



CRYOGENICS OPERATIONS 2008

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

# LHC Cryogenics

*From cool-down to 1st beams*

*Serge Claudet (LHC Cryo OP),  
On behalf of cryo teams involved*



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# Content

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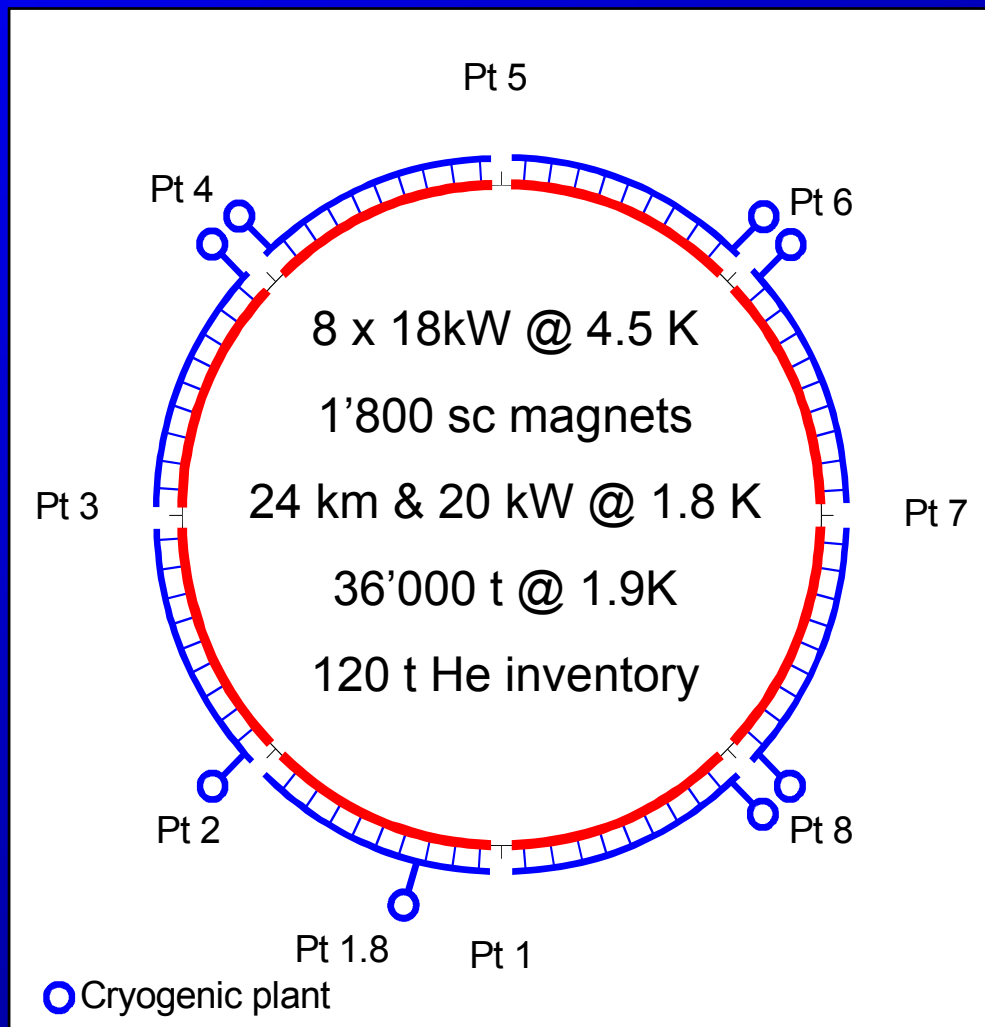
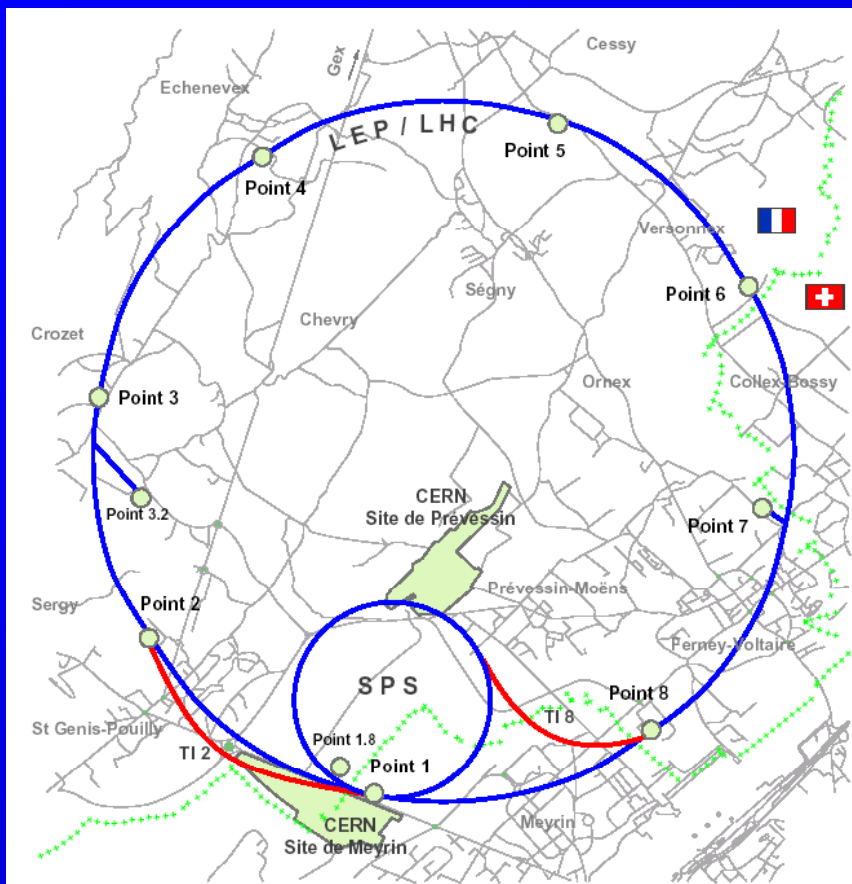
- Introduction to LHC cryogenics
- Cool-down, cryo tuning for magnets HWC
- Functional analysis - Controls - Availability
- Perspectives
- Summary



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# Layout of cryogenics

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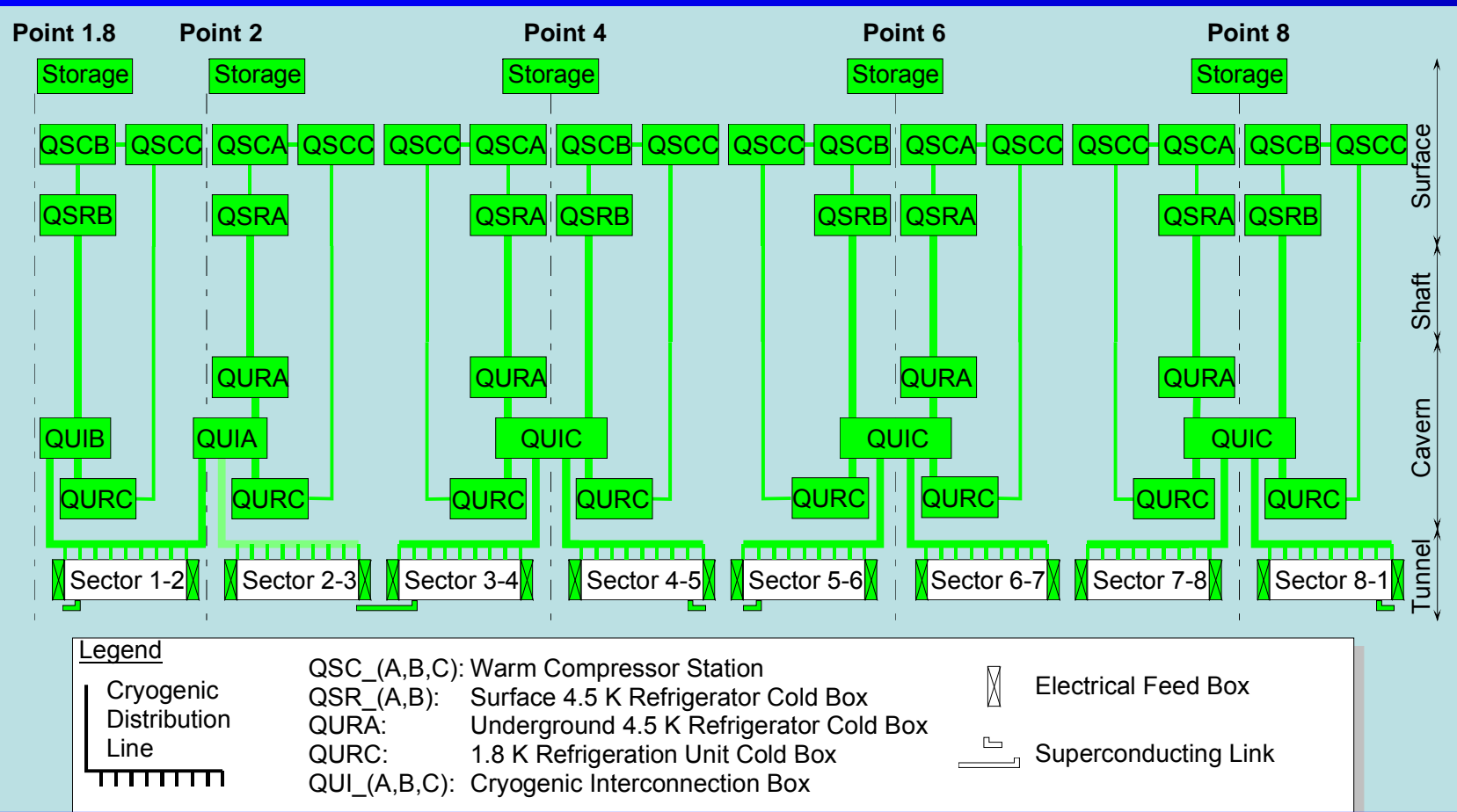




