

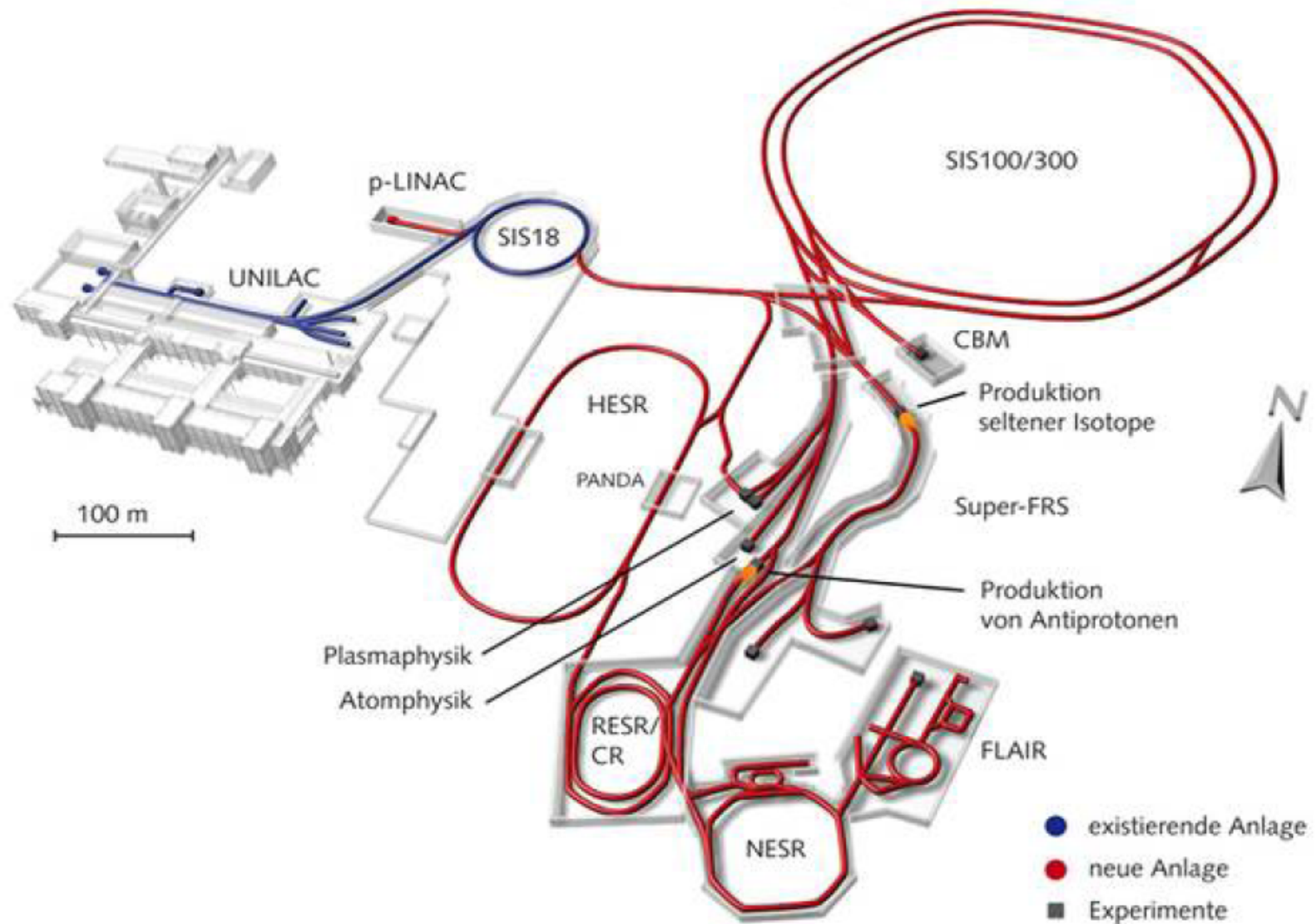


Construction of an  
**Actively Cooled MAPS Device**  
operated in vacuum near a storage ring beam

**Prometeusz Jasinski and Heinrich Leithoff**  
on behalf of the PANDA Luminosity Group  
01.07.2014

Forum on Tracking Detector Mechanics 2014, DESY Hamburg

# A word on the $\bar{P}$ ANDA Experiment



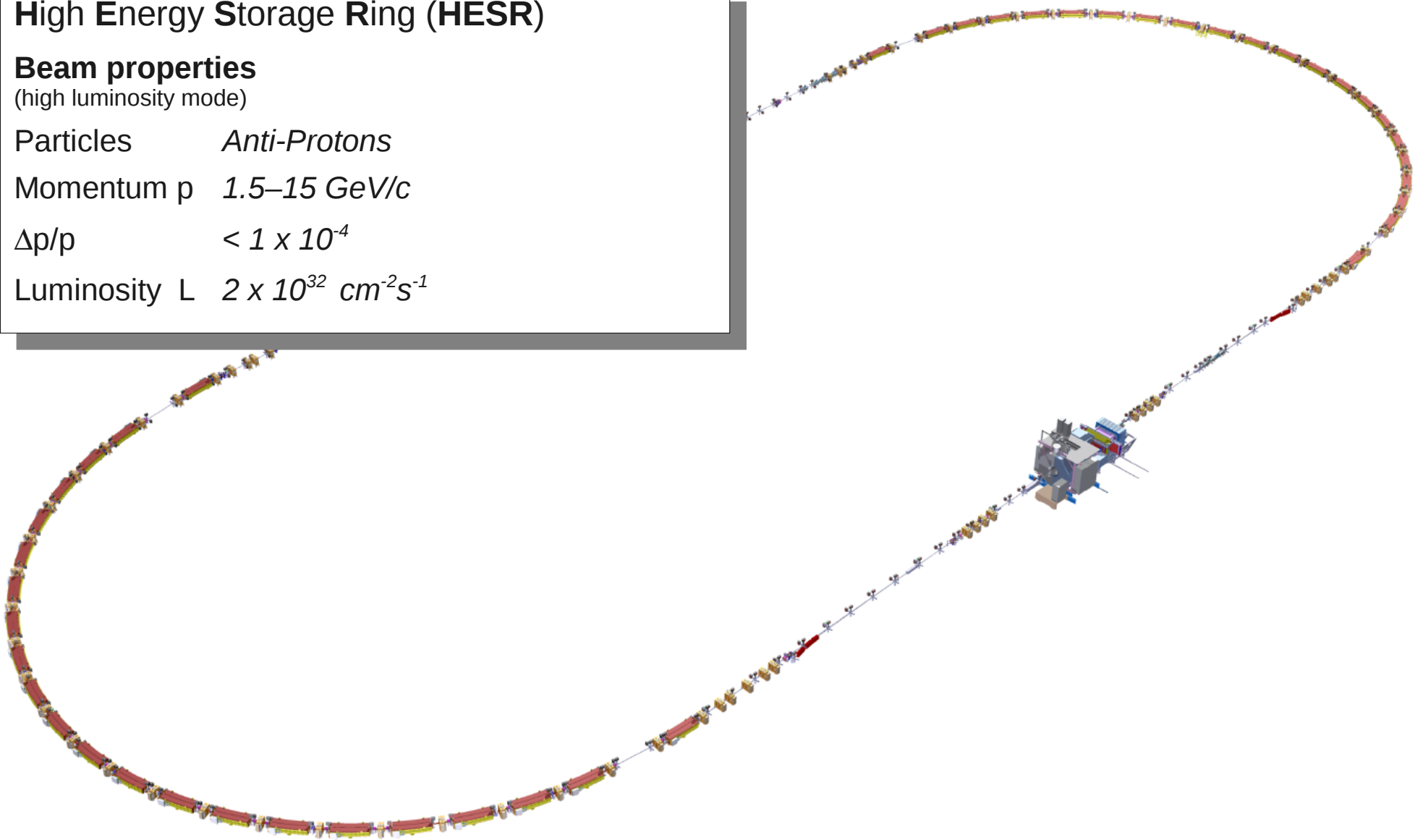
# A word on the $\bar{P}$ ANDA Experiment

## High Energy Storage Ring (HESR)

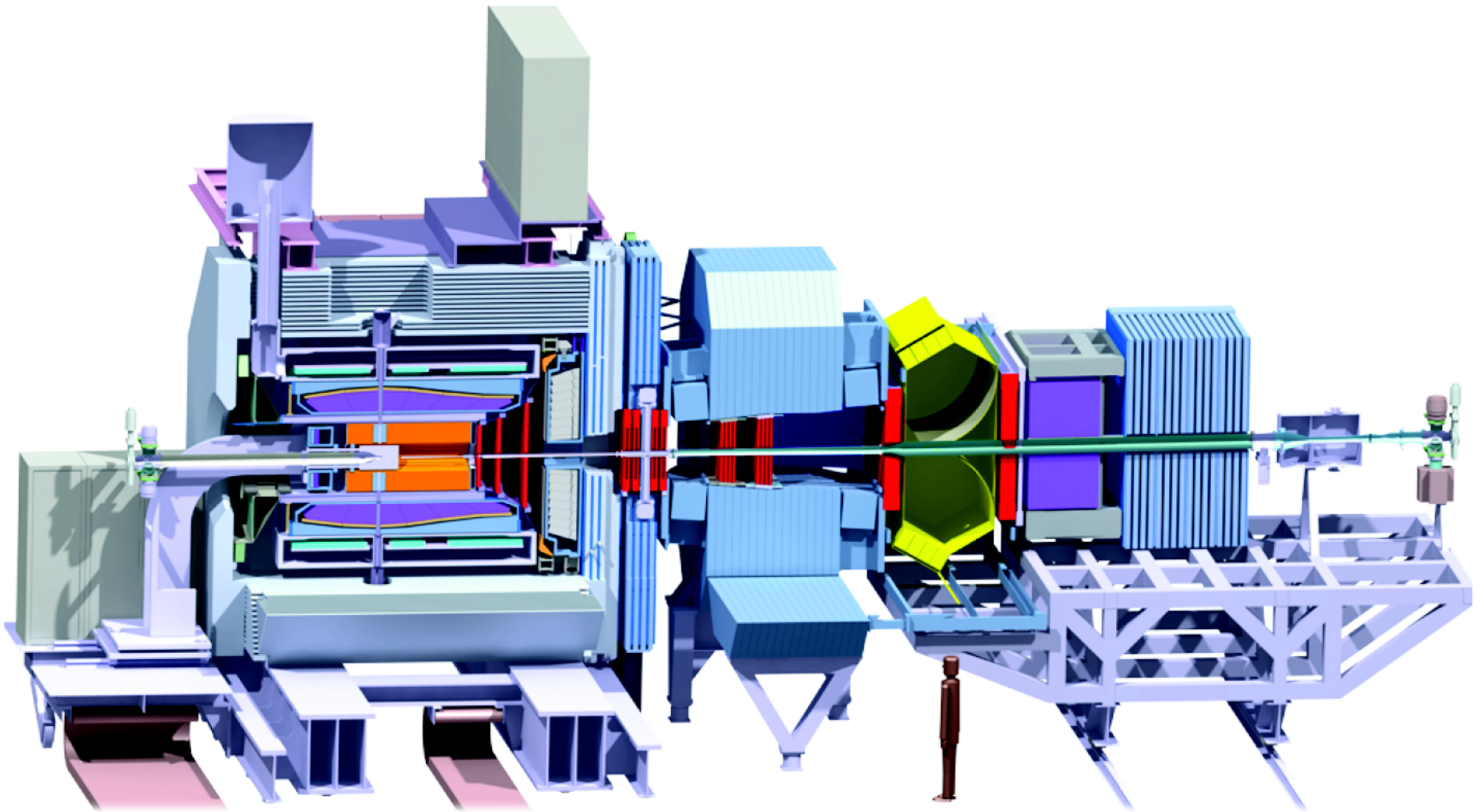
### Beam properties

(high luminosity mode)

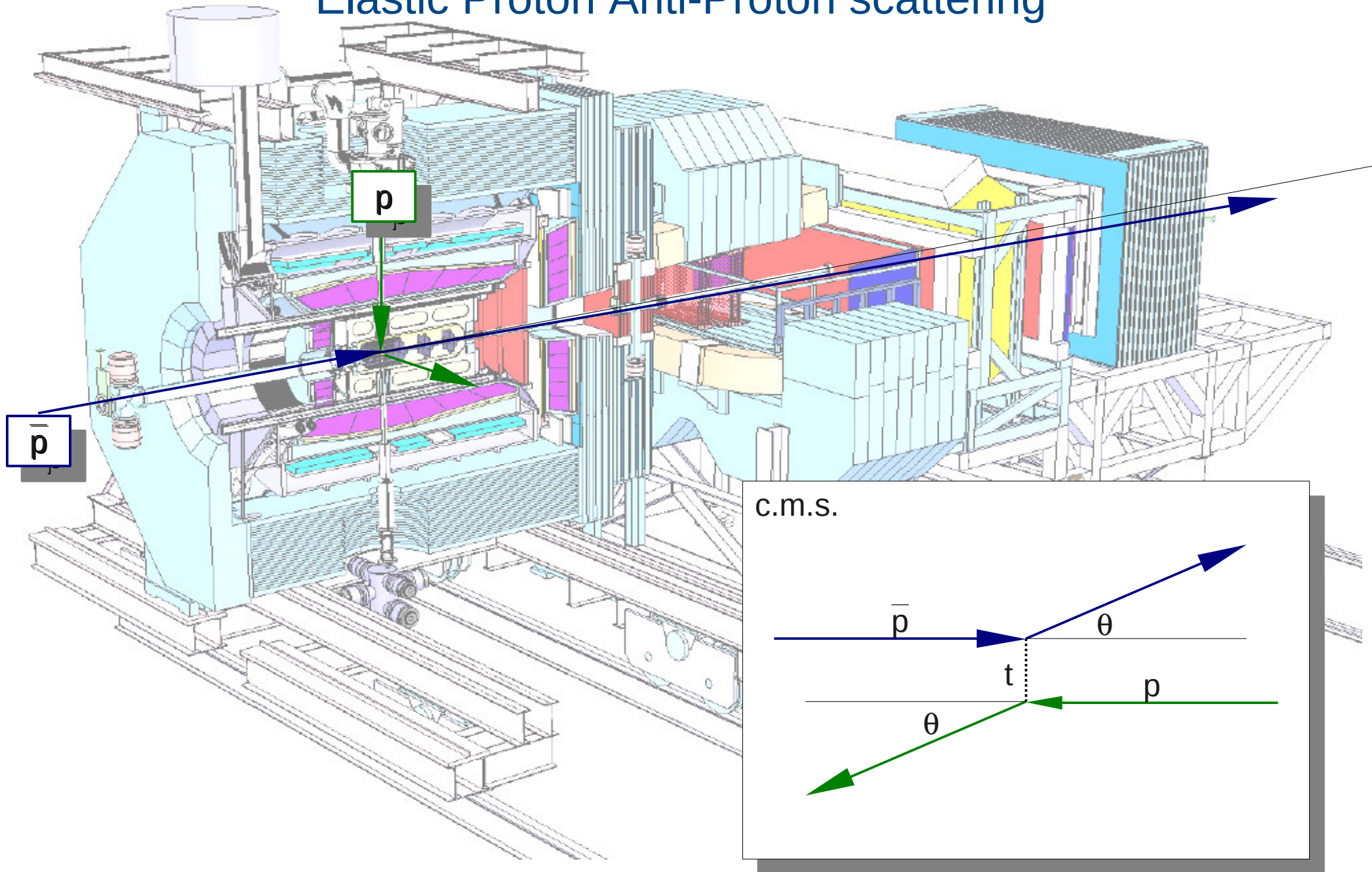
Particles	<i>Anti-Protons</i>
Momentum $p$	$1.5\text{--}15\text{ GeV}/c$
$\Delta p/p$	$< 1 \times 10^{-4}$
Luminosity $L$	$2 \times 10^{32}\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$



# A word on the $\bar{P}$ ANDA Experiment



# Elastic Proton Anti-Proton scattering



# Measurement close to the Beam

## Requirements for the detector:

- minimal track distortion by material
- maximum acceptance elastic events
- measurement at smallest angles

