

# My work in 2016

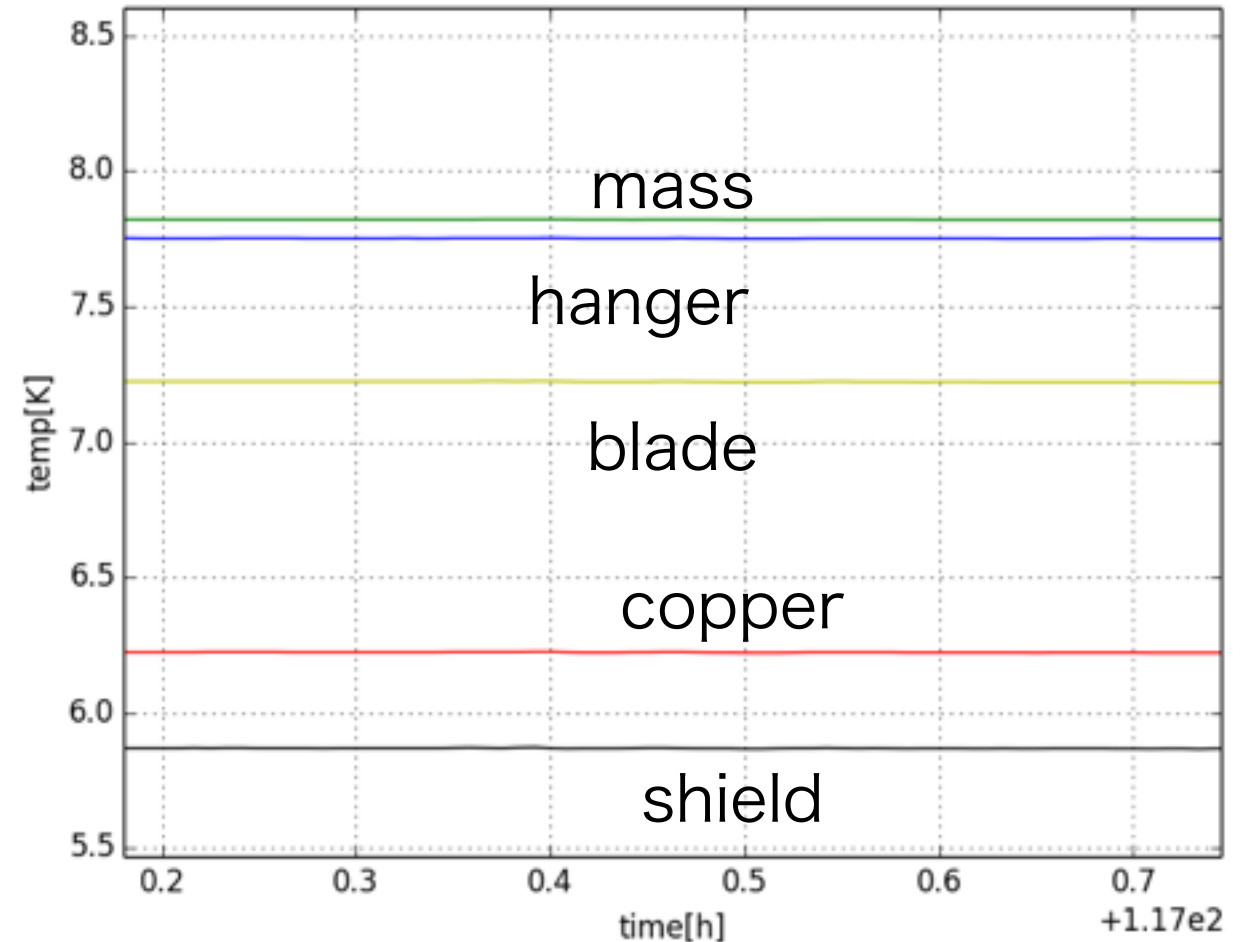
