

# TPC Bus Bar Measurement

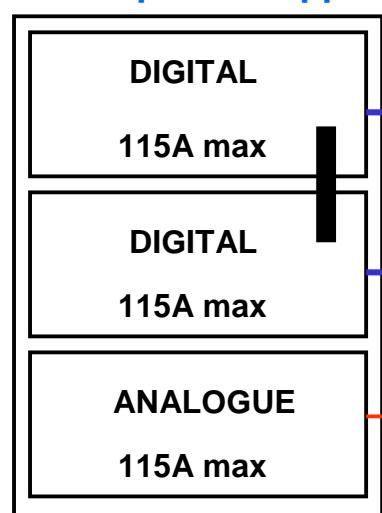
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## OUTLINE

- TPC low voltage distribution scheme
- Digital current variation
- Test Setup
- Measurements preliminary results
- Conclusion

# TPC Low Voltage Distribution Scheme

Wiener power supplies



$$L \sim 11\mu\text{H}$$

Bus Bar pair  
(positive + return line)

$$R = 2 \times 3.4 \text{ m}\Omega, \Delta V = 1.32\text{V}$$

40m

Bus Bar pair

$$R = 2 \times 6.8 \text{ m}\Omega, \Delta V = 816\text{mV}$$

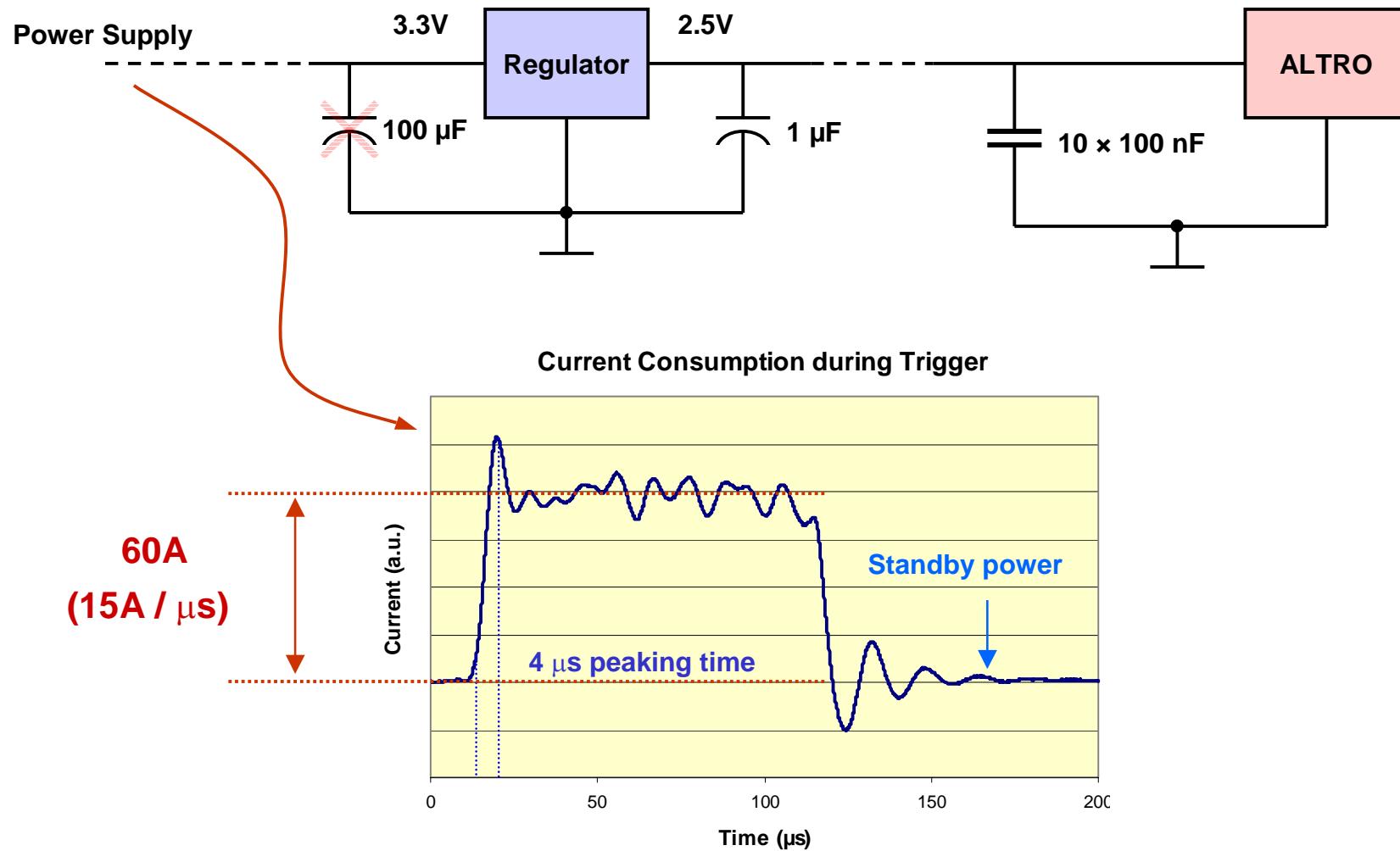
TPC endplate

121 FEE Cards

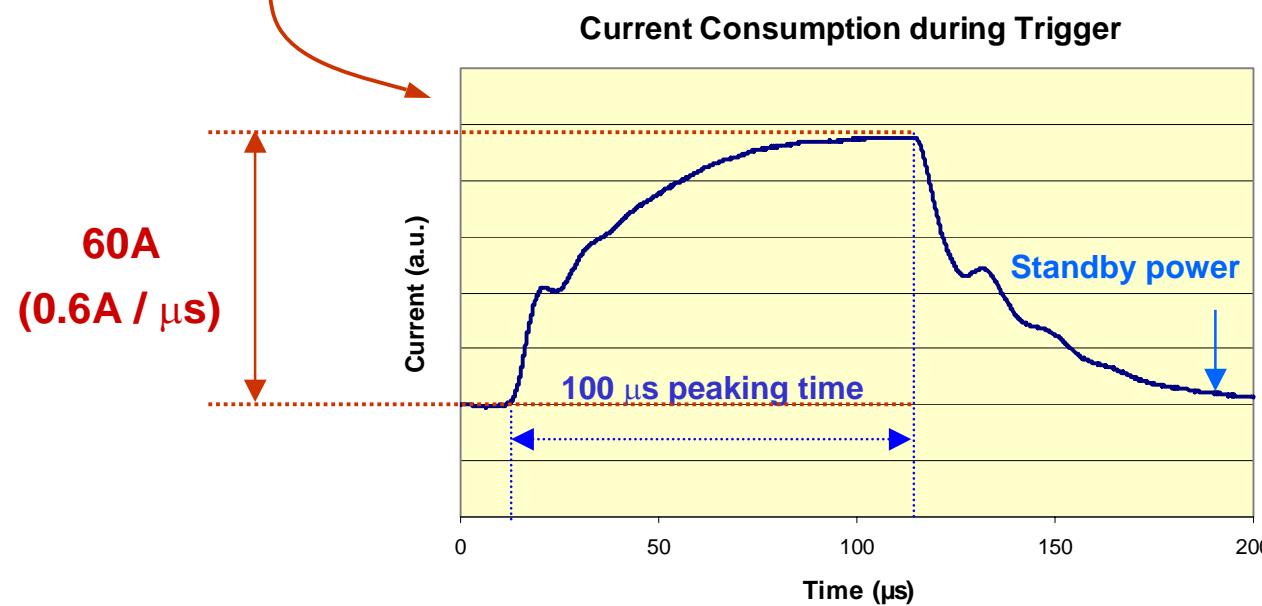
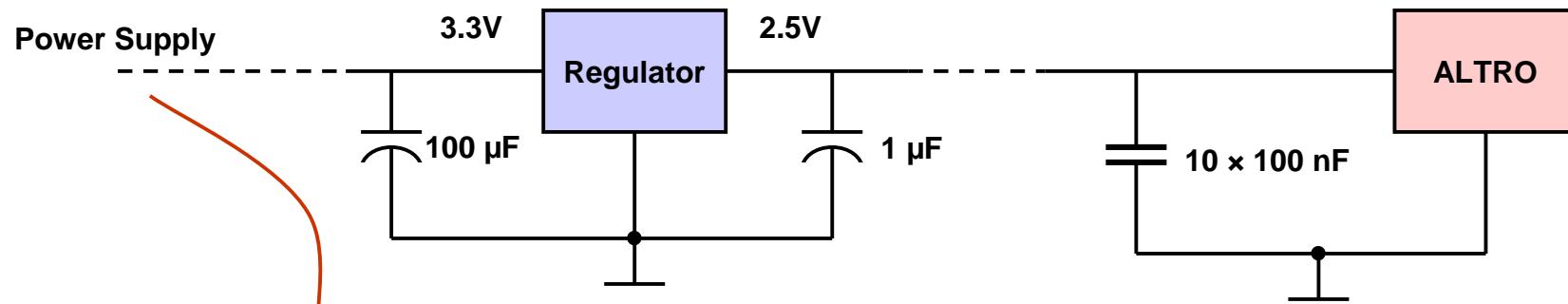
Bus Bar description	Voltage on load (V)	I stdby (A)	I max (A)	Bus bar Section (mm <sup>2</sup> )
Analogue	4.0	60	60	100
Digital	3.3	133	194	200

