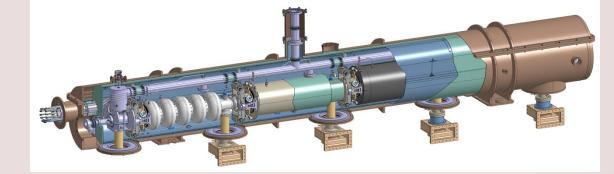


PERLE @ ORSAY

TOWARDS A FIRST CRYOMODULE FOR PERLE @ ORSAY

ELECTRONS FOR THE LHC: Workshop on the LHeC, FCC-eh and PERLE

CHAVANNES DE BOGIS October 24/25, 2019





CRYOMODULE FOR PERLE @ ORSAY

PERLE @ ORSAY

- 5 cells elliptical cavities at 801,58MHz
- 2 cryomodules composed of 4 superconducting cavities

FIRST MILESTONE

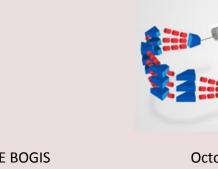
- 1 cryomodule prototype
- Complete cryomodule ready for test
- Limited cryogenic plant
- Full RF power on one cavity

SECOND MILESTONE

- Integration of the cryomodule in the PERLE phase 1 layout
- Operation at 250MeV

THIRD MILESTONE

- Integration of the second cryomodule
- Final PERLE layout (phase 2)
- Operation at 500MeV



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DESIGN OF THE CRYOMODULE

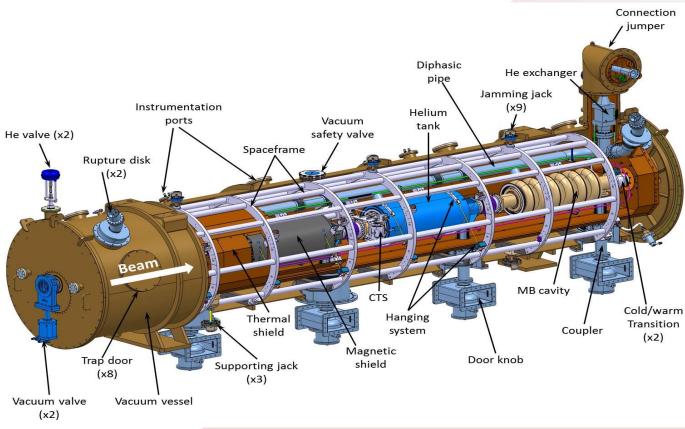
WICH DESIGN?

Recently, several projects worldwide have designed cryomodules for elliptical cavities with a cavity configuration (number, length and diameter) which is very close to the one required by PERLE

PROJECT	Number of cavities	Number of cells	Frequency (MHz)	β
PERLE à Orsay	4	5	802	1
ESS	4	6 5	704	0,67 0,85
SPL	4	5	704	1

ESS (SNS) CRYOMODULE





- based on an intermediate support system, called the spaceframe, which is horizontally translated inside the cryomodule vacuum vessel
- All the hanging and alignment operations of the cavities string and shielding are implemented outside the vacuum tank, using the spaceframe

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ESS CAVITY STRING POSITIONING & CRYOSTATING PROCEDURES

Introduction and temporary hanging of the thermal shield inside the spaceframe



Complete assembly of the cavity string before insertion inside the spaceframe

Hanging of the rods to the spaceframe Cross positioning of the cavities Hanging of the thermal shield to the rods Introduction of the spaceframe inside the vacuum vessel (internal rail on the vessel, wheel on the spaceframe)



Positioning of the whole assembly inside the vacuum vessel by means of jacks

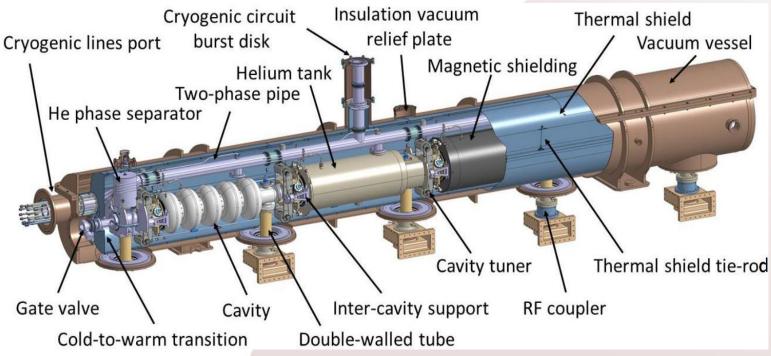
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SPL CRYOMODULE



