

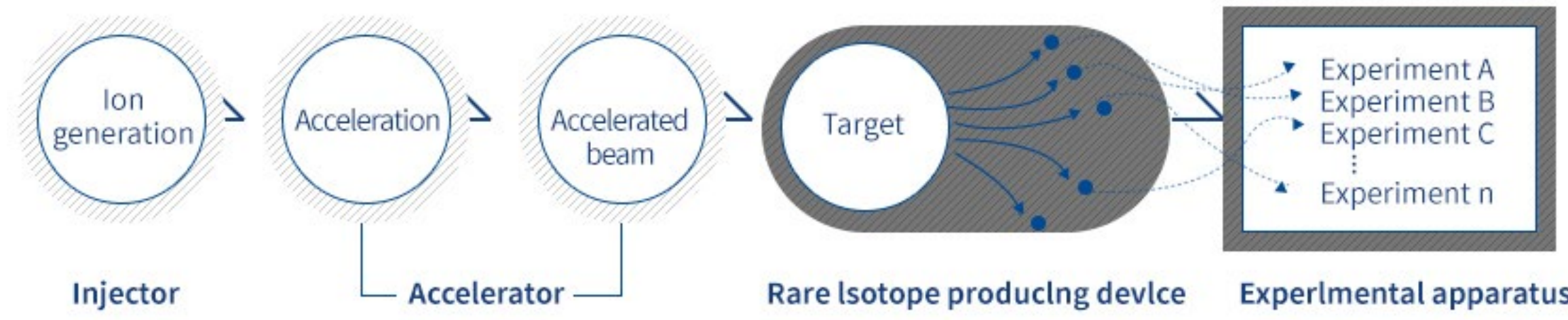
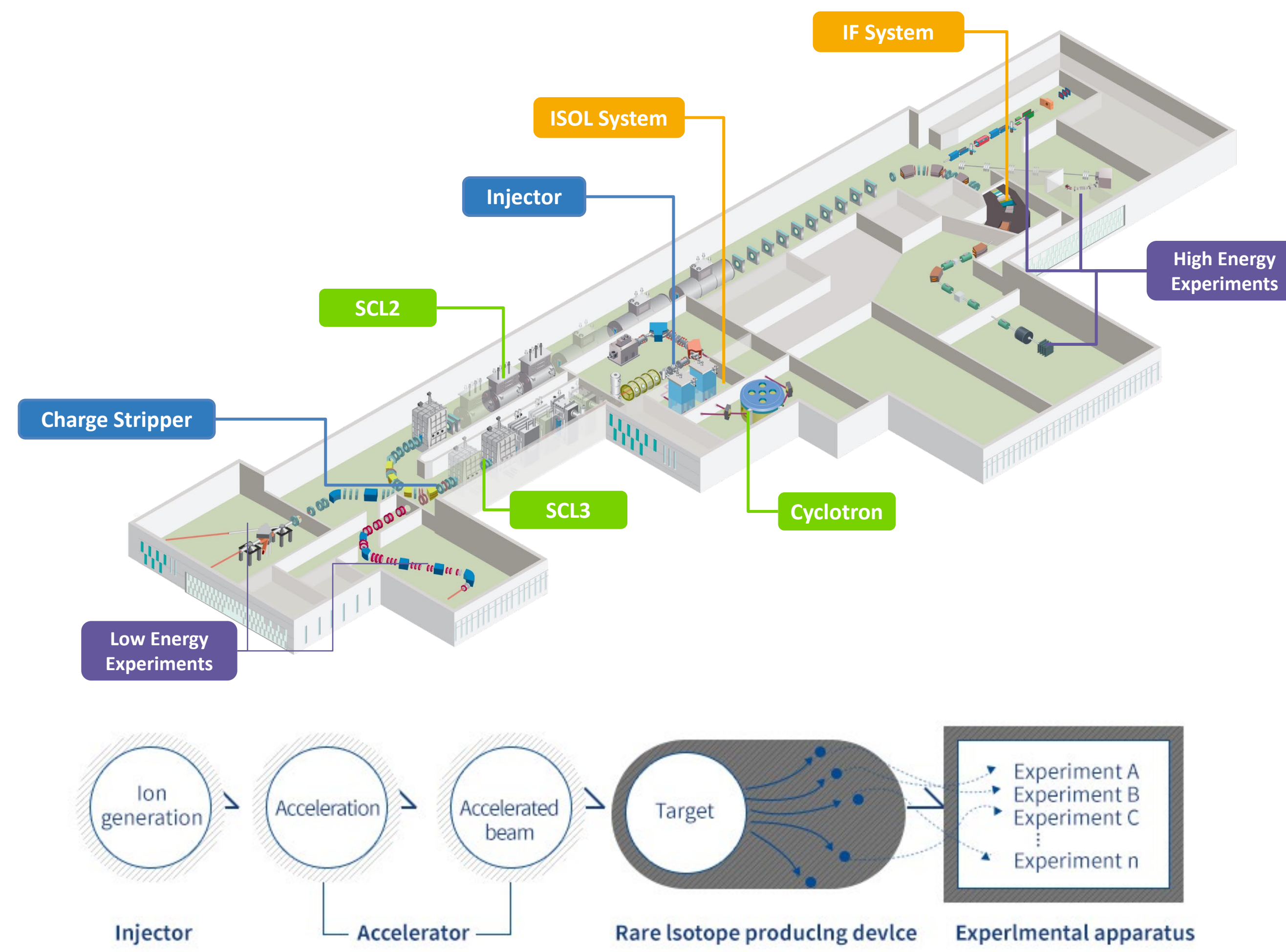
Cool-down Logic for Cryogenic Distribution System of RAON SCL3

