

# **Technical Preparation and Work Packages (WPs) during ILC Pre-lab**

IDT-WG2

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# Executive summary

IDT-WG2  
(Ver.5,2021-May-28)

The International Linear Collider (ILC)<sup>1</sup> is an electron–positron collider with a total length of approximately 20 km as shown in Figure 1. The ILC consists of the following areas: (1) electron and positron sources, (2) damping rings (DRs) to reduce the emittance (a value corresponding to the spread of the beam) of the e-/e+ beams, (3) beam transportation from the damping rings to the main linear accelerators (RTML), (4) the main linear accelerators (MLs) including bunch compressors (to compress the beam bunch length) to accelerate the e-/e+ beams using superconducting RF technology, (5) beam delivery, and a final focusing system (BDS) to focus and adjust the final beam to increase the luminosity, and the beam interaction region for the machine and detector interface (MDI) where the detectors are installed. After passing through the interaction region, the beams go to the beam dumps (DUMP).

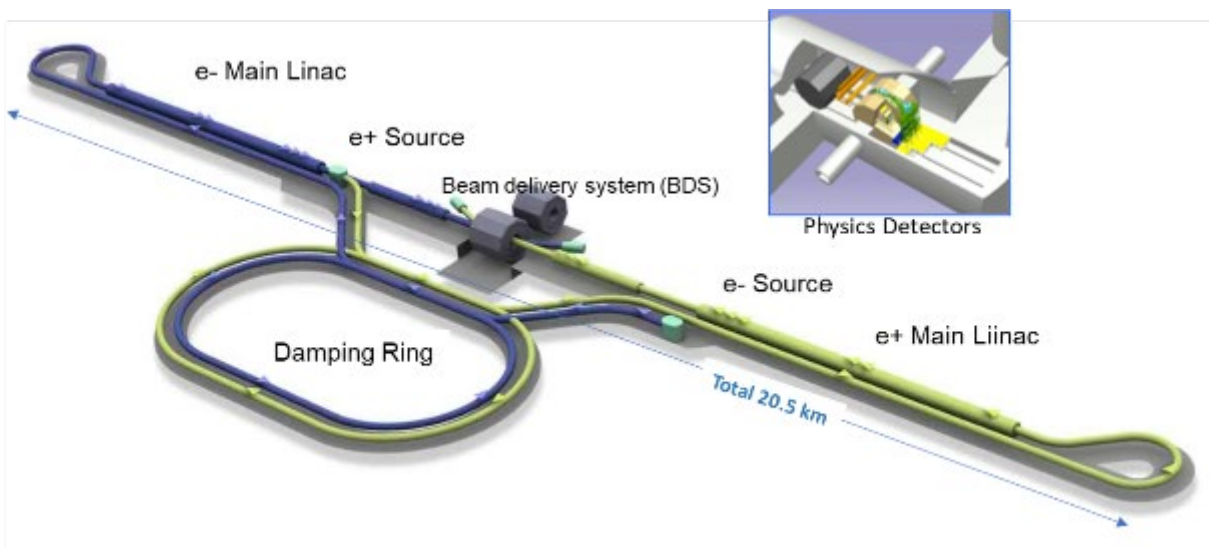


Figure 1: Schematic of the ILC

The International Development Team (IDT)<sup>2</sup> was established by the International Committee for the Future Accelerators in August 2020 to prepare for establishing the ILC Pre-lab as the first step toward the construction of the ILC in Japan. IDT-WG2 is now identifying the accelerator-related activities for the ILC Pre-lab necessary before starting the construction of the ILC. The ILC Pre-lab activities is expected to continue about 4 years and the principal accelerator activities of the ILC Pre-lab are *technical preparations* and *engineering design and documentation*.

Although much work has already been done and described in the Technical Design Reports and its Addendum, it is necessary to revisit all the items to examine whether any update (including SRF cost reduction R&Ds) would be necessary since almost ten years have passed. The TDR work was done without specific site

<sup>1</sup> [arXiv:1306.6327](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.6327), [arXiv:1306.6353](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.6353), [arXiv:1306.6328](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.6328) and [arXiv:1711.00568](https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.00568)

<sup>2</sup> [https://icfa.fnal.gov/wp-content/uploads/ICFA\\_Statement\\_August\\_2020.pdf](https://icfa.fnal.gov/wp-content/uploads/ICFA_Statement_August_2020.pdf)

in view. Issues related to the site has to be addressed again for a specific candidate site in the Tohoku region of Japan. The MEXT advisory panel<sup>3</sup> and Science council of Japan<sup>4</sup> also pointed out some remaining technical issues that need to be resolved during the ILC preparation period.

This document summarizes “Technical preparations”, i.e. accelerator work necessary for producing the final engineering design and documentation. It is anticipated that this document will be a starting point to discuss the international cooperation and technical efforts to be shared as in-kind contribution among the participating laboratories worldwide. It is also expected that the budget requests by the participating laboratories to their funding authorities will be made with reference to this document.

The WPs include:

- ML and SRF: Cavity and Cryomodule (CM) production readiness, which is based on the global cavity fabrication of  $\sim 3 \times 40$  cavities and the required RF performance achievement with  $\geq 90\%$  success demonstrated with sufficient statistics by using part (about a half) of 40 cavities in each region, and based on the global CM fabrication of  $3 \times 2$  CMs by using 40% of the cavities fabricated.
- The global CM transfer program is conducted to simulate all the CM fabrication processes that satisfy high-pressure gas safety (HPGS) regulations, safe transport across oceans, and the qualification of the CM performance after shipping from Europe and the Americas to Japan across the oceans. One of the two CMs in each region is used for this purpose. We will plan to accomplish this goal with two steps. In the first step, if transport-test CMs (fully constructed but not suitable for use in the linac) are available from LCLS-II and/or European XFEL, those will be used to test simple transportation and to gather important information about stress, acceleration, etc., excluding the HPGS regulation process. In the second step, the ILC prototype CM developed during the ILC Pre-lab phase will be shipped to Japan, including the HPGS regulation process and the full CM quality assurance program within the ILC Pre-lab phase period.
- Positron source: The final design selection with either an undulator-driven or an electron-driven option and technology readiness to be demonstrated.
- DR and BDS: Readiness of nanobeam technology (ATF3 and related) based on DR and BDS subsystems to be demonstrated, particularly for fast kicker and feedback controls, and
- Beam dump: system design to be established, including beam window handling, cooling water circulation, and safety assurance.

A total of 18 WPs (3 ML&SRF, 8 Sources, 3 DR, 2 BDS and 2 Dumps) are proposed as summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 2. Crab cavity (WP-3) will be installed in the BDS area, but is classified as ML&SRF since the crab cavity uses SRF technology. The photon dump (WP-18) will be used for undulator positron source. However, this WP-18 is classified as dump due to its specialty. The target replacement (WP-11) is the common WP for undulator and e-driven positron sources. These relationships are also shown in Figure 2. The cost and required human resources shown in the table are initial estimates. The actual numbers will depend on the laboratories, which will take the responsibility for the deliverables, and re-evaluated later.

The technical readiness scoped in each WP needs to be verified through periodical reviews conducted by ILC Pre-lab. Reflecting the progress, the technical design will be updated, and it will be implemented/added to the engineering documents.

Stability and tuning issues in some WPs will also need to be coordinated with the start-to-end accelerator design that will be done as part of the "engineering design and documentation". These linkages will be carried

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.mext.go.jp/component/b\\_menu/shingi/toushin/\\_icsFiles/afieldfile/2018/09/20/1409220\\_2\\_1.pdf](http://www.mext.go.jp/component/b_menu/shingi/toushin/_icsFiles/afieldfile/2018/09/20/1409220_2_1.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-24-k273-en.pdf>

out under (or with) the ILC Pre-lab. responsibility.

Table 1. List of WPs

<b>1. ML&amp;SRF:</b>	<b>41.25 MILCU*, 285 FTE-yr</b>
WP-1	Cavity production
WP-2	Cryomodule assembly, Global transfer and Performance Assurance
WP-3	Crab cavity
<b>2. Electron Source:</b>	<b>2.6 MILCU, 6 FTE-yr</b>
WP-4	Electron source
<b>3. Positron Source:</b>	<b>5.85 MILCU, 15 FTE-yr</b>
<b>3.1 Undulator scheme:</b>	
WP-5	Undulator
WP-6	Rotating target
WP-7	Magnetic focusing
<b>3.2 e-Driven scheme:</b>	
WP-8	Rotating target
WP-9	Magnetic focusing
WP-10	Capture cavity
WP-11	Target replacement
<b>4. DR</b>	<b>2.5 MILCU, 30 FTE-yr</b>
WP-12	System design
WP-13	Collective effect
WP-14	Injection/extraction
<b>5. BDS</b>	<b>2.2 MILCU, 16 FTE-yr</b>
WP-15	Final focus
WP-16	Final doublet
<b>6. Dump</b>	<b>3.2 MILCU, 12 FTE-yr</b>
WP-17	Main dump
WP-18	Photon dump

\* ILCU = 2012 US\$ estimate

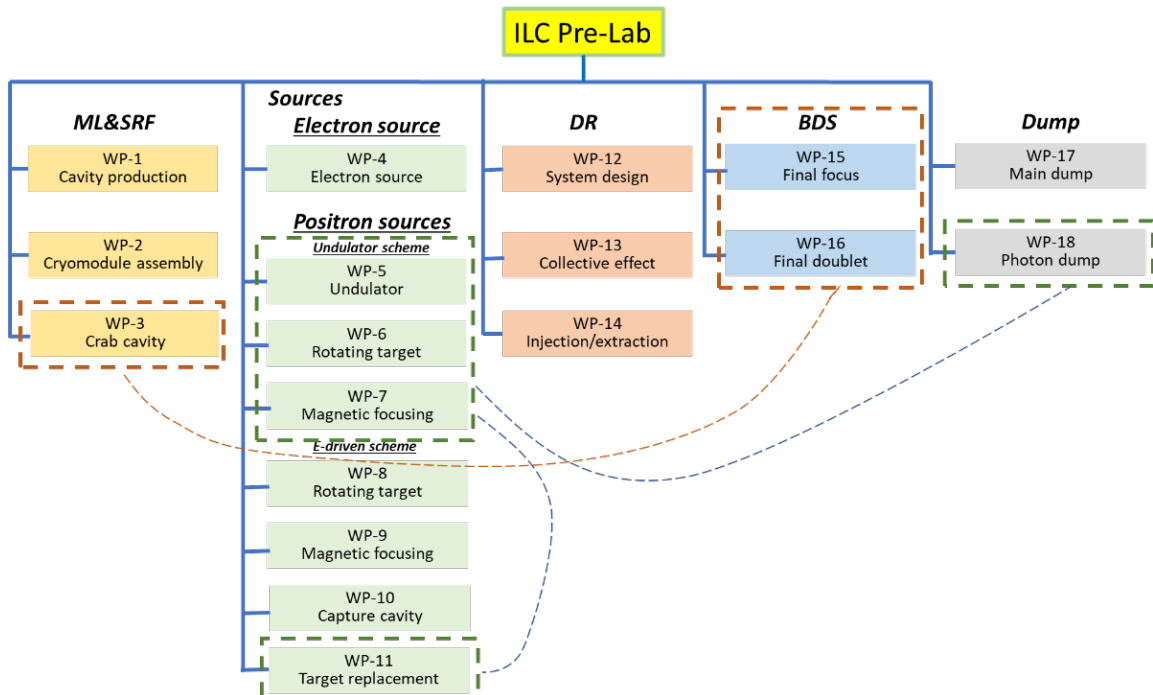


Figure 2: Summary of work packages.



**Timeline:**

A four-year preparation period is expected. The timeline may be considered with two categories: “Technical Preparation and Readiness” to be demonstrated and the “Engineering documentation”, as summarized in Table 1. It focuses on the SRF and Positron Source, as two major preparation activities. Progress in technical preparation activities will be monitored and evaluated through periodic reviews. The activities will be also synchronized with the engineering documentation.

Table 1. Pre-lab timeline for technical preparation and production readiness activities, with SRF and the positron source as examples, and for engineering documentation activities.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Technical preparation and production readiness (focusing on SRF and e<sup>+</sup> source)</b>	<b>Engineering documentation</b>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Continue cost-reduction R&amp;D for SRF cavities.</li><li>· Start pre-series production of SRF cavities in cooperation with industry.</li><li>· Continue e<sup>+</sup> source development.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Start review and update of TDR cost estimate by an international team.</li></ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Complete cost-reduction R&amp;D.</li><li>· Determine production yield.</li><li>· Start assembling cavities into cryomodules.</li><li>· Review e<sup>+</sup> source designs.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Conduct a review on the progress for technical work and cost estimation by an internal panel.</li></ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Demonstrate oversea shipment of cryomodules taking all the safety and legal aspects into account.</li><li>· Select e<sup>+</sup> source design and start prototyping of critical items, e.g. e<sup>+</sup> target.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Complete cost estimate and conduct internal and external review on the result.</li><li>· Complete risk analysis for the technical and cost issues.</li><li>· Complete a draft for the Engineering Design Report.</li></ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Evaluate cryomodules after shipment and demonstrate the quality assurance procedure.</li><li>· Establish regional organisation for the ILC component production.</li><li>· Continue prototype work for critical components of the e<sup>+</sup> source, e.g. e<sup>+</sup> target.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Complete and publish the Engineering Design Report.</li><li>· Start producing specification documents and drawings of large items for tendering.</li></ul>

# 1: ML and SRF

(Ver.4,2021-May-18)

## Overview:

Approximately 9,000 superconducting RF cavities are produced and used for the assembly of approximately 900 SRF cryomodules (CMs), corresponding to about 25–30% of the total ILC construction cost. Large superconducting rf (SRF) accelerator projects such as European XFEL in Europe, LCLS-II in the Americas, and SHINE in China are on-going. Although each production scales is around 5 ~ 10% of the ILC, these SRF accelerators are the good prototype to the ILC. Cost reduction R&Ds such as Nb material and surface treatment are on-going an international effort led by the US and Japan. Based on these construction and R&D experiences, the ILC construction will be realized. It is assumed that multiple regional Hub-Labs will be set up to share in the production of large numbers of CMs for the ILC. The CMs will be assembled and first tested in each hub laboratory in a planned fraction, and will then be transported to the ILC Laboratory, where the CM performances in some fraction will be checked, particularly more in the early production stage before the CM installation into the ILC tunnel.

The Science Council of Japan (SCJ) and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology (MEXT, ILC Advisory Panel) pointed out technical concerns about maintaining cavity quality during mass production and CM assembly. In response to these concerns, this technical preparation plan is proposed to demonstrate the SRF cavity and CM production readiness using cost-effective production methods on a scale of 1% of the full production, corresponding to about 120 cavities (40 cavities in each region) and 6 CMs (2CMs in each region) during the ILC Pre-lab phase in the global collaboration. It should be noted that these numbers of cavities and CMs may be adjusted, depending on regional cooperation/consortium formation with the regional responsibility and funding. The cavity performance will be evaluated to confirm their production success yields by using part of 40 cavities in each region, and the plug compatibility will be confirmed. Of the 120 cavities, 48 will be used for six CM assemblies, corresponding to 40%.

Other components such as couplers, tuners, and superconducting magnets are also expected to demonstrate production readiness with cost-effective methods, including their fabrication and performance. Overall testing after assembling these parts into the CM will be a major step for confirming the performance as an accelerator component unit. The Americas and Europe have already integrated significant experience in the cavity and CM production, including the formulation of countermeasures against performances degradation after cryomodule assembly as well as ground CM transport.

The negotiation with the local government about the HPGS regulation has already been in progress prior to the ILC Pre-lab phase as a prompt action to prepare for WP-1 and -2 in parallel.

The production readiness of SRF crab cavities originally in the BDS sub-system will be exceptionally pursued in the enlarged SRF category from a technical commonality viewpoint, and it is then included as part of the ML-SRF section, and prototyping the crab cavity with technical choice, and engineering design of the CM are to be proceeded.

Infrastructure associated with the series of items mentioned above will need to be newly prepared and/or improved with each regional responsibility and financial support, including facilities for cavity testing, surface treatment, conditioning of associate components, CM assembly, and testing.

The contents of this area system mentioned above need to be included to the engineering documents.

*Note: Since 2017, R&Ds on Nb material and new Nb surface treatment methods have been conducted in cooperation of Japan and the United States with the aim of further improving cavity performance with cost-effective approaches. Improving cavity performance is kept as an important motivation and the effort will be extended during and after the technical preparation period in a forward looking scope for future upgrades.*

**ML&SRF: Work packages (WPs)**

<i>Work package</i>	<i>Items:</i>
<p><b><u>WP- 1:</u></b> <b>Cavity Industrial-Production Readiness</b></p> <p><b># production: 3 x 40</b> <b>(16 of 40 go to CM assembly)</b></p>	Cavity industrial-production readiness to be demonstrated, including cavities with He tank + magnetic shield for cavity, high-pressure-gas regulation, surface-preparation/heat treatment (HT)/Clean-room work, partly including the 2nd pass, vertical test (VT)
	Plug compatibility, Nb material, and recipe for surface treatment to be reconfirmed/decided
	Cavity Production Success yield to be confirmed (before He tank jacketing)
	Tuner baseline design to be established
	<u>Note:</u> Infrastructure for surface treatment, HT, VT, pre-tuning, etc. (with each regional responsibility)
<p><b><u>WP-2:</u></b> <b>Cryomodule (CM) Assembly, Global Transfer and Performance Assurance</b></p> <p><b># production: 3 x 2</b></p>	Coupler production readiness to be demonstrated, including preparation/RF processing (# Couplers, 3 × 20)
	<u>Note:</u> Infrastructure for coupler conditioning: klystron, baking furnace, and associated environment (with each regional responsibility)
	Tuner production readiness to be demonstrated, including reliability verification (# Tuners, 3 × 20)
	Superconducting Magnet (SCM: Q+D combined) production readiness to be demonstrated (# SCMs, 3 × 3 (1 prototype + 2))
	CM production readiness to be demonstrated including high-pressure-gas, vacuum vessel (VV), cold-mass, and assembly (cavity-string, coupler, tuner, SCM etc.)
	CM test including degradation mitigation (in 2-CM joint work, etc.) at assembly site before ready for CM transportation
	CM Transportation cage and shock damper to be established
	Ground transportation practice, using mockup-CM
	Ground transportation test, using production-CM longer than European XFEL
	Global transport of CM by sea shipment (requiring longer container)
	Performance assurance test after CM global transport (at KEK)
	Returning transport of CM back to home country (by sea shipment)
	<u>Note:</u> Hub-lab Infrastructure for the CM production, assembly, and test (with each regional responsibility)
	<p><b><u>WP-3 (Pre-lab):</u></b> <b>Crab Cavity (CC) for BDS</b></p> <p><b>#CC production: 2</b> <b>+ SRF validation</b></p> <p><b># CC-CM design :1</b></p> <p><b>for fulfilling Pre-lab ‘goal’</b></p>
Confirm the complete CC system specifications	
Development of CC cavity/coupler/tuner integrated design (ahead of Preliminary CC technology Down-selection)	
Preliminary CC technology down-selection (2 cavity options)	
CC Model-work and Prototype production and high-power validation of CC cavity/coupler/tuner integrated system for two primary candidates (ahead of Final CC technology Down-selection)	
Perform harmonized operation of the two prototype cavities in a vertical test to verify ILC synchronization performance (cryo insert development and commercial optical RF synchronization system).	
Final CC technology down-selection	

	Preliminary Crab CM design – confirming dressed cavity integration and compliance with beam-line specification
	Final CM engineering design prior to production
	Infrastructure for CC development and test (with each regional responsibility.)
<b><u>WP-3 (beyond Pre-lab):</u></b>	Cavity (incl He tank) production (incl couplers and tuner), magnetic shield for CM, high-pressure gas regulation, EP/HT/Clean work, including VT
<b>Crab Cavity (CC) for BDS</b>	Input coupler production including preparation/RF processing readiness (excluding klystron, baking furnace, clean room)
<b># CM production: 1 + SRF validation</b>	Prototype CM production including High-pressure gas, vacuum vessel, cold-mass, and assembly (cavity-string, coupler/tuner, SCM and tooling etc.)
<b>for completing full program. Beyond Pre-lab</b>	Prototype CM test including harmonized operation with two cavities
	Prototype CC-CM transport cage and shock damper design and manufacture
	Prototype CC-CM transport tests
	Infrastructure for CM development and test (with each regional responsibility.)

## WP-1: Cavity Industrial-Production Readiness

(Ver.4,2021-May-19)

### Technical Preparations Plan:

WP-1 aims to prepare for the SRF cavity industrial production readiness. The plan is based on the global cavity fabrication of  $\sim 3 \times 40$  cavities and the required RF performance achievement to demonstrate the ILC baseline field gradient of 35 MV/m at  $Q \geq 0.8 E10$  and 31.5 MV/m at  $Q \geq 1 E10$  with  $\geq 90\%$  success yield with sufficient statistics by using part (about a half) of 40 cavities in each region, satisfying the standardized production process including surface treatment. A higher performance of 35 MV/m at  $Q \geq 1.6E10$  has been set as a goal of cost-effective and cost-reduction R&D efforts in a forward looking scope, under the framework of a US and Japan cooperation program in parallel to the ILC Pre-lab action, as noted in the overview section. The R&D progress and achievement will be reflected to the ILC preparation activity, in timely manner. 48 ( $3 \times 2 \times 8$ ) cavities out of the 120 cavities will be applied for the production of six (three regions produce two each) CMs. The goal of cavity performance is as summarized in the table of “Goals of the technical preparation”. Here, the cavity production includes the He tank, the magnetic shield, the surface treatment, the high-pressure-gas safety action (the negotiation with the local government already in progress), and the second (and subsequent) vertical tests if required. Prior to the production of cavities, a basic consensus needs to be arrived at regarding plug compatibility, cost-effective cavity production, and surface treatment methods/recipes. It is also necessary to re-establish the tuner design for cost-effective production as well as good performance and long-term stability/reliability. There is also the possibility of the need for infrastructure development, such as electron beam welding (EBW) machines, vertical cryostats, surface treatment facilities, vacuum furnaces for heat treatment, pre-tuning machines, etc. The infrastructure is expected to be provided with each regional responsibility, separated from the global WP framework. On the last page of WP-1, there are some figures that show global cooperation and the number of cavities/couplers (/CMs) produced in each region, items about the plug compatibility, and the surface treatment recipe to be re-established.

### Goals of the (9-cell) Cavity Technical Preparation:

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Design</i>
Baseline: Cavity gradient, E, at Q value ( $Q_0$ ) (Cost-Reduction R&D goal: E at Q value)	MV/m	35 at $Q \geq 0.8 E10$ , 31.5 ( $\pm 20\%$ ) at $Q \geq 1E10$ (38.5 at $Q \geq 1.6E10$ , 35 at $Q \geq 2E10$ )
Cavity production yield	%	90

### List of items:

<i>Items:</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Cavity industrial-production readiness to be demonstrated, including cavities with He tank + magnetic shield for cavity, high-pressure-gas regulation, surface-preparation/heat treatment (HT)/Clean-room work, partly including the 2nd pass, vertical test (VT)	$3 \times 40$
Plug compatibility, surface treatment, Nb material spec. to be reconfirmed/established	—
Cavity production success yield	—

Tuner baseline design to be decided	–
Infrastructure for EP, HT, VT, pre-tuning, etc. (with regional responsibility)	–

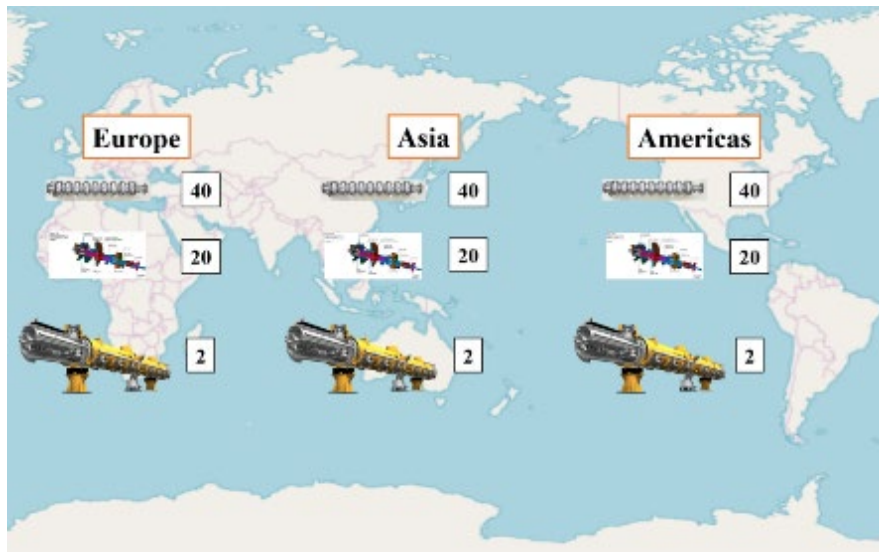
**Status and Prospects:**

At KEK’s Cavity Fabrication Facility (CFF), single-cell, 3-cell, and 9-cell cavities have been fabricated partly in cooperation with local companies since 2012. CFF is equipped with an EBW machine, a chemical polishing (CP) system, and a mechanical pressing machine. Efforts are being made to achieve cavity fabrication conforming to Japanese HPGS regulations.

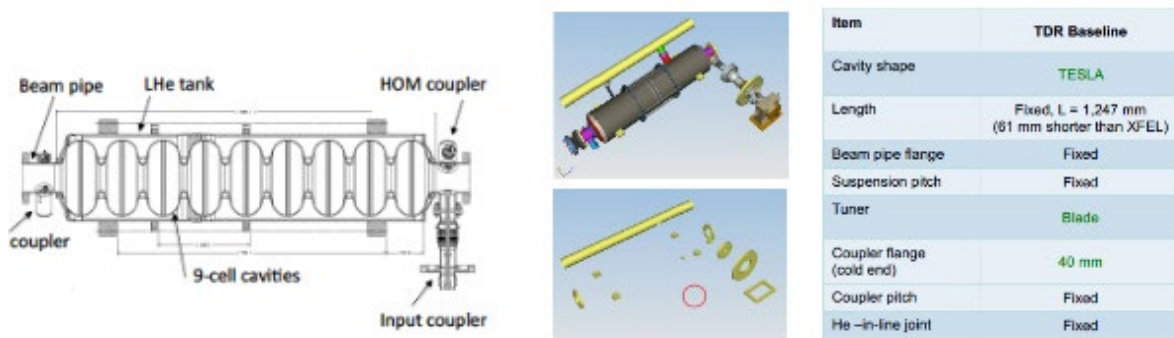
Since 2017, the US and Japan have collaborated on cost-reduction R&D projects. There are two ways to reduce the cost of cavities. One is reducing the cost of the niobium material, and the other is to improve the cavity performance, enabling to save the required number of cavities. Research on improving the cavity performance is extended with worldwide collaboration, including new surface treatments such as “nitrogen-infusion”, “two-stage baking”, and others.

