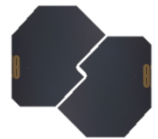


LHCb CO2 cooling meeting

Updates from VELO

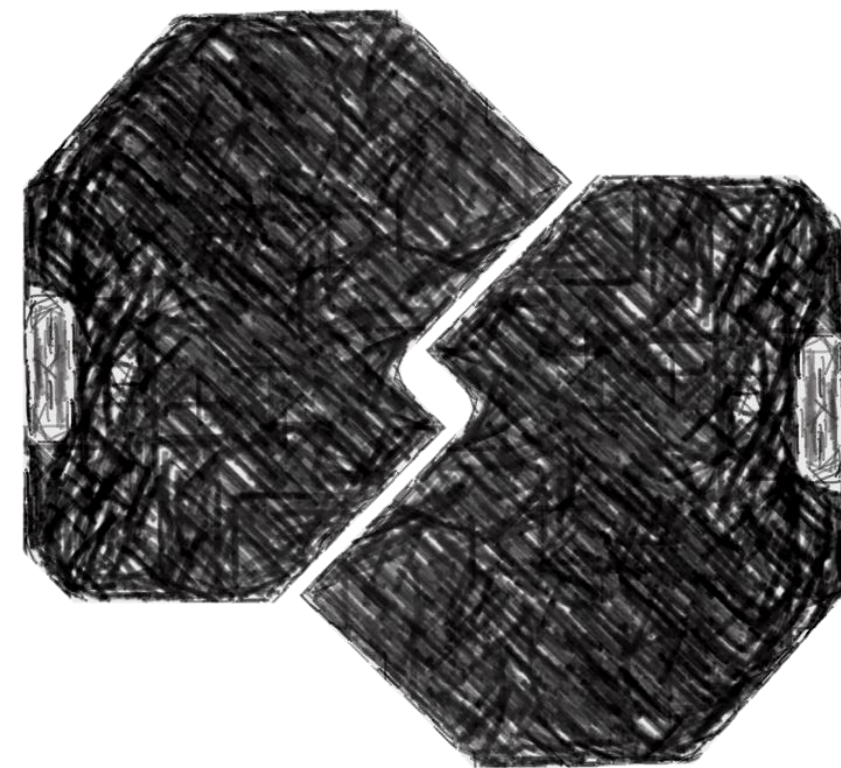




Outline



- **Detector Flow and ΔP**
- $\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon})$
- Temperature sensors
- Installation and commissioning schedule





Detector Flow and ΔP



Slide: 04

Slide: 05

Property	Value	Units	Comments
<i>General</i>			
Cooling system			
Maximum cooling power	2.08	kW	at the VELO
Fluid	CO ₂		
Typical/Maximum total flow	21.6/32.4	g/sec	through both VELO sides including the flow through the bypass to keep the distribution lines cold
Typical ΔP (manifold to manifold)	6-16	Bar	at the VELO (TBC – measurements ongoing)
Typical/maximum flow per module	0.4/0.6	g/sec	
Fluid filtration	Yes		particles above 10 μm are collected by filters at strategic places
Fluid purity			standard CERN CO ₂ purity level
Continues operation	Yes		
Redundant/backup system	Yes		temporary share with UT Cooling System

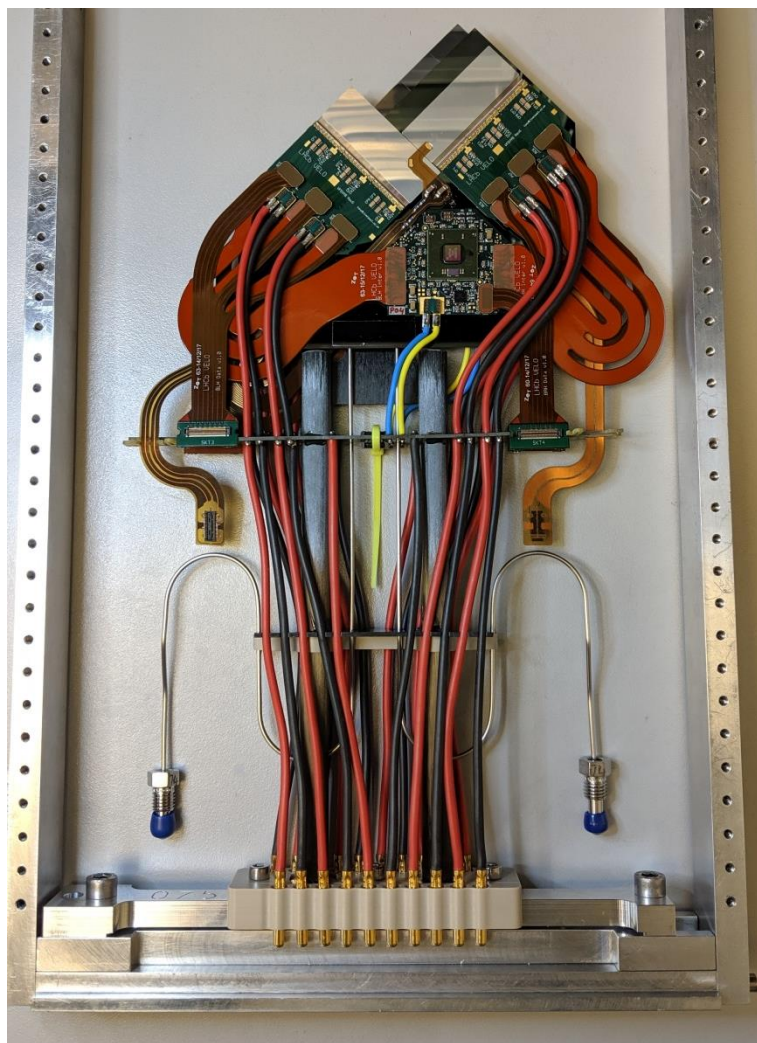


UT purity status

LHCb VELO Detector Cooling Requirements



Module Power



MOD_75

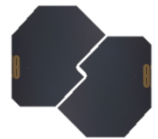
	Total power in module		
Step	Module Power	Power in GBTx / GBLD	Tile Power
0a	0,00	0,00	0,00
0b	3,26	3,26	0,00
1	12,26	3,23	2,26
2	16,96	3,23	3,43
4	22,51	3,20	4,83
5(240,240,on on)	25,82	3,20	5,66

Edgar Lemos Cid

Normal Operation Module Power (calculated) : 22.51 [W]

Expected power on sensors due to radiation damage 1[W] per each

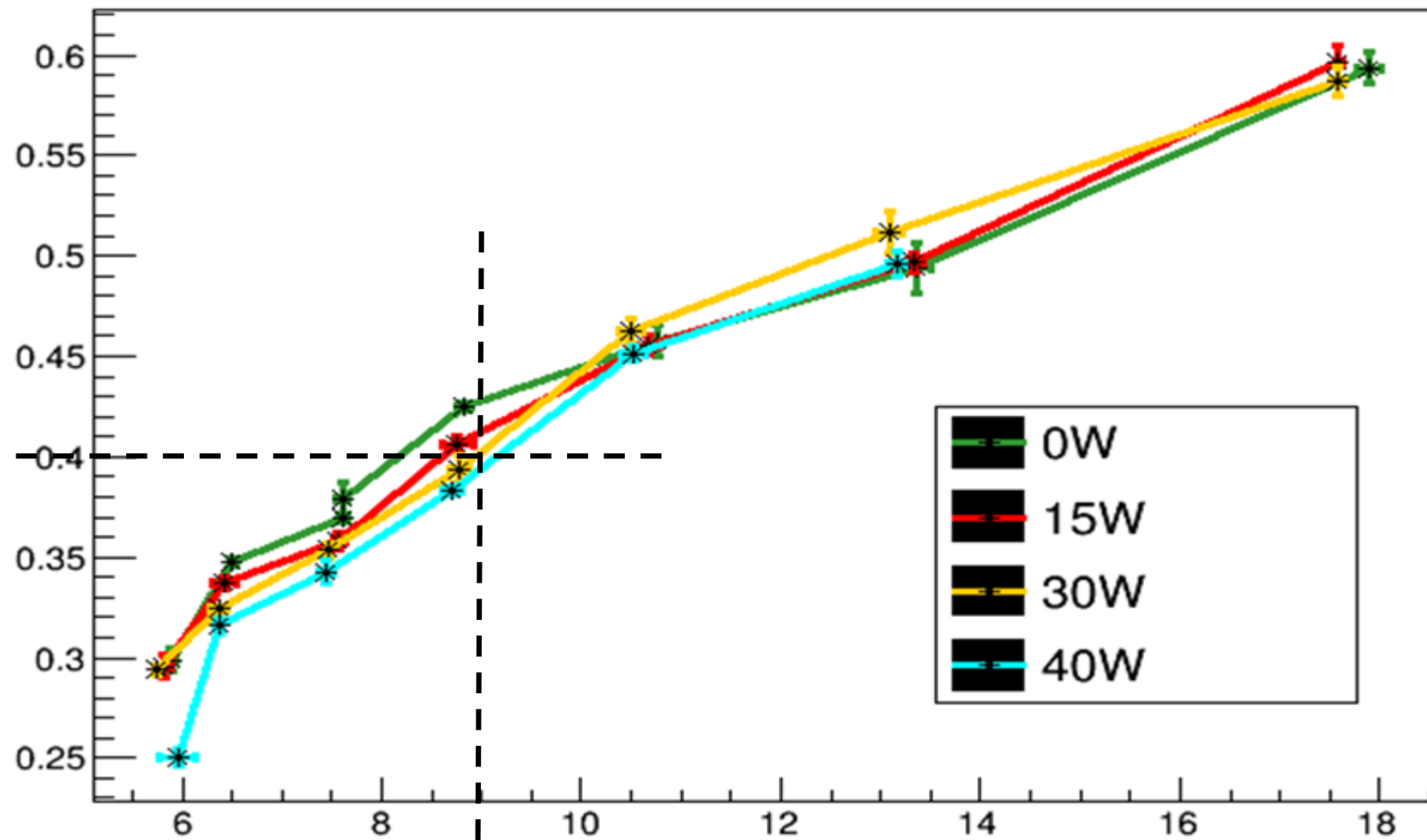
Expected Module Power: ~ 27 [W]



