



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

ArgonCube2x2: Rack Builds Progress

Karolina Wresilo

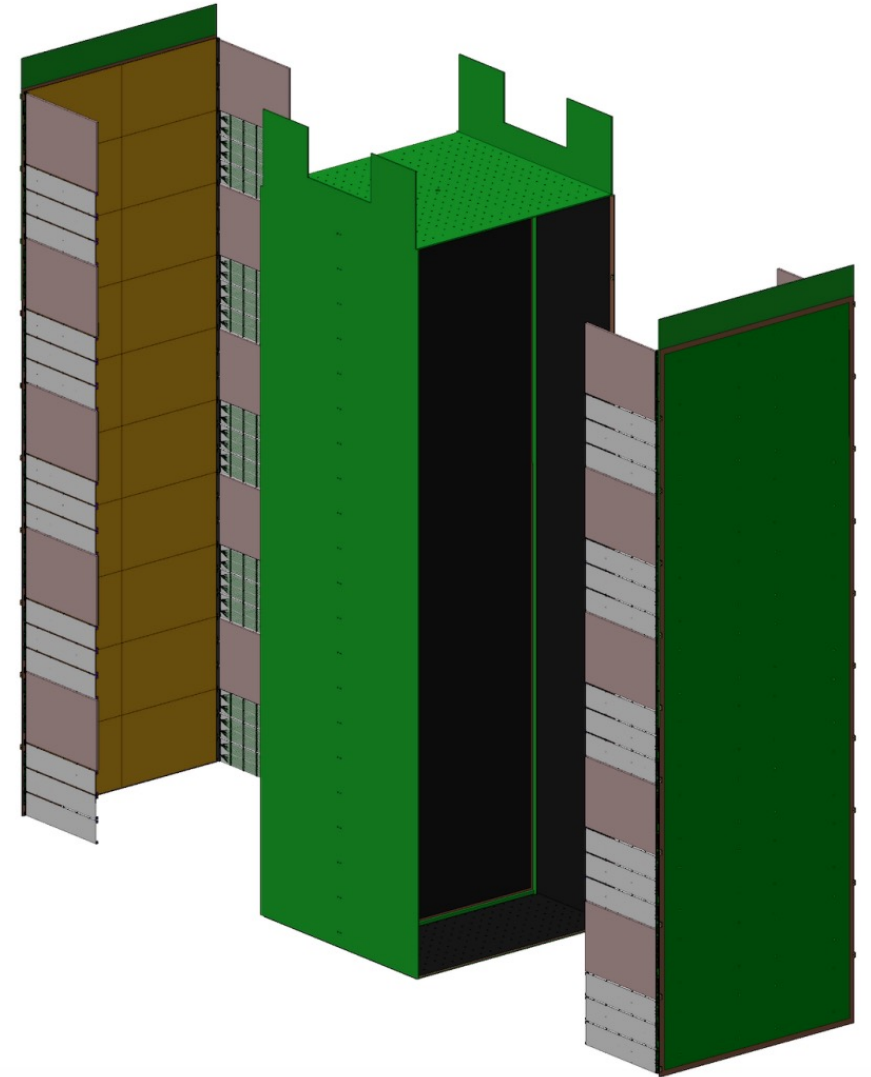
2x2 Electronics Integration Meeting 11th May 2022

Outline

- Introduction
 - ND-LAr ArgonCube
 - ArgonCube 2x2
- Rack builds:
 - The team
 - Safety reviews
 - Subsystems
- Plans and schedule

ND LAr: ArgonCube

- High-intensity 1.2 MW beam will **deliver 55 neutrino interactions per beam spill** at the DUNE near-detector (ND) site.
- The expected **event pile up** would lead to ambiguous and/or unresolvable final states.
- To combat this a **modular approach** is taken (ArgonCube concept):
 - ND-LAr will consist of 35 optically isolated TPC modules.
 - Each module has a cathode in the middle and two anode read-out planes on either side.



Full sizes modules will be 1.0 x 1.0 x 3.5m

ArgonCube Prototyping: 2x2 Module

- Prototype consisting of four $0.7 \times 0.7 \times 1.4\text{m}$ TPC modules, contained within a common cryostat.
- Essential for **confirming the functionality of the modular approach.**

