

Award enables research for more efficient accelerators

May 12 2016



A furnace system designed by Jefferson Lab Staff Scientist Grigory Ereemeev and his colleague adds tin to the inside surface of niobium cavities. A niobium test cavity and tin are placed inside and heated up to 1200 degrees Celsius. At that temperature, the tin is vaporized by the heat. The tin vapor bonds to the inner surface of the niobium cavity, producing a layer of niobium-tin that is just a few thousandths of a millimeter thick. Credit: DOE's Jefferson Lab

Grigory Ereemeev wants to double the efficiency of some of the most efficient particle accelerators being used for research. Now, the staff scientist at the Department of Energy's Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility has just been awarded a five-year grant through DOE's Early Career Research Program to do just that.

Managed by the DOE's Office of Science, the program provides support to exceptional researchers during the crucial early career years, when many scientists do their most formative work. Ereemeev is one of 49 awardees this year, which includes 22 from the National Labs and 27 from universities. His award includes \$500K per year for five years.

"We invest in promising young researchers early in their careers to support lifelong discovery science to fuel the nation's innovation system," said Cherry Murray, director of DOE's Office of Science. "We are proud of the accomplishments these young scientists already have made, and look forward to following their achievements in years to come."

Ereemeev works with accelerator components made of a metal called niobium. Niobium is a shiny silver metal that becomes a superconductor when chilled to just a few degrees above absolute zero.

For use in an accelerator, the niobium is formed into specially shaped accelerating structures called cavities. Niobium cavities harness and impart energy onto particles, thereby "accelerating" the particles for use in nuclear physics experiments for exploring the particles inside the nucleus of the atom.

Superconducting niobium cavities can store energy with almost no losses, allowing the structures to accelerate a continuous beam of particles. Jefferson Lab's Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility was the first large-scale accelerator to use this technology. Because of its efficiency, CEBAF has been used to conduct many experiments in the nucleus of the atom that weren't thought possible before, and a recent upgrade of the machine has taken advantage of new technology advances, yielding even more efficient accelerator cavities.

But Ereemeev thinks that these structures can be further improved, so he and his colleagues are looking at ways to optimize the preparation of these structures to coax improved performance from them.

"We are trying new techniques to reach the potential of the material. So, we are trying different parameters to get better performance," Ereemeev says.

One of the most promising new parameters that Ereemeev and his colleagues are testing is the addition of other superconducting metals to the surface of niobium accelerator cavities, such as tin. Like niobium, tin is a shiny metal that becomes superconducting when cooled to low temperatures. The researchers are working to mix tin with the surface layer of niobium on the inside of the cavities to produce a thin layer of niobium-tin (called Nb₃Sn). It's thought that this alloy will provide a more efficient superconducting surface than pure niobium.

Ereemeev and his colleagues designed and constructed a furnace system

to add tin to the inside surface of niobium cavities. A niobium cavity and tin are placed inside and heated up to 1200 degrees Celsius. At that temperature, the tin is vaporized by the heat. The tin vapor bonds to the inner surface of the niobium cavity, producing a layer of niobium-tin that is just a few thousandths of a millimeter thick.

Eremeev says the niobium-tin cavities have already shown great promise in initial testing.

"We want to understand and push the limits of the niobium-tin, trying to approach, as close as we can, the performance limitation of the superconductor," he says.

For instance, the niobium-tin cavities will stay superconducting at twice the temperatures that are needed for pure niobium accelerating cavities, which could provide significant operational cost savings for future accelerators using the technology.

In the 12 GeV CEBAF, for instance, the niobium cavities must be kept near 2 Kelvin (-456 degrees Fahrenheit) when operating, which requires 10 MW of power to refrigerate. At double that temperature, 4 Kelvin, there is the potential to only require 6.5 MW of power, a significant savings.

So far, tests of this new type of accelerator cavity have been limited to R&D units. Eremeev says the next step is to produce two full-size cavities and install them in a section of [accelerator](#) for testing under real-world operating conditions, a goal that is now made possible by the DOE Early Career Research Program grant.

"We need to demonstrate it in a CEBAF five-cell cavity to show that it works," he says.

Provided by Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Citation: Award enables research for more efficient accelerators (2016, May 12) retrieved 10 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-05-award-enables-efficient.html>

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