

LCLS-II Cryomodule and **Cryogenic Distribution Control**

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Abstract

The superconducting Linear Coherent Light Source (LCLS-II) at SLAC will be an upgrade to LCLS, a hard X-ray free-electron laser. LCLS-II is in an advanced stage of construction with equipment for cryogenic plants and more than half of the 37 cryomodules onsite. JLab is a partner lab responsible for building half of the LCLS-II cryomodules. The Low Energy Recirculation Facility (LERF) at JLab was used to stage and test cryomodules. The testing was done by setting up two cryomodules, cryocontrols instrumentation racks, PLC controls and EPICS. The LERF facility has fulfilled its mandate of providing an alternate cryomodule commissioning facility and providing a test-bed for pre-commissioning the LCLS-II cryogenic hardware and software controls.

Control System

Two cryogenic plants, designed by TJNAF, supply helium to the LCLS-II Linac Cryogenic Control system. SLAC is responsible for the linac controls and EPICS integration to the plant. The controls design is set for first light in 2020 and includes:

- · EPICS Supervisory Control of Plant, Distribution, and Cryomodules
- Subsystem PLC processors
- · 2 sets of centralized, redundant PLC processors and EtherNet/IP modules for cryomodule and distribution System
- PLC 1GB/s interface to EPICS
- LLRF to Cryo communications through Device Level Ring
- Device Level Ring communication with Distributed I/O and LLRF IOC Servers
- Profibus DP communication to temperature monitors
- Profibus PA communication to valve positioners Over 100 Devices on DLR
- Interfaced systems include: LLRF, Magnet, Vacuum
- Cryomodule and distribution control: cryogenic valves, pressure transmitters, liquid levels, and heaters

Cryomodule Signals (~x37)



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What is a Cryomodule?

The LCLS-II cryomodule is 12 meters long and has 8 9-cell RF cavities. A total of thirty-five 1.3GHz and two 3.9 GHz cryomodules are being built and tested at FNAL and TJNAF. The JT Valve controls the amount of Helium into the tanks surrounding the cavities. Heaters under each cavity bath are used to offset the amount of heat generated by RF so the return pressure to the plant stays within expected parameters. The LCLS-II cryomodule is designed by FNAL and based on the previous designs with modifications to accommodate CW operation and LCLS-II beam



parameters. The distribution equipment (6 feedcaps, 2 endcaps, 2 distribution boxes) are designed by FNAL.



Surface

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Cryomodule in a series-connected string

300 mm pipe (B): 2 K vapo

2.3 K, 3 bar supply (A)

2 K vapor 2-p

40 K thermal shield return (F) 5 K thermal intercept return (D)

iquid valve



Cryomodules in SLAC tunnel



Device-Level Rings: I/O and Integrated Communications

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