

Progress Design to Realization of the International Linear Collider: **ILC**

Plans for a site specific and bid to host ILC in Japan

Akira Yamamoto

KEK, CERN, and LCC

to be presented at
“ **Perspective on Superconducting RF**”
A workshop in celebration of the career of Peter Kneisel
Jlab, 19 May, 2014



Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Progress in SRF technologies**
 - Including High-light in SRF from AWLC-14,
- **Progress in Site Specific Preparation in Japan**
- **Global Cooperation further anticipated**



ILC "Design to Realization"



1980' ~ Basic Study

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

2004



Ref. Design (RDR)

Tech. Design: TDP1

TDP 2

TDR completion

LHC

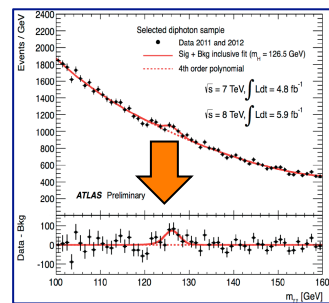
Higgs discovered

2013.6.12

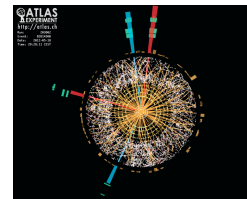
2012.12.15



Selection of SC Technology

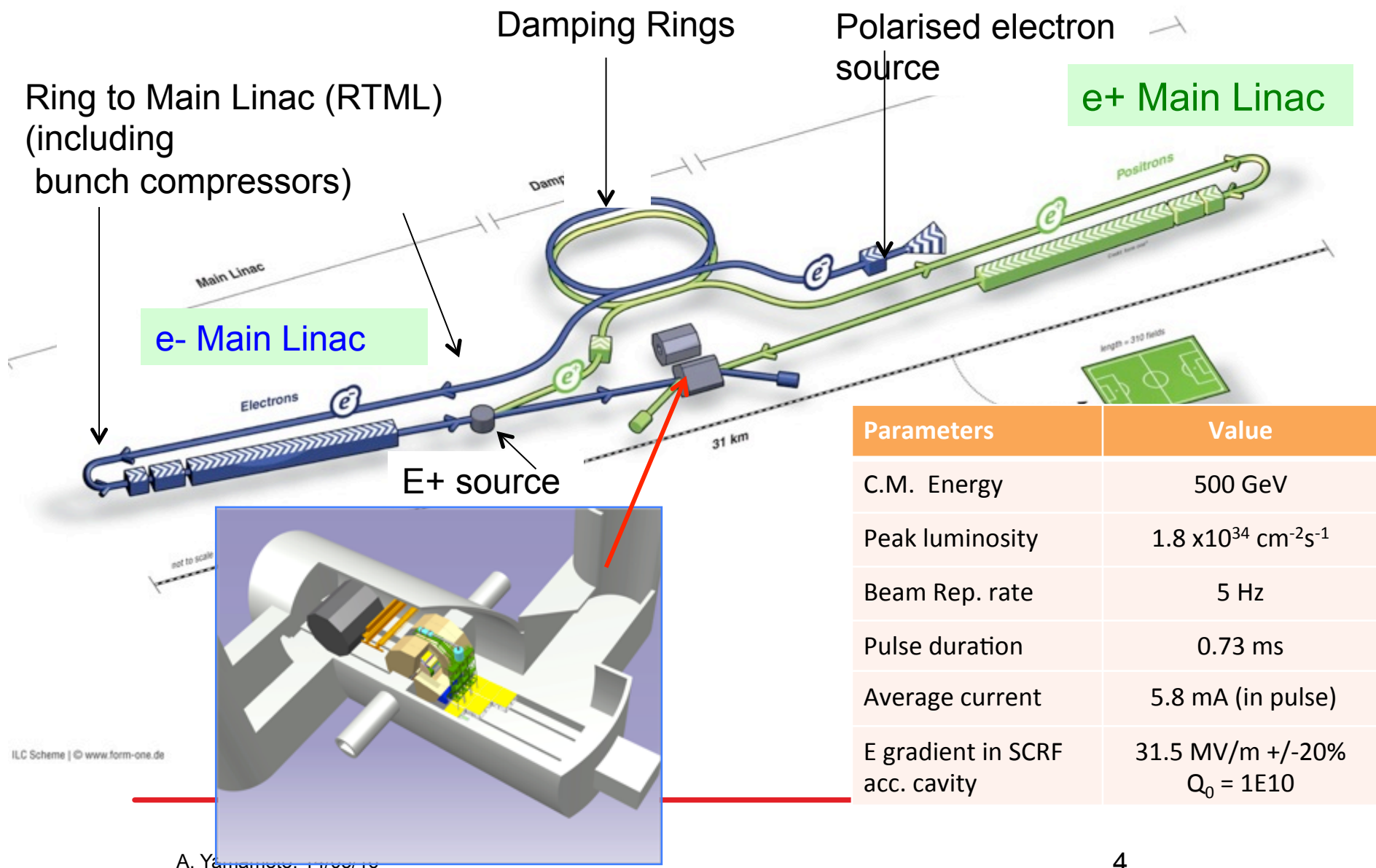


126 GeV



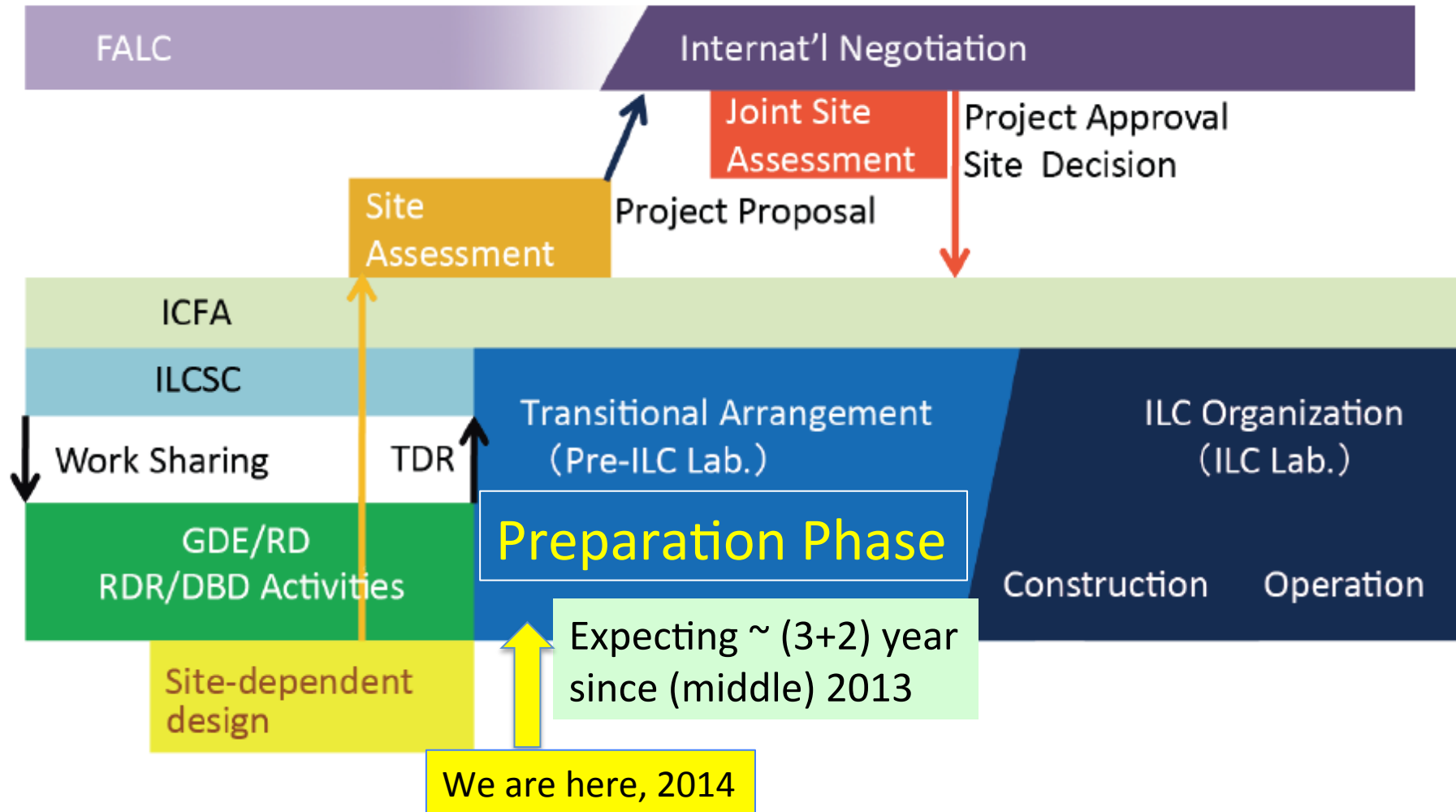


ILC TDR Layout

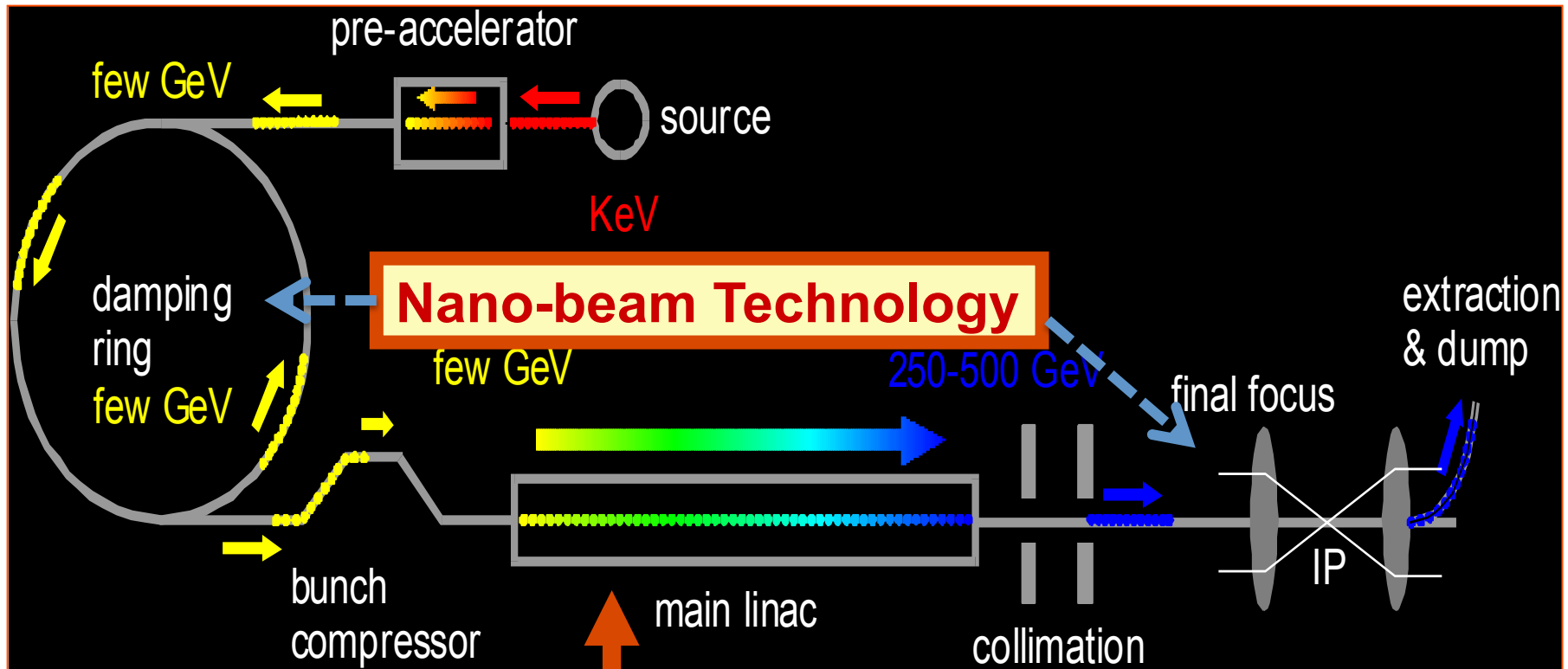


Parameters	Value
C.M. Energy	500 GeV
Peak luminosity	$1.8 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Beam Rep. rate	5 Hz
Pulse duration	0.73 ms
Average current	5.8 mA (in pulse)
E gradient in SCRF acc. cavity	31.5 MV/m +/-20% $Q_0 = 1E10$

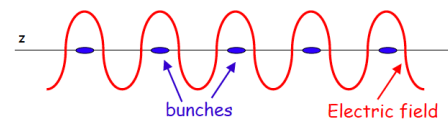
ILC Time Line: Progress and Prospect



ILC Accelerator Concept



SRF Technology



Global Cooperation for Accelerator Test Facilities

TTF/FLASH (DESY) ~1 GeV
 ILC-like beam ILC RF unit
 (* lower gradient)



DESY

INFN Frascati



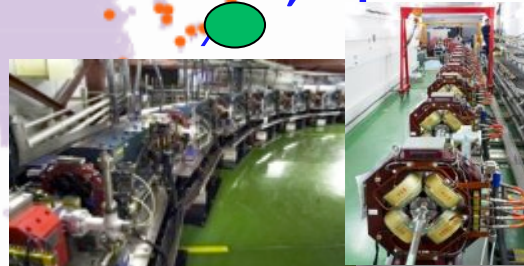
DAΦNE (INFN Frascati)
 kicker development
 electron cloud

A. Yamamoto, 14/05/16

STF (KEK) operation/construction
 ILC Cryomodule test: S1-Gloabal
 Quantum Beam experiment



KEK, Japan



ATF & ATF2 (KEK)
 ultra-low emittance
 Final Focus optics

KEKB electron-cloud

Design to Realization towards the ILC



CesrTA (Cornell)
 electron cloud
 low emittance

FNAL

Cornell

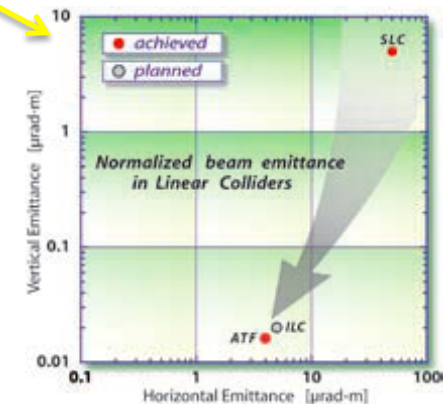
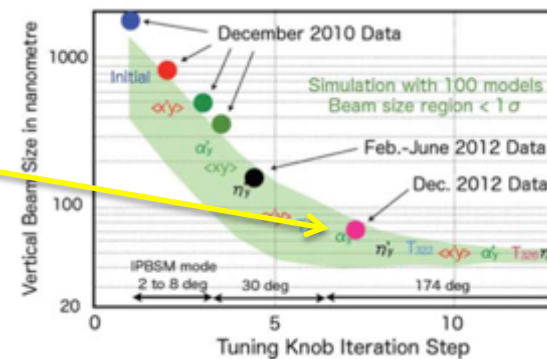
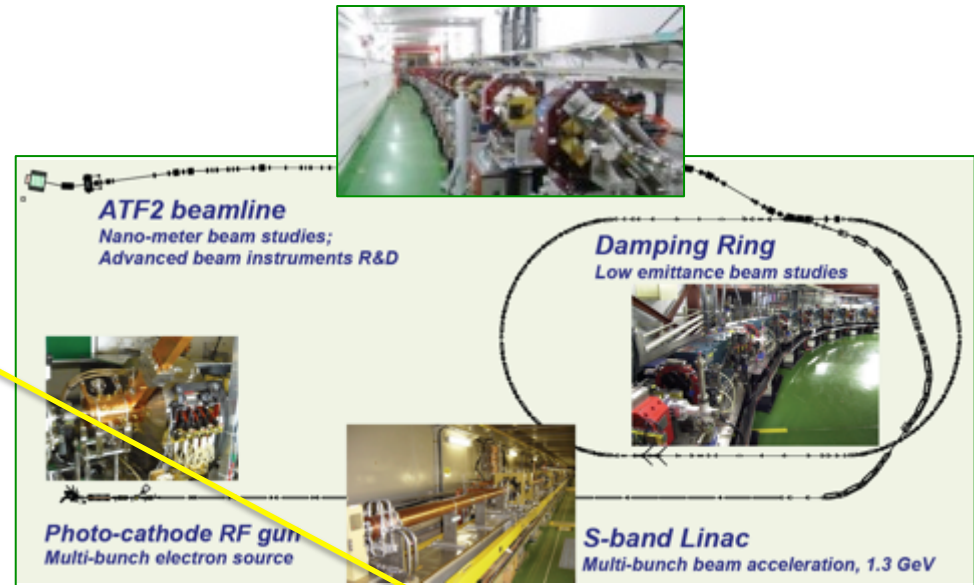