Seojeong Kim, Mijeong Park, Minki Lee, Inmyong Park, Jae Hee Shin, Moosang Kim, Hyun Man Jang, Taekyung Ki

Introduction

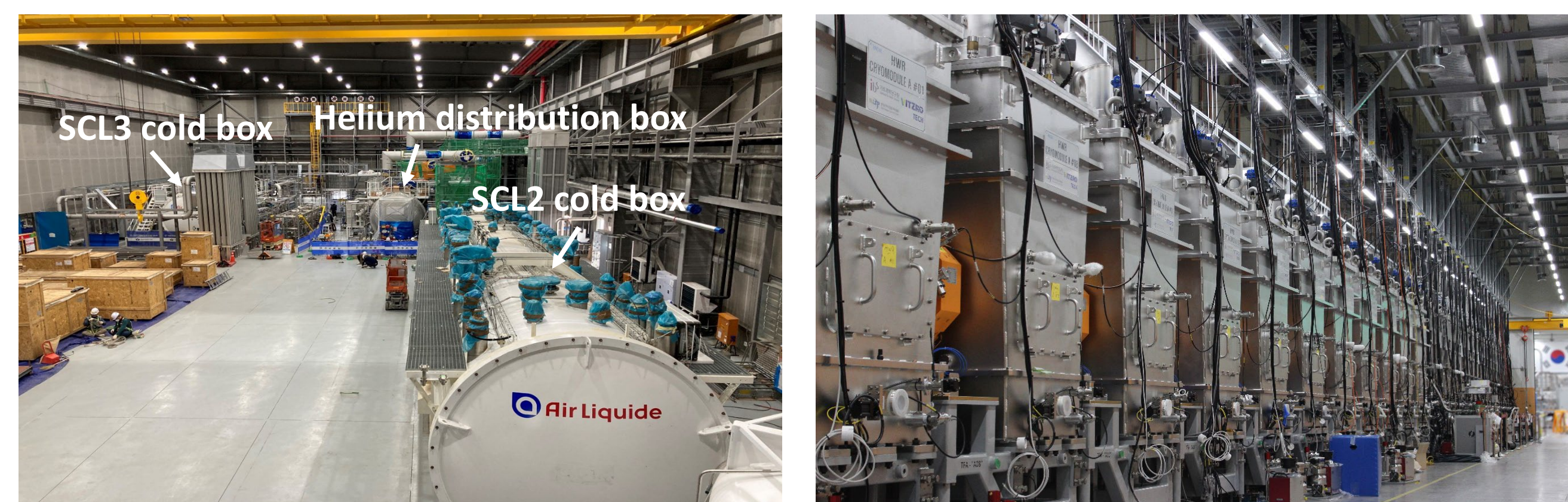
RAON (Rare isotope accelerator complex for on-line experiments)

