

LCLS-II Tunnel Magnetic Fields

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Summary

The magnetic fields in the SLAC LCLS-II tunnel was measured at the beamline height. The fields varied in magnitude from 160 mG to 735 mG. The longitudinal component of the magnetic field had a maximum of 293 mG, with polarity changing for small sections in 4 of 37 cryomodules.

Introduction

Ambient magnetic field can influence the performance of the SRF cryomodules, due to trapped magnetic fields on the RF surface of the SRF cavities. The cavities are therefore shielded from the ambient fields by using a carbon steel vacuum vessel that is present as the outer most layer, and 2-layer high magnetic permeability magnetic shields that are present on the exterior wall of the cavity helium vessels.

The 2-layer magnetic shields provide excellent transverse component (x and y-axes) shielding, i.e. perpendicular to the beamline. The longitudinal component (z-axis) of the magnetic field may be difficult to shield due to coupling of the adjacent magnetic shields, and therefore knowing the level of ambient magnetic fields at the tunnel could aid in pre-planning.

The longitudinal component of the magnetic fields in the three cryomodules tested so far at Fermilab have had values lower than 2.5 mG. This may be due to the change in the polarity of the ambient longitudinal magnetic field in the test cave (CMTS), as illustrated in Figure 1. The polarity reverses at approximately cavities 1 and 8.

In this report, the magnetic fields measured at beamline height in the SLAC LCLS-II tunnel sections that house the SRF cryomodules are presented. In addition to the magnitude of the magnetic fields, the polarity reversal of the longitudinal component is of interest.

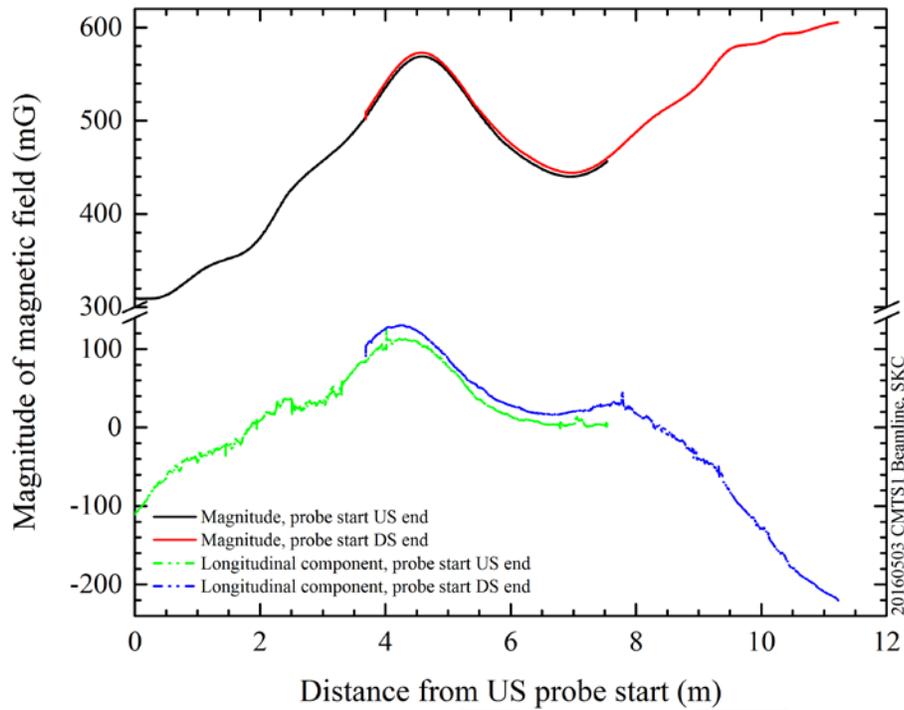


Figure 1: Magnetic fields in the Fermilab CMTS test cave. Red and black curves represent the magnitude, while the green and blue curves represent the longitudinal component.

Measurement apparatus

A custom cart was built to use the south wall of the tunnel as a reference guide. The cart therefore had two points of contact with the south wall. The fields were measured using a Bartington Mag-03MS 3-axis fluxgate. Data from this sensor was sent to a digital multimeter, using a multiplexer for the three signals, and thereafter read into a PC and logged as a function of distance from known monuments in the tunnel using a custom program written by S.D. Anderson. The distance traveled was measured using a measuring wheel that was trailing the cart. A picture of the setup is displayed in Figure 2.



Figure 2: The setup to measure and log the magnetic fields in the tunnel as a function of distance traveled.

Tunnel layout

The distances within the tunnel, and grouping of the cryomodules to form the LINAC sections, were based on the ‘MAD Model for LCLS-II Cryomodules’ (LCLSII-1.1-IC-0657-R1) released 8 Feb 2017. The cryomodules are broken down into four sections, as illustrated in Figure 3.

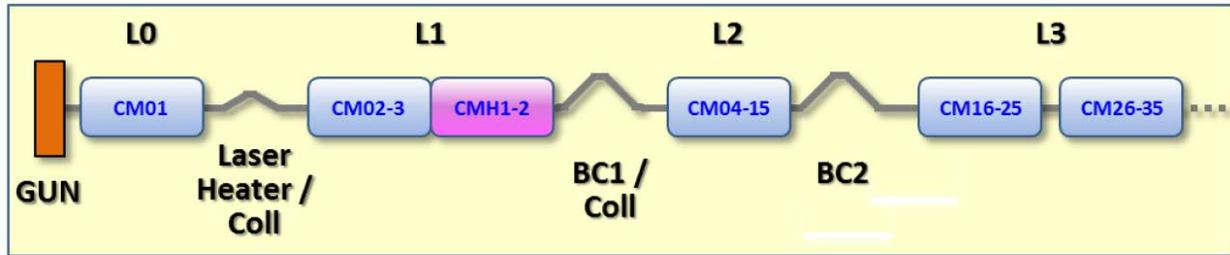


Figure 3: Schematic layout of the LCLS-II Linac (source: LCLSII-1.1-IC-0657-R1).

Magnetic fields

The measured magnetic fields in the tunnel are illustrated as a function of distance in the LINAC coordinate system. The magnitude and components of the magnetic fields in the first 650 m are summarized in Figure 4. The upstream and downstream gate valve locations are identified in the plot with an orange and yellow line, respectively.

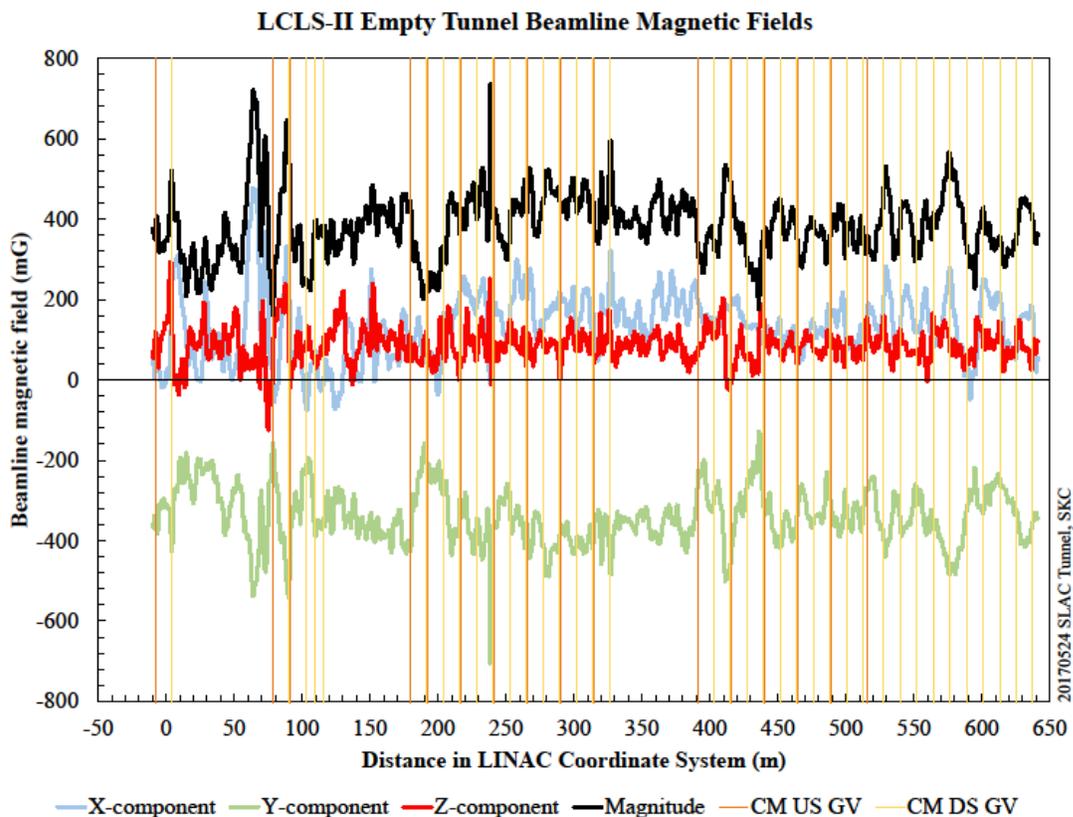
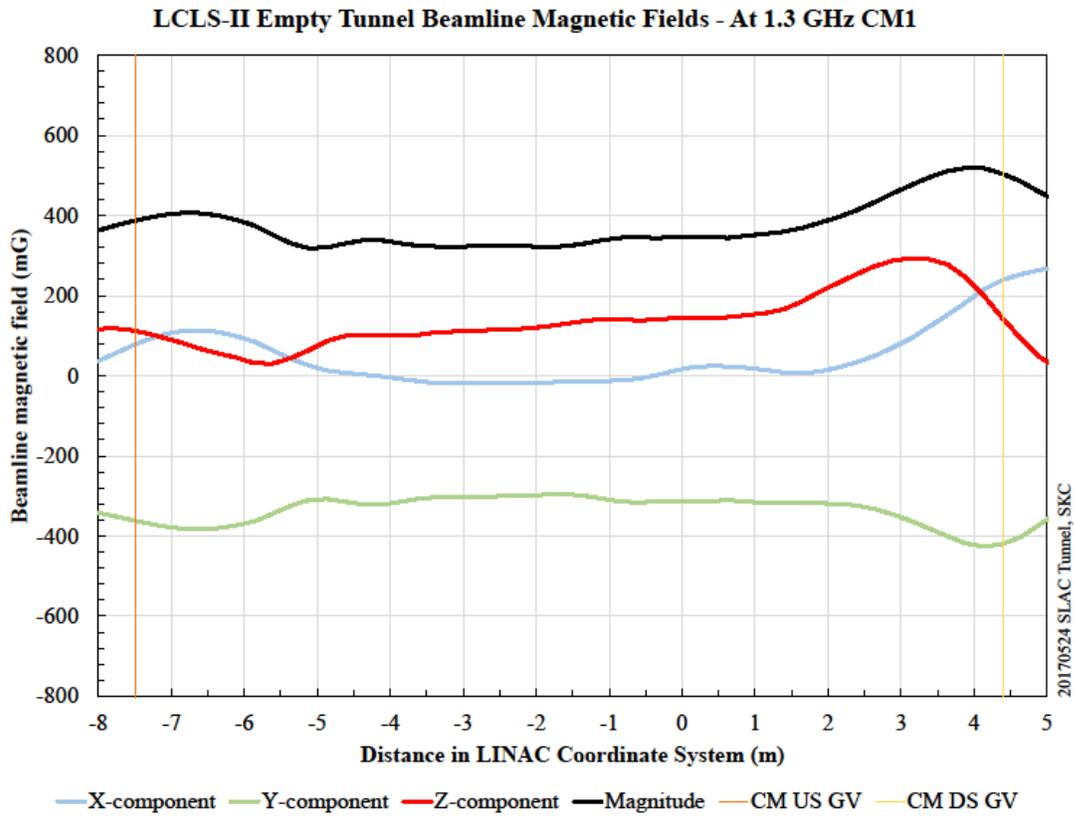


Figure 4: Summary of the magnitude and components of the magnetic fields in the SLAC tunnel, measured at beamline height.

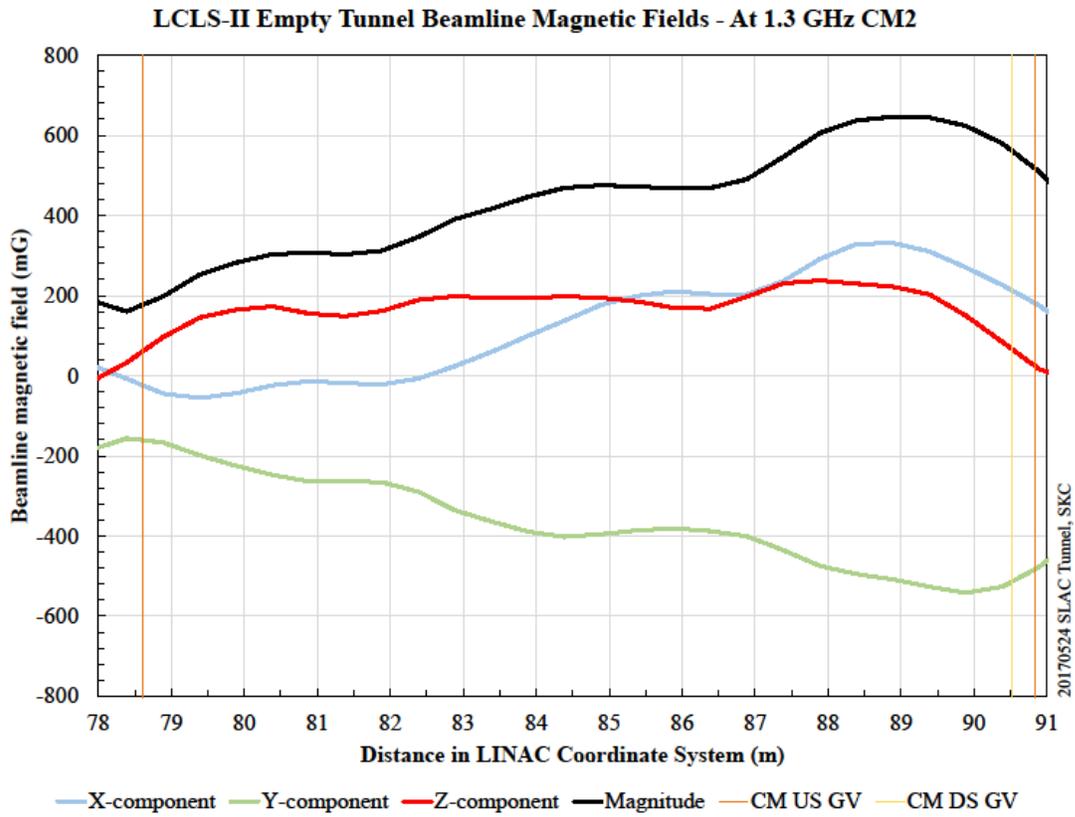
The fields for each individual cryomodule is illustrated in the following 37 plots. The first 35 plots are for each of the 35 1.3 GHz cryomodules (CMxx) in the tunnel, and the last two are for the two 3.9 GHz cryomodules (CMHx). The cryomodule type and number are identified in the plot title.

