



# PIP-II SRF Cryomodules

Genfa Wu

Americas Workshop on Linear Colliders 2020

October 20, 2020

A Partnership of:

US/DOE

India/DAE

Italy/INFN

UK/UKRI-STFC

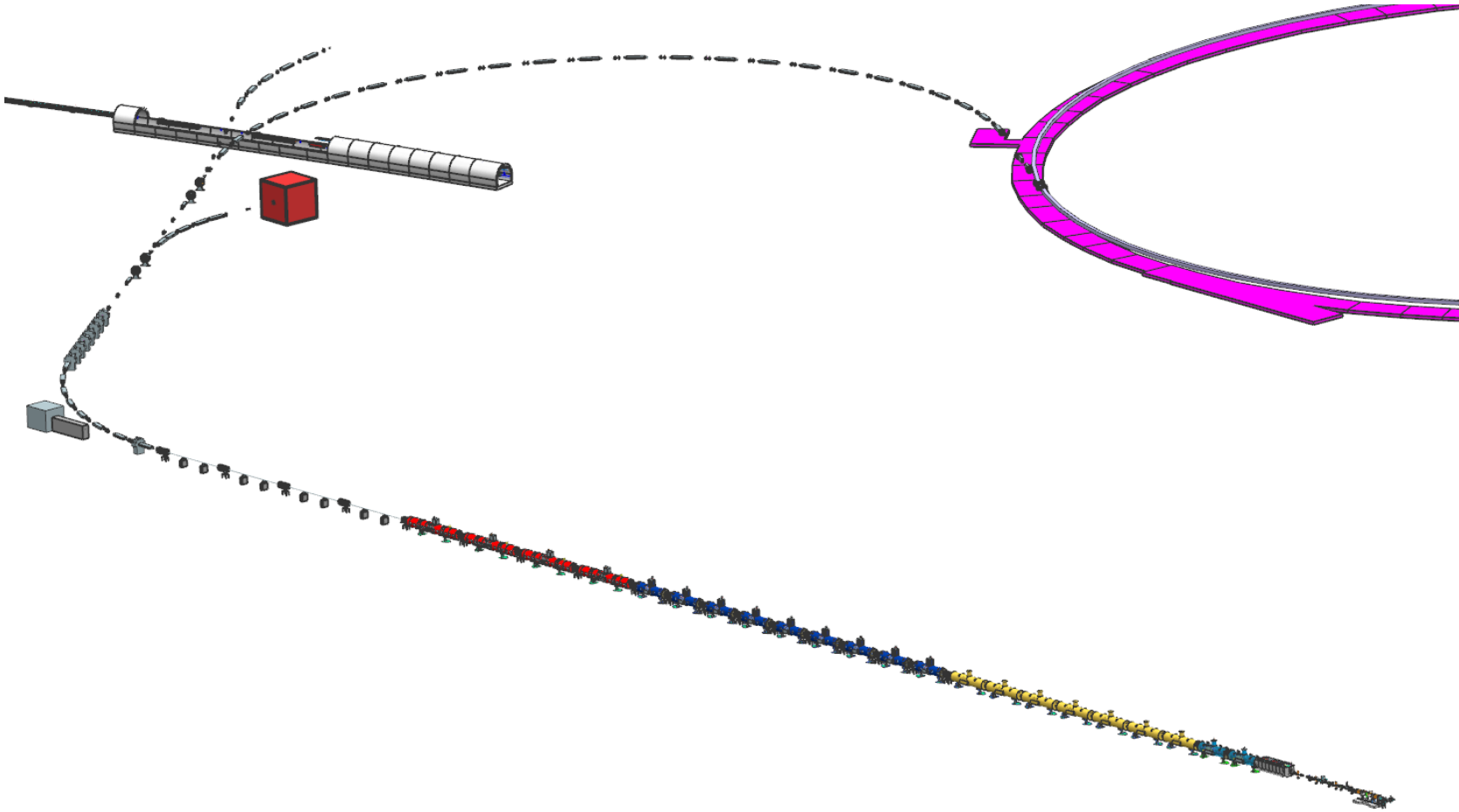
France/CEA, CNRS/IN2P3

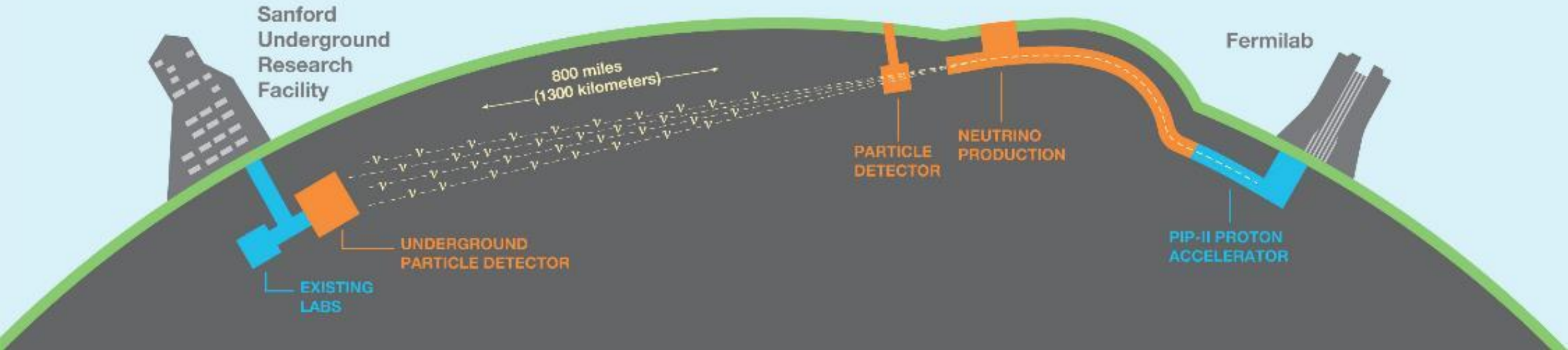
Poland/WUST



# Outline

- Introduction
- Design Overview
- Recent progress
- Summary





**Origin of matter.** Investigate leptonic CP violation. Are neutrinos the reason the universe is made of matter?



**Neutron star and black hole formation.** Ability to observe neutrinos from supernovae events and perhaps watch formation of black holes in real time.



**Unification of forces.** Investigate nucleon decay.

# Proton Improvement Plan – II (PIP-II)



PIP-II

SRF Linac

Transfer Line

Main Injector

Booster

# PIP-II Mission



**PIP-II** will enable the world's most intense beam of neutrinos to the international LBNF/DUNE project, and a broad physics research program, powering new discoveries for decades to come.