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# LHC Cryogenics architecture

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Large variety of large scale refrigerators,  
AND

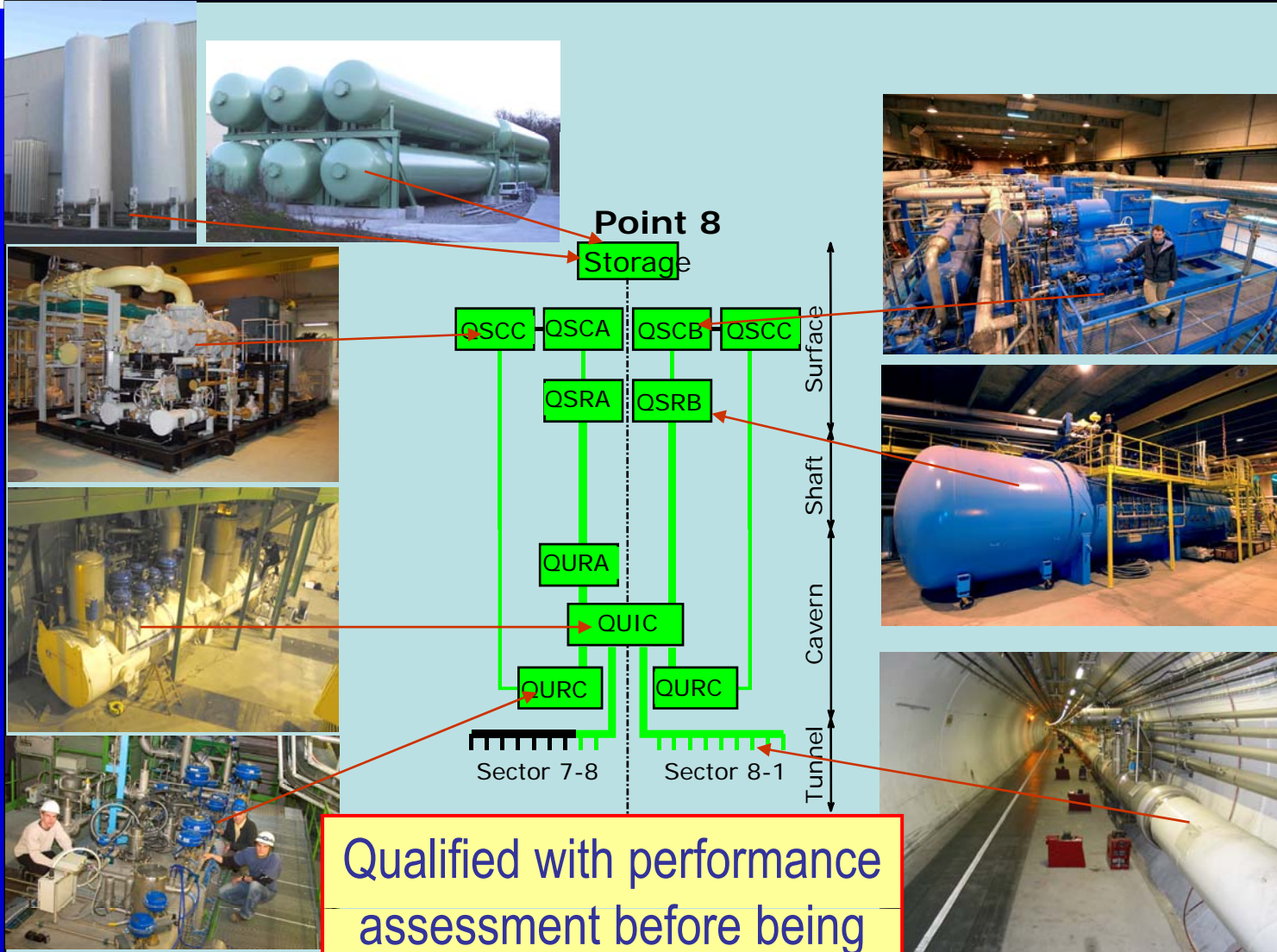
Large variety of valve boxes and large scale lines



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# Cryogenic sub-systems

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Qualified with performance assessment before being put together

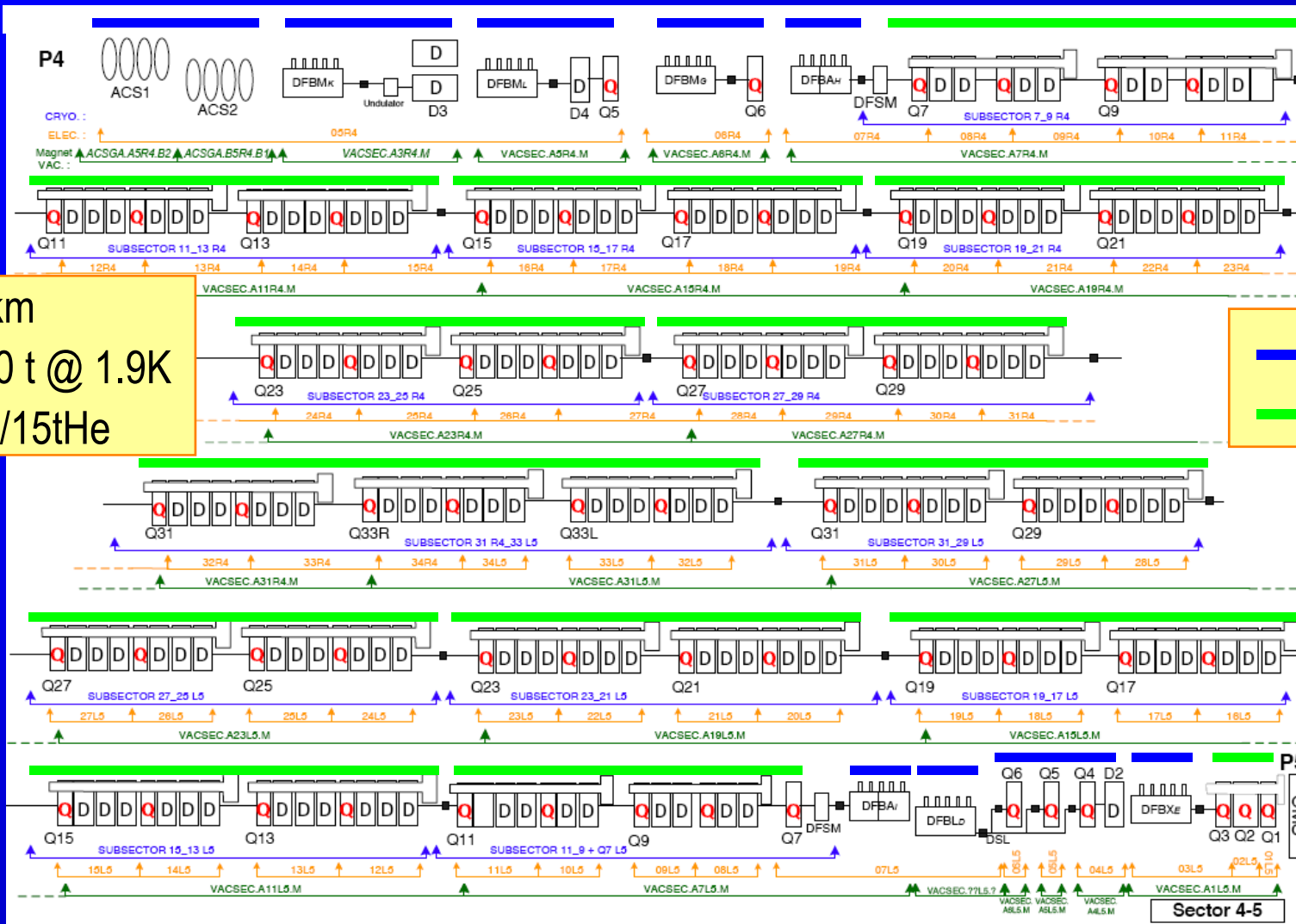
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# LHC Sector 4-5 scheme

