

SRF Advances for ATLAS and Other $\beta < 1$ Applications

15th International Conference on RF Superconductivity

Speaker: Mike Kelly

Physics Division

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Outline and SRF Group

Outline

- I. Background (Where are we now?)
- II. Key developments at ANL for $\beta < 1$ Applications

Reduced β SRF Team at ANL

Scott Gerbick – **WEIOA03**, Electropolishing

Zachary Conway – **FRIOA02**, Tuners for low- β

Peter Ostroumov - **MOPO026**, Half-wave for FRIB

Tom Reid - **TUPO021**, EP at ANL

Ryan Murphy - **TUPO034**, ANL HPR for various cavities

Brahim Mustapha - **MOPO044**, HWR Optimization

Mark Kedzie

Michael O'Toole

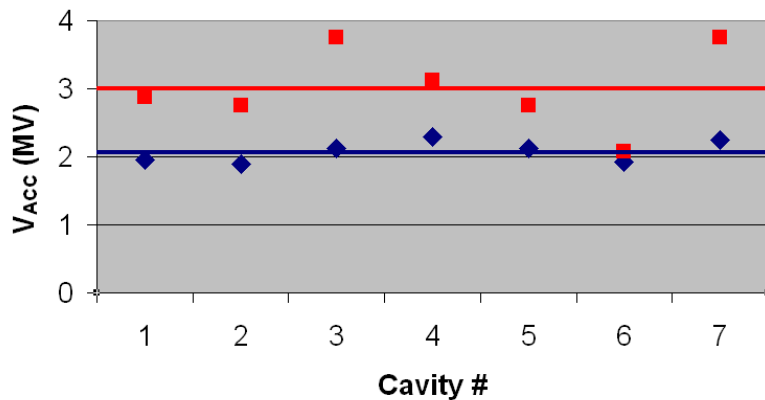


I. Present Low- β Technology for ATLAS

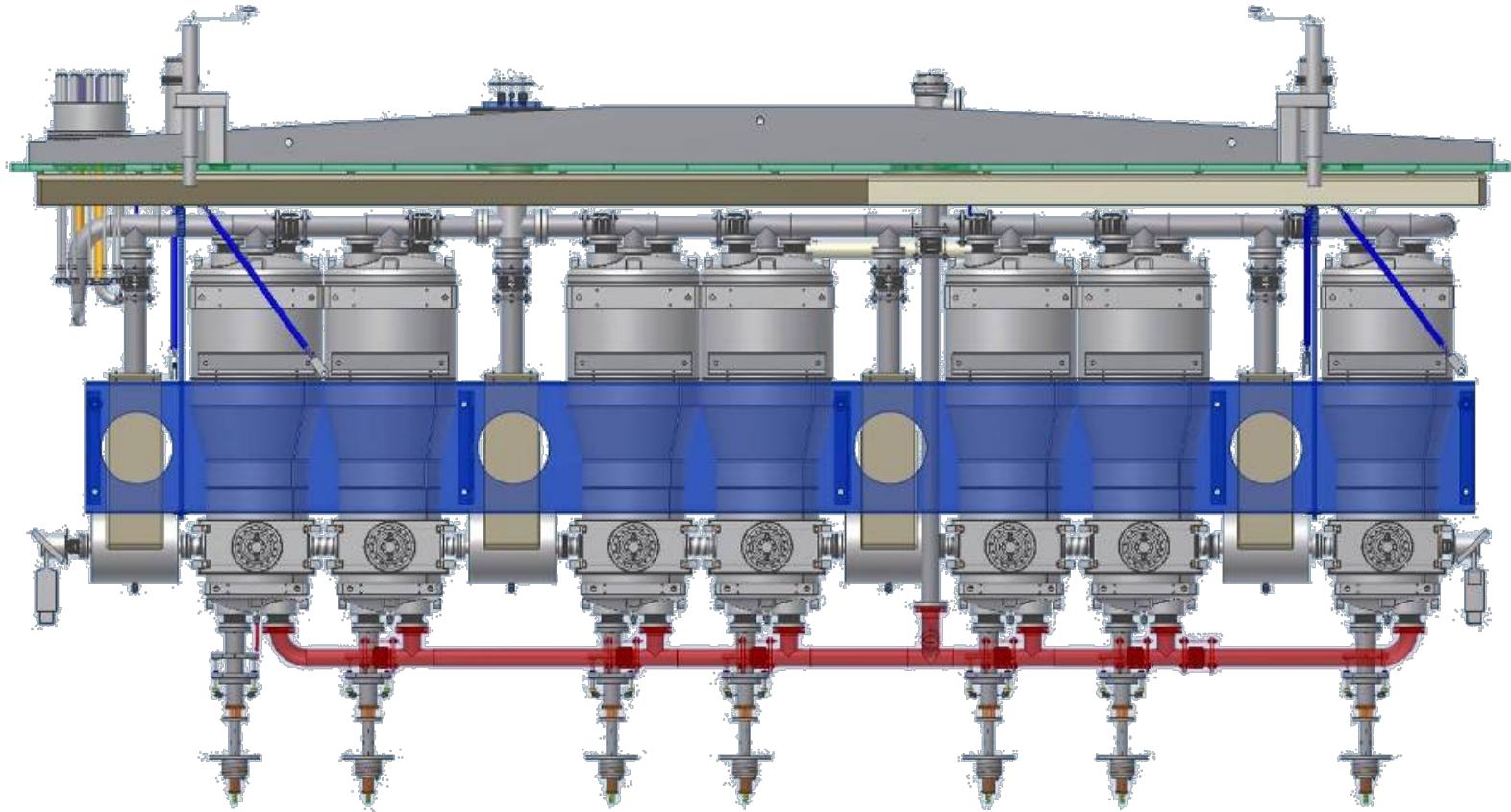
- 2009 Cryomodule; seven $\beta=0.15$ **quarter-wave cavities** added to the ATLAS heavy ion linac
- Separate cavity vacuum space
- Maximum voltages of **3.75 MV per cavity** have been achieved ($E_{\text{PEAK}} = 48 \text{ MV/m}$, $B_{\text{PEAK}} = 88 \text{ mT}$)
- Real gradient for operational cavities of **14.5 MV in 4.6 m module length**; highest for any SC linac in this range of beta



