

JLAB HIGH-CURRENT CW CRYOMODULES FOR ERL AND FEL APPLICATIONS*

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Abstract

We describe the activities underway at JLab to develop new CW cryomodules capable of transporting up to Ampere-levels of beam currents for use in ERLs and FELs. Goals include an efficient cell shape, high packing factor for efficient real-estate gradient and very strong HOM damping to push BBU thresholds up by two or more orders of magnitude compared to existing designs. Cavity shape, HOM damping and ancillary components are optimized for this application. Designs are being developed for low-frequency (750 MHz), Ampere-class compact FELs and for high-frequency (1.5 GHz), 100 mA configurations. These designs and concepts can easily be scaled to other frequencies. We present the results of conceptual design studies, simulations and prototype measurements. These modules are being developed for the next generation ERL based high power FELs but may be useful for other applications such as high energy light sources, electron cooling, electron-ion colliders, industrial processing etc.

INTRODUCTION

Proposed high brightness, high energy and high current light sources for research and industry will require a new generation of SRF cryomodules with good HOM damping, high efficiency, good real-estate gradient and moderate or high average power RF couplers. Cost, maintainability and ease of operation will also be factors. Designs for very high current or multi-pass ERL's or high efficiency ERL-FEL's (which impose a very large energy spread on the spent beam), may require low frequency cryomodules (<~1 GHz), with large apertures and high BBU thresholds. For single pass or low to moderate beam currents (up to ~100mA) higher frequency modules in the range of 1.3 to 1.5 GHz are being considered. Actual frequencies will depend on availability of RF sources and compatibility with existing machines and infrastructure. Components and cryomodule conceptual designs are being developed at JLab suitable for both these ranges of applications.

CONCEPTS

As has previously been reported [1], JLab has developed a 748.5 MHz Ampere-class cryomodule concept aimed at high power compact ERL-based FELs.

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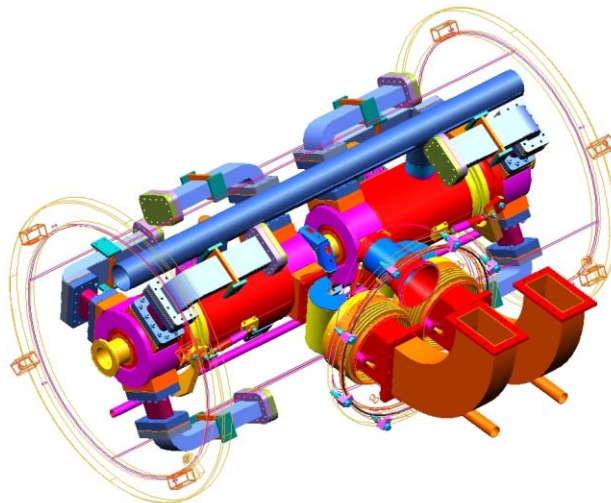


Figure 1: 1.5 GHz high-current cavity pair.

This concept employs multi-cell waveguide damped cavities with room temperature HOM loads and high-power waveguide fundamental power couplers (FPCs). This module could be powered by RF sources in the TV band. The chosen frequency is also a sub-harmonic of the CEBAF RF frequency, 1497 MHz, allowing for the possibility of synchronization between machines based on these technologies. As part of the prototyping effort for this project cavities and components have been produced at 1497 MHz to take advantage of existing production and testing infrastructure at JLab. Given the high level of interest in ERL and FEL based light sources in this frequency range we have developed a concept for packaging these designs in an existing CEBAF style cryostat for a cost-effective, usable, proof-of principle module, (see Fig. 1). For future projects higher packing efficiency could be obtained by using a modified version of the JLab upgrade cryomodule. A machine based on this technology could be synchronized with light sources at 500 MHz, or be optimized for any other frequency.

Table 1: JLab high-current cryomodule parameters.

	748.5 MHz module	1497 MHz module	1497 MHz injector
Voltage	100-120 MV	80-100 MV	10-20 MV*
Length	10.4m	8.5m	2.6m
# cavities	6	8	2
Aperture	140 mm	70 mm	70 mm
I_{max}	1 A	100 mA	10 mA
HOM Q's	<10 ⁴	<10 ⁴	<10 ⁴
RF Power	0-1MW	0-100 kW	100 kW*

