

# Temperature Monitoring System installation in FD1 and FD2

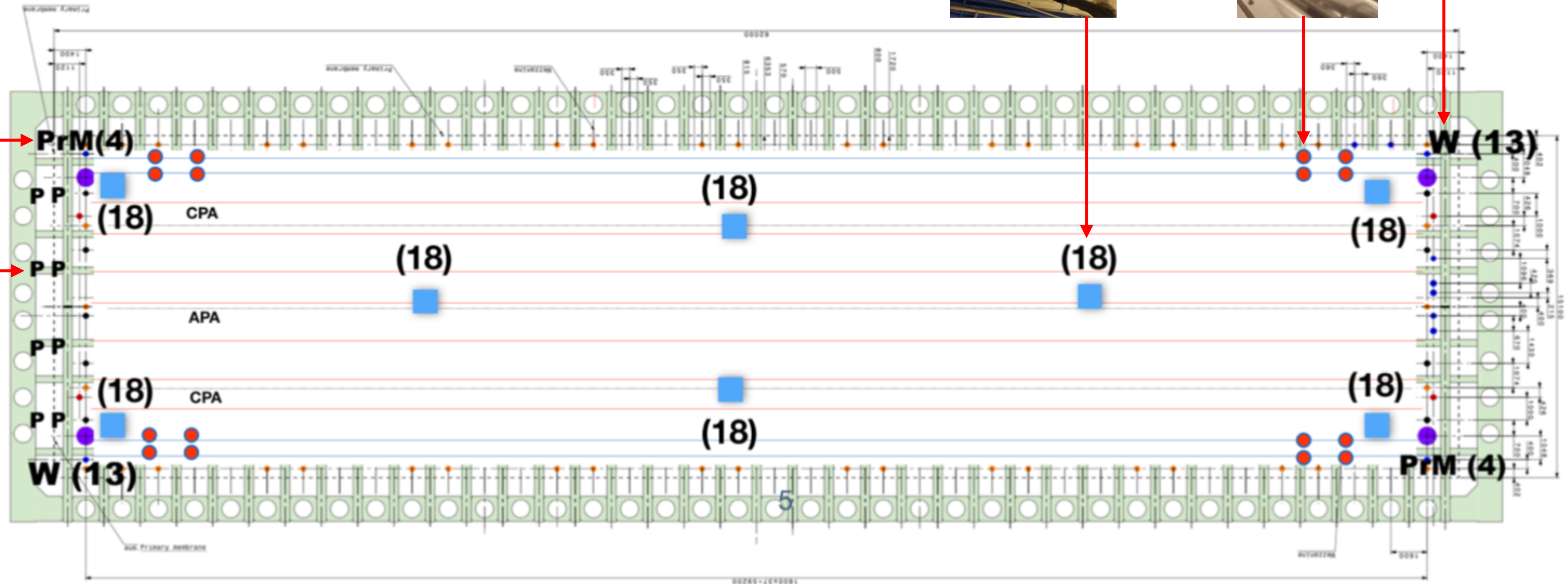
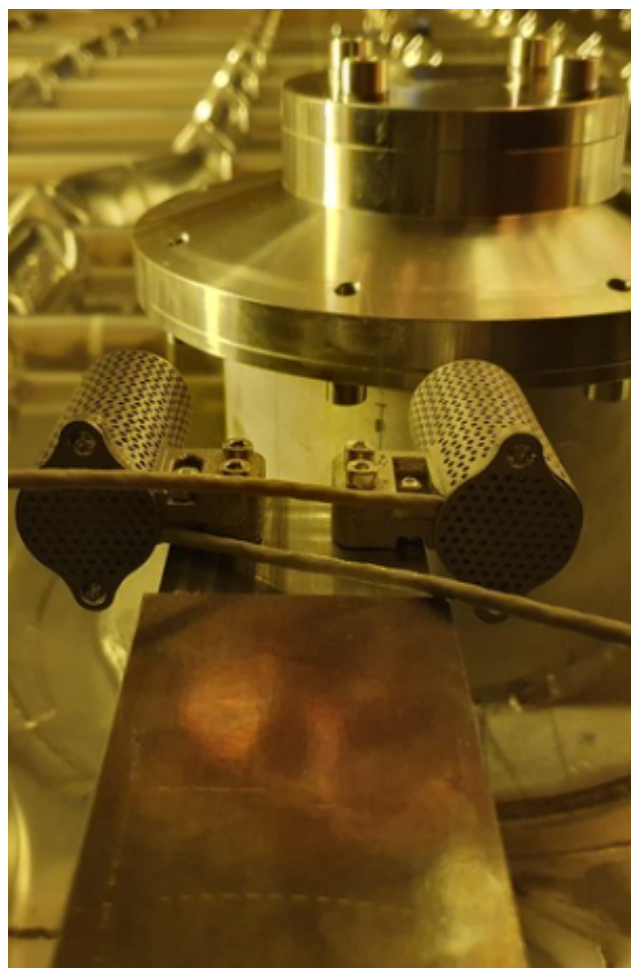
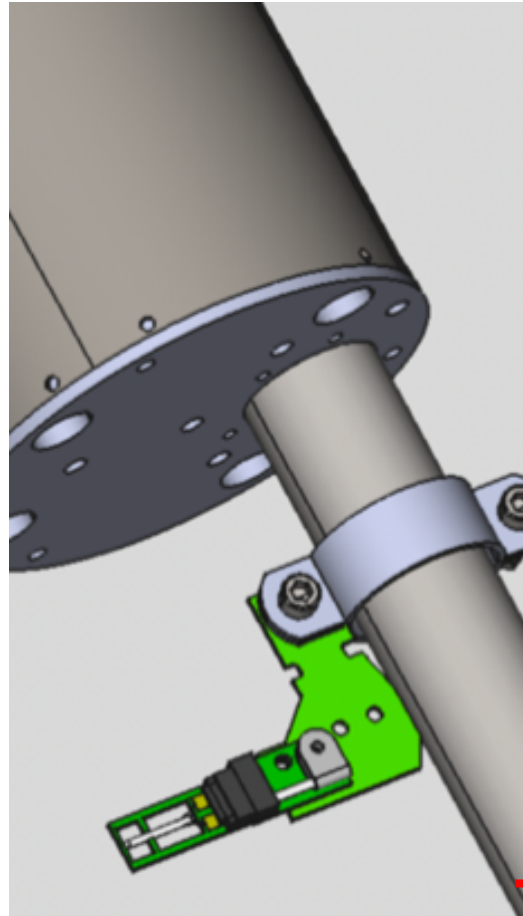
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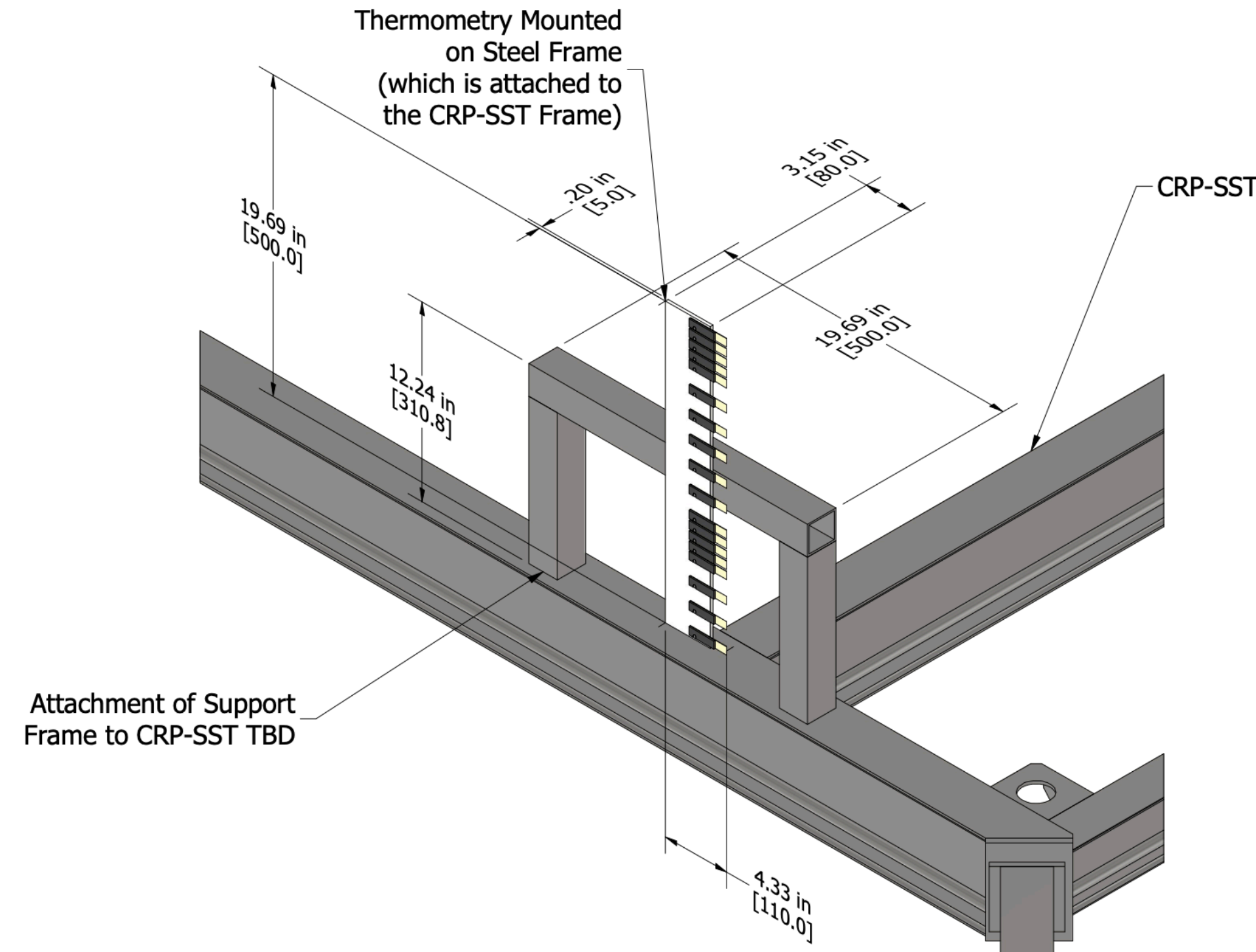
A. Cervera, J. Capo, J. Soto, J. Álvarez

(IFIC-Valencia)

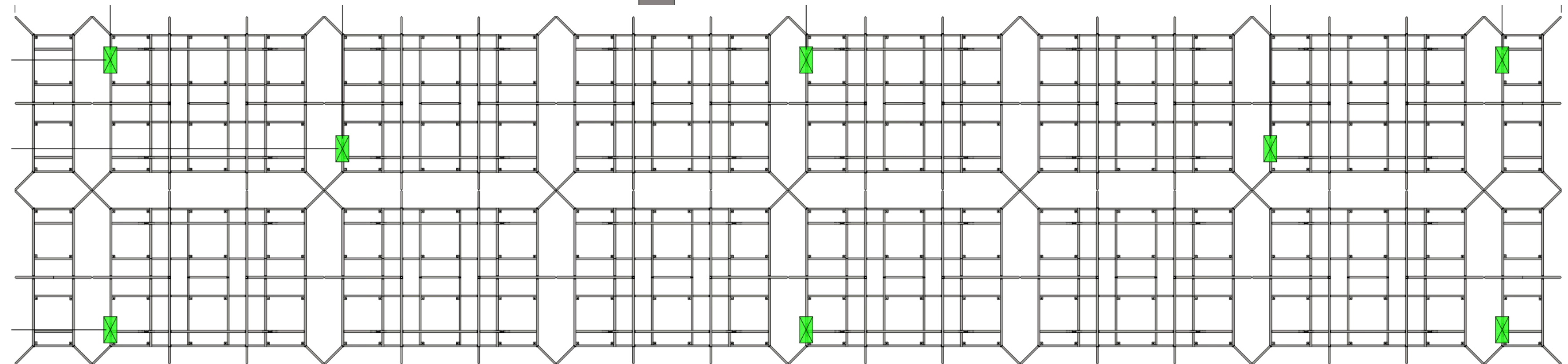
# Thermometers for FD1& FD2 (except APA)

- Inlet sensor
- Gas array (18 sensors in each array)
- P** pump sensor
- W** Wall sensors (13 sensors in each array)
- PrM** PrM sensors (4 units in each array)



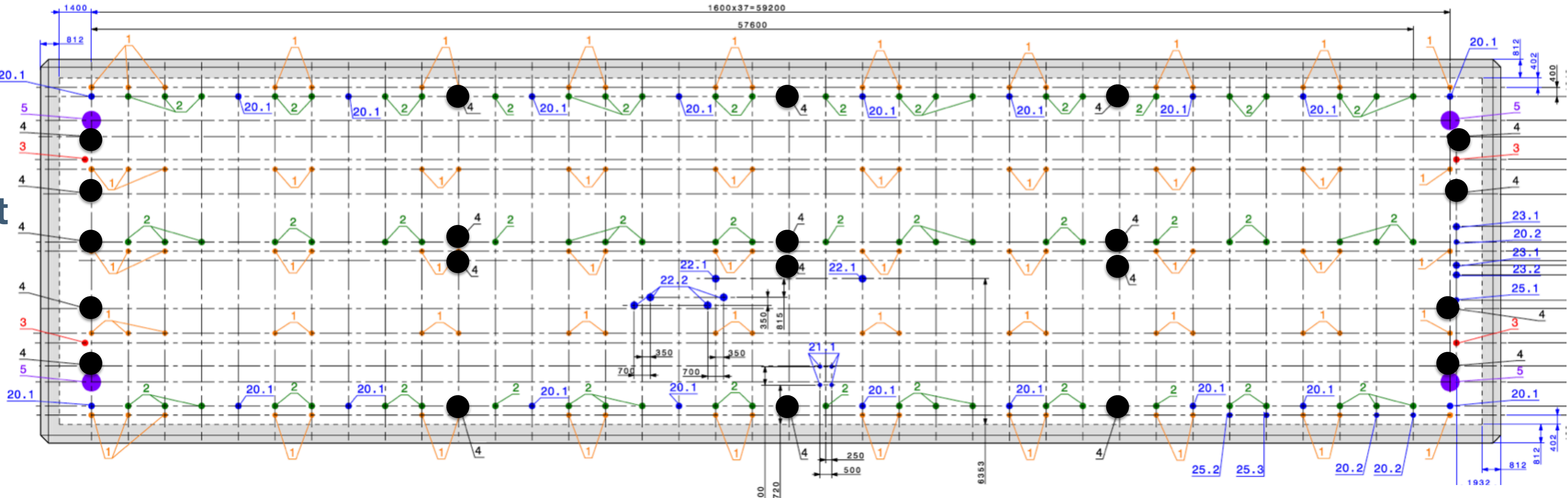


- Current proposal: use CRP SST



# FD1 Cryostat ports

TCO side



● CALCI port

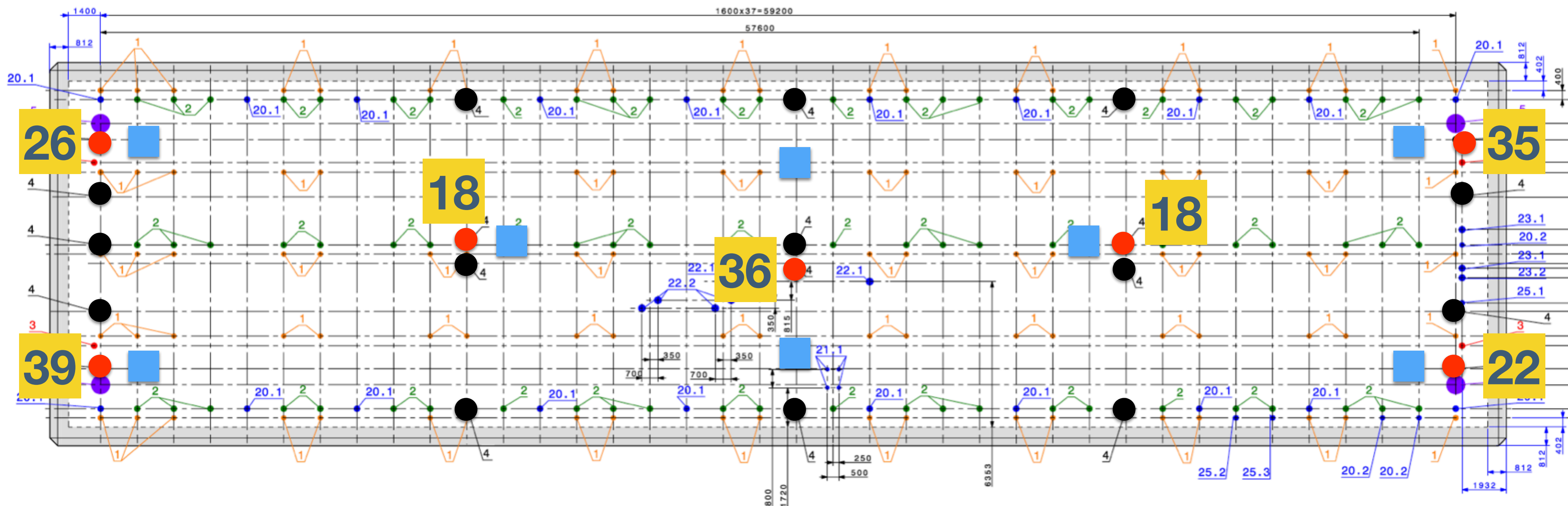
Detector penetrations

Pos.	Diameter [mm]	Quantity	Description
1	Ø200	100	Support
2	Ø250	75	Cable
3	Ø250	4	High voltage
4	Ø250	21	Instrumentation
5	Ø800	4	Manholes
7	2680x13428	1	Temporary Construction Opening



# FD1 cabling

TCO side



- T-port
- Gas array
- 18 # cables

- Route bottom cables towards vertical corner and then go up

- Cable tray, pigtails in M10 bolts?

