

Update on fundamental SRF R&D at FNAL

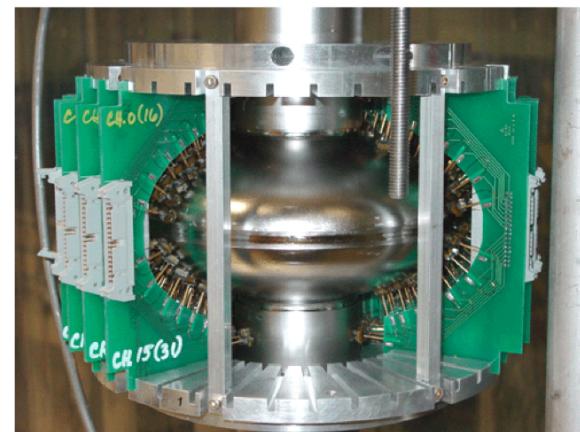
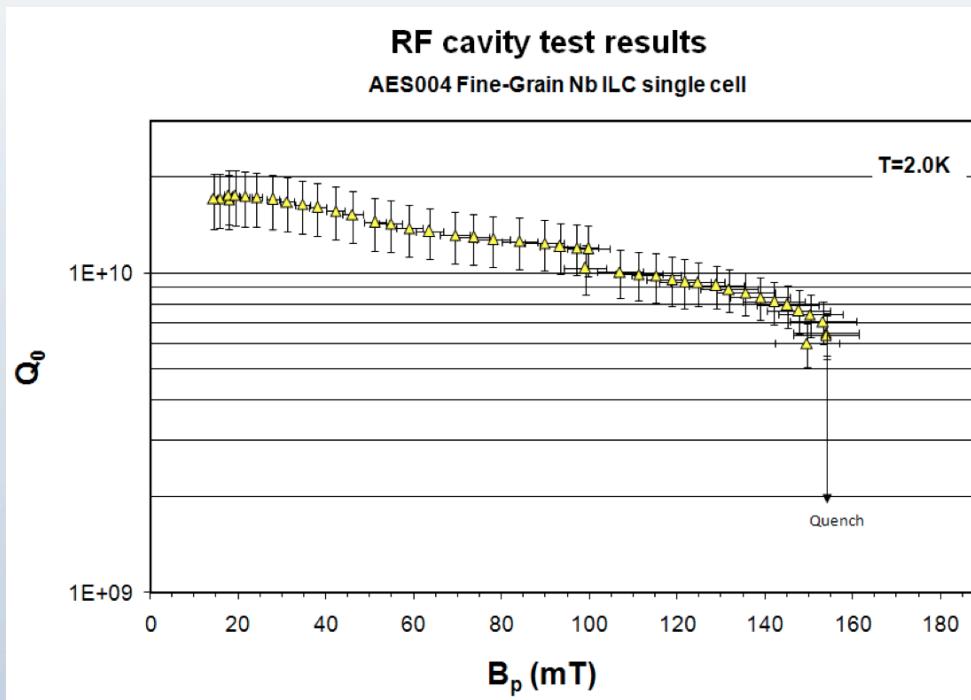
A. Romanenko
Fermilab

Overview of experiments

- High field quench studies
 - Quench site localization and cutout
- Post-baking losses
 - Dissipative areas in the absence of HFQS
- RF layer profiling via HF rinsing
- Near-surface hydrogen enrichment and evolution
- High field Q-slope studies
 - EP cutout (RF test with thermometry – current visit)
- Medium field Q-slope studies
 - T and treatment dependence
- SRF University collaboration (Northwestern, UIC, NHMFL/FSU)

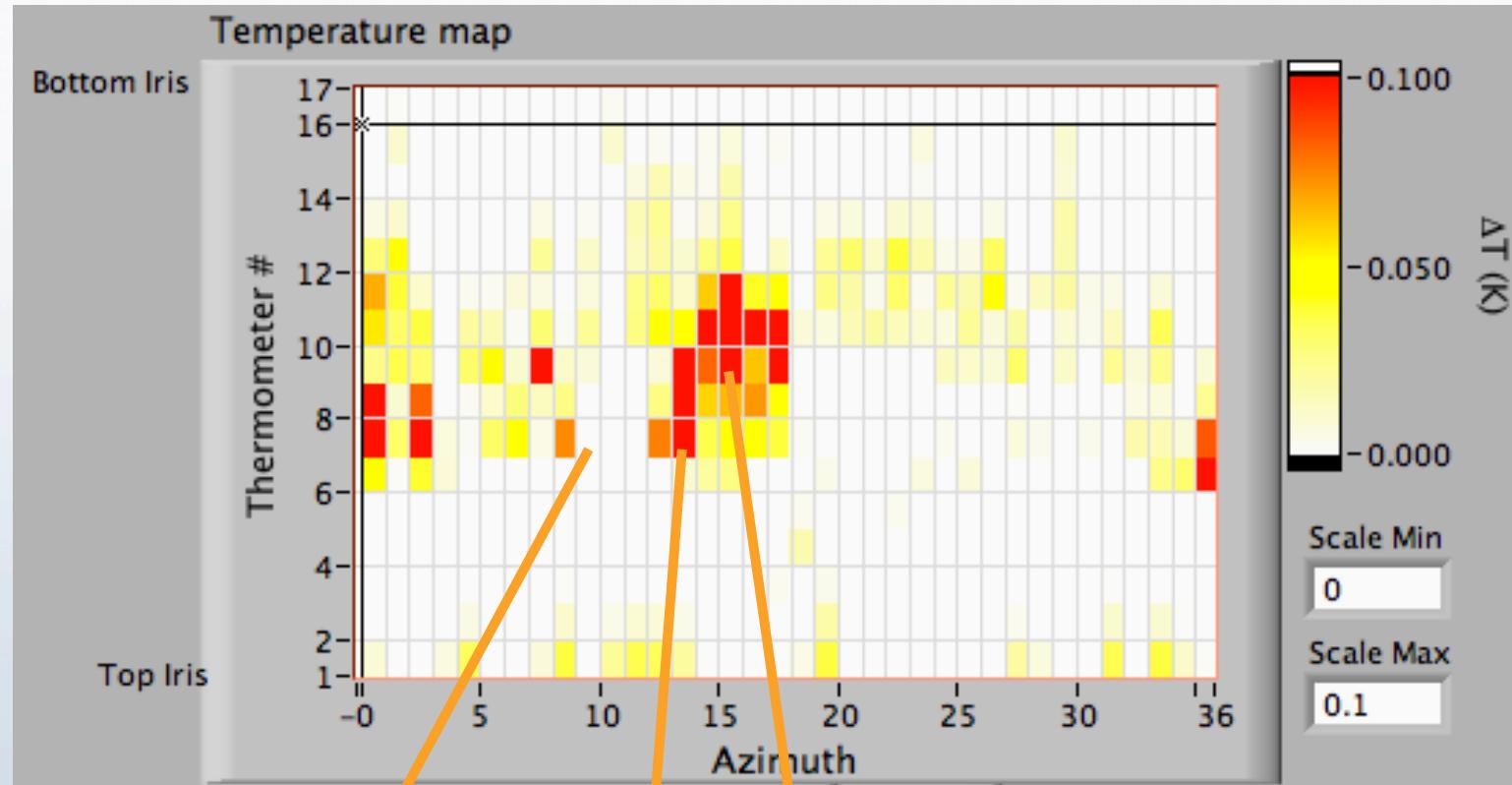
High field quench and post-baking losses

- 1.3 GHz fine grain single cell
 - EP+120C bake at ANL/FNAL
 - RF tested at JLab with thermometry last year (collaboration with G. Ciovati)



