



Particle Accelerator Conference

May 4-8 2009
Vancouver, Canada

Progress on Improving SC Cavity Performance for ILC

Rong-Li Geng
Jefferson Lab

PAC09, May 4-8, 2009, Vancouver, Canada



ILC SCRF Cavity Performance

Goal

- Operation
 - Eacc 31.5 MV/m
 - Q0 1E10
- Vertical test acceptance
 - Eacc 35 MV/m
 - Q0 8E9
- Gradient choice matters
 - High impact on project cost
 - Energy reach for fixed tunnel length
- 16,000 cavities
 - High yield required
 - Industrialization necessary





ILC Research and Development Plan for the Technical Design Phase

Release 3

February 2009

ILC Global Design Effort

Director: Barry Barish

Prepared by the Technical Design Phase Project
Management

Project Managers: Marc Ross
 Nick Walker
 Akira Yamamoto

[illegible]



Release 3

February 2009

	calendar year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Tech. Design Phase I						
Tech. Design Phase II						
SCRF Critical R&D						
CM Plug compatibility interface specifications						
S0 50% process yield at 35 MV/m						
S0 90% production yield at 35 MV/m						
Re-evaluate choice of baseline gradient						
S1-Global (31.5MV/m cryomodule at KEK)						
Cryomodule string test development at KEK						
S1 demonstration (FNAL)						
Cryomodule string test development (RF unit) at FNAL						
9mA full-beam loading at TTF/FLASH (DESY)						
Demonstration of Marx modulator						
Demonstration of cost-reduced RF distribution						



Release 3

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S1: Cryomodule development

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Globally Coordinated ILC Gradient

R&D

- DESY

- > 17 cavities reached > 35 MV/m since 2003
- More cavity (6th production) testing coming...
- XFEL 800 cavities to be manufactured

- JLAB

- 7 cavities reached > 35 MV/m since 2006
- Understand 9-cell limit by T-mapping & optical inspection
- Large-grain cavity

- FNAL

- Infrastructure ramp up (EP machine & VTA commissioned)
- > 20 cavities received from industry, including US cavity vendor

- KEK

- STF infrastructure ramp up (EP machine & VTA commissioned)
- Low-loss shape cavity
- 9-cell cavity T-mapping and optical inspection

- Cornell


- Quench detection (second sound) instrumentation development
- Re-entrant shape cavity

Selected highlights

Shape, Material and Processing

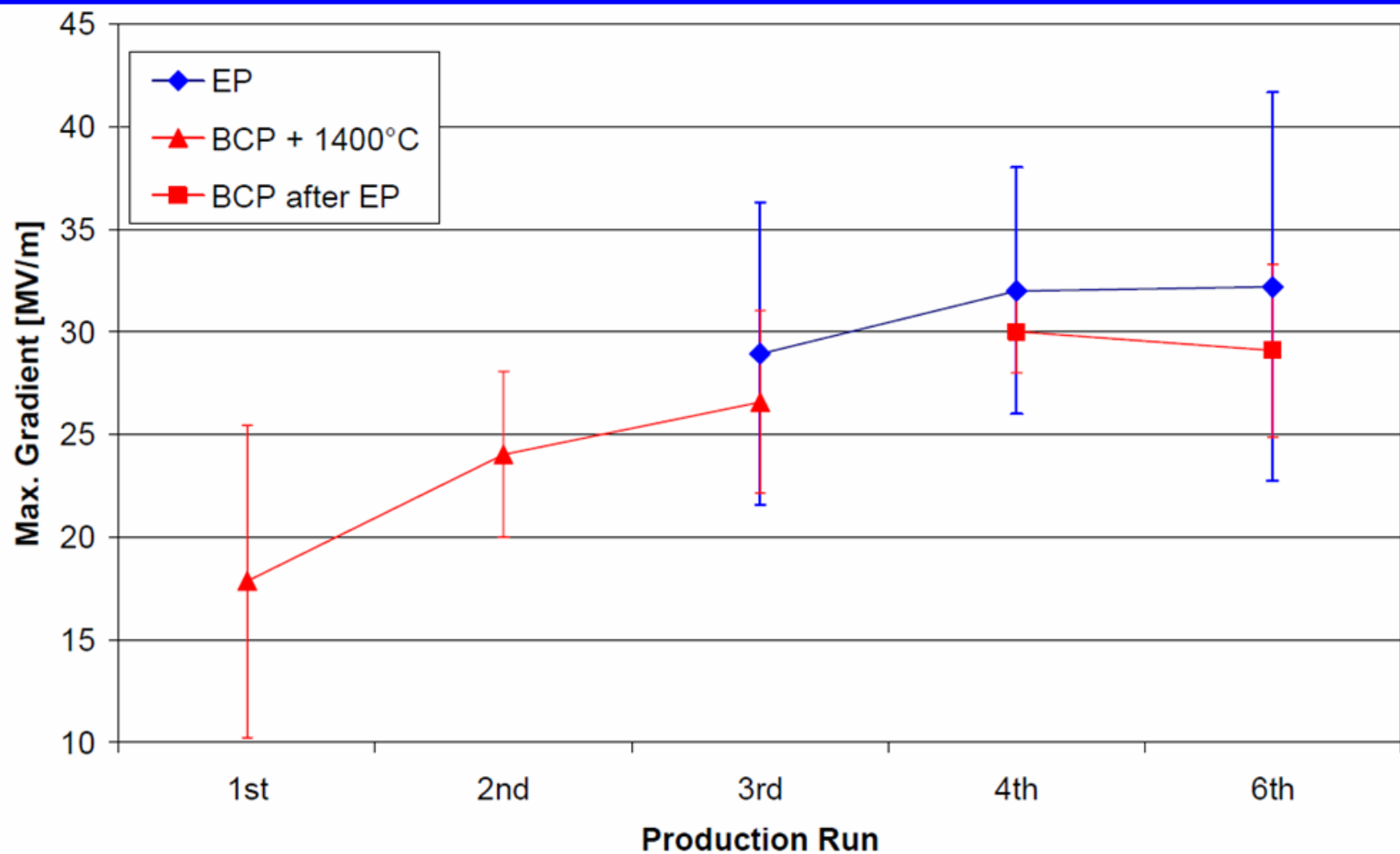
- Baseline: TESLA-shape, fine-grain Nb, electropolishing
 - ~ 200 cavities manufactured (mostly DESY)
 - Tested in module and with beam
 - XFEL 800 cavities to be manufactured
 - EP required for 35 MV/m with fine-grain
 - Major global effort is to improve yield
- Alternative: Low-loss & Re-entrant shape, large-grain Nb
 - LL & RE shapes for higher gradient
 - Large-grain material for 35 MV/m without EP (lowering cost potential)
 - Excellent demonstration with many single-cells
 - 9-cell demonstration under way
- This talk focuses on baseline cavity and processing

Main Processing & Testing Steps

- Heavy EP for damaged layer removal (100-150 μm)
 - Cleaning
 - Vacuum furnace out-gassing for H removal (600-800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Tune for field flatness and frequency
 - Light EP for contamination layer removal (20-50 μm)
 - Post-EP cleaning (alcohol or ultrasonic + detergent)
 - High pressure water rinsing
 - Clean room assembly
 - Low temperature bake out (120 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ X 48 h)
 - RF test
 - Optional T-mapping test
 - Optional optical inspection
-  **understand gradient limit**

DESY 6th Production Run Cavities

Successful Heavy EP in Industry



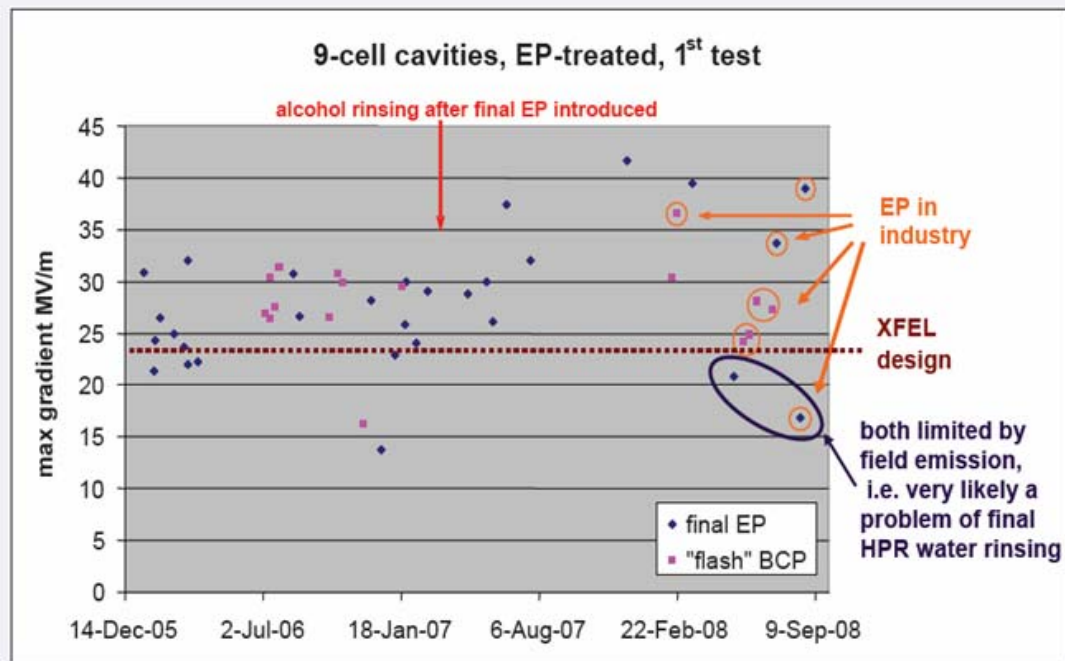
Lilje, Reschke, LINAC08

Alcohol Rinsing after Final EP Reduces Field Emission

The European
X-Ray Laser Project

XFEL
X-Ray Free-Electron Laser

Cavities since Jan 2006, 1st test



Hans Weise, DESY
TTC Meeting, New Delhi, October 20 - 23, 2008



HELMHOLTZ
GEMEINSCHAFT

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Weise, TTC meeting at New Delhi, 2008

