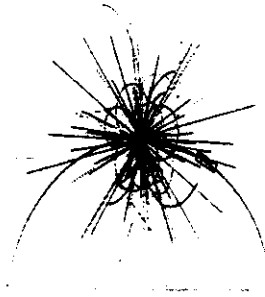


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GEM CALORIMETER CRYOGENICS



Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory
Physics Research Division
Experimental Facilities Department/Cryogenics

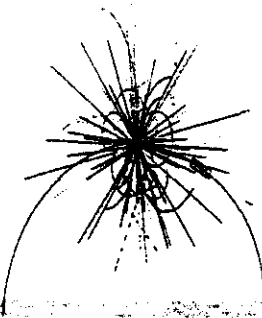


Represented by:

Don Richied

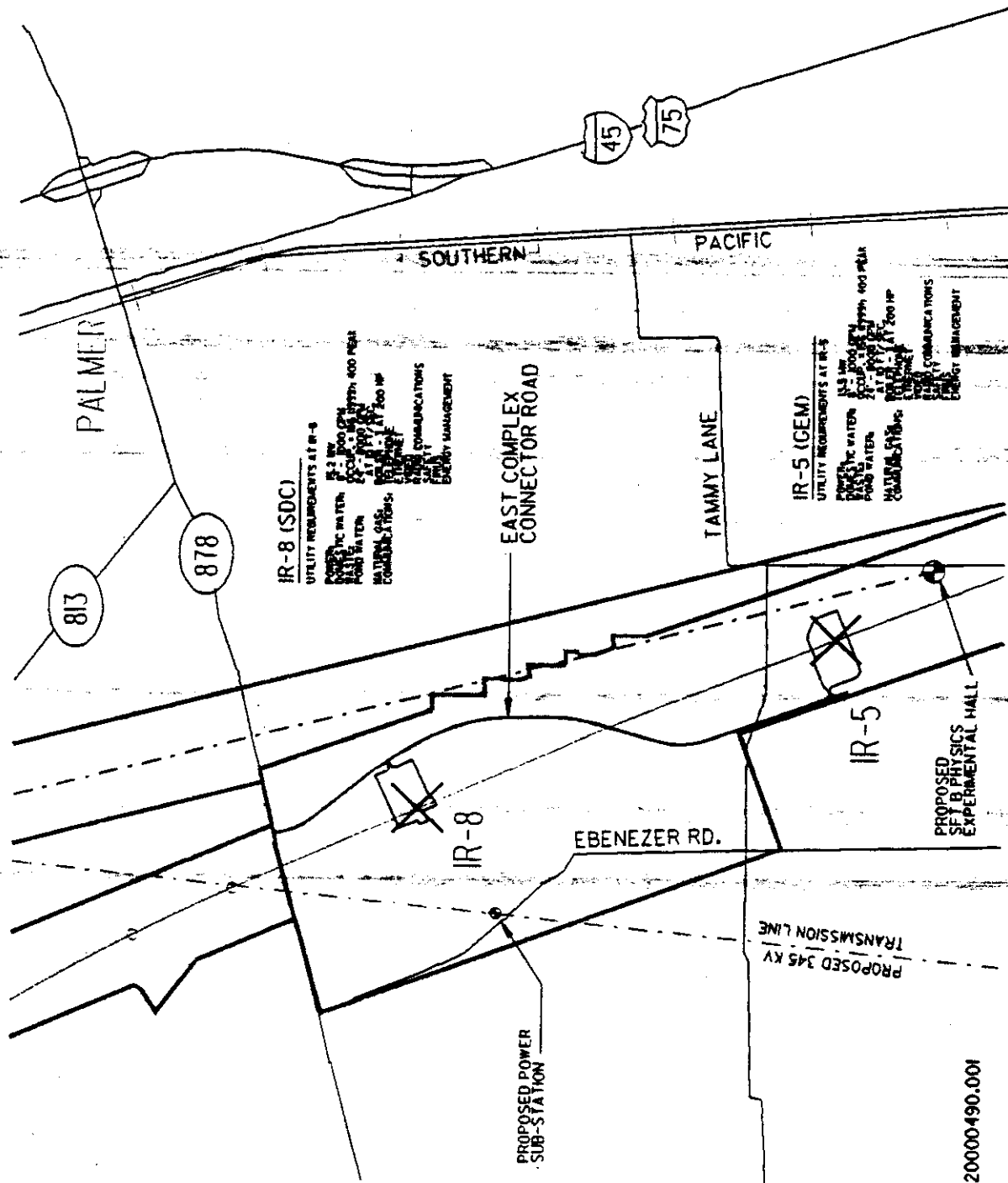
(214) 708-4038 phone
(214) 708-5111 fax
Richied@sscvx1.ssc.gov

May 25, 1993

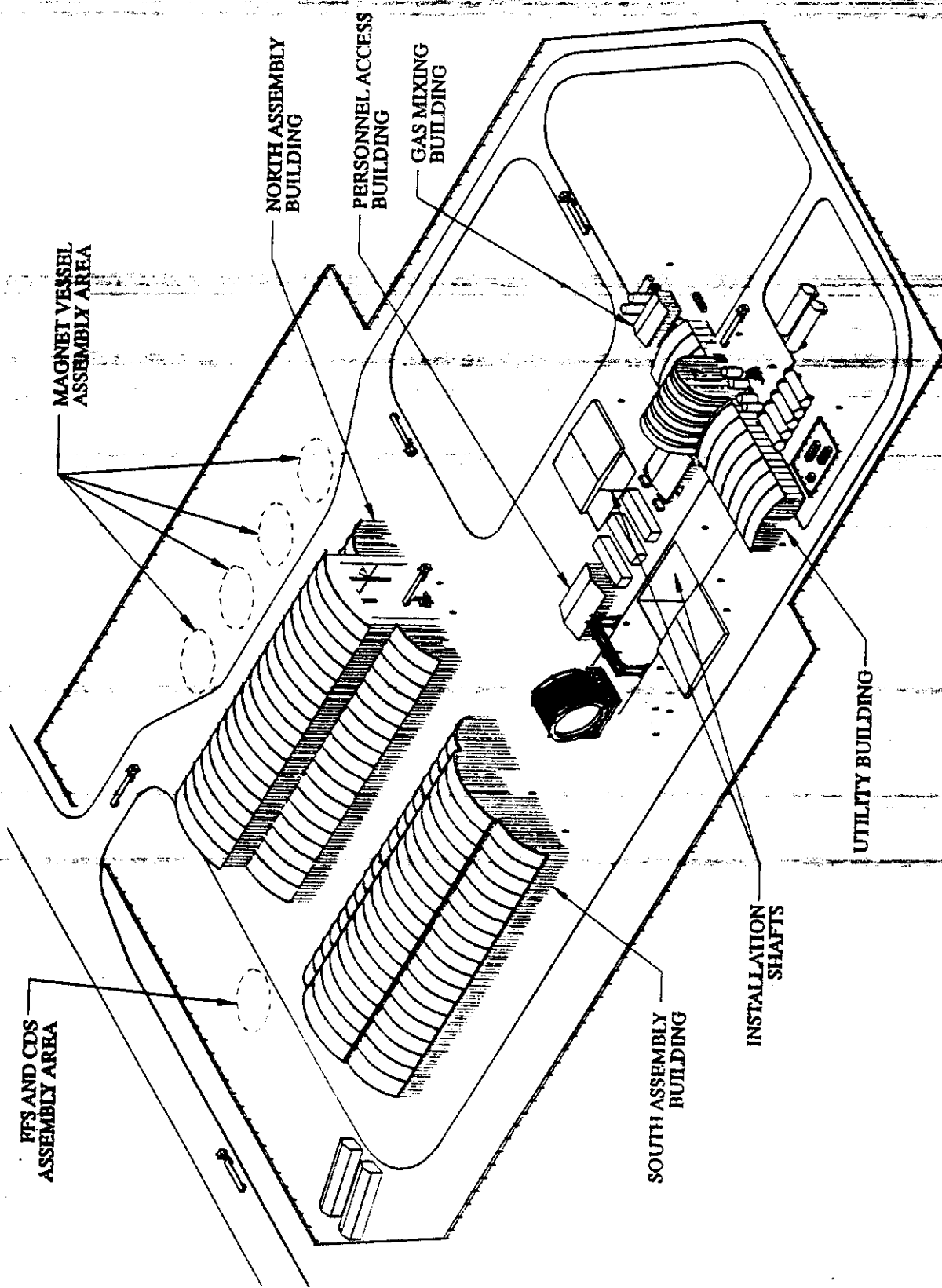


Outline

- **Cryogenic Facilities Overview**
- **Purification**
- **Cooldown**
- **Fill Scenario**
- **Cooling loops**
- **Krypton Conservation**
- **Drain Scenario**
- **Vacuum**



