

Cryomodule CM1 instrumentation and test plan

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CM1 instrumentation

Proposal	Primary Objective
COOLDOWN T-SENSORS	Control Top-to-Bottom thermal gradient in 300mm GHe
Thermal Shields 2 CERNOX at bottom of 5 K shield, 2 Pt at bottom of 80 K shield	return tube to avoid stress to post supports 10639 mm support posts 300 mm ID tube
GHe Return Pipe Preferred: Install 14 Platinum RTDs on the outside wall of GHe Return Pipe (as specified in T. Peterson on the of 8/27/07) Minimum: 2 CERNOX at lower middle GHe return pipe, 3 CERNOX at each end, inside the pipe, wires coming out of feed and return box.	Bottom tends to cool more than top. Thermal contraction puts end posts in tension, center in compression (or just reduces center post tensile load from gravity). Temperature sensor locations shown below. Ended up with six sensors, three at each end, on inside of pipe, to detect vertical temperature gradient Outside of pipe in vacuum space.
COOLDOWN STRAIN GAUGES Install a total of 5 Strain gauges: 3 axial on column supports 1, 2, & 3; 1 transverse on the 5K shield and 80K shield at the fingers.	The results of this test are to validate the stress model on cool down with the goal of optimizing the cool down rate.
HOM T-SENSORS	To monitor the temperatures of the HOM cavity couplers.
Install one CERNOX RTD on each HOM coupler, 16 total	



Comments on CM tests

- Goal of instrumentation in single cryomodule operation is observation and control of cool-down and warm-up
- We do not expect to measure heat loads accurately with a single cryomodule
 - End effects dominate, such as thermal radiation into the cryomodule from the ends
 - We will monitor total system conditions but will not be able to attribute heat specifically to the cryomodule
- LN2 (2-phase) on the 80 K thermal shield in NML will limit the ability to measure that heat load



Comments on CM tests -- 2

- Measurement of 2 K heat via boiloff rate may miss heat entering above liquid level
 - Such as support posts to 300 mm tube
- With three cryomodules in NML we may have a better measurement of heat loads on the central CM
 - But of course an even longer string (more than three) would provide a better heat load signal
- Goal of CM1 test is quite basic -- cool down to 2 K and operate a CM with RF and a good accelerating gradient (my opinion)
 - Commission the NML system