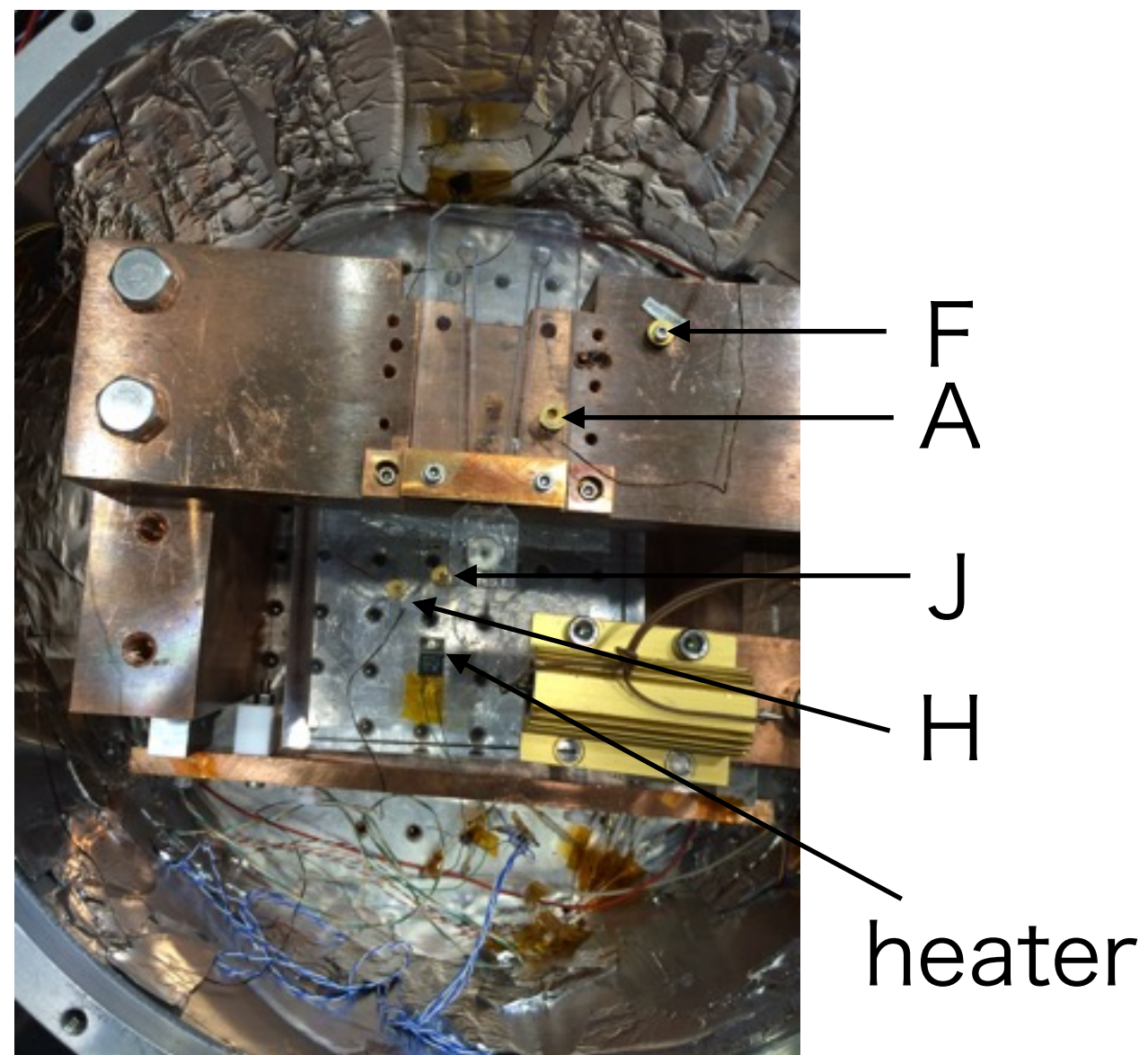
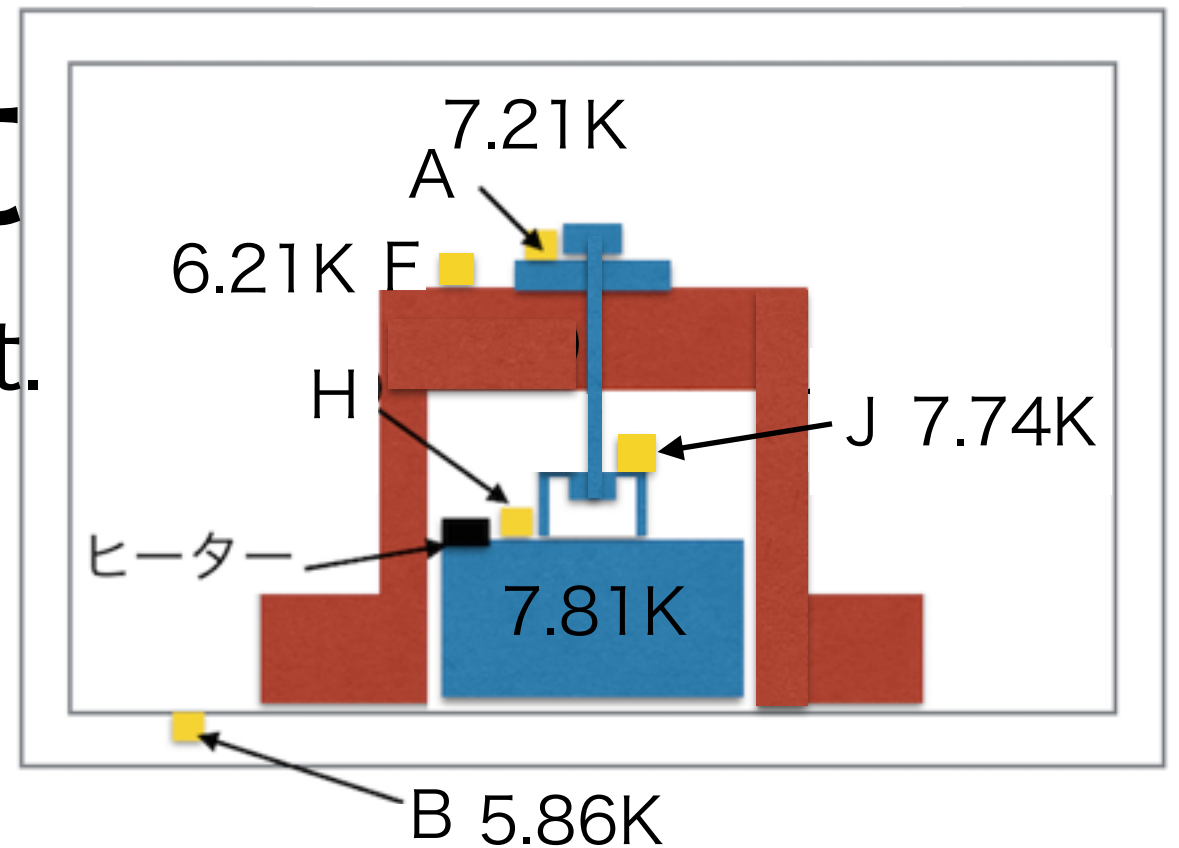
6-3

