

SWELL progress and status

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FCC Week 2023

08 th of June 2023

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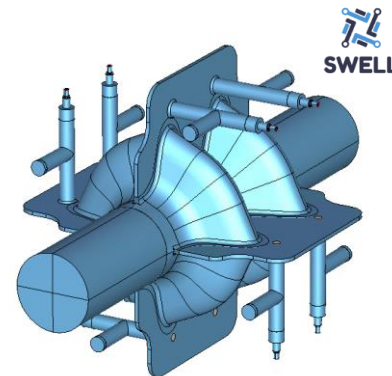
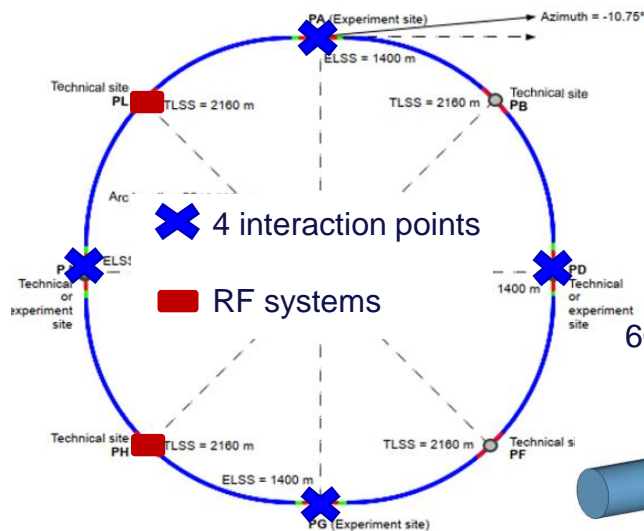
- Introduction and context
- Mechanical design and challenges of the 1.3 GHz SWELL cavity (reminder)
- Preparation of the 1.3 GHz SWELL for RF measurements
- Intermediate RF measurements
- What's next ?

RF system for FCCee

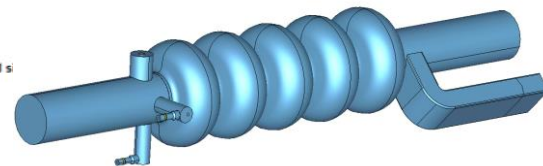
Alternative scenario at 600 MHz

	Energy (GeV)	Current (mA)	RF voltage (GV)
Z	45.6	1280	0.120
W	80	135	1
H	120	26.7	2.08
tth	182.5	5	11.67

A new optimized RF system with a
single operating RF frequency and
only two cavity types

