



# EDR Strategy and Timeline Cavities and Cryomodules

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October 23, 2007



# Strategy in the EDR Phase

## During the EDR Phase (next three years):

- Want to come to consensus on an ILC Cavity & Cryomodule design (best of the best)
  - **Fully engineered CM design that meets requirements**
  - **May not be the exact “final design”** (depends on project start date)
- Want to verify this design by passing it through a prescribed series of validation tests (XFEL will validate its design)
- Want to validate (to the extent possible) the assumptions of the ILC Value Estimate (updated cost at end of EDR)
- Do Not Want to shut off new ideas/approaches
  - **May be necessary to meet ILC requirements (TBD)**
- Do Not Want to lose any potential partners
  - **Need to respect the boundaries and plans of each region/institution**
- **Multiple branch points in this decision process**
- **Manage EDR phase in the face of some uncertainty**



## Strategy in the EDR Phase (cont'd)

- Already have a cavity & cryomodule baseline design (based on Type III+, established in the RDR) however still need to verify the gradient and the yield of cavities
- Differences between Type IV and Type III+ still needs to be validated (quad in middle, choice of tuner...)
- Know that there are some changes that must be made due to ILC requirements (pipe size, quad parameters...)
- Initiatives exist for even more changes that could be beneficial (performance/cost/reliability)
  - **Cavity shape**
  - **He vessel material**
  - **Position of magnetic shields**
  - **New coupler and tuner designs**
  - **Instrumentation**
- **If changes are made still need to decide whether this results in a unified design or a plug compatible design**



# Basic strategy of designing Cryomodule

Consideration of plug-compatible design  
for cryomodule and cavity unit

**H. Hayano, KEK**

Lists Pros/Cons of Unified & Plug Compatible Designs



# Cryomodule Compatibility

- Types of “compatibility”
  - **Exact part & assembly procedure match**
    - Use the same drawing set (same materials, tolerances, etc.)
    - Use the same assembly techniques
  - **Most parts match but allow some differences**
    - Manufacturing techniques could be different
    - Assembly procedures could be different
  - **Plug-in compatible (slot length & interconnect are the same)**
    - Performance based specification with interface points
    - Internal parts can be different
    - **Regions responsible for entire sections of Main Linac**
- As compatibility moves down the list
  - **Project risk and number of spares increases**
  - **Need for component & system testing increases**
- **How to deal with different safety codes?**



# Fabrication Model

- Independent of which design the cryomodules are (identical, near-identical with common parts or plug compatible) still want to know the most probable fabrication model => won't know this for quite some time
- **Final ILC cost/reliability could depend on Fabrication Model**
  - CAUTION: In the “Value” world, Final ILC cost may not drive decisions
- Many possible Fabrication Models (just a few here)
  - **One Region produces all cryomodules (RDR Value Estimate)**
  - **Continue to use the three Region approach (1/3 split)**
  - **Three (or more) countries build cryomodules internal to their national boundaries and ship them to the ILC**
  - **Dressed cavities are built and tested “around the world” but cryomodules are assembled only at the ILC site => cold mass parts come from low bidder of a world-wide tender**
  - **Industry forms joint ventures (national, regional or world-wide) and creates the most efficient way to build cryomodules (like cars)**
  - **Many variants are possible => all have their issues**
- **Choice of Fabrication Model interacts with compatibility issue**
- **This Technical Group needs to guide the ILC to correct solution**



# Key Questions

- **Level of compatibility allowed?**
  - **Complicated by the lack of a precise project start date**
    - “Fast track” => changes limited by R&D efforts available and ability to complete validation testing (people, time, and \$)
    - More time => can develop new designs & perform validation tests
      - What about statistics?
  - **Need to understand the interaction of one component with another (e.g. cavity shape & RF systems)**
    - How “far reaching” are the changes?
    - Can you make components like dressed cavities interchangeable?
  - **What are the tradeoffs for allowing a different design**
    - Pros versus Cons => needs to be analyzed
      - Does participation depend on using “plug compatibility”?
      - Does Regional Industrialization produce different designs?
- **Question: If the machine is upgraded to 1 TeV at a later date won't the new cryomodules be different from the originals?**