Technology for industrial cavity production has matured and has been demonstrated through the successful production of ~ 800 cavities (housed in ~ 100 CMs) for the European XFEL, and through another successful production with a similar level at LCLS-II in the US and SHINE in China, which is currently under construction.

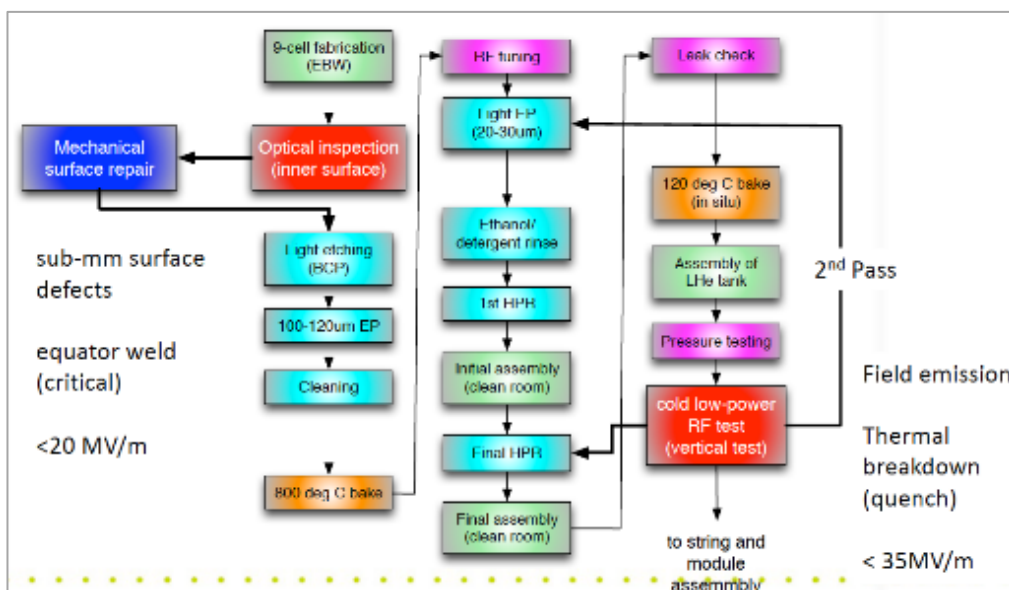
Figures related to WP-1:



Global sharing Plan in Technical Preparation for ML-SRF cavities, couplers/tuners, and cryomodules.



ILC-TDR, ML-SRF cavity, cross-section and envelope plug-compatibility.



ILC-TDR, ML SRF cavity surface process concept.



## **WP-2: Cryomodule (CM) Assembly, Global Transfer and Performance Assurance**

(Ver.4,2021-May-19)

### **Technical Preparation Plan:**

During the technical preparation period, 6 CMs (2 CMs x 3 regions) will be produced (Type B with a superconducting magnet at center) in three regions, namely Asia, the Americas, and Europe. The first QA test is performed to confirm performance at each institute before the global transfer. For CM production, the 48 cavities satisfying the “Cavity Industrial-Production Readiness” (WP-1) will be used.

The production readiness of associated components such as couplers, tuners, and superconducting magnets is also important: they are required to be sustainable and reliable for long-term operation and need to be ready for future SRF cavity performance upgrades. The sustainability of superconducting magnets under SRF dark current irradiation and heating initiated by high-gradient SRF linac operation needs to be established. We plan to prepare for the dark current heating mitigation, by developing a robust superconducting magnet enabling to absorb excessive heat with sustainable superconductor (i.e. Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn/MgB<sub>2</sub>) and/or with absorber enabling to minimize the heat into the coil.

The ILC-type CM has never been shipped by sea, and the “WP-2 Program” will realize the first sea shipment to confirm the overall SRF technology readiness for the ILC. We plan to accomplish this goal with two steps. In the first step, if transport-test CMs (fully constructed but not suitable for use in the linac) are available from LCLS-II and/or European XFEL, those will be used to test simple transportation and to gather important information about stress, acceleration, etc., excluding the HPGS regulation process. In the second step, the ILC prototype CM developed during the ILC Pre-lab, after the first quality assurance (QA) test in each region, will be shipped to Japan, including the HPGS regulation process (the negotiation with the local government already in progress during the ILC IDT phase) and the full CM quality assurance program within the ILC Pre-lab phase. One CM each from the Americas and Europe will be transported to Japan by sea shipment across the oceans. The second QA test will be performed at KEK to demonstrate the required cavity-string performance of 31.5 MV/m on average at  $Q \geq 1E10$ . The goals of the technical preparation are summarized in the table below. Then, the CM will return to its home country for further investigation, if necessary.

It is necessary to prepare a dedicated cage, shock damper, and container for the transportation stage. In previous projects, i.e., European XFEL and LCLS-II, it was confirmed that the cavity performance remained acceptable after CM ground transportation. However, the ILC Pre-lab WP-2 program will be the first case to confirm the performance after sea transportation. All CMs produced during the ILC Pre-lab phase are expected to comply with the HPGS regulations. Then, they will be ready for SRF industrial production in the ILC construction period after the Pre-lab phase.

The program includes the preparation of infrastructure and utilities required for the cavity and CM production and testing, if necessary, in each region’s responsibility. On the last page of WP-2, there are some figures that show the concept of CM transport from each region.

**Goals of the CM technical preparation:**

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Design</i>
Cavity-string field gradient after CM assembly, E, at Q value ( $Q_0$ ) Note: 10% lower E than that of the 9-cell cavity specification	MV/m	31.5 ( $\pm 20\%$ ) at $Q \geq 1E10$

**List of items:**

<i>Items:</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Coupler production readiness to be demonstrated including preparation/RF processing	3 × 20
Infrastructure for coupler conditioning and performance test: klystron, baking furnace, clean room, etc. (with each regional responsibility)	—
Tuner production readiness to be demonstrated	3 × 20
SCM (Q-D combined) production readiness to be demonstrated	3 × 3
CM production to be demonstrated including high-pressure-gas, vv, cold-mass, and assembly (cavity-string, coupler/tuner, SCM, etc.)	3 × 2
CM test and degradation mitigation (in 2-CM joint work) at production site	3 × 2
CM Transportation cage and shock damper	3 × 1
Mockup-CM ground transportation practice	3 × 1
Real-CM ground transportation test	3 × 1
Global CM transfer (sea shipment, longer than CM at European XFEL, to be checked)	2 × 1
Performance assurance test after global CM transfer	1 × 2
Returning transport to home country again (by sea shipment)	1 × 2
Hub-lab Infrastructure for the CM assembly, and test (with each regional responsibility)	—

### **Status and Prospects:**

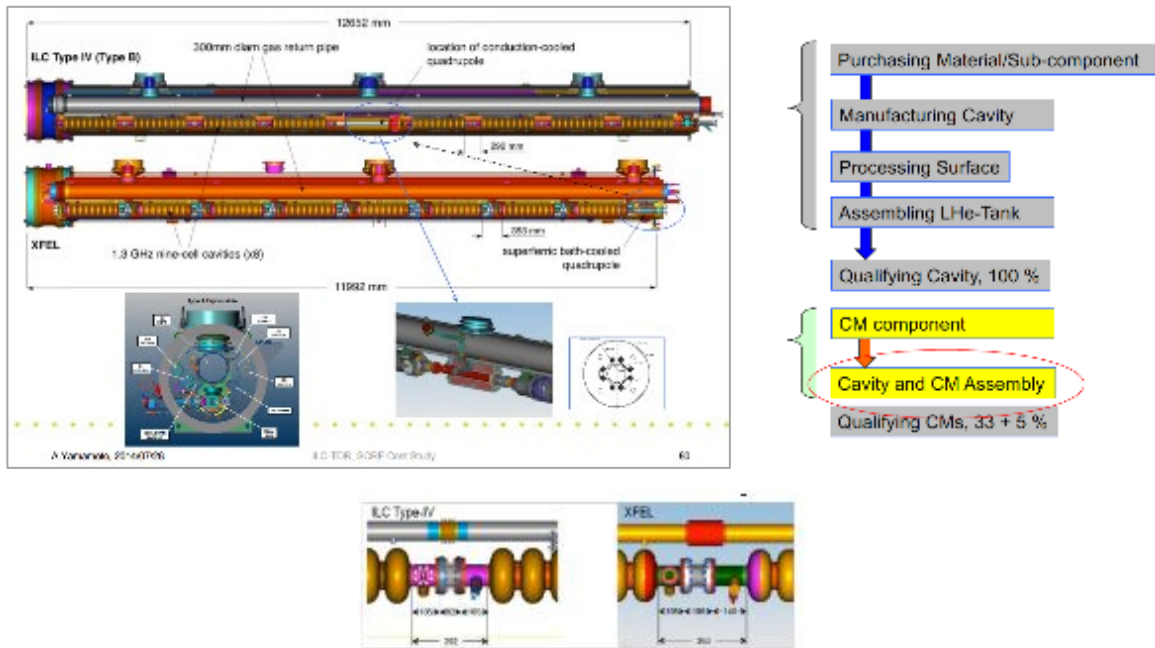
Beam commissioning was successfully realized in March 2019 at the KEK's Superconducting RF Test Facility (STF-2). The most recent progress is 345 MeV, and the average accelerating gradient estimated from the beam energy was 33 MV/m, exceeding the ILC specification of 31.5 MV/m. DESY and FNAL have already demonstrated CM operation exceeding the requirements of the ILC.

With respect to CMs, cavities and other components that are manufactured in three different regions (Asia, Europe, and the Americas) with a common interface design have been brought together and assembled into a CM at the KEK STF as an international cooperation program that is called S1-Global. The CM performance was successfully demonstrated with a common interface design for the ILC.

Technology for the CM assembly and SRF accelerator system has matured. The European XFEL accelerator system has been in operation since 2017, a similar accelerator currently under construction for LCLS-II in the US. In both cases, after the CM assembly, the ground transportation of the CMs gained experience during the construction phase and the performance was successfully confirmed before the installation into the accelerator tunnels, with no major transportation-related issues. However, the sea/ship transport of CMs between two different regions across the oceans is yet to be demonstrated. This is an important program to be realized as a part of crucial technical preparation in the ILC Pre-lab phase.

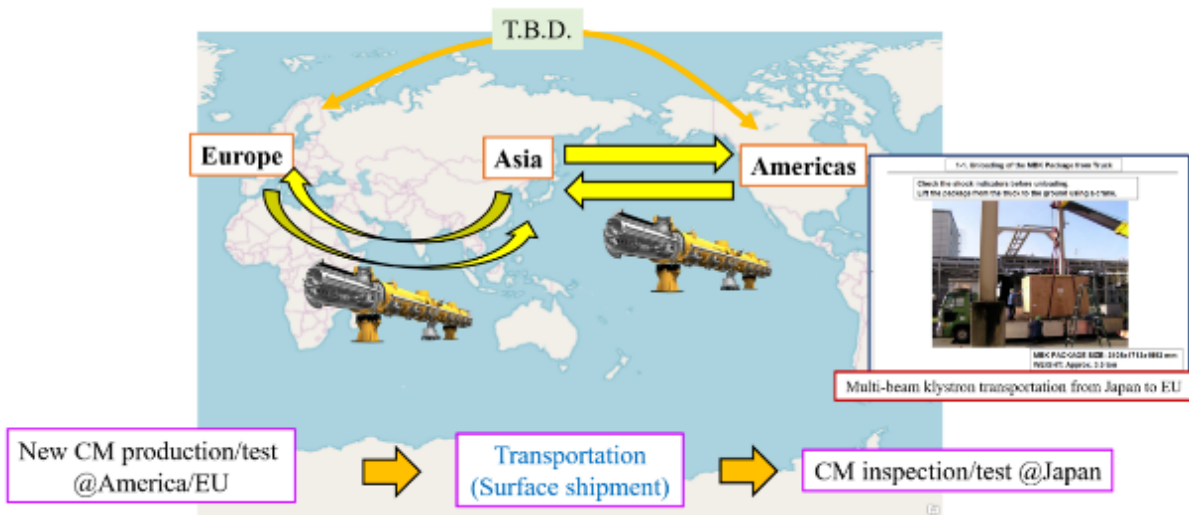
As it described above, we plan to reach this goal with two steps. In the first step, if transport-test CMs (fully constructed but not suitable for use in the linac) are available from LCLS-II and/or European XFEL, those will be used to test simple transportation and to gather important information about stress, acceleration, etc., excluding the HPGS regulation process. In the second step, the ILC prototype CM developed during the ILC Pre-lab phase, after the first QA test in each region, will be shipped to Japan, including the HPGS regulation process and the full CM quality assurance program within the ILC Pre-lab phase.

Figures related to WP-2:



(Note: ILC CM length (12,652 m) is longer than that of European XFEL/LCLS-II (~ 11,992)).

ILC-ML, Cryomodule (Type-B, with SCM) X-sections and assembly with split-table SCM placed at center.



Plan for the ILC Pre-lab WP-2 Program.

## WP-3: Crab Cavity System (for BDS Area System)

(Ver.5,2021-April-09)

### **Technical Preparation Plan:**

There are two technical issues with Crab Cavity (CC) preparation; firstly, it will need to be installed in a narrow space, 14 m along the beamline from the ILC Interaction Point (IP), and secondly, two sets of CCs for the electron beam and the positron beam must be operated synchronously. At this proposed location from the IP, the beamline beam-pipe for the counter-beam extraction will also need to pass through the CC cryomodule. As presented in the ILC TDR in 2013, the baseline CC technology choice proposed was a 9-cell, 3.9 GHz elliptical design, incorporating a lateral deformation in order to enable appropriate separation of the operating dipole  $\pi$ -mode frequency orientations.

Since 2013, there have been extensive CC developments undertaken, utilizing a variety of alternative technology solutions, which can provide compact integration into constrained accelerator environments, whilst retaining strong HOM damping and kick voltage performance, examples of which being:

- For HL-LHC at CERN, RF Dipole (RFD) and Double Quarter Wave (DQW) technologies have been optimised at 400 MHz.
- For the CEBAF Upgrade at JLab, an RFD separator design has been developed at 500 MHz.
- For SPX at ANL, a Quasi-waveguide MultiCell Resonator (QMIR) developed at 2.8 GHz.
- For the EIC in the US, both RFD, DQW and Wide Open Waveguide (WOW) technology options are being explored at 197 MHz and 394 MHz.

For ILC therefore, there is now an opportunity to evaluate a more expansive array of CC technology options, which can not only meet the challenging implementation constraints anticipated within the IP configuration, but also provide the required bunch-rotation performance at the required synchronization tolerance. It is expected that ILC will benefit from the global collaborative experiences with respect to the design of the CC system for the HL-LHC at CERN as well as other projects.

A fundamental pre-requisite for the CC design optimization during the Pre-lab Phase is to define a comprehensive specification in terms of the operational CC performance, the CM implementation expectations with respect to provisioned cryogenic and RF services and its baseline compliance with any future operational upgrades for ILC, such as potential energy increases as may be anticipated. The proposed scope of the CC system development programme for the ILC Pre-lab phase will be to complete a converged assessment of CC solutions, arriving at a demonstrated CC technology which will be used as the basis for developing a complete engineering design of a 2-cavity prototype cryomodule (pCM) which meets all ILC IP implementation constraints.

It is anticipated that the collaborating groups across Europe and the Americas will start their respective electromagnetic (EM) CC development processes ahead of the Pre-lab phase. During Year-1, an evaluation of the potential CC design options, including mode couplers and tuners will be performed, with the aim of down-selecting the two most optimum integrated designs, which will be then taken forward to prototyping and high-power validation in Year-2, upon which, a second (and final) CC down-selection process will be conducted. The final period of the Pre-lab phase will develop the provisional integrated 2-cavity pCM design, which will confirm beamline integration, compliance with external services (cryogenics and RF) and all expected operational specifications, which is expected to be completed in Year-3, thereby achieving a ‘minimum success’ for the ILC CC development. In addition, ahead

of the final down-selection process, the two prototype cavities will be configured in a vertical cryostat to provide a provisional assessment of the timing and phase synchronization performance for the pair of CC's at the expected ILC operational gradients. Based on the prototype evaluation, the final down-selection process will be made for the CC technology choice for the ILC. The final-stage engineering design of the pCM including the interface design to the ILC beamline is then anticipated to be established by the end of the Pre-lab phase in Year-4, thereby fulfilling the 'main goal' objective for the Pre-lab.

After testing each of the integrated cavity components individually and generating the pCM design, a completely assembled pCM containing the two cavities will be manufactured and tested. This is expected to take place beyond the Pre-lab phase and extend into the ILC Construction Phase. A synchronized verification with the two crab cavities will be performed to complete the technical demonstration of the CC system. For this pCM integration and test, infrastructure will be newly introduced and improved, if necessary, with regional responsibility.

The "Goals of the technical preparation" identifies the expected kick voltages required for the three most optimum operational frequencies for the CC system. The "List of items" in the table below identifies the expected complete scope of activities required for the CC system design for ILC. Only those items for the CC and CM designs highlighted with thick-line frame however, are anticipated to be conducted during the 4-year Pre-lab phase. The prototyping items, with a full CC pCM validation (listed outside the thick-line frame) are anticipated to be completed by collaborators, in a few years period after the ILC Pre-lab phase.

**Goals of the technical preparation:**

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Design</i>
Crab kick voltage at beam energy of 125 GeV	MV	0.615 @ 3.9 GHz 1.230 @ 2.6 GHz 1.845 @ 1.3 GHz
Uncorrelated phase jitter at 125 GeV (rms)	fs	49

**List of items:**

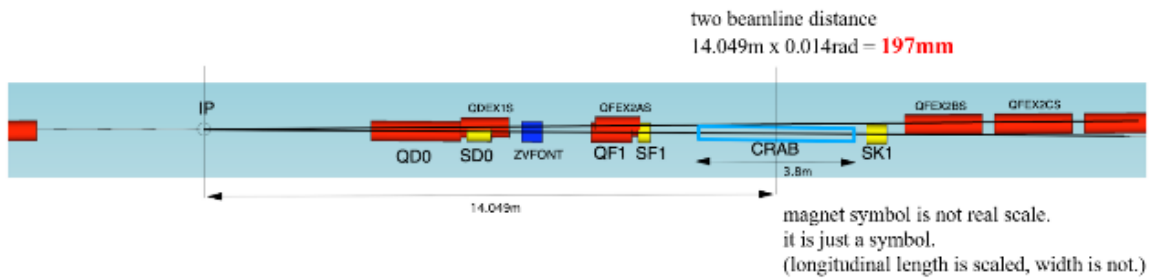
	<i>Work package</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
<p>WP-3</p> <p>for fulfilling Pre-lab ‘goal’ (in thick frame)</p>	<p>Crab Cavity (CC) for BDS</p> <p>#CC production: 2 + SRF validation</p> <p># CC-CM design :1</p>	Decision of installation location with cryogenics/RF location accelerator tunnel	–
		Confirm the complete CC system specifications	–
		Development of CC cavity/coupler/tuner integrated design (ahead of Preliminary CC technology Down-selection)	<i>TBC</i>
		Preliminary CC technology down-selection (2 cavity options)	–
		CC Model-work and Prototype production and high-power validation of CC cavity/coupler/tuner integrated system for two primary candidates (ahead of Final CC technology Down-selection)	<i>Model x 2 (cavity, couplers, tuner)</i> <i>Proto x 2 (cavity, couplers, tuner)</i>
		Perform harmonized operation of the two prototype cavities in a vertical test to verify ILC synchronization performance (cryo insert development and commercial optical RF synchronization system).	<i>1</i>
		Final CC technology down-selection	–
		Preliminary Crab CM design – confirming dressed cavity integration and compliance with beam-line specification	<i>1</i>
		Final CM engineering design prior to production	<i>1</i>
		Infrastructure for CC development and test (with each regional responsibility.)	–
<p>Note: in addition:</p> <p>for completing full program. Beyond Pre-lab</p>	<p># CM production: 1 + SRF validation +</p>	Cavity (incl He tank) production (incl couplers and tuner), magnetic shield for CM, high-pressure gas regulation, EP/HT/Clean work, including VT	<i>2</i>
		Input coupler production including preparation/RF processing readiness (excluding klystron, baking furnace, clean room)	<i>2</i>
		Prototype CM production including High-pressure gas, vacuum vessel, cold-mass, and assembly (cavity-string, coupler/tuner, SCM and tooling etc.)	<i>1</i>
		Prototype CM test including harmonized operation with two cavities	<i>1</i>
		Prototype CC-CM transport cage and shock damper design and manufacture	<i>1</i>
		Prototype CC-CM transport tests	<i>1</i>
		Infrastructure for CM development and test (with each regional responsibility.)	–

**Status and Prospects:**

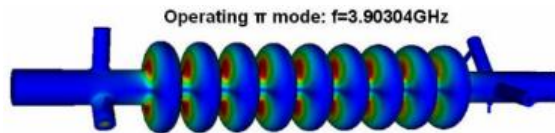
KEKB-Factory was the first collider to introduce a CC system, and it was successfully operated from 2007 to 2010. This success proved for the first time worldwide that the luminosity could be increased for an  $e^+e^-$  collider by using the CC system. After the KEKB-Factory progress and success, the HL-LHC CC prototype has been developed through cooperation between CERN/Europe and the Americas and compact RFD and DQW cavities have been developed with a common CM design to fit into the narrow space of the HL-LHC IP beamline. These experiences will also be very useful for the ILC CC design and development.

The research and development of the ILC CC for the TDR was carried out mainly in Europe and the Americas during the ILC-GDE phase period. Unfortunately, it was not realized to fabricate a prototype CM in this period, and only preliminary tests were realized for the synchronized operation with two single-cell 3.9 GHz cavities. Therefore, the CC technical preparation plan needs to reach a synchronized operation to be extendable for the demonstration in the pCM system performance test. The CC CM needs to be compact and enable accommodation of the counter beamline beam-pipe in the same cryostat, whilst satisfying the HPGS regulation, consistent with the main linac CM development programme. For WP-3 it is important to establish a global collaboration that is mainly organized with participation from Europe and/or the Americas.

**Figures related to this WP-3:**

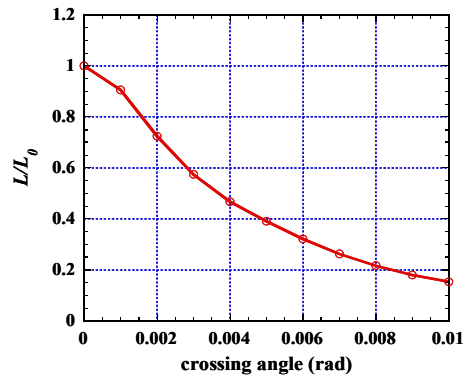


Crab cavity (CC) implementation location at a distance of 14 m from the ILC Interaction Point.



Design of 3.9-GHz 9-cell CC design reported in TDR.





Luminosity degradation by crossing angle ( $\pm 7$  mrad in the case of ILC) in case of no CC contribution.

	Elliptical (TDR)	RFD (1/2-cell)*	DQW (LHC/EIC)*	WOW (EIC)*	QMIR*
Frequency (GHz)	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6
Vt (MV) – per cell	0.3	1	1.2	1.3	0.7
Ep (MV/m)	17	39/40	41/51	50	54
Bp (mT)	73	79/77	80/80	80	75
	ULAN	ODU/JLab	BNL	BNL/SLAC	FNAL/ANL

\*Not optimised for ILC

Crab Cavity design concepts proposed in the ILC-GDE/TDR stage, and introduced in the IDT phase.

## 2: Electron Source

(Ver.4,2021-May-30)

### WP-4: Electron Source

#### Technical Preparation Plan:

The baseline design of the polarized electron source, includes the drive laser, a 200 kV DC high voltage photogun, GaAs/GaAsP photocathodes which provide polarization >80%. While there are no foreseeable “show-stoppers” leading to the construction of the ILC polarized electron source, there remain unfinished critical technical tasks from the GDE period which include completing a prototype drive laser, and then using it to test the high bunch charge, high peak current conditions from a strained superlattice GaAs/GaAsP photocathode from the high voltage gun. Additionally, since the GDE there have been meaningful technological improvements in lasers, high voltage guns and photocathodes which should be incorporated to the baseline design and incorporated, as opportunities for reliability, performance or cost improvement. The contents of this area system mentioned above need to be included to the engineering documents.

This section defines one WP:

WP-4	Electron Source	Drive laser system
		HV Photogun
		GaAs/GaAsP Photocathodes

#### Goals of the technical preparation for Pre-lab phase:

1. Reevaluate the drive laser design and cost, build a prototype to demonstrate the beam pattern,
2. Design a higher voltage gun 350 kV with greater reliability/headroom, and build it,
3. Evaluate if higher gun voltage and shorter laser pulse length relaxes harmonic bunching,
4. Produce GaAs/GaAsP photocathodes with P>90%, QE>1%, work with vendor to commercialize

The parameters described in the TDR are still valid as shown in the table below:

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Design
Electrons per bunch (at gun exit)	$N_{-}$		$3 \times 10^{10}$
Electrons per bunch (at DR injection)	$N_{-}$		$2 \times 10^{10}$
Number of bunches	$n_b$		1,312
Bunch repetition rate	$f_b$	MHz	1.8 MHz
Bunch train repetition rate	$f_{rep}$	Hz	5 (10) Hz
FW Bunch length at source	$\Delta t$	ns	1 ns
Peak current in bunch at source	$I$	A	3.2 A
Energy stability	$\sigma_E/E$	% (rms)	< 5
Polarization	$P_e$	%	> 80

Photocathode quantum efficiency	$QE$	%	0.5
Drive laser wavelength (tunable)	$\lambda$	nm	$790 \pm 20$
Single bunch laser energy	$u_b$	$\mu\text{J}$	5

**List of items:**

<i>Items</i>	<i>Tasks</i>
Drive laser system	Design and provide a prototype drive laser with ILC bunch train
HV Photogun	Design and build a photogun operating at 350 kV without field emission and static vacuum $<2 \times 10^{-12}$ Torr
GaAs/GaAsP Photocathodes	Commercialize strained superlattice GaAs / GaAsP photocathodes with $P > 90\%$ and $QE > 1\%$

**Status and Prospects:**

Drive Laser

A new drive laser must be developed for the ILC polarized injector. SLAC previously owned this task however, staff have retired or moved on to other projects. During the GDE period SLAC built a prototype to demonstrate the required ILC pulse pattern, based on an external high power cavity, however the scheme was not fully tested. The drive laser was meant to be moved to JLab to demonstrate the electron beam pattern from a HV gun, but ultimately this task was not completed before the GDE period ended.