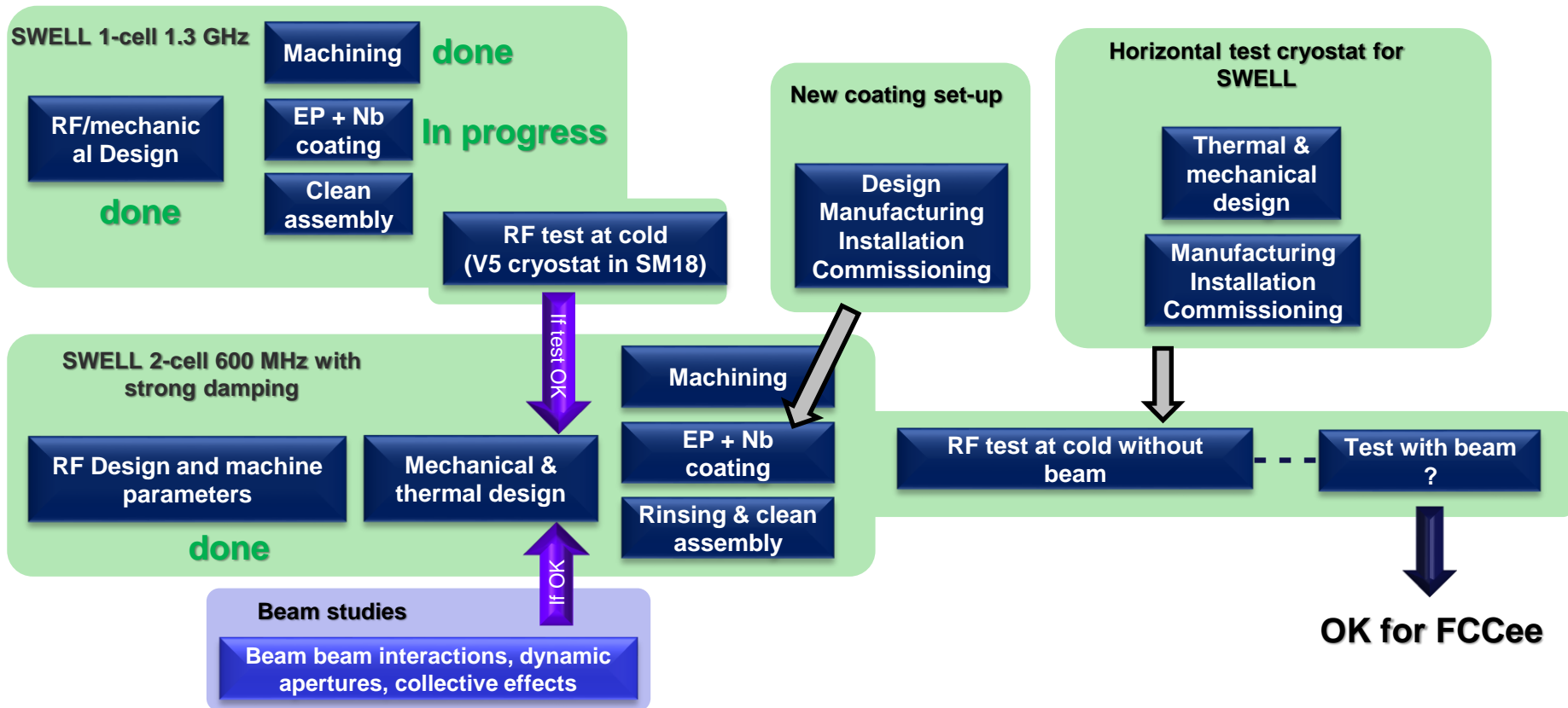


600 MHz 2-cell Nb/Cu for Z, W&H



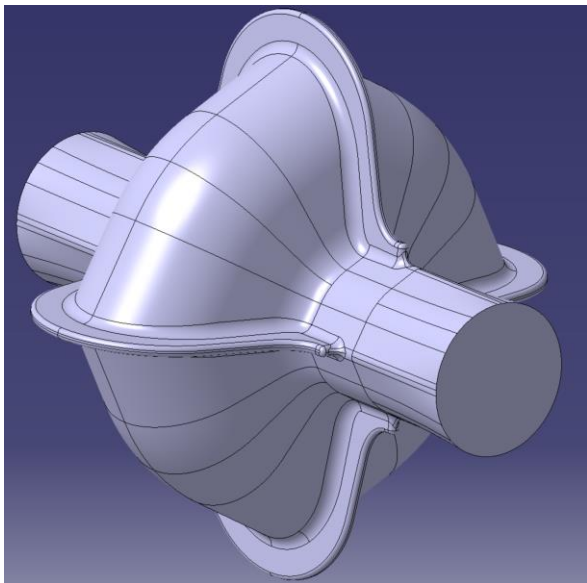
600 MHz 5-cell bulk Nb for tth and booster

SWELL cavity feasibility study & development plan

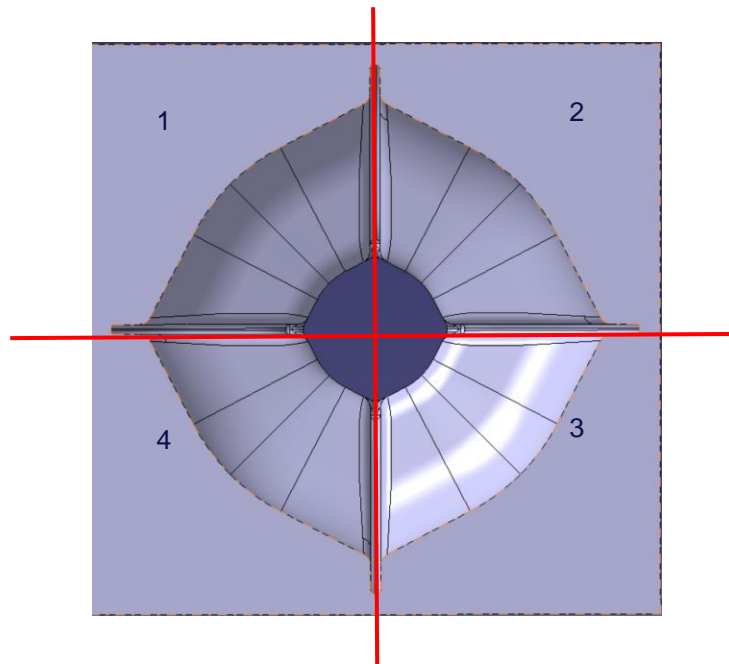


Mechanical design and challenges of the 1.3GHz SWELL cavity (reminder)

RF shape and volume

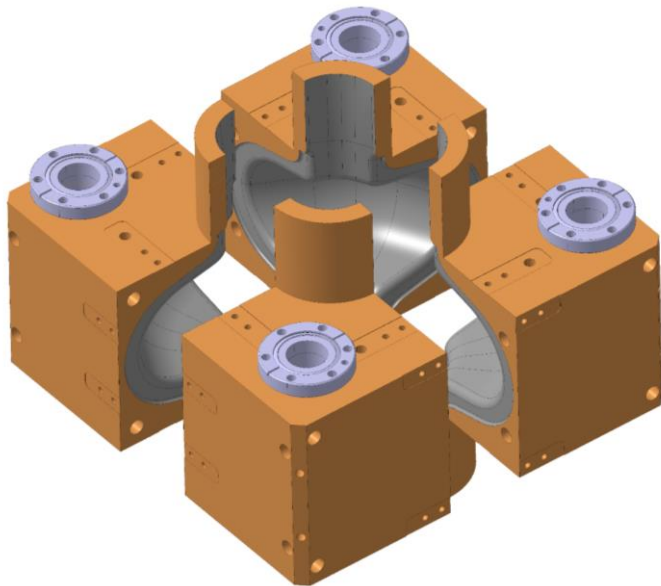


Mechanical shape and volume
4 blocks to be machined independently

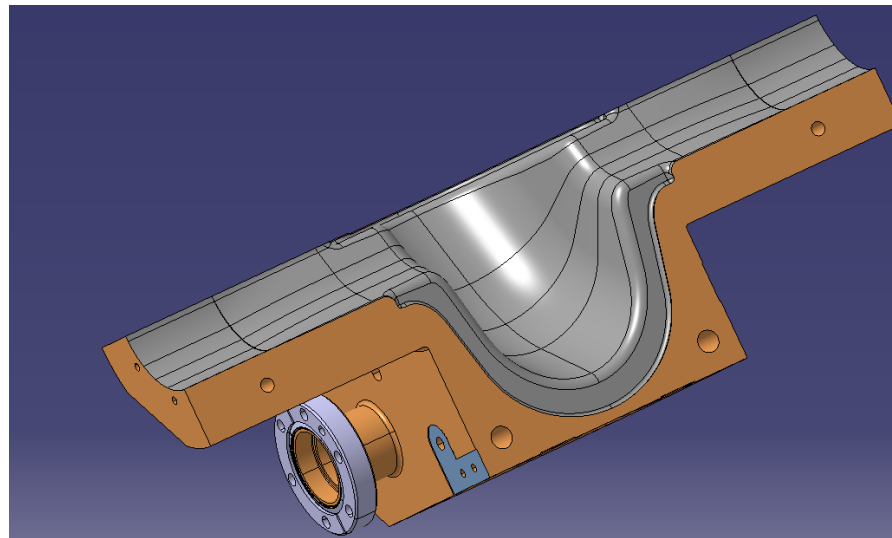


Mechanical design and challenges of the 1.3GHz SWELL cavity (reminder)

Four Nb coated copper blocks precisely assembled together



Each block is precisely machined on a 5 axis CNC machine.



