

THE EUROPEAN XFEL

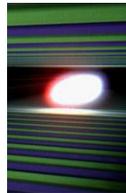
HOW TO PRODUCE 100 SUPERCONDUCTING MODULES IN COLLABORATION AND WITH INDUSTRY

Winni Decking, for the Accelerator Consortium



Courtesy:

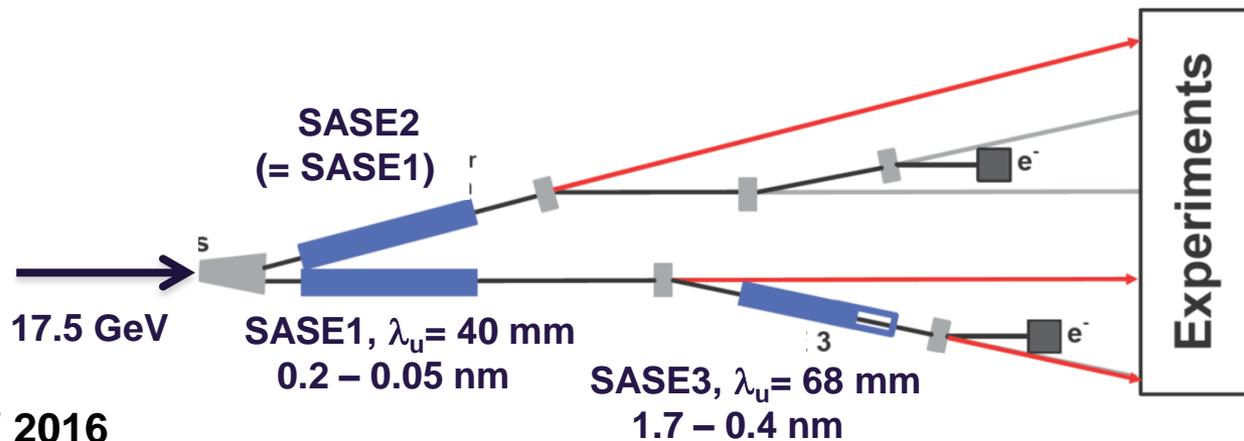
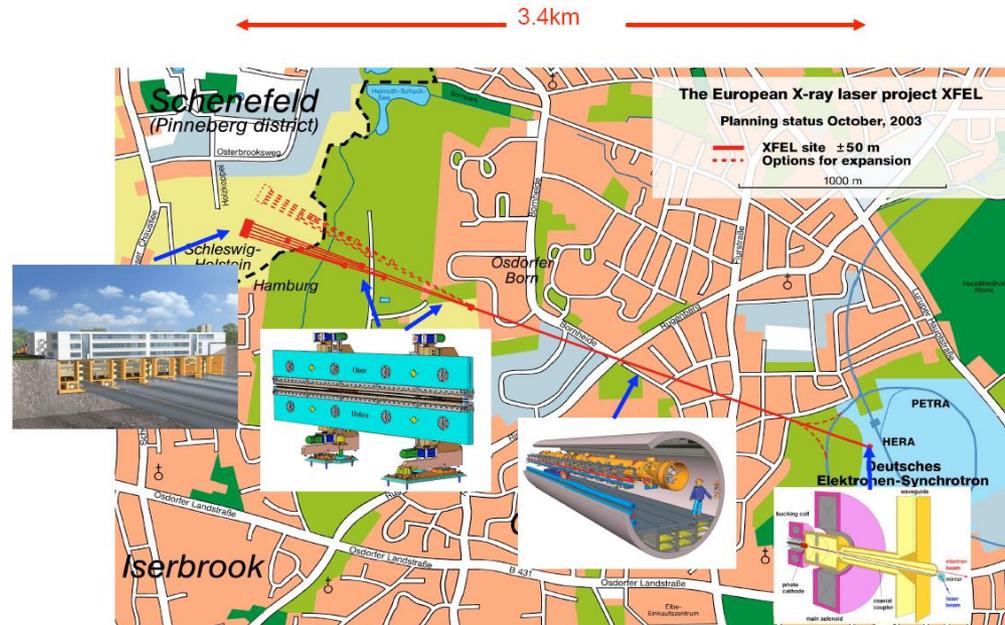
**based on talk given by Hans Weise at IPAC14
with many pictures from D. Noelle / DESY & others
incl. E. Zanon & Research Instruments**



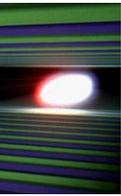
Some specifications

- Photon energy 0.3 - 24 keV
- Pulse duration ~ 10 - 100 fs
- Pulse energy few mJ
- Superconducting linac. 17.5 GeV
- 10 Hz (27 000 b/s)
- Max. beam power 600 kW
- 5 beam lines / 10 instruments
 - Start version with 3 beamlines and 6 instruments
- Several extensions possible:
 - More undulators
 - More instruments
 -
 - Variable polarization
 - Self-Seeding
 - CW operation

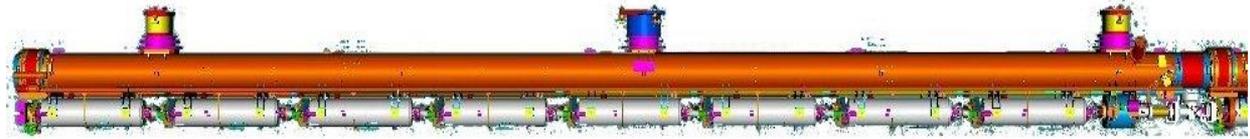
First electron beam 2nd half of 2016



An Accelerator Complex for 17.5 GeV



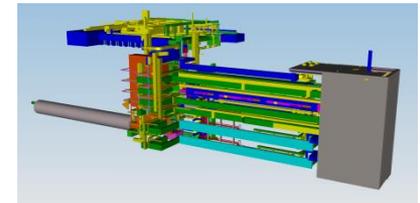
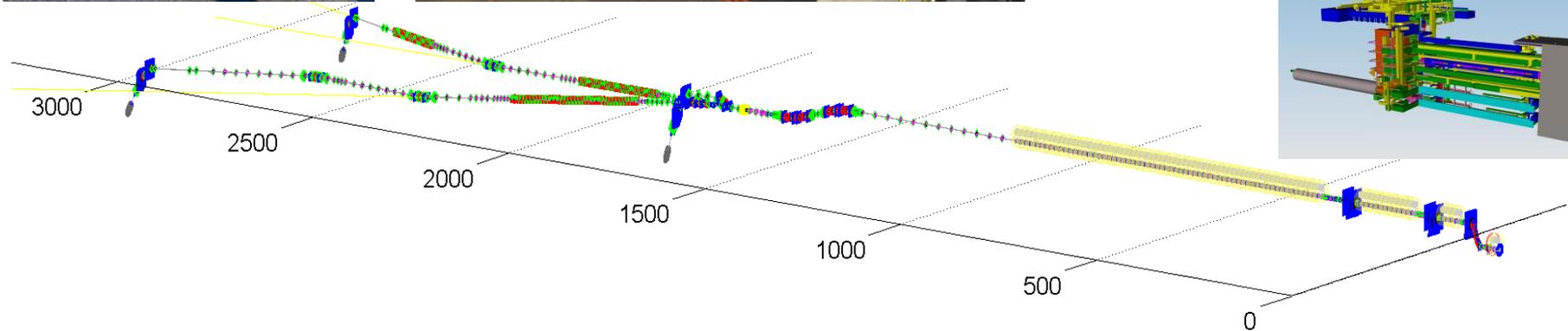
100 accelerator modules