- The RAON project aims to complete the construction of heavy ion linear accelerators in Daejeon, Korea.
- RAON consists of SCL3 and SCL2 linear accelerators.
- Passing through SCL3 (low energy section) and SCL2 (high energy section), uranium ions accelerate to 200 MeV/u, and hydrogen ions accelerate to 600 MeV/u.



Cryogenic System

- RAON cryogenic system consists of two helium liquefaction systems, SCL3 and SCL2 cryogenic distribution systems (CDS) and the cool-down targets, such as the cryo-modules, the LTS magnets, and the HTS magnets.
- The SCL3 cryo plant has the maximum cooling capacity of 894 W @ 2.05 K, and 1035 W @ 4.5 K; the SCL2 cryo plant has the maximum cooling capacity of 4115 W @ 2.05 K, and 1309 W @ 4.5 K.
- The CDS includes a helium distribution box (DBx), the main transfer lines, the sub transfer lines, the valve boxes (VBxes), and an end box (EBx).

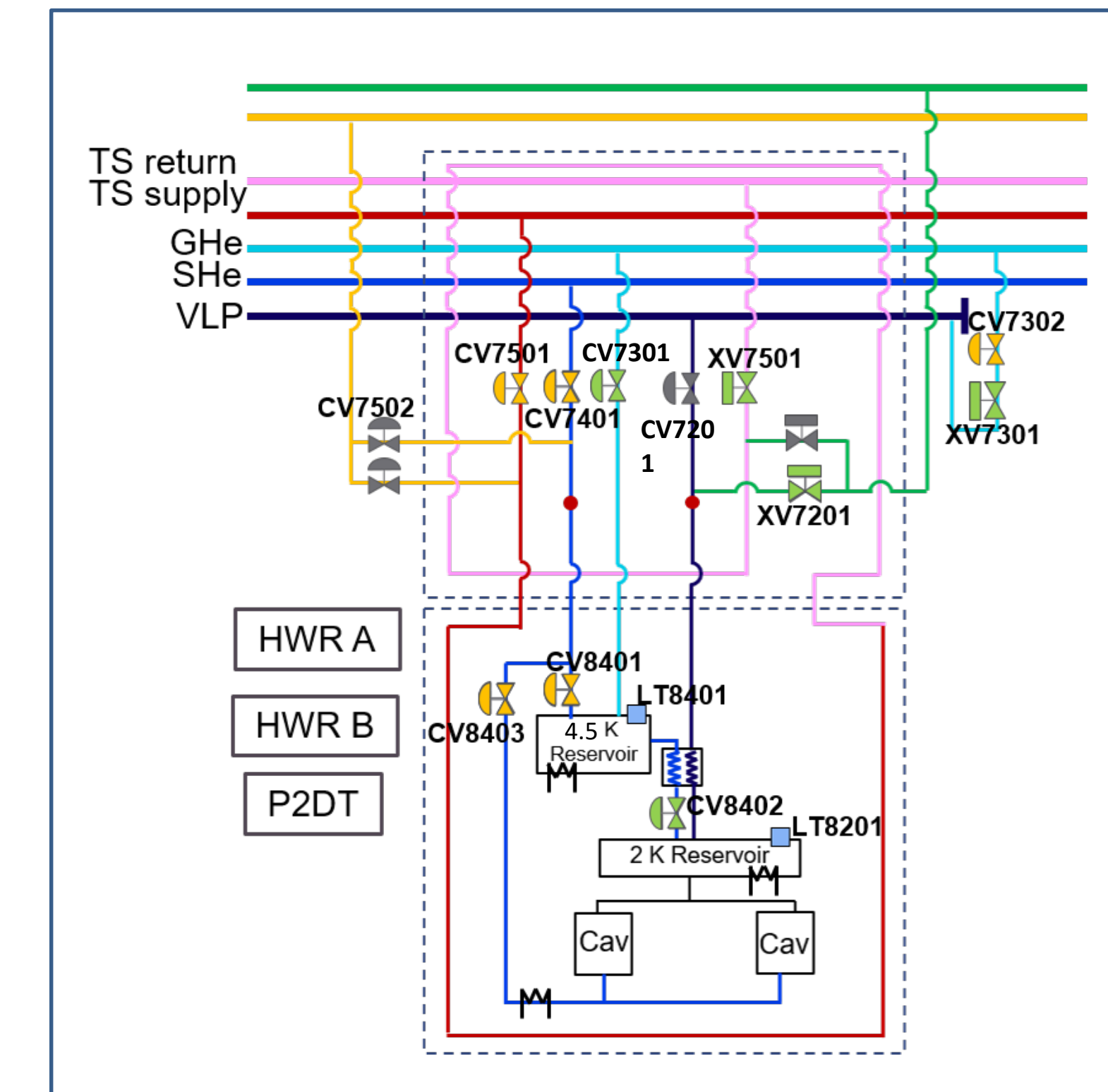
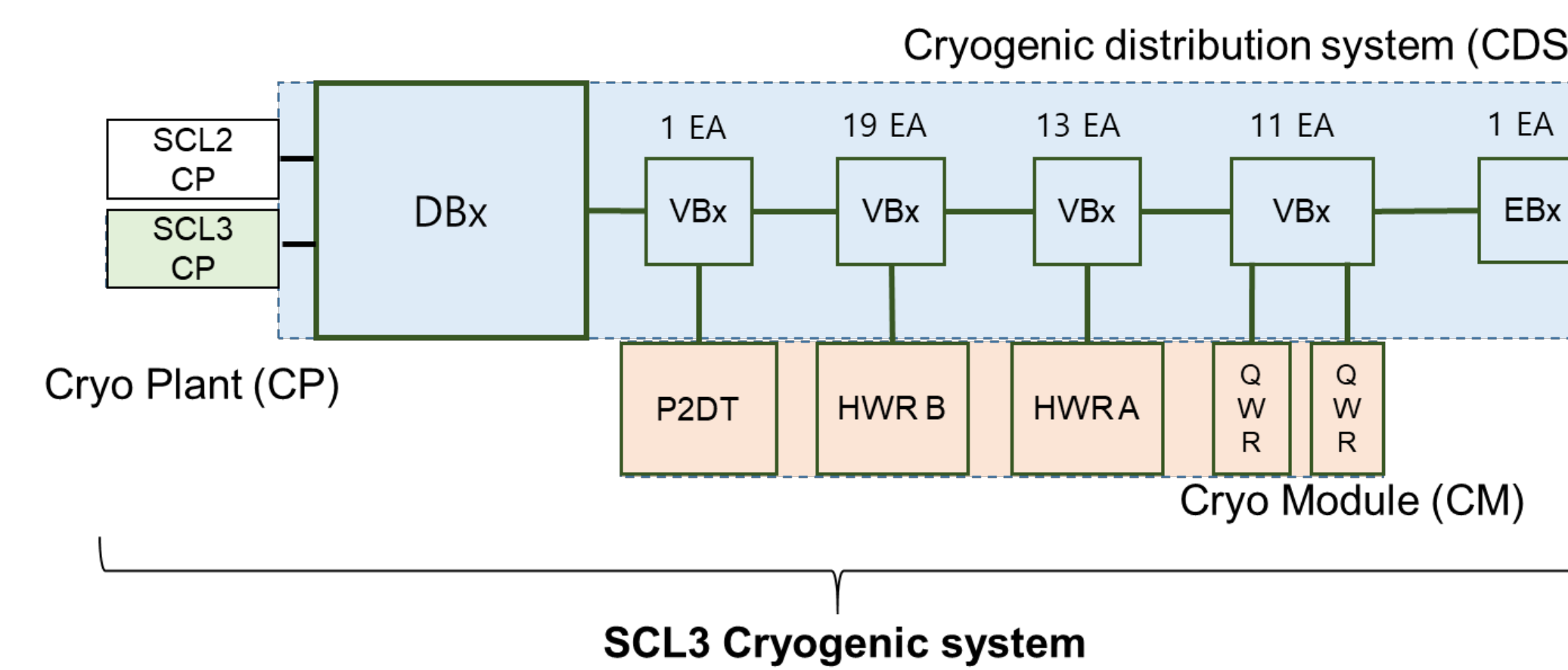