Accelerating Voltage



I. 2012 ATLAS Intensity Upgrade Cryomodule

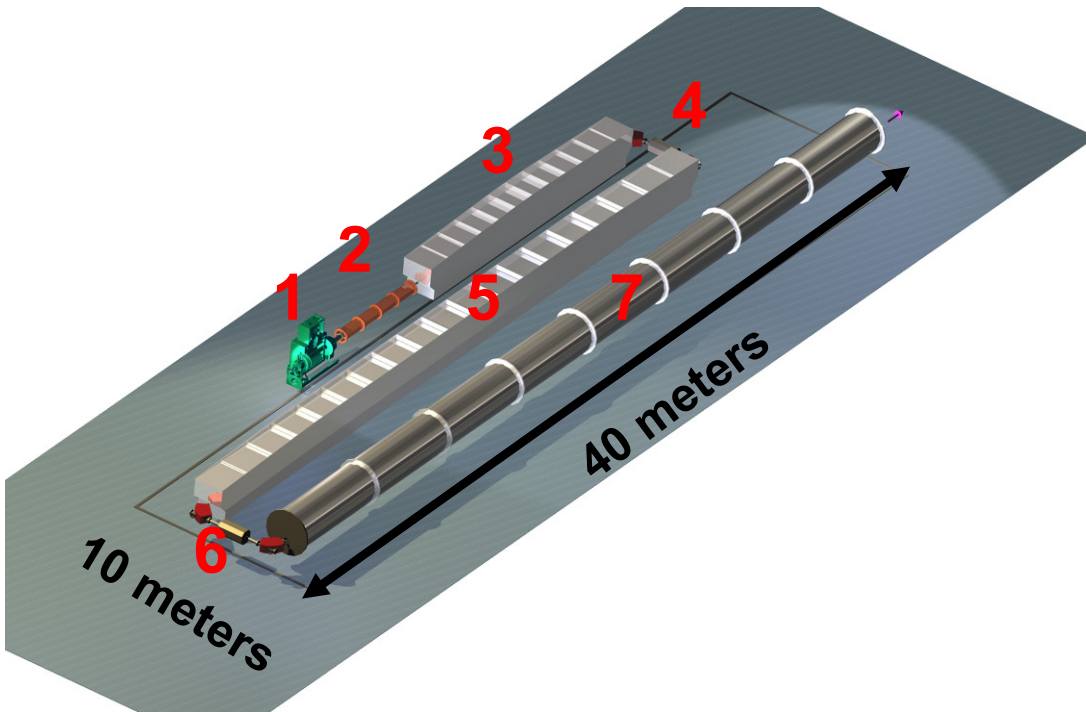


- Seven $\beta=0.077$ quarter-wave cavities, four 9-Tesla SC solenoids, (Plus one R&D cavity!)
- 17.5 MV in 5 meter module length – replaces 3 split-ring modules
- High voltage per cavity + compact lattice $\rightarrow$ Most accelerator/\$ for ATLAS
- 4 kW cw high-power rf coupler (essentially no heating in initial tests to 3 kW)

