

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



# D-Day des doctorants de 2<sup>ème</sup> année

Département des accélérateurs, de  
cryogénie et de magnétisme

***Yasmine KALBOUSSI***

***Mahmoud ABDEL HAFIZ***

***Clément GENOT***

***Unai DURAÑONA***

*Thomas PROSLIER*

# LES ACCÉLÉRATEURS DE PARTICULES



Sources



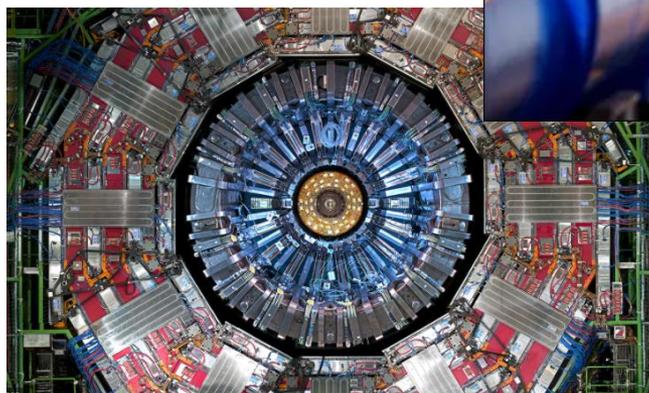
Cavités SRF



LHC



Electro aimants

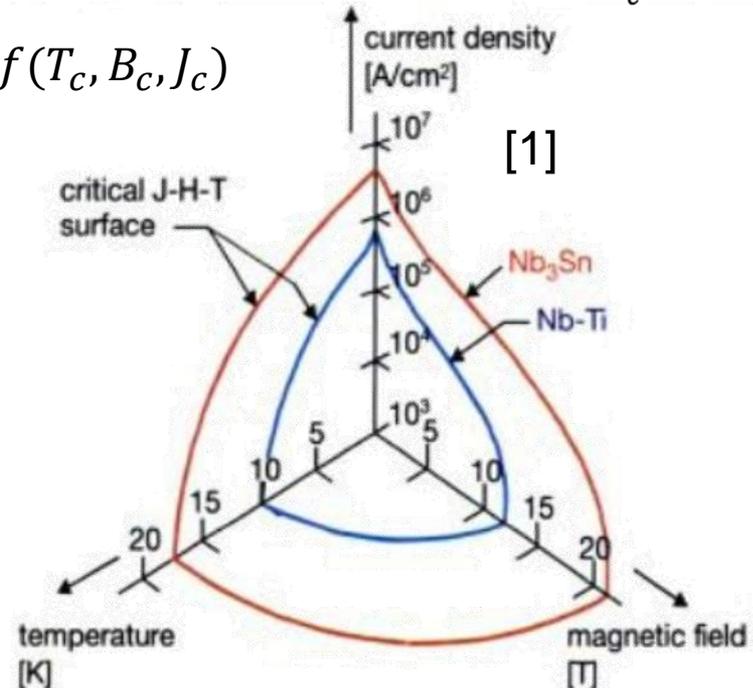
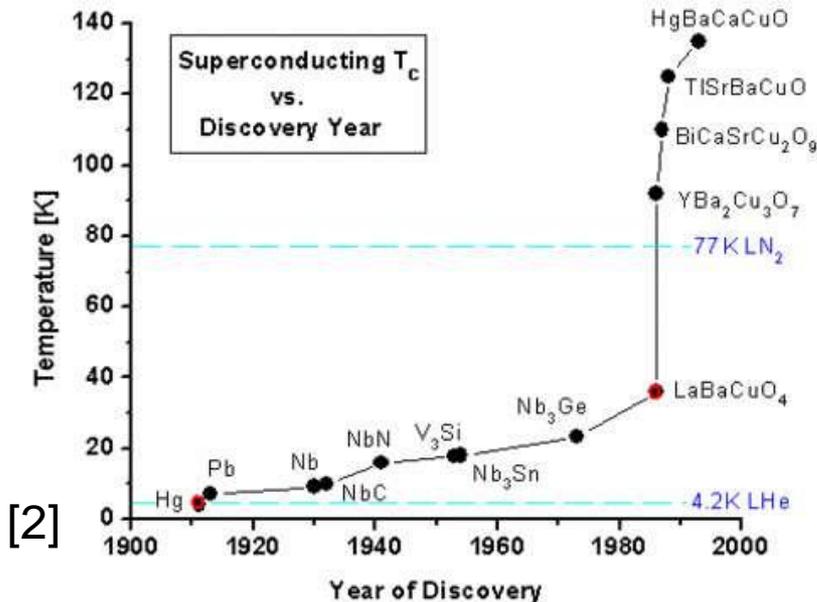
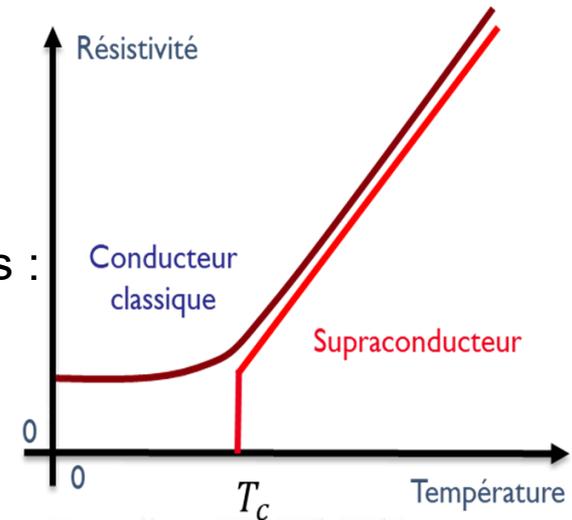


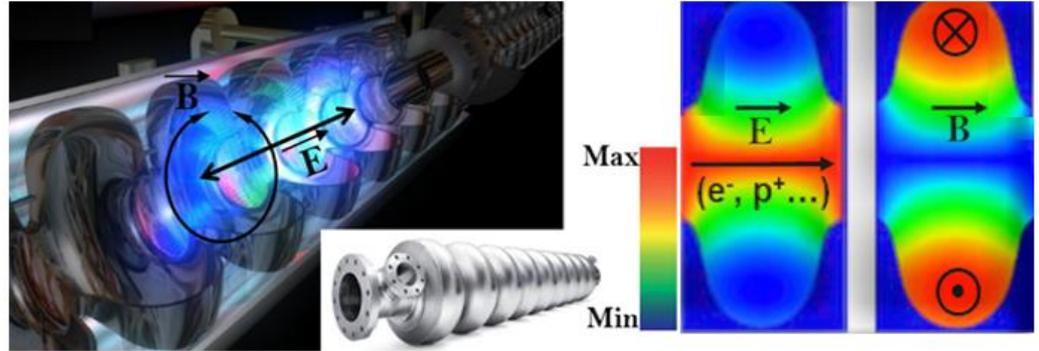
Détecteurs (CMS/ ATLAS)



## Matériaux supraconducteurs :

- Pas de perte d'énergie par effet Joule
  - Obtention de densités de courant importantes
  - Electro-aimant : génère de forts champs magnétiques
- L'état du supraconducteur dépend de plusieurs paramètres :
  - Le champ magnétique  $\vec{B}$
  - La densité de courant  $\vec{j}$
  - La température  $T$
  - L'état mécanique  $\underline{\underline{\sigma}}$
- On définit une surface critique par :  $\mathcal{S}_c = f(T_c, B_c, J_c)$





## Performances:

- Facteur de Qualité:  $Q = \frac{\text{Energie injectée}}{\text{Pertes}} = \frac{G}{R_S(B)}$
- Champs accélérateur maximal:  $E_{MAX}$

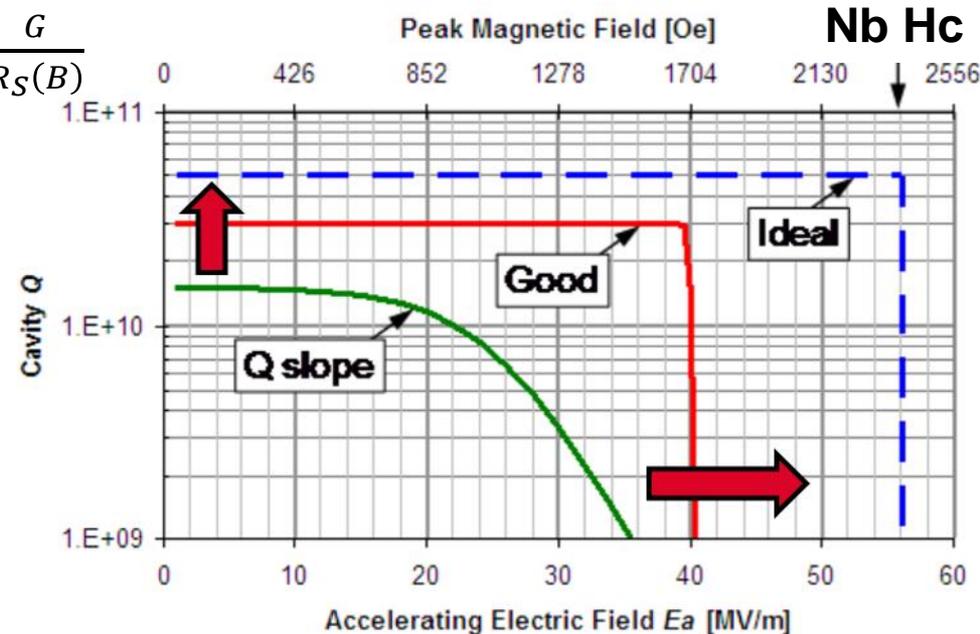
## But:

### Réduction des coûts:

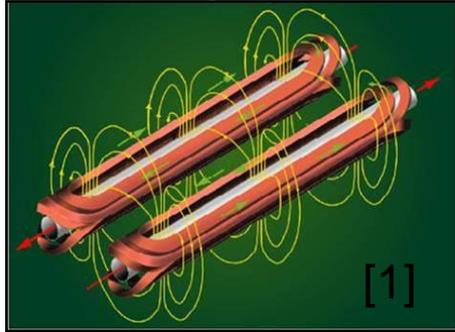
- Réduire les pertes -> Augmenter Q
- 100% d'augmentation de Q -> dizaines de M€
- Réduire la longueur -> Augmenter  $E_{MAX}$
- 30% d'augmentation de  $E_{MAX}$  -> dizaines de M€.
- Graal: 100% de  $E_{MAX}$  (~ 70 MV/m)**

## Méthodes:

- nouveaux matériaux (Nb3Sn, V3Si, MgB2...)
- Nouvelles structures: multicouches.