Thermometry system attached to outside cavity walls

Lossy areas AFTER mild baking

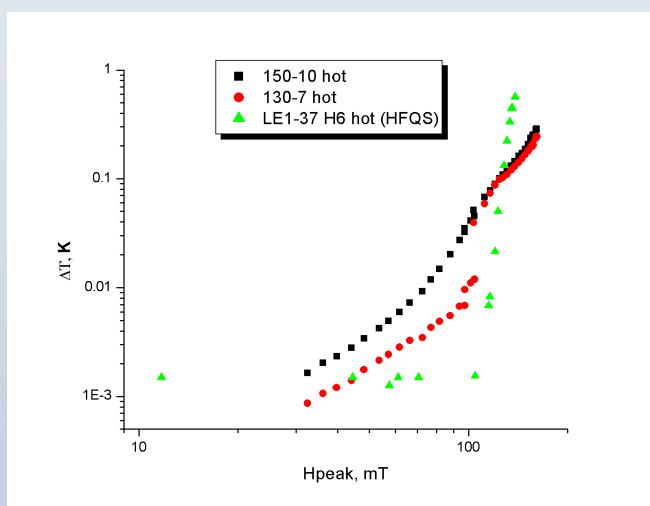
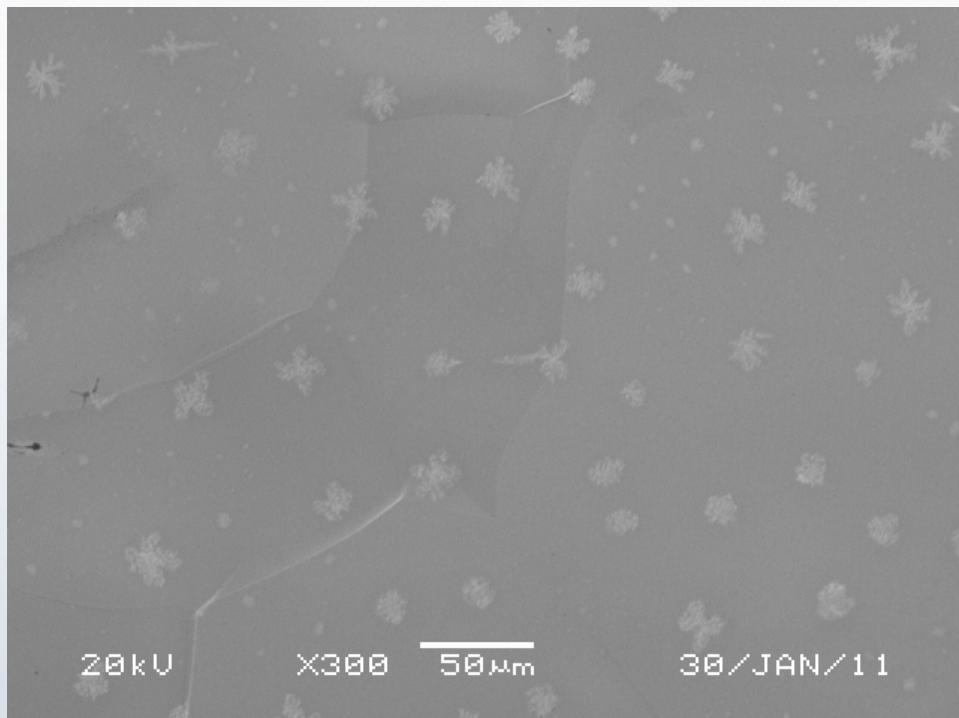
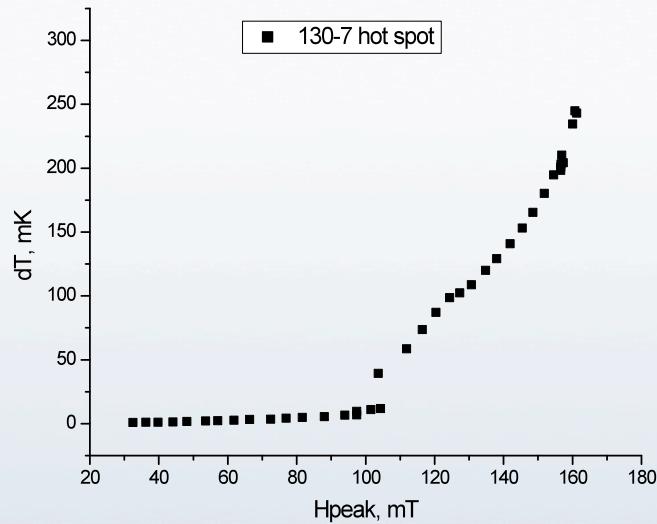


90-7 cold spot

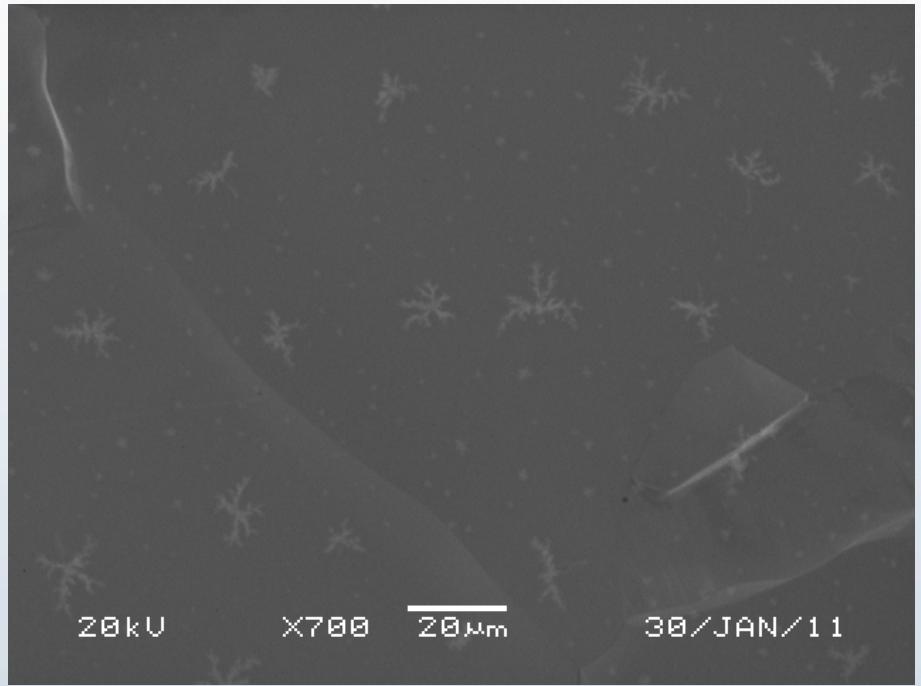
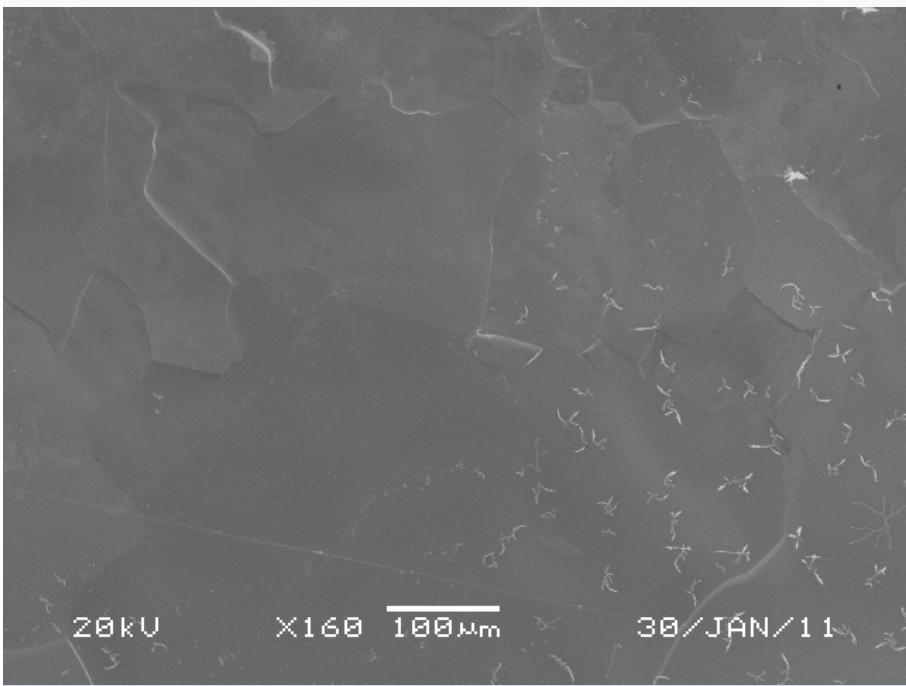
130-7 hot spot

