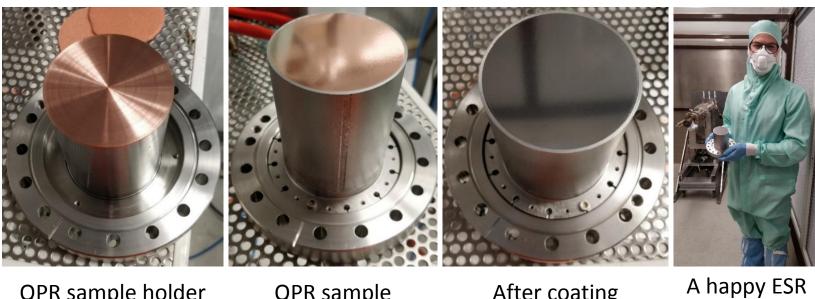
Progress with QPR at CERN The 16th ARIES WP15 meeting

G. Rosaz, L. Vega Cid, W. Venturini, P. Vidal García

3rd December 2020

HZB2.2 sample: HiPIMS Nb on Cu

Coating



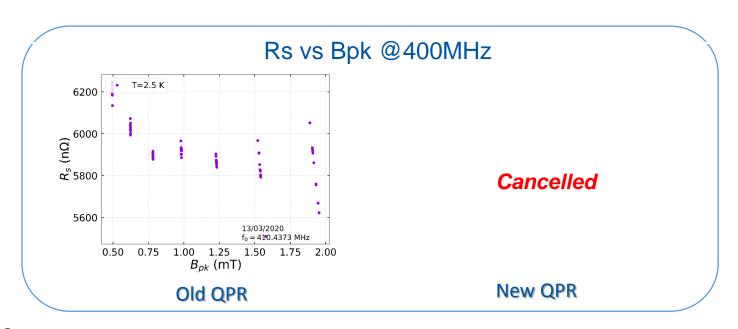
- Sample striped
- SUBU (20min)
- **HPWR**
- Coating HiPIMS / -50V bias.
- Final thickness \sim 8 μ m

QPR sample mounted

After coating

HZB2.2 sample: HiPIMS Nb on Cu

The sample was going to be used for benchmarking:





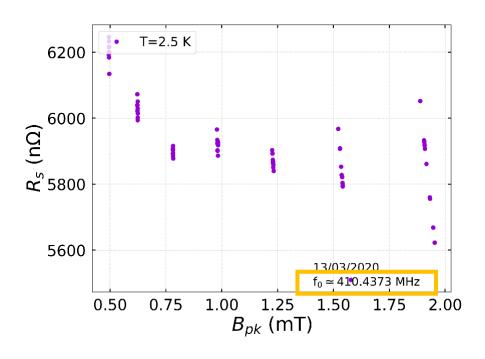
Output:

- It was first mounted in January 2020, but test was aborted due to vacuum leaks through indium seal of dismountable sample.
- It was again mounted in March 2020: Only one day of measurements was possible due to Covid-19 restrictions to work onsite. Results were very bad.

Cause:

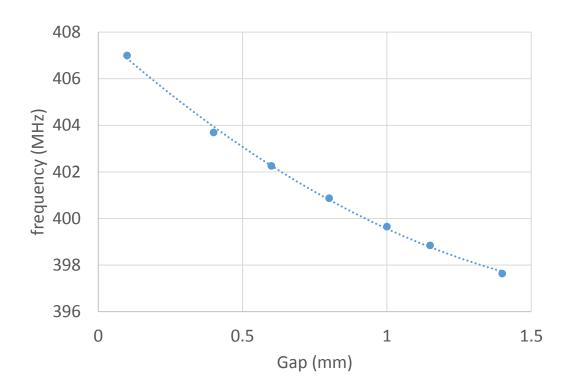
After dismounting we discover that the sample was wrongly assembled and it was touching the rods.

Lessons learned from HZB2.2 measurements in old QPR





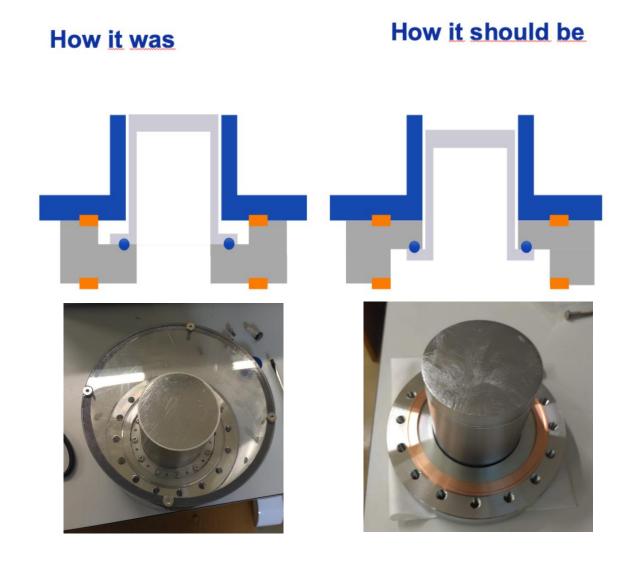
• The resonance frequency was 410 MHz!



