Performance of SPL cavities at CERN

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on behalf of

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Introduction: CERN SRF activities and SPL

Objective:

- Characterise SPL Nb 5-cell cavities at warm
- Setup and test SPL Nb 5-cell cavities in SM18 vertical cryostat
- Ensure diagnostics + analysis tools in place for full evaluation of test data

Objective

- Ensure infrastructure for production level testing
- Development of personnel, procedures and techniques

Plan

 Use SPL Nb Monocell and SPL Copper 5-cell cavities to meet development objectives

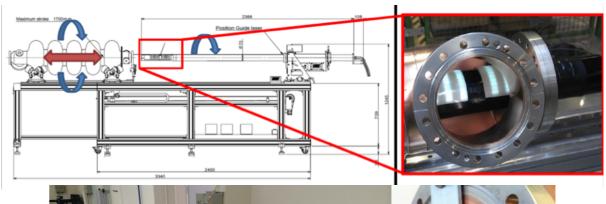
Plan

Be ready to launch SPL Nb 5-cell cold test at SM18 by mid 2014.

Cavity Reception and Warm testing lab

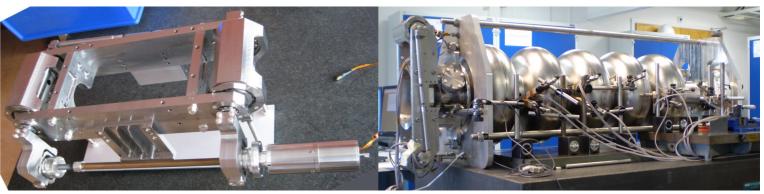
- Set up for reception and testing of Cavities: HIE-Isolde, Crab, SPL, + ...
 - Cavity reception and leak testing
 - Optical Inspection
 - Bead Pull Measurements
 - SPL Tuning Bench
 - SPL Tuner Test
 - RF Measurements





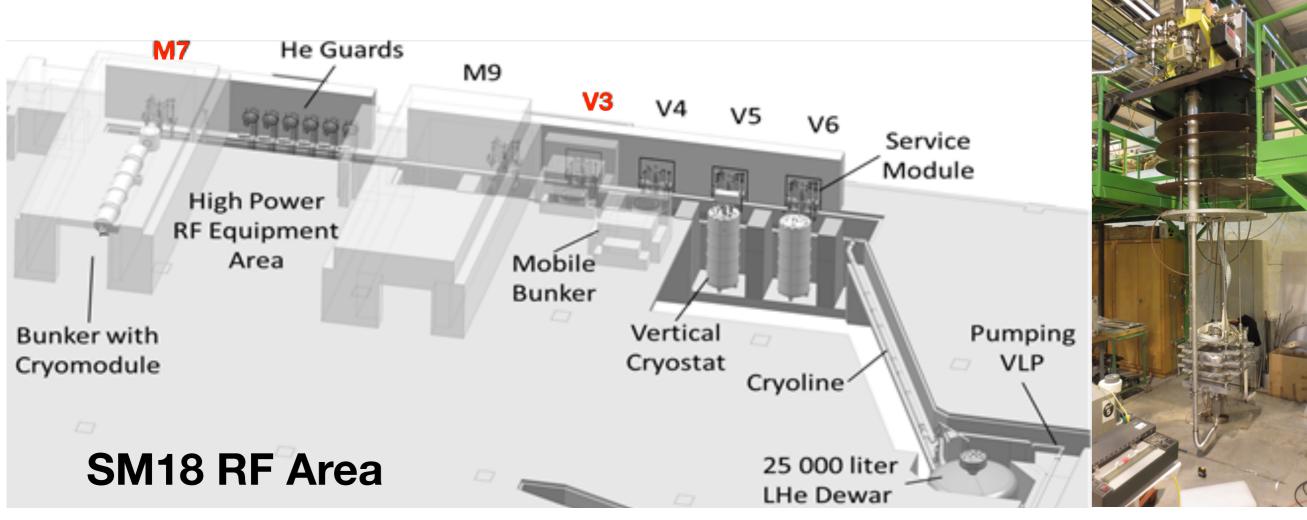






SPL: RF Cold Testing

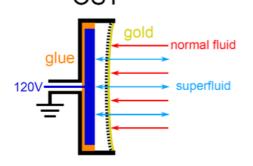
- SPL RF Cold testing: SM18 RF Facility
 - Vertical Tests: SM18 V3 Cryostat
 - ~3300 litre Cryostat: 1.8K operating temperature
 - V3 Control Software: Finishing full code review process
 - Horizontal Tests: M7 Bunker
 - Refurbishment of cryogenics distribution ongoing



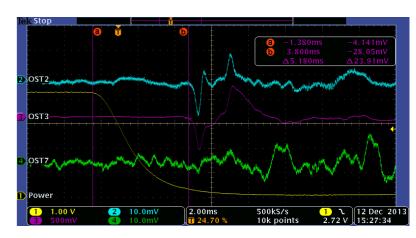
Cold Test Diagnostics

- Quench Detection: OSTs and second sound
 - OSTs were successfully deployed for SACLAY SPL & UK 4-Rod Crab tests

