Status of N-infusion R&D at KEK furnace

2019/10/31 LCWS2019@Sendai, Japan Kensei Umemori on behalf of KEK-SCRF group

<u>Outline</u>

- KEK furnace
- N-infusion summary table, carried out at KEK
- Some results of N-infusion.
- N-infusion procedure (800C + 800C + 120C)
- N-infusion results for a 9-cell cavity
- Summary

Motivation of N-infusion R&D

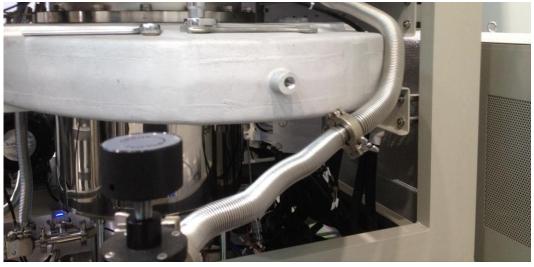
- N-infusion technique was proposed by FNAL, to realize high-Q/high-G performance of SRF cavities.
- For the ILC, high-Q and high-Gradient performance of SRF cavities are beneficial for cost reduction.
 - ➤ High-Gradient → smaller number of cavities and cryomodules
 - ➤ High-Q → less cryogenic loss
- KEK has tried to obtain N-infusion technique for three years.

KEK furnace(located at COI)



- Completed at the end of FY2017
- Cryopump for main pump, oil-free pumping system.
- Molybdenum is used for heater, reflector, table etc.
- TMP is used during N-injection, can reach ~2e-5Pa.
- Clean-booth surround entrance door.

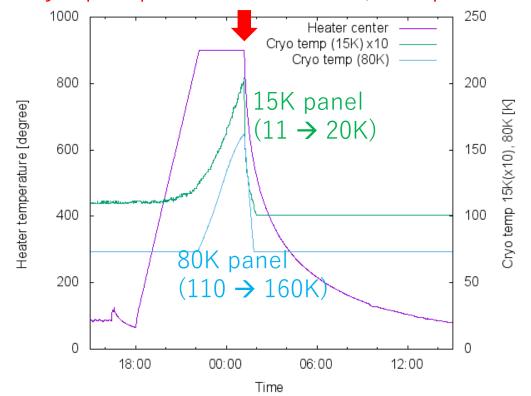




Problem of temperature rise

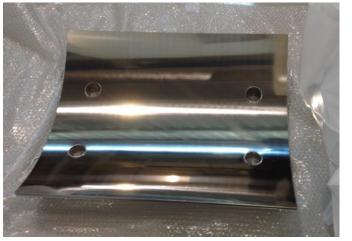
on cryo-pump

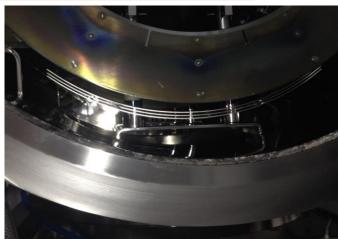
Cryo-pump down after 900C, 3h operation



- Temperature rise was observed for 15K/80K panel of the cryo-pump.
- High temperature operation was difficult.

