

# *8 GeV C-band Accelerator Construction for XFEL / SPring-8*

**Takahiro Inagaki**

**for XFEL project in SPring-8, RIKEN & JASRI**



# Members

X-ray FEL

**RIKEN & JASRI Joint Project for XFEL** : Takao Asaka, Yoshihiro Asano, Hitoshi Baba, Teruhiko Bizen, Hiroyasu Ego, Toru Fukui, Shunji Goto, Hirohumi Hanaki, Toru Hara, Atsushi Higashiya, Toko Hirono, Naoyasu Hosoda, Takahiro Inagaki Shinobu Inoue, Miho Ishii, Toshiro Itoga, Yoshitaka Kawashima, Hiroaki Kimura, Masanobu Kitamura ,Toshiaki Kobayashi, Satoru Kojima , Chikara Kondo, Togo Kudo, Hirokazu Maesaka , Xavier Marechal, Sakuo Matsui,

Hiroshi Matsumoto (KEK), Tomohiro Matsushita, Mitsuru Nagasono, Noriaki Nariyama, Yoshinori Nishino, Haruhiko Ohashi, Toru Ohata, Takashi Ohshima, Kazuyuki Onoe(Ulvac), Yuji Otake, Tatsuyuki Sakurai, Mutsumi Sano, Takamitsu Seike, Katsutoshi Shirasawa, Shinsuke Suzuki, Kazuhiko Tahara, Tetsuya Takagi, Sunao Takahashi, Takeo Takashima, Hideki Takebe, Masao Takeuchi, Kenji Tamasaku, Hitoshi Tanaka, Ryotaro Tanaka, Takashi Tanaka, Yoshihito Tanaka, Shingo Taniguchi, Takanori Tanikawa, Tadashi Togashi, Kazuaki Togawa, Hiro Tomizawa, Shukui Wu, Makina Yabashi, Akihiro Yamashita, Kenichi Yanagida, Chao Zhang , Tsumoru Shintake, Noritaka Kumagai, Tetsuya Ishikawa, Hideo Kitamura, ...



**Total: 117 members**

# Outline

X-ray FEL

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Overview of the C-band accelerator
- 3) Performance of the high gradient acceleration at the test accelerator
- 4) Improvement of the pulse-to-pulse stability
- 5) Schedule & Summary



# XFEL in SPring-8, Japan

X-ray FEL

XFEL (CG image)  
8 GeV,  $\lambda < 0.1$  nm  
2011 ~ (plan)

8 GeV storage ring  
1997 ~

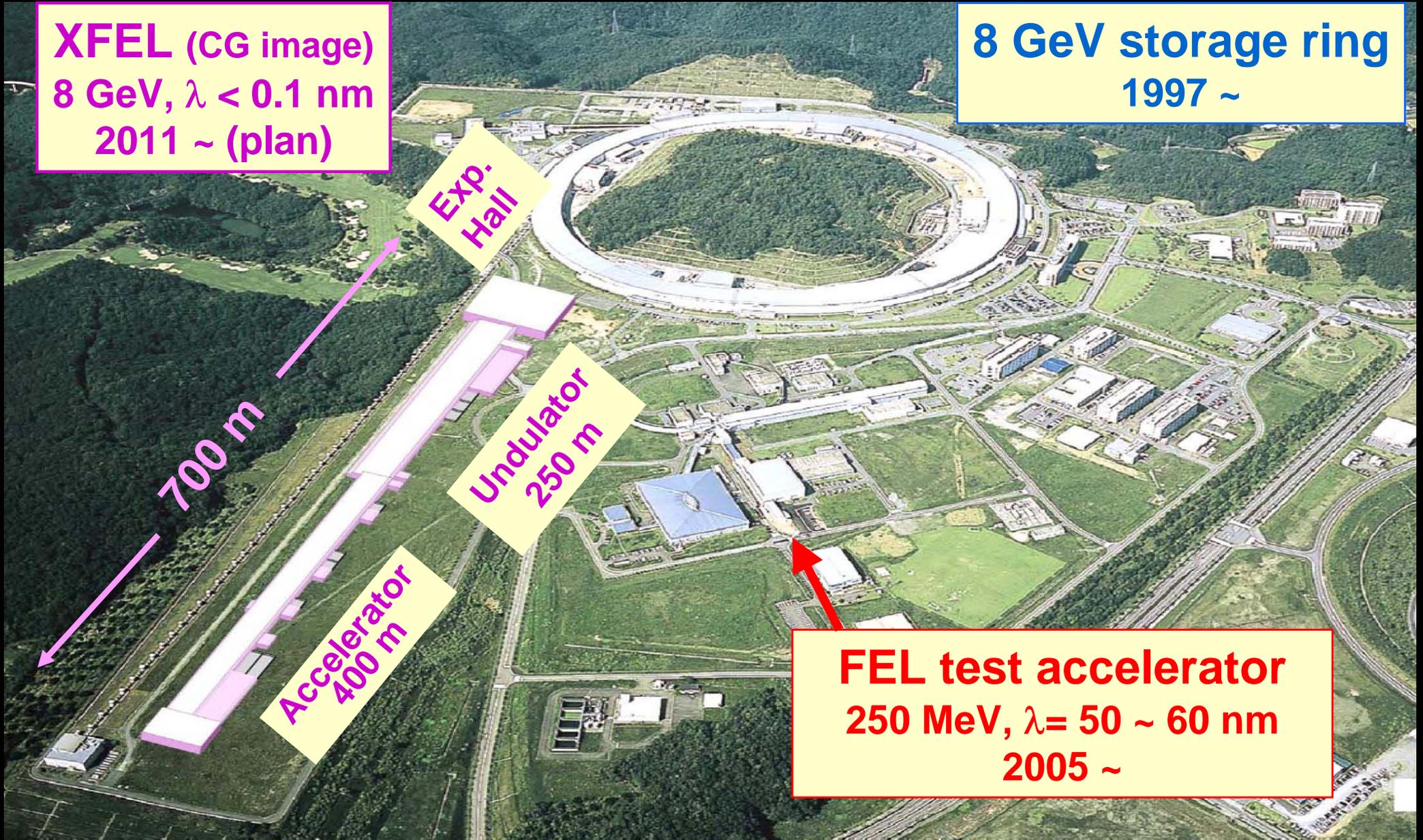
Exp.  
Hall

Undulator  
250 m

Accelerator  
400 m

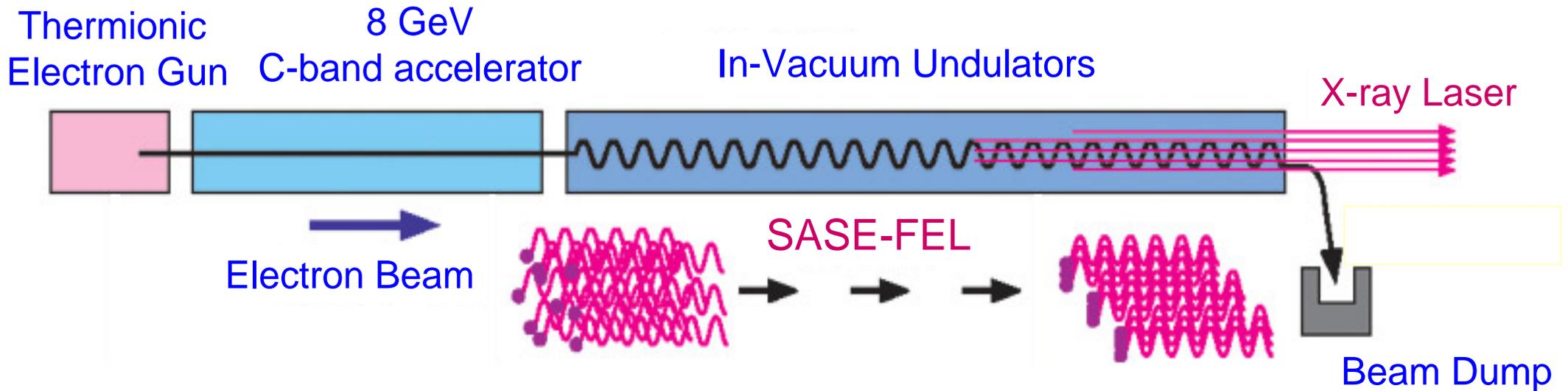
700 m

FEL test accelerator  
250 MeV,  $\lambda = 50 \sim 60$  nm  
2005 ~



# Concept of XFEL/SPring-8

X-ray FEL



**1) Electron gun**

**Low emittance** ( $\epsilon_N \sim 0.7\pi \text{ mm}^*\text{mrad}$ )

Higher electron density at the undulator.

**2) C-band accelerator**

**High gradient** ( $E_a \sim 35 \text{ MV/m}$ )

Compact accelerator.

