Performance of the beamline cryostat for the Cryogenic Current Comparator for CRYRING



AVA School on Precision Studies – Beam charge and current monitors, cryogenic design, helium bath cryostat

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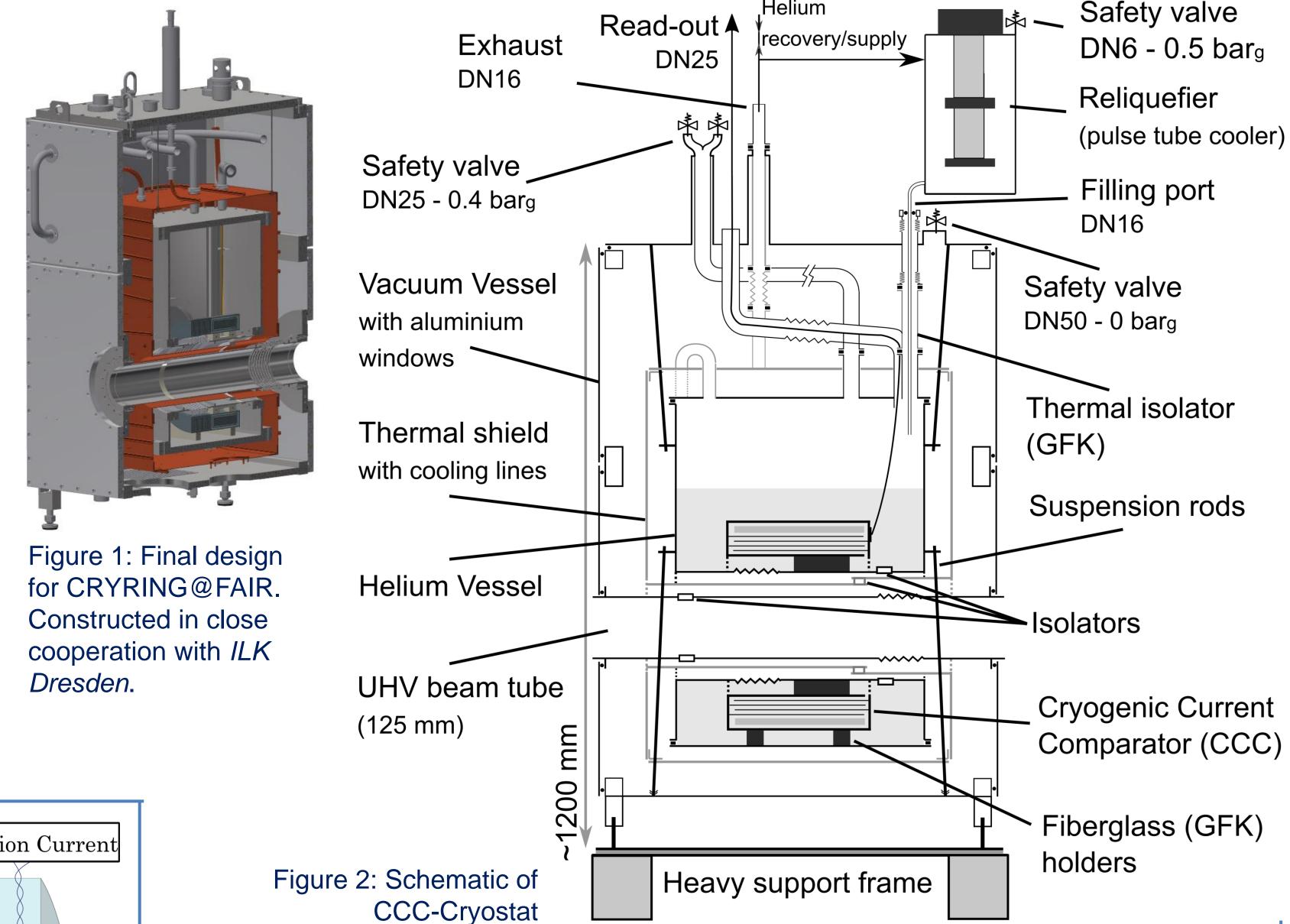
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The **beamline cryostat** for the operation of a Cryogenic Current Comparator (CCC) in the low-energy storage ring **CRYRING** is assembled and first results of the performance are available. The bath cryostat can be fully incorporated into the **UHV-beamline** and is designed with a **closed helium cycle** enabled by a helium liquefier.

