

Summary slide

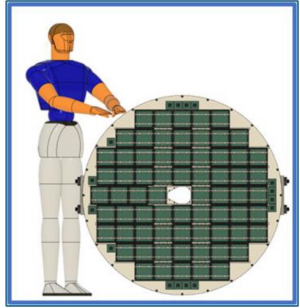
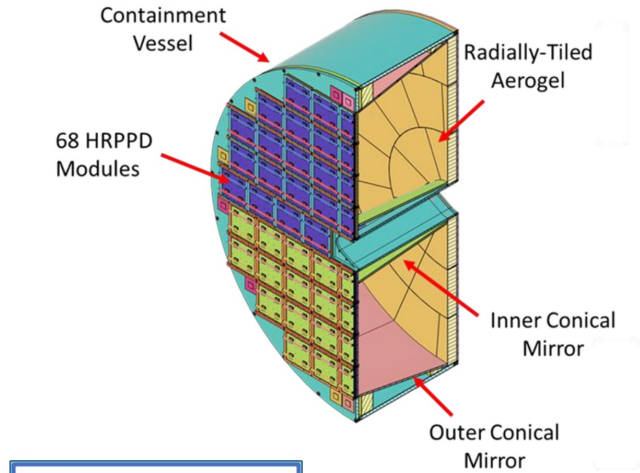
	Current status	Open questions / comments
Mechanical integration	Well understood	Rail system details; universal transportation cart; survey
High Voltage	Design exists*	HV divider or 5x HV levels?; HRPPD modifications; cabling
Low Voltage	Design exists*	Assumes EICROC in a 256ch configuration
Cooling system	Design exists*	Assumes 256ch EICROC with <3mW/ch
Gas system	Design exists*	Assumes purified nitrogen
Light monitoring	Conceptual design	Need a small PED investment to clarify the conceptual details
Readout electronics	Work in progress	EICROC vs FCFD; FEB layout; RDO design and placement

(*) means a CD-2 level readiness, under certain assumptions

Other topics / meetings

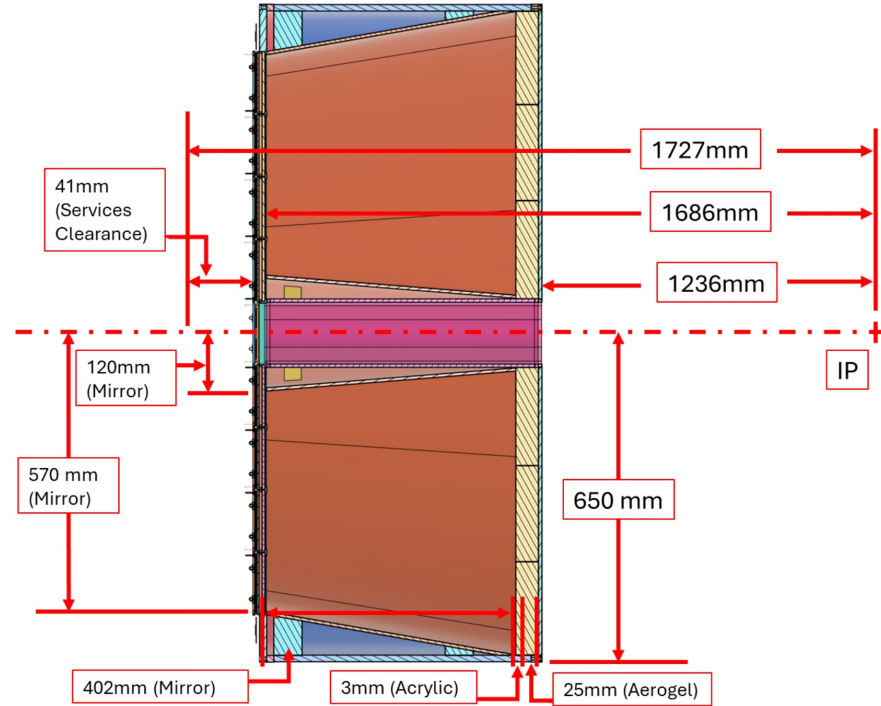
- Weekly Monday 1pm pfRICH engineering meetings
 - Alex E., Daniel, Beni, Sushrut, several other Stony Brook & BNL colleagues
- 2024/09/11 (EIC HRPPD evaluation & path forward)
 - Stimulating feedback obtained
 - Actively looking for other options of performing aging & B-field studies, etc
 - Talks by Tim, Raymond, Gerard: HRPPD electronics & HV distribution scheme
- 2024/10/15 (Fernando, Artur, AK): FCFD ASIC option for pfRICH
- 2024/10/15 (Alex E., Fernando, Beni, Prakhar, AK): pfRICH grounding & shielding