**3) In-vacuum undulator**

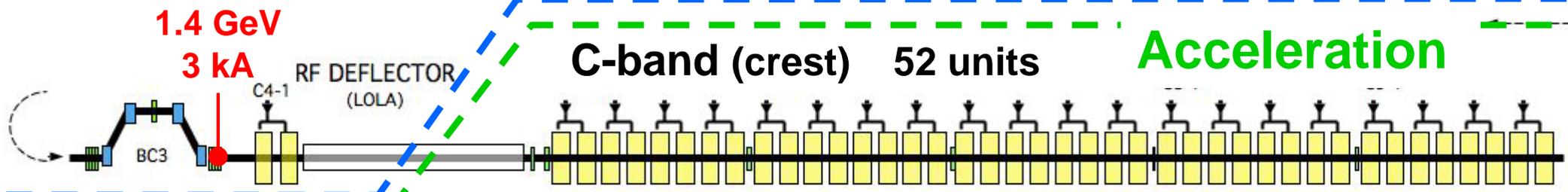
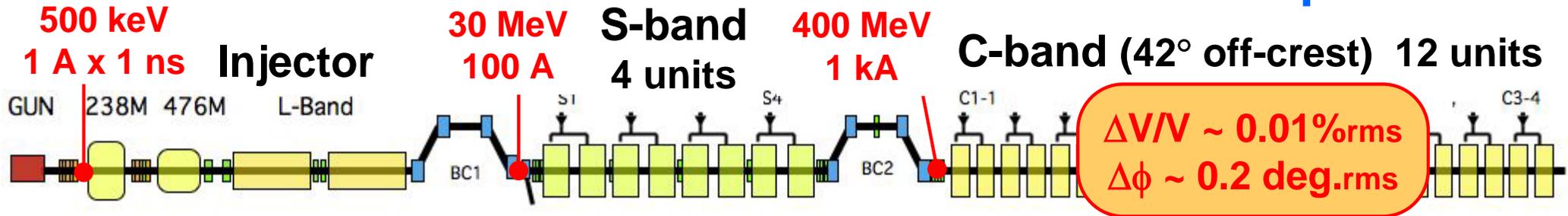
**Short period** ( $\lambda_u \sim 18 \text{ mm}$ )

Shorter wavelength

with lower electron energy.

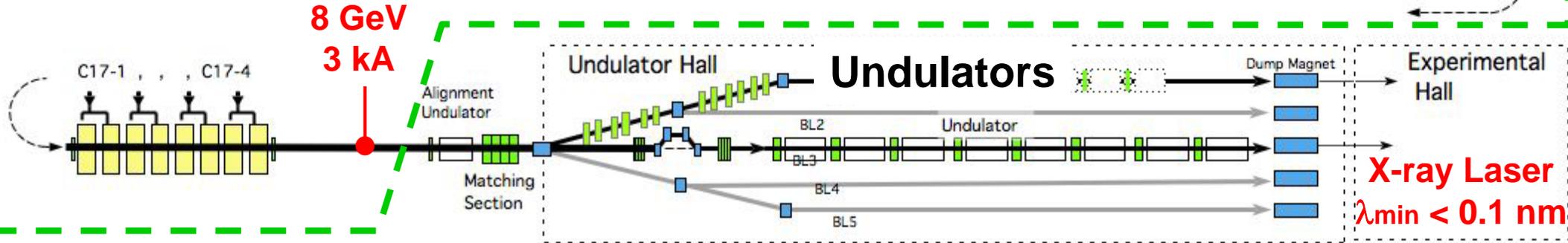
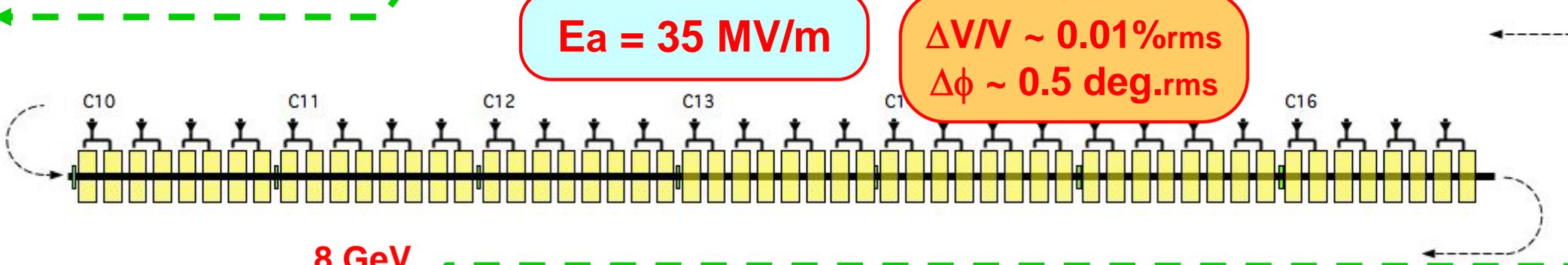
# 8 GeV XFEL Machine Layout

Bunch compression



$E_a = 35 \text{ MV/m}$

$\Delta V/V \sim 0.01\%_{rms}$   
 $\Delta\phi \sim 0.5 \text{ deg.}_{rms}$



# < 2 >

## X-ray FEL

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Overview of the C-band accelerator
- 3) Performance of the high gradient acceleration at the test accelerator
- 4) Improvement of the pulse-to-pulse stability
- 5) Schedule & Summary



# Why we use C-band ?

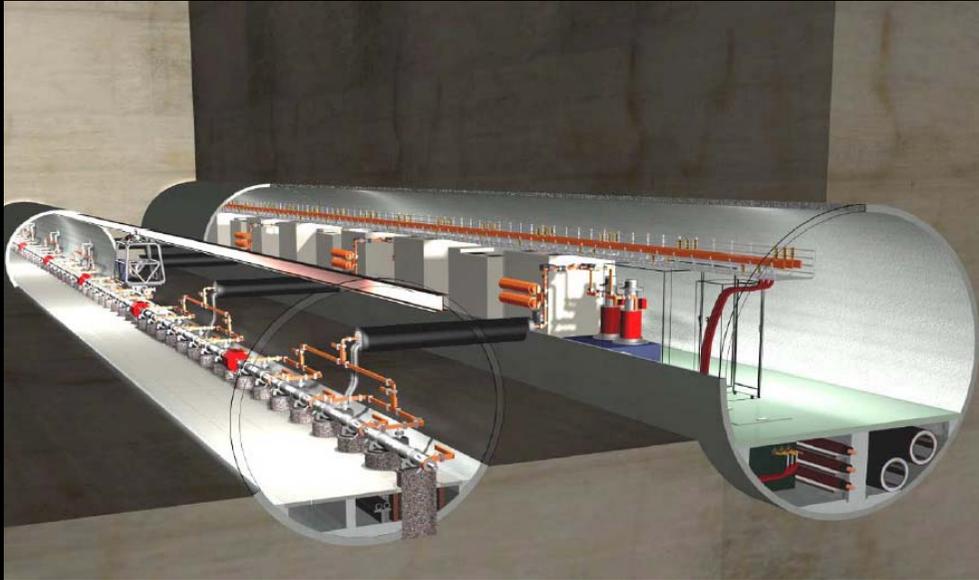
## X-ray FEL

- High acceleration gradient ( $E_a = 35$  MV/m)
  - From 1.4 GeV to 8 GeV, length = 210 m. including the beam duct, magnets, beam monitors.
  - “Effective” acceleration gradient = 31 MV/m,
  - Compact machine with low cost.
- Normal conducting rf
  - Low construction cost.
- Potential of the multi-bunch operation
  - Maximum 50 bunches x 60 pps.
- Components are available
  - Initially developed at KEK for the linear collider project



# 500 GeV Linear Collider, C-band design

X-ray FEL



4000 C-band units in 14 km

Developed at KEK (1996~2000)

- Klystron
- Waveguide
- RF pulse compressor
- Accelerating structure



Original members at KEK

Prof. Shintake,  
Prof. Matsumoto,  
Prof. Baba, ....



# 50MW pulse klystron

TOSHIBA ELECTRON TUBES  
& DEVICES CO.LTD.

