

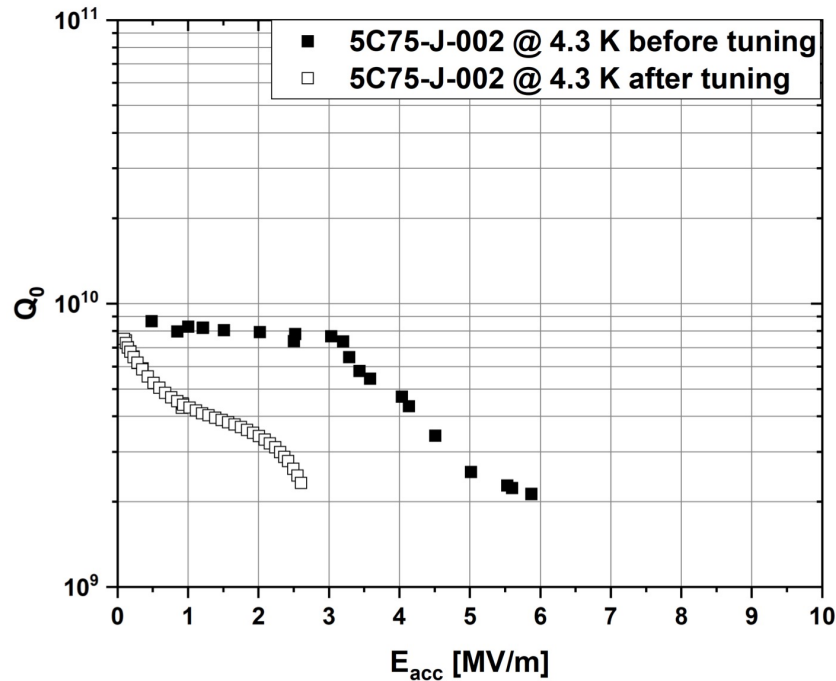
# Hot Topic Session: Speaker's List

<u>Category</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Institute</u>	<u>Speaker confirmed</u>
• <b>Introduction</b>	<a href="#">Gianluigi Ciovani</a>	<a href="#">JLab</a>	yes
<b>1. Choice of cryocoolers</b>	<b>1a)</b> Tomohiro Yamada	KEK	yes
	<b>1b)</b> <a href="#">Ram Dhuley</a>	FNAL	yes
	<b>1c)</b> <a href="#">Roman Kostin</a>	Euclid Tech.	yes
	<b>1d)</b> <a href="#">Ziqin Yang</a>	IMP	J. Hao
<b>2. Thermal Link design</b>	<b>2a)</b> <a href="#">Neil Stilin</a>	Cornell U.	yes
	<b>2b)</b> Tomohiro Yamada	KEK	yes
	<b>2c)</b> <a href="#">Ram Dhuley</a>	FNAL	yes
	<b>2d)</b> <a href="#">Roman Kostin</a>	Euclid	yes
	<b>2e)</b> Thomas Proslie	CEA-Saclay	yes
<b>3a. Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn on Cu thin-film performance</b>	<b>3aa)</b> Cristian Pira	INFN	yes
	<b>3ab)</b> Shawn McNeal	<a href="#">Ultramet</a>	yes
<b>3b. Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn on Nb thin-film performance</b>	<b>3ba)</b> <a href="#">Uttar Pudasaini</a>	<a href="#">JLab</a>	yes
	<b>3bb)</b> Jiankui Hao	PKU	yes
	<b>3bc)</b> <a href="#">Liana Shpani</a>	Cornell	<a href="#">N. Stilin</a>
<b>4. Tunability / robustness of Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn</b>	<b>4a)</b> <a href="#">Grigory Ereameev</a>	FNAL	yes

