

“Conceptual ideas of ultra-lightweight self-supported mechanics and cold gas cooling for ITS 3, recent prototyping and thermomechanical tests, perspectives for application in ALICE 3 design”

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Reported by G. Feofilov

ITS-upgrade WP5 meeting, 11 June 2024,

4:00 PM → 5:00 PM Europe/Zurich

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1425295/>

Layout

Introduction - motivation

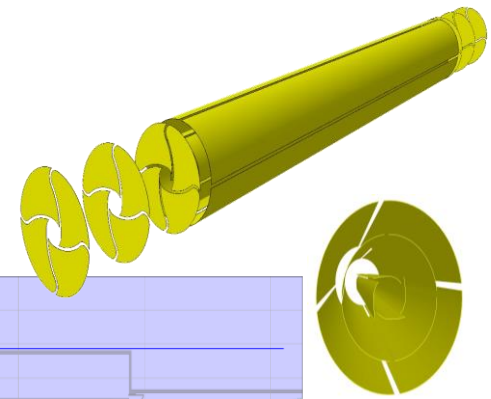
- 1) Ultra lightweight self-supported mechanics
- 2) Experimental setup
- 3) Thermomechanical tests of CTE compatibility for Si and CF
- 4) Vibrational tests
- 5) Conclusions: perspectives for application in ALICE 3 design

Layout

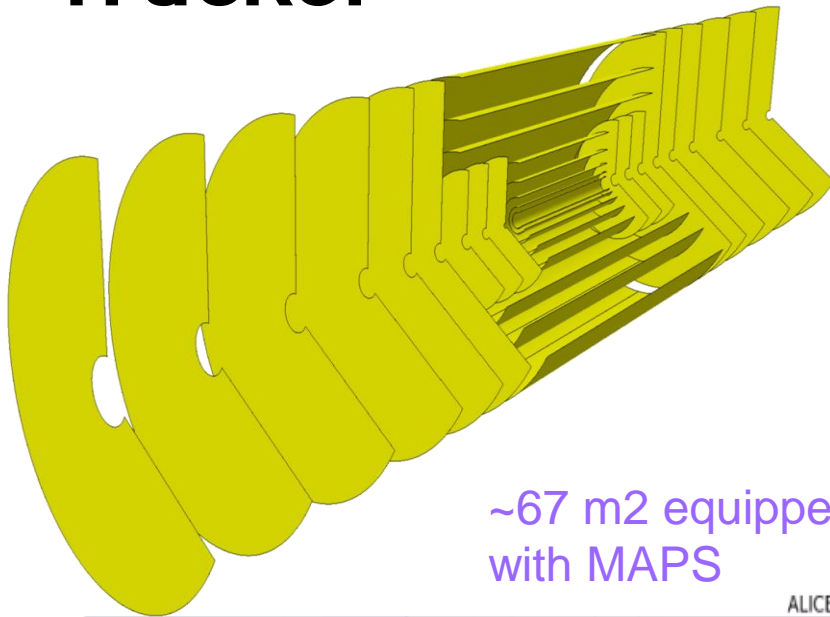
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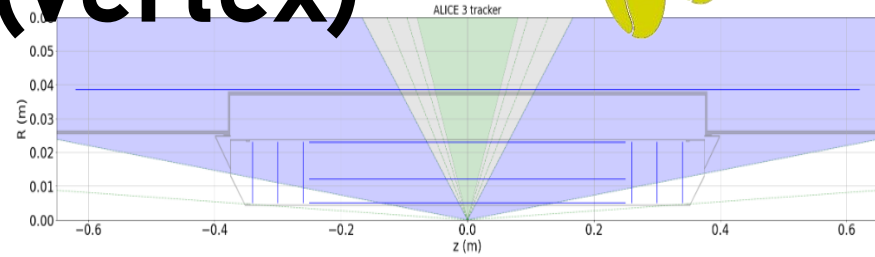
IRIS (vertex)



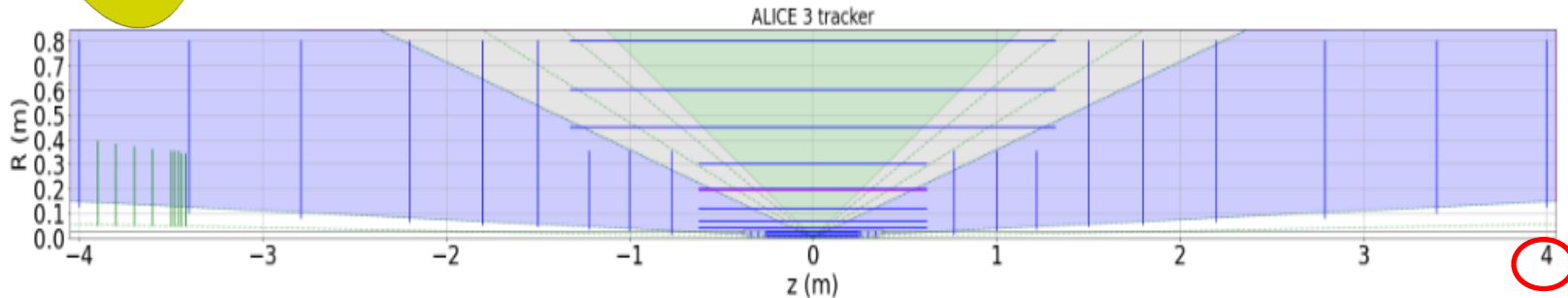
Tracker



~67 m² equipped
with MAPS

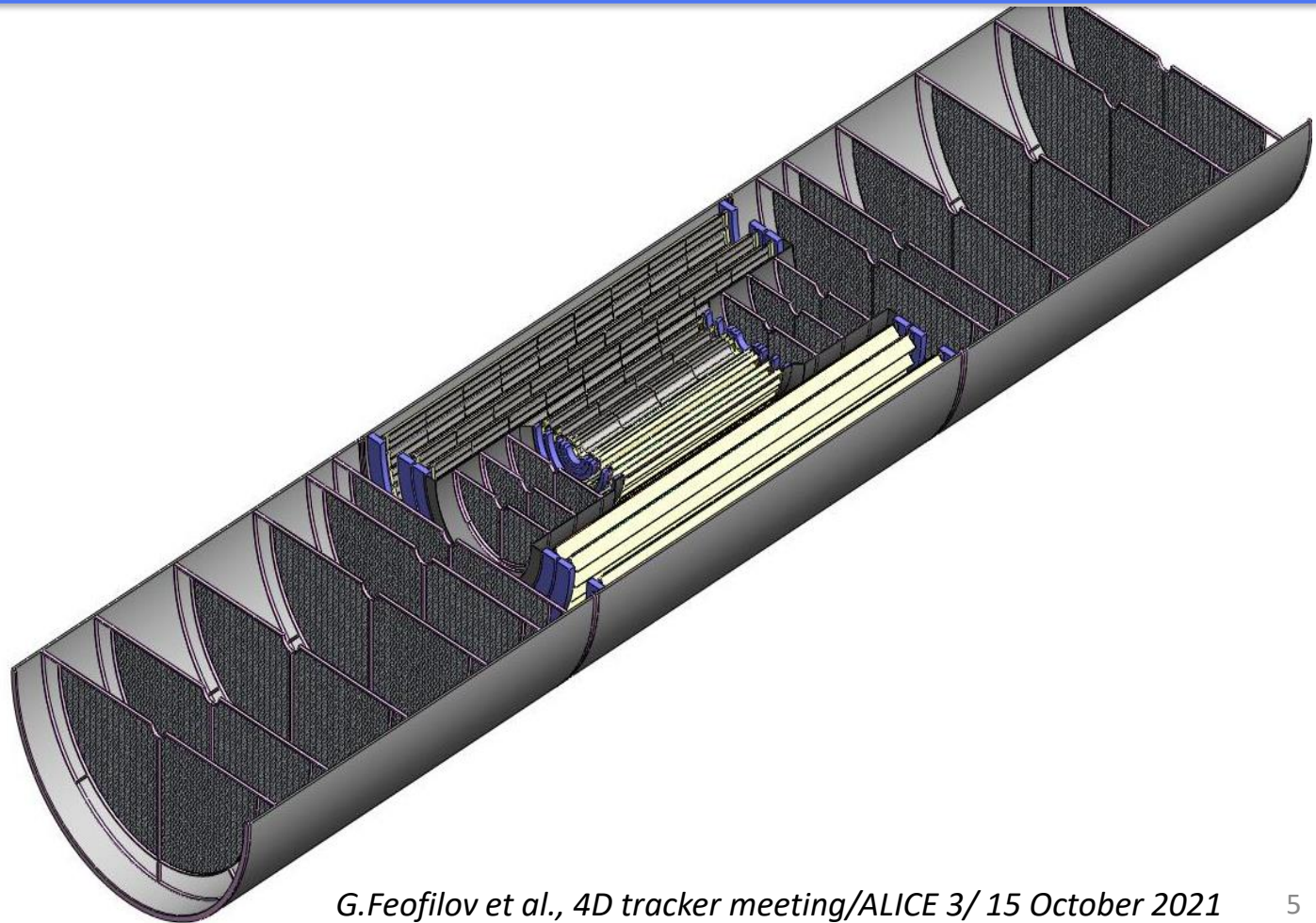


Layer	Material	Intrinsic thickness (%X ₀)	Intrinsic resolution (μm)	Barrel layers		Forward discs	
				Length (±z) (cm)	Radius (r) (cm)	Position (z) (cm)	R _{in} (cm)
0	0.1	2.5	50	0.50	26	0.005	3
1	0.1	2.5	50	1.20	30	0.005	3
2	0.1	2.5	50	2.50	34	0.005	3
3	1	10	124	3.75	77	0.05	35
4	1	10	124	7	100	0.05	35
5	1	10	124	12	122	0.05	35
6	1	10	124	20	150	0.05	80
7	1	10	124	30	180	0.05	80
8	1	10	264	45	220	0.05	80
9	1	10	264	60	279	0.05	80
10	1	10	264	80	340	0.05	80
11	1	10	264		400	0.05	80