105 kg

400mm

270mm

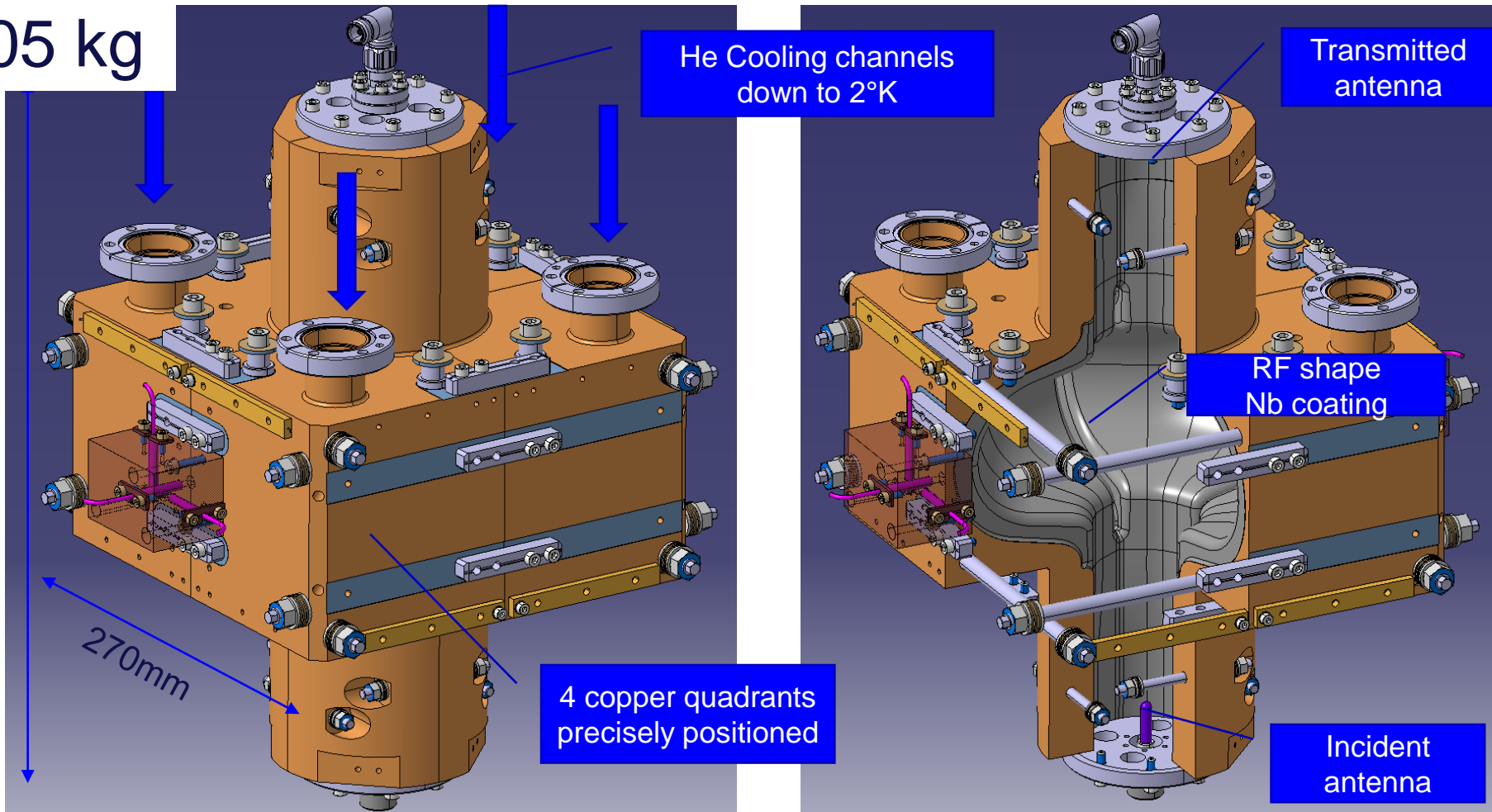
He Cooling channels
down to 2°K

Transmitted
antenna

RF shape
Nb coating

4 copper quadrants
precisely positioned

Incident
antenna

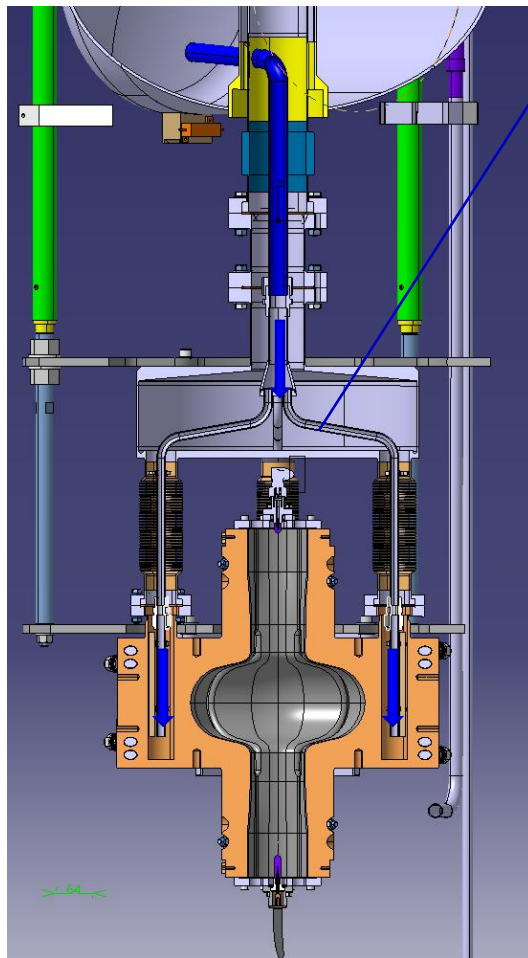
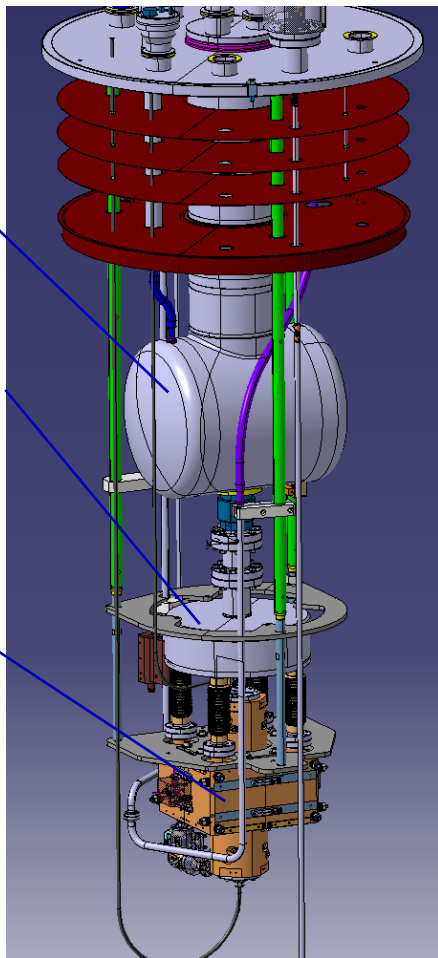


