

# AWG3 Summary Report

Jim Kerby for

Akira Yamamoto, Tetsuo Shidara, Chris Adolphsen, Paolo Pierini, Chris Nantista, Rongli Geng, Camille Ginsburg, Shigeki Fukuda, Fumio Furuta, John Hogan, Tom Peterson, Marc Ross, Jie Gao, Basir Sabirov, Hitoshi Hayano, Nick Walker, Eckhard Elsen, Marc Wenskat, Elvin Harms, John Carwardine, Catherine Madec, Norihito Ohuchi, Gerry Dugan, Vladimir Kashikhin, Lance Cooley, Charlie Cooper and with my sincere apologies to anyone I've missed





# Charge to ML –SCRF WG

- M. Ross, Monday →
- Our implementation:**
- **Tuesday: ongoing R&D**
  - **Wednesday: TDR Parameters, Value Engr, Integration**
  - **Thursday: post TDR R&D**



## Workshop Goals

- **review the status** and **rate the adequacy** of scientific and technical studies toward achieving project goals.
- comprehensive discussion of R&D needs in order to **develop proposals** for future work.
- set aside discussion time to foster ILC-CLIC collaboration on topics of common interest.

### 3 important ILC-GDE steps:

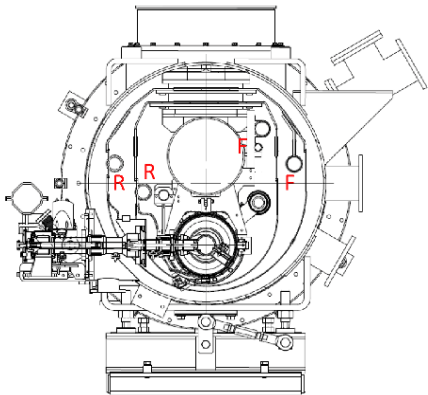
- 1) Reviewing the TDR outline and **finalizing writing assignments**.
- 2) Developing the **agenda for the upcoming Baseline Technical Reviews** - Central Region, Main Linac and CFS.
- 3) Discussing the **path forward**, including work after publication of the TDR.

## Multiple System Tests Finishing up or ongoing

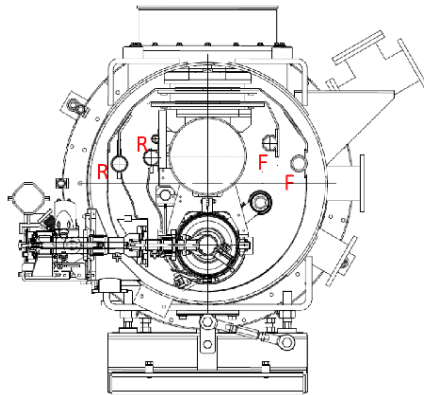
- S1 Global
- FLASH
- CM1 @NML
- KCS Pipe
- DRFS

And all the subsystems associated with them!

Present cryomodule cross section



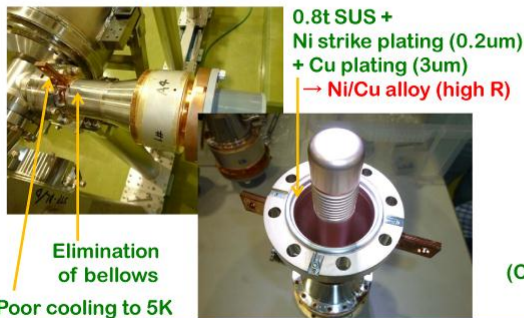
Cooling scheme by Tom



## Further studies in STF-2 couplers

- Reduction of static loss
- Reduction of dynamic loss
- Efficient cooling by thermal anchor

STF-2 input coupler for S1-G



Two input couplers for QB-Cryomodule

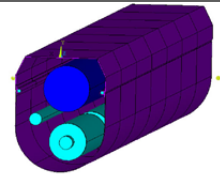


(Coupler-B, 10um) (Coupler-A, 5um)  
→ avoiding Ni-strike plating

Elimination of bellows  
Poor cooling to 5K



## ANSYS 3D Model

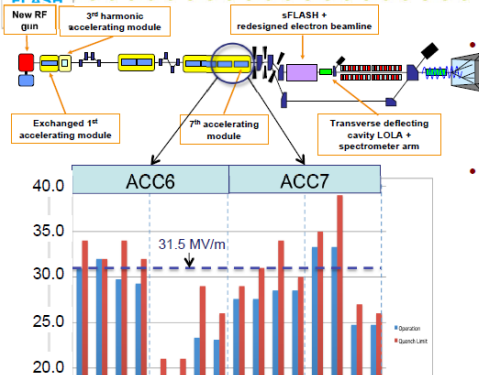


Radiation model implemented into ANSYS with the previous values from exp.

- Removal of shield leads to 0.76 W increase
- well matched to measurements (0.78-0.80 W)

	Vacuum vessel	80 K shield outer/inner	5 K shield outer/inner	GRP LHe sup.	Dummy vessel
Temperature, K	300	84	5	2	2
Conductivity	0.2	0.0035/0.06	0.02/0.06	0.03	0.2
Power load [with 5K shield], W	NA	27.2	0.68	0.19E-3	0.57E-3
Power load [w/o 5K low shield], W	NA	26.7	0.74	0.20	0.76

ilc  
XFEL  
FLASH  
Main TDP R&D goal driving the 9mA studies in February 2011



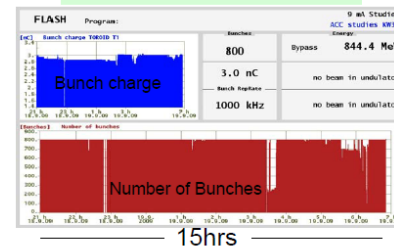
- Operation with Gradient Spread
  - From single RF source
- Specifically: achieving constant gradients for each individual cavity during beam pulse
  - to within few percent
  - close to gradient limits
  - ‘Effective usable gradient’

If we had to write the TDR today

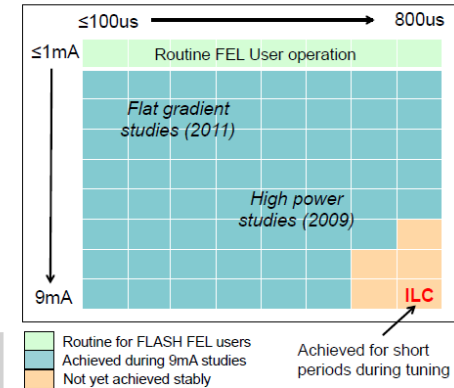
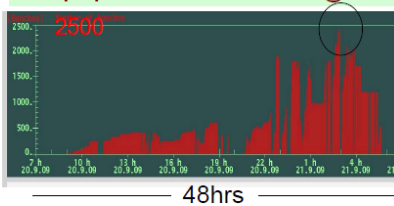
- **Goal of stable operation with 9mA / 800us**
  - ‘Essentially done’
- **Goal of stable operation with +/-20% gradient spread and heavy beam loading**
  - ‘Very good first results, concept has been proven’
- **Goal of <0.1% energy stability with beam loading**
  - ‘Exceeds goal’
- **Still to be studied...**
  - Goal of operating close to quench
  - Goal of operating at limits of klystron output power

