Serial testing of XFEL cryomodules: results of the cryogenic heat load measurements

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CEC/ICMC 2017, July 9-13, Madison, Wi, USA C1OrE
Overview

- European XFEL Project
- Accelerator Module Test Facility (AMTF)
- XFEL Cryomodules Test Program & Schedule
- Methodology of Heat Load Measurements in AMTF
- Results of Heat Load Measurements
- Conclusions: Lessons learnt
Serial testing of XFEL cryomodules: results of the cryogenic heat load measurements

European XFEL Project - superconducting Linac

- electron beam energy 17.5 GeV (pulsed)
- FEL Laser 0.2 – 0.05 nm
- Status June 2017 (14 GeV, 0.15nm)

- about 800 sc 1.3 GHz Nb cavities
- Helium II bath cooling at 2K
- 96 cryomodules (8 cavities + sc Quadupoles)
- linac length 1.5Km

See also talks C2OrD tomorrow
Serial testing of XFEL cryomodules: results of the cryogenic heat load measurements

AMTF layout (TDR)

Three test benches (XATB1, XATB2 and XATB3) for XFEL cryomodule tests
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**XFEL cryomodule test program & schedule**

After RF performance tests of all individual cavities and cryomodule assembly in Saclay, France:

- **Complete performance test of all 103 cryomodules except beam operation**
- (96+1 installed)
- General mechanical and alignment checks, cabling
- Vacuum checks at warm and in cold condition (insulation-, coupler-, beam-vacuum)
- RF cavity performance tests – definition of matching wave guide assembly
- RF coupler performance
- Quadrupole performance
- .....Tuner,LLRF,HOM,.....
- **Cryogenic static&dynamic heat load measurements for 40/80K, 5/8K and 2K circuits**
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Unloading of the cryomodule after transport

Cryomodule preparation area

Cryomodule test stand

Cryomodule test stand – module inside

Cryomodule test stand – front view
Serial testing of XFEL cryomodules: results of the cryogenic heat load measurements

**XFEL cryomodule test program & schedule**

- **TDR Project schedule:**
  1 cryomodule test/week

- **Estimate:** one module test takes 2 weeks
  -> 2 test stands + 1 spare

- **Management decision:**
  test of 1.5 cryomodules/week
  (because 3 test stands are operational!)

-> Test procedures had to be optimized strictly for project requirements!

-> Internal & external reviews of procedures.

**AMTF cryomodules test rate**

- Test procedures had to be optimized strictly for project requirements!
- Internal & external reviews of procedures.
**XFEL cryomodule cryogenic heat loads acceptance criteria**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XRB</td>
<td>XRC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40/80K</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>124.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8K</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2K</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>12.9</td>
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XRB = 'calculated' refrigerator budget for the operation of one cryomodule
XRC = XRB * 1.5 (design refrigerator budget including margins)

(For 5/8K and 2K circuits additional heat load 'offsets' were considered in XRB with reference to the cryomodule prototype tests at the date of the last internal review in 2009. Design issues of the current lead thermal intercepts were suspected of the additional losses.)
Methodology of cryogenic heat load measurements

Simplified test stand flow scheme

- Use of coriolis flow meters
- Use of TVO temperature sensors
- Calibration by heater loads

5/8K and 40/80K circuits:
\( \Delta T \) (return – supply), mass flow, pressure

-> Determination \( \Delta H \)

2K bath: vapor mass flow at constant pressure, JT valve (VC1110) closed
After procedure reviews, long lasting dynamic load measurements were skipped. Static heat load measurements were continued in the background of other measurements during the test run. Main coupler defects caused some excessive dynamic loads. These defects could be identified by RF measurements.
After procedure reviews, cavity RF and sc quadrupole dynamic heat load measurements were combined. The causes of two excessive heat loads could not be identified.
After procedure reviews, cavity RF and sc quadrupole dynamic heat load measurements were combined. Dynamic RF loads correspond to 23.6 MV/m 10 Hz operation and Q0=1.4 *10E+10 (average)
**Xfel cryomodule**

**cryogenic static heat loads – comparisons**

### Static heat load results for 3 Test Stands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cryomodule</th>
<th>2K circuit, Watt</th>
<th>5/8K circuit, Watt</th>
<th>40/80K circuit, Watt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XATB1, cryomodules</td>
<td>5.67 ±1.35</td>
<td>9.73 ±1.72</td>
<td>96.7 ±5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XATB2, cryomodules</td>
<td>5.88 ±2.11</td>
<td>12.7 ±3.19</td>
<td>82.8 ±6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XATB3, cryomodules</td>
<td>5.20 ±1.30</td>
<td>9.30 ±1.79</td>
<td>98.6 ±6.8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Comparison to XFEL linac measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>2K circuit, Watt</th>
<th>5/8K circuit, Watt</th>
<th>40/80K circuit, Watt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calculations 2009</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculations+’Offset’</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMTF</td>
<td>5.6 ±1.6</td>
<td>10.6 ±2.2</td>
<td>92.7 ±6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XFEL linac</td>
<td>&lt; 6.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- See also talk C2OrD , Commissioning & First Cool Down of XFEL Linac‘
Lessons learnt

- Compared to prototype cryomodule tests on CMTB (Cryomodule Test Bench) the use of coriolis flow meters at AMTF instead of orifices, contributed significantly to the precision and reproducibility of the heat load measurement results.

- Also the use of, simple and robust TVO temperature sensors, properly mounted on the outer surface of the process pipes, have also greatly contributed to the stability and reproducibility of measurements.
Acknowledgements

IFJ-PAN Team

Budker Institute Novosibirsk (test stand feed boxes, feed- & end caps, transfer lines, support structures)

All involved DESY groups (MVS, MHF-p, MHF-sl, MEA, MSK, MKK………)

DESY MKS

Linde/Engie& MKS cryo operators, A. Zhirnov (AMTF design) and K. Escherich (hardware installation & safety officer).

Thank you for your attention!