Polarity changes are noted for CM3, CM17, CM18, and CM29, although these reversals are for very short lengths.

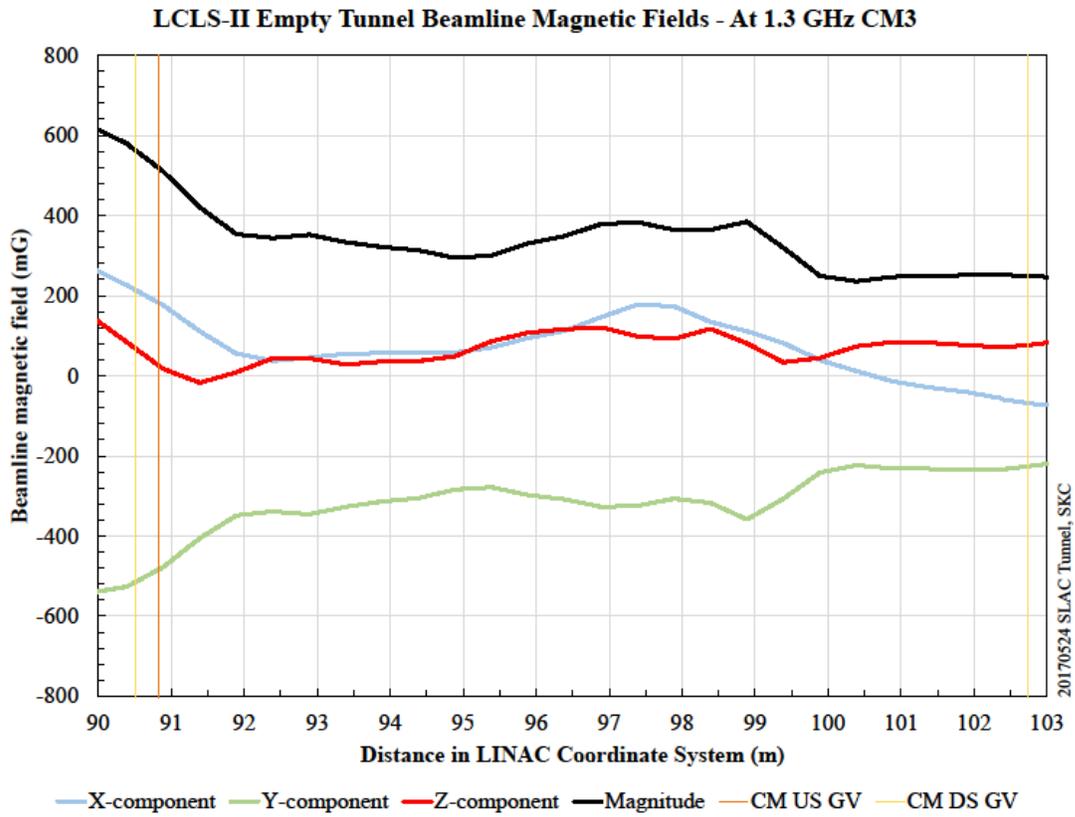
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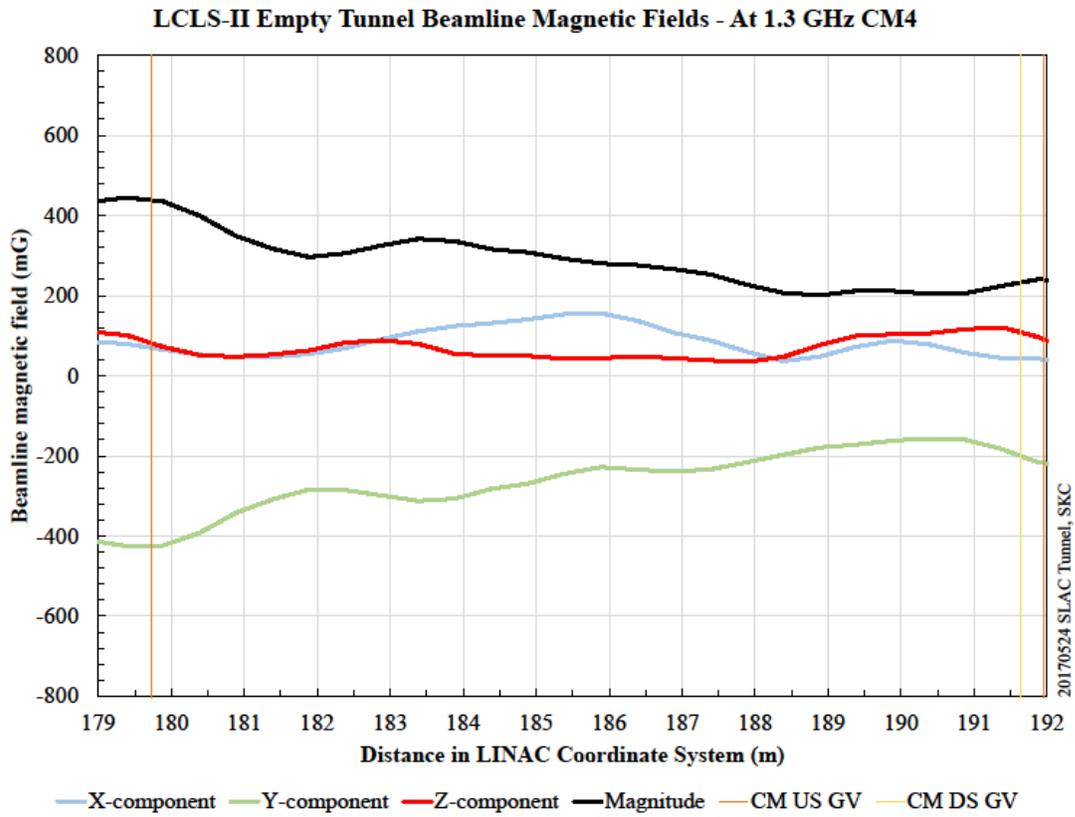


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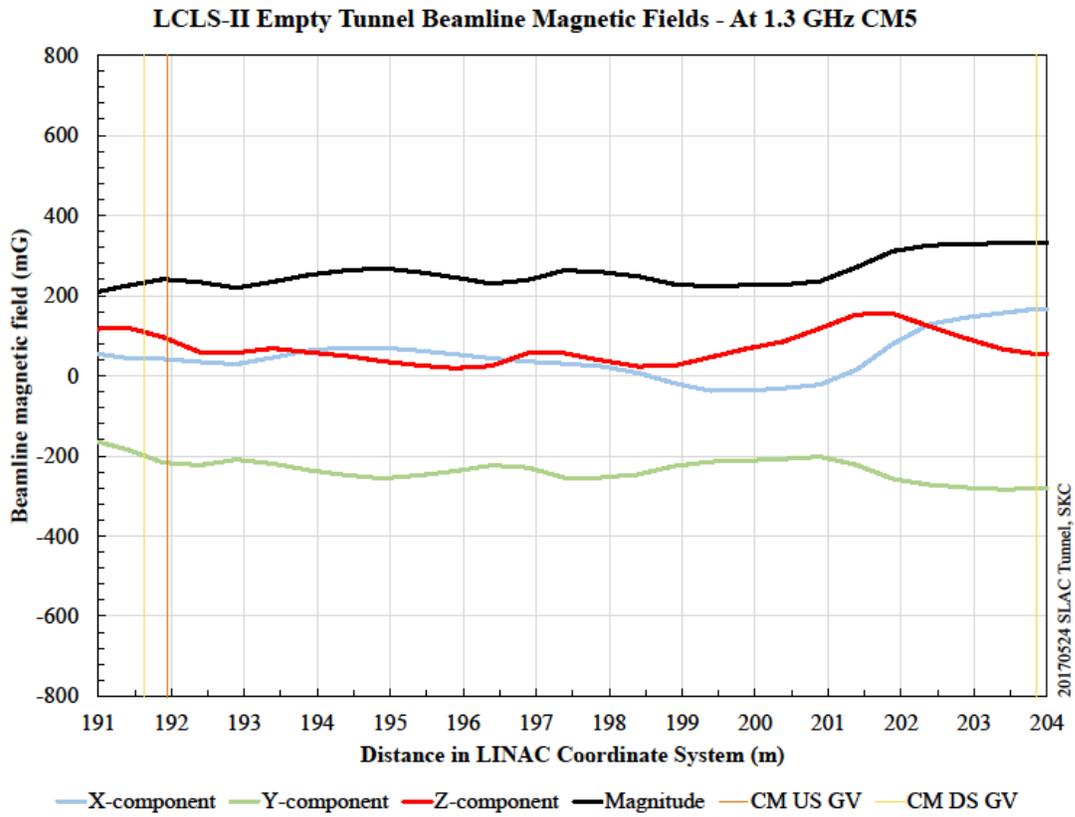


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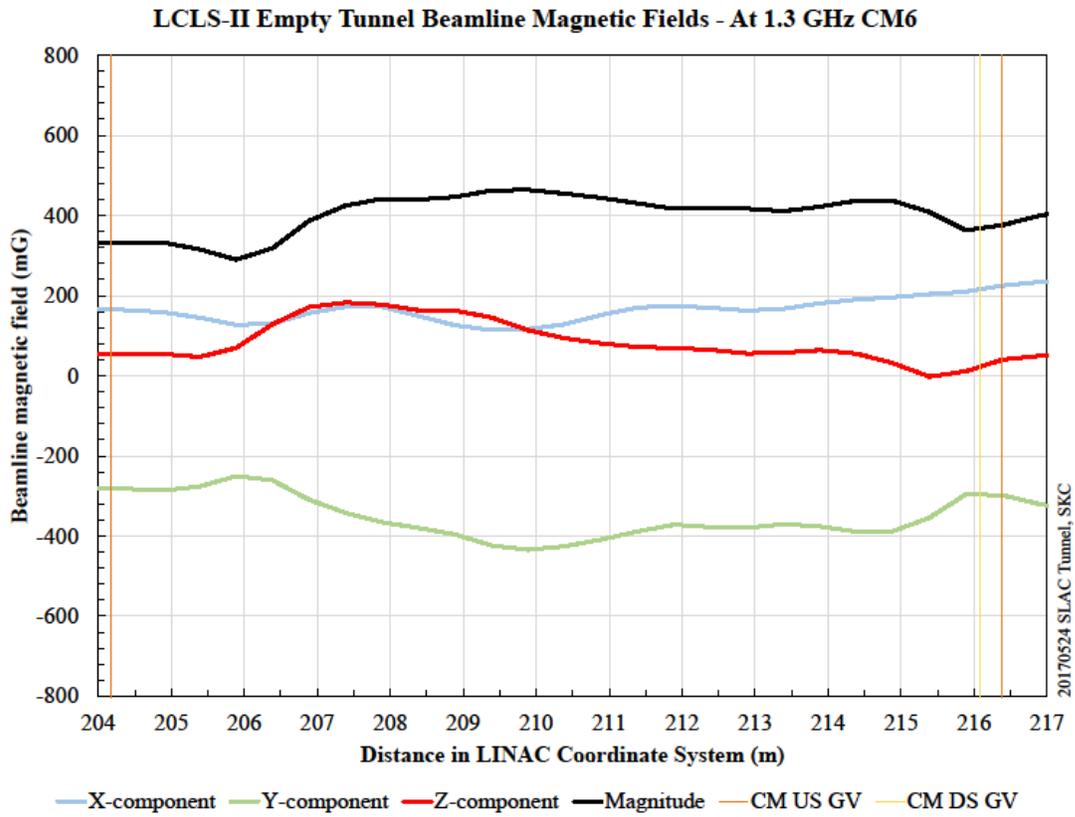