Long-pulse high current: achieved parameter space

800 bunches at 3mA for 15hrs

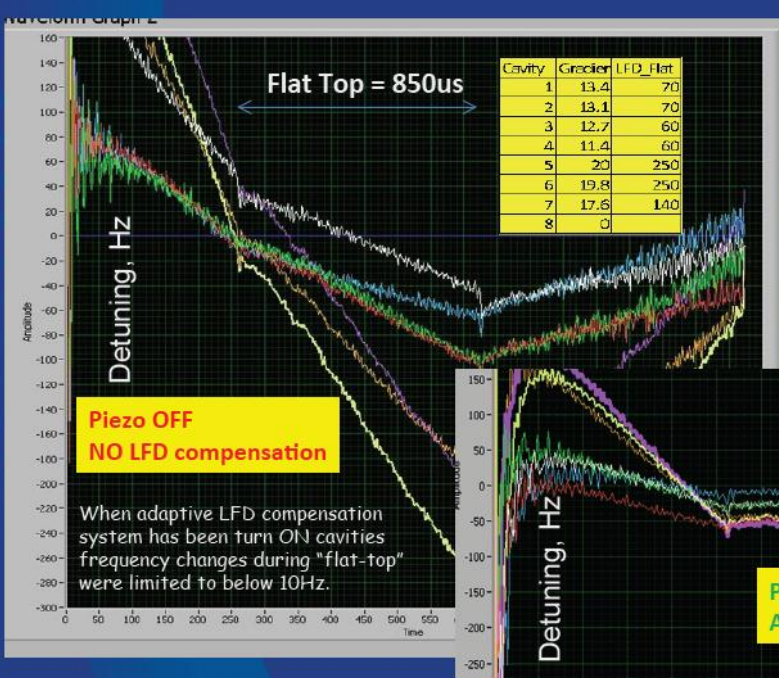


Ramp-up in number of bunches @ 3MHz





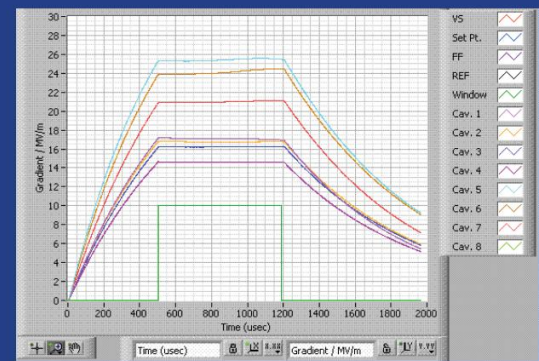
## CM1- 8(7) Cavities LFD Compensation (LLRF in open loop operation)



Simultaneous operation of 7 cavities CM1. Operating gradient range from 11MV/m (#4) up to 20MV/m (#5). Cavities tune (LFD) during "t=0.85ms flat-top" changed from 60Hz(#4) up to 250Hz(#5).

## Cavity Performance Summary

- Cryomodule evaluation focusing on
  - Final calibration
  - Check individual cavity peak performance and limitation
  - RF Force
  - RF Comp.
  - Level RF
  - RF operation at



Harms - LCWS11/AWG3 26-30 September, 2011



## Introduction / What is CM1?

Cryomodule 1, also dubbed 'S-1 Local'  
 Type III+ 8-cavity cryomodule  
 First one in the U.S.  
 Provided to Fermilab by DESY as a 'kit'  
 Assembly by Fermilab, DESY, INFN-Milano  
 In exchange for 3.9 GHz cryomodule  
 Now in routine operation at DESY/FLASH  
 Assembly at Fermilab  
 Now installed at the refurbished New Muon Lab experimental hall



Harms - LCWS11/AWG3 26-30 September, 2011





# Cryomodule System Summary

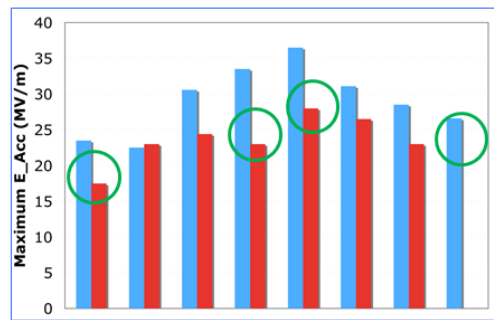
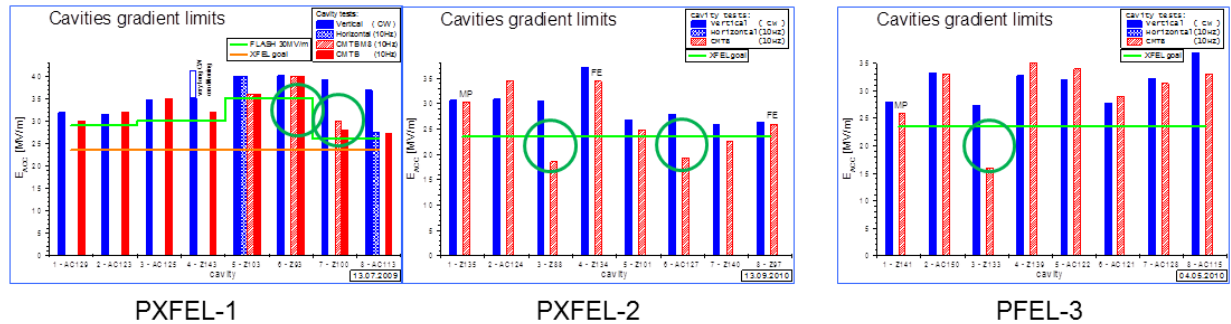
The first opportunities for system tests... Detailed investigations of limiting factors (tuners / cryo / couplers / ?? ) ongoing. Further tests upcoming in all three regions...



## Cryomodule Gradient Spread

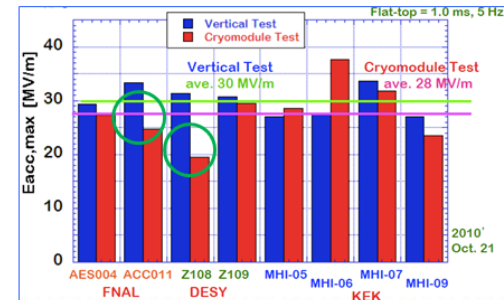
D. Kostin & E. Kako

FLASH: 3 PXFEL cryomodules



NML-CM1 (Fermi) In progress

2011/9/28



S1-Global @ KEK

Current Scheme of DRFS (Fukuda) LCWS11

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# KCS

## KCS “Big Pipe” Waveguide Tests

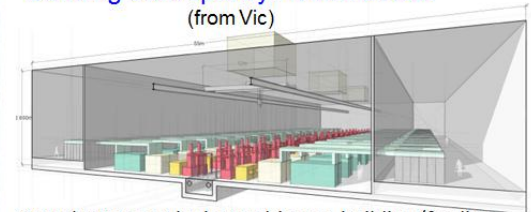
0.48 m diameter, pressurized aluminum pipe resonantly powered to ~300 MW TE<sub>01</sub> mode field equivalent in 1 ms pulses @ 5 Hz.



