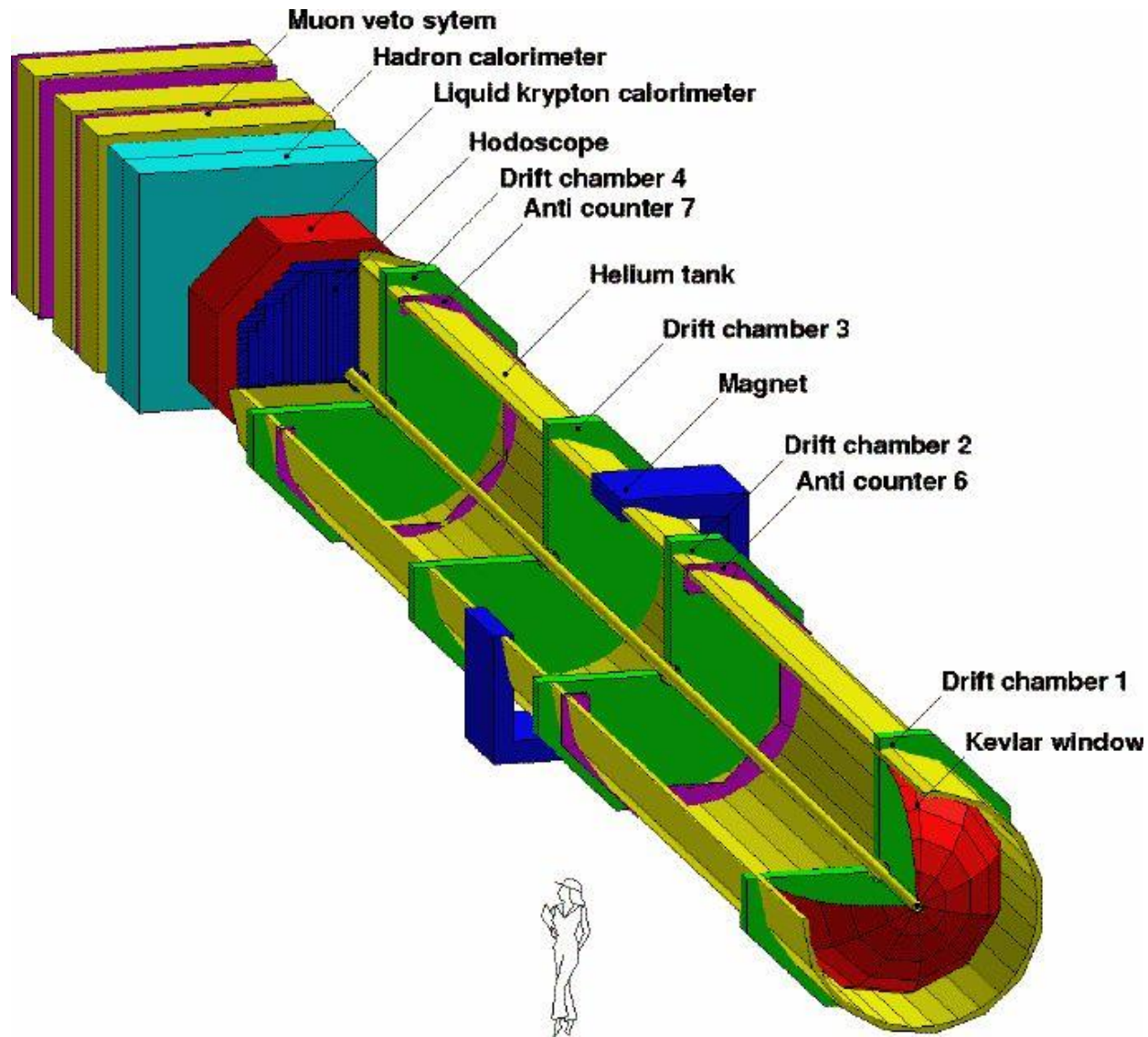
