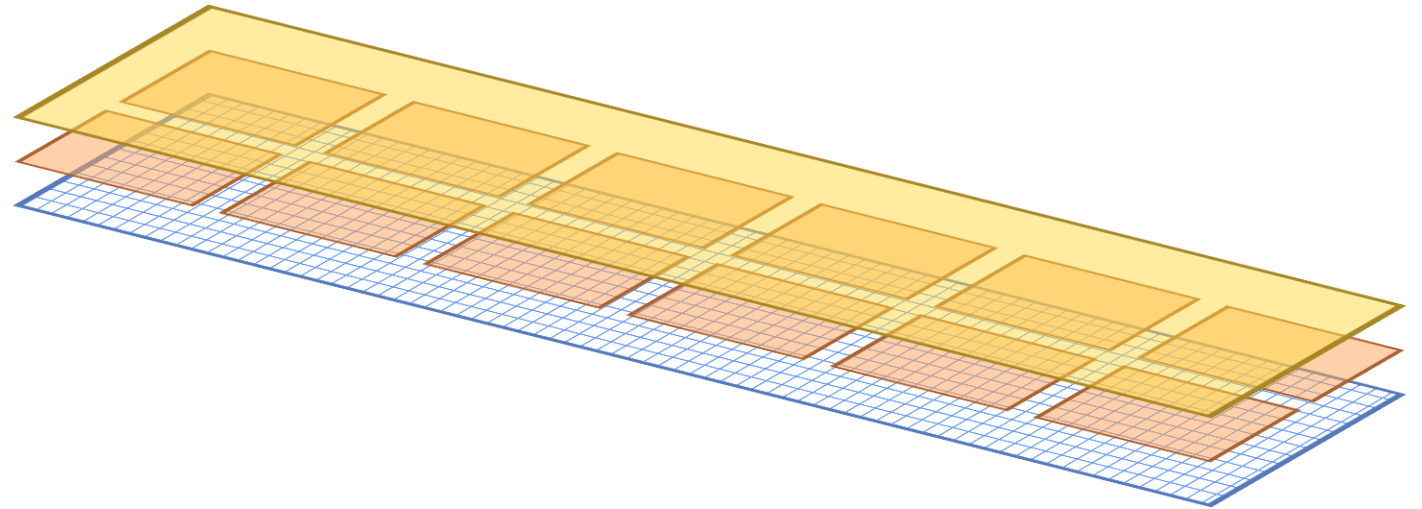


Anode impedance and grid/LEM capacitance measurements



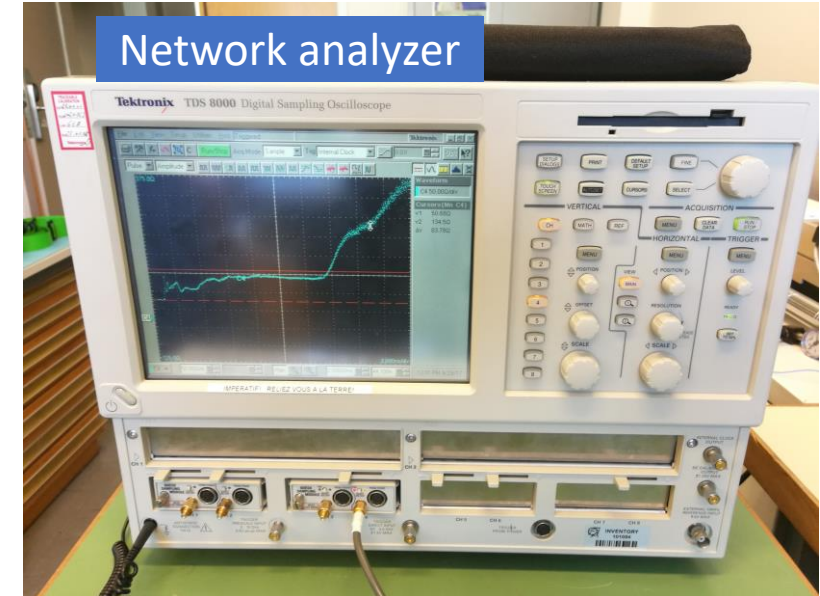
Caspar Schloesser

Summary

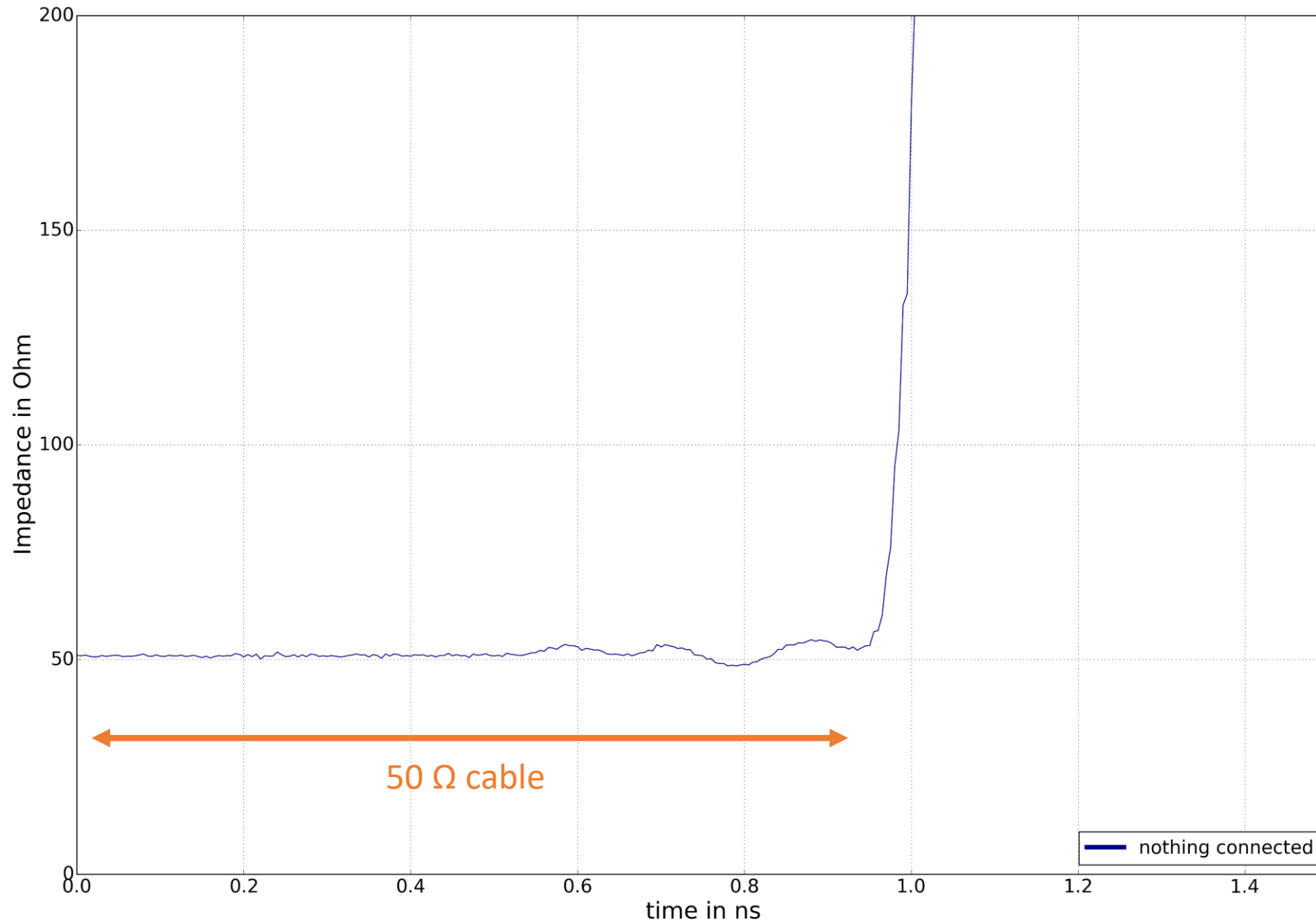
- Impedance measurements
 - 6x6x6 and 3x1x1 anodes
 - Different connectors and KEL cable
- LEM-grid capacitance measurements
 - For different LAr levels and CRP positions
 - Comparison to
 - Theoretical value
 - Levelmeter readings

Measurement setup

- Impedance was measured with a Tektronix TDS 8000 Digital Sampling Oscilloscope for:
 - 3x1x1 anode module
 - 6x6x6 anode module
 - Strips at various positions and views
 - Anode + FEP/Kapton/PCB/KEL connectors
 - The 2 anode modules linked together
 - The 2 contacts of the probe were placed on the strip connection and the ground of the anode

