

TYL-FJPPL: A_RD_07

Suppression of magnetic flux trapping to achieve high-Q of SRF cavities

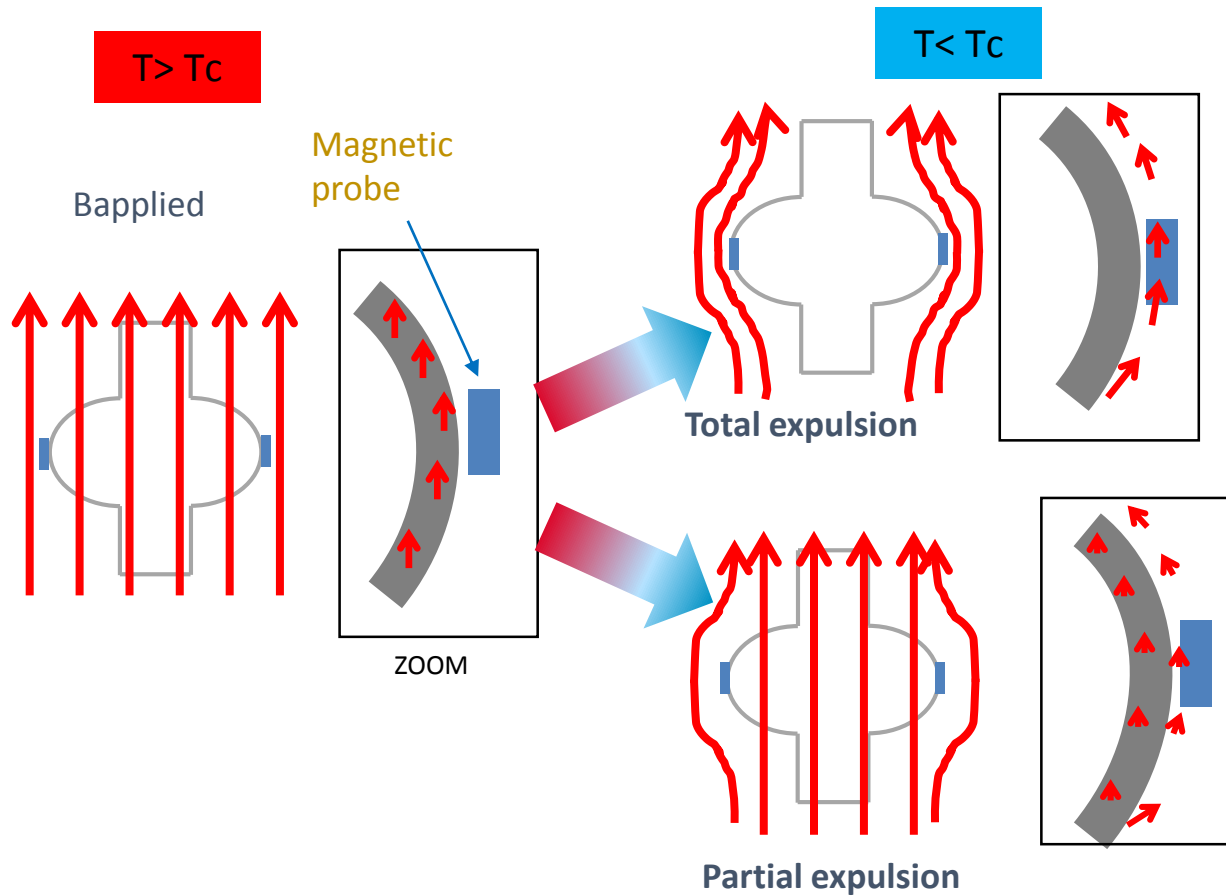
Juliette Plouin, Enrico Cenni, Olivier Napoly (CEA)

Kensei Umemori, Mika Masuzawa, Kiyosumi Tsuchiya, Takayuki Kubo (KEK)



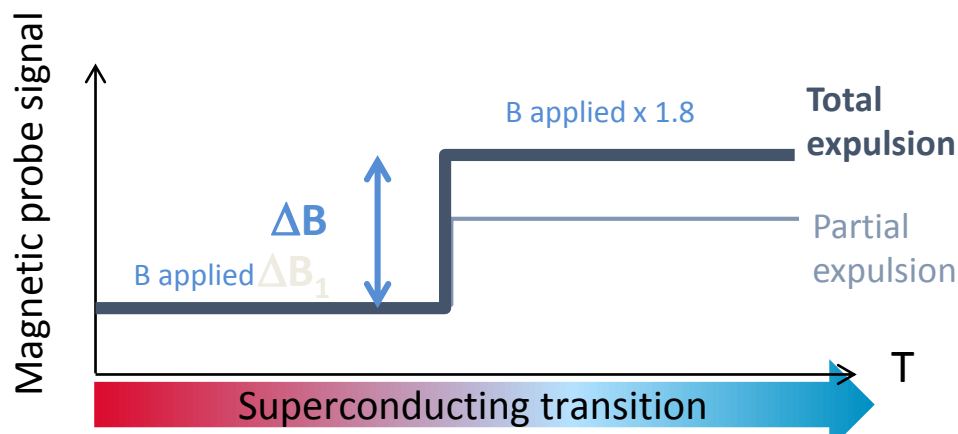
2017 Joint Workshop of the FKPP and FJPPL
11 mai 2017
Strasbourg, France

Flux trapping



During superconducting transition of a niobium cavity, some of the ambient magnetic field is trapped
⇒ Surface resistance is improved ☹

