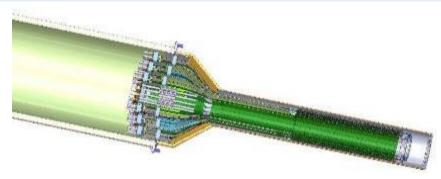


SPHENIX LDRD Review MVTX mechanical conceptual design

Walter Sondheim

P-25







MVTX mechanical conceptual design:

- Personnel involved:
- Walter Sondheim, P-25,
 - mechanical and integration engineering

• Christopher O'Shaughnessy, P-25,

- mechanical engineer, physicist,
 - Focusing on MVTX telescope and cooling

Hubert Van Hecke, P-25,

- Physicist,
 - Prototype construction
- David Lee, P-25,
 - Physicist,
 - "Project" file management



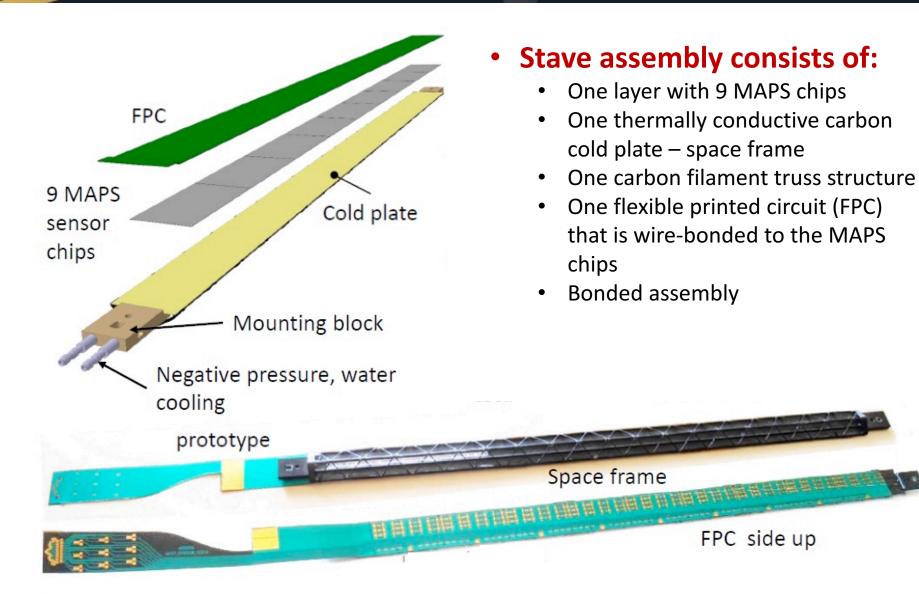




- MVTX mechanical components:
 - Stave 用自由自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的。 digital power Cabling pig-tail signal lines analogue power ILTCI • Half-barrel (3 layer) assembly Service barrel Support cylinder

MVTX tracker stave:







UNCLASSIFIED

FPC side up

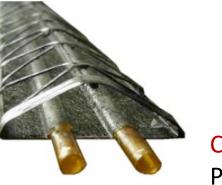
MVTX stave cooling:



inlet

Space Frame

Cold Plate



Coolant: negative pressure single phase H₂O Pixel chip operational temperature < 30⁰ C Pixel chip max temperature non-uniformity < 5⁰ C Pixel chip (Alpide) power dissipation < 41 mW/cm²

Total power dissipation: 184.5 mW/chip X 9 chips per stave X 48 staves in the MVTX assembly = 79.7 Watts