R20000519 R20000490.001
REF. FILE(S)
30 SEP 1992
HAWKES



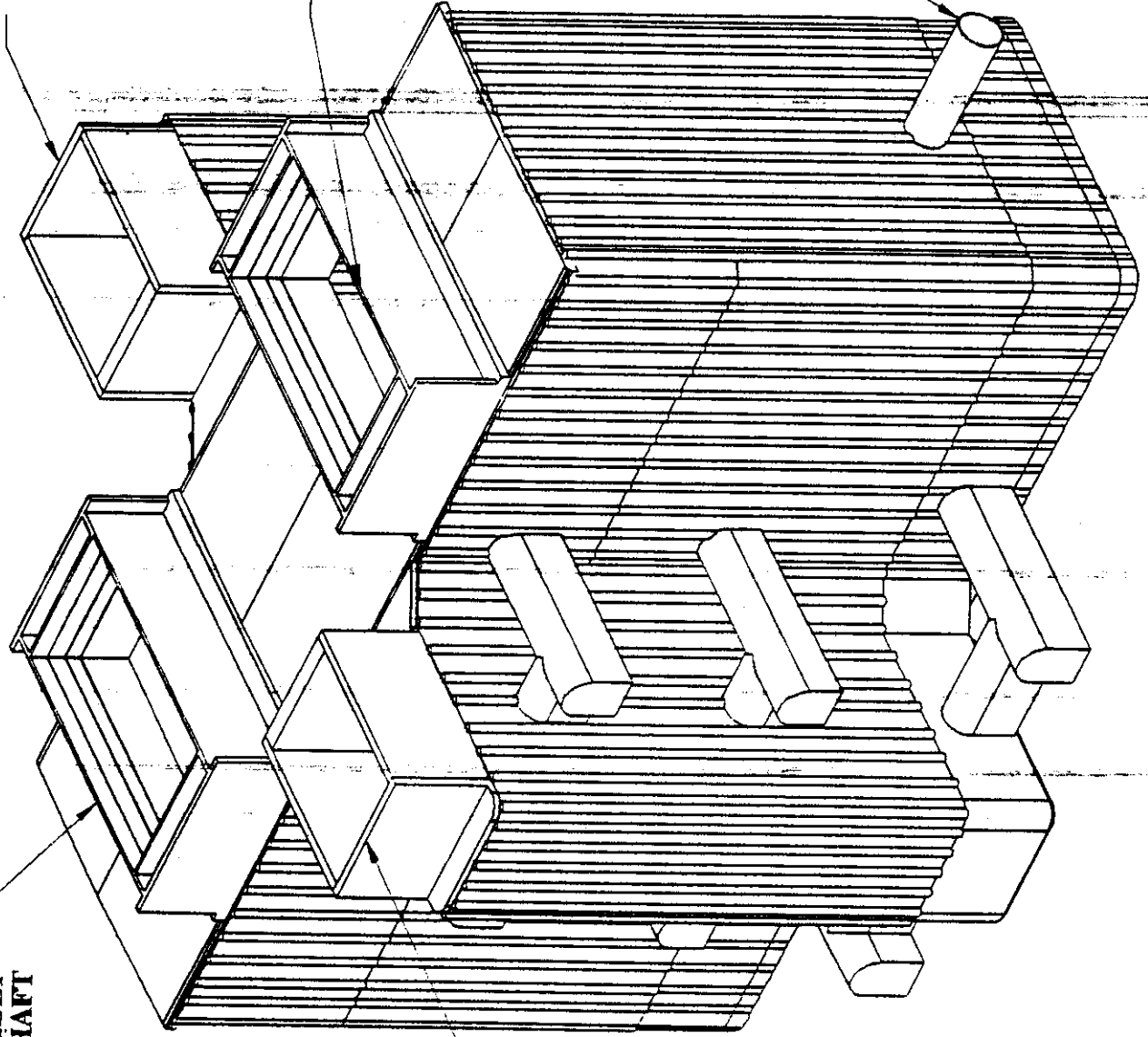
SOUTH ASSEMBLY
SHAFT

CABLE SHAFT

NORTH ASSEMBLY
SHAFT

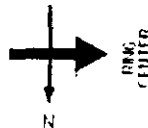
UTILITY SHAFT

BEAM TUNNEL



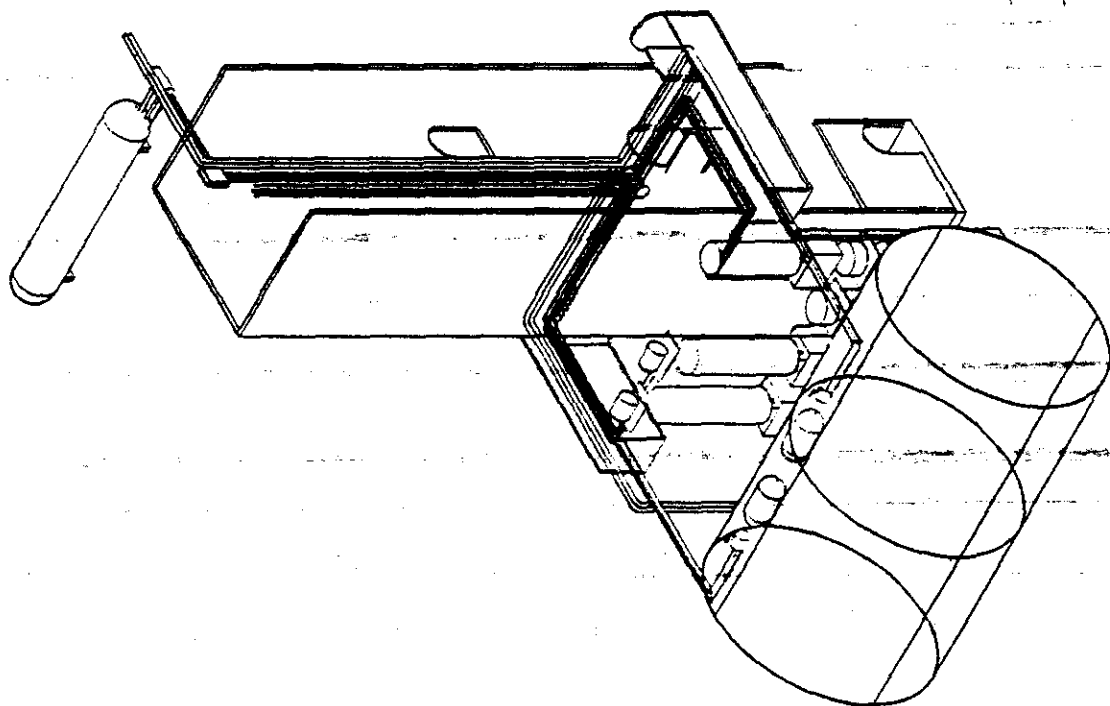
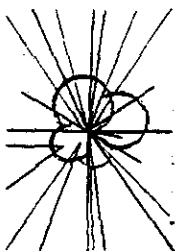
IR5 - GEM UNDERGROUND HALL

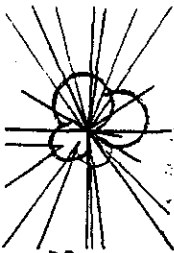
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PLAN OF GEM UTILITY BUILDING SHOWING HELIUM DEWAR WITH CRYOGENIC LINES ENTERING SHAFT

