3rd meeting of SRF subgroup in IDT/WG2

- ✓ New member of SRF subgroup
- ✓ Brief report of KEK-DOE meeting
- ✓ Brief report of SRF session in AWLC2020
- ✓ Discussions on main items in technical preparation period
- ✓ Others (if any)

Attendees: A. Yamamoto, A. Lankford, S. Michizono, H. Hayano, O. Napoly, D. Delikaris, N. C. Lasheras, S. Posen, R. Rimmer, R. Geng, M. Liepe, Kirk, S. Stapnes, P. McIntosh, R. Laxdal, P. Burrows

https://agenda.linearcollider.org/category/256/

Kirk

IDT-WG2 organization

IDT WG2
Shin Michizono (Chair)
Benno List (Deputy)

Charges of Sub-groups

- Discuss and coordinate the topics for
  - technical preparation (remaining topics) at Pre-lab
  - preparation for mass production at Pre-lab
  - possible schedule at Pre-lab
  - international sharing candidates of these activities
- Report to the IDT-WG2

All members belong to some sub-group(s).

SRF

Yasuchika Yamamoto	*KEK*
Nuria Catalan	CERN
Dimitri Delikaris	CERN
Rongli Geng	JLAB
Hitoshi Hayano	KEK
Bob Laxdal	Triumf
Matthias Liepe	Cornell
Peter McIntosh	STFC
Olivier Napoly	CEA
Sam Posen	FNAL
Robert Rimmer	JLAB
Marc C. Ross	SLAC
Akira Yamamoto	KEK

DR/BDS/Dump

Toshiyuki Okugi	*KEK*
Karsten Buesser	DESY
Philip Burrows	U. Oxford
Angeles Faus-Golfe	LAL
Jenny List	DESY
Thomas Markiewicz	SLAC
Brett Parker	BNL
David L. Rubin	Cornell
Nikolay Solyak	FANL
Luis Garcia Tabares	CIEMAT
Nobuhiro Terunuma	KEK
Glen White	SLAC
Kaoru Yokoya	KEK

Sources

Kaoru Yokoya	*KEK*
Joe Grames	JLAB
Hitoshi Hayano	KEK
Masao Kuriki	U. Hiroshima
Benno List	DESY
Gudrid Moortgat-Pick	U. Hamburg

Civil engineering

Nobuhiro Terunuma	*KEK*
John Andrew Osborne	CERN
Tomoyuki Sanuki	U. Tohoku

Brief report of KEK-DOE meeting

- The meeting done at 7:00~8:22 on 27/Oct (JST)
- Organized by A. Lankford
- 35 people attended
  - Japan: S. Michizono, A. Yamamoto, K. Yokoya, N. Terunuma, Kirk
  - Members of SRF subgroup in Americas: R. Rimmer, M. Liepe, R. Laxdal, R. Geng, S. Posen
- Michizono-san presented ILC overview, IDT, technical preparation, budget request from KEK, Recommendations on ILC Project Implementation, SCRF, positron source, damping ring, final focus system, beam dump, potential US accelerator contribution, and so on.
- A lot of discussions/questions/comments

Brief report of SRF session in AWLC2020

- 20 impressive presentations incl. three large-scale operating/on-going projects
- Presentation time was too short! Necessary to be considered in next LCWS
- Each topic:
  - E-XFEL by Nick; Four degraded cavities during operation, Stable RF availability, Piezo has impact on beam dynamics
  - LCLS-II-HE by Mattia; 2/0 doping was chosen as standard recipe, Cold temperature (<13℃) EP used, Higher Q_0/E_{acc} than LCLS-II was already achieved in CM test
  - PIP-II by Genfa; Two CMs (HWR and SSR1) constructed/tested and testing, common design of 325/650 MHz CMs
  - Tuner by Yuriy; LCLS-II tuner is strong candidate for to ILC (no design changes required), piezo study is necessary
  - Power coupler by Denis; 776 couplers operated stably, 4 couplers had no conditioning and overheating, Much higher power operation is necessary for ILC
  - Robotics by Stephane; Robotics study is under progress using ESS cavities, Goes to assembly of flange/coupler in future

Schedule of SRF subgroup meeting in IDT/WG2

Meeting #	Date	Contents
1	29/Sep/2020	introduction, member list, schedule/work items in technical preparation, discussions
2	13/Oct/2020	New member, discussions on how many cavities/CMs to be produced, AWLC2020
	19~22/Oct/2020	AWLC2020 on virtual
3	27/Oct/2020	Brief report of KEK-DOE mtg and AWLC, discussions on main items in technical preparation
4	10/Nov/2020	
5	24/Nov/2020	
6	8/Dec/2020	
7	22/Dec/2020	Draft of sharing work items in technical preparation period
?	12/Jan/2021?	
	Feb/2021	First draft of budget request in each region/lab., Submission to WG1/EB
		Preparation for MOU between/among laboratories
	Jun~Jul/2021	Submission of budget request to MEXT, in case of Japan

Main discussion items based on "Recommendations on ILC Project Implementation"