*RF power limited, injector not energy recovered

CAVITY OPTIMIZATION

The cavity cell shape has been optimized for good RF efficiency, good HOM damping and with HOMs tuned to safe frequencies to minimize HOM power extracted from the beam, which can be a severe problem for high-current machines [2]. HOM damping is provided by waveguide loads on both ends of the cavity, symmetrically placed around the azimuth to avoid steering kicks, Fig. 2. The HOM waveguides propagate outwards to room temperature high-power loads and take up very little beam-line real estate. Several prototype cavities have been tested to date including most recently a 748.5 MHz single cell with the high-current profile, (see Fig 3). All these models have exceeded gradient and Q_0 specifications with no signs of multipacting [3], Fig. 4. Preliminary HOM loaded Q 's measured on copper single-cell and 5-cell models indicate BBU thresholds greater than 1 Ampere for the low frequency module as predicted by simulations [4]. This should translate to >100 mA for the 1497 MHz ERLs although the actual BBU threshold will depend on the specific machine configuration. The 748.5 MHz cavity has five cells, which is long enough to have reasonable packing factor (with the waveguide HOM loads), but short enough to have good HOM damping. The 1497 MHz multi-cell prototypes have also been made with 5 cells but more cells could be used if BBU calculations show they are feasible.



Figure 2: Copper five-cell model of the high-current cavity with waveguide end groups.



Figure 3: 748.5 MHz and 1497 MHz High-current prototype cavities.

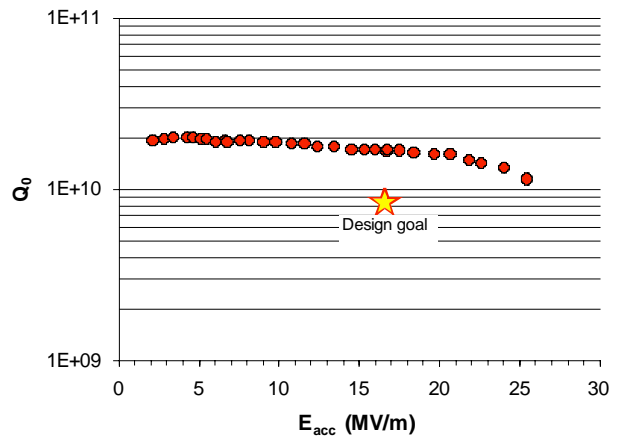


Figure 4: Q_0 vs E_{acc} for the 750 MHz single cell cavity measured at 2 K.

HOM LOADS

High power HOM loads with SiC ceramic tile absorbers capable of dissipating up to 4 kW each (20 kW/cavity), with good safety margin have been developed for the Ampere-class module. The broad-band match of this load is shown in Fig. 5. The loads have also been analyzed using ANSYS multi-physics simulation to take real RF fields and calculate the losses, absorber temperature and thermal stresses in a common model [5], Fig. 6. A simplified lower power version has been developed for the 1497 MHz cavities using a similar absorber profile but with simplified construction and reduced cooling for the lower current requirements. For currents below ~1mA a cryogenic version could be developed, as used in CEBAF, avoiding the static heat leak from the warm waveguides. ANSYS multi-physics analysis was also applied to the cavity HOM waveguide extensions outside of the helium vessel and revealed that superconducting extensions are required for about four more inches (~100 mm) to mitigate RF losses from the evanescent fields of the cavity fundamental mode (a consequence of the tight coupling of the HOM waveguides to the cavity). These extensions will be cooled by conduction to the helium vessel or by external helium circuits intercepting the outer flanges.

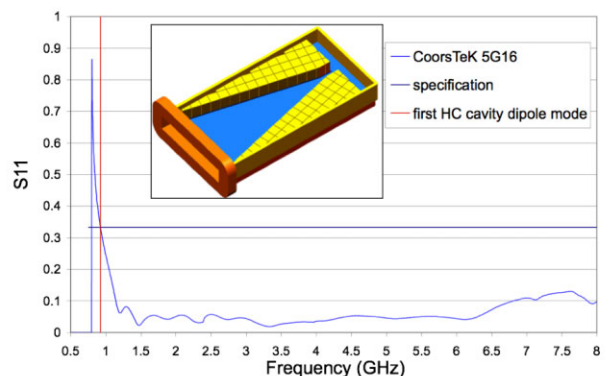


Figure 5: S_{11} of high-power load using SiC absorber.

