

TG5:

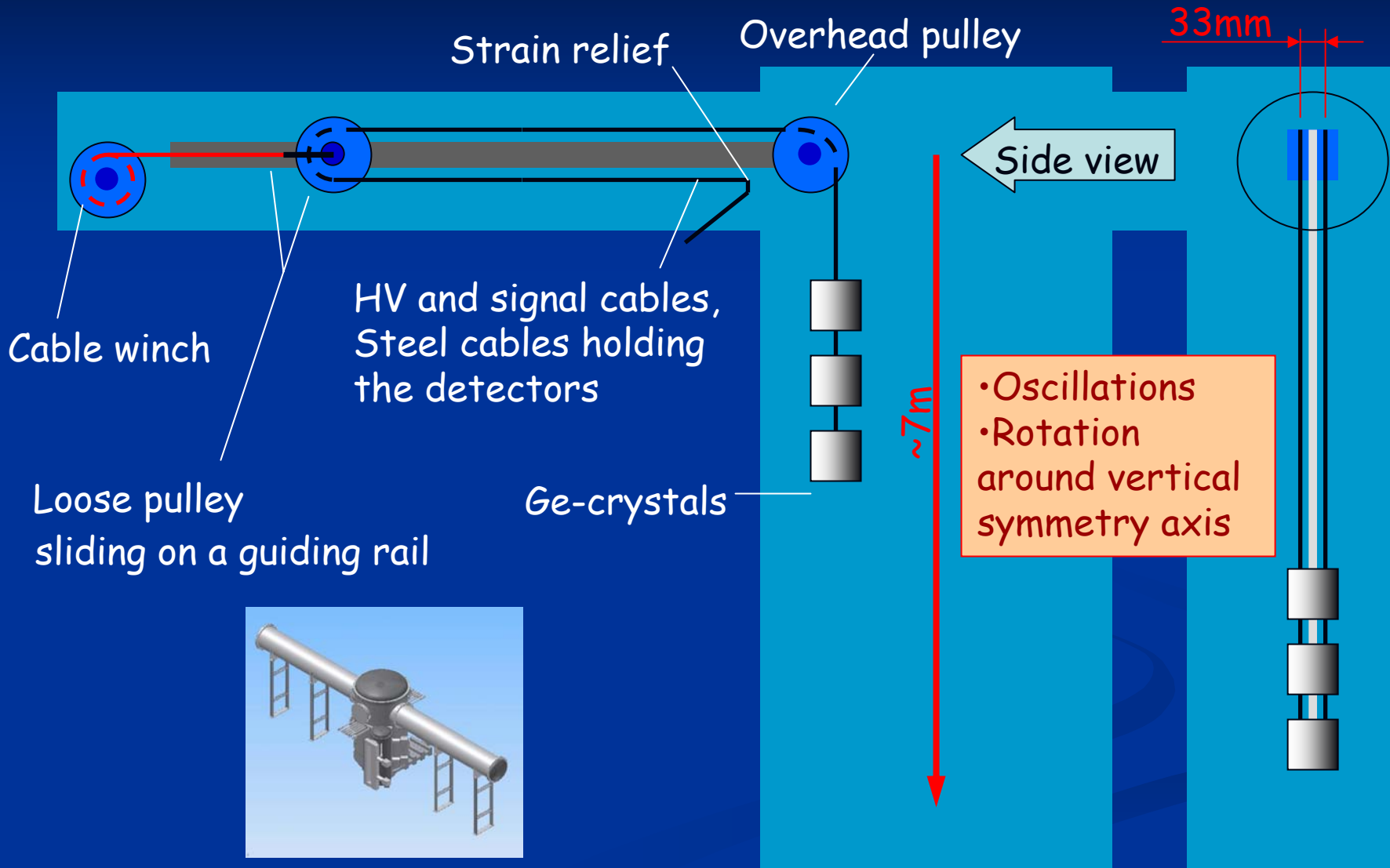
Status of Infrastructure on Top of Vessel