## KCS Surface Buildings and Main Waveguide



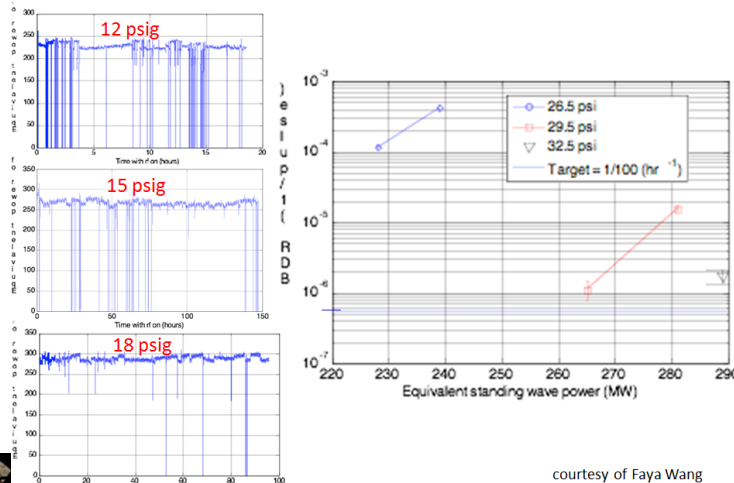
Building Concepts by Holabird/Root  
(from Vic)



Two clusters can be housed in one building (feeding upstream and downstream).

10 MW, 1.6 ms, 1.3 GHz multi-beam klystrons (like RDR) powered by 120 kV (Marx?) modulators.

### High Power Test History of “Big Pipe”

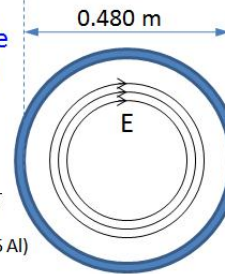


### Main KCS Waveguide (Aluminum WC1890)

evacuated  
pressurized

$$\alpha = \frac{R_s}{Z_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_0^2 - (\chi_{01}/a)^2}} \frac{\chi_{01}^2}{k_0 a^3}$$

$$= 6.771 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ (6061-T6 Al)}$$



### TE<sub>01</sub> mode:

- No surface electric field → high power handling capacity
- Attenuation falls quickly with radius → low loss achievable (~13%/km)
- Extensive experience from NLC pulse compression, power distribution R&D

courtesy of Faya Wang



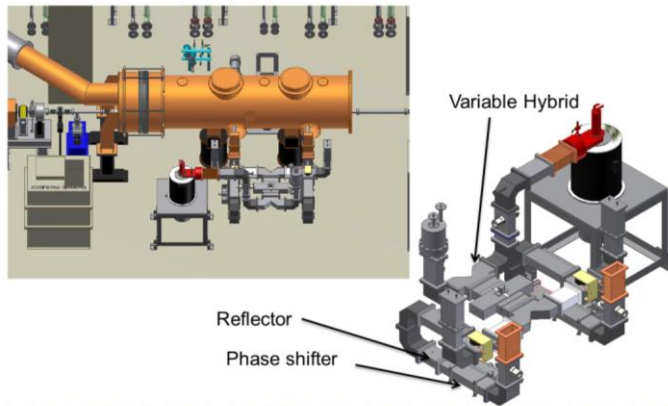


## Summary

- As recent progress and status of DRFS in KEK, 4 main topics are presented.
- DRFS Status in S1-global – HRF are reported. Basic feasibility was successfully demonstrated. Circulator-less PDF system was also shown to be good performance. Therefore, recent design change forces to change the direction of DRFS PDS.
- DRFS Status in S1-global – LLRF are reported. LLRF components were developed and studied many items in S1-global DRFS.
- DRFS theme at quantum beam project and preparation are presented.

## DRFS Preparation for Quantum Beam Project

2011/9



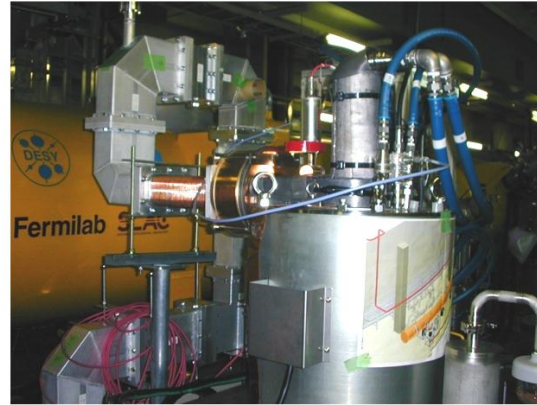
2011/9/27

LCWS11 DRFS Status (S. Fukuda)

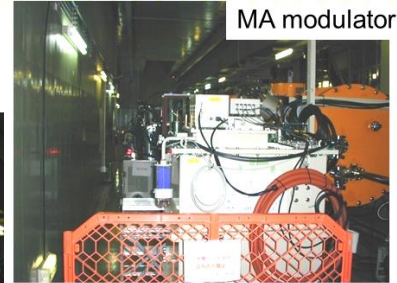
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## Pictures of S1-global test (2)

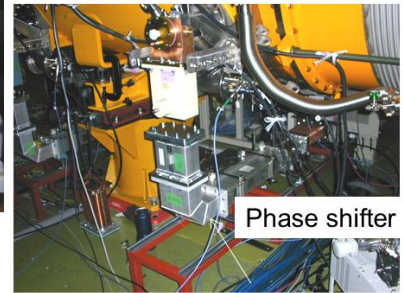
DRFS #1



MA modulator



Phase shifter



2011/9/27

LCWS11 DRFS Status (S. Fukuda)

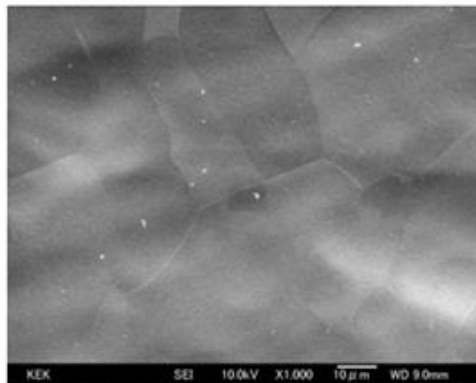
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## Field emission study on Nb surface Hitoshi Hayano

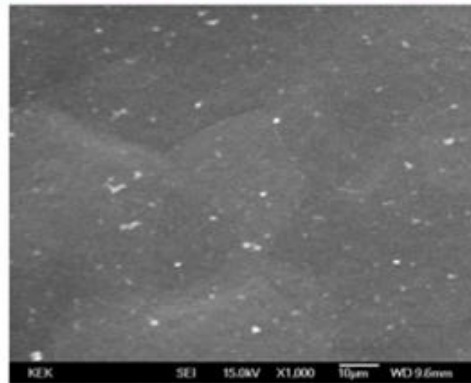
### SEM Observations

#### SEM Images of Beam Pipe Sample

EPed in Cavity EP 1 Experiment (Fresh EP Acid)