What is the transient response of the bus bar?

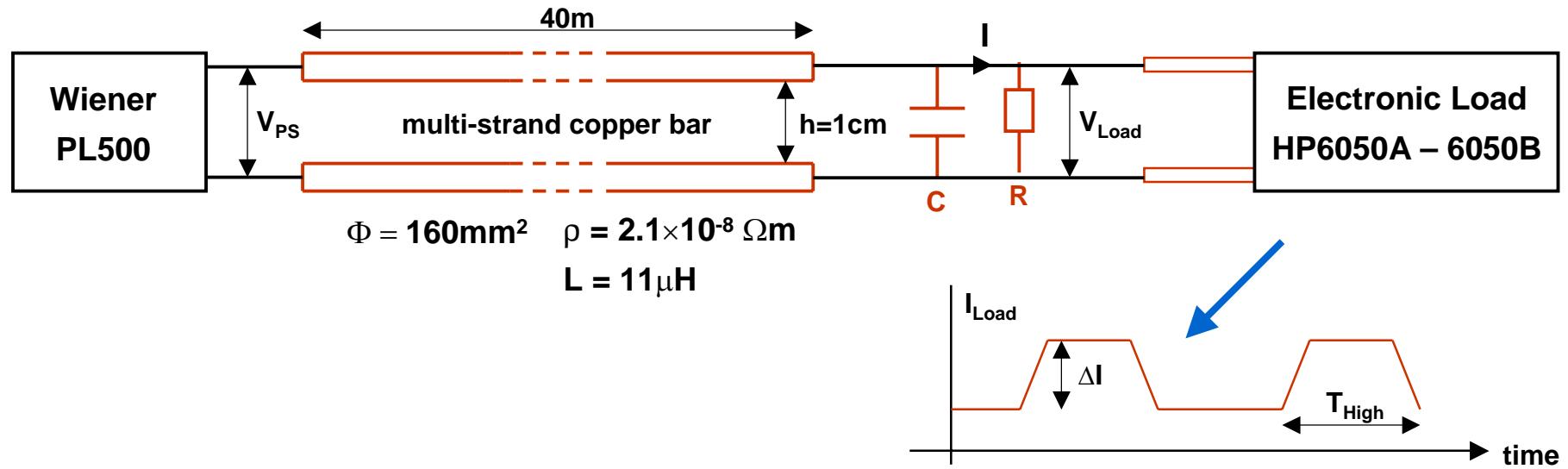
# Dynamic Digital Current Consumption



# Dynamic Digital Current Consumption



# Test setup



## Test Configurations

Configuration A:

$R = \infty$

$C=0$

Configuration B:

$R=25\text{m}\Omega$

$C=0;$

Configuration C:

$R=25\text{m}\Omega$

$C=70\text{mF}$

Configuration D:

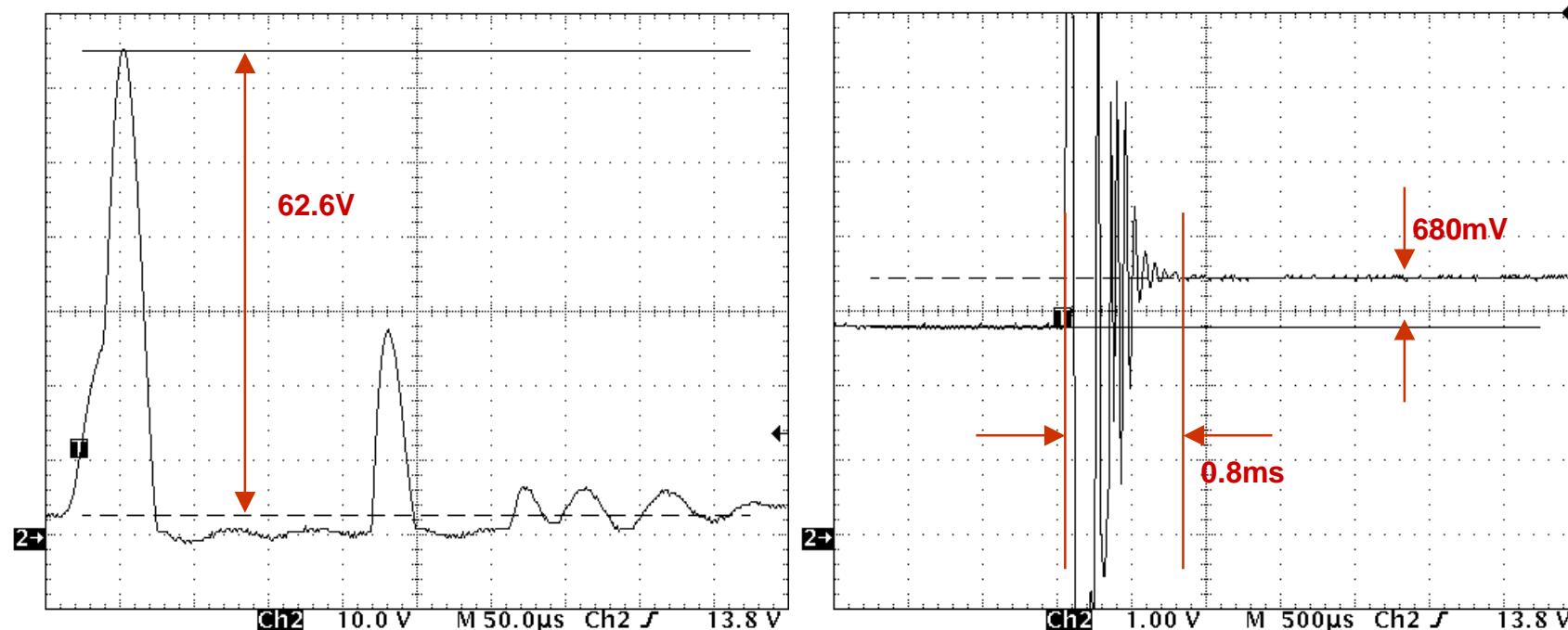
$R = \infty$

$C=70\text{mF}$

# Measurement 1 (configuration A )

Test Parameters

$\Delta I$ (A)	Freq (Hz)	$\Delta T_{HIGH}$ (ms)	Slew rate (A/ $\mu$ s)
60	100	4	10

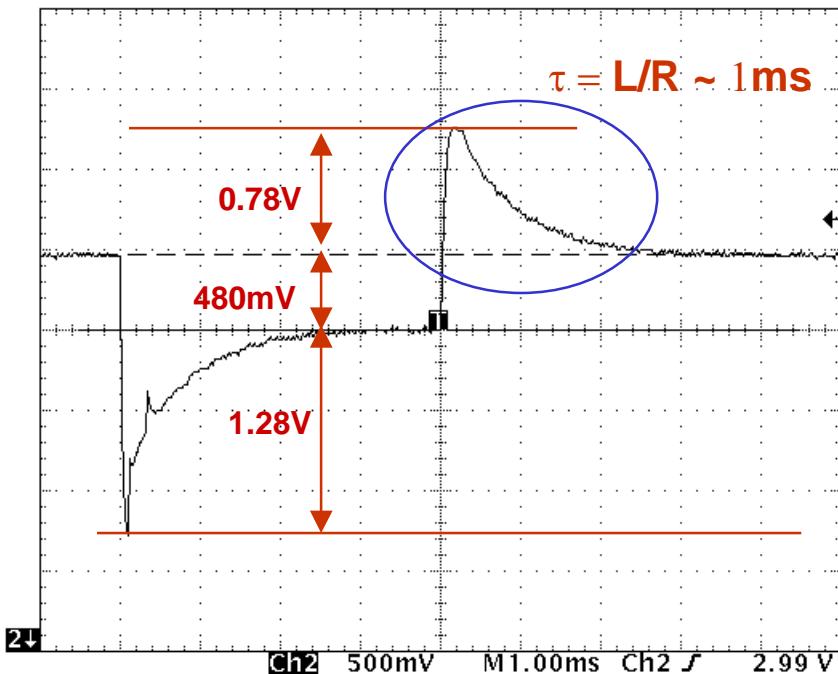


A sudden interruption of the current can damage the Front End Cards !

