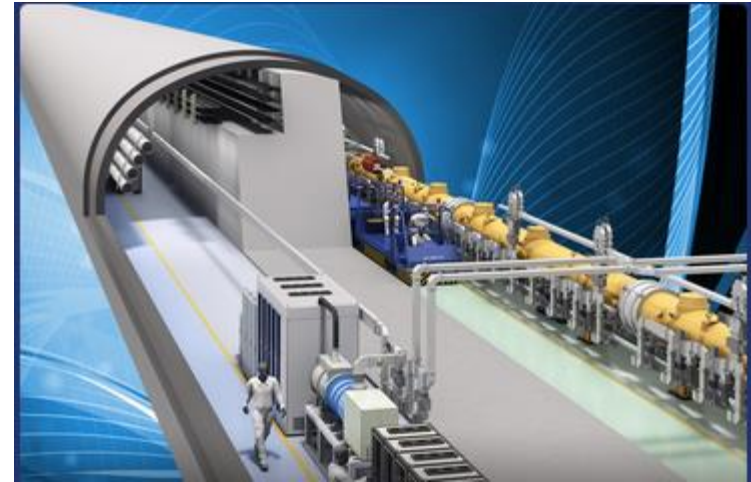
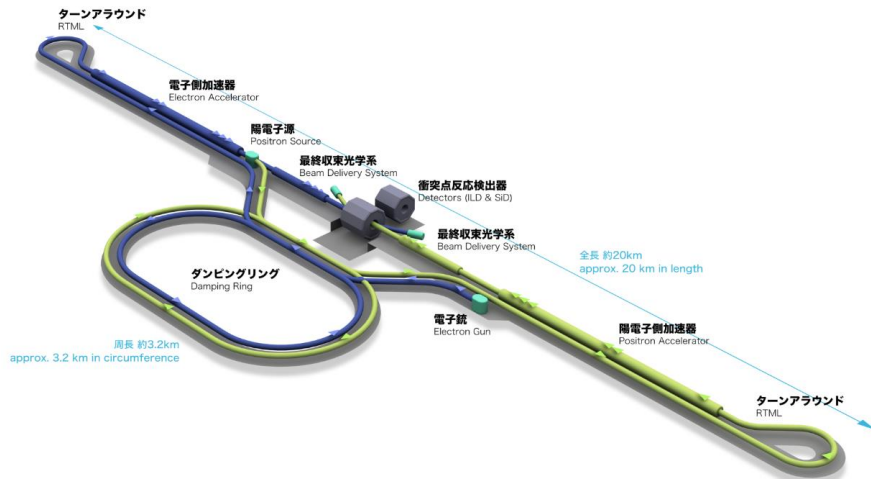


# Status of the Cryogenic system for ITN

K.Nakanishi, K.Hara, T.Honma, S.Kessoku, H.Nakai, H.Shimizu  
(refrigerator group)

# ILC

ILC is a very large project.  
That cryogenic systems are also huge.

