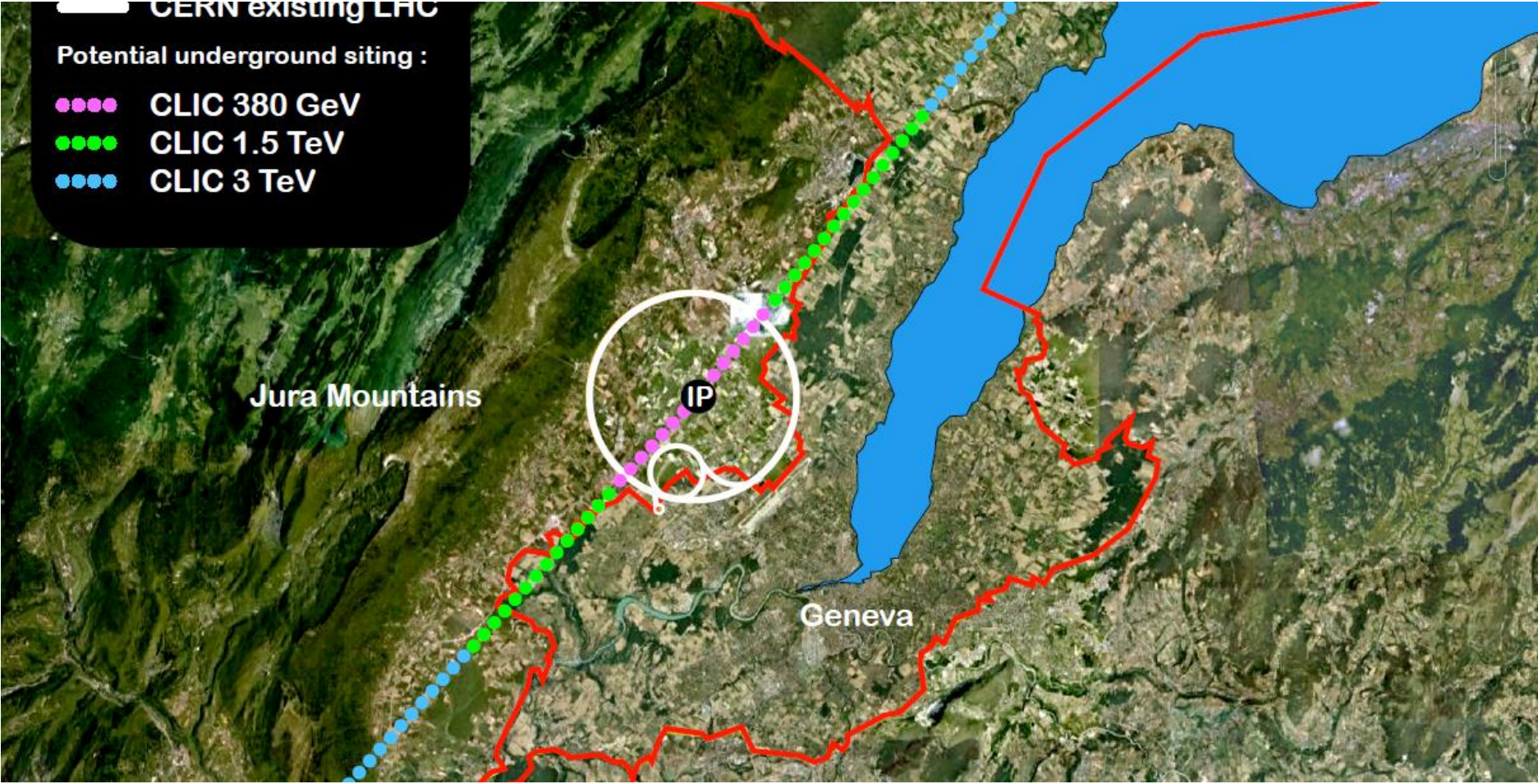


# **A Superconducting Solenoid applicable for X-band Klystrons**

Akira Yamamoto (KEK and CERN)

To be presented at the 7<sup>th</sup> CLIC-CEIS Working Group  
2017-12-01

# CLIC Staging Scenario being Studied

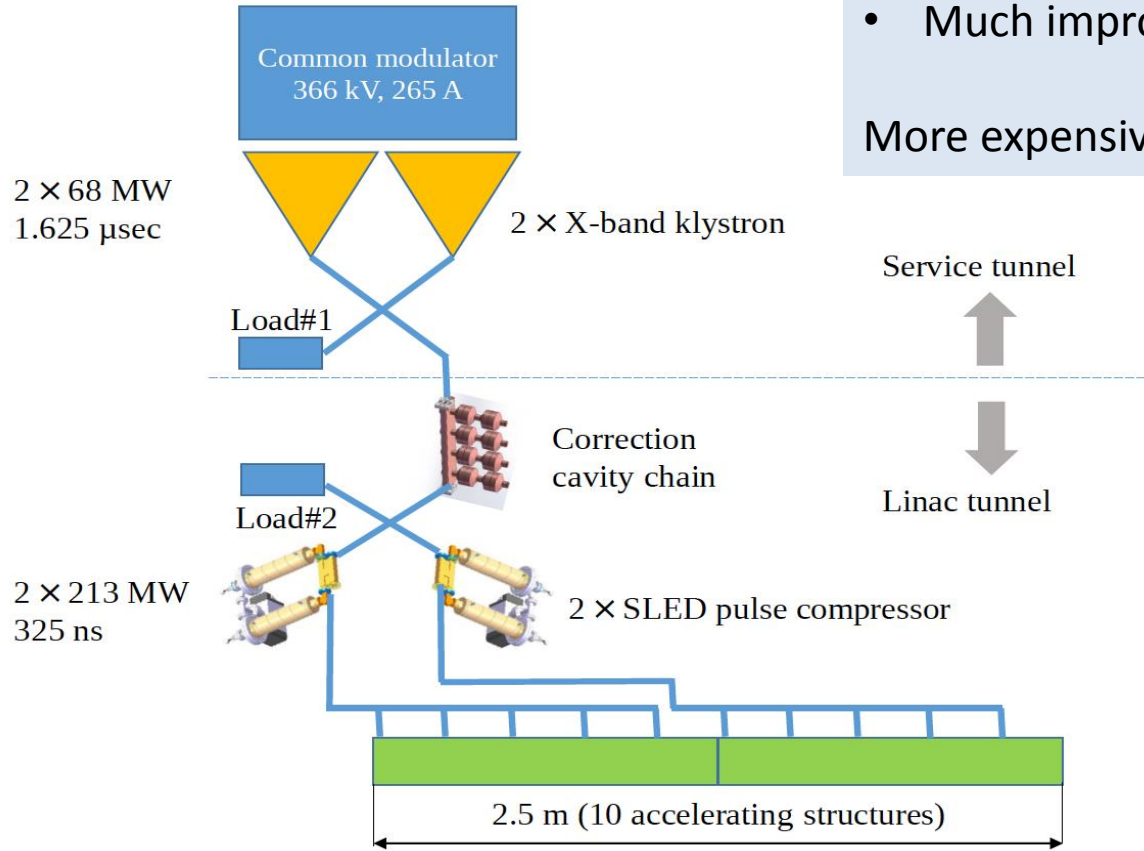


# Background and Objectives

- The CLIC-380 staging scenario is being studied at CERN, and the X-band (12 GHz) klystron-based accelerating scheme may be a cost-effective option.
- The klystron requires a solenoid magnet field for beam focusing with
  - $B_c = \sim 0.6$  T in a bore-diameter of 0.48 m
- A Cu-based solenoid magnet, currently used, is consuming
  - AC-plug power of  $\sim 20$  kW per Klystron,
- The superconducting magnet option will result in
  - Total AC-plug power saving of  $> \sim 80$  MW for  $\sim 4,500$  klystron in CLIC-380.

# Klystron-based First Stage (380 GeV)

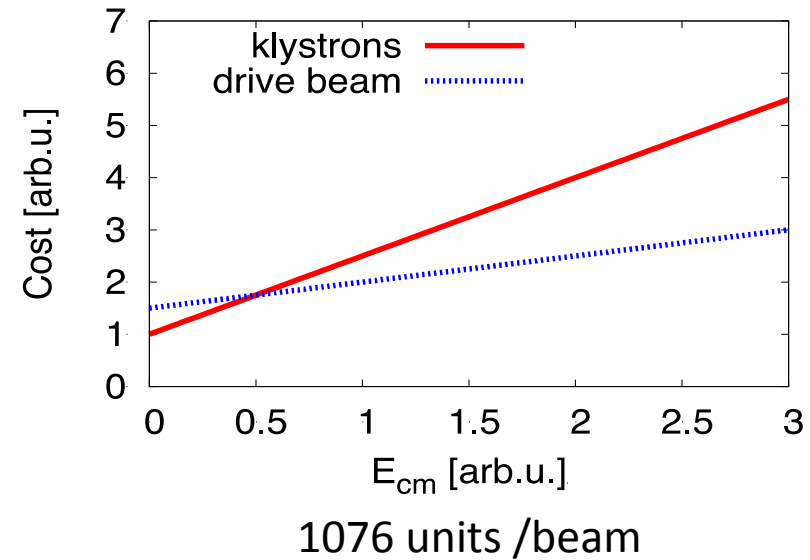
Example RF unit design  
(I. Syratchev)



With simple cost model find similar cost than drive beam-based design at 380 GeV

- Much improved RF unit design

More expensive at 3 TeV



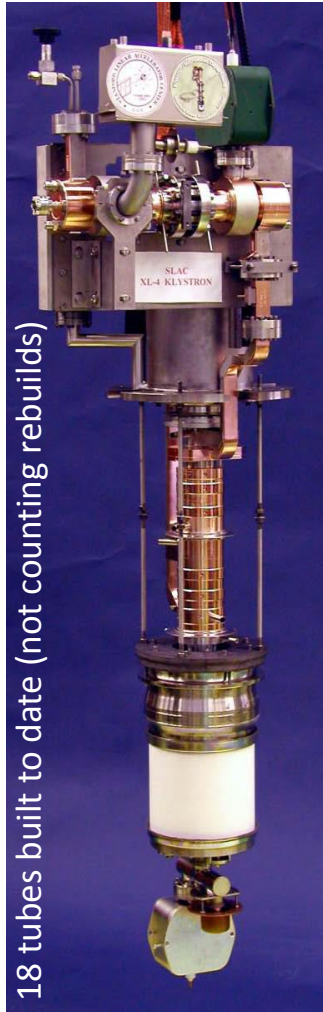
The pulse compressor used for parameter determination in the Baseline Report has been still a previous version  
But used updated model





