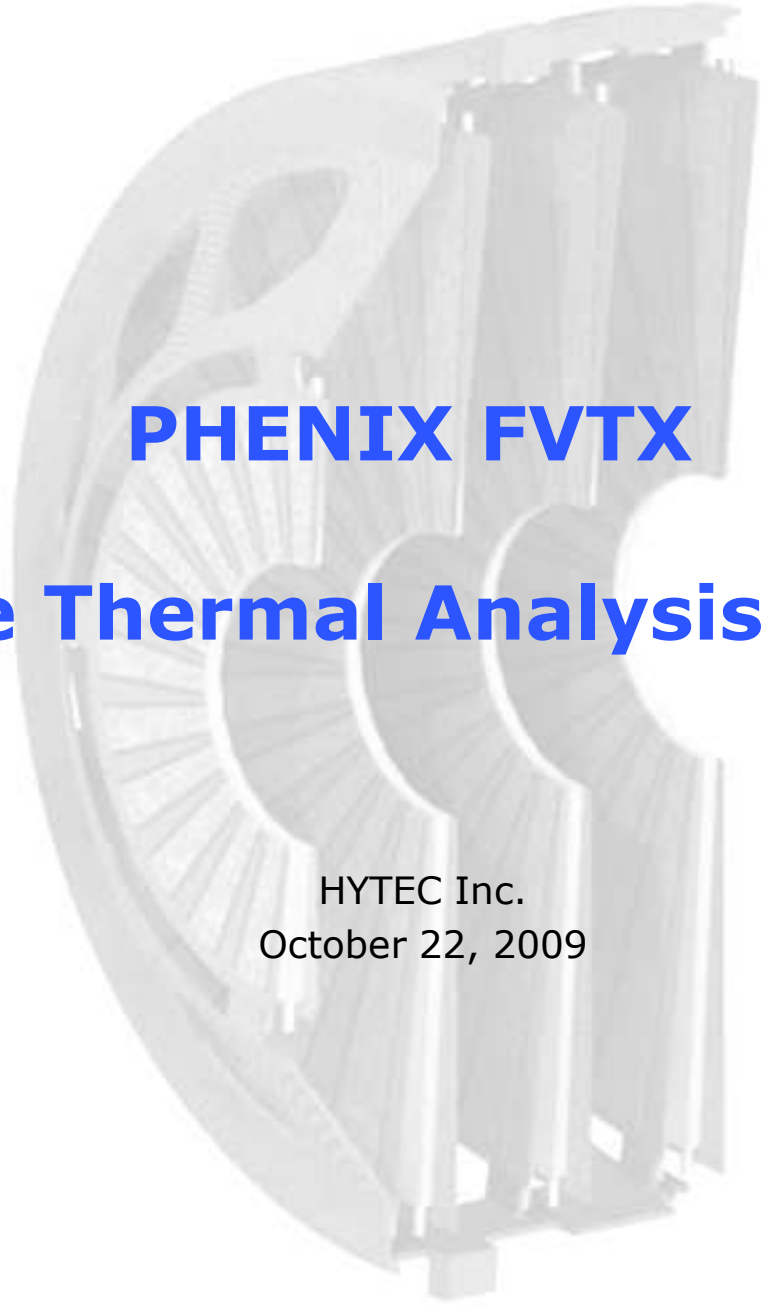


A 3D CAD model of a PHENIX FVTX detector wedge, showing a semi-circular cross-section with internal structural details and a central cutout.

