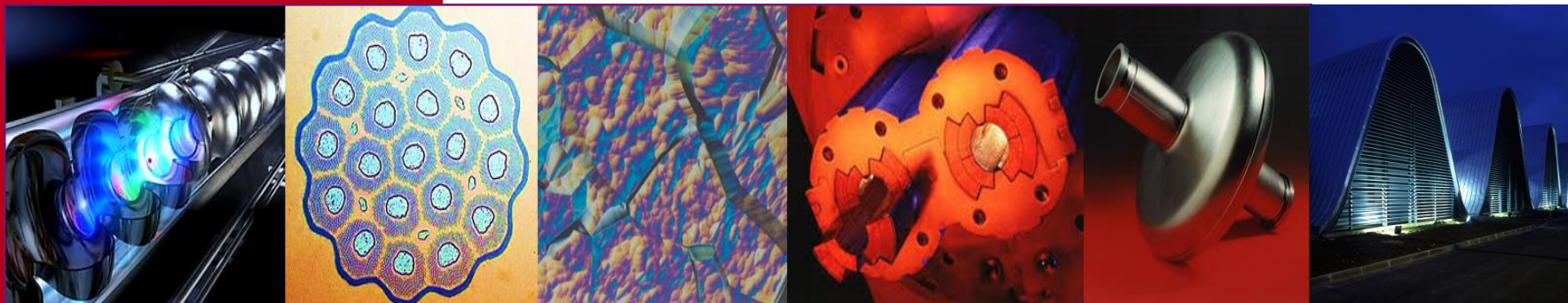


DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



Research Program for improving SRF cavity performances at CEA



www.cea.fr

Thomas Proslie

ARIES PoC report – Nov. 2019



Team:

Technician: C. Boulch, P. Carbonnier, E. Fayet, A. Four, G. Jullien, C. Servouin

Scientist: C. Antoine, T. Proslie

Ph.D.: Sarra Bira (IPNO/CEA), Y. Kalboussi (CEA)

Future Post-doctorant.

Internship: R. Dubroeuq, S. Habhab

Collaborations:

KEK: T. Saeki, T. Kubo, Marui. (thin films, theory, electropolishing)

IPNO: D. Longuevergne, M. Fouaidy, T. Pépin-donat

LAL: G. Sattonnay (characterization)

DESY: M. Wenskat (characterization, thin films)

CERN: G. Rosaz, S. Calatroni (thin films)

STFC: R. Valizadeh (thin films, Nb₃Sn)

INFN: C. Pira (thin films)

JLAB: A-M. Valente, G. Ciovati, D. Patshupati (Bulk Nb, thin films)

FNAL: S. Posen, A. Romanenko, A. Grassellino (Bulk Nb, Nb₃Sn)

ANL: A. Glatz – Theory (theory simulations)

IIT: J. Zasadzinski

TRIUMPH: T. Junginger (characterization)

Cornell: M. Liepe (Nb₃Sn)

Research Program for improving SRF cavity performances at CEA

- Unique Characterizations tools
 - Point Contact Tunneling spectroscopy
 - Magnetometry
 - Predictive power for RF tests

- Thin films developements

- Bulk Nb infusion

- Plasma Processing

- Summary and future

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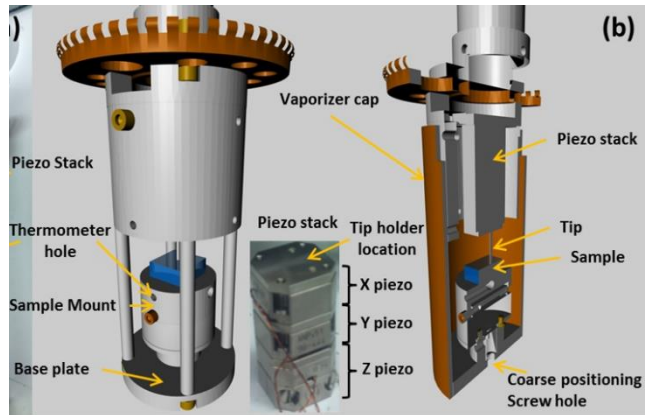
Unique characterization tools at CEA

PCTS

Measure surface superconductivity

Parameters: Δ , T_C , Γ

Cavity: Q_0 , Q -slope, E_{max}



- Temp: 1,4 K – Magnetic field: 6 T
- Cartography: 10 μm – 1 mm
- Fast measurements: 100-300 junctions/5hrs
- Sample size: 10x10 mm

Used for thin films: Nb/Cu, Nb₃Sn, multilayers, bulk Nb surface treatments (doping, infusion...)

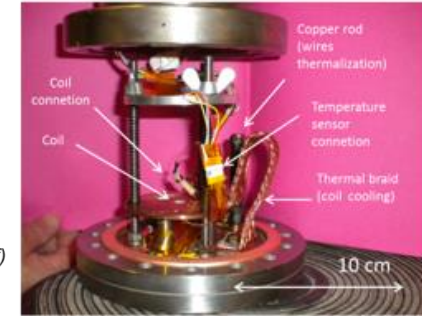
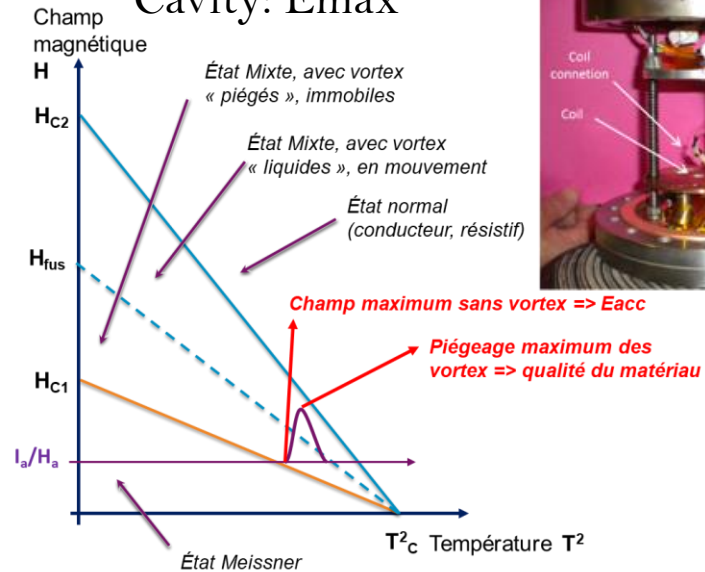
Future: Improve noise - Faraday Cage

