

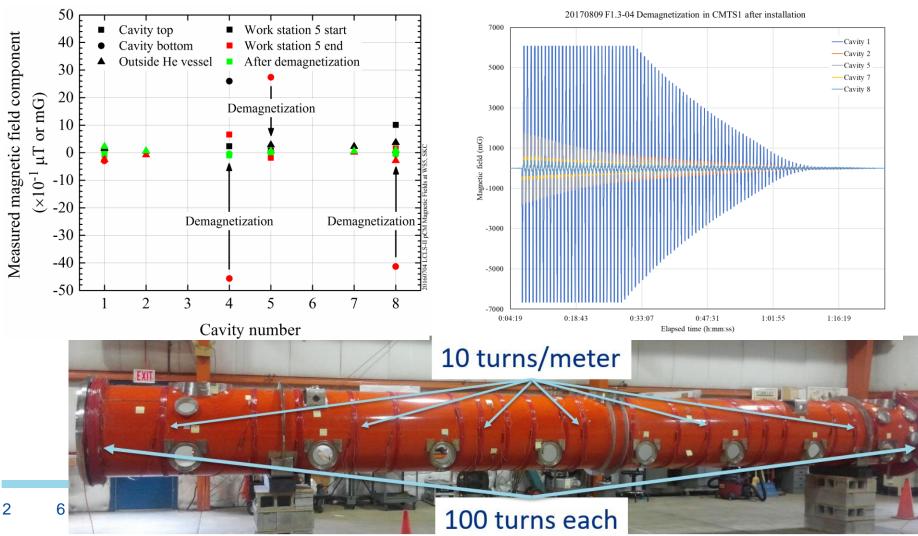


Active Coil Cancellation on a LCLS-II CM

Saravan K. Chandrasekaran, on behalf of the LCLS-II team TESLA Technology Collaboration (TTC) Meeting, INFN, Italy 6 February 2018

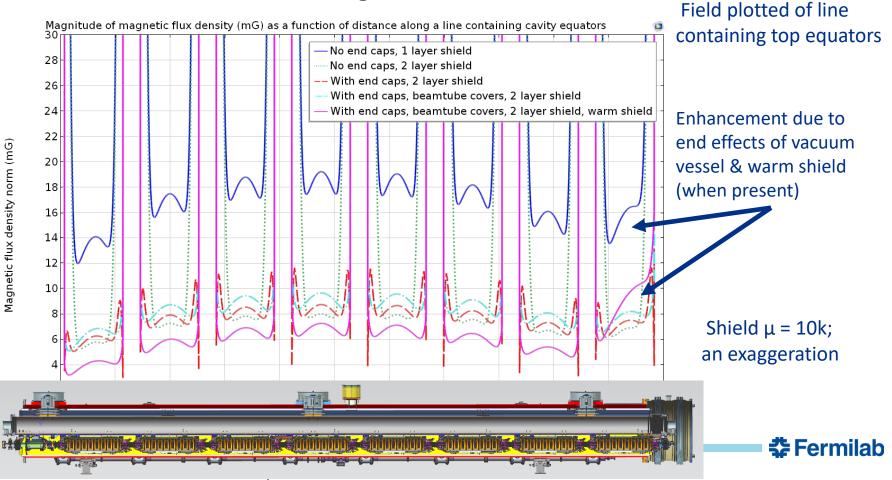
TUPLR027 - LINAC 2016, TTC – CEA 2016, TTC – MSU 2017, IEEE T Appl Supercond 2017, arXiv:1507.06582

- 1. Cryomodules magnetize during assembly & shipping
 - In-situ demagnetization an effective method to mitigate this

