High Power Proton LINACs
PART 2

JUAS

Joint Universities Accelerator School

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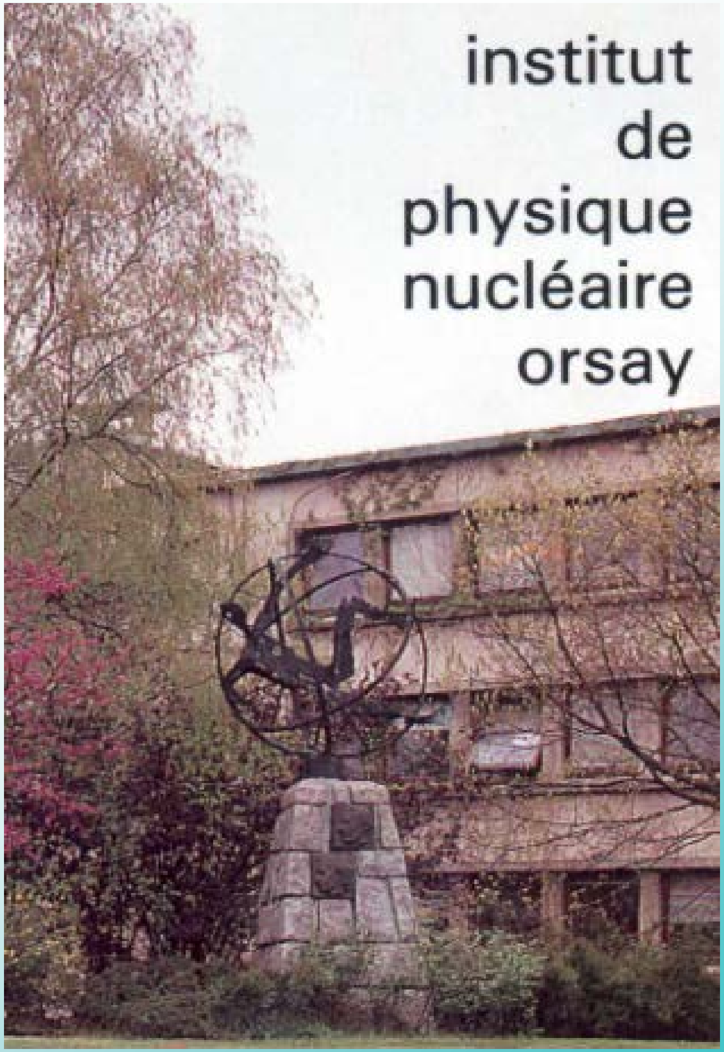
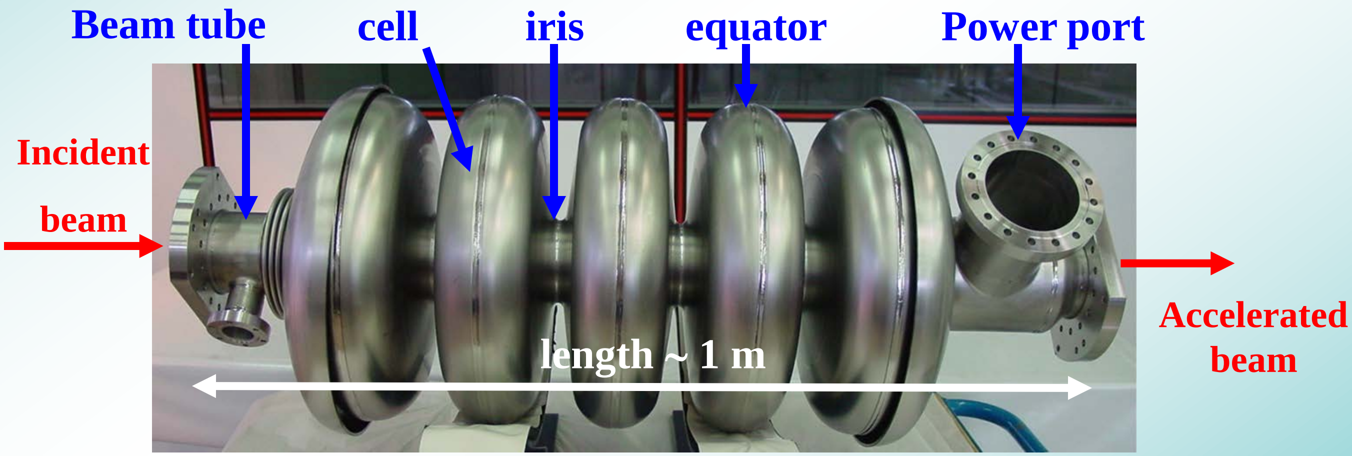


Superconducting cavities

- « **CAVITY** » = Electromagnetic resonant cavity
  - ⇒ RF fields (electric and magnetic)
  - ⇒ To accelerate charged particles
- « **SUPERCONDUCTING** » : very low operating temperature (Liquid Helium)
  - ⇒ Superconducting state of the matter



Superconducting cavity (IPN Orsay) – 5 cells, 700 MHz, β=0,65

Frequency f

50 MHz to 3 GHz

Size

Proportional to 1/f

Temperature T

1,5 K to 4,5 K

Accelerated particle velocity

β=v/c from 0,01 to 1

0 K ≈ - 273,15 °C

$c \approx 2{,}998 \,.\, 10^8$ m/s

Why using superconducting cavities ?

Intrinsic advantage of cold cavities

Almost no losses on the cavity wall (thanks to superconductivity)

⇒ ~100% of the injected RF power goes to the beam : very high efficiency !!!

- **Operating cost gain** as compared to warm structures (which dissipate ~10^5 times higher)

- **Possibility to accelerate CW beams or beams with a high duty cycle (> 1 %) with high accelerating gradients** (impossible with warm structures)

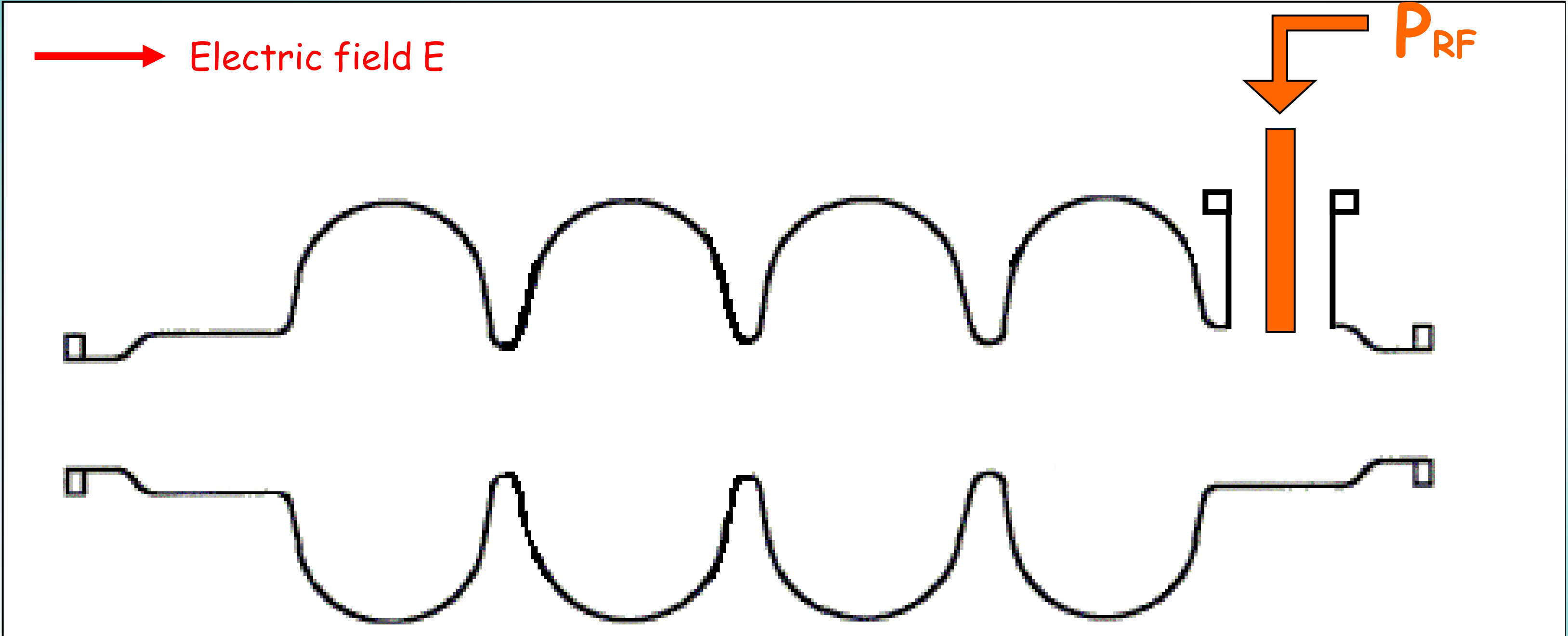
- Possibility to relax the constraints on the cavity RF design: choosing larger beam port aperture is possible ⇒ reduction of the activation hazard = security gain

