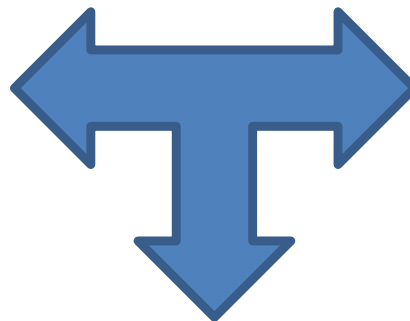




Millisecond flash lamp treatment for SRF accelerating cavities



Cristian Pira

Coatings of SC (Nb_3Sn , NbTiN , ...) on Cu planar substrate

Slawomir Prucnal and Shengqiang Zhou

Flash lamp annealing and characterisation of planar samples



Budget



REQUEST	MOTIVATION	COST
Personnel costs	2 year person	96 500
Equipment and consumables	FLA system for 6 GHz	13 500
TOTAL		110 000



REQUEST	MOTIVATION	COST
Personnel costs	iFAST contract extension	20 000
Equipment and consumables	Targets, Helium, samples	20 000
TOTAL		40 000



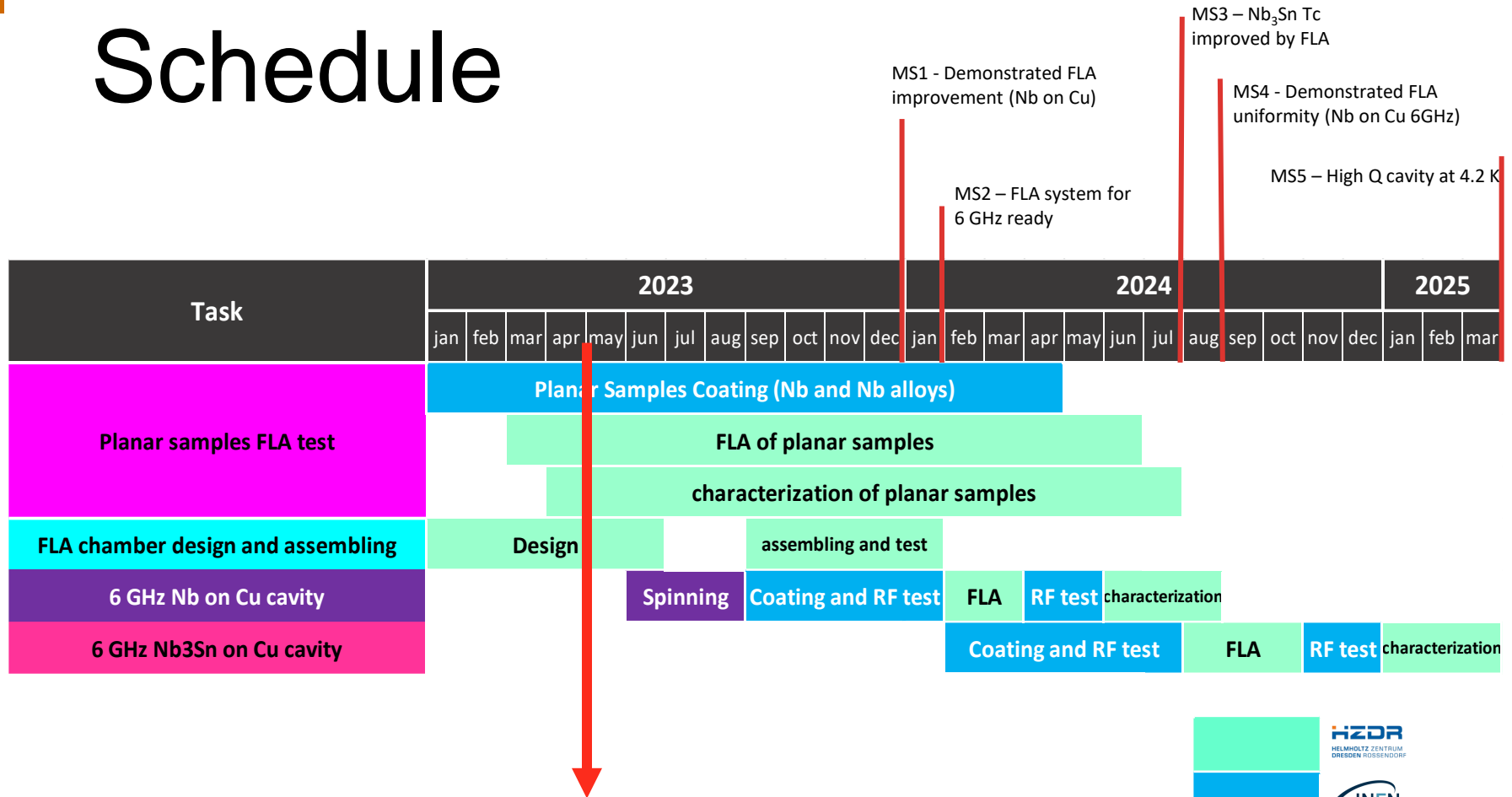
REQUEST	MOTIVATION	COST
Personnel costs	iFAST contract extension	3 000
Equipment and consumables	Cavities production	7 000
TOTAL		10 000

Total budget 160 kEuro



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Schedule



1. First planar samples annealed and measured
2. FLA chamber designed – under construction



Technical scope and Goal



Nb₃Sn coated Cu-cavity



Current challenges:

1. **Nb-cavity** – operation temperature 2K, low thermal conductivity, expensive, high energy consumption
2. **High T_c coating on Cu-cavity** - low melting point of Cu (allowed temp. 650 °C), diffusion of Cu into Nb₃Sn and Sn migration into Cu limits the cavity performance