Magnetometry

Measure critical penetration field

Parameters: H_{SH}

Cavity: E_{max}



- Temp: from 4,2 to 300K
- External magnetic field: up to 130 mT
- Sample size: $\emptyset \geq 30$ mm

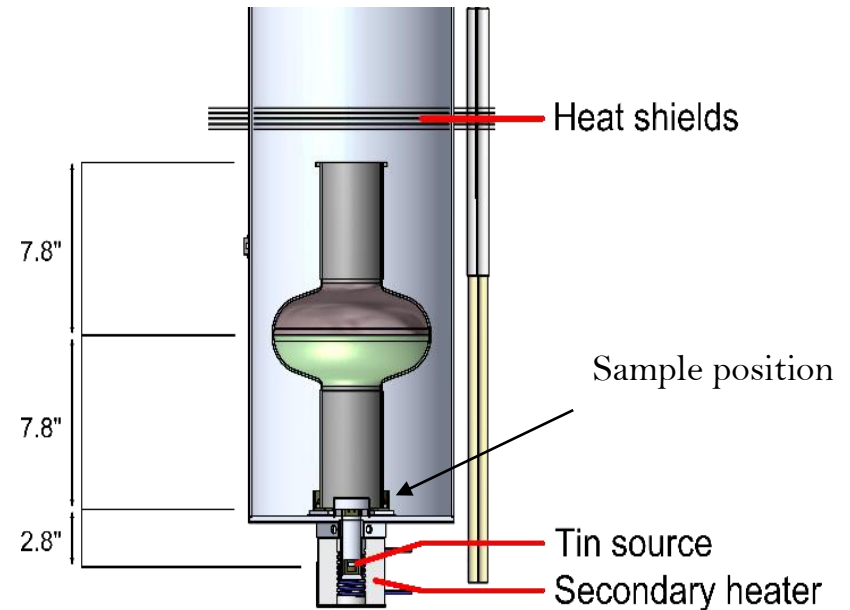
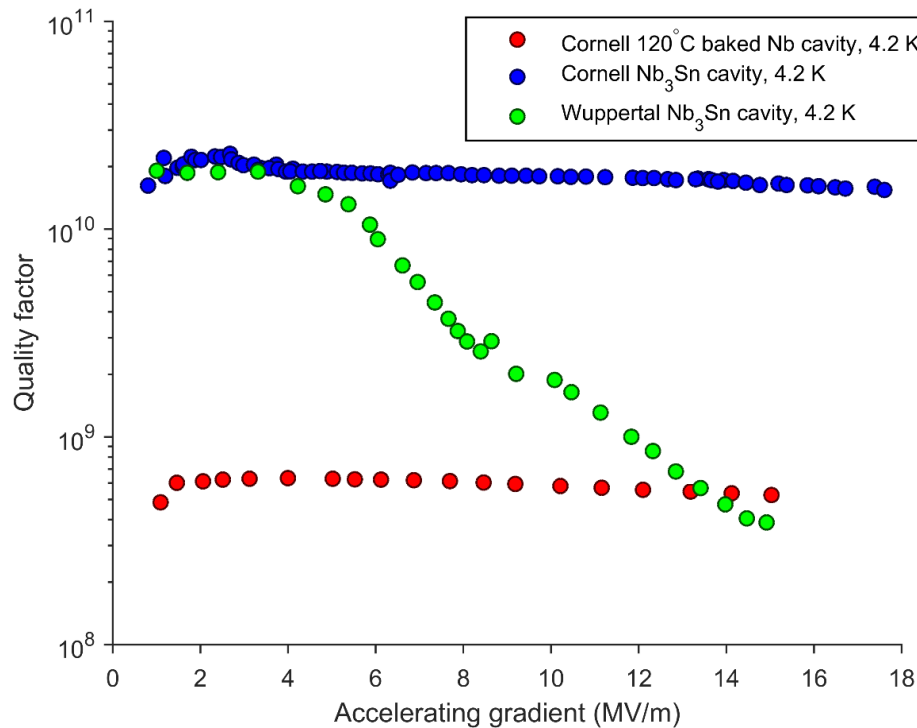
Future: higher magnetic field 200 mT

The Point Contact system at CEA



- Temp: 1,4 K
- Magnetic field: 6 T
- Cartography: 10 μm – 1 mm
- Sample size: 10x10 mm
- Fast measurements: 100-300 jonctions/5hrs

Nb₃Sn/Nb (Cornell-FNAL)

