

# A Superconducting 217 MHz Single Spoke Cavity for the Helmholtz Linear Accelerator at GSI

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## Abstract:

A new superconducting (SC) continuous wave (CW) linac, providing high efficient heavy ion acceleration above the coulomb barrier, is going to be built at GSI to fulfill the upcoming demands in the research field of super heavy element (SHE) synthesis. The so called HELIAC (HElmholtz LINEar ACcelerator) delivers ion beams in the energy range of 3.5 MeV/u and 7.3 MeV/u with a mass to charge ratio ( $A/z$ ) of up to 6. Superconducting multi-gap crossbar-H-mode (CH) cavities with a resonance frequency of 217 MHz are used for beam acceleration. In addition, SC single spoke buncher cavities should ensure longitudinal beam matching to the following CH sections. Therefore, the first 217 MHz single spoke cavity with  $\beta = 0.07$  has been developed at HIM/GSI. In this paper the design of the cavity and first RF measurements during manufacturing are presented.

## Layout of the Single Spoke Resonator (SSR)

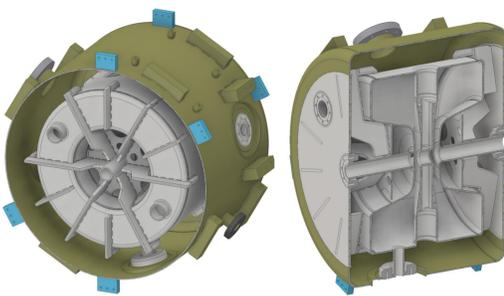


Figure 1: Layout of the superconducting 217 MHz SSR.

Table 1: Main parameters of the cavity

| PARAMETER                           | UNIT      | VALUE   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| $\beta$ ( $v/c$ )                   |           | 0.07    |
| Frequency                           | MHz       | 216.816 |
| Effective length ( $\beta\lambda$ ) | mm        | 97      |
| Gap length                          | mm        | 13      |
| Total length                        | mm        | 416     |
| Total diameter                      | mm        | 565     |
| Tube aperture                       | mm        | 30      |
| $R_p/Q_0$                           |           | 140     |
| $E_0$ (design)                      | MV/m      | 5.5     |
| $E_p/E_0$                           |           | 6.1     |
| $B_p/E_0$                           | mT/(MV/m) | 8.9     |

## Sequential Assembly of Bare Buncher Cavity

### End Cap Tuning

- Successively frequency tuning by oversized end cap trimming ( $\Delta f = -1.5$  MHz/mm)

### Virtual Welding

- Frequency mismatch of +2.1 MHz due to insufficient welding shrinkage → compensated by virtual welding

### Frequency Tuner

- Dynamic bellow tuner for slow & fast frequency adjustment at 4 K
- Measured tuning range at 293 K:  $\Delta f = \pm 110$  kHz/mm

### Frequency After Final Welding

- $f = 214.720$  MHz (0.05 % < simulated)

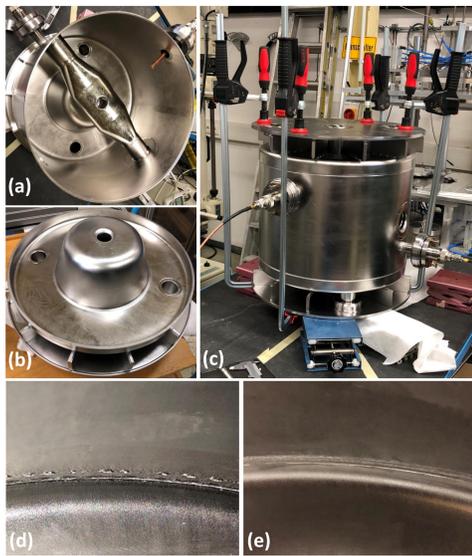


Figure 2: Open SSR (a) before attachment of trimmed end cap (b). Temporarily assembled cavity for RF tuning (c). Weld spatter on RF surface after virtual welding (d) and surface improvement after polishing/grinding (e).

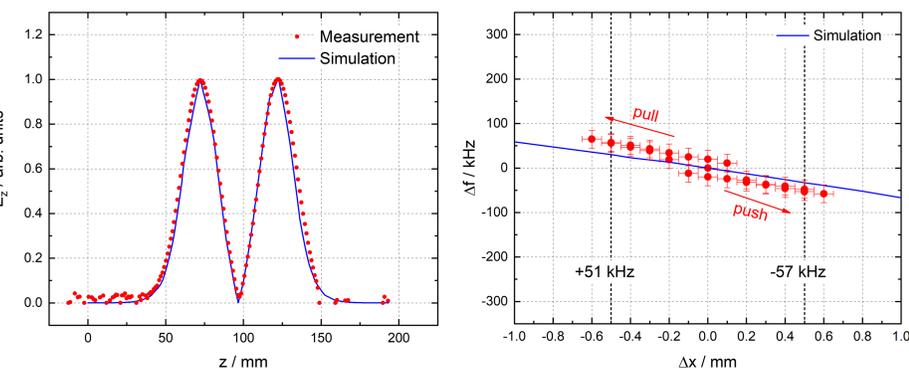


Figure 4: Bead-pull measurement of the electric field distribution along the beam axis for the bare cavity (left) and measured frequency shift of the dynamic tuner (right).