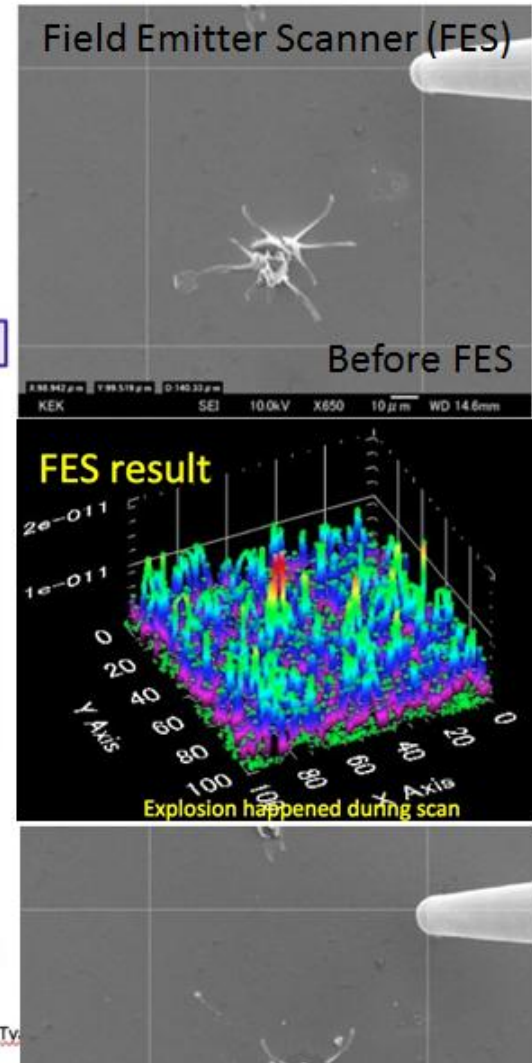


EPed in Cavity EP 2 Experiment (Aged EP Acid)



- › Surfaces were covered with many particles.
- › Particles size was several sub-micrometers to few micrometers.
- › A high density of particles was observed on the surfaces treated with aged EP acid.

EP parameter optimization by XPS (SEM)







# SCRF Cavities - Yield

## TDR-SCRF



### Report and Discussions, Sept. 28.

- **Cavity Gradient**
  - Scope for the gradient improvement, and updates of recipe
  - Preparation for the production yield evaluation update
- **Cavity, Cryomodule, and Cryogenics**
  - Plug-compatibility with performance/cost constraint
    - Guideline: plug-compatibility with constraints of the lowest cost for acceptable performance
  - Cavity-string configuration (8+8+8) and split quadrupole
- **HLRF**
  - Single tunnel, gradient spread and degradation, and tunability, AC p
- **ML Integration**
  - Beam dynamics, stability, bunch spacing?, alignment, extend-ability TeV upgrade, and availability, reliability, backups.
- **Industrialization**
  - Cooperation with costing group, followed by report by G. Dug

A. Yamamoto -110928

TDR ACC & SCRF Guideline



## How to prepare for TDR?

- Discussion during LCWS
- ↓
- Further technical discussion in TTC, Dec. 5 - 8
  - ILC Specific discussion in post-TTC, Dec. 8-9,
- ↓
- Consensus for TDR writing, BTR at KEK, Jan. 19 – 20, 2012

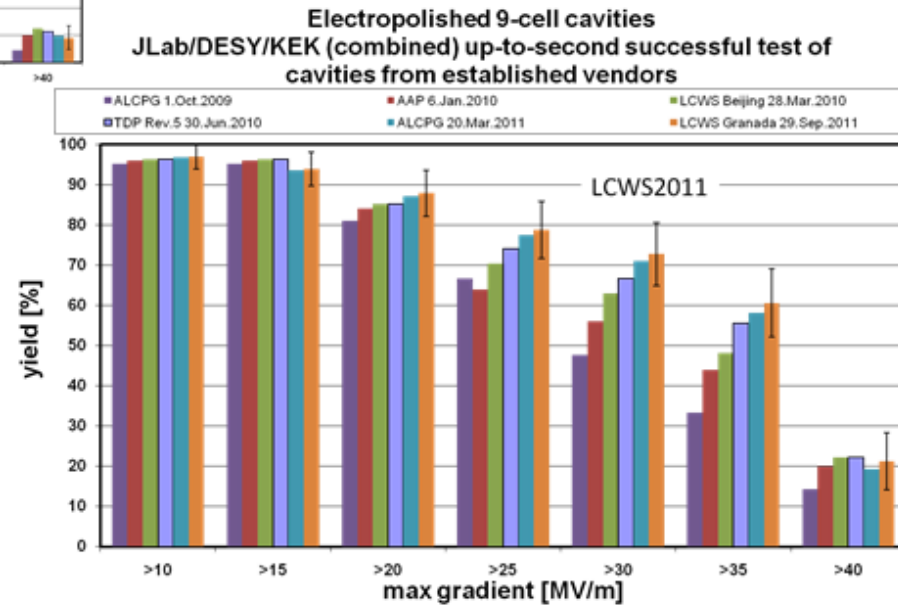
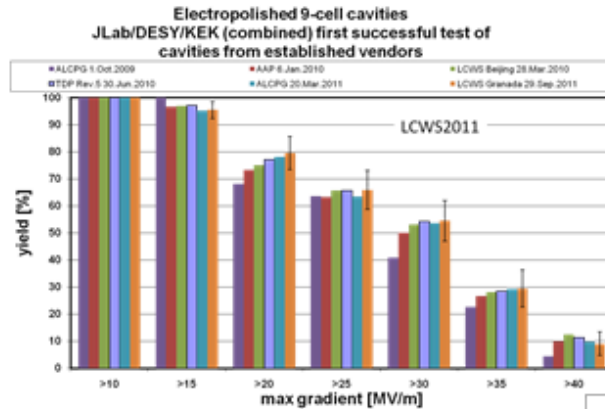
A. Yamamoto -110928

TDR ACC & SCRF Guideline

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## Time Progression by Workshop