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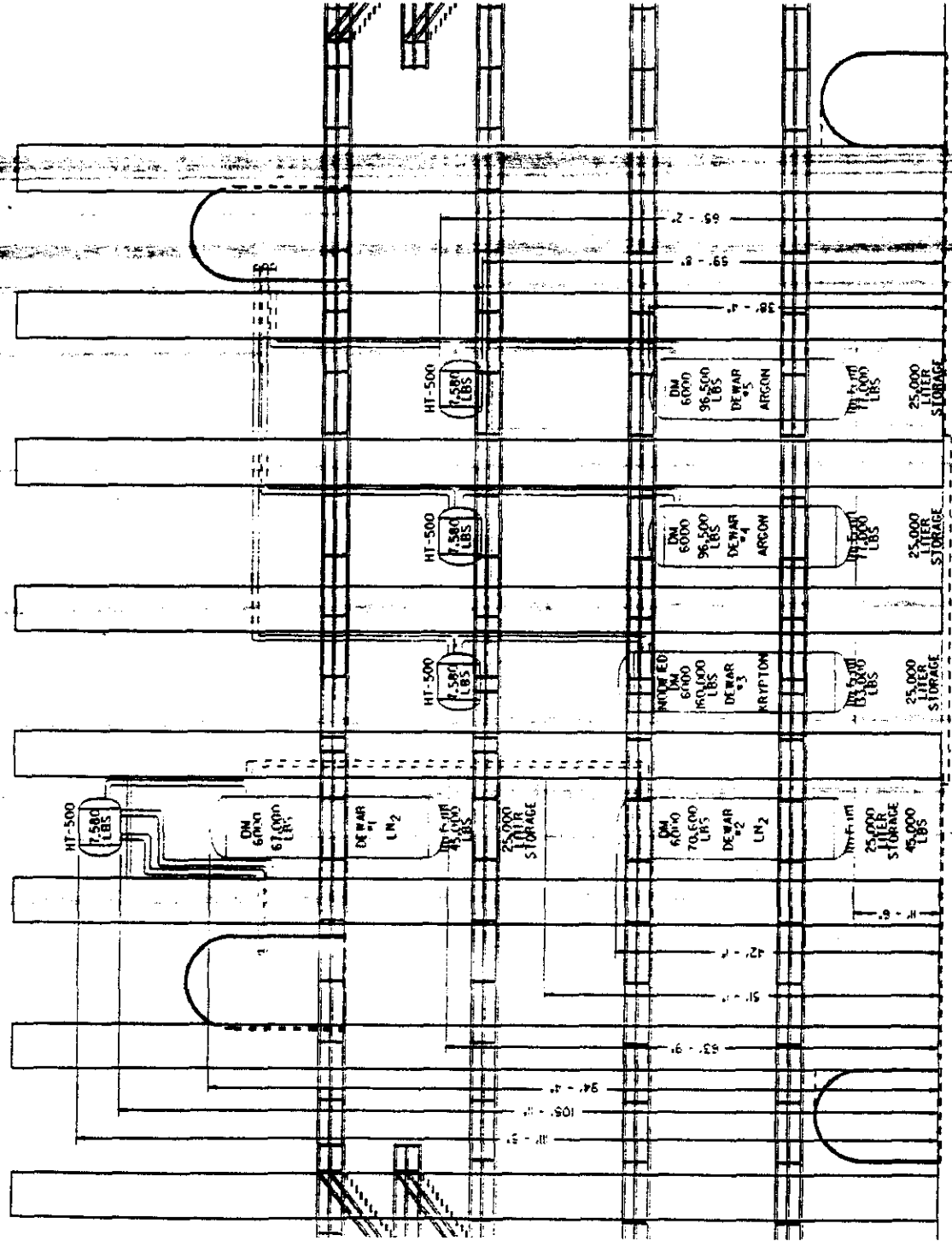


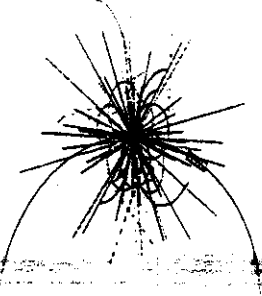


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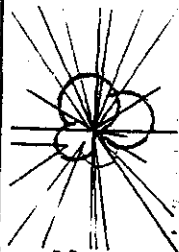
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Purification

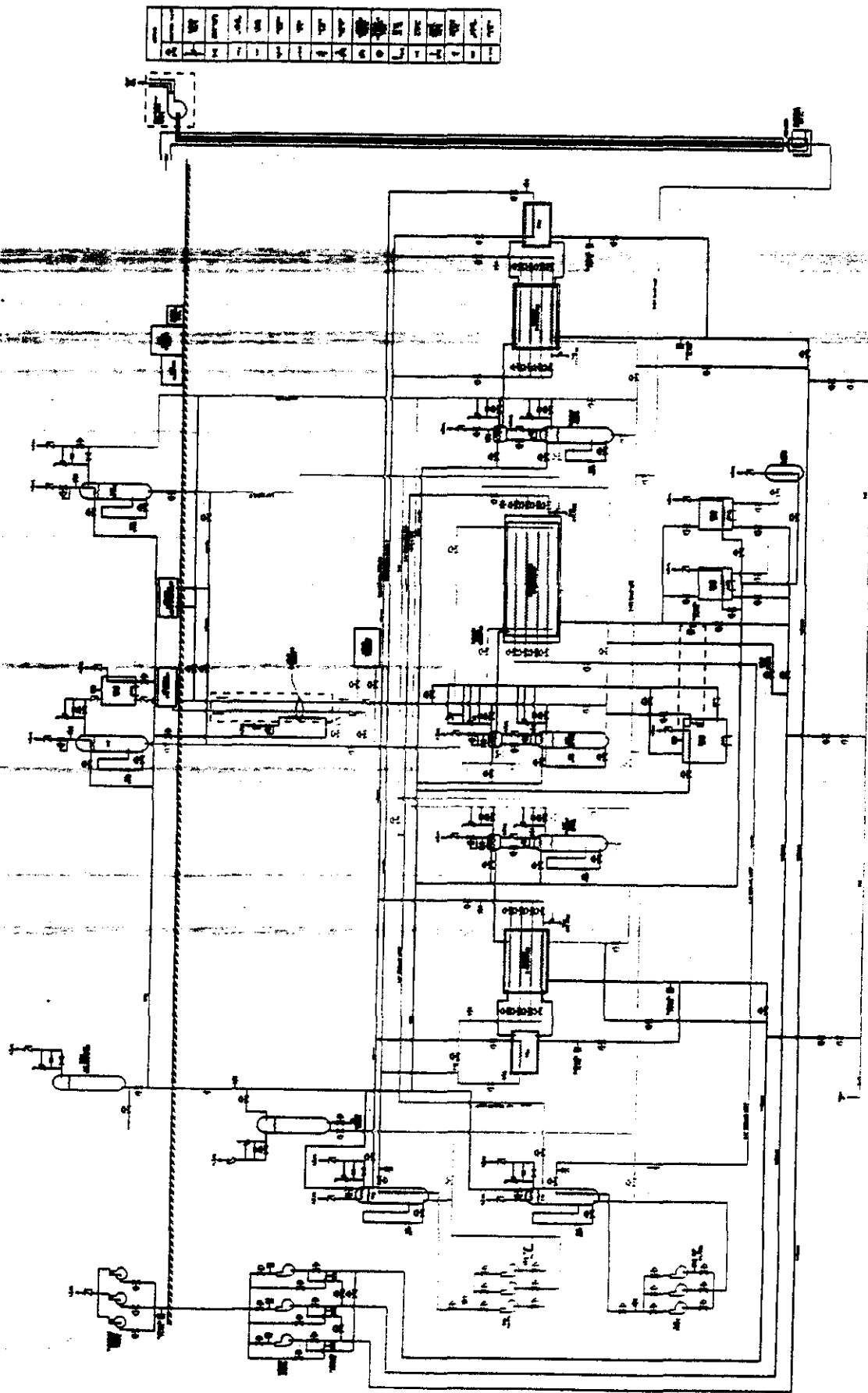
- Check for Contaminants from:
Equipment, Cables, Connections, etc.
- Check for Contaminants from:
Assembly and Test Procedures.
- Decontamination of Vessel after Assembly.
- Purify Krypton before filling Calorimeter.
- On-line Purification of Gas and Liquid.