NML facility ILC RF unit test
 Under construction

ATF2 Progress by 2013

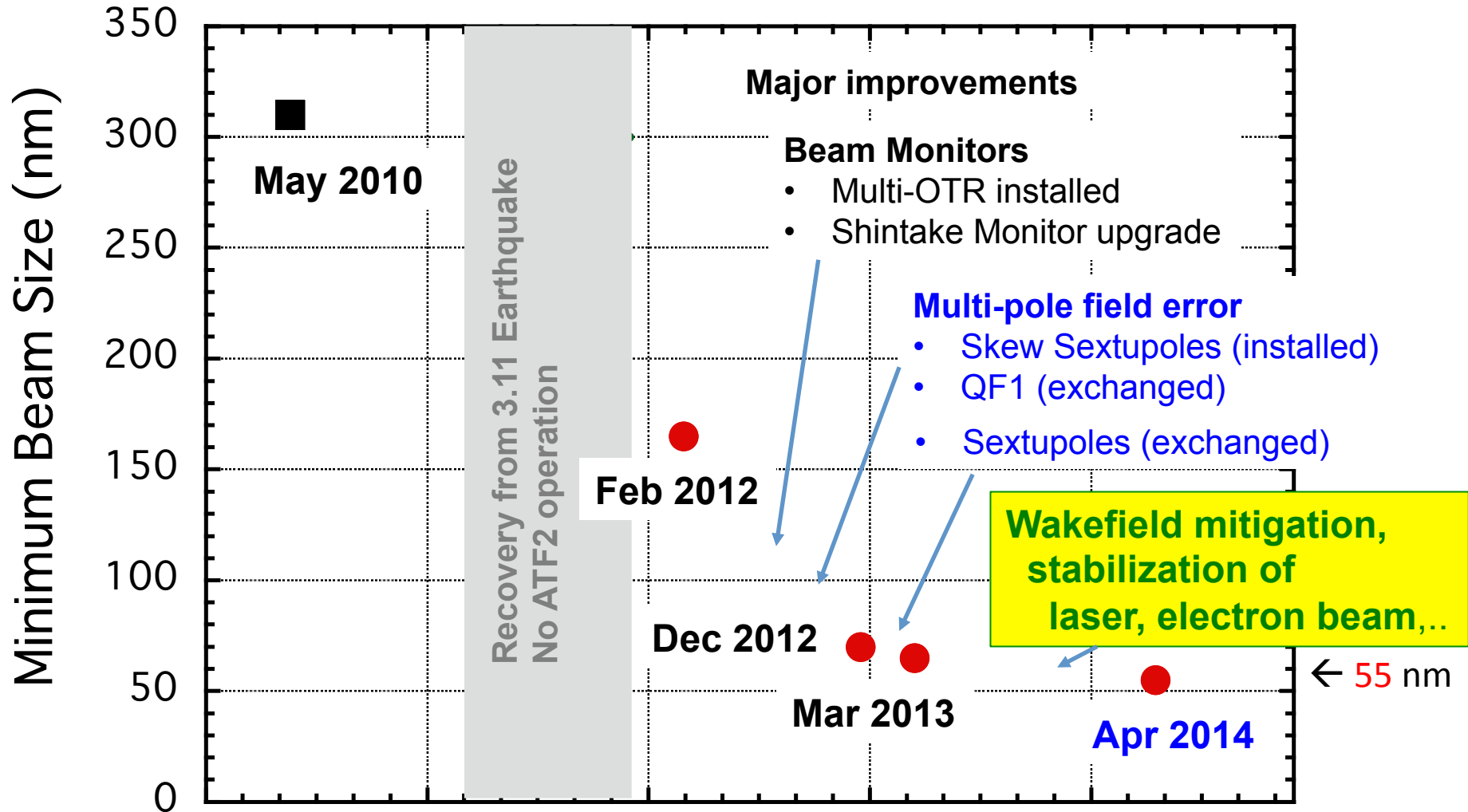
Ultra-small beam

- Low emittance : KEK-ATF
 - Achieved the ILC goal (2004).
- Small vertical beam size : KEK ATF2
 - Goal = 37 nm,
 - 160 nm (spring, 2012)
 - 65 nm (April, 2013) at low beam current





ATF2: Min. Beam Size Update, Apr., 2014



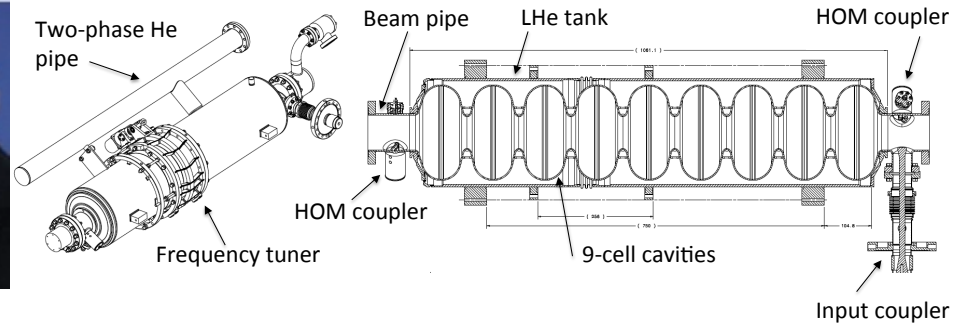


Outline

- Introduction
- **Progress in SRF technologies**
 - Including High-light in SRF from AWLC-14,
- Progress in Site Specific Preparation in Japan
- Global Cooperation further anticipated



SCRF Linac Technology



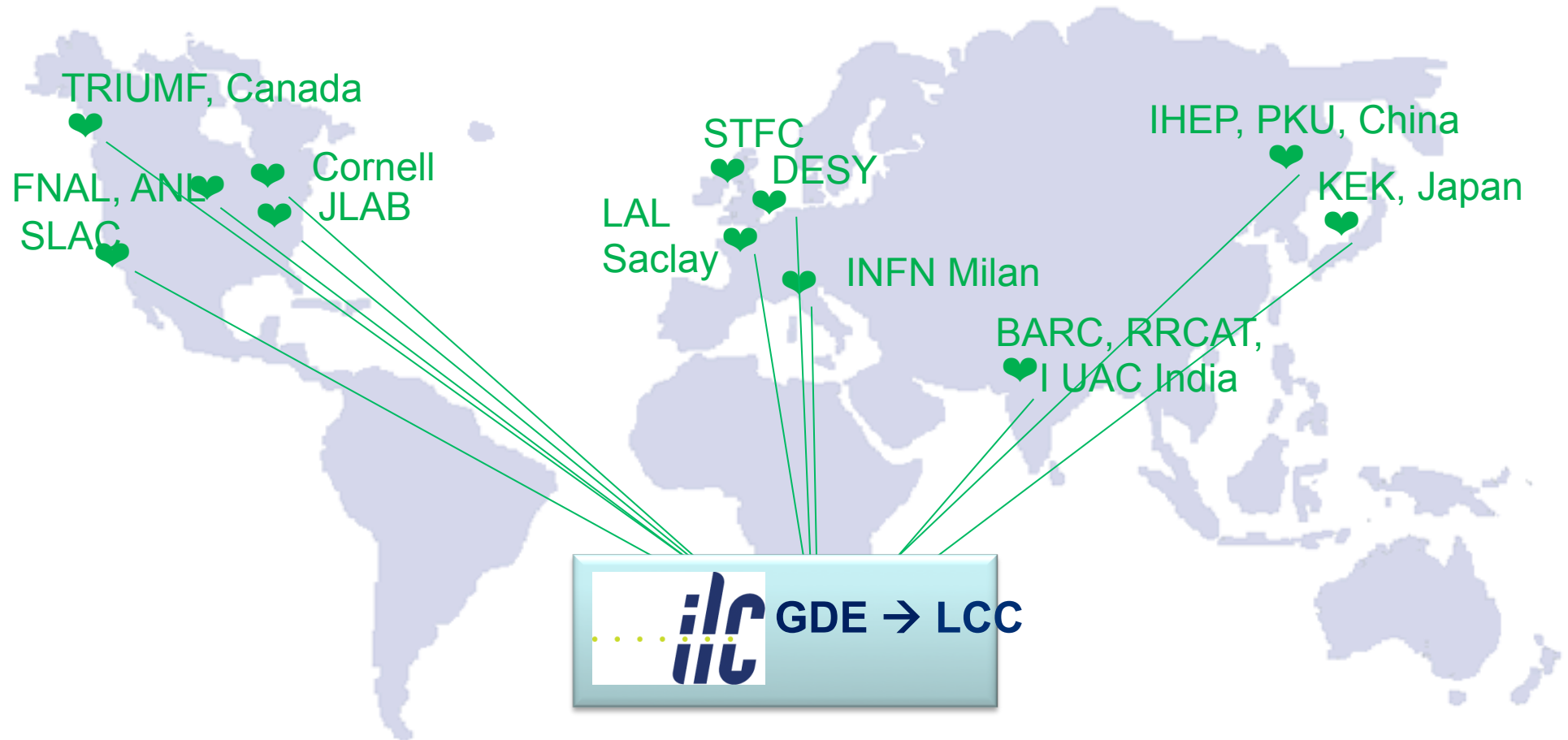
1.3 GHz Nb 9-cell Cavities	16,024
Cryomodules	1,855
SC quadrupole pkg	673
10 MW MB Klystrons & modulators	436 *

* site dependent

Approximately 20 years of R&D worldwide
→ Mature technology, overall design and cost



ILC Accelerator Global Cooperation

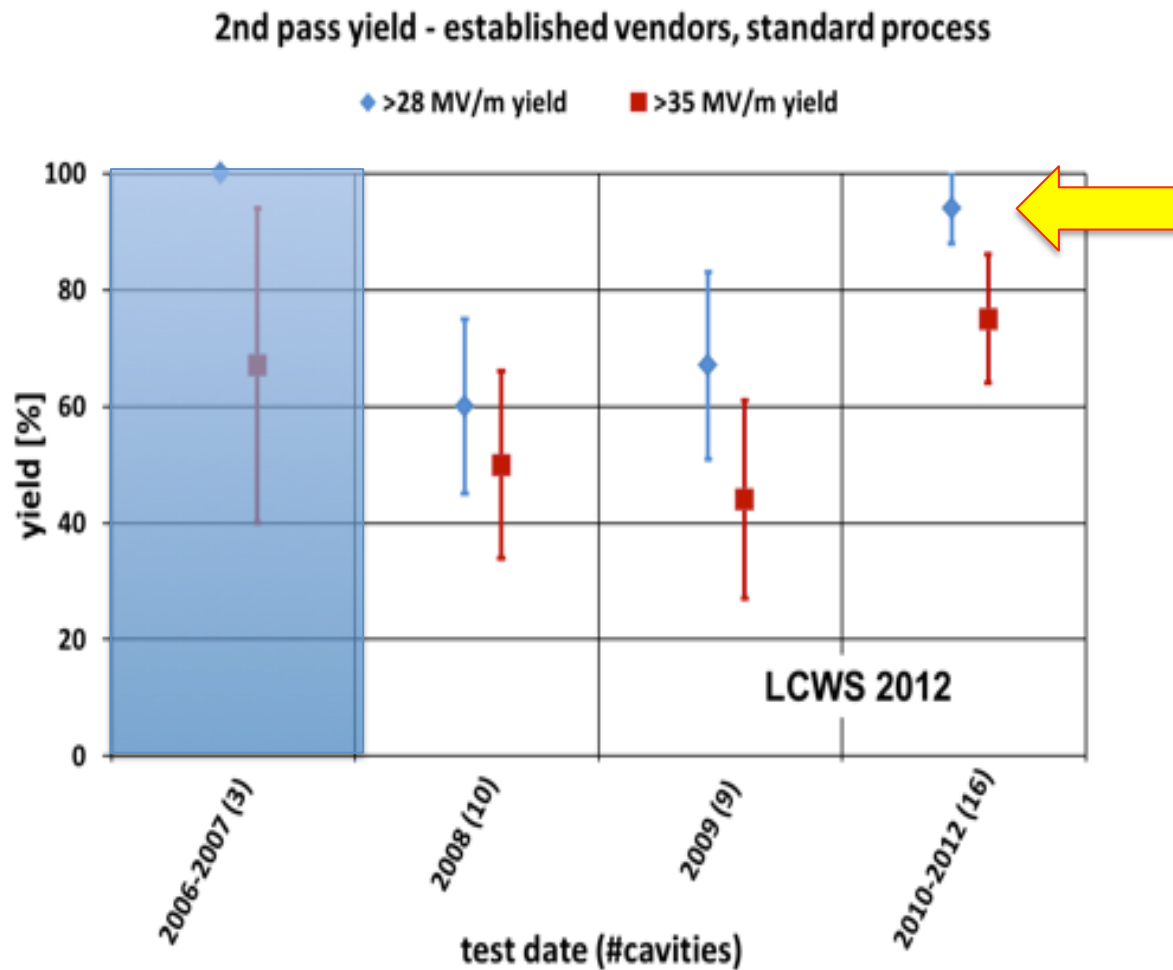




Global Plan for SCRF R&D

Year	07	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Phase	TDP-1			TDP-2		
Cavity Gradient in v. test to reach 35 MV/m	→ Yield 50%			→ Yield 90%		
Cavity-string to reach 31.5 MV/m, with one-cryomodule	Global effort for string assembly and test (DESY, FNAL, INFN, KEK)			We are here		
System Test with beam acceleration	FLASH (DESY) , NML/ASTA (FNAL) QB, STF2 (KEK)					
Preparation for Industrialization				Production Technology R&D		
Communication with industry:	1 st Visit Vendors (2009), Organize Workshop (2010) 2 nd visit and communication, Organize 2 nd workshop (2011) 3 rd communication and study contracted with selected vendors (2011-2012)					

Progress in SCRF Cavity Gradient



Production yield:
94 % at > 35+/-20%,
Average gradient:
37.1 MV/m
reached (2012)

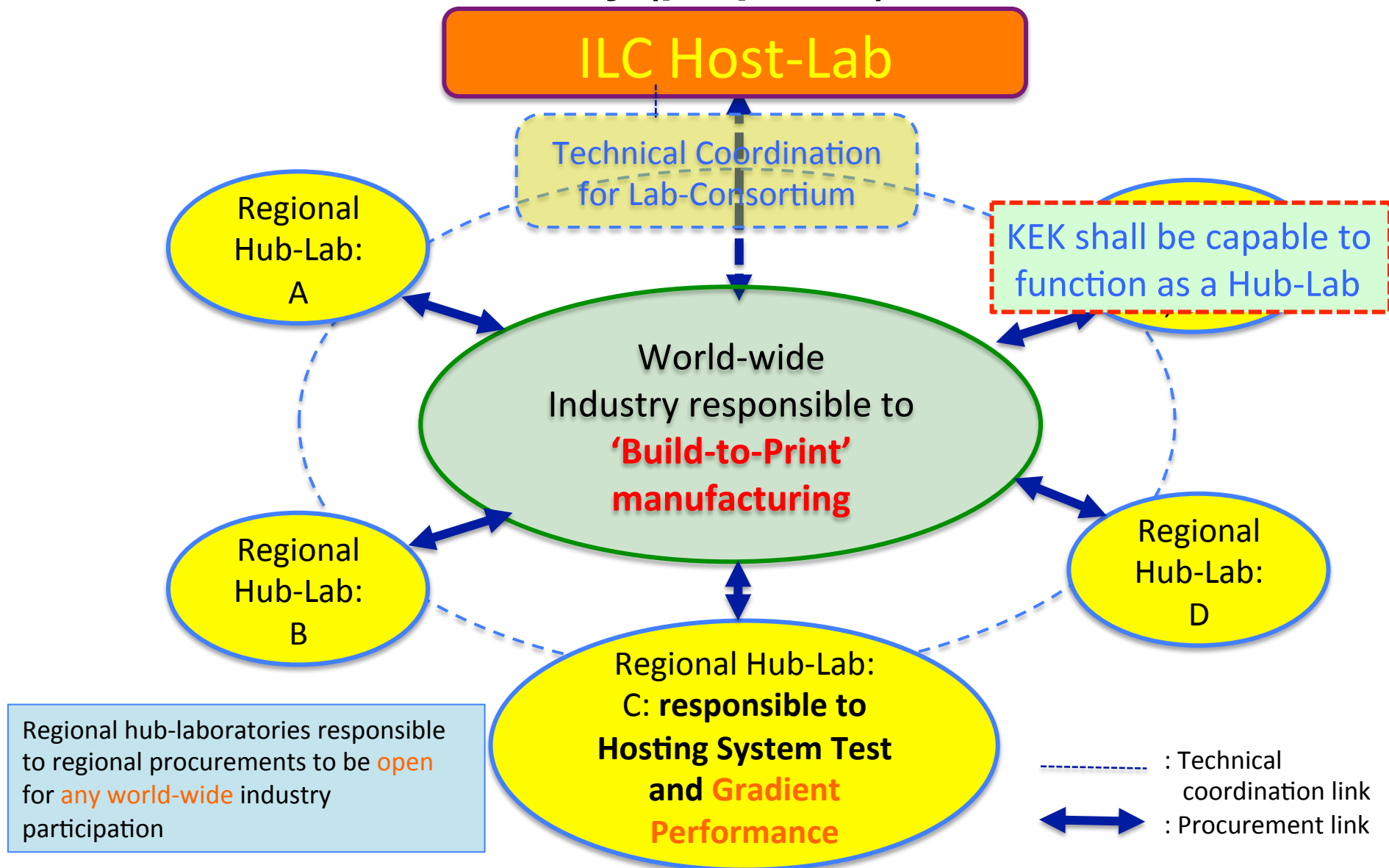


Progress in 1.3 GHz ILC (**35** MV/m) Cavity Production

year	# 9-cell cavities qualified	Capable Lab.	Capable Industry
2006	10	1 DESY	2 ACCEL, ZANON
2011	41	4 DESY, JLAB, FNAL, KEK	4 RI, ZANON, AES, MHI ,
2012	(45)	5 DESY, JLAB, FNAL, KEK , Cornell	5 RI, ZANON, AES, MHI , Hitachi

- **Recent Progress at KEK (as of April, 2014)**
 - KEK in-house SCRF cavity reached **37** MV/m in the first cycle, vertical test at $Q = 7 \times 10^9$.

