

Investigation on 1, 3 and 9-cell SRF elliptical cavities made of large grain niobium

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KEK

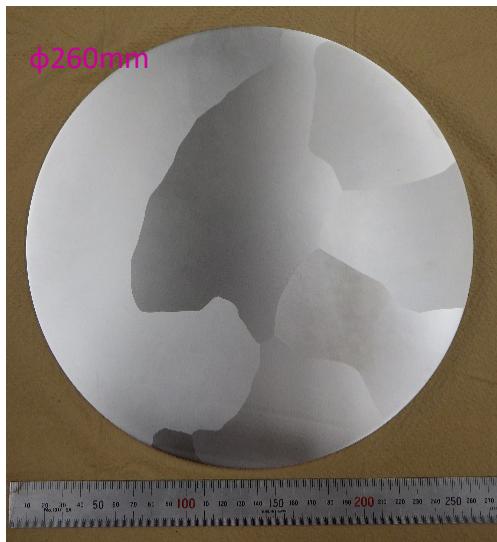


Introduction

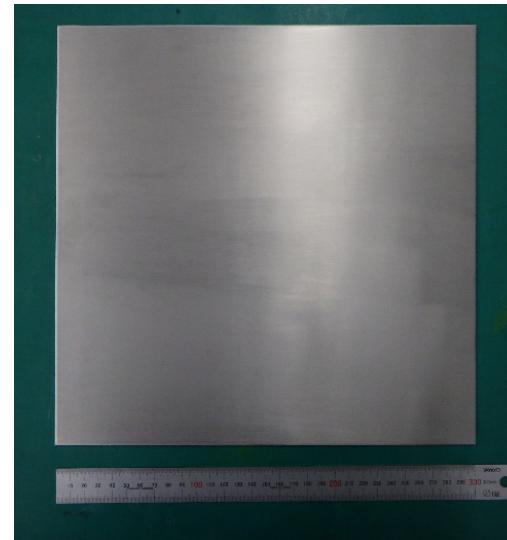
Large grain (LG) Nb sheet; Directly sliced from Nb ingot
↔ Fine grain (FG) Nb sheet

