

Notes on Fast Thermometry Test at JLab August 06 2007

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Setup notes

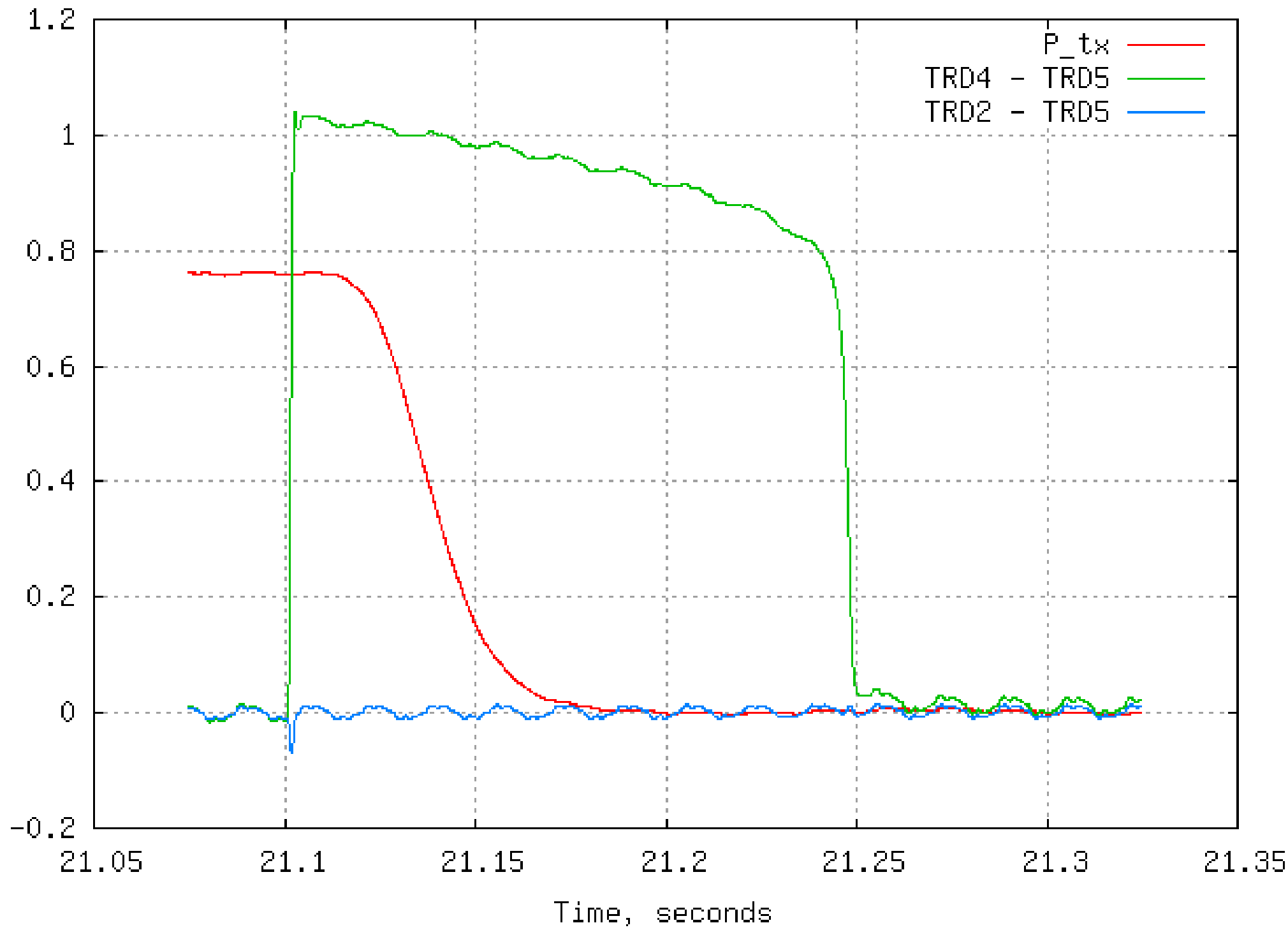
- 8 thermometers (2 cables x 4)
- 4 and 6 cells suspect
- 12000 (multiple of 60 Hz) samples/sec/channel
- 40 Hz low-pass FIR filter
- Actual sampling rate: 12004.8 (mean)
- Decimated sampling rate: 80.032 Hz (decimation ratio 150)