PHENIX FVTX

Wedge Thermal Analysis Update

HYTEC Inc.
October 22, 2009

New HDI Model

- FEA model was updated to represent the new HDI
 - HDI is thicker and overhangs CF thermal plane
 - Layup from as-built Dyconex Data from 7-13-2009

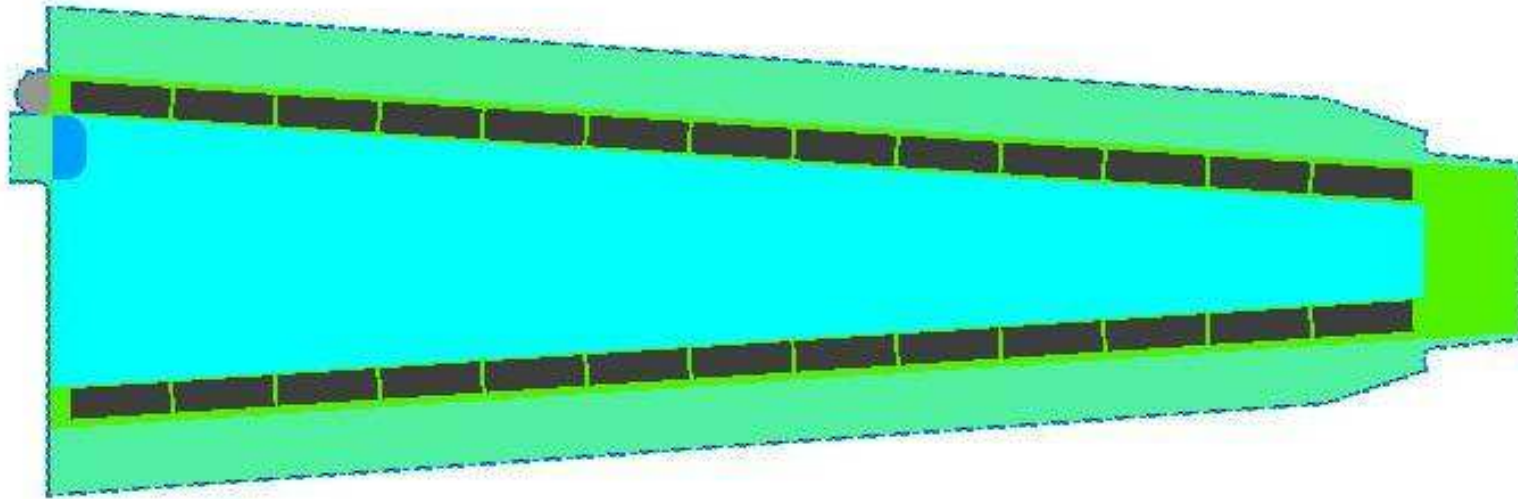
UNM – KAPTON HDI STACK_UP FROM DYCONEX 7-13-2009

Layers:

	number of layers	fraction of layers	thickness (μm)	Thick	R_L	thickness (μm)	Actual Production Version
top covercoat	1	0.2	38	38	0.171287	10	10
copper 1	1	0.8	12	12	6.713287	25	18
kapton 1	1	1	25	25	0.874126	25	20
epoxy 1	1	1	12	12	0.270453	12	15
copper 2	1	0.9	12	12	7.552448	12	11
kapton 2	1	1	40	40	1.398601	25	20
epoxy 2	1	1	12	12	0.270453	12	15
copper 3	1	0.1	12	12	0.839161	12	9
kapton 3	1	1	50	50	1.748252	50	50
copper 4	1	0.9	12	12	7.552448	12	11
epoxy 3	1	1	12	12	0.270453	12	15
kapton 4	1	1	40	40	1.398601	25	20
copper 5	1	0.1	12	12	0.839161	12	11
epoxy 4	1	1	12	12	0.270453	12	15
kapton 5	1	1	40	40	1.398601	25	20
copper 6	1	0.9	12	12	7.552448	12	11
epoxy 5	1	1	12	12	0.270453	12	15
kapton 6	1	1	25	25	0.874126	25	20
copper 7	1	0.2	12	12	1.678322	25	18
bottom covercoat	1	0.7	38	38	0.599504	10	10
				440	42.54264	365	334