Hiroki Tanaka

# Heat load test

We cooled down the cryostat.

$$|dT_{A,F,H,J}/dt| < 0.01 \text{ (K/h)}$$



# heat load test (4th)

- $T_{\text{mass}} - T_{\text{copper}} = 1.6\text{K}$

On the internet, I found the aluminium tape can prevent only 97% of the radiation  
(So 3% (about 25mW) goes through the tape).

# heat load test(4th)

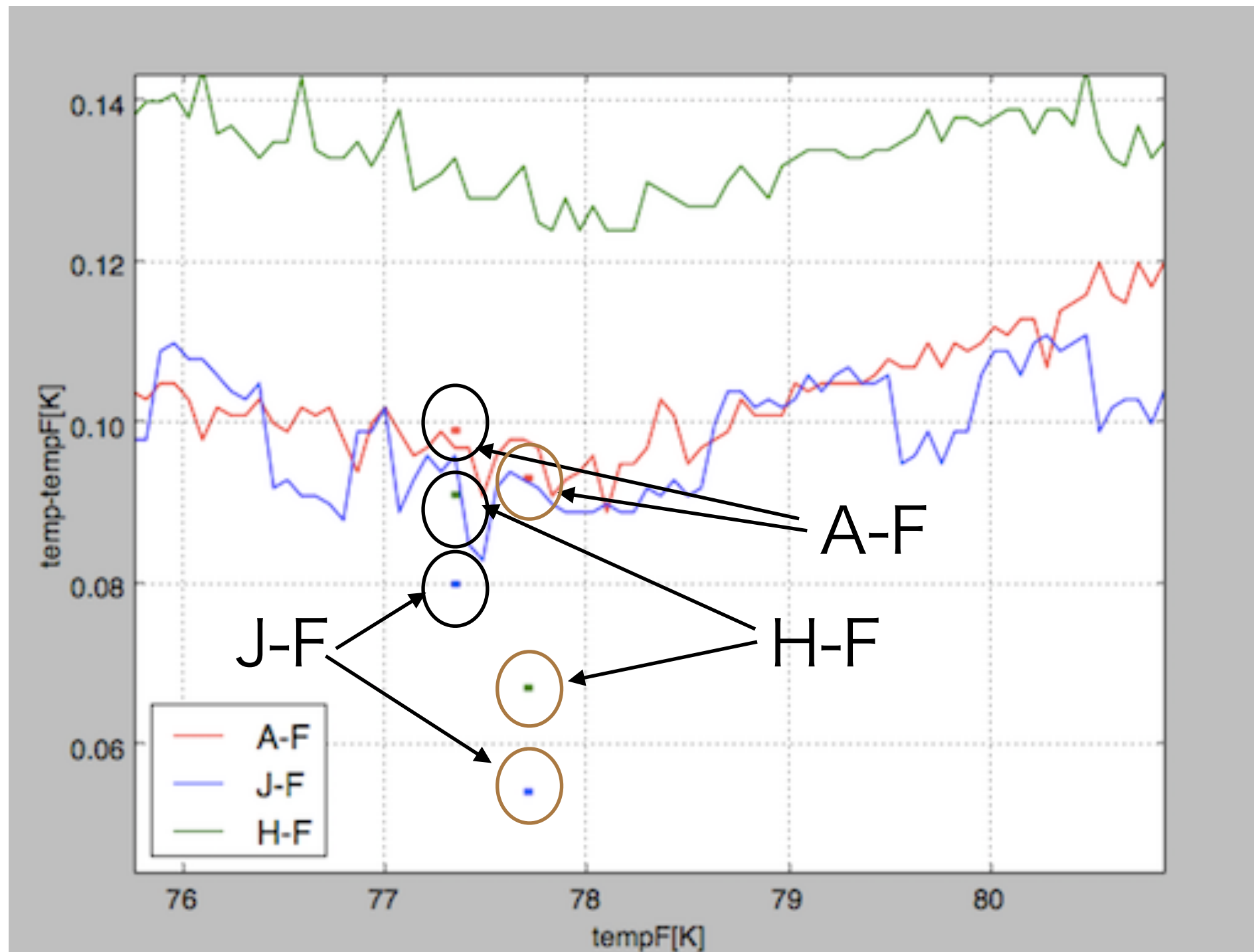
- There is an “extra” heat load( $P_{\text{extra}}(\text{W})$ ).
- If I give the heater  $0.25\text{W}$ , the real heat load is  $0.25+P_{\text{extra}}(\text{W})$ .
- $0.25+P_{\text{extra}}$  is larger than  $0.25$ , so if  $T_{\text{mass}}$  is low enough in this condition ( $P=0.25+P_{\text{extra}}$ ), it means that  $T_{\text{mass}}$  is low enough when the real heat load is  $0.25\text{W}$ , so it also means that bKAGRA requirement is satisfied.
- So I started the heat load test.
- I will show the result in the next meeting.

