

XFEL Module

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DESY -MPY-

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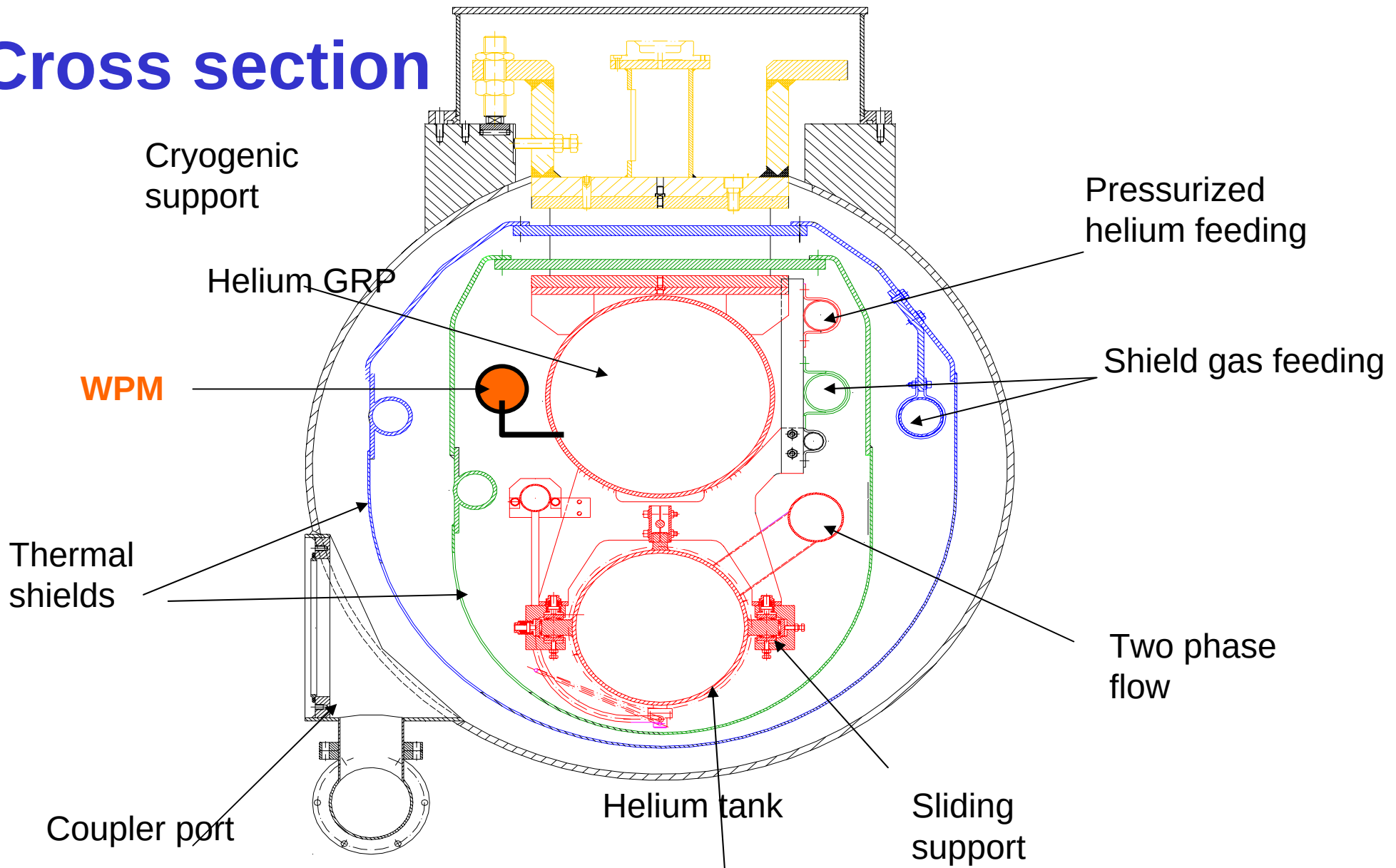


Overview

- Summarize the technical changes which are going to be implemented for the next cryomodules:
 - Length
 - Layout
 - Magnet, BPM, HOM package
 - ...



Cross section



Layout for shield cooling

- The main dynamic load are the input couplers.
 - In the existing pipe layout (50 mm inner diameter) their load would result in a high pressure drop on the 40/80K cooling line.
 - Therefore it is desirable to increase the inner diameter of the tubes to DN 65 (71 mm).
 - This will be also done for the 4/8K shield tubing.

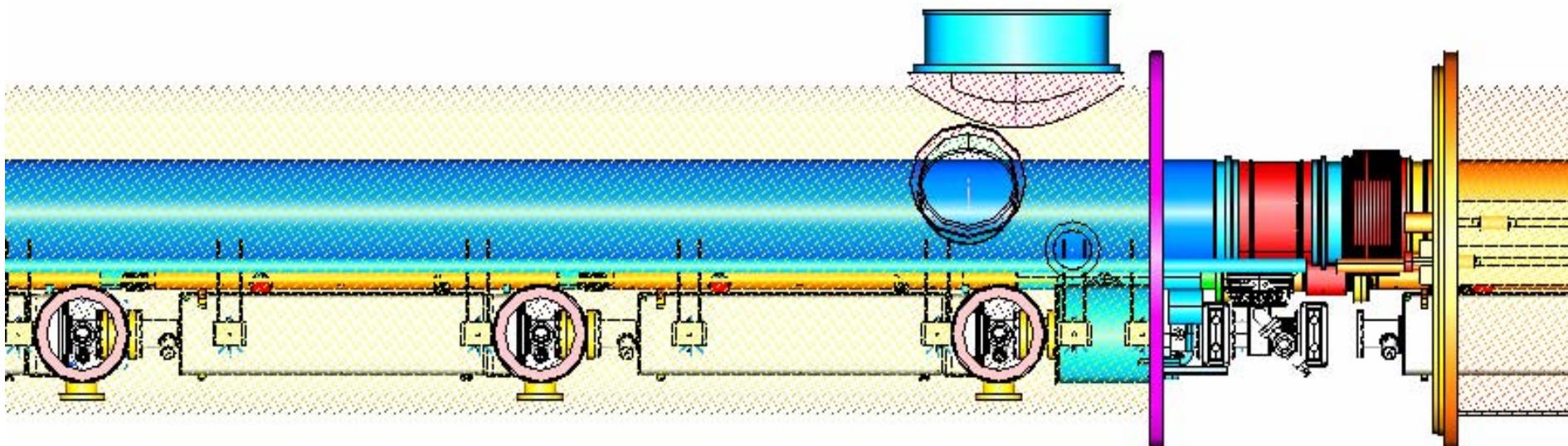
Module Length TTF-Type 3 and XFEL Modules

