





# Temperature Responses of Superconducting Niobium Properties in Experiment and Simulation

Presenter: Zhitao Yang Advisor: Jiankui Hao On behalf of PKU SRF team

2023.06.28







#### >75-100°C

 4 h - Pre-Baking
 Improve max E<sub>acc</sub> effectively







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 Improve max E<sub>acc</sub> effectively



#### 120-180°C

- 48 h Low Temperature Baking
- Suppress HFQS effectively
- 48 h Nitrogen Infusion
- Improve Q<sub>0</sub>





#### ►75-100°C

 4 h - Pre-Baking
 Improve max E<sub>acc</sub> effectively



#### 120-180°C

- 48 h Low Temperature Baking
- Suppress HFQS effectively
- 48 h Nitrogen Infusion
- Improve Q<sub>0</sub>

- > 300-400°C
- 1-3 h Medium
  Temperature Baking
- High  $Q_0$  and Acceptable  $E_{acc}$



#### 75-100°C

 4 h - Pre-Baking
 Improve max E<sub>acc</sub> effectively



- 1-3 h Medium
  Temperature Baking
- High  $Q_0$  and Acceptable  $E_{acc}$



### **120-180°C**

- 48 h Low Temperature Baking
- Suppress HFQS effectively
- 48 h Nitrogen Infusion
- Improve Q<sub>0</sub>
- ▶ 800-900°C
- 3 h High Temperature Annealing
- Hydrogen degassing and Recrystallization
- 2/0, 2/6, 10/20, 20/30, 3/60, Nitrogen Doping
  - Improve Q<sub>0</sub>











# Introduction of in-situ ESEM



Heavily chemically polished baseline samples

- In-situ environmental scanning electron spectroscopy (ESEM)
- Liquid nitrogen cooling platform

300 K — 82 K — 300 K Nb-H compound Precipitation Decomposition

- Observation while cooling and heating
- First round of cooling: precipitation and scars
- Second round of cooling: repeatable scars and precipitation



## Nb-H precipitation Observation













8/24/2022 HV WD Mag HFW Spot Tilt 9:01:44 AM 15.0 kV 5.7 mm 400x 0.67 mm 3.0 -2.2 °















































>8











R

















#### g) 82K BCP Improved med-T

50.0µm

Q

6/17/2022 HV WD Mag HFW Spot

15.0 kV 7.8 mm 2000s

























Q



#### (b) 82 K EP Baseline


























Q







Q





















Q















2.3

#### Comparisons among baked samples



50.0um

EM









(h) 82K EP Improved med-T







2.3

## Comparisons among baked samples



R

















High-T, Medium-T, and Improved med-T can reduce Nb-H effectively







#### 2022-11-02 09:46:18 Analysis of spectrum: Spectra from Area #1 (d) Outside EDS

z	Element	Family	Atomic Fraction (%)	Atomic Error (%)	Mass Fraction (%)	Mass Error (%)	Fit error (%)
6	c	K	67.78	8.12	33.23	2.71	3.25
8	0	K	17.65	4.08	11.53	2.46	0.57
41	Nb	ĸ	14.57	2.50	55.25	8.16	0.57



2022-	11-02 09:45:18 /	Analysis of sp	pectrum: Spectra from Area	<sup>#1</sup> (h) I	nside EI	DS	
z	Element	Family	Atomic Fraction (%)	Atomic Error (%)	Mass Fraction (%)	Mass Error (%)	Fit error (%)
6	C	K	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.03	0.00
8	0	K	8.27	2.42	1.53	0.36	1.29
41	Nb	к	91.73	22.76	98.47	17.59	0.11









#### 2022-11-02 09:46:18 Analysis of spectrum: Spectra from Area #1

2.4

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#### Out side O:Nb>1, C:O>1

0

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# Z022:11-02:09:46:18 Analysis of spectrum: Spectra from Area 81 COULTSIDE EDDS Z Bennent Framby Momin Fraction (%) Mass Fraction (%) Mass Fraction (%) Fit error (%) 8 IO IV 17.26 Hate 11.33 12.74 13.23 8 IO IK 17.26 Hate 11.33 12.46 16.37 41 Neb IK 14.57 12.50 15.23 16.16 16.37

