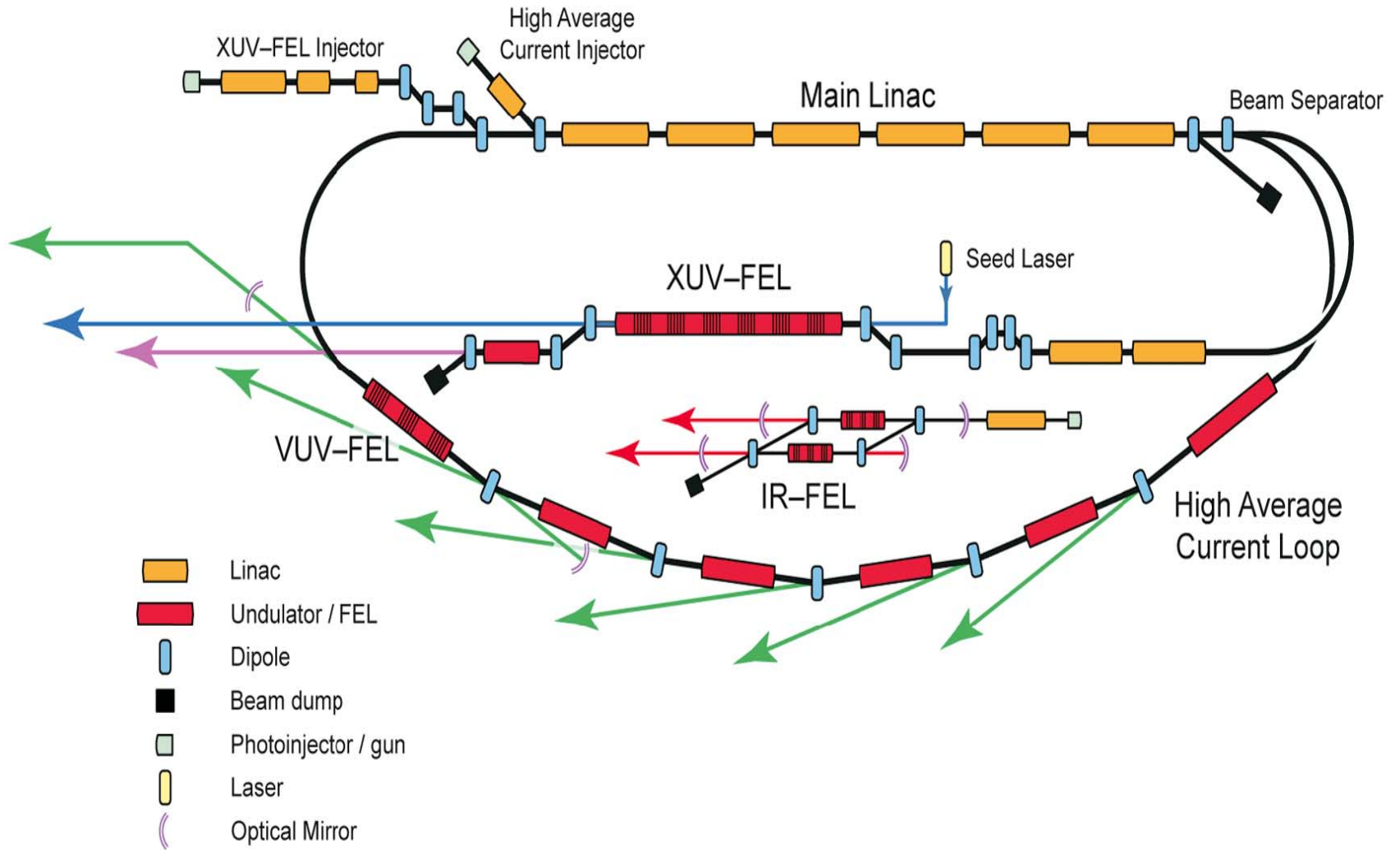


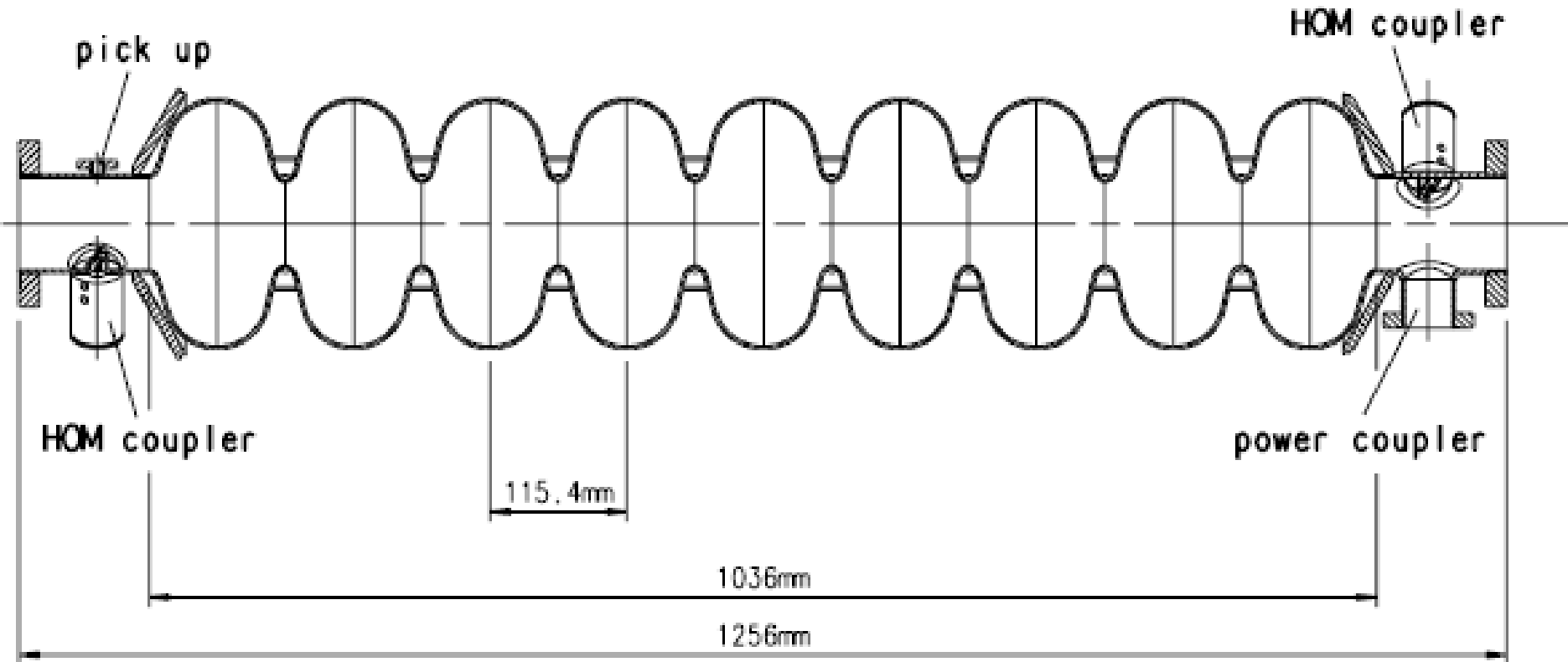
# What are the Optimal Parameters for Superconducting Cavities of an ERL Light Source?