X-ray FEL

Model No. E37202



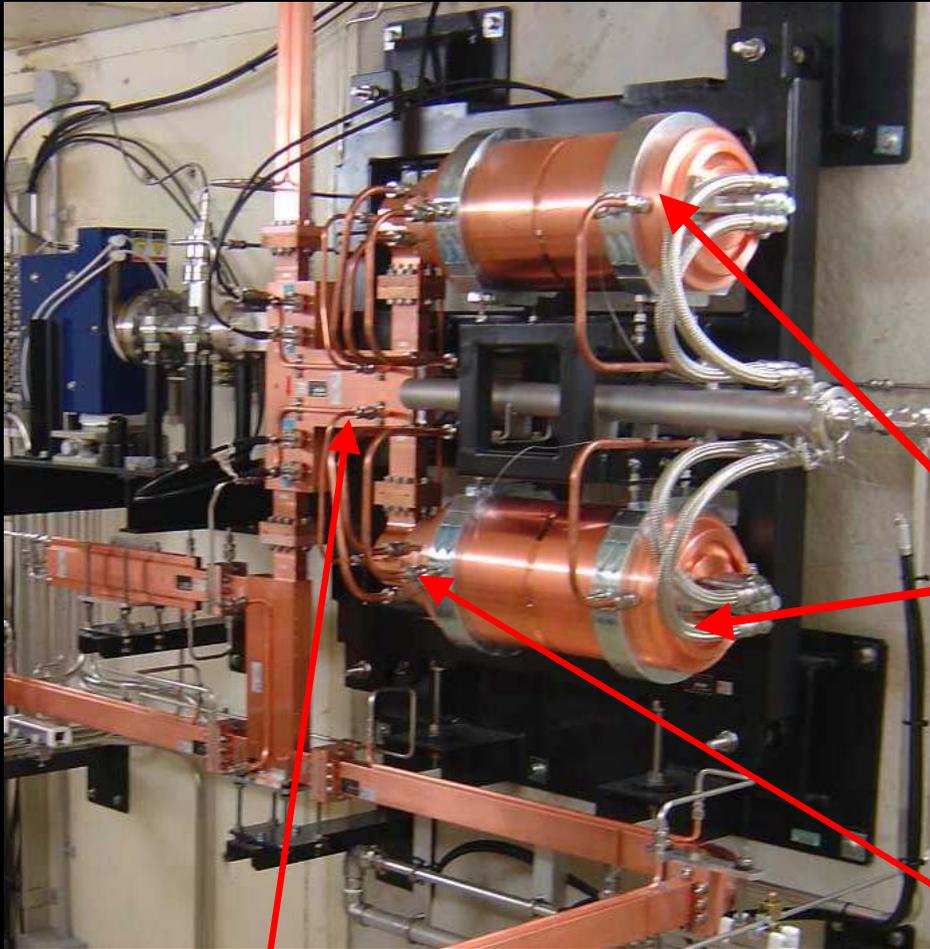
Output power :	50 MW
RF pulse width:	2.5 $\mu$ sec
Beam Voltage:	-350 kV
Beam Current:	310 A
Repetition:	60 pps

In the test accelerator,  
no trouble for 3,000 hours

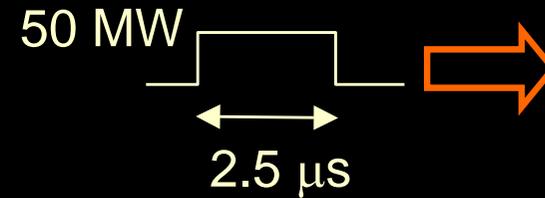
# RF pulse compressor

Fabricated by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

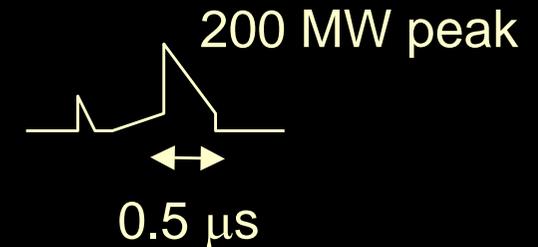
X-ray FEL



Input



Output



High-Q cavities

mode:  $TE_{0,1,15}$   
Q0 : 190,000  
 $\beta$  : 9.5

Mode converters (Shintake 1996)

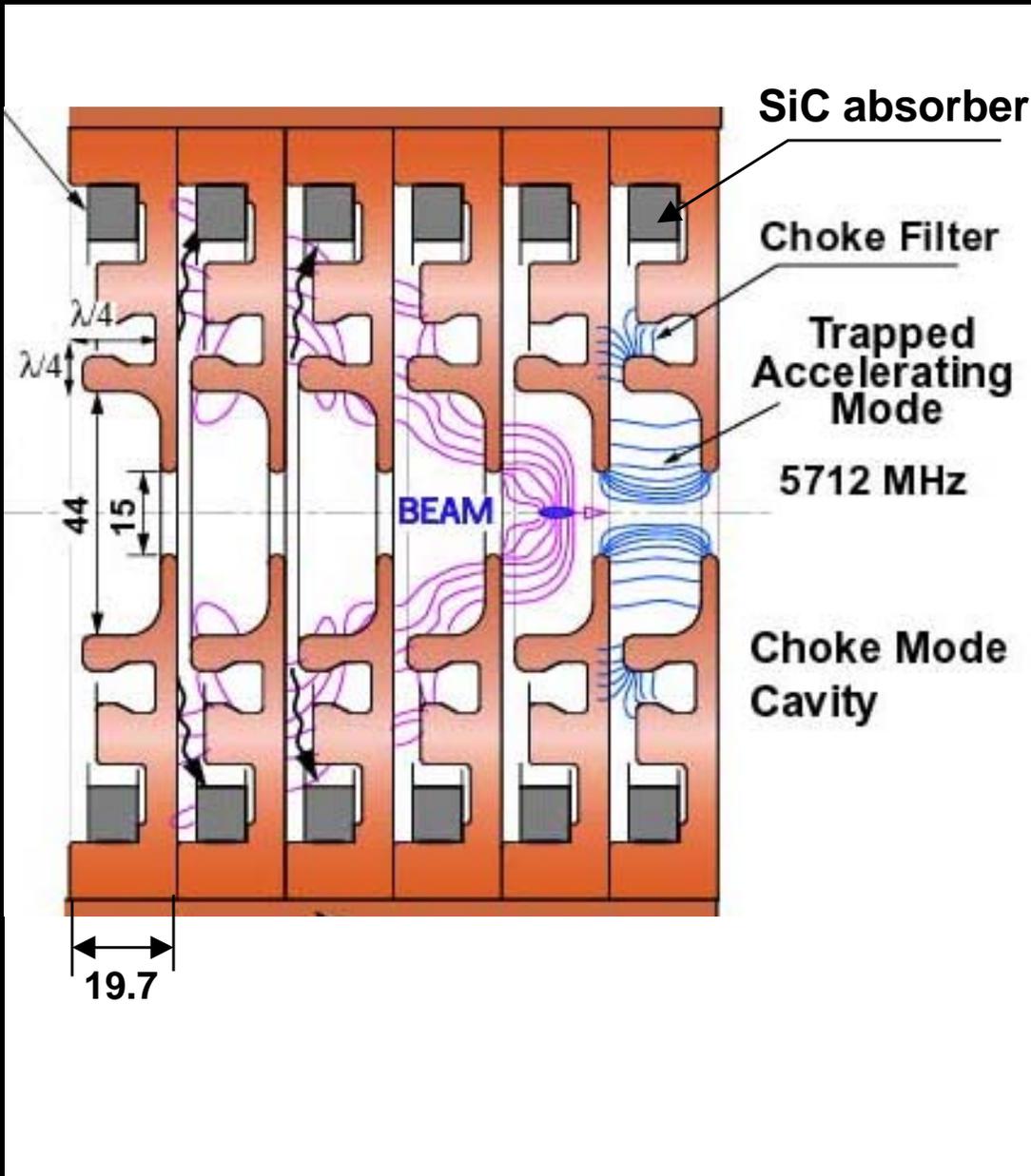
- Waveguide( $TE_{10}$ )  $\leftrightarrow$  Circular( $TE_{0,1,x}$ )
- 4 coupling holes
- $\Rightarrow$  Lower rf field at the coupling hole

Directional coupler

# Accelerating structure (Shintake structure)

Fabricated by Mitsubishi  
Heavy Industries Ltd.

