

Advances in SRF Development for ILC

Akira Yamamoto
ILC-GDE and KEK

Prepared for SRF2011, Chicago, July 25, 2011

With sincere acknowledgment for all

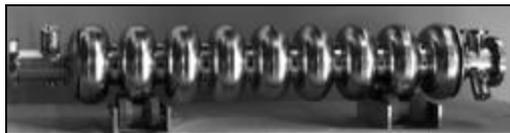
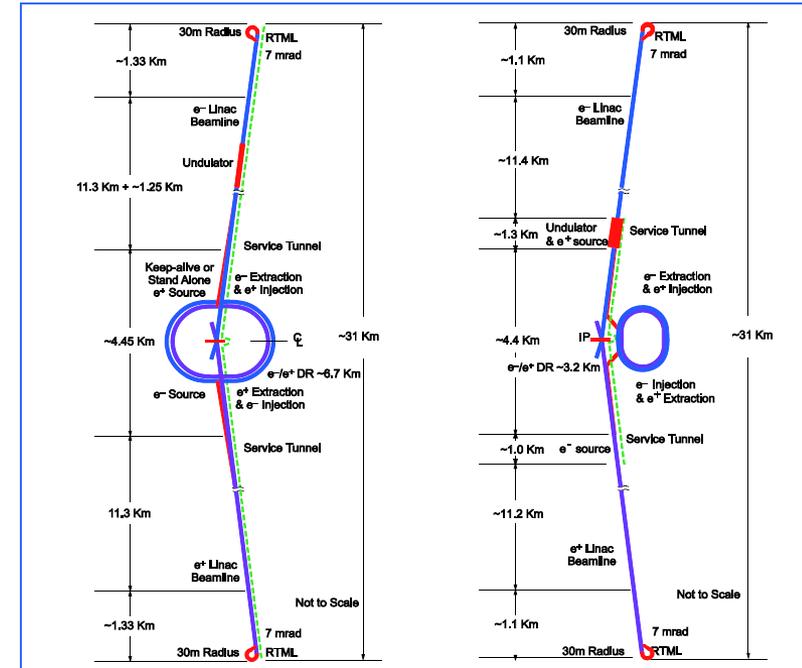
ILC-GDE SCRF collaborators and global SCRF industrial partners

Special thanks for M. Ross, N. Walker, and R. Geng

Motivation: Cost containment

- Single accelerator tunnel
- Smaller damping ring
- e+ target location at high-energy end,
- **SCRF:** Gradient variation of 31.5 MV/m +/- 20 %,
 - **HLRF:** KCS and DRFS with RDR-RF unit as backup

RDR → SB2009





Global Plan for ILC Gradient R&D

Year	07	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Phase	TDP-1			TDP-2		
Cavity Gradient in v. test to reach 35 MV/m	→ Yield 50%			→ Yield 90%		
Cavity-string to reach 31.5 MV/m, with one-cryomodule	Global effort for string assembly and test (DESY, FNAL, INFN, KEK)					
System Test with beam acceleration				FLASH (DESY) , NML (FNAL) STF2 (KEK, test start in 2013)		
Preparation for Industrialization				Production Technology R&D		

New baseline gradient:

Vertical acceptance: 35 MV/m average, allowing ±20% spread (28-42 MV/m)

Operational: 31.5 MV/m average, allowing ±20% spread (25-38 MV/m)



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New baseline gradient:

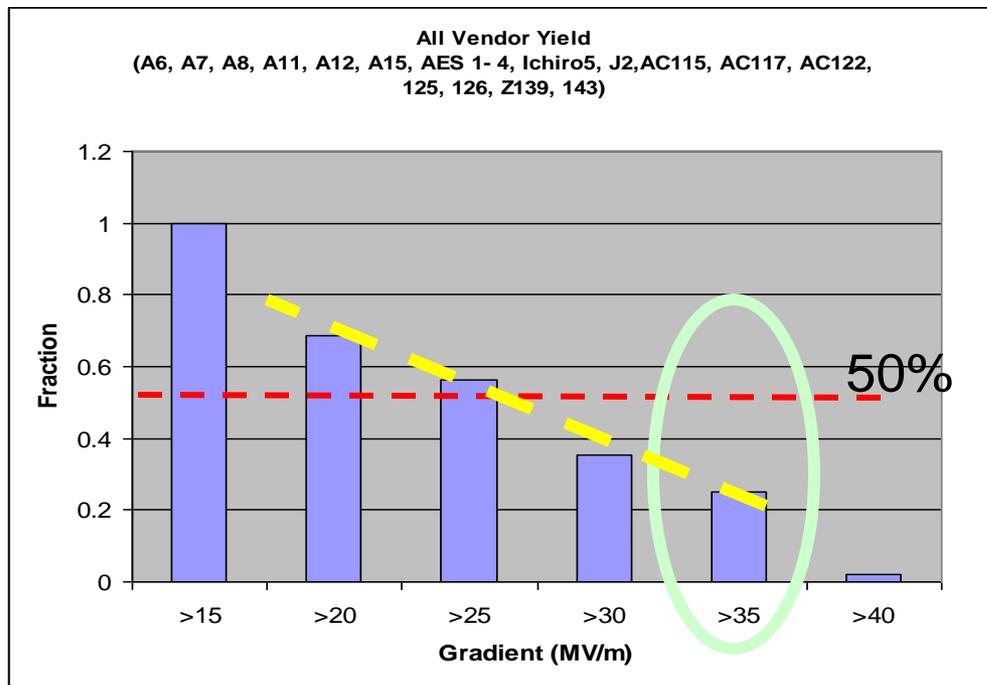
Vertical acceptance: 35 MV/m average, allowing $\pm 20\%$ spread (28-42 MV/m)

Operational: 31.5 MV/m average, allowing $\pm 20\%$ spread (25-38 MV/m)

Global Yield of Cavities in 2008

tested at DESY and JLab

Originally reported by H. Padamsee



Process Yield: **~ 23 %**
@ 35 MV/m, based on
48 Tests for 19 cavities

Manufactured by ACCEL, AES,
Zanon, KEK (Ichiro-type), and
JLab

- Reported by H. Padamsee at
TTC-08 (IUAC), and ILC-08,
(Chicago), based on the status
in 2008.

Definition for production yield, not established yet

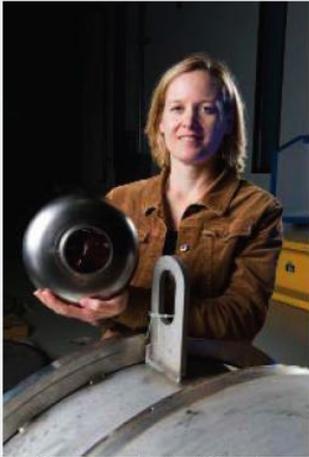
Creation of a Global Database for Better Understanding of “Production Yield”

- Global Data Base Team formed by:
 - Camille Ginsburg (Fermilab), **leader**
 - Rongli Geng (JLab)
 - Zack Conway (Cornell University)
 - Sebastian Aderhold (DESY)
 - Yasuchika Yamamoto (KEK)

- Activity
 - July 2009:
 - Determine DESY-DB to be viable option,
 - Sept., 2009: (ALCPG/GDE)
 - Dataset, web-based, support by FNAL/DESY
 - Dec., 2009: (SB2009) : 1st update
 - March, 2010 (IW-ILC) : 2nd update
 - June, 2010 (End TDP-1) : 3rd update
 - **March, 2011 (ILC-ALCPG): 4th update**
RI, Zanon, AES, MHI manufactured
Cavity data included.
(3 region’s data available)

NewsLine

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Around the World	Feature Story
<p>News from China on ILC collaboration</p>  <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">Vacuum vessel fabrication in factory</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">The effort towards realising the International Linear Collider is being carried out by global collaboration. Such efforts focus mainly on the technology development, but other aspects such as training the younger generation, are also important to ILC community. From 7 to 18 September China hosted the Fourth International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders in Beijing at Huairou. Among 69 students from 21 countries, there were 29 students from Asia, including 15 Chinese students. Since 2005, Chinese PhD students majoring in ILC-related topics are increasing</p>	<p>One sheet to plot them all <i>DESY database becomes standard tool for cavity research</i></p>  <p style="font-size: x-small;">The new worldwide ILC cavity database features only nine-cell, no single-cell cavities like the one held by Camille Ginsburg in this picture. Image: Fermilab.</p>

Production yield allowing to:

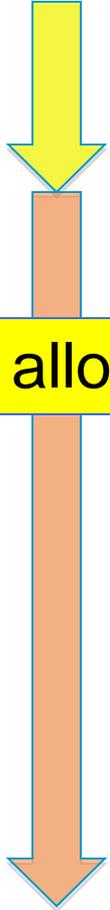
- include the 2nd chemical process



Standard Procedure Established

for ILC-SCRF Cavity evaluation, in guidance of TTC

	Standard Fabrication/Process
Fabrication	Nb-sheet purchasing
	Component Fabrication
	Cavity assembly with EBW
Process	EP-1 (~150um)
	Ultrasonic degreasing with detergent, or ethanol rinse
	High-pressure pure-water rinsing
	Hydrogen degassing at > 600 C
	Field flatness tuning
	EP-2 (~20um)
	Ultrasonic degreasing or ethanol (or EP 5 um with fresh acid)
	High-pressure pure-water rinsing
	Antenna Assembly
	Baking at 120 C
Cold Test (vertical test)	Performance Test with temperature and mode measurement



allow twice

Key Process

Fabrication

- Material
- EBW
- Shape

Process

- Electro-Polishing
- Ethanol Rinsing or
- Ultra sonic. + Detergent Rins.
- High Pr. Pure Water cleaning



