ILC – Enabling Technology

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Superconducting Radio Frequency Technology (SRF)

Topics

- •Principle of the devices
- •Basics of RF Superconductivity
- •Examples of operating facilities using SRF
- •Examples of facilities in planning that would use SRF
- •Potential of new superconducting materials for the future

Accelerating Cavity Principle





Combine with the Fact of Superconductivity



Difference between DC and RF Resistance

Below a "transition temperature" the electric current carried by **Cooper Pairs** with no resistance to their movement DC Cooper pairs move without resistance in one direction only RF (AC) Cooper pairs move back and forth to carry the alternating RF currents. They have inertia so moving them back and forth requires an electric field inside the material. Those normal conducting electrons that have not condensed into Cooper Pairs are also accelerated by the electric field and thus the resistance. As the temperature approaches absolute zero more and more of the electrons condense, lowering the resistance.

Leads to Main Advantages of Superconducting Cavities

- A superconducting cavity reduces the wall dissipation by many orders of magnitude over a copper cavity
- => Affordable higher CW and long pulse gradients
- Larger aperture cavity geometry => for better beam quality



Typical Accelerating Cavity for High Velocity Particles



| [\]/₂ |



Typical Accelerating Cavity for Low Velocity Particles



Accelerating Gaps $<^{\lambda}/_{2}$





Proven Applications of SRF

- Nuclear Physics
 - lons (total > 1 GeV)
 - Low Energy
 - Nuclear Astrophysics
 - Electrons (total 12 GeV)
- Light Sources
 - Storage Rings
 - FELs
- Neutron Sources

(Examples to be given not a complete list – apologies)

Started in 1978



Superconducting Accelerating Structures

FRIB, Facility for Rare Isotope Beams Under Construction at MSU

 336 Resonators to be built – QWR and HWR





Medium Energy Nucelar Physics

- Understanding the quark-gluon structure of nucleus
- Distribution of nuclear spin



6 -12 GeV Re-circulating Linear Accelerator for Nuclear Physics Using Electrons



SOUTH LINAC CRYOMODULES



X-Ray Science

X-Ray Science

Extremely Broad Deals with everything from Fundamental Biology and Medicine to

Chemistry Chemical engineering Metallurgy Metallurgical engineering

materials physics nanoscience

civil engineering environmental science



Chemistry Nobel prize





SRF in Electron Storage Rings for X-Rays

- CESR/CHESS (USA)
- Canadian Light Source
- Taiwan Light Source
- DIAMOND Light Source (UK)
- Shanghai Light Source



- SOLEIL (France)
- Beijing Tau-Charm Factory
- Swiss Light Source
 For life time increase
- ELETTRA (Italy)
 - For life time increase
- NSLS2 BNL (USA) (under construction)

Free Electron Lasers: Infrared, UV, X-Ray

- Jefferson Lab
- JAERI-FEL
- Darmstadt
- DESY (FLASH)

DESY – SASE – FEL FLASH VUV to Soft X-Rays



Basis of XFEL, Now Under Construction







25 MV/m

8-Cavity Module for FLASH and XFEL



module length 12.2 m

XFEL (18 GeV) Under Construction





SNS (1 GeV protons, > 1 MW) Low Energy Neutrons by Spallation In A Target



50 Yr-Growth of Installed Voltage for v/c=1 Accelerators

A "Livingston Plot" for RF Superconductivity



Year

Future Projects Under Study with Prototype Construction *(besides ILC)*

High Intensity Proton Linacs Beam Power 1–5 MW

- Anticipated
- ESS
 - European Spallation Source
- CSNS China
- Proton Drivers
 - Project X (Fermilab)
 - SPL (CERN)
- ADS
 - MYRRAH
 - India
 - Japan
 - China

Future > 2020 Project X Accelerator at Fermilab



Two accelerator sections comprised of SRF cavities

Energy Recovery Linac Next Generation Light Sources



- BESSY ERL
- KEK ERL
- BNL
- LBNL NGLS
 - FEL

Benefits from New Generation of Light Sources

- X-Ray FELs and ERLs
- Single molecule processes
- Nanoscale objects
- Biological systems
- Magnetic spin/semiconductors
- Crigins of life, extraterrestrial science
- Coherence phenomena, quantum information
- Attosecond electronic processes
- Superfluidity, Bose and Fermi statistics
- Molecular electronics

time dynamics will occupy a central role many of in these investigations

The Future?

- New Materials with higher Eacc limit
 - Nb3Sn
 - MgB2

Can We Expect Higher Accelerating Fields than for Nb From New Materials?

- GL theory gives Eacc ~ H_{sh} ~ 0.75 H_{c}
 - for kappa (λ/ξ) >> 1
 - $Nb_3Sn :Tc = 18 K$, $H_{sh} = 3000 Oe => E_{acc} = 80 MV/m$ (improved shape cavity)
 - MgB₂:Tc = 38 K, H_{sh} = 6200 Oe => E_{acc} = 172 MV/m (improved shape cavity)
- How do experiments compare with (simple) GL theory?
- Much materials development required!

Best Nb₃Sn Today

- $R_s \sim n\Omega$ (low field, 2K)
- Highest surface field ~ 1300 Oe (\rightarrow 32 MV/m)
- (Nb also ~ $n\Omega$, surface field ~ 2000 Oe)
- More material development needed

Best MgB₂ Today

- Rs about $1 \mu \Omega$
- Highest surface fields ~ 300 Oe (\rightarrow 8MV/m) (Nb has reached n Ω and 2000 Oe)

Much material development required

SUMMARY

- SRF Has Become a Core Technology Worldwide for a Variety of Accelerators
- HEP
- Nuclear Physics
- Nuclear-Astrophysics
- Material Science: X-rays
- Material Science: Neutron Sources

Concluding Wish!

May all these "coming attractions" face ZERO RESISTANCE !!