## Key Questions (cont'd)

- **Fabrication model?**

- **Technical and political question => probably can only answer the technical part**

- Try to understand what is the best technical solution for the project and what constitutes “mastering the technology” in a Region
  - Does one model give significantly better results (QC)?
  - Is final assembly a contentious point?
- Would like to have statistics on intercontinental shipping of fully assembled cryomodules (very few opportunities)

- **Several relevant examples of Fabrication Models**

- Tevatron, Main Injector and HERA magnets
- SNS cryomodules
- LHC dipoles & quads (most recent)
- XFEL cryomodule plans





## Design Strategy – Use the XFEL Design Don't Allow Changes

- Accomplishments of TTF/FLASH give confidence to the validity of the Type III+ design (It Works!)
- Between now and the end of EDR phase Asia & America efforts in CM production will be limited
  - STF & ILCTA (~ 6 to 8 CM at best => won't all be the same)
- **XFEL will produce 101 CM using the TTF III+ design with industrial participation (better than any validation test)**
- **Do not want to move too far away from the XFEL experience (loss of continuity/shared experience)**
- Any resources going into an alternative design are resources that could have gone into perfecting the Type III+/IV design or creating a better fabrication expertise (Industrialization) in the Region (Opportunity Cost)



## Design Strategy – Modify the XFEL Design Allow Changes

- **ILC RDR design/cost estimate calls for a cavity gradient, yield and reduction in cost that has yet to be verified**
  - **Need to verify assumptions (S0/S1 Goals) or change them or change the design**
- Regions may have very different “cost to fabricate” for a specific design => allowing variation could lower overall cost of the project
- Regions may have different industrial or funding constraints which lead to optimization around a slightly different design
  - **Regional Industrialization may require changes (IP Rights)**
  - **May need to show some intellectual contribution to the project to satisfy a funding agency (master technology not just production)**
- XFEL experience (with respect to cost and/or reliability) may uncover issues that force changes



# Validation Survey

- **Very important to define the criteria for validation of a new design before alternatives are completed**
  - **# of parts fabricated and tested?**
  - **Hours of component test / simulated lifetime test?**
  - **Requirement to be tested in # of cryomodules?**
  - **Requirement for test with beam?**
- At the DESY Cavity Kickoff Meeting, I presented an Excel-based survey with these questions and acquired some data/results



# Survey Results (abbreviated)

Validation Survey	NOTE: Validation tests occur after all R&D and prototype work is complete & design change is mature enough to be considered as change to baseline													
If you make a change in this →	Cavity Shape LL OR RE	Cavity Material Large Small Grain	Magnet Shield Location	Quad Design	Quad Position	BPM Design	He Vessel SS vs. Ti	Tuner Design	Coupler Design	Pipe Size (dia)	Rad Shield Design	Support Design Transport fixture	Instrum entation	Align System
You validate the change by doing this ↓														
Can design change be made without testing? (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	N (few Y)	N	N	N	N	Y (few N)	Split	N	N	N
Number of components fabricated & tested?	24-30	30	10	1-3	3	3	24-30	10	24	1	1-3	1-3	1	1
Does design change require only component level testing? (Y/N) Component level testing equals Vert or Horiz testing or cycle test	N	Y (V&H)	N	N	N	N	Split (H)	N	N	N	Split	N	N	N
Hours of component level testing?		1000hrs		40hrs		500hrs	1000hrs	1000hrs	1000hrs			250 hrs	250 hrs	
Does design change require testing in cryomodules (without beam)? (Y/N)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y (few N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Number of cryomodules?	3		1	1	3	3	3	1-3	3	1	1	1-3	1-3	1
Does design change require testing in RF Unit/String test (with beam)? (Y/N)	Y	N	N	N	Split	Y	N	Split	Split	N	N	N	N (few y)	N
Hours of string testing?	1000hrs	0	0	0	1000hrs	1000hrs	0	1000hrs	500hrs	0	0	0	100hrs	0

