

# Improving Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn Cavity Performance Using Centrifugal Barrel Polishing

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## I. INTRODUCTION

A higher  $T_c$  makes Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn an attractive material for SRF applications. However, the material properties of Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn make it difficult to work with. The brittleness of the material introduces new challenges to the cavity manufacturing process. Particularly for handling and tuning of the cavity, which can induce stresses on the cavity. Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn cavity performance is known to degrade severely when stresses are applied to the cavity. This degradation is theorized to be caused by cracks in the brittle Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn film. Cavities that suffer from degradation must be stripped and recoated with a new Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn film, which is a time consuming and expensive process.

In this study we will explore a new procedure to heal Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn cavities that have been degraded. This procedure utilizes a short Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn recoating to heal cracks that have formed in the cavity without the need to remove the original film. Using this procedure, we are able to recover a large portion of the performance of a degraded Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn cavity with just a simple procedure.

## II. EXPERIMENT

The cavity was coated using high-temperature nucleation step to create a low roughness Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn film. More information on the initial coating can be found in [? ].

After testing the performance of the cavity, the cavity was damaged during transport leading to a sharp decrease in the performance. We theorize that the degradation was caused by stresses applied to the cavity during transport, which led to the formation of cracks.

To heal the damage caused to the cavity, we apply a recoating procedure. For the recoating procedure, the cavity was heated to 1000 °C and exposed to Sn vapor for 1 h. Sn vapor was provided by 0.85 g of Sn heated to 1250 °C.

## III. RESULT

The performance of the cavity after the initial coating was stellar, reaching a peak accelerating field of 24 MV/m and maximum Q of  $2 \times 10^{10}$  at 4 K. After the cavity was damaged the performance was severely degraded. The cavity only reached 8 MV/m.

[width=1.0]./figures/TMAP.png

FIG. 1.

Temperature mapping was used to locate the quench source. A single hot spot on the equator of the cavity was discovered.

Visual inspection of the cavity showed no visible defects near the quench location indicating that the defect must be microscopic.

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After the recoating was applied the cavity saw a significant increase in performance. The peak accelerating gradient increased to 18 MV/m and the quality factor also increased to  $3 \times 10^{10}$  at 4 K. This indicates that the quench causing defect has been repaired. Temperature mapping of the cavity after recoating shows

[width=1.0]./figures/VTS.png

FIG. 2.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Using a low temperature Sn recoating process, we were able to heal a degraded Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn cavity that has suffered damage during transportation. This discovery provides a new tool that can be applied to similarly degraded cavities to recover some performance. This will save time and money that would otherwise be spent by stripping the Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn coating and applying a new coating.

This process could make Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn cavities more viable for real-world accelerator applications by reducing the cost of manufacturing and transportation errors.