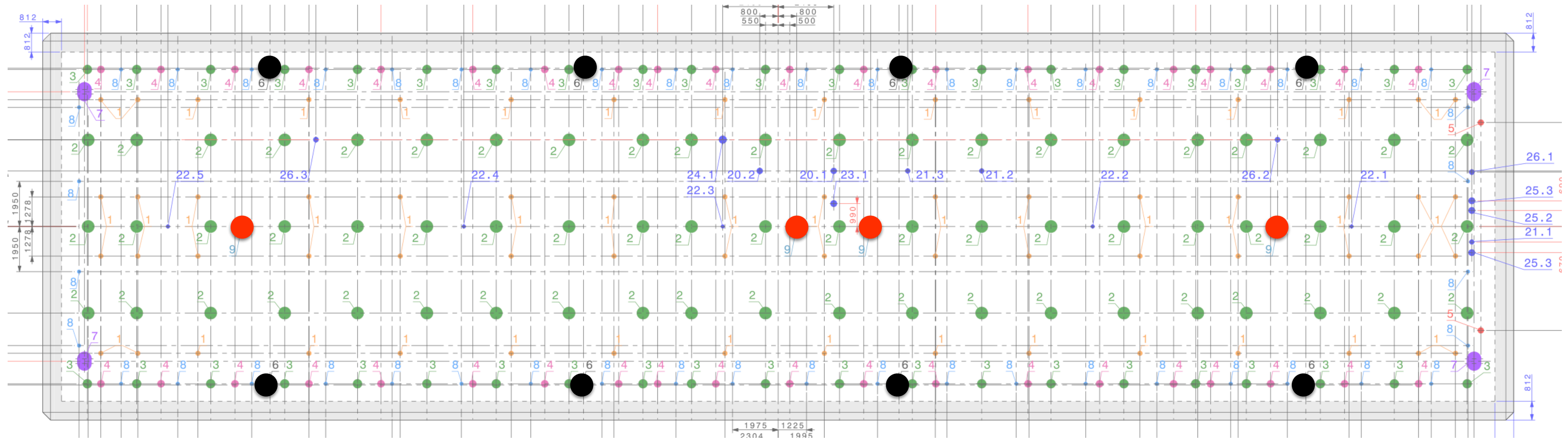
- Central gas arrays: cable tray, DSS ?

- SUBD-25 connectors (6 cables). No problem for DN250 flanges

**To be workout with I&I**

# FD2 Cryostat ports

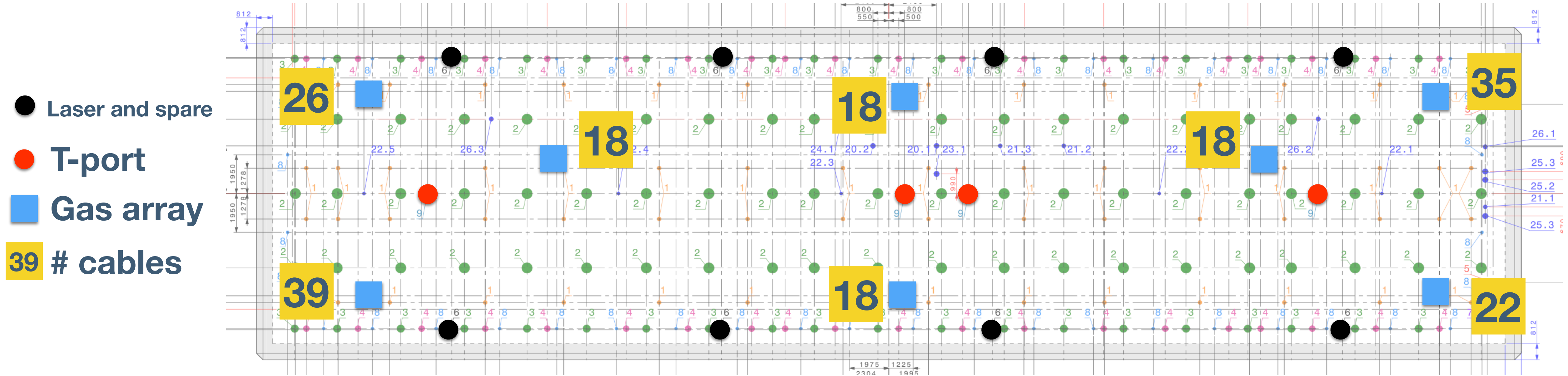
- Laser and spare
- T-port



Detector penetrations

Pos.	Diameter [mm]	Quantity	Description
1	Ø200	64	CRP Supports
2	Ø526	63	Top Center CRP Cables
3	Ø381	42	Top Side CRP Cables
4	Ø304.8	40	Bottom CRP Cables + PDS
5	Ø250	2	High voltage
6	Ø250	8	Spare and Laser
7	Ø800	4	Manholes
8	Ø150	48	FC Supports
9	Ø250	4	CALCI NtS
10	7400 x 2680	1	Temporary Construction Opening

# FD2 cabling

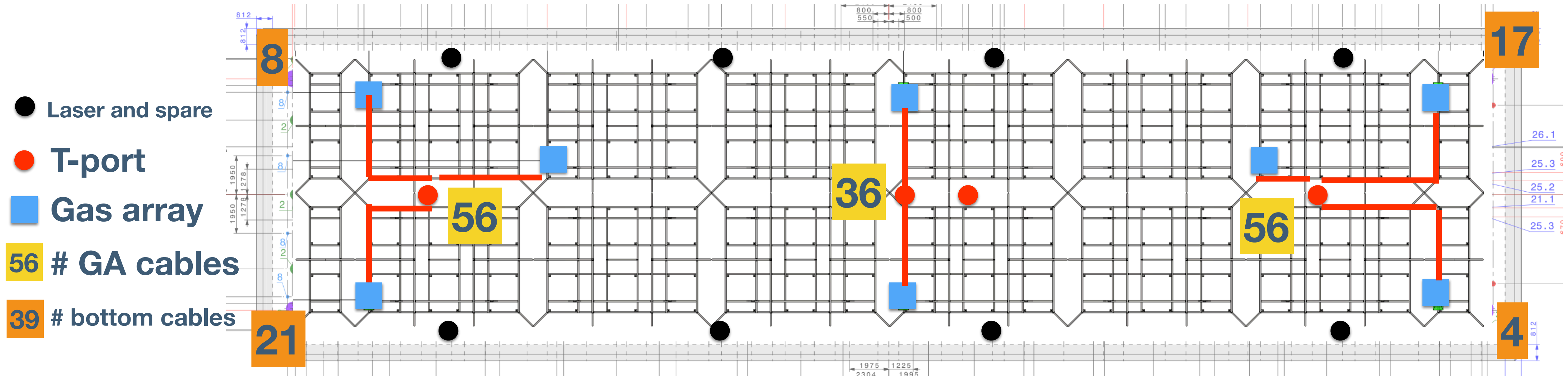


- T-Ports are far away from corners
- Can we use CRP cable trays ? To be understood

To be workout  
with I&I



# FD2 cabling

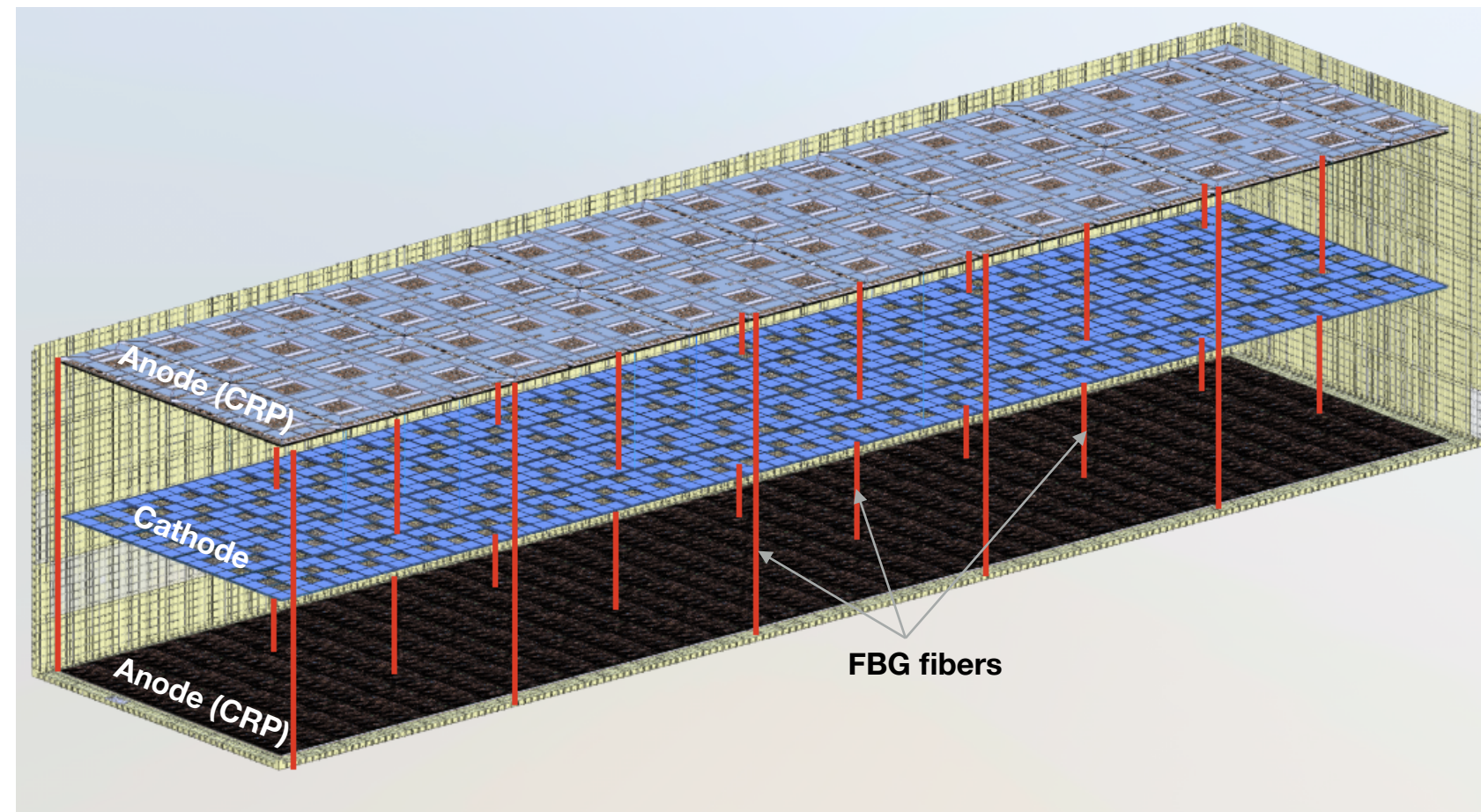


- T-Ports are far away from corners
- Can we use CRP cable trays ? To be understood
- Another option is to use the CRP SST for gas arrays
- Still would need to understand how to extract bottom cables

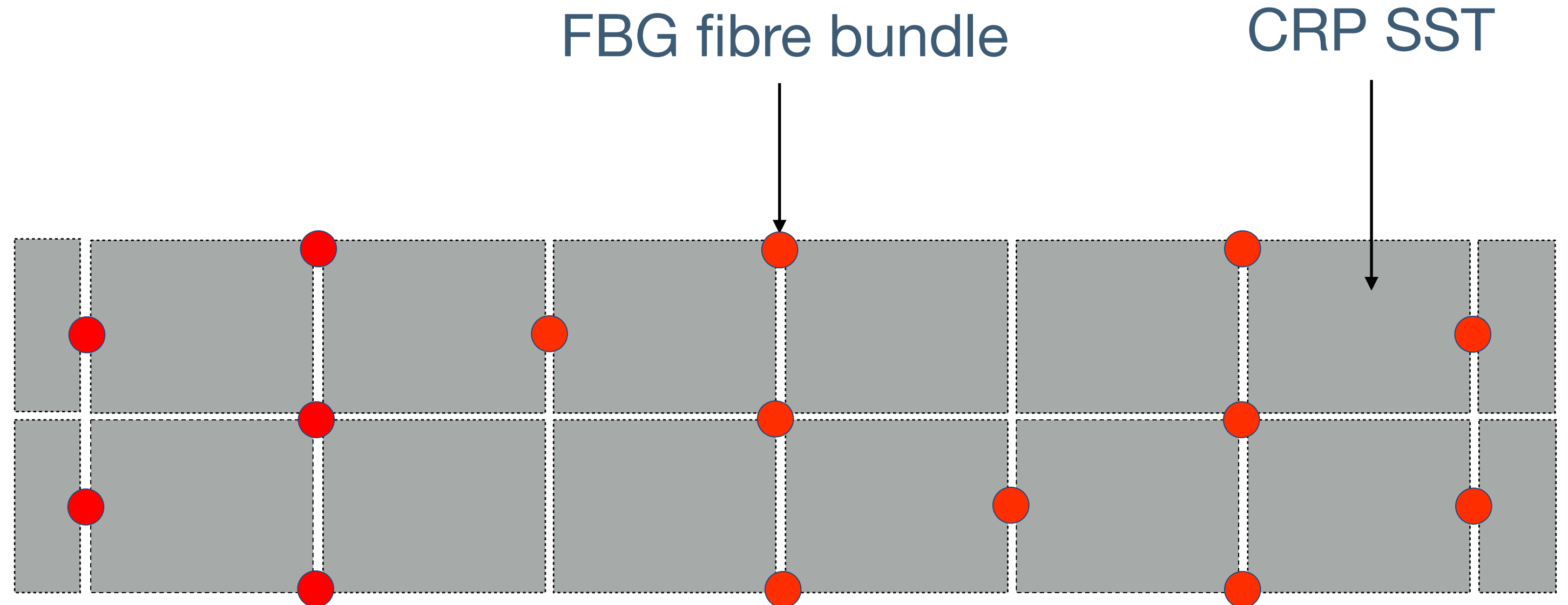
To be workout  
with I&I

# Fibre based thermometry for FD2

- 15 vertically aligned optical fibre bundles, with 3 fibres each, with ~30 FBG sensors per fibre. A total of 1350 sensors
- The readout is performed by 3 interrogators, outside the cryostat.