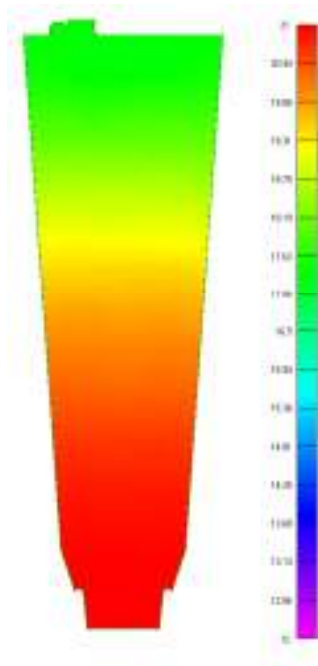
FEA Model

- Built from laminate plate elements with specific layups for each of the regions
 - Chips, Sensor, HDI, etc.

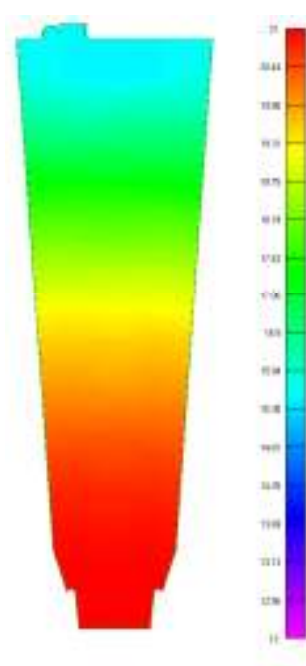


Temperature Distribution

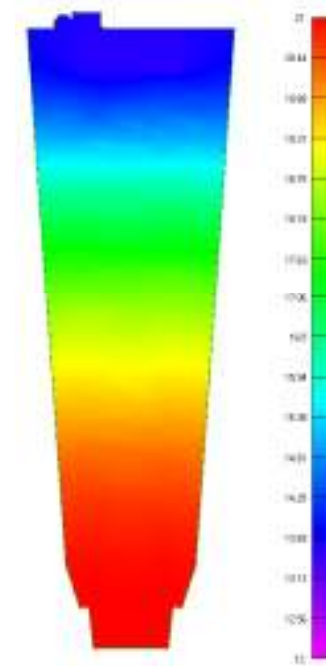
- Constraint temperature was varied to keep peak chip temperature at 21°C



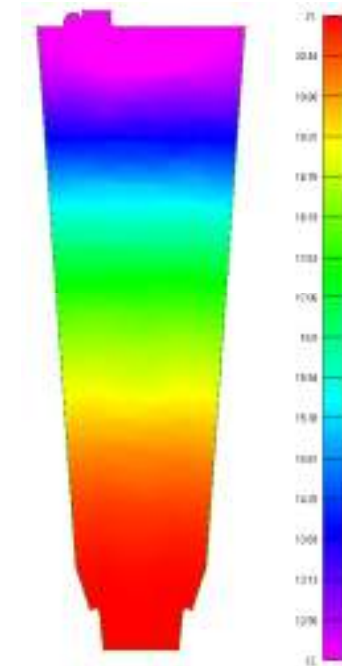
200 μ W/Channel
Base Temperature 17.36° C



300 μ W/Channel
Base Temperature 15.54° C

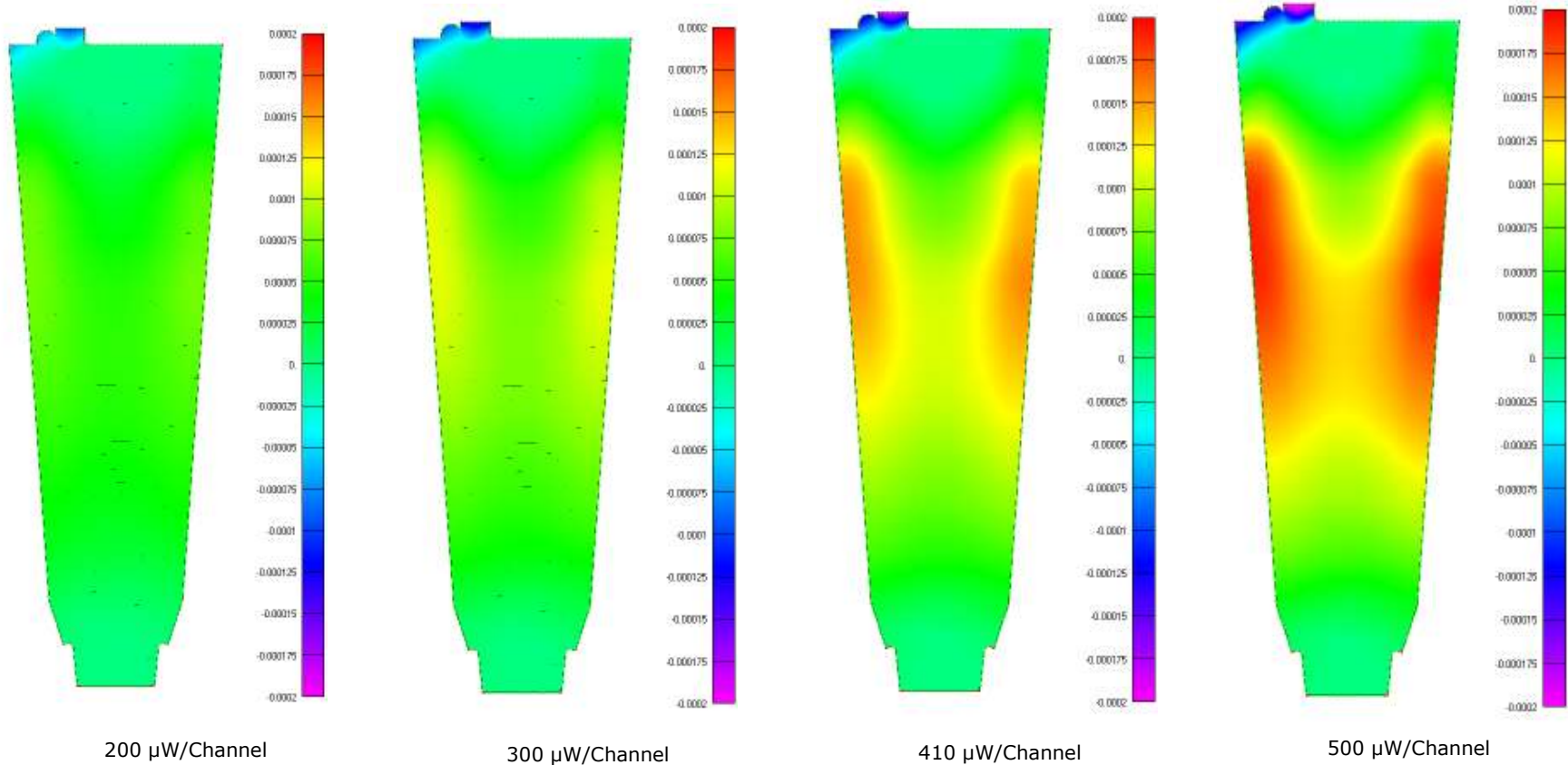


410 μ W/Channel
Base Temperature 13.53° C

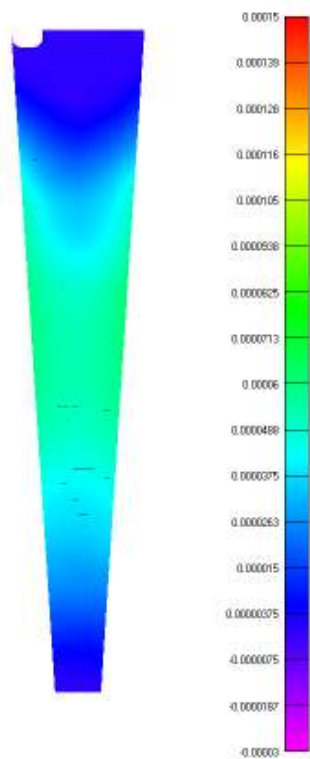


410 μ W/Channel
Base Temperature 13.53° C

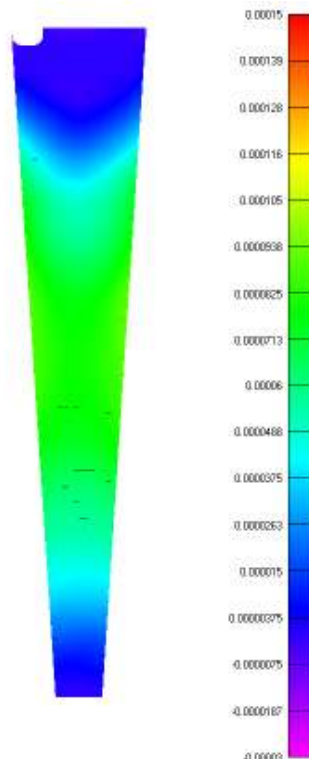
Total Wedge Deflection



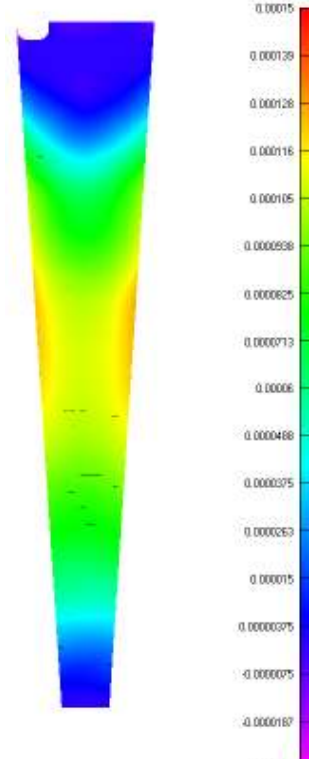
Sensor Deflection



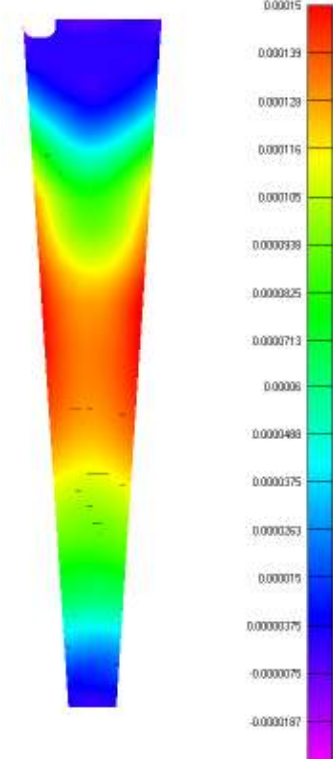
200 $\mu\text{W}/\text{Channel}$



300 $\mu\text{W}/\text{Channel}$

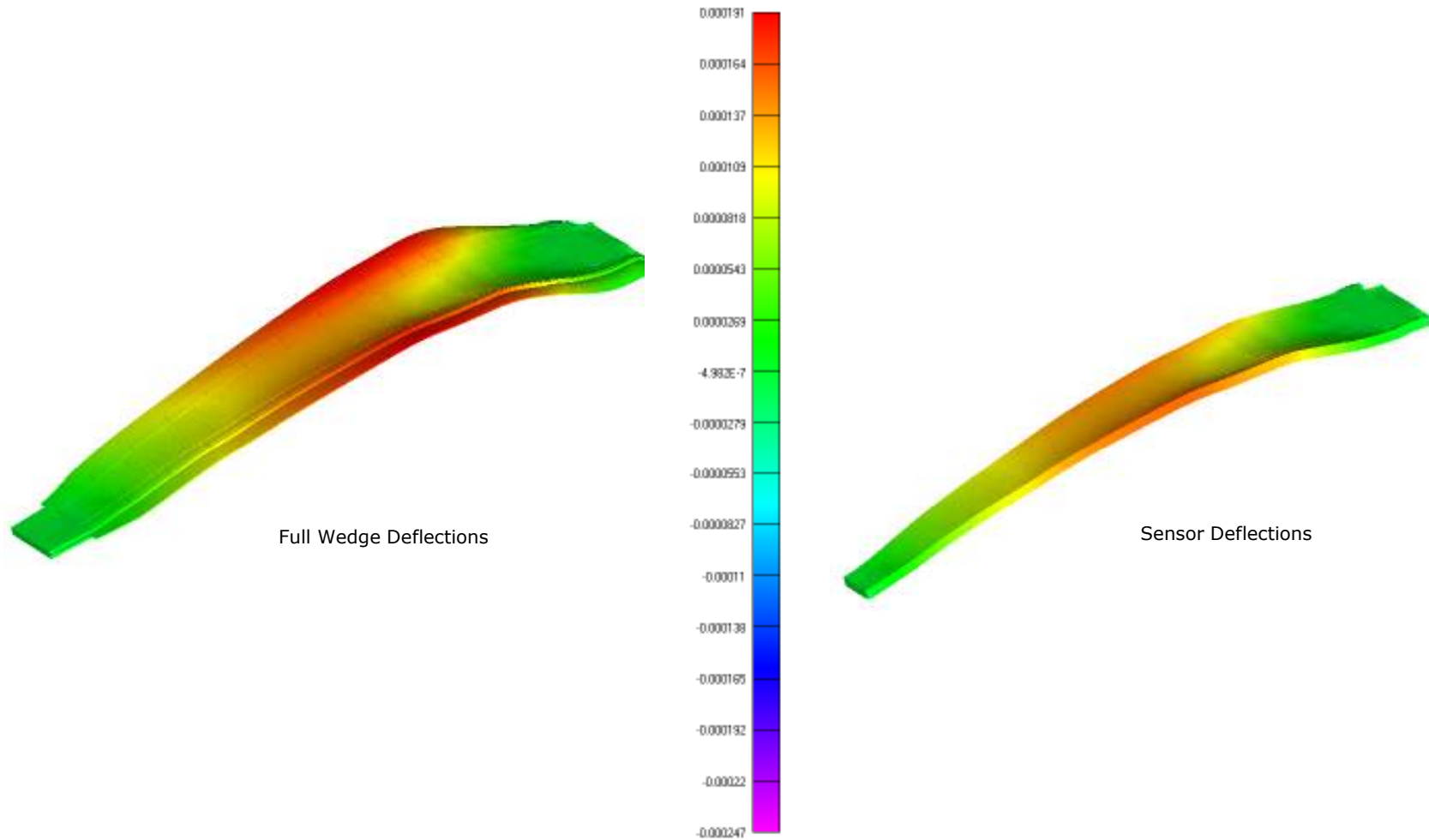


410 $\mu\text{W}/\text{Channel}$



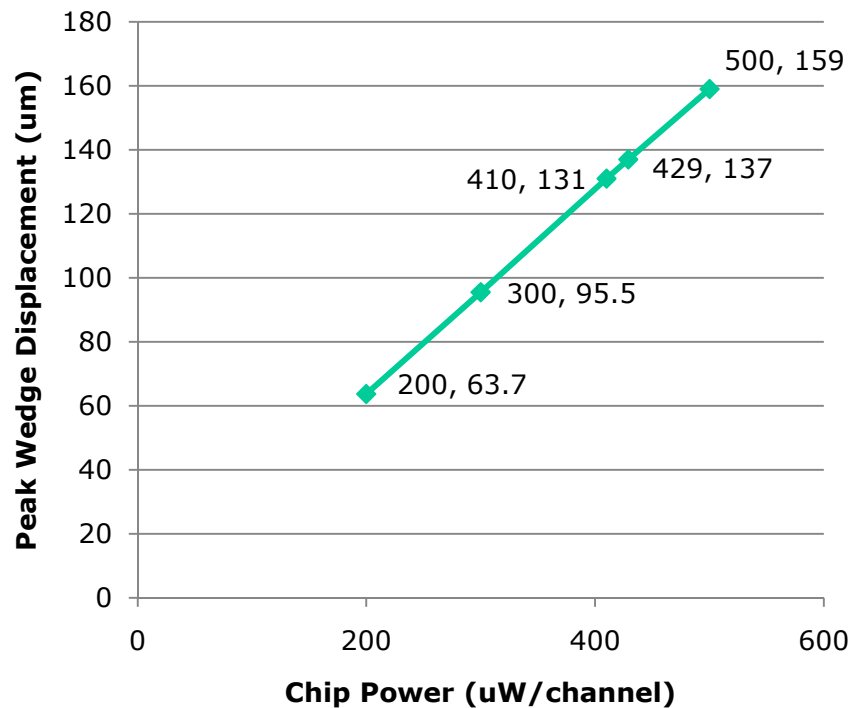