# homework

The temperature of sensor F should be 77.3K.  
When I used the current supply and the multimeter,  
it was about 77.6K.

It was because I used the linear approximation.  
I used the Chebyshev's polynomial.

# homework



by LS218

6 by measuring voltage

# Chebyshev's polynomial

- $T_F = 77.35(K)$

```
python1.py
python1.py > No Selection
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
#data1=np.loadtxt("warming.txt")
a0=60.024600
a1=-39.967946
a2=1.699918
a3=1.566086
a4=0.871263
a5=0.333032
a6=0.055595
a7=-0.038514
a8=-0.062121
a9=-0.024100
a10=-0.027277
a11=-0.003346
a12=-0.013001
z1=1.02674
z1=0.9865009772
zu=1.120166
k=((z-z1)-(zu-z))/(zu-z1)
u=np.arccos(k)
T0=a0*np.cos(0*np.arccos(k))
T1=a1*np.cos(1*np.arccos(k))
T2=a2*np.cos(2*np.arccos(k))
T3=a3*np.cos(3*np.arccos(k))
T=a0*np.cos(0*np.arccos(k))+a1*np.cos(1*np.arccos(k))+a2*np.cos(2*np.arccos(k))+a3*np.cos(3*np.arccos(k))+a4*np.
cos(4*np.arccos(k))+a5*np.cos(5*np.arccos(k))+a6*np.cos(6*np.arccos(k))+a7*np.cos(7*np.arccos(k))+a8*np.cos(8*
np.arccos(k))+a9*np.cos(9*np.arccos(k))+a10*np.cos(10*np.arccos(k))+a11*np.cos(11*np.arccos(k))+a12*np.cos(12*
np.arccos(k))
x=[1,2,3,4,5]
y=[T0,T1,T2,T3,T]

plt.legend(loc="best")
plt.xlabel("tempF[K]")
