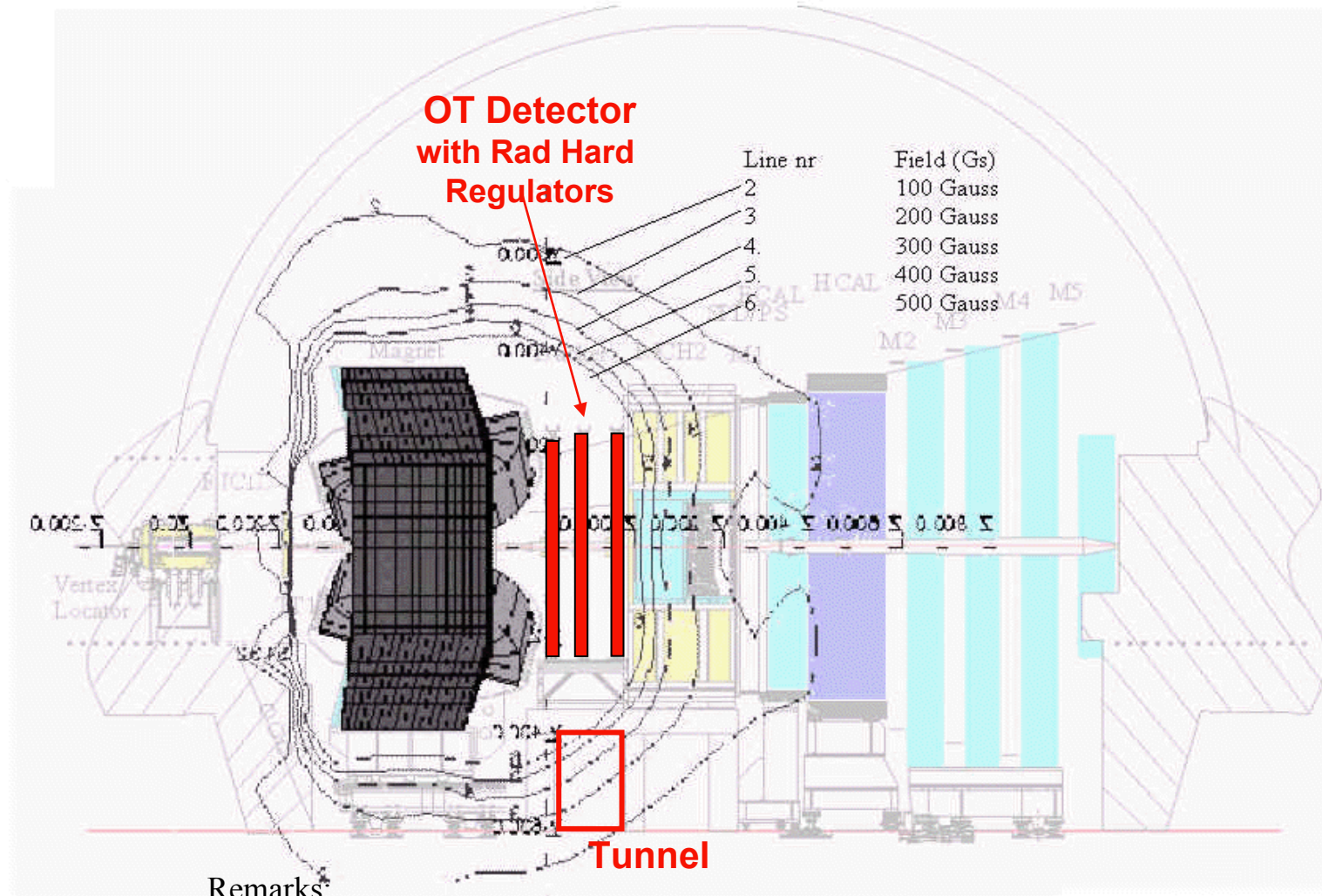


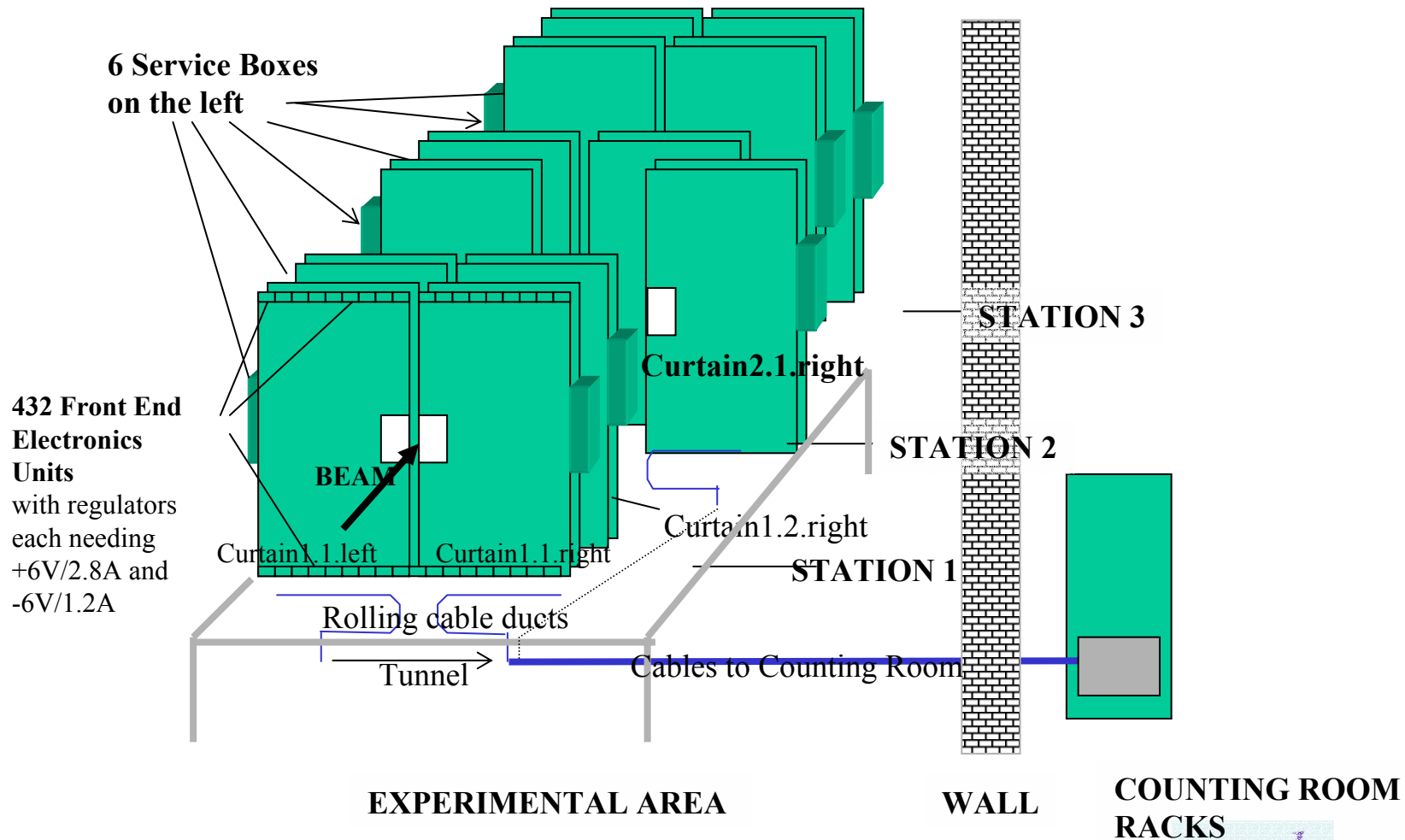
# Low Voltage Power Supply Systems for the LHCb Outer Tracker

24-11-2003/T.Sluijk, A.Zwart, E. Heine

## Detector view



# Location Overview



## Power distribution to the OT detector

### Assumptions;

- Load of one curtain; +6V 102A, -6V 58A (954W)
- 4 curtains in one station (3.8kW)
- 3 stations in the detector (11.500kW)
- Radhard linear regulators On-Detector

## Power distribution to the OT detector

### Assumptions;

- Load of one curtain; +6V 101A, -6V 58A (954W)
- 4 curtains in one station (3.8kW)
- 3 stations in the detector (11.500kW)
- Radhard linear regulators On-Detector