Global ILC Cavity Gradient Yield

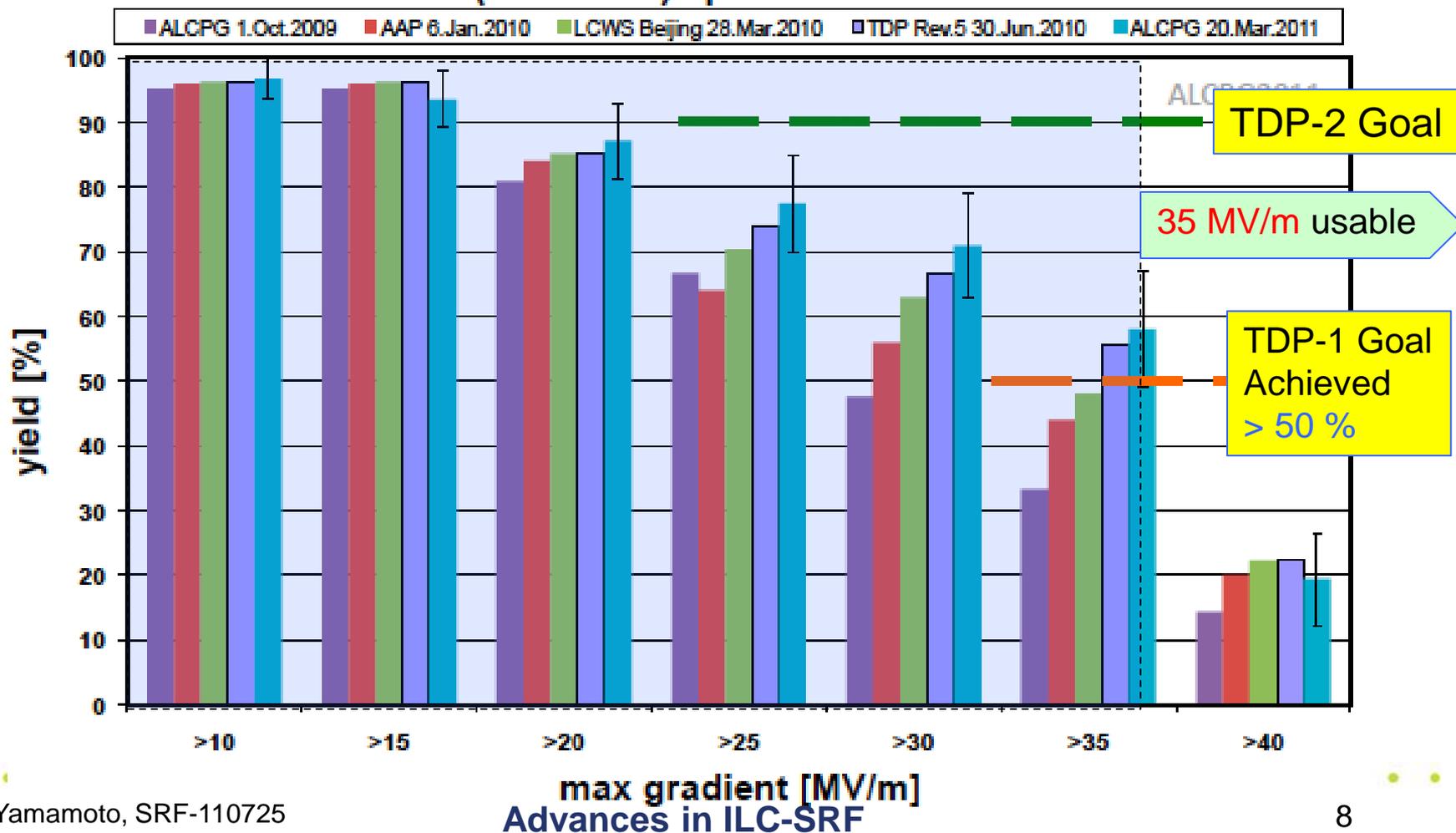
Updated, March, 2011

Plot courtesy
Camille Ginsburg of FNAL



Electropolished 9-cell cavities

JLab/DESY/KEK (combined) up-to-second successful test of





Global ILC Cavity Gradient Yield

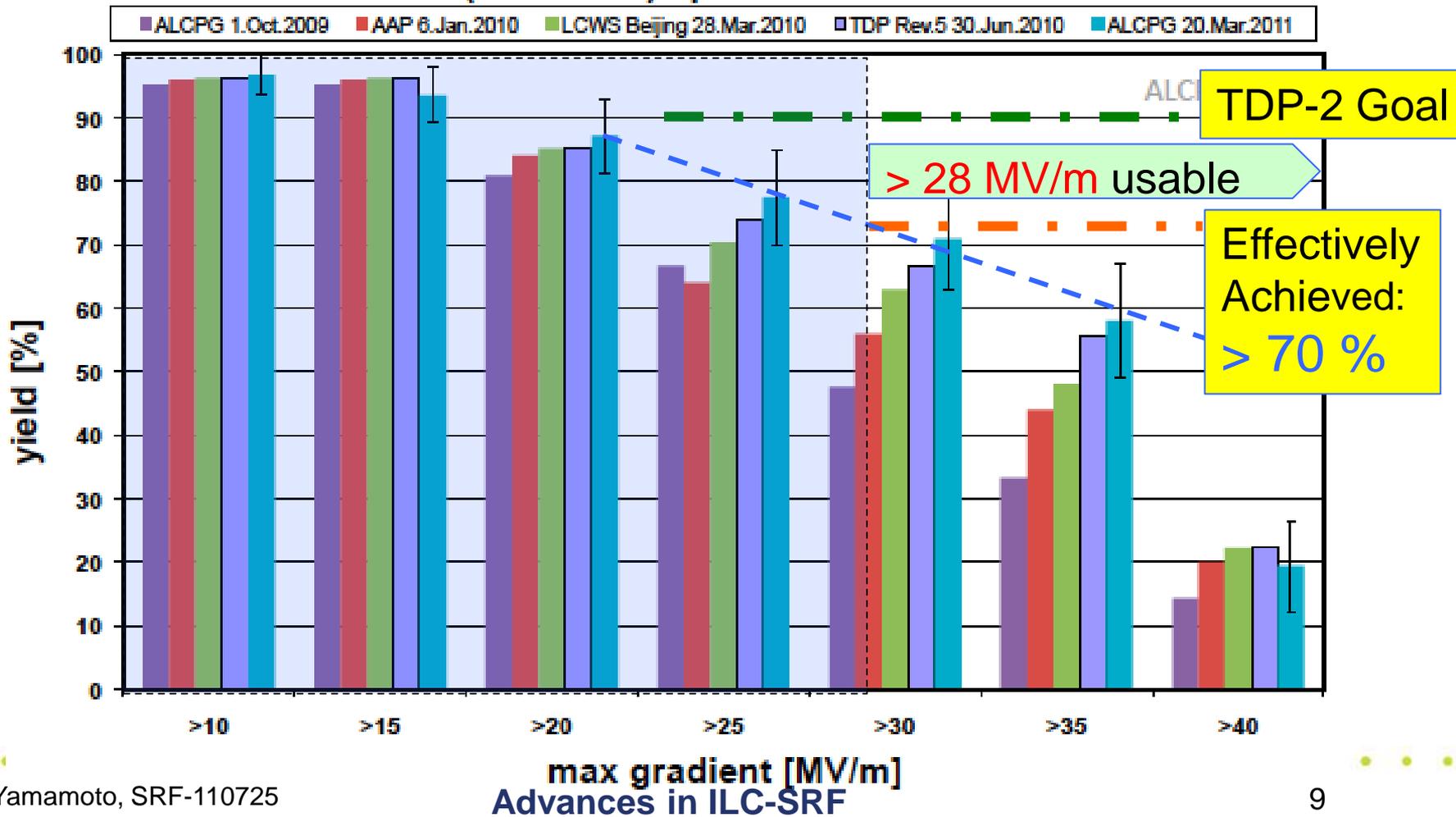
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Electropolished 9-cell cavities

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Impact of Mechanical Polishing