IDEA 1-- general assembly issues: Integration of barrel layers and end cap disks of the the Outer Tracker with the beam-pipe of ALICE 3

Conceptual
layout
by Sergey
IGOLKIN
Using the
ITS -
MPD/NICA
design



IDEA 1-- general assembly issues:

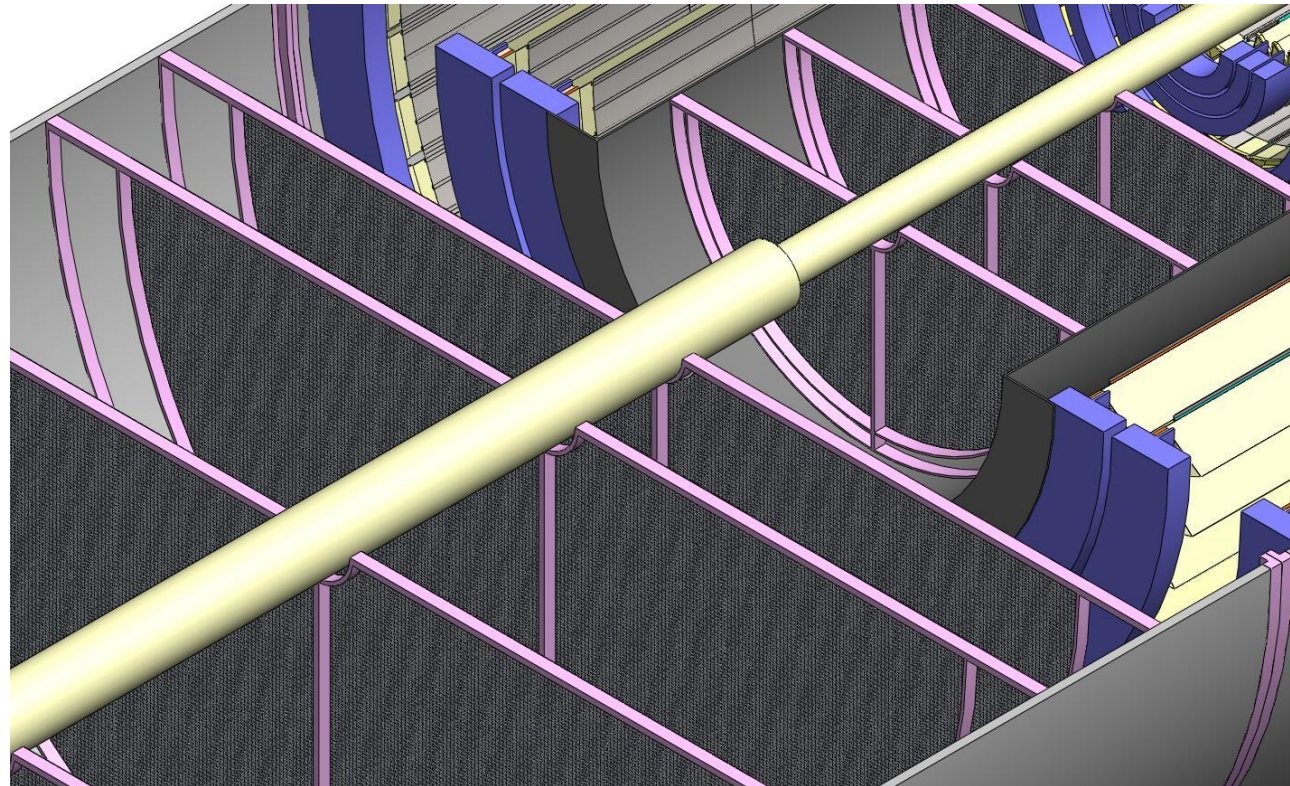
Integration of barrel layers and end cap disks of the the Outer Tracker with the beam-pipe of ALICE 3

Conceptual layout
by Sergey IGOLKIN

- Clam shell
- Rigid
- CF+honeycomb
- Integration with the beam-pipe and IRIS

Questions:

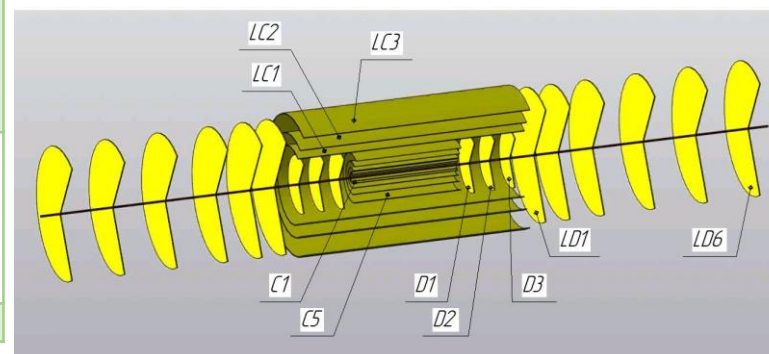
1. How to cool and to drain heat?
2. CTE compatibility of large area thin Si-pixel sensors and CF?



Calculations (by A.Marova) of loads and flows of cold dry air cooling for ALICE 3

	Radius, cm	Length, m	Weight, g (for 20 μm silicon layer thickness)	Weight, g (for 50 μm silicon layer thickness)	Full area, m ²	Heat flux (for q=20 mW/cm ²), kW	Heat flux (for q=140 mW/cm ²), kW
Cylinders							
C1	4,2	1,2	15,3	38,2	0,63	0,06	0,02
C2	6,6		30,5	76,3	1,00	0,09	0,03
C3	12		45,8	114,5	1,81	0,17	0,05
C4	19		61,1	152,7	2,87	0,28	0,07
C5	28		91,6	229,0	4,22	0,41	0,1
LC1	45	2,6	340,6	851,4	14,70	1,42	0,37
LC2	59		442,7	1106,8	19,28	1,86	0,48
LC3	80		613,0	1532,5	26,14	2,52	0,66
Discs							
D1-D6	33	-	16,4 (for all of discs: <u>98,4</u>)	41,1 (for all of discs: <u>246,6</u>)	0,68 (for all of discs: <u>4,08</u>)	0,07 (for all of discs: <u>0,4</u>)	0,02 (for all of discs: <u>0,1</u>)
LD1-LD12	75	-	82,2 (for all of discs: <u>986,4</u>)	205,5 (for all of discs: <u>2466,0</u>)	3,54 (for all of discs: <u>42,48</u>)	0,34 (for all of discs: <u>4,1</u>)	0,09 (for all of discs: <u>1,1</u>)
Sum			2725,4	6814,0	117,2	11,3	3

Main results				
Block	Weight, kg (for 20 μm silicon layer thickness)	Weight, kg (for 50 μm silicon layer thickness)	Heat flux (for heat flux density q=20 mW/cm ²), kW	Heat flux (for heat flux density q=140 mW/cm ²), kW
C	0,244	0,611	1,0	0,3
LC	1,396	3,491	5,8	1,5
D	0,098	0,247	0,4	0,1
LD	0,986	2,467	4,1	1,1
Sum	2,724	6,816	11,3	3,0



Arrangement of cylindrical and disc detectors for ALICE 3

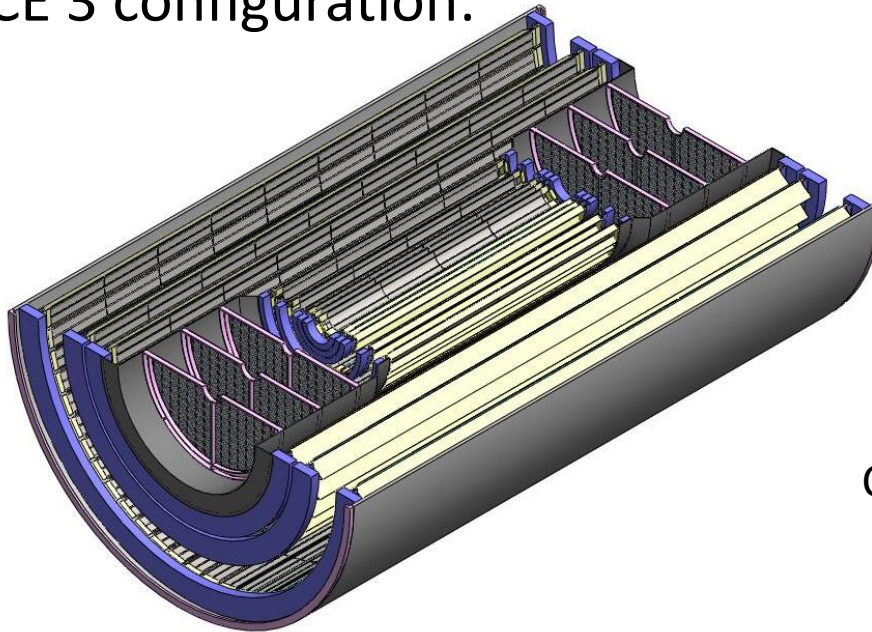
Beolé S.M. Present and future upgrades of ALICE

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1012633/contributions/4512627/>

Heat flux density of 20 mW/cm² (or 140 mW/cm²) is dissipated in both directions: from the inner surface of the detector and from the outer surface of the detector.