Cooperation of ILC host- and hub-laboratories with worldwide industry (proposed)



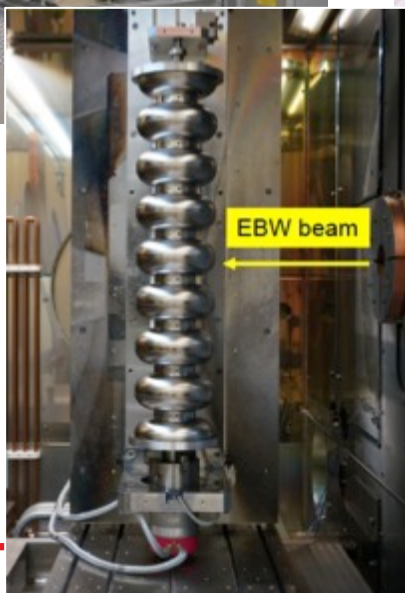


EBW



SST EBOCAM KS-110 – G150KM Chamber (Stainless Steel chamber)

More discuss w/
Y. Yamamoto,
T. Saeki,
H. Hayano



Press



AMADA digital-servo-press SDE1522
150t, 50stroke/min,
225mmstroke

Trim

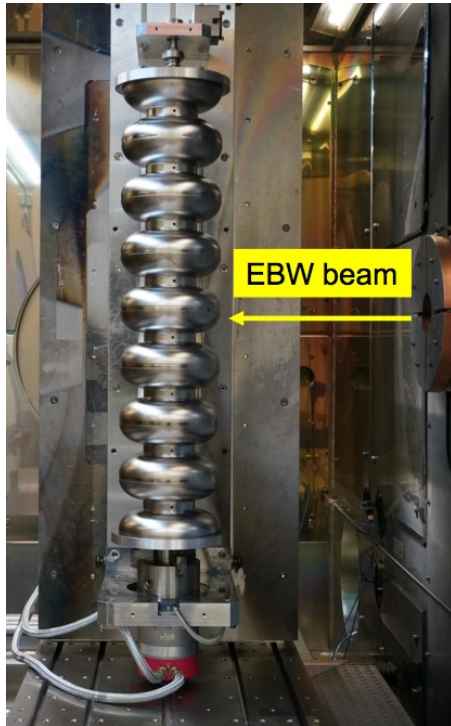


MORI VKL-253
Vertical CNC lathe

Chemical process

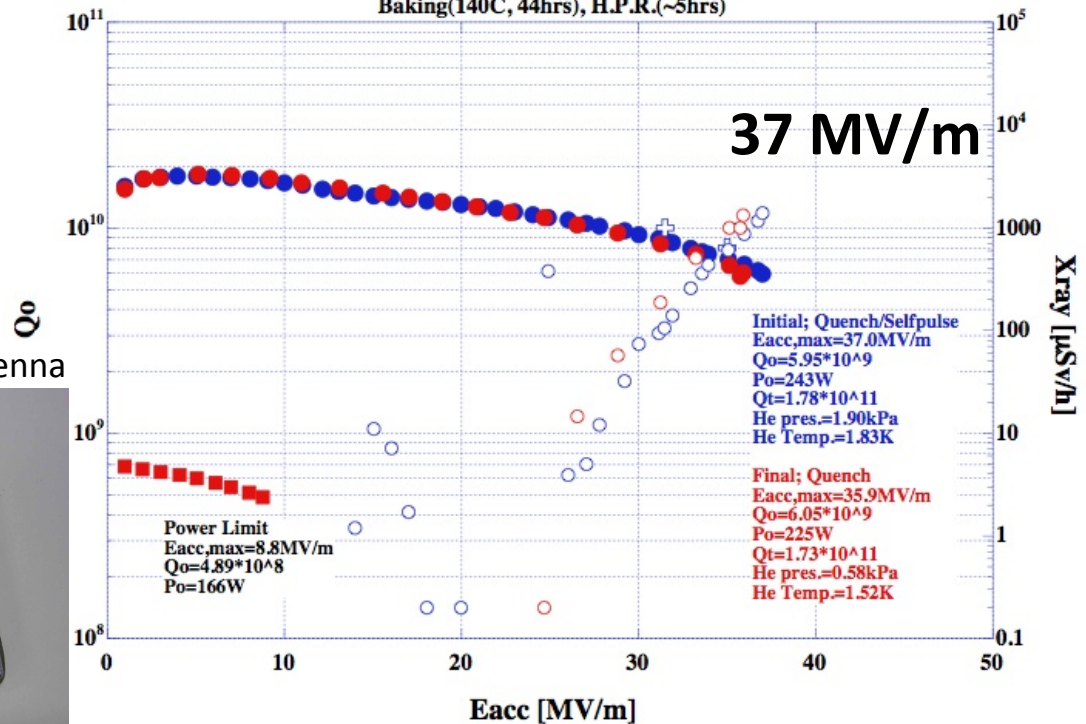


Trials of industrial fabrication



- Q_0 pi-mode initial [1.62-1.83K]
- Q_0 pi-mode final [1.0-1.58K]
- Q_0 pi-mode [4.2K]
- ⊕ ILC spec.
- X-ray pi-initial
- X-ray pi-final
- X-ray pi-4.2K

KEK No.01 1st. Vertical Test 05/01/2014
 EP-II(20 μ m), Water flow(1.5hrs), FM_20 2%(50C,15min),
 Baking(140C, 44hrs), H.P.R.(~5hrs)



Deep-drawing HOM-cup

Press form HOM-antenna



Cavity Surface Inspection Camera developed by Kyoto-KEK

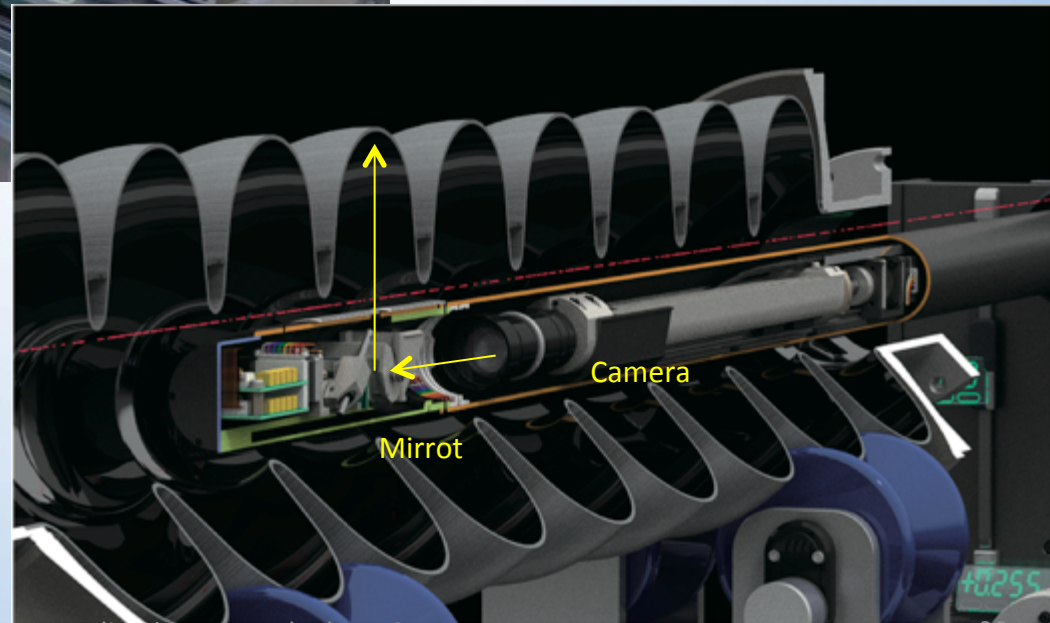
Special lightening combined with Camera enables to provide high resolution image



Tehnology originated
In Japan and
globally distributed
(by Isashita, Hayano et al.)

Japanese Technology:
Delivered to DESY, FNAL, JLAB, CERN

Camera with light, mirros are
assembled together
(7 μ m resolution)



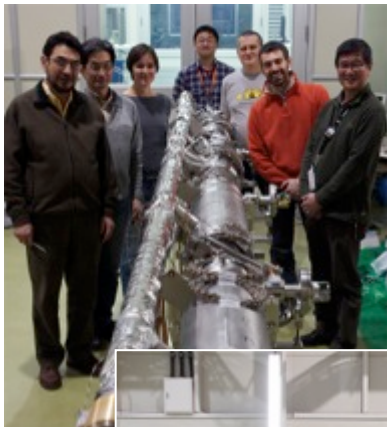
S1-Global hosted at KEK: Global cooperation to demonstrate SCRF system



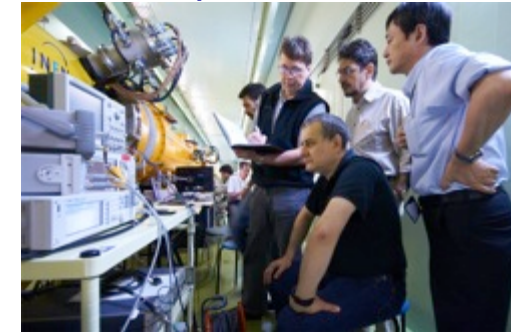
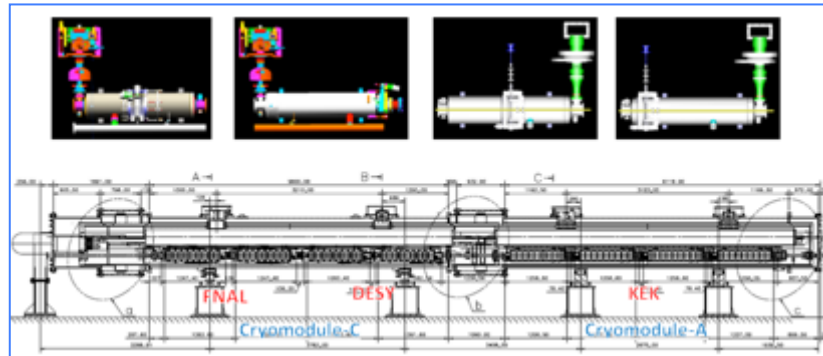
DESY, FNAL, Jan., 2010



DESY, Sept. 2010



INFN
and
FNAL
Feb.
2010



FNAL & INFN, July, 2010



March, 2010

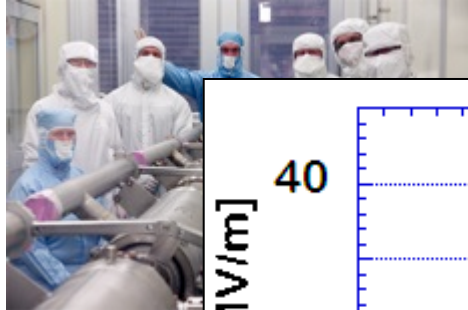


DESY, May, 2010

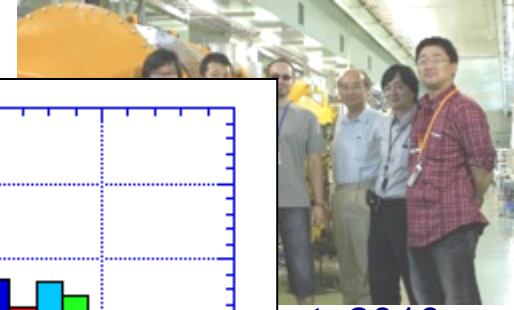
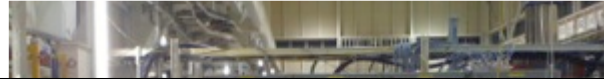


June, 2010 ~

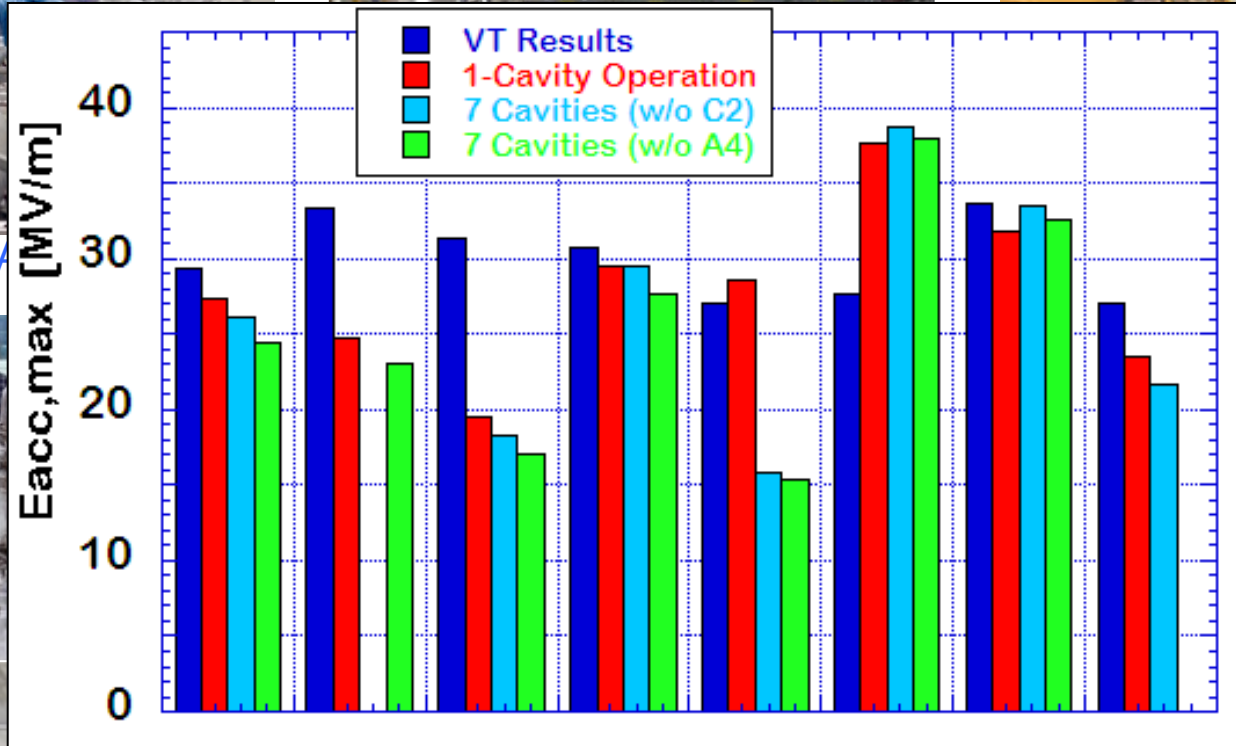
S1-Global hosted at KEK: Global cooperation to demonstrate SCRF system