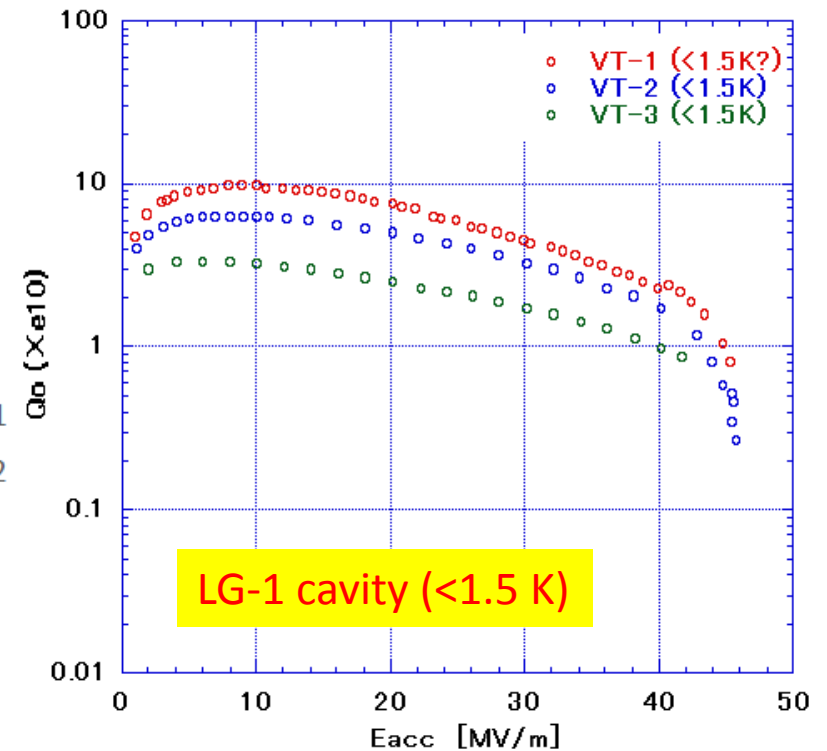
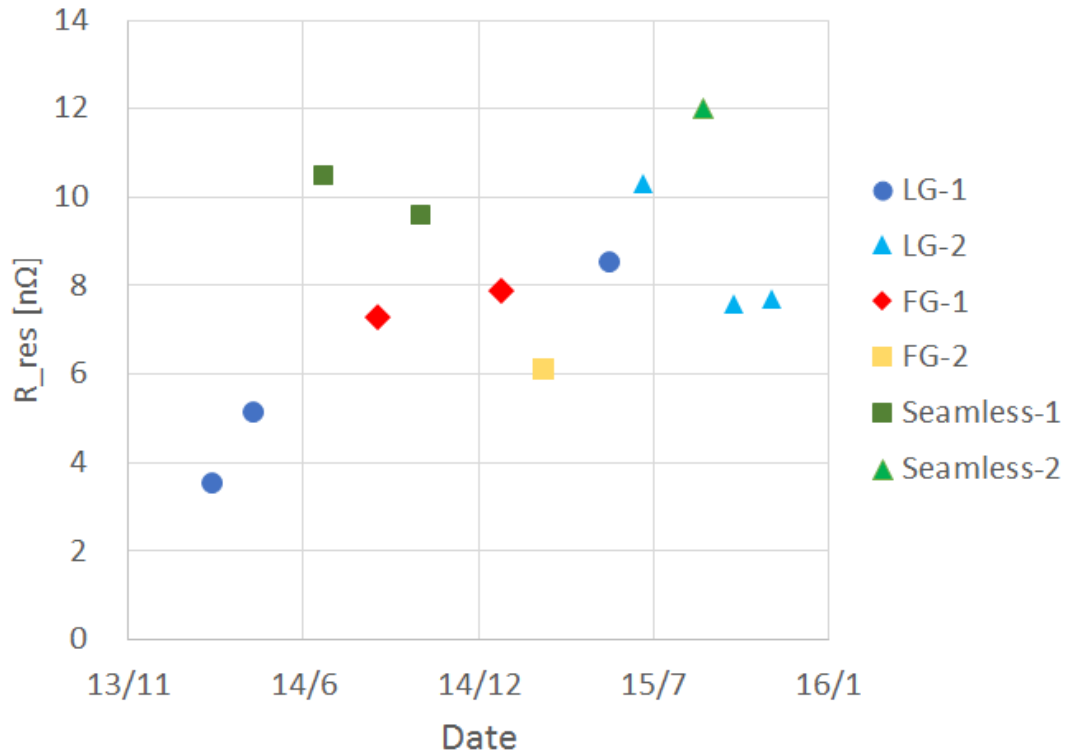
⇒ degradation of the Q_0