I. Compact Proton Linac Using High-performance SC Cavities

1 GeV Proton Linac - 40 meter footprint

Key assumption: all cavities with $B_{PEAK}=120\text{ mT}$

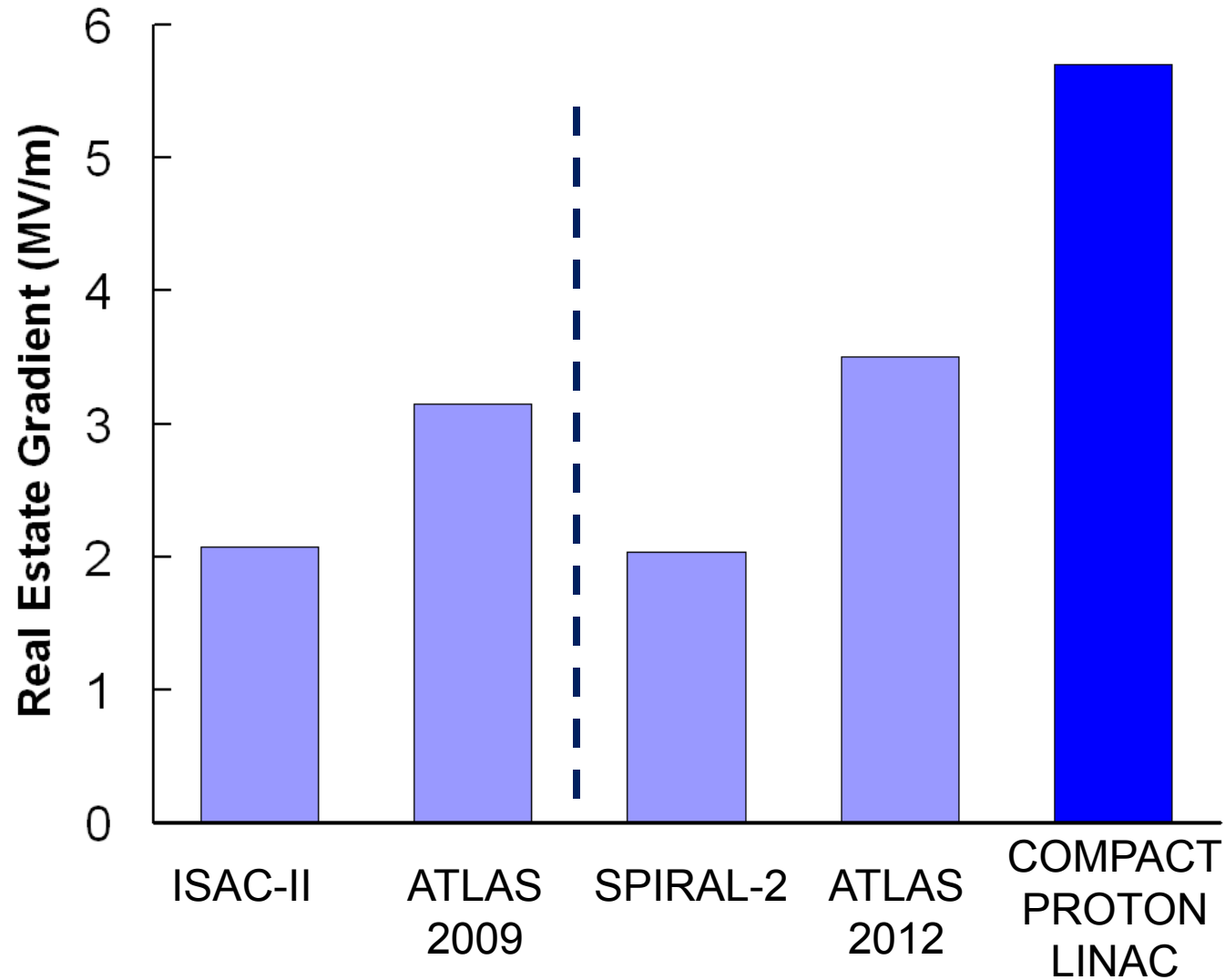


Section	Description	Length	Proton beam energy
1	Ion Source	1 m	25 keV
2	RFQ	4.0 m	1.5 MeV
3	3 QWR, 20 HWR	11.5 m	144 MeV
4	Bend 1	1.2 m	144 MeV
5	21 Spoke	27.1 m	461 MeV
6	Bend II	1.2 m	461 MeV
7	24 E-cell (650 MHz)	32.9 m	1016 MeV

Application to: ADS, Medicine, National Security, Basic Science



I. Real Estate Gradient for Today's State-of-the-Art ($\beta \sim 0.6-.15$)



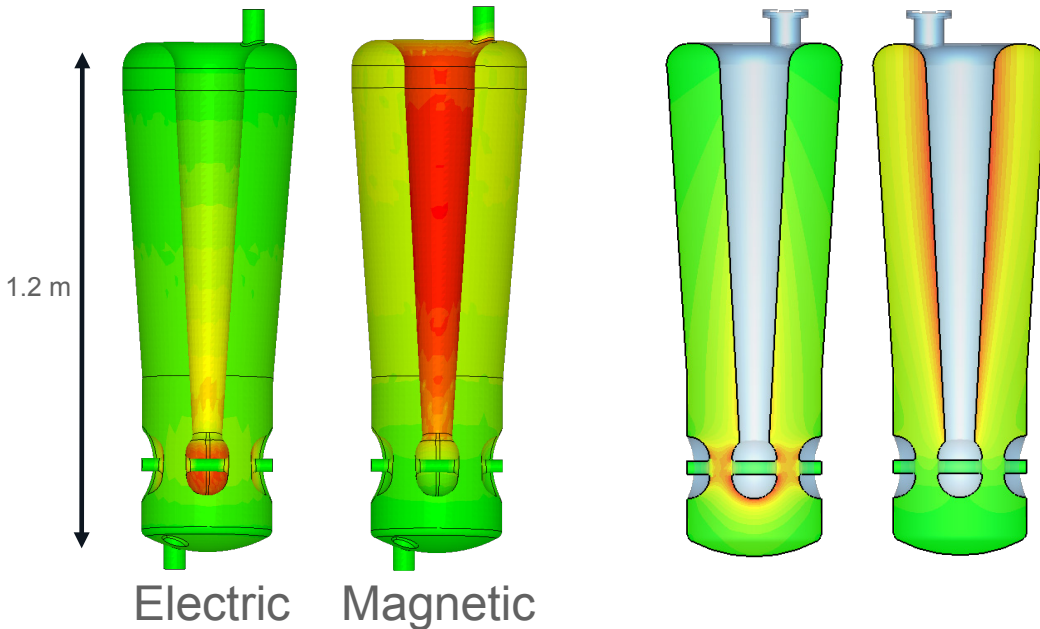
Part II. Key Technical Developments at ANL for Low- β SC Cavities



