

# *Investigation on 1, 3 and 9-cell SRF elliptical cavities made of large grain niobium*

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KEK



# Introduction

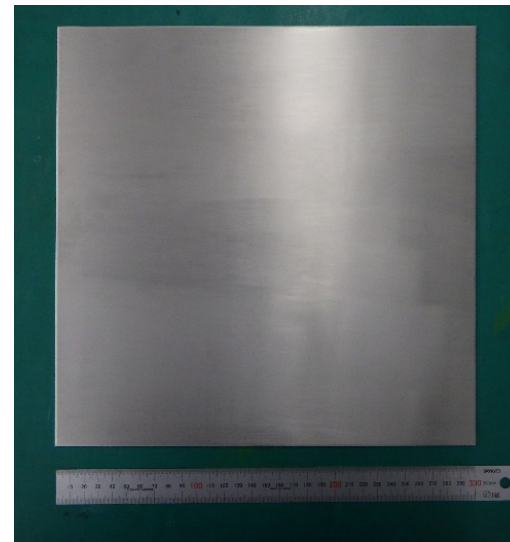
Large grain (LG) Nb sheet; Directly sliced from Nb ingot  
⇔ Fine grain (FG) Nb sheet

## Advantage of using LG sheet

- Large material cost reduction
- High Q-value



**LG Nb**  
Crystal size  
~200 $\mu$ m



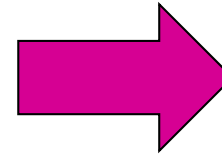
**FG Nb**  
Crystal size  
~100 $\mu$ m

# LG slice production

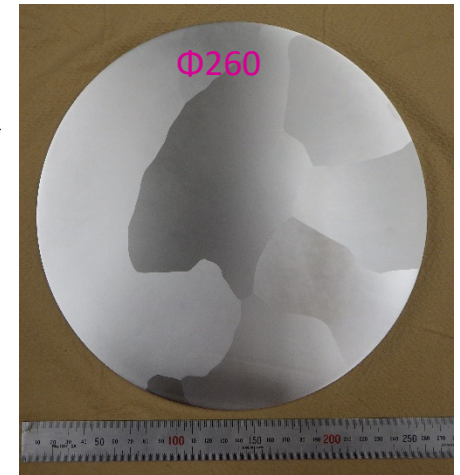
Melting



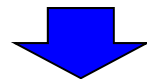
Nb ingot



LG Nb

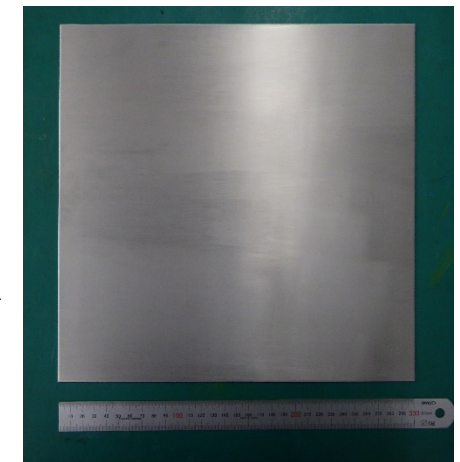
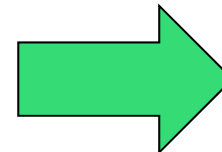
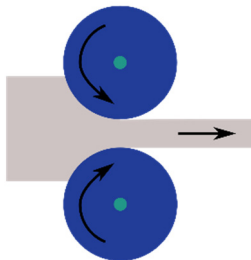


Forging



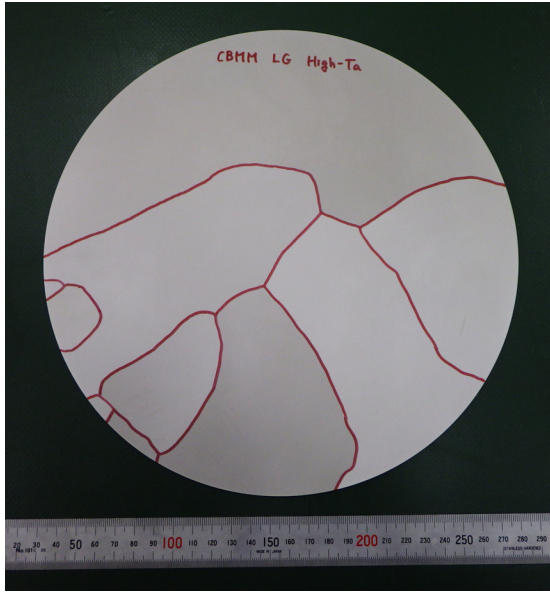
FG Nb

Rolling



# Various Crystal Location

CBMM  $\phi$ 260



CBMM  $\phi$ 260



Tokyo Denkai  $\phi$ 290



- ✓ **Crystal arrangement, size and orientation** are different between each ingot.
  - Largely affects to fabrication process
- ✓ Crystal size depends on cooling speed, purity and etc.
  - Not controllable

