

A novel LN₂ fill level meter

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Motivation



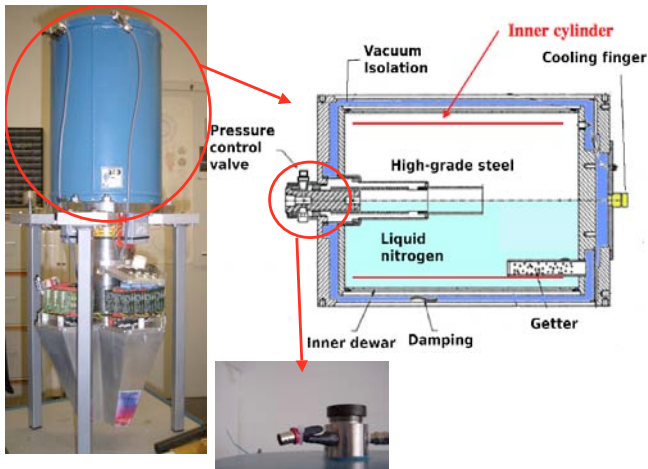
AGATA detectors are operated at 90 K and $p \approx 10^{-7}$ mbar

- When detector gets warm: getter starts gasing out and HV-sparks may damage electronics in the cold part → long downtimes
- Temperature-monitoring via PT100-sensor: detector system reacts slow on changes of temperature in cold part
- Leakage current-monitoring: Detector is not operational anymore
- **Direct monitoring of the LN₂-level**

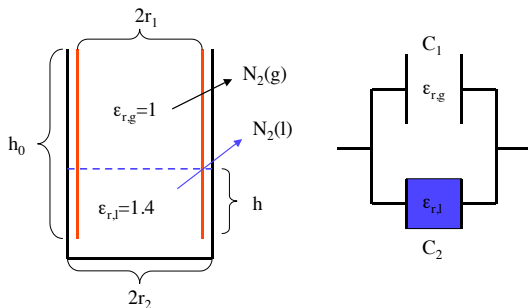


The capacitive LN₂-level-monitor

- Each AGATA-dewar is equipped with a further (inner) cylinder in the interior → **cylindrical capacitor**
- Capacity is measured as function of the LN₂-filling-level



The capacitive LN₂-level-monitor



$$C_1 \sim \epsilon_0 A (h_0 - h)$$

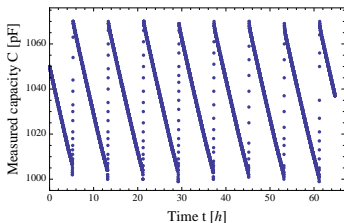
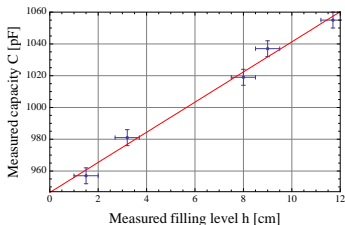
$$C_2 \sim \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{r,l} A (h)$$

The capacity C as function of the LN₂-filling-level h of a cylindrical capacitor with radius r_1 and r_2 :

$$C(h) = C_1 + C_2 = 2\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)^{-1} \cdot (h_0 + 0.4h)$$

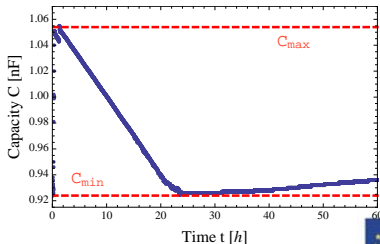


The capacitive LN₂-level-monitor



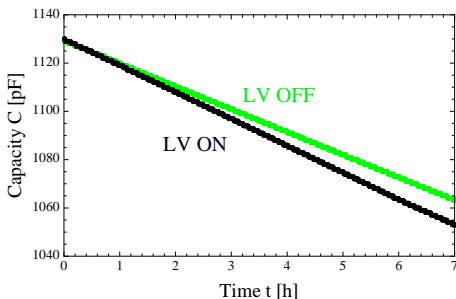
- Measurements show linear dependency between capacity and LN₂-filling-level
- Filling-capacity is also a linear function of time
- Difference ΔC between empty and full dewar:

$$\Delta C = C_{max} - C_{min} = 1054 \text{ pF} - 924 \text{ pF} \approx 12 \%$$



