

## Low Temperature Center, Ito Branch



# 伊都地区センター

### Message from the Director

The Low Temperature Center was founded in April 2005 as a joint-use institute of Kyushu University to supply cryogenes, liquid helium, and liquid nitrogen to researchers, technical staff and students. The main goals of the center are 1) to educate users on safe handling techniques of cryogenes, and 2) to provide a steady supply of cryogenes to users.

In 2006, the faculty of engineering and related institutes were relocated to the Ito campus. The center consists of two branches: the Hakozaki branch and the Ito branch. Both branches supply cryogenes to the campus.

The surroundings of the Ito branch were equipped with new facilities, such as a helium liquefier, in April 2006. A test run on the facilities was conducted for half a year. They are currently in steady operation. We will continue to provide useful information and guidance for safe utilization of cryogenes to all users.

Kazuo Funaki, Director of the Low Temperature Center

# Helium Liquefier System

In 1908, Heike Kamerlingh Onnes from Leiden University succeeded in the liquefaction of helium for the first time. He was later awarded the Nobel prize in 1913. His discovery on liquid helium has led to various applications such as superconductors.

*The latest high performance helium liquefier system was installed and launched in the Low Temperature Center. This system provides a strong support for educational and research activities requiring cryogenics.*

## Specifications

### <Liquefaction & Refrigeration>

- Helium liquefier/refrigerator  
*LindeKryotechnik AG LR280*
- Compressor for helium liquefier  
*Kaeser Kompressoren ESD44.1*  
Liquefier capacity: 235 l/h  
Refrigerator capacity: 1440 W @20 K  
1550 W @50 K

### <Recovery & Purification>

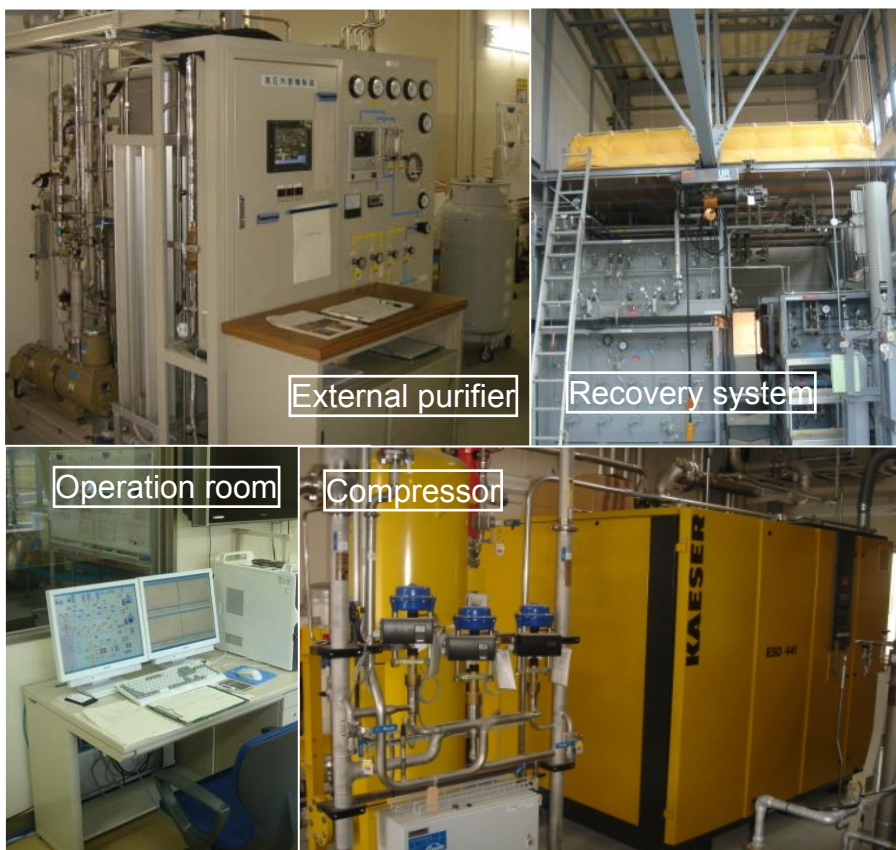
- Compressor for recovery and purification  
*GreenField Engineering Co.*  
C5N210GX  
Recovery capacity: 100 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h
- High pressure external purifier  
*Koike Sanso Kogyo Co., Ltd*  
Purify capacity: 100 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h×5 h  
50 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h×10 h