Rongli Geng

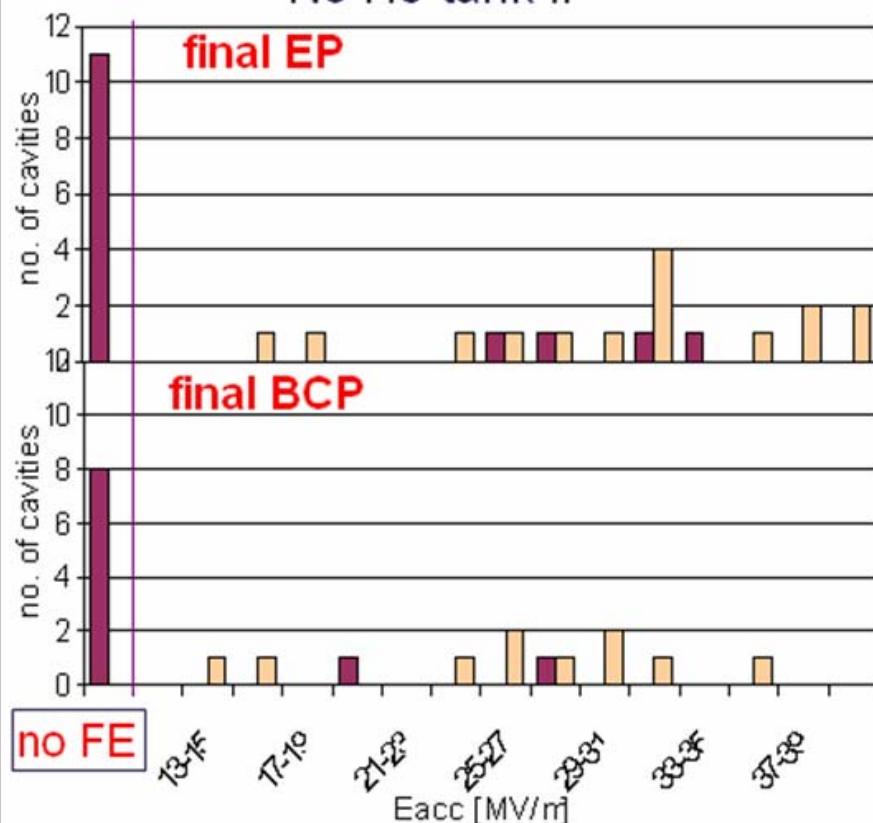
PAC09, May 4-8, 2009, Vancouver,
Canada

Van der Horst et al., SRF20

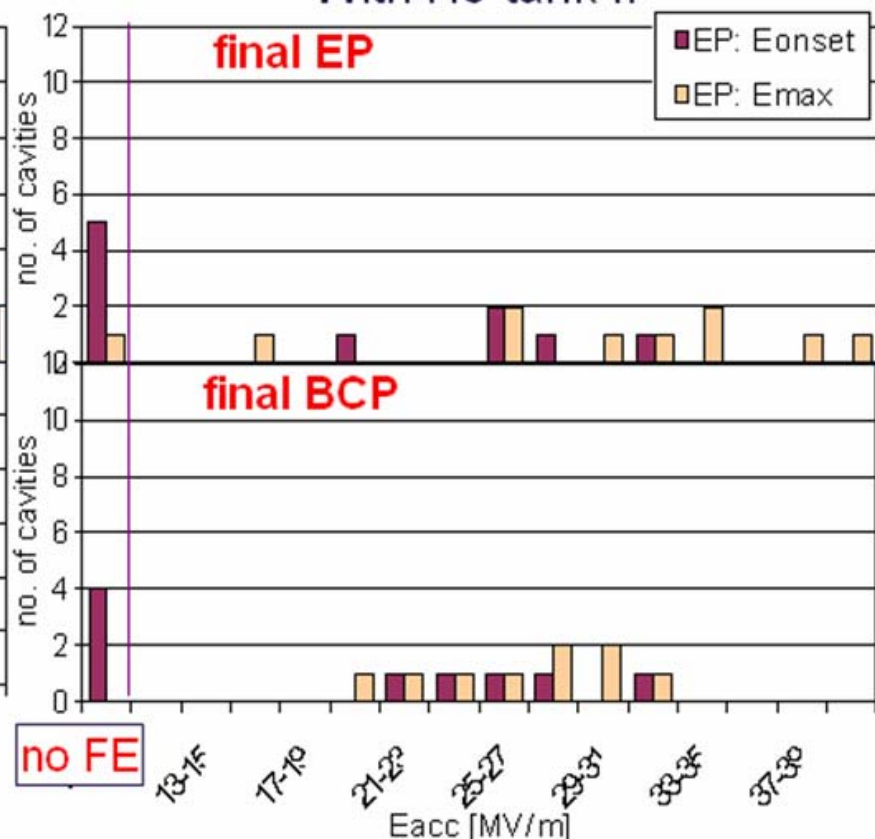
Final preparation:
Analysis of final test

10

No He-tank !!



With He-tank !!



=> as expected: some improvement with respect to field emission

=> "final EP" gives higher E_{max} than "final BCP"

Presented at TILC09 by L. Li

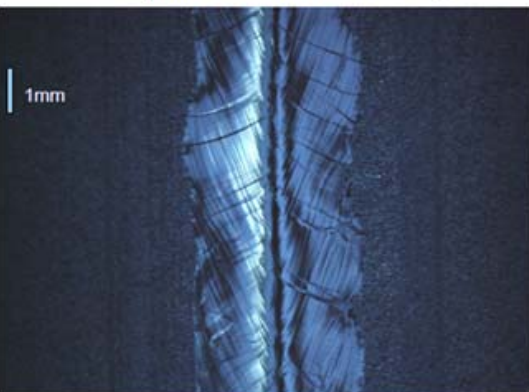
DESY 9-cell T-mapping & Optical Inspection



Evolution of defects: Z137

Equator #1 at 23 deg.

Equator #1 at 20 deg.



Before treatment

After 108 μm main EP

- Equator #1 shows large steps and rough grains after main EP
- All other equators normal

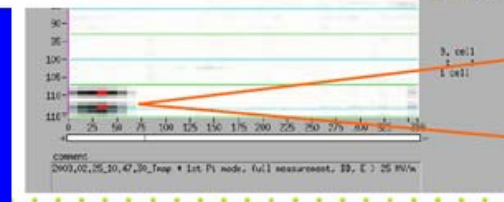
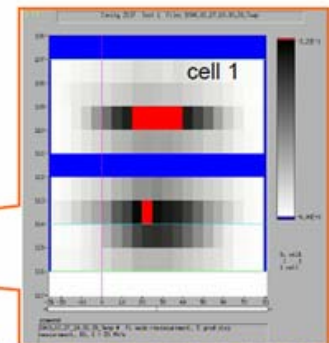
S. Aderhold, TILC09

