

NEXT-100 Energy plane

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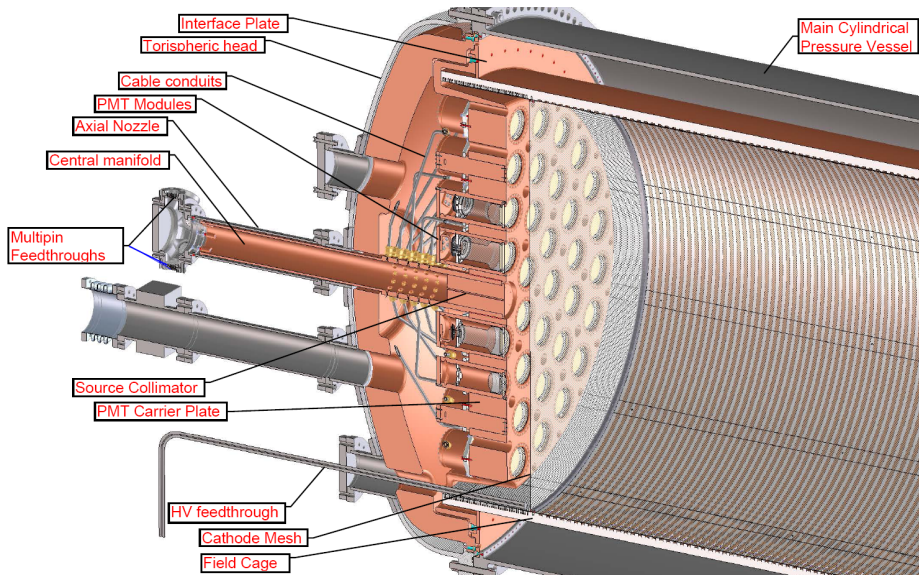
with much valuable input from (among others):

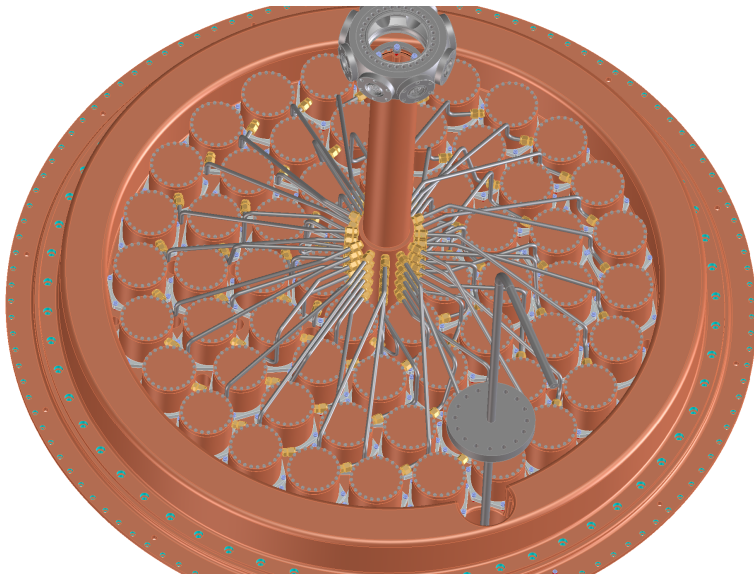
- D. Nygren
- A. Goldschmidt
- T. Miller
- G. Pryzbilski
- I. Liubarsky
- S. Carcel
- V. Alvarez
- A. Martinez