150-10 hot spot

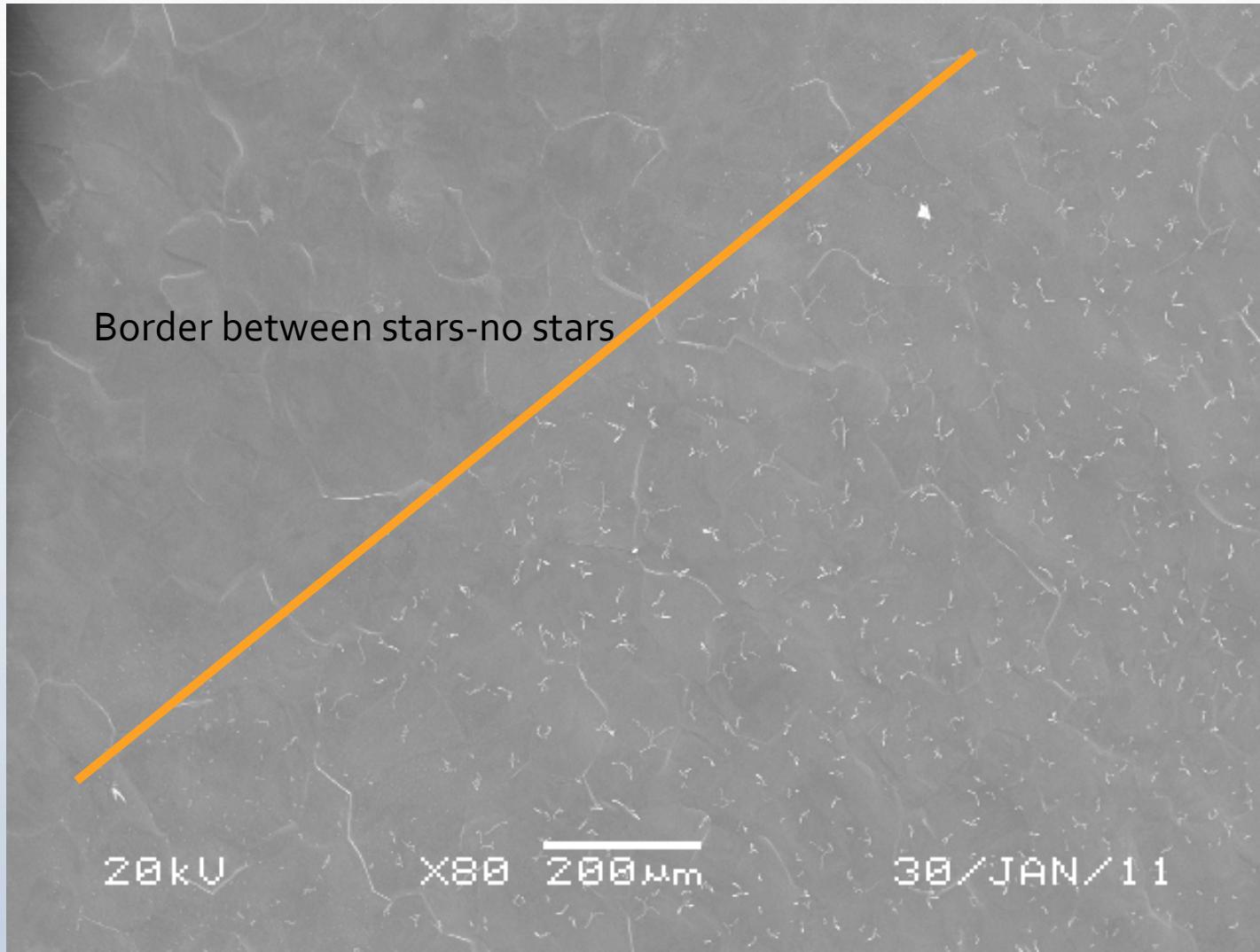
130-7 hot spot



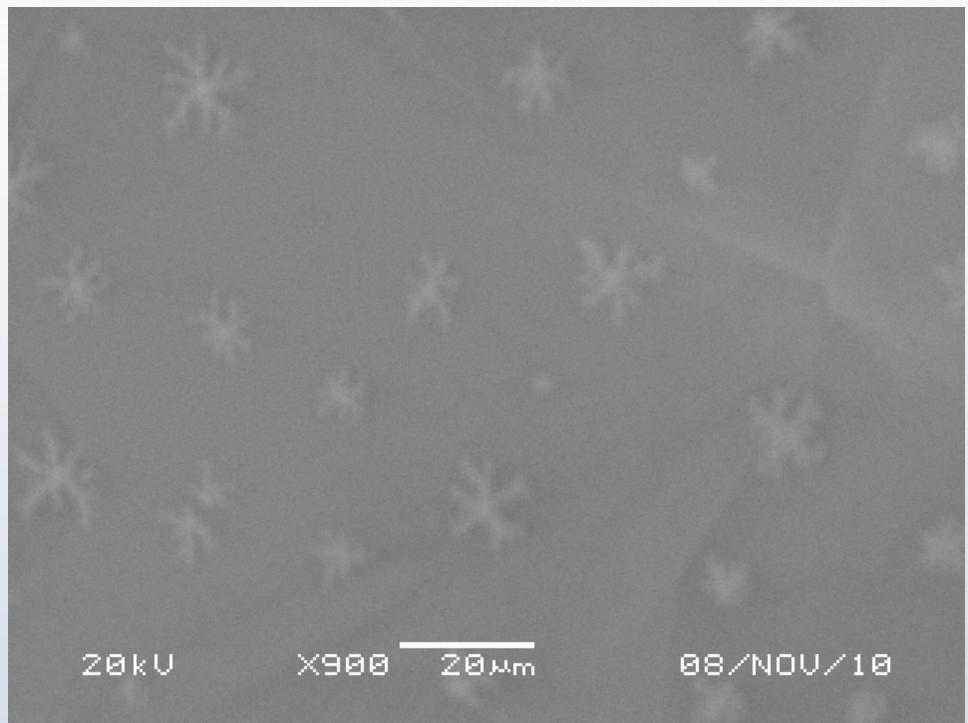
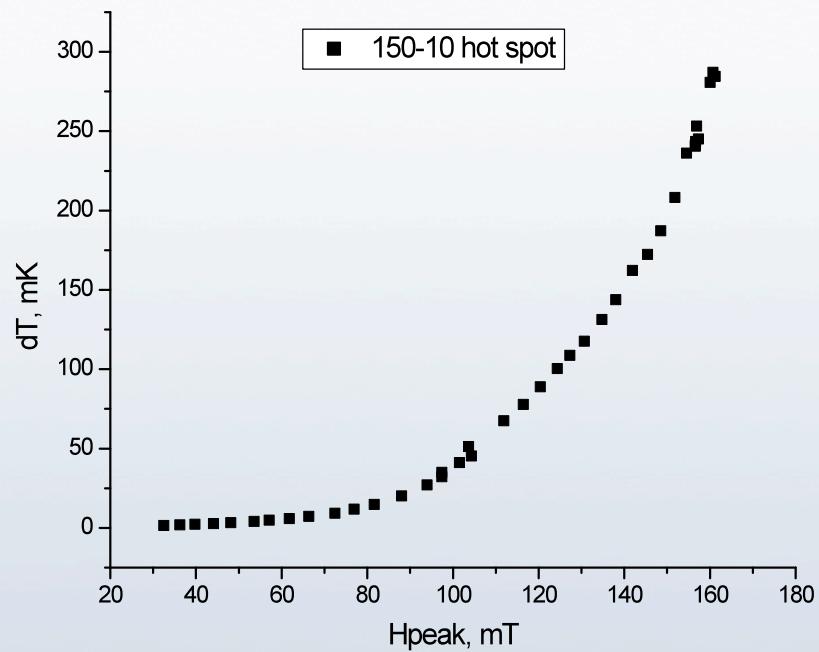
130-7 hot spot