plt.plot(x,y)
plt.ylabel("deltatemp[K]")
plt.xlim(0.5,10)
plt.ylim(180,230)
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

# Future work

- We will finish the heat load test this week.
- After this test, we will start the Q measurement of one fiber prototype again.

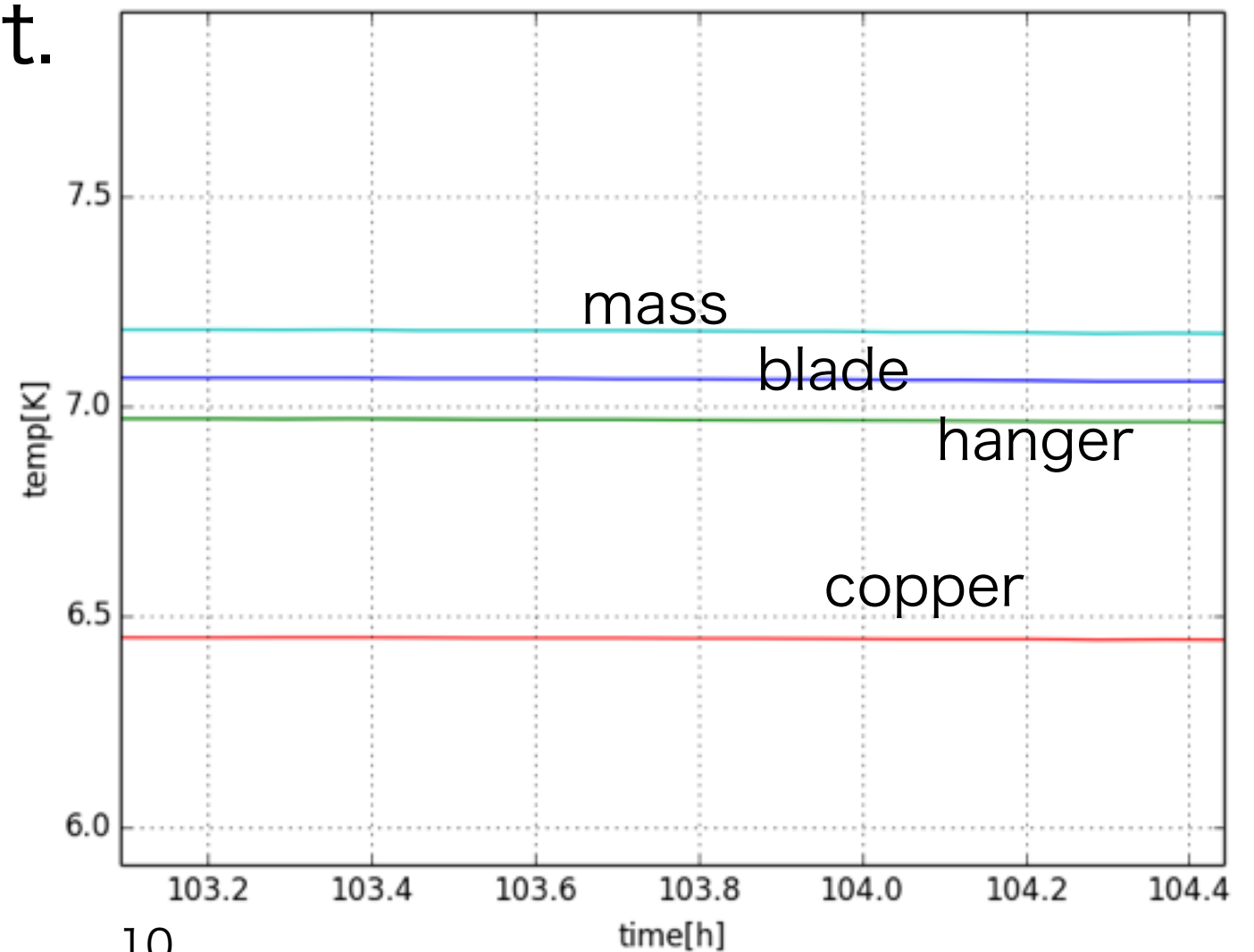
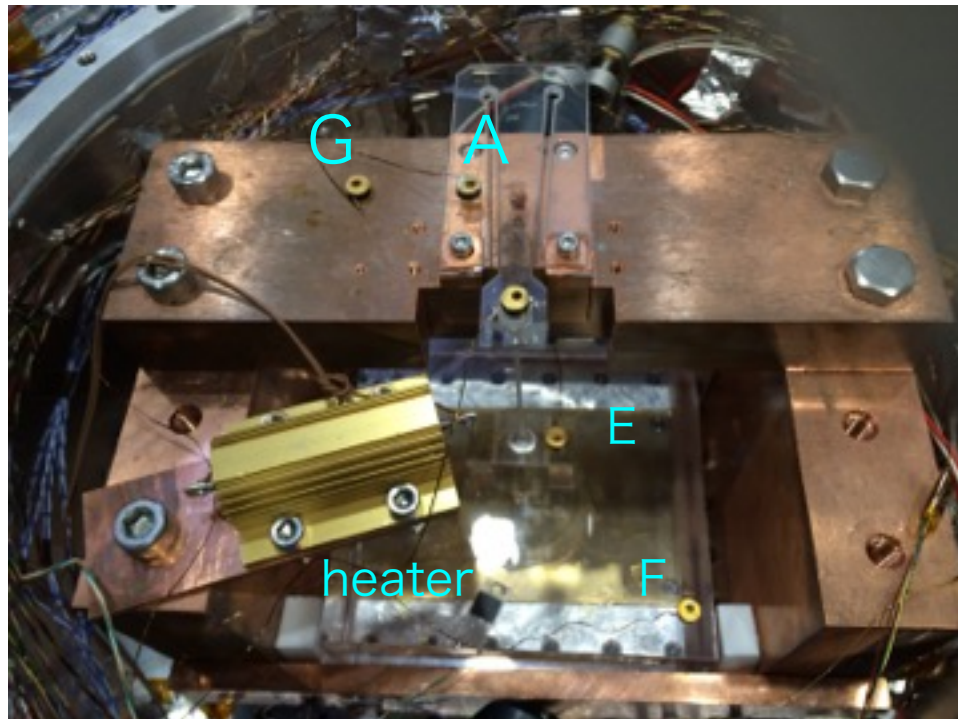
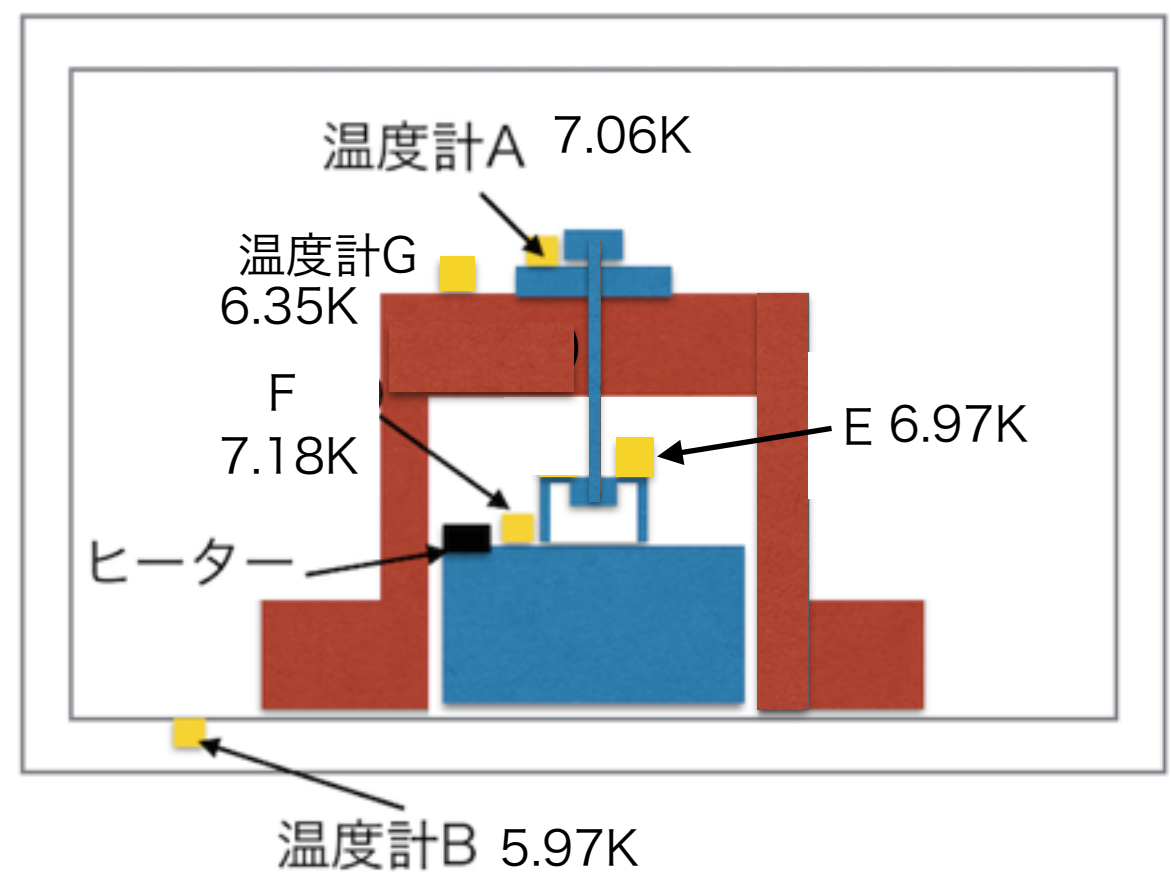




# “previous” heat load test

After cooling down

\*Calibration is incorrect.



# heat load test (4th)

## 『断熱と遮熱の違い』

よく断熱と遮熱を同じように考える方がいますが、断熱と遮熱は違うものです。断熱は「対流」「伝導」による熱移動に対して大変有効なものです。断熱材は空気の働きで熱の移動を遮断します。