Mike Dykes

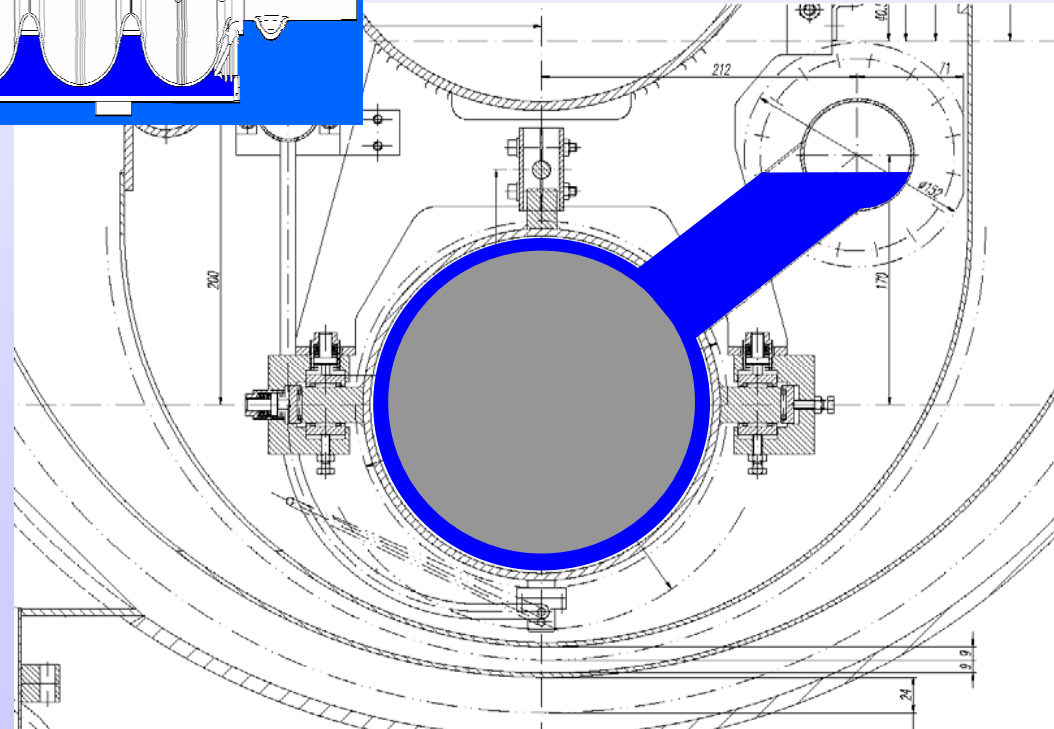
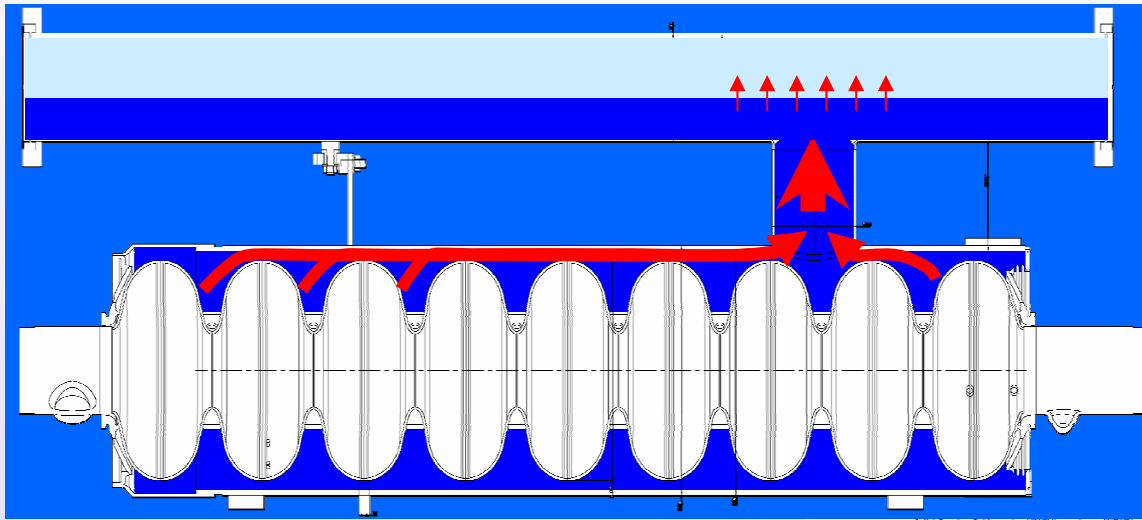
- Gradient &  $Q_0$ 
  - Frequency
  - Operating Temperature
- HOMs
- Coupling  $Q_{\text{Ext}}$ 
  - Couplers
- Tuners
  - RF Control
  - Microphonics