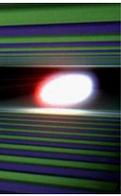


800 accelerating cavities
1.3 GHz / 23.6 MV/m

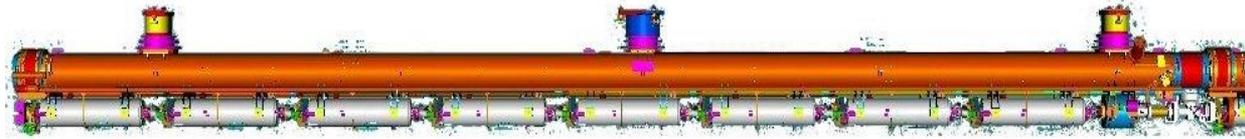


25 RF stations
5.2 MW each

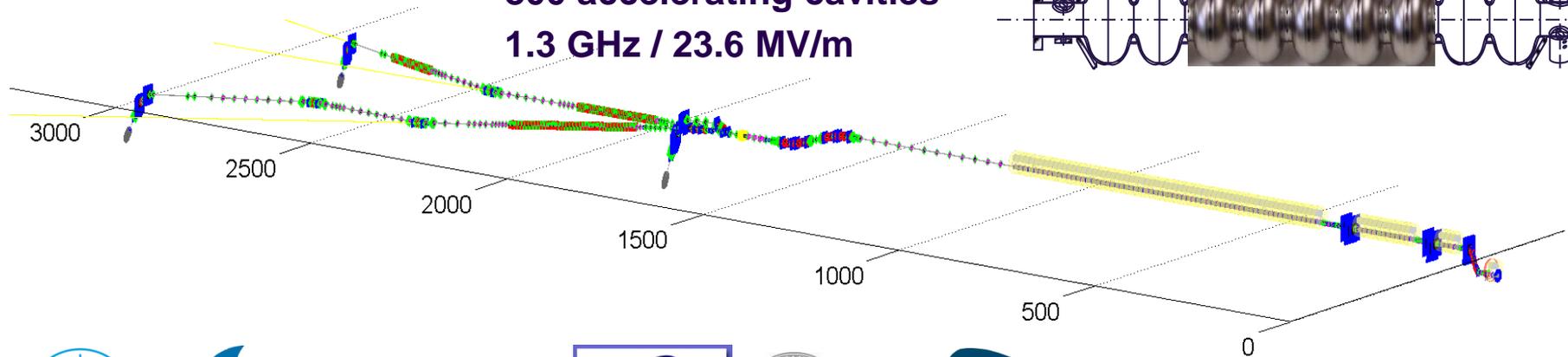


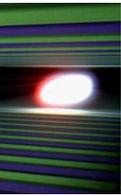


100 accelerator modules

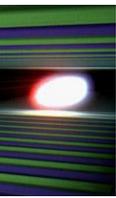


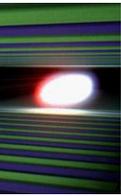
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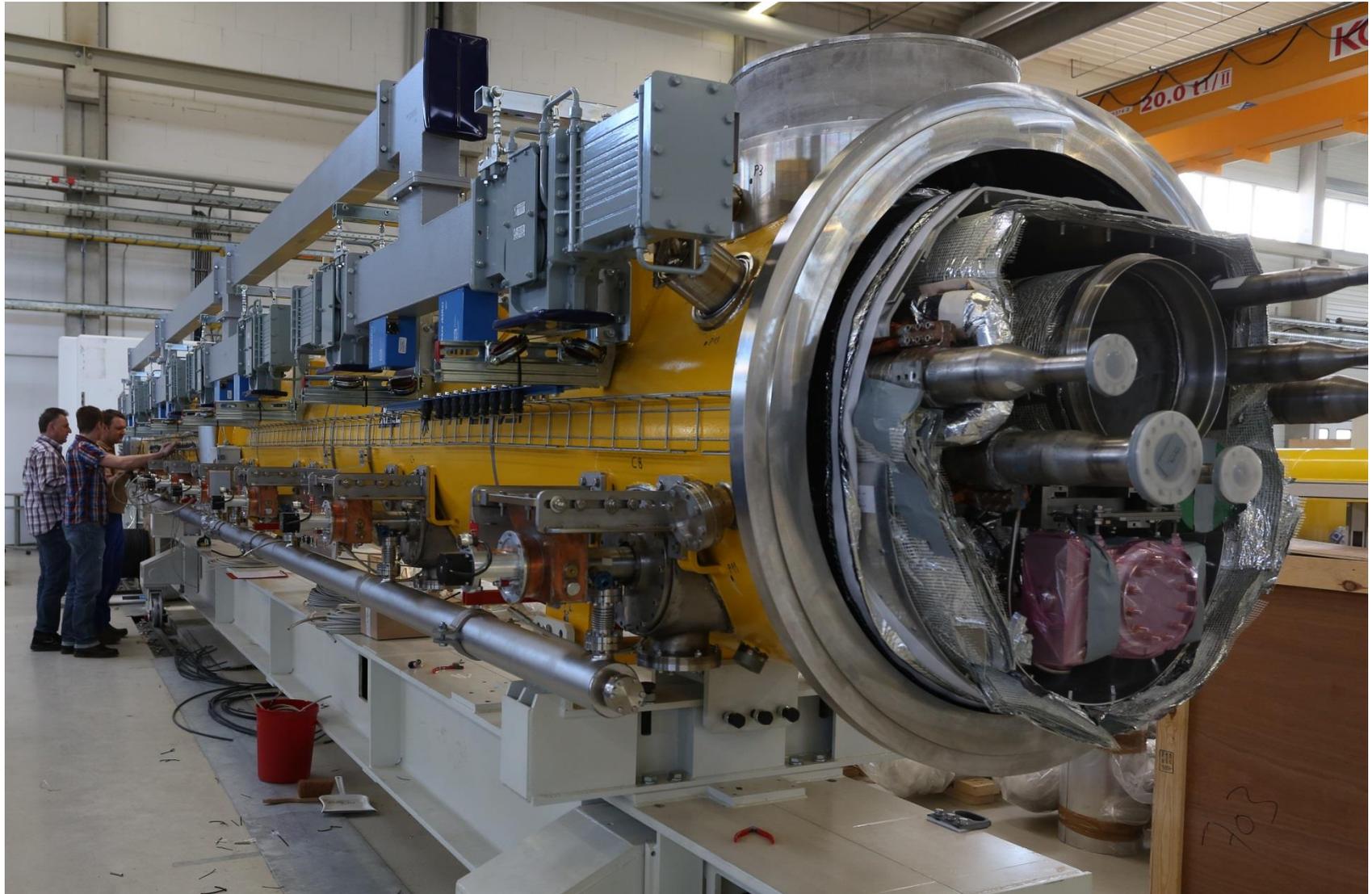
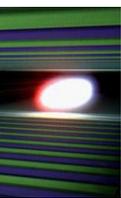


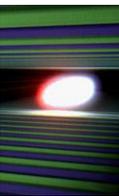
European XFEL Installation





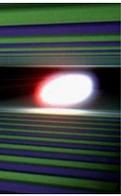
XFEL Accelerator Module with Tailored Waveguide System



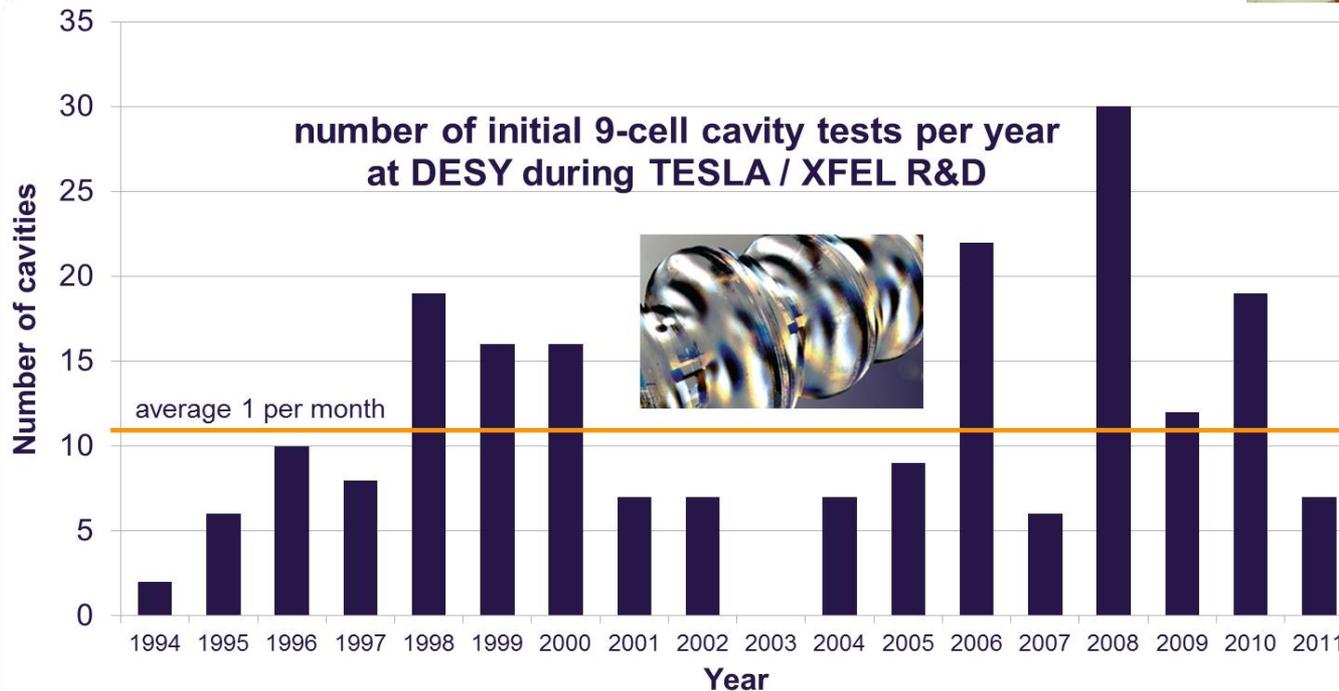
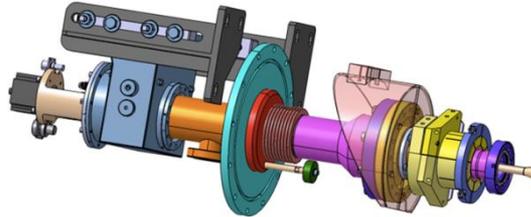


BINP Novosibirsk, Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cold vacuum bellows • coupler vacuum line
CEA Saclay / Irfu, France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cavity string and module assembly • cold beam position monitors • magnetic shields, superinsulation blankets
CIEMAT, Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superconducting magnets
CNRS / LAL Orsay, France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RF main input coupler incl. RF conditioning
DESY, Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cavities & cryostats • contributions to string & module assembly • coupler interlock • frequency tuner • cold vacuum system • integration of superconducting magnets / current leads • cold beam position monitors
INFN Milano, Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cavities & cryostats • contributions to frequency tuners
Soltan Institute, Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Order Mode coupler & absorber

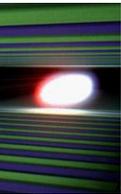
Production Rate of Key Components



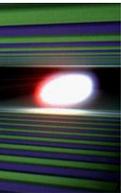
European XFEL requires **8 cavities & couplers** to build **1 module per week**