DESY, FNA



Sept. 2010



INFN, July, 2010

INFN
and
FNAL
Feb.
2010



March, 2010



DESY, May, 2010



June, 2010 ~

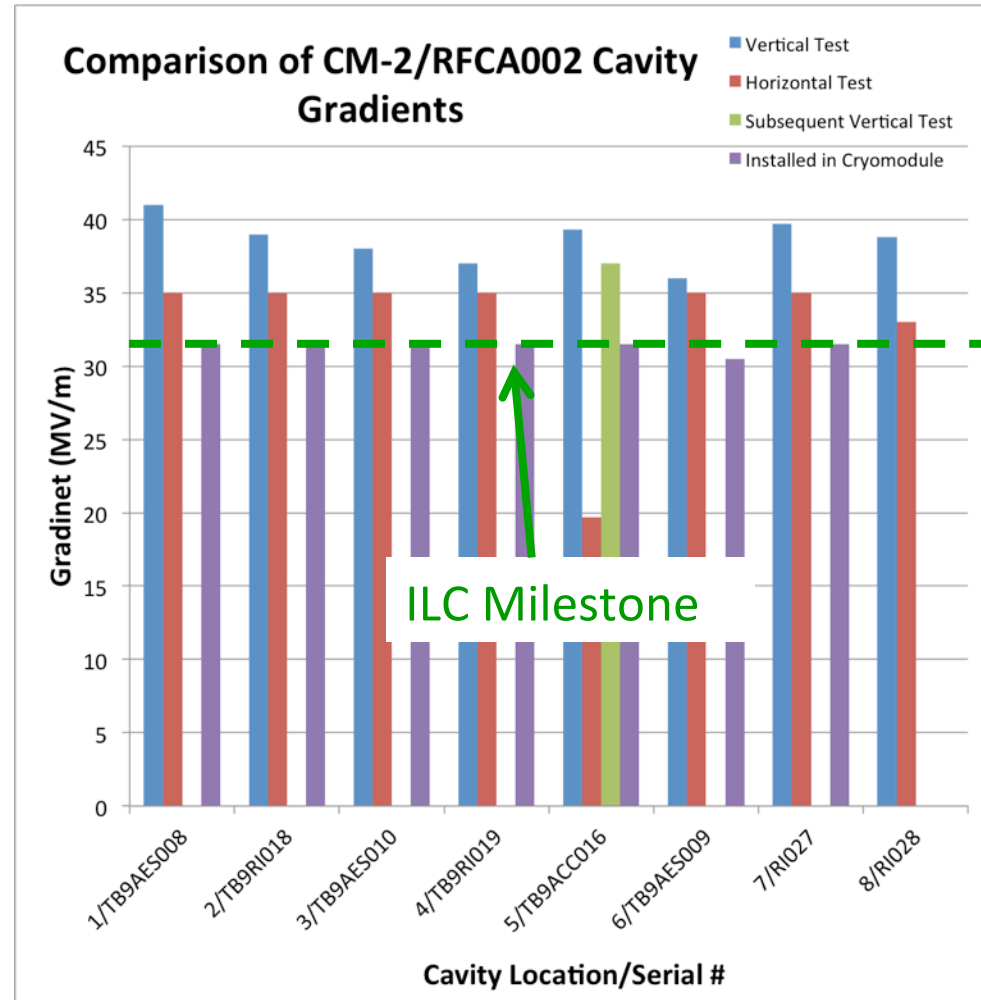
**Successful global cooperation hosted by KEK
with variety of cavity design**



Performance to Date - Gradient

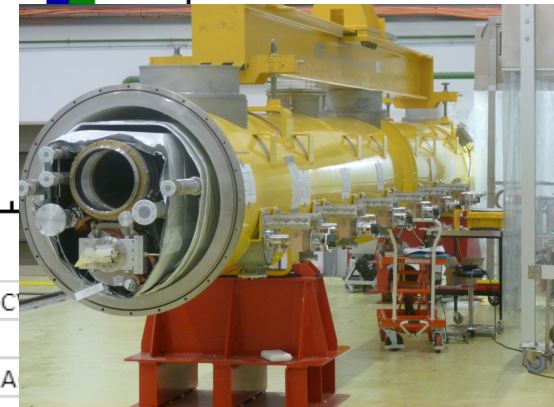
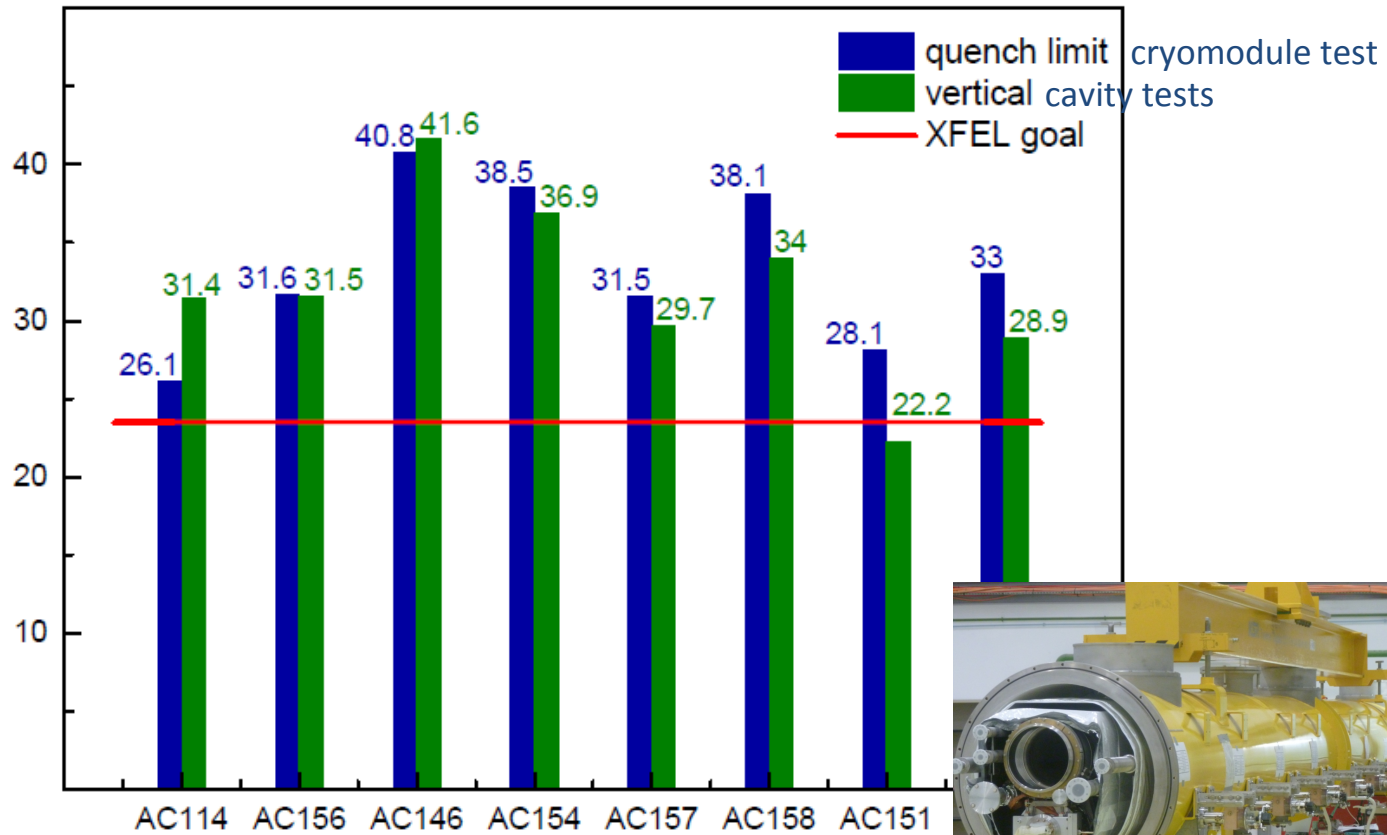


CM2 installed at ASTA





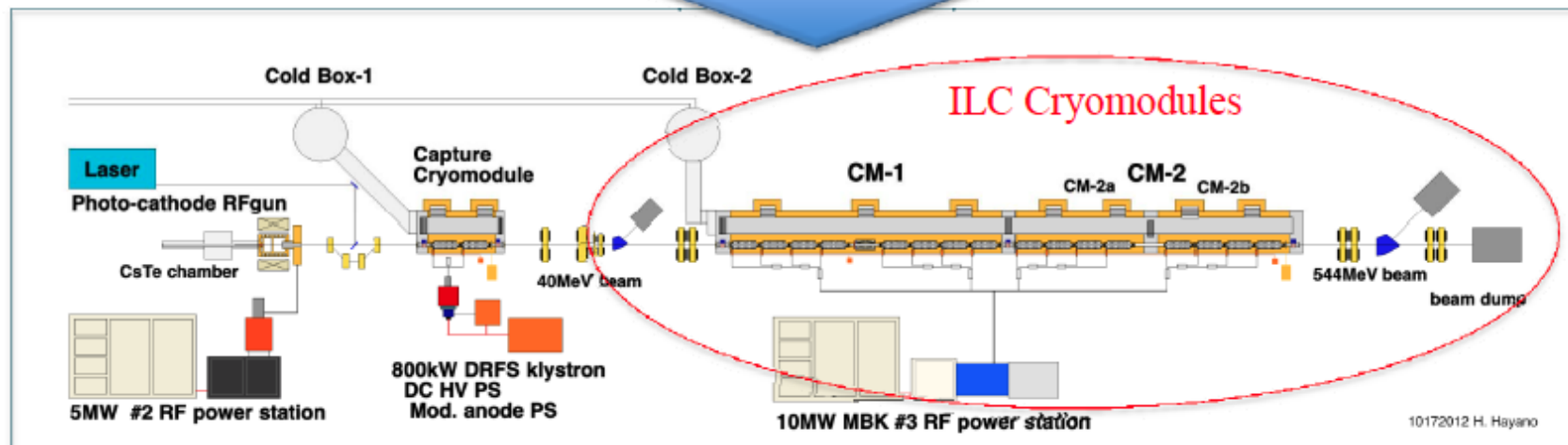
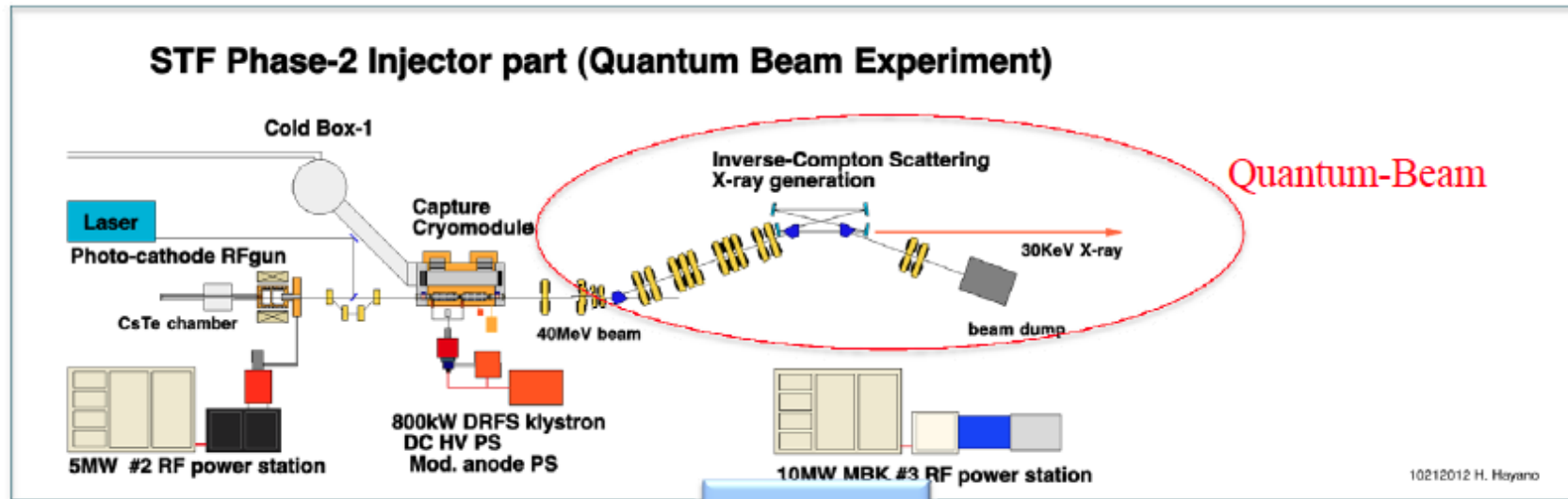
XM-3 RF Test Results (XFEL)



Gate valve	CV 1	CV2	CV3	CV4	CV5	CV6	CV7	C
	AC114	AC156	AC146	AC154	AC157	AC158	AC151	A
Eacc (VT)	31,4	31,5	41,5	36,9	29,7	38,8	22,2	28,9
Fe limit (VT)	31,4	31,5	41	36,9	29,7	38,8	16,8	20
CMTB	23,2	31,4	40,8	38,5	31,5	38,1	22,7	33
								229,6 MV
								231,8 MV
								29,0 MV/m

Further Technical System Development in Japan

STF2: Quantum Beam → ILC full-cryomodule Test





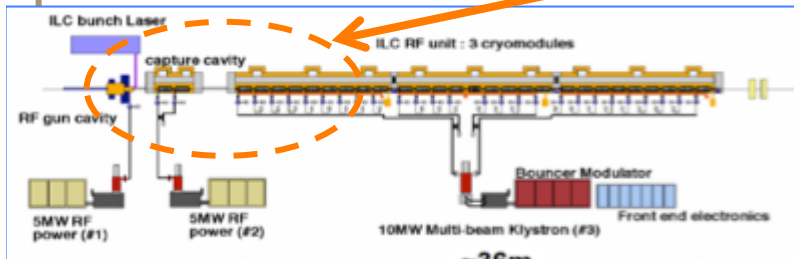
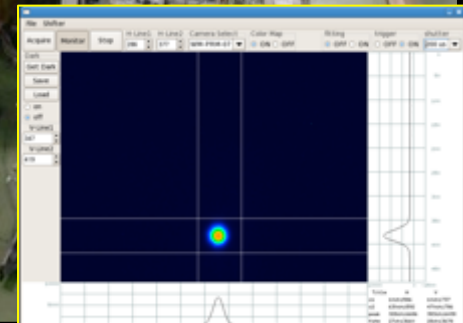
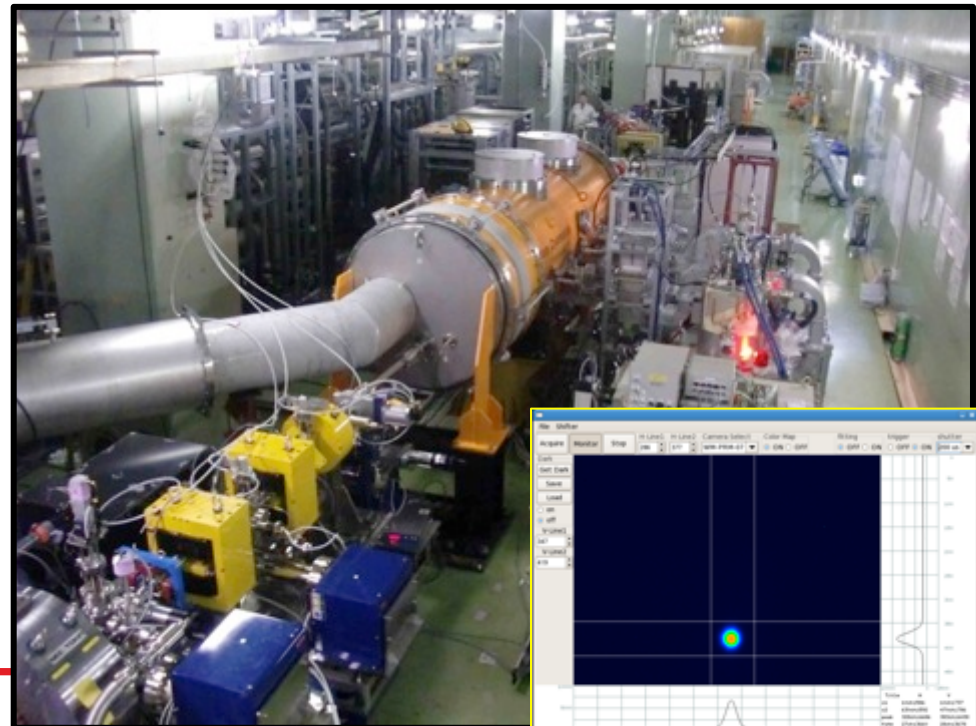
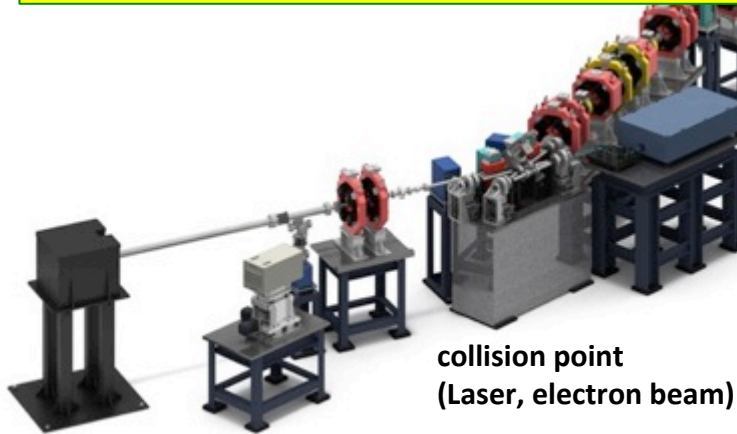
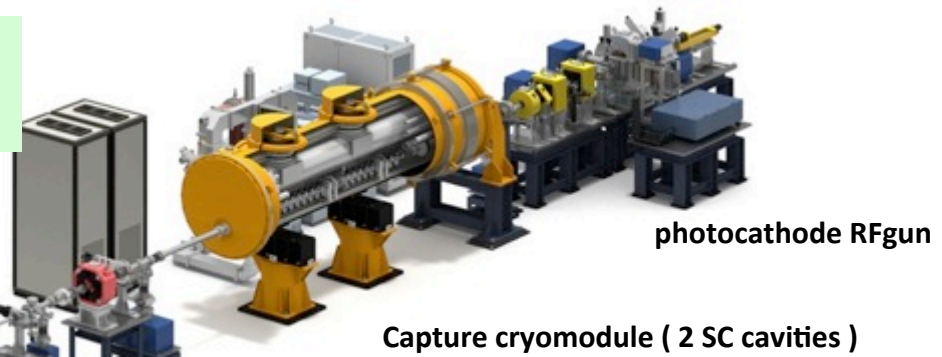
LINEAF