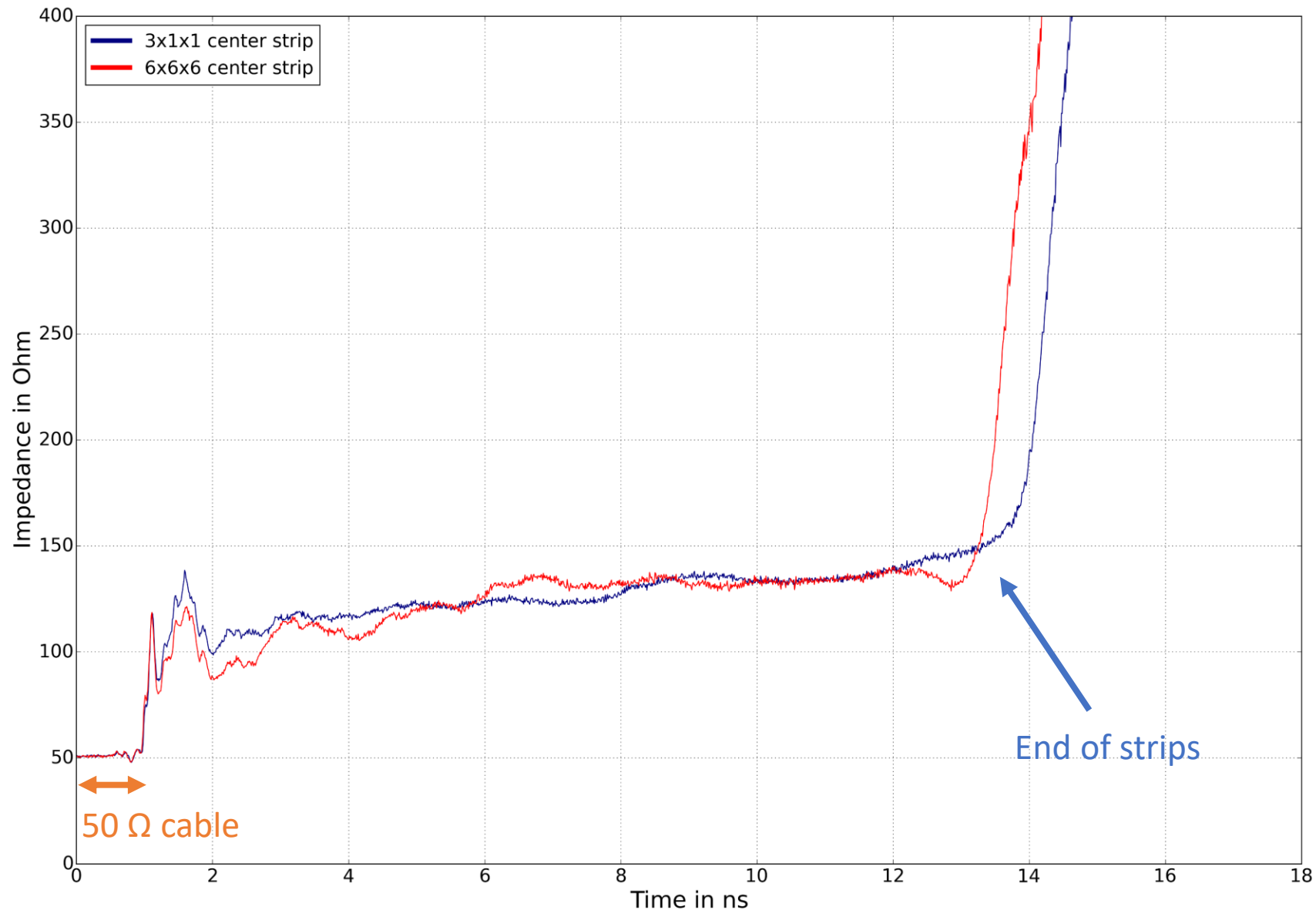


Nothing connected

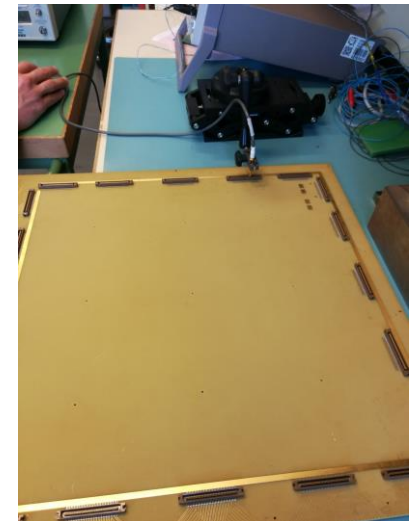


- With nothing connected to the probe, only the impedance of the 50 Ω cable is measured
 - At the probe connection it goes to ∞

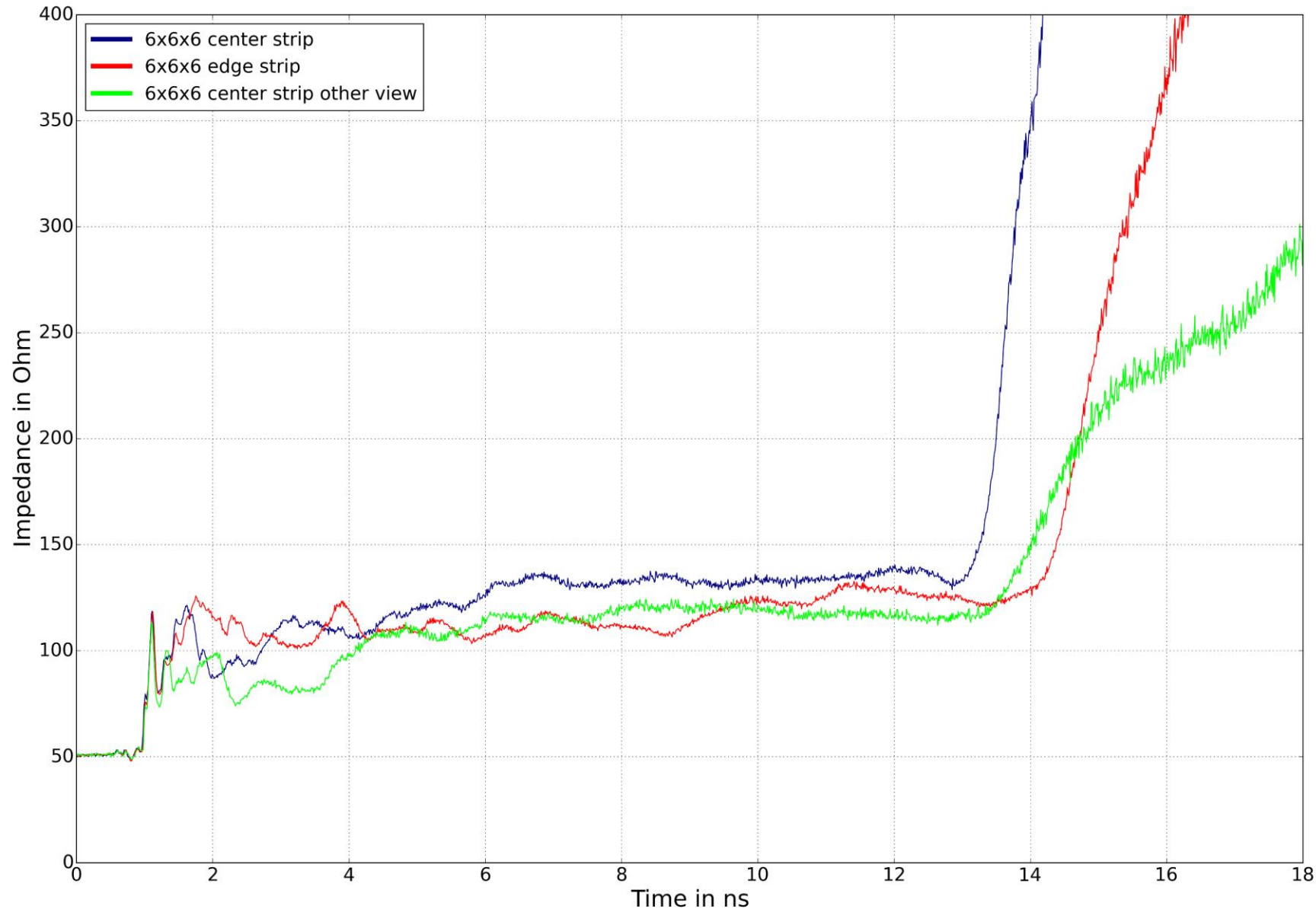
6x6x6, 3x1x1 anodes center strip comparison



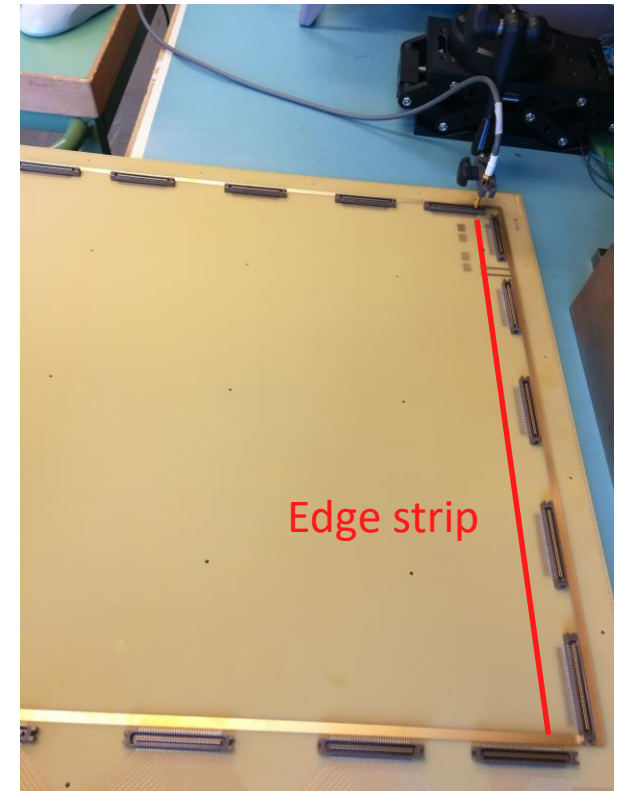
- Impedance between 100 – 140 Ω for strips of both anode modules
- Contacts from connector to strips have slightly different lengths
→ slightly different durations for signals to traverse entire copper track