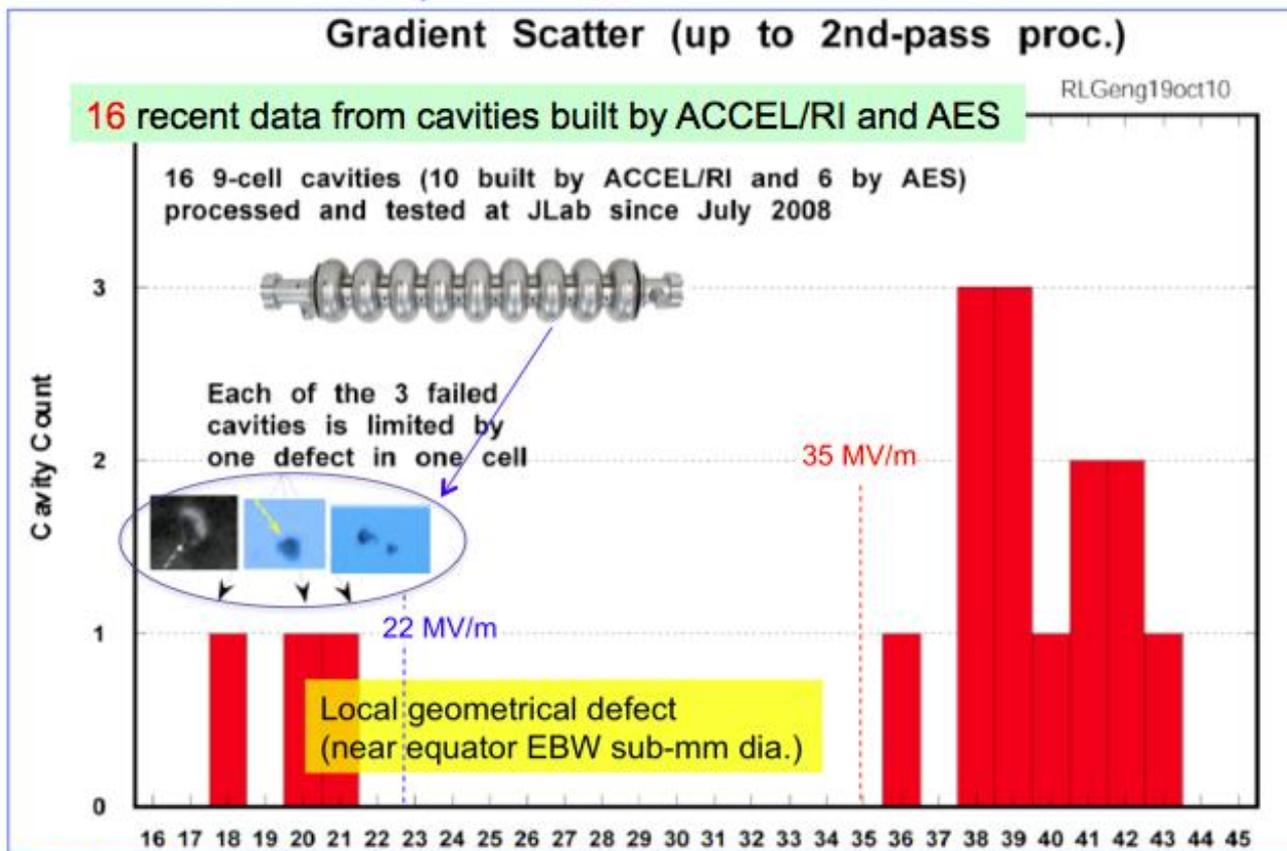
progress in Nov, 2010 ~ May, 2011



81 % Yield at 35 MV/m achieved at JLab

R. Geng

Main Issue, now: Quench Limit ~ 20 MV/m



A, Yamamoto, 10-11-11

ILC-PAC: SCRF

17

Courtesy: R. Geng



Impact of Mechanical Polishing

progress in Nov, 2010 ~ May, 2011



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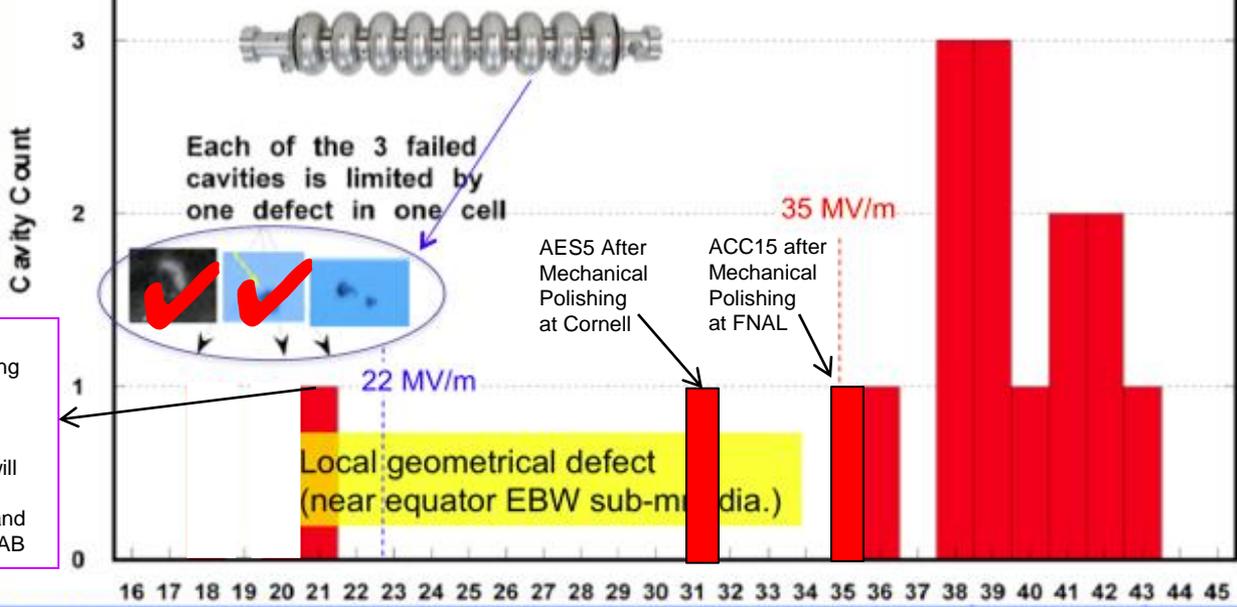
Main Issue, now: Quench Limit ~ 20 MV/m

Gradient Scatter (up to 2nd-pass proc.)

16 recent data from cavities built by ACCEL/RI and AES

RLGeng19oct10

16 9-cell cavities (10 built by ACCEL/RI and 6 by AES)
processed and tested at JLab since July 2008



This cavity AES6 is being treated with mechanical polishing at FNAL and will be then EP processed and tested at JLAB

A, Yamamoto, 10-11-11

ILC-PAC: SCRF

17

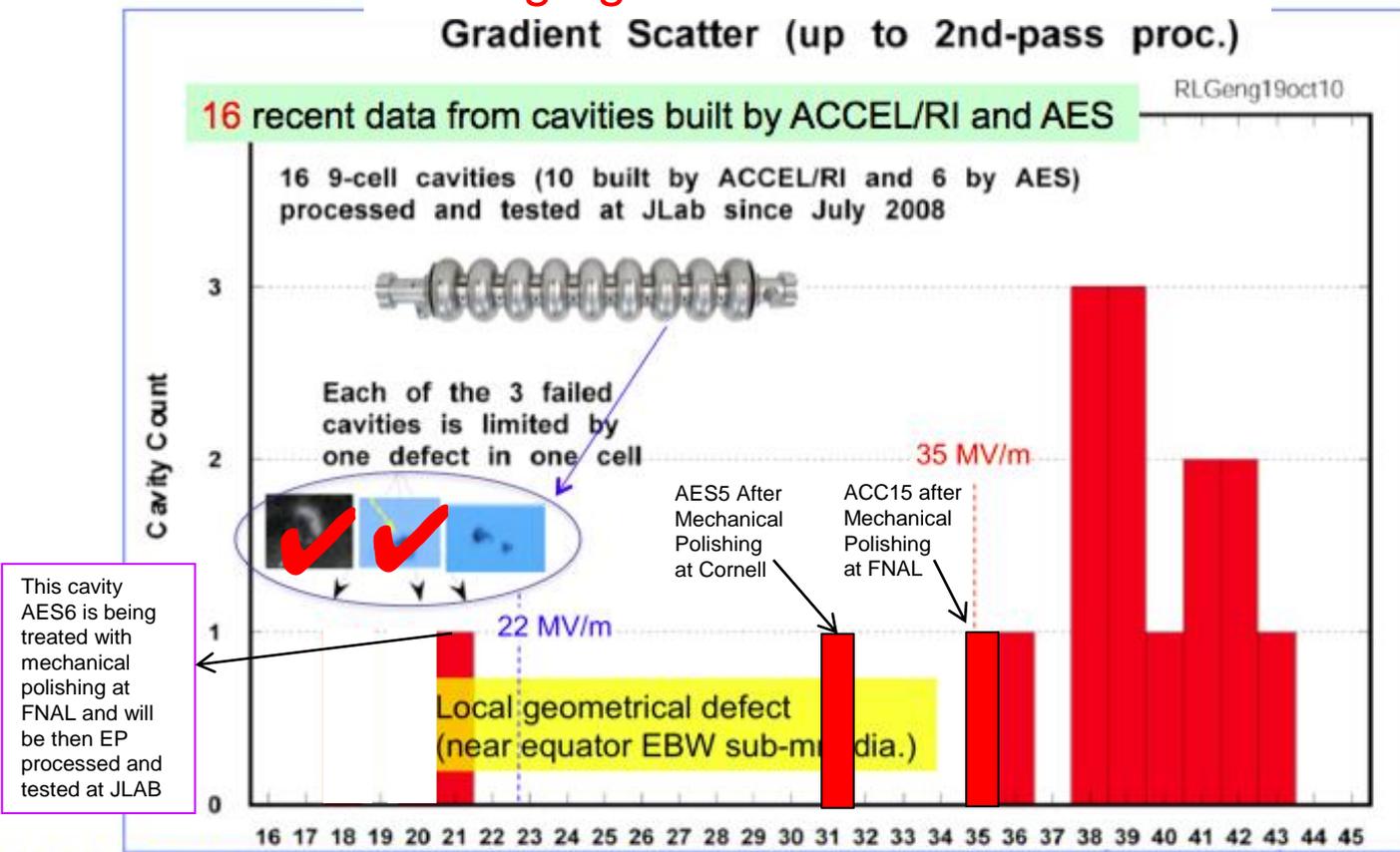
Courtesy: R. Geng



Impact of Mechanical Polishing

progress in Nov, 2010 ~ May, 2011

88% Yield at 35 MV/m achieved at JLAB + FNAL
Average gradient 39 MV/m



A, Yamamoto, 10-11-11

ILC-PAC: SCRF

17

Courtesy: R. Geng



Impact of Mechanical Polishing

progress in Nov, 2010 ~ May, 2011

88%

Yield at 35 MV/m achieved at JLAB + FNAL

Average gradient 39 MV/m

94% yield at ≥ 31 MV/m

Jefferson Lab + Fermilab +



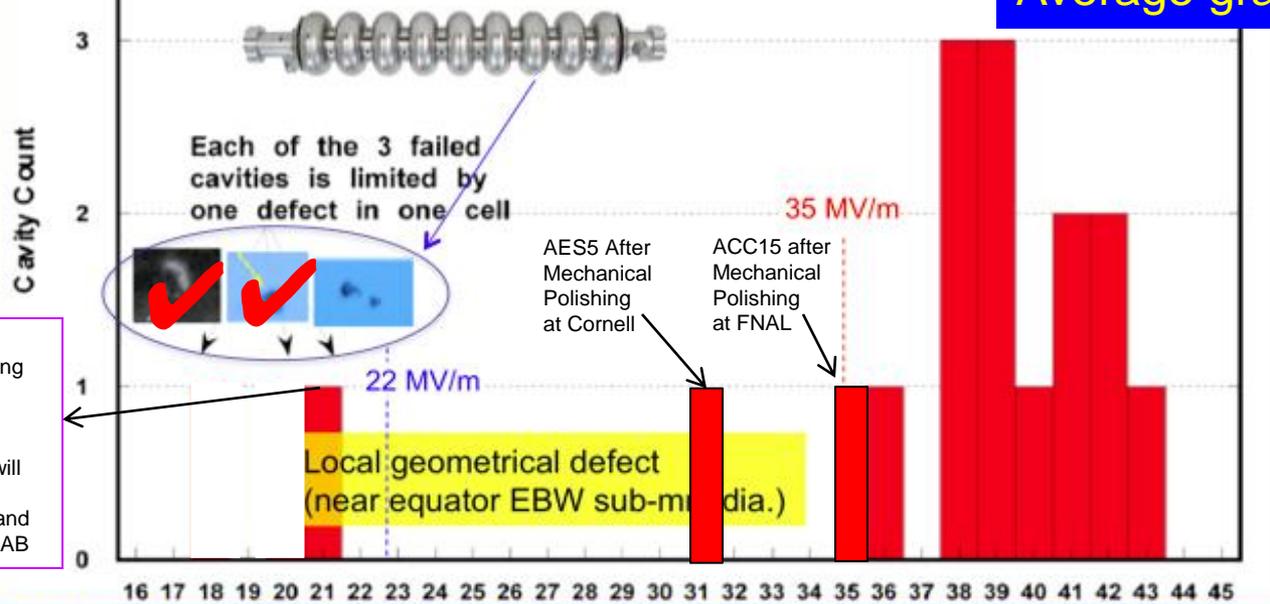
Cornell University

Average gradient 38.8 MV/m

Gradient Scatter (up to 2nd-pass)

16 recent data from cavities built by ACCEL/RI and AES

16 9-cell cavities (10 built by ACCEL/RI and 6 by AES) processed and tested at JLab since July 2008



This cavity AES6 is being treated with mechanical polishing at FNAL and will be then EP processed and tested at JLAB

A, Yamamoto, 10-11-11

ILC-PAC: SCRF

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Courtesy: R. Geng



Impact of Mechanical Polishing

as of July, 2011

94%

Yield at 35 MV/m achieved at JLAB + FNAL

Average gradient 39 MV/m

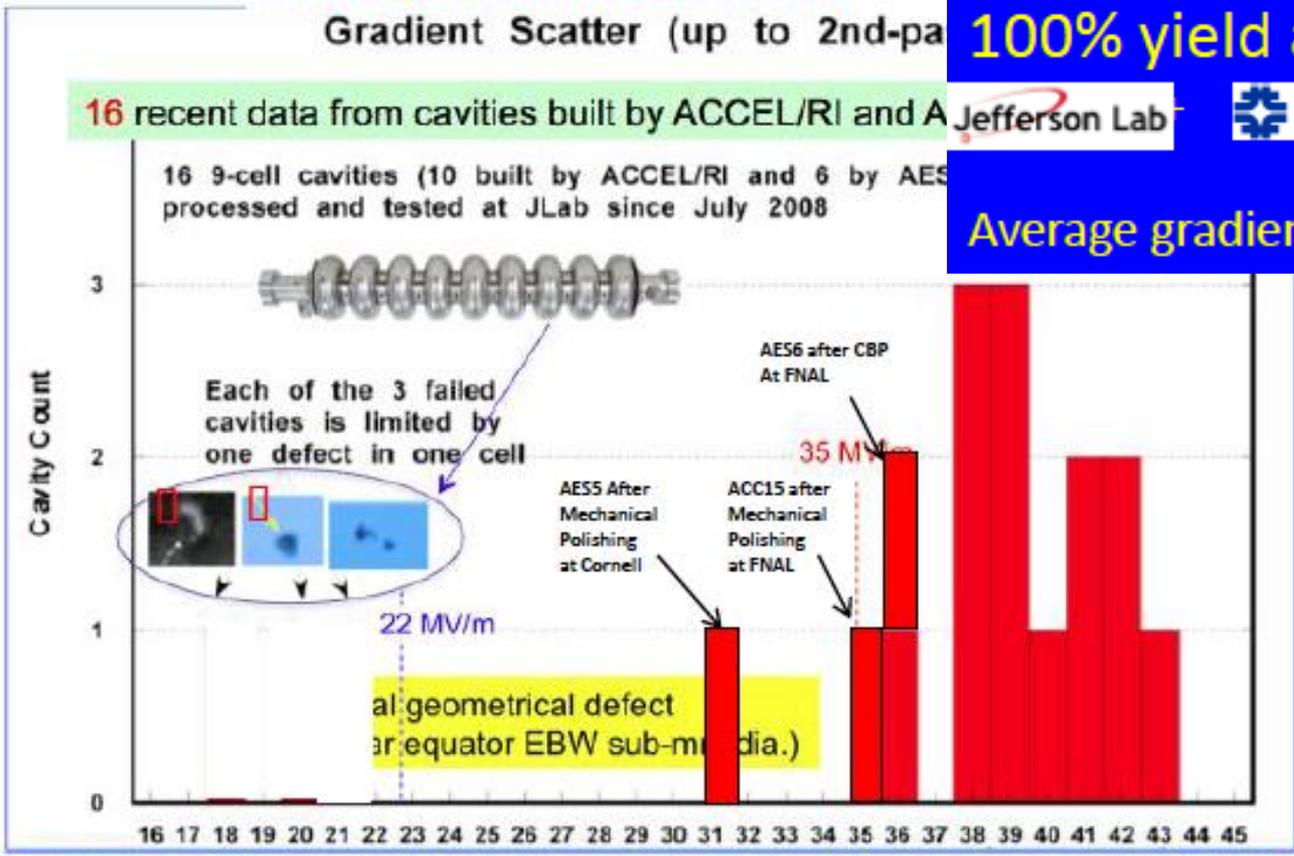
100% yield at ≥ 31 MV/m



16 recent data from cavities built by ACCEL/RI and A Jefferson Lab

16 9-cell cavities (10 built by ACCEL/RI and 6 by AES processed and tested at JLab since July 2008)

Average gradient 39 MV/m



A, Yamamoto, 10-11-11

ILC-PAC: SCRF

17

Courtesy: R. Geng

SCRF 9-Cell Cavity

Highlight: in 2010

Americas:

- **Niowave-Roark-FNAL:** 1st cavity reached **28.8** MV/m.
- **JLab** set ~ **90% yield** @ **35** MV/m (1 vendor, process at JLab)
- **FNAL-KEK:** Cavity repaired, G improved from **11** to **30** MV/m



Asia:

- **IHEP-KEK:** 1st cavity (LL, large-grain, no-end) reached **20** MV/m,
- **PKU-JLab:** Cavity (Tesla, fine-grain) reached **28** MV/m,
- **Hitachi-KEK:** 1st cavity (Tesla-like, no-end) reached **35** MV/m
- **MHI-KEK:** Cavity (Tesla-like w/ end-HOM) reached **37** MV/m,
- **MHI-KEK-S1-Global:** cavity (Tesla-like) reached **> 35 (40)** MV/m

Europe:

- **E-XFEL / HG-FP7:** 600 cavity production order placed (2 vendors)

SRF Cavity and Gradient Highlights

2010~ 2011

• Americas

- FNAL mechanical polishing improved 9-cell cavity ACC15 gradient from 19 MV/m to **35 MV/m**
- JLAB started processing and testing DESY seamless 9-cell cavity built from DESY 3-cell seamless units
- 6 of AES 3rd production & 4 Niowave-Roark 1st production received by FNAL



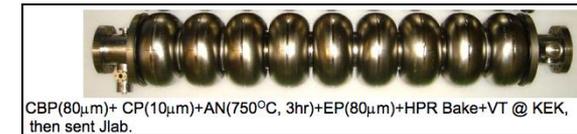
• Asia

- KEK MHI-12 reached **40.7 MV/m** gradient at Q0 6.2E9
- KEK-JLAB: ACD shape cavity ICHIRO7 reached **40 MV/m** gradient at Q0 8E9



• Europe

- DESY large-grain 9-cell cavity AC155 reached **45 MV/m** at Q0 > 1E10, and more reached in the next, ...