Detector Flow and ΔP



Nominal flow: 0.4 [g/s]

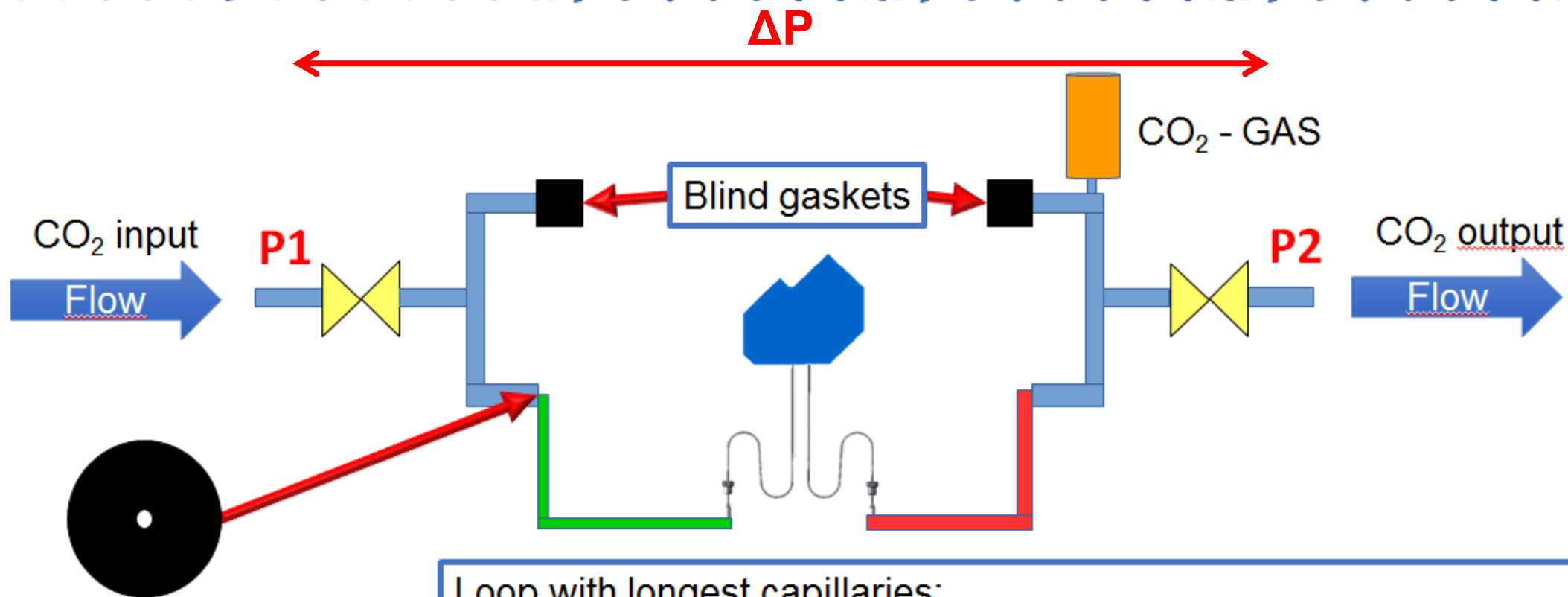


ΔP : ~9 [bar]

- Measurements (CERN 2018)
- Realistic Mock-up (Details slide 06)



Detector Flow and ΔP



150 [μm] orifice

Loop with longest capillaries:

Input: OD: 1/16", ID: 0.57 [mm], length: 1510 [mm]

Substrate: OD: 1/16", ID: 0.57 [mm], length: 300 [mm]

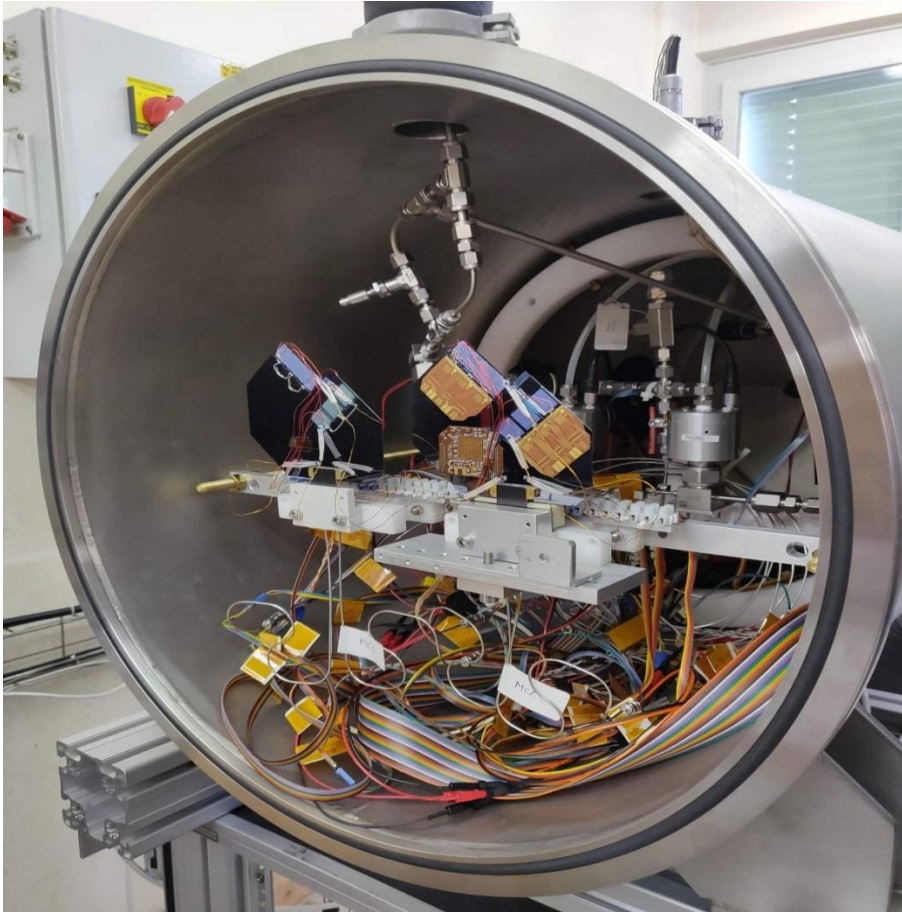
Output: OD: 1/16", ID: 1.2 [mm], length 1639 [mm]

Substrate: OD: 1/16", ID: 0.87[mm], length: 300 [mm]

Detector Flow and ΔP – open questions

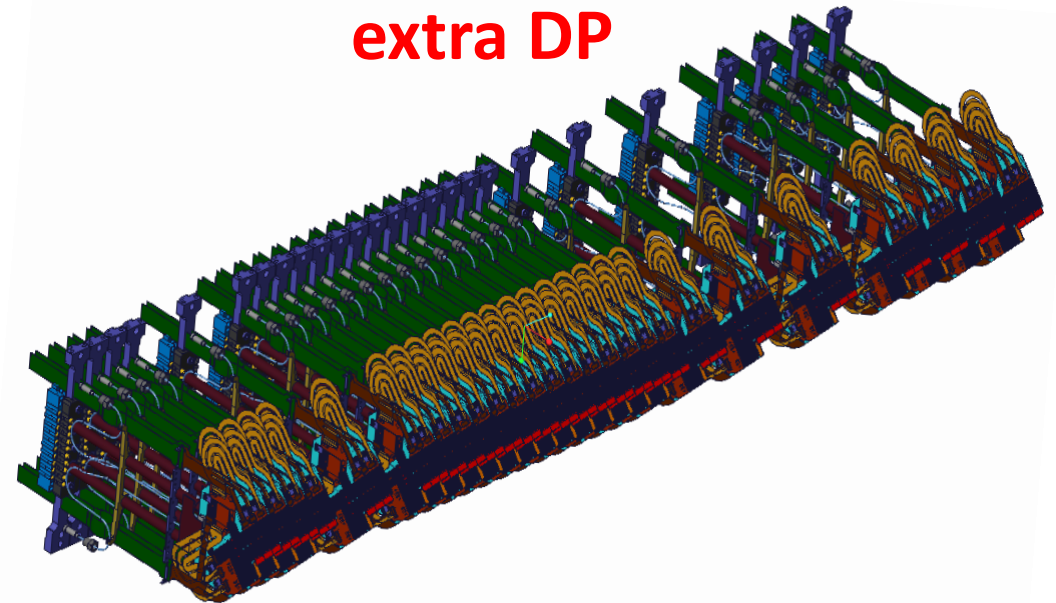


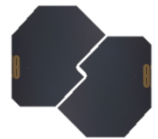
Operating 2 cooling substrates in parallel measured at CERN in 2018



