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Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

This book comprises the Transactions of the International Cryogenic Materials Conference - ICMC, Volume 52. Included are more than 450 peer-reviewed papers covering the latest on materials and their properties used at cryogenic temperatures. Topics include the physical and mechanical properties of metals and alloys at cryogenic temperatures, insulation materials used in magnets for large-scale applications, recent developments in conventional low-temperature superconductors, YBCO coated conductors, Bi-based superconductors, and MgB2 conductors.

Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

This book contains the proceedings of the 16th ICEC/ICMC Conference, held in Kitakyushu, Japan, on 20th-24th May 1996. The Proceedings are presented in three volumes containing a total of 476 papers from 1484 authors. The proceedings covers the main areas of: Large Scale Refrigeration. Cryocoolers. Cryogenic Engineering. Space Cryogenics. Application of Superconductivity. Oxide Superconductors. Metallic Superconductors. Metallic Materials. Non Metallic Materials. In addition there are seven Plenary Lectures covering such diverse topics as commercialization of high-Tc superconductors, the continuing development of the Maglev system in Japan, and the Large Hadron Collider project. The Proceedings comprise an excellent and up-to-date summary of research and development in the fields of Cryogenics and Superconductivity.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

1971 marked the first year since 1956 that the annual Cryogenic Engineering Conference was not held. Instead, the Cryogenic Engineering Conference gave its full support to the XIII International Congress of Refrigeration by working with Commissions I and II of the International Institute of Refrigeration to organize the cryogenic sessions for these two commissions. All of the papers presented at the International Congress of Refrigeration will be published by the IIR as part of the proceedings of that meeting. Even though no Cryogenic Engineering Conference was held in 1971, it became quite evident to the Conference Board that there were sufficient advances in cryogenic engineering to warrant the publication of Volume 17 of the *Advances in Cryogenic Engineering*. Volume 17 presents the advances in this important field by bringing together in one volume some of the significant papers that have been presented at various technical meetings across the country during the latter half of 1970 and the first part of 1971. In addition, several authoritative review papers have been prepared by invitation of the Cryogenic Engineering Conference Board.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Materials Springer

The Fourth International Cryogenic Materials Conference (ICMC) was held in San Diego, California in conjunction with the Cryogenic Engineering Conference (CEC) on August 10-14, 1981. The synergism produced by conducting the two conferences together remains very strong. In the application of cryogenic technology, materials continue to be a demanding challenge, and sometimes, an obstacle. The association of materials and cryogenic engineers increases their awareness of recent research in each other's fields and influences the course of future research. Many contributed to the success of the 1981 conference. J. W. Morris of the University of California--Berkeley was ICMC Conference Chairman. E. N. C. Dalder of Lawrence Livermore Laboratories was ICMC Structural Program Chairman; D. C. Larbalestier of the University of Wisconsin- Madison, and D. K. Finnemore of Iowa State University were Superconducting Materials Program Chairmen. Local arrangements were expertly coordinated by R. E. Tatro of General Dynamics--San Diego. The CEC Board, especially their conference chairman, T. M. Flynn, of the National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, contributed very substantially to conference planning and implementation. All of their efforts provided the foundation of the largest CEC/ICMC ever. We thank the Office of Naval Research and the Office of Fusion Energy and Basic Energy Sciences of the Department of Energy for providing needed financial support for the conference. Finally, we especially thank M. Stieg, who prepared the papers for the new procedures and format used in this volume. *Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Materials* Springer Science & Business Media

Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

Cryogenic Engineering Butterworth-Heinemann

1969 marked the return of the Cryogenic Engineering Conference, now affiliated with the National Academy of Sciences through the Division of Engineering, National Research Council, to the University of California at Los Angeles. As in 1962, the Cryogenic Engineering Conference gratefully acknowledges the assistance of UCLA, its Engineering and Physical Sciences Extension Division, and in particular J. Dillon, S. Houston, H. L. Tallman, and their staff for serving as hosts to the 1969 Cryogenic Engineering Conference. The National Academy of Sciences is a private honorary organization of more than 700 scientists and engineers elected on the basis of outstanding contributions to knowledge. Established by a Congressional Act of Incorporation, the Academy works to further science and its use for the general welfare by bringing together the most qualified individuals to deal with scientific and technological problems of broad significance. The National Research Council was organized as an agency of the National Academy of Sciences in 1916, to enable the broad community of U.S. scientists and engineers to associate their efforts with the limited membership of the Academy in service to science and the nation. The Division of Engineering is one of the eight major Divisions into

which the National Research Council is organized for the conduct of its work. Its membership includes representatives of the nation's leading technical societies as well as a number of members-at-large. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference is an organization of the Division of Engineering.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