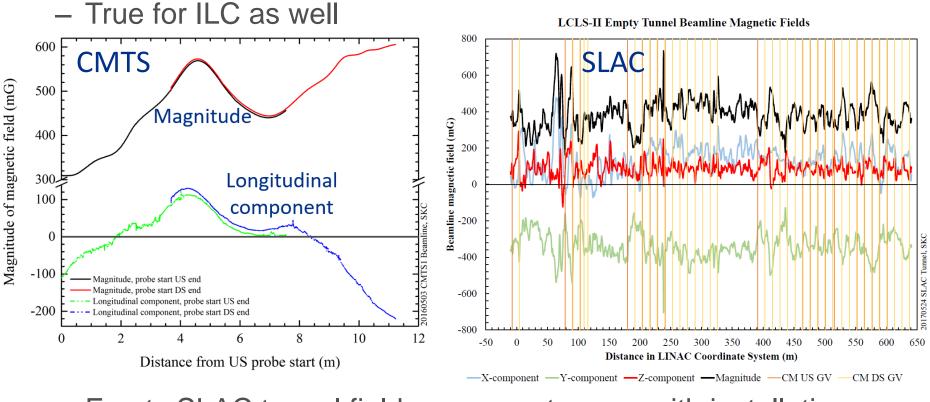


2. Longitudinal magnetic shielding of TESLA type CMs not as efficient as transverse shielding

- Simulation: 150 mG longitudinal ambient field



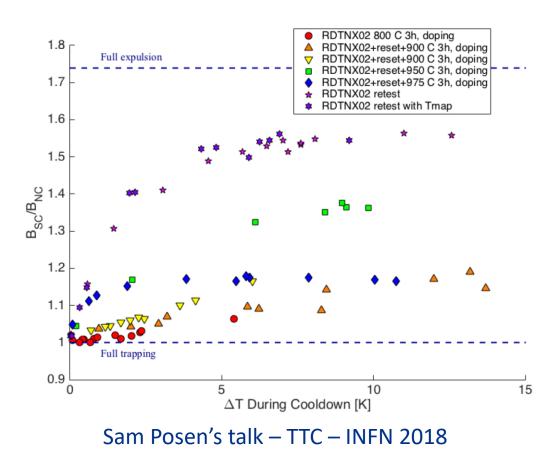
- 3. Magnetic fields at accelerator tunnels typically different from assembly & test locations
 - Very true for LCLS-II (FNAL & JLab assembly; SLAC tunnel)



Empty SLAC tunnel fields – may get worse with installation
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- 4. Cavities may not expel magnetic flux due to material
 - Fast cool down not a solution for all

CM# F1.3-02



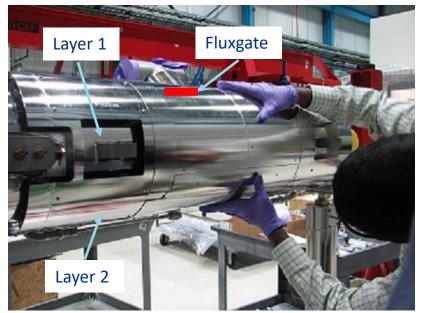
Cavity	Q0 at 16 MV/m & 2 K		
Curry	VTS	CMTS	
CAV0008	2.46E+10	2.0E+10	
CAV0003	2.22E+10	2.5E+10	
CAV0006	2.38E+10	2.0E+10	
CAV0007	2.40E+10	2.2E+10	
CAV0016	2.41E+10	1.8E+10	
CAV0013	2.40E+10	2.0E+10	
CAV0011	2.33E+10	2.3E+10	
CAV0015	2.82E+10	2.3E+10	
Average	2.43E+10	2.1E+10	

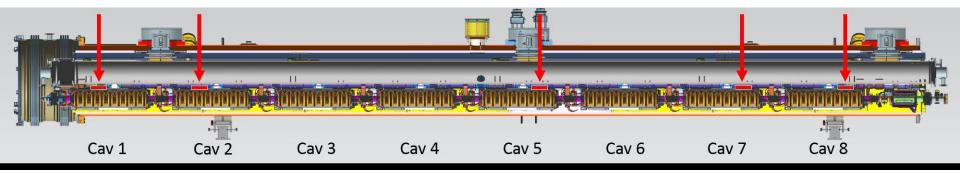
FNAL/SLAC internal

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Location of fluxgates in production CMs

