TPC Module Design Update

Knut Skarpaas 10/10/2019 I have been trying to get through the details prior to letting the next drawing set out-

Pixel board and feedthrough-

Things have gotten crowded in the corner of the TPC. As I put the thickness of the resistive sheet (.004" plus glue plus metal) along with the thickness of the reflective coating on the ArcLight (.004" plus glue) as well as some other clearance issues, things were getting too tight. I am moving the ArcLight in a little and the resistive cage out a little. I talked to Armin Karcher at LBNL who is doing the Pixel board routing. He let me move the holes and slots for the LCM modules inward by .3mm. While doing this, we talked about the Pixel board connector. The pins are not long enough and Armin did not find one with longer pins. He did find a surface mount version, which I uploaded and put in the CAD, but I want to mention that it could be more susceptible to pad shear on cooldown. Perhaps this could be tested, or others may have comments- The same connector (short pins) is on the feedthrough but that does not get cold (but still has the solder wicking issue if we go with pins) Perhaps the surface mount there also? Then we need to assure that the locating pins on the ends of the surface mount connector seal up. See the next slides for a view of this-

Possible surface mount connector (need to verify pad shear)

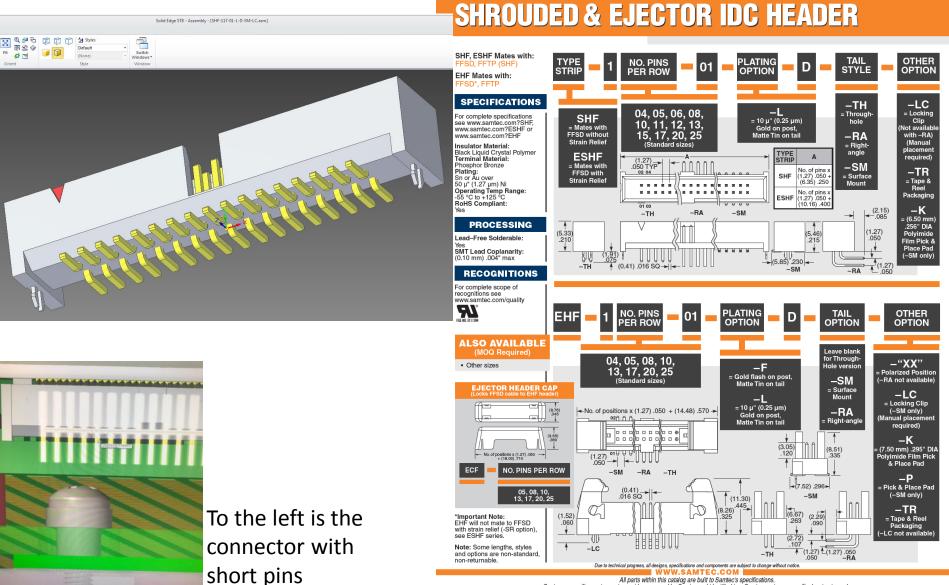
SHF 117-01-L-D-SM-LC



(1.27 mm) .050"



Need to verify that it will not shear the pads on cooldown



All parts within this catalog are built to Samtec's specifications. Customer specific requirements must be approved by Samtec and identified in a Samtec customer-specific drawing to apply.

ArcLight Modules-

I put skins on the PVT panel

As mentioned above, this, along with skin thicknesses on the field cage required the modules to be pushed inward by .3mm

Inner support near cathode made wider so the module won't be stressed

I recently realized that the SiPM optical center is shifted on the package. I am currently tuning the windows to coincide with the cold SiPM locations.

LCM Modules-

Added some plastic washers to the mounting screws (between the FR-4 and the polycarbonate) The holes below the washers were opened up to 3.6mm dia to permit shrinkage about the center pin. This larger hole should be on the SiPM board as well as the gasket which I believe is also FR-4.