T-map of Z137

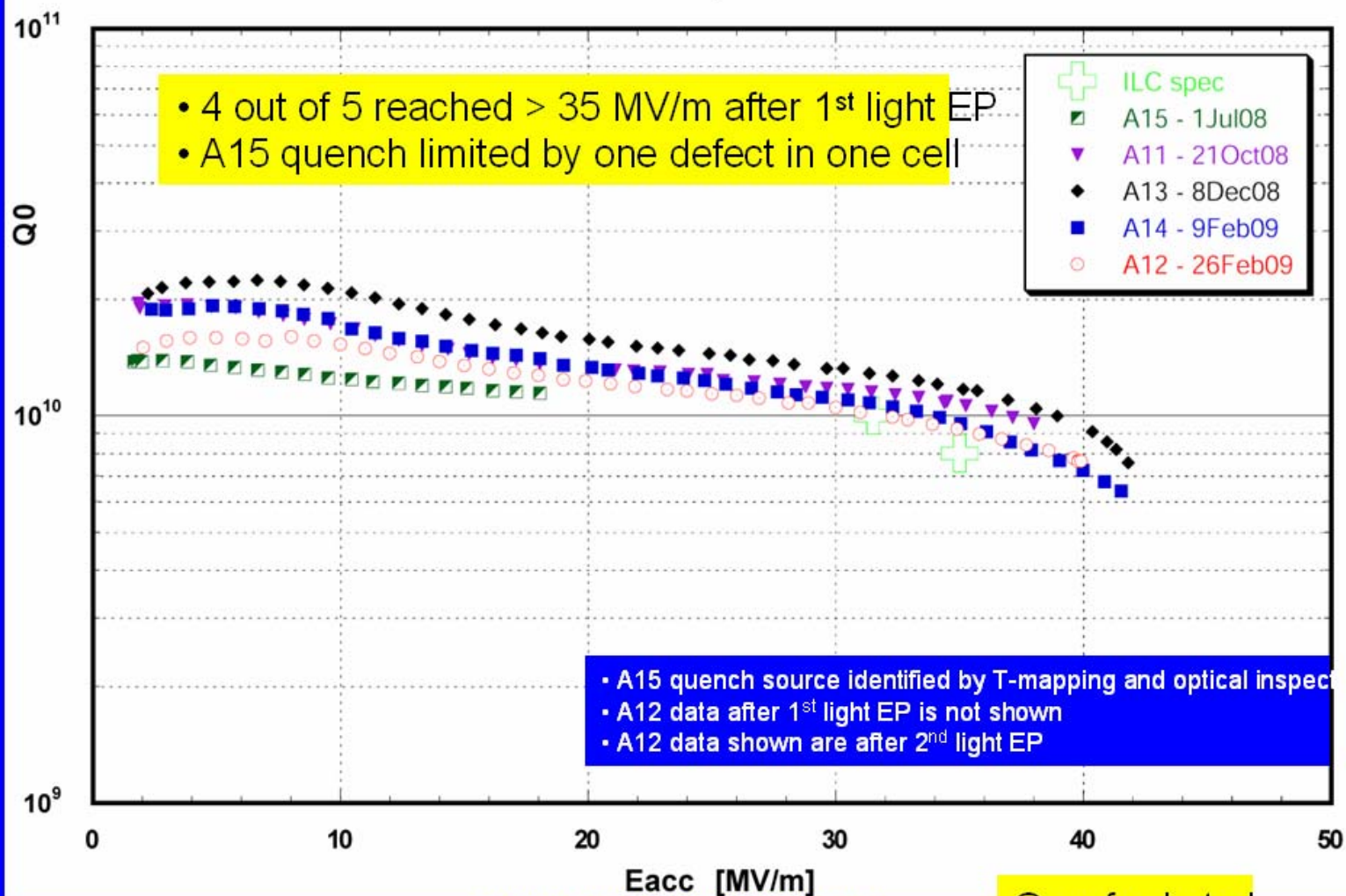
Test 1 File: 2009_02_26_10_47_30_1map

π -mode, BD at 25.2 MV/m

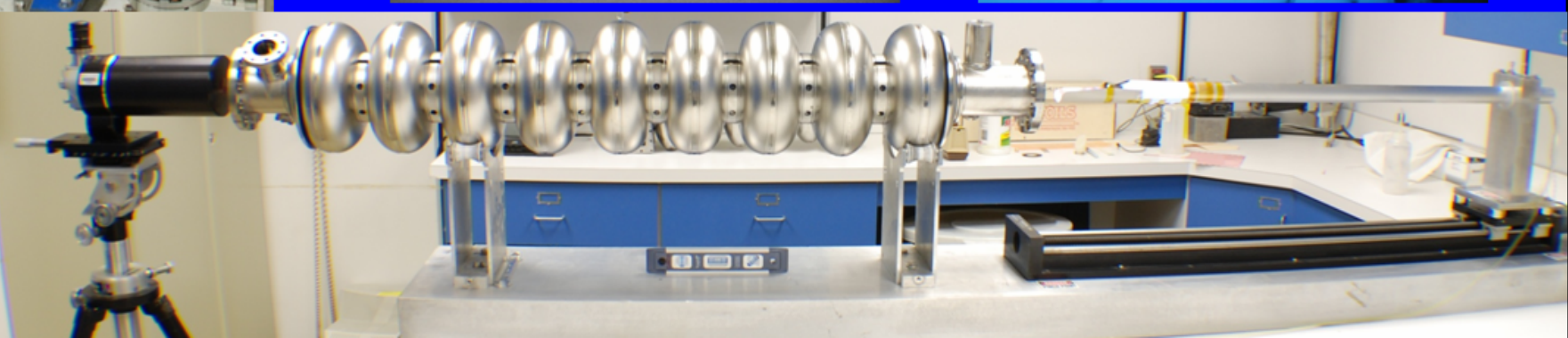
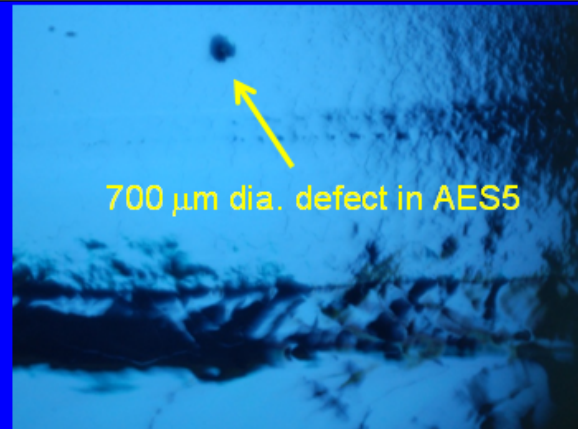
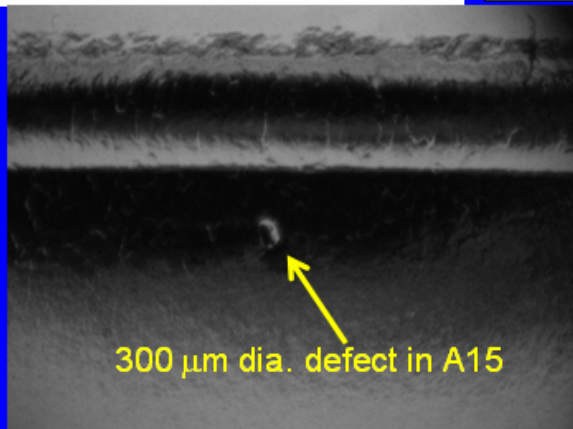
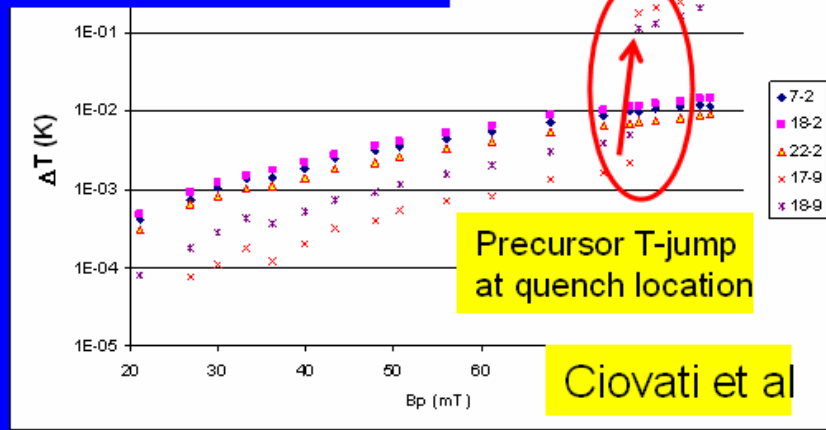
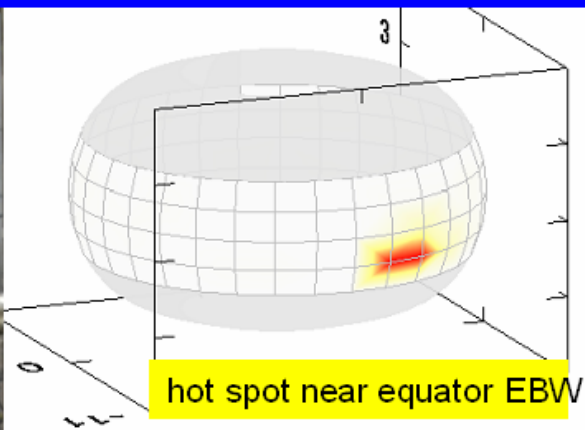
equator work	on "Cavity 0"
iris work	grayscale
main coupler work	no RF voltage
30 deg work	30 new test



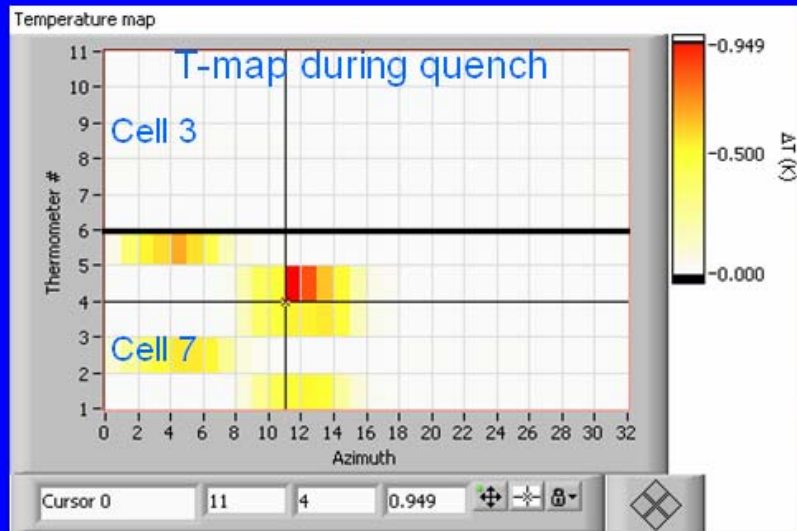
Latest JLab Results of 9-cell from One Vendor



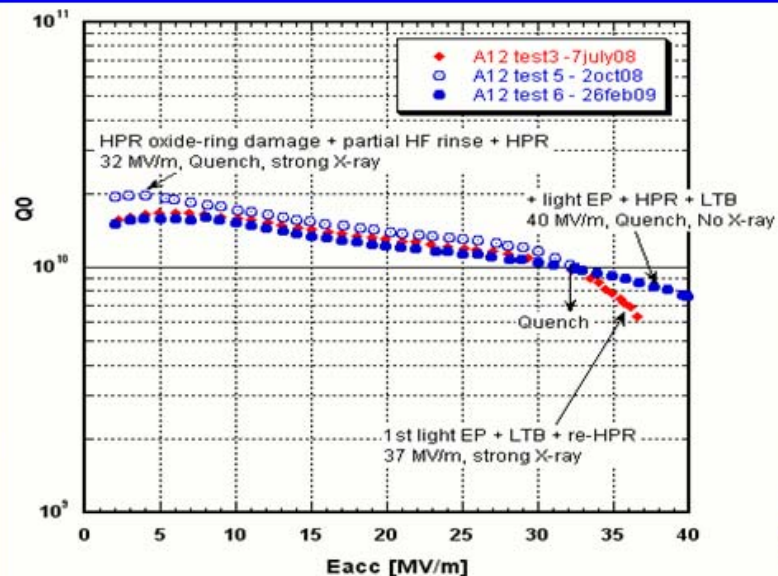
JLab T-mapping and High-Resolution Optical Inspection



32 MV/m quench (A12) Study and Recover to 40 MV/m by Re-EP

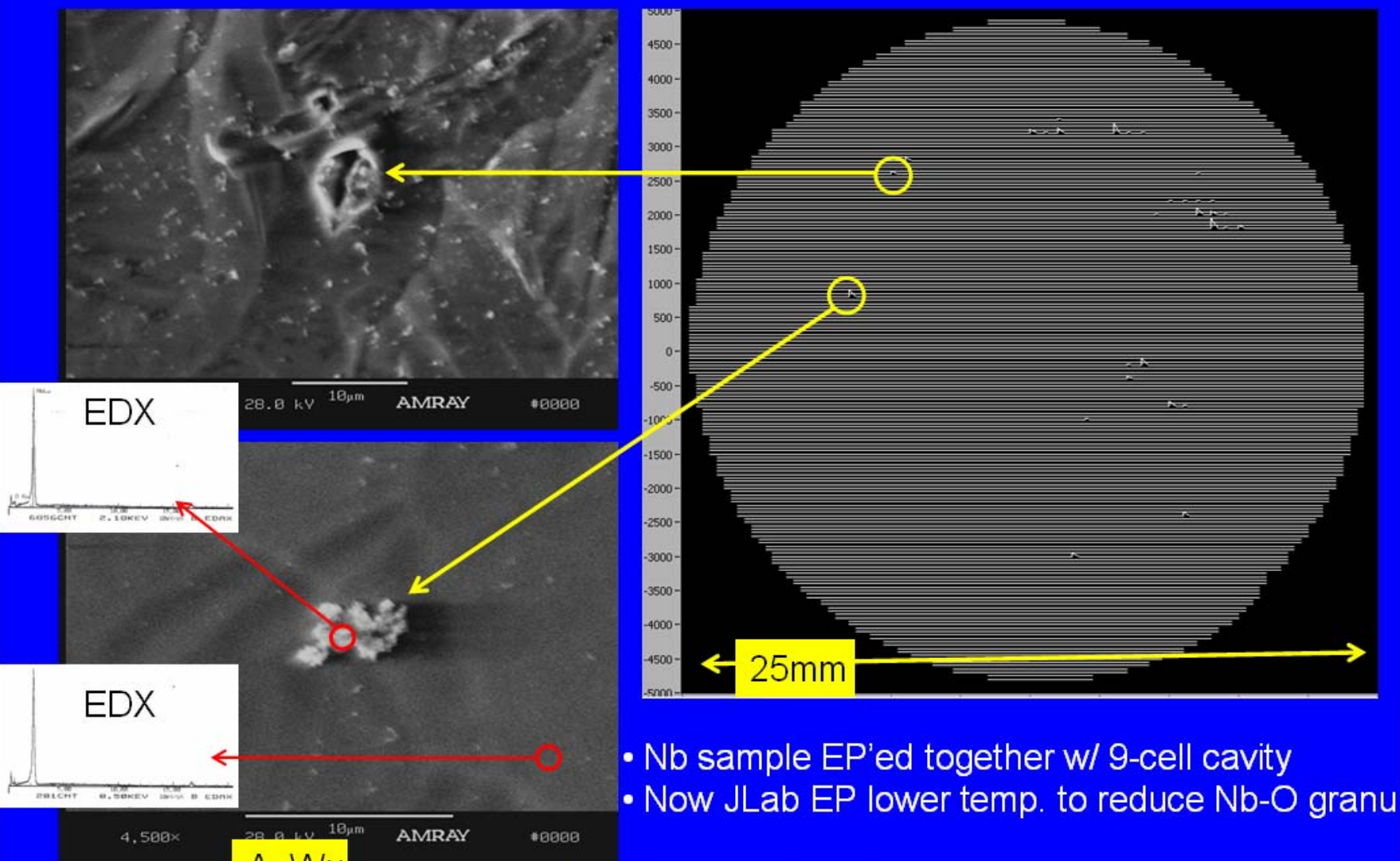


Cell 7 equator EBW seam



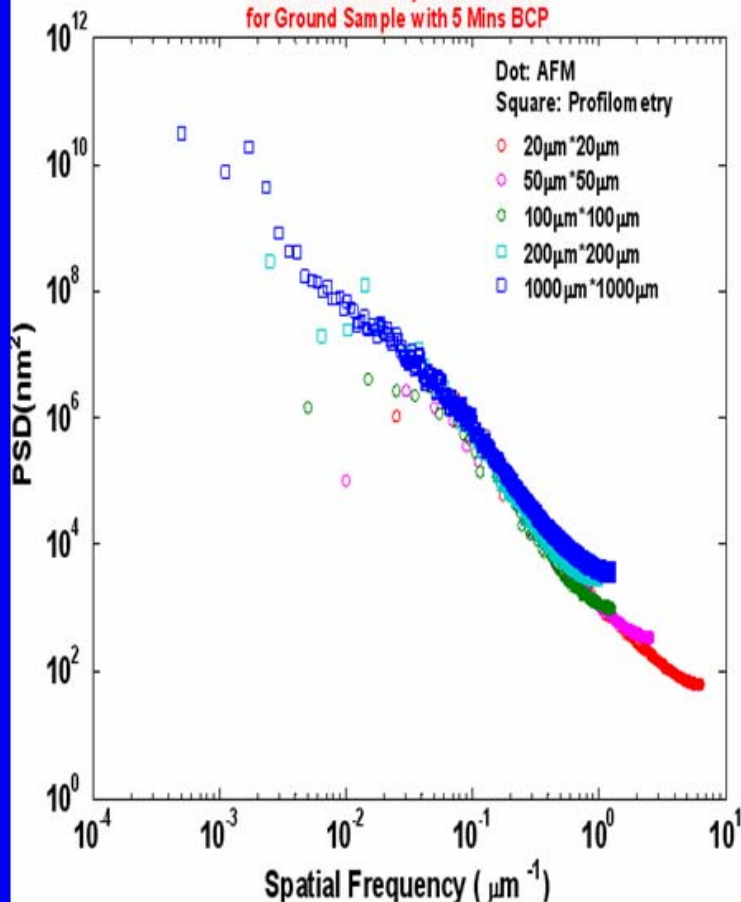
No gross defect observed
at quench location

