

undulator manufacture and measurement

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On behalf of the Helical collaboration

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Scope of presentation

Introduction

· Undulator specification

·Prototype design, manufacture, testing

- 4m Module design
- Magnet Testing and integration
- · Assembly of 4m module
- First tests of the final prototype

•Current status

- Where we are at the moment
- Plans for the coming months



Magnet manufacturing spec

Following a pretty extensive R&D programme and modelling study the following specification was developed for the undulators:

Undulator Period			11.5 mm
Field on Axis			0.86 T
Peak field homogeneity		<1%	
Winding bore			>6mm
Undulator Length			147 m
Nominal current			215A
Critical current			~270A
Manufacturing tolerances	6		
	winding concentricity	20um	
	winding tolerances	100um	
	straightness	100um	
NbTi wire Cu:Sc ratio		0.9	
Winding blocck			9 layers
			7 wire ribbon
This defines the sho	rtest period undulator	we could b	ouild with a realist

This defines the shortest period undulator we could build with a realistic operating margin.



•150m of undulator

•Module length

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- Vacuum considerations <4m ٠
- Collimation <4m ٠
- Magnet R&D 2m section realistic ٠

•Minimise number of modules

40 50 60 1st Stage Temperature (K) 30 70 10 20 Cryocooler 2 magnet sections per module Cryogenic system 11.5 ·Magnets Bath cooled Cryocooler 1st stage 50K •Re condensing system Cryocooler 2nd stage 4.2K •utilising a thermo siphon Condensing pot Beam pipe Cryostat vacuum vacuum Helium bath Cold mass Undulator Radiation module supports shield 50K Central axial fixing Thermal contraction

4m Prototype

60W

80W

80

90

RDK-415D Typical Load Map (50Hz) 1st Stage Heat Load (Watts)