ILC beam condition demonstrated at QB

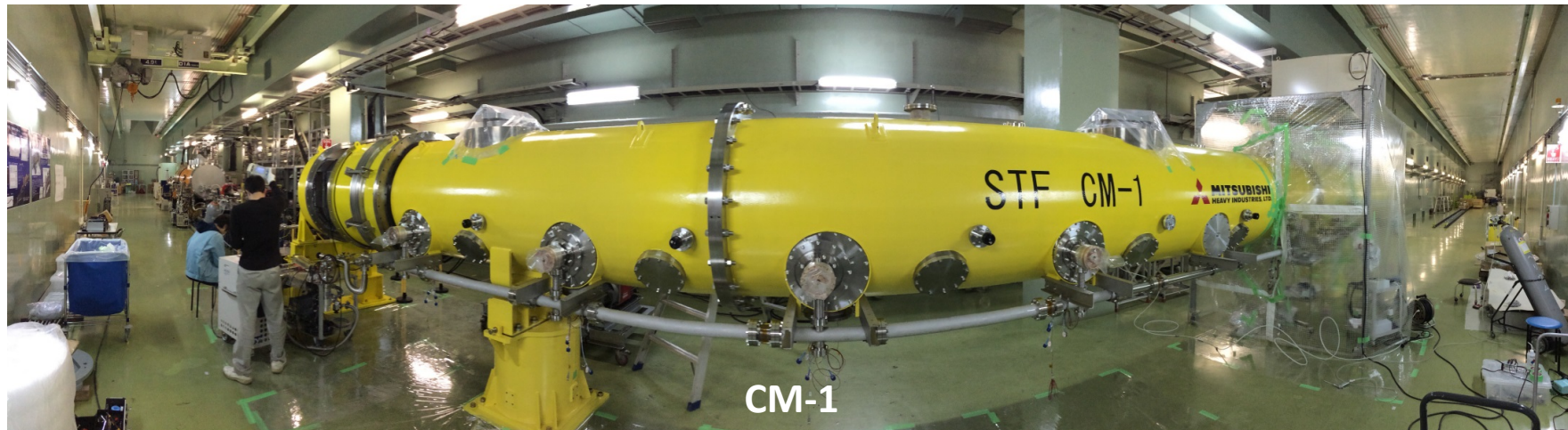


Quantum-Beam Accelerator
Starting as starting of KEK-STF-2

Beam acceleration (40 MV) and
transport for 6.7 mA, 1 ms,
succeeded in 2012



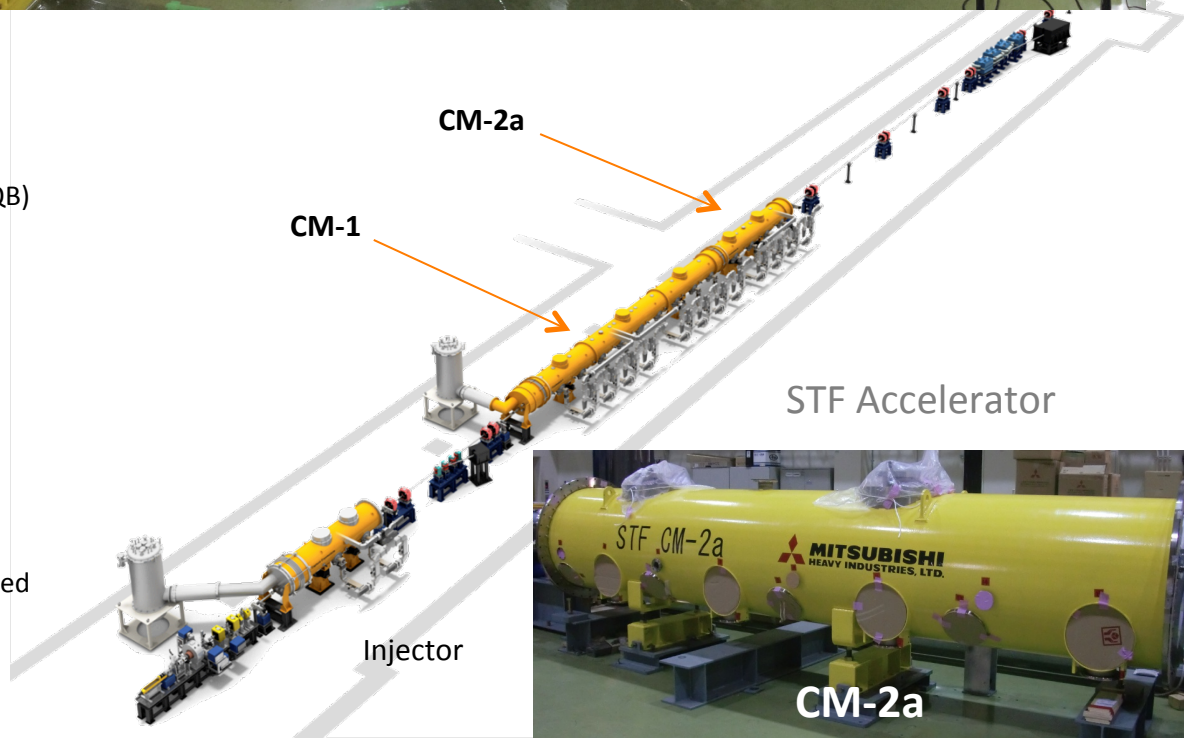
STF accelerator: under construction



CM-1

STF cryomodule development history

- 2011 disassemble S1-Global,
start construction of STF accelerator(Injector + QB)
- 2012 Feb: QB accelerator commissioning
- Apr: beam acceleration
- Jun: beam focus for Laser-Compton
- Jul to Mar: experiment of Laser-Compton (QB)
- 2013 Apr: disassemble Laser-Compton
start installation of CM-1
- Sep: two set of 4-cavity train completed
- Oct: Cryomodule assembly in STF tunnel
- Dec: CM-1 completed
- 2014 Apr: start CM-2a assembly
- Jul: CM-1 and CM-2a connection will be completed
- Oct: Cool-down test



CM-2a

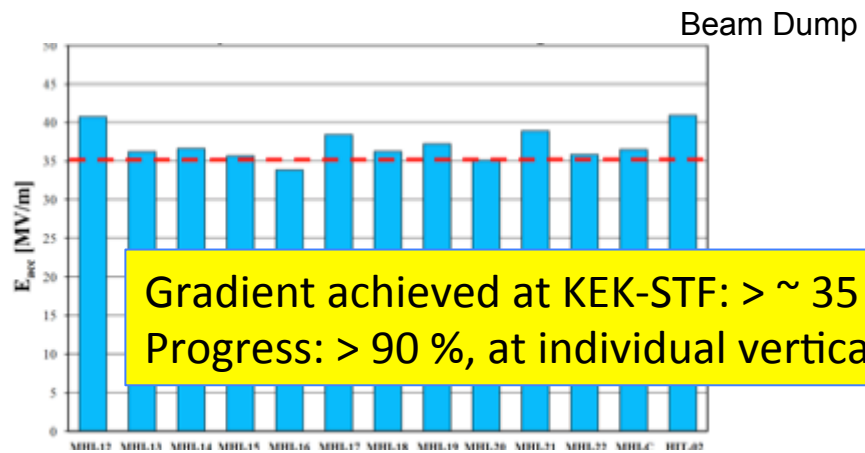
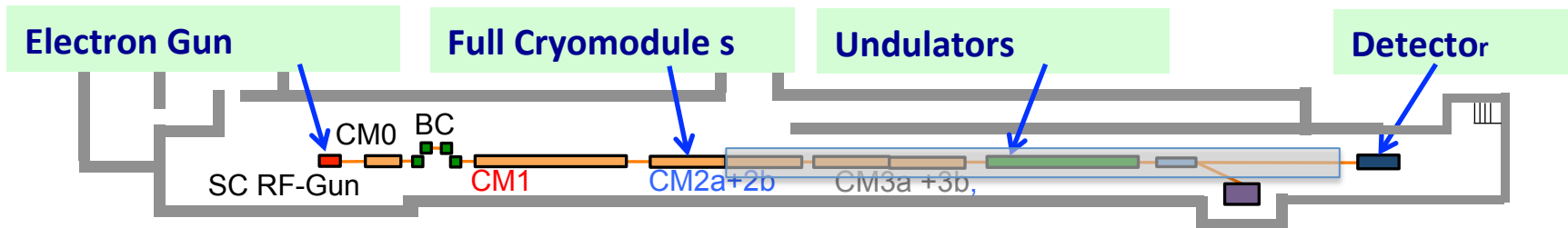
STF2; SCRF ACCELERATOR PLAN AT KEK

Objective

- High Gradient (31.5 MV/m)
 - = > Demonstration of full cryomodule
 - Pulse and CW operation (for effective)
- Training for next generation s

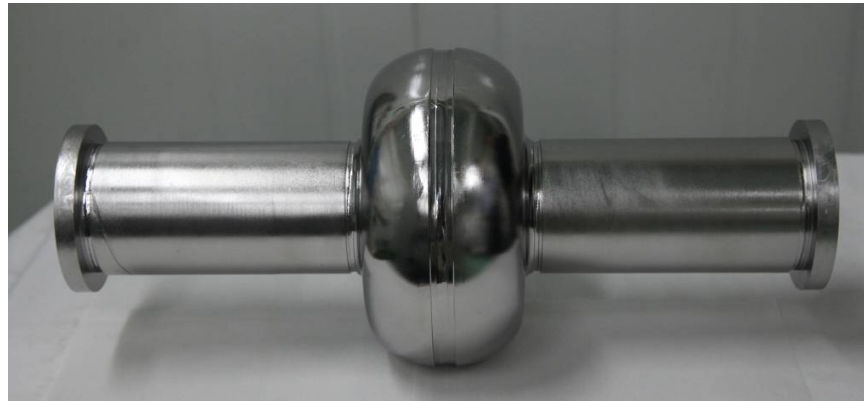
Plan:

- Multiple CM for system study
- In-house Cavity to be installed in cooperation with industry
- Wide range application including Photon Science





Large grain single cell 1.5 GHz cavity (Collaboration of OSTEC, PKU and Jlab)

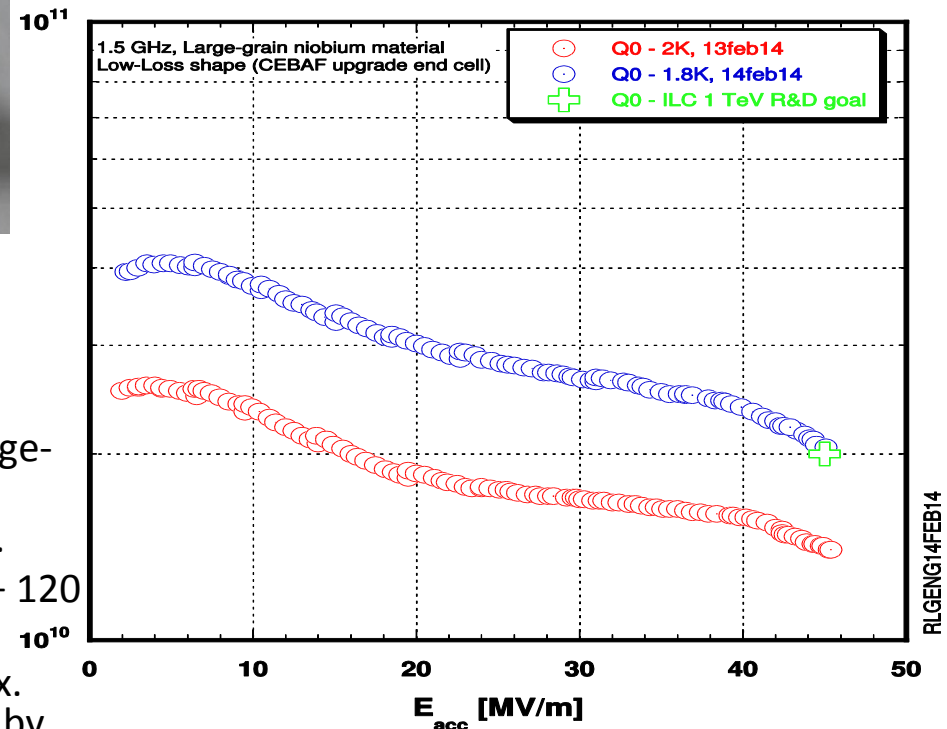


EBW finished at Ningxia OSTEC

Processing and test at JLab

- In collaboration with Jlab and OTIC, Ningxia large-grain Nb material, fabrication in OSTEC
- CEBAF upgrade cavity Low-loss shape, 1.5 GHz.
- BCP 60 μm + 800°C x 2hr + BCP 60 μm + HPR + 120°C x 48hr.
- Max. Eacc 34 MV/m with $Q_0=1.6E10$ at 2K, Max. Eacc 34 MV/m with $Q_0=2.5E10$ at 1.8K, limited by quench, no FE.
- Then, EP treatment and Eacc 45MV/m

1-Cell Niobium Cavity PJ1-2 RF Performance



45 MV/m



Outline

Introduction

Progress in SRF technologies

- Including High-light in SRF from AWLC-14,

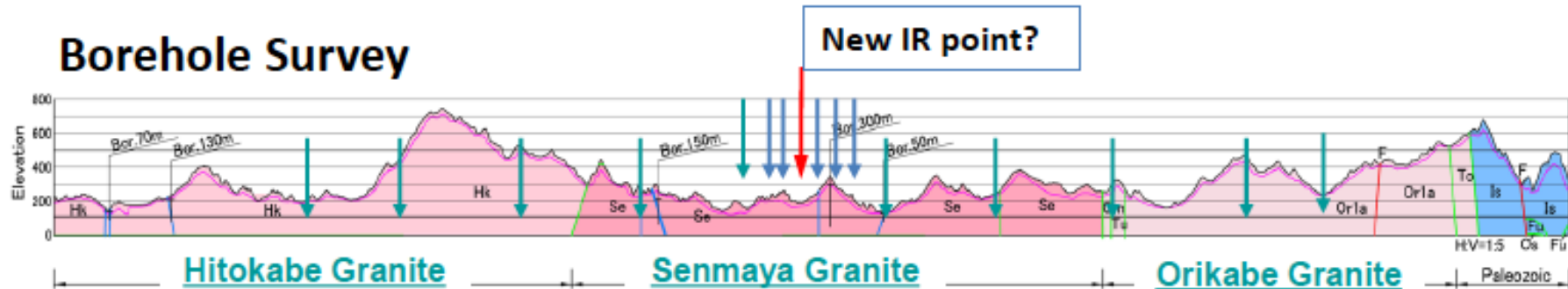
- **Progress in Site Specific Preparation in Japan**