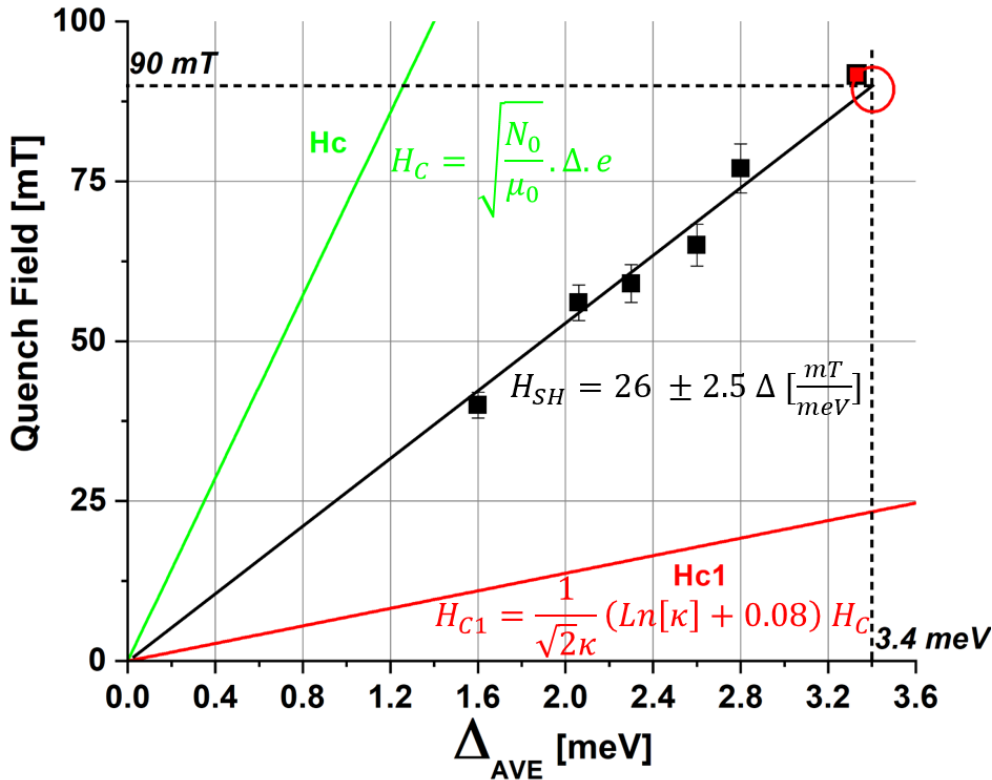


- Wuppertal method: diffusion of Sn in a Nb cavity
- Nb₃Sn Q₀ at 4,2K ~ Nb Q₀ at 2K
- Moderate increase of Q₀ between 4K to 2K -> Non-BCS
- Q₀ decrease at ~ 6K

Have we reached the limits of Nb₃Sn ?