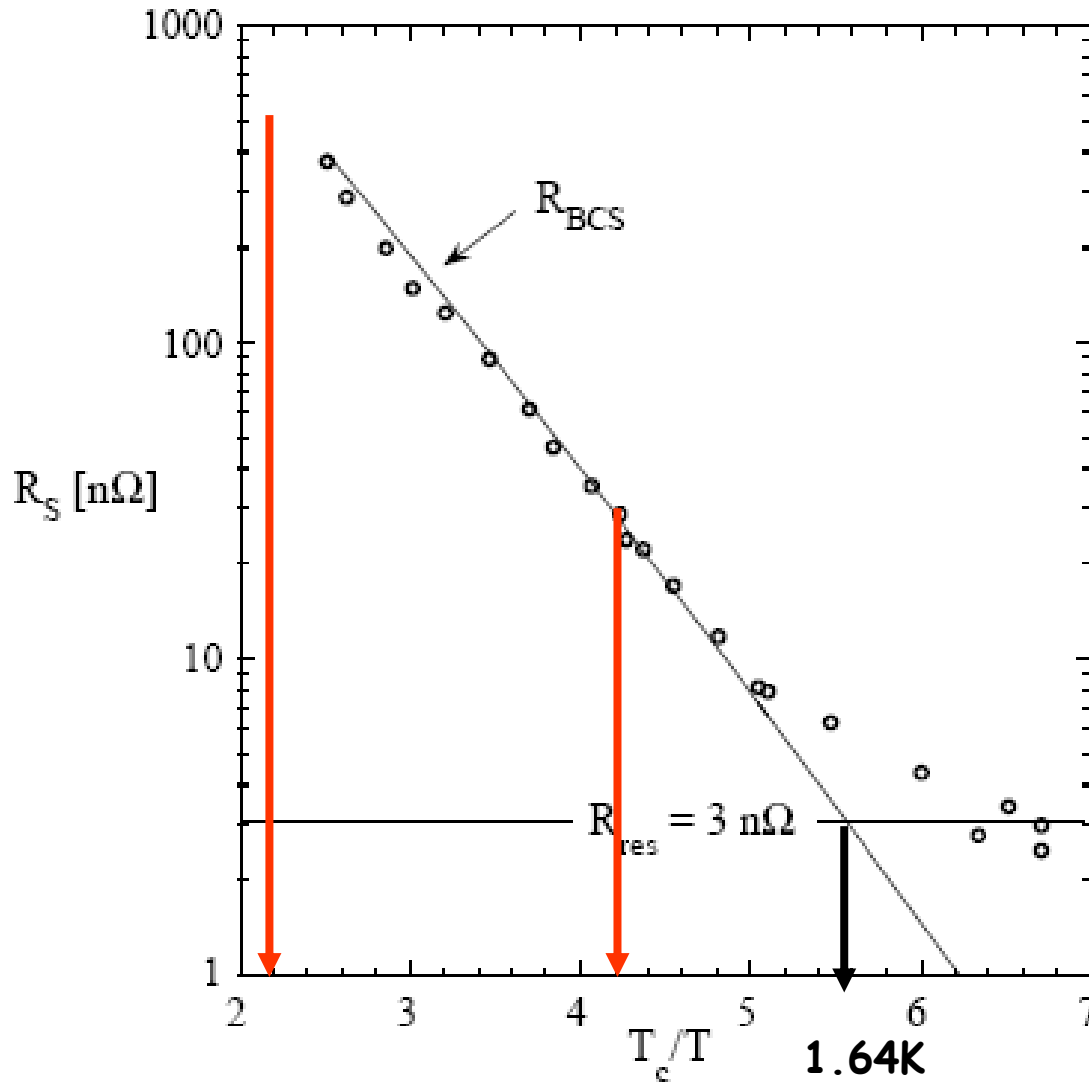
- Need 20MV/m with  $Q_0 = 10^{10}$
- Why?
  - Dynamic losses
  - Cost optimisation



# Accelerating Gradient



For CW operation, TESLA module needs to be modified to give more LH<sub>2</sub> flow. Need larger diameter spout and two phase line