- High potential for **reliability and flexibility**

- **Main drawback** : need to be operated at cryogenic temperature

SC Cavity : basis

(1) An electric field is created on the beam axis , and is available to accelerate charged particles



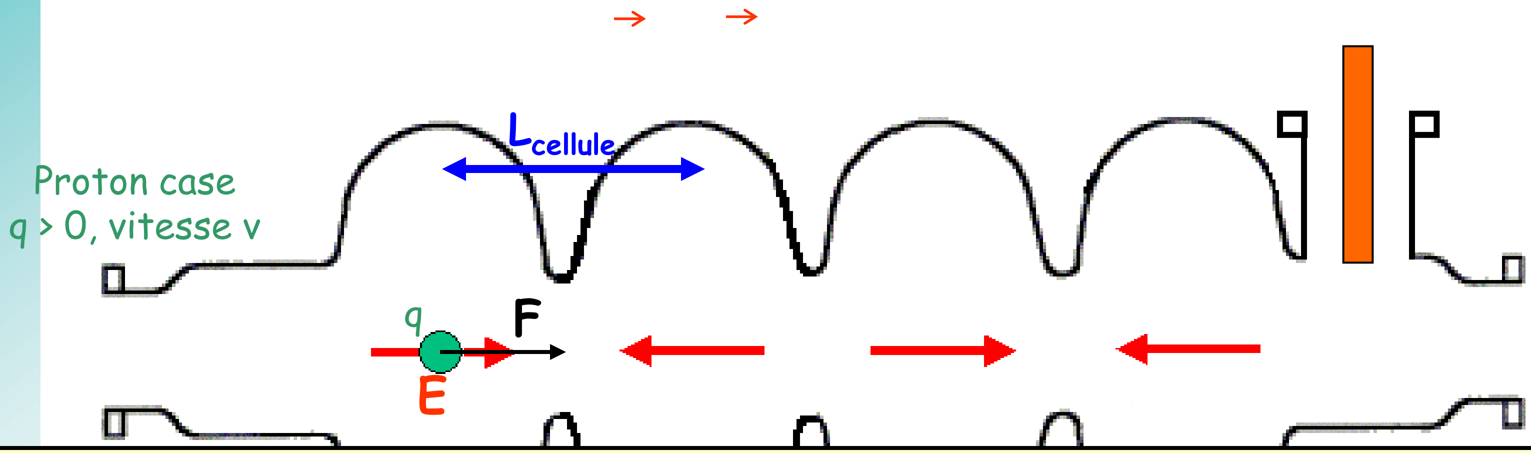
This E field is time and space dependant

With f the cavity frequency, T = 1 / f

Ex : f = 700 MHz → T = 1,43 ns

SC cavity : basis

(2) The charged particle enter the : for an efficient acceleration, the particle should be synchronized with the RF wave



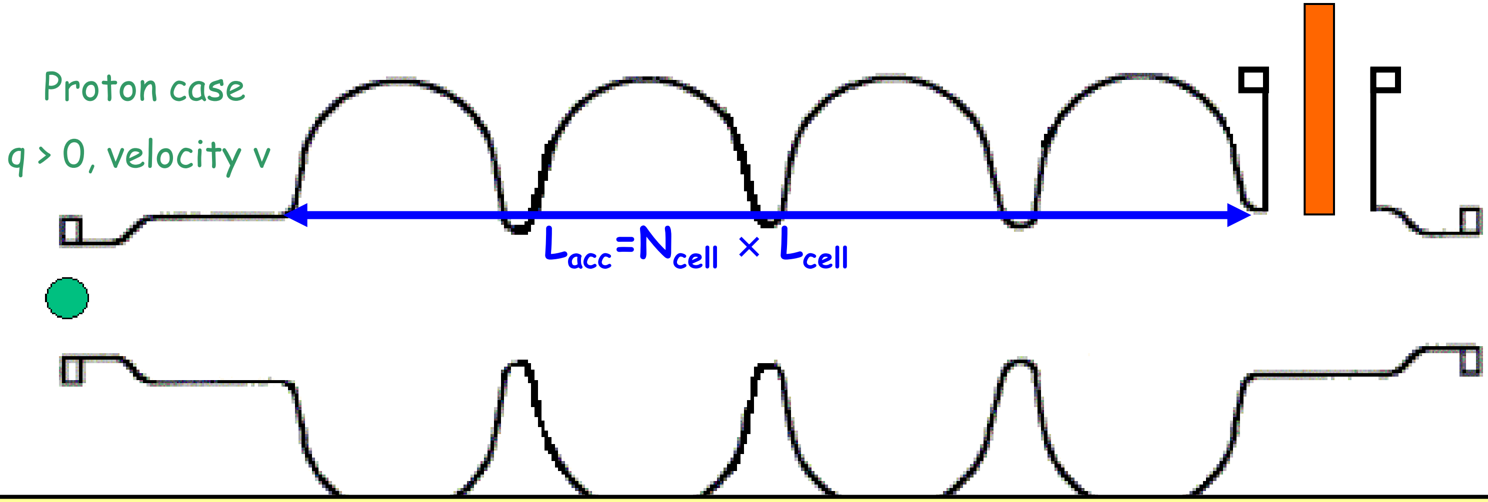
Synchronism condition :

The time for the particle to cross one cell should be $T_{RF}/2$ ⇔ $\frac{L_{cell}}{v} = \frac{1}{2f}$

The cell length should verify: $\boxed{L_{cell} = \frac{v}{2f} = \frac{\beta c}{2f}}$ or $L_{cell} = \frac{\beta\lambda}{2}$

The cell length should be adjusted to the particle velocity

SC cavity : basis



Energy gain :

$$\Delta U = q\times\int_{t_{entrée}}^{t_{sortie}}\vec{E}.\vec{v}\,dt \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{\Delta U = q\times E_{acc}\times L_{acc}\times\cos(\varphi)}$$

E_{acc}: accelerating field of the cavity (for a given particle velocity)