V5 insert

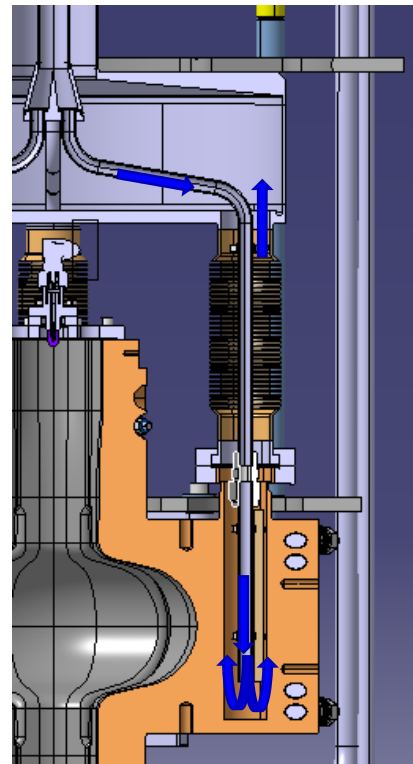
He reservoir

He gas collector

Swell cavity



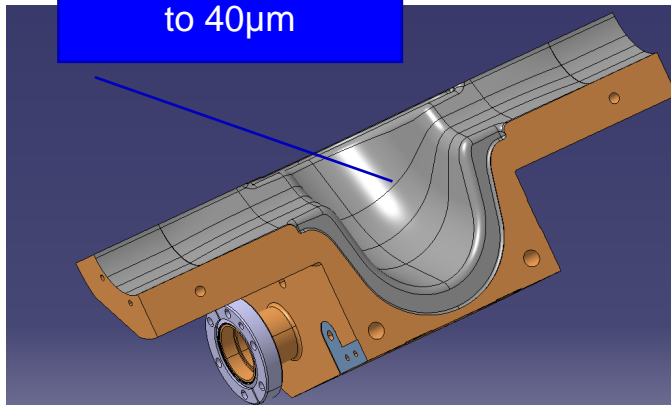
4 cooling channels



Fabrication and assembly challenges

Each quadrant needs to be precisely machined and positioned.

5 axis machining
to 40 μ m



Quadrant after
final machining

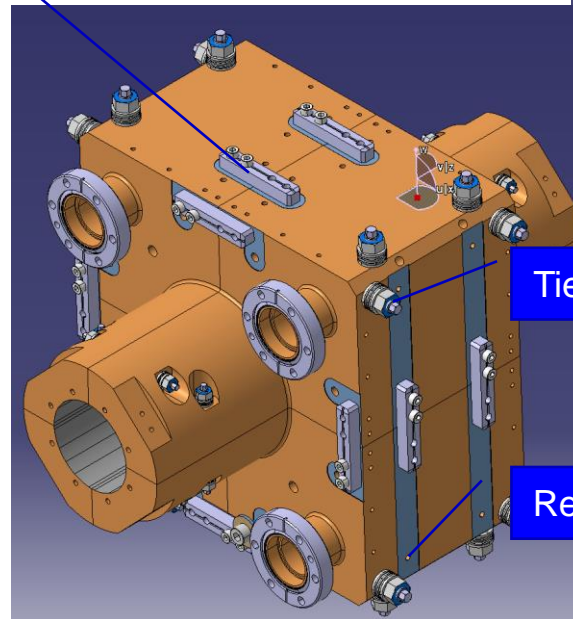


1 - **Reference surfaces** are machined after the cavity has been aligned and tightly assembled with **tie rods**.

2 – **Reference surfaces** will be used to find back the position for final assembly after coating using **alignment keys**.

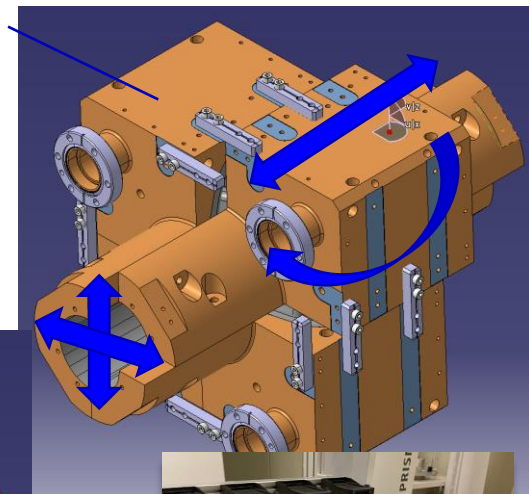
4 blocks aligned in metrology thanks to fiducial surfaces on the outside of the cavity (5 μ m)

Alignment keys



Tie rods

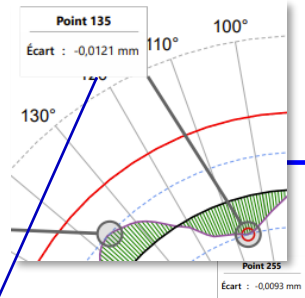
Reference surfaces



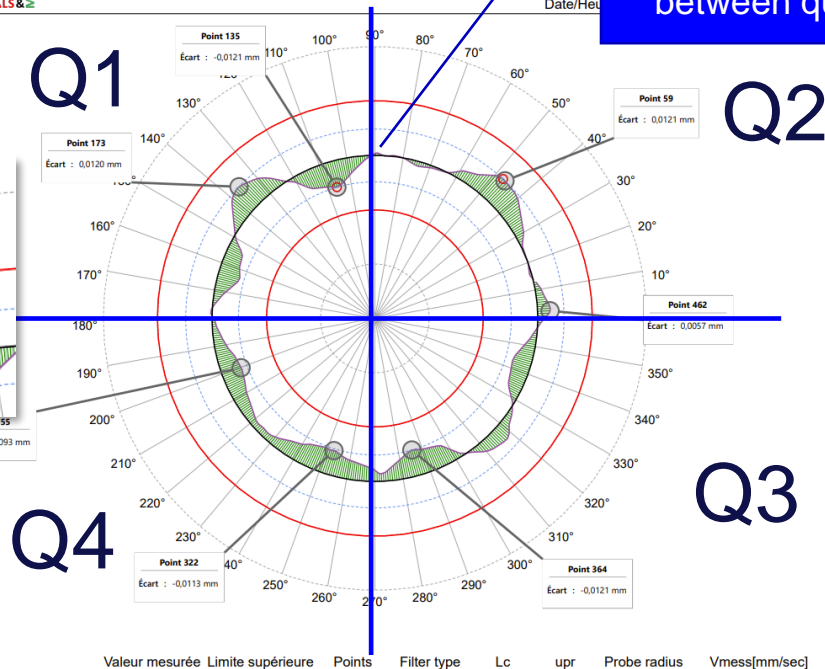
Machining and alignment completed



- Dans la tolérance
- Tolérances
- Valeur nominale
- Cercles extrêmes
- Limite de la zone d'évaluation
- Segment 1
- Points extrêmes