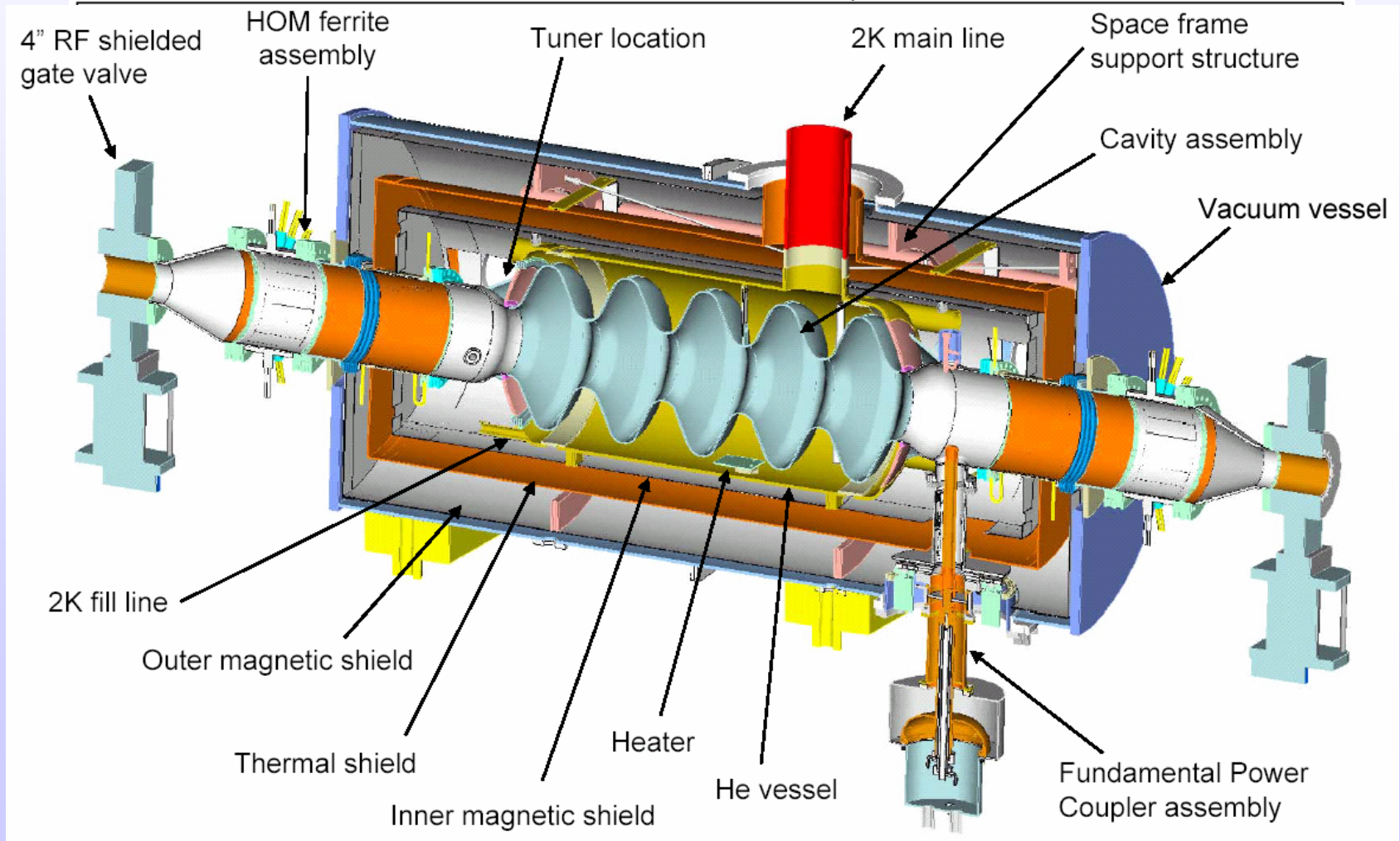
$R_{BCS}$  for 9 cell  
TESLA Cavity

$$R_{res} = 3 n\Omega;$$

$$Q_0 = 10^{11}$$

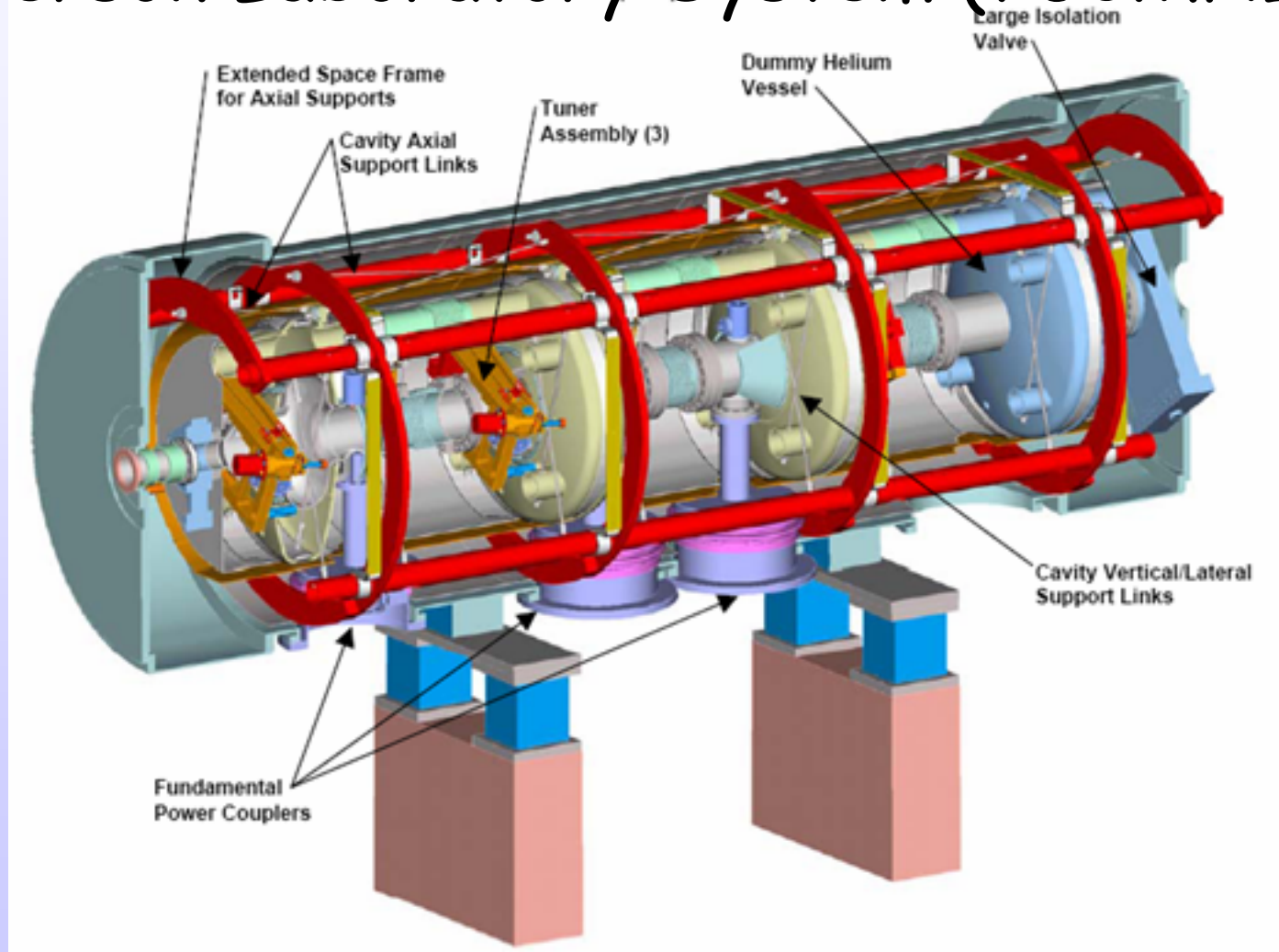
$T_c$  for niobium  
is 9.2 K

## Brookhaven National Lab System (700MHz)





## Jefferson Laboratory System (750MHz)



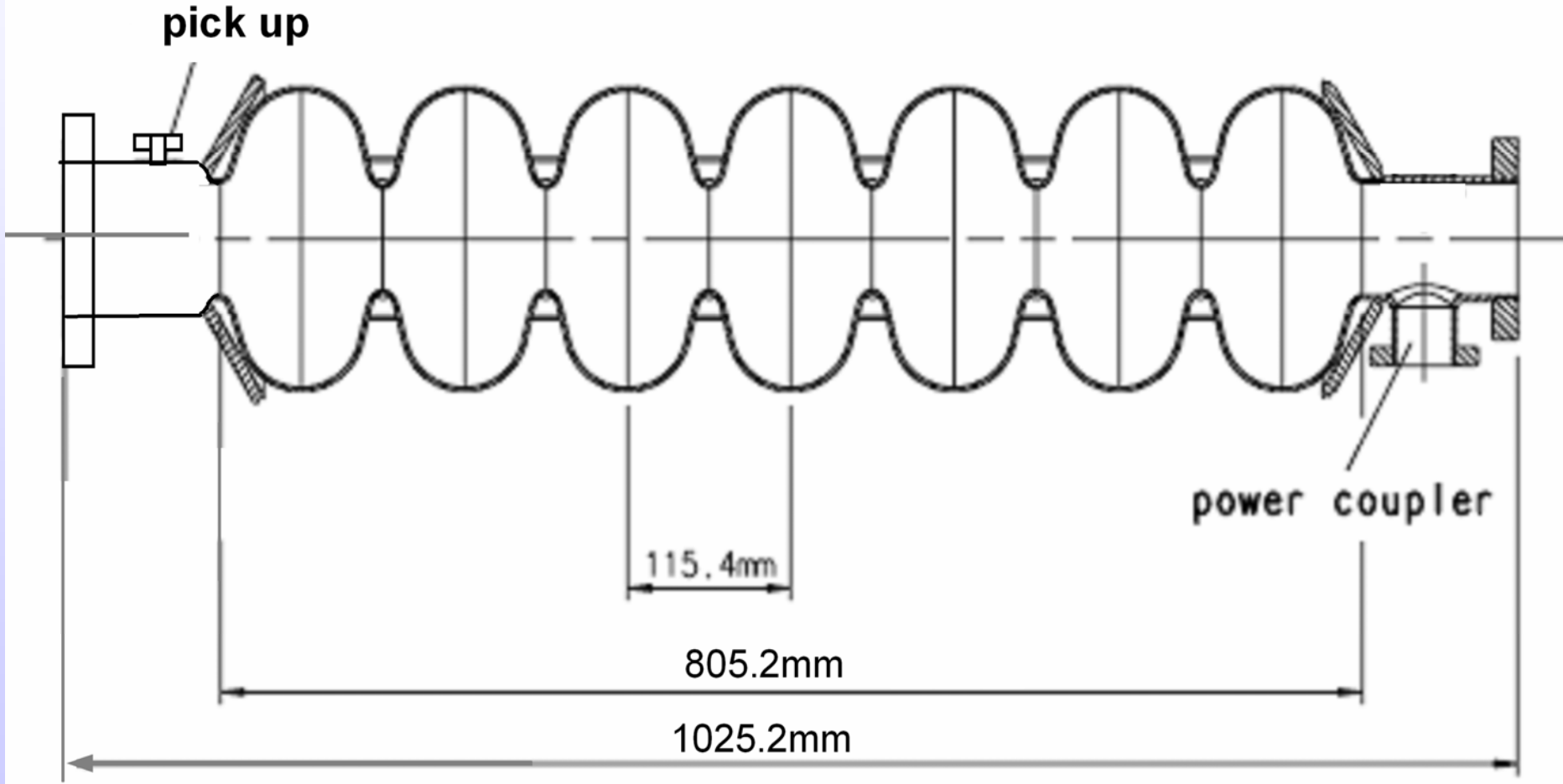
