

# 1st Accelerators Technology Sector Workshop

Engineering Design Tools and Processes  
Project Management Methodologies and Tools

Chair: Mike Lamont

Interconnecting knowledge, experience, methods,  
people & data to foster learning & collaboration



ATS  
Accelerators and  
Technology Sector

# Defining and executing cryogenic systems for DUNE

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Caroline Fabre

on behalf of the CERN Neutrino Platform  
and Fermilab partners



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Technology Sector



# Content

The DUNE project

Technical challenges and prototyping

Working in a collaboration

Cryogenic systems: from the definition to the execution

- Engineering activities & methodology

- Management activities

- QA activities in contract execution

Conclusion

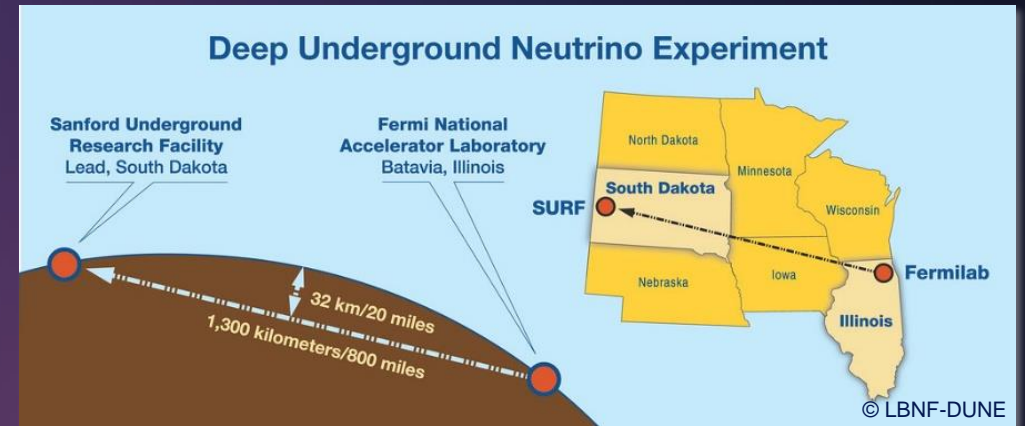
# The DUNE project

**DUNE Science Objectives** All potential Noble prize Objectives

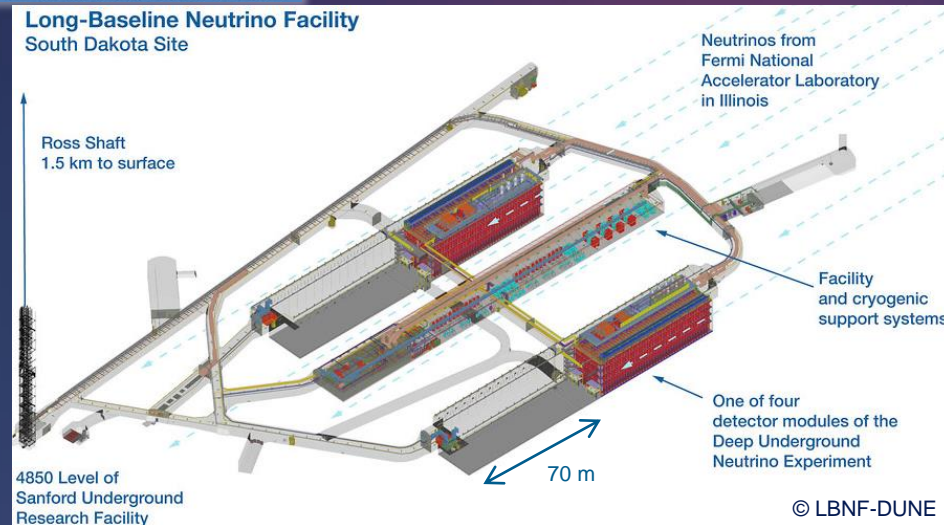
- Origin of matter.** Investigate leptonic CP violation. Are neutrinos the reason the universe is made of matter?
- Neutron star and black hole formation.** Ability to observe neutrinos from supernovae events and perhaps watch formation of black holes in real time.
- Unification of forces.** Investigate nucleon decay, advance unified theory of energy and matter.

Supported by LBNF, DUNE will advance world class discovery science into the fundamental nature of matter

International collaboration to investigate on neutrino oscillations



Neutrino beam from Fermilab to Sandford lab - straight through the earth, no tunnel necessary -

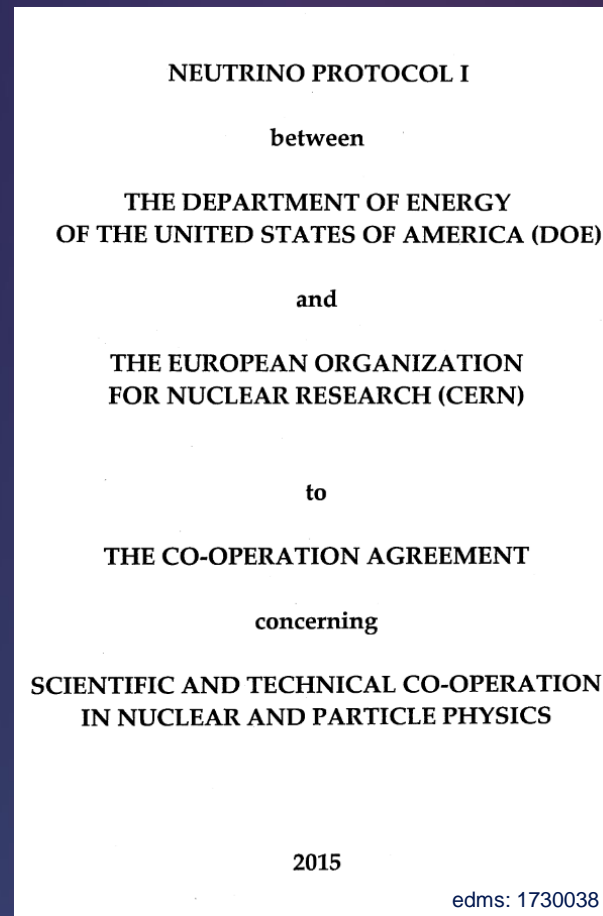


Liquid argon-based detector w 70 kT total argon mass

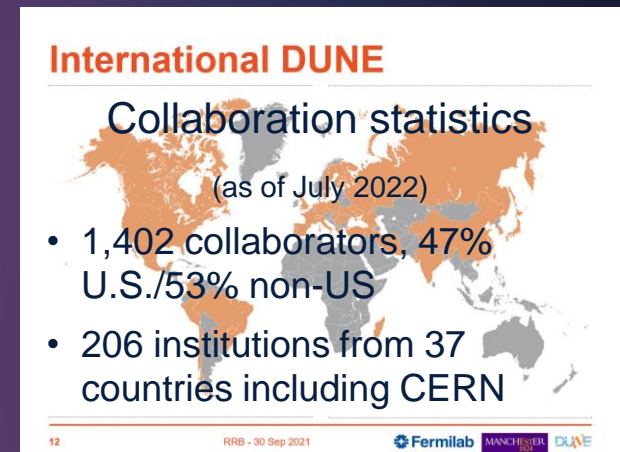
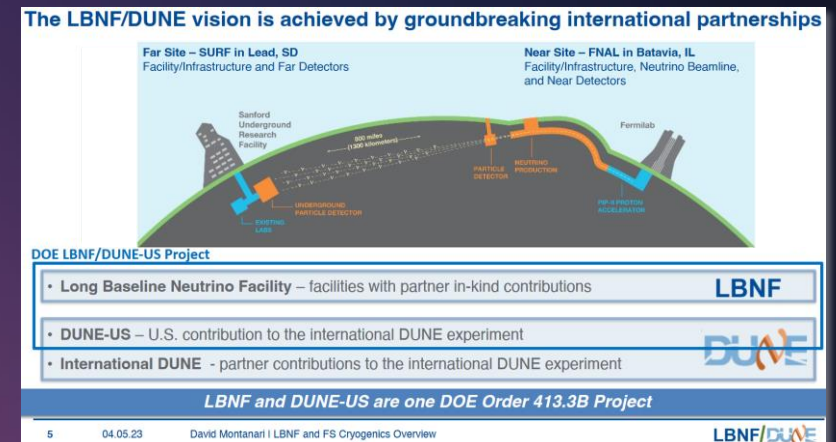
# Co-operation framework between CERN and US-DOE