Helium Liquefaction System ----- Cryogenic Distribution system ----- Cryo-module

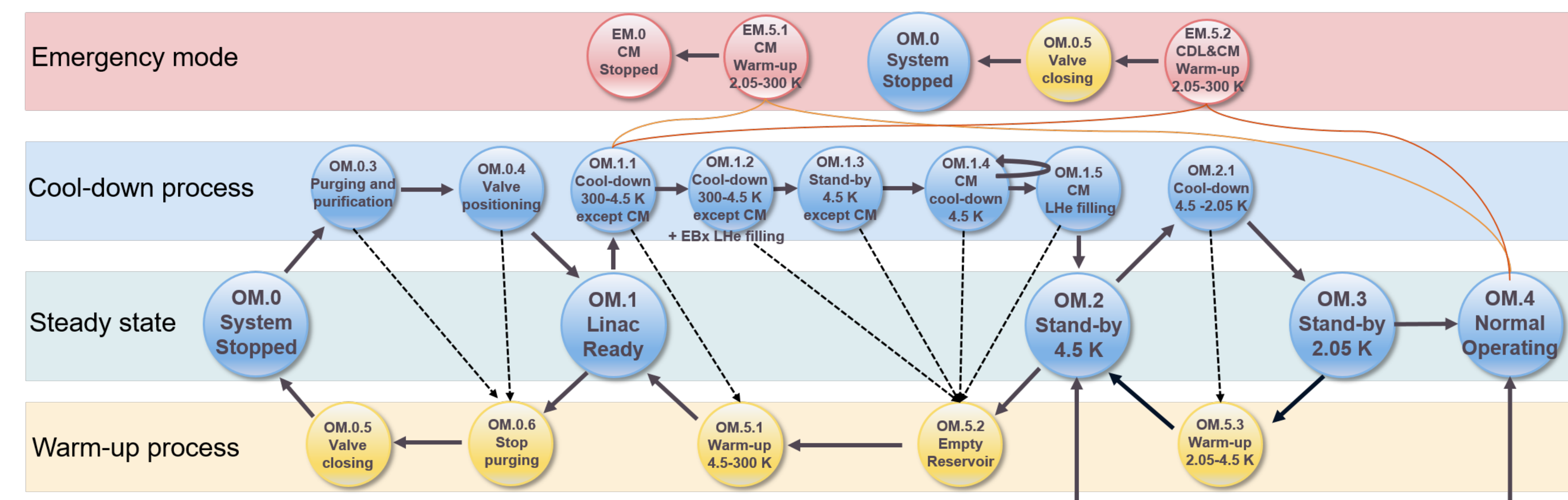
Operation Logic of SCL3 Cryogenic System

SCL3 Cryogenic System

- SCL3 accelerates beams with 22 quarter-wave resonators (QWRs) and 104 half-wave resonators (HWRs) which need to maintain 4.5 K and 2.05 K, respectively, in operation by helium bath cooling.
- In order to operate the SCL3 cryogenic system, the operation modes, operation sequences, the actuator control logic, and the protection logic including the alarm & interlock and emergency mode are designed.