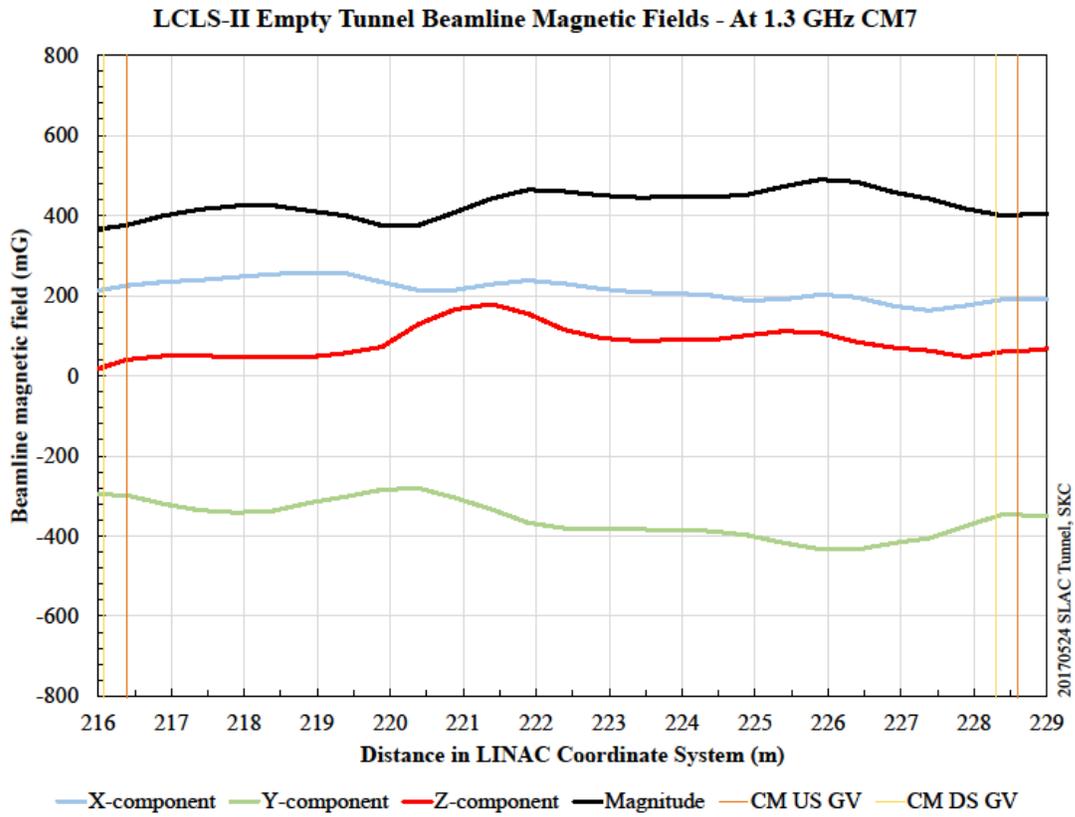


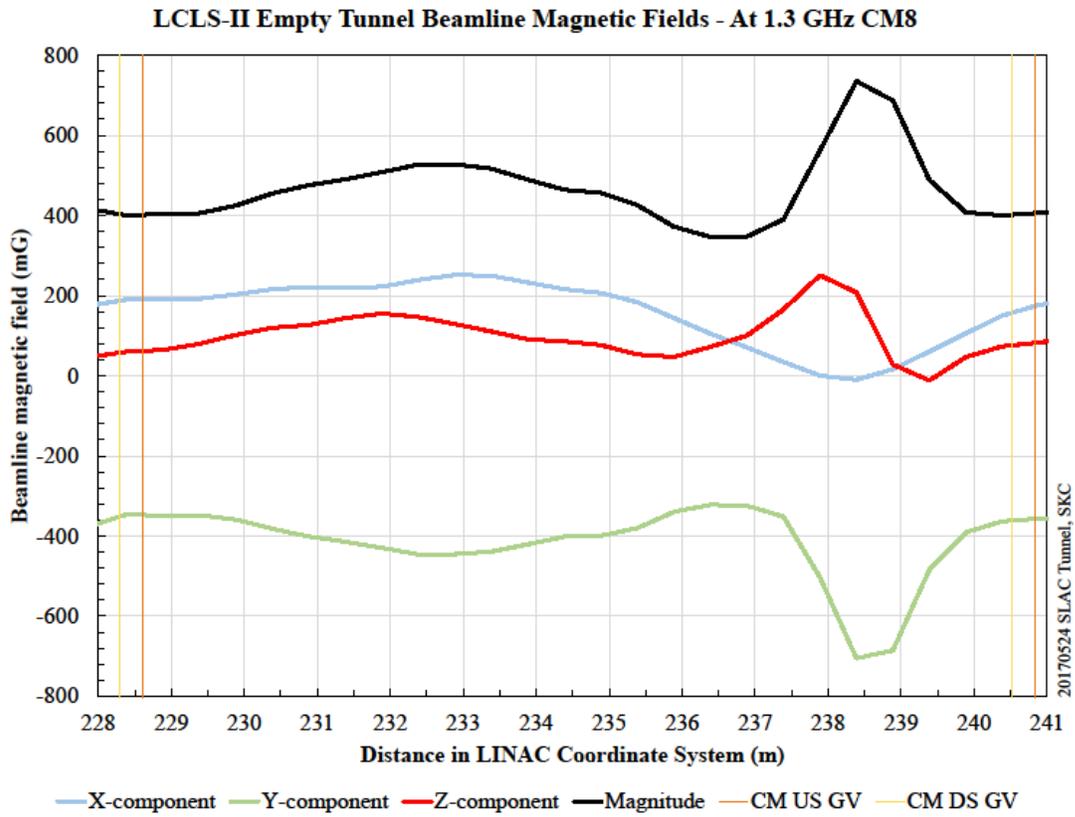
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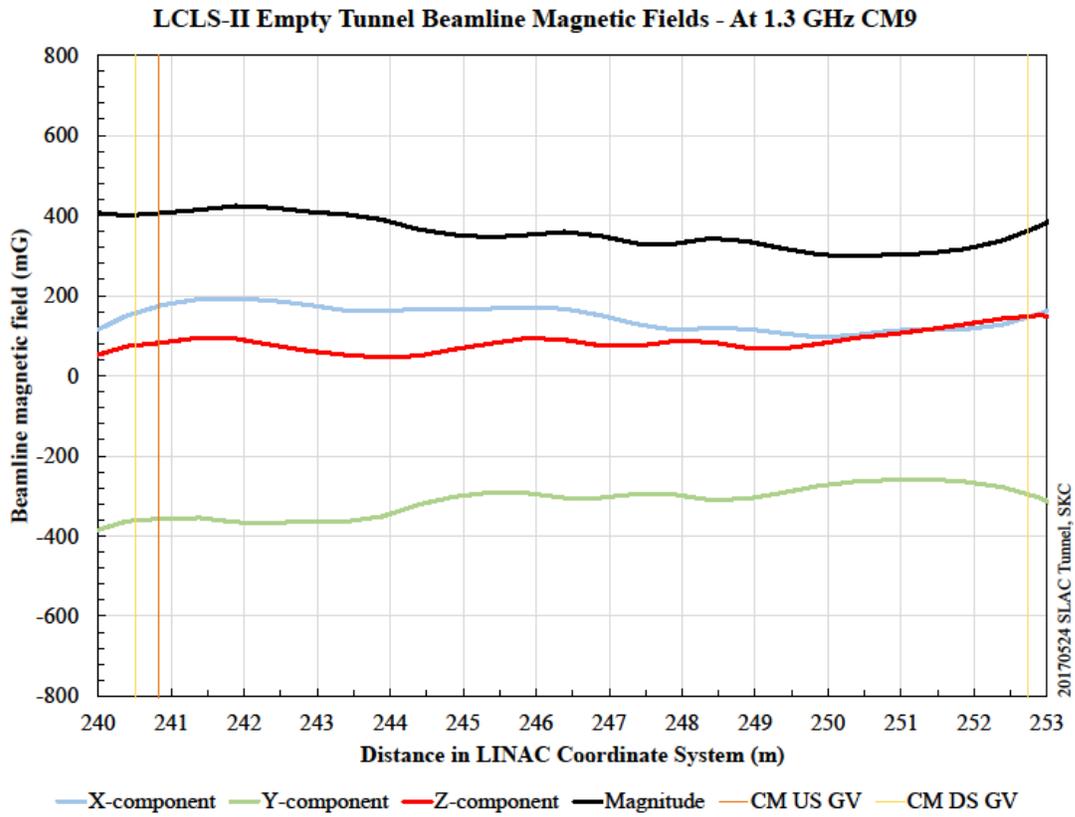
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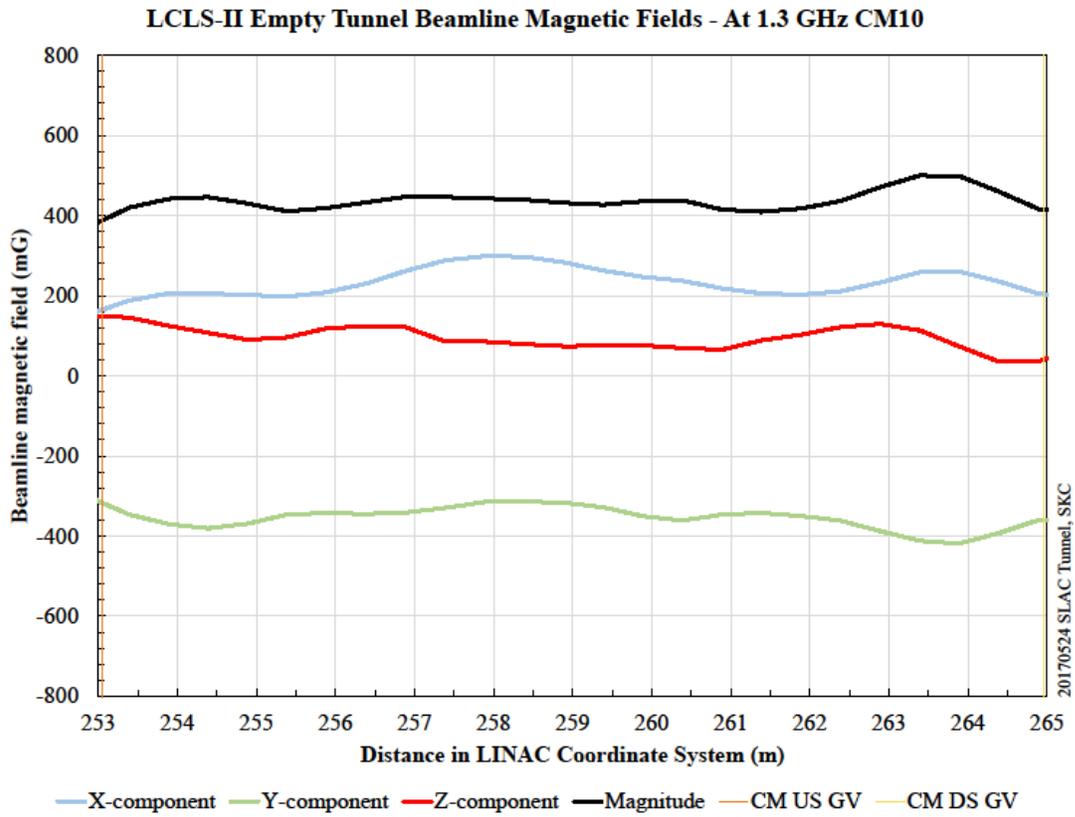




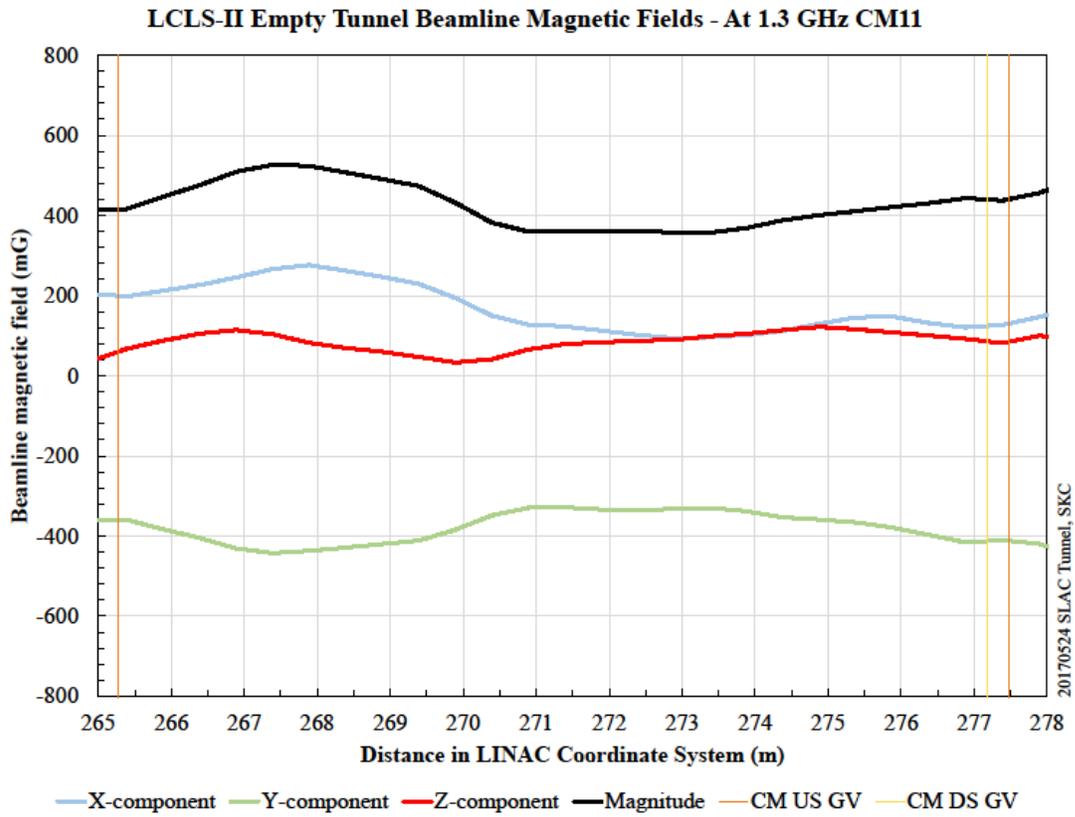
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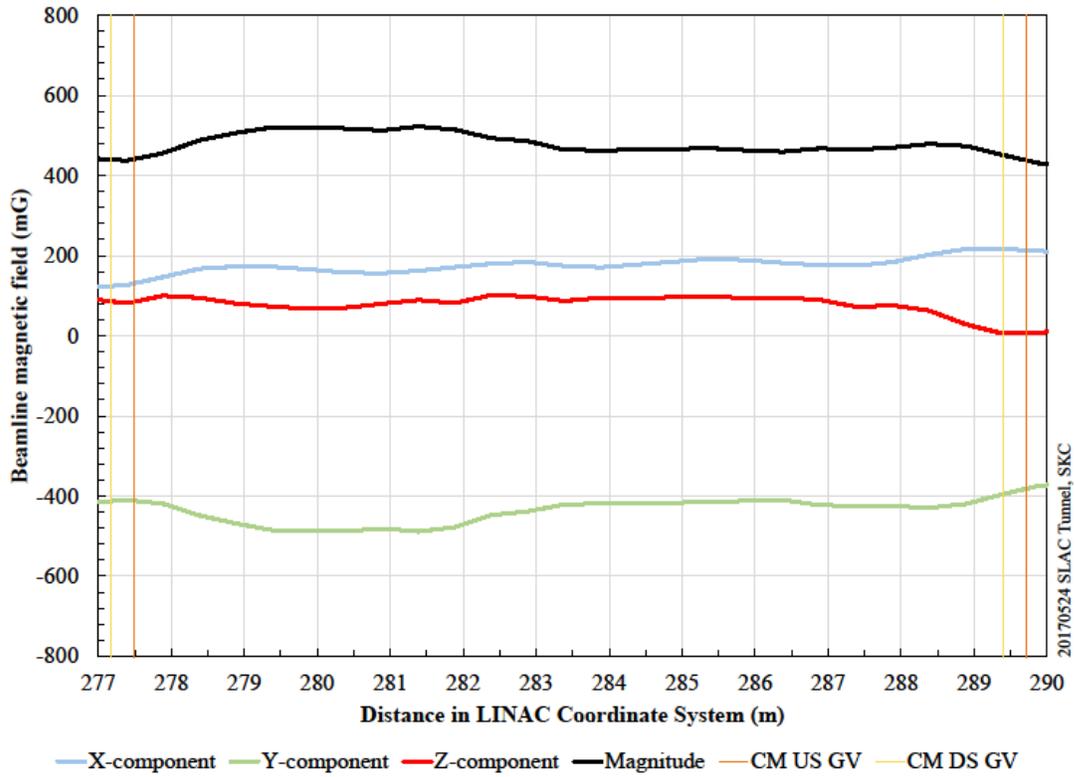