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3.3 km  
 4'700 t @ 1.9K  
 ≈ 10/15tHe

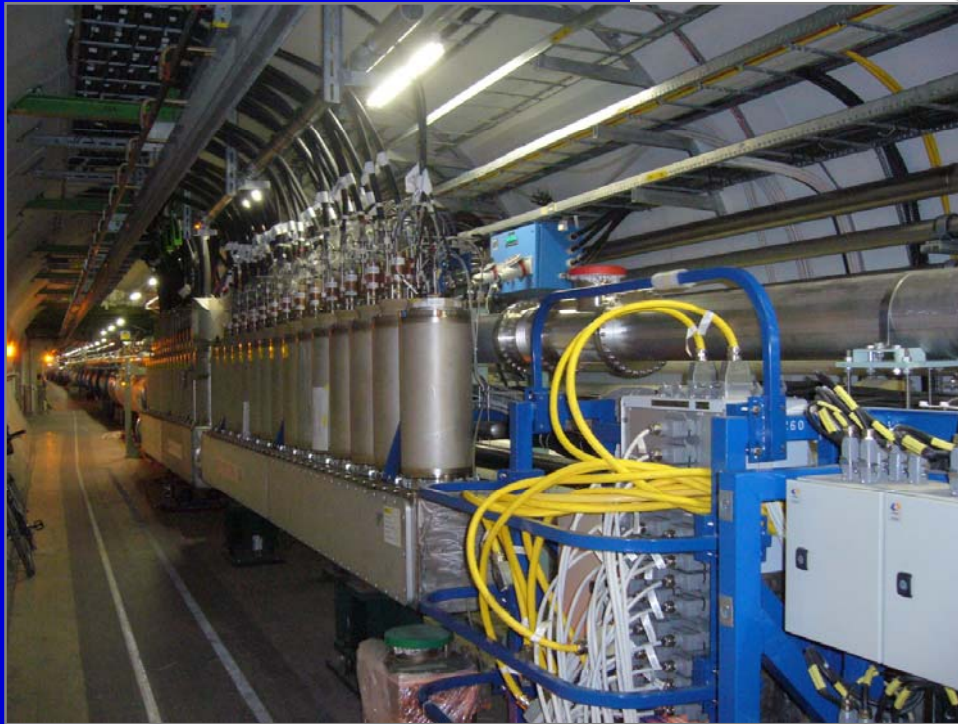
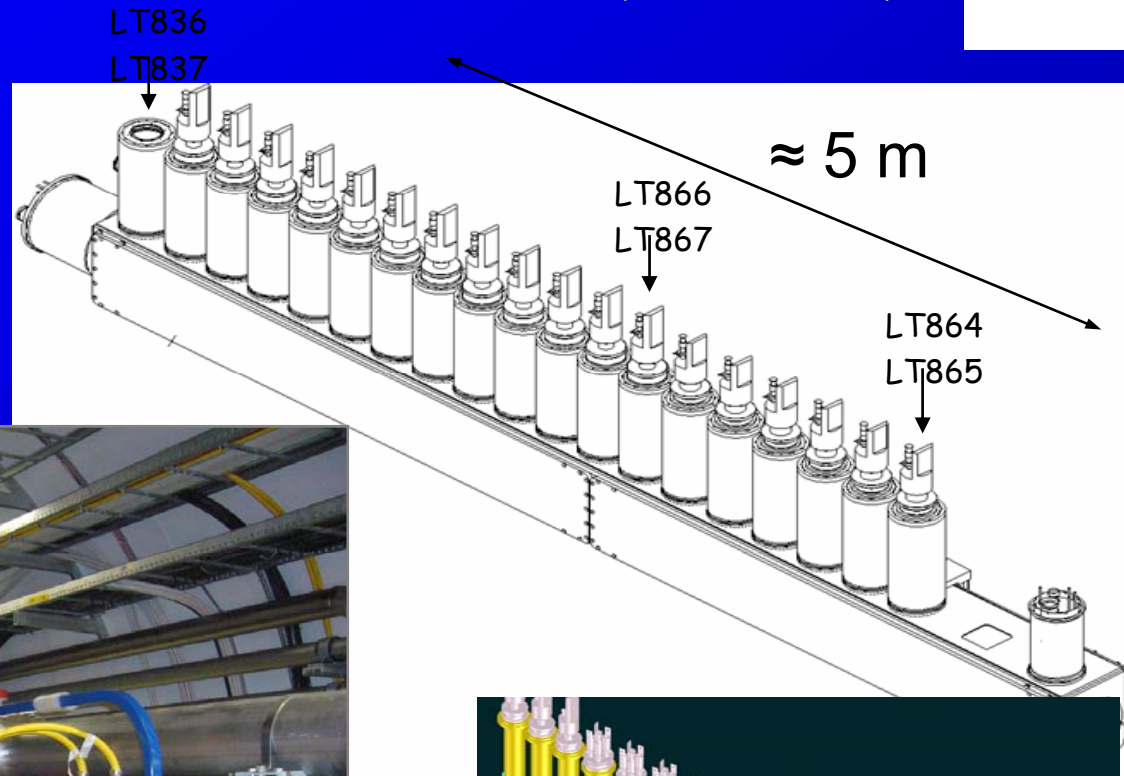
— 4.5 K  
 — 1.9 K



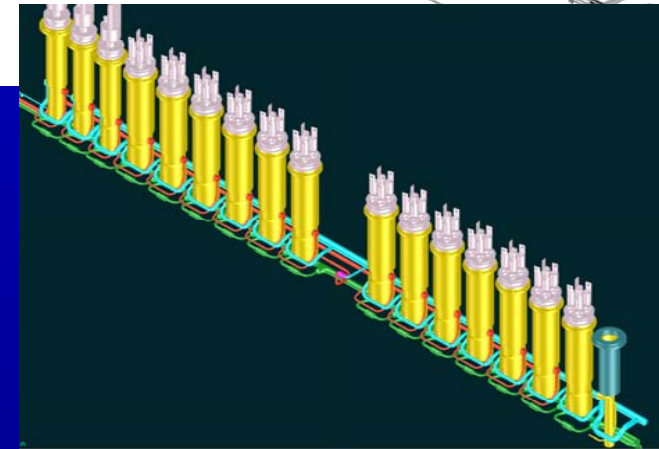
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# Electrical Feed Boxes (DFB's)

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# Flushing sectors before cool-down

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Dust Debris  
Kapton  
Reports



And  
possible  
shorts in  
diodes !



But the sooner the best !!!