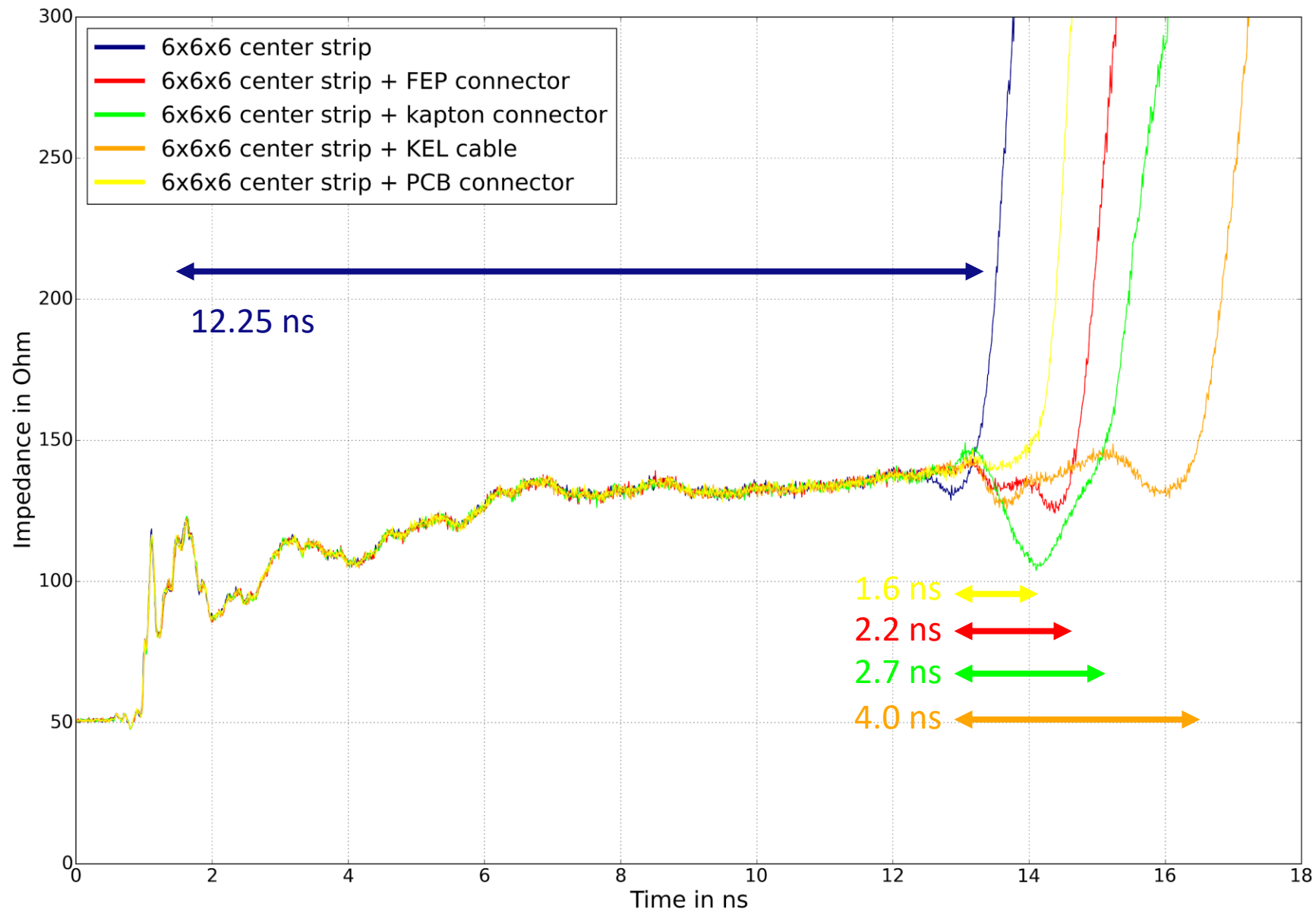
Comparison of different strips for 6x6x6 anode



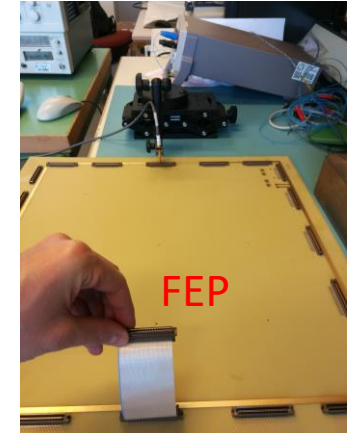
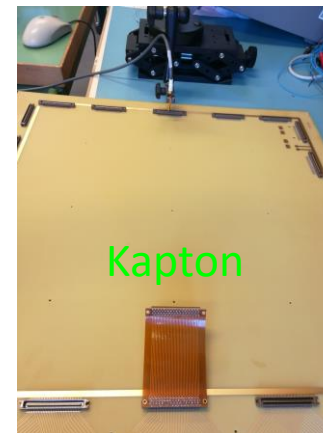
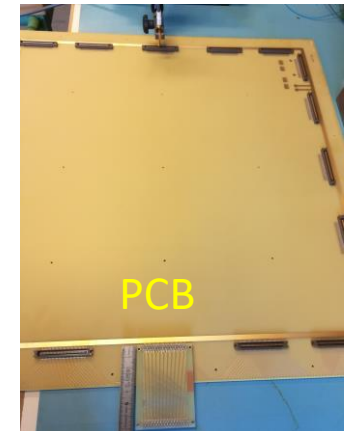
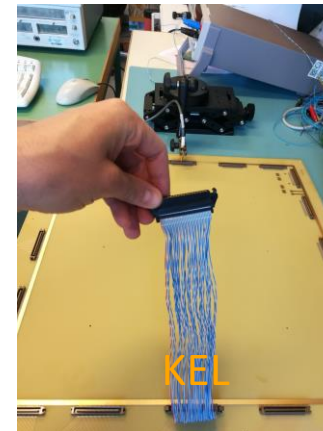
- Contacts from connector to strips have slightly different lengths → slightly different durations for signals to traverse entire copper track



6x6x6 anode + connector

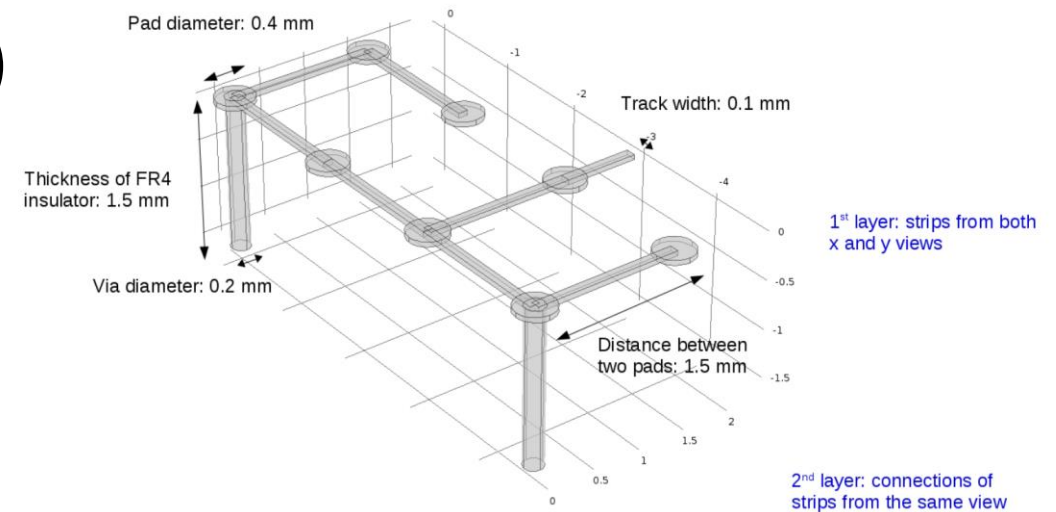
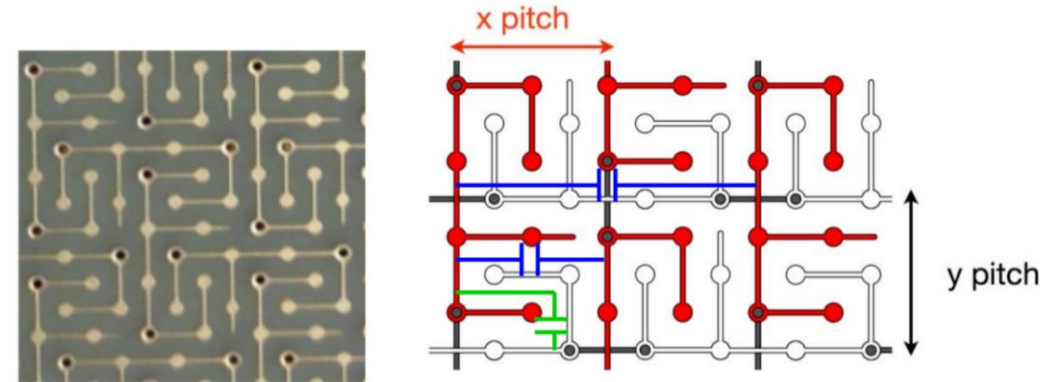