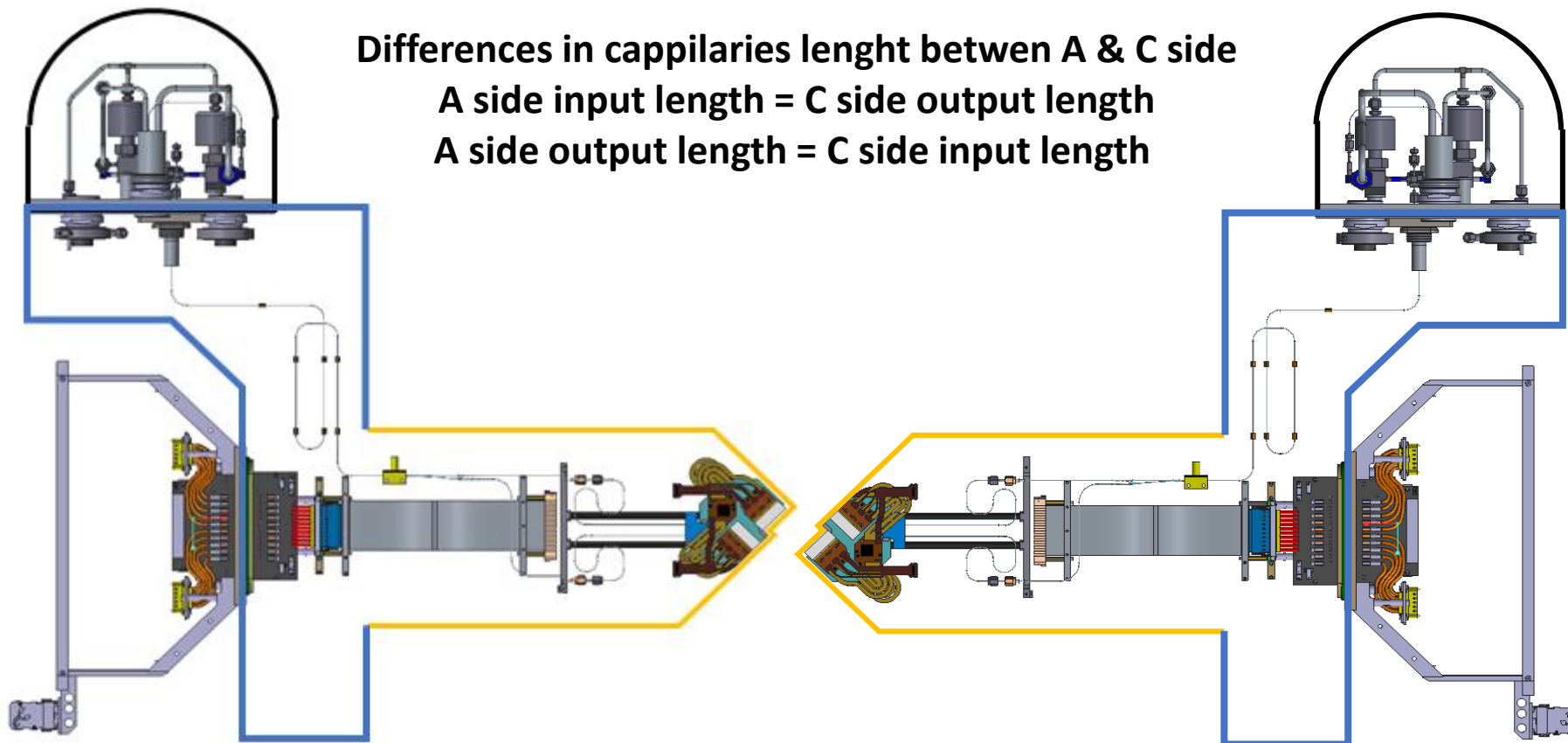
Operation of 26 cooling substrates in parallel in final system not measured. Size of the orifice has to be checked and if necessary optimize. In case of smaller orifice size expected

extra DP





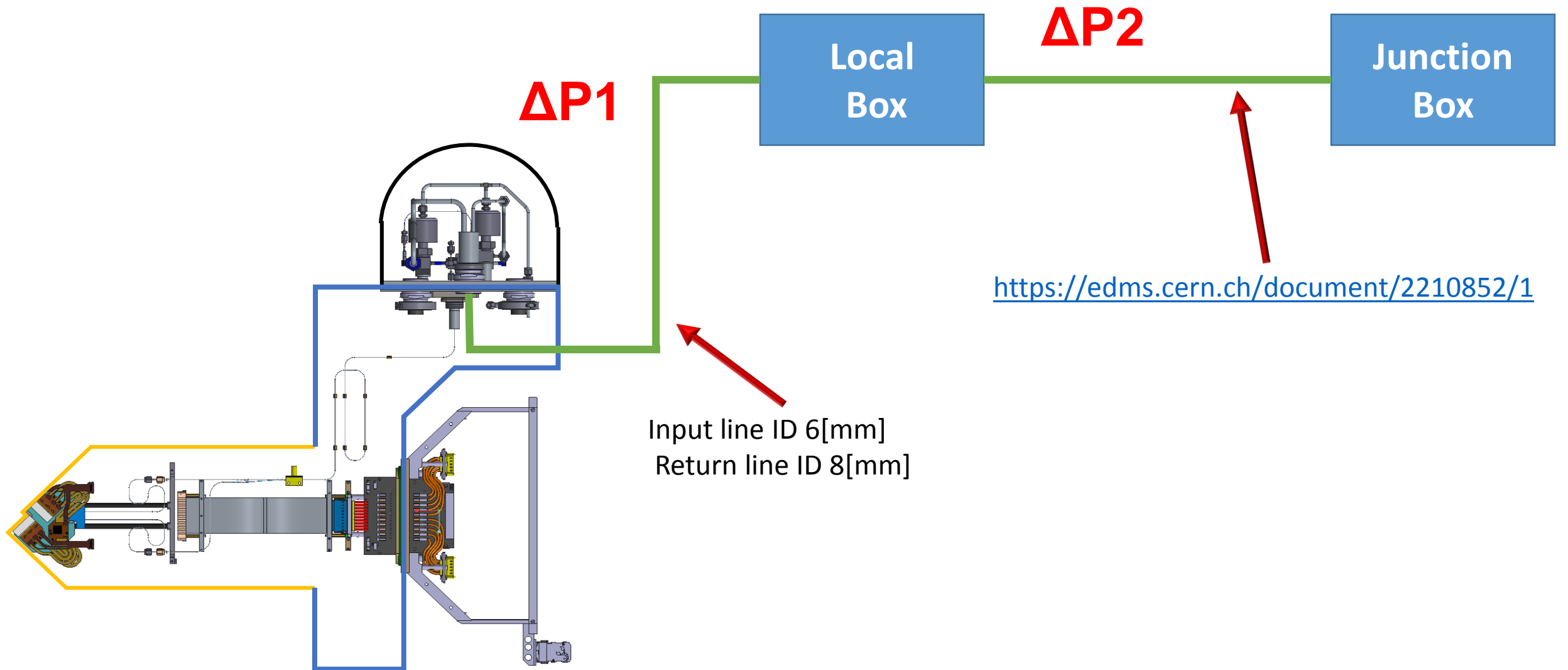
Detector Flow and ΔP – open questions



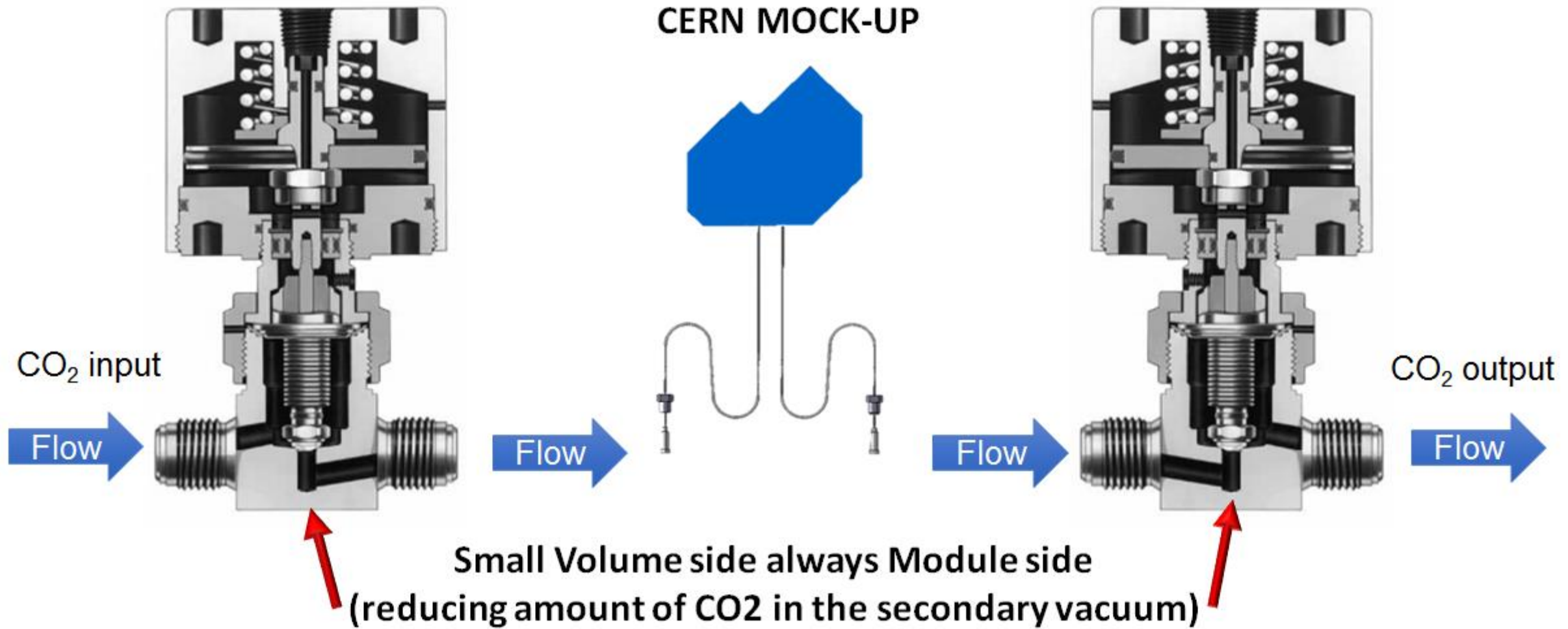
$$\Delta P1 = \Delta P2$$

?