LT5

2007/08/03

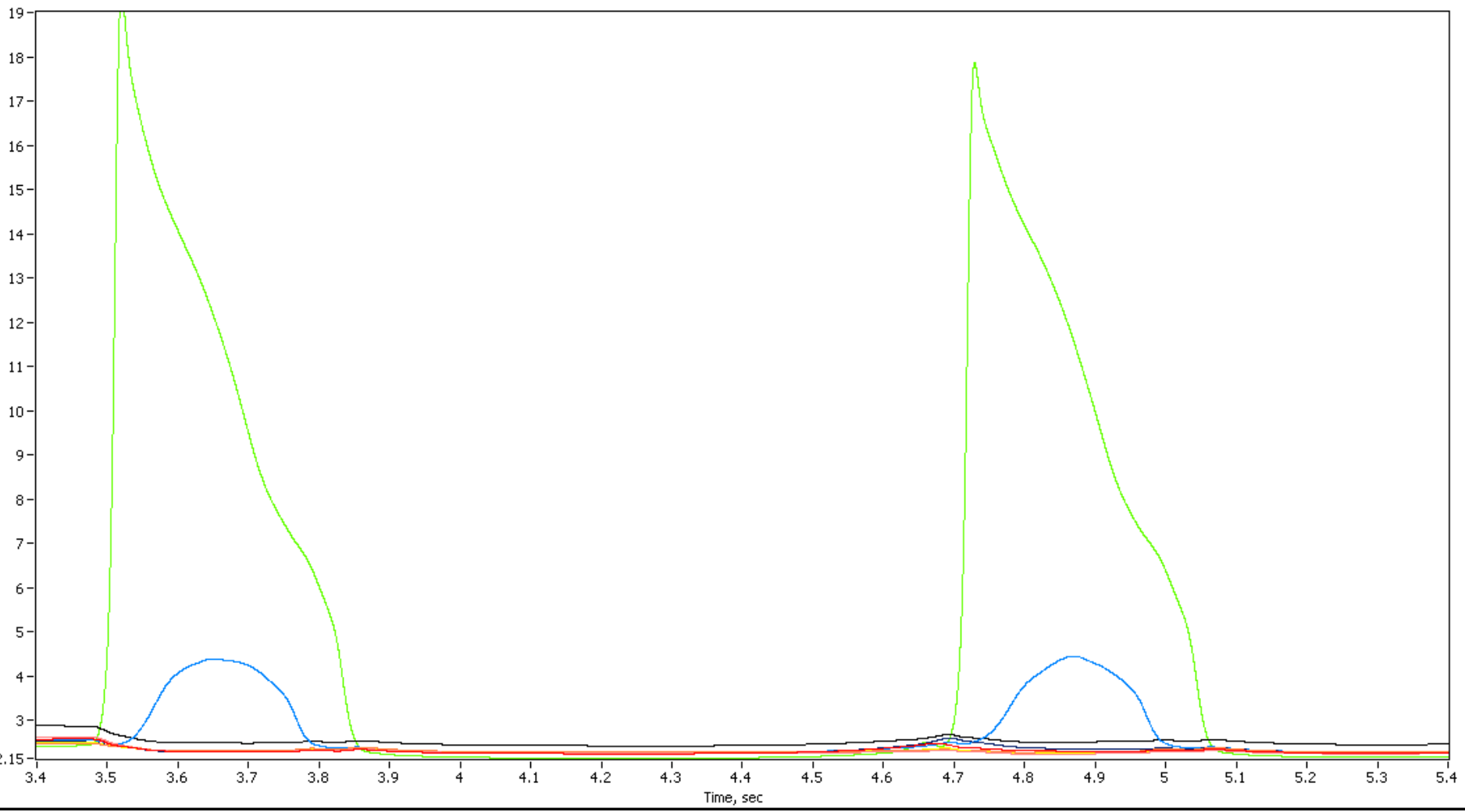
das_full_08_06_07_19_09_44. Quench in He-II