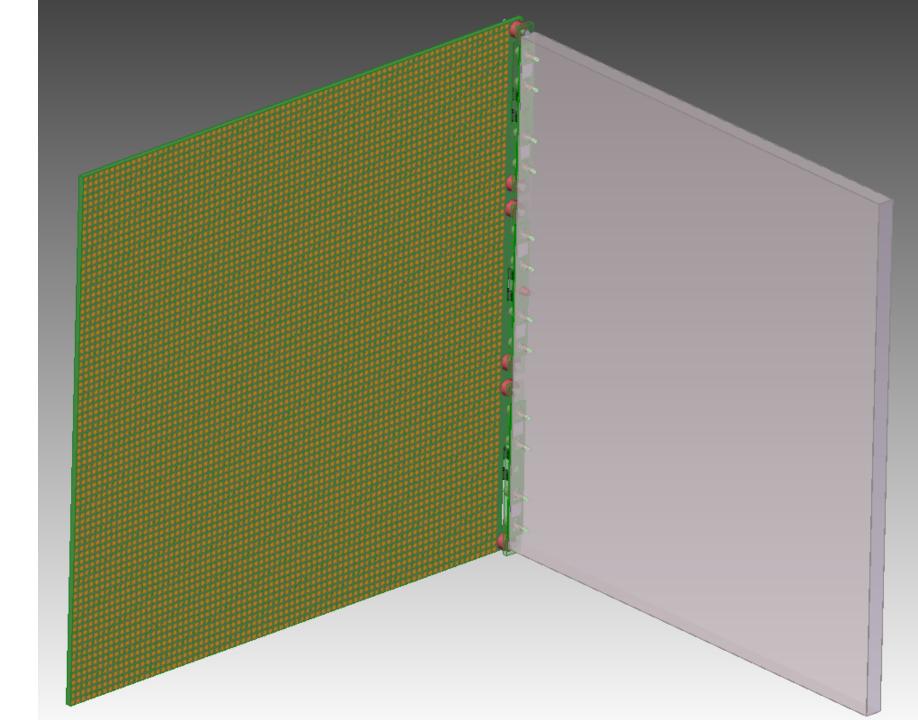
Note- in this location I use a stepped washer on the ArcLight so that screws can be tight and still slip (which I highly recommend)

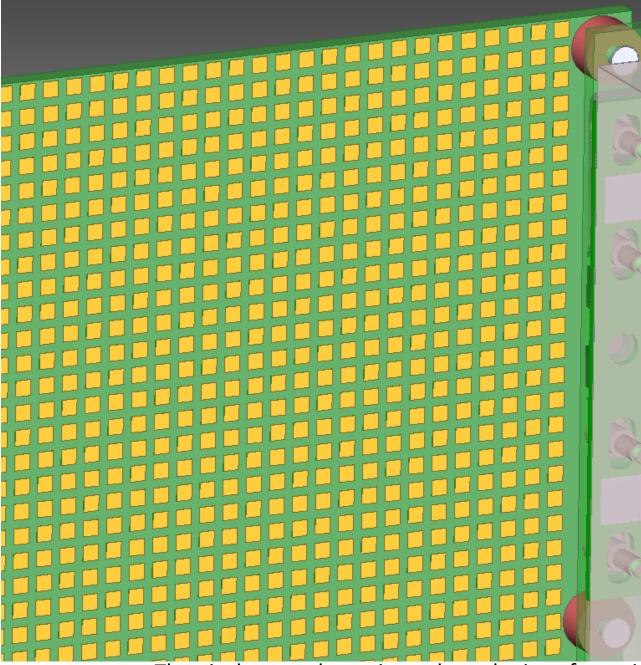
For all SiPM PC boards, the connection to the Pixel board is now a pressed in stud. The spacers for both systems are .210" thick and threaded to stiffen the studs. They are now .378" dia (a little smaller) and are probably polycarbonate

I notice that the holes in the gasket are the nominal size of the SiPM package (but the package has a +/- tolerance of .1mm so this should probably get more clearance)