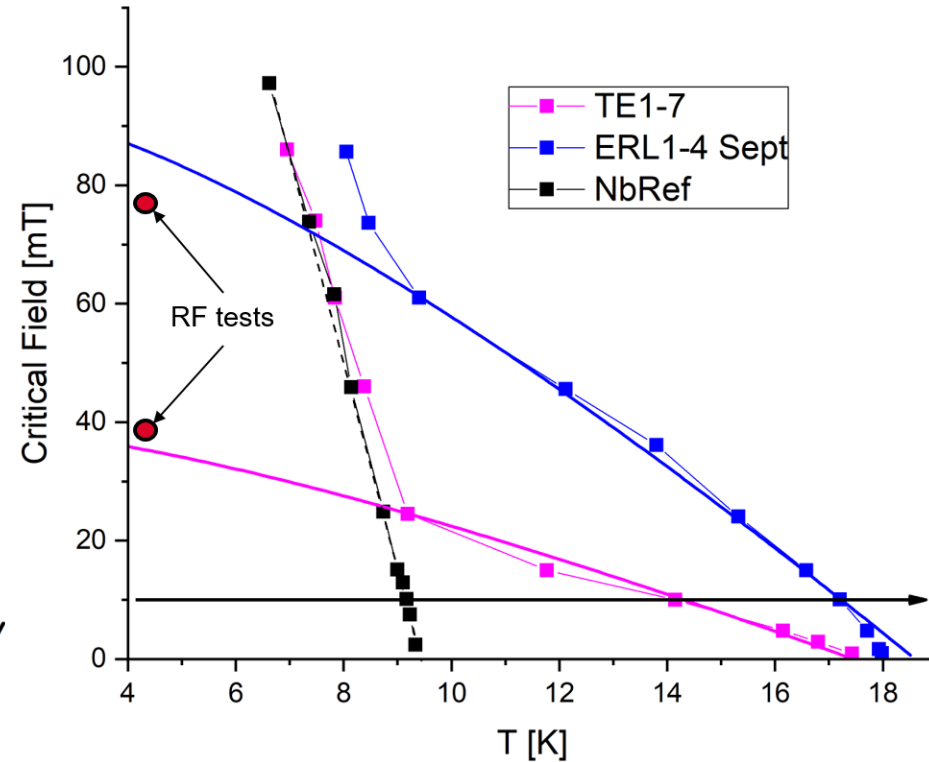
PCTS

Quench field vs Average Gap



Magnetometry

Measured critical field

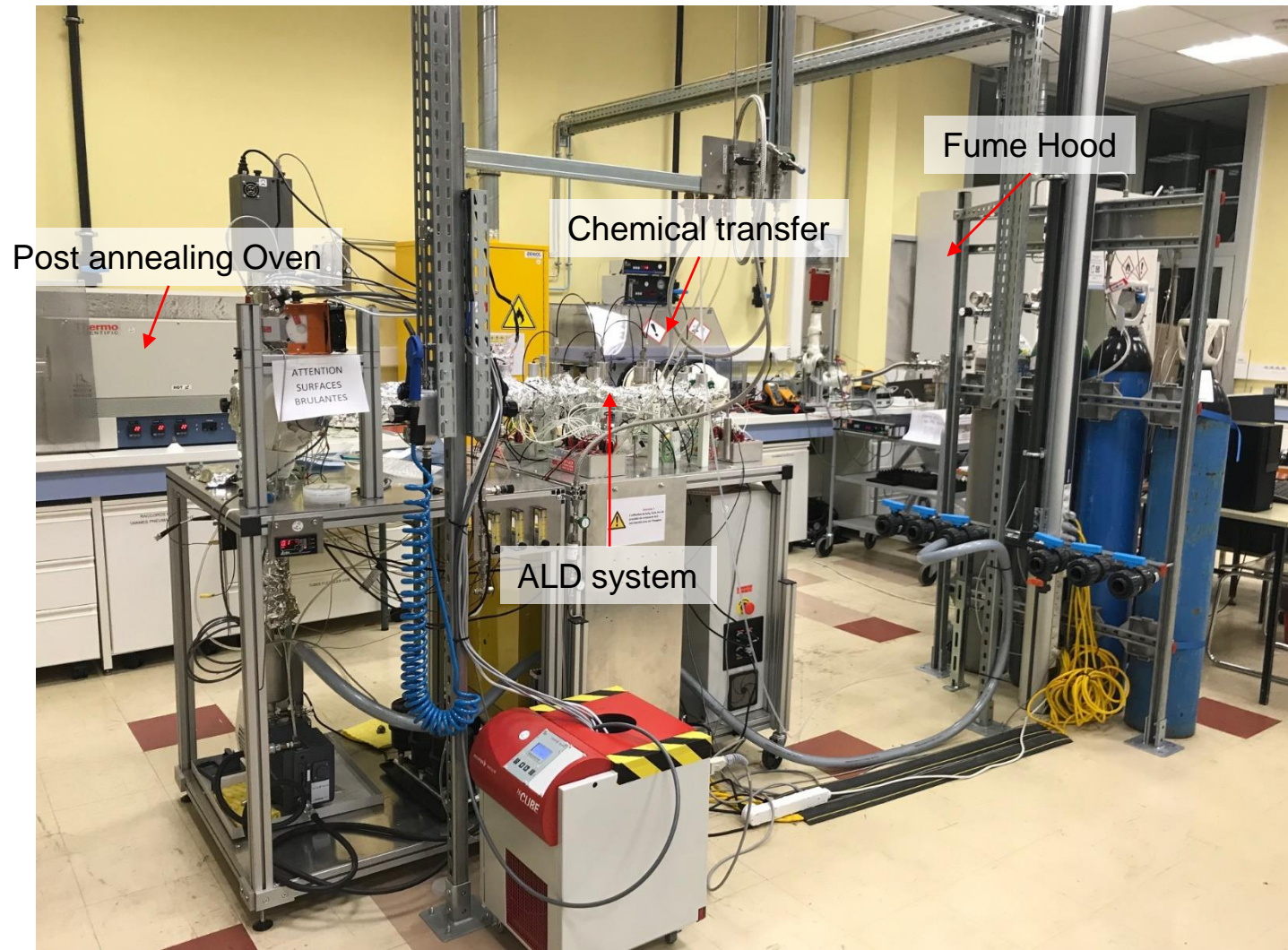


- Linear dependence of E_{max} on the average surface gap ($\sim 300 \times 300 \mu m$)
- A15 compounds (V_3Si , Nb_3Sn , $Nb_3Al \dots$) are good for Q_0 and higher operation temp. (4,2 K)
- But what about E_{MAX} ? How to increase E_{MAX} ?

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Set up of the ALD laboratory



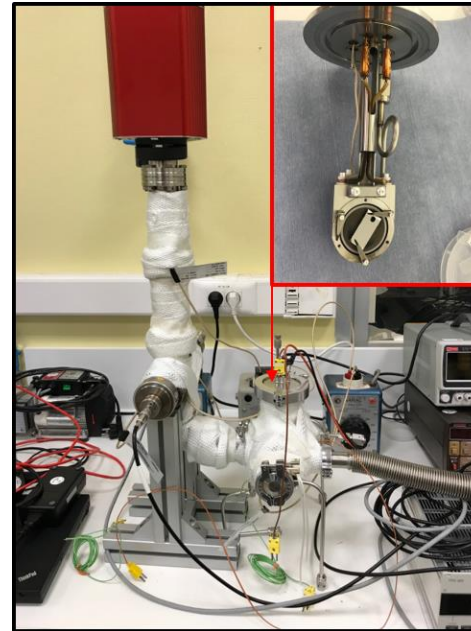
- 7 chemical precursors
- Temperature up to 500°C
- RGA and QCM in-situ monitoring
- Design to fit 3 and 1,3 GHz cavities
- Fully automated
- Deposition homogeneity < 1%

Thin films developments at CEA

- Deposition on BCP, EP bulk Nb samples + Post annealing treatment in High Vacuum

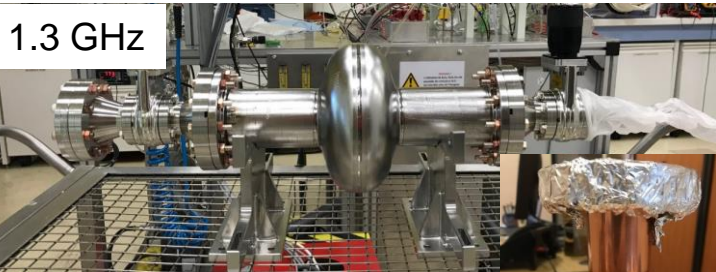


Annealing
→



- Up 1000°C
- 1 inch samples
- $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mbar at 800°C
- RGA and gaz feedthroughs
- Set for Insitu X-ray studies