LN₂-consumption-Measurements

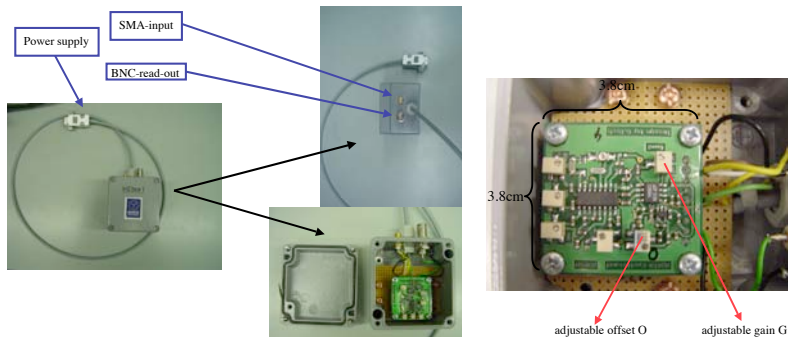
- Another advantage of capacitive LN₂-read-out: information about LN₂-consumption
- Consumption influenced by configuration of the cold part (e.g. cabling, electronics, applied low voltage)



LV	$\nu \left[\frac{\text{ml}}{\text{h}} \right]$	$\tau [\text{h}]$
ON	419 ± 19	11 ± 0.5
OFF	378 ± 23	12 ± 0.7



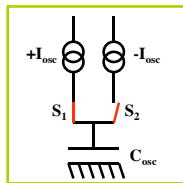
The C/V-transducer



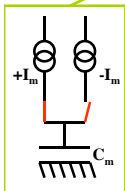
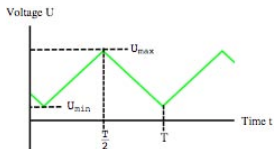
- C/V-transducer: does not measure whole range of 1000 pF, but difference $C_m - C_r \rightarrow$ sensitive to $\Delta C \sim 12\%$
- The filling capacity C_m is translated into a DC-voltage signal $V(G, O, C_m) = m(G) \cdot C_m + V_0(G, O)$ with adjustable gain G and offset O

The C/V-transducer

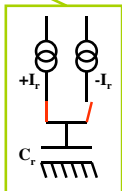
Principle



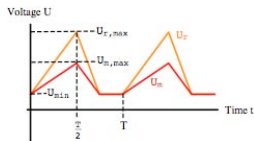
Reference oscillator



Integrator



Integrator



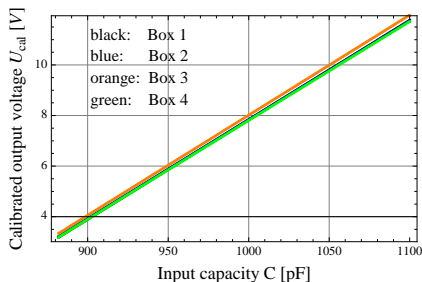
- Capacitor is charged / discharged by constant current \rightarrow triangular wave signal
- Reference oscillator drives phase-locked and clock-synchronized two identical integrators with capacities C_r and C_m
- Difference signal $C_m - C_r$ is filtered and amplified \rightarrow **DC-voltage**



The C/V-transducer

Adjusting and calibrating

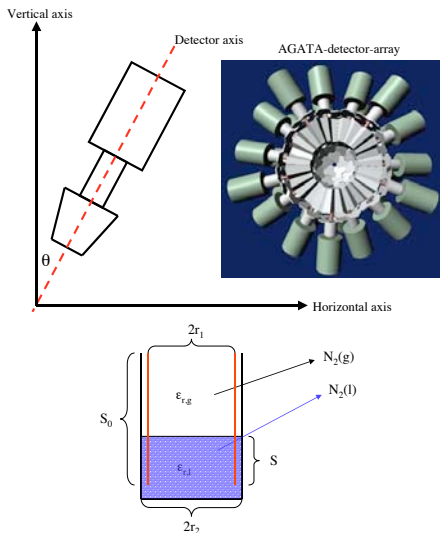
- Last AGATA-week: prototype of LN₂-read-out was successfully tested at ATC(4)
- 4 further devices @ Cologne and tested at ATC(4) ($C_{min} = 924$ pF, $C_{max} = 1054$ pF, $\Delta C = 130$ pF)