### Layout constrains;

Area	Environmental constrains	Distance to load
Counting room	none	100m
Tunnel	B=50mT, 200Rad	12m
Detector		

## Power distribution to the OT detector

### Assumptions;

- Load of one curtain; +6V 101A, -6V 58A (954W)
- 4 curtains in one station (3.8kW)
- 3 stations in the detector (11.500kW)
- Radhard linear regulators On-Detector

### Layout constrains;

Area	Environmental constrains	Distance to load
Counting room	none	100m
Tunnel	B=50mT, 200Rad	12m
Detector		

### Solutions;

- 1) Conventional Supplies in Counting Room**  
6V from Counting room to Detector
- 2) Radiation Hard Supply** (Development , Supply split in two parts)  
High DC voltage to the tunnel,  
Conversion to low DC voltage in radation Area, then to the Detector
- 3) Rectifiers Supplies** (development)  
Mains to the tunnel, rectifying to DC, to the Detector

## Solution 1

### Set up;

- Commercial available power supplies, located in the Counting room.
- High current cables to the Detector.

### Calculation;

- Max Conductor Temp. = 85°C (IEC 92),
- 72 cables with 95 mm<sup>2</sup> copper needed,
- Total cross section (incl. isolation): 0.4m<sup>2</sup>
- Power loss = 5kWcables+2.5kWsupplies=7.5kW
- Costs: 50k€cables+19k€supplies=69k€

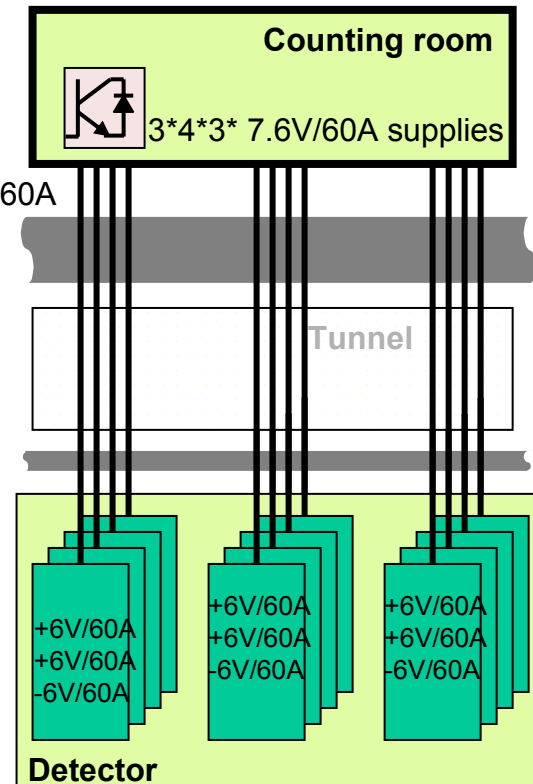
### Conclusion;

- Expensive cables
- Low efficiency 60%
- Difficult to install
- Commercially available eg. Wiener PL500