- Soon on 3GHz and 1,3 GHz cavities



1.3 GHz

Annealing
→

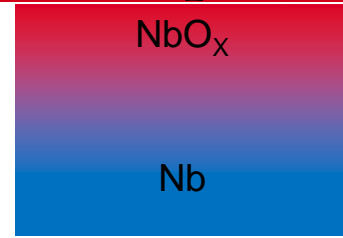
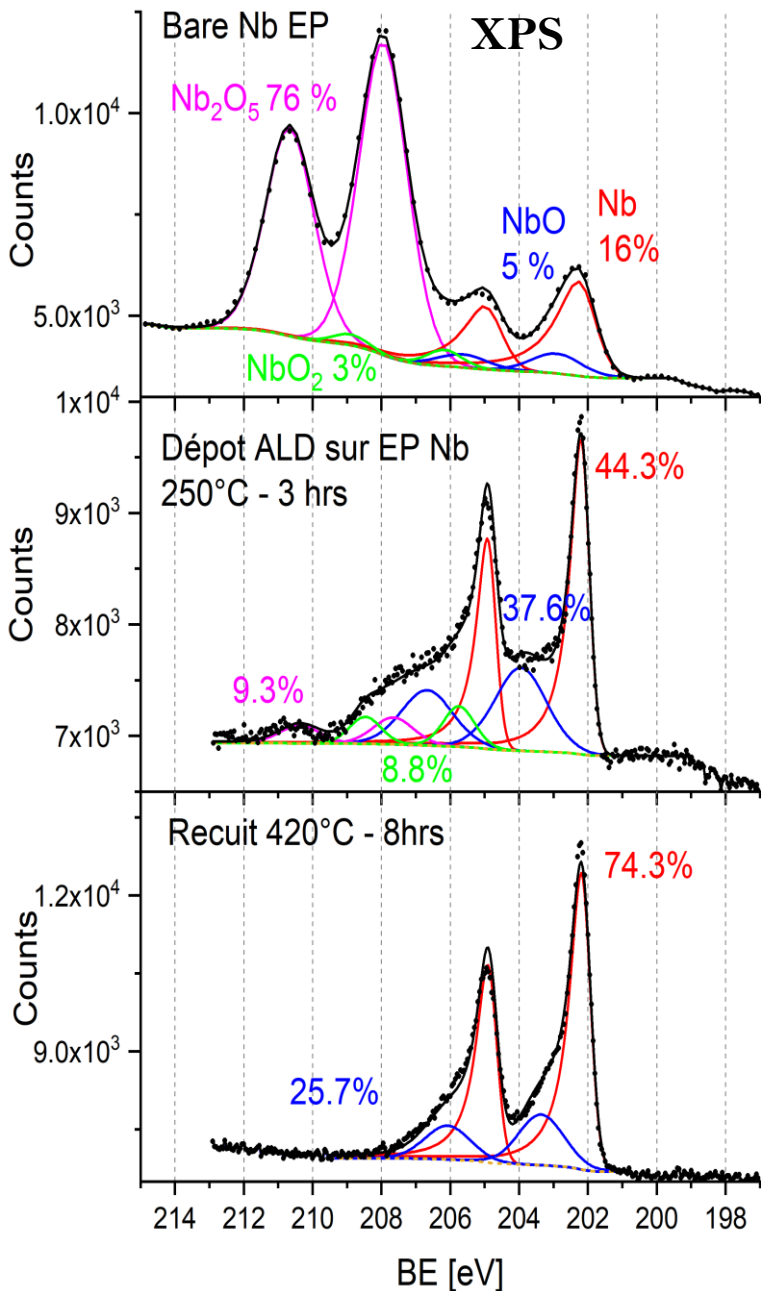


3 GHz

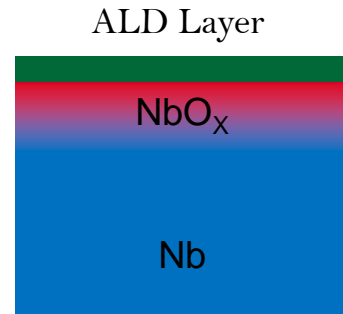


- Up 1000°C
- Up 1,3 GHz cavities
- 10^{-6} mbar at 800°C
- RGA and gaz feedthroughs

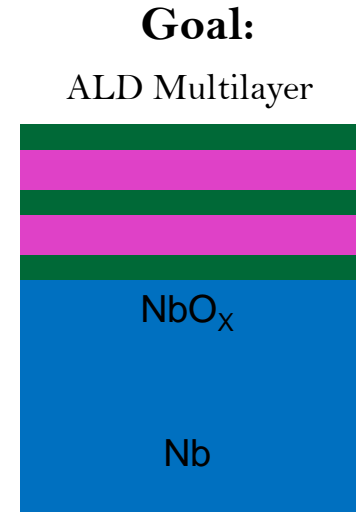
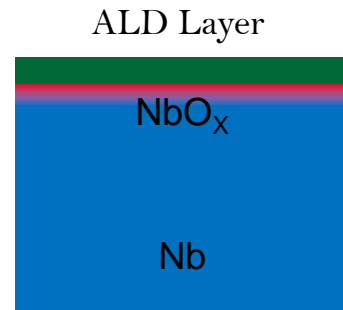
Thin films developments at CEA



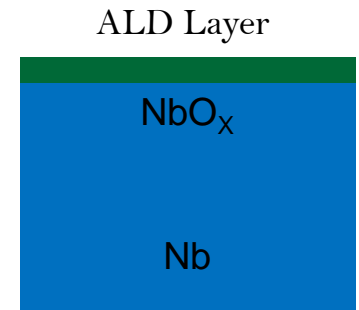
ALD process
(N₂ 150-450°C)