II. Electromagnetic Design for a Quarter-wave Cavity

Surface Fields

RF Volume Fields

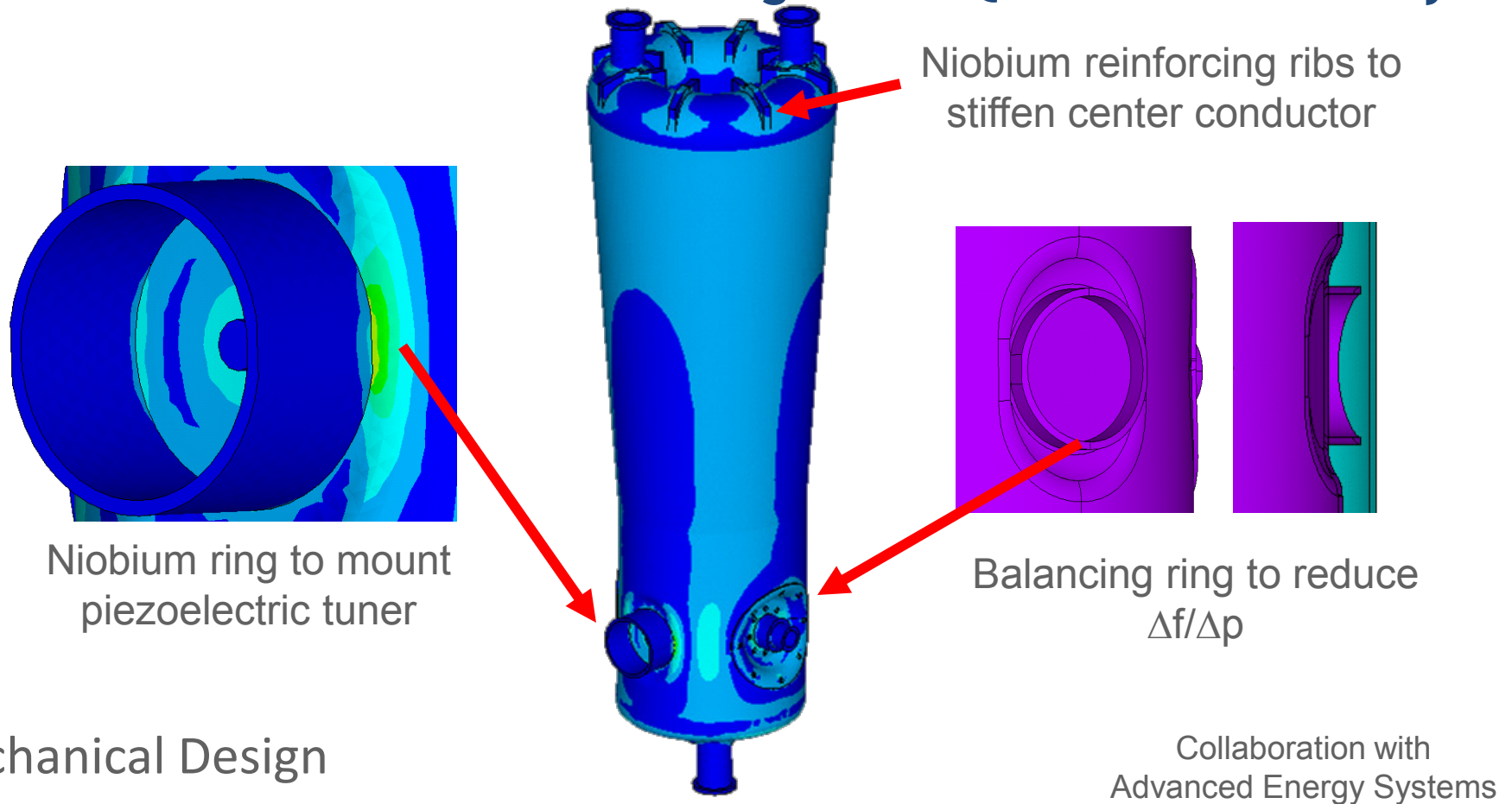


Parameter	Value	Units
Frequency	72.750	MHz
Peak Beta	0.077	
QRs	26.4	Ohm
R/Q	576	Ohm
$\beta\lambda$	31.75	cm
Design Voltage	2.5	MV
$\Delta f / \Delta E_{acc}^2$	-1.9	Hz/(MV/m) ²
$\Delta f / \Delta P$	-2.6	Hz/Torr
Tuning Sensitivity	~8	kHz/mm
At $E_{acc} = 1$ MV/m		
Stored Energy	0.375	Joule
E_{peak}	5.16	MV/m
B_{peak}	7.62	mT

Electromagnetic Design

- Minimize surface fields consistent with fabrication/processing/cleaning
- Steering corrected drift-tube face to eliminate beam steering
- Tapered outer housing reduces B_{PEAK} by ~20% compared to cylindrical outer housing