The CERN Neutrino Platform project:

- To provide a test facility at CERN for large detector prototypes and demonstrators (protoDUNE)
- To support activities related to the construction and operation of the Fermilab SBN program (ICARUS, SBND)
- To contribute to the design, construction and operation of DUNE



as recommended by the 2013 European Strategy for Particle Physics

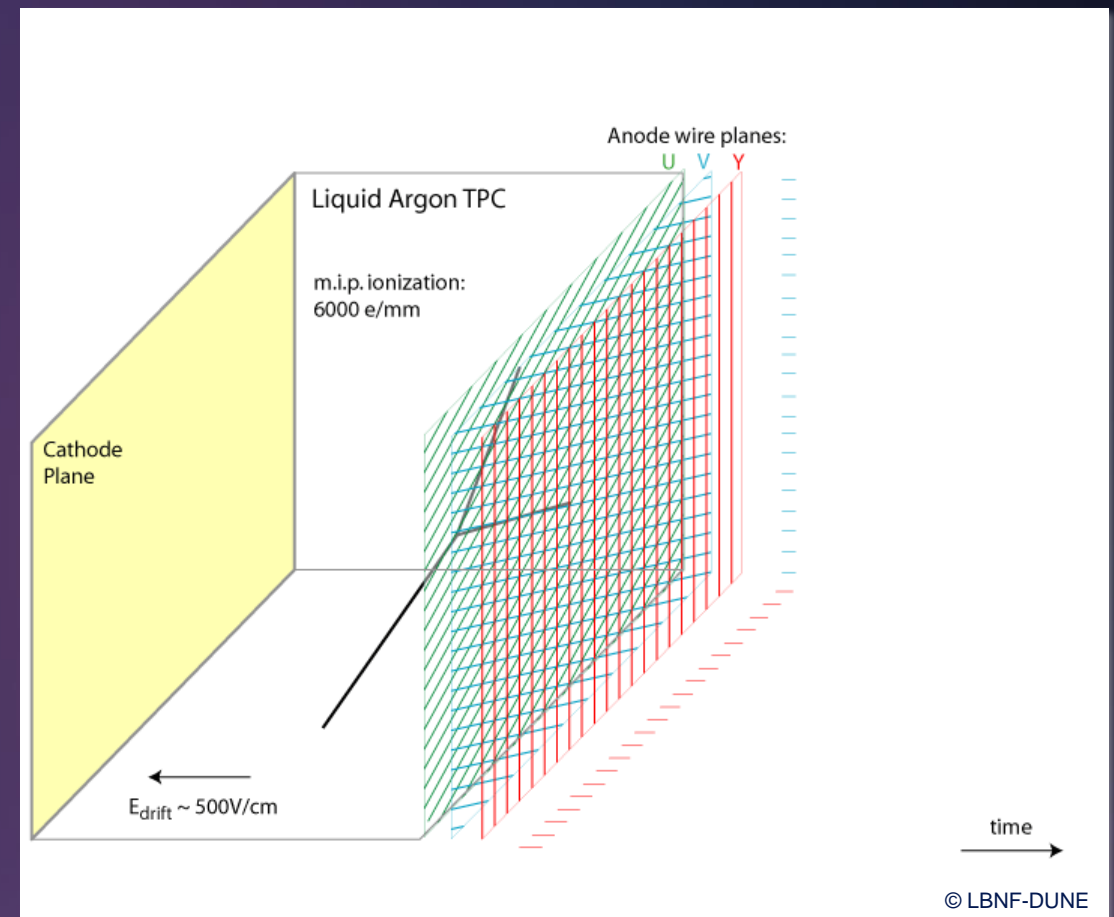


# Detection principle

Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber:

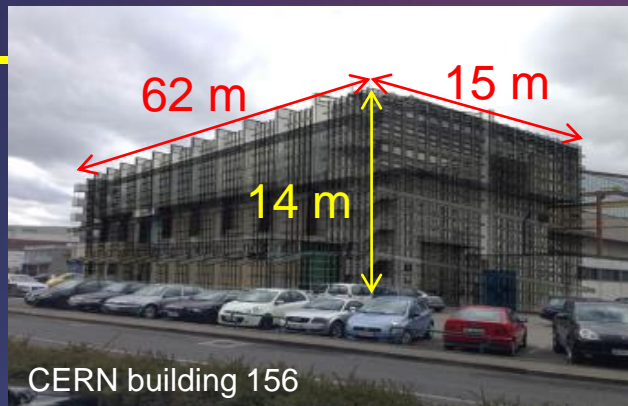
- Neutrino interacts with argon atoms
- Secondary particles liberate valence electrons
- Electrons are collected to the anode wires
- Scintillation light is detected by photomultipliers

→ Reconstruct 3D image of the interaction



# Requirements

1. To guarantee a «long» free electron life-time :  $> 3$  (10) ms → Very pure argon :  $< 100$  (30) ppt O<sub>2</sub> equiv. purity)
2. To put a 300 kV HV field → No boiling over the sensitive volume
3. To have a uniform reaction over the sensitive volume → A limited T° difference over the detection volume  $< 1$  K
4. To preserve detector properties → Continuously operated over long periods
5. To guarantee highest safety levels for use in underground caverns → Contain the argon under all circumstances

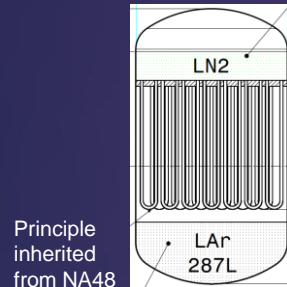
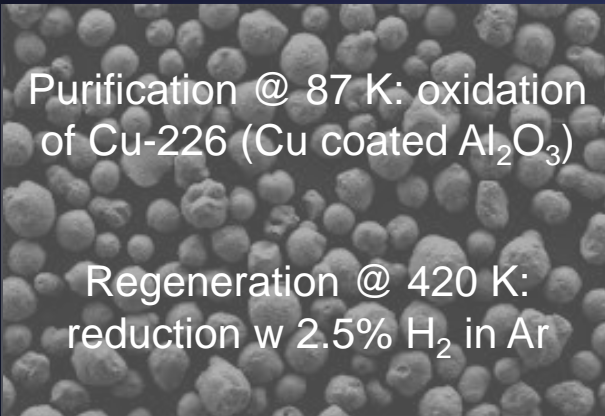


4 cryostats  
LAr: 12 500 m<sup>3</sup> – 17 kton  
x 500 compared to ATLAS LAr calorimeter