While we are satisfied with the vacuum properties, the interaction between the cryostat and the liquefier needs to be optimized. Later this year, the **FAIR-CCC-XD** or other new detector models can be operated and tested with particles beams.

Design goals

- Non-stop & independent cryogenic operation at 4.2 K w/o refilling
- Compatible with a UHV accelerator beamline
- Stable temperature and pressure (Δ < mK, mbar)
- Limit vibrations that reach detector



ILK Dresden





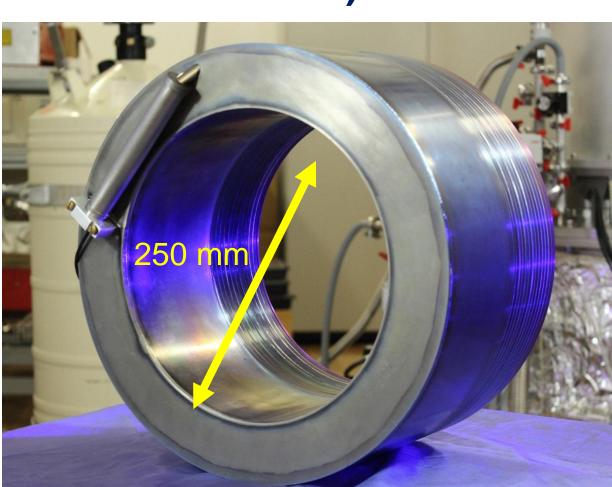
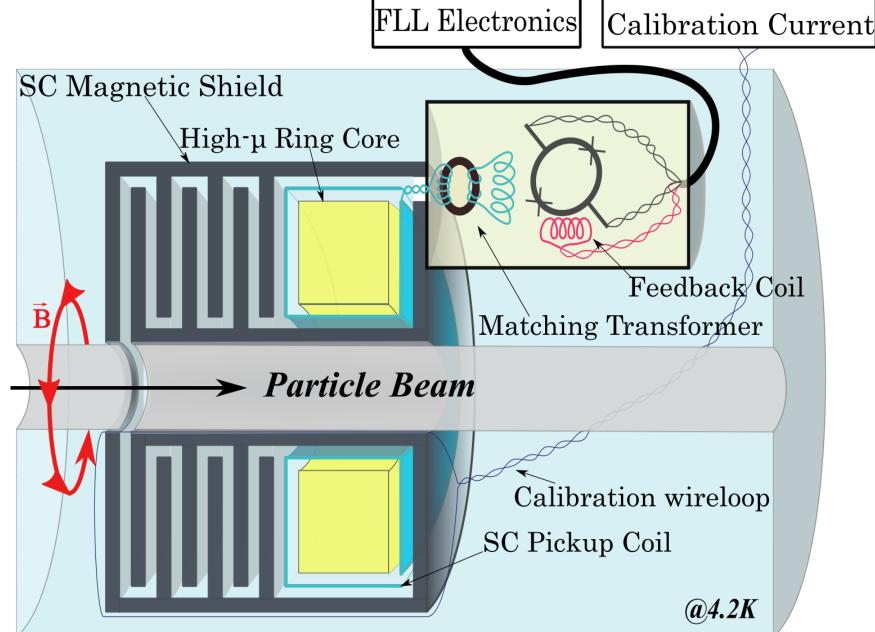


Figure 3: Photo & schematic of CCC-XD



Superconducting magnetic shield – Field selection

- Superconducting pick-up coil Signal transfer
- DC-SQUID Measurement
 (Superconducting Quantum Interference Device)

- Non-destructive
 - Independent of energy, position and particle species
 - Detection threshold < 1.3 nA (@ 10 kHz bandwidth)
 - Slew rates of up to 0.16 μA/μs (@ 200 kHz bandwidth)

Storage rings (AD at CERN, TARN II at KEK, CR at FAIR)

SC cavities characterization (dark currents at DESY)