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Communication with industry:	2009: 1 st step: Visit Vender (2009) 2010: 2 nd step: Organize Workshop (2010) 2011: 3 rd step: Send specification & receive response					

Integrated Systems Tests

2009 ~

FLASH (DESY)

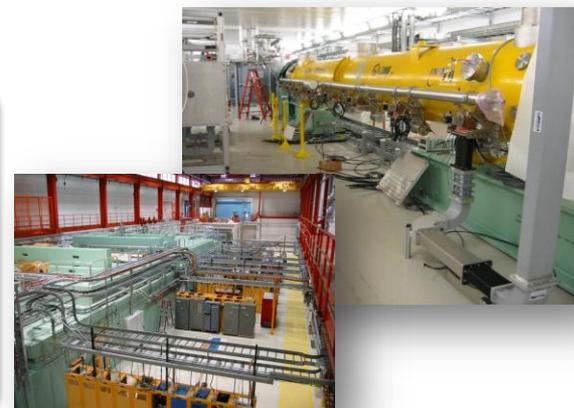
- TDP focus
- 7 CM → 1.2 GeV beam
- photon user facility

“9mA experiment”
achieved ~1800 bunches at
9mA in 09.2009

$\Delta E/E_{\text{RMS}} \sim 0.5\%$ (@ 0.8 GeV)
~0.1% within pulse

NML (FNAL)

- Under construction
- Up to 6 cryomodules
- Operation: end 2012
- (3 CM)



STF (KEK)

- “Quantum Beam”
experiment 2011
- 1 CM with beam
2013
- (2 CM 2015)

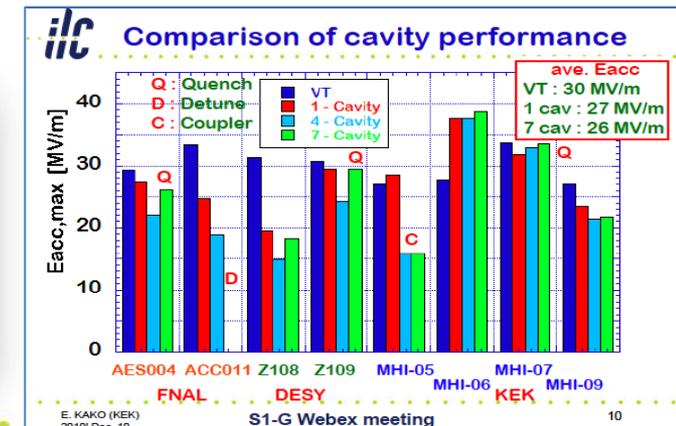
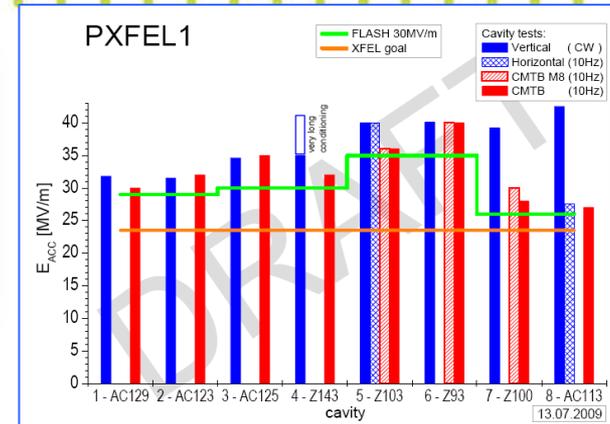
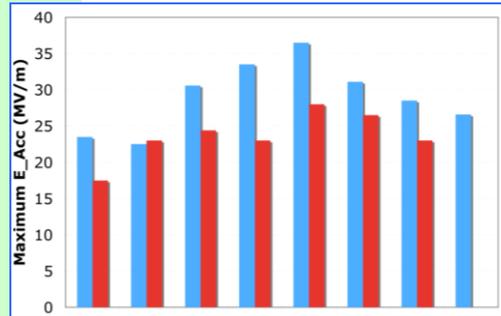


Full
systems
integration
testing

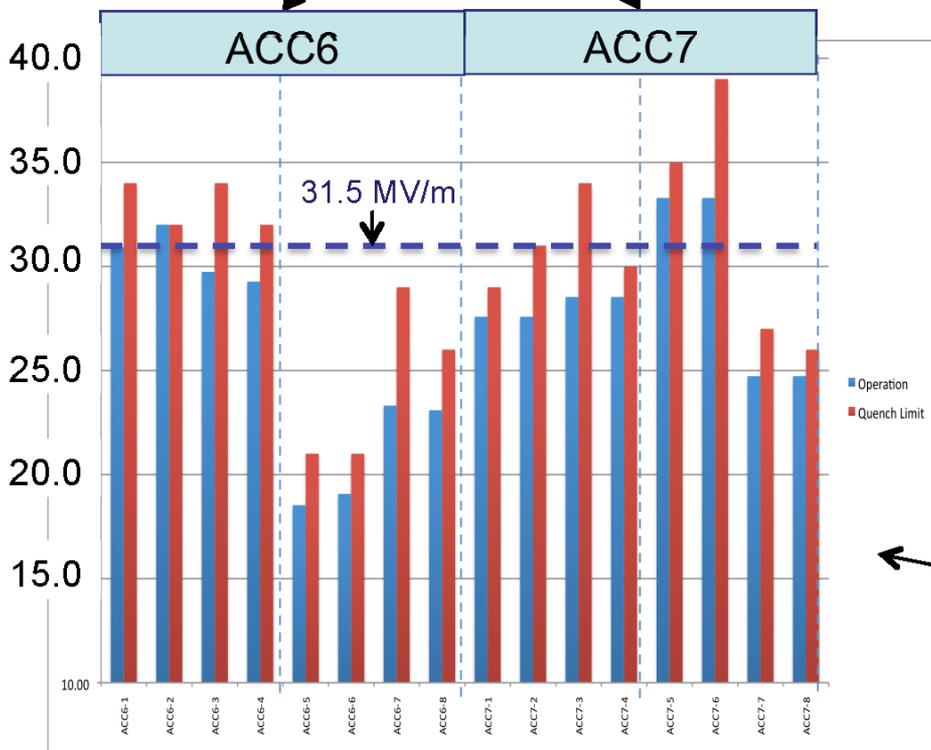
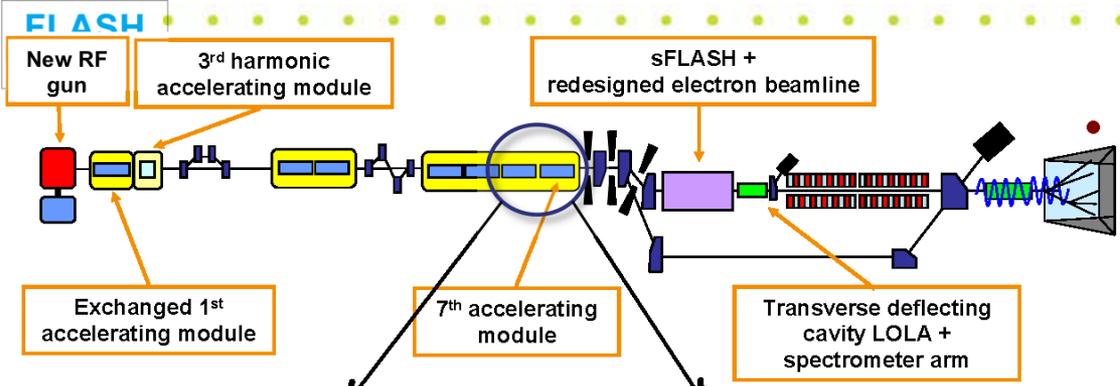


Cryomodule Development & Test

- FLASH (DESY)
 - <32 MV/m> in CM operation, PXFEL-1
 - < 30 MV/m> in FLASH operation
- NML-CM1 (Fermi)
 - In progress
- STF: S1-Global (KEK)
 - Global effort
 - DESY/INFN/FNAL/SLAC/KEK
 - <26 MV/m> in CM operation



