

# RF superconducting Cavity R&D at Peking University

## SRF Group Institute of Heavy Ion Physics, Peking University

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## Cavities made by Peking University

- Development of related techniques
- Future plan



# Cavities made by Peking University





# Collaboration with OTIC to develop Large Grain Nb cavity since 2005



# Simplify the machine process of Nb sheetsOnly BCP is needed



In 2006, acceleration gradient of 1.3GHz Large grain single cell reached 43.5MV/m, Bp=185mT PKU Large Grain cavity





After BCP treatment & baking at 120<sup>o</sup>C for 12 hrs by Dr. P. Kneisel at J-Lab

## L-G Nb Cavities made by Peking University

### In 2007, large grain 2-cell cavity , 40 MV/m



After 80 μm BCP, HT 800°C, 100 μm EP, 4 x HPR, HT 120°C in Ar atmosphere, kept at 90-140 K for 24 hours



### Conclusions:

• No Q disease.

[goe]

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- 0

- E=40.2 MV/m, Q=1.2·10<sup>10</sup>, BD, no FE after MP processing in 1st Pi mode run at 1.8 K.
- Q versus T done up to 1.5 K. Residual resistance of Nb material was 4E-9 Ohm.
- MM: both modes limited by BD, at 40 and 44 MV/m, without FE.
- Very good cavity made of a good Nb material.
- China may be a next producer of good superconducting cavities.

#### Vertical test at DESY

Krzysztof Twarowski



## L-G Nb Cavities made by Peking University

## In 2009, 3.5cell large grain cavity, 23.5MV/m





#### Vetical test at JLab

Large grain 3.5 cell Nb cavity of 23.5 MV/m @ Q0 >1E10 after BCP, HPR and HT 2 hrs at 800<sup>o</sup>c by Dr. R. Geng at J-Lab



# LG 9-cell (PKU-2) cavity, Eacc is 22.5MV/m, BCP+EP+120Cx48hr bake. Achieved a very high $Q_0$





Maximum X-ray dose rate < 100 mR/m. No more mode mixing observed during final power rise.

Vertical test at JLab



### F-G Nb Cavities made by Peking University

#### 2-Cell PKU Cavity, Ningxia Niobium





Fine grain Nb cavity

Treated & Tested by Dr. P Kneisel at JLab



# In 2008, first 9-cell (PKU-1) cavity in China, Eacc is 23MV/m, Only BCP



Vertical test at JLab





#### Cavity PKU-3, Eacc is 28.6MV/m, EP, first 9-cell cavity with end groups in China reaching a gradient usable for the ILC





Vertical test at JLab



### 10 Cavities totally, 6 with end group



#### 3 single cell, 2 2-Cell, 1 5-Cell, 2 3.5-Cell, 3-9Cell



# **Development of Related Techniques for Cavity**



# Deep drawing and machining of cups







# EBW studies: collaboration between HIT (Harbin Institute of Technology) and PKU



- 1 EBW machine
- 2 sample welding
- 3 dumbbell welding
- 4 cavity welding







266×1.7(mm)

ALCPG2011, 3/19-23,2011



## Development of Relative Techniques for Cavity



Geometrical test



Measure the frequency and coupling factor (k) for the dumb-bell

# RF test and tuning of cups and dumb-bells



Measure the frequency of cups



## Processing of Nb dumbbells



Cleaning



#### **BCP** Polishing



Anode oxidizing



Defect detection



#### Annealing at 1250°C in Nb box with Ti plate & rod at Ningxia OITC







## Development of Relative Techniques for Cavity

#### Tuning for 9-cell cavity



SRF cavity tuning facility



0.00E+00 1.00E+01 2.00E+01 3.00E+01 4.00E+01 5.00E+01

#### After Tuning





# HOM coupler









# **Future Plan**



➤To realize industrialization of RF superconducting cavity, a joint-stock company--Ningxia Orient Superconductor Technology Co., Ltd. was set up on Feb. 28, 2011 under the cooperation between OTIC and Peking University.

➢Ningxia Orient Superconductor Technology Co., Ltd. will mainly develop cavity fabrication technology from material to EB welding.

➤Two 7-cell cavities and two large grain 9-cell cavities will be made this year.



#### BCP system for 9-cell cavity and vertical test system will be built







### A "well" with 5m depth and 1.3m diameter is ready





### Future Plan



First 2K cryogenic system for SRF in China. Two more pumps are needed for vertical test system.







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# Thank you for your attention!