Advantage of using LG sheet

- Large material cost reduction
- High Q-value



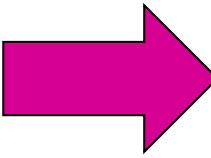
LG Nb
Crystal size
~200mm



FG Nb
Crystal size
~100μm

LG slice production

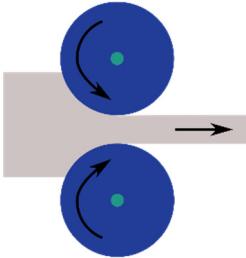
Melting



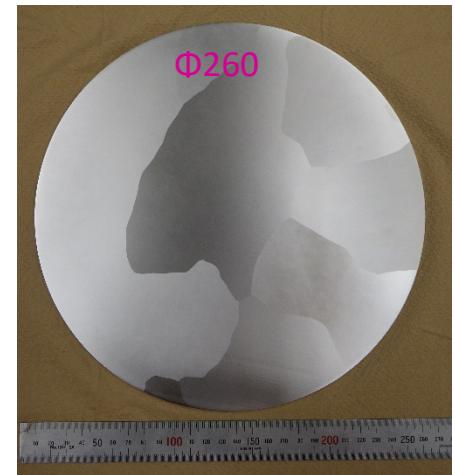
Forging



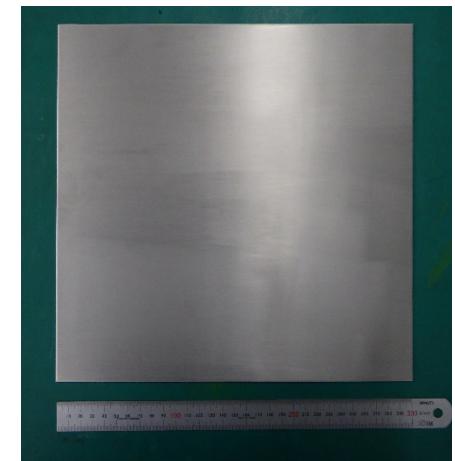
Rolling



LG Nb

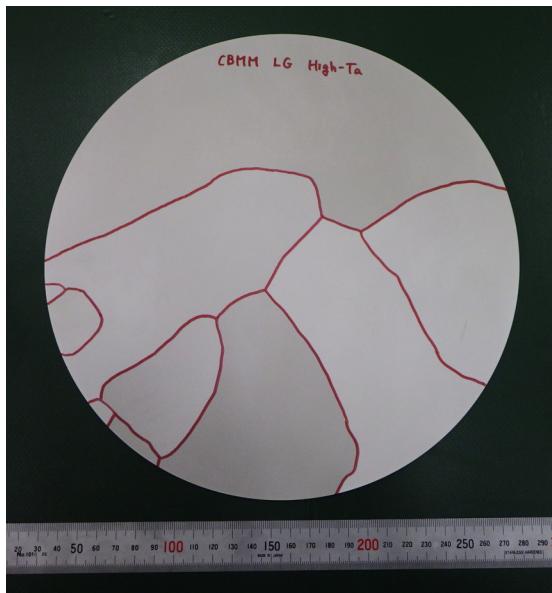


FG Nb



Various Crystal Location

CBMM $\phi 260$



CBMM $\phi 260$



Tokyo Denkai $\phi 290$



- ✓ **Crystal arrangement, size and orientation** are different between each ingot.
→ Largely affects to fabrication process
- ✓ Crystal size depends on cooling speed, purity and etc.
→ Not controllable

LG cavities fabricated in KEK

$f = 1.3\text{GHz}$



Tokyo Denkai; high-RRR

R1

CBMM; low-RRR



R5

Extend to 9-cell



KEK-2

Aiming at cost reduction

CBMM; mid-RRR, high-Ta

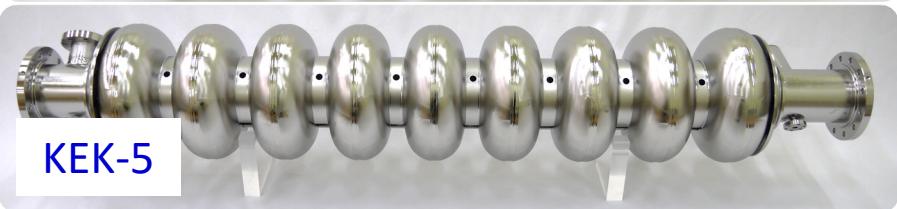


R10/10b

Extend to 9-cell



KEK-4



KEK-5

Performance test

Surface treatment (before test)

1. EP1 (100μm)
2. Annealing (750deg × 3hrs)
3. Tuning
4. EP2 (20～30μm)
5. Assembly
6. Baking (120deg × 48hrs)

Measurement environment

- ✓ Vertical cryostat filled with liquid He
- ✓ Remaining magnetic field : 5～10mG
- ✓ No magnetic cancelation. (except R10)

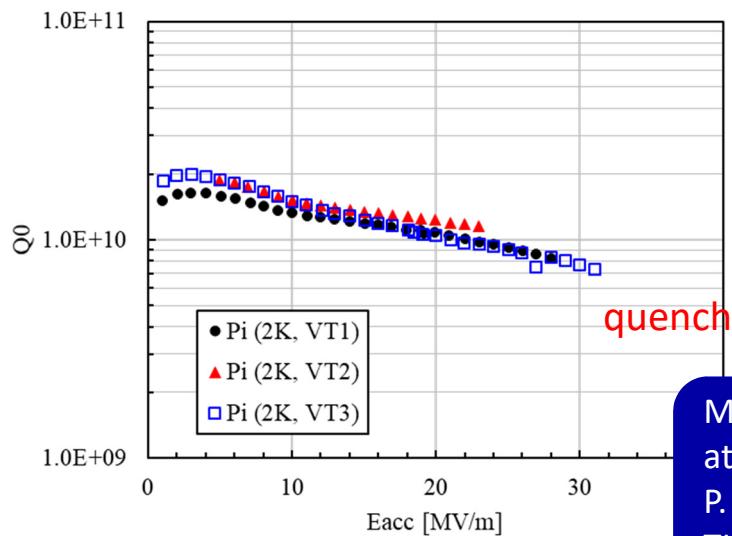
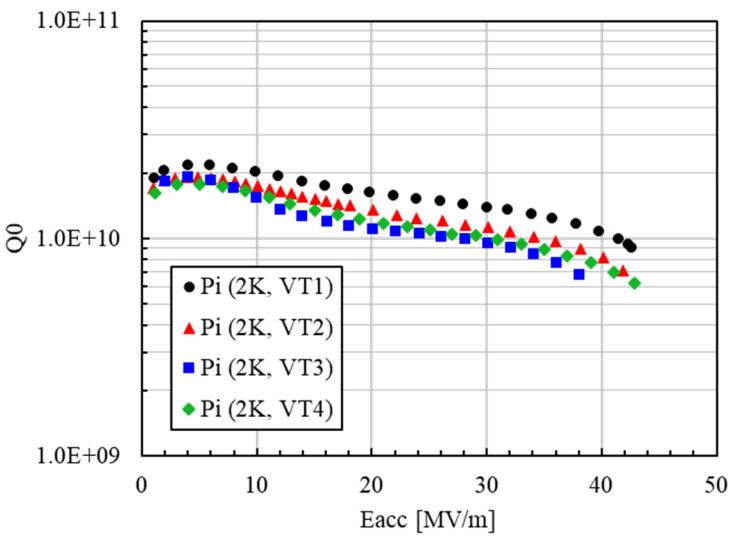