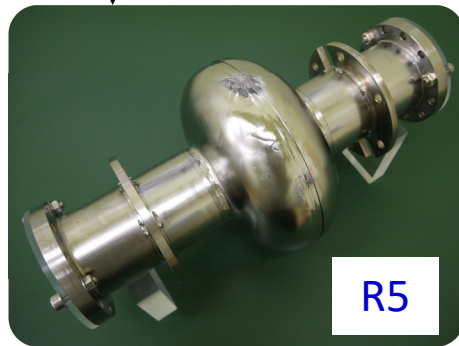
# LG cavities fabricated in KEK

$f = 1.3\text{GHz}$



Tokyo Denkai; high-RRR

R1

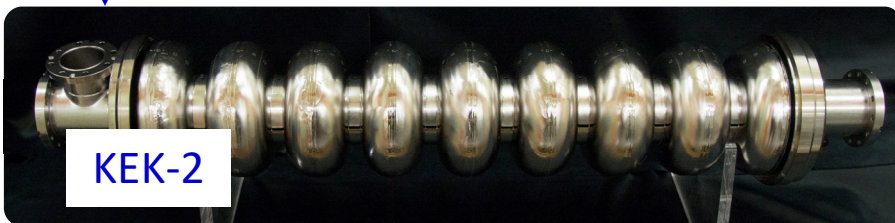


CBMM; low-RRR

R5

Extend to 9-cell

Tokyo Denkai; high-RRR



KEK-2

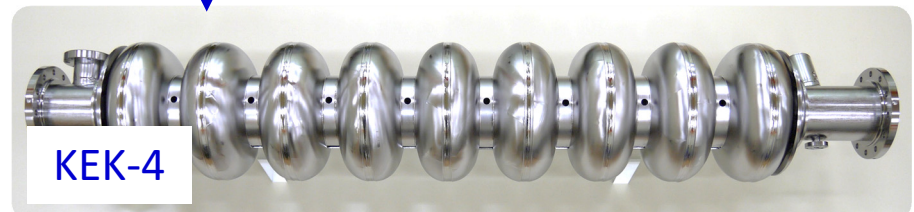
Aiming at cost reduction

CBMM; mid-RRR, high-Ta

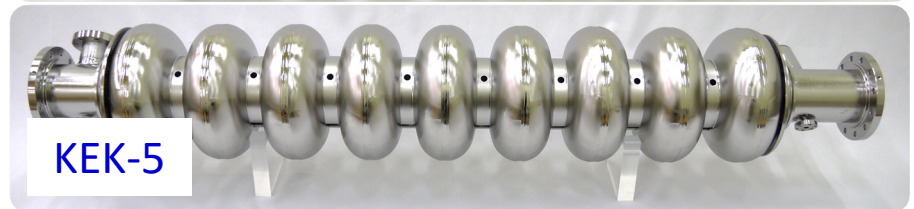


R10/10b

Extend to 9-cell



KEK-4



KEK-5

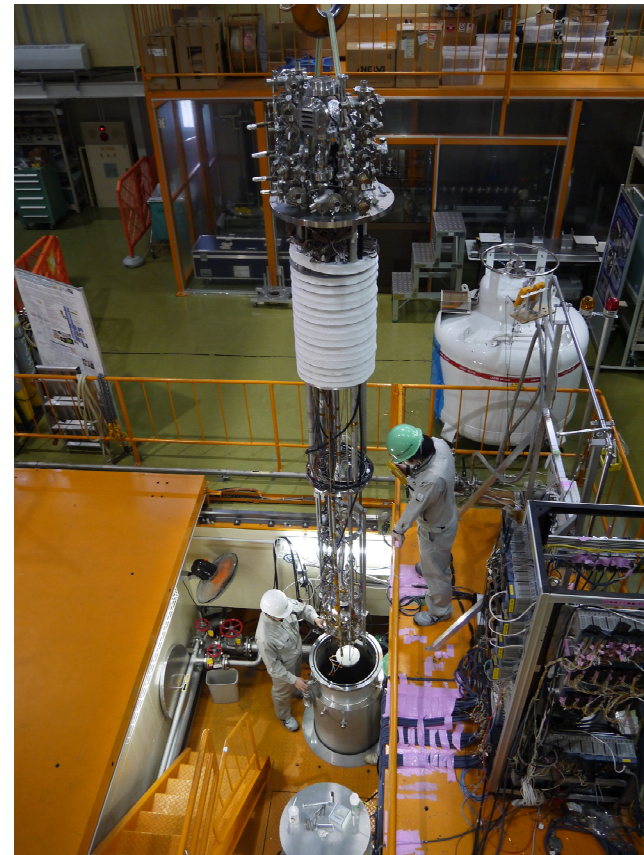