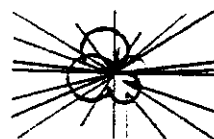
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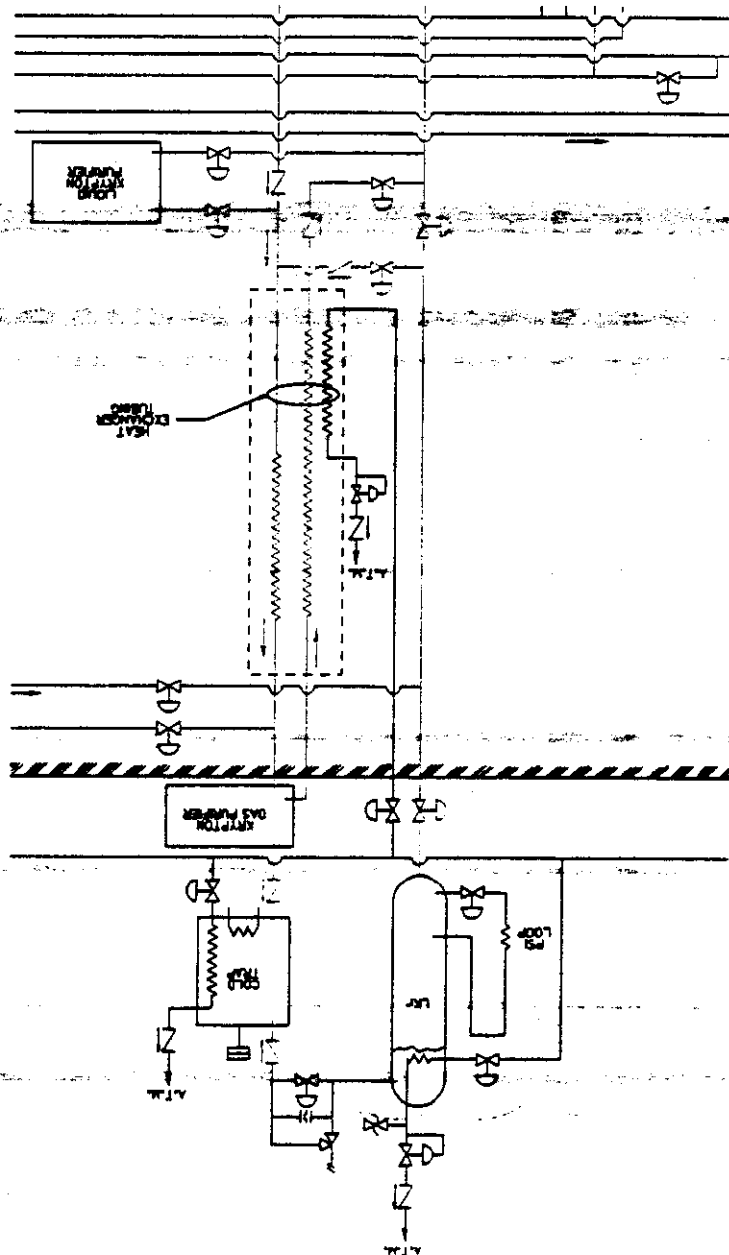
Physics
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Cooldown

- Cooldown Media will be Helium Gas Cooled by LN2.
- Accurate Control Using Cooldown Heat Exchanger (from Magnet)

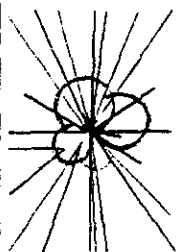
1 deg K per hour Maximum Rate of Change.

- ΔT To Be Used.

30 K 300-250K

50 K 250-200K

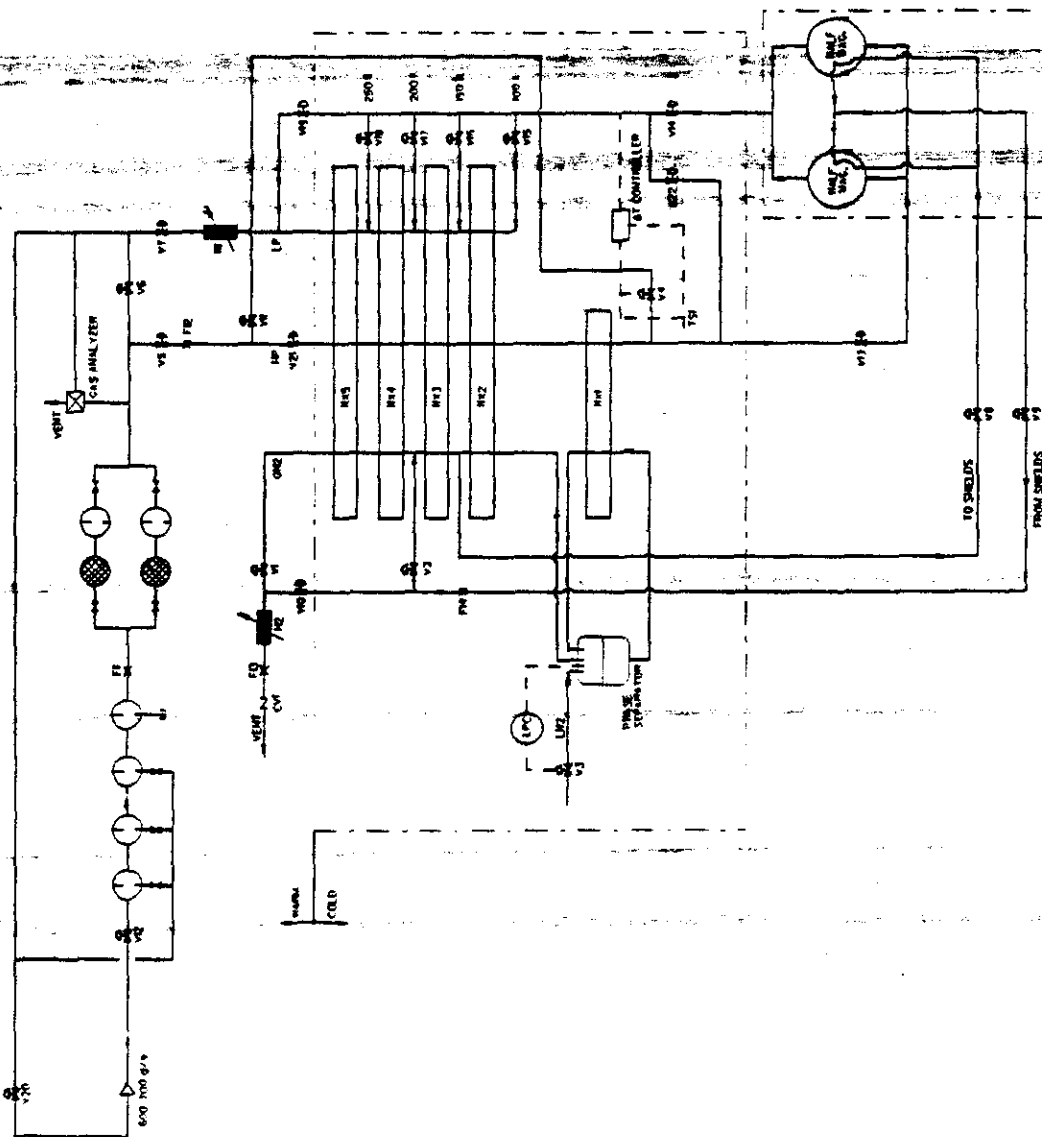
70 K 200-100K



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CALORIMETER COOLDOWN

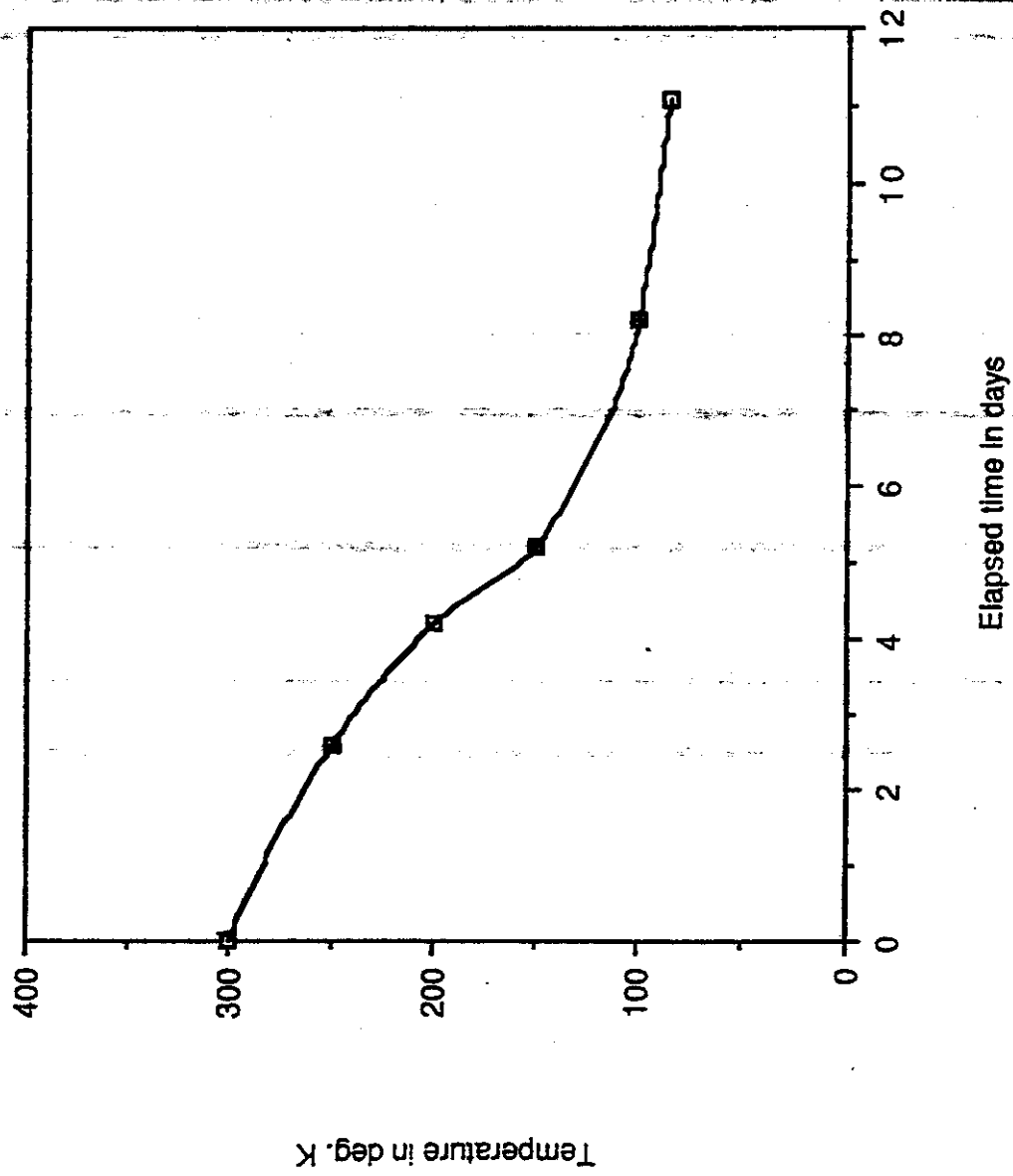
Barrel (Mass=473,000kg)