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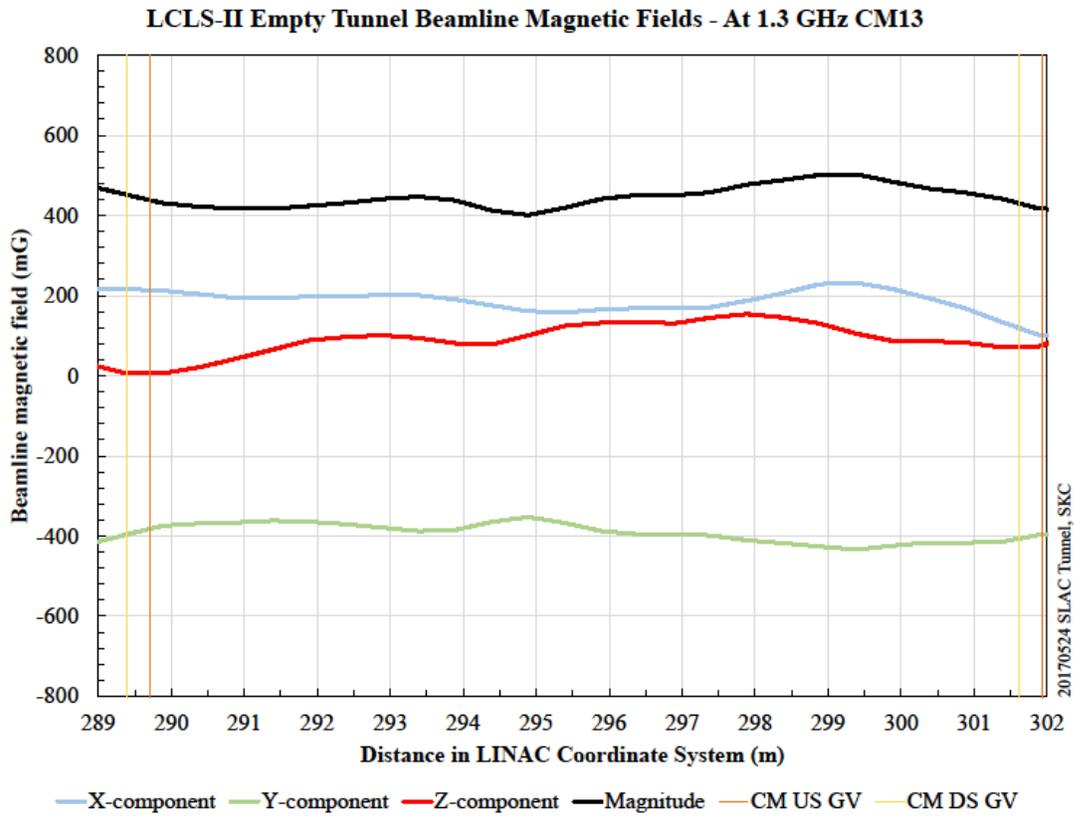


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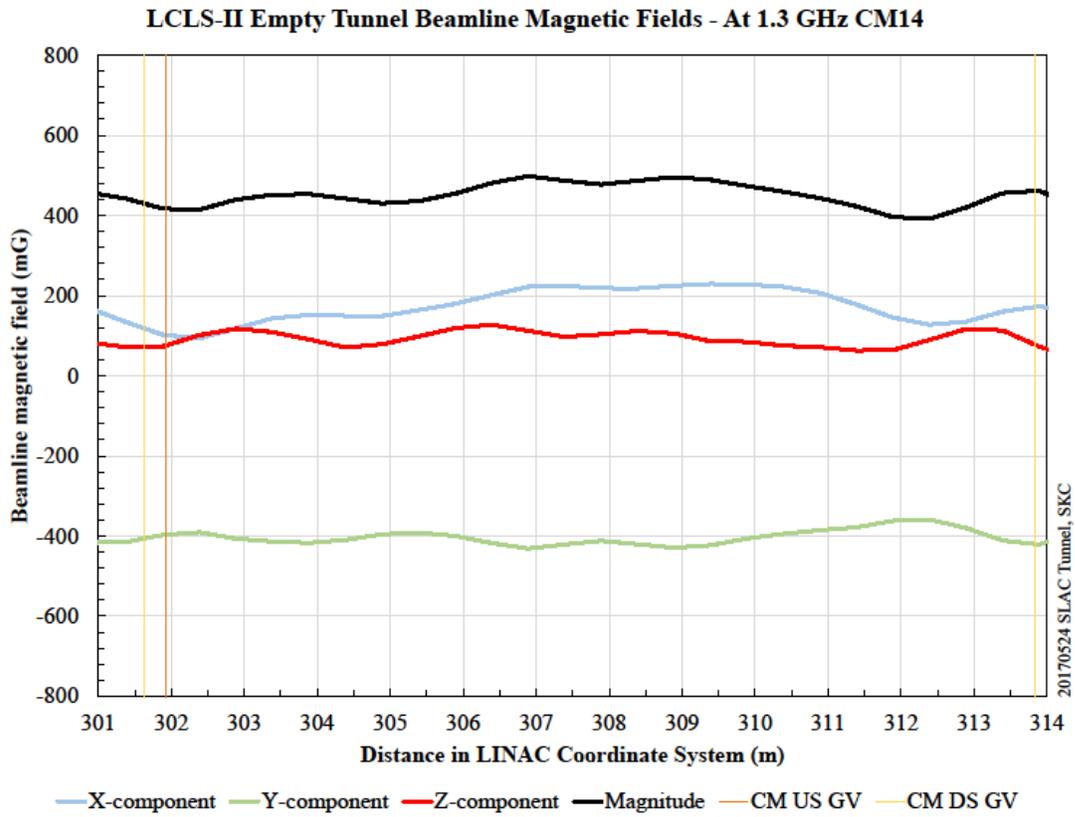
LCLS-II Empty Tunnel Beamline Magnetic Fields - At 1.3 GHz CM12



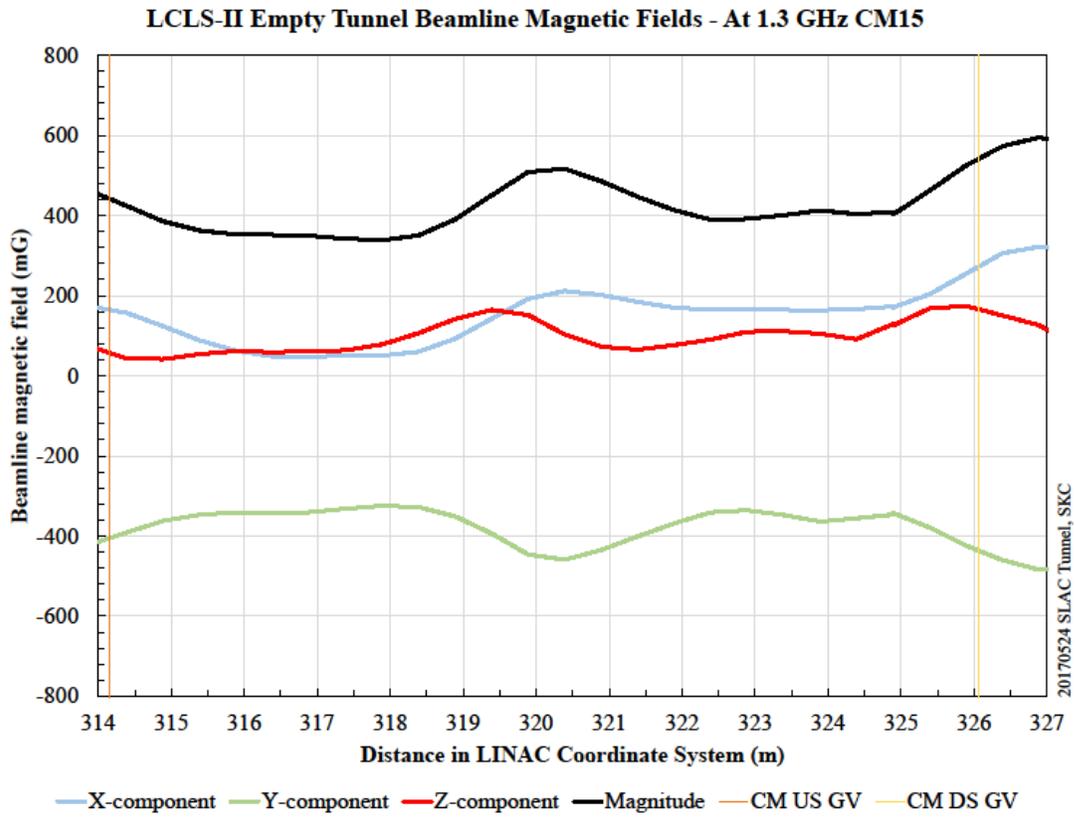
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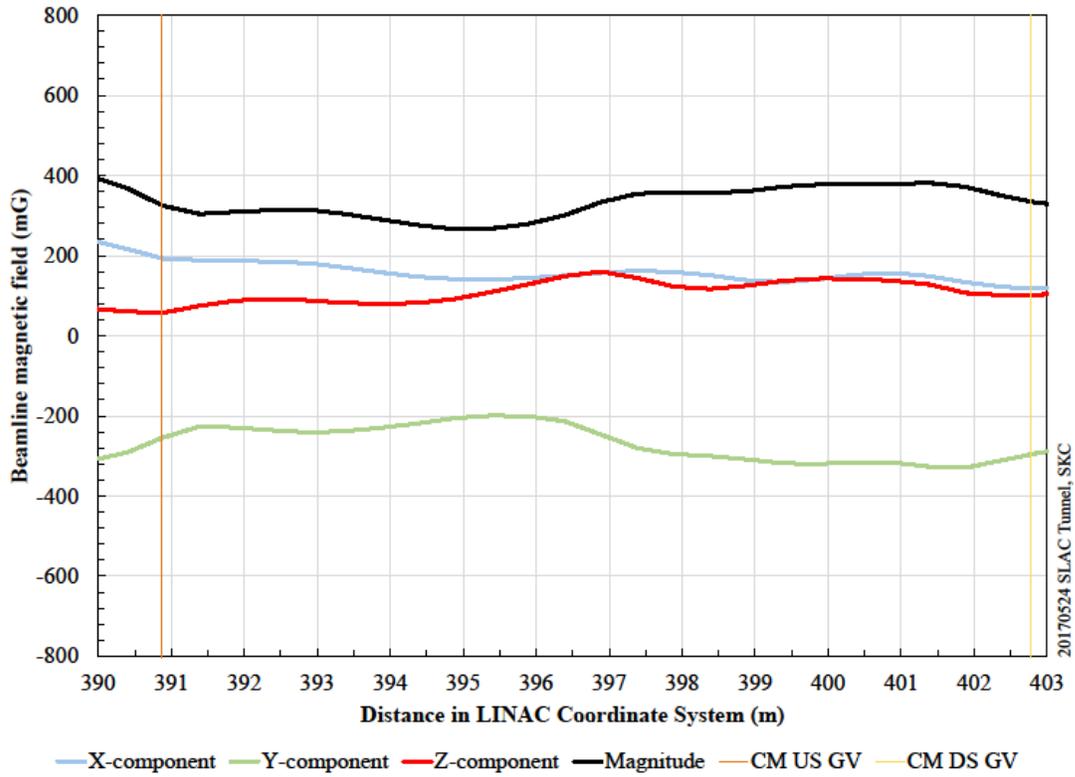


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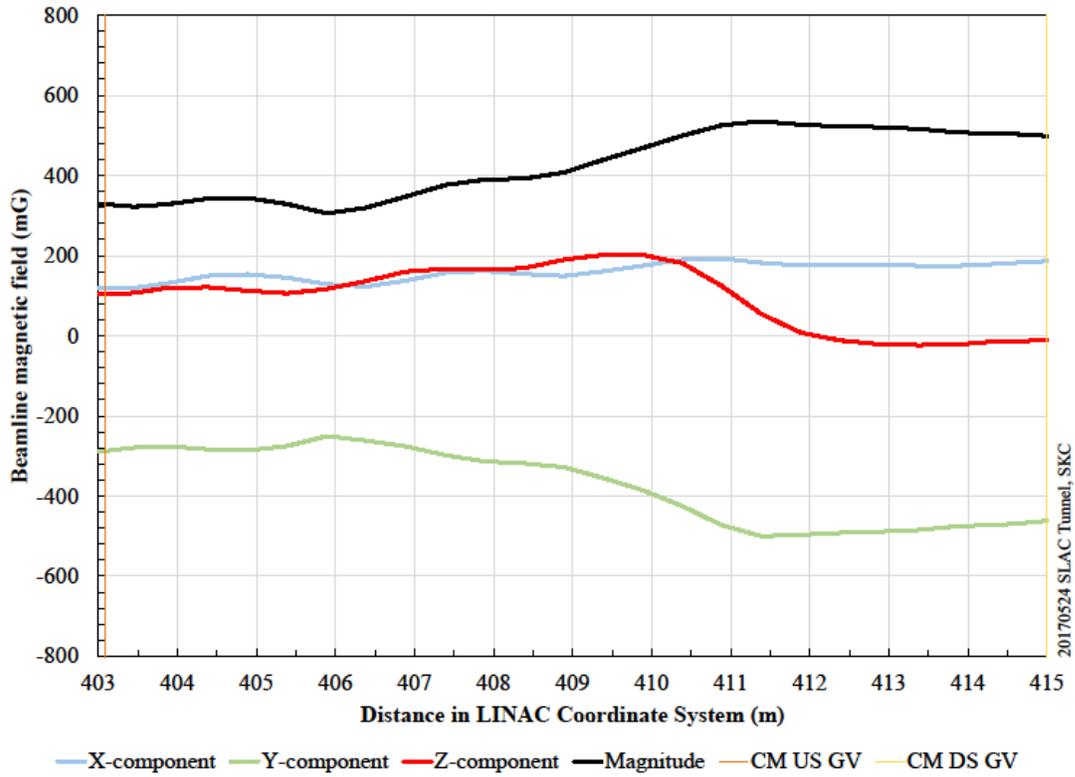
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LCLS-II Empty Tunnel Beamline Magnetic Fields - At 1.3 GHz CM16