AWLC2020

- Cavity and cryomodule production
  - 100 cavities produced in preparation for mass production
    - ~1% of full production
    - Japan: 50 cavities, other regions/countries: 50 cavities
  - By new cost-effective production method
  - Plug-compatibility re-confirmed/re-established
  - To be checked RF performance/success yield
  - High pressure gas regulation in Japan (cavity/cryomodule production)
  - Coupler/tuner improved/produced/assembled/tested
  - Cryomodule production/test
- Cryomodule transport ("Global Cryomodule transfer")
  - Shipment/transport incl. inspection
  - RF performance rechecked after transport

Pre-Lab schedule (translated into table)

	Technical preparation period (Fiscal year)							
Items	**1**		**2**		**3**		**4**	
Cost down R&D								
Cost estimation based on TDR								
Review				Internal	External			
Engineering design report			Writing			Draft	Publish	
Prototyping of critical items								
Preparation for mass-production technology								

We have to fit the SRF schedule to this overall schedule!

Brief view of cavity production by cost-effective method, and the best recipe

- Step 1 (production)
  - Cavity production by cost-effective method incl. selection of Nb material
  - Reconfirmation of plug-compatibility (only flanges)
  - Not necessary for satisfying high pressure gas regulation of Japan
  - Not necessary for helium tank

Technical workshop is necessary

- Step 2 (decision of surface/heat treatment methods)
  - Cold temp. EP or standard EP?
  - N-dope, N-inf, Low temp. baking, Mid temp. baking, etc.?

Technical workshop is necessary

- Step 3 (RF performance check)
  - VT1, but if not successful, VT2 done (after VT3, to be discussed)

- Step 4 (success yield)
  - Estimate success yield for 1^{st} pass and 2^{nd} pass (after 3^{rd} pass, to be discussed)

How many cavities are produced for mass production?

Discussion item

We can refer Volume 3 Part 1 in TDR.

At that time, **16** 9-cell cavities (out of > 50 cavities, **recognized as identical in fabrication and surface process**) were used to evaluate cavity performance.

In the preparation phase, **at least ~ 20 or much more cavities are necessary** to evaluate recent surface treatment method including fabrication method much advanced since TDR.

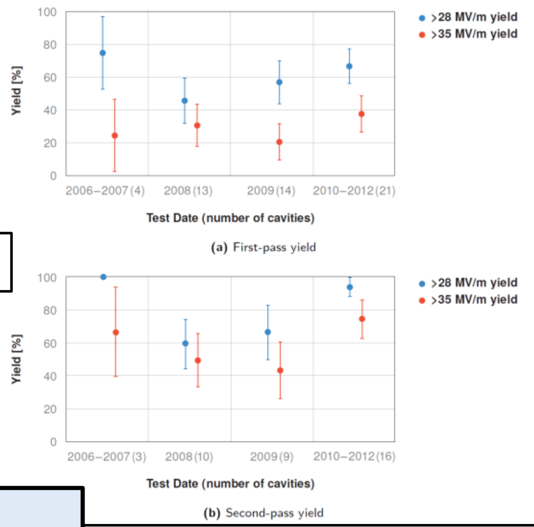
Not only surface treatment method but also what type of Nb material/fabrication method is used has to be discussed.

Table 2.6
Processing and handling of high-purity niobium cavities

Light BCP etching (10 μm)
Heavy EP (100-120 μm)
Post-heavy-EP cleaning
Vacuum-furnace outgassing (800 °C for 2 h)
RF tuning by no-touch bead-pull
Light EP (25 μm)
Post-light-EP cleaning
First HPR 3 passes (~ 6 h)
First clean room assembly
Final HPR 3 passes (~ 6 h)
Final clean-room assembly
Leak checking
In-situ baking at 120 °C for 48 h

Treatment method in TDR

Figure 2.19
Cavity yield for two gradient thresholds as a function of years, based on the global ILC cavity database updated as of October 2012 [67, 68]. Numbers in parentheses refer to cavity sample size. The cavities received standard treatment and were provided by established vendors.



History of cavity performance

**When we evaluate success yield of cavity performance,
each region/lab. has to select one method of fabrication and surface process.
But, we don't need world-unified method of fabrication and surface process.**

Helium tank/tuner are not necessary for this evaluation

# of cavities	Japan (/Asia)	Americas	Europe
w/o helium tank/tuner	20	20	20
w/ helium tank/tuner			

At least 20 cavities are produced

Brief view of high pressure gas regulation

- Step 1 (discussion)
  - Before cavity/CM production, we need to discuss with KHK (authority of HPG in Japan)
  - KHK requests to submit necessary documentations (material certificate, EBW method, simulation results related to mainly mechanical crush, etc.)
  - KHK may request Charpy impact test for Nb material

- Step 2 (production)
  - Cavity/Cryomodule production satisfying high pressure gas regulation

- Step 3 (inspection)
  - Must undergo completion inspection for cavity

Brief view of "Global CM transfer"

- ◆Step 1 (production)
  - ◆Cavity/Cryomodule production satisfying high pressure gas regulation
- ◆Step 2 (performance check)
  - ◆Checking RF performance and success yield in each region
- ◆Step 3 (transport)
  - ◆Designing/developing cage and shock damper
  - ◆Inspecting vacuum pressure and mechanical damage after transport
- ◆Step 4 (performance re-check)
  - ◆Re-checking RF performance and success yield in Japan (maybe in others)

How many cryomodules are produced for mass production?

Discussion item

ILC needs two types of cryomodules; Type A and Type B.
Any laboratory has never produced same types of CM as ILC.
High pressure gas regulation of Japan should be also satisfied for ILC.

As first step, each region produces **one prototype CM** (not necessary for conforming high pressure gas regulation).
Type B is preferred, as it includes systems of SC-Q magnet/cold BPM.
Prototype CM is produced and tested in each region.

As second step, each region produces **at least one CM conforming high pressure gas regulation of Japan**.
That CM (Type B is preferred) is produced and tested in each region.
If possible, Type A can be also produced.

As final step, each region carries out **global CM transfer to Japan**.
CM produced in second step is available.

Table 3.1
Summary of key numbers for the SCRF Main Linacs for 500 GeV centre-of-mass-energy operation. Where parameters for positron and electron linacs differ, the electron parameters are given in parenthesis.

Cavity (nine-cell TESLA elliptical shape)		
Average accelerating gradient	31.5	MV/m
Quality factor Q_0	10^{10}	
Effective length	1.038	m
R/Q	1036	Ω
Accepted operational gradient spread	±20%	
Cryomodule		
Total slot length	12.652	m
Type A	9 cavities	
Type B	8 cavities	1 SC quad package
ML unit (half FODO cell)	282 (285)	units
(Type A - Type B - Type A)		
Total component counts		
Cryomodule Type A	564 (570)	
Cryomodule Type B	282 (285)	
Nine-cell cavities	7332 (7410)	
SC quadrupole package	282 (285)	
Total linac length – flat top.	11027 (11141)	m
Total linac length – mountain top.	11072 (11188)	m
Effective average accelerating gradient	21.3	MV/m
RF requirements (for average gradient)		
Beam current	5.8	mA
beam (peak) power per cavity	190	kW
Matched loaded Q (Q_L)	5.4×10^6	
Cavity fill time	924	μs
Beam pulse length	727	μs
Total RF pulse length	1650	μs
RF–beam power efficiency	44%	

# of cavities/couplers/CMs	Japan (/Asia)	Americas	Europe
Cavity	16 + spare	16 + spare	16 + spare
Power coupler	16 + spare	16 + spare	16 + spare
Cryomodule	2	2	2

Questions/Discussions/Comments (memorandum) @3rd meeting

Translation by Kirk

- 50 cavities satisfied with HPG? Or not? Cost should be effectively used. Cavities w/o helium tank is used for only estimation of success yield
  - 10 cavities w/o tank in 1st year, 10 cavities w/ tank satisfying with HPG in 2nd year…
- Necessary for learning impact on high pressure gas regulation of Japan
- How much is one cavity estimated?
- Flexibility in surface treatment is necessary, to be discussed
  - To be decided in technical workshop
- International workshop is necessary to review material/fabrication/surface treatment methods
  - plug-compatibility reconfirmed
  - To be held after TTC meeting 2021 or next LCWS2021?
- New vendors in US
  - Important to find cavity fabrication vendor, in not only US but the other countries
  - To be checked qualification, learning curve expected, capability of large number production, etc.
- In GDE, cost estimation has been done by single vendor
- Reexamine lesson/learned from what GDE have done
- After E-XFEL construction, cavity fabrication cost is not changed, or a little changed
  - Cost of power coupler increased
- Laboratory-vendor collaboration in cavity fabrication is also necessary
  - KEK has already done
- Year and year plan is necessary in each region for technical preparation period
- Americas laboratory proposals in next meeting
  - Kirk requests responsible persons in each lab.

References

- KEK homepage
  - https://www2.kek.jp/ilc/en/
- Technical Design Report
  - https://ilchome.web.cern.ch/publications/ilc-technical-design-report
  - https://www2.kek.jp/ilc/en/docs/
- The International Linear Collider Progress Report 2015
  - https://www2.kek.jp/ilc/en/docs/
- The International Linear Collider – A Global Project
  - Submitted to European Particle Physics Strategy Update, 2020.
  - https://indico.cern.ch/event/765096/contributions/3295702/
- ILC Action Plan
  - https://www.kek.jp/ja/newsroom/2016/01/06/1400/
  - https://www.kek.jp/ja/newsroom/2018/04/24/1200/
- Recommendations on ILC Project Implementation
  - https://www.kek.jp/ja/newsroom/attic/20191001_%20ILC%20Project.pdf

Backup slides

Mission of SRF subgroup in IDT/WG2

- List work items in ILC preparation period
  - Plug-compatibility of design to be re-confirmed/re-established
  - Mass production
  - Global CM transfer
  - Any other?
- List technical concerns (if any)
  - Although E-XFEL has been successfully constructed and operated (and LCLS-II also in progress), are there any concerns for ILC to be constructed in Japan?
  - High pressure gas (HPG) regulation to be globally handled
    - In Japan, IFMIF (@Rokkasho) requested CM construction to EU (satisfied with HPG regulation)
  - Contents specialized in Japan?
- List human resources/budget/schedule for each work item and in each region/lab.
  - Necessary to discuss how to share each work item for each region/lab.

Technical preparation of SRF (only 4 years!)

- Mass production satisfied with the ILC spec.
  - 9-cell cavity production by cost effective method (to be discussed true number)
    - Production to be demonstrated during the Preparation Phase (Japan: 50 cavities, Others: 50 cavities)
    - RF performance, and success yield to be evaluated, under plug-compatible fabrication conditions
    - Surface treatment to be discussed (see next slide)
  - Ancillaries production (power coupler, tuner, HOM antenna, etc.)
  - Cryomodule (CM) production (Prototype, Type A, Type B)
- Global CM transfer
  - After surface (sea/marine) transportation, CM test to be done to confirm legal process in high-pressure code and RF performance in Japan (maybe in others)
  - After CM test, CM may return to home country

In case of Japan;

- **Construction of hub-laboratory for mass production**
- **Demonstration of beam acceleration satisfied with ILC spec.**

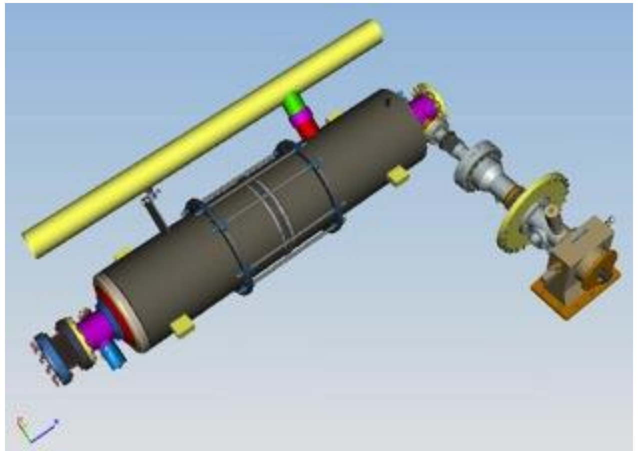
Any other items?

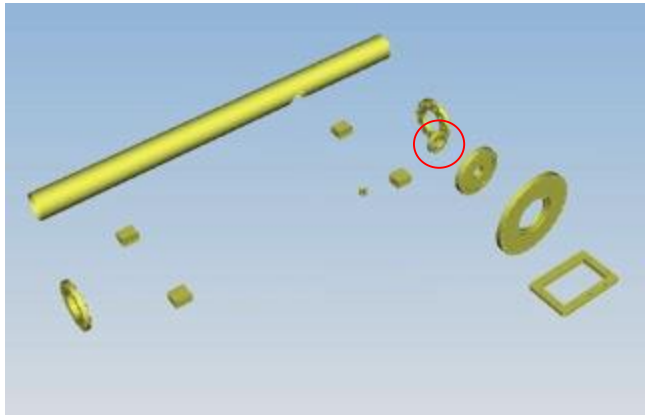
Remarks:

- Necessary cost should be considered **based on TDR**.
- Another important point is that new technology (fabrication/surface treatment) is **reliable**.

Plug-compatible Conditions

SRF-Report at ILC-PAC
12/12/13





Item	Variation	TDR Baseline
Cavity shape	TESLA / LL	TESLA
Length		Fixed
Beam pipe flange		Fixed
Suspension pitch		Fixed
Tuner	Blade/ Slide-Jack	Blade
Coupler flange (cold end)	40 or 60	40 mm
Coupler pitch		Fixed
He –in-line joint		Fixed

Plug-compatible interface established, in TDR, 2013

Accelerator activities at ILC Pre-lab phase

Technical preparations /performance & cost R&D [shared across regions]

Technical preparation

- SRF performance R&D
- Positron source final design and verification
- Nanobeams (ATF3 and related): Interaction region: beam focus, control and Damping ring: fast kicker, feedback
- Beam dump: system design, beam window, cooling water circulation
- Other technical developments considered performance critical

Final technical design and documentation [central project office in Japan with the help of regional project offices (satellites)]

Engineering Design Report (EDR)

- Engineering design and documentation, WBS
- Cost confirmation/estimates, tender and purchase preparation, transport planning, mass ... ule follow up and construction schedule preparation
- Site planning including environmental studies, CE, safety and infrastructure (see below for details)
- Review office
- Resource follow up and planning (including human resources)

Preparation and planning of deliverables [distributed across regions, liaising w... roject office and/or its satellites]

Mass-production

- Prototyping and qualification in local industries and laboratories, from SRF production lines to individual WBS items
- Local infrastructure development including preparation for the construction phase (including Hub.Lab)
- Financial follow up, planning and strategies for these activities

CE, local infrastructure and site [host country assisted by selected partners]

Civil engineering

- Engineering design including cost confirmation/estimate
- Environmental impact assessment and land access
- Specification update of the underground areas including the experimental hall
- Specification update for the surface building for technical scientific and administrative needs

Pre-lab schedule

1st year: TDR-based estimate confirmation work started by an international team centered on the Pre-lab.

2nd year: Estimate tabulation work, internal review in the latter half of the 2nd year. The review also reports on the progress of technical issues during the preparation period.

3rd year: Conducted an external review and completed scrutiny of costs and risks (this is the end of incorporating cost reduction R & D). Completion of draft of engineering design report (EDR). Prototyping of critical items. Preparing mass-production line.

4th year: EDR publishing (first half), report on progress on technical issues, preparation work for each large bid. Prototyping of critical items. Preparing mass-production line.

IDT WG2 timeline

2021, Submission of budget request in each region/lab,
(**2021**, early Summer: Submission of budget request to MEXT, in case of Japan)

Time

Example (towards Pre-lab)

- 2022 April: Pre-Lab starts
- 2021 Dec.: IDT ends
- 2021 Feb.: First draft of budget request (each region/lab.)
- 2020 Dec.: Draft of sharing remaining technical preparation/pre-lab preparation (each region/lab.)
- 2020 Oct.: AWLC
- 2020 Oct.: Information sharing about technical preparation and updating the list
- 2020 Sep.: List of Pre-lab acc. activities/ Human resources/ budget/ schedule

Materials for Pre-lab human resources, budget, technical preparation

- KEK ILC action plan (Jan. 2018, KEK)

https://www.kek.jp/en/newsroom/KEK-ILC_ActionPlan_Addendum-EN%20%281%29.pdf

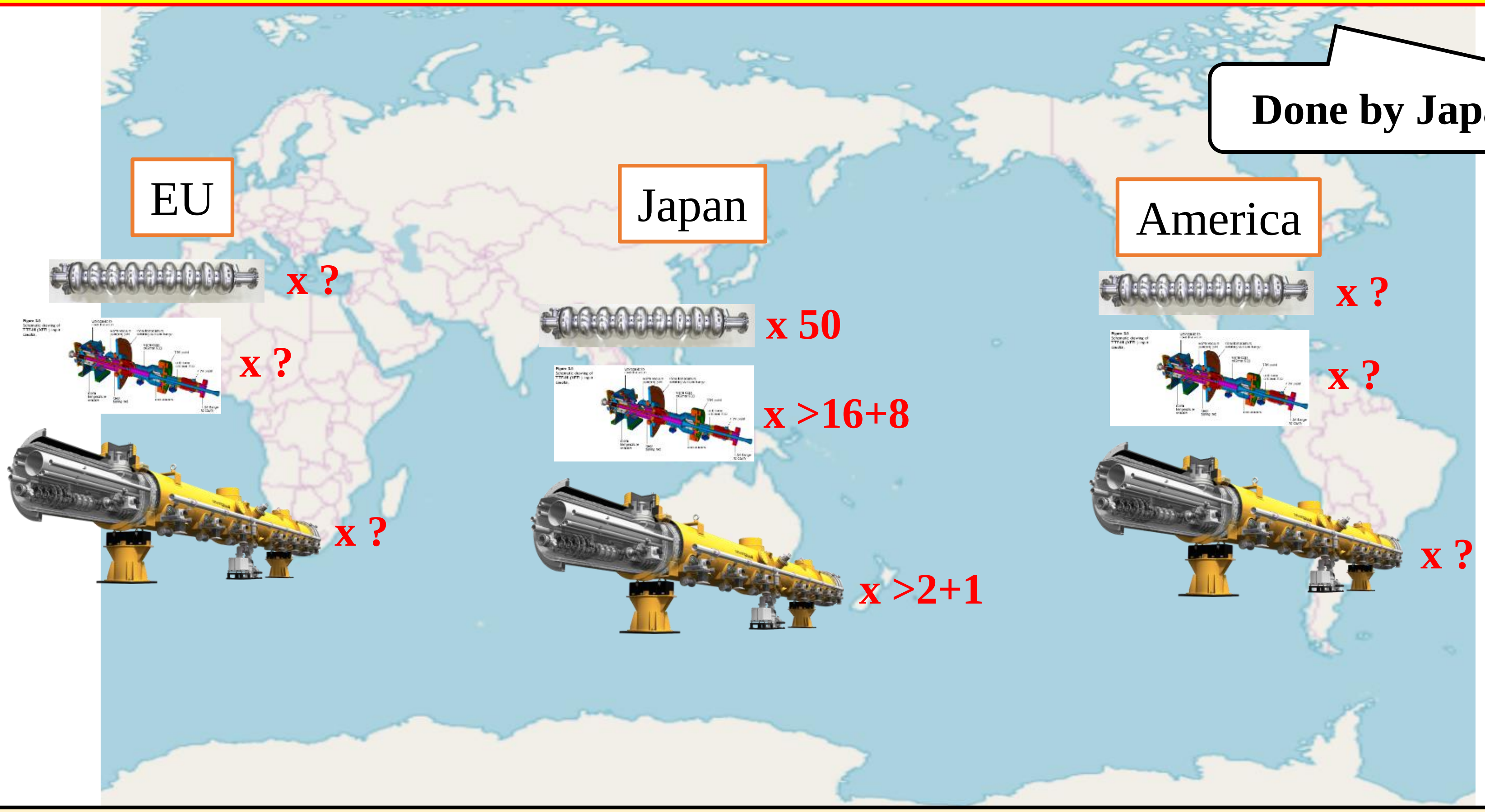
- "Recommendations on ILC Project Implementation" (Oct. 2019, KEK) https://www.kek.jp/en/newsroom/2019/10/02/1000/

* Both materials are based on KEK estimate.

Mass production

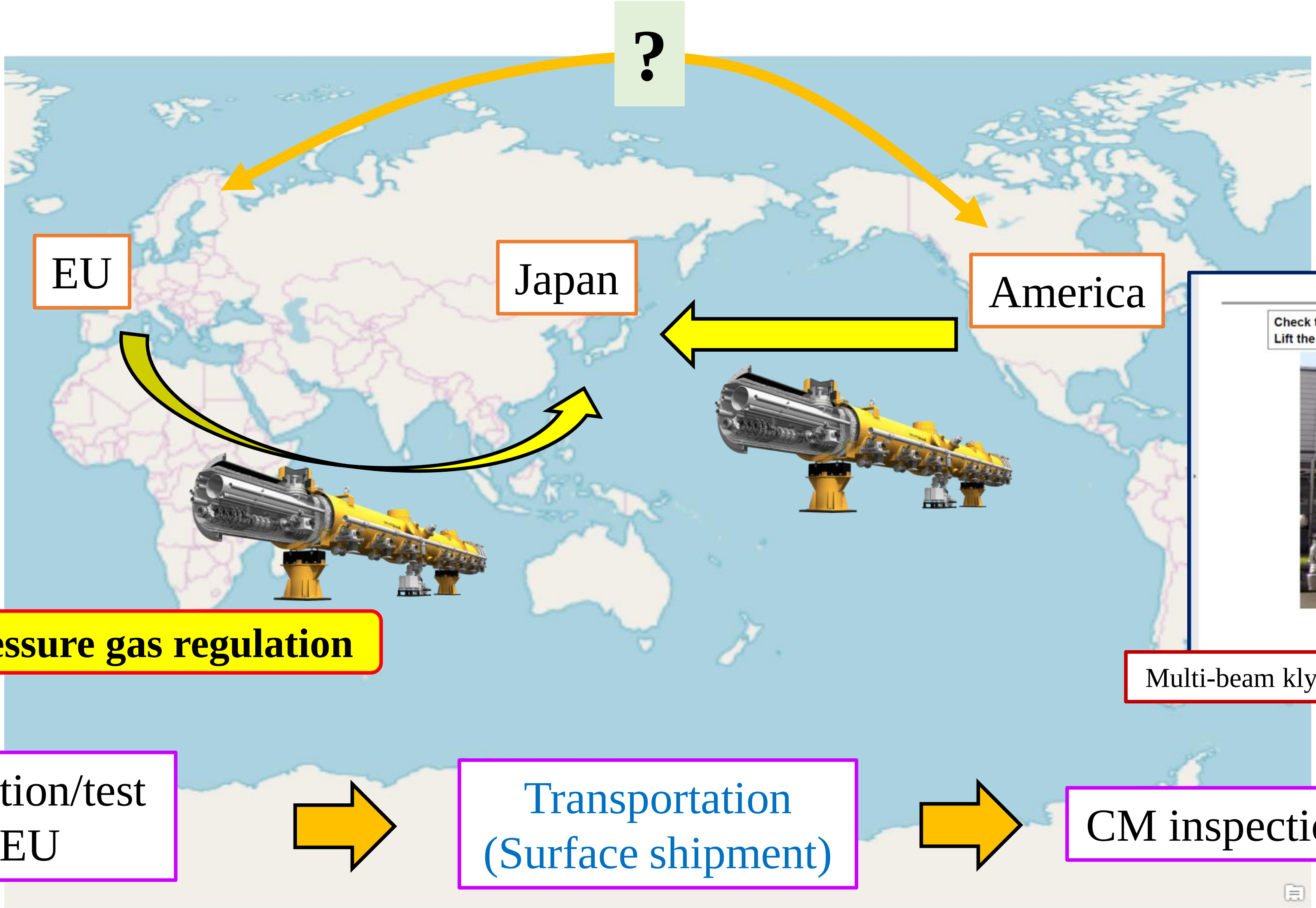
Before mass production starts, tuner design should be fixed!!