Mechanical integration

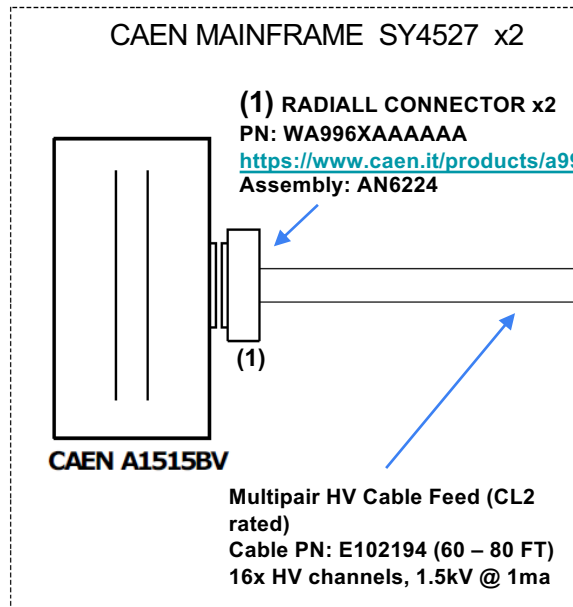


Major Components:

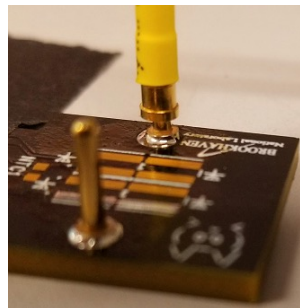
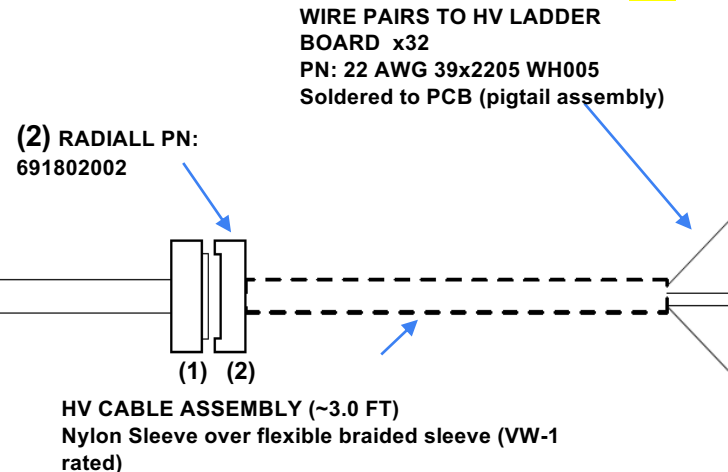
- Vessel
- Sensor Plane
- Mirrors
- Aerogel Wall



