

KEK status

May 29, 2009

T. Higo and K. Ueno

Fabrication status

- Quadrant
 - Tuning done, final assembly
 - Chamber vac leakage get solved, now under baking of the chamber
- C10, CD10
 - Set as the first trial for K-project with under collaboration framework between KEK and Tokoku univ.
 - Need to quickly finalize the design
 - Proceed more with US-Japan budget
- T24, TD24
 - Will start design / fab process in a few months
 - Proceed with CERN budget support and SLAC assembly support

Quad#5 tuning summary

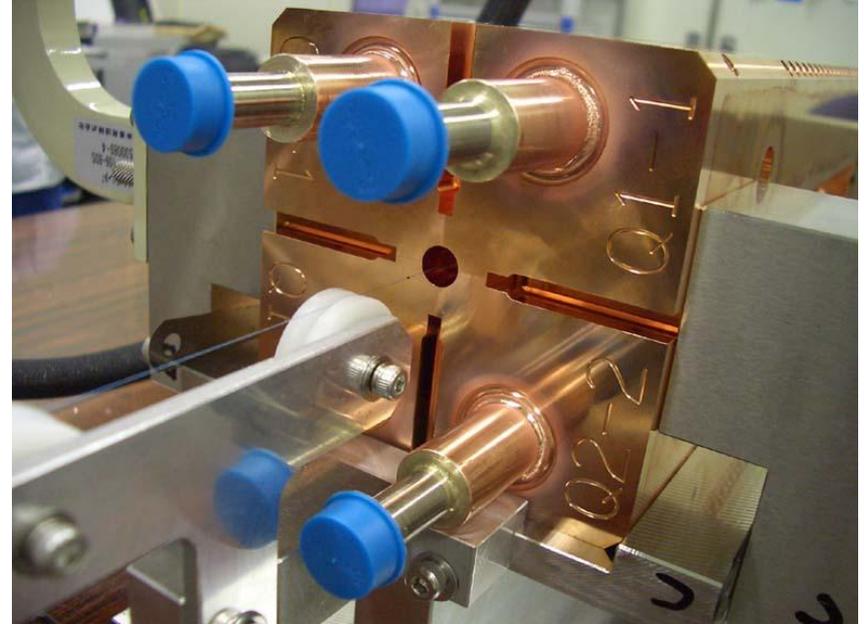
090520

T. Higo, K. Yokoyama and Z. Jingru

Tuning setup

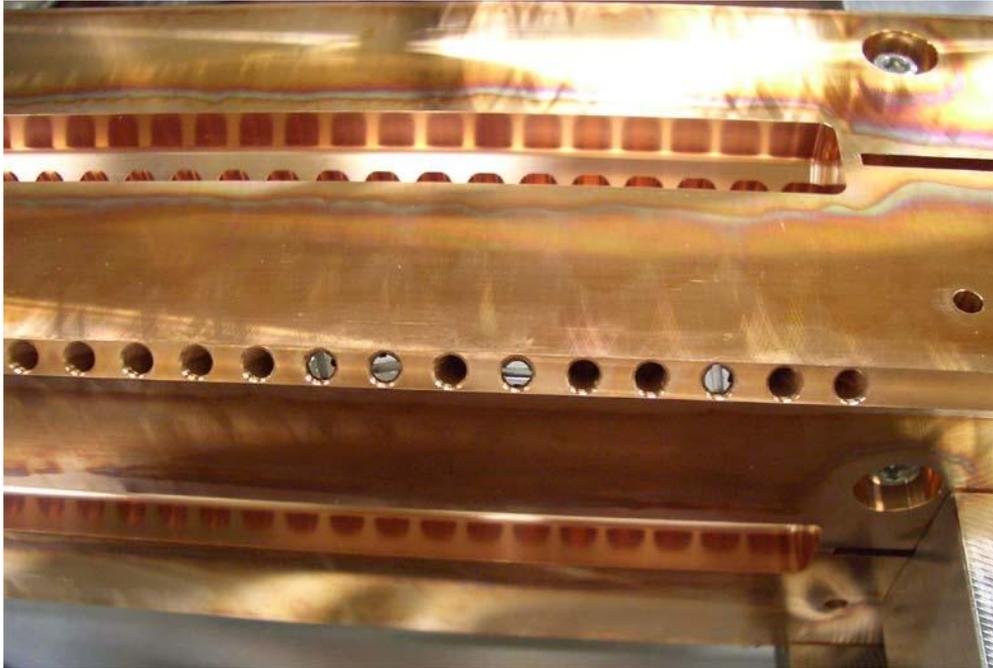


Tuning setup:
Quad#5, bead string, linear
stage driven by pulse motor,
input divider, network analyzer



Quad assembly configuration
seen from input side

Tuning ball pushed by a rod



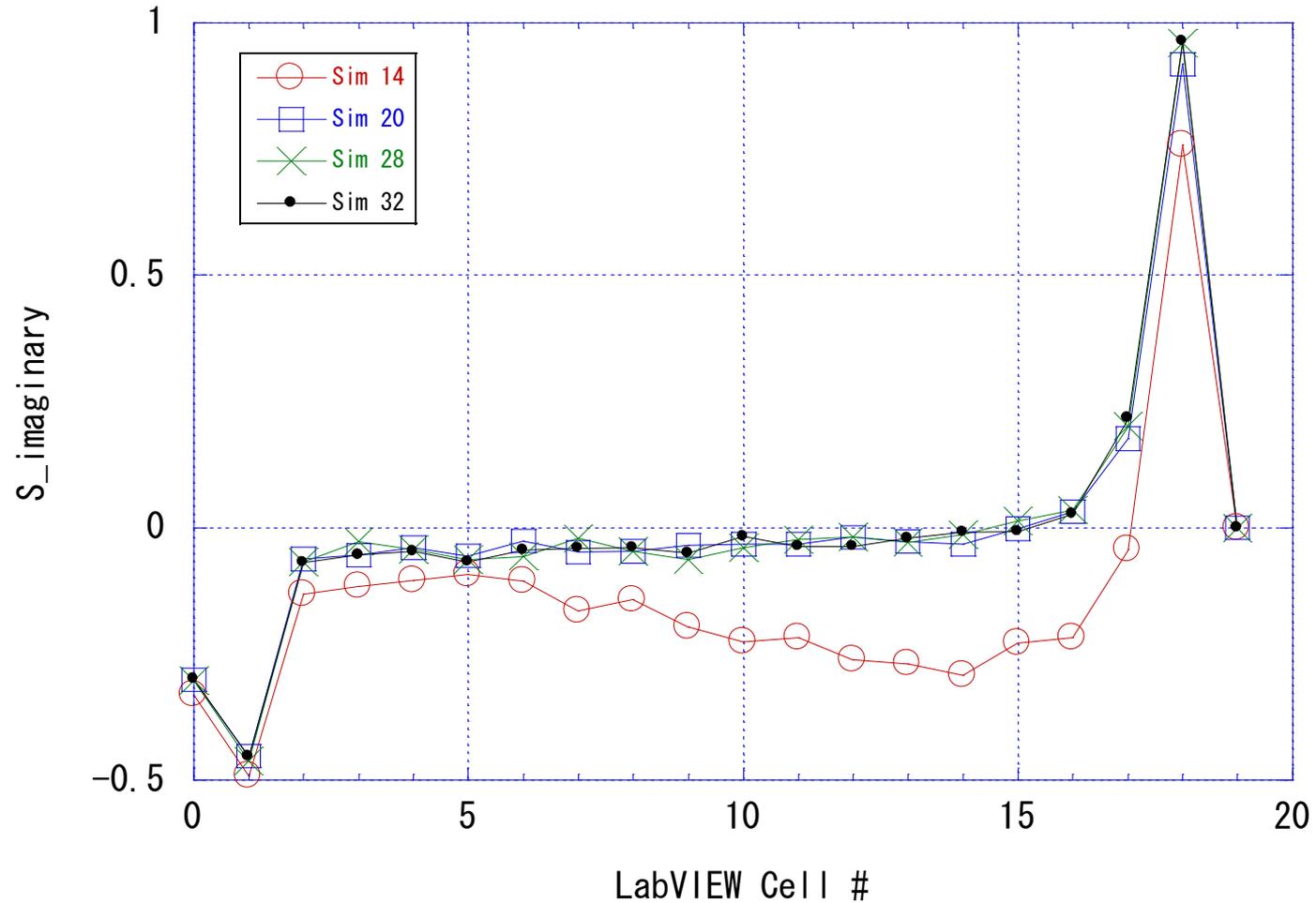
4mm stainless ball pushed by minus watch driver.
Pushing by turning with Higo's hand full force.
Elastic deformation kept, meaning that the tuning pins
are kept pushing the balls.

Tuning history

- 090202 S_{11} measured before tuning
- BP14@11422 initial stage
- BP20@11420 after tune up half of the cells
 - Flatten the Sim pattern, especially 9~16 area
- BP-28@11420 after fine tuning
- BP32@11420 after input match tune-2