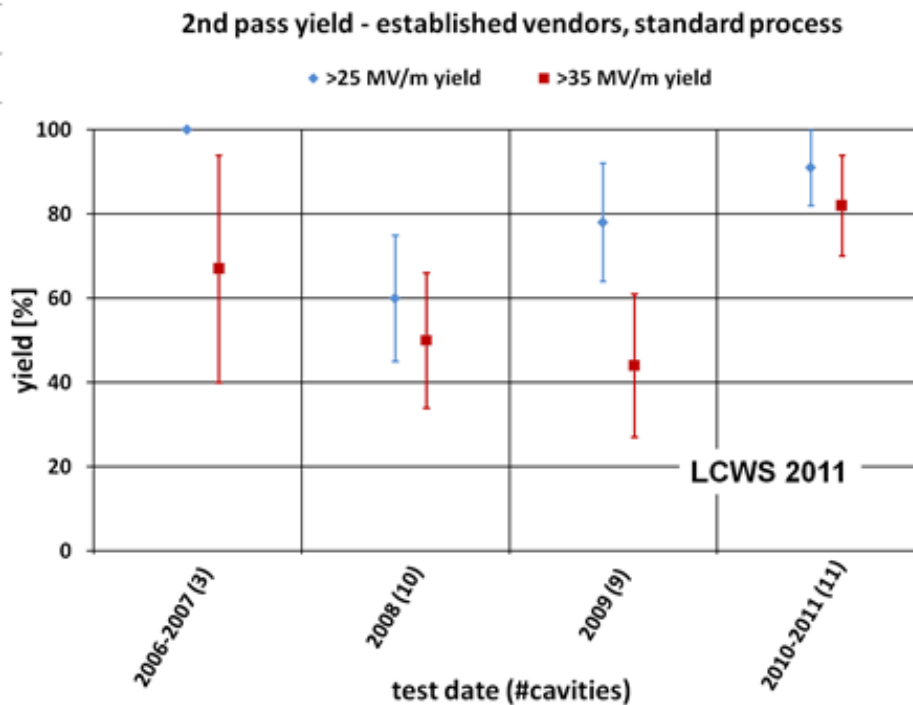
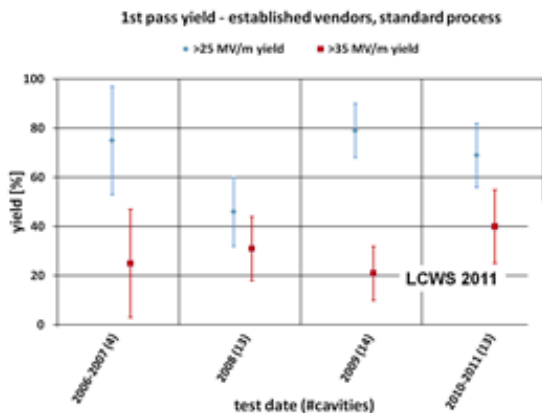


CMGinsburg (FNAL) ILC Cavity DB LCWS11 29.Sep.2011 7



# SCRF Cavities - Yield

## Time Progression by Year

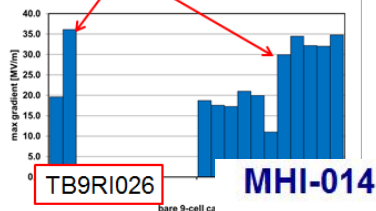


## Localized Grinding (w/KEK)

### AES003 History

- Four times tight-loop process/test at JLab, cavity consistently limited to average 19 MV/m
  - Localized quench limitation T-mapped with JLab/FNAL collaboration
- Various commissioning activities degraded cavity
- Cavity sent to KEK for localized grinding
  - Local grinding applied to limiting features and largest iris scratches
  - EP 50 um, degreaser rinse, UPW rinse and HPR, surface inspection, HPR, sealed, pumped and then returned to FNAL
- Without further FNAL/ANL processing, improved performance (FE limit)
- After several additional process/tests, improved performance was maintained
  - Struggled with field emission (probably not related to grinding), but eventually beat it

Test after KEK local grinding



### TB9RI026 History

- 1<sup>st</sup> test after standard FNAL/ANL EP: limited by FE
  - Initially reached 28.8 MV/m with several FE burn-off events; did not recover well from one FE event, final gradient limit 19.6 MV/m
- Iris pit was noted in FNAL optical inspection and molded
- Cavity sent to KEK for localized grinding
  - Local grinding of iris pit, tuning more than 98% flatness, and then 20-30um EP, followed by HPR, drying, and flanged in the clean room air
- HPR and assembly at FNAL/ANL
- Improved performance, field-emission free

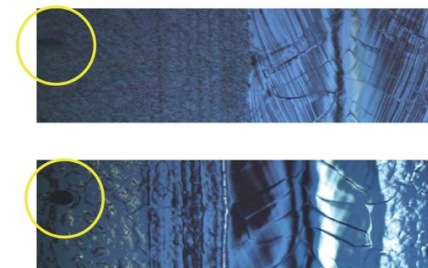


TB9RI026

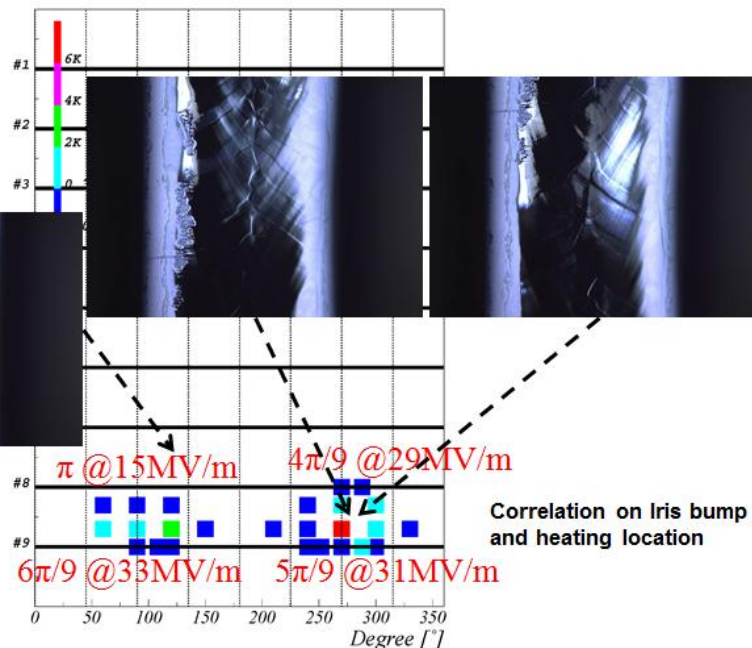
## Towards automatic surface feature recognition

### Goals

- categorize surface
- typical feature size
- roughness
- shape
- identify irregularities



## Comparison of T-mapping and optical inspection



R. Geng, S0 Group Leader—we now have a much better understanding of the decision tree and how to handle different types of failures



**ilc** Subjects to be prepared for SCRF in TDR - 1

- Cavity gradient :**
  - Update of successful production yield definition/evaluation for production stage, including new parameters such as radiation, and ...
  - 31.5 MW/m  $\pm$ 20 %, with sorting, and requirements for HLRF
  - Gradient degradation after installation into cryomodule
- Cavity Integration and Cryomodule assembly**
  - Delivery condition of cavity with LHe vessel, and necessary testing sequence and monitor.
  - Plug compatibility especially on beam flange, coupler and tuner, mass shield.
  - Cold saving with 5K radiation shield simplification, removal of 5K shield at sides connect
  - Acceptance criteria of He vessel, and test program (including high-pressure code)
- Cryomodule and HLRF configuration with single tunnel**
  - 8 + (4+Q+4) + 8 cavity/fitting assembly
  - Split yoke, conduction-cooled quadrupoles
- Cavity-string and cryomodule Test**
  - Warm conditioning of Input Coupler: before or after installation into the tunnel
  - Cold performance test: How much fraction to be cold tested? Subjects to be tested?