# Developments for cryostat and cryogenics

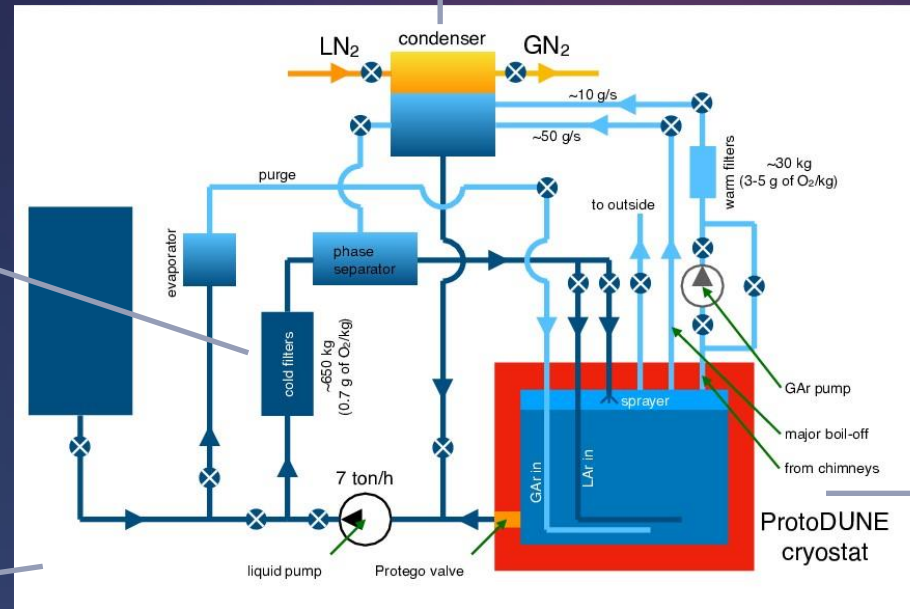
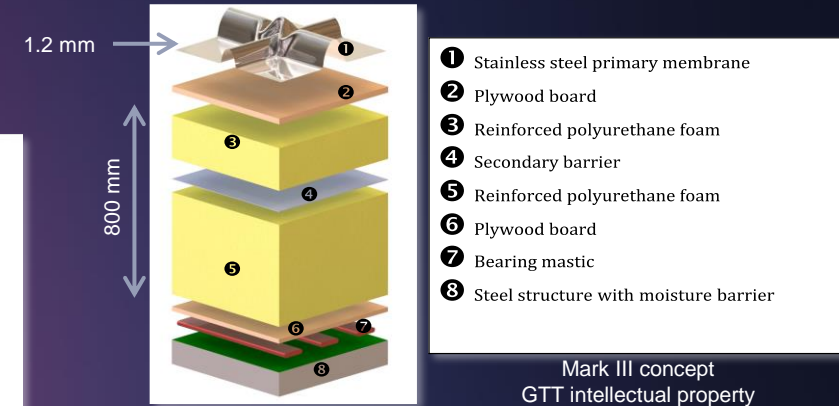
## The argon purification principle

circulation  
 on active copper pellets



The shell and tube  
 heat-exchanger:  
 simple, robust and  
 reliable

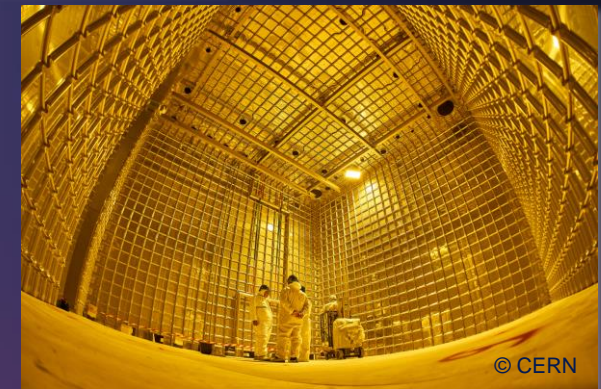
The **membrane cryostat** principle  
 developed from a qualified  
 technique for LNG tankers



Credits: F. Resnati

The pre-ODH alarms

The cryogenic system principle

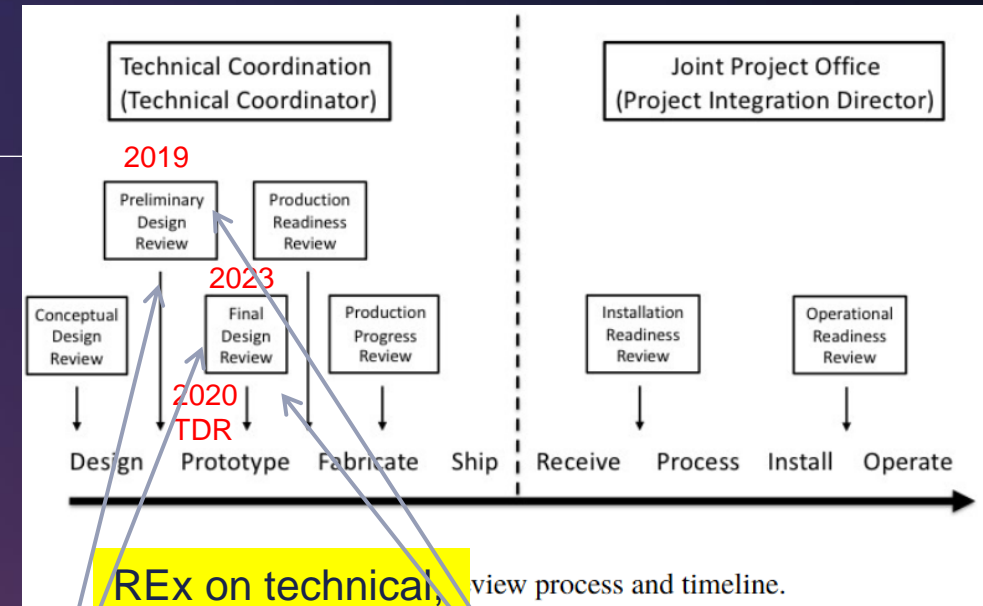


NP04 cryostat before detector integration



# Prototyping

- LBNF cryogenics design developed by Fermilab
- based on the principles developed at ProtoDUNE by NP
- including the Return of Experience
- through **continuous interactions** of the NP and LBNF teams
- and formal participation to reviews



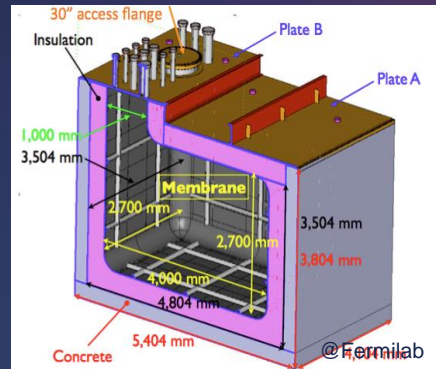
REx on technical, organizational & safety aspects  
 review process and timeline.  
 Source: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1508.00099>