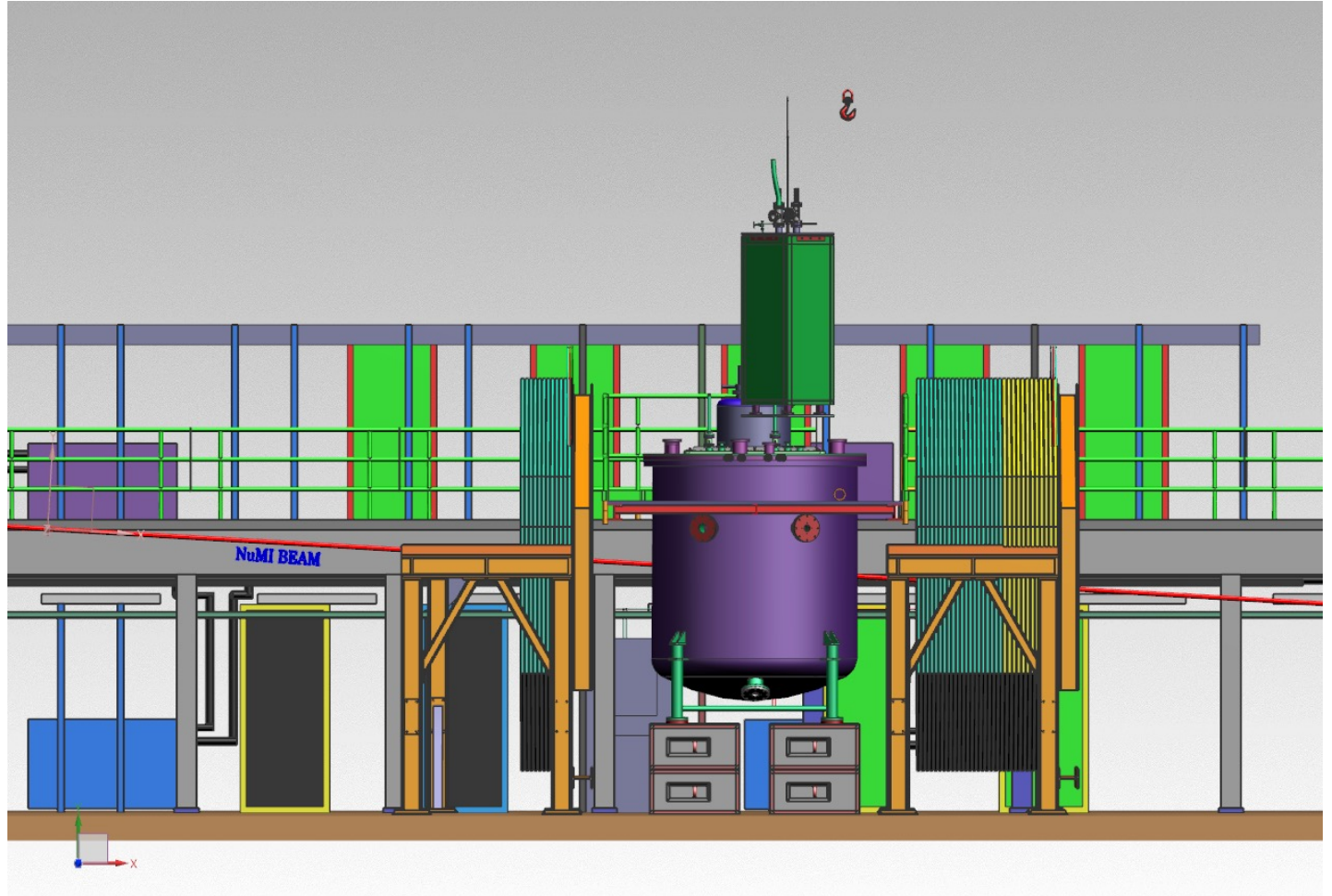


Detector Layout

- Eventual goal: test beam in the MINOS underground facility.
- Designed based on the space available in the MINOS hall.

NuMI beam

- In the image:
 - Cryostat (purple)
 - TPC module (dark green)
 - **Electronic racks (light green)**





Rack Builds: Team

A number of Fermilab staff members:

- Ting Miao (project manager for ArgonCube installation and testing)
- Linda Bagby (...)
- Geoffrey Savage (Neutrino Division Operations Support)
- and support from engineers and technicians

PhD students:

- Jingyuan Shi
- Norman Matrinez
- Alexandra Moor
- Rowan Zaki
- Karolina Wresilo

Rack Builds: Subsystems

- 4 main subsystems:
 1. Charge read-out
 2. Light read-out
 3. Drift HV
 4. Purity Monitor

- 4 main racks
 1. HV (High-Voltage)/Light VGA (Variable Gain Amplifier) rack: Jingyuan Shi
 2. Light ADC (Analog to Digital Converter) rack: myself
 3. PS (Power Supply) rack: Rowan Zaki and Norman Martinez
 4. PM (Purity Monitor) rack: Alexandra Moor

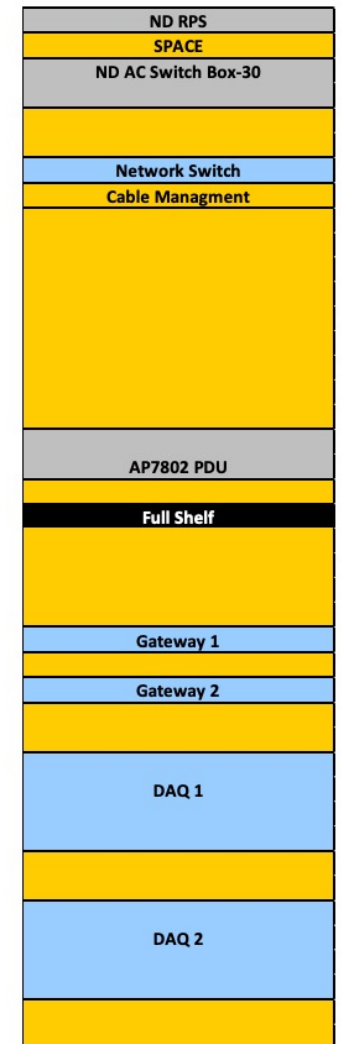


Rack Builds: Safety Engineering Design Review (SEDR) and Operational Readiness Clearance (ORC)

- Several **non-NRTL (Nationally Recognised Testing Laboratory) equipment is utilised** (custom designs)
- Before powering on:
 - ORC is required due to the use of custom design electrical equipment.
 - SEDR is used to determine whether the custom design follows **Fermilab Engineering Design Standard** based on **National Electrical Code and best engineering practices.**

Rack Builds: Safety Engineering Design Review (SEDR) and Operational Readiness Clearance (ORC)

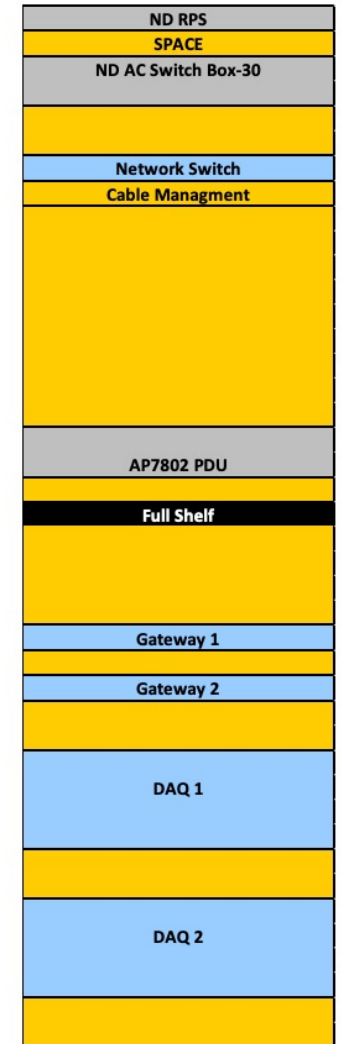
- During the rack build design and assembly, we:
 - Follow a system block diagram scheme to ensure **adequate cooling of the equipment and accommodation for cable dressing.**



Rack Builds: Safety Engineering Design Review (SEDR) and Operational Readiness Clearance (ORC)

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 - Construct tables used to determine **AC current requirements.**