The National Bureau of Standards Boulder Laboratories was on

September 5-7, 1956 again host to a national conference on cryogenic engineering. Supported financially by many of the leading industrial firms currently active in this rapidly expanding field, the conference, second of its kind, attracted more than 400 scientists and engineers from all parts of the world. This attendance was evidence of the present interest and growth in cryogenic engineering, a field which has as yet not found a satisfactory place within the bounds of existing professional societies. In all but two cases the Proceedings contain the summary or entire text of the paper presented at the conference. Forty-nine papers were presented at seven separate sessions. These sessions were divided into the following general topics: Cryogenic Processes Cryogenic Equipment Cryogenic Properties Cryogenic Applications Bubble Chambers The division in some cases had to be somewhat arbitrary since several papers could have been classified under more than one general topic. To make the Proceedings more valuable to the reader, an attempt was made to record the general discussion which followed each paper. Unfortunately, however, the recording devices were not sensitive enough for clear reproduction. The discussions, therefore, have not been included in the Proceedings.

Helium Cryogenics Springer Science & Business Media

The First International Cryogenic Materials Conference (ICMC)

provided a new forum for the presentation of low-temperature materials research. The conference, held in conjunction with the 1975 Cryogenic Engineering Conference, provided materials research personnel with excellent exposure to current developments in the cryogenics field and beneficial interactions with designers of cryogenic systems. Because of the large response to a late call for papers, the enthusiasm and encouragement at the meeting, and the wide spectrum and high quality of papers, the Second International Cryogenic Materials Conference is being planned along with the 1977 Cryogenic Engineering Conference for Boulder, Colorado, in the summer of 1977. The success of the First International Cryogenic Materials Conference was certainly in large measure due to the excellent hospitality of our Canadian hosts, the Royal Military College of Canada and Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. In particular, the efforts of A. C. Leonard and his staff ensured an excellent conference and a pleasant and memorable visit to Canada. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference Board was both generous and skillful in helping to initiate this new conference and their guidance and acceptance is gratefully acknowledged. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference program chairman, M. J. Hiza, greatly facilitated the interaction for the two conferences and provided valuable assistance in generating a workable program. The proceedings of the 1975 Cryogenic Engineering Conference are published as Volume 21 of the Advances in Cryogenic Engineering and include many papers indicating innovative use of new cryogenic materials properties data.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Elsevier

The University of Colorado and the National Bureau of Standards have once again served as hosts for the Cryogenic Engineering Conference in Boulder, Colorado. In presenting the papers of this twelfth annual meeting, the 1966 Cryogenic Engineering Conference Committee has again recognized the excellent cooperation which has existed between these two organizations over the past decade with regard to both cryogenic research and conference activity. This cooperation was demonstrated not only at the 1966 Cryogenic Engineering Conference but also at the International Institute of Refrigeration, Commission I Meeting, which was also hosted by these two organizations immediately following the Cryogenic Engineering Conference. These two meetings have provided attendees with one of the most comprehensive coverages of cryogenic topics that has ever been presented at one location. Emphasis on major international advances in helium technology at the International

Institute of Refrigeration, Commission I Meeting has been possible largely through the National Science Foundation Grant GK 1116 to the University of Colorado. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference Committee gratefully acknowledges this support because of its valuable international contribution to the Cryogenic Engineering Conference. As in the past, the Cryogenic Engineering Conference Committee is grateful for the continued assistance of all the dedicated workers in the cryogenic field who have contributed their time reviewing the preliminary papers for the program and the final manuscripts for this volume.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

The 1965 Cryogenic Engineering Conference, in presenting the papers of its eleventh annual meeting takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Rice University and, in particular, R. Kobayashi and his staff for serving as hosts for this conference. This meeting, because of its proximity to the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, has recognized the impact of the space age on the cryogenic field and has, therefore, attempted to emphasize this aspect of cryogenics to a greater degree than in past conferences. The highlight of this conference has been the presentation of the highest Cryogenic Engineering Conference award-The Samuel C. Collins Award-to its first recipient, Dr. Samuel C. Collins. This award, set up in his name, has recognized the outstanding contributions that Dr. S. C. Collins, retired Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has made in the field of helium liquefaction. His significant advances in various phases of cryogenics have been recognized internationally by numerous organizations. High on this list has been the tribute which was bestowed on him by the Kamerlingh-Onnes Laboratory in Leiden in awarding him the first Kamerlingh-Onnes gold medal to an American in 1958. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference, in addition to recognizing his pioneering work in helium liquefaction by the presentation of the Samuel C. Collins Award, also dedicates this volume of the Advances in Cryogenic Engineering to him.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth International Cryogenic Engineering Conference/International Cryogenic Materials Conference Springer Science & Business Media