Global Cooperation further anticipated

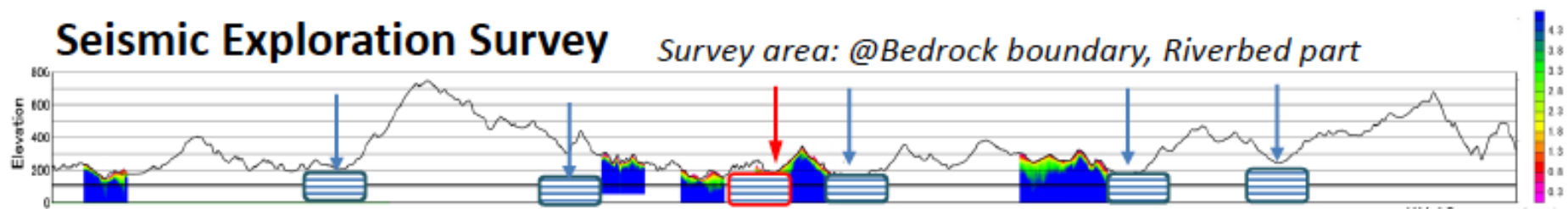
Geological Investigation

- Profiles of Geological Surveys along the project

Borehole Survey



Seismic Exploration Survey



Geological Survey at pre-construction stage

	Basic Planning	Schematic Design	Detailed Design
Borehole Survey	- 1 p DH area	- 5 p DH/DR area	- 10 p along the BL
Seismic Exploration	- 1 area /1,000m	- 5 area /5,000m	0 (Additional)



Outline

- Introduction
- Progress in SRF technologies
 - Including High-light in SRF from AWLC-14,
- Progress in Site Specific Preparation in Japan
- **Global Cooperation further anticipated**

Further Global Cooperation to be emphasized

Category	Work-base	Specific subject	Global Collaboration w/
Positron Source		Positron source	PosiPol Collaboration
Nano Beam	ATF	37 nm beam 2 nm stability	ATF collaboration
SCRF Cavity Integration	STF	Power Input Coupler Tuner He-Vessel	CERN-DESY-KEK CEA-Fermi/SLAC-KEK DESY-KEK (WS at CERN? Autumn. 2014)
CM integration	STF, ILC	Conduction-cooled SC Quadrupole	Fermilab-KEK
Cryogenics	ILC	Cryog. Underground He inventory High p. Gas Safety	CERN-Fermilab-KEK (WS at CERN, 18 June)
CFS	ILC	CFS design prep.	CERN-Fermilab-KEK
Radiation Safety	ILC	ML radiation shield	SLAC-DESY-CERN-KEK (Session during this week)



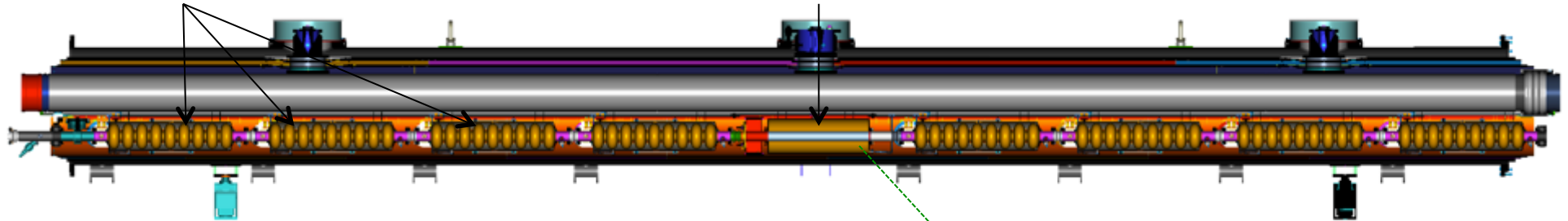
ILC CM Assembly

cavities (8)

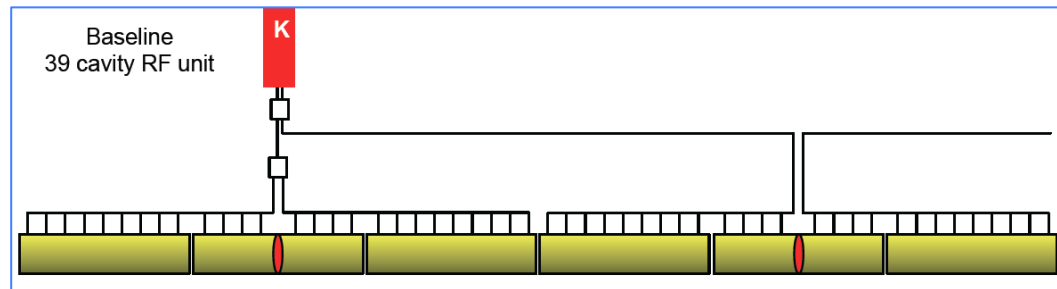
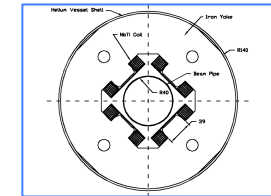
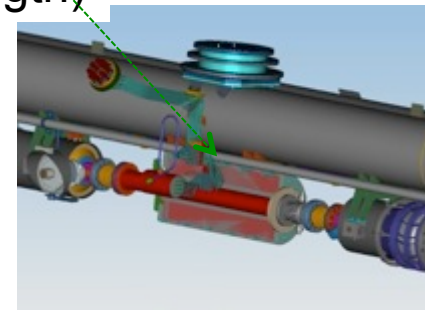
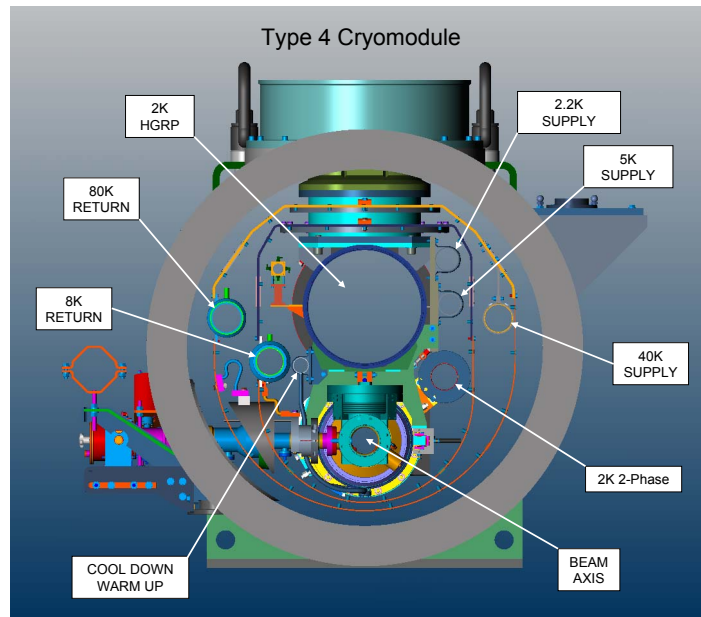
SC quad package

Type-B module

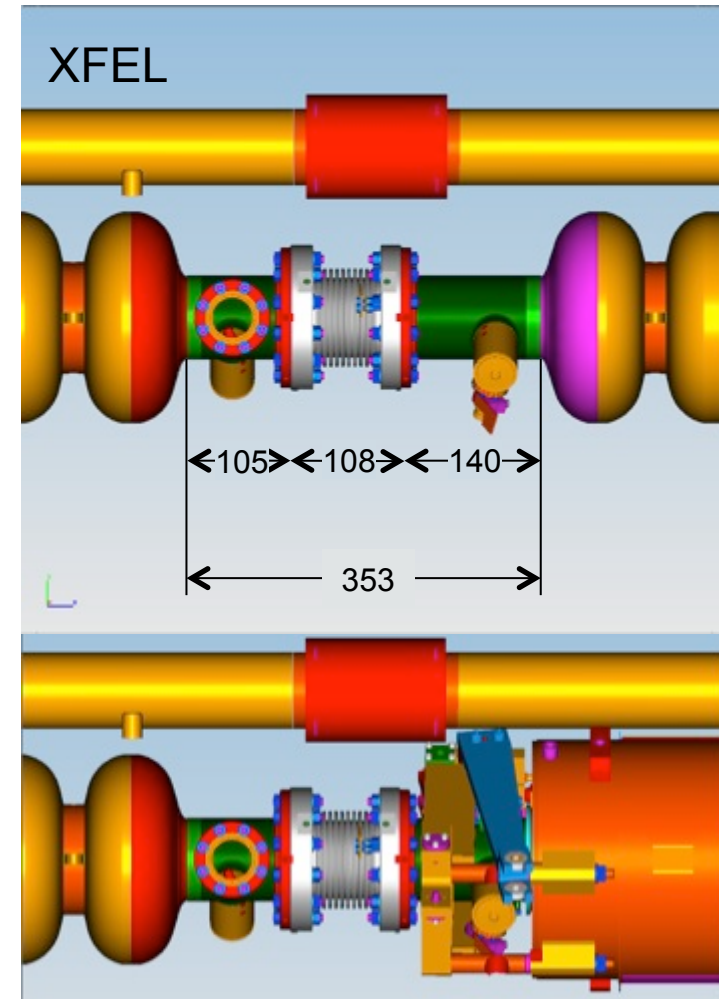
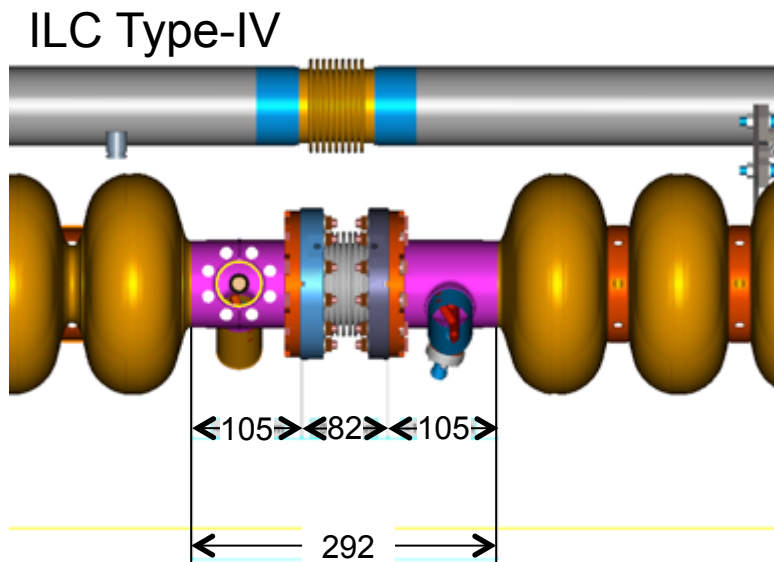
Type-A has 9 cavities and no quadrupole



12.652 m (slot length)



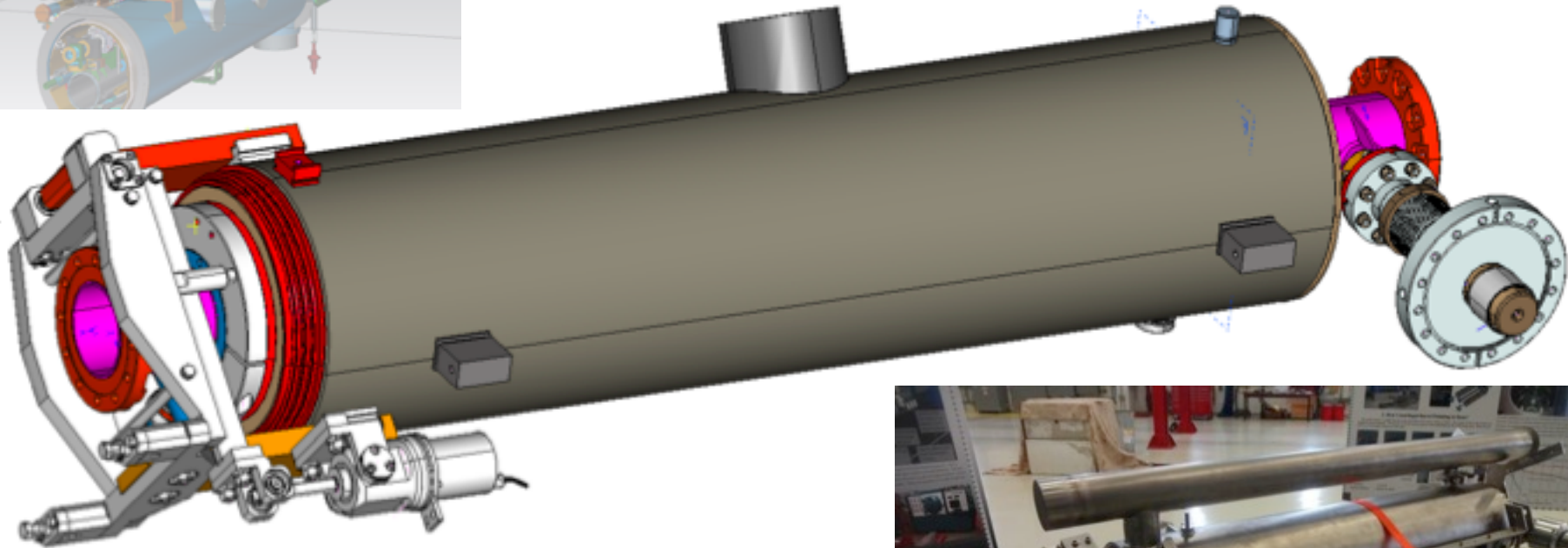
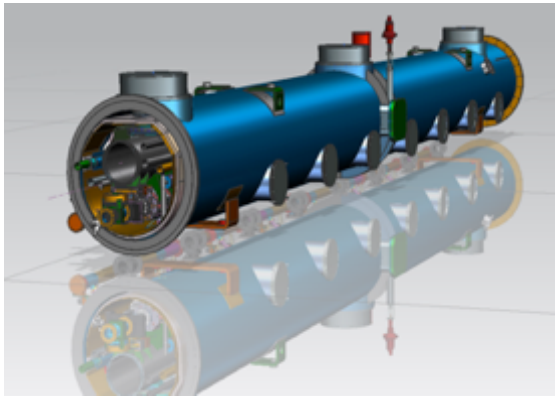
Inter-Cavity Spacing Issue