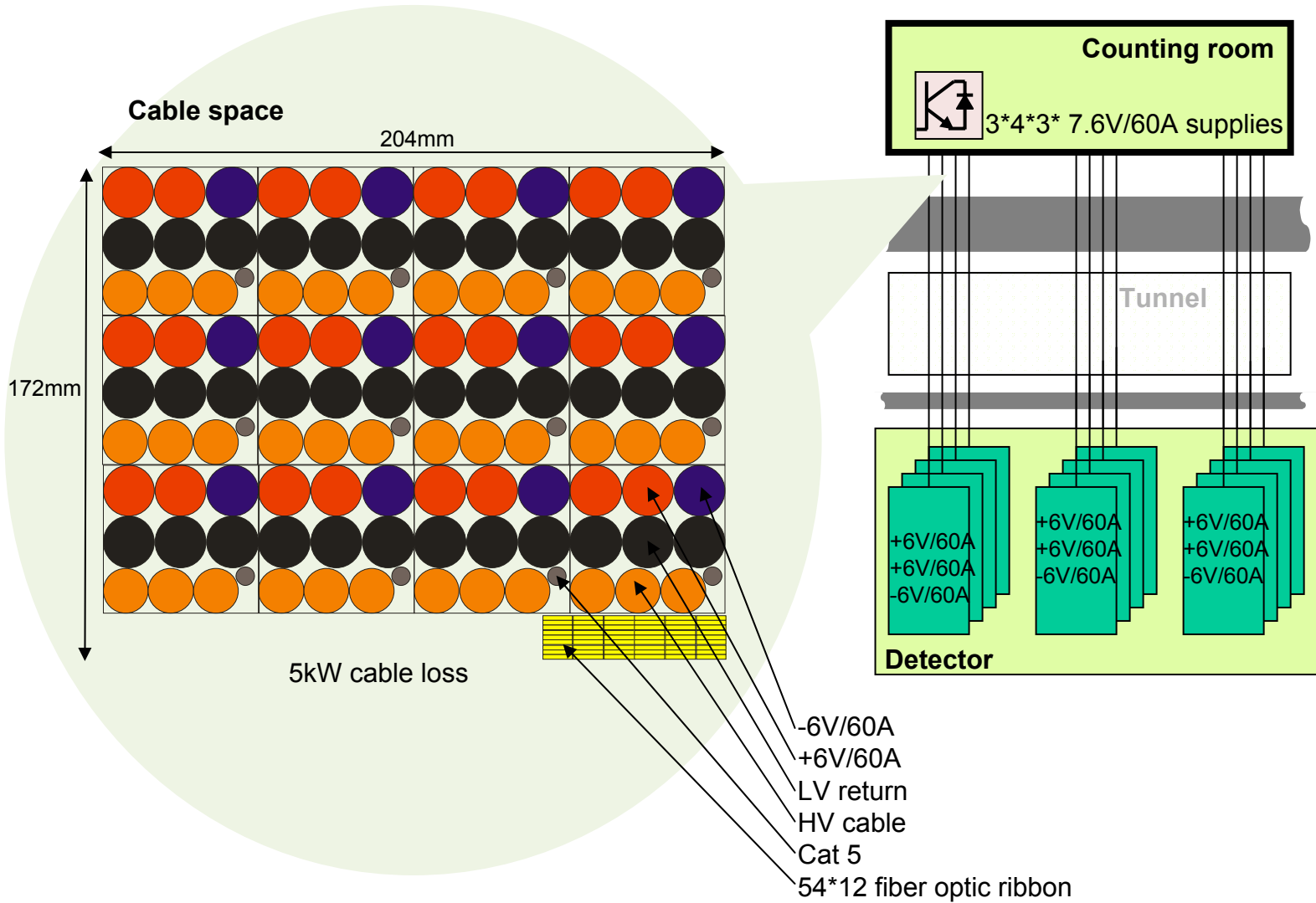
### References;