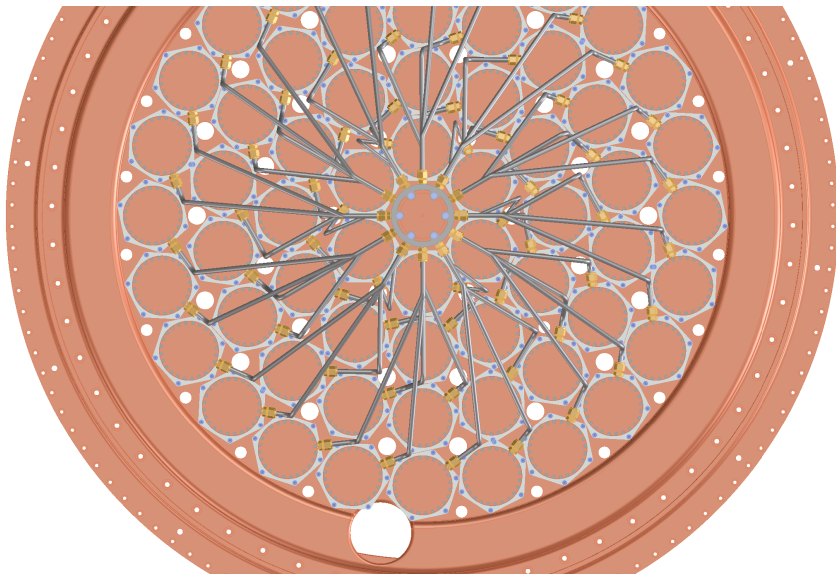
Basic Description of Baseline System

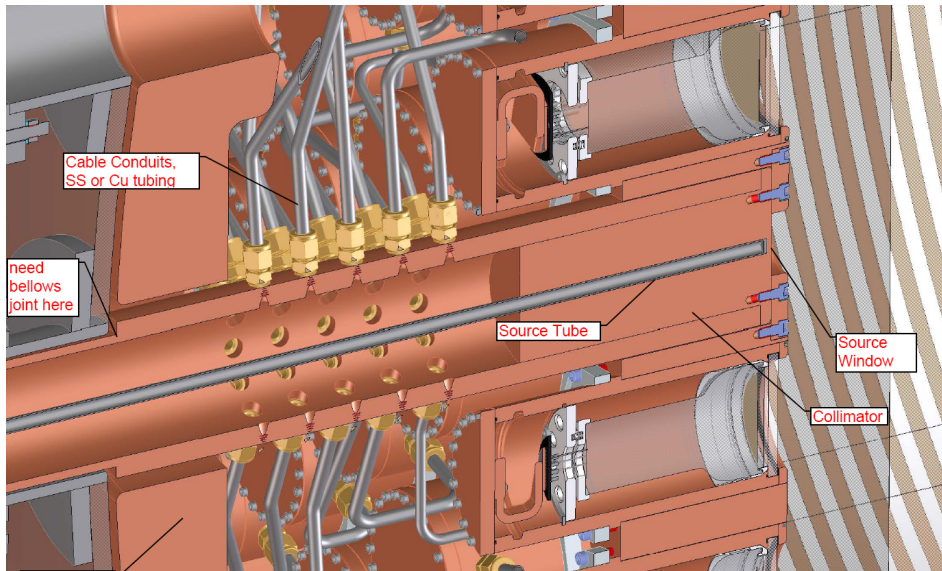
- PMTs (R11410-10) sealed into individual pressure resistant, vacuum tight Cu enclosures (PMT Module).
- PMT's operated at +HV (grounded body/photocathode). Body insulated from enclosure.
- Base design is a zener stabilized differential output, scheme from D. Nygren
- Initial base design by V. Alvarez
- Sapphire windows are secured with clamps having soft interfaces, and are O-ring or Helicoflex sealed
- Sapphire windows are coated on outside with ITO (to shield e-field) then overcoated with TPB
- PMT bases are potted with heat conducting epoxy to flexible copper braids thermally connected to enclosures
- Modules (60 total) mounted to a common carrier plate that attaches to an internal flange of the pressure vessel head.
- PMT cables are enclosed in individual pressure resistant, vacuum tight metal tubing conduits.
- Conduits all lead to a central vacuum manifold and sealing to internal flange of axial nozzle.