S. Claudet

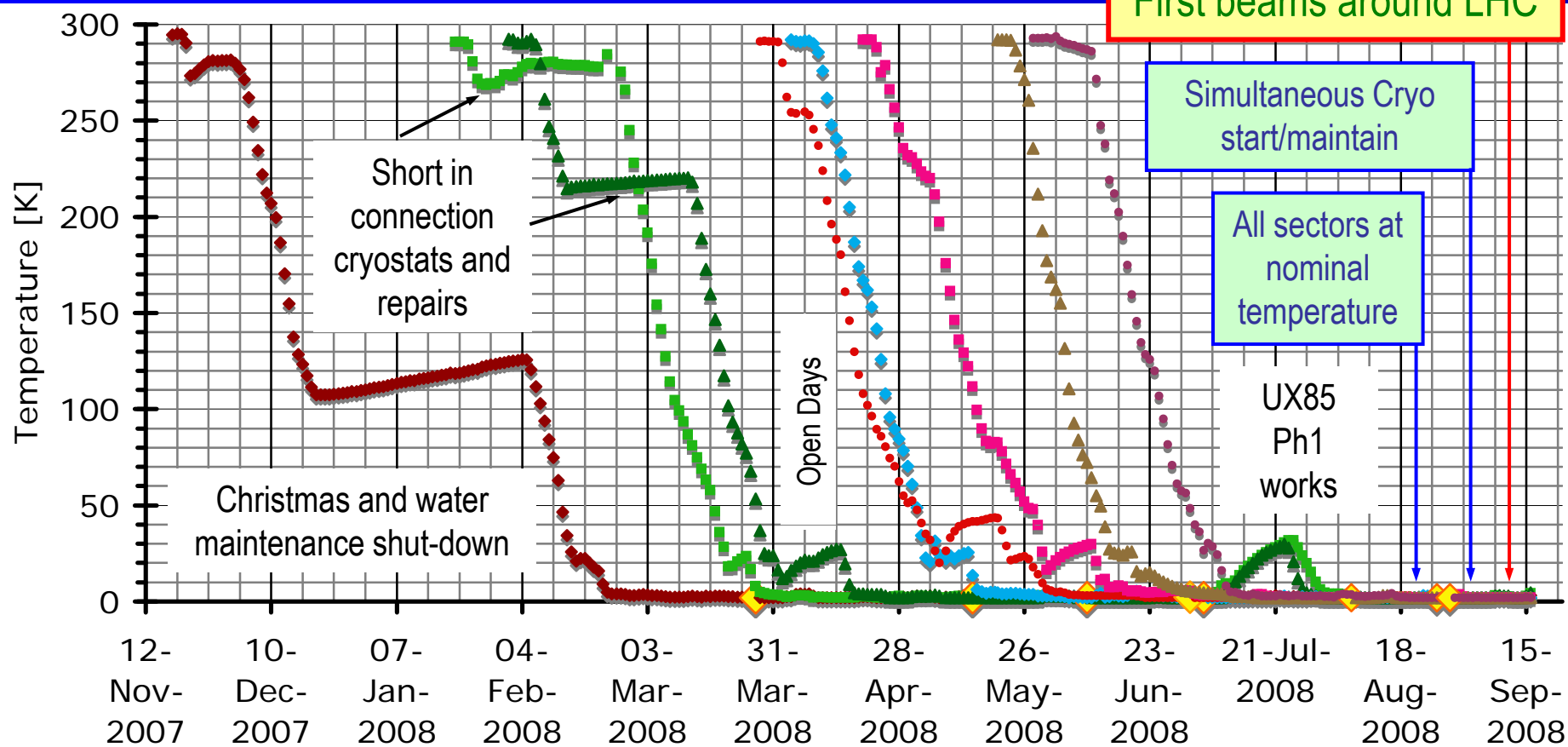
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# First cool-down of LHC sectors

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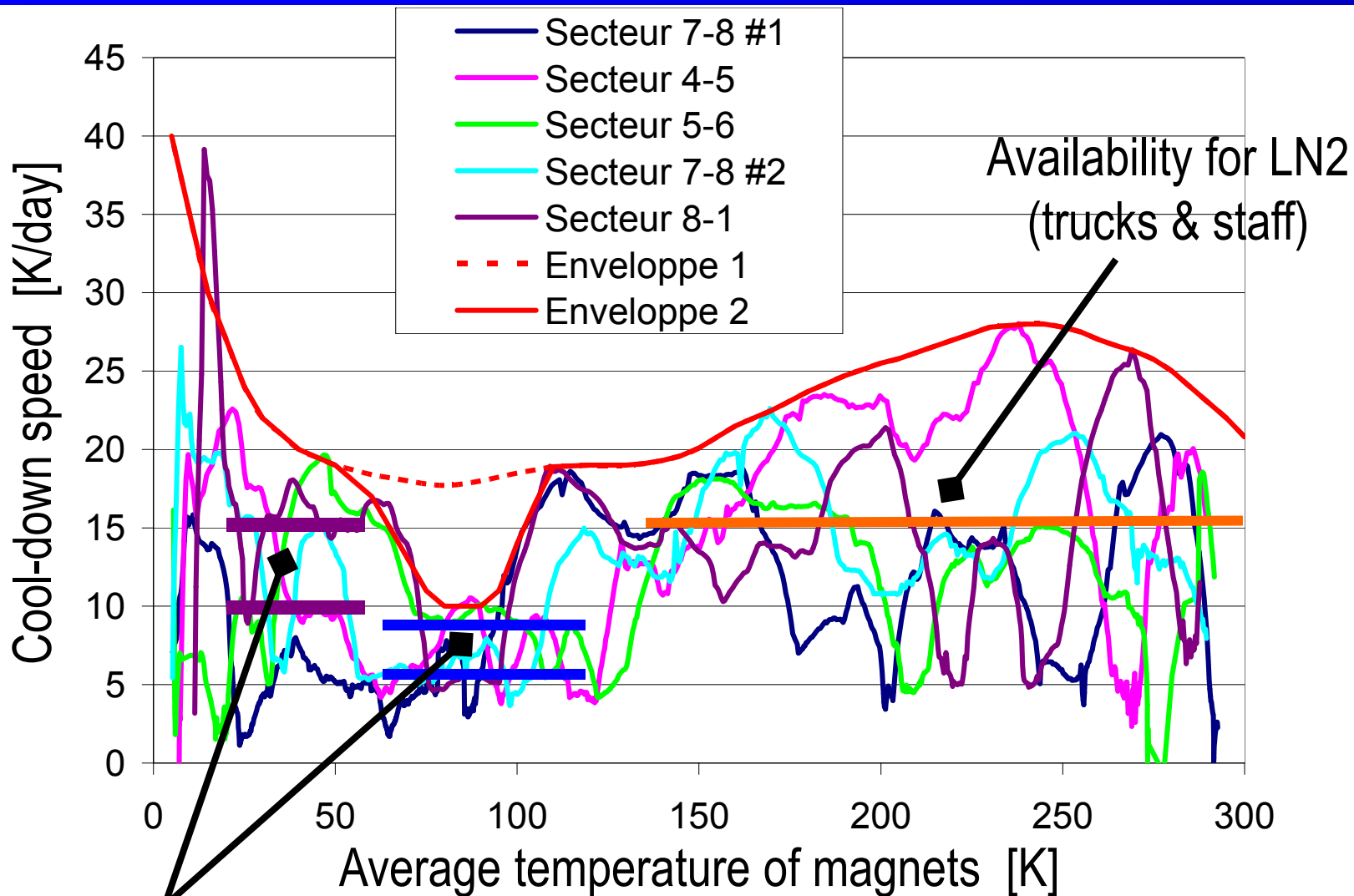
Cooling 8 sectors + Cryo tuning + Powering tests activities



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# Cool-down speed for LHC sectors

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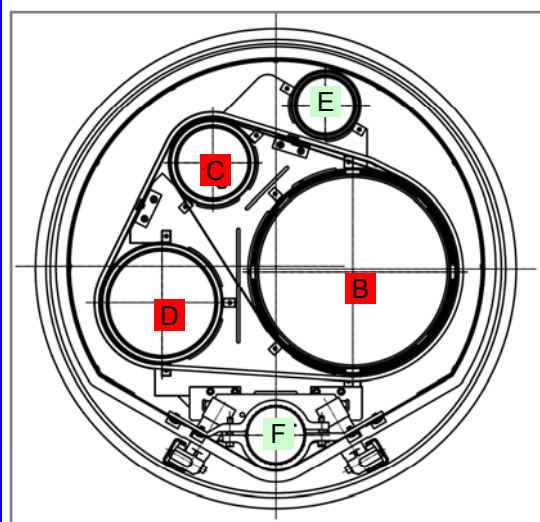
Dispersion due to particular process (HX & Turbines) and timing for thermal shield/ Line B



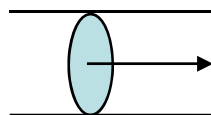
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# An idea of time constants !