Reduction in inter-cavity spacing = 61 mm

Bellows:	= 108 → 82	= 26 mm
“Long” cavity end	= 140 → 105	= 35 mm

LCLS-II Cavity: a Tuner Design Option to be investigated



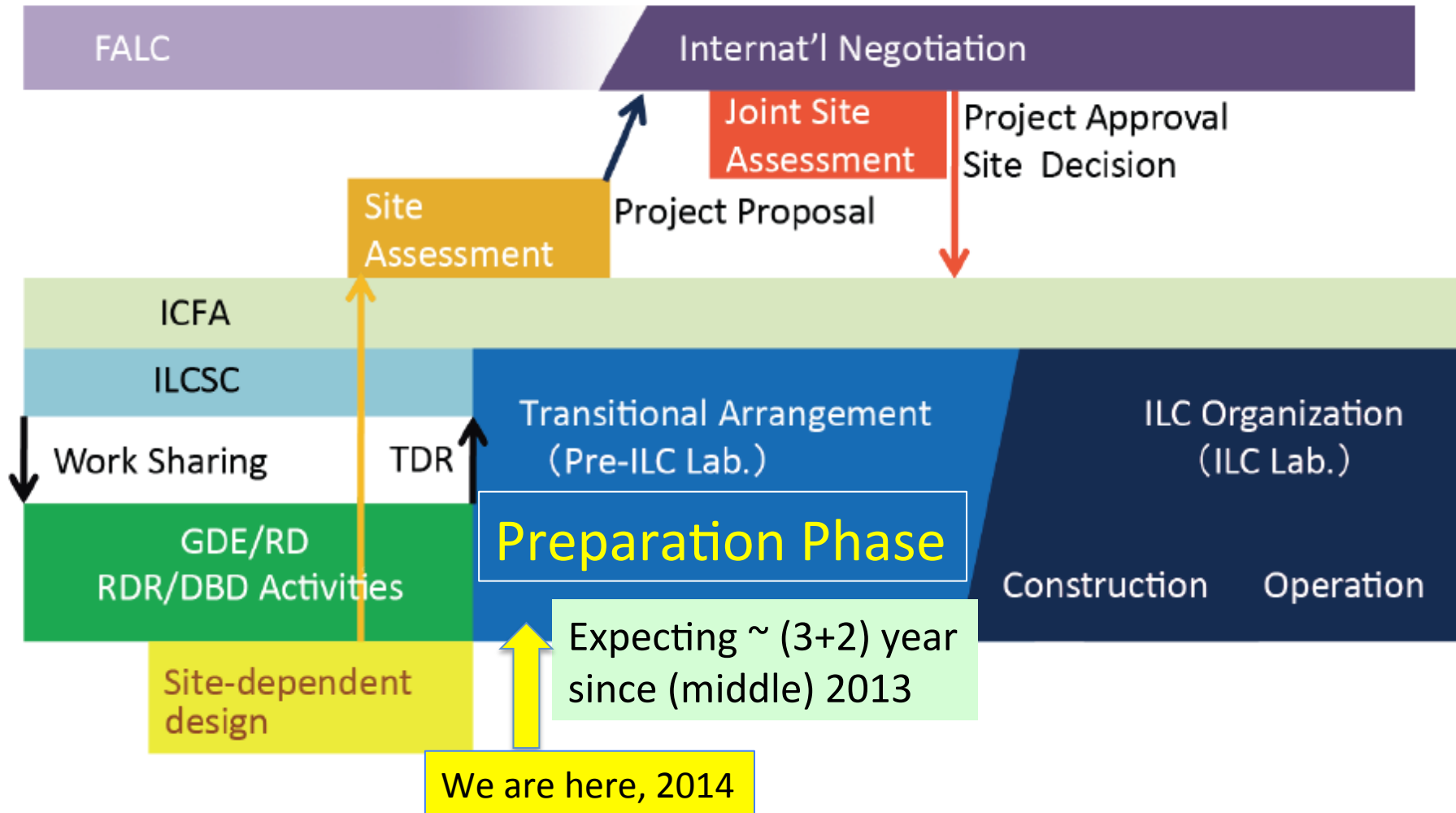
LCLS Tuner design covering the beam Pipe flanges, overcoming a constraint with a shorter beam pipe

T. Peterson, C. Grimm, et al.,



EXFEL, Tesla type tuner assembly
PHoto, at Fermilab

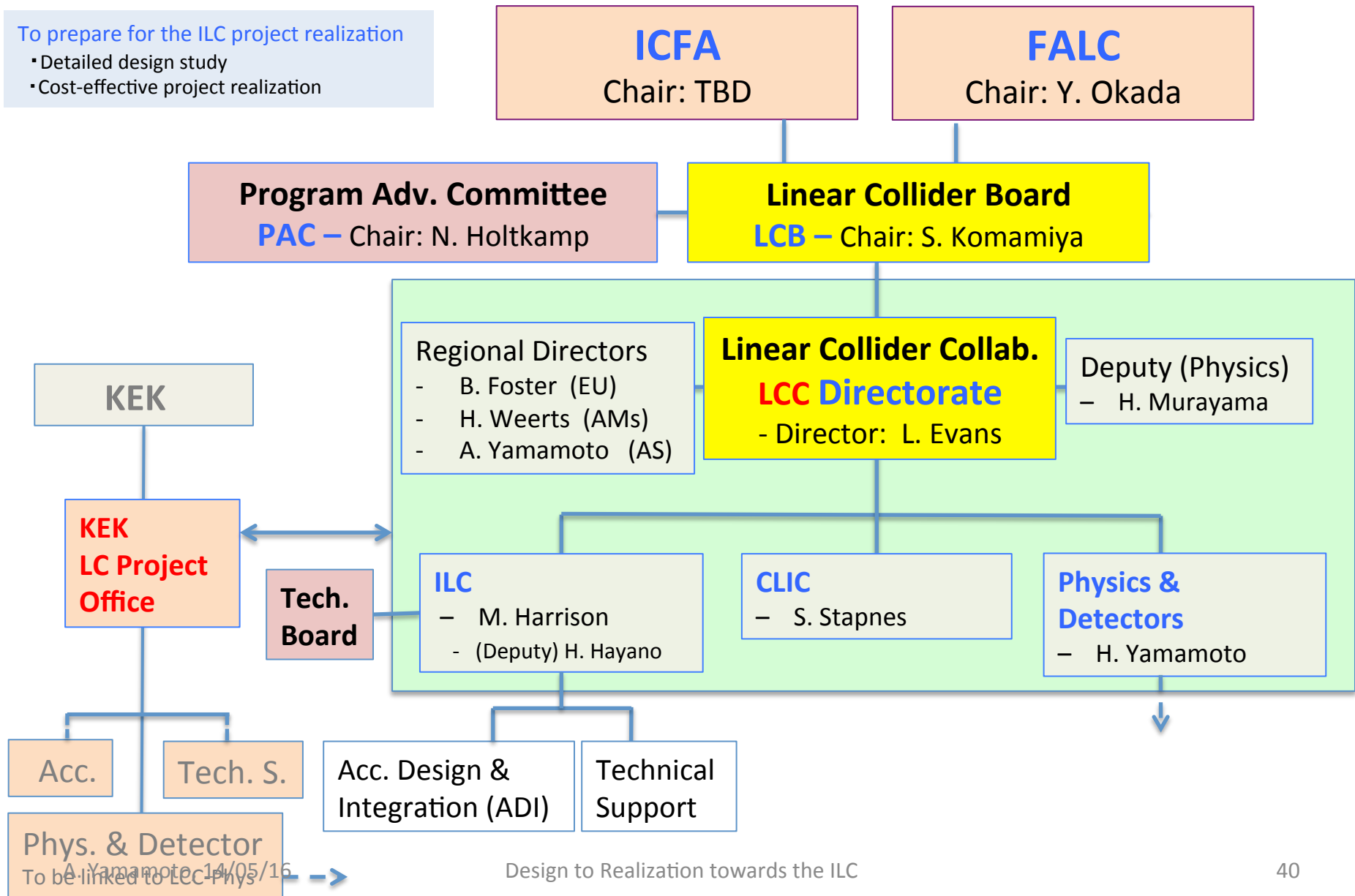
ILC Time Line: Progress and Prospect



ILC in Linear Collider Collaboration

To prepare for the ILC project realization

- Detailed design study
- Cost-effective project realization



LCC-ILC Accelerator Organization

LCC-ILC Director: M. Harrison, Deputies: N. Walker and H. Hayano

*KEK LC Project Office Head: A. Yamamoto

Sub-Group	<u>Global Leader</u> <u>Deputy/Contact p.</u>	<u>KEK-Leader*</u> <u>Deputy</u>	Sub-Group	<u>Global Leader</u> <u>Deputy/Contact P.</u>	<u>KEK-Leader*</u> <u>Deputy</u>
Acc. Design Integr.	<u>N. Walker (DESY)</u> K. Yokoya(KEK)	<u>K. Yokoya</u>	SRF	<u>H. Hayano (KEK)</u> C. Ginsburg (Fermi), E. Montesinos (CERN)	<u>H. Hayano</u> Y. Yamamoto
Sources (e-, e+)	<u>W. Gai (ANL)</u> M. Kuriki (Hiroshima U.)	<u>J. Urakawa</u> T. Omori	RF Power & Cntl	<u>S. Michizono (KEK)</u> TBD (AMs , EU)	<u>Michizono</u> T. Matsumoto
Damping Ring	<u>D. Rubin (Cornell)</u> N. Terunuma(KEK)	<u>N. Terunuma</u>	Cryogenics (incl. HP gas issues)	<u>H. Nakai: KEK</u> <u>T. Peterson (Fermi)</u> , <u>D. Delikaris (CERN)</u>	<u>H. Nakai</u> Cryog. Center
RTML	<u>S. Kuroda (KEK)</u> <u>A. Latina (CERN)</u>	<u>S. Kuroda</u>	CFS	<u>A. Enomoto (KEK)</u> <u>V. Kuchler (Fermi)</u> , <u>J. Osborne (CERN)</u> ,	<u>A. Enomoto</u> M. Miyahara
Main Linac (incl. B. Compr. & B. Dynamics)	<u>N. Solyak (Fermi)</u> K. Kubo (KEK)	<u>K. Kubo</u>	Radiation Safety	<u>T. Sanami (KEK)</u> TBD (AMs, EU)	<u>T. Sanami</u> T. Sanuki
BDS	<u>G. White (SLAC)</u> , <u>R. Tomas (Cern)</u> T. Okugi(KEK)	<u>T. Okugi</u>	Electrical Support (Power Supply etc.)	TBD	<u>TBD</u>
MDI	<u>K. Buesser (DESY)</u> T. Tauchi (KEK)	<u>T. Tauchi</u>	Mechanical S. (Vac. & others)	TBD	<u>TBD</u>
			Domestic Program, Hub Lab. Facilities	TBD	<u>H. Hayano</u> T. Saeki

A. Yamamoto, 14/05/16

Design to Realization towards the ILC

Major Task: Fix technical design parameters to be optimized, and reflect them to CFS design optimization, within a few years.

ILC Time Scale required, with activities at ATF/STF

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ILC TDP/TDR														
ATF-II		Beam test												
ATF-future			Extended program											
STF														
QB	Beam test													
STF2-CM1+CM2a		Beam test												
STF-Future				Extended program										
CFS														
Civil eng.														
Site-survey														

After getting Green Sign,
 (within a few year, after middle 2013)

- Preparation for contract: ~ 2 years
- Construction period: ~ 9 years
- Comissioning ~ 1 years

ILC to be realized by 2030

Commission.

ILC Contrucion	14		16		18									27 /	
	16		19		21									30	
Fabrication			Preparation for the project		Preparation for industrialization		Fabrication and tests, preparation for installation								
Inst/ commission.												Installation		42	
A. Yamamoto, 14/05/16															
Design to Realization towards the ILC															

Summary

- Japanese effort has been focused on CFS, based on the preferred candidate site unified with “Kitakami” site, and best cost effective design is being studied,
- Accelerator Technologies of “Nano-beam” handling and “Superconducting Beam Acceleration” are to be demonstrated at ATF and STF.
- The hub-laboratory function to be demonstrated in Japan, to keep good global balance and the project reliability
- The preparation of the ILC laboratory in management and finance is being formed, and it is anticipated to complete the preparation in 5 years (2013 – 2018).

Acknowledgements

- *On behalf of the KEK SRF team, we would like to thank “Peter” for his long term effort and leading us to contribute to SRF technology in particle physics.*

backup

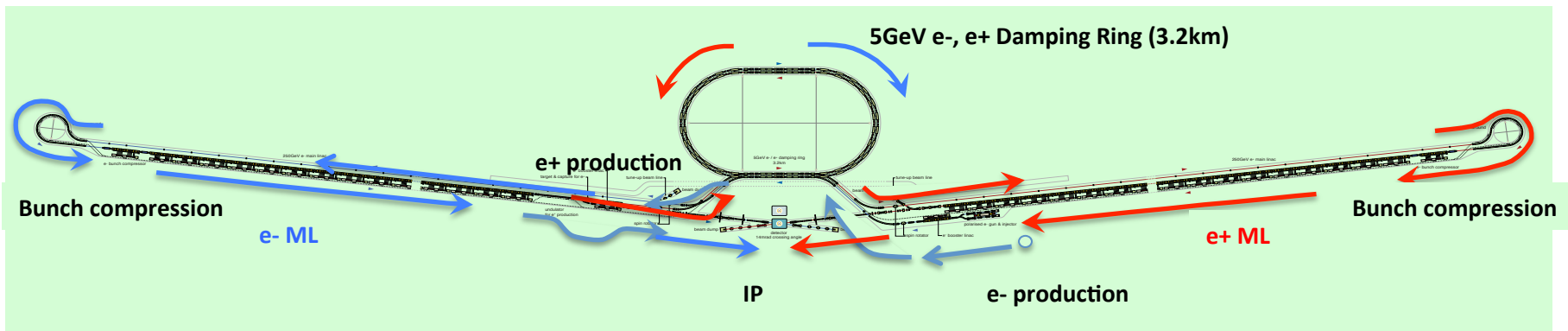
Requirements from Physics/Detectors

● Basic requirements :

- Luminosity : $\int L dt = 500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ in 4 years
- E_{cm} : 200 – 500 GeV and the ability to scan
- E stability and precision: $< 0.1\%$
- Electron polarization: $> 80\%$

● Extend-ability :

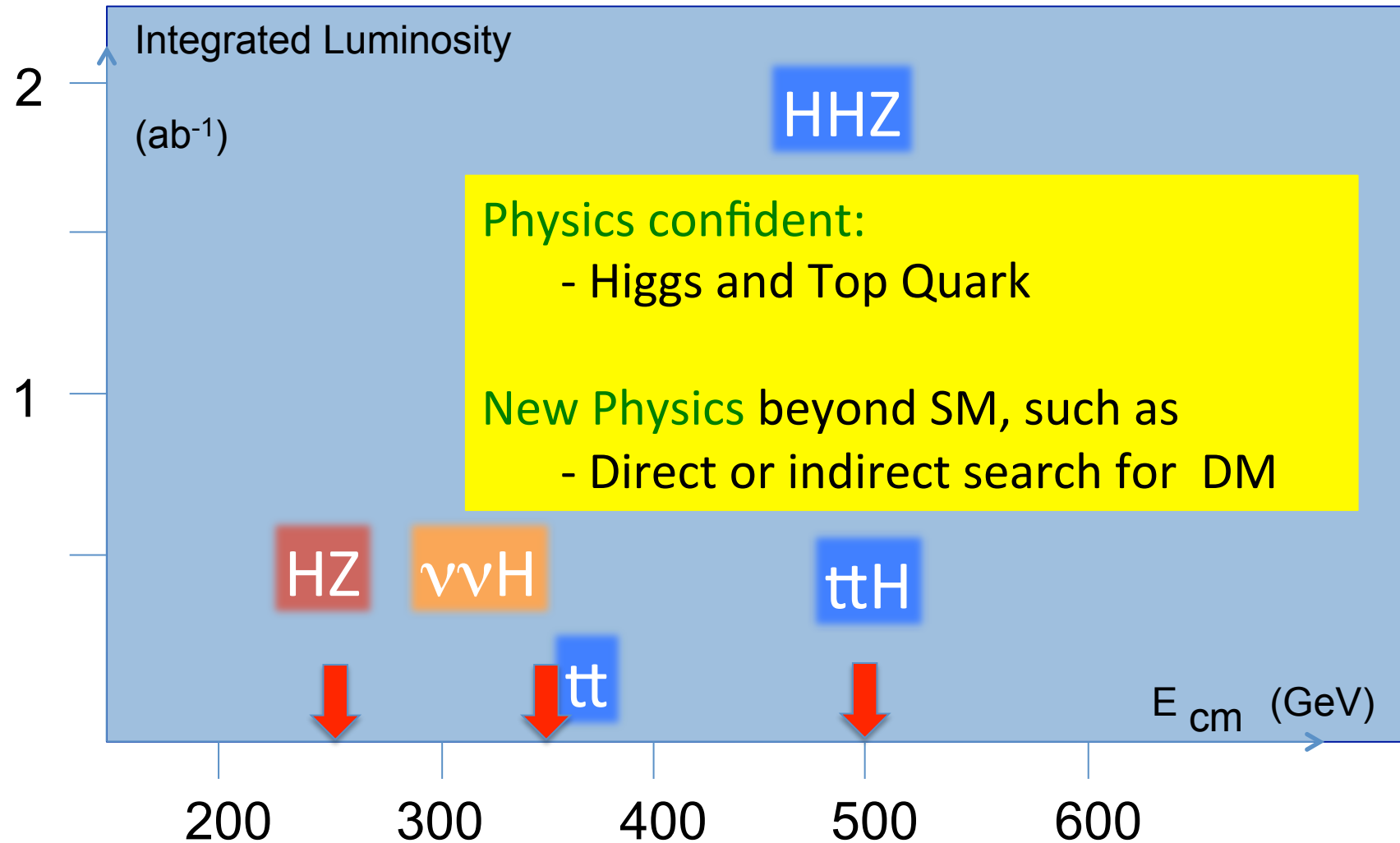
- Energy upgrade: 500 \rightarrow 1,000 GeV





