

# SOS1 Taskforce: A Collection R&D Results

**High-Gradient SC Cavities** 

## Lutz Lilje

## GDE

LCWS07 / ILC07 DESY 31.5.2007 **Global Design Effort** 

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# Outline

- S0S1 R&D Results
  - **S**0
    - Single-cells
    - Tight-loop
    - Production-like
  - <mark>S</mark>1
    - Recent tests on M6 and M7 at DESY
  - Alternatives
    - Material
    - Surface preparation
    - Cavity geometry

## S0S1 'Tight-Loop': Improvement of the Cavity Preparation Process

- Basic assumption
  - Preparation is the critical step
- Main goal:
  - Demonstrate 80% yield in first acceptance test, then 95% with second try
- Tight-loop
  - Test minor variations in the final surface preparation
    - Conduct a dedicated single-cell program
    - Cavity exchange
    - Compare regional preparation setup performance
  - Demonstrate multi-cell handling
  - Demonstrate optimized treatment in a second cycle
- R&D results
  - Single-cells
    - Comparison of final preparation methods (mostly at KEK)
    - Yield already one strong candidate for these processes: 'fresh acid'
  - Multi-cells
    - First tight-loop experiments
    - Two candidate processes: Ultrasound degrease and H2O2

### (A) CBP+CP+Anneal+EP(80µm) +HPR+Baking(120C\*48hrs) K. Saito et al.



Ave. Eacc=39.118.2MV/m

Scattering:20%, Acceptability@40MV/m(ACD):50%

		IS#2	IS#3	IS#4	IS#5	IS#6	IS#7
EP(80)	Eacc	36.90	31.40	45.10	44.20	48.80	28.30
	Qo	1.53e10	8.66e9	9.07e9	5.38e9	9.64e9	1.94e9



#### Ave. Eacc=46.7±1.9MV/m

Scattering:4%, Acceptability@40MV/m(ACD):100%

		IS#2	IS#3	IS#4	IS#6	IS#7	CLG#1	
+EP(20+3) +HF*	Eacc	47.07	<b>44.6</b> 7*	47.82	<b>48.6</b> 0*	43.93*	47.90*	
	Qo	1.06e10	0.98e10	0.78e10	0.80e10	1.17e10	1.0e10	

# KEK: Single-Cell Comparison K. Saito et al.

		Eace,max [MV/m] / Qo @ Eace,max								Emax	Scatt.	140	Acceptability @
	IS#2	IS#3	IS#4	IS#5	IS#6	IS#7	IS#8	CLG#1	CLG#2	average [MV/m]	(%)	Nd#	[%]
CBP+CP+AN+EP(80)+HPR+ Bake	36.9	31.4	45.1	44.2	48.8	28.3				39.1 ± 8.2	21	Yes	50
	1.53E1 0	8.66E9	9.07E 9	5.38E9	9.64E9	1.94E9							
CBP+CP+AN+ EP(80+3 fresh) +HPR+Bake		42.0	46.1	44.3	34.3	39.3			43.8	41.7 ± 4.4	11	Yes	67
		9.72E9	9.47E 9	1.08E1 0	8.56E9	1.03E1 0			3.46E9				
CBP+CP+AN+ EP(40+3 fresh) +HPR+Bake	43.9						49.2*			46.6 ± 3.7	8	Yes	100
	9.47E9						4.33E9						
+EP(20)+HPR+Bake	47.2	52.2	52.9	31.1	48.9	46.5				. 46.4 ± 8.0	17	Yes	83
	5.98E9	1.51E1 0	5.23E 9	5.21E9	7.56E9	9.03E9							
+EP(20+3 fresh)+HPR +HF+Bake	47.1	44.7	47.8		48.6	43.9		47.9		46.7 ± 1.9	4	Yes	100
	1.06E1 0	9.80E9	7.80E 9		8.00E9	1.17E1 0		1.00E1 0					
+EP(20)+H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> +HPR+ Bake	52.3			34.1	43.4	40.9				42.7 ± 6.0		Light	50
	1.09E1 0			1.37E1 0	1.39E1 0	3.01E9					18		
+EP(20)+Degreasing (US)+HPR+ Bake	50.1	52.2								51.2 ±1.5 2.9		.9 Light s	100
	7.80 <b>E</b> 10	7.08E9									2.9		
Others Megasonic													

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JLab Multi-Cells

• Second candidate rinse

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- Ultrasound degrease
- All curves but one limited by quench
- Field emission in one test (A6 final test)



S0S1 'Production-like':

### Determine the Yield of the Full Production Chain

- Production-like tests
  - Several cavities are treated in the same manner
    - demonstrate full yield of the fabrication and preparation process
    - specify yield in more detail
    - includes cavity fabrication errors
      - New vendors will be tested
- R&D results
  - Ongoing preparation work for the XFEL
    - Update of the statistics
  - KEK first try at new vendor (TESLA-like cavities)
    - US develops also new vendor
  - US results on a qualified vendor
    - Both JLab and Cornell results

## **Development of Field Emission since Dec 06**

- Analysis of final Q(E)-results (if only one Q(E) was taken, this result is in both plots):





- Surface treatment at 'standard' company
- Field emission in first processing
- Only few cells are limited at low field ~21 MV/m
  - Similar to first 2 production runs at TTF few bad cells, but larger number gaussian distribution at higher gradient
- Best cavity at 29 MV/m!
  - 3rd alternative rinse:  $H_2O_2$
- Tighter QC for future production runs will be implemented

## Vertical Test Results, Eacc of cells

### Before (total~250 μm), after 2<sup>nd</sup> BP (total~500 μm)







- DESY
  - 4 production batches
    - 24-30 cavities each
  - Reference:
    - 3rd production
      - BCP batch
        - » Production-like with etching as final surface treatment
      - EP batch
        - » R&D effort to demonstrate feasibility of multi-cell EP at KEK and DESY
    - 4th production
      - First 'production-like' effort on EP with multi-cells

#### • US

- 4 cavities total
  - Statistics low !
  - Several tests per cavity
- Surface treatment
  - Baseline: Horizontal EP at Jlab
  - Alternative: Vertical EP at Cornell
    - Data of tests with etching omitted



### 'Qualified' Vendor Productions: Best Test Results



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## S1 R&D

- For the ILC
  - The acceptance test gradient is specified to 35 MV/m, the operational gradient to 31.5 MV/m.
    - Reflects experience that some performance is lost with the installation into modules e.g. M6
  - All modules are for FLASH
    - Schedule pressure determined final choice of cavities e.g. M6
      - Compromises made for gradient performance
- Module tests
  - Operational gradient is steadily increasing e.g. M4, M5, M7
    - Close agreement between VTA and module performance
  - Systems tests for high gradient operation
    - High power coupler performance
    - Tuners esp. fast tuners for Lorentz-force detuning compensation
    - Thermal cycling
    - Alignment and Vibration studies



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# XFEL assets: Module Test at DESY



- High gradient modules have been assembled
  - For installation in FLASH
- Test in dedicated test stand possible e.g.
  - Cavity performance
  - Thermal cycles
  - Heat loads
  - Coupler conditioning
  - Fast tuner performance
  - (LLRF tests)
- Part of the ongoing preparation work for XFEL

#### S1 RF Performance: ilr Accelerator Module Operational Gradients

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_21_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_0.jpeg)

## S1 RF Performance: LINAC vs. Vertical (Cavity Average Gradients)

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Several Modules met expectations
  - E.g. M4, M5, M7
- M6 did not
  - 2 cavities degraded
  - Large spread in gradients in acceptance test due to time pressure for installation into FLASH
- M3\* is a very special case
  - Coupler disassembly wrong
  - Repair with nonstandard treatment and no acceptance test on 4 out of 5 'repaired' cavities
  - Time Pressure: Module needed for installation

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S1/S2 Systems Tests: Cryogenic and Alignment tests

- TTF type 3 module
  - Heat load static (expected value)
    - 40 /80 K: 80 Watt +/- 5 (75 Watt)
    - 4 K: 13 Watt +/- 2 (13 Watt)
    - 2 K: 3.5 Watt +/-1.5 (2.8 Watt)
    - Note: 2 Endcaps lead to higher loss!
  - Module dynamic losses 20 / 22 / 25 MV/m
    - 40 /80 K:20.9 / 22.5 / 24.3 Watt (~3.5 Watt /coupler@25 MV/m)
    - 4 K: <1 / <1 / 1 Watt (0.1 Watt/coupler@25)
    - 2 K: 2.81/ 3.57 / 5.13 Watt (see also Q(E) below)
  - No leaks occurred in 11 thermal cycles
  - Alignment over thermal cycles
  - Vibration measurements

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### CMTB Module 6 during 11th cool down Status:06-March-07

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

Plot\_hist: TTF.KRYO/EPICS\_MKS1MTS/CMTBSLP304\_T/VALUE CMTB-Testmodul TTF.KRYO/EPICS\_MKS1MTS/CMTBSTC1K80\_T/VALUE **K** TTF.KRYO/EPICS\_MKS1MTS/CMTBSTC1K40\_T/VALUE CMTB-Testmodul TTF.KRYO/EPICS\_MKS1MTS/CMTBSTC1K20\_T/VALUE **K**] K) 300. CMTB-Testmodul TTF.KRYO/EPICS\_MKS1MTS/CMTBSTC1K10\_T/VALUE ۷ 250. 200. 150. 100. 50. < 30.12. 2006 28.2. 31.10. 30.11. 29.1. 1 h 30.3.07 Plot (history) LCWS07 / ILC07 DESY 26 **Global Design Effort** 31.5.2007

Cooldown and Warmup data for different cycles:

Horizontal Displacements (only stable T points considered)

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

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ilr

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# Longitudinal Position: Xray of Coupler Antenna (C7)

### (Ansicht Y-Achse)

![](_page_27_Picture_2.jpeg)

## S1 Systems Test: Coupler Processing

- Done in to steps
  - 1st set of 4 couplers
    - Very tight vacuum interlock thresholts
  - 2nd set of 4 couplers
    - Used 'relaxed' vacuum interlock thresholts
- Very fast processing
  - Due to improved handling after pre-processing at LAL Orsay

D. Kostin

- Comparable to individual cavity high power test results
- M7 preliminary!

20.50.100.200.400.800.1300 us pulses 29.11.2006 Pressure / mb/ nalpowitra position marpowitedum powitydurp marporieste pobugkai tange/pookpike Power I KH ofure 1 dates 7 pforw3 story 4 400 pfore-5 100 phone 6 200 pform? phone 8 0.90 Pesid(e-)/V 0.80 +1 +2 080 +3 0.50 -4 0.40 +5 0.30 e-6 0.20 +7 -8 0.00 6.00 Peak(Light)/V photo 1 5.00photo 2 4.00photo 3 photo 4 300 photo 5 2.00 3 chords photo 7 photo 8 000-15 312-Temp/K 310-£000k1 309-£00k2 0004.3 30E 00044 104 00015 34000 000k7 0004.8

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![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

### M6 and M7 RF conditioning

![](_page_29_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Comparison with Horizontal Test Coupler Processing

**D.** Kostin

![](_page_30_Figure_2.jpeg)

# (R.Paparella – INFN, K. Przygoda – Uni. Lodz, L. Lilje DESY)

- Initial demonstration for each cavity
  - Measure detuning
  - Compensate detuning individually, one after the other
    - Classical compensation
    - 'Second oscillation' compensation
    - No RF feedback
  - In addition
    - Work on piezo diagnostics: Impedance measurement
    - Measure transfer functions from one piezo to another
      - Is there any crosstalk between the cavities?
- Demonstrate compensation on full module for all cavities simultaneously
  - With RF feedback

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **Tuner Setup**

- •Current design in use at FLASH
  - Design by CEA
  - Fast piezo detuning introduce not from beginning

Design by M. Maurier and P. Leconte based of the MACSE tuner design (CEA Saclay)

- Is the backup solution for XFEL

![](_page_32_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_8.jpeg)

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![](_page_33_Picture_0.jpeg)

700 Piezo OFF 600 Piezo ON 100 0 cav 1 - 35 MV/m cav 2 - 31 MV/m cav 3 - 35 MV/m cav 4 - 33 MV/m cav 6 - 20 MV/m cav 7 - 30 MV/m cav 8 - 23 MV/m

Maximum Lorentz Force detuning compensation results

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Operation of Full module – Vector-Sum

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Conclusion on M6/M7 Tests

- CMTB has proven to be essential tool for thorough linac-independent tests of modules
- M6 and M7 have passed several important tests
  - Coupler processing smooth and short
  - Alignment over several thermal cycles was repeatable (M6)
  - No leaks occurred during cycling
  - Piezo compensation
  - Vibration in warm o.k. (M6 done, M7 underway)
- Nonetheless some issues remain
  - Cavity performance degradation
  - Vibration in cold state need more still more understanding
    - Nonetheless a clear suspect for the ~30 Hz peak has been found
    - M7 results not yet available
- Minor evolutions in design will be tested on M8
  - Important step toward a XFEL prototype test

![](_page_36_Picture_0.jpeg)

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# XFEL is an Important Asset

- Continuous production of cavities in line of preparation improvements
  - Is a significant part of the cavity data set, as you have seen
- Material issues
  - Scanning for a large batch of material
  - Qualifying more niobium vendors
  - Alternatives: Large-grain material is still an option for the XFEL
- Pre-series will start 2008
  - EP is becoming industry process from autumn
- Design for manufacturing for the cavities
  - Review types of welds and welding procedures
- Quality assurance
  - Defining a reasonable and affordable QC procedure
- Module design and assembly has been reviewed by industry
  - Report is due soon
- (Coupler industrialisation)

# XFEL Assets: E.g. Module Transportation

ACCEL

possible solution for XFEL module transports

ACCEL

**ACCEL Cryomodule Assembly Study I** 

S. Bauer, B. Griep, M. Pekeler, H. Vogel, J. Zeutschel ACCEL Instruments GmbH Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 1 51429 Bergisch Gladbach

TTC meeting at FNAL, April 23-26, 2007

![](_page_38_Picture_7.jpeg)

transport frame is mounted on truck
truck can be loaded with crane from top

![](_page_38_Picture_8.jpeg)

Burneces \_\_\_\_\_

![](_page_38_Picture_10.jpeg)

#### Industry Study on the Series Production of XFEL Cryomodules

#### C.Boffo, W. Gärtner, S. Sattler, G. Sikler, U.-M. Tai

![](_page_38_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_14.jpeg)

**CM** Transport

lfr.

BABCOCK NOELL

-A lift-off case has to be avoided.

 Bending of the post is still critical, even though distributed over three posts

-A fixture of the GRT at both ends will (widely) solve both problems (-stiffness of the GRT)

10 Mining at 1984, 22 - 26 April 20

![](_page_39_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Large Grain/Single Crystal Niobium[2]

Ninxia

CBMM

![](_page_39_Picture_3.jpeg)

Ingot "D",800 ppm Ta

![](_page_39_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### Ingot "C", 1500 ppm Ta

006 Single

![](_page_39_Picture_11.jpeg)

Heraeus

Wah Chang

B

Single Crystal Workshop Araxa, Brasil

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![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_0.jpeg)

**Option** : Large Grain cavities / BCP

Heraeus / Accel (three cavities)

![](_page_41_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Figure_4.jpeg)

Less fabrication steps (lower cost) no forging-rolling disk from ingot (less material pollution) High RRR ~ 500

(avoid HT to  $\nearrow K$ )

Probably higher gradients after Electropolishing (coming tests)

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![](_page_42_Picture_0.jpeg)

DESY single crystal cavity 1AC8 build from Heraeus disc by rolling at RWTH, deep drawing and EB welding at ACCEL

![](_page_42_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Figure_5.jpeg)

Q(Eacc) curve after only 112 µm BCP and in situ baking 120°C for 6 hrs.

> Preparation and RF tests of P.Kneisel, JLab

W. Singer, Single Crystal Nb Technology Workshop, CBMM, Brazil, Oct. 30-Nov. 1, 2006

![](_page_43_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_44_Picture_0.jpeg)

- Cornell development
- Possible benefits
- Simpler
  - No large acid barrel, no plumbing, valves, no acid heat exchanger...
- Less expensive to reproduce many systems
- Possible disadvantage
  - more exposure to H
  - 600 800 C, H degassing required

![](_page_44_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Picture_0.jpeg)

1E+11 F

## Baking

![](_page_46_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Standard process :
- Ultra High Vacuum 110°C/60h - 120°C/48h - 139°C/12h
- Fast Argon baking :

Argon - 145°C / 3 h successfully tested on EP cavity

![](_page_46_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_48_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### Ave. Eacc=46.7±1.9MV/m

Scattering:4%, Acceptability@40MV/m(ACD):100%

		IS#2	IS#3	IS#4	IS#6	IS#7	CLG#1	
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	Qo	1.06e10	0.98e10	0.78e10	0.80e10	1.17e10	1.0e10	

### 60mm-Aperture Re-Entrant Cavity Best Eacc = 59 MV/m Cornell-KEK Collaboration

## H. Padamsee et al.

![](_page_49_Picture_2.jpeg)

**RE-LR1-3** 

Cornell 60 mm aperture re-entrant cavity LR1-3 March 14, 2007

![](_page_49_Figure_4.jpeg)

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![](_page_50_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_1.jpeg)

# S0S1 Plan is on the Move

- Dedicated manpower added to task force
- R&D with many results closely linked to this plan are available already
  - E.g. the XFEL project is an important stepping stone with several important results for the ILC
- Tight-loop started
  - Hot candidates for surface preparation:
    - Fresh acid, H202, Ultrasound degrease
  - Common data sets are being developed
- Production-like
  - Resource-intensive
  - Several batches are underway
  - Facilities are becoming online (Jlab, STF coming next)
- Modules
  - M6 and M7 are important data points
  - Resource-intensive and long lead times
    - Under discussion: Propose to build proof-of-principle across regions
  - Interface to S2 needs work
- S0S1 Plan has become much clearer as resources are known better
  - Scenarios have been developed
    - Pessimistic case: A lot of data available for an educated decision for the EDR
    - Optimistic case: Even though the final full production-like assessment will be later than the EDR a significantly improved data set available on ILC-specific process
- XFEL
  - Several points of connection have been discussed and are critical to the success of the ILC R&D program
- Alternatives are developing rapidly

# XFEL is an Important Asset

- Continuous production of cavities in line of preparation improvements
  - XFEL is a significant part of the cavity data set, as you have seen
- Material issues
  - Scanning for a large batch of material
  - Qualifying more niobium vendors
  - Alternatives: Large-grain material is still an option for the XFEL
- Pre-series will start 2008
  - EP is becoming industry process from autumn
- Design for manufacturing for the cavities
  - Review types of welds and welding procedures
- Quality assurance
  - Defining a reasonable and affordable QC procedure
- Module design and assembly has been reviewed by industry
  - Report is due soon
- (Coupler industrialisation)

![](_page_53_Picture_0.jpeg)

# • Thanks for your attention!

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