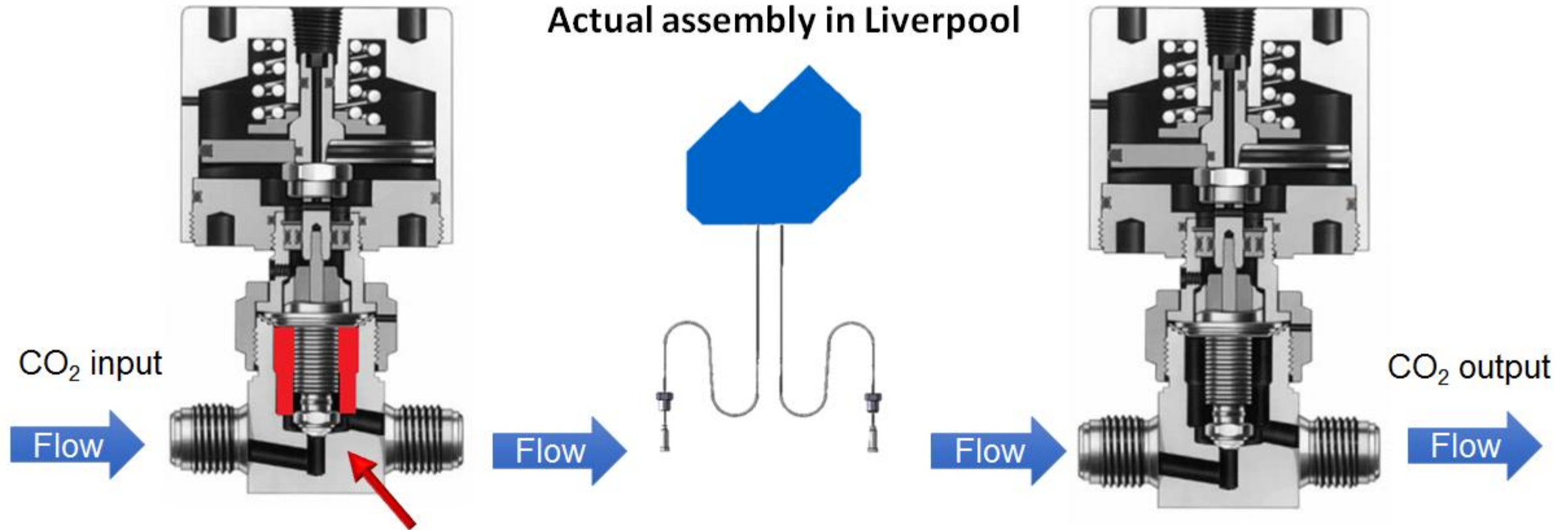
Detector Flow and ΔP – open questions



Detector Flow and ΔP – open questions



Detector Flow and ΔP – open questions



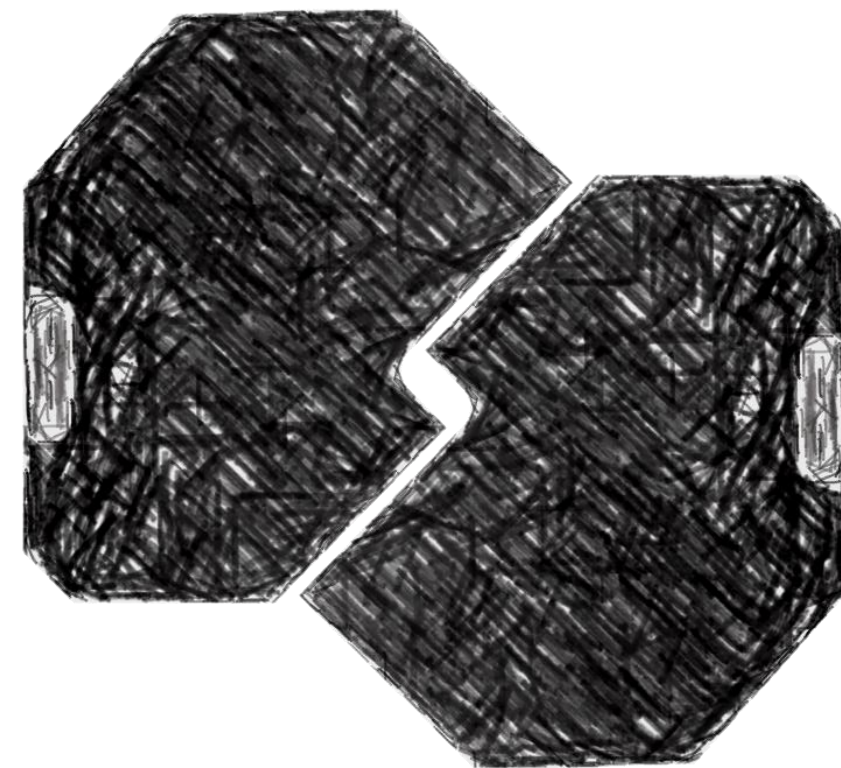
- Input valve assembled with respect to Swagelok Flow direction requirement
- To reduce amount of CO₂ in secondary vacuum necessary to reduce volume of the valve
- Reducing insertion under design – TBC if will introduce **extra DP**

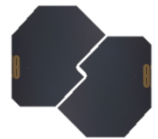


Outline

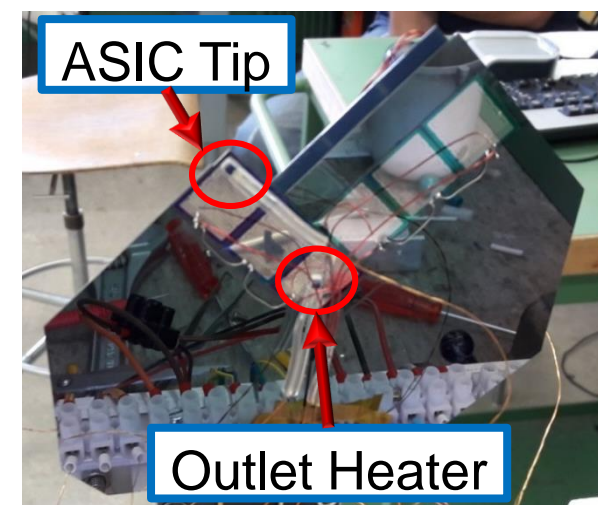
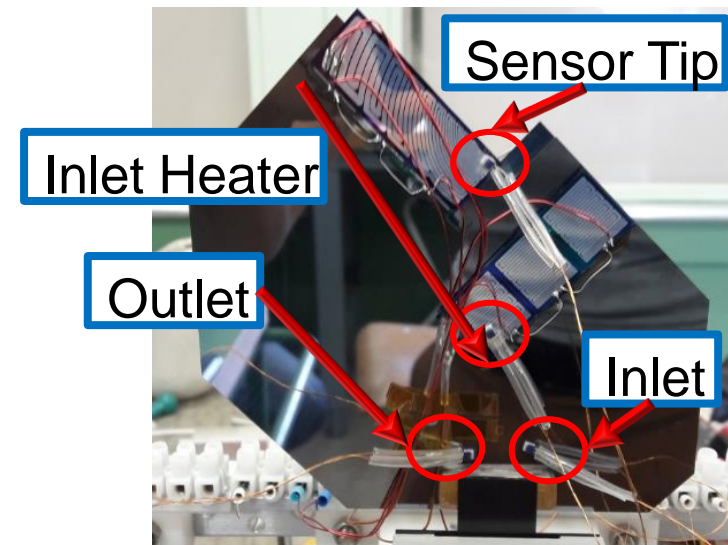
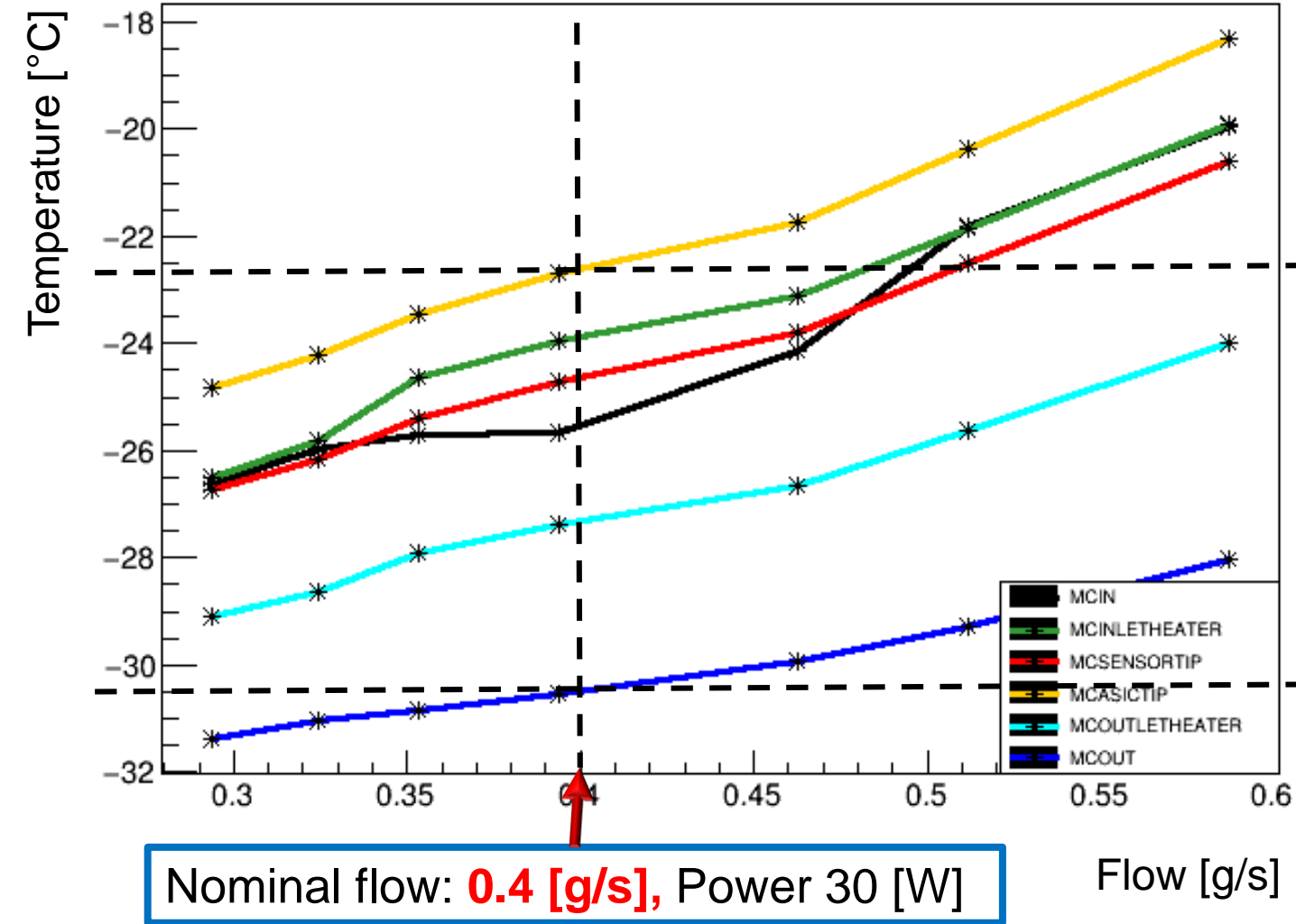


- Detector Flow and ΔP
- $\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon})$
- Temperature sensors
- Installation and commissioning schedule





