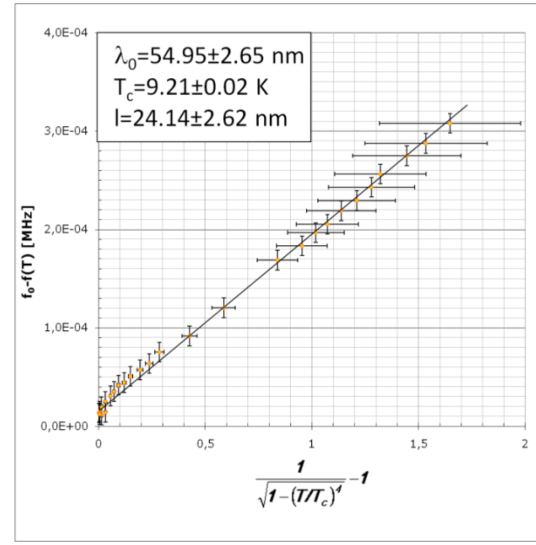
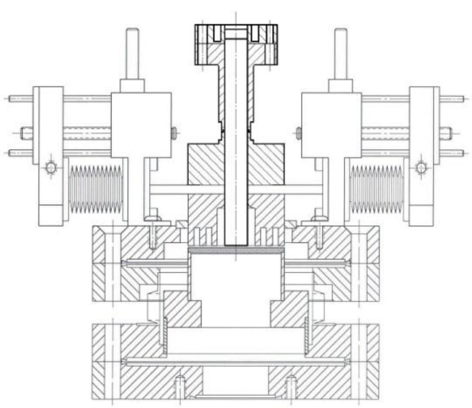
RF Characterization of Superconducting Samples





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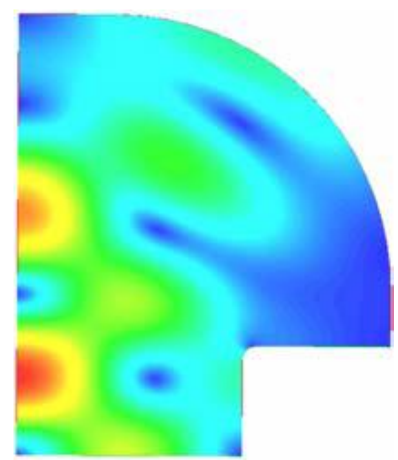

14th International Conference on RF Superconductivity, Berlin 20-25 Sept 09

RF Characterization of Superconducting Samples

" It is not yet clear what surface properties are the most important for achieving high Q–values and high peak RF fields. The answer to this question will be provided by a careful correlation between microwave cavity measurements and surface studies on small samples processed at the same time."
A. Septier – 1st Workshop on RF superconductivity

This talk:

- Focus on microwave cavity measurements
- Present TE cavities and 4 modified devices
- and 1st results on Quadrupole Resonator

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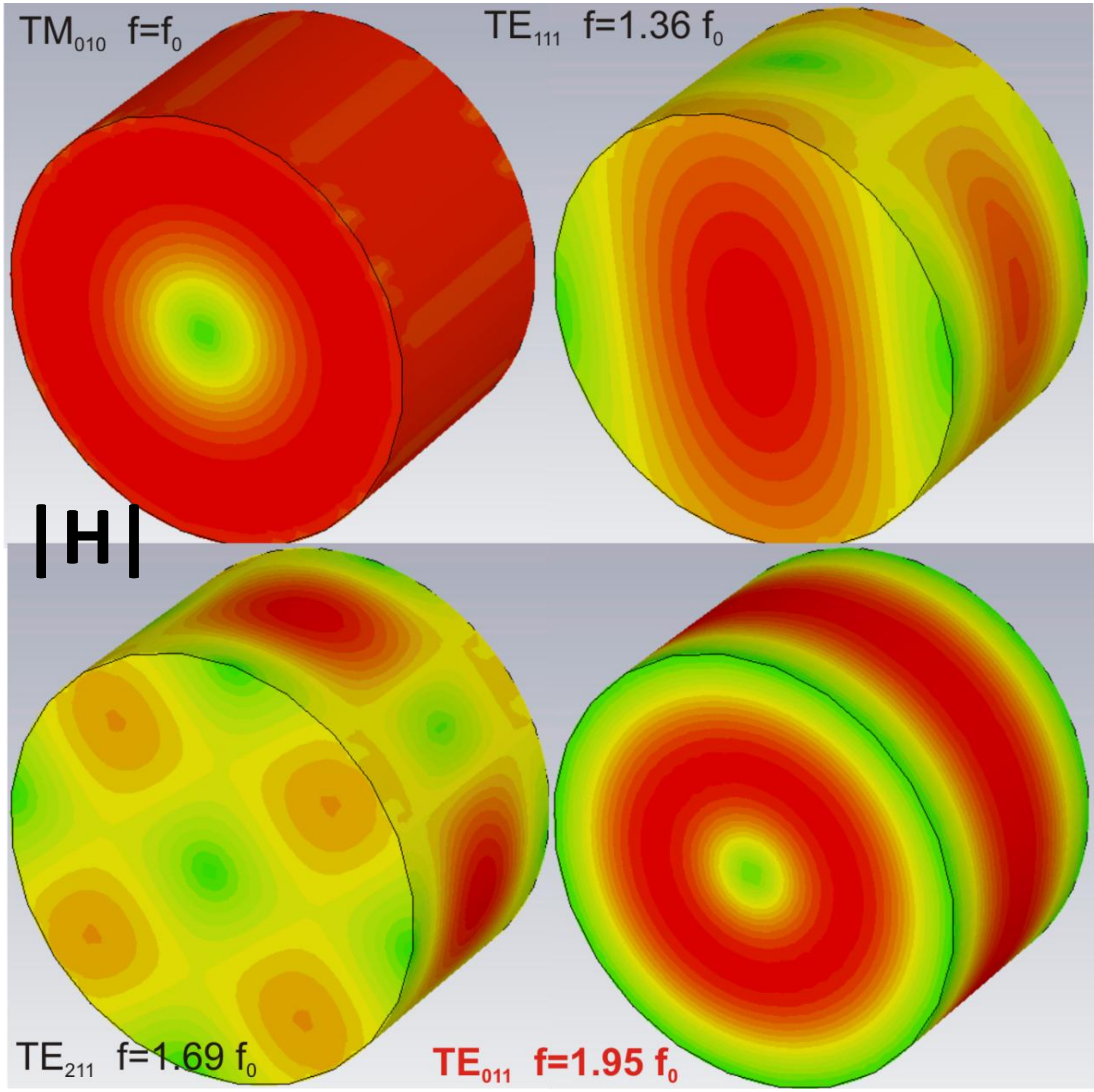
- R_S can be determined by measuring Q_0

$$Q_0 = G/R_S$$

  - R_S may vary strongly over the cavity surface

- More convenient: Investigation of small samples

- One way TE cavity with demountable endplate
  - Large size concerning frequencies of interest for accelerator applications
  - Same field value on both endplates



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