

Progress of TRIUMF β -SRF Facility for Novel SRF Materials

MOTIVATIONS

PUSHING ACCELERATING GRADIENT OF SRF CAVITY →

Thin Film Approach

- SS Bi-layer
Low-T baked Nb, N-infused Nb
Higher-Tc superconductors (Nb₃Sn, MgB₂)

- SIS Multilayer

MEASURE THIN LAYERS (LONDON PENETRATION DEPTH)

~ tens to hundreds of nanometers

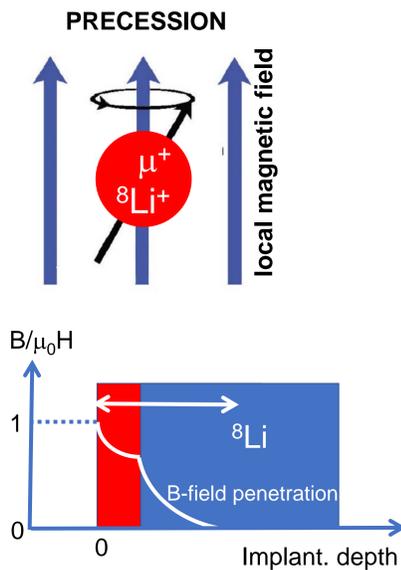


Fig. 1. Measurements of penetrating field in the Meissner state with radioactive ⁸Li

METHODS

- ✓ **LOCAL MAGNETIC FIELD MEASUREMENTS**
Beta-decay asymmetry with muons/radioactive ion beam
- ✓ **DEPTH RESOLVED SURFACE + INTERFACE STUDIES** → e.g. Depth dependent London Pen. Depth
LE- μ SR (PSI)
Low-energy radioactive ⁸Li → β -NMR (TRIUMF)
- ✗ **HIGH PARALLEL MAGNETIC FIELDS**
Not currently available → β -SRF (TRIUMF)

β -SRF PROJECT

LAYOUT OF CURRENT β -NMR BEAMLINE

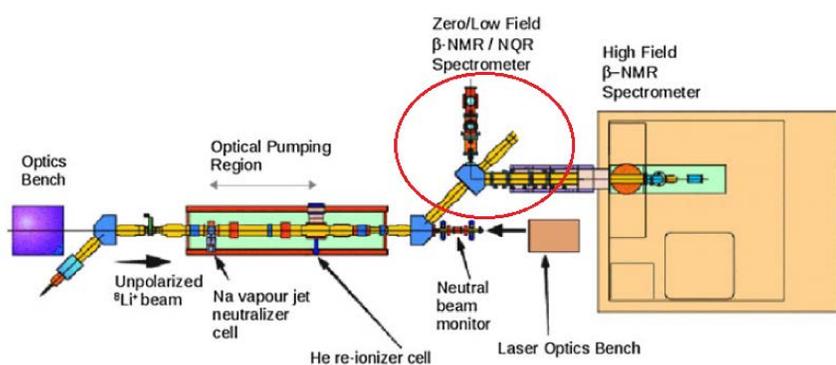


Fig. 2. Current existing β -NMR beamline. Circled in red is the location of the β -SRF upgrade [G. Morris, 2014]