Lab Surface Studies Reveal Nb-O Granules to be Field Emitter

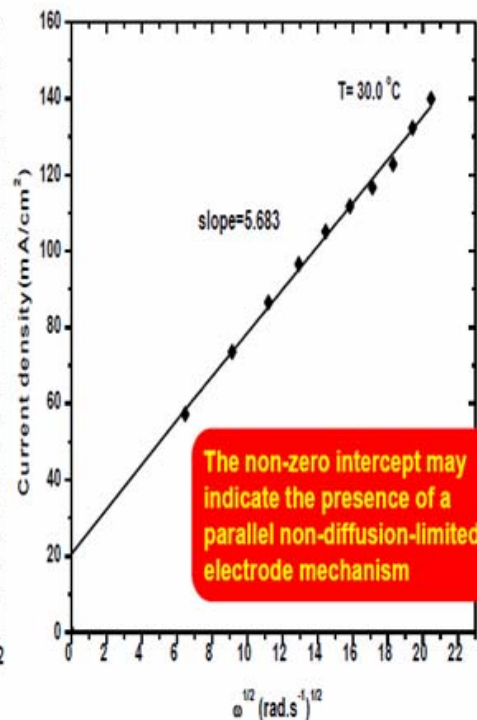
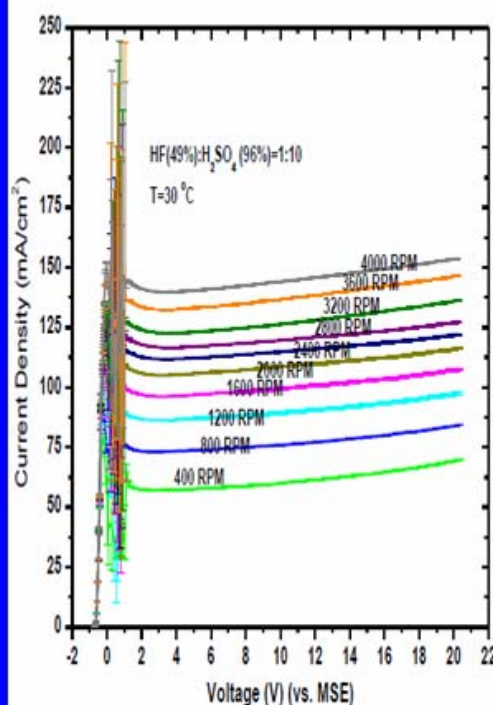


JLab Basic EP Studies

PSD of Profilometry and AFM Data
for Ground Sample with 5 Mins BCP

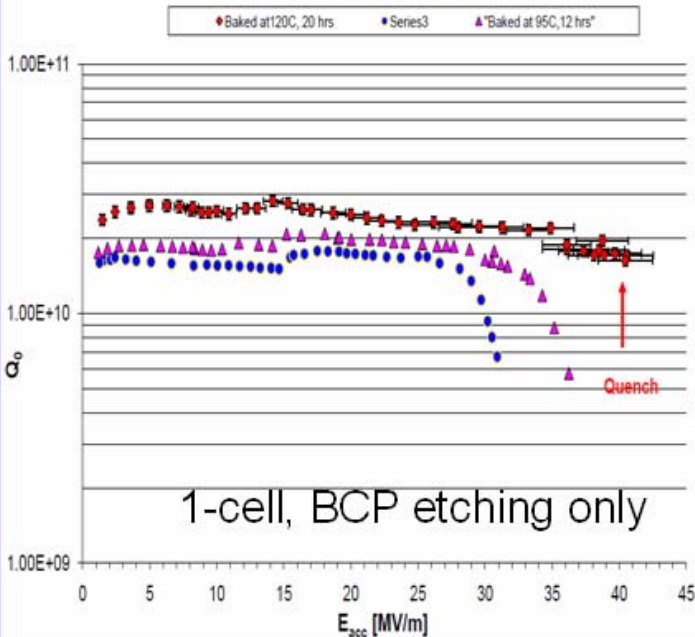


Rotation Disk Electrode Studies Confirms The Diffusion-Limited Mass Transport Control Mechanism



JLab Large-Grain Nb Cavities

Large Grain TESLA Cavity Shape TD4



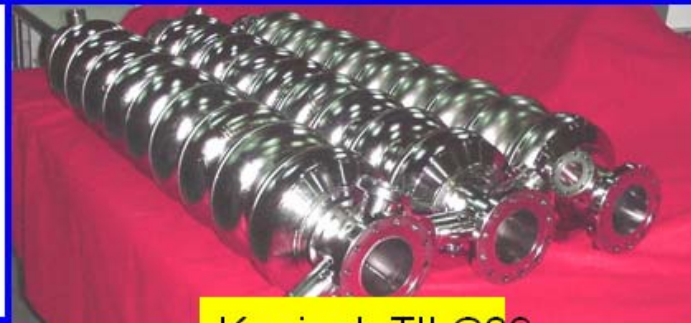
Single Crystal

- A thick sheet of a large crystal from a large grain ingot provided by CBMM has been enlarged at DESY (X.Singer, W.Singer)
- Six sheets could be prepared, large enough to deep draw half cells for TESLA/ILC – type single half cells
- We are in the process of fabricating 3 single cell cavities



Multi-cell Cavities for ILC

- The fabrication of two LL/Ichiro-type 9-cell cavities has started; niobium from CBMM and Tokyo-Denkai will be used
- The 20 sheets of TD material were sliced simultaneously by multi-wires – **development done by K.Saito with Japanese Industry** – with very good tolerances and surface quality.
- The sheet slicing produced very smooth surface finishes and small deviations in thickness. App. 60 sheets were slice simultaneously in only 40 hrs.



FNAL Vertical Cavity Test Facility

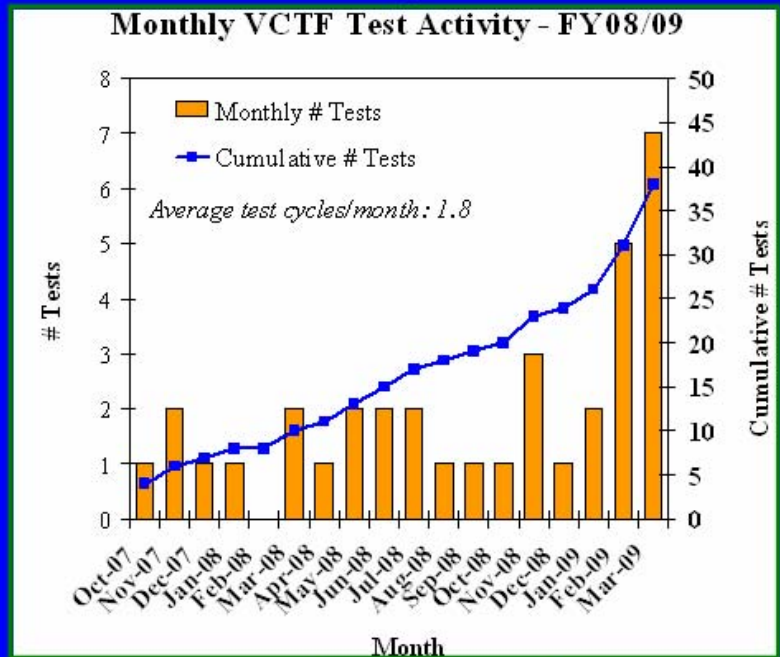
- 35 cavity tests in FY08/FY09, where “test” = cryogenic thermal cycle
 - 9-cell & single-cell 1.3 GHz elliptical cavities and 325 MHz HINS single-spoke resonators
 - instrumentation development, variable coupler, thermometry, cavity vacuum pump system, cavity vendor development
 - Many cavity tests dedicated to ANL/FNAL CPF commissioning



Accel 6 w/ variable coupler



TE1ACC001 w/ thermometry
TE1ACC002



ANL/FNAL CPF Updates



Ultrasonic rinse with gantry crane



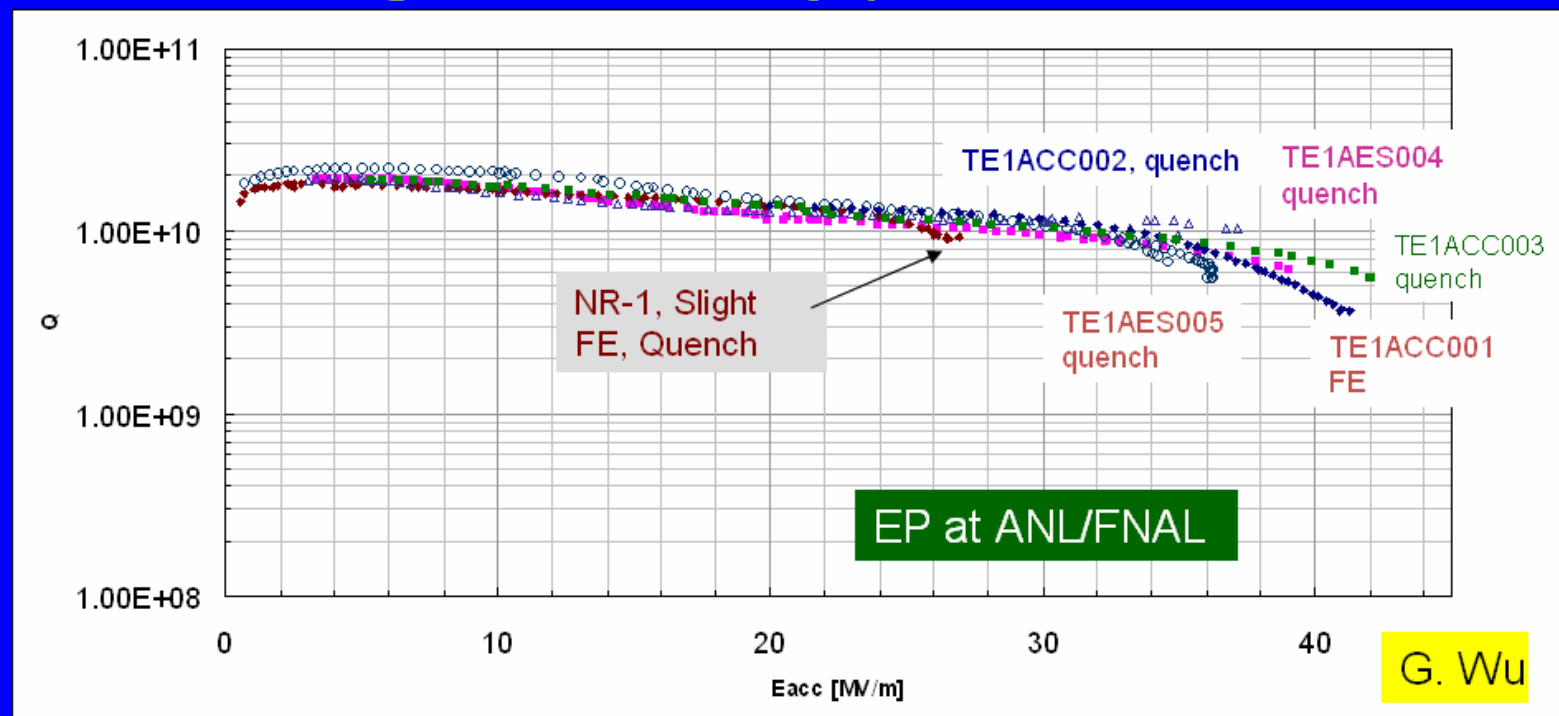
High-pressure rinse system with cart



Cavity assembly rail, shown in vertical & horizontal orientation

Cavity vacuum system

FNAL EP single cell cavity performance



	BCP	EP	Ethanol	Eacc [MV/m]	Notes
NR-1	150	93		26.5	Oxidation by acid residual
TE1AES004	107	65		39.2	Equator large pit present
TE1AES005	104	100	Yes	36.3	Oxidation by HPR water
TE1ACC002		112	Yes on second	37.1	
TE1ACC001		99		41.3	FE appeared after 120°C baking
TE1ACC003		119		42.1	Pit present
TE1ACC004					

FNAL Cavity Inventory

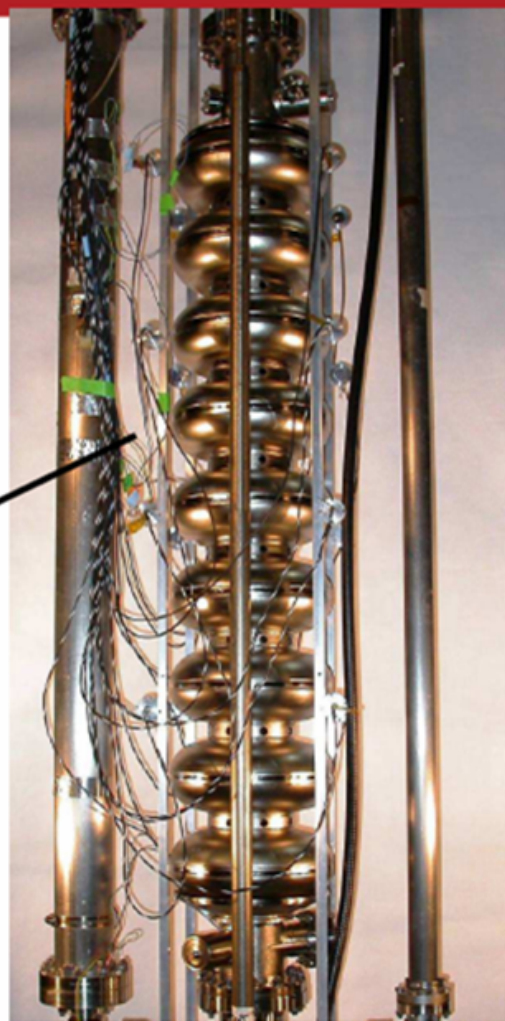
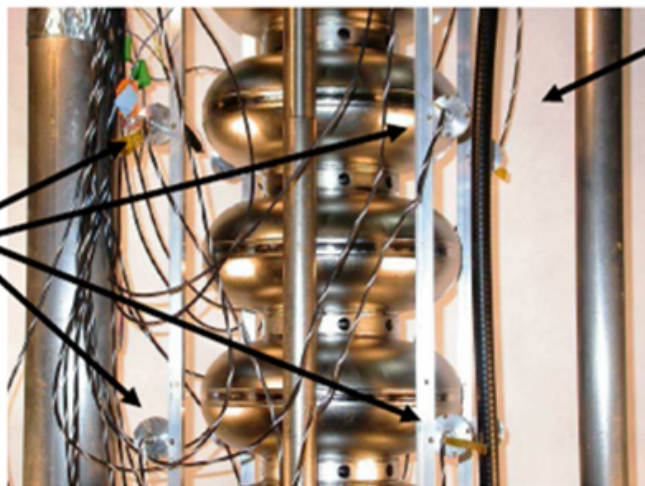
Tesla-shape nine-cell cavities		
Description	No. Cavities	Status
AES 1-4	4	tested
AES 5-10	6	received; testing in progress
AES 11-16	6	due Oct 2009
Accel 6-9	4	tested
Accel 10-17	8	received Mar 2008; testing in progress
Accel 18-29	12	due May 2009
Jlab fine-grain 1-2	2	fabrication complete; testing in progress
Niowave-Roark 1-6	6	due Oct 2009
Stimulus Procurement	xx	still in the planning stages; assume first cavities ~April 2010
Total	48	
Already Received	24	
Tesla-shape single-cell cavities		
Description	No. Cavities	Status
AES 1-6	6	tested at Cornell; further testing in progress
Accel 1-6	6	received Dec 2008; testing in progress
Niowave-Roark 1-6	6	received Jun 2008; testing in progress
PAVAC	4	requisition in progress
Total	22	
Already Received	18	



2nd Sound Quench Detection

- We have demonstrated that 2nd sound detection can locate multiple quench locations in a single 9-cell cavity cold test
- By exciting different TM_{010} pass-band modes of a 9-cell cavity different cells can be driven to quench.
- This technique is simple, low cost, and quick to implement.

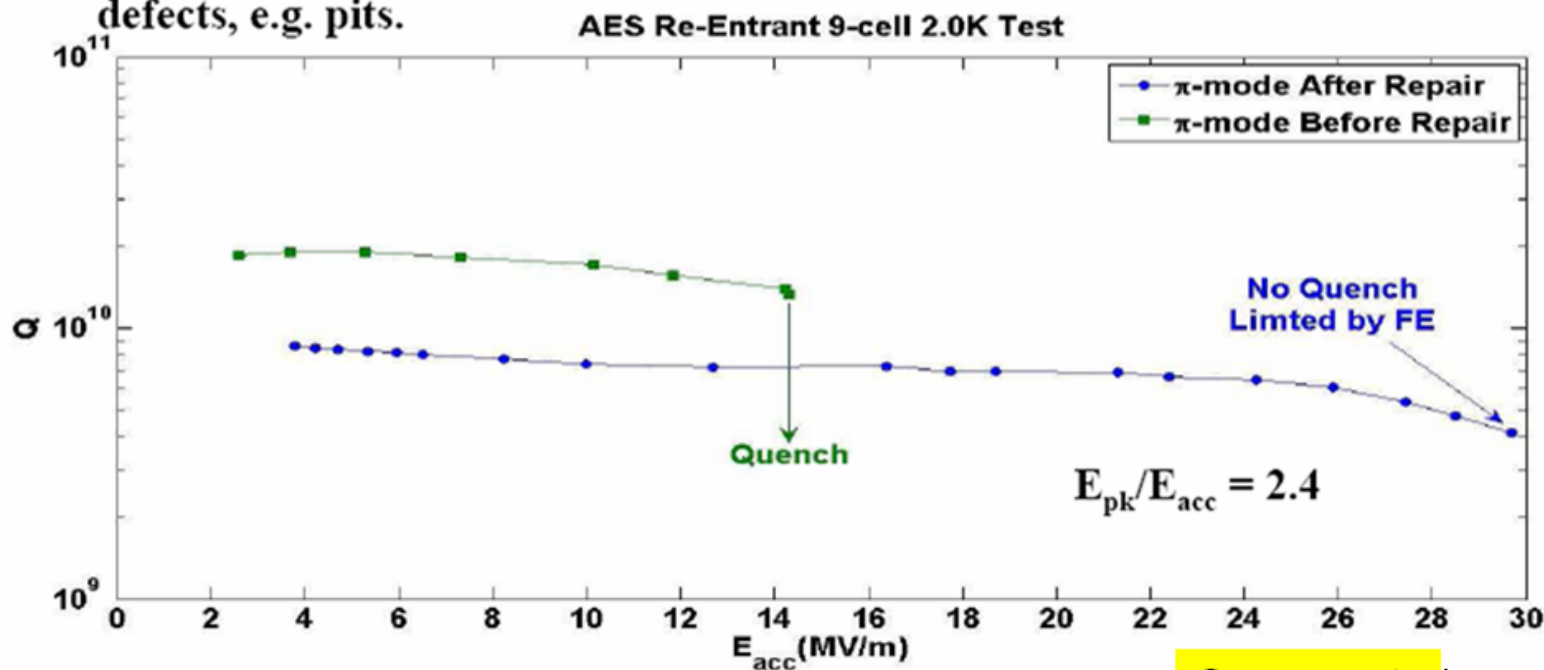
Four Of The
Transducers





AES Fabricated 9-Cell Cavity Weld Pits Repaired

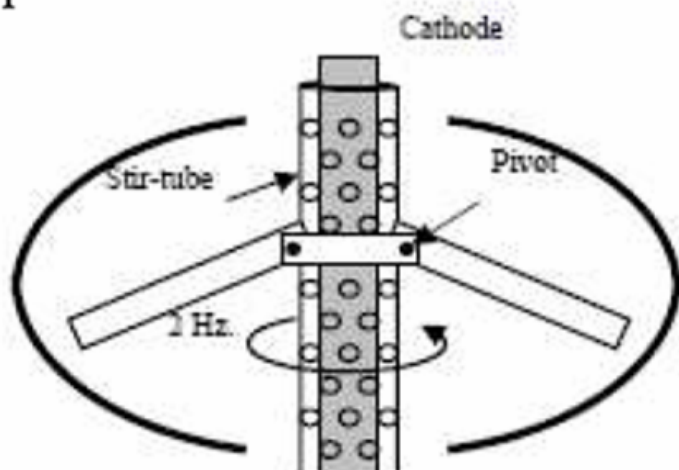
- We have successfully repaired an AES 9-cell cavity with tumbling and VEP.
- This cavity originally quenched at $E_{acc} = 15$ MV/m at a weld pit in the first cell, after tumbling and reprocessing $E_{acc} > 30$ MV/m.
- When excited in the $5\pi/9$ -mode a peak fields of 89 MV/m and 1400 Oe were reached in the center cell. This corresponds to $E_{acc} > 37$ MV/m.
- This test demonstrates that tumbling is an effective option to repair weld defects, e.g. pits.





Vertical Electropolish Proven Effective

- We have demonstrated gradients >35 MV/m in individual cells of two 9-cell cavities processed with vertical EP.
- In each test the π -mode was limited by quench.

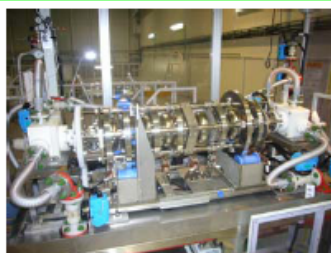




A Cycle of Vertical Test at STF KEK



Flange-CP



EP



Hot bath
Rinsing



HPR



Assembly
(Class 10)

Infrastructure in the STF Hall

System check with AES#1 cavity was carried out in Oct., 2008.



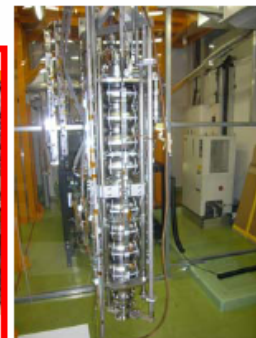
Pre-tuning
fo adjustment



Inspection of
Inner Surface



Vertical Test



Hanging
Stand



Baking
(Class 1000)

E. KAKO (KEK)
2009' April 18

TILC'09 @Tsukuba
Global Design Effort

E. Kako

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New vertical test system was completed in July 2008.