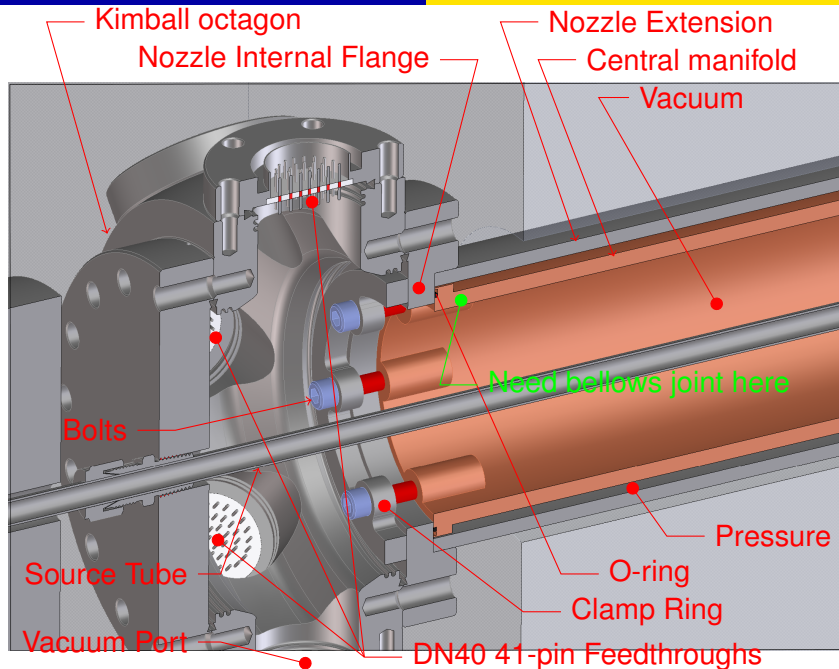
- PMT cables route through central manifold to (5) 41 pin CF feedthroughs on a CF octagon, outside the lead shielding.
- Vacuum ($< 10^{-4}$ torr) is applied at octagon port; gives (low 10^{-3} torr) inside enclosures for insulation.
- Large vacuum tank limits pressure build in central manifold in case of sapphire window failure
- Xenon permeation through seals is recovered with a cold trap.
- Base cooling is by conduction into enclosure and out to vessel flange. (1/3 convected into Xe)
- Central manifold incorporates a calibration source tube and collimator.