# Measurement close to the Beam

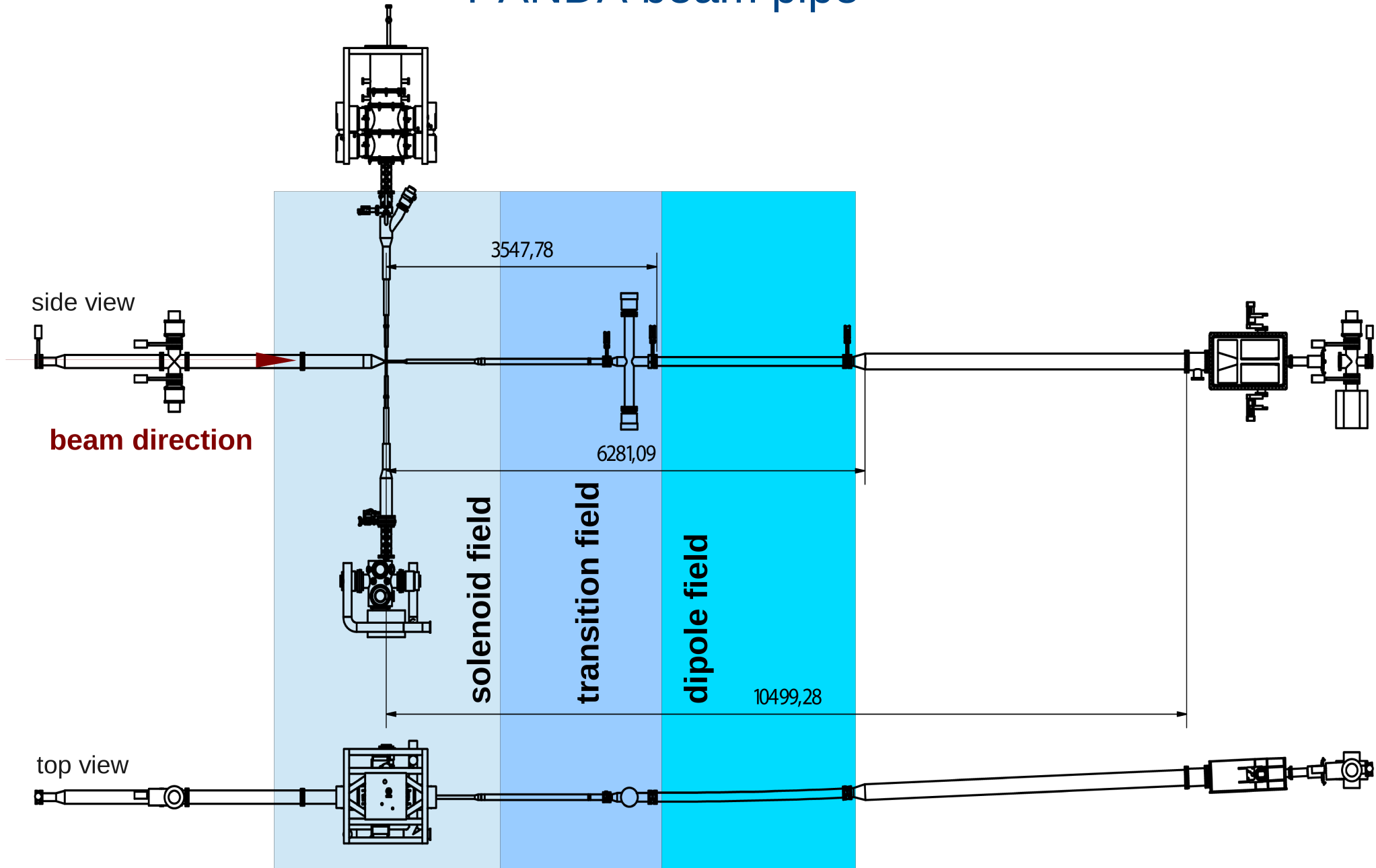
## Requirements for the detector:

- minimal track distortion by material
- maximum acceptance elastic events
- measurement at smallest angles

## Requirements by the storage ring:

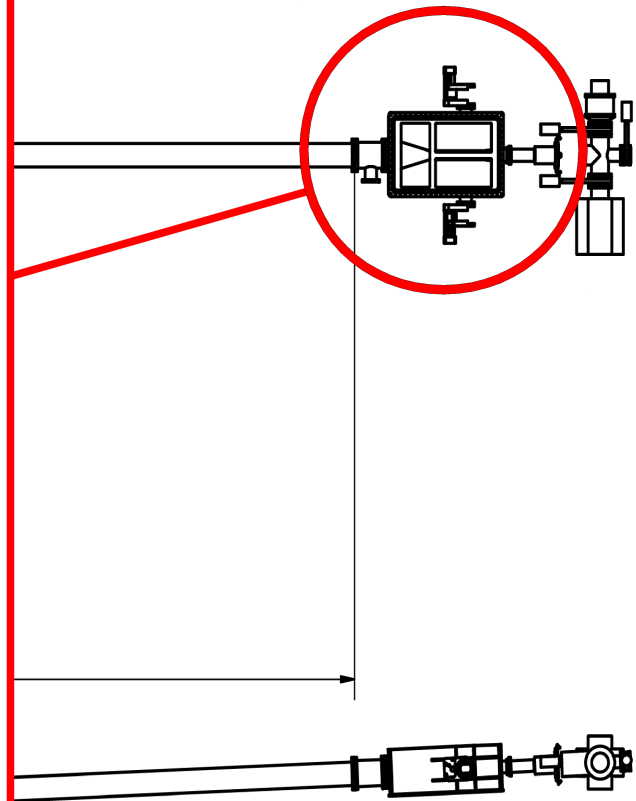
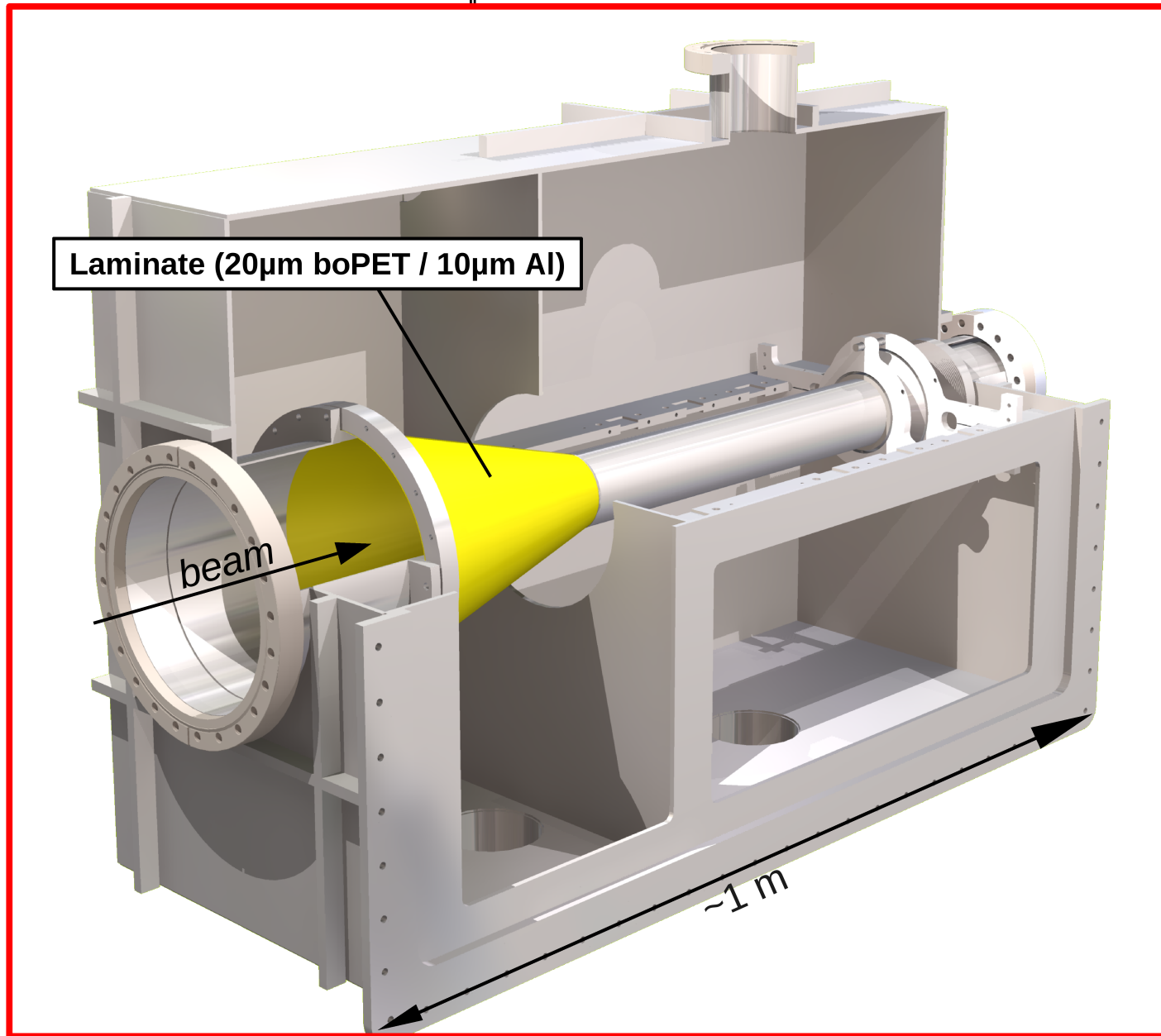
- high vacuum  $< 10^{-9}$  mbar
- maximum acceptance of the beam
- slow changes of beam pipe diameter

# PANDA beam pipe

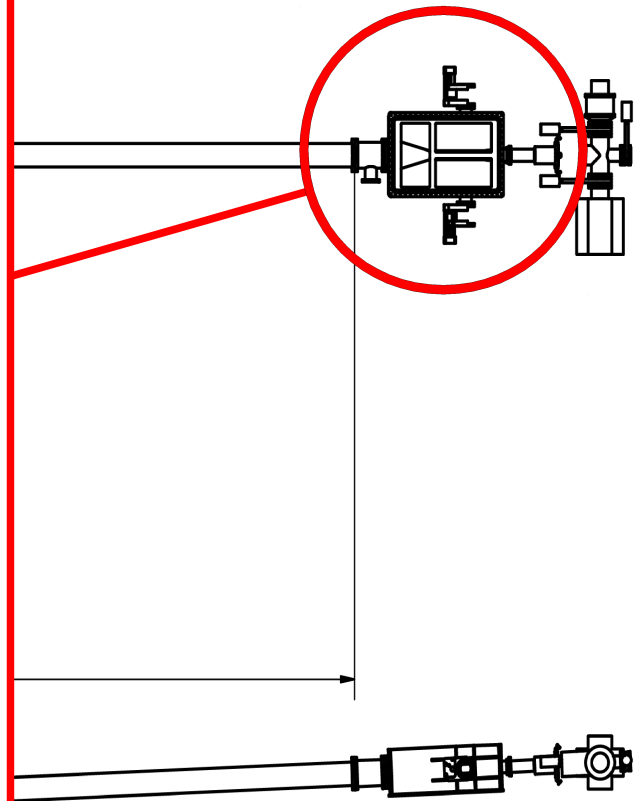
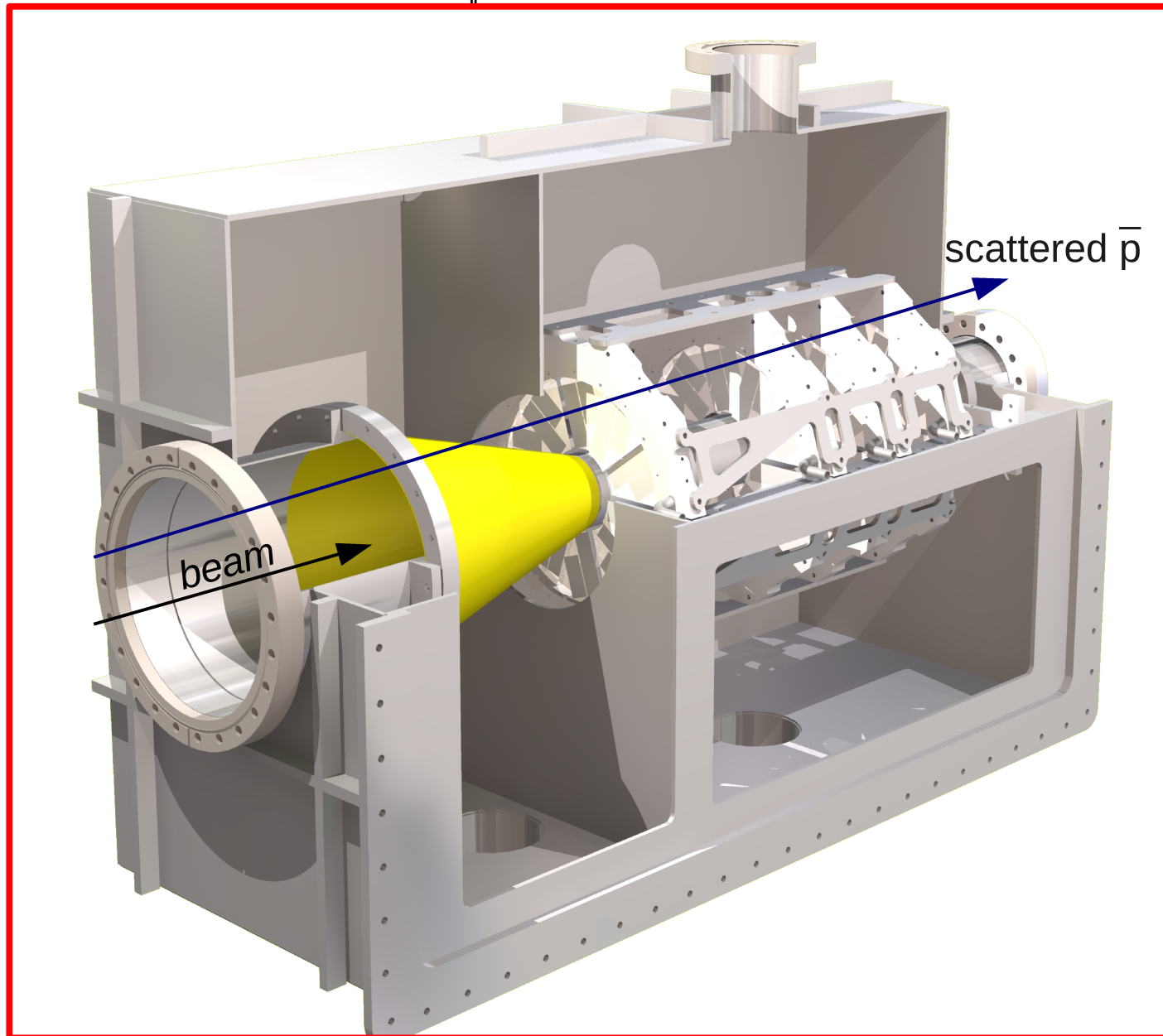