Now upgrading readout system for SPL 5-cell tests

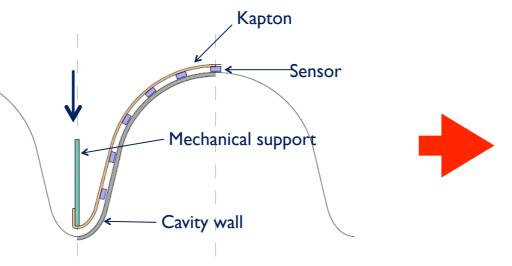


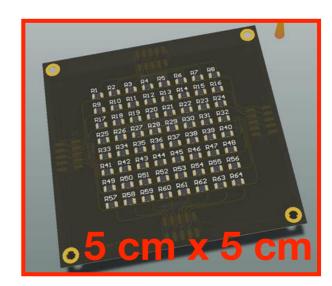




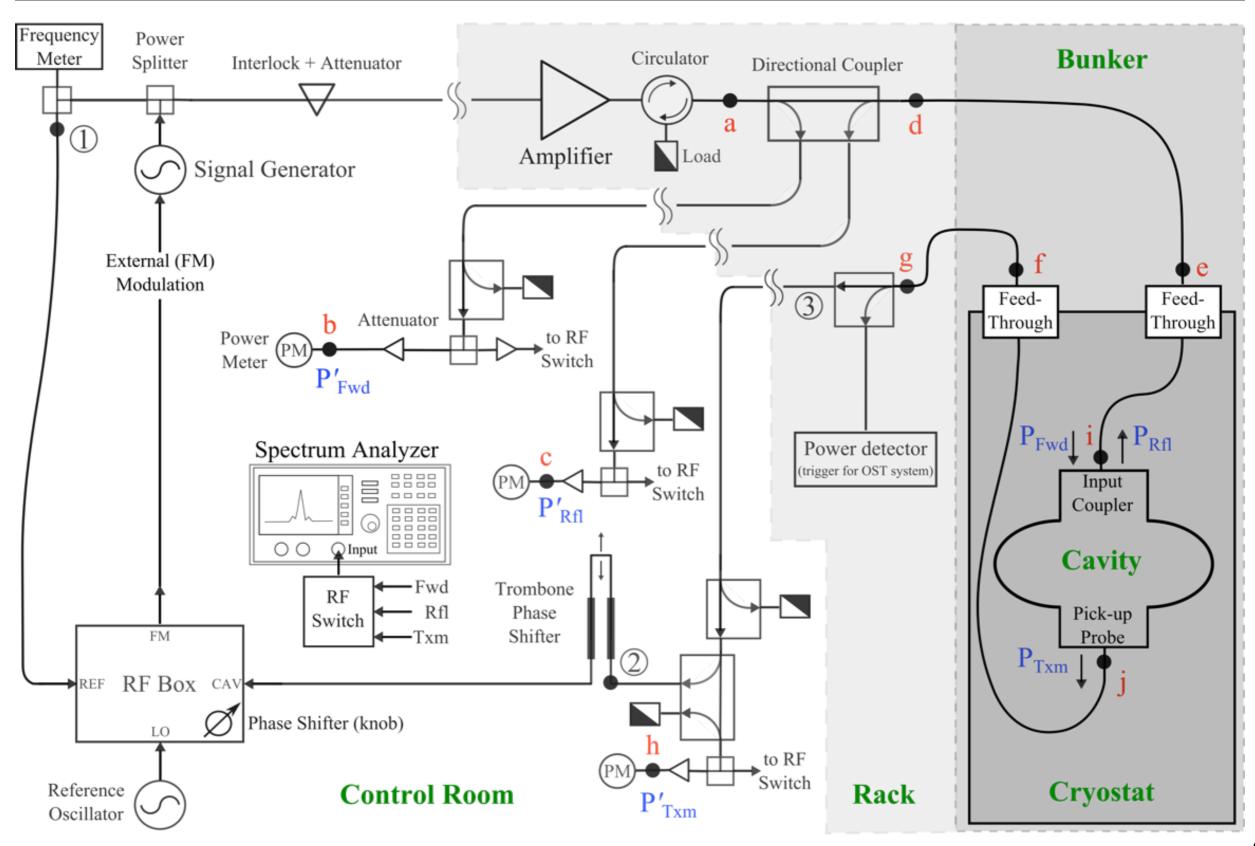
- Temperature Monitoring
 - Calibrated Allen Bradley resistors with LHC-based PLC acquisition
 - Upgrading to Ruthenium Oxide sensors: SMD sensors on pogo-sticks
- Temperature Mapping
 - Prototype test: Developing flexible sensor grid to with RuO₂ sensors







SM18 1.8K Teststand: V3 Vertical Teststand



SM18 1.8K Teststand: V3 Vertical Teststand Reality



SPL β=1 Nb Monocell: Cold Test

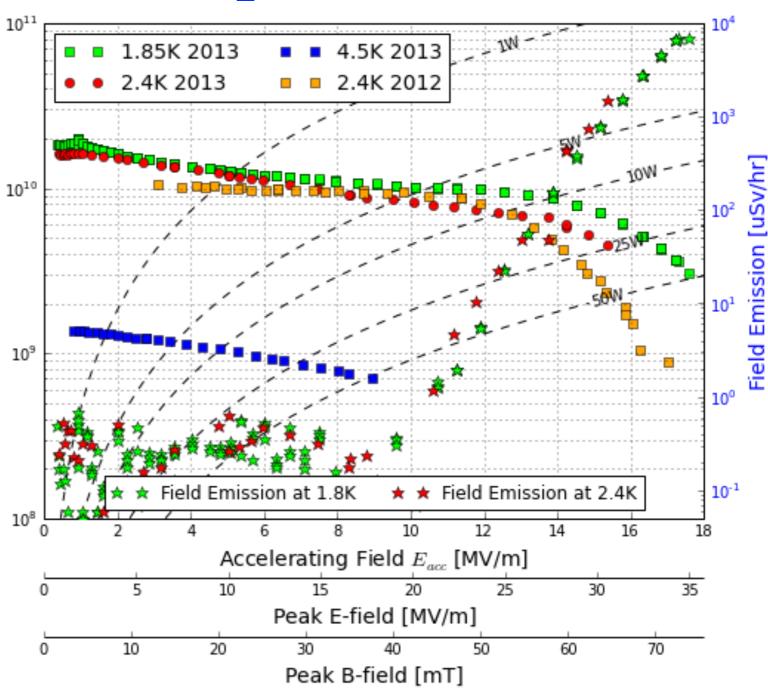
- SPL Nb Monocell: A "Test" cavity. Validation of assemby & procedures
 - Tested at SM18 Vertical cryostat: Measured at 4.5K, 2.4K and 1.8K
 - Q0 = $1.7 \ 10^{10}$ at 1.8K G= $270 => R_Residual = 14.5nOhms$

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 - Tested at SM18 Vertical cryostat: Measured at 4.5K, 2.4K and 1.8K
 - $Q0 = 1.7 \cdot 10^{10}$ at 1.8K
- $E_{acc} \sim 15MV/m$ at $Q0 = 1x10^{10}$
 - No thermal treatment
- Limitation in performance dictated by field emission
- No evidence of quenching ^o



G=270 => R_Residual =14.5nOhms



SPL β=1 Monocell: Post Cold Test Inspection

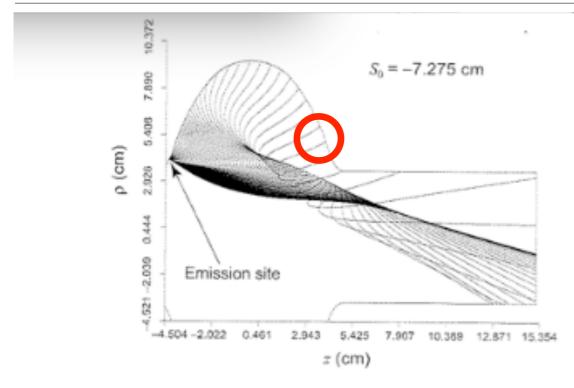
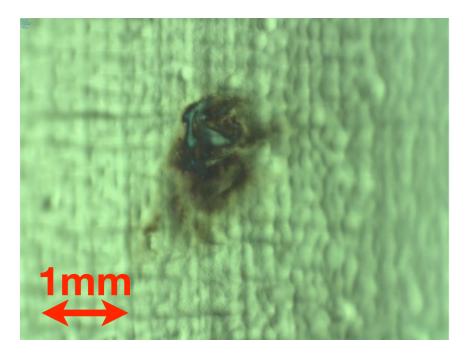
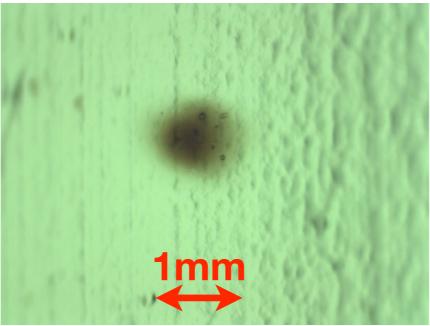
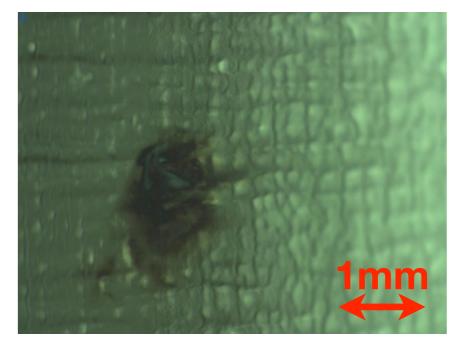