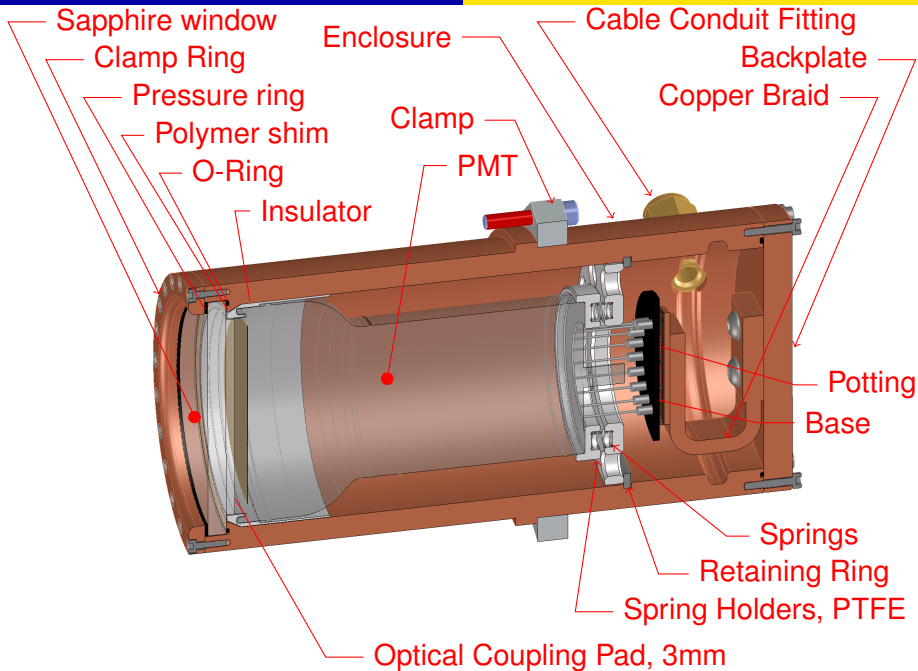


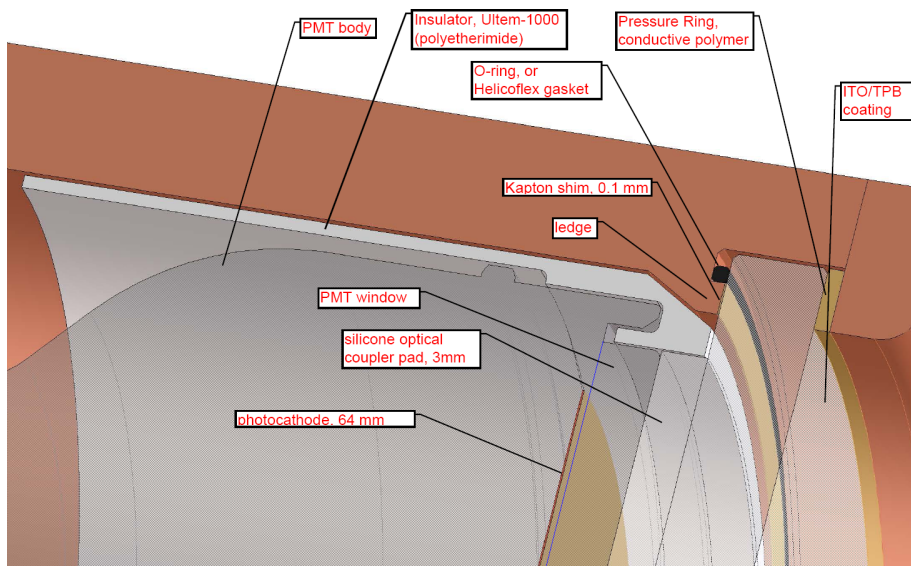




Design Changes

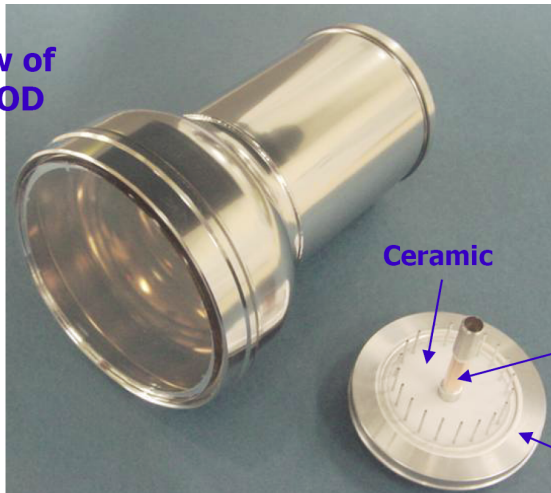
- PMT enclosures of copper (fab from OFE pipe)
- Cu carrier plate thickened - flush with enclosures at window
- Cu carrier plate now fastened to main cylindrical vessel (ICS shield remains in head)
- PMT Module assembly rotated 7.5 deg. - give more clearance for HV feedthrough
- Carrier plate will be redesigned for adjustable buffer distance





Hamamatsu R11410-10

Front view of R11410MOD



Ceramic

Cu Pipe

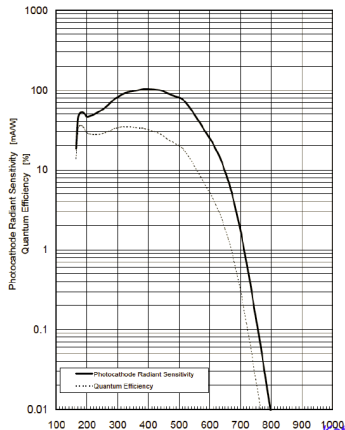
Kovar Metal

Typical quantum efficiencies, as measured, from [arisaka]

Spectral Response Characteristics

Tube Type: R11410-10
 Serial No.: 2K6346
 Date: Aug.24, 2011
 Tested by: H.OISHI
 Note:

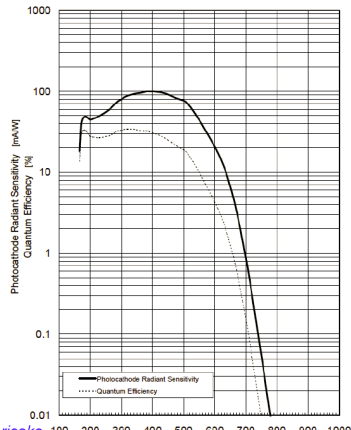
Max. Q.E.: 34.9 %
 Wavelength of max.: 320 nm