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Overview

- **Detector strings: tests & development**
 - damping of oscillations, submersion procedure
 - rotation caused by cabling
 - cable-guiding chains, motors for lifting and lowering
 - realistic strings moved by motors
- **Cabling**
 - tests of HV cables
 - tests of HV feed through
- **Clean room**
 - status of tendering process
- **Radon filter**
 - gift of ICDO (Geneva)
- **Conclusion**

Reminder: String Pulley



Damping of Oscillations

- Small detector oscillations ($<20^\circ$, $<10\text{mm}$) should be damped fast enough ($<10\text{minutes}$)

- Steel dummy hanging at 5 meter long string
- Oscillation types being studied:
 - Pendulum, rotation, horizontal oscillation
- Oscillations were studied in air, H_2O , LAr and LN_2

- Assuming exponential damping of oscillation:
→ Damping constants τ of (rotation, pendulum):

~30...60min in air

~50...100sec in liquid

$$a(t) = a_0 \exp(-t/\tau)$$

- Horizontal oscillations even with $\tau \sim 2\text{sec}$

Small detector oscillations in liquid ($a_0 < 20^\circ$ or $a_0 < 10\text{mm}$)
→ Wait 10 minutes. → Oscillation is over.



↑ ~5 meters ↓

Submersion Procedure

- Submersion into cryo liquid studied with same test string
Instead of lowering the string → lift up cryo liquid
- Submersion speed: slow enough to avoid violent boiling
Maximal amplitudes of 10^0 (rotation) and 9mm(pendulum)

→ Minimal submersion time:

20min/crystal (stainless steel)

→ Estimation for Germanium using the ratio of heat conductivities:

5min/crystal (Germanium)

- Using two crystals/string:
 - Confirmation of previous results
 - Submerged **lower crystal** of string damps during submersion of **upper crystal**