# X-band klystrons (industrialized)

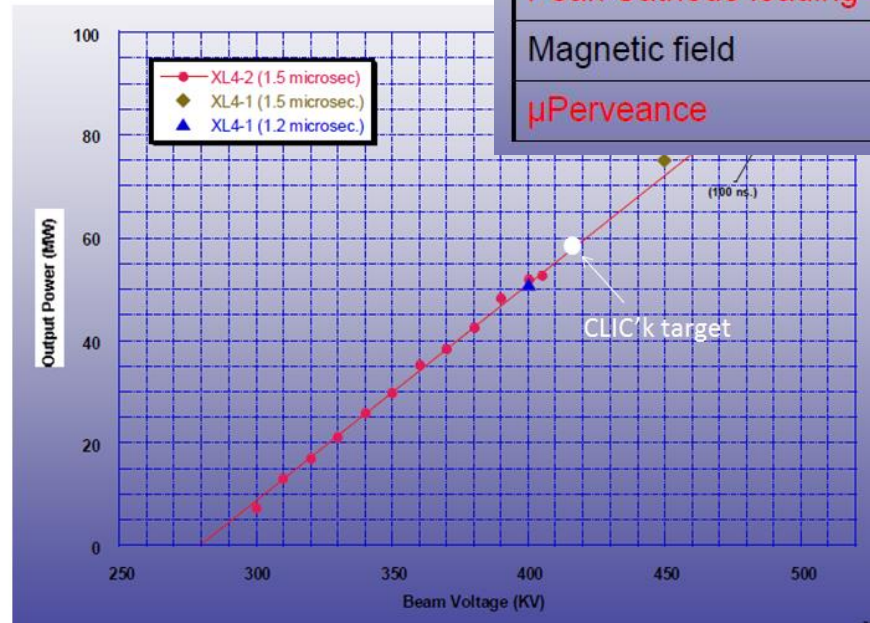
Courtesy: Igor.Syratchev



18 tubes built to date (not counting rebuilds)

CLIC'k klystron:  
 59 MW  
 418 kV, 324 A ( $\mu K=1.2$ )  
 Efficiency 0.436

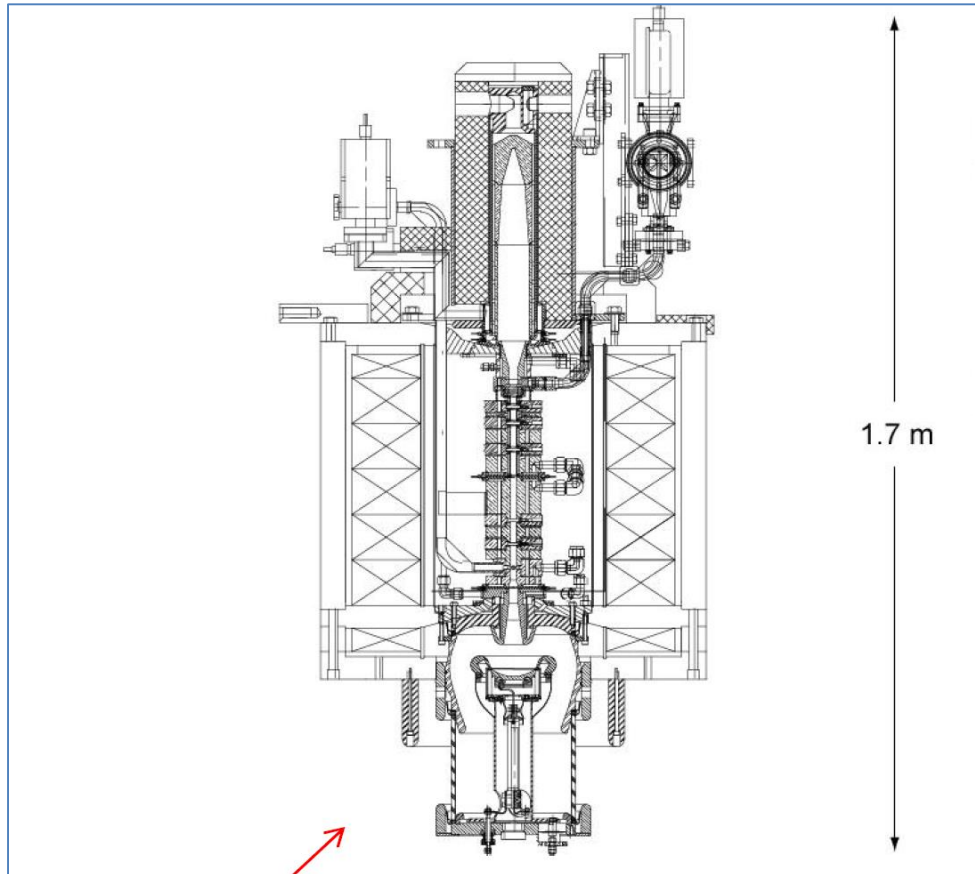
Beam Voltage	440 KV
Beam Current	350 A
Peak Output Power	50 MW
RF Pulse width	1.5 $\mu$ s
Cathode Diameter	71.4 mm
Beam areal compression	125:1
Peak Cathode loading	12.8 A/cm <sup>2</sup>
Magnetic field	0.47 T
$\mu$ Perveance	1.2



Klystron XL4 series  
 (Design)

KMD and X-Band Overview,  
 January 5, 2011 Erik Jongewaard

# Cross Section and Photos of X-band Klystron at CERN



F. Peauger *et al.*; A 12 GHz RF POWER SOURCE FOR THE CLIC STUDY; Proceedings of IPAC'10

Cu solenoid: Power Consumption: ~ 20 kW

## Cryogen Free Conduction Cooled NbTi Superconducting Magnet for a X-band Klystron

S. Yokoyama, T. Minato, Y. Imai, T. Inaguchi, T. H. Kim, T. Umemura  
Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Tsukaguchi-Honmachi, Amagasaki, Hyogo, 661 Japan