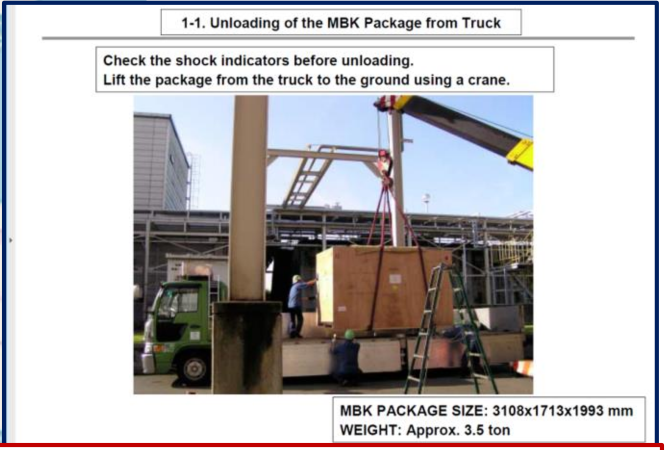
Done by Japan-U.S. collaboration



Which lab. is responsible for cavity, power coupler, tuner, CM, etc.?
How many cavities, couplers, CMs are produced?

Cryomodule transportation from overseas





Multi-beam klystron transportation from Japan to EU

conforming to high-pressure gas regulation

New CM production/test @America/EU → Transportation (Surface shipment) → CM inspection/test @Japan

Note: Returning the CMs to Europe/Americas for redundant confirmations, to be discussed.

In case of Japan (KEK)…

STF

Demonstration of beam acceleration satisfied with ILC spec.

Infrastructure upgrade for hub-lab. is mandatory!

COI

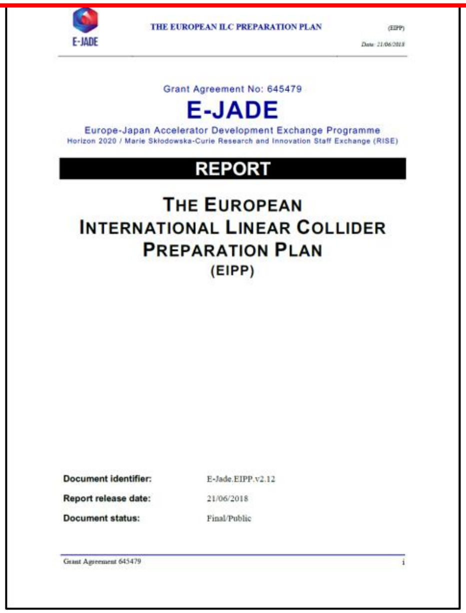
Mass production of CM

CFF

Mass production of cavity

Contribution from each lab. (case of E-JADE)

Kirk will make template table after discussion with Michizono-san and Akira Yamamoto-sensei. Please wait a minute!


E-JADE THE EUROPEAN ILC PREPARATION PLAN (EIPP)
Date: 21/06/2018

Grant Agreement No: 645479
E-JADE
Europe-Japan Accelerator Development Exchange Programme
Horizon 2020 / Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE)

REPORT

THE EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL LINEAR COLLIDER PREPARATION PLAN (EIPP)

Document identifier: E-Jade.EIPP.v2.12
Report release date: 21/06/2018
Document status: Final/Public

Grant Agreement 645479 i

Item/topic	Brief description	CERN	France CI	Germany D	Time line
SCRF	Cavity fabrication including forming and EBW technology,	✓			2017-18
	Cavity surface process: High-Q &–G with N-infusion to be demonstrated with statics, using High-G cavities available (# > 10) and fundamental surface research		✓	✓	2017-18
	Power input-coupler: plug compatible coupler with new ceramic window requiring no-coating	✓			2017-19
	Tuner: Cost-effective tuner w/ lever-arm tuner design	✓	✓		2017-19
	Cavity-string assembly: clean robotic-work for QA/QC.		✓		2017-19
Cryogenics	Design study: optimum layout, emergency/failure mode analysis, He inventory, and cryogenics safety management.	✓			2017-18
HLRF	Klystron: high-efficiency in both RF power and solenoid using HTS	✓			2017- (longer)
CFS	Civil engineering and layout optimization, including Tunnel Optimization Tool (TOT) development, and general safety management.	✓			2017-18
Beam dump	18 MW main beam dump: design study and R&D to seek for an optimum and reliable system including robotic work	✓			2017- (longer)
Positron source	Targetry simulation through undulator driven approach			✓	2017-19
Rad. safety	Radiation safety and control reflected to the tunnel/wall design	✓			2017 – (longer)

Table 1: Current common studies between European institutions and Japan relevant for ILC.

- SRF sub-groups need to make similar table for each region (Asia, America).
- Addition to these items, some new contents need to be added to the table.
  - CM transportation, automation, etc.
- And, budget, human resources…

KEK starts development of automation technique

	Germany	France		Italy	Poland			Russia	Spain
	DESY	CEA Saclay	LAL	INFN Milan	IFJ PAN	WUT	NCBJ	BINP	CIEMAT
Linac									
Cryomodules	✓	✓		✓					
SCRF Cavities	✓			✓					
Power Couplers	✓		✓						
HOM Couplers							✓		
Frequency Tuners	✓								
Cold Vacuum	✓							✓	
Cavity String Assembly	✓	✓							
SC Magnets	✓				✓				✓
Infrastructure									
AMTF	✓				✓	✓		✓	
Cryogenics	✓								
Sites & Buildings									
AMTF hall	✓								