test string

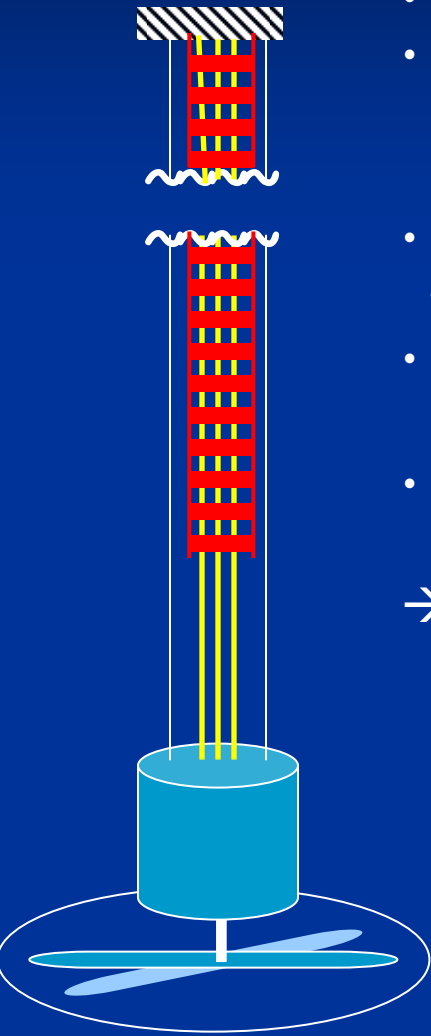


Lifting platform

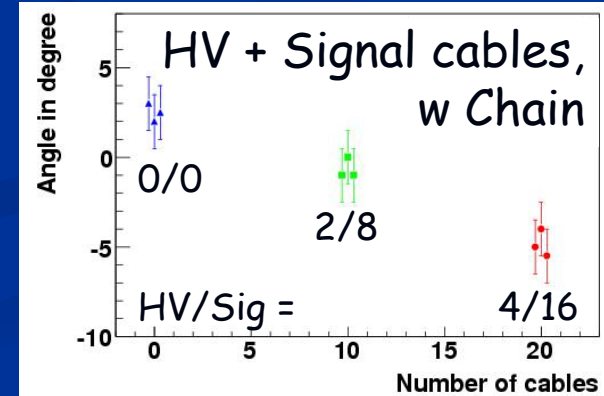
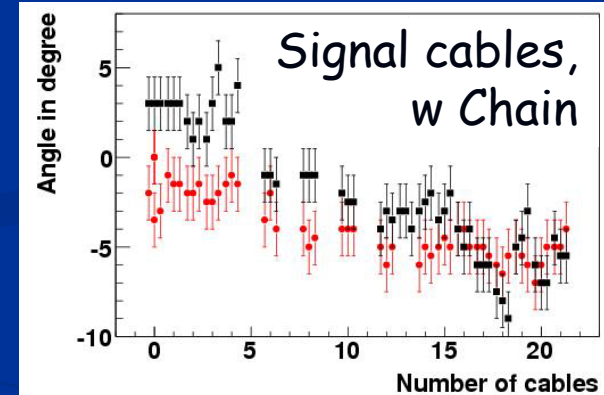
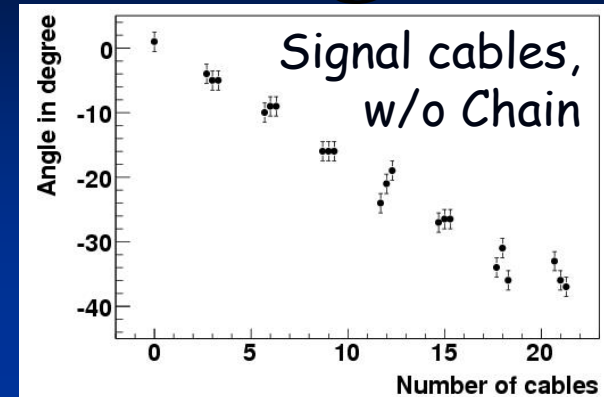
Dewar filled with LAr

(See GSTR-07-013 for oscillation and submersion tests)

Rotation Caused by Cabling

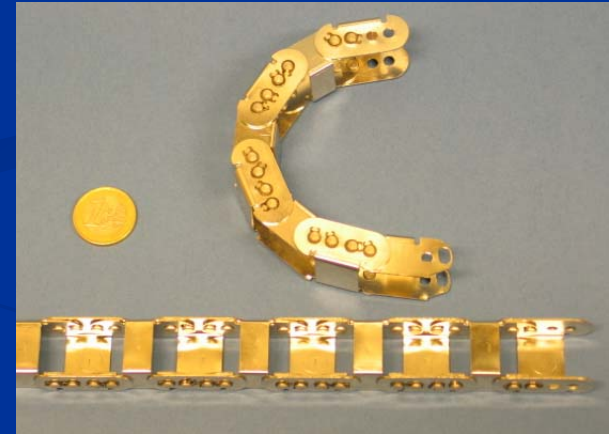


- 4.9meter long test string
- Angle measured with a pointer and a goniometer below string
- Each **electrical cable** gives a little torque $\rightarrow \alpha = \alpha (\#cables)$ is linear
- 12 cables $\rightarrow 20^\circ$
- **Chain** guiding the cables and reducing the rotation
 \rightarrow still linear dependence $\alpha (\#cables)$ but 12 cables $\rightarrow 5^\circ$
- HV cable and signal cable for a phase-I-string $\rightarrow \sim 7^\circ$