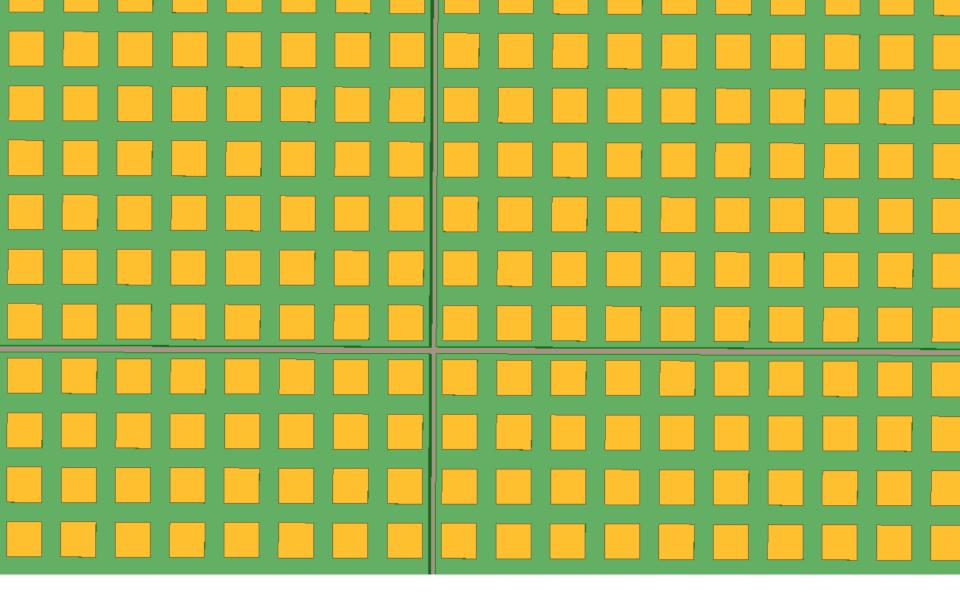
I noticed that the optic center of the SiPM package is off to one side – also the slot is off to one side in the polycarbonate – To compensate for thermal contraction, I would suggest to move the SiPM's .21mm each closer to the center of the board (to be centered when cold)

Many of the screws in the system are metric. The screw attaching the Pixel board to the anode support plate is a 6-32 UNC however. I was considering changing this to metric (M4), but after doing a blind tap test in polycarbonate, I confirmed that the larger thread form of this UNC fastener is more robust in a polymer.

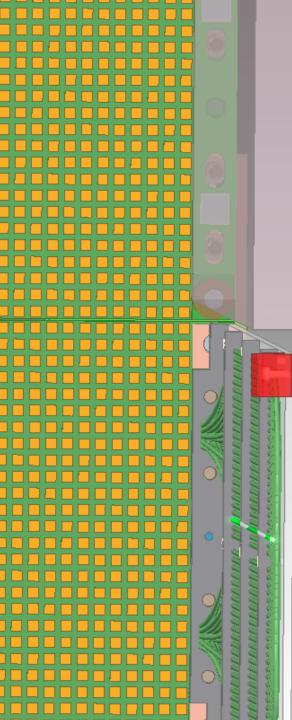


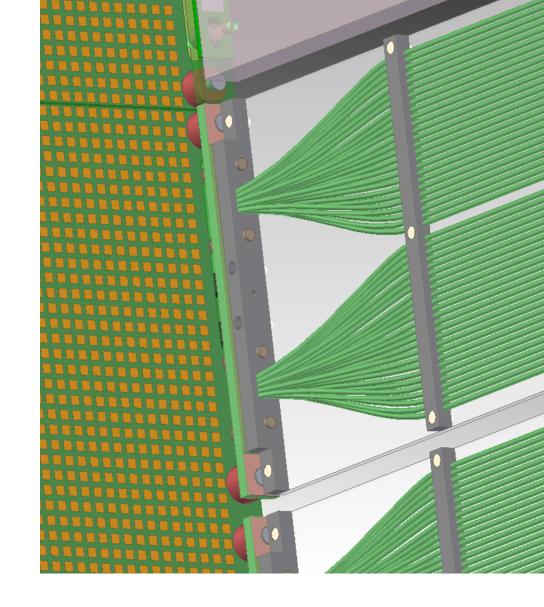


The pixels were drawn in to show the interface with the other components



This is the intersection of four Pixel planes (the pitch is maintained from module to module)