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	Diam. [mm]	Volume [m3]
C	100	25.9
D	150	58.3
B	250	162.0



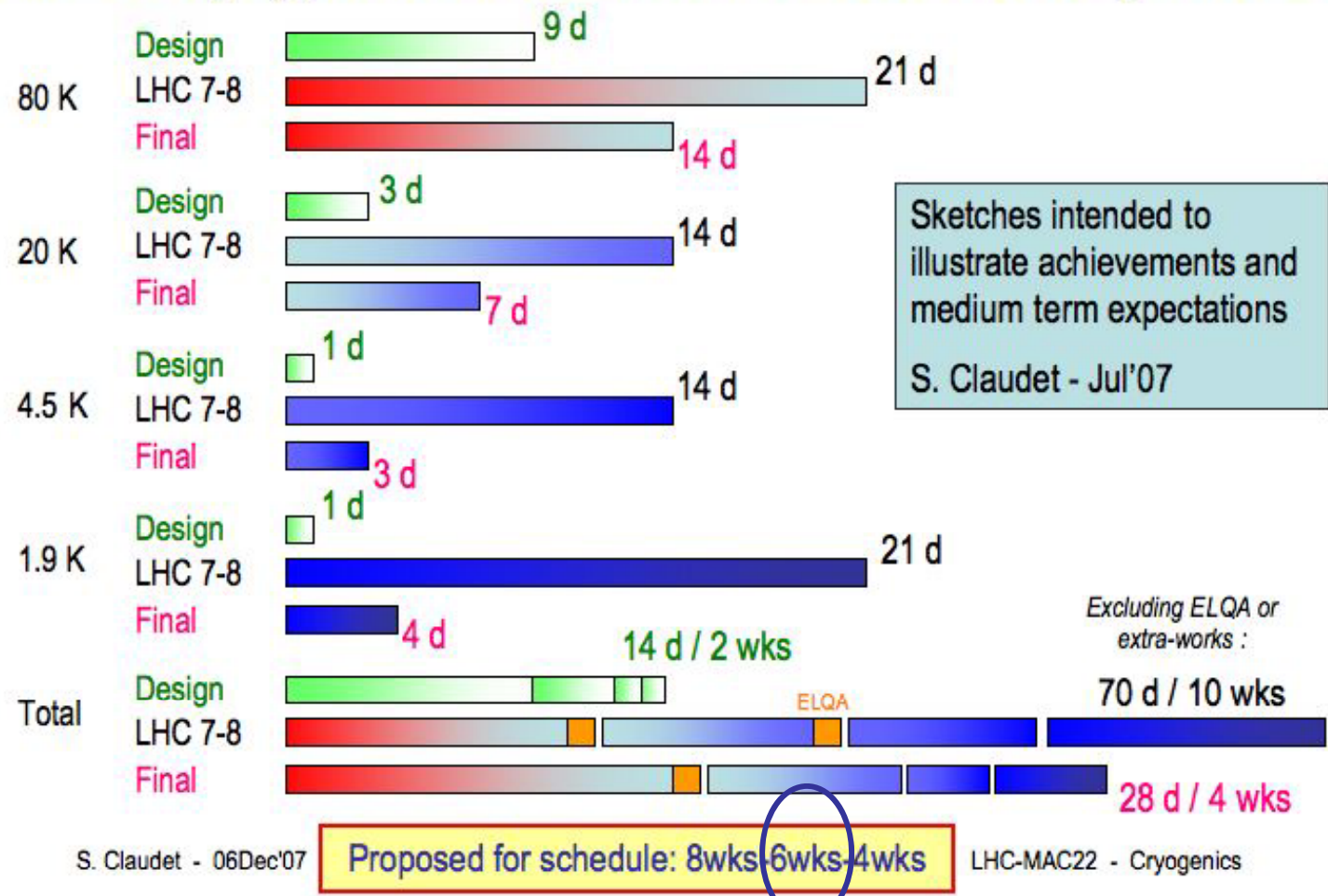
$$m' = R_o \cdot V \cdot S$$

From QUI to  
QRL\_RM  
≈ 3300m

	Density [g/l]	Mass [kg]	Time flight
C [3B, 5K]	118	3058	5 - 12h
D [1.3, 8K]	8	467	1 - 4h
B [0.015, 4K]	0.18	29	4 - 12'

Changes on « supply conditions » may have an effect some hours later ...

# LHC Cryogenics: duration of cool-down phases



Updated installed capacity

25 d 18 d

LHe 3 d 2 d

2 d 1.5 d

Duration of phases

Present reference with Jun'08 constraints  
(staff, LN2, controls)

Target 2008:  
5 wks

At best:  
21.5 d



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# LHC Cryogenic commissioning

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

- 2 K magnets in ARC

- LT/EH at return modules
- LT of SSS in ARC
- EH at lowest point
- EH of cold masses & beam screens

⇒ Possible pump-down and cool-down of magnets, including tests with cold compressors

Identified and tuned for sector 4-5,  
Implemented for sector 5-6, 7-8, and  
now in 8-1, 2-3, 6-7 during the (target  
=two) weeks after ARC magnets @  
4.5K

- 4.5K stand-alone magnets

- Cool-down to < 10K
- Adjust instrumentation LT/EH
- Control LHe at 50%
- ⇒ Fill-up and boil-off to determine appropriate set-point

- Electrical Feed Boxes (DFB's)

- Cool-down shield (if any)
- Cool-down leads at 150K, then cool-down phase separator
- Adjust instrumentation LT/EH
- Control LHe at nominal
- ⇒ Fill-up and boil-off to determine appropriate set-point
- ⇒ Tuning of Temp. control loops

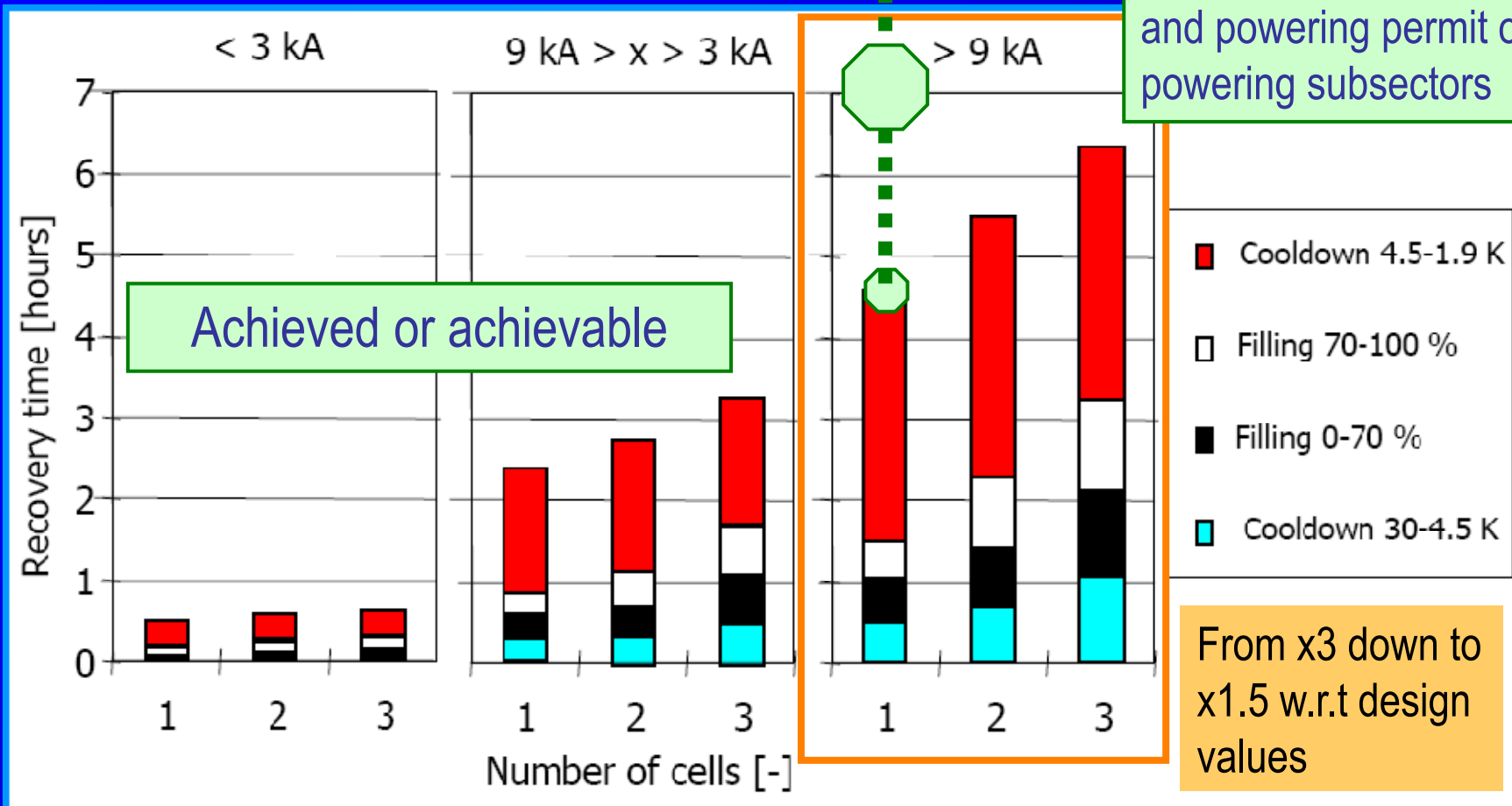


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# Recovery Time after Limited Resistive Transitions