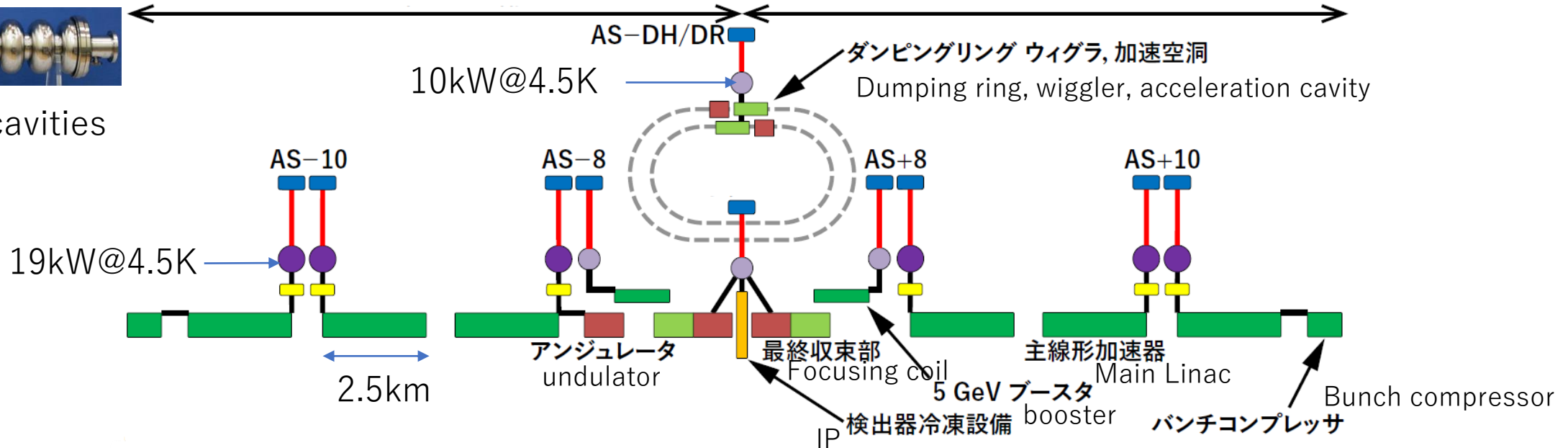


Electron linac

Positron linac



8000 of 9cell cavities



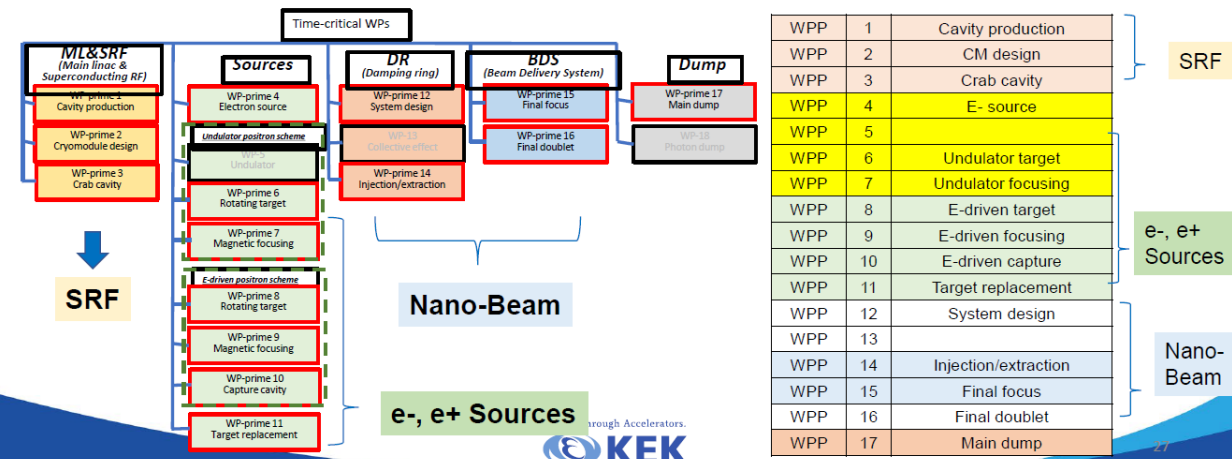
# What is ITN.

ITN:ILC technology network

- The ILC project has not started yet.
- Technological development should be continued.
- ITN is an international initiative comprised of many bilateral collaborations.
- For WP1 and 2, one cryomodule will be built and that performance will be measured.

From AFAD2023

## Prioritized WP for ILC Technology Network



# Step of ILC development

The ILC project will be done in the following steps.

- ITN 8cavities 1 cryomodule 5 years → New!!
- Prelab 120cavities 4~6cryomodules 5 years
- ILC construction 8000cavities 900cryomodules 10years
- ILC operation

## ITN

1 cryomodule including 8cavities will be made.

A low-temperature experimental facilities will be established to measure the cryomodule.

## Prelab

40 cavities and 1~2cryomodules will be made in Japan.

4~6cryomodules including foreign cryomodules will be tested.

1cavity/week, 1~2cryomodules/year → easy!

## ILC construction

The first 5% of cryomodules will be inspected in Japan.