### <Storage>

- Liquid helium storage  
*Jecc Torisha Co., Ltd CH-2000*  
Capacity: 2000l
- Clustered cylinders for pure gas  
*Koike Sanso Kogyo Co., Ltd*  
Maximum capacity: 1035 m<sup>3</sup>
- Clustered cylinders for gas impurities  
*Koike Sanso Kogyo Co., Ltd*  
Maximum capacity: 1924 m<sup>3</sup>
- Gasbag  
*Koike Sanso Kogyo Co., Ltd*  
Volume: 30 m<sup>3</sup>×2



Linde LR280



## Liquid N<sub>2</sub> Cold Evaporator

CE10000-M

Japan Chemical Engineering & Machinery Co., Ltd.

Storage capacity: 10000 ℓ

If a gas is expanded freely into an open space through a valve or a throttling device, the temperature of the gas can be slightly decreased. This phenomenon is known as the Joule-Thomson (JT) effect, which is used in the final stage of the helium liquefier. Due to the weak intermolecular interaction of helium gas, this effect can be exploited at temperatures below 40 K. Therefore, helium gas is first cooled down to 20 K or less by another method (expansion engine) before applying the JT effect.

The operation process of helium liquefier is as the following. First, a high pressure (HP) gas is prepared by the compressor. Then, the HP gas is cooled down through the heat exchanger, and some of the gas flows through the expansion engine, in which an efficient turbine-type engine is recently employed. When the gas rotates the turbine in the expansion engine, work is done. As a result, the temperature and pressure of the gas decrease. This process is known as the adiabatic expansion in the Carnot's cycle for an ideal gas system (equi-entropy process), which is different from a JT expansion for a real gas system (equi-enthalpy process). Since the turbine should rotate smoothly even at low temperatures, an advanced technique is required. The resultant cold gas with a temperature of about 10 K is used to refrigerate the main HP gas at below 40 K. Finally, the cold HP gas is expanded to atmospheric pressure through the JT valve and is liquefied.

### <Liquid nitrogen>

The boiling point of liquid nitrogen (LN<sub>2</sub>) is about 77 K. LN<sub>2</sub> has various uses because of its low cost. LN<sub>2</sub> is relatively safe and is easy to handle, however, a constant supply of oxygen is essential during use.

### <Support>

LN<sub>2</sub> is supplied by the Low Temperature Center. Users should attend the seminar on safe handling techniques of cryogenics prior to using LN<sub>2</sub>.

# Utilization of liquid helium in Ito campus

Liquid helium is used in various fields such as the development and characterization of new functional materials or superconductors for applications and fundamental research in condensed matter physics.



## Compact-type variable and modulate temperature apparatus

This apparatus provides a stable test field containing helium gas, which is held at a fixed temperature ranging from 20 K to 70 K. Various performance tests of superconducting wire and coil are done in such environment.

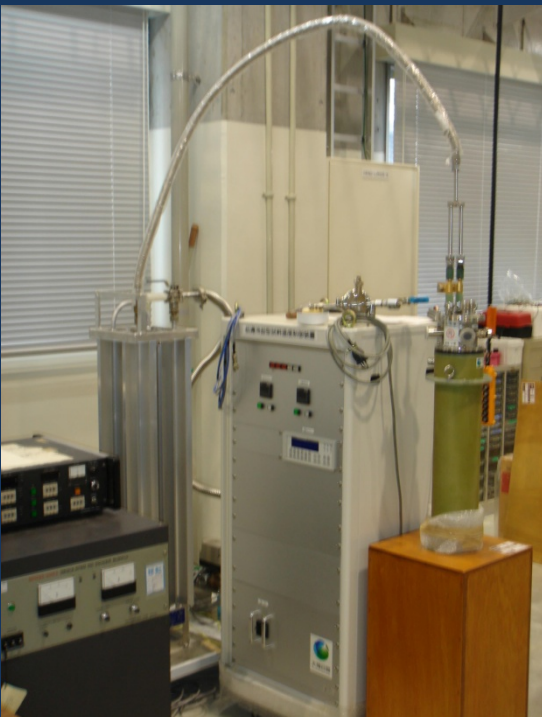
*Research Institute of Superconductor Science and Systems, Funaki Lab.*