X-ray FEL



## Choke mode cavity (Shintake 1992)

- traps the accel. mode (5712 MHz)
- eliminate HOM (not 5712 MHz)

⇒ multi-bunch operation

## High acceleration gradient

$R \sim 54 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$ ,  $\tau \sim 0.53$ ,  $L = 1.8 \text{ m}$

$E_a = 35 \text{ MV/m}$

with 63 MW x 300 nsec rf power

< 3 >

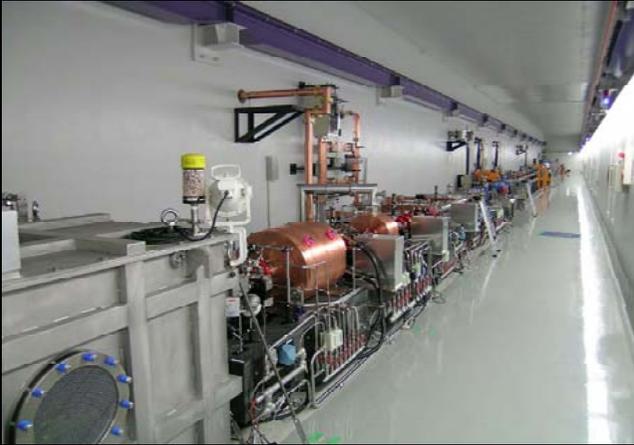
X-ray FEL

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Overview of the C-band accelerator
- 3) Performance of the high gradient acceleration at the test accelerator
- 4) Improvement of the pulse-to-pulse stability
- 5) Schedule & Summary



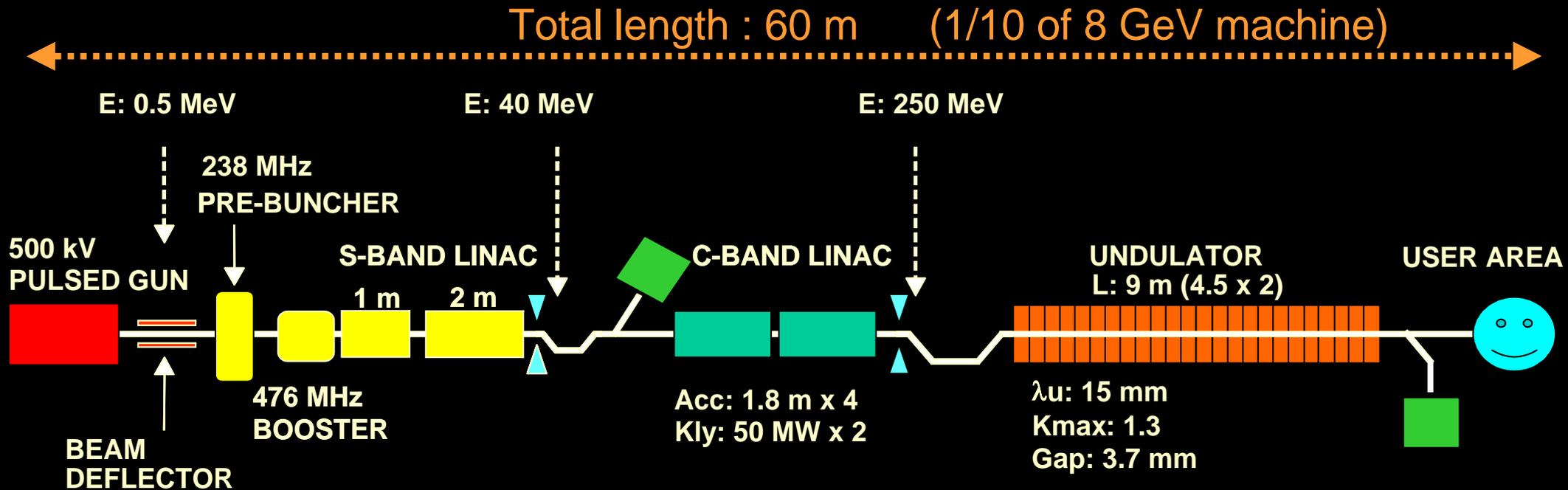
# FEL test accelerator (2005~)

X-ray FEL



To confirm feasibility of

1. Bunch compression for SASE lasing
2. Accelerator components
3. Experiment with FEL light.



# 250 MeV test accelerator

Total length:  
60 m

476 MHz  
Booster

238 MHz  
Pre-buncher

500 kV electron gun  
CeB6 thermionic cathode

S-band  
Buncher

2 unit of  
C-band  
Accelerator

2 unit of  
In-vacuum  
Undulator



# Status of the FEL test accelerator

## X-ray FEL

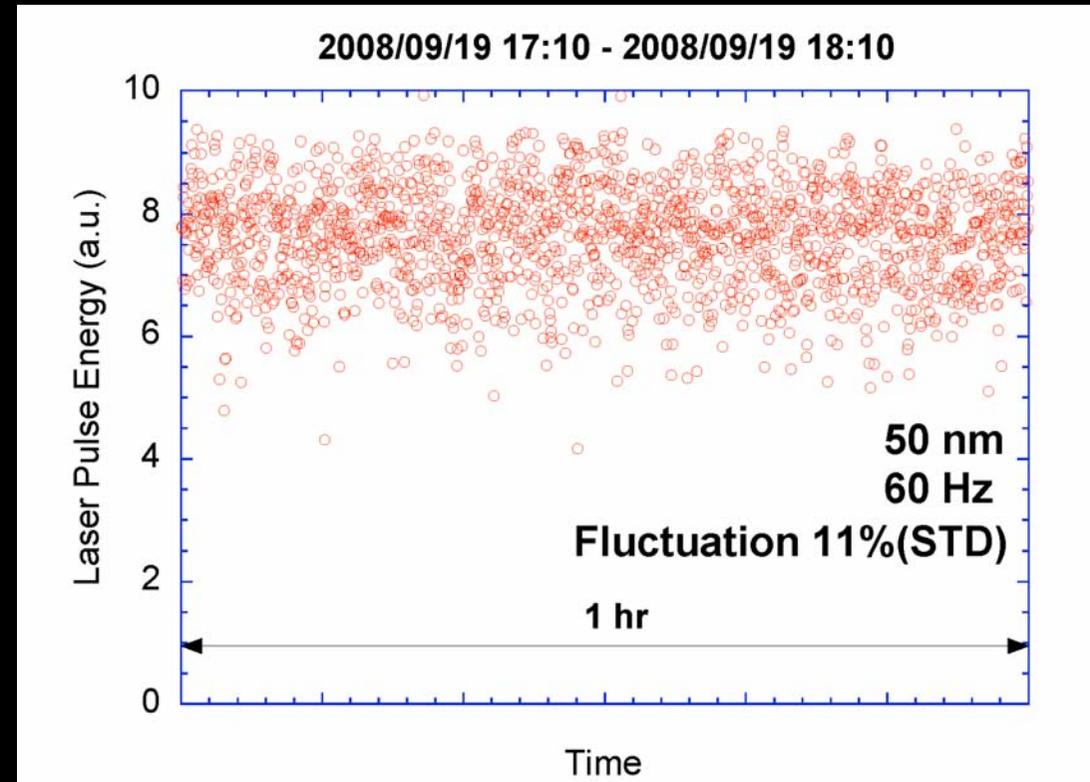
- 2005 Commissioning start
  - 2006 First lasing at 49 nm
  - 2007 Full saturation at 50 ~ 60 nm
  - User run started
  - 2008 C-band 37 MV/m acceleration
- Total operation time ~ 3,000 hours

