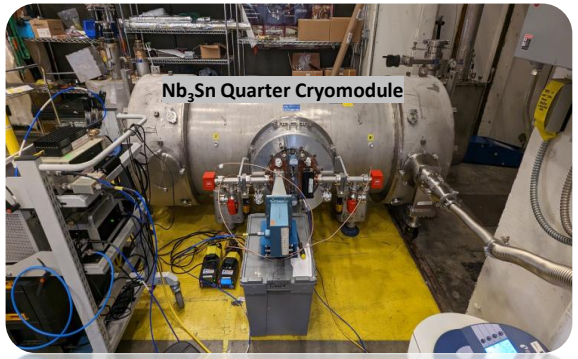
First Nb_3Sn coated CEBAF style quarter cryomodule



Anne-Marie Valente-Feliciano

On behalf of

U. Pudasaini, G. Ciovati, C. Reece, J. Fisher, M. Drury, M. McCougan, M. Weaks, R. Rimmer, T. Reilly, R. Geng and SRF Technical Staff.

G. Eremeev, S. Posen, B. Tennis

Jefferson Lab Fermilab

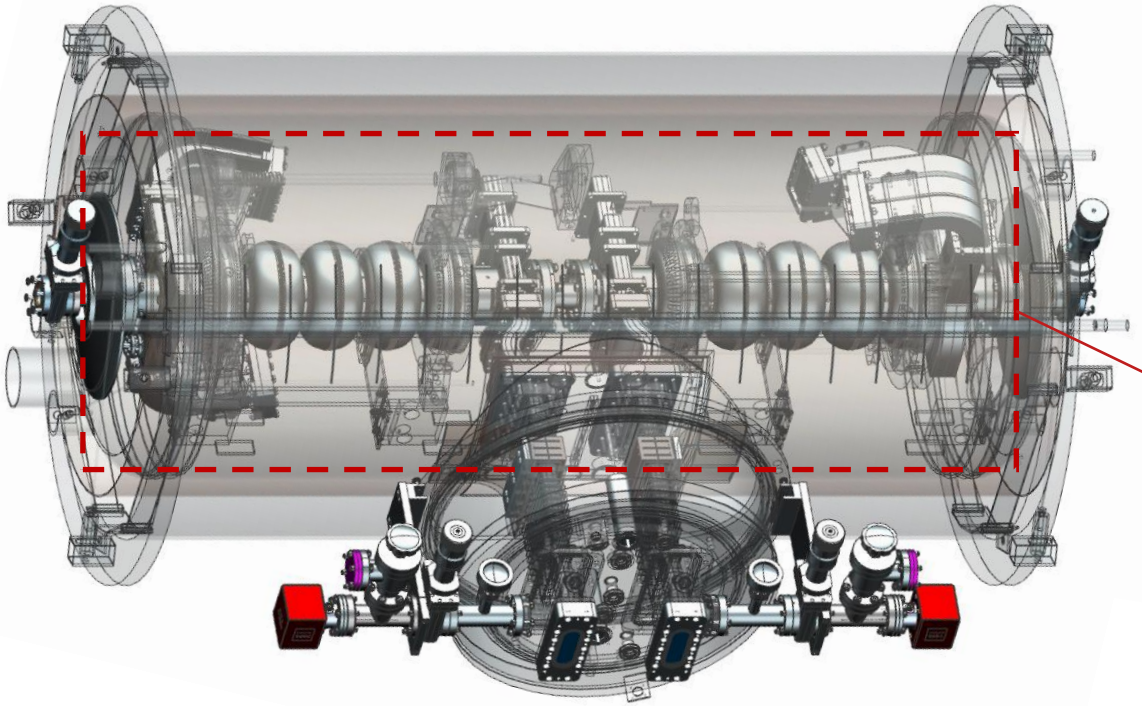
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Office of Science JSA

Outline

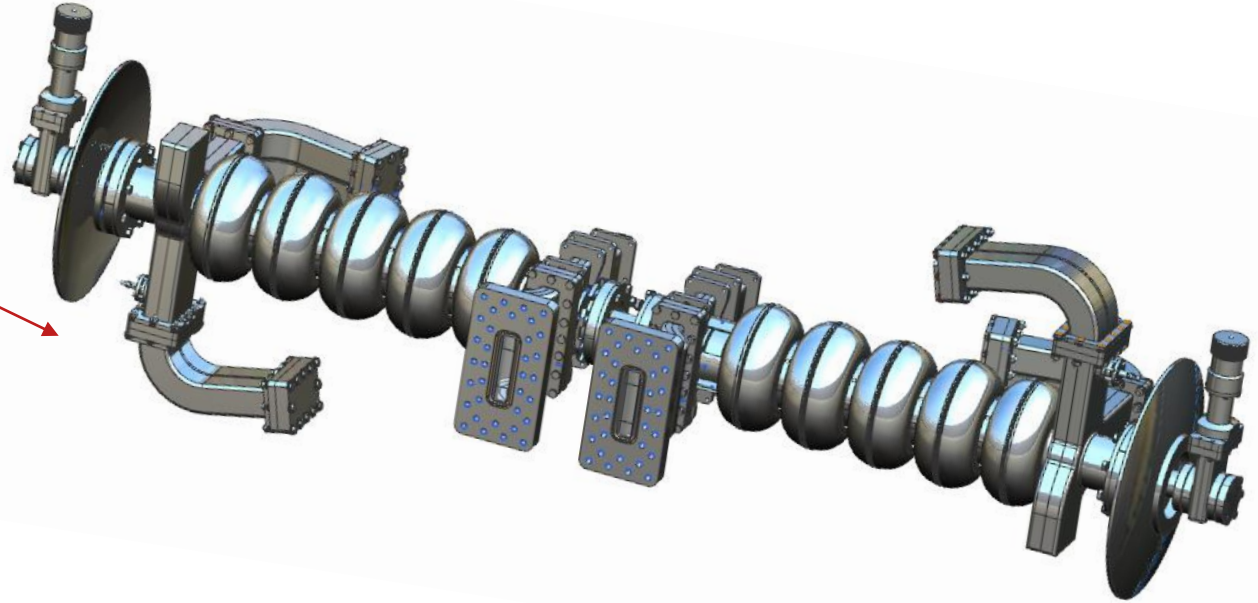
- Introduction
- Technique & coating facilities
- Development & qualification of Nb_3Sn coated 5-cell cavities
- Nb_3Sn cryomodule development
- Results from cryomodule acceptance testing
- Next step
- Lessons learned
- Summary & outlook

Introduction

Goal: develop a quarter cryomodule with Nb_3Sn-coated cavities with an average gradient of 10 MV/m per cavity.



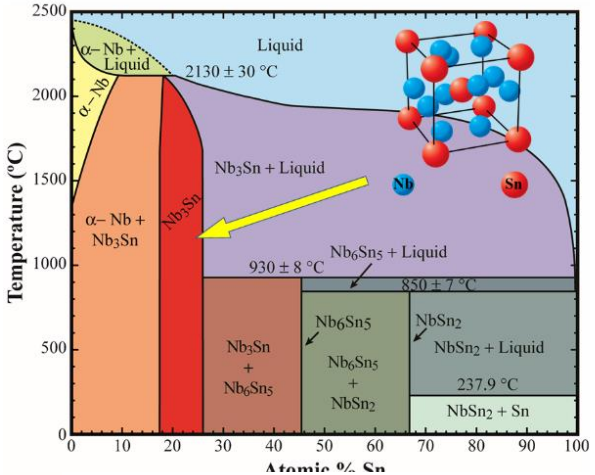
Based on:
1.5 GHz CEBAF C75 (low-loss) 5-cell cavities

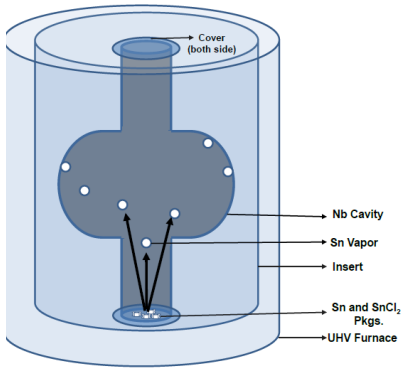


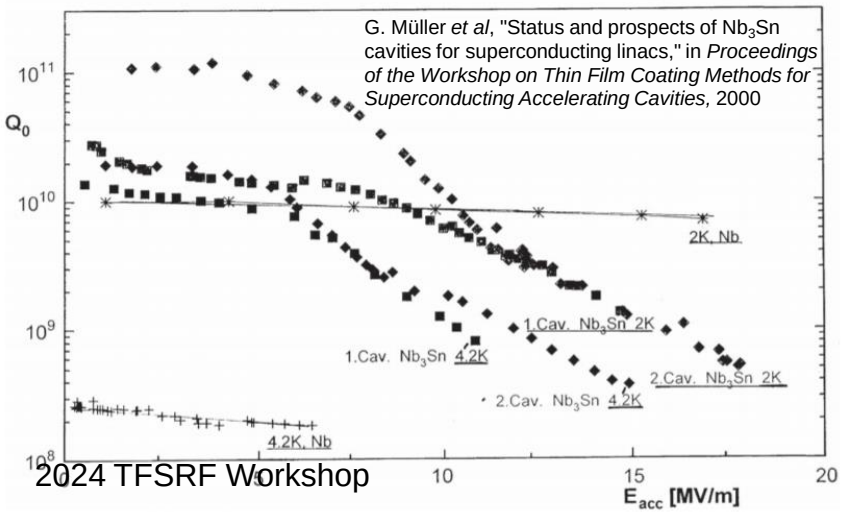
In the framework of G. Eremeev's ECA : "Formation of Superconducting Nb_3Sn Phase for Superconducting Radio Frequency (SRF) Cavities "

Vapor Diffusion – "*The*" current mainstream technique

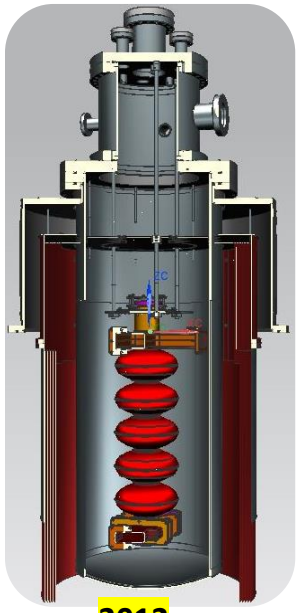
- since 1970s (*Siemens*)
- so far 'THE' technique producing practical Nb_3Sn cavities

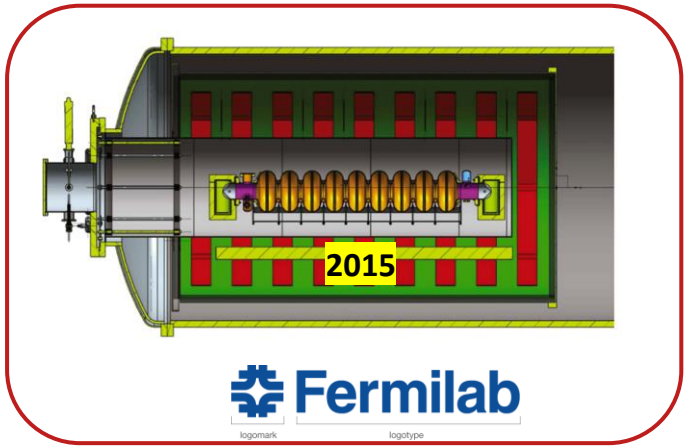






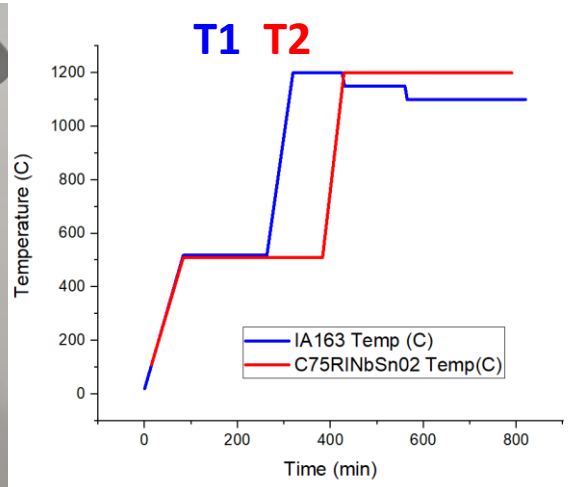
Vapor diffusion coating facilities around the world

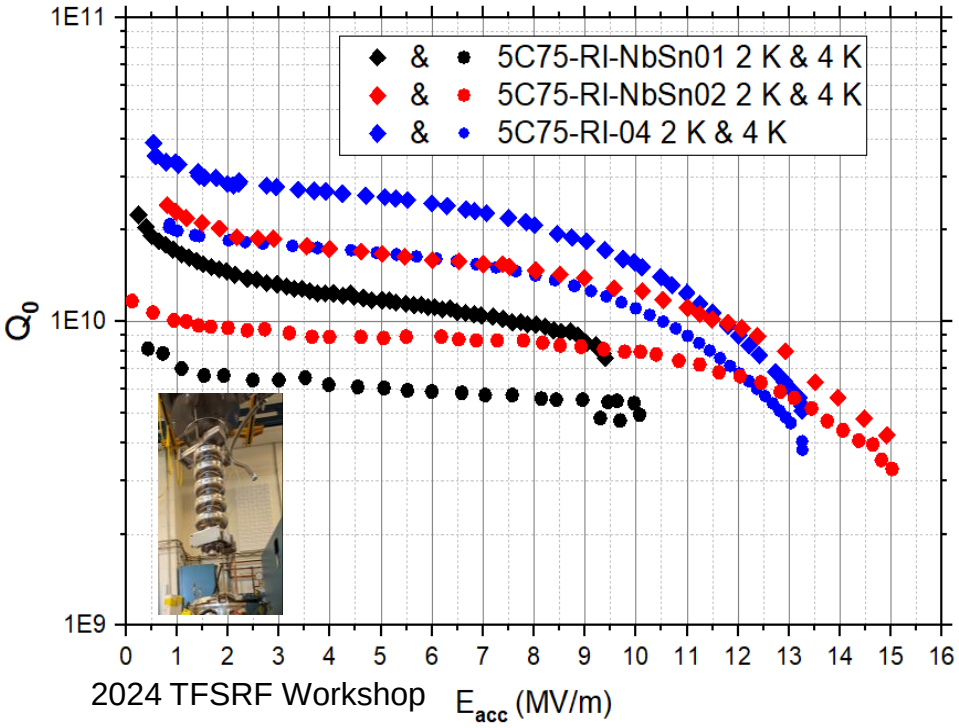




Multi-Cell Coating at Jefferson Lab

- Process development based on witness samples coated with multi-cell cavities
  - 1.5 GHz 5-cell and 1.3 GHz 3-cell
- Sn source(s) and temperature profile optimization
- Q_0 and E_{max} suitable for accelerator applications

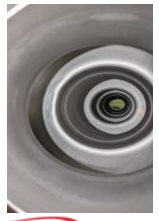




Witness sample in each run.

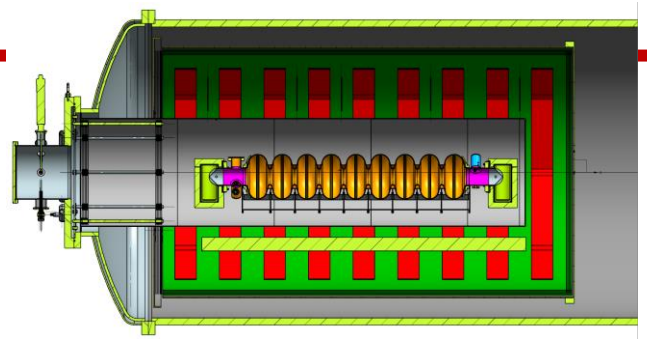
Sn consumption (g)

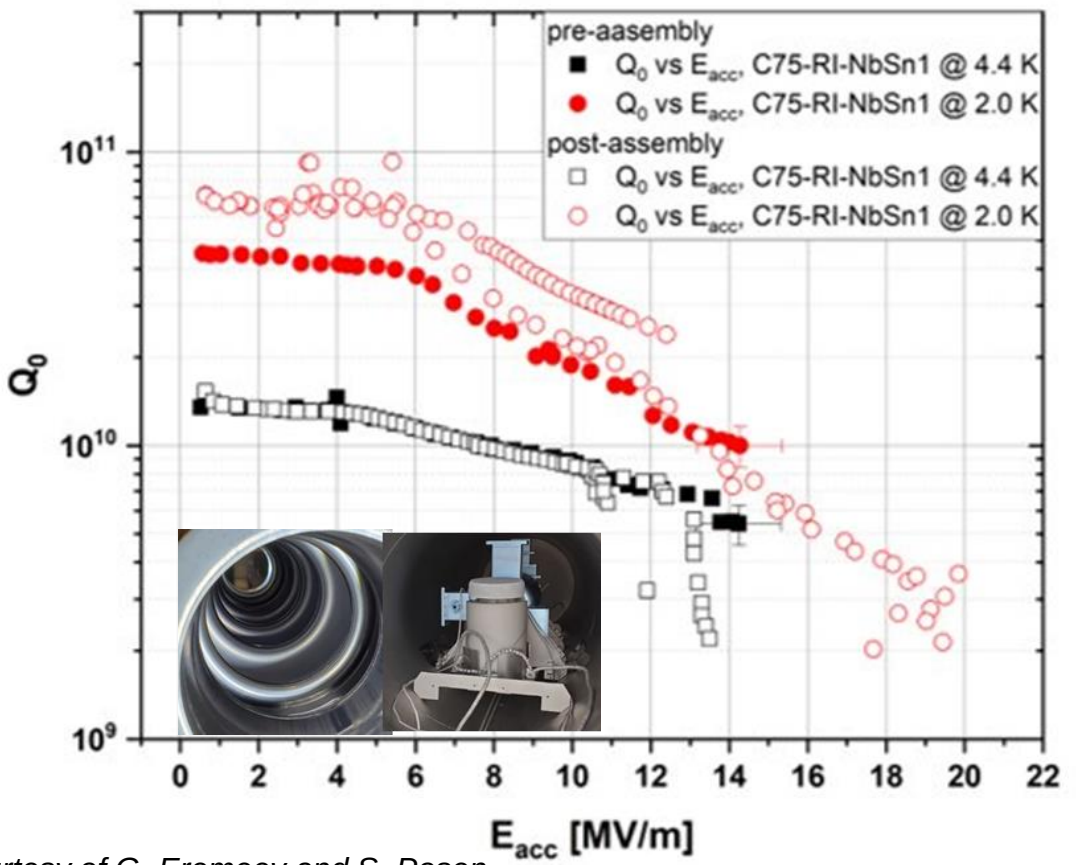
	1st coating	2nd Coating	3rd Coating	5C75-RI-NbSn02 02	5C75-RI-NbSn02 02
Primary	3.6	2.50	2.79	3.05	**2.42**
Secondary 1	1.7	1.50	1.42	1.50	**1.48**
Secondary 2	---	1.60	1.43	1.51	**1.48**
Total	5.3	5.60	5.64	6.06	**5. 38**
Setup	S1-T1	S2-T1	S3-T2	S2-T1	**S3-T2**

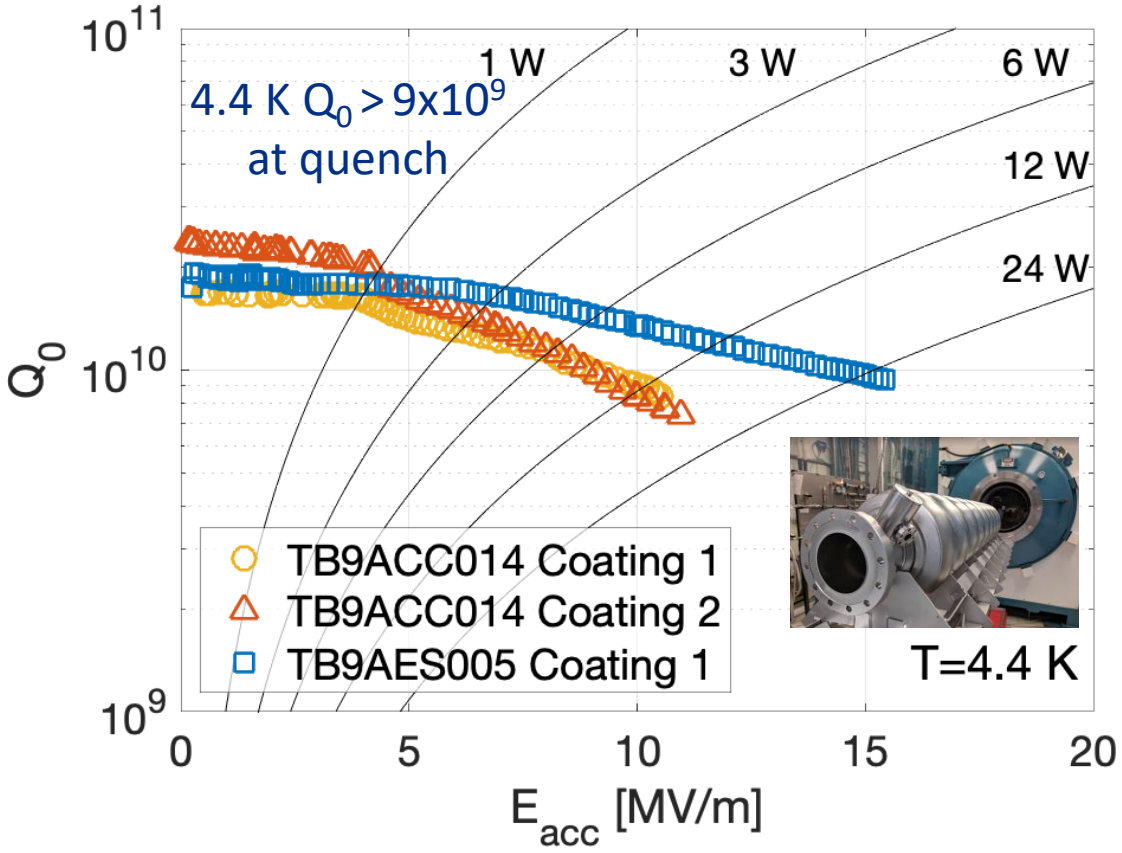


Multi-cell Cavity Coating at Fermilab

- Coatings of multicell accelerator structures for various projects
- E_{acc} > 15 MV/m, Q ~ 1x10^{10} at 4.4 K