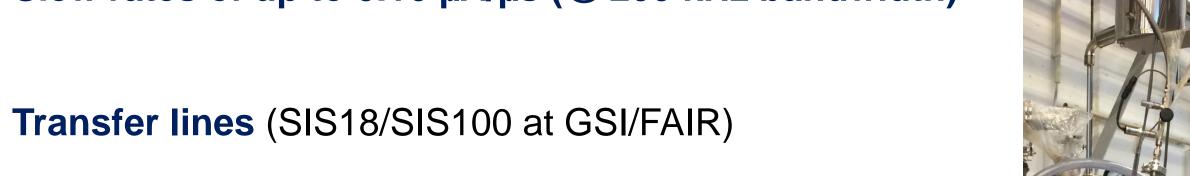
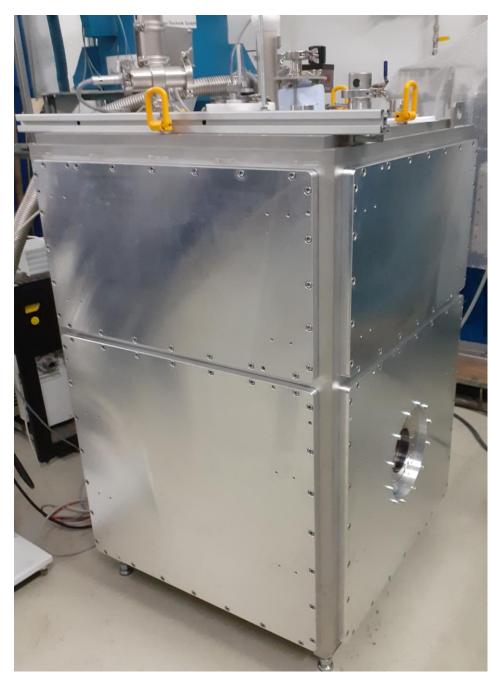
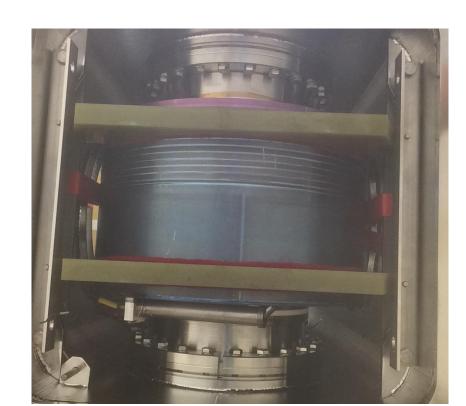


