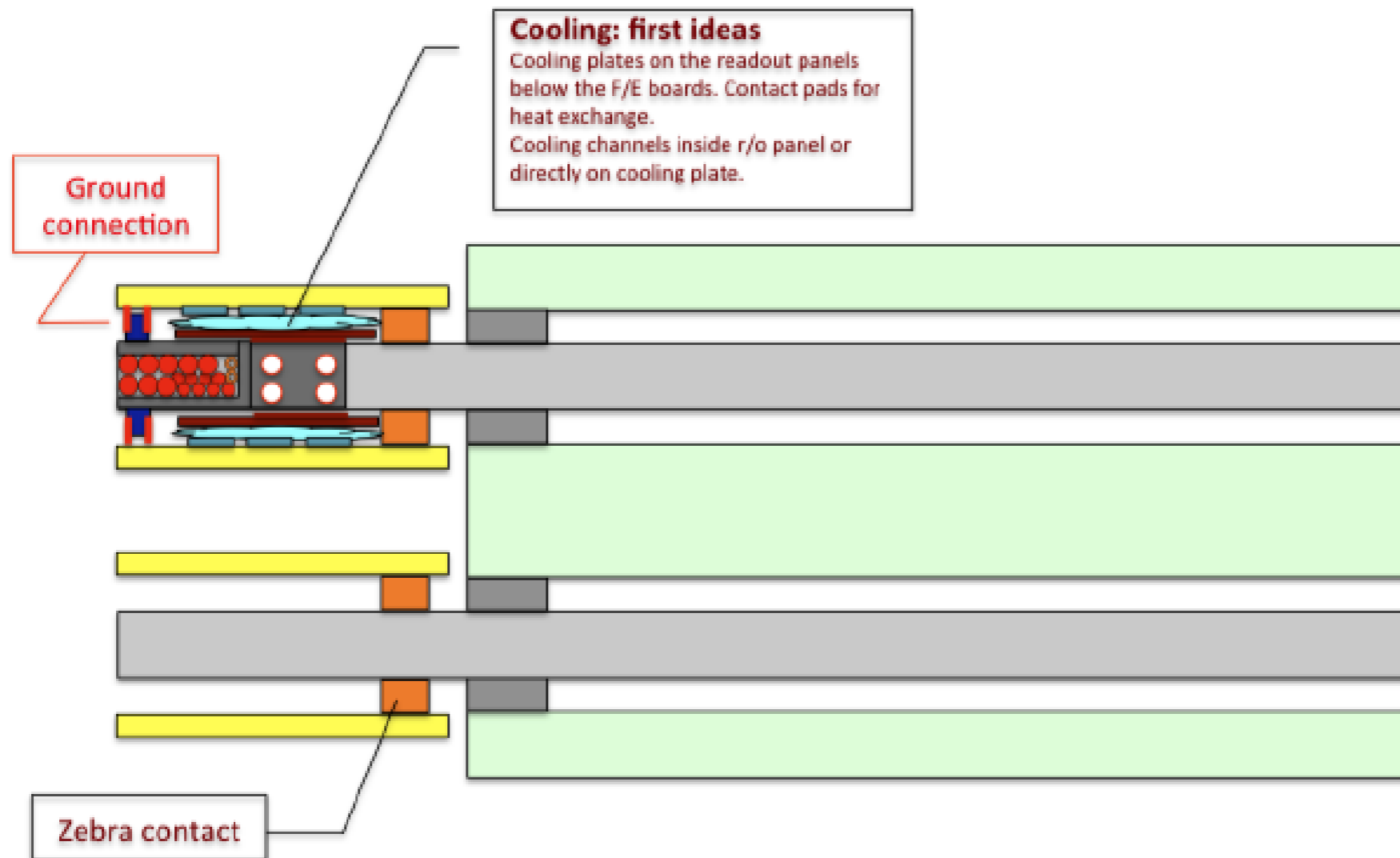


# A Cooling System for NSW Micromegas



Starting Point: Conceptual drawing from Jörg:



# A Cooling System for NSW Micromegas



## Input for the conceptual design:

- Dimensions of FE boards 50mm x 150mm
- Thickness of readout panel 10mm(+Skins?)
- Guessed from sketch: height of Zebra connector (=6mm)
- Length of Chamber edges 3.6/3.7 m (small/large sector)
- Thermal budget (input from electronics group):

| Unit         | contains        | Power VMM | Total Power |  |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| channel      |                 | 8 mW      | 13 mW       | } VMM only!  |
| chip         | 64 channels     | 512 mW    | 800 mW      |  |
| FE-card      | 8 chips         | 4.096 W   | 6.4 W       | } includes trigger<br>and data link<br>electronics |
| plane        | 16 FE-cards     | 66 W      | 133 W       |  |
| cooling pipe | 2 planes        | 131 W     | 266 W       |  |
| quadruplet   | 2 cooling pipes | 262 W     | 532 W       |  |
| sector       | 2 quadruplets   | 524 W     | 1.064 kW    |  |
| wheel        | 16 sectors      | 8.389 kW  | 17.0 kW     |  |
| SW system    | 2 wheels        | 16.8 kW   | 34.1 kW     |  |

Numbers doubled this week because power converters etc. were not yet included!