Calorimeter Start [K]	Calorimeter End [K]	Temp. Diff. DT [K]	Helium Flowrate [g/sec]	Cooldown Time [Days]	Estimated N2 Consumption [Tons/day]
300	250	30	300	2.6	1.75
250	200	50	300	1.6	4.03
200	150	70	300	1	3.41
150	100	20	300	3	7.45
100	85	5	300	2.9	5.9
			Total	11.1	22.54

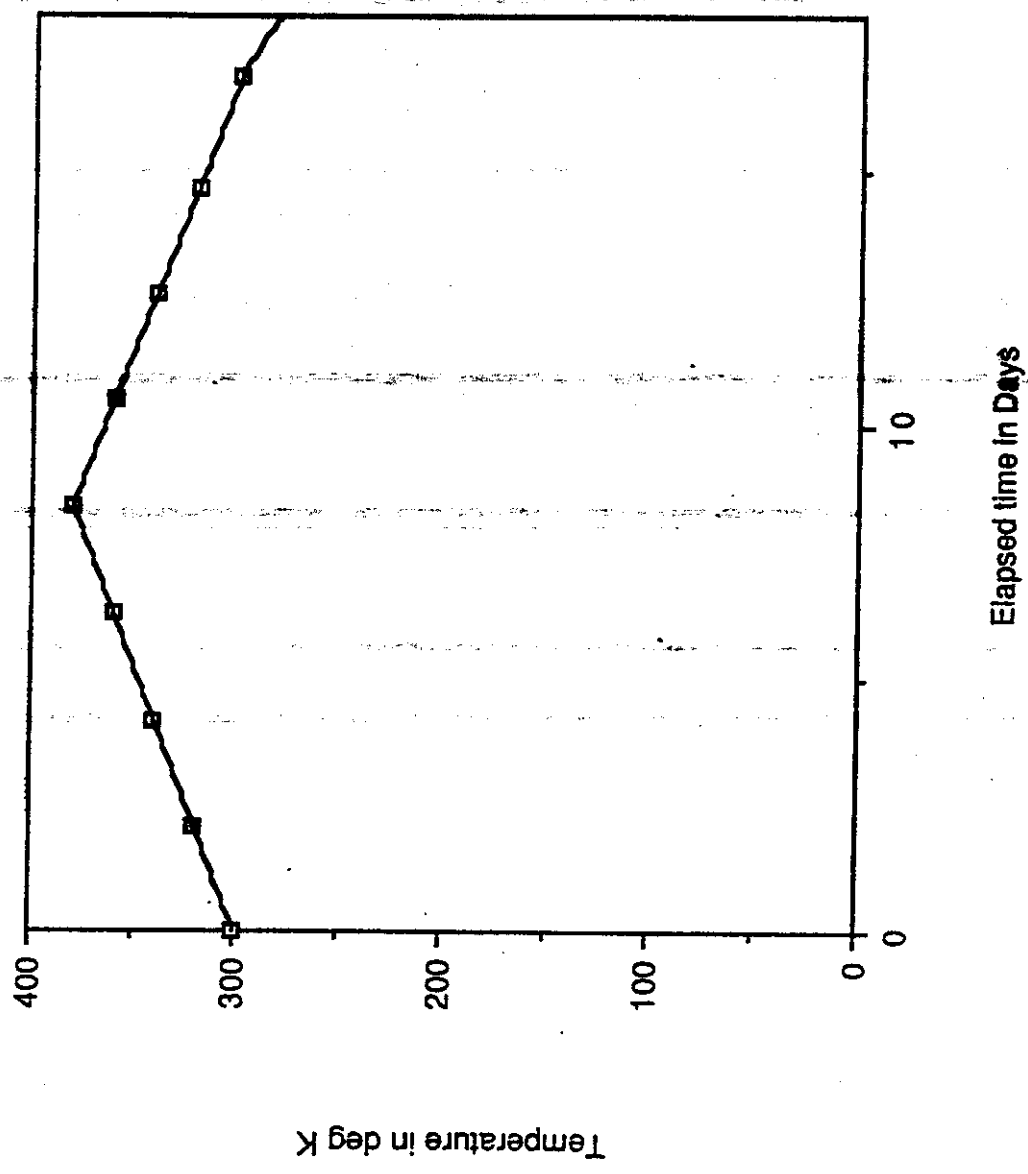
Cooldown of one endcap (Mass=382500)

Calorimeter Start [K]	Calorimeter End [K]	Temp. Diff. DT [K]	Helium Flowrate [g/sec]	Cooldown Time [Days]	Estimated N2 Consumption [Tons/day]
300	250	30	300	2.12	1.43
250	200	50	300	1.22	3.07
200	150	70	300	0.812	2.77
150	100	20	300	2.436	6
100	85	5	300	2.432	4.92
			Total	9.02	18.19

Barrel cooldown from 300 K to 85 K: Temperature vs time for a He mass flowrate of 300 g/sec



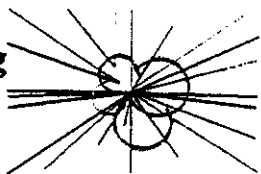
Barrel bake out : temperature vs time for a helium mass flowrate of 300 g/sec.