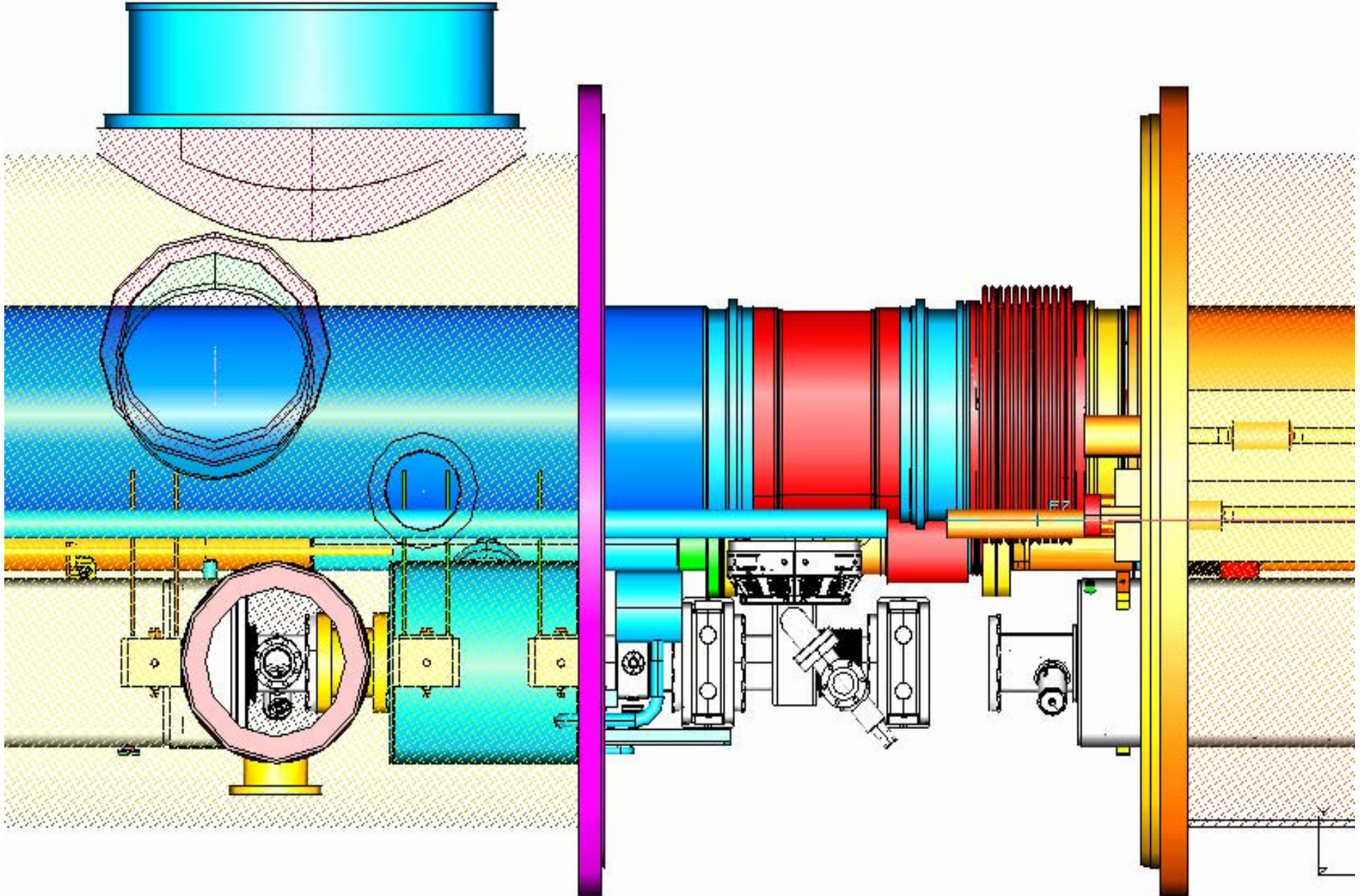
- **Lambda: 230,6 mm**
 - module length: $n \times \lambda/2$
 - $n \times$ module length within a few millimeters (linac installation!!)
- **TTF type 3 12 200 mm, but $53 \times \lambda = 12\,221,8$ mm**
 - ➔ TTF type 3 is too short by 21,8 mm
- **XFEL type Goal: Shorten module length by 230,6 mm**
 - ➔ depends on space needed for magnet, BPM and HOM-absorber (detailed design underway)



Module length

- Module length fixed to
 - $L_{\text{XFEL module}} = 52 \lambda = 11991.2 \text{ mm}$
 - $L = n/2 \lambda$
 - $\lambda = 0.2306 \text{ m}$ ($= 299792458 / 13000000000$)
 - Length reduced by about one wavelength as compared to TTF
- Magnet package
 - 300 mm
 - Comment:
 - this needs confirmation with field calculations
 - Crosscheck saturation (steering coils)
- BPM
 - 170 mm
- HOM absorber
 - 216 mm
 - Detailed thermal calculations for potential cw operation to be presented
- Reserve is about 70 mm
 - Might be used partially for modifications of the magnet package
- Drawing available