Figure 12.46: Electron trajectories in a 1.5-GHz single-cell cavity, emitted at intervals of 1/200th of the rf cycle. The trajectories lie in the ρ -z plane of the emitter. $E_{\rm pk}=17.38~{\rm MV/m}$ and the emission energy is 0 eV.





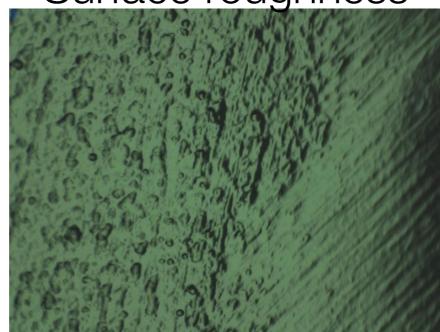




SPL β=1 Monocell: Post Cold Test Inspection

Scratches

Surface roughness



Pinholes

- Scratches at Equator:
 - Pre-date EB welding.
 Direction varies
- Regions of different surface roughness and scouring direction
- Pinholes Observed near the equator.

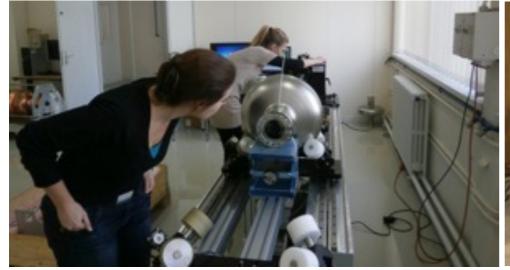




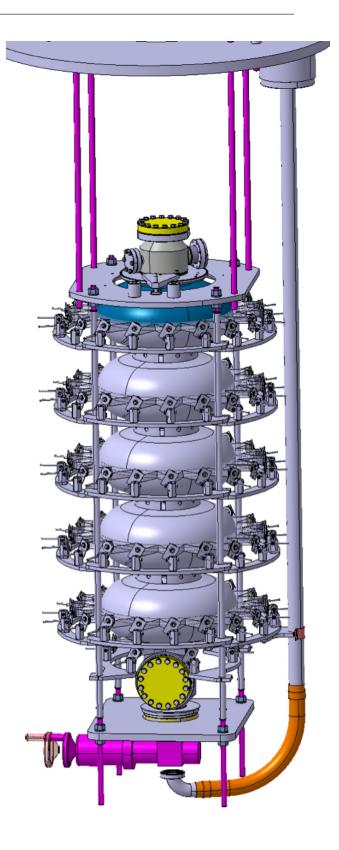
Cavity Preparation for SM18 Cold Test

Cavity Preparation for SM18 Cold Test

- Cold test of 1st SPL Nb 5-cell: Expected in June 2014
- Preparations ongoing
 - Measurement of Cavity at 300K
 - RF measurements, Field Flatness etc
 - Preparation of cavity surface
 - Electro polishing, thermal treatment, 120° C bake
 - Preparation of cryostat insert
 - OSTs + temperature & environmental monitoring.
 - Upgrade of diagnostics and test stand software
 - Both CW and Pulse mode operation
- Training of Cavity Testing Team well advanced
 - Teams for both warm and cold measurements

