Working Groups for November 2012 TTC Meeting @ Jefferson Lab

	Conveners
ystems and components for high-intensity or CW beam operation	Y.He (Asia), R. Laxdal (America), S. Bousson (Europe)
Several projects of high intensity hadron linear SCRF accelerators arour involve many forms of SRF cryomodules based on a variety of low, me to withstand long pulse or CW beam operation. Working Group n°1 sho designs and the recent developments, based on experimental results on c fabrication, coupler and tuner limitations, cryomodule assembly and RF WG-1 should also be opened to neighboring topics like experience in low measurements and coupler test benches, or other CW applications.	ad the world are in operation, construction or design. They dium and high beta superconducting RF resonators designed uld organize a review and a discussion about the recent avity RF tests, problems and technical solutions for cavity performance. w-beta machine operation and upgrades, cold RF
	Conveners
and high Q0 cavity developments	Y. Yamamoto (Asia), G. Ciovati (America), D. Kostin (Europe)
The ability to establish high accelerating fields during long or CW pulse accelerator SRF technology. Improving the performance of SCRF cavitie which encompasses understanding the physics of SRF surfaces, the desi- preparation, the surface investigation devices and the instrumentation at continuing this investigation by reviewing and discussing the current tre should also be opened to neighboring topics in the area of cavity perform	s at affordable cooling power, is the root of the success of the es is a longstanding and continuous objective of the TTC gn of RF resonators, the techniques for cavity fabrication and test facilities, etc Working Group n°2 should aim at nds and experimental results obtained in the past year. WG-2 nance and RF instrumentation.
	Convonore
	E. Kako (Asia) , M. Liepe (America), P. McIntosh
of specialized cavity systems New applications of the SRF technology have led to the recent and innor require design, R&D and prototyping work in order demonstrate their pr transverse deflecting cavities (crab cavities). WG-3 should aim at review presenting the most recent design optimizations, R&D realizations and p neighboring topics presenting a similar character of innovation.	(Europe) vative development of specialized cavity systems which still comises, notably SCRF guns, SRF systems for ERLs and, ving the progress in this innovative field of research by prototyping results. WG-3 should also be opened to
-4	Conveners
effective SRF - in both construction and operation	H. Hayano (Asia), J. Preble (America), R. Garoby (Europe)
Containing or reducing the cost of SRF technology is a key to its applicate continuity of WG-3 at TTC 2011 in Beijing which discussed potential we Group n°4 should attempt to review and evaluate ways to moderate the of sources and cryogenics. This includes: a) the fabrication costs of SRF components, in small or large series	ation to large accelerators, and even to small facilities. In the ways to reduce cryogenic power and cryogenics cost, Working cost of the superconducting RF accelerators, including the RF
	 stems and components for high-intensity or CW beam operation Several projects of high intensity hadron linear SCRF accelerators arour involve many forms of SRF cryomodules based on a variety of low, me to withstand long pulse or CW beam operation. Working Group n°1 sho designs and the recent developments, based on experimental results on c fabrication, coupler and tuner limitations, cryomodule assembly and RF WG-1 should also be opened to neighboring topics like experience in lome assumements and coupler test benches, or other CW applications. and high Q0 cavity developments The ability to establish high accelerating fields during long or CW pulse accelerator SRF technology. Improving the performance of SCRF caviti which encompasses understanding the physics of SRF surfaces, the desi preparation, the surface investigation devices and the instrumentation at continuing this investigation by reviewing and discussing the current tre should also be opened to neighboring topics in the area of cavity perform require design, R&D and prototyping work in order demonstrate their put transverse deflecting cavities (crab cavities). WG-3 should aim at review presenting the most recent design optimizations, R&D realizations and preighboring topics presenting a similar character of innovation. 4 effective SRF - in both construction and operation Containing or reducing the cost of SRF technology is a key to its application ty of WG-3 at TTC 2011 in Beijing which discussed potential v Group n°4 should attempt to review and evaluate ways to moderate the of sources and cryogenics. This includes: a) the fabrication costs of SRF components, in small or large series