1/3 of cryomodules made in Japan are inspected at random. → totaly140cryomodules

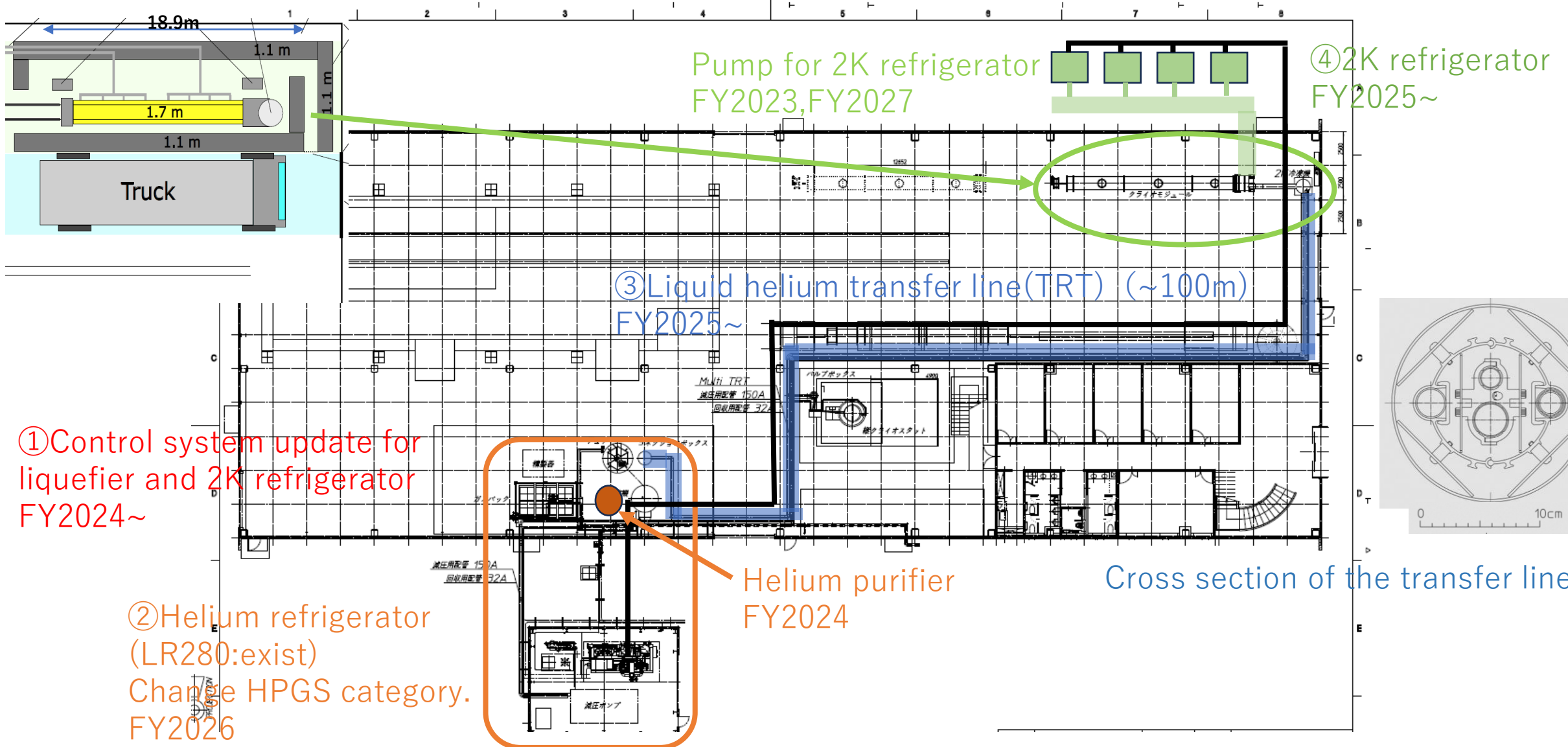
2500cavities will be made in Japan. More than 2500 times of VT should be done.

1~2cryomodules/month(In case of 100% inspection 8cryomodules/month) 5~cavities/week

Not very difficult. But efficient operation should be realized.

