

SEPTEMBER 16 TO 20, 2024

### Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn Hot Topic Discussion

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#### **COATING PROCESSES**

- Sn Vapor Diffusion on Nb, Nb3Sn on Cu by DCMS, Dual Magnetron, Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn on Cu by HiPIMIS, Bronze Route, ... If we need a result soon, better focus on one technology or diversify the R&D?
- Tc of HiPIMS coatings increases reducing PP. Is still HiPIMS giving advantages in this regime?
- Substrate has a role. What is the driven property? Barrier layer, thermal dilatation, lattice parameter? Alternative to Nb thick layers. Can energy of the adatoms reduce the substrate effect? (see STFC results)
- Tin rich clusters on top of Nb3Sn
  - Are an issue for RF?
  - How to reduce/remove
  - Differences along different coating techniques?

#### SUBSTRATE

- Cu limits coating temperature. What is the T limit? Softening? Brazing process?
- Cu softening appears at T>400-450 °C. Is still suitable for RF?
- Alternative to Cu?

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#### **CAVITY COATING SET-UP AND TARGET**

- Which cavity for R&D? 1.3 GHz is a standard, 800 MHz possible to implement in FCC
- The R&D should focus on optimizing such that a minimum of movement is required (dust management, interfaces, High temperature compatibility...)
- Cylindrical Configuration allows simpler set-up but target availability is an issue. Any idea for producing Nb3Sn cylindrical targets? (in addition to Sn liquid diffusion)
- Rectangular target with rotating cavity is a challenge: dust management, interfaces, High temperature compatibility...
- Dual target appears as needed (diffusion barrier layer) and/or at least a possibility not to exclude depending on further needs (caping layer etc.). In situ or ex situ depositions? Should we even think about a hybrid ALD/PVD system?
- One should consider, during cavities coating, that the manipulation of the cathode shall be reduced to the very minimum required and thus should have an as long as possible lifetime
- How to get a target that will survive within an object heated up to high temperature?
- Target cracking a massive concern for a device that is dust sensitive

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- Cold Tuning (180 HKz) possible on Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn on Nb  $\rightarrow$  We have to expect differences in Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn on Cu?
- Characterization Techniques
  - $\circ$  Specific characterizations to test Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn quality/performances?
- Theoretical limitations for Nb3Sn
  - Are High Gradient achievable?  $\rightarrow$  PCT Measurement can predict it?
  - Is Nb Rs achievable? (Possible role of Flux Trapping)
- Are Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn coated cavities actually viable?
  - One should seriously consider evaluating the real cost of producing such a cavity and compare to the actual operation gain depending on the application