Different RRR LG slices

Tokyo Denkai: RRR = 496



CBMM: RRR = 107

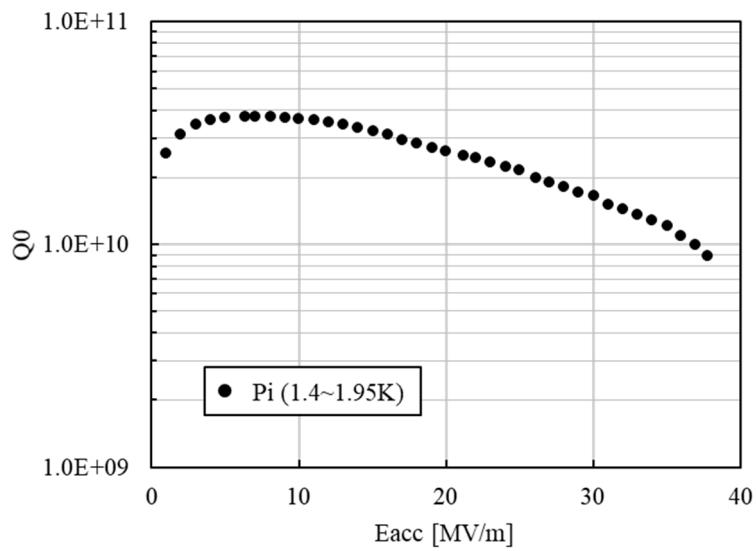


Measured again
at Jlab
P. Dhakal
TUP012

Achieved to high gradient with hi-RRR LG, but not with lo-RRR

9-cell cavity made by high-RRR LG slices

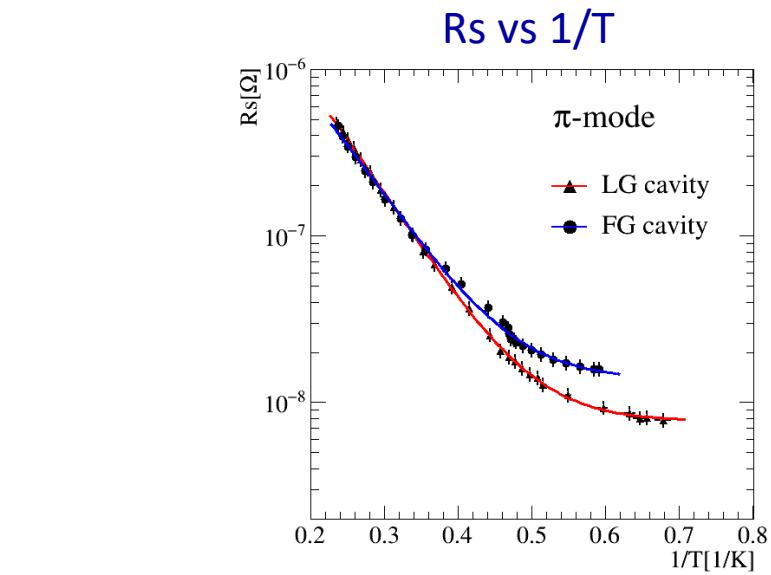
Tokyo Denkai: RRR = 496



Maximum gradients at each cell

Cell#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E_{acc}	>45	40.4	39.6	>44.7	>42.7	>44.7	>39.6	>40.4	>45

"Investigation of in-house superconducting radio-frequency 9-cell cavity made of large grain niobium at KEK", Takeshi Dohmae *et al.*, 2017