# ITN-CTB : ITN-Cryomodule Test Bunker

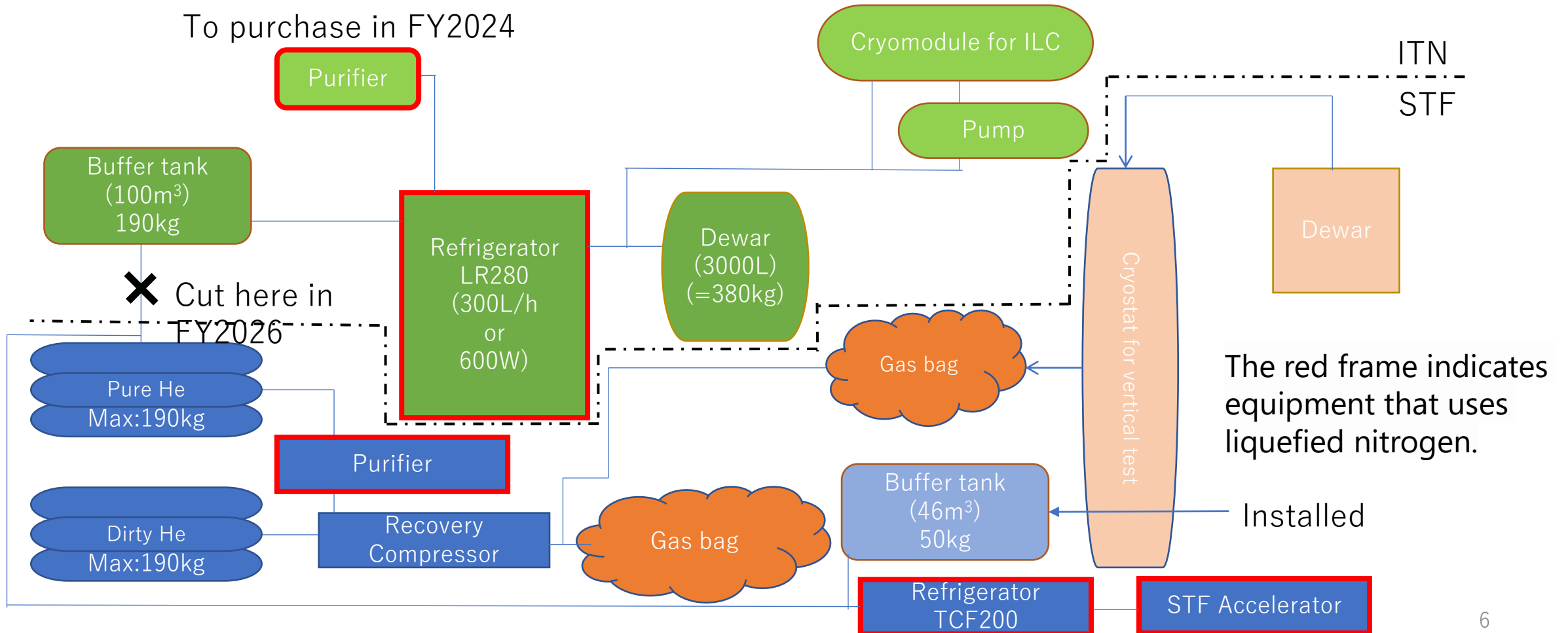
Layout of COI building



# Separation of ITN cryogenic system from STF

The HPGS categories of STF accelerators and ILCs are different.

Under Japan law, devices of different categories cannot be connected, so ITN should be separated from STF.



# Items to be done

- CE (liquid Nitrogen storage tank) upgrade
- Add a helium tank
- Control system update for liquefier and 2K refrigerator
- Prepare helium purifier
- Change the category of HPGS of Helium refrigerator  
(General → Refrigerator)
- Build liquid helium transfer line (TRT) (Regulation on Safety of **General** High Pressure Gas)
- Build 2K refrigerator
- Prepare vacuum pump (and pump house?) for 2K refrigerator

# Plans for FY 2025 and beyond

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
CE(LN <sub>2</sub> tank) replace	Done				
Helium purifier		○			
Control system update		○	○	○	
Change HPGS category. (He Liquefier)				○	
Liquid helium transfer line		design	○	○	
2K refrigerator		design	○	○	
Pump (warm compressor)	Done				○





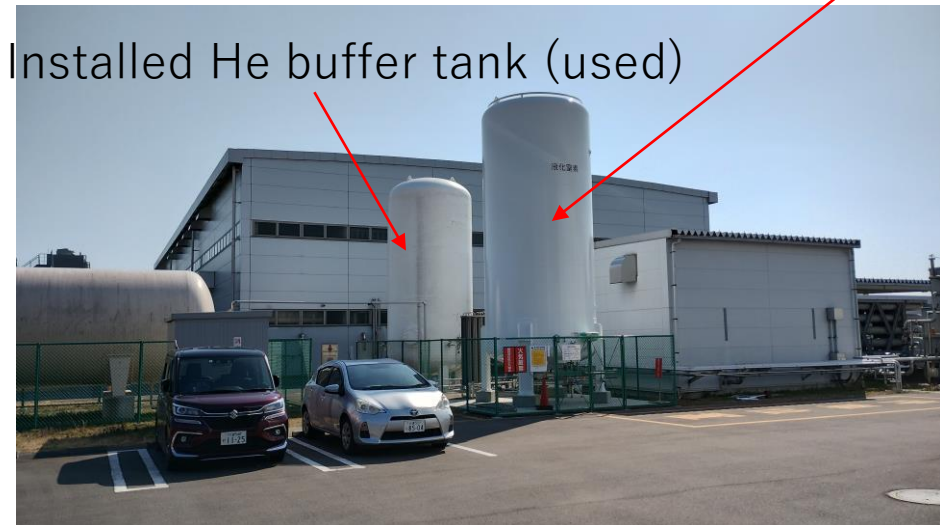
Old CE  
(liquid nitrogen tank)