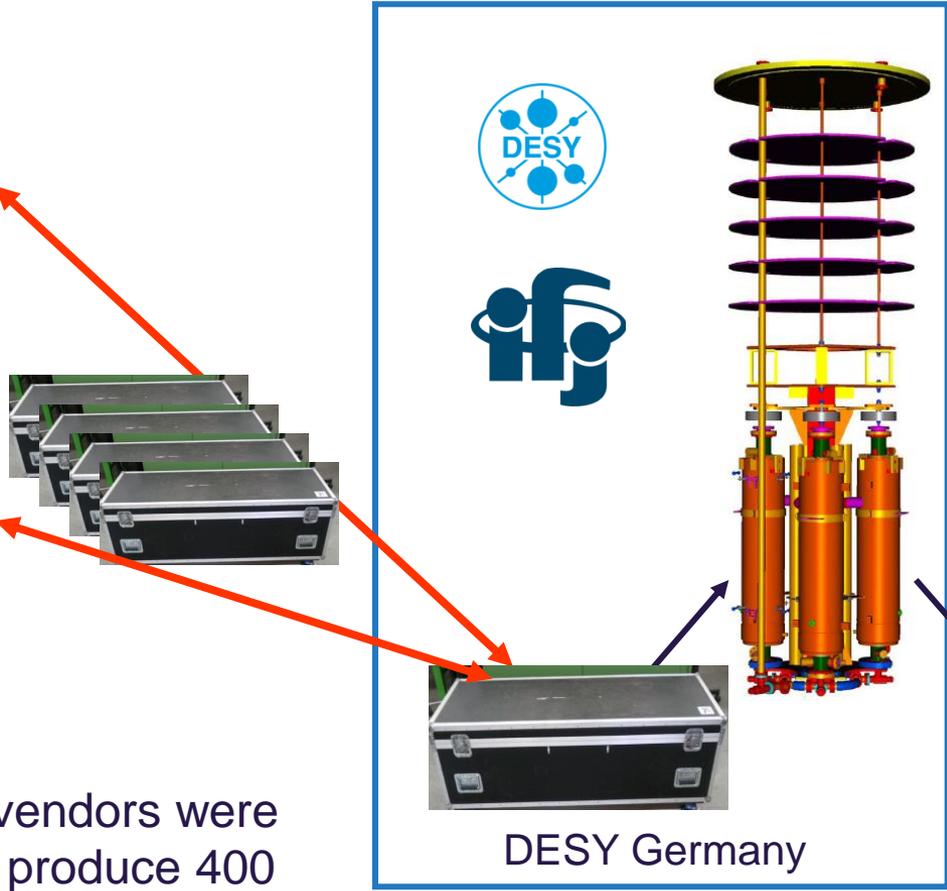
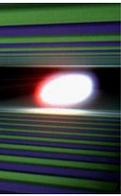


monthly average
was to increase
by approximately
x 30



all pictures courtesy Research Instruments



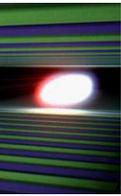


- two cavity vendors were contracted to produce 400 cavities each
- slight variation in final surface treatment

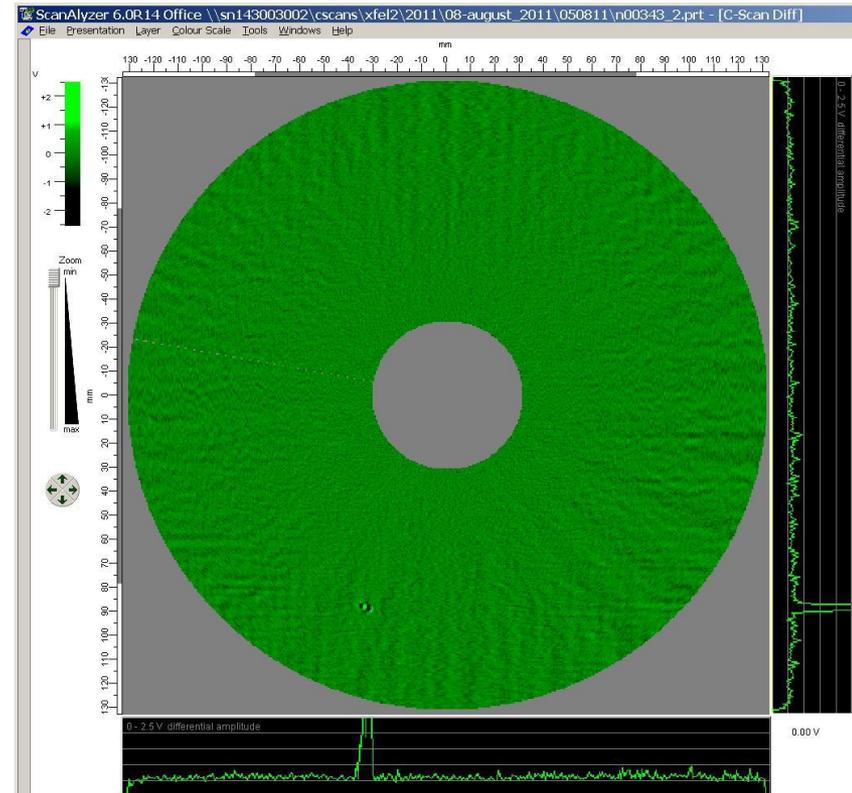
- all cavities are tested and partly re-treated / re-tested in collaboration of IFJ / DESY

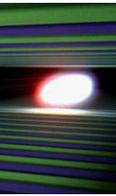
- further assembly takes place at CEA Saclay / Ifru

Niobium Material Bought and QC-ed by DESY



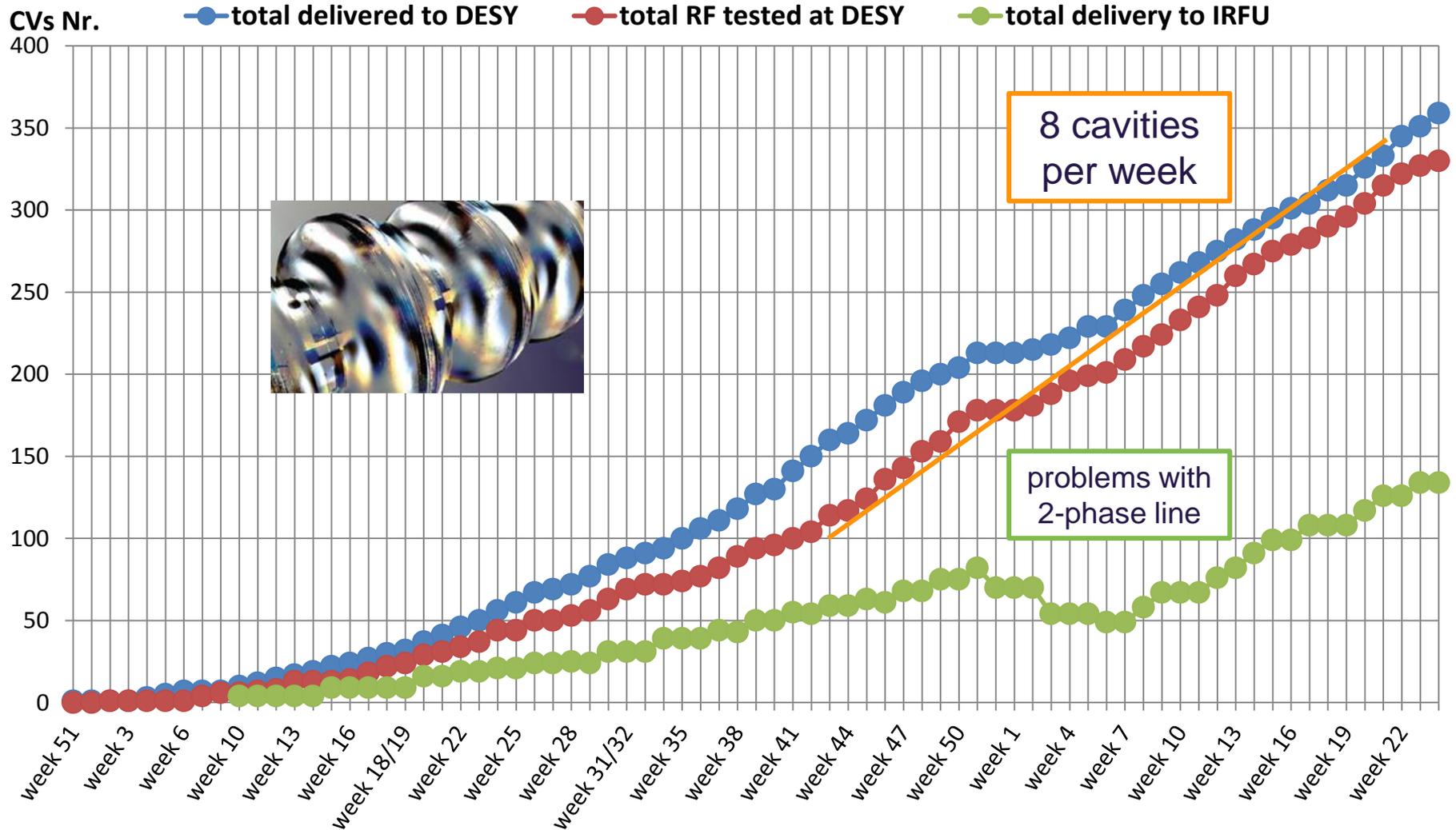
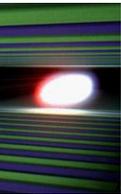
- All Nb / NbTi material (24,420 single parts!) was procured by DESY.
- Detailed quality inspection was developed and carried out.
- All material available to cavity vendors.