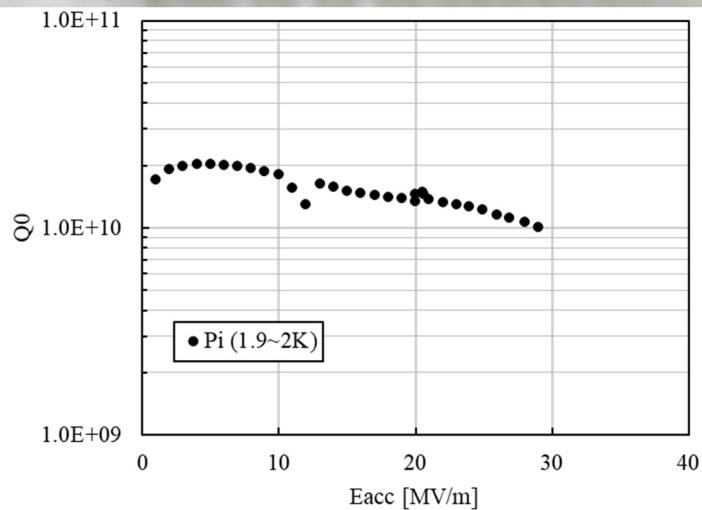
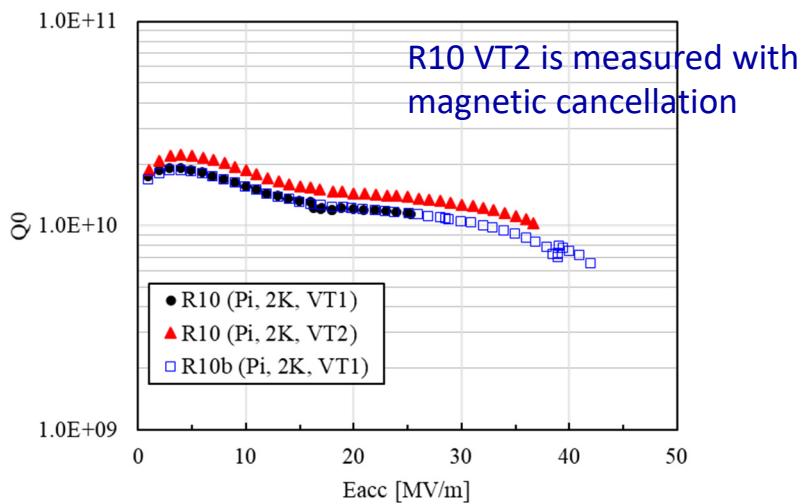
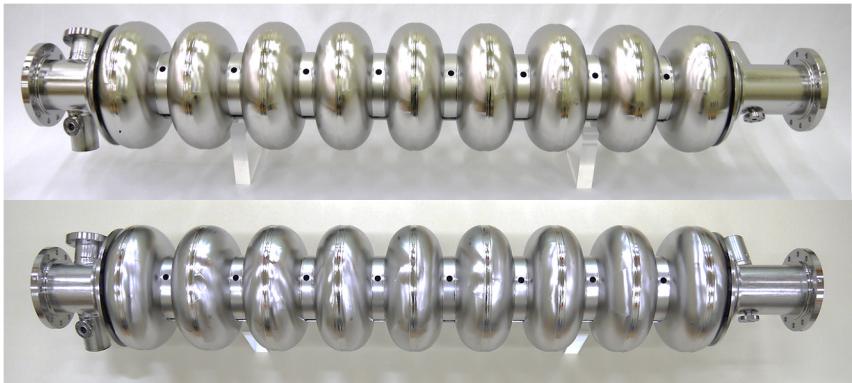


- Achieved high gradient
→ more than 40 MV/m at most of cells
- Residual resistance is lower than FG
→ higher Q -value is expected
→ further study necessary with good magnetic environment

Aiming cost reduction

CBMM: RRR = 242-298, High-Ta contained (1034ppm)

※ High-Ta contained Nb is cheaper than low-Ta contained Nb



Acceptable results!

Cell#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E _{acc}	40	41	>30	>31	>41	31	30	>41	>40

→ To be measured again

Summary of each cavities

	KEK-R1	KEK-R5	KEK-2	KEK-R10/R10b	KEK-4
Supplier	Tokyo Denkai	CBMM	Tokyo Denkai	CBMM	CBMM
# of cells	Single	Single	9-cells	3-cells	9-cells
RRR	496	107 (hi-Ta)	496	242 – 298 (hi-Ta)	242 – 298 (hi-Ta)
Results (π-mode)	41.8 MV/m	31 MV/m	38MV/m	38/42 MV/m	29MV/m

- High E_{acc} is achieved with LG Nb which RRR > 240
- No dependency on supplier
- Composition of Ta does not affect to the E_{acc}