Flows of cold dry air cooling for ALICE central barrel (calculations by A.Marova)

ALICE 3 configuration:



There are two main problems:

- it is necessary to provide laminar flow of the coolant;

- the temperature of the coolant should not be too low (but must provide the required temperature regime)

To begin with, we will restrict ourselves to a cylinder with a radius of 80 cm and a length of 2,6 meters:

Heat flux carried away by the coolant, kW	Coolant	Flow velocity, cm/s	Input temperature, °C	Output temperature, °C
7 (cylindrical detectors only, heat flux density is 20 mW/cm ²)	dry air	7,9	0	30
	nitrogen	9,0	0	30

Comparison with experimental data for ITS-3:

Heat flux carried away by the coolant, kW	Coolant	Flow velocity, cm/s	Input temperature, °C	Output temperature, °C
0,02	nitrogen	2,0	10	45

Possible solutions:

- To separate heat flows to provide cooling separately by modules;
- To carry out experiments to select the optimal coolant flow velocity and layout

Layout

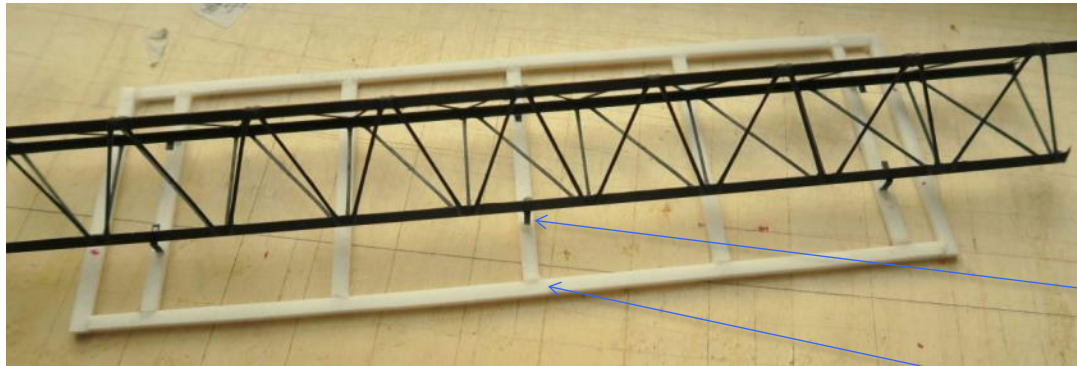
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Individual 2800 mm length modules

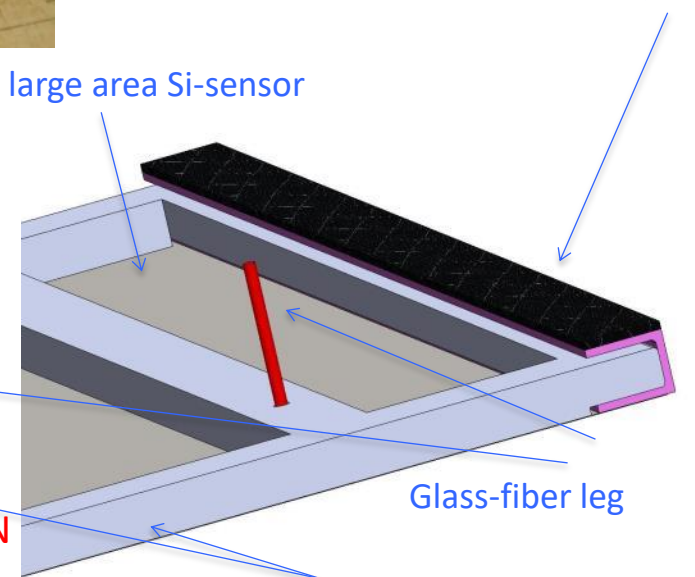


Carbon fiber frame



Thin large area Si-sensor

Heat bridge



Glass-fiber leg

AIREX® foam frame

- 2 structures were prepared in St.Petersburg to be tested at CERN in April together with Si-plates glued
- Thermomechanical stability limits?
- Vibrational (hopefully)

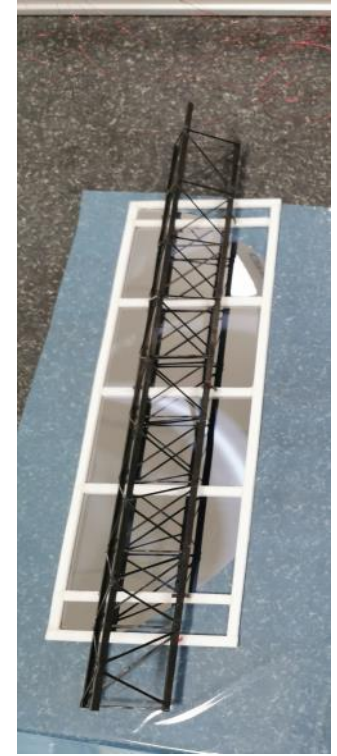
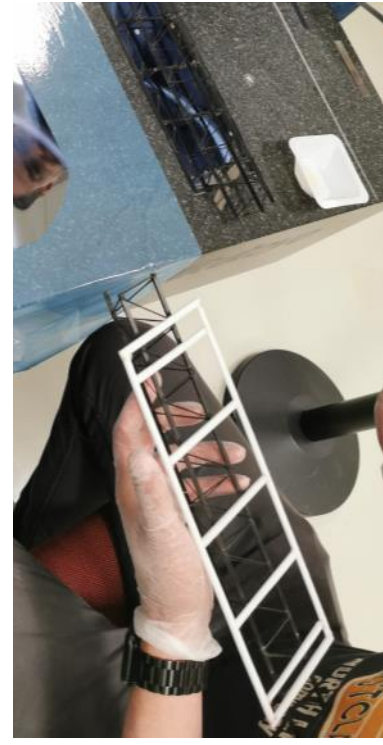
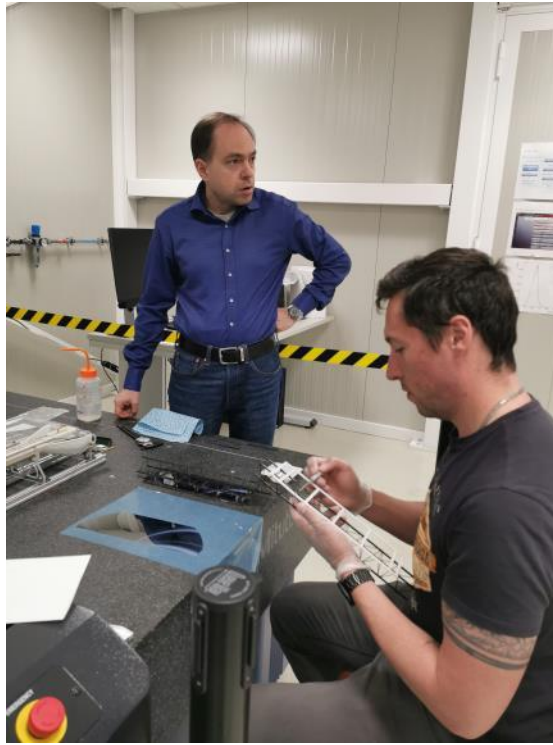
<https://www.3accorematerials.com/en/markets-and-products/airex-foam>

NB! Airex T92.80 alone CTE = $(135 \pm 10) \cdot 10^{-6} / \text{K}$ (!?)



New!