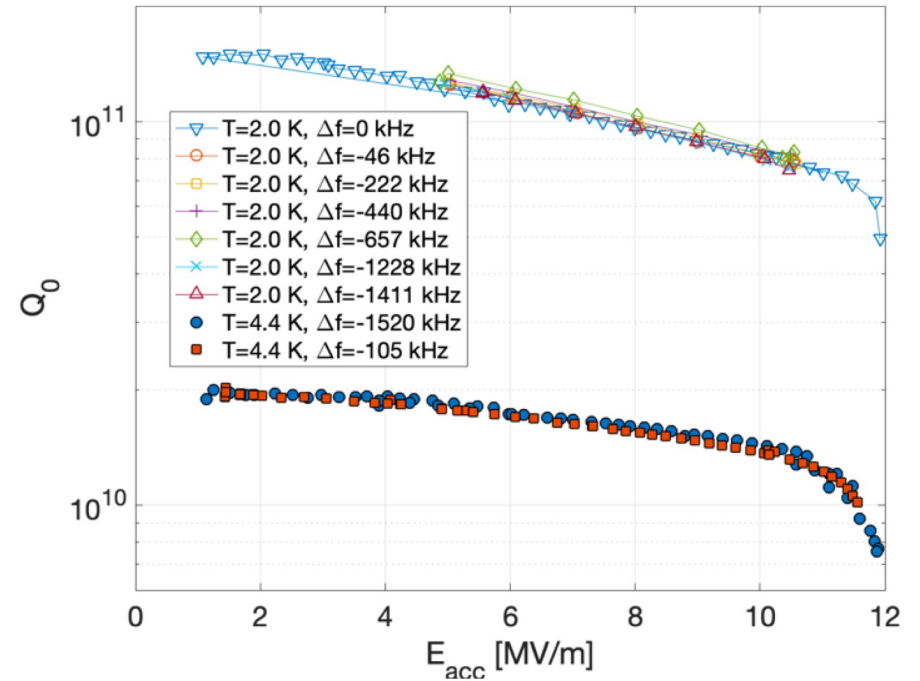


# Tunability / robustness of Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn

Coated cavities can be very sensitive to mechanical deformation



Strong degradation in the coated cavity performance after room temperature tuning for 200 kHz



Little change in the coated cavity performance after tuning up to 1400 kHz at cryogenic temperatures

# Tunability / robustness of Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn

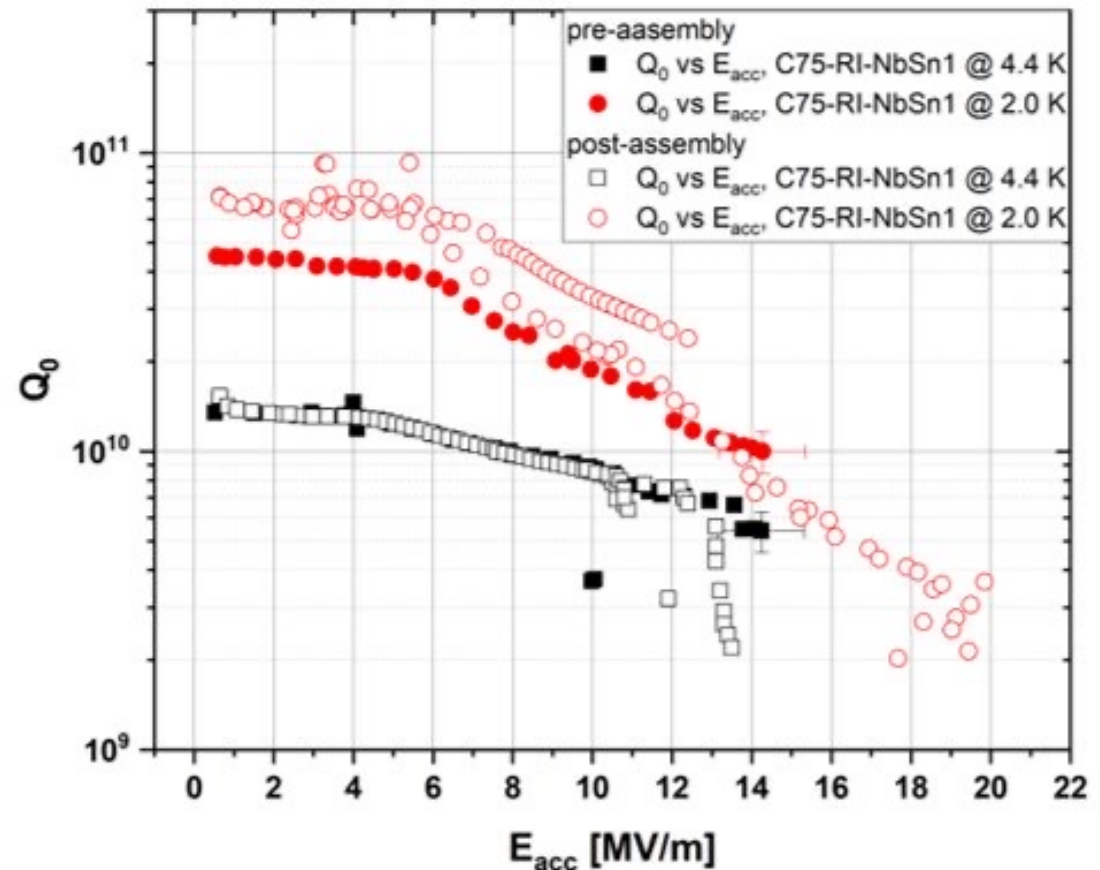
By now we have coated and progress towards string assembly several cavities.