- Many schemes will work equally well, (except for loop couplers). Based on simulation and initial experiments
- $Q = 10^3$  to  $10^4$  which is good enough for 1 A machines.
- HOM power is a concern

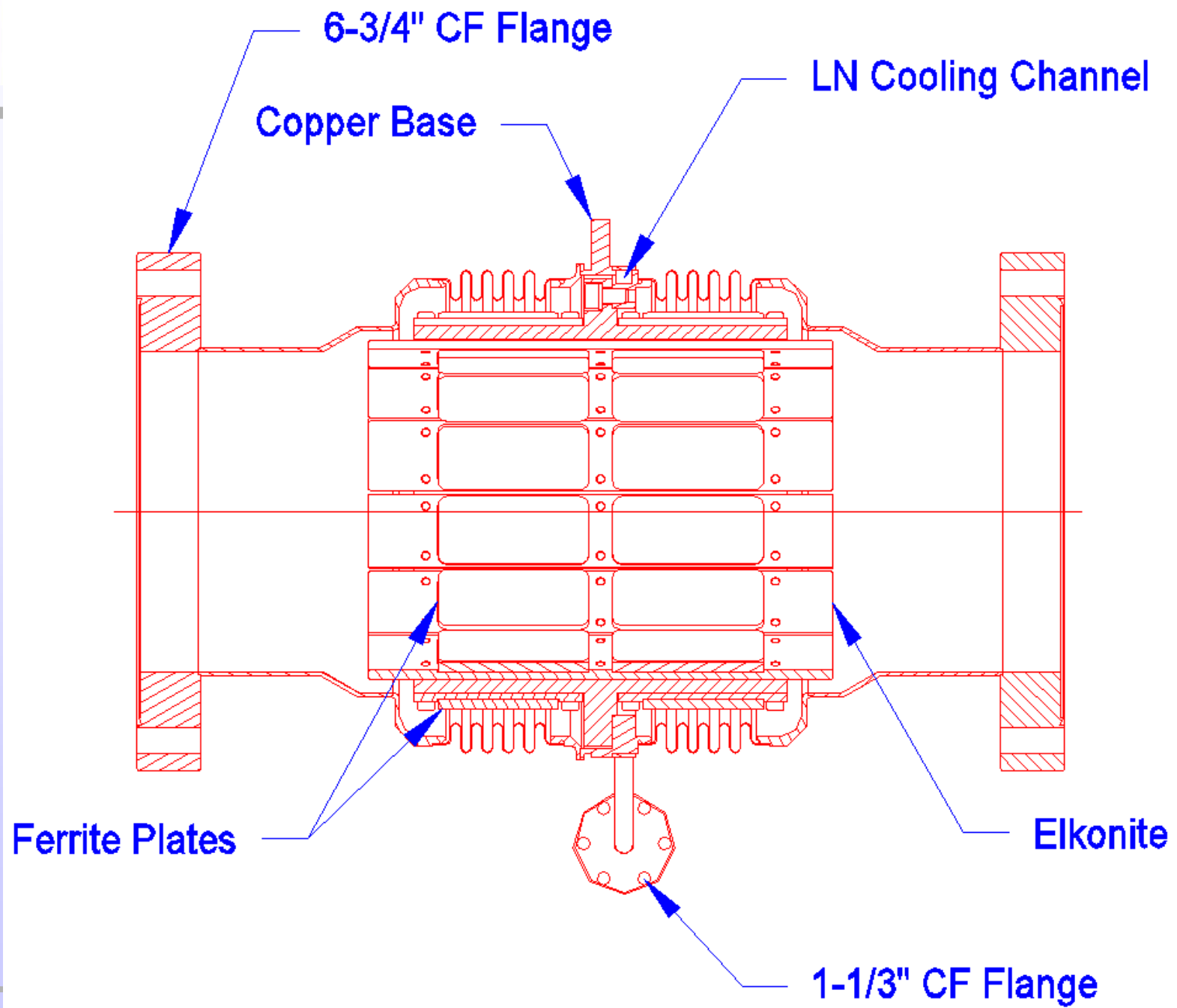
Average HOM losses per cavity given by  
 $P = \text{loss factor} \times \text{single bunch charge} \times \text{beam current}$   
 $= 176 \text{ watts}$