T. Ogitsu, H. Mizuno  
National Laboratory for High Energy Physics, Oho, Tsukuba, Ibaragi, 305 Japan

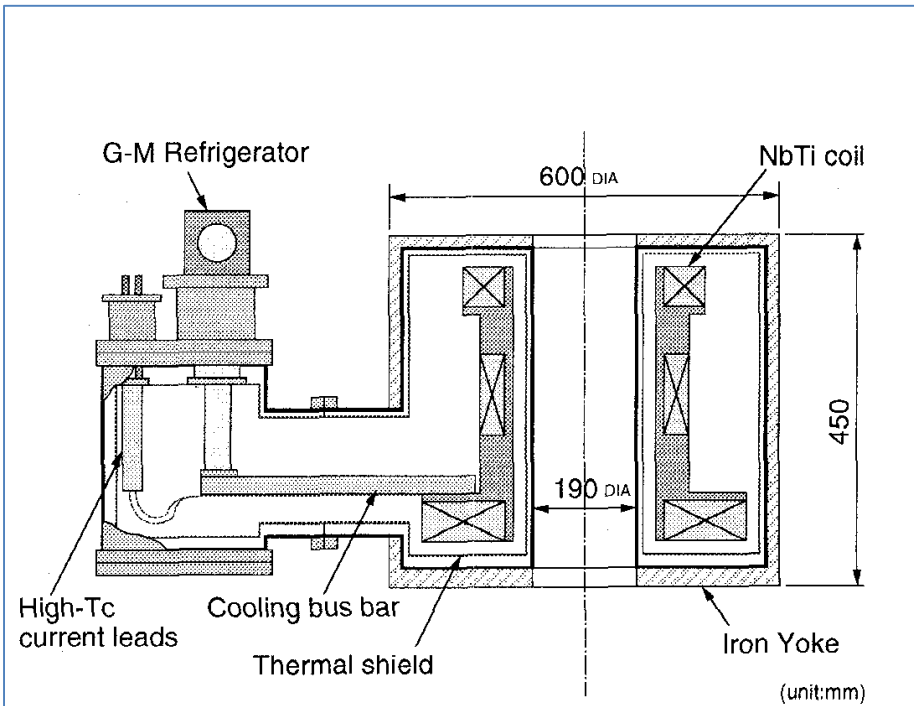


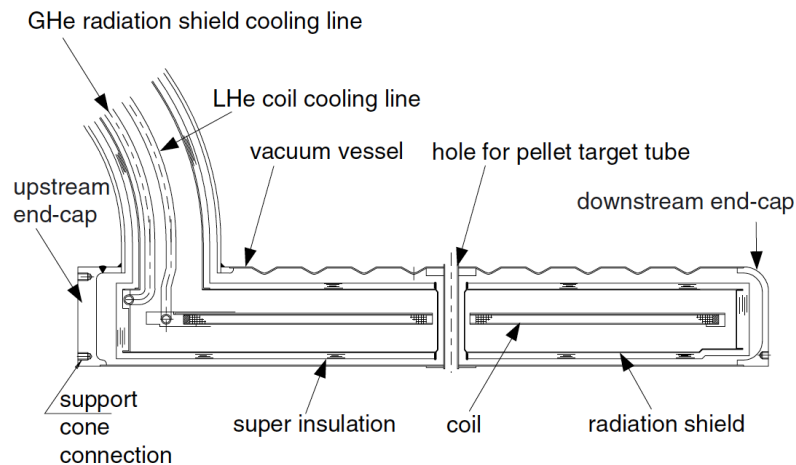
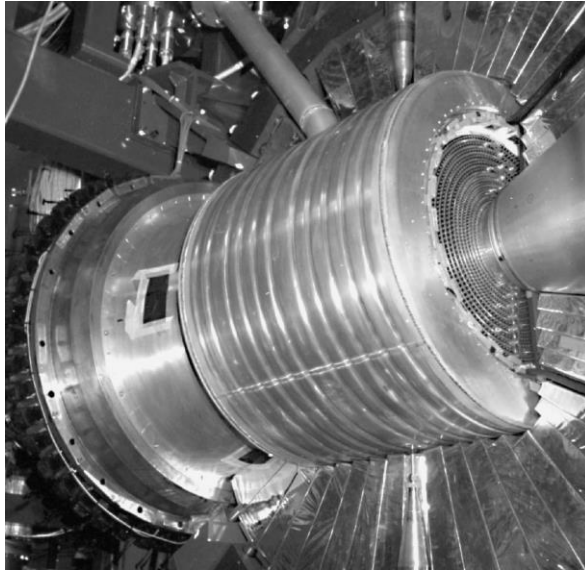
Fig. 1. Schematic structure of the conduction cooled superconducting magnet for the X-band klystron.

Table 1. Main parameters of the magnet.

<b>Coil</b>			
Dimensions(mm)	inner diameter	250	
	outer diameter	400	
	height	280	
Magnetic field (T)	0.7		
Operating current(A)	17.6		
Inductance(H)	36		
Stored energy (kJ)	5.6		
<b>Conductor of the coil</b>			
Superconducting wire	Nb-Ti/Cu		
Matrix ratio	4.5		
<b>Current lead</b>			
Superconducting material	$\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_8$		
Dimensions(mm)	width 10, thickness 1, length 200		
Support material	GFRP(EL-GEM)		
Dimensions(mm)	width 16, thickness 2, length 250		
<b>Refrigerator</b>			
Type	2-staged Gifford-McMahon cycle		
Regenerator material	$\text{Ho}_{1.5}\text{Er}_{1.5}\text{Ru}$		
Capacity (W)	1st stage	30 W at 40 K	
	2nd stage	1.1 W at 6 K	



# A NbTi SC Solenoid developed for WASA Experiment in cooperation with KEK-Uppsala, in 1990's



## Superconducting Wire

Superconductor	NbTi in Cu-matrix
Stabilizer	aluminium (RRR = 1500)
Outer dimensions (excl. insulation)	1.2 mm × 1.8 mm
Insulation	Formvar (0.05 mm)
$I_{critical}$ at 2 T, 4.2 K	1415 A
Yield strength $\sigma_{0.2}$ at 77 K	$117 \times 10^6$ Pa


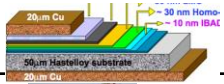


## Coil

Radius	276.8 – 288.8 mm
Length	465 mm
Gap between windings	40 mm
Winding length on each side of the gap	190 mm
Cold mass	22.9 kg
Maximum central magnetic field	1.3 T
Maximum operational current	903 A
Energy to mass ratio	6 kJ/kg
Inductance	0.30 H
Cooling technique	thermo-syphon

## Coil Cryostat

Radius	245 – 325 mm
Length	555 mm
Hole for the pellet target tube	10 × 25 mm (oval)