Objective : limit flux trapping

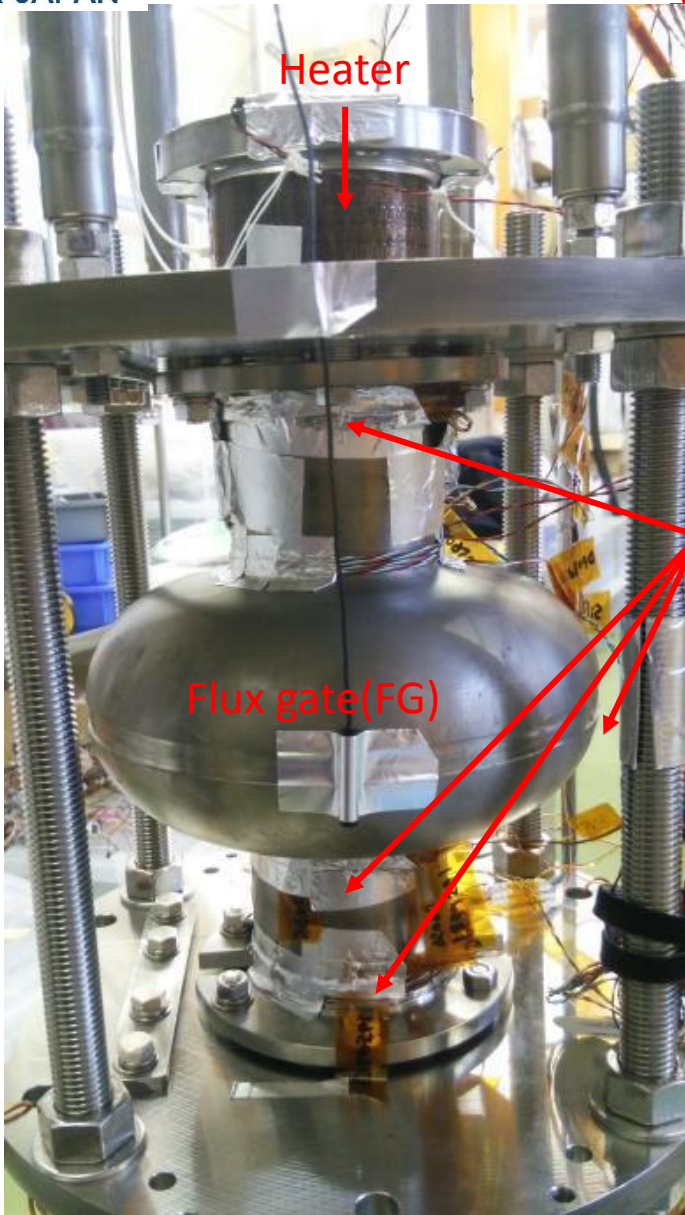
- ✓ Reduce ambient field
- ✓ Improve flux expulsion during transition

Residual resistance history of single-cell cavity vertical tests

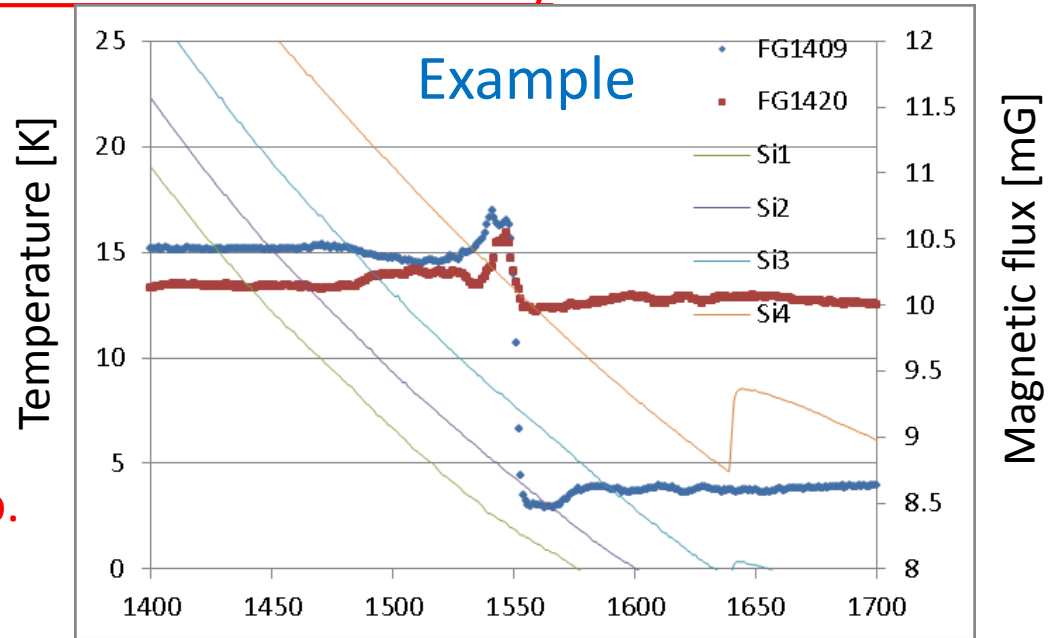


- R_{res} gradually increase?
- Q-values of large grain (LG) cavity were gradually decrease.

First stage of flux expulsion experiments at KEK-STF (2016/March ~ June)



Si temp. sensor

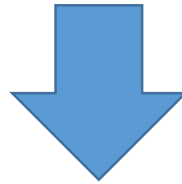


- Some strange behaviors were observed during flux expulsion experiments.
 - Asymmetric magnetic field
 - Negative expulsion(?)
 - Significant horizontal magnetic field

E. Cenni & J. Plouin (CEA) participated to those tests in March 2017, in the frame of FJPPL

Degradation of R_{res} ?

Strange magnetic flux behavior?



Check magnetization for most of all
the components of vertical test

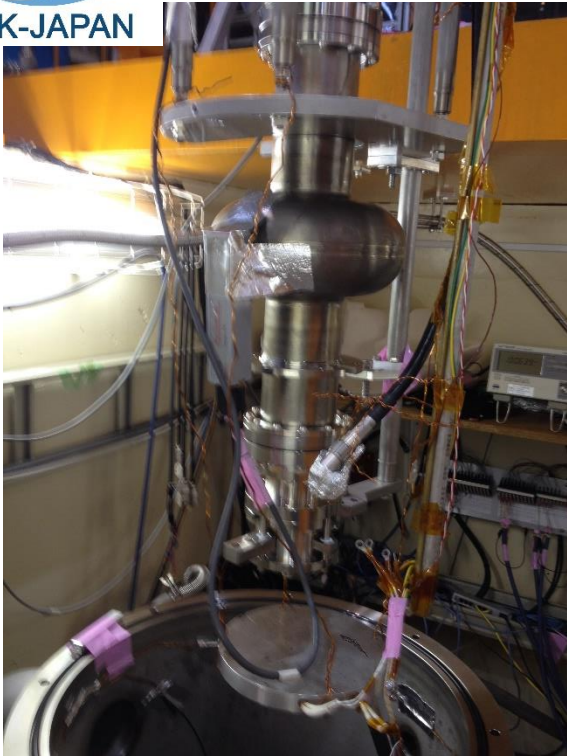
Study on magnetized components (example)