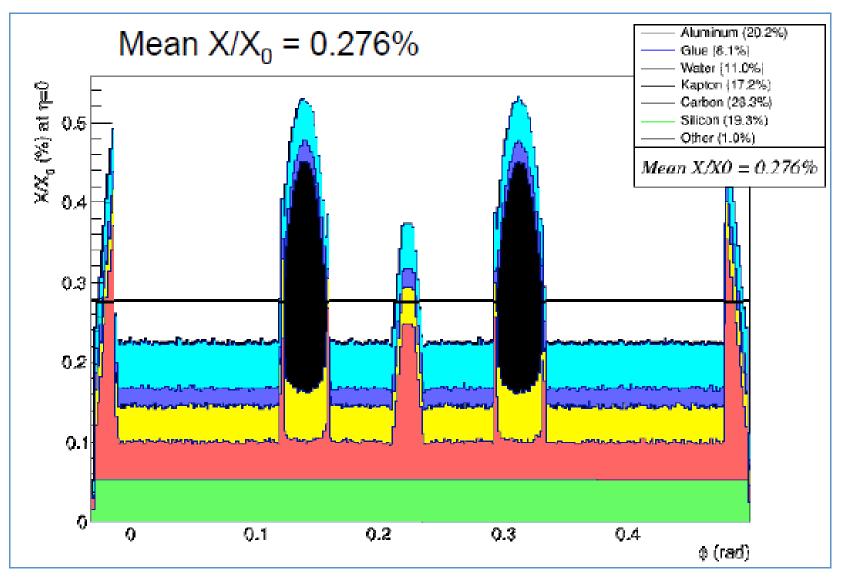
Full length cold plate assembly 290 mm, mass 1.7 gms. Full stave assembly, chips, FPC, cold plate mass 15.1 gms.

MXTX inner tracker stave cooling and support plate:



MVTX stave radiation length:



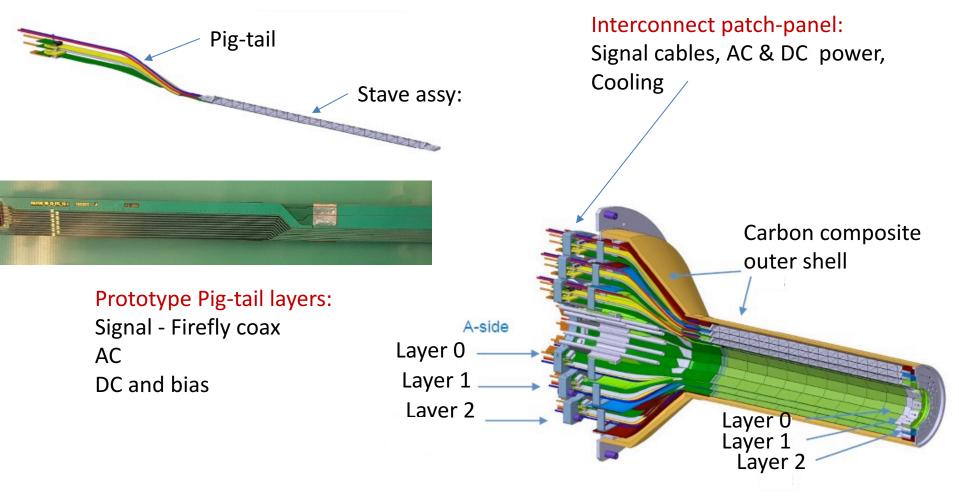




Half Barrel Service Interconnect:



MVTX Services and Cabling and Cooling lines:





Cooling: negative pressure water, plus dry air (nitrogen) flow

Composite technology demonstrated:

Carbon composite production pieces:



EW-C







These composite prototype parts made at CERN, similar to ones needed for MVTX detector:



MVTX layer assembly steps:



MVTX layer assembly steps, using fixtures and dummy staves:

Using "dummy staves" to secure positioning

Replace "dummy staves" with production staves

Precision assembly fixture used to hold "end wheels" for placement of staves to required accuracy. Initial use of "dummy staves" maintains the overall required positioning.