## Measurement 2 (configuration B )

Test Parameters

$\Delta I$ (A)	Freq (Hz)	$\Delta T_{HIGH}$ (ms)	Slew rate (A/ $\mu$ s)
41.6	100	4	10



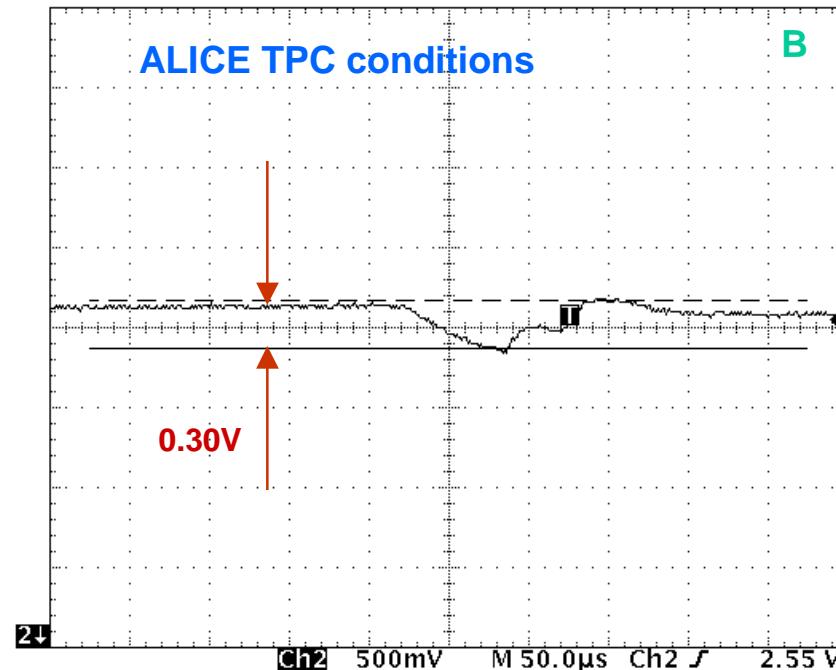
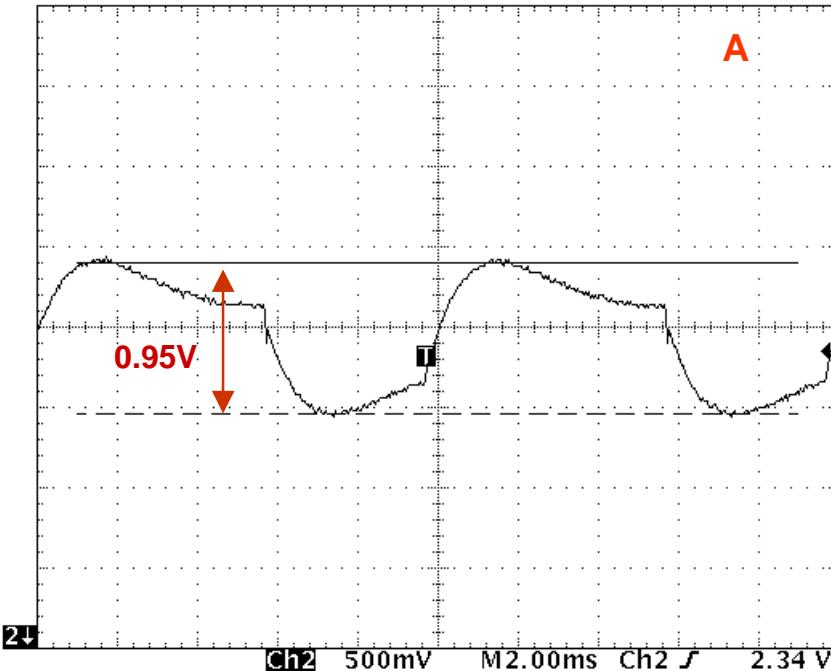
A current swing of 41.6A produces a transient voltage of ~1.8V