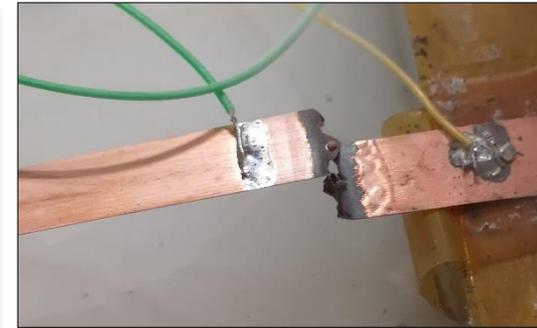
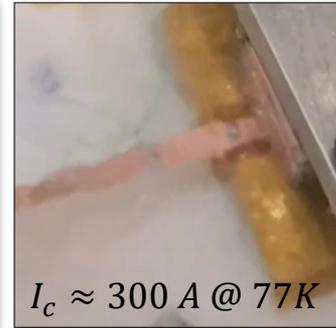
Dipôle



Quadripôle LHC NbTi

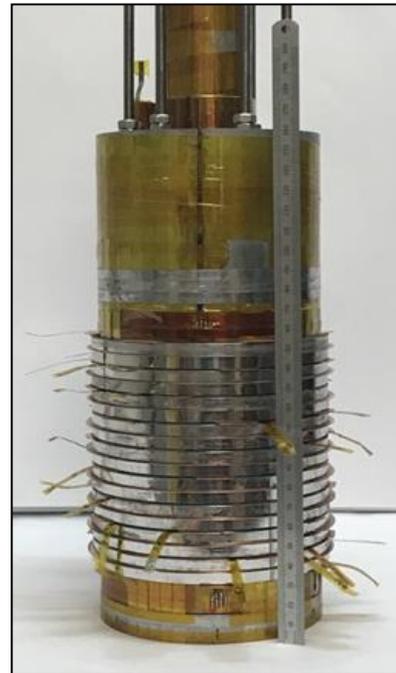
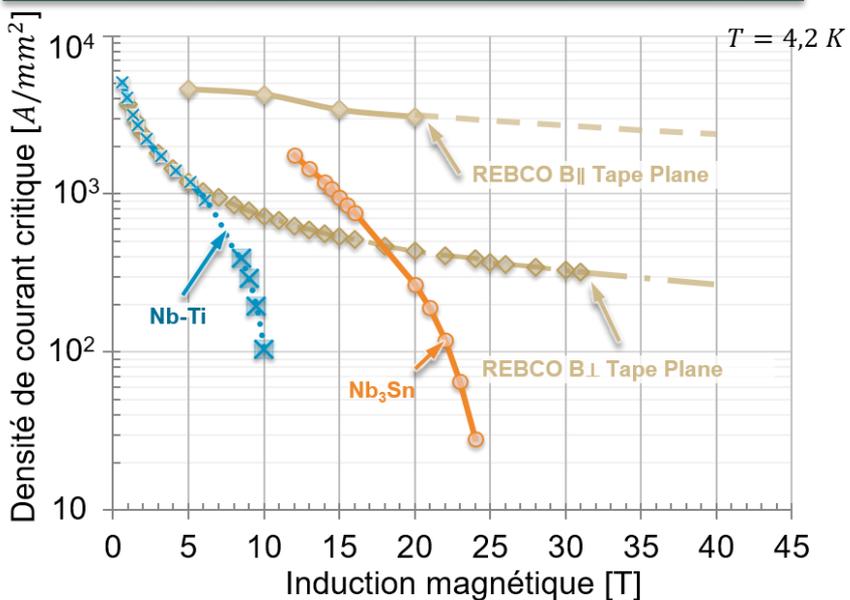


Ruban HTS *SuperPower*



Dipôle → courber le faisceau  
Quadripôle → focaliser le faisceau

HTS : induction critique plus élevée



- Dynamique du quench dans les aimants
- Protection aimant HTS
- Caractérisation états mécaniques-supraconducteur  $Nb_3Sn$ .

Insert **NOUGAT** : HTS, record du monde champ 32.5 T dans 50 mm + Award 2020 **quand même !!!**

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**Material engineering of ALD-deposited multilayer to improve the superconducting performances of RF cavities under intense RF fields.**

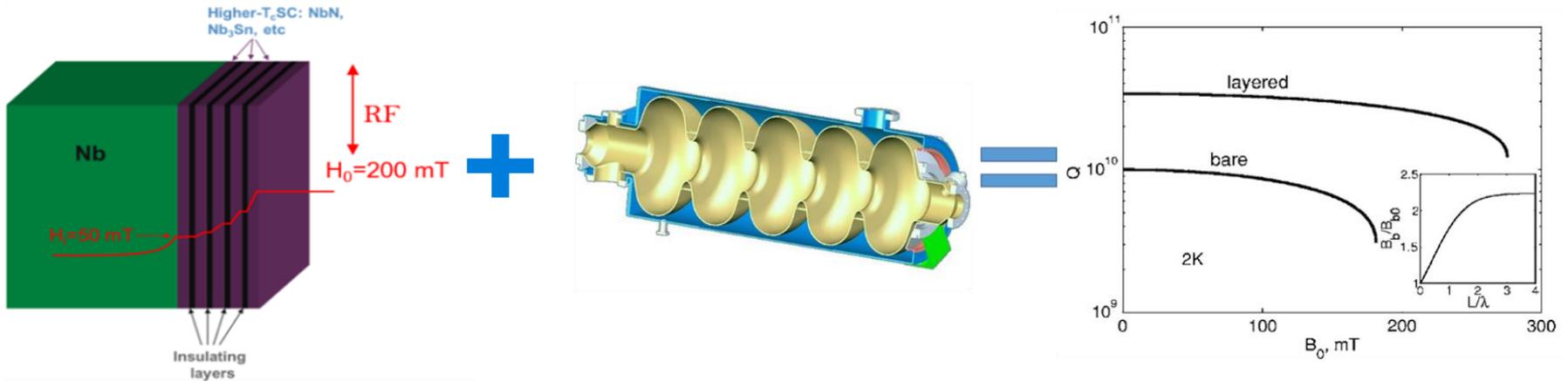
**D-Day**

*Thésard : **Yasmine KALBOUSSI***

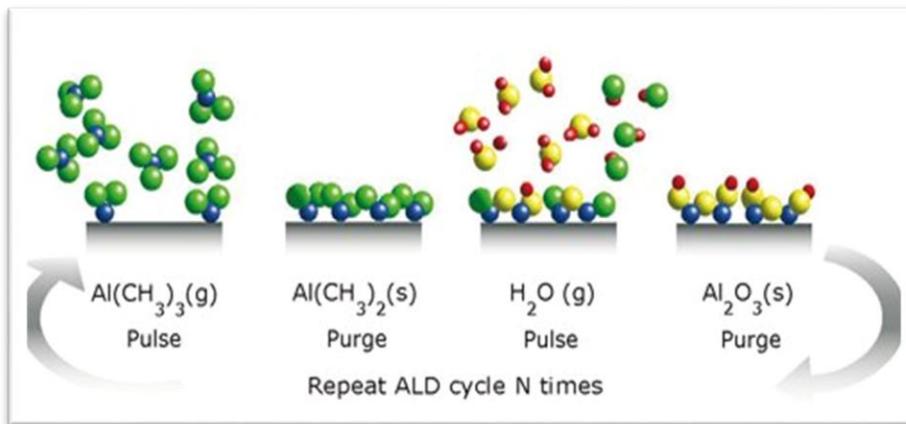
*Directeur de thèse : **Claire ANTOINE***

*Encadrants : **Thomas PROSLIER***

# INTRODUCTION



- An original approach proposed by A. Gurevich [1] to improve RF cavities through depositing a superconducting multilayer capable of screening efficiently the magnetic field.

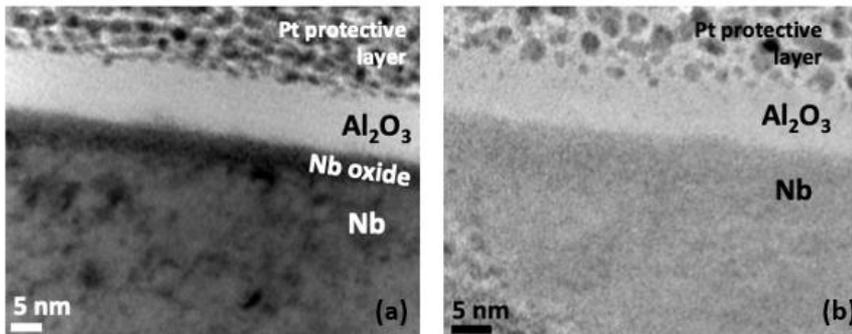
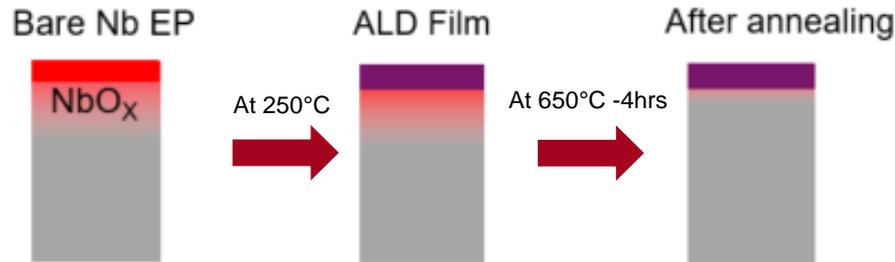


- The multilayer is a stack of nanometric films of high  $T_c$  superconductors and insulators.
- To synthesize this structure, we use atomic layer deposition ALD as a deposition technique as it well known to provide high quality Nano-films over large surfaces with complex shapes such as RF cavities.

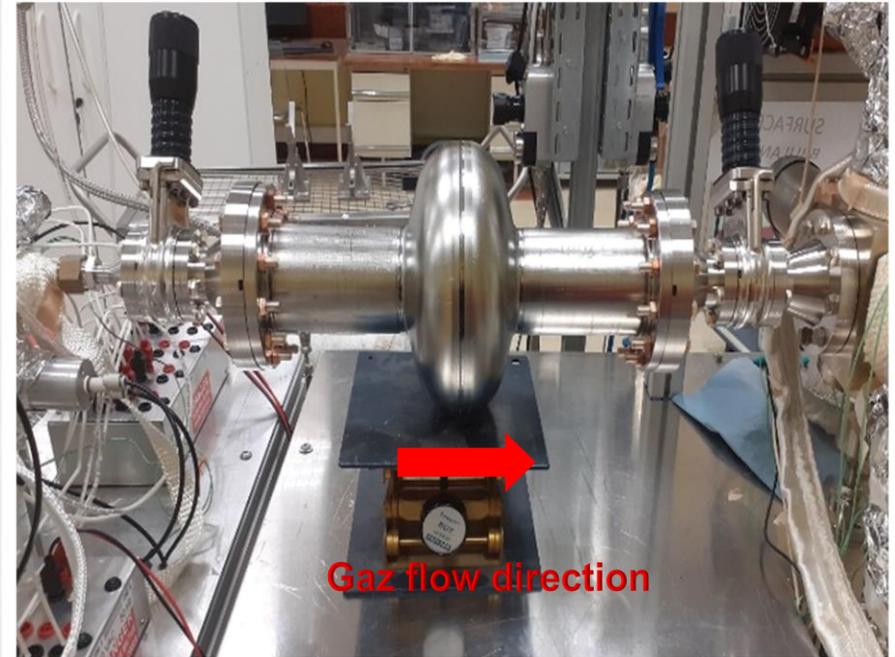
[1] A.Gurevich, Enhancement of RF breakdown field of SC by multilayer coating. Appl. Phys.Lett, 2006.

# ALD PROTECTIVE LAYER

- First Step: Reduce Niobium native oxides which are deleterious for superconductivity and replace it with a thermally stable ALD-deposited diffusion barrier.