A.Y200808-110025 TDR ACC & SCRF Guideline 13

**ilc** Subjects to be prepared for SCRF in TDR- 2

- Cryogenics**
  - Location and the options of cryogenic systems
  - Heat balance with thermal design harmonization with cryomodule
- HLRF**
  - KCS/DRFS/RDR-unit HLRF system configuration including backup power supply and utilities with the single tunnel design
  - Marx generator?
  - AC power with gradient spreads,
  - Rescue/recovery plan against cavity degradation after installation into cryomodule, by using circulator and power distribution system,
  - Optimizations for low-power and high-power option.
- ML Integration**
  - Beam dynamics
    - Quadrupole periodicity, locations, alignment, and beam tunability,
    - Bunch spacing limit specially on KLS (requirement of DR beam dynamics)

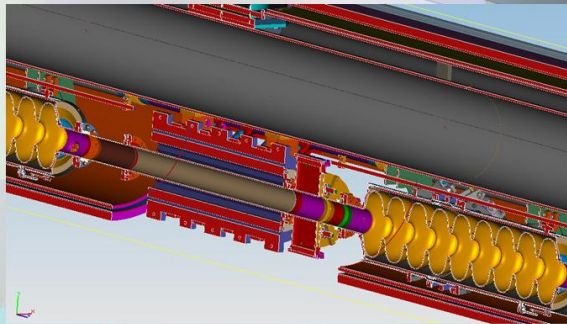
A.Y200808-110025 TDR ACC & SCRF Guideline 14

- Affecting cryomodule area
  - Plug Compatibility**
    - with Cavity Integration
  - Cost Savings**
    - 5K or not 5K? with Cryogenics
  - Assembly**
    - many interfaces
    - (hear XFEL story)
  - Configuration (1T)**
    - 8+(4+Q+4)+8, with Cryogenics
    - Conduction cooled quad
  - Cryomodule testing scope**
    - next order correlation: S1 to S2?
  - Thermal design harmonization**
    - with Cryogenics
  - Quadrupole periodicity**
    - See 8 vs 12, with ML Integration and BD

# Cryomodule Value Engineering

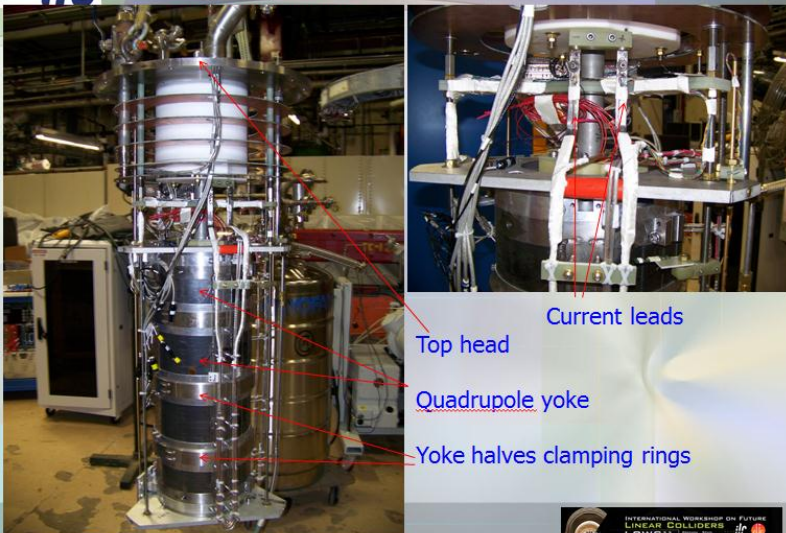
## Lessons Learned (cont'd)

### Quadrupole in Cryomodule (2)



INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FUTURE LINEAR COLLIDERS LCWS11

### Quadrupole with Top Head Assembly

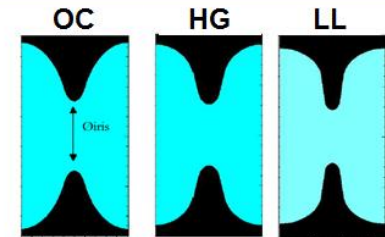


- Current leads
- Top head
- Quadrupole yoke
- Yoke halves clamping rings

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FUTURE LINEAR COLLIDERS LCWS11

### Renascence: Final developmental cryomodule

- Used as testbed
  - 2 new cell shapes
    - HG: High Gradient (reduced  $E_{max}$ )
    - LL: Low Loss (reduced  $B_{max}$ )
  - New tuner (Internal – cold motor)
- Problem: Cavity HOM probe heating
  - Response:
    - Reduce HOM couplers from 4 to 2
    - Add thermal anchoring for HOM signal cables
    - Re-optimize probes for 12 GeV design
- Problem: Tuner reliability
  - Response: Return to original design
- Beam Break Up (BBU)
  - Response:
    - Refined specification
      - longitudinal/transverse modes
    - Revised acceptance criterion

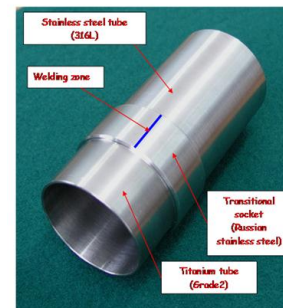


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The pilot specimen was severely tested for strength and leakage. The tests were carried out in Sarov and Dubna (Russia), Pisa (Italy), and Fermilab (USA) under various shock conditions: thermal cycling in liquid nitrogen, cooling to 2K, pressure up to 6 atm inside the specimen. The leak test showed absence of leakage at the leak detector background indication  $\approx 10^{-10}$  atm-cm<sup>3</sup>-s<sup>-1</sup>. To verify the results, we manufactured and tested another 24 Ti + SS transition elements. The tests for leakage and strength of the joints yielded similar results.

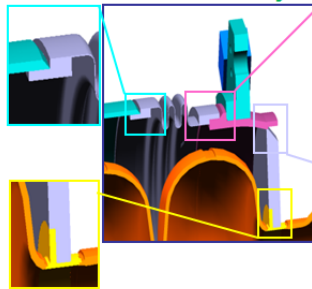
\*A. Besti et al., "Characterization measurements of Ti-SS bimetallic transition joint samples", ILC-NOTE-2008-044, May 2008, JINR, E13-2008-111, Dubna, 2008.  
 \*W. Soyars et al., "Superfluid Helium Testing of a Stainless Steel to Titanium Piping Transition Joint", «Cryogenic Engineering Conference», 2009 at Tucson, Arizona, USA.