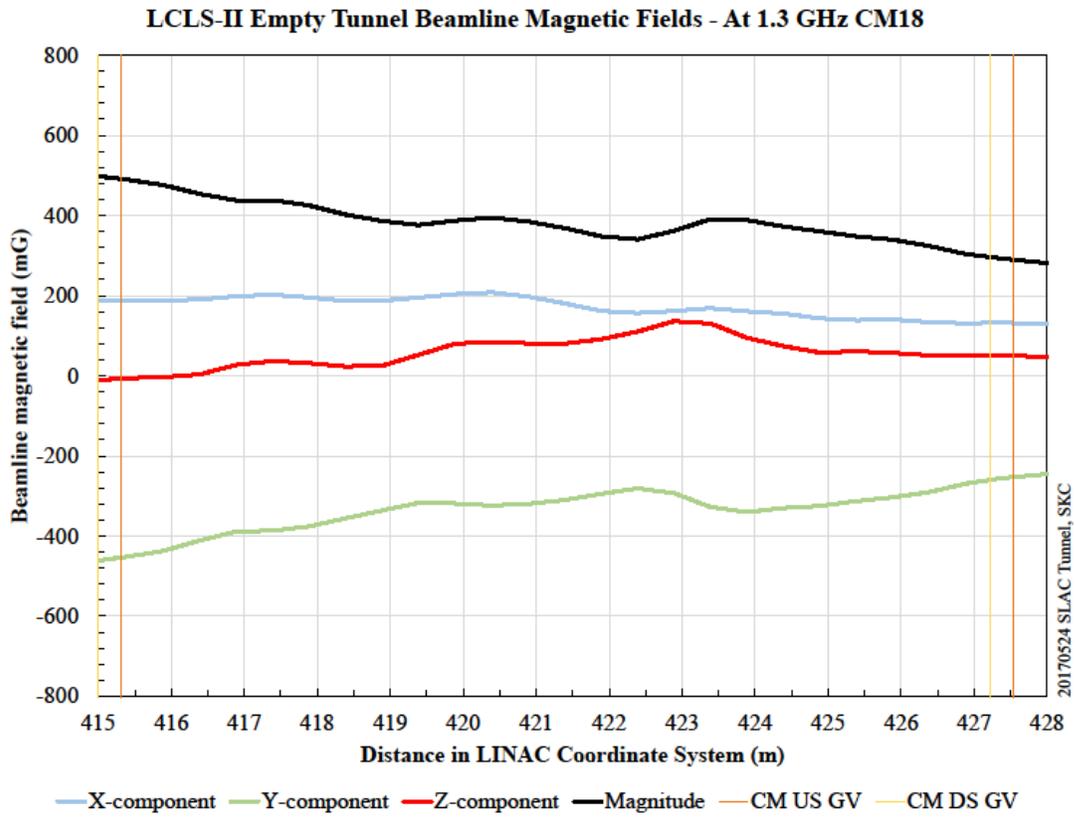


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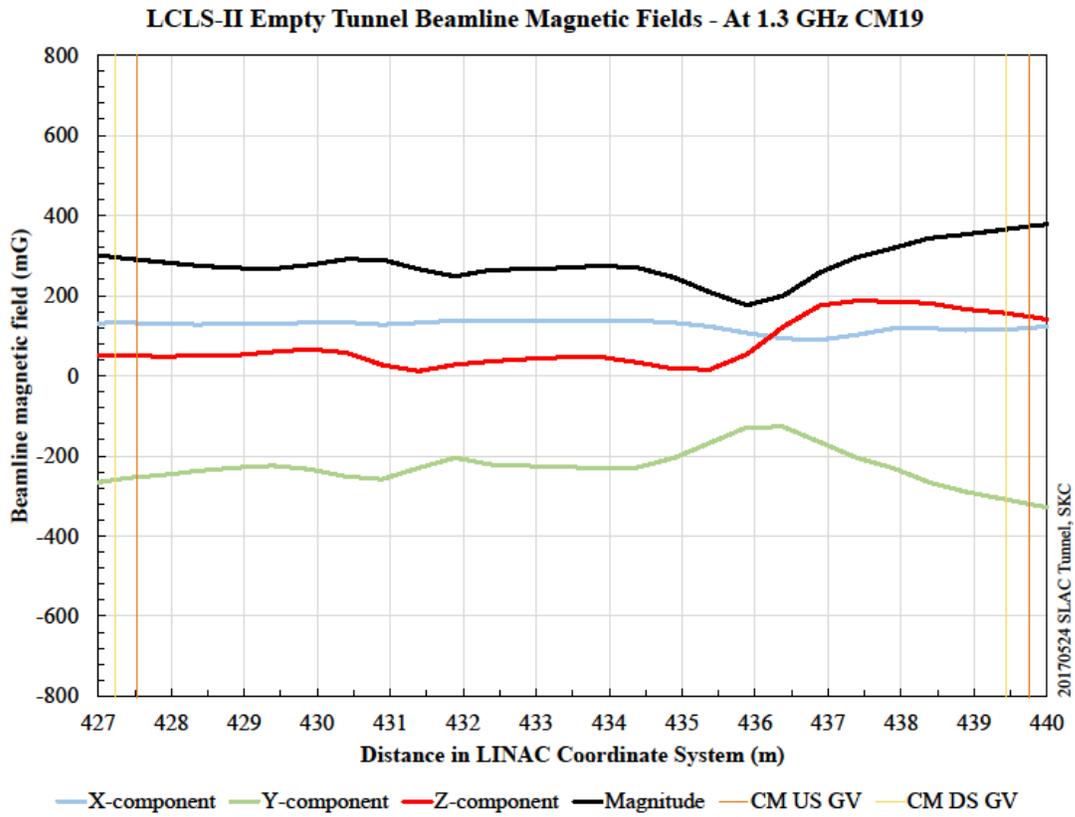
LCLS-II Empty Tunnel Beamline Magnetic Fields - At 1.3 GHz CM17

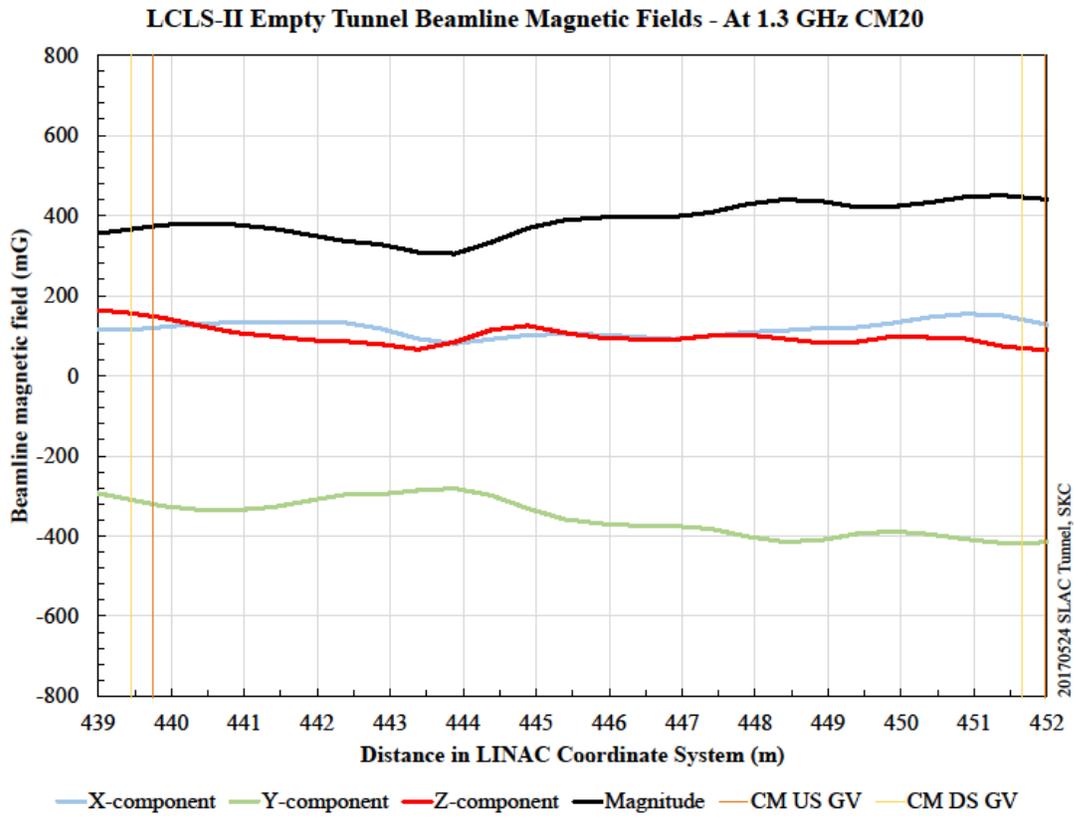


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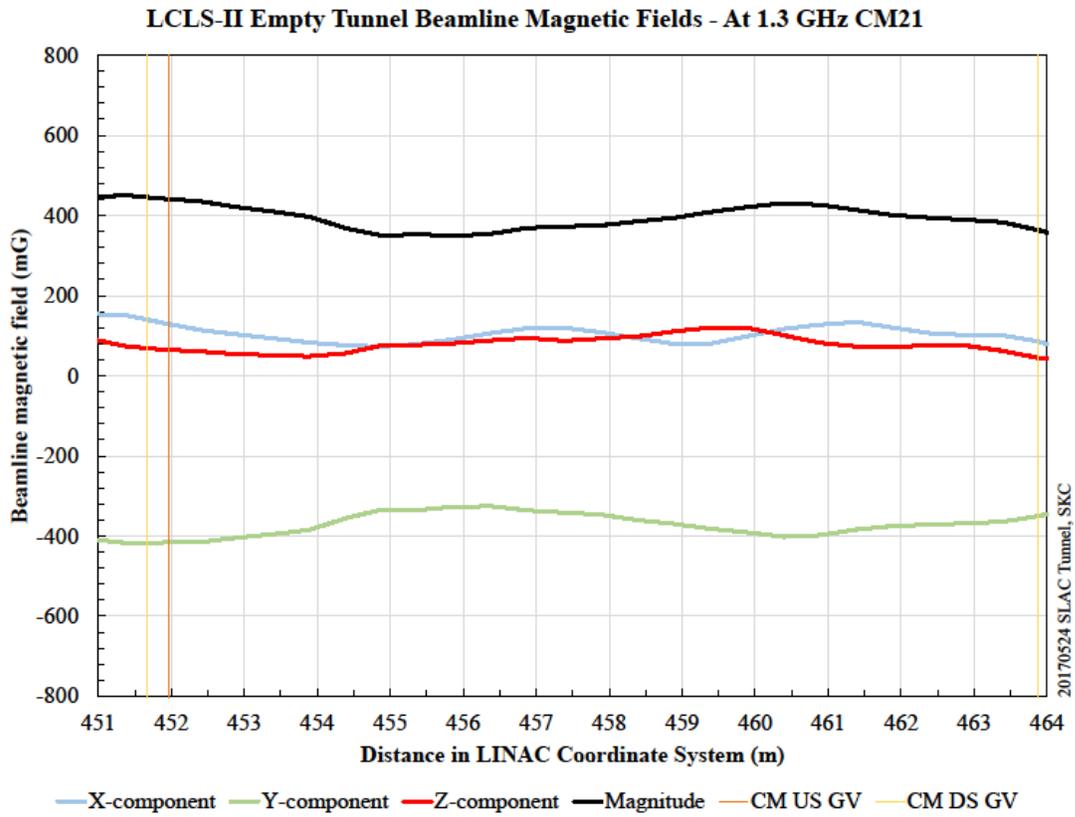


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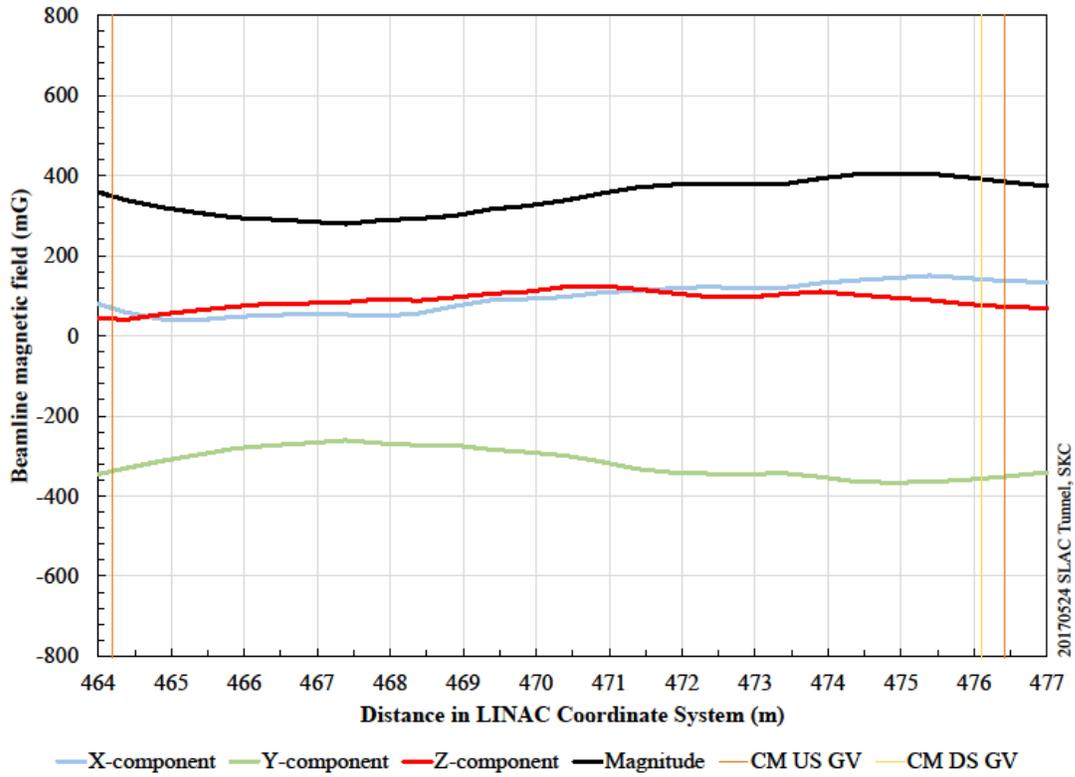