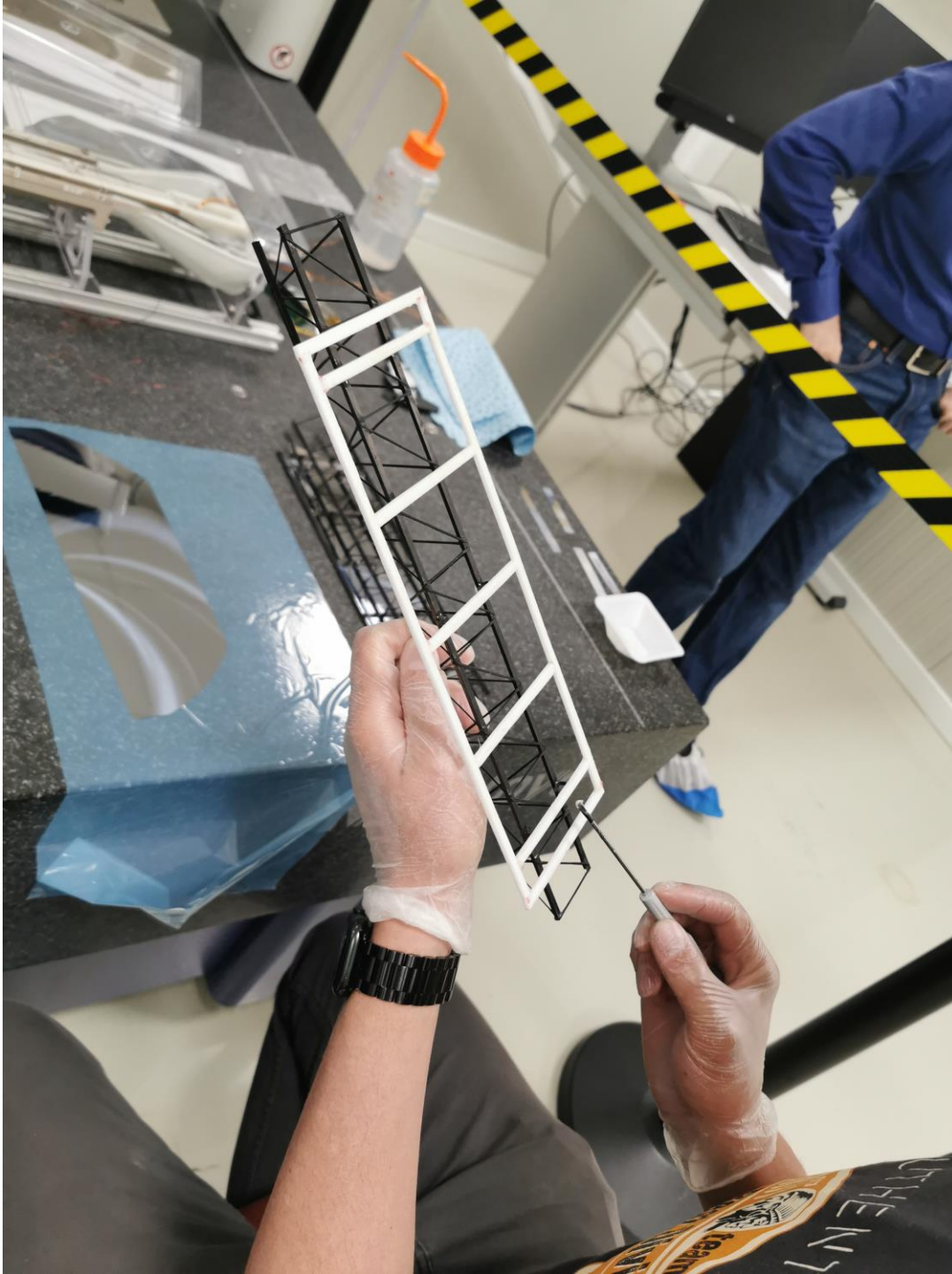
Option 2: individual 280 mm length module



1) Thin large area $280 \times 94 \text{ mm}^2$ Si-plate is glued (Araldite) to the CF frame.
In several dots of glue.

2) Thin large area $280 \times 94 \text{ mm}^2$ Si-plate is being glued (Araldite) to the AIREX[®] foam frame.
Thin layer of glue.

3) AIREX[®] foam frame with large area Si-plate
15.04.2024



➤ Two different schemes for gluing of Si and frame :

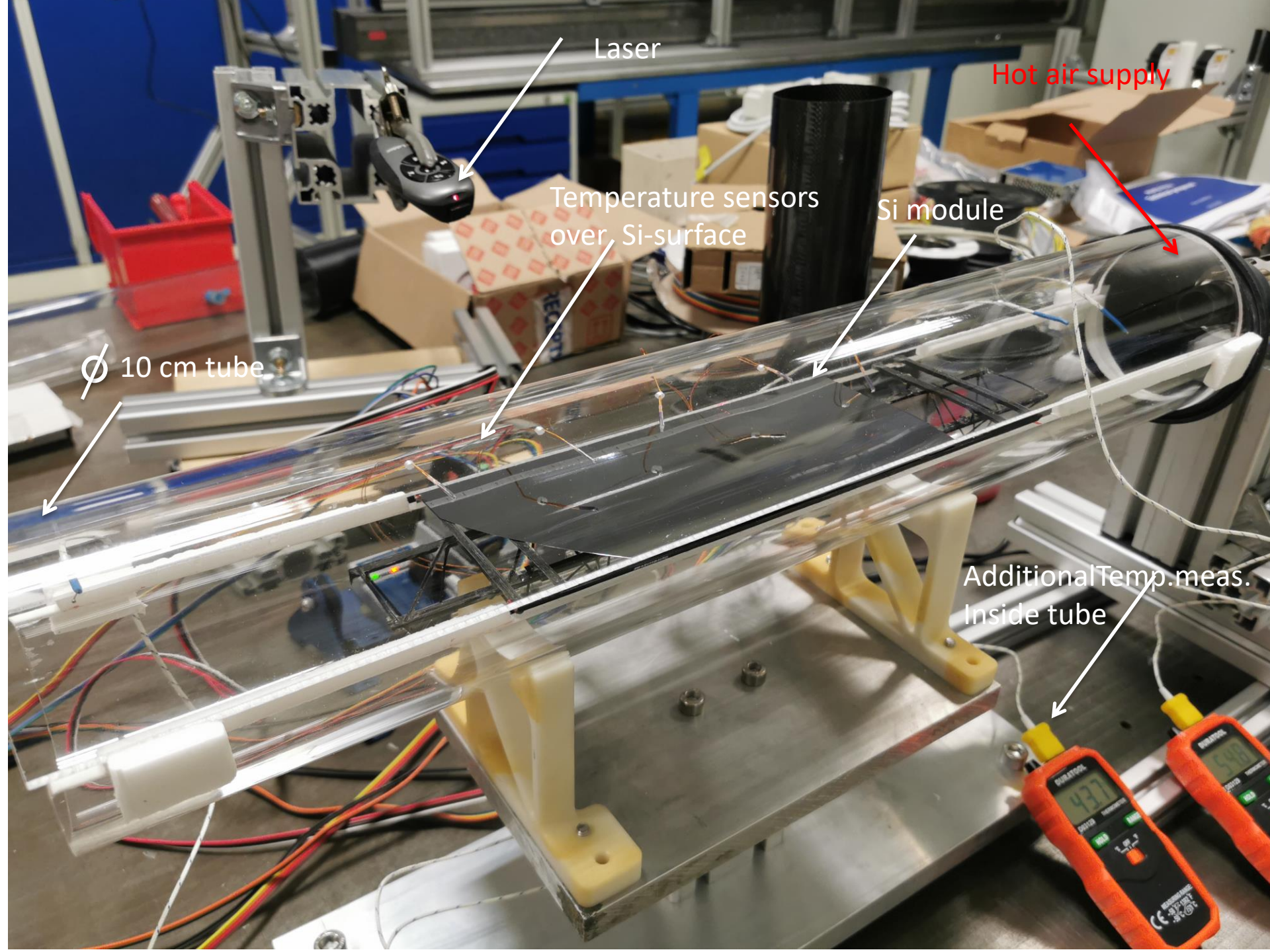
1. Dots of araldite in the corners on the carbon or Airex frame
2. Continuous gluing over the ribs