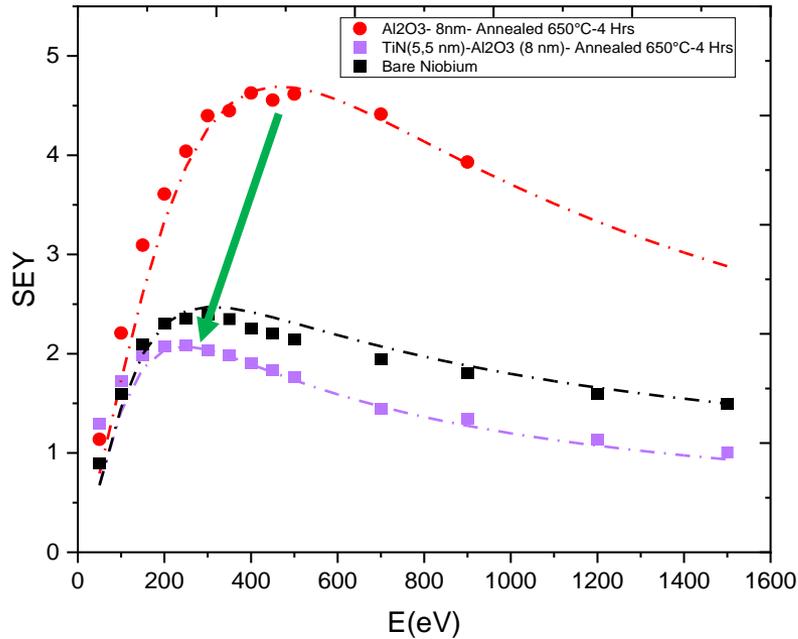
Transmission Electron Microscopy bright-field images (JANNuS-SCALP facility @ IJCLab) of 10 nm thick  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  films deposited on niobium : (a) as-deposited ; (b) after annealing at 650°C, 4 hrs.



- We manage to deposit uniformly a thin film of alumina.
- RF test shows a slight Improvement of the  $Q_0$  at low field that increases with the accelerating gradient..
- Strong Multipacting barrier found at 18 MV/m that cannot be processed...
- Why and how to mitigate this effect?

# SEY ON ALD-DEPOSITED FILMS

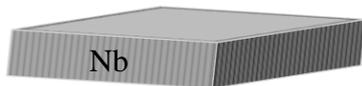
## SEY measurement @IJClab



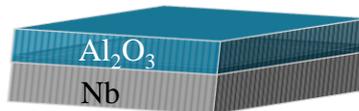
## Picture of the new ALD system under construction



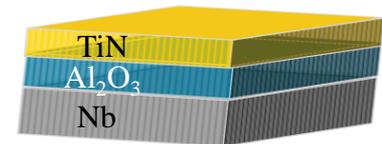
SEY= 2,5



SEY= 4,5



SEY = 2



# BILAYER ALN - NBTiN

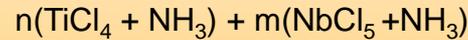


## Motivation

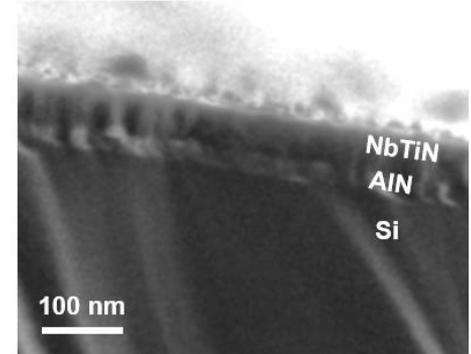
NbTiN has good superconducting performance ( $T_c = 17$  K)

## Results

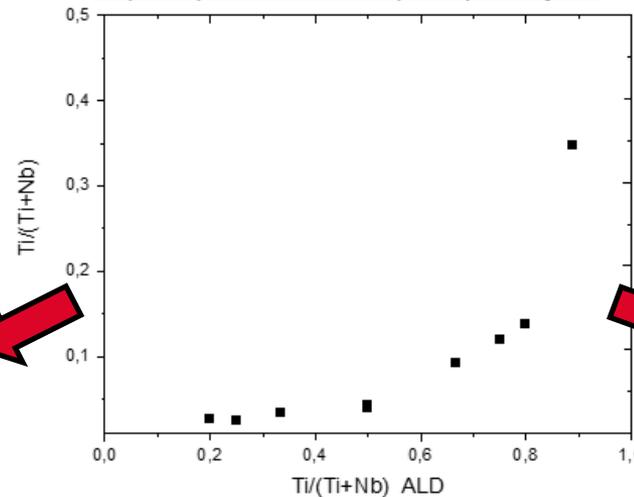
- Chemistry: Combination of  $\text{NbCl}_5/\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{TiCl}_4/\text{NH}_3$  cycles:



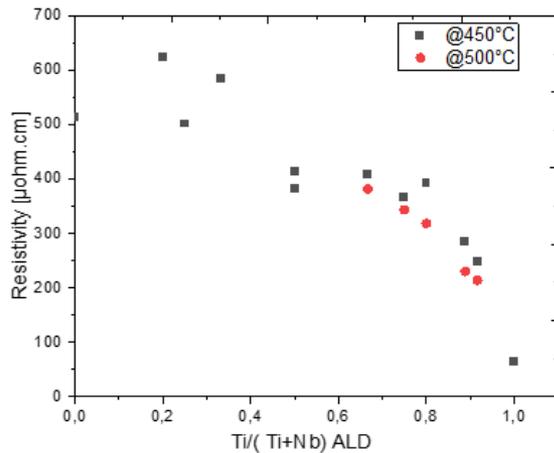
- Ti content varies with  $\text{TiCl}_4:\text{NbCl}_5$  Ratio non linearly.



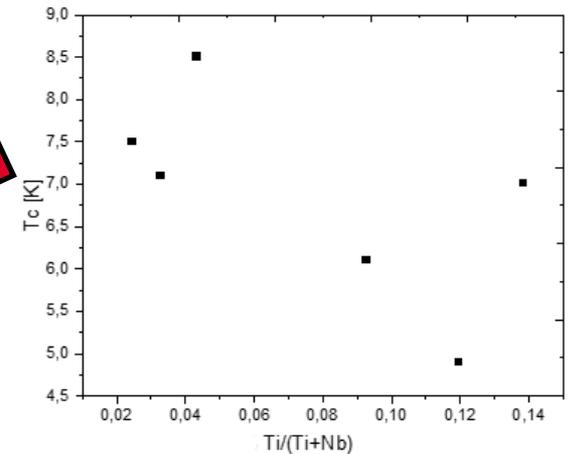
**Ti/(Ti+Nb) variation with Ti/(Ti+Nb) ALD cycles**



**Resistivity variation with Ti/(Ti+Nb) ALD cycles**

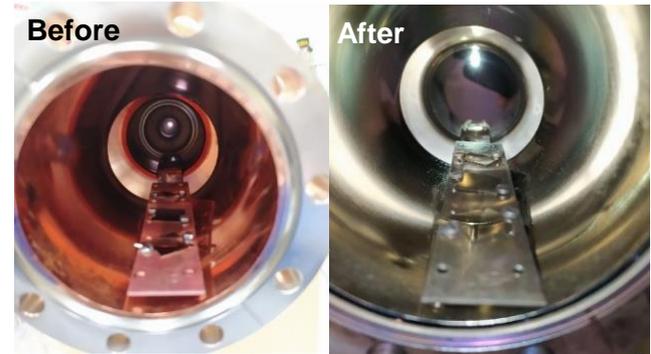
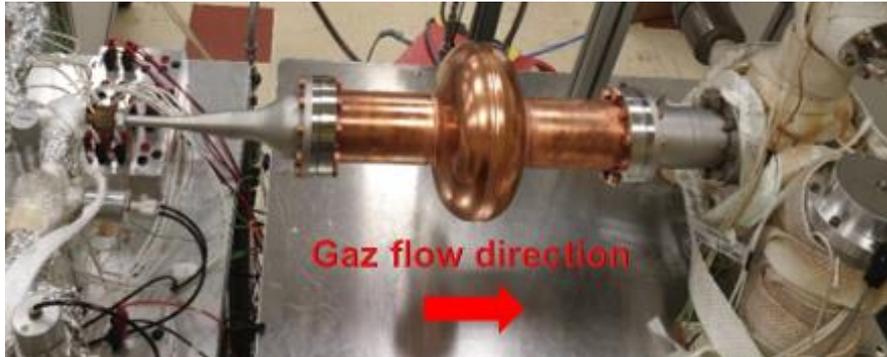


**Tc variation with % Ti/(Ti+Nb) content in NbTiN films**

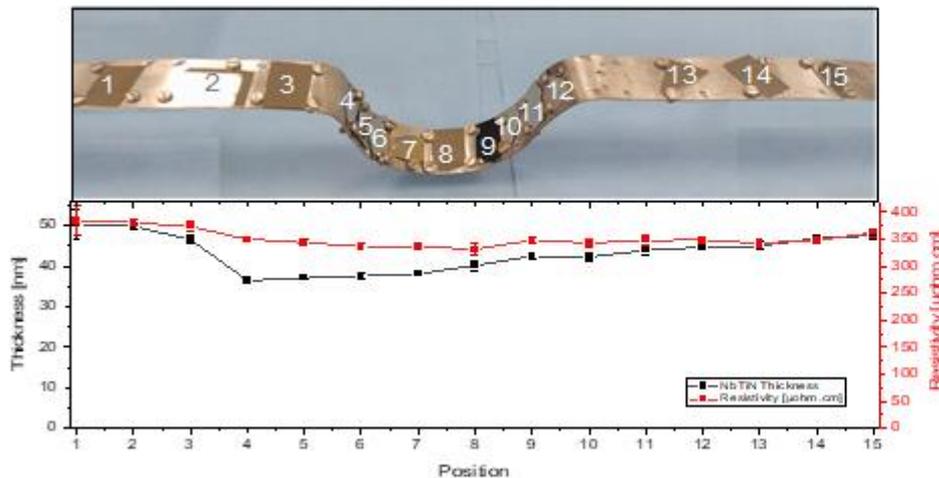


- Ti content varies with  $\text{TiCl}_4:\text{NbCl}_5$  Ratio non linearly.
- Highest  $T_c$  by ALD without any post-treatment.

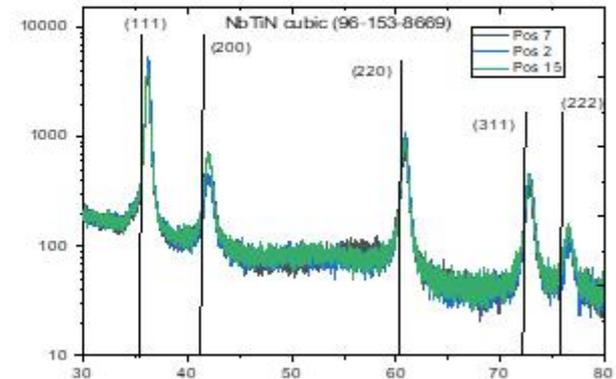
# ALN-NBTIN ON COPPER 1,3 GHZ CAVITY



Test 2 : purge 20s



GIXRD diffraction patterns on different samples



- Chemical, structural and electronic properties are homogeneous along the cavity.

## Achievements:

- We manage to deposit uniformly a thin film of alumina and reduce drastically niobium native oxides.
- First RF test to show an improvement of the  $Q_0$  under low and medium Fields with ALD.
- TiN film is promising to reduce multipacting inside RF structures (cavities, couplers ...) and a patent is under submission.
- Growth of superconducting NbTiN by ALD with homogeneous composition and thickness control over large surface areas.
- First growth of superconducting multi-layer in an SRF cavity.

