### Steady-state conduction in He II

Consider a 8-m long duct cooling a superconducting magnet by conduction in pressurized superfluid helium at 1 bar, from a cold source at 1.8 K.

- 1. Calculate the diameter of the duct to maintain the magnet at 1.9 K if its total heat load is 20 W
- 2. Calculate the diameter of the duct if its length is doubled to 16 m, same magnet heat load and temperature conditions
- 3. With the duct length and diameter of question 1, what will be the magnet temperature if its heat load is increased to 25 W?
- 4. Is there a maximum heat flux that the duct of question 1 can conduct to the cold source? Calculate this maximum heat flux and the corresponding heat flow with the duct diameter and length of question 1.

# Cool-down of liquid helium duct to superfluid state

Consider a duct that cools a superconducting magnet by conduction in pressurized superfluid helium at 1 bar from a cold source at 1.8 K. The magnet and the duct are initially filled with saturated liquid helium at 4.2 K. At time zero, the end of the duct opposite the magnet is put in contact with the cold source.

- 1. Sketch the temperature profile along the duct and explain what happens
- 2. Calculate the velocity of the superfluid/normal fluid front (at T lambda) in the duct as a function of its distance x to the cold source
- 3. Calculate the time taken by the front at T lambda to reach the magnet, as a function of the distance L to the magnet. Calculate for L=8 m.

## Adiabatic compression of low-pressure gaseous helium

One wishes to produce 120 W refrigeration at 1.8 K by compressing gaseous helium at the corresponding saturation pressure of 16.4 mbar, up to atmospheric pressure (1 bar), where it can then be recovered in a gas bag or enter the LP side of a helium liquefier.

- 1. Calculate the corresponding mass flow-rate.
- 2. Calculate the corresponding volume flow-rate:
	- a. for a cold compressor handling the gas at 4 K, with a density  $0.198 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,
	- b. for a conventional "warm" vacuum pump handling the gas at room temperature (290 K), with a density of  $0.00272 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .
- 3. Assuming reversible adiabatic compression and taking helium as an ideal gas, calculate the compression power in both cases.
- 4. Redo the same calculations using real thermodynamic properties of helium. Was the ideal gas approximation justified?

### Production of saturated superfluid by J-T expansion

Consider Joule-Thomson expansion of saturated helium at 4.2 K through a valve, down to the pressure corresponding to a saturation temperature of 1.8 K.

- 1. What is the saturation pressure of helium at 1.8 K?
- 2. Which thermodynamic function of state remains constant in the expansion?
- 3. Calculate the fraction of vapour produced in the expansion, and the remaining fraction of liquid. What do you conclude about the efficiency of the process to produce saturated superfluid helium?
- 4. A heat exchanger is introduced before the expansion valve, to sub-cool the liquid by the returning cold vapour. What are the temperatures of the two streams at the cold end of the heat exchanger? What are the temperatures of the two streams at the warm end of the heat exchanger? Calculate the fraction of vapour produced in the expansion, and the remaining fraction of liquid. What do you conclude about the efficiency of the process?
- 5. What are the design and construction challenges of the heat exchanger?

#### SATURATED HELIUM





#### **HELIUM AT 1638.41 Pa**





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#### **HELIUM AT 1 BAR**