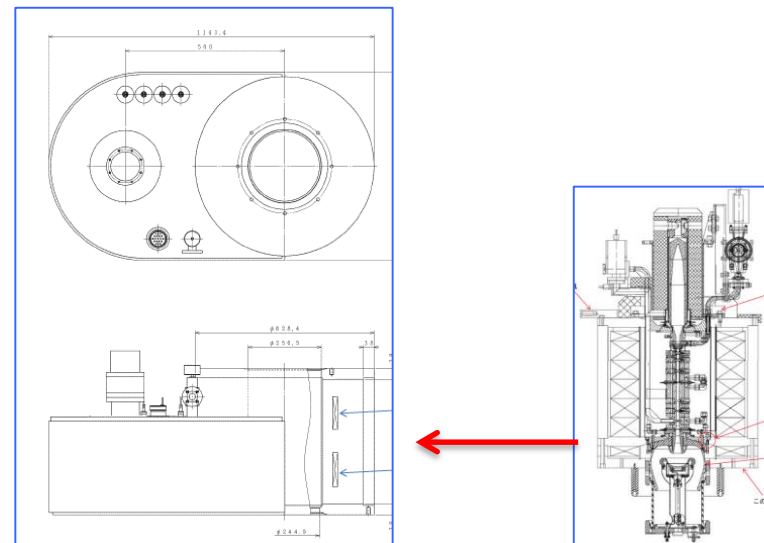
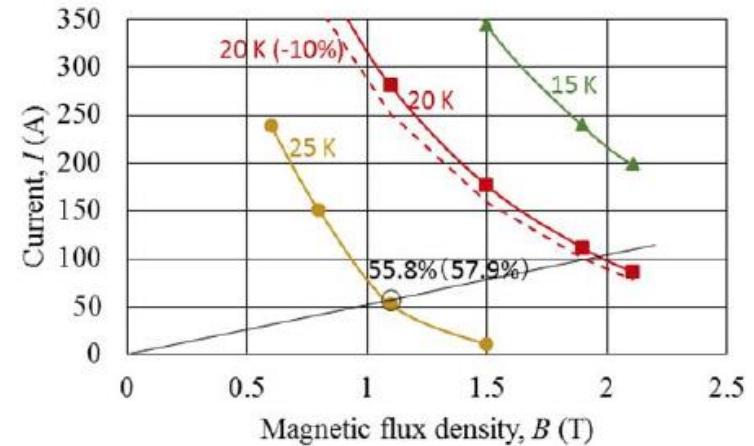
# Possible Choices among SC Materials