The original ILC drive laser is complicated and costly ( $>1\text{M}\$$ ). Given that laser technology has continued to improve since the GDE it is worthwhile to reevaluate the design and cost. Notably, gain switched fiber lasers now produce  $\sim\text{MHz}$  rep rate, high peak power pulses, are extremely reliable and have become quite affordable. In addition, it would be worthwhile to explore a) narrowing the wavelength tunability for highly predictable GaAs/GaAsP photocathodes, and b) shortening the optical pulse to 100's of picoseconds to relax the harmonic bunching requirements for energy spread.

The basic specifications of drive laser are listed in Table 1, assuming a 5 nC bunch charge from a GaAs/GaAsP with  $QE > 0.5\%$ . To achieve these specifications, consider a practical laser architecture involving multi-stage amplification, non-linear frequency conversion, and optical parametric amplification, as shown in Figure 1. There are four wavelengths present in the system, 1560 nm, 780 nm, 1030 nm, and 515 nm. The 515 nm laser pulses serve as the pump pulses to the 780 nm seed pulses in the optical parametric amplifier (OPA).

The 780 nm pulses start with a 1.8 MHz/1 ns/1560 nm low power fiber seed laser, which can be built or commercially available. Following fiber pre-amplifiers and a power-amplifier, the energy of each micro-pulse reaches 2.5  $\mu\text{J}$  with 5 W average power. The 1560 nm laser wavelength is then converted to 780 nm with a second-harmonic generator (SHG), usually yielding 40% efficiency, and leading to 1  $\mu\text{J}$  pulse energy.

The OPA pump laser has the same technical scheme except that the seed wavelength is 1030 nm. This seed beam is split into 2 separate beams, each of which goes through an independent chain of fiber pre-amplifiers and a power-amplifier to booster the pulse energy to 50  $\mu\text{J}$  and the average power to 100 W. After SHGs, the

two pump beams provide about 50  $\mu\text{J}$  total pulse energy in 515 nm beam.

A Pockels cell may be used to generate the pulse trains in each beam as defined by the number of pulses which is 1321, and the repetition rate which is 5 Hz. This should dramatically reduce the average power of the three beams before they reach the OPA. When the OPA is optimized, the 1  $\mu\text{J}/780$  nm seed pulse is expected to be amplified to over 10 $\mu\text{J}$ , which allows a reasonable margin for providing 5  $\mu\text{J}$  to the photocathode through optical transport and helicity control unit.

Notably, the laser schematic described can accommodate flexible laser parameters. For example, it is possible to change the pulse length, repetition rate, etc. In addition, both transverse and longitudinal beam shaping may be added if necessary to satisfy special requirements by the electron bunches.

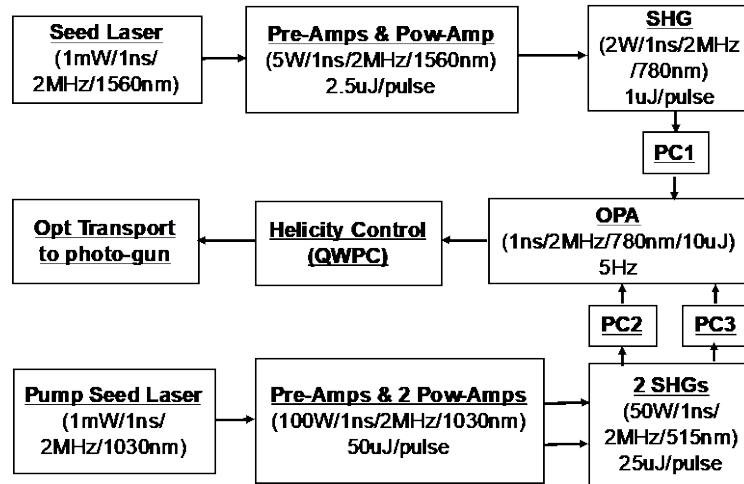


Figure 1: Laser system schematic. PC, Pockels cell. SHG, second harmonic generator. OPA, optical parametric amplifier. QWPC, quarter wave Pockels cell.

Table 1. Basic specifications of proposed drive laser.

Parameter	Unit	Specification
Laser wavelength	nm	750~780
Pulse length (Gaussian)	ns	1
Pulse shape	Gaussian or as specified	
Pulse energy	$\mu\text{J}$	>5
Pulse rep rate	MHz	1.8
Pulse train length	us	729
Pulse train rep rate	Hz	5
Number of pulses/pulse train	#	1,312
Laser beam size	Gaussian	1 to 5 mm

Laser pulse energy instability	% (rms)	~3%
Timing jitter	ps (rms)	~5
Pulse contrast	dB	60

**Items:**

- Seed lasers at 1030 nm and 1560 nm
- Fiber laser amplifiers at 1030 nm and 1560 nm
- Wavelength converters for 780 nm and 515 nm
- Pulse train generator
- Optical parametric amplifier(s)
- Helicity control unit
- Optical transport
- Longitudinal and / or transverse shaping systems (if needed)

**DC High Voltage Photo-gun**

A high voltage photo-gun meeting or exceeding the specifications of the 90-120 kV SLC gun was required during the GDE, with increased voltage, reduced vacuum and no field emission. Jefferson Lab built two ILC prototype guns, each constructed using a compact inverted insulator and with a vacuum load-lock that supports relatively quick photocathode replacement [1].

By adopting an inverted geometry HV feedthrough design based upon commercial X-Ray tube the vacuum chamber size and internal surface area is greatly reduced. The inverted HV feedthrough also eliminates the long metallic stalk found in large bore cylindrical insulators, significantly reducing the electrode surface area and thus minimizing risk of field emission and eliminating risk of punch-through induced vacuum break.

One load-locked photo-gun employed a cathode electrode manufactured from large grain niobium that was demonstrated to reach higher voltages and field strengths compared to stainless steel electrodes that were prepared using traditional diamond-paste polishing. High voltage processing in the presence of inert gas (He and Kr) was demonstrated to significantly improve the performance of stainless steel and niobium cathode electrodes, eliminating field emission ( $< 10$  pA) at voltages to 225 kV and field strengths  $> 18$  MV/m [2].

The vacuum chambers and many internal components were baked at 400 C prior to final construction which served to reduce the outgassing rate by a factor of  $\sim 20$  and resulted in the lowest observed static vacuum of all the Jefferson Lab photo-guns to date. The pressure registered by a Leybold extractor gauge was  $2e-12$  Torr (nitrogen equivalent), which is very close to the x-ray limit of the gauge. This photo-gun has undergone extensive testing, demonstrating reliable beam delivery from strained-superlattice GaAs/GaAsP photocathodes at average currents up to 4 mA.

A second load-locked photo-gun with an inverted insulator was constructed for CEBAF [3]. It employs a stainless steel cathode electrode biased at 130 kV. It has operated reliably since  $\sim 2010$  free of field emission, delivering more than 200  $\mu$ A average beam current for month-long periods without interruption and with

electron beam polarization > 85%.

These observations motivated JLab to design a higher voltage photo-gun, still based on inverted ceramic HV feedthrough. By designing a triple point junction shield, and working with the French Ceramics company SCT, JLab developed a 300 kV photo-gun with a larger inverted HV feedthrough compatible with X-ray commercial cables and plugs [4]. This photo-gun was commissioned and delivered over 1000 hours of un-polarized 300 keV beam using multi-alkali photocathodes, albeit with nA of field emission despite being conditioned to 350 kV [5]. A similar photo-gun based on this design has been built at BNL for the EIC polarized source, with electrodes designed for managing space charge in ns-long pulses [6]. Since the GDE even higher voltage unpolarized guns 350-500 kV for various projects been built and tested at JLab [7], JAEA/KEK [8,9] and Cornell [10], however, this higher voltage technology has yet to be implemented in a polarized gun where zero field emission is essential.

Increasing the operating voltage of the ILC *polarized* photo-gun offers the possibility to relax the sub-harmonic bunching requirements on optical pulse length (that is, maybe a laser pulse shorter than 1 ns is feasible and improves injection). Another potential benefit of increasing the operating voltage is reducing photocathode ion back bombardment QE degradation, as the ionization cross section decreases with electron beam energy.

The ILC source requirements utilizing shorter (<1 ns) pulses might be met with a photo-gun design using a custom HV inverted feedthrough featuring a commercial cable/plug capable of 500 kV without breakdown during HV conditioning. Reliable operation at 350 kV without detectable field emission and  $\sim 10^{-12}$  Torr vacuum level (see Table 2) is essential no matter the HV interface.

The HV chamber design must meet multiple criteria: a) sufficient voltage and geometry for the ILC, b) the smallest possible volume and surface area to achieve extreme high vacuum conditions for long photocathode QE lifetime, and c) limiting the maximum gradient < 10 MV/m at the desired operating voltage. The gun design work package would incorporate

- beam dynamics simulations of short, high peak current bunches to define initial longitudinal and transverse laser pulse shape,
- electrostatic design to maximize gradient at the photocathode while limiting gradient on the electrode < 10 MV/m at 350 kV,
- shaping the triple point junction shield to linearize the potential along the HV inverted feedthrough, and a custom HV inverted feedthrough.
- designing a biased anode to limit ionized beam from entering cathode-anode gap
- cathode-anode gap vacuum and ion-bombardment modeling to limit photocathode damage

Table 2. Proposed ILC gun operating parameters.

Parameters	Unit	Design
Operating voltage without measurable field emission	kV	350

Expected conditioning voltage	kV	450
Maximum gradient at operating voltage	MV/m	10
Static vacuum at operating voltage	Torr	$<1 \times 10^{-12}$

### GaAs/GaAsP Superlattice Photocathodes

Since the first demonstration of polarized electron beam from GaAs in 1976 [11] accelerator programs have come to rely heavily on GaAs based photocathodes. There is a long rich history, with breakthroughs and lessons learned that lead to the strained superlattice GaAs/GaAsP photocathodes like those used at JLab today, which provide near 90% polarization and possess ~1% QE. Maruyama *et al.*, working with samples grown at the University of California Berkeley were the first to break the 50% theoretical limit of bulk GaAs, by growing InGaAs on GaAs. The lattice mismatch between the two compounds introduces the desired strain to break the valence band energy level degeneracy, with splitting large enough to achieve polarization 70% but with very small yield, or quantum efficiency (QE). Soon after, similar demonstrations were reported by groups at Nagoya University in Japan [12], and St. Petersburg Technical University in Russia [13]. Accelerators around the world were quick to install these so-called “strained-layer” photocathodes, with reports of beam polarization approaching 80% but with QE only of the order 0.1%.

The single, relatively-thick, strained-layer photocathode suffered from the give and take of polarization versus QE. Higher QE could be obtained using a thicker strained-layer but at the expense of polarization. There was a limit to how thick the top strained layer could be –too thick and the strain would relax, with polarization returning to the typically low value of bulk GaAs. The problem of strain relaxation was overcome by growing superlattice photocathodes composed of thin-layer pairs of lattice-mismatched material. The combination of many thin-strained layers yielded both high polarization and high QE. The same institutions that pioneered single strained layer photocathodes were also the ones to pioneer strained superlattice photocathodes – SLAC, Nagoya University and St. Petersburg Technical University [14-17].

But it wasn’t until researchers at SLAC teamed with commercial vendors via the US DOE SBIR/STTR program that reliable sources of high polarization photocathode material became commercially available: first with SPIRE/Bandwidth Semiconductor [18] to grow single strained layer photocathodes, and then with SVT Associates [19] to develop the strained-superlattice photocathode which now represents the benchmark for success. Both of these photocathodes are based on GaAs grown on GaAsP. Examples of polarization and QE plots from both photocathode types are shown below in Figure 2 [20]. Besides exhibiting higher polarization and QE, the strained-superlattice photocathode is preferable because peak polarization can be obtained at 780 nm which is accessible with inexpensive telecommunications lasers.

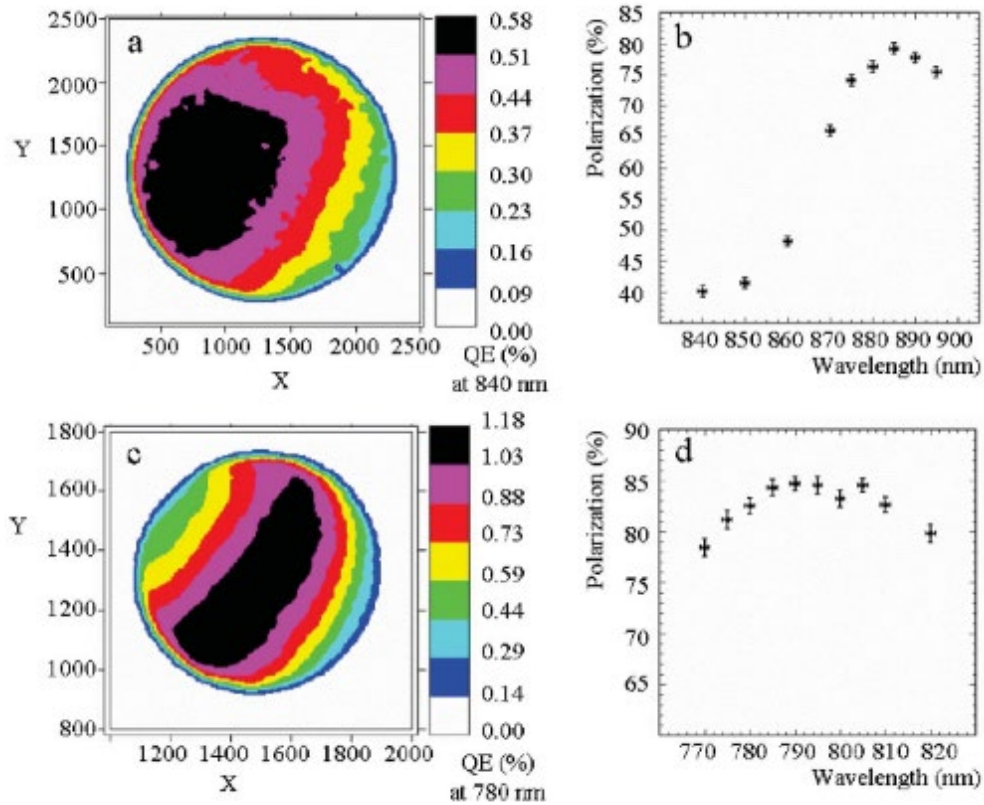


Figure 2: Quantum efficiency and polarization versus wavelength for commercial photocathodes: (top) Single-strained layer GaAs/GaAsP photocathode fabricated by SPIRE/Bandwidth Semiconductor, (bottom) strained-superlattice GaAs/GaAsP photocathode fabricated by SVT Associates.

Another noteworthy achievement resulting from the commercial R&D program is the demonstration of high polarization and significantly higher QE obtained by growing the “standard” strained-superlattice photocathode atop a distributed Bragg reflector (DBR) [21]. Light penetrating the surface of the photocathode can be trapped within a storage cavity etalon formed by the DBR and front surface of the photocathode (see Figure 3), enhancing light absorption and resulting in 6x increase in photocathode QE. This photocathode – with six times the QE of the standard strained-superlattice photocathode (Figure 4) would relax the requirements for the drive laser and offer greater operating lifetime.



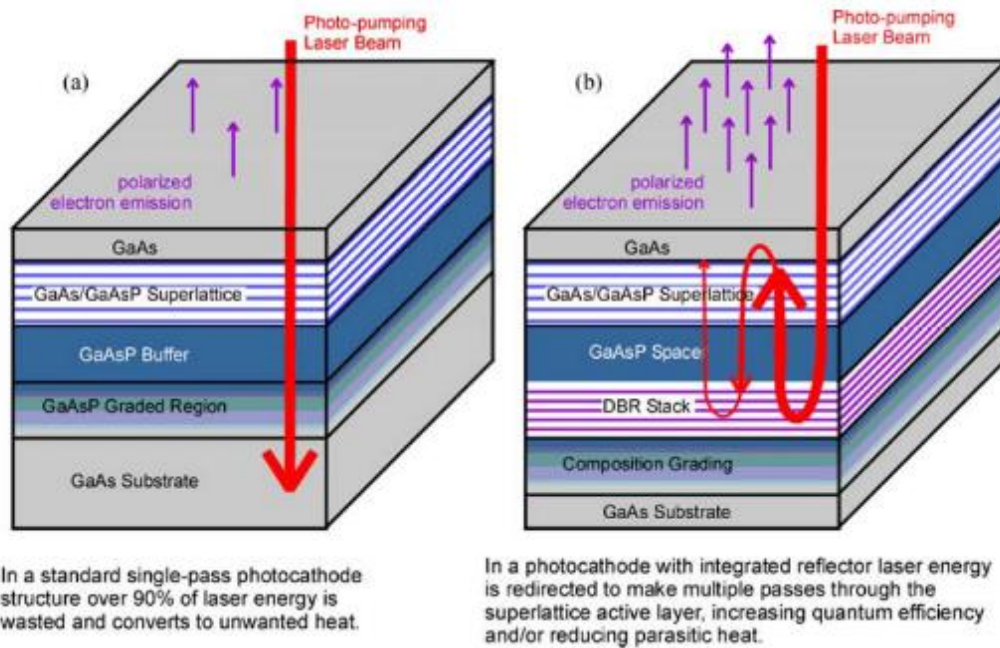


Figure 3: Illustrations of standard strained-superlattice GaAs/GaAsP photocathode (left) and the standard strained-superlattice GaAs/GaAsP photocathode grown atop a distributed Bragg reflector (DBR). An optical storage cavity is formed by the DBR and front surface of the photocathode resulting in significantly more light absorption and higher QE. These photocathodes were manufactured by SVT Associates.

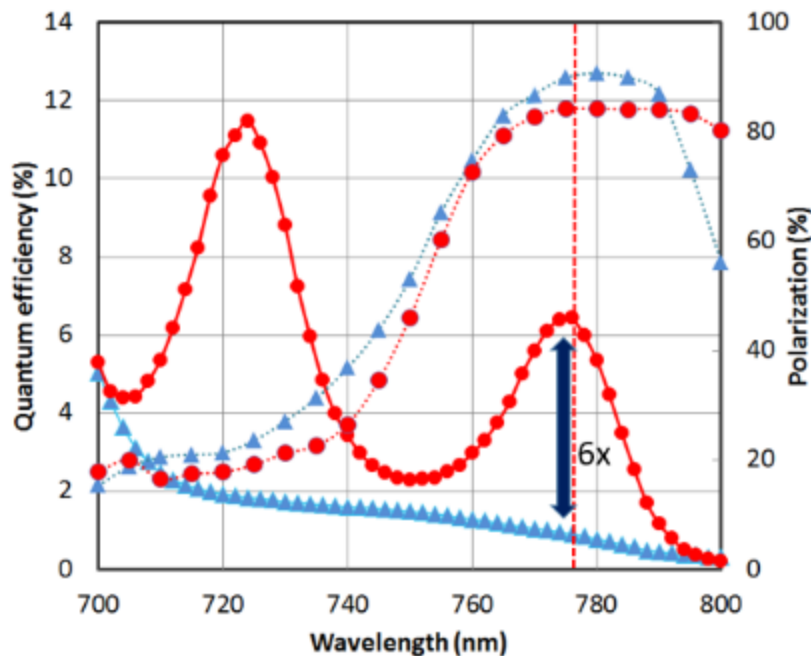


Figure 4: Photocathode QE and polarization, comparing the standard strained-superlattice GaAs/GaAsP and the similar photocathode grown atop a distributed Bragg reflector providing 6 times the QE at the wavelength of peak polarization. Photocathodes manufactured by SVT Associates.

Unfortunately, without a routine demand for photocathodes, the safety and equipment hazards working with flammable phosphorous, as well as the small market for photocathodes, is generally unfavorable to a commercial vendor without a financial commitment. It would likely take a significant financial commitment to restore this commercial capability.

The alternative to the commercial approach is for the national laboratories to ‘team up’ with a university to develop a reliable approach, or one that is viable to eventually commercialize. Two companies produced high polarization photocathodes in the US. SPIRE/Bandwidth Semiconductor employed MOCVD (metal organic chemical vapor deposition) to fabricate 100 nm thick single strained layer GaAs/GaAsP photocathodes, and SVT Associates employed MBE (molecular beam epitaxy) to fabricate the GaAs/GaAsP strained superlattice photocathodes. In both cases, this required a national lab or university working with the commercial vendor to characterize the samples, using Mott scattering polarimeters and tunable light sources, to characterize the polarization and QE, respectively. Finally, the capability to test photocathode materials in a test gun and beam line is essential.

Experts claim good photocathodes can be fabricated using either method, but it is often stated that MBE provides the required precise control of the strained superlattice photocathode, where layers are only 3 to 4 nm thick. However, some other studies have shown that the quality of the MOCVD grown photocathodes might be better due to the fact that that carrier build-up near photocathode surface in the MOCVD device is more efficient compared to the MBE device [22].

An alternative to both is Chemical Beam Epitaxy (CBE). Rather than directly use the solid or gaseous phase of phosphorous, the CBE process uses precursor gases rather than pure chemical sources as in MBE, reducing the significant hazards associated with solid phosphorus or phosphine gas sources. The precursors are chosen such that they deposit the desired semiconductor element in the structure then are pumped away, leaving a strained superlattice semiconductor structure as in MBE. Compared to MOCVD, the pressures in CBE are much lower, and thus, CBE does not have some of the drawbacks of MOCVD arising from the stagnant gas boundary layer at the growth surface.

Given that polarized photocathodes are on the horizon of accelerator laboratories world-wide, it may be that a globally funded R&D program is the best strategy to address this issue.

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### 3: Positron Source

(Ver.3,2021-April-09)

#### **Introduction:**

Two different positron sources are simultaneously being studied currently: the undulator scheme (defined as baseline in ILC-TDR) and the electron-driven scheme (defined as backup in ILC-TDR). The former is described in detail in the ILC TDR (Vol 3-II, Chapter 5). The undulator scheme can provide a polarized positron beam; however, it is a new technology. Therefore, a backup scheme has also been studied for safety as briefly described in the TDR (Vol 3-I 4.3.11.1). As of May 2018, the status of the two schemes has been summarized in [1]. One of these two schemes must be selected by an appropriate deadline as the positron source for the project start. The two schemes require significantly different civil engineering designs for the tunnel and utility, which demand considerable cost and time. Hence, the positron scheme for the project start must be selected sufficiently early. According to the timeline of the Pre-lab that is presently considered, an internal review is planned in the middle of the third year of Pre-lab. Thus, the scheme must be selected early in this respect as well. In contrast, more time is necessary to achieve the required technology with 100% certainty. As a compromise, we plan to make the decision at the first half of the third year of the Pre-lab period with necessary conditions to the ILC construction. The procedure and criteria for making the decision is to be discussed in the ILC Pre-lab, not in the IDT.

In the following sections, some R&D items are assigned “priority”. This means that such items must produce results by the above deadline, whereas work on items that are not assigned “priority” can continue during the remaining years of the Pre-lab period.

If the corresponding scheme is not selected, the R&D of these items may not be performed in the Pre-lab but may be subject to future upgrades, depending on their contents.

The two schemes both require a remote target replacement technology. The technologies contain many common aspects such that only one of them is listed in the following (in the e-driven positron source section).

The contents of this area system mentioned above need to be included to the engineering documents.

#### **References:**

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## 3.1: Undulator Positron Source

(Ver.5,2021-April-09)

### **Overview:**

The baseline design of the positron source no longer has impediments to its further progress. A full-scale working superconducting ILC undulator module has been successfully demonstrated and tested [1]. A prototype experiment for an undulator-based polarised positron source has already been successfully performed at SLAC [2]. Furthermore, several years of successfully operating FELs with very long undulator sections exist [3] and their alignment requirements exceed by far the requirements of the undulator-based  $e^+$  source. The ILC baseline design has been described in detail in the ILC TDR (Vol 3-II, Chapter 5, 2013) including a remote-handling scheme for the target assembly as well as a low-intensity auxiliary source for commissioning purposes. However, a few final design choices and engineering works have yet to be completed. Since the ILC positron working group report [4] was made in 2018, substantial progress had been achieved in the following areas: successful experimental tests of thermal target stress, the detailed design of radiative target cooling, and the design of an alternative solid optical matching device (OMD) (pulsed solenoid) for securing yield with respect to the currently anticipated quarter wave transformer (QWT). Within the Pre-lab period, laboratory tests of the rotating target wheel and a detailed design of the magnetic bearing, including a laboratory mock-up test, are envisaged.

Other minor open problems, such as optimized undulator parameters for the 250-GeV phase, are to be finalized within the IDT phase.

Luminosity upgrade: The undulatory-based positron seems to be able to run also with the luminosity upgrade. The Luminosity upgrade will double the deposited power in the target, so that the average temperature is increased by a factor  $\sim 1.2$ , the peak energy deposition density (PEDD) will be increased by a factor  $\sim 1.5$ . The Maximum temperature will be reduced via special radiators (connection of the Ti-rim with radiator) and inclusion of expansion slots.

### **Technical preparation goals for the Pre-lab phase:**

Three areas have been identified for development in the Pre-lab period

- A) WP-5: Undulator
- B) WP-6: Target
- C) WP-7: Magnetic Focusing System

Other fields, such as acceleration to the damping ring, also require development; however, they are not essential because the design presented in the TDR is mostly sufficient.

The current status of the undulator scheme is summarized in the 2018 positron working group report [4]; for further details, see [5].

### **Undulator Positron Source: Work packages (WPs):**

<i>Work package</i>	<i>Items</i>
<u>WP- 5:</u> Undulator	Simulation (field errors, masks, alignment)
<u>WP- 6:</u> Rotating target	Design finalization, partial laboratory test, mock-up design
	Magnetic bearings: performance, specification, test
	Full wheel validation, mock-up
<u>WP- 7:</u> Magnetic focusing system	OMD design finalization with yield calculation
	OMD with fully assembled wheel

## WP-5: Undulator Technology

(Ver.5,2021-May-19)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

The TDR adopted a superconducting helical undulator with an 11.5 mm pitch, a maximum K parameter of 0.92 (a maximum field of 0.86 T), and a beam aperture diameter of 5.85 mm. One undulator is 1.75 m long (field length), and two undulators are stored in a cryostat at an operating temperature of 4.2K. The total net length presented in the TDR was 147 m; however, it was increased to 231 m (132 undulators) when the center-of-mass energy at the project start was reduced from 500 to 250 GeV.

A pair of undulators was fabricated and tested at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL) and at Cornell University (TDR 3-I, p.128); the pair exhibited sufficient magnetic field strength. Thus, in the entire undulator scheme, the undulator technology itself is relatively well established, even though a few simulation problems remain. Moreover, it may be possible to reoptimize the undulator parameters. These are the subjects of this WP.

### Goals of the technical preparation for Pre-lab phase:

The technical preparation items for the undulator technology for the initial stage of cms=250 GeV are as follows.

- \* Simulation of heating by the photons
- \* Simulation with field errors and misalignment
- \* Optimization study of undulator parameters (pitch, K, aperture)

### List of items:

<i>Items</i>	<i>Priority</i>
Simulation (field errors, masks, alignment)	

### Status and Prospects:

Undulators at the European XFEL: Three long undulator systems are stably and routinely operating in the European XFEL; these are two planar undulator systems, each approximately 200 m long, and a shorter, planar undulator system that is approximately 120 m long. The shot-to-shot beam alignment requirement is extremely tight for the FELs to lase, and sophisticated feedback systems ensure that this requirement is routinely satisfied [3]. All other X-ray FELs (LCLS, SwissFEL, FERMI@Elettra, SACLA, and PAL XFEL) similarly operate with extremely long undulator systems and tight electron beam alignment control (10-20 micron accuracy on straight line of 200m, achievable with beam-based methods, during operation trajectory is controlled better 3 micron with both slow and fast beam feedback systems in 10 Hz pulsed model) [3]. A prototype ILC undulator module was successfully fabricated and tested at the STFC RAL.

Remaining simulation works

- (1) Detailed simulation studies focused on protection of the undulator walls from photons via the use of



masks (to keep the energy deposition at less than 1 W/m). The masks (made of Cu material) have an aperture radius of 2.2 mm and are placed behind the quadrupoles. The total energy deposition in the masks reaches 300 W at the end of the undulatory section. These studies are expected to be completed within the IDT phase; further details will be provided in [6].

- (2) Detailed simulation studies, including field errors and misalignment of the undulators and the orbit correction algorithm. These studies can also be completed within the IDT phase; further details are given in [6].
- (3) Further undulator optimization for the ILC 250 GeV stage.

It is anticipated that the possibilities of a lower K value ( $K \leq 0.92$ ) and a smaller undulator aperture ( $\leq 5.85$  mm) at the full undulator length of 231 m will be studied in the IDT phase. In addition, the possibility of a shorter pitch undulator may be investigated. This is expected to increase the energy of the first harmonics; hence, the pair production efficiency increases, resulting in yield enhancement or a decrease in the active undulator length. Both intense simulation and engineering studies are planned for the final optimization.

The current positron baseline design offers a positron beam polarization of approximately 30% and is required to achieve the physics goals that are already at the ILC 250 GeV stage (without positron polarization, systematic uncertainties cannot be controlled; for more details, see [7]). The inclusion of variations in undulator parameters (K and  $\lambda$  variations derived from the undulator prototype) can result in a maximum polarization reduction to 27%. Ongoing studies have demonstrated that this effect is mitigated by a more uniform K and  $\lambda$  setup along the undulator modules [6].

The feasibility of the final design approaching a yield of 1.5  $e^+/e^-$  even with a 125 GeV drive beam is the goal within the Pre-lab phase. The operation of the undulator at higher energies is straightforward; it enhances the yield and even facilitates the operation. With respect to the luminosity upgrade, no constraints are expected.

## WP-6: Target Technology

(Ver.5,2021-April-09)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

TDR adopted a target made of a titanium alloy (Ti-6Al-4V) of 14 mm thick (0.4 radiation length). It is mounted at the rim of a wheel with a diameter of 1 m and rotating at 2,000 rpm (100 m/s at the rim). An ILC prototype target wheel has been constructed and commissioned [9,10]. This wheel is placed in a vacuum of  $\sim 10^{-6}$  Pa. In the current ILC250 design, the target thickness is reduced to 7 mm without any yield loss. The heat deposited by the beam is approximately 2 kW.

The main problem encountered in previous studies was cooling. The TDR adopted a water-cooling system, with magnetic fluid as the vacuum seal. However, the R&D on this system was discontinued because of vacuum leakage through the seal. Since then, a target with the radiation cooling mechanism has been investigated. To date, principal engineering studies have been conducted [4,12], but detailed engineering and manufacturing studies have not yet been performed. This work package is focused on the target model, from design finalization to fabrication of a full model.

Radiation cooling is a promising new concept for the ILC positron target. Nevertheless, there are already several prototype examples in former experiments, where radiation cooling has been used. For instance the graphite target at CNGS (CERN), immersed in stationary He gas, was cooled mainly by radiation complemented by natural convection as well as experiments at FRIB-US, J-PARC, PSI and RAL-UK have studied or used radiation cooled targets.

### Goals of the technical preparation:

The technical preparation items for the target technology are as follows.

- Design finalization of the rotating wheel with radiative cooling design and laboratory test of a stationary sector model. This is labeled as “priority” item.
- Magnetic bearings, feasibility study to be made by specialized industry or institutes, labeled as "priority" item.
- Fabrication of full model

### List of items:

Items	Status/Plans/Results	Remarks	Pre-lab
Simulation of beam loads in Ti-alloy	Done (Temperatures and stresses acceptable)	Sufficient lifetime of 5000 h expected	
Experimental Tests in e- tests	Done (Integrity of Ti-alloy confirmed by metallurgic inspections)	By scaling, sufficient lifetime to be expected	Additional lab fatigue tests planned, providing further backup

	Simulations of effects induced by beam, radiation cooling and spinning of the wheel	Done (Temperatures and stresses acceptable)	Temperatures and stresses acceptable	Further simulations can help to optimise reliability
<b>Design finalization, partial laboratory test, mock-up design</b>				Priority*
	Simulations of loads induced by the pulsed solenoid in the spinning wheel	Work under way with confirmed codes (COMSOL)	Use these simulations as input for the design of the wheel	
<b>Magnetic bearings: performance, specification, test</b>				
	With the above inputs, specify the requirements for the performance of the rotating, magnetic bearings	Submit this specification to possible and qualified suppliers, to provide a technical feasibility study.	Request the manufacturer to build a prototype bearing, to be submitted to the expected loads in a lab mock up.	
<b>Full wheel validation, mock-up</b>				Priority *
	Design and build a reduced unit (smaller wheel), comprising the motor, the bearings, the axis and an equivalent wheel, spinning in vacuum	Make laboratory tests: stability of the wheel and dynamic effects, vacuum quality, velocity control, safety. Check sensitivity to beam and magnetically induced disturbances.		
	Design and build a mock-up, to validate the cooling by thermal radiation.	Use a stationary subunit of the wheel, powered by an electrical heater and facing a water cooler. Test under vacuum.	Check and optimise the cooling efficiency: shaping the Ti-sector and its cooling surface and its emissivity.	

\* high priority to be completed by mid of 3rd year of *Pre-lab*

### **Status and Prospects:**

#### a) Target Material Tests

Experimental tests were performed with the electron beam of the microtron in Mainz (MAMI) to simulate

the expected cyclic load during the ILC operation. The results of the irradiation tests at MAMI, the comprehensive material analyses (surface and structure) via laser scanning and synchrotron diffraction methods and the comparison with detailed simulation studies using ANSYS revealed that the expected load in the ILC positron target is less than the material capacity; more details are available in [8]. The experiment demonstrated that the chosen Ti alloy material is well suited for the ILC operation. Nevertheless, further target tests at MAMI using alternative target materials SF61 (Ti with 5.9% Al, 2.7% Sn, 4%Zr, 0.45% Mo, 0.35% Si, 0.22% Y) and heavier metals, like high temperature, refractory Ni-alloys or Tungsten are expected in 2021 and will be finalized within the IDT phase.

#### b) Cooling by thermal radiation

Shown in Fig. 1 is the design for radiation cooling of the rotated wheel. No technical show stoppers are expected and the engineering design has been further revisited for optimization reasons only.

The deposited power in the target is 2kW (nominal luminosity) and heat radiates from the spinning target in vacuum to a stationary water-cooled cooler. The cooling efficiency depends on the temperature, radiating surface, and surface emissivity and is determined by the Ti alloy's thermal conductivity, which is low (approximately 0.06–0.15 K/cm/s). A monolithic Ti target/radiator unit is assumed; hence, a thermal interface with different materials is not required. The heat accumulates in the rim near the beam path. With the nominal load (1,312 bunches/pulse), the peak temperature in the Ti-6Al-4V target wheel reaches ~500 °C; the maximum average temperature along the beam path in the target is approximately 460 °C. The experimental target tests at MAMI, which simulated the cyclic impact at the ILC (as mentioned previously), have demonstrated that the target can sustain the load. Further optimization of the device is anticipated. For instance, extending the wheel radius to approximately 55–60 cm with the beam impact at 50 cm could result in substantial reductions. In principle, increasing the Ti thickness from 0.7 to 1.5 cm outside the beam impact area is equivalent to a substantial increase in thermal conductivity. Further detailed simulations are planned within the IDT period. For the luminosity upgrade, mounting a special radiator (e.g., graphite or copper) to the rim of the target can be considered.

For the IDT and the first year of the Pre-lab phase, it is planned to set-up an experimental mock-up test to check the cooling efficiency with a small sector of the wheel in vacuum. It should be confirmed that the cooling approach works as expected, considering the emissivity and special cooling surface design.

#### c) Rotating target

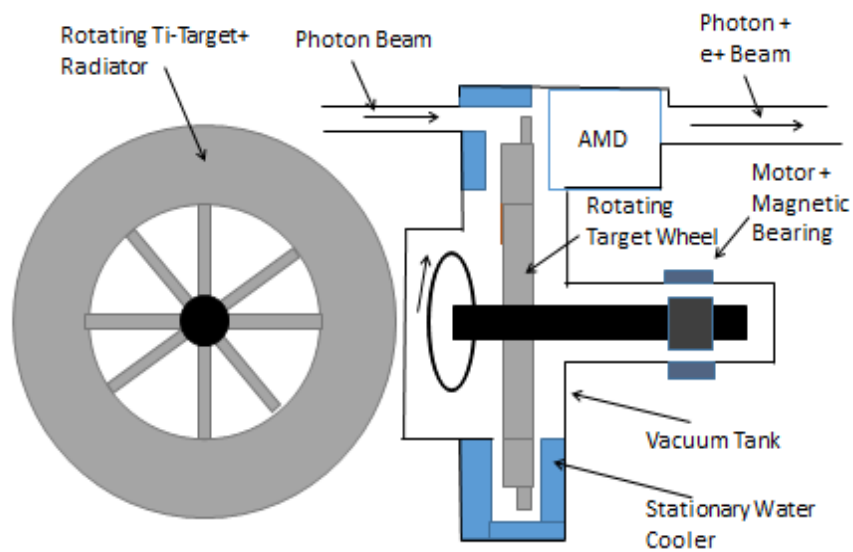
Detailed ANSYS simulations are to be performed to verify the dynamic effects, stress waves, and vibration modes of the wheel, using the specifications for the final drive and bearings of the rotating target designed by engineers within the Pre-lab phase.

#### d) Magnetic bearings

Radiation cooling allows the use of magnetic bearings. Magnetic bearings are vacuum compatible and can be operated over a long time at high rotational speeds without maintenance. Magnetic bearings are widely used and are standard components. They are based either on permanent magnets or on electromagnets [11] and can easily be adapted to our needs by the industry (e. g., SKF worldwide and Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ)). For the Pre-lab phase, a feasibility study and prototyping with the respective supplier are envisaged. The feasibility

test is planned in a vacuum with a subunit, consisting of a realistic axis, weight and preferable with the correct moment of inertia, accomplishing the expectations about vibrations and required velocity control. Magnetic bearings are used in pumps, energy storage devices with extreme loads and a rotation speed even 6000 rpm. Such magnetic bearings are used for Fermi choppers in neutron spallation sources. ESS at Lund-Sweden and Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ) are specialized on this topic.

### Principal Layout: Ti-Wheel with a Diameter of 1.0 m, rotating at 100 m/s, 2000 rpm.



3

Figure 1-1: Layout sketch of the rotating wheel including main components: cooling system, magnetic bearing, OMD

## Ti-Target Sector Modules, mounted onto a «Carrier Wheel»

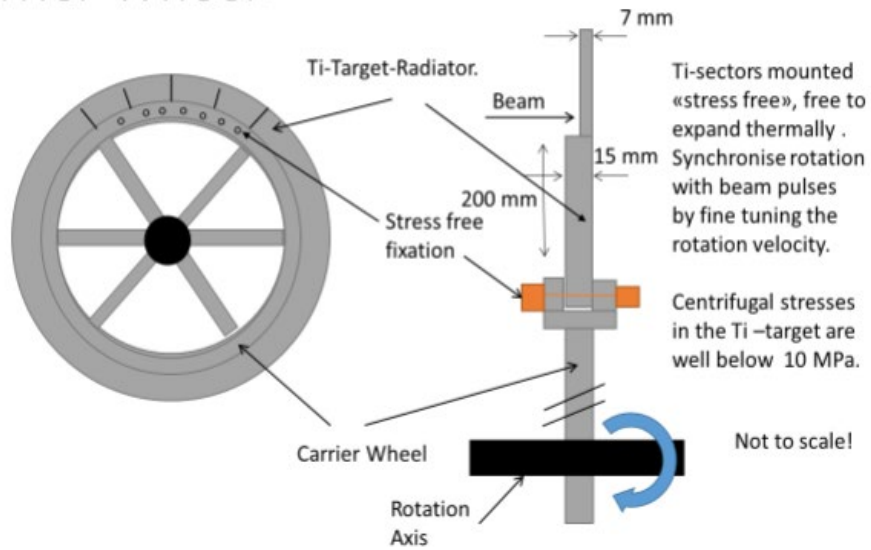


Figure 1-2: Layout of the Wheel and Details of the Ti-Target Sectors mounted onto the Carrier Wheel.

## WP-7: Magnetic Focusing System

(Ver.4,2021-April-09)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

The positrons created at the target must be immediately focused after the target. In the TDR, a flux concentrator with a 3.2 T peak field as the OMD was adopted; it was expected to have a field flat-top of approximately 1 ms. However, it was subsequently found that the time dependence of the field is inevitable for such a long pulse due to the skin depth effect.

In the latest design the QWT (Quarter Wave Transformer) with the peak field of approximately 1 T is adopted as the OMD. However, it does not seem to provide sufficient positron yield. Therefore, the replacement of the QWT with a detailed design for a pulsed solenoid is foreseen.

The possible alternative OMDs, i.e.,

1. The QWT with increased field at the target
2. A new flux concentrator design
3. Plasma lens

could become part of the Pre-lab phase, if new results, considering their feasibility, their engineering and their corresponding positron yield have been achieved.

### Technical preparation goals for Pre-lab phase:

The technical preparation items for the magnetic focusing system (OMD) are the following:

- Design finalisation of the pulsed solenoid including yield calculation
- Construction of the prototype of OMD and the rotating wheel

### List of items:

Items	Status/Plans/Results	Remarks	Pre-lab
<b>OMD design finalisation with yield calculation</b>			
Simulate and optimise the yield in terms of the magnetic field of the PS (use COMSOL or others): shape of the coil and its layout with respect to the target.	Preliminary studies have been done, results look encouraging. Further optimisation to consolidate the yield.	Coil aperture, conicity, field at the exit of the target, distance of the PS to the target. Respect limitations, imposed by the PS on the spinning wheel.	
Evaluate engineering parameters (COMSOL)	Initial assessments have been made, feasibility looks possible. Further optimisation to be pursued.	Optimum pulse duration. Average power and cooling. Magnetic static and dynamic forces.	

Design the PS, taking into account the above engineering parameters, radiation hardness and vacuum compatibility		First fabricate a prototype for tests in the lab and measure the field afterwards. Find or adapt a power supply for at most 50 kA peak, pulse duration 4-6 ms, rep-rate 5 Hz.	
<b>OMD with fully assembled wheel</b>			
Adapt the design of the PS to be integrated into the prototype target unit.	Assemble the total unit, ready for life tests and checking operational aspects in the lab.		priority*

\* high priority to be completed by mid of 3rd year of *Pre-lab*

**Status and Prospects:**

a) The Pulsed solenoid as OMD is described as follows

As shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, the use of a pulsed solenoid as the OMD can produce a sufficiently high magnetic field in the capture section to provide a yield of  $e^+/e^- = 1.5$  at a peak magnetic field of approximately 3 T. The main engineering problems were studied, and no showstoppers were found. The interference of the pulsed solenoid with the fast-rotating Ti-wheel has been estimated. On average, less than 200 W is expected to be deposited in the wheel. More detailed simulations are ongoing to confirm that such values can be achieved. Within the IDT phase, these simulations are expected to be accompanied by yield calculations, including the computation of possible field deformations caused by the fast-rotating target wheel.

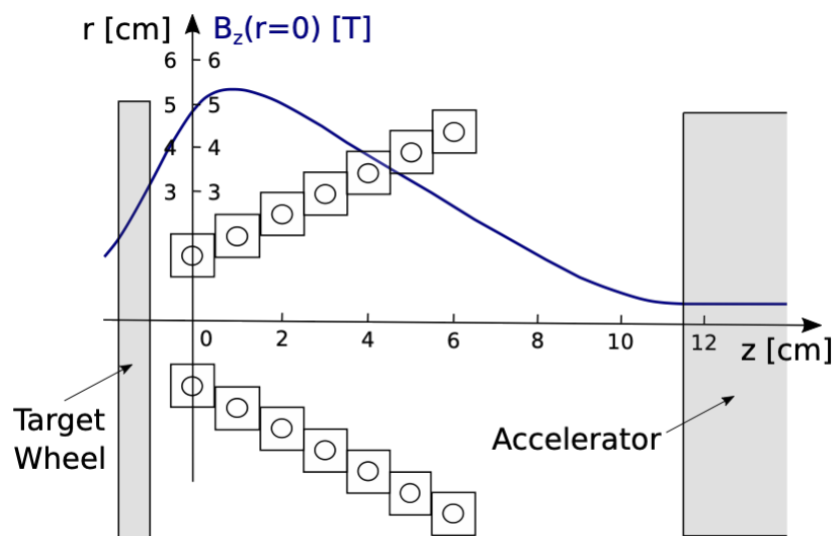


Figure 2: OMD: Schematic layout of the water cooled windings of the pulsed, conical solenoid together with



the magnetic field.

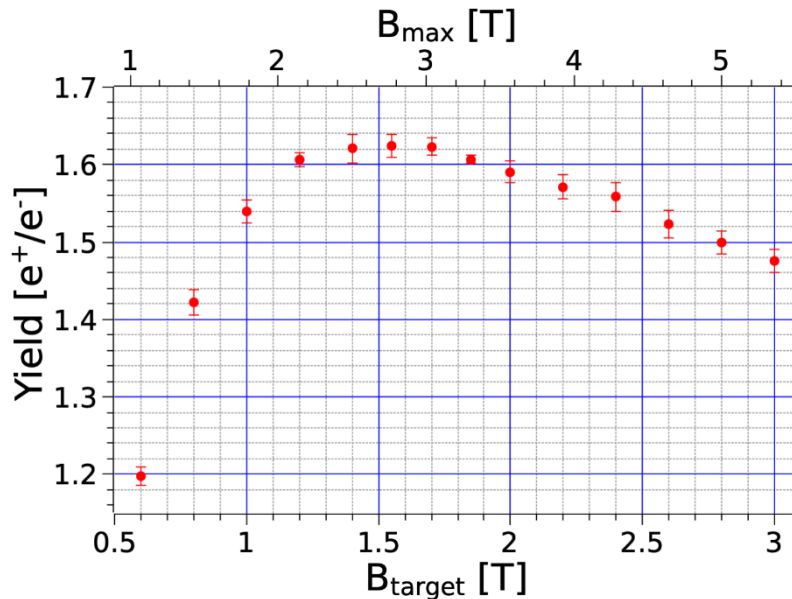


Figure 3: Expected  $e^+$  yield depending on the B-Field at the target exit and the peak field inside the solenoid.

Back-up OMD Designs (not yet in the core of IDT):

a) Plasma lens

New studies exploit the current progress made in plasma technologies and employ a 3000 A plasma lens as the OMD for the ILC  $e^+$  source. The simulations predict yields that are approximately two times higher than that of the QWT; more details can be found in [11]. This emerging technology involves new sectors in the community to provide possible novel contributions in the field. Grant applications with respect to prototype experiments for such plasma lenses have been submitted. Depending on the approval, the prototype experiments have to be performed within the Pre-lab phase; an alternative OMD is envisaged at a later stage.

b) QWT

Simulations are already ongoing to explore whether the yield can be significantly increased via allowing a magnetic field at the target and will be finished before the Pre-lab phase.

c) Flux concentrator

The design of the flux concentrator adopted in the TDR will not be pursued further due to technical problems. Nonetheless, it may still be possible to develop a better flux concentrator.

Within the IDT phase and the first year of the Pre-lab period, detailed simulations, technical specifications and a prototype for the pulsed solenoid is foreseen. No detailed design of the pulsed power supply has yet been made. Following the studies, made by ANL, such pulsers may exist in accelerator labs or can be adapted to ILC needs.

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## 3.2: Electron-Driven Positron Source

(Ver.4,2021-April-09)

### Overview:

The positron source is one of the ILC sub-systems regarding which SCJ and the ILC Advisory Panel of MEXT expressed their concern. This reflects the situation that neither an electron-driven (e-driven) nor an undulator positron source is developed with sufficient technical maturity to start the construction at that moment. Developing an ILC positron source with sufficient technical feasibility and maturity is our goal in the IDT for the Pre-lab period. In contrast to the undulator source, the e-driven positron source is considered to be “closer to reality”; for the TDR, the system is considered a technical backup [2]. For the ILC, establishing an e-driven ILC positron source as a technical backup is extremely important from the point of view of risk control.

A schematic of the e-driven source is presented in Fig. 1. It consists of a 3.0 GeV electron driver, a W-Re rotating target, followed by a flux concentrator (adiabatic matching device (AMD)), a capture linac placed in a solenoid, a booster, and an ECS. The total electricity is expected to be 19.8 MW [3]. An e-driven source for the ILC was proposed as an alternative to linear colliders [4]. At that time, the pulse structure is identical to that of a

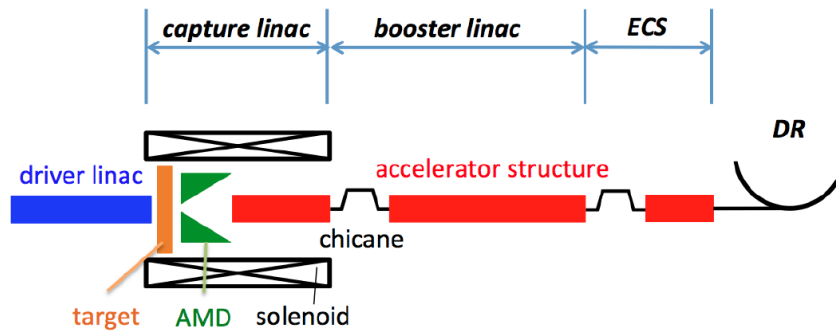


Figure 1: Schematic of the e-driven ILC positron source. Positrons generated in target are captured by capture linac. After removing electrons by chicane, positrons are boosted up to 5 GeV and injected to the DR via the ECS.

superconducting accelerator (1 ms) and requires an extremely high rotation speed (tangential speed: 400 m/s) on the target. This technical problem was solved by T. Omori [5] by changing the pulse structure, as shown in Fig. 2; consequently, the tangential speed was reduced to 5 m/s. The first technical design was performed by Y. Seimiya [6] with L-band and S-band accelerators; however, the beam loading effect in the capture linac was not fully included. The first complete technical design was performed by H. Nagoshi [7], fully considering the beam loading effect and its compensation. Even though the e-driven source is based on established or closed to existing technology, there are several technical problems that hinder the completion of the engineering design of the e-driven positron source for the ILC. This is because the operation regime is not fully compatible with those used in preceding projects, such as the SLC; therefore, it has to be improved in terms of technical maturity. One of the most distinct differences is the pulse format. In the ILC, the positron is generated in a multi-bunch

format in which 33 bunches with a 6.15 ns spacing form a mini-train, as shown in Fig. 2; two mini-trains with an 80 ns train gap compose one pulse. Twenty pulses were repeated at 300 Hz over a period of 60 ms. The positrons in these 20 pulses fully occupy the DR bucket, corresponding to one pulse of the ILC main linac. Because the positron is handled in this format, the beam current becomes 0.78 A in the system. Our final task is to generate positrons in this format with excellent uniformity (i.e., the same bunch charge).

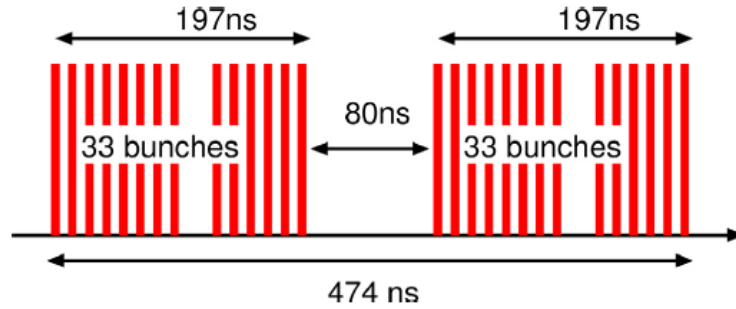


Figure 2: Pulse format of E-Driven ILC positron source. 33 bunches with 6.15 ns spacing form a mini-train. Two mini-trains with 80 ns train gap compose one pulse.

There are other three critical problems that have to be resolved to achieve this final task. The first is the handling and removal of the average power of 18.8 kW from the target. To resolve this, dispersing this power over a water-cooled slowly rotating target wheel is proposed. The most critical measure of the target load is PEDD (peak energy deposition density). Its unit is J/g. Based on experience with the SLC positron source, 35 J/g [8] is presumed to be operable with a sufficient safety margin. A higher PEDD may be operable according to the test experiment at SLAC [9]; however, we are inclined to assume that 35 J/g is the threshold for the safe operation of the target. Hence, the PEDD for an e-driven ILC positron source should be equal to or less than 35 J/g.

The second is the development of a flux concentrator (FC) as an adiabatic matching device (AMD). The AMD is an important device for the efficient capture of positrons by reducing the transverse momentum. The technical design of the FC has already undergone several modifications [10], and a single turn FC with an aperture of 16 mm has been found to be feasible. The positron yield was confirmed through a simulation with this FC, and the performance was sufficient to generate the required positron [7]. To complete the engineering design of the FC system, the reliability of the system (FC conductor, power source, and transmission line) should be confirmed. The third problem is the maintenance of the positron production target considering that 18.8 kW of power [7] is deposited in the target. We should consider the radiation safety problem of the target system from two perspectives: the radiation dose during the operation and the residual radiation after the operation. Protection from radiation during the operation of components outside of the target station is straightforward; an adequate shield thickness should surround the target. Boronized concrete with a thickness of 2 m is sufficient to confine radiation [11]. Another problem is target maintenance. The entire target area (i.e., not only the target itself but also the FC, accelerating cavity, solenoid, etc.) is highly activated during the operation; consequently, maintenance after cooling is not realistic. We have to replace the highly activated target every two years because

of radiation damage to the target material, and it is necessary to develop a “workable” target maintenance system from the point of view of radiation safety.

There are many problems that have to be resolved in the IDT in the course of the Pre-lab period apart from these issues; however, they are not critical for the system. Hence, in this document, the focus is on these four problems.

**Goals of the technical preparation:**

The goal of the IDT and Pre-lab period is establishing the engineering design of the e-driven ILC positron source such that it is capable of generating 4.8 nC/bunch (150% of the 3.2 nC/bunch design value) in DR acceptance. Moreover, the system should stably operate with high reliability and availability, which should be established through the stable operation of the prototype modules or other equivalent investigations during the Pre-lab period. The critical components are as follows:

- A) Positron production target
- B) Flux concentrator as adiabatic matching device
- C) Capture linac
- D) Target maintenance system

All components and subsystems should be highly reliable in preparation for the ILC construction. These four problems are separated into 13 tasks. For each task, the goals by the end of the first year of Pre-lab and at the end of Pre-lab are defined. Owing to these studies, the engineering documents for the ILC positron source is well founded.

**Electron-Driven Positron Source: Work packages (WPs)**

<i>Work package</i>	<i>Items</i>
WP- 8: Rotating target	Target stress calculation with FEM
	Vacuum seal
	Target module prototyping
WP- 9: Magnetic focusing system	Flux concentrator conductor
	Transmission line
	Flux concentrator system prototyping
WP- 10: Capture cavity, linac	APS cavity for the capture linac
	Capture linac beam loading compensation and tuning method.
	Capture linac operation and commissioning
	Power unit prototyping
	Solenoid prototyping
WP-11: Target Maintenance	Capture linac unit prototyping
	Target Maintenance (common issue for undulator and e-driven sources)

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## WP-8: Target

(Ver.4,2021-April-09)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

A conceptual drawing of the cross section of the target is presented in Fig. 3. A detailed description can be found in [1]. A W-Re rim with a diameter of 0.5 m and a thickness of 16 mm is rotated in vacuum with a tangential speed of 5 m/s (225 rpm). The W-Re rim is attached to a copper disk with water channels for cooling. The copper disk is fixed to a rotating shaft with water channels. A detailed design of the rotating shaft is presented in Fig. 4. The rotating shaft is supported by a couple of mechanical bearings, and the vacuum is sealed by ferrofluid. The ferrofluid seal is an organic solvent with fine iron powder that fills the gap between the rotating shaft and unit body to create the seal; it is held in place by a permanent magnet. The motor, bearing, and rotatory joint for the water inlet are exposed to air.

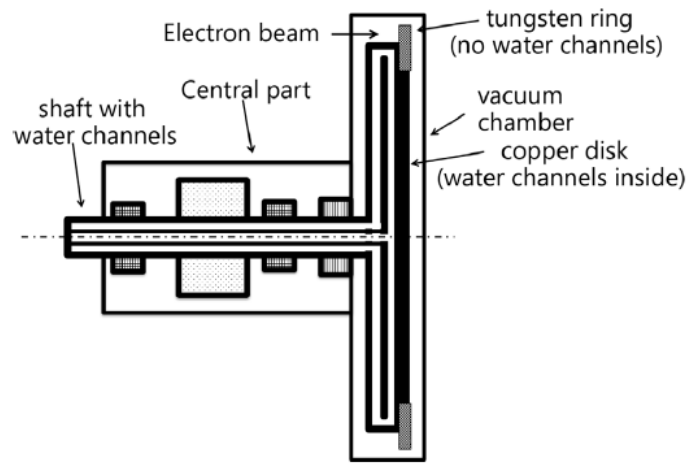


Figure 3: Schematic of the target cross section. [1]

### Goals of the technical preparation:

The technical preparation items for the target are as follows.

- More accurate calculation of the target stress and fatigue effect to improve the design
- The required high vacuum (in the order of  $e^{-6}$  Pa at the accelerator) should be maintained for a long time.
- Stable target prototype operation; the test operation of the target prototype is set to start in the Spring of 2021.

### List of items:

<i>Items</i>
Target stress calculation with FEM
Vacuum seal
Target module prototyping

### Status and Prospects:

The beam target stress was investigated using finite element method (FEM) simulation. The result reveals that the instantaneous effects (stress) on the ILC target are comparable to those on the SLC target. The fatigue effect is substantially less for the ILC than for the SLC because the target size is considerably larger for the ILC than for the SLC. A test experiment at SLAC demonstrated that the damage threshold was 70 J/g. Moreover, the SLC

target was operated for more than three years with a 35 J/g positron source and a safety margin factor of two without experiencing severe problems; for the KEKB, the positron source was 29 J/g. The ILC design is 33.6 J/g, and this quantity has a sufficient safety margin based on the experiences at SLAC and KEKB. To improve the safety margin, a more detailed simulation is useful. For example, a temporal variation of the stress amplitude should be conducted to evaluate the fatigue effect more accurately, even if the fatigue effect is expected to be considerably less for the ILC than for the SLC. Generally, the destruction process is complicated, and a careful investigation, including consultation with experts, is preferable.

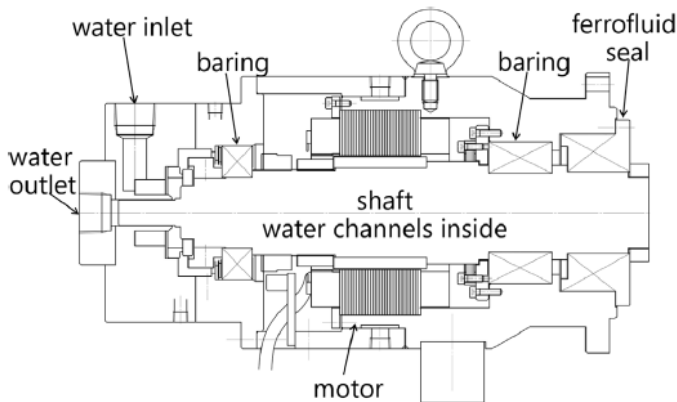


Figure 4: Design of the central shaft of the target. [1]

A rotor shaft with a ferrofluid seal is fabricated as a prototype for the target module, as shown in Fig. 4. The right side of the module was connected to a vacuum chamber to examine the vacuum seal performance of the unit. The unit was continuously operated with rotation. Spikes in the vacuum pressure (sudden pressure increment) were frequently observed initially; however, over time, the spike frequency decreased. Finally, a pressure intensity of  $5e-7$  Pa, with a rotation of 225 rpm, was stably achieved. The outgas rate of

the test module was estimated to be  $5.0e-8$  Pa·m<sup>3</sup>/s, and the pressure at the first accelerating structure was expected to range from  $4e-9$  to  $\sim 7e-9$  Pa with an estimated conductance [7]; this value is considerably less than requirement of  $1e-6$  Pa [2].

Radiation damage is a problem, especially for the ferrofluid seal because the solvent is organic oil. Several irradiation tests were performed with a <sup>60</sup>Co gamma ray source, and no problems were observed for the oil after 4.7 MGy (corresponding to six years of ILC operation) and up to a rotation of 600 rpm. In addition to the fluid, the entire module, including the bearing, motors, and mechanical joints, was irradiated with 0.6 MGy at the motor (corresponding to two years of ILC operation). The irradiated module was used for the experiment with rotation; no detrimental effect was observed.

As mentioned, all the problems for the target have already been solved, and the target can be designed with sufficient technical reliability. To improve system reliability further, a study of the target stress and further investigations must be continued. The test operation of the rotating target using a disk that is mechanically equivalent (i.e., in terms of mass and moment) to the target disk is expected until Mar. 2027 to guarantee the experimental reliability of the system. A small experiment in a laboratory to measure the thermal conductivity between W-Re and Cu and between Cu and water boundary is very useful for confirmation

**Summary table of tasks:**

Items	Current status	Goal by mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> yr of Pre-lab	Goal by end of Pre-lab
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<b>Target stress calculation using the FEM</b>	Calculation using the FEM completed; instantaneous heat load and stress less than those in SLC; fatigue effect considerably less than that in SLC	None	More accurate calculation preferred for design improvement
<b>Vacuum seal</b>	Seal module operated with rotation in vacuum for three years without severe problems; pressure spikes but no rise in base pressure	None	Prolongation of high vacuum ( $e - 6$ Pa order at accelerator) for extended period
<b>Target module prototyping</b>	Radiation damage test corresponding to three years of ILC operation for the ferrofluid; corresponding to one year for module	Operation test with target equivalent load to start by Spring of 2021	Confirm stable operation of the target prototype

**References:**

- [1] H. Nagoshi et al., A design of an electron driven positron source for the international linear collider, Nulc. Instrum. Methods A953(2020)163134.
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## WP-9: Flux Concentrator

(Ver.5,2021-May-19)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

The cross section of the FC conductor is shown in Fig. 5. This is a two-conductor flux concentrator made of copper. The primary conductor is a spiral coil, as shown at the bottom of the figure; it generates a B field along the axis. The other component is the secondary conductor. The cross section of the upper and bottom parts of this secondary conductor are conductive, but the central part is a gap. The eddy current in the secondary conductor, which is induced by the primary B field, flows and generates a B field in the conical space. The target is placed outside of the smallest aperture where the B field is strongest; detailed information is available in [1],[2]. A 5 T field is induced along the axis. The diameter of the beam hole is 16 mm. The device provides several advantages over that used in the SLC (one-spiral FC conductor): it has mechanical strength, good symmetry along the longitudinal axis, and less transverse field.

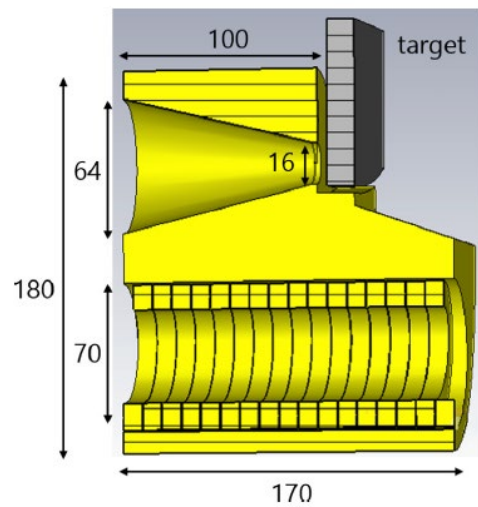


Figure 5: Flux Concentrator Design.

### Goals of the technical preparation:

The technical preparation items for FC are as follows.

- The electrical, thermal, and mechanical properties of the FC conductor should be verified through simulations
- Transmission line design
- Power source design
- FC system (FC conductor, transmission line, and power source) prototyping and test operation are useful for confirming system reliability.

### List of items:

<i>Items</i>
Flux concentrator conductor
Transmission line
Flux concentrator system prototyping

### **Status and Prospects:**

Even there is no fundamental problem, because the same type of FC, the VEPP5 collider, which has a higher field (10 T) is already in operation at BINP, Russia [3], the prototyping of the FC system and test operation with the power source are required to confirm the system reliability in pre-lab. period. Table 1 summarizes the comparison between the ILC FC and VEPP5 FC. For the VEPP5 FC, the B field is higher, but the average power is higher for the ILC FC owing to the high repetition. The dynamic force in the FC can be compared to the product of the current and B field. This is considerably higher for the VEPP5 FC; therefore, mechanical stress is considerably lower for the ILC FC than for the VEPP5 FC. According to these considerations, the experience with the VEPP5 FC is applicable to the ILC FC.

The transmission line and power source should anyway be designed for the preparation of the engineering

Table 1. Parameter comparison between FC for the ILC and BINP.

Parameter	ILC	VEPP5	Unit
Maximum B field	5.0	10	T
Current on the cone surface	25	120	kA
Dynamic Force	125	1200	kA·T
Pulse energy	140	90	J
Average power	13.7	4	kW

documents. Prototyping of the transmission line and power source is required for the operation test.

The FC heat loads are expected to be 14 and 4 kW by Ohmic loss and beam loss, respectively [2]. This heat should be removed from the FC by the water channel; hence, the problem in the thermal design of the FC has to be resolved. The electrical, thermal, and mechanical stability should be confirmed through an FEM simulation. The heat load caused by beam loss is concentrated on the smallest aperture. Special attention is required for the high heat concentration, which should be examined in the thermal design.

### **Summary Table of tasks:**

Items	Current status	Goal by mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> yr of Pre-lab	Goal by end of Pre-lab
<b>Flux concentrator conductor</b>	Conductor, including electrical property, designed	Complete thermal design; prototype not always necessary because of equivalent FC operational in BINP	Confirm stable operation of electrical, thermal, and mechanical properties; prototype fabrication.
<b>Transmission line</b>	Design transmission line to match FC conductor; fabricate module	None	Confirm performance through FEM simulation; prototype fabrication.
<b>Flux concentrator</b>	Fabricate FC system,	None	Confirm the stable

<b>prototyping</b>	including the power source and transmission line		operation.
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**References:**

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## WP-10: Capture Linac

(Ver.5,2021-May-19)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

The capture linac consists of an L-band alternate periodic structure (APS) cavity. The entire linac is surrounded by 0.5 T solenoid magnets. The simulation by Superfish is shown in Fig. 6. It operates at a frequency of 1.3 GHz and has 11 accelerating cells and 10 idle cells. The length of the accelerating part is 1.265 m. The shunt impedance and  $Q_0$  value are estimated to be 53 MW/m and 25,000, respectively. The foremost reason for its structural form is its wide aperture ( $2a = 60$  mm), which affords better RF stability than the pi-mode standing wave cavity. The basic RF parameters were obtained, and the simulation of the positron generation was performed with these parameters; however, the full RF design of the structure, including the coupler and end cell, was not performed. The operational condition of the capture linac is unique. Because we employed the deceleration capture method developed by Kamitani [1], the positron was initially placed at the deceleration phase and then slipped down to the acceleration phase. The RF phase of the positron moves along the linac. The beam loading is then dynamically changed over the linac, especially in the upstream part. This dynamic aspect, which is enhanced by the electrons, perturbs the linac operation and may cause instability. A study of the beam loading by assuming

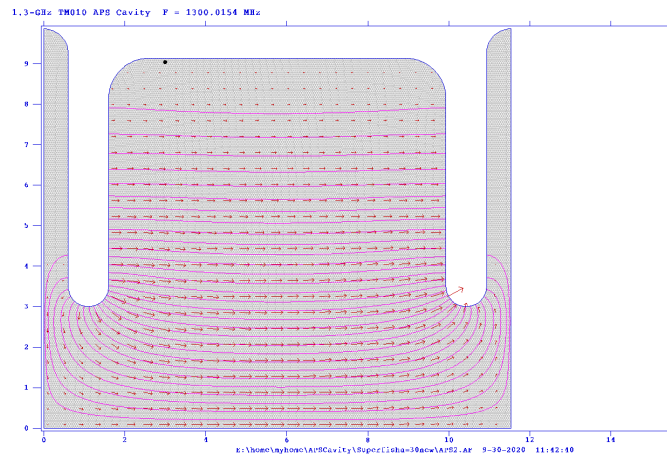


Figure 6: Field map of APS cavity calculated by



Figure 7: K300 modulator by Scandinova Co. for L-band APS cavity.

the APS structure to be a single cavity [2] reveals that its effect on the positron capture can be controlled by amplitude modulation in the RF such that it becomes negligible.

The APS cavity is not a new device; an L-band APS cavity with a frequency of 1428 MHz and 37 cells is operational in SACLA, XFEL facility [3]. It operates stably with a 9.5 MV/m acceleration field and 5  $\mu$ s pulse width. The field flatness exceeded 99%. Our structure has 21 cells, which are shorter than those in SACLA. The field with beam loading is approximately 10 MV/m, which is similar to that in SACLA. The pulse width is 1.5  $\mu$ s, which is shorter than that in SACLA. However, it is not necessary for the APS cavity in the e-driven system to exceed the performance of

the APS cavity in SACLA. Even though, an operation test through a module is required to confirm the high reliability of the system, because the device is placed in a high radiation area.

A modulator designed by Scandinova Co. based on a solid-state power unit [4] is shown in Fig. 7. As for a klystron, it requires a 50 MW power supply with a 2  $\mu$ s pulse width. Although there is no commercially available klystron that satisfies these requirements, an S-band klystron that has better performance exists. Fabricating an L-band klystron by scaling the S-band klystron is required to guarantee certainty and necessary for the operation test.

**Goals of the technical preparation:**

The technical preparation items for the target technology are as follows.

- RF design of APS cavity
- Establish beam loading compensation and linac tuning method
- Power unit design and prototyping (L-band klystron + modulator)
- Solenoid magnet design
- Test operation of APS cavity with developed power source

**List of items::**

<i>Items</i>
APS cavity for the capture linac
Capture linac beam loading compensation and tuning method.
Capture linac operation and commissioning
Power unit prototyping
Solenoid prototyping
Capture linac unit prototyping

**Status and Prospects:**

The completion of the full RF design is one of the required tasks. Concurrently, the thermal design should proceed as collaborative work with Kondo Equipment Co. and Metal Tech. Laboratory (whose experience in the thermal design of RF cavities for KEKB is rich), J-PARC, X-band LC, etc. The heat load by beam loss, especially for the first and second cavities located downstream of the target, exceeds that of the RF (10 kW). The impact on the RF property through heat deformation is expected to be controllable; however, it is preferable to study the effect quantitatively using the real geometry of the structure and cooling channel.

Comprehending the beam loading effect and its compensation is the foremost problem for the capture linac. As mentioned, the beam loading dynamically changes along the linac owing to the phase slip of the positron. In addition, the electron movement differs because of the opposite charge. The field in a cavity is determined by the sum of the input RF and beam loading field by electrons and positrons. We intend to develop a cavity model to simulate the cavity field in this situation. Coupling among cells in a cavity should also be considered, and a PIC (Particle-in-Cells) simulation of its effect has to be performed for cross-checking. Based on the model, the tuning scenario of the linac is investigated.

Even though the technology of the APS cavity is well established, the fabrication of the prototype of one RF

module (APS cavity and power source) is extremely useful to verify the reliability of the linac, because the low reliability of the device has a large negative impact on the whole machine through the low availability. The modulator and klystron should be designed and fabricated, and the stable operation of the RF module should be confirmed.

**Summary Table of tasks:**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>Goal by mid 3<sup>rd</sup> yr of Pre-lab</b>	<b>Goal by end of Pre-lab</b>
<b>APS cavity for capture linac</b>	Cavity RF design ongoing	Complete RF and thermal design	RF design; fabricate prototype for test unit
<b>Capture linac beam loading compensation and tuning method</b>	Study of beam loading compensation and tuning method ongoing	Complete first study of beam loading compensation and tuning method	Independently confirm uniform acceleration via simulations
<b>Power unit prototyping</b>	Design completed	None	Confirm operation by test unit
<b>Solenoid prototyping</b>	No special design for e-driving; reference: solenoid in KEKB positron source	None	Prototyping and test operation.
<b>Capture linac unit prototyping</b>	None	None	Stable operation of a test unit

**References:**

- [1] T. Kamitani and L. Rinolfi, Positron production for CLIC, CLIC-Note 465 (2001)
- [2] H. Nagoshi et al., A design of an electron driven positron source for the international linear collider, Nulc. Instrum. Methods A953(2020)163134.
- [3] T. Ishikawa, et al., A compact X-ray free-electron laser emitting in the sub-ångström region, *Nature Photon* 6, 540–544 (2012).
- [4] Scandinova Co. <https://scandinovasystems.com/>

## WP-11: Target Maintenance (common issue for undulator and e-driven sources)

(Ver.5,2021-May-19)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

Positron production targets cause a number of problems for radiation safety. One is radiation during the operation; another is the activation of the target and environment. To isolate the radiation from the target, the target module is surrounded by a 2 m thick boronized concrete shield, as shown in Fig. 8. The red rectangle is the target module. The upper area is the service tunnel, where various electronics modules are placed. The radiation in the upstream direction (left side in Fig. 8) is also confined within the 2 m concrete. The electron-driven linac is placed upstream, and a similar shield is placed downstream of the capture linac. The lower cavern in Fig. 8 is the storage area of the target. After 100 hours of cooling operation, a 10

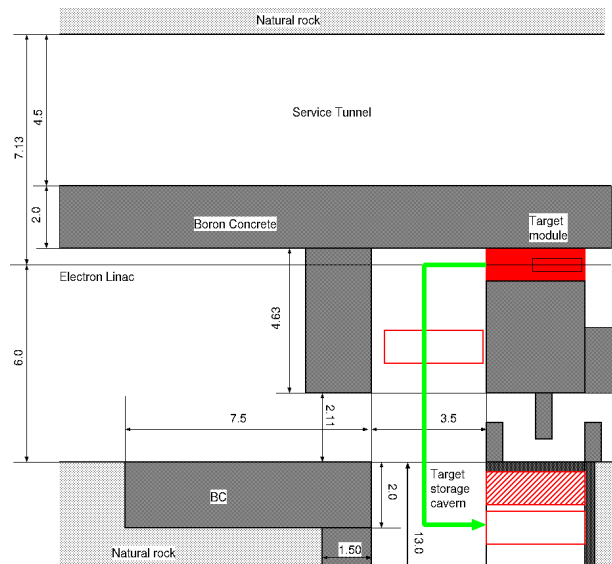


Figure 8: Floor layout of the target section: the central red rectangle is the target module; the shaded gray area is boronized concrete shield; the lower cavern is the target storage area.

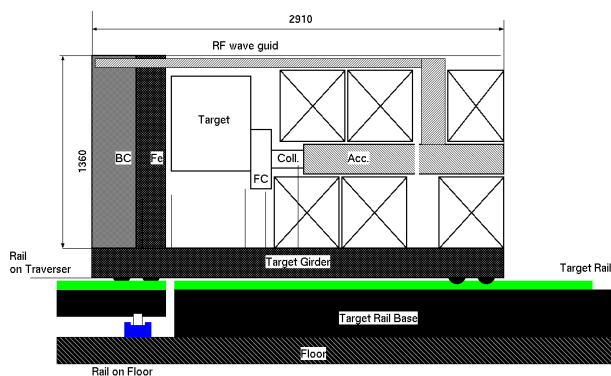


Figure 9: Side cross-sectional view of target module on rails for easy transportation: front side (upstream of beam), 30 cm boronized concrete shield and 20 cm Fe shield placed for protection.

safely disconnected without any remote robotic work; this is a fail-safe system.

The target is moved along the upstream direction (left direction in Fig. 8 or Fig. 9). A special wagon (called a traverser) is placed in the transverse aisle (up-down direction in Fig. 8). The target module is transferred from the target mount to the traverser. The rails are aligned on the same level as those on the target mount, as shown in Fig. 9, and the traverser moves along the rails with a small force. After the target module is mounted on the

Sv/h dose is expected on the target surface. To protect the target from this intense radioactivity, it is assembled as a shielded module, as shown in Fig. 9. The target module is assembled with the flux-concentrator module, first acceleration cavity, solenoid magnet, and shields. The module is mounted on a wagon that moves along rails in the beam-line direction.

By placing these shields, the radiation dose in front of the target module is reduced to 50  $\mu$ Sv/h; personnel can work in this area. Many of the joint connections for the RF, electric power, water, control, etc. are assembled on the front panel of the module, and these joints can be



traverser, the traverser moves in the transverse direction toward the beam line (up–down in Fig. 8) and transports the target module to the target storage area. The target module is then moved to one of the storage areas in a similar manner. In the storage area, the target module is surrounded by a 20 cm iron shield (rear), 5 cm iron shield (left and right sides), and 30 cm boronized concrete with a 20 cm iron shield (front). The radiation dose in the cavern aisle is 50  $\mu\text{Sv/h}$  or less.

There is no radiation shield on the backside (opposite side where personnel can work) when the module is transported by the traverser; nevertheless, the concrete around the target acts as a shield. The side aisle (chicane) leading downstream to the capture linac is closed during transport. If a strict policy for safety is required, the aisle can be completely closed.

**Goals of the technical preparation for Pre-lab phase:**

The technical preparation items for target maintenance are as follows.

- Complete the technical design
- Fabricate a mock-up to confirm the function
- Develop a fail-safe system

**List of items:**

<i>Items</i>
System design and fabrication of mock-up module

**Status and Prospects:**

As explained, a conceptual target maintenance procedure with safety considerations has already been formulated; a more detailed explanation can be found in [1]. To improve the maturity of the system, we have to develop technical and engineering designs. For example, a vacuum joint that can be remotely disconnected is necessary. This joint should be used between the first and second cavities, where the radiation activity is extremely high. One candidate is an inflatable joint, which is used in the J-PARC neutron target area. This joint, including a failsafe system, has to be carefully considered. A mock-up of the system is also required to verify the function of each component and reveal potential problems in the system.

Target maintenance considerably depends on the management of the target module; for example, the installation and extraction of modules to and from the accelerator tunnel. Module management should be determined with the CFS and radiation safety groups.

**Summary Table of tasks:**

Items	Current status	Goal by mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> yr of Pre-lab	Goal by end of Pre-lab
System design and mock-up fabrication	Conceptual design is ongoing	Complete conceptual design	Complete technical design; mock-up fabricated to confirm function

**References:**

- [1] M. Kuriki, et al., Facility design for the positron production target station of ILC e-driven positron source, *Proc. of Annual meeting of PASJ*, FRPP56, 2020.

## 4: Damping ring

(Ver.4,2021-April-09)

### Overview:

Damping rings (DRs) are circular accelerators that are placed after the electron and positron sources with the goal of creating high-quality electron and positron beams for the ILC. The dynamic aperture of the circular accelerator is affected by the multipole errors of the magnets, especially for the fringe fields of the bending magnets. The present baseline beam optics for the ILC DR is updated to have a smaller horizontal emittance than that of the ILC TDR in 2017. We will have to carry out the system design of the updated DR optics by considering the multipole errors of the actually designed magnets of the ILC DR during the ILC Pre-lab period for the ILC engineering documents.

The ILC DR possesses many collective effects that may affect the beam quality in the DRs. These include impedance-driven instabilities, intrabeam scattering, space-charge effects, electron cloud effects in the positron ring, and ion effects in the electron ring. The largest sources of emittance dilution were found to be the electron cloud (EC) instability in the positron DR and the fast ion instability (FII) in the electron DR. However, because the effects on the old TDR optics were evaluated, but, not for current updated DR optics, we will have to investigate the collective effects on current updated DR optics.