40W

OW

15W

10W 5W

1.5W 0W

10 12



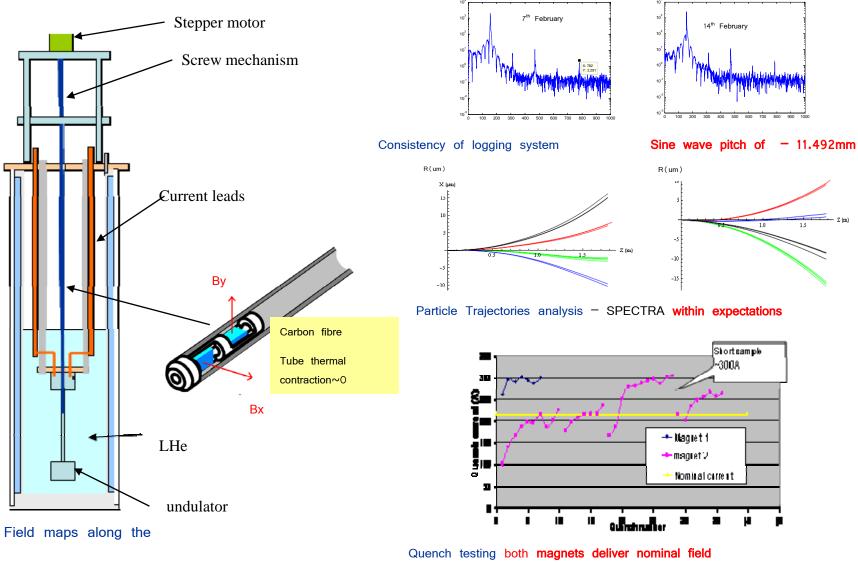


Magnet manufacture





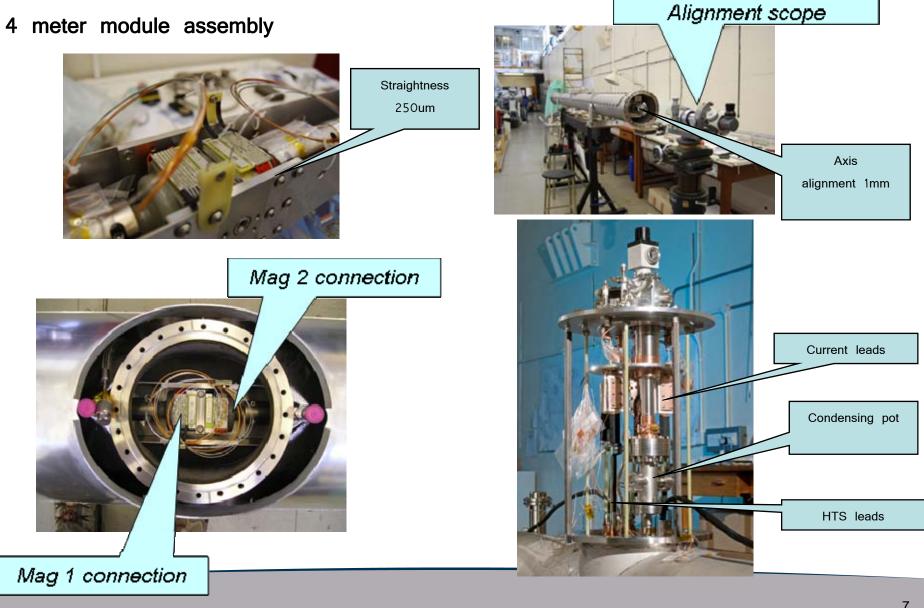
Magnet testing



length of the undulator

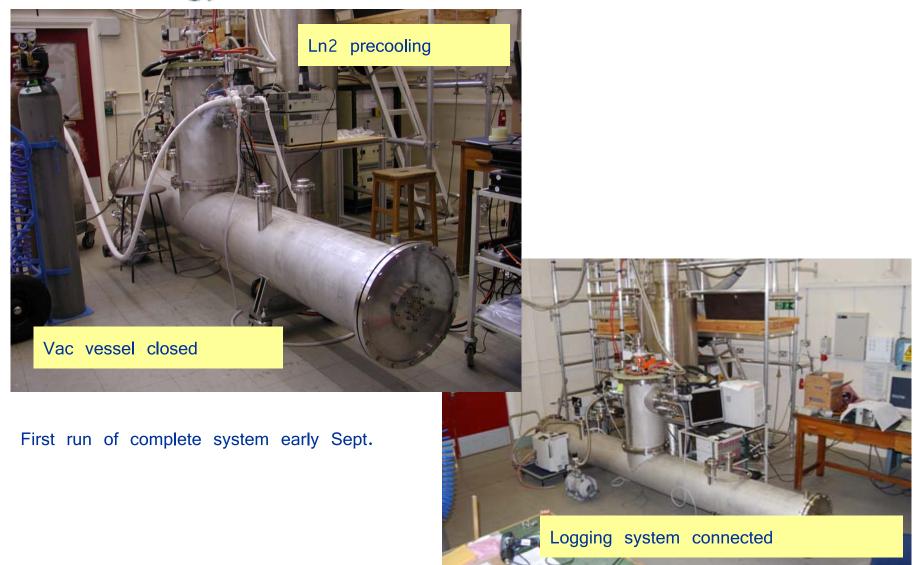


4m module assembly





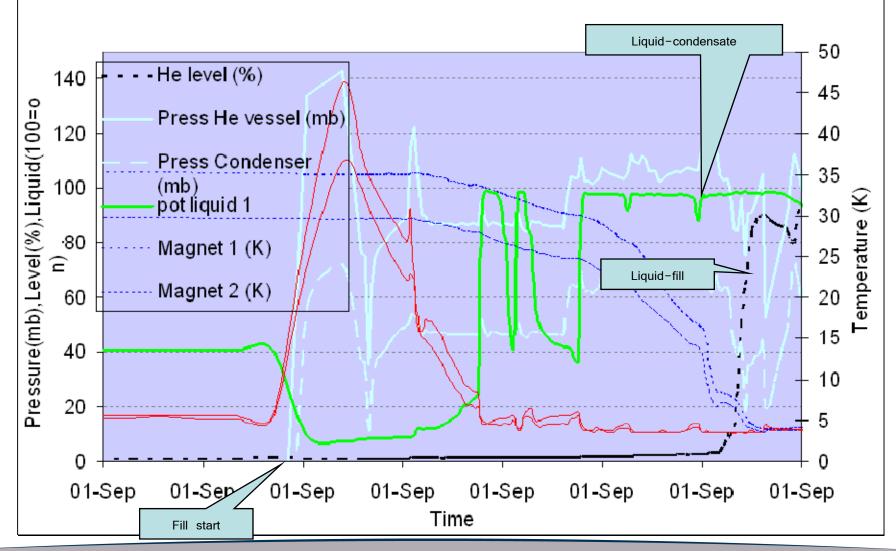
4m module testing 1





4m module testing 2

Successful cool down and fill





4m module testing 3

The 1st cool down was successful

Filled system successfully

Siphon operation seems good

However had serious problem

Large heat leak evident

Rapid boil off of liquid

Loss of vacuum in magnet bore (Beam tube)