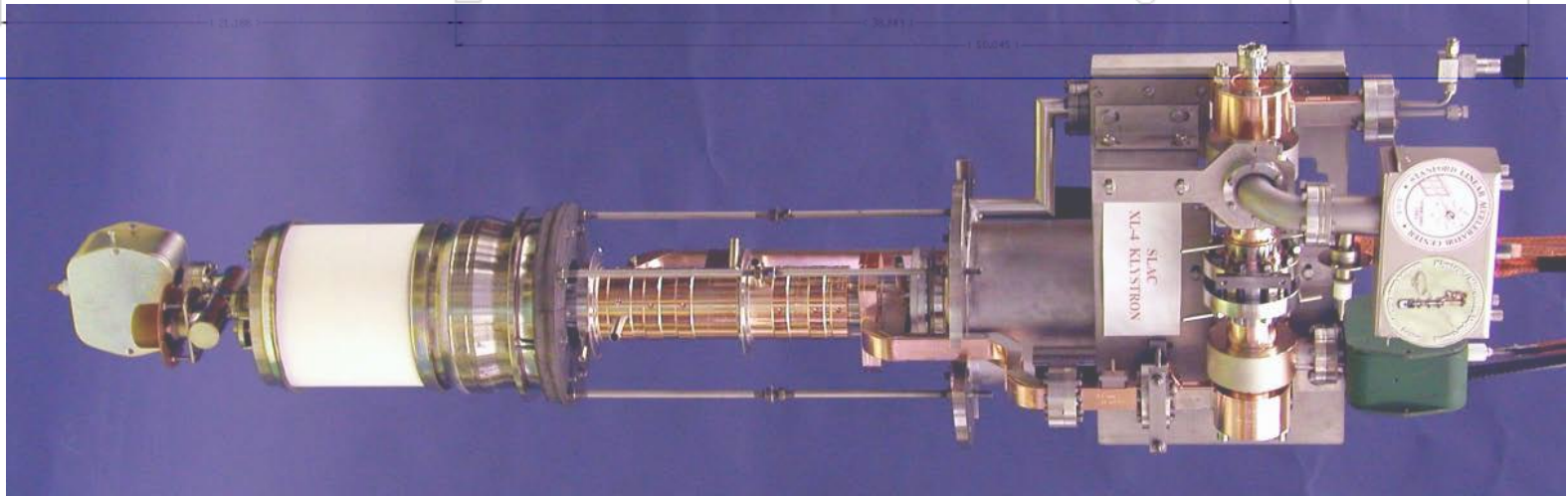
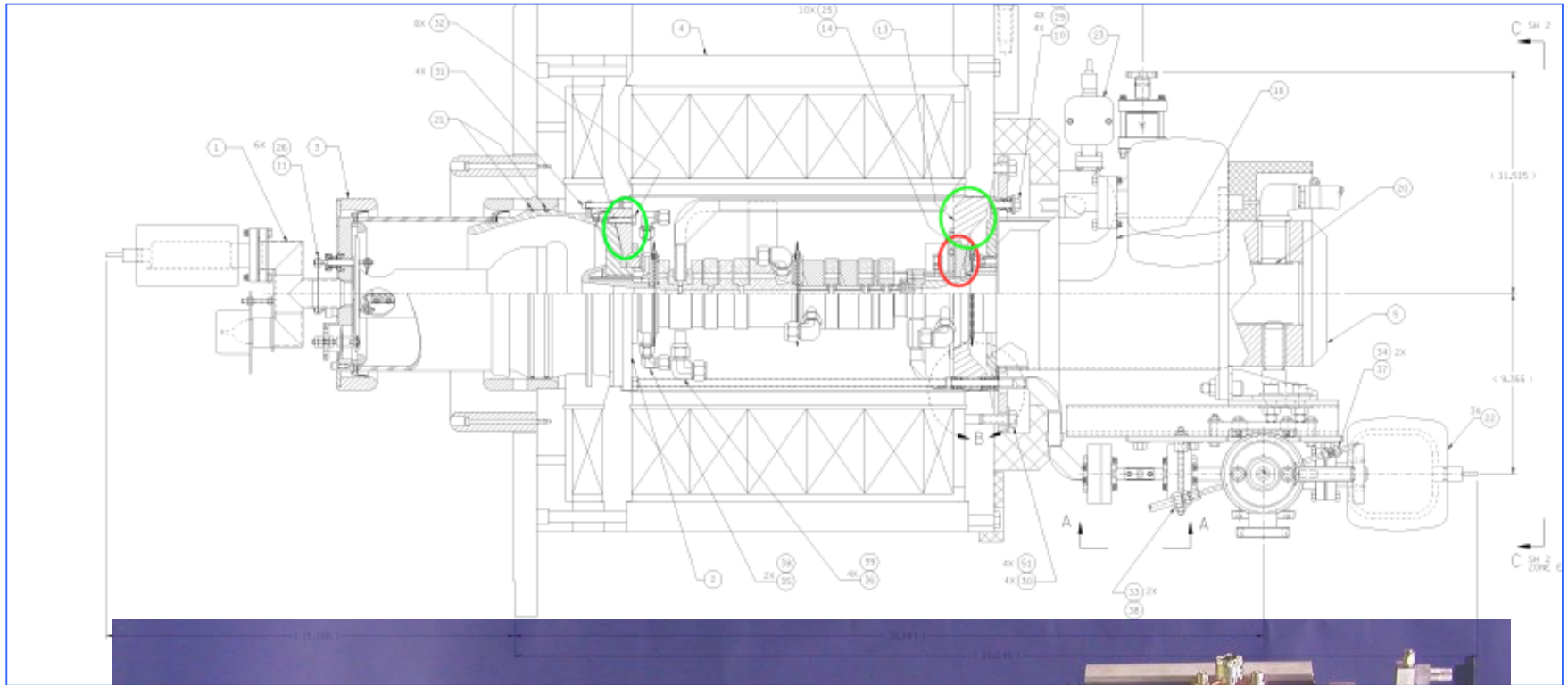
Material	$T_c$ [K]	$B_{c1}(0)$ [T]	$B_{sh}(0)$ [T]	$B_c(0)$ [T]	$B_{c2}(0)$ [T]	Pen. depth $\lambda(0)$ [nm]	
Nb	9.2	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.28	40	
NbTi	9.2 ~9.5	0.067	--	--	11.5 ~ 14	60	
NbN	17.3	(0.02)	--	--		150-200	
Nb <sub>3</sub> Sn	18.3	(0.05)	0.43	0.54	28 ~30	80	
<b>MgB<sub>2</sub></b>	39	(0.03)	0.31	0.43	<b>39</b>	140	
YBa <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub> (REBCO family)	92	0.01	--	1.4	100	150	
Bi <sub>2</sub> Sr <sub>2</sub> Ca <sub>1</sub> Cu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (BSCCO-2212)	94	0.025	--	--	>100/30	1800	
Bi <sub>2</sub> Sr <sub>2</sub> Ca <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> O <sub>10</sub> (BSCCO-2223)	110	0.0135	--	--	>100/30	2000	
Note Important for:		RF			Magnet		

# A SC Solenoid Magnet proposed

## Design Parameters

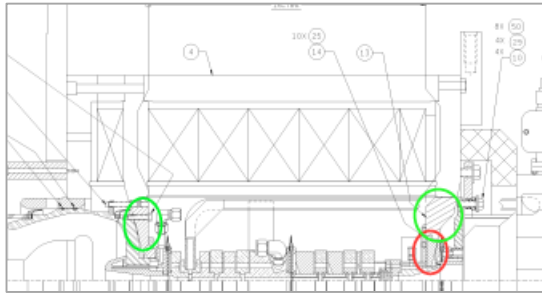
Superconductor (T-operation)	MgB <sub>2</sub> (@ 20 K)
Current	50 A
Central field	0.7 T
Stored energy	~ 10 kJ
Cryo-cooler applied (SHI: CH-204S 10K/Zephyr)	6.7 W @ 20 K 13.5 W @ 80 K
AC Power Consumption	~ 3 kW (1,5 kW/Klystron in case of a pair )