### C100 Cavity

- Low Loss (LL) shape
  - Best HOM spectrum, thermal load, and RF power
- Two optimized HOM couplers

### Helium Vessel

- Stainless steel design: cost reduction
  - Utilizes a brazed joint from niobium cavity to helium vessel



CEA preparation for XFEL  
cryomodules integration



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 LCWS11 – AWG3 29 September

### Context

Pre-industrialisation studies

Prototyping

Industrialisation



29/09/2011

LCWS'11 – C. MADEC

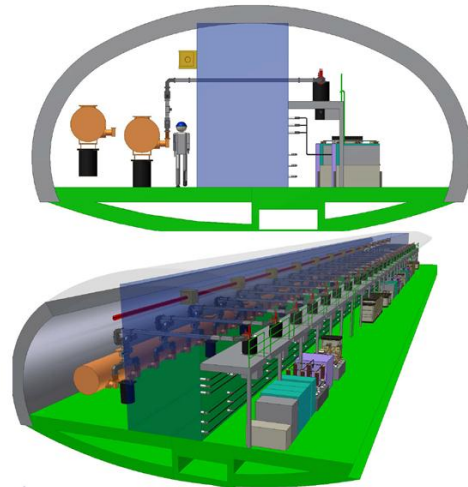
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## Propose the Name of “Kamaboko” Tunnel

We (Japanese) want to name this tunnel as “Kamaboko” tunnel. Kamaboko is a Japanese traditional food, which is made from fresh fish’s paste, and very delicious. Cross-section of tunnel is actually just the shape of kamaboko!

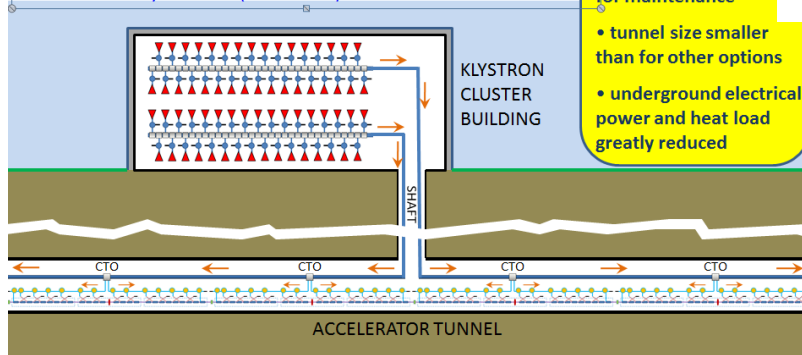


## Klystron Cluster Scheme

- Main linac rf power is produced in surface buildings and brought down to and along the tunnel in low-loss circular waveguide.
- Many modulators and klystrons are “clustered” to minimize surface presence and number of required shafts.
- Power from a cluster is combined and then tapped off in equal amounts at 3-cryomodule (RDR rf unit) intervals.

### ADVANTAGES

- equipment accessible for maintenance
- tunnel size smaller than for other options
- underground electrical power and heat load greatly reduced



2.05 km of linac powered per 2-cluster shaft. 12 shafts total for both linacs.

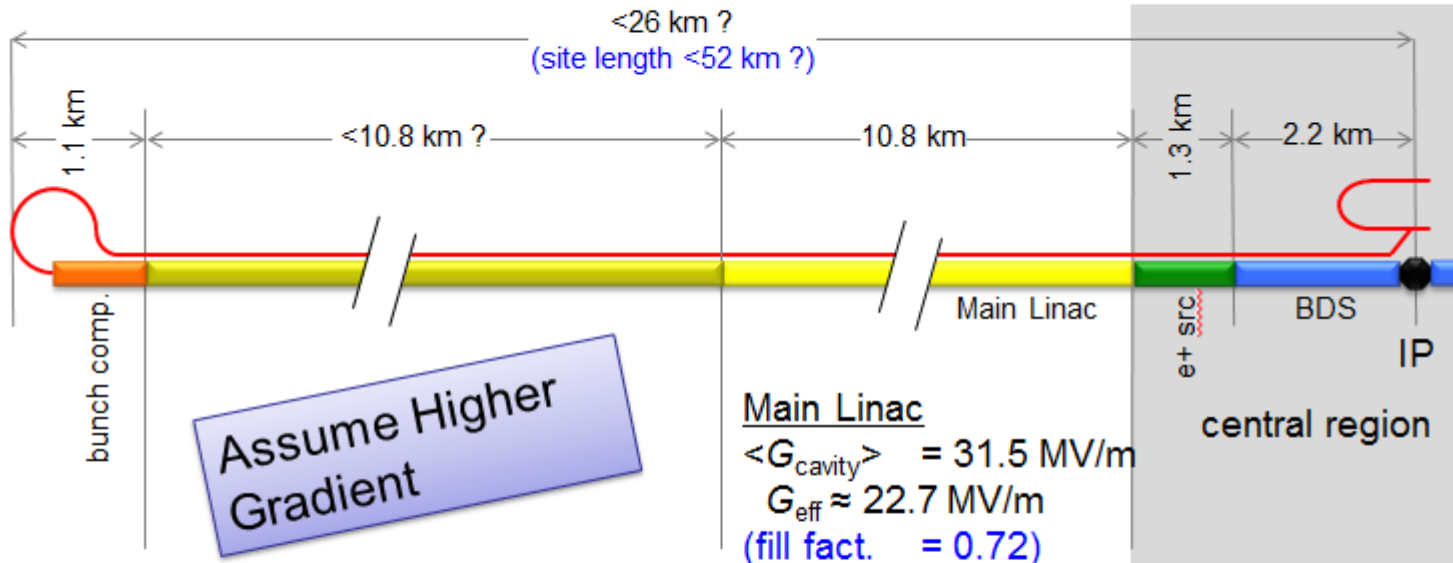
2011/9/28

Current Scheme of DRFS (Fukuda) LCWS11

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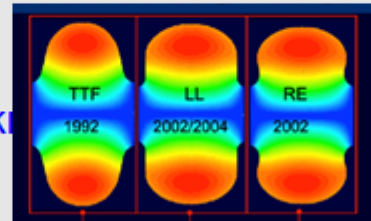
# Beyond 2012

## From 500 to 1000 GeV



Snowmass 2005 baseline recommendation for TeV upgrade:

$G_{\text{cavity}} = 36 \text{ MV/m}$   
 ( $VT \geq 40 \text{ MV/m}$ )  $\Rightarrow 9.6 \text{ km}$



Based on use of low-loss or re-entrant cavity shapes

27.09.11

LCWS - Granada

AWG3 Summary

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FUTURE  
**LINEAR COLLIDERS**  
**LCWS11** GRANADA, SPAIN  
 26-30 SEPTEMBER 2011

## Toward 50 MV/m SRF Acceleration without Field Emission

Rong-Li Geng  
 Jefferson Lab  
 LCWS11, Granada, Spain, September 26-30, 2011

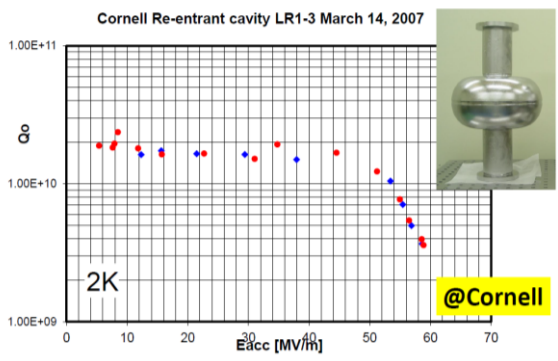
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