L_{acc}: cavity accelerating length

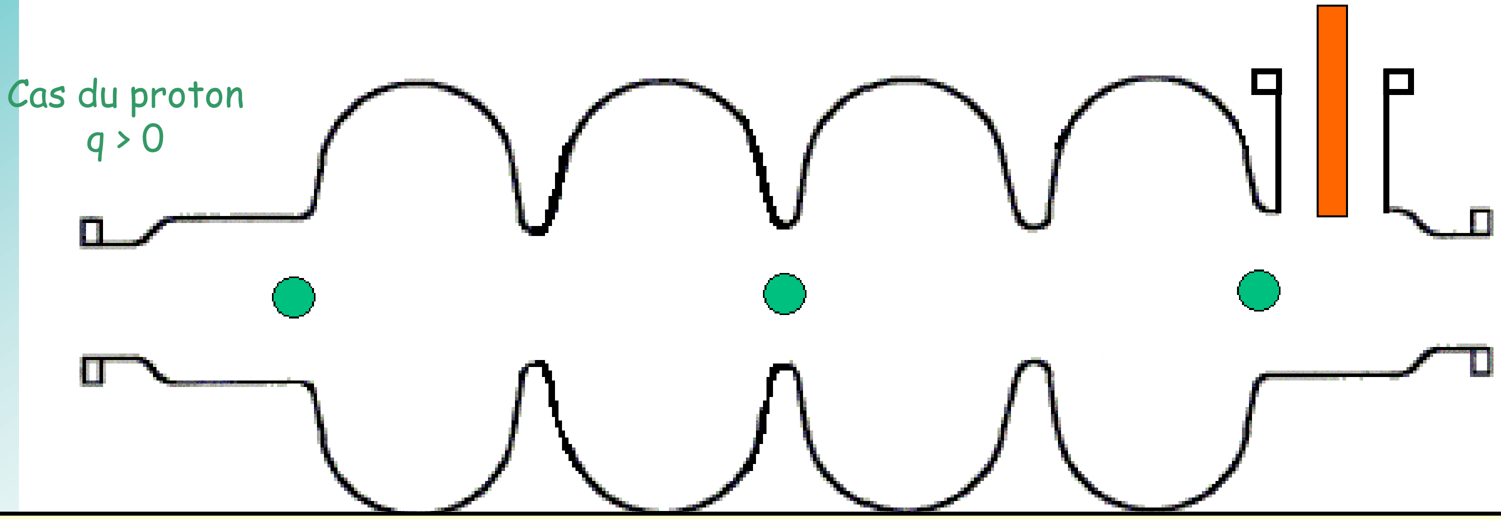
φ : particule phase with respect to the RF wave

Ex : f = 700MHz ; 5-cell proton cavity β = 0,65 (L_{acc}=5×14cm); E_{acc}= 10MV/m ; φ = 0°

⇒ Energy gain : ΔU =

SC Cavity : basis

(3) Beam acceleration : particles should be bunched and synchronized with the electromagnetic wave



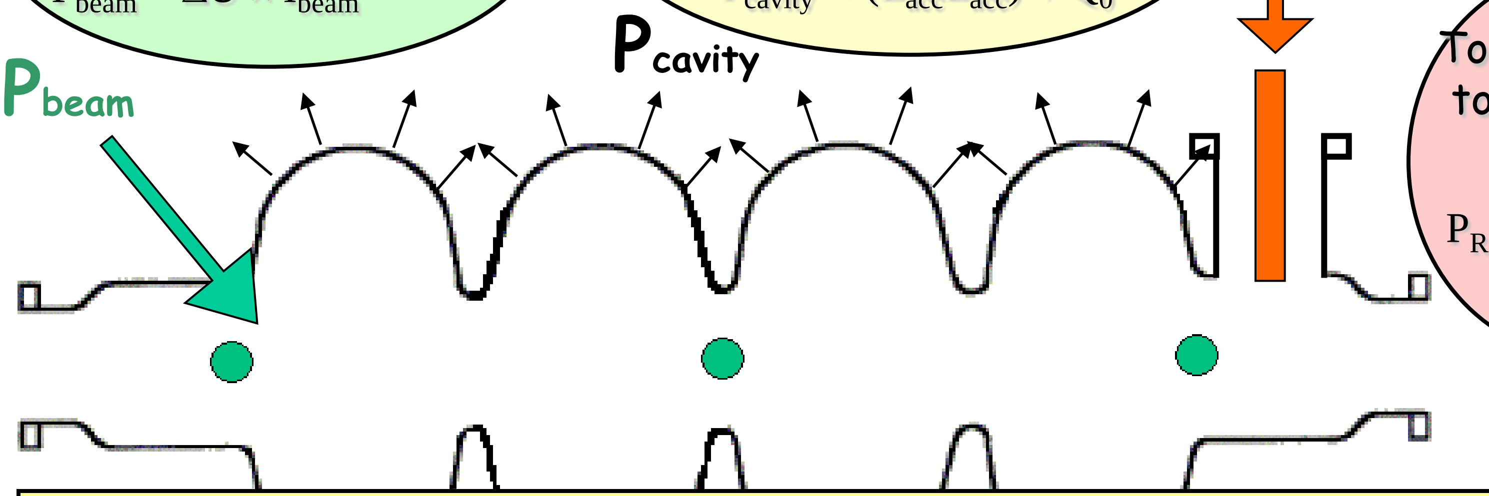
$T_{beam} = n\ T_{RF}$ (n=1,2,3…)

« the cavity resonant frequency should be a multiple of the beam frequency that it wants to accelerate»

Ex: if f_{beam}=350 MHz (T_{beam}=2,86ns), then the cavity should resonate at :

f = 350 MHz (T_{RF}=2,86ns), or f = 700 MHz (T_{RF}=1,43ns), or f = 1050 MHz (T_{RF}=0,95ns), etc.

SC cavity : basis



RF power transmitted to the beam

$P_{beam} = \Delta U \times I_{beam}$

Dissipated RF power on the cavity walls

$P_{cavity} \propto (E_{acc} L_{acc})^2 / Q_0$

Q_0 : cavity « quality factor »

Total RF power to give to the cavity

$P_{RF} = P_{beam} + P_{cavity}$

Order of magnitude *(700 MHz cavity - β = 0,65 - 5 cells- 10MV/m - φ=-30° - protons beam 10 mA)*

SC cavity (Q_0 ~ 10^{10}) : P_{beam} = 6 MeV × 10 mA = **60 kW**

P_{cavity} ≈ **16 W**

"Warm" cavity (Q_0 ~ 3.10^4) : P_{beam} = 60 kW also

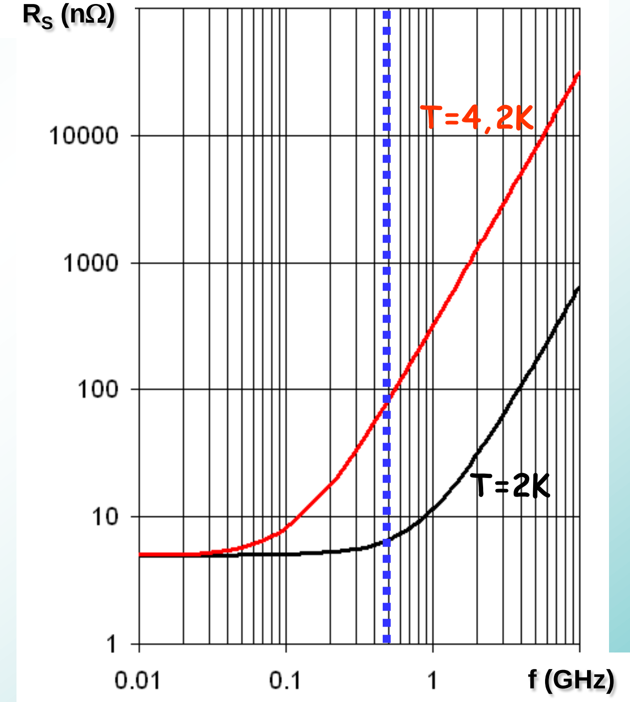
P_{cavity} ≈ **5,5 MW !!!** ← *not possible in CW !*

SC cavity : basis

Material choice → **niobium** = compromise between :

- High Tc and Bc
- Low surface resistance (in order to minimize the losses)
- Quite good mechanical (easy to shape) and thermal properties

Surface resistance as a function of frequency



Operating temperature → compromise between :

- Low surface resistance (means T not to high)
- Cooling system not too expensive (means T not too low)

Conclusion { if f < 500 MHz → T ~ 4,2 K (Liquid Helium)
if f > 500 MHz → T ~ 2 K (Superfluid Helium)

Niobium characteristics

Tc = 9,2 K

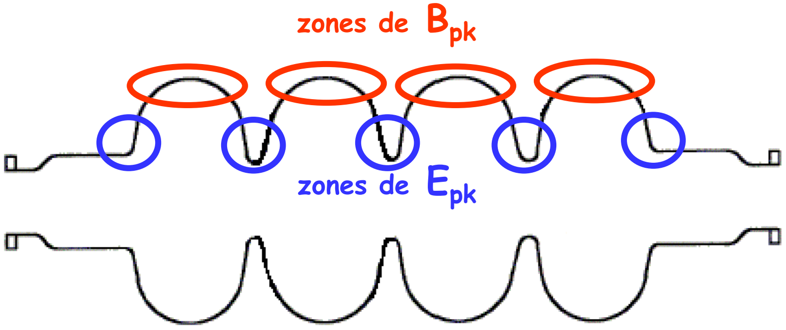
$$R_S(\Omega) \approx 2\times10^{-4}\frac{1}{T}\left(\frac{f(\mathrm{GHz})}{1{,}5}\right)^2 e^{-17{,}67/T} + R_{res}$$

SC cavity : basis

→ What achievable accelerating field ?

