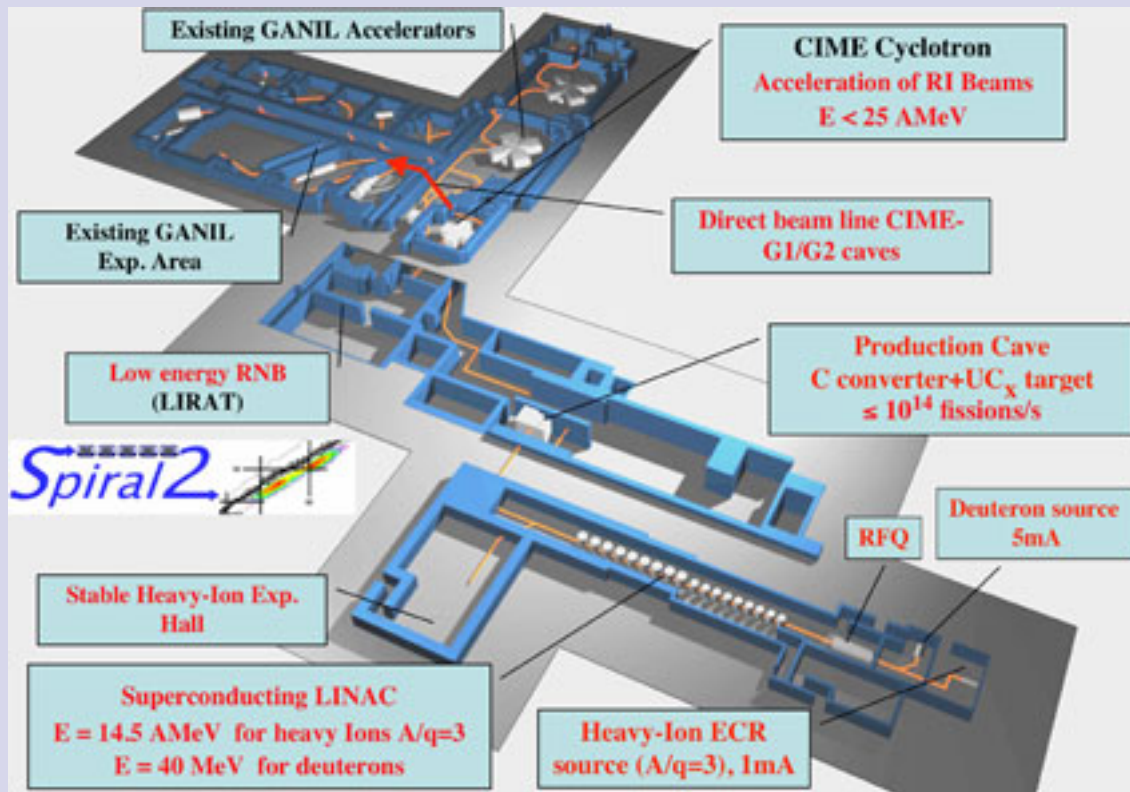


POWER COUPLERS FOR *Spiral2*



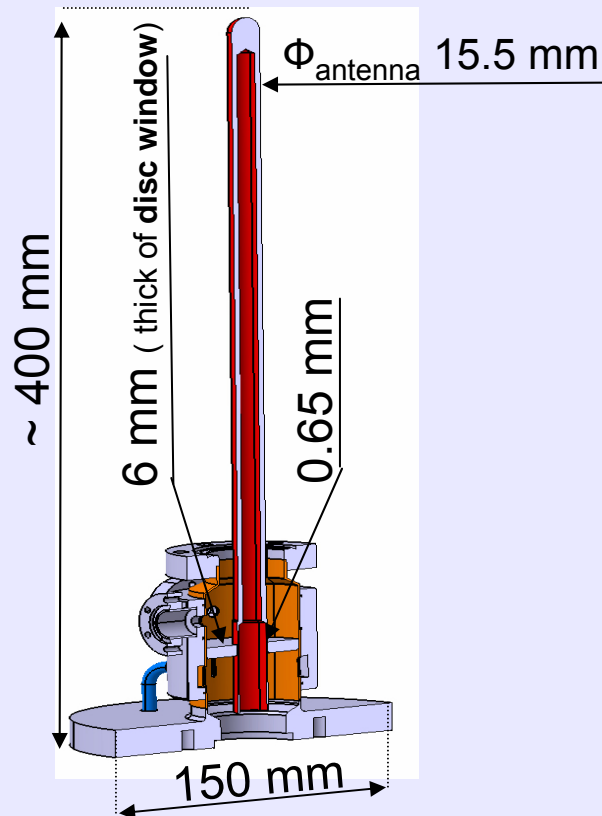
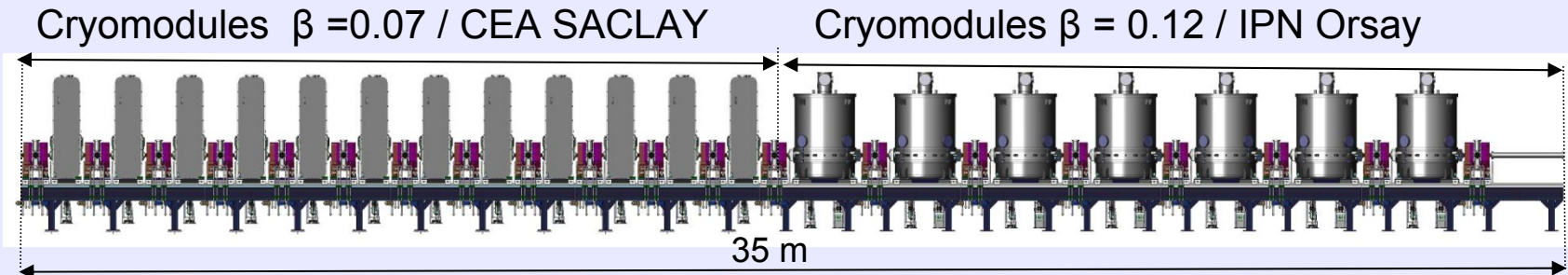
Spiral 1 & 2 at GANIL (France)