Running always in saturation mode

- 50~60 nm
- 30  $\mu$ J/pulse energy



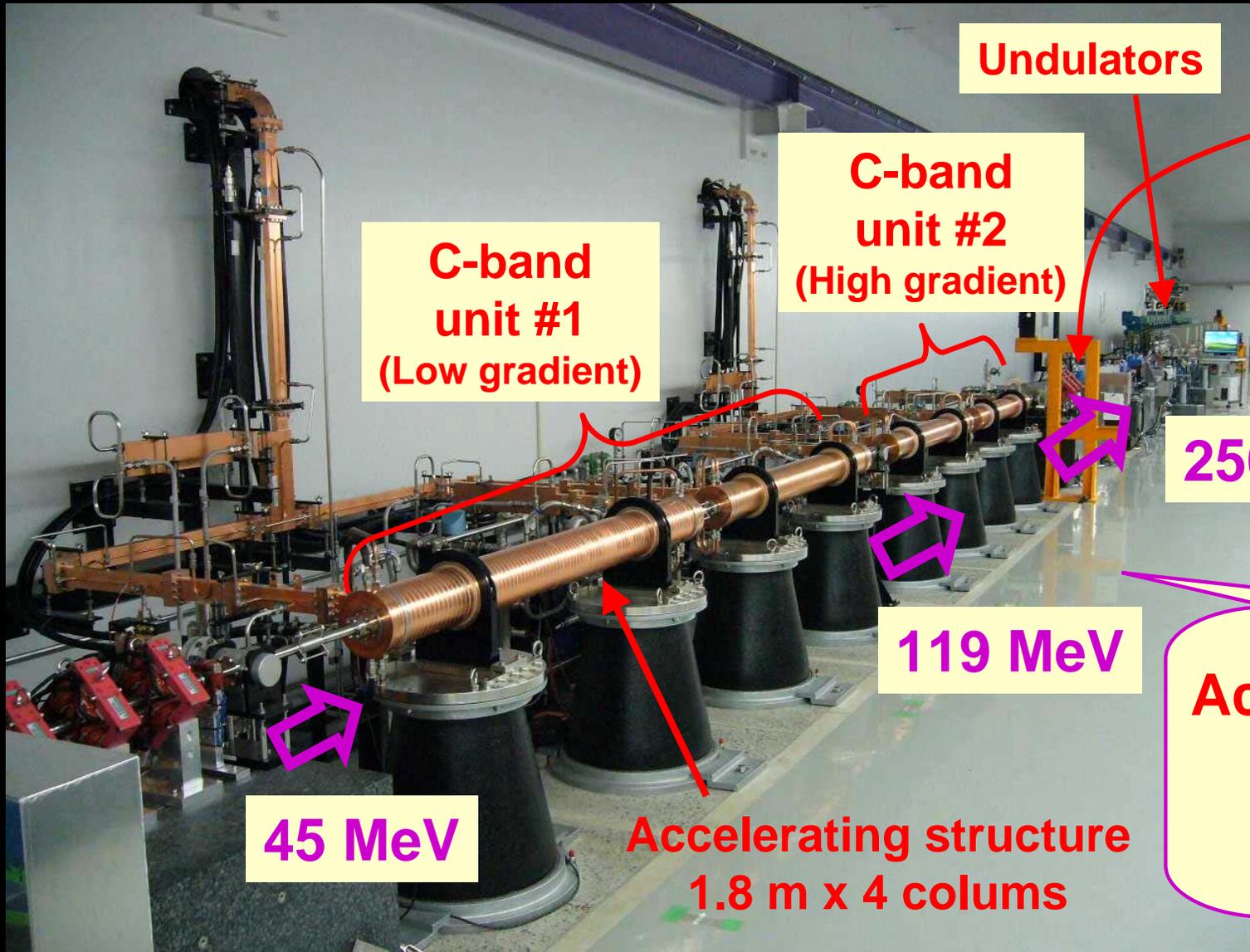
User experimental area



Trend graph of the laser intensity. Fluctuation comes from SASE itself. Stably running in saturation mode, even in C-band 37 MV/m acceleration.

# High gradient acceleration (May 2008~)

X-ray FEL



Undulators

C-band unit #2  
(High gradient)

C-band unit #1  
(Low gradient)

Beam energy was measured at this chicane

250 MeV

119 MeV

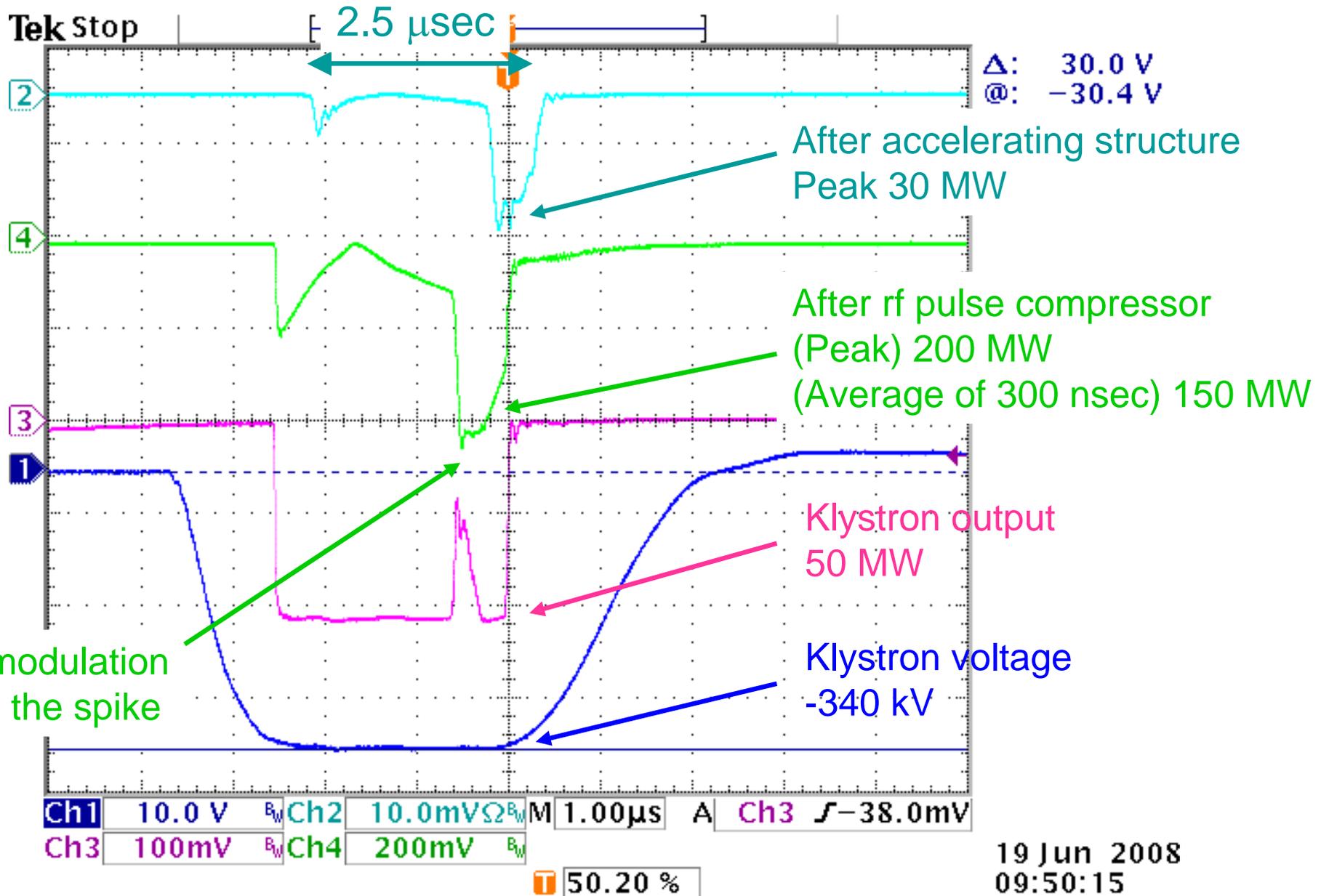
Acceleration gradient  
131 MeV / 3.6 m  
= 37 MV/m

45 MeV

Accelerating structure  
1.8 m x 4 columns

# RF waveform at 37 MV/m

X-ray FEL



19 Jun 2008  
09:50:15



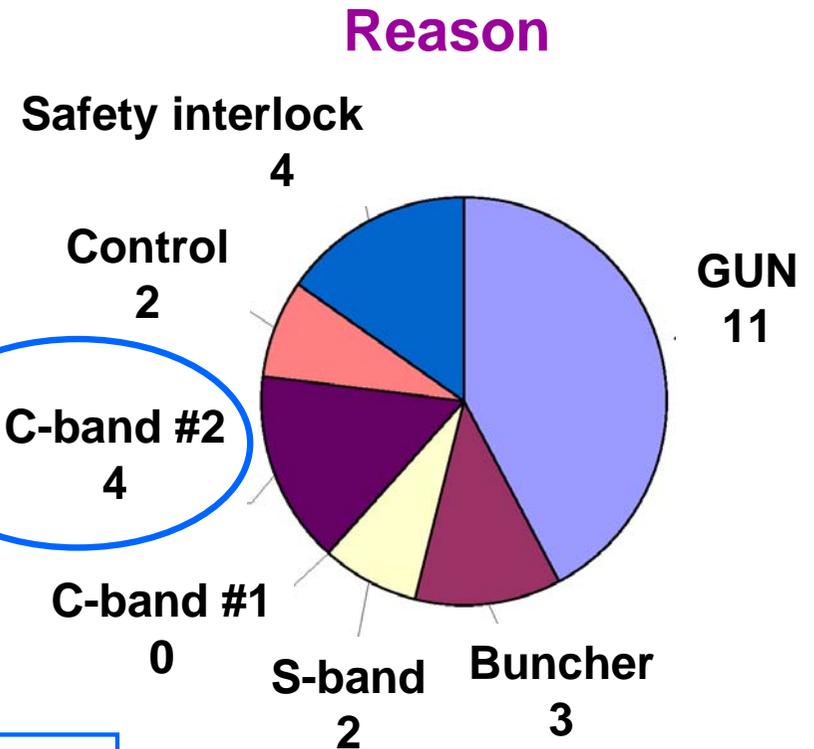
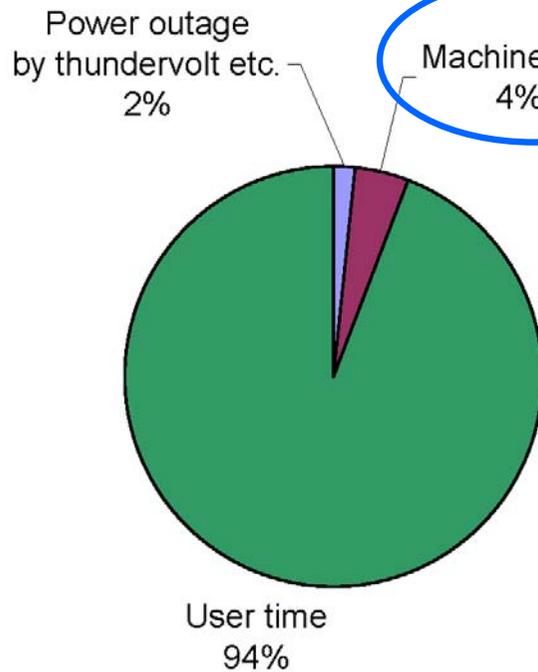
# RF trip rate in 37 MV/m operation

X-ray FEL

User run (May 2008 ~ July 2008)

Total: 299 hours, 10 pps

Fault: 26 times



RF trip	2
High voltage	1
Fake interlocked	1

This is acceptable rate for XFEL  
C-band is stably operated.