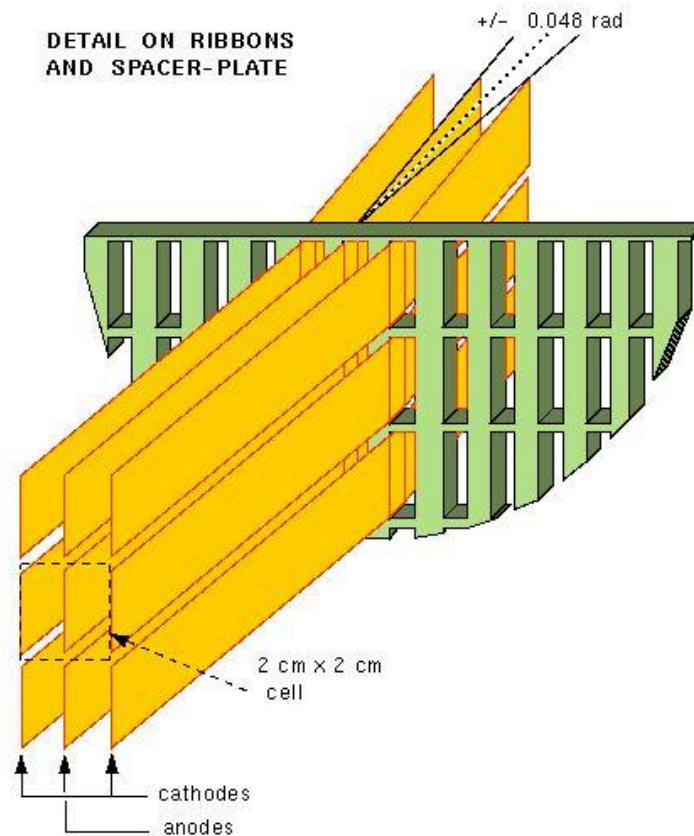