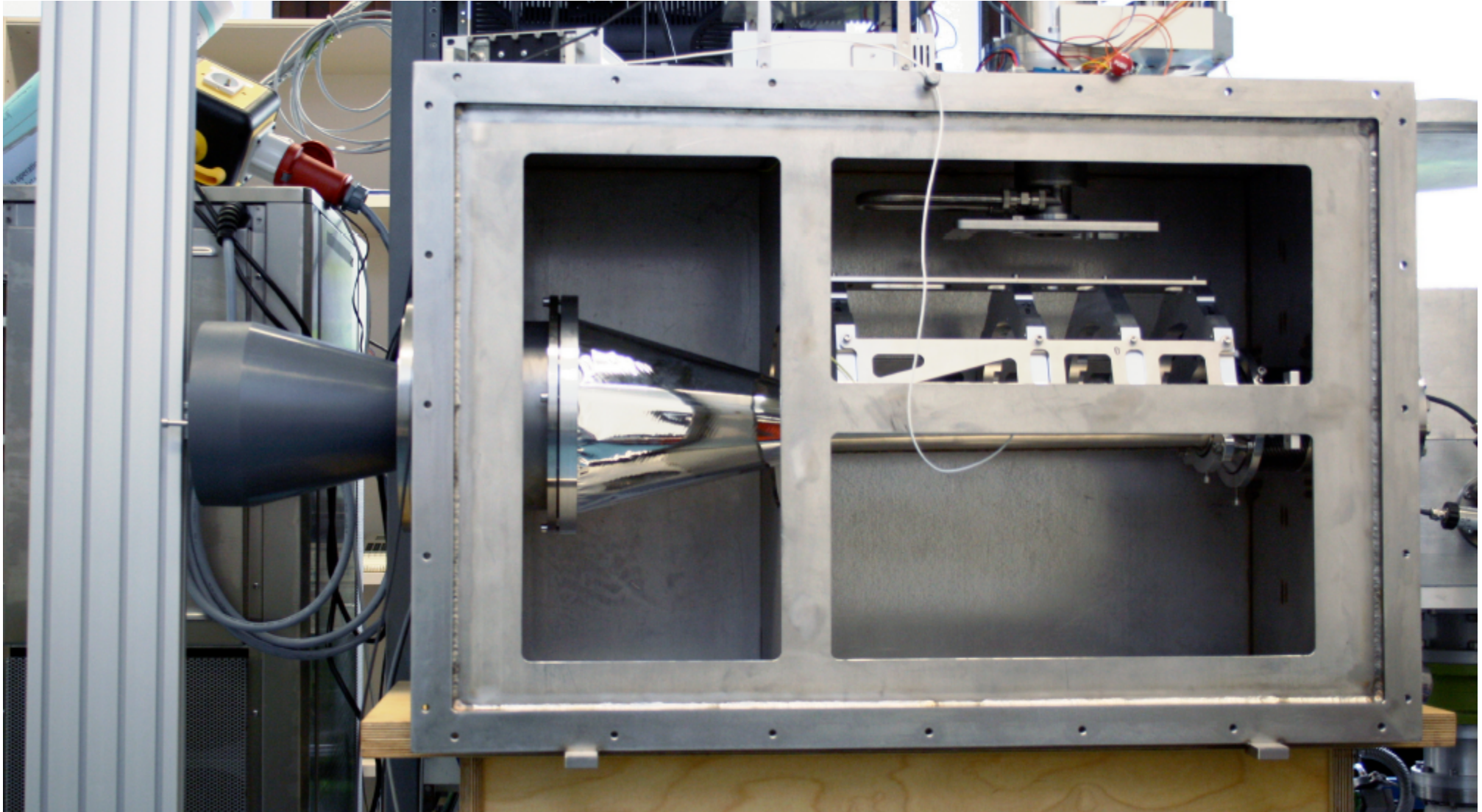
# PANDA beam pipe



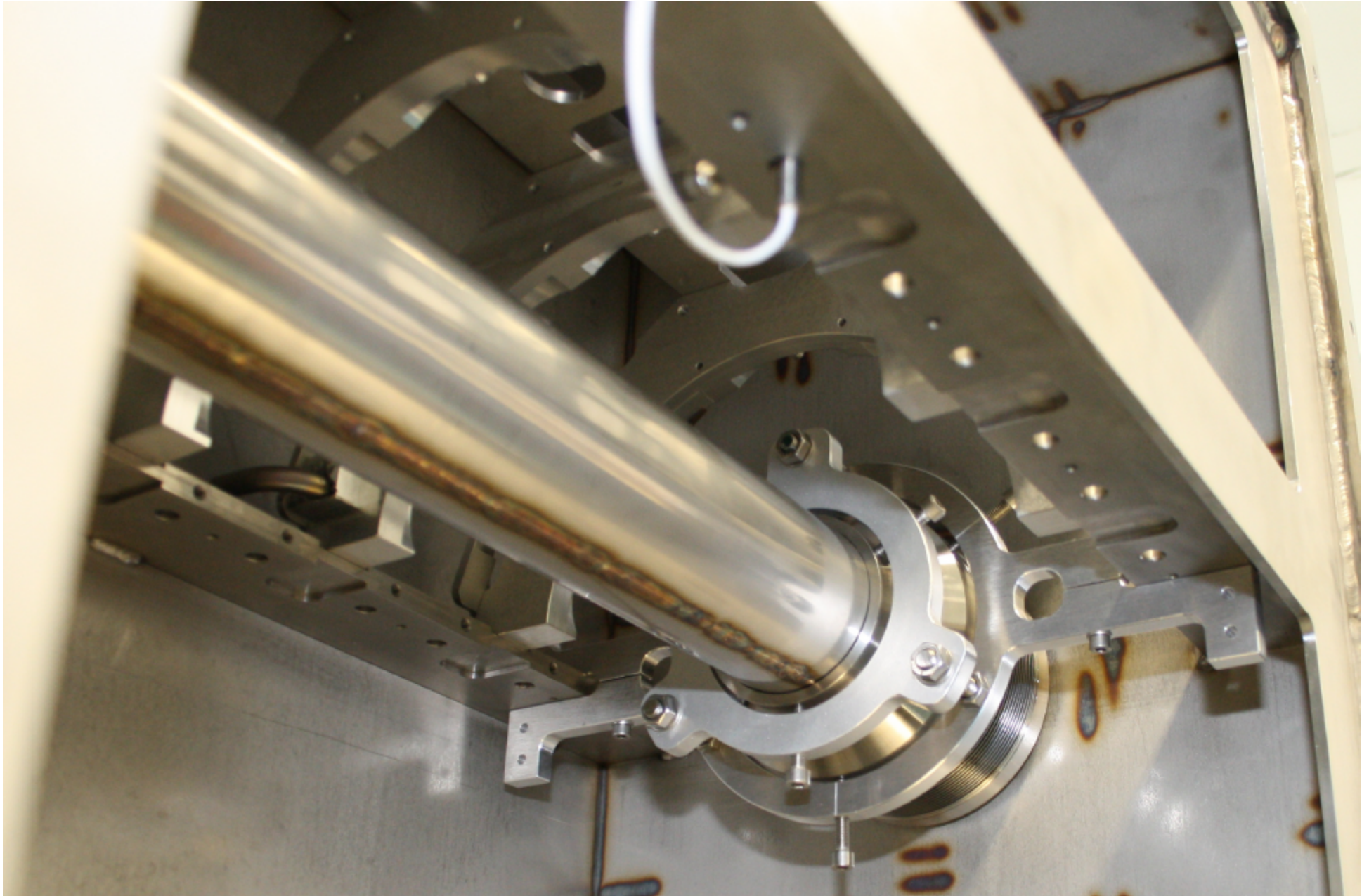
# PANDA beam pipe



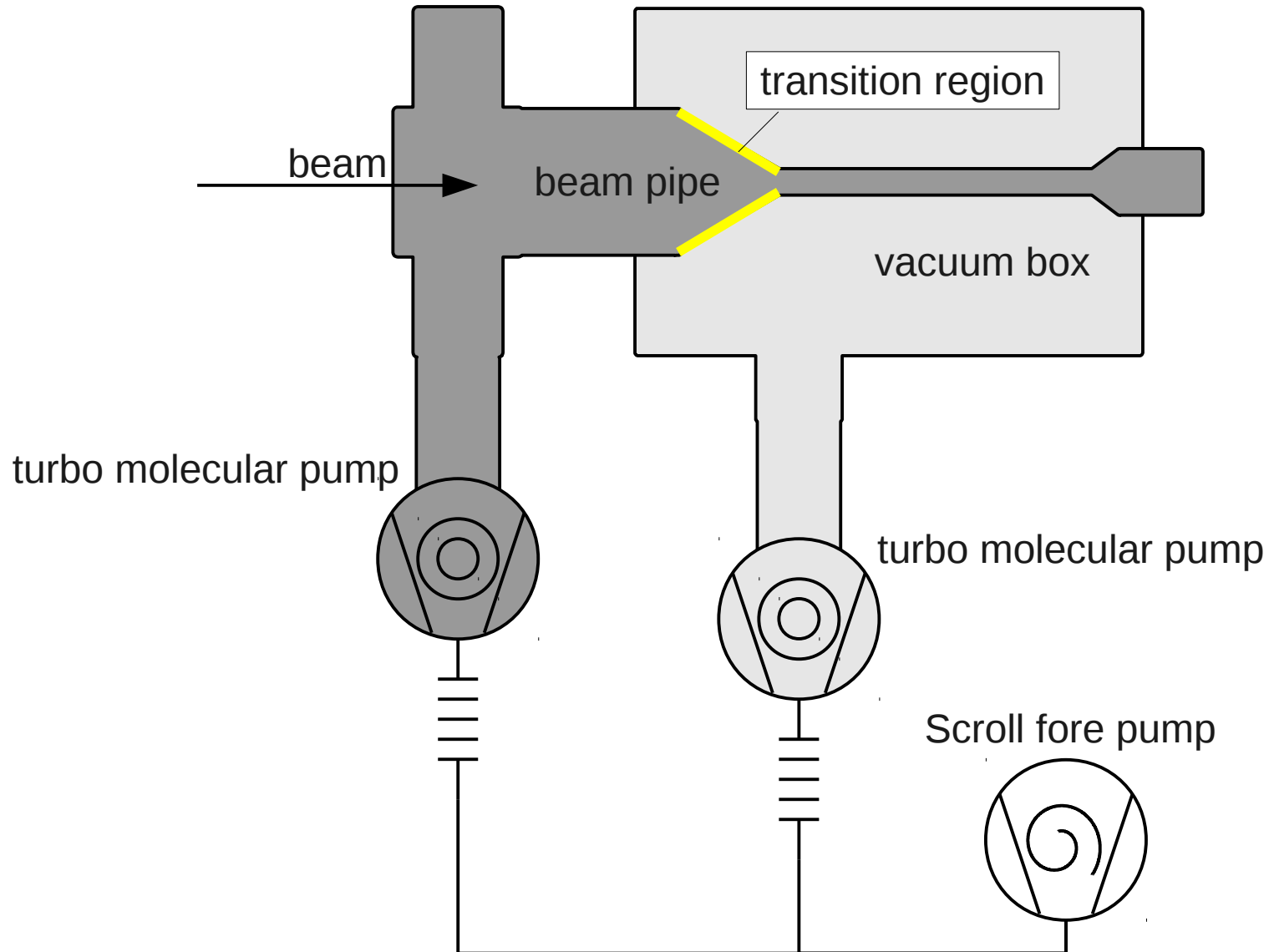
# Vacuum Box Prototype



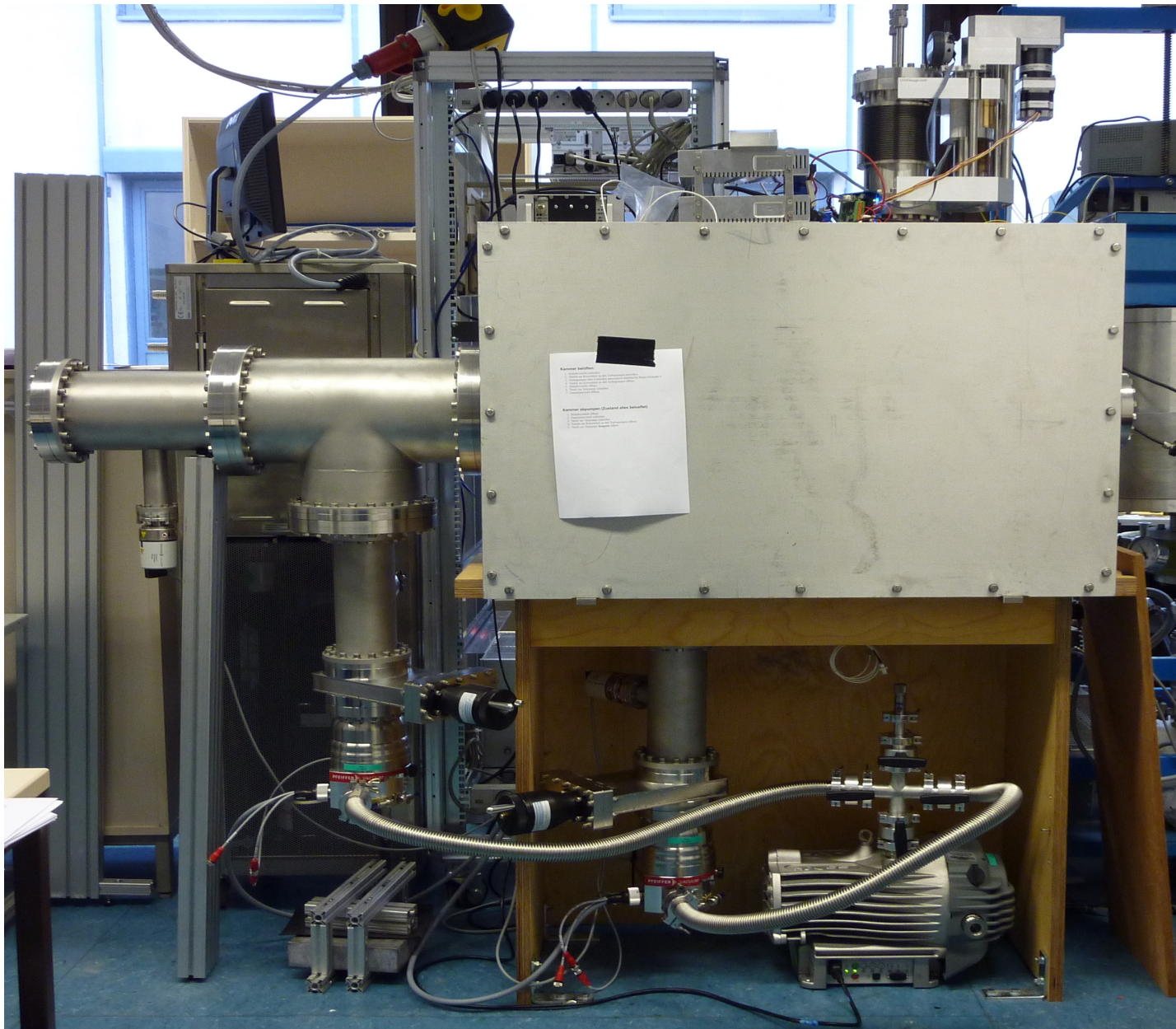
# Beam Pipe Prototype



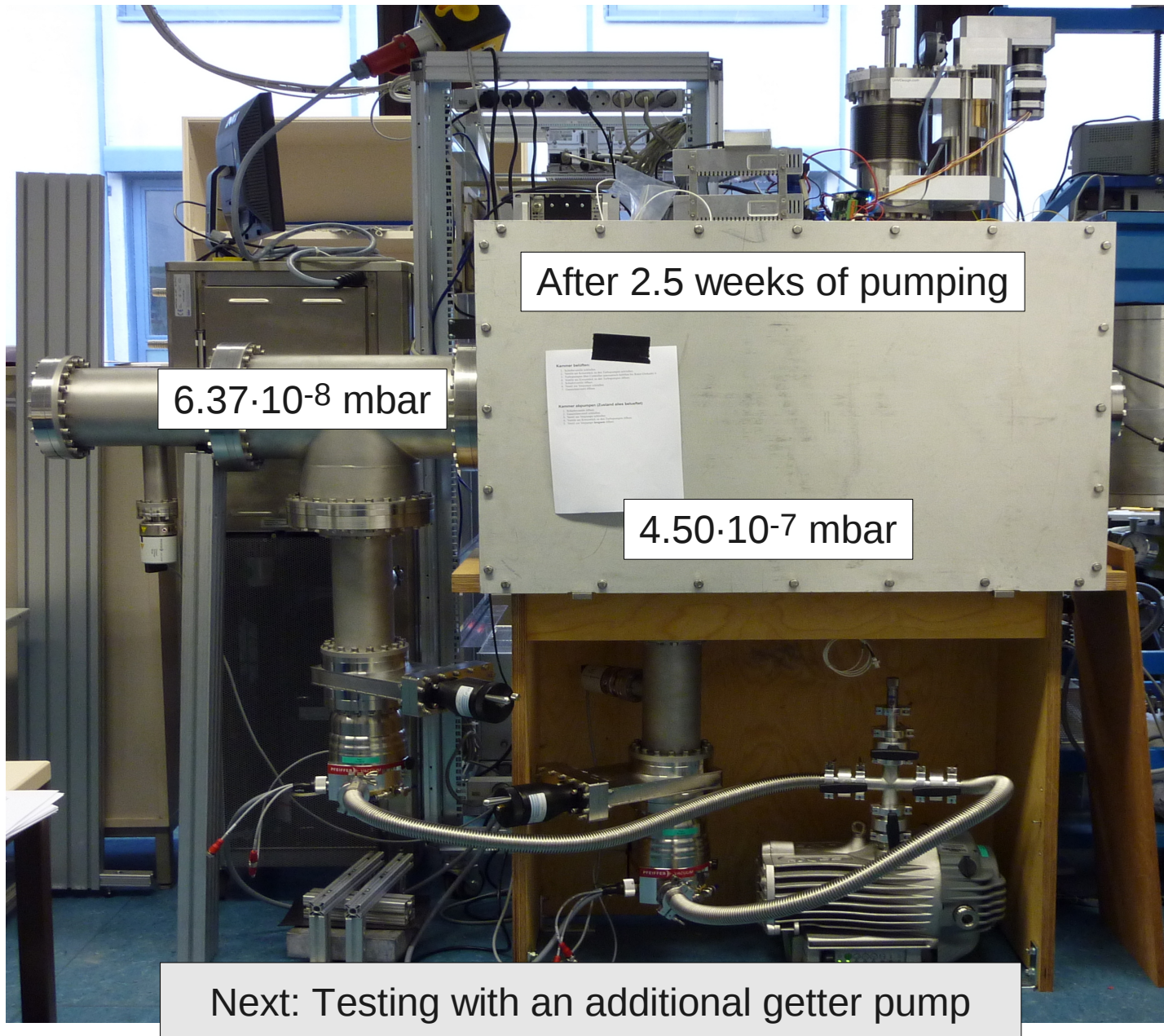
# Differential Pumping Scheme



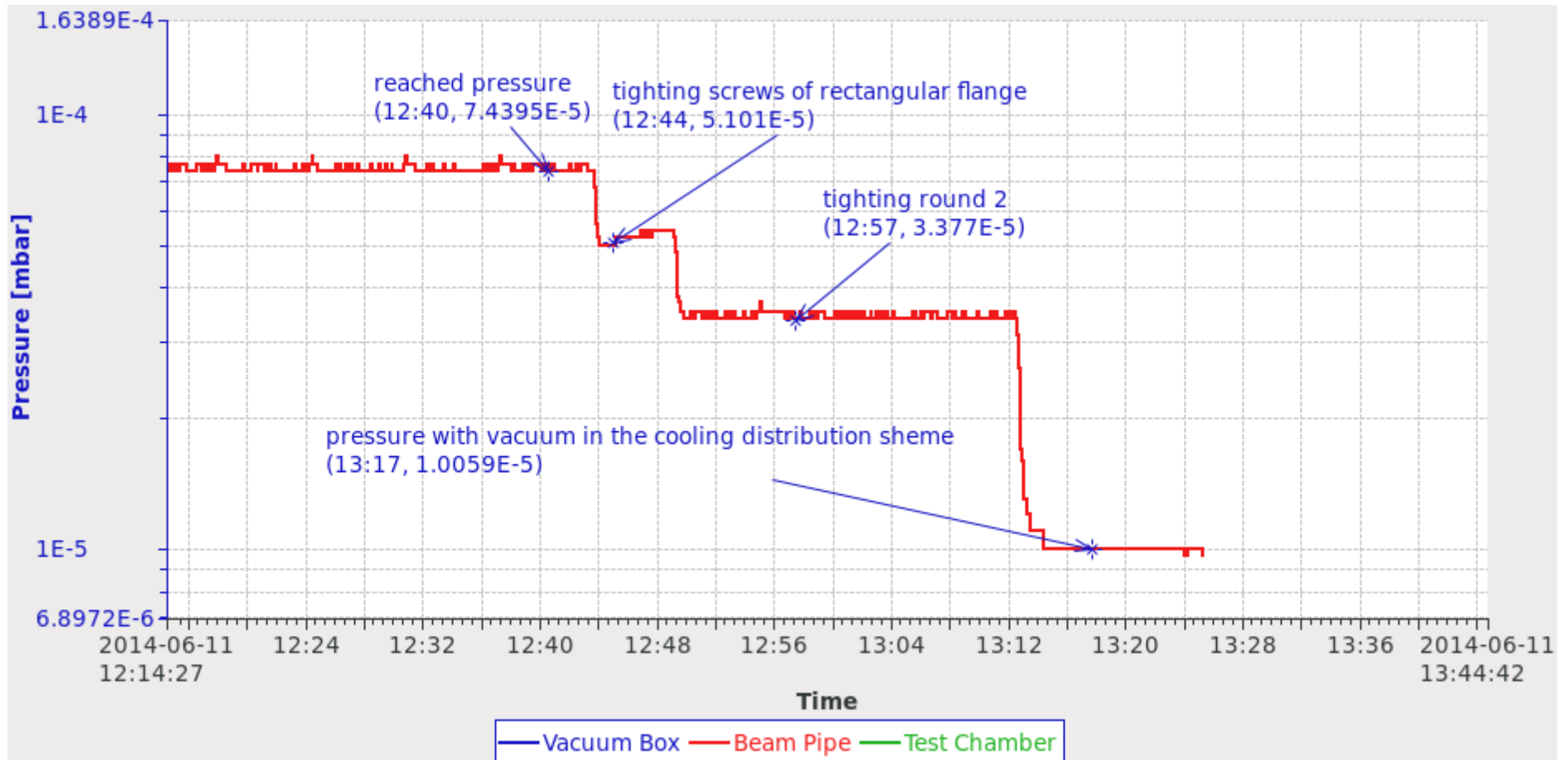
# First Pumping Tests



# First Pumping Tests



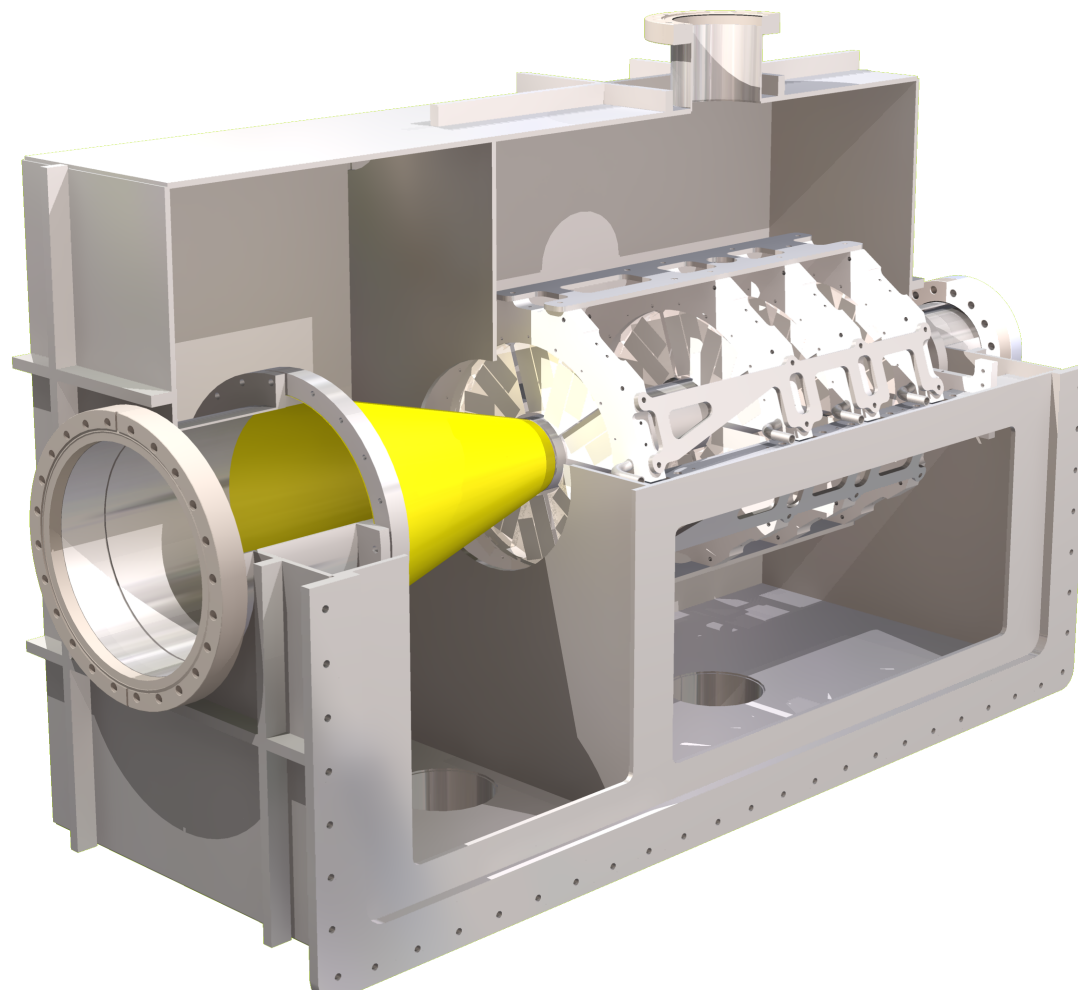
# Observations during vacuum tests



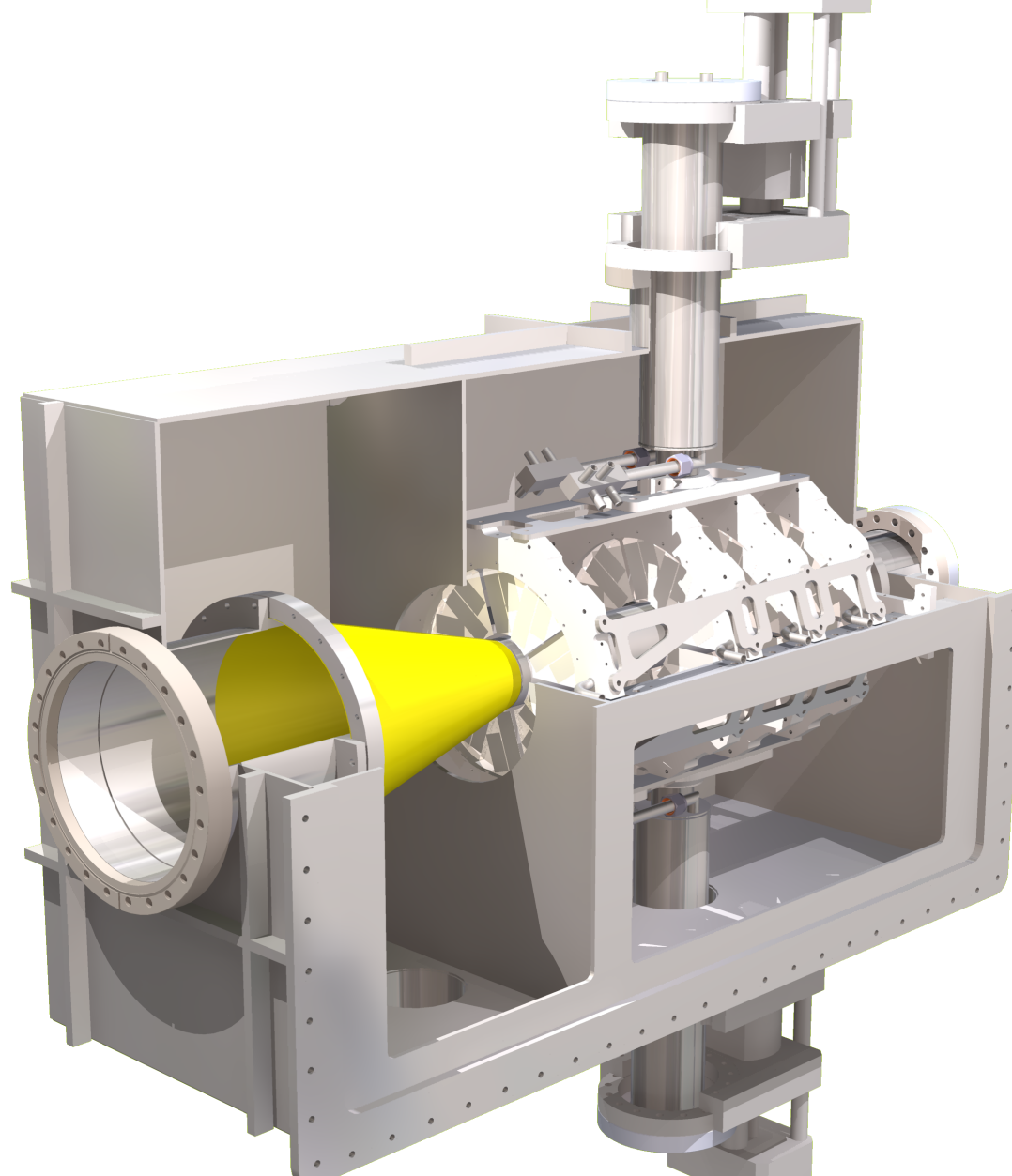