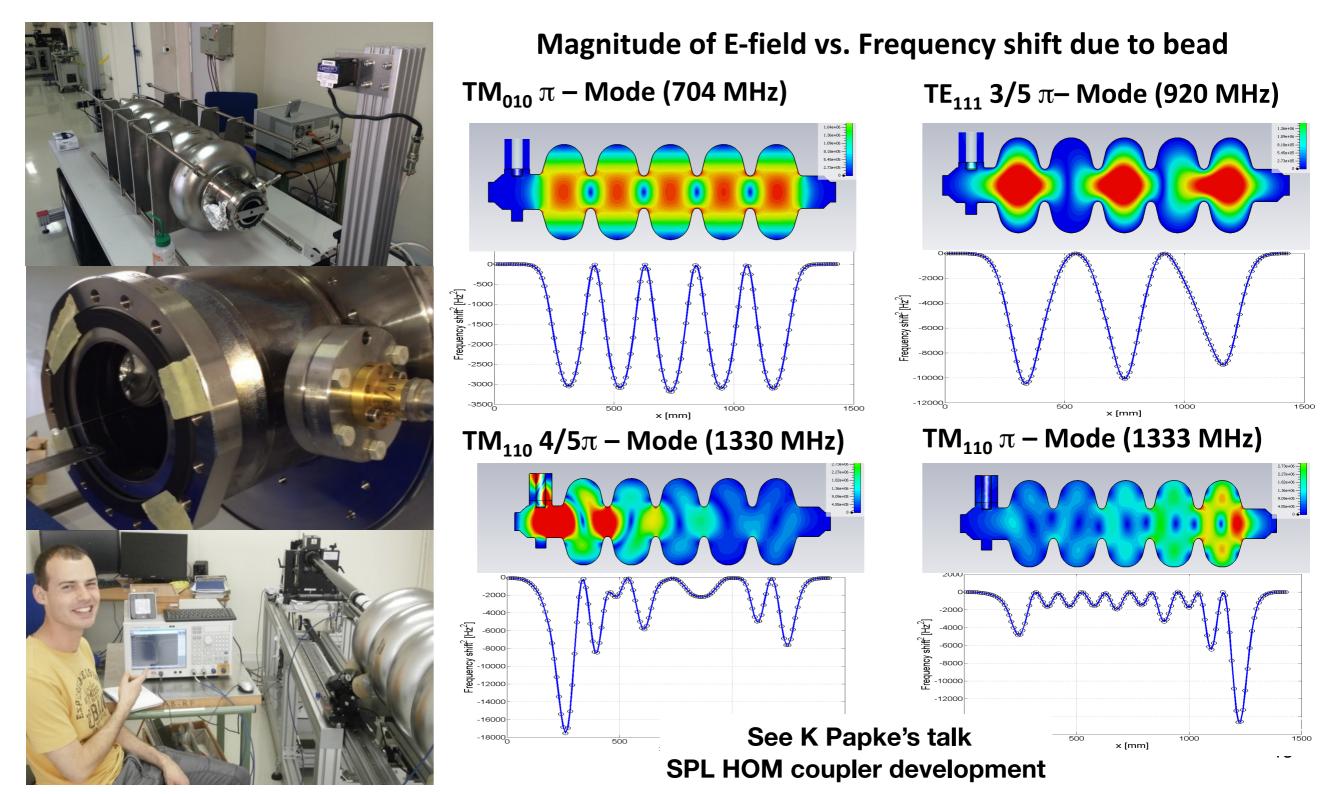




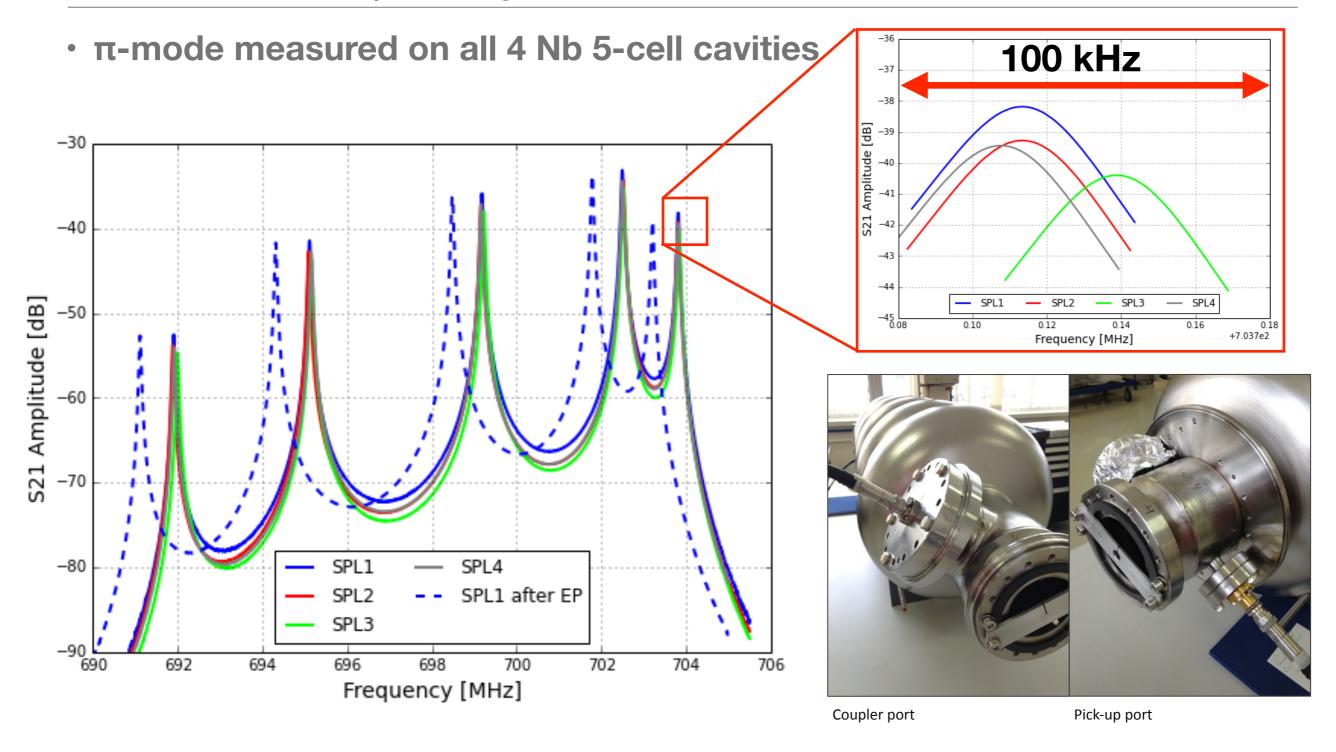


RF Measurements - Field Distribution

 Bead-pull measurements in comparison with simulations to identify modes and their field distribution at the center axis



π-Mode Frequency Validation of SPL Nb 5-Cell

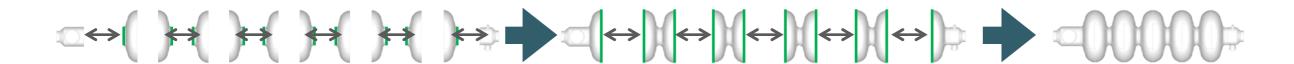


~600 kHz frequency shift due to hard electro-polishing. agrees with expectation from simulation

π-Mode Frequency Validation: Assembled cavities

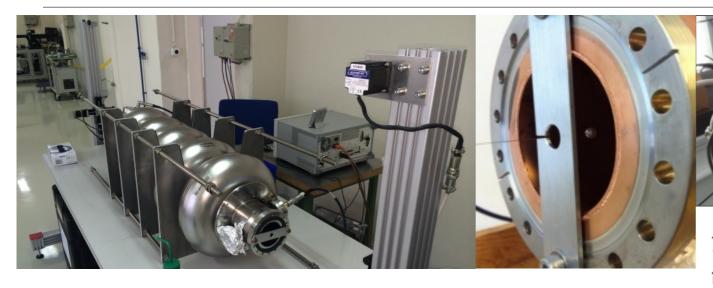
Assembly Process

- Dumb-bells trimmed so that final cavity assembly had correct length
- Assembled cavity required to π-mode frequency within specification
 - Tuning performed at manufacturer after assembly.



π-mode frequency and deviation specificationvalue of 704.043 ± 0.07 MHz. Values corrected to an evacuated cavity at 22 °C											
	SPL1		SPL2		SPL3		SPL4				
Measurement phase	f	Δ	f	Δ	f	Δ	f	Δ			
At RI before tuning	703.608	-0.435	703.823	-0.220	703.775	-0.268	703.768	-0.275			
At RI after tuning	704.024	-0.019	704.045	0.002	704.044	0.001	704.041	-0.002			
At CERN at arrival	704.044	0.001	704.032	-0.011	704.045	0.002	704.046	0.003			
Cavity length in mm	L	ΔL	L	ΔL	L	ΔL	L	ΔL			
Spec.: 1397.3 mm ± 3	1395.886	1.414	1393.831	3.469	1395.592	1.708	1395.229	2.071			