QuickTime™ and an  
MP4 (MPEG-4 Video) decompressor  
are required to see this picture.

(Predictions at design stage)



- More than 14 cells or full sector: recovery up to 48 hours
- In case of fast discharge (even w/o quench): 2 h recovery (heating due to eddy currents)



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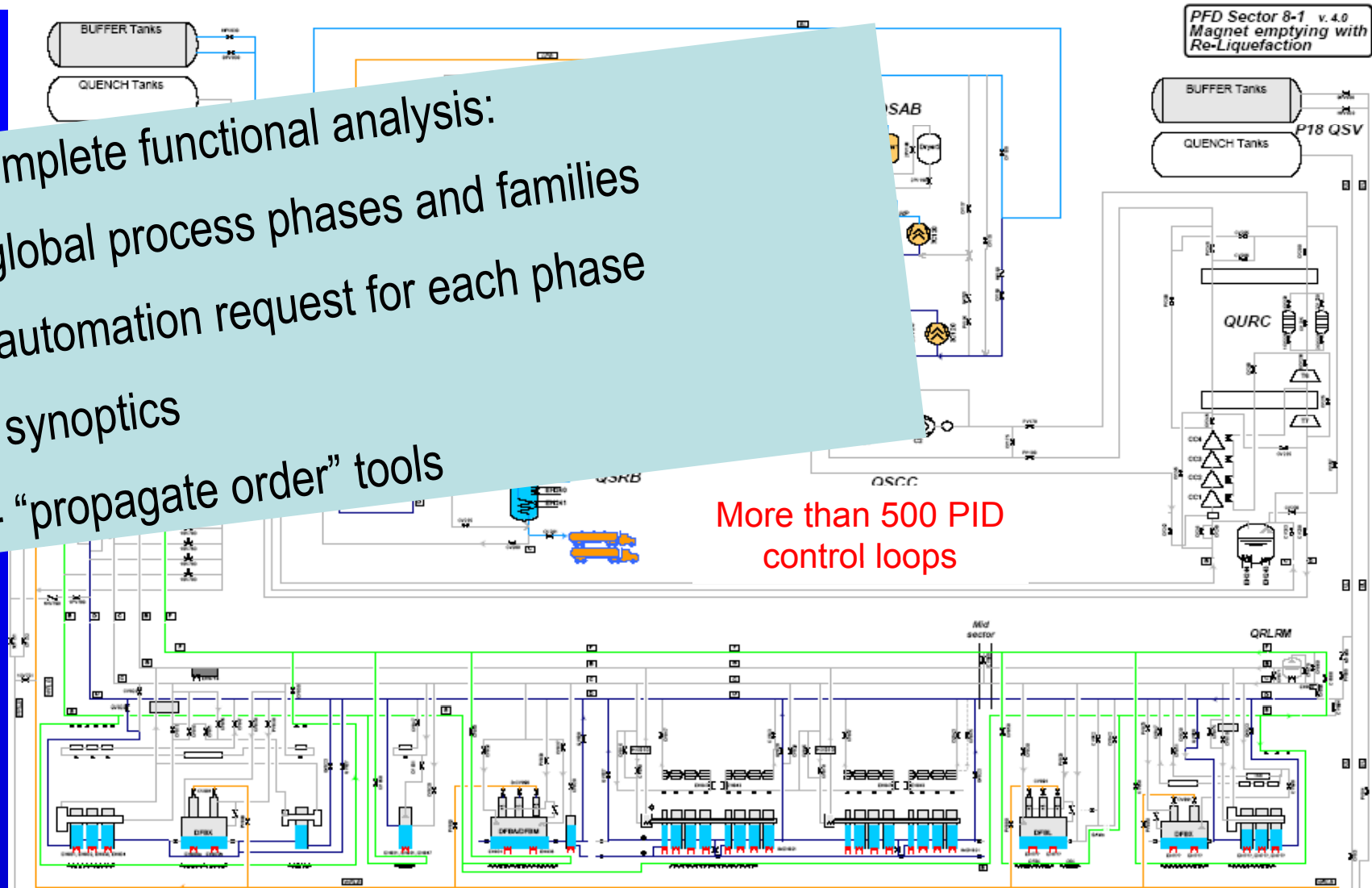


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# Cryogenics P&F diagram

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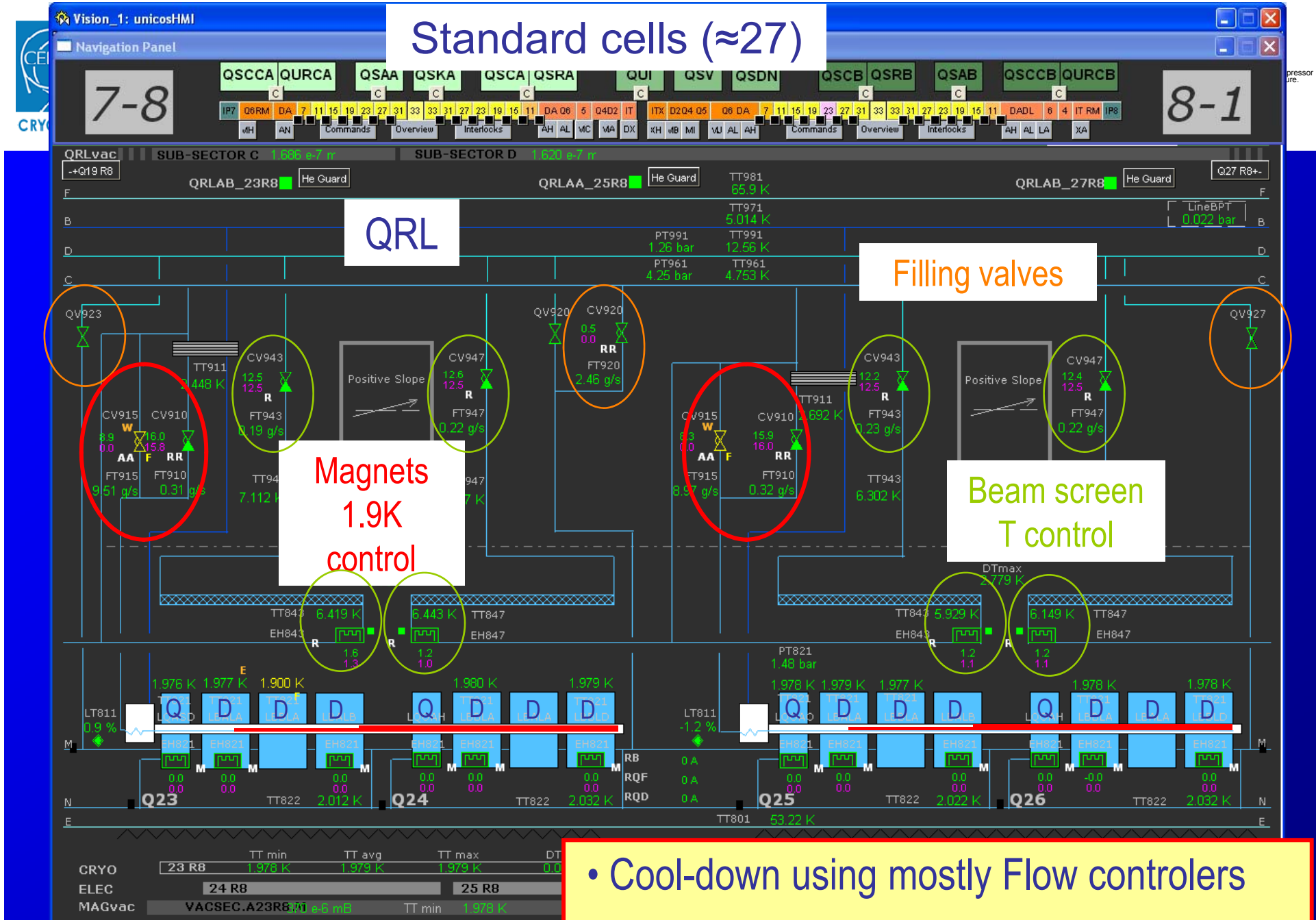
- Complete functional analysis:
- global process phases and families
  - automation request for each phase
  - synoptics
  - “propagate order” tools