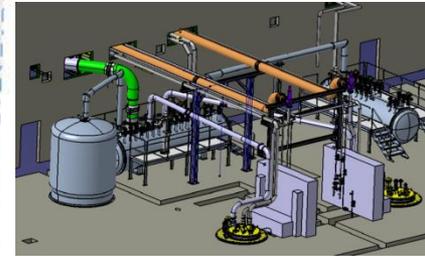
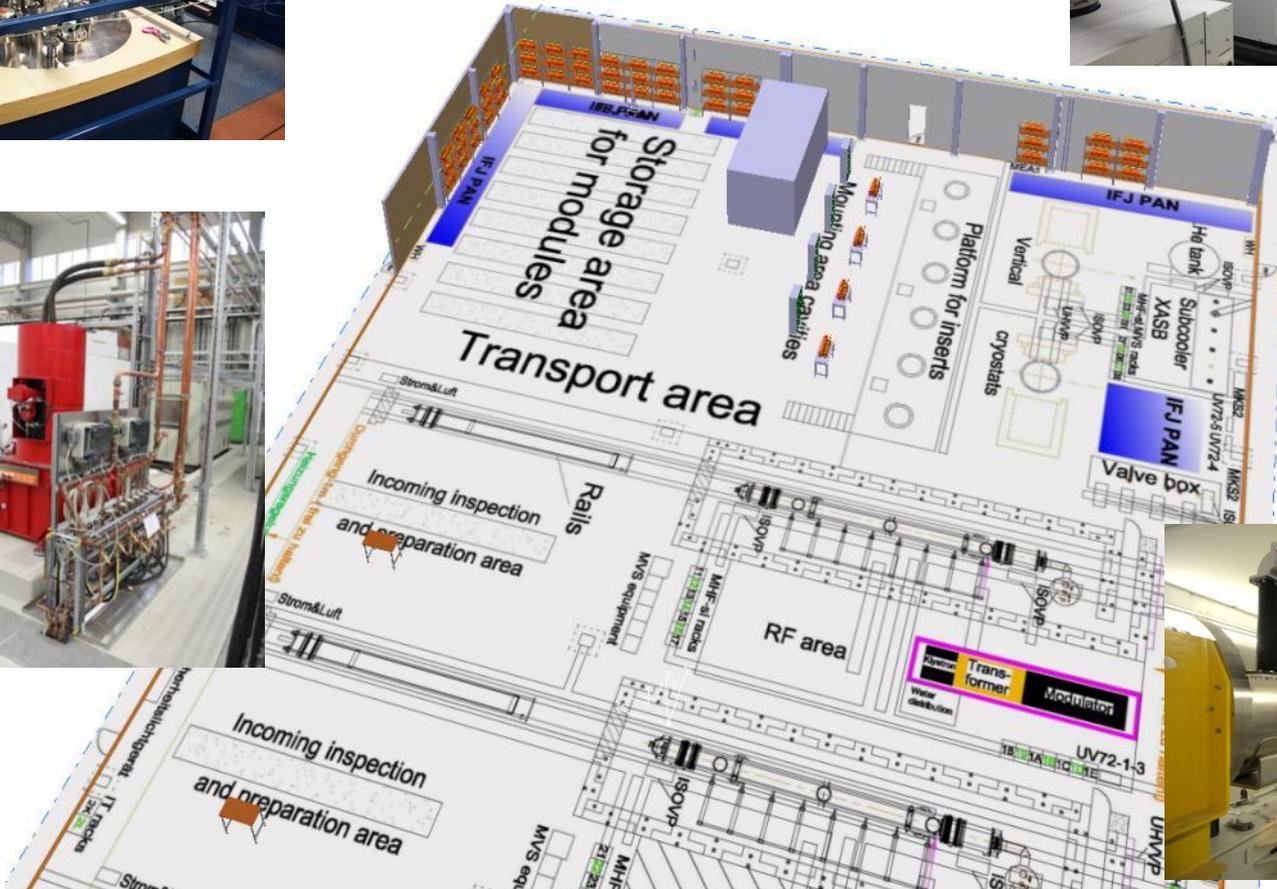
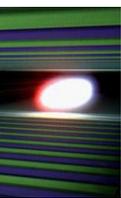


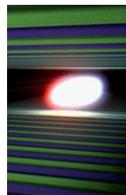


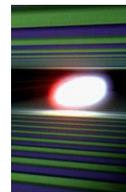
- Special CE certified machines were developed and given to industry.
- Since accelerator cavities are delivered without performance guarantee, very detailed specifications are used.
- Many production steps are supported and partly supervised by DESY & INFN.
- Several QC steps are established. Very detailed documentation.

Cavity Delivery Status as of 6/2014



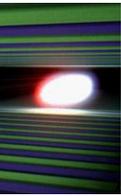




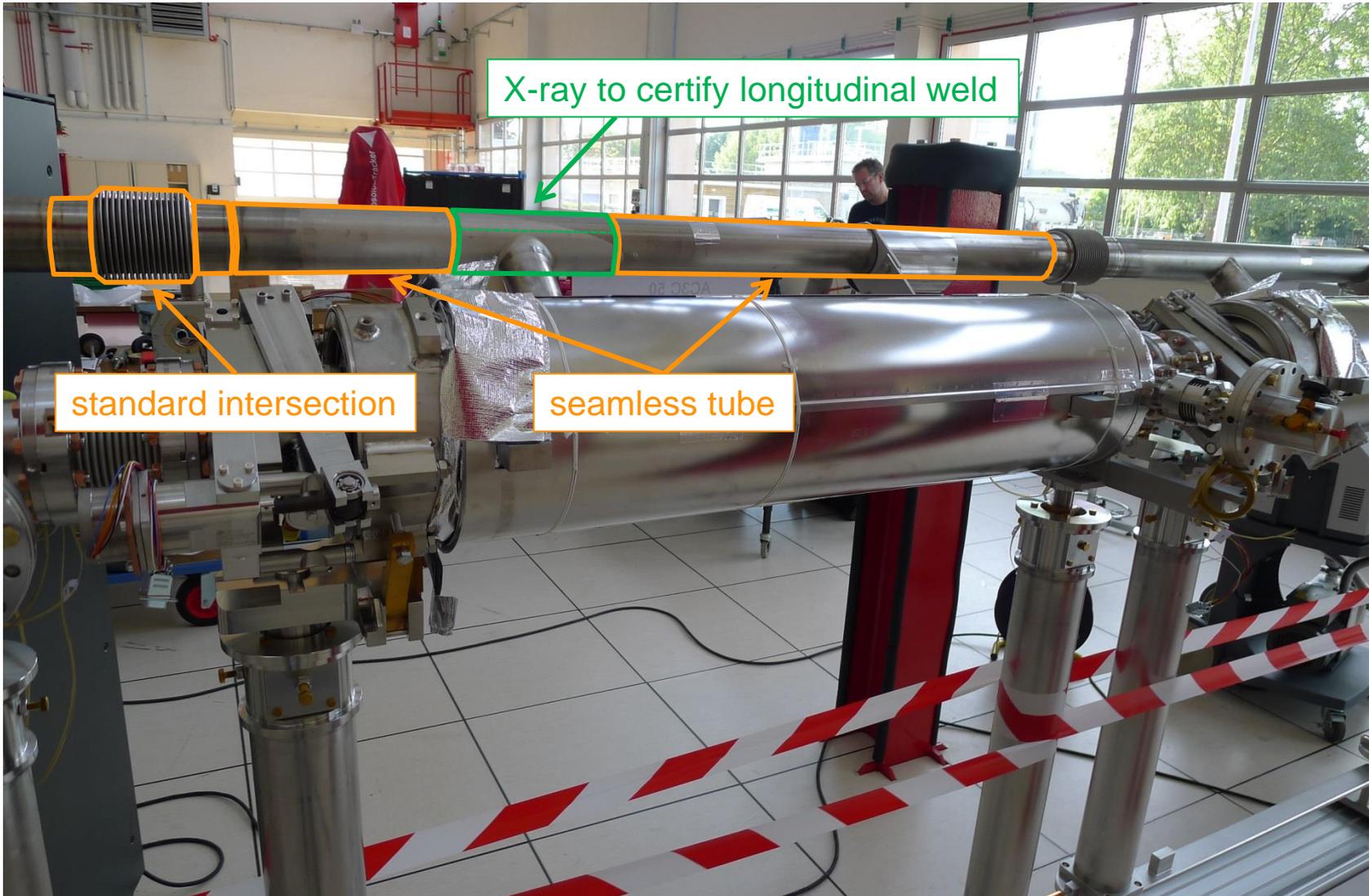
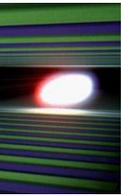


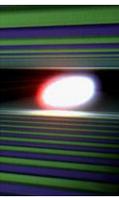
- **Mechanical production + surface treatment** in full + standard operation
- **Vertical cavity testing** and all work flows at AMTF are well established
- **Gradients** in average above specification (almost 300 cavities tested)
 - Average usable gradient after delivery (26.8 ± 7.1) MV/m
 - 2/3 of cavities can be used w/o further treatment
 - 1/3 is getting additional treatm. -> usable grad. increased to (29.6 ± 5.1) MV/m
- **Re-treatment gives significant improvement**
since ~100 additional treatments / tests for initial gradients < 20MV/m give a projected **energy gain of approx. 1300 MeV**
- Vertical testing incl. re-treatment & re-testing can be finished in time with realistic assumptions based on experience gained so far