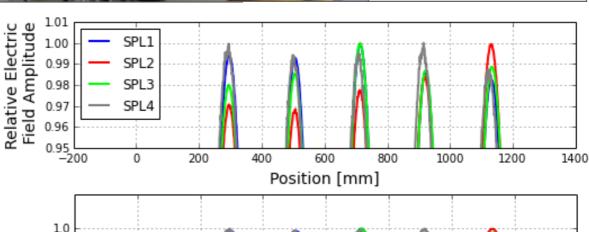
5-cell: Field Flatness

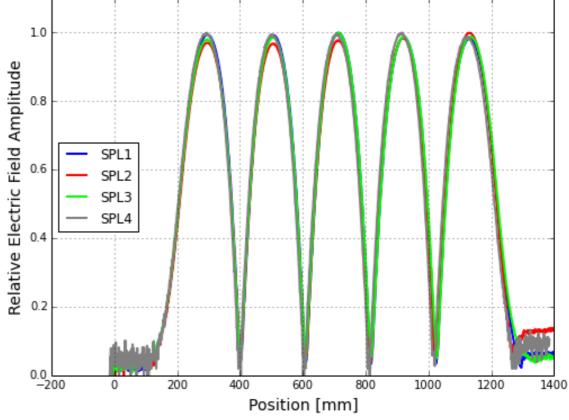


Field Flatness Measurement

- Phase method (transmission)
- 28 s sweep time (100 Hz IFBW)
- Bead: Dielectric, 5mm diameter
- Position Resolution: 0.8 mm

Measured field flatness in %									
	SPL1	SPL2	SPL3	SPL4					
RI: Before tuning	14.98	50.6	15.97	51.14					
RI: After tuning	1.92	0.70	1.72	1.10					
Required tuning steps	10	8	5	6					
CERN: after delivery	1.70	3.26	1.99	1.25					
δ(CERN:after delivery)	0.03	0.18	0.07	0.39					
At CERN after EP	7.98								

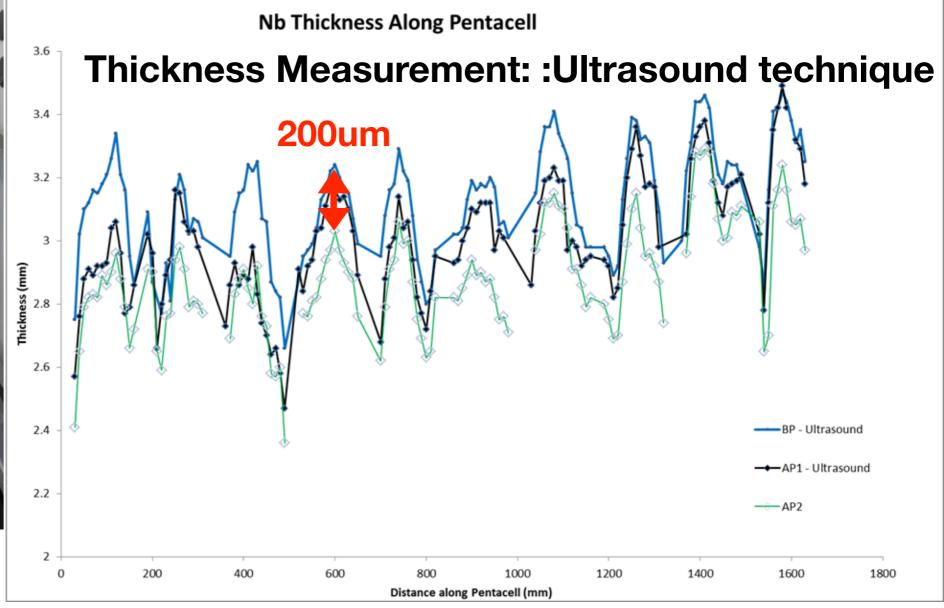




Nb 5-cell: Electropolishing

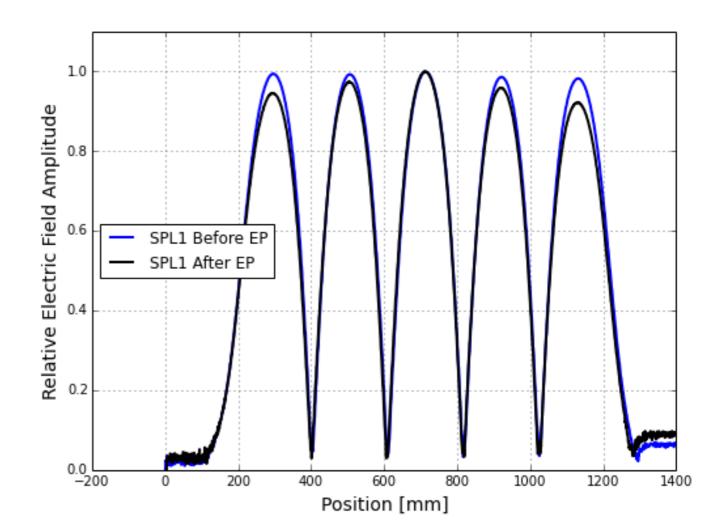


- Electro-polishing: vertical orientation
 - ~200 um removed
 - 2 step process: 180o after ~100um removal
 - Bath: 90% Sulphuric: 10% Hydrofluoric acid



Nb 5-cell: Field flatness and wall thickness after EP

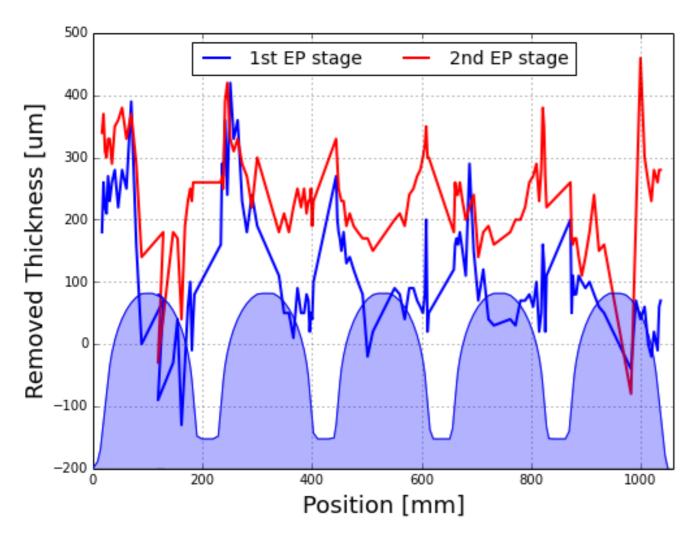
- Field Flatness measured after EP
 - Symmetric drop in Electric field at outer cells
 - E_field profile consistent with increased material removal at centre cell
 - Suggests increased inter-cell coupling at iris of centre cell

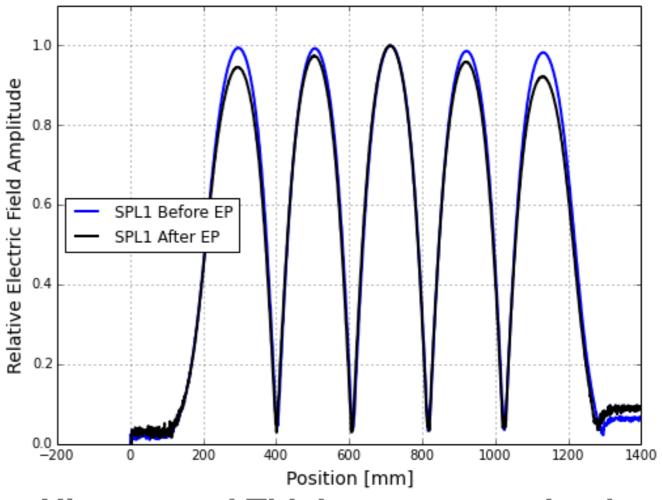


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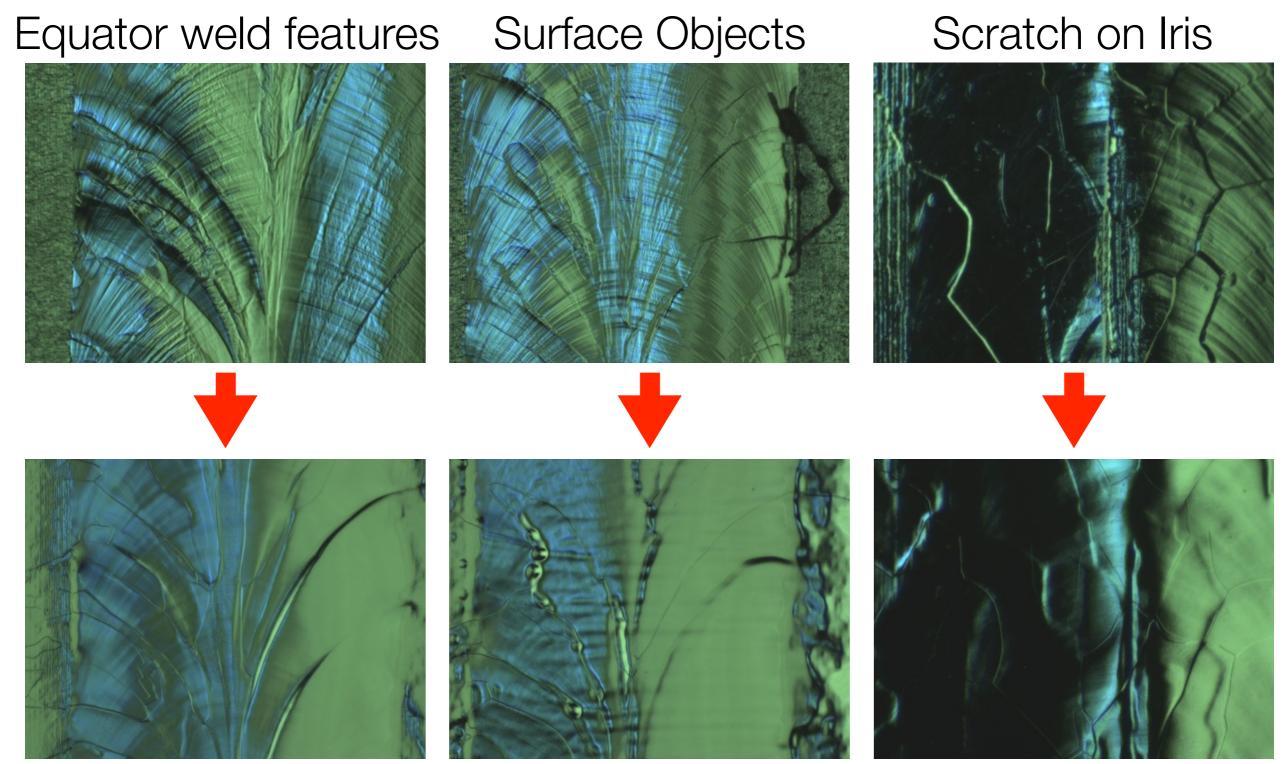


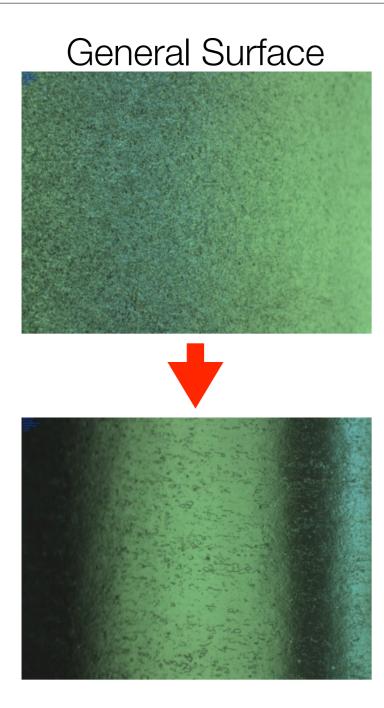


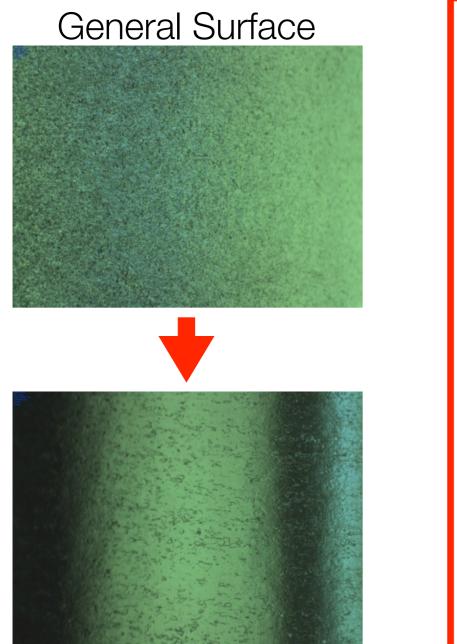
Ultra-sound Thickness cross check

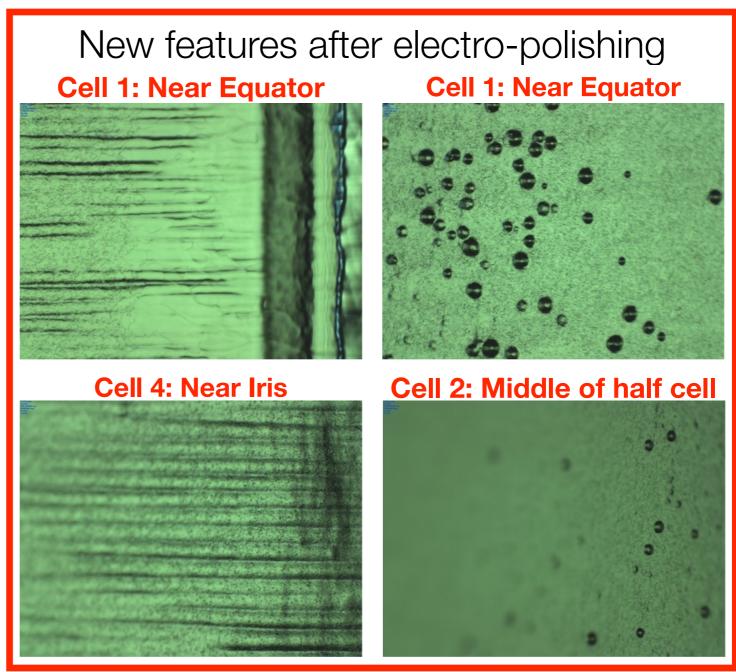
- Cavity thickness measured by ultrasound technique
- Measured before EP, after 100um EP, and after cavity rotated and another 100um removed

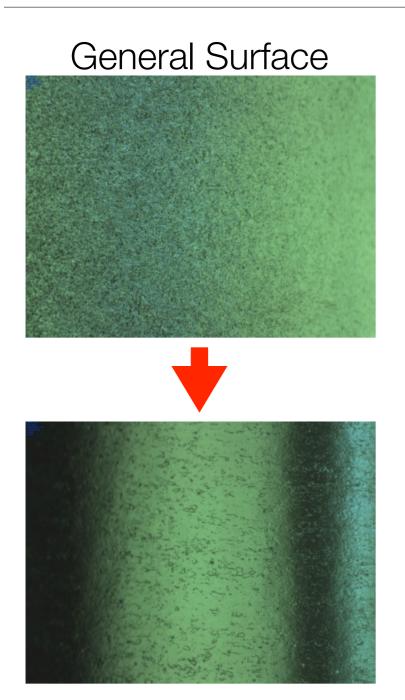
Inspection before and after electro-polishing: ~200um removed

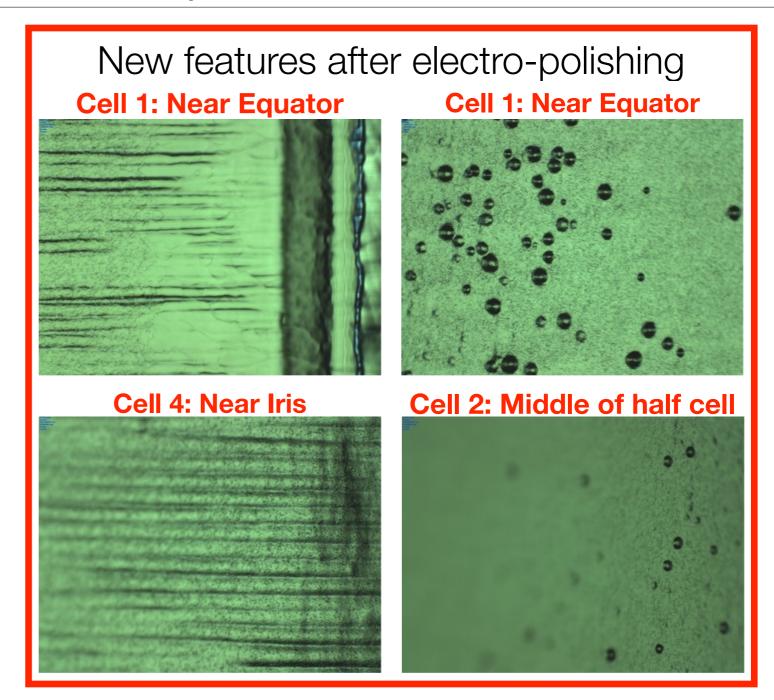










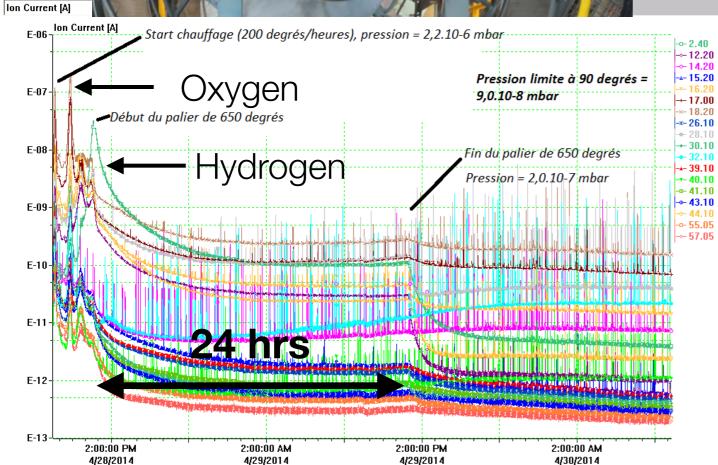


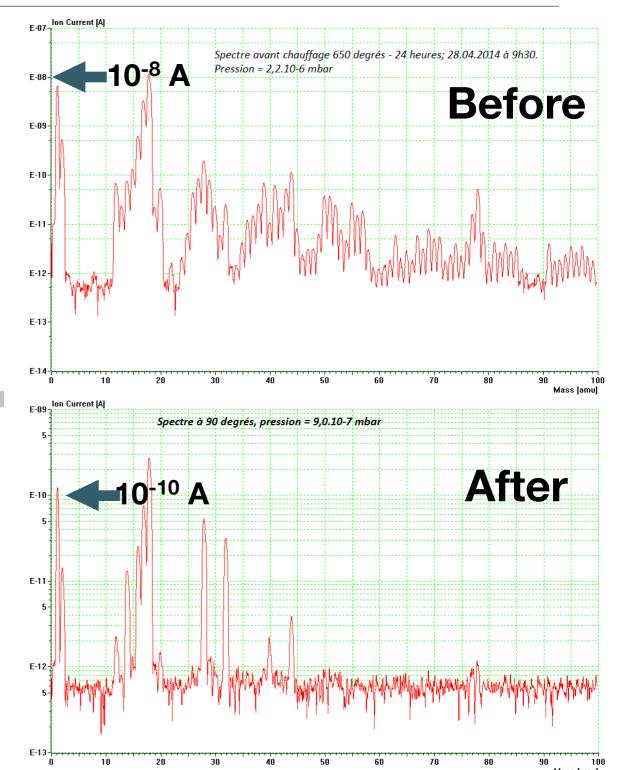
- New features imply modification of EP program, in order to suppress them
 - Suspicion: observed features related to vertical EP stand and size of cavity

SPL Nb 5-Cell: Thermal Treatment

Thermal Treatment: 650 °C for 24hrs

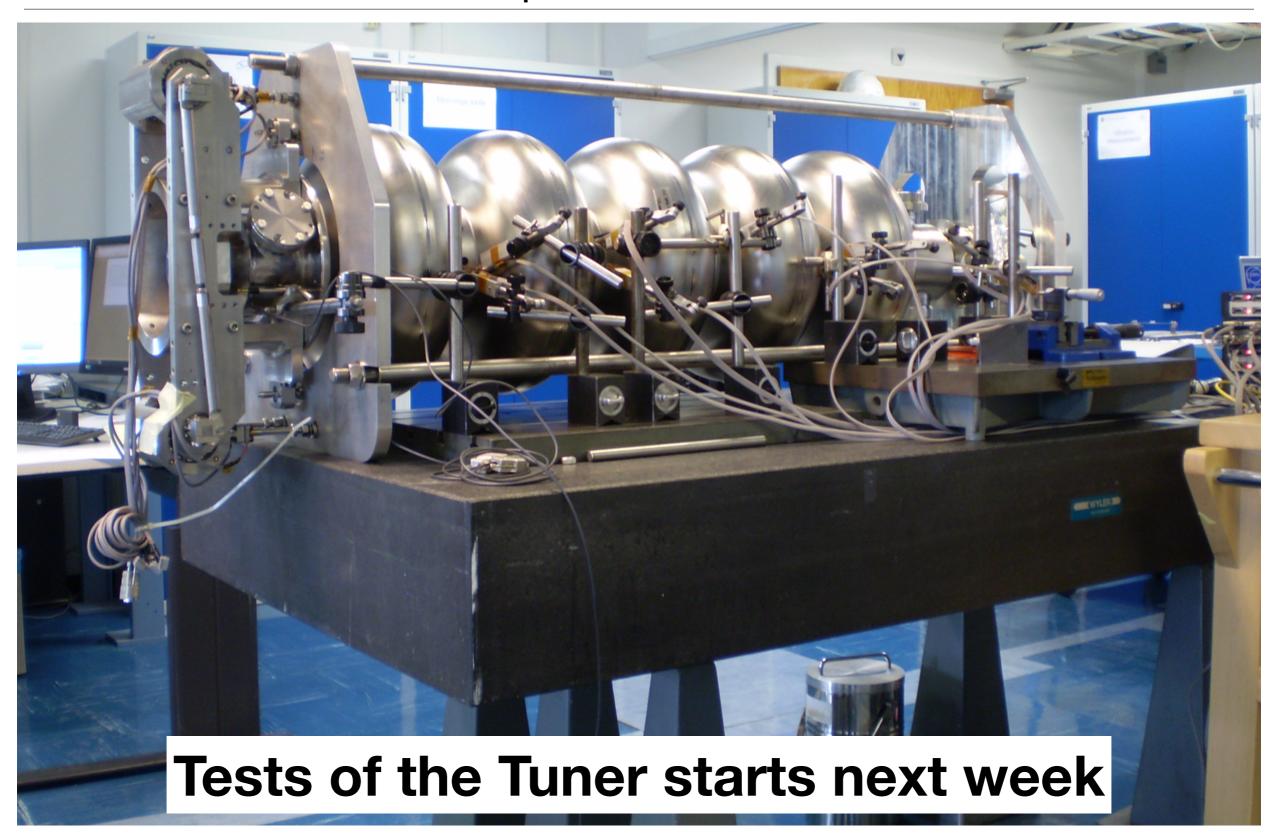






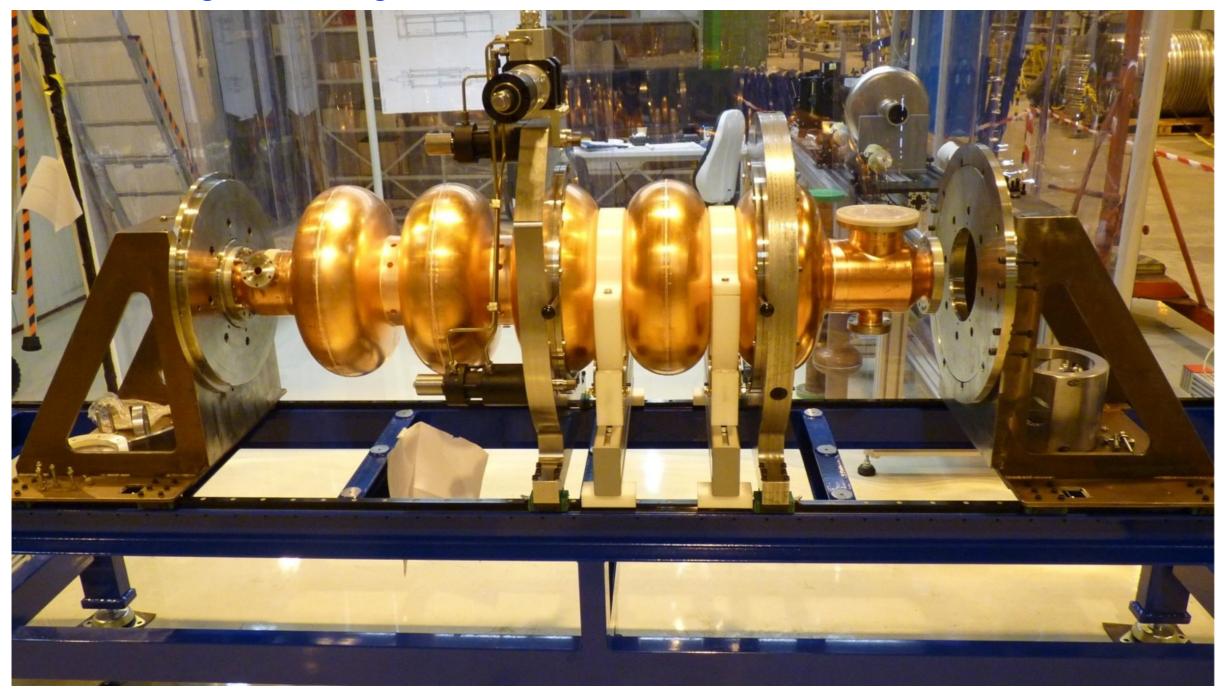
Same thermal treatment as SACLAY cavity

5-Cell Tuner Test Preparations



SPL Tuning Bench

- Tuning Bench Status:
 - Retooling required as bench could not deliver sufficient plastic deformation
 - Retooling is finishing: Validation expected in June



Summary Comments

- Infrastructure for RF testing of SPL Nb 5-cell cavities is converging
 - Realities of procedure for cavity preparation being worked out.
 - Test of SPL Nb 5-cell: On target for cold test starting late June 2014.
- Technical training and technical expertise for SPL RF testing is in place
- SPL Monocell: An excellent test cavity
 - Successfully used as prototype: not foreseen as a high performance cavity.
 - Cold test limited by field emission
- SPL Nb 5-cell cavities (as received) are mostly within RF specification
- Electro-polishing process
 - Attention needed regarding pinholes and "channel" features
- Validation activities with SPL Nb cavities for tuning bench (plastic deformation) and tuner (elastic deformation) starting