HV system



S. PLATFORM

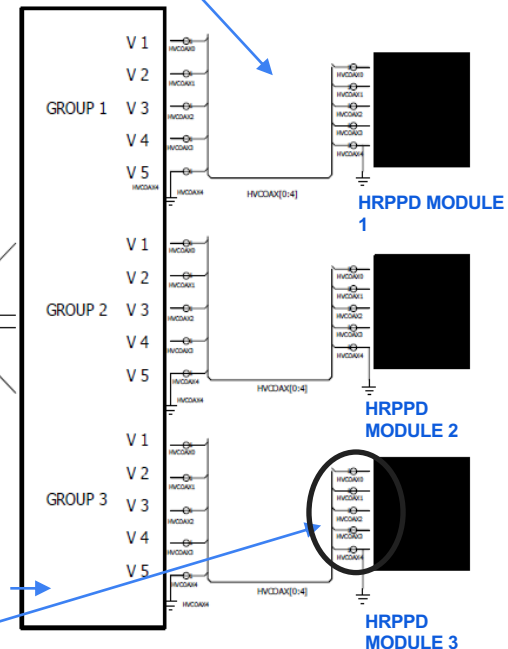


DISTRIBUTION PCB x24
15 CH. HV stack-up configuration

(3) RECEPTACLE TO POST TERMINATION

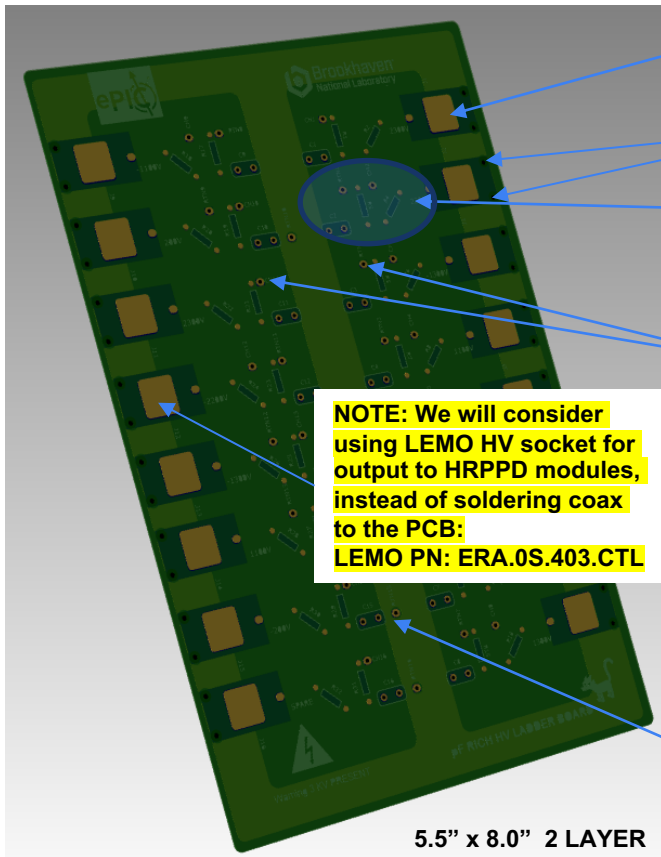
Receptacle PN: 0760-0-18-15-13-27-10-0
Post PN: 6142-3-00-15-00-00-33-0

HV COAX CABLE x15
Teledyne PN: 167-2896 (2.4mm Ø)
Cable lengths ~ 5 Ft, 64x modules x 5 = 320 cables total



DETECTOR SIDE

HV system



**NOTE: We will consider using LEMO HV socket for output to HRPPD modules, instead of soldering coax to the PCB:
LEMO PN: ERA.0S.403.CTL**

5.5" x 8.0" 2 LAYER
PCB

Purpose: interface from CAEN HV cards on S.Platform to HRPPD modules

Next slide will show interconnection flow...

HV OUT J1 – J16
To HRPPD modules

Coax cable strain relief

Input RC filter

Input Cable Assembly

- HV Silicone wires solder from PCB bottom through-hole pads
- 22 AWG 39X2205 WH005 or Equ. VW-1 rated
- Wires are covered by braided foil and sleeving (1)
- Through hole solder joints get solder ball