< 4 >

X-ray FEL

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Overview of the C-band accelerator
- 3) Performance of the high gradient acceleration at the test accelerator
- 4) Improvement of the pulse-to-pulse stability
- 5) Schedule & Summary



# Stabilities of rf amplitude and phase

X-ray FEL

XFEL requires ultra-high stability to accelerators.

Required stability of C-band rf amplitude  $\sim \pm 0.01\%$  (100 ppm) (rms)

C-band rf phase  $\sim \pm 0.2^\circ$  (rms)

But... at the test accelerator,

Beam energy stability  $\sim 0.06\%$  (600 ppm) (rms)

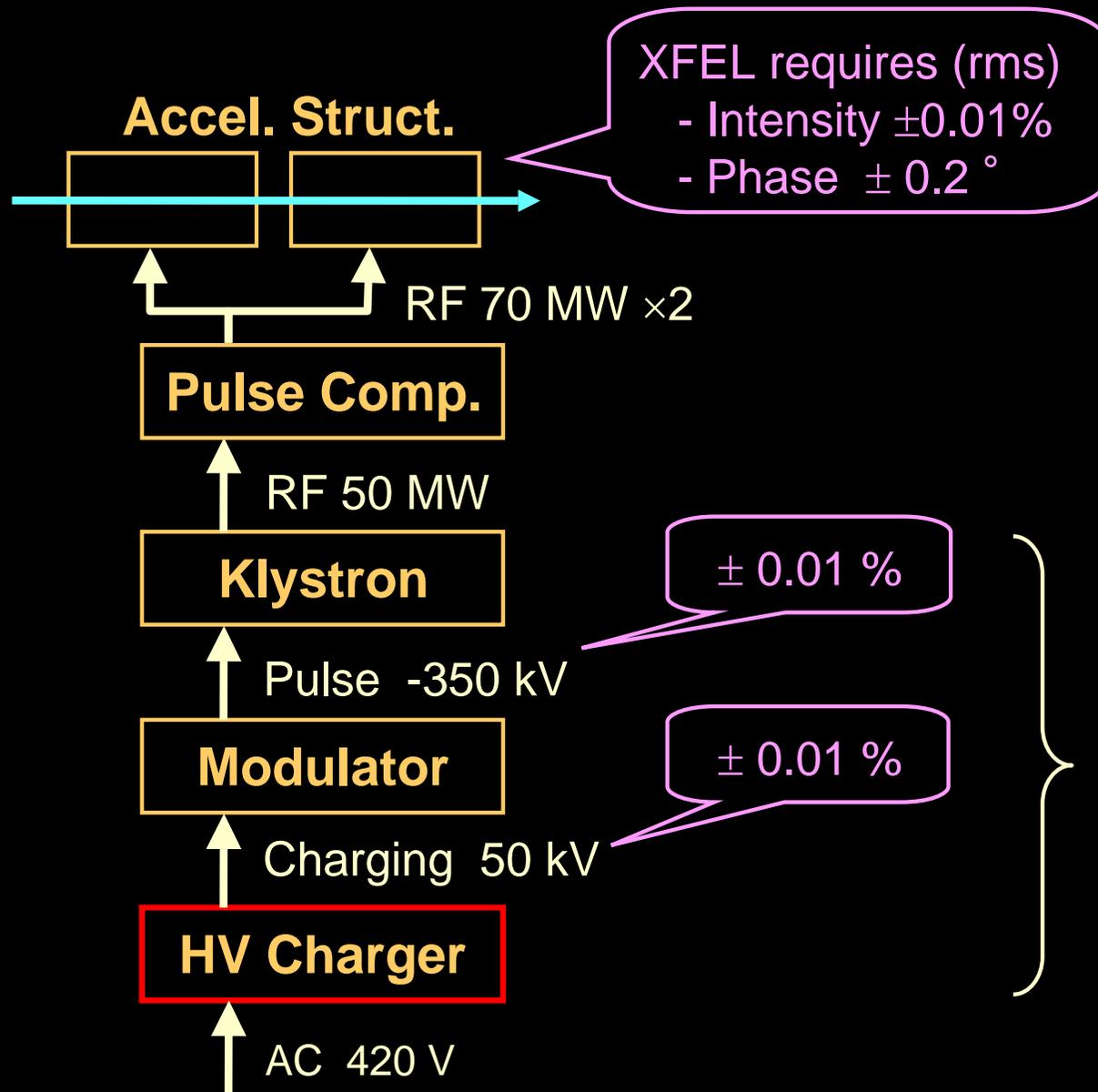
Mainly comes from the stability of the C-band ( $\sim 0.1\%$ ).

## Source of the instability

- Drift (long term)  $\Rightarrow$  Feedback control can compensate.
- Jitter (pulse-to-pulse)  $\Rightarrow$  Un-controllable!

# Pulse-to-pulse jitter from the klystron voltage

X-ray FEL



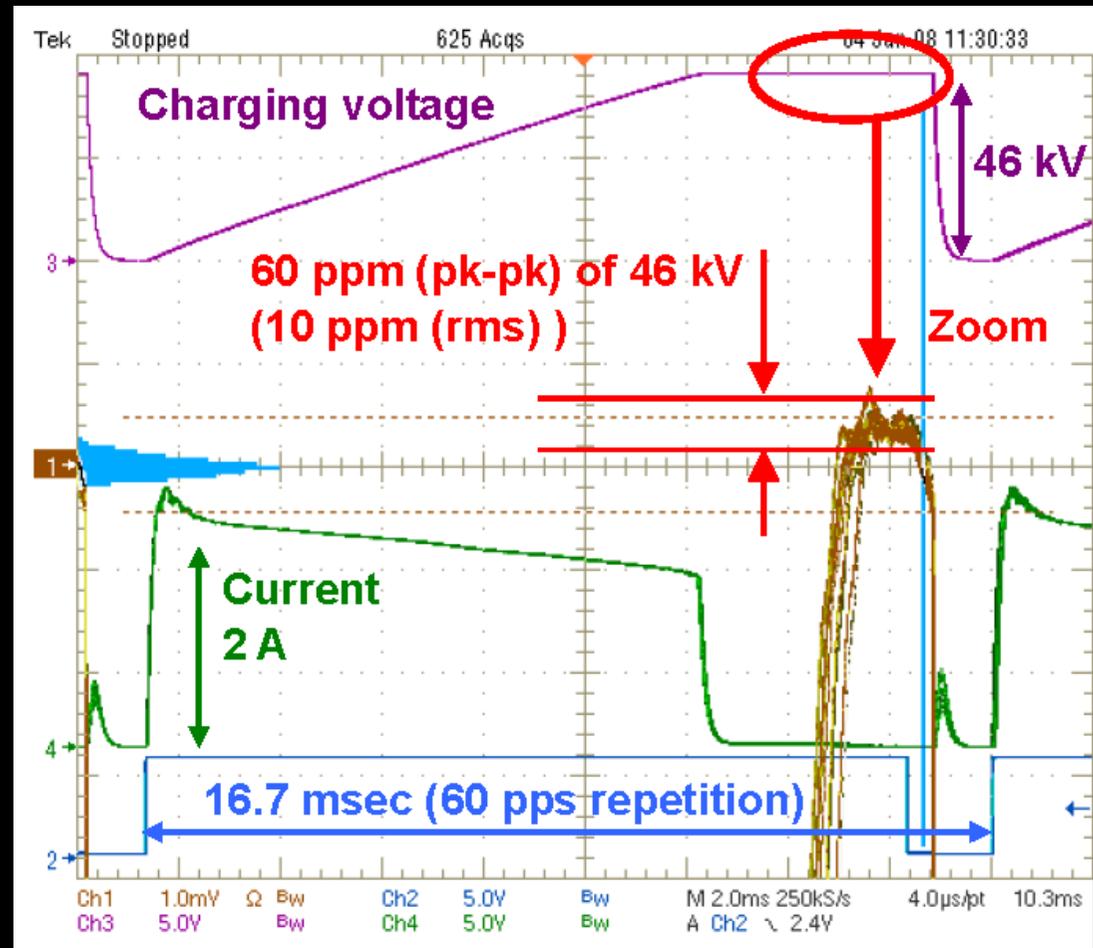
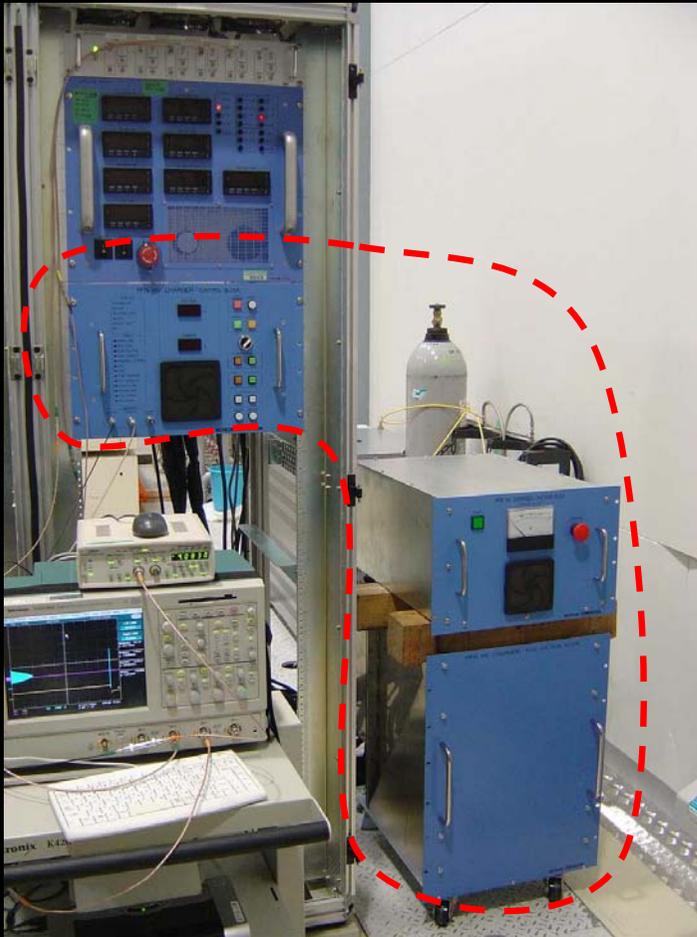
We developed the new modulator and the new HV charger with  $<0.01\%$  (100 ppm) stability