## Future Goals:

- Optimization of NbTiN process to improve superconducting properties.
- Test the NbTiN-AlN structure on Niobium RF cavities.
- ALD deposition of other superconductors.

# Thank you for your attention

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Comportement transitoire d'une bobine  
REBCO NI ou MI (multi galettes ou racetrack)  
utilisant un modèle PEEC.  
Influence de la résistance de contact entre  
les spires.

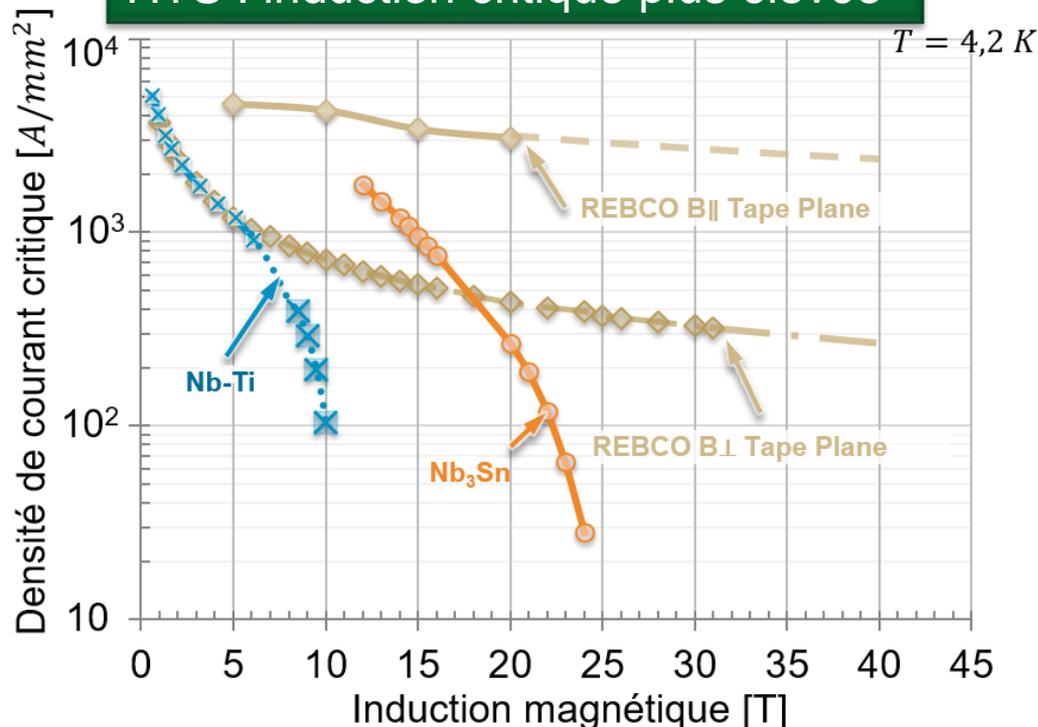
D-Day

*Thésard : Clément GENOT*

*Directeur de thèse : Pascal TIXADOR*

*Encadrants : Thibault LECREVISSE  
et Philippe FAZILLEAU*

## HTS : induction critique plus élevée

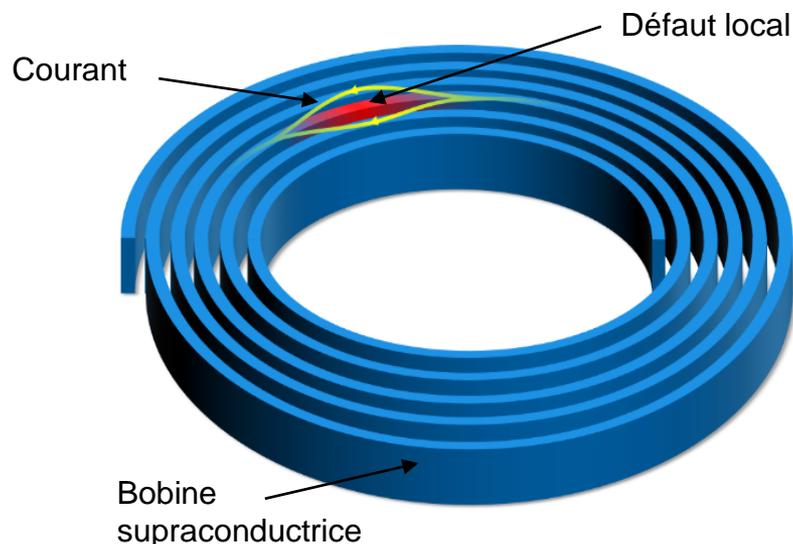


## Galettes HTS

→ ruban enroulé sur lui-même

Stabilité thermique : isolation NI ou MI

→ retirer l'isolation du ruban permettant de contourner le défaut local dans la galette



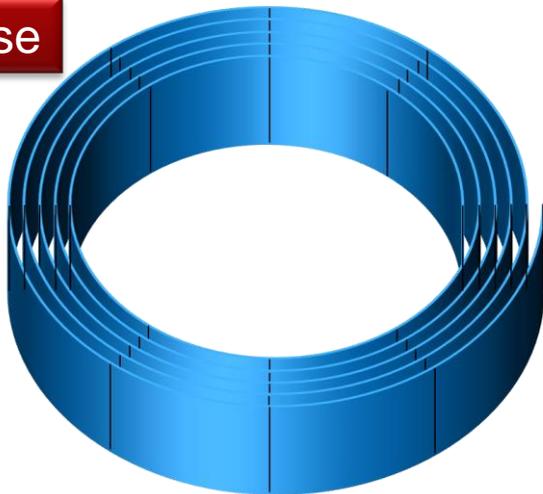
## Problème de protection :

Faible vitesse de propagation du quench : une très faible zone devient résistive ce qui rend la protection plus complexe

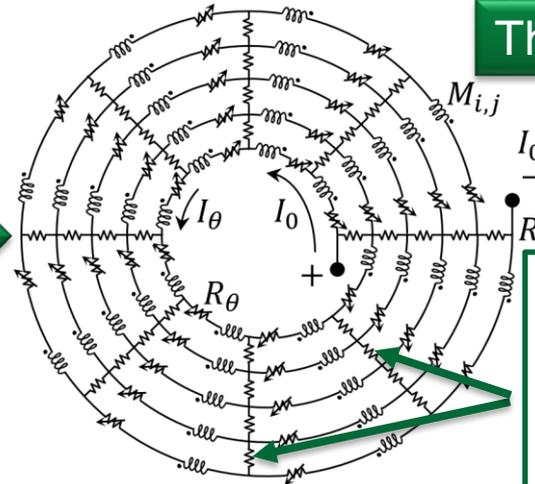
Retirer l'isolation :

- + : Moins sensibles aux dégradations locales
- : Perte du contrôle du chemin du courant
- : Nouvelle répartition des contraintes

Modèle de base



Thermoélectrique



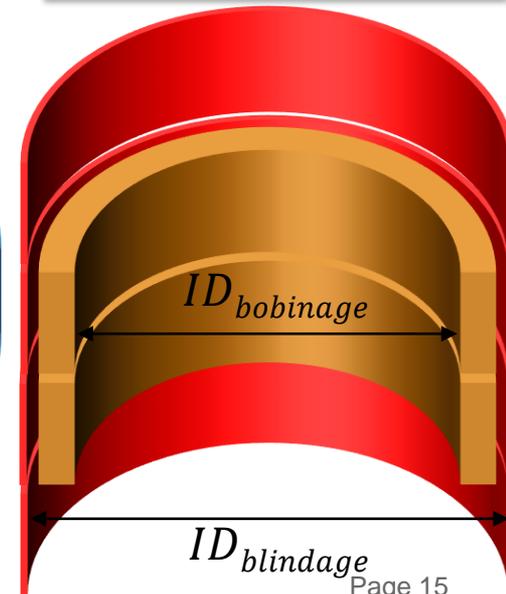
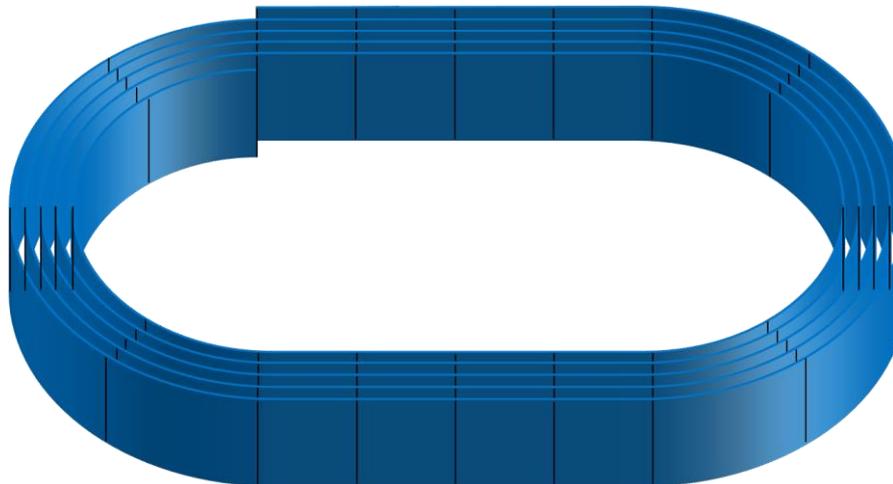
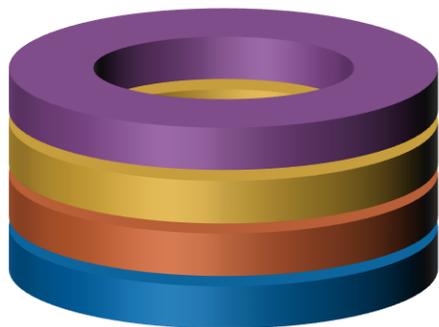
Paramètre important :  
la résistance  
de contact  $R_{ct}$

Modèles  
développés

Racetrack

Bobinage extérieur

Multi Galettes

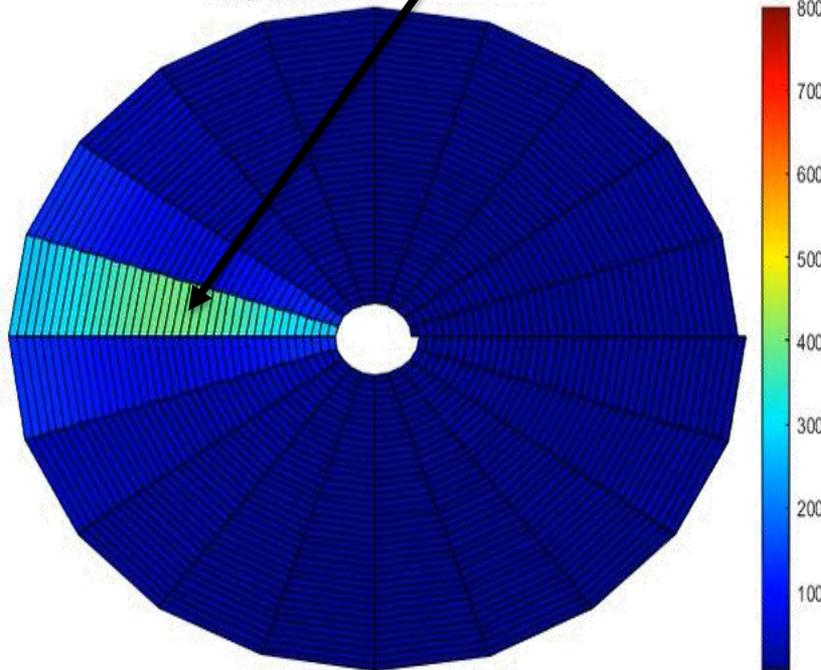


$$R_{ct} = 10^3 \mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$$

Recherche de la valeur de  $R_{ct}$  optimale pour protéger la bobine

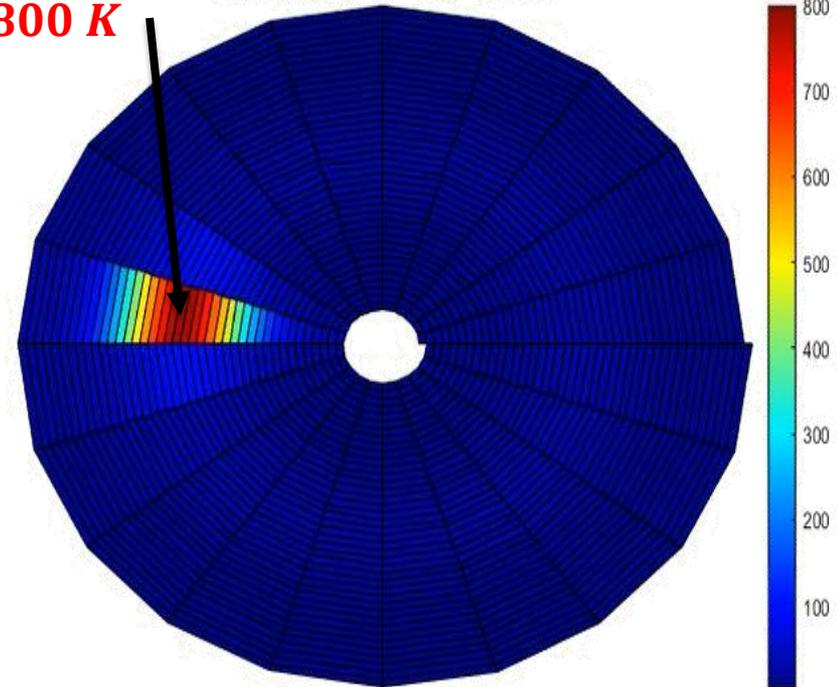
$$R_{ct} = 10^6 \mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$$

Température de G1  $T_{max} \approx 350 \text{ K}$



$T_{max} \approx 800 \text{ K}$

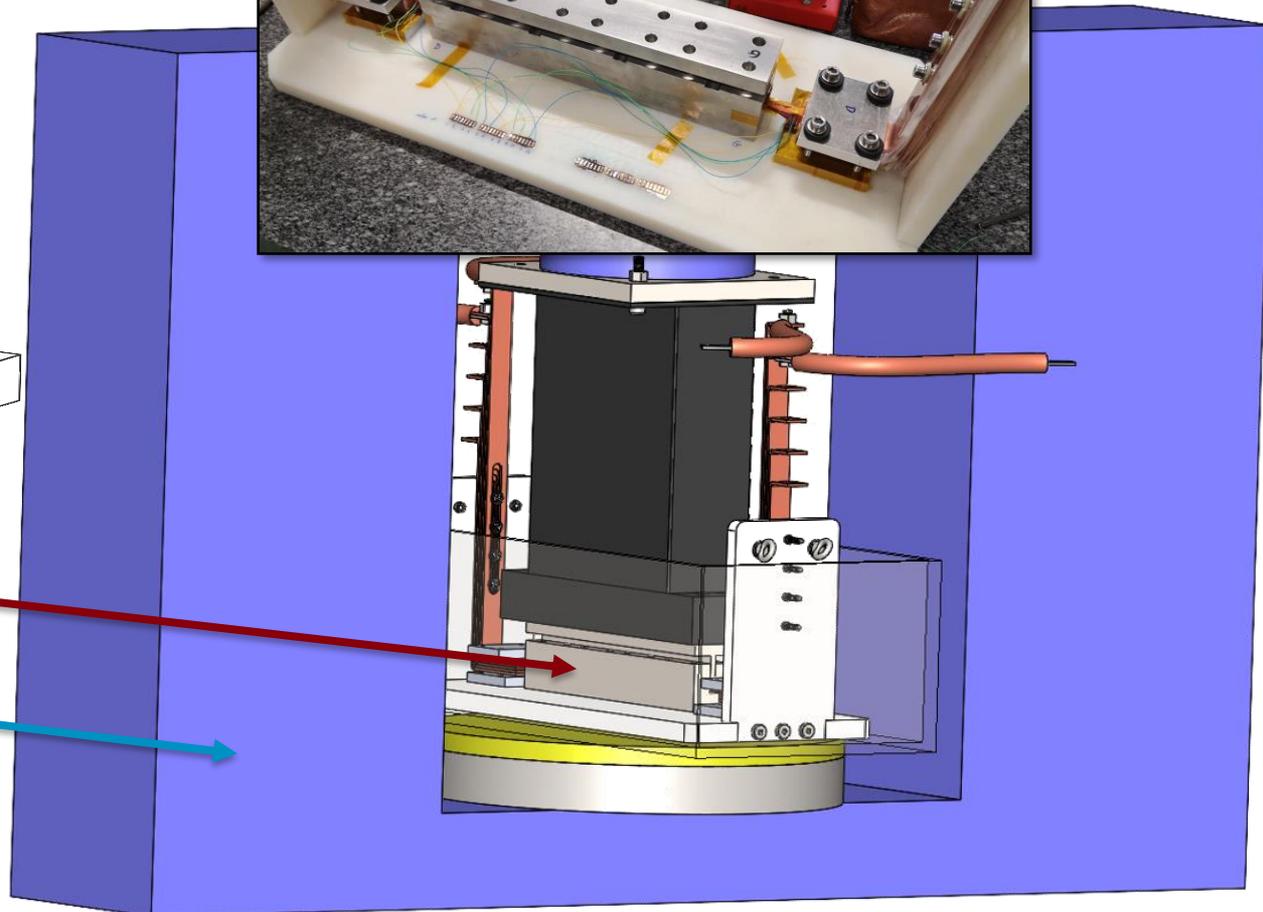
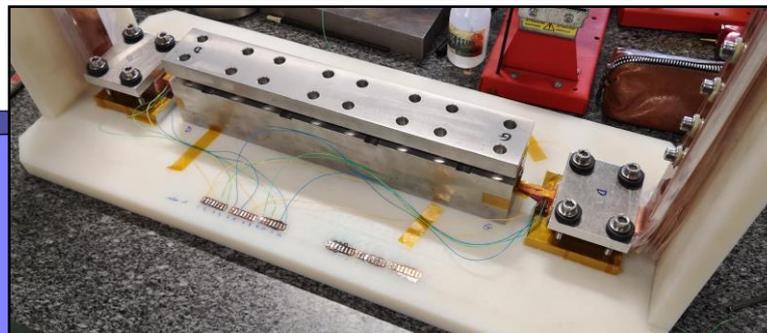
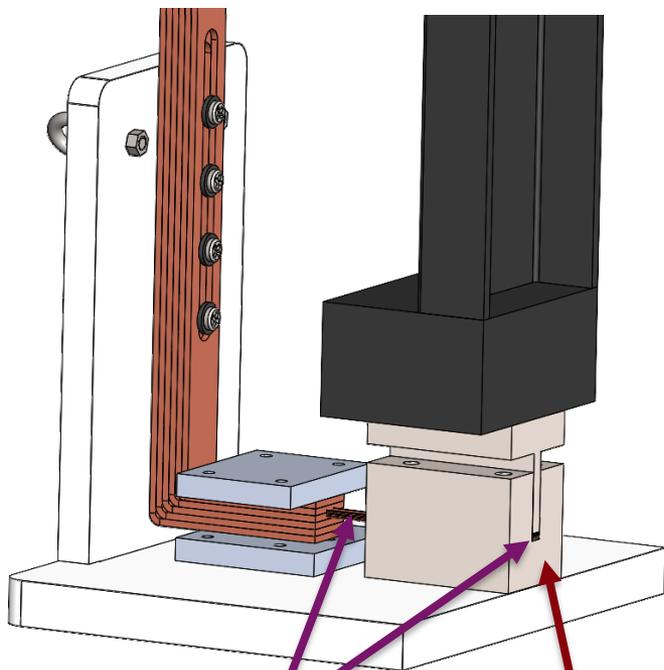
Température de G1



- + : Redistribution du courant
- + : Température maximale limitée
- : Temps de charge élevé

- + : Redistribution du courant très limitée
- : Température maximale importante
- + : Temps de charge faible

Mesure de la résistance de contact entre des rubans supraconducteurs HTS en fonction de la contrainte.



- ✓ Stack de ruban HTS
- ✓ Dispositif pour compression
- ✓ Presse mécanique

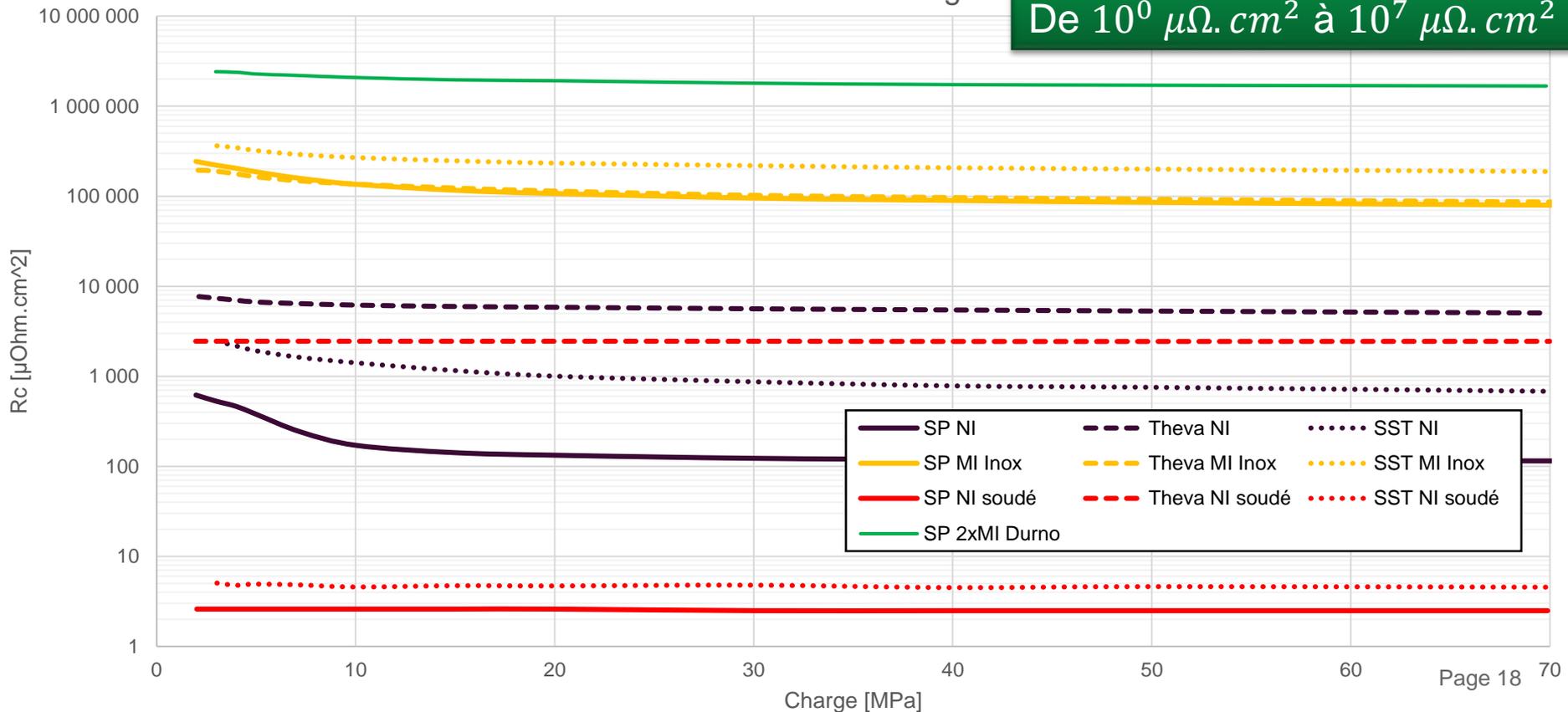
Jusqu'à 70 MPa sur 1800 mm<sup>2</sup>  
→ 12,6 T

# PARTIE EXPÉRIMENTALE : MESURE DE LA RÉSISTANCE DE CONTACT ENTRE DES RUBANS

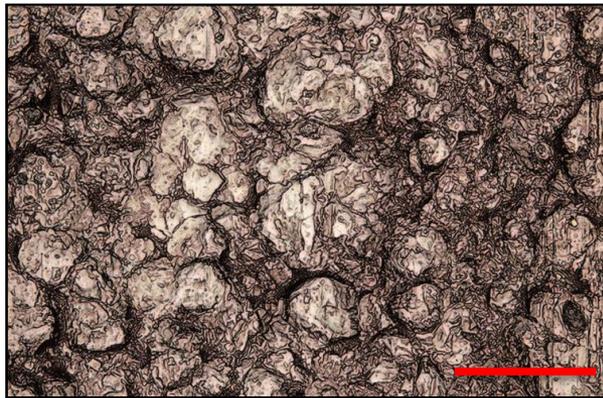
$R_{ct} [\mu\Omega \cdot cm^2]$	<i>SuperPower</i>	<i>Theva</i>	<i>SST</i>
<i>NI</i>	[200 ; 4 000]	[4 000 ; 15 000]	[700 ; 6 000]
<i>MI Inox</i>	[70 000 ; 300 000]	[60 000 ; 250 000]	[190 000 ; 600 000]
$2 \times MI$ Durnomag	[1 600 000 ; 2 500 000]		
<i>NI soudé</i>	2,6	2500	6,6

Rct en fonction de la charge

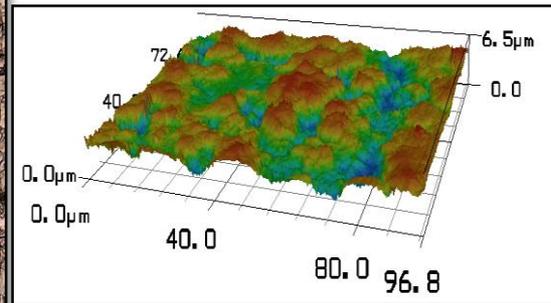
De  $10^0 \mu\Omega \cdot cm^2$  à  $10^7 \mu\Omega \cdot cm^2$



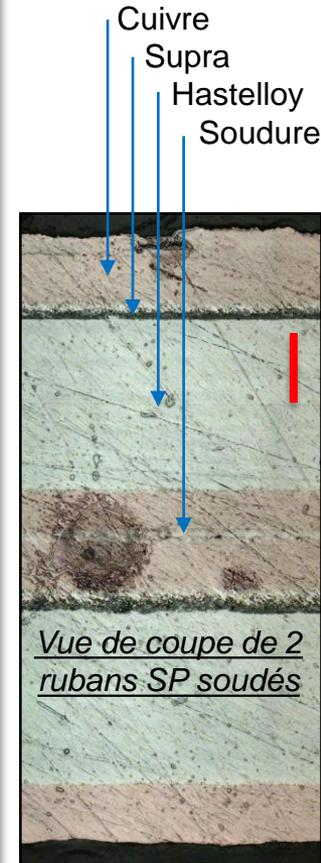
- Diminution de  $R_{ct}$  avec une augmentation de la compression
- $R_{ct}$  est principalement générée par les interfaces entre les rubans : souder reviens à s'affranchir de cette  $R_{ct}$
- L'ajout de matière (MI) ne vient pas modifier la  $R_{ct}$ , c'est l'ajout d'interface qui augmente  $R_{ct}$
- La  $R_{ct}$  dépend de la nature de l'interface (du niveau de dureté du matériau, de sa rugosité, de son oxydation)



20  $\mu\text{m}$



État de surface ruban SP HTS côté supra



Suites des activités :

- Dépôt ALD (*atomic layer deposition*) pour modifier  $R_{ct}$
- Simulations avec limitation en tension sur une bobine + comparaison expérimentale

***Merci pour votre attention !***



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sur les lois fondamentales de l'Univers

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AD MAX

IrFu

# Study and modelling of the thermohydraulic phenomena taking place during the quench of a superconducting magnet cooled with superfluid helium

D-Day

*Thésard : Unai DURAÑONA*

*Directeur de thèse : Bertrand BAUDOY*

*Encadrants : Walid ABDEL MAKSOUD*

- ❑ Quench : transition from superconducting state to resistive state
- ❑ To protect the coils, quench needs a propagation speed high enough to be detected

Analytical correction

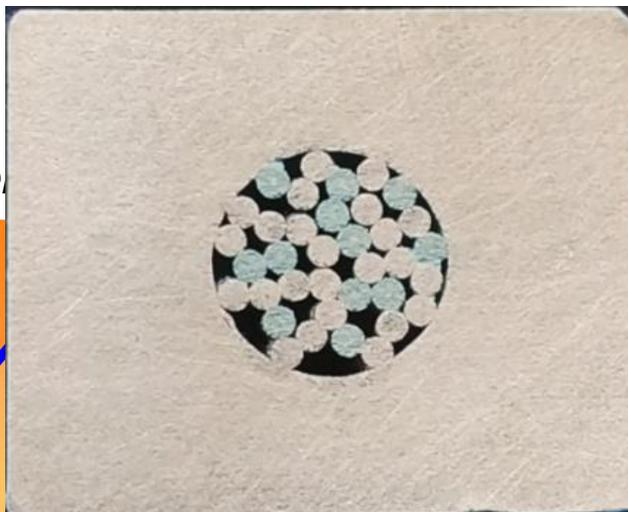
long coil  
high pressure rise

$$V_{quench} = 0.766 \left( \frac{D_h}{2 ft_M} \right)^{1/5} \left( \frac{RL_q}{c_0} \frac{1}{f_{st}} \frac{\eta_{st} J_{op}^2}{C} \right)^{2/5}$$

long coil  
low pressure rise

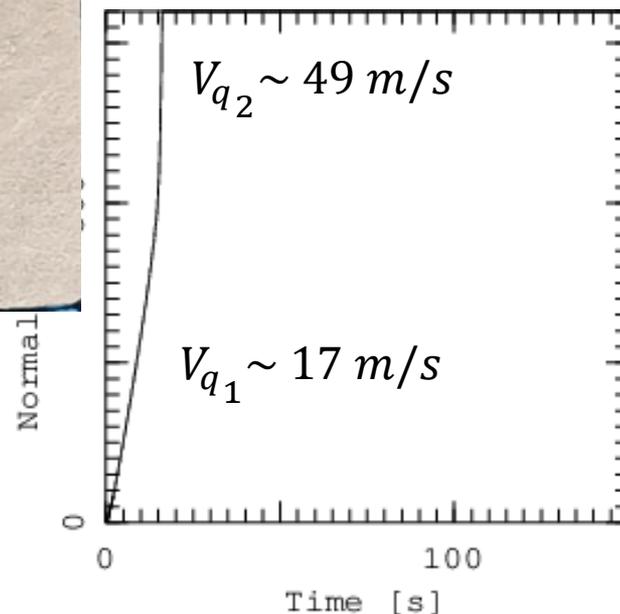
$$V_{quench} = \frac{R \rho_0 L_q}{2 p_0} \frac{1}{f_{st}} \frac{\eta_{st} J_{op}^2}{C}$$

$$Vq \sim 3 \text{ cm/s}$$

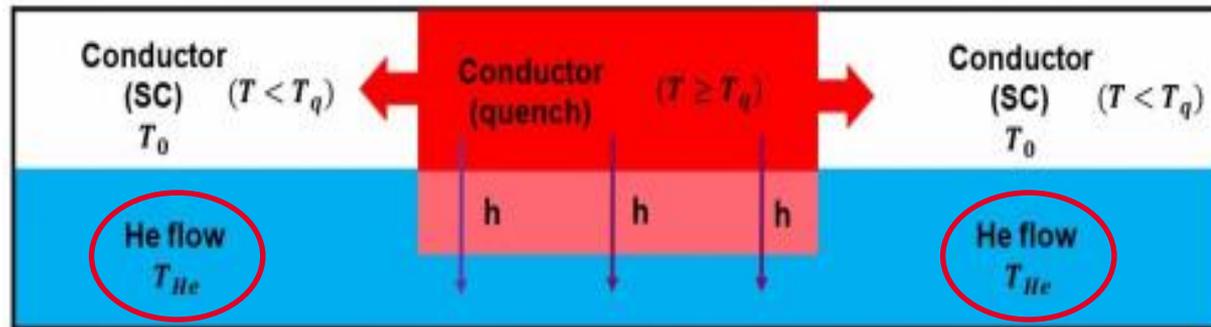


CICC conductor  
short coil  
low pressure rise

Numerical calculation

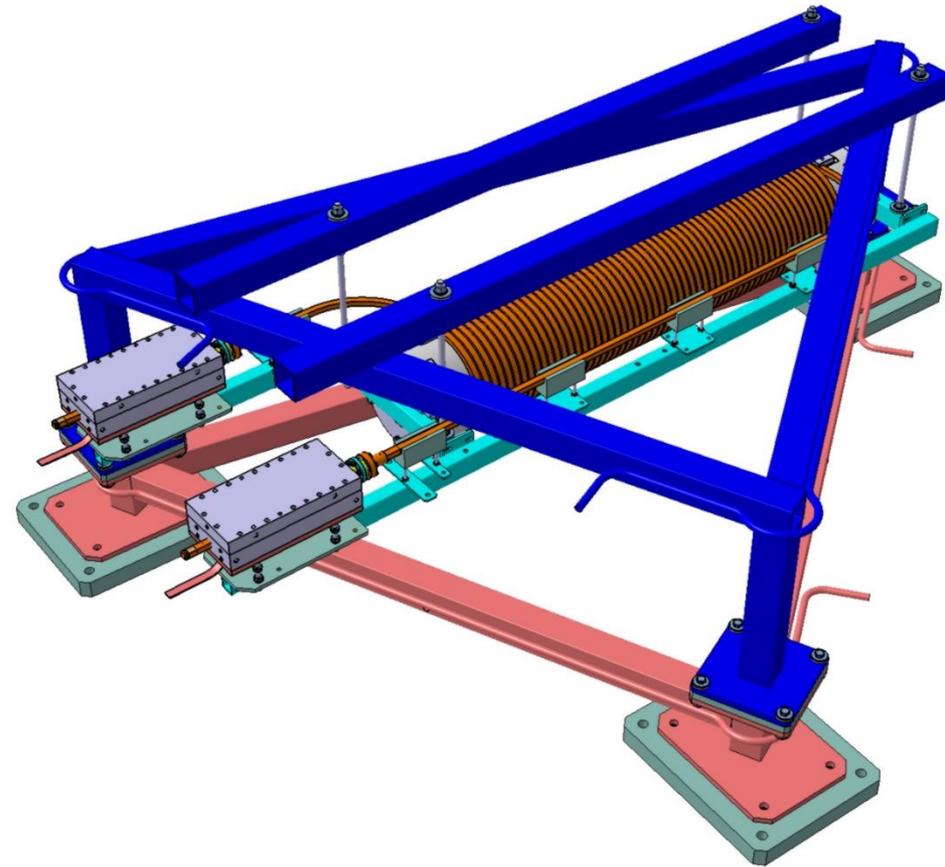


- Analysis of the THEA model:
  - Friction forces pre-warm the magnet by local energy deposit (before the quench arrival), until reaching current sharing temperature ( $T_{cs}$ )
  - After reaching  $T_{cs}$ , a « new » quench starts far away from the propagation front : Thermal Hydraulic Quench Back (THQB)
  - Depends on the friction coefficient ...