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As sensitive and detection medium for the electromagnetic calorimeter the NA48 collaboration has chosen liquid krypton.



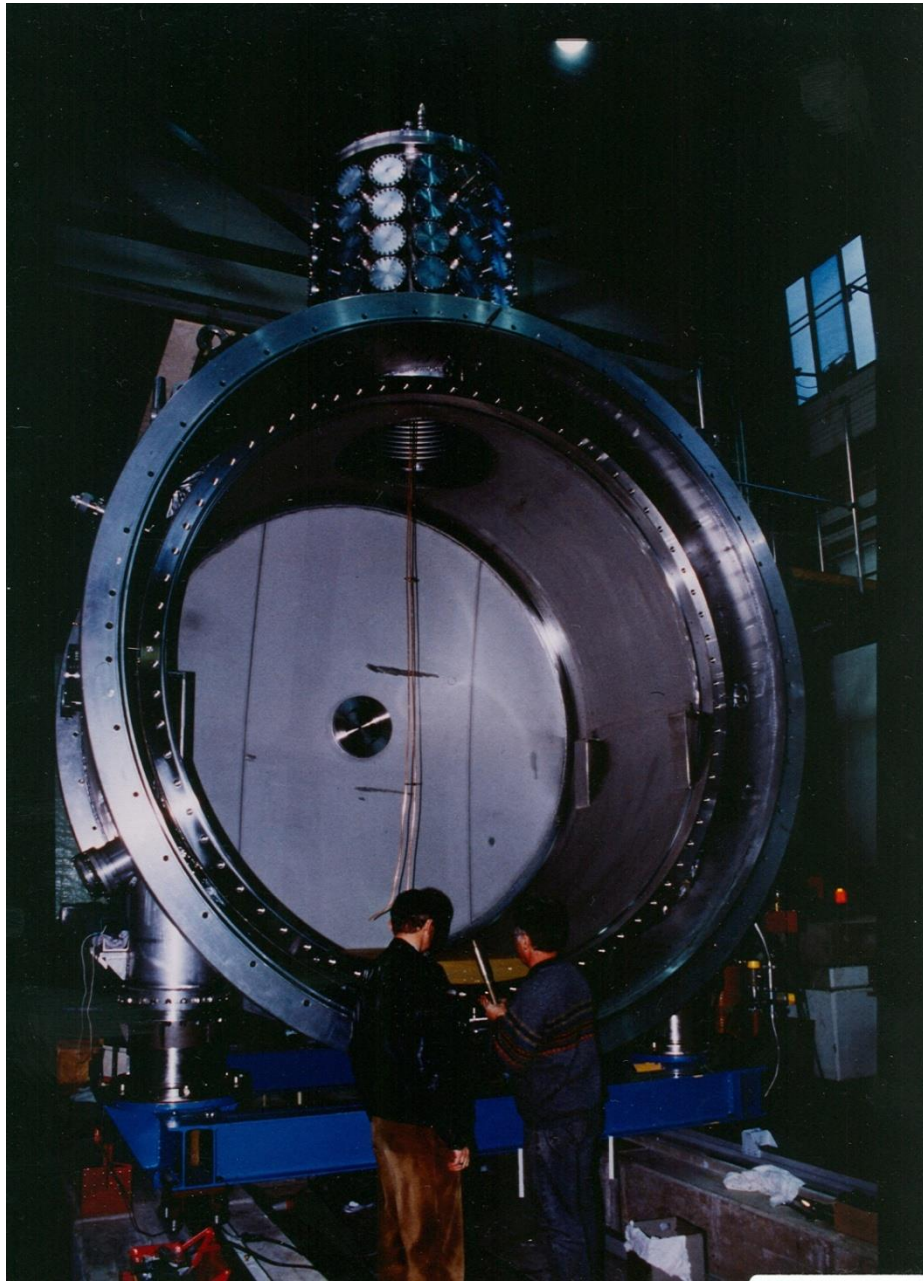
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Demands for cryogenic system:

- Small temperature gradients in sensitive volume (0.8% / K)
- Very high krypton purity
- No loss of Krypton (price 1993: 920 \$ / liter, total volume of 10000 liter)
- Continuous operation (initially for three years now continuous running for 12 years)

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The cooling principle

$$T_{\text{Kr triple}} = 115.9 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{Kr boiling}} = 120 \text{ K}$$

How to create cooling power at 120K:

- vaporize saturated nitrogen at about 25 bar
- vaporize saturated argon at about 10 bar

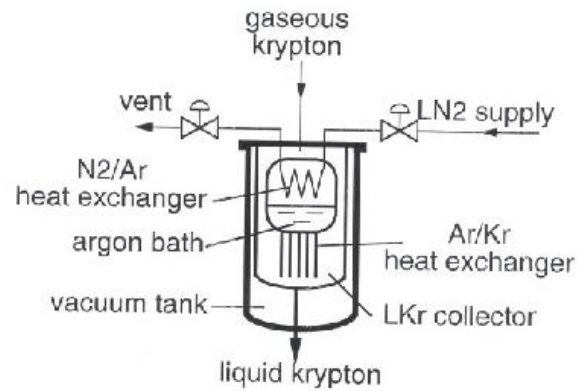
Second option has been chosen: condense the Krypton on a surface cooled by a saturated argon bath at about 10 bar and re-condense the argon on a surface cooled by liquid nitrogen.

The argon pressure should not get below 9.6 bar to stay above the Krypton triple point temperature.