- Impedance not matched well for Kapton connector
- Impedance matched for KEL ribbon cables



Signal speed in anode

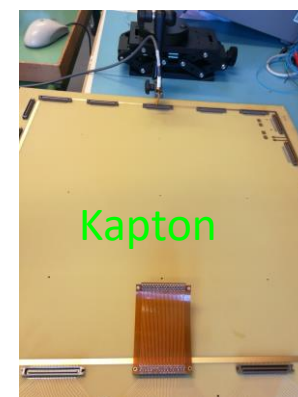
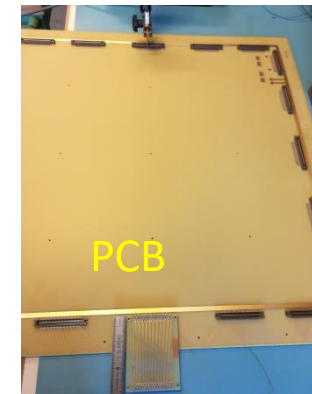
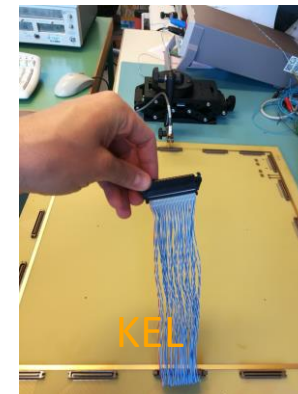
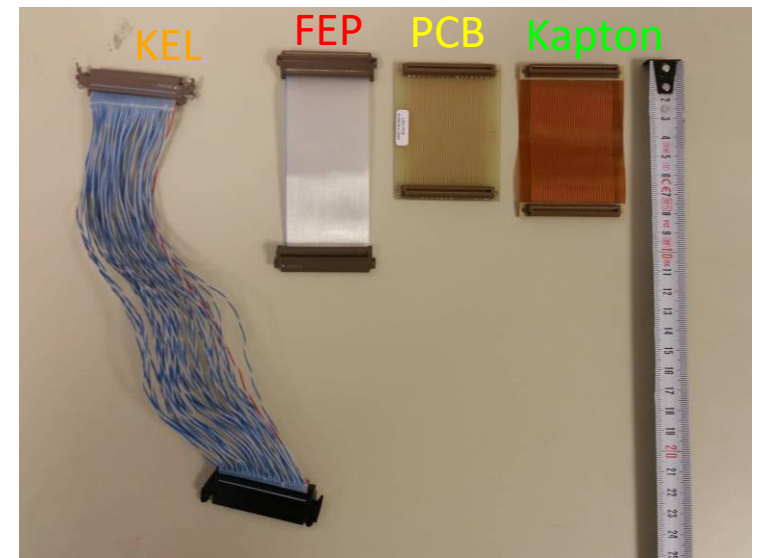
- Effective length of 1 anode strip:
 $50 \text{ cm} + 80 * 2 * 1.5 \text{ mm} = 74 \text{ cm}$
(each strip passes 80 times below the perpendicular strips for 1 anode module)
- Time it takes signal to cross 1 strip: 12.25 ns
- Signal speed: $6.0e7 \text{ m/s} = 0.20 * c_0$



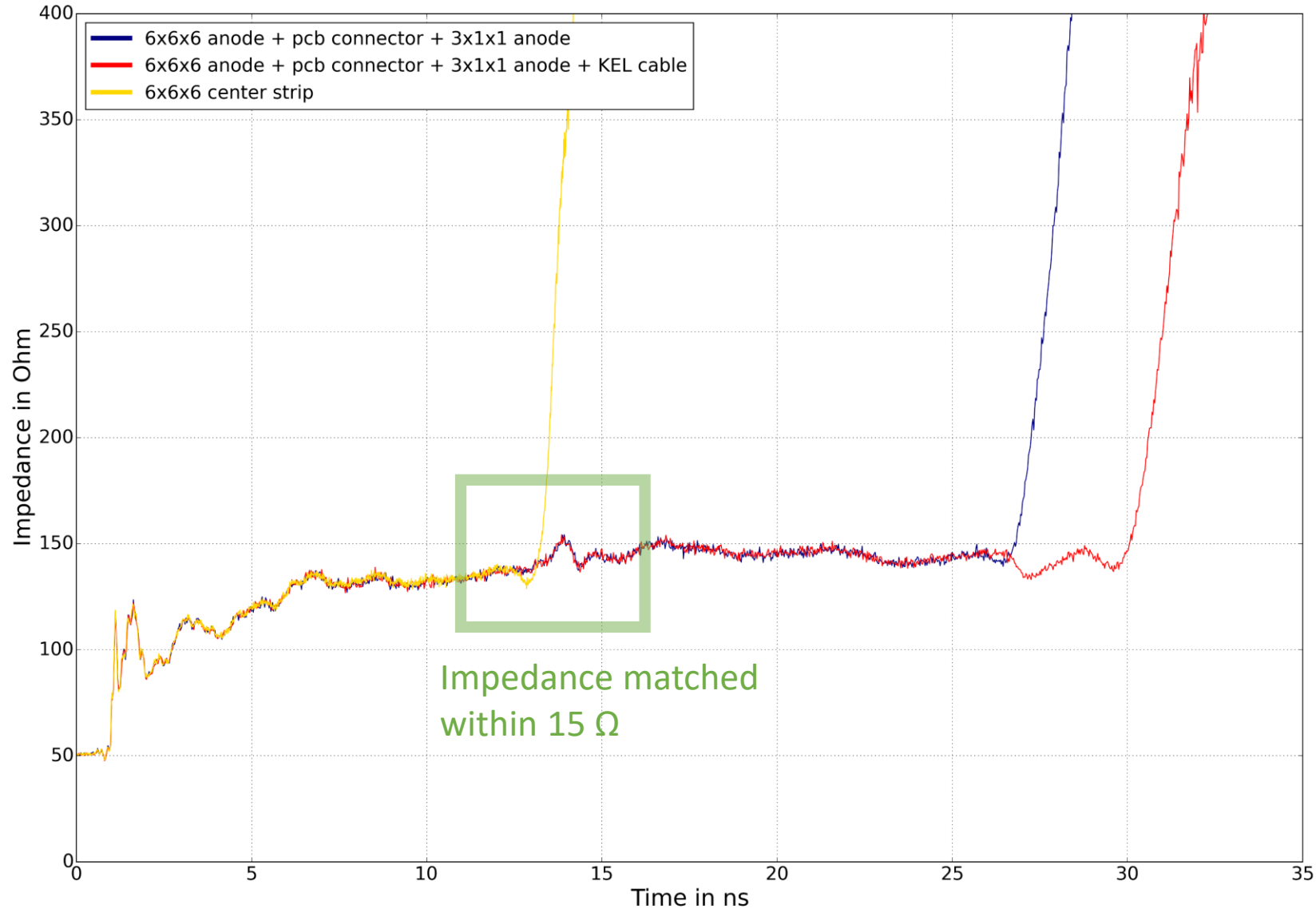
Taken from Pin-Jung Chiu

Signal speed in connectors

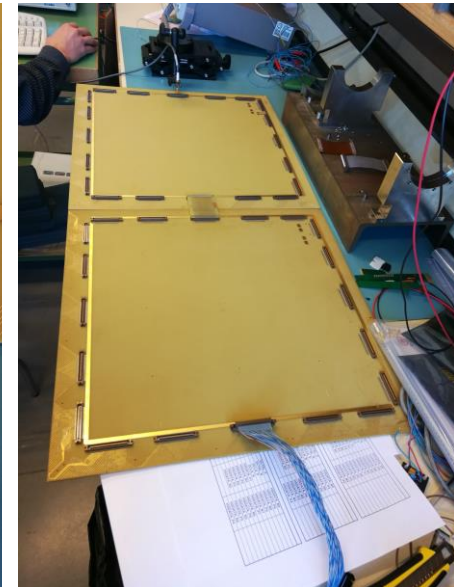
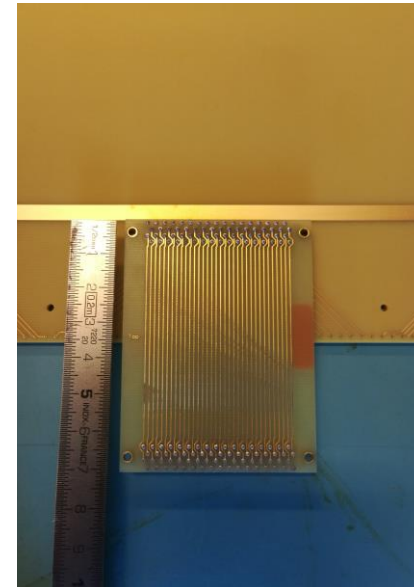
- PCB connector: $6.5 \text{ cm} / 1.6 \text{ ns} = 4.1\text{e}7 \text{ m/s}$
 $= 0.14 * c_0$
- FEP connector: $11 \text{ cm} / 2.2 \text{ ns} = 5.0\text{e}7 \text{ m/s}$
 $= 0.17 * c_0$
- Kapton connector: $7.5 \text{ cm} / 2.7 \text{ ns} = 2.8\text{e}7 \text{ m/s}$
 $= 0.09 * c_0$
- KEL cable: $25 \text{ cm} / 4.0 \text{ ns} = 6.3\text{e}7 \text{ m/s}$
 $= 0.21 * c_0$