Results from survey can be used to identify dependencies in design schedule



# Cryomodule Design Schedule

## From the KEK Cryomodule KOM

- This schedule looks at the cryomodule design process up until a “Ready for Large Scale Production” date
- It creates logical links between tasks and does not impose an “end date”
- Type V becomes ILC-1 (first ILC prototype)
- Think of this as a “tool to help make decisions”, **dates and dependencies can change**
- Initial Criteria
  - **Include feedback from XFEL, STF, ILCTA into design process**
  - **Allow for a parallel ACD design effort**
  - **Down select to get the best overall design for ILC\_1**
  - **Cavity shape decision should be as late as possible and be driven by measured performance (data from test systems)**
  - **Provide for CM Pre-series production (same time est. as XFEL)**



# Critical Links

- Define the dates when test results are available
  - **Get schedules for XFEL, STF, ILCTA (Hans, Norihito, Harry)**
  - **These dates DRIVE the schedule (VERY IMPORTANT)**
    - Building, installing & testing cryomodules takes time
  - **Important to DEFINE level of tests needed (in a CM operating in a string or just a bench test) => How do you define reliability?**

Realistically:

- FLASH & XFEL will validate Type III+ design
- ILCTA will validate Type IV (low statistics)
- ACD design will be validated at STF-1 & STF-2 (low statistics)
- Type V (ILC\_1) Design takes dependencies from
  - **Type IV Design Complete**
  - **Some portion of XFEL Pre-Series Complete**
  - **ILCTA Results Available**
  - **STF-1 Results Available**



## Critical Links (Cont'd)

- Cavity Shape Decision
  - Allow different shapes in CM design model (so decision can be as late as possible)
  - **Make cavity shape decision when data available: XFEL Pre-Series complete + STF-2 Results available and ILCTA has a full Type IV+ RF Unit**
  - **DRIVES THE “READY DATE” VERY LATE!**
  - **(See later slide for an alternative)**
- Allow ACD Design to go on in parallel
  - Use KEK STF schedule information for this part of schedule
- **At the very end, move forward with only one design that incorporates best of all worlds**
  - **Changing this assumption changes the schedule end date**



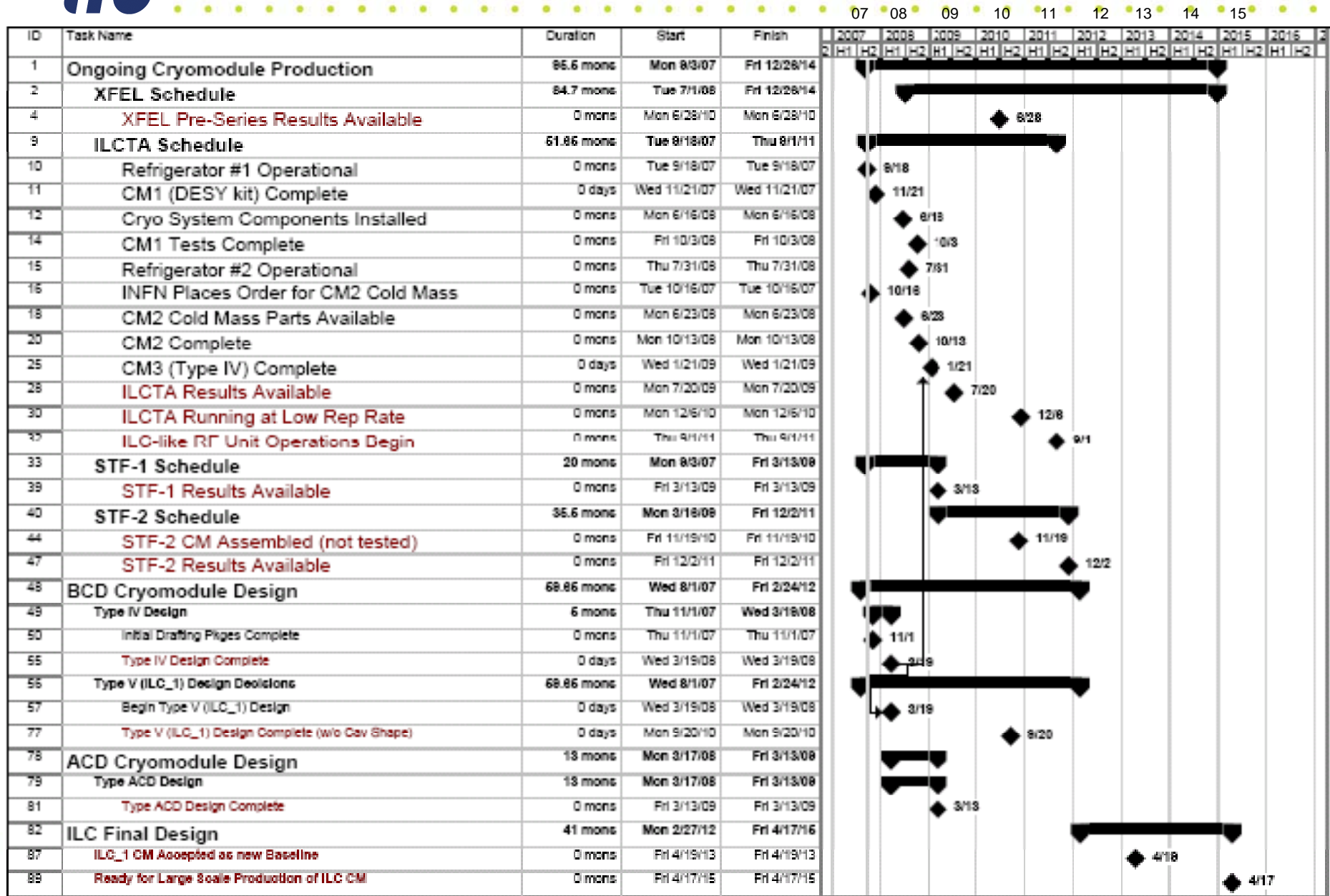
## Critical Links (Cont'd)