ProtoDUNE-HD

ProtoDUNE-VD



26 T  
 Program finished  
 (CERN)



35 T  
 Program finished  
 (Fermilab)



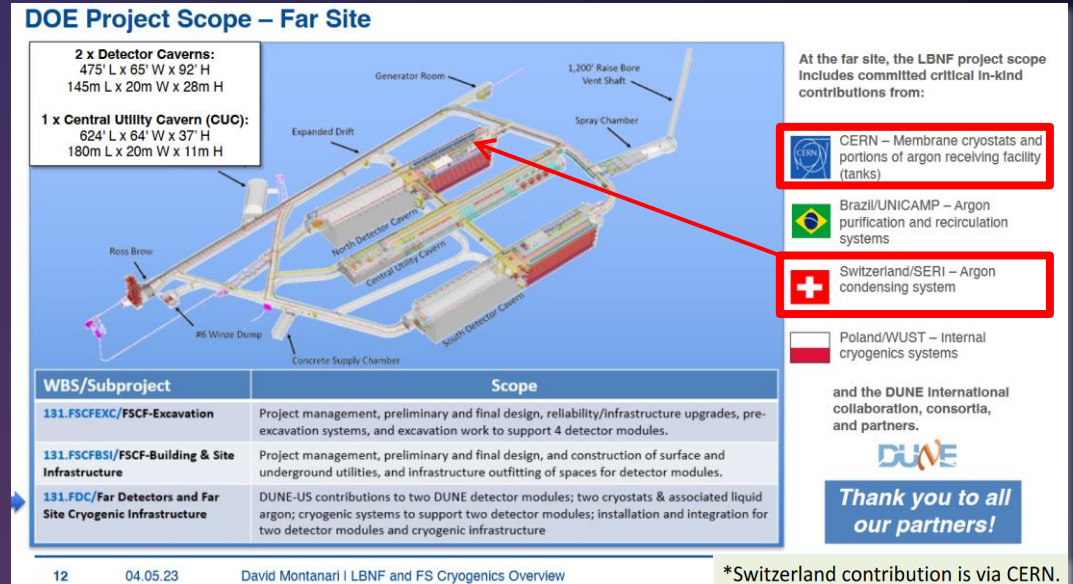
740 T  
 Cool-down in June 2018  
 (NP04, CERN)



740 T  
 Cool-down in Dec. 2018  
 (NP02, CERN)

# Working in a collaboration

- 1st time large scale delivery to a host lab outside CERN via in-kind contribution
- Share of expertise started 2013
- Responsibility
- What is needed for the equipment to be accepted in a US-lab ? (see next slides)
- How do we integrate into the project organization?



with  
 CERN-NP  
 personnel

FD-1 = HD  
 FD-2 = VD

FD-1 = HD  
 2018

Trading of  
 scope in  
 progress  
 2024

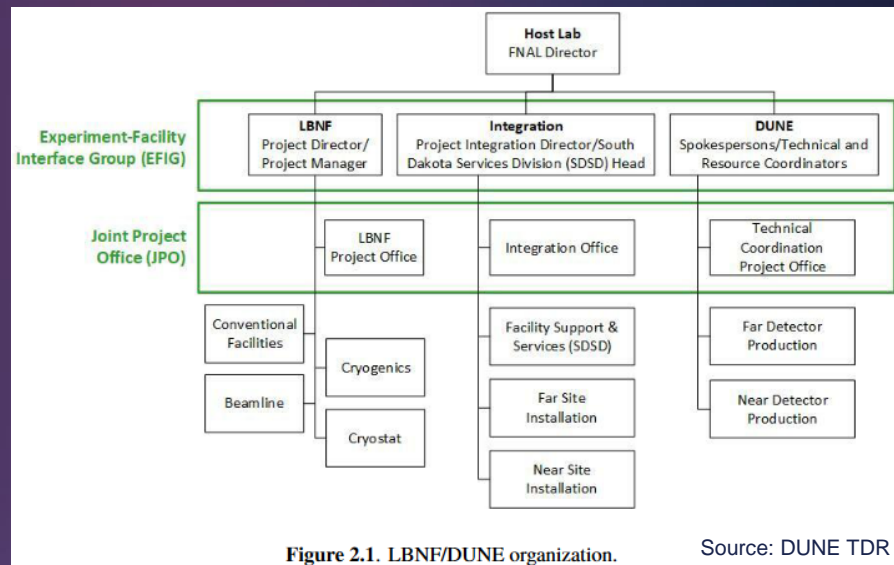
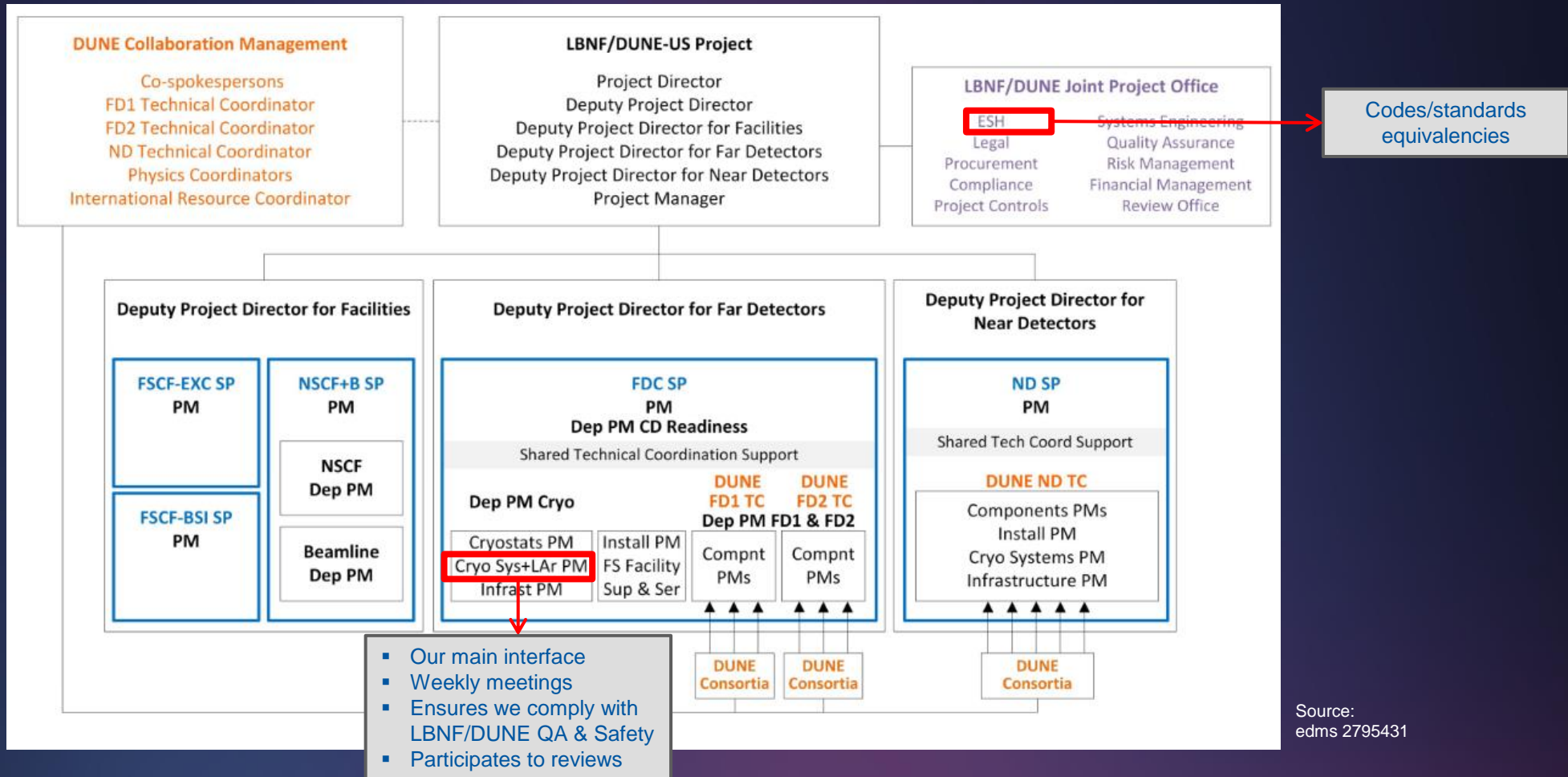


Figure 2.1. LBNF/DUNE organization.