Differences for Magnet / BPM longitudinal movement

- **Because:**
 - XFEL magnet will be cooled at 2K (like the cavities)
 - XFEL magnet vessel will be made of Titanium
 - And most important:
 - **XFEL magnet/BPM will be supported like cavities!!!**
 - This means, longitudinal movement will be reduced drastically.
- **Rough comparison for longitudinal movements at the end of the of beam line in direction module center:**
 - TTF type 3 ~17 mm
 - XFEL type ~ 4 mm
- ➔ **Impact for beam line bellows...**

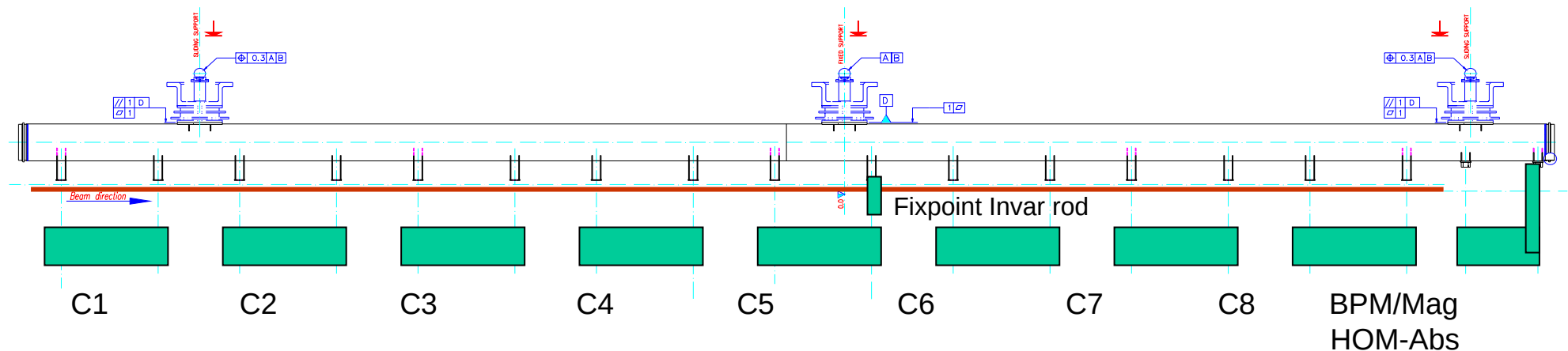
Helium GRP/Posts

logitudinal movement posts during cool down module type TTF III

-->sliding

fixed

←sliding



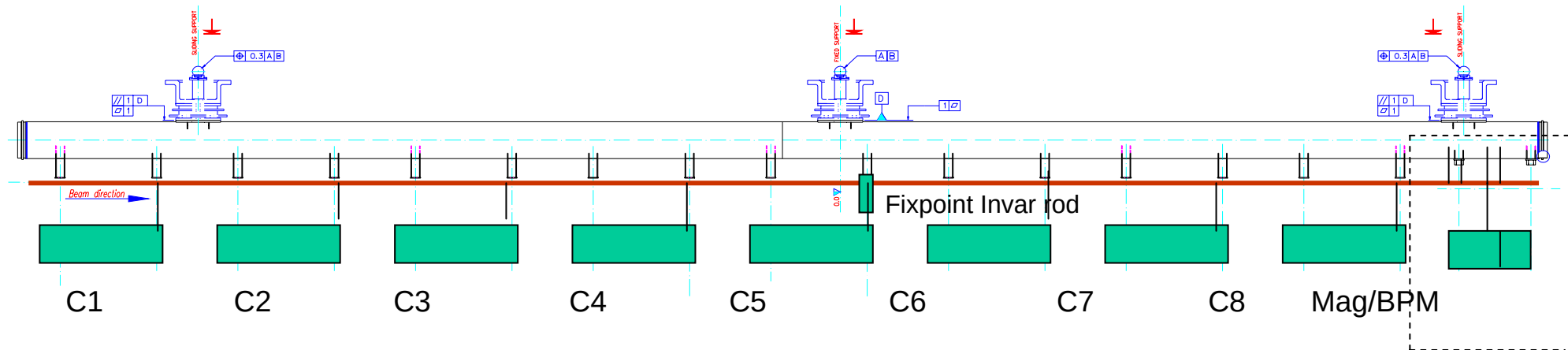
Helium GRP/Posts

longitudinal movement posts during cool down module type TTF III plus (XFEL)