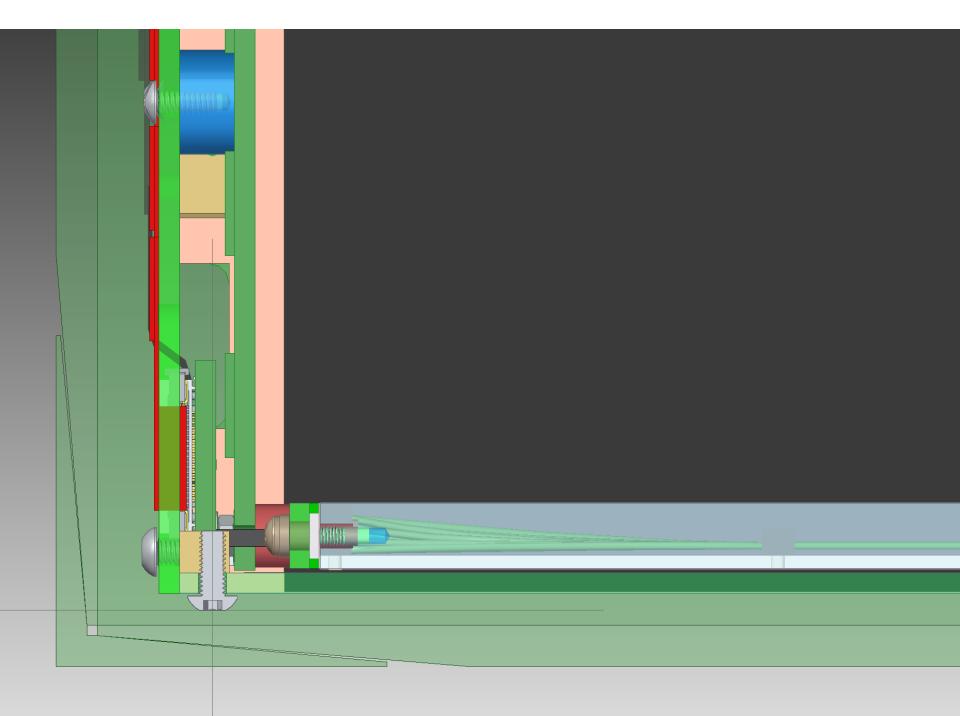
Views showing first row of pixels

There was recent interest in a large dewar to cyro check some large parts. Bob and I built a quick dewar (stainless liner, blue DOW Styrofoam insulation and a fiberglass outer cover) Bob just scaled this technique up for a test for Marty Breidenbach (shown here). If we want a large dewar like this for testing, Bob believes he can make one in 2 or 3 days.



I started to do some tests for manufacturing. Drilling from the front with the thin polyimide seems ok. If unsupported, the drills leave a burr on the other side which may be removed. We will test each of the configurations soon-





Things to do-

Check surface mount Pixel board connector to see if feet shear off board when cooled and pick connector for feedthrough (both sides)

Electric field in the corner- I am not sure if we resolved the electric field in the corner. At one point we talked about making a "curtain" to direct the field, but then I think it was dropped when we said that the SiPM board actually is slightly to the side of the pixel array- comments?

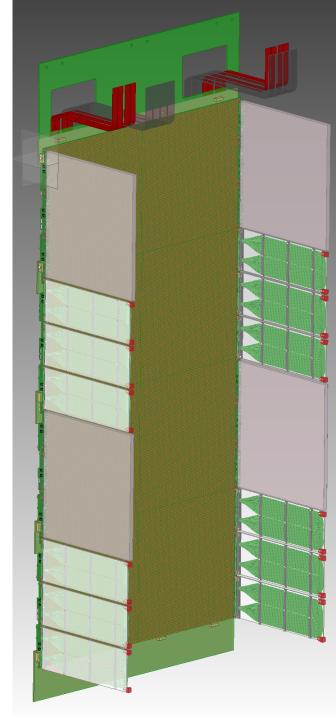
Cable organization- Make a of pattern on the back plane for clips to hold cables in place (could be just some tapped holes for plastic screws)