Tuning in practice

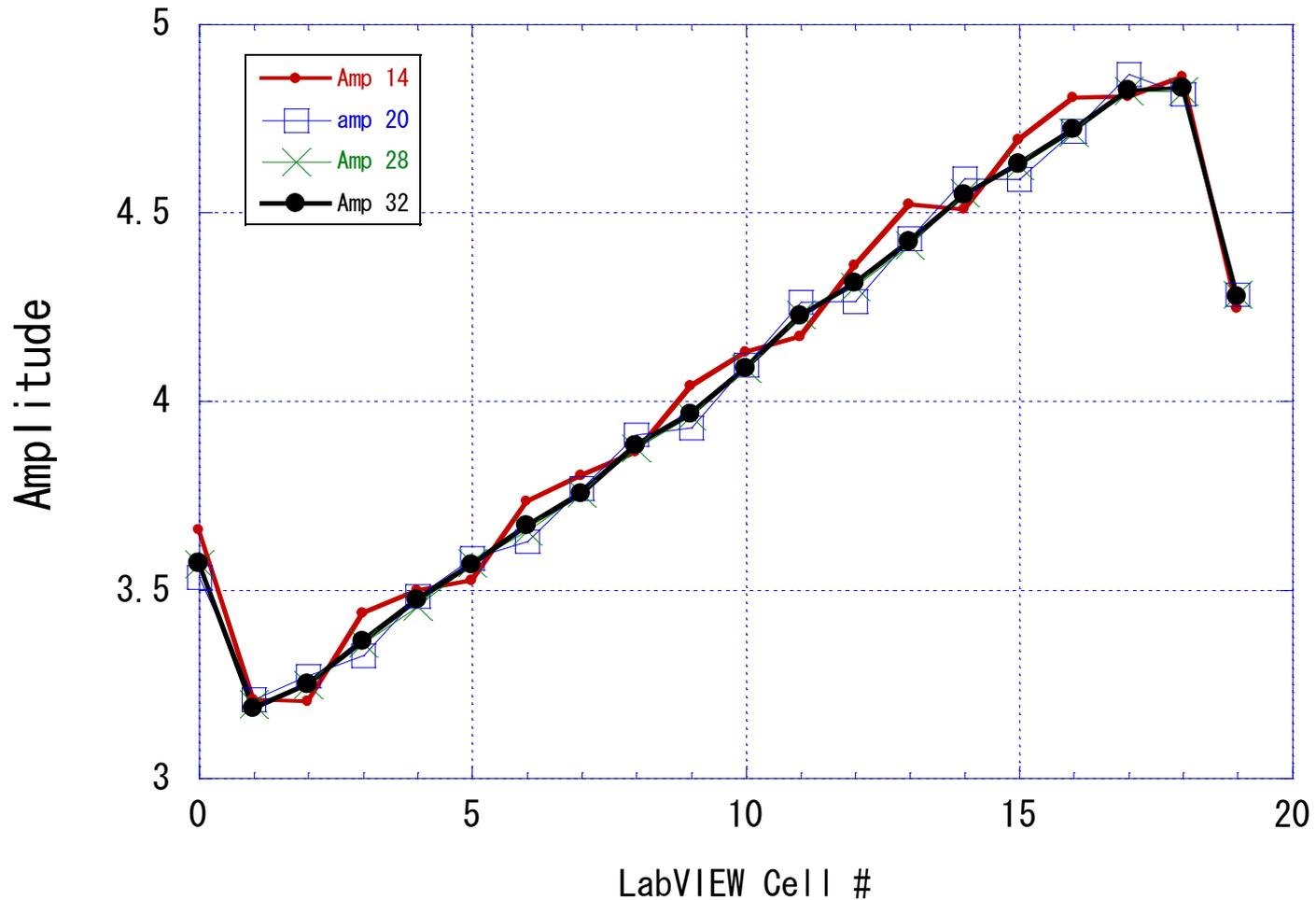
S_imaginary as tuning process



Tuning in practice

Raw amplitude of bead pull measurement

bead pull # 14-20-28-32

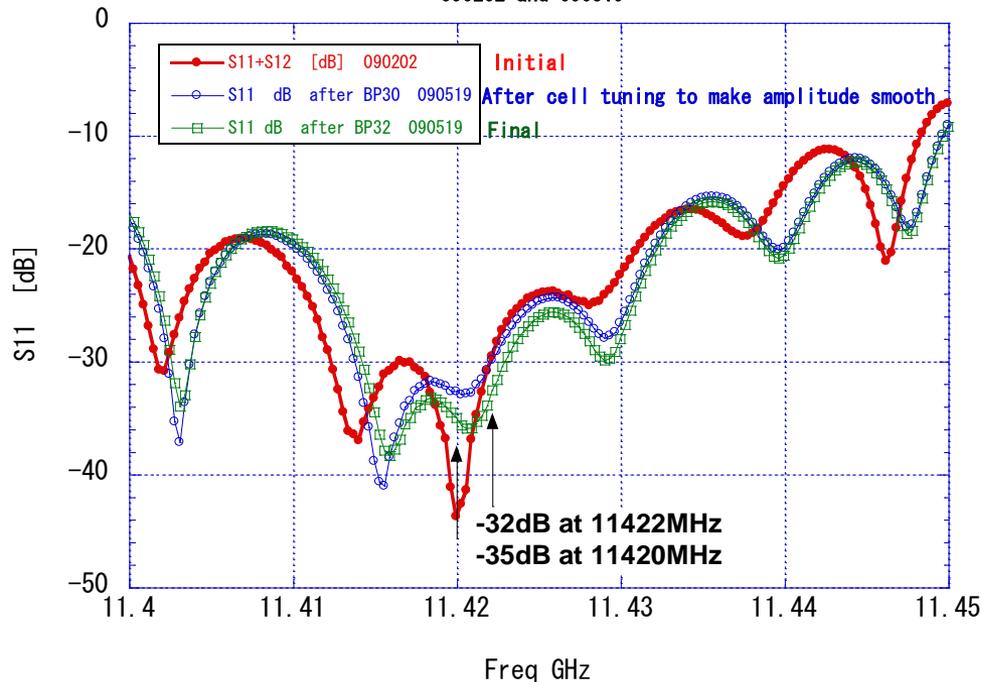


Evolution of S11 near 11420MHz

090520

Quad #5 Input matching

090202 and 090519



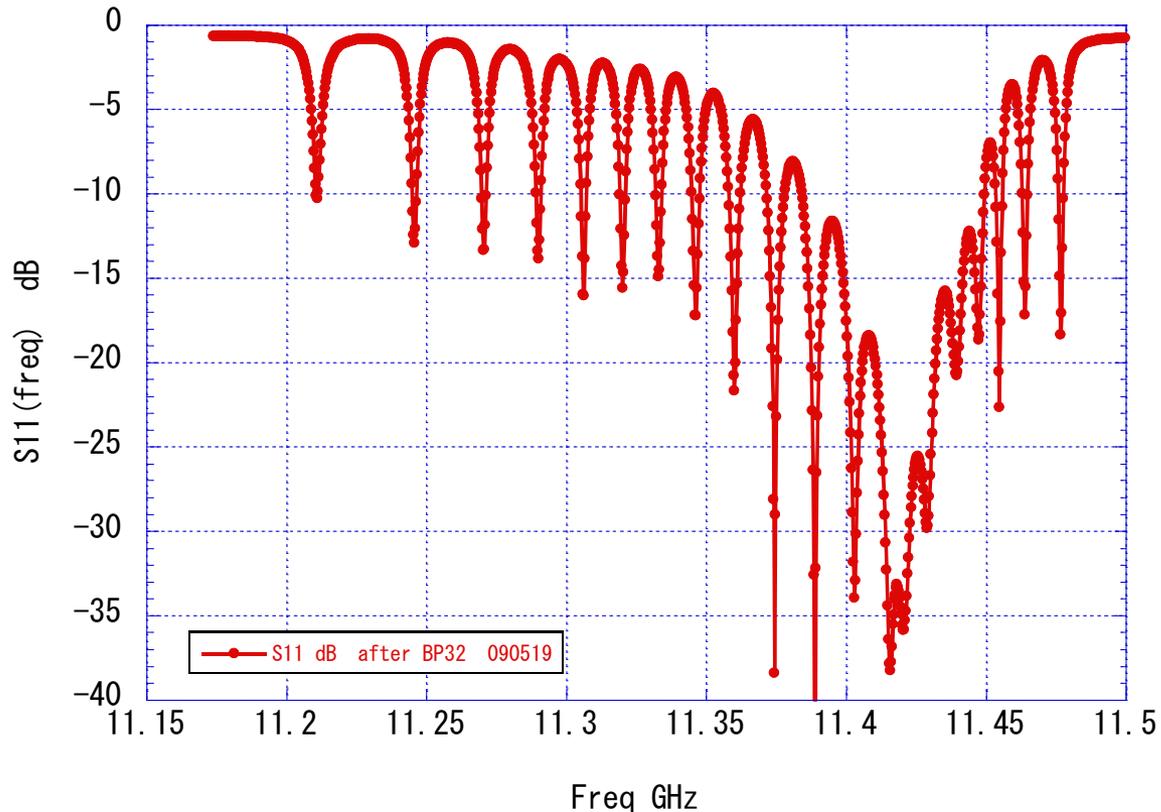
090202
initial

090519
after cell tuning, BP-30

090519
after input match tuning

Input matching after tuning

Quad Input matching after tuning 090519

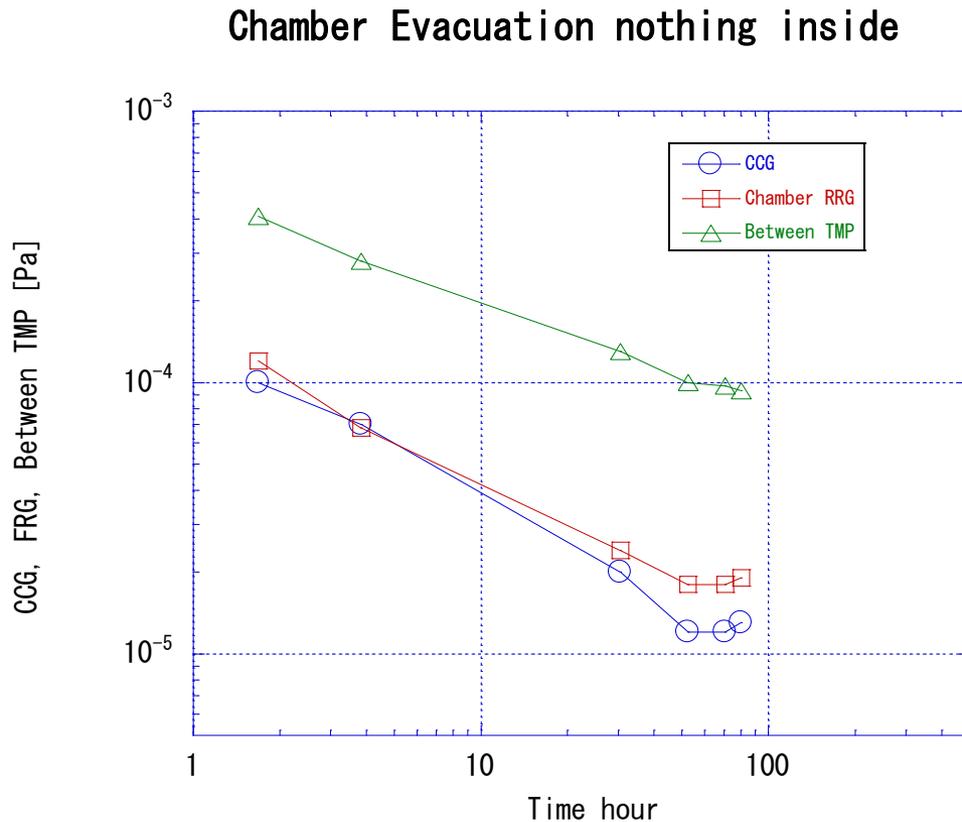


$|S_{11}| = -32\text{dB}$ at 11422MHz, -35dB at 11420MHz
Operation at 11422MHz at 30C in vacuum is planned.
22C in air \rightarrow 30C VAC makes 2MHz higher frequency.
So the input match should be -35dB , good enough.

Near future processes

- Finish tuning (done)
- Rinsing with acetone (done)
- Final assembly
- Check RF
- Install in vac chamber
- Install to Nextef
- High gradient test at 11422MHz at 30C

Quadrant chamber evacuation.



Nothing inside.
~50liter/s TMP
directly attached.

$P = 1 \sim 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa}$
Better vacuum level
is required!
Should make
baking?
Structures etc.
should be
integrated to realize
the vacuum level.

SLAC level ~ ???

High gradient test status

- Nextef
 - T18 test in its final stage
 - Preparing to install quad #5 in mid June
- Narrow waveguide test at KT-1
 - acquiring more data points in breakdown rate measurement
- C-band high power test
 - Keep going as scheduled
 - Will finish structure test by early July
 - Should start preparing to use for pulse compression test
- Should discuss on how to configure the X-band test
- Preparing a review of X-band activity in Jul.-Aug. for Oide

Some typical pages from T18_VG2.4_Disk_#2 processing (13)