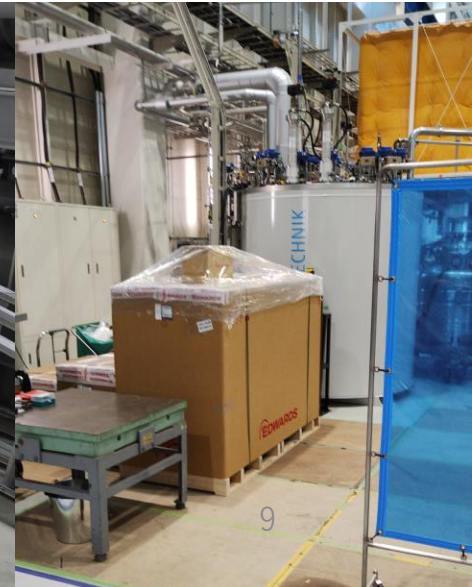
CE was upgraded

New bigger CE

Pumps arrived



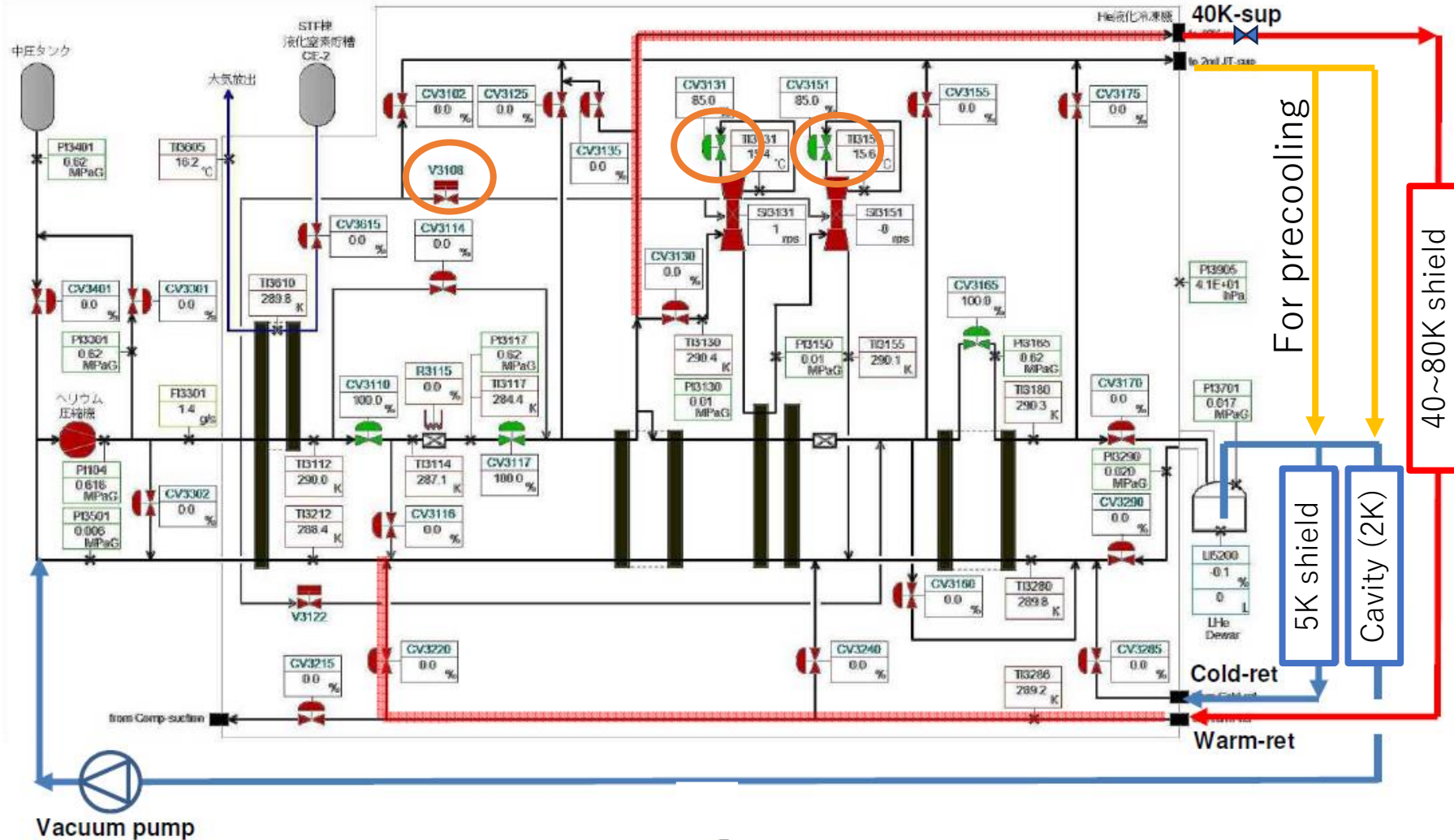
Installed He buffer tank (used)



# Control system update

We negotiated with the manufacturer of the He refrigerator.  
The logic that controls the turbine has not been exposed.  
The manufacturer want to keep the control of three valves.