Add threaded inserts to the anode support plate for the assembly tooling / fixture (the 1/8" FR-4 sheet will flex if we do not hold it with a frame). Once it is connected to the box, it becomes much more stiff. So far, most of the inserts are too tall – looking for a lower profile part

Finish ArcLight window locations

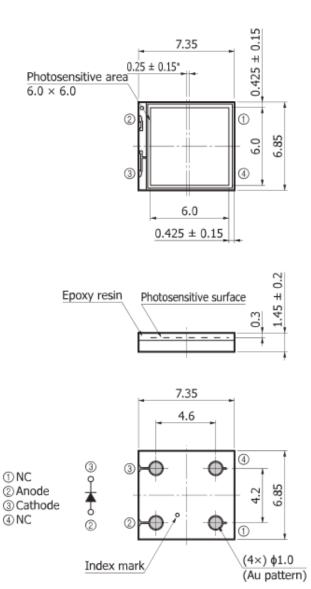
More feedthroughs on top

Backup slides



Home > Products > Optical sensors > Multi-Pixel Photon Counters (MPPCs/SiPM) > MPPCs (SiPMs)/MPPC arrays >

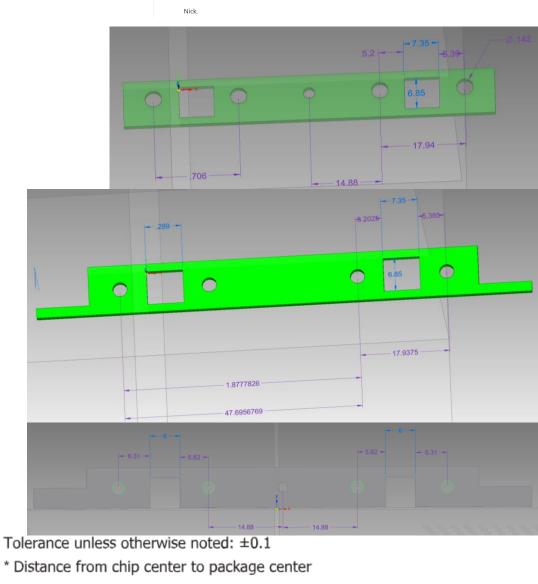
Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



Hi James,

We are going to use two different packages for LCM - \$13360-6025PE (SMD 25 um pixel) \$13360-6050CS (Ceramic package, 50um pixel). For ArcLight, Igor insisted to use \$13360-6025PE only.