UPGRADE

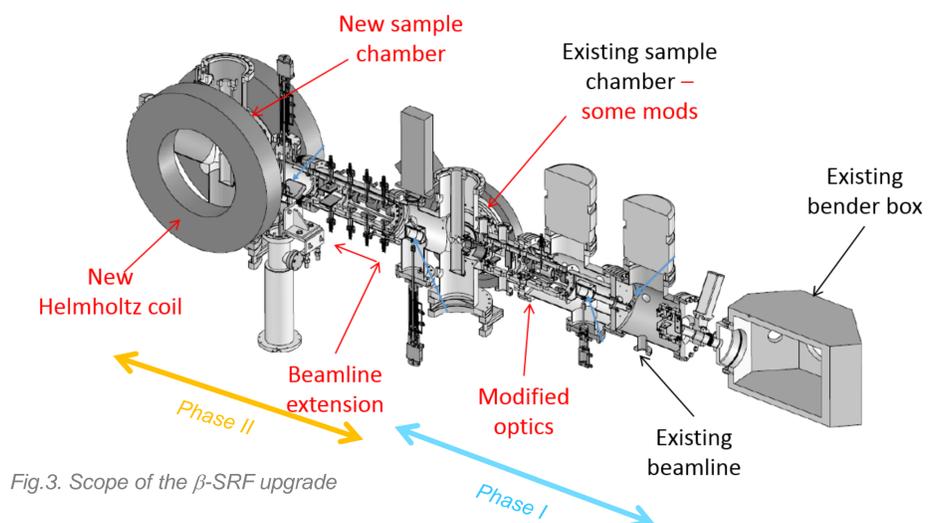


Fig. 3. Scope of the β -SRF upgrade

CURRENT UPGRADE

Phase-I: Optics & Diagnostics Modifications

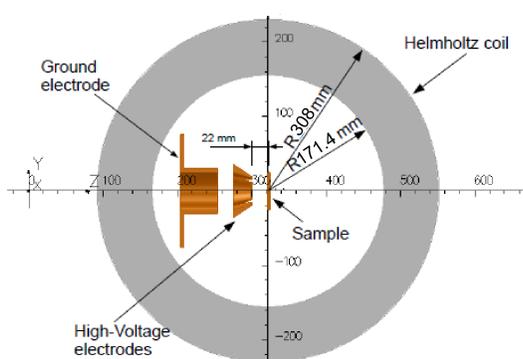


Fig. 4. The modified optics and a new four-electrode segmented decelerator used for compensation of the higher magnetic field and deceleration of beam (modified from [S. Saminathan, 2015])

Beamtime with Phase-I modified optics

Beam proposal for depth profile of dirty layer in Niobium approved → ellipsoid samples + in-house heat treatment (induction furnace)

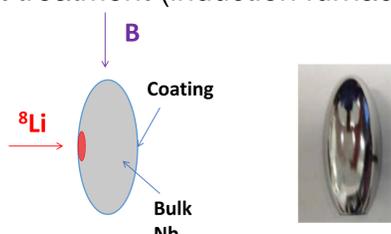


Fig. 5. Ellipsoid samples for incoming beamtime with modified zero/low-field β -NMR spectrometer

FUTURE PLAN

Phase-II: Beamline Extension + Higher Fields (200 mT)

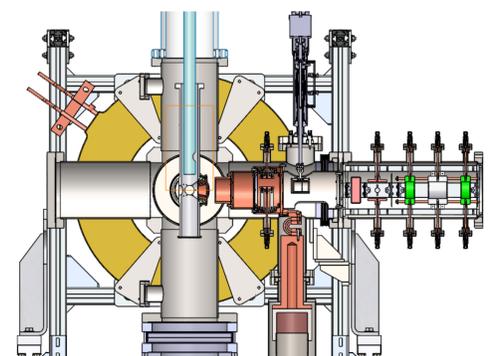
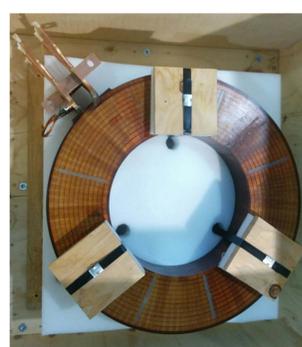


Fig. 6. The new 200 mT Helmholtz coil magnet and the support stands/bracket design

CONCLUSIONS

- β -SRF project designed to meet high-parallel field (up to 200 mT) and depth-resolved London penetration depth studies.
- Scope divided into two phases: phase-I upgrade currently ongoing, phase-II continues until June 2020.
- Incoming beamtime for preliminary measurements with ellipsoid SRF samples

Acknowledgement

This work is funded by NSERC (Natural Sci. and Eng. Research Council) and NSERC/UBC IsoSiM Program