When creating E_{acc} inside the cavity, surface electromagnetic fields are also created, with maximum values refered as B_{pk} et E_{pk}

In order to stay in the superconducting state, the niobium should not see a field $\mathbf{B_{pk} < Bc_{RF}}$



The ratio B_{pk}/E_{acc} (and also E_{pk}/E_{acc}) only depends on the cavity geometrical shape

For elliptical cavities $\beta = 1$, we have

$B_{pk}/E_{acc} \approx 4$ mT / (MV/m)

⇒ @ T = 2 K, $\mathbf{E_{accMAX}}$ = 220 mT / 4 = **55 MV/m**

This theoretical maximum Eacc varies with the cavity β:

- cavity $\beta = 0.65$, $B_{pk}/E_{acc} \approx 5$ mT/(MV/m)

i.e. $\mathbf{E_{accMAX}}$ = **44 MV/m** @ 2K

- cavity $\beta = 0.5$, $B_{pk}/E_{acc} \approx 6$ mT/(MV/m)

i.e. $\mathbf{E_{accMAX}}$ = **37 MV/m** @ 2K

SC cavity : basis

Comparison between a "warm" and "cold" solution for a high intensity proton linac

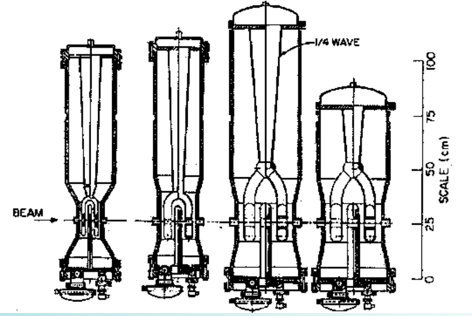
Cavity: 700 MHz β=0,65 ***5 cells (protons 10mA)***	SC cavity (2K)	« Warm » cavity (300K)
Surface resistance R_S *(ideal)*	20 nΩ *(3,2 nΩ)*	7 mΩ
Quality factor Q_0 *(ideal)*	10^{10} *(6.10^{10})*	3.10^4
E_{acc} *(theoretical)*	10 MV/m *(44 MV/m)*	2 MV/m
Beam power P_{beam}	60 kW	12 kW
Dissipated power / cavity P_{cav}	16 W @ 2K	218 kW @ 300K
RF power / cavity $P_{RF} = P_{beam} + P_{cav}$	60 kW	230 kW
Power taken to the grid P_{AC}	125 kW	400 kW
Accelerator efficiency P_{beam} / P_{AC}	48 %	3 %
Number of cavity to gain 100 MeV	17 (about 30m)	85 (about 80m)

Various SC cavities for different particle velocity

β= 0,01

β= 0,1

β= 1



Structures inter-digitales (ATLAS, Argonne)

48 et 72 MHz - β = 0,009 à 0,037

Résonateurs quart d'onde (ALPI, Legnaro)

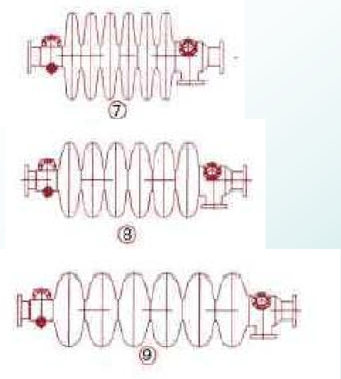
80 à 352 MHz - β = 0,047 à 0,25

Cavité ré-entrante (Legnaro)

352 MHz - β ≥ 0,1

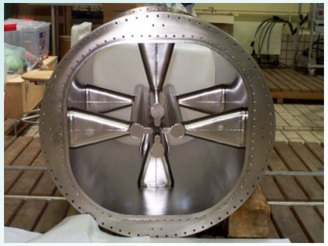
Cavités elliptiques

350 MHz à 3 GHz - β = 0,47 à 1



Cavité TTF

1,3 GHz - β = 1

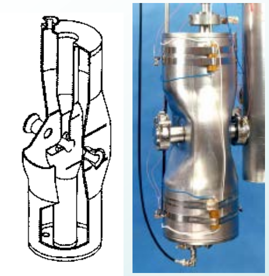


RFQs supra (Legnaro)

80 MHz - β = 0,009 à 0,035

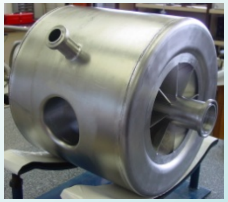
Résonateurs split-ring (ATLAS, Argonne)

97 et 145 MHz - β = 0,06 à 0,16



Résonateur demi-onde (Argonne)

355 MHz - β = 0,12



Cavités spoke (CNRS Orsay)

352 MHz - β = 0,15 et 0,35

Cavité APT (Los Alamos)