## PIP-II Linac capabilities

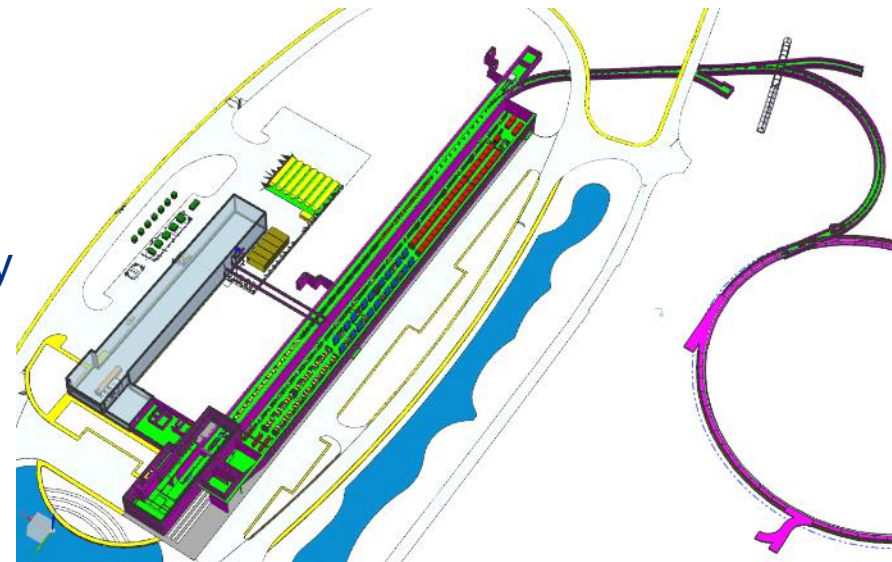
### Beam Power

- 1.2 MW proton beam
- Upgradeable to multi-MW

### Flexibility and multi-user capability

- Compatible w/ CW-operations
- Customized beams
- Multi-user delivery

### Reliability



## PIP-II Scope

### 800 MeV H<sup>-</sup> linac

- Warm Front End & SRF section

### Linac-to-Booster transfer line

- 3-way beam split

### Upgraded Booster

- 20 Hz, 800 MeV injection
- New injection area

### Upgraded Recycler, Main Injector

- RF in both rings

### Conventional facilities, incl.

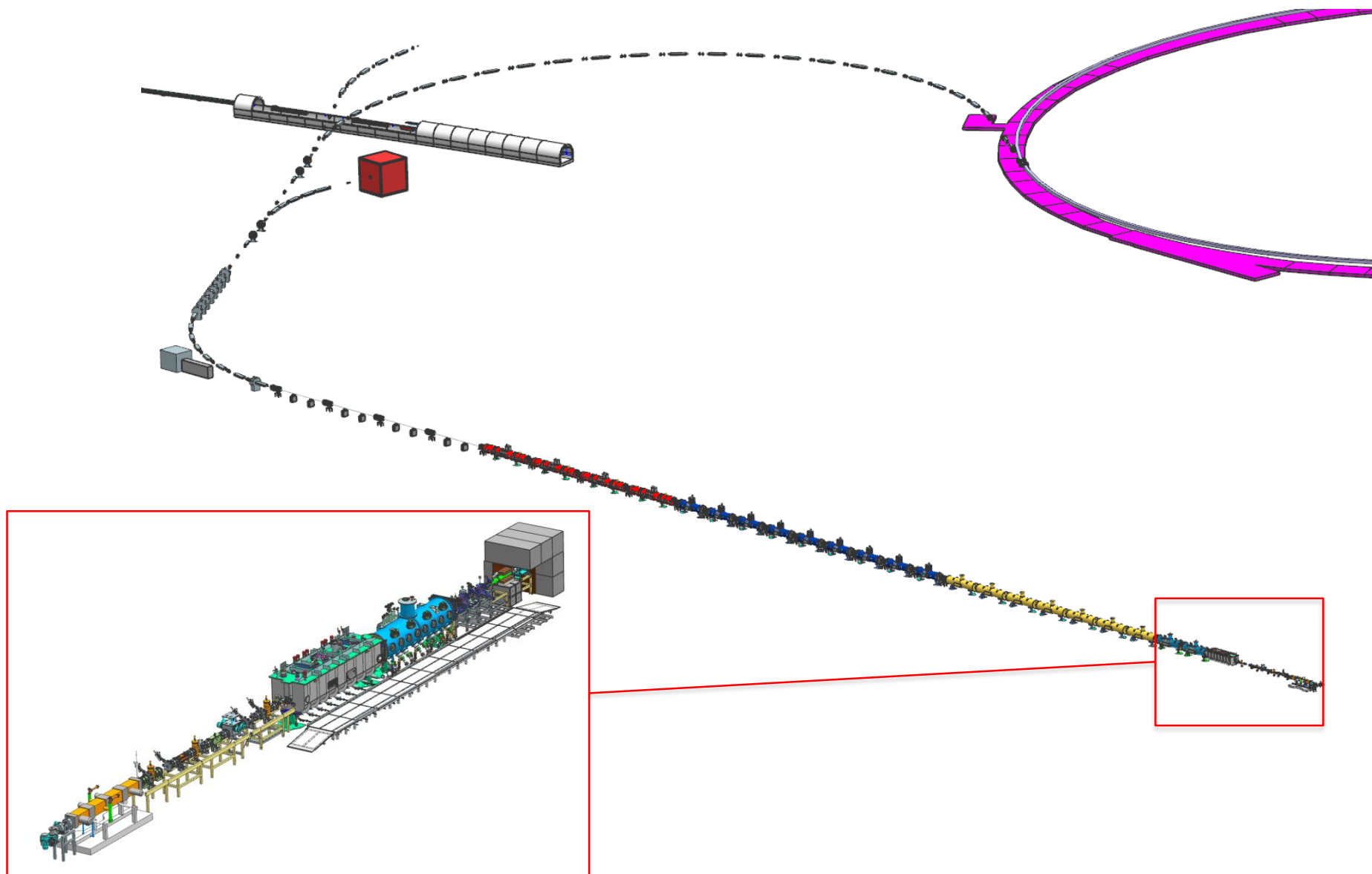
- Site preparation
- Cryoplat Building
- Linac Complex
- Booster Connection

The PIP-II scope enables the accelerator complex to reach 1.2 MW proton beam on LBNF target.