No.	name	Magnetic field [mG]
14	Φ034 metal valve ①	430
15	Φ034 metal valve (which observed vacuum leak)	80
19	Φ034 metal valve ②	59
25	Volts and washers for support of input coupler shaft	140
28	Nuts and washers for hanging cavity	110
29	Stat-volts, nuts and washers for hanging cavity	300



Measure inside magnetic shield by using 3-axis flux gate sensor.

Effects of SUS shafts



SUS shafts for variable coupler were highly magnetized.
More than 1 G!!

Magnetic field with shafts inside vertical test dewar

Angle	Bx [mG]	By[mG]	Bz[mG]	B[mG]
0	-7	-11	-6	15
90	-6	2	-9	11
180	6	-11	-7	15
270	8	130	-49	139

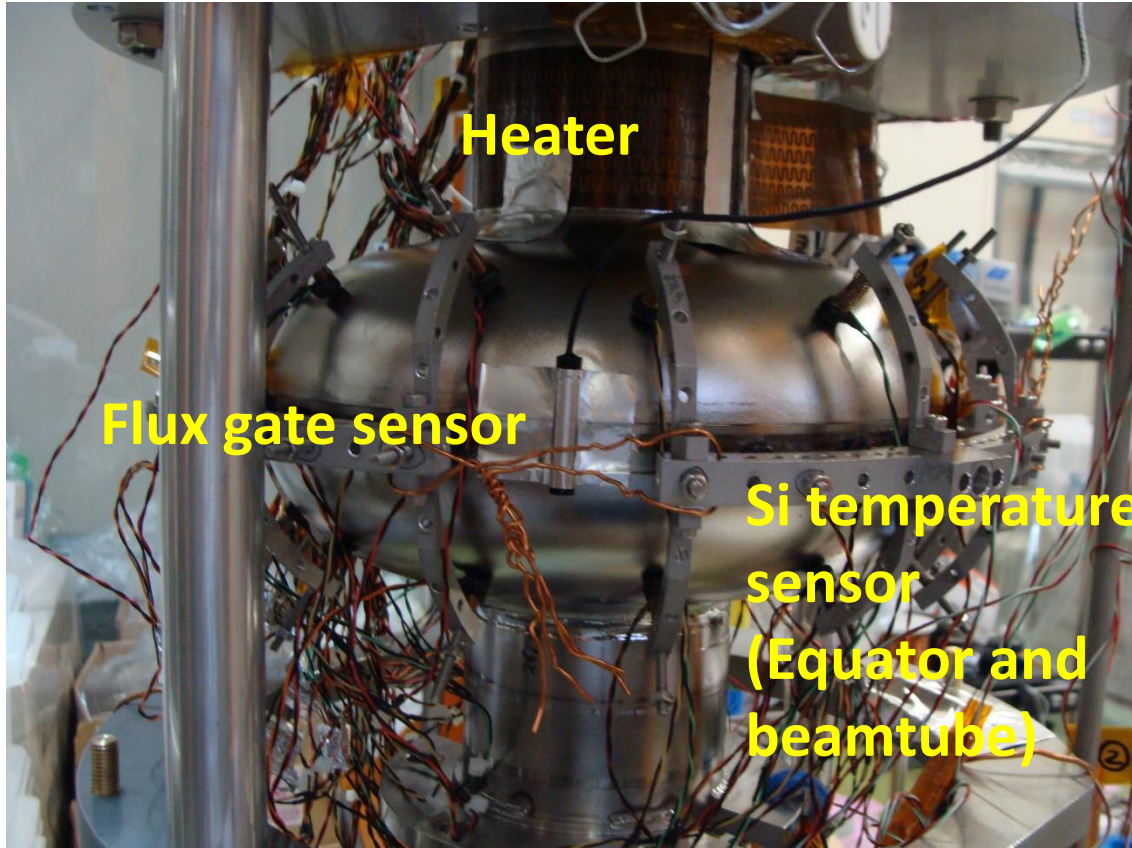
If both shafts were removed
 $B \leq 2\text{mG}$ for any positions.

Then...

- ◆ Exchange SUS shafts to Ti
- ◆ Exchange or remove SUS components as much as possible
- ◆ Exchange metal valve to less magnetized one