HV Coax cable soldered to pad
Teledyne PN: 167-2896 26AWG



VW-1 rated outer
sleeving

Inner copper braided shield

- Connects to A1515BV Module
- 2 Ft length with Radiall connector disconnect

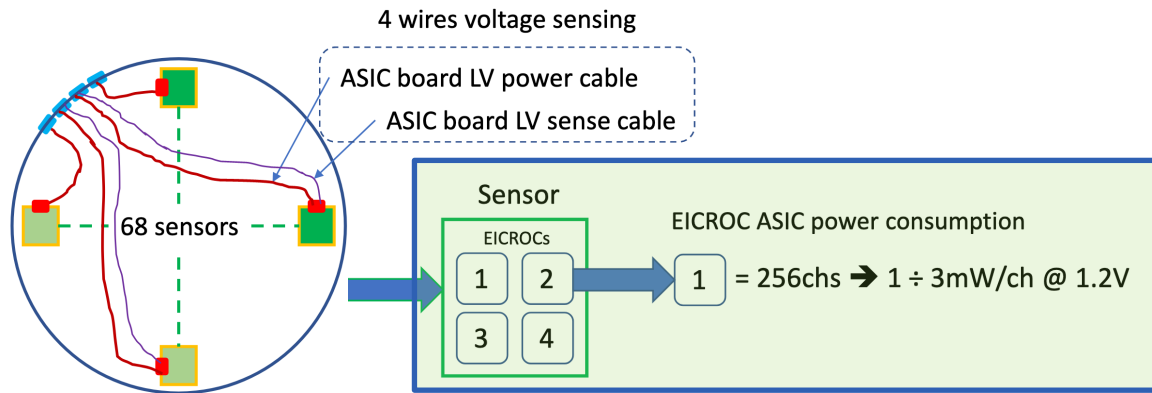
PCB

Details:

- Informal coating: IPC-CC-830A Chemtronics CTAR-12
- 3 mil (~2.3mm) thick coating
- Core material: ISOLA FR4 406
- 0.093 MIL thick board
- 2 LAYERS

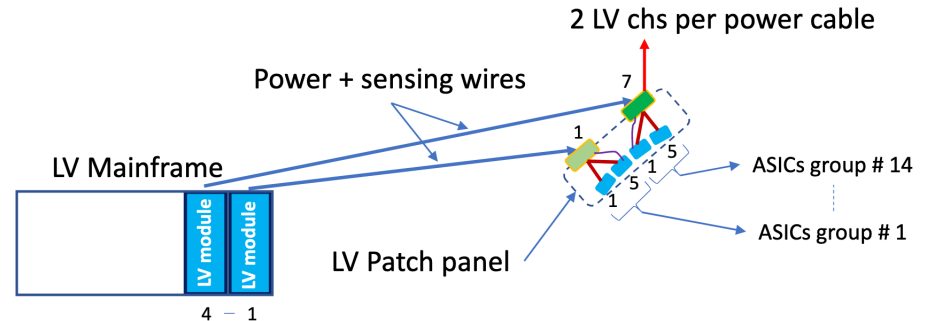
pfRICH HV Distribution “stack-up” Board

LV system



Wiener LV mainframe and modules

- Each Sensor
 - $4\text{EICROCs} \times 256\text{chs} = 1024\text{chs/sensor} \rightarrow @3\text{mW/ch} \rightarrow \sim 3\text{W/se}$
- Whole detector
 - $68\text{sensors} \times 2.5\text{A} \rightarrow 170\text{A@}1.2\text{V} \rightarrow 204\text{W}$
 - Add 20% extra current for the ancillary electronic components
 - $170\text{A} + 20\% = 204\text{A@}1.2\text{V} \rightarrow 245\text{W}$
 - Add 20% extra current for safety margin
 - $204\text{A} + 20\% = \mathbf{245\text{A@}1.2\text{V}} \rightarrow \mathbf{294\text{W}}$