Lessons learned: keep the number of ports and connections as small as possible!  
(Not discussed) Permeability of the transition foil is not negligible.



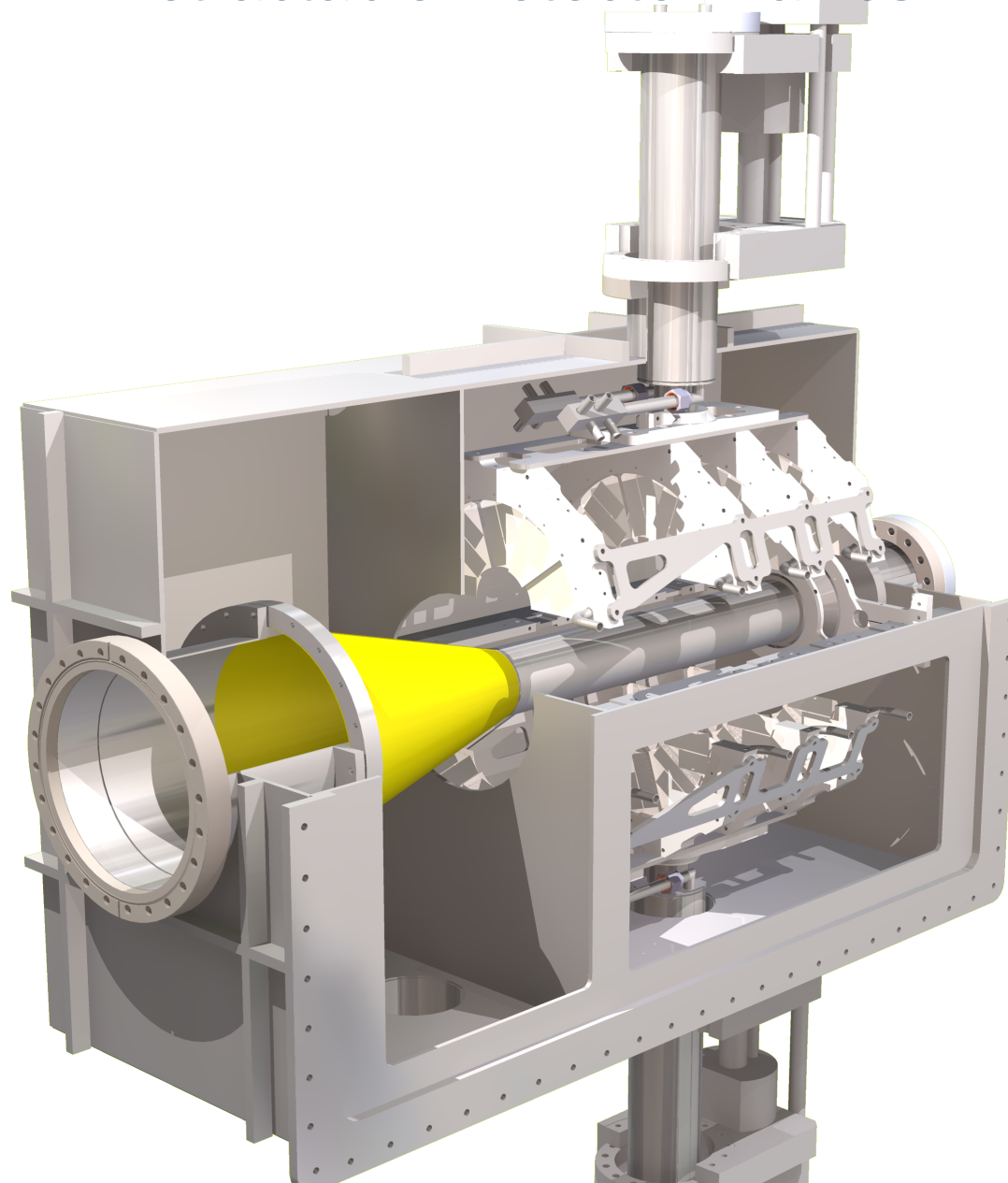
# Retractable Detector Halves



# Retractable Detector Halves

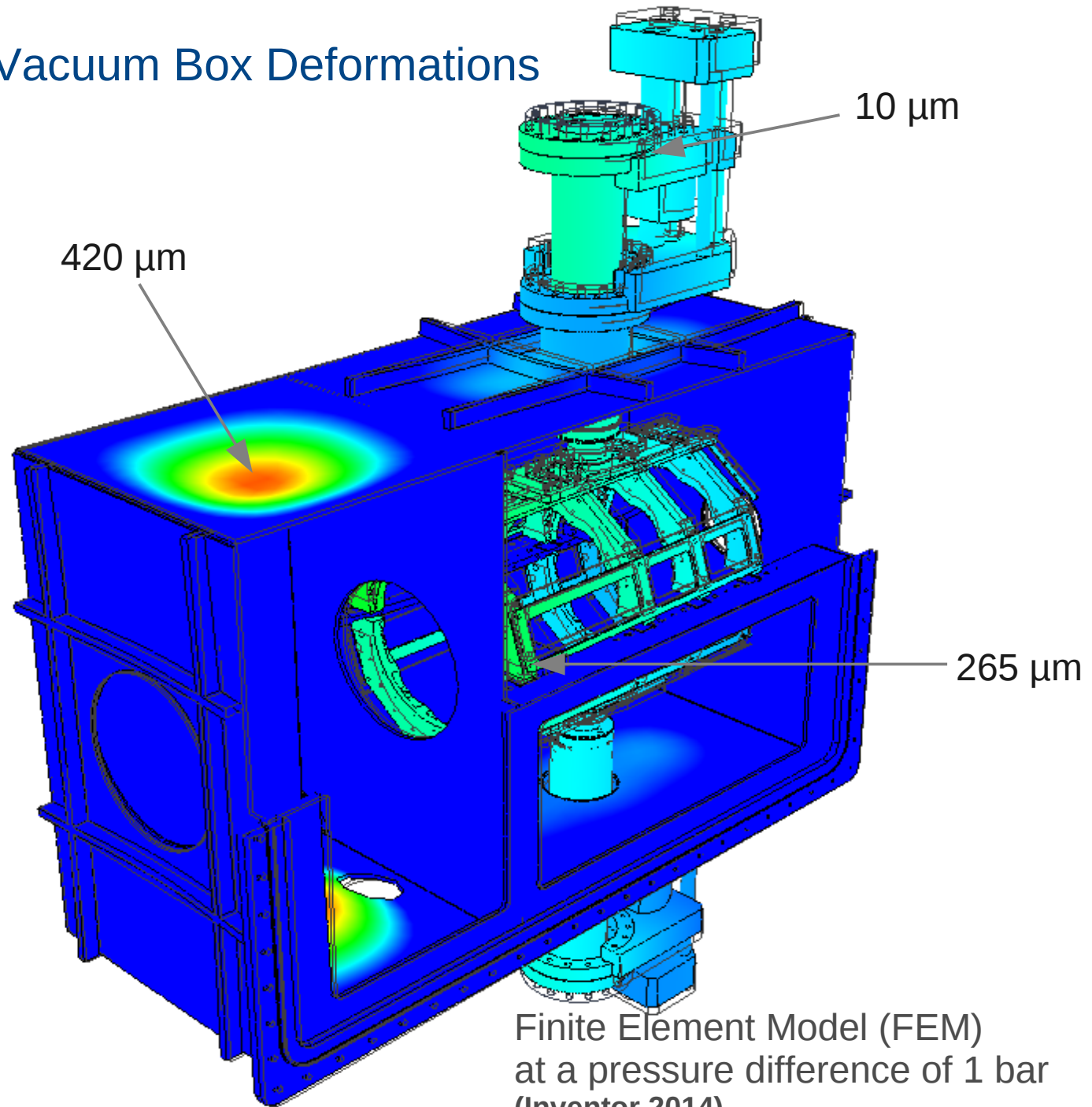
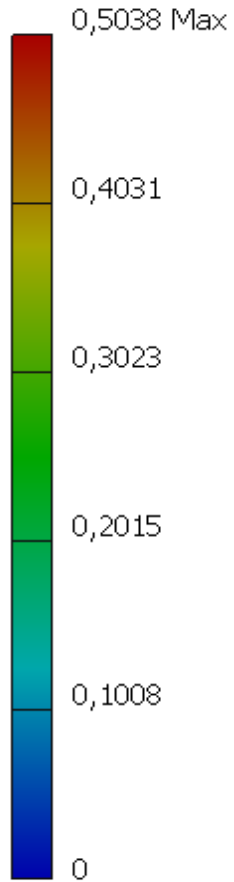


# Retractable Detector Halves



Type: Z Displacement  
Unit: mm

# Vacuum Box Deformations



Finite Element Model (FEM)  
at a pressure difference of 1 bar  
(Inventor 2014)