- Adjustment of output-voltage with gain- and offset-potentiometer
- Output-voltage of each device defined: $V_{min}(C_{min}) = 5$ V, $V_{max}(C_{max}) = 10$ V
- $\Delta C = 130$ pF $\rightarrow \Delta U = 5$ V



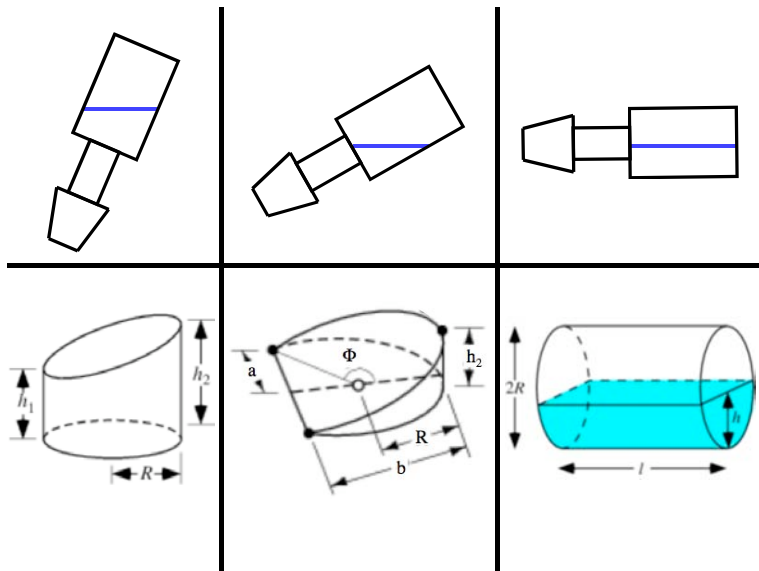
Position-dependent measurements



- Different detector positions in array
- Influence of inclination θ on LN_2 -read-out
- Geometrical shape of liquid nitrogen inside dewar
- Parameterisation: Surface $S(\theta)$ covered with liquid nitrogen is proportional to filling-capacity C : $S(\theta) \propto C$

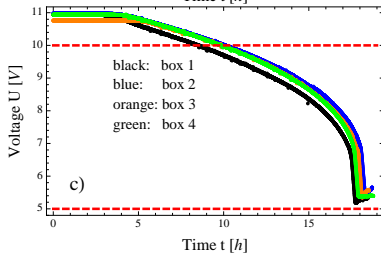
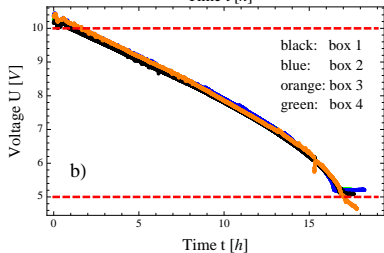
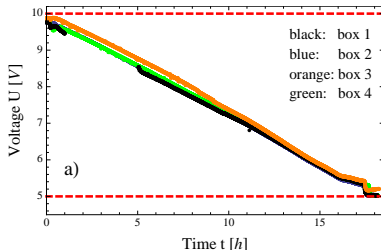
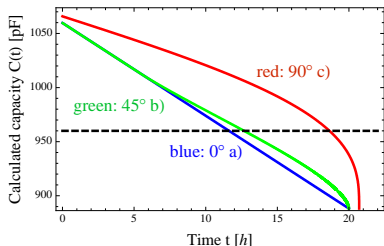


Geometrical shapes of LN₂ inside the dewar



Position dependent measurements

Calculations and results



Summary and outlook

- The capacitive LN₂-read-out is working
 - ▶ C is a function of filling height h
 - ▶ Difference between full and empty dewar: $\Delta C \sim 12\%$
- Implementation of the C/V-transducer
- Position dependent measurements of the filling capacity
 - ▶ Inclination have an influence on the filling capacity
 - ▶ Common operation time
 - ▶ Define common treshold
- Integration of C/V-transducer in AGATA-patchpanel and the cryogenic filling system

