



### The state of the Art



### NLC/GLC development by SLAC/KEK/FNAL





NLC working point: 65 MV/m, 400 ns, 1 trip in 10 hours





## A few comments



o High temperature brazing results in very clean structures (machining, QC, etching, clean handling, brazing, sealed N<sub>2</sub>)

- o It seemed the grain size played role (bigger = better)
- o Test of a bigger number of structures essentiel
- o No difference between different copper suppliers
- o No difference between diamond and conventional machining for high gradient test
- o Venting experiments showed very robust behaviour of copper structures

### Operation History of Six Test Structures



# Number of Breakdowns to Process to $\approx 75$ MV/m with 240 ns Pulses



### T53VG3/5 Breakdown Rate -vs- Gradient (Last 500 hours of Run, 240 & 400 ns Pulse Widths, Raw Counts Summed)



### Structure Breakdown Rate Comparison

Structure	Gradient (MV/m) / Pulse Width (ns)	Input Coupler Rate (#/hr)	Body Rate (#/hr)	Output Coupler Rate (#/hr)	
DS2S	70/240	4.7*	0.4+	< 0.1	
T20VG5	70/240	1.1	0.9	1.1	
T105VG5	70/240	1.7*	0.3+	< 0.1	
T53VG5R	73/240	0.4	0.2	0.2	
T53VG3R	70/480	0.7	< 0.1	0.3	
T53VG3RA	73/400	5.2	0.2	0.3	
T53VG3F	73/400	0.16	0.3	1.9	

### T53VG3R: Fractional Missing Energy -vs- Breakdown Location



# Structure Damage



### T105VG5 Damage and Missing RF Energy Distributions



# T53VG3MC (Mode Converter) Structure

To Test Low Peak Magnetic Field Couplers, Use:

- T53VG3 Body Design
- Mode-Converter Input Coupler
- Fat-Lip Output Coupler





### Effect of Dispersion on RF Pulse Propagation in H60VG3





### Breakdown Statistics for H60VG3-6C at 65 MV/m, 400 ns

### 'Spitfest' Statistics for H60VG3S18 at 400 ns



Time Between Trips (Minutes) (Times > 30 Plotted at 30)



### H60VG3R17 Full Processing History

(9200 Breakdowns)

#### Dark-currents





### **Input** Power



#### H90vg3N 0 H60vg3N-6C 0 0 0 Breakdown rate per hour OC 0 **10**<sup>1</sup> 90 Θ P 0 000 0 0 Q 10<sup>0</sup> 0 0 0 00 **10**<sup>-1</sup> <u>0</u> 60 50 70 80 90 100 110 120 Input Power (MW)

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#### Breakdown-rates vs input power



### Surface Field



Breakdown-rates vs surface field H90vg3N 0 H60vg3N-6C 0 D 0 0-Breakdown rate per hour **10**<sup>1</sup> <u>80</u> 0 0 0 10<sup>0</sup> O 00 **10**<sup>-1</sup> 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 Maximum surface field (MV/m)









### Standing wave structures

Length:	2x20 cm		
Phase advance:	180 deg		
Es/Eacc:	2.05		
P <sub>in</sub> (55 MV/m):	9 MW		
Coupler:	rounded		
Preparation:	H <sub>2</sub> -bonding/brazing Vacuum bake		



### Results - SW20a375



#### Input RF pulse



#### Reflected Signals FME = 0.94 DS = 0 DP = 142 DT = 0 EV = 12





### BD-rates - SW20a375



### NLC-goal achieved at 55 MV/m!













### H-type-performance Damage



### Preliminary results !

- Inline taper helps
- Damage appears correlated to surface field distribution

Hot topic in working group



### **Breakdown location 8-pack**



20 30 Cell No

### **Breakdown location 8-pack**



#### **Breakdown location 8-pack** 600 <sub>[</sub> Es x t H60vg3R18 H60vg3S17 H60vg4S17 350 L 0 Cell number H60vg3R17 FXB-007 0└ -10 0└ -10

Cell No

Cell No

### Phase advance



### Iris thickness



Average Wuensch factor



### T53's efficiencies with simple beam loading

Structure	Pin (MW)	Emax (MV/m)	Eavg (MV/m)	N 10 <sup>9</sup>	Nb	pL (ns)	η %
T53 correct (Alexej)	135	120	80	7.4	34	101	11.6
T53 const impedance approximation	135	115	78	7.4	34	101	12.3
Same as above	135	115	100	3.1	34	101	6.6
Same as above	135	115	100	3.1	80	124	12.5
T53 of 0.3 m same average vg	135	125	102	7.4	100	103	26.1