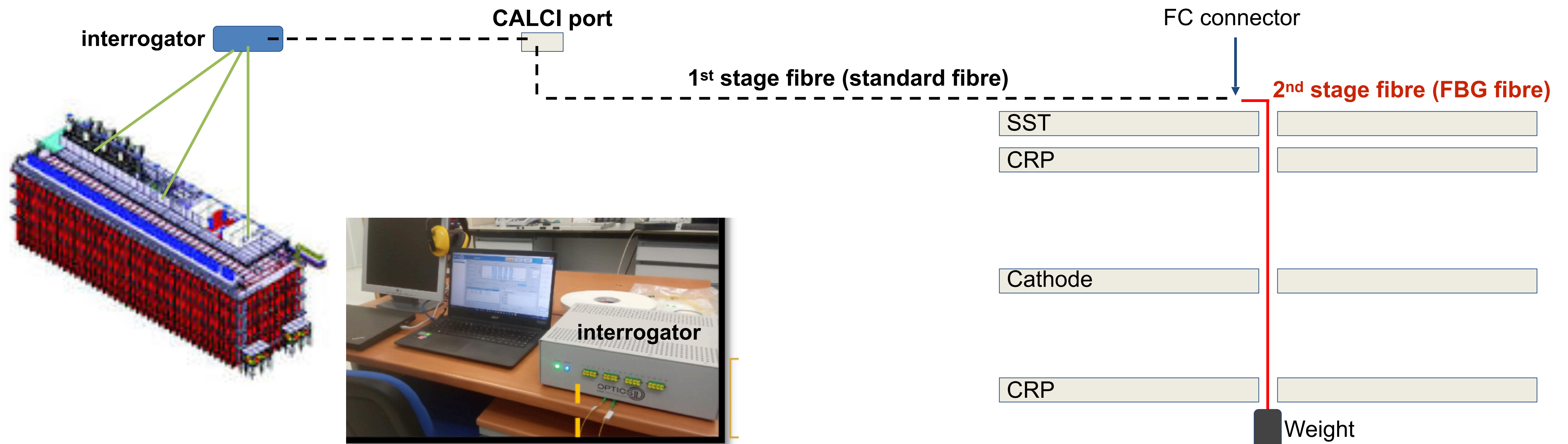


TOP view

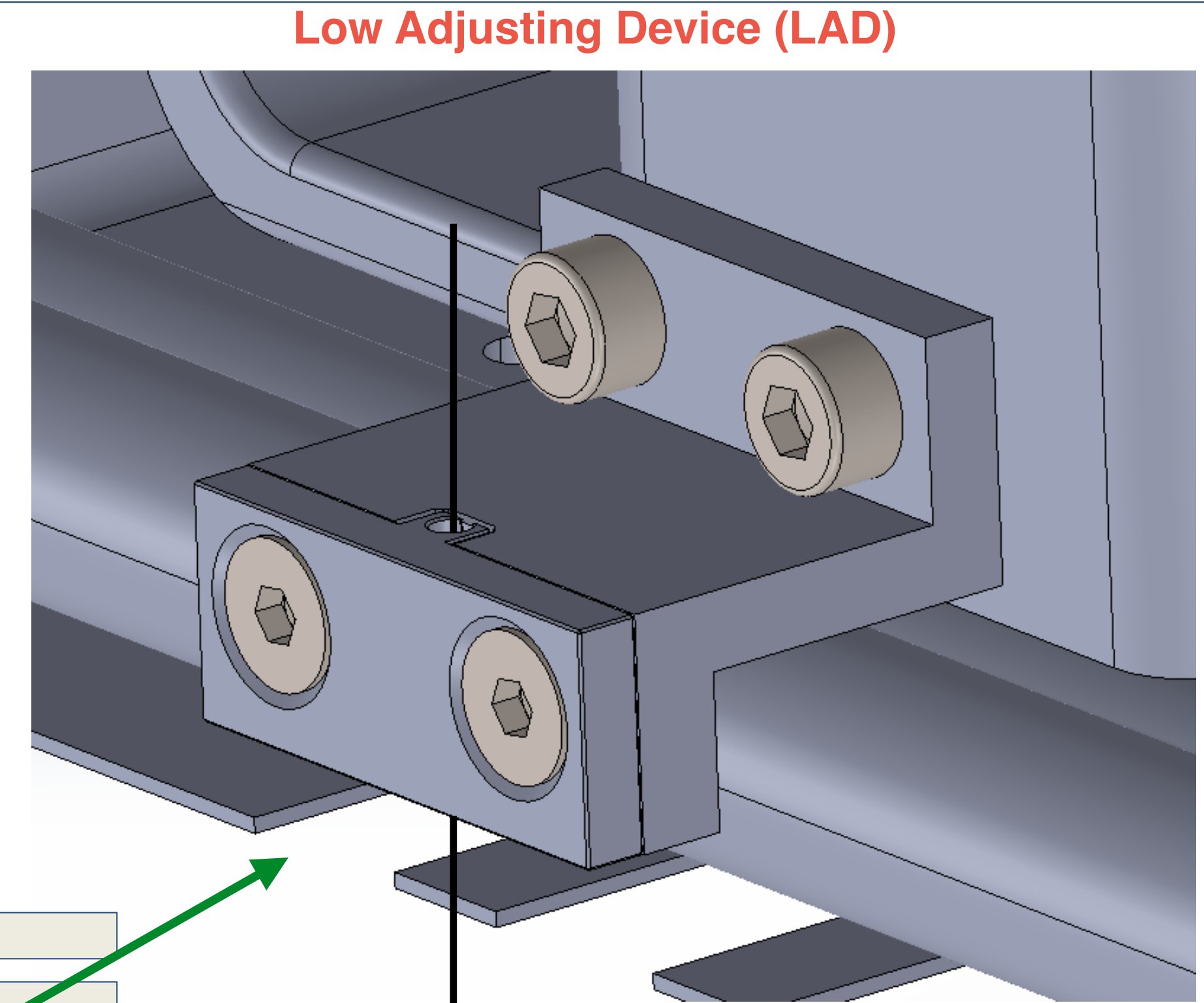
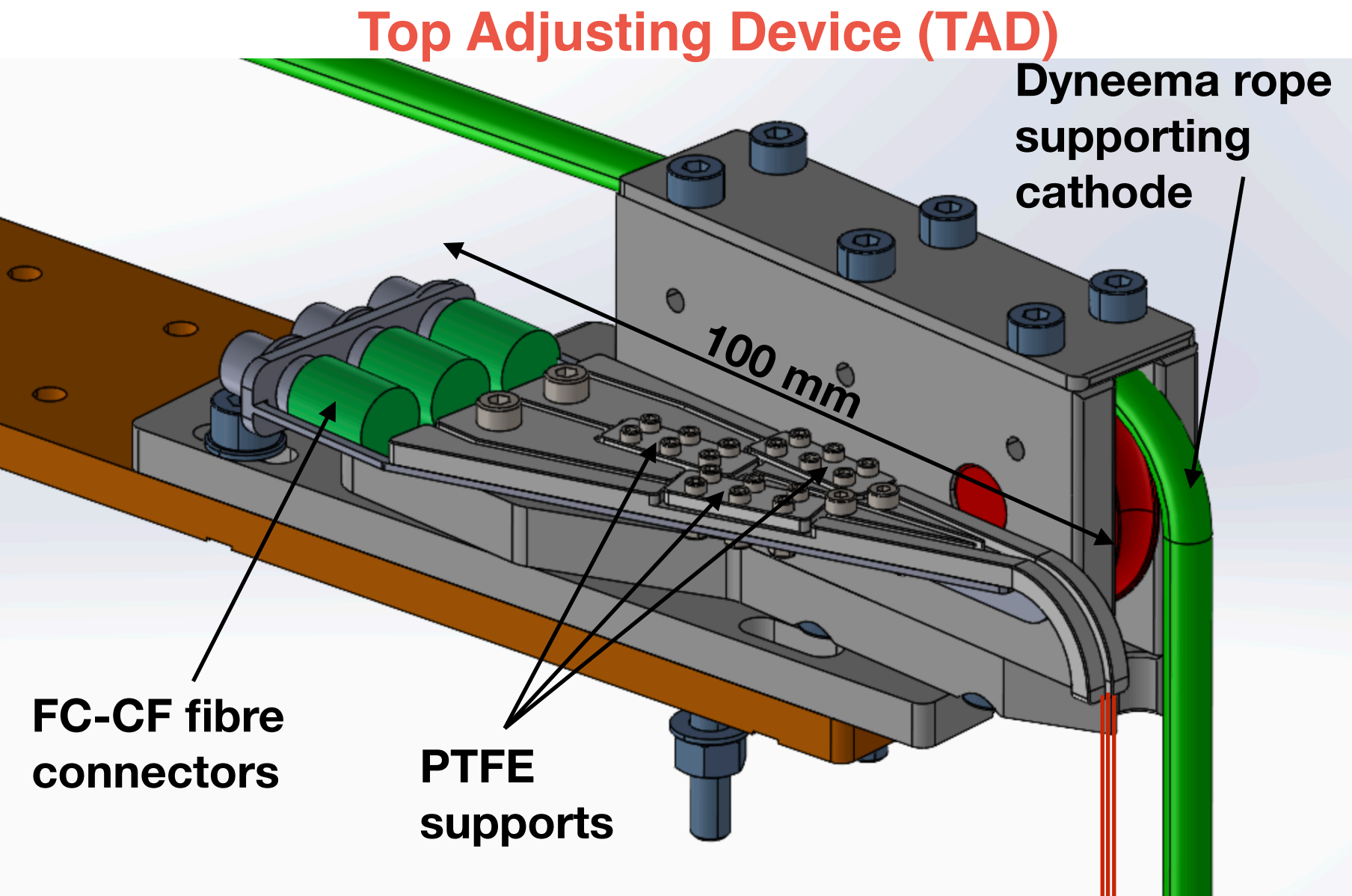


# Fibre based thermometry for FD2

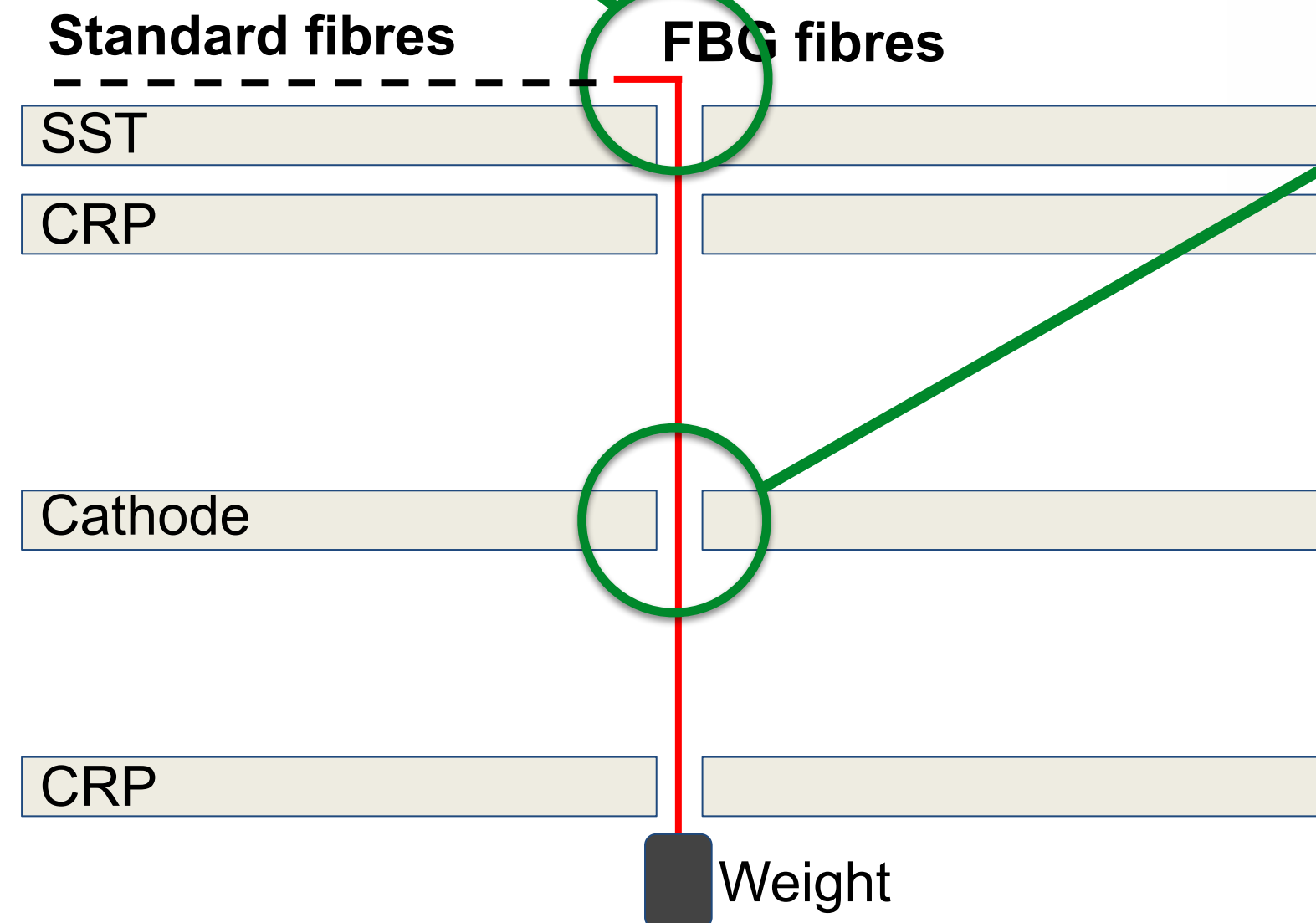
- The first stage starts at the interrogator placed outside the cryostat at room temperature, enters in the cryostat through a CALCI port, it is routed along a cable tray, and ends near the measurement point, on the CRP superstructure (SST), next to one of the dyneema ropes, where it is fixed. The termination is a FC connector. This first stage will be a standard fibre with a protection jacket.
- The second stage (FBG fibres) is connected to the first one through a FC connector. Then it descends vertically, crossing the cathode gap and the bottom CRPs to the floor. A plumb will give a constant tension to the fibre.



# Interfaces with cathode



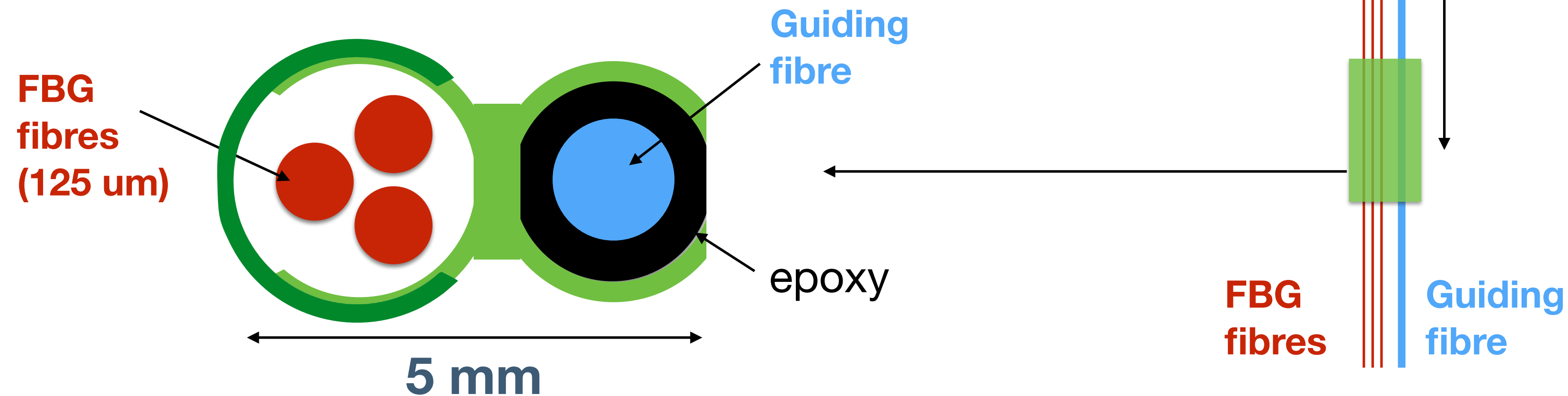
3 FBG fibres



Fibre bundle

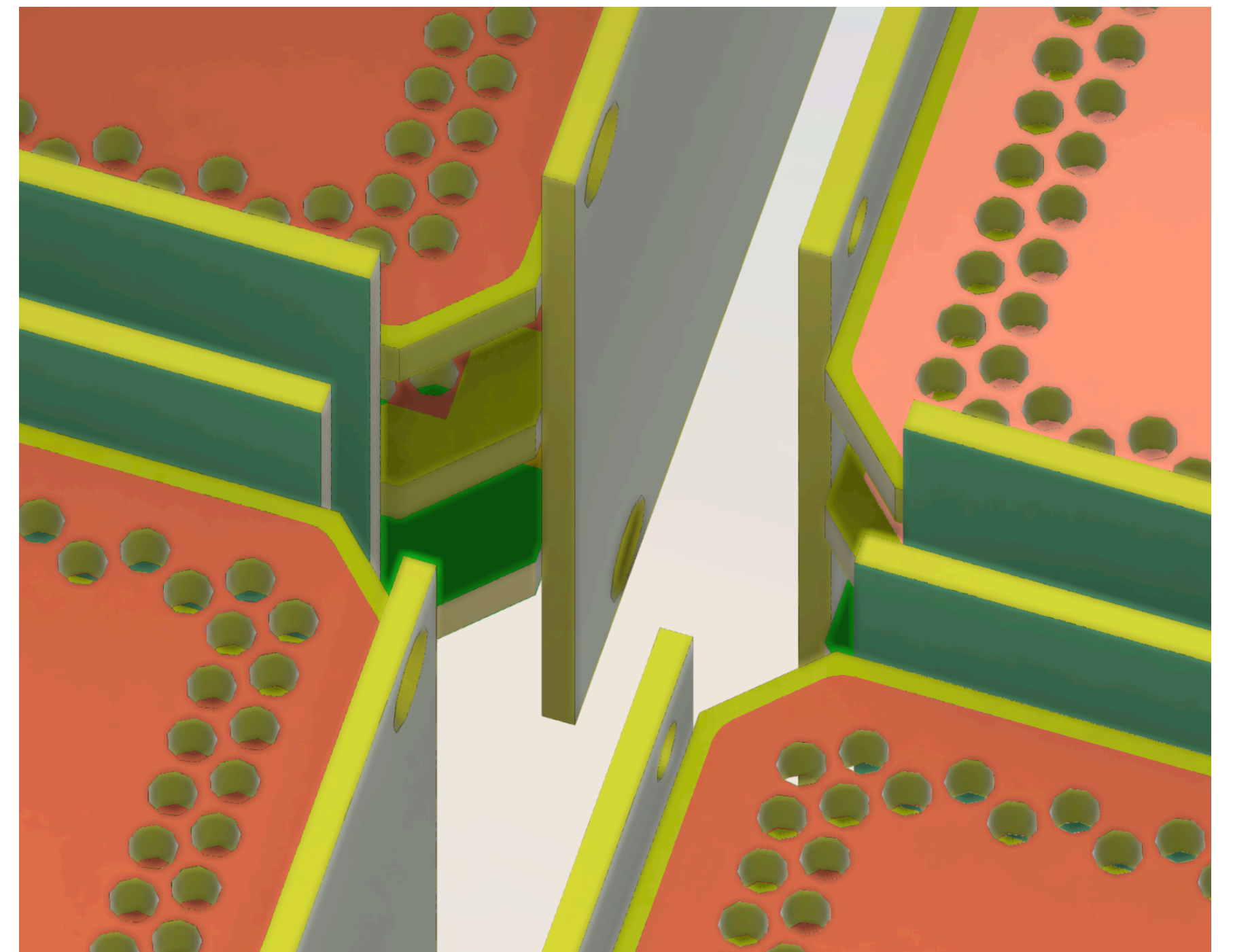
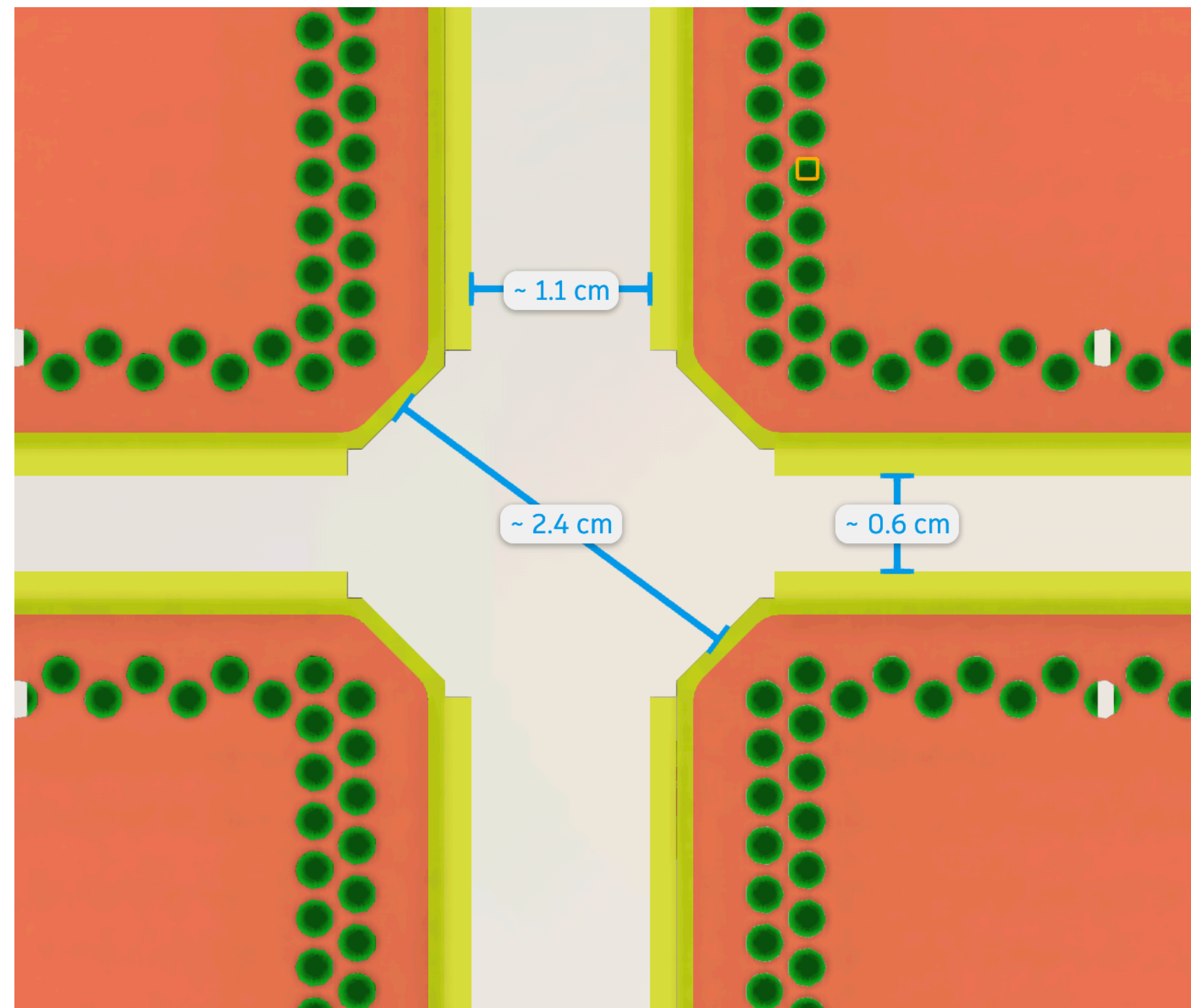
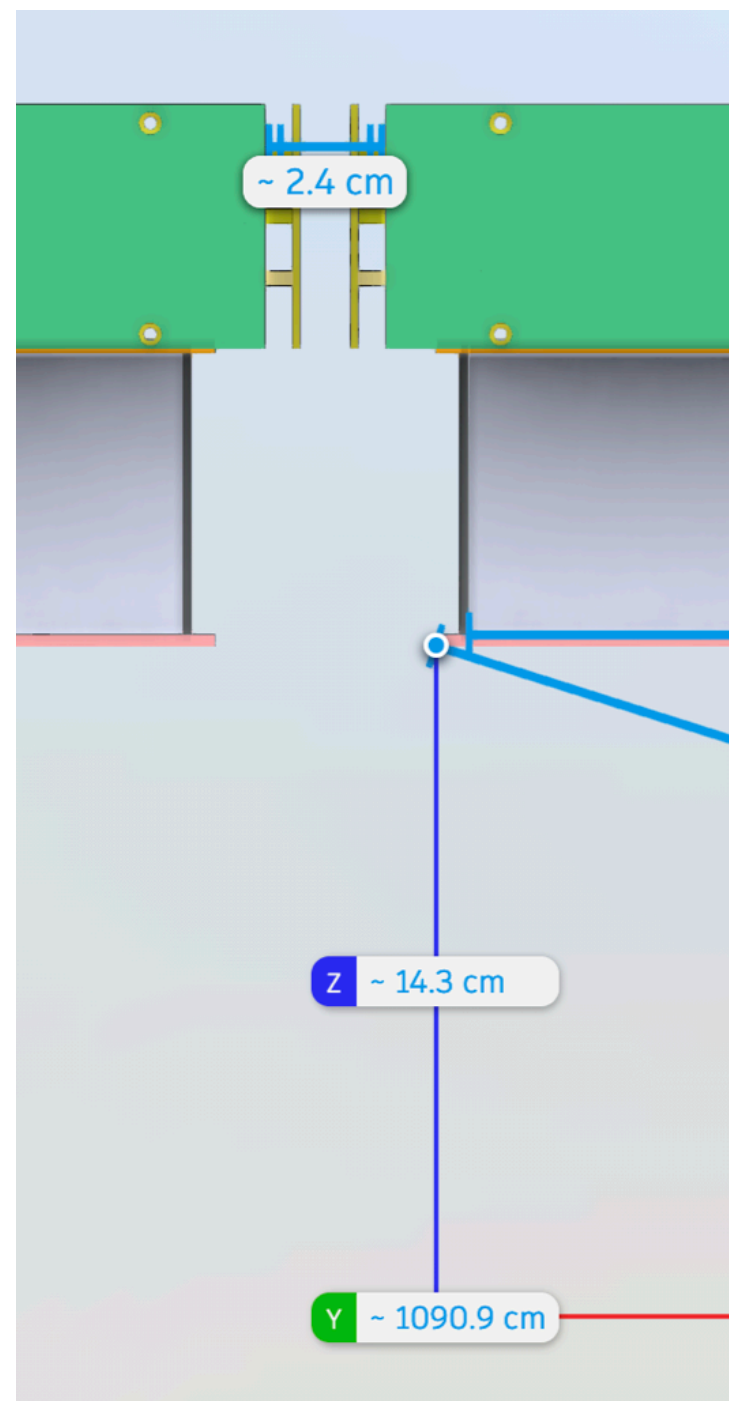
# Fibre bundle