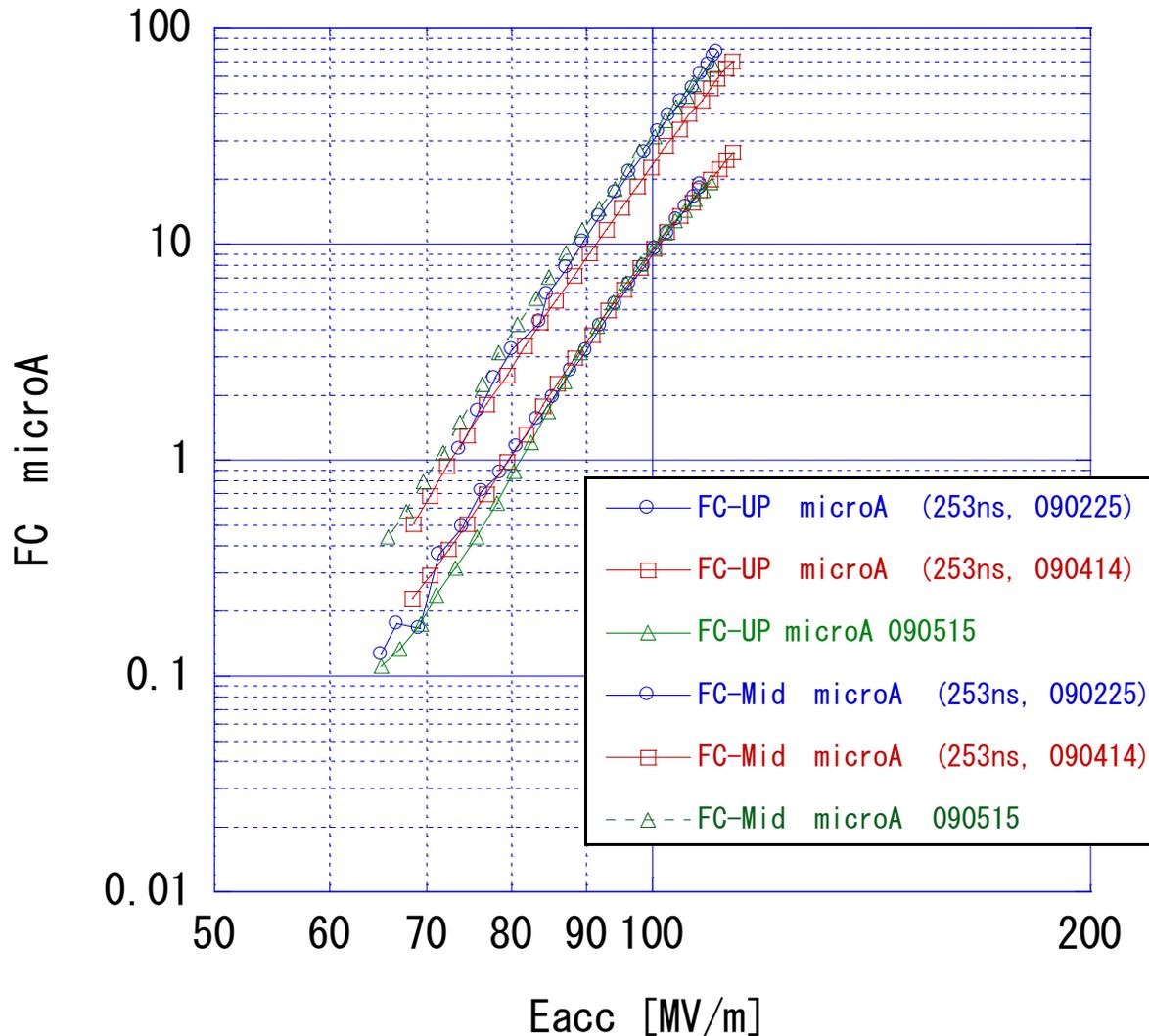
Dark current as of 090515
Breakdown rate evaluation at 412nsec
Final work listup

090526

T. Higo, S. Matsumoto and Nextef group

Dark current evolution 252nsec

Dark Current evolution
090224-090414-090515

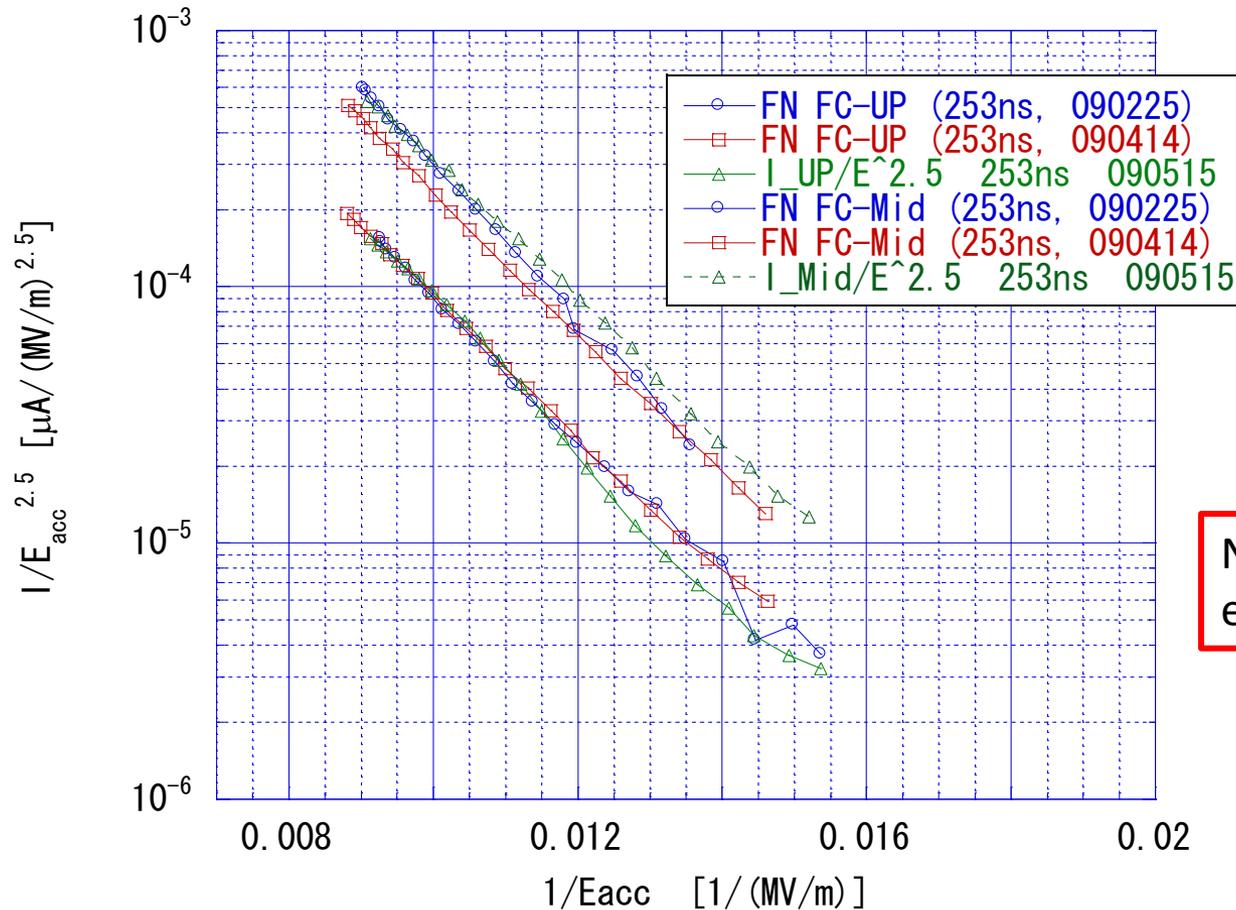


No reduction of dark current in 700 hrs running at >100MV/m level from 090225 (RF on ~2200hr) to 090414 (RF on ~2900hr)

Neither for ?? Hours from 090414 to 090515

Dark current measurement 090414

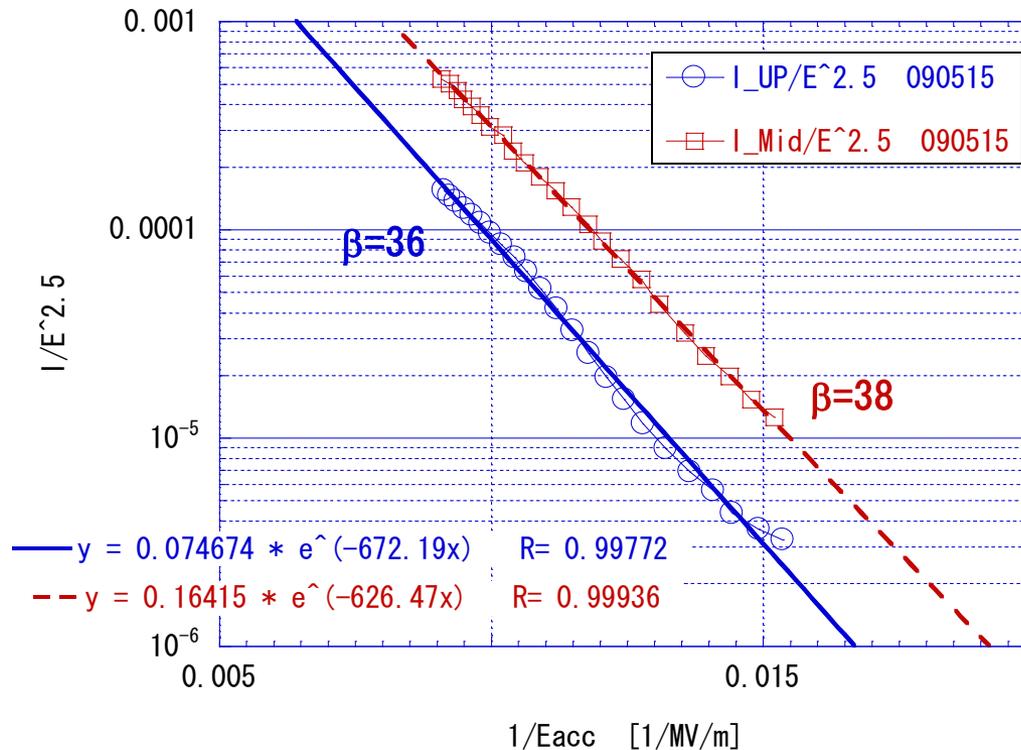
Dark Current evolution
090224-090414-090515



No big change in field enhancement factor

Field enhancement factor as of 090515

Dark Current of T18_VG2.4_Disk #2 on 090515



Following the formula and parameters of the following page

Deduction of the field enhancement factor

Fitting of modified F-N curve

$$\frac{I}{E^{2.5}} \propto e^{-\frac{6.53 \times 10^9 \phi^{1.5}}{\beta E_s (V/m)}} = e^{-\frac{\alpha}{E_{acc} (MV/m)}}$$



Assuming $E_s/E_{acc}=2$
actually T18_VG2.4_Disk

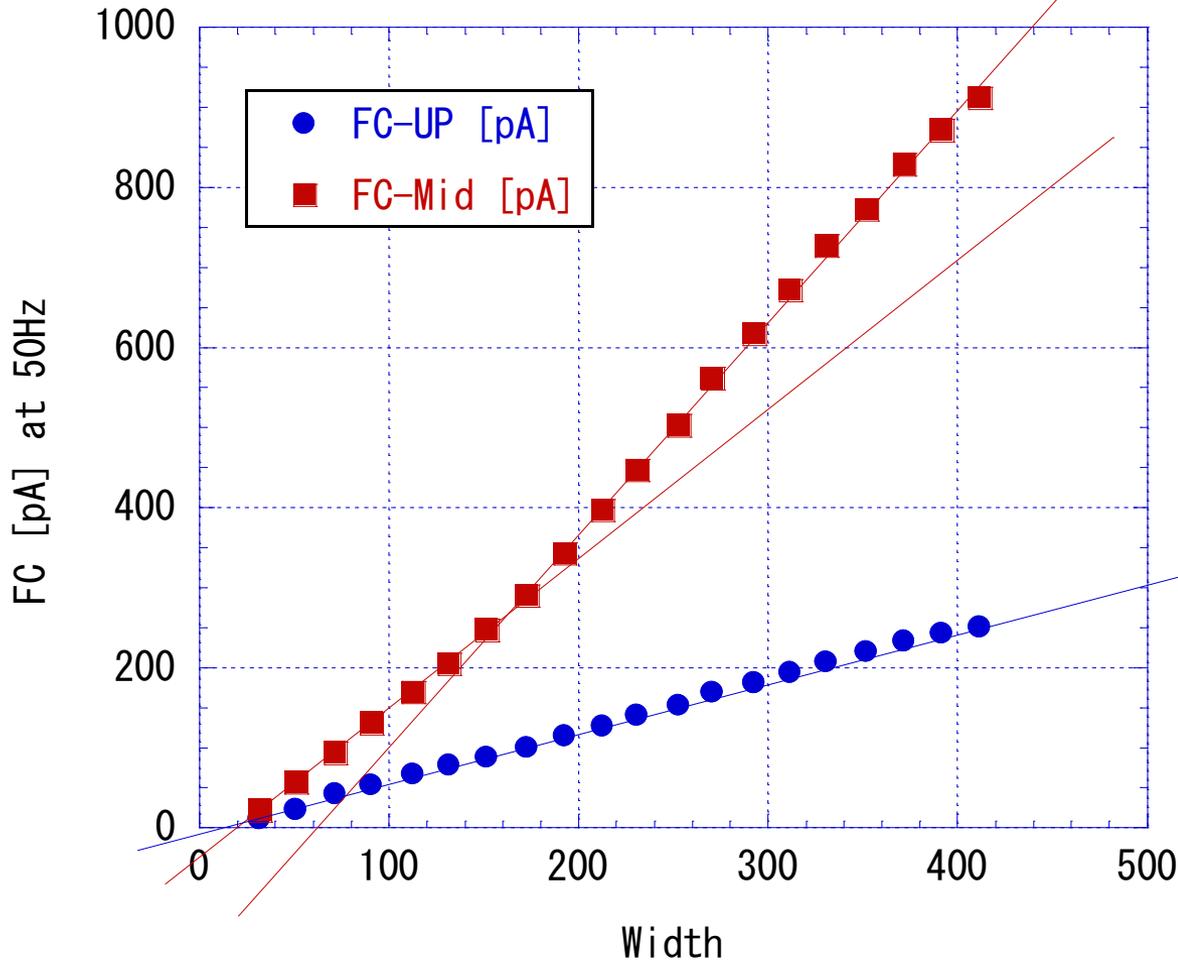
$$E_s / \langle E_{acc} \rangle \sim 2.62 \text{ max}$$

$$\phi(\text{Cu}) = 4.52 \text{ eV}$$

$$\beta = \frac{6530 \phi^{1.5}}{\alpha (E_s / E_{acc})} = \frac{23951}{\alpha}$$

090515 Width dependence

Darck current at 103MV/m
dependence on pulse width



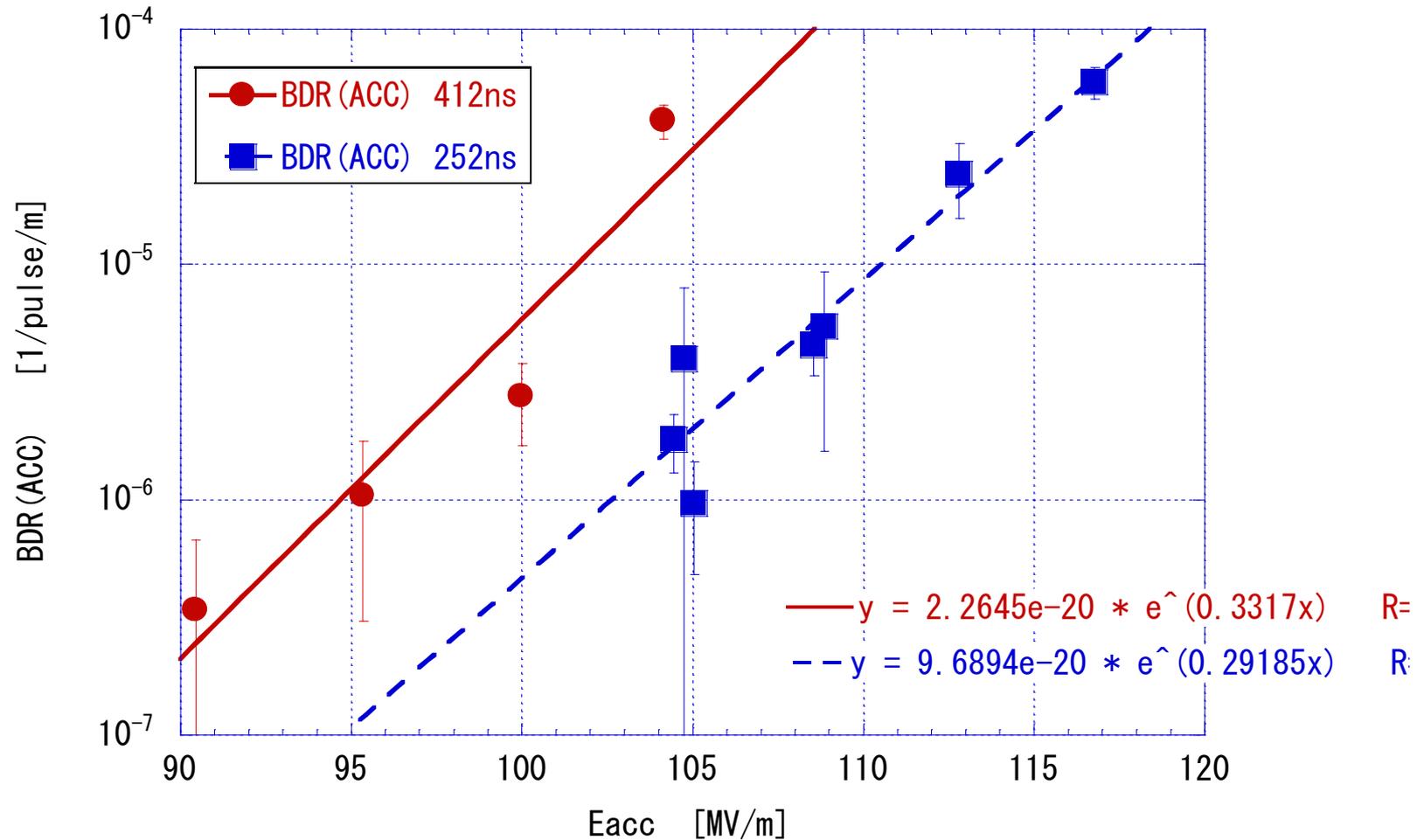
Upstream current
behaves as linear on
width

