

### **RDR Cavity System**

### Mandatory and Optional Changes Lutz Lilje GDE

ILC Cavity Kick-off Meeting DESY 26.4.2007

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### TTF@1 GeV





### Outline

- Cavity and cavity system design:
  - compare XFEL choices with mandatory and potential design changes for the baseline
- Review of RDR work for cavity system,
  - possible design changes,
    - fabrication changes for baseline cavity
    - HOM,
    - tank material,
    - seal,
    - endgroup welding,
    - thicker endplate,
- Indication of how 'scoring' cost/benefit will be done

# TTF Cavity Today and XFEL Cavity

Old

New

- Only minor design changes to reduce cost/simplify manufacturing will be done e.g.
  - Removal of coupler port stiffener
  - Removal of 'pockets' short side
  - Removal of outside recess
  - Less holes in stiffener ring
  - Thinner stiffener ring
  - Review tolerances
    - Loosen where possible e.g. stiffeners rings



Mandatory Changes to Baseline: Cavity

- Cavity Length
  - Only real necessary change to increase ILC fill factor
  - Main issues
    - Need more compact tuner design
    - XFEL will not change this

## Optional changes: Cavity

- Material
  - Large-grain
    - Straight-forward implementation if material available
      - See W. Singer talk
    - Still need thorough analysis of cost-benefit
    - Performance demonstration on multi-cells needed
      - So far only BCP result available
      - EP underway at DESY (stay tuned...)
- HOM design
  - Coupler kicks
- Tank material
  - Cost
- Thicker endplate
  - Lorentz-force detuning
- Seal
- End-group welding



**Option** : Large Grain cavities / BCP

Heraeus / Accel (three cavities)





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

(avoid HT to ∧K)

#### Probably higher gradients after Electropolishing (coming tests)

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#### Large Grain Nb: Comparison of EP vs. BCP

Two cavities (deep drawn cups) of Heraeus Nb with RRR 500; Reproducible gain of 10 and 13 MV/m after EP compared to BCP





The European

X-Ray Laser Project

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### Optional changes: Cavity

- Material
  - Large-grain
- HOM design
  - Coupler kicks
    - Needs further evaluation
    - Mitigation could be straight-forward
- Thicker endplate
  - Lorentz-force detuning
- Tank material
  - Cost
- Seal
- End-group welding





### **Coupler Kick**

Igor Zagorodnov and Martin Dohlus ILC Workshop, DESY 31 May, 2007

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## HOM Wake Mitigation Options

- Following Chris Adolphsen there are fixes:
  - "Igor's solution of rotating the HOM relative the FPC this reduces the effect by a factor of 10"
    - Cavity design change
    - Needs beam test
  - "feeding every other cavity or every other cryomodule from the opposite side (like is done in the SLAC linac)."
    - Straight-forward solution
    - Is this still feasible from RF unit to RF unit?
      - Possibly simplest way to alter tunnel layout
  - "reducing the beam pipe diameter to 60 mm so the HOM and FPC antennae are not 'seen' directly by the beam (this is not a problem for the LL cavity for example note the irises could still be 70 mm diameter, but the wake would still be larger due to the smaller beam pipe size)"
    - Cavity design change
    - Needs beam test

### Optional changes: Cavity

- Material
  - Large-grain
- HOM design
  - Coupler kicks
- Thicker endplate
  - Lorentz-force detuning
    - E.g. TESLA-type cavities at KEK
      - Thicker endplate design necessitated other design changes
    - Need to prove improvement in stiffness reduces Lorentz-force detuning
- Tank material
  - Cost
- Seal
- End-group welding

### **Improvement in the STF Baseline Cavities**



#### **Fabrication of the STF Baseline Cavities**





- 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!
- 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)



### Optional changes: Cavity

- Material
  - Large-grain
- HOM design
  - Coupler kicks
- Thicker endplate
  - Lorentz-force detuning
- Tank material
  - Cost
    - Need to understand cost differences between regions for Ti as tank material
    - Need to understand technical issues with stainless better
- Seal
  - Reliability
    - DESY 'diamond'-shaped seal choice for XFEL
    - Each lab tends to have its favorite sealing technology
      - Need 'neutral' technical analysis on pros and cons
      - Need data on reliability e.g. number of re-assemblies needed
- End-group welding
  - Cost
    - Need performance demonstration
    - Need cost-benefit analysis