Slide by L. Merminga

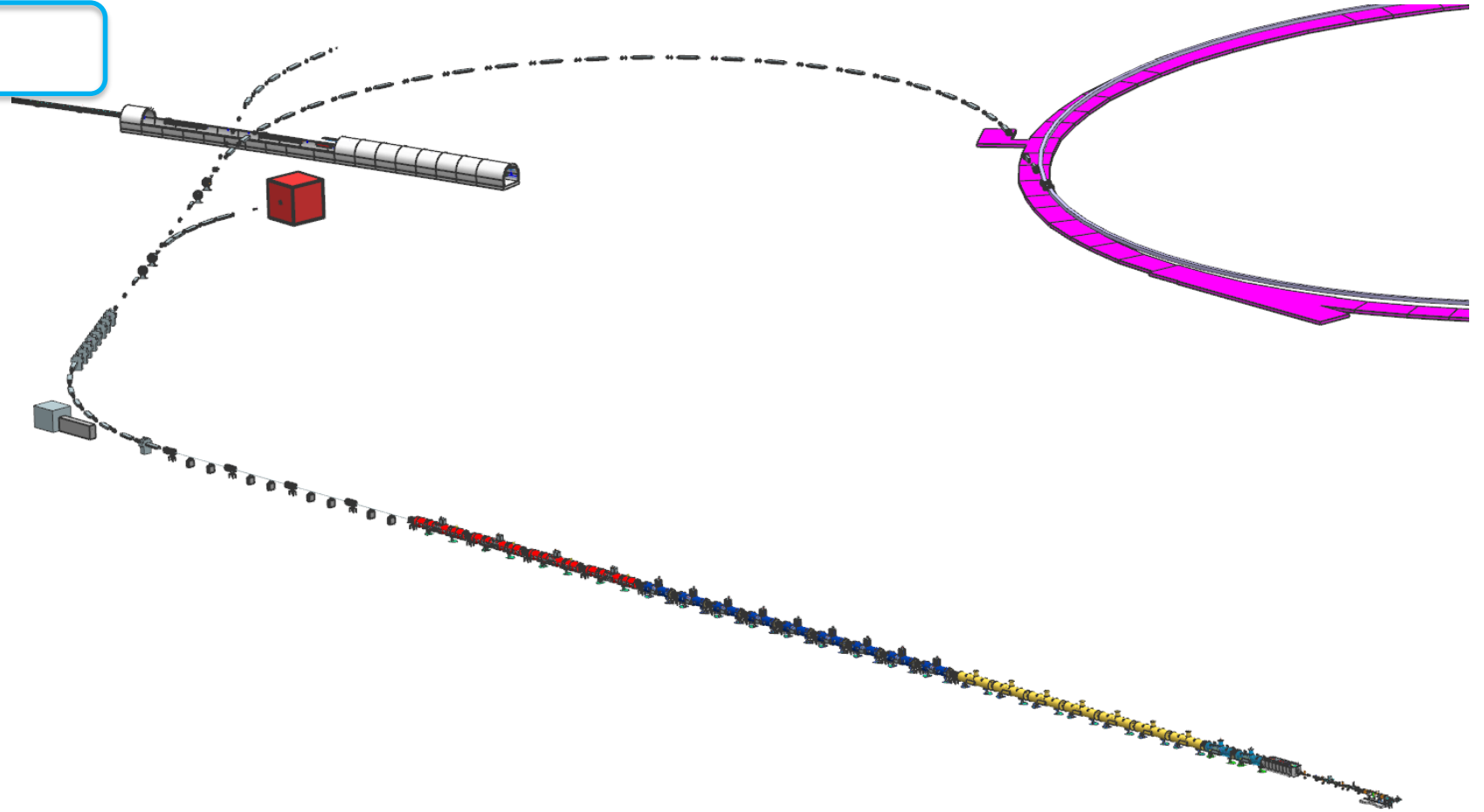


# PIP-II Front-End and Injector Test Facility

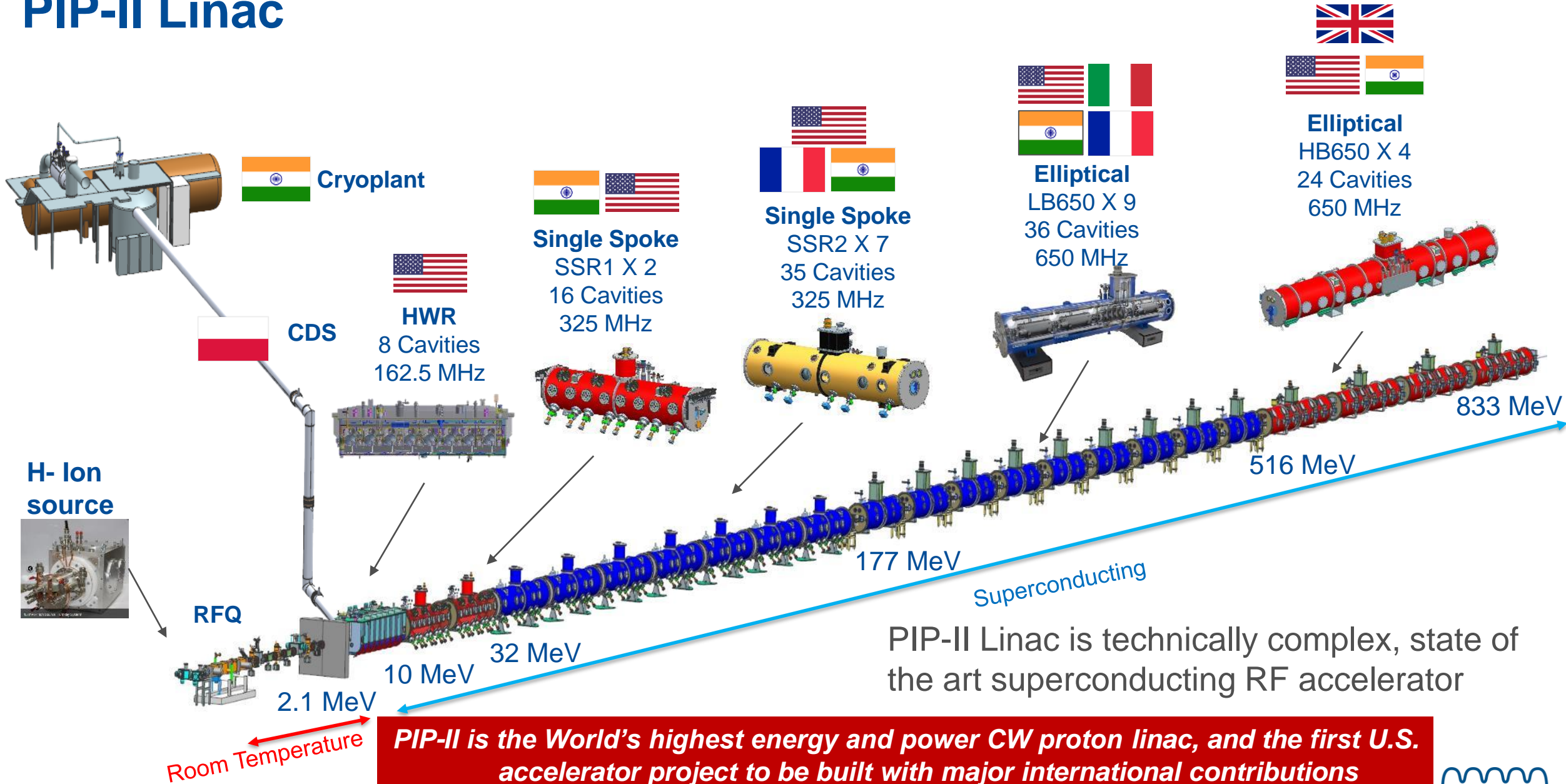


# Outline

- Introduction
- Design Overview
- Recent progress
- Summary

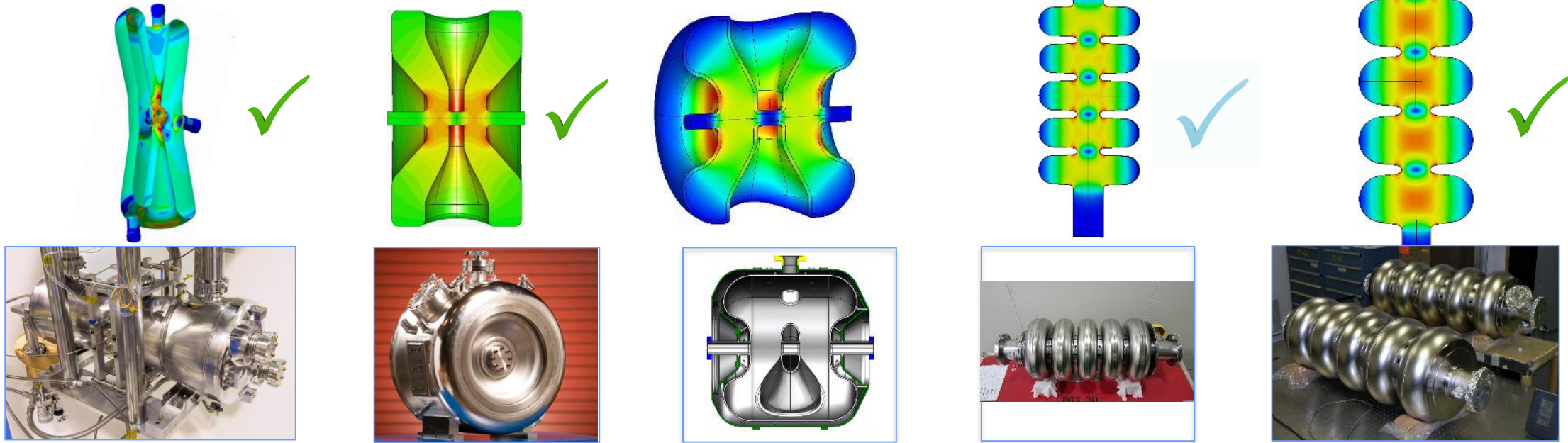


# PIP-II Linac





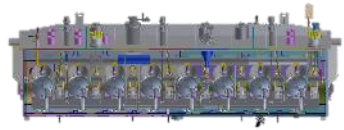
# PIP-II Cavities



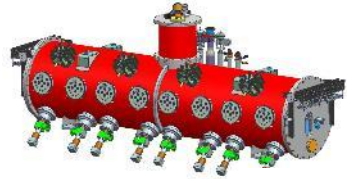
Cavity	$\beta$	Frequency [MHz]	Aperture [mm]	Effective Length [cm]	Accelerating Gradient* [MV/m]	$E_{\text{peak}}$ [MV/m]	$B_{\text{peak}}$ [mT]	R/Q [ $\Omega$ ]	G [ $\Omega$ ]
HWR	0.11	162.5	33	20.7	9.7	44.9	48.3	272	48