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Laser

Hot air supply

Temperature sensors
over Si-surface

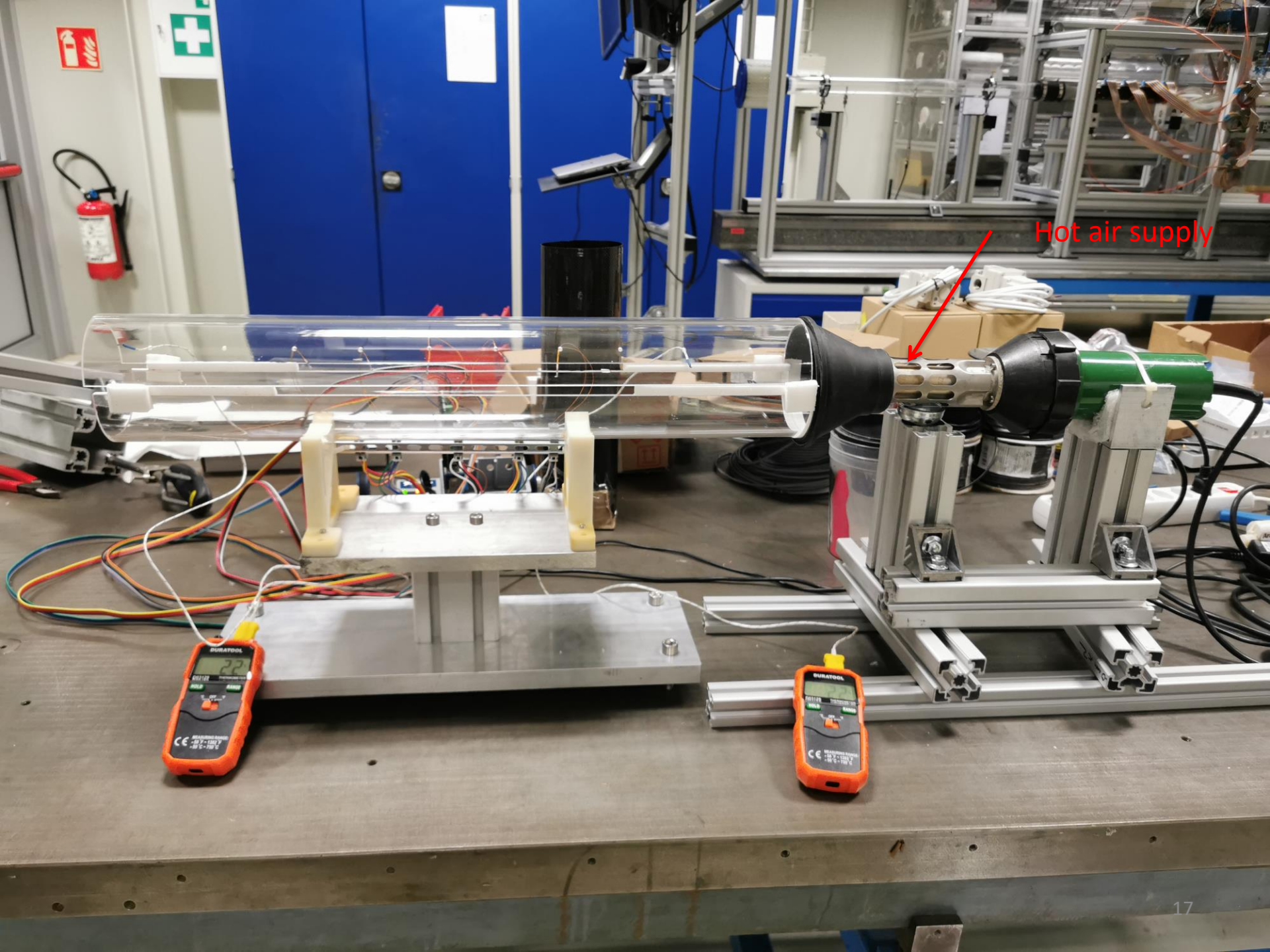
Si module

\varnothing 10 cm tube

Additional Temp. meas.
Inside tube

43.7

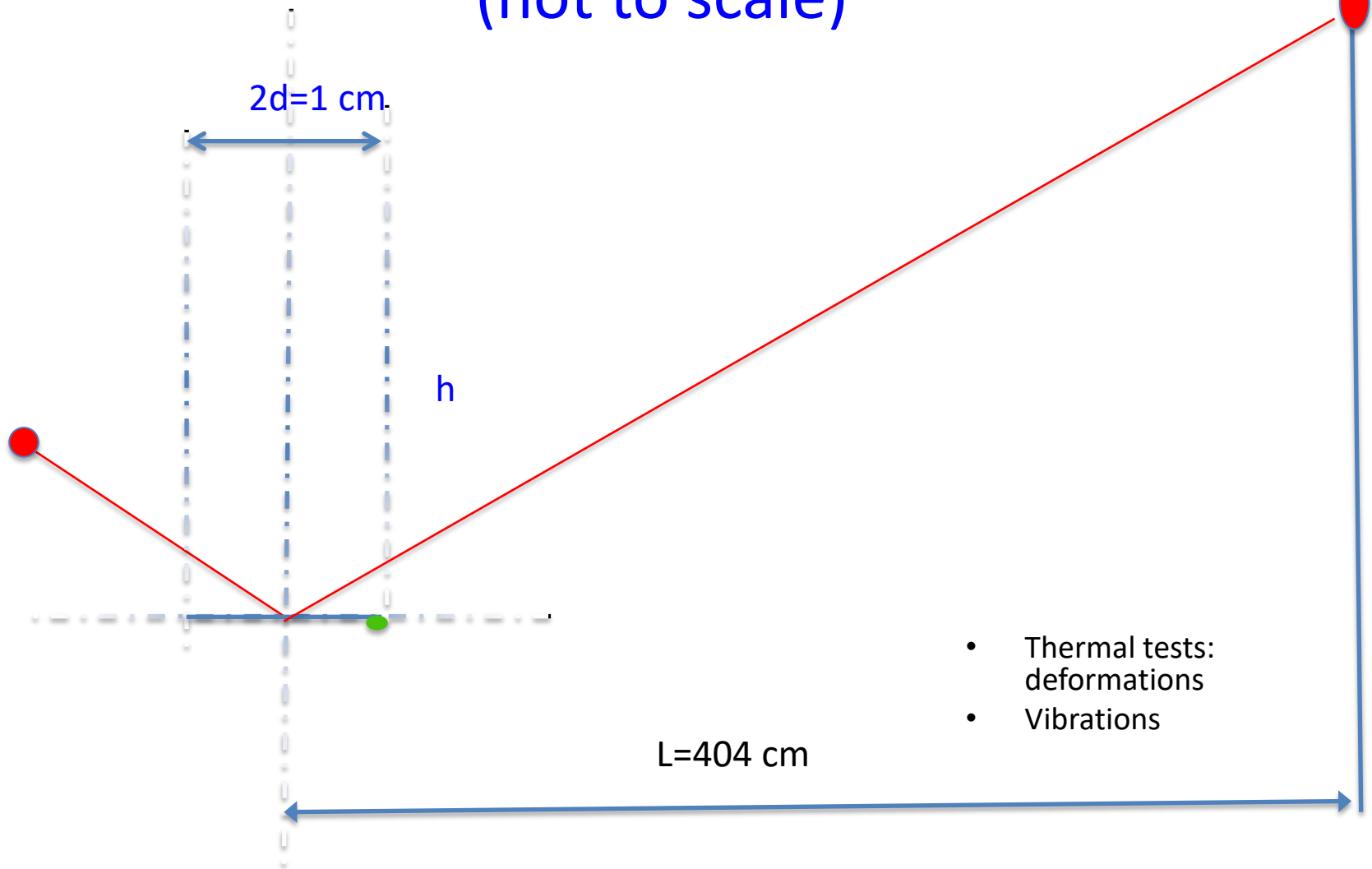
49.9



Hot air supply



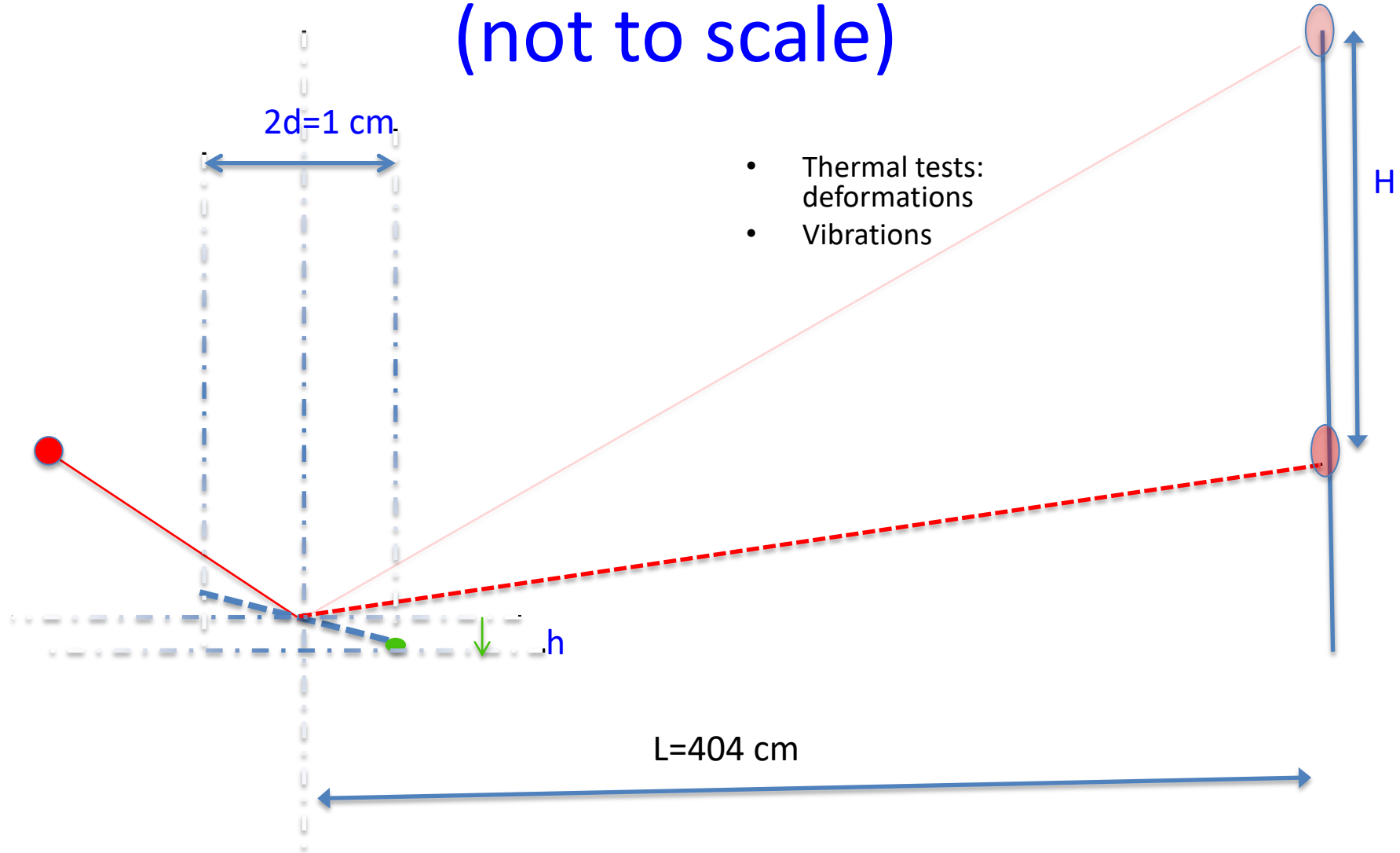
Scheme of tests of deformations and vibrations with laser beam (not to scale)