## Dilution refrigerator equipped with a superconducting magnet

The refrigerator can go down to a temperature of 50 mK and go up to a magnetic field of 8 T. The rear black panel is a  $^3\text{He}$ - $^4\text{He}$  gas handling system.

*Applied quantum physics, Kawae Lab.*



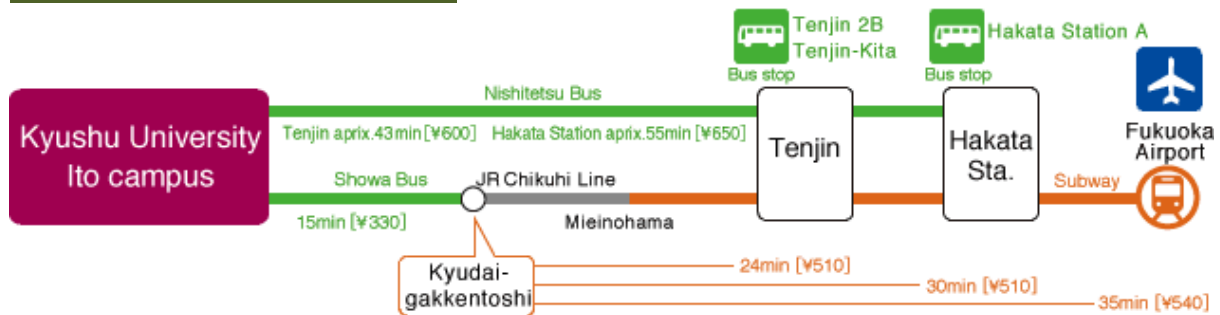
## Measurement system for normal propagation phenomena in a high $T_c$ superconducting wire

Liquid helium can be transferred easily from a 250-L vessel to the system using a transfer tube. The relation between normal propagation and cooling effect is investigated in this system.

*Research Institute of Super-conductor Science and Systems, Funaki Lab.*

## Access & Fare

<http://suisin.jimu.kyushu-u.ac.jp/en/info/index.html>



## Ito Campus Map



- West Zone*
- West Zone 4
  - West Zone 3
  - West Zone 2
  - Engineering Department Experimental Facilities
  - International Student and Researcher Support Center
  - Research Center for Steel
  - Hydrogen Station
  - International Research Center for Hydrogen Energy
  - Research Center for Hydrogen Industrial Use and Storage
  - Research Laboratory for High Voltage Electron Microscopy
  - Institute for Materials Chemistry and Engineering
  - Research Institute of Environment for Sustainability
  - Research Institute of Superconductor Science and Systems
  - 14 Low Temperature Center (Ito Center)**
  - Energy Center
  - Faculty of Mathematics
  - Lecture Hall West – Faculty of Engineering

- Exploratory Research Project Laboratory
- Center for Advanced Aerospace Engineering
- Seakeeping and Maneuvering Basin / High Speed Circulating Water Channel
- Satellite Communication Laboratory
- Center for Accelerator and Beam Applied Science
- Agri-Bio Research Laboratory
- Research Institute for East Asia Environment
- Ito Library
- QIAO – Rock Art
- Big Dora – Restaurant & Shops
- Biodiversity Conservation Zone
- Academic Lantern
- INAMORI Center
- Student Activity Support Facility
- Open Learning Plaza
- Institute of Health Science, West Zone Office
- Tennis Court (West Zone)
- Extracurricular Activities Facility II
- Multipurpose Sports Field
- Japanese Archery Range

## The Low Temperature Center, Ito Branch

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