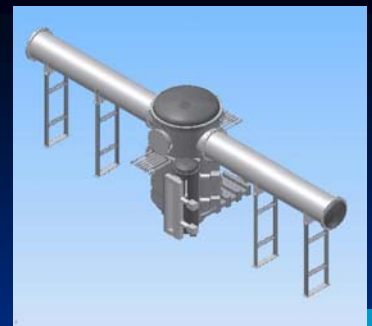


Cable Guiding Chains

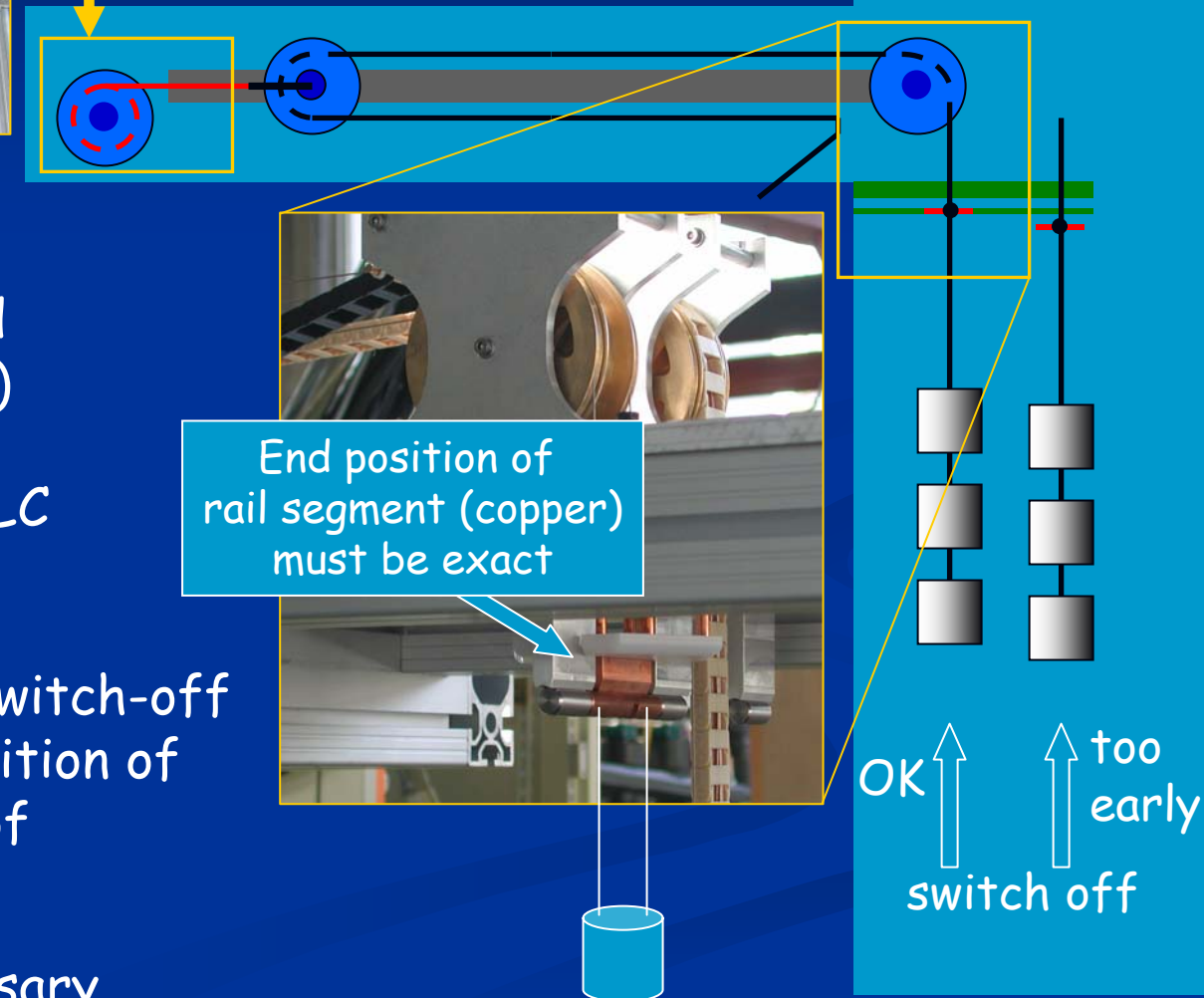
- Chains used till now:
 - made of Iglidur
 - similar geometry like final chain
- Final chain:
 - made of stainless steel (preliminary screening result: material is clean enough)
 - electro-polished surface
 - ends one meter above crystal
 - 10 chains are ordered
 - delivery of two chains till end of November