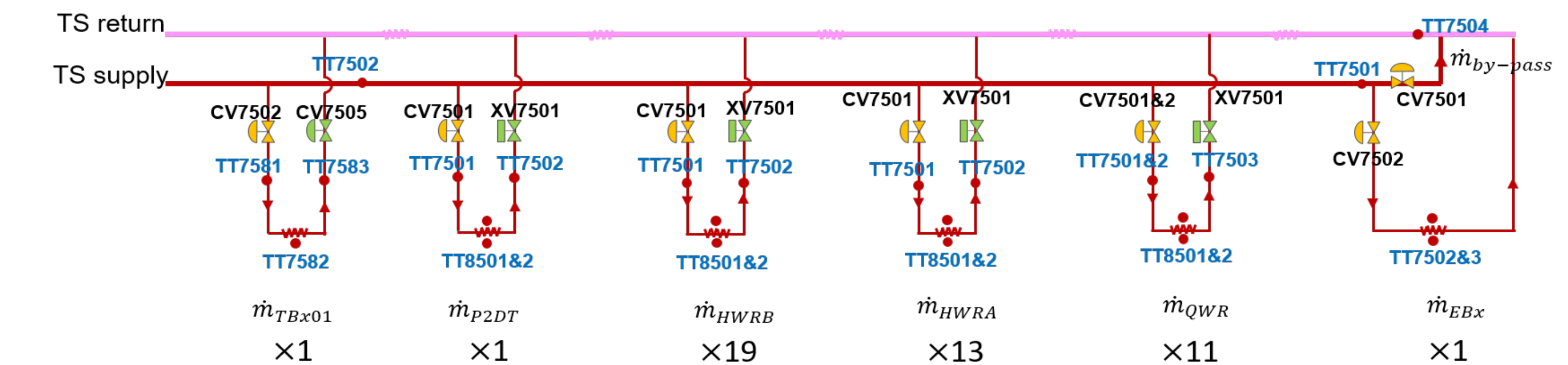


Operation Mode



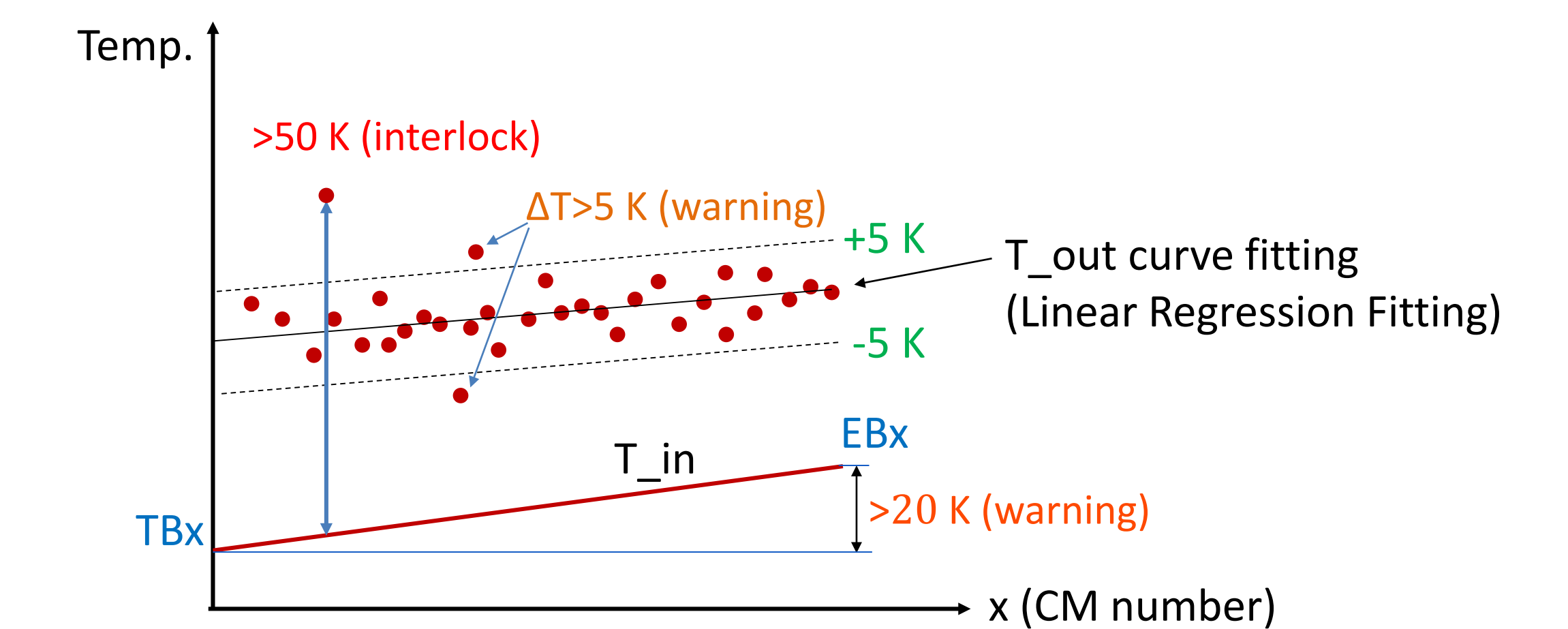
TS Line Cool-down

Thermal Shield Structure of SCL3



Thermal Shield Cool-down Strategy

- $T_{out} - T_{in} > 50 \text{ K}$: INTERLOCK**
 - Close the inlet valve (TBx, P2DT, HWRB, HWRA-CV7501; QWR-CV7501&2; EBx-CV7502)
 - Cryogenic plant: Stop decreasing the temperature of the coolant
- $T_{in_EBx} - T_{in_TBx} > 20 \text{ K}$: warning**
 - Increase the valve opening of EBx-CV7501
- $ABS.(T_{out} - T_{out_curve \text{ fitting}}) > 5 \text{ K}$: warning**
 - Regulate the valve opening of the inlet valve