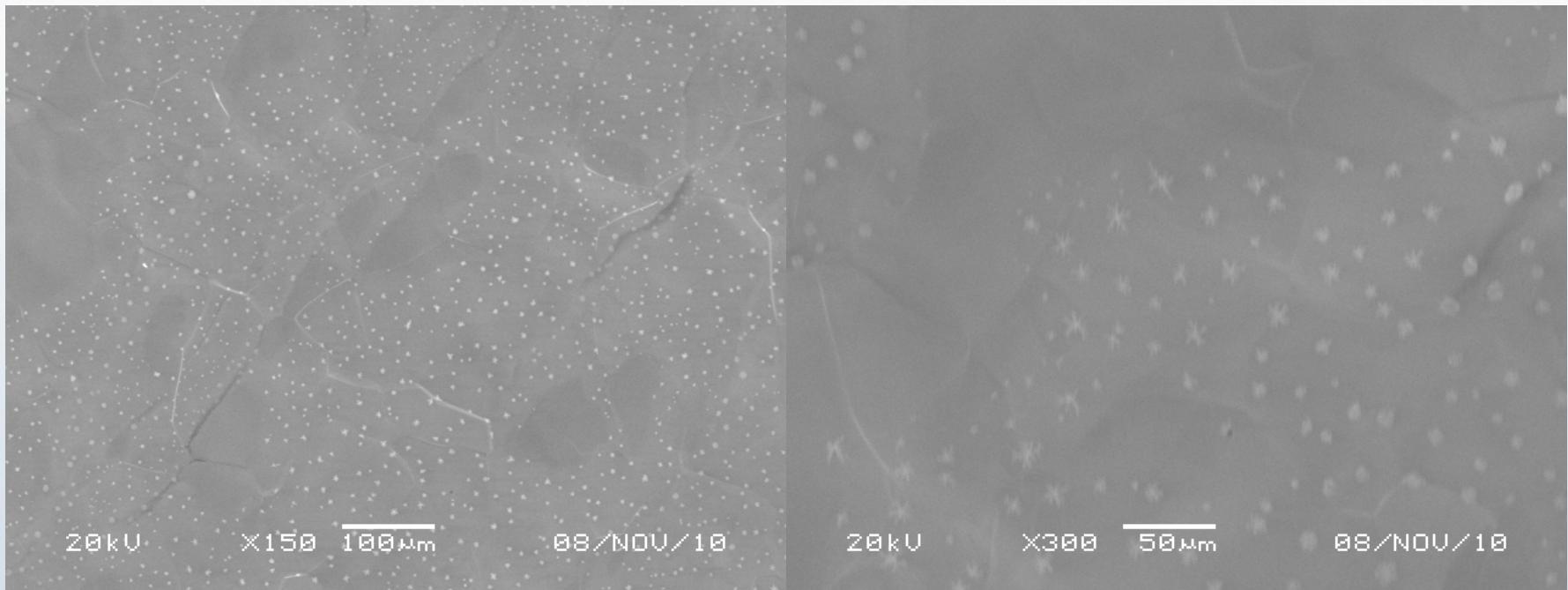
130-7 hot spot

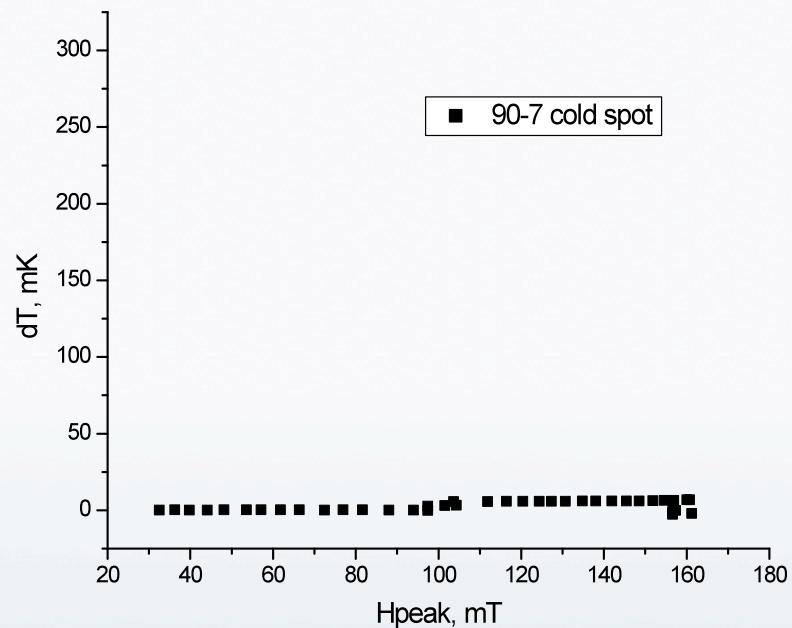


150-10 hot spot

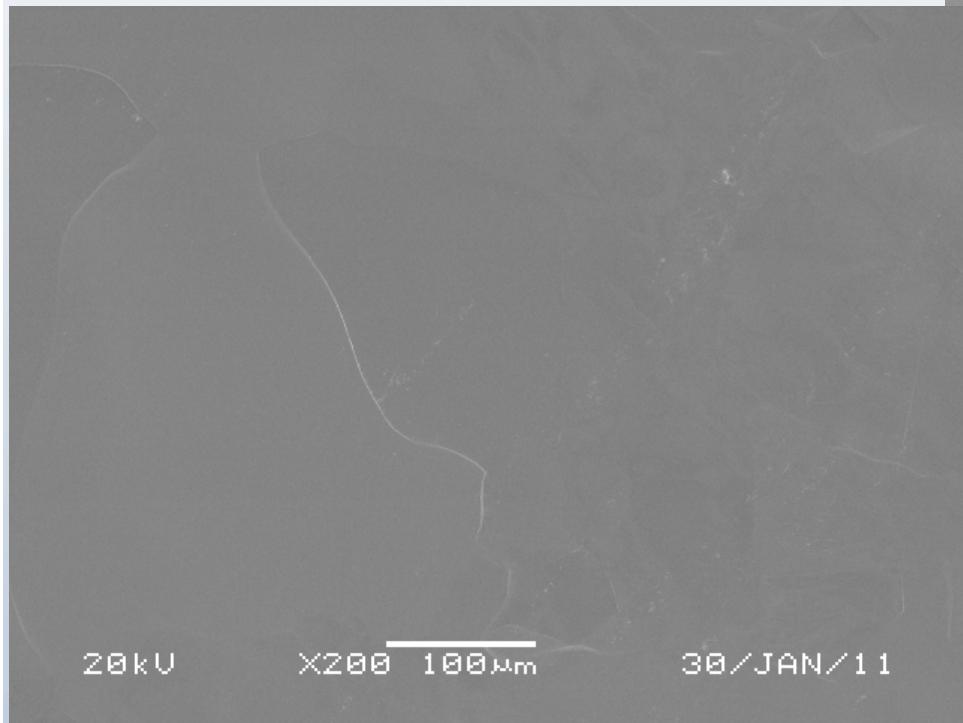
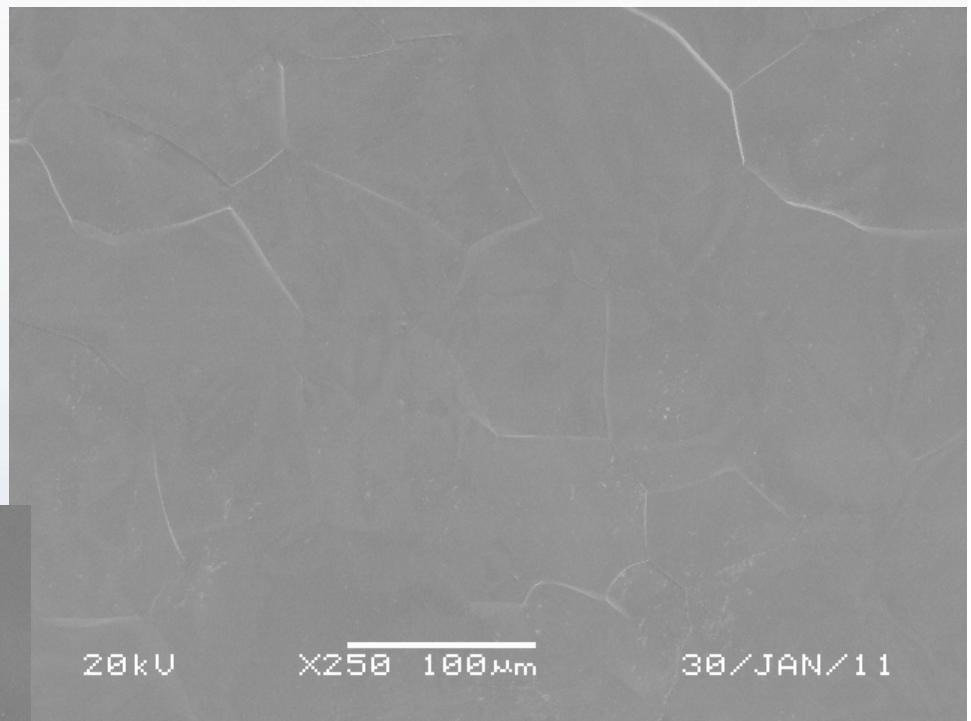


150-10 hot spot





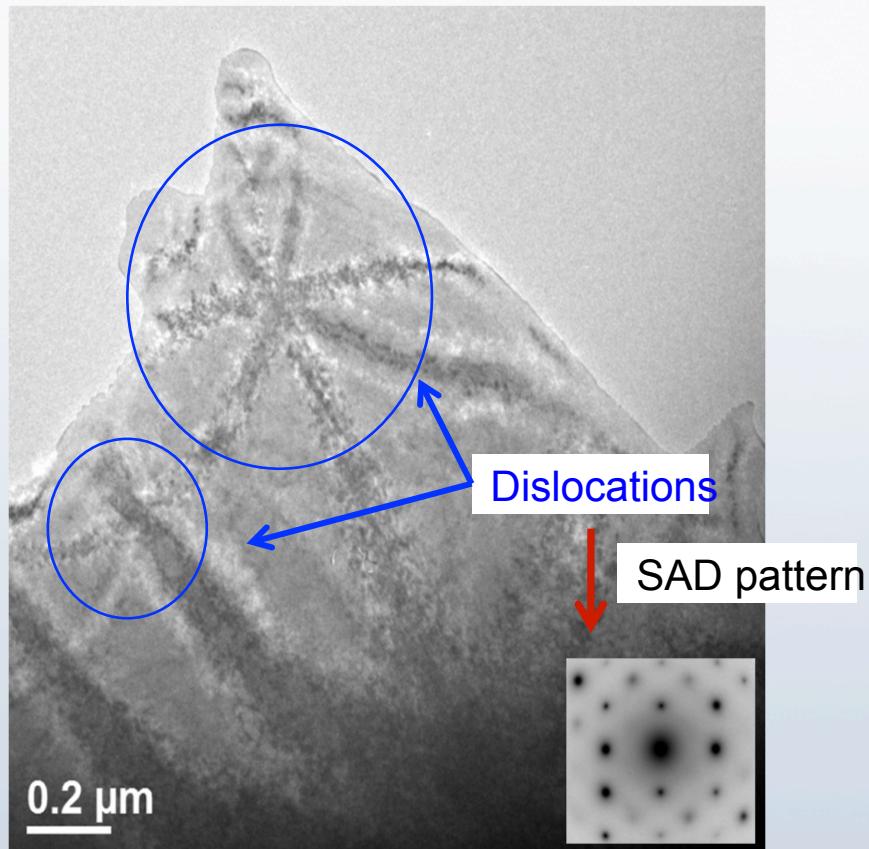
90-7 cold spot



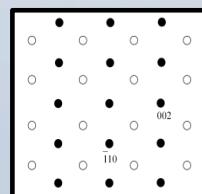
□ TEM – Pure Nb

Y. Kim, D. Seidman – Northwestern Univ.

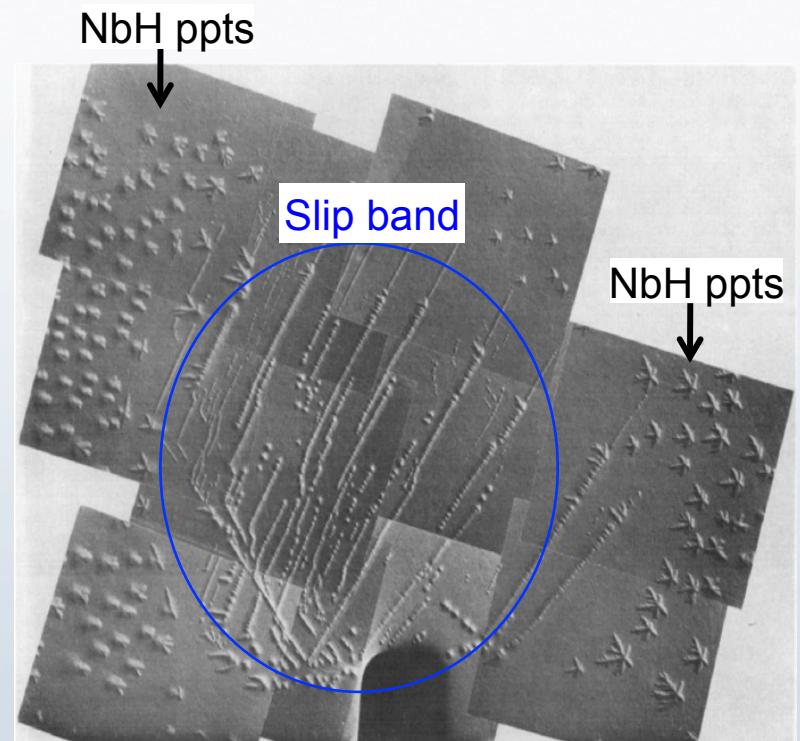
◆ NbH precipitates near dendritically shaped dislocations



Nb 110 zone
Simulated SAD
pattern



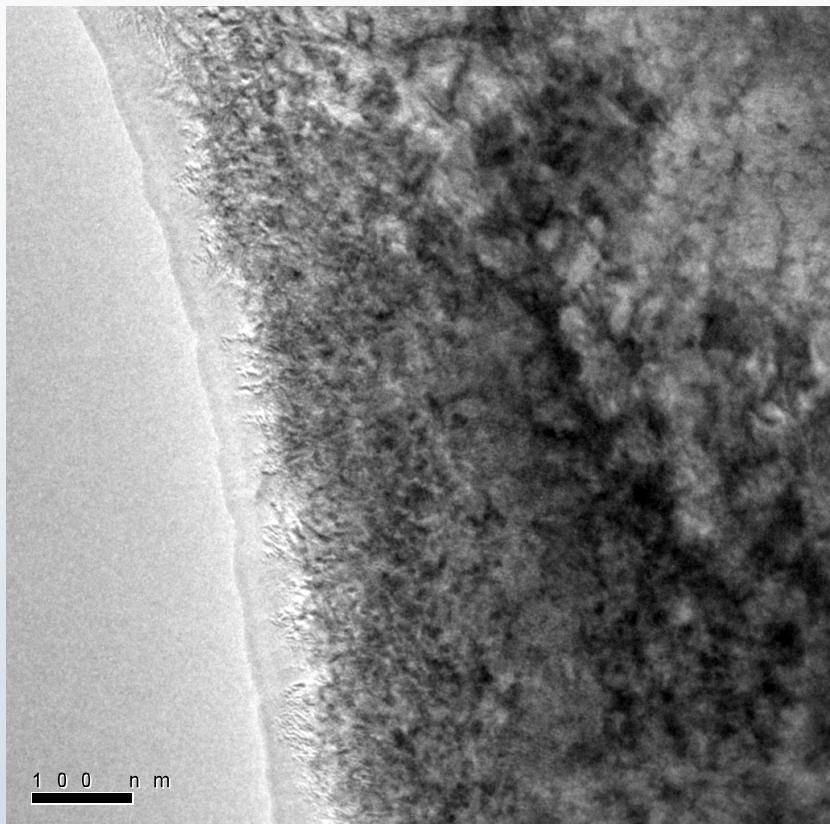
● Nb ● H sublattice



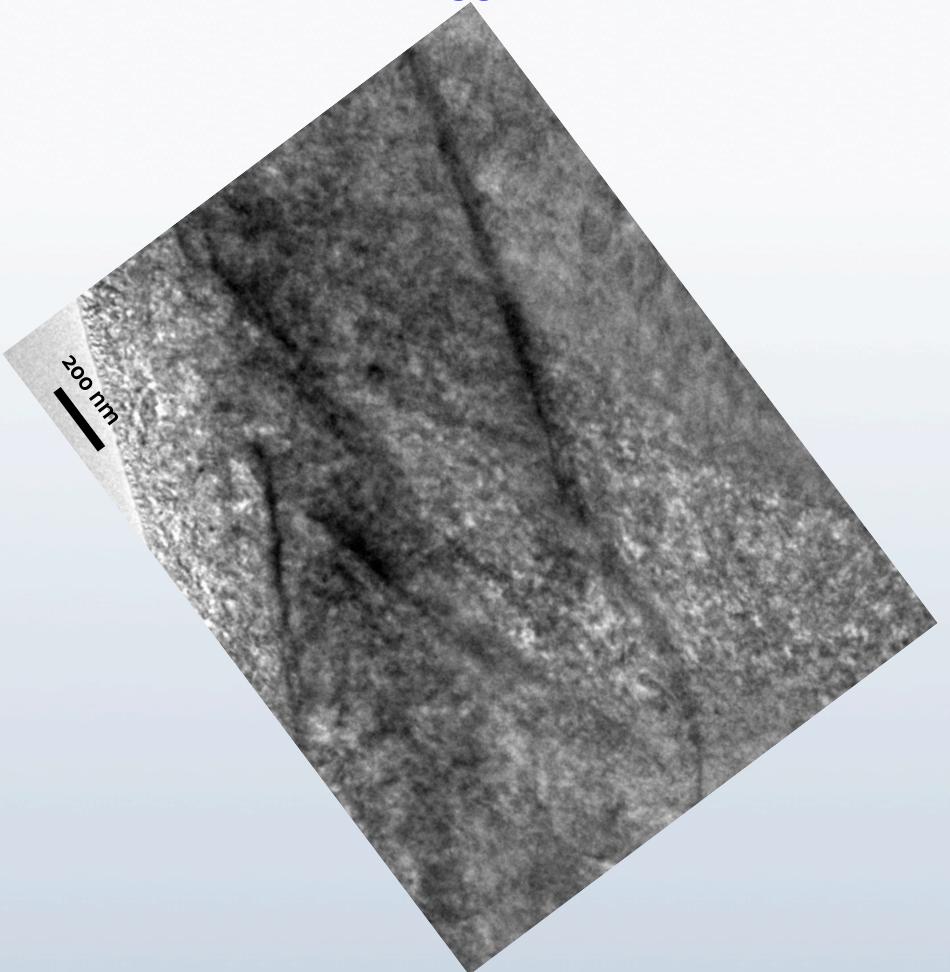
Grossbeck, Birnbaum , Acta Metall. 25 (1977) pp. 135

In-situ cooling of Nb cavity sample:

300 K



95 K



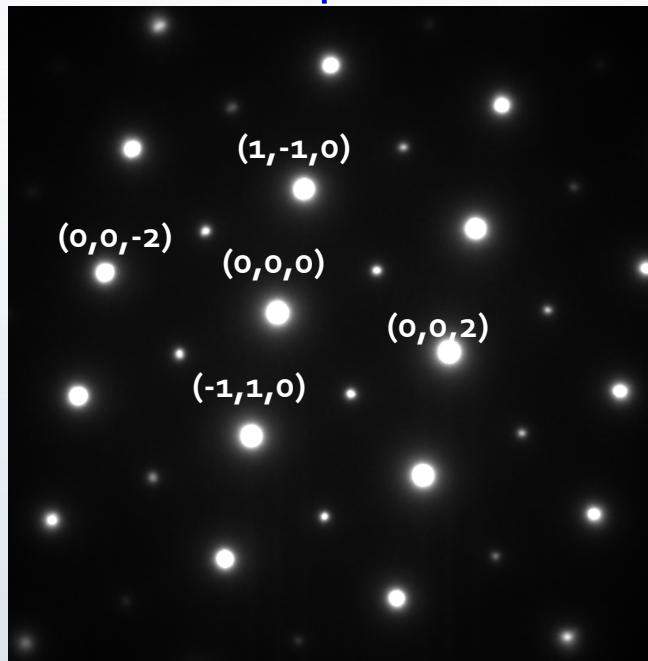
Nanoscale
Physics
Group

R. Tao and R. Klie

UIC
Physics

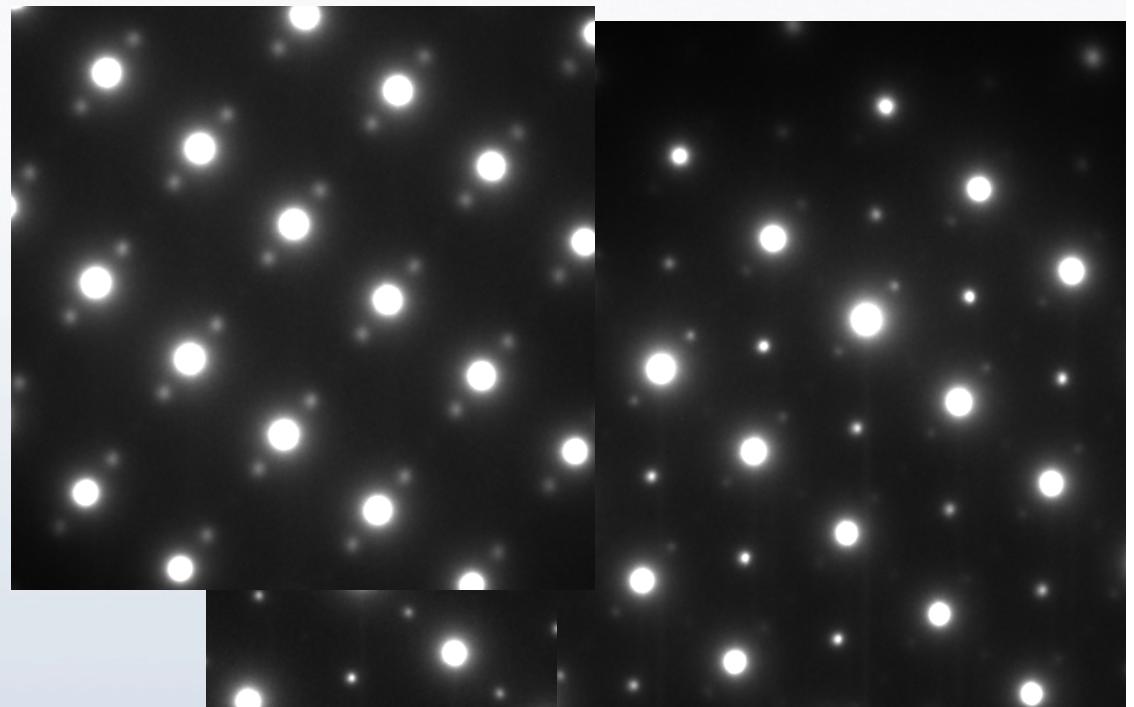
Effects of in-situ cooling:

Room temperature



NbH $(\bar{1}\bar{1}0)$?

Superlattice at 95K



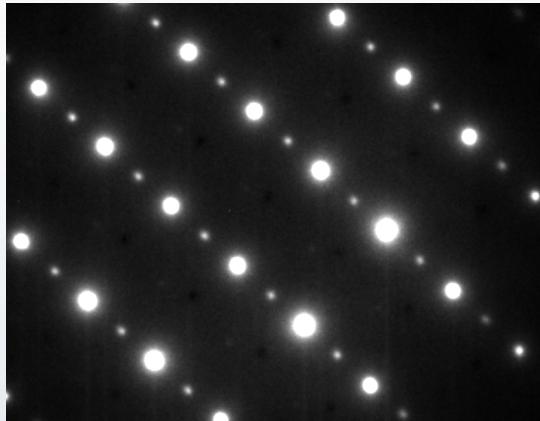
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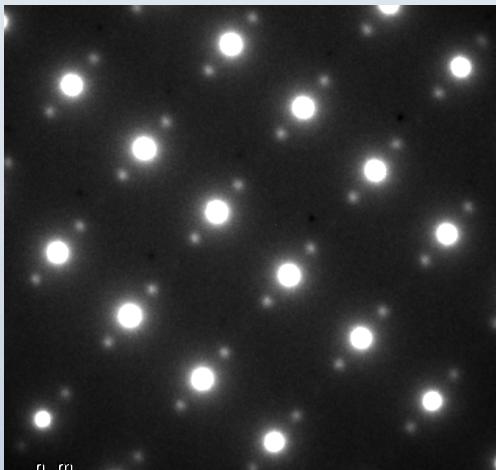
UIC
Physics

Superlattice at 96 K:

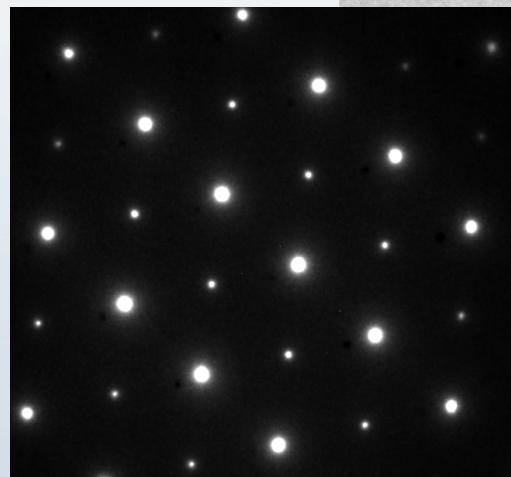
Position 1,3,6 (95K)



Position 2,4 (95K)



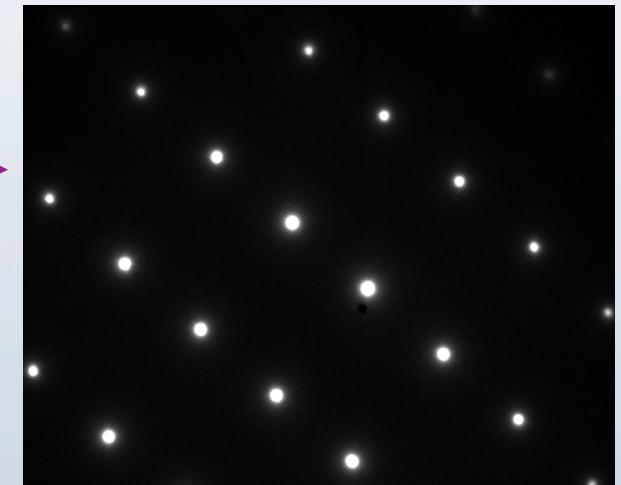
Position 5 (95K)



1 3 5

6 4 2

Position 1,2,3,4,5,6
(room temperature)

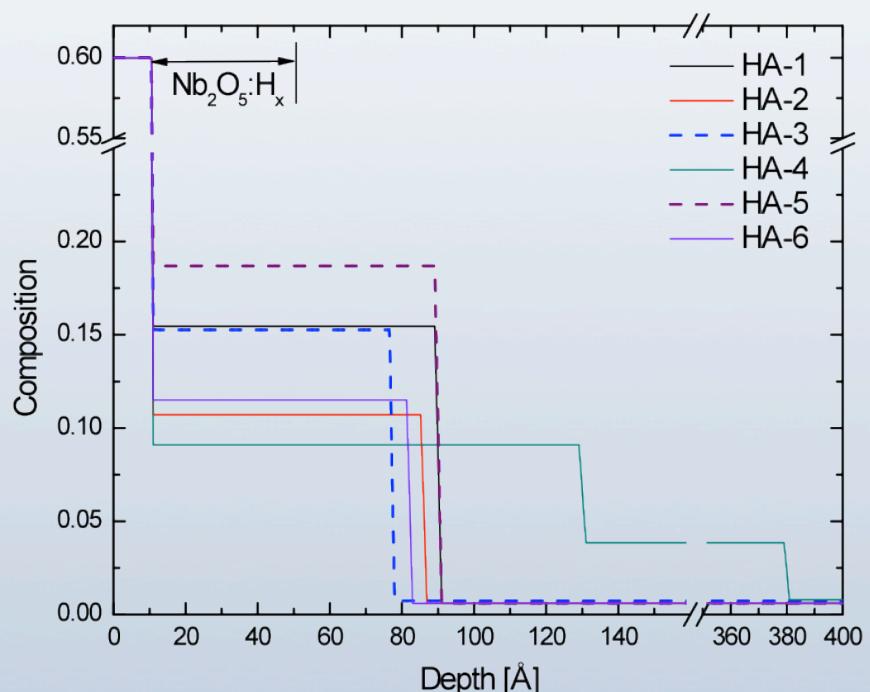
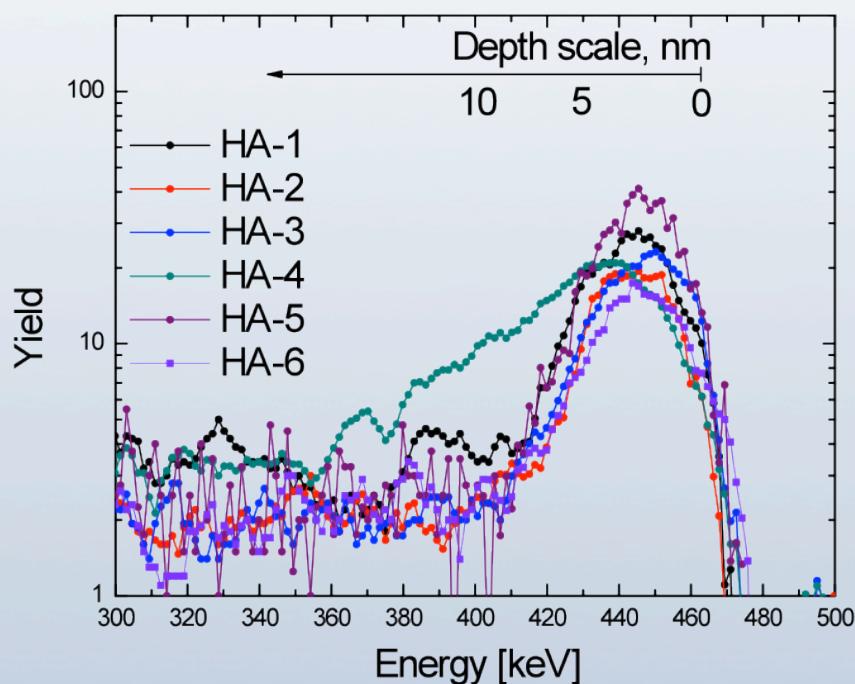
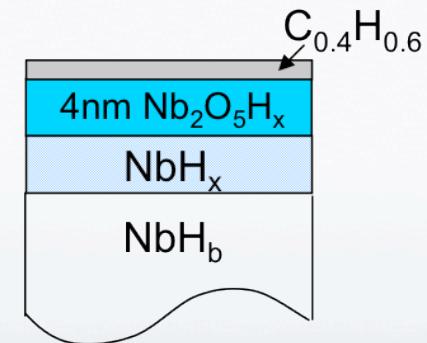


Superlattice totally disappears once back to room temperature.

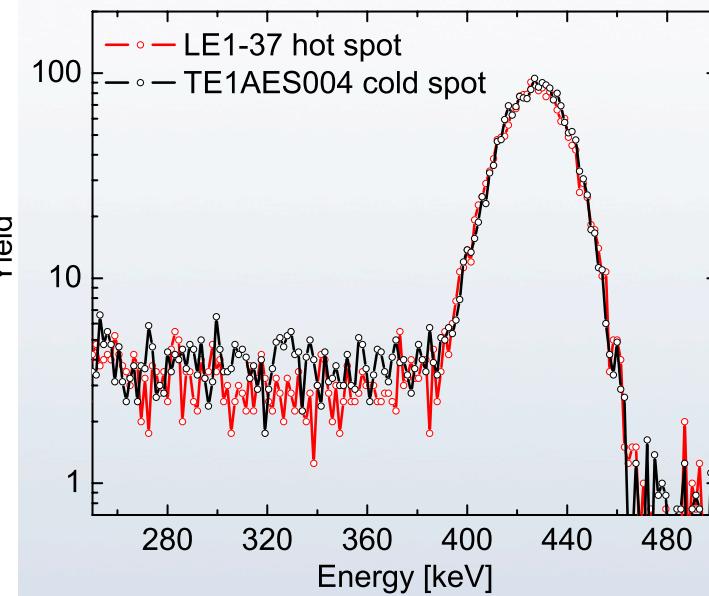
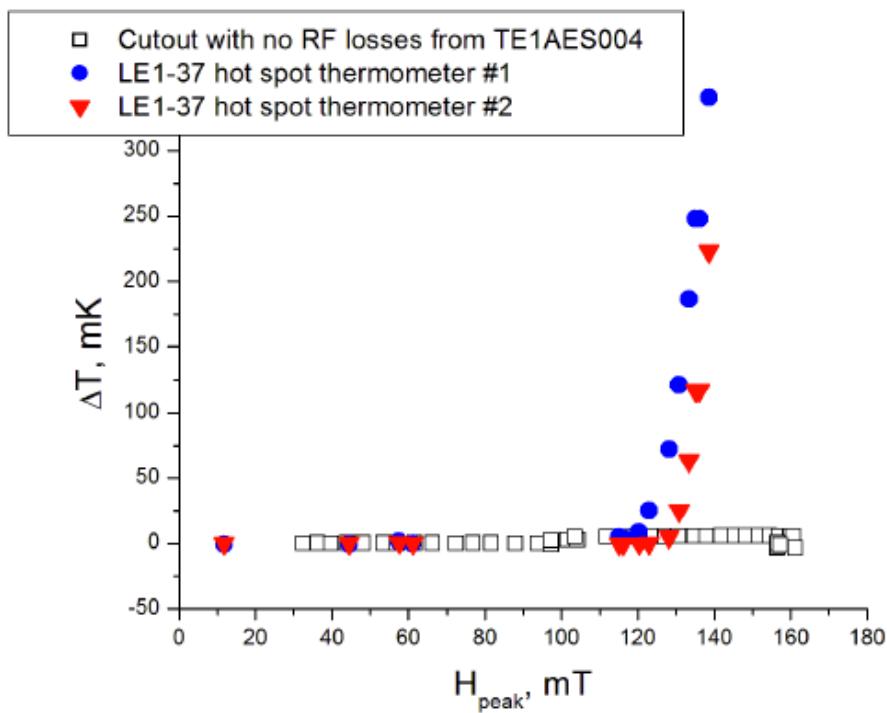
R. Tao and R. Klie

Hydrogen near-surface enrichment

Elastic recoil detection shows hydrogen enrichment in all samples



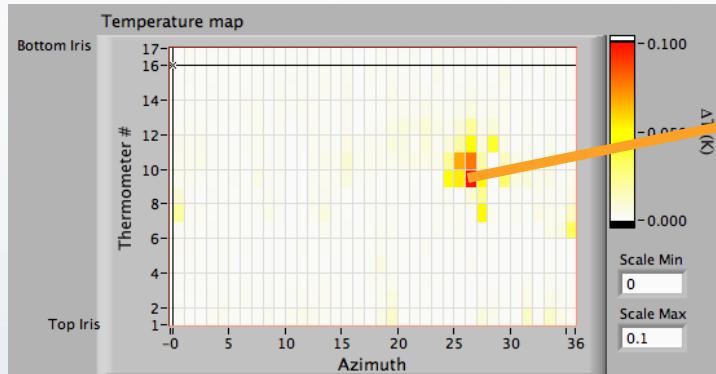
Hydrogen studies by Elastic Recoil Detection



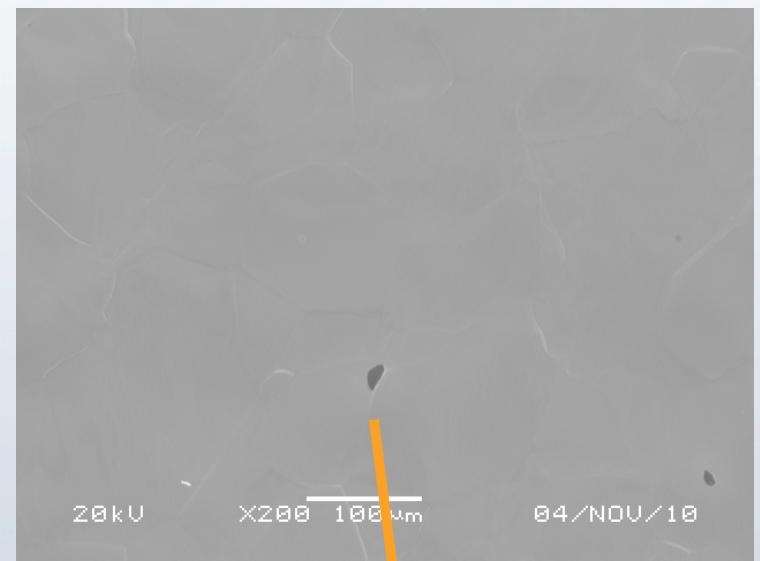
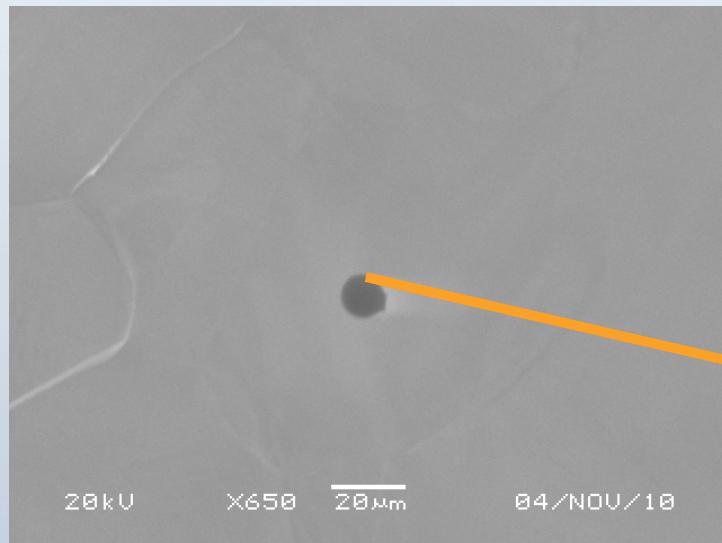
Drastically different RF losses – exactly same H depth profile!

Same amount of hydrogen but precipitated/not precipitated?

Quench



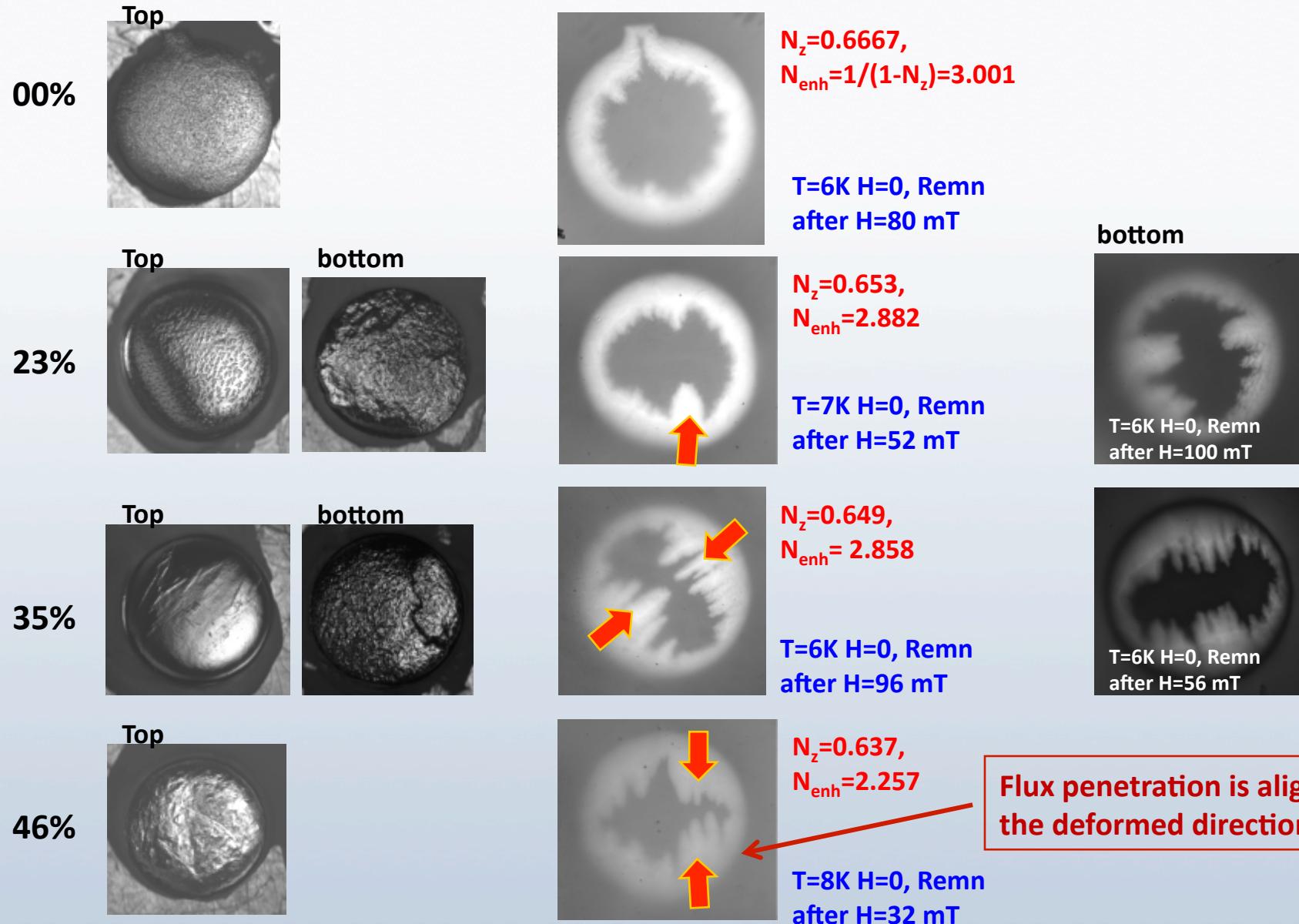
Quench at 160 mT
Site localized and cut out