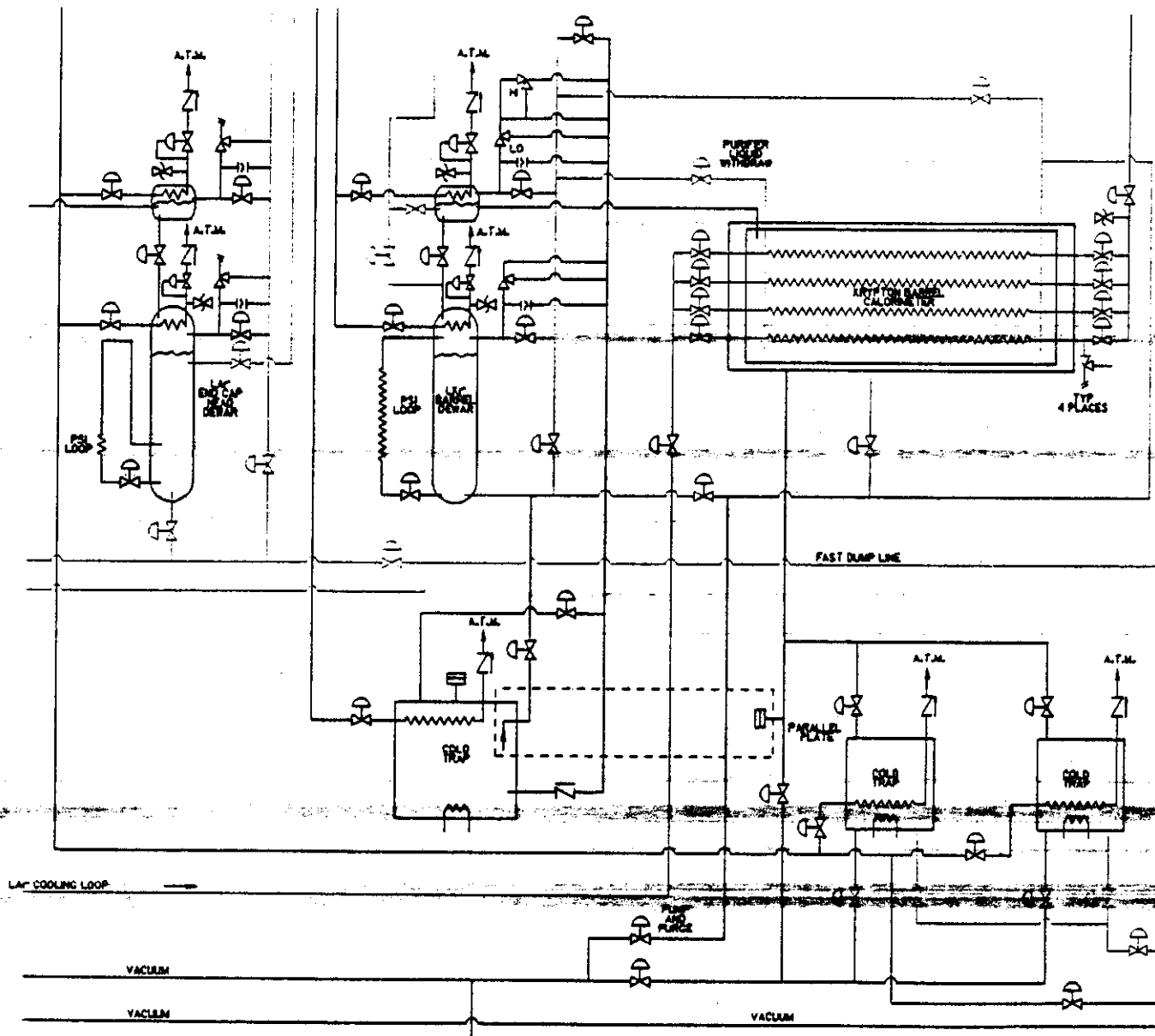
Fill Scenario

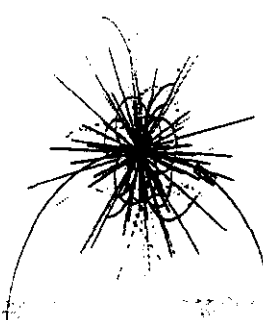
- Krypton will be Transferred from the Surface to the Hall Storage Vessel.
- Pressurize Hall Storage Vessel Sufficiently to Fill Barrel From Bottom.
- Condense Krypton Gas in the Head Dewar.
- Transfer Head Dewar Volume to Barrel to Complete Fill.

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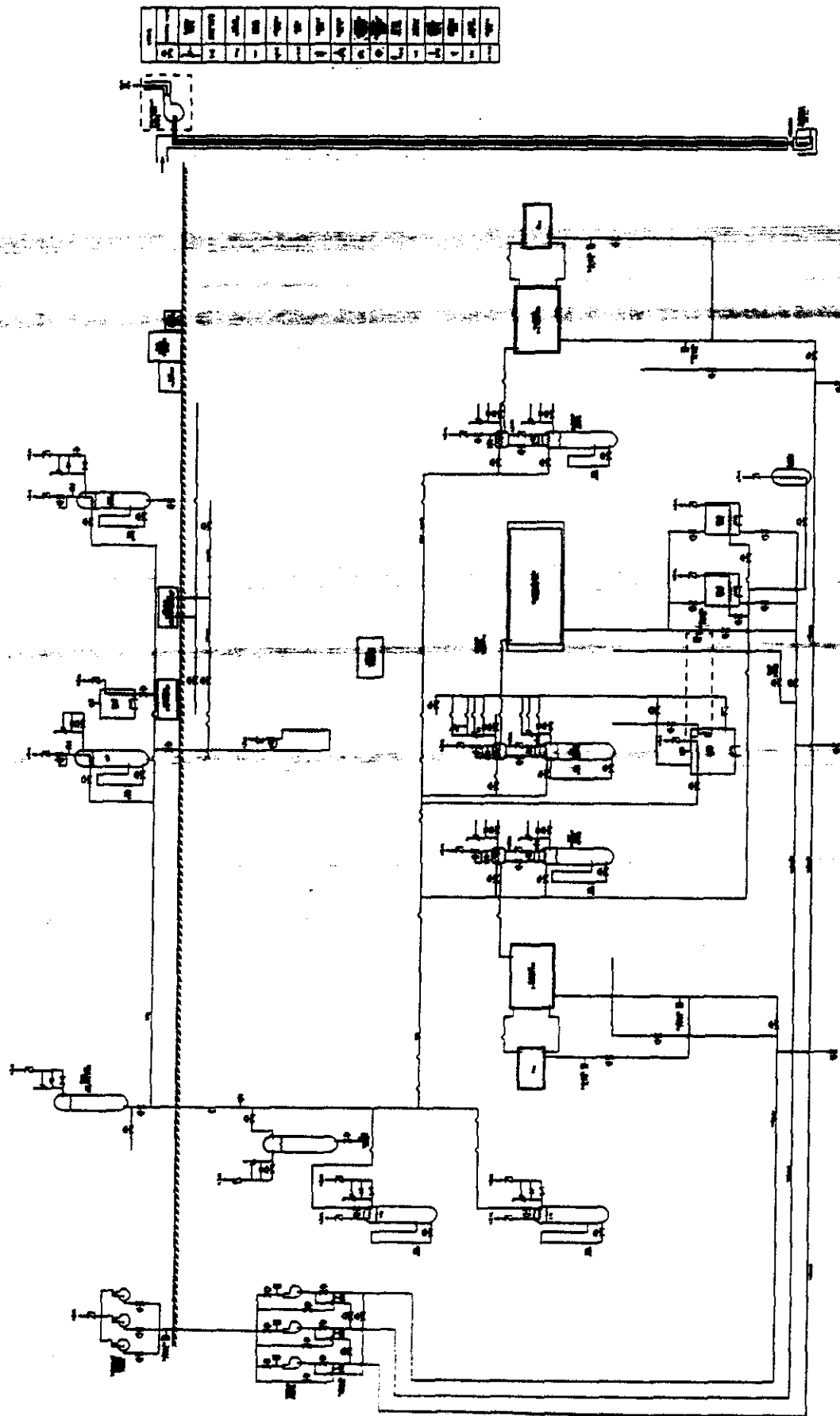
Cooling Loops

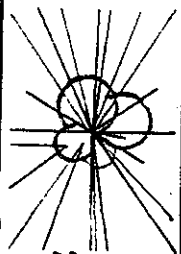
- Storage Vessel condensing loops use:
Subcooled LN2
- Barrel cooling loop is pumped:
Subcooled liquid Argon
- End Cap cooling loop is pumped:
Subcooled liquid Nitrogen.



