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Cryomodule Design: Reference Configuration

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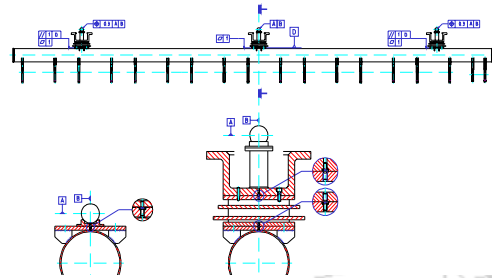
On leave from University of Milano

Consensus on TTF Type III

Three cryomodule generations to:

- improve simplicity and performance
- minimize cost

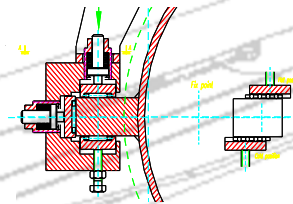
Reliable Alignment Strategy



"Finger Welded" Shields



Sliding Fixtures @ 2 K



Required plug power for static losses ~ 5-7 kW/(12 m module)

Large Operation Experience in TTF

	Type	Installation date	Cold time [months]
CryoCap		Oct 96	50
M1	1	Mar 97	5
M1 rep.	2	Jan 98	12
M2	2	Sep 98	44
M3	2	Jun 99	35
M1*	2	Apr 03	30
MSS	2		8
M3*	2		19
M4	3		19
M5	3		19
M2*	2	Feb 04	16



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Type III Cryomodule Main Features

- Very low **static losses**: dominated by warm to cold penetrations
- Very simple and effective thermal shields
- Moderate **cost** for production and assembly
- Relaxed **tolerances** for most of the components
- Main tolerances set to minimize internal forces while allowing a simple and effective **alignment** procedure at warm
- Warm to cold alignment maintained in within $\pm 300 \mu\text{m}$
- Maximum filling factor, i.e. maximum **real estate gradient**. Filling factor determined by module independent items to be improved:
 - Cavity and quadrupole interconnections
 - Quadrupole/BPM package and beam line HOMs
 - Vacuum valves and pumps at the module interconnection, i.e. module length
 - Required cryogenic boxes to feed and extract He
 - Vacuum barriers
- Very few cold to warm transitions: both MTBF and MTTR affected

From Type III to ILC

- Take TTF Type III as reference conceptual design
- Introduce layout modifications required to fit ILC requirements:
 - Quadrupole/BPM package at the center (symmetry and stability)
 - Review pipe sizes/positions according to gradient and cryo-distribution
 - Consider/include movers (warm) at the center post for x,y quadrupole beam based alignment
 - Consider/include movers to optimize the module centering according to HOM data
 - Review suspension system (post, etc.) for stability and transport
- Review all the subcomponent design for production cost and MTBF
 - Materials, welds, subcomponent engineering, LMI blankets, feed-through, diagnostics and cables, etc.
 - Module assembly issues
- Reduce the waste space between cavities for real estate gradient
 - Flange interconnection, tuners, etc.
- Define all the QC and QA steps required to assure MTBF

Concluding remarks

- The cryomodule design, performance and cost are central for the ILC based on the cold technology
- Detail design must be driven by the active element requirements and the overall ILC optimization
- Interregional collaboration is crucial
- XFEL, SMTF and STF should move as much as possible in a parallel and synergic way