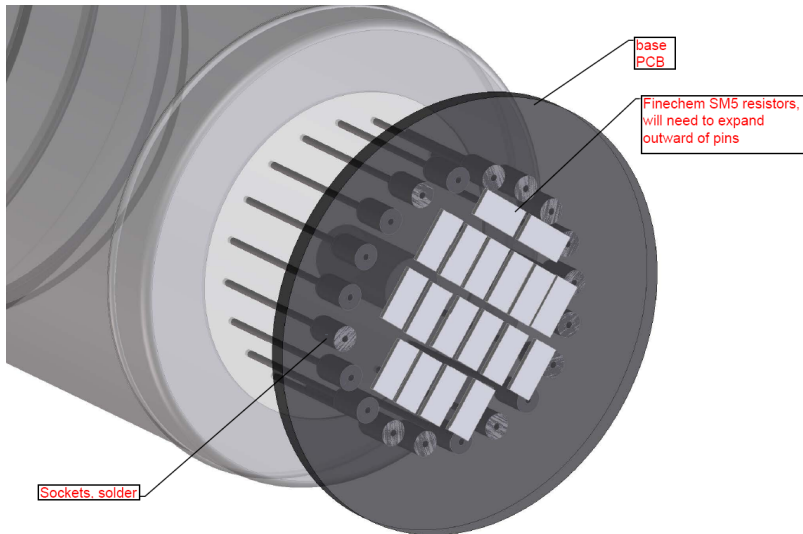
Spectral Response Characteristics

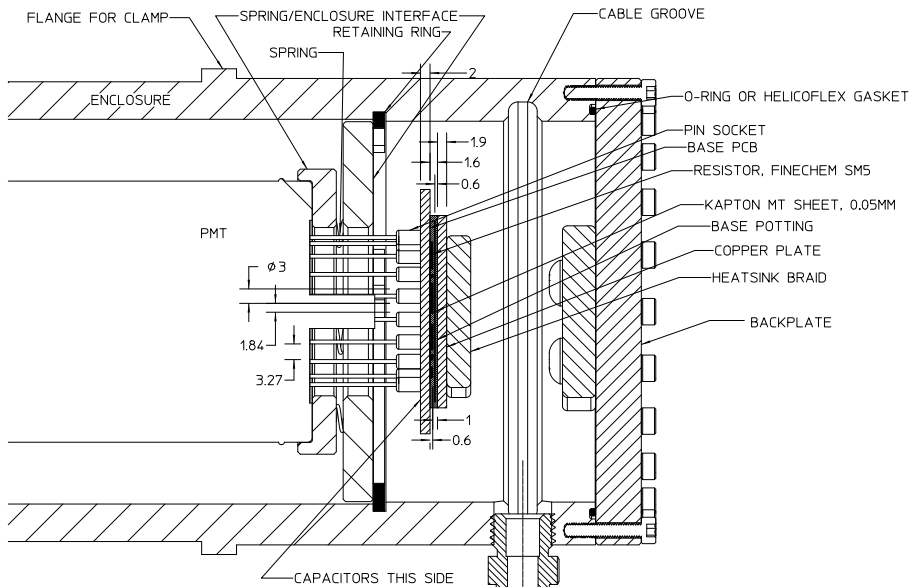
Tube Type: R11410-10
 Serial No.: KAD001
 Date: Aug.24, 2011
 Tested by: H.OISHI
 Note:

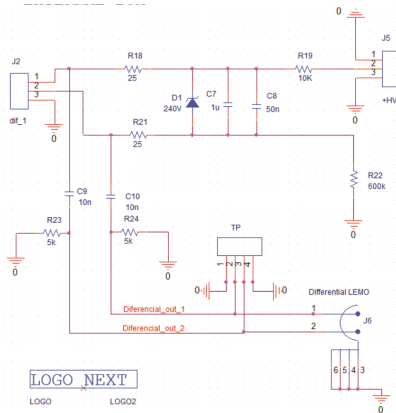
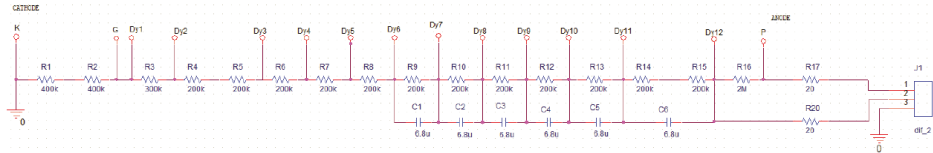
Max. Q.E.: 34.8 %
 Wavelength of max.: 320 nm



Katsushi Arisaka







Temp. Drops from Base Resistors (SM5) to Vessel (@1750V, 3.5M Ω)

Section	deg. C
Potting Compound, 1mm (1W/(m*K))	2.38
Kapton MT insulation, .05mm	0.33
Cu braid, 259 kcmil x 7.5cm	1.34
Contact, into backplate	0.04
Contact, into enclosure	0.02
Enclosure to Clamp	0.17
Contact into Carrier Plate	0.02
Carrier plate to convolution	0.22
Convolution to Vessel flange	0.48
Vessel flange	1.32
Total Temp Drop	6.3

Prototyping progress

- 3 sapphire windows purchased and received, screened for gross radiopurity: Activity: <10 mBq/kg (U,late), <25 mBq/kg (Th)
- prototype enclosure parts are designed, fabricated, assembled and undergoing first vacuum tests.
- pressure vessel for testing enclosure is designed, fabricated and pressure tested, ready for use
- sample 32 pin feedthrough has been tested (preliminarily) for flashover as a function of vacuum.

For $U_z = E$, in V/cm:

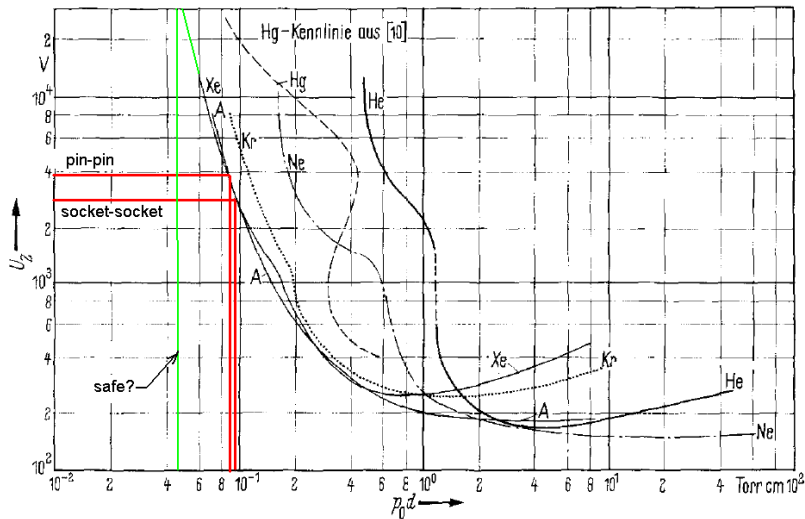
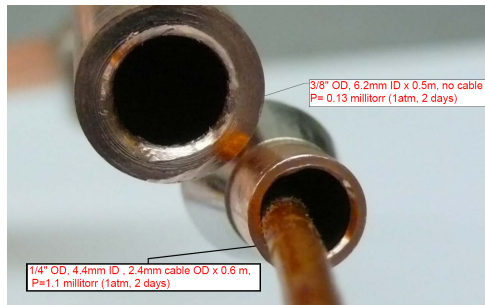
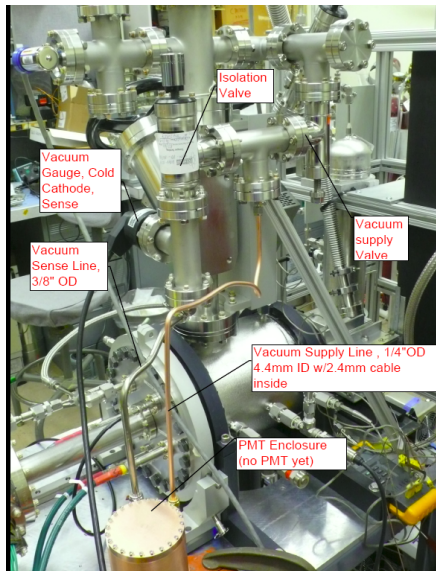


Bild 7. Zündkennlinien der Edelgase, Hg-Kennlinie aus [10].