700 MHz - β = 0,64

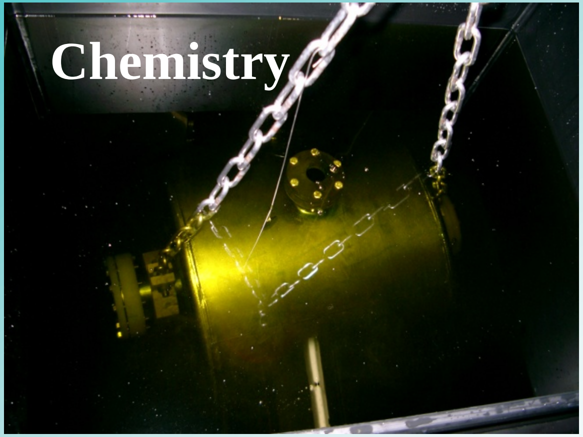
SC cavity : fabrication

Niobium sheets 3 mm thick
Welding by electron beams

Spoke cavity

$\beta = 0.35$
f = 352.2 MHz

SC cavity : preparation and test

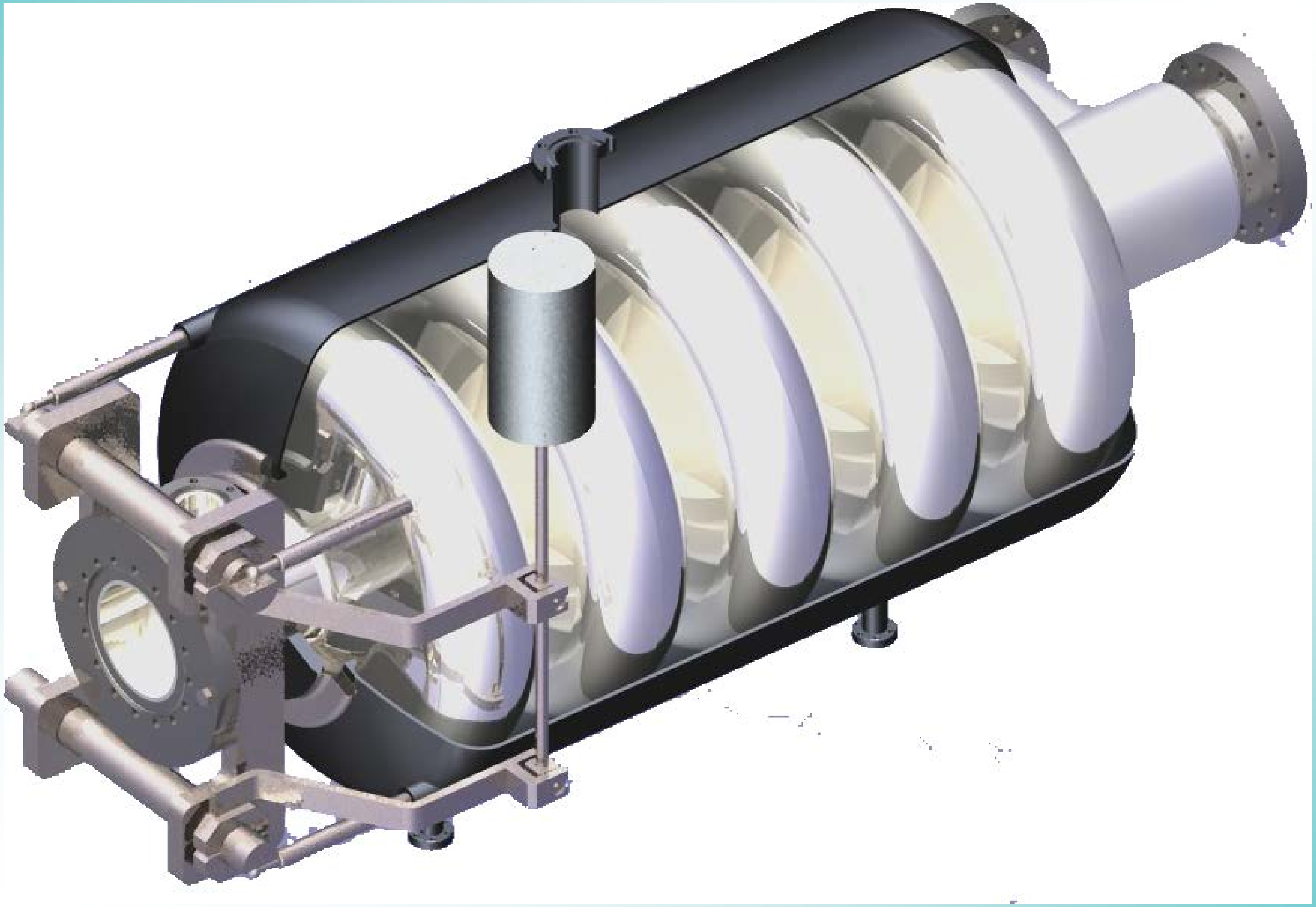

Chemistry


High pressure rinsing

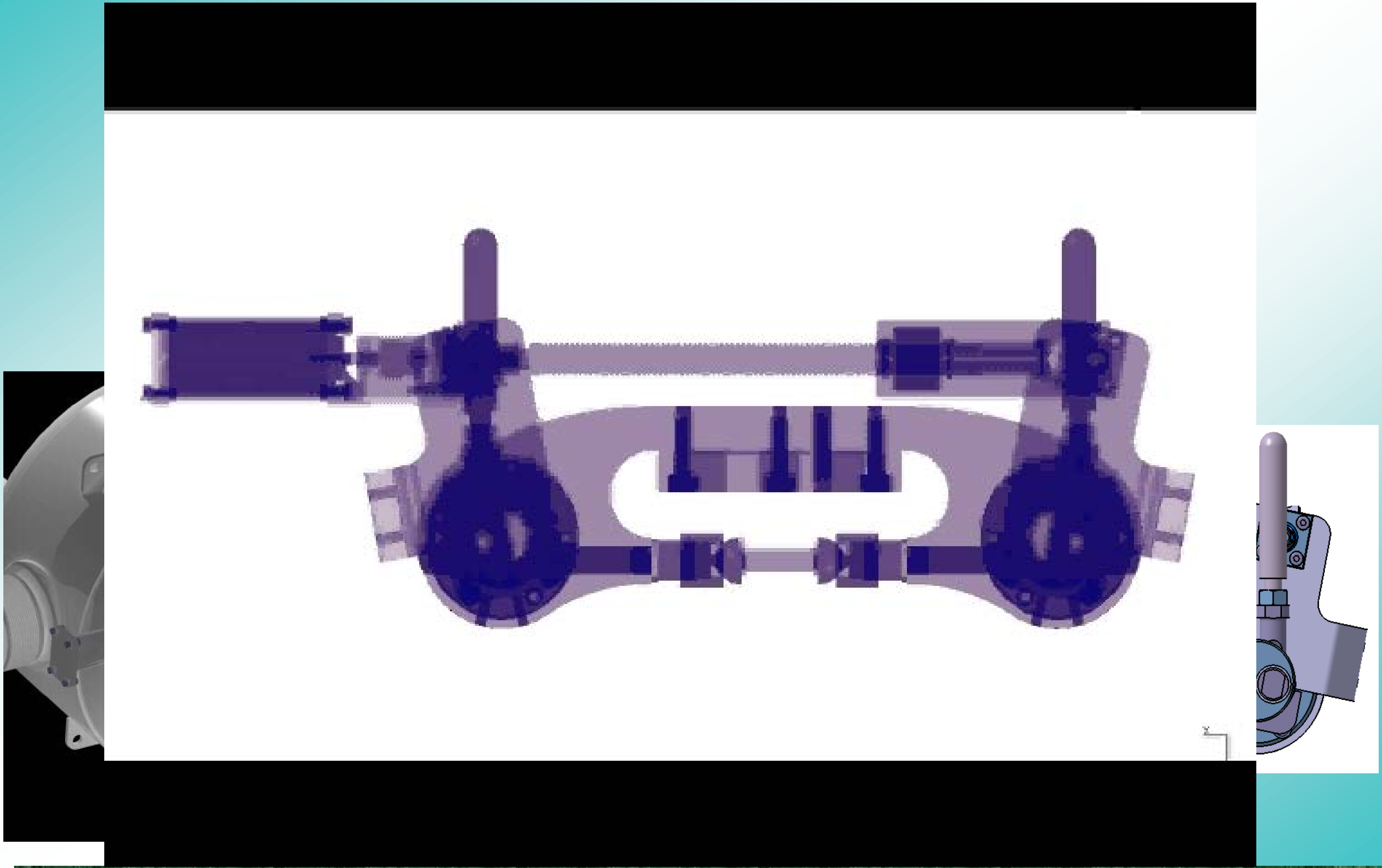

Assembly in clean room


CryHoLab

SC Cavity : cold tuning system (1)



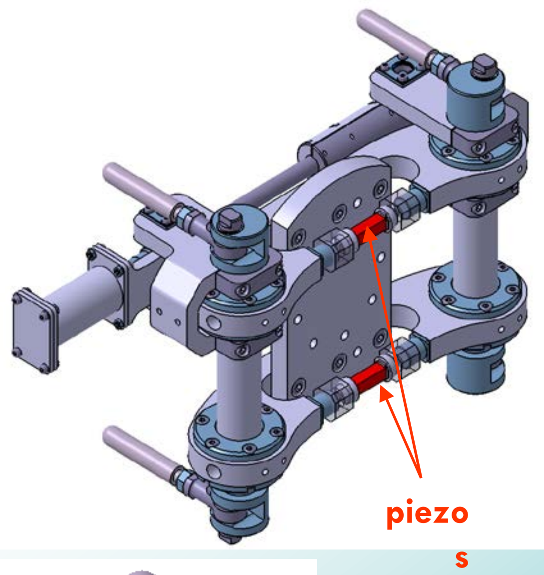
Cold tuning system for spoke cavities

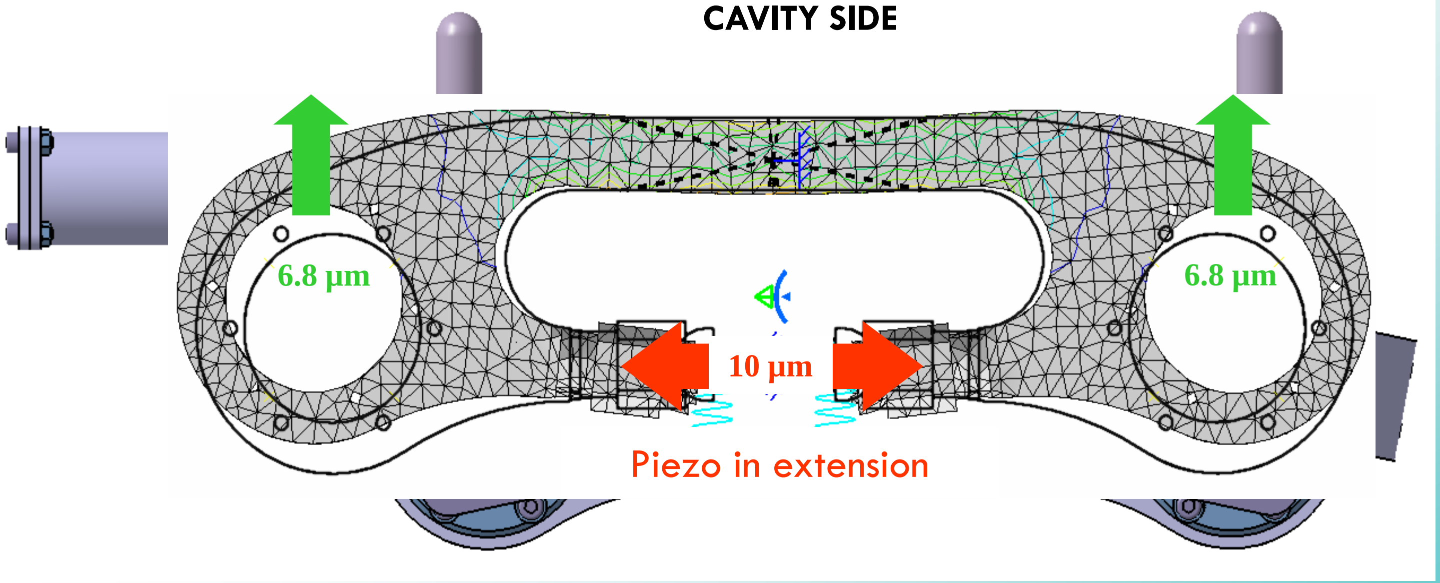


Cold tuning system for spoke cavities

Parameters for fast tuning

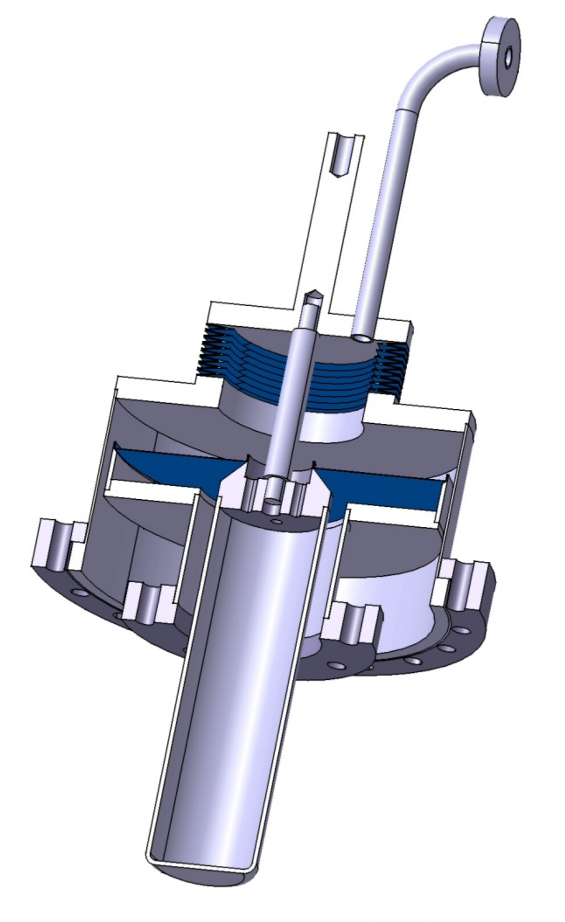
- Piezo tuner inserted within each “arm”
- Preloading of ~4 kN
- Displacement: ~3 µm @ 4 K
- 68% of the piezo displ. transferred to the cavity
- Tuning range: ~2 kHz max



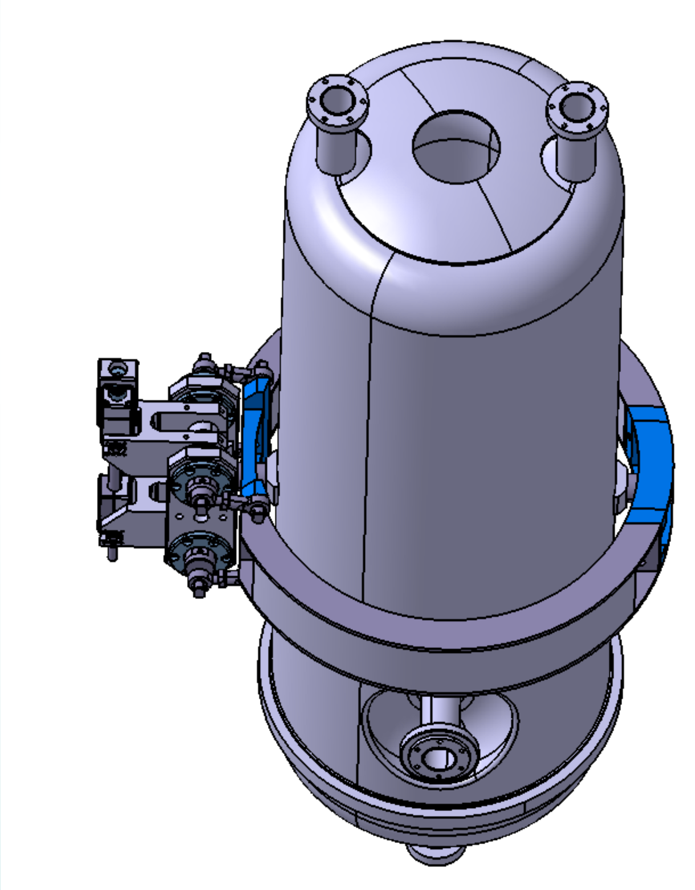


SC Cavity : cold tuning system (2)

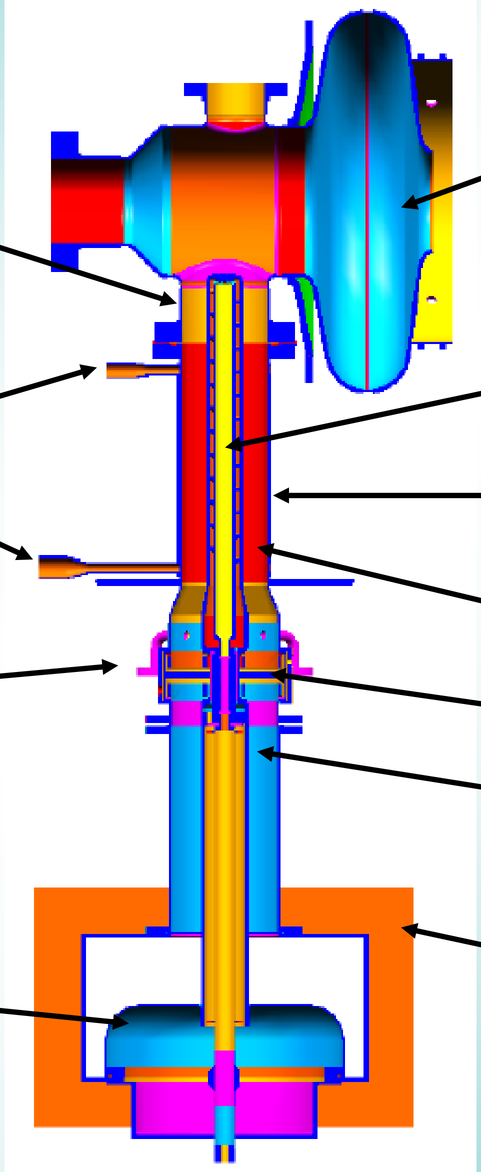
Plunger
(innovative solution)