SSR1	0.22	325	30	20.5	10.0	38.4	58.1	242	84
SSR2	0.47	325	40	43.6	11.5	40.3	77.4	305	115
LB650	0.61	650	88	70.4	16.8	40.2	75.0	340	193
HB650	0.92	650	118	106.1	18.7	38.8	72.8	610	260

\*Highest gradient in a cryomodule

# PIP-II SRF Cryomodules



HWR ✓



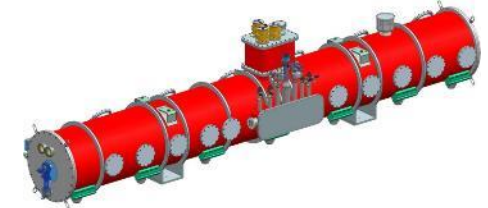
SSR1 ✓



SSR2



LB650



HB650

Cryomodule	CM #	Cavity #	String Assy.	CM Length [m]	$Q_0$ @ 2K	$R_s$ [ $\Omega$ ]	$Q_L$ [ $\times 10^6$ ]
HWR	1	8	8 x (SC)	5.93	8.5E9	5.6	2.3
SSR1	2	8	4 x (CSC)	5.3	8.2E9	10.2	3.0
SSR2	7	5	SCCSCCSC	6.5	8.2E9	14.0	5.1
LB650	9	4	CCCC	5.52	2.4E10	8.0	10.4
HB650	4	6	CCCCCC	9.92	3.3E10	7.9	9.9