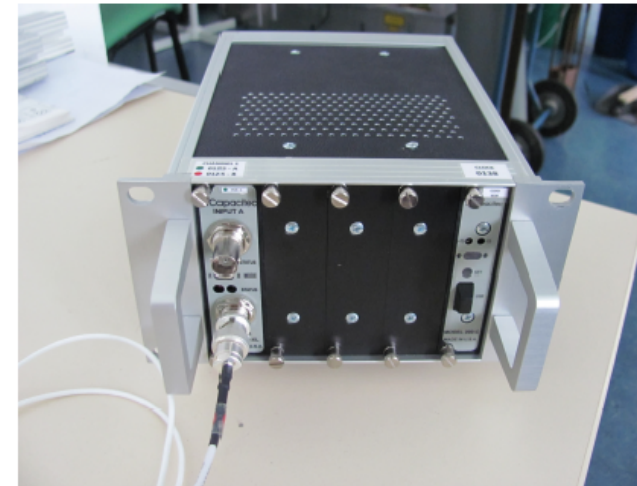
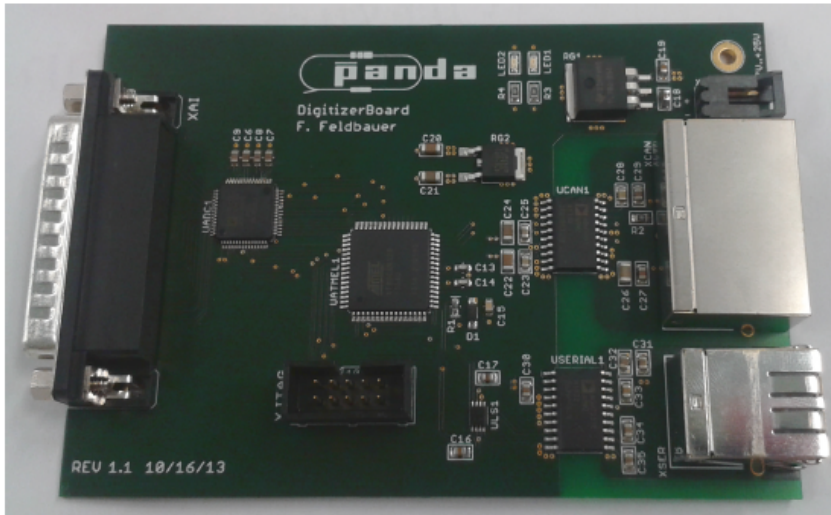
# Displacement Measurement in Vacuum

Capacitive probes:  
*Capacitec 208-ACU*

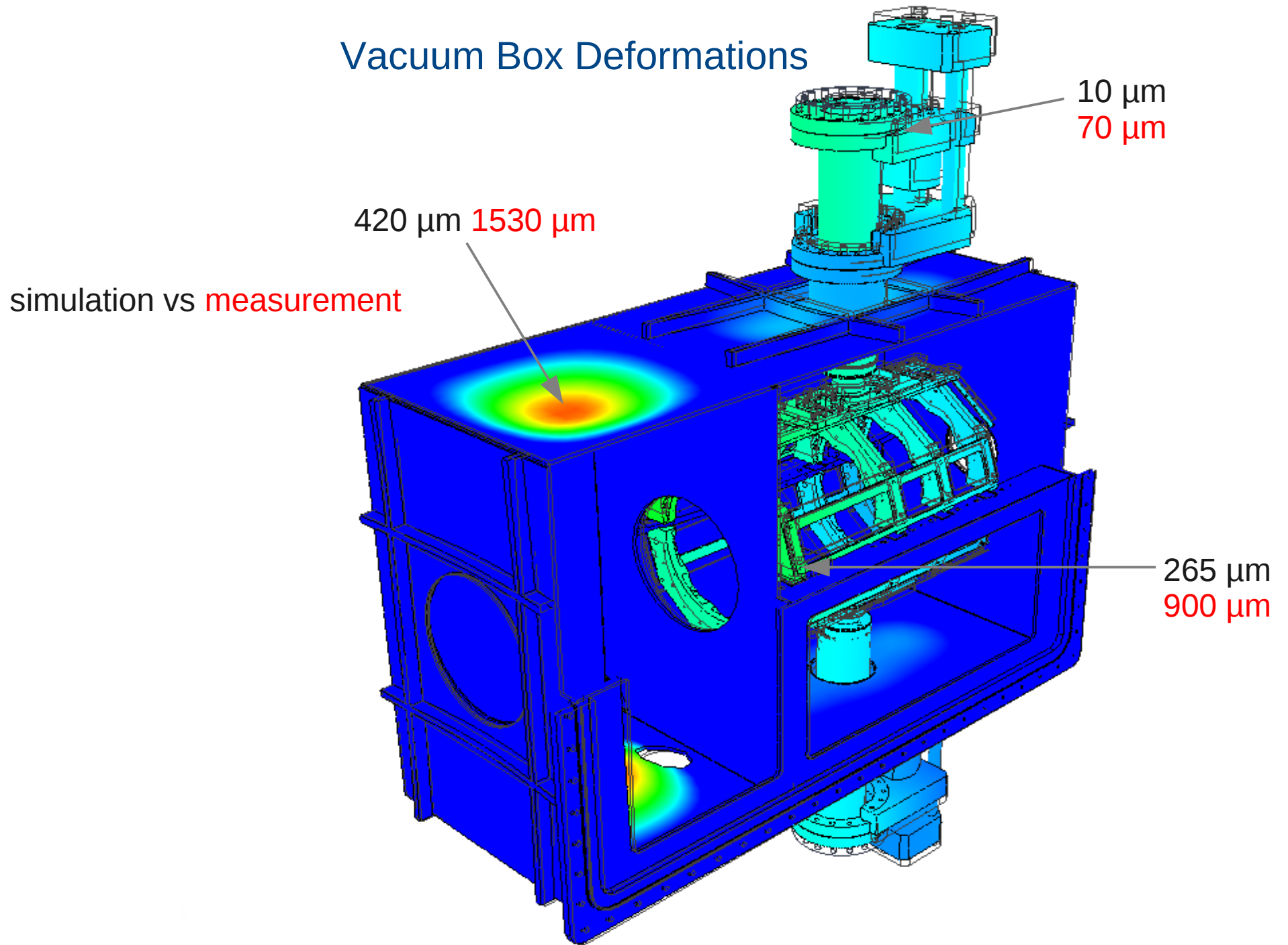
2 mm range ~ 40 nm resolution

Aquisition via 18-bit differential ADC  
and microcontroller with CAN interface

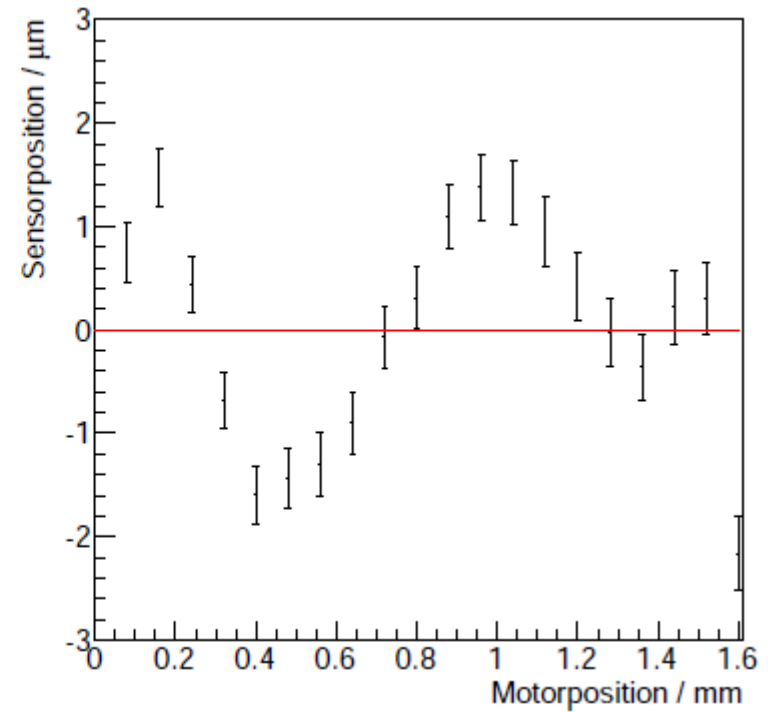
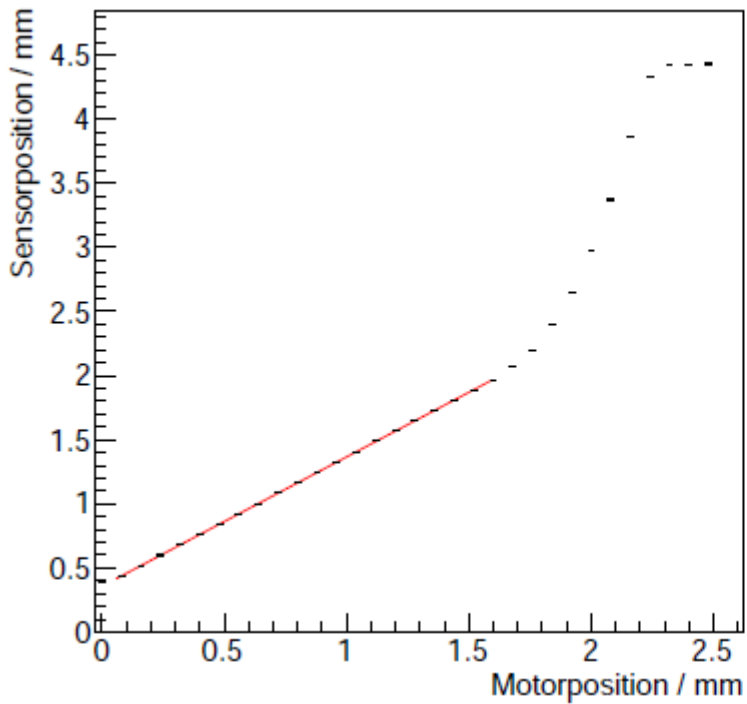
-> final resolution ~(400-500)nm



# Vacuum Box Deformations

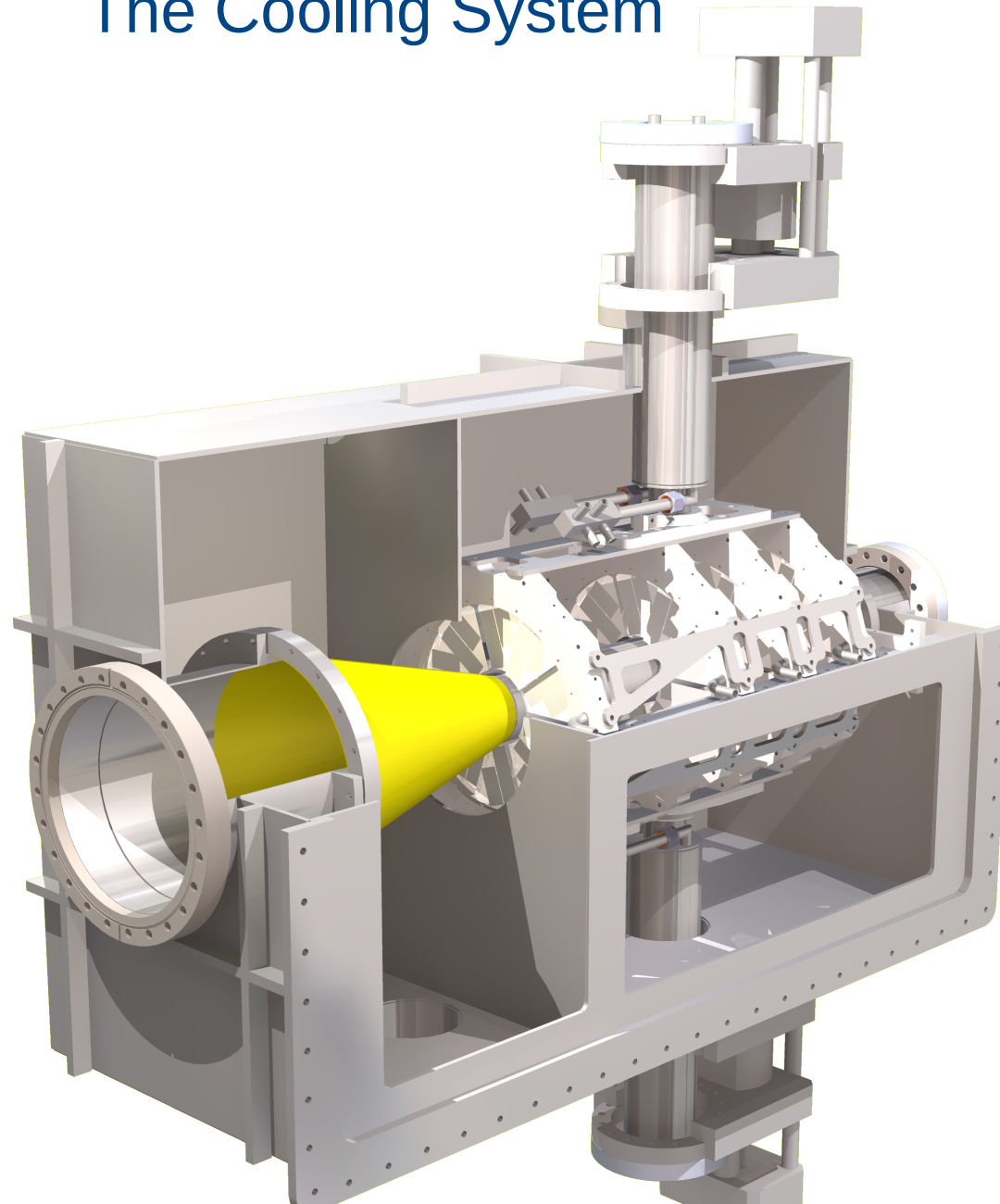


# Linearity of the linear shift mechanism



Lesson: High resolution does not necessarily mean a high linearity!

# The Cooling System





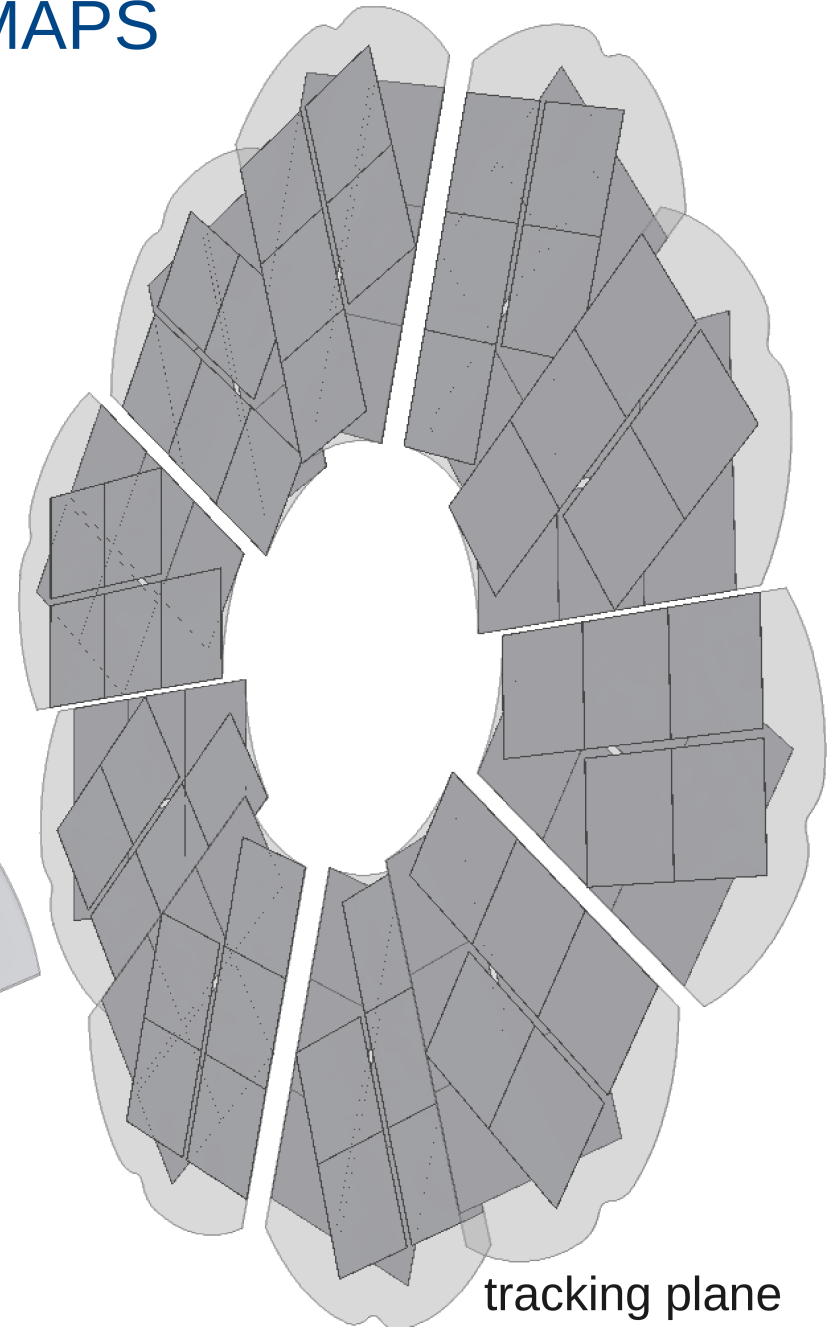
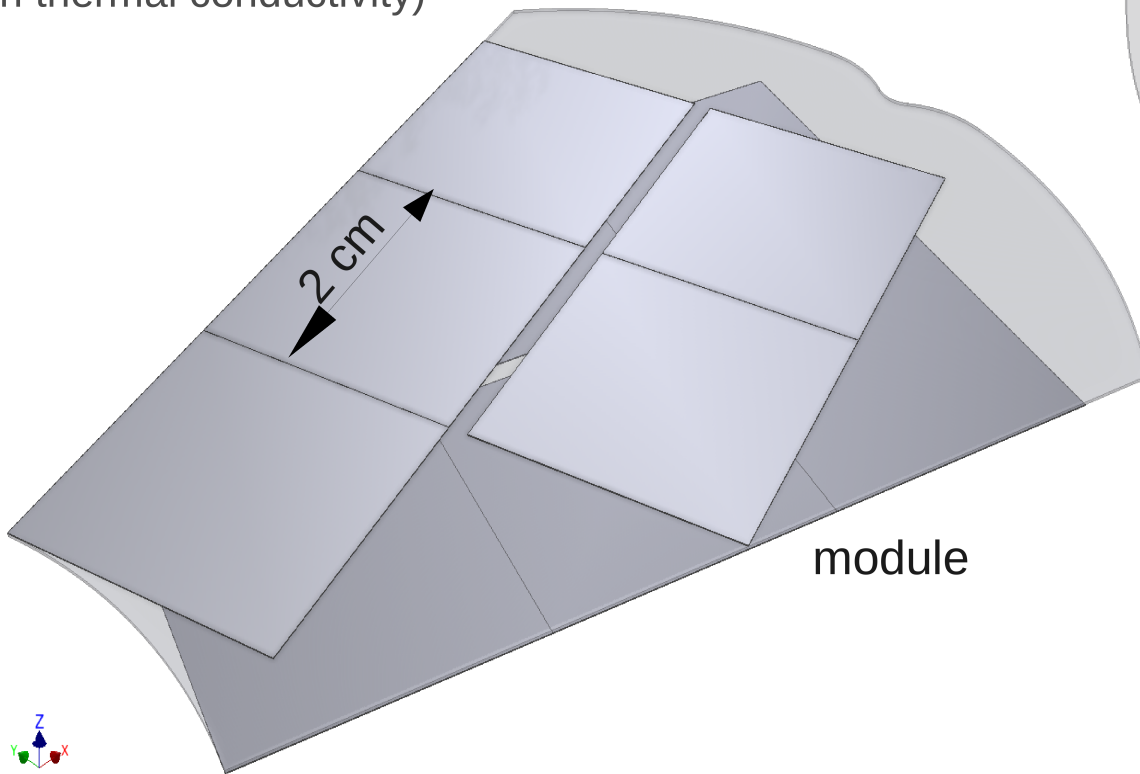
# Cooling of HV-MAPS