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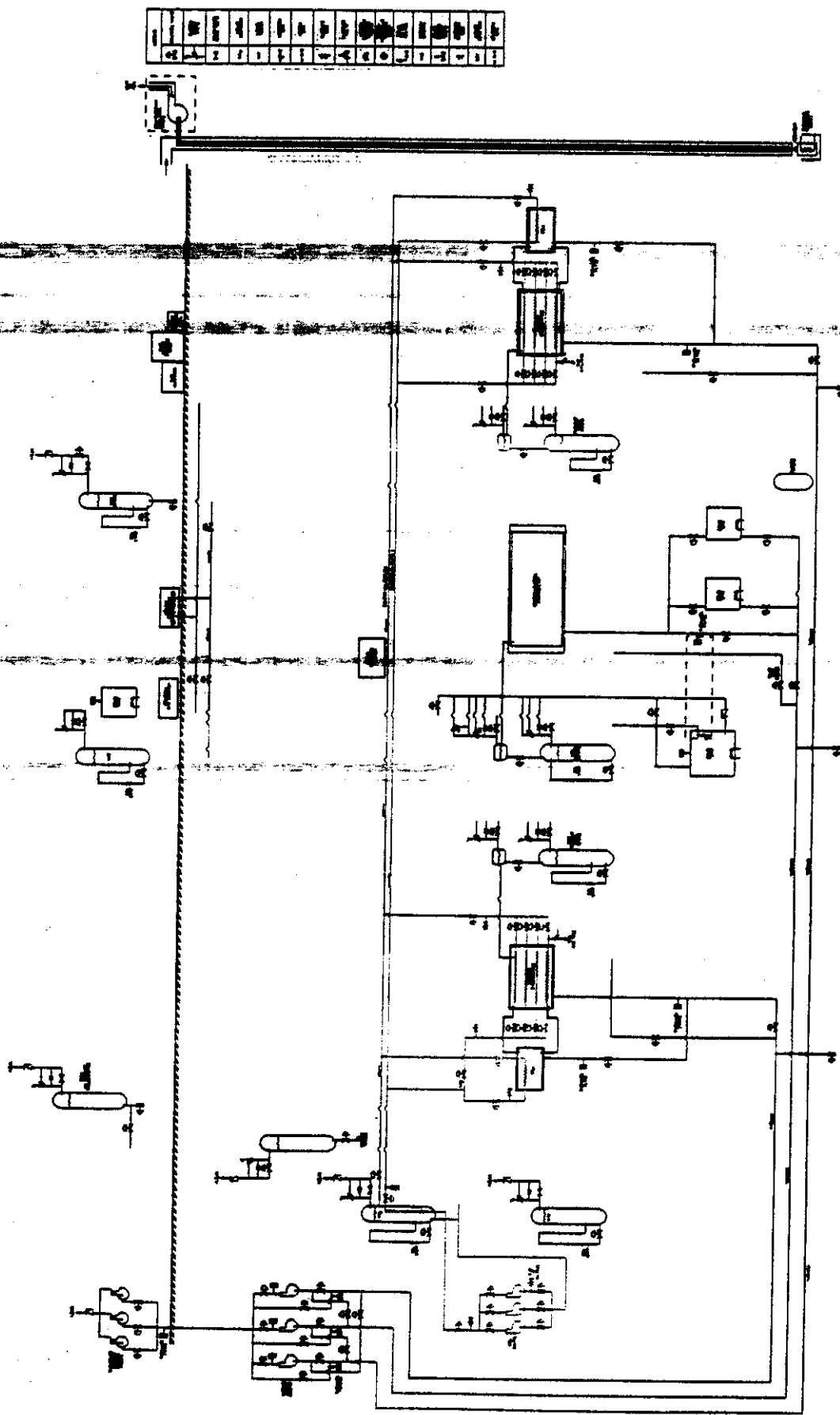


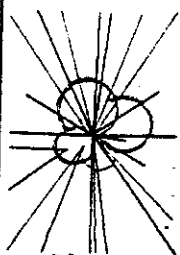


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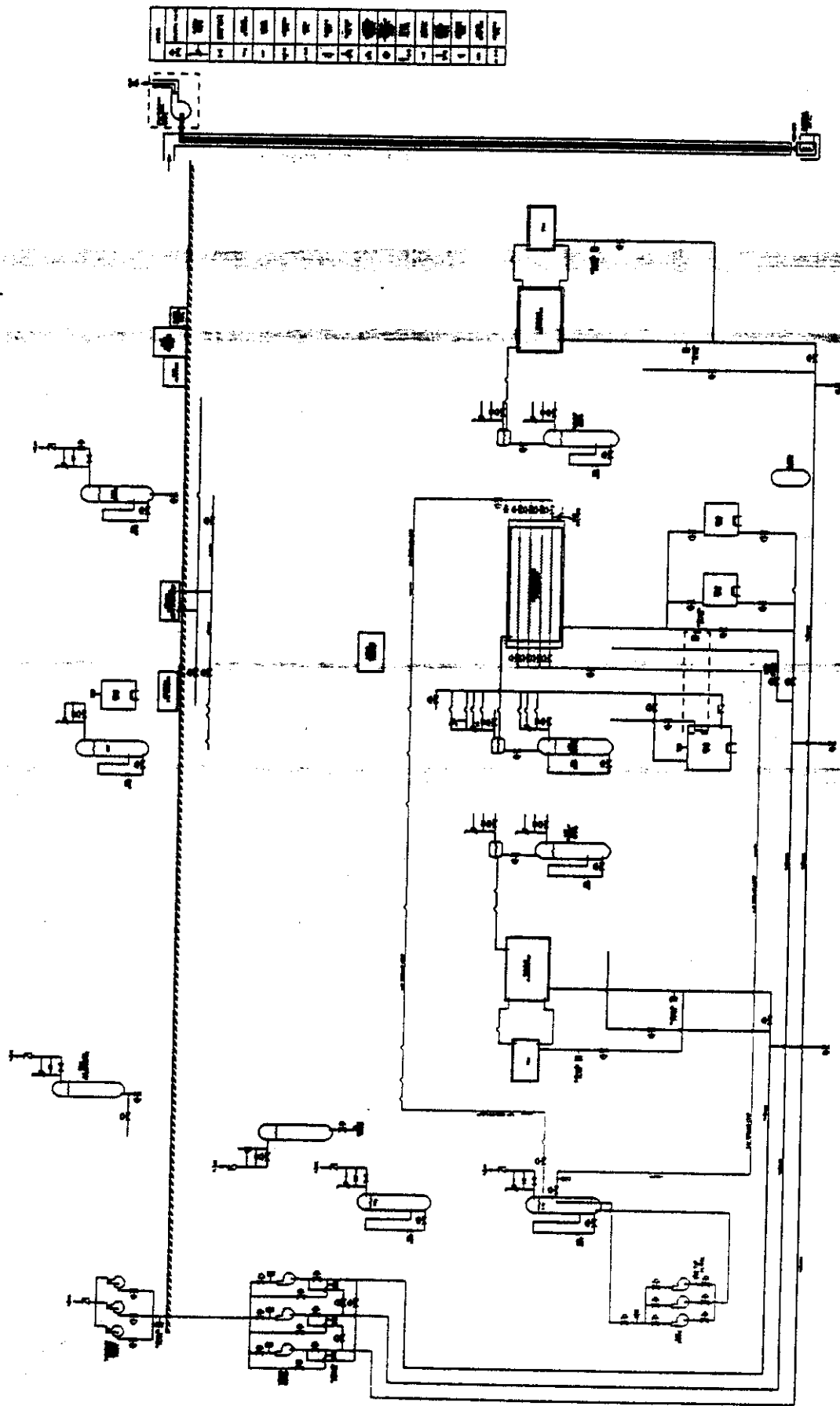




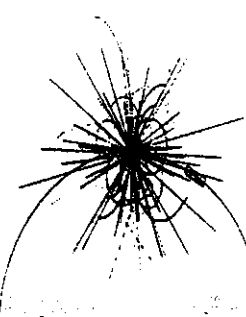
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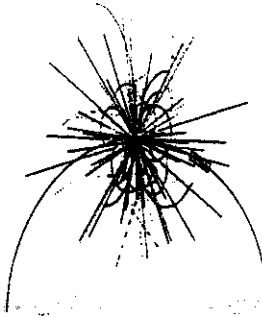
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Krypton Conservation

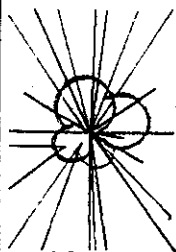
- Discharge of All Relief Valves Piped to Condenser Area.
- Cold Traps in Vacuum Pumping Circuit Collect Small Vessel Leaks.
- Disaster Catch Basin will be Semi-Sealed with LN₂ Condensers.