Cavities (Ready for Transport to IRFU)

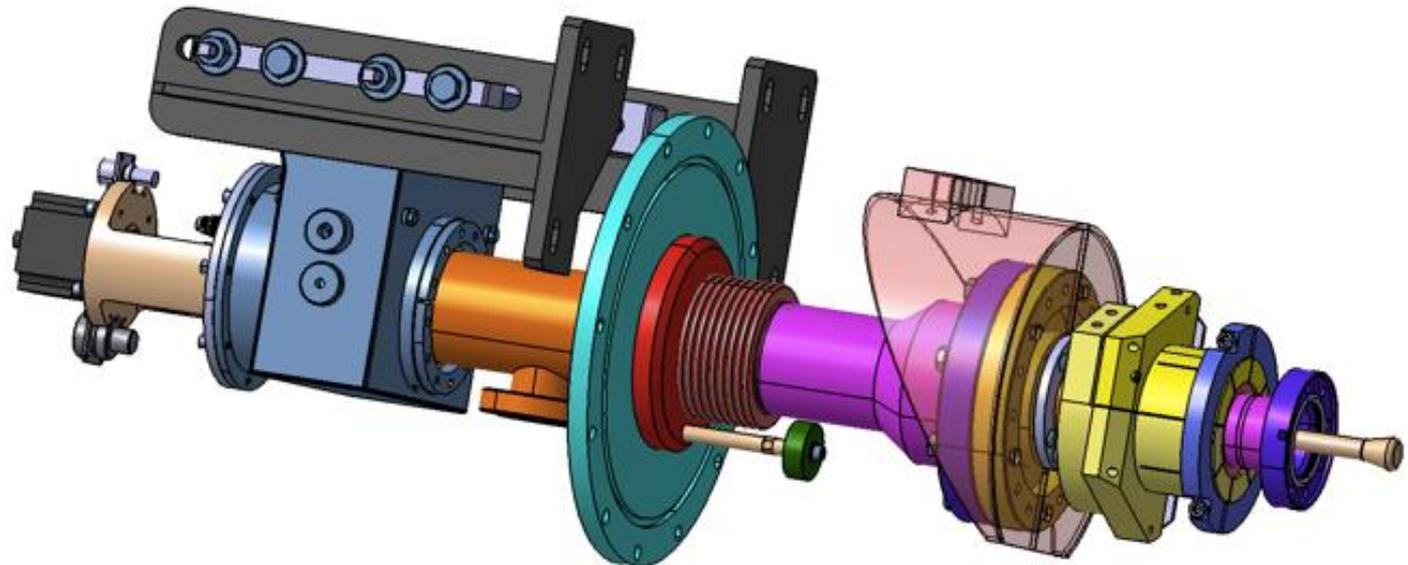


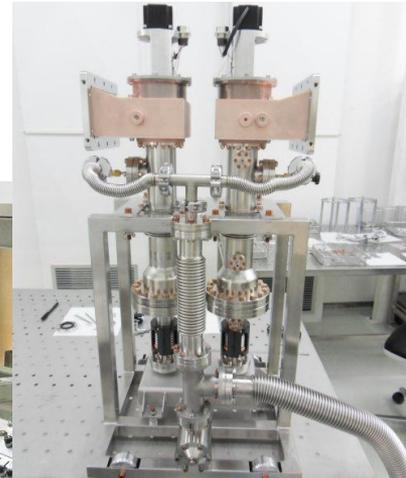
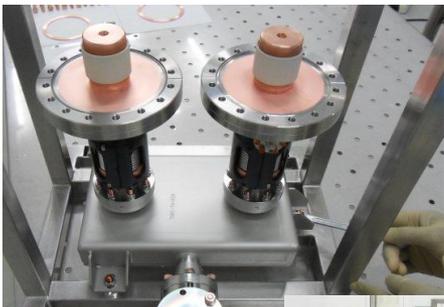
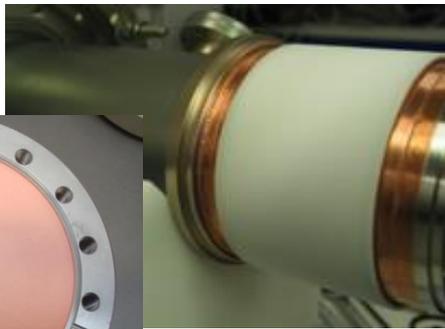
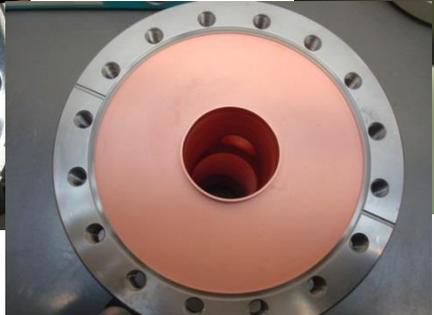
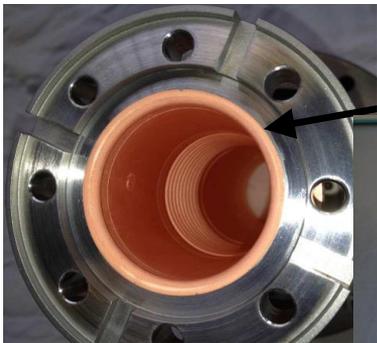
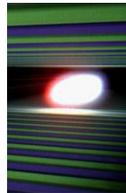
2-Phase Line (Service Pipe) Needs and Gets Systematic Repair Work

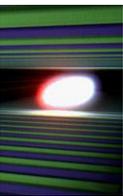




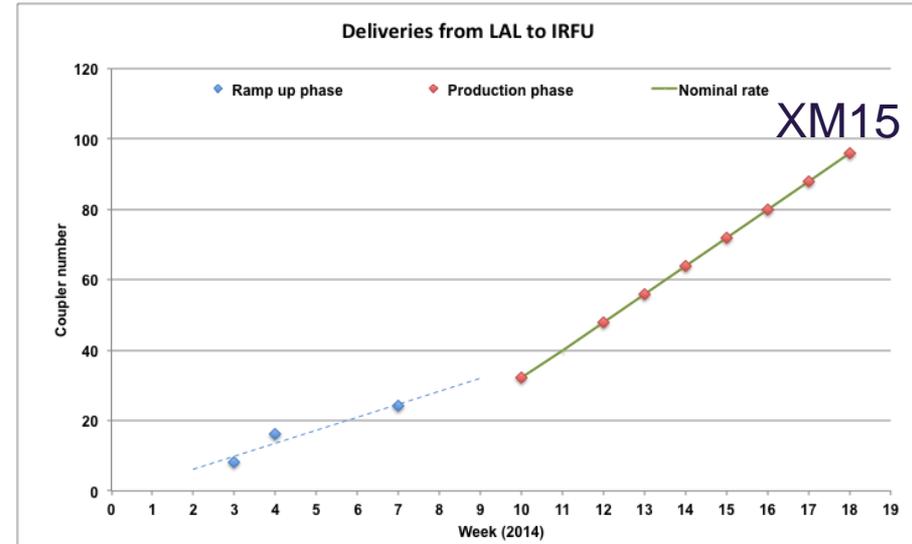
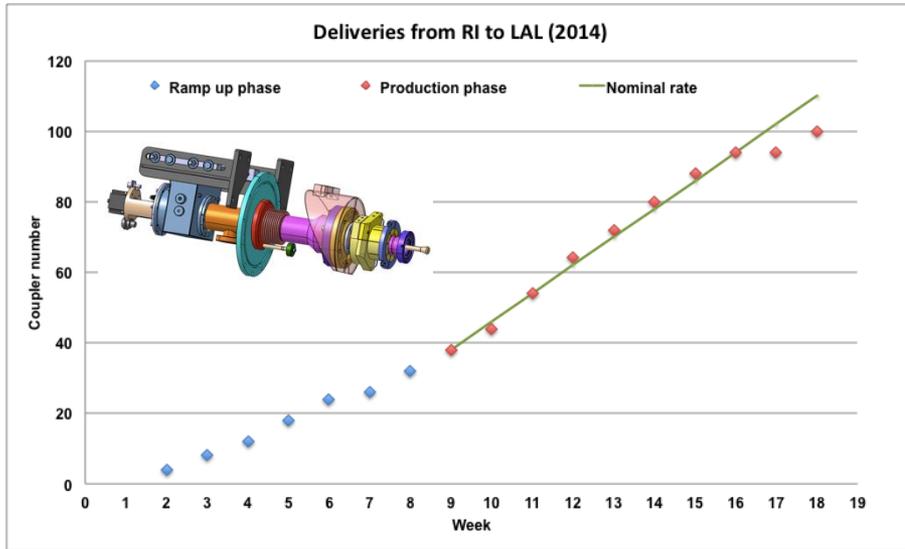
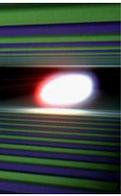
- Ramp-up of RF power coupler production at Thales / RI needed more time than assumed.
- The problem was the copper plating which requires perfect cleanliness of stainless steel surfaces.
- Reproducibility of copper plating remains challenging.
- In general excellent quality control is required to reject bad parts early during production.