Cooling system

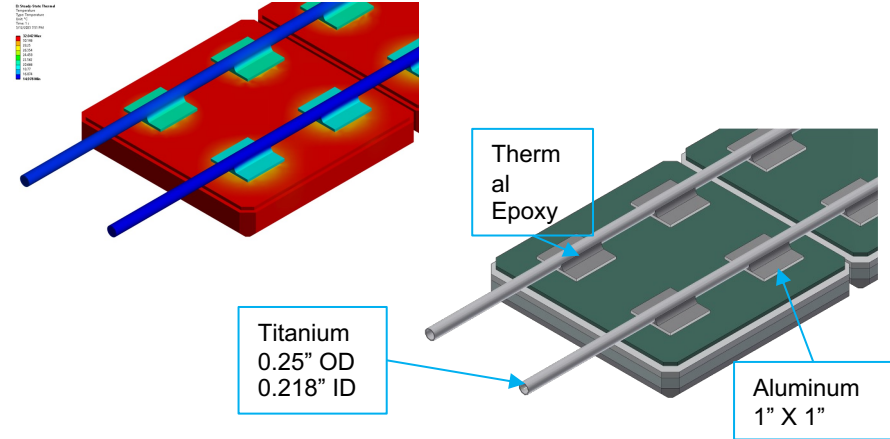
Off Detector

- Chillydyne Circulator
 - 8 lpm
 - -10 psi
 - 5°C to 40°C
- Polyscience Chiller
 - 9.8 l/min @ 43.4 psi
 - -20°C to 40°C $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$
 - 800 W @ 10°C
- Distribution Panel
 - Flowmeters
 - Flow Transmitters

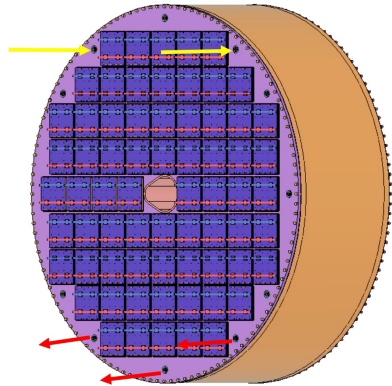
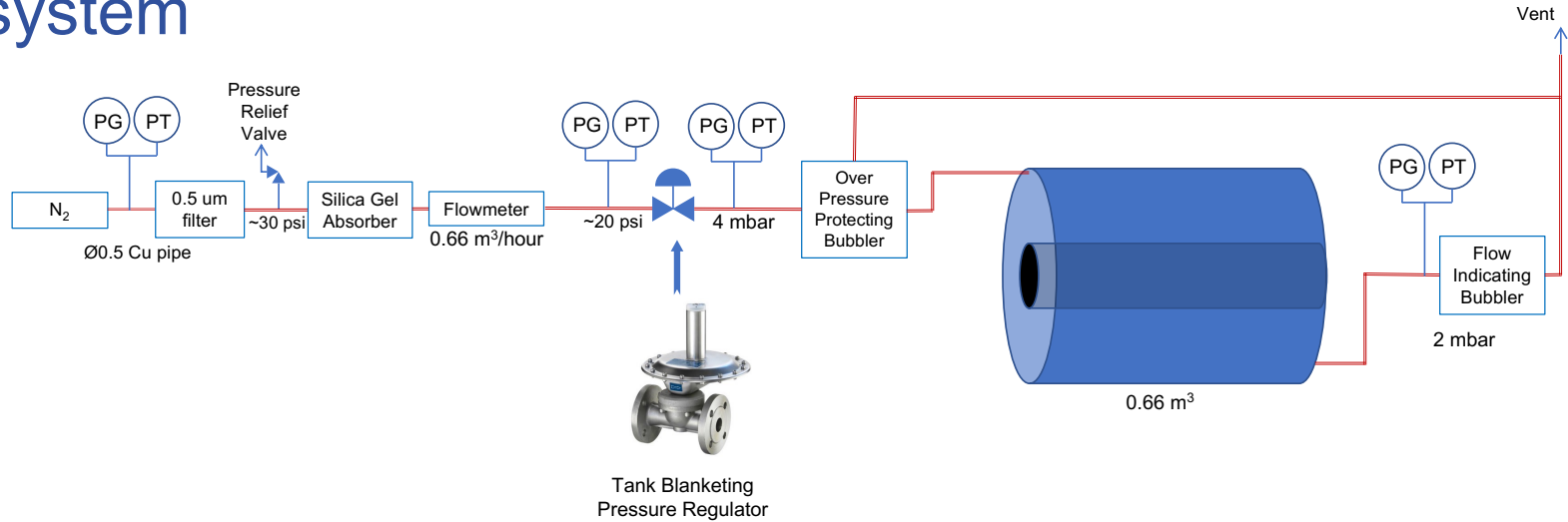