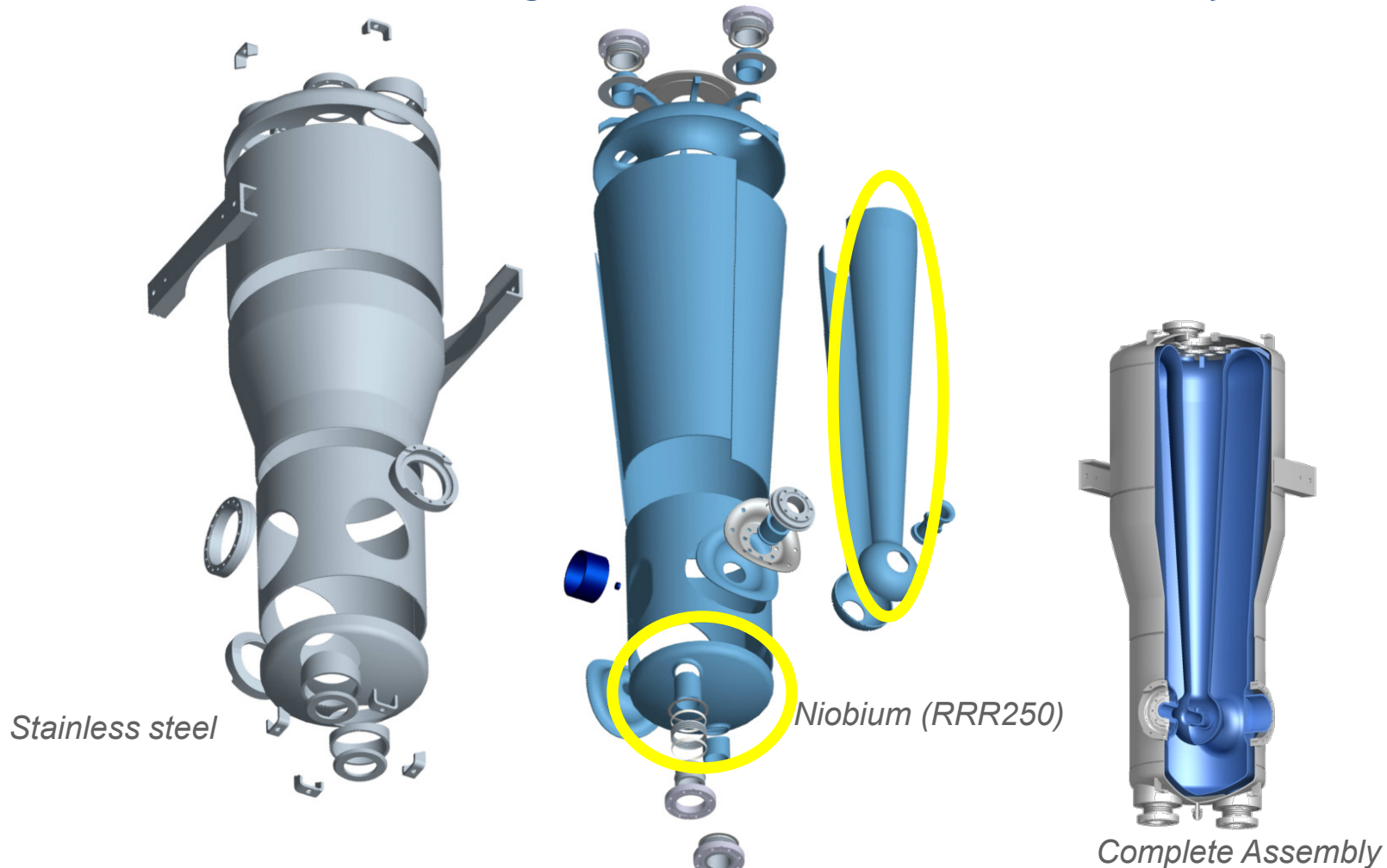
II. Mechanical Design for a Quarter-wave Cavity



Mechanical Design

- ATLAS operates at 4 Kelvin, therefore should:
 - **Nearly eliminate helium pressure sensitivity by design** $\Delta f/\Delta p = -2.6 \text{ Hz/Torr}$
 - Increase pendulum mode frequency with appropriate stiffening
 - Essentially eliminate pendulum mode by tuning, Zachary Conway – FRIOA02

II. Parts design for ANL Low-Beta SC Cavity



- Niobium is hydroformed or deep drawn all with blended transitions
- Stainless steel helium vessel assembled around the e-beam welded niobium cavity
- No demountable flanges; ports at ends of cavity for electropolishing and cleaning