C = Cavity, S = Solenoid

23 Cryomodules + 4 Prototypes, 14 Cryomodules will be transported between Europe and US

Total Linac 2K nominal heat load is 1.7 kW

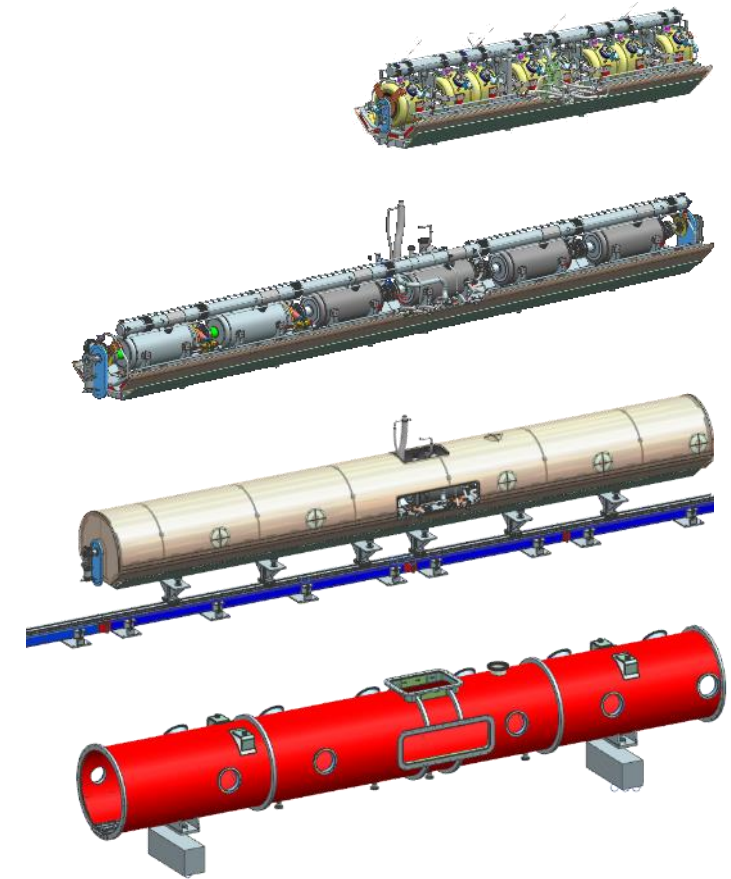
# Cryomodule Standardization

Except HWR

- All cryomodules have cavities supported by room temperature strong back.
- Same size of thermal shield, support post and vacuum vessel.
- Same tooling and assembly procedure.
- SSR1/SSR2 common design and components
- LB650/HB650 common design and components

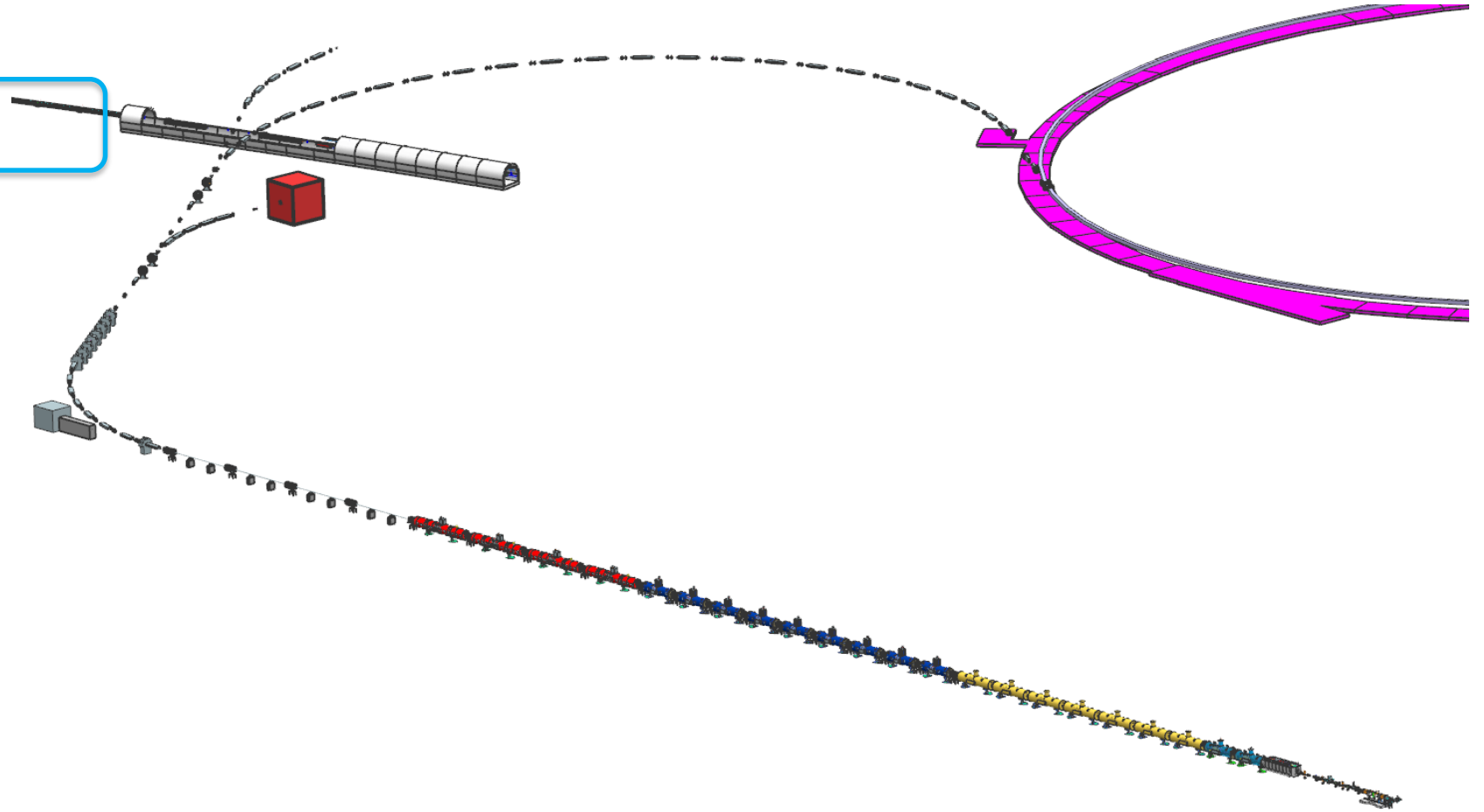
Strongback cryomodule design

- Ease of assembly and tooling
- Less assembly footprint
- Predictable alignment
- Favorable vibration isolation