Lessons learned from HZB2.2 measurements in old QPR

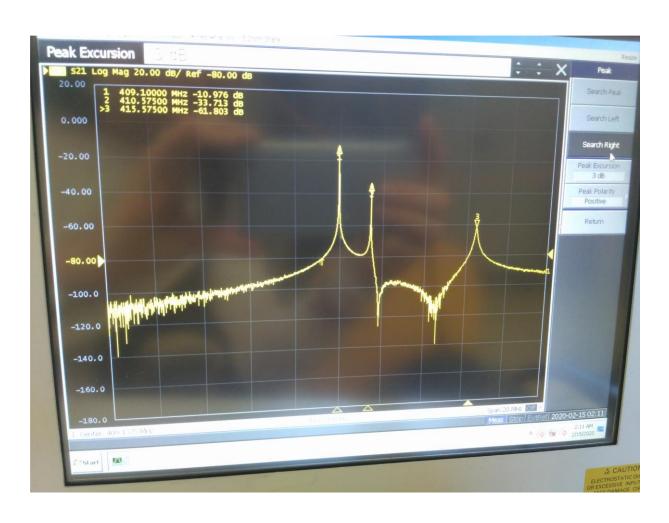
NEW SAMPLE HOLDER Up to now Niobium sample brazed into stainless steel flange ⇒ No heat treatments of sample assembly possible (few hundred °C max.) Workaround: Electron-beam weld on niobium part after treatment ⇒ Possible impact on relevant material properties of the sample RF surface Sample diagnostics Heater T-Sensors Coil Indium wire gasket Double sided CF100 flange Space for additional temperature sensors New sample holder design Connection with titanium screws and indium wire gasket ⇒ Pure Nb sample allows high T treatments (Nb₃Sn coating, N doping/infusion, ...) ⇒ UHV compatible at RT and in LHe ⇒ Opportunity for additional temperature sensors ⇒ Exchangeability between QPRs at CERN and HZB

https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/srf2017/posters/thpb053_poster.pdf



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Lessons learned from last HZB2.2 measurements in old QPR



During the measurements, three frequency peaks were found very close:

- 409.1 MHz
- 410.57 MHz
- 415.575 MHz

These three peaks have been predicted in simulations when touching the rods, confirming the hypothesis that this sample touched the rods.

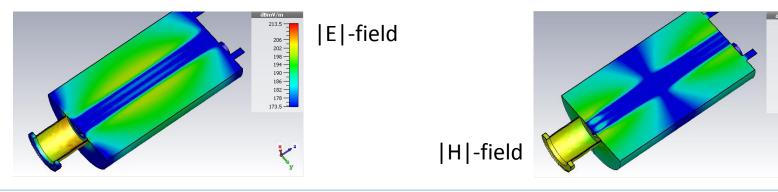
Lessons learned from last HZB2.2 measurements in old QPR

Nb coating of gasket at sample holder:

The greyish layer is Nb with a thickness of 756+/-72 nm. It also appears that the gasket had significantly heated up as its external surface was goldish like if it was oxidized.



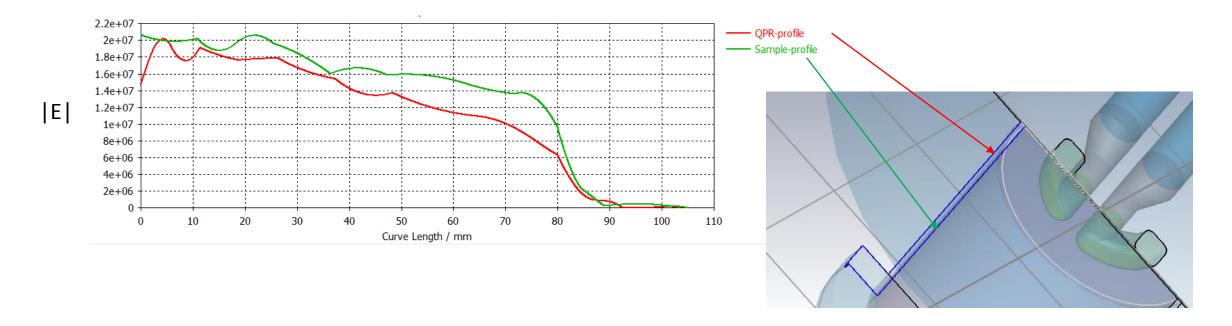
Simulations show a TEM mode resonating in the gap at the cut off tube