$\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon}) - \text{CERN 2018}$

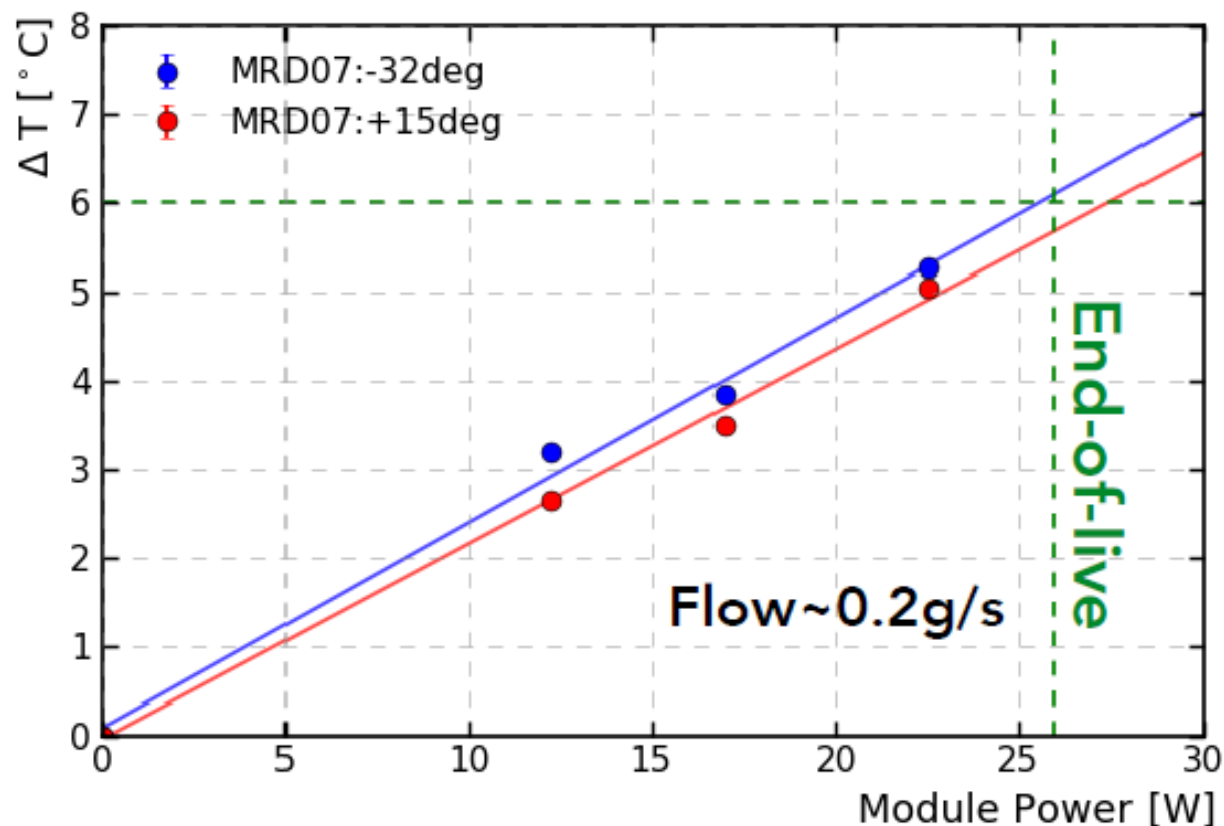




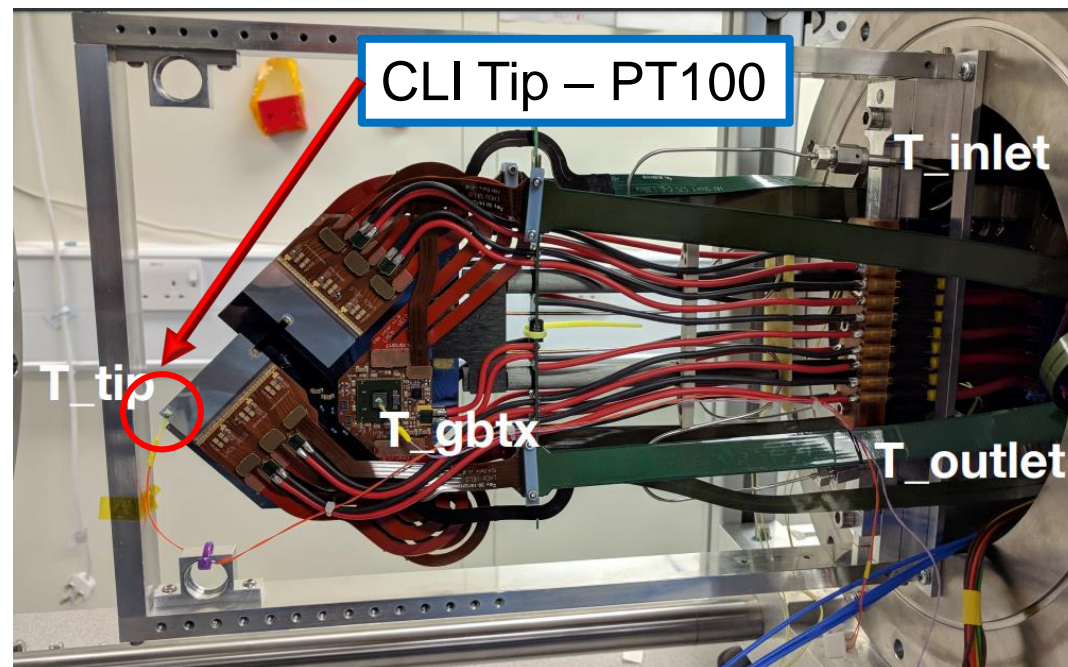
$\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon}) - 2019$



MRD07 at CERN



MRD05 at Manchester



-32deg: reference temp NTC on hybrid: -24.2 [°C]

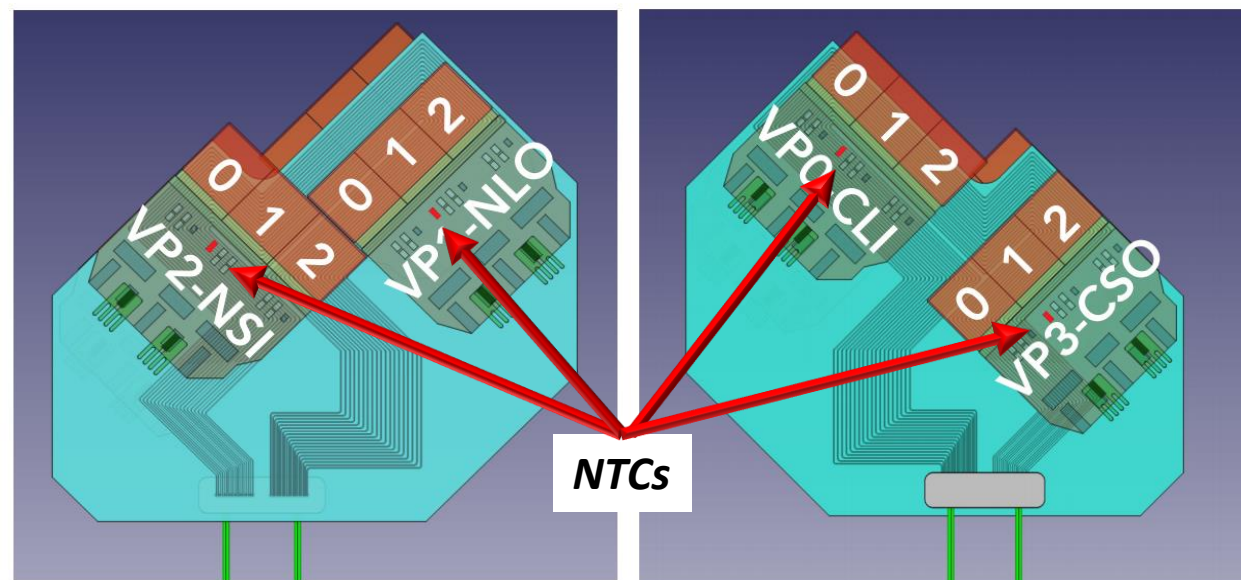
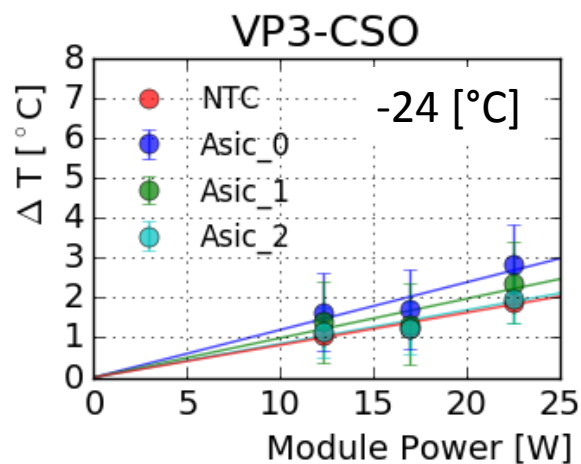
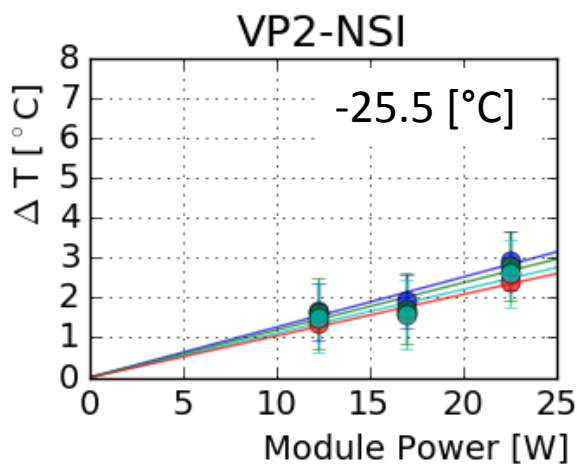
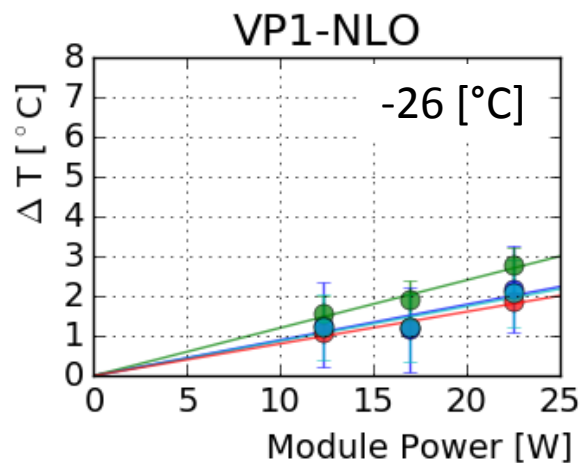
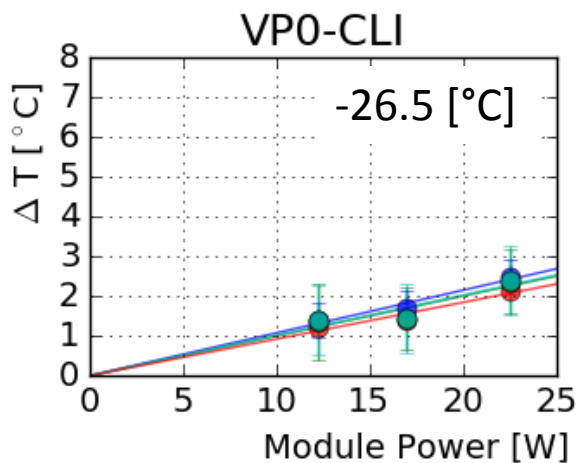
+15deg: reference temp NTC on hybrid: 17.7 [°C]