Table 2: Responsibility matrix for cryomodule production and testing for the European XFEL

	Germany	France		Italy		Poland	Spain	Sweden		UK
	DESY	CEA	IPNO	Elettra	INFN-LASA	IFJ-PAN	ESS Bilbao	ESS	Uppsala	STFC
RF systems				✓			✓	✓		
LLRF									✓	
Cryomodules		✓	✓							
SCRF Cavities		✓	✓		✓					✓
Power Couplers		✓	✓							
HOM couplers										
Frequency Tuners		✓	✓							
Cold Vacuum		✓	✓					✓		
Cavity String Assembly		✓	✓							
RF Tests (Cavites)	✓									✓
RF Tests (Cryomodules)		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	

Table 3: Responsibility matrix for the cryomodule production and testing for the ESS.

Work packages of SRF at ILC (it’s too early!)

Item	**Brief description**
1.3 GHz Cavities	Order/fabrication, preparation , surface treatment, VT
Power couplers	Order/fabrication, preparation, assembly, high power test
HOM couplers	Order/fabrication, tuning
Frequency tuners incl. piezo	Order/fabrication,
Cavity string assembly	Overall works in clean room
Cryomodules	Order/fabrication, assembly incl. waveguide system (preparation by HLRF), cold test
Cold vacuum incl. HOM damper	Beamline connection of CM-to-CM, Pumping systems, Open/close gate valves
SC Q/D-magnet + BPM Systems	Order/fabrication, test
Alignment	Cavity-to-cavity, Cavity-to-CM, CM-to-CM
3.9 GHz Cavity System	For bunch compression in injector, Same type as E-XFEL/LCLS-II
650 MHz Cavity System	For damping ring, KEKB type?
Crab Cavity System	For head-on collision, Design not fixed, Discussion is necessary with BDS group
High Level RF System	Klystron, modulator, waveguide, dummy load, variable hybrid, phase shifter, circulator?
Low Level RF System	Construction of control systems incl. feed-forward/feed-back (closed-loop operation)
Cryogenics	For VT and module test, He/N_2 line connection in tunnel
Global CM transfer	CM transfer to Japan by ship
High pressure gas regulation	To satisfy Japanese law
Installation	CM installed into accelerator tunnel
Machine protection (?)	Performance degradation, dark current, radiation security, etc.

Questions/Discussions/Comments (memorandum) @2nd meeting

Translation by Kirk

- CM production
  - Existing CM or New CM?
  - In Japan, before production, we have to discuss with KHK (authority of high pressure gas in Japan)
    - During production, inspection by KHK is necessary
- CM transfer
  - Shipping/High pressure gas regulation can be separated
  - Also rechecking cavity performance after shipping
- No cavity vendor in U.S., but same process as LCLS-II can be used
- How many cavities are produced? 20 at minimum. It depends on budget.
- Fabrication (incl. Nb material)/surface treatment to be discussed
- In TDR, second pass was available. How many times in surface treatment is available? It also depends on cost, and to be discussed.
  - Reliability
  - Cost-effectiveness
- Same method of fabrication and surface treatment as technical preparation period has to be used in construction of ILC
- Global CM transfer among Japan/U.S./EU to be discussed (Japan → U.S./EU?)
  - For fair international collaboration
- There are strict rules in high pressure gas regulation of Japan
  - It may take longer time to solve this
- How many prototypes do we need?
  - No prototype CM in LCLS-II → The construction started immediately (some of existing cavities are used)
  - Three prototype CMs in E-XFEL (PXFEL series)

Questions/Discussions/Comments (memorandum) @1st meeting

Translation by Kirk

- Surface treatment
  - Which surface treatment method (EP, HT) is selected in mass production?
    - Surface treatment method is flexible, rather, plug-compatible design of cavity package should be fixed
    - To investigate yield rate, same method should be used. One method in each region (Japan, US, EU)?
    - Always think about which method is used in mass production (performance, cost effective)
    - Choice as advanced technology should be left, even though new method does not work well at present
- Power coupler
  - Power coupler needs a lot of improvements for ILC
  - D. Kostin will present those issues and some suggestions in AWLC2020
- CM transportation
  - 13 CMs will be transferred from EU to US by plane in PIP-II (2023-2024?)
  - CM of ILC needs very large cage for marine transportation. After arrival at Japan, the cage may be sent back.
  - Cost of aerial transportation is much higher than marine
  - Cost of marine transportation is included into budget of each region
  - Design of cage and supporting jigs is necessary
  - “CM transportation” is not appropriate, then ”Global CM transfer” is better?
- Necessary to fix design of tuner/coupler until second year of technical preparation phase when technical review is done
- Additional membership (Michizono-san discussed with Andy and Steiner)
- Budget request of SRF including technical preparation
  - Budget request of subgroup → WG1 → each laboratory → Conclusion of MOU
  - Mass production and Global CM transfer should be summarized to one page for each until end of this year
  - Preparation for conclusion of MOU after Feb/2021
- Introduction of activity of SRF subgroup will be presented in AWLC2020
- Request to upload meeting slide on INDICO