II. Cavity Fabrication by Wire EDM



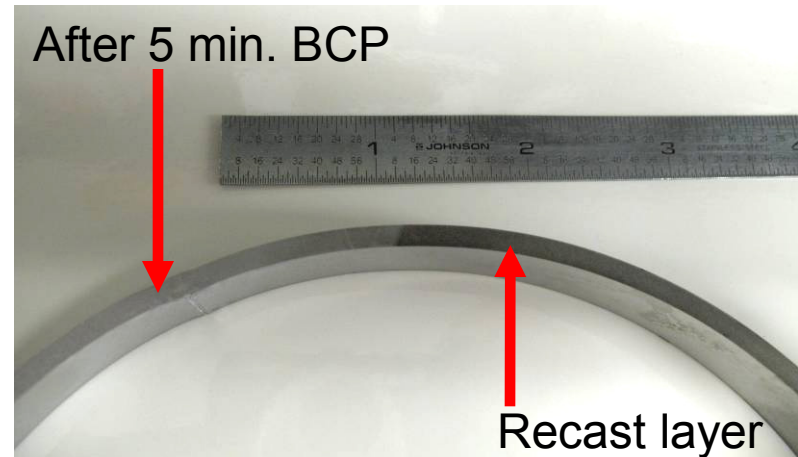
Wire EDM at
Adron

II. Cavity Fabrication by Wire EDM

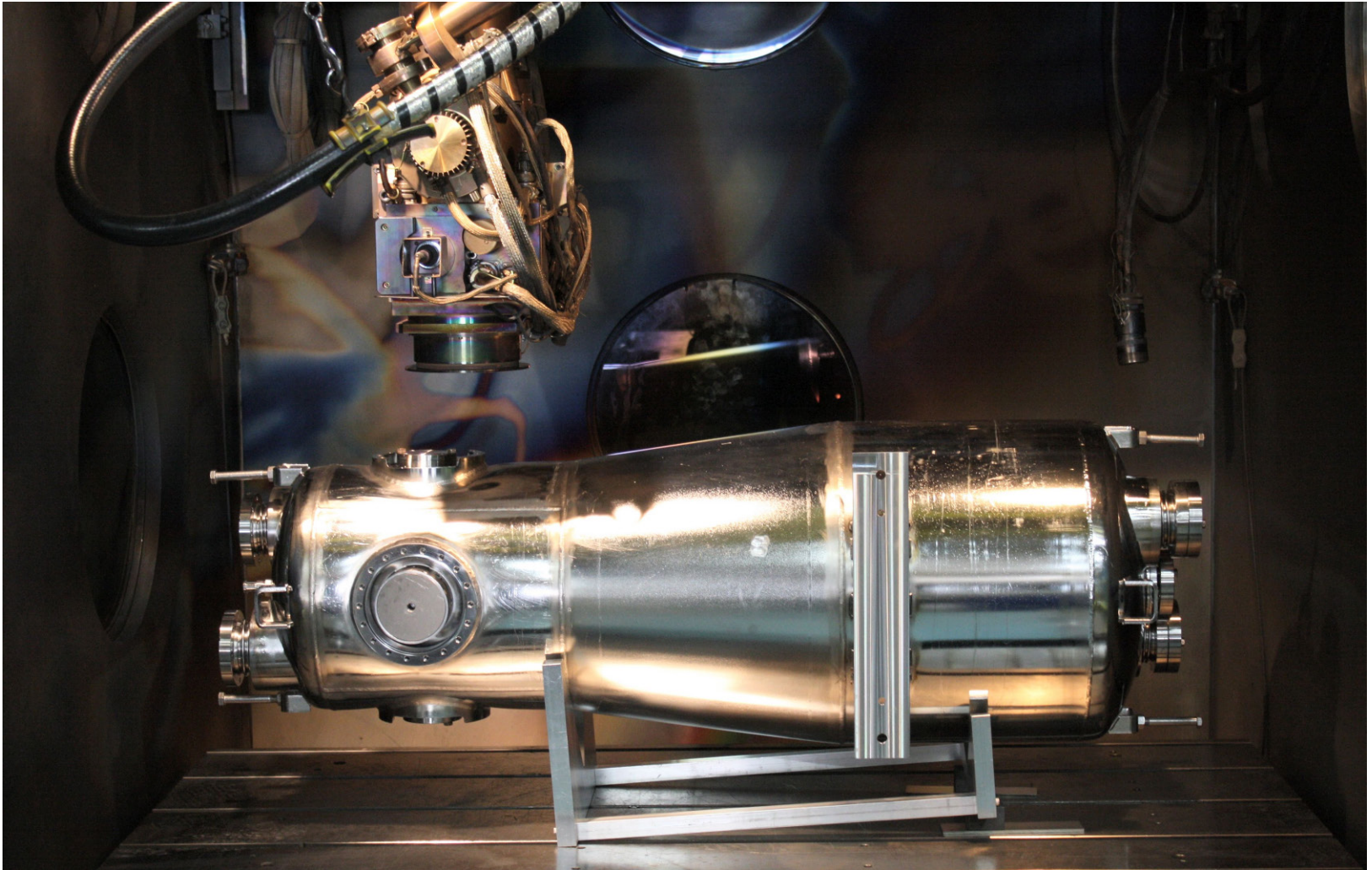
- *Essentially no possibility for inclusions – eliminate source of weld problems*
- *Nothing to support the notion that* “Wire EDM is a filthy process”
- Recast layer only 5 microns thick
 - Oxide of brass and niobium
 - Completely removed with a 5 minute BCP; not removed easily by EP
- Hydrogen degassing is necessary anyway

Other Features of Wire EDM:

- 300 micron thick wire; 350 micron curf (width of cut)
- 25 micron dimensional tolerances
- Can slice (like bread machine) or drop down from above with “sinker EDM”
- Various brass alloys with different cutting speeds
- Example: Cuts a 30 cm diameter 3 mm thick niobium cylinder in 3 hours