- MACQU integrated in the JT60-SA cryostat during March/May 2021

Parameters	Values	Units
Operating temperature	1.8	K
Nominal current	21.6	kA
Max. field	2.30	T
RRR	60	
Conductor length	50	m
Section of Cu	175	mm <sup>2</sup>
Number of strands	12 Sc / 24 Cu	
Cu/Sc	1.105	
Coil weight	150	kg
Self	0.19	mH
Magnetic stored energy	43.5	kJ
Discharge voltage	130	V



*MACQU coil with its structure*



- ❑ 2 quench campaigns (May & July)
  - ❑ 17.5 kA reached : 80% of nominal current (objective : 21.5 kA)
- ❑ Modifications to improve the system
  - ❑ Removing of the pre-cooling system
  - ❑ Removing of G10 plate to limit the impact of training
- ❑ Several other tests done during summer 2021
  - ❑ PURE THERMAL HYDRAULIC TESTS, MQE, COOLING DOWN TECHNIQUES ...

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cea



# Comportement du $\text{Nb}_3\text{Sn}$ Lors du Traitement Thermique pour les Futurs Aimants d'Accélérateurs

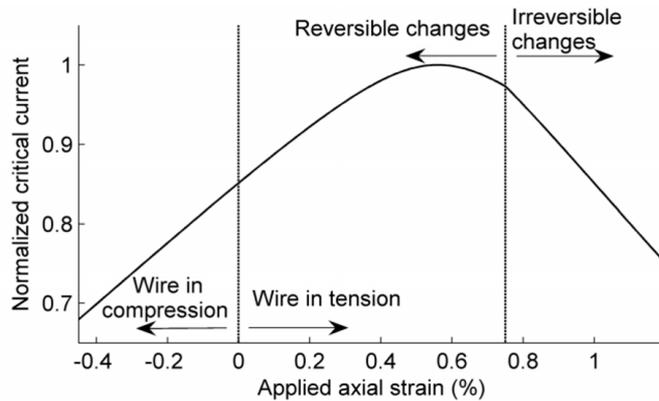
D-Day

**M. Abdel Hafiz<sup>1,2</sup>**

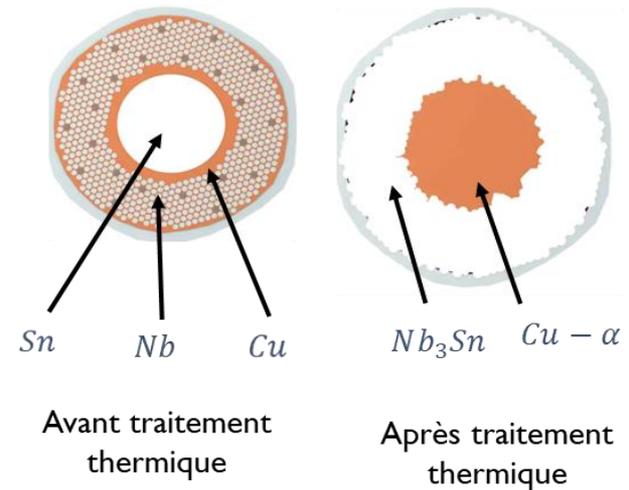
E. Rochepault<sup>1</sup>, H. Felice<sup>1</sup>, C. Lorin<sup>1</sup>  
K. Lavernhe<sup>2</sup>, O. Hubert<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CEA Paris-Saclay/LEAS

<sup>2</sup>ENS Paris-Saclay/LMT



Ahoranta, M. 2008



Sanabria, C. 2017



Pong, I. 2015

**Problème :**  
 $Nb_3Sn$  fragile

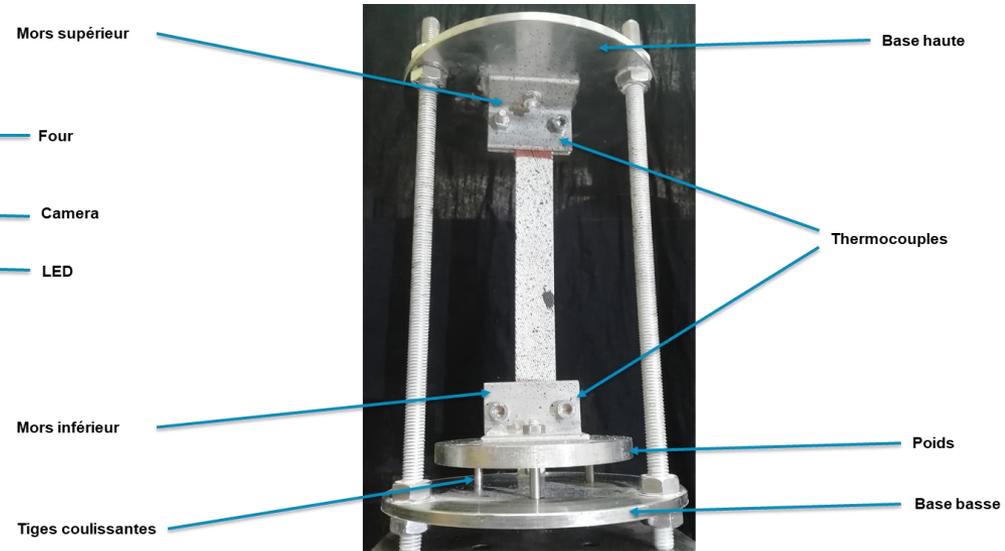


**Bobinage avant**  
traitement thermique

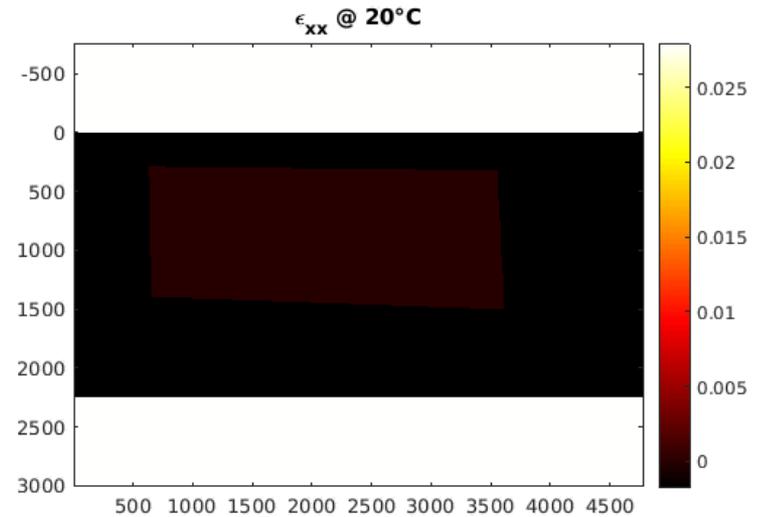
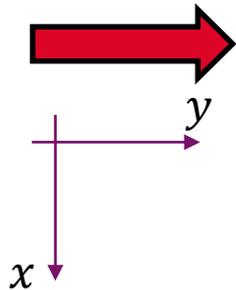
## 2 Objectifs :

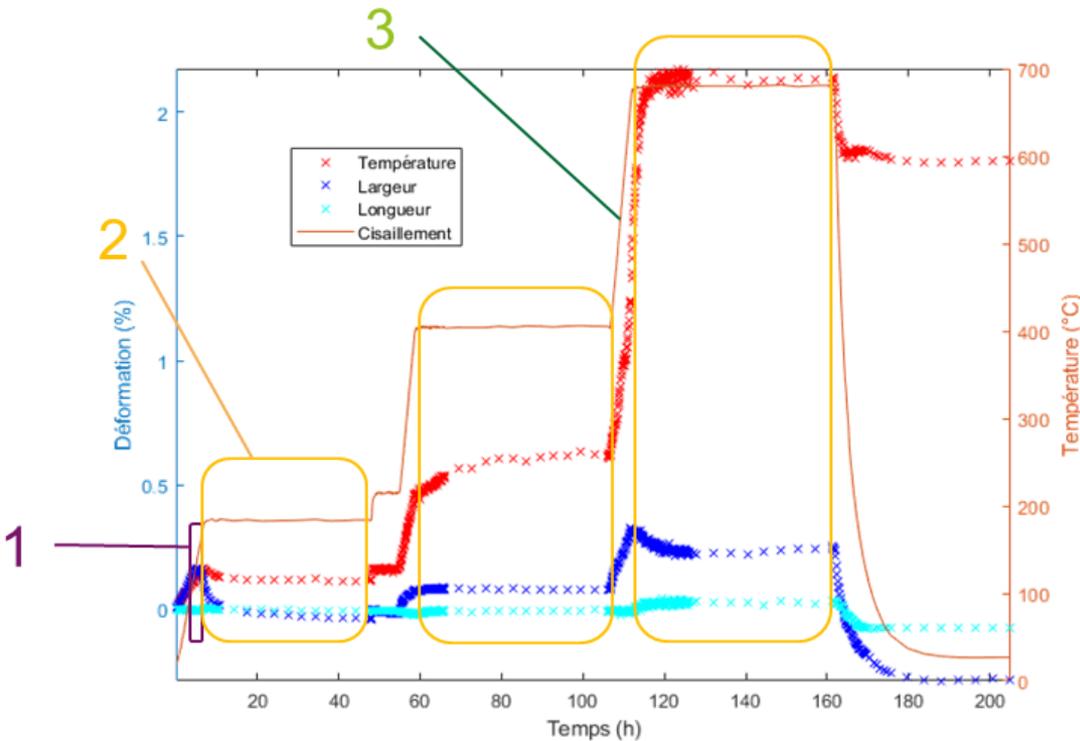
- Etudier la dynamique des changements de dimension
- Estimer l'état thermo-mécanique durant le traitement thermique

Essai sous atmosphère contrôlée (flux d'argon)