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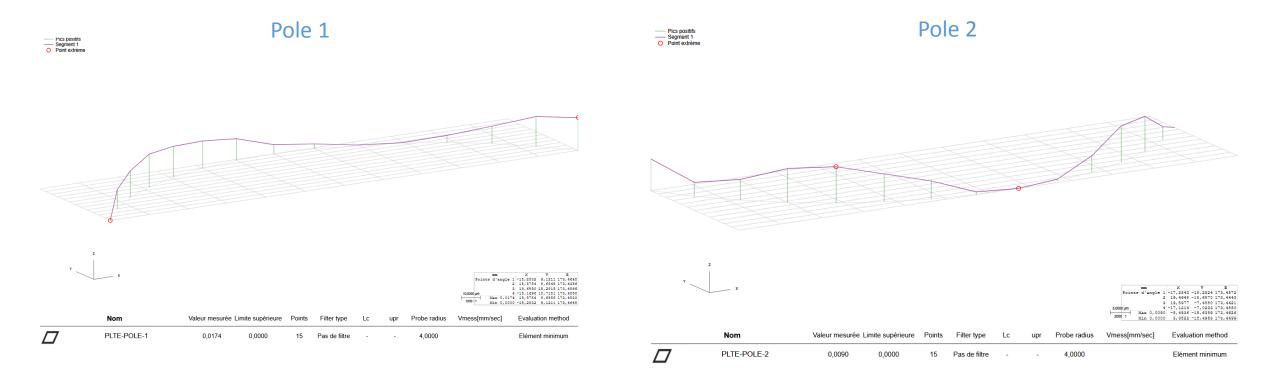
Lessons learned from HZB2.2 measurements in old QPR

There is EM filed going thorugh the gap which can lead to plasma.



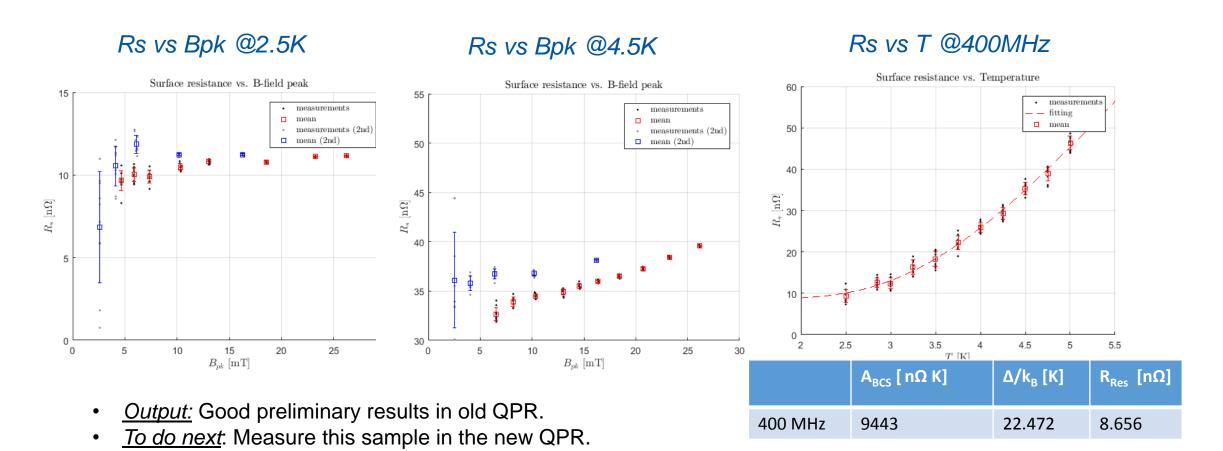
Metrology check of planarity of the rods in old QPR

- The old QPR has been inoperative in the last months.
- It has been dismounted and sent to metrology to verify the planarity of the rods: It is confirmed that it remains within the tolerances.



1.5. Bulk Nb sample

A bulk Nb sample machined at CERN has been measured to verify that the old QPR is reliable after metrology checks:



Next steps

	November		December			January			February			March						
Measurement of I.5 in old QPR																		
1.3 GHz cavities measurements																		
Measurement of JC1																		
in old QPR Measurement of																		
HZB2.2 in old QPR Measurement of I.5																		
in new QPR																		

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Points for discussion

- In the 2nd Annual QPR Workshop, it was discussed to have a common sample to use as a reference for calibrating all the existing QPRs at different laboratories.
- We can use the HZB2.2 sample.
- Proposal: Measure HZB2.2 at CERN in old QPR.
 - ☐ If results are good: Send it back to HZB to be measured.
 - ☐ If results are bad: Should we strip the coating and re-coat it?

Thanks for your attention