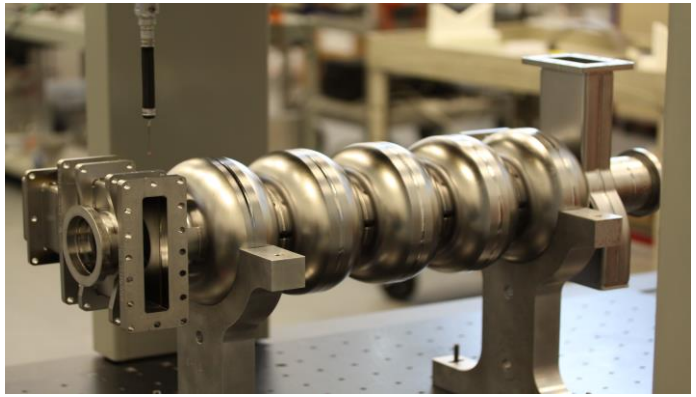


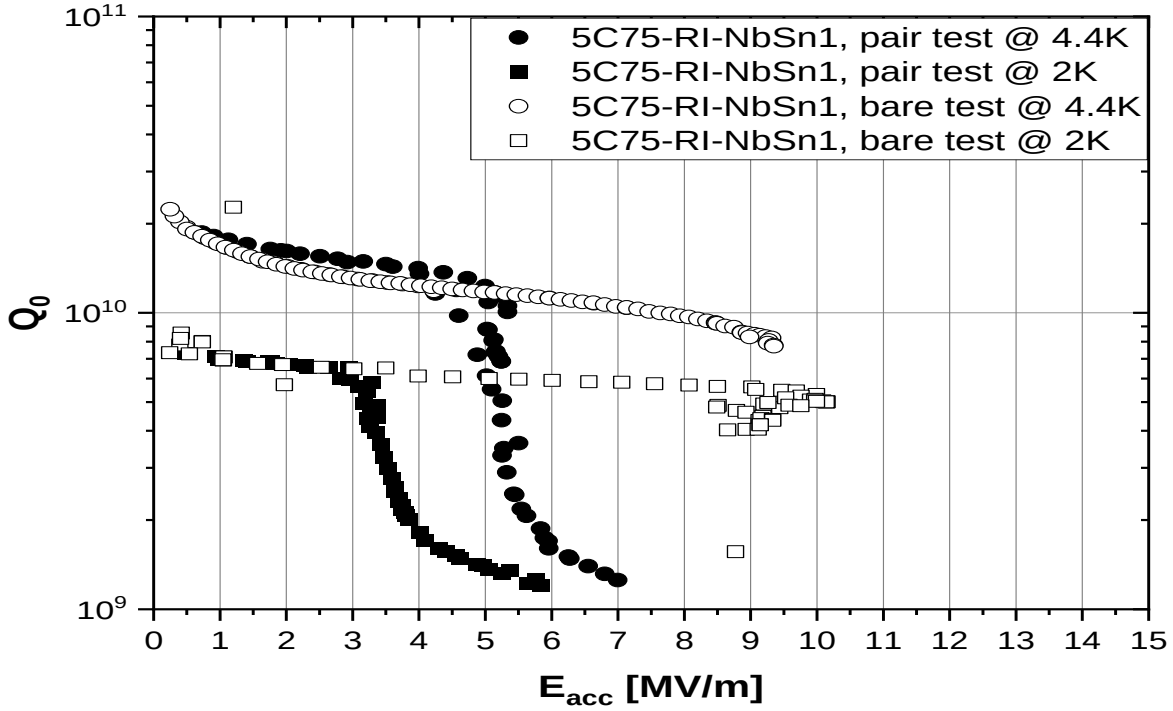
Courtesy of G. Eremeev and S. Posen

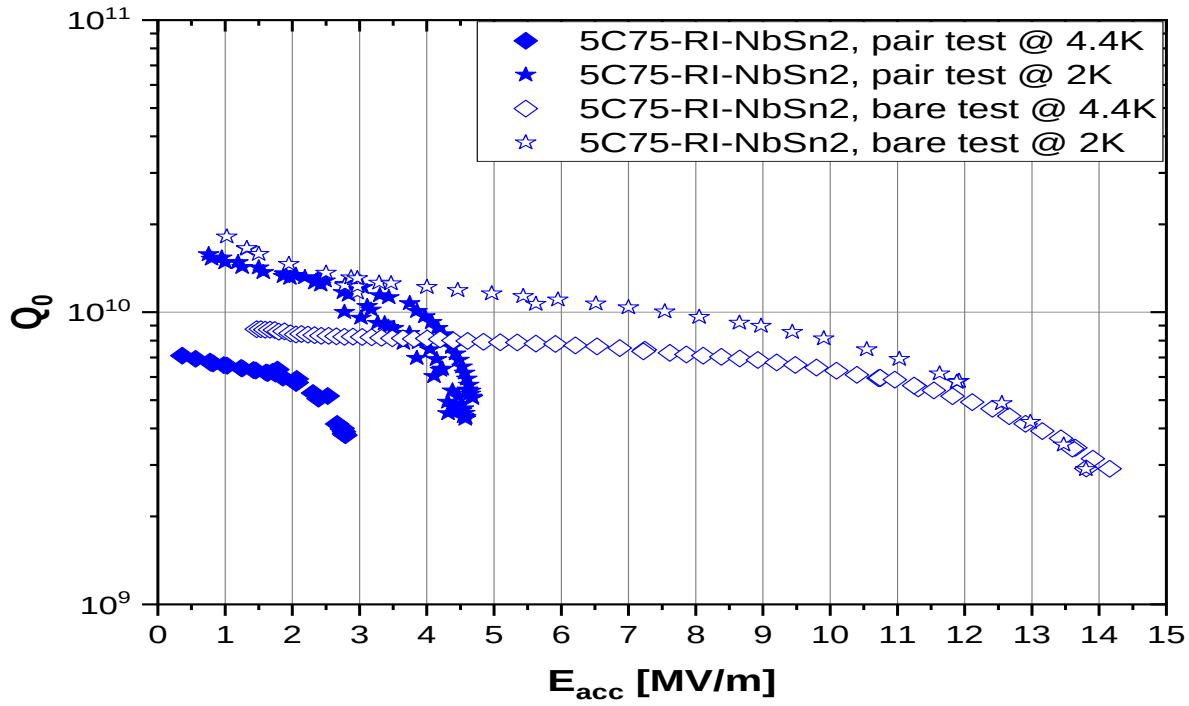
Qualification of Nb_3Sn-coated C75 5-cell cavities at JLab

- Two five-cell Nb_3Sn-coated cavities qualified in 2019 with E_{max} of 12 and 14 MV/m
- Degraded to below 5 and 7 MV/m during the vertical pair test
  - Mechanical stress due to vertical pair assembly & hanging
- Both cavities required reprocessing and re-coating

G. Eremeev, U. Pudasaini, Tesla Collaboration Meeting 2022, Aomori Japan



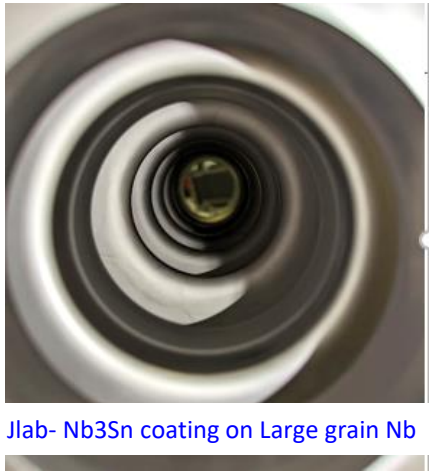




*Work based on G. Eremeev's Early Career Award at Jefferson Lab.