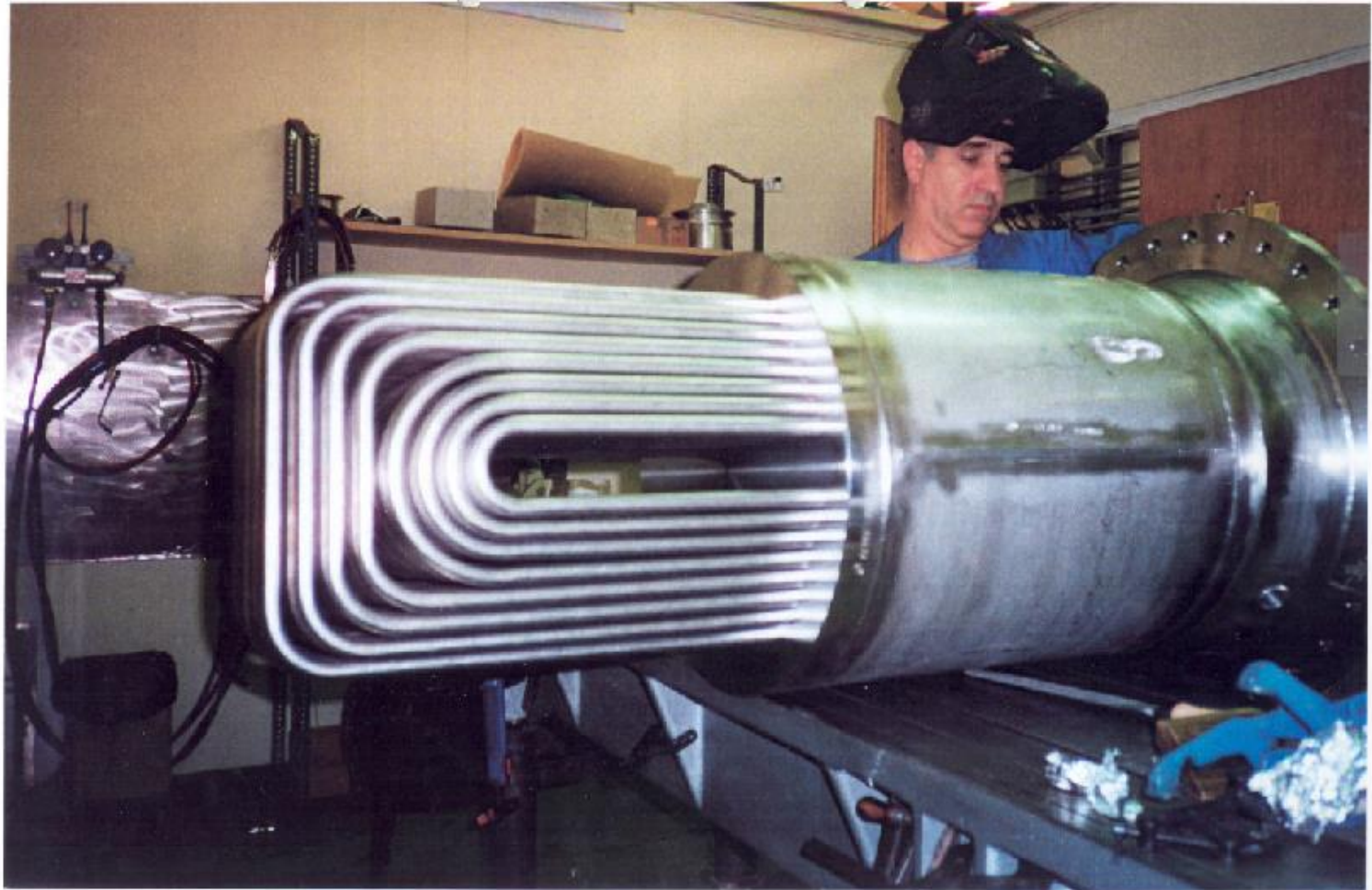
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The Liquid Krypton Calorimeter
Cryogenics for the NA48 Experiment



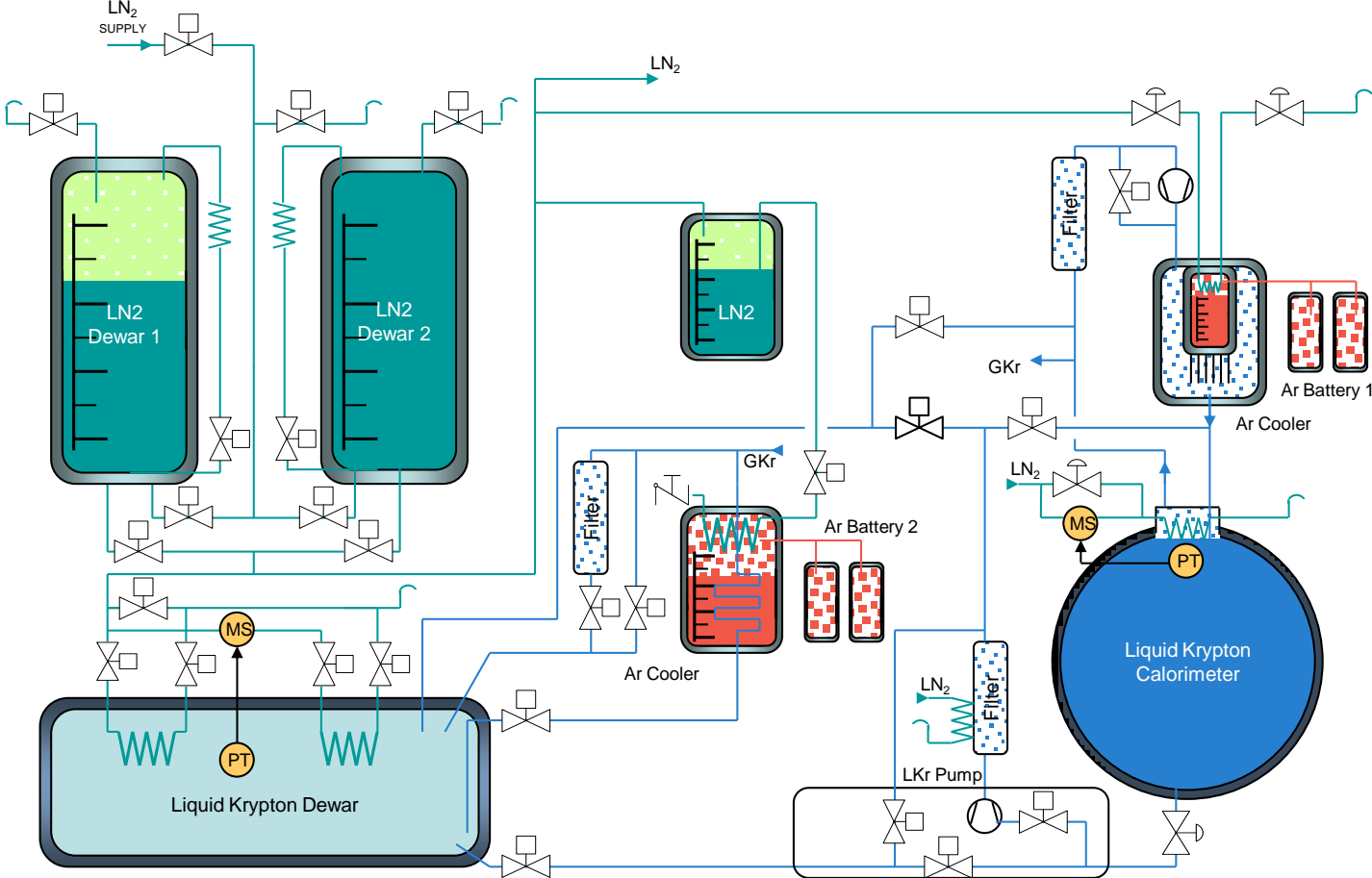
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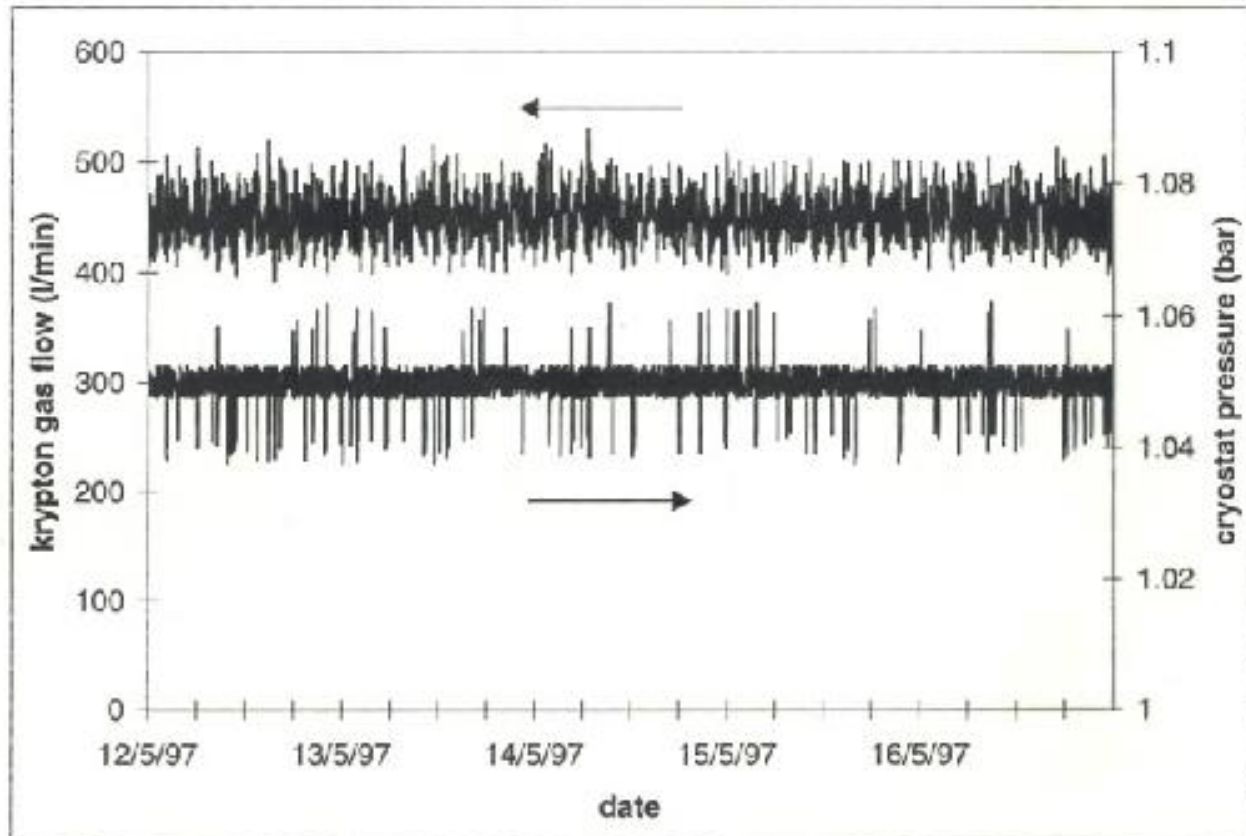
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The Liquid Krypton Calorimeter
Cryogenics for the NA48 Experiment

Results:

After 19 months of operational experience the results can be resumed as follows:

- Cool-down and warm-up can be controlled such that the internal temperature gradients remain within tolerable limits;
- The system allows for uninterrupted operation over periods of many months, with no supervision;
- Krypton impurity levels stays within 10 to 100 ppb O₂ equivalent;
- During data taking, the pressure in the calorimeter remains within ± 10 mbar over periods of months;
- No beam time has been lost due to problems with the cryogenic system;

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