# New HV charger with 10 ppm<sub>(rms)</sub> stability

X-ray FEL

Prototype model  
Feb. 2008, Nichicon Corp.

Typical HV charging cycle  
(Tens of waveforms are overlaid)



This satisfies the requirement of <100 ppm stability.

# New modulator with EM noise shielding

X-ray FEL

Electrical noise causes

- deterioration of monitor resolution
- fake interlocked

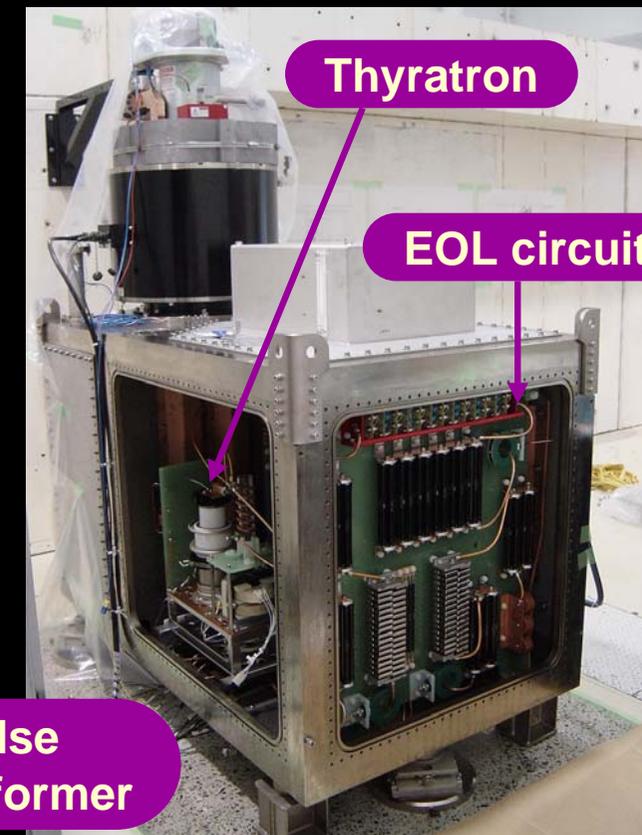
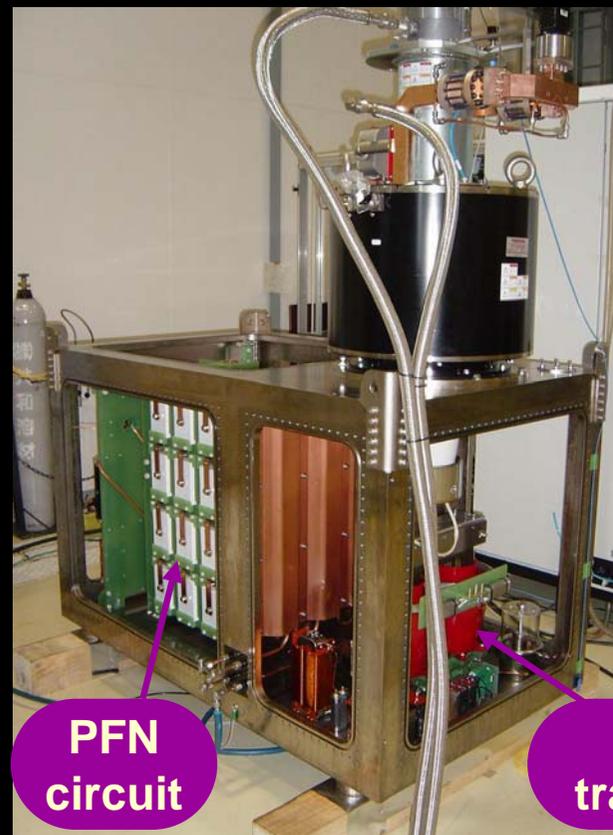
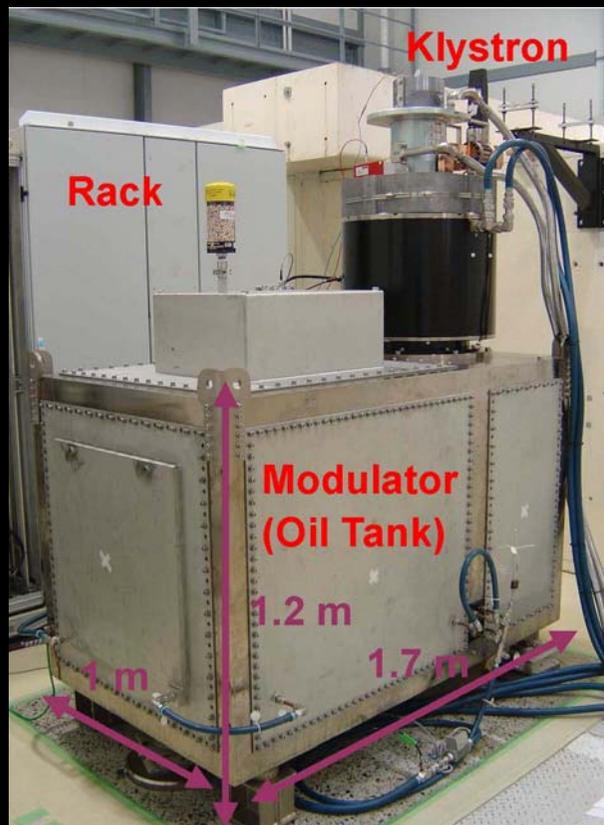
HV components in one steel tank

- EM noise shielding

HV components in the insulation oil

- Compact
- Free from humidity or dust

Prototype model Oct. 2007,  
Nihon-Koshuha CoLtd.



