

Experiences in Cavity Fabrication

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CBMM Brasil
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Content

- **Overview of ACCEL activities**
- **General cavity production capabilities**
- **Large grain cavity production**

Forming of half cells

Production of large grain single cell 1.3 GHz cavities

Production of three large grain TESLA cavities (9-cells)

Production of large grain two cell cavity

- **Single crystal cavity production**

Production of CBMM single crystal cavity

Production of HERAEUS single crystal cavity

Advanced Technology Equipment and Turn-Key System Supplier for Research, Industry and Medical worldwide



Business Units

RF Components and Systems
Linear Accelerators
Specialized Manufacturing Projects

Superconducting Magnet Systems
Circular Accelerators
Proton/Ion-therapy

Synchrotron-Beamlines
X-Ray Systems
Special UHV Equipment

ACCEL site at the Technology-Park in Bergisch Gladbach near Cologne (close to Interstate A4)

1980 - 1993

Siemens AG/Interatom GmbH in
Bergisch Gladbach near Cologne

„Accelerator and Magnet Technology“

1993/94

Foundation of ACCEL Instruments GmbH,
Management Buyout Contract with Siemens AG

Production Facilities, Rights, Documentation
Regulation Transfer, Guarantees, etc.
Transfer of about 30 existing Key People

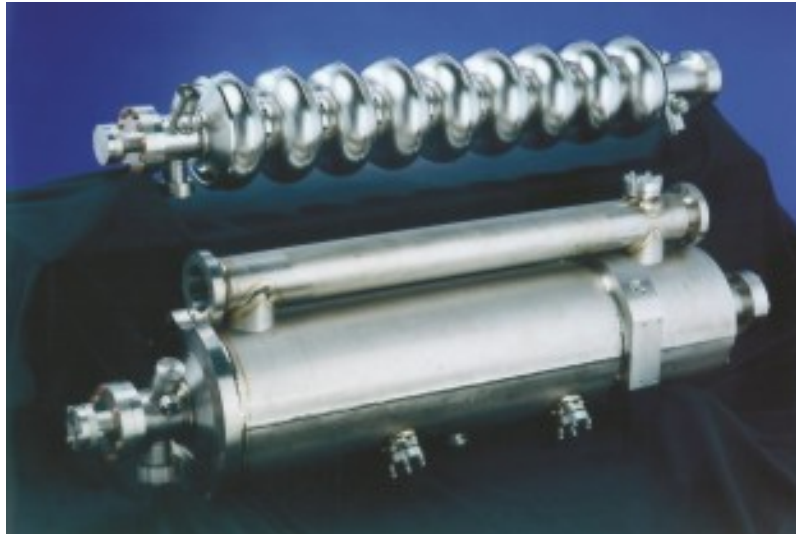
End of 2006

Staff of 250 People
Physicists, Engineers, Manufacturing Specialists,
Commercial, Controlling, Administration

Important supplier of SRF cavities, worldwide

SRF Cavity series production

TESLA cavities (>60) + 30 in production



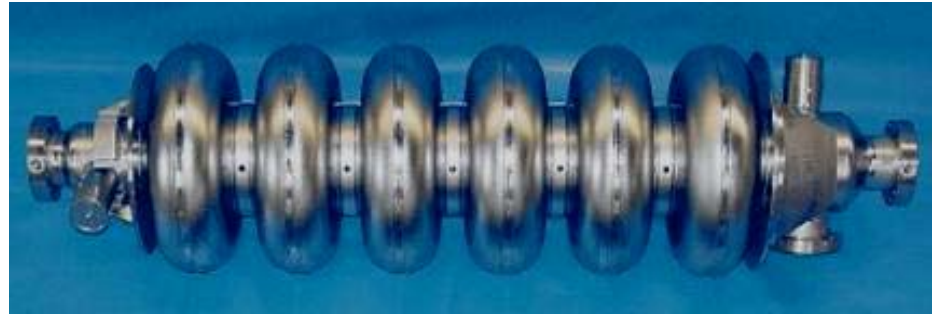
1.3 GHz

1.5 GHz

CEBAF cavities (300)



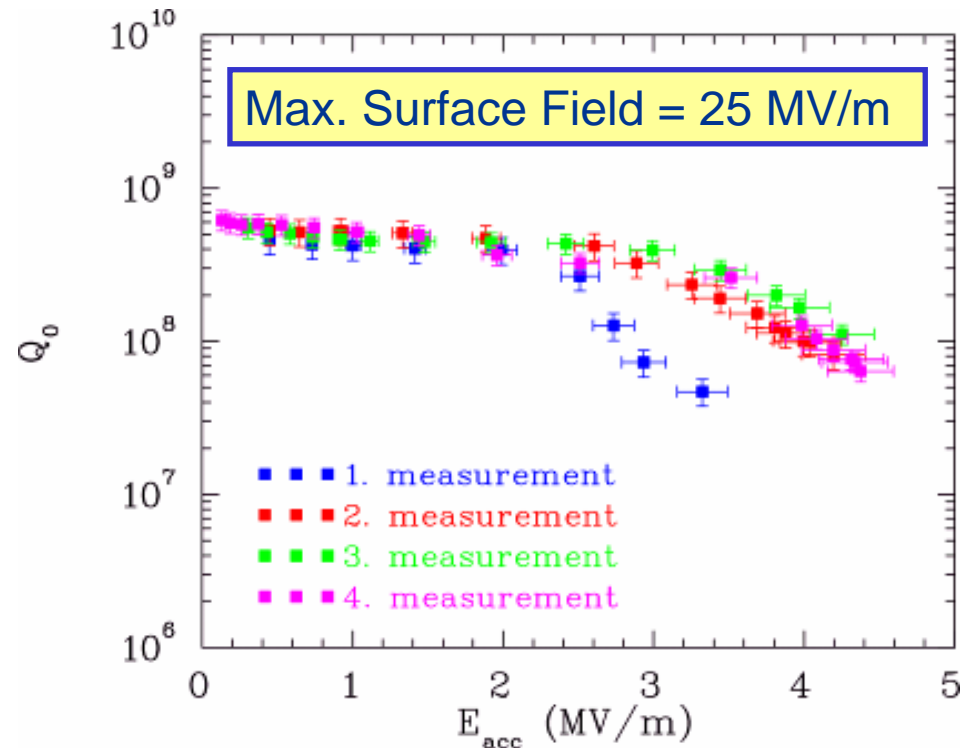
SNS cavities (109), 805 MHz



ACCEL history in SRF cavity production (2)

SRF Cavity production: prototypes (example)

Frankfurt CH mode cavity, 357 MHz

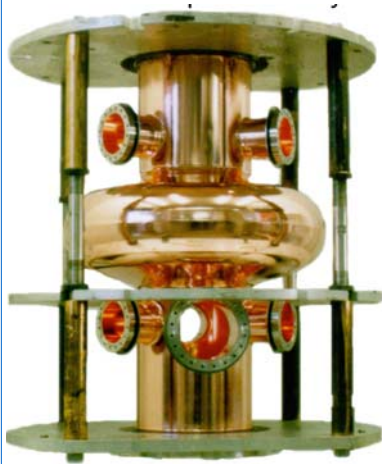


Chemical preparation, High pressure rinsing, assembly in clean room at ACCEL

Vertical test at University Frankfurt

ACCEL history in SRF cavity production (3)

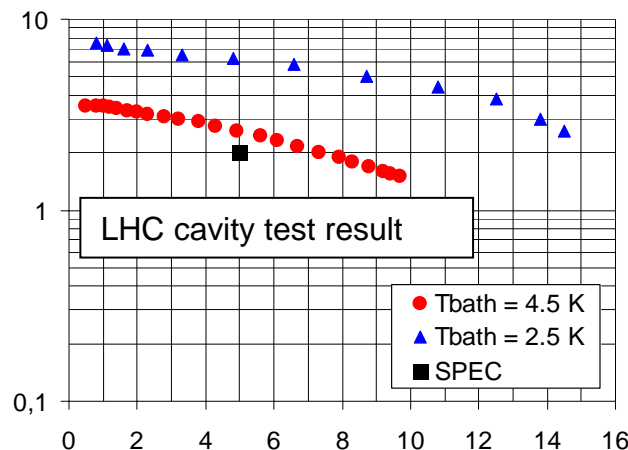
SRF Cavity production: Niobium on copper technology, LEP, LHC, Cornell, SOLEIL



LHC (400 MHz)



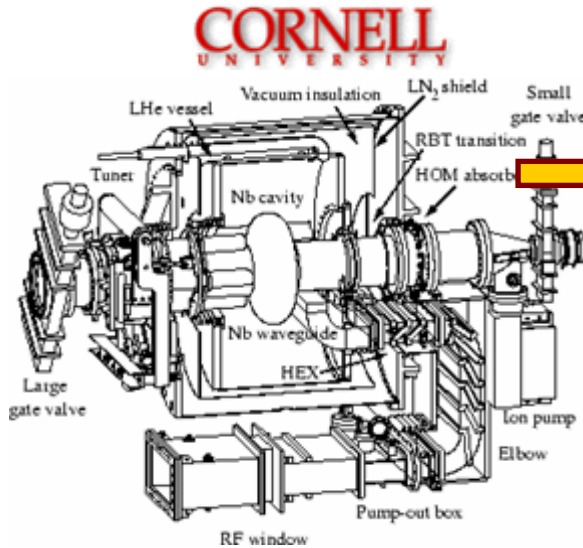
SOLEIL (352 MHz)



Chemical preparation, rinsing,
assembly in clean room at ACCEL

Vertical test at CERN / Cornell

Cornell modules (500 MHz): technology transfer to ACCEL



Technology transfer

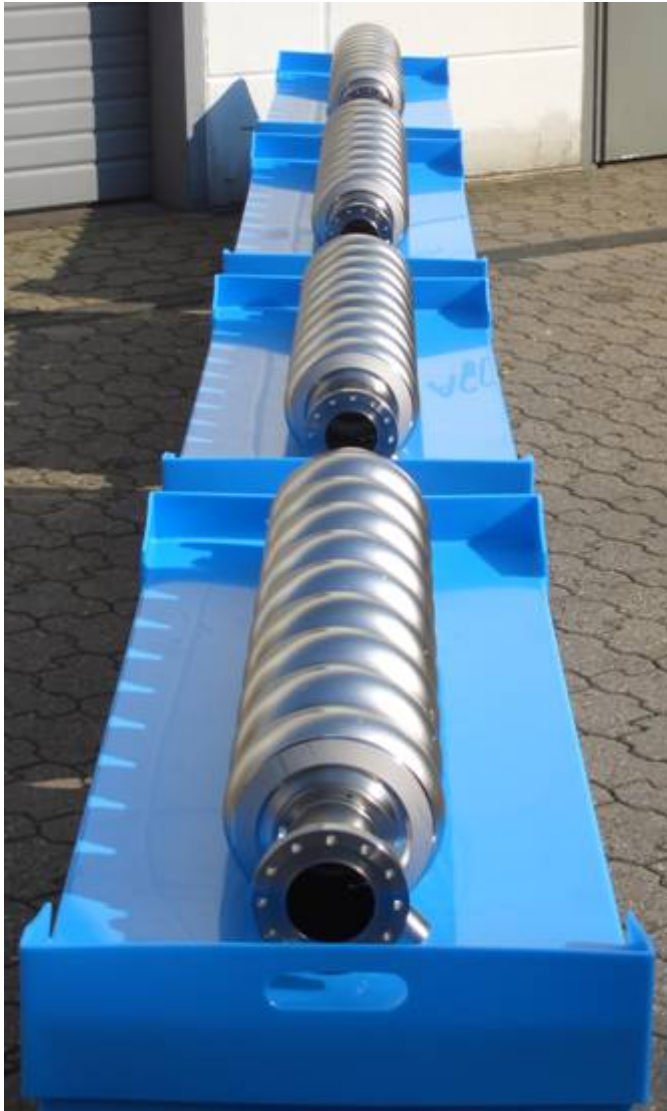


Each module houses one 500 MHz cavity

2000: 2 SRF modules for NSRRC, Taiwan,
2000: 2 SRF modules for CORNELL, USA
2000: 2 SRF modules for CLS, Canada,
2003: 3 SRF modules for DLS, Great Britain,
2005: 3 SRF modules for SSRF, China
in total 12 SRF modules



Cavities for ILC from standard material

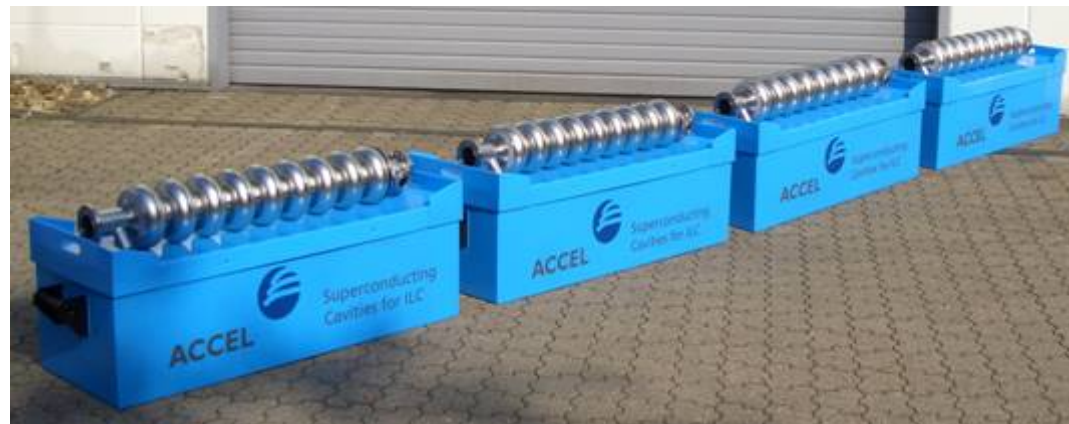


TESLA / ILC cavity: Standard ACCEL product now

Production capabilities:

Have produced **one cavity per week for SNS** with 2 EB welding machines installed. Operated in one shift operation and welding machines occupied by about 70% for SNS.

Planning to produce up to **one cavity per day** with 2 shift operation at the EB welding machine, installation of new third EB welding machine and using appropriate tooling to do more multiple welds during one pump down. This will be sufficient for XFEL requirements (1000 cavities in about 3 years).



Large grain half-cell produced by spinning



Heraeus material

- steps at grain boundaries after spinning process
therefore no advantage compared to deep drawing
- Deep drawing more reliable in view of reproducibility (faster and more automated)

Large grain half-cell produced by deep drawing



Heraeus material

Earing

- steps at grain boundaries also present after deep drawing process

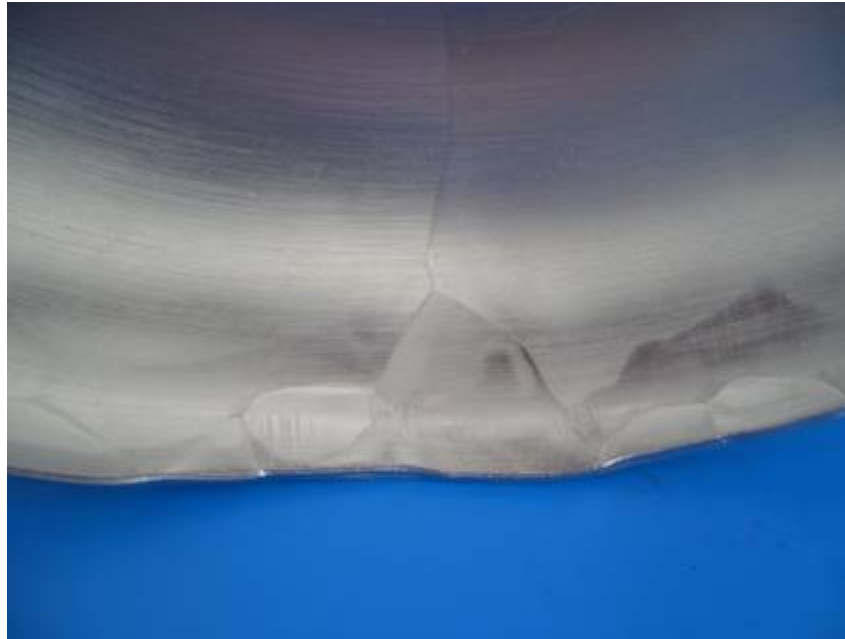
Large grain half-cell produced by deep drawing



Ningxia material

- thinning at grain boundary in iris region
- Strong earing and grain steps at equator region

Grain steps from forming process



Almost no grain steps



Large grain steps

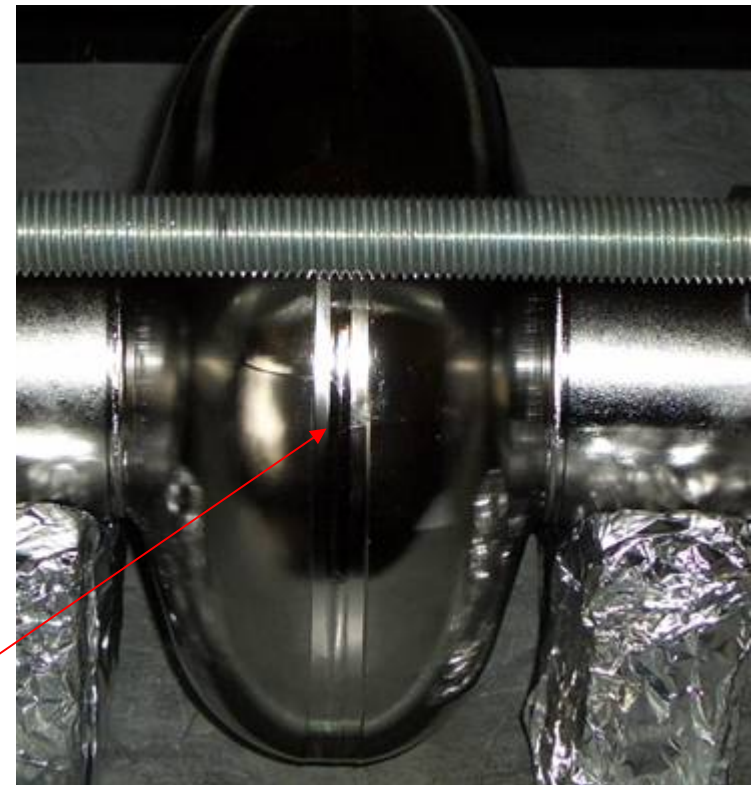
- possibly room for improvement by variation of deep drawing parameters

Large grain single cell cavity production

- No difficulties to weld beam tubes out of fine grain material to large grain cells
- Equator welds a bit more complicated, as half cells are not as round as from fine grain material. Assembly takes more time and needs some tooling



Grain boundary in the middle of the weld



Large grain single cell cavity production

ACCEL



Four large grain cavities produced so far



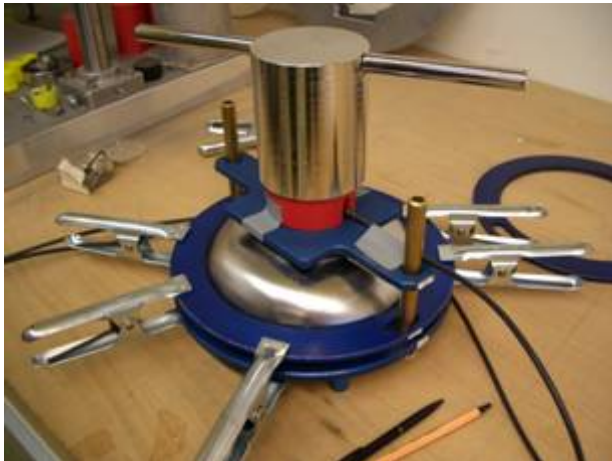
Large grain 9-cell cavity production

Half cells by deep drawing (stamp and cushion)



Large grain 9-cell cavity production

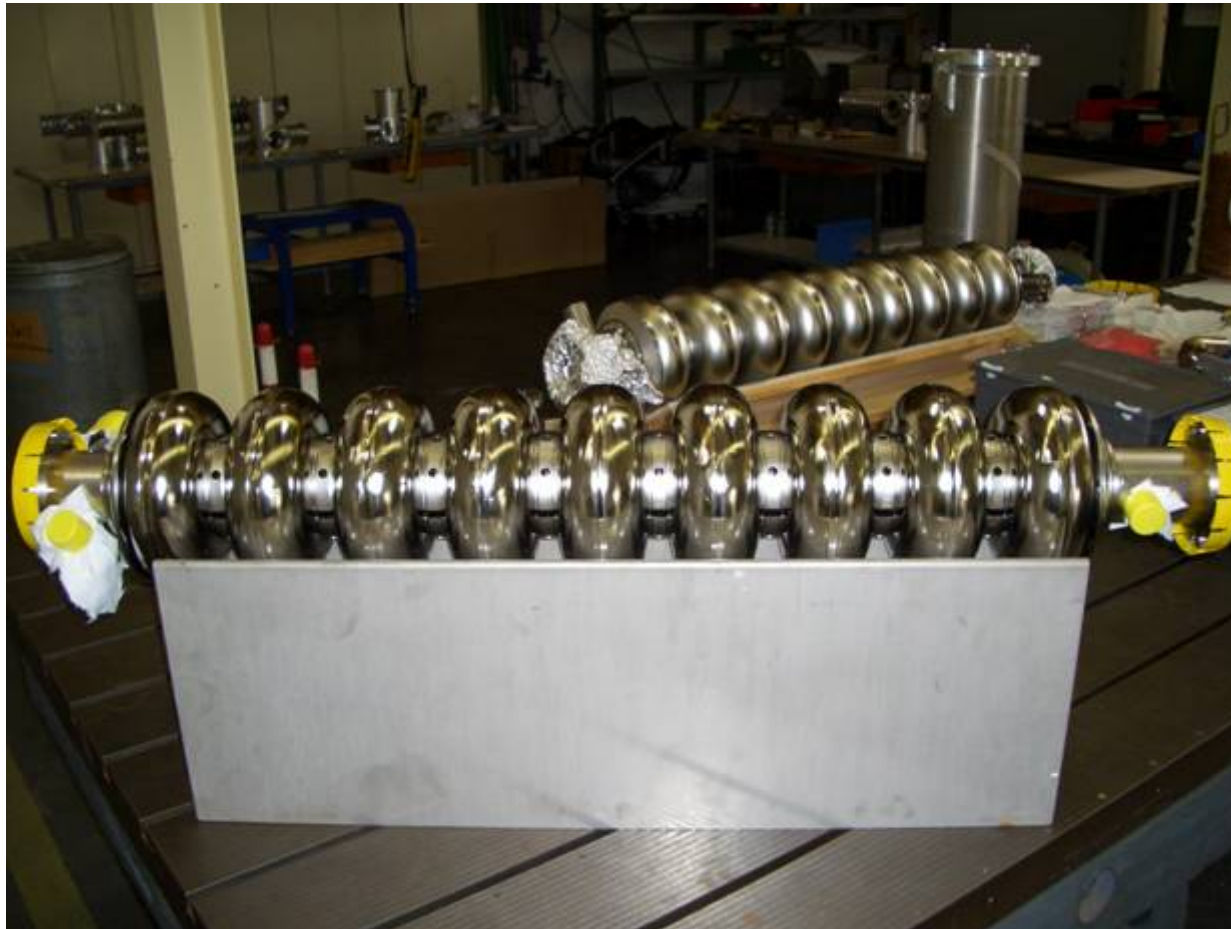
No problems observed during manufacturing, assembly for equator welds a bit more complicated as cells are not as round as fine grain cells, but basically no difference in production time and cost for large grain and fine grain 9-cell cavity