Liquid helium leak into magnet bore

System not stable enough to put current into the magnets

System had to be warmed



Upon warming

Found no leaks at 300K all <10e-10 into magnet bore

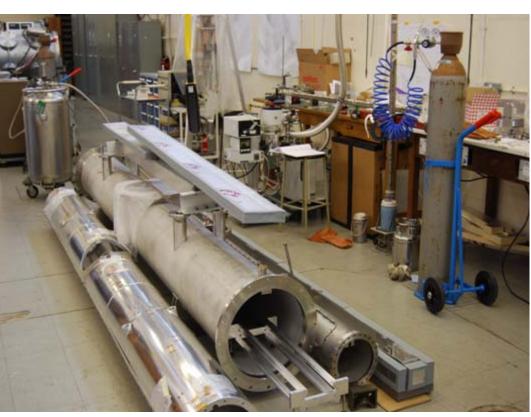
Found very small leaks between He vessel

-insulating vacuum <1e-8 - copper conflate seals

Clear we had a cryogenic leak !

Had to remove magnets

Complete strip down of the prototype



Current status



Cryogenic leak testing

Created a large open Liquid nitrogen bath To immerse magnets whilst leak testing Initially found a leak at the indium seal between magnets Fixed this by modifying the clamp arrangement Much more worryingly seem to have a leak through the magnet structure, on magnet 1 and magnet 2

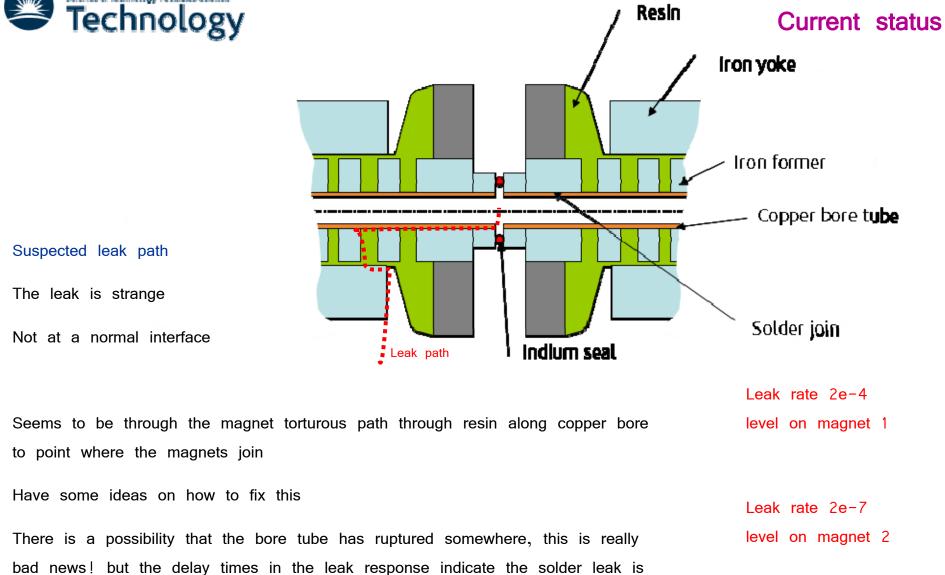


Current status





much more probable





Further tests

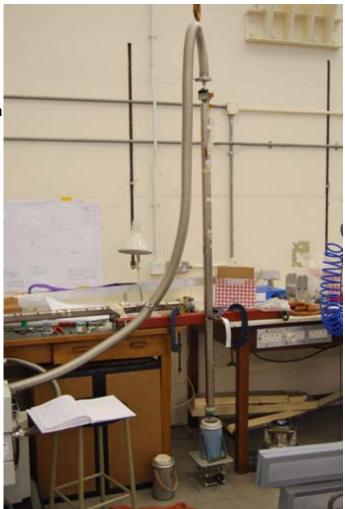
Tests are hard to perform

Difficult to localise leak seen on magnet 2 may just be presence of lea on magnet 1 close by

More tests planned to try to isolate leaks



Current status





Future plans

Confirm leaks

Confident we can fix the leak with sty cast Will check this by cooling with LN2 as for leak tests described earlier Repeat prototype build with an additional step Once the magnets are integrated in the vac vessel We will cool using the LN2 circuit and leak check prior to connecting the turret If ok we will proceed with the build

Finish Rebuild of prototype

Hopefully by Christmas

Next cool down

Power magnets to nominal current This will probably be in the new year

Stability tests

Warm up

Bore heater tests More quench tests of magnet 2