Yolanda GOMEZ MARTINEZ
 LPSC, UJF / CNRS-IN2P3 / INPG, Grenoble, France.

Outline

- Spiral 2 couplers layout & parameters
- Tests
 - Mechanical test
 - Radiofrequency (RF) tests
- Coupler processing
- Coupler status
- Summary

RF Spiral 2 couplers



Couplers / LPSC

Parameters	Values
Number	26 (12 + 7*2)
Frequency	88.05 MHz
Nominal power*	10 kW CW
Power during test	Up to 40 kW CW
S_{11}	< -25 dB
Thermal load at 4.2 K	< 1 watt
Accepted reflected power	100%
Q_{ext} at nominal current*	$1.3 \cdot 10^6 - 2.4 \cdot 10^5$
*Spiral 2 nominal accelerating gradient	6.5 MV/m
*Spiral 2 nominal current.	5 mA deuterons

Outline

- Spiral 2 couplers layout & parameters

- Tests

 - Mechanical test

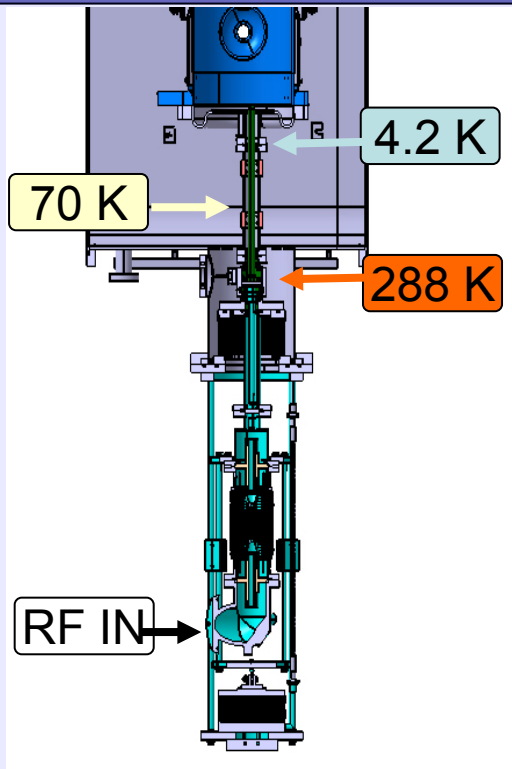
 - RF tests

- Coupler processing

- Coupler status

Coupler thermal test

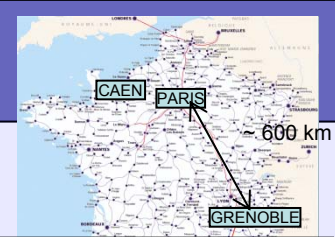
Temperatures in a cryomodule $\beta = 0.07$

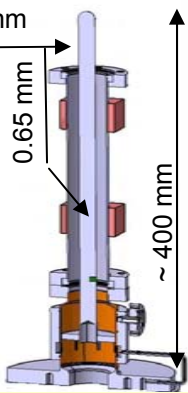

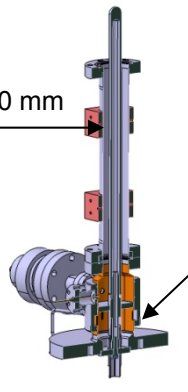

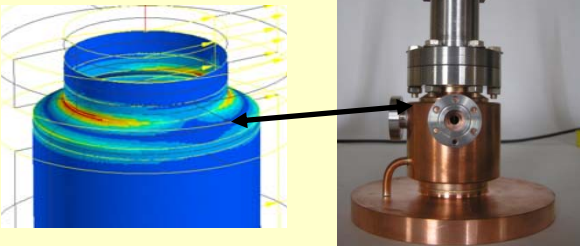
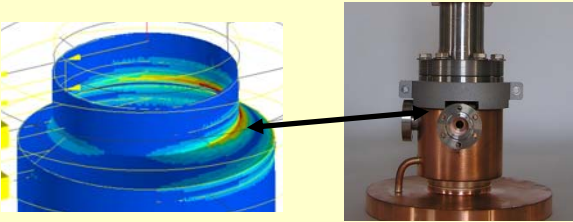