Best,

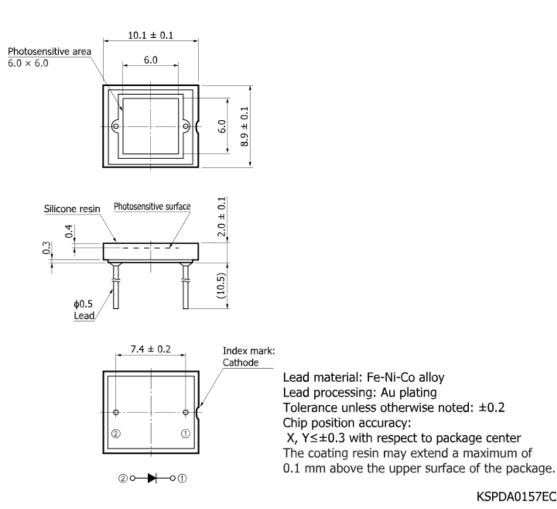


KAPDA0153EA

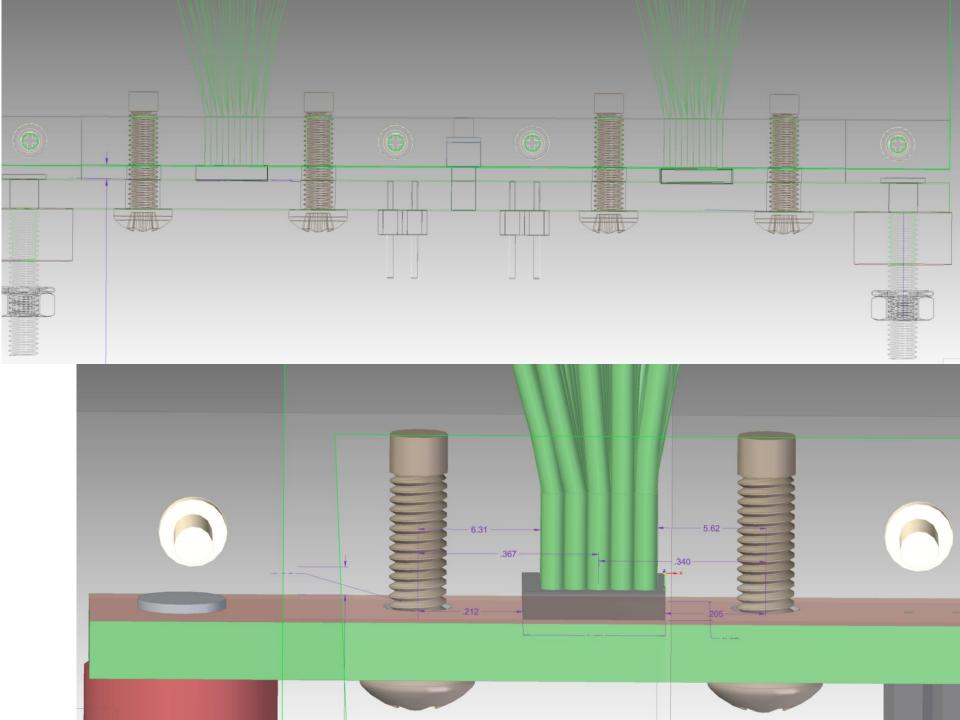


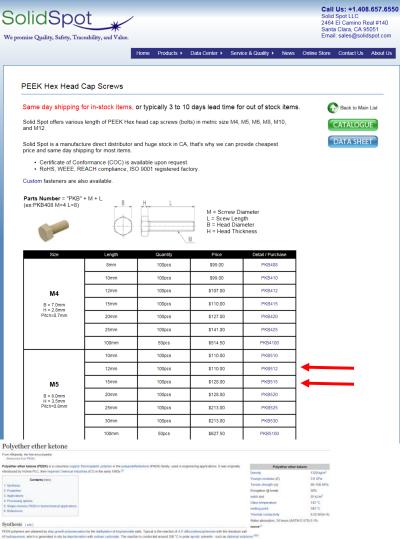
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Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



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Properties (edt)

Comparison (see) (s

Applications [edi]

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TREES in their process of the monotonic in approximate spectration. FECK in their process in a rigorial bandware are advectory only. It is elemently used in the average, automotive, and chemical process industries.¹⁹ FEEK sets and methods are commonly used in fact applications. FECK and process and is applications where continuous high temperatures lap to 57:00° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and is the thermal conductivity, in a site used in FEFE and in the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and is the thermal conductivity, in a site used in FEFE and in the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and is the thermal conductivity, in a site used in FEFE and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and is the thermal conductivity of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and the temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures lap to 500° (c) are common.¹⁰ Sectione of the and temperatures la

Processing options (edt)

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In its solid state PEEK is readily machinetile, for example, by (CNC) miling machines and is commonly used to produce high quality plastic parts that are thermostable and both electrically and thermally insulating. Filled grades of PEEK can also be CNC machined, but special care must be taken to properly manage stresses in the material.

PEEK is considered a high-performance polymer, that is to say, its high price restricts its use to the most demanding applications only

Shape-memory PEEK in biomechanical applications [est]

PEEK is not haddonally a shape-memory polymer, however, recent advances in processing have allowed shape-memory behavior in PEEK with mechanical activation. This technology has expended to applications in ontopedic