Quench in He-I

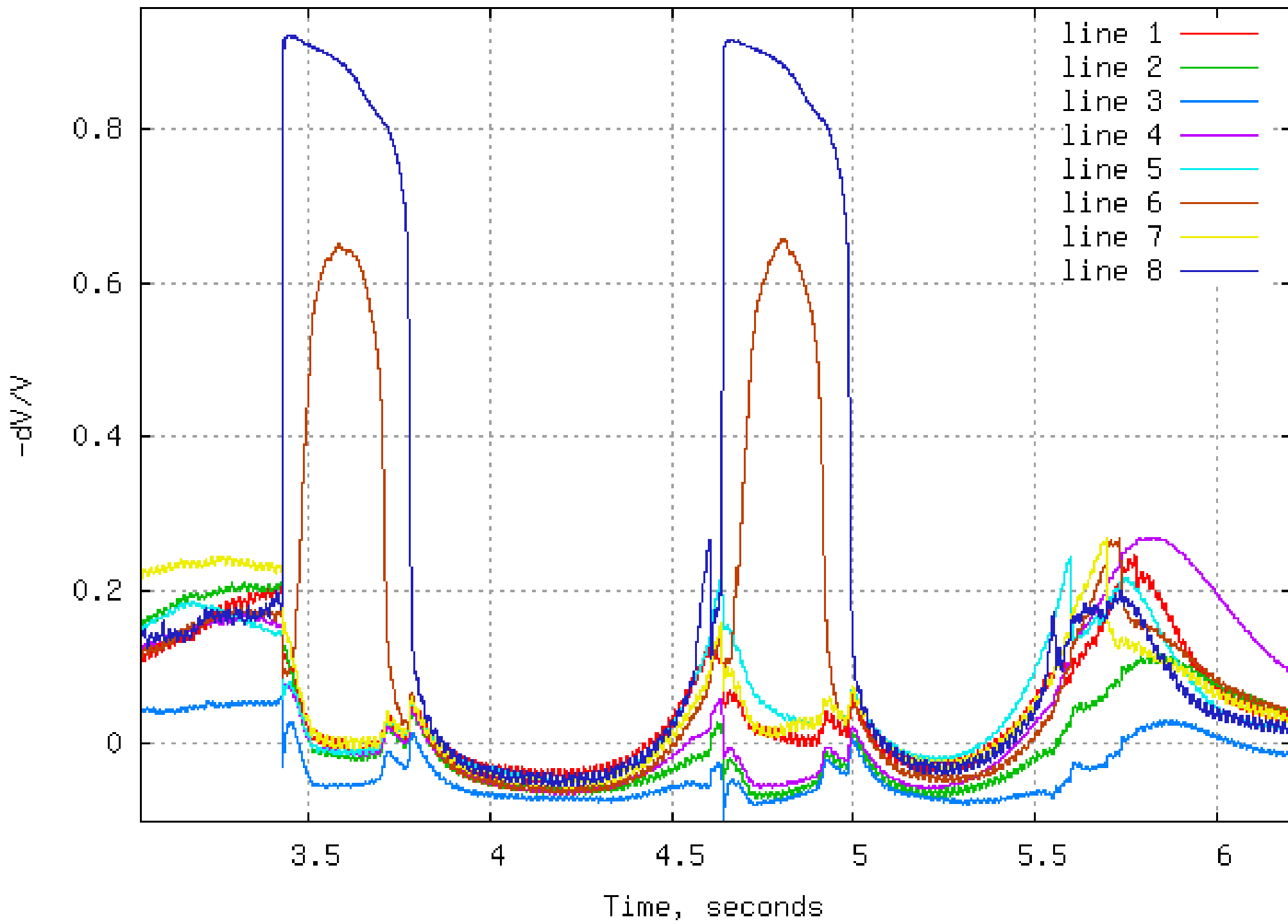
In superfluid helium (He-II, $T < T_{\text{lambda}} = 2.1768\text{K}$) thermoconductivity of He \gg than that of Nb, in normal helium (He-I, $T > T_{\text{lambda}}$) it is the other way around. This means a completely different heat flow pattern. Thermal convection complicates the picture. Density maximum is $T_{\text{lambda}} + 6.28\text{mK}$. Near the maximum convective effects are minimized.