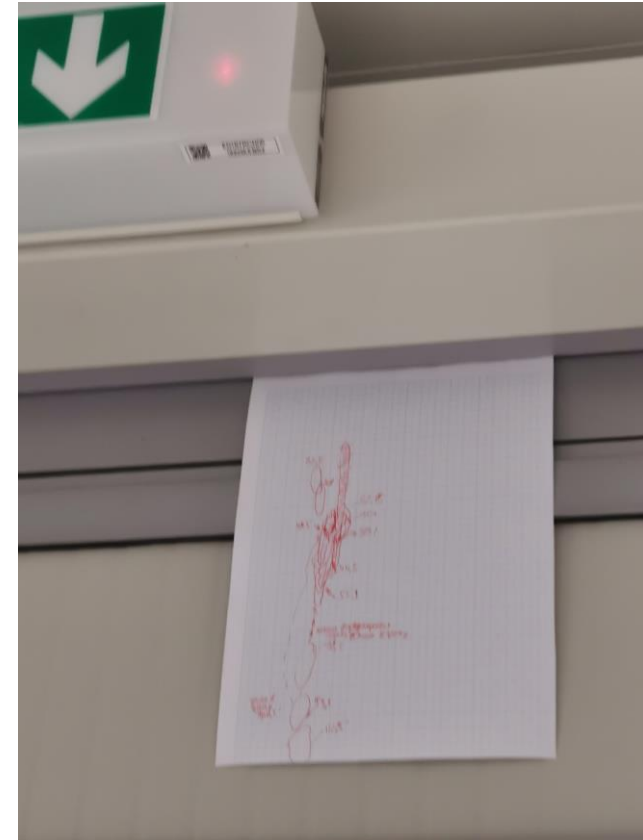
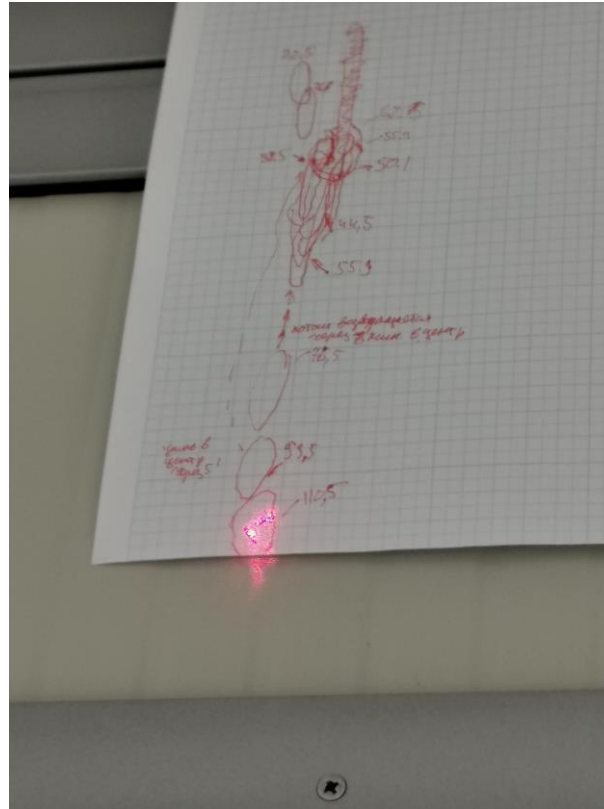
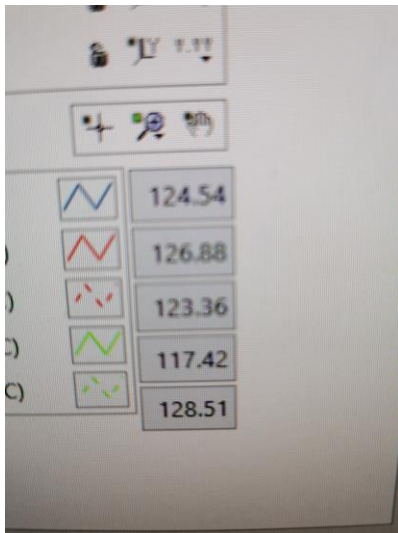
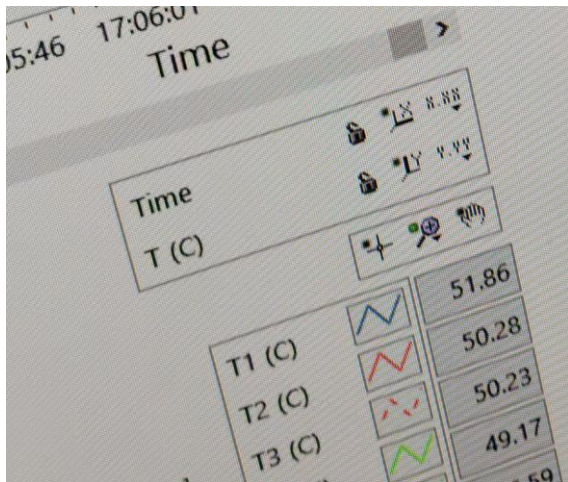
- Thermal tests: deformations
- Vibrations

Scheme of tests with laser beam

(not to scale)



Different temperature regimes



Temperature of air was measured by several sensors inside the tube

Air-speed measurements:
100 L in about 17 s --> $\sim 1\text{m/s}$ ($\pm 10\%$)