On Detector

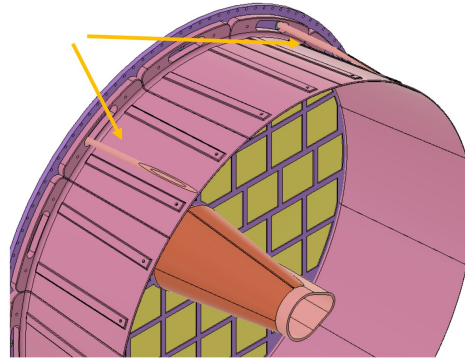
- Heat dissipation: 400W
- Tube @ $\Delta 2^\circ\text{C}$: ~3 lpm
- ΔP ~0.25 psi
- 9 Modules:
 - ~50W,
 - ~ $\Delta 17^\circ\text{C}$
 - Water ~ $\Delta 1.2^\circ\text{C}$



Gas system



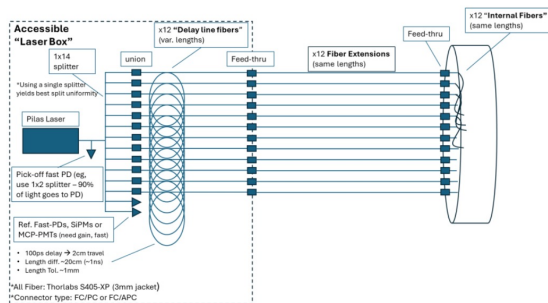
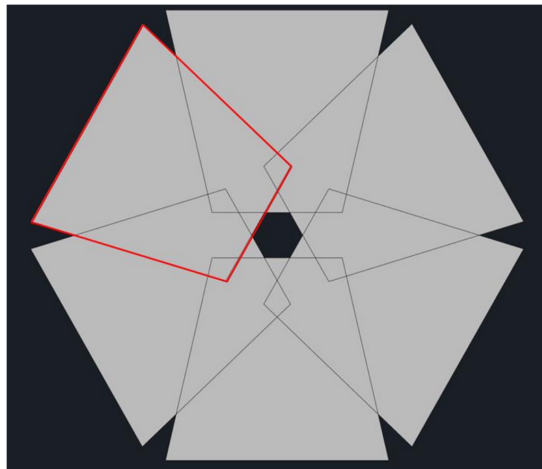
Two 3/8" ID Inlets, Three 3/8" ID outlets



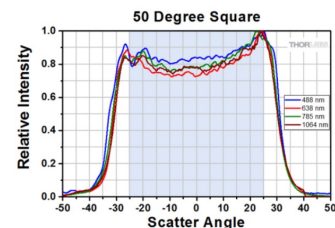
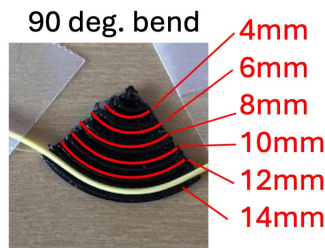
Inlets have two long 3/8" ID tubes at the top with taper pointing to cylindrical vessel walls

- Assume nitrogen only configuration
- One volume exchange per hour at a pressure 2-4 mbar
- Gas quality (industrial, ultra-pure,...) needs to be finalized

This technical diagram illustrates the thermal and optical properties of a window assembly. It shows a cross-section of a window with multiple panes and a central insulating unit. Red arrows represent light rays entering from the left and reflecting off the interior surfaces. The diagram highlights the thermal insulation layers and the air gap between the panes, which are crucial for energy efficiency. The bottom part of the diagram shows the window frame and the surrounding structure, including the thermal break and the insulation of the wall.