# Performance test

## Surface treatment (before test)

1. EP1 (100 $\mu$ m)
2. Annealing (750deg  $\times$  3hrs)
3. Tuning
4. EP2 (20 $\sim$ 30 $\mu$ m)
5. Assembly
6. Baking (120deg  $\times$  48hrs)

## Measurement environment

- ✓ Vertical cryostat filled with liquid He
- ✓ Remaining magnetic field : 5 $\sim$ 10mG
- ✓ No magnetic cancelation. (except R10)

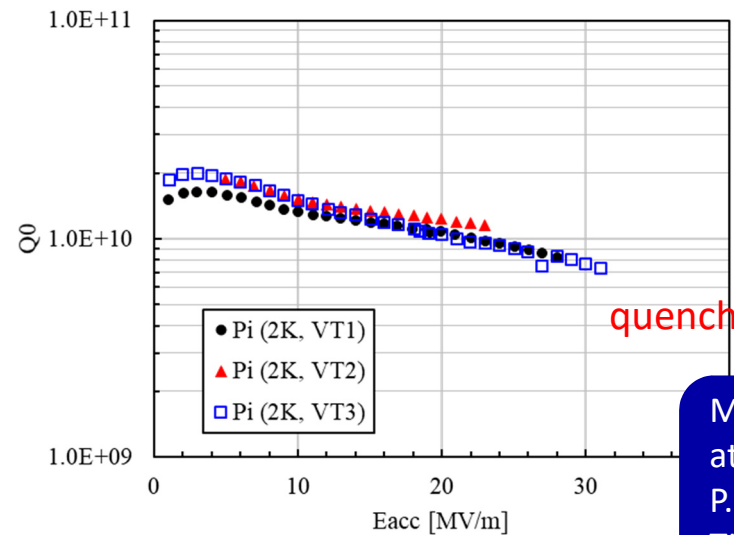
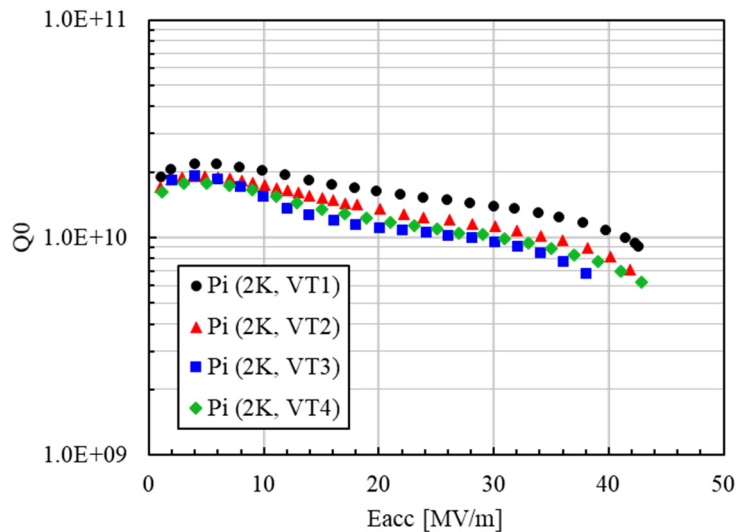
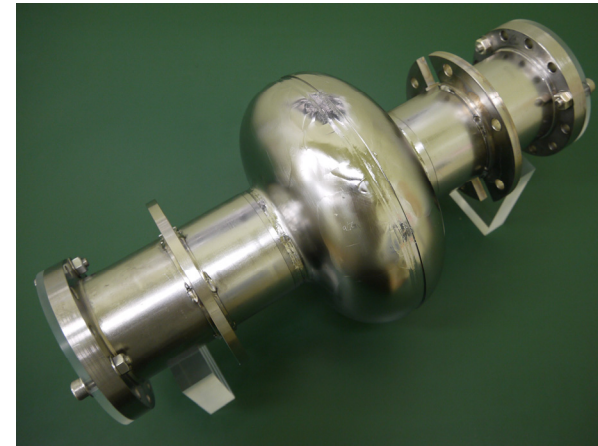


# Different RRR LG slices

Tokyo Denkai: RRR = 496



CBMM: RRR = 107

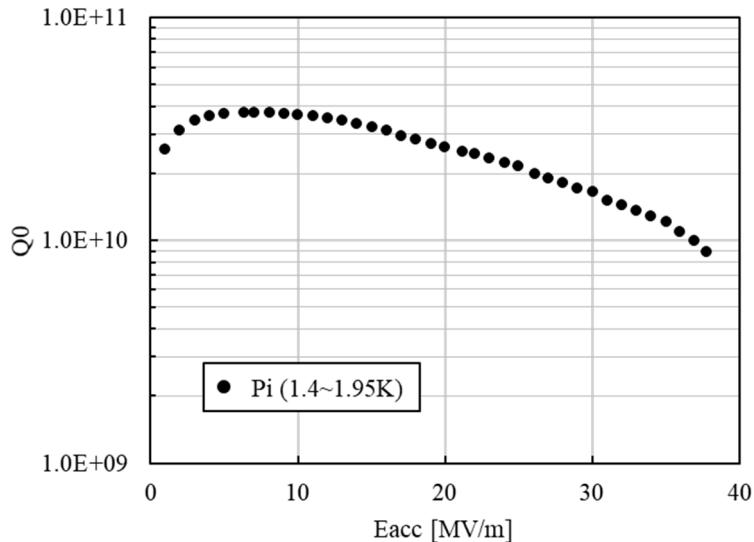


Measured again  
at Jlab  
P. Dhakal  
TUP012

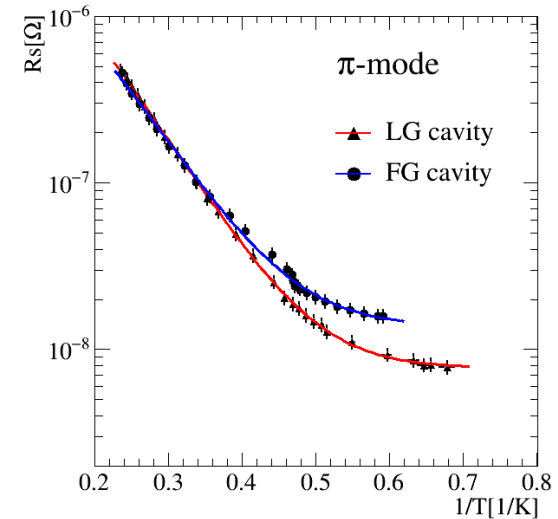
Achieved to high gradient with hi-RRR LG, but not with lo-RRR

# 9-cell cavity made by high-RRR LG slices

Tokyo Denkai: RRR = 496



Rs vs 1/T



- Achieved high gradient  
→ more than 40MV/m at most of cells
- Residual resistance is lower than FG  
→ higher Q-value is expected  
→ further study necessary with good magnetic environment

Maximum gradients at each cell

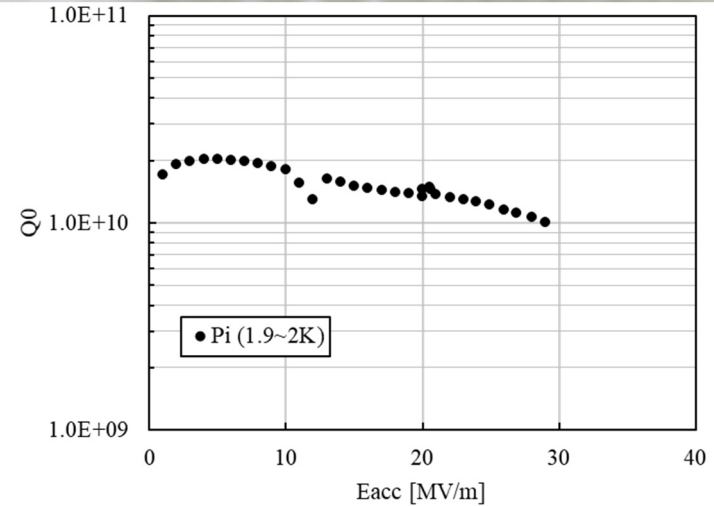
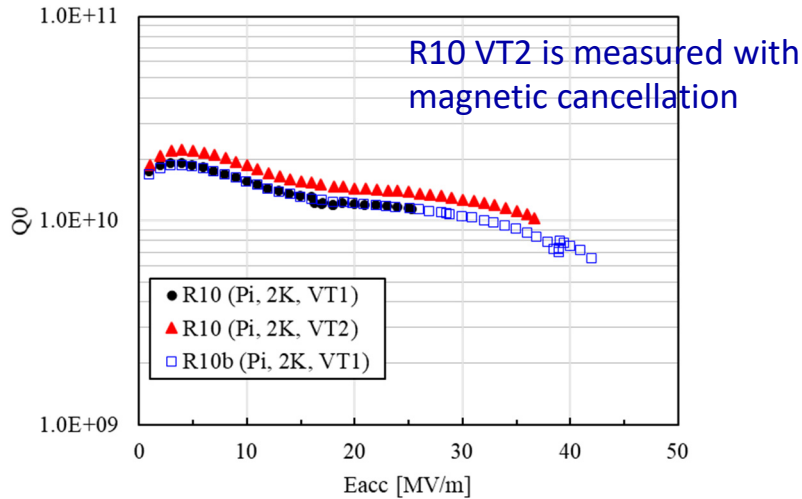
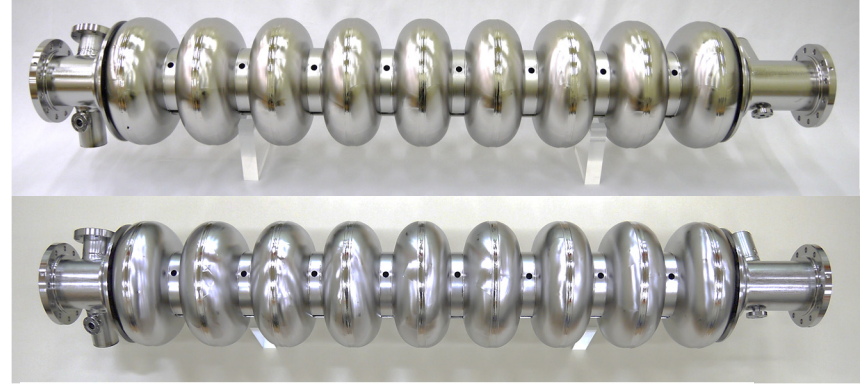
Cell#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$E_{acc}$	>45	40.4	39.6	>44.7	>42.7	>44.7	>39.6	>40.4	>45



# Aiming cost reduction

CBMM: RRR = 242-298, High-Ta contained (1034ppm)

✘ High-Ta contained Nb is cheaper than low-Ta contained Nb



Acceptable results!

Cell#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$E_{acc}$	40	41	>30	>31	>41	31	30	>41	>40

→ To be measured again

## Summary of each cavities

	KEK-R1	KEK-R5	KEK-2	KEK-R10/R10b	KEK-4
<b>Supplier</b>	Tokyo Denkai	CBMM	Tokyo Denkai	CBMM	CBMM
<b># of cells</b>	Single	Single	9-cells	3-cells	9-cells
<b>RRR</b>	496	107 (hi-Ta)	496	242 – 298 (hi-Ta)	242 – 298 (hi-Ta)
<b>Results (<math>\pi</math>-mode)</b>	41.8 MV/m	31 MV/m	38MV/m	38/42 MV/m	29MV/m

- High  $E_{acc}$  is achieved with LG Nb which RRR > 240
- No dependency on supplier
- Composition of Ta does not affect to the  $E_{acc}$

# *Technical issues*

# Large anisotropy

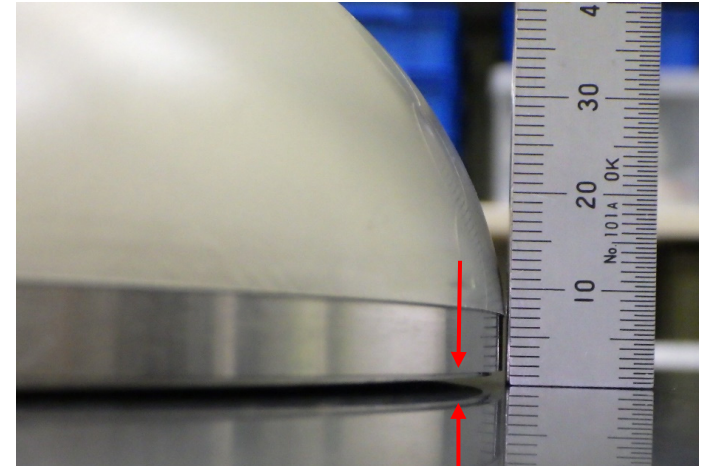
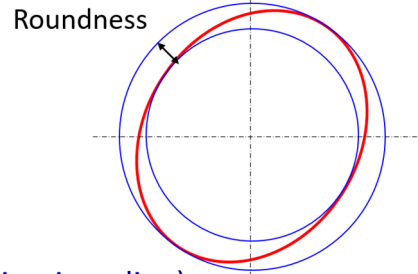
LG has strong anisotropy (due to large crystal size)



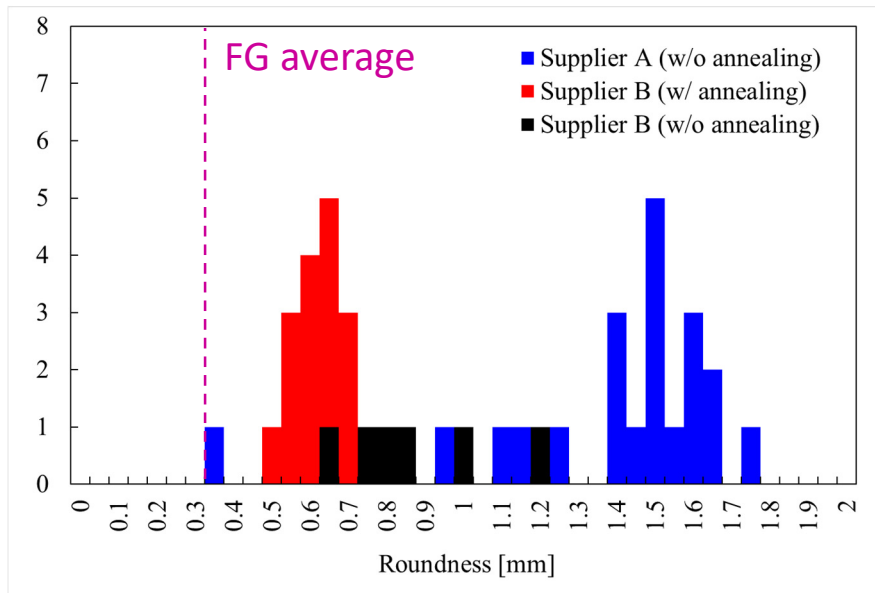
Large deformation is observed after press forming

→ Difficulties in fabrication

→ Difficulties in alignment



Roundness at equator (circumradius-inradius)



# Mechanical strength

- Not always same mechanical strength
- Depends on crystal orientation

How to guarantee material quality?

→ How to pass high pressure gas safety act. (Japanese law)?  
(Pressure Equipment Directive)

Three samples which have same crystal position

- ✓ Broke at the different position
- ✓ Different results were observed



Under investigation (need more study)

# Summary

- KEK has been investigating 1.3GHz elliptical cavity made of LG Nb.

Several single-cell, 3-cell and 9-cell cavities were fabricated by several kinds of LG sheets.

- ✓ Single-cell and 9-cell cavity with high RRR LG

→ Achieved  $> 35\text{MV/m}$

- ✓ 3-cell and 9-cell cavities with mid RRR & high Ta contained LG

→ Achieved  $> 35\text{ MV/m}$

Acceptable results are obtained with LG of  $\text{RRR} > 240$

- Strong anisotropy

Large deformation → Fabrication difficulties

- Different mechanical strength

How to guarantee material quality? → Next issue