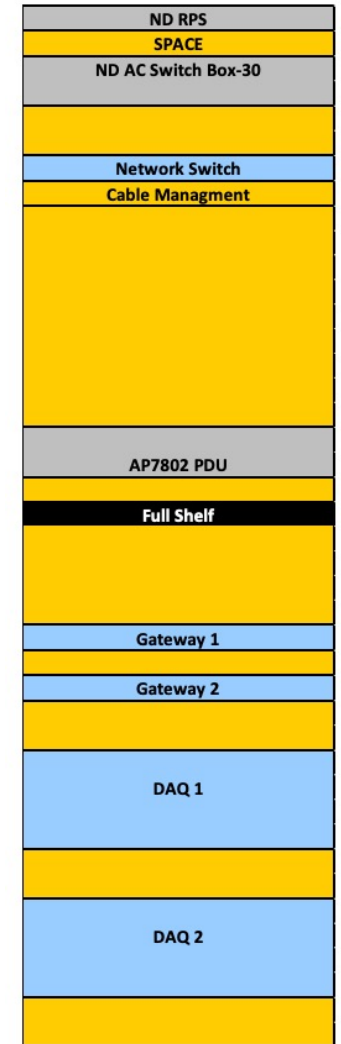
Server Rack											
# of racks	Location	Rack Name	Rack Components	Network	Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Power (VA)	Space (U)	120V/15A	120V/20A	120V/30A
1	Under catwalk	Server	ND RPS		120	1	120	1	1		
			Space					1			
			Switch Box-30					2			1
			Space					4			
			network switch		120	5	600	1	1		
			cable management					1			
			space					6			
			gateway computer	2	120	2	240	1	2		
			space					1			
			gateway computer	2	120	2	240	1	2		
			Space					2			
			DAQ computer	2	120	3	360	4	1		
			Space					2			
			DAQ computer	2	120	3	360	4	1		
			Space					2			
			Total	8		16	1920	33	8	0	1



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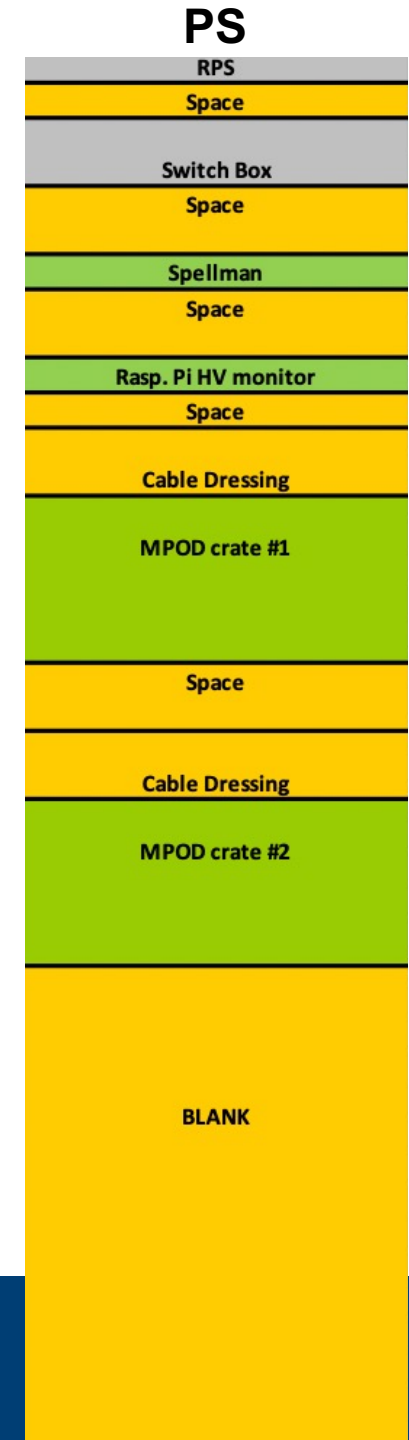
- During the rack build design and assembly, we:
 - Follow a system block diagram scheme to ensure **adequate cooling of the equipment and accommodation for cable dressing.**
 - Construct tables used to determine **AC current requirements.**
 - Collect documentation during the rack build to
 - Generate an **ORC Request** which focuses on AC and DC distributions.
 - Provide resources for collaborators and support staff.

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Rack Builds: Common Features

- A number of common features between the racks:
 1. RPS (Rack protection system)
 - protects the electronics in the rack by shutting down the powers when there is a smoke (fire) in the rack.



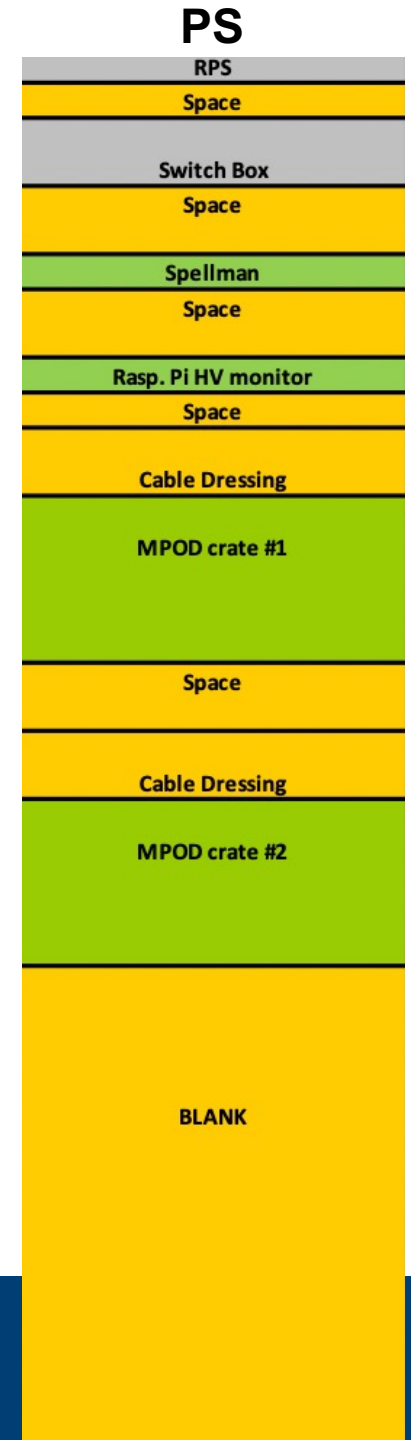
Rack Builds: Common Features

- A number of common features between the racks:
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 - protects the electronics in the rack by shutting down the powers when there is a smoke (fire) in the rack.
 2. Switch Box
 - provides controlled and safe way to supply AC power to electronics inside the rack.