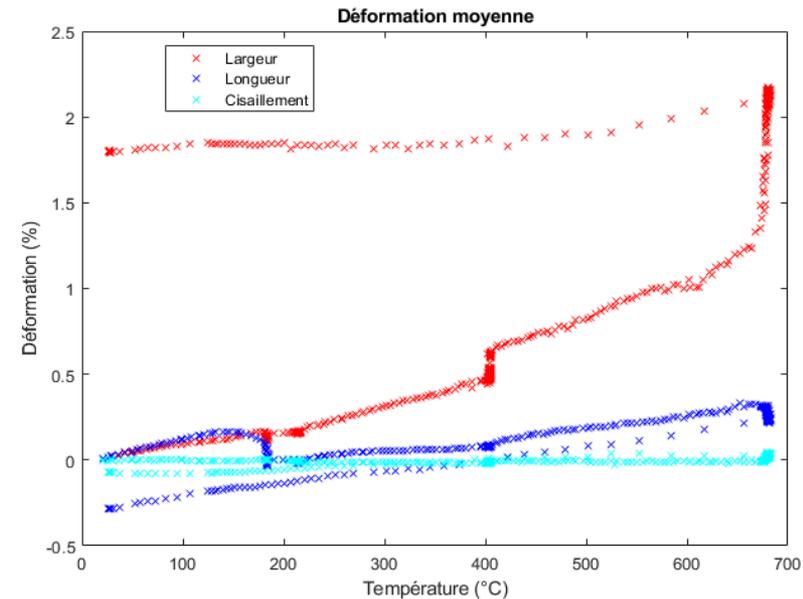


Longueur du câble



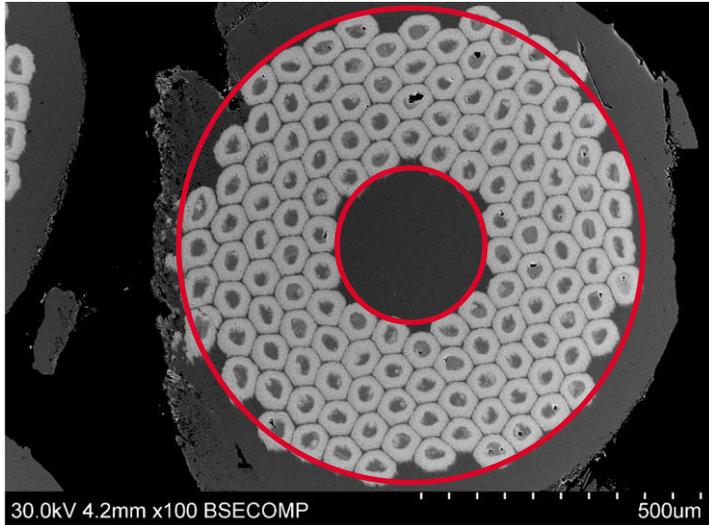


1<sup>e</sup> mesure *in-situ* bidimensionnelle



## 3 phénomènes physiques :

1. Recristallisation du cuivre (littérature)
2. Changement de phase
3. Dilatation thermique



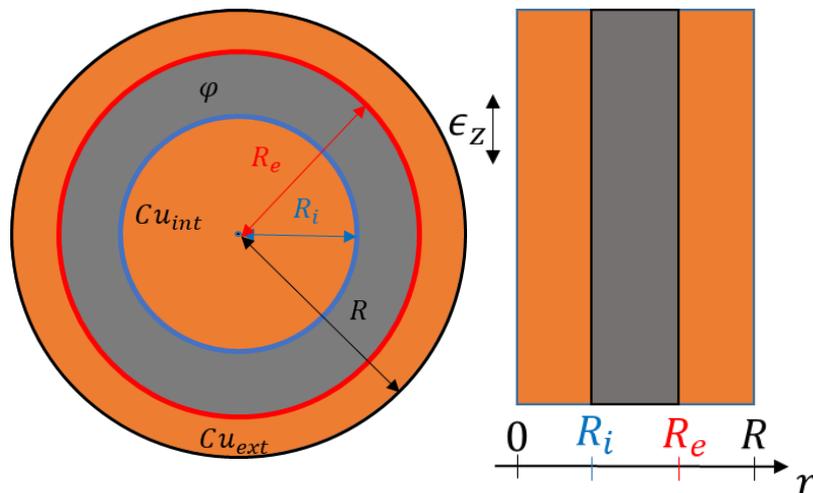
1<sup>e</sup> modèle mécanique du traitement thermique

### 3 Origine de la déformation

$\epsilon^e$  Une déformation d'origine mécanique

$\epsilon^{th}$  Une déformation d'origine thermique

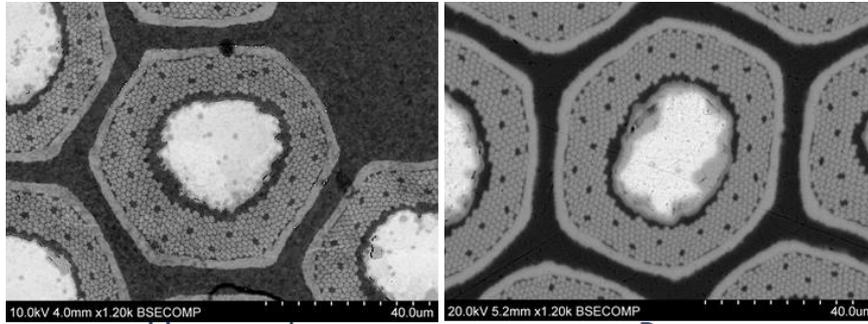
$\epsilon^{ch}$  Une déformation d'origine chimique



2 matériaux

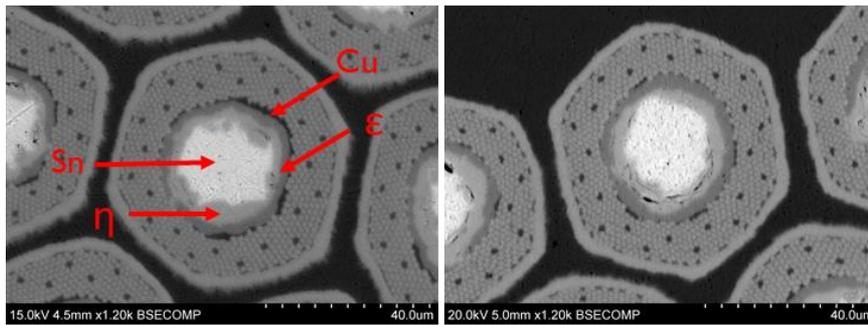
$Cu$  Cuivre recristallisant

$\varphi$  Matériau Homogène Equivalent isotrope transverse



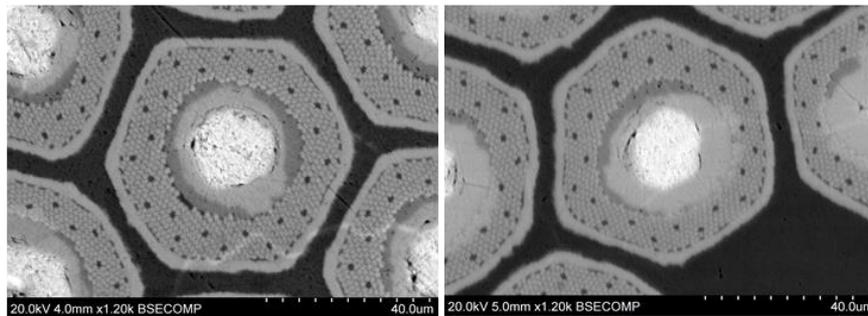
Unreacted

Ramp



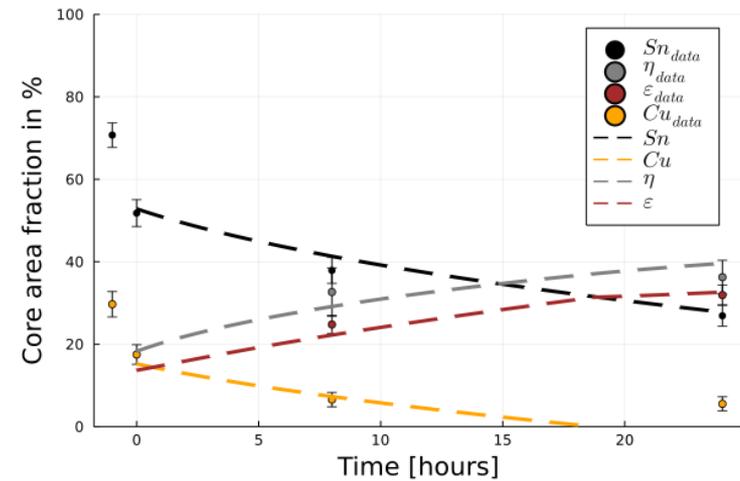
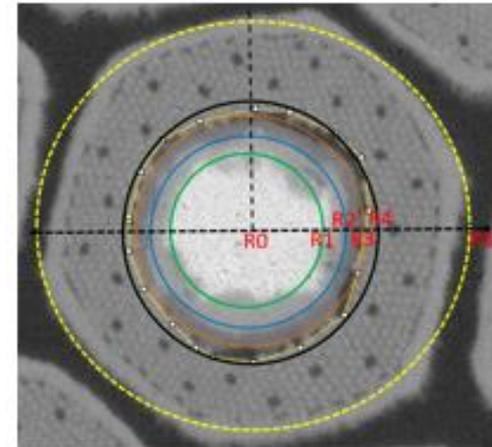
8 hours

24 hours



32 hours

72 hours

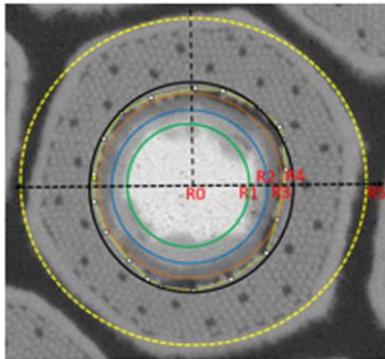


1 HT step, 215 C, time = 0.0 hours

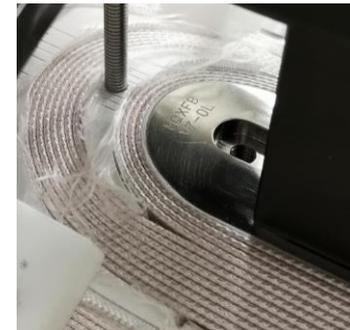
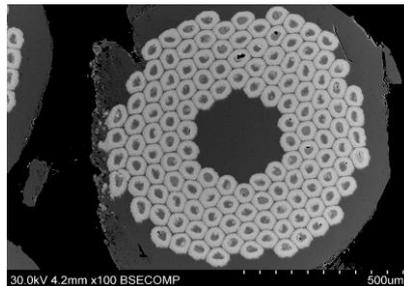
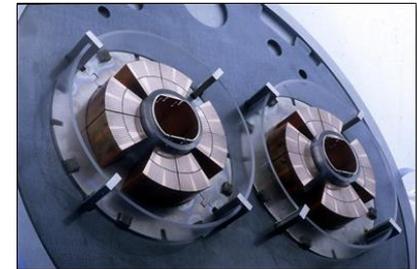


# POUR RÉSUMÉ : UN PROBLÈME MULTI-ÉCHELLE

*Des filaments ...*



*... Aux électro-aimant*



***Merci pour votre attention !***



Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives  
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sur les lois fondamentales de l'Univers

[1] : L. Evans, *The Large Hadron Collider : a Marvel of Technology*, EPEL Press. 2009.

[2] : <http://hoffman.physics.harvard.edu/materials/SCintro.php>

[3] : « Le plus grand accélérateur au monde | LHC France ». [En ligne].  
Disponible sur: <http://www.lhc-france.fr/spip.php?article6>. [Consulté le: 02-mai-2019].