## Evacuation & Cool Down

first assumption

$f_{\text{Target}} @ 4\text{K under vacuum} = 216.816$  MHz

$214.831 \text{ MHz} + 0.042 \text{ MHz} - 0.112 \text{ MHz} + 0.064 \text{ MHz} + 1.42 \text{ MHz} = 216.245 \text{ MHz}$

| $f_{\text{Design}}$ | $df/dT$ | $df/dp$ | $\epsilon_r$ | 200 $\mu\text{m BCP}$ | 570 kHz |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|
|                     |         |         |              | (7 kHz/mm)            | reserve |

### Boundary Conditions for Simulations

- Drift surface of the spoke and tuner were chosen as a fixed support
- 1 bar pressure on the cavity walls was adopted as applied load
- Assumption: self-supporting cavity during evacuation process
- Asymmetrical thermal shrinkage → stable in y-plane, shrinking in x,z-plane
- Thermal shrinkage and frequency shift determined by total linear contraction

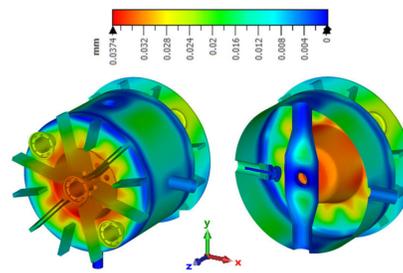


Figure 6: Deformation of the SSR due to 1 bar pressure difference.

Table 3: Influences on the cavity due to evacuation and cool down

| EVACUATION                             | UNIT          | SIMULATION | MEASUREMENT |
|--|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Max. displacement end cap              | $\mu\text{m}$ | 0.37       | -           |
| Max. von Mises stress                  | MPa           | 59         | -           |
| $\Delta f$                             | kHz           | -48        | -91         |
| $df/dp$                                | Hz/mbar       | -112       | -155        |
| COOL DOWN                              | UNIT          | SIMULATION | MEASUREMENT |
| Longitudinal (z-plane) shrinkage @ 4 K | mm            | 0.6        | -           |
| Transverse (x-plane) shrinkage @ 4 K   | mm            | 0.6        | -           |
| $\Delta f @ 4 \text{ K}$               | kHz           | 42         | -           |
| $\Delta f @ 77 \text{ K}$              | kHz           | 27         | 38          |



Figure 5: Evacuation of the cavity at room temperature.

Table 2: Wall thickness of individual cavity components.

| WALL THICKNESS | SPOKE & CAVITY TANK | END CAP | DISC HELIUM JACKET |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|
| mm             | 4                   | 5       | 6                  |



Figure 7: The cavity was installed vertically in a tub filled with LN<sub>2</sub>.

## Surface Preparation & Cavity Finalization

### Surface Treatment Recipe

- 7x Buffered Chemical Polishing (BCP) for surface improvement (12 kHz/ $\mu\text{m}$ , 230  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\Delta f = +2.8$  MHz)
- BCP used for final frequency tuning
- 650 °C baking for 24 h avoiding Q-disease and hydrogen contamination
- Helium jacket integration
- High Pressure Rinsing (HPR) for 15 h to reduce field emission

### Status Quo & Outlook

- Cavity delivered to HIM in 04/2022
- Target frequency finally reached within the dynamic tuner range:  $f = 216.715$  MHz (in vacuum at 293 K)
- First performance tests at 4 K with low-level RF power planned in Q4 2022



Figure 8: Final SSR with helium jacket before shipment to HIM in April 2022.

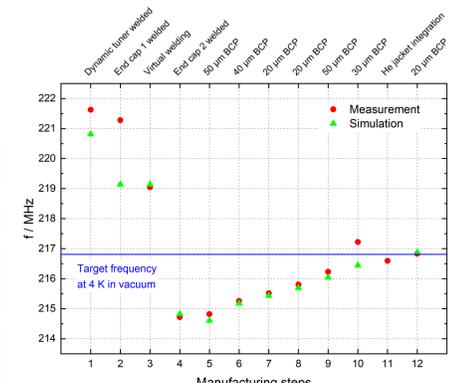


Figure 9: Measured resonance frequency of the cavity during different steps of manufacturing.