- Each bundle will have a guiding fibre and three FBG fibres
- Motivation is twofold:
  - Mitigate the risk in the case of fibre breaking
  - Increase precision with 3 independent measurements at the same location
- A very small piece (5 mm) attached to the guiding fibre will keep FBG fibres in place



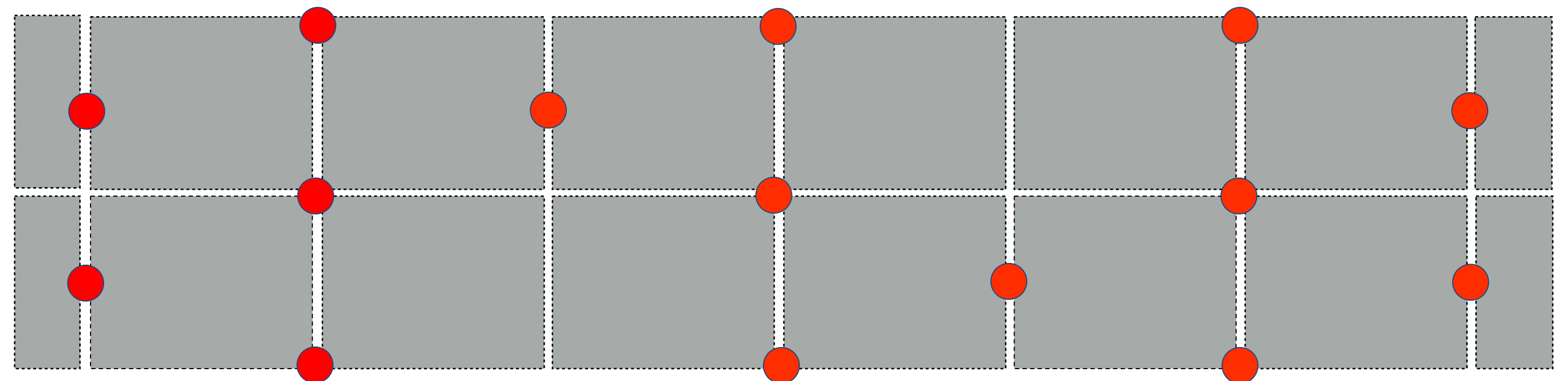
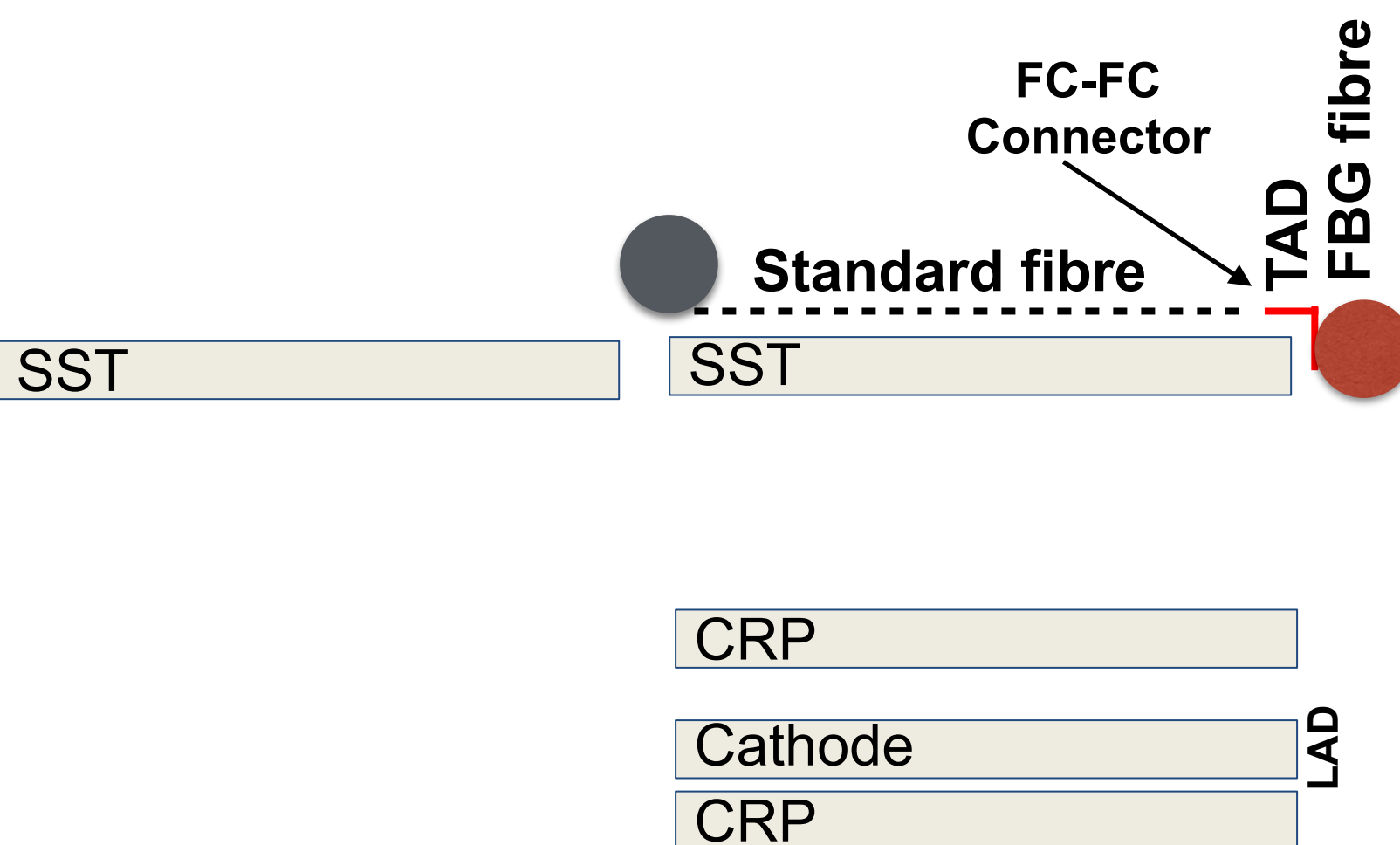
# Interfaces with bottom CRP

- There are 1-2 cm space between CRPs
- In vertical we have 14 cm for the weight
- Weight currently under design

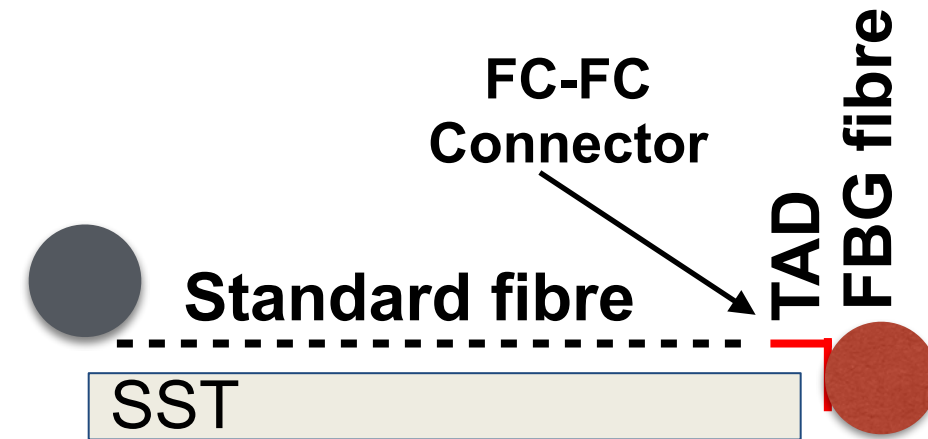


# Installation sequence (conceptual)

1. The TAD with the winded FBG fibres is installed on the CRP SST. The standard fibres are connected to the FBG ones and routed on the CRP SST to one of its corners
2. The SST is elevated
3. When the neighbour SST is elevated standard fibres on the previous SST are routed on this SST to the CALCI TMS port, and pulled up
4. When the cathode is installed they are deployed vertically down to the cathode, passing through the LAD guiding piece. The remaining fibre length is kept winded on the coil below the cathode
5. Once the corresponding bottom CRP is installed the fibre bundle is unwinded down to the floor
6. The plumbs are attached to the fibres and introduced in the a cylinder to avoid swinging



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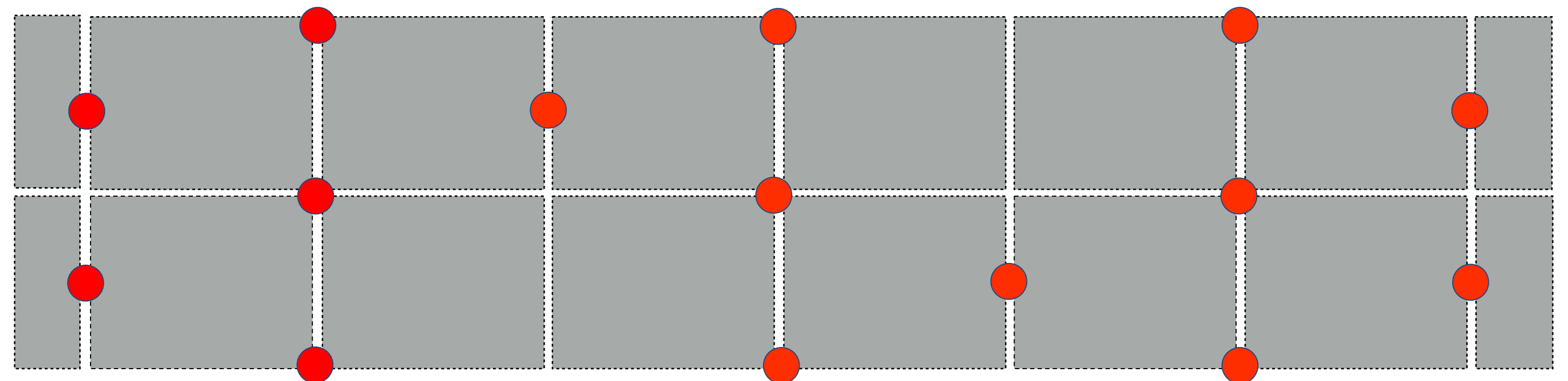
SST

CRP

Cathode

CRP

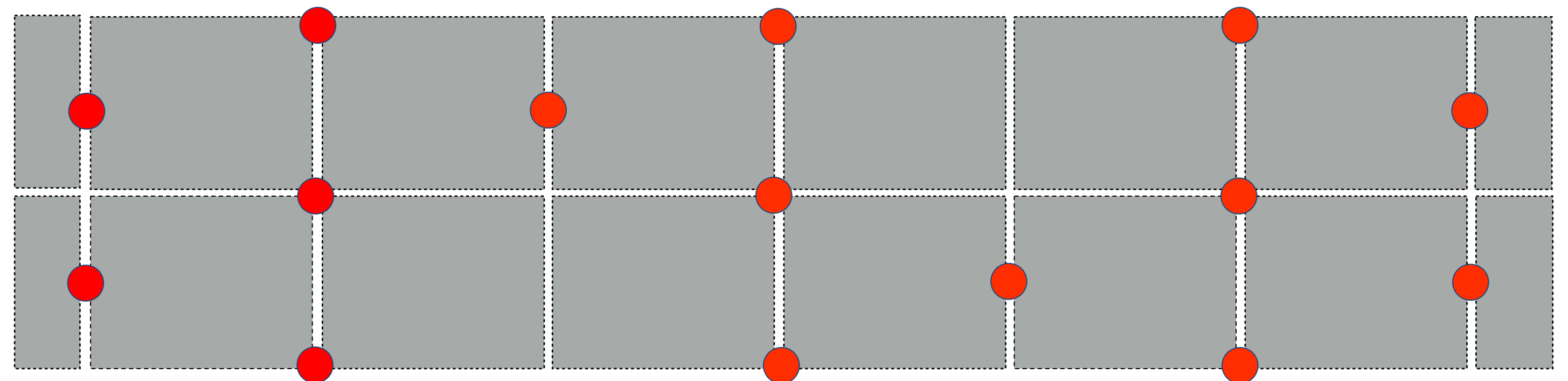
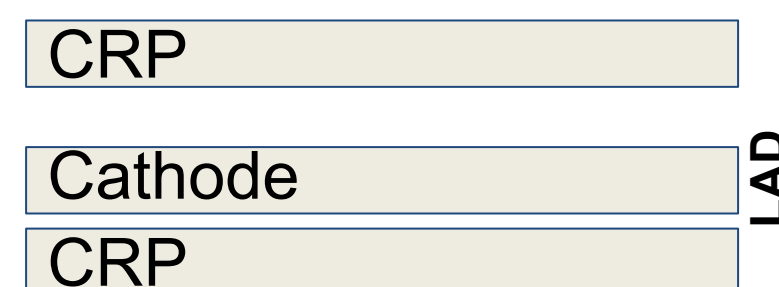
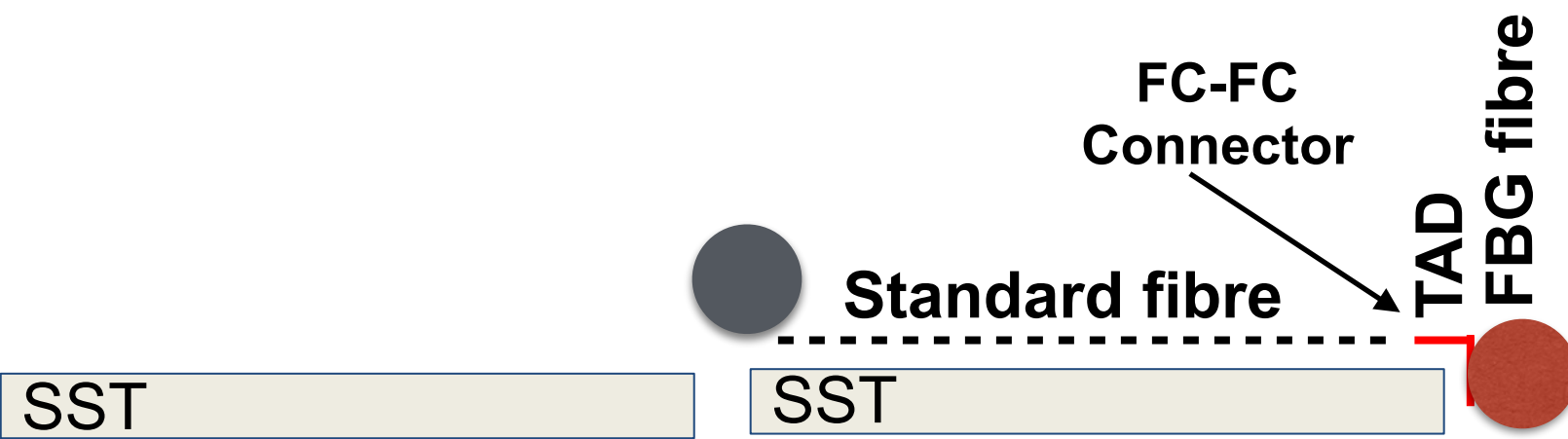
LAD