Anodes chained together

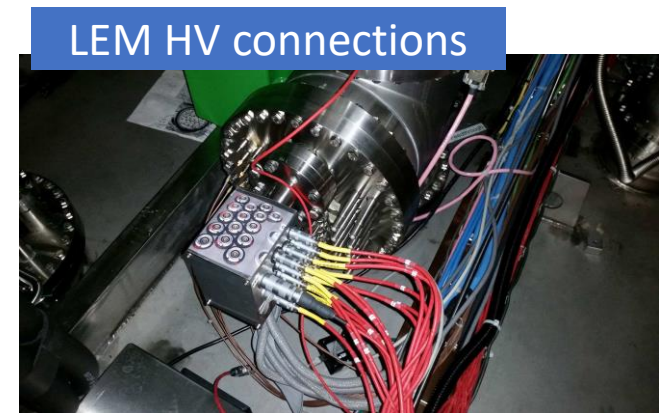
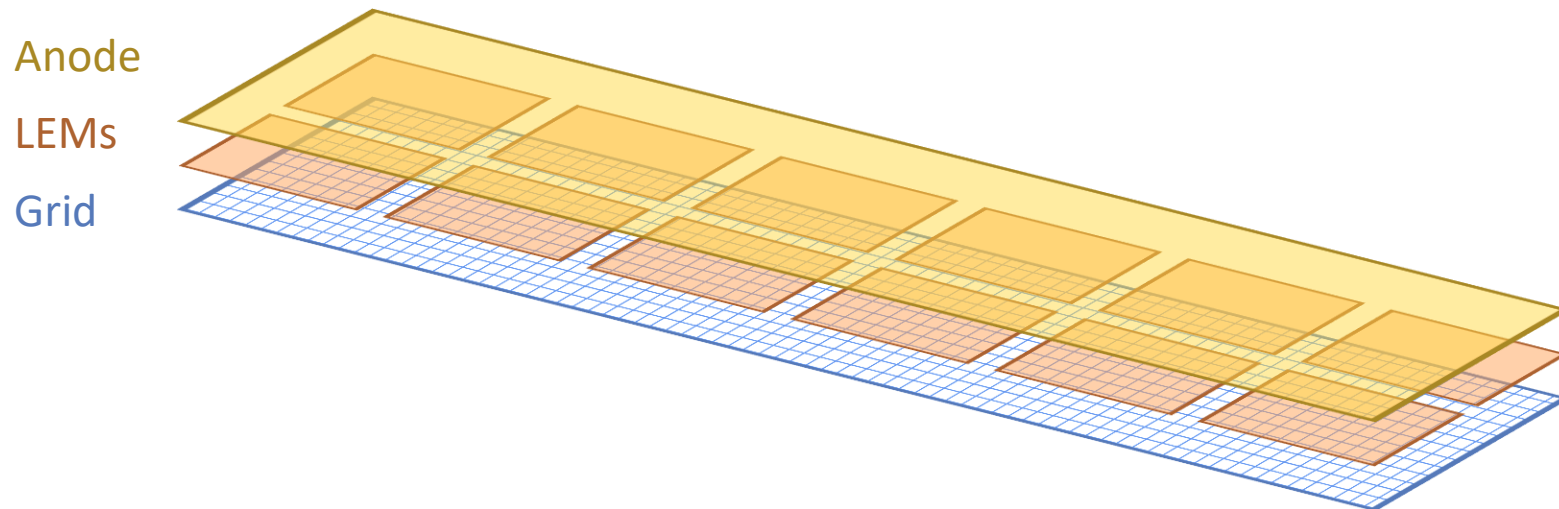


- Impedance matched for PCB connector within 15 Ω
- Impedance also matched for KEL cable, connecting anode to SGFT flange



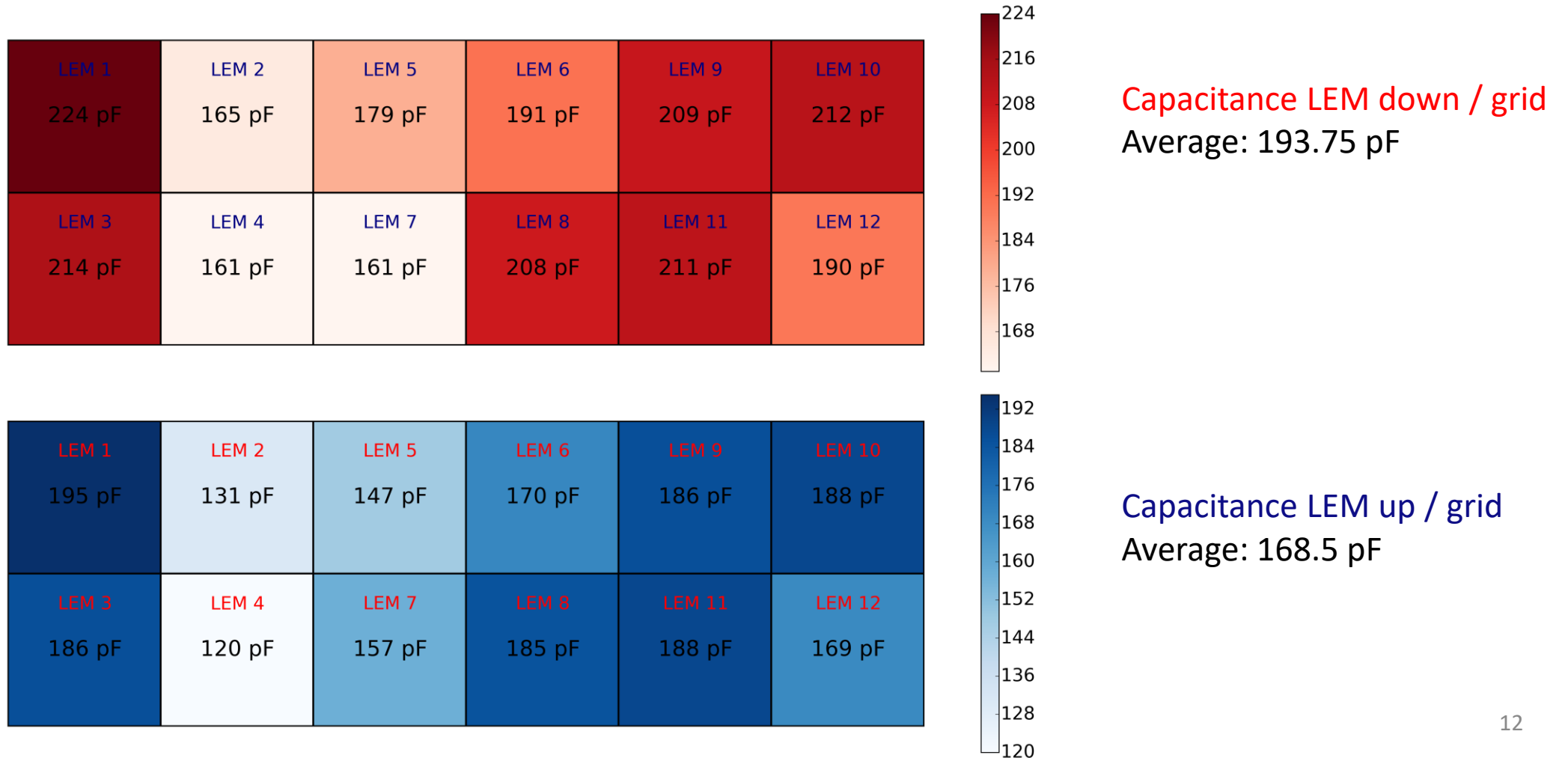
LEM-grid capacitance measurements

- Capacitance measured with Sourcetricon ST2831 LCR meter
 - Cs-Q mode
 - At 200 kHz
- Measured between grid connection on north flange and LEM up/down connections on SCFT HV flanges
- All other LEM cables were disconnected, LEMs floating