II. Final Weld on Helium Vessel (ASME stamped)



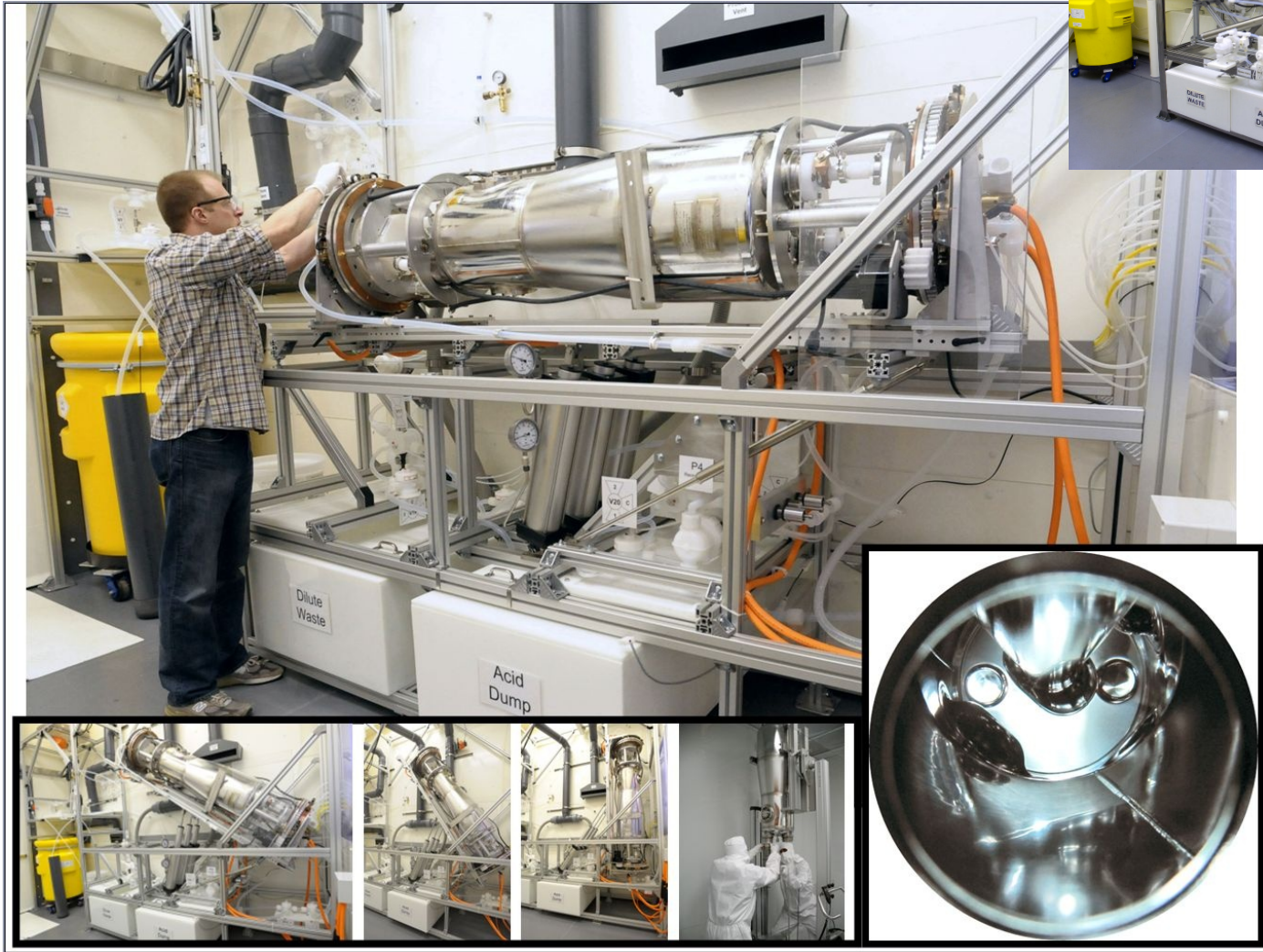
Stainless jacket
at Meyer Tool

Welding at
Sciaky



II. Key Technical Development for a Low-Beta SC Cavity

- A New Electropolishing System For Low-Beta SC Cavities - WEIOA03, S.M. Gerbick (ANL)