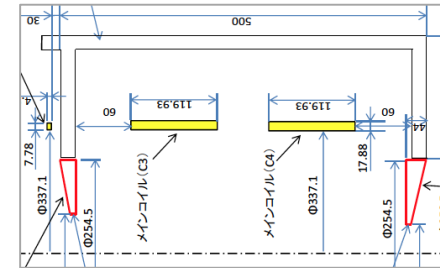




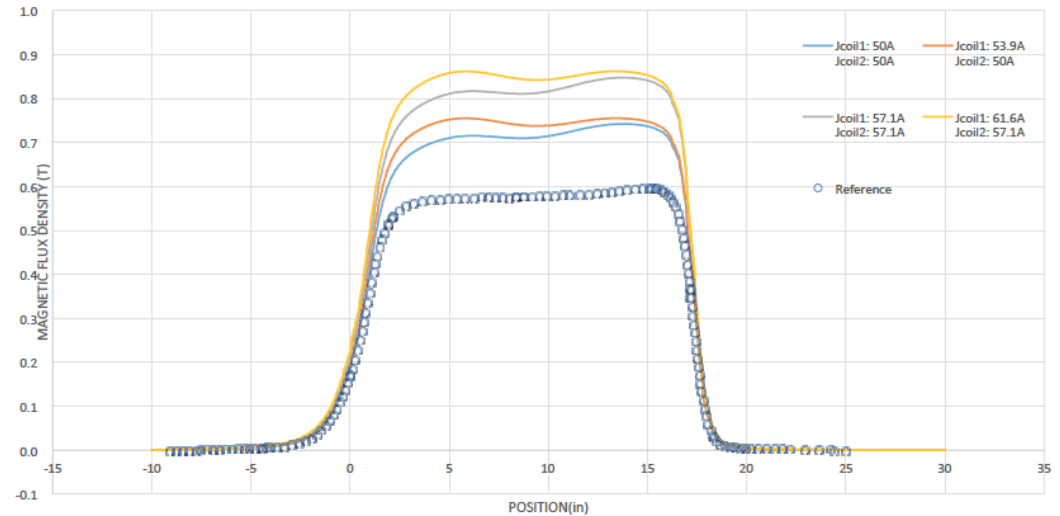
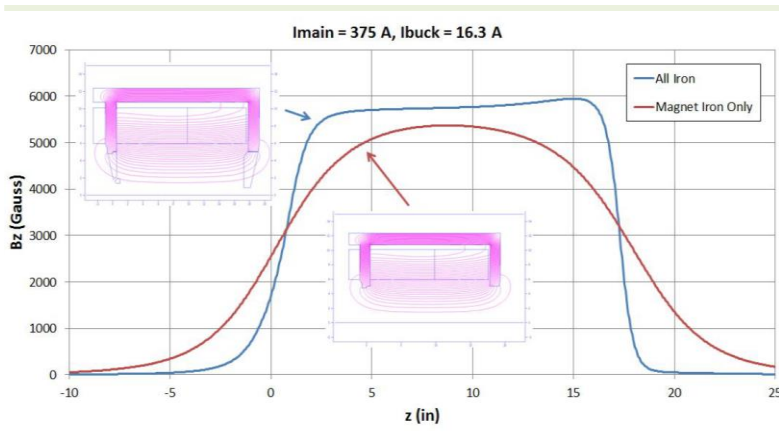
# Axial Magnetic Field Profile Comparison of Cu and SC Solenoids



← Cu Solenoid  
SC Solenoid →



Courtesy: j. Neilson



# A Prototype to be Developed

## Objective

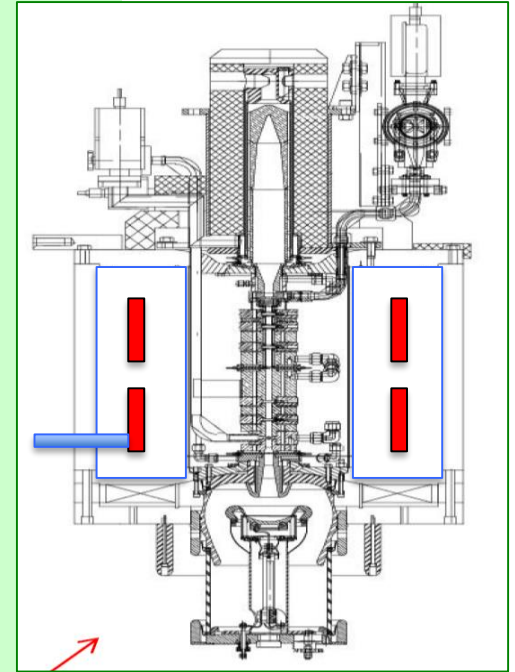
- Demonstrate SC-mag technology to be applicable for X-band Klystron

## Prototype Magnet:

- A prototype solenoid using **MgB<sub>2</sub>**
  - B = > **0.7 T** (central field), Coil size: ~ 0.35 m (dia.)
  - Iron Yoke size: interface compatible
  - Operational **Temp. 20 K**, cooled by using a cryo-cooler
  - AC-plug power saving to be demonstrated:
    - → **< 3 kW / Klystron** ( corresponding **< 1.5 KW/ a pair** )
- A goal with operation of the magnet with an existing Klystron

## Future:


- Pairing the solenoid, for reducing # CLs
- HTS solenoid (when it will become cost-effective),
- Cooling by using a dedicated cryogenics for a series of Klystron Solenoids to reach **< 1 kW AC-plug power /Klystron** (< 1/10 of AC power)
- → **Saving** expected : ~ (20-1) kW x 4,500 = > **~ 80 MW** in CLIC-staging-380 .



# Tasks of KEK

- Design and construct a prototype superconducting magnet compatible with the 50 MW klystrons used in the CERN high-gradient test facilities and providing a significant energy saving compared to the existing normal-conducting solenoid;
- Provide experimental evaluation of the magnet performance and characteristics prior to the system test with the klystron;
- Deliver the prototype klystron to CERN; and
- Undertake further design study for the advanced superconducting magnet design for applications in future accelerator and other programmes.