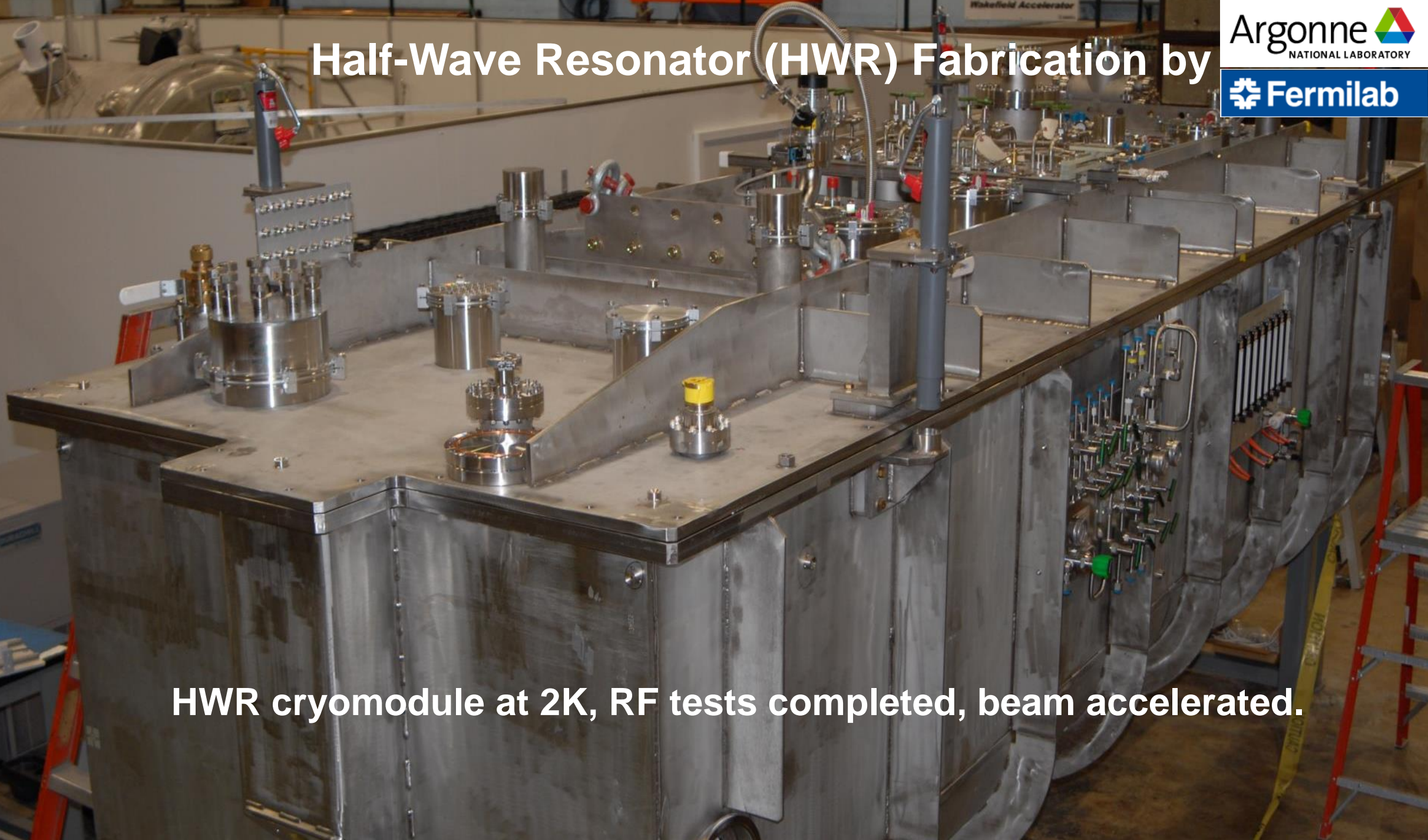


# Outline

- Introduction
- Design Overview
- Recent progress
- Summary



# Half-Wave Resonator (HWR) Fabrication by

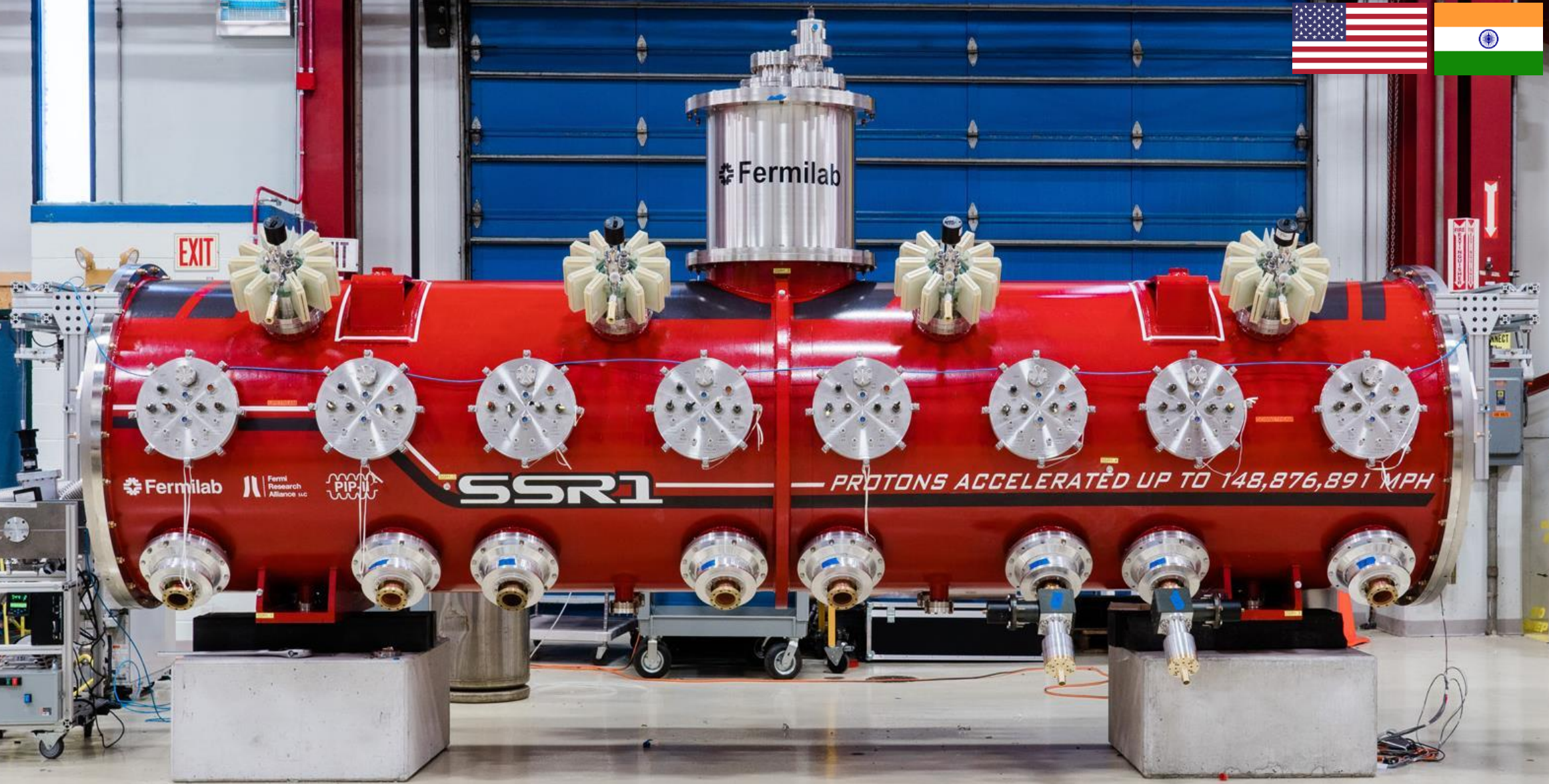


HWR cryomodule at 2K, RF tests completed, beam accelerated.