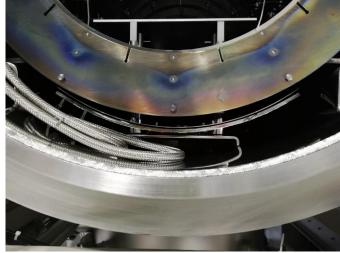
1st trial; install multi-layer shield





2nd trial; install water-cooled shield



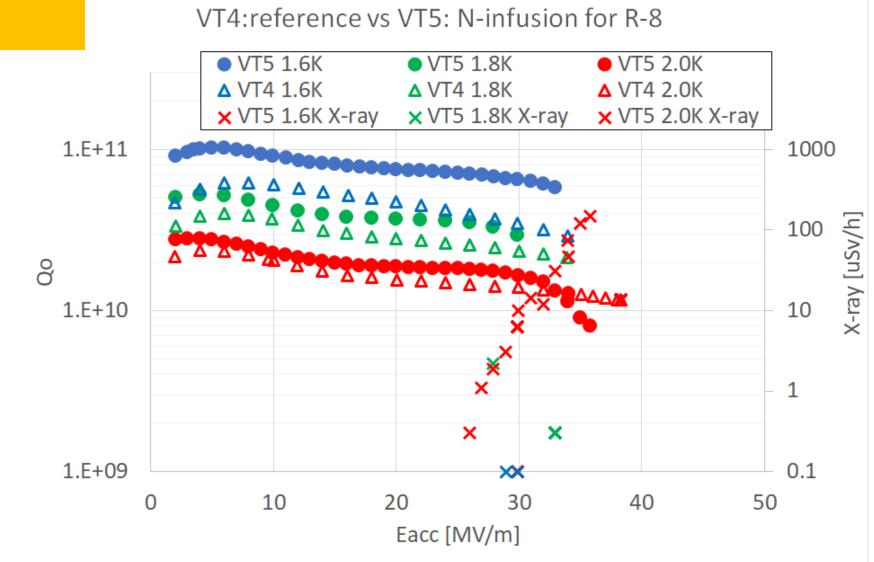


Not perfect, but became much better

#	Day (N-inf / VT)	Cavity name	# of cell	Nb	Treatment	Results	Eacc (MV/m)	Comment		
1	2018/Jun	R-6	1	FG	800C, 3h + 120C, 48h, 3.3Pa N2	No Q-degradation	35			
2	2018/Jun, Jul	R-9b	1	FG	800C, 3h + 120C, 48h, 3.3Pa N2	No Q-degradation	26	Defect limited		
3	2018/Jun, Jul	R-10	3	LG	800C, 3h + 120C , 48h, 3.3Pa N2	No Q-degradation	27	F.E. limited		
Summer shutdown										
4	2018/Sep, Oct	R-2	1	FG	800C, 3h + 160C, 48h, 3.3Pa N2	Q-degradation	19	No defects found		
5	2018/Oct	R-6	1	FG	800C, 3h + 120C, 48h (without N2)	Q-degradation	32			
Apply dedicated burning run after this period										
6	2018/Nov, Dec	R-8	1	FG	800C, 3h + 800C, 2h + 120C , 48h, 3.3Pa N2	Better Q than reference	36			
Improve cooling of cryo-pump by adding cooling-water type shielding plate										
7	2018/Dec 2019/Jan	R-9b	1	FG	$800C$, $3h + 800C$, $2h + 160C$, $48h$, $3.3Pa\ N2$	Q-degradation	24	Defect limited		
8	2019/Jan, Feb	AES18	1	FG	800C, 3h + 800C, 2h + 120C , 48h, 3.3Pa N2	No Q-degradation	38			
Modify N2 injection line										
9	2019/Apr	R-4	1	FG	800C, 3h + 120C, 48h, 3.3Pa N2	Q-degradation	39			
10	2019/May	AES18	1	FG	800C, 3h + 120C, 48h, 3.3Pa N2	Q-degradation	31			
Remove cooling-water type shielding plate due to water leak trouble										
11	2019/Jun, Jul	MHI31	9	FG	800C, 3h + 800C, 2h + 120C , 48h, 3.3Pa N2	Better Q than reference	37			
12	2019/Sep	R-4	1	FG	800C, 3h + 800C, 2h + 120C , 48h, 3.3Pa N2	No Q-degradation?	26	F.E. limited		

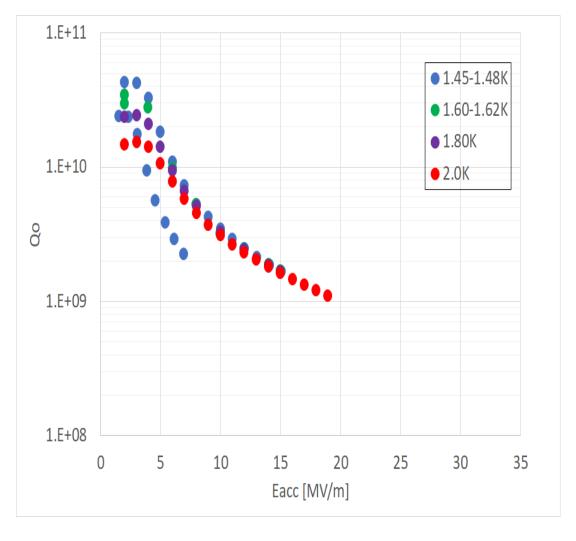
Typical good results 6 R-8 cavity

- 0mG cancelled by the coil.
- Very high-Q was achieved.
- Good Q for medium to high field too.
- ⇒ Feature of N-infusion
- Eacc degraded from 39 to 35 MV/m.
- F.E. started from 25 MV/m.

