Brief summary of DR/BDS/DUMP group meeting (12/22)

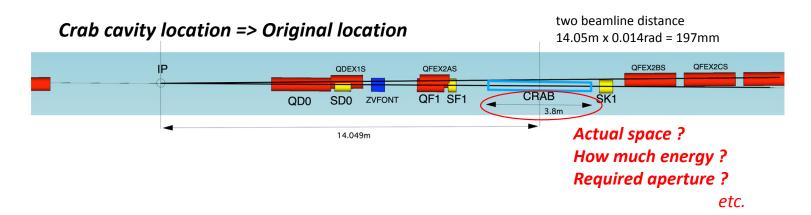
Attendees: Phil Burrows, Angeles Faus-Golfe, Jenny List, Thomas Markiewicz, Peter McIntosh, Toshiyuki Okugi, Brett Parker, Ivan Podadera, David Rubin, Robert Ryne, Nobuhiro Terunuma, Akira Yamamoto, Yasuchika Yamamoto, Kaoru Yokoya, Mikhail Zobov

2022/01/11 Toshiyuki OKUGI, KEK IDT WG2 meeting

Explanation of the status of the ILC crab cavity and discussion within the BDS group.

First CC down-selection on 17th Sept. 2022. (technology selection for 2 prototypes)

CC group request to show the requirement for crab cavity from BDS side by March 2022 as inputs for the technology selection.

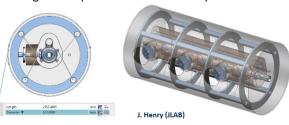


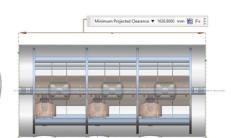
RF Dipole (RFD)

1 cryomodule for 1.845 MV at 250 GeV

 3 cavities in a single cryomodule allow operation with a cavity failure

- 3 cryomodules for 7.4 MV at 1 TeV
- Cryomodule size: length ~ 1.64 m and diameter ~ 0.82 m
- Design concept follows JLab C100 cryomodule





: 1.3GHz

: 30mm

Length (1TeV): 4.9m (3 cryomodule)

Two beamline separation

14.049m x 0.014rad = 197mm

Wide open waveguides (WOW)

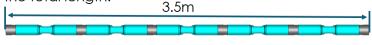
Frequency: 1.3GHz Aperture: 20mm

Frequency

Aperture

Length (1TeV): 3.5m (5 cryomodule)

- Simple design with single cell cavities and BLAs between cavities.
- Total length 3.5m.
- Use 2 cavities for 125GeV first, depending on the operational experience, choose either 4 or 5 cavities for 500GeV.
- Reducing the beampipe diameter can further reduce the total length.



Gate valves, bellows and cryomodules not shown here, they will not occupy extra length though.

Double Quarter Wave (DQW)

Frequency: 1.3GHz Aperture: 20mm

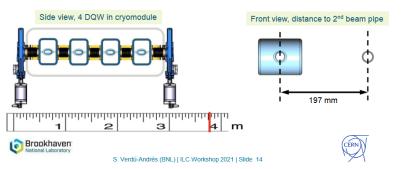
Length (1TeV): 3.3m (4 DQW)

: 2.6GHz

Length (1TeV): 1.0m (2 cavity)

14mm? (<20mm)

- For 1 TeV CoM beam scenario, 4 or 5 DQW cavities are sufficient to provide a 7.4 MV crabbing kick at 1.3 GHz. Adding a 5th cavity could reduce the V_r/cavity to 1.5 MV.
- Length available of 3.8 m enough for crab cavities and other necessary components (cold-warm transitions, gate valves, etc.).
- Sufficient clearance to 2nd beam pipe for coupler integration.



QMiR cavity

ILC CC Aperture Limit is $< \emptyset 20 \text{ mm}$ (?)

Variant A (2.6 GHz)

Ø20

14 mm

QMiR Deflecting Cavity has two opposite electrodes

Frequency

Aperture

- Smaller distance between electrodes provides a larger transverse kick
- The SR halo causes the heating of the electrodes
- The total area of SR interception is < 20% of the "effective" aperture
- Can we tolerate a smaller than 20mm distance?
 ILC BDS group input is needed
- What is a safe maximal SR power dissipation?
- For a front pair of electrodes with dT<0.5K:

 $P_{\text{max}} \approx 2K_{\text{NB}}S_{\text{e}}dT/(DF^*h_{\text{e}}) \approx 100W$

 K_{NB} = 10 W/m/K - thermal conductivity S_{er} h_e - electrode cross-section and height DF = 3.6*10⁻³ – duty factor

We can easily redesign QMiR to a lager aperture
 in progress ...

During the meeting, we decided to have a joint meeting of the crab cavity group and the BDS group to finalize the BDS request for the crab cavity.

- It was discussed that 2/2(WED) or 2/16(WED) would be good dates during the meeting.
- I consider to have the joint meeting at 2/16 22:00-24:00 (JST).
- I'll send out an announcement later, please let me know if you are inconvenient.

Discussion items

- What is the actual length (flange to flange) that the crab cavity can be used?
 - ✓ We will consider a more precise estimate than we have now.
- What is the aperture of the crab cavity?
 - ✓ I will prepare the input for the collimation depth at ECM=500 GeV, taking into account the reduction of horizontal emittance (parameters have not been formally discussed yet).
- Up to what energy should we place a usable crab cavity at the start of ILC operation?
 - ✓ In the previous meeting, it was suggested that ECM=250 GeV is sufficient, but we would like to hear from anyone who disagrees, because it is related to the energy upgrade scenario.
- Contingency?