-->sliding

fixed

←sliding

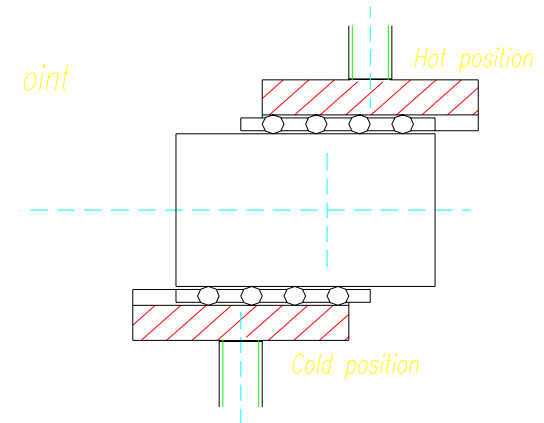
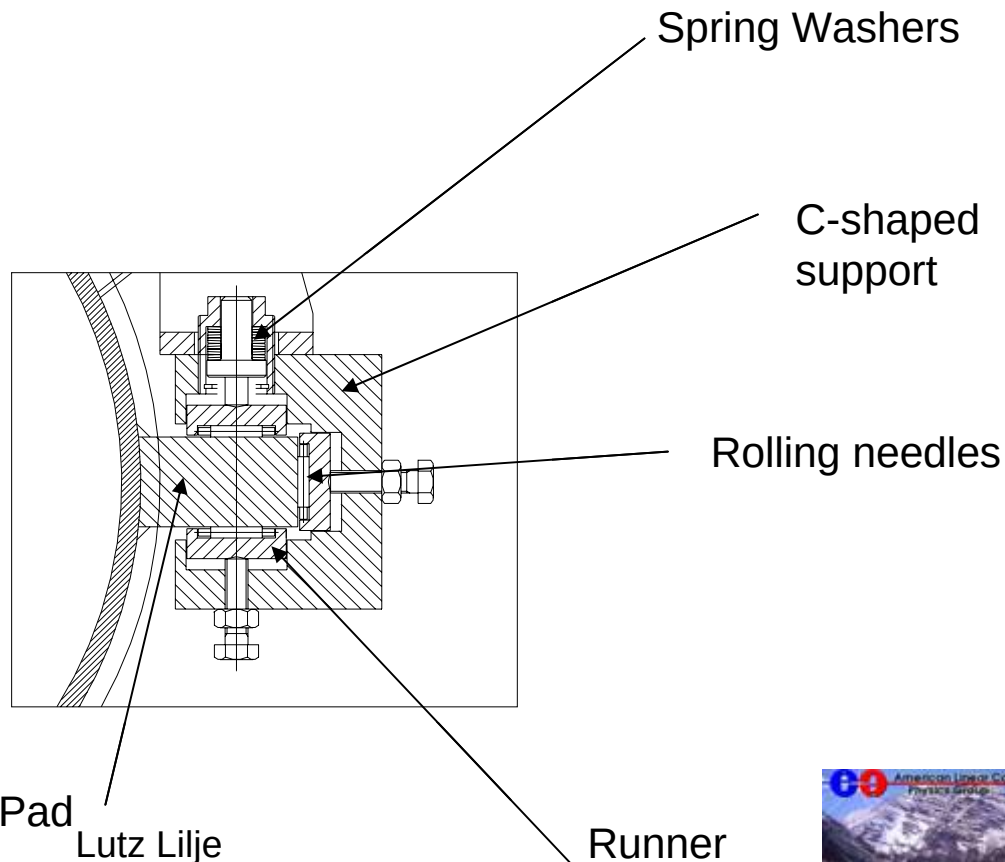


HOM-Absorber

Between Modules

Cavity supports principle

- Four C-shaped stainless steel elements clamp a titanium pad welded to the helium tank.
 - Rolling needles reduce drastically the longitudinal friction
- Cavities are independent from the elongation and contraction of the HeGRP.
 - Lateral and vertical position are defined by reference screws
 - Longitudinal position can be fixed by the use of an Invar rod



Pad

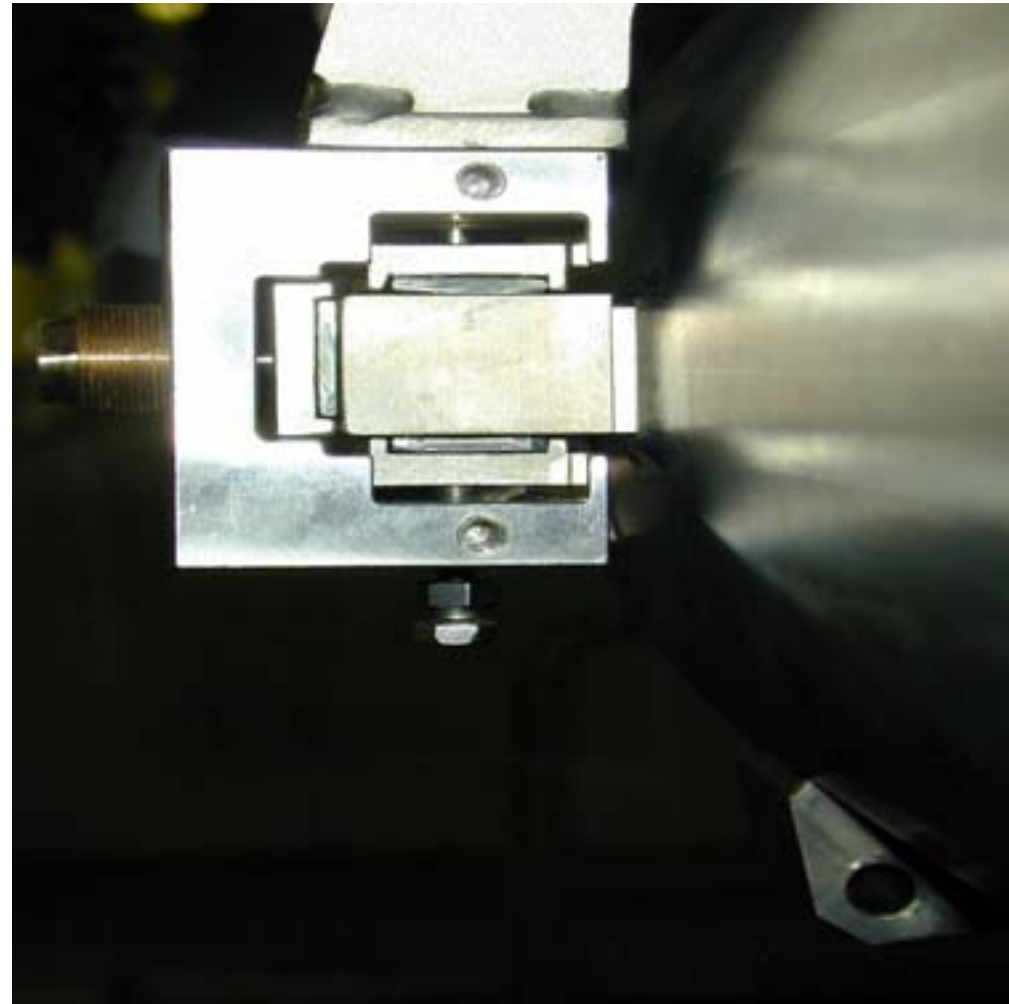
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Runner



07.12.2005

Cavity supports pictures



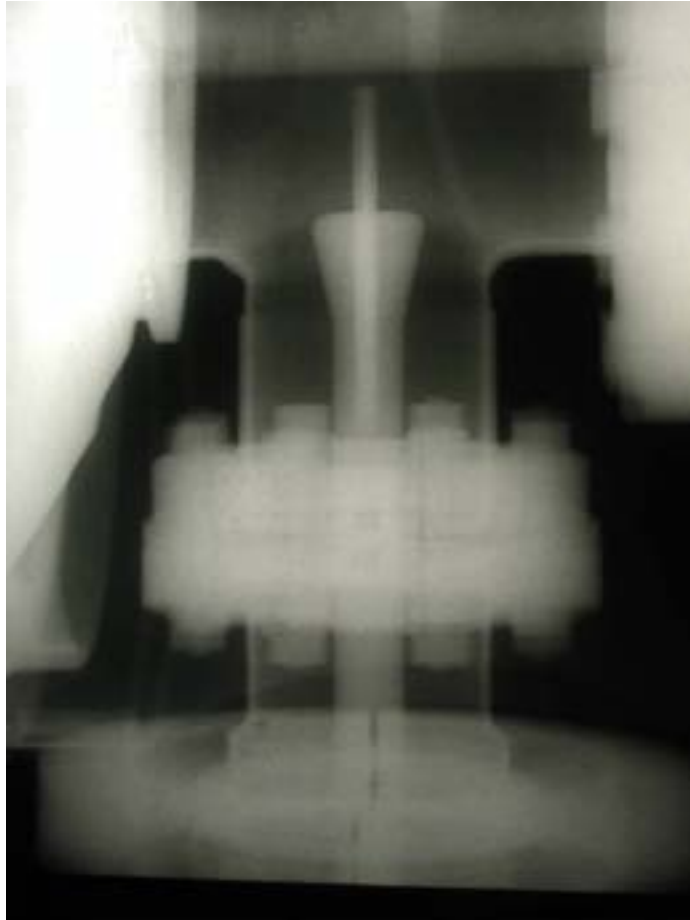
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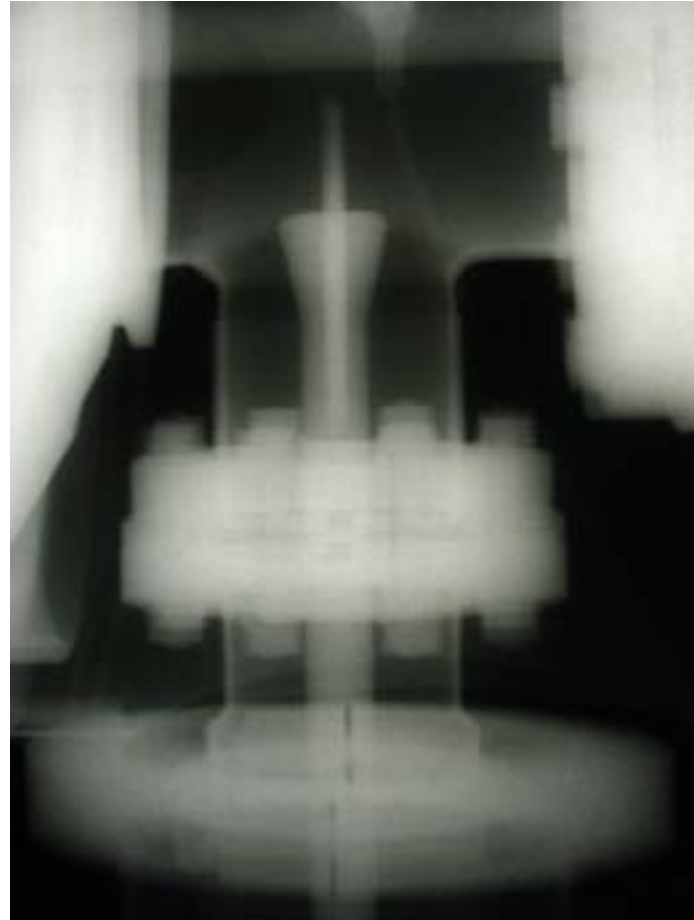
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Koppler 2K/300K

2 K



290 K



XFEL magnet

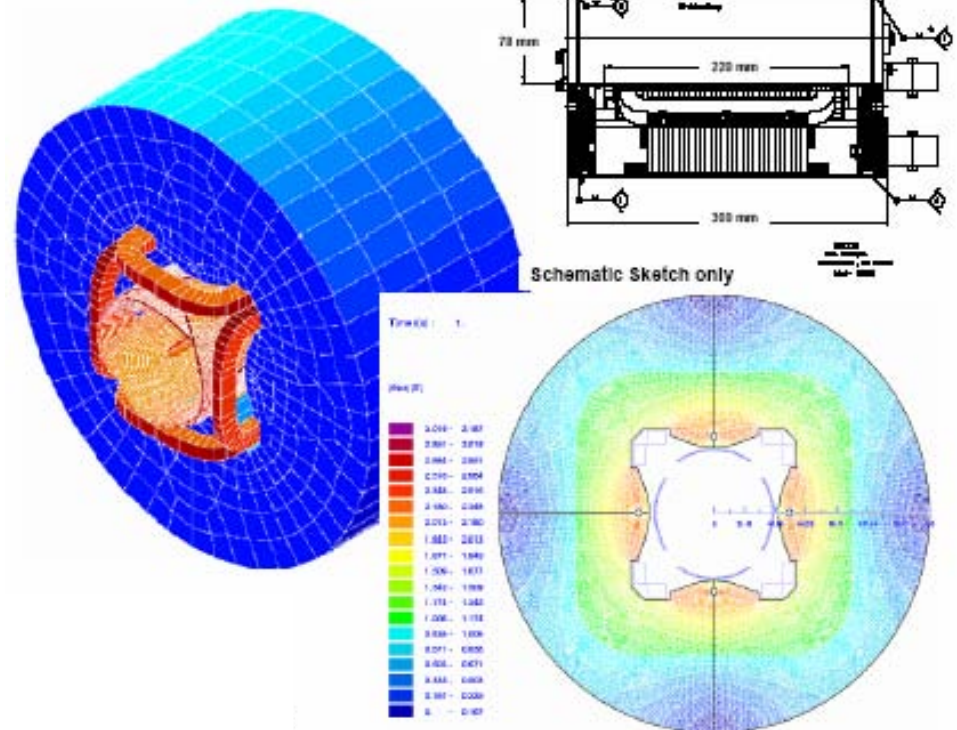
- About a factor of 2 shorter than TTF design
- Operation at 2K
- Titanium vessel
- The magnet should have a cavity-like support.
- Current leads under discussion
- The field calculations for remnant fields and the magnetic field at the neighbouring cavity are not finished yet.
- For the injector, it might be desirable to put the magnets in a separated cryostat (similar to a string connection box) as the magnetic lattice differs from the one in the main linac.

XFEL Magnet
Work is being
done by CIEMAT

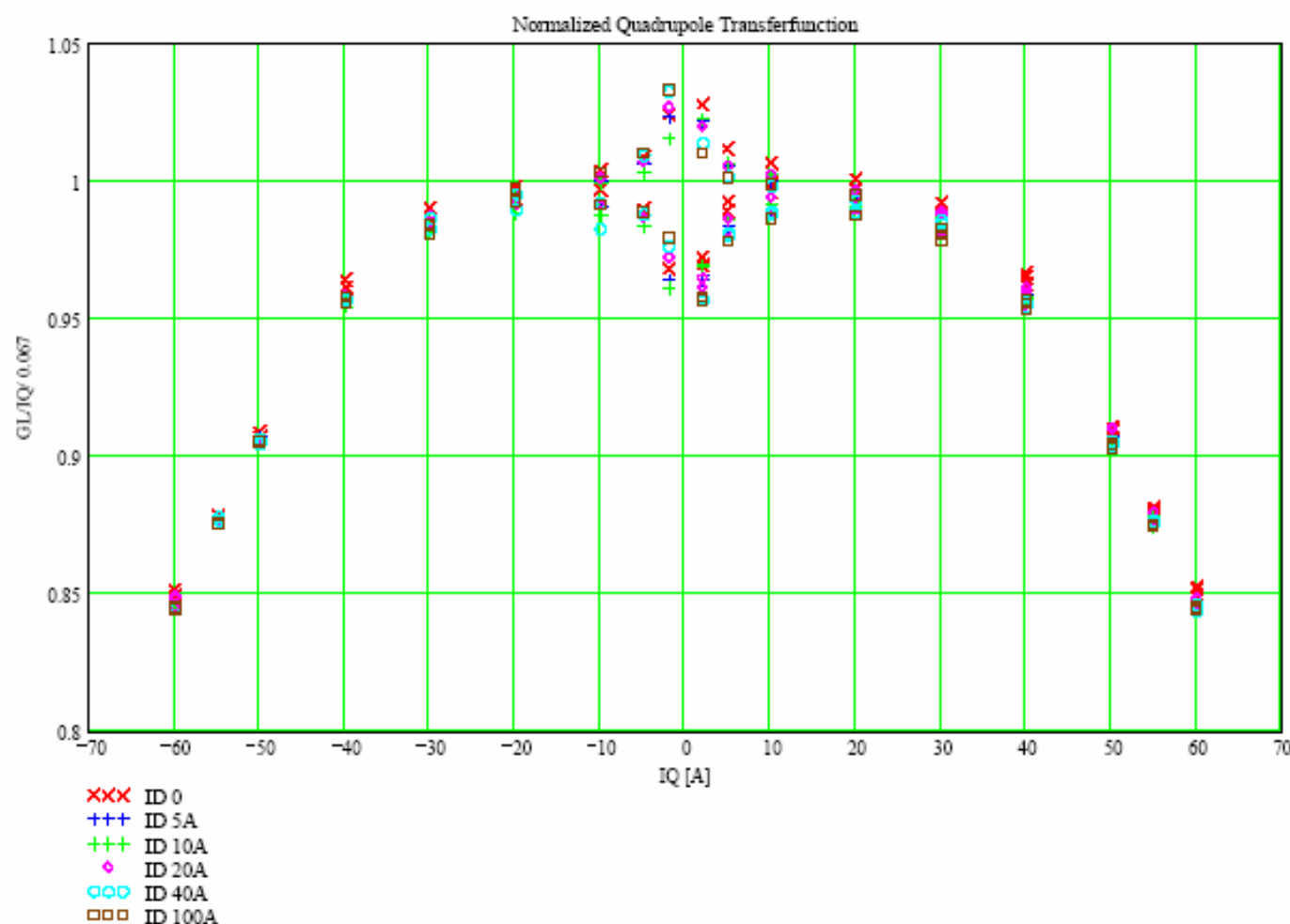
- Field calculations are still underway
 - Check fields outside the magnet
 - Reemant fields from steerer coils

Requirements were:

- Quadrupole: 5.6T at 50A
 - Dipoles .006Tm at 50A
 - Total magnet length Flange to Flange 300mm
 - Inner diameter 78mm, vessel wall is beam pipe
 - Outer diameter 300mm
 - remanent field < 2.5 μ Tm
- 