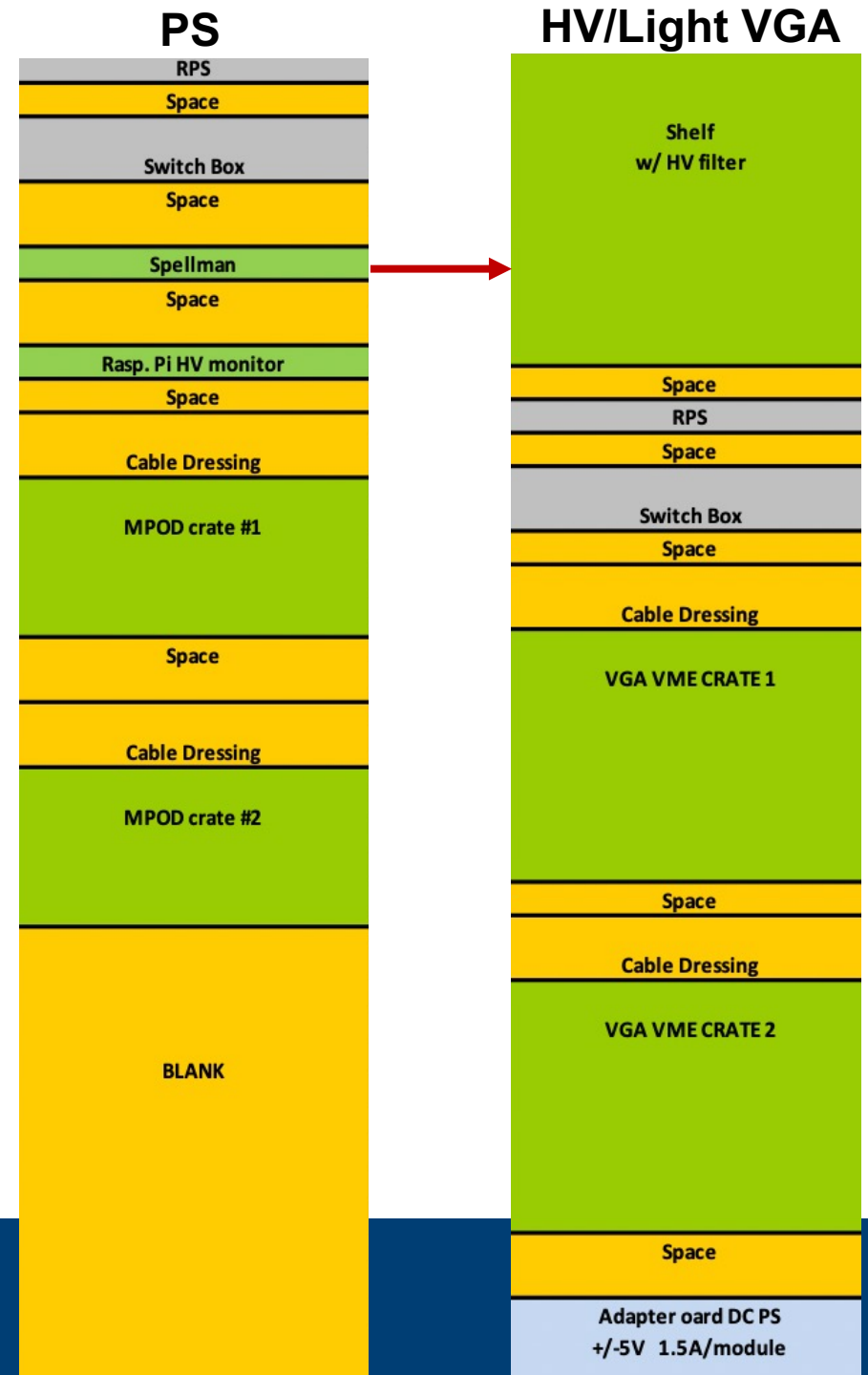
Rack Builds Subsystems: Charge Readout (Rowan and Norman)

- The TPC has a pixelated anode with pixels instrumented by ASICs.
- 2 PACMAN per TPC mounted on top of the feed through to provide data **input/output**.
- Currently, the charge readout system QA/QC for module-0 performed using bench top power supply :
 - the setup will be **replaced with MPOD MPV modules** in the DC PS rack.



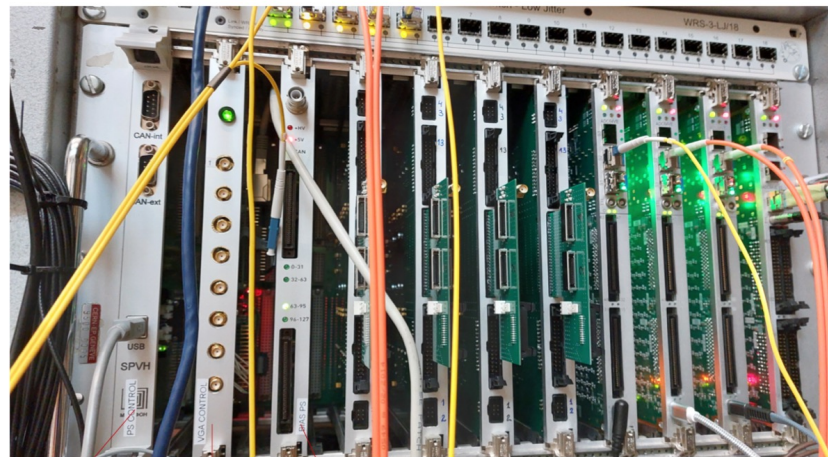
Rack Builds Subsystems – Drift HV (Jingyuan)

- **Spellman PS** used for powering the high-voltage system.
- The **HV filter** connected to the cathode through the feedthrough on top of the cryostat.



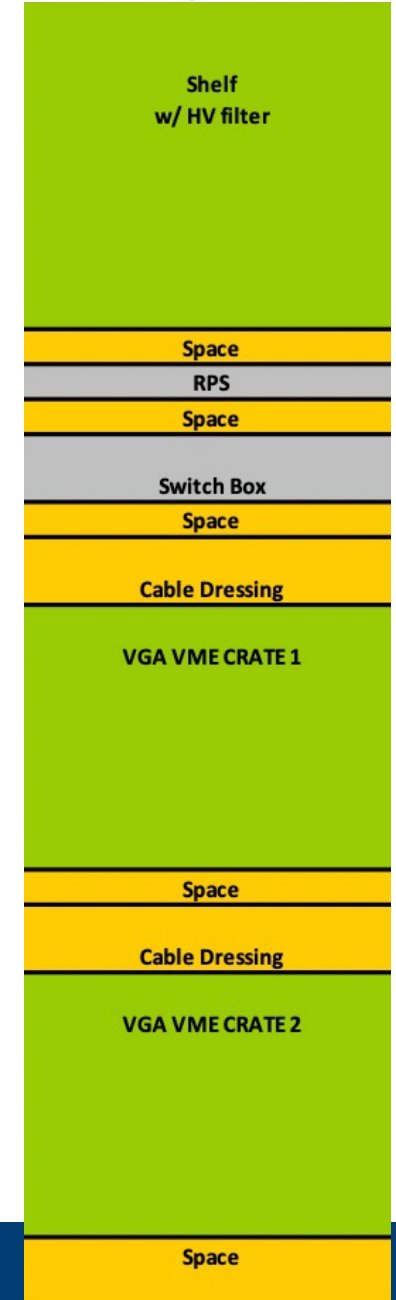
Rack Builds Subsystems – Light Readout (myself)

