

ETL Disk Flex Cabling Option

- Motivation
 - Lack of real estate for cabling
 - Magnetic force on the LV conductors
 - LV conductor safety all the way to PS's 20A
 - Cable termination compactness (at least at the RB end)
 - Cable management

- Maximum LV current per RB is $\approx 6A$
- Maximum PS output 20A
- From generic power distribution safety every conductor should be able to carry those 20A (famous Natalia's AWG18)
- Even a solid AWG18 conductor with PI insulation has an OD 1.27mm
- $6A \times 4T = 24 \text{ N/m}$ – LV wires should be twisted
- DSS wires can be twisted with the LV wires to fit in the same envelope

Wire/Flex LV Options

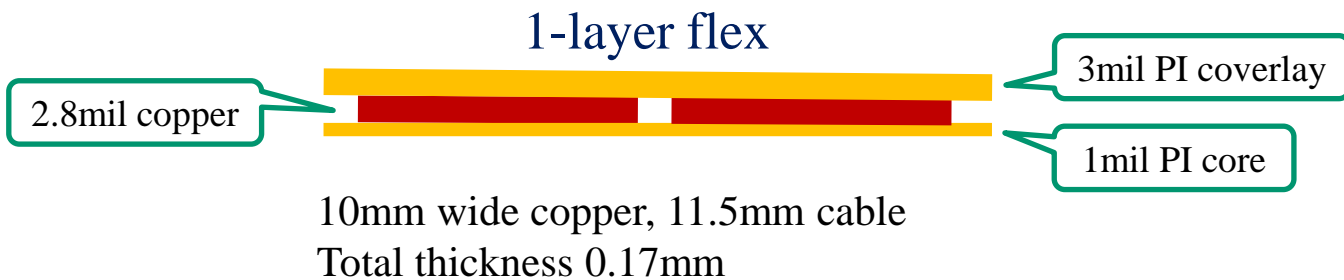
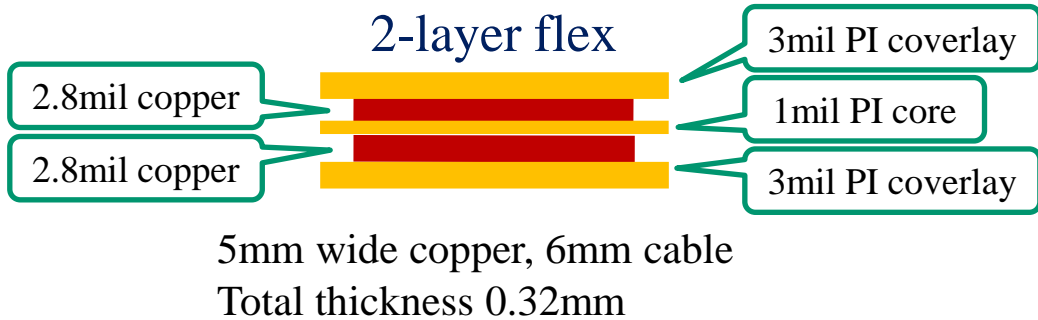
Results for External Layers in Air:

Required Trace Width	189	mil ▾
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Current	20	Amps
Thickness	2	oz/ft ² ▾

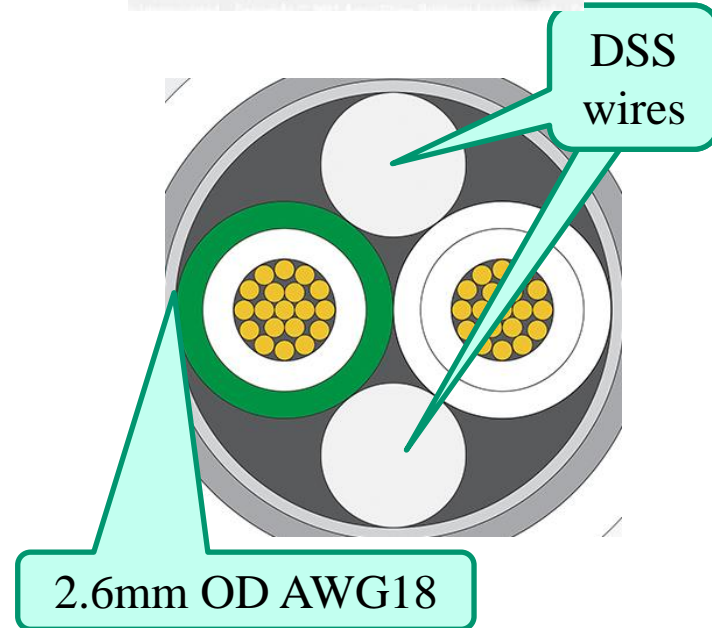
Optional Inputs:

Temperature Rise	30	Deg C ▾
Ambient Temperature	25	Deg C ▾
Trace Length	40	inch ▾



• Flex solution complication:

- At disk edge transition to wires should happen for routing flexibility
- Many individual lengths or folds or trim options
- DSS conductors can be added at additional 0.5/1mm width



Wire/Flex LV Options



$N \times 0.2\text{mm}$ traces, $(N \times 0.4 + 0.8)\text{mm}$ cable width
Total thickness 0.14mm

- Flex for BV:
 - Very flexible
 - Can be creased
 - DSS conductors can be added, but better be held together with the LV
 - What type of connectors at the PP0 end? (could transition to wire)
- An integrated Flex for LV/BV/DSS is feasible if we decrease the copper weight to that of BV design, so LV would not be able to carry the full 20A, which might be acceptable since that is “inside the detector” connection
- If a single RB overcurrent happens, all we can do is to shut down corresponding PS