$\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon})$ – Band gap 2019 ASICs temp

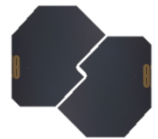


CERN, MRD07, Flow = 0.2 [g/s], Tacc -32 [°C]



- Use absolute temperature registered per each Asic and NTC for the power scenarios
- Made a linear fit of the temperature versus module power
- Normalise the point to the fit result
- Extrapolate to (0,0)
- Register temperature values for at least 1 min and take the mean and std value over 1 min

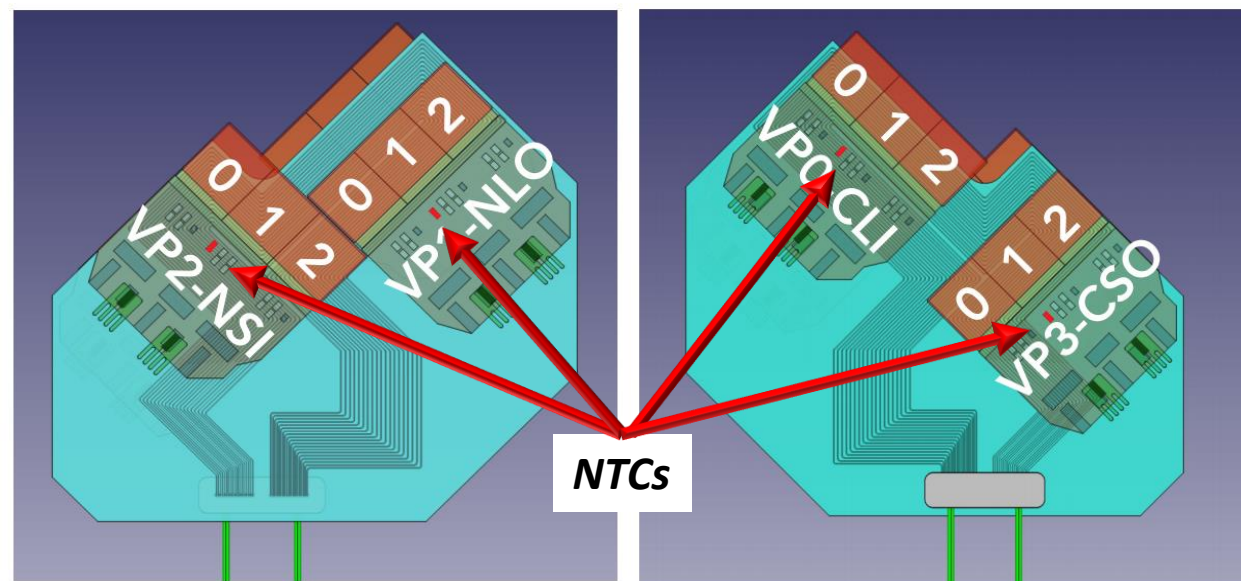
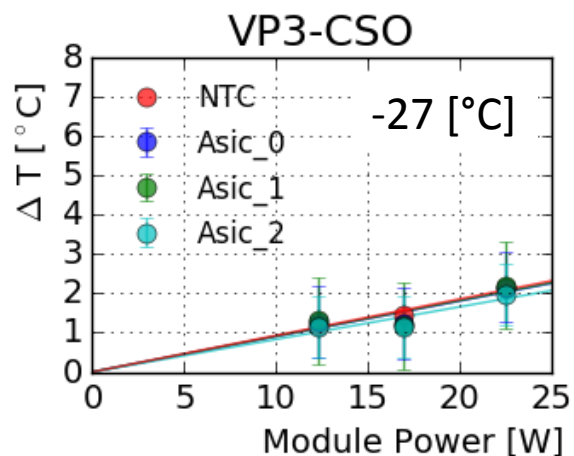
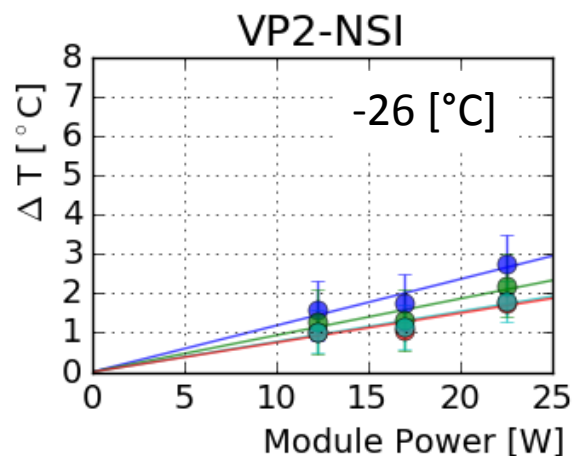
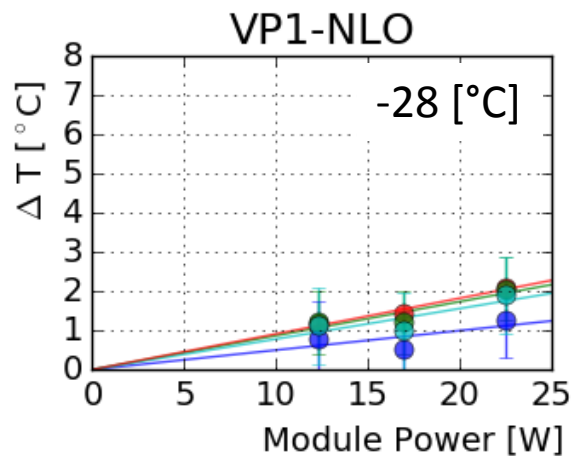
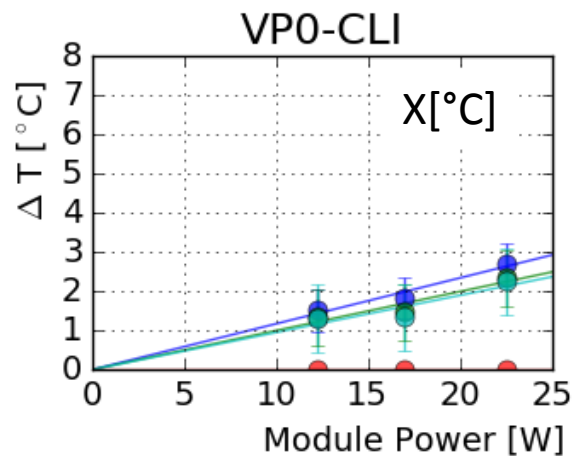
Claudia Bertella



$\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon})$ – Band gap 2019 ASICs temp



Nikhef, MRD07, Flow = 0.4 [g/s], Tacc -35 [°C]



- Use absolute temperature registered per each Asic and NTC for the power scenarios
- Made a linear fit of the temperature versus module power
- Normalise the point to the fit result
- Extrapolate to (0,0)
- Register temperature values for at least 1 min and take the mean and std value over 1 min