Source: DUNE TDR

# CERN/NP in the LBNF-DUNE-US Project

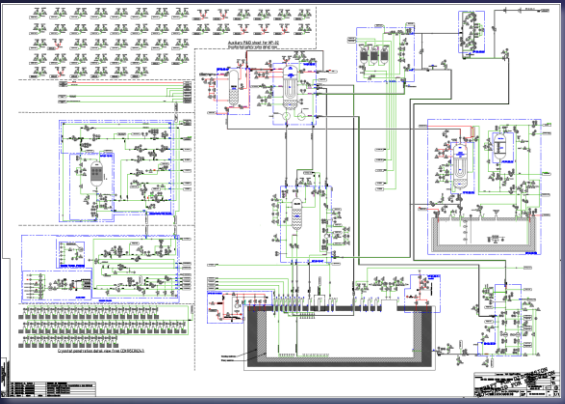




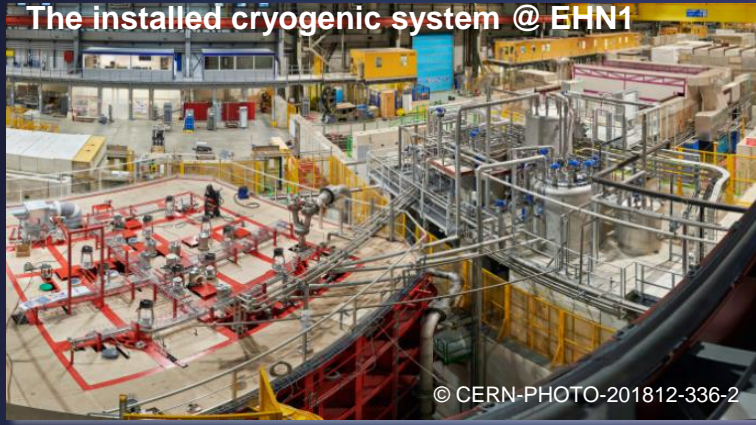
# Cryogenic systems

- a set of vacuum insulated valve-boxes and interconnecting transfer-lines
- including instrumentation, filters, pumps, heat exchangers ...
- for liquid argon and liquid nitrogen @ temperatures ranging from 80 K to 420 K

## ProtoDUNE cryogenics @ CERN



## The installed cryogenic system @ EHN1

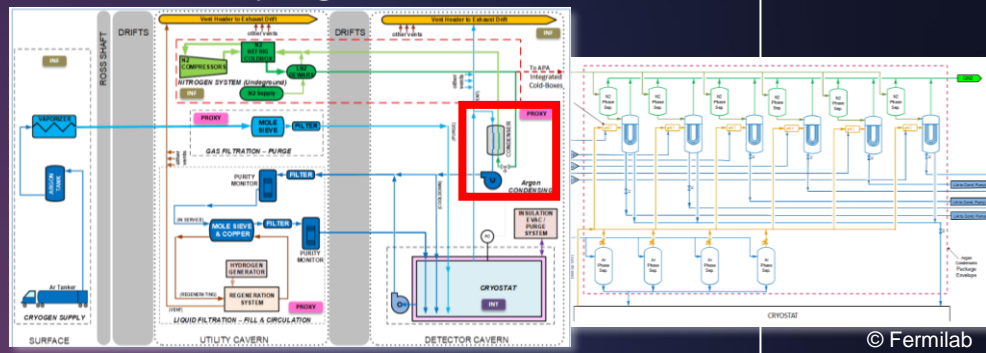


From  
concept

↓  
To  
functional  
equipment

Scaling up  
→  
in size and  
complexity

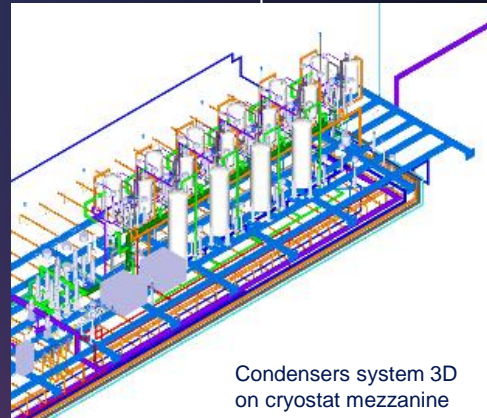
## DUNE cryogenics @ SURF



© Fermilab

several similar units working in parallel

- 22 valve boxes
- ~700 m transfer-lines  
w diam. up to DN250
- ~ 135 cryogenic valves  
ranging DN40 to DN150



Condensers system 3D  
on cryostat mezzanine

# From the definition to the execution



- Freedom to structure our sub-project
- Management and development plan based on standard practices
- Builds on the team past experience on similar cryo projects
- Approach: adopt a methodology and a level of formalism appropriate to efficiently deliver the cryogenic system, with the allocated resources

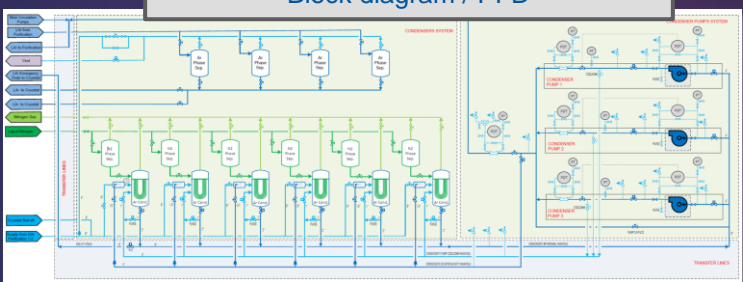


# Engineering activities & methodology (1/2)

Expression of need:  
Requirements → Functional Analysis

Sequence	Function	Order	Characteristics	How the function is ensured / PBS	Req. element ID
4	Steady-State reviewed	503	To have a stable gas phase density	to have a stable argon gas phase density, as high as possible	503, 506
4	Steady-State reviewed	505	To control a stable cryostat pressure AND to prevent GAr venting	to provide an argon gas boil off recovery and re-liquefaction system	505, 506, 545
4	Steady-State reviewed	504	To recover cryogenics heat load	to separate cryostat static heat load from static heat load of the rest of the cryo system and recover it in Steady-state	504, 545, 548
4	Steady-State reviewed	505	To have pure argon	to have pure argon inside the detector volume	TBC
4	Steady-State reviewed	506	To purify GAr boil off	to purify the boil off flow	TBC
3	Filling reviewed	511	To fill	to fill the cryostat with liquid argon once TPC and cryostat are cold	674, 682, 427

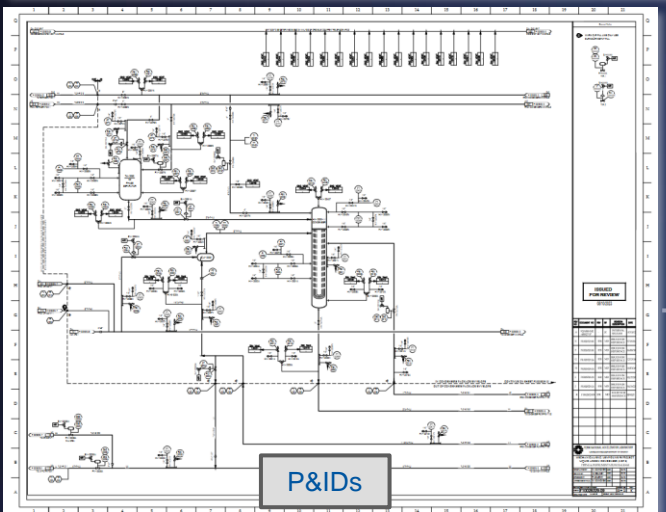
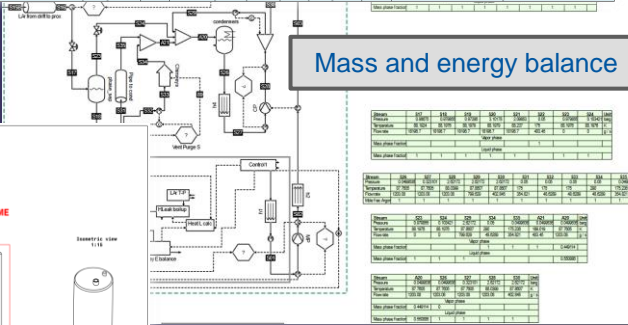
Block diagram / PFD



