

# A New Electropolishing System For Low- $\beta$ SC Cavities

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#### Outline

- 1. BCP or EP
- 2. Brief History of EP at ANL
- 3. New Low- $\beta$  SC Cavity EP Tool
- 4. Summary



#### Max gradient ~ 35-40 MV/m



L. Lilje et al., DESY

#### ~20% higher than BCP



- EP produces higher average gradients than BCP in elliptical cell cavities
- The effect is likely fundamental and similar for low-β cavities
- Other benefits:
  - EP can be repeated without making surface progressively worse
  - Offers long term cost benefit for next generation machines by maximizing real estate gradient

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#### **EP** at **ANL**



SPLIT RING – 1976



SPLIT RING - 1976



TRIPLE SPOKE – 2004



QUARTER-WAVE – 2004



HALF-WAVE – 2004

### EP at ANL - ATLAS Energy Upgrade







- Unique cathode design minimized EP to only two major assemblies
- Integrated direct water cooling
- Still needed one final E-beam closure weld followed by flash BCP



#### **EP at ANL - Global ILC Effort**



- Horizontal EP
- Teflon rotary lip seals
- Custom rotating copper/carbon brush electrical slip ring assembly
- Adjustable to allow EP of single to 9-cell cavities

- Pivots to vertical position to drain acid and water rinse
- Continuous N<sub>2</sub> flow to evacuate hydrogen
- User friendly; short installation times
- Many good 9-cell cavities to date



#### **EP at ANL - Global ILC Effort**

TB9RI022 - Q vs E





# New Low-β SC Cavity EP Tool Design Goals

- Ability to EP a complete, fully jacketed cavity
- Direct water cooling through cavity LHe jacket (while cavity is rotating!)
- Two electrical slip ring assemblies to allow rotation of both anode and cathodes
- Enough cathodes to provide adequate polishing
- Cathode loading system to ensure correct cathode alignment inside cavity
- Ability to circulate acid during EP
- Nitrogen purge to evacuate hydrogen
- Within budget (yet still needs to work!)



- Designed and built over 8 months for ~\$95k and with 4 man-months effort
- Four cathodes which are used to flow both acid and N<sub>2</sub> to evacuate H<sub>2</sub>
- Cathode loading done via plastic port flanges
- Direct water cooling achieved by using rotary water feedthroughs and Teflon lip seals
- Load/unload time is ~ 1 hour



- All acid wetted parts are made from HDPE, UHMWPE, Teflon, Viton, and 3003 series aluminum
- "Bookends" and end groups share many of the same parts





#### ELECTRICAL SLIP RING



#### ELECTRICAL SLIP RING









TEFLON LIP SEALS



## New Low-<sup>β</sup> SC Cavity EP Tool



# 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

#### **TEFLON ISO-KF BELLOWS**



0 0 0 0 0 0

#### ROTARY WATER FEEDTHROUGH

20

0 0 0 0 0 0





#### ACID HEIGHT IS ~ 60% CAVITY INNER DIAMETER

## New Low-β SC Cavity EP Tool Cathode Loading



- Integrated cathode loading
- Precision HDPE port flanges allow cathode loading and set cathode angles inside cavity during EP
- Eliminates need for special cathode loading device when dealing with complex cavity geometries
- No cathode bag



- Chilled water is circulated through the LHe space to control cavity temperature
- Offers an improvement over our elliptical cell EP setup which chills the acid in order to control temperature



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# New Low-β SC Cavity EP Tool Acid/N<sub>2</sub> Flow



- Low acid flow rate (0.19 LPM)
- Acid flow only needed to refresh acid, not to maintain temperature
- Rotates at 0.5 RPM

### New Low-β SC Cavity EP Tool Operation Data for 72 MHz QWR EP



#### New Low-β SC Cavity EP Tool Before and After EP





AFTER 12HRS OF EP 150µm Nb REMOVED

#### **BEFORE EP**

#### New Low-β SC Cavity EP Tool Results



MIKE KELLY: THIOB04

#### Summary

- EP with this method is the *final* step in cavity fabrication
- Unlike BCP, EP can be repeated, if necessary, without degradation of surface
- Once the tool is built, EP with this method is simple to use and cost effective
- The EP tool is broadly useful for various cavity geometries, including any type of quarter-wave or half-wave cavity
- Our goal is to use this method of EP to maximize real estate gradient for ATLAS as well as the next generation of SC ion linacs