- 5 fluxgates
 - Cavities 1, 2, 5, 7, 8
 - Mounted between the two layers of magnetic shields
 - Parallel to cavity axis





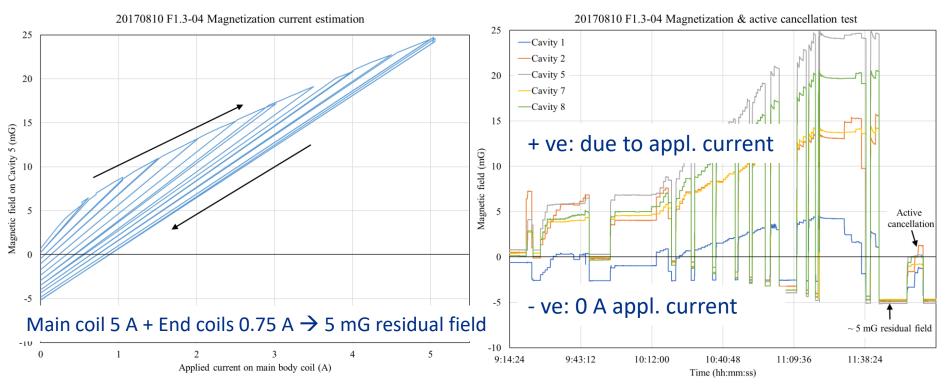
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Sequence of tests

- 1. Demagnetize F1.3-04 at 300 K after installation at CMTS
- Determine currents needed to magnetize CM to ~5 mG (avg) level
- 3. Repeat step 1
- 4. Slow (3 g/s) cooldown CM & measure baseline Q0 at 2 K
- 5. Re-magnetize CM at 25 K to ~5 mG level
- 6. Slow (3 g/s) cool down CM from 25 K & measure Q_0 at 2 K
- 7. Use active cancellation to negate magnetic field at 45 K
 - Tune the three sets of coils independently to reduce fields to zero

- 8. Slow (3 g/s) re-cool CM from 45 K & re-measure Q₀
- 9. Fast (32 g/s) re-cool CM from 25 K & re-measure Q_0 10.Warm up CM
- 11.Demagnetize CM at 300 K

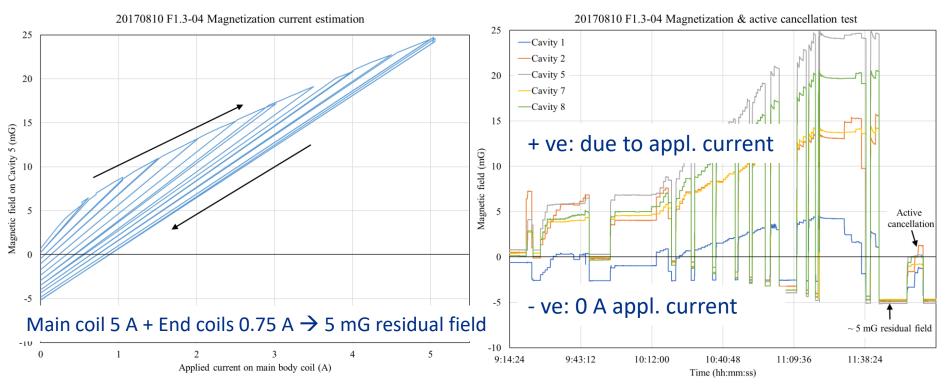
Determining 5 mG magnetization at 300 K



- Hysteresis observed
 - magnetic shielding & carbon steel "magnetized"
- CM then re-demagnetized, slow cooled, Q measured

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Determining 5 mG magnetization at 300 K