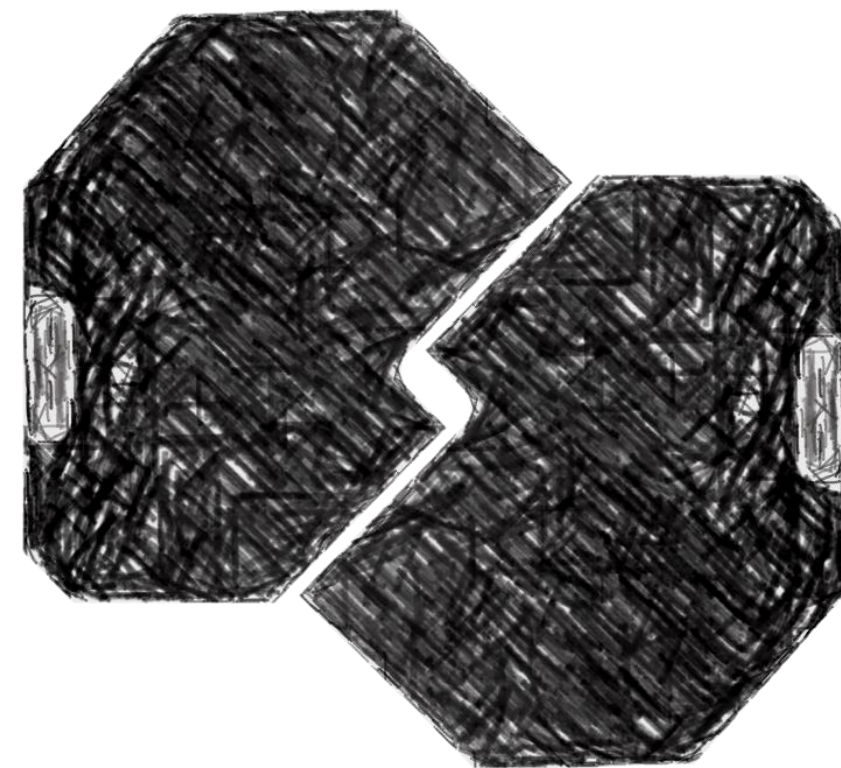
Krista De Roo



Outline

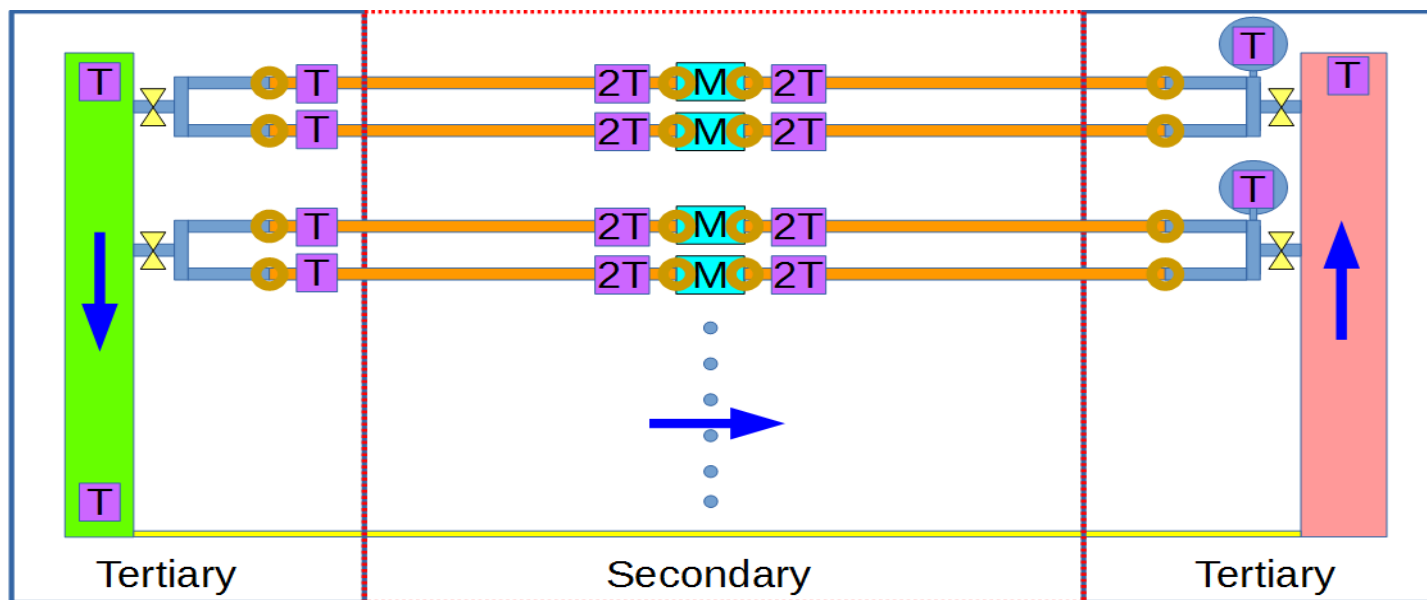










- Detector Flow and ΔP
- $\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon})$
- **Temperature sensors**
- Installation and commissioning schedule

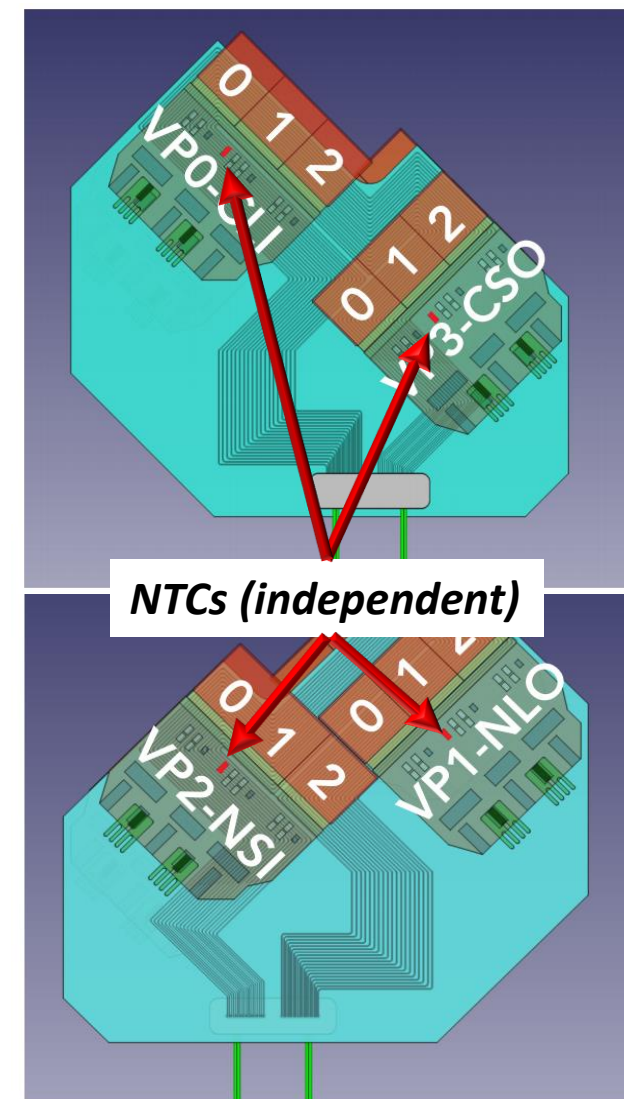


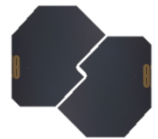


Temperature sensors

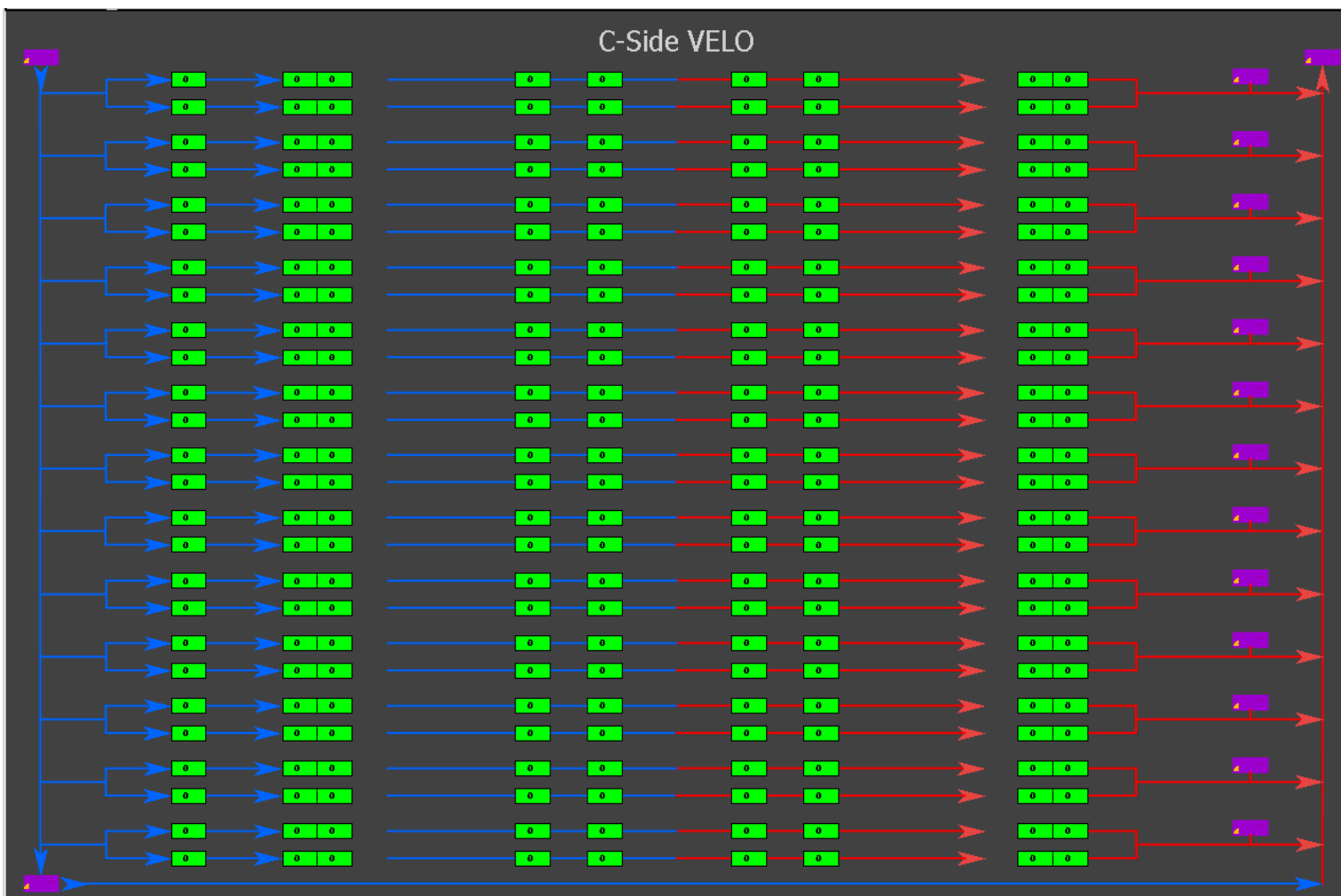


-  Cooling loops
-  Secondary vacuum
-  Input distribution line
-  VCR connector
-  Temperature Probe **PT100**
-  Output collector line
-  Input/Output capillaries
-  Microchannels base
-  Tertiary vacuum (Isolation vacuum)
-  Capillary to keep the In/output lines cold