CM Cool-down

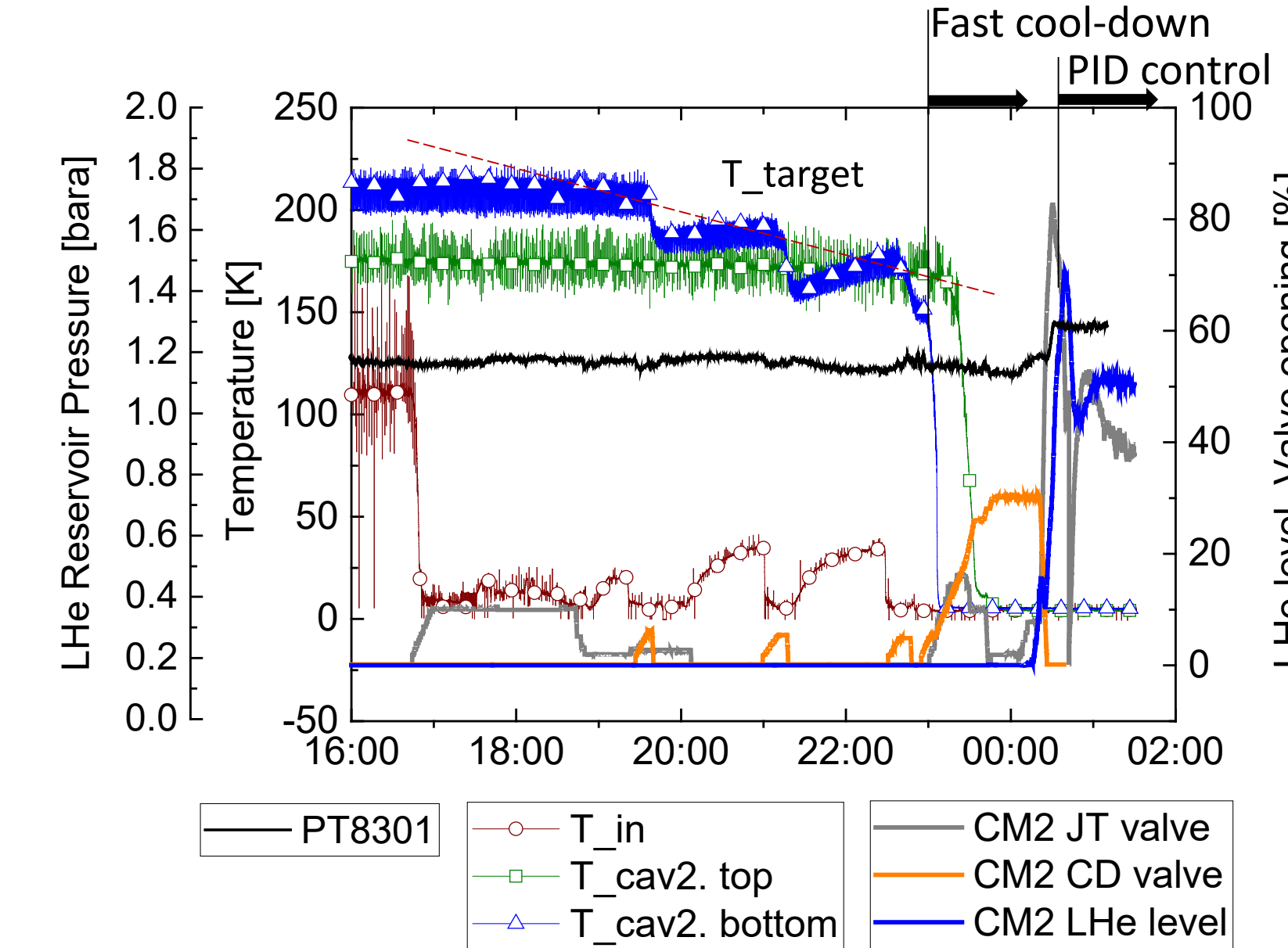
4.5 K Cool-down Strategy

- $T_{Cavity} \text{ 300 K} \sim \text{150 K}$ (slow cool down):**
 - Cool down speed: 10 K/hour
 - $T_{target} [K] = 280 - 10 / 3600 \times t (s)$
 - Cool-down valve control:
 - if $T_{cavity_min} > T_{target} + 5 \text{ K}$, cool-down valve open
 - if $T_{cavity_min} < T_{target} - 5 \text{ K}$, cool-down valve close
 - if else, cool-down valve keep the state

- $T_{Cavity} \text{ 150 K} \sim \text{4.5 K}$ (fast cool down):**
 - Cool down valve keep opening (0.01%/s)

- Liquid helium filling:**
 - Close the cool down valve
 - Open the JT valve
 - When Helium level > 60%, turn to PID control

4.5 K Cool-down Data



2 K Cool-down Strategy

- Pump down to 36 mbar:**
 - Main CDS pumping
 - Connecting to the VLP line by minimum valve opening
 - Increasing the return valve opening when the cold compressor speeds down
 - Keep communication with the cryo plant engineer
- Superfluid helium filling**
 - Note the helium level decrease at Lambda point (2.17 K)
 - When Helium level > 50%, turn to PID control

2 K Cool-down Data