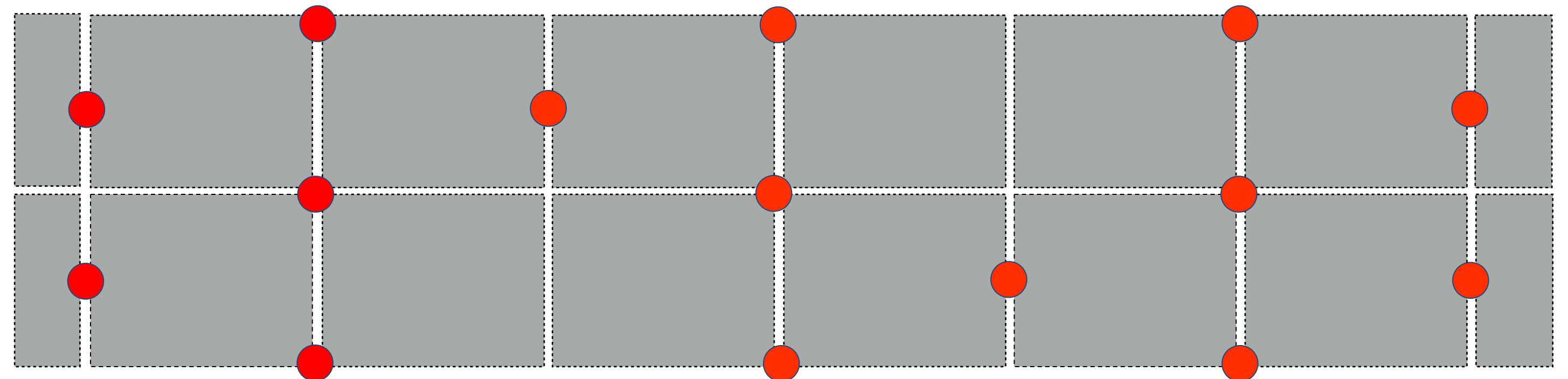
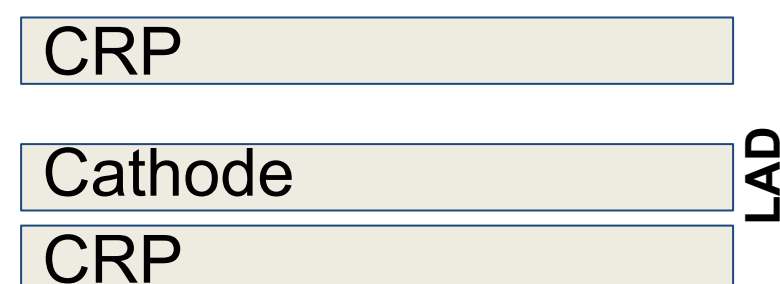
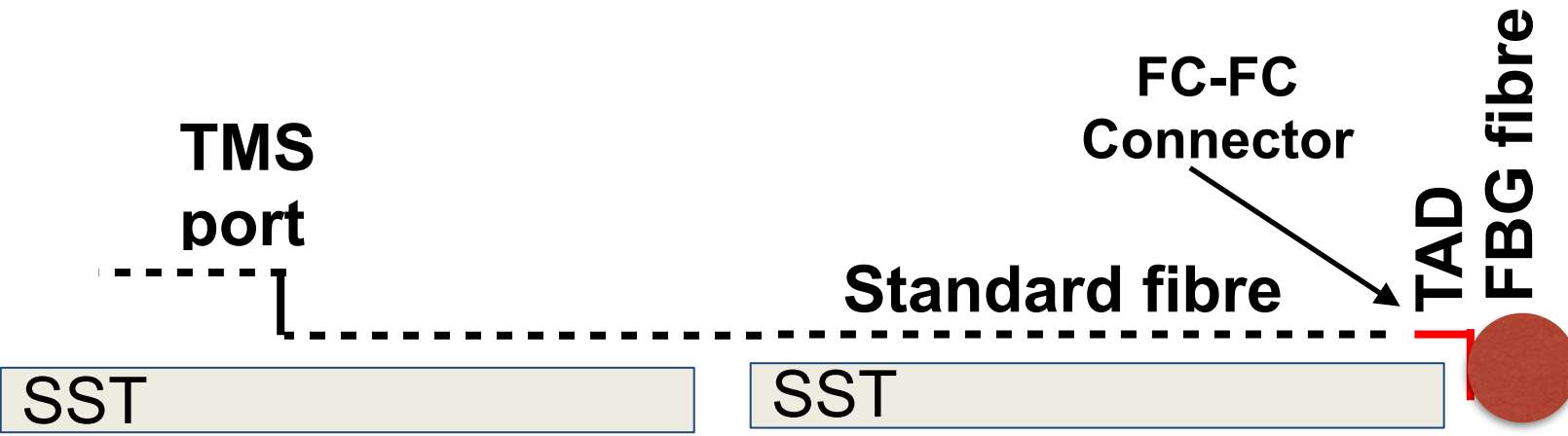
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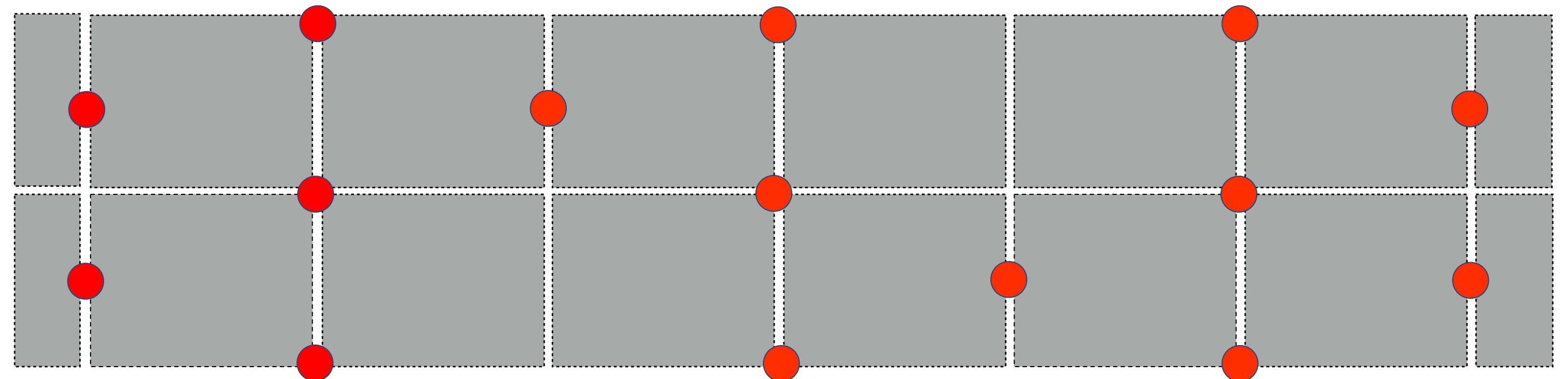
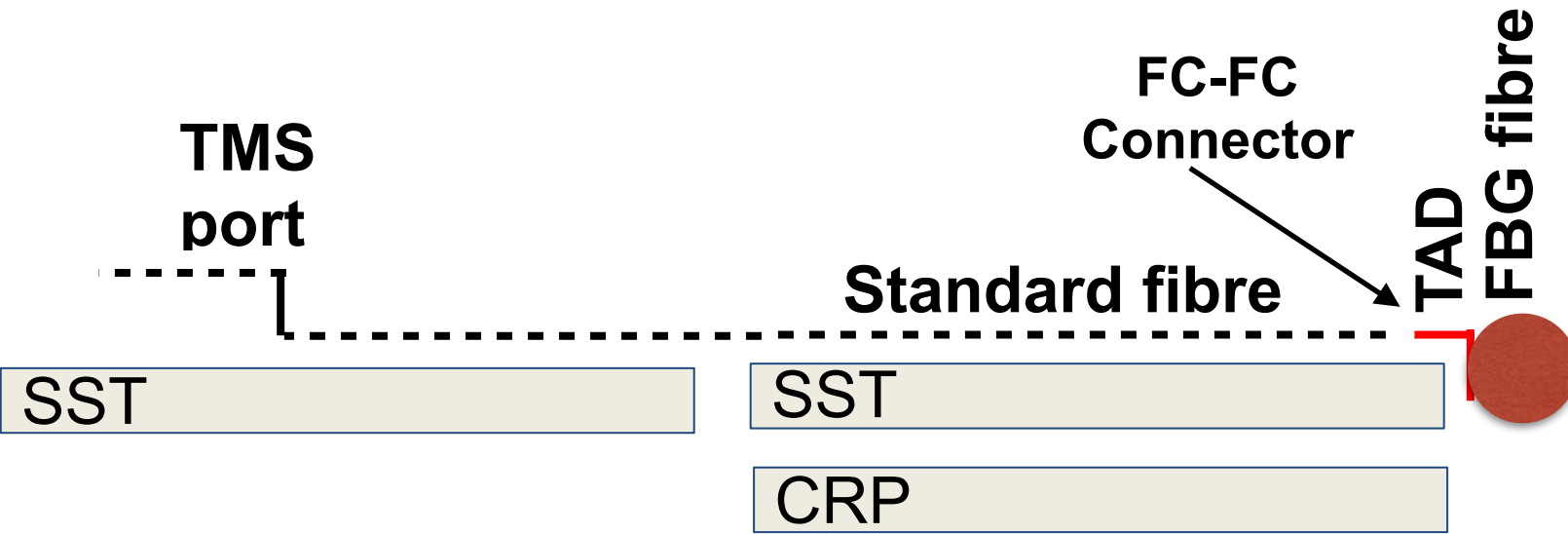
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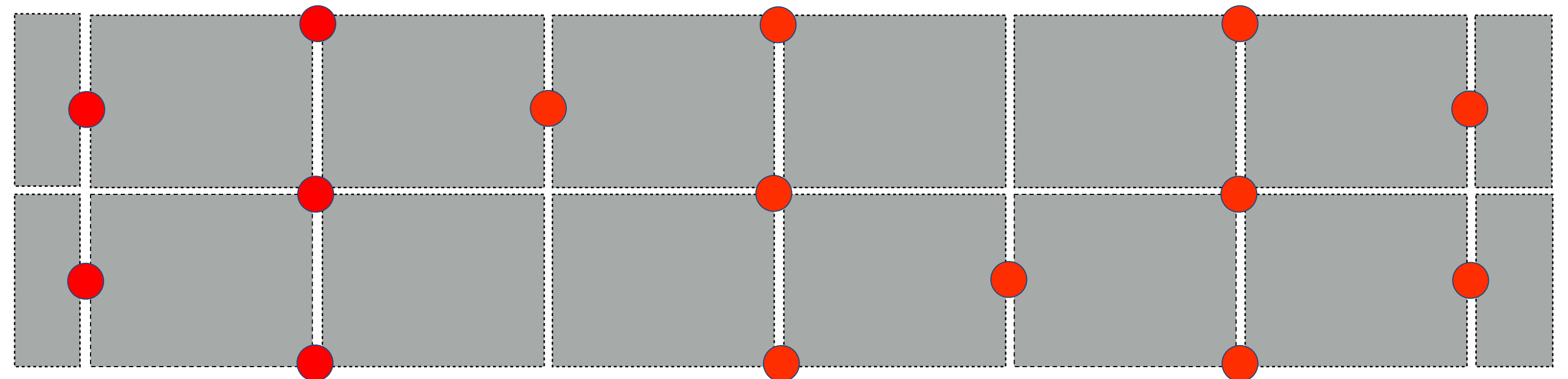
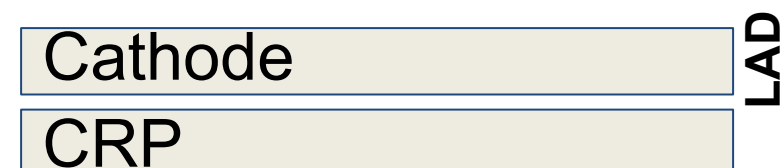
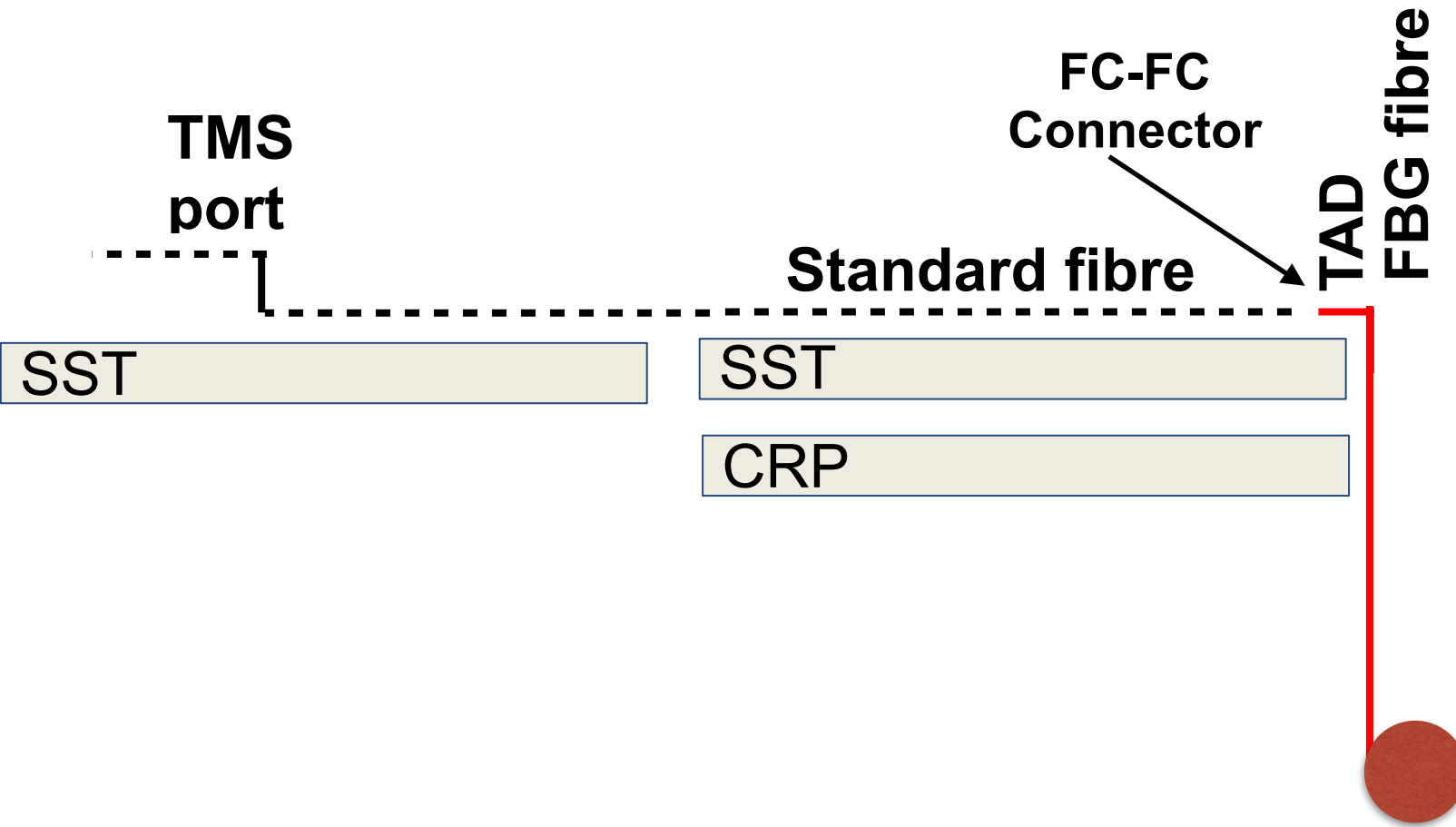
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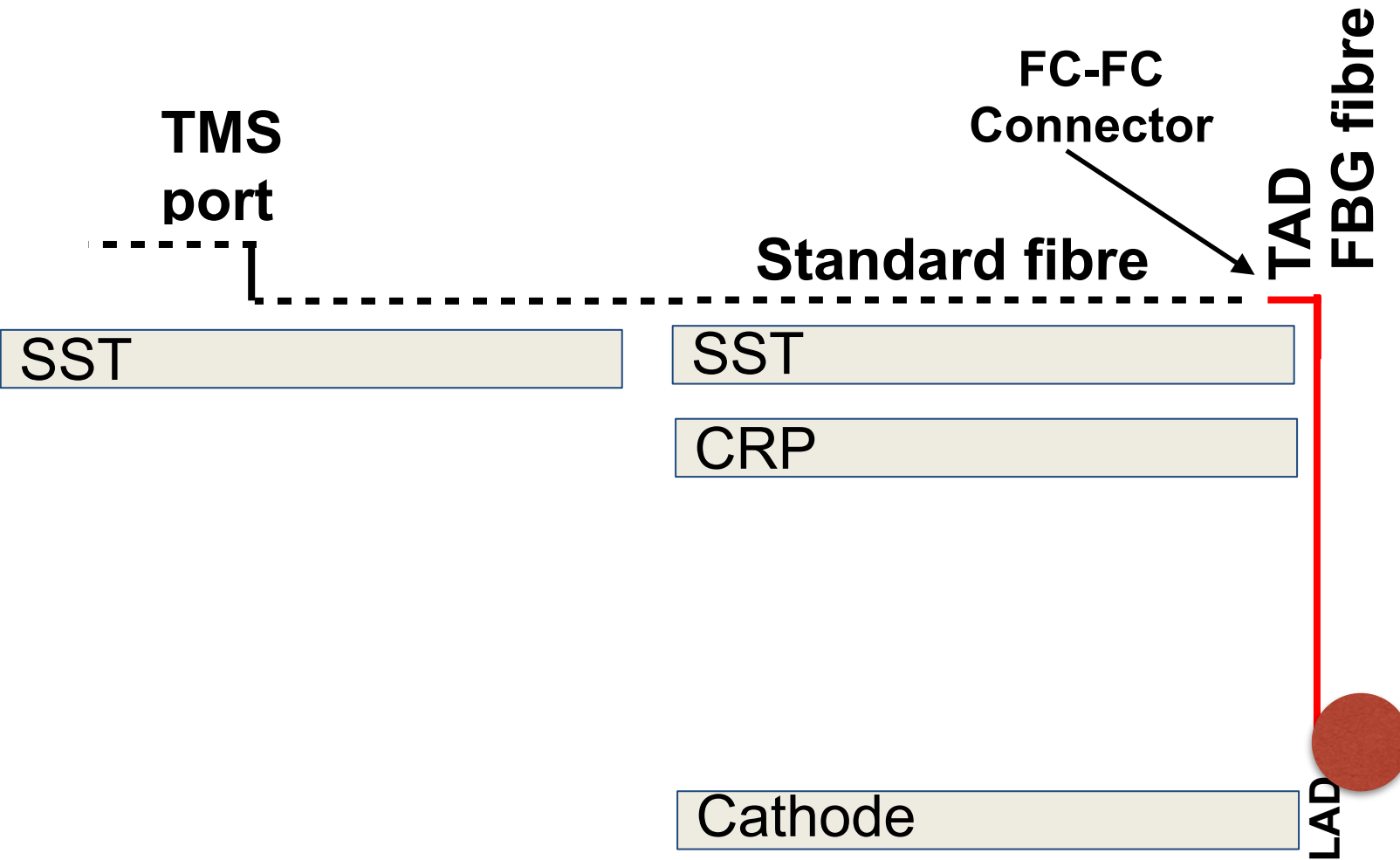
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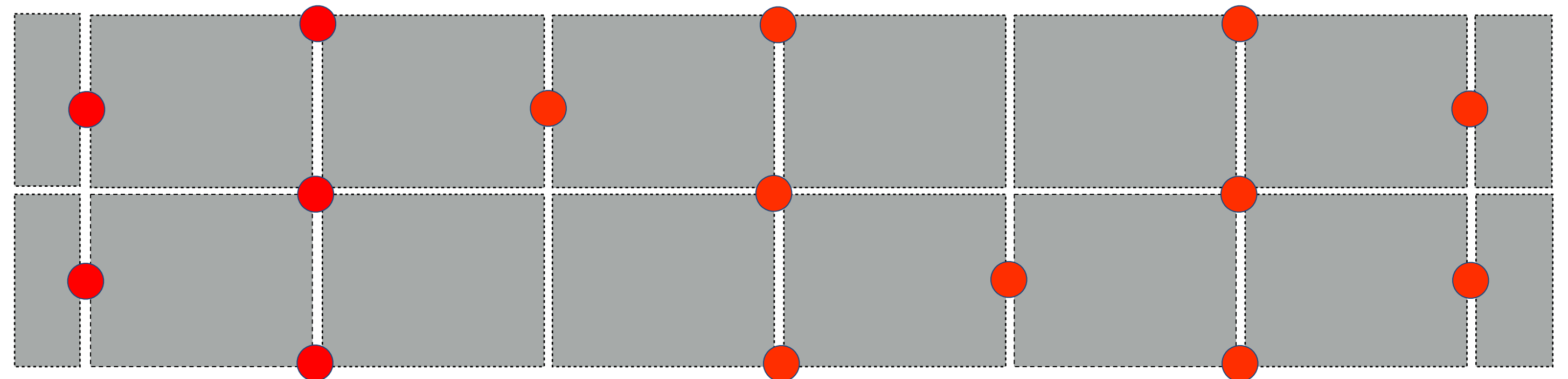