Draka,"Catalogus 1", Draka Aug 2003

72 functional wires a 60A



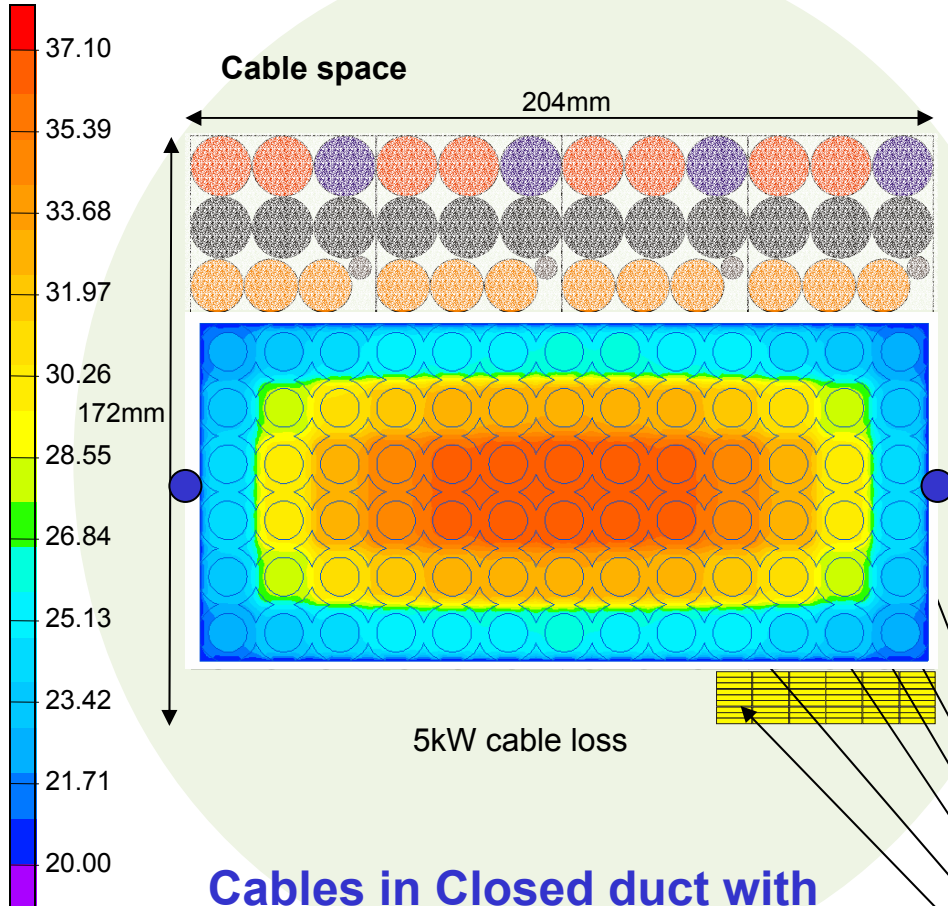
## Solution 1, zoom in



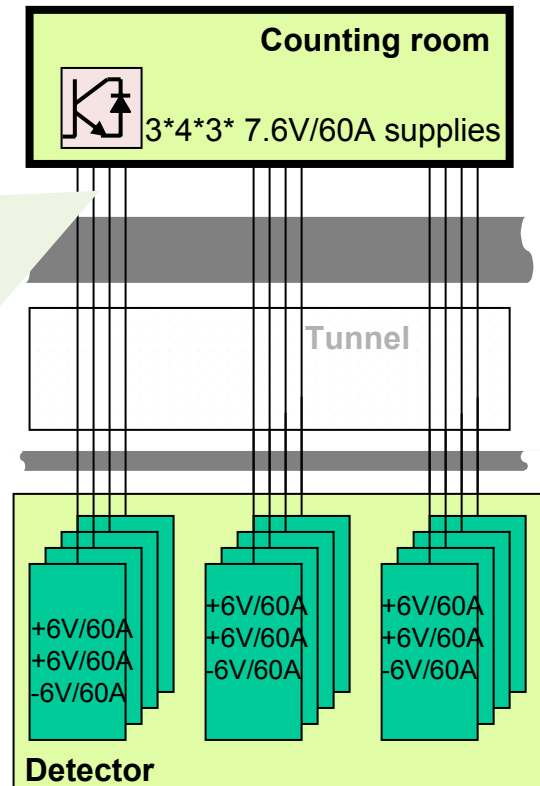


## Solution 1, Cable heatup

Temperature  
T (K)



**Cables in Closed duct with  
2 cooling pipes mounted,  
prevent hall heatup  
~62W/m**



-6V/60A  
+6V/60A  
LV return  
HV cable  
Cat 5  
54\*12 fiber optic ribbon

## Solution 2

### Set up;

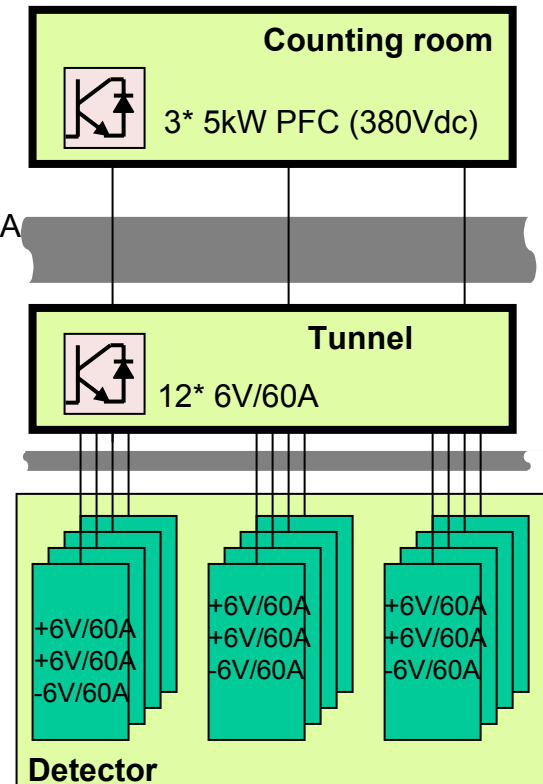
- New designed magnetic-field- and radiation tolerant power supplies.
- Power factor corrector and all controls in the counting room (380Vdc).  
6 functional wires a 5A
- DC/DC converter located in the Tunnel (380Vdc->6Vdc)