- The location of this rack (lower hall) will reduce the required length of the cables and therefore **minimise the noise**.
- Adapter board at the bottom distributes the signal from feedthrough to VME crates via micro-coaxial cables.
- The signal is sent to the VME crates. These contain:
 - Contain PCB modules with VGAs (x8)
 - DAC PS (x2)
 - Control unit (x1)



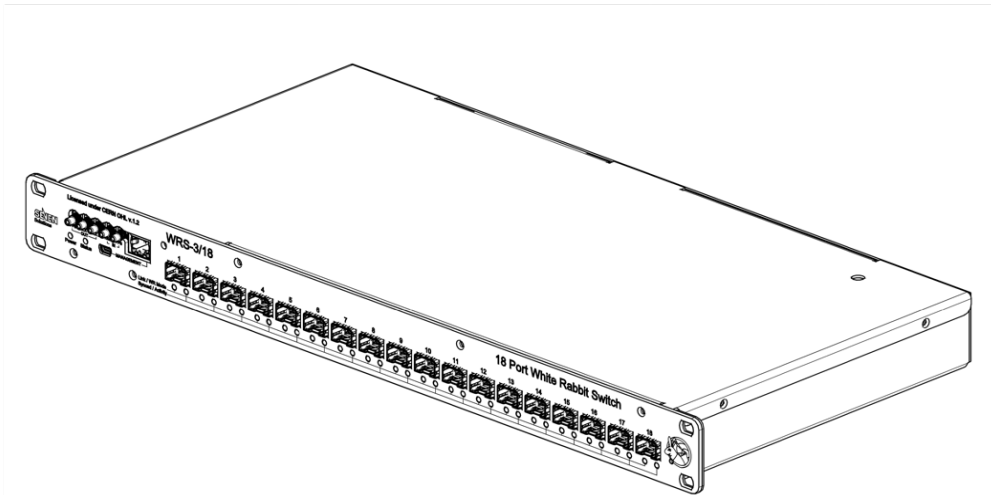
PS control VGA control PS bias 4 VGA 3 ADC

HV/Light VGA



Rack Builds Subsystems – Light Readout (myself)

- White rabbit switch which will eventually be used for beam clock.



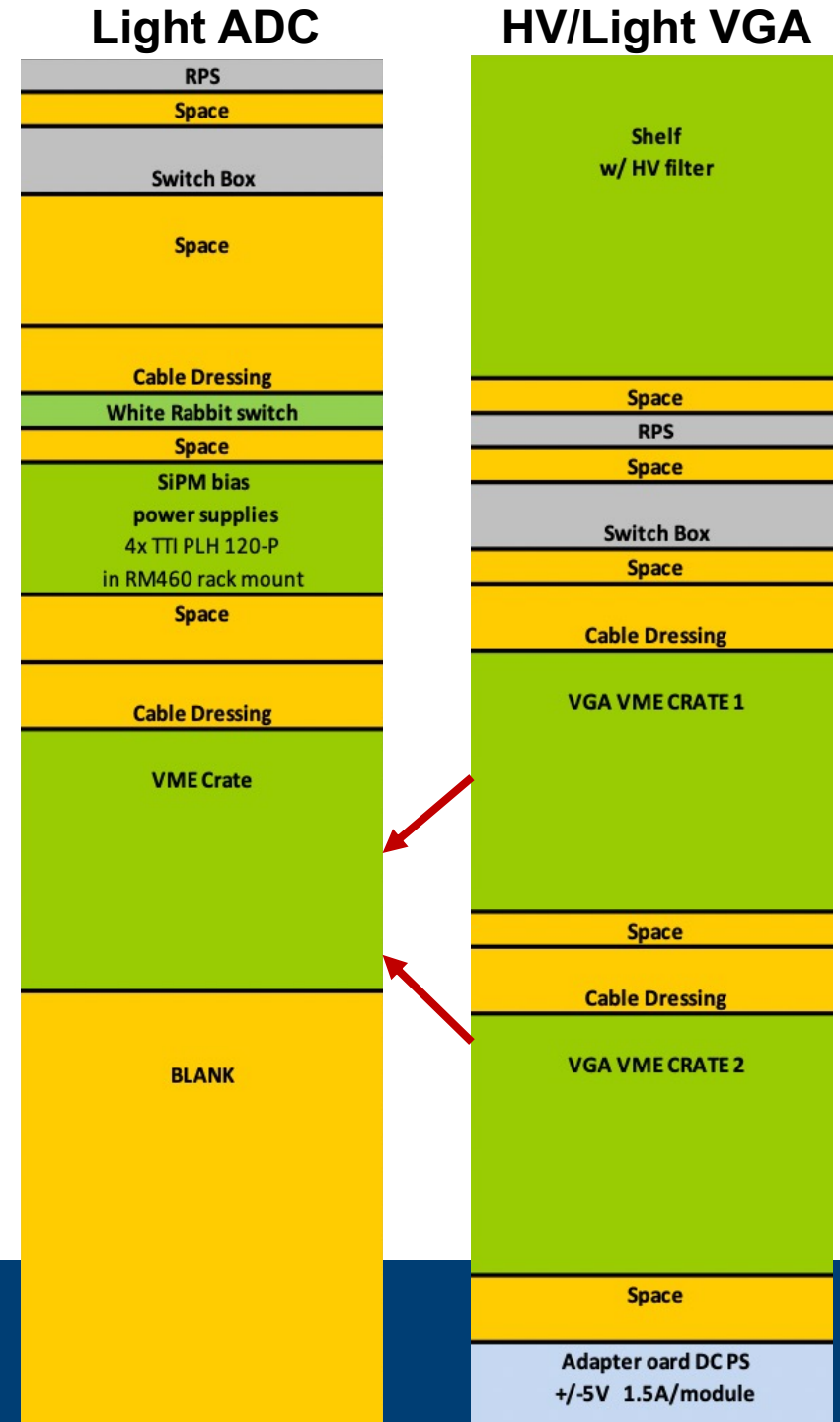
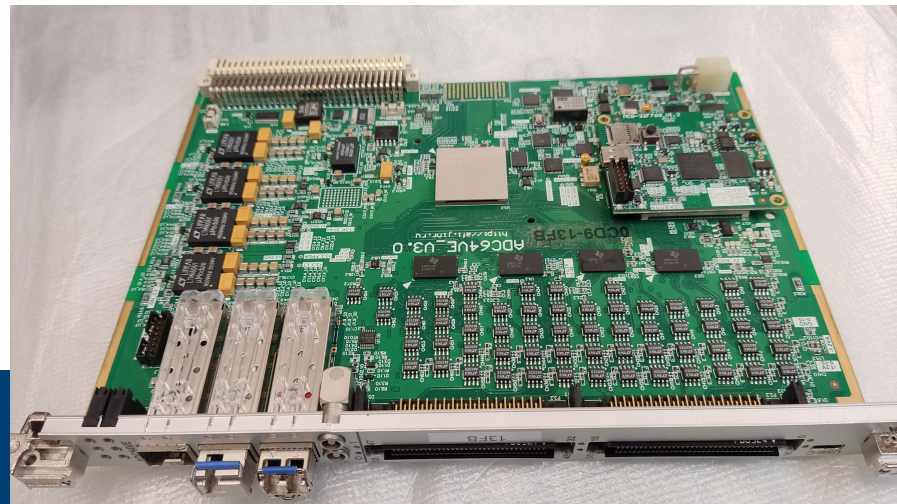
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- Power supplies connected directly to adapter boards which distribute the power to the SiPM via coaxial cables.



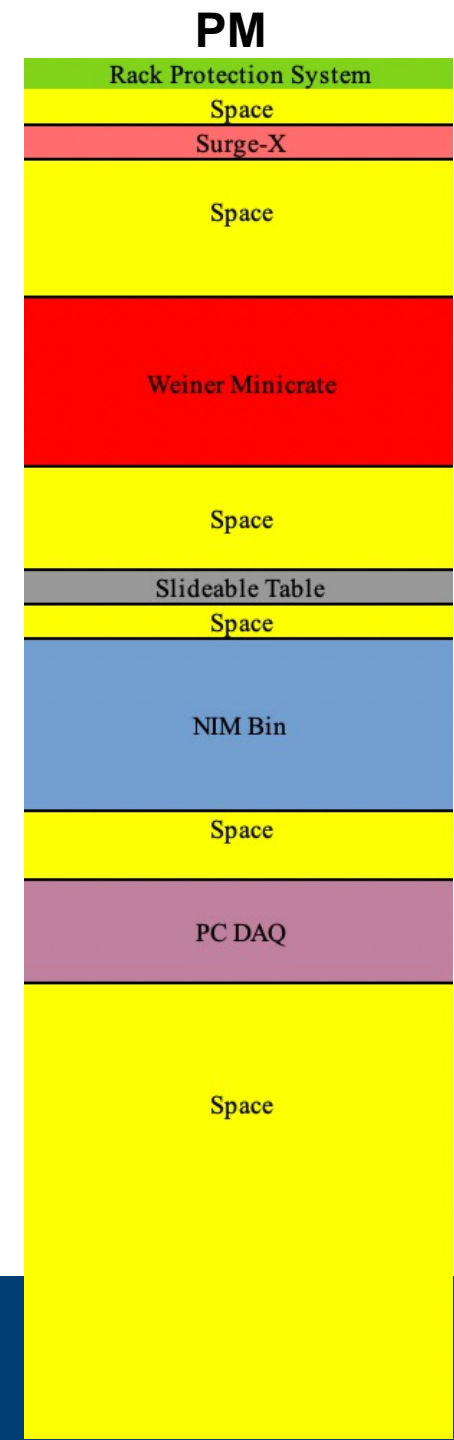
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- White rabbit switch which will eventually be used for beam clock.
- Power supplies connected directly to adapter boards which distribute the power to the SiPM via coaxial cables.
- VGA VME crates (right) connected to VME crate in the Light ADC rack (left). This contains:
 - ADC modules (x8)
 - Trigger unit (x1)



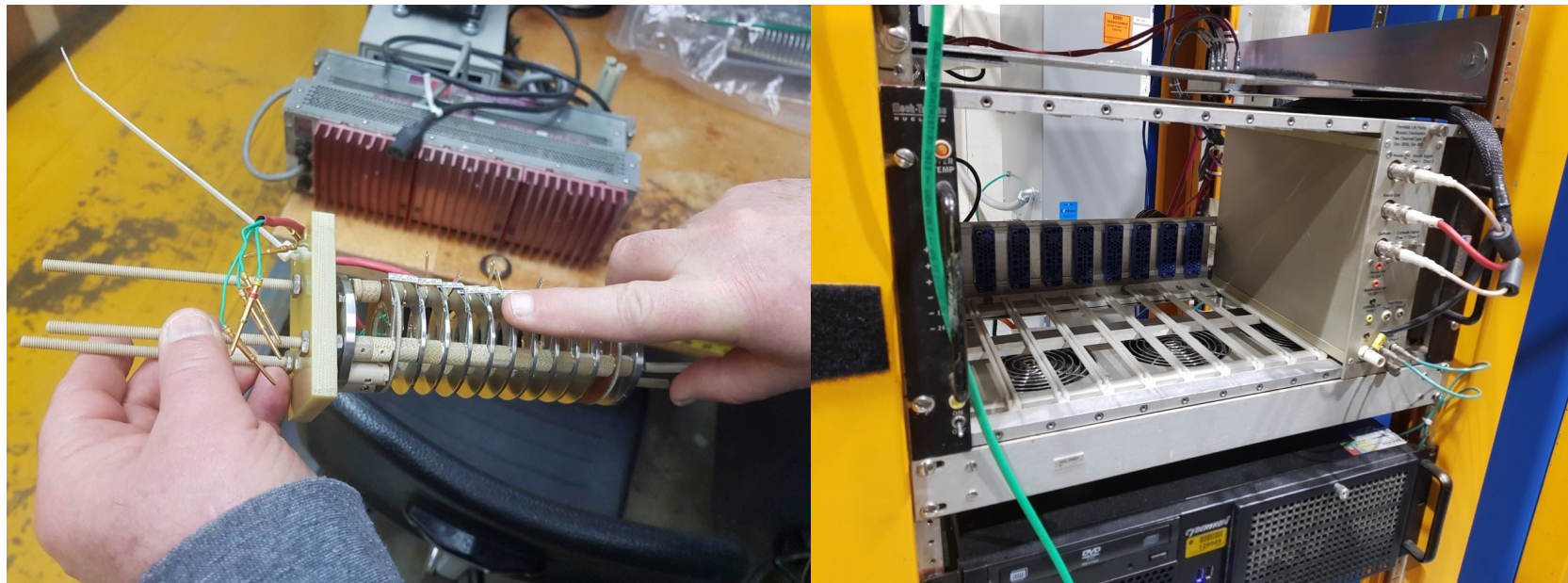
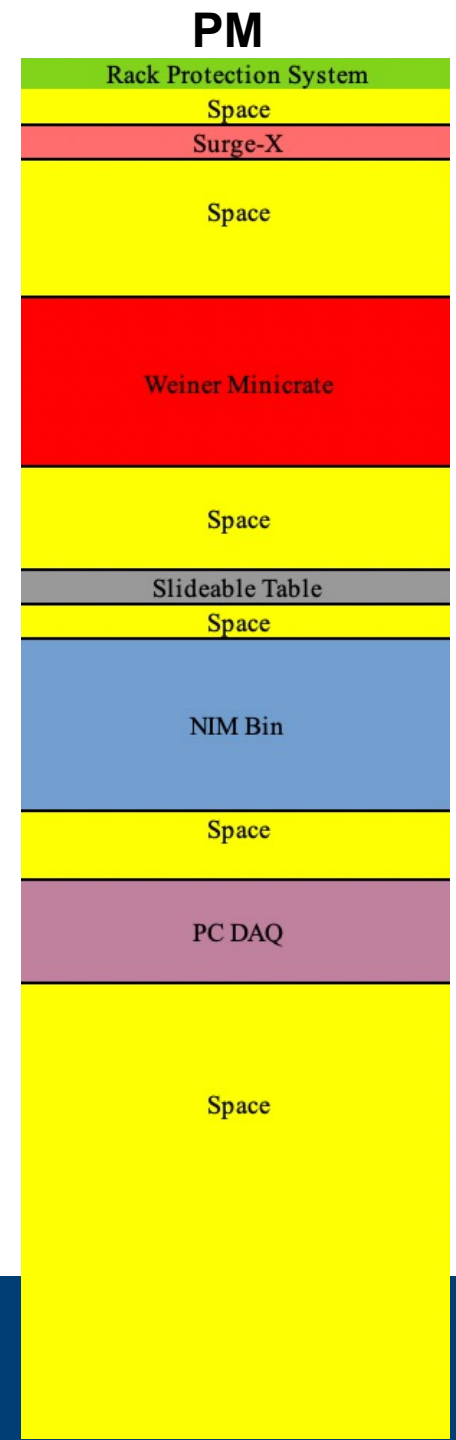
Rack Builds Subsystems – Purity Monitor

- Surge-X provides power and serves as a switch box for the rack.



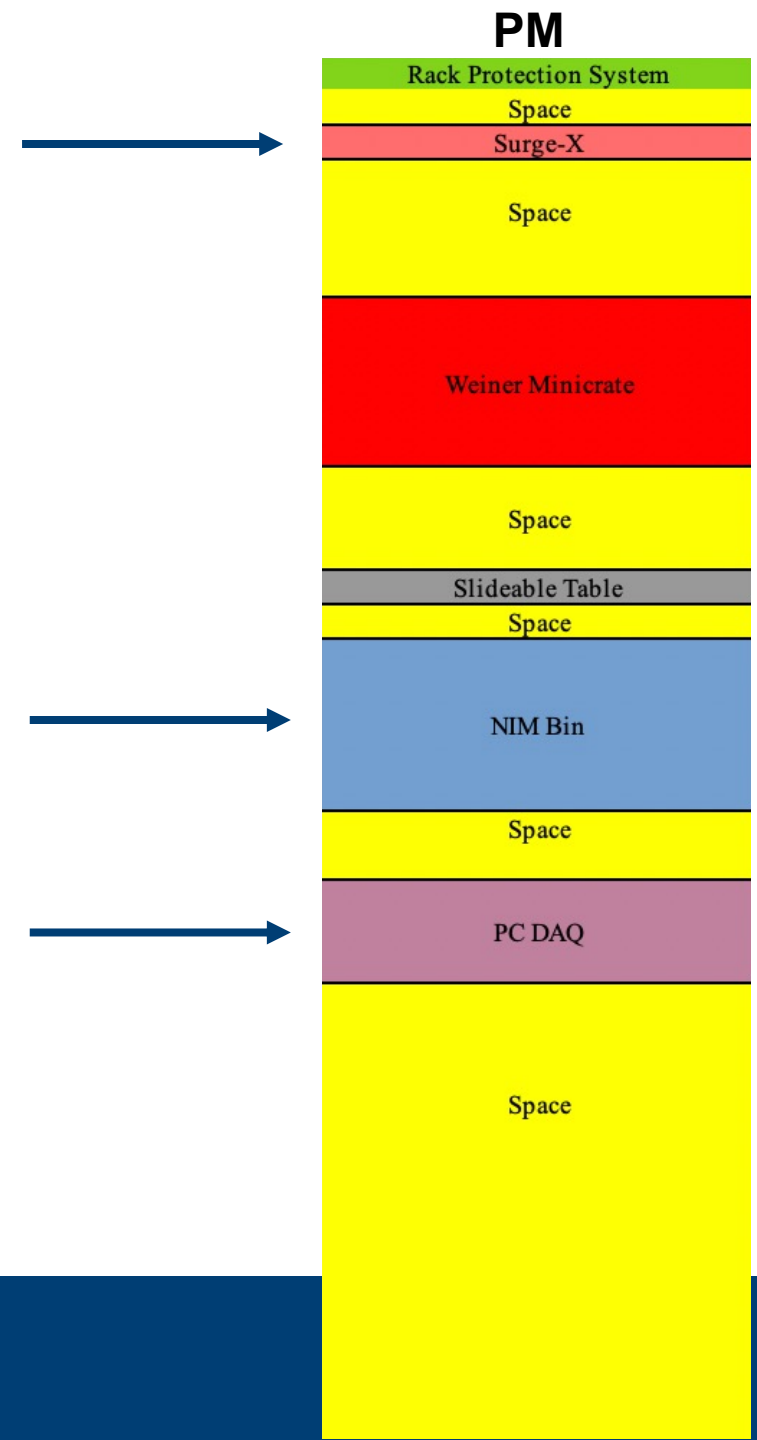
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- Surge-X provides power and serves as a switch box for the rack.
- Purity monitor situated inside the TPC. Connects to the adapter modules inside the NIM Bin (modified such that it has its own PS).