Main TDP R&D goal driving the 9mA studies in February 2011



Operation with Gradient Spread

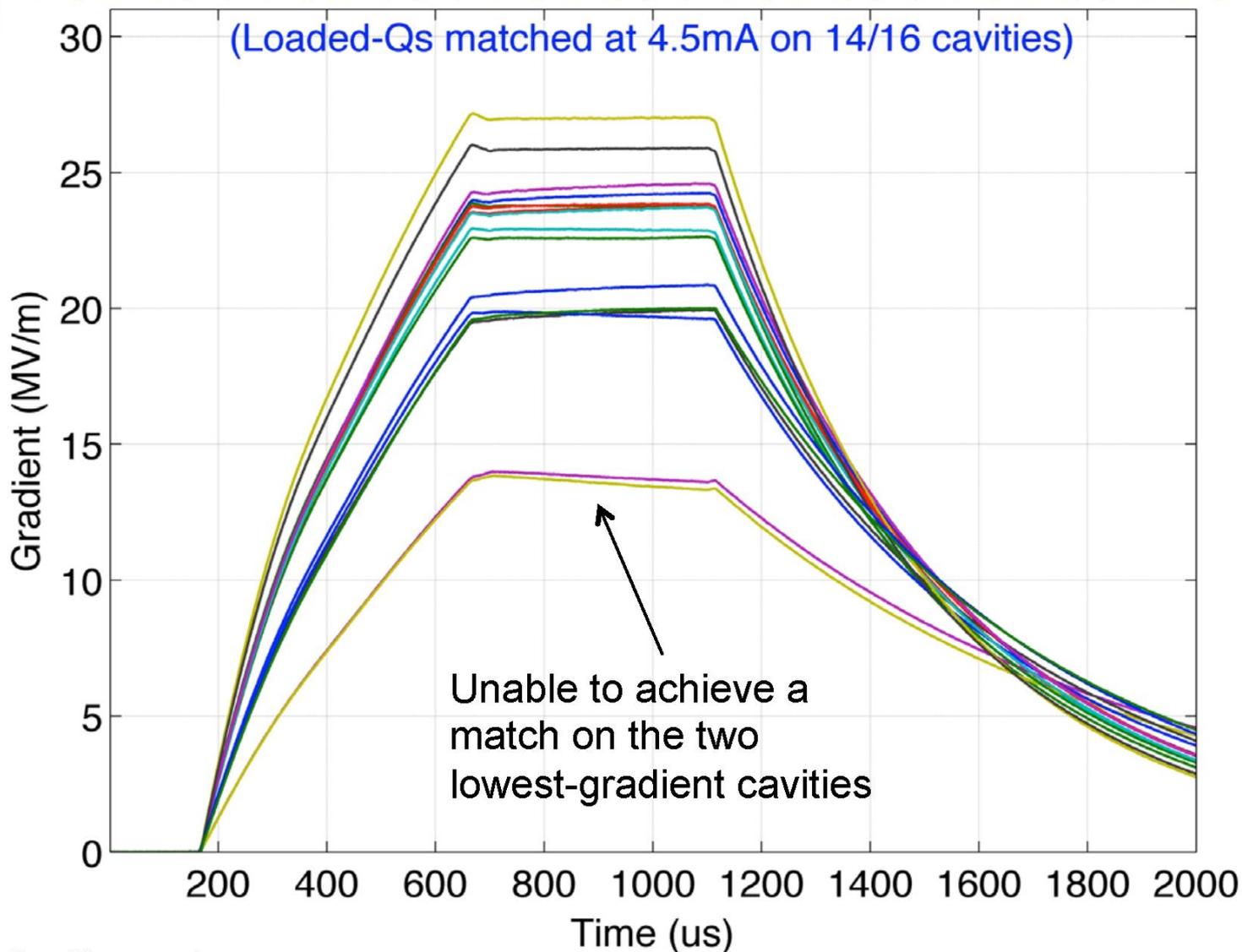
- From single RF source

Specifically: achieving constant gradients for each individual cavity during beam pulse

- to within few percent
- close to gradient limits
- 'Effective usable gradient'

ACC67 modules at FLASH have operating gradient spread around +/-25%

Flat gradient achieved at 360MV Vector Sum and beam current of 4.5mA (400us beam pulse)





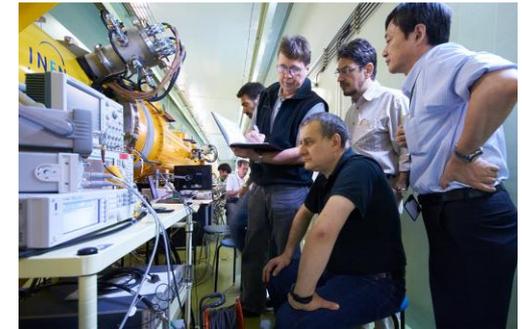
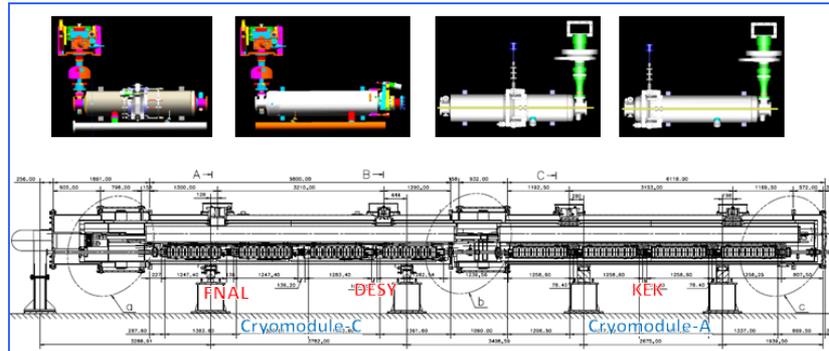
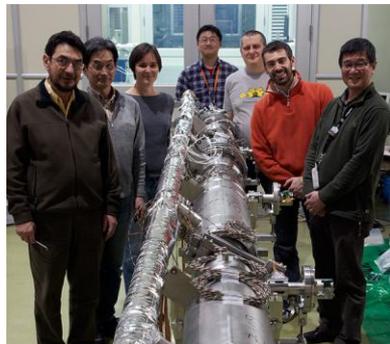
S1-Global Assembly/Test with Global Effort



DESY, FNAL, Jan., 2010



DESY, Sept. 2010



FNAL & INFN, July, 2010

INFN
and
FNAL
Feb.
2010



March, 2010



DESY, May, 2010



June, 2010 ~



S1-Global High Power Test

at STF/KEK, Sep., 2010 ~



With
Denis Kostin
(DESY) Sept. 2010

With
Yuriy Pischalnikov
Warren Schappert
(FNAL) Oct. 2010



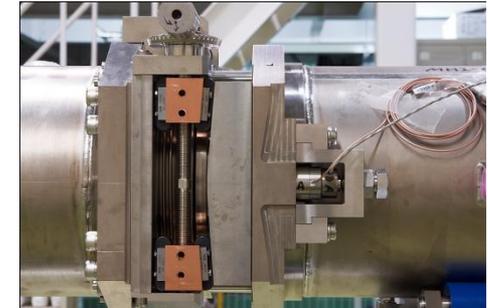
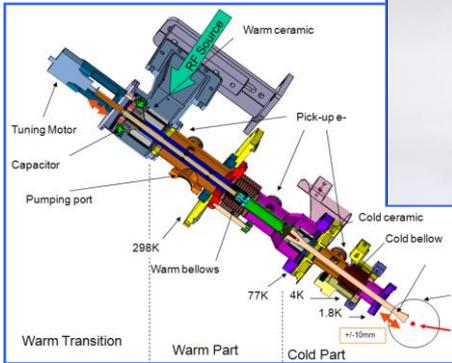
A. Yamamoto, SRF-110725



Advances in ILC-SRF



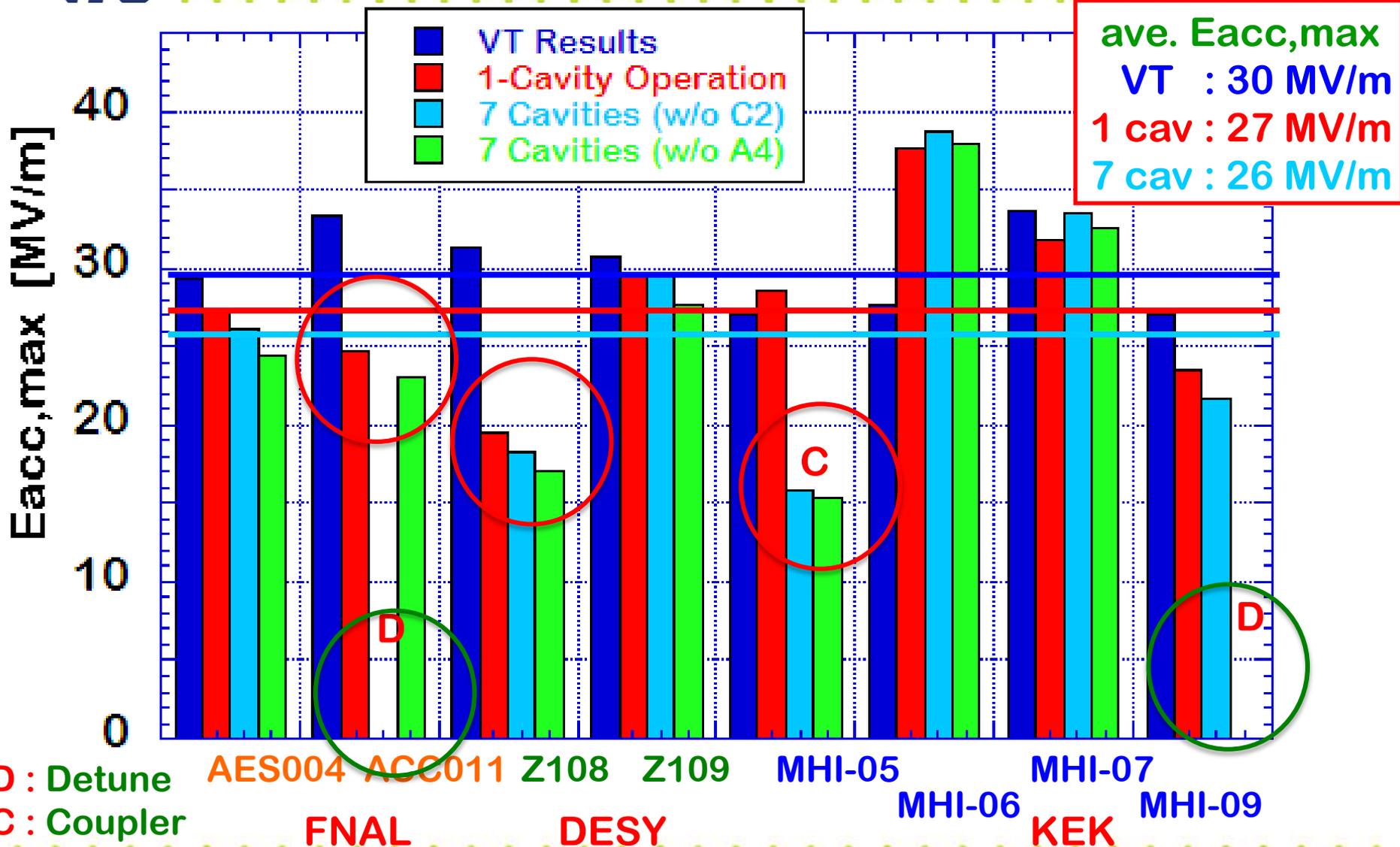
S1-Global: Demonstrations/evaluation of Various Couplers and Tuners