# Mandatory changes: Coupler

- TTF-III is baseline
  - Has performed up to at least 37 MV/m without problems
  - Processing time reduced significantly
    - Protection with dry nitrogen led to significant improvement
  - Problems have only been observed in case of assembly accidents e.g.
    - Wrong screw material (gripping)
  - XFEL choice
    - Minor design changes to reduce cost
      - Mainly result from industry study by LAL Orsay
- There is no mandatory change!



- 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!



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#### M6 and M7 RF conditioning







#### Comparison with Horizontal Test Coupler Processing

**D.** Kostin



# Optional changes: Coupler

- Several Changes have been proposed
  - Need full cost-benefit analysis on each
  - Fixed coupling
- Several Designs have been tested on test stands successfully
  - Need still tests with cavities
- Disk-type windows
  TESLA-type at KEK
- Capacitive coupling
  - Ichiro system at KEK
- Larger diameter ports
  SLAC, LAL Orsay

## Mandatory Changes: Tuner

- Must be compact
  - Cavity length change removes space
- XFEL Tuner
  - Cavity length not changed
  - Choice is Saclay I with piezo integration done by DESY
    - Performance demonstrated up to 35 MV/m
    - Endurance test in FLASH soon
      - 3 Modules equipped with fast piezo tuners
    - For optimum piezo performance cavities must be pretuned to lower frequency for tank welding



### **Tuner Setup**

#### •Current design in use at FLASH

- **Design by CEA** —
- Fast piezo detuning introduce not \_ from beginning
- Is the backup solution for XFEL —





of the MACSE tuner design (CEA Saclay)

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700 Piezo OFF 600 Piezo ON Detuning over the flat-top [Hz] 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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### Optional Changes: Tuner

- Motor accessibility
  - Motor outside cryostat
    - TESLA-type at KEK
    - Need additional feedthrough on cryostat
  - Motor accessible via special flange
- Piezo accessibility
  - Piezo accessible from outside
    - Through larger coupler flange TESLA-type at KEK
    - Extra-flange for Ichiros at KEK
- Piezo temperature level
  - **80 K** 
    - Ichiros at KEK
- These changes need a cost-benefit analysis
  - Driving argument for inside motor was cost
- In addition, a model for module repair in ILC needed
  - All these options need to warm up the machine (except for outside motor) to repair
  - As this is the critical time scale to which everything else is short TESLA philosophy was to swap broken modules with spare ones
    - Repair done outside of the tunnel

### Mandatory changes: Magnetic shield

- Baseline is outside helium vessel
- Performance demonstrated
  - Achieve Q<sub>0</sub> >10<sup>10</sup> regularly

### Optional changes: Magnetic shield

- Inside Helium vessel
  - TESLA-type at KEK



- Main issue is cost
- Performance is as important
- Time available is short



- But many options are poorly justified
  - Thorough analysis of cost–benefit has not been done in many cases
    - e.g. no thorough study available on large-grain material, but very rough estimates
  - Understanding of regional cost differences in RDR is needed as this has driven optional developments
    - e.g. tank material is a candidate in this category

## Performance is as important

- We (the ILC project) ...
  - have to agree on components test
  - need to get a systematic overview of what tests are needed to make us comfortable with design changes
    - Cavity shape changes need beamtest
    - Cavity material changes need 'only' performance test



- Depending on the impact of the options testing might exceed EDR timeline
  - certainly true for the ILC module
- How many tests?
  - How many couplers would you like to built to be sure of the cost reductions you think of?



- XFEL is baseline in many cases
  - Performance tested up to ILC levels for cavities, couplers and tuners
- Need to establish common set of criteria for making an option a candidate for ILC
  - Thorough cost-benefit analysis must be first in line
  - Agreed-upon tests are needed ('fair')
  - A realistic timeline provided by proponent is needed to assess what could be achieved by the EDR
    - also could decide certain demonstrations being postponed beyond EDR