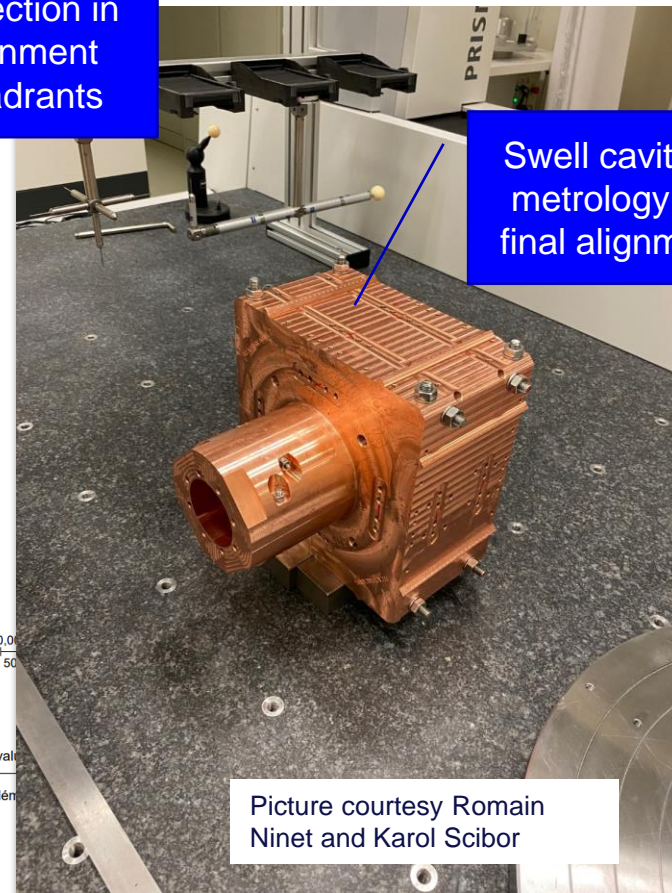
Typical values
10-12 μ m



Results picture courtesy
Bartosz Bulat

Close to perfection in terms of alignment between quadrants

Swell cavity
metrology for
final alignment



Picture courtesy Romain
Ninet and Karol Scibor

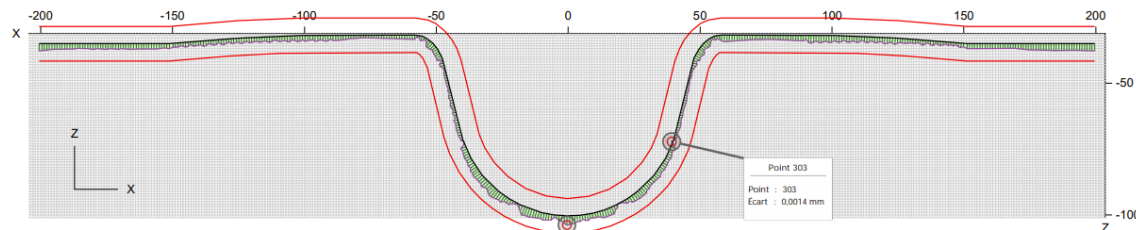
Outstanding machining precisions



EDMS
N° de plan
Désignation
N° de pièce
Date/Heure

2732101
FCCACS1GRCA0004
SWELL 1.3GHz 1/4 CAVITY -BEFORE ELECT...
FCCACS1GRCA0004-2
06/05/2022 11:51

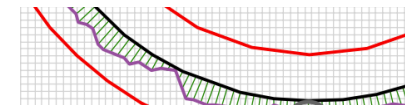
— Dans la tolérance
— Tolérances
— Valeur nominale
— Segment 1
○ Points extrêmes



Best Fit
Translation
X 0,0000
Y 0,0000
Z 0,0000
Rotation
X 0,0000
Y 0,0000
Z 0,0000

50,0000 µm
200 : 1

Nom	Valeur mesurée	Limite supérieure Limite inférieure	Points	Filter type	Lc	Probe radius	Vmess[mm/sec]	Evaluation method
Forme profilé	0,0209	0,0400 0,0000	499	-	-	1,4903	3,000	Direction vecteur nominal



Point 249

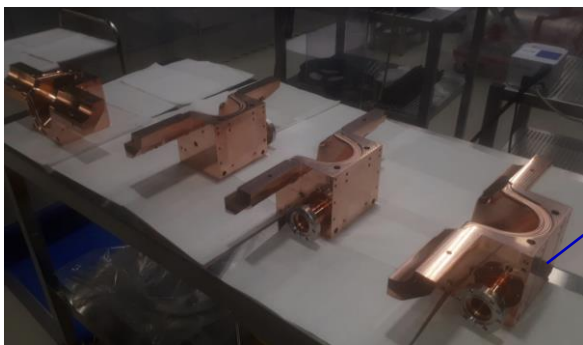
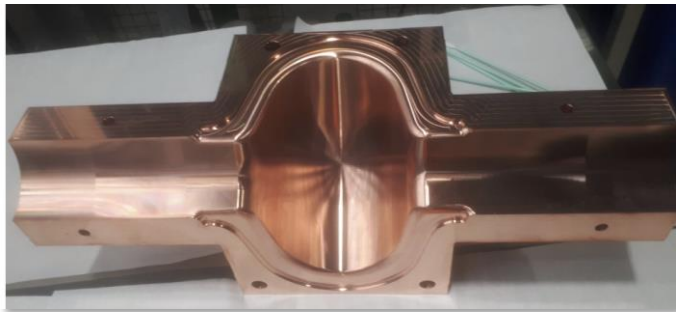
Point : 249
Écart : -0,0105 mm

Typical values
10-12µm

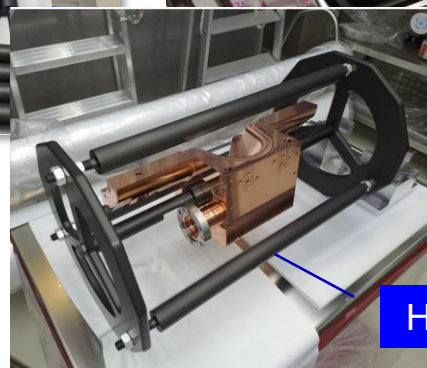
Results picture courtesy
Bartosz Bulat

Preparation of the 1.3 GHz SWELL measurements.