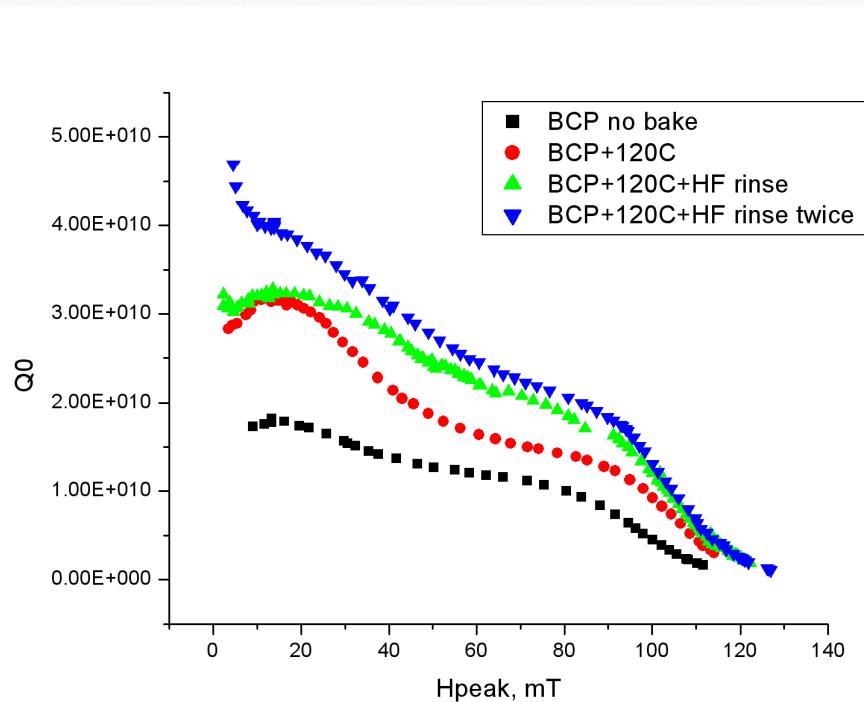
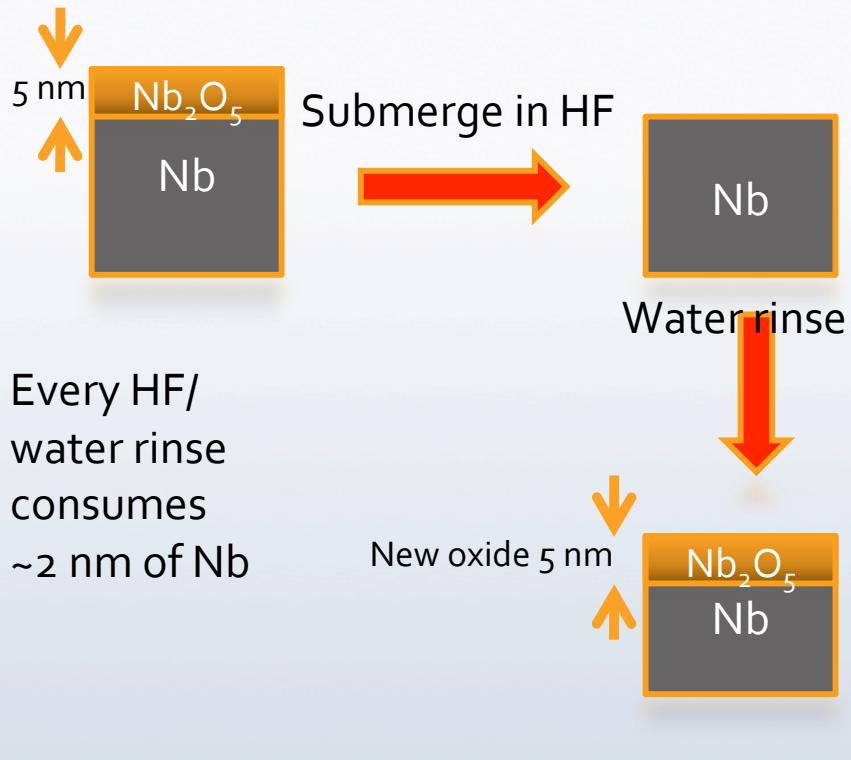
Carbon spots - the only feature found so far

A. Polyanskii, Z. H. Sung

MO imaging - the observation of the flux penetration



RF layer profiling by HF rinsing

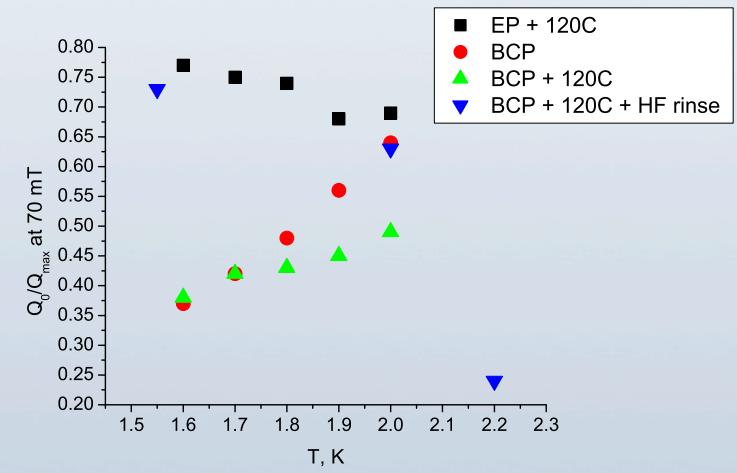
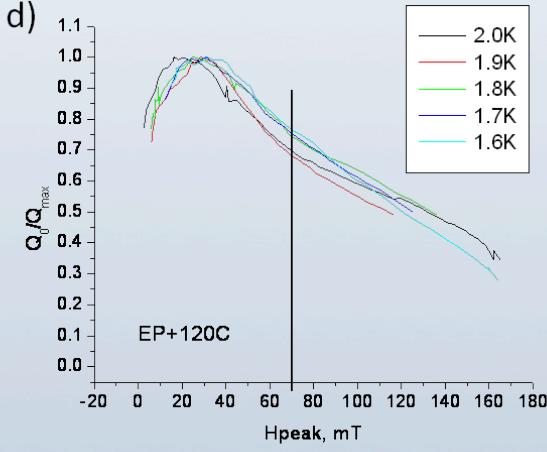
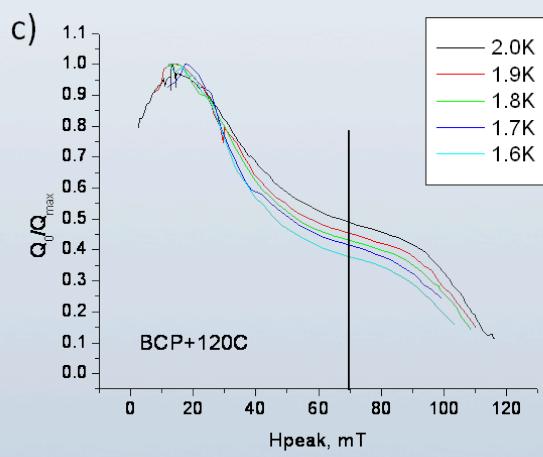
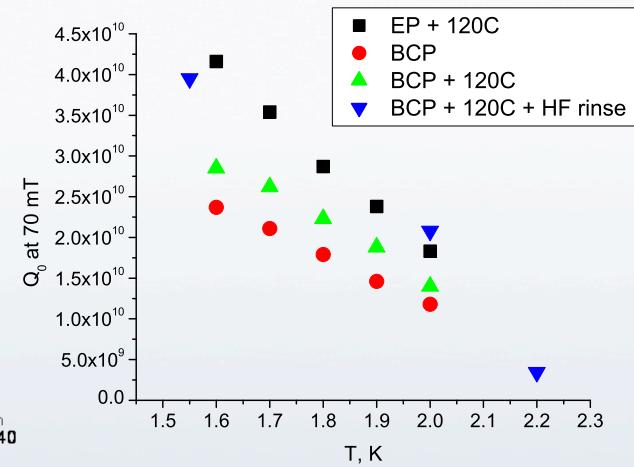
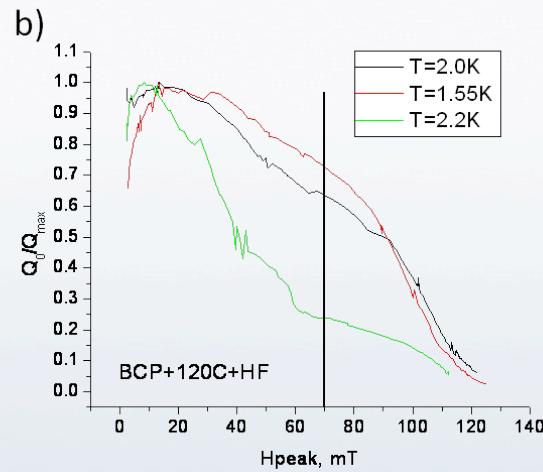
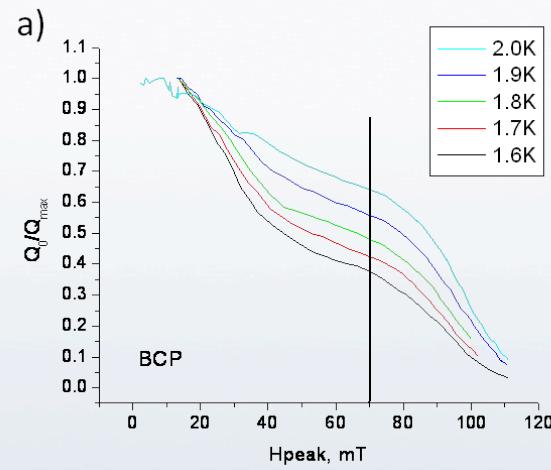


- Anodizing experiments indicated about 20 nm of mild baking modified layer (Eremeev et al, SRF'2005 ,TuAO8; Ciovati et al, PRST AB 10, 062002 (2007)) – ~10 HF rinse steps
- In principle might be possible to distinguish what layer(s) responsible for what regions of $Q(E)$ curve
- High Q_0 at low and medium fields after 2 rinses

Medium field Q-slope studies

- Project X – CW linac – dynamic losses are a very significant cost factor
 - Two 650 MHz TESLA shape cavity sections of $\beta=0.61$ and 0.9 currently planned to be operated at $E_{acc}=17$ MV/m ($H_{peak}=72$ mT)
 - No clear understanding of how to maximize Q_o at medium fields if not concerned with "as-high-gradient-as-possible"
 - Residual resistance, MFQS significant factors
- Need to choose from the available chemical/mechanical/heat treatments (and study the mechanism of losses)

Effects of bath T/surface finish



Thanks