- To keep the window temperature ~ 288 K (15° C) with and without RF, and to avoid water condensation, a hot, dry, cleaned air system is implemented (otherwise $T_{\text{measured}} < -5^\circ$ C without RF and > 40 C with RF).
- To minimize the heat flux to the cavities:
 - Only a 70 K screen is used
 - The situation of the 70 K screen has been study
 - $20\mu\text{m} \pm 10\%$ copper plating RRR ~ 10

	With NO RF	with 20 kW CW
Heat flux to the cavity _{TH}	< 0.6 W	~ 1 W
Power dissipated by the coupler _{TH}	~ 0 W	< 17 W
Temperature antenna extremity _{TH}	295 K	348 K
Power radiated to the cavity _{TH}	~ 0 W	~ 0 W

Coupler mechanical test



Upgrades	Without	With
<p>Hollow antenna with an internal clamp</p> <p>[to be far from the 50 Hz frequency (EU electrical network frequency) and to avoid plastic deformation of the antenna]</p>	<p>$f_1 = f_2 = 59 \text{ Hz}$</p> <p>$\Phi_{\text{antenna}}: 15.5 \text{ mm}$</p>   <p>First mode</p>	<p>$f_1 = f_2 = 73.5 \text{ Hz}$</p> <p>Acceleration max 10 g</p> <p>$\Phi_{\text{hole}}: 10 \text{ mm}$</p>   <p>internal support</p>
<p>support to the CF40 flange.</p> <p>[to avoid the deformation of the flange]</p>	<p>Acceleration_{max}: 4g to get 70 MPa</p> 	<p>Acceleration_{max}: 8g to get 70 MPa</p> 