Downstream current has
two components.

090515

Breakdown rate at 252ns and 412ns

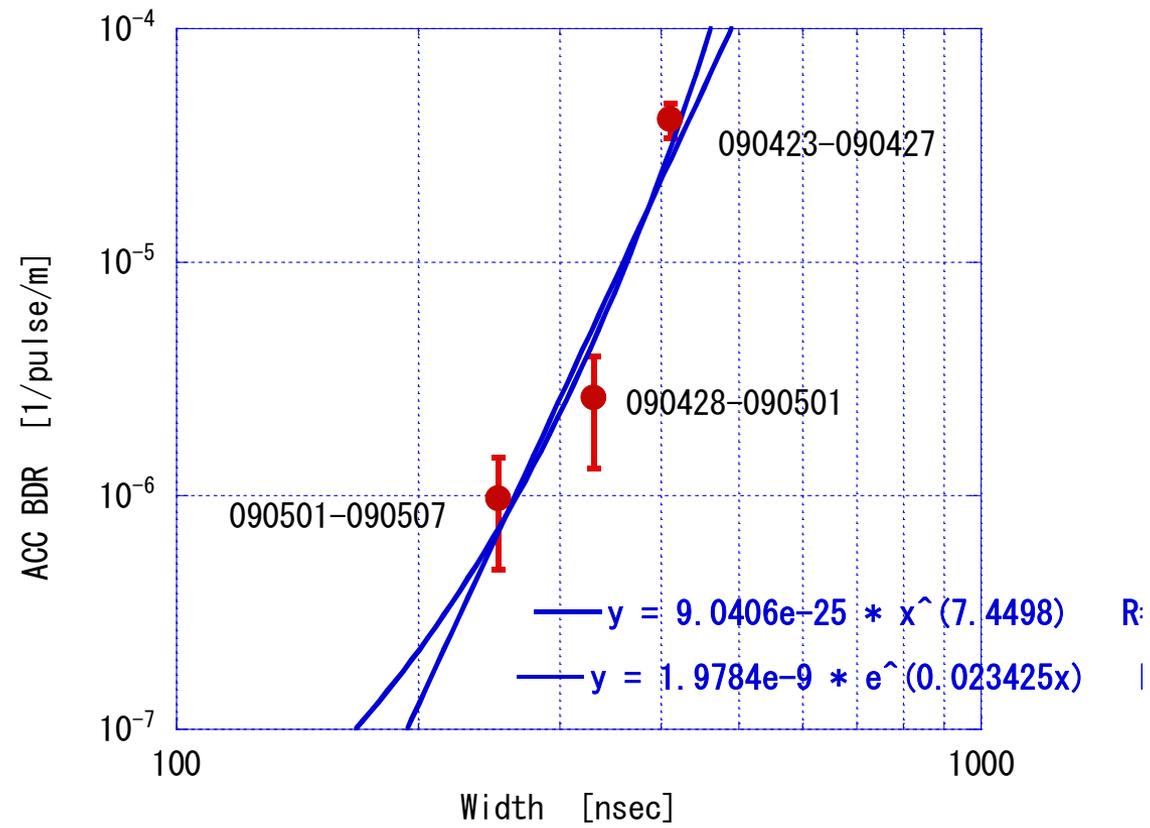
BDR_252ns&412ns



Width dependence of breakdown rate at 60MW

090507

T18_VG2.4_Disk #2
BDR at 60MW, Dependence on width



No firm idea exists explaining the functional form. These fittings are only for getting the taste.

Summary and last plan until installation quadrant

- Width dependence is linear.
- Breakdown rate was measured at 252ns and 412ns. In summary;
 - BDR vs Eacc at 252ns, 412ns
 - BRD vs. width at 104.4 MV/m
 - Final data taking at 412ns, low power points
 - 50MW for ~2 days and 45MW for a week
- Additional check and measurement items are listed in the following page. ~ 1 week

Items of checking / confirmation / developments (1)

- **Measure dark current spectrum (0.5d~)**
 - Check missing 3MeV peak
 - Automation?
- **Check waveguide system (0.5d)**
 - Big waveguide loss by varying temperature
 - Identify breakdown locations at longer pulse with acoustic sensor, etc
- **System power final calibration for future use (1d)**
 - KLY(S+N)_Comb_out as a reference
 - Measure monitor power, TDS, DPO at ACC-IN and Rs
 - versus power level and pulse width
 - In quad test, this new ACC-IN becomes the refernece!!
- **Trial of reflection phase meas. with IQ-demodulator (2d)**
 - with carrying RF signal directly to control room for ACC-IN and Rs
 - and dividing into two, one for phase and one for amplitude

Items of checking / confirmation / developments (2)

- Pursue to find FC-UP origin
 - how??
- Develop data recording into xylion (a few days)
 - DPO, TDS and relevant parameters
 - In every second?, all INTLK, 3pulses?.....