Voltage drop across the bar for a current swing of 60A

- $\Delta V$  low load (dc) 0.90 V
- $\Delta V$  high load (dc) 1.32 V
- $\Delta V$  (transient) 3.40 V

# Measurements 3 (configuration C )

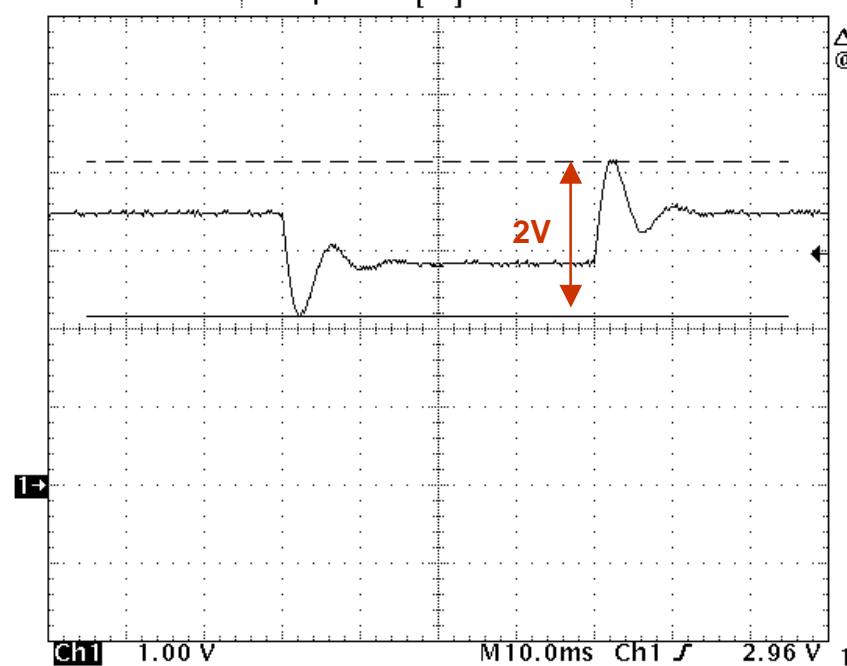
Test Parameters			
$\Delta I$ (A)	Freq (Hz)	$\Delta T_{HIGH}$ (ms)	Slew rate (A/ $\mu$ s)
41.6	100 A	4 A	10
"	1000 B	0.1 B	"



70mF in parallel to the electronic load assorbs the large transient spikes

## Measurements 4 (configuration D )

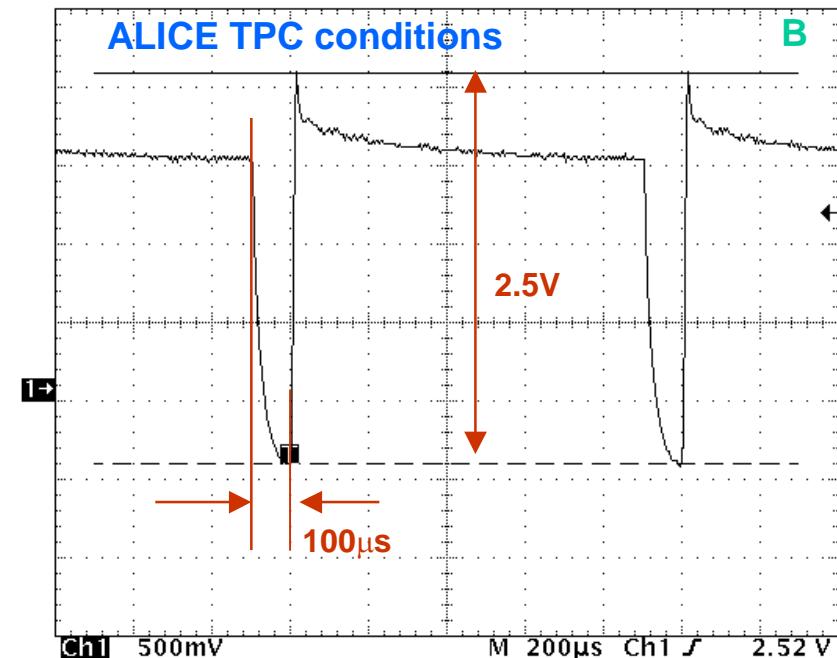
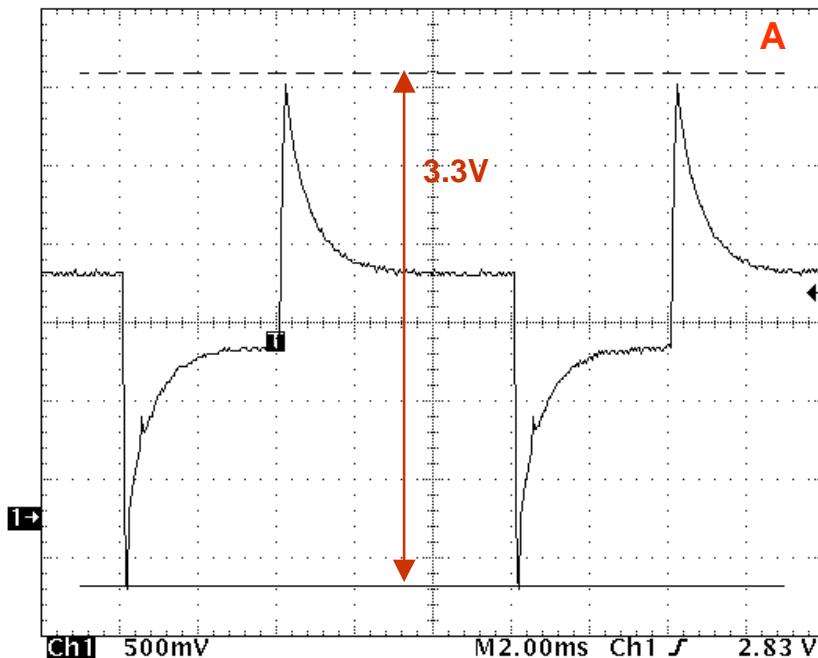
Test Parameters			
$\Delta I$ (A)	Freq (Hz)	$\Delta T_{HIGH}$ (ms)	Slew rate (A/ $\mu$ s)
60	10	40	10



