### Cryogenic Operations at SLAC

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#### What Do We Do ?



#### Cryogenics at SLAC involve:

- Large scale He refrigerator operation in support of BaBar & other experiments
- Polarized Gun cooling
- Site wide He Gas system
- LN<sub>2</sub> delivery
- Design, assembly & operation of the ILC superconducting quadrupole test cryostat
- Engineering & assembly support of the Enriched Xenon Observatory (EXO) experiment
- Engineering & Design assistance on other ILC components (FNAL bayonet box, ILC interconnect box, ILC cryogenic system)

Small scale experiments (SCRF and Cavity lights)

SLD/LAC has been shutdown since last year



#### What Do We Do ?



The SLAC Cryogenics Group also carries out a number of "noncryogenic" tasks Design , construction & installation of specialized beam line components (collimators, vacuum systems, beam pipes, ovens, magnets) Design, construction & repair of specialized electronics for experiments. This talk will stress the cryogenic activities



Large Scale Refrigeration



2 He refrigerator/liquefiers in operation

 BaBar (Linde)
 Research Yard Refrigerator (CTI/Sulzer 4000)

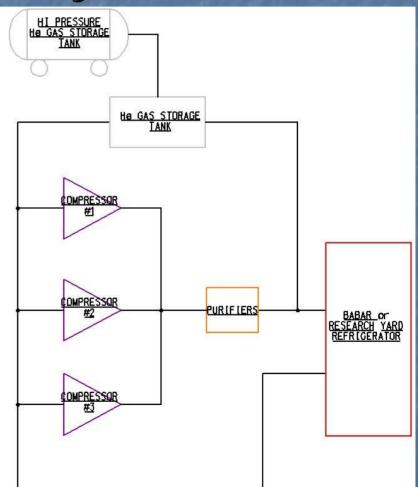
 These systems share a common set of helium compressors: the Central Helium Facility (CHF)



#### Central Helium Facility



3 Sullair screw compressors One 100 g/s ■ Two 50 g/s Any compressor can be tied to any refrigerator Centralized gas management & cleanup Centralized PLC and LabView control system

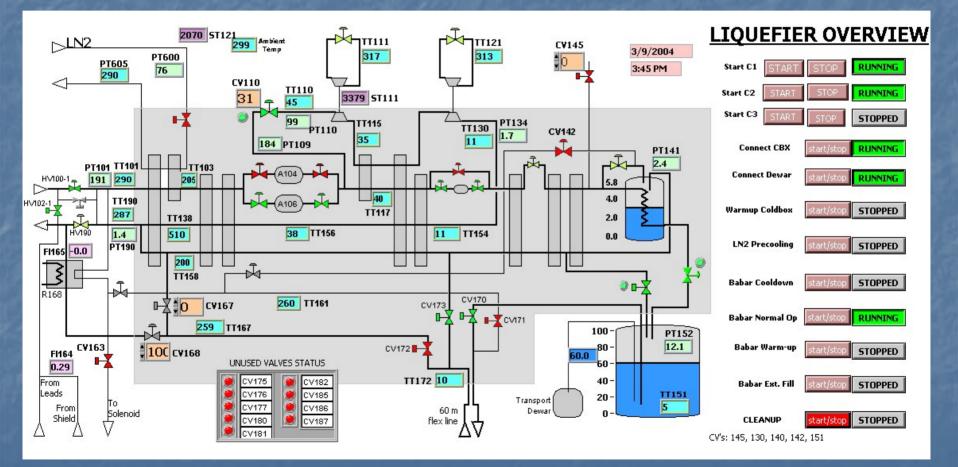




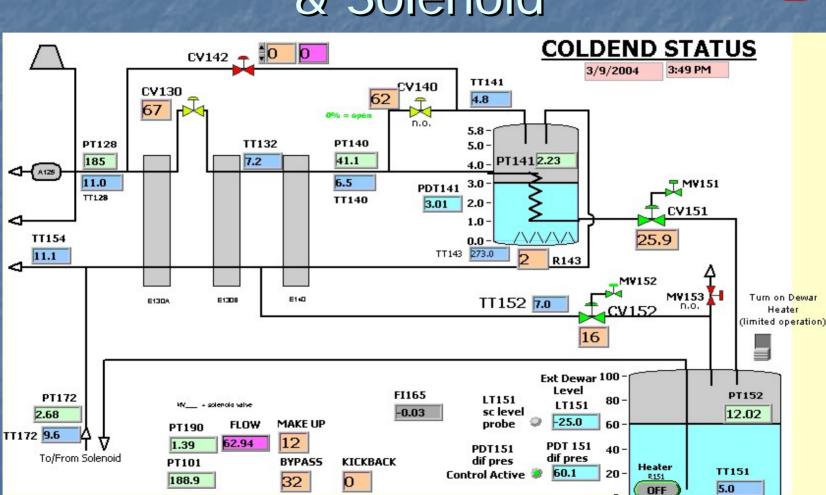


Superconducting Solenoid (1.5 T, 4597 A, 27 MJ) A critical component of the BaBar detector Operates continuously ~ 10 months/year Availability is the key issue (~99%) Cooled by 800 W (@100 g/s) Linde refrigerator The plant has a significant amount of excess capacity



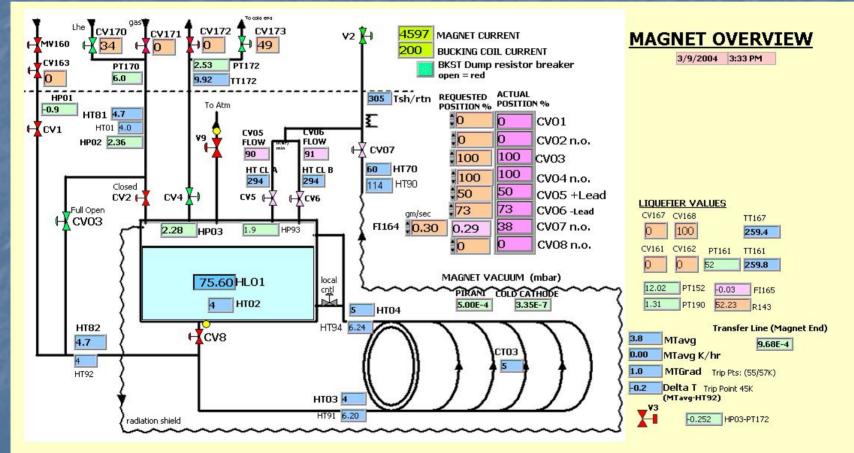






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Hardware & software interlocks protect the magnet from damage due to quenching

- Software interlocks ramp magnet down or prevent ramp up of current
- Hardware interlocks cause dump breaker to open and magnet to fast discharge

As we have gained more experience some interlocks have been changed or removed to improve reliability





Voltages (V) from slow scanner		3/11/2004 11:15 AM HARD WIRED SAFETYp seq. SOFTWARE INTERLOCKS				
Pressure (Psig)	DV01 Current Lead A 3.27E-2	HW01	Quench Detectors Ready	0		vel 2 ip Seq.
HP01 300 K input Pressure	DV10 Current Lead B -3.31E-2	HW02		o	Magnet Current OK OK 0	0
-0.95	Bus Bar A (DV03) 1.90E-3	HWUZ	No QUENCH ON QD1			
HP02 Liquid Helium input Pressure	Bus Bar B (DV08) -4.64E-6	HW03	No QUENCH ON QD2	0		0
2.61 HPO3 Reservoir Pressure (0-5 Bar)	Half Magnet A -6.33E-4	HW04	BusBar A Voltage OK	0		0
2,31	Half Magnet B 2.79E-3	HW05				0
HP93 Reservoir Pressure (0-8 Bar)	Half Magnet A 5.10E-6	HWUS	BusBar B Voltage OK	O		0
1.83	Half Magnet B 2.86E-5	HW06	Panic Button OK	0		0
	Vaccum	HW07	LHe Level OK	0		0
Current (A)	et Vacuum (Foreline) 6.37E-3	HW08	VACUUM OK	0		0
Magn	et Vacuum (Pirani ) 5.00E-4					0
Magnet Current Magn	et Vacuum (Cold Cathode) 2.84E-7	HW09	Current Lead A Voltage OK	0	LHe Supply Temp OK OK 0	0
Power Supply Current	VALVE STATUS	HW10	Current Lead B Voltage OK	0	Level 1 = Stop Ramp	
4596.09 Level 2 = Ramp Down						
Bucking Coil Current						
199.89 DUMP BREAKER STATUS SIGNAL DOPOWER SUPPLY						
HL01 Helium Reservoir Level (%) CV05 CV06 CV07 CV08			CLOSED Sum of both con	tacts	Ramp Up Down Interlock	
75.27     50.0     73.0     33.9     0.0       FI 164 Solenoid Shield Flow (g/sec)     CLOSED     Left contact     OFF     OFF						
0.31			CLOSED Right contact		Clear MAG PS Software Interlocks	
3.27E+1 DV01 (from PLC) -5.10E-3 Quench Detector 1 monitor - Software Interfocts						
3.30E+1 DV10 (from PLC) 26.53 (dump resistor/quench detector)						



#### **Control Systems**



The Babar Refrigerator & Solenoid as well as the CHF Compressors are controlled by a set of 3 Programmable Logic Controllers (AB SLC 500/4) The PLCs run a ladder logic program (RSLogix) Operator control is carried out on Win XP PCs running LabView The PLCs are tied to each other and PCs via a proprietary network (DH+) Critical control components are on UPS backup



#### **Control Systems**

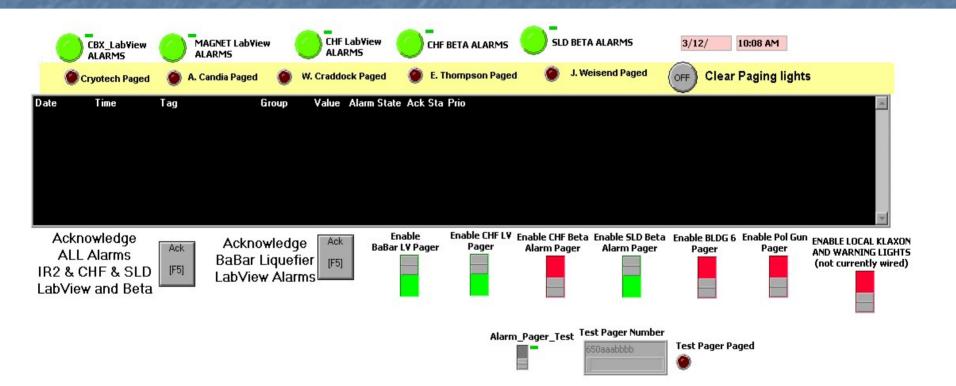


The controls include an automated alarm & paging system Alarms can be acknowledged via telephone All control screens are available on the web for remote monitoring (but not control) http://cryocon2.slac.stanford.edu:8080/



# ACCULATION OF AC

#### **Control Systems**





#### Research Yard Refrigerator Facility



A CTI/Sulzer 4000 Plant

- Can provide > 1 kW refrigeration @ 4.2 K or >1.2 kW refrigeration @ 16 K
- Most recently used in the E158 LH<sub>2</sub> target experiment (2000 – 2003)
- Available to support future experiments with refrigeration or LHe
- Analog controls with LabView monitoring



## Fermilab/SMTF Cryogenic Bayonet Can Design



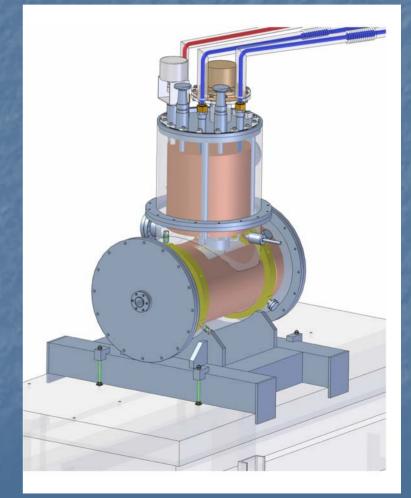




### ILC Quadrupole Test Cryostat



- Warm bore allows measurement of magnetic center
- Designed to fit prototype Ciemat quadrupole
- Test cryostat can be adapted for ILC quad designs
- Design complete, construction underway
- 1<sup>st</sup> cold test planned for August with 1<sup>st</sup> magnetic measurements somewhat later
- Cryogenic operations will be done by SLAC cryo group