Physics Prospects with ILC

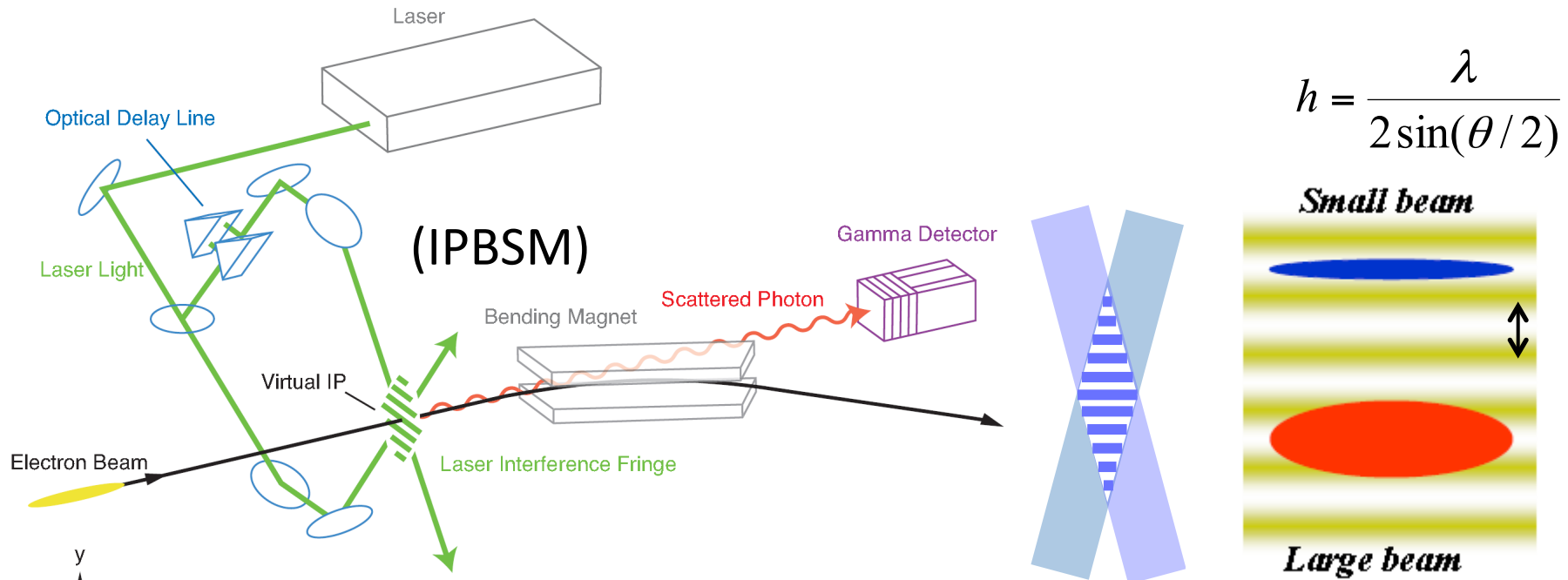
K. Kawagoe





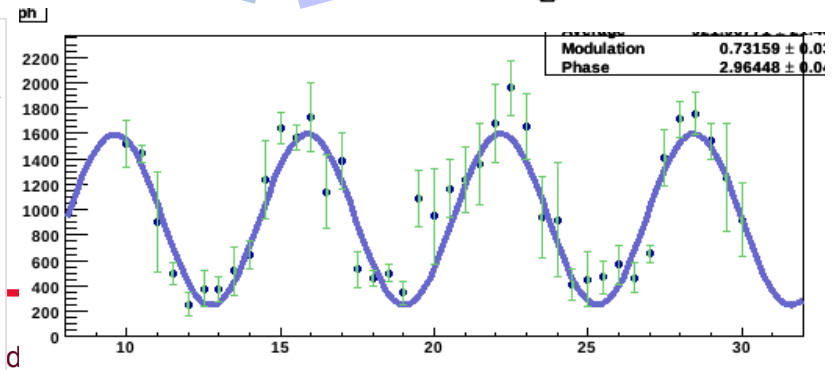
Measurement of Beam Size at ATF2 Focal Point

Interference of two laser beams; Shintake-monitor



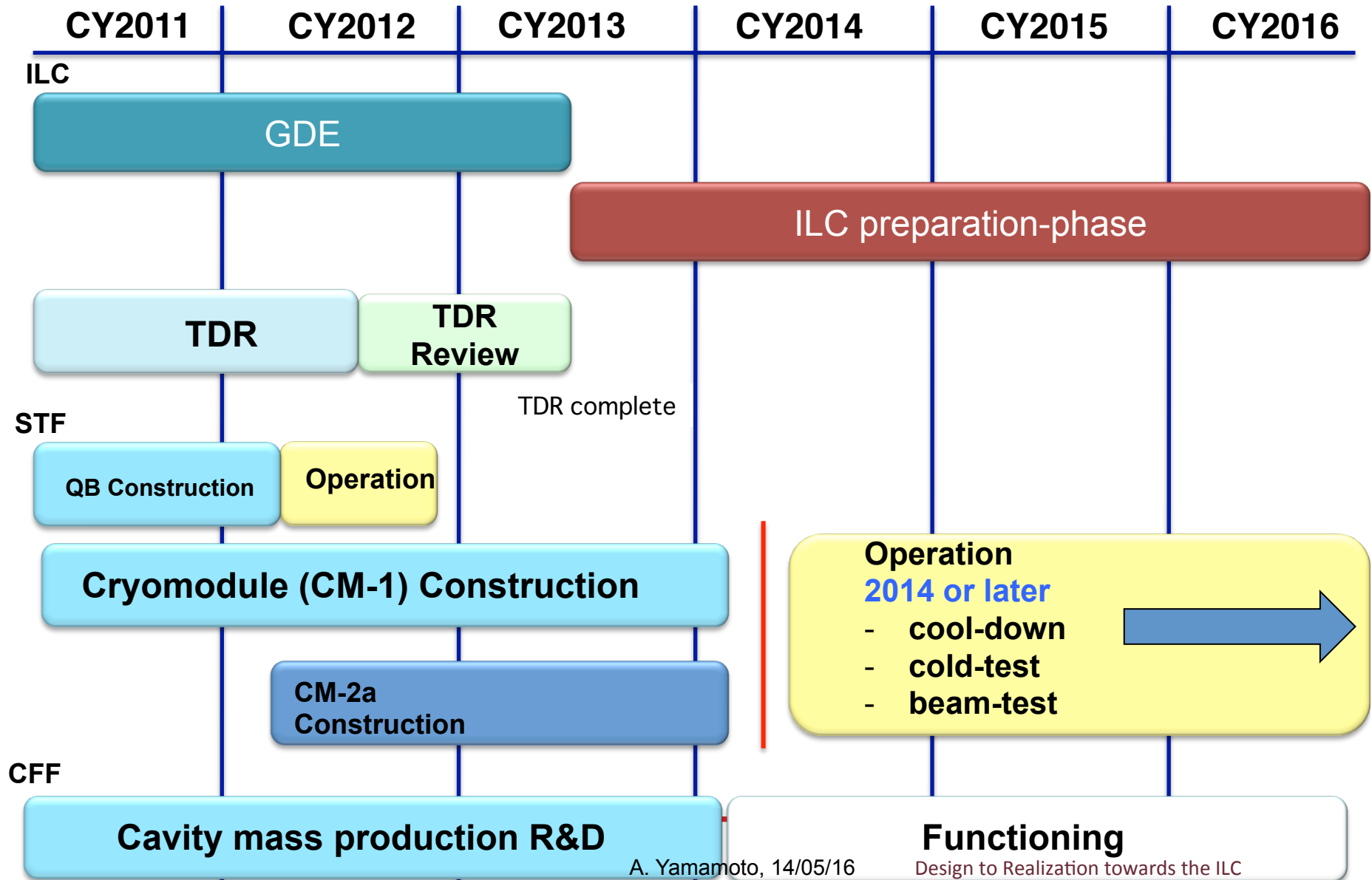
$$\text{Modulation} = \frac{\text{peak} - \text{bottom}}{\text{peak} + \text{bottom}}$$

$$= |\cos \theta| \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi^2 \sigma^2}{h^2}\right)$$



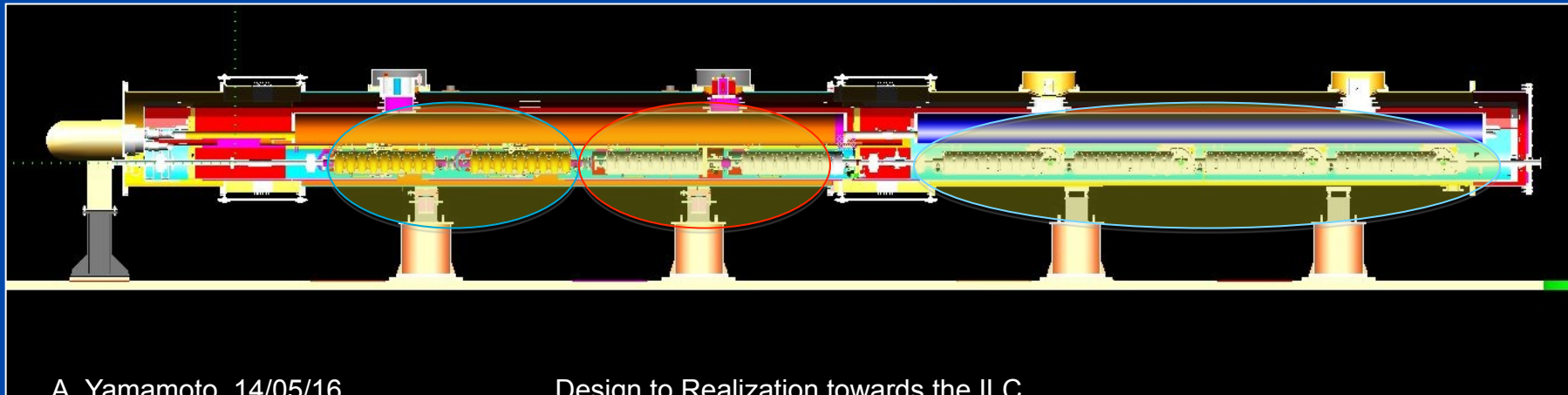


Plan of STF R&D beyond TDR



Cavity and Cryomodule Performance Test with Plug Compatibility, in Global Effort

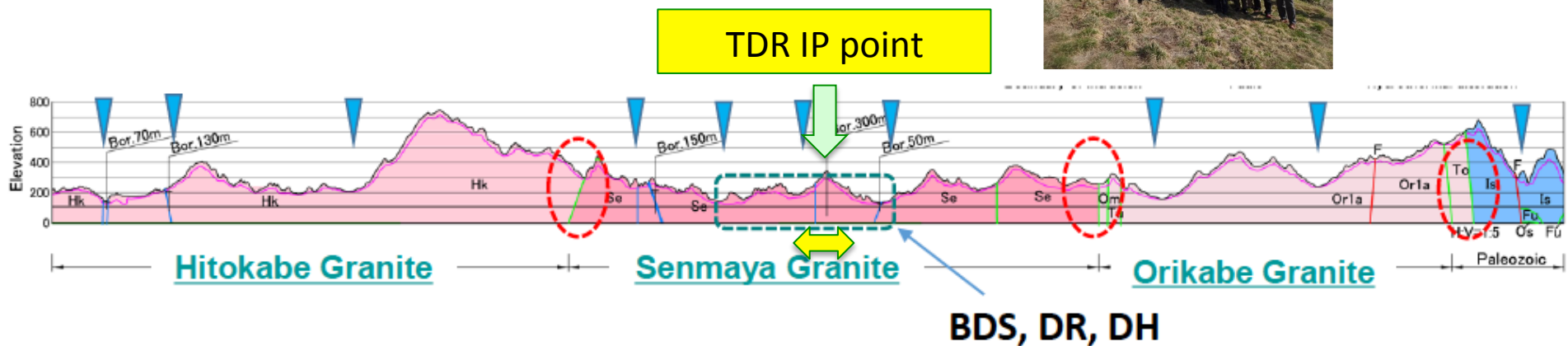
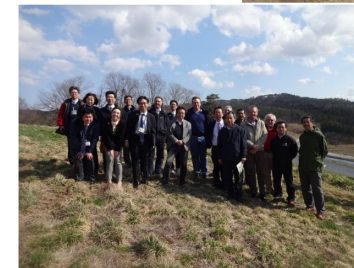
- Cavity integration and the String Test to be organized with:
 - 2 cavities from DESY and Fermilab
 - 4 cavities from KEK
 - Each half-cryomodule from INFN and KEK





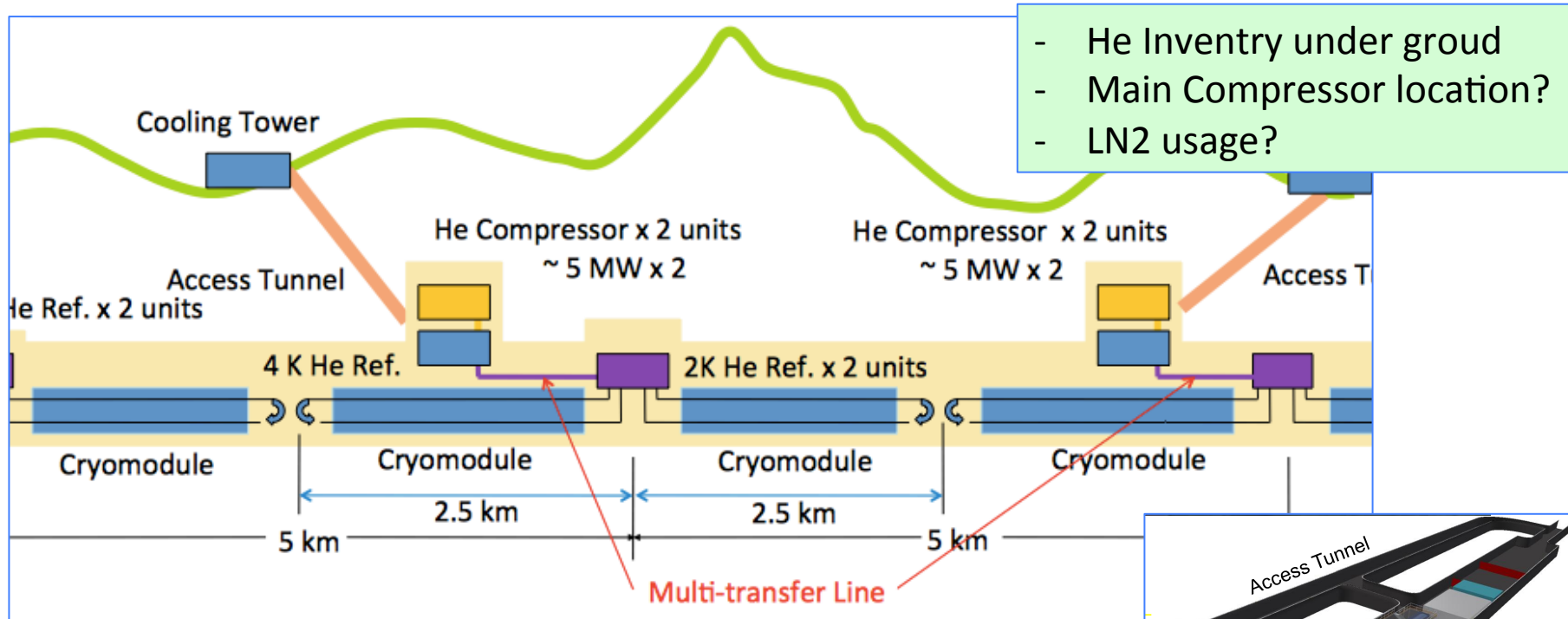
IP Access Design under Re-investigation

Baseline	Hybrid-A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 HT (11x11m 7%grad) • Detector assembling is inside of DH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 HT (8.0x7.5m 10%grad) • 2 VS (D18m, D10m) • Detectors assembling is on-ground.



ILC Cryogenics design to be updated

in cooperation with CERN – Fermilab -KEK



- SRF-CFS Joint session, 13 May (tomorrow)
- Cryogenics system also needs a (safety) review – start at CERN >> 18 June, 2014