Frequency control



Large grain 9-cell cavity production



Large grain (front) and fine grain cavity in workshop. Large grain cavity more shiny.

Large grain 2-cell cavity from Ningxia material

Half cells (center cells) produced at PKU, shipped to ACCEL

Welding of special beam pipe and flanges to half cells and completion of cavity done in our workshop

Cavity ready for testing



Single crystal cavity from CBMM material

Single crystal (200 mm diameter and approximately 11 mm thick) was cut in two discs, each 5 mm thick by wire erosion

Half cells produced by spinning

No intermediate annealing during fabrication

Material quite thin at equator after spinning (1.3 mm)



Intermediate spinning step



finished half cell

Single crystal cavity from CBMM material

ACCEL

Inner surface of half cell directly after spinning (no BCP)



No new grains in the equator, complete cell one crystal

Single crystal cavity from Heraeus material

ACCEL

Single crystal was cut in two discs by wire erosion
Single crystal enlarged by rolling (at RWTH Aachen)
Intermediate annealing after rolling
Deep drawing of half cells, final welding



Material before and



after rolling

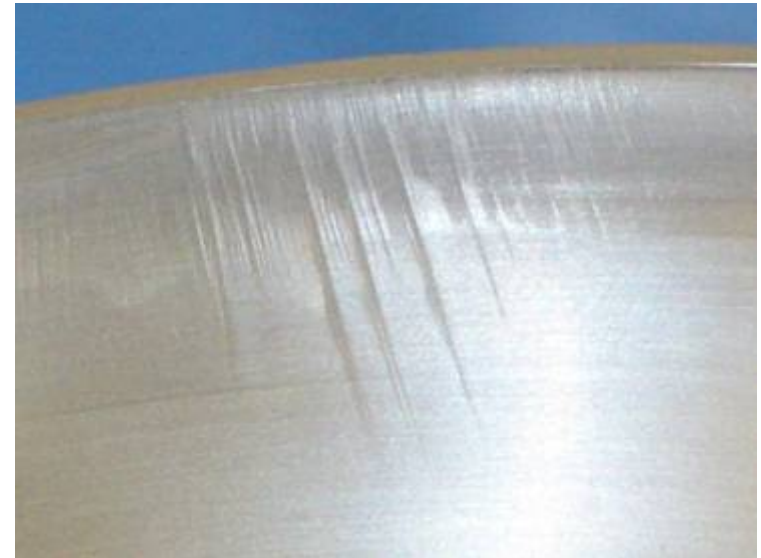
Single crystal cavity from Heraeus material

ACCEL

Half cell after deep drawing



Overlapping of material at equator



Dimensional control of form



No new grains in the equator, complete cell one crystal