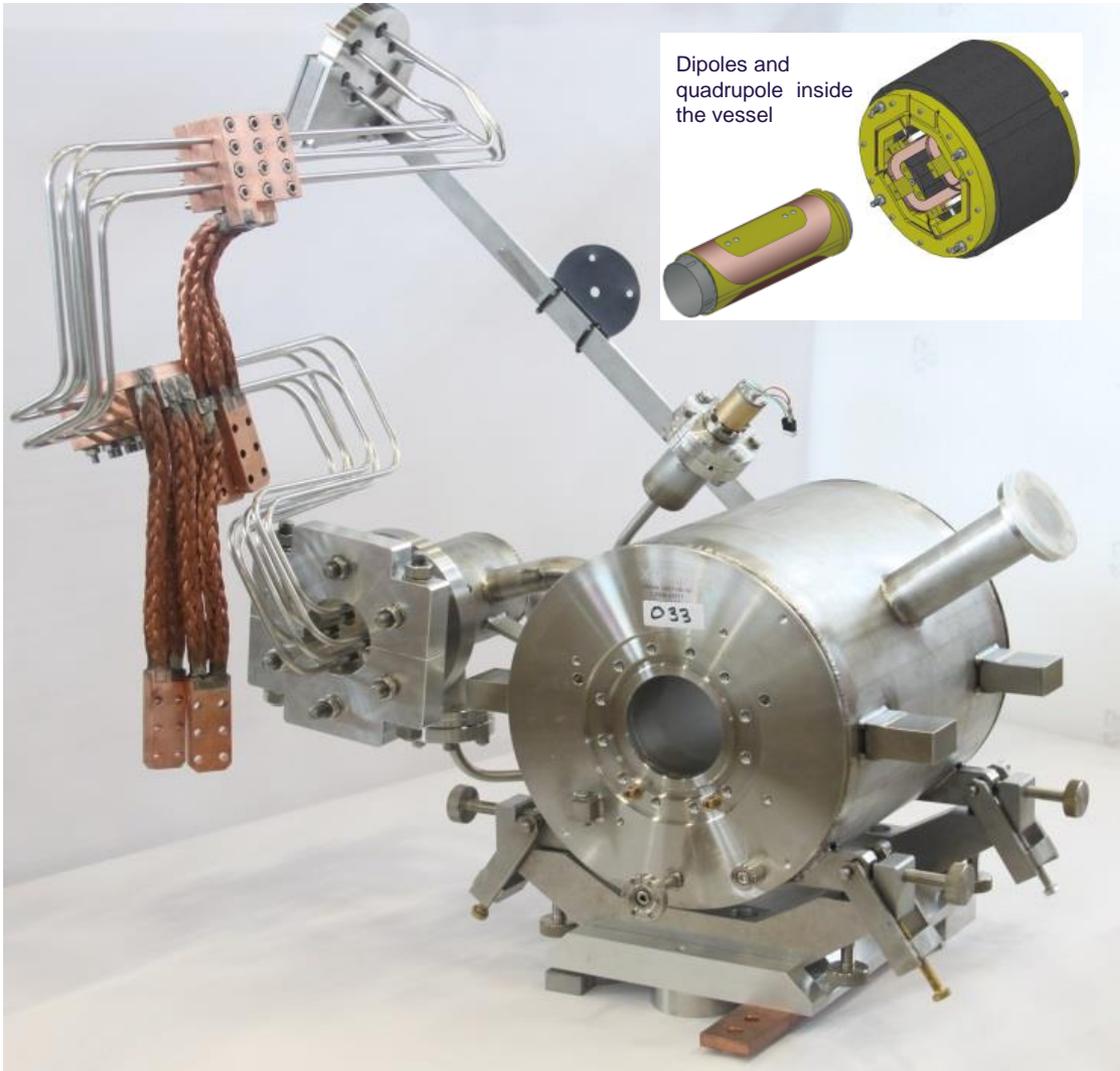
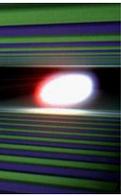




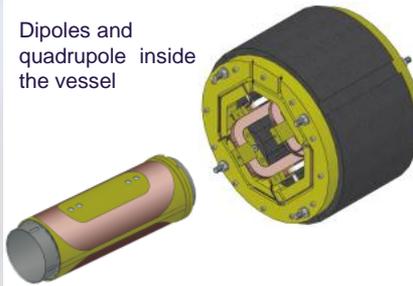


08/12/2013

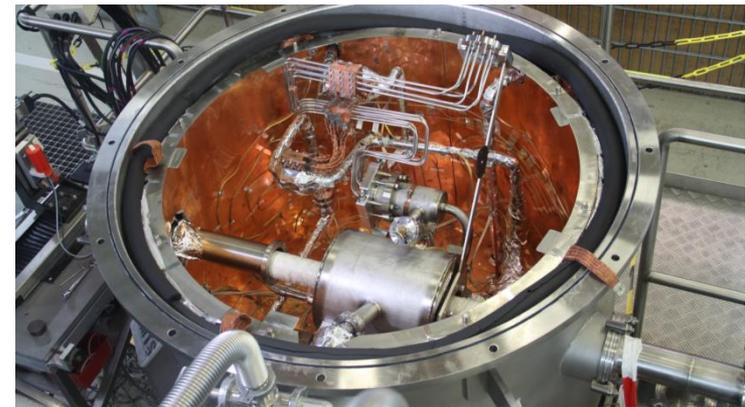


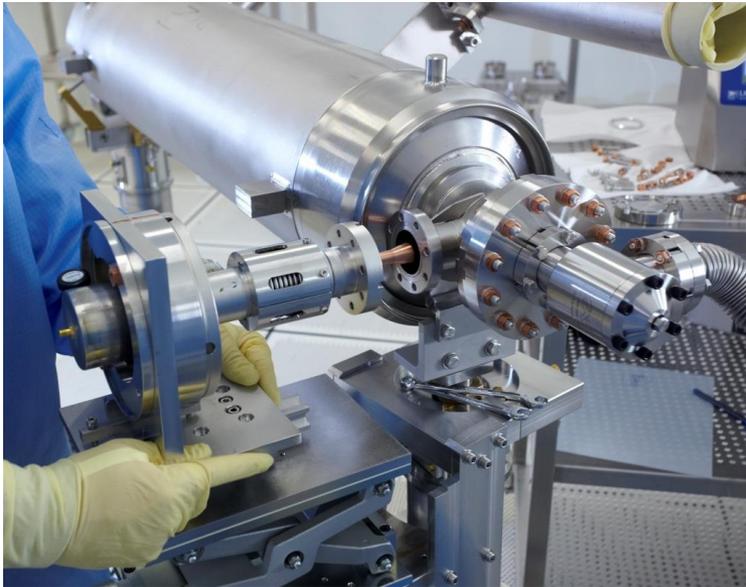
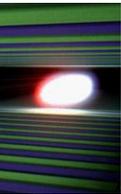


Dipoles and
quadrupole inside
the vessel



- 80 (of 100) magnets at DESY
- 67 cold tested
- 48 copper plated
- 20 BQU assembled
- 10 BQU's shipped

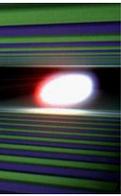


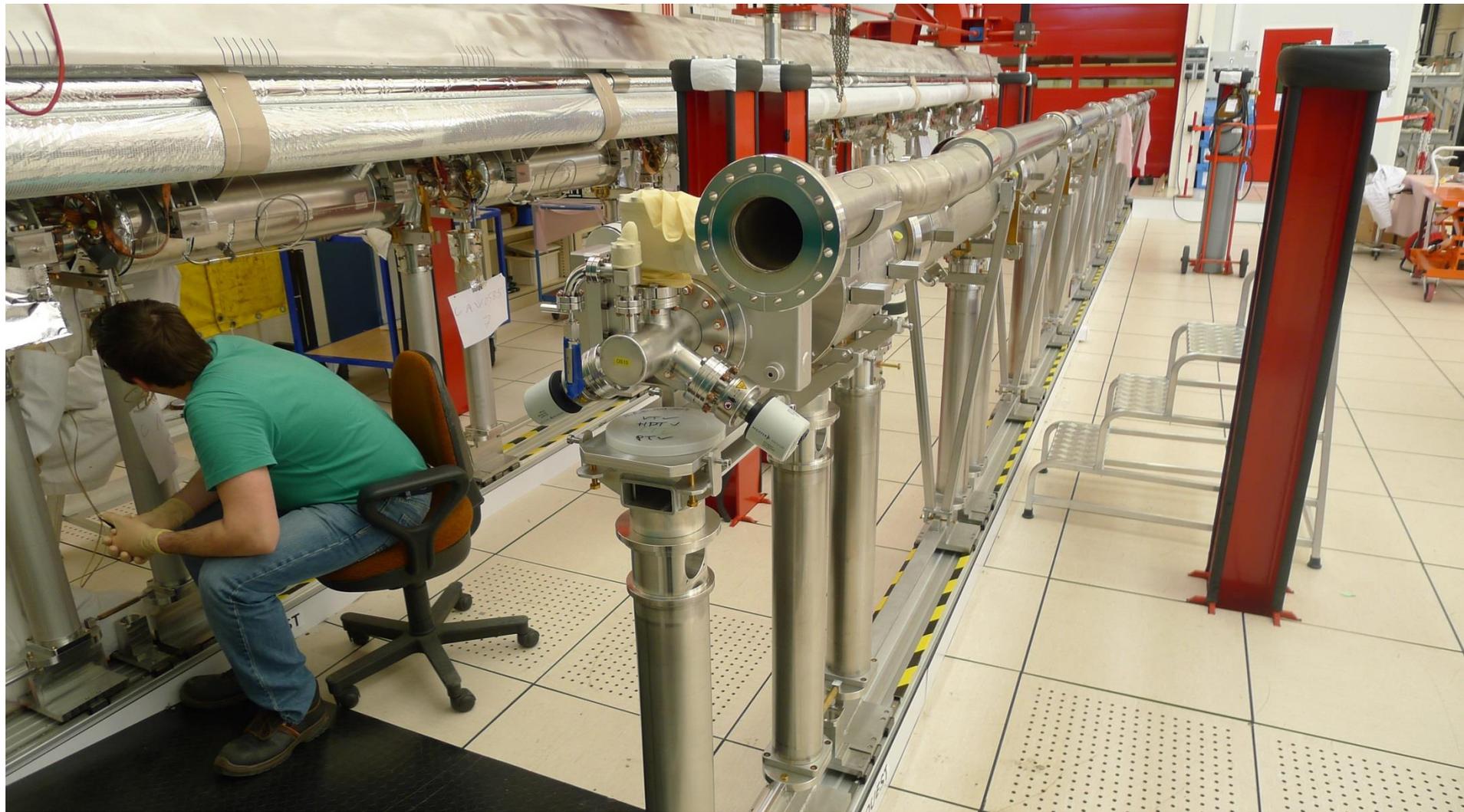
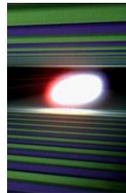