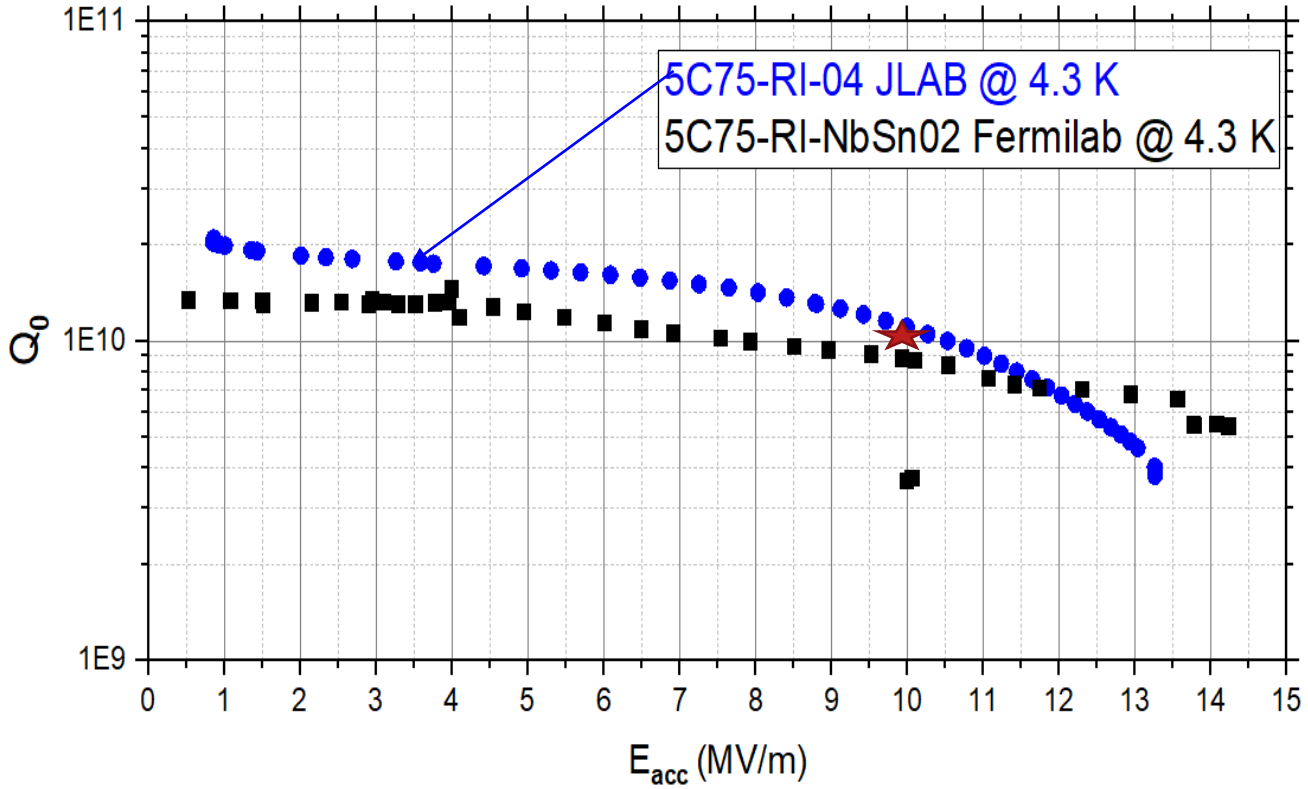
Re-Qualification of Nb_3Sn-coated Cavities

- One cavity coated at JLab and another at Fermilab
- Both cavities reached >13 MV/m with Q~10^{10} at 10 MV/m



Jlab- Nb_3Sn coating on Large grain Nb

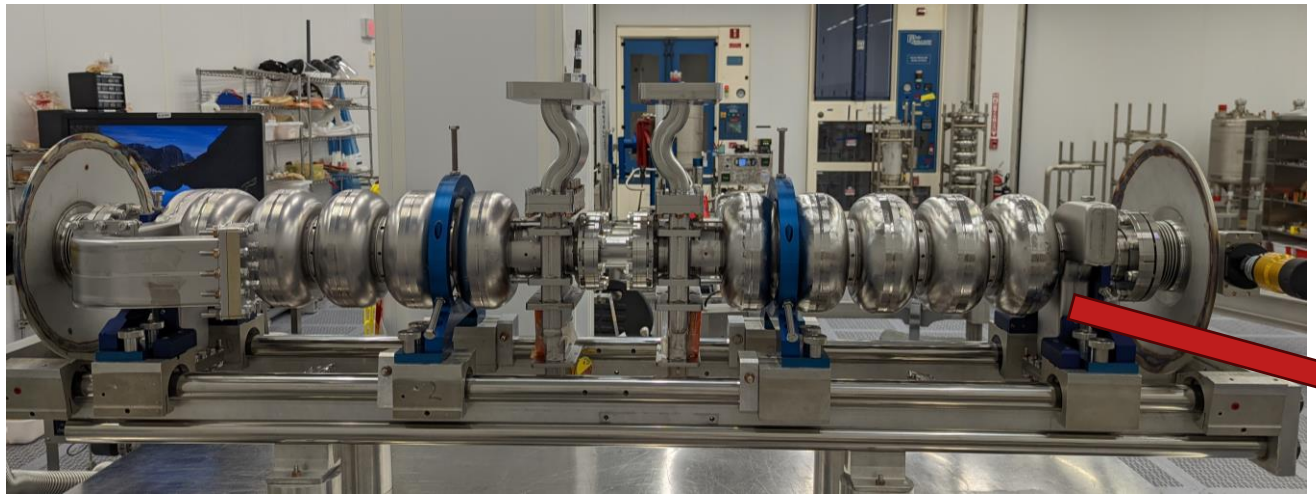
Fermilab- Fine Grain Nb Cavity

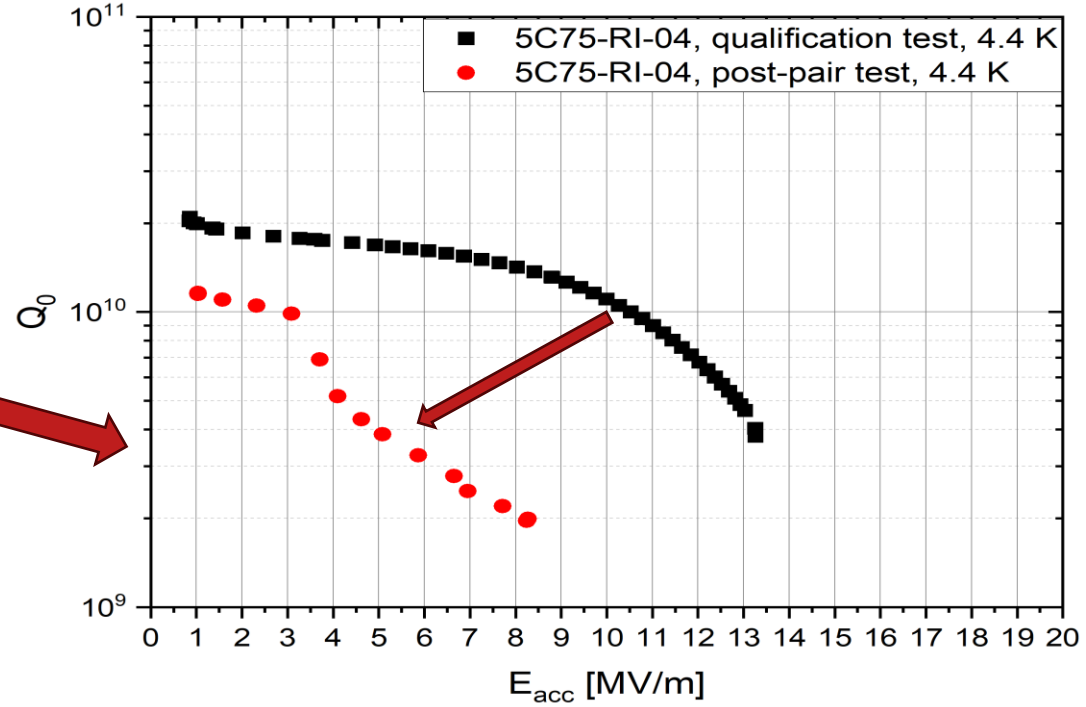


- Pair subjected to disassembly due to a leak in a RF window

Re-Qualification of Nb_3Sn-coated Cavities

- Cavities were re-tested independently – degraded one cavity
- Pair successfully assembled again
- Skipped vertical test of the pair to avoid mechanical degradation