The circumference of the DRs is approximately 3.2 km, and corresponds to approximately 1/90 of the beam pulse length at the electron and positron sources and at the main linac. A fast kicker system compresses and decompresses the beam pulse during injection and extraction, respectively. The system design of the ILC DR injection-extraction system will have to be carried out during the system development at KEK-ATF, including the assurance of the long-term reliability of the injection-extraction system during the ILC Pre-lab period. Furthermore, because the injection system for the electron-driven positron source is different from other ILC injection and extraction kickers, we will have to develop the injection kicker, when we will adopt the electron-driven positron source for the ILC positron source.

The contents of this area system mentioned above need to be included to the engineering documents.

### Damping ring: Work packages:

<i>Work package</i>	<i>Items</i>
WP- 12: System design of ILC damping ring	Optics optimization, simulation of the dynamic aperture with magnet model
	Magnet design : Normal conducting magnet and superconducting wiggler
	Magnet design : Permanent magnet
	Prototyping of permanent magnet
WP- 13: Evaluation of the collective effect in the ILC damping ring	Simulation : Electron cloud instability
	Simulation : Ion-trapping instability
	Simulation : Fast ion instability (FII)
	System design : Fast FB for FII
	Beam test : Fast FB for FII
WP- 14: System design of ILC DR injection/extraction kickers	Fast kicker: System design of DR and LTR/RTL optics optimization
	Fast kicker: Hardware preparation of drift fast step recovery diode pulsar
	Fast kicker: System design & prototyping of induction kicker
	Fast kicker: Long-term stability test at ATF
	E-driven kicker: System design,including induction kicker development

## WP-12: System design of ILC damping ring

(Ver.5,2021-April-30)

### Technical Preparations Plan:

The basic design of the ILC DR is shown in the document of the Linear Collider Collaboration (LCC); “The International Linear Collider Machine Staging Report 2017” [1]. The horizontal emittance is 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , while achieving a dynamic aperture of 0.07 m. The dynamic aperture was evaluated by assuming the hardedge ideal magnets, however, the dynamic aperture of the circular accelerator is affected by the multipole errors of the magnets, especially for the fringe fields of the bending magnets. Therefore, magnet design is required for the DR magnets. Then, we will evaluate the DR beam optics by considering the multipole errors of the actually designed magnets of the ILC DR. Once the evaluation of dynamic aperture with the current beam optics is completed, we will also proceed with the DR lattice optimization study to further improve the horizontal emittance while maintaining the dynamic aperture tolerance.

In addition, we investigate the potential for introducing a permanent magnet (PM) in the arc section of the DR. A major advantage of PMs is the reduced operating costs relative to electromagnets; related to this we can also cite lower emissions (even when factoring in those due to mining PM materials), reduced infrastructure (no large power supplies or water pipes) and lower vibrations (no flowing water). The disadvantages can be summarized as follows: PMs are fixed-field, sensitive to small changes in temperature, and susceptible to radiation damage. It is necessary to investigate the magnetic field uniformity, stability, and radiation damage by prototyping several field-adjustable PMs during the ILC Pre-lab period. Then, we will decide whether to use them for ILC DR. The decision to use PMs will be made carefully, taking into account a wide range of factors, including not only the results of the PM prototyping, but also the experience with PMs used in 4th generation light sources during Pre-lab period.

### Goals of the technical preparation:

System design of the beam optics for the ILC DR. The DR specifications are as follows.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Design</i>
Normalized emittance	$\gamma\varepsilon_x / \gamma\varepsilon_y$	$\mu\text{m} / \text{nm}$	4.0 / 20 at N=2E10
Dynamic aperture	$\gamma(A_x + A_y)$	M	0.07 (action variable)
Longitudinal acceptance	$\Delta\delta \times \Delta z$	$\% \times \text{mm}$	$\pm 0.75 \times \pm 33$

### List of items:

<i>Items</i>
Optics optimization, simulation of the dynamic aperture with magnet model
Magnet design : Normal conducting magnet
Magnet design : Permanent magnet (PM)
Prototyping of PM

### **Status and Prospects:**

The ILC DR must provide a low emittance beam as well as a large dynamic aperture to achieve a large acceptance for the positron beam. A DR with a horizontal emittance of  $5.5 \mu\text{m}$  was designed while achieving a large dynamic aperture of  $0.07\text{m}$  (action variable) in the ILC TDR published in 2013. Subsequently, DR optics with a lower horizontal emittance was proposed and approved by the LCC in 2017 with the aim of achieving higher luminosity in the ILC250. The LCC document “The International Linear Collider Machine Staging Report 2017” shows the basic design of a DR with a horizontal emittance of  $4.0 \mu\text{m}$ , while achieving the same dynamic aperture of  $0.07 \text{ m}$  as the TDR design. The dynamic aperture was evaluated by assuming the hardedge ideal magnets; however, the dynamic aperture of the circular accelerator is affected by the multipole errors of the magnets, especially for the fringe fields of the bending magnets. For instance, the simulation results for the SuperKEKB damping ring show that the dynamic aperture is reduced by half when multipole fields of fringe fields are considered. The design of the ILC DR optics should be completed in the Pre-lab period, considering its influence on the evaluation of the positron source and the corrective effects and so on. In order to achieve this goal, modeling the field distribution of the multi-pole field of the magnets in the ILC DR, including the SC wiggler, will be an important item in the early Pre-lab period.

PM devices have been used in accelerator facilities for many years. Their primary function is as insertion devices (undulators and wigglers) on synchrotron light sources. The two most prevalent materials used are  $\text{Sm}_2\text{Co}_{17}$  and  $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ . The latter has a higher remanent field (meaning it can produce a stronger magnetic field) but a smaller intrinsic coercivity (meaning it is more easily demagnetized by an external field or by radiation). Recent developments include the use of  $\text{PrFeB}$  and cryogenic PM undulators, both of which aim to enhance the on-axis field. In recent years, many light sources worldwide have embarked upon programs of upgrades, reducing their beam emittance and enhancing their output brightness. The disadvantages of PMs can be summarized as follows: PMs are fixed-field, sensitive to small changes in temperature, and susceptible to radiation damage. However, several groups have produced highly adjustable PM designs using mechanical adjustment. Furthermore, excellent temperature stability can be achieved, even for  $\text{NdFeB}$ , by adding small amounts of  $\text{FeNi}$  alloy which has a temperature coefficient with the opposite sign. In terms of radiation damage, synchrotron light sources have employed PM-based insertion devices for many years without significant radiation damage. Maintaining the PMs out of the plane of the circulating beam may be the most important factor in reducing this risk. Some examples of light source facilities that utilizing PMs extensively are:

- ESRF (France): PM longitudinal gradient (LG) dipoles, 128 magnets each consisting of five fixed-field modules, stepping up in the field. Diamond Light Source (UK) has a similar design for its planned upgrade.
- ZEPTO tunable dipole: fixed steel pole with horizontally-moving PM.
- SPring-8 tunable dipole prototype, using a vertically-moving outer plate.
- Sirius (LNLS, Brazil): ‘Superbend’ dipole/quadrupoles, mechanical adjustment gives  $\pm 4\%$ .
- CBETA (USA): fixed-field Halbach combined function magnets providing dipole and quadrupole fields.
- ZEPTO quadrupoles: fixed steel poles with vertically-moving PMs in outer yoke.
- QUAPEVA quadrupole at COXINEL: Halbach array with rotating PM cylinders in outer yoke.

Projects are underway for the 4th generation of light sources in the world, and some of these light sources will use PMs. In the Pre-lab period, we believe that these projects will provide useful information on the temperature dependence and radiation resistance effects of PMs. We consider whether the PMs will be used in the arc section of the ILC DR by taking into account the experience with PMs used in 4th generation light sources during Pre-lab period.

In case we decide to use PMs, the current considered baseline devices of the PMs are the Sirius type for the bending magnets, the ZEPTO type for the quadrupole magnets and the ZEPTO type for sextupole magnets. However, because there are no prototypes of the ZEPTO type of sextupole magnet, we will have to make prototypes for the PM. For other baseline PMs, we do not have to make prototypes only for ILC-optimized magnets, but we should design to be optimized for the ILC. Furthermore, we also consider the use of the CBETA type of bending magnets, and the QUAPEVA type of quadrupole magnets as optional devices for ILC. Using these optional PMs would be more compact and cheaper. However, we should evaluate the field qualities for optional magnets (field uniformity and movement of the magnetic center, when the magnetic field strength is changed, and the effect of radiation damage etc.). Finally, prototyping of the PMs is planned for the following magnets:

- CBETA type bending magnet (i.e. 90cm long with 30 cm segments)
- QUAPEVA type quadrupole magnet
- ZEPTO type sextupole magnet

The prototyping for the PM will be iterated twice each (a total of six prototype magnets) during the ILC Pre-lab period, and the PM design is determined based on the results of the prototype test. The prototype PMs will also be useful for process making of the PM installation, the test of the radiation damage and the field control by the temperature variation.

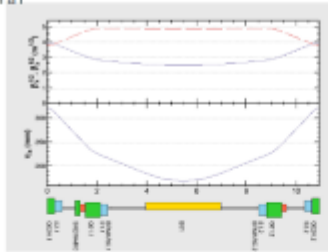
### **References:**

- [1] “The International Linear Collider Machine Staging Report 2017”, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.00568>.

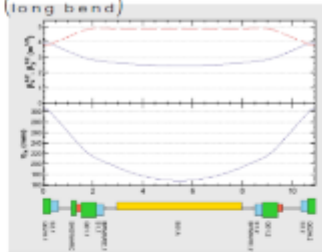
## DR optics in TDR

## DR optics in ILC-CR-0016

Original



New (long bend)

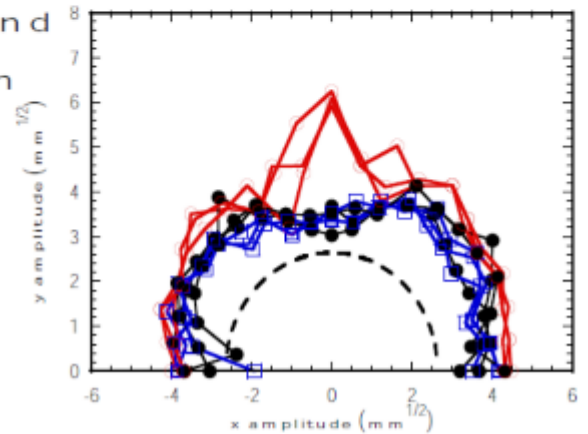


	Original	New (long bend)
Horizontal normalized Emittance ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	5.74, 6.27 (IBS)	3.14, 3.97 (IBS)
Tune $x/y$	48.26/26.76	49.33/26.86
phase adv./cell/2 $\pi$ $x/y$	0.21891 /0.08098	0.2250 /0.0808
Damping time $x/y/z$ (ms)	23.9/23.9/11.9	25.5/25.5/12.8

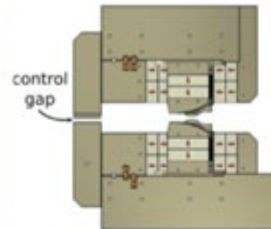
Dynamic aperture: long bend  
Misalignment + correction

New arc cell: long (5 m) bend  
tune/cell: x.225 y.0808  
Tune: x49.33 y26.86

Quadrupole & sextupole offset: 50  $\mu\text{m}$   
Quadrupole roll: 100  $\mu\text{rad}$   
BPM offset: 100  $\mu\text{m}$   
BPM roll: 10 mrad  
COD & Dispersion correction



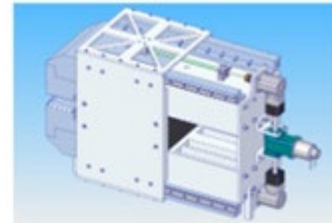
**ESRF**  
Fixed field



**Sirius**  
Small adjustment  
(~3%)



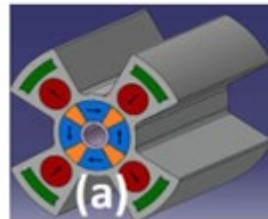
**CBETA**  
Fixed field



**ZEPTO**  
Variable field (factor 2)



**CBETA**  
Fixed field



**QUAPEVA (Soleil)**  
Factor of 2 tuning



**ZEPTO-Q1**  
High strength  
Factor of 4



**ZEPTO-Q2**  
Lower strength  
Very large adjustment range

## WP-13: Evaluation of collective effects in ILC damping ring

(Ver.3,2021-Mar-23)

### Technical Preparations Plan:

DR optics with a lower horizontal emittance was proposed and approved by the LCC in 2017 with the aim of achieving higher luminosity in the ILC250. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the collective effects of the present updated DR optics. The largest sources of emittance dilution were found to be the EC instability in the positron DR and the FII in the electron DR. The effect of the ion-trapping instability should also be evaluated by simulations.

MEXT's ILC Advisory Panel expressed technical concerns about the need for a high-resolution fast feedback system. SuperKEKB has a circumference that is close to that of the ILC DR and a feedback system similar to ILC250. System development of the high-resolution fast feedback system for the ILC will be performed based on the experience of the system operation and upgrade development at SuperKEKB. In addition, when there is a need for experience in FII suppression under conditions that exceed the performance of SuperKEKB in evaluation by simulations, etc., additional beam tests should be performed to suppress the FII at other accelerators.

### Goals of the technical preparation:

Evaluation of the collective effect correction in the ILC DR. The beam stabilities in the DR after correction are reduced to be following parameters:

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Design</i>
Bunch population		2E10
Number of bunches in DR	Bunches	1,312 / 2,625
Beam position fluctuation		$\leq 0.2\sigma_y$

### List of items:

<i>Items</i>
Simulation : EC instability
Simulation : Ion-trapping instability
Simulation : FII
System design of fast FB for FII
Beam test of fast FB for FII

### Status and Prospects:

The many collective effects that may affect the beam quality in the DRs were examined in the ILC TDR. These include impedance-driven instabilities, intrabeam scattering, space-charge effects, EC effects in the positron DR and ion effects in the electron DR. The largest sources of emittance dilution were found to be the EC instability in the positron DR and the FII in the electron DR. In contrast to the more familiar ion-trapping effect,



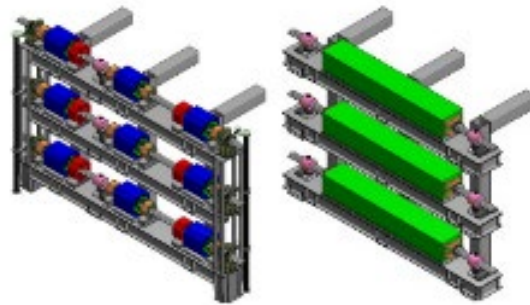
where ions oscillate stably for long periods in the potential well of the stored beam, FII is associated with ions that are created in the beam path by interaction with the circulating beam during a single turn. Ions created at the head of the bunch train move slowly, and remain in the beam path, influencing the motion of subsequent bunches. The resultant ion-induced beam instabilities and tune shifts are critical issues owing to the ultra-low vertical emittance. The FII create emittance growth, betatron tune shifts, and coherent bunch-by-bunch instabilities. A low base vacuum pressure at the  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  Pa level is essential to reduce the number of ions formed. To mitigate bunch motion, bunch-by-bunch feedback systems with a damping time of 0.1 ms are also employed. The DR optics design with a lower horizontal emittance was approved by the LCC in 2017, and the horizontal emittance was reduced from 5.5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In 2014, SuperKEKB started machine commissioning, and many experiences were obtained for the collective effects. The circumference of the SuperKEKB is comparable to the ILC DR. For the EC of the positron ring, the vacuum chamber designs for the ILC DR and the SuperKEKB low energy ring (LER) are almost the same, except for the chamber diameter (50 mm for the ILC DR, and 90 mm for SuperKEKB). At the first stage commissioning of the SuperKEKB, the beam size growth in the LER (positron ring) was observed by the EC. However, the beam size growth by the EC was cured after the bellows chambers were covered with permanent magnets.

The cloud density of the ILC DR was evaluated to be a factor of about three below the expected single bunch instability threshold in the ILC TDR evaluation for the baseline configuration. However, there is a need for twice the number of bunches to be stored in the DR for high-luminosity upgrade. The doubling of the current in the rings is of particular concern for the positron DR owing to the effects of the EC. In the ILC TDR design, allowance was made for the installation of a 2<sup>nd</sup> positron DR in the same tunnel in the event that the EC mitigations that have been recommended are insufficient to achieve the required performance for this configuration. Based on our experience with EC at SuperKEKB, we will have to investigate the impact of the newly updated ILC DR to examine whether the 2<sup>nd</sup> positron DR is really needed during the luminosity upgrade. For the FII of the electron ring, the same concept of the fast FB system was adopted for the SuperKEKB high energy ring (HER) to suppress the coherent bunch-by-bunch instabilities. The design horizontal and vertical emittances for the SuperKEKB HER are roughly one order larger than those for the ILC electron DR, but the design stored beam current of SuperKEKB is 6-7 times higher than that for the ILC DR. The growth times of the coherent bunch-by-bunch instabilities due to FII for the ILC electron DR and those for the SuperKEKB HER are comparable, although the SuperKEKB HER is in the commissioning stage, and the beam current has not yet reached the design value. We expect that they will store a higher beam current operation at the SuperKEKB HER. The reproduction of FII in the SuperKEKB HER by performing simulations is useful for the evaluation of FII in the ILC electron DR.

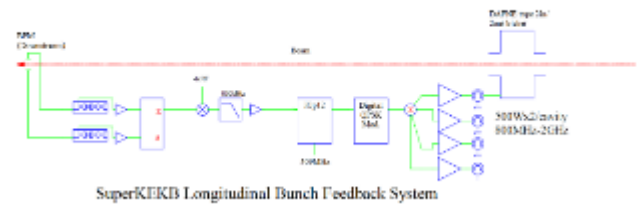
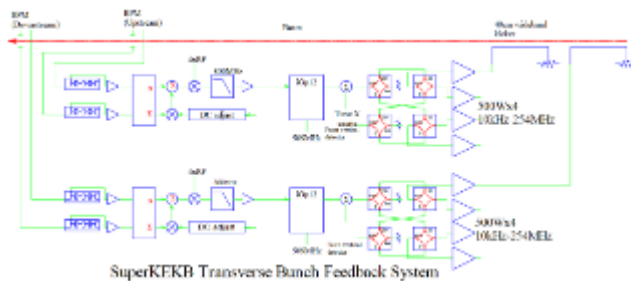
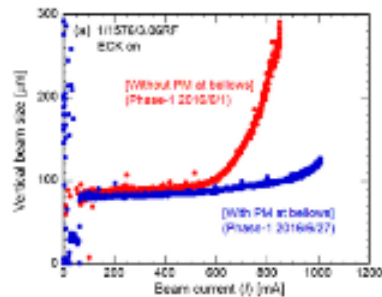
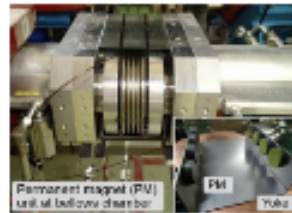
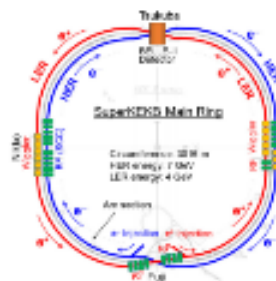
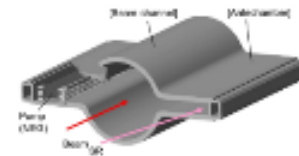
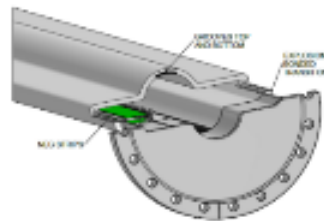
In SuperKEKB, the fast FB is used to suppress coherent bunch-by-bunch instabilities due to FII. The dynamic range of the SuperKEKB fast FB was updated from 8 bits to 12 bits to extend their dynamic range. Because the experience of suppressing FII in the SuperKEKB HER using fast FB is helpful for understanding the suppression of the instability in ILC electron DR, we hope that this experience will provide useful information to ILC. In addition, when there is a need for experience in FII suppression under conditions that exceed the performance

of SuperKEKB in evaluation by the simulation, etc., additional beam tests are needed to suppress the FII at other accelerators. When we test FII suppression with other accelerators, it is necessary to prepare the FB system used in SuperKEKB or the FB system that exceeds its performance, and scientists are also required to perform the performance evaluation. Furthermore, in general, since the beam orbit oscillations can be created by cultural noise, working pumps and cryogenic system vibrations etc., we should consider development of the orbit FB to stabilize the beam orbit oscillations in ILC DR down to the required level.



Typical beam pipe design in the arc section of the ILC DR

Typical beam pipe for SuperKEKB arc section



## WP-14: System design of ILC DR injection/extraction kickers

(Ver.4,2021-April-30)

### Technical Preparations Plan:

Fast kicker magnets and fast-pulsed power sources have been developed, and multiple kicker systems have already been operated under beam operation at the Accelerator Test Facility (ATF) at KEK. However, considering the current dynamic aperture of the present design of the ILC DR, the electrode gap of the stripline kicker must be expanded to 50 mm. Then, when using a pulsar tested at the ATF, it is necessary to make minor modifications to the beam optics in the straight section of the ILC DR. Furthermore, when the straight section of the ILC DR is modified, it is necessary to modify the injection and extraction lines for the DR as well.

The remaining task for the ILC kicker system, as reported by MEXT's ILC Advisory Panel is to ensure the stability and reliability over long-term operation. A long-term stability test of the fast kicker system will be performed at the ATF. The kicker pulsar used for the long-term test is basically planned to use the drift step recovery diode (DSRD) pulsar used in the ATF, but the power that can be supplied by the DSRD pulsar is limited and there is no margin when applying it to the ILC. We would like to develop a power source that is considered to be capable of realizing higher voltage simultaneously.

Furthermore, because the injection system for the electron-driven positron source is different from other ILC injection and extraction kickers, the injection kicker will need to be developed, when we adopt the electron-driven positron source for the ILC positron source.

### Goals of the technical preparation:

System design of the beam injection and extraction for the ILC DR, based on the existing hardware. The specifications of the DR beam injection/extraction are as the follows.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Design</i>
Number of bunches in DR	Bunches	1,312 / 2,625 (optional)
Repetition rate	Hz	5

### List of items:

<i>Items</i>
Fast kicker: System design of DR and LTR/RTL optics optimization
Fast kicker: Hardware preparation of drift step recovery diode pulsar
Fast kicker: System design & prototyping of induction kicker
Fast kicker: Long-term stability test at ATF
E-driven kicker: System design, include induction kicker development

### **Status and Prospects:**

The electron beam or positron beam is converted into a low emittance beam while circulating the DR. In the ILC, a bunch train of 1,312 bunches with a bunch interval of 554 ns is generated by the electron or positron source, and is stored in the DR. These bunches must be stored in the DR by compressing the bunch interval down to 6 ns, which enables a smaller 3.2 km ring compared to that of the uncompressed one. After the bunches become low emittance, they are extracted bunch by bunch from the DR by recovering the bunch interval of 554 ns. These requirements will be changed for the luminosity upgrade option of ILC, that is, a beam consists of 2,625 bunches with an interval of 332 ns, and the bunch interval in DR becomes 3 ns. The injection and extraction kickers require high repetition frequencies of 2 MHz, as well as very fast rise/fall times of the kick field of 6 ns and 3 ns for the nominal and luminosity upgrade option, respectively. These parameters cannot be realized by using an ordinary kicker system, which consists of a pulse magnet and a pulse power supply with a thyatron switch. A system using multiple units of stripline kicker and fast high-voltage pulsars is the most promising candidates to realize the parameters.

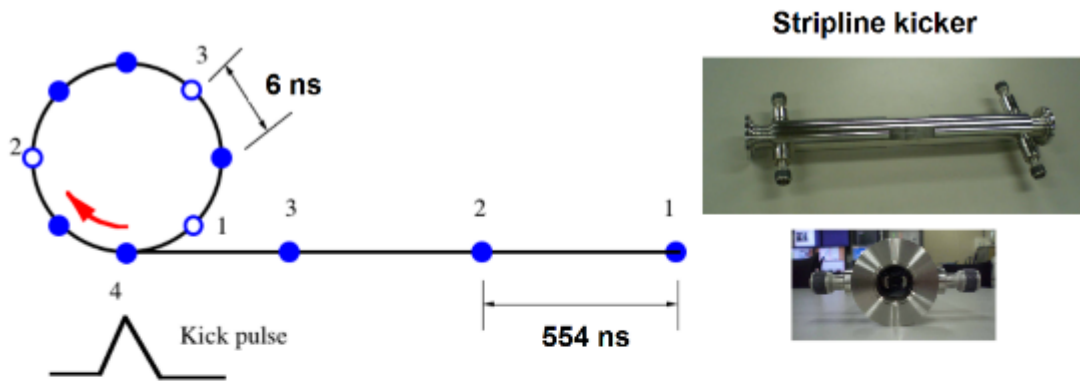
One of the key technologies of the kicker is a high-voltage pulsar to drive the stripline. The pulsar requires over a peak voltage of 5 kV, a 1 ns rise/fall time, a 2 MHz burst pulse with a 1 ms duration, and operation at 5 Hz to realize the ILC parameters. A semiconductor device called a drift step recovery diode (DSRD) has a very fast switching speed and high repetition rate, and the pulsar using DRDS switches (fabricated by FID Technology, Ltd.) meets these parameters. The beam kick test using a single unit of stripline kicker and DSRD pulsar was carried out in the ATF DR.

Successful beam extraction was demonstrated in the beam operation from the ATF DR to the ATF2 beamline. For this experiment, two units of stripline kickers were installed, temporarily replacing the conventional extraction kicker, which has been placed offline. Two pairs of 10 kV pulsars were used to drive the striplines. The stripline kicker produced a 3 mrad kick angle for a 1.3 GeV beam. Owing to geometrical restrictions, the pulse bump orbit and the auxiliary septum magnet were used with the stripline kicker. This 10KV pulsar succeeded in extracting the beam, but could not generate the burst pulse of 1,312 bunches required by the ILC. A long-term stability test of the fast kicker system will be performed at the ATF. The kicker pulsar used for the long-term test is basically the DSRD pulsar used in the 1<sup>st</sup> ATF test (5 kV pulsar), which can generate a burst pulse of 1,312 bunches. Because the voltage of 5kV is not sufficient for the actual beam extraction from the ATF DR, a long-term test will be performed at the ATF extraction line. The long-term test at the ATF extraction line will systematically examine the kick voltage and timing differences within a burst pulse, as well as their stability controls of the beam kicks.

In addition, CERN has been developing an induction-type kicker pulsar for CLIC. By applying this technology, it is expected that a kicker pulsar with a voltage higher than the DSRD pulsar will be realized. It is hoped that the ILC Pre-lab period will be able to proceed with the development of an induction type kicker pulsar and perform beam tests using the developed pulsar at the ATF.