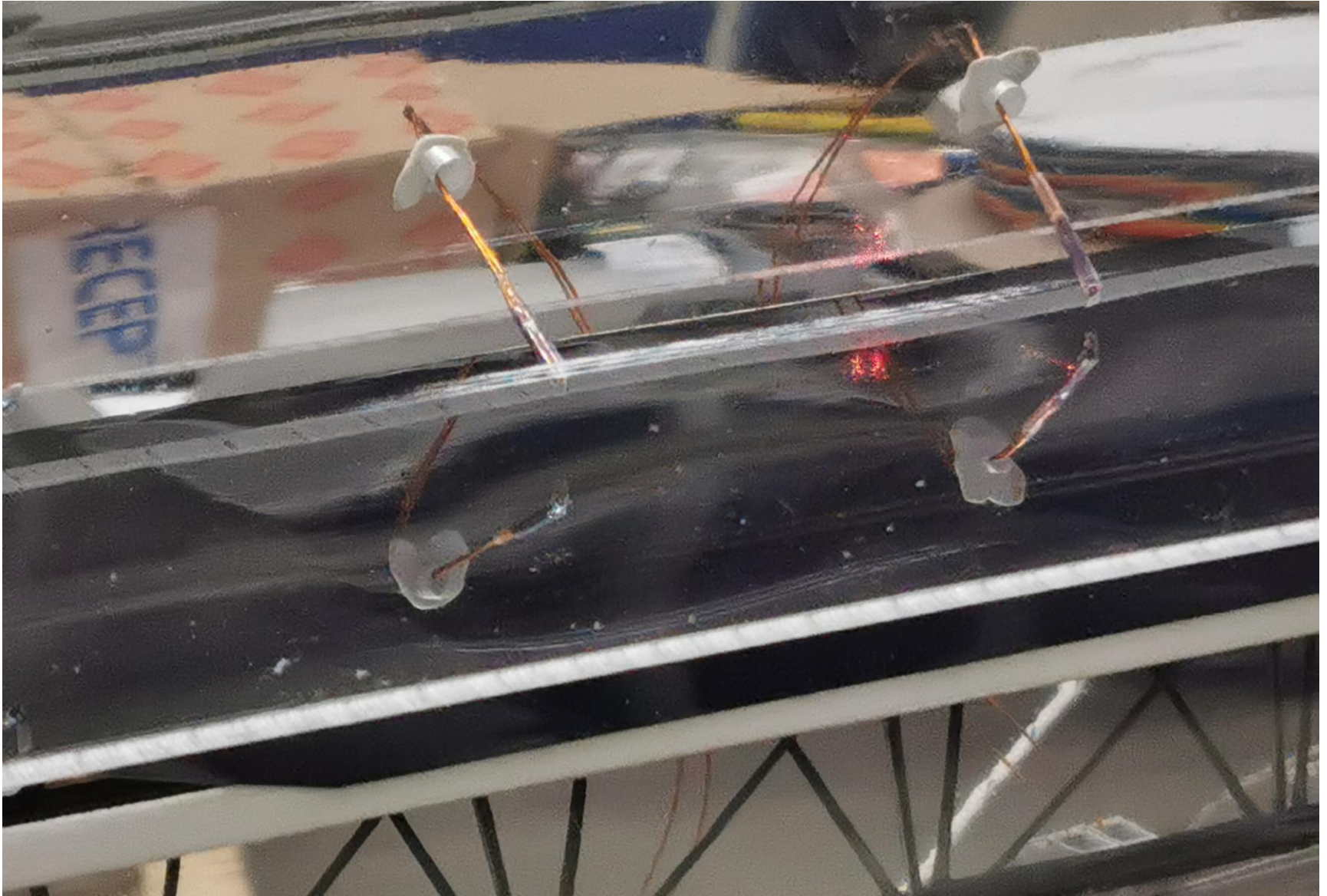


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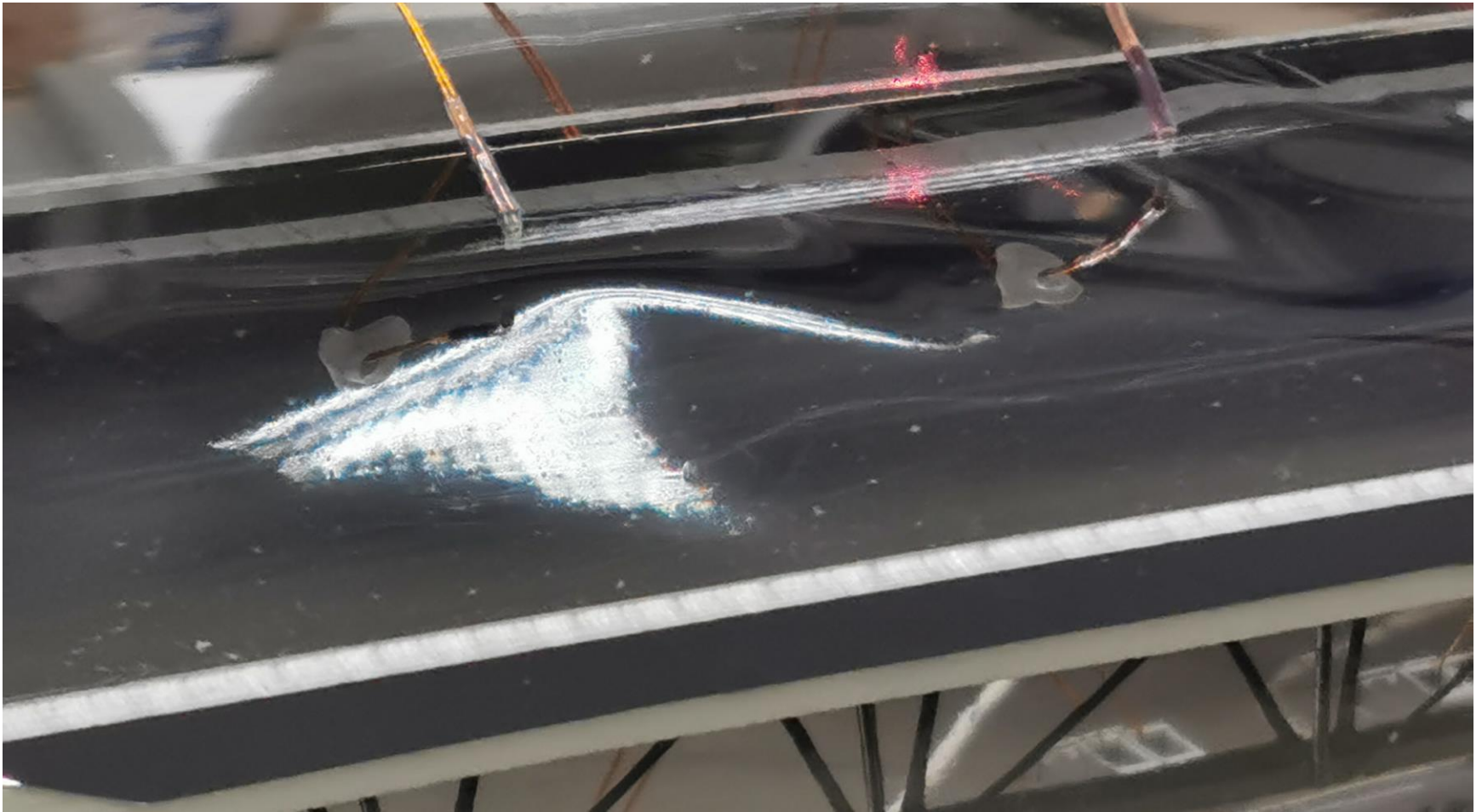
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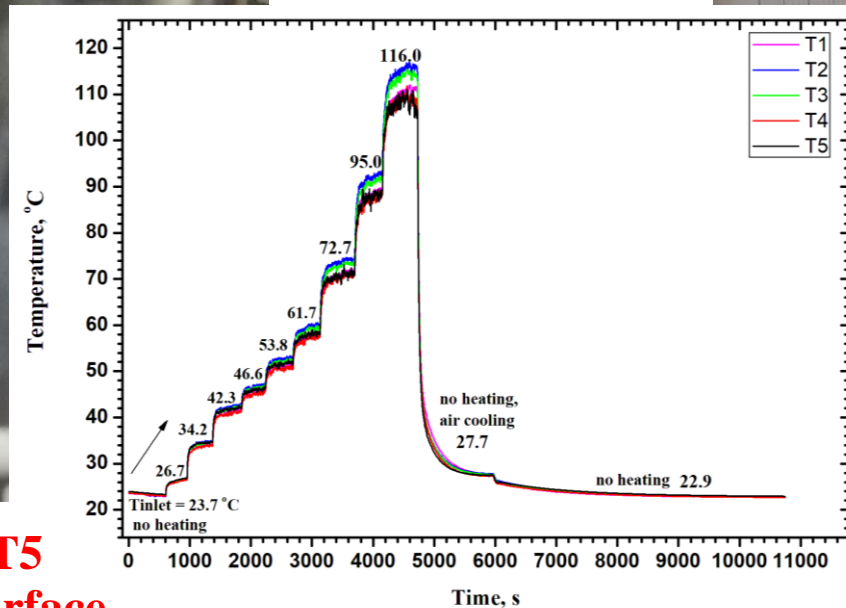
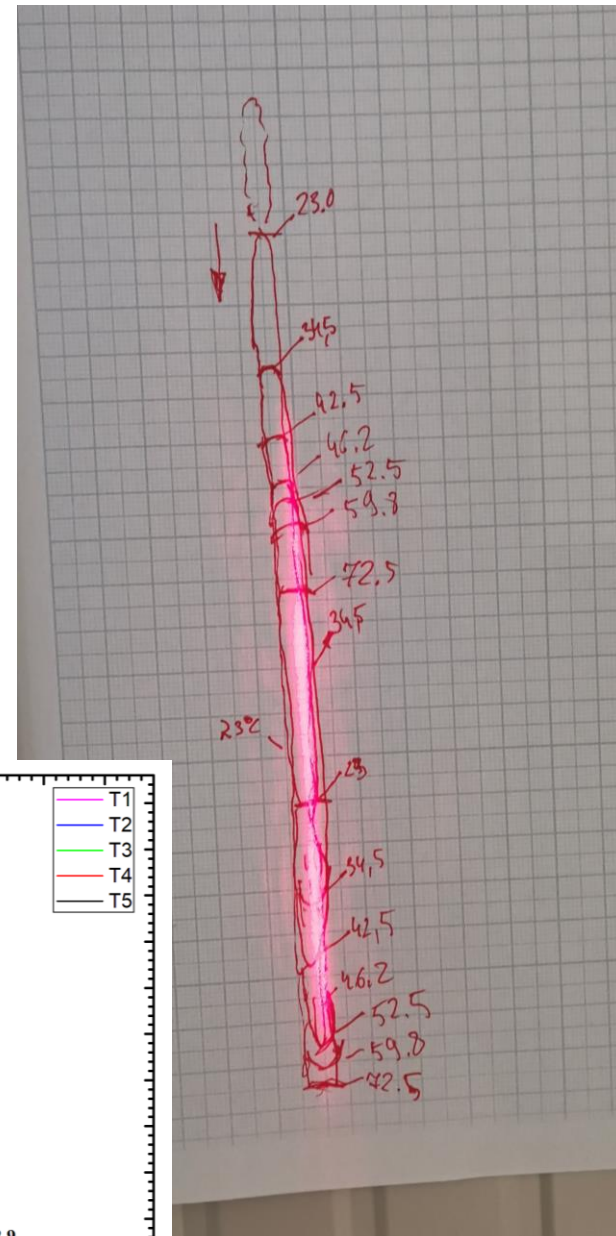
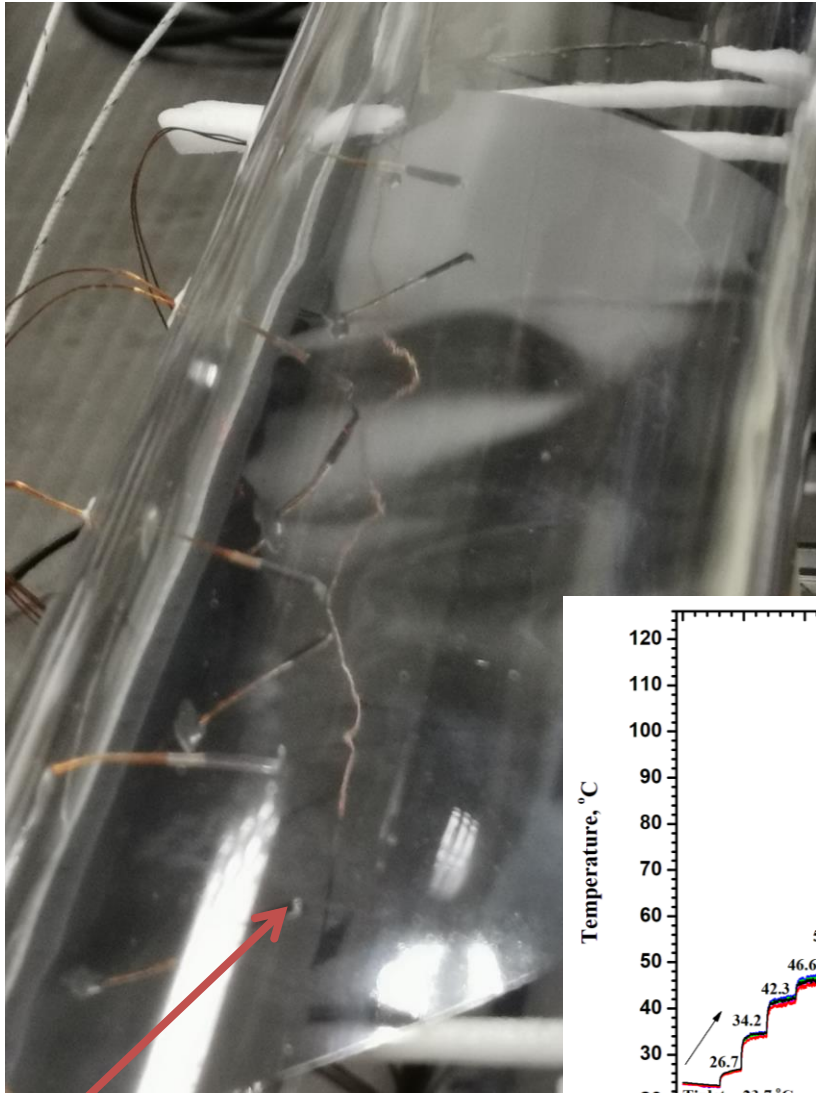
AIREX frame + Si:
deformations at different temperatures