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- Hysteresis observed
 - magnetic shielding & carbon steel "magnetized"
- CM then re-demagnetized, slow cooled, Q measured
- Avg $Q_0 = 2.9 \times 10^{10} \rightarrow \text{baseline SCD } Q$

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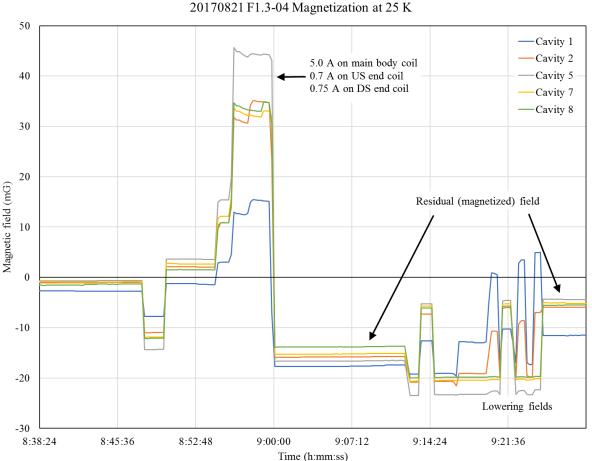
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Magnetizing F1.3-04 at 25 K

- Used currents determined at 300 K as guideline
 - Magnetic shield µ
 varies with T



- Cav1 = -11.59 mG
- Cav2 = -5.97 mG
- Cav5 = -4.40 mG
- Cav7 = -5.05 mG
- Cav8 = -5.57 mG

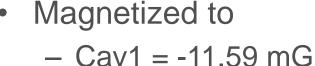


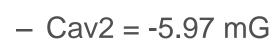
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• CM then slow cooled, Q measured

Magnetizing F1.3-04 at 25 K

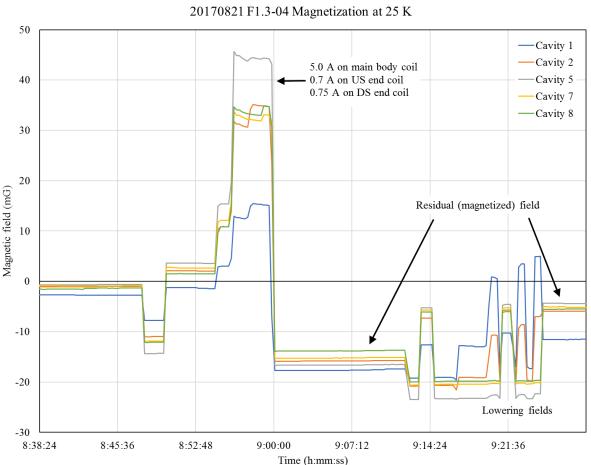
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 - Magnetic shield µ
 varies with T





- Cav5 = -4.40 mG
- Cav7 = -5.05 mG

- Cav8 = -5.57 mG



CM then slow cooled, Q measured: Avg Q₀ = 1.74×10¹⁰
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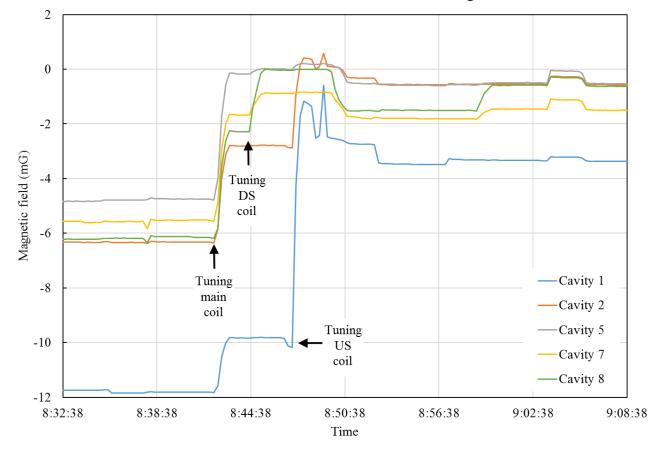
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- 11.Demagnetize CM at 300 K