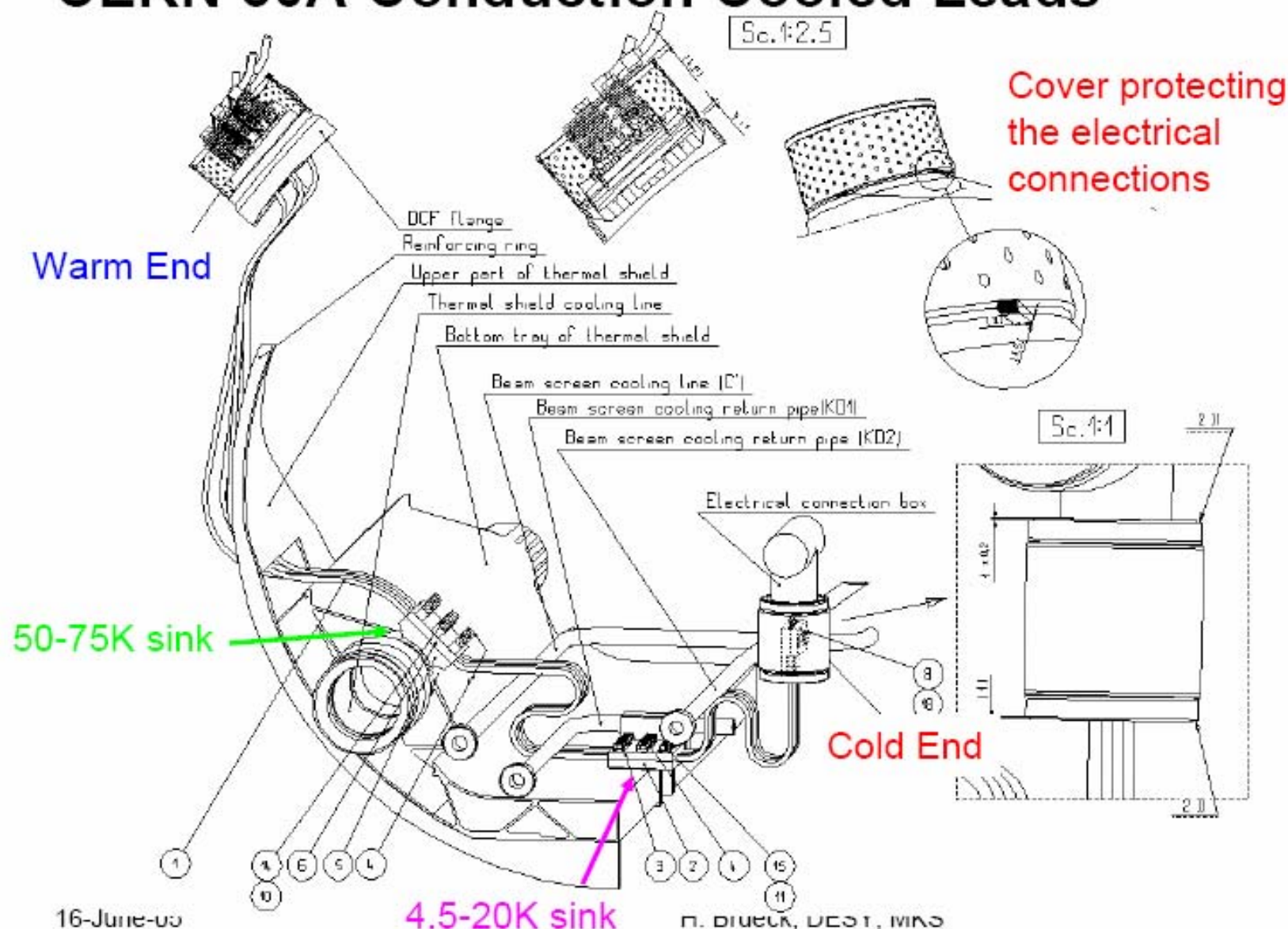
Integrated Dipole Field (normalized), Quadrupole on various settings



- At high IQ saturation effects from the iron yoke
 - about 15% saturation as calculated
- At low IQ persistent current or remanence effects
 - about $\pm 4\%$
- Some variation due to the powering of the dipoles
 - about 2% between 0A and 100A



CERN 60A Conduction Cooled Leads



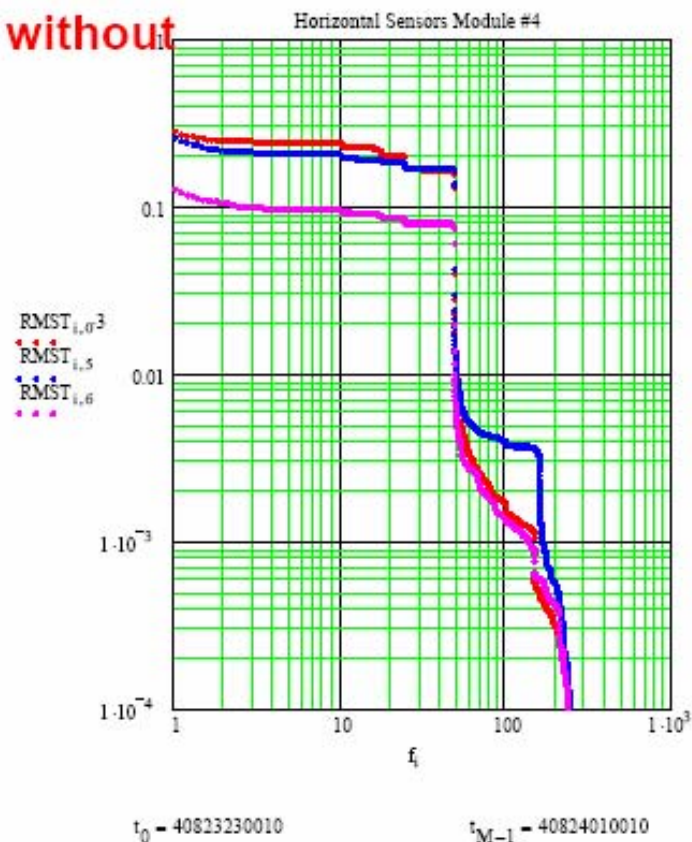
Vibration measurements

- Accelerometers
- Geophones / Seismic sensors
- Results
 - Experimental setups working
 - Cultural noise can be identified
 - Pumpstands for isolation vacuum identified as a noise source
 - Decoupling of mechanical vibrations tested and achieved
 - Amplitude on quadrupole 2-3 times higher than on the ground
 - Seismic sensors show larger amplitudes
- Experiments need to be continued on TTF
- Module test stand or TTF
 - Excite mechanical modes with an external vibration source