Mechanical deformation
("classic" solution)



Power couplers



Cavity (1st cell)

Cavity coupling port

Inner conductor (water cooled)

Outter conductor cooling (LHe @ 4.5 K)

Outter conductor

Vacuum

Ceramic window cooling (Water)

Ceramic window

Air

Doorknob: transition waveguide to coax

Waveguide

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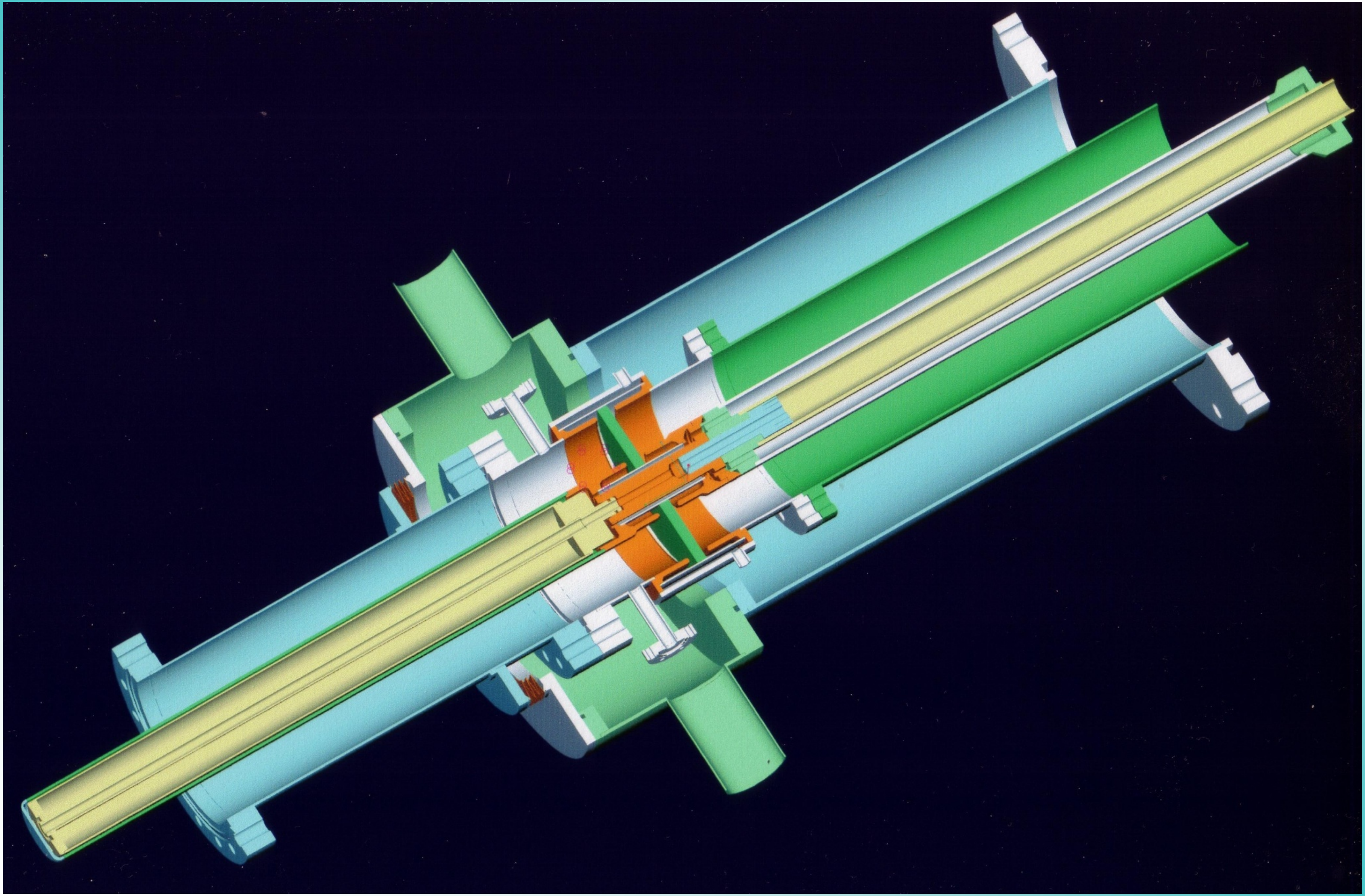
Power couplers