  
Valves used for turbine control

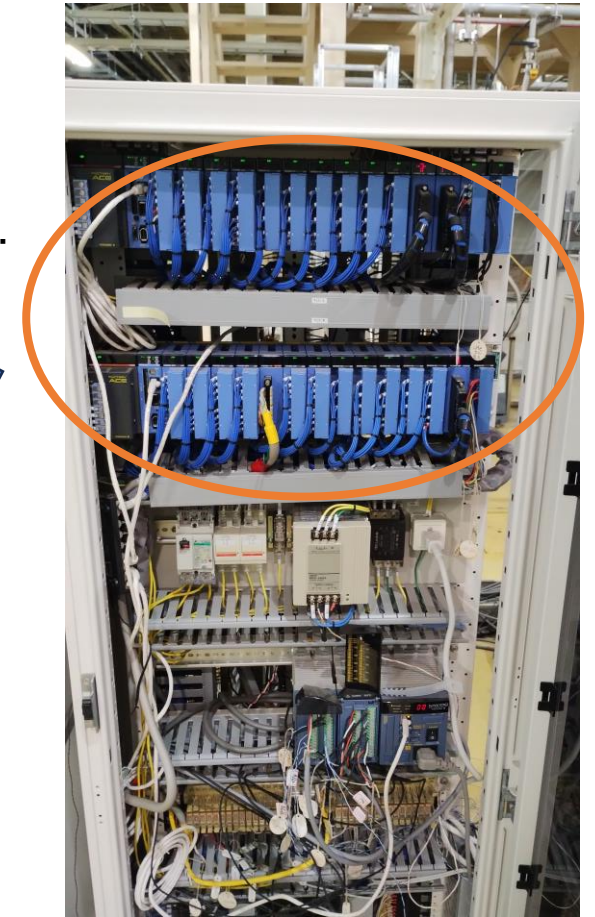


# Control system update

FY2024: Programming test  
FY2025: Construction  
FY2026: Operation test

EPICS base control system  
(KEK's (OS:Linux))  
Accelerators are controlled by EPICS.

These control system use same platform.  
They can be merged.



Our refrigerator control system at cERL



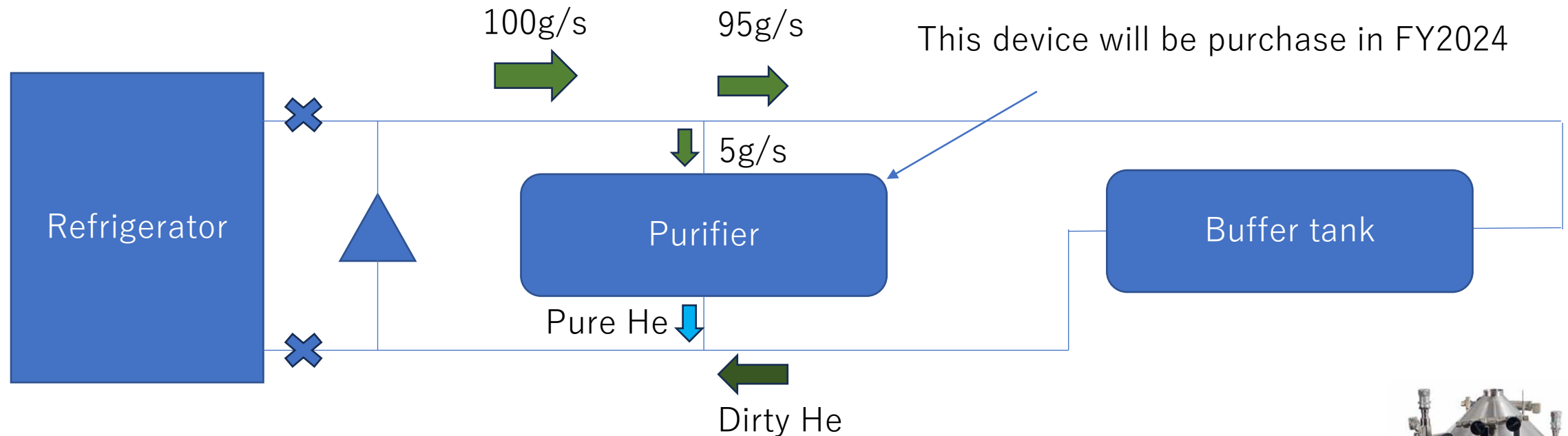
図 1 EzMPICSIII の外観

## HPGS category will be changed

- The HPGS category of the refrigerator dewar and buffer tank must be changed.
- Our local government(Ibaraki-ken) only requires pressure test and Airtightness test.
- Devices which managed by different categories of HPGS can not be connected. STF and ITN-CTB system must be separated.

# Helium purifier

HPGS for refrigerator does not allow to use gas bag and recovery compressor.  
Middle pressure purifier must be installed.



It should be used before operating the helium refrigerator.  
The buffer tank has a capacity of 100 m<sup>3</sup> and is filled with about 1.0 MPa.  
The time constant ( $\tau$ ) is about 12 hours.  
The impurity concentration decreases by  $e^{(-t/\tau)}$ .