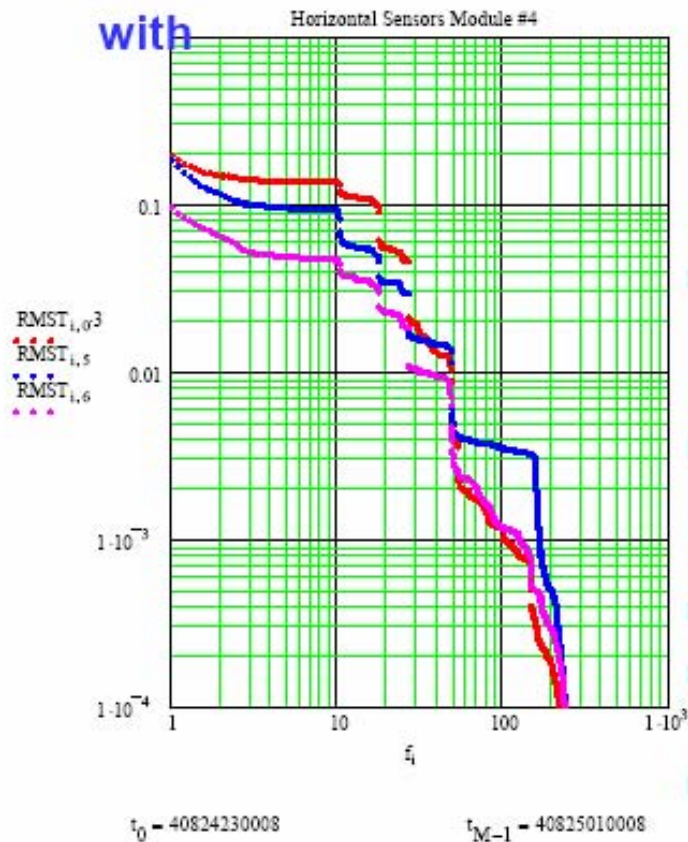
Pump stand **without/with** modifications **Horizontal Sensors (2 different days)**

RMS average, midnight $\pm$ 1 hour

without



with



Sensors:

Cold
Top
Socket

- Different days
 - Mon "without"
 - Tue "with"
- Horizontal vibrations much larger
- Cold Signal *3
- Some reduction below 25 Hz
- Large reduction between 25 and 50 Hz

Safety issues, AfA/TÜV

- Discussions with Authorities is going on
 - ‘Druckbehälterklassifizierung der XFEL-Cryomodule’
 - No problems expected
 - But:
 - Niobium is not a qualified material for cold temperature (mechanical properties)
 - This can be mitigated by arguing that the Ti-Vessel and the Cryostat are the safety containers
 - Introduction for the TÜV to propose a procedure for approval for
 - CrNi-welding 2K
 - Ti-Vessel weldings
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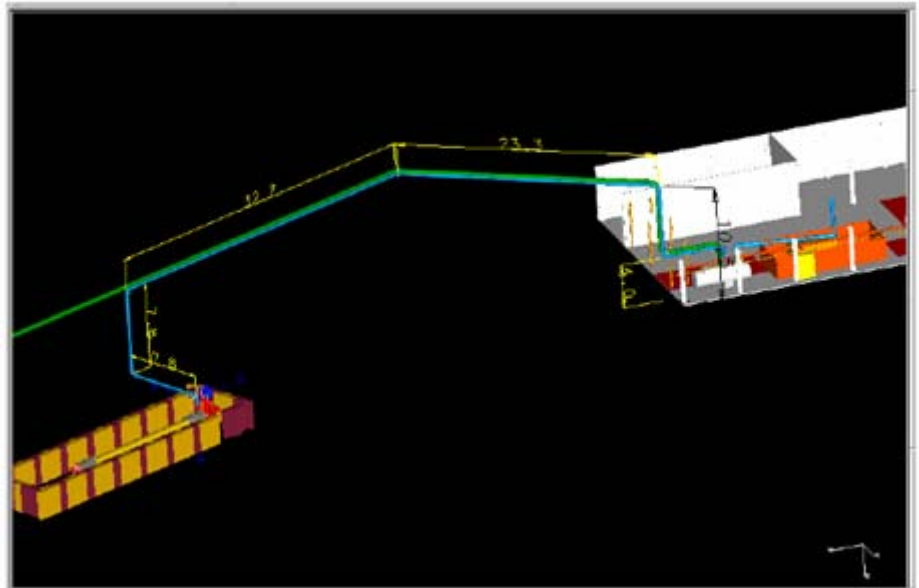
Industrial Studies on Module Assembly

- Prepare a study by industry on the cryomodule assembly
 - Involve industry early
 - Profit of industrial experience
- Results of the study will be published
- Specification of XFEL-Cryomodule Design&Assembly for Industrial Studies



[illegible]

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- A 3D schematic diagram of the cryomodule assembly. The central component is a long, green cylindrical cryomodule. At the left end, there is a blue and red 'end cap' assembly. The cryomodule is supported by two yellow 'supports' (one at the left end and one in the middle). At the right end, there is a red and blue 'feed cap' assembly. A 'feed cap transfer line' (a red and blue flexible tube) connects the feed cap to a 'feed box' (a cylindrical container with a mesh side) which contains various colored components. Labels with arrows point to each of these parts.



Summary: Ongoing Work

- Full 3D-Model of type III cryostat under preparation
- Order for 2 new cryostats soon
 - Close to TTF
 - Not shortened by 1 lambda
 - New magnet, HOM, BPM
 - Still compatible with TTF
 - Close collaboration with INFN, ZANON
- Prepare to install into TTF in Summer 2006
 - Module 6 and 7 (replace M3*)
 - 3rd harmonic
 - Repair ACC5 (tuner motors)
- Module assembly studies with industry
- Build module test stand