Active cancellation at 25 K

20170823 F1.3-04 Active Cancellation Coils Tuning at 25 K



- Goal: lower fields to 'before magnetization' level
- 3 independent coils to tune

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Q₀ after each test step

			Q0 at 16 MV/m & 2 K		
Cavity VTS	CMTS				
	VTS -	3 g/s SCD	Magnetized SCD	Active cancel SCD	Active cancel & 32 g/s FCD
CAV0052	3.70E+10	2.74E+10	1.38E+10	1.68E+10	2.74E+10
CAV0036	2.73E+10	2.52E+10	1.54E+10	2.28E+10	2.78E+10
CAV0019	3.71E+10	2.95E+10	1.65E+10	2.69E+10	3.52E+10
CAV0041	3.53E+10	2.91E+10	1.75E+10	2.97E+10	3.74E+10
CAV0030	3.62E+10	3.28E+10	2.10E+10	2.97E+10	3.64E+10
CAV0020	3.50E+10	2.92E+10	1.80E+10	2.77E+10	3.12E+10
CAV0051	3.36E+10	2.91E+10	1.75E+10	2.75E+10	3.12E+10
CAV0221	2.93E+10	2.99E+10	1.97E+10	2.28E+10	2.62E+10
Average	3.39E+10	2.90E+10	1.74E+10	2.55E+10	3.16E+10



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Q₀ after each test step

		Q0 at 16 MV/m & 2 K			
Cavity VTS	CMTS				
	VIS -	3 g/s SCD	Magnetized SCD	Active cancel SCD	Active cancel & 32 g/s FCD
CAV0052	3.70E+10	2.74E+10	1.38E+10	1.68E+10	2.74E+10
CAV0036	2.73E+10	2.52E+10	1.54E+10	2.28E+10	2.78E+10
CAV0019	3.71E+10	2.95E+10	1.65E+10	2.69E+10	3.52E+10
CAV0041	3.53E+10	2.91E+10	1.75E+10	2.97E+10	3.74E+10
CAV0030	3.62E+10	3.28E+10	2.10E+10	2.97E+10	3.64E+10
CAV0020	3.50E+10	2.92E+10	1.80E+10	2.77E+10	3.12E+10
CAV0051	3.36E+10	2.91E+10	1.75E+10	2.75E+10	3.12E+10
CAV0221	2.93E+10	2.99E+10	1.97E+10	2.28E+10	2.62E+10
Average	3.39E+10	2.90E+10	1.74E+10	2.55E+10	3.16E+10
				≈2 ×	

• Active cancellation + 32 g/s \rightarrow greatest Q_0 at CMTS

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Active cancellation & poor expelling CMs

Magnetized SCD	Active cancel SCD
1.38E+10	1.68E+10
1.54E+10	2.28E+10
1.65E+10	2.69E+10
1.75E+10	2.97E+10
2.10E+10	2.97E+10
1.80E+10	2.77E+10
1.75E+10	2.75E+10
1.97E+10	2.28E+10
1.74E+10	2.55E+10

• Active cancellation lowers available field \rightarrow increasing Q_0



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Summary & conclusions

- Active cancellation a tool to in-situ lower magnetic fields at the cavity
 - Demonstrated by increased Q_0 after cancellation with slow cooldown
 - Best Q₀ for was with active cancellation & 32 g/s FCD
 - Insurance technique for better performing CMs
 - Especially for accelerator tunnels with greater longitudinal fields
 - For CMs with poor flux expelling cavities
 - In the event fast cooldown does not provide sufficient ∆T for all cryomodules

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- Fluxgates critical! Must be integrated in all CMs
 - Would not be able to observe fields without them



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SLAC tunnel Z-component magnetic fields