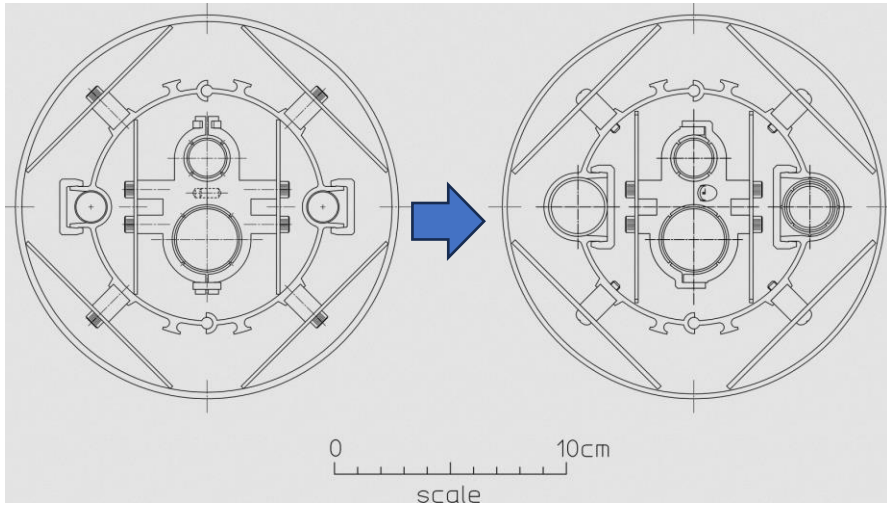
This filter is no longer available.  
Does anyone know of an alternative?



# He transfer line design

- 4 pipes are contained in the transfer line. One pair(outside) is for cooling the radiation shield. Another pair(inside) is for handling the liquid helium.

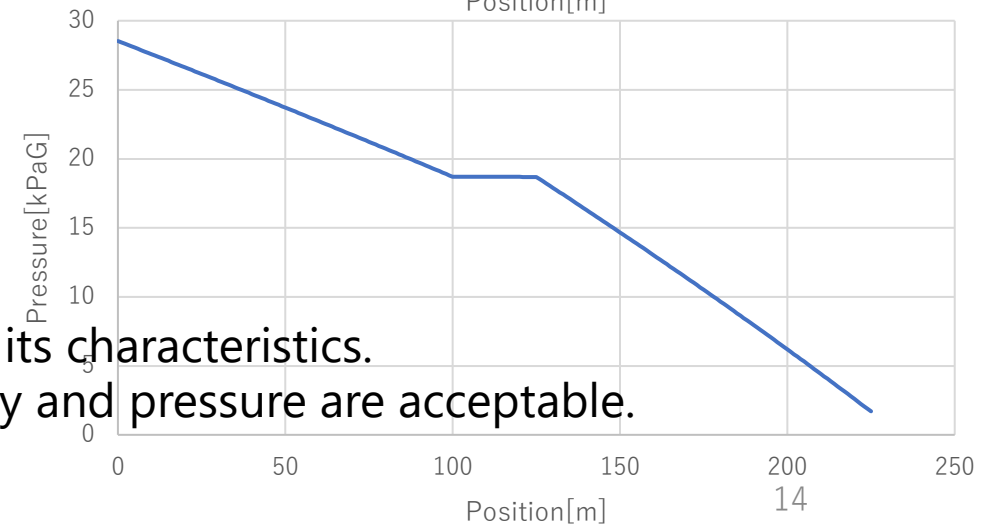
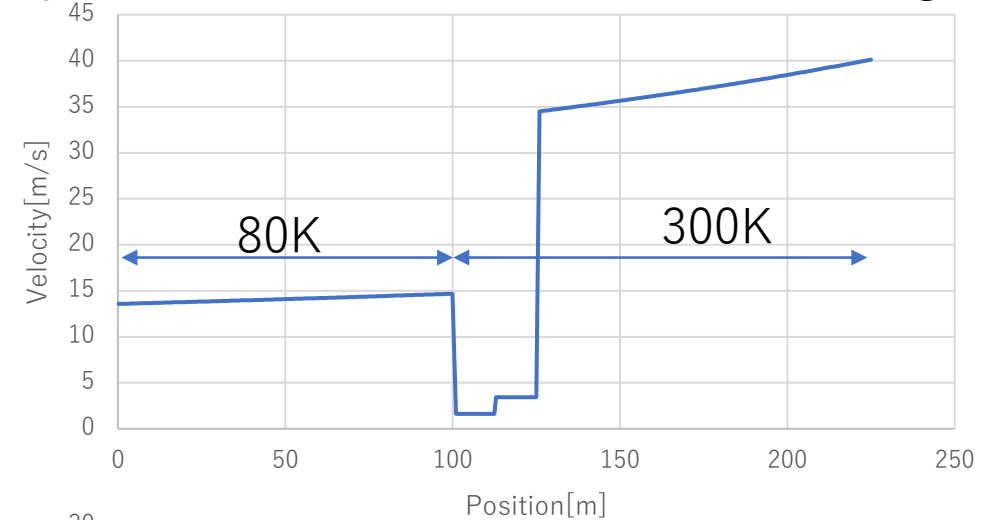
- This is based on the KEKB's TRT design.
- Since liquefied nitrogen is not used, the pipes for shielding are larger. And the supply pipe is not in contact with the shield.