Motors



top view



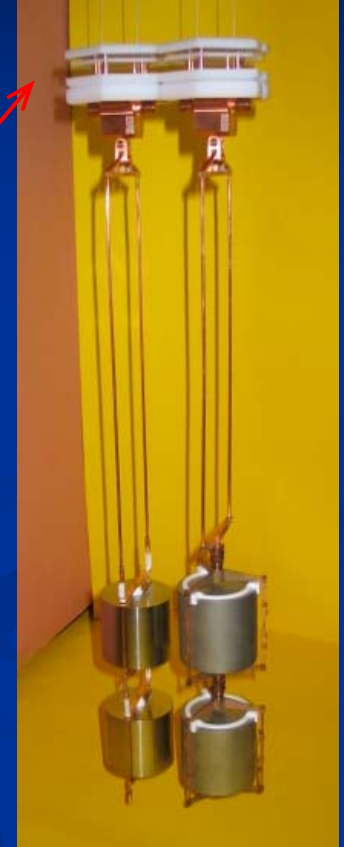
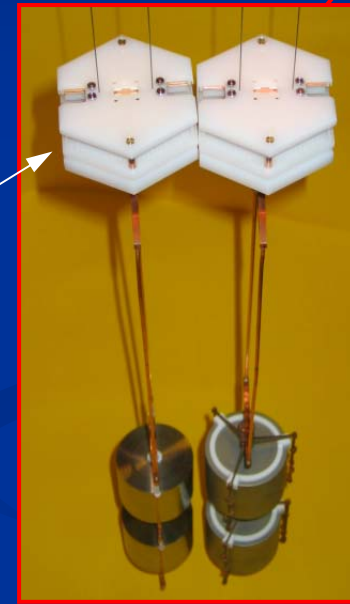
motor gear coupling winch

- 20 Motors are ordered
- gear reduction (1:1000)
- can be operated by a PLC in a CAN BUS
- well suited for motor switch-off exactly at upper end position of string (limit parameter of electrical current)

→ No limit switch necessary

String Lowered into Array

- Array of two strings with nearly realistic geometry
- Only cabling is missing, test chains instead of final steel chains
- Check lifting and lowering of one string beside another string
- Important: hexagonal plate on top of detector unit

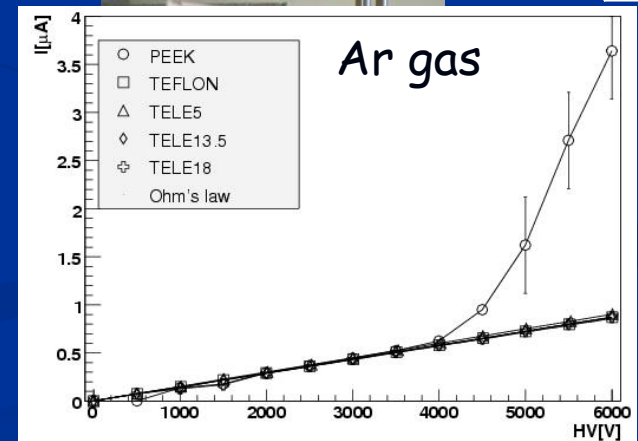
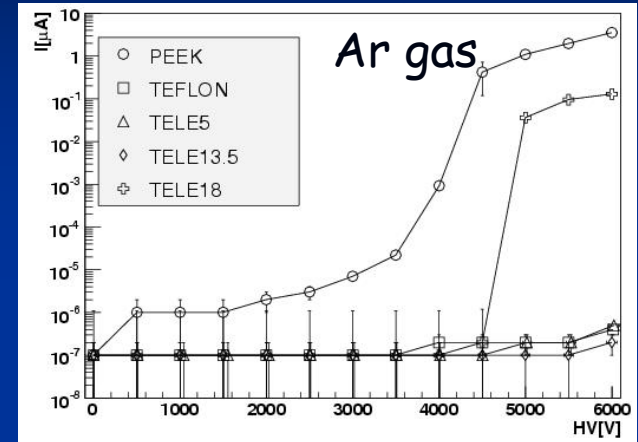