Technical issues

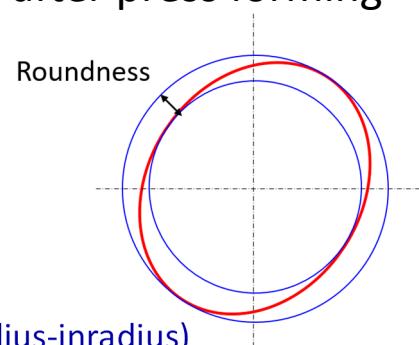
Large anisotropy

LG has strong anisotropy (due to large crystal size)

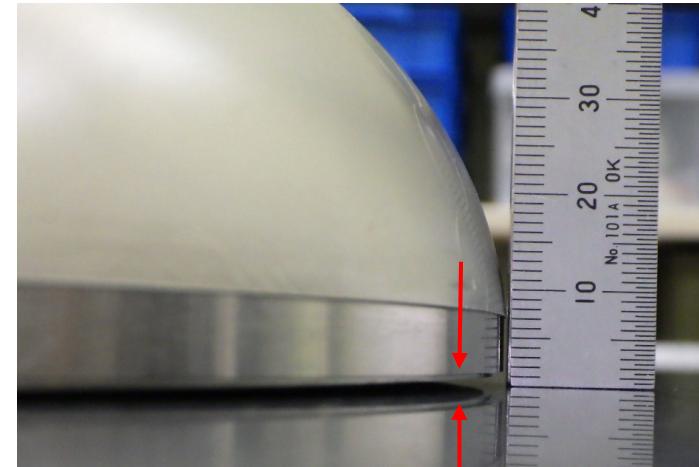
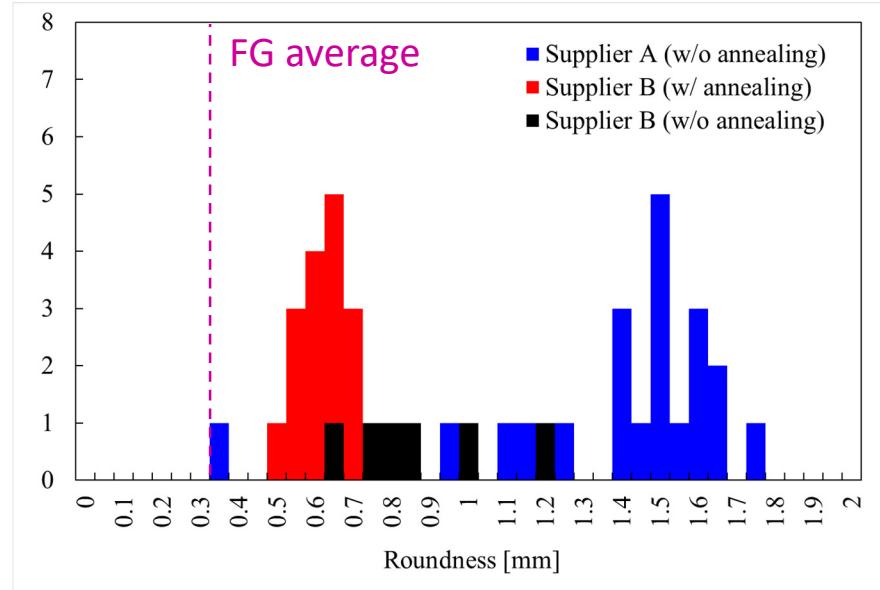


Large deformation is observed after press forming

- Difficulties in fabrication
- Difficulties in alignment



Roundness at equator (circumradius-inradius)



Mechanical strength

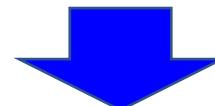
- Not always same mechanical strength
- Depends on crystal orientation

How to guarantee material quality?

→ How to pass high pressure gas safety act. (Japanese law)?
(Pressure Equipment Directive)

Three samples which have same crystal position

- ✓ Broke at the different position
- ✓ Different results were observed



Under investigation (need more study)

Summary

- KEK has been investigating 1.3GHz elliptical cavity made of LG Nb.
 - Several single-cell, 3-cell and 9-cell cavities were fabricated by several kinds of LG sheets.
 - ✓ Single-cell and 9-cell cavity with high RRR LG
 - Achieved $> 35 \text{ MV/m}$
 - ✓ 3-cell and 9-cell cavities with mid RRR & high Ta contained LG
 - Achieved $> 35 \text{ MV/m}$
- Acceptable results are obtained with LG of RRR > 240
- Strong anisotropy
 - Large deformation → Fabrication difficulties
- Different mechanical strength
 - How to guarantee material quality? → Next issue