TRT: The design is almost complete.

Flow rate = 3g/s

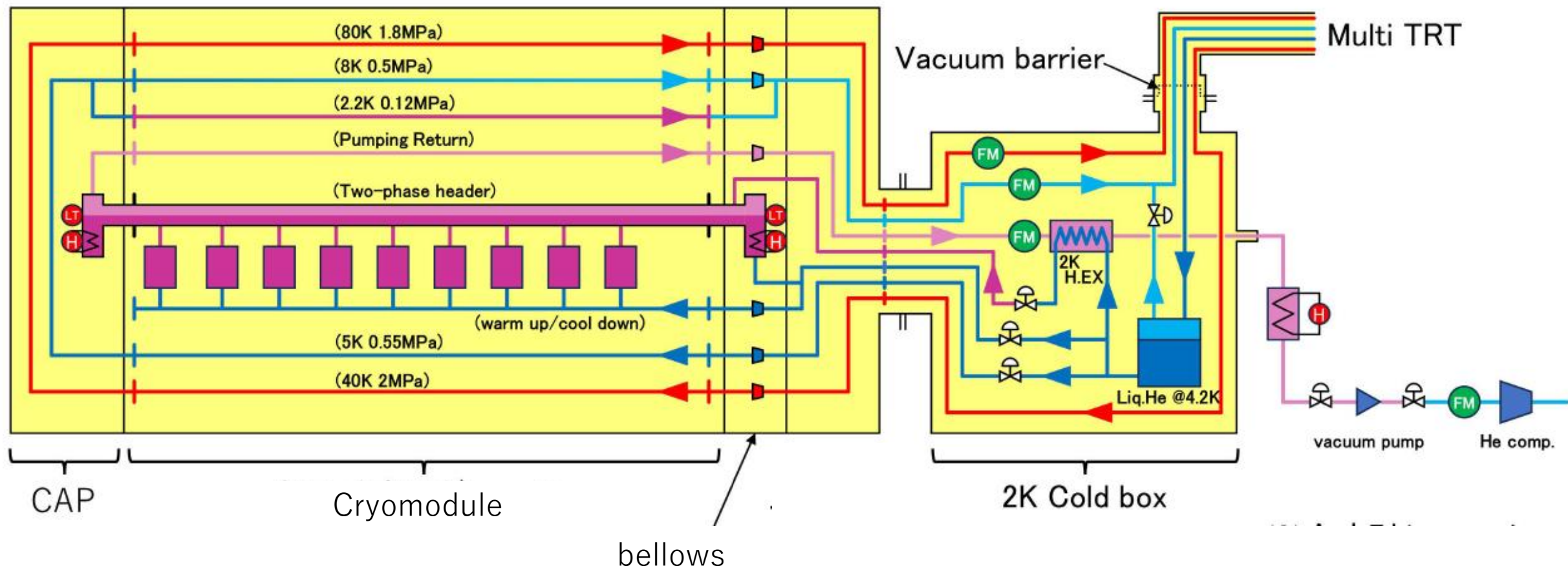
Temperature distribution at the start of cooling



Calculated its characteristics.  
Gas velocity and pressure are acceptable.

# Schematic view of the 2K refrigerator

These pressure is for ILC.  
In ITN-CTB, the pressures are low.  
(Lower than 0.1MPaG)



# Cold mass and heat load

The heat loads of TRT are smaller than the static heat loads of a cryomodule at 40K and 5K, respectively.

- 40~80K region

Aluminum 320kg, Stainless 2500kg

In TDR, Static:75W, Dynamic:59W, cooling capacity:8kW(Parasitic mode)

- 5K

Stainless 200kg

Static:11W, Dynamic 5W, cooling capacity:600W(refrigerator mode)

- 2K

Stainless 750kg, Niobium250kg, Titanium 150kg, Cupper 420kg

Static:1.3W, Dynamic 10W, cooling capacity:200W(liquefier mode)



# Summary

- Cryomodule test station is being prepared.
- CE (liquid nitrogen tank) and He buffer tank were extended.
- Liquid Helium transfer line and 2K refrigerator is being designed and will be prepared from 2025.
- The test station will be operated in 2027