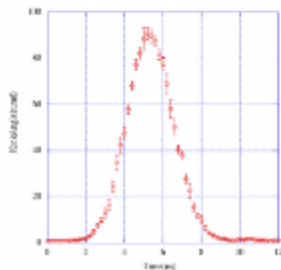
Unlike the kicker used in other ILC kickers, an injection kicker for the electron-driven positron source is required to operate at a rise/fall time of 70 ns, the flat-top of 470 ns, and a repetition rate of 300 Hz. Because the induction-type kicker pulsar may meet this requirement, there is also the need to develop it as an injection

kicker for the electron-driven positron source.



**Beam extraction test from ATF DR (10kV pulsar)**

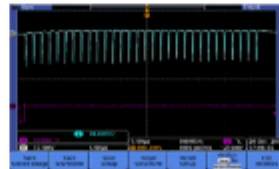
**Beam test in ATF DR (5kV pulsar)**



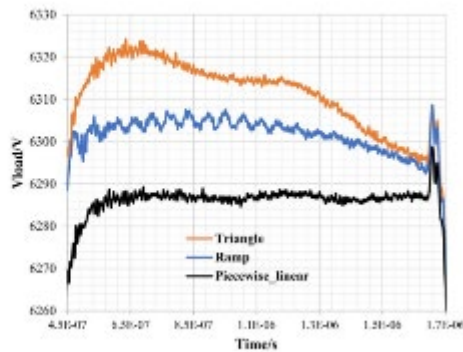
DR bunches(3train, 10bunches, 5.6ns bunch spacing)



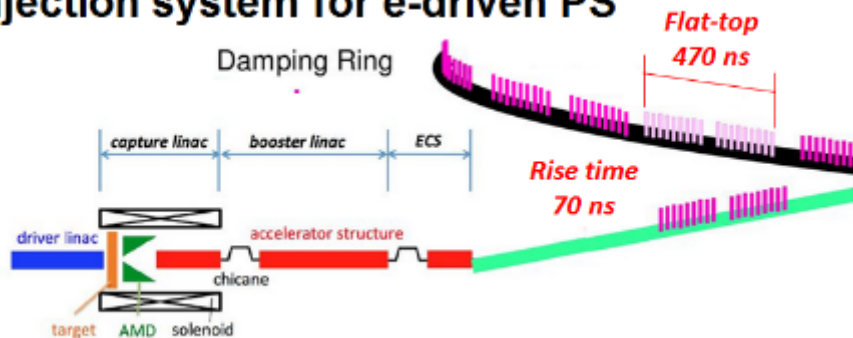
Extracted bunches(308ns bunch spacing, 30 bunches)



**Induction kicker pulsar for CLIC DR**



**Injection system for e-driven PS**



## 5: Beam Delivery System

(Ver.4,2021-April-09)

### Overview:

The ILC beam delivery system (BDS) is responsible for transporting the electron and positron beams from the exit of the main linac (ML), focusing them to the sizes required to satisfy the ILC luminosity goals, causing them to collide, and then transporting the spent beams to the main beam dumps. The ILC BDS was designed to cover a wide range of center of mass energy from 250 GeV to 1 TeV, and the TDR was written mainly for the 500 GeV operation. However, the current concept of ILC is to operate at 250 GeV first and then upgrade to higher energies. BDS should be optimized the design at the Pre-lab phase for 250 GeV operation and upgradable to higher energies.

The final focus (FF) system is one of the main systems of the BDS. The main purpose of the FF system is to squeeze the electron and positron beams until nanometer level at the interaction point (IP) keeping at the same time a control of the position at the order of nanometer. The ATF2 beamline was designed and constructed by an international collaboration as a facility to validate the design of the ILC FF system. The tuning of the beam to achieve the nanometer beam size level as well as the feedback system to control the position at the IP have been carried out as part of this collaboration. In particular a prototype feedback system for the ILC has been verified to satisfy all ILC requirements, such as time delay, beam position monitor resolution, drive amplifier power, and beam correction dynamic range. A complete validation of the ILC FFS will be continued during the Pre-lab period in the framework of the ATF international collaboration.

The present ILC design includes a single IP with a 14 mrad beam crossing angle. The 14 mrad geometry provides space for separate extraction lines and requires crab cavities to rotate the bunches horizontally for head-on collisions. There are two detectors in a common interaction region (IR) hall that alternately occupy a single collision point, in a so-called “push-pull” configuration. This approach, which is considerably more exigent for detector assembly and operation than a configuration with two separate interaction regions, has been chosen for budget reasons. The superconducting FD magnet and cryostat package for the ILC were designed by BNL, and the technology for the superconducting FD magnets was demonstrated by a series of short prototype multi-pole coils at the ILC TDR stage. To assess the choice of the most appropriate technology a detailed FD system based on the ILC TDR will be necessary in the ILC Pre-lab period. Furthermore, since the FD package has an impact on the ILC physics detectors, the system design will have to be implemented in coordination with the ILC physics detector groups.

The contents of this area system mentioned above need to be included to the engineering documents.

### BDS: Work packages:

WP-15: System design of ILC final focus beamline	ILC-FFS system design: Hardware optimization
	ILC-FFS system design: Realistic beam line driven / IP design
	ILC-FFS beam tests: Long-Term stability
	ILC-FFS beam tests: High-order aberrations
	ILC-FFS beam tests: R&D complementary studies

<u>WP-16:</u> Final doublet design optimization	Re-optimization of TDR FF design considering new coil winding technology and IR design advances.
	Assemble QD0 prototype, connect to Service Cryostat and undertake warm/cold vibration stability measurements with a sensitivity of a few nanometers.

## WP-15 : System design of ILC final focus beamline

(Ver.4,2021-April-09)

### Technical Preparation Plan:

The beam size at the ATF2 focal point is designed to be 37 nm, which is technically equivalent to a 7.7 nm beam size for ILC250. A vertical electron beam size of 41 nm, which essentially satisfies the ATF2 design goal, has been produced at ATF2, with a bunch population of approximately 10% of the nominal value of  $10^{10}$  electrons and with a reduced aberration optics. Recent studies indicate that the vertical beam size growth with the beam intensity owing the effects of wakefields. Furthermore, SCJ expressed technical concerns about the technology of the control and feedback systems and the long-term stability of the beam focus and position for the ATF2 beam experiment.

To overcome these apprehensions, the main objective of this plan is to pursue the necessary R&D to maximize the luminosity potential of ILC. In particular, the ILC final focus system (FFS) design must be assessed from the point of view of beam dynamics, choice of technology and hardware, and long-term stability operation issues. To implement this program based on the outstanding and unique results achieved by the ATF/ATF2 collaboration, an **ATF3 collaboration** is underway with the ATF2 partners and with new possible partners worldwide. The results are expected to provide important information necessary for the system design of the ILC final focus beamline. Through these studies, we will optimize the FFS design, which is optimized for the current ILC design of 250 GeV and has energy updatability to higher energies.

### Goals of the technical preparation:

System design of beam optics and hardware for the ILC FF beamline, based on the established technologies is necessary. The specification of the ILC FF beamline is designed using the following parameters.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Design</i>
Beam Energy	GeV	125
Bunch population		2E10
IP beam size (H/V)	$\mu\text{m} / \text{nm}$	0.515 / 7.66
IP position stabilization		$\leq 0.2\sigma_y^*$

### List of items:

<i>Tasks</i>
ILC-FFS system design: Hardware optimization
ILC-FFS system design: Realistic beam line driven / IP design
ILC-FFS beam tests: Long-Term stability
ILC-FFS beam tests: High-order aberrations
ILC-FFS beam tests: R&D complementary studies



### **Status and Prospects:**

The FF system is one of the most exigent systems in the ILC. Its function is to provide nanobeam sizes (0.5  $\mu\text{m}/7.7\text{ nm}$ ) and stabilization at the nanometer level ( $< 20\%$  of the IP beam size) to achieve the design luminosity of  $10^{34}\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  at  $2\times 10^{10}$  bunch intensity. To achieve the design luminosity of  $10^{34}\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ , the ILC requires nanometer-sized electron and positron beams colliding at the IP. To demagnify the beams to the required spot sizes, a novel local chromaticity correction-based FF system was proposed and considered for the baseline ILC designs.

The ATF2 FF system was designed as an energy-scaled version of the ILC FFS, with two main aims: (1) to demonstrate the effectiveness of the local chromaticity correction scheme for achieving an IP vertical beam size as small as 37 nm, and (2) to demonstrate the feasibility of beam orbit stabilization at the nanometer level. The effectiveness of the local chromaticity correction scheme was successfully demonstrated, and the potential or direct beam orbit stabilization at the nanometer level was also demonstrated. To date, an electron vertical beam size as small as 41 nm, essentially satisfying the ATF2 design goal, and stabilization with feedback latency of 133 ns (366 designed) have been achieved.

These are unique and outstanding results; however, the vertical beam size has been demonstrated only a bunch population of approximately 10% of the nominal value of  $10^{10}$  electrons. The extremely large  $\beta$  involved and the presence of non-linear elements make it sensitive to imperfections, such as wakefields, magnet misalignments and jitter. Recent studies indicate that the vertical beam size growth with the beam intensity is generated by wakefield effects. The high content of wakefield sources in ATF2 could be explained by the fact that most of the vacuum chambers are re-used or replicated; hence, there is no dedicated vacuum chamber design. In contrast, to mitigate the impact of aberrations, optics with reduced aberration, i.e., the so-called  $10\beta_x^*\times\beta_y^*$  optics with an IP horizontal  $\beta$  function that is 10 times larger than the original design, has been employed in recent operations.

It is recognized that the ATF/ATF2 achievements have already verified the minimum technical feasibility of the ILC FF system. However, to maximize the luminosity potential of the ILC, a further investigation of the effects of the intensity dependence on the IP spot size and optical aberrations especially with smaller  $\beta_x^*$  is crucial. To implement this program and based on the outstanding and unique results achieved by the ATF/ATF2 collaboration, an ATF3 collaboration is underway with the ATF2 partners and with new possible partners worldwide.

To resolve the aforementioned technical issues and establish the design of the ILC FF system beam optics as well as the associated hardware, the ATF3 collaboration to be implemented in the following technical preparation tasks and associated hardware preparations during the ILC Pre-lab period.

#### **ATF3 ILC-FFS assessment system design**

- ✓ Hardware optimization: vacuum chambers, magnets, IP-BSM laser, CBPMs, IP-BPMs
- ✓ Realistic (wakefields, jitter, and magnet error) S2E “beam-dynamics-driven” design and IP optimization

#### **ATF3 ILC-FFS oriented beam tests**

- ✓ Long-term stability: nominal ( $10\beta_x^*\times\beta_y^*$ ) routine operation assessment, vibration monitoring, intra-train

feedback, intensity dependence and beam-based mitigation techniques (orbit and wakefields)

- ✓ High-order aberrations: design optics ( $\beta_x^* \times \beta_y^*$ ), ultra-low  $\beta_y^*$  (octupoles, long L\*)
- ✓ Other ILC R&D complementary studies: ILC collimation issues, ILC type CPBMs, new instrumentation, etc.

Furthermore, since ATF3 seems to be an ideal platform to develop and test machine learning techniques for beam tuning which will benefit ILC, we will also proceed with the development of machine learning techniques in various beam tests at ATF3.

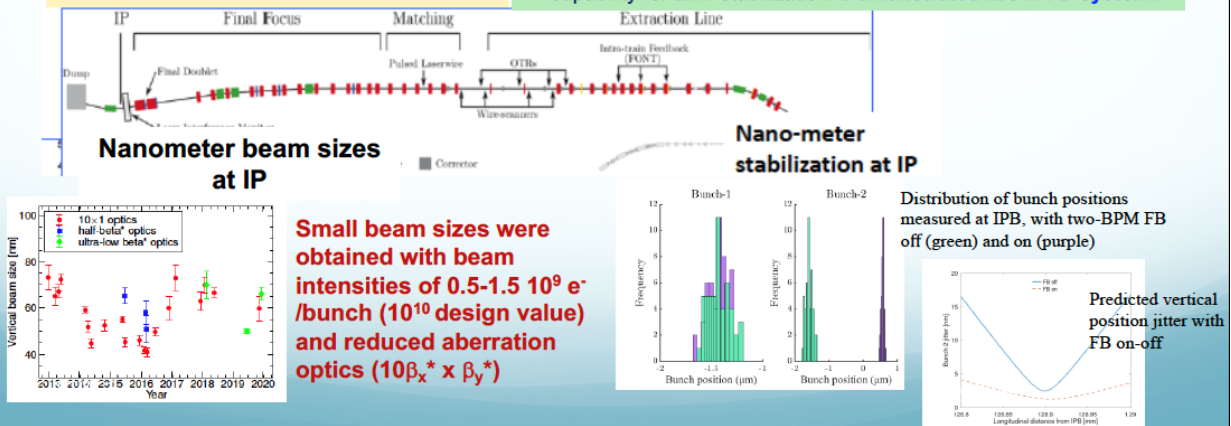
## ATF2 goals and achievements

**Goal 1: Establish the ILC final focus method with same optics and comparable beamline tolerances**

- ATF2 Goal : 37 nm  $\rightarrow$  ILC 7.7 nm (ILC250)
- Achieved 41 nm (2016)

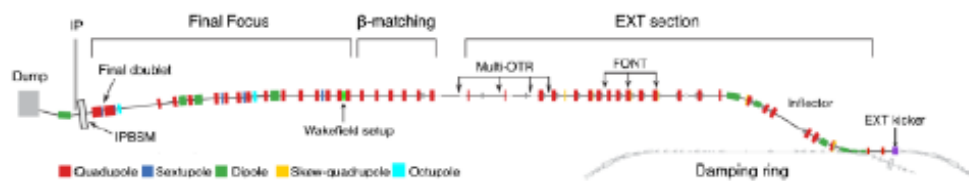
**Goal 2: 2 nm beam stabilization at ATF2 IP, (much harder than nm stabilization in collision at ILC).**

- FB latency 133 nsec achieved (target < 366 nsec)
- Position jitter at ATF2 IP: 41 nm (2018) (direct stabilization limited by IPBPMs resolution 20 nm). Upstream FB shows capability for 2nm stabilization. Demonstrated ILC IPFB system.

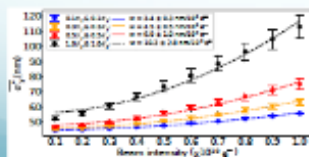


## ILC FFS - ATF3 objective and collaboration:

Based on the achievements of the ATF2, ATF3 plan is to pursue the necessary R&D to maximize the luminosity potential of ILC. In particular the assessment of the ILC FFS system design from the point of view of the beam dynamics aspects and the technological/hardware choices and the long-term stability operation issues.



### Long Term stability



Intensity dependence studies

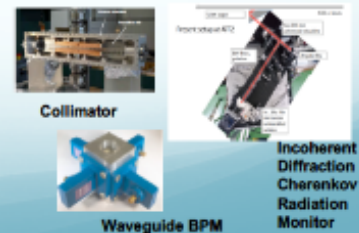
### High-order aberrations



Ultra-low  $\beta^*$  studies

Energy bandwidth

### Instrumentation R&D



## WP-16 : Final doublet design optimization

(Ver.5,2021-May-30)

### **Technical Preparation Plan:**

Final doublet (FD) is aiming for the small beam size at the collision point and consists of two quadrupole magnets (“QD0” and “QF1”). The superconducting coil winding technology has advanced since the TDR was finalized, and later projects have proposed and/or implemented new interaction region (IR) design options. Subsequent to the TDR we recognize that for the 250 GeV CM operation, a significant opportunity exists to raise the luminosity and improve the final doublet layout to benefit both the experiment and accelerator operation. We will have to reevaluate and reoptimize the FD design by considering these new developments in the ILC Pre-lab period.

In the TDR baseline, the first QD0 cryostat assembly is supported by and moves with the detector. The 1.9K superfluid helium supply for QD0 and the interface to external magnet power leads are via the Service Cryostat. The Service Cryostat connects to QD0 via a long He-II cryogenic line that must pass through a labyrinth in the end Pacman radiation shielding to avoid having a direct path for beam line radiation to the presumptively occupied experimental detector hall. The vertical vibration of QD0 must be stable in the order of 50 nm, to stay within the capture range of the intra-train collision feedback. This requirement is well beyond the experience with existing accelerators and has been considered in the choice of the 1.9K superfluid He-II cooling for QD0. Therefore, we will have to evaluate the QD0 vibration via the Service Cryostat for the system design of the FD system during the ILC Pre-lab period.

Since the final doublet design is strongly related to the detector design, the technical preparation will be done in close cooperation with the detector group.

### **Goals of the technical preparation:**

The goal of the present work is to ensure that the 250 GeV ILC FD design yields the best possible luminosity for the experiments and achieves the most cost-effective smooth accelerator operation by accounting for the new magnet winding technology and IR magnet design concepts that are developed after the original ILC TDR is finalized.

### **List of items:**

<i>Items</i>
Re-optimization of TDR FD design considering new coil winding technology and IR design advances.
Assemble QD0 prototype, connect to Service Cryostat and undertake warm/cold vibration stability measurements with a sensitivity of a few nanometers.

### **Status and Prospects:**

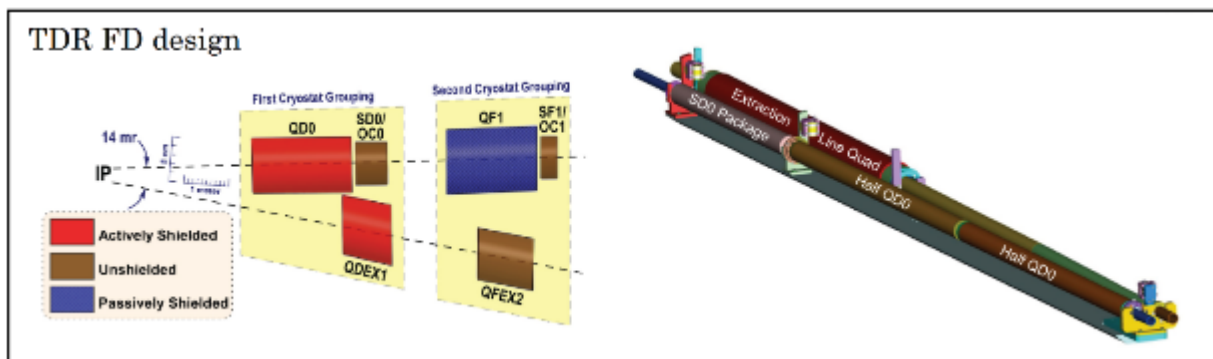
There are four superconducting quadrupole magnets around the ILC IR. QF1 and QD0 are located along the incoming beamline, and QDEX1 and QFEX2 are the superconducting magnets for the extraction beamline. The

QD0 and QDEX1 magnets are housed in the QD0 cryostat, whereas QF1 and QFEX2 are housed in the QF1 cryostat, separated only by warm components and vacuum valves. Two sets of the QD0 cryostats are arranged into two physics detectors to facilitate “push-pull” at a shared IP. The QD0 cryostat moves with the detector during switchover, whereas the QF1 cryostat remains fixed on the beamline. The QD0 magnet is inside the detector solenoidal and therefore cannot have magnetic-flux-return yokes. At the closest coil spacing, the magnetic cross-talk between the two beamlines is controlled via actively shielded coil configurations and through the use of local correction coils, dipole, skew-dipole and skew-quadrupole, skew-sextupole, octupole or skew-octupole as appropriate. The QD0 coils can be split into two half-length coils, where both coils are powered for the 500 GeV CM operation. However for the 250 GeV operation, only the first half is powered to reduce the higher order aberrations of beam optics by moving the effective magnetic center of QD0 closer to the IP.

The superconducting coil winding technology has advanced since the TDR was finalized, and later projects have proposed and/or implemented new IR design options. The “sweet spot” coil concept was developed for the BNL Electron Ion Collider (EIC) IR. The sweet spot concept uses a combination of dipole and quadrupole coils that are adjusted to leave a zero net field at the main QD0 beam axis but then provide a tailored field profile to compensate for the main QD0 coil external field at the extraction line. The sweet spot configuration is magnetically more efficient than the baseline active shielding option. Furthermore, the BNL Direct-Wind coil production scheme was demonstrated recently. The BNL Direct-Wind technology is used to produce closely spaced coil layers of superconducting multi-strand cables. The design is extremely compact, and the coils practically touch inside shared cold-mass volumes. Cooling is provided by the superfluid helium at 1.9 K to avoid the risk of exciting vibration in the magnet cryostat and the formation of a long transfer line from the helium heat exchanger in the Service Cryostat. The above options represent a sample of the new magnet winding schemes and coil geometries that should be investigated before we finalized the ILC FD design. The budget proposed for this work represents an investment to ensure that we reach a final mature design for the engineering design report, yielding the best possible FF optics performance in the most cost-effective manner.

The vertical vibration of QD0 must be stable in the order of 50 nm, to stay within the capture range of the intra-train collision feedback. This requirement is well beyond the experience with existing accelerators and is considered in the choice of the 1.9 K superfluid He-II cooling for QD0 cryostat. More specially, the column of He-II maintains the QD0 magnet coils at the same temperature as the heat exchanger in the Service Cryostat without the necessary for mass flow, which carries the risk of becoming a strong vibration source (He-II effectively provides rapid and efficient “conduction cooling”). The effectiveness of this design strategy was partially demonstrated for the TDR during the dedicated R&D for constructing and measuring a full QD0 prototype. However, there was no follow-up to complete this work after the TDR was published (final R&D status: 90% complete). The SuperKEKB probe is designed with a target to demonstrate 2 nm stability and plan is to use a similar probe for QD0 tests. It is important to complete the technical work for this vibration stability measurement using the existing QD0 prototype hardware while also taking advantage of the later experience that has been gained during the SuperKEKB IR magnet vibration measurement development work.

When the prototype QD0 cryostat is finally connected via the He-II cryogenic connection line (line parts are yet to be fabricated) to the Service Cryostat, we will perform the actual vibration stability measurements using the setup. In the laboratory, we can stabilize a 2000 turn pickup coil inside the QD0 bore from both sides and directly measure the magnetic center motion with a sensitivity of a few nanometers. Previous work has established that it is considerably easier to stabilize a pickup coil from two ends than from a single side support to proceed with in. situ measurement. Note that because the pickup coils are sensitive to the relative motion of the probe with respect to the magnet, it is important to stabilize these pickup coils to ensure that the probe's signal corresponds to the true magnetic center motion. Note that we also have sets of geophones and a contactless laser doppler vibrometer measurement system for comparison with the pickup coil readings. We will first use these other devices to perform baseline room temperature measurements and subsequently acquire pickup coil data when the QD0 magnet is cold and may be powered to its 140 T/m operation gradient.



**QD0 active shielding coils layout**

**QD0 Coil Layout**

Baseline half-length QD0  
Direct Wind R&D coil layer production

**QD0 Coil Winding (250 GeV Update)**

Main coils & correctors are wound on a common coil support tube.

**Example of ILC 250 QD0 cryostat using shorter QD0 SC coils ( $L^* = 4.1$  m)**

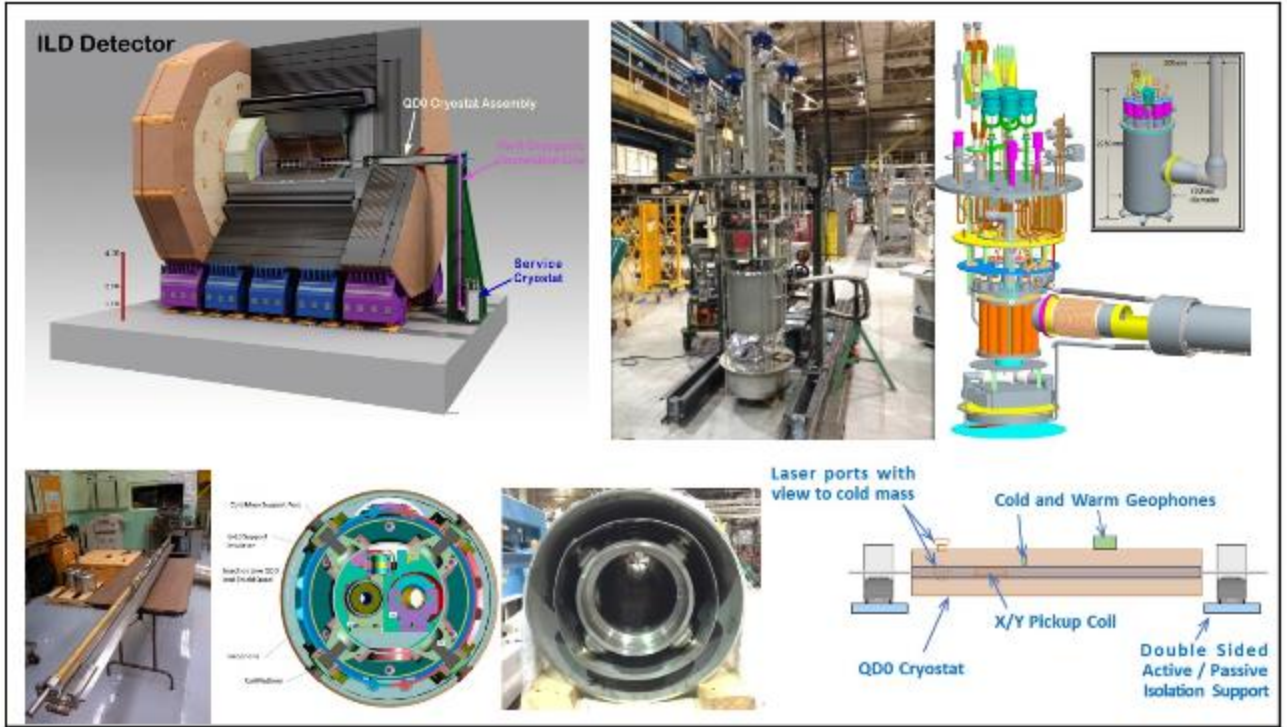
QD0 with Sweet Spot Coil and Anti-Solenoid  $L_{eff} = 1.3$  m,  $L^* = 4.1$  m

Combined QD0 and SD0 Coils with  $L_{eff} = 0.85$  m,  $L^* = 5.55$  m

Tail Folding Octupole with  $L_{eff} = 0.1$  m,  $L^* = 6.45$  m

QDEX1 (Extraction Quad)  $L_{eff} = 0.98$  m,  $L^* = 5.55$  m

**BNL Direct Wind constant gradient tapered double helical coil winding**



## 6: Beam dump

(Ver.4,2021-Mar-23)

### Overview:

Beam dumps are distributed along the ILC accelerator and operate continuously during commissioning, regular operation, or they receive an abort beam in the event of a malfunction to prevent damage.