### Calculation;

- Power loss =  $1.8\text{kW}_{\text{cables}} + 1.9\text{kW}_{\text{dc/dc}} + 1.5\text{kW}_{\text{pfc}} = 5.2\text{kW}$
- Costs:  $3.6\text{k€}_{\text{cable}} + 22\text{k€}_{\text{DC/DC}} + 16.7\text{k€}_{\text{PFC}} = 42.4\text{k€}$

### Conclusion;

- Technology not mature .Not available yet
- Heavy wired control system (wiener)
- Expensive equipment
- Stable and Low noise
- Efficiency 69%



### References;

- G.Grieco, "EASY: an Embedded Assembly power supply System for LHC experiments",  
CAEN SpA, LECC2003
- "Low Voltage Power Supplies for the radiation and magnetic field area (MARATON)", Wiener  
C.Rivetta, e.a., "Design considerations of low Voltage DC Power Distribution for CMS Sub-Detectors"

## Solution 3

### Set up;

- 3 phase AC mains to the Cavern
- In the Cavern magnetic field tolerant transformers
- From AC to DC by 6 phase full wave rectifying 9 functional wires at 3.5A

### Calculation;

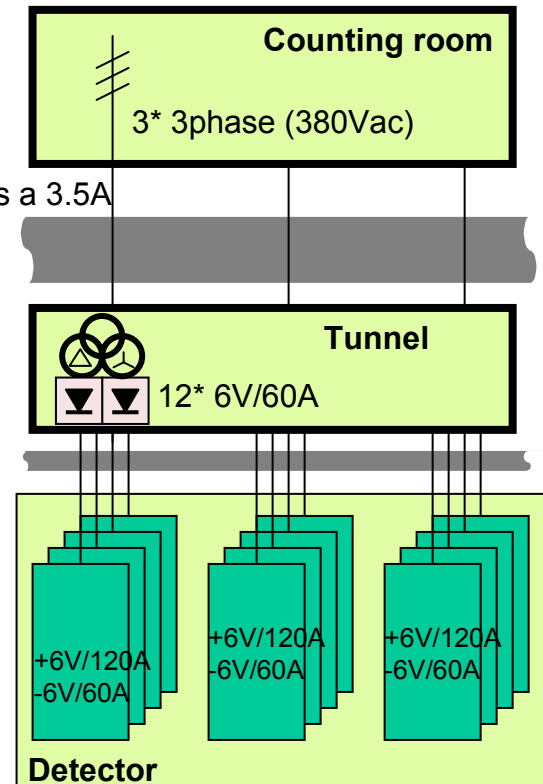
- Power loss:  $1.3\text{kW cables} + 3.4\text{kW supplies} = 4.8\text{kW}$
- Costs:  $3664\text{€ cables} + 1800\text{€ central} + 18000\text{€ supplies} = 23.5\text{k€}$