Stave "pig-tails" mounted in patch panel





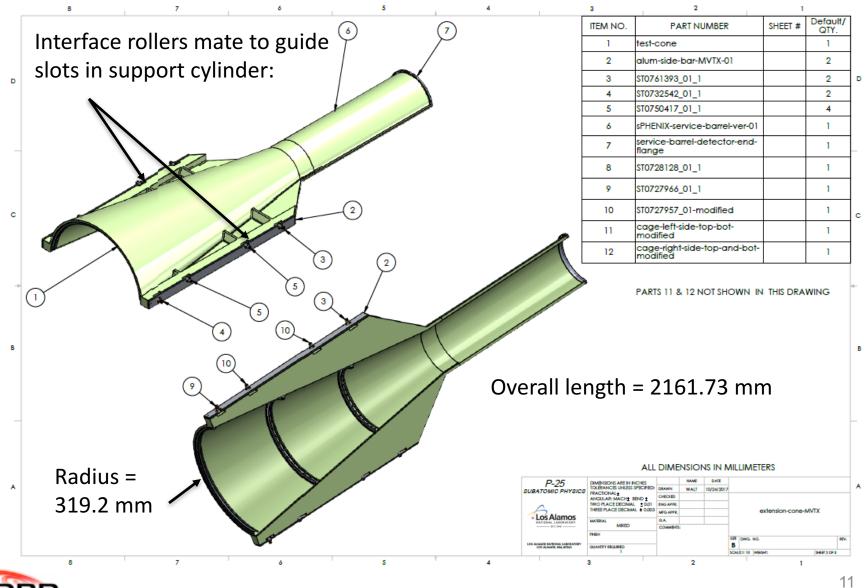
MVTX cabling configuration:

- Quantity (approximate): 48 staves x 5m = 240m
- Configuration:
 - 2x twisted pair sense wires (one each for analogue and digital)
 - 2x 0.283mm², low inductance analogue supply (alternative: 0.155mm²)
 - 2x 1.500mm², low inductance digital supply (alternative: 0.750mm²)
 - 1x Coax RG178 analogue bias voltage (similar to Article No 30000-178-1) (OD= 1.8 ±0.1mm)
- Connection split into two layers for digital and analogue conductors



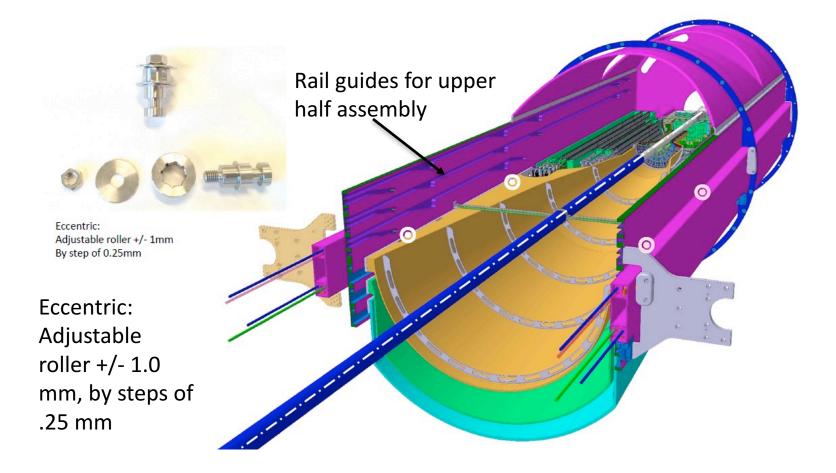
MVTX composite service barrel:





Possible MVTX installation cylinder:



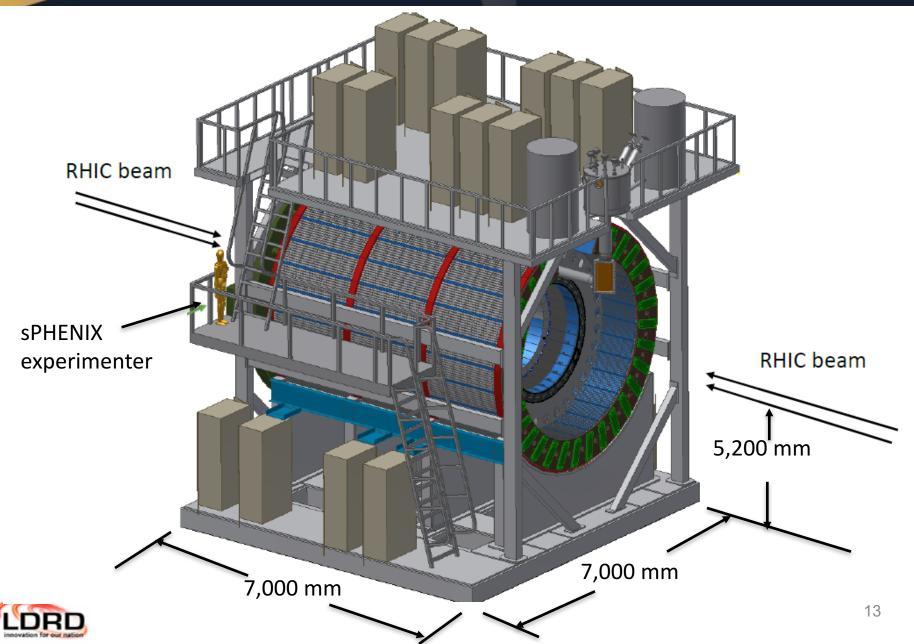


In sPHENIX we will not use a "service cone, rail system" anywhere near the size of that planned for the ALICE detector (shown here), but we will integrate their concept.



sPHENIX experiment CAD model:



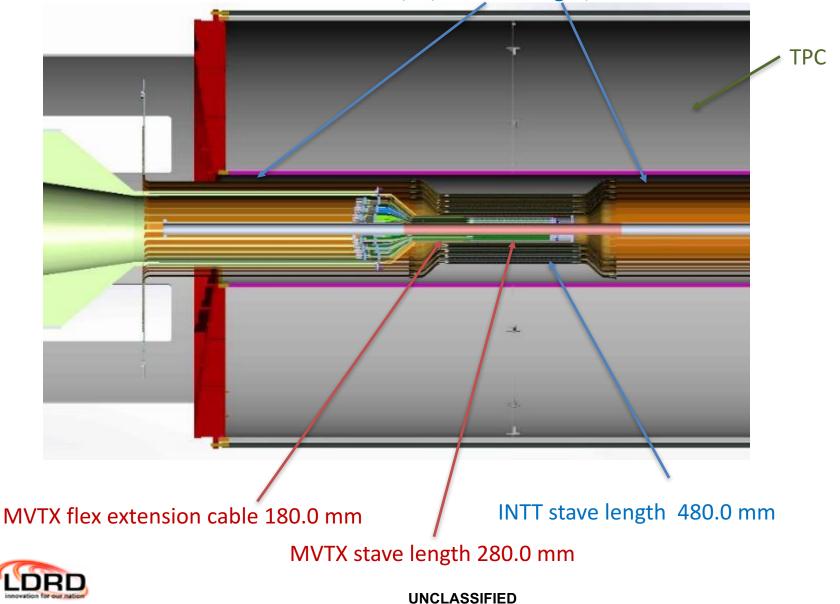


MILESTONE: MVTX mechanical system conceptual design completed:

Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY

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INTT extension cables, 1,200 mm length, to read-out boards





Milestones & integration issues:

- Milestones continued:
 - Modified model to be compatible with sPHENIX tracking detectors and beam-pipe, installation plan
- The current design for the INTT detector does not have a support structure or additional services, power & cooling.
- There is interference between the INTT extension cables and the conical region of the MVTX ("Z" locations)
- Because of the different radial dimensions between the beam-pipe in ALICE and the beam-pipe in sPHENIX, each of the three MVTX layers needs to be moved outward in radius by .75 mm.
 - This translation will *still* allow each layer to be hermetic
- Continuation of integration issues will be taking place with all of the sPHENIX tracking detector systems: TPC, INTT & **MVTX** by the formation of a sPHENIX tracking integration 15 task force.



sPHENIX MAPS Detector:

Back-up:

