

RBX Production Readiness Review

Safety Issues and Mitigations

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RBX HAZARDS

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Low Voltage and Fire

- Each box requires
 - 18 amps at 6.5 volts
 - 26 amps at 4.5 volts

High Voltage

HV System is capable of 15 kV

Optical Data Link Lasers

- VCSELs operate at 850 nm
 - not visible light
 - but focused well by the eye



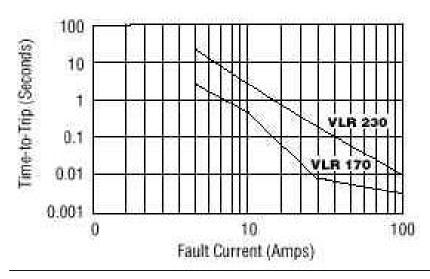
Wires from LV supply to the RBX (20m)

- Sized for ~1 Volt drop under normal conditions
- Can carry worst case fault current indefinitely without overheating
 - Example: 20 amps at 1 volt drop nominal
 - RBX ground fault at LV supply max. current gives power = VxI = 7.5Vx26A = 195 W which is only10 W per meter of wire
- Current limiting features built into the LV supply are adequate to mitigate the hazard



Readout Cards

- Each card has access to the full power supply current via the backplane in event of a fault
- Mitigations
 - Current limiting feature in voltage regulators
 - PolyFuse protection at point of entry



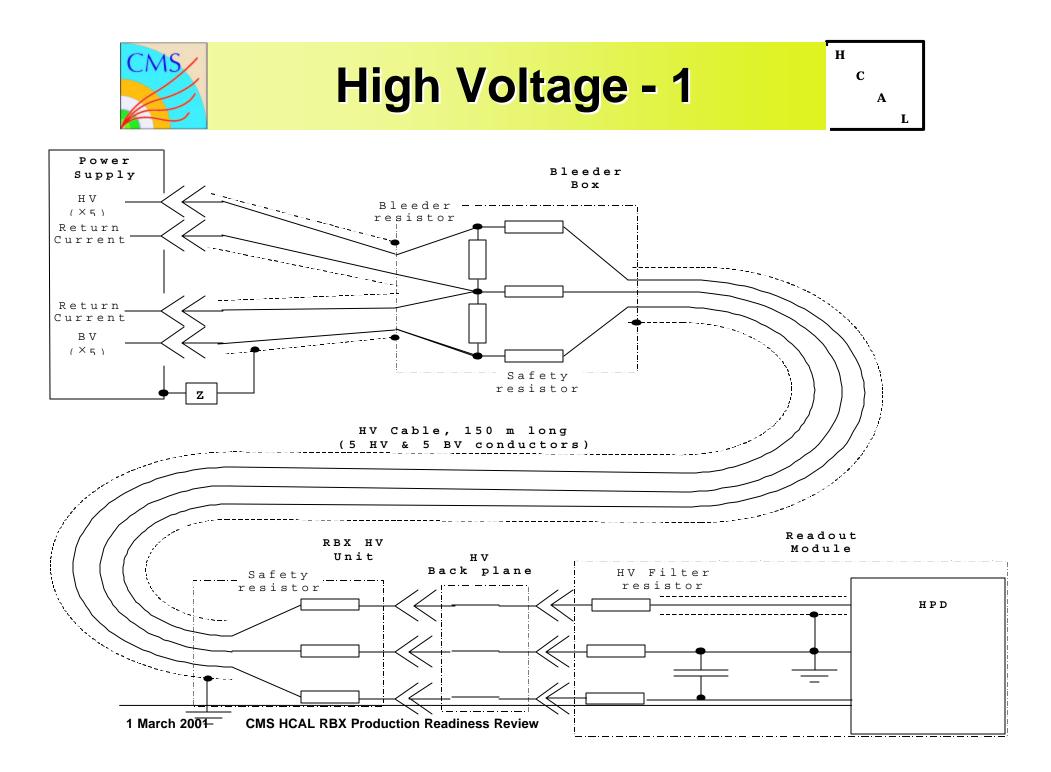
Polymeric positive temperature coefficient device for overcurrent and overtemperature protection

Resettable – power down



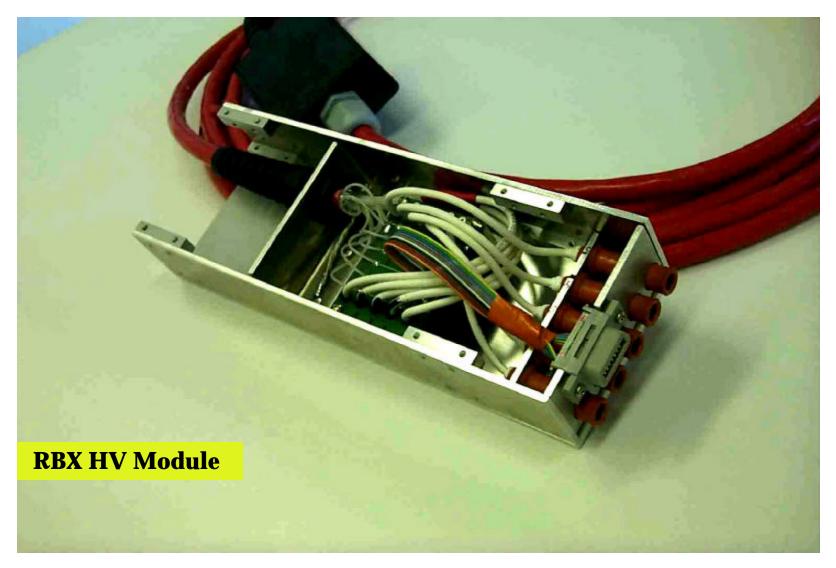
Sample Draw System Planned

- Continuously monitors air sampling system for fumes and aerosols, "sniffers"
 - Break detector into many monitor zones
- Multi-level alarming
 - Off normal check into it
 - Seriously off normal do something now
 - Corroboration by other system fire alarm
- Provision for automatic shutdown of the low voltage system
 - Individual RBX basis
 - Entire half-barrel, end cap or HO basis