Thermometry

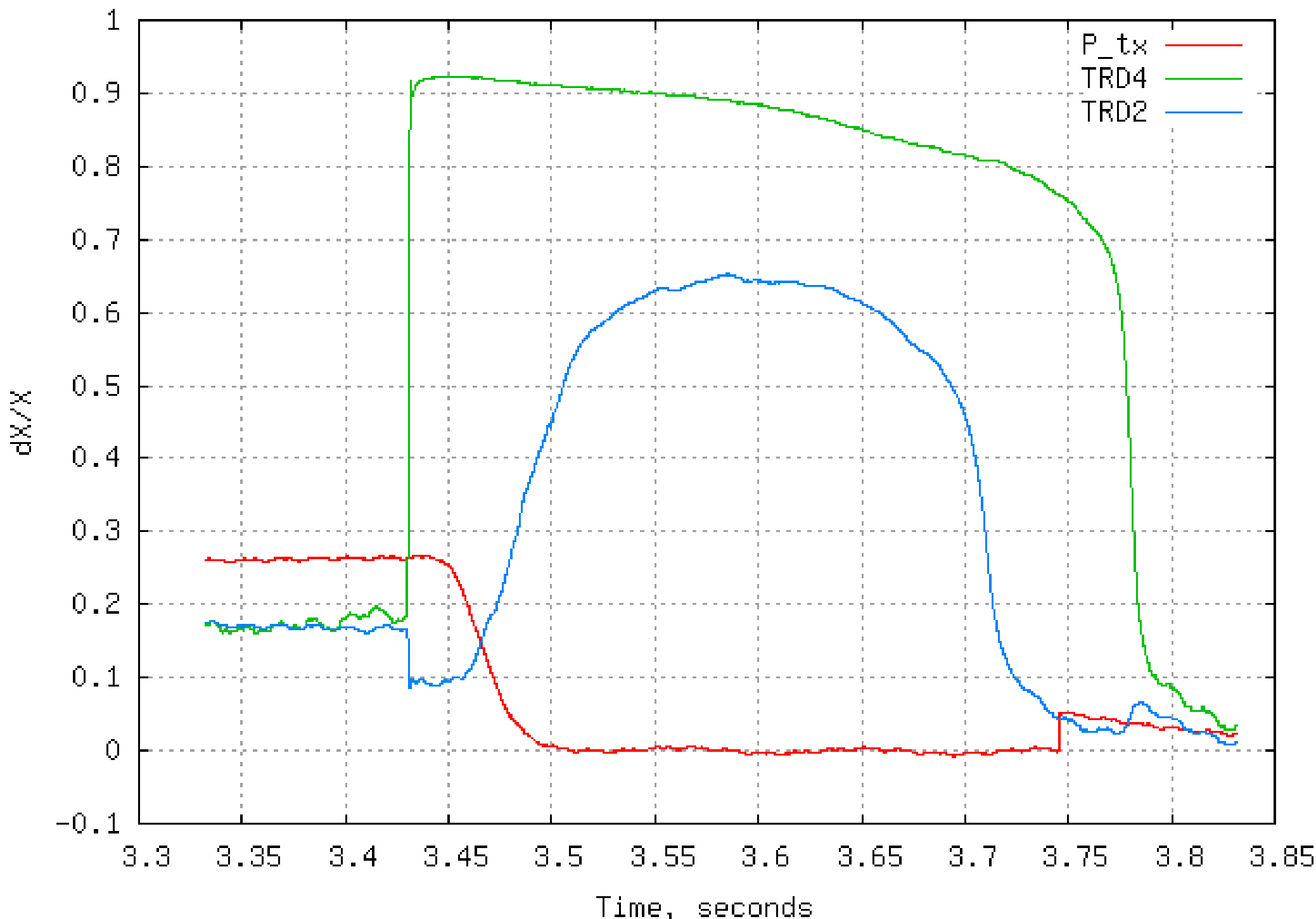


- Ch 17
- Ch 18
- Ch 19
- Ch 20
- Ch 21
- Ch 22
- Ch 23
- Ch 24
- Ch 17 (FIR)
- Ch 18 (FIR)
- Ch 19 (FIR)
- Ch 20 (FIR)
- Ch 21 (FIR)
- Ch 22 (FIR)
- Ch 23 (FIR)
- Ch 24 (FIR)

das_full_08_06_07_20_17_37.



das_full_08_06_07_20_17_37. He-I quench



Conclusions

- Test in He-I – different look, new info
- Timing info is important
- Record P_{tx} and other parameters (X-rays?)
- ~ 1K effects warrant to look at it with ~0.1mK precision
- Going beyond T-mapping – verify thermal property of a cavity; e.g. Nb thermal diffusivity and Kapitza resistance
- Need accurate thermal (FEM) model of cavity