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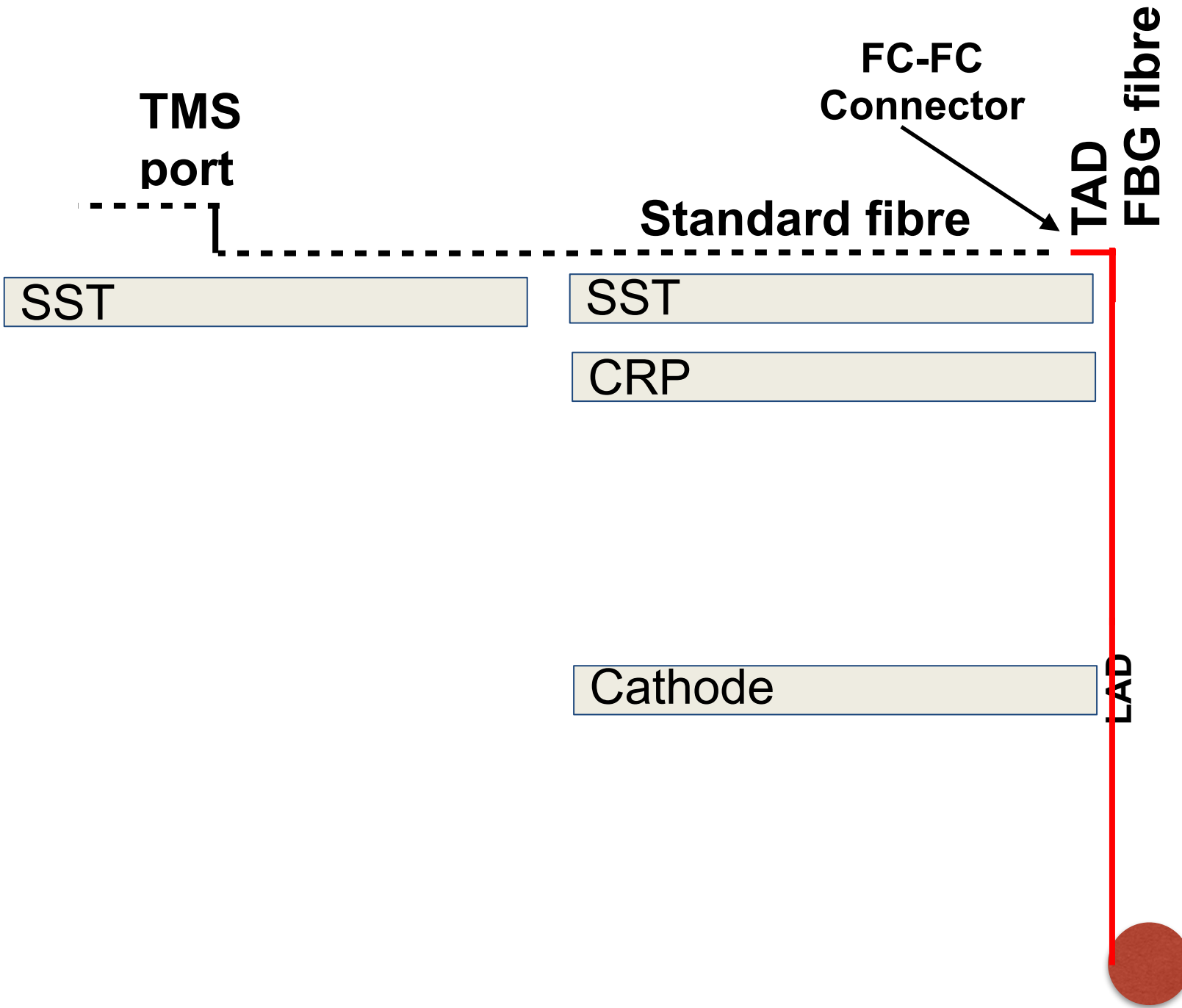


CRP

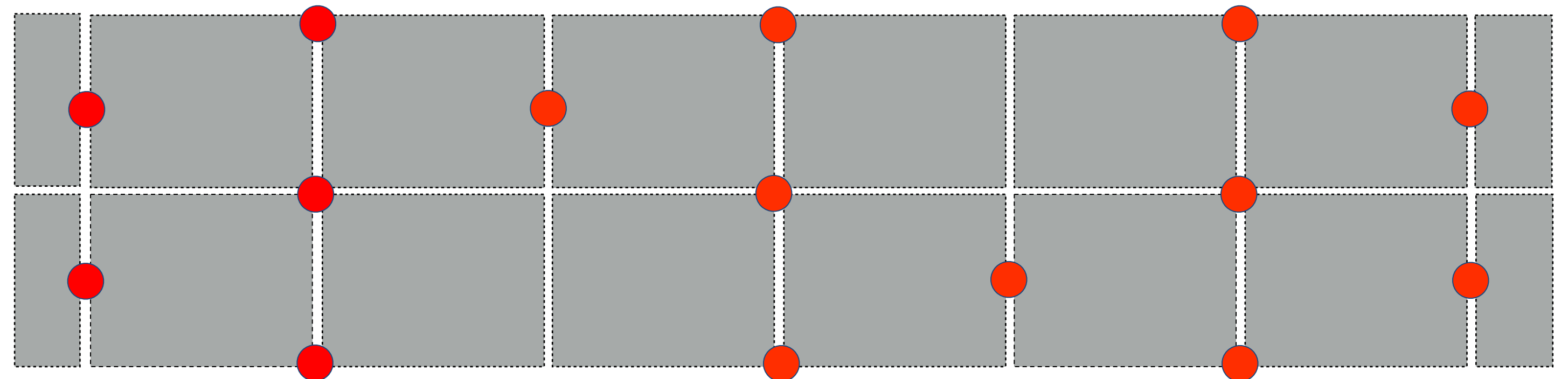


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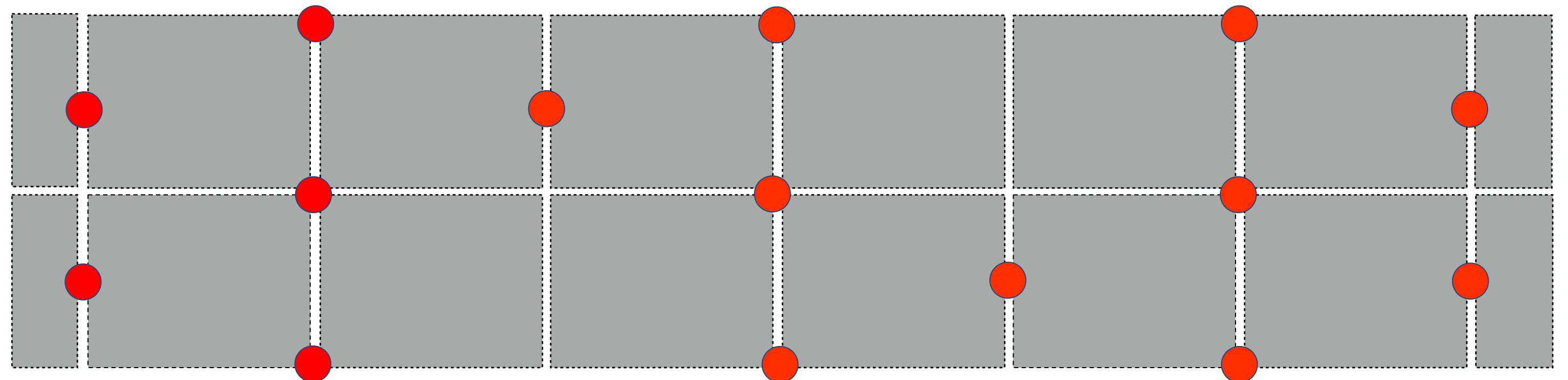
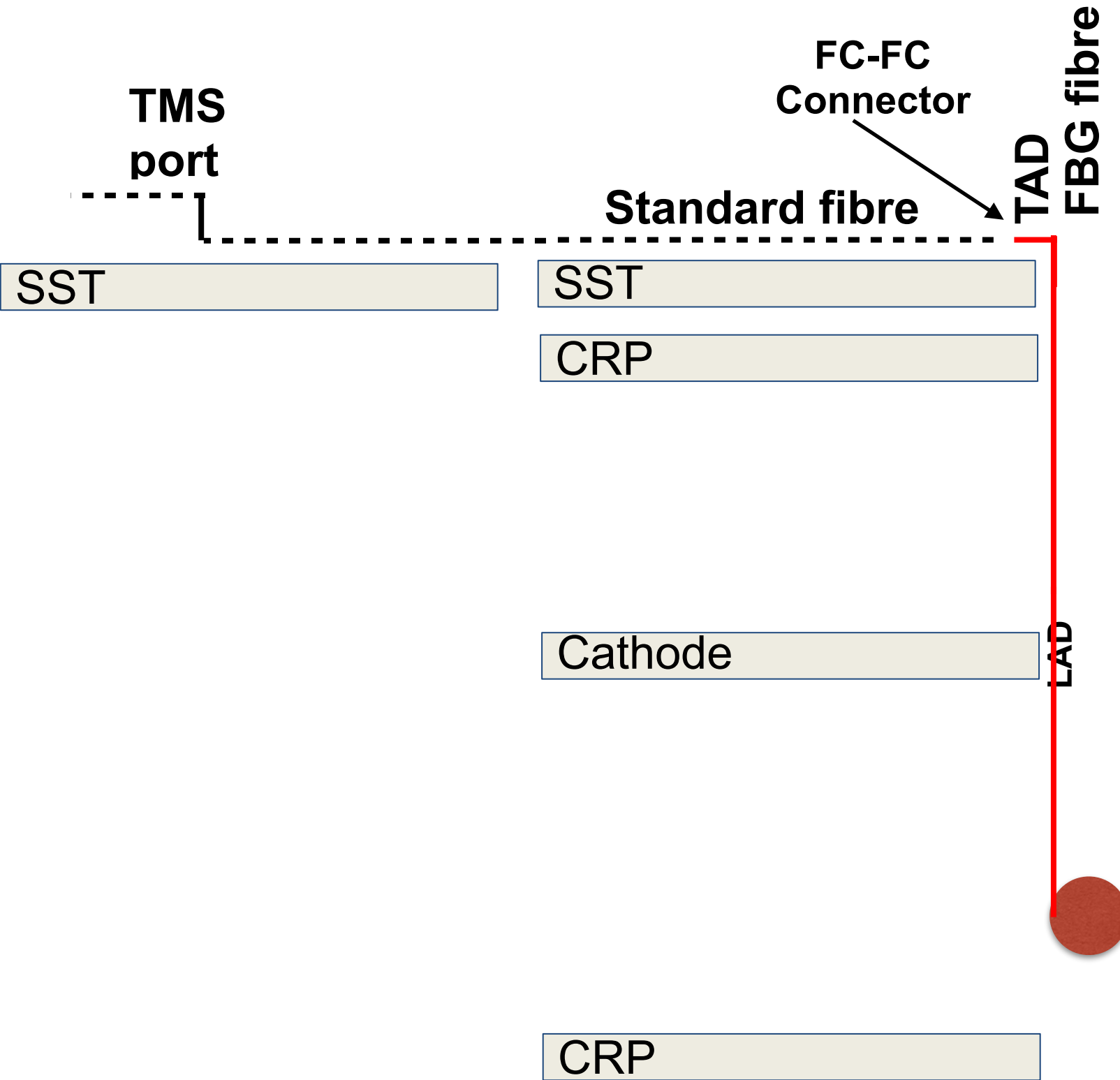