Collection of all the components (cleaned for clean room assembly)

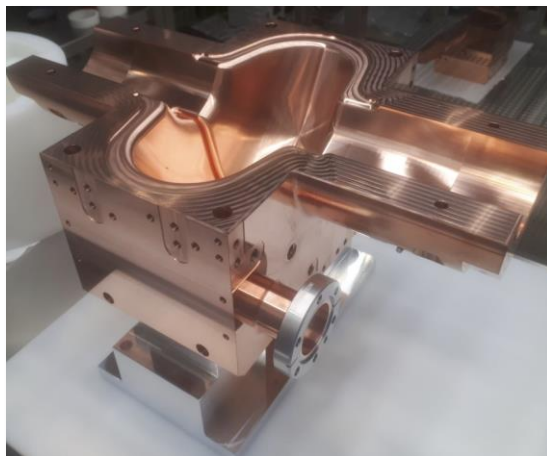
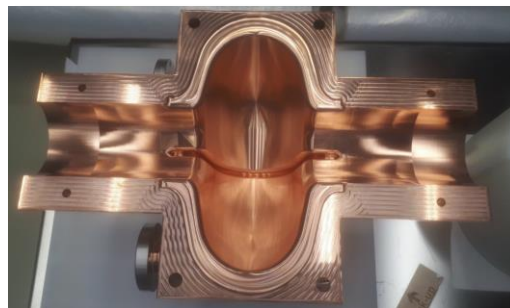
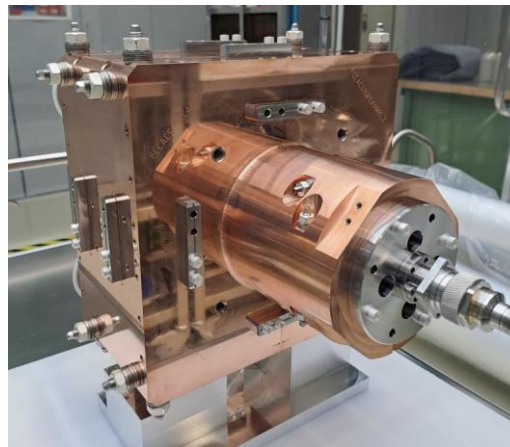
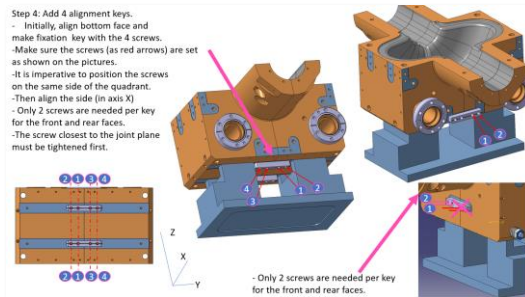


Quadrants

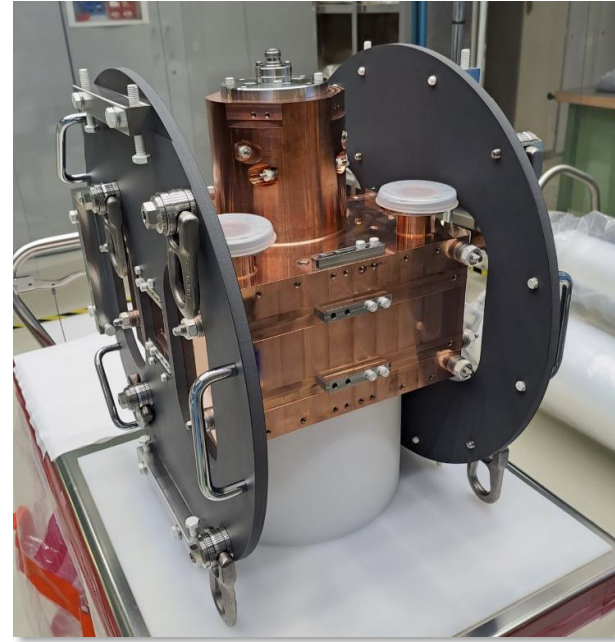
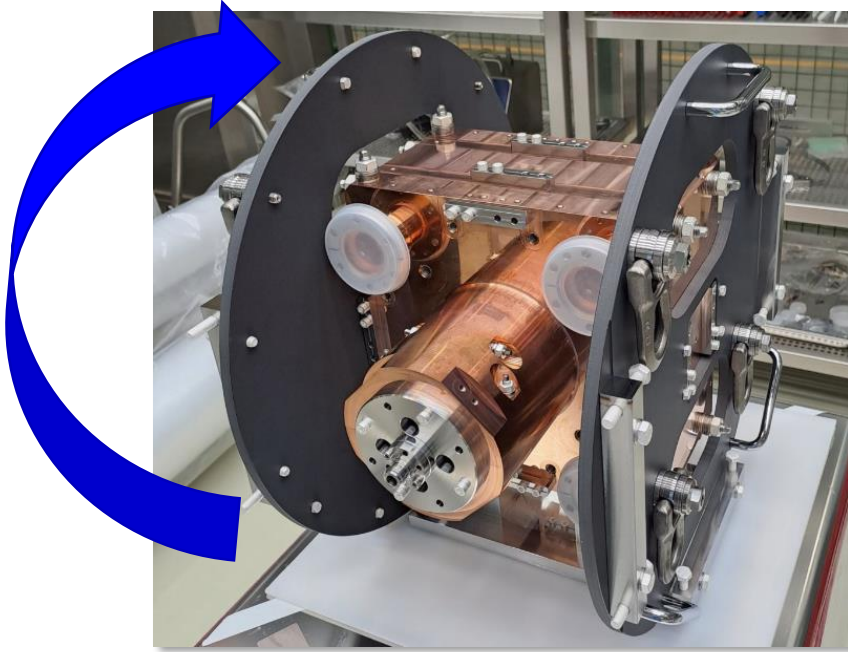