1. Surface Inspection System



2. Temperature Mapping System



3. Passband-modes Measurement

E. KAKO (KEK)
2009' April 18

TILC'09 @Tsukuba
Global Design Effort

E. Kako

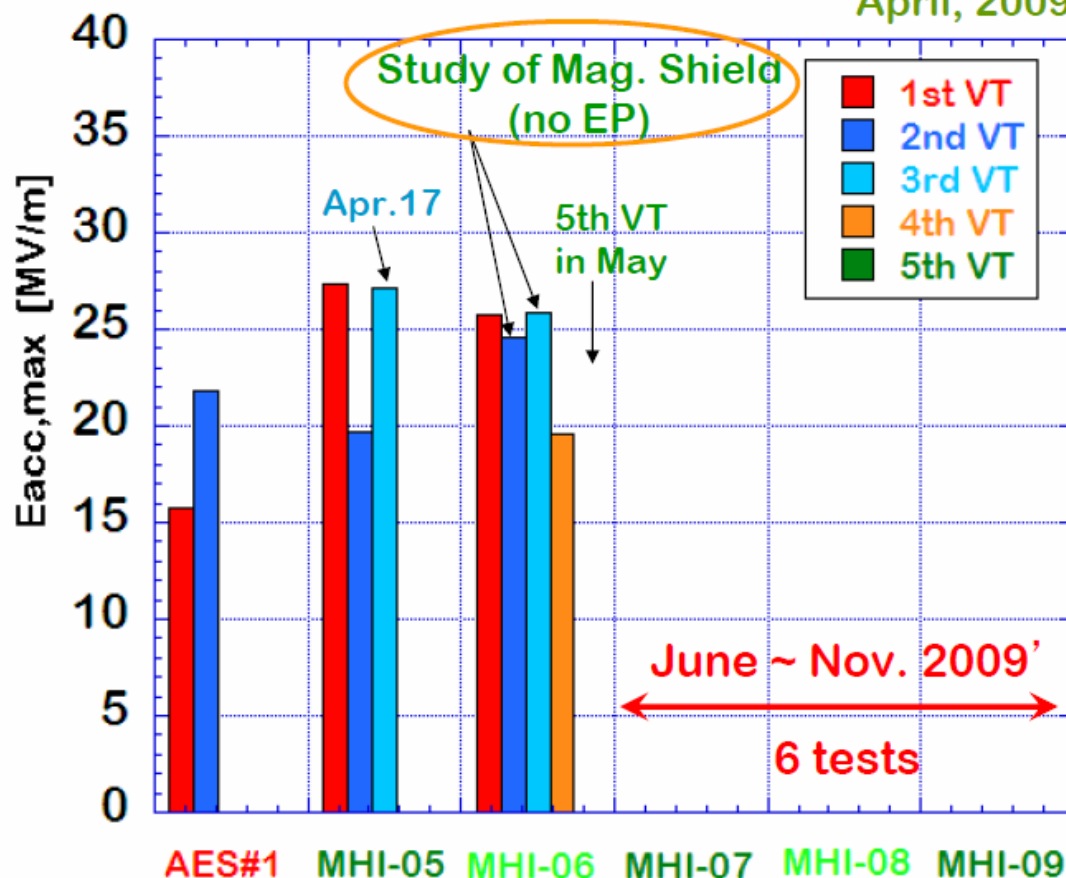
4



Summary of V.T Results at STF

April, 2009

KEK



E. KAKO (KEK)
2009' April 18

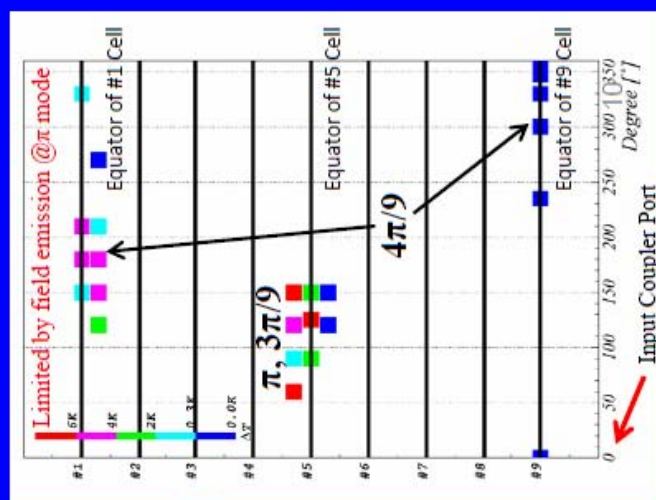
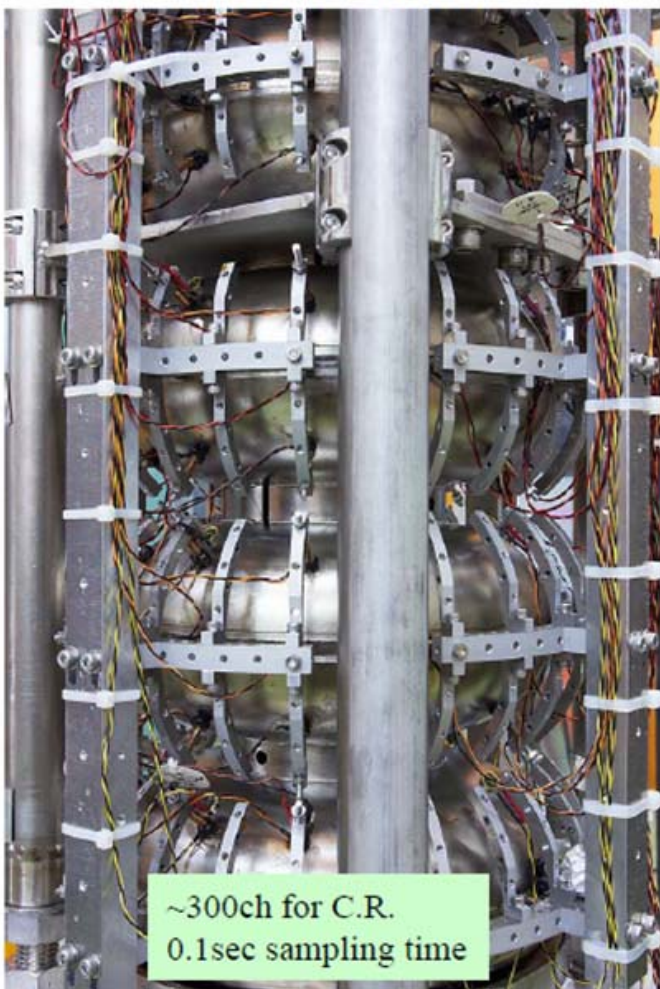
TILC'09 @Tsukuba
Global Design Effort

E. Kako

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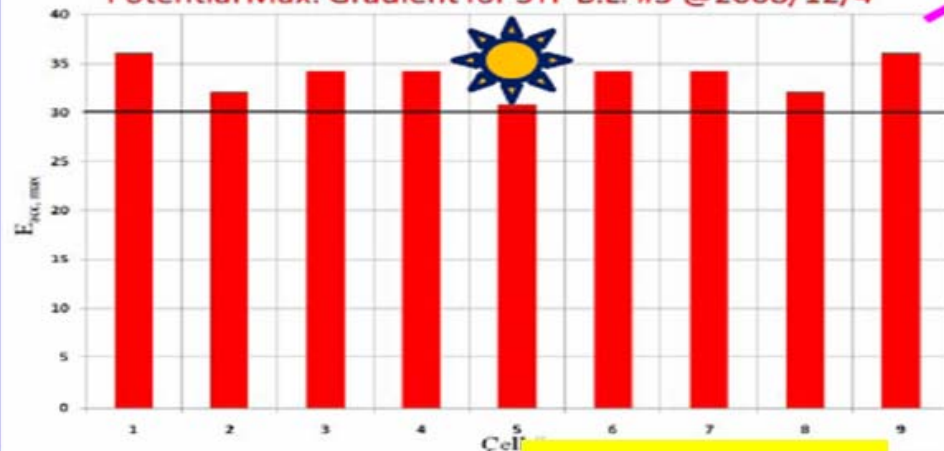
KEK T-mapping New 9-cell Cavities

Fish-bone structure



First Test

Potential Max. Gradient for STF B.L. #5 @2008/12/4



Y. Yamamoto et al

KEK Optical Inspection new 9-cell Cavities

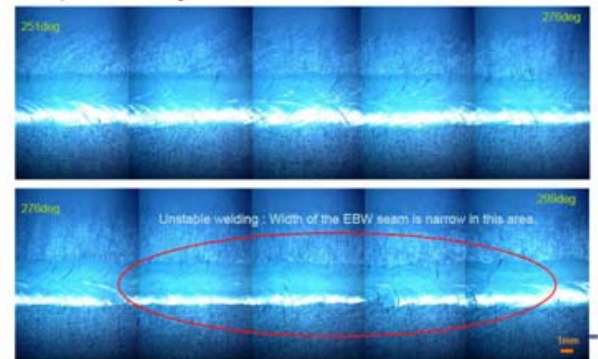
Before & after EP – reveals unstable weld possible cause for quench



Comparison with As received, MHI-06 4th V.T. : #5 cell equator
superconducting rf test facility

rtf

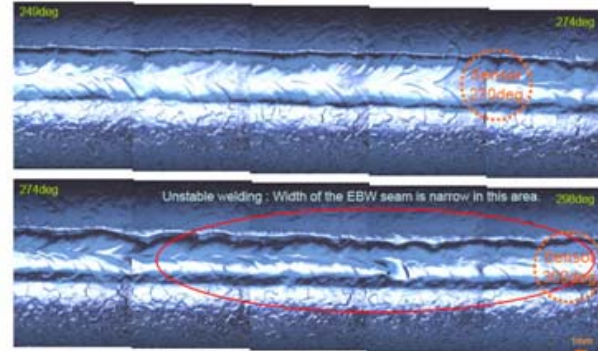
#5 equator, 251 ~ 299 degree. Condition : As received.



MHI-06 4th V.T. #5 cell equator, 39.9MV/m @ 3/9
superconducting rf test facility

rtf

Heating area #5 cell equator : 240° ~ 300° Sensor 240° $\Delta T=2$ K, 270° $\Delta T=10$ K, 300° $\Delta T=1$ K



KEK Rinse Effect to Remove Sulfur precipitation/contamination

T. Saeki

Teflon texture →

Before rinse

Many white dots are sulfur contamination

After rinse

U.P.W. ultrasonic rinse

Ethanol ultrasonic rinse

FM-550 (>10%) rinse

Sulfur removed

Sulfur removed

	U.P.W. ultrasonic rinse	Ethanol rinse (vibration)	Ethanol ultrasonic rinse	Detergent FM-550 2 %	Detergent FM-550 5 %	Detergent FM-550 10 %	Detergent FM-550 20 %
Cleaning Result	×	□	○	□	□	○	○

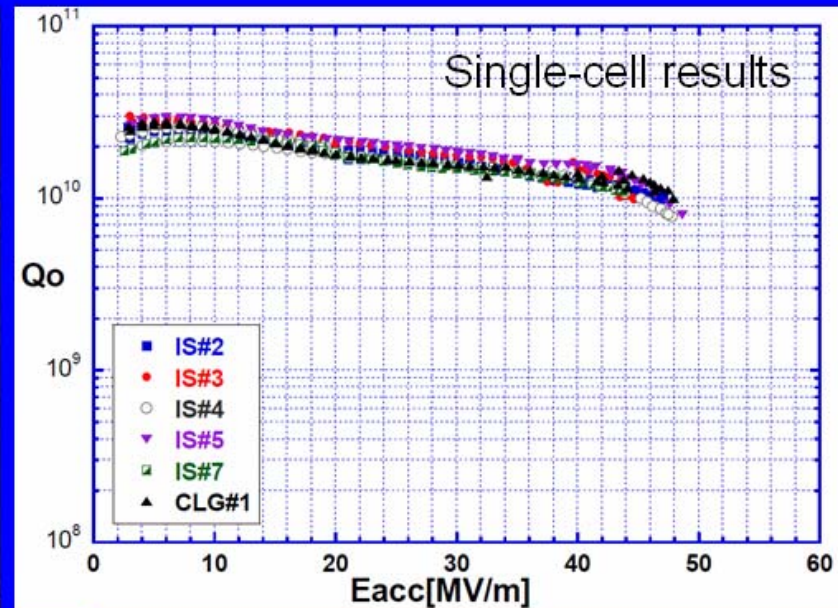
Rongli Geng

PAC09, May 4-8, 2009, Vancouver, Canada

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KEK New ICHIRO 9-cell Cavities