- Correct positioning in spite of rotating string

- Hexagonal plates:
→ aligned angle position of strings in end position

HV Cables

- Break through in Argon gas: 0.8kV/mm (Air: 4kV/mm)
- Set of 5 cables tested
- 1.test: - put HV to open cable
- Does cable hold the HV ?
Or is any current seen in neighboring ground (shield of tested cable, or extra cable)?
- 2.test: - Check Ohm's law in circuit with a Giga-Ohm resistor
- Gives $I=I(U)$ a line?
Or are there leakage currents?
- Tests were performed in air and in Ar gas
- two HV cables from Teledyne passed all tests
→ thinner one ($\varnothing=0.64\text{mm}$) also mechanically suitable

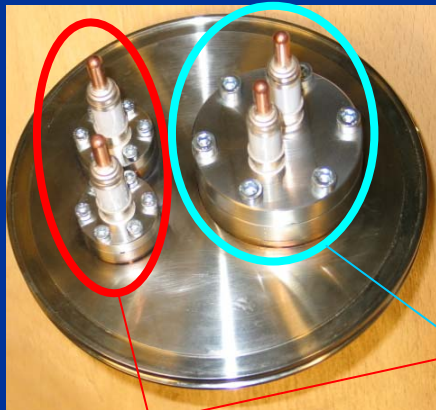
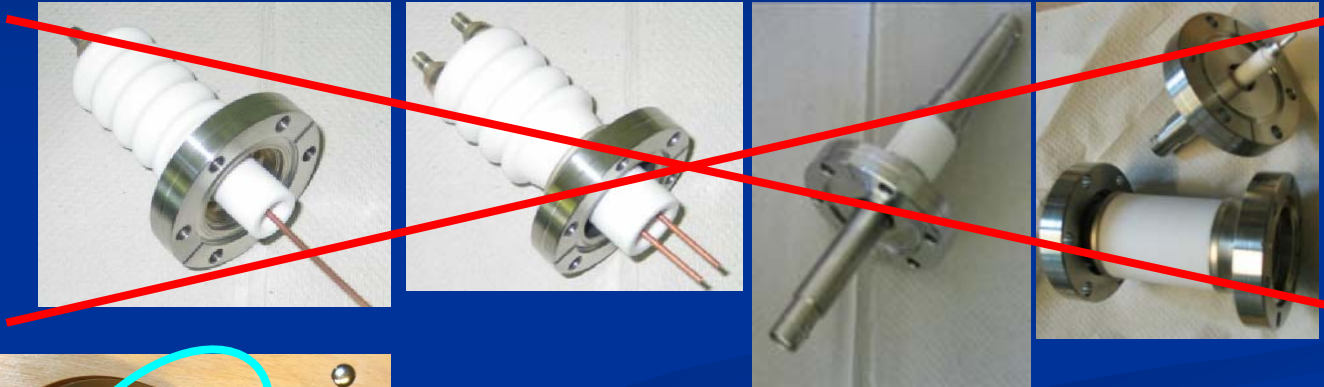


Cable Feed Through

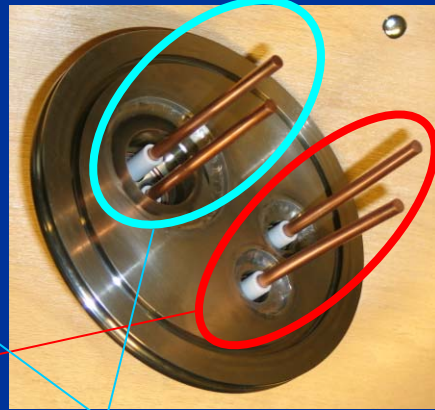
HV feed through:

- Break through in Argon gas: 0.8kV/mm (Air: 4kV/mm)
→ Feed through needs a lot of space, 5mm for 6kV

• Many commercial feed-through were tested but only one was working.