Handling tooling

Blank assembly test of the cavity – following strict assembly process



Rotation of the cavity to installation position for cryostating in V5 insert



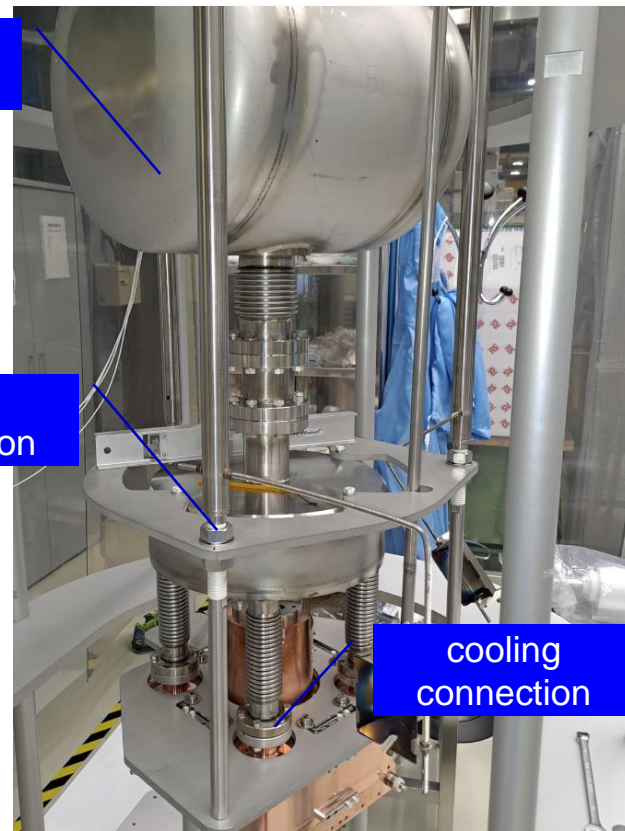
Connection of the cavity to V5 insert



He reservoir

Cavity
connection

cooling
connection



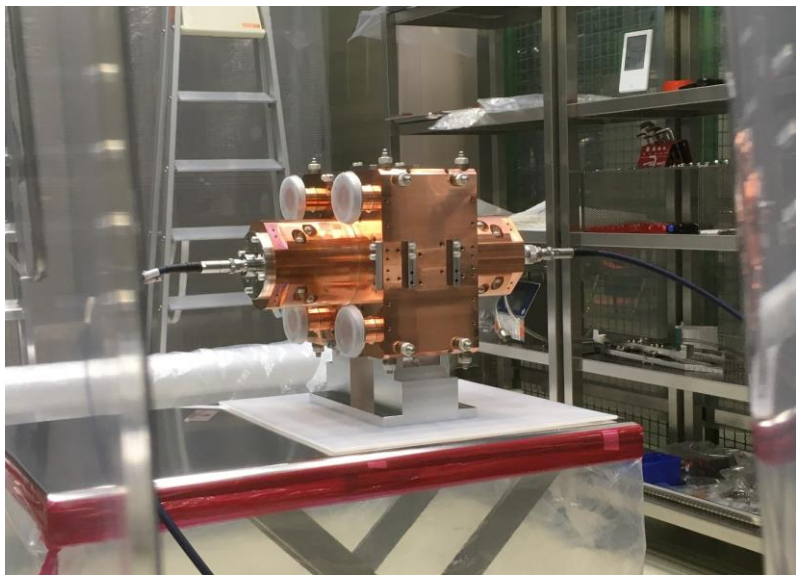
SWELL 1.3 GHz warm RF measurements

Expected frequency sensitivity parameters (calculated with CST)

Parameters		Calculated values
Frequency at 4.5 K under vacuum of nominal geometry	F1	1.301 011 11 GHz
Frequency at 20 °C under vacuum of nominal geometry	$F2 = F1 / 1.00324$	1.296 809 44 GHz
Frequency shift between 20 °C and 4.5 K	$F2 - F1$	4 201.67 kHz
Frequency sensitivity to uniform material removal by chemistry		+12.824 kHz/um
Frequency at 20 °C under vacuum with 50 mm overthickness	F3	1.297 450 65 GHz
Frequency shift at 20 °C under vacuum between nominal geometry and 50 mm overthickness	$F3 - F2$	641.2 kHz
Frequency with 50 mm overthickness in air at normal conditions 20°C, 50% humidity, 1015 mbar	$F4 = F3 / \sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{air}}}$ $= F3 / 1.0003229$	1.297 031 84 GHz
Frequency shift between vacuum and air at normal conditions 20°C, 50% humidity, 1015 mbar	$F3 - F4$	418.81 kHz