CRP



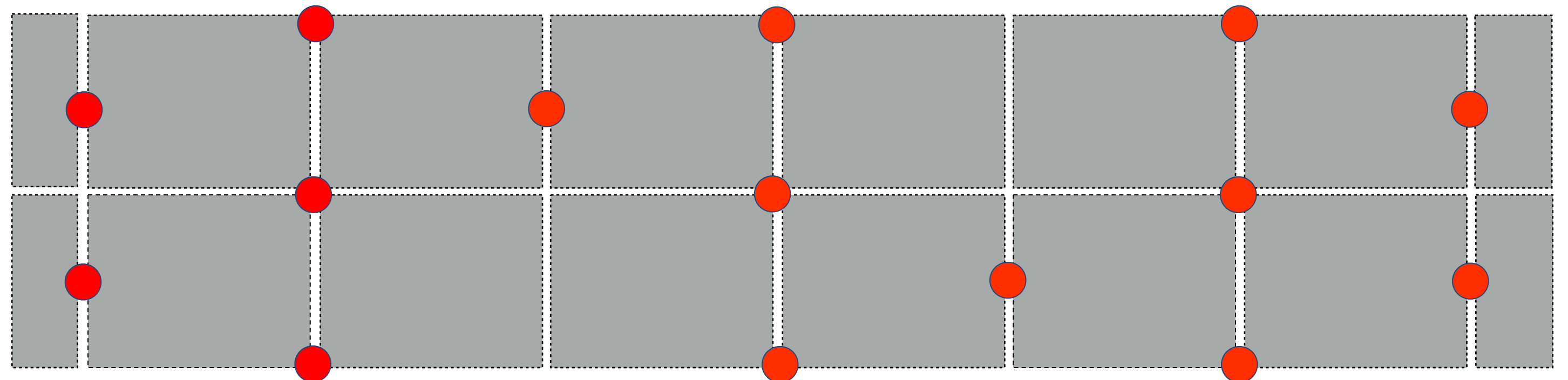
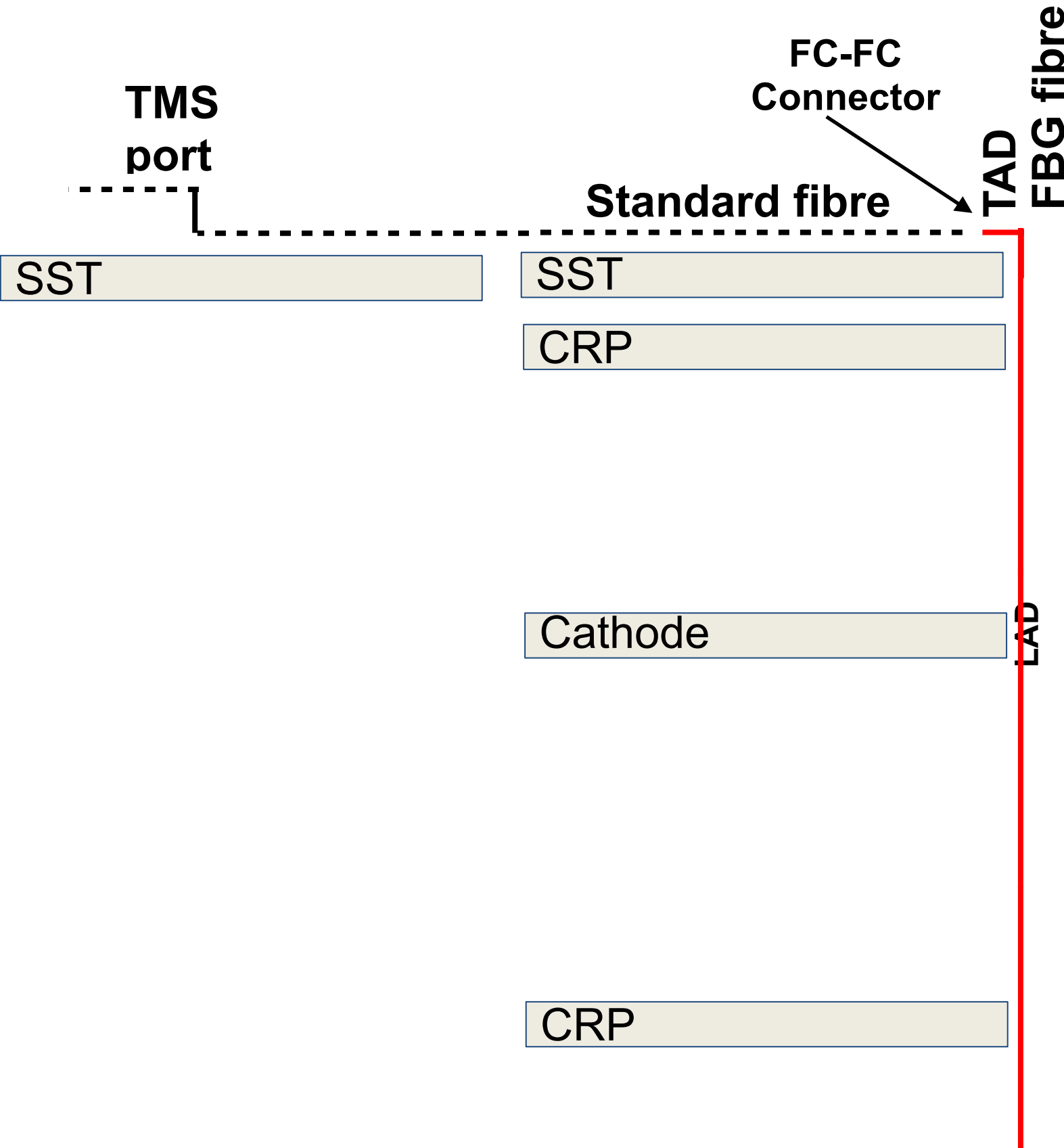
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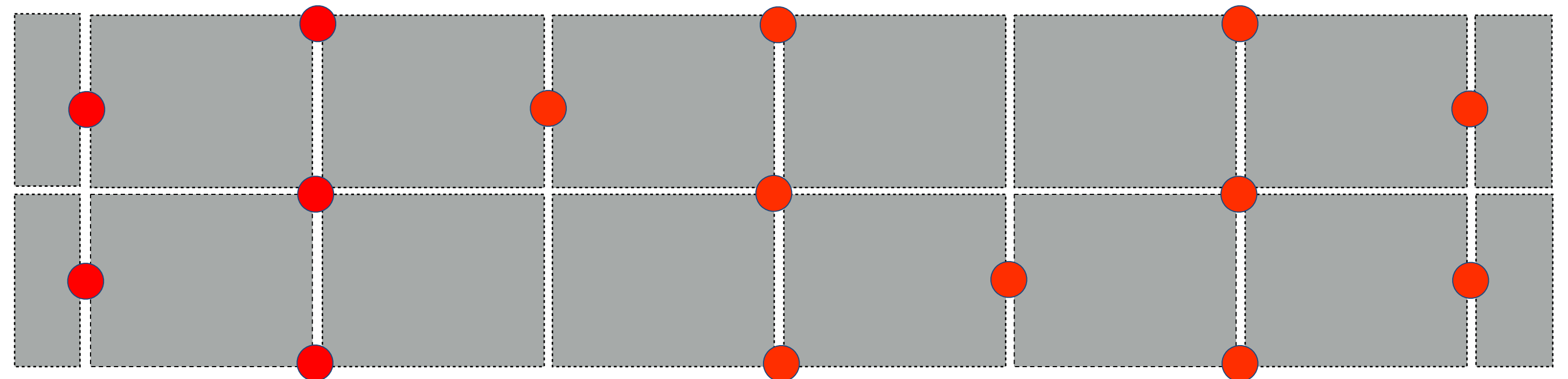
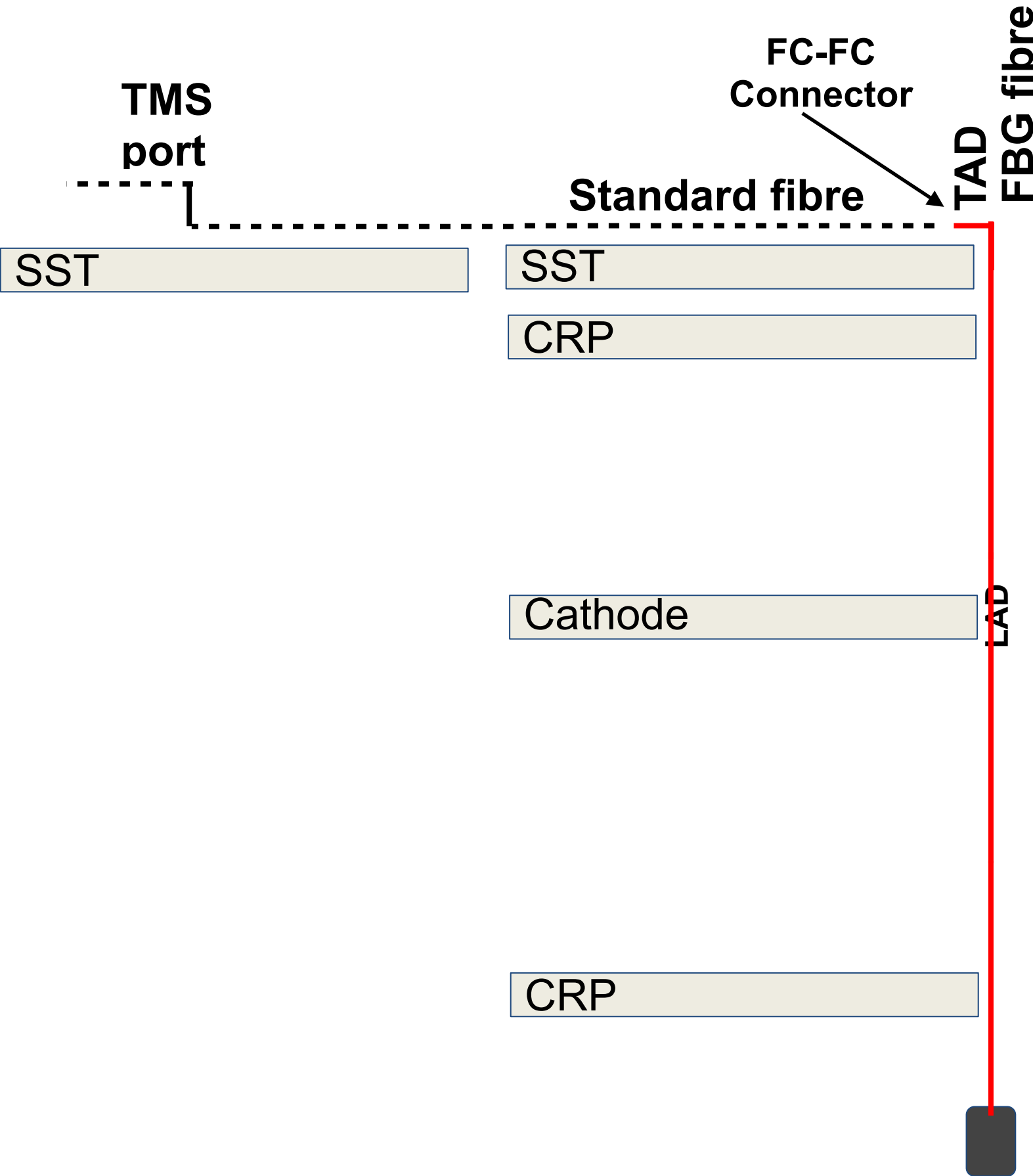
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# Routing on CRP SST

Current proposal

## Gas array



▲ Gas array (GA)

— Cable bundle pre-installed on SST

— Cable bundle installed at height

18 18 # RTD cables

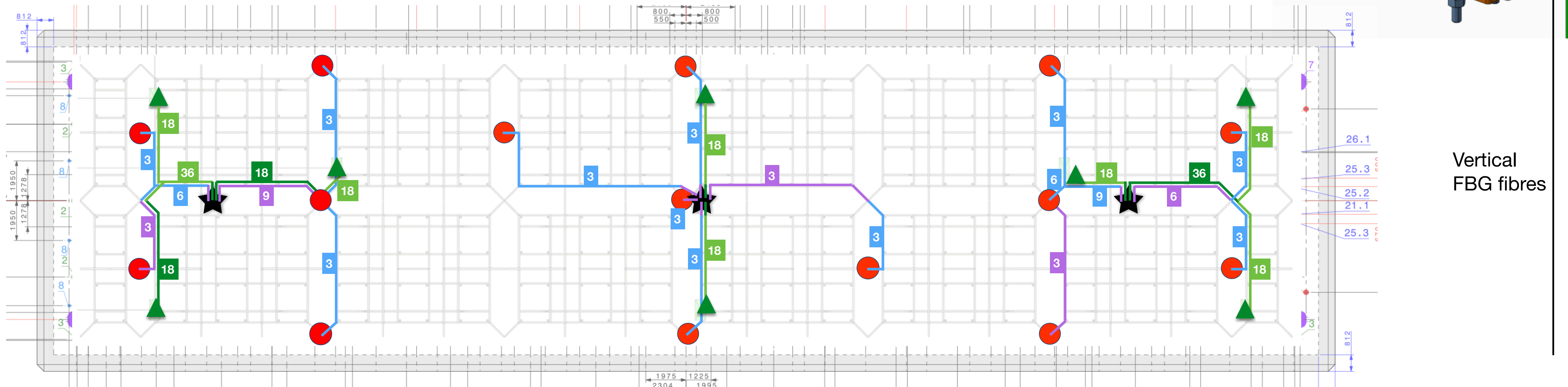
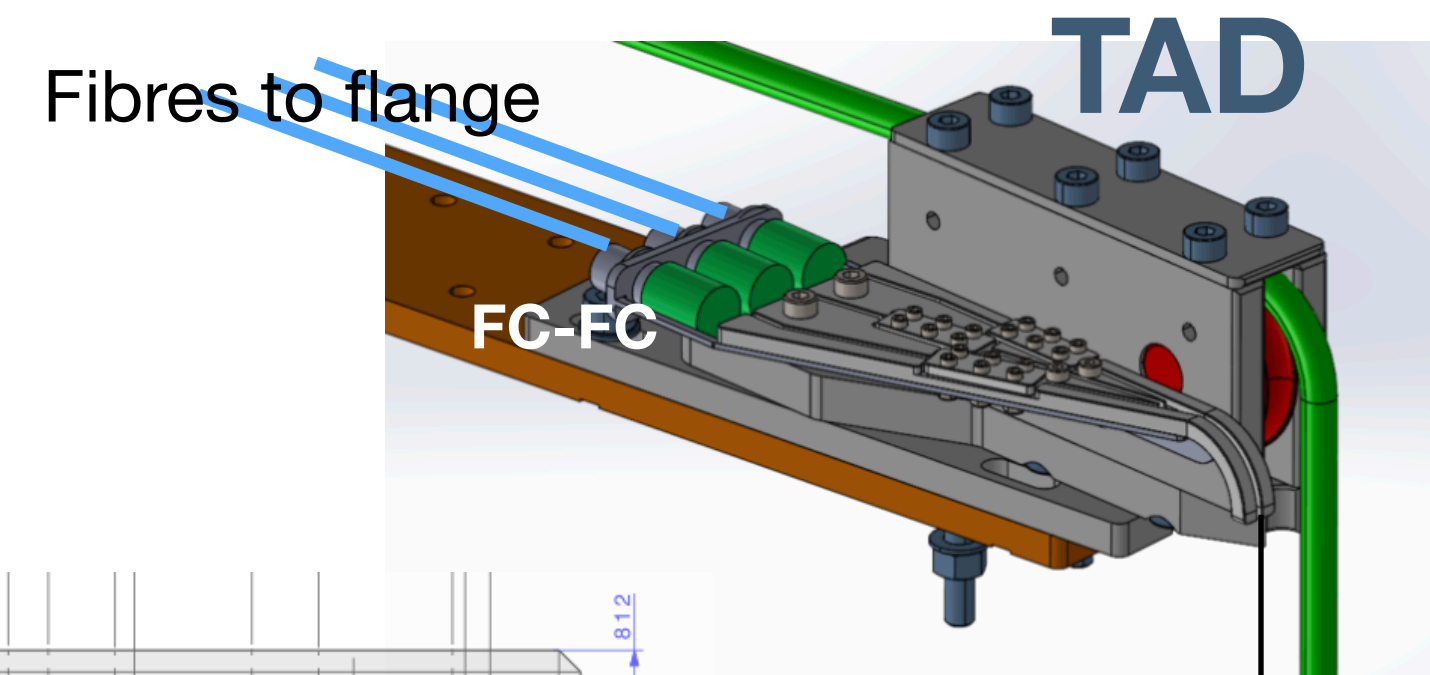
● FBG measurement point (TAD & FC connector & vertical fibre)

— Fiber pre-installed on SST

— Fiber installed at height

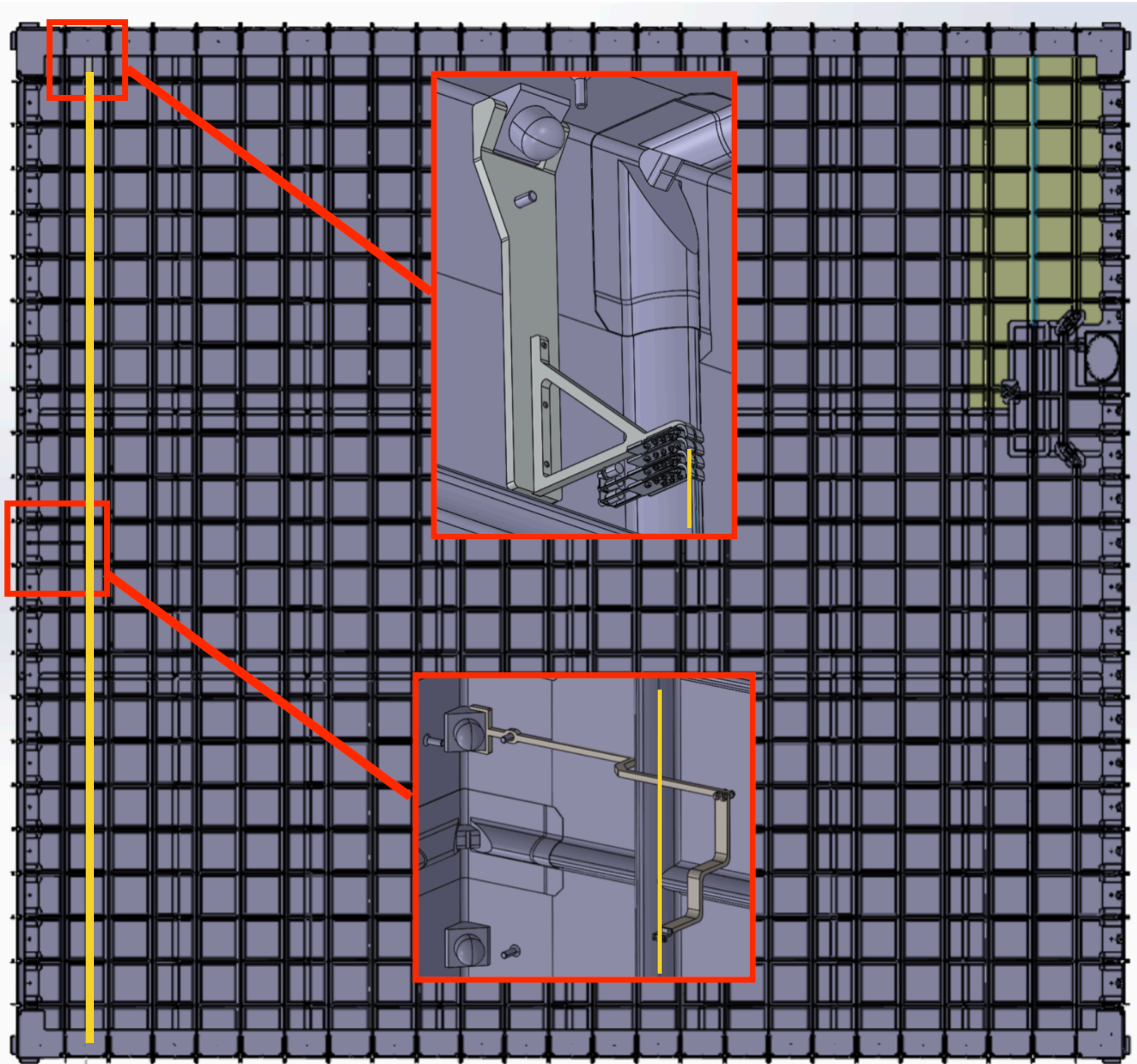
3 3 # fibers

★ Cryostat port (3 units) and interrogator (3 units)

