



RF Performance Results of RF DQW cavities for LHC HL-LHC Project

Katarzyna Turaj on behalf of WP4 and SY-RF-SRF



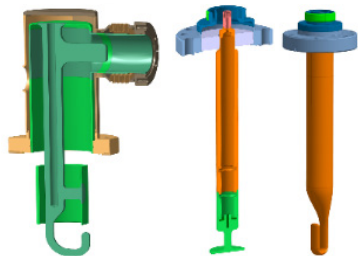
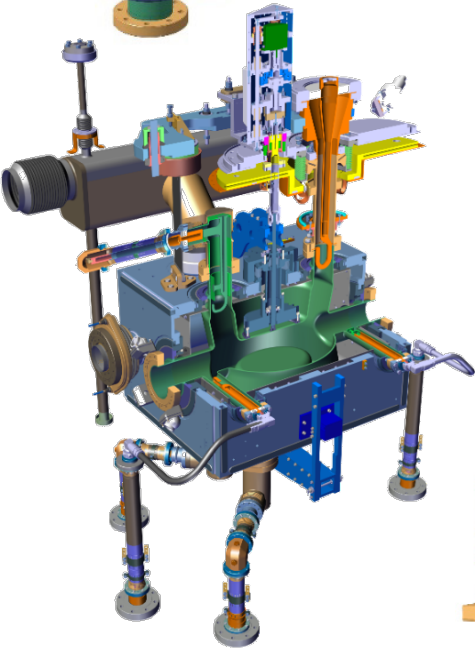
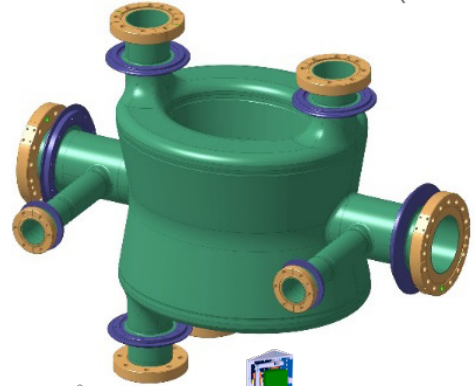
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Outline

- Introduction
- Simplified process flow of DQW cavities
- Frequency evolution and Tuning
- Surface preparation and Clean Room Assembly
- Cold test set-up
- Cold tests results of DQW cavities
 - 2 series DQW-RI
 - 2 series DQW-CERN
- Conclusions

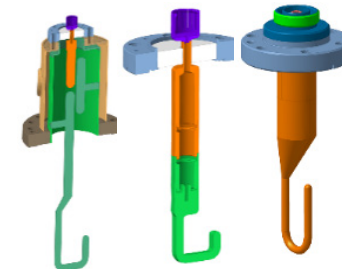
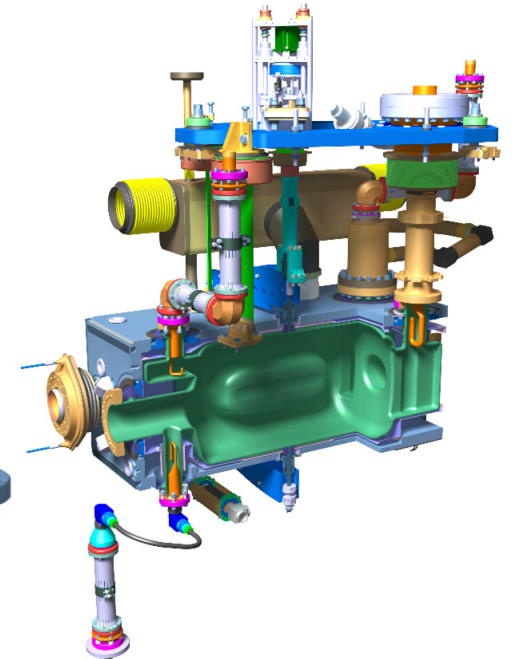
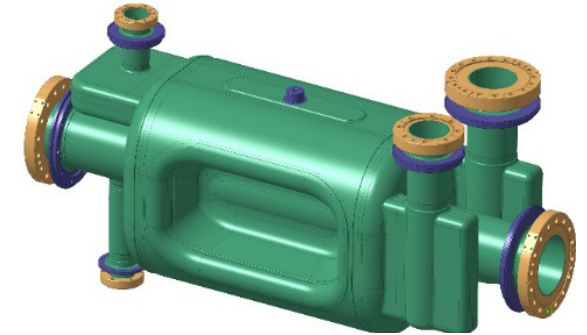
HL-LHC Cavity Geometries

Double Quarter Wave (DQW) cavity
– to be used in Point 5 (CMS), vertical



$f_0 = 400.79 \text{ MHz}$
 $V_T = 3.4 \text{ MV/cavity}^*$
($E_p, B_p < 40 \text{ MV/m}, 70 \text{ mT}$)
Beam aperture = 84 mm
RF power = 40 kW-CW
Operating Temp = 2 K

Radio Frequency Dipole (RFD) cavity
– to be used in Point 1 (ATLAS), horizontal



Timeline, HL –LHC Crab Cavities

← High Power RF system not shown below →



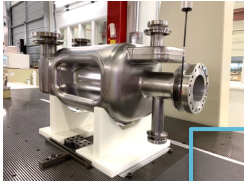
DQW CM SPS-tests



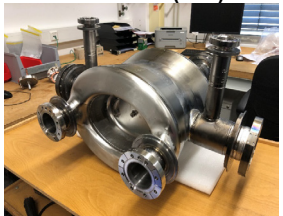
RFD CM SPS-tests



USAUP-RFD proto (x2)



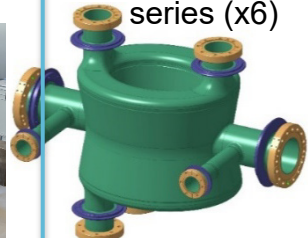
RI-DQW series (x2)



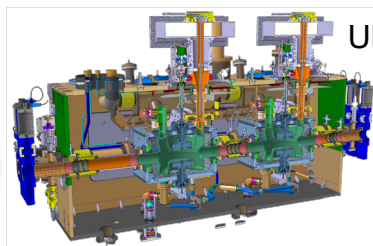
CERN-DQW series (x2)



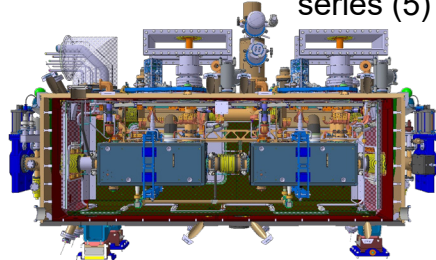
RI-DQW series (x6)



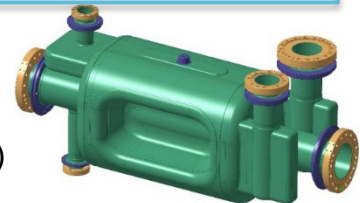
UK-CERN DQW CMs series (4 + 1)



Canada-CERN RFD CMs series (5)



USAUP-RFD pre-series (2)



USAUP-RFD series (10)

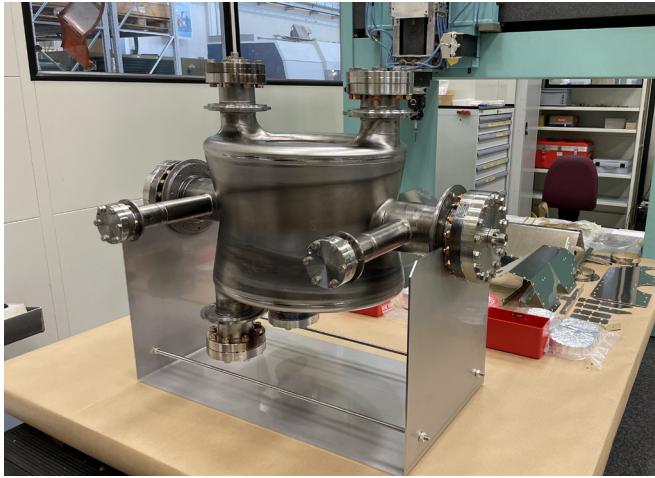


DQW cavities

- Crab cavities are tested at 2K in 3 different configurations
 - Bare cavity (BC)

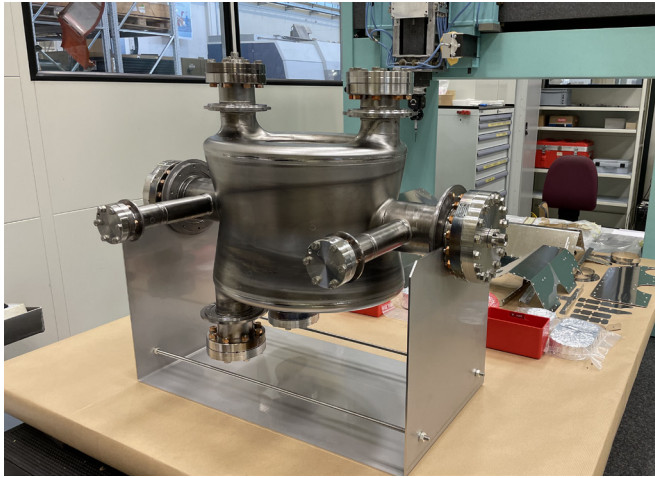
DQW cavities

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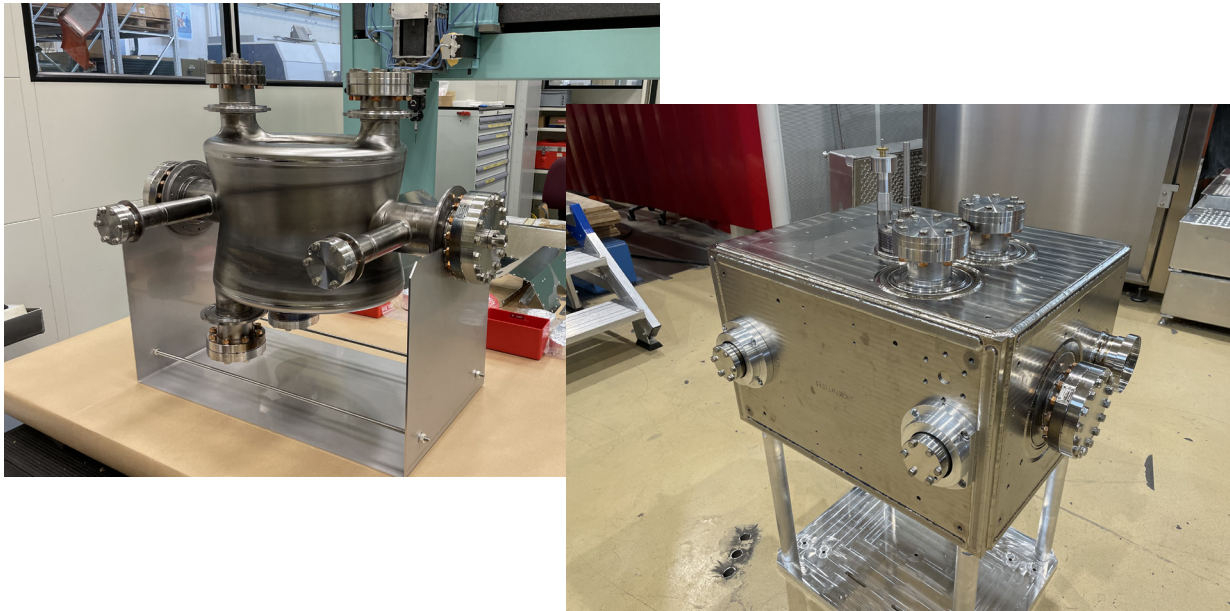
DQW cavities

- Crab cavities are tested at 2K in 3 different configurations
 - Bare cavity (BC)
 - Jacketed cavity (JC) → BC + Cold Magnetic Shield + He Tank



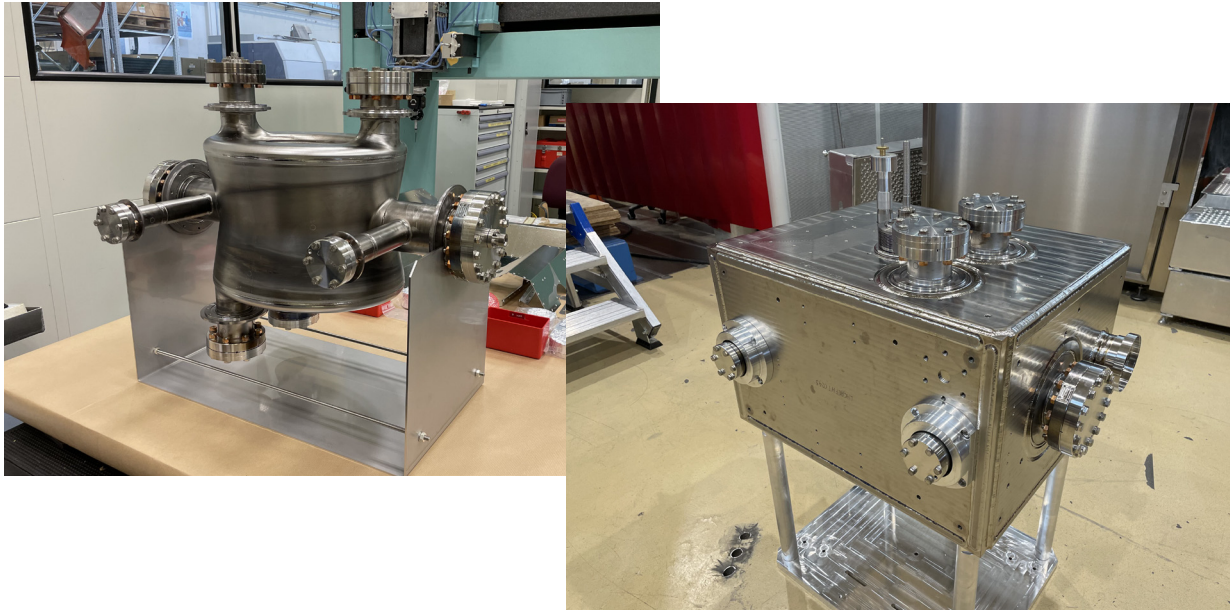
DQW cavities

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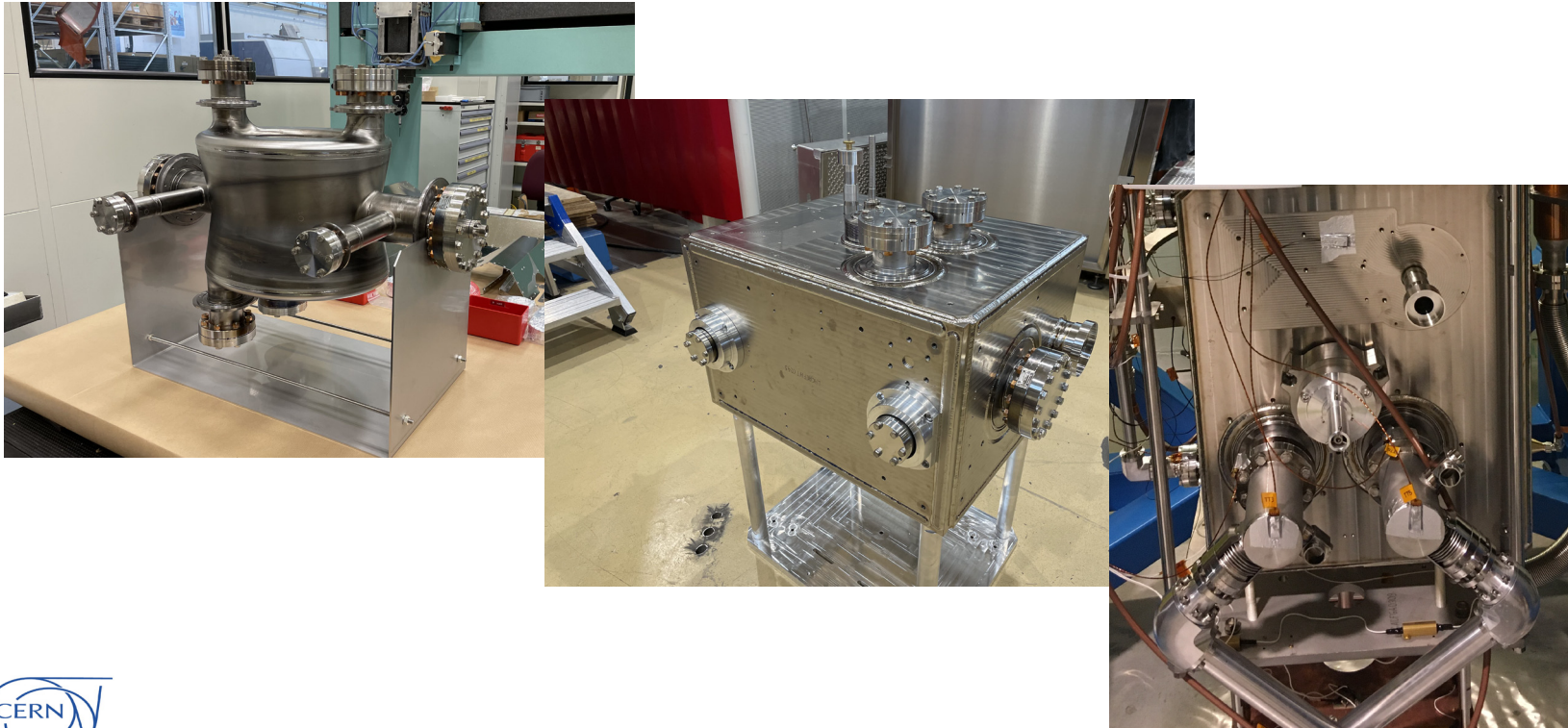
DQW cavities

- Crab cavities are tested at 2K in 3 different configurations
 - Bare cavity (BC)
 - Jacketed cavity (JC) → BC + Cold Magnetic Shield + He Tank
 - Dressed cavity (DC) → JC + RF couplers (3 HOMs, 1 HF HOM, 1 FA)

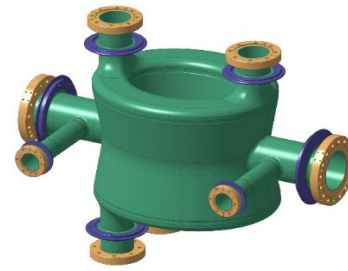


DQW cavities

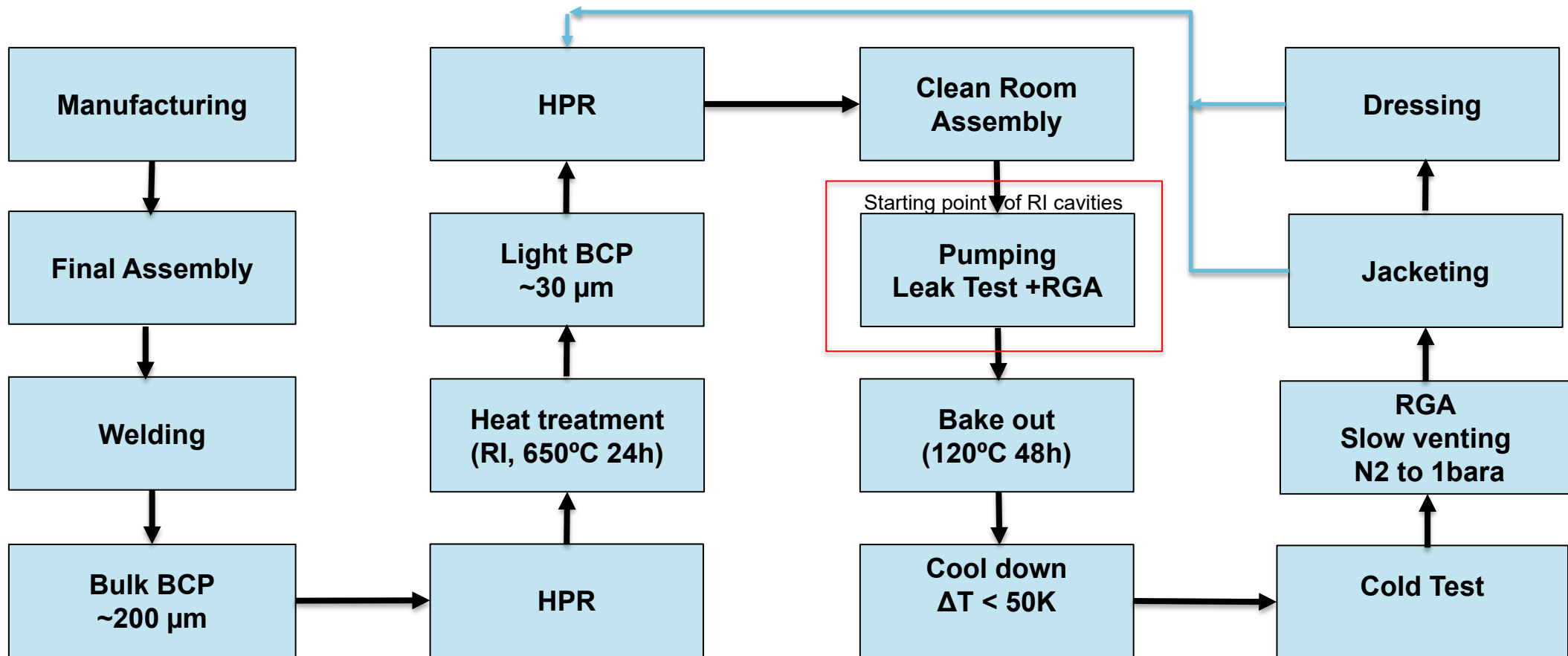
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Simplified process flow of DQW cavities

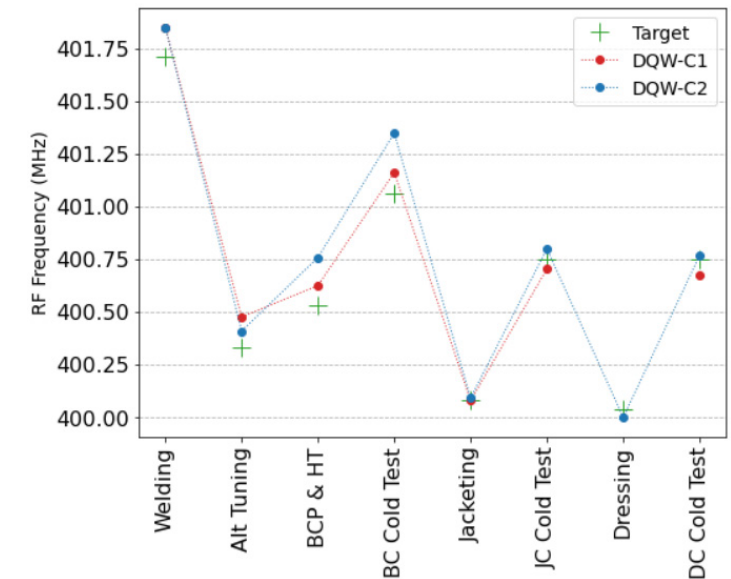
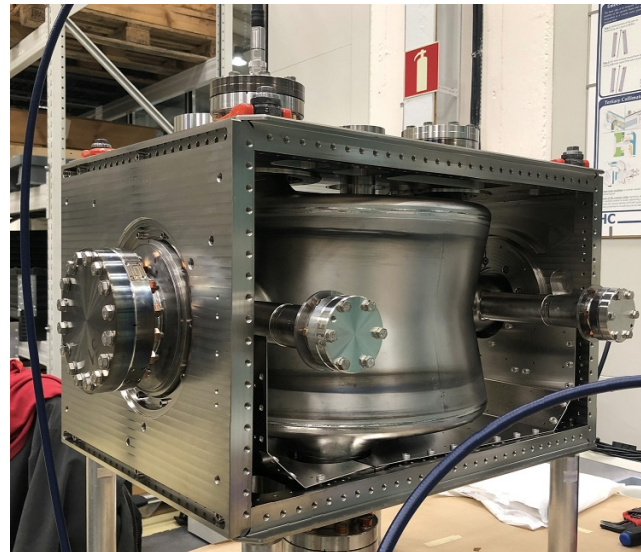
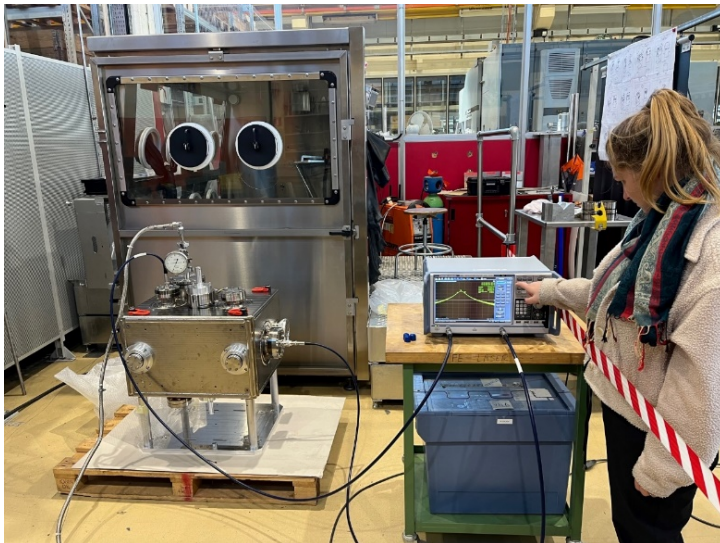


- Similar preparation and testing process.
- Inspection and frequency measurement between each step



Frequency Evolution and Tuning

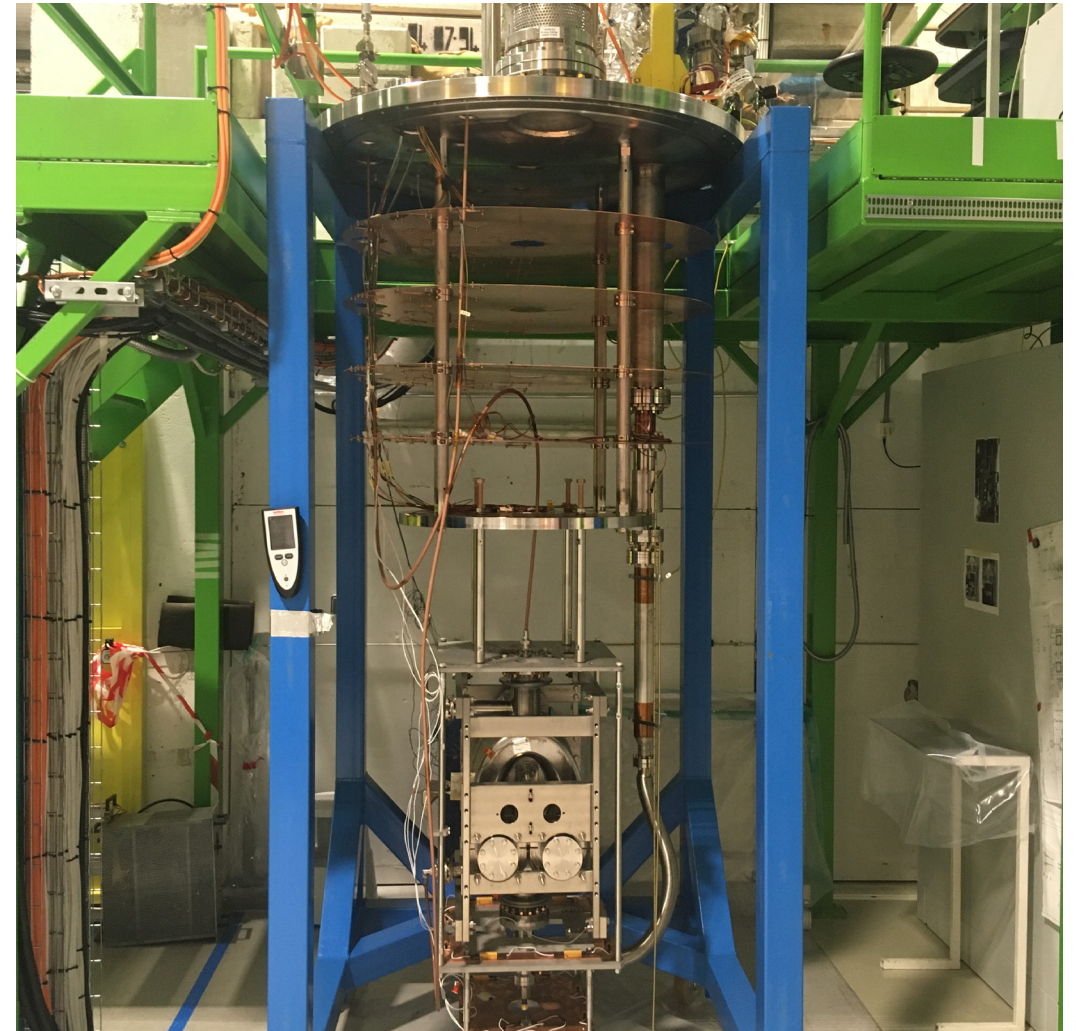
- Many operations during fabrication, preparation and operation lead to frequency shifts and uncertainties.
- Several tuning steps are envisaged at different stages
- HOMs also tracked throughout manufacture



Frequency evolution of DQW cavities produced by CERN for the fundamental mode.

Cold test set-up

- Test temperature: 2K
- Sensors used during the tests:
 - Temperature sensors: CERNOX
 - 3 single-axis magnetic flux probes
 - Radiation monitors (different position depends on the cryostat)
- Cryostats are equipped with magnetic field compensation coils - set at $\sim 0.5\mu\text{T}$ (BC)
- Stiffening frame for bare cavities
- JC and DC tested fully immersed in the LHe bath
- Cavity vacuum actively pumped by turbo and ion pump, then only cryopumping



A photograph of a technician in a cleanroom environment, wearing a white face mask and blue gloves, working on a large, complex metal cavity structure. The structure is made of polished metal and has several circular openings. The technician is focused on adjusting or inspecting a component within the structure. The background shows other parts of the facility, including green and blue structural elements.

DQW series cavity built by Industry (RI): DQW1 & DQW2

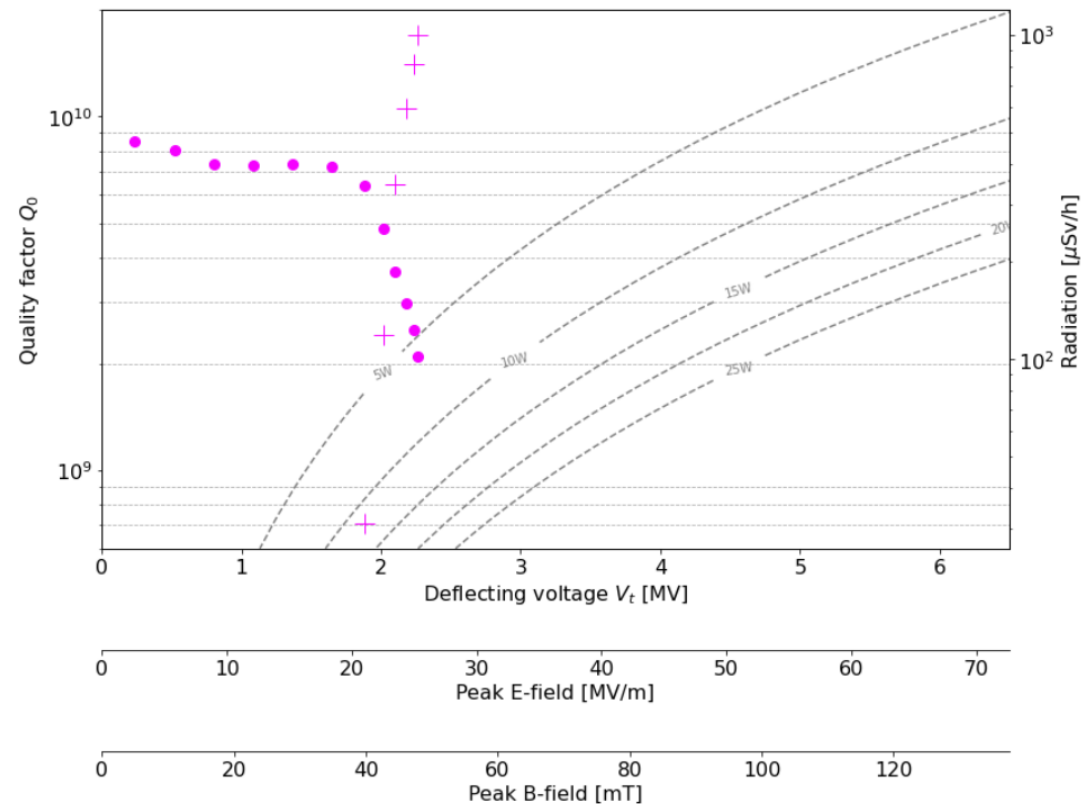
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-RI-BC

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- Tested three times:
 - 1st CT stopped due to the radiation

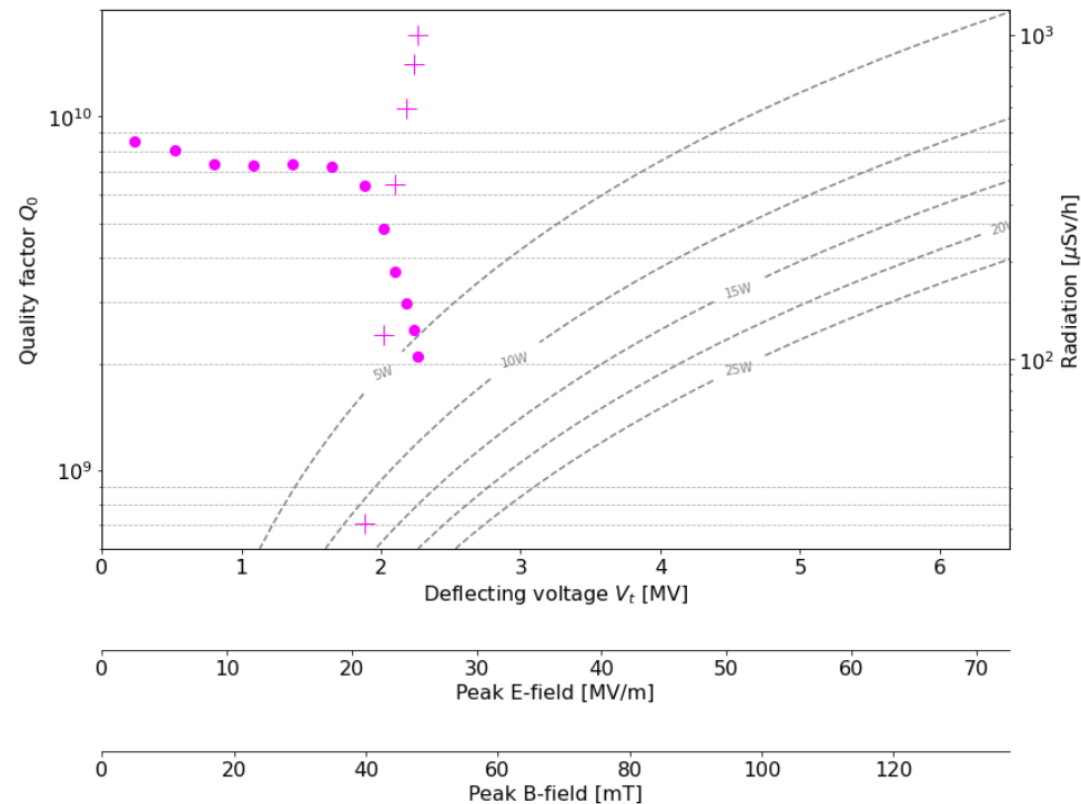
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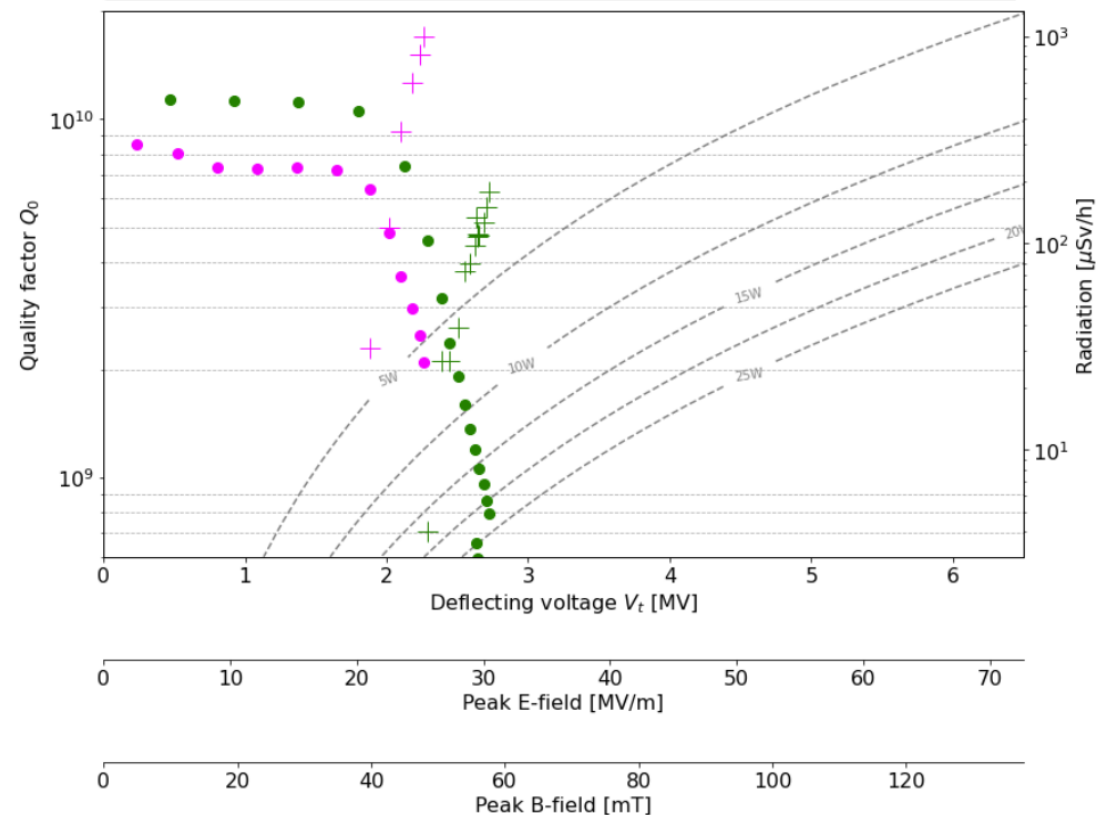
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-RI-BC

- Tested three times:
 - **1st CT** stopped due to the radiation
 - **2nd CT** after HPR at CERN stopped due to the radiation



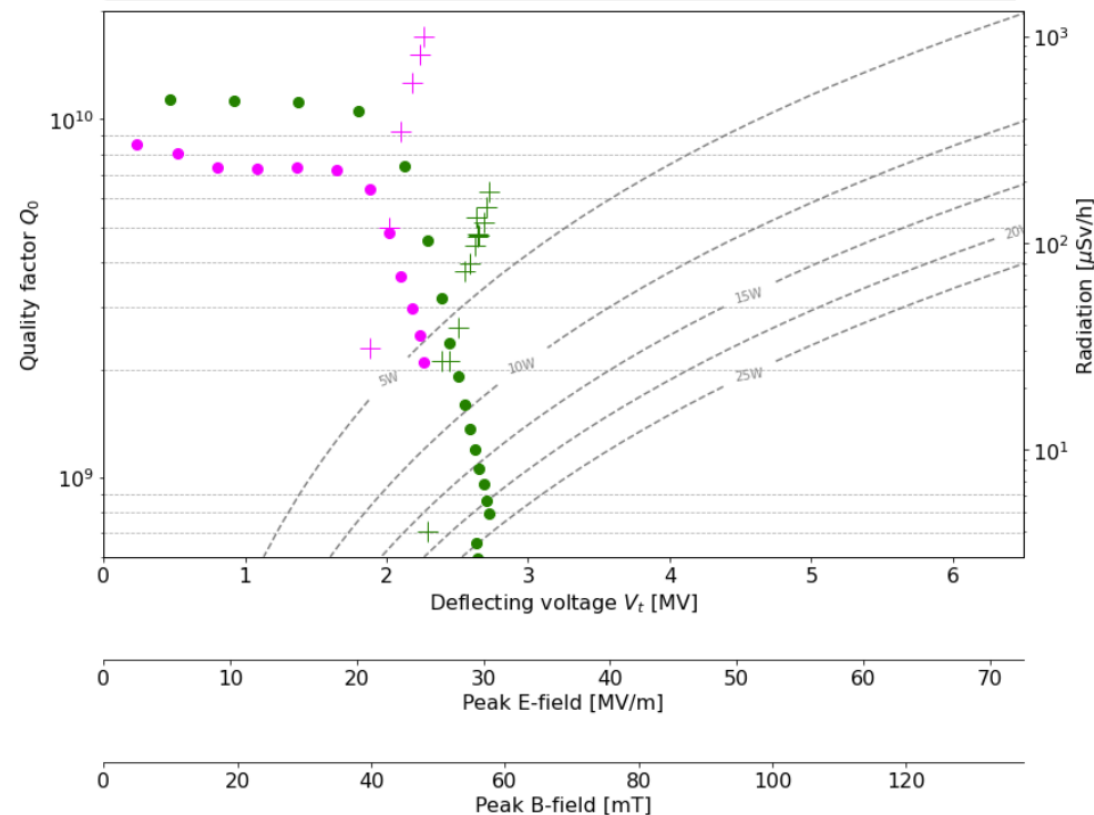
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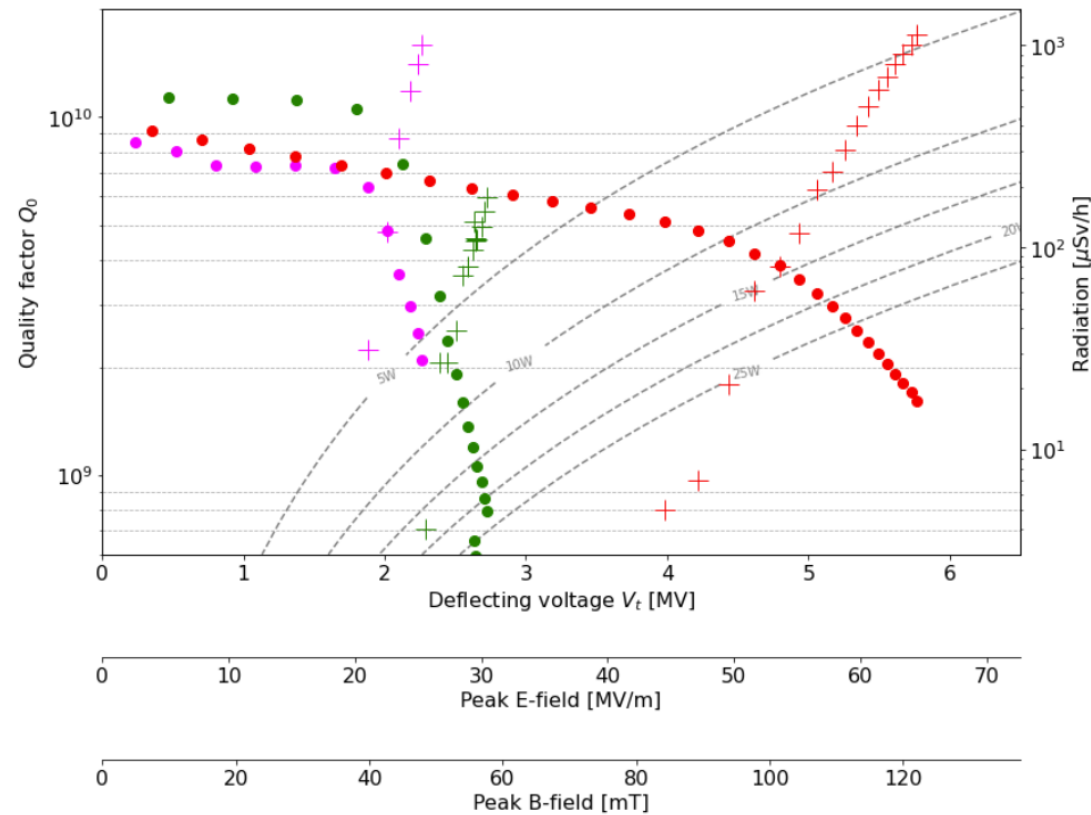
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-RI-BC

- Tested three times:
 - **1st CT** stopped due to the radiation
 - **2nd CT** after HPR at CERN stopped due to the radiation
 - **3rd CT** after light BCP ($\sim 30\mu\text{m}$) at CERN: met specification
 - **5.8MV** ($Q_0=1.6\text{e}9$), $E_{\text{peak}}\sim 65\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{\text{peak}}\sim 122\text{mT}$



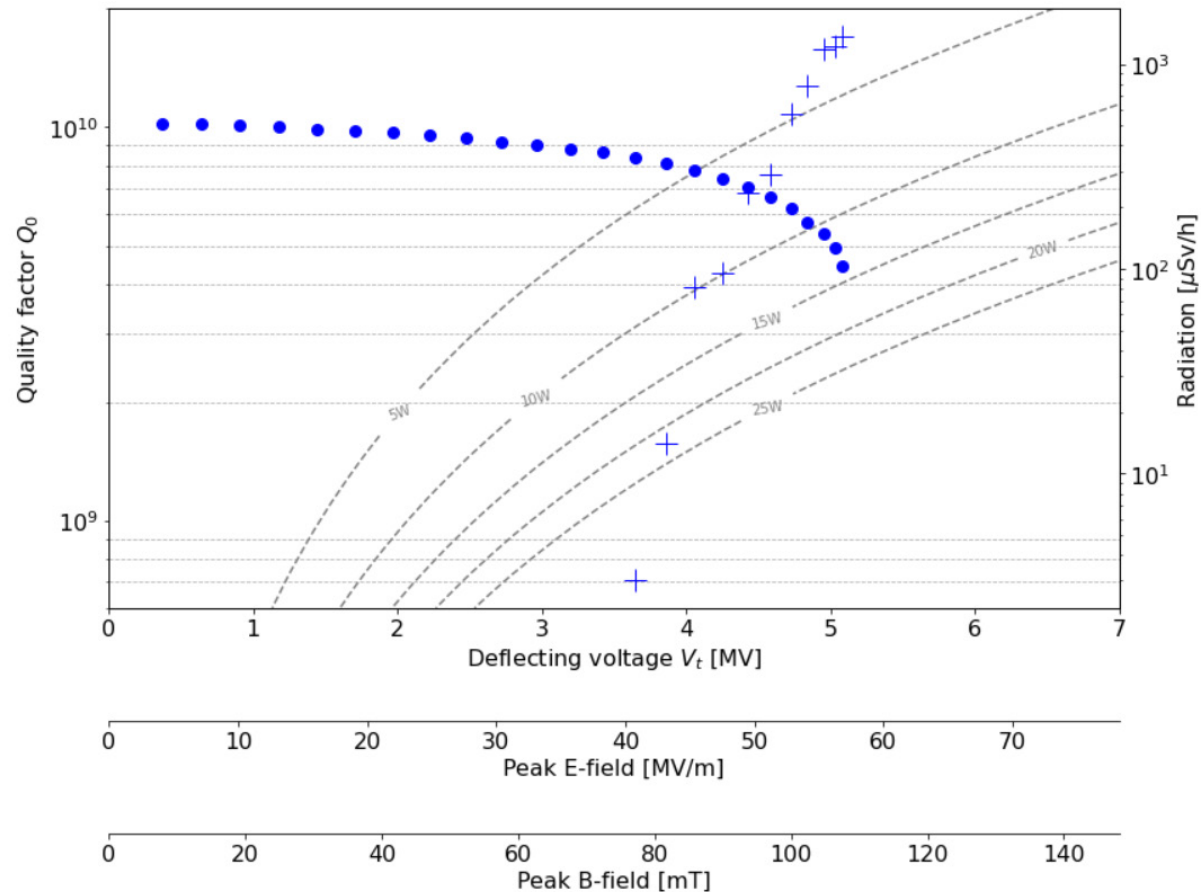
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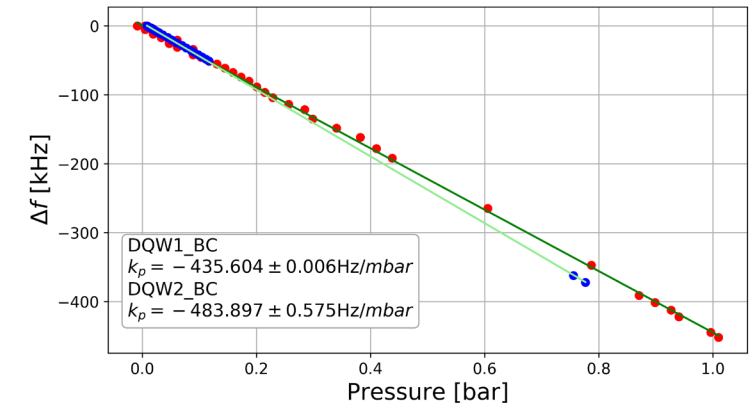
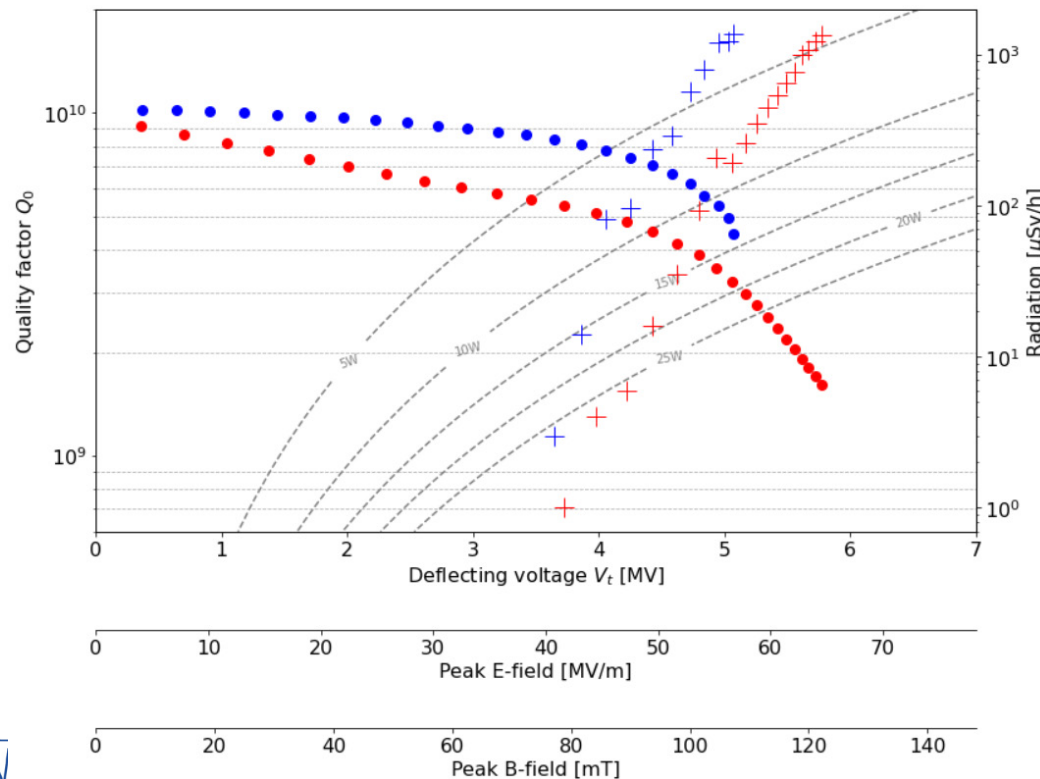
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW2-RI-BC

- **DQW2: 5MV** ($Q_0=5e9$), $E_{\text{peak}}\sim 57\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{\text{peak}}\sim 108\text{mT}$
 - Test stopped at 5MV \rightarrow because of the radiation but no quench observed

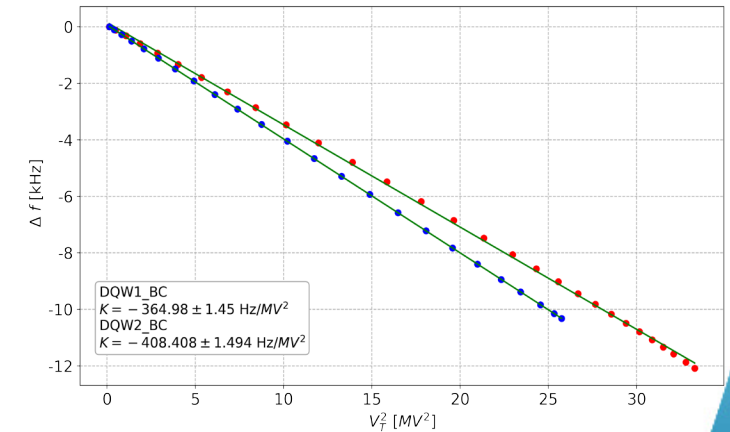


Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-RI-BC & DQW2-RI-BC

- **DQW1: 5.8MV** ($Q_0=1.6e9$), $E_{peak} \sim 65\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{peak} \sim 122\text{mT}$
 - Tested 3 times: light BCP at CERN ($\sim 30\mu\text{m}$) to recover the RF performance
- **DQW2: 5MV** ($Q_0=5e9$), $E_{peak} \sim 57\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{peak} \sim 108\text{mT}$
 - Test stopped at 5MV \rightarrow because of the radiation but no quench observed
- The cavities were sent to RI for jacketing



Pressure sensitivity



Lorentz Force Detuning

A photograph showing two technicians in a cleanroom environment working on a large, complex metal cavity. The technicians are wearing blue shirts, dark pants, and white face masks. They are also wearing white gloves. The cavity is mounted on a blue frame and has several circular ports and a central structure. The background shows industrial equipment and a clean, well-lit space.

DQW series cavity built by CERN

Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

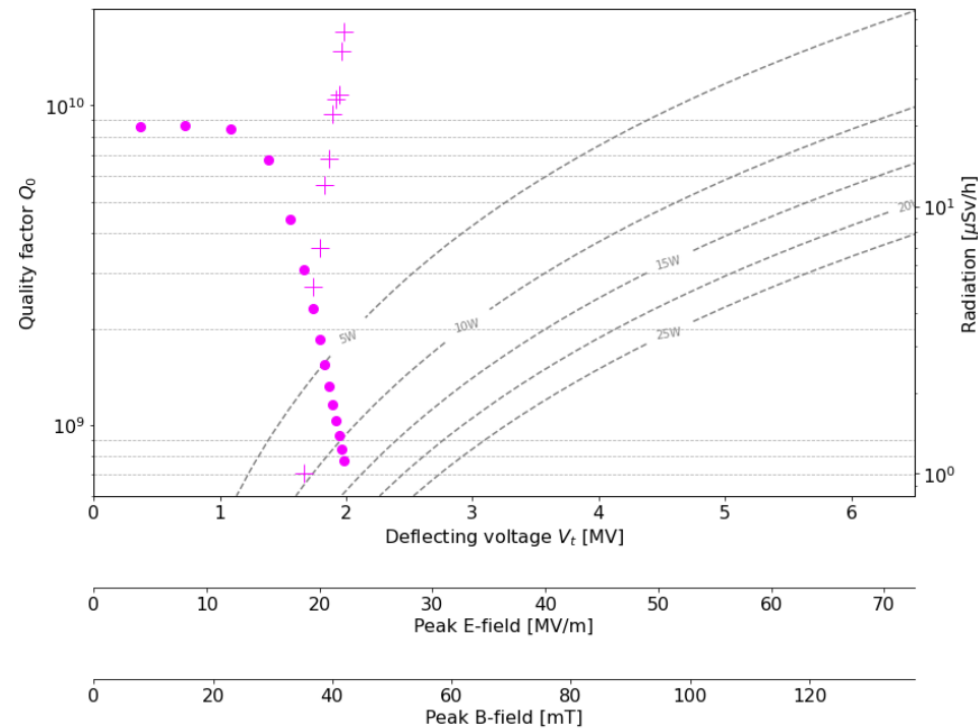
- Tested three times:

Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

- Tested three times:
 - **1st CT** poor RF performance test stopped

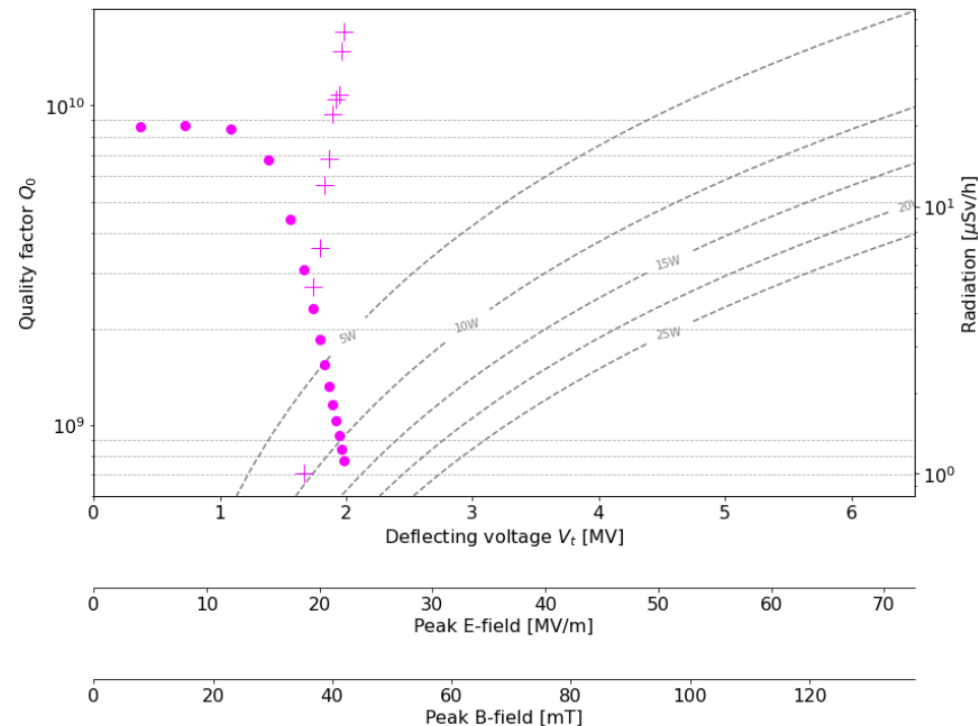
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

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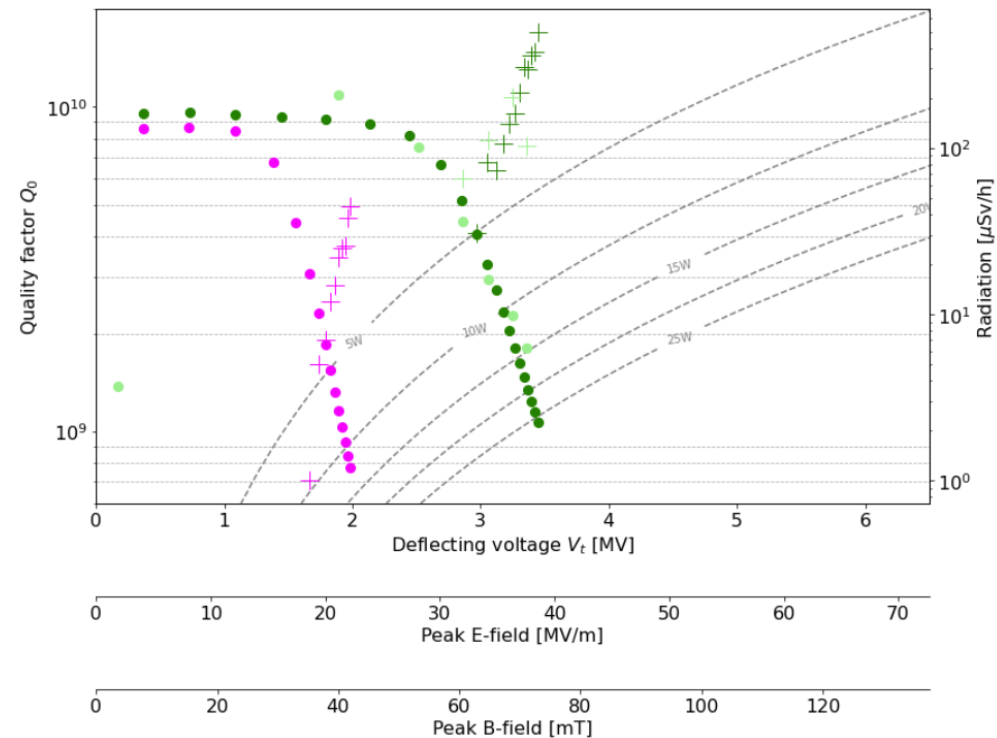
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

- Tested three times:
 - 1st CT poor RF performance test stopped
 - 2nd CT after light BCP (~30 μ m): poor RF performance test stopped
 - Before He processing
 - After He processing



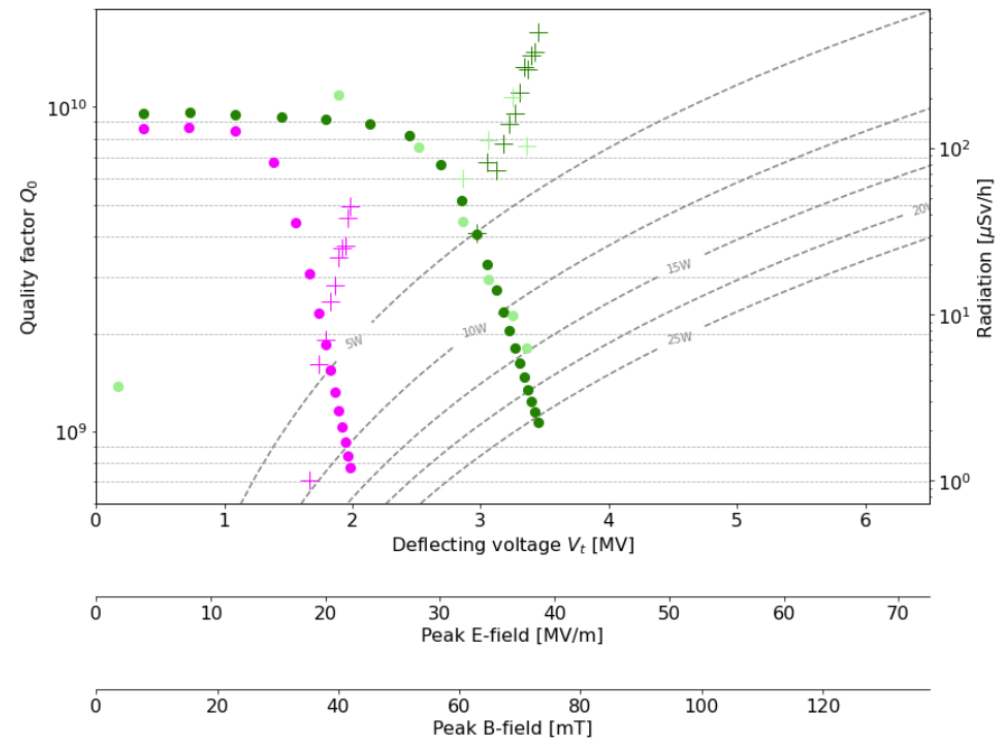
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

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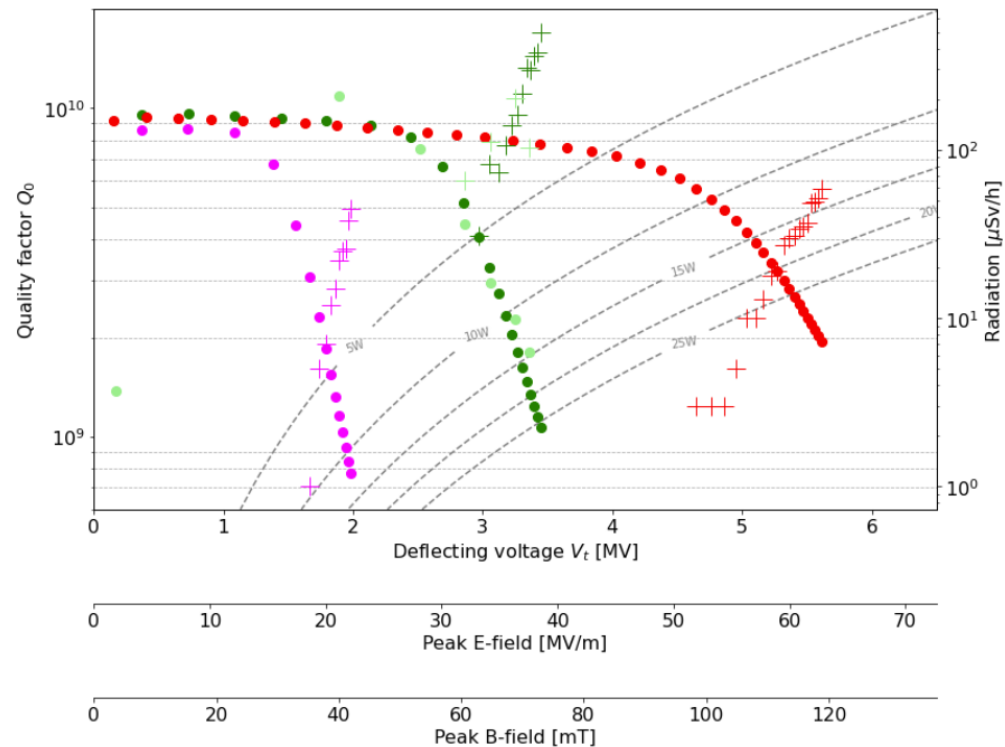
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

- Tested three times:
 - 1st CT** poor RF performance test stopped
 - 2nd CT** after light BCP ($\sim 30\mu\text{m}$): poor RF performance test stopped
 - Before He processing
 - After He processing
 - 3rd CT** after additional light BCP ($\sim 30\mu\text{m}$): met specification
 - 5.6MV** ($Q_0=2\text{e}9$), $E_{\text{peak}}\sim 63\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{\text{peak}}\sim 119\text{mT}$



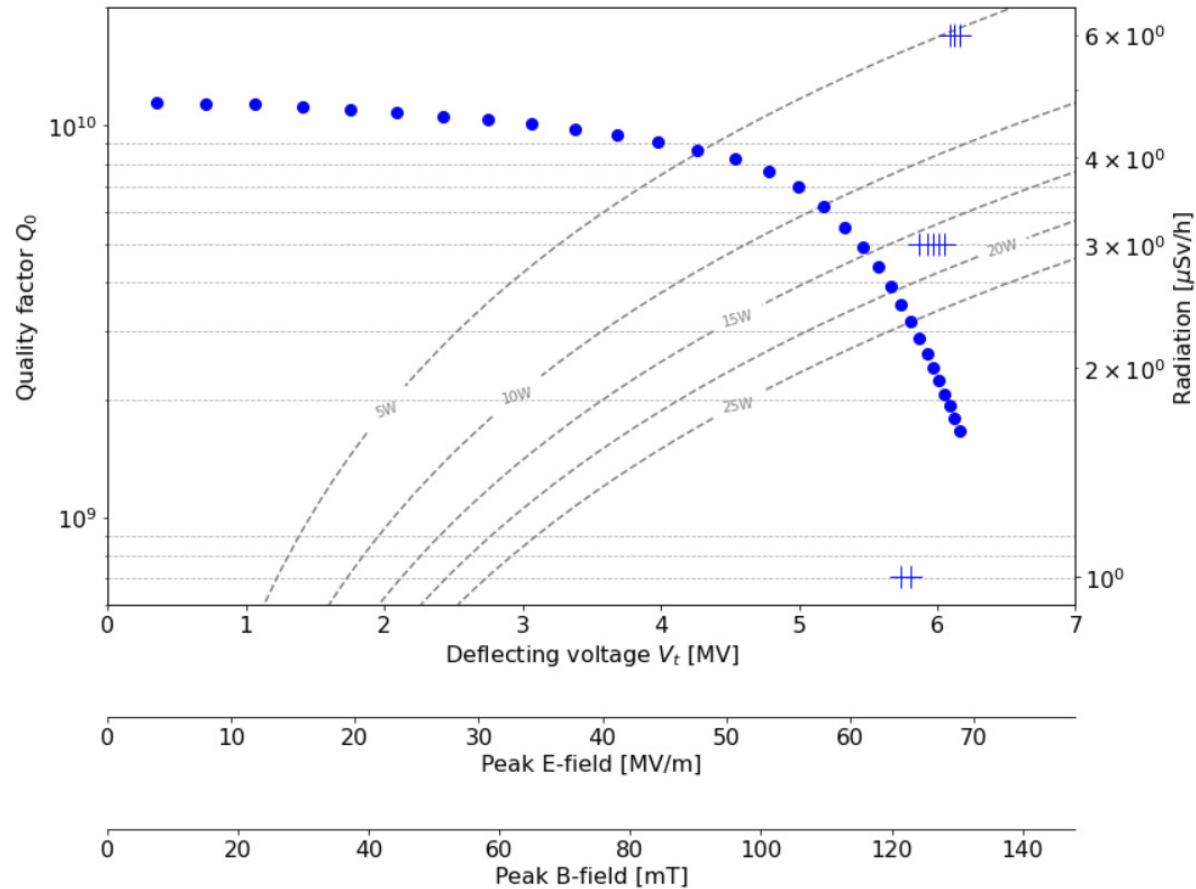
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN-BC

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 - Before He processing
 - After He processing
 - 3rd CT** after additional light BCP ($\sim 30\mu\text{m}$): met specification
 - 5.6MV** ($Q_0=2\text{e}9$), $E_{\text{peak}}\sim 63\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{\text{peak}}\sim 119\text{mT}$



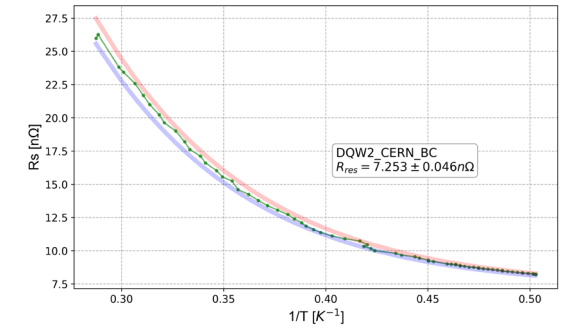
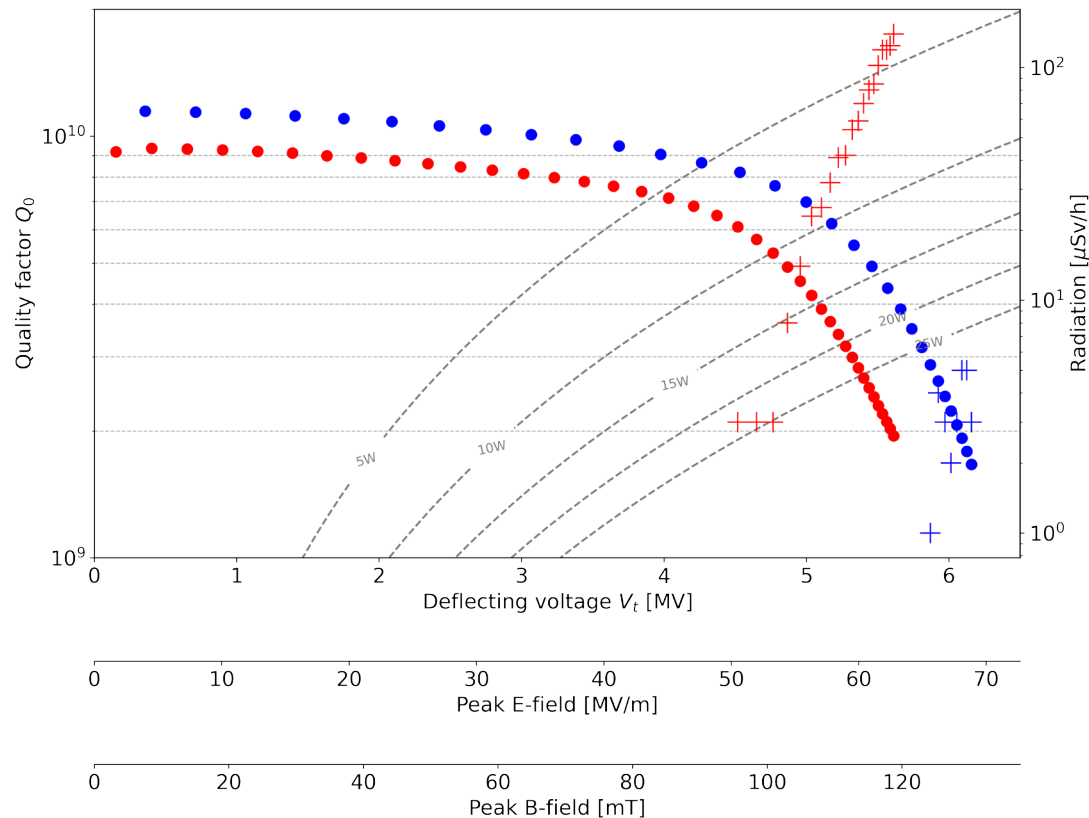
Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW2-CERN-BC

- **DQW2: 6.17MV** ($Q_0=1.7e9$), $E_{\text{peak}}\sim 69\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{\text{peak}}\sim 130\text{mT}$

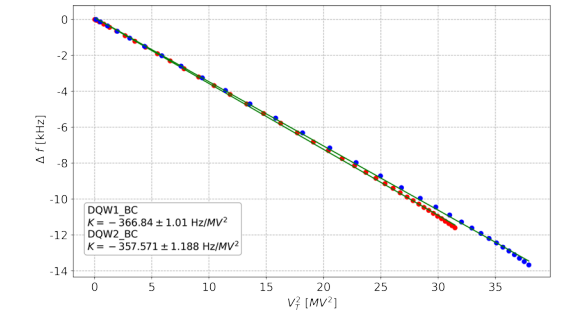


Bare Cavity Test Results – DQW1-C-BC & DQW2-C-BC

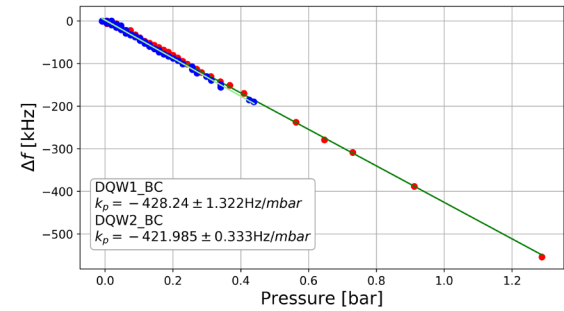
- **DQW1: 5.6MV** ($Q_0=2e9$), $E_{peak} \sim 63\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{peak} \sim 119\text{mT}$
 - Tested 3 times: 2x light BCP at CERN ($\sim 30\mu\text{m}$) to recover the RF performance
- **DQW2: 6.17MV** ($Q_0=1.7e9$), $E_{peak} \sim 69\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{peak} \sim 130\text{mT}$



Residual resistance: $\sim 7.3\text{n}\Omega$



Lorentz Force Detuning



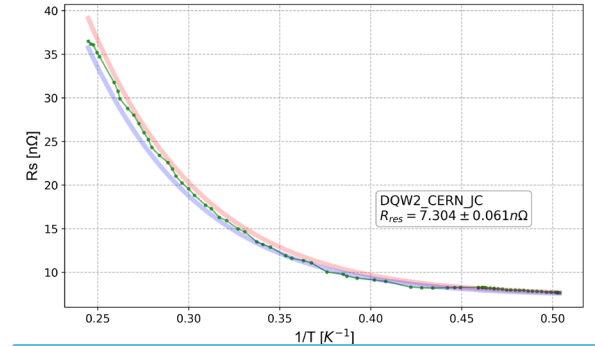
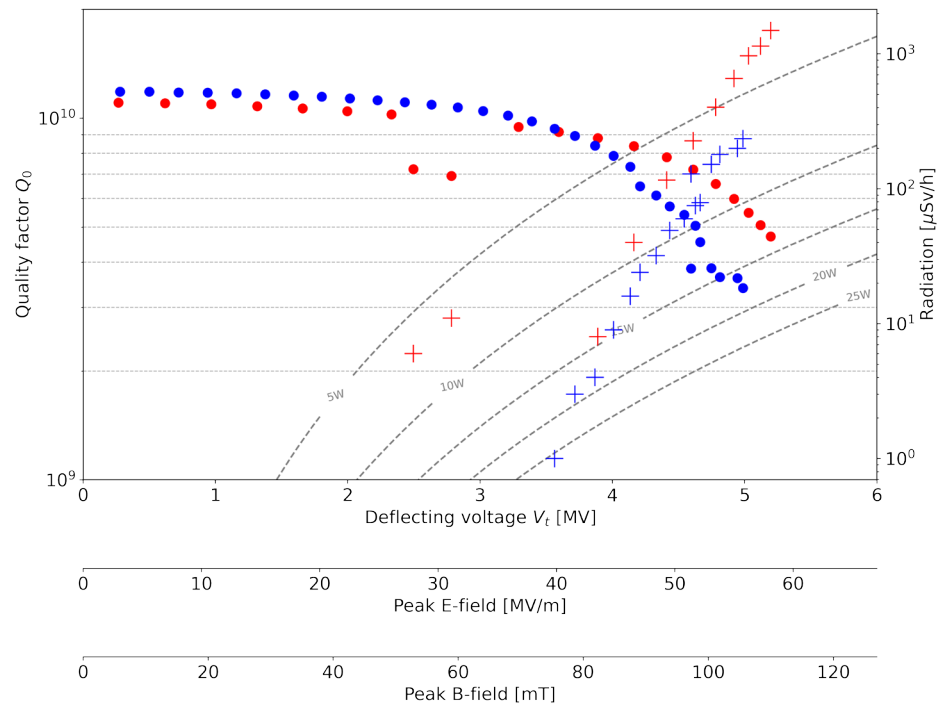
Pressure sensitivity



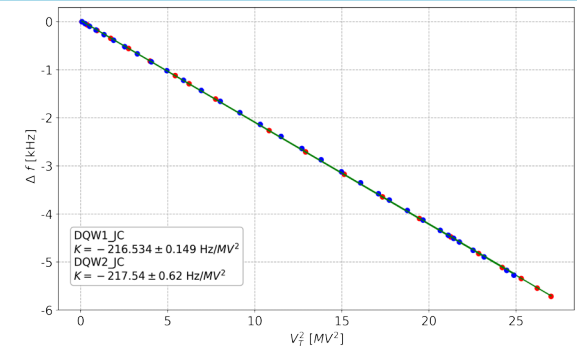
Jacketing: Cold Magnetic Shield + Helium tank assembly (bolted) and TIG welding

Jacketed Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN & DQW2-CERN

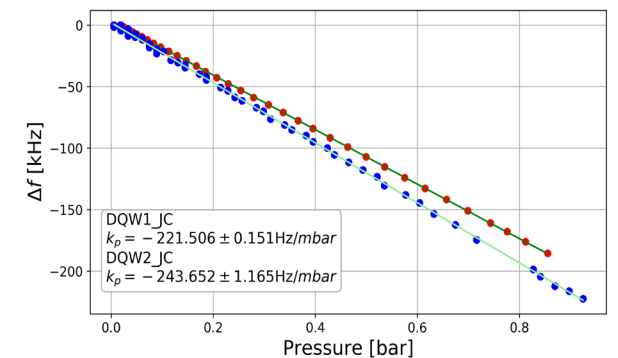
- **DQW1: 5.1MV** ($Q_0=5e9$), $E_{peak} \sim 67\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{peak} \sim 108\text{mT}$
- **DQW2: 5 MV** ($Q_0=3.4e9$), $E_{peak} \sim 56\text{MV/m}$ and $B_{peak} \sim 106\text{mT}$
- Thermal cycle ($\sim 20\text{K}$) consistently improved Q_0
 - $\sim 400\%$ for jacketed configuration
- Test stopped at $\sim 5\text{MV}$
- The cavities were sent for dressing at CERN



Residual resistance: $\sim 7.3\text{n}\Omega$



Lorentz Force Detuning



Pressure sensitivity

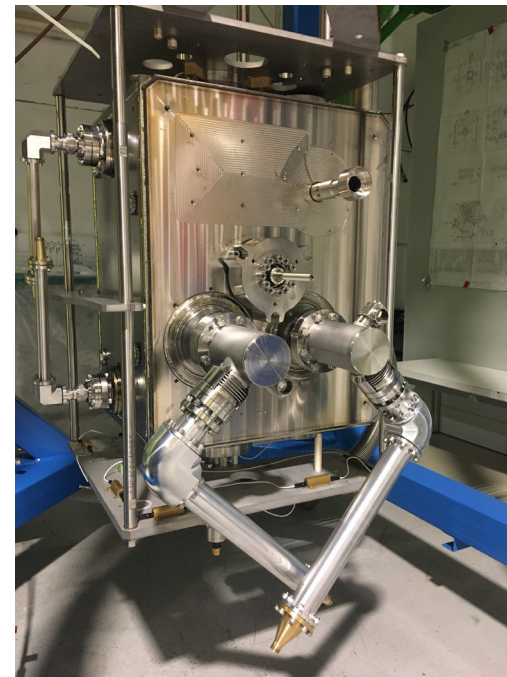
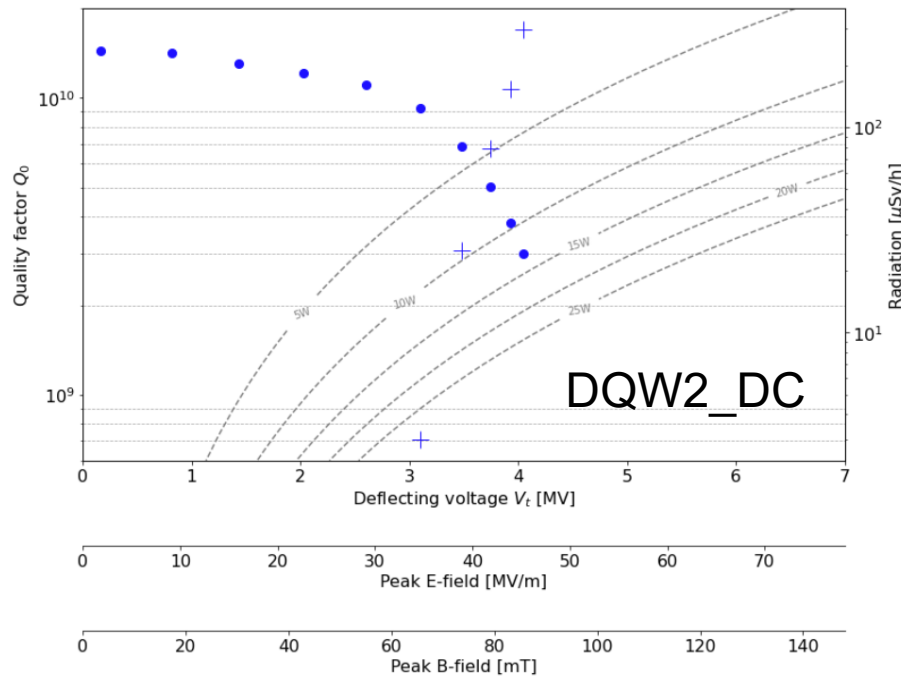


Dressing: JC equipped with all HOMs and FA

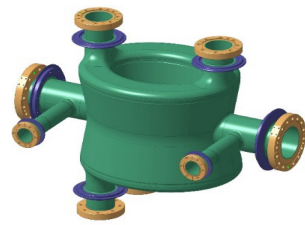
- LPR of HOMs and FA
- Clean room assembly with dedicated tooling

Dressed Cavity Test Results – DQW1-CERN & DQW2-CERN

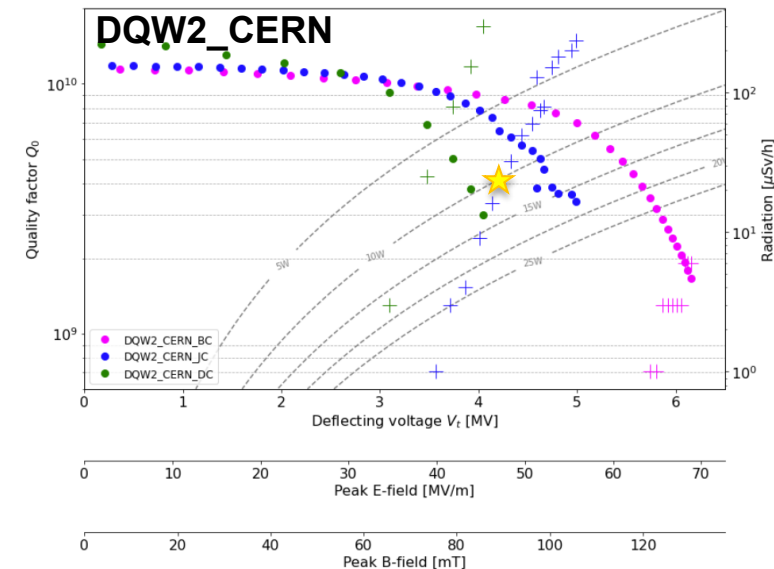
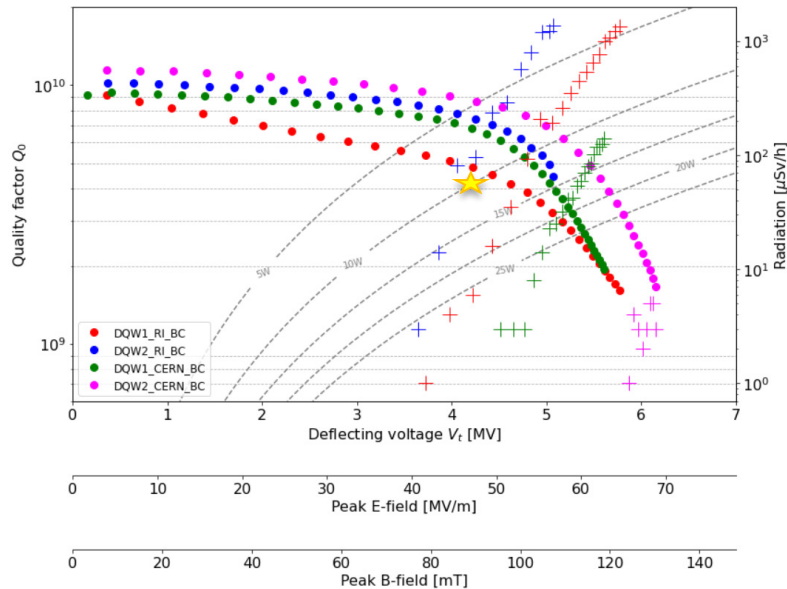
- DQW1 and **DQW2** were tested fully dressed and both reached 4MV (close to the specification value for a dressed cavity).
- Ongoing investigations into field limitations above 4MV to try and surpass the specification.
- 25Ω feed-throughs + adapters were implemented and posed no issue.



Conclusions



- Two bare cavities from RI were delivered and met the requirements.
- Two CERN built DQW cavities reached the specification target in bare and jacketed configuration
 - Record performance and repeatability achieved
- Several important lessons were learned during the testing of the DQW cavities.
 - The max field reached are almost always dominated by the presence of field emission
 - Thermal cycle, up to ≈ 20 K, consistently improved the Q_0 of both the jacketed and dressed cavities by $\approx 400\%$
 - We observe a reduction in the maximum field achieved by the cavity, as the complexity of the cavity configuration increases through the stages of the VCTs





Thank you very much!