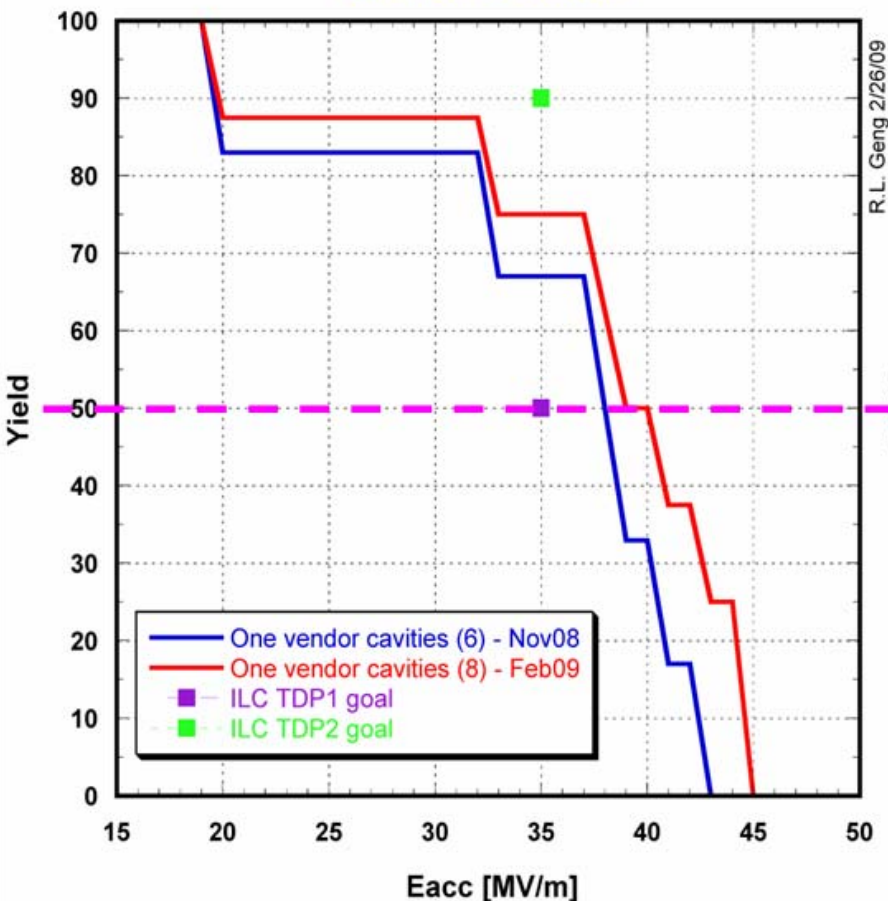
- Two bare cavities tested
- One reached 36.5 MV/m so far (KEK/JLab collaboration)
- Two full cavities fabricated (one sent to JLab)
- One full cavity fabricated with large-grain Nb