The 1999 Joint Cryogenic Engineering Conference (CEC) and International Cryogenic Materials Conference (ICMC) were held in Montreal, Quebec, Canada from July 12th to July 16th. The joint conference theme was "Cryogenics into the Next Millennium". The total conference attendance was 797 with participation from 28 countries. As with previous joint CEC and ICMC Conferences, the participants were able to benefit from the joint conference's coverage of cryogenic applications and materials and their interactions. The conference format of plenary, oral and poster presentations, and an extensive commercial exhibit, the largest in CEC-ICMC history, aimed to promote this synergy. The addition of short courses, workshops, and a discussion meeting enabled participants to focus on some of their specialties. The technical tour, organized by Suzanne Gendron, was of Hydro-Quebec's research institute laboratories near Montreal. In keeping with the conference venue the entertainment theme was Jazz, culminating in the performance of Vic Vogel and his Jazz Big Band at the conference banquet. This 1999 ICMC Conference was chaired by Julian Cave of IREQ - Institut de recherche d'Hydro-Quebec, and the Program Chair and Vice-Chair were Michael Green of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Balu Balachandran of the Argonne National Laboratory respectively. We especially appreciate the contributions of both the CEC and ICMC Boards and the conference managers, Centennial Conferences, under the supervision of Paula Pair and Kim Bass, in making this conference a success.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering American Institute of Physics
The National Bureau of Standards Boulder Laboratories at Boulder, Colorado once again served as the host for the 1972 Cryogenic Engineering Conference. For the Cryogenic Engineering Conference it was like coming home, for it was at the NBS Boulder Laboratories that the Cryogenic Engineering Conference was first conceived and held in 1954 in connection with the dedication of the NBS Boulder Laboratories by

President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference is grateful for the continuing support that the National Bureau of Standards has given over the years, and which was expanded on July 1, 1971 when the NBS Boulder Laboratories assumed the secretariat function of the Conference from the National Academy of Sciences. Because of common interests in heat transfer, the 1972 Cryogenic Engineering Conference worked with the 13th National Heat Transfer Conference to develop a joint program in heat transfer. A majority of the papers presented in this cooperative effort are included in Volume 18 of the *Advances in Cryogenic Engineering* through the kind permission of the 13th National Heat Transfer Conference and are acknowledged accordingly.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering American Institute of Physics
The 1961 Cryogenic Engineering Conference Committee is pleased to present the papers of the 1961 Cryogenic Engineering Conference. We are grateful to have had the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan as our host for the seventh annual meeting of this group. The Conference Committee in presenting the papers of this Conference takes this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance of an Editorial Committee in the selection of papers for the program. Since over one hundred and twenty papers were submitted, their task of screening and evaluating the papers was a difficult one. The Committee guided by G. J. Van Wylen, who also served as chairman of the Conference Committee, included R. W. Arnett, B. W. Birmingham, D. B. Chelton, R. J. Corruccini, C. J. Guntner, M. J. Hiza, R. B. Jacobs, A. J. Kidnay, R. H. Kropschot, J. Macinko, D. B. Mann, R. P. Mikesell, R. L. Powell, J. R. Purcell, R. P. Reed, R. J. Richards, A. F. Schmidt, R. B. Stewart, and K. A. Warren.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media
Proceedings of the Ninth International Cryogenic Engineering Conference, Kobe, Japan, 11-14 May 1982 contains the papers presented during the entirety of the conference. The overall focus is on the presentation of technical developments and new applications in the field of cryogenics. The topics covered during the conference include high speed magnetic levitation train, magnetic fusion energy and its cryogenic applications, and cooling effects in a vortex cooler. Superconductivity and fusion, digital applications of the Josephson effect, thermally activated Stirling cryocooler, and large cryogenic systems of the energy doubler are discussed as well. Physicists, chemists, engineers, and researchers in the field of cryogenics will find the compendium very insightful.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media
The 1960 Cryogenic Engineering Conference Committee is pleased to present the papers of the 1960 Cryogenic Engineering Conference. Discussion of the papers, wherever available, has also been included to make the papers more valuable and interesting to the reader. This annual meeting once again has been held in Boulder, Colorado. Many delegates will recall that similar meetings were held in Boulder in 1954, 1956 and 1957. However, this year, because of the continued growth of this conference, the National Bureau of Standards Boulder Laboratories was joined by the College of Engineering of the University of Colorado in hosting this sixth national conference. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference Committee is happy to acknowledge the help of an Editorial Committee which contributed valuable assistance in the difficult and thankless task of screening the preliminary papers and also reviewing the final drafts. This committee headed by R. B. Jacobs, who also served as chairman for the Conference Committee, consisted of R. W. Arnett, D. B. Chelton, R. J. Corruccini, T. M. Flynn, R. H. Kropschot, R. M. McClintock, A. F. Schmidt, L. E. Scott and W. A. Wilson.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

The 1989 Cryogenic Engineering Conference, meeting jointly with the International Cryogenic Materials Conference, was held on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles from July 24 to 28. Professor T.H.K. Frederking was the conference chairman. The Conference had previously met at U.C.L.A. in 1962 and 1969. A special symposium, "A Half Century of Superfluid Helium," was a significant part of the program of CEC-89. We were especially fortunate to have Professor Jack Allen of the University of St.