SWELL 1.3 GHz warm RF measurements

Measurement results

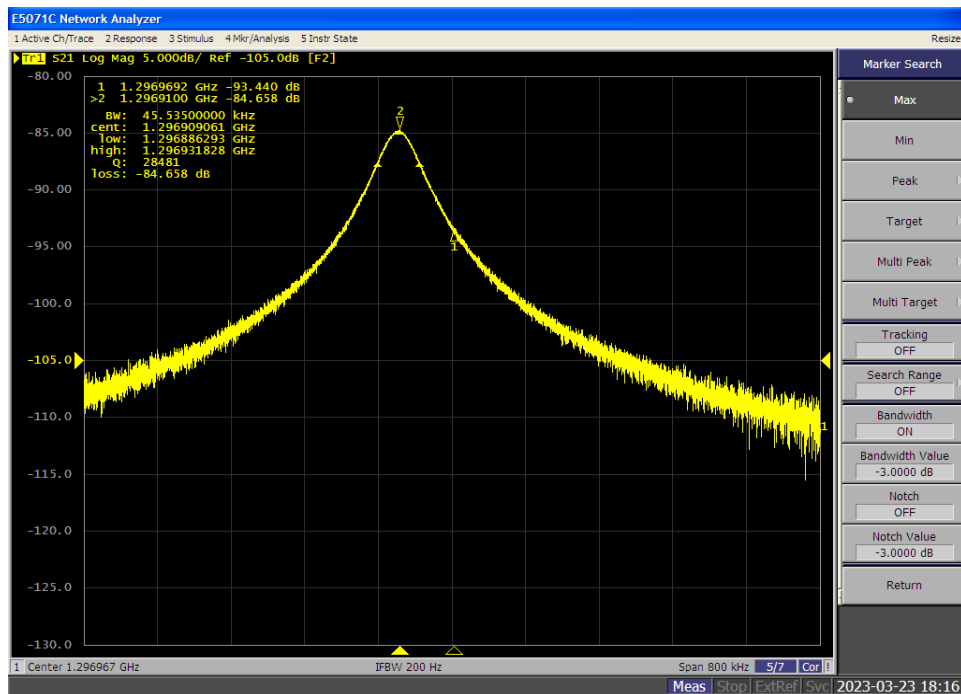


with 50 mm overthickness

L input antenna [mm]	L transmitted antenna [mm]	f_{meas} [GHz]	f_{meas} [GHz] normalized at 20°C under vacuum	$F_{\text{calculated}}$ at 20 °C [GHz] normalized at 20°C under vacuum	$DF_{\text{meas/calc}}$ [kHz]
45	17.5	1.2969123	1.2973742	1.29745065	-76.435
53.5	17.5	1.2969110	1.2973729		-77.736
61	17.5	1.2969109	1.2973728		-77.836
65	17.5	1.2969101	1.2973720		-78.636
71	17.5	1.2969106	1.2973725		-78.136
75	17.5	1.2969091	1.2973710		-79.636
80	17.5	1.2969090	1.2973709		-79.736

The average frequency deviation $\Delta F_{\text{meas/calc}}$ is about -78 kHz which corresponds to an error of $6e-5$ or 0.006 %

SWELL 1.3 GHz warm RF measurements



The Q factor is measured at -3 dB from the maximum of the S_{21} parameter amplitude and is **28481**.

At ambient temperature, the total Q factor is dominated by the losses in the cavity given by the Q_0 of the resonator. The Q_0 factor is defined as $Q_0 = \frac{G}{R_S}$ with:

$$R_S = \frac{1}{\delta\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sigma\pi f\mu_r\mu_0}}\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi f\mu_r\mu_0}{\sigma}}$$

With $\sigma = 59.4e6 S/m$ for pure OFHC copper, the surface resistance is $R_S = 9.284 m\Omega$ at $f=1.29696$ GHz. With a geometric factor of $G = 265.5 \Omega$, the intrinsic quality factor is $Q_0 = 28600$, which is in agreement with the measurements.

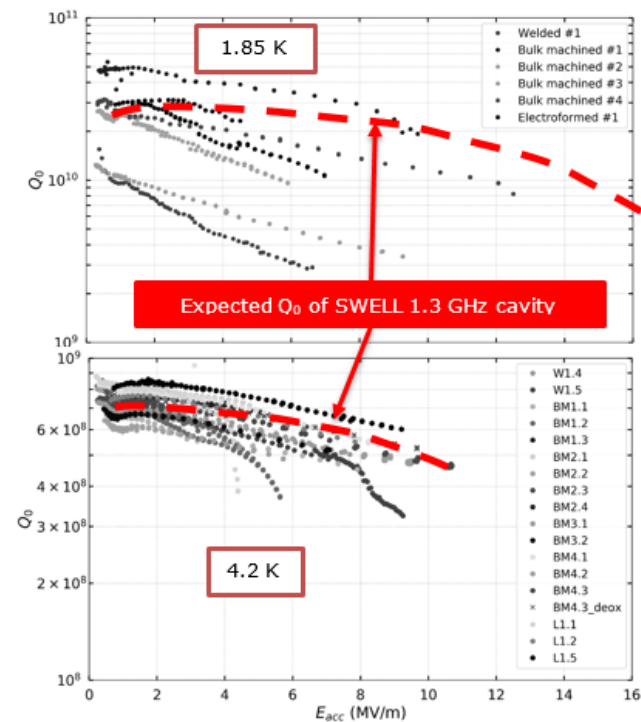
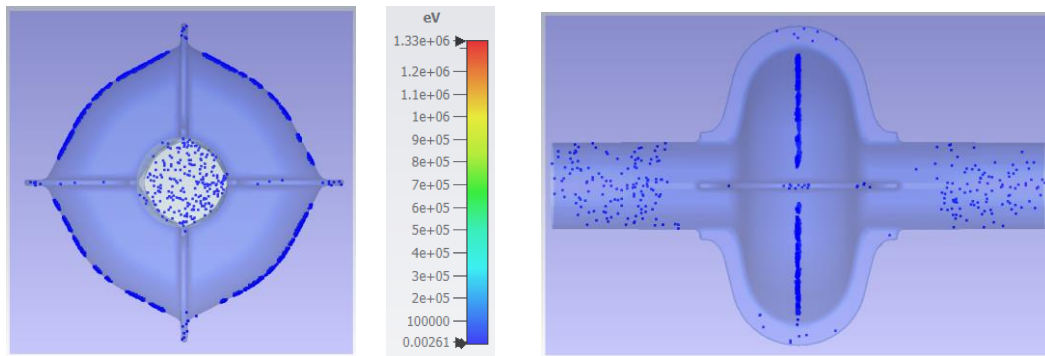
→ no RF leakage occurs in the contact areas of the quadrants. the mechanical alignment of the quadrants is very good.

Next steps

- Blank assembly of toolings for surface treatments of the quadrants
- Degreasing, electropolishing and HiPIMS Niobium coating of the quadrants
- In parallel, cryogenic test of the cryostat insert (without the cavity) in SM18
- **HPR, clean room assembly of the cavity and preparation of the insert**
- **RF test at 4.5 K and 2 K before end of 2023**

Multipacting studies by LPSC – IN2P3 Grenoble

Y. Gomez Martinez, M. Meyer, F. Bouly, A. Plaçais (IPAC2023)



Thank you for your attention

Questions ?

Acknowledgements

Gloria Bellini, Olivier Brunner, Ivan Karpov, Igor Syrathev, Rama Calaga, Heiko Damerau, Eric Montesinos, Frank Gerigk, Ofelia Capatina, Marc Timmins, Said Atieh, Guillaume Rosaz, Walter Venturini Delsolaro, Vittorio Parma, Mathieu Therasse, Shahn timer Gorgi Zadeh, Joanna Sylwia Swieszek, Karol Scibor, Leonel Ferreira, Torsten Koettig, Graeme Burt