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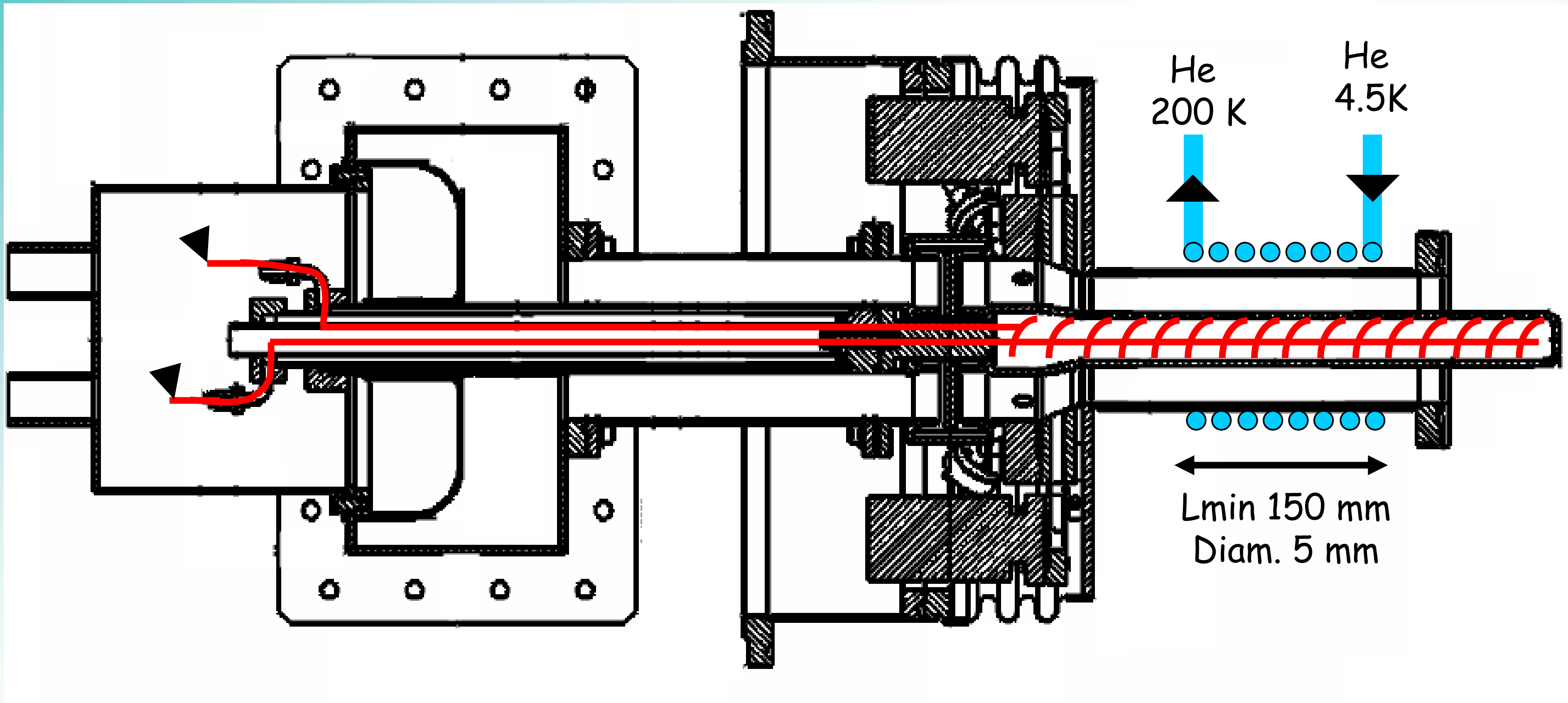
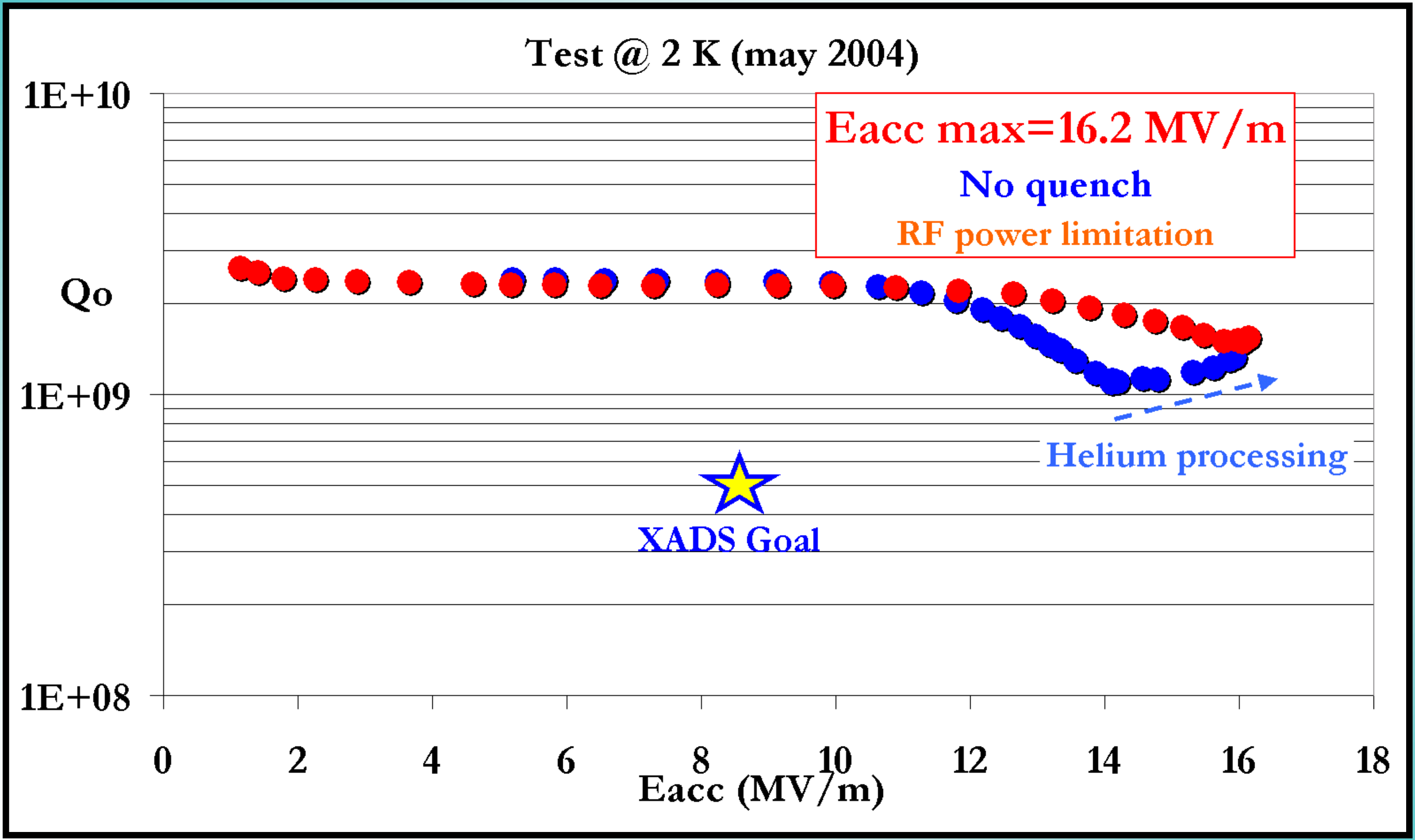
Power couplers

- **Outer conductor:** Helium cooling



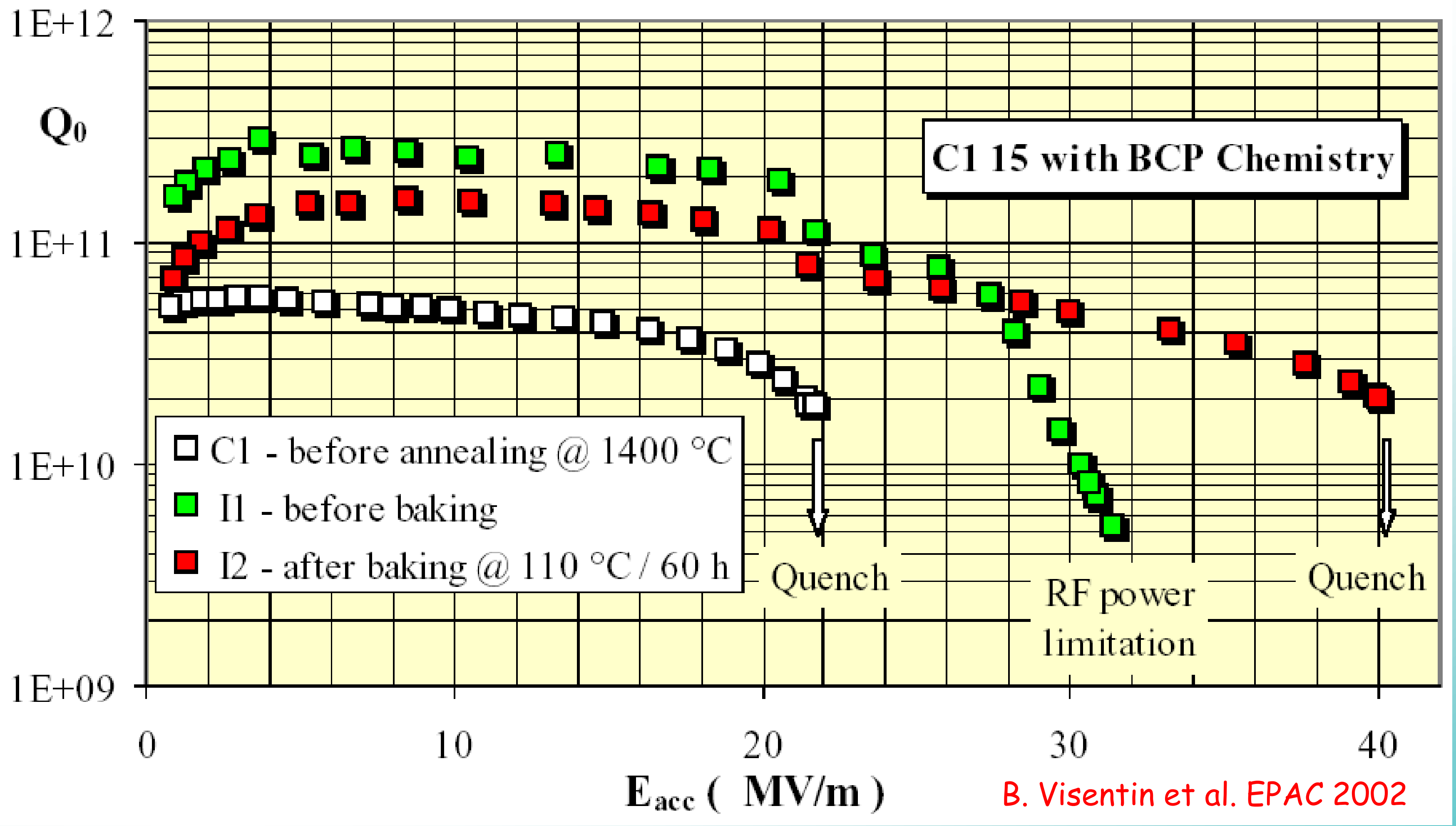
- **Inner conductor:** Water cooling

One example : Performances of a spoke cavity (IPN Orsay)



Eacc = 16.2 MV/m means Epeak=49.5 MV/m & Bpeak=134 mT

Another example : Performances of TESLA cavity



B. Visentin et al. EPAC 2002

Spiral-2 cavities : all cavities results in VC (beta = 0.12)