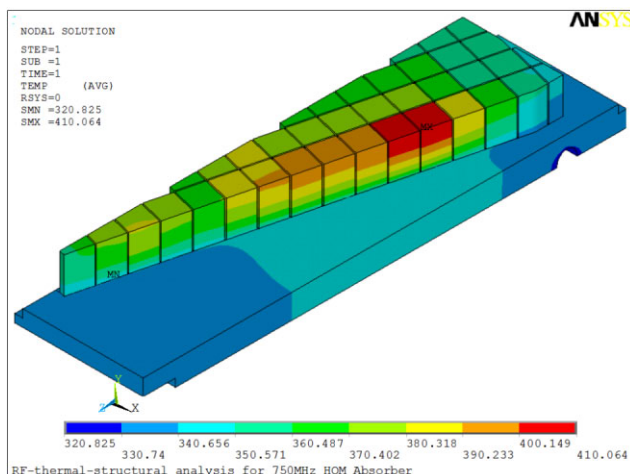


Figure 6: Temperatures (K) in tiles and base plate.

WINDOW AND FPC

A high power window concept has been developed [6], based closely on the successful B-factory and LEDA windows. This has been prototyped in WR650 for use at 1497 MHz with the cavity prototypes but can be scaled anywhere from 1.3 to 1.5 GHz by simply changing the ceramic thickness. Several fully brazed windows have been fabricated at JLab, Fig. 7, and will be high-power tested in the near future. One arm of one HOM end group on each cavity does double duty as the fundamental power coupler. By changing the dimensions of the waveguide extension external to the cavity the loaded Q can be changed to suit either the heavily beam-loaded injector or the energy-recovered linac.

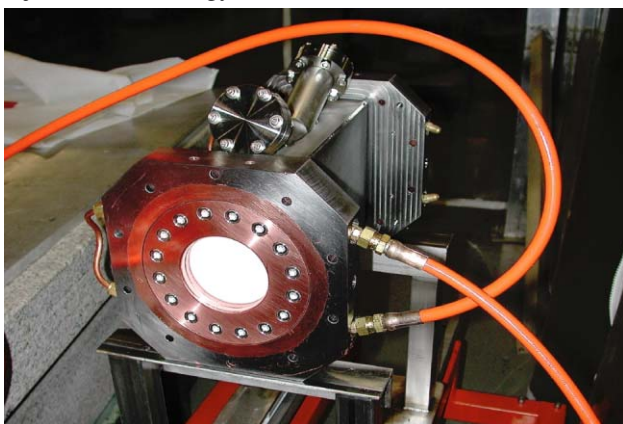


Figure 7: High-power waveguide window test box.

HELIUM VESSEL

The helium vessel wraps around the HOM waveguides so the whole end group is actively cooled by 2K helium, see Fig. 8, which should ensure stable operation at high gradient. Unlike the original CEBAF module each cavity has its own helium vessel and there are no helium to vacuum flanged joints. The high frequency cryounit concept uses a helium gas return header that interfaces to standard CEBAF end cans. The whole cavity pair with HOM waveguides, tuner, FPC and helium circuits fits in

the same volume as the original CEBAF common helium vessel. FPC location and spacing are preserved so that the original CEBAF style vacuum vessel can be used. A new heat shield configuration is required however because the HOM loads are now at room temperature. Cavity tuning is achieved using a "zero insertion length" tuner on the helium vessel so no active length is consumed (Fig. 8).

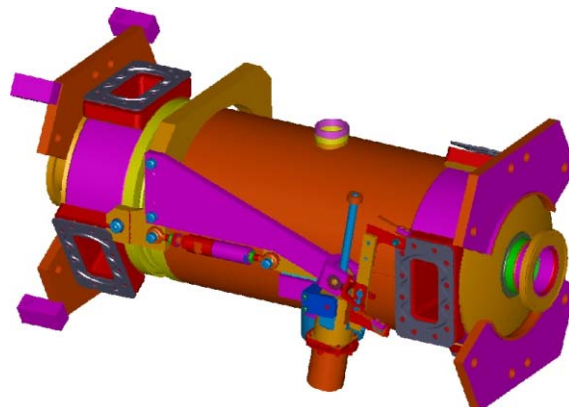


Figure 8: Helium vessel and tuner mechanism.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PLANS

We have developed concepts for a low frequency Ampere class cryomodule and a high-frequency ~100 mA version based on a common design philosophy that yields high real estate gradient, good RF efficiency and is based largely on proven technology. The various cavity prototypes have exceeded goals for gradient and Q_o with no signs of multipactor. A final 5-cell 748.5 MHz and two 5-cell 1497 MHz prototypes with full waveguide end groups are nearing completion and will be tested shortly. A proof of principle cryounit with two fully loaded 5-cell 1497 MHz cavities is being developed based on an existing CEBAF vacuum vessel and end cans. This prototype will be completed and tested with beam in the JLab FEL as soon as funding allows. The concepts presented here can easily be scaled to any frequency.

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