

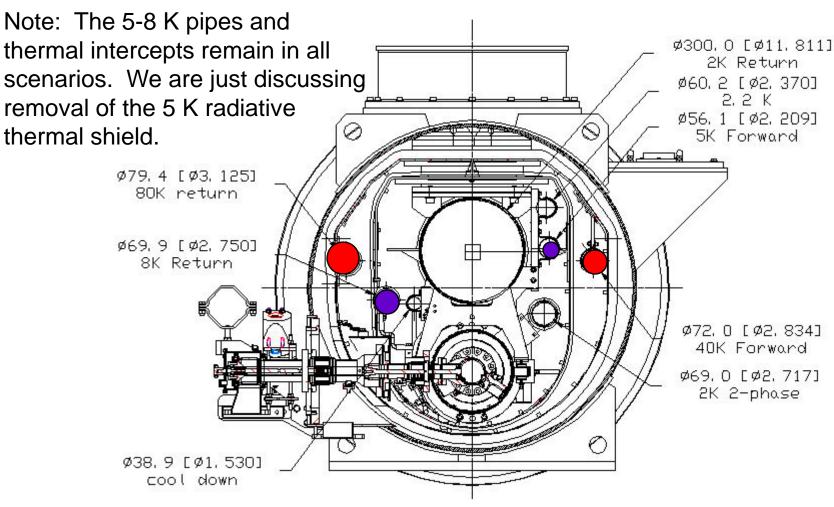
Cryostat 5 K Thermal Shield -- Conclusions (Proposed)

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23 April 2008



Type 4 cryomodule





Conclusions

- 1. At a minimum, the 5-8 K thermal shield bridges at interconnects can be left out.
 - These are not needed as thermal intercept conduction paths, and scaling from length would imply that about 10% of the thermal radiation below the 40-80K shield would go down to 2 K without these shield bridges. The simplification at the interconnects and removal of potential interferences will be a large benefit.

5 March 2008 Tom Peterson 5 K shield 3



Conclusions

- 2. With or without a 5-8 K thermal shield, we should optimize the deposition of heat on the 40-80 K circuit by careful use of forward and return lines.
 - Use of the forward line for the 40-80 K thermal radiation shield helps to minimize overall heat reaching the 5 K or 2 K level.
 - Use of the 40-80 K forward line for support post intercepts combined with the 80 K return line for the largest dynamic heat loads will help to minimize the temperature variations on the support post intercepts due to dynamic heating.
 - These considerations require coordination of cryomodule design, cryogenic system design, and orientation with respect to cryogenic flow in the accelerator tunnel.

5 March 2008 Tom Peterson 5 K shield 4



Conclusions

- 3. Cryomodules without a 5-8 K thermal shield may be plug-compatible with those containing a 5-8 K thermal shield.
 - But be careful -- thermal intercepts from tuners and input couplers should have compatible attachments to whatever thermal strap is used.
 - We should remember the interfaces for thermal intercepts as a plug-compatibility requirement, in any case.
 - Compatibility assumes no 5-8 K thermal shield bridge in the interconnect.
 - We could decide to not incorporate a 5-8 K thermal radiation shield later