High Voltage - 2





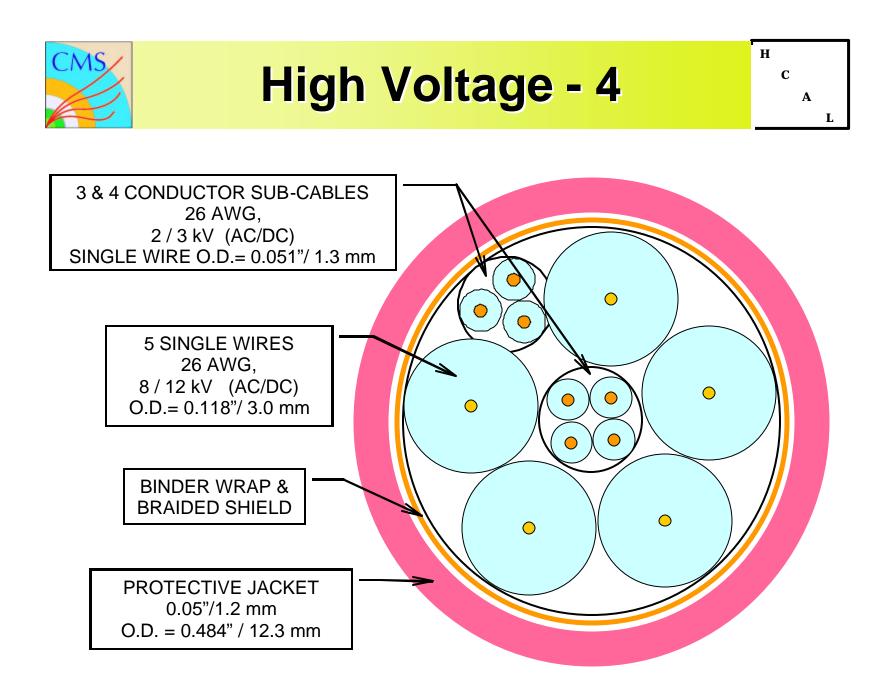
High Voltage - 3





RBX High Voltage Distributor (Backplane)

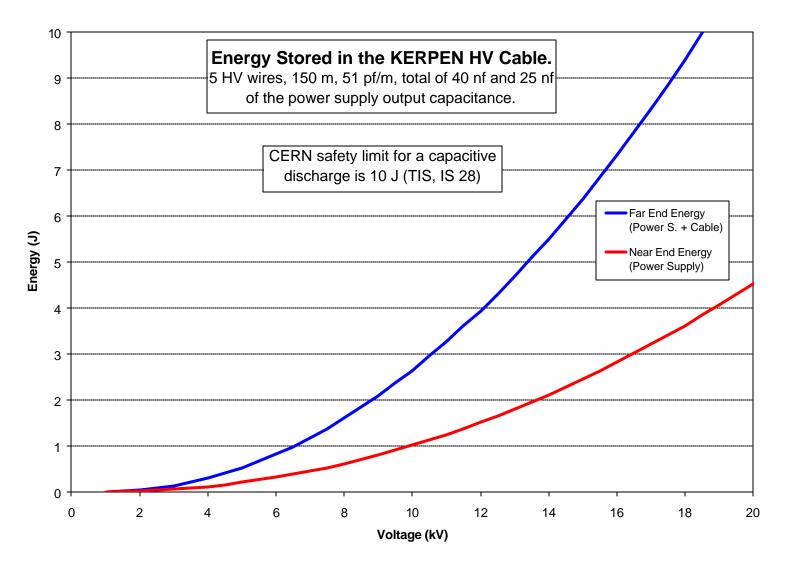
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High Voltage - 5

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High Voltage Summary

- Connectors have deeply recessed contacts and are rated for 30 kV
- Safety resistor potted in series at RBX end of the cable limits maximum discharge current to 1 mamp per wire at 10 kV
- Stored energy in the cable (all five wires) is 6 Joules at the maximum supply voltage
- Maximum power supply current capability is 40 microamps
- A 250 meter length of cable has been held at 20 kV for one year (accelerated testing) with the leakage current unchanged at < 10 pamp



Laser Diode - 1



VCSELs drive the optical data links

- Optical power is 1.8 mW typ.
- But the 850 nm light is not visible and this overrides the power consideration and makes it hazard class 3b "can cause eye injury in less than 0.25 sec"



Glued to ~15 cm long connectorized fiber



Laser Diode - 2

H C A

Intrinsically eye-safe Strategy 1

- Glue a permanent attenuator in fiber pigtail to make the link intrinsically eye-safe at the front panel connector of the Readout Module
 - Unkown whether the light level at the receiver is adequate for good link performance
 - Known the TTC optical links are intrinsically eye-safe and perform very well

Intrinsically eye-safe Strategy 2

- Use a spring loaded shutter on the front panel connector of the Readout Module
 - Unknown whether shutters exist for ribbon connectors or a custom add-on is needed
 - Known it will be costly



Eye-Safety on the workbench

• The laser and fiber pigtail are removable from the printed circuit board with two fasteners

Work to be Done

- Detailed power density analysis using the beam power profile versus angle
- Determination of the minimum safe distance between the fiber end and the eye surface

Commitment – intrinsically safe system

• Administrative procedures may still be needed but they are not the principal mitigation