- Industrialization of the Type V design starts as soon as Type IV design is complete
- Pipe size decision & cryogenic design goes quickly
- Able to make decision on Large Grain/Small Grain independent of cavity shape
- If there was considerable “float in the schedule” allow that task more time => people are busy so things take longer
- Many tasks go in parallel meaning lots of people are needed and international participation is required
  - **Must get people to take responsibility for parts of the design and for delivering an evaluation for final decision on time**
    - **Evaluation = specification of parameters + quantification of all alternatives + criteria for validation + decision tree**





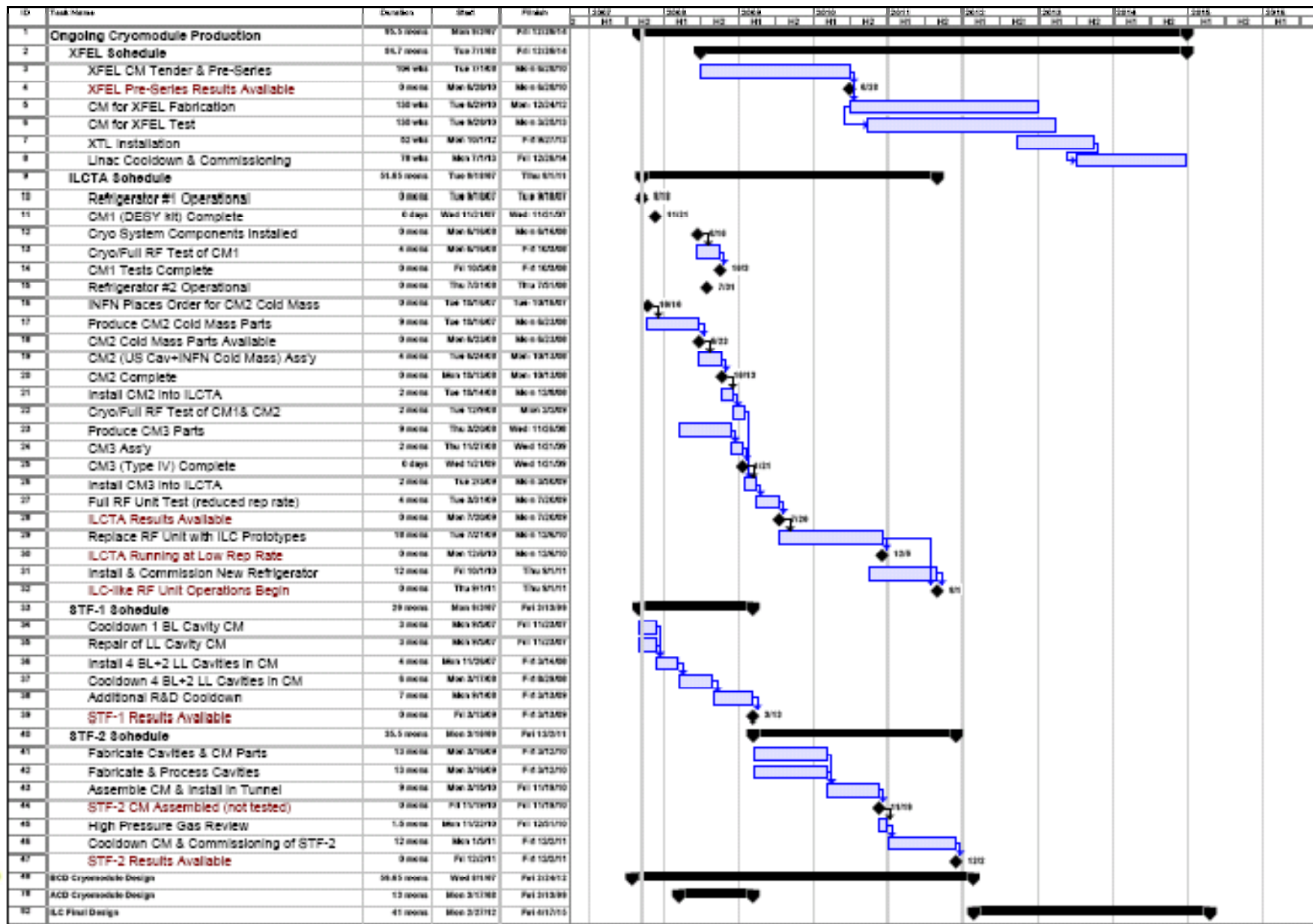
# Milestone Dates





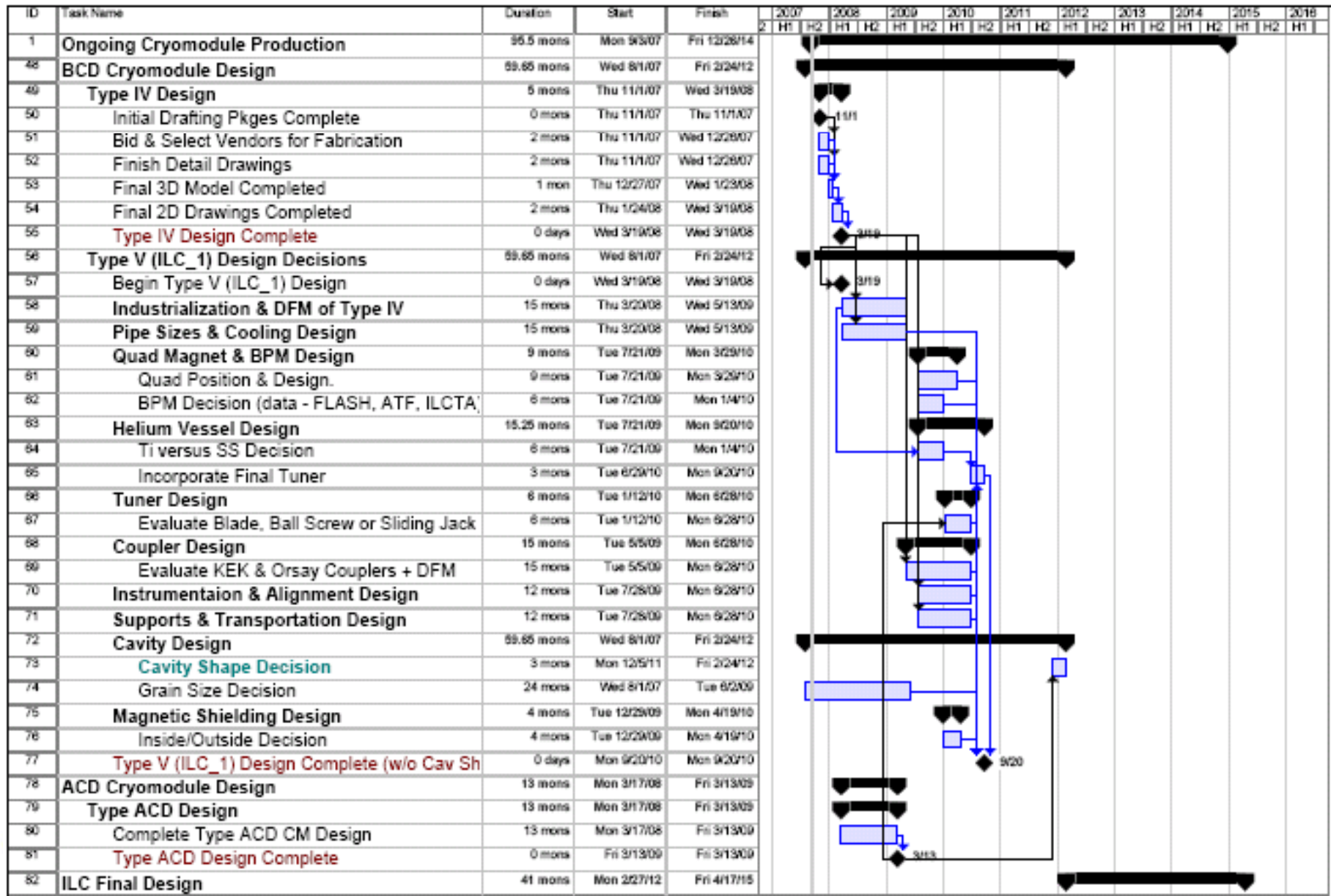
# XFEL, ILCTA, STF

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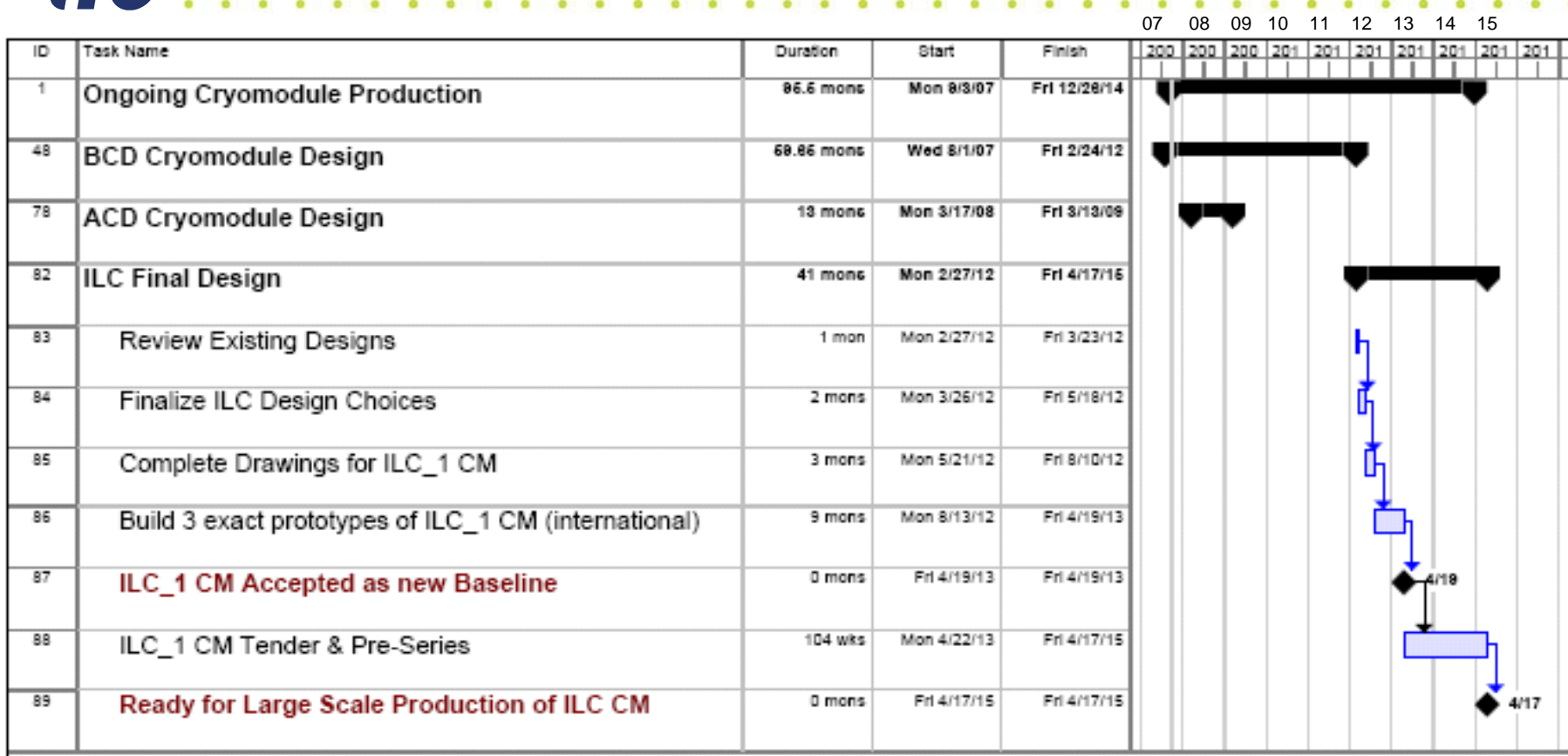