Elastic limit of annealed Cu OFE = 70 MPa

Maximum acceleration measured till now : **6 g**

Outline

- Spiral 2 couplers layout & parameters

- Tests

 - Mechanical test

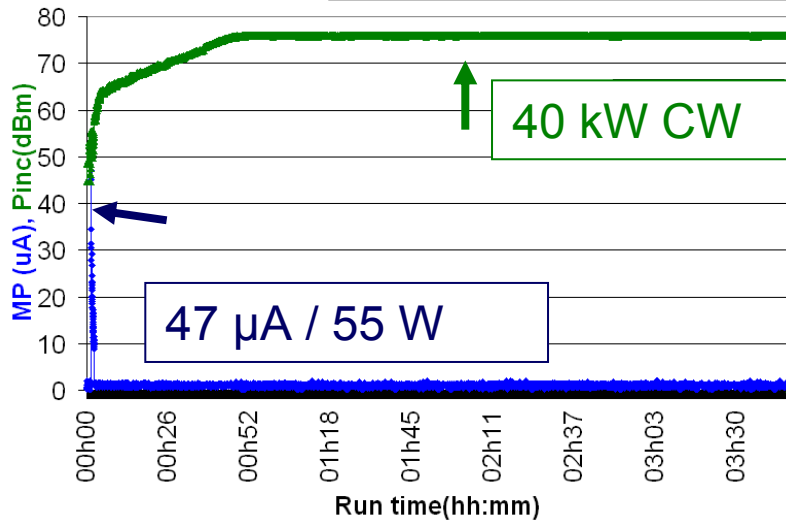
 - **RF tests**

- Coupler processing

- Coupler status

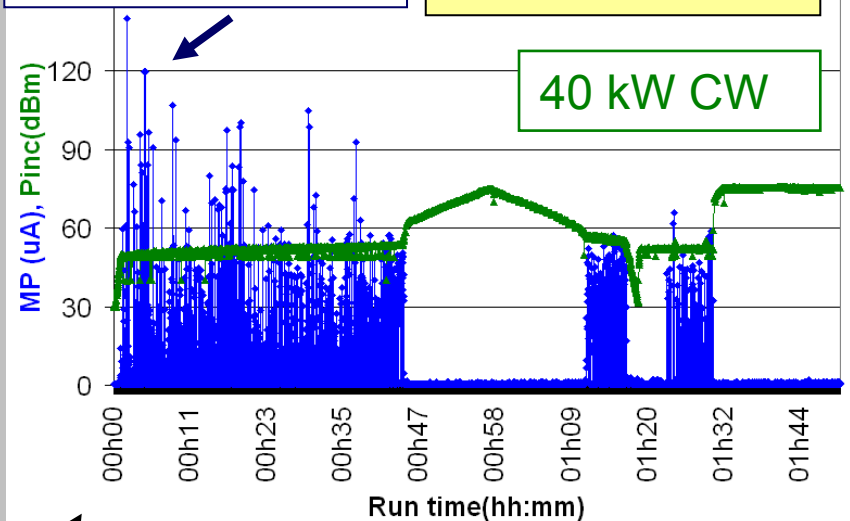
RF power test. Power / Multipactor

Uncoated window



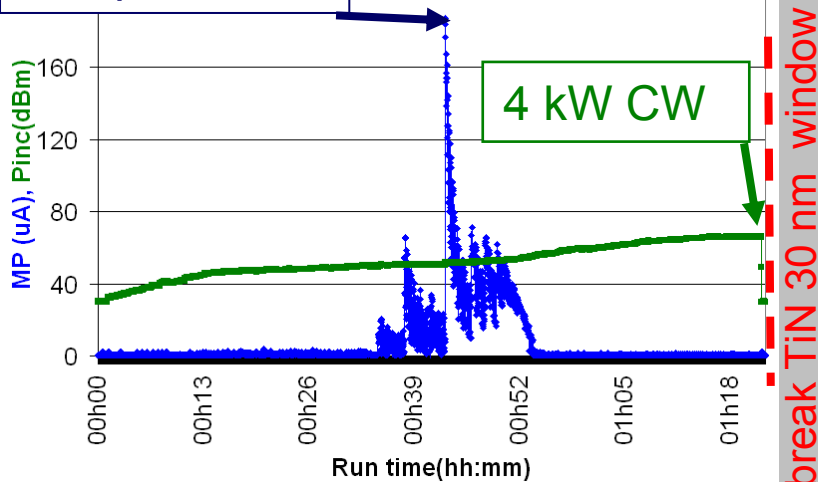
140 μA / 88 W

1nm TiN coated



197 μA /150 W

30nm TiN coated



Multipactor and power of an uncoated , a 1 nm TiN and 30 nm TiN coated window.

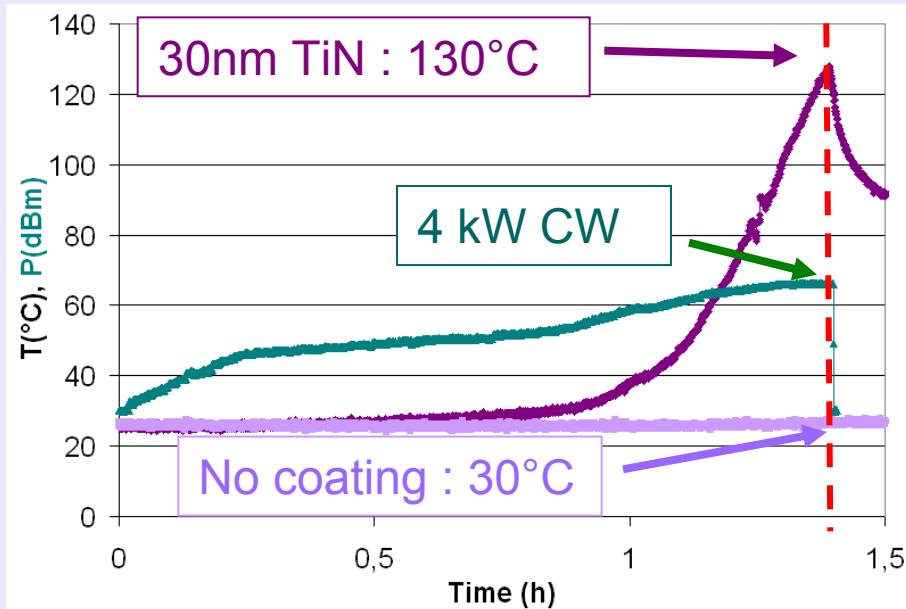
40 kW CW was reached except for the 30 nm TiN coated window