ICD / Interface Sheets

Item #	Drawn	Fluid	Description	Location	Type	Operating Pressure	Design Pressure	Operating Temperature	Design Temperature	Material	Notes
TP 2140	13	N/A	Vacuum Jacketed Insulation	D-11	Clamphead of Bolt Weld	0.1	0.1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 or equivalent, capped
TP 2145	14	LAr/GAr	LAr From Argon Condenser Pump to Argon Condenser (AC3) This line is prime LAr pump. 1105-02119	D-13	Bolt welded	1	1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 with clamphead final weld
TP 2145	13	N/A	Vacuum Jacketed Insulation	D-13	Clamphead of Bolt Weld	0.1	0.1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 or equivalent, capped
TP 2150	14	LAr	LAr From Argon Condenser pumps (AC3) TP 2155 to Purification	D-7	Bolt welded	1.5	1.5	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 with clamphead final weld
TP 2150	14	N/A	Vacuum Jacketed Insulation	D-7	Clamphead of Bolt Weld	0.1	0.1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 or equivalent, capped
TP 2155	14	LAr	LAr From Argon Condenser pumps (AC3) to TP 2150, then to Purification	D-8	Bolt welded	1.5	1.5	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 with clamphead final weld
TP 2155	14	N/A	Vacuum Jacketed Insulation	D-8	Clamphead of Bolt Weld	0.1	0.1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 or equivalent, capped
TP 2160	14	LAr	LAr From Argon Condenser (AC7) to Condenser Pump (AC6)	D-9	Bolt welded	2	2	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 with clamphead final weld
TP 2160	14	N/A	Vacuum Jacketed Insulation	D-9	Clamphead of Bolt Weld	0.1	0.1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 or equivalent, capped
TP 2165	14	LAr/GAr	LAr From Argon Condenser Pump (AC6) to Argon Condenser (AC8) Line to prime LAr pump.	D-13	Bolt welded	1	1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 with clamphead final weld
TP 2165	14	N/A	Vacuum Jacketed Insulation	D-13	Clamphead of Bolt Weld	0.1	0.1	300	300	N/A	1" NPS sch. 30 or equivalent, capped

Mass and energy balance

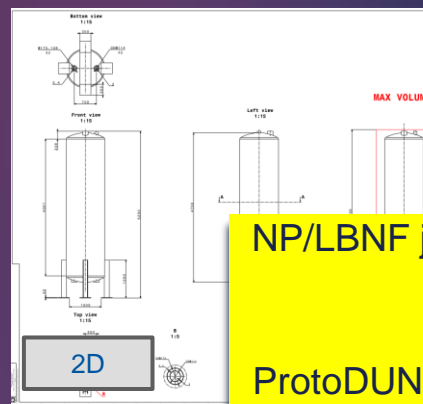


P&IDs



Condenser System 1

3D



2D

NP/LBNF joined P&ID review; HAZOP / FMECA  
More than just a concept  
ProtoDUNE REx: functional vs technical specs



# Engineering activities & methodology (2/2)

## Technical specification

- NP responsibility
- PRR / spec committee
- w participation of LBNF partners
- Validate requirements
- Sets the ground for acceptance by LBNF

→ Ready for industrial consultation



EDMS No.: 1685438  
IT-4200/RCS-PRJ-DU/NP04  
Neutrino Platform Cryogenics Document Ref.: NP-00.00.00 CETS-001

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# Management activities

**Management Plan for the Neutrino Platform Proximity Cryogenics**

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**Management Plan for the Neutrino Platform Proximity Cryogenics**

Abstract

This document describes the management plan for the Neutrino Platform Proximity Cryogenics

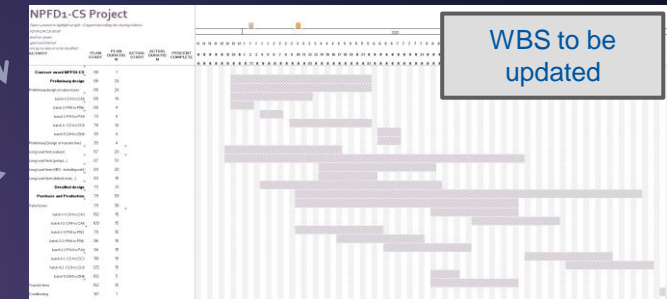
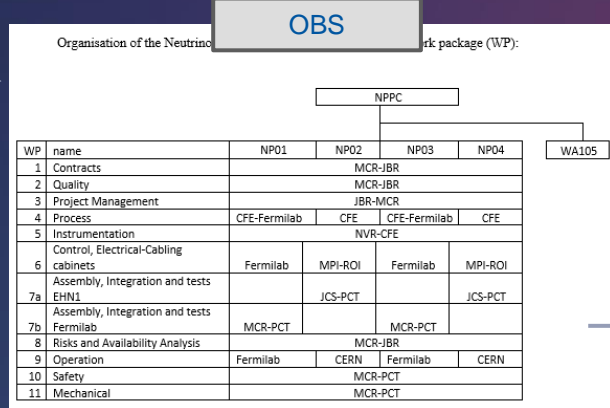
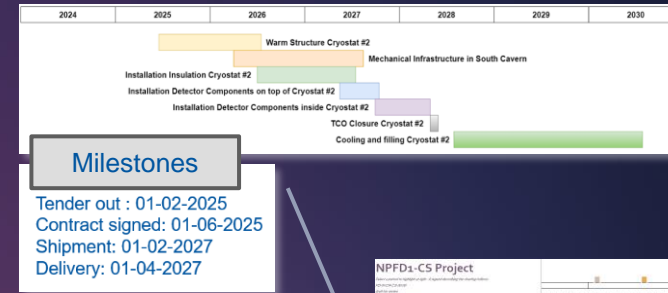
Prepared by: M. Chalifour TE-CRG-CI  
Checked by: J. Bremer TE-CRG-CI  
Approved by: M. Nessi RCS-PRJ-DI

Distribution List

Team members of the Neutrino Platform Proximity Cryogenics

**PBS**

Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	product name	Comments
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the proximity Cryogenic system
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the Condensation System
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the Nitrogen transfer Lines
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the Argon transfer Lines
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the N2 phase Separator
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the N2 phase separator system 1
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	N2 phase separator system 1
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	N2 phase separator system 2
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	N2 phase separator system 3
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	N2 phase separator system 4
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	N2 phase separator system 5
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	N2 phase separator system 6
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the Ar phase Separator
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the De-superheater
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the Argon Condensers
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Condenser 1
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Condenser 2
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Condenser 3
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Condenser 4
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Condenser 5
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Condenser 6
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Liquid argon circulation
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	Main circulation box
FD 01	CR 00	CS 00	LA 00	LN 00	LA 00	Common	common components to the Condenser Circulation boxes