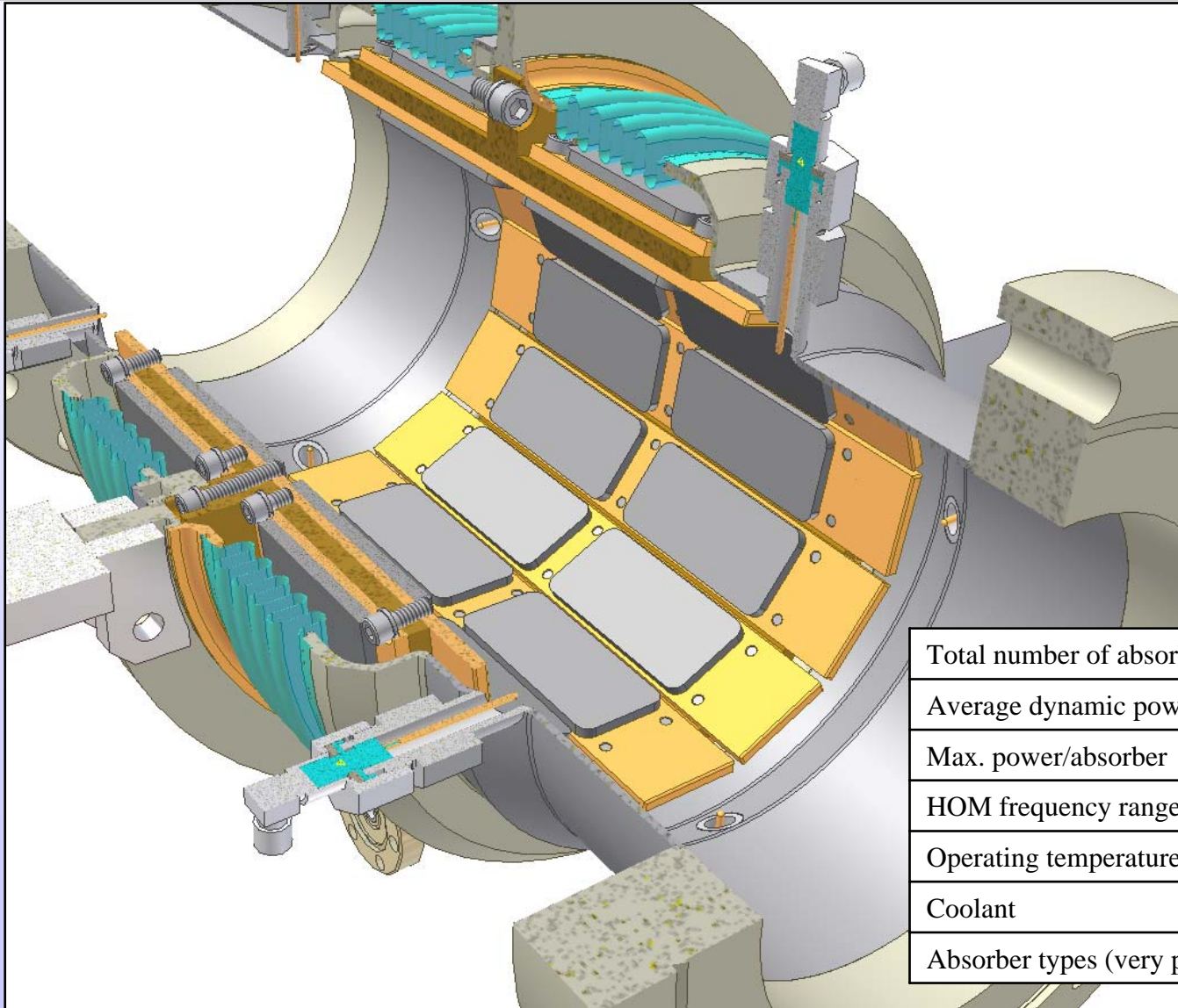
If monopole mode excited could be

$$P = (R/Q)QI^2$$

Could be as much as 1 kW

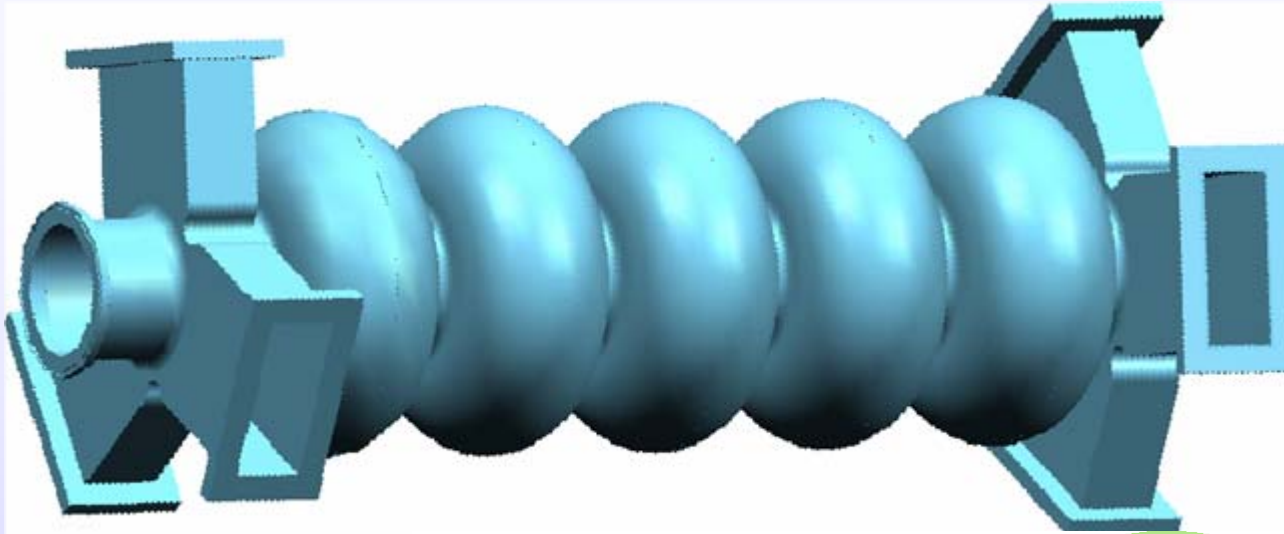






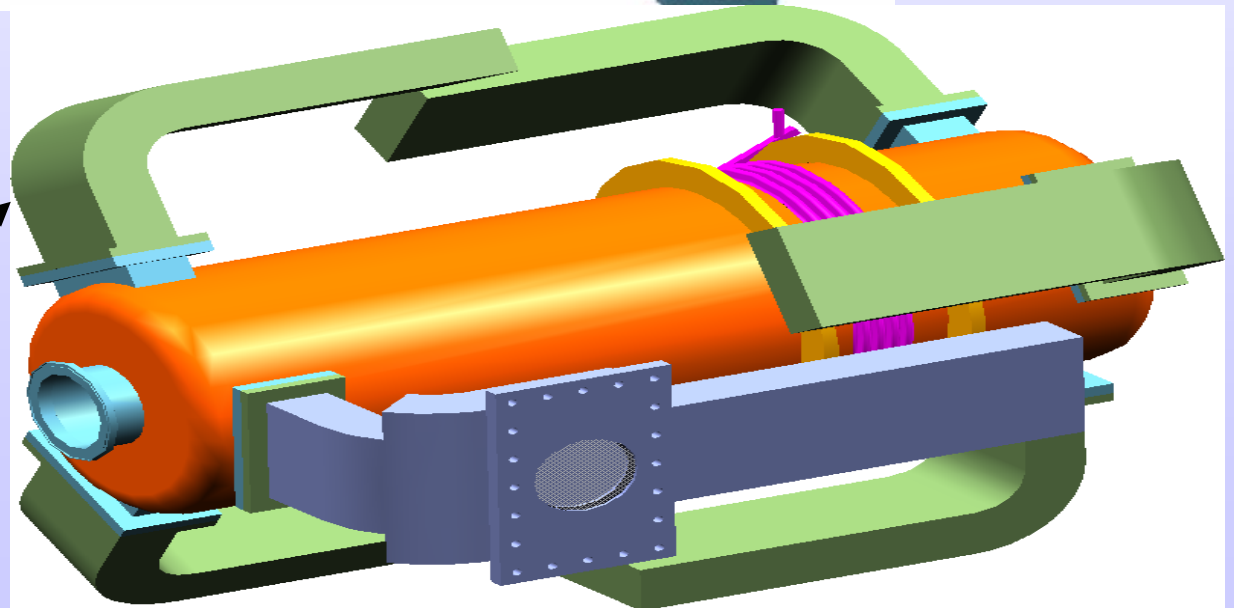
Total number of absorbers	3+3
Average dynamic power per absorber	26 W