More than 500 PID control loops

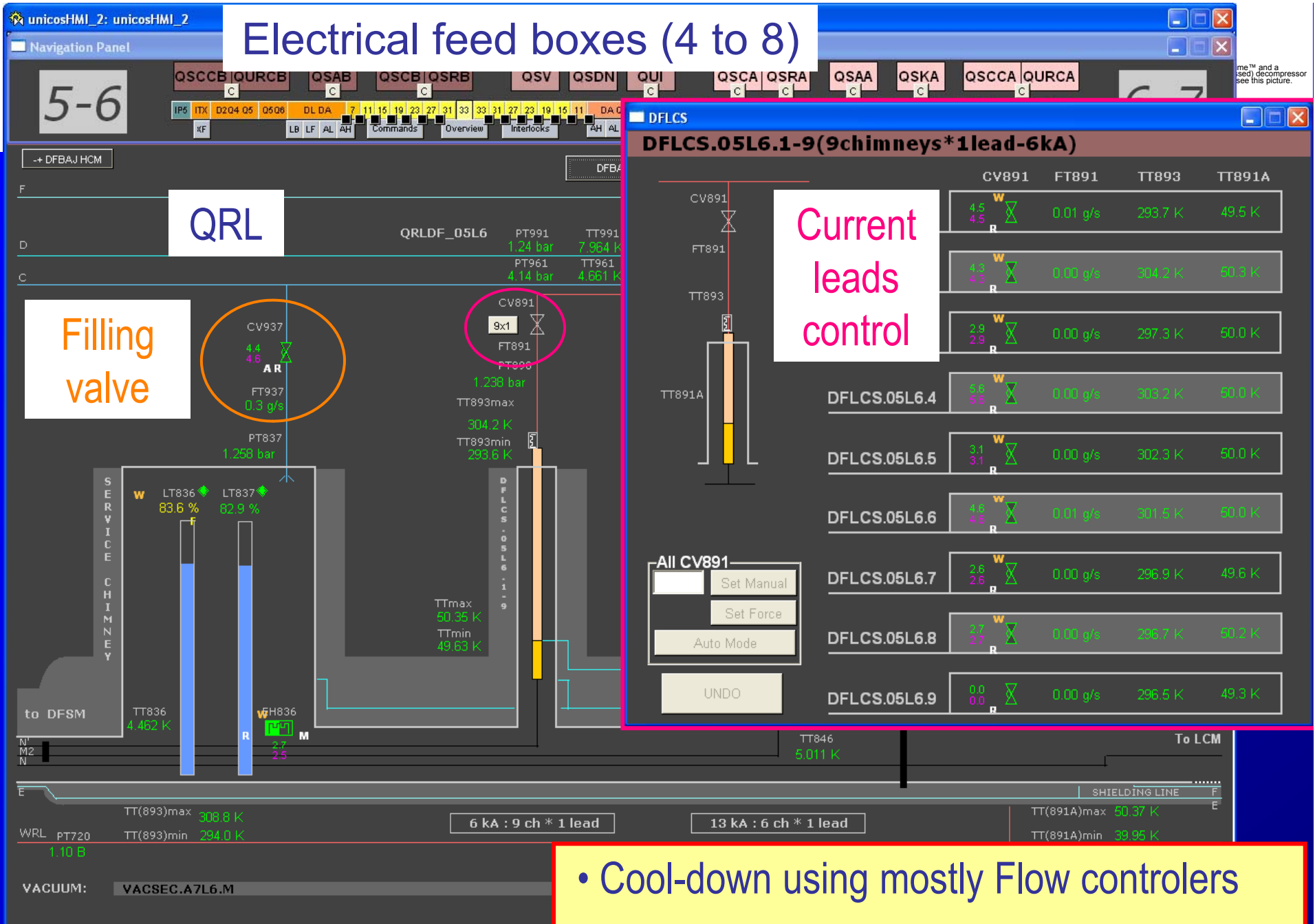
A large and complex fluid distribution system !

# Standard cells ( $\approx 27$ )



- Cool-down using mostly Flow controllers
- P, T, L controllers at operating conditions

# Electrical feed boxes (4 to 8)



- Cool-down using mostly Flow controllers
- T, L controllers at operating conditions



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# Cryo conditions for powering

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**Cryo Start:** set of conditions to allow powering of concerned sub-sector (rather strict = good stability of process)

**Cryo Maintain:** Few important conditions checking integrity of HW, with slow power abort in case this signal is lost

Cell	TTmax	PT821
Cell 7_9 R5 :	1.900 K	1.23 bar
Cell 11_13 R5 :	1.913 K	1.42 bar
Cell 15_17 R5 :	2.004 K	1.47 bar
Cell 19_21 R5 :	1.938 K	1.27 bar
Cell 23_25 R5 :	1.954 K	1.24 bar
Cell 27_29 R5 :	2.904 K	1.56 bar
Cell 31_33R5_33L6 :	11.05 K	10.71 bar
Cell 31_29 L6 :	1.937 K	2.77 bar
Cell 27_25 L6 :	1.934 K	1.53 bar
Cell 23_21 L6 :	1.919 K	1.56 bar
Cell 19_17 L6 :	1.901 K	1.28 bar
Cell 15_13 L6 :	1.916 K	1.52 bar
Cell 11_9 L6 :	1.936 K	1.43 bar

S. Claudet

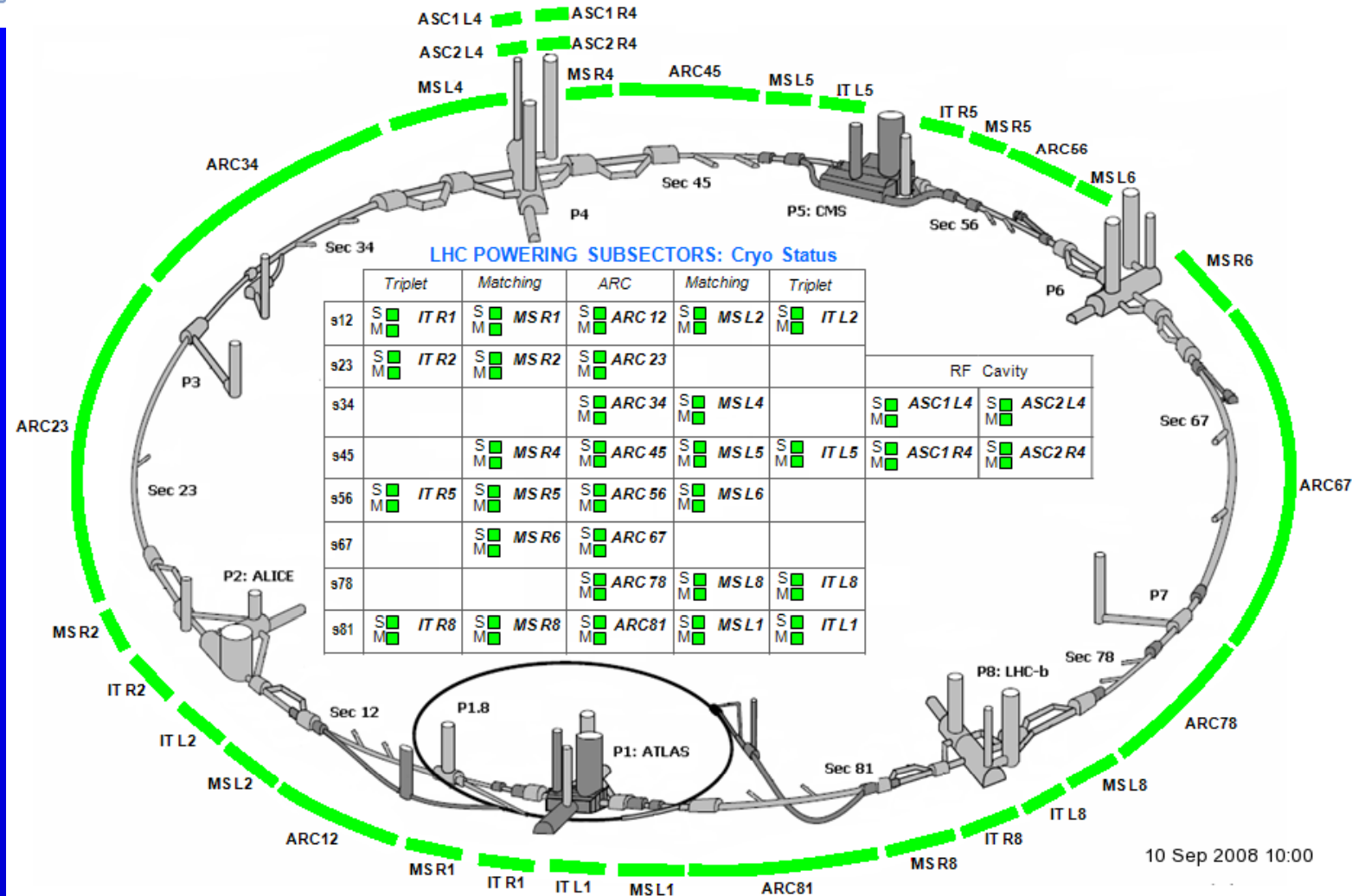
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# LHC Cryogenics power permit

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The cherry on the cake ! 20 months after start of cool-down



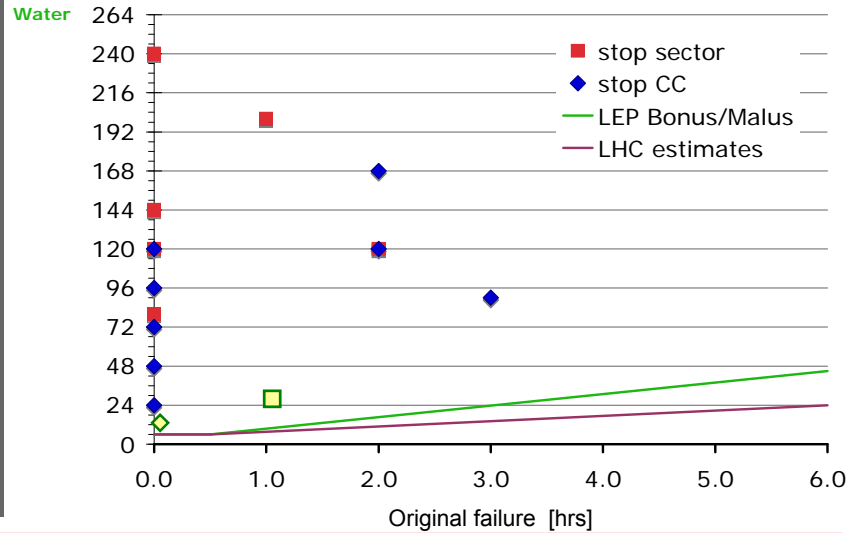
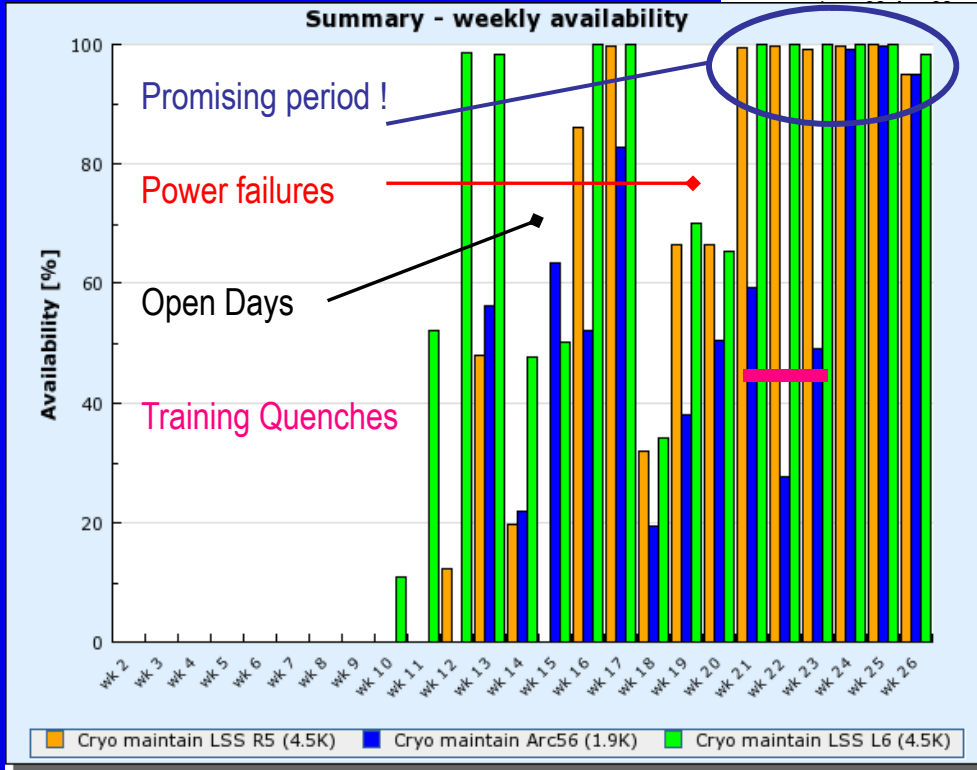
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# Downtime - Availability

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sector 56	
1	29-Feb-08
2	12-Mar-08
3	14-Mar-08

origin (hrs)	stop (hrs)
2.0	168
0.0	not applicable
48.0	240
	not applicable
	not applicable
	not applicable
	not applicable
	not applicable
	not applicable
	not applicable
0.0	96
0.0	120
	not applicable
	not applicable
0.0	80
0.0	24



- ⇒ Rather good availability already a few weeks after 5 TeV qualification
- ⇒ Failure rates of services to be improved
- ⇒ Cryo recovery time to be improved with more robust automation

Target Autumn'08: < 12 h for stop CC [OK]      < 36 h for full sector stop [24h]



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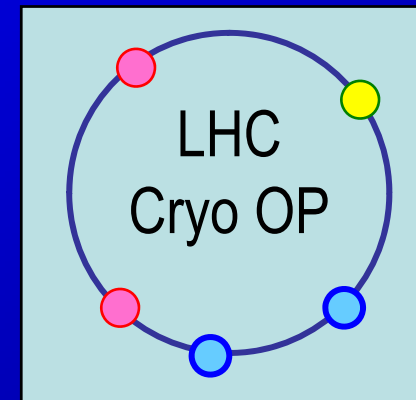


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# Organisation of resources

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- **Cool-down of 8 sectors:**
  - Performed with “cryo island” based teams
- **HWC of many sectors in parallel:**
  - Since mid Jan'08, operators up to 22h and Saturdays
  - Since Spring'08, two shifts (week) and Saturdays (day)



- **First beams:**
  - We do not have CERN staff (alone) for any kind of shift
  - Various type of shifts possible via our industrial partner, with CERN experts and local control rooms (day time) in back-up

Sept. to Nov'08: 2 x (3x8h-7d/7d) in CCC

- **After July 2009:**
  - End of present operation contract, with in-sourcing plus “Field Support Unit” as reference solution, to be re-evaluated end 2008

Learning to master LHC cryogenics, education of teams while updating controls based on experience, towards sites-machines-operations duties





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# Summary

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are needed to see this picture.

- Confirmation of cooling principle, heat loads, thermometry channels, machinery, global system behaviour
- The LHC cryogenic system has been progressively put into service with obvious signs of “learning curve”, and promising periods for possible beams
- Consolidation program started and continued (valves, DFB's, instrumentation & controls, helium guards) now extended as well to services
- Slowly preparing the switch from HWC to operation for beam, with reasonable confidence but with minimal tools and staff