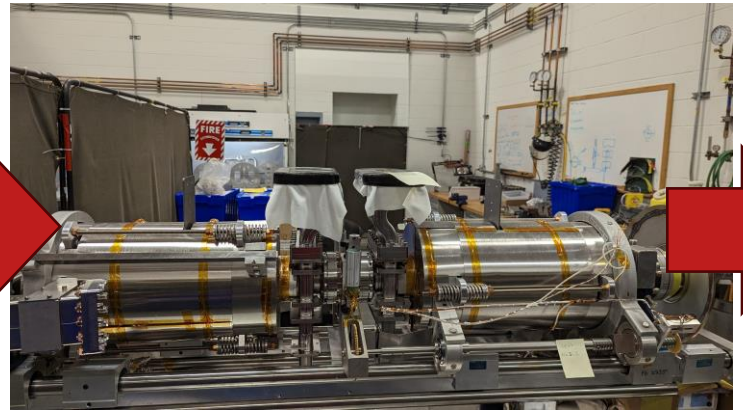
Fermilab Jefferson Lab

Cryomodule Assembly

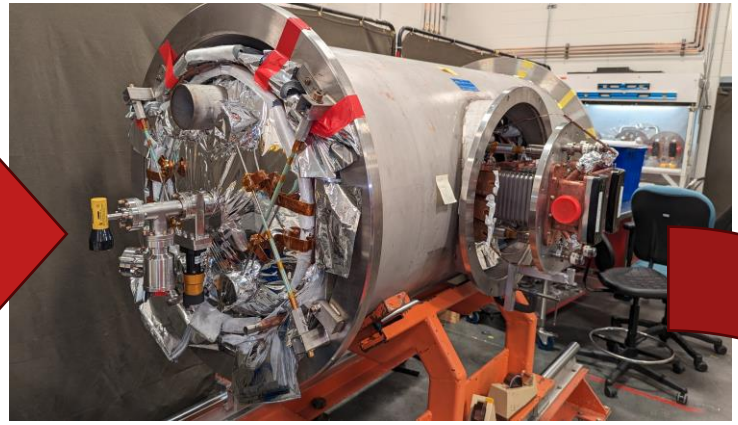
- **Several assembly steps required modifications to avoid mechanical strain on the cavities.**

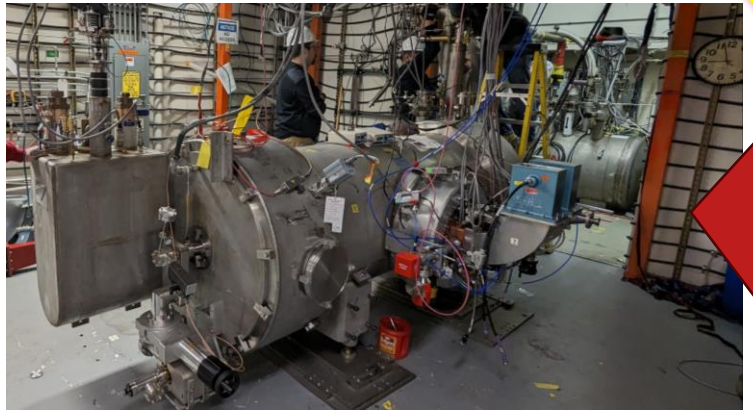
April 2023

May 2023

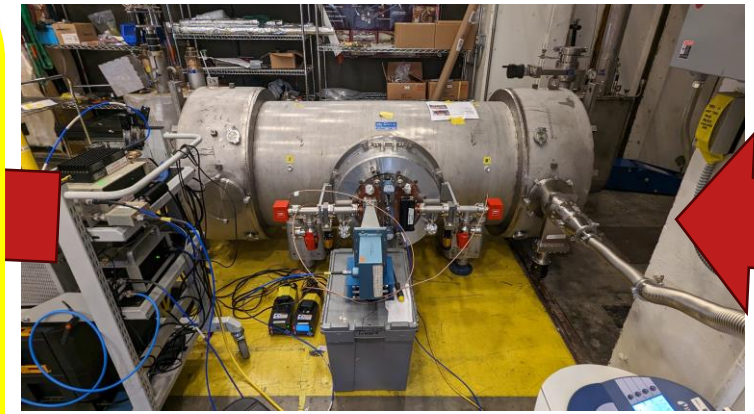


July 2023

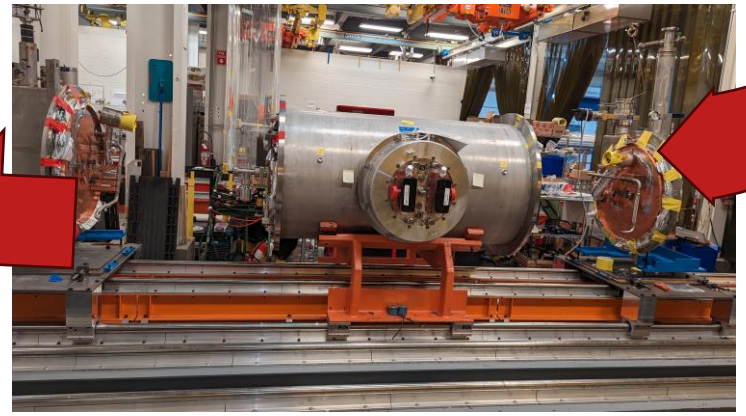




April 2024



November 2023



August 2023

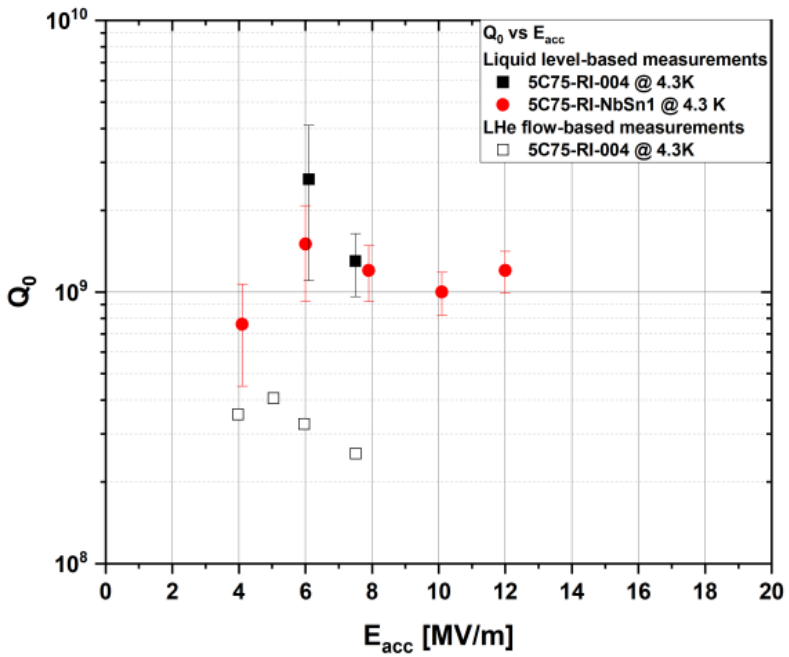
Slow cooldown with temperature gradient ~ 0.3 K across the cryomodule.