# A Cooling System for NSW Micromegas



## Calculate required cooling:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dQ/dt}{c_m \cdot \rho \cdot \Delta T}$$

dQ/dt: rate of heat generation = electrical power

c<sub>m</sub>: heat capacity of water

ρ: density of water = 1 kg/l

ΔT: water warming up temperature difference

Initial temperature of cooling water: 17°C

Assume max water temperature: 20°C ⇒ ΔT = 3K

Water flow for 1 cooling pipe: 266 W ⇒ 21.5 ml/s = 77.4 l/h

(here I assume that the pipe runs down one side of the chamber and back up on the other side)!

Additional input:

- Try to avoid the Reynolds limit of turbulent flow to dimension cooling channels

# A Cooling System for NSW Micromegas



## Transfer of heat from the chip to the water:

- need to traverse several materials:
  - wall of cooling pipe (copper)
  - nonconducting elastic medium with good thermal conductivity
- materials act as „heat flow resistors“, arranged serially
- thermal conductivities of some materials:
  - copper: 400 W/mK
  - typical plastic material: 0.2 W/mK
  - special „gap pads“ for electronics: 1...6 W/mK

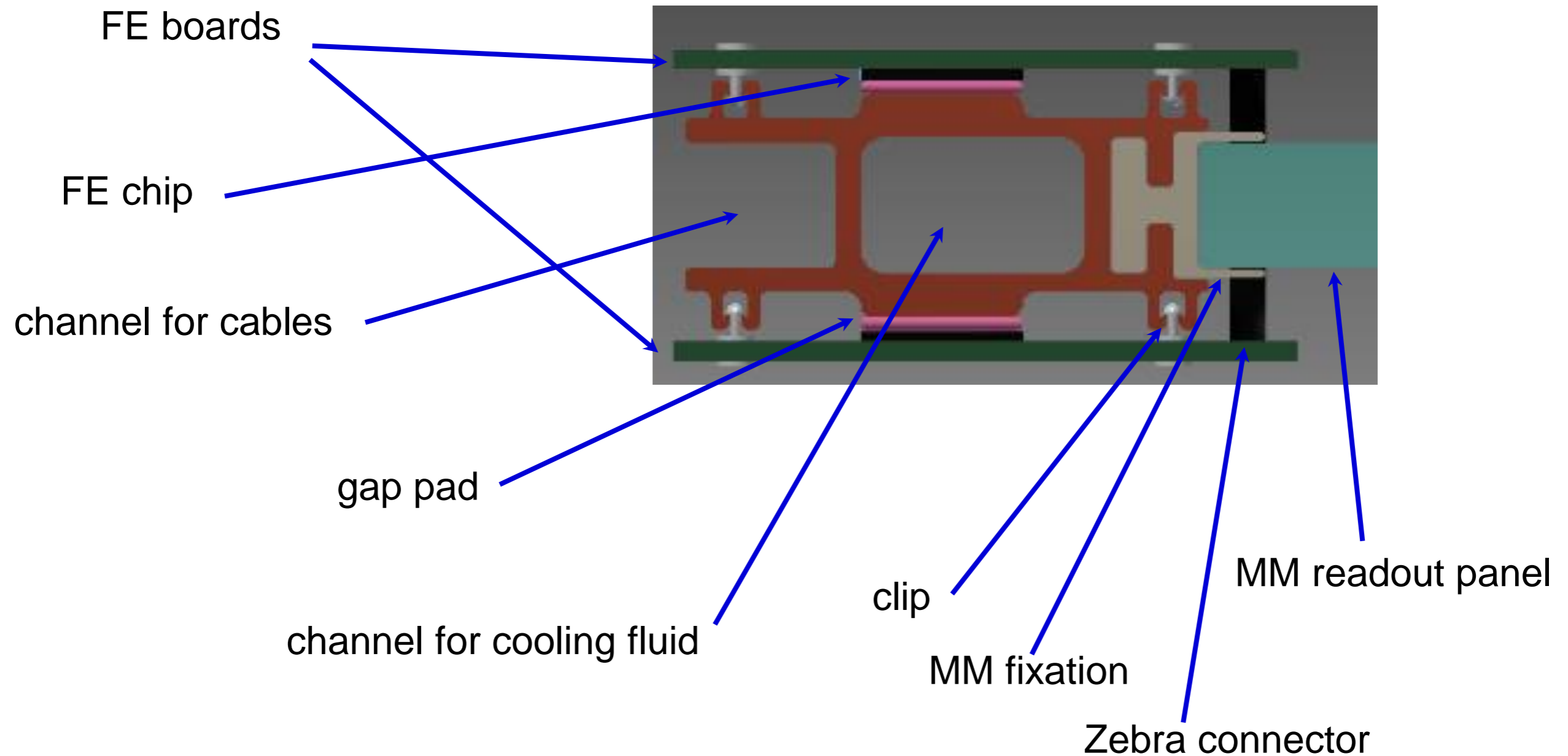


- ➔ thermal resistance of copper negligible.. hard
- ➔ 800 mW/chip + 1mm soft material +  $(1.3\text{cm})^2$  chip area  $\Rightarrow \Delta T = 4 \text{ K}$
- ➔ additional temperature drop by thermal „contact resistances“!

# A Cooling System for NSW Micromegas



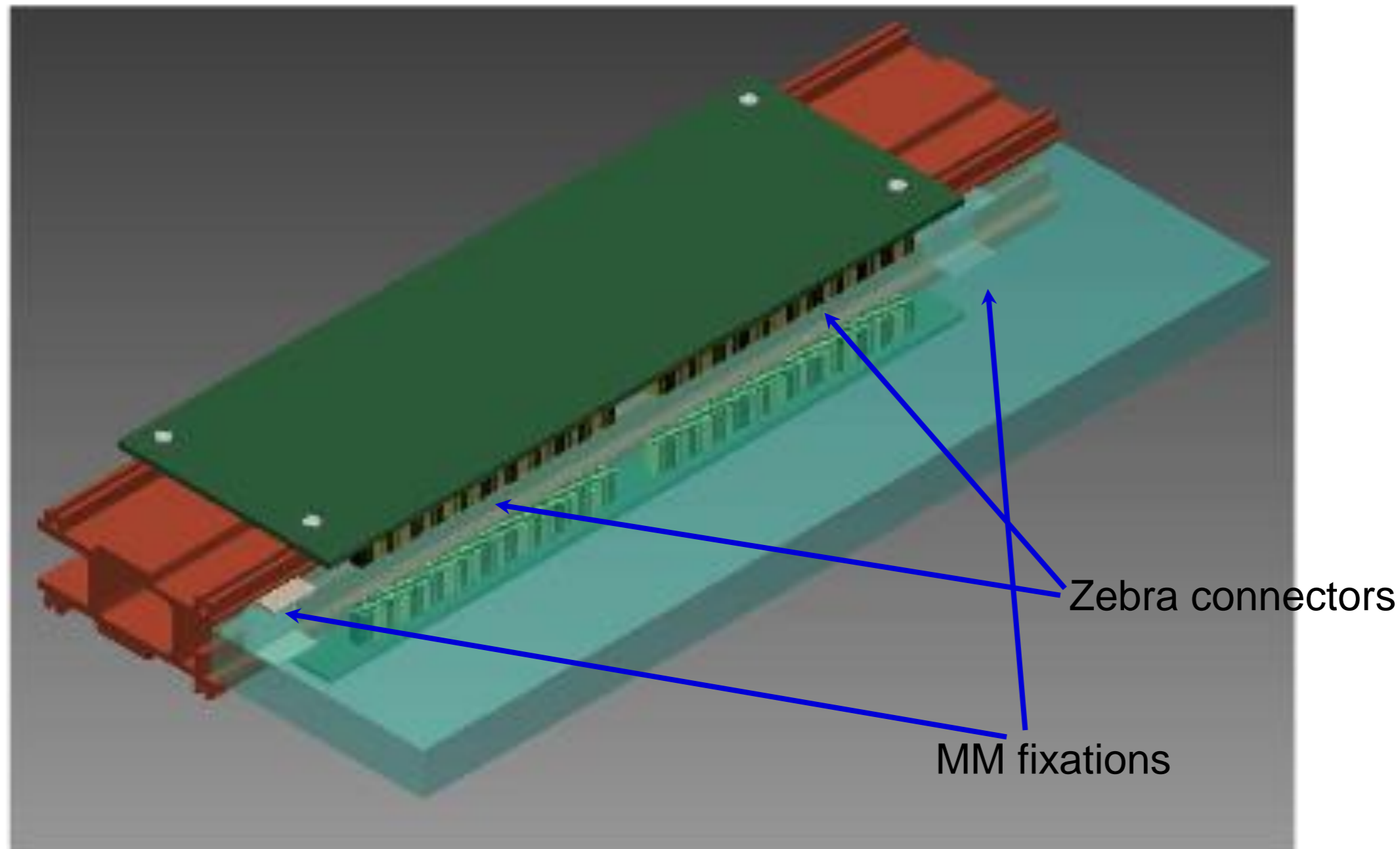
Proposed conceptional solution with a copper profile:



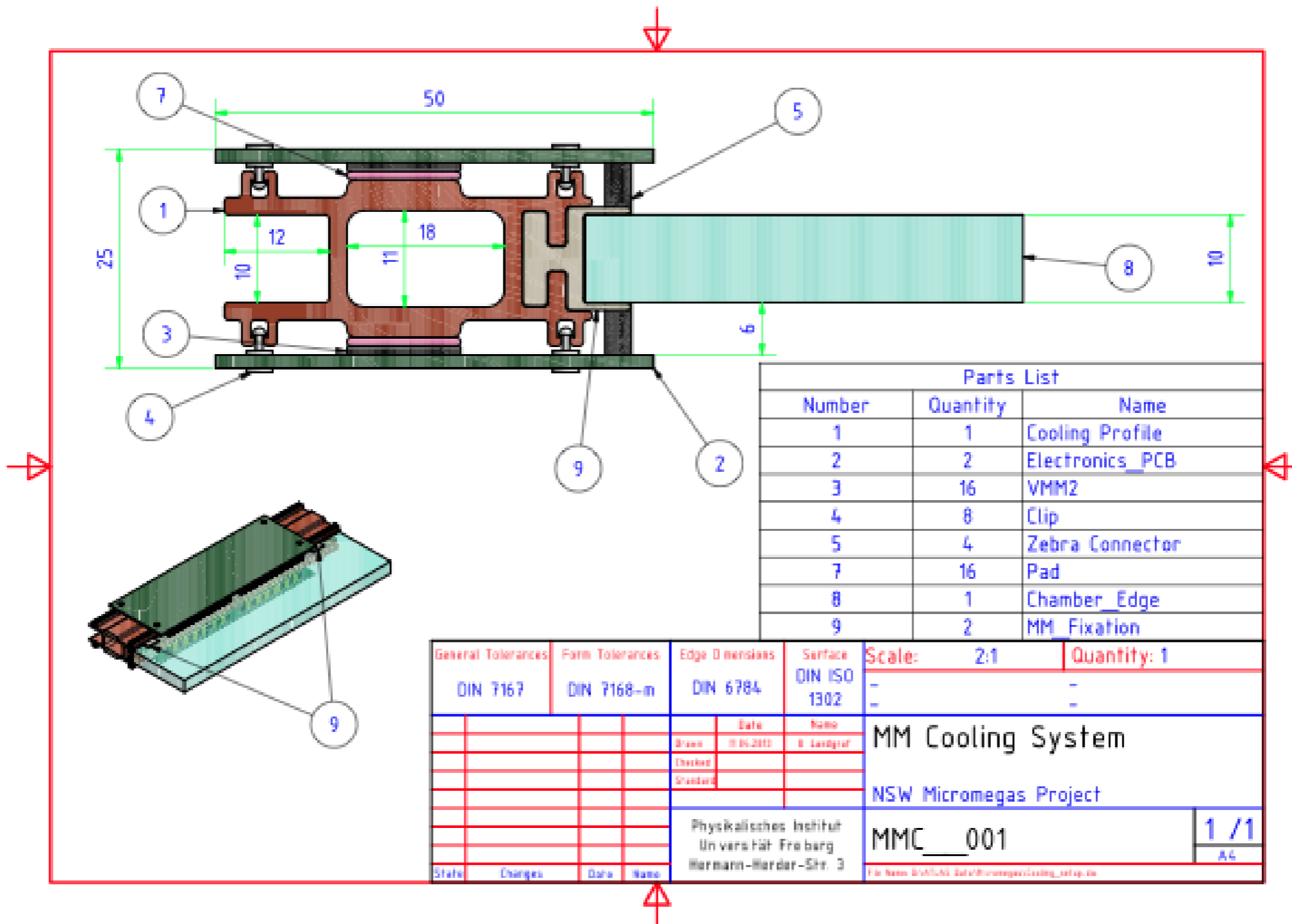
# A Cooling System for NSW Micromegas



Proposed conceptional solution with a copper profile:



# A Cooling System for NSW Micromegas



## Concluding remarks:

- Loose connection to RO plane to avoid forces due to thermal expansion (with small clearance to position zebra connectors properly)
- Clips have to provide some pressure to make good contact with gap pads and with Zebra connectors (elastic materials)
- Current profile design: 2,5 kg/m
  - ⇒ total mass 9.25 kg/channel + water weight
  - ⇒ need some other fixation than RO plane!
- Many dimensions not yet final, need to wait for design of FE electronics card to proceed