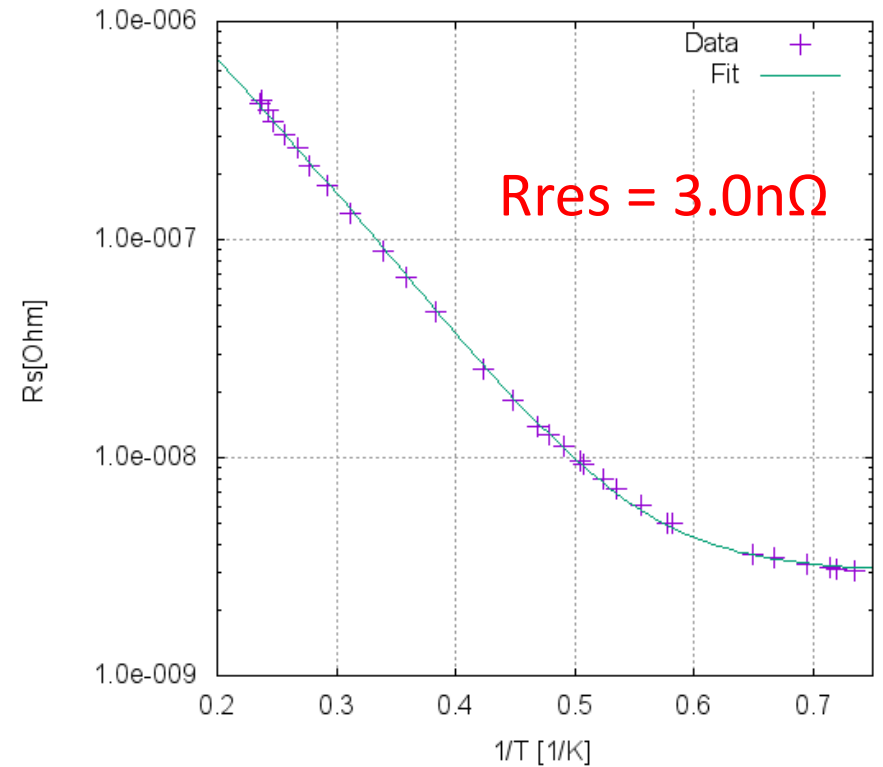
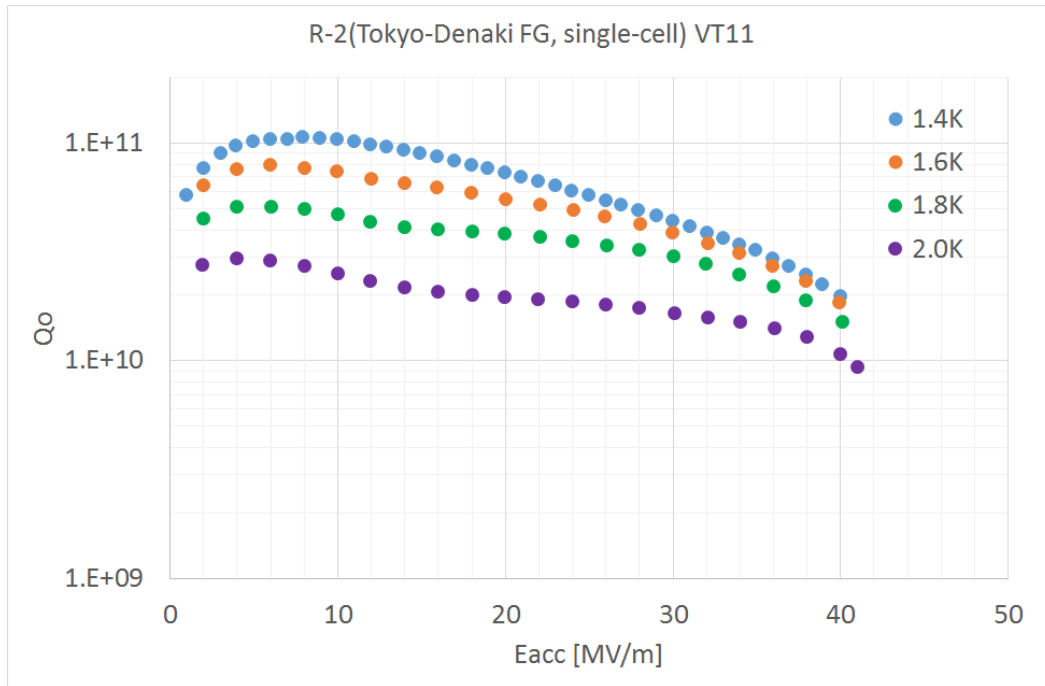
And vertical tests were carried out.

Vertical test setup



Flux gate sensor, Si temperature sensor, heater and solenoid coil were used.