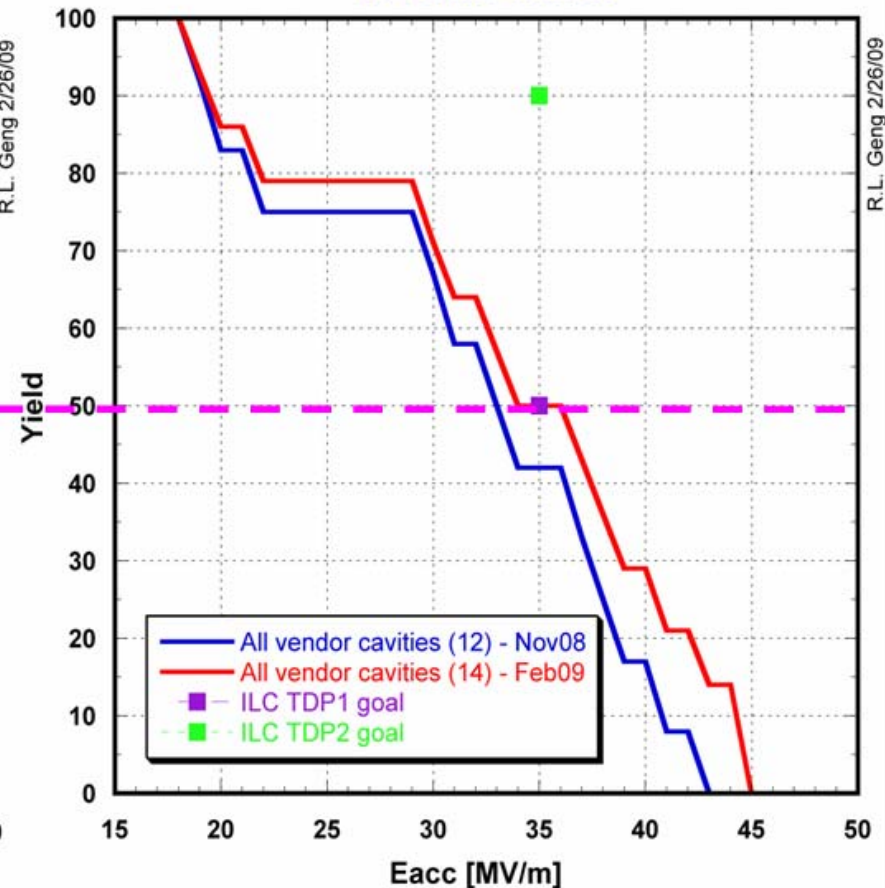
K. Saito

Recent Gradient Yield Progress at JLab

Best Gradient Yield Feb 09 vs Oct 08
One Vendor Cavities

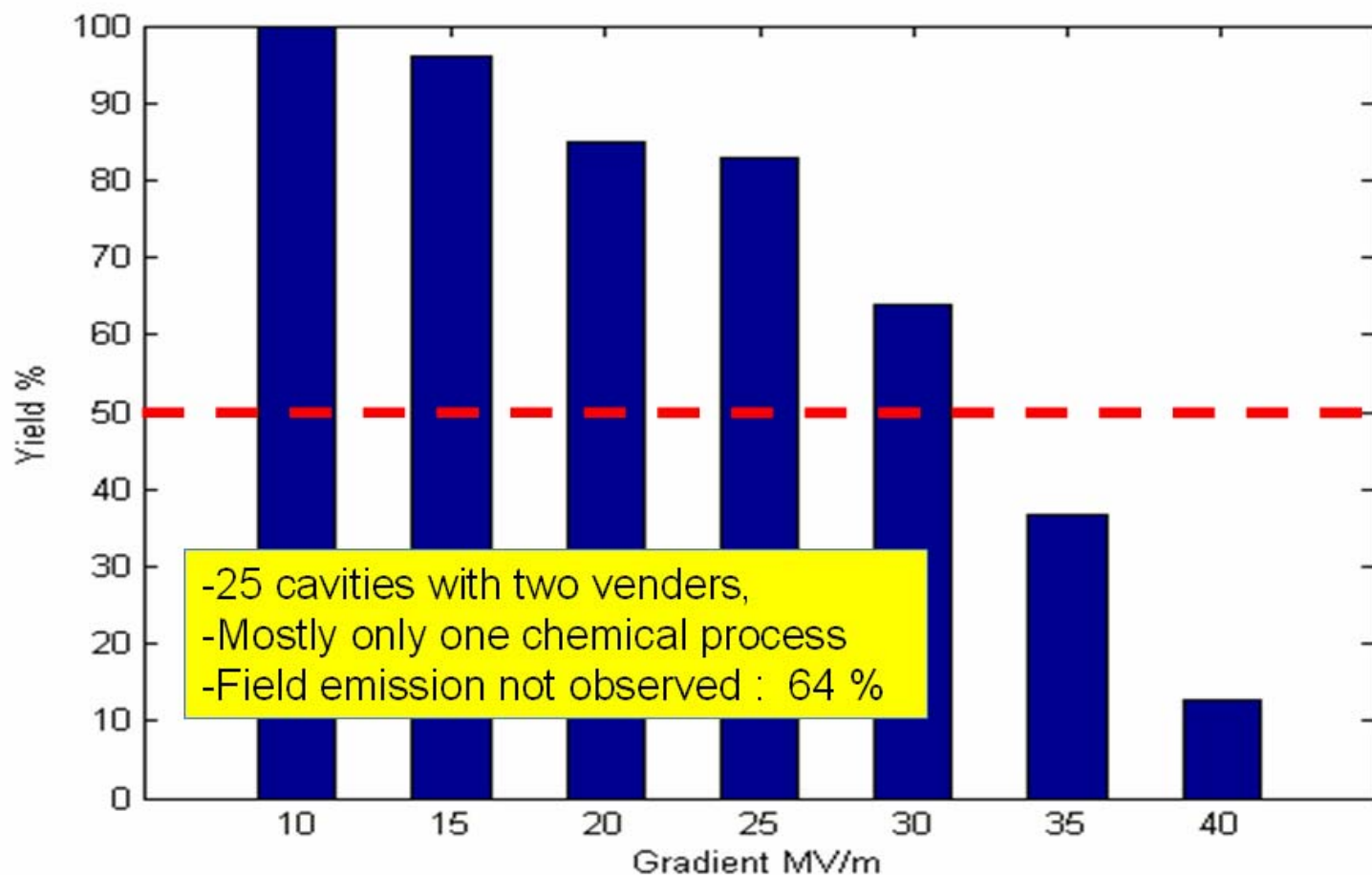


Best Gradient Yield Feb 09 vs Oct 08
All Vendor Cavities

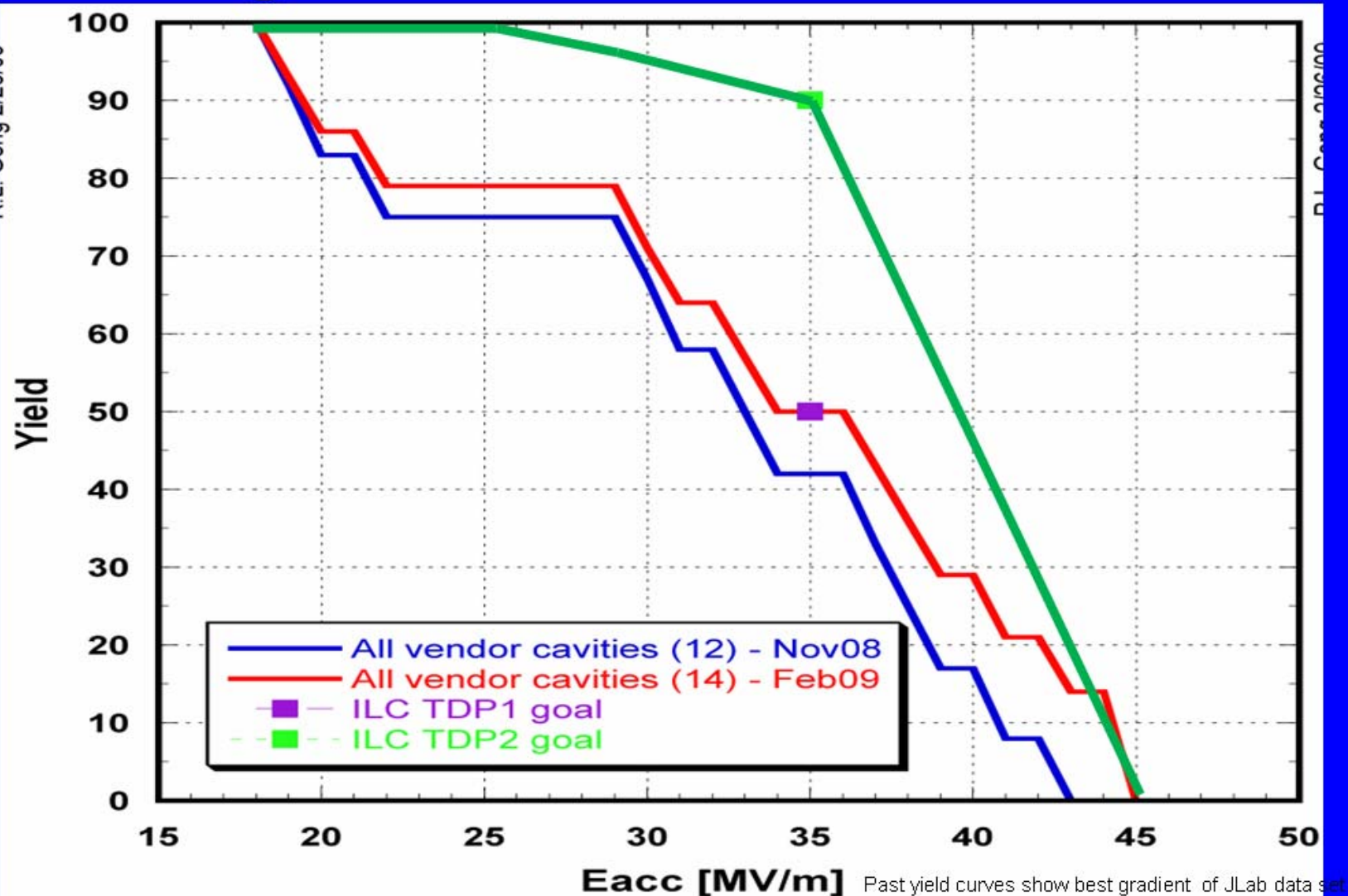


Recent Progress in Yield at DESY

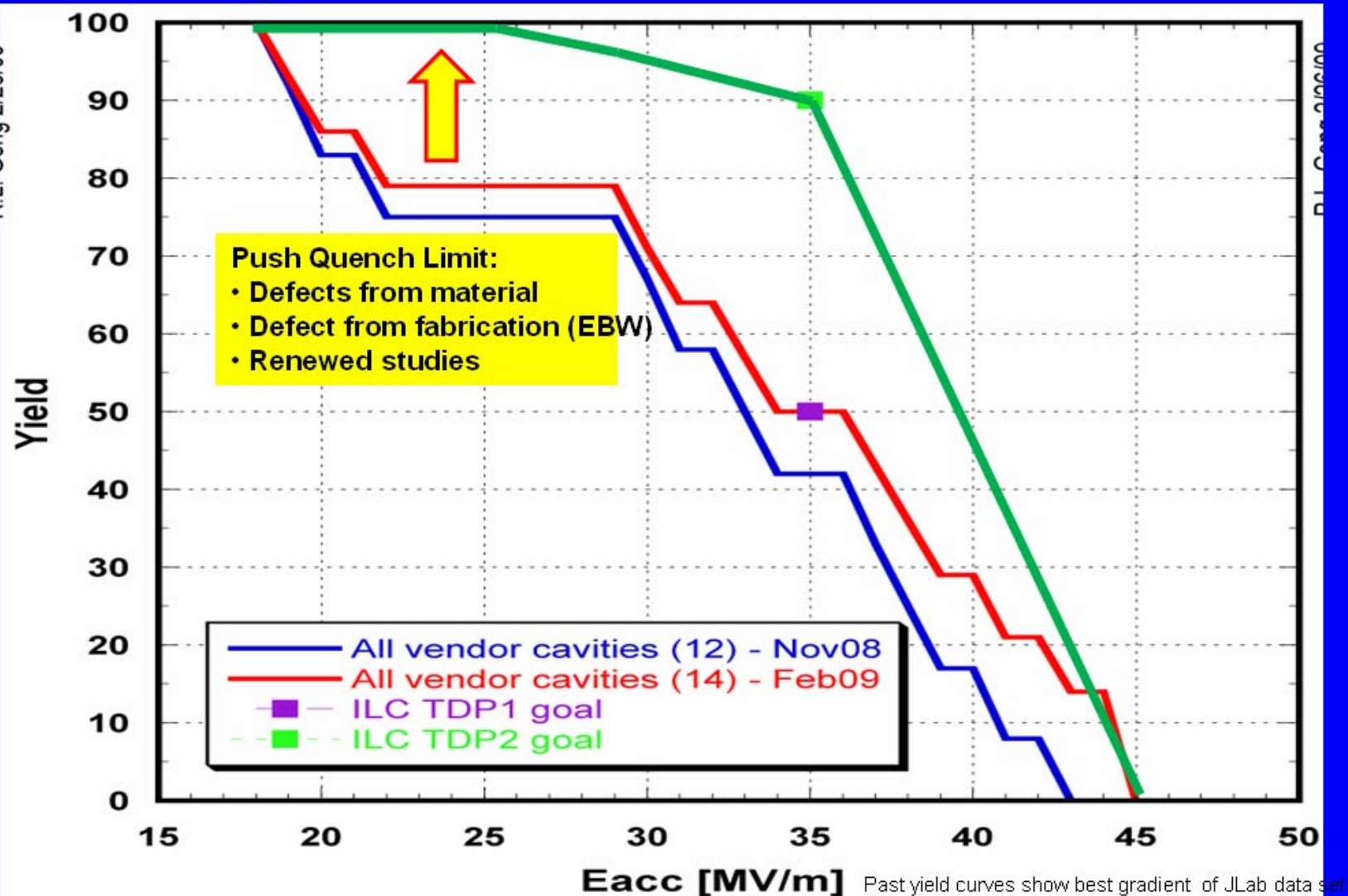
Data provided by D. Reschke, and reassembled by M. Ross



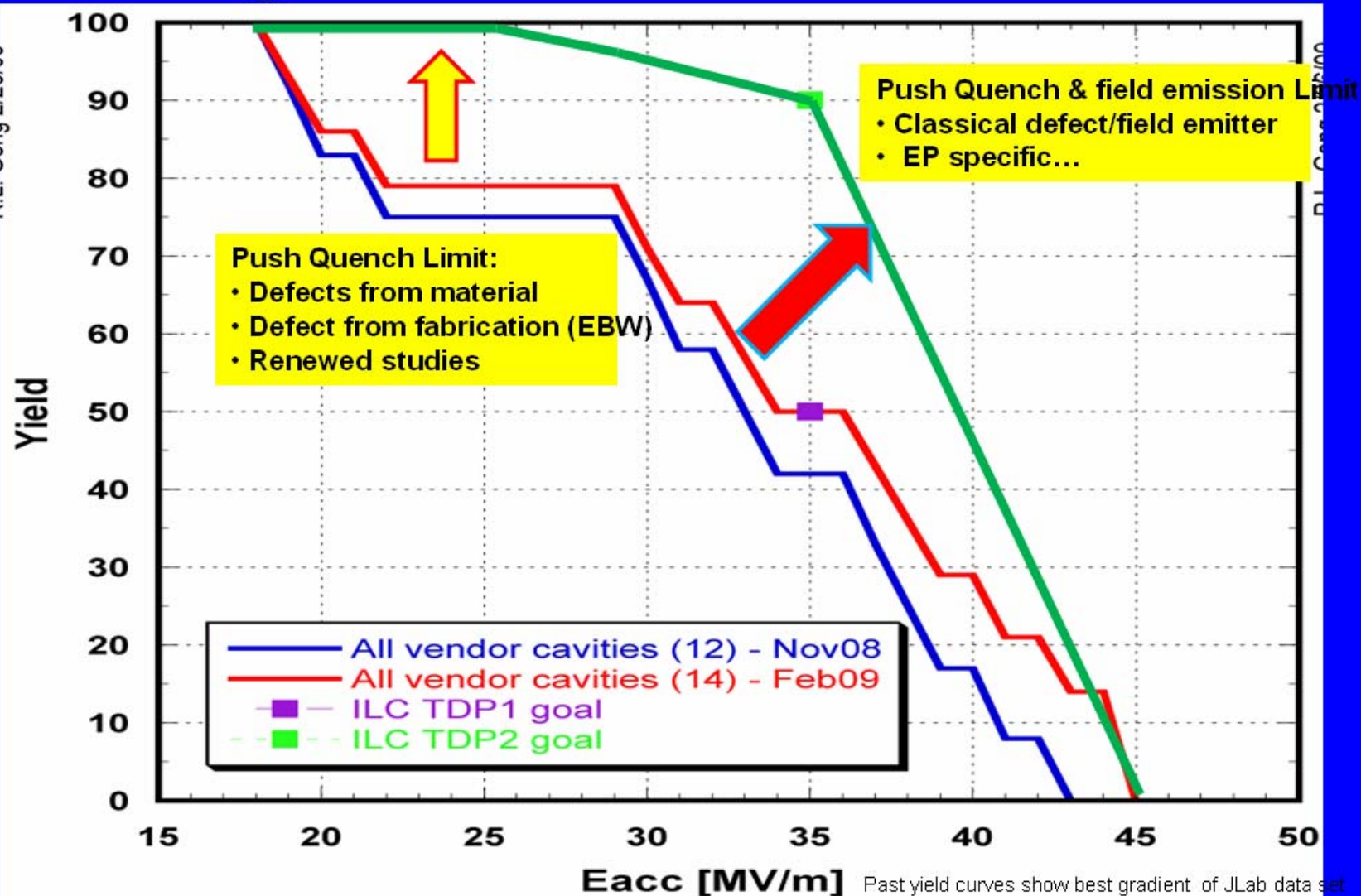
Two Big Pushes Ahead...



Two Big Pushes Ahead...



Two Big Pushes Ahead...



Summary

- Progress being made pushing yield curve
 - Shown by both DESY data and JLab data
 - Several cavities demonstrated > 35 MV/m after first light EP
 - Expect more statistics (> 60 cavities) 2009-2010
- Field emission much reduced
 - Shown at DESY (alcohol rinsing) and at JLab (ultrasonic + detergent)
 - 1st demonstration of 40 MV/m w/o detectable Bremsstrahlung X-ray
 - Further understanding needed for further improvement
- Quench understanding improved
 - Yield drop 15-20 MV/m partly due to defect in equator EBW HAZ
 - Most cases at JLab: one defect in one cell; other cells 32-44 MV/m
 - Local repair seems to be the way to go for raising yield (besides QA)

Summary (cont.)

- **Global effort ramping up**
 - FNAL infrastructure (EP, VTA) commissioned; excellent 1-cell results
 - KEK STF infrastructure commissioned
 - > 60 cavities expected 2009-2010
- **Laboratory-Industry collaboration ramping up**
 - European industry heavy EP demonstrated
 - First America cavity vendor meeting at FNAL – feedback info to cavity vendor
 - ILC PM's visit to ACCEL, ZANON, MHI, AES, NIOWAVE/ROARK, PAVAC
- **Outlook encouraging**
 - Further progress along base line seems possible
 - Great potential along alternative line


*A Canadian company
to be visited during PAC09*