2 x 2 cm<sup>2</sup> individual HV-MAPS (50 μm)  
400 in total

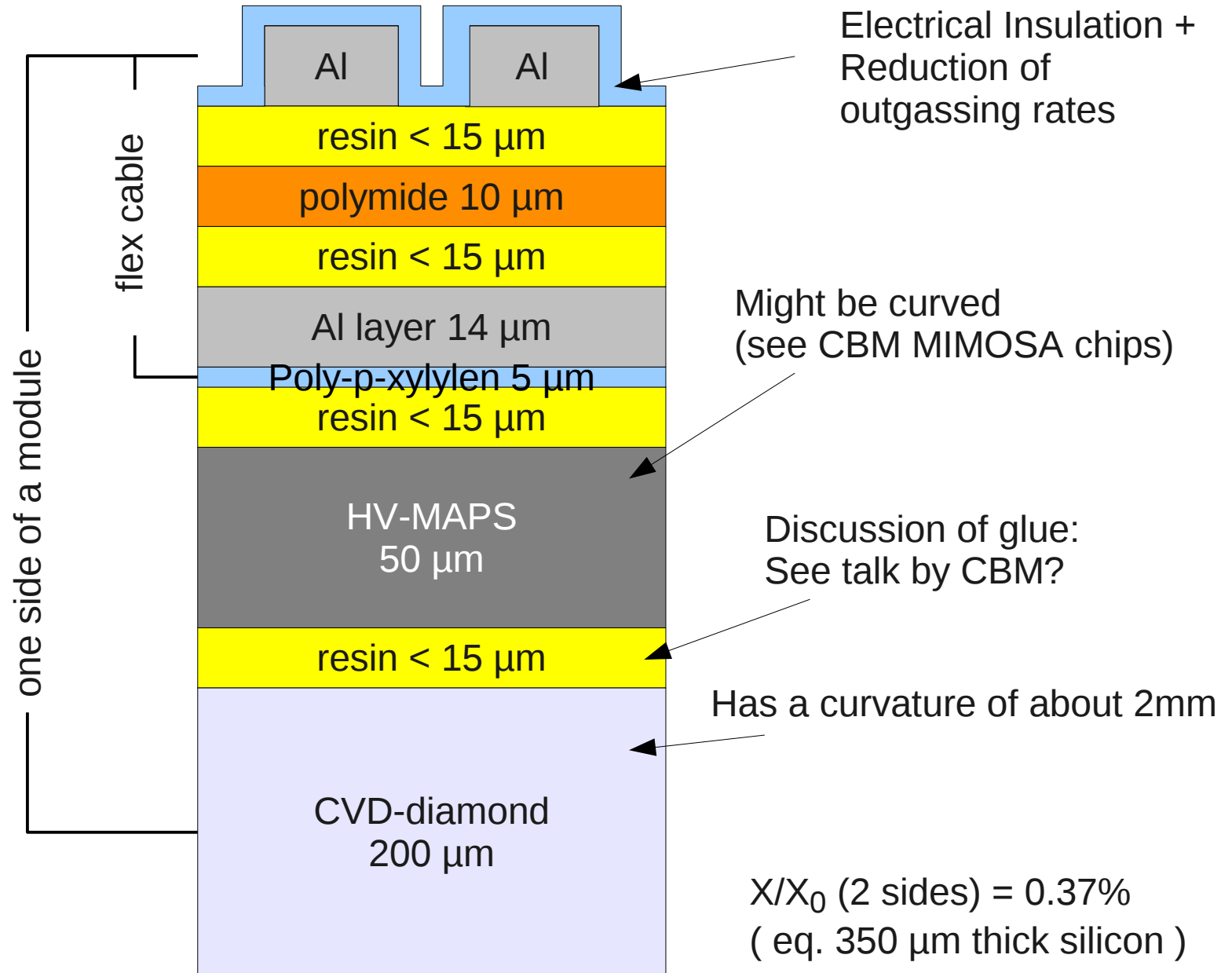
digitization on chip

expected power consumption :  
2 mW/mm<sup>2</sup>

glued on a  
diamond wafer (200 μm)  
(high thermal conductivity)