# Configuration of the Prototype Klystron SC Solenoid



**Performance Specifications**

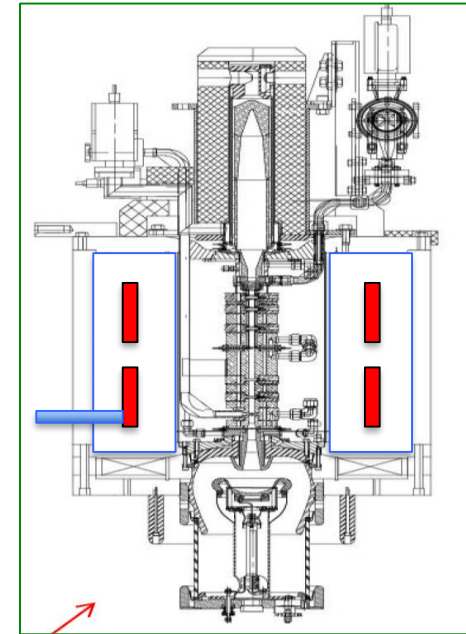
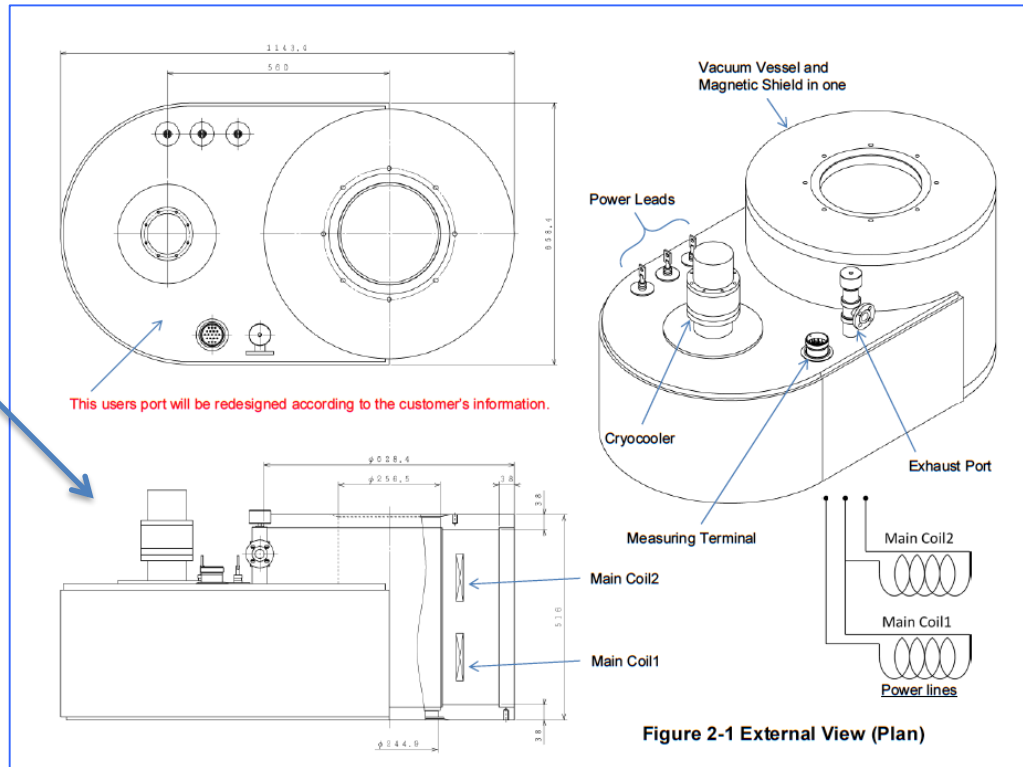
Power Supply Hz	50	60
2nd Stage Capacity Watts @ 4.2 K	0.1	0.1
1st Stage Capacity Watts @ 60 K	3.0	5.0
Cooldown Time to 4.2 K Minutes	150	150
Weight kg (lbs.)	7.2 (15.9)*	
Maintenance Hours	10,000	

\*Cold head only. Drive unit weighs 1.0 kg (2.2 lbs.)

**Standard Scope of Supply**

- RDK-101D Cold Head
- CNA-11B/C Compressor
- 3 m (10 ft.) Helium Gas Lines
- 6 m (20 ft.) Cold Head Cable
- Tool Kit

**SHI:**  
CH-204s 10K  
Zephyr

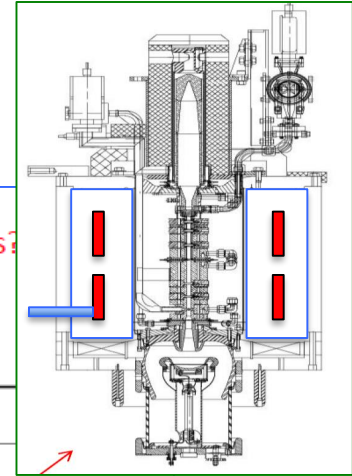
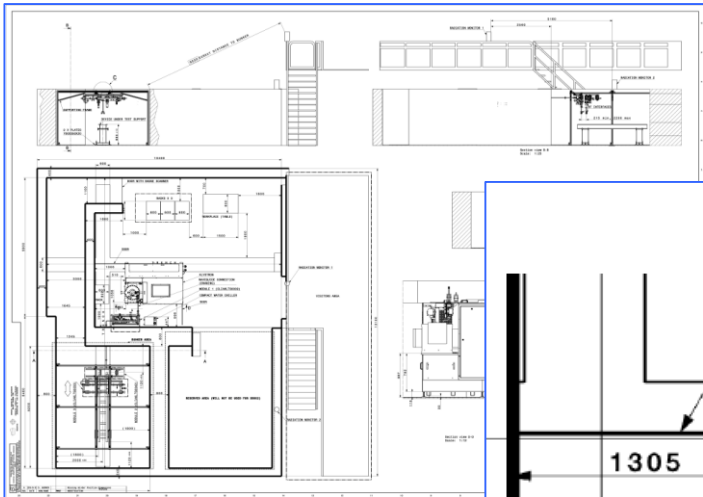




# Tasks of CERN

- Provide the necessary technical information, requirements and specifications for the focusing solenoid of the 50 MW X-band klystron currently in use at CERN in the CLIC high-gradient test facility;
- Support the research activities at KEK;
- Install the superconducting magnet prototype coupled with klystron in one of the CLIC high-gradient test stands and provide an operational evaluation; and
- Provide measurements of crucial parameters such as klystron stability and system energy consumption.

# A Possible Setup w/ the Klystron at the CERN RF experimental hall



(1) Is it right that the red oblique line area has high walls?  
 (2) If (1) is right, which case is preferable, A or B?