500 $\mu\text{W}/\text{Channel}$

Deflection Shapes

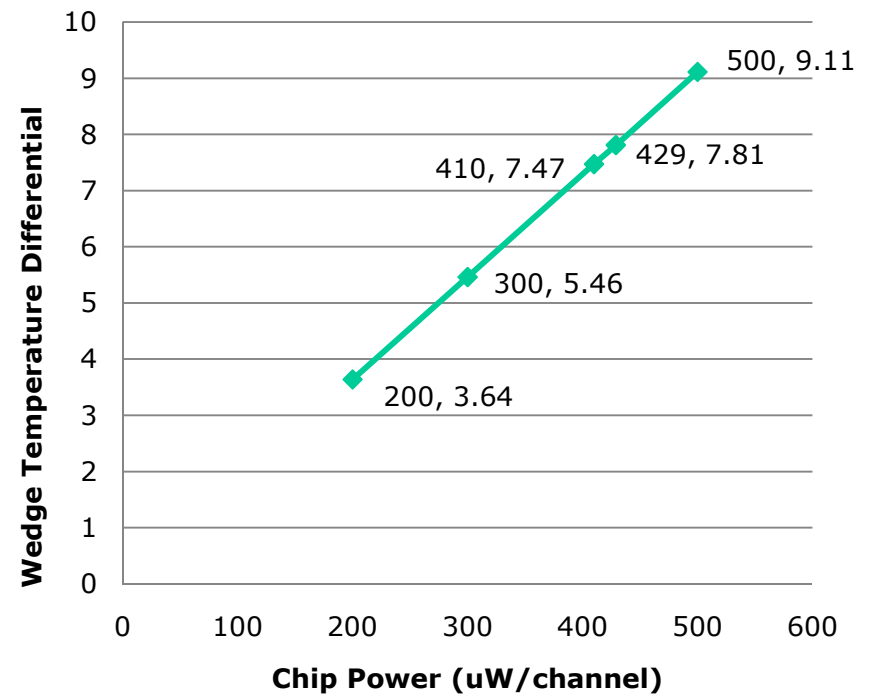


Deflection and Temperature vs. Chip Power

Sensor Deflection



Temperature Differential



Conclusions

- The sensor deflection is much higher than previous estimates due to a combination of factors
 - The chip power is much higher – 500 μ W vs 100 μ W
 - The HDI is larger and thicker
 - The carbon fiber backplane while thicker is smaller in width
- Both the sensor deflections and temperature differential across the wedge vary linearly with chip power