*Materials R&D for Increase of  $Q$ ,  $E_{ACC}$  and Energy*  
 Lance Cooley  
 Head, Superconducting Materials Department  
 Technical Division, [Fermilab](#)

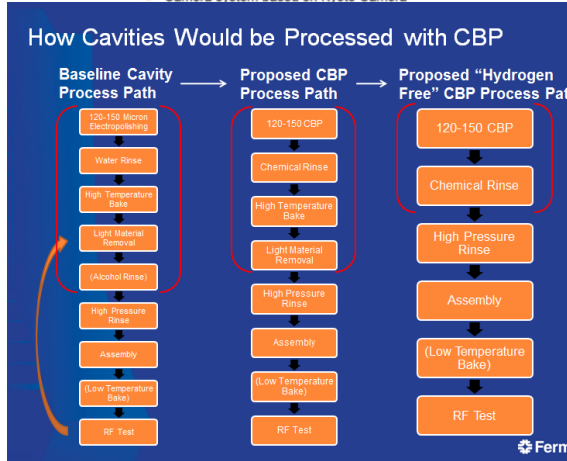
### OBACHT

- Optical bench for automated cavity inspection with high resolution and short timescales

### Proof of high gradient w/ single cells (2)



- Fully automated optical inspection: camera position, illumination, auto focus, image taking and image storing
- The timescale for a single inspection decreases from the order of days to minutes
- Image processing will run in parallel using the stored images
- Camera system based on Kyoto Camera



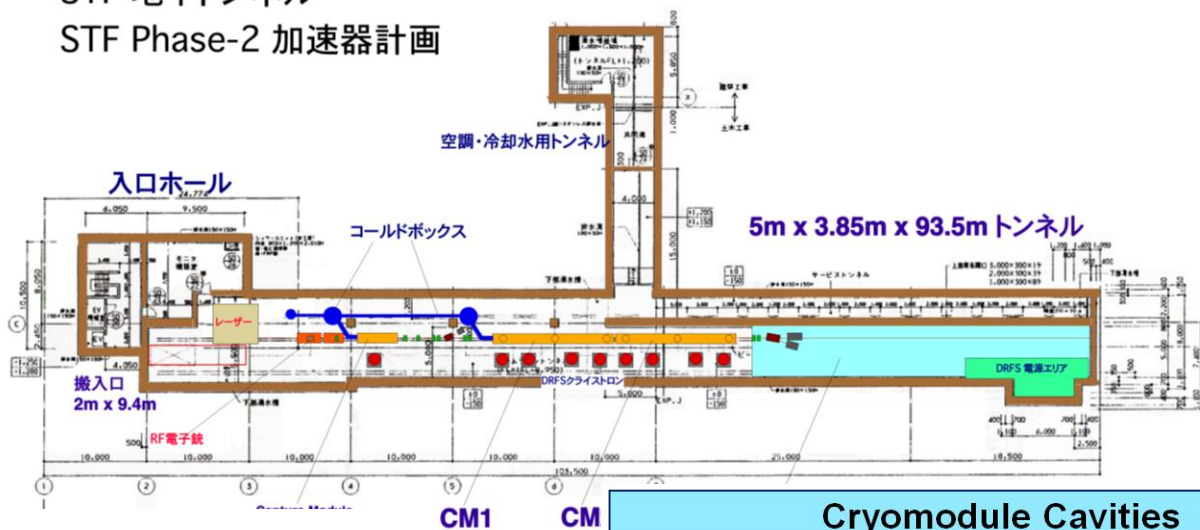
### Summary

- DESY will focus on proper handling of the 800+ cavities for the European XFEL High statistics
- Future laboratory interest is primarily focused on cw-operation  $Q_0$ 
  - single crystal cavities
  - hydroforming
- Systematic studies of gradient limitation Material and surface science



# Ongoing System Tests

STF 地下トンネル  
STF Phase-2 加速器計画



## Cryomodule Cavities

Longer term:  
Study topics



- **Effective usable gradient (gradient margins)**
  - Trade-studies: effective usable gradient vs stability vs gradient spread vs beam current vs ...
- **Develop automation methodologies and strategies**
  - Operate the linac 'as if there were 16,000 cavities'
  - FLASH – 'scale-model' of EU-XFEL operations
  - EU-XFEL – scale-model of ILC operations
- **Exception handling**
  - Fault detection and recovery
- **Address 'devil in the details' practical issues, eg**
  - Measurement and calibration
  - Resolution of control of parameters (Loaded-Q, tuning,...)
  - Thermal stability, repeatability, robustness



FNAL-CM2 23.Sep.2011

CM2 string (8-cavity + magnet)  
assembled and leak checked at FNAL

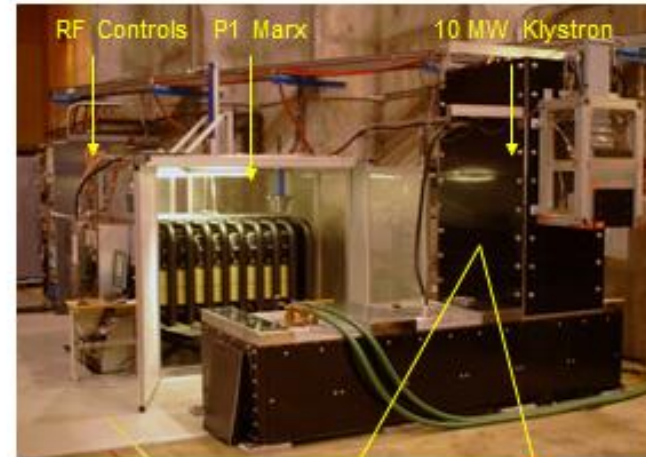
CM2 position	cavity	latest	Eacc
2	TB9RI018	test	35 (HT)
6	TB9AES009	HPR	35 (HT)
3	TB9AES010	HPR	35 (HT)
1	TB9AES008	HPR	35 (HT)
5	TB9ACC016	HPR	36.5 (VT)
4	TB9RI019	test	35 (HT)
7	TB9RI027	test	35 (HT)
8	TB9RI028	test	33 (HT)
<b>status 20.Sep.2011</b>			

All these cavities for CM2 were processed and vertically tested at JLab  
dressed and horizontally tested at FNAL

## Marx Modulators



- **P1 Marx:** has operated over 5 khr although at half pulse length this year due to capacitor lifetime problem – will upgrade with zinc versions
- **P2 Marx:** has lower voltage cells with individual droop control – being assembled
- In FY12, no funding for new development, but
  - P1 and P2 will be long-term tested
  - A SBIR funded **DTI Marx** will be evaluated
  - A new 10 MW MBK will be acquired



Toshiba 10 MW Multi-Beam Klystron (MBK)

Chris Adolphsen

- **A busy, constructive, useful workshop**
- **Great progress on components and industrialization**
  - Glad the we make one of the DG's favorite plots!
- **Many exciting system tests in progress...discovering all the details**
- **A start on high level TDR parameters made...enough to keep moving forward**
- **Many opportunities for collaboration already complete..many more to come**