Almost no multipactor was observed

RF power test . TiN coating

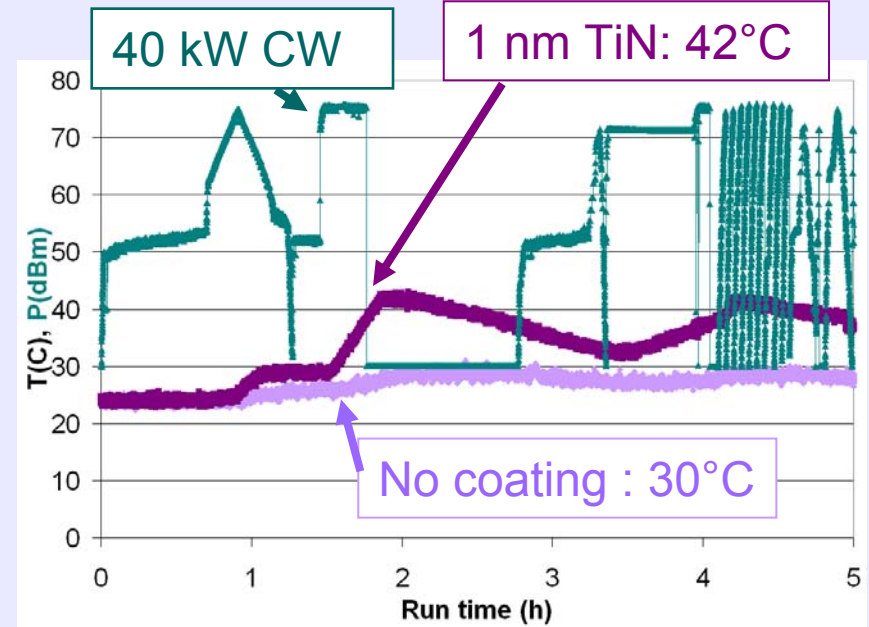
30nm TiN coated window

BREAK TiN 30 nm window



Temperature and power of an uncoated and a 30 nm TiN coated window

1nm TiN coated window

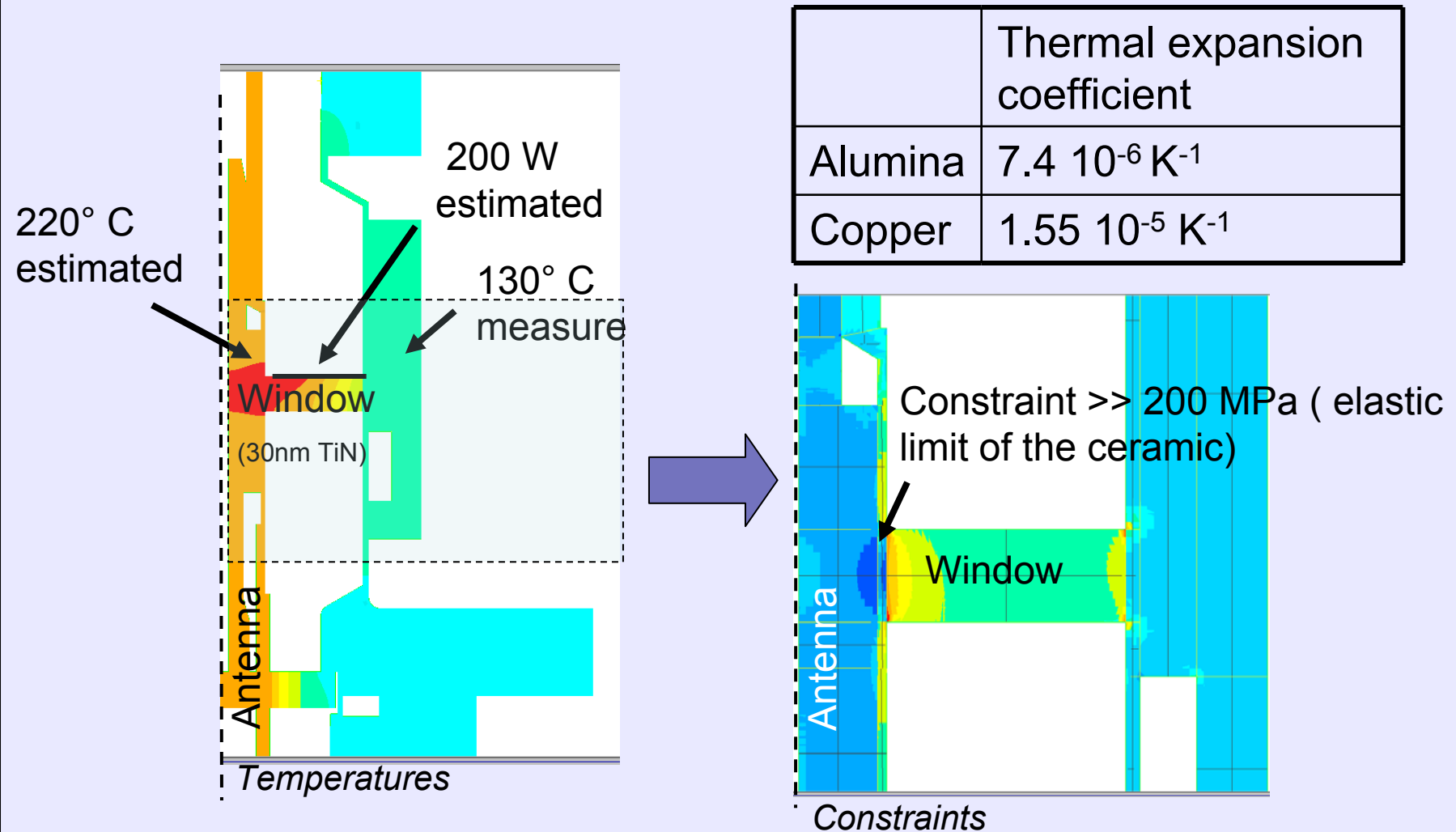


Temperature and power of an uncoated and a 1 nm TiN coated window

Temperature safety threshold: 40° C.