### Conclusion;

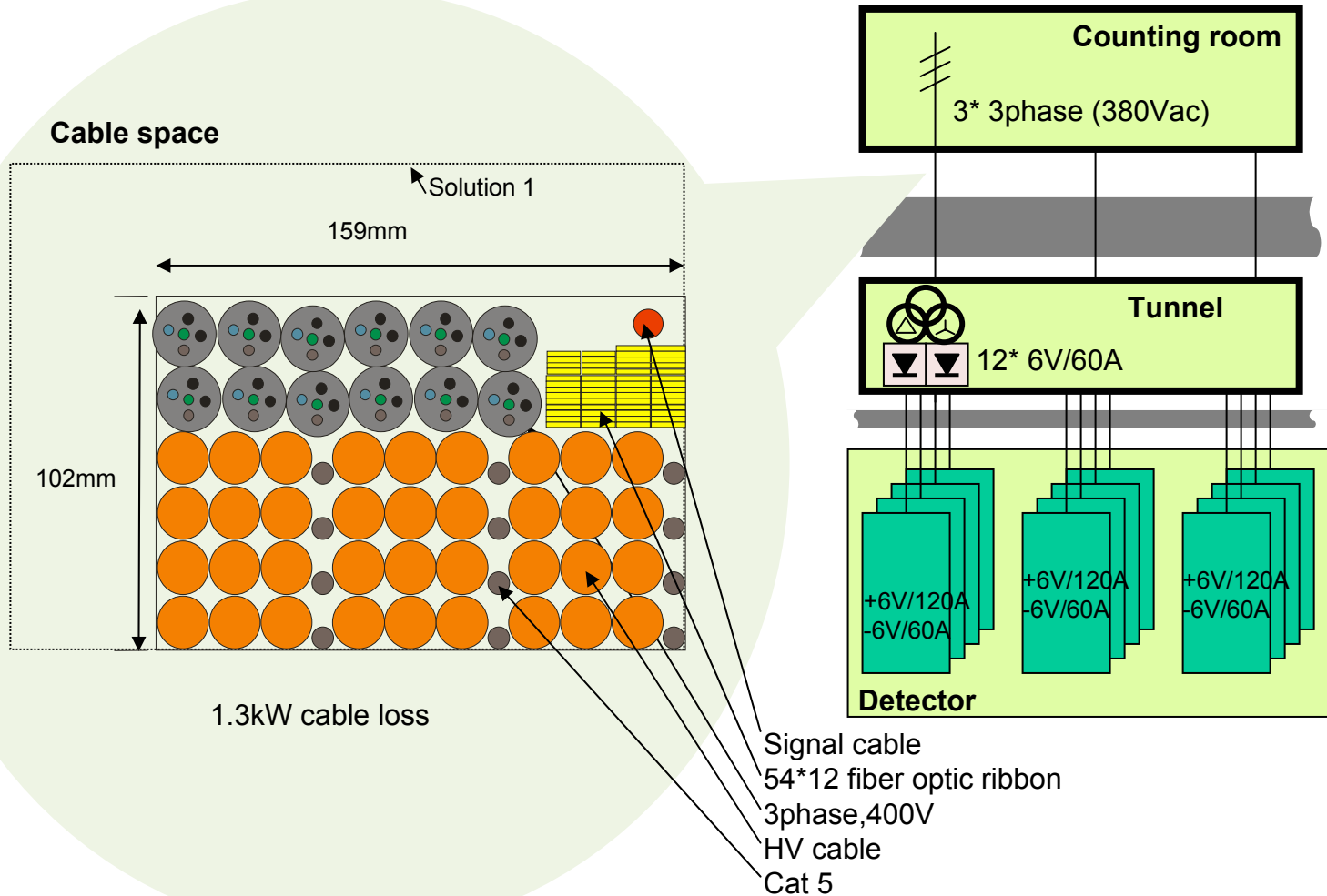
- 1% ripple
- Sensitive to mains fluctuations
- Robust, High reliability
- Low costs
- Efficiency 70%

### References;

H.Koppe, e.a., "Rectifier diodes ", Philips Application book



## Solution 3, zoom in



# Summary

## Solution 1

### Inventory;

- Power loss = 7.5kW,
- Costs = 69k€,
- 72 cables with 95 mm<sup>2</sup> Cu,
- Conductor Temp. Max 85°C,
- Outer Diameter: 17.5mm  
(incl. Isolation):

## Solution 2

### Inventory;

- Power loss = 5.2kW
- Costs = 38k€

## Solution 3

### Inventory;

- Power loss= 4.8kW
- Costs = 23.5k€

### Conclusion;

- Expensive cables
- Low efficiency
- Difficult to install
- + Commercial available
- + Supplies always reachable

### Conclusion;

- Technology not mature yet
- Heavy wired control system
- Expensive equipment
- Equipment in Radiation area
- + Efficiency 69%
- + Stable and Low noise

### Conclusion;

- 1% ripple
- Sensitive to mains fluctuations
- + Robust, High reliability
- + Low costs
- + Efficiency 70%