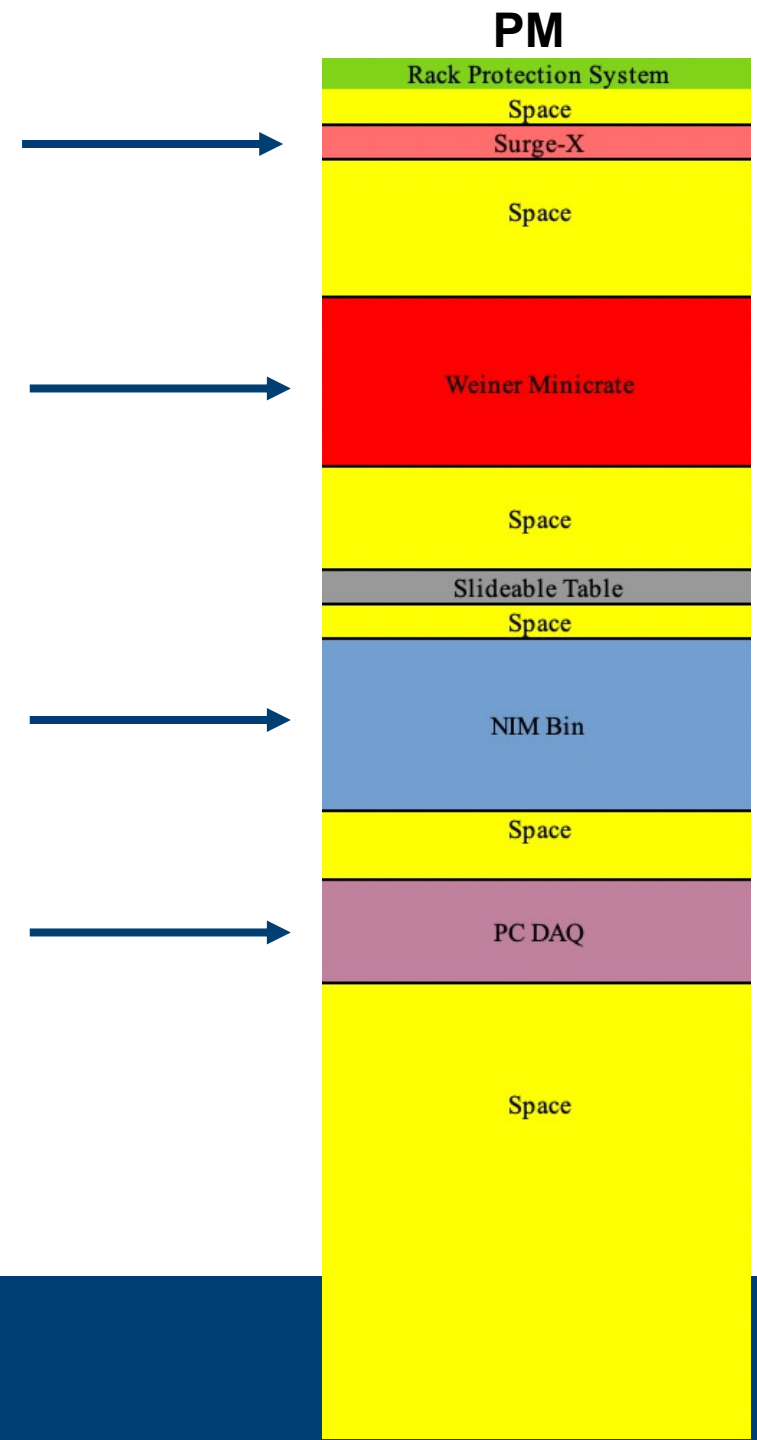
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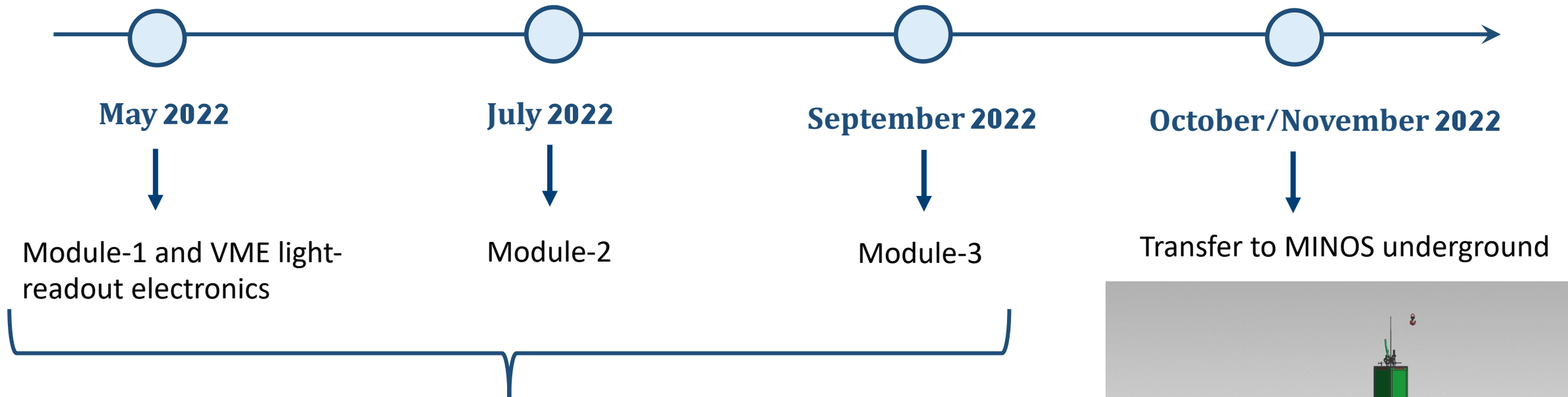


Rack Builds Subsystems – Purity Monitor

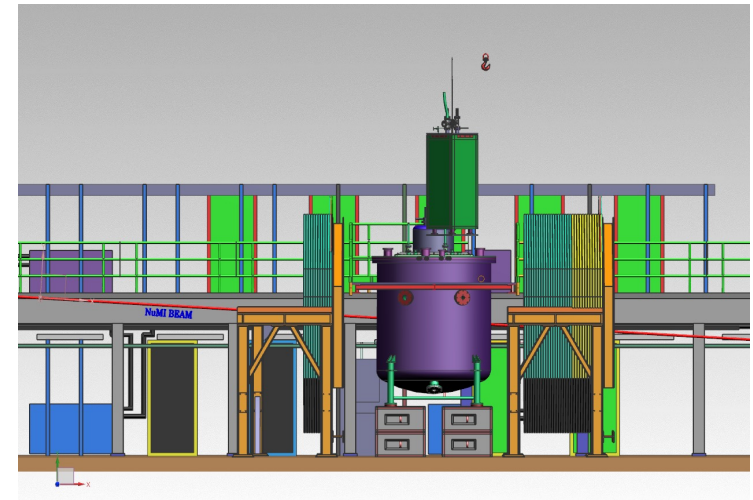
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- Purity monitor situated inside the cryostat. Connects to the adapter modules inside the NIM Bin (modified such that it has its own PS).
- NIM Bin communicates with a bench top computer for DAQ.
- Wiener Minicrate containing:
 - Control modules.
 - HV module.



Plans and Schedule



QA/QC tests to be performed as the modules arrive (warm tests).



Summary

- The long-term goal of the ArgonCube 2x2 module is to confirm the **functionality of the modular approach in beam environment**.
- Rack build designs are finalised. **The assembly of them has begun**.
- **QA/QC of the subsystems** will be performed module by module (warm tests).
- All modules set to arrive by the end of September with relocation to the underground facility later this year.