# HWR Cryomodule Tests

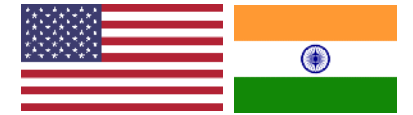
- Operated all cavities to the full nominal field and at least 10% above the nominal maximum gradient for extended time.
- Average Quality Factors exceeded specification of  $8.5e9$  (measured as an ensemble).
- Solenoids all met specification, exceed operational requirements
- All tuner ranges exceed requirements.
- All cavities (except 3, untested) operated in GDR mode (LLRF control demonstrated)
- Five cavities were used to accelerate beams to  $>6$  MeV

Cavity Position	Cavity Serial #	Nominal gradient required (MV/m)	Maximum gradient (MV/m)	Cavity $Q_0$	Note
CAV1	#P1	1.6	10.6	$>1.4e10$	No FE, no MP
CAV2	#P2	2.5	10.9	$>1.4e10$	No FE, no MP
CAV3	#2	3.5	6.5		Need to replace warm window
CAV4	#3	4.8	11.2	$>1.4e10$	No FE, no MP
CAV5	#4	6.5	10.5	$>1.4e10$	No FE, no MP
CAV6	#5	8.7	11.0		No FE, no MP
CAV7	#7	9.4	10.7	$>1.4e10$	No FE, no MP
CAV8	#1	9.7	10.8	$>1.4e10$	No FE, no MP



**Single Spoke prototype cryomodule fabricated by Fermilab; installed at PIP2IT; 2K RF tests in progress**

# SSR1 Cryomodule Tests



- Two cavities exceed gradient specification required for PIP2IT beam test
- Both cavities have microphonics detuning ~15 Hz (< 20 Hz specification)
- RF amplifier used to power SSR1 cavities is a DAE deliverable; five more units are being installed.
- All solenoids tested and meet specification. Heat load tests are in progress.
- Strong back design validated preliminarily.

Cavity Position	Cavity Serial #	Nominal gradient required (MV/m)	Maximum gradient (MV/m)	Note
<b>CAV1</b>	S1H-NR-106	10.00	11.5*	No MP after conditioning FE onset 10.5 MV/m
<b>CAV2</b>	S1H-NR-110	8.78		
<b>CAV3</b>	S1H-NR-112	8.05		
<b>CAV4</b>	S1H-NR-109	10.00		
<b>CAV5</b>	S1H-NR-114	9.76		
<b>CAV6</b>	S1F-IU-104	10.00		
<b>CAV7</b>	S1H-NR-113	8.54		
<b>CAV8</b>	S1H-NR-111	10.00	11.0*	No MP after conditioning FE onset 10.5 MV/m

\*Admin. limited



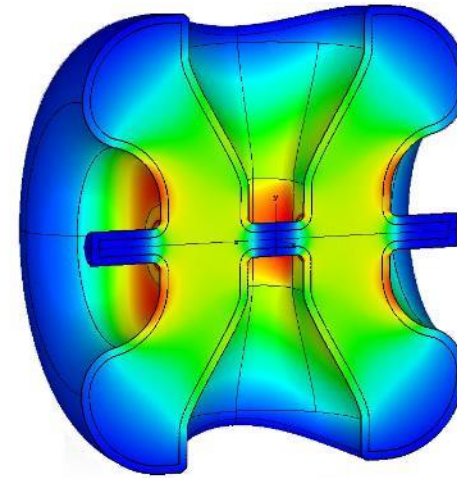


# SSR2 Cryomodule



## Cavity

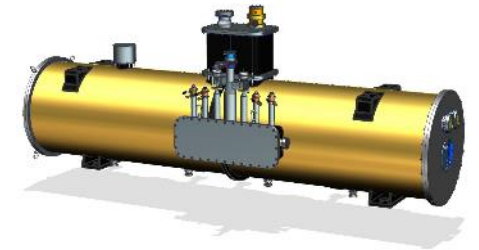
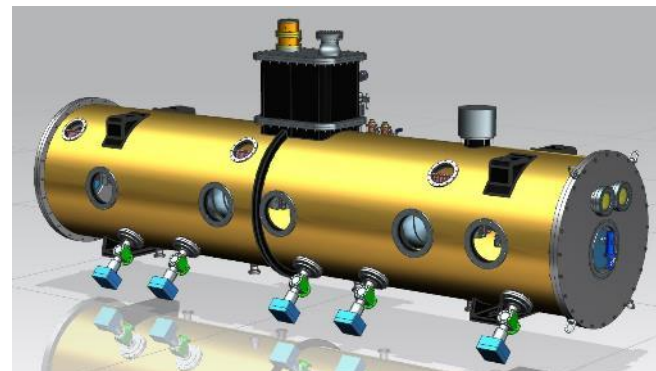
- Integrated design team: Fermilab, IN2P3 and DAE
- RF design optimized
  - Multipacting is dramatically minimized
- Niobium production at vendor completed
- Prototype jacketed cavity procurement in progress
- SSR1 Coupler power capability demonstrated at >20 kW;
  - procurement is in progress



Parameters	SSR2 v 3.1
Optimal beta $\beta_{opt}$	0.472
Aperture [mm]	40
Frequency [MHz]	325
Effective length $2\beta_{opt}\lambda/2$ [m]	0.436
$E_{peak}/E_{acc}$	3.51
$B_{peak}/E_{acc}$ [mT/(MV/m)]	6.75
G [Ohm]	115
R/Q [Ohm]	305.2
$E_{peak}$ [MV/m] @ 5 MeV	40.2
$B_{peak}$ [mT] @ 5 MeV	77.4
Max energy gain [MeV]	5.0
Max gradient [MV/m]	11.47