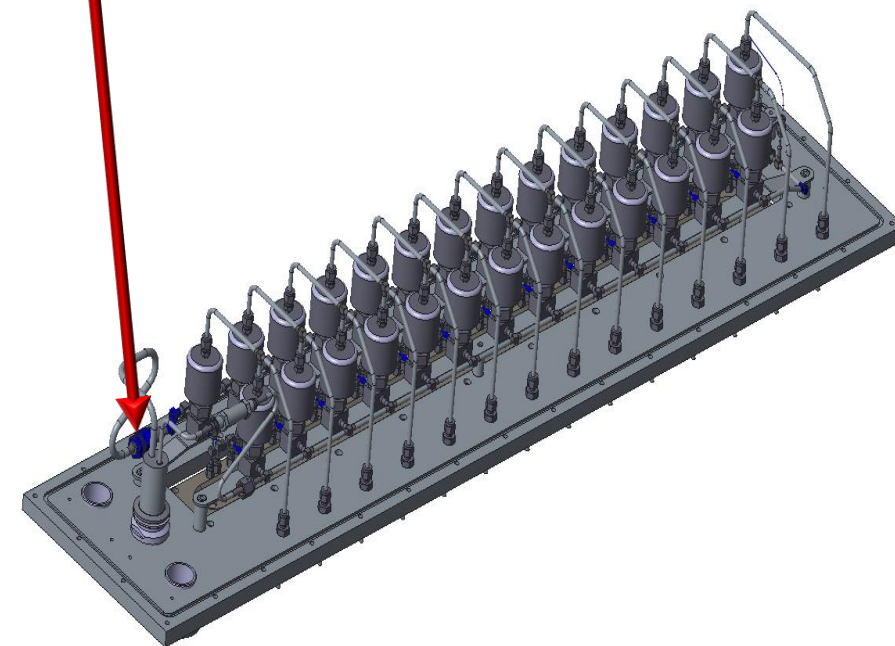




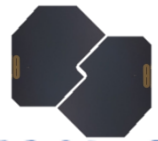
Temperature sensors



Detector output temperature
Always below **-30 [°C]**



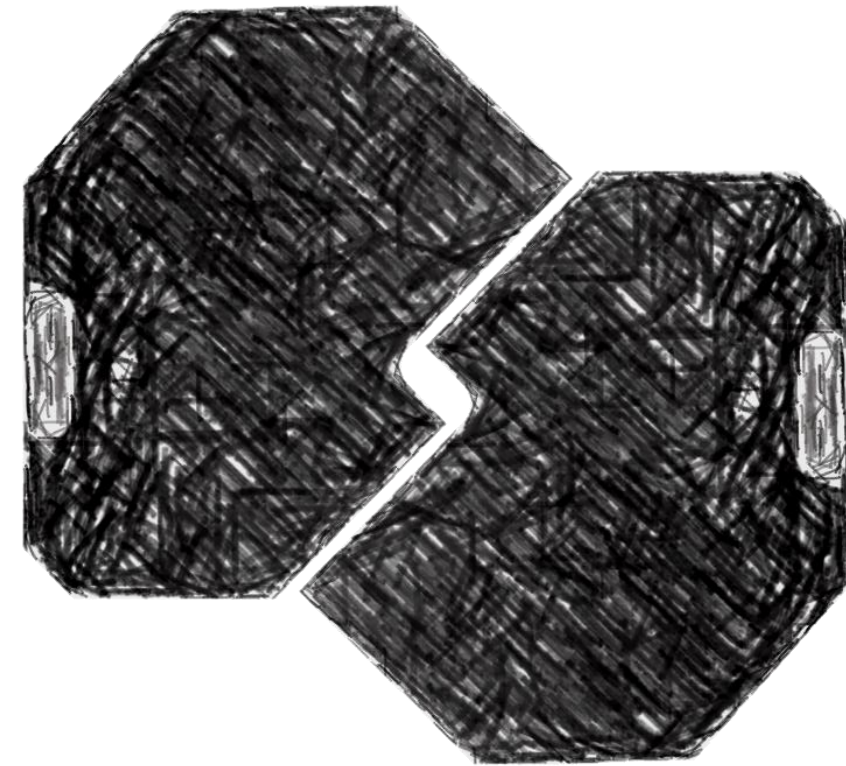
SCADA, Arkadiusz Homa



Outline

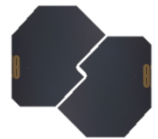


- Detector Flow and ΔP
- $\Delta T(\text{CO}_2 - \text{silicon})$
- Temperature sensors
- Installation and commissioning schedule
- Liverpool status





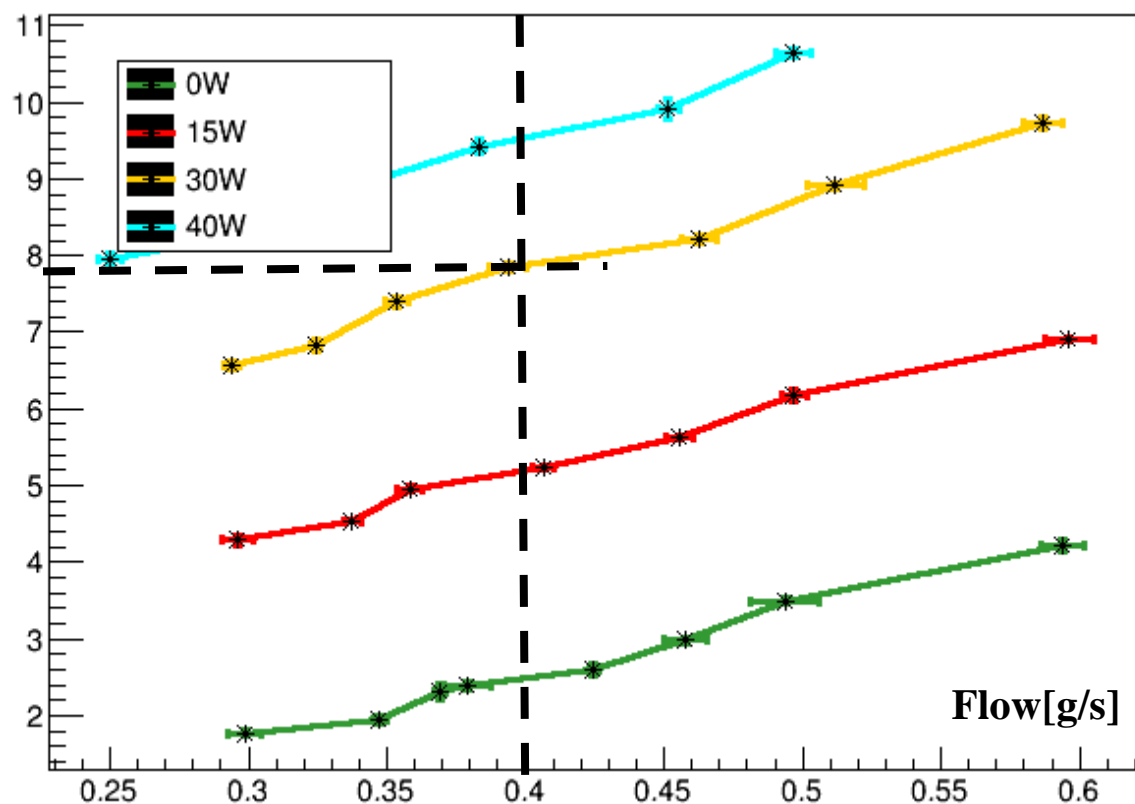
Backup



MC2 + Return Line ID 1.2 [mm]

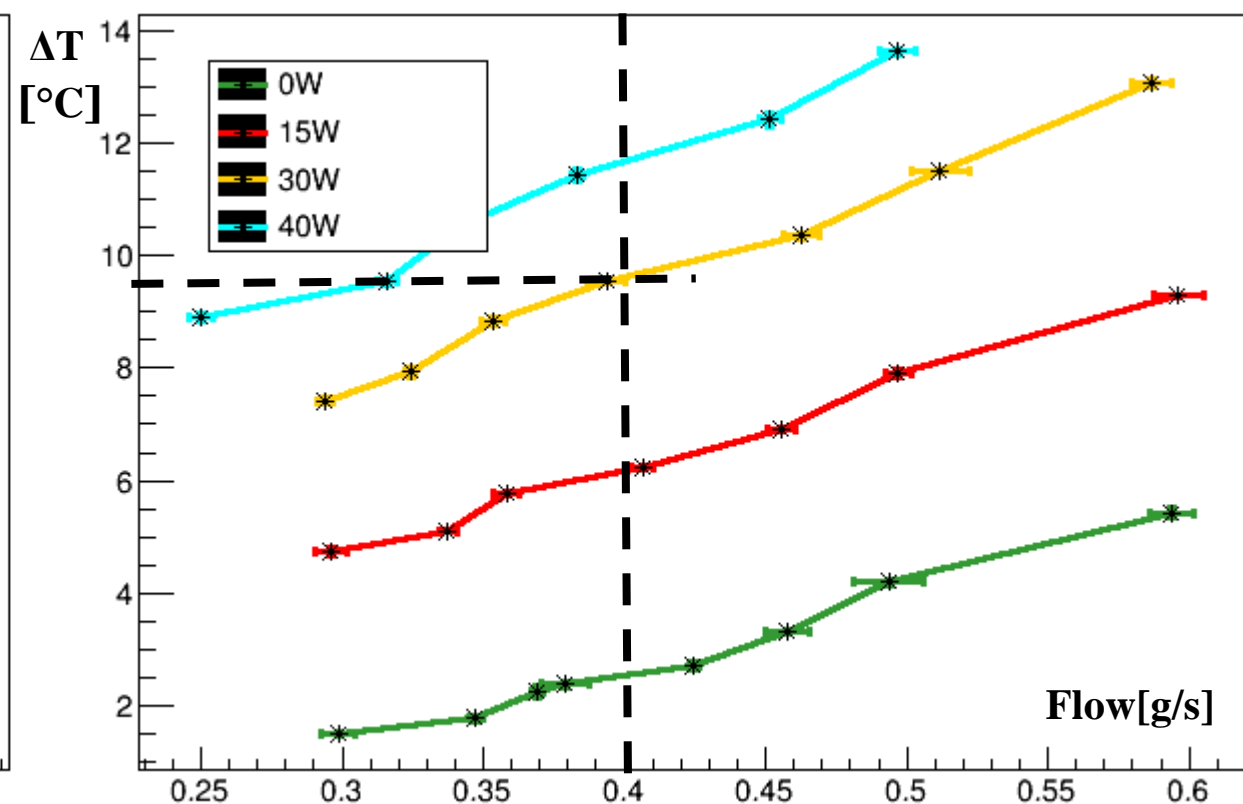


ASIC Tip – MC Outlet (Flow)



$\Delta T = \sim 7.8 [^{\circ}\text{C}]$

ASIC Tip – Detector Output (Flow)



$\Delta T = \sim 9.5 [^{\circ}\text{C}]$

Capillary return line lost (for 0.4 [g/s]): $1.7 [^{\circ}\text{C}]$