Annealing
(HV 400-1000°C)



ALD process
(N₂ 150-450°C)

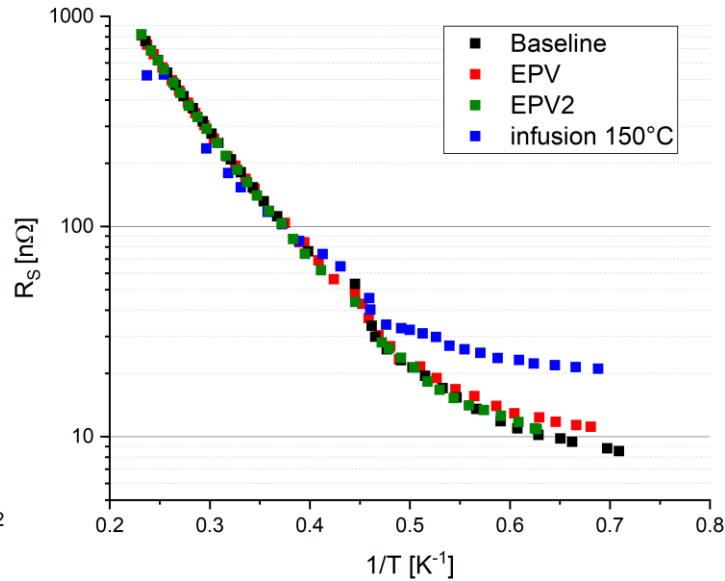
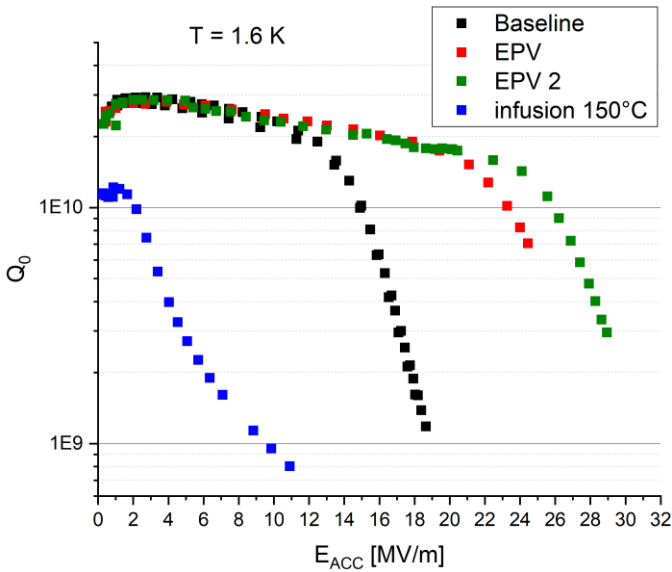


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Bulk Nb Infusion – (IPNO/CEA)

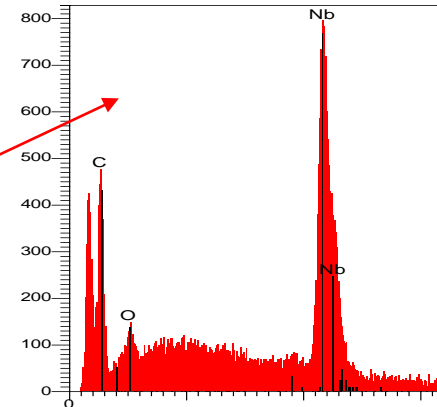
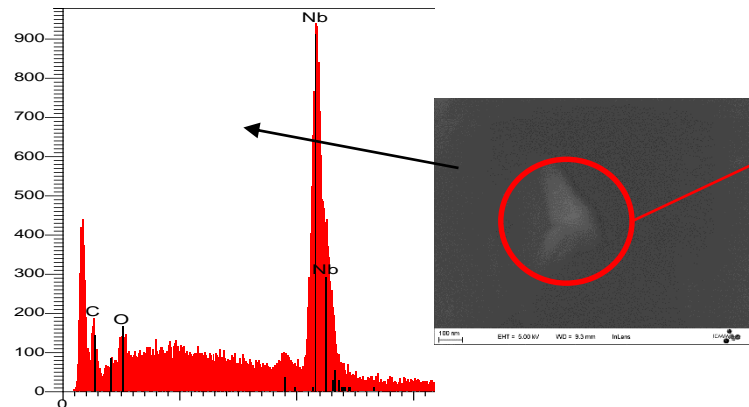
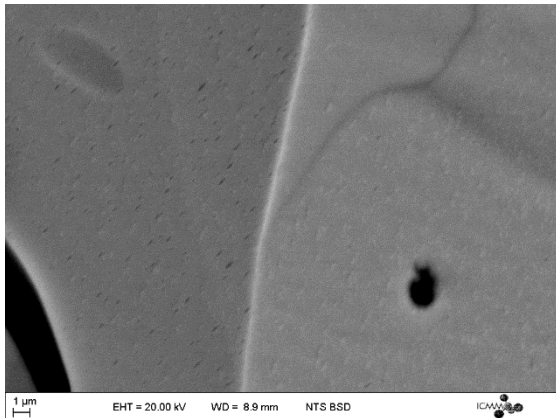
- Diffusion of N in the first nm's of bulk Nb cavities.