Tune-up dumps are used for commissioning and system tuning, where the beam energy is given by the maximum operating parameters of each accelerator section, but other parameters, such as the bunch charge, number of bunches per pulse, and pulse repetition frequency may be reduced compared to the nominal operating parameters. The maximum beam power for tune-up dumps is optimized for 60 kW and 400 kW, distributed before and after the ML, respectively. These beam dumps are designed with experiences of solid material dumps such as the aluminum dump of SLAC (120 kW) and the graphite dump of European XFEL (300 kW); thus, no prioritized preparation is expected in the Pre-lab period.

The main beam dump absorbs the electron or positron beam after collision at the end of each beamline. Because the beam power of full power operation after the 1-TeV upgrade will be rated at 14 MW, a pressurized water dump that is capable of 17 MW, including a 20% safety margin, was designed based on the 2.2-MW water dump at SLAC. In addition, a water dump rated at 8 MW will be prepared for 5 + 5 Hz positron production in the undulator scheme. During the Pre-lab period, the engineering design of the water dump system, prototype test of the beam window, and its remote exchange will be carried out to improve the reliability of the system.

The photon dump is a special dump for undulator photons, which are used for positron production and pass through the target. The maximum power, including a 20% safety margin, is rated at 300 kW. Owing to the high concentration of photons by the undulator, the photon absorber should be well designed taking into account the effect caused by heavy local energy deposition. Two types of photon dumps have been proposed: water based and graphite based, they are located at 2 km downstream of the target.

It is very important to present a safe and concrete design for the main beam dump and photon dump, and it should be well included to the engineering documents at the Pe-lab stage. Finally, it needs to be noted that the main beam dump requires a large space for installation and will impact the civil design.

Dump	Max. Power	No. of units	examples
Tune-up	60 kW	9	Aluminum; SLAC, graphite; European XFEL
Tune-up ML	400 kW	2	Graphite; European XFEL (300 kW)
Undulator photon	300 kW	1	Conceptual designs (water, graphite)
Main beam dump	17 MW (1 TeV)	2	SLAC (2.2 MW), JLAB (1 MW)
Undulator 5 + 5 Hz	8 MW	1	Same as main dump

### Beam Dump: WPs:

<u>WP- 17:</u> System design of the main beam dump	Engineering design of water flow system
	Engineering design and prototyping of components; vortex flow in the dump vessel, heat exchanger, hydrogen recombiner
	Engineering design and prototyping of window sealing and remote exchange
	Design of the countermeasure for failures / safety system
<u>WP- 18:</u> System design of the photon dump for undulator positron source	System design and component test of open-window water dump System design and component test of graphite dump

## WP-17: System design of the main beam dump

(Ver.4,2021-Mar-23)

### **Technical Preparations Plan:**

The SCJ and MEXT's ILC Advisory Panel stated technical concerns regarding the reliability, earthquake protection, and stability of the window of the main beam dump, reaction between the high-energy beam and water, and containment of activated water. In order to respond to these concerns, it is very important to present a safe and concrete design of the main beam dump during the Pre-lab period. This plan is proposed to proceed with the design of the main beam dump and to demonstrate the stability of the window and its handling procedure.

The design work will be carried out with the collaboration of experts from the field of high-power targets and dumps worldwide. CERN operates beam dumps for large accelerators and high-power beam dumps, and SLAC and JLAB have experience with water-circulated beam dumps. KEK will lead the system design of the beam dump facilities, ensuring environmental and radiation safety in collaboration with the government, industry, and the scientific community. The engineering design of the vortex flow system in the water dump vessel and the overall water circulation system will be done following the experiences at SLAC and JLAB. The stability of the window will be confirmed from the perspective of radiation damage and mechanical robustness. The Ti alloy, Ti-6Al-4V, was selected as a window material following the experiences involving high-power targets and dumps globally, which was mostly conducted by proton beams. Further studies that increase the robustness will continue through collaboration. The mechanical robustness of the window will be confirmed through sealing prototypes and demonstration of the remote exchange for maintenance work under high radiation condition. A scheme for monitoring the integrity of the window will also be studied. The design for safety, that is, earthquake protection, containment of activated water, including the countermeasure for failures, is a major engineering issue to be addressed. The maintenance plan will be presented with a concrete design of equipment of the dump system. These will be conducted through collaboration with industries.

### **Goals of technical preparation:**

Establish the engineering design of the whole dump system.

### **List of items:**

<i>Items</i>
Engineering design of water flow system
Engineering design and prototyping of components; vortex flow in the dump vessel, heat exchanger, hydrogen recombiner
Engineering design and prototyping of window sealing and remote exchange
Design of the countermeasure for failures / safety system



### **Status and Prospects:**

The design of the ILC main beam dump was developed in the mid-2000s by experts in Europe and the US. In 2012, the basic design was established as an 18-MW water dump and compiled into the TDR.

In 2017, a group was set up at KEK to advance the design of the ILC beam dump, and this group exchanges information and consults with beam dump experts at CERN, SLAC, and JLAB. In addition, the design of the dump system for radiation safety management at the candidate site and the design of a large underground cavern for the main dump and its utilities are currently being carried out in collaboration with industry and academia.

The main beam dump has been designed based on the 2.2-MW water dump designed at SLAC, which was operated at 0.75 MW. JLAB has another water dump, which is a 1-MW design that is currently used for CEBAF operations.

At this point, the design for ILC is a conceptual one that meets the basic parameters, and must proceed with its embodied design. The water that serves as an absorber for the beam is supposed to rotate in the tank as a vortex flow to sweep out the heated portion. Although there is a conceptual design of the inlet and outlet, to date, there is no operational design.

Tritium accumulates in the water owing to activation by the beam. Although the radiation of tritium is weak, a solid water leakage countermeasure is desired. There remains the need for a detailed design of the beam window and water circulation system considering these factors.

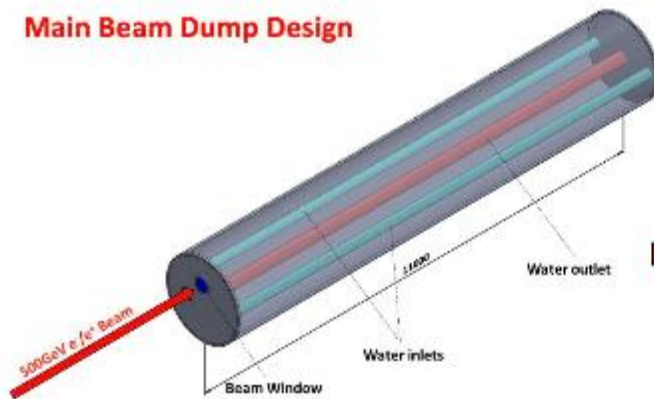
The radiation dose in the dump room will increase owing to severe activation of the dump vessel and its surrounding shielding over the years of operation. Therefore, the periodic replacement of the beam window will be performed remotely. This mechanism, including the structure for mounting the window, has not yet been designed.

The maximum power based on the latest beam parameters is 14 MW for a 500-GeV beam and 2.6 MW for a 125-GeV beam. The beam dump is designed to be up to 17 MW, assuming a 20% margin. A scenario to upgrade the dump step by step with experience as the ILC beam energy increases can be considered. However, only water dumps are considered to be capable of absorbing beams above MW, and there is no significant difference in the mechanical structure for absorbing beam power within the envisioned range. The most significant difference is the water pressure to suppress boiling, which is 1 MPa for 1 TeV and 0.3 MPa for 250 GeV, but it is not technically difficult. In addition, an important issue is the activation of the dump vessel and its surroundings, which greatly limits the maintenance work. Based on these considerations, it is assumed that the main beam dump designed for 1 TeV will be used from 250 GeV, and can be operated with a margin of safety. Furthermore, to cope with long-term heavy failures, we are planning to secure in advance a space where a second dump can be additionally installed just before the first dump, and this has been incorporated into the current civil design.

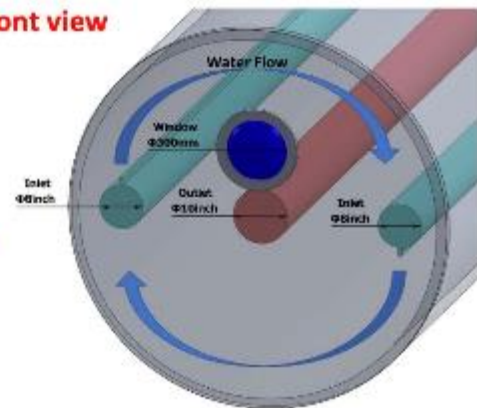


## Base design of ILC Main Beam Dump

### Main Beam Dump Design

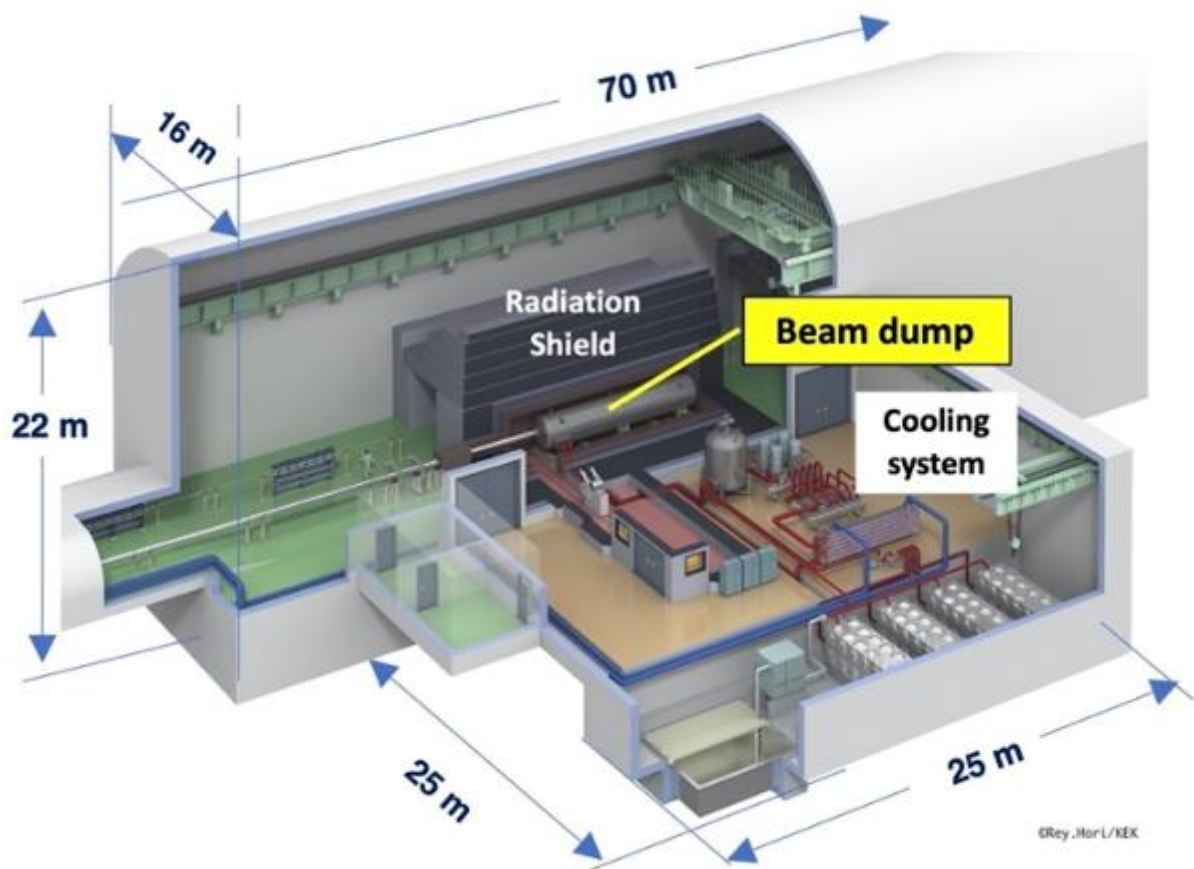


### Front view



### 【Base Design】

- **Water power absorber** and **forced convection** to extract the heat.
  - \* Water is compressed **1 MPa**  $\Rightarrow$  **boiling temp 180°C**
  - \* Vortex water flow  $\Rightarrow$  Mass flow rate : **104.5kg/s** each inlet, Ave flow velocity **2.17m/s**
- Beam Window made of **Ti-6Al-4V**.
  - Beam sweep : 1kHz sweep, sweep radius : **6cm**



## WP-18: System design of the photon dump for undulator positron source

(Ver.4,2021-Mar-22)

### **Technical Preparation Plan:**

The photon dump for the undulator positron source, which should absorb an average power of 120 kW for the 250-GeV high-luminosity case, needs to be changed from TDR, where a water dump similar to the main beam dump was assumed. For the possible future option of a 10-Hz collision, it is rated at 300 kW, including a 20% safety margin. Owing to the high concentration of photons by the undulator, the local energy deposition in water is high and the water should be pressurized to about 12 atm to prevent temporary boiling during or at the end of each pulse. The window should be Ti alloy more than 1-mm thick to resist water pressure, and such a thick window will suffer from fatigue through the high thermal cycles during each pulse and severe radiation damage. Two alternative designs are currently proposed to address this issue. One is a water-based dump and the other is a graphite-based dump, both of which will be installed 2 km downstream of the positron target to reduce the density of the photon load. The 2 km photon transport line passes next to the BDS and shares the BDS tunnel. Furthermore, the dump can be installed with shielding in the space created at the junction of the RTL (Ring to Main linac) and the BDS beamlines. These designs are based on heat and radiation damage analysis, and need to move forward by incorporating technical issues, especially power absorption structures and the maintenance of activated equipment.

In order to respond to the safety concerns expressed by the SCJ and the MEXT panel, it is very important to present a safe and concrete design for the photon dump as well as a maintenance plan and accident countermeasures during the Pre-lab period. These design works will be carried out in collaboration with experts from the field of high-power beam targets and beam dumps throughout the world, as well as those with experience in high-power photon absorbers for XFELs and fourth-generation light sources. Prototyping of the key structure is expected.

### **Goals of technical preparation:**

The system design of the photon dump is established at an engineering level, including the photon absorption structure, infrastructures for cooling, and the maintenance of the activated equipment.

### **List of items:**

<i>Items</i>
System design and component test of open-window water dump: water flow and cooling of upstream windows
System design and component test of graphite dump; cooling of graphite absorber on copper

### **Status and Prospects:**

The photon dump for the undulator positron source (Figure 1) should absorb an average power of 120 kW for the 250-GeV high-luminosity case and 108 kW for the 500-GeV high-luminosity case. For the possible future option of a 10-Hz collision, it is rated at 300 kW, including a 20% safety margin. A water dump similar to the main beam dump was assumed in the TDR. In contrast to the main water dump for electron and positron beams, the photon beam cannot be swept magnetically. Owing to the high concentration of photons, a cross section of below 2 mm, the local energy deposition in water is high, and the water should be pressurized to about 12 atm to prevent temporary boiling during or at the end of each pulse. A 1-mm-thick Ti-window is required to resist water pressure, and such a thick window will suffer from fatigue through the high thermal cycles during each pulse and severe radiation damage. To solve these difficulties, two different types of dumps have been proposed, both to be placed at about 2 km downstream of the positron target.

The open-window water dump, shown in Figure 2, is inspired by the main dump, but running at a pressure of 1 atm. A vertical flow of water through the tank ensures the evacuation of the heated part of the water. To bypass the issue of a vacuum and watertight stationary beam window at the upstream side of the water tank, a free small aperture of 3-5 cm diameter is foreseen at this location. The parasitic loss of water through this aperture can be recollected, see Figure 2-(c) and recirculated back into the main water circuit. A double-walled beam window is located approximately 10 m upstream of the dump to separate the water section and beamline. Each window will be made of Ti alloy, Ti-6Al-4V, about 10~14 cm in diameter, and will be 0.2~0.4-mm thick. The double windows will be cooled by He gas, which flows in a closed circuit between them with 100 m/s flow rate, see Figure 2-(b). The window unit will mechanically be tumbled in a circular way, e.g., with a 3-cm radius and velocity of 2.5 cm/s, to spread the average heat input and radiation damage over a larger surface. The buffer gas volume between the window and the water tank is flushed with a small gas flow to protect the Ti-window from corrosion by water vapor, if so required.

Another type of photon dump is proposed based on graphite, which tolerates high temperatures (Figure 3). Locating a graphite dump 2 km from the target and receiving photons at a shallow angle of 10 mrad will make the thermal distribution acceptable. The entire graphite part will be 1-cm thick, 50-cm wide, and 4-m long, and it will consist of several short units which needs to be attached or brazed on water-cooled copper. All graphite units with a copper base will be in vacuum, therefore no beam window is required.

In both designs, basic studies on heat, stress, and radiation damage have been studied using the simulation code of ANSYS and FLUKA. Further studies should be conducted to establish an engineering design that includes infrastructure, maintenance, and failure scenarios. In the case of photon dumps, unlike main dumps, the radiation dose during maintenance and replacement operations is not so severe. Therefore, it is expected that the photon dump will be upgraded step by step as experience is gained along with the operation of the ILC.

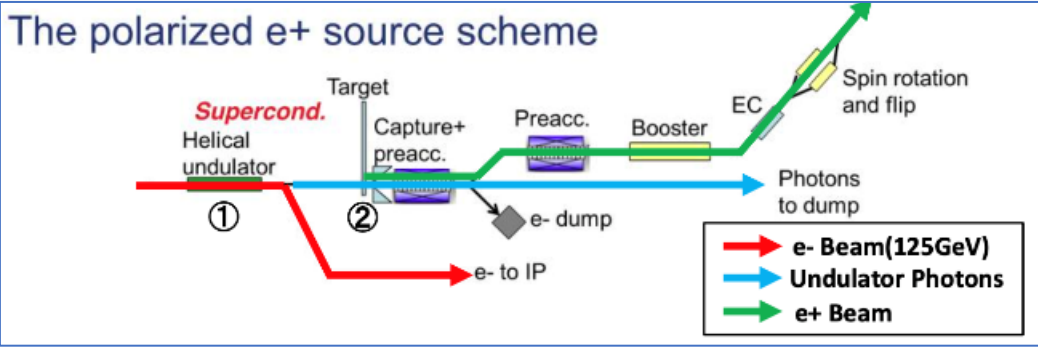
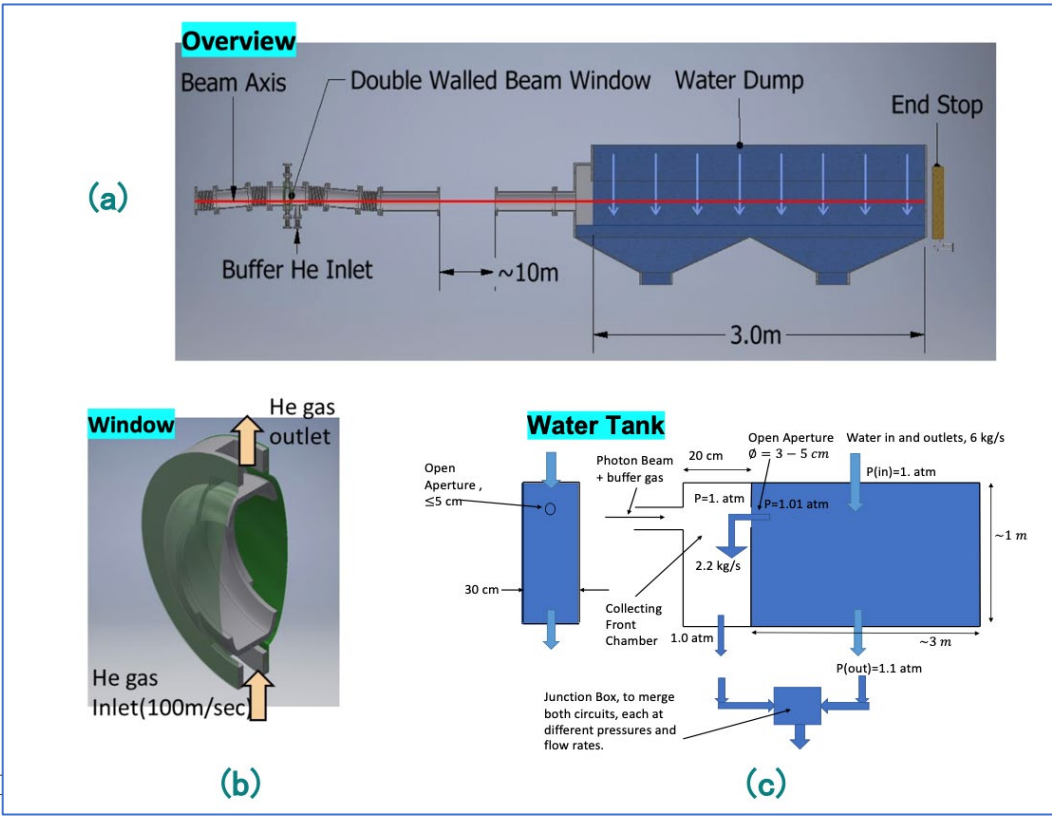


Figure 1: Configuration of undulator positron source



(c) detail of the water tank.

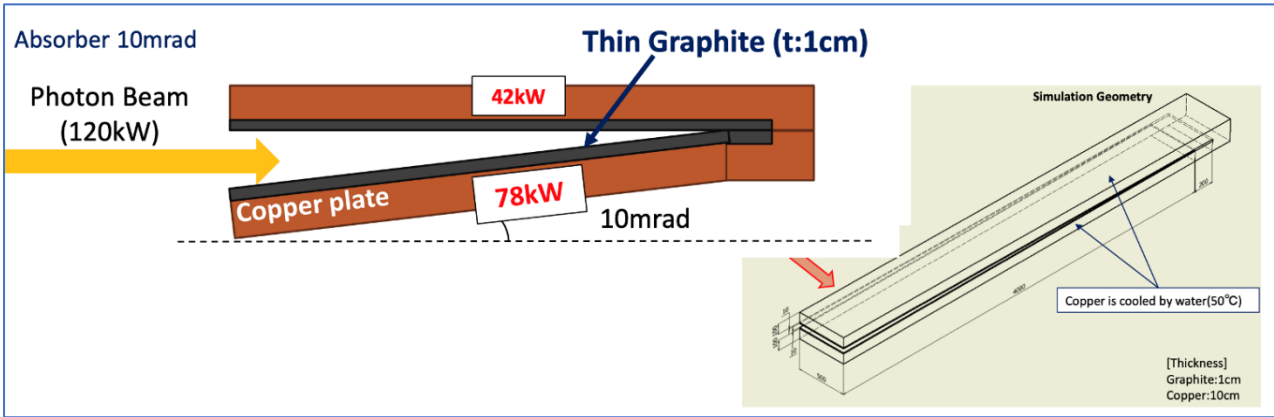


Figure3: Concept of graphite-based photon dump.

## Bibliography

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# Appendix

## ILC parameters:

Parameter	Unit	Design	Achieved	Comments
<b>1. ML&amp;SCRF</b>				
Module gradient	MV/m	31.5 (+/- 20%)	~31.5	DESY, FNAL, JLab, Cornell, KEK,
Cavity gradient	MV/m	35 (± 20%)	33.4	
Cavity Q value (Q0)		0.8E10@35MV/m, 1E10@31.5 MV/m	~1E10	
Cavity gradient (@cost reduction R&D)	MV/m	38.5 (± 20%)		
Cavity Q value (Q0) (@cost reduction R&D)		1.6E10@38.5MV/m, , 2E10@35 MV/m		
Cavity production yield	%	90		
Beam current	mA	5.8	> 5.8	DESY, KEK
Number of bunches		1312	1312	DESY
Bunch charge	nC	3.2	3	
Bunch interval	ns	554	333	
Beam pulse width	μs	730	800	DESY, KEK
RF pulse width	ms	1.65	1.65	DESY, KEK, FNAL
Repetition	Hz	5	10	DESY
Crab kick voltage	MV	0.615 @ 3.9 GHz 1.845 @ 1.3 GHz		
Uncorrelated phase jitter (crab cavity)	fs	61		
<b>2. Electron Source</b>				
Electrons per bunch (at gun exit)		3x10 <sup>10</sup>		
Electrons per bunch (at DR injection)		2x10 <sup>10</sup>		
Number of bunches		1312		
Bunch repetition rate	MHz	1.8		
Bunch train repetition rate	Hz	5 (10)		
FW Bunch length at source	ns	1		
Peak current in bunch at source	A	3.2		
Energy stability	% (rms)	< 5		
Polarization	%	> 80		
Photocathode quantum efficiency	%	0.5		
Drive laser wavelength (tunable)	nm	790 ± 20		
Single bunch laser energy	μJ	5		
<b>3. Positron Source</b>				
Bunch Charge	nC	4.8	8	SLAC SLC (E-Driven)
<b>3.1 Undulator scheme</b>				
Undulator pitch	mm	11.5	2.5	SLAC E166
Positron Polarization (optional)	%	30	80	SLAC E166
Ti alloy Target Heat Load (PEDD)	J/g	61	160	Estimated from physics constant table
QWT peak field	T	1	2.3	KEK
Target radius	mm	500		
Target weight	kg	50		
Target tangential velocity	m/s	100		
Target rotation	rpm	2000		
Beam heat load	kw	2		
Vacuum pressure	Pa	10 <sup>-6</sup>		
<b>3.2 E-driven scheme</b>				
W-Re Target Heat Load (PEDD*)	J/g	34	70	SLAC SLC (E-Driven)
Flux Concentrator Peak field	T	5	10	BINP
Target radius	mm	250		
Target weight	kg	65		
Target tangential velocity	m/s	5		
Target rotation	rpm	200		
Beam heat load	kw	20		
Vacuum pressure	Pa	10 <sup>-6</sup>		
<b>4. DR</b>				
Normalized Emittance(γ ε <sub>x</sub> /γ ε <sub>y</sub> )	μm/nm	4/20	4/15	ATF
Dynamic aperture(γ (A <sub>x</sub> +A <sub>y</sub> ))	M	0.07 (action variable)		
Longitudinal acceptance(Δσ × Δz)	% × mm	±0.75 × ±33		
Bunch population		2.00E+10		
Number of bunches in DR	Bunches	1312 / 2625		
Beam position fluctuation		≤ 0.2σ <sub>y</sub>		
Repetition rate	Hz	5		
<b>5. BDS</b>				
Bunch population		2.00E+10		
IP beam size (H/V)	mm / nm	0.515 / 7.66		
IP position stabilization		≤ 0.2σ <sub>y</sub>		
Crab kick voltage	MV	0.615 @ 3.9 GHz 1.845 @ 1.3 GHz		
Uncorrelated phase jitter (crab cavity)	fs	61		
<b>6. Beam Dump</b>				
ILC 250GeV	MW	17	-	Designed for 500GeV beam