2 x CF 16 flanges



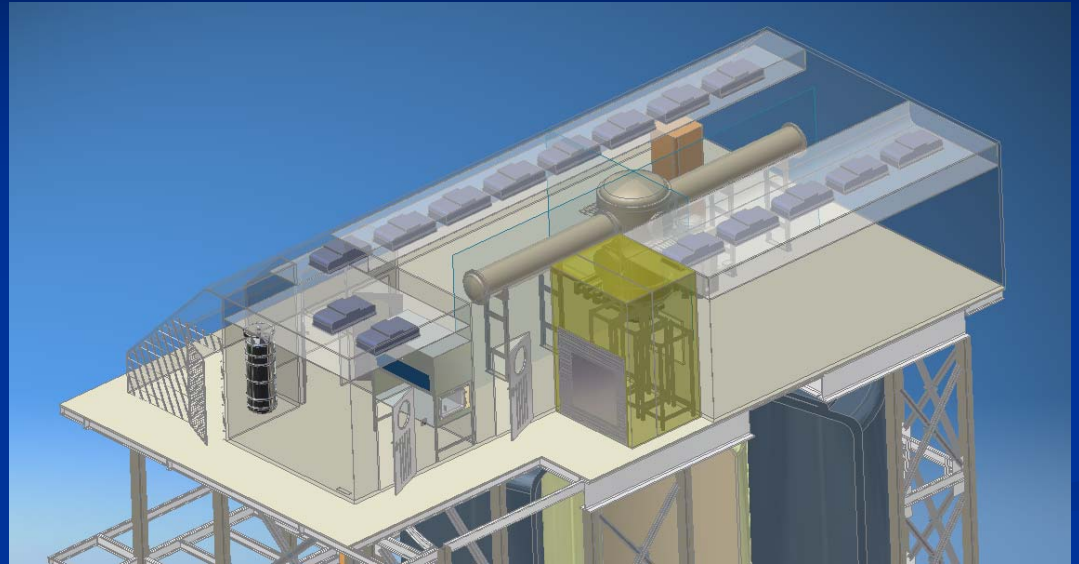
1 x CF 35 flange

- one big flange mounted on a vessel to check two feed through systems.
- Vessel was first evacuated and than filled with Argon gas.
- HV was applied to the feed through

→ These are solutions for bringing HV into the GERDA system filled with Ar gas

Clean Room

- Tender is in progress.
- Rn tight version will not be built because it is too expensive.
But: Rn reduction in direct environment of crystals is planned.
- Plan of Construction department of MPI:
limited tendering after a public competition for participation
(German: "beschränkte Ausschreibung nach öffentlichem Teilnahmewettbewerb")
- hopefully participants will visit LNGS still this year



Radon Filter



- Gift of ICDO (International Civil Defence Organization, Geneva) for MPI Munich:
8 activated charcoal filters (total: 1.25tons)
- Filters:
 - were installed in nuclear bunkers in the eighties
 - protect against all kinds of chemical and biological warfare
- Planned application:
 - no general Rn reduction in clean room (no Rn tight walls)
 - provide Rn reduction in direct environment of crystals (crystal storage system, flow boxes for crystal handling)

Conclusion and Outlook

- Phase 1: use of cable guiding chain to suppress rotation
- String with nearly realistic geometry was lowered in direct neighborhood of another string
→ Hexagonal plates giving angle alignment of strings
- Several test were performed to have suitable HV-cables and HV feed through
- Clean room: tendering process in progress
- we got 8 Radon filters (total 1.25tons activated charcoal)
→ will probably be used in direct environment of crystals