Max. power/absorber	200 W
HOM frequency range	1.4 – 100 GHz
Operating temperature	80 K
Coolant	Helium Gas
Absorber types (very prelim.)	TT2, hex Z, C10

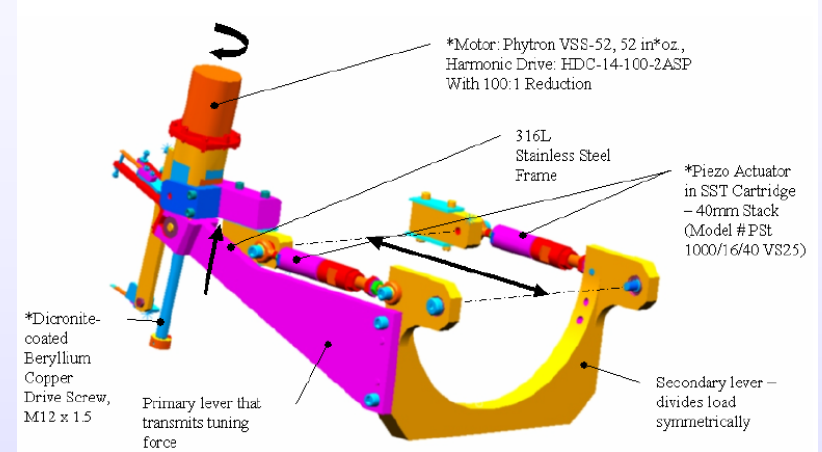
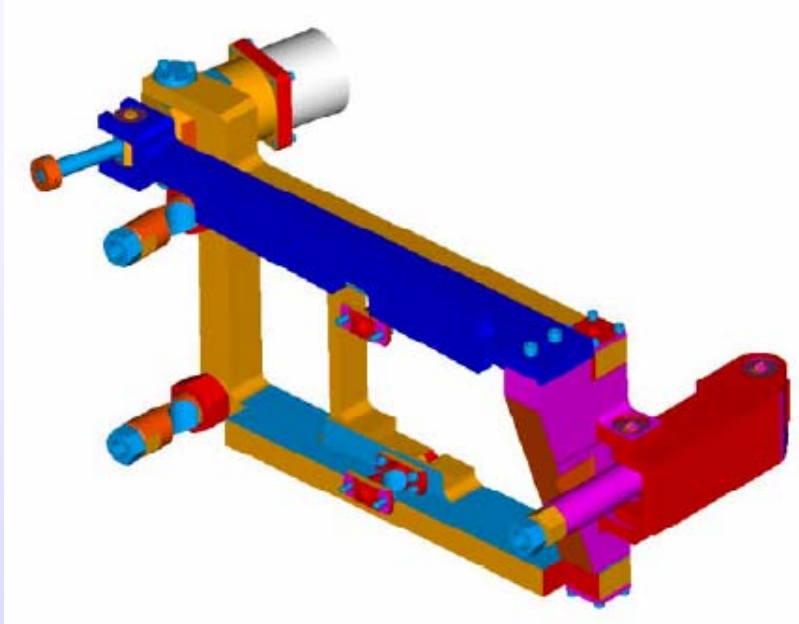
# Waveguide Damping