Process: 150°C – 48hr
under 0,025 mbar N₂



- Treated Samples

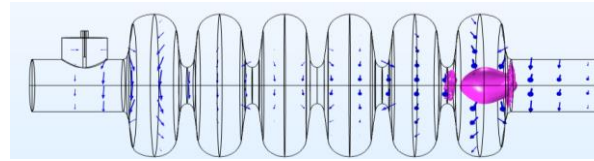


- Carbon pollution -> improve process

Research Program for improving SRF cavity performances at CEA

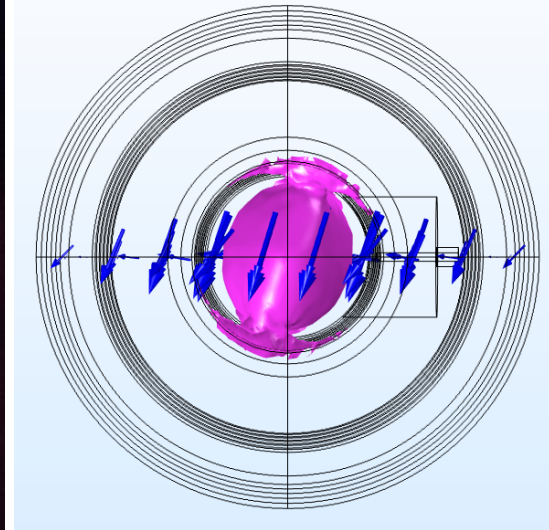
- Unique Characterizations tools
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Plasma Processing

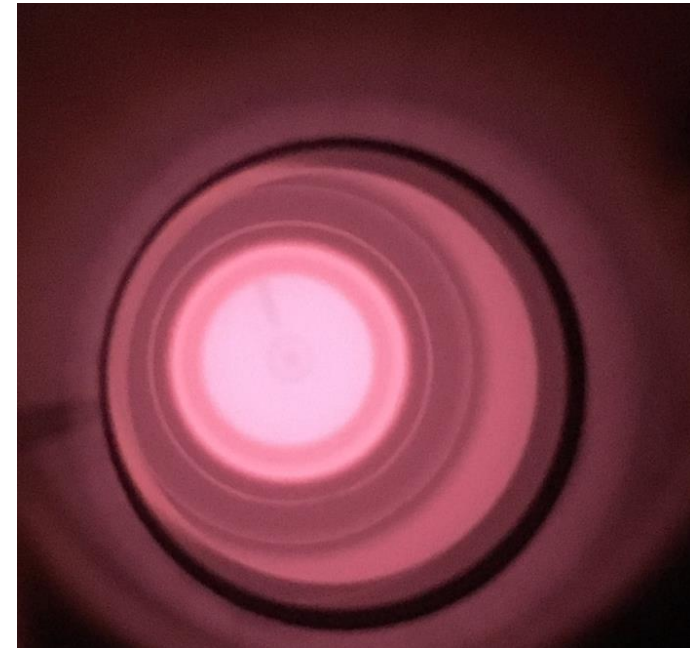
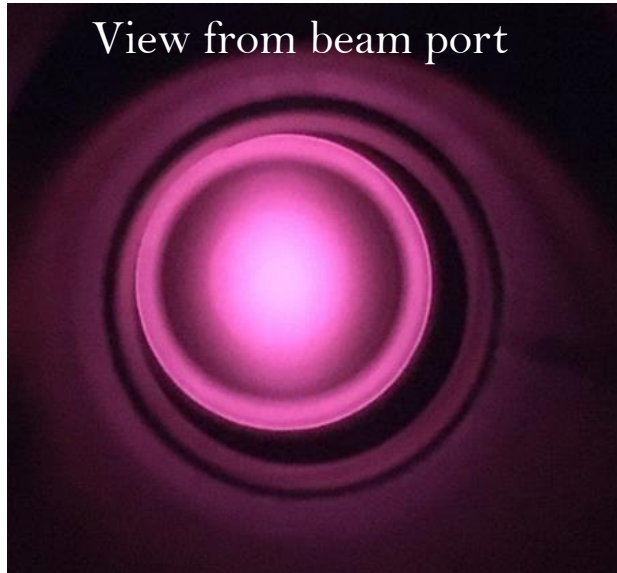


Simulation

genfrequency=1183.4 MHz Isosurface: Electric energy density time average (J/m³) Arrow Volum



View from beam port



Research

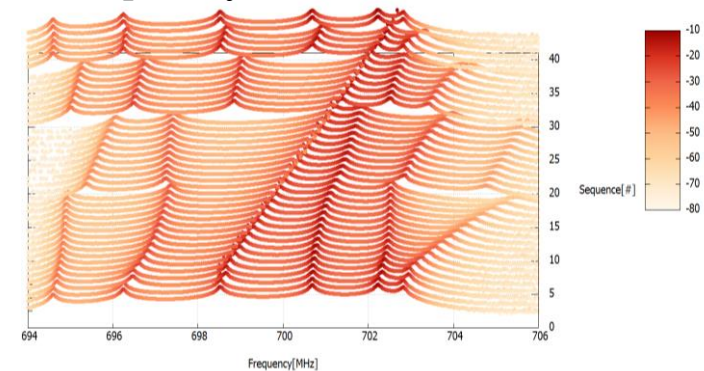
Niobium oxide manipulation?
Sub-micron particle removal?

Development

Cavity recovery: VT, cryomodule....
Effect on Multipactor and Field emission

R&D

Frequency shift due to Plasma



Research Program for improving SRF cavity performances at CEA

- Unique Characterizations tools
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Characterization:

- Two unique set of characterization tools with predict power for RF cavity tests
- Enable testing recipes/surface treatments/heterostructure on coupons prior to cavity tests
- Faster turner over and phase space exploration of growth parameters etc...
- Measurement of Nb₃Sn sample from FNAL

Thin film growth:

- Set up ready to deposit on coupons, 3 and 1,3 GHz cavities
- Study influence of thin dielectric films on Nb oxide/Nb interface
- Post annealing capalities for samples and cavities

Plasma Processing:

- Successful Ar and air plasma lightning in ESS cavity and controled location in cells.

Characterization:

- Faraday Cage to improve noise (ordered).
- Measure of infusion in bulk Nb and Nb₃Sn thin films from DESY, Jlab, STFC.

Thin film growth:

- Pursue ALD deposition on cavities and coupons of dielectrics layer/optimize performances.
- Optimization of Nitrides electronic properties on Coupons.
- Construction of the Oven ALD system for high temperature deposition (Oven call from tender Issued and offer received).
- Deposition of multilayers on cavities.

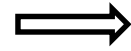
Plasma Processing:

- Optimize plasma homogeneity in multicells and mono-cell.
- Oxide engineering (H₂-N₂ etc...)
- Future synergy with vapor phase deposition techniques

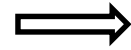
Funding Sources



Faraday Cage, SRF cavities, MEB



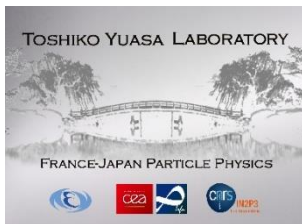
Building ALD deposition system



Building ALD deposition system for cavities
RF tests
Technical support
Cobotization



Support for Ph.D. Student and Postdoctorant



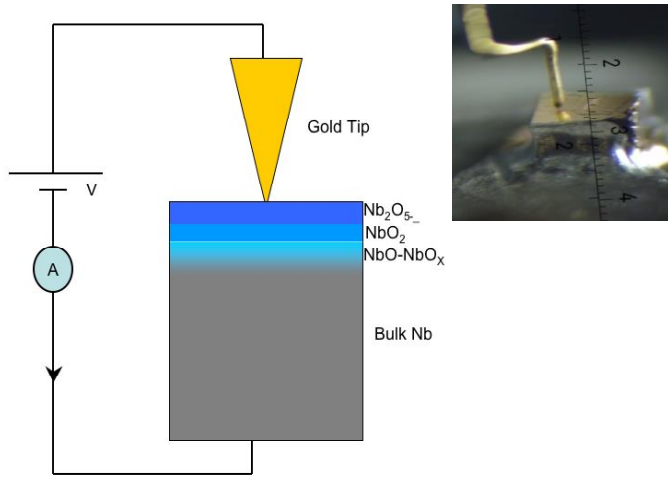
Support travels, shipping (3 GHz)

Thanks you

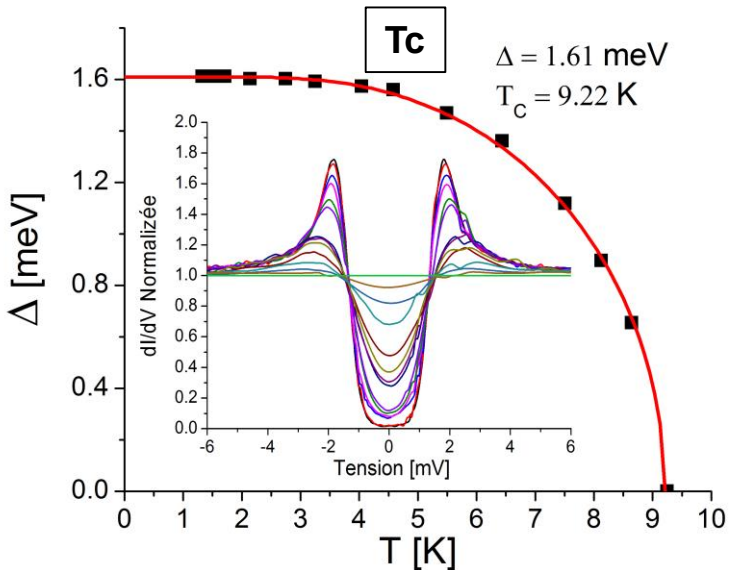
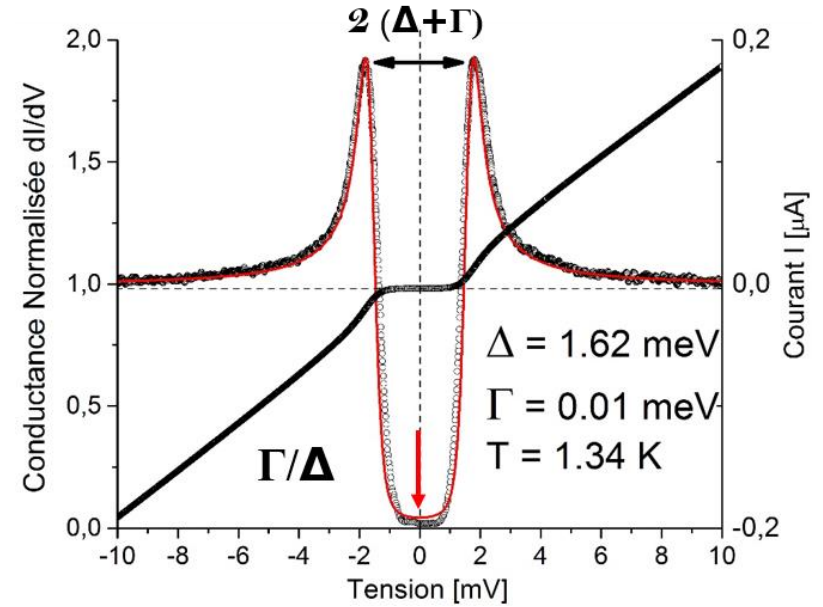
The END

Tunneling spectroscopy: what do we measure and why?

principle



measure



- Measure the fundamental superconducting parameters:
 Δ , T_C , H_{C2}
- Measure non-ideal signature: Γ .
- All of these are directly correlated to
SRF cavity performances
- Cartography