AIREX frame + Si: deformations at different temperatures



Airex frame + Si: deformations at different temperatures



Five thermo-sensors: T1-T5
Temperature on Si surface

Results of thermomechanical tests

- Important: Si plates fixed to the lightweight frames do not break in these temperature variations 20-120 °C!
 - Temperature variations from +20 to +120 degrees C
 - Deformations – value h , see slide 19:
 - for the large area thin Si-pixel sensors and AIREX (dots of glue in the corners of the AIREX frame)
 - noticable deformations, at the level of $\sim 250 \mu$ -?? at the
 - large mismatch between CTEs
- NB! Airex T92.80 alone CTE = $(135 \pm 10) 10^{-6} /K$
- residual deformation after cooling back to 22 degrees
- Deformations – value h , see slide 19:
 - for the large area thin Si-pixel sensors and CF frame
 - at the level of $\sim 120 \mu$ -??

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Results of vibrational tests at $\sim 1\text{m/s}$ air flow

- Temperature variations from +20 to +120 degrees C
- Amplitude of vibrations – value h , see slide 19:
 - for the large area thin Si-pixel sensors and AIREX (dots of glue in the corners of the AIREX frame)
 - vibration sat the level of $\sim 120 \mu$ at the
 -
 - Amplitude of vibrations – value h , see slide 19:
 - for the large area thin Si-pixel sensors and CF frame – glue is spread uniformley over ribs
 - vibrations at the level of $\sim 10 \mu$
 - better performance then for Si+AIREX



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Conclusions:

perspectives for application in ALICE 3 design

IDEA 1-- general assembly issues:

- Outer supporting CF+honeycomb structure in the clam-shell design housing the Outer Tracker and the FCT disks
- Integration of barrel layers of the Outer Tracker and FCT disks inside this Outer supporting CF+honeycomb structure .
- two types of assembly modules:
 1. ladders with arrays of thin large-area MAPS
 2. half-disks of CF frames with thin large-area MAPS
- Possible integration with the beam-pipe of ALICE 3 and IRIS

IDEA 2-- extra-lightweight mechanics

IDEA 3-- laminar flows of cold dry air cooling

Conclusions:

perspectives for application in ALICE 3 design

Ideas of extra-lightweight CF support structures and cooling scheme are proposed for the future ALICE 3 that are capable to ensure:

- the high level of thermo- and mechanical- stability of large area arrays of thin ($\sim 20-40 \mu$) sensors in MAPS technology
- reliable assembly procedure of the ALICE-3
- low speed, low temperature, efficient gas cooling system to provide the functionality without vibrations of the large area arrays of ultra-thin $20-40 \mu$ silicon sensors
- **ALICE Internal Technical Note is being prepared.**

BACK-UP SLIDES

Our reports at ITS-PW5

- “Conceptual ideas of ultra-lightweight self-supported mechanics and cold gas cooling for ITS 3, recent prototyping and thermomechanical tests, perspectives for application in ALICE 3 design.”
Tuesday 16 Apr 2024,
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1405488/>
- **“St Peterburg updates on studies of thermomechanical compatibility of CF and Si plates with different CTEs”**, Tuesday 10 Oct 2023
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1334873/>
- **Self-supported ITS 3 modules with bent thin sensors and cold gas cooling**, ITS3 Upgrade WP5 (Mechanics and Cooling) meeting 14.02.2023, <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1253461/>
- **Conceptual ideas for the ITS-3 mechanics and cooling: ultra-lightweight carbon fiber support Structures**, ITS3 Upgrade WP5 (Mechanics and Cooling) meeting 14.02.2023
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1253461/>
- **Recent results with the mechanical mockup of the ITS 3 layers based on self-supported CF longerons**, ITS3 - WP5 Tuesday 28 Jun 2022
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1176198/>
- **Advances in low speed gas cooling and extra lightweight self-supported mechanics for ALICE ITS-3 modules**, ITS-upgrade WP5 meeting, 10 May 2022, <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1158834/>

Our reports at ITS-PW5, cntd

- Recent results on nitrogen cooling for three layers of the upgraded ITS3 mockup with space blanket, ITS3 -WP5 (25_January 2022) · Indico (cern.ch),
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1118907/>
- **3 Ideas for ALICE 3: radiation transparent Cooling/Mechanics/Assembly system for MAPS based OT and FCT**, 4D tracker meeting/ALICE 3/ 15 October 2021, <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1087515/>
- --“Conceptual ideas for the ITS-3 mechanics and cooling: Nitrogen cooling of the ITS-3, part III.” **ITS3 Upgrade WP5 (Mechanics and Cooling) meeting 06.07.2021**
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1056410/>
- ---On prototyping in Saint-Petersburg for ITS3, **ITS3-WP5 15.06.2021**,
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1049413/>
- ---**Upgrade of the extra-lightweight mechanics design for ITS3**. ITS-upgrade WP5 meeting 09 March 2021
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1015925/>
- ----**Conceptual ideas for the ITS-3 mechanics and cooling: Nitrogen cooling of the ITS-3, part II**, ITS-upgrade WP5 meeting 09 March 2021 <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1015925/>
- **Proposals for further optimization of ALICE ITS-3 cooling/mechanics/assembly**, ITS-upgrade WP5 meeting, 30 June 2020

