RICH-II January 2022 Update

Dr. Patrizia Rossi and Tyler Lemon
Detector Support Group
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  - Nitrogen Volume monitoring
    - Temperature
    - Humidity
    - Cooling airflow
    - Cooling system air pressure
    - Nitrogen flow

- Detector shell assembly

- Estimated Schedule for Installation
Overview

- RICH has two distinct areas that need to be monitored
  - Electronic panel
  - Nitrogen volume

- Main parameters that are monitored:
  - Temperature
  - Humidity
  - Cooling airflow
  - Cooling system air pressure
  - Nitrogen flow

- If any parameter goes out of bounds, interlock system will either trigger an alarm or toggle a relay to disable RICH-II’s CAEN power supply
Electronic Panel Monitoring

- Area that houses all electronic readout boards
  - 391 multi-anode photomultiplier tubes (MAPMTs)
  - 138 MAPMT Readout Chip (MAROC) boards
    - two or three PMTs per adapter board
  - 138 PMT readout boards
  - 138 FPGA boards
- Critical that FPGA temperatures in area stays under 80° C
- Cooled via airflow provided by Atlas Copco compressors

Back of electronic panel with PMT readout boards, FPGAs, and cabling. When installed in detector, there is a cover over this portion.

Left: 3D model of electronic boards stack. In stack, electronic panel would go between adapter board and MAROC board.

Right: Front of electronic panel showing the 391 MAPMTs.
Nitrogen Volume Monitoring

- Large area that houses aerogel, planar mirrors, and spherical mirrors
  - 134 aerogel tiles
  - Ten spherical mirrors
  - Seven planar mirrors

- Critical that humidity in area stays as low as possible to prevent aerogel from absorbing moisture out of the environment

Layer of 2-cm thick aerogel tiles in front of planar mirror on front panel of detector shell during assembly of the first RICH sector.

Spherical mirrors and planar mirrors in nitrogen volume during assembly of first RICH sector.
• New Sensirion SHT35 sensors selected for monitoring temperature & humidity
  — Better temperature and humidity accuracy than previously used sensors

• Custom PCB **designed by DSG** to hold two SHT35 sensors, two buffer drivers, two sets of pull-up resistors, and a latching connector

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SHT35 PCB with US Quarter behind it to emphasize the PCBs small size

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SHT35 specifications
**DSG Note 2020-28 by Peter Bonneau**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humidity Accuracy</td>
<td>±1.5% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term drift</td>
<td>&lt;0.25% RH/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating range</td>
<td>0–100% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>0.01% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeatability</td>
<td>0.08% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>±0.1°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term drift</td>
<td>&lt;0.03 °C/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating range</td>
<td>–40 to 125 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>0.01°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeatability</td>
<td>0.04 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication interface</td>
<td>I2C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Previously used Honeywell humidity sensors have ±3.5% RH accuracy
Previously used Omega RTDs have ±0.15°C accuracy

PCB modeled in ANSYS to ensure that component power dissipation does not effect SHT35 sensors’ temperature readout on PCB
Single-Board RIO (sbRIO) Controller

- National Instruments sbRIO-9629 FPGA and Real-Time controller
  - FPGA portion will be used for $I^2C$ communication to sensors
  - Real-Time portion will be used to process data, evaluate interlocks, and write data to EPICS
- Program for interlock system written in LabVIEW
- sbRIO can communicate to Hall B network over Ethernet
  - Users will be able to monitor system using EPICS screens
  - Experts will be able to monitor system using a LabVIEW remote interface
Reconfigurable Input/Output Mezzanine Card (RMC)

- DSG-developed and designed

- RMC’s main purpose is to act as a hardware interface for I^2C components and sbRIO-9629

- Secondary functions:
  - Hardware interlock chassis voltage monitoring
    ▪ Monitors external 3.3 V, sbRIO’s 3.3 V, and sbRIO’s 5 V power
  - Relay interface for interlocking RICH-II’s CAEN power supply
Backplane PCB

• DSG-developed and designed
• Purpose is to provide an interface from exterior cabling to RMC
  – IDC connectors for cables to RMC
  – 24 RJ-45 ports for connection to exterior I^2C cabling
Gas System Monitoring with cRIO Expansion Chassis

- Gas system sensors monitored using a cRIO-9147 expansion chassis
- Measures airflow, air pressure, and nitrogen flow using isolated analog voltage and current inputs
- Communicates directly to sbRIO via a direct network connection
  - Does not rely on network connection
  - Only sbRIO can read from expansion cRIO over network
  - Experts can still connect to expansion cRIO with a local USB connection
Chassis Design – NX12 Design

- 4 U (7”) tall x 15” deep x 17” wide, rack mount chassis designed to house all hardware interlock system components
  - sbRIO
  - RMC
  - Backplane PCB
  - Power supply and distribution
  - Gas system sensor feedthroughs
  - Expansion cRIO chassis

- Chassis fabrication complete
  - Awaiting delivery of pins for PCB power connectors for chassis assembly
Detector Shell Assembly (as of January 24, 2022)

- January 18, 2022 RICH assembly is started at the EEL clean room
- INFN collaborators on-site
  - Marco Mirazita, Dario Orecchini, and Sandro Tomassini

- Crate Unpacking
Using Gantry Crane to Assemble Side Walls

- George Jacobs operating gantry crane with Sandro Tomassini and Dario Orecchini guiding part during assembly of the side walls of detector shell.
More on shell assembly

• Detector shell after cross-bar supports have been installed at rear of detector

• Rear panel installed onto detector shell
Electronic Panel

- Electronic panel is ready for the front-end readout boards installation
In red items that we do not have very well defined time estimates

As a short summary: it looks like without any time contingencies, we would be able to finish everything around the start of May 2022.

Disclaimer: the spherical mirrors are a critical point in the schedule. We made the assumption that we'll be able to test all of the mirrors before they get their reflective coating in mid-February 2022 and then receive the final, coated mirrors in mid-March 2022. The schedule for when we receive the final mirrors has the largest potential to delay completion of detector assembly.
Conclusion

• DSG is developing and designing a hardware interlock system for monitoring RICH-II parameters
  – SHT35 sensors read by an sbRIO for humidity and temperature in electronic panel and nitrogen volume
    ▪ Custom sensor PCB, RMC, and backplane PCB designed by DSG to read sensors
  – A cRIO expansion chassis monitors gas system cooling airflow, cooling system air pressure, and nitrogen flow

• All components will be housed in a custom chassis

• Detector assembly underway with INFN collaborators