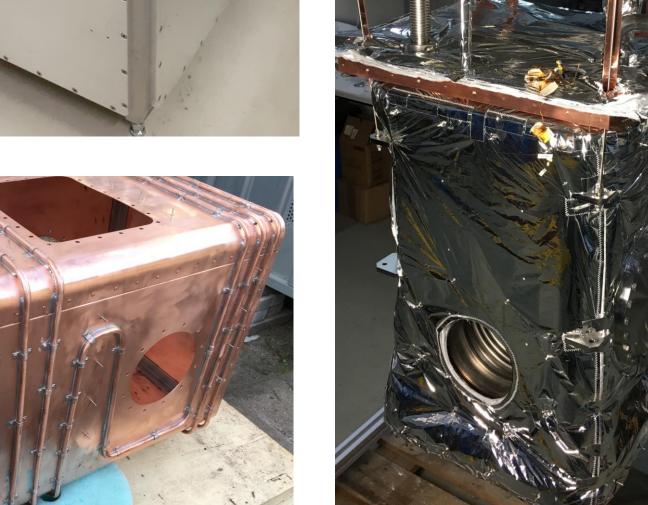
Figure 5: Reliquefier from CRYOMECH

Production and cryo-test stand









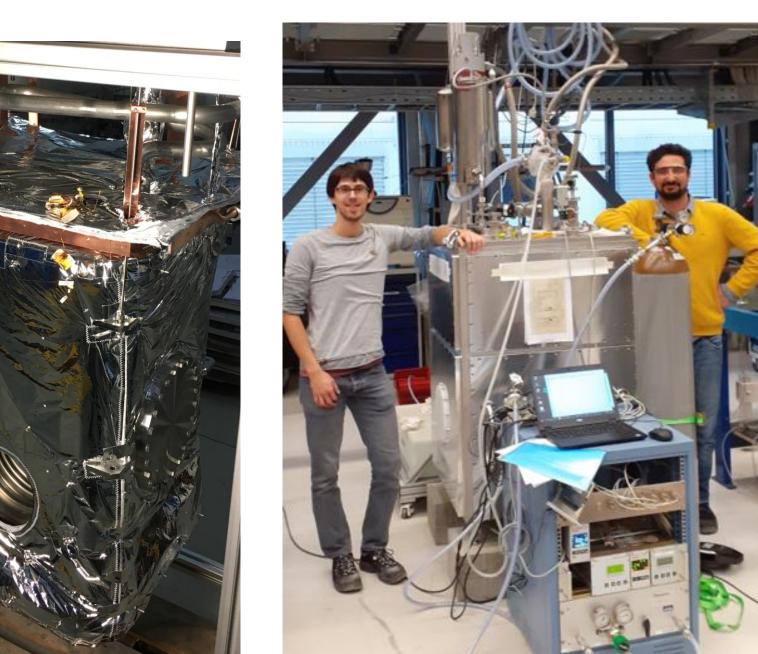


Figure 6: Documentation of the production and testing of the cryostat.

Cold test results

- + Excellent isolation vacuum and mechanical properties
- + Detailed temperature monitoring
- + Good mechanical **decoupling** from liquefier
- + Evaporation rate at design value of 15 l/day
- **Two operating modes** with helium loss (figure 7)
 - a. Oscillations of gas flow and temperature (fig. 8)
 - b. Stable flow

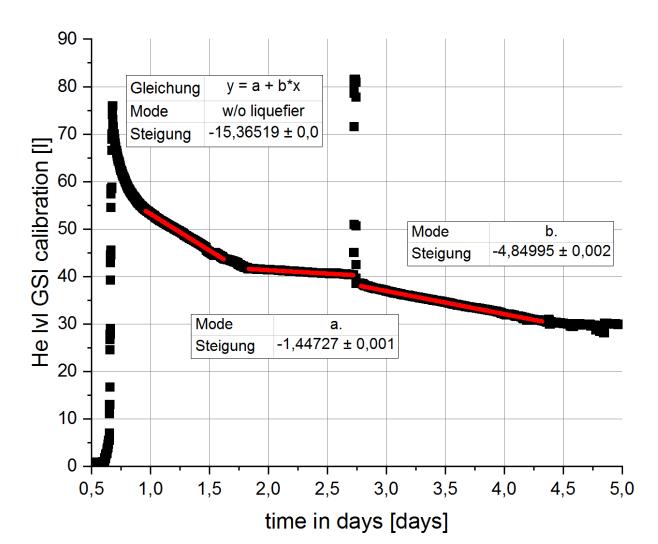


Figure 7: Change of helium level in different operating modes.

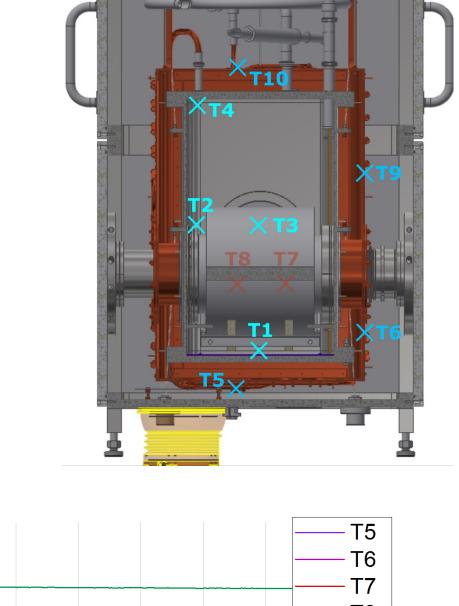


Figure 8: Temperature oscillations of radiation shield in operating mode a.

- The CCC will be added to **CRYRING** in summer 2020.
- Develop methods to stabilize thermal equilibrium.
- Probe detector performance in accelerator environment.







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Further information at: https://www-bd.gsi.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=instruments:overview:ccc









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