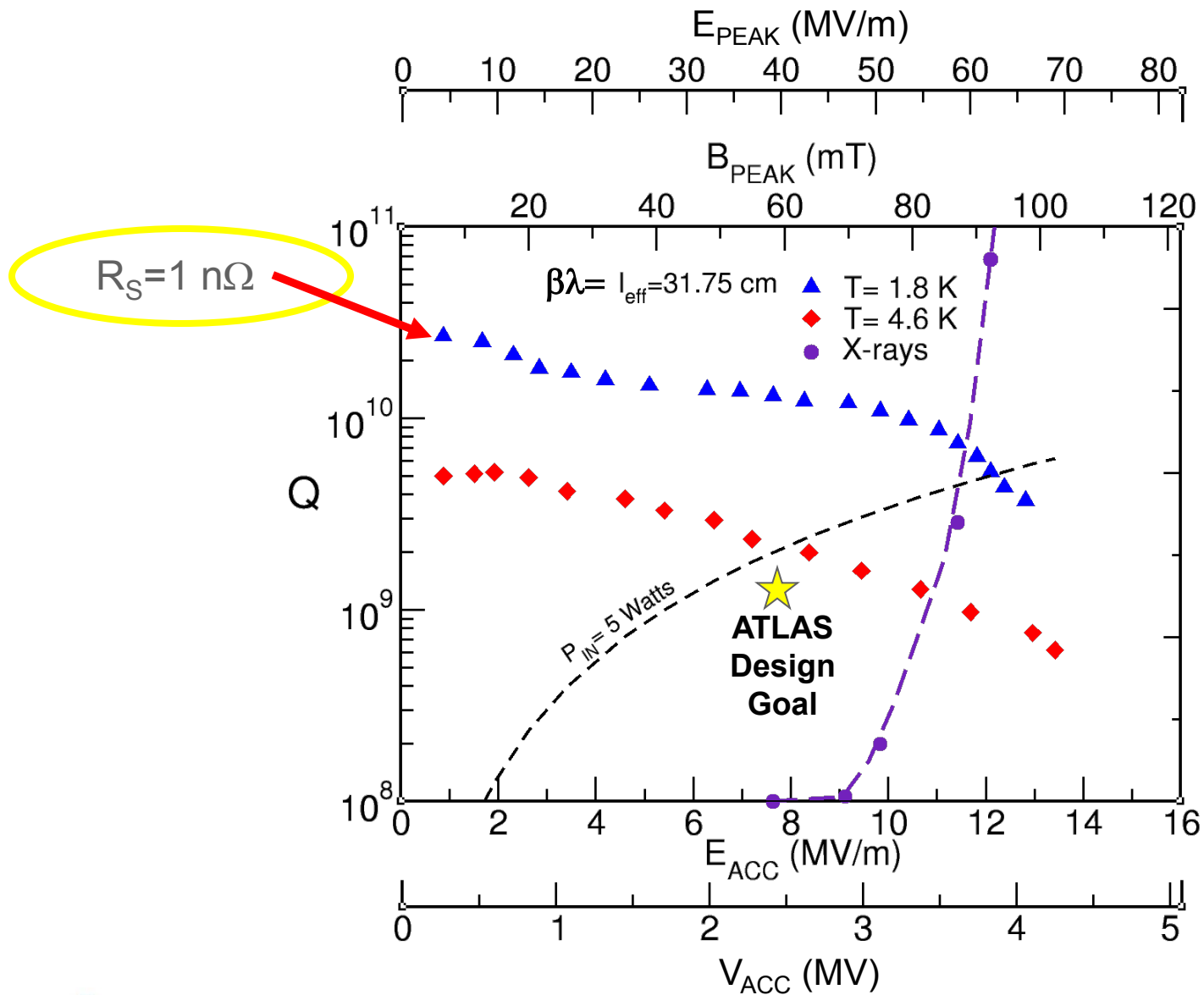


II. ANL Recipe for Prototype Low- β Cavity Surface Processing

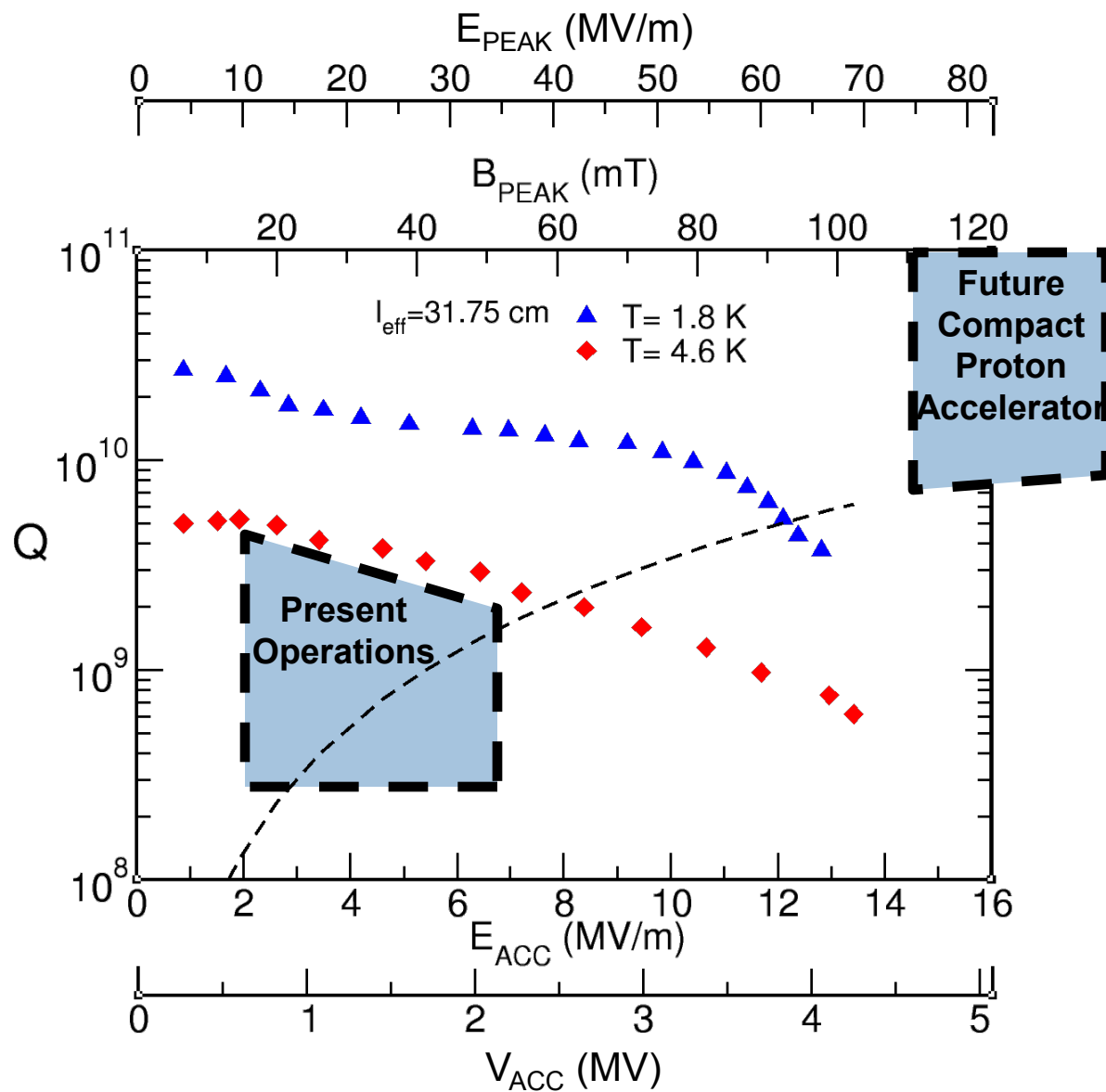
- Welding
 - BCP weld preparation – 5-8 minutes, $T < 18^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Exterior BCP of 5 minutes on all niobium surfaces, $T < 18^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Pre-weld manual HPR on weld surfaces, class 1000 bag; un-bag in chamber
- Ultrasonic cleaning
 - 1 hour in DI water @ 60°C 1% Liquinox
- Electropolishing
 - 150 microns in two 6-hour procedures
- High-pressure water rinsing
 - 4 hours total @ 11 lpm using 0.04 micron filtered DI water (1 hour per coupling port)
- Drying and Clean Assembly
 - 24 hours drying @ class 100
 - Assembly in class 100 area
- *In-situ 120°C bake (complete but not yet tested)*
- *Bake at 600°C for 10 hours for hydrogen degassing/light EP (to be performed)*



II. Test Results for Prototype 72 MHz QWR



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Summary

- Major improvements in SRF technology for $\beta < 1$ linacs in the last decade
 - Sophisticated designs
 - Clean room techniques; high-quality EP
 - Improved cavity performance
- New directions for SC ion linacs
 - Upgrades and new machines for basic science
 - Very high intensity CW light ion drivers for medicine, national security, and accelerator driven systems
- The ANL approach
 - Low frequency optimized cavities
 - Large voltage gain per cavity, low rf losses
 - High real estate gradient
- High-performance SC Cavities well positioned for next generation of high-current CW ion linacs