Assembly is performed by external company (ALSYOM) under CEA supervision

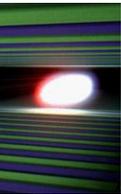


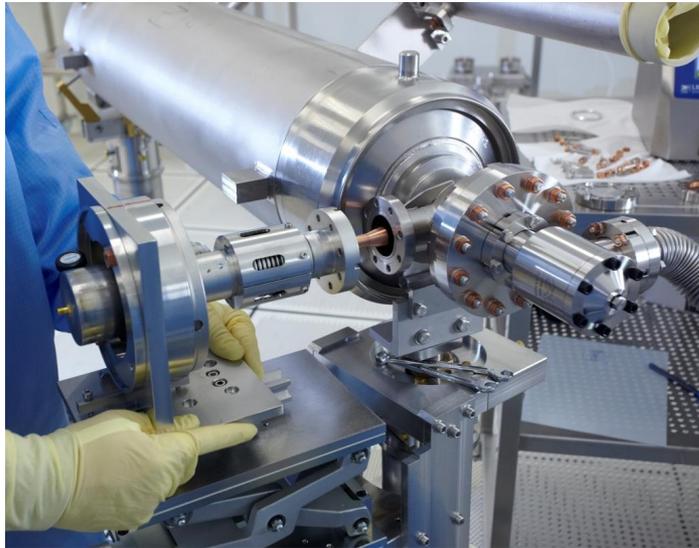
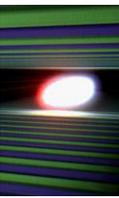
Accelerator Cavity String Assembly at Irfu (XM4)





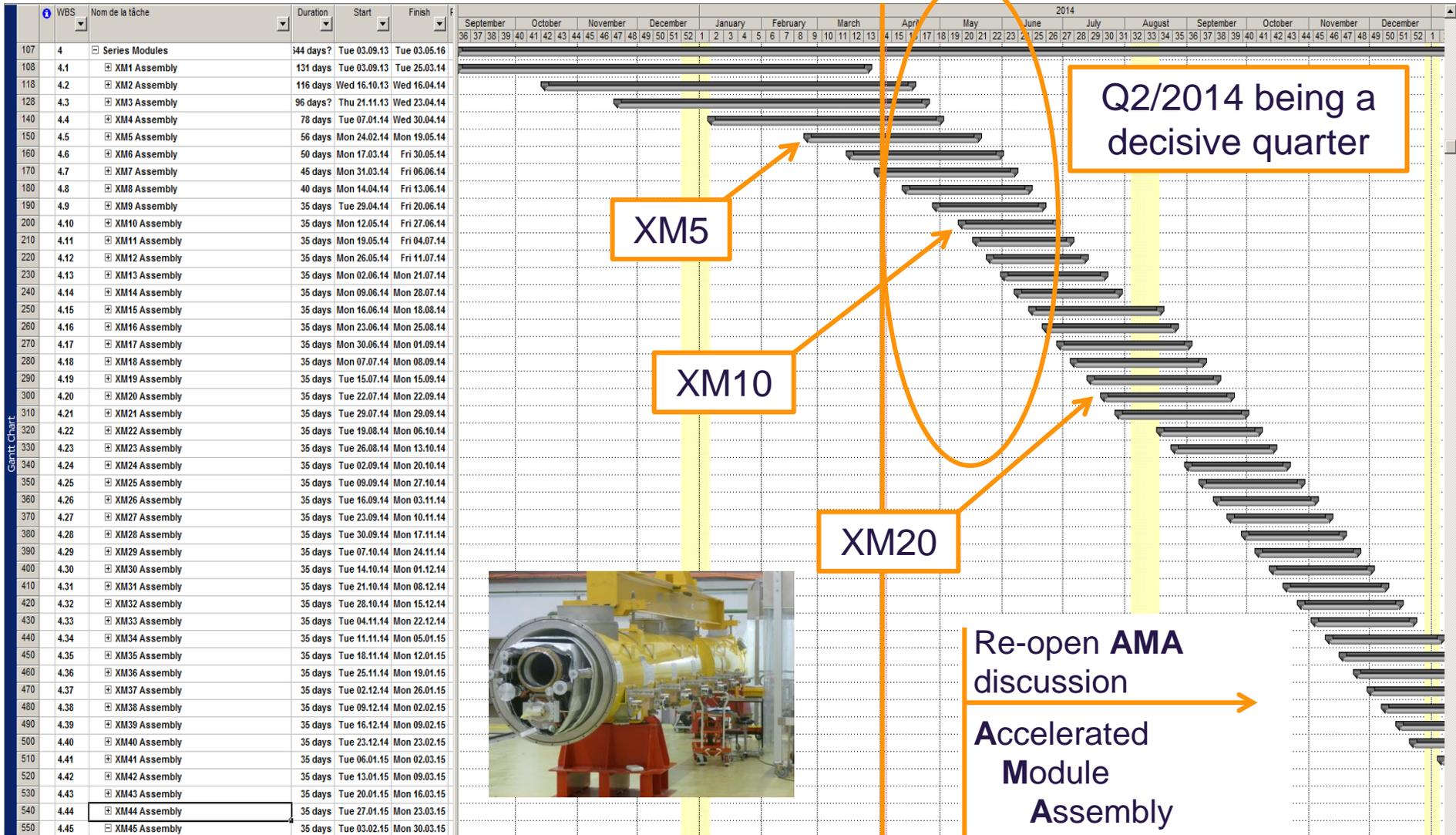
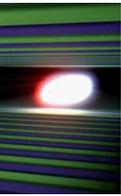
RF Power Coupler Assembly Transport Caps / Final Checks / Shipment





- string and module assembly relies on sufficiently filled buffers for all parts
- at present parts available at CEA for at least the next 4 modules
 - Cavities
 - Couplers
 - BQU
 - Vacuum parts (bellows / gate valves)
 - Cryostats
 - Magnetic shielding
- transportation boxes and parts-in-circulation are an issue; quick return is a must