## Cryomodule

- Design in progress by Fermilab, DAE



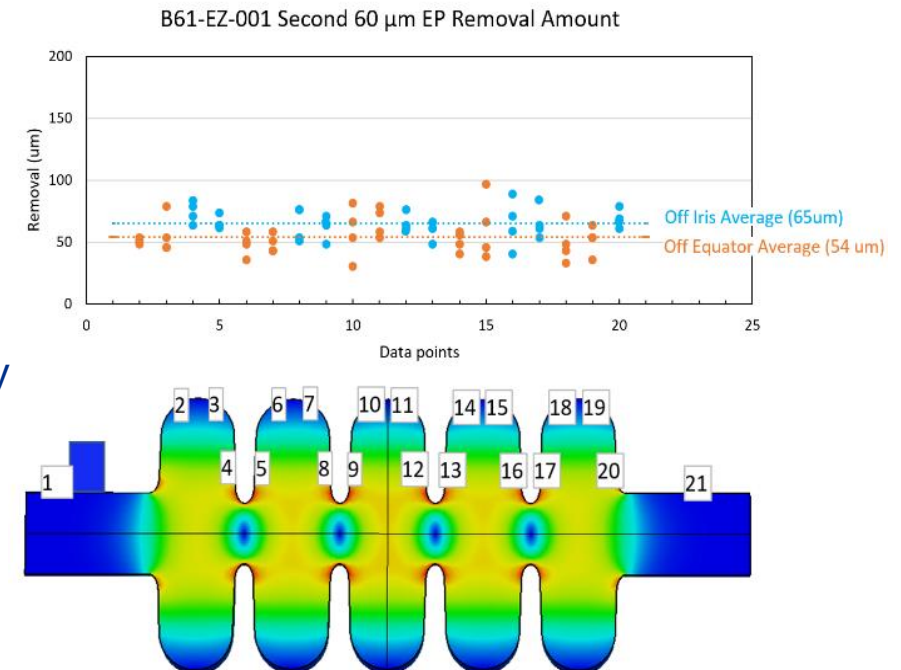
# LB650 Cryomodule

- Cavity RF design completed
  - INFN led design of bare cavities
  - First prototype bare cavity INFN contribution arrived in May 2020
- $Q_0$ , Gradient  $\rightarrow 2.4 \times 10^{10}$  and 16.8 MV/m unprecedented for  $\beta < 1$
- Uniformity of electropolishing (EP) material removal is a prerequisite for N-doping
  - Low beta shape multi-cell cavity EP demonstrated promising uniformity
  - Testing in progress



B61-EZ-001 on ANL EP stand

B61-EZ-001 EP uniformity



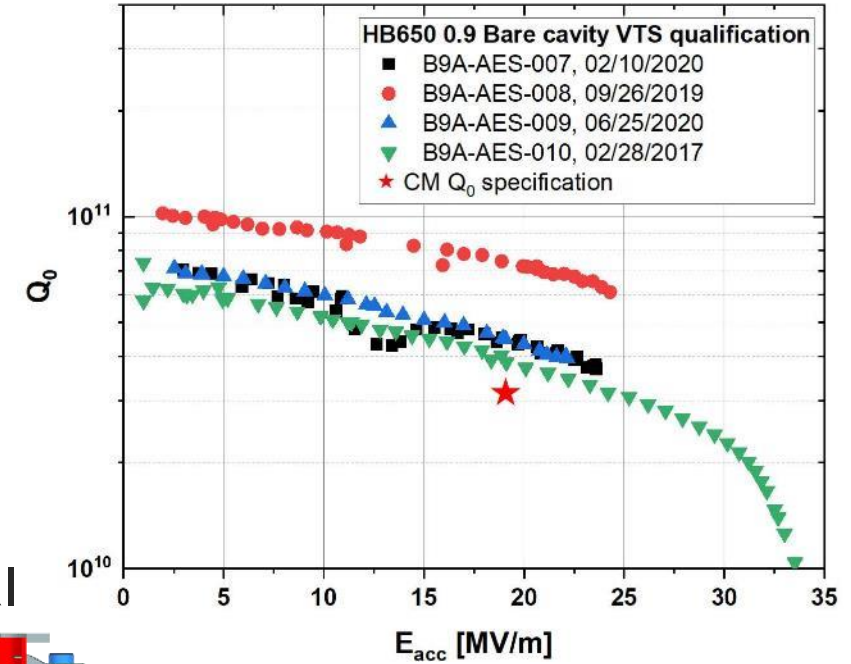
# HB650 Cryomodule

## Cavity

- $Q_0$ , Gradient  $\rightarrow 3.3 \times 10^{10}$  and 18.7 MV/m unprecedented for  $\beta < 1$ 
  - N-doping optimization is required
- All four HB650 Fermilab cavities exceeded cryomodule  $Q_0$  spec
- RRCAT cavity testing in progress
- Cavity, coupler procurement in progress

## Cryomodule

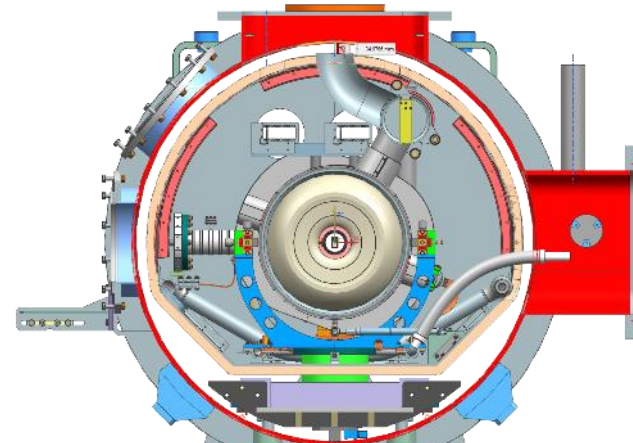
- FDR was completed successfully on 7/29-31
- Successful HB650 Transportation FDR on 9/22/2020 led by UKRI



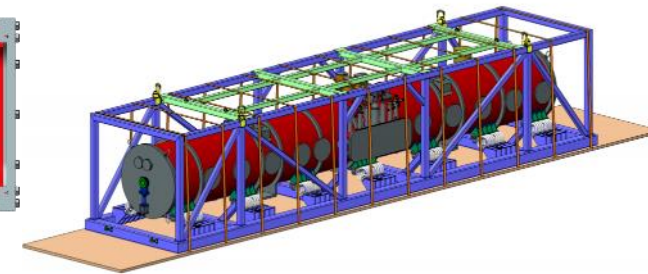
Bare HB650 Cavity



Jacketed HB650 Cavity in STC



HB650 proto cryomodule



HB650 Transportation Tooling

# Summary

- PIP-II SRF development is pushing the state of art to meet the needs of intensity frontier program at Fermilab.
  - PIP-II is the highest energy CW SRF Proton Linac in the world.
  - PIP-II has attracted interest from Partner labs for in-kind contributions.
- Significant progress has been made on all fronts.
  - HWR cryomodule demonstrated the beam acceleration.
  - SSR1 cold test is in progress.
    - Two cavities met specification.
    - Strongback design validated.
  - SSR2 and LB650 prototyping are in progress.
  - HB650 cryomodule design and cavity prototyping completed.
- We thank all the partner labs for their contributions !