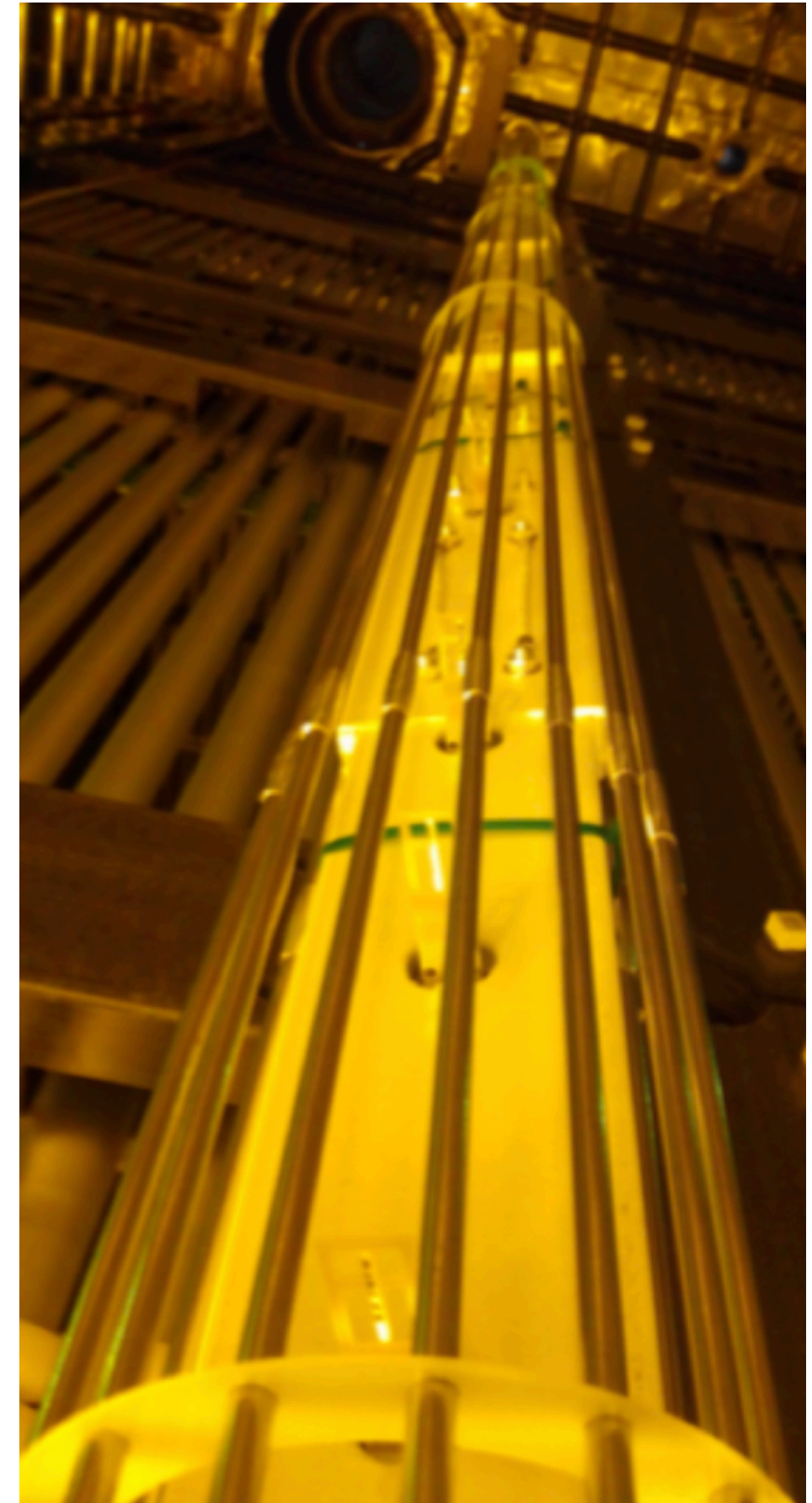


# Test installation at CERN

- The system is being prototyped and will be installed in PD-VD in January



- A second, more advance prototype, with better fibres, could be installed later besides the T-Gradient monitor in PD-HD
- The 48 RTDs calibrated to 3 mK could be very useful to understand the FBG performance



# Installation schedule

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- **FD1 only:** APA sensors installed at APA factories following their schedule
  - Cabling from upper APA to flange is similar to the one of the PDS and will be done by I&I
- **FD2 only:** fibres would be installed during detector installation in coordination with CRP and cathode (about 7 months)
- Pump, Inlet, wall and gas sensors will be installed before the detector
  - We estimate 3 weeks for each FD module
- PrM sensors will be installed in coordination with PrMs after the detector

# Action items

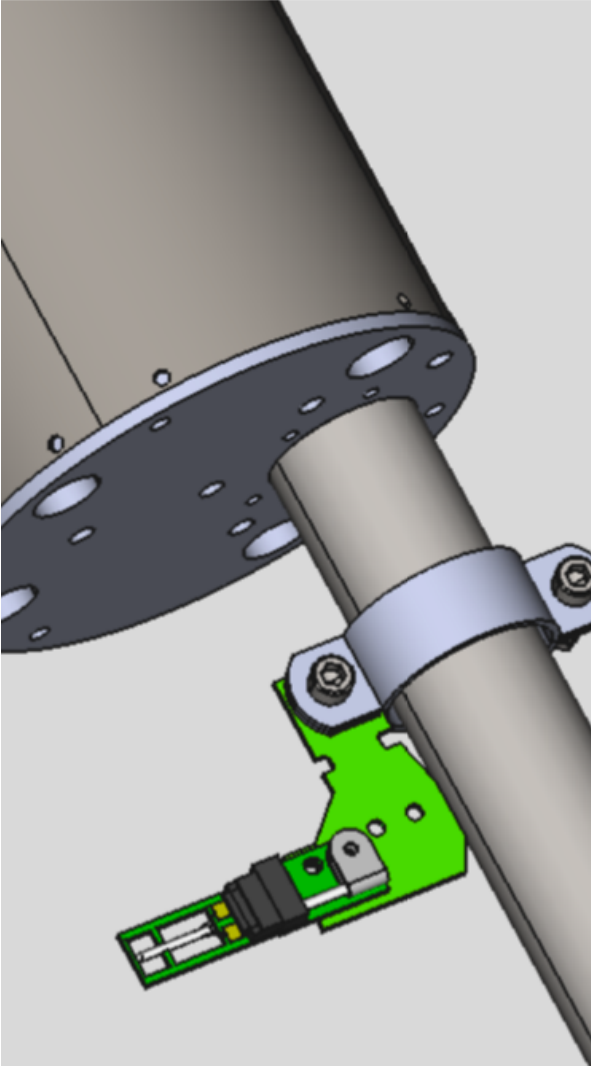

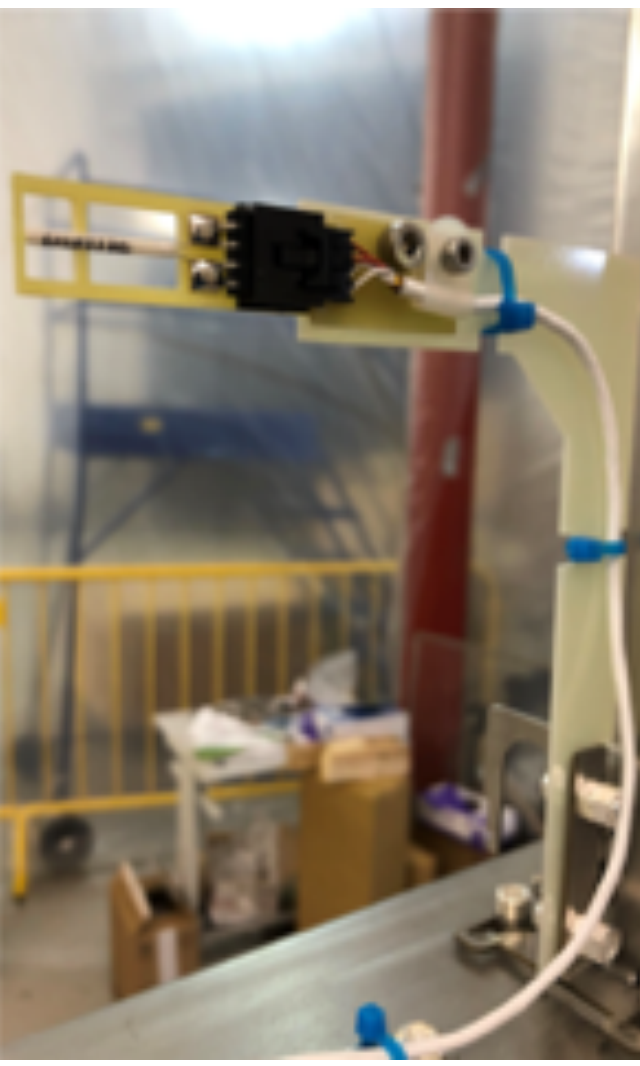

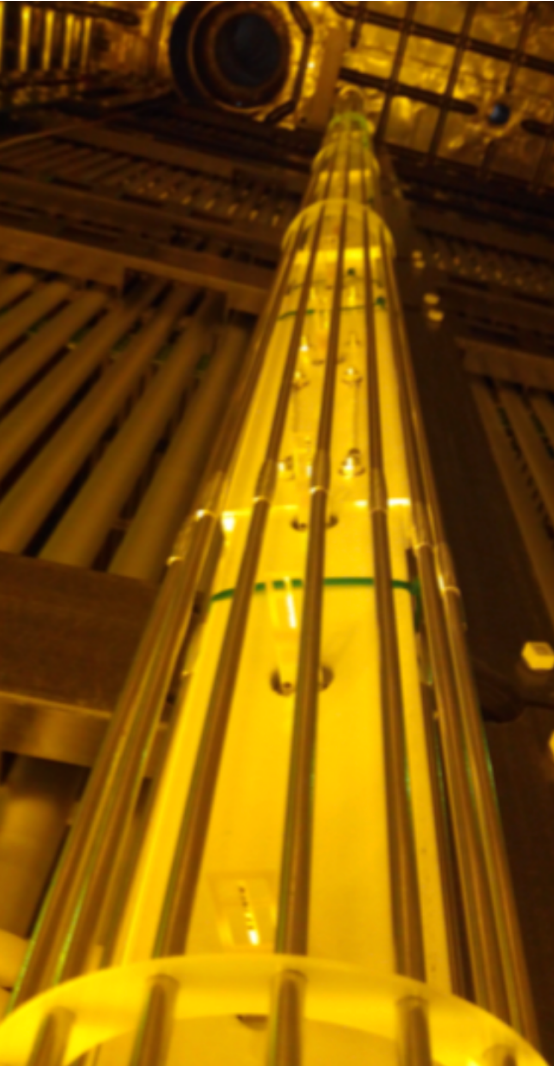
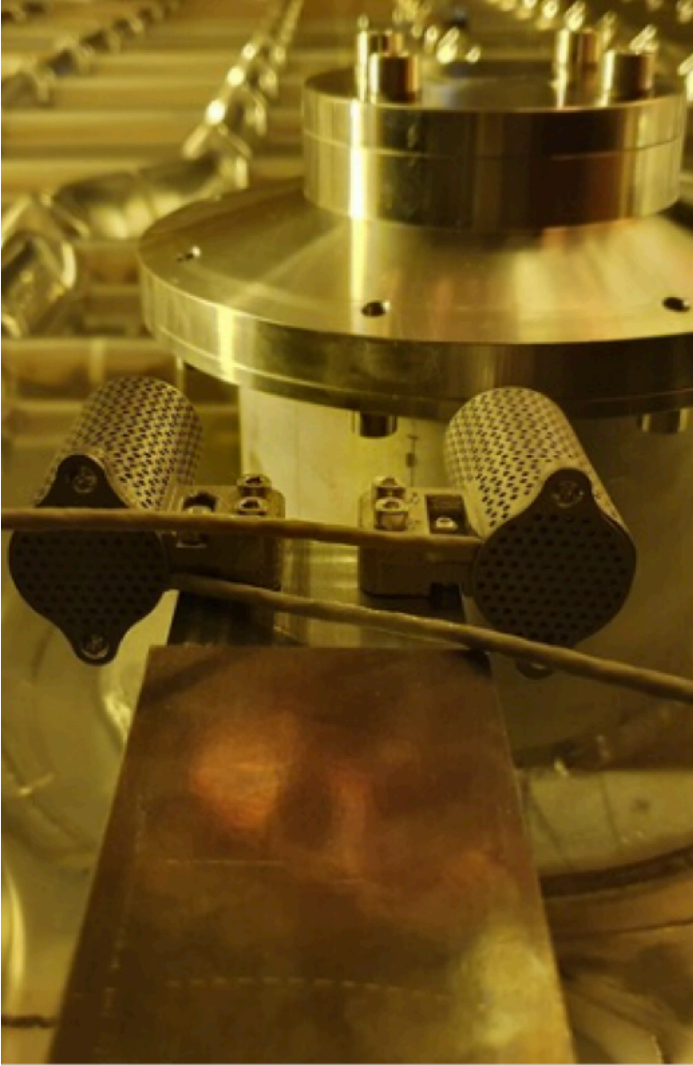

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- RTDs:
  - Penetrations and cable routing
  - Gas array anchoring points
  - Rack space and warm cabling
- FBGs:
  - Ongoing R&D to achieve 5 mK precision
  - Penetrations and fibre routing from flange to CRP SST
  - Installation interfaces with CRP and cathode
  - Evaluate risks: fibre breaking, fibre charging up, ...
- Flanges:
  - Who is responsible for closing unused CALCI ports ?

Backup

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# Thermometers for FD1 & FD2

	Purity Monitors	LAr Inlets + Pipes	APAs	ullage	T-Gradients	pumps	wall	TOTAL
								
PD-HD	6	4+8	16	36	48+24*	2	5	149
PD-VD	mainly monitoring, minimal calibration with CFD							
FD1	8	16	600	144	0	8	26	802
FD2	8	16	1800 (fibers)	144	0	8	26	2002

# Production schedule

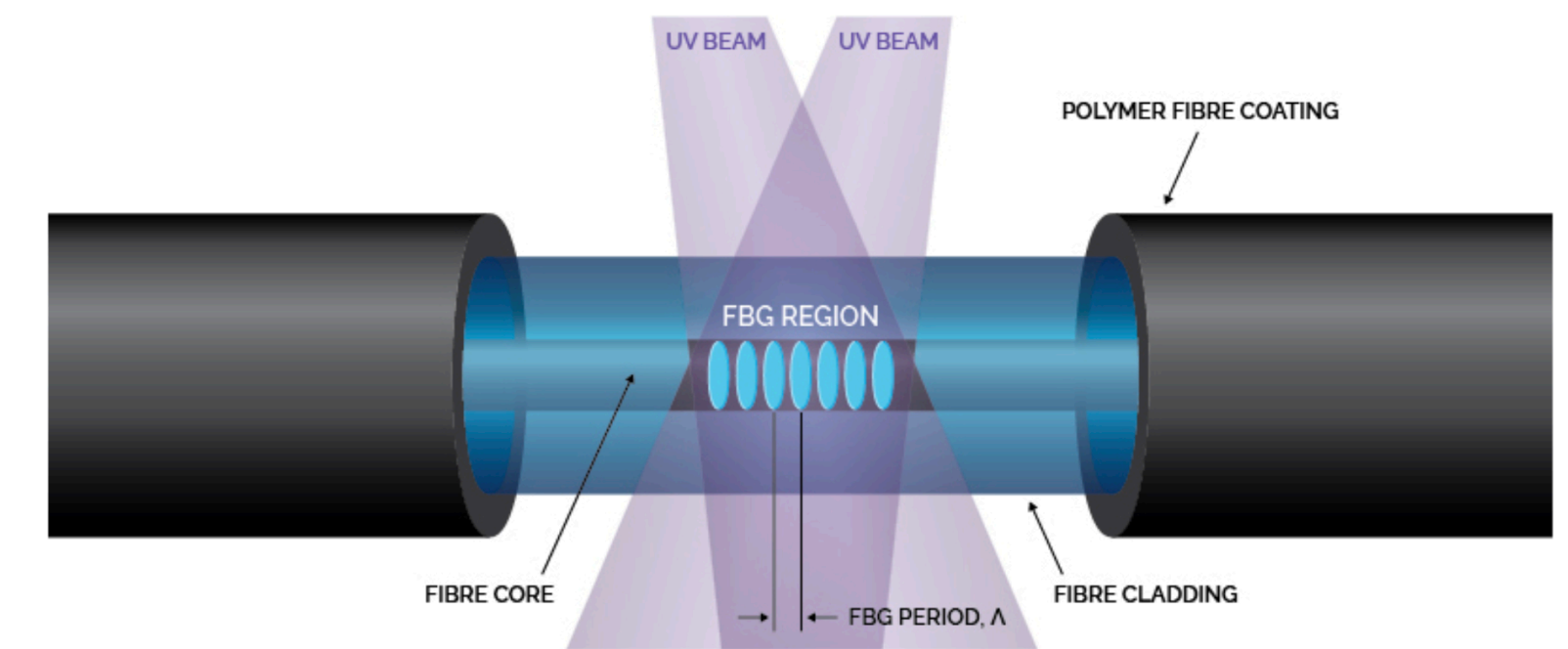
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- FD1 APA sensors in production since early 2022
  - Most material procured except 30% of the cable & 50% of the sensors. Place order before Christmas
- Cryostat sensors (inlet, pump, wall, PrM and gas arrays):
  - Mature designs exist except for support of inlet sensors and gas arrays (differ from PD-HD). Both to be prototyped early 2024
  - PRR mid 2024
  - Procurement of components by end 2024
  - Fabrication and calibration in 2025:
    - 202 sensors for each module. Estimated time, 6 months for each module
- Minimal changes to PD-HD readout. 6 months production in 2025



# Fibre based thermometry for FD2

- FBG (Fiber Bragg Gratings) are localised modulations of the fibre refractive index



- An interrogator sends WL calibrated light which reflects only in one FBG and is analysed back by the interrogator
- The WL shift has information about temperature, humidity and strain at the FBG
- If strain and humidity are kept under control temperature can be inferred