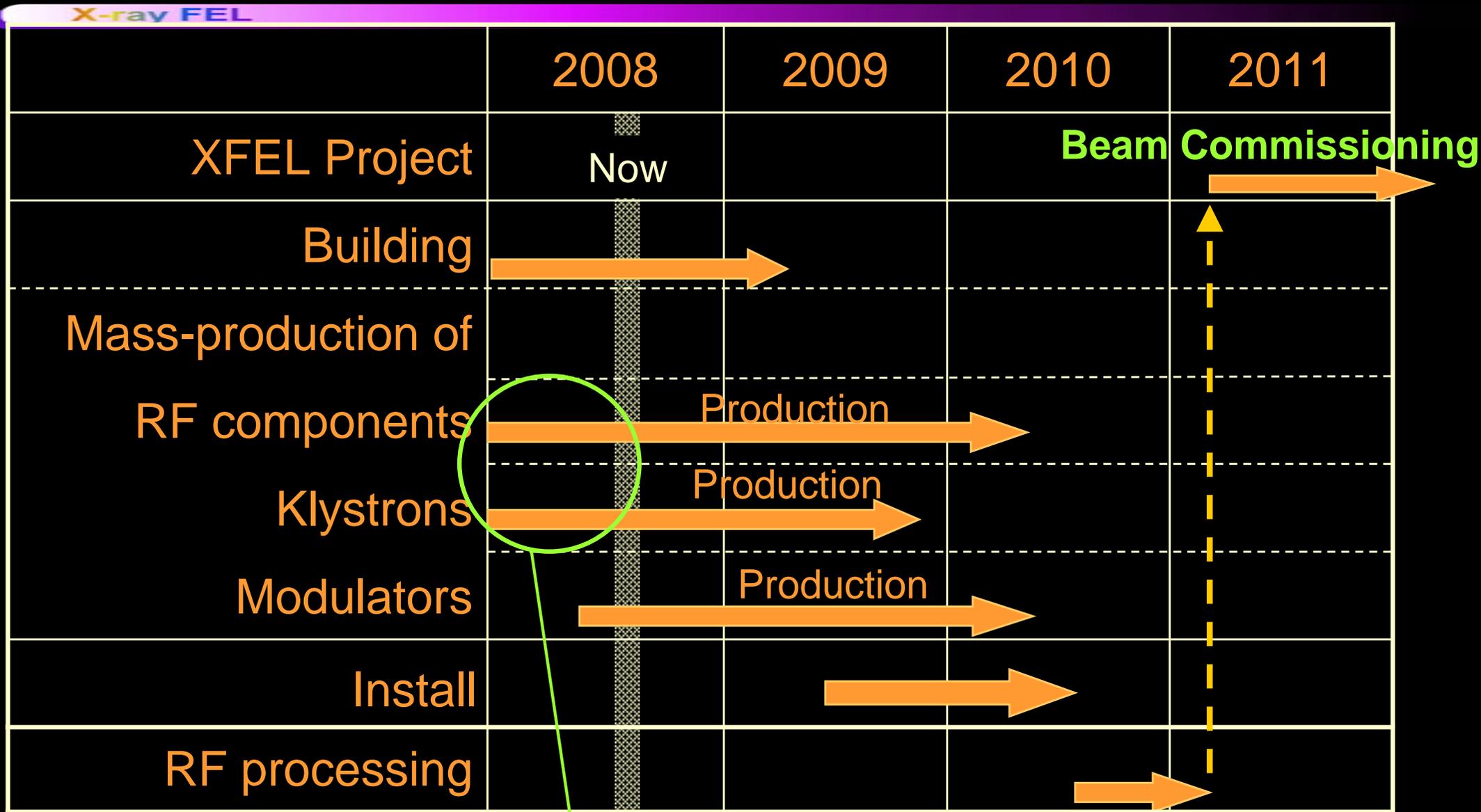
# < 5 >

## X-ray FEL

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Overview of the C-band accelerator
- 3) Performance of the high gradient acceleration at the test accelerator
- 4) Improvement of the pulse-to-pulse stability
- 5) Schedule & Summary



# Construction schedule of XFEL



On-schedule, roughly 30% were delivered.

# Building construction (2007~2009)

X-ray FEL



Accelerator

Undulator



Tunnel



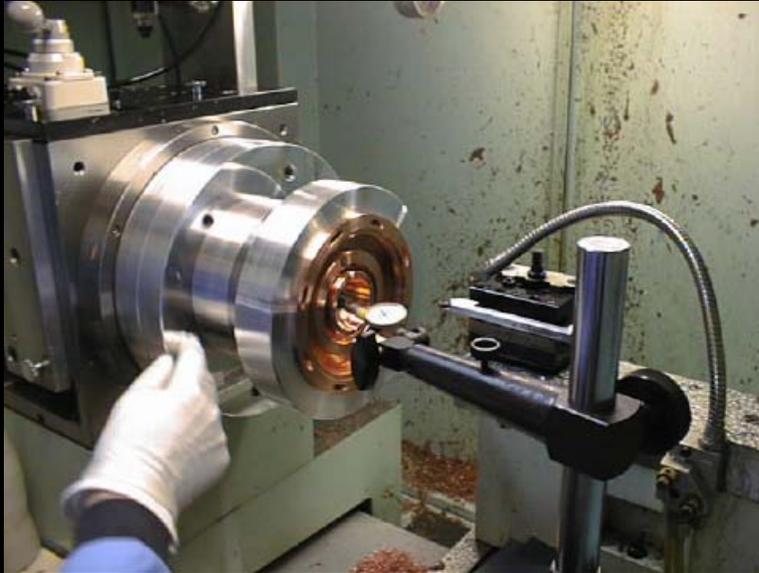
400 m accelerator



Klystron gallery

# Mass production of the accelerating structure @ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

X-ray FEL



Precise lathe



Dr. Miura  
(Mitsubishi)

Shipping



Cells



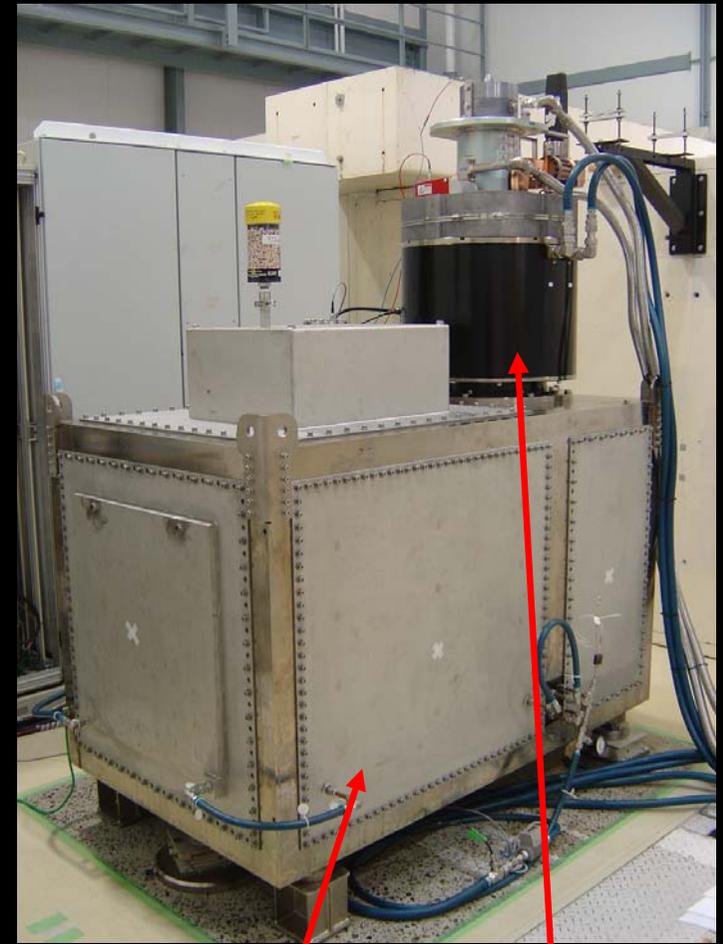
# High power rf test bunker (July 2008 ~)

X-ray FEL

In order to check quality of the delivered components, we constructed the test bunker. Now, rf processing is in progress.



Accel. struct. Waveguide RF pulse compressor



Modulator Klystron

# Summary

X-ray FEL

## High gradient operation

- In the test accelerator, C-band is operated under 37 MV/m.
- No trouble, acceptable fault rate, quite stable operation.
- Nominal gradient (35 MV/m) for XFEL is confirmed.

## Pulse-to-pulse stability

- Our prototype modulator and the HV charger have extremely high stability (10 ppm rms), which satisfies the requirement of XFEL.

## Schedule

- High power rf components were delivered on schedule.
- Quality will be checked at the rf test bunker.
- 2009~2010 installation
- 2011~ Beam commissioning

# Posters of XFEL

X-ray FEL

Tuesday

- TUP077 K. Yanagida  
“Development of Screen Monitor with a Spatial Resolution of Ten Micro-meters for XFEL/SPring-8”

Thursday

- THP104 T. Ohshima  
“Low Level RF and Timing System for XFEL/SPring-8”
- THP085 C. Kondo  
“Cooling System of Klystron Modulator Power Supply for XFEL Project at SPring-8”