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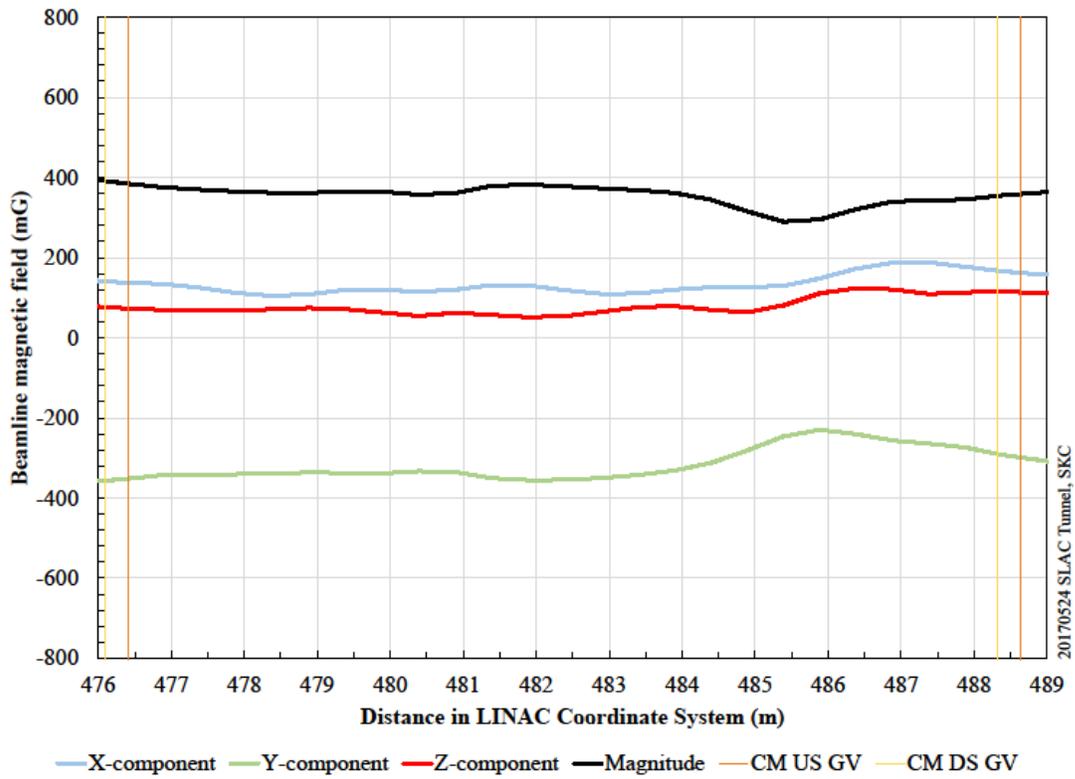
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LCLS-II Empty Tunnel Beamline Magnetic Fields - At 1.3 GHz CM22

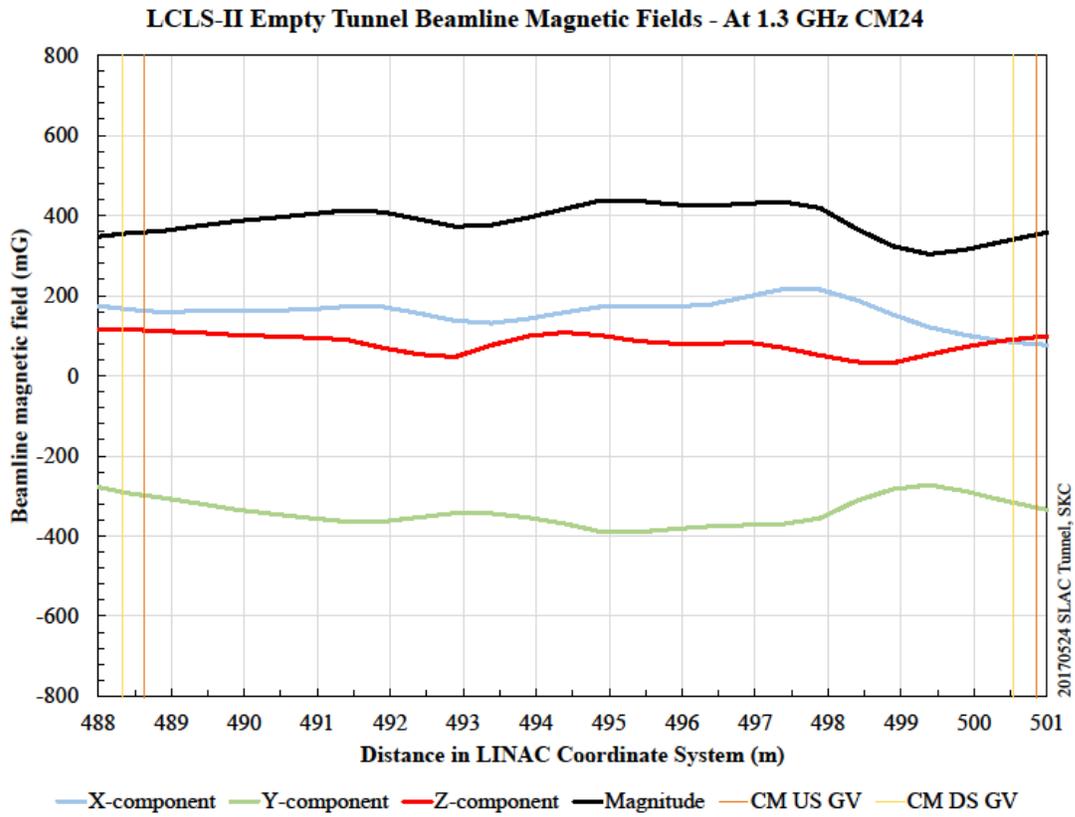


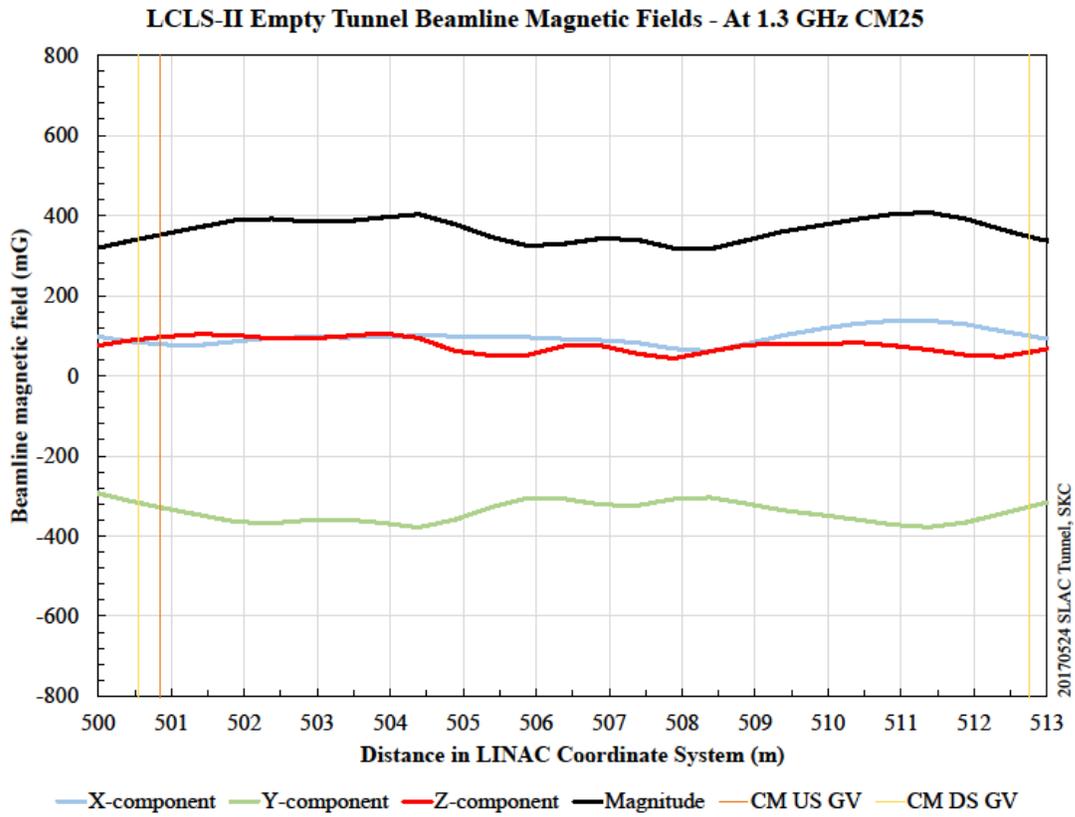
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LCLS-II Empty Tunnel Beamline Magnetic Fields - At 1.3 GHz CM23

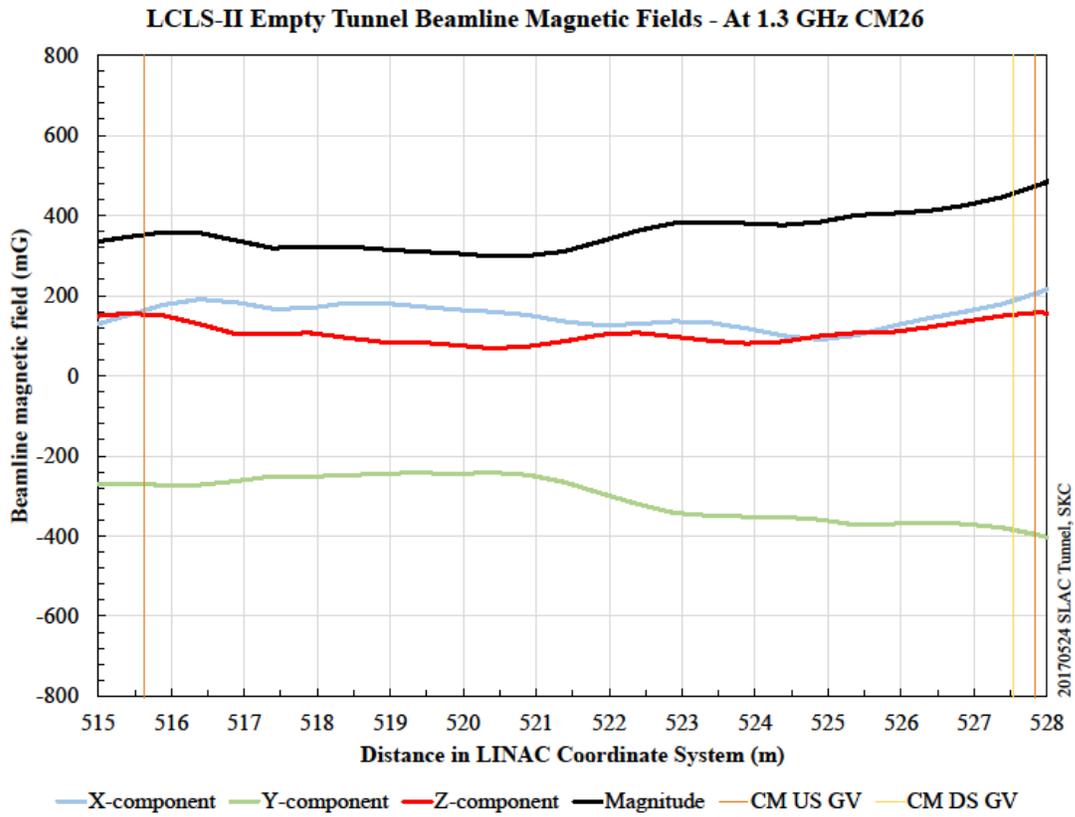


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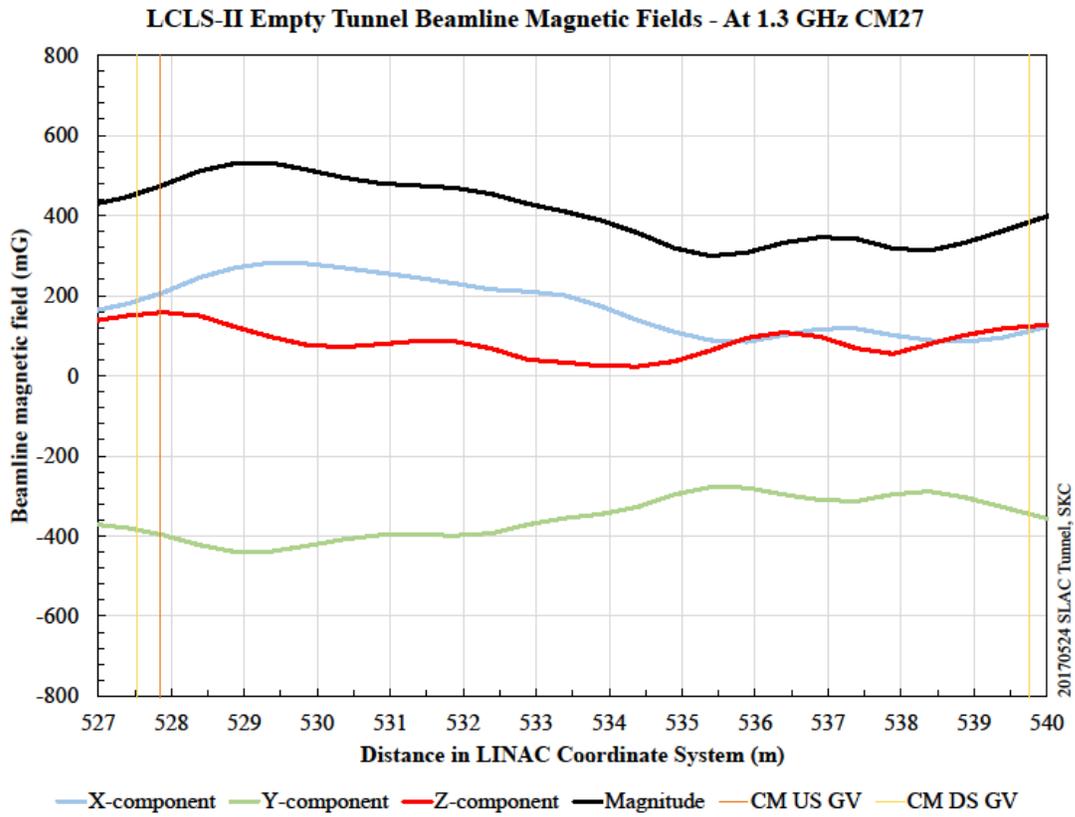




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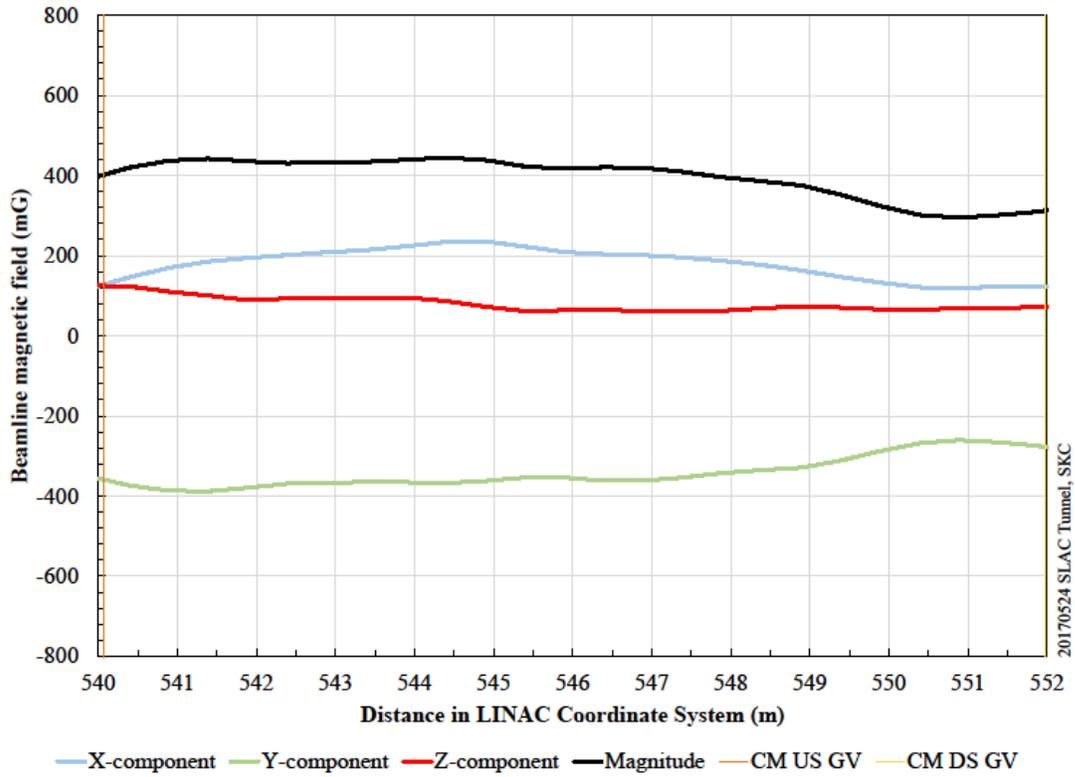


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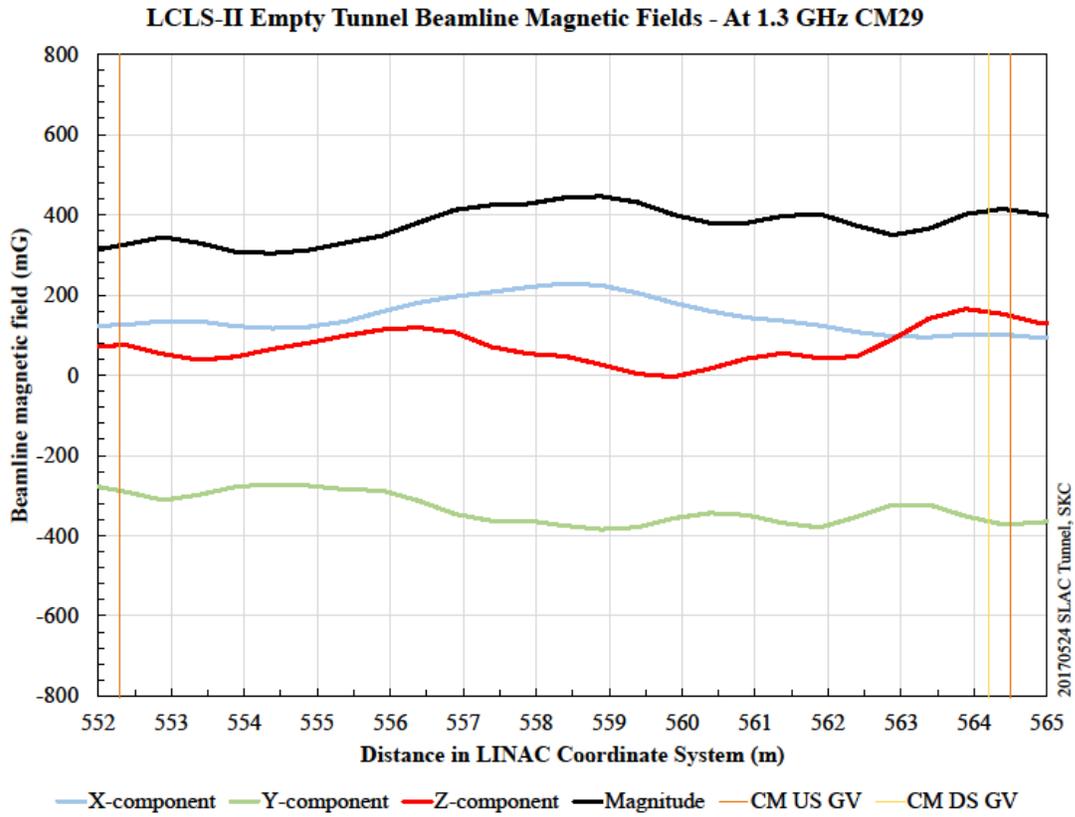


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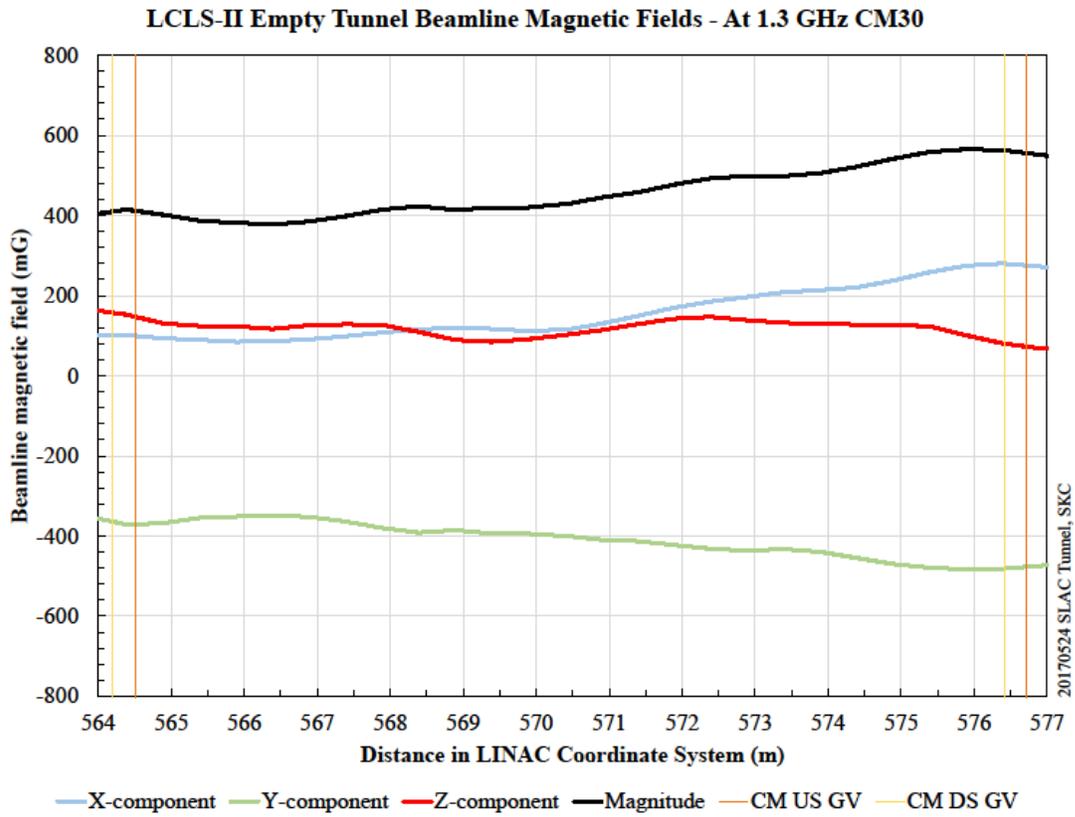
LCLS-II Empty Tunnel Beamline Magnetic Fields - At 1.3 GHz CM28



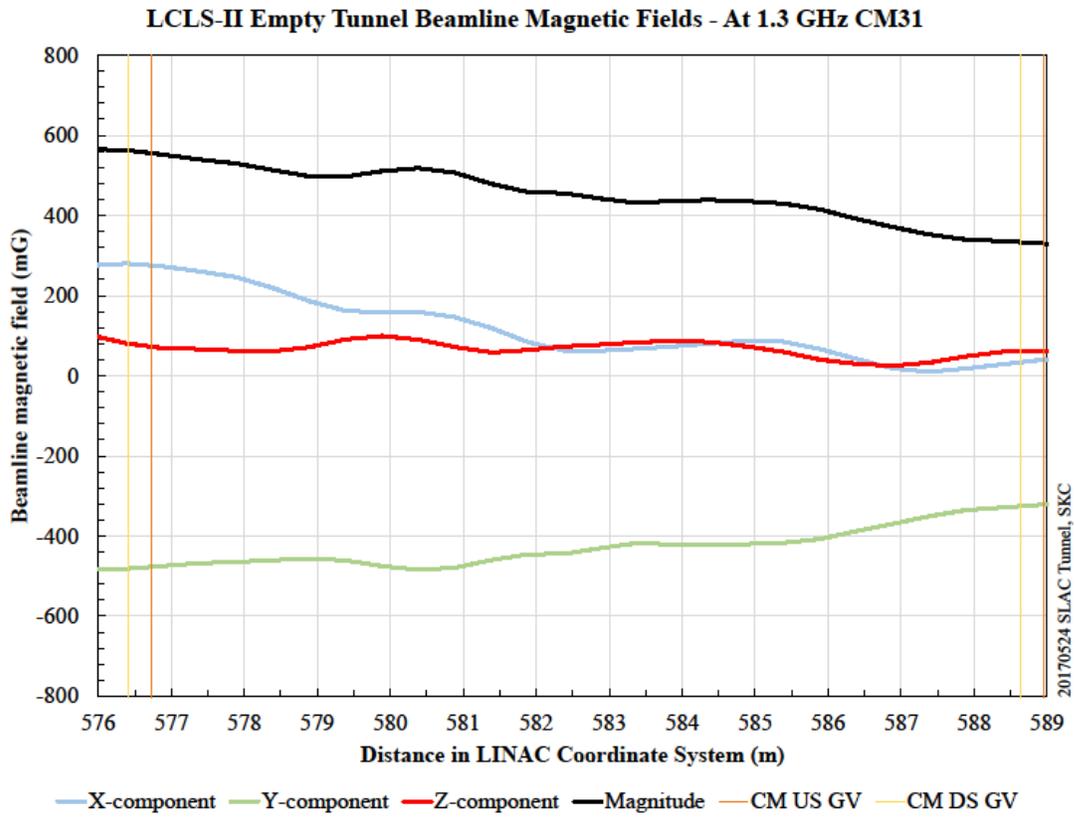
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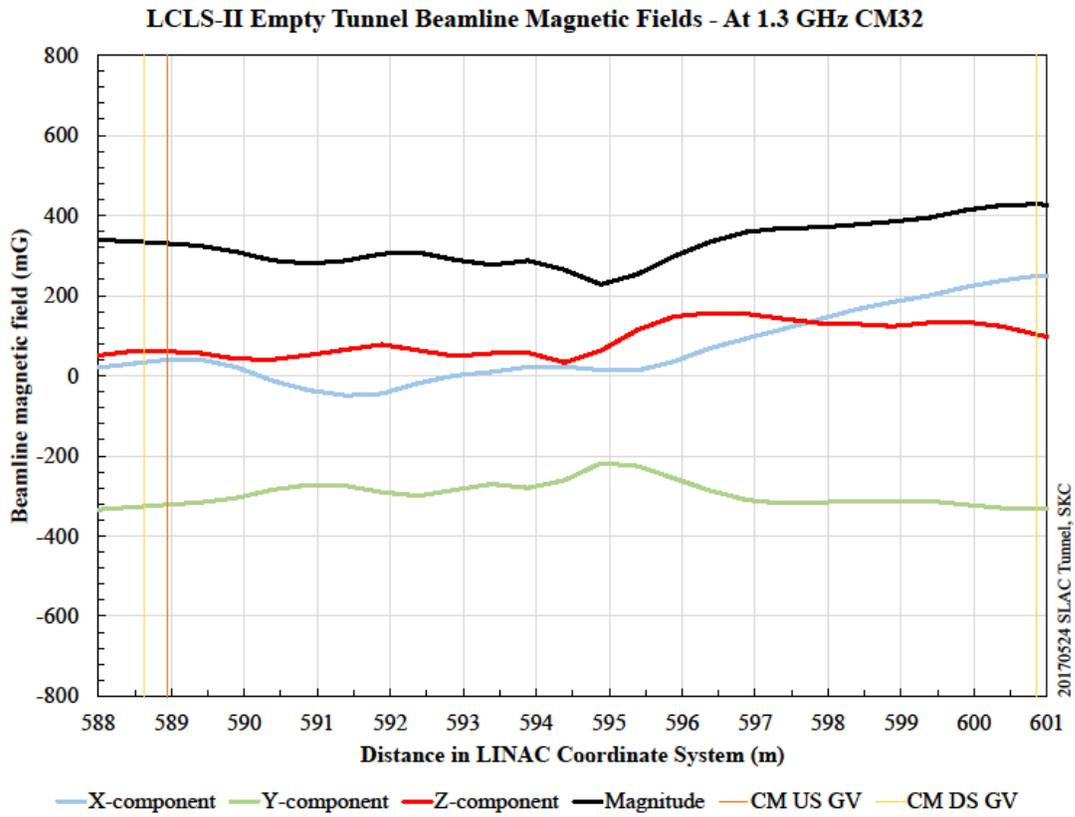
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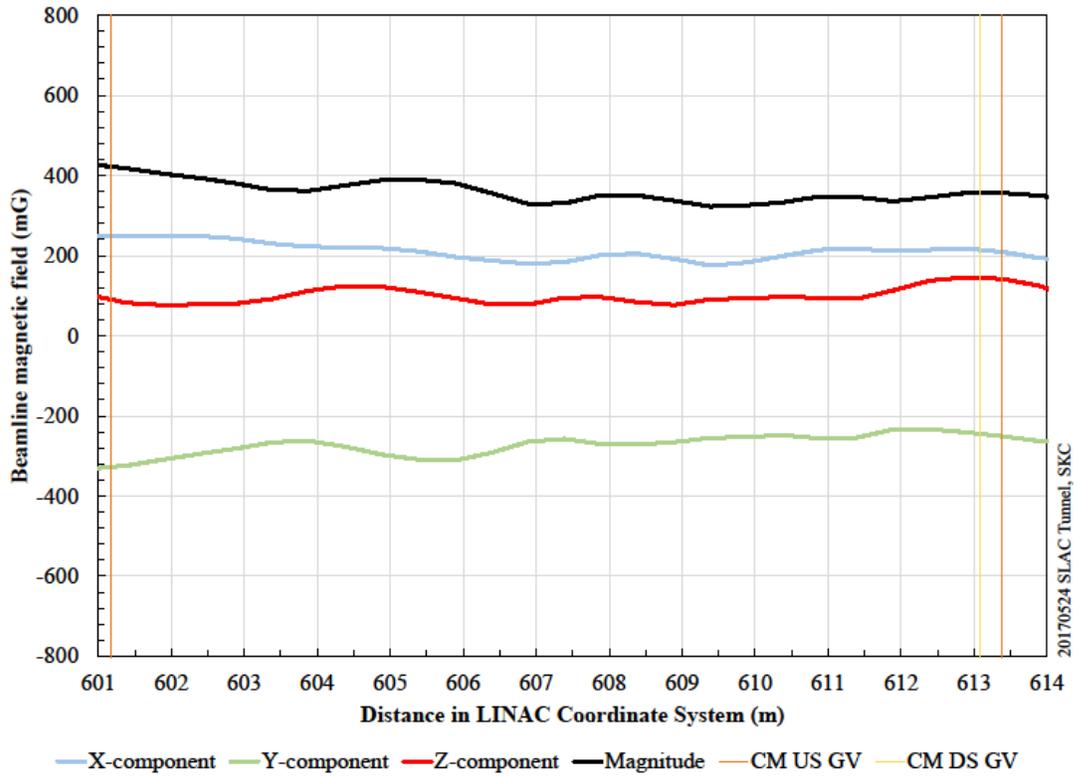


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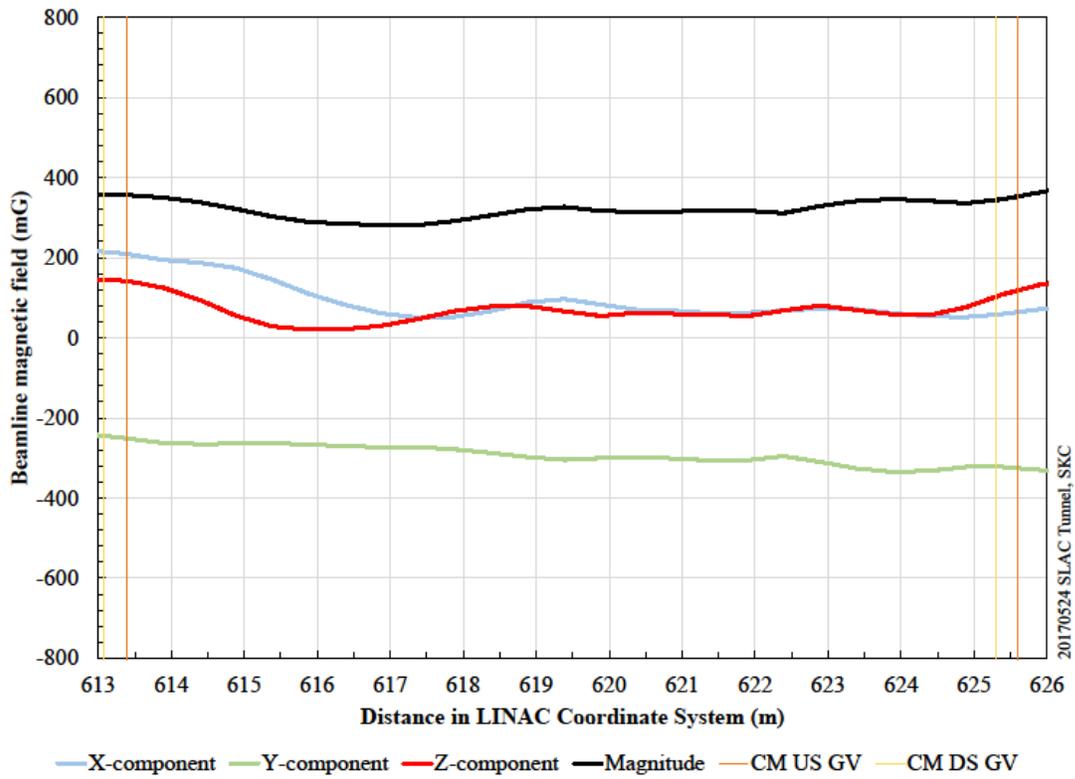
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LCLS-II Empty Tunnel Beamline Magnetic Fields - At 1.3 GHz CM33

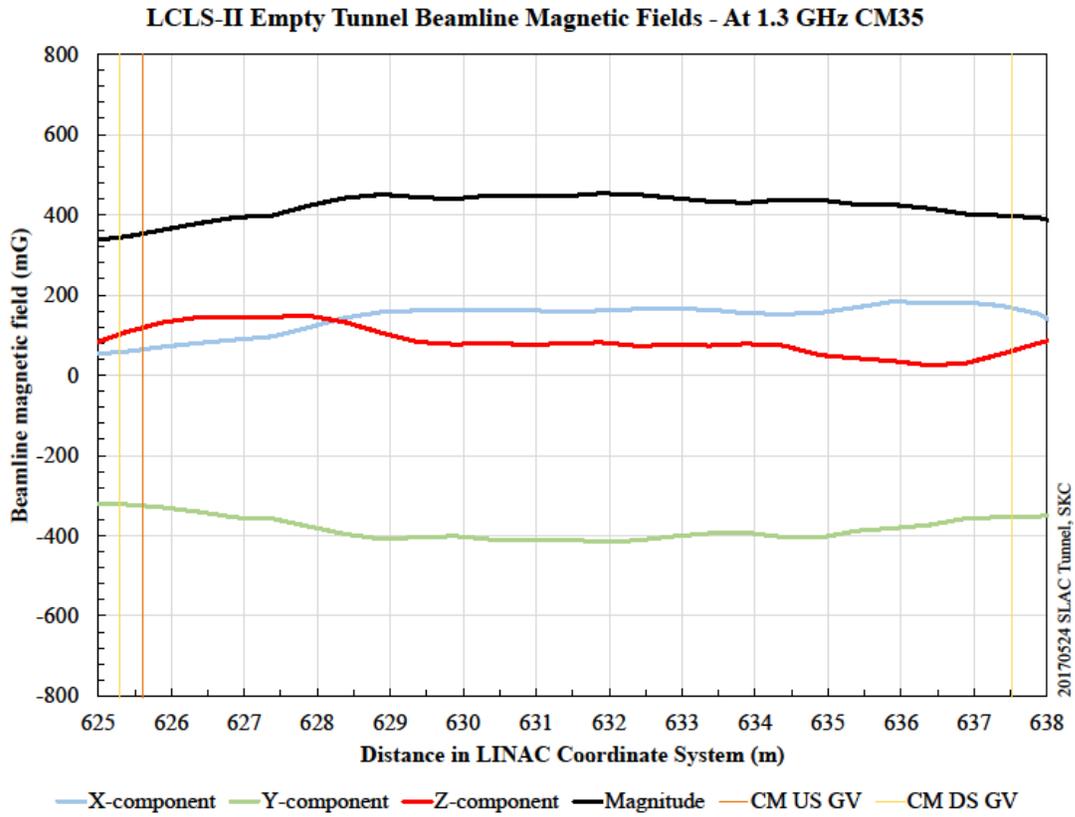


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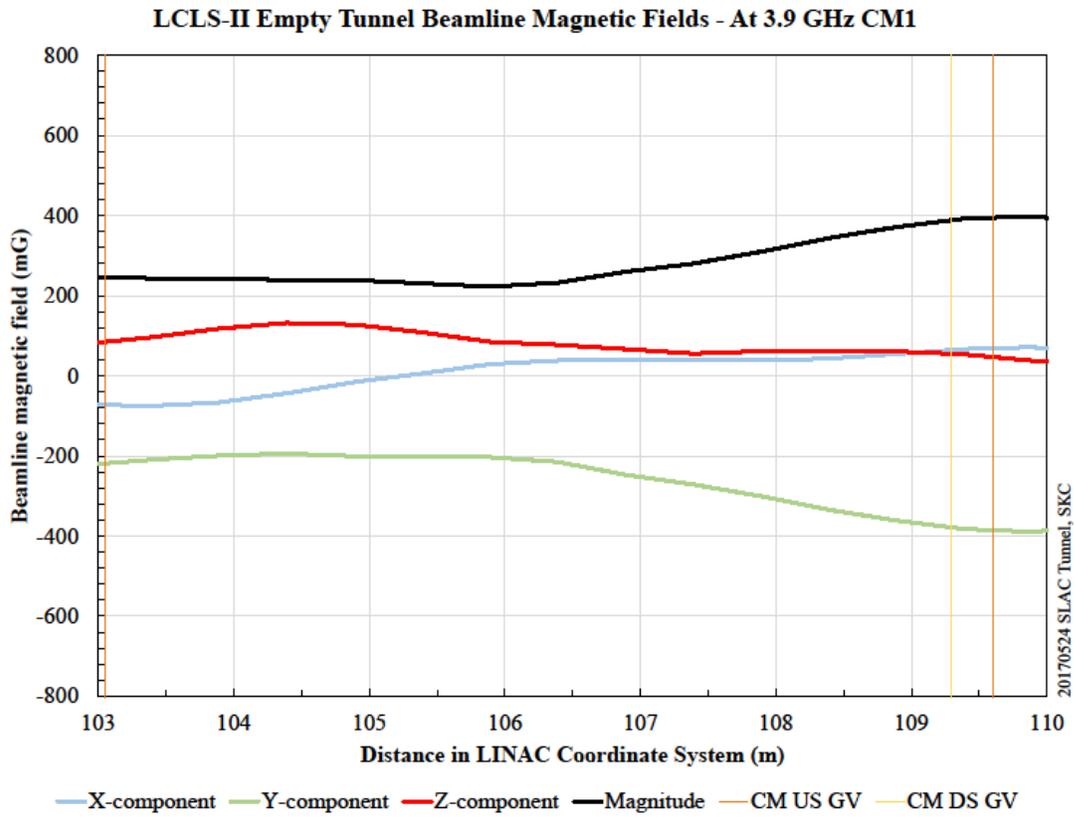
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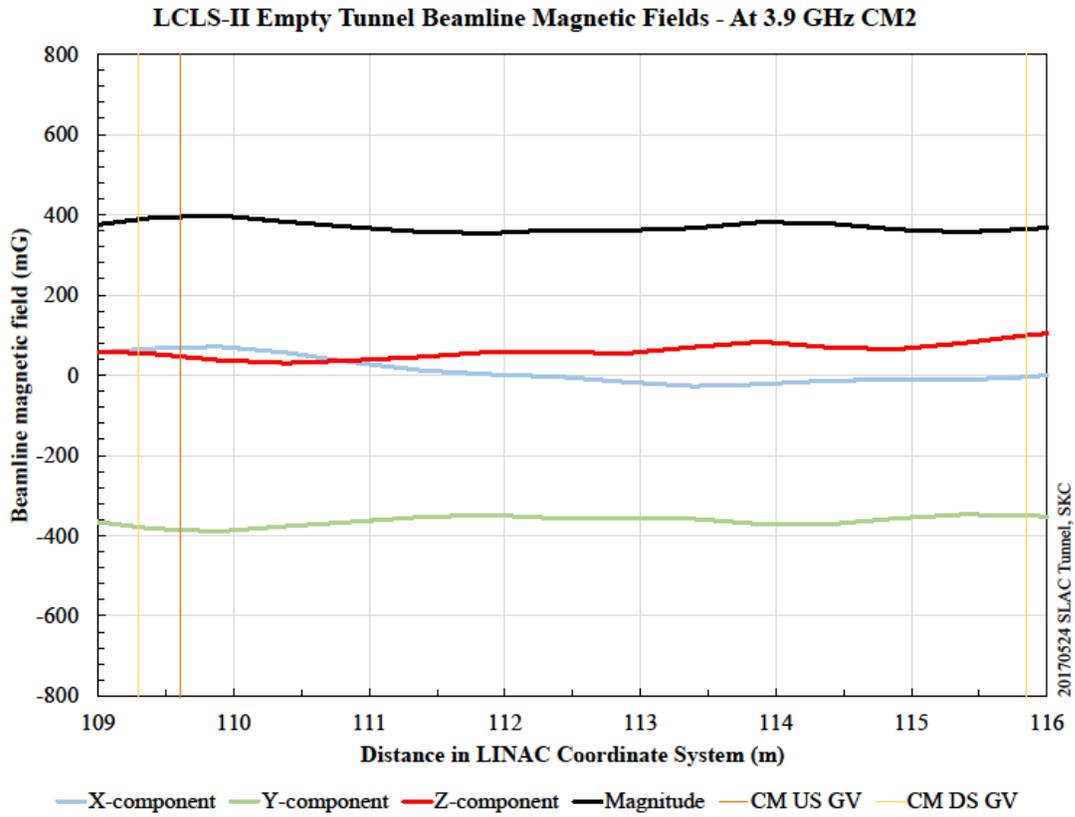
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