(e) Inside	(f) Inside Nb	<sup>•</sup> (g) Inside O
ΠΑΑDΓ		
5 nm	5 nm	<u>5 mm</u>

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#### Out side O:Nb>1, C:O>1







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ΠΑΑΟΓ		

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#### Out side O:Nb>1, C:O>1

#### Inside O:Nb<<1, C:O $\cong$ 0







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1	Nb	K	91.73	22.76	98.47	17.59	

- Out side O:Nb>1, C:O>1
- Inside O:Nb<<1, C:O  $\cong$  0
- Protection layer, Nb-O

compounds, suppress the

release of Hydrogen

- Inevitable adventitious carbon
- Interstitial O/C sources during baking





# Introduction of in-situ ARXPS



- Heavily chemically polished baseline samples
- In-situ angular resolved X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (ARXPS): the larger the detection angle, the shallower the detection depth
- Baking chamber is separated from measurement chamber for high vacuum detection, quasi in-situ with accurate movement
- Raising from room temperature to 800°C with the gradient of 100°C, baking and measuring
- Focus on the peaks of Nb (mainly Nb-O compounds) and C (adventitious carbon and Nb-C compounds)



















▶2









3.4













## Temperature response of Nb-O (c) 400°C 1 h

(a) 100-800°C







3.1





























3.≮





















# (e) 28°C N-O 16 h





#### (a) 100-800°C









- C=O/ O=C-O/



>>3





13

#### (a) 100-800°C















(a) 100-800°C





![](_page_68_Picture_5.jpeg)

>>3

![](_page_69_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_70_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_70_Picture_2.jpeg)

13

#### (a) 100-800°C

![](_page_70_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_70_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_70_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_71_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_71_Picture_2.jpeg)

13

(a) 100-800°C

![](_page_71_Figure_4.jpeg)


#### Temperature response of C





# (b) 25°C



(d) 800°C 3 h



>3



#### Temperature response of C



#### (a) 100-800°C







#### Temperature response of C









(d) 800°C 3 h







3







































- Surface-Higher valence Nb
- Inner-Lower valence Nb





#### (a) 25, 400, 800°C - Nb Peaks



#### (b) 25, 400, 800°C - C Peaks



- Surface-Higher valence Nb
- Inner-Lower valence Nb



#### (a) 25, 400, 800°C - Nb Peaks



#### (b) 25, 400, 800°C - C Peaks



- Surface-Higher valence Nb
- Inner-Lower valence Nb

Inner-Nb-C Compound

Surface-Adventitious C



#### (a) 25, 400, 800°C - Nb Peaks



#### (b) 25, 400, 800°C - C Peaks



- Surface-Higher valence Nb
- Inner-Lower valence Nb

Inner-Nb-C Compound

Surface-Adventitious C





▶5



≯5









\$5



#### TOF-SIMS results

 $10^{0}$ 

#### Before and after baking







≯5







C: C, NbC, NbC<sub>2</sub>
 O: O, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, NbO<sub>2</sub>, NbO



\$5





-5





 $10^{4}$ 

10<sup>2</sup>

 $10^{0}$ 

10<sup>-2</sup>

 $10^{-4}$ 

0

Relative Signal Intensity of H7/Nb7

#### TOF-SIMS results Before and after baking



-5





\$5







C: C, NbC, NbC<sub>2</sub>
O: O, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, NbO<sub>2</sub>, NbO
H: H, NbH









- C: C, NbC, NbC<sub>2</sub>
- O: O, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, NbO<sub>2</sub>, NbO
- P H: H, NbH
- Fine grain:  $C \rightarrow$ ,  $O \rightarrow$ ,  $H \rightarrow$



+5





₽5







- C: C, NbC, NbC<sub>2</sub>
- O: O, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, NbO<sub>2</sub>, NbO
- P H: H, NbH
- Fine grain:  $C \rightarrow$ ,  $O \rightarrow$ ,  $H \rightarrow$
- Large Grain: C↓, O→, H↑