**2.4.4 WP 4: Process**

The "Process" WP Leader is

**WP Leader Roles and Responsibilities**

She will be Responsible for the following activities:

- Review all Process Calculation notes: i.e. Thermodynamic, Hydraulic (Valves, Pipes, PSV...), Thermal (Heat Leaks...)
- Review Equipment Data Sheet and ensure that they comply with process calculation.
- Review PFD and PID and ensure that they comply with CERN requirements.
- Review PFD and ensure that they comply with process calculation.
- Review Equipment Part List.
- Organize the HAZOP and SIL Study Reviews.
- Maintain the Process IS up-to-date based on Contractor Data.
- Perform Functional Analysis (Basis for PLC Program).
- Ensure that the Performances as per Calculation Notes meet Tech Spec requirements
- Ensure that Technical Specification WP4 requirements are respected.
- Ensure that relevant version of CERN Applicable Process Doc. are Transmitted to Contractor via RO and that associated requirements are respected.
- Alert the RO if the Contractor Process Definition comes with Risks

She will provide support to the following activities:

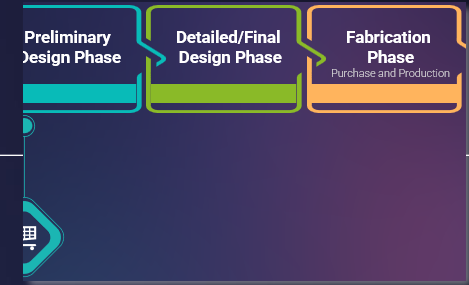
- WP5: Provide support to review strategy with main control loops.
- WP9: Provide support to Operation for Process Diagnostic and Optimisation.

**Cost estimate**

Equipment costs	Product name	Comments	Cost [k€] [2024]
FD 01 CR CS LN 00	N2 Transfer Lines	common components to the Nitrogen transfer Lines	
FD 01 CR CS LA 00	Ar Transfer Lines	common components to the Argon transfer Lines	
FD 01 CR CS SN 00	N2 Phase Separators	6 identical N2 phase Separators	
FD 01 CR CS SA 00	Ar Phase Separators	4 identical Ar phase Separators	
FD 01 CR CS CA 00	Ar condensers	6 identical tube-in-shell Argon Condensers	
FD 01 CR AC CC 00	Condensers Circulation boxes	6 identical Condenser Circulation boxes (jump outside of scope)	
	Cold valves	1441	
	Safety valves	142	
	Orifice Flow Elements	16	
	Pressure sensors	106	
	Vacuum gauges	144	
<b>Total costs:</b>			
[€]_us	Total Equipment cost Free On Board (delivered to CERN)		
[€]_us	Cost of transport CERN to US		
[€]_us	Total Equipment cost Delivered to site		
	Expected accuracy range: 10% (CR) 20% (+30%)		

Simple tools, sufficient to handle sub-project of this scale

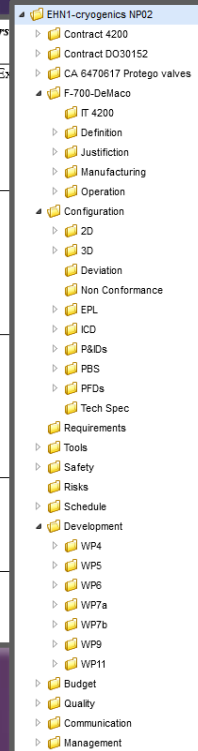




# QA activities in contract execution

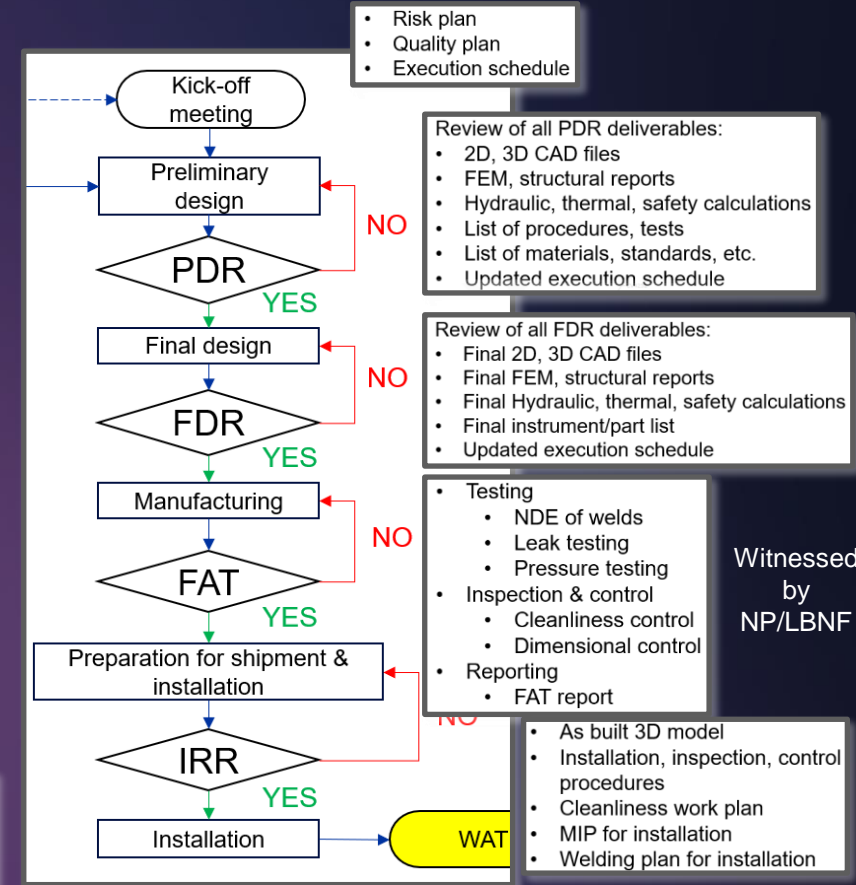
Project stages					
Preliminary design	Detailed design / Final design	Procurement	Installation	Testing/Acceptance	Operation
		Purchase and production			
▲	■	■	■▲	▲	▲
Kick-off meeting	PDR	FDR; MRR; IRR; FAT	Delivery	Provisional Acceptance (PAC)	Final Acceptance (FAC)

- 5.1.4 DOCUMENTATION: Classification Folders
- PROJECT:**
    - Project Management (Quality Plan, Project Execution Plan)
    - Finance
    - Reporting
    - Meetings
    - Communication
    - Configuration Management
  - DEFINITION:**
    - Technical Notes
    - Data Sheets
    - Technical Specifications
    - Bill of Materials
    - Diagrams
    - Drawings
    - I&C Definition
  - JUSTIFICATION:**
    - Pressure Vessels
    - Electrical
    - Calculation notes
    - Operation, Safety, reliability
    - Compliance Matrix
    - Design Review
    - Acceptance tests
  - MANUFACTURING & INSPECTION:**
    - Manufacturing
    - Manufacturing File
    - Transport
    - Installation
  - OPERATION:**
    - Training
    - Operating Procedure
    - Maintenance Plan
    - Equipment Part List



Doc list

- Documentation deliverable at each Milestone defined in specs
- Deviations requests: joined examination by NP/LBNF
- Reviews and acceptance tests are Hold Points → verification of compliance w requirements