空気は熱伝導性が低い特性がある反面、対流を起こし熱を移動させる性質があります。断熱材はじっとして動かない空気（静止空気）を使い、対流や伝導による熱の移動を遮断します。対流による熱移動の例として、空気をたくさん含んだダウンジャケットは寒いスキー場でも体を暖かく包んでくれます。



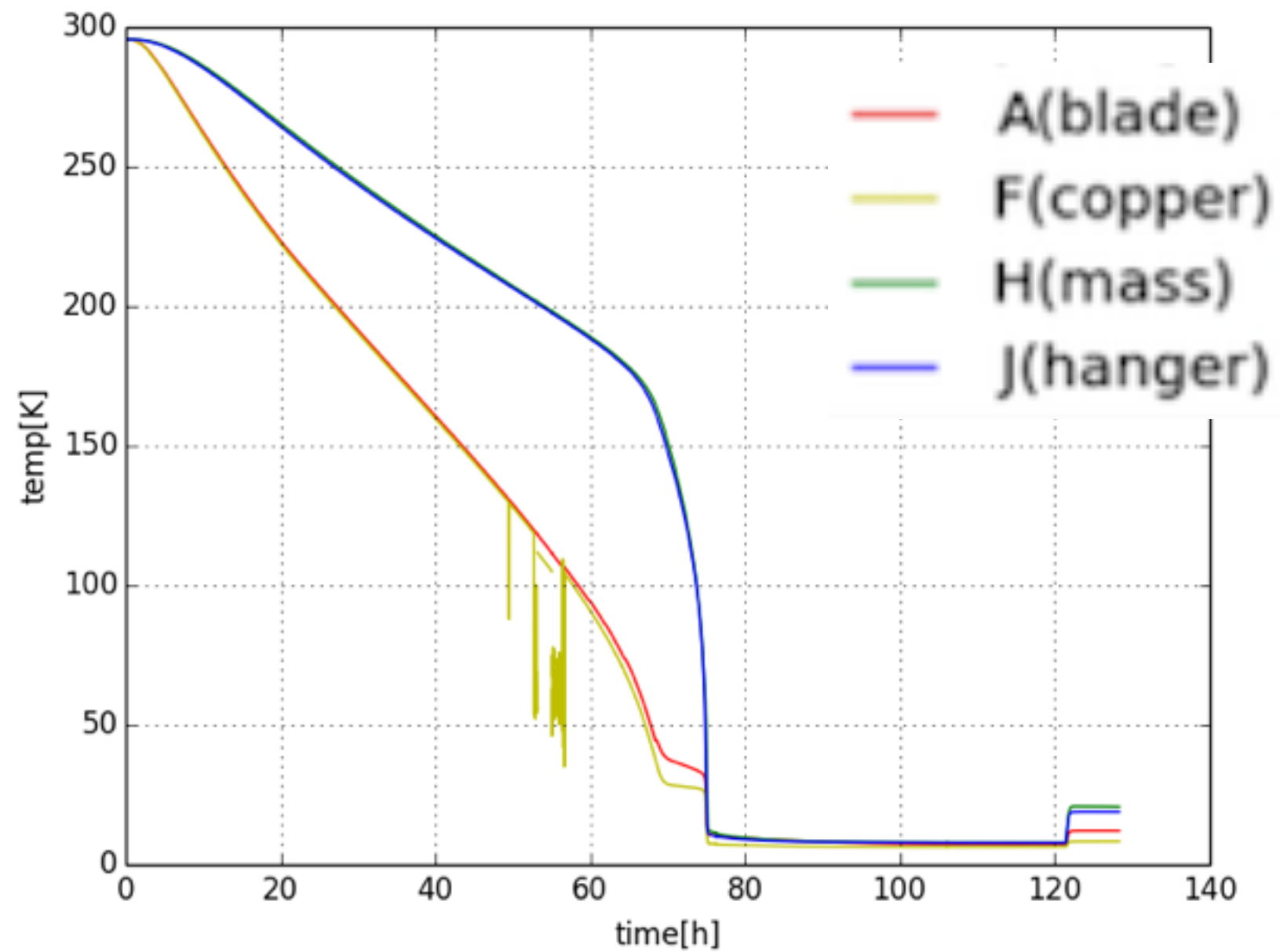
伝導の場合は、熱くなった鍋を空気を含んだ乾いたタオル使って握むことができます。ちなみに濡れたタオルで握むとすぐさま熱くなり握むことができません。このように空気（静止空気）を利用した断熱材は対流と伝導の熱移動に効果があります。

遮熱は「輻射」による熱移動に対して大きな効果があります。遮熱には金属幕を使用しますが、中でもアルミは輻射熱（電磁波）の反射に優れ、最大97%カットします。（一般の断熱材は反射率10%程度）遮熱の効果として太陽からの輻射熱の反射が最も期待されま

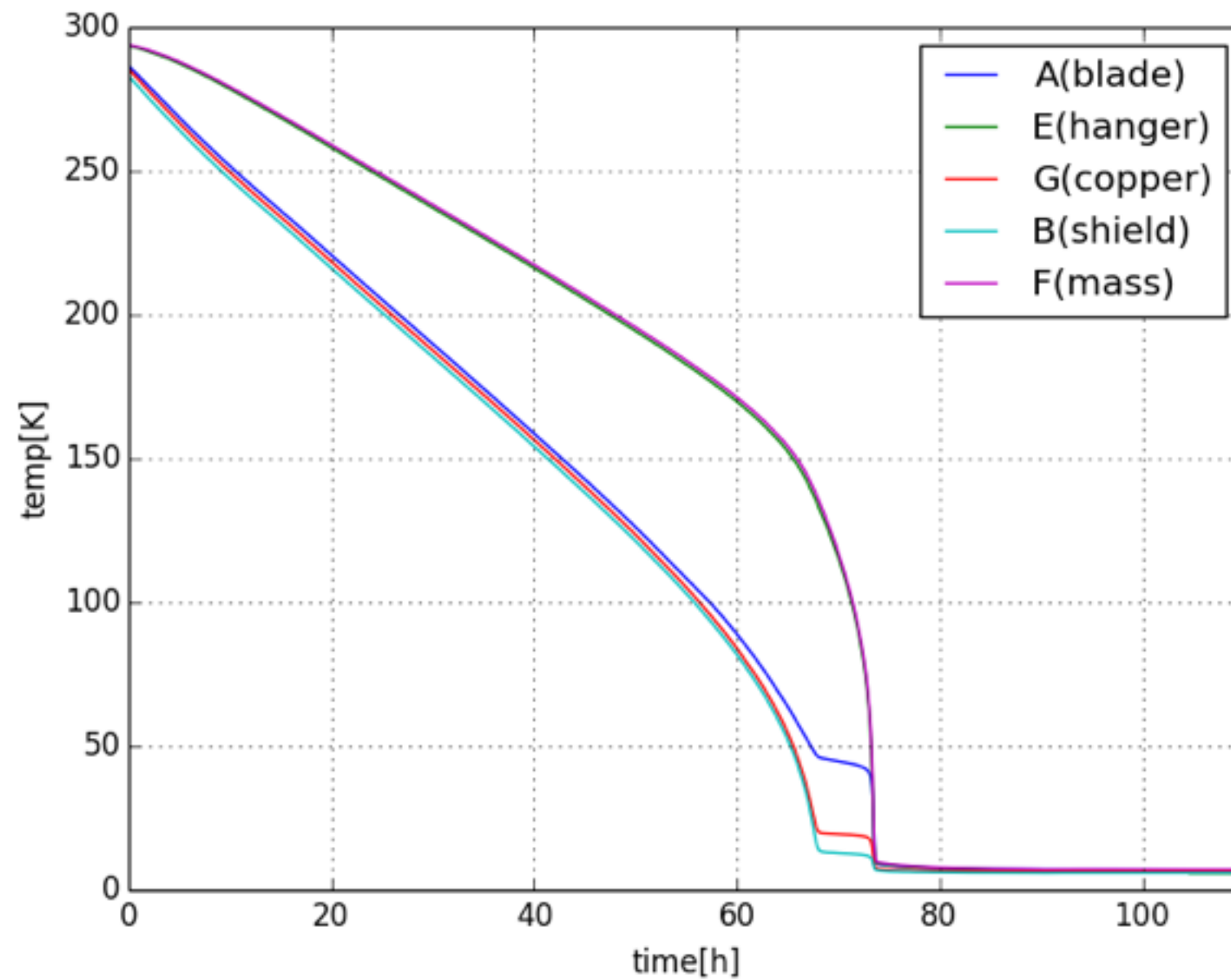
す。

<http://www.e-lifetech.com/syanetu-towa.html>

# heat load (4th)



# heat load test(3th)





# Result (3th)

(The graph is shown on the next slide)

Heater[W]	Tmass[K]	Tblade	Tcopper	hanger	Inner shield	dTmass/ dt[K/h]	dTblade/dt	dTcopper/ dt	dThanger/ dt	dTshield/dt
0	7.18	7.08	6.35	6.97	5.97	0.016	0.023	0.022	0.019	0.023
0.045	11.38	9.99	6.74	11.24	5.92	-0.002	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002	-0.003
0.09	16.21	13.62	7.76	15.49	6.32	0.001	0.001	0.009	-0.001	0.01
0.245	20.27	16.92	8.75	19.37	6.58	-0.004	0.002	0.008	0	0.01
0.5	28.01	22.55	10.5	24.64	7.15	-0.002	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.009
1	36.64	29.03	13.14	33.71	8.69	-0.016	0.008	0.004	0.01	-0.004

We confirmed the speed of all temperatures became constant.