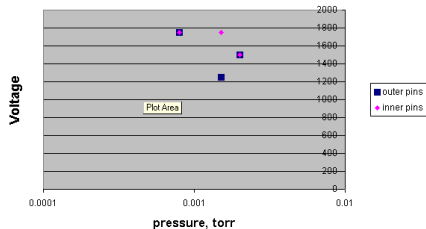


- not yet clear ratio outgassing to permeation - RGA He leak test negative
- Nitrile O-ring seals, window, backplate
- Expect 1 decade higher at high pressure

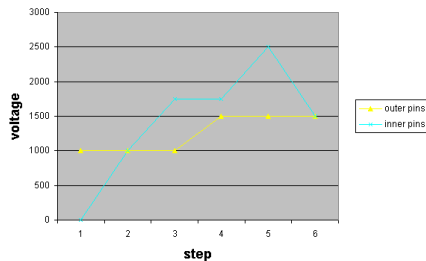
32 pin Ceramtec (similar to VACOM)



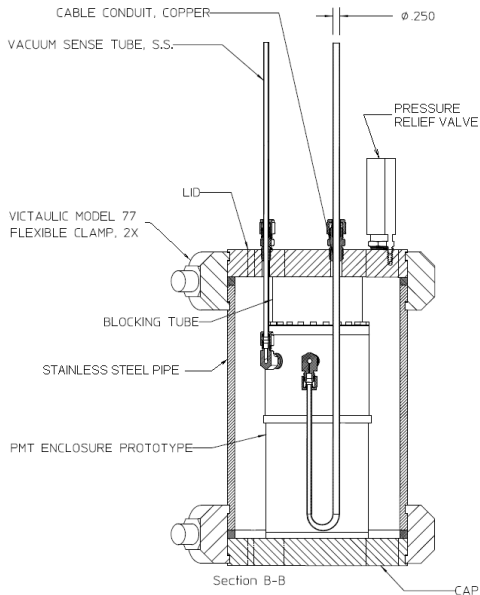
breakdown onset pressures at given voltages



Feedthrough voltages achieved so far, no sparking, $p=2 \times 10^{-5}$ torr



Pressure Testing Vessel for Permeation, HV? Studies



The following prototyping activities remain:

- Design, fabricate and test prototype base/front end for +HV operation (Nygren zener design).
- Assemble prototype enclosure, check parts for fit, function. Improve ledge design
- Install enclosure module into pressure test chamber. Repeat vacuum test with 15 bar various gases (Ar, Ne, He)
- Repeat with Helicoflex gaskets - check groove dimensions
- Investigate feasibility of H₂ (5%) leak testing.
- Final test 32 pin feedthroughs for 1750 V voltage capability, as a function of vacuum, including pin connections inside vacuum.
- Test PMT base/pin mockup for flashover resistance and glow discharge as a function of vacuum.
- Test various fittings (flare, VCR, Swagelok) for vacuum tightness repeatability.
- Complete base/heatsink design, design sockets, potting fixture
- Pressure test prototype windows to test pressure - test at least one window to failure
- Simulate buffer region e-field at window/carrier plate - test in pressure test chamber

- Central manifold - design bellows joints, integrate source and collimator, design cable termination harness at feedthroughs
- Carrier plate - Detail design - add buffer length adjustment -
Issues: finalize HV cable location, is there to be a common ground mesh?
- Design and build window pressure test cell.
- Final base/front end/data acquisition
- Design tooling and fixtures for assembly and shipping
- Design hexapod fixture for head removal and carrier plate removal/rotation