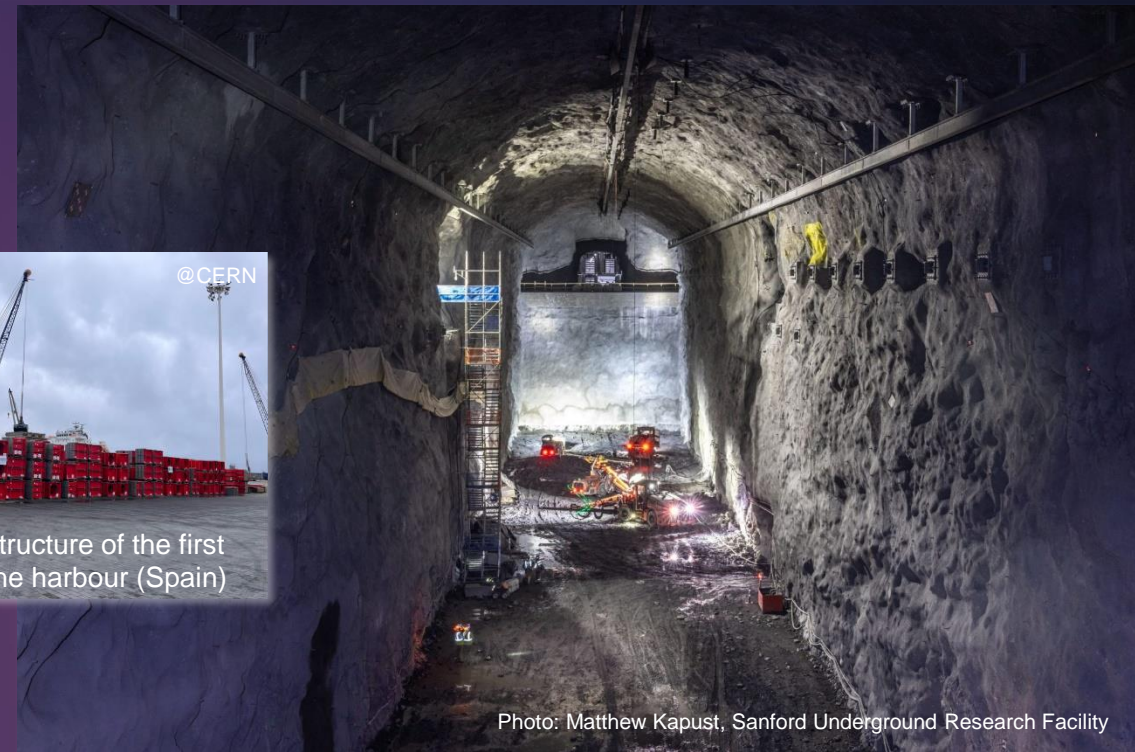
Credits: T. Baroncelli

- Helium leak test (from atm. to vacuum)
- Purge/flushing of pipes
- Helium leak test + pressure test (from process side to vacuum @ MAWP, T<sub>amb</sub>)

# Conclusion

Run medium size sub-project with:

- standard PM practices;
- methodology and level of formalism appropriate to efficiently deliver the cryogenic system, with the allocated resources;
- **simple tools**;
- continuous interactions within a **collaboration** framework (both for including REx and for acceptance by LBNF)



<https://news.fnal.gov/2024/02/excavation-of-colossal-caverns-for-fermilabs-dune-experiment-completed/>

**Methodology is a tool; People make it happen !**

First cryostat filling is foreseen to begin in Q2 2028...

and complete 1 year later, after argon delivery by 1000 road trucks !

# BACK-UP SLIDES

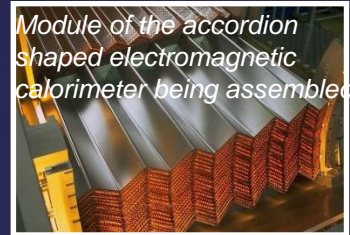
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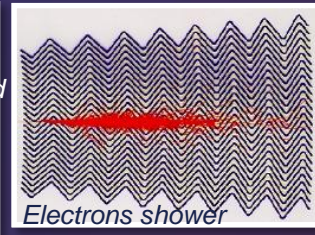
ATS  
Accelerators and  
Technology Sector

# Cryogenics expertise for liquefied rare gases detectors

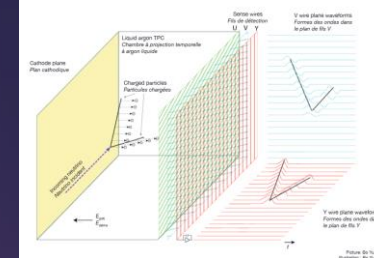
Cryogenics as active “medium” of detectors for particles energy measurements like Liquid Ionization Chambers



Module of the accordion shaped electromagnetic calorimeter being assembled



Electrons shower



Reconstructed 3D image of the neutrino interaction

## Calorimeters

## Time Projection Chambers

Requirements	ATLAS	ProtoDUNE	DarkSide-20k	DUNE
to maximize the number of events → a large volume of a dense noble liquid	100 m <sup>3</sup> LAr	560 m <sup>3</sup> LAr	500 m <sup>3</sup> LAr	4 x 12 000 m <sup>3</sup> LAr
to have a uniform reaction over the sensitive volume → a limited T° difference over the detection volume	88.3 K DT < 700 mK	87.5 K DT < 500 mK	87.5 K	87.5 K DT < 1 K
to put a HV field over the sensitive argon volume → a subcooled bath to prevent bubbles	2 kV field 2 mm drift gap	18 kV 3.6 m drift gap	-	300 kV 6 m drift gap
to guarantee a sufficiently long free electron lifetime → a pure liquid (oxygen equiv. purity)	> 0,15 ns < 2 ppm	> 3 ms < 100 ppt	> 3 ns < 100 ppb	> 10 ms < 30 ppt
to reduce the noise level (cosmic particles) → in underground areas	-100 m @ CERN	-10 m @ CERN	- 1.4 km @ LNGS	- 1.5 km @ Sandford Lab
to preserve detector properties → continuously operated over long periods	Since 2005 17 years	2019 1 year	2024 years	beg 2028 years

Commonalities

Scaling in size and complexity

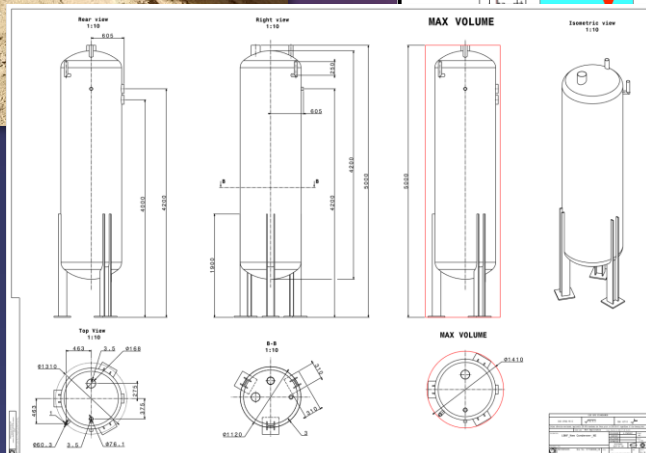
# Perspectives towards DUNE proximity cryogenic system

This is how everything has to go down: personnel and material !



**ROSS SHAFT AND SKIP COMPARTMENT UNDERSLUNG LOAD ENVELOPES<sup>1[2]</sup>:**

DIMENSIONS	MAX. WEIGHT		LENGTH		WIDTH		HEIGHT	
	MT	LBS	MM	FT	MM	FT	MM	FT
ROSS SHAFT MAX. LOAD ENVELOPE	6.1	13500	3353	11.0	1422	4.7	6854	22.5
ROSS SOUTH SKIP MAX. LOAD ENVELOPE	10.0	22000	1606	5.3	1295	4.2	15000	49.2

# Neutrino Platform Organization