# Measurements 5 (configuration A + sense wire )

The sensing feedback is not fast enough to react to the load variations

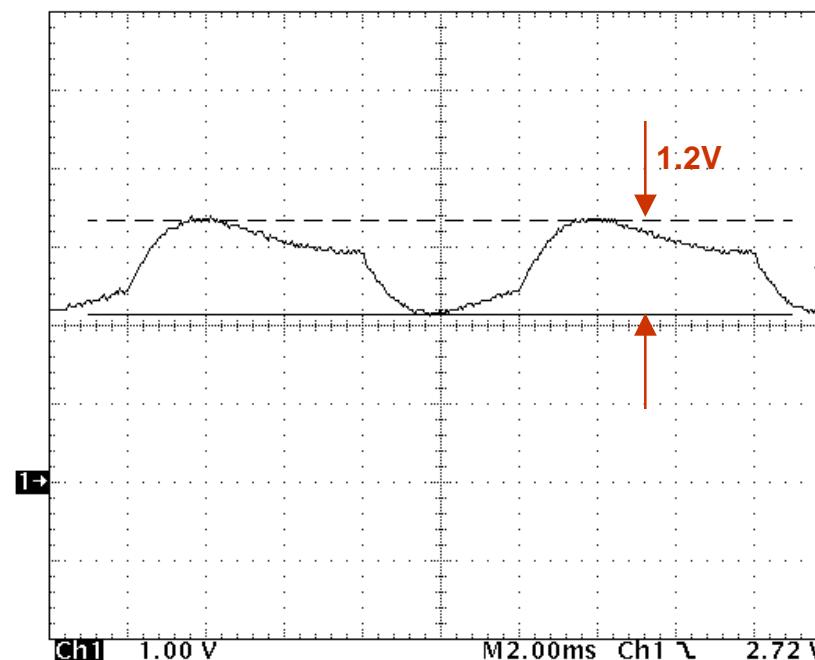
Test Parameters				
$\Delta I$ (A)	Freq (Hz)	$\Delta T_{HIGH}$ (ms)	Slew rate (A/ $\mu$ s)	
60	100 A	4 A	10	
"	1000 B	0.1 B	"	