- Every coupler and tuner demonstrated, as expected, and be **applicable** for ILC cavities
- Finding various subjects to be further investigated and settled



Comparison of cavity performance

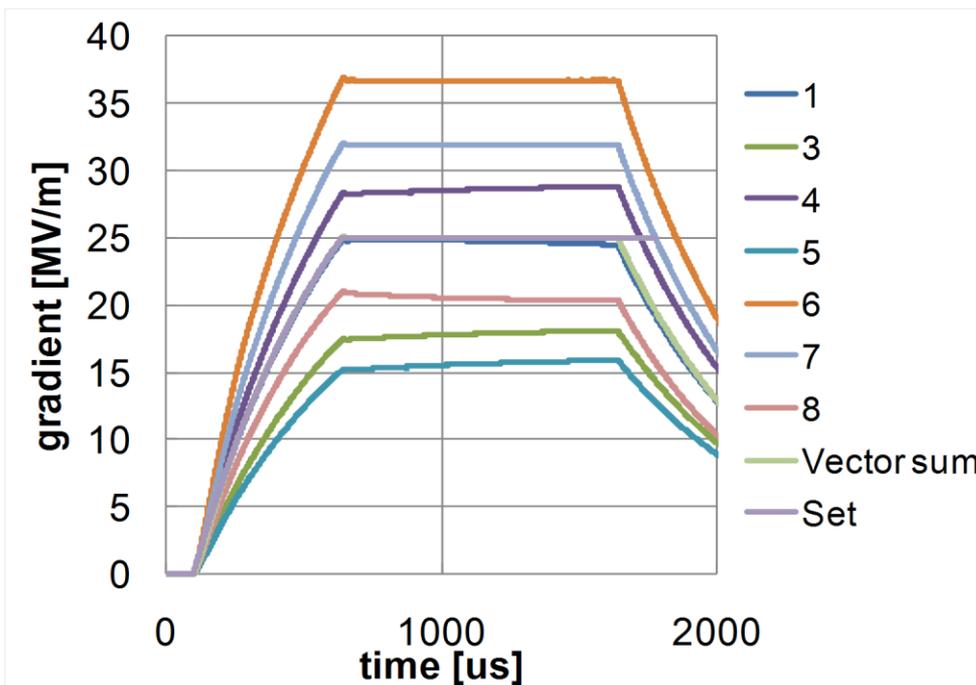


- Performance reduction in two cavities and one coupler
- Tuner mechanics trouble in two cavities

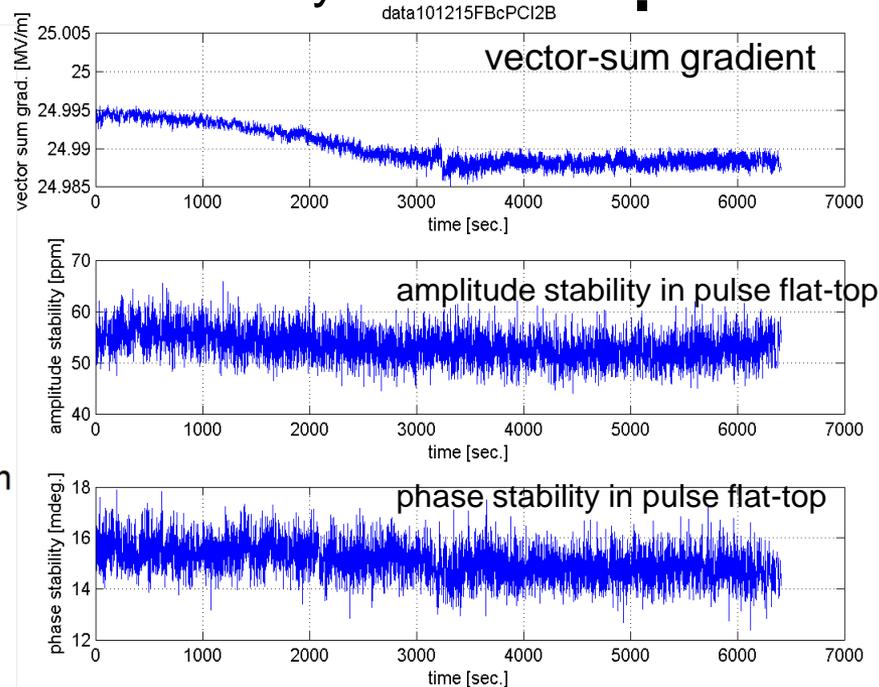
7-cavity operation by digital LLRF

LLRF stability study with 7 cavities operation at 25MV/m

Field Waveform of each cavity



Stability in 6300 sec



- Vector-sum stability: **24.995MV/m ~ 24.988MV/m (~0.03%)**
- Amplitude stability in pulse flat-top: **< 60ppm=0.006%rms**
- Phase stability in pulse flat-top: **< 0.0017 degree.rms**



Many Thanks for

Global Collaboration for S1-Global

A. Bosotti, C. Pagani, R. Paparella, P. Pierini,
INFN (Italy)

K. Jensch, D. Kostin, L. Lilje, A. Matheisen, W.-D. Moeller,
M. Schmoekel, P. Schilling, N. Walker, H. Weise,
DESY (Germany)

T. Arkan, S. Barbanotti, M. Battistoni, H. Carter,
M. Champion, A. Hocker, R. Kephart, J. Kerby, D. Mitchell,
Y. Pischalnikov, T.J. Peterson, M. Ross, W. Schappert,
B. Smith
FNAL (USA)

C. Adolphsen, C. Nantista, SLAC (USA)

M. Akemoto, S. Fukuda, K. Hara, H. Hayano,
N. Higashi, E. Kako,

H. Katagiri, Y. Kojima, Y. Kondo, T.
Matsumoto, S. Michizono, T. Miura,
H. Nakai, H. Nakajima, K. Nakanishi, S.

Noguchi, N. Ohuchi, T. Saeki,

M. Satoh, T. Shishido, T. Shidara, T.
Takenaka, A. Terashima,

N. Toge, K. Tsuchiya, K. Watanabe, S.
Yamaguchi,

A. Yamamoto, Y. Yamamoto, K. Yokoya,
KEK (Japan)



Advances in ILC-SRF



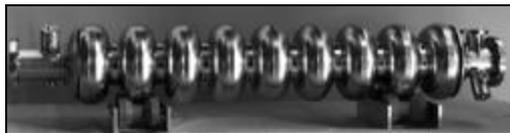
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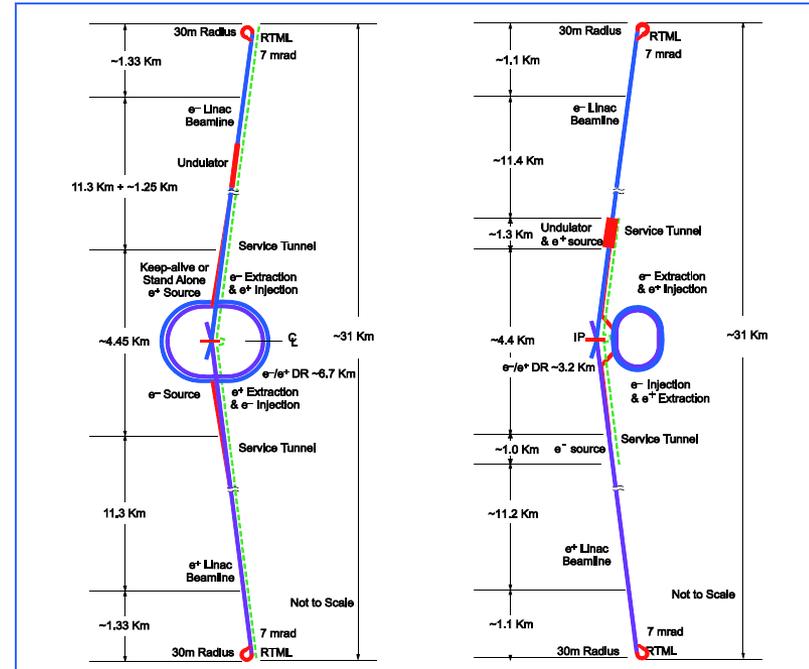