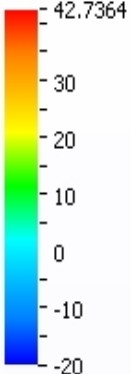


# Section through one side of a Plane

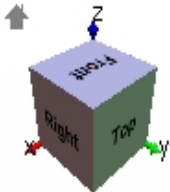


# Simulations on cooling

(6) Temperatur - Celsius



Simulations with up to  
7 mW/mm<sup>2</sup>



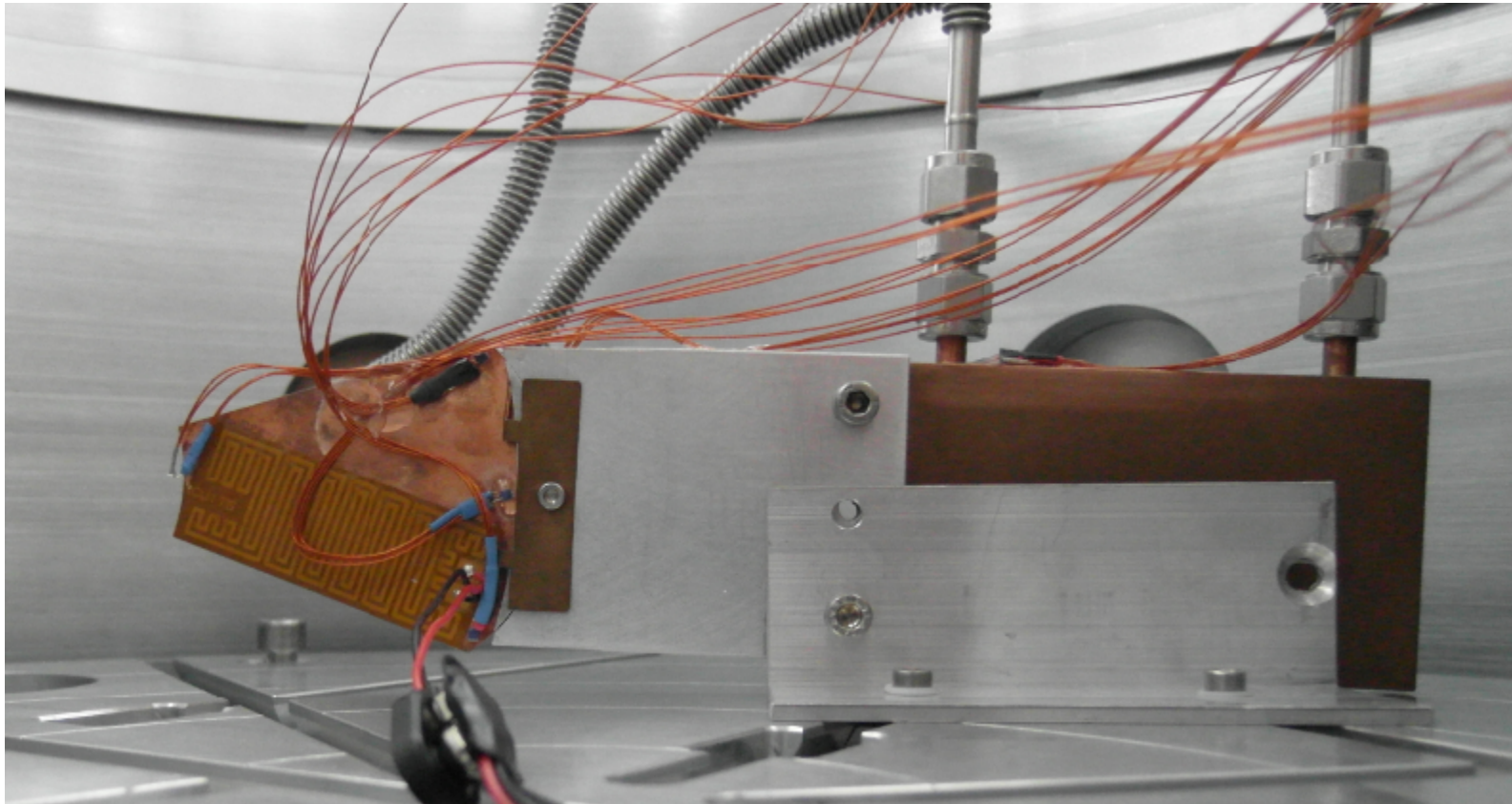
43°C

-20°C

clamp

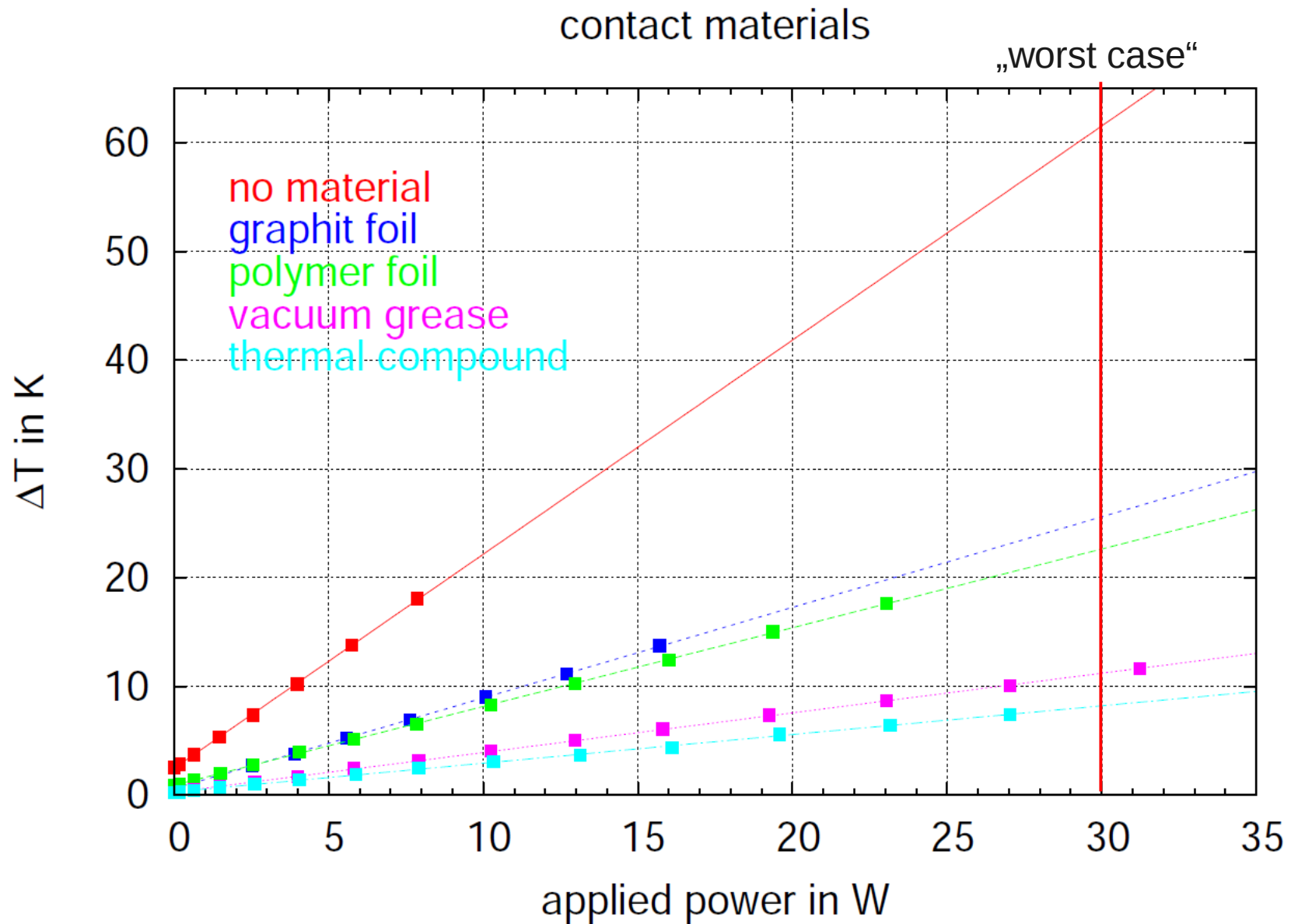
AutoDesk CFD 2014

# Simulations vs. Reality

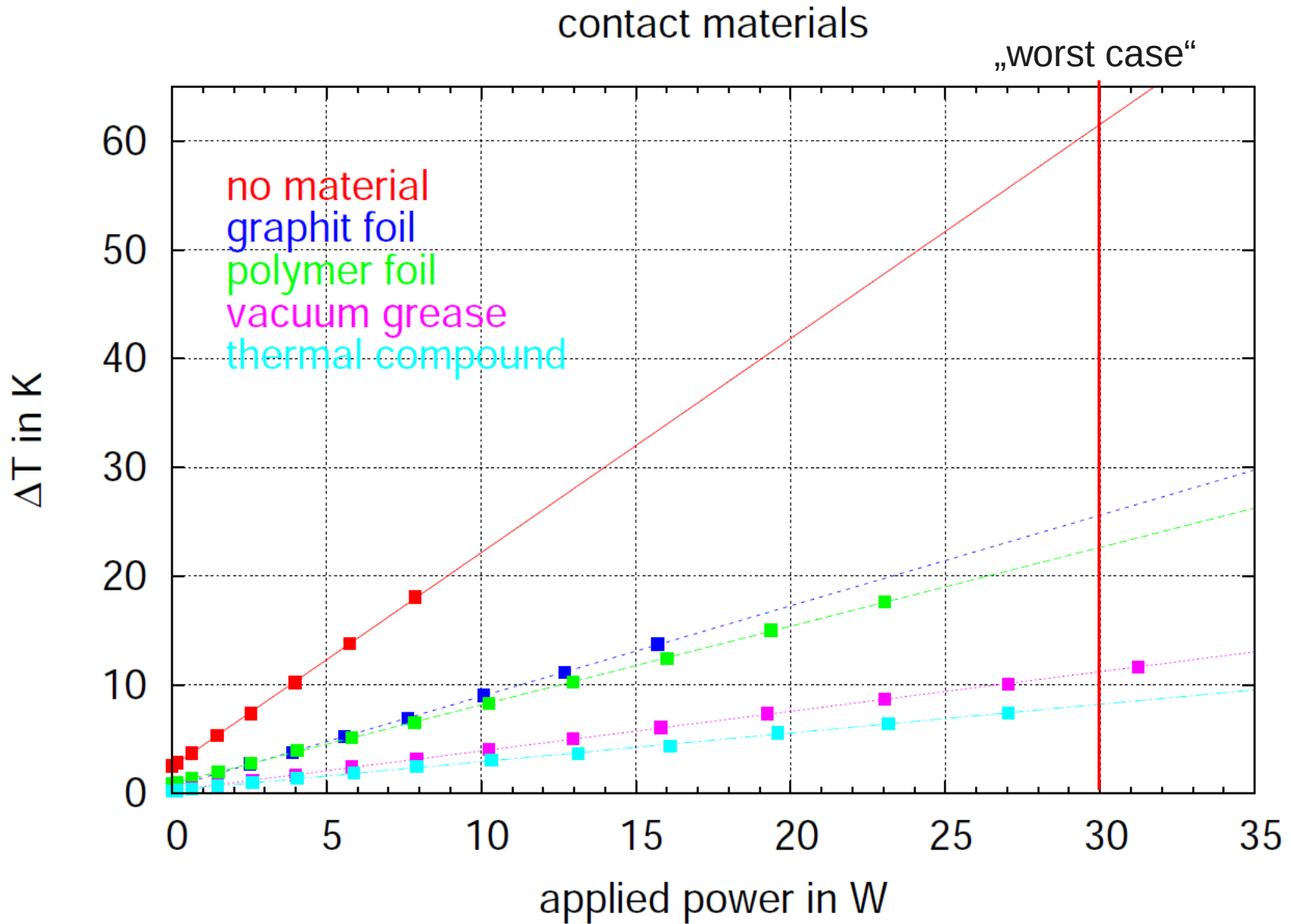


Testing contact materials for the module clamp and a copper dummy

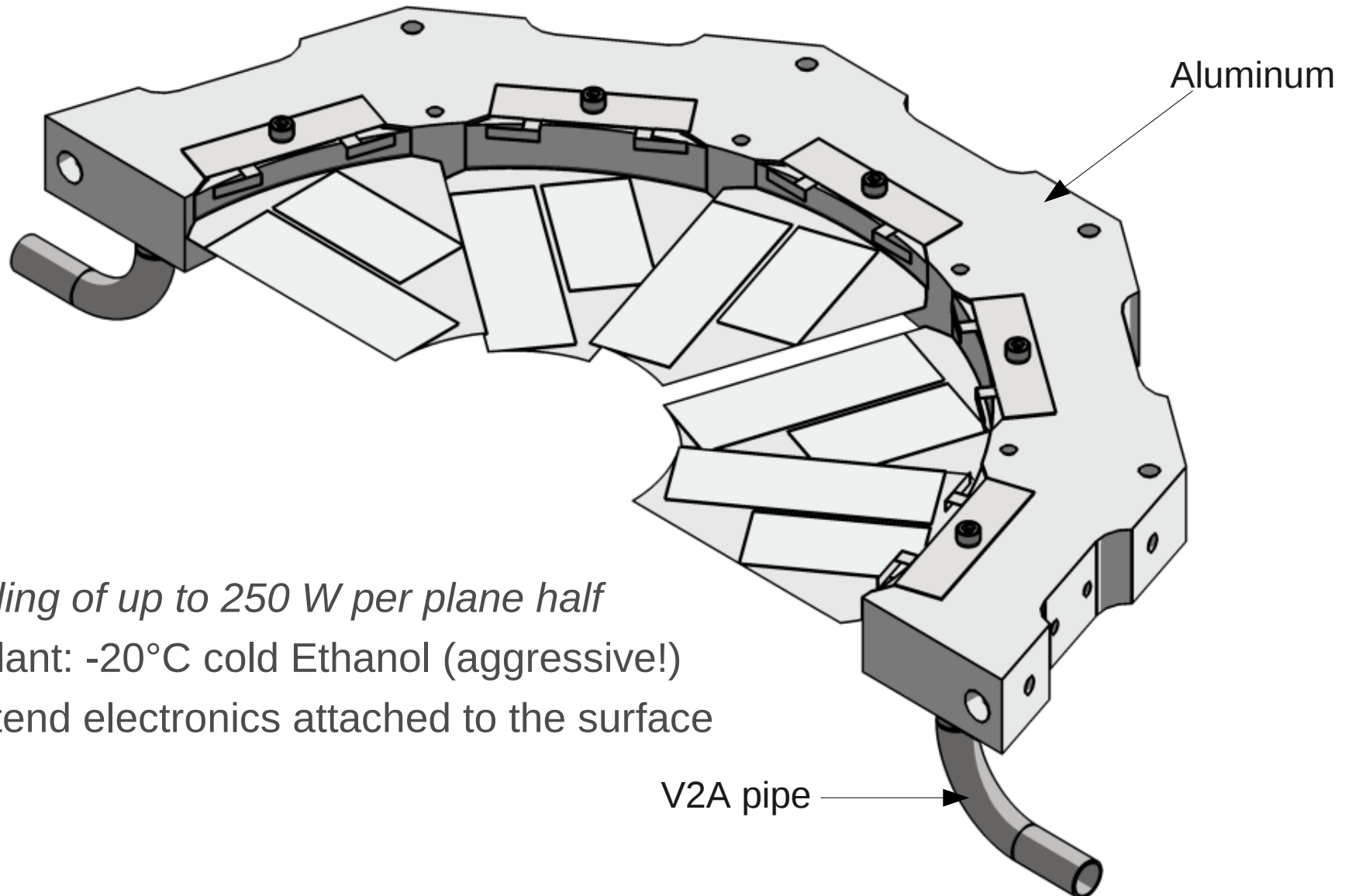
# Simulations vs. Reality



# Simulations vs. Reality



# A Support Structure as a Heat Sink

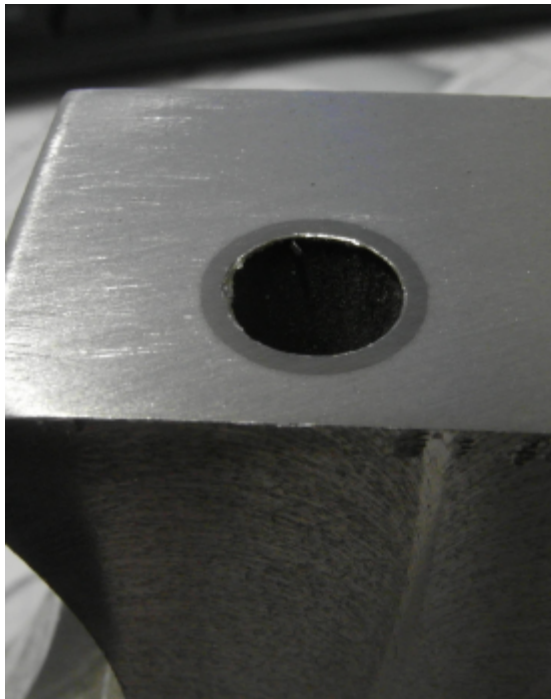


# Production of Heat Sink Supports



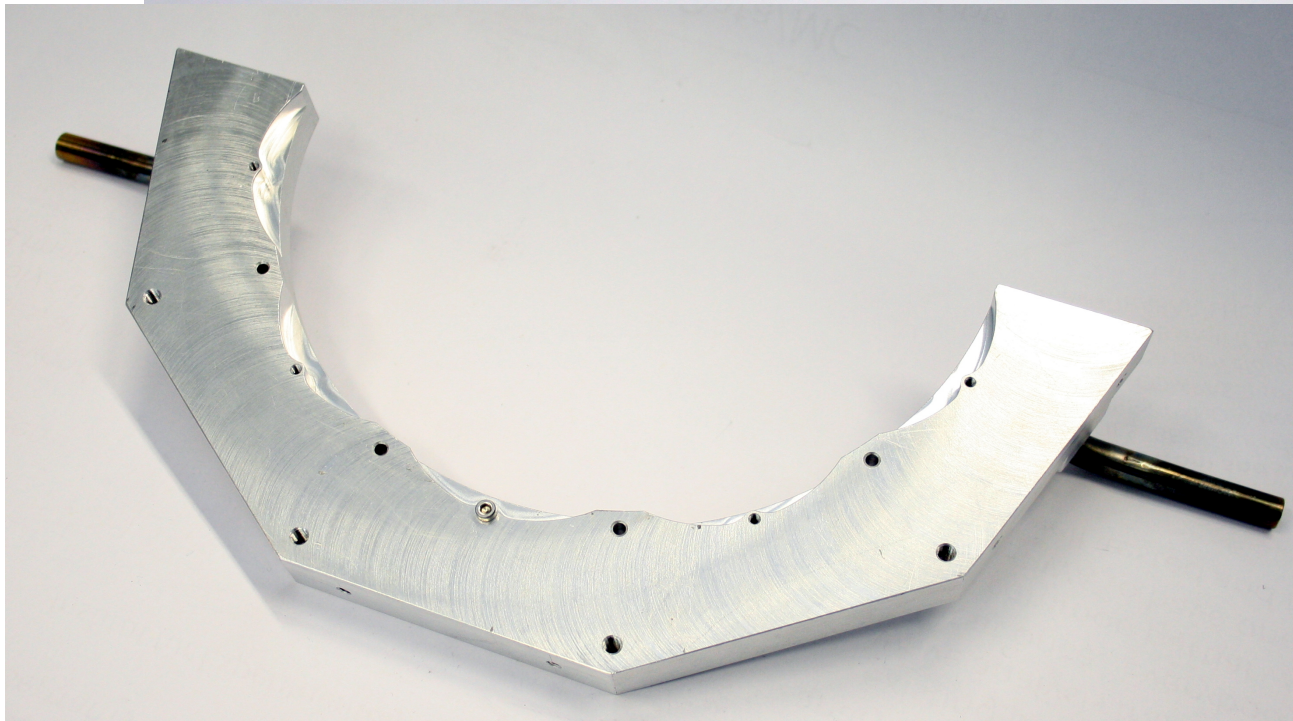
Original idea: LHCb Velo Detector

melting AlMg4.5Mn alloy for  
730°C 90 min in argon atmosphere





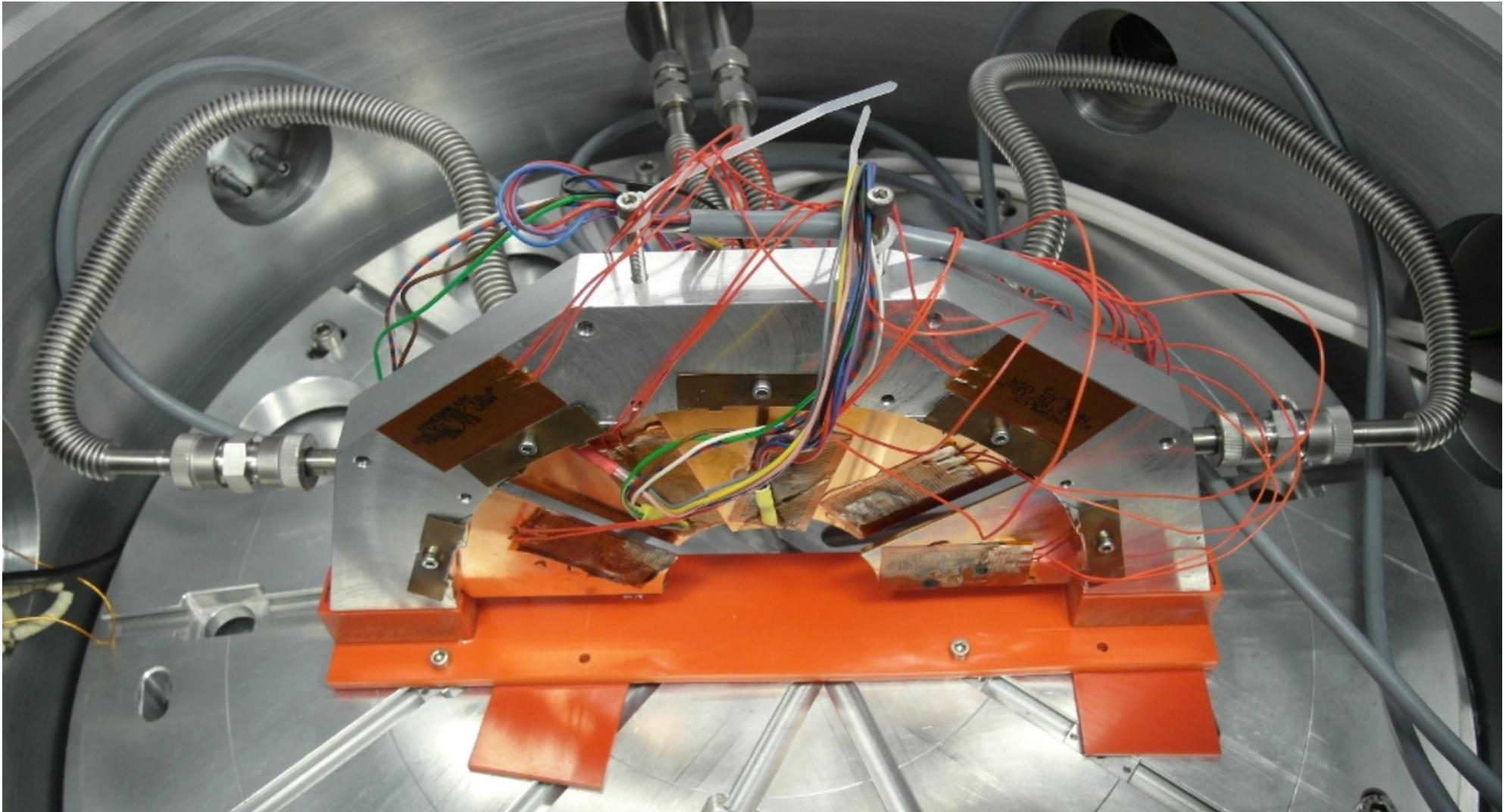
# Production of Heat Sink Supports



Complications? Not really,

But challenging  
for the workshop!

# Temperature uniformity tests



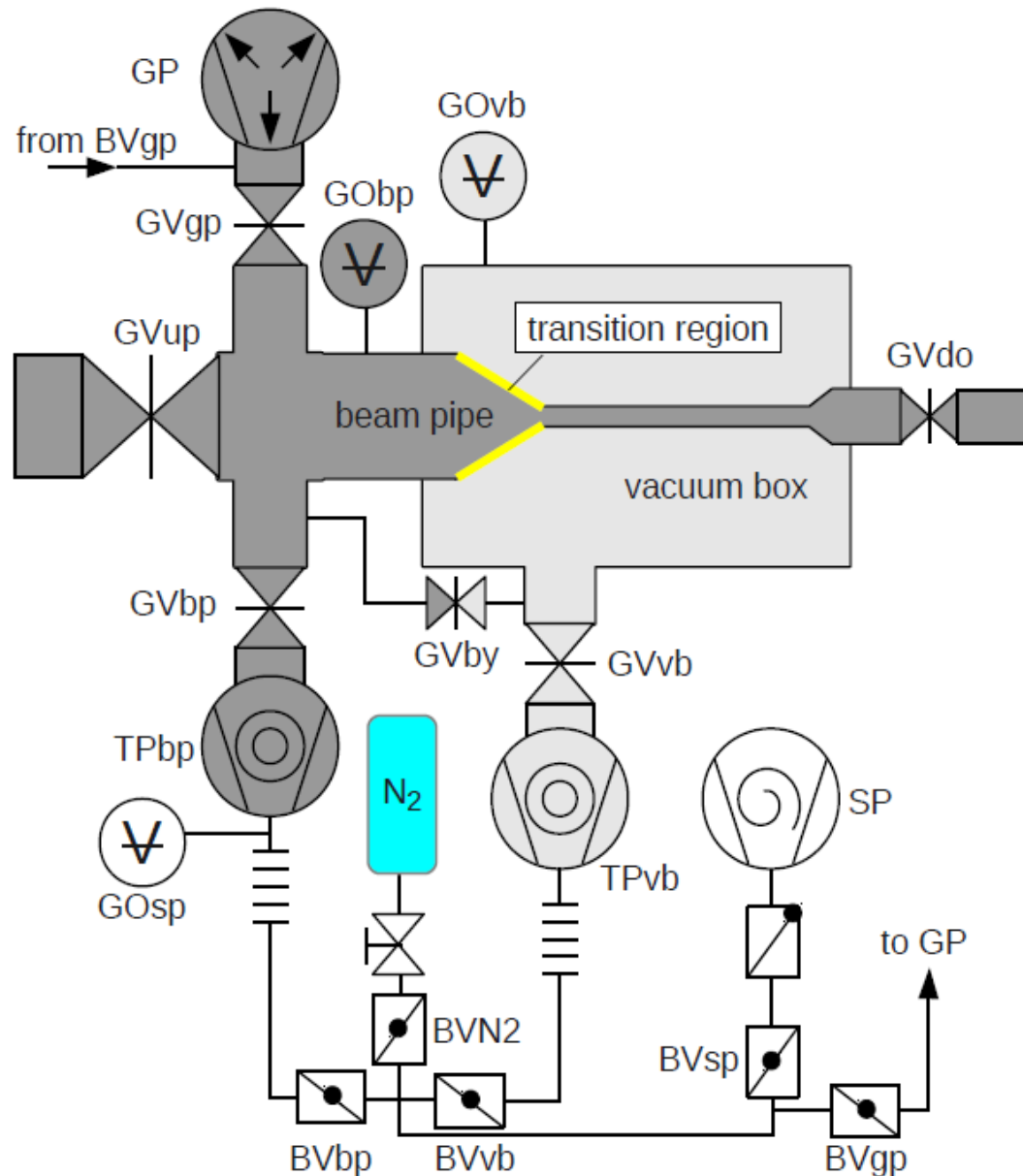
Trapped air bubbles are removed by evacuation procedure prior to coolant fludding.  
Observations: Temperature increase by 3° between inlet and outlet without applied loads!  
Heat from Radiation? Contact of temperature sensors? Turbulences?