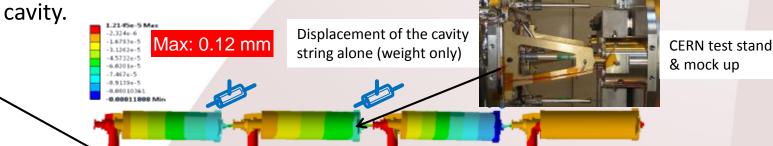
- the cavity string directly supported by the power coupler and with dedicated inter-cavity support features.
- integrates a full length demountable top lid, enabling the cavity string assembly from the cryomodule top

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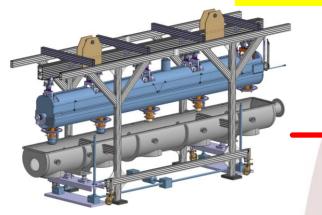


SPL CAVITY STRING POSITIONING & CRYOSTATING PROCEDURES

The cavities are supported and positioned directly by their coupler flange. The opposite side (with respect to the coupler) of each cavity is supported and positioned by means of a spherical joint fixed on the next



2 innovative points



Cavity string equipped with magnetic shield, CTS, cryogenic lines and thermal shield

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Insertion of the complete assembly inside the vacuum vessel

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Courtesy of P DUTHIL / S ROUSSELOT (IPNO)



Closing of the top lid and of the beam ports

October 24, 2019



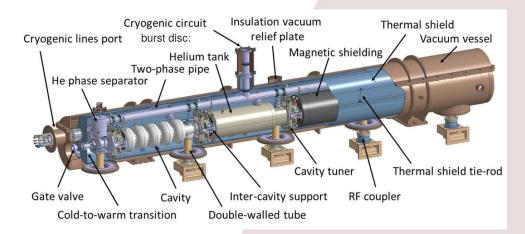
POTENTIAL REUSE OF THE SPL/HG CRYOMODULE DESIGN AND COMPONENTS

CERN proposed to re-use the existing SPL short cryomodule prototype either as it is or replacing the 704 MHz cavities by the perle referenced 802 MHz cavities

For more details about SPL (HG) cryomodule design and status: see presentation of Luca DASSA. PERLE workshop, Daresbury on January 15th, 2018.

Design of the cryomodule performed by IPNO and updated by CERN.

Vacuum vessel and most of cryogenic lines delivered.





CAN THIS DESIGN AND THESE COMPONENTS BE REUSED FOR PERLE @ ORSAY ?

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MAIN DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAVITIES





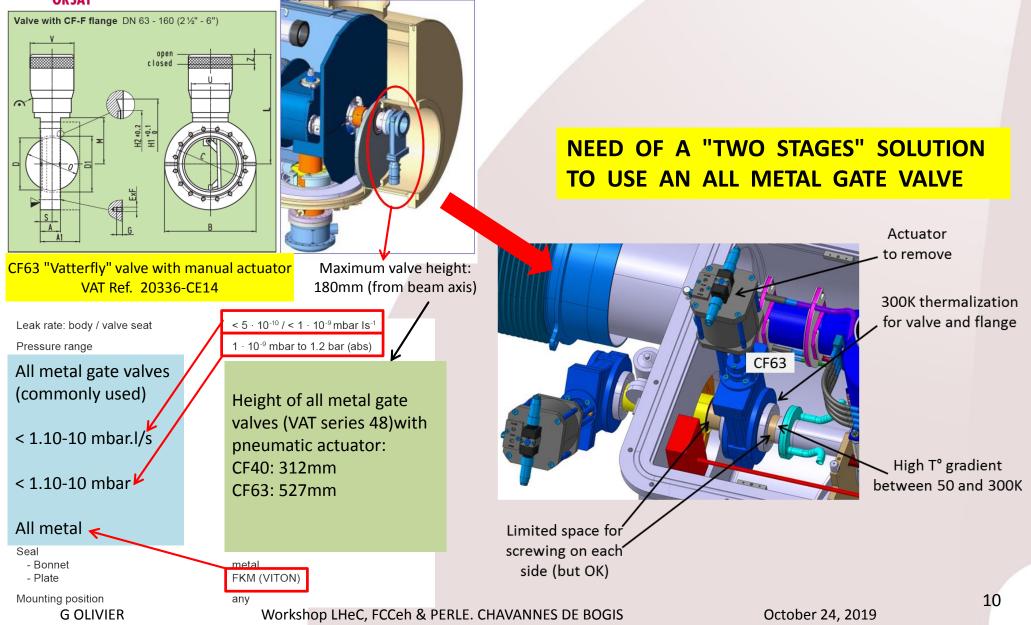
CHARACTERISTICS	SPL (704MHz)	PERLE / JLAB (802MHz)
Coupler to coupler length (mm)	1490,5	-
Length flange to flange (mm)	1397,3	1292,5
Coupler to flange dimension (mm)	116,4	96,7
Cells external diameter (mm)	386,5	335
Beam port internal diameter (mm)	129,8 / 139,8 (coupler side)	130
Flanges internal diameter (mm)	79,7 (CF100)	130 (CF160)
Vacuum valve diameter	CF63	tbd
Coupler internal diameter (mm)	100	100
Coupler flange	CF100	CF100
Beam axis to ext. coupler flange	403	tbd



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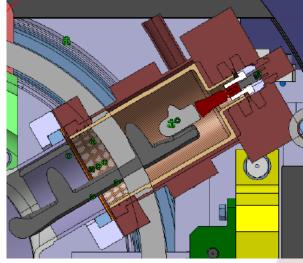
BEAM VACUUM VALVES



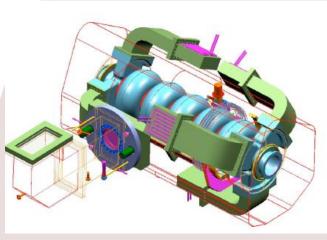


HOM EXTRACTION

- How many extraction ports (interferences with CTS)?
- Location and position of these ports?
- Which power per HOM (W/tens of W, potentially much more if resonant excitation)?
- What kind of damper (waveguide, loop coupling)?
- What kind of RF line to the external load (cable sufficient, which kind of connector)?
- Intermediate thermalization only? Risky.
- Active helium cooling?
- External cooled RF loads?
- HOM signal for diagnostic purpose?

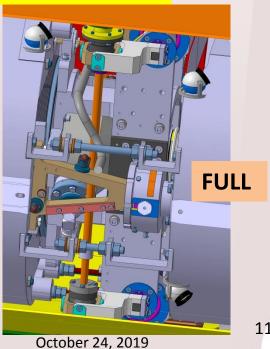


Loop coupling with active cooling. Courtesy of CERN



Waveguide HOM coupler. Courtesy of Brookhaven NL

POTENTIALLY THE MAIN ISSUE DUE TO THE LACK OF SPACE





OTHER POTENTIAL ISSUES

- CW operation
- 20mA
- 500MeV
- 17,5MV/m gradient

RADIATIONS

Are elastomeric seals compatible (vacuum vessel, valves)? OK with operating time limited

- Dynamic heat losses
- HOM cooling
- Operating He pressure
- Pressure vessels standards

- Helium cooling circuit available?

- Safety devices (1 bursting disk foreseen for SPL)



POTENTIAL REUSE OF THE SPL/HG CRYOMODULE DESIGN AND COMPONENTS

- Vacuum vessel could be reused without refurbishing. What about the top cover?
- Cryogenic lines to be adapted. Potentially important refurbishing for HOM cooling and adding of a second burst disk
- Thermal and magnetic shields are well designed for PERLE operation parameters and are not yet purchased. They can be modified.
- Input coupler designed for SPL cavities could be easily adapted to meet PERLE requirements
- The internal space is almost full
- Risk of interference between CTS and HOM dampers
- The reuse of the cryomodule will depend on the number, the type and the location of the HOM dampers



CRYOMODULE FOR PERLE @ ORSAY

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION