

# Status of High-Q/G R&D at KEK

Ryo Katayama (KEK i-CASA)



**IHPE-KEK** meting

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# Outline

# Introduction

- Surface heat treatment
- •VT Result
- •Summary

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### Introduction

- KEK has investigated the effects to enhance the cavity performance of SRF niobium cavities for various surfaces treatments.
- This presentation focus on the analysis result of the combination of cold EP (air cooling) and 2-step bake.
- The correspondent results at KEK were already reported in TTC2022 [1].
- However, it is found that there was ambiguity due to temperature sensors and the amount of trapped flux during the vertical test (→ next slide).
- In this presentation, we report on the analysis result considering the above mentioned ambiguity.

(Reference) [1] Ryo katayama, "2-step baking & mid-T baking of 9-cell SRF cavities", TTC meeting 2022, 10, Nov, 2022, Aomori, Japan.





Comparison of Q-E curves between the case for 120 °C 48 h and that for 75 °C 2 h + 120 °C 48 h. The above figure are cited from "Accelerating fields up to 49 MV/m in TESLA-shape superconducting RF niobium cavities via 75 C vacuum bake", arxiv 1806.09824.



## New Analysis Strategy

Temp sensor used in KEK				
Sensor	Si	Cernox		
Temp at 2 K	2.06-2.07 K	2.0 K		
Period	Till beginning of 2020	Since middle of 2020		



- [Strategy1]
  - KEK starts to the study of "cold EP + 2-step bake" since 2019.
  - KEK has adopted two type temperature sensors, Si and Cernox sensors.
    - Si sensor: until the beginning of 2020.
    - Cernox sensor: since the middle of 2020.
  - We found that Si sensor overestimated the observed temperature by 60-70 mK , whereas Cernox sensor is not so.
- → In this analysis, if necessary, we compare experimental data so that temperature is corrected by 70mK by the surface resistance: Rs(T).
- [Strategy2]
  - For reference, the typical flow of VT at KEK is shown in the left figure.
  - Traditionally, KEK evaluate the result from the data of  $\pi\text{-mode final}$  .
  - However, in this situation, Q-value is dependent on how many quenchs occur during VT, which cause an ambiguity.

## $\rightarrow$ In this analysis, we evaluate the result using the data of $\pi\text{-}$ mode 1st.

### SRF cavities used in this study



• We used the following cavities for the purpose of the High-Q/G R&D of SRF cavity using the combination of cold EP and 2-step bake.

	MT-5	MT-6	R-8
Maker	Mitsubishi Heavy Industry	Mitsubishi Heavy Industry	KEK CFF
RRR	>300 (Tokyo Denkai)	>300 (Tokyo Denkai)	>300 (Tokyo Denkai)
Shape	TESLA 9-cell	TESLA 9-cell	TESLA-like 1-cell
Heat Treatment	900 °C 3h	900 °C 3h	800 °C 3h
Grain Size	Fine	Fine	Fine



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# **VT Result**

# **75°C bake 70°C bake**



Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK

- The case for "cold EP + 2-step bake" is shown below.
  - Red: KEK STD EP (25-30 °C) + STD bake (120 °C 48 h bake).
  - Blue, Green: Cold EP(~14°C) + 2-step bake (75 °C 2-4 h bake + 120 °C 48 h bake).



### Q-value was deteriorated in the probability of 2/3.



Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK





Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK





Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK





Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK





Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK





Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK





Result of cold-EP + 2-step bake (75°C 2-4 h) at KEK

 passband mode analyses to evaluate Eacc,max per cell were shown in the following histograms.



Eacc, max was not improved in any case.



# **VT Result**

75°C bake70°C bake



- Comparison of Q-E between "STD EP + bake" and "cold EP + 2-step bake" is shown below.
  - Red: KEK STD EP (25-30 °C) + STD bake (120 °C 48 h bake).
  - Blue: Cold EP(~14°C) + 2-step bake (70 °C 4 h bake + 120 °C 48 h bake).





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Q-value was improved in the probability of 2/3.
Eacc,max values were not enhanced every time.



# Next step: Low-Temp bake using the oven

### **Discussion Point**









(1cell, Fine Grain Nb)

(Ref) "Accelerating fields up to 49 MV/m in TESLAshape superconducting RF niobium cavities via 75°C vacuum bake", arxiv 1806.09824.



Q. why 2-step bake applied at KEK did not improve quench field ?

A. There is the possibility that temperature non-uniformity during low-Temp bake.

# Photograph of baking setup at KEK



### The cavity is wrapped around a ribbon heater.



#### Additionally, 9-cell cavity wear a heater jacket.



There is a possibility that temperature just behind the ribbon heater and/or heater jacket may be deviated from the temperature indicated by sensors.

The reason why pre-baking temperature was modified by -5 °C is to prevent overheating.

# Introduction of the oven for low-Temp Bake





 Thus, KEK recently introduced the oven in order to uniformly warm the whole of 9-cell cavity during the low tempbake process.

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• Yamato-Kagaku inc, provide the apparatus to KEK.



### 120 °C bake result using clean oven



- 120 °C bake was successfully performed.

- Temp deviation was suppressed in the range 0.5 °C.



# VT result of low-temp bake by oven

- 120 °C for 48 h bake by oven was applied to LCLS-257 and KEK-6
- Q-E curves for pi mode about two cavities are shown below.



E<sub>acc,max</sub> > 39 MV/m (LCLS-257) and 41.4 MV/m (KEK-6) can be obtained, and Q-value at 2 K and 35 MV/m were greater than 1e10 in both cavities.





# 2-step bake result using oven (only temperature test)

Sensor Positions





### Summary

- Combination of Cold EP (air cooling), 2-step bake (70 75°C 4h + 120°C 48 h were applied to several 9-cell and single cell SRF cavities at KEK.
- 2-step bake at 75 °C did not effectively improve the cavity performance.
- Cold EP and 2-step bake at 70 °C tend to improve Q-value by ~10 %, whereas quench field was not improved in every time.



# Thank you for your attention