Develop a novel thermal process to improve performances of SC coating suppressing (reducing) Cu substrate heating

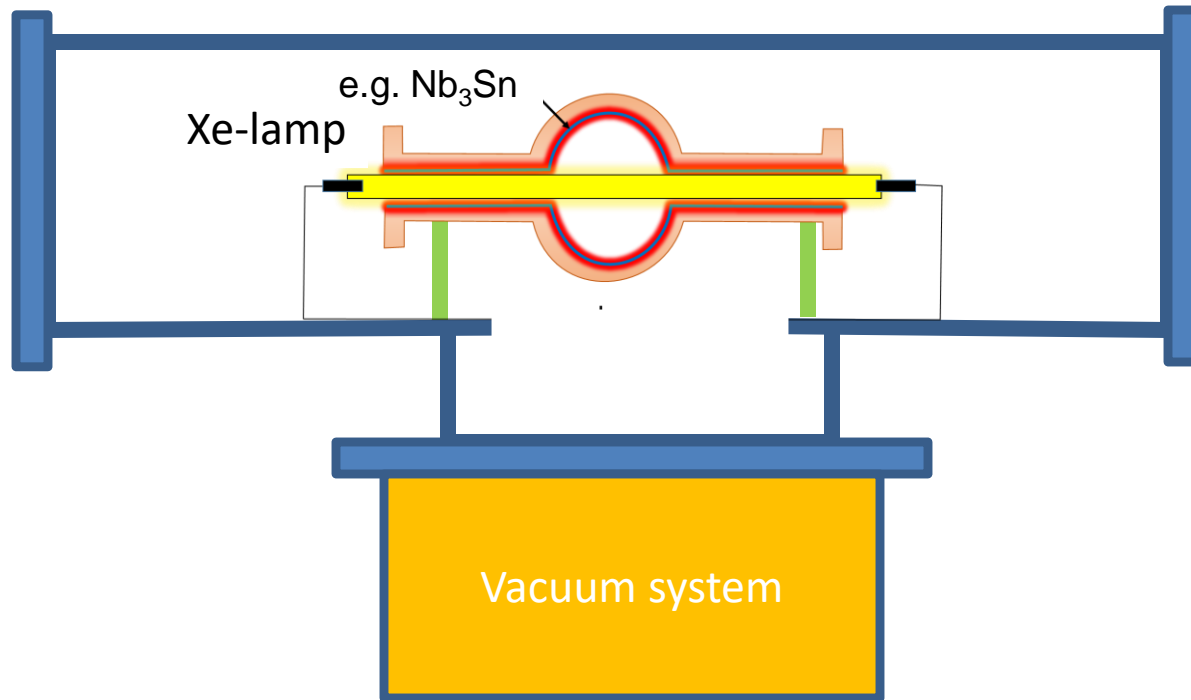
And reduce cryogenic power costs by 60%

Solution:

Millisecond-flash-lamp-annealing (FLA)

Material	T _c	H _{sh}
Nb	9.2 K	0.2 T
Nb ₃ Sn	18.3 K	0.4 T

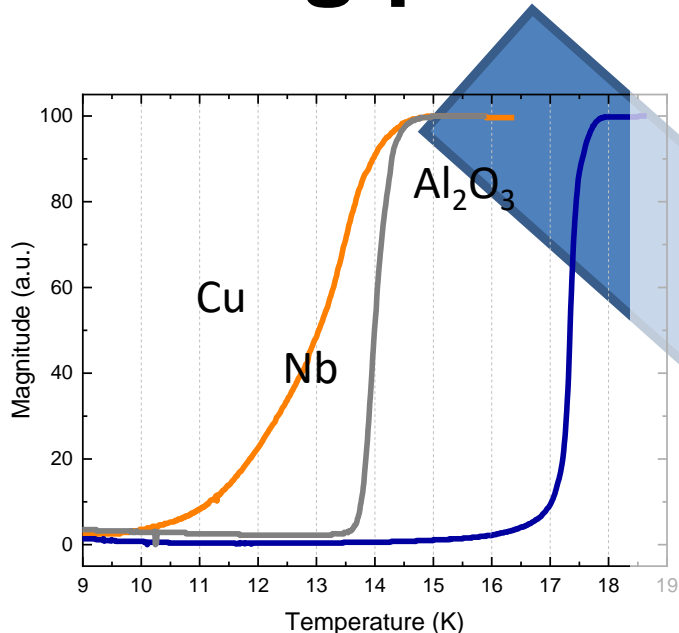
How to implement in a cavity?



**Vacuum chamber for Flash lamp processing of
Cu-cavity coated with Nb_3Sn**



Starting point



Current status of Tc for Nb₃Sn thin film on different substrate: Cu, Nb and Al₂O₃.

Deliverables

1. Nb₃Sn on Cu substrate with 18 K Tc.
2. Uniform treated the cavity using FLA
3. Nb₃Sn on Cu 6 GHz cavity operates at 4.2 K with the same performances like Nb-cavity at 2 K)

Nb₃Sn coated Cu-cavity

the end of the project



Sustainability

Our technology will significantly reduce the environmental impact and energy-costs of SRF accelerator technology:

- The goal is realize SC resonant cavities operating at higher T than bulk Nb **reducing cryogenic power costs by 60%**
- The thermal load and hence the temperature throughout the entire substrate is much lower compared to conventional annealing: **FLA is less energy-intensive**, resulting in a reduction of **CO₂ emissions**