#### Interaction among interstitial atoms **WEPWB084**





## Interaction among interstitial atoms













First principles calculation & Density Function Theory







First principles calculation & Density Function Theory



#### Interaction among interstitial atoms **WEPWB084**



First principles calculation & Density Function Theory







## Interaction among interstitial atoms









First principles calculation & Density Function Theory



#### Interaction among interstitial atoms









#### First principles calculation & Density Function Theory

- Free Energy (eV)
  - -89905.0 - -89906.0
  - -89907.0
  - -89908.0
  - -89909.0
  - -89910.0
  - -89911.0
  - -89912.0
  - -89913.0
  - -89914.0
  - -89915.0

## Interaction among interstitial atoms







First principles calculation & Density Function Theory





## Interaction among interstitial atoms





#### Interaction among interstitial atoms







#### First principles calculation & Density Function Theory







## Interaction among interstitial atoms







First principles calculation & Density Function Theory Most stable positions: H-Tetrahedral sites,

C/N/O-Octahedral sites







## Interaction among interstitial atoms











First principles calculation & Density Function Theory

- Most stable positions: H-Tetrahedral sites, C/N/O-
  - Octahedral sites
- C/N/O reduce the most stable sites of H, so as to diffusion routes of H



#### Interaction among interstitial atoms





\$8
## Interaction among









#### (a) Nb-C-H



# Interaction among interstitial а**tрумъ-о-н**

12

\$ 60 -5 40.

eV) 80





Energy (eV)

20

25

\$8





(a) Nb-C-H











(a) Nb-C-H













(a) Nb-C-H





(c) Nb-N-H



>>8





\$8



Energy (eV







- Nb-C, Nb-O, Nb-N, Nb-H Chemical Bonds
- C/N/O cannot destroy but slightly move Nb-H bond
- C/N/O/H can only slightly change DOS of Nb









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- C/N/O/H can attract free electron of Nb
- C/N/O have stronger attractive effects of electron than H
- C have similar interaction with H as N and O in the aspects of stable sites of H, Nb DOS and system electron density



#### Interaction between vacancy and C/N/O/H Electron density wepwb084

Lowest Energy Structure Nb-V-C-H Lowest Energy Structure Nb-V-N/O-H





(b)



Electron density Nb-V-C-H Electron density Nb-V-N-H Electron density Nb-V-O-H





#### Interaction between vacancy and C/N/O/H Electron density wepwb084



Lowest Energy Structure Nb-V-C-H



Lowest Energy Structure Nb-V-N/O-H



- In the lowest energy structure Nb-V-C-H, H locates at a tetrahedral site near the vacancy, similarly to the situation without vacancy.
- In the lowest energy structure Nb-V-N-H and Nb-V-O-H, H locates at the octahedral site near the vacancy

Electron density Nb-V-C-H Electron density Nb-V-N-H Electron density Nb-V-O-H

## Interaction between vacancy and C/N/O/H

4.₹





Q 1



Note: '?' means that the peaks are so close to the Fermi surface that one cannot deduct the background signal properly.





### Summary



23

### $A \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow D \longrightarrow E$







800°C decompose Nb-O and Nb-C, only pure Nb left

Summary

400°C can decompose Nb-O and form Nb-C compounds, maybe Cdoping effect



F















### Future work









### Future work

#### Experiment

- In-situ ARPES experiment on superconducting niobium: observe the baking temperature responses of the electron pair behavior in momentum space
- Medium temperature baking of Niobium cavity with more accurate temperature controlling and preoxidization (WEPWB045)







### Future work



94

#### Experiment

- In-situ ARPES experiment on superconducting niobium: observe the baking temperature responses of the electron pair behavior in momentum space
- Medium temperature baking of Niobium cavity with more accurate temperature controlling and preoxidization (WEPWB045)

#### Simulation

- Interaction among vacancy, dislocation and grain boundaries
- Temperature responses of the interaction between interstitial C/N/O and H
- Temperature responses of the interaction between vacancy and H
- Nb-H precipitation, cooling



FOREVER MEMORY

### Thanks for your attention

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PEKING UNIVERSITY