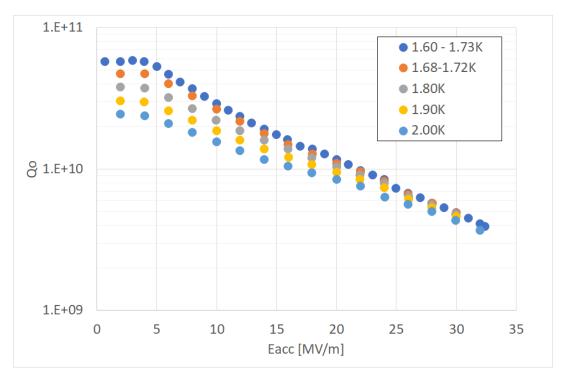


Bad results of N-infusion

4 Results for 4th N-infusion (160C) at COI, R-2 cavity



5 Results for 5th N-infusion(120C, w/o N2) at COI, R-6 cavity



- Q-degradation occurred even at KEK New furnace.
- What's reason of degradation??
- Lack of burning run after summer?

ypical spectrum

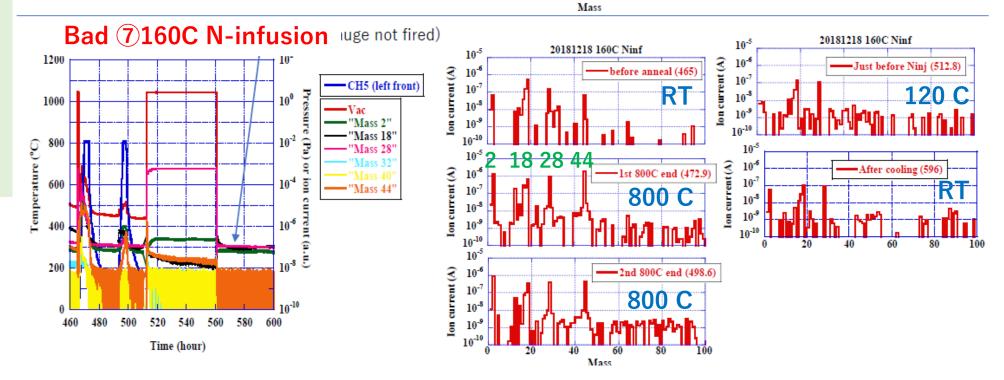
10-5 before anneal (517.33) -CH5 (Left front) 10-7 Pressure (Pa) 10^{0} 1000 'Mass 2" "Mass 18" 10-2 Femperature (°C) 800 "Mass 28" Ion current (A) 'Mass 32" 10⁻⁴ 10-800 C "Mass 44" 10-6 10-5 200 2nd 800C end (554.62) 800 C

Good 6120C N-infusion

620

Time

RGA does not show difference between good and bad examples.



20181120 120C Ninf

10-5

10-7

10-5

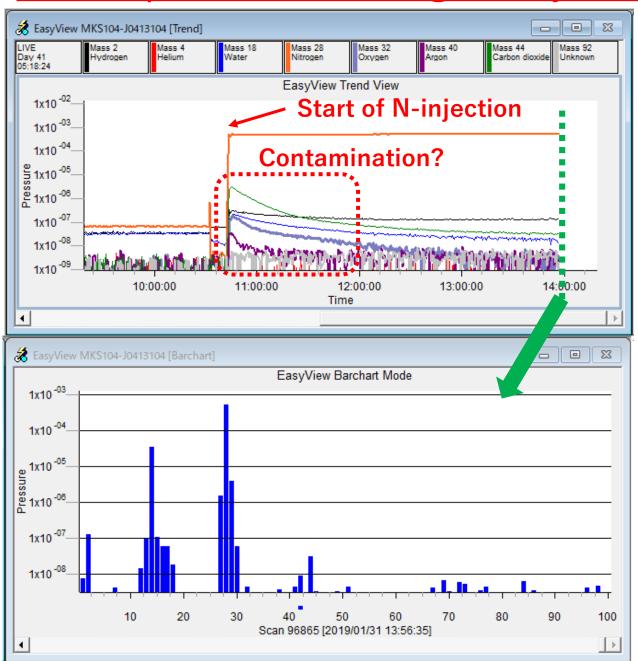
Just before N-inj. (562)

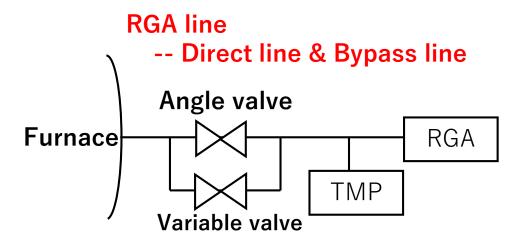
120 C

-after cooling (633.75)

RT

RGA spectrum during N-injection





Bypass line wad developed to monitor purity of N2.