# Design Work





# End Game





# Results and Alternatives

- If you follow the dependencies as described:
- Milestones
  - ILC\_1 CM Accepted as Baseline** **4/19/13**
  - Ready for Large Scale Production of ILC CM** **4/17/15**
- If you allow the dependencies change:
  - **Decide on a cavity shape after STF-1 results available + STF-2 CM built but not tested + ILCTA running (but NOT new refrigerator => low rep rate) + Type ACD design complete**
- Milestones
  - ILC\_1 CM Accepted as Baseline** **4/23/12**
  - Ready for Large Scale Production of ILC CM** **4/21/14**



# Work Package Strategy

- **In addition to defining technical scope & resources required**
- Work Packages should
  - Review and document design requirements and create the list of key interface points (for plug compatibility)
  - Review baseline design against these requirements
    - **Make changes and fill in the detailed design**
  - Create the “decision/consequences table” for components and generate a list of which decisions need input from other sources
  - Specify the required validation tests (baseline & alternatives)
  - Create a schedule (timeline) for the proposed scope of work
- **Essentially frame the problem in such a way as to make the answer (as to which things can be changed from the baseline) obvious to all**
  - If you don't do this, consensus cannot be reached and efforts aimed at looking at alternatives may be wasted
  - Of course the conclusion is different if project start is delayed



## Strategy Towards Other SRF Projects

- Facilities such as the DESY CTS, STF1 and ILCTA (pre-beam) offer the ability to individually test cryomodules in order to validate component changes
- Transition of TTF to FLASH (and eventually ILCTA to operate with beam) offers real beam test potential and operational experience for a limited number of cryomodules
- Projects such as XFEL (STF3, some ERLs, Project X) offer the ability to fabricate sufficient numbers of ILC-like cryomodules to test the production model, operate and build up real statistics
- **Need to embrace these opportunities and use them to validate the ILC choices and prepare Industry**
- **As long as these projects do not drive the ILC schedule later (ILC driven by other factors) => Win-Win situation**



# Summary

- Cavity & cryomodule design effort would like to
  - Arrive at a consensus design for an ILC cryomodule
  - Build on the anticipated success of XFEL project
  - Utilize the components that give the best chance for success
- Due to uncertainty in project start date, current inability to meet ILC cavity requirements (gradient & yield) and a general influx of new ideas (cost reduction/reliability), EDR phase will face multiple decision paths in its design process
- Important to contain the design work within acceptable parameter space
- This process needs to be open and responsive to the requirements and plans of each Region
- **Need to decide will we have a unified design or a plug compatible design**





## Summary (cont'd)

- Design changes (anything different than the XFEL design) must be validated
- Opportunities to test these changes (in cryomodules or with beam) will be limited in the EDR phase
- There is a general consensus on how extensive these validation tests need to be (survey results)
- Combination of feedback from test facilities, time to implement design changes, and validation testing requirements => results in a final ILC cryomodule design available after the EDR phase is complete
  - **If the design is Region dependent things change**