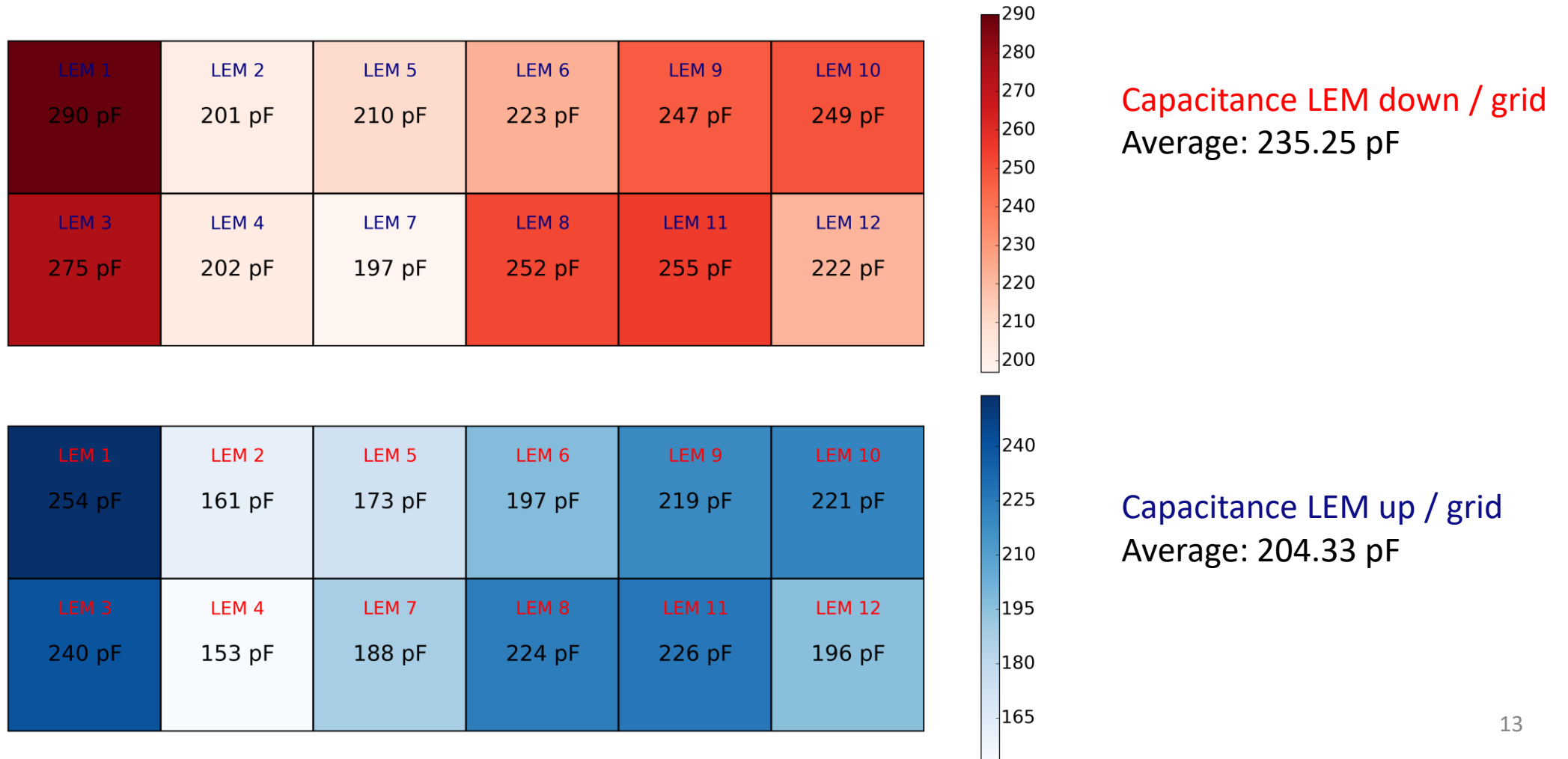
CRP level set at -0.5 mm

- Measured on Thursday, 05.Oct.2017 at 14:24
- CRP level set at -0.5 mm through SPFT motors



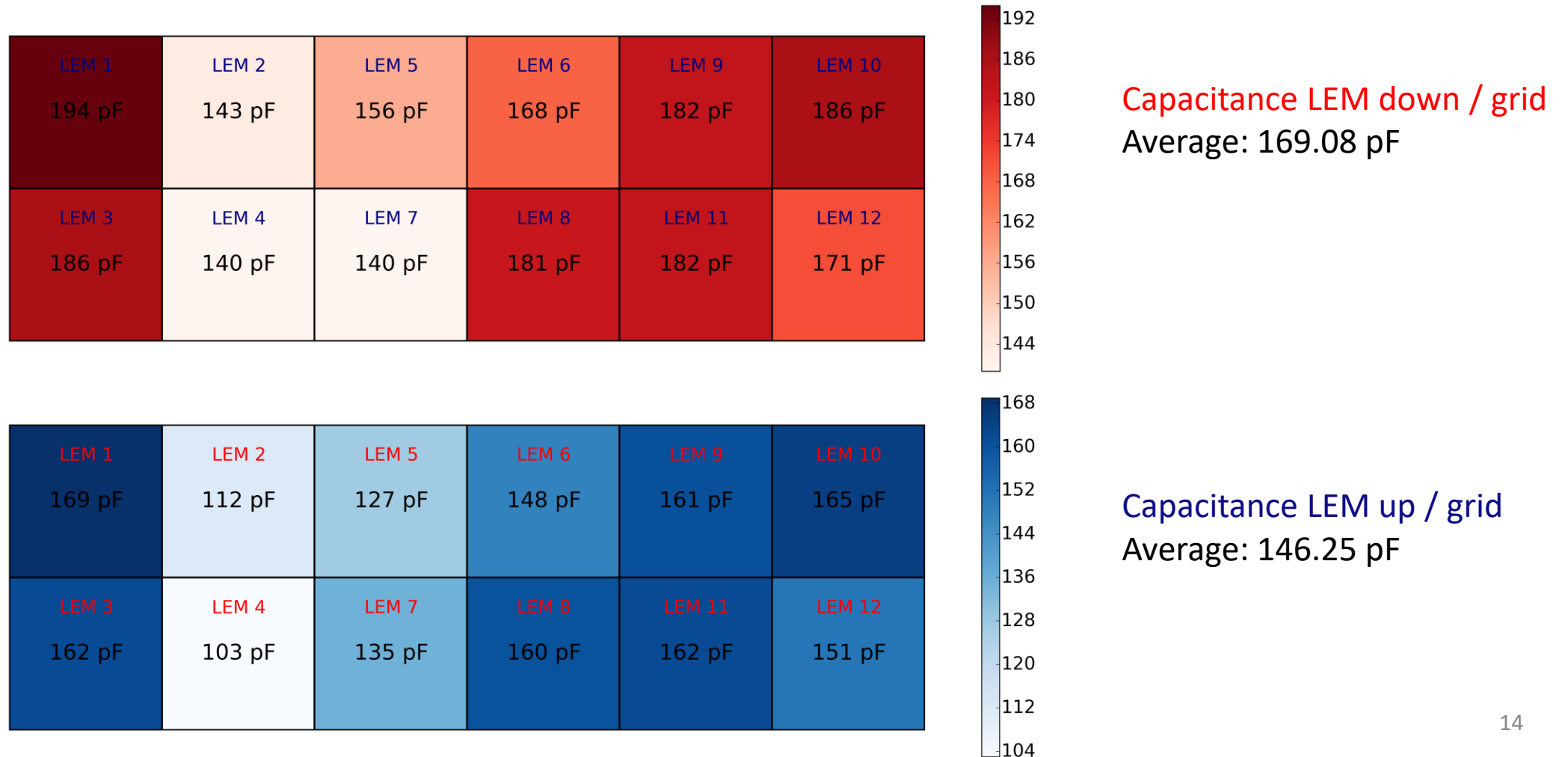
CRP level set at -4.5 mm

- Measured on Thursday, 05.Oct.2017 at 14:39
- CRP level lowered to -4.5 mm through SPFT motors