Unfortunately, it is not just mechanical tuning to the accelerator frequency on the tuning bench that degrades the performance

Mechanical tuning: increase in surface resistance and field dependence

No mechanical tuning: low field Q is retained, but still strong field dependence

No mechanical tuning & no “pair” test: performance is better retained in one cavity and...



# General Discussion

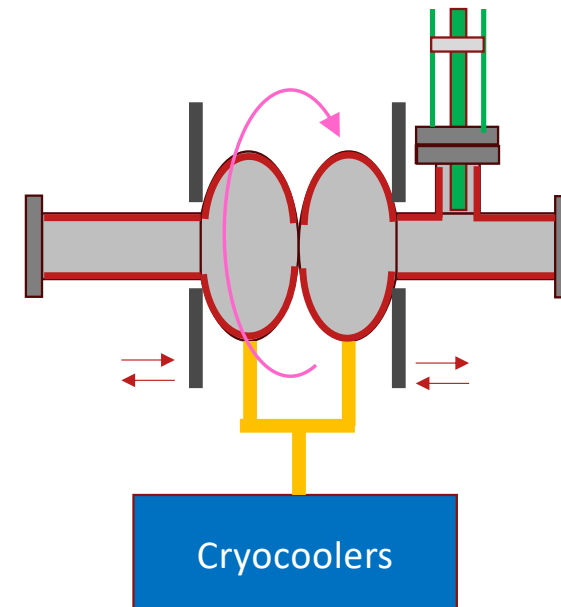
# Conduction-Cooled SRF Cavities

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- Why conduction-cooled SRF cavities?
  - Eliminate the need for liquid He cryoplants for SRF accelerators, thereby:
    - Reducing footprint
    - Reducing capital cost
    - Simplifying cryomodule design
    - Safer to operate
    - Enabling industrial applications
- Does conduction cooling of SRF cavities work?
  - Use high-quality Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn thin films
  - Use commercial cryocoolers with high cooling power at 4 K
  - Single-cell cavities with frequency in the range 0.65 – 2.6 GHz cooled by cryocoolers have been tested up to an accelerating gradient of 10-12 MV/m

## Challenges for Conduction-Cooled SRF Cavities

- Choice of cryocooler
  - GM, PT, GM-JT
- Thermal link design
  - Cu, Al, foils, straps, bulk
- Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn thin-film performance
  - On Nb: thermal diffusion, magnetron sputtering, electroplating
  - On Cu: CVD, PVD, magnetron sputtering, bronze route
- Tunability of Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn-coated cavities
  - Warm, cold
- Low-loss fundamental power coupler
- Thermoelectric magnetic flux



*Many thanks  
for  
the fruitful hot-topic discussion !!*