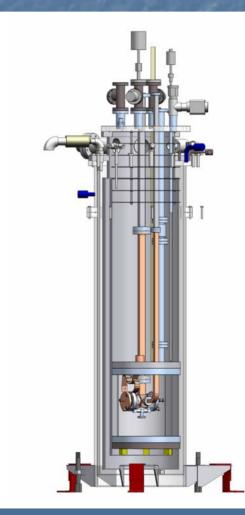




#### SCRF Test Stand



- Experiment measures RF critical fields in superconducting materials
- Project is a collaboration between SNS & SLAC
- Cryostat was designed by SLAC
- Low power tests have been done. 1<sup>st</sup> High power tests using x band (11.4 GHz) Klystron are underway





#### Enriched Xenon Observatory (EXO)



 Experiment is a search for neutrinoless double beta decay – discovery would help determine neutrino mass

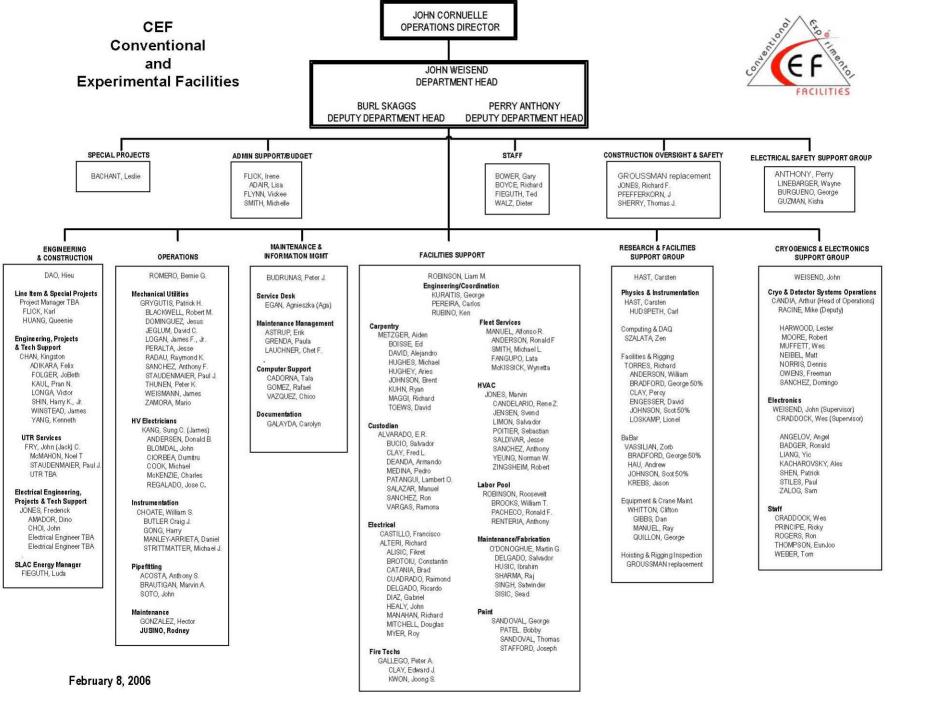
Phase 1 uses 200 kg of liquid Xe<sup>136</sup> (~165 K)
 SLAC Cryogenics group is assisting with the integration of the cryogenics system including pumps, transfer lines, vacuum systems and electronics



#### Staffing



21 people in the SLAC cryogenics group Continuous operations support for the cryogenic systems (BaBar, LN<sub>2</sub> He gas, Polarized gun) ■ This year we went to no shift work : 8 hours onsite M-F + remote monitoring – 6 Cryotechs (Change from 2004) Design & construction support for both cryogenic and non cryogenic equipment Cryogenic, mechanical, electronic & software engineering capabilities Provides significant support to SLAC safety programs Part of the larger Conventional & Experimental Facilities Dept.





# What is the Future of SLAC Cryogenics?



- BaBar Experiment ends in 2008
- ILC work will continue and probably expand (design plus some tests)
- Phase 2 of LCLS may well use superconducting undulators or superconducting magnets in experiments
- EXO will continue and hopefully expand
- Development of a He recovery system for SSRL
- Small scale experiments such as SCRF will continue to require cryogenic support
- Upcoming astrophysics projects such as LSST will require vacuum, cooling and electronics support.



#### Summary



The expertise of the cryogenics group and its facilities plays an important role in the current lab program
It is expected that this role will continue to be important as the research program of SLAC evolves