PEEK screws for the cathode-

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		N	ewton			\$	1	Pound-for	rce		\$
		_									
PEEK Data Sheet									1	Pa	ge: 3 / 3
Torsional rupture to	que								1		
(Unit = N • m)	#2-56	#4-40	#6-32	#8-32	#10-24	#10-32	1⁄4-20				
Material	0.07	0.17	0.34	0.62	-	1.06	1.87				
	M1.7	M2	M2.6	МЗ	M4	M5	M6	N 8	M10	M12	M16
Material	0.02	0.06	0.16	0.30	0.64	1.28	2.26	i <u>.</u> 98	10.80	18.60	-
Low head (hexagon)	-	-	-	0.15	0.54	1.11	1.72	- 1	-	-	-
Low head (hexalobular)	-	-	-	0.21	0.54	1.11	2.44	-	-	-	-
Very Low head (hexalobular)	-	-	-	0.15	0.50	1.09	1.71	-	-	-	-
* The above numerical values a	are for jus	t referenc	e and no	t guarant	eed value	es.		/			
* Numerical values are may val	y based	on operati	ng condi	tions.							
* Values are calculated based of Torque values shown in the ta	ble.	an value.	The rec	ommend	ed torque	for each	screv	type is 509	% of Tors	ional Ruț	oture
(Unit = N)	#2-56	#4-40	#6-32	#8-32	#10-24	#10-32	4-20				
Basic	173	288	431	703	-	1064	1648				
	M1.7	M2	M2.6	МЗ	M4	M5	M6	M8	M10	M12	M16
Basic	59	160	312	430	765	1230	1670	3090	4900	7360	-
Low head (hexagon)	-	-	-	370	730	1170	1666	-	-	-	-

Very Low head (hexalobular) Storage conditions

Low head (hexalobular)

· Avoid direct sunlight and storage in room temperature and avoid high humidity.

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- Keep fasteners in the original plastic bag to avoid dust.
- Please store in a sealed container if removed from the plastic bag.
- Do not place heavy objects on the fasteners to avoid damage.

Attention for Use

· Black spots may occasionally appear on the external surface. However, this has no impact on performance.

375

317

744

624 1146

1166

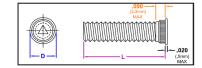
1665

1455

Gate residue of screw head is 0.2mm or less.



BROACHING-TYPE STUDS





SERIES

Captive - CKFH

PEM[®] - KFH **JHP Fasteners - SKFH**

Manufactured by Captive Fastener Corp

CKFH broaching-type studs are electroplated with tin so they are readily solderable. Thus, they can be used both as solderable connectors and as permanently mounted mechanical fasteners.

INCH														
Thread Size	Part Number	All dimensions are in inches L Length ± 0.015 inches					D ± 0.010"	Hole Size +.003/- .000	Max. Size Clearance Hole in Attached Parts	Max. Nut Tightening Torque (in-lbs)	Min Dist to Edge	Anvil Hole +0.003 -0.000)	Minimum Mat'l Thick	
		0.250	0.312	0.375	0.500	0.625	0.750							
#4-40	CKFH440	-4	-5	-6	-8	-10	-12	0.18	0.120	0.145	4	0.15	0.113	0.060
#6-32	CFKH632	-4	-5	-6	-8	-10	-12	0.2	0.140	0.170	8	0.19	0.140	0.060
#8-32	CKFH832		-5	-6	-8	-10	-12	0.23	0.166	0.195	15	0.20	0.166	0.060
#10-32	CKFH1032			-6	-8	-10	-12	0.25	0.189	0.22	18	0.20	0.191	0.060

Thread Size	Part Number		All dim	ensions a I Length ±	L			D ± 0.010"	Hole Size +.003/- .000	Max. Size Clearance Hole in Attached Parts	Max. Nut Tightening Torque (in-lbs)	Min Dist to Edge	Anvil Hole +0.003 -0.000)	Minimum Mat'l Thick
		6	8	10	12	15	18							
//3 X 0.5	CKFHM3	-6	-8	-10	-12	-15	-18	4.58	3.0	3.7	0.45	3.8	3.1	1.5
VI4 X 0.7	CKFHM4		-8	-10	-12	-15	-18	5.74	4.2	4.8	1.60	5.1	4.1	1.5
45 X 0.8	CKFHM5			-10	-12	-15	-18	6.60	5.0	5.8	2.10	5.3	5.1	1.5

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