Fermilab Jefferson Lab

QCM Preliminary Qualification Test Results

- Accelerating gradients close to vertical test at 4 K
- Frequency difference between two cavities ~150 kHz
- 2nd cavity tuned to match the first one at 2 K– no degradation

Cavity	E_{max} at 4.4 K (MV/m)	E_{op} at 4.4 K (MV/m)	E_{max} at 2.1 K (MV/m)	E_{op} at 2.1 K (MV/m)
5C75-RI-NbSn01 (cavity #7)	13.3	12.6	13.2	12.4
5C75-RI-04 (cavity #8)	7.9	7.5	8.7	8.5



Cavity performance at 4.4 K. No degradation in the field but reduced quality factor compared to VTA test: cooldown and measurement technique effects?

First demonstration of >**10 MeV** Nb_3Sn cryomodule

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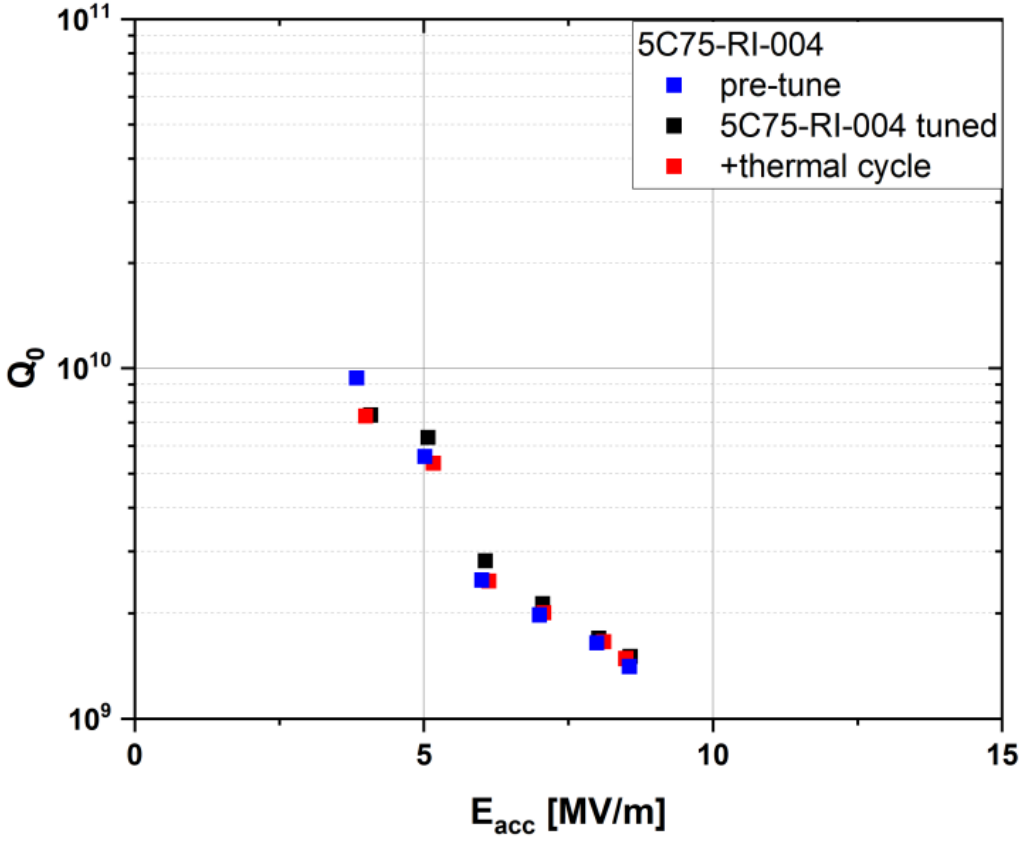
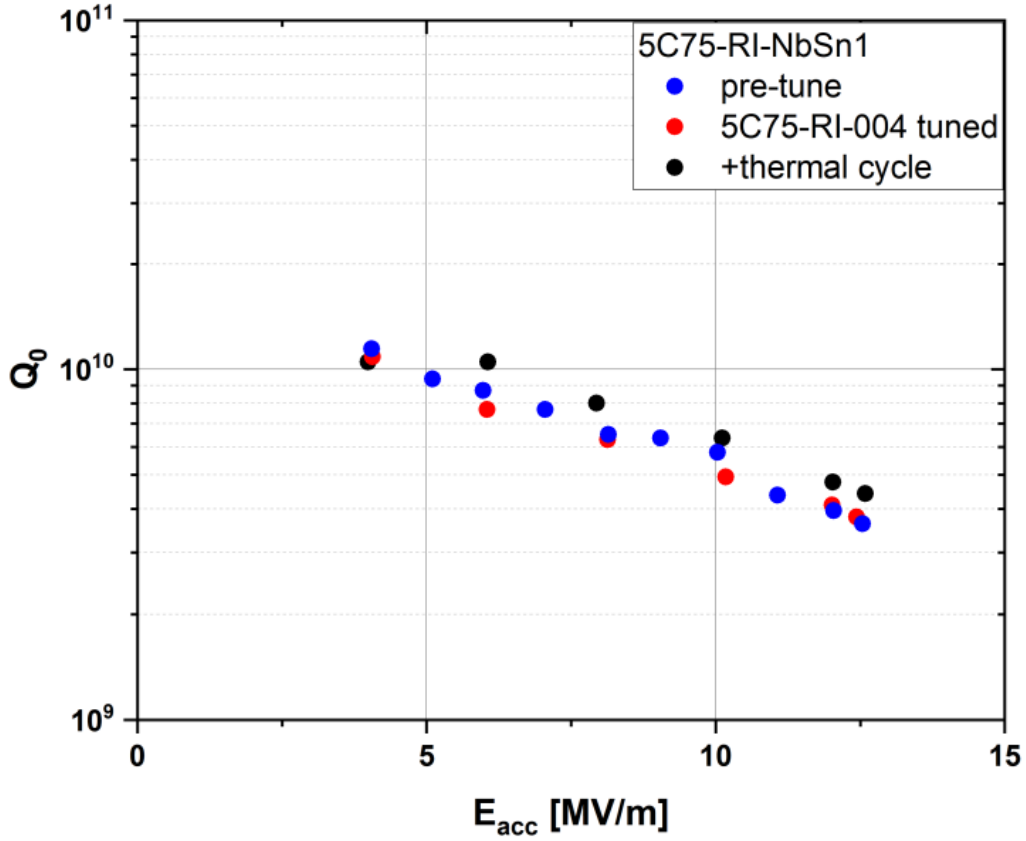
Cryomodule performance performance at 2 K



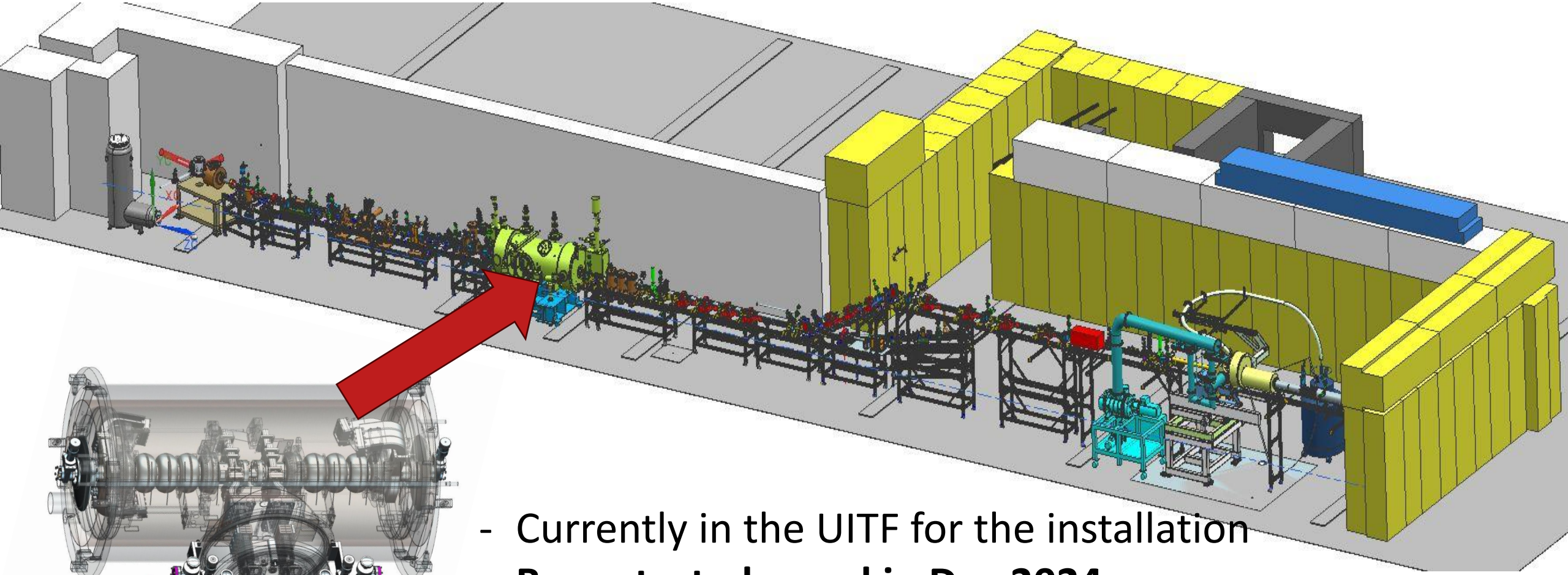


5C75-RI-004 cavity tuned by ~ 180 KHz at 2 K to match the frequency of 5C75-RI-NbSn01 induced no degradation.

Eremeev, G., U. Pudasaini, A. Reilly, B. Tennis, G. Ciovati, J. Fischer, M. Drury et al. "First results from two Nb_3Sn cavities assembled in a CEBAF quarter Cryomodule." In Proc. 32nd Linear Accelerator Conference (LINAC'24)

What's next?

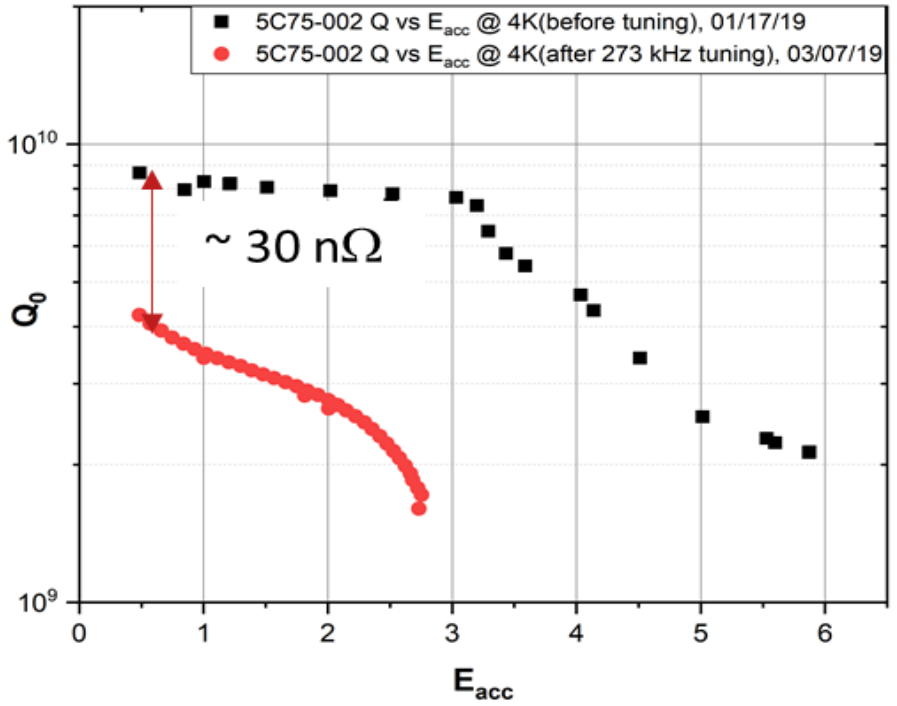
Upgraded Injector Facility at Jefferson Lab

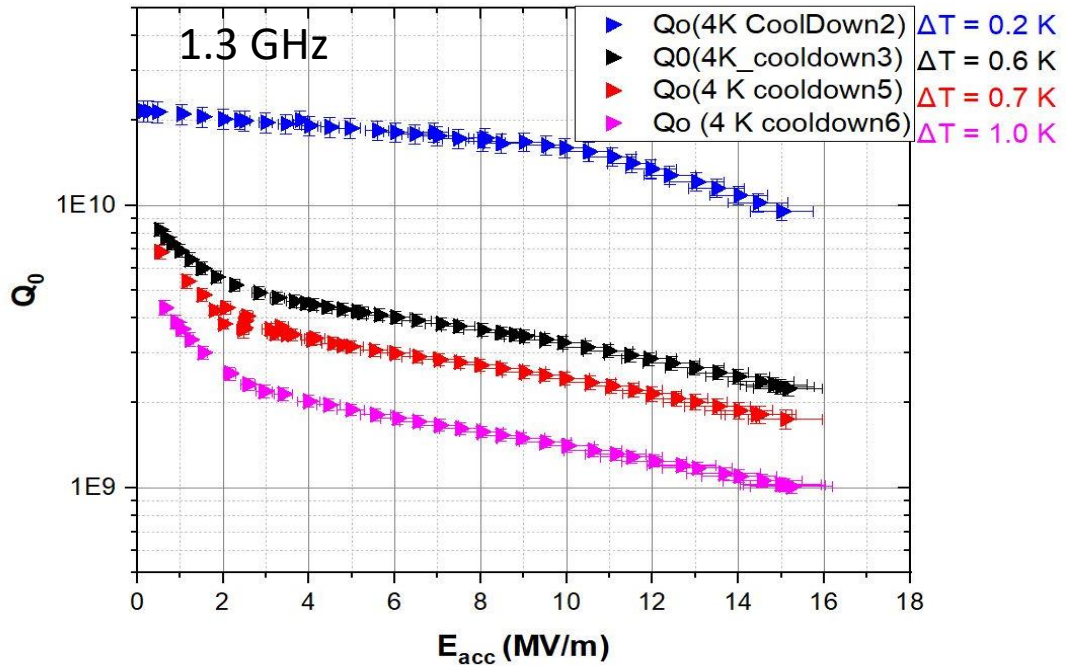


- Currently in the UITF for the installation
- **Beam test planned in Dec 2024.**

Stay Tuned.

Lessons Learned





Challenges in Deploying Nb_3Sn Cavities for Accelerators

- Mechanical vulnerability due to material brittleness – Need for specific procedures
  - Risks associated with handling & assembly
  - Tuning sensitivity
- Bi-layer material
  - Thermal current during the cooldown resulting in Q-degradation

Summary & Outlook

- First-ever ≥10 MV/m gradient achieved in Nb_3Sn cryomodule with multi-cell cavities
- Cryomodule progressing for the beam test in the UITF
- Material brittleness poses challenges in maintaining performance from fabrication to installation
- Successful exercise highlighting the potential of Nb_3Sn, but further efforts needed for reliable deployment of Nb3Sn based cavities in cryomodules