## Measurements 6 (configuration C + sense wire )

The sensing feedback is not fast enough to react to the load variations

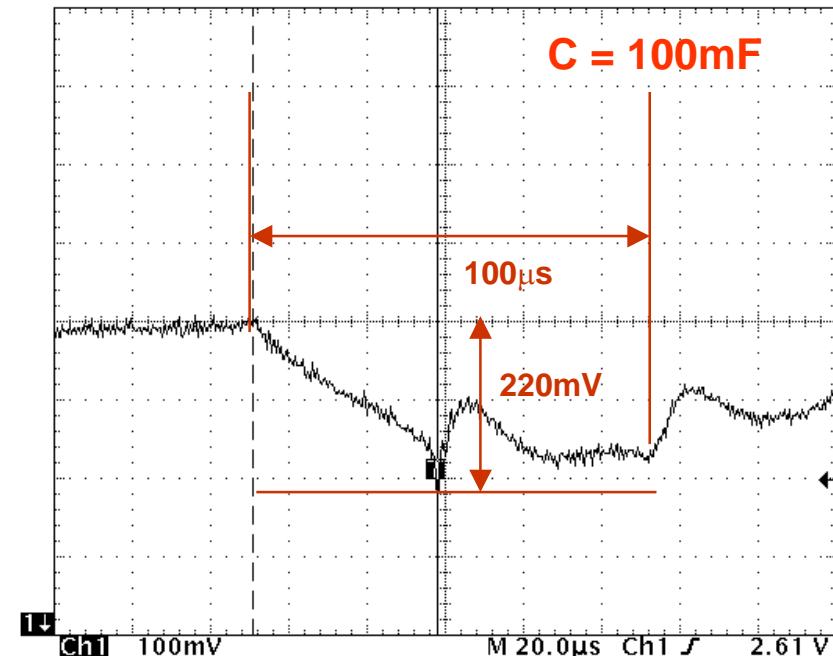
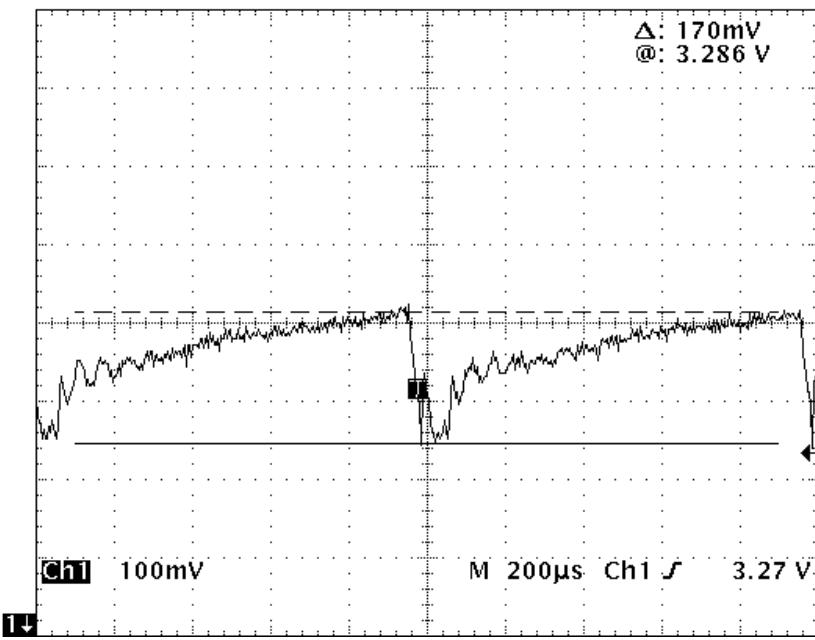
Test Parameters			
$\Delta I$ (A)	Freq (Hz)	$\Delta T_{HIGH}$ (ms)	Slew rate (A/ $\mu$ s)
41.6	100	4	10



# Measurements 7 (configuration C + sense wire )

The sensing feedback is not fast enough to react to the load variations

Test Parameters			
$\Delta I$ (A)	Freq (Hz)	$\Delta T_{HIGH}$ (ms)	Slew rate (A/ $\mu$ s)
41.6	1000	0.1	10



# Summary and Conclusions

Configuration	Voltage (digital) on load	Voltage drop across bus bar	Required Voltage at the source
No CAP		~3.4V	~6.7V
70mF CAP	3.3V	~1.2V	~4.5V

- The distribution of the Analogue Voltage (static load) does not pose any problem
- The distribution of the Digital Voltage (dynamic load) requires the insertion of protection capacitors
- The protection capacitors have to be very close to the front-end cards
- The long term reliability of large-value capacitors (10mF) has to be verified!

# TPC SECTOR TEST



# TPC SECTOR TEST

