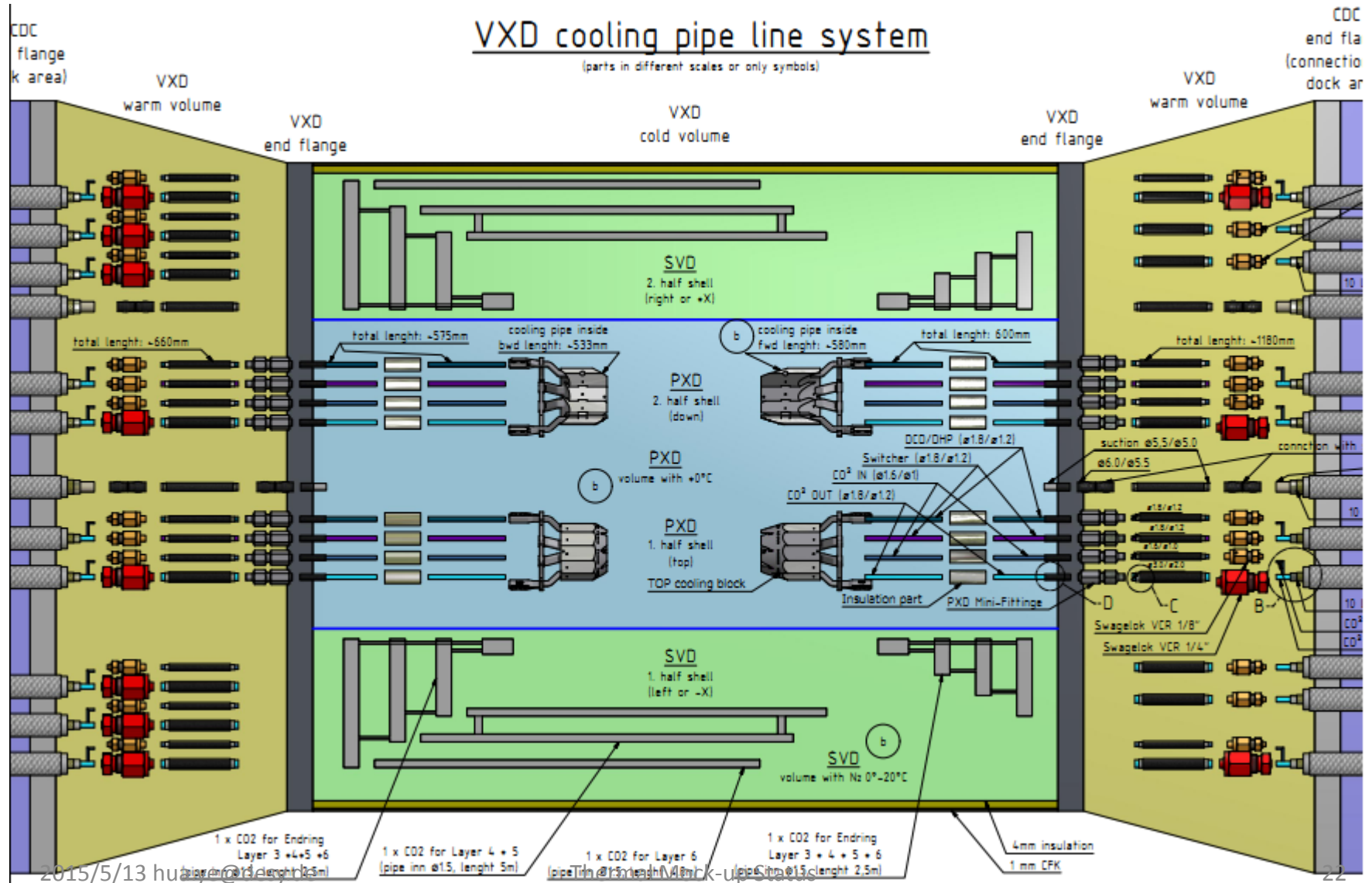


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Thermal Mock-up

VXD Cooling Pipe Line System



VXD Cooling