# Conclusion

Always perform experimental tests  
(specially if you have doubts)

Thank you

# Differential Pumping Scheme



# Cooling stations for cooling liquids



Huber Unistate 425 w

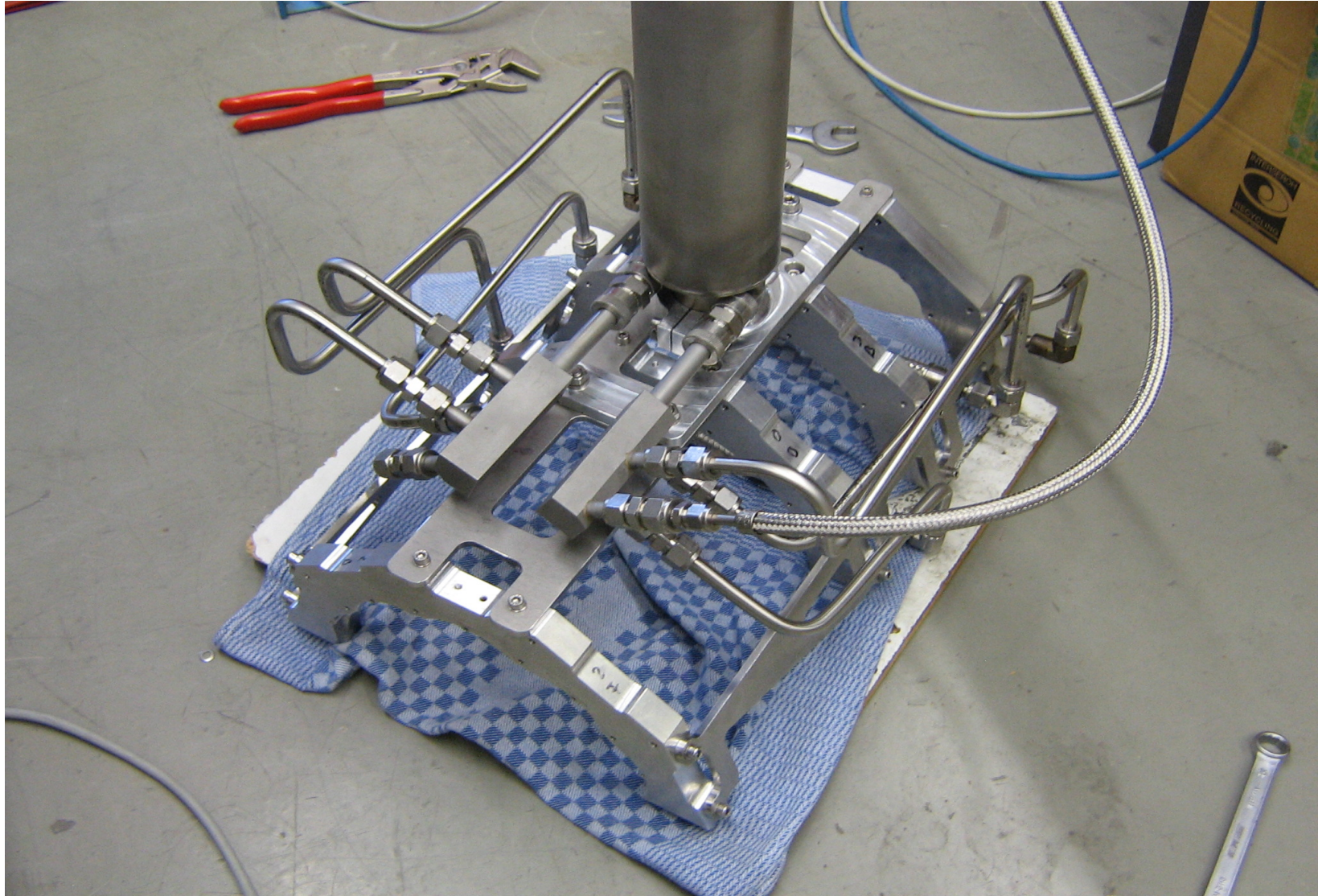
versus

Cooling power @-20°C	
1.9 kW	2.2kW
max. pumping speed	
105 l/min	45 l/min
max. pumping pressure	
2.5 bar(special version)	2.9 bar



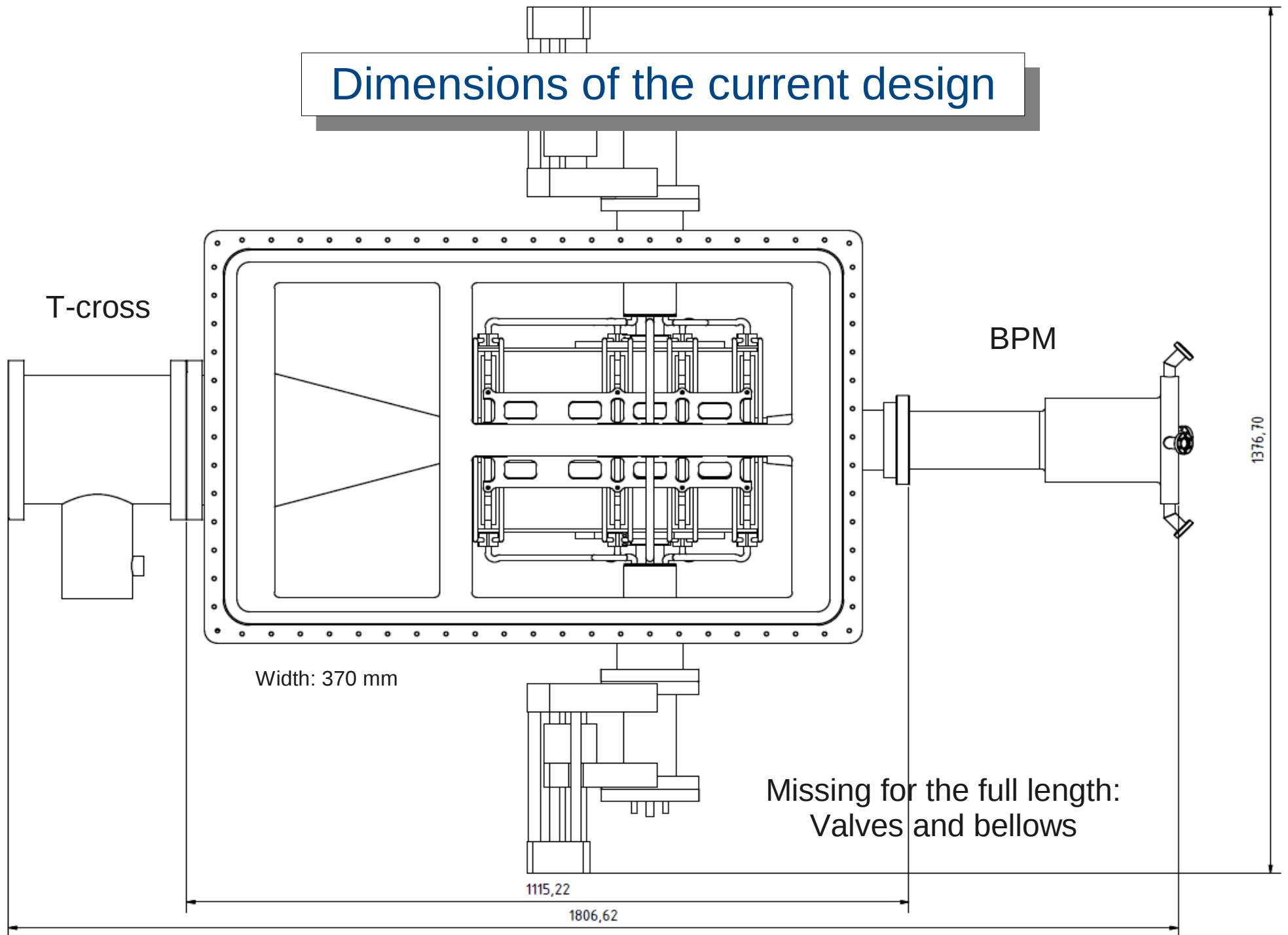
Lauda XT 550 (W)

## Setting up a distributed cooling circuit



Testing the tightness with 4 bar overpressure (argon)

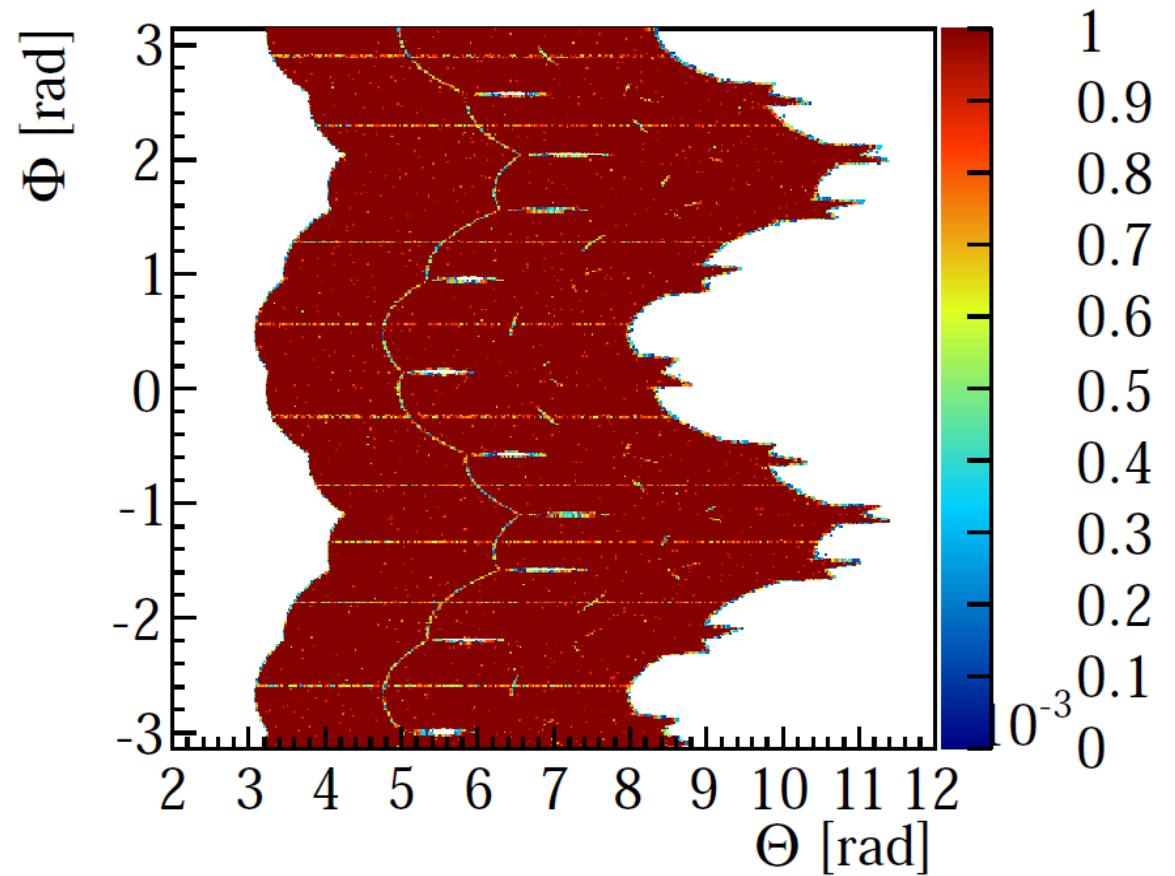
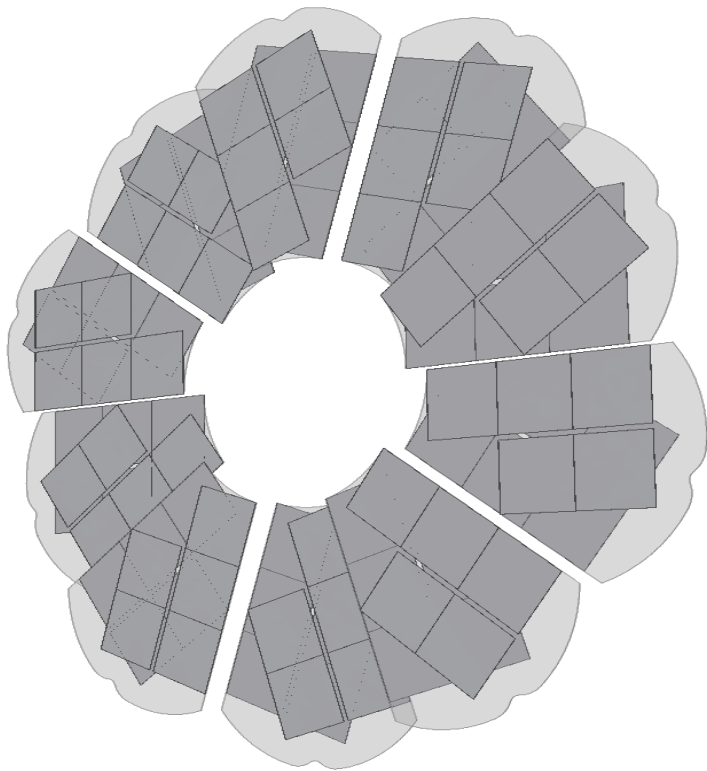
# Dimensions of the current design





# Geometrical Acceptance

Acceptance at 1.5 GeV/c beam momentum



# The biggest fun we had: "Baking cookies"



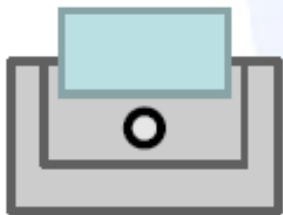
P1  
Welding tube inside



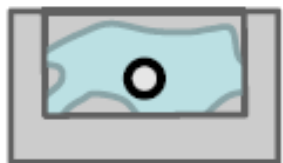
P2



Melting in a copper mold



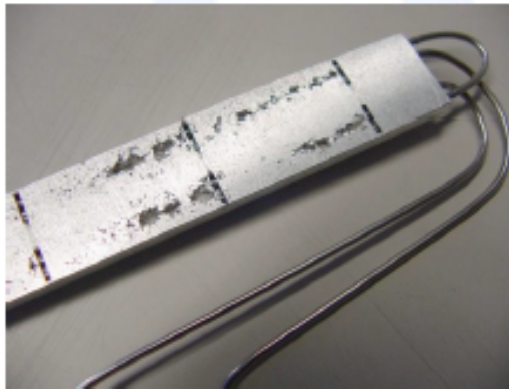
P3



Melting in a SS mold with inert gas

- Question was: Can we melt aluminum cooling blocks around a stainless steel pipe?
  - As Aluminum crimps more we must get a nice crimp contact though?

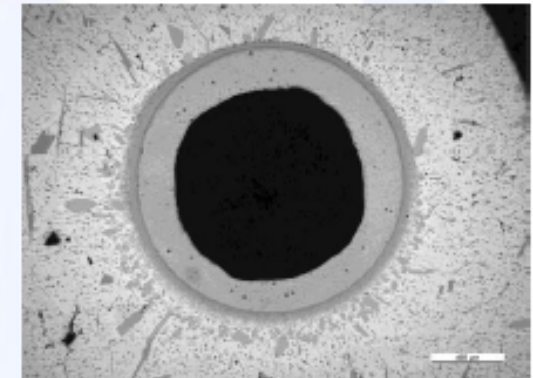
Prototype 4: Mg vapor bubbles due to vacuum



Prototype 5: Vacuum melting / pressurized freezing.. Perfect!



Applied vacuum method bonded SS to Alu by diffusion of Fe into Al

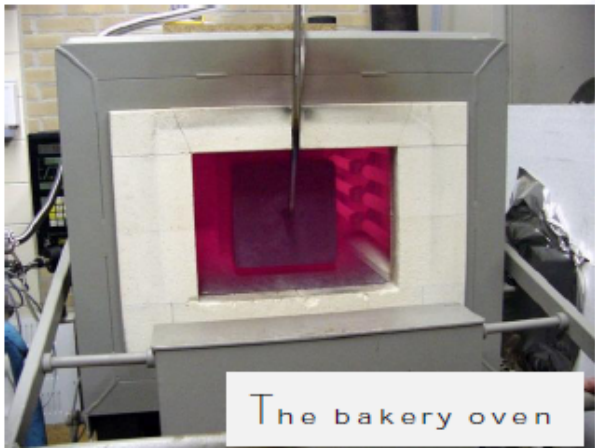


Result of vacuum baking:

A: Perfect contact around the pipe, B: perfect contra shape of the mold

- Aluminum cookie recipe:
  - Take a stainless steel tin and fill with aluminum blocks or bars (AlMg4,5Mn)
  - Melt aluminum under vacuum  $<1e-3$  mbar at  $700^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 1.5 hour
  - Apply 1 bar Argon pressure for 10 minutes
  - Switch of oven and let cool down.
  - Remove cookies from the mold and machine

# “The cookie bakery”



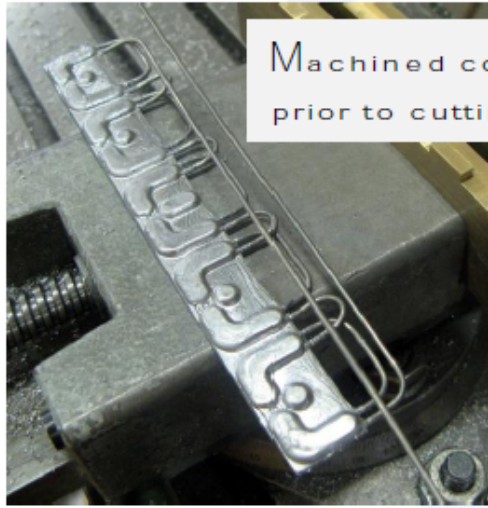
The bakery oven



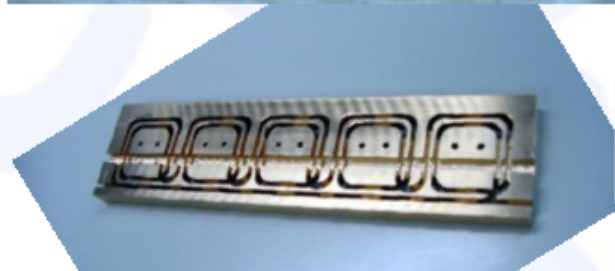
Serial production baking



A bare cake



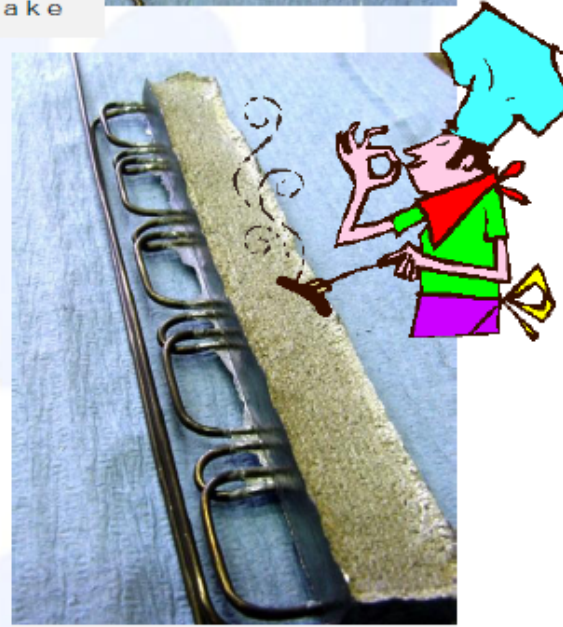
Machined cookie prior to cutting



Tube bend jig



Mold detail



A delicious aluminum cake!



Magic pen to stop “super fluid aluminum”

# First Pumping Tests