[illegible]



Drain Scenario

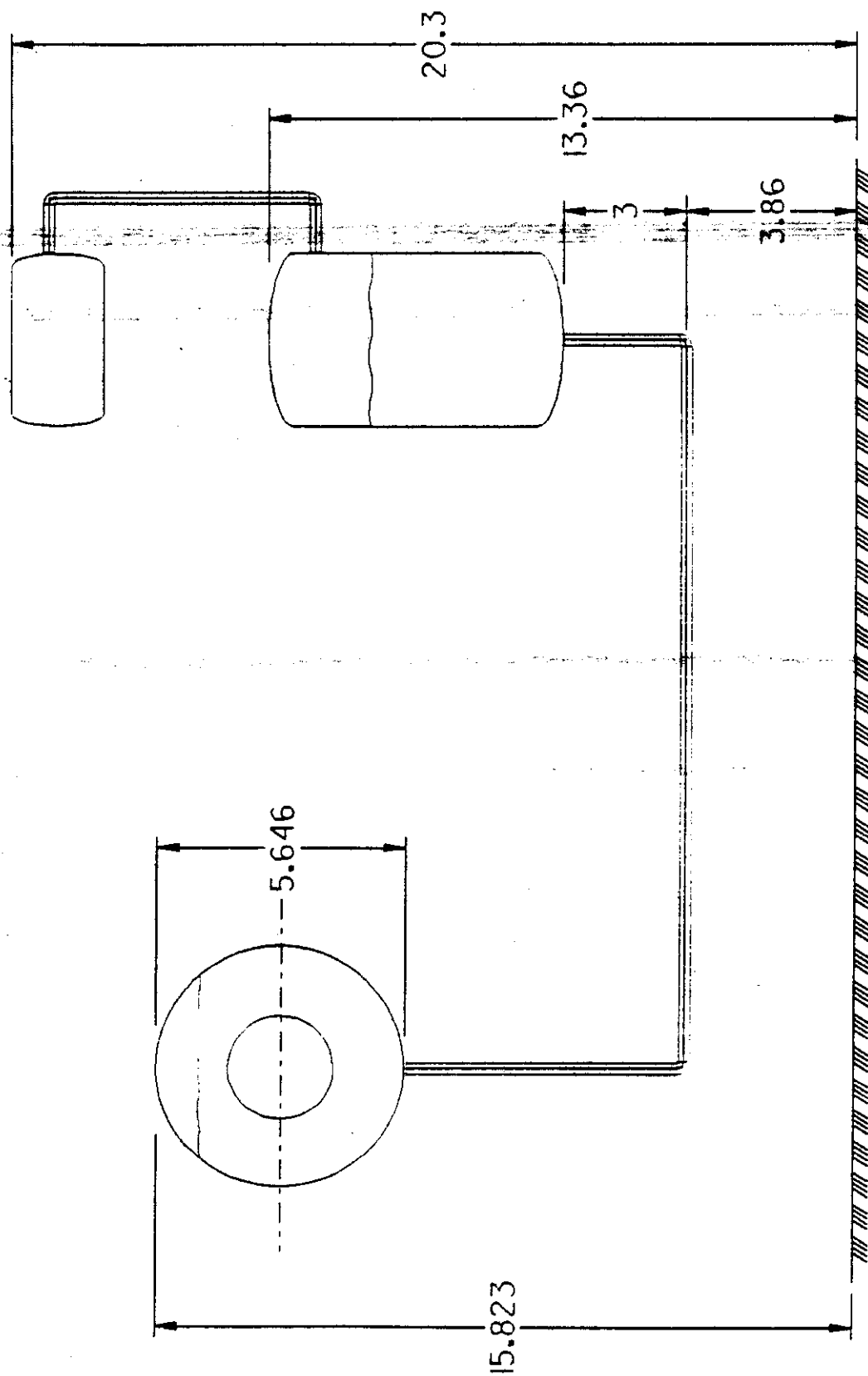
- Open barrel bottom drain valve.
- Open barrel storage dewar bottom valve.
- Back pressure barrel to complete transfer.
- Close all valves.



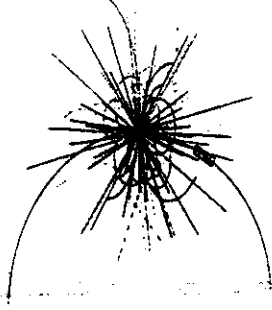
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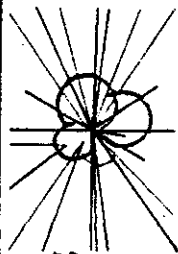
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Vacuum System



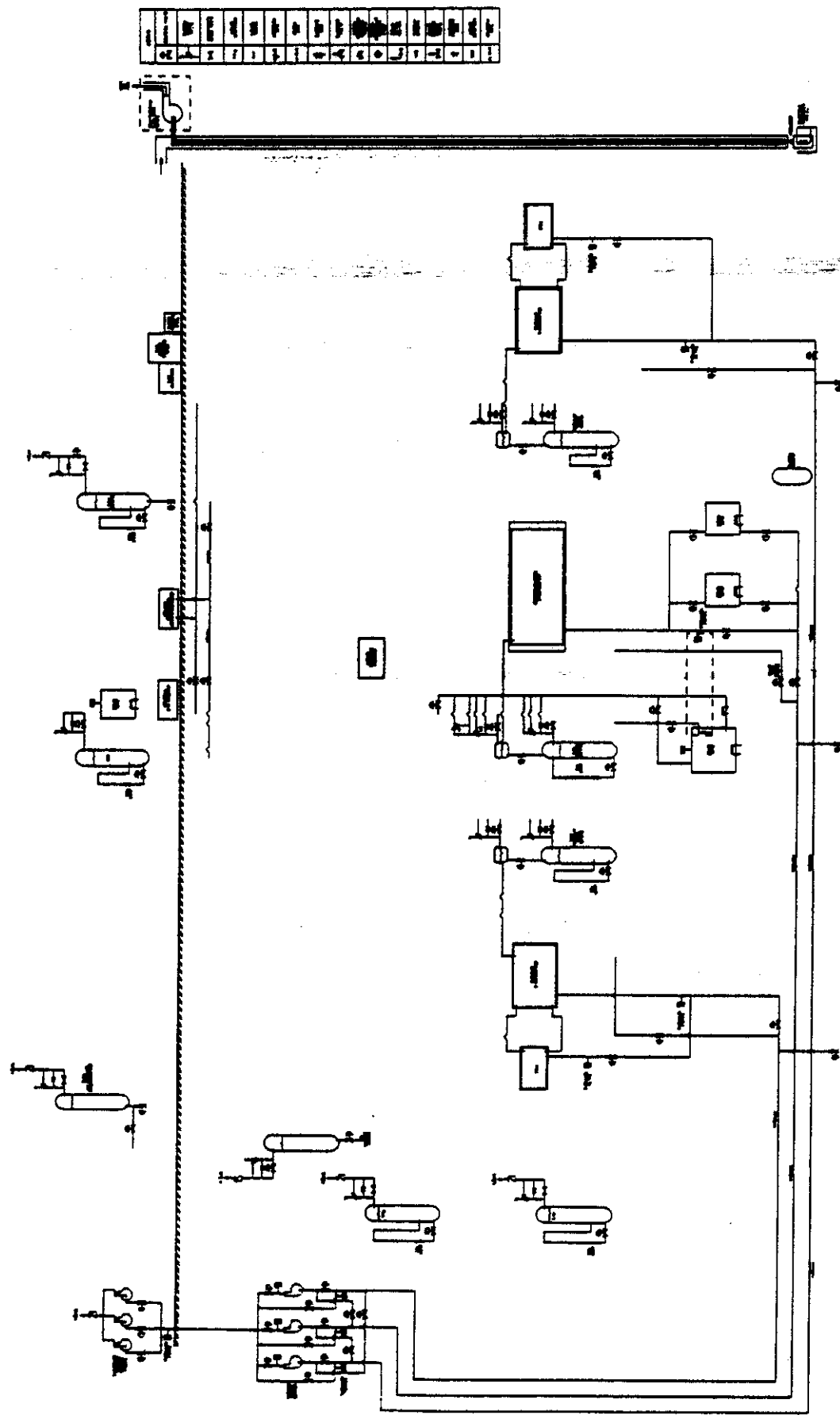
- **Surface: 2 Stage Roughing (3 Each).**
- **Lower Level Utility Shaft: Roots Blowers (3 Each).**
- **Diffusion Pumps Just Outside Detector.**
- **(Option) Helium Cryopumps Inside Detector Vacuum Piping.**

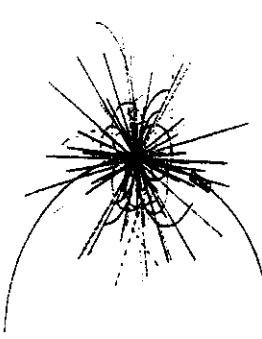


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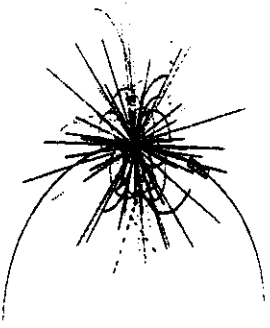
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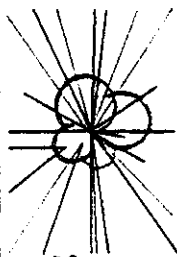
Work In Progress

- Sizing of Equipment and Piping.
- Equipment Location.
- Piping Routes.
- Assembly and Installation Concepts.
- Timing and Phasing of Installation.
- Surface Cooldown Test.
- Acceptance Test Criteria.
- Development of Laboratory for Purification and Testing.



Summary

- The TDR Design Meets the Current Cryogenic and Vacuum Requirements of the Calorimeter.



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