- A temperature increase produced by the coating has been observed

RF power test . TiN coating

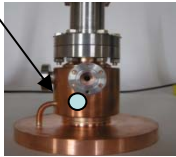


■ This very high constraint led to window's break

RF power test

Problem during production

Coating	Uncoated	TiN sputtering before brazing			
Coating thickness	0	1±0.2nm	10± 2nm	30 ± 5nm	
Nb couplers tested	20	1	0	2	
Resistivity $_{25^{\circ}\text{C th}}$ ($\Omega\text{ cm}$)	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 > 10^{12}$	$\text{TiN} \sim 25 \cdot 10^{-6}$; $\text{TiO}_2 \sim 10^{12}$ [RBS: Ti (%): 40; N (%): 42; O (%) : 18] (IPN Lyon. Ch. Peaucelle)			
S_{11} (dB)	~ -41.2	-40.4	--	-25.4	-28
$P_{\text{max tested}}$ (kW)	40	40	--	7 kW CW	4 kW CW
Outside windows temperature / P(kW).	30° C	← → 42 °C	--	Not measured	130 ° C à 4 kW CW TW
Multipactor (μA) _{max}	~ 50 μA	~ 140 μA	--	~ 35 μA	~ 190 μA



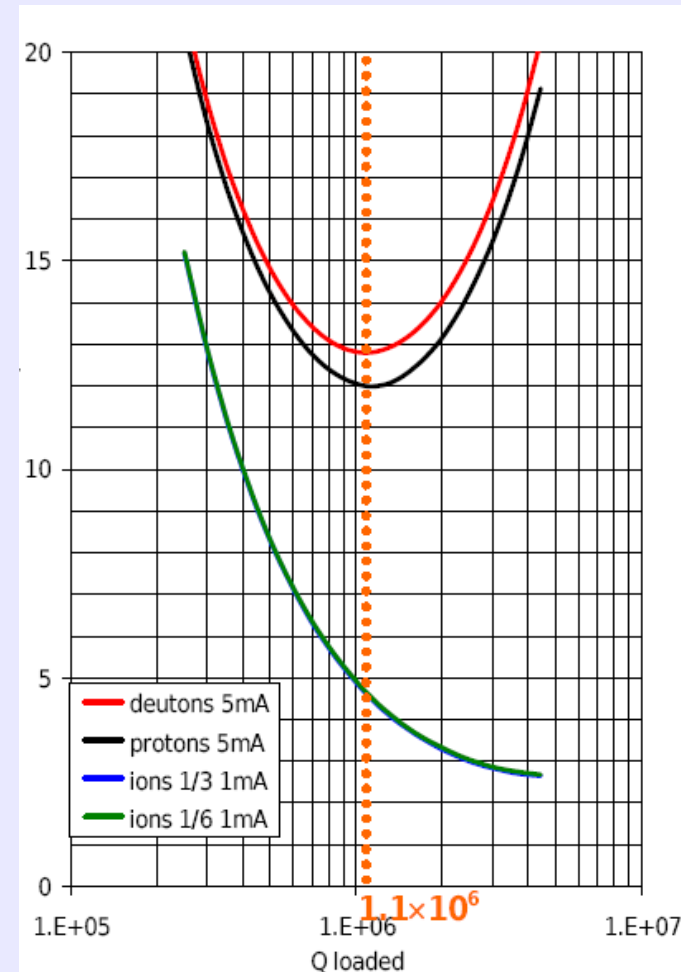
Window broken

- Almost no multipactor was observed
- Coating window led to temperature increase
- So it was decided not to coat the window

RF power test. Coupling

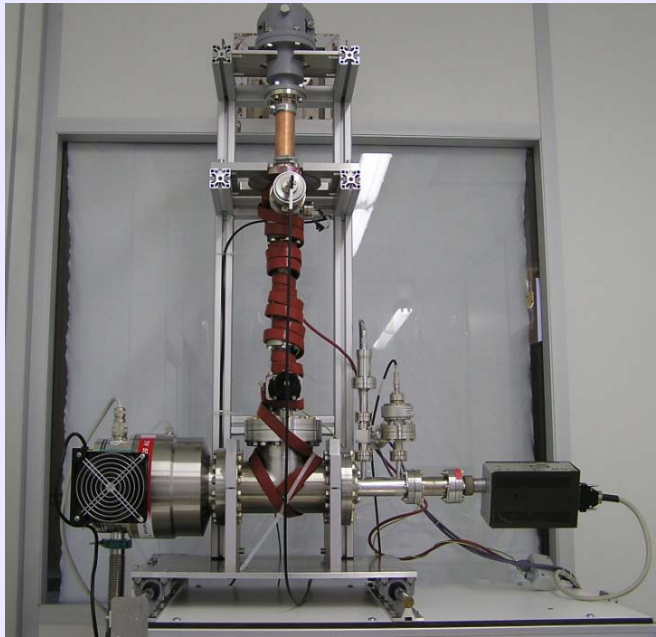
- Electrical coupling
- All the cavities $\beta = 0.07$ have the same coupling and all the cavities $\beta = 0.12$ have the same coupling.
 - Same coupler for all the accelerator.
 - The coupler is on a fixed position
- The choice of the coupling is defined by the optimization of the RF power required, its cost and safety margin. (Calculated by IPN Orsay)

CMs	QEXT Theoretical	Q ext measured	Antenna 's penetration (mm)
$\beta = 0.07$	$5.5 \cdot 10^5$	$5.3 \cdot 10^5$	10.6 mm
$\beta = 0.12$	$1.1 \cdot 10^6$	10^6	16.6 mm