Some gas(44, 32) components are observed and show higher value at beginning.

→ Source of bad results?

First N-injection line was suspected.

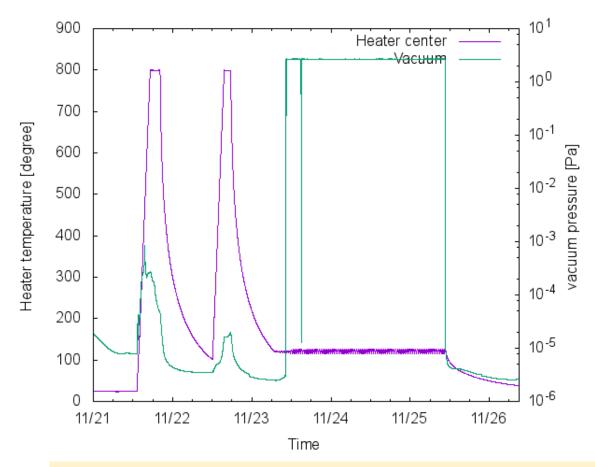
→ Add gas purifier → No change on results

Later it was found that contamination come from combination of "Open to air + heating furnace + flushing by N-injection". Difficult to remove

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Process, "800C, 3h + 800C, 2h + 120C, 48h, N2"



- "Better vacuum" or "less hydrogen" might be necessary condition for N-infusion.
- Is Hydrogen key components?

• 1st 800C heat treatment

- ➤ De-gassing of cavity
- ➤ One important target is Hydrogen

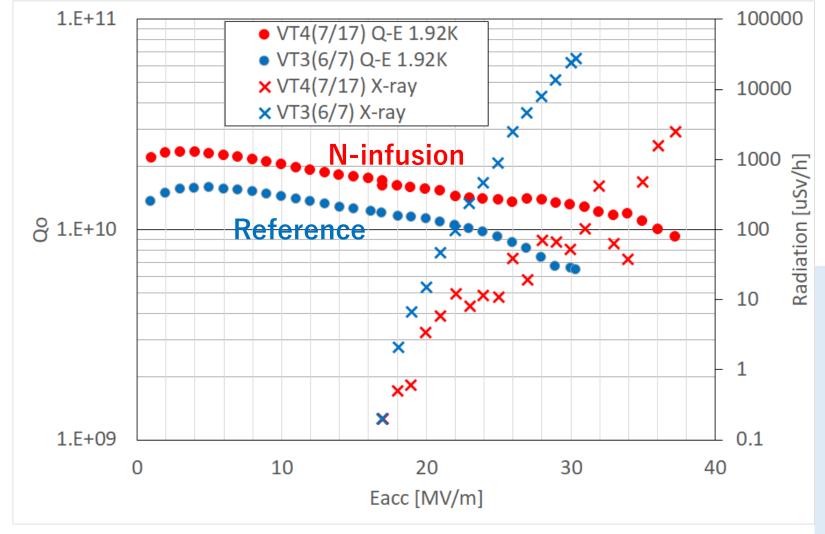
• 2nd 800C heat treatment

- ➤ Much better vacuum condition
- Less absorption on cavity surface
- ➤ "H" start to rise after 2 hours, due to temperature rise of cryo-pump.

• 120C, N-infusion

- ➤ Normal N-injection procedure
- ➤ 3.3Pa N2 injection for 48 hours.

First N-infusion for 9-cell cavity







- Max Eacc = 37MV/m
- Quench: 1-cell, 120deg.
- Final field emission onset Eacc = 20-21MV/m
- Improvement of Qo?
- Magnetic field inside VT dewar was not controlled for 9-cell cavities.

Summary

- KEK has carried out N-infusion study for realize high-Q/high-Gradient performance of SRF cavities.
- New clean furnace was constructed at KEK. It has been used for N-infusion studies.
- Roughly half of N-infused cavities show degradation of Q.
- "Two step 800C + 120C N-infusion" may help to realized successful N-infusion.
- First trial for 9-cell cavity showed good results.
- We will continue study to find more stable condition and more reliable SRF performance.