SCRF-ML Technology Required

RDR Parameters	Value
C.M. Energy	500 GeV
Peak luminosity	$2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Beam Rep. rate	5 Hz
Pulse time duration	1 ms
Average beam current	9 mA (in pulse)
Av. field gradient	31.5 MV/m
# 9-cell cavity	14,560
# cryomodule	1,680
# RF units	560

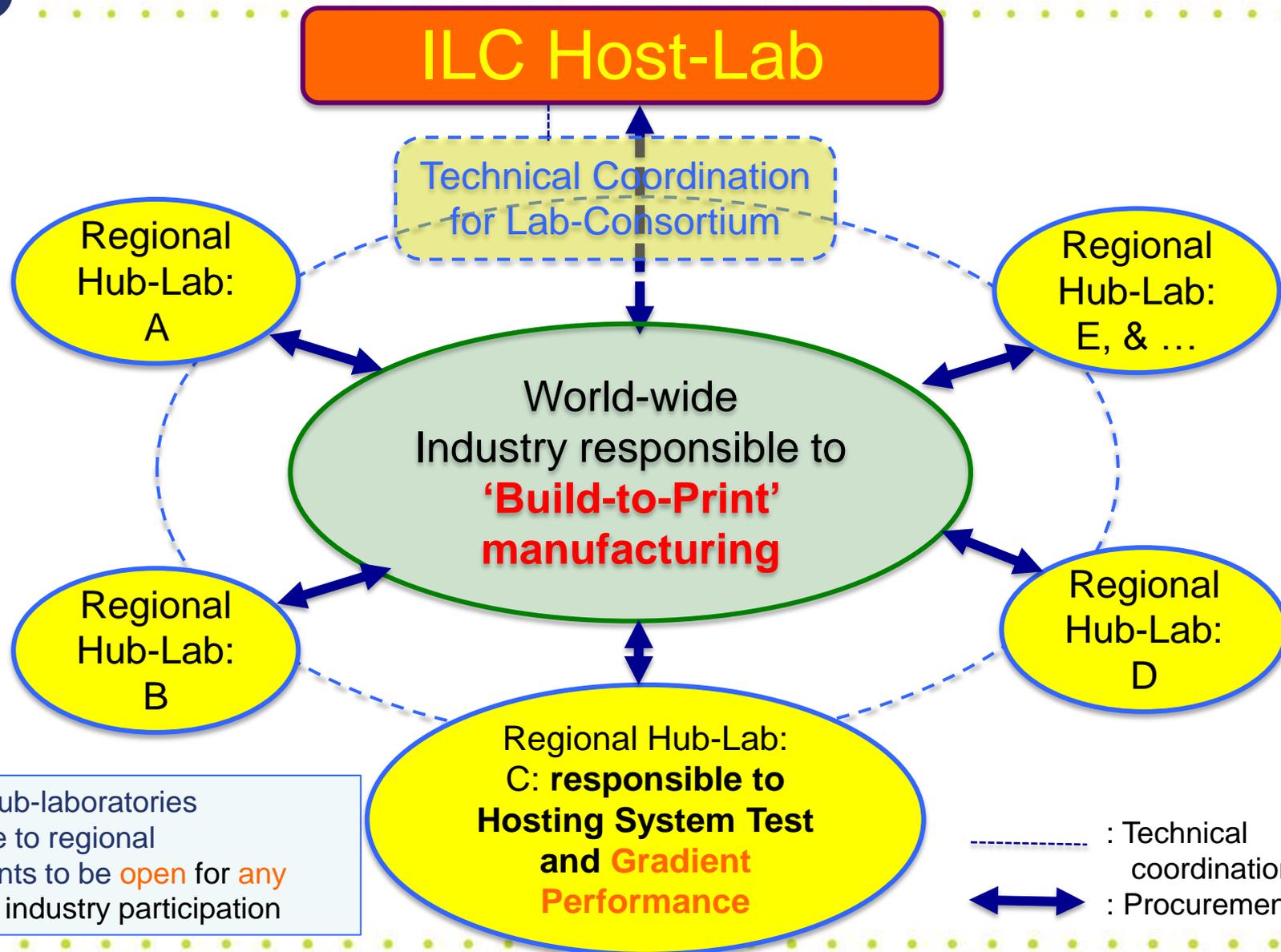


RDR → SB2009





SCRF Procurement/Manufacturing Model



Regional hub-laboratories responsible to regional procurements to be open for any world-wide industry participation

----- : Technical coordination link
↔ : Procurement link



Communication with Industry in 2011

- Visit factories, and Request for information
 - **Based on currently available manufacturing technology and available information with worldwide industry**
 - Assume the EXFEL 'build-to-print' specifications as a common reference, and
 - Allow 'plug-compatible' alternate designs with the cost equivalent or more effective production and/or better performance
- Requests for information to companies
 1. **Cost comparisons: 20/50/100 % in 3 or 6 year production ?**
 2. **Factory-site location: company or laboratory ?**
 3. **Sharing responsibilities for the cost-effective production ?**
 4. **Deliverables with 'build-to-print' fabrication?**
 5. **Consortium to be considered or not**



Visiting Companies in Progress

(and further plan)

	Date	Company	Place	Technical subject
1	2/8	Hitachi	Tokyo (JP)	Cavity/Cryomodule
2	2/8	Toshiba	Yokohana (JP)	Cavity/Cryomodule, Magnet
3	2/9	MHI	Kobe (JP)	Cavity / (Cryomodule)
4	2/9	Tokyo-Denkai	Tokyo (JP)	Material (Nb)
5	2/18	OTIC	NingXia (CN)	Material (Nb, NbTi, Ti)
6	3/3	(Zanon) mtg at INFN	Verona (IT)	Cavity/(Cryomodule)
7	3/4	RI	Koeln (DE)	Cavity (Cryomodule)
8	3/14, (4/8)	AES	Medford, NY (US)	Cavity (Cryomodule)
9	3/15, (4/7)	Niowave	Lansing, MI (US)	Cavity/ (Cryomodule)
10	4/6	PAVAC	Vancouver (CA)	Cavity, EBW-machine
11	4/25	ATI Wah-Chang	Albany, OR (US)	Material (Nb, Nb-Ti, Ti)
12	4/27	Plansee	Ruette (AS)	Material (Nb, Nb-Ti, Ti)
13	5/24	SDMS	Sr. Romans (FR)	Cavity, Vessel, joint
14	7/6	Heraeus	Hanau (DE)	Material (Nb, Nb-Ti, Ti)
15	9/14	Zanon	Verona (IT)	Cryomodule
16	11/16	SST	Munchen (DE)	EBW-machine



The 2nd workshop on SCRF

Technology and Industrialization for the ILC

as a satellite meeting of SRF 2011

- Date: July 24, 2011
- Place: Chicago
- Agenda:
 - Introduction
 - Reports from SCRF cavity/cryomodule industry
 - Reports from SC material vendor
 - Comments from Potential Regional Hub-laboratory
 - Discussions on the ILC SCRF industrialization model
- Note:
 - Open for everybody,
 - **Many Industrial participations acknowledged**





Workshop Objectives

- Exchange information:
 - efforts on cost-effective SCRF cavity/cryomodule **production** and quality control
- Discuss on:
 - optimum industrialization models for ILC including the scale, time, and site,
 - sharing responsibilities between industry and laboratories, and/or industry and industry,
 - how to manage industrial constraint/regulation and to coordination it in global scale
- Provide:
 - advices for the ILC TDR and cost-estimate.

(continued)

- ILC SRF cavity R&D beyond 2012

- **Importance**

- Maintain “global” nature for coherence
- Project oriented, targeted R&D, benchmarked progress
- Resource sharing, cross-region experience exchange

- **ILC: driver for high gradient SRF cavity technology**

- Pursuit of ultimate gradient continues to motivate innovation
- Gradient success continues to benefit SRF based accelerators

year	# of >35 MV/m 9-cell cavities	# of labs capable of 35 MV/m processing	# of Industrial manufacturers capable of 35 MV/m fabrication
2006	10	1 DESY	2 ACCEL, ZANON
2011	41	4 DESY, JLAB, FNAL, KEK and others joining soon	4 RI, ZANON, AES, MHI, and others joining soon

for possible ILC 1 TeV Upgrade

- High gradient
 - Shape: LL/ICHIRO, RE, LSF – **on going**
 - Processing: Mechanical polishing – **on going**
 - Material
 - Large grain – **on going**
 - Nb/Cu laminate – **needs re-start**
 - Multi-layer and material beyond Nb – **to be encouraged**
- High Q0
 - Large grain – **on going**
 - ALD over coating – **R&D started**
- Suppress field emission
 - CO2 snow cleaning – **on going**
 - HOM can cleaning – **R&D started**

- SRF 1.3 GHz cavity R&D progressed
 - **9-cell cavity Gradient R&D:**
 - Maximum gradient reaching > 45 MV/m (w/ large-grain)
 - Production-yield progressed in ILC Global data-base:
 - ~ 20 % at 35 MV/m in 2008 to ~ 60 % at 35 MV/m in 2011
 - **Cavity-string performance in Cryomodule**
 - FLASH/PXFEL-1: reached <32 MV/m
 - NML: in progress
 - S1-Global: reached <26 MV/m with 7 cavity-string
 - **Superconducting accelerator system test**
 - FLASH: progressing in acceleration for 9 mA demonstration
- Industrialization study in progress
 - **in close communication with industry**
- Further high-gradient R&D after TDR being prepared,
 - **for possible 1-TeV upgrade**