Accelerator Module Assembly Chart



Q2/2014 being a decisive quarter

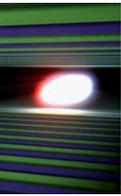
XM5

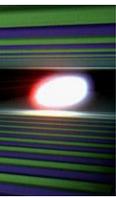
XM10

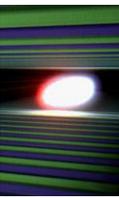
XM20



Re-open AMA discussion
Accelerated Module Assembly

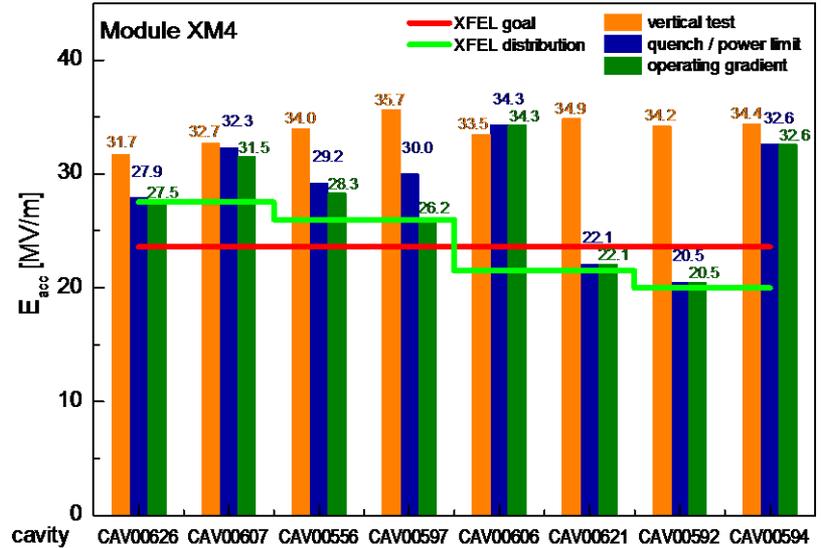
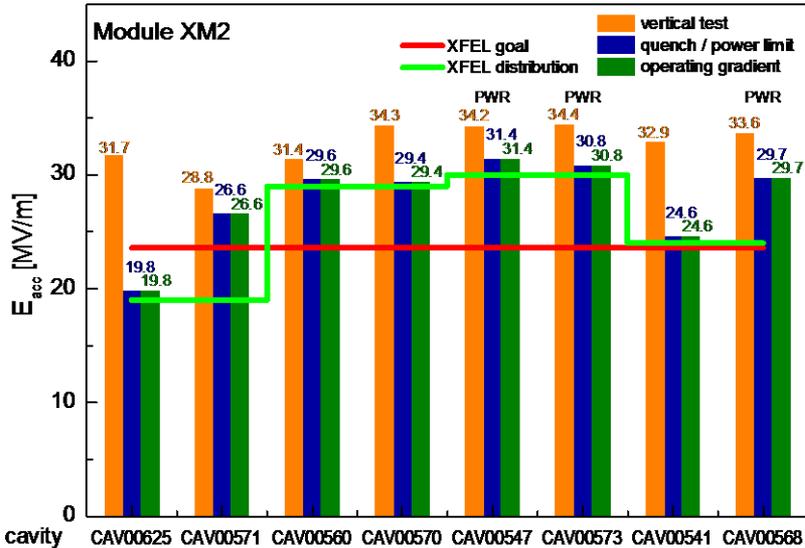
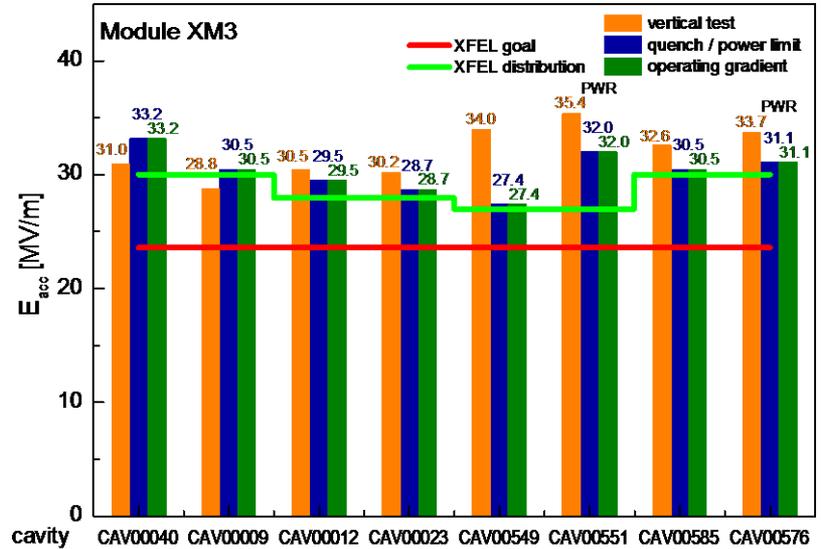
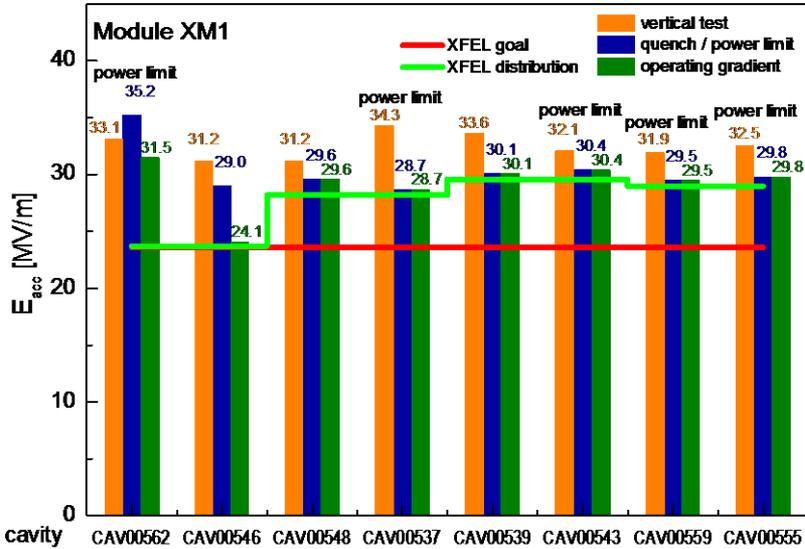
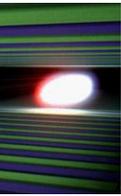


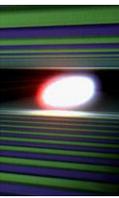




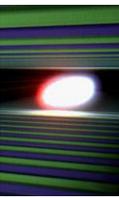
- first results: XM-2, XM-1 and XM1 are all above XFEL specs. of 23.6 MV/m
- some non-conformities exist but lead to final improvements of series production; feedback to CEA / Irfu and others



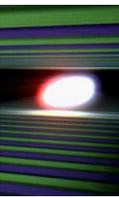




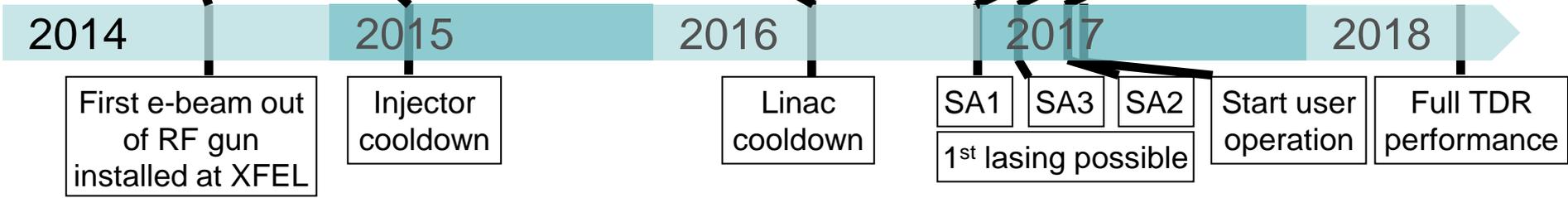
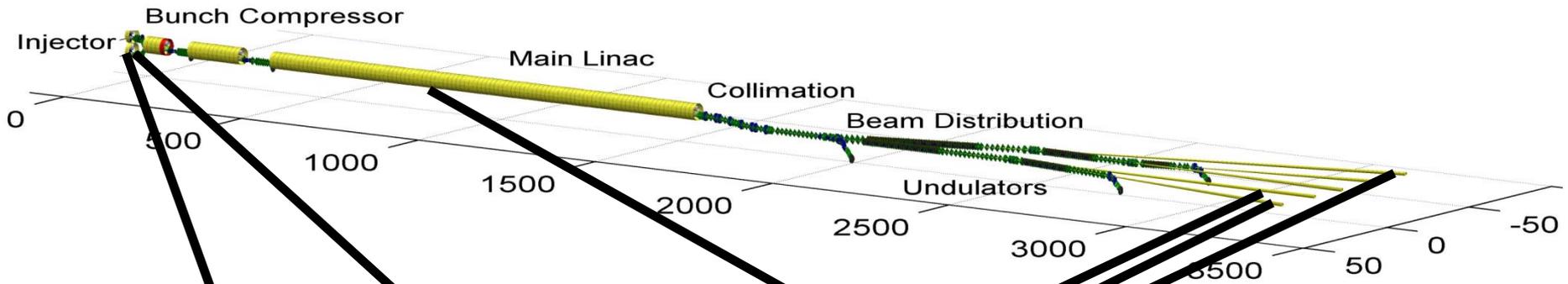
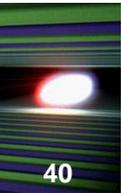
- Major key-player already working together in the TESLA linear collider R&D phase joined the European XFEL in an early phase.
- DESY has the role as coordinator of the accelerator complex including the superconducting linac. At the same time large in-kind contributions in the field of SRF technology are coming from DESY.
- Work packages contributing to the cold linac are in all cases co-led by a DESY expert and a team leader from the institutes contributing. Integration into the linac installation and infrastructure is a DESY task.
- The European XFEL clearly profits from the long-time experience of DESY in SRF technology, and from the history in building and operating large scale accelerator facilities.



- Large series production in industry requires pre-qualification.
- While in some cases vendors were qualified already during the TESLA R&D phase, in some other areas a careful multistep qualification was done.
- There was a strong effort to always have at least two qualified vendors, and where possible the overall production was split accordingly.
- After contract award a continuous close cooperation with vendors is needed. Many of the used components remain challenging, and non-conformities can be reduced only in fruitful discussions. SRF technology does not allow real compromises, i.e. problems have to be smoothed out in a common effort.



- European XFEL is built based on in-kind contributions. This includes technology transfer between the different institutes and also industry. In such a model the coordination effort should not be underestimated. The original budget estimate needs to take care of this.
- Difficult to handle are also the duties defined by dependencies, e.g. in the supply chain. In a technically ambitious project the responsibilities in terms of work sharing may be clear but in case of sudden and unexpected technical problems the collaborative spirit is needed and of utmost importance.
- Coordination and integration of in-kind contributions requires not only additional resources but also relies on the possibilities of a strong laboratory. Expecting turn-key systems is an incorrect approach. Both partner, the receiving party but also the in-kind contributor need expertise and excellent communication skills.
- **The superconducting linac of the European XFEL can only be built due to the great collaborative effort accompanied by an immense team spirit of the involved partners**



e^- 	Gun and injector laser com.	Injector com. up to full XFEL performance (varying charges and bunch patterns, laser heater, slice diagnostics, intra-train feedbacks, automated procedures)	Initial linac com. with reduced performance	Continued accelerator com. to full performance (high beam power, bunch length flexibility, multiple bunch properties per rf-pulse, full wavelength tuneability,)
	γ 			Beam line and experiment com.
				First user operation