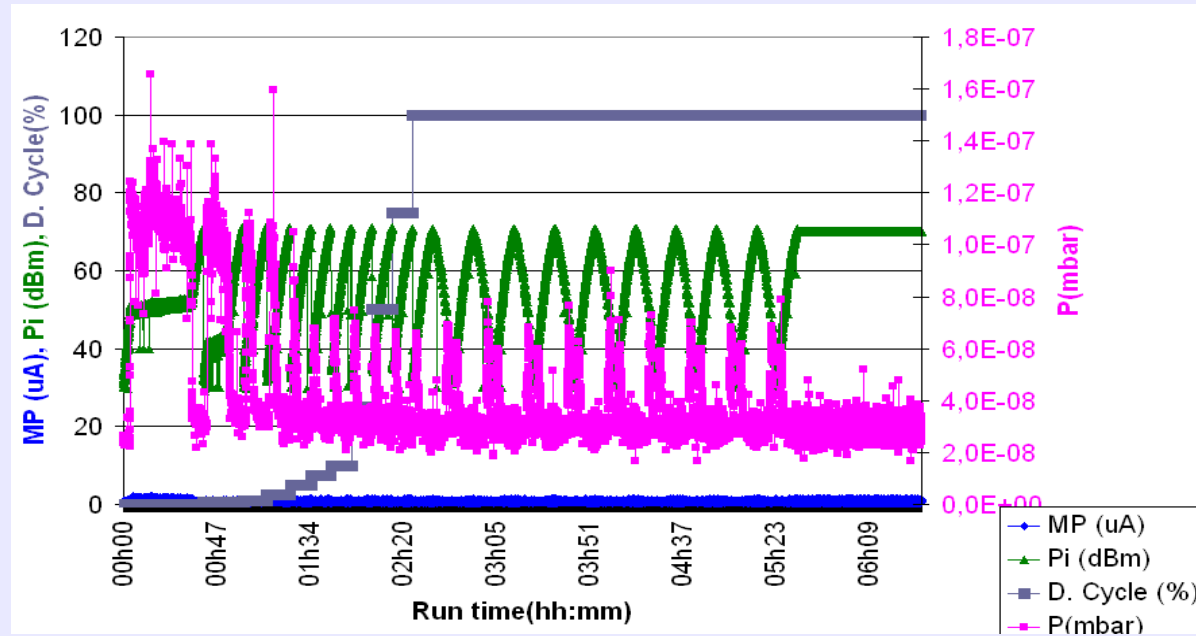


Nominal RF power for β 0.12

Coupler processing at LPSC



Coupler commissioning at LPSC

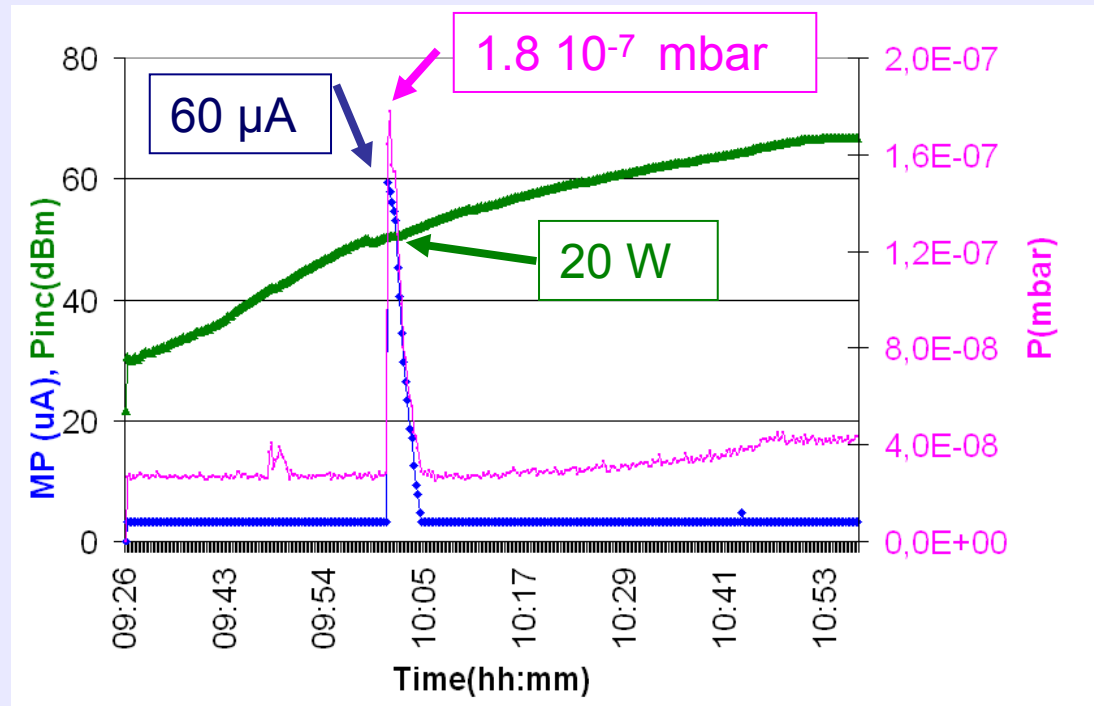


Processing at LPSC till 12 kW CW standing wave

Coupler preparation at LPSC Grenoble:

- Ultrasonic bath during 15 min @ 50°C with Ticopur
- Baking during 60 h @ 200°C and 10^{-2} mbar
- Oven is vented with flow-controlled (< 1l/min) N₂ filtered alphasgaz 2
- Baking in situ during 30 h @ 90 °C and around 10^{-8} mbar

Coupler processing at cryomodule $\beta = 0.07$ / CEA SACLAY

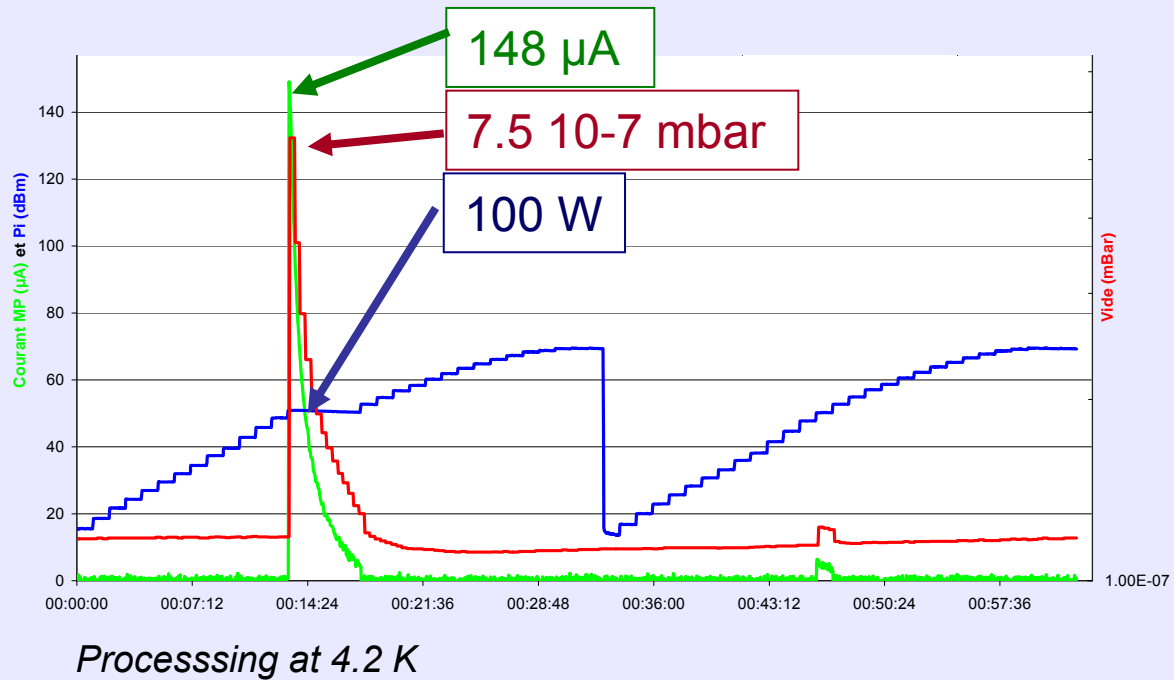


Coupler integration at the low energy- cavity.

Processing at 4.2 K

- Power coupler conditioned up to 10 kW CW at 300K and 4K
- Multipacting barriers (< 200 μ A) at very low power (< 200 W)
- The nominal accelerating field (6.5 MV/ m) has been reached

Coupler processing at cryomodule $\beta = 0.12$ / IPN ORSAY



- Power couplers conditioned up to 10 kW CW at 300K and 4K
- Multipacting barriers ($< 200 \mu\text{A}$) at very low power ($\leq 200\text{W}$)
- The nominal accelerating field has been reached

Coupler status



- All couplers have been manufactured.
- 17 couplers have been processed.

Summary

- A new design of clamps and supports bear 8g accelerations (more than 6g measured during transport).
- A hot, dry, cleaned air system is implemented to keep the window above 15°C
- The coupler's window is not coated. Almost no multipactor was observed (\ll mA). The window coating led to temperature increase
- The coupler has been successfully tested up to 40 kW in travelling wave
- The manufacturing is finished and the coupler processing is under way
- Power coupler conditioned successfully up to 10 kW CW at 300K and 4.2K in the cryomodules
- The nominal gradient (6.5 MV/m) has been reached in the cryomodules

THANK YOU

■ From LPSC

- Maud BAYLAC
- Jean-Marie DE CONTO
- Thierry CABANEL
- Julien GIRAUD
- Roger MICOUD
- Myriam MIGLIORE
- Jerome MORFIN
- Francis VEZZU

■ From CEA Saclay

- Pierre BOSLAND

■ From IPN Orsay

- Guillaume OLRV
- Philippe SZOTT

■ From GANIL

- Pierre-Emmanuel BERNAUDIN
- Marco DI GIACOMO
- Robin FERDINAND