Andrews, Scotland present at the Conference; his paper, "Early Superfluidity in Cambridge, 1936 to 1939," was a delightful, often humorous account of the early experimental work with superfluid helium. Professors V.L. Ginzburg and J.L. Olesen could not be present for the Symposium, but provided papers which are published in these proceedings. The late Bill Fairbank, responding graciously to a last-minute invitation from Professor Frederking, presented a wonderful account of superfluid research in the United States in the post-war years.

NBS Technical Note Springer Science & Business Media

1970 marked the seventh return of the Cryogenic Engineering Conference, now affiliated with the National Academy of Sciences through the Division of Engineering, National Research Council, to Boulder, Colorado. Local arrangements for this year's meeting have again been capably handled by the University of Colorado and the Cryogenics Division, NBS Institute for Basic Standards. The Cryogenic Engineering Conference Committee gratefully acknowledges the assistance of these two organizations, and particularly the Bureau of Continuing Education of the University of Colorado, for serving as hosts to the 1970 Cryogenic Engineering Conference. The National Academy of Sciences is a private, honorary organization of more than 700 scientists and engineers elected on the basis of outstanding contributions to knowledge. Established by a Congressional Act of Incorporation signed by Abraham Lincoln on March 3, 1863, and supported by private and public funds, the Academy works to further science and its use for the general welfare by bringing together the most qualified individuals to deal with scientific and technological problems of broad significance. Under the terms of its Congressional charter, the Academy is also called upon to act as an official-yet independent adviser to the Federal Government in any matter of science and technology. This provision accounts for the close ties that have always existed between the Academy and the Government, although the Academy is not a governmental agency and its activities are not limited to those on behalf of the Government.

Proceedings of the Ninth International Cryogenic Engineering Conference, Kobe, Japan, 11-14 May 1982 Springer Science & Business Media

The 1985 joint Cryogenic Engineering/International Cryogenic Materials Conference was held on the campus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. About 350 papers were presented at the joint conference on a wide variety of topics in cryogenic science and engineering. This volume of *Advances in Cryogenic Engineering*, the thirty-first in the series which began in 1954, contains most of the papers which were presented at the 1985 Cryogenic Engineering Conference. Each paper was rigorously peer reviewed to maintain the international reputation of *Advances* as the premier archival publication in the field of cryoscience, engineering, and technology. All the papers published in Volume 31 contain an abstract. A copy of the book will be sent to all major abstracting services, which should improve retrieval of the information contained in the published papers. I would like to thank the authors and those who served as reviewers. I especially appreciate the assistance of my colleague M. E. Stone who edited some of the papers for this volume. Terry Gutierrez was invaluable in preparing the manuscripts for publication, and I thank her. xvii DEDICATION Dr. Samuel C. Collins, Professor Emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, internationally known as the father of practical helium liquefiers and founder of the MIT Cryogenic Engineering Laboratory, died on June 19, 1984, in George Washington University Hospital, Washington, DC.

Advances in Cryogenic Engineering Springer Science & Business Media

The Third International Cryogenic Materials Conference (ICMC) was held in Madison, Wisconsin, in conjunction with the Cryogenic Engineering Conference (CEC) in August 1979. The University of Wisconsin hosted the two conferences in an excellent manner and deserves special recognition and praise. The synergism produced by conducting the two conferences simultaneously continues to be

strong. Materials remain a demanding challenge and, in some cases, an obstacle to effective application of cryogenic technology. The association of materials specialists and cryogenic engineers every other year centers their attention on the most needed areas of research. The present ICMC Board met during the conference and elected two new members, E. W. Collings (U. S.) and D. Evans (England). The board voted to conduct two smaller, special-topic conferences in 1980. These are Filamentary A15 Superconductors, which was held at Brookhaven National Laboratories, Upton, New York in May 1980, and Fundamentals of Nonmetallics and Composites at Low Temperatures, held in Geneva, Switzerland in August 1980. The 1981 CEC/ICMC will be held August 10 through 14 in San Diego, California.

Cryogenic Engineering [by] J. H. Bell, Jr Springer Science & Business Media

This is a benchmark reference work on Cryogenic Engineering which chronicles the major developments in the field. Starting with an historical background, this book reviews the development of data resources now available for cryogenic fields and properties of materials. It presents the latest changes in cryopreservation and the advances over the past 50 years. The book also highlights an exceptional reference listing to provide referral to more details.