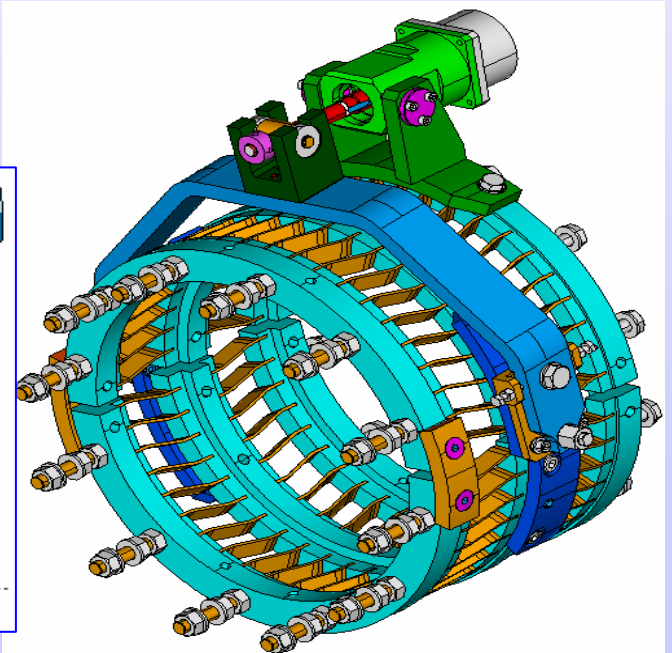
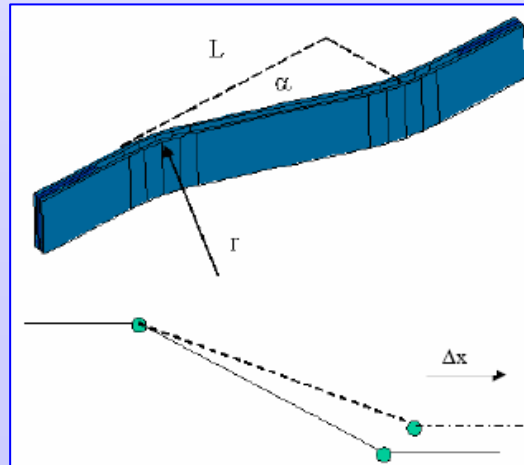
JLab 750 MHz design

HOM Dampers  
at 80K

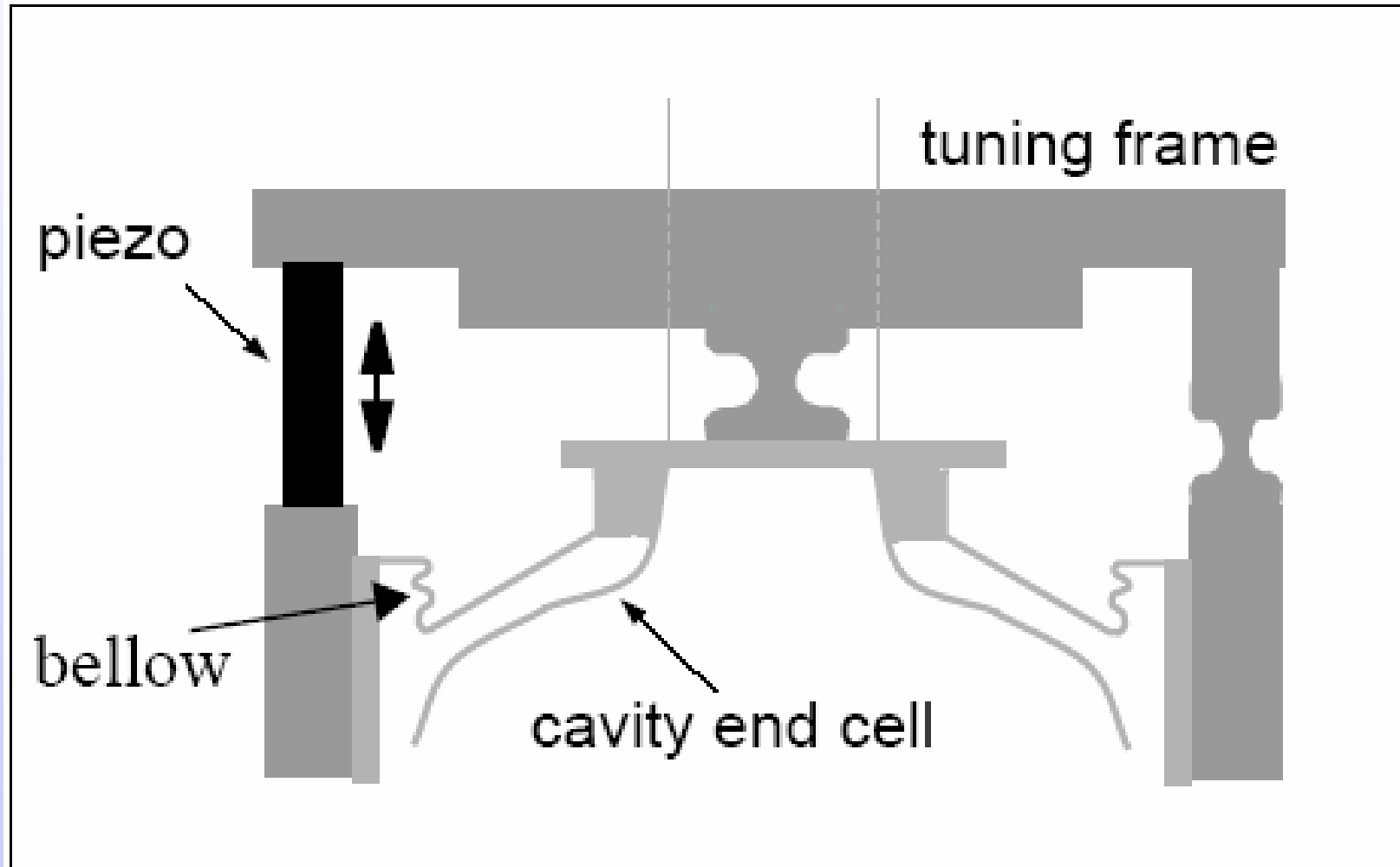




	Lever	Blade
Tuning range [mm]	1.9	1.0
Tuning range [kHz]	820	440
Sensitivity[Hz/step]	0.74	0.38
$\Delta f$ . warm/cold [MHz]	2.3	2.3
$\Delta F$ (4.2K/2K) [kHz]	30	70







# Conclusions