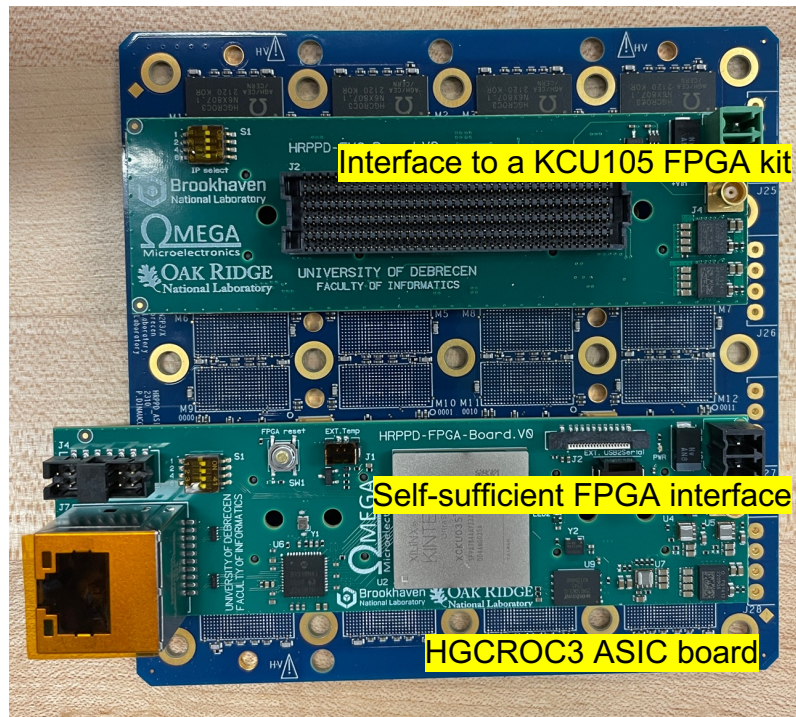


- ❑ Want a way to monitor HRPPD timing performance, signal amplitude, QE, and mirror reflectivity over the lifetime of the experiment
- ❑ Introduce an array of 12 optical fibers from the aerogel side of the vessel: 6 illuminate the photosensors directly and 6 bounce light off mirrors first
- ❑ Distance from fiber to photosensor determines timing and overlapping illumination areas are distinguished by time via fiber delays
- ❑ Appropriate square diffuser identified and fiber bending radius tests need to be performed

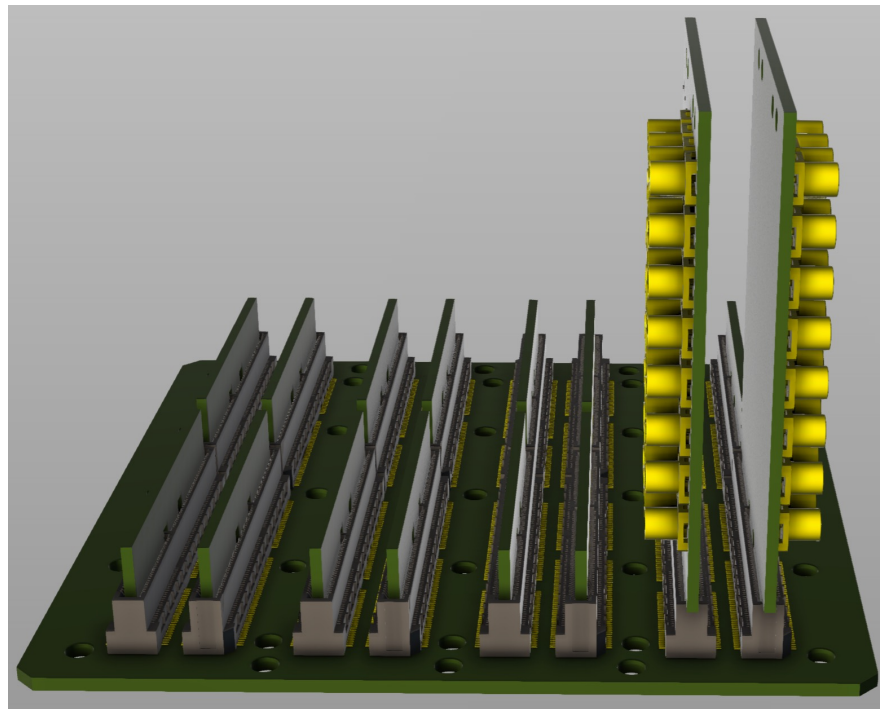


Readout electronics

Present concept: ASIC backplane



Alternative layout: passive backplane + plugin cards



- Present focus: using HGCROC3, prove that TOA/ADC architecture works well for HRPPDs; beam test
- Longer term topics: *some* EICROC flavor vs FCFD, on-board ASICs vs plugin cards, RDOs