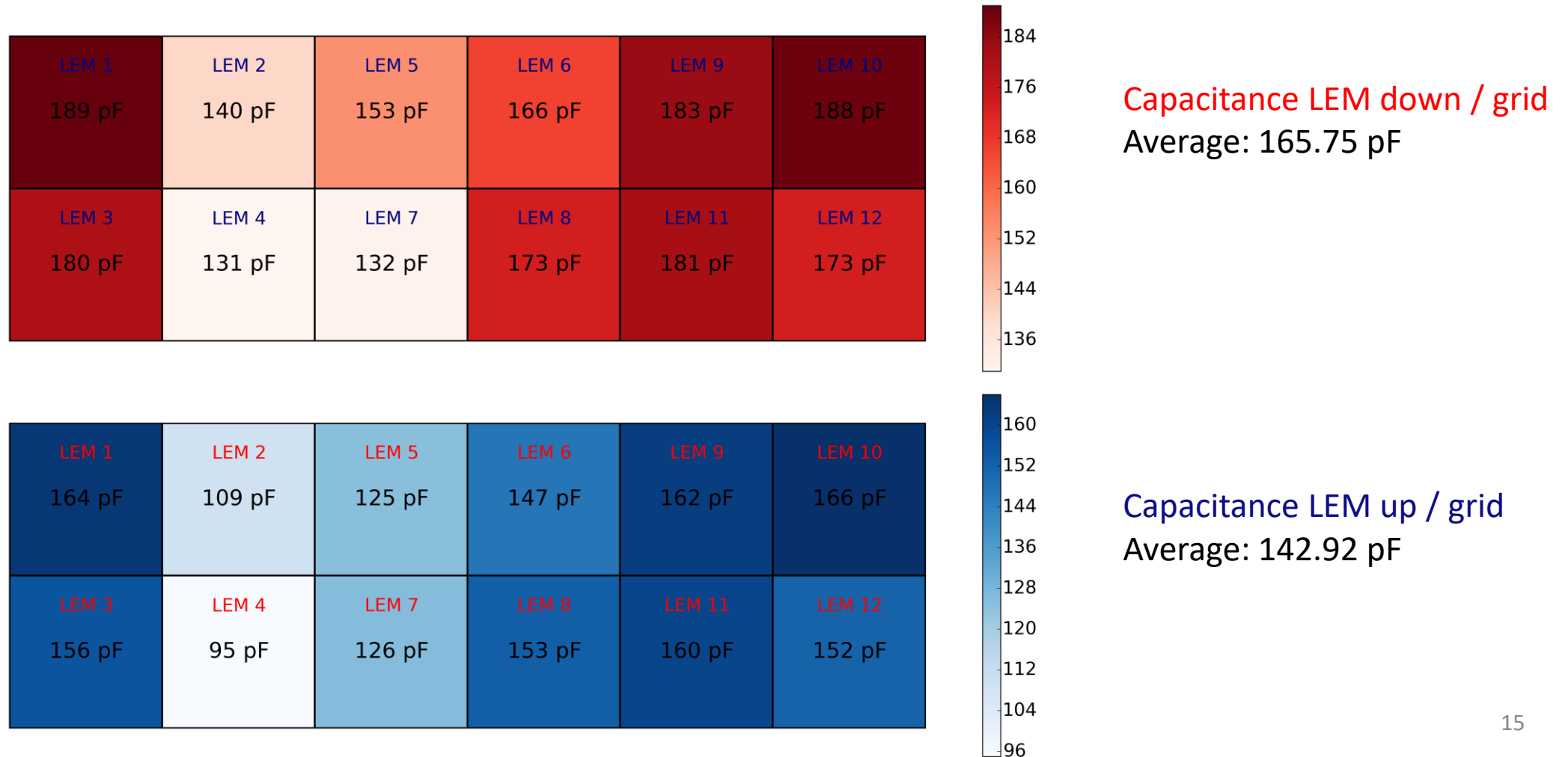
LAr removed and CRP level set to 0.0 mm

- Measured on Thursday, 05.Oct.2017 at 15:04
- 3 mm LAr removed and CRP level raised to -4.5 mm through SPFT motors



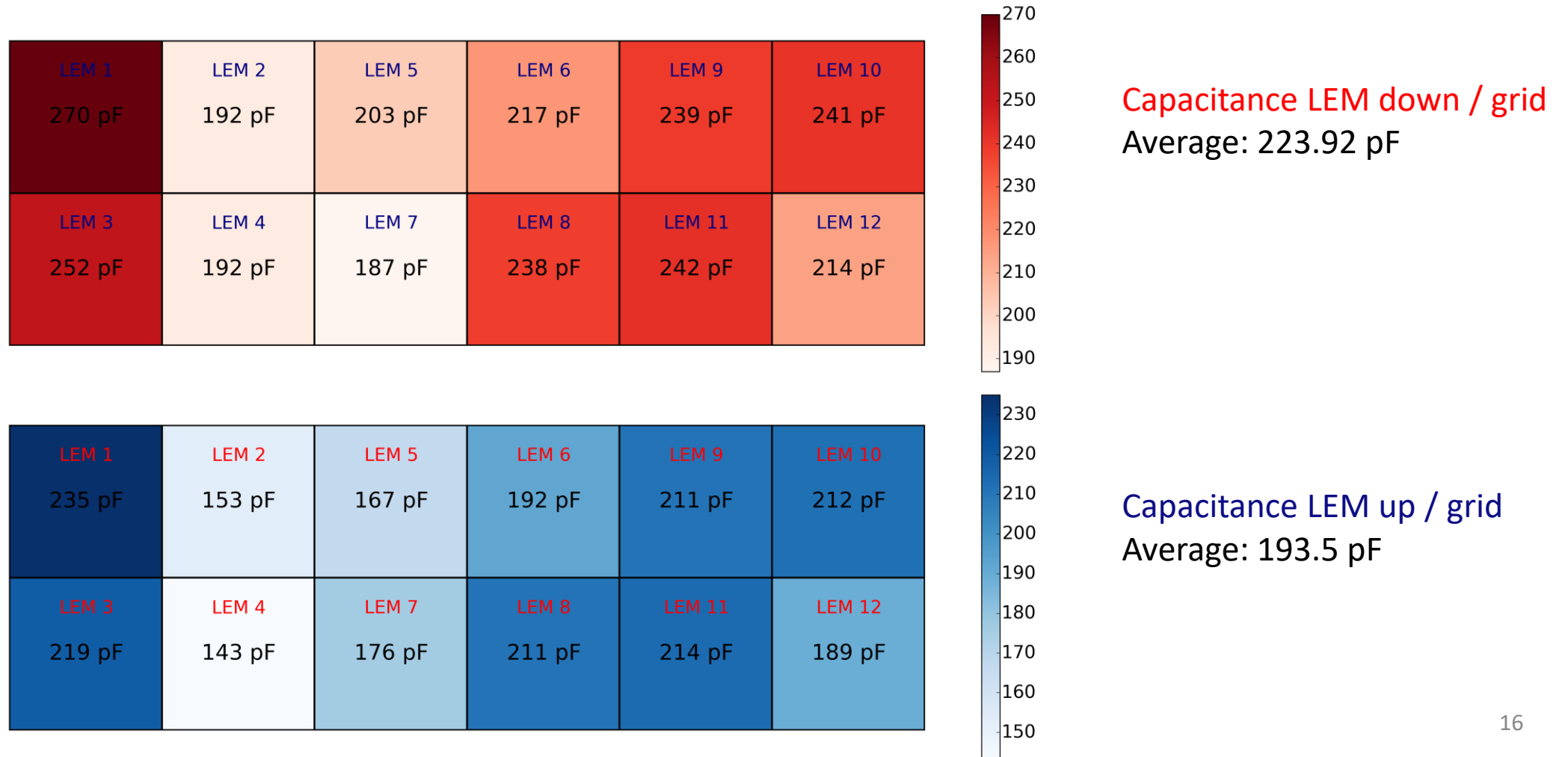
LAr added and CRP level set to 0.0 mm

- Measured on Friday, 06.Oct.2017 at 10:20
- 2 mm LAr added and CRP level set at 0.0 mm through SPFT motors

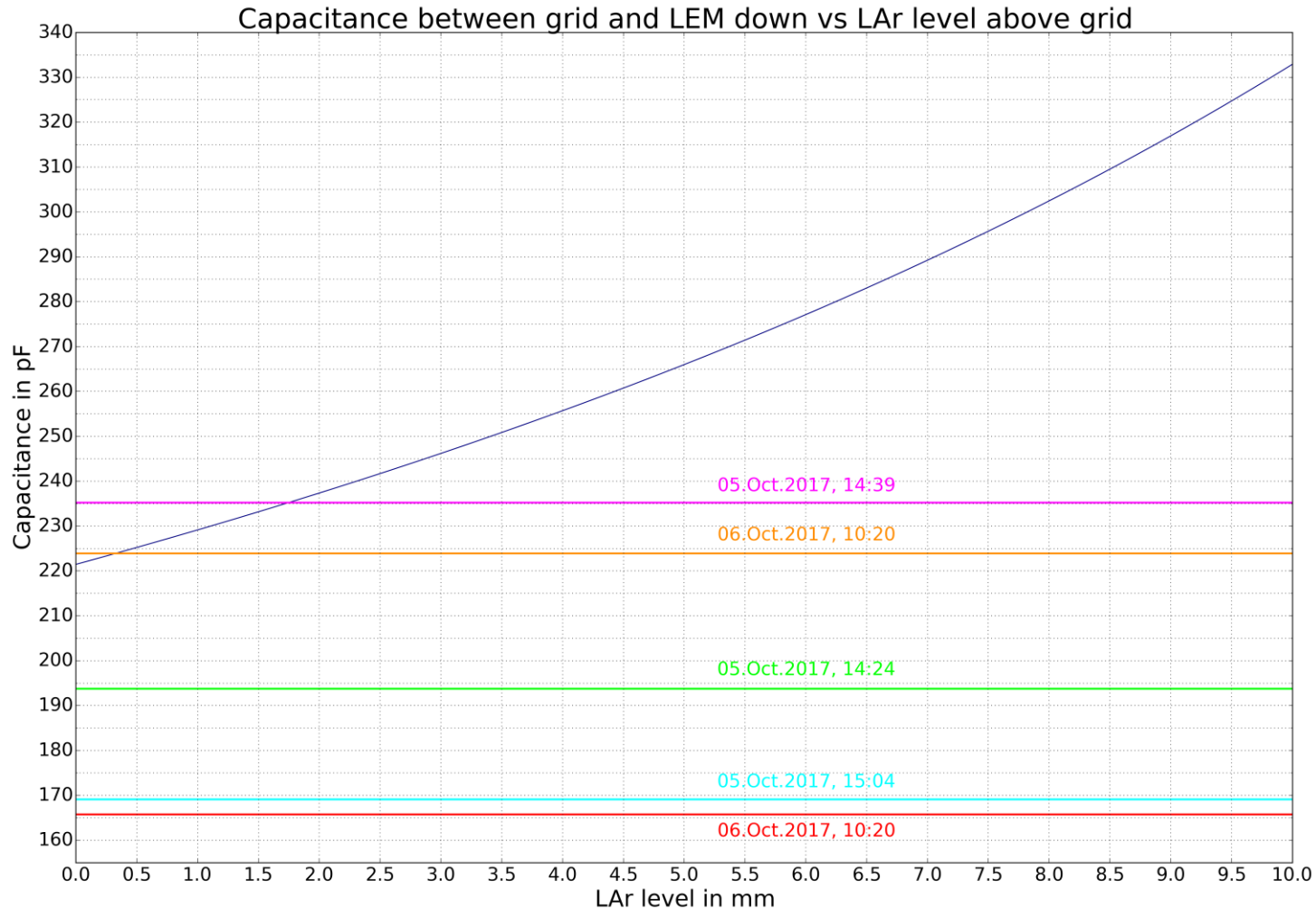


LAr added and CRP level set to -4.5 mm

- Measured on Friday, 06.Oct.2017 at 11:58
- 2-3 mm LAr added and CRP level lowered to -4.5 mm through SPFT motors



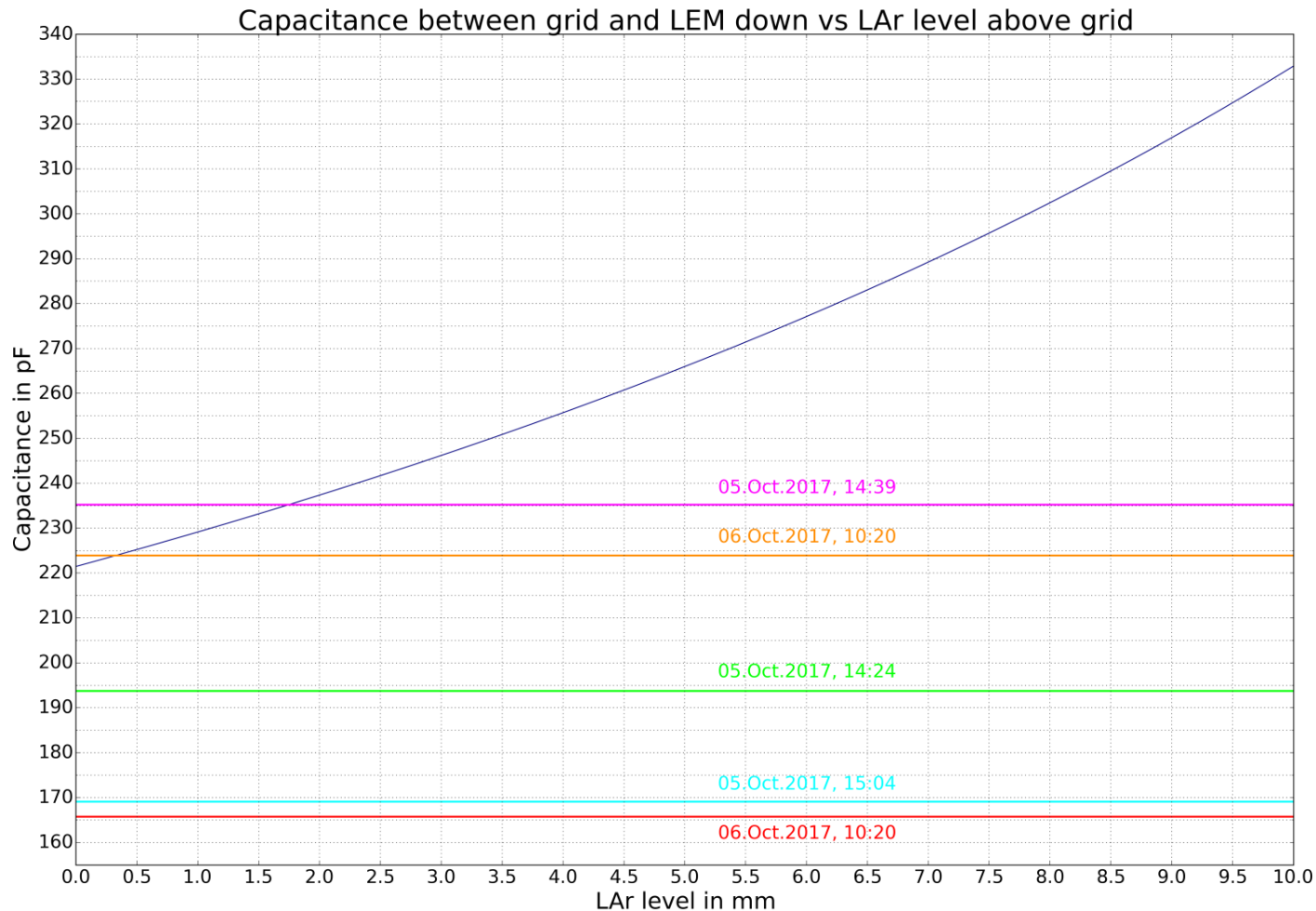
Theoretical capacitance



- Modelling the grid and LEMs as parallel plate capacitors, partially filled with a dielectric (LAr)
- Capacitance between grid and LEM down given by:

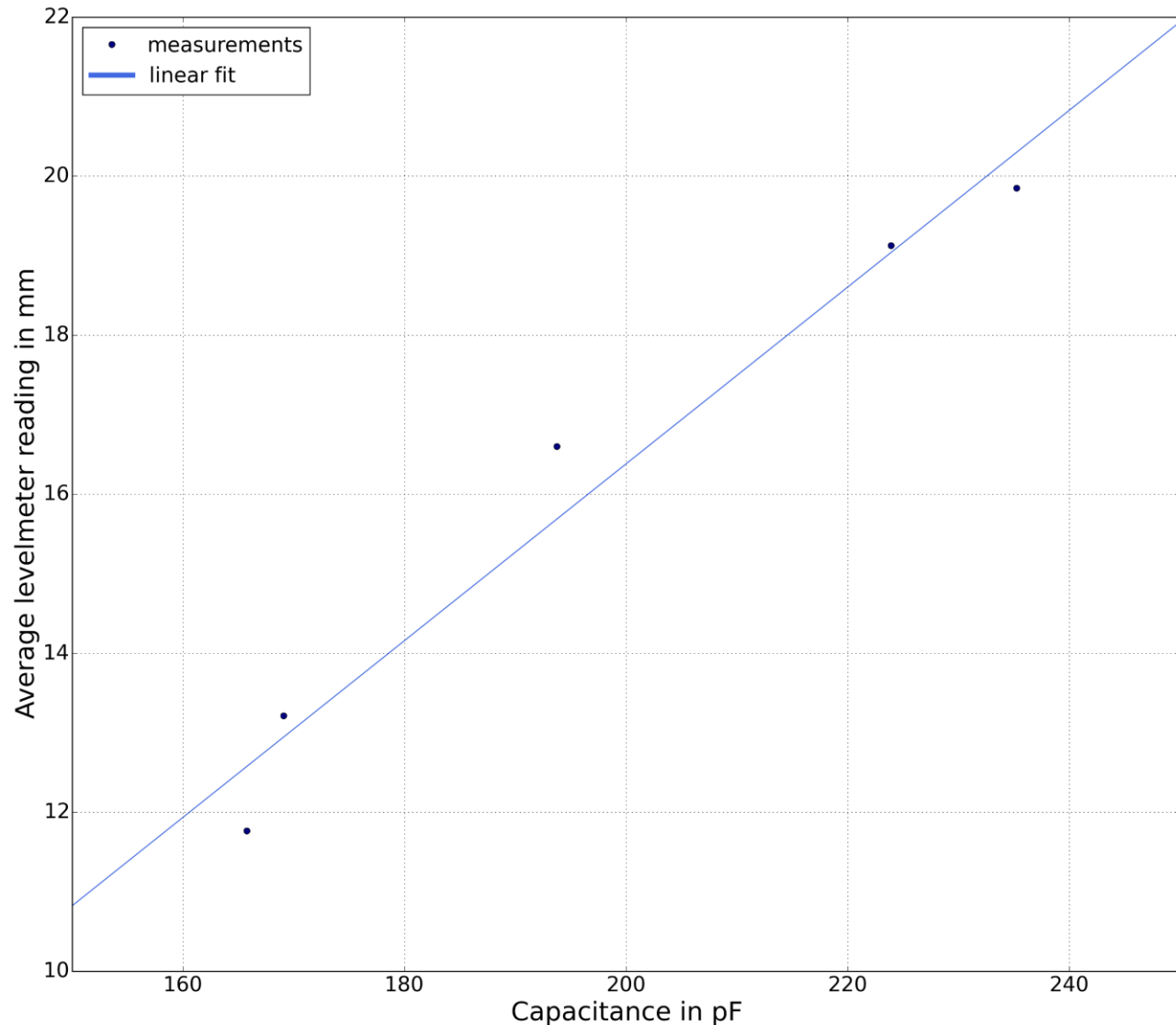
$$C_{grid/LEMbottom} = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{\epsilon_r(LAr) \times \epsilon_0 \times A}{d_{grid/LAr}} + \frac{1}{\frac{\epsilon_0 \times A}{d_{LAr/LEM}}} \right]^{-1}$$

Measurement deviations



- Capacitance is dependent on LCR meter frequency → indication of inductive component
- Stray capacitance from other components
- Theoretical capacitance calculated for parallel plate model
 - LEMs and grid are not perfect even surfaces
- Hard to remove effect of capacitance to ground
 - LCR meter gives different readings depending on which probe is placed on the grid

Comparison to levelmeters



- Average of all levelmeters was taken over given time period and plotted against capacitance measurements
- More measurements are needed to determine their exact relationship

Conclusion and next steps

- Impedance has been measured for strips of the anode modules and different connectors
 - Impedance matches for KEL cables and PCB connector
- 3L preamps have been set up in the clean room of Bldg. 185 and will be used to pulse the new anodes and connectors
- LEM/grid capacitance measurements reflect the level of LAr between them
 - Deviation from theoretical values due to stray capacitance, inductive components, etc.
 - Capacitance can be used to determine liquid level after initial calibration
- We will continue to measure capacitances as CRP is adjusted and/or level is altered to obtain the full relationship between capacitance and levelmeter reading