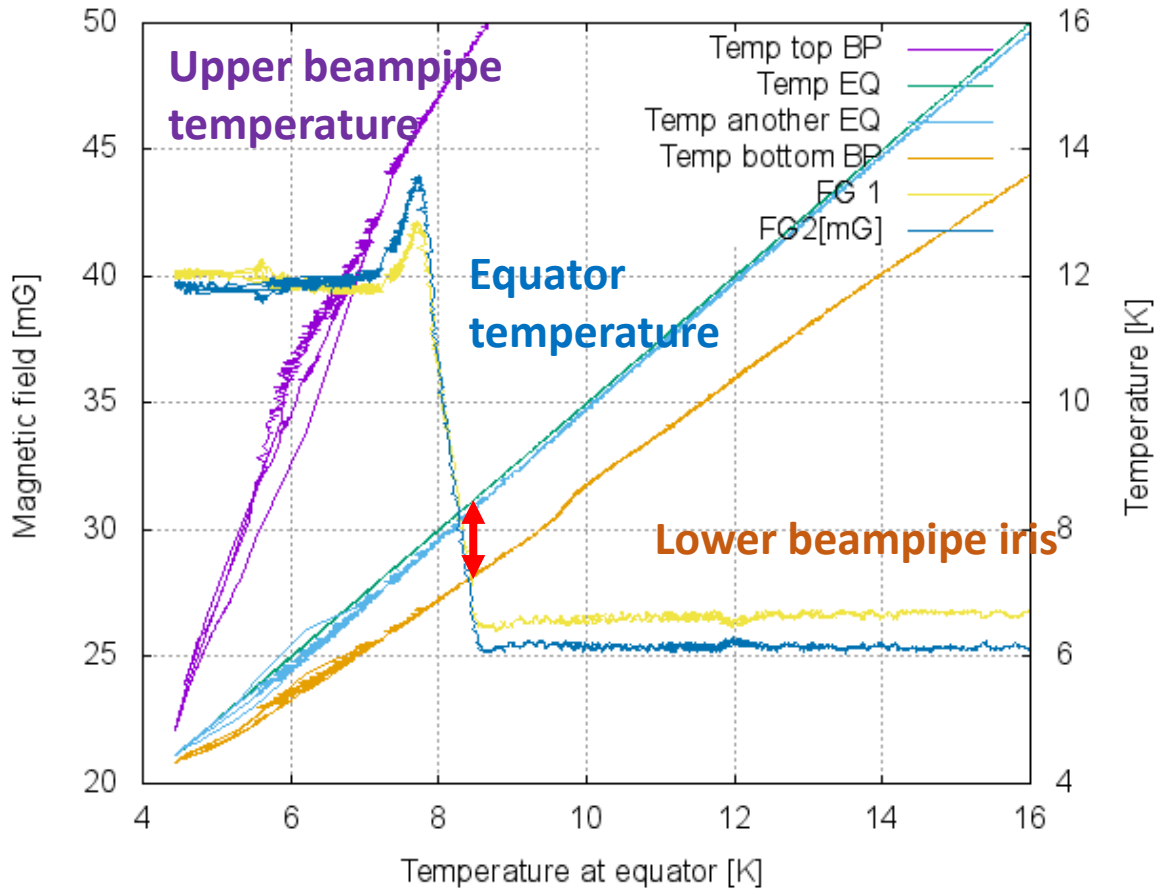
Vertical test results



- FG single-cell cavity (Tokyo-Denkai)
- Nominal recipe (Not N-doping)
- With cancelling coil
- With thermal gradient by heater

Very high-Q was observed after the effort for demagnetization

Flux expulsion during cool-down (add 16mG with coil)



- FG single-cell cavity (ULVAC)
- Nominal recipe (Not N-doping)
- 900 degree heat treatment applied
- Add +16mG with coil (Total $9 + 16 = 25\text{mG}$)
- With thermal gradient by heater

- Clear flux expulsion (~90%) can be observed.
- Temperature gradient of more than 1 degree between equator and lower beampipe iris.

Magnetic shields characterization : ESS



ESS magnetic shield

Cryophy, 2 mm

Diam 0,5 m, L = 1 m

$B_{\text{inside}} < 0,5 \mu\text{T}$

(meas. at room temperature,
meas. in LHe are foreseen)

Magnetic shields characterization : IFMIF



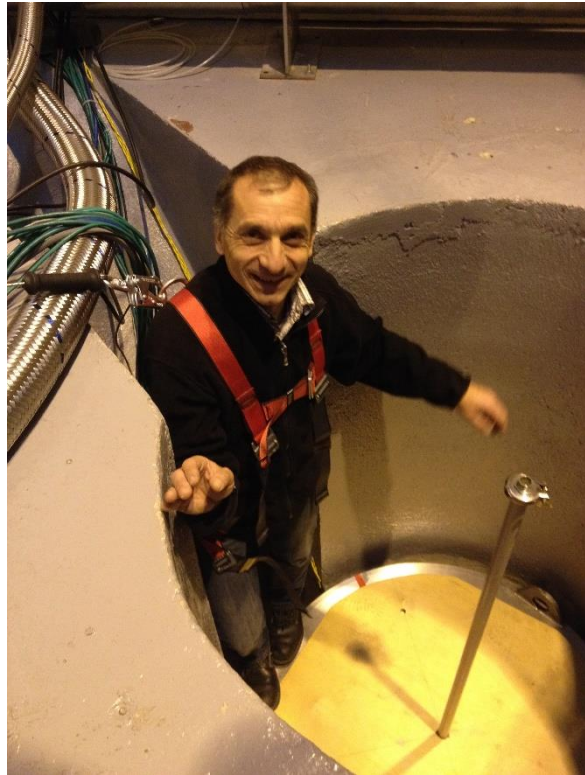
IFMIF magnetic shield
mumetal, 2 mm
 $l \sim 2$ m, $L = 6$ m
Binside < 0,5 μ T
(meas. at room temperature)



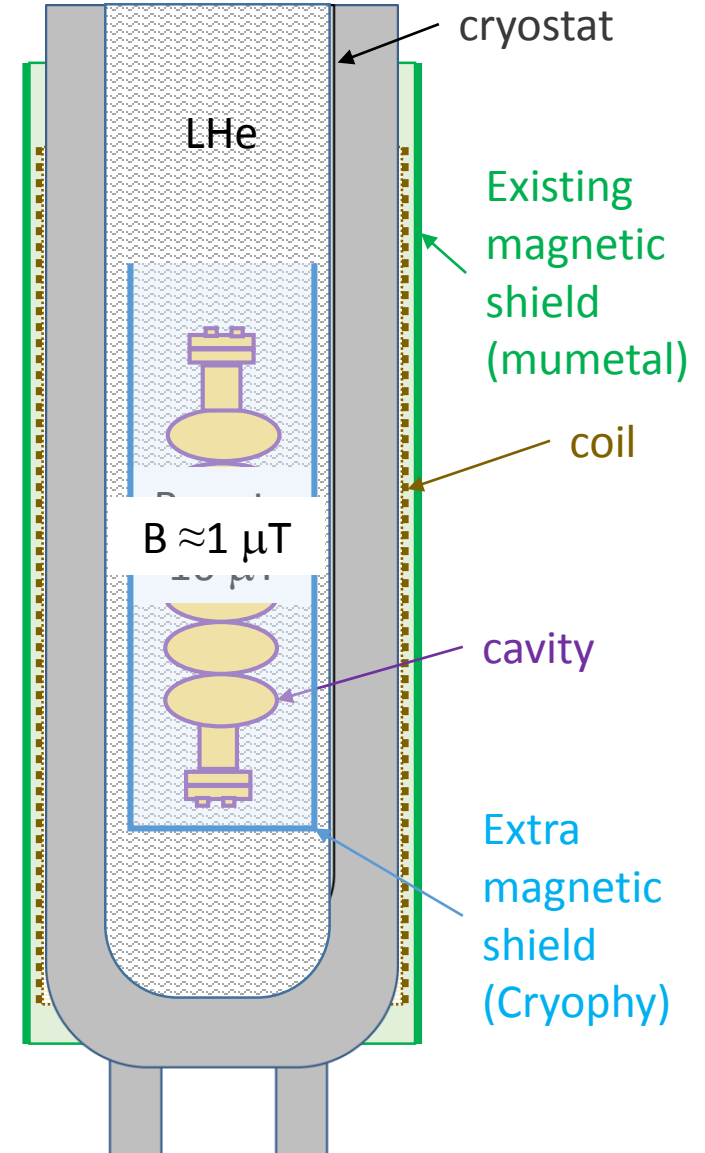
IFMIF samples
mumetal, 2 mm
Diam 0,15 m, $L = 0,6$ m
Binside < 0,05 μ T



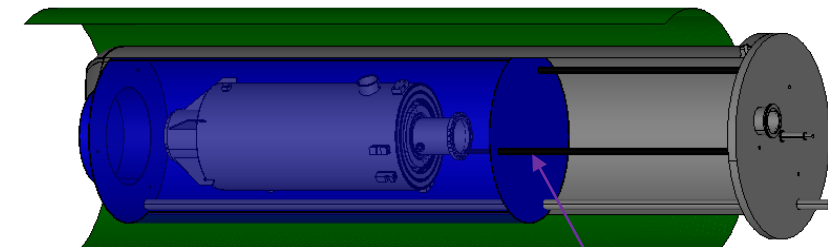
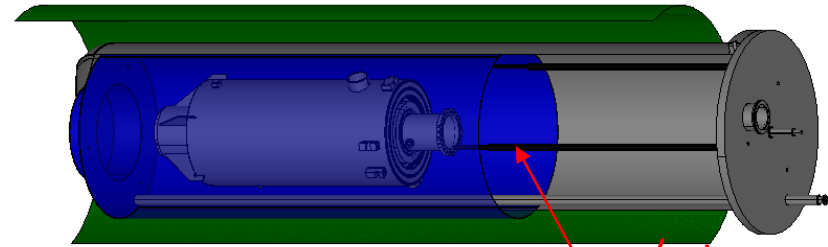
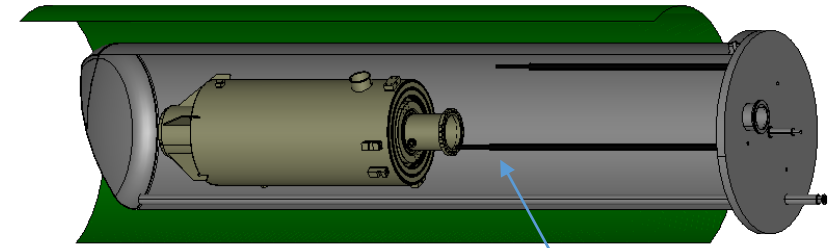
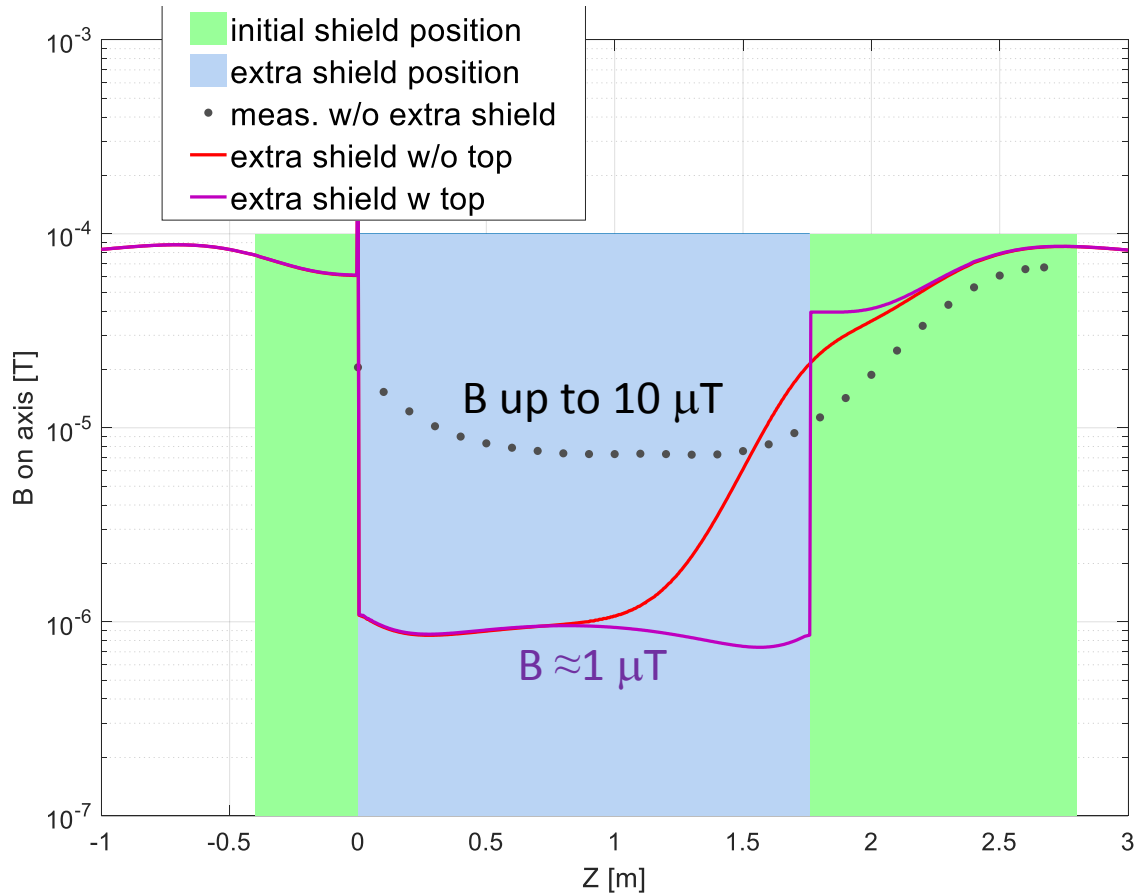
Improvement of the magnetic shield of Vertical Cryostat CV2



Measurement of B field
inside the cryostat



Design of the extra magnetic shield



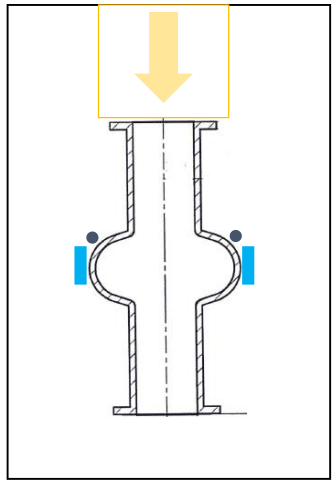
Fabrication of this new magnetic shield is planned during 2017

Flux expulsion during cool-down on 6 GHz cavity

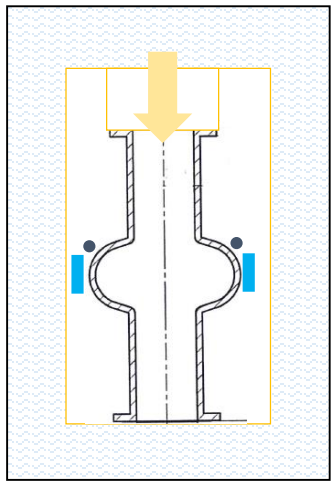
Flux expulsion tests planned at Saclay
Monitoring of magnetic field and temperature



We have received a 6 GHz cavity (bulk Nb)



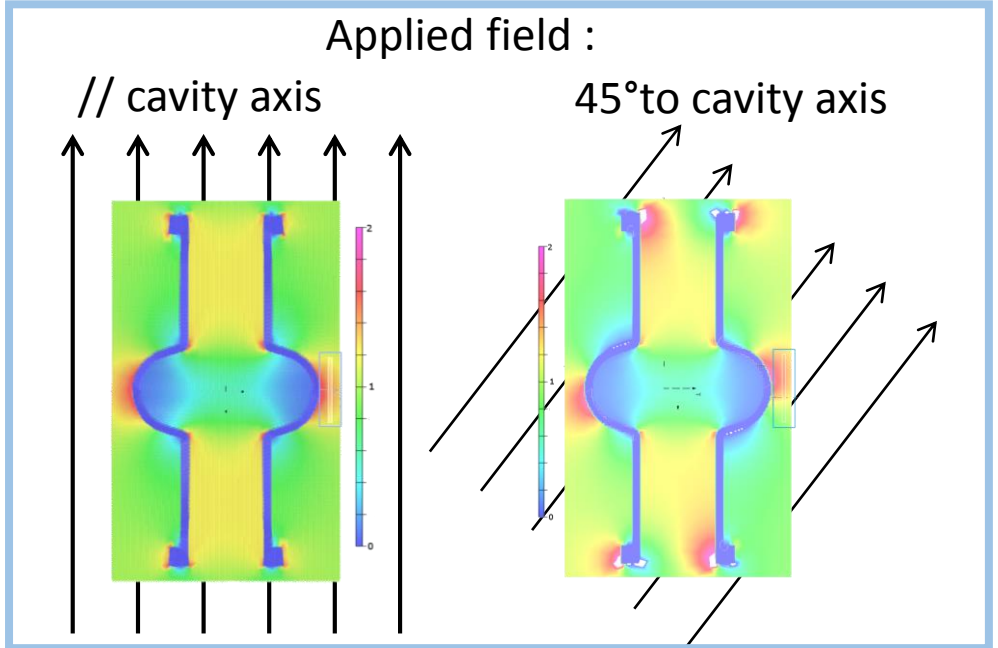
- cernox
- fluxgate



Cryocooler : better control of gradient and cooldown rate

Cryostat : cavity in a vacuum vessel placed in a cryostat

Flux expulsion calculation



Summary

At KEK Effort has been achieved to eliminate magnetized elements in the vertical test cryostat

- ⇒ High Q could be measured on a cavity
- ⇒ Clear flux expulsion signal could be observed

At CEA New magnetic shields have been designed, fabricated and tested

- ⇒ field around cavities $< 0.5 \mu\text{T}$

Improvement of the magnetic shield of the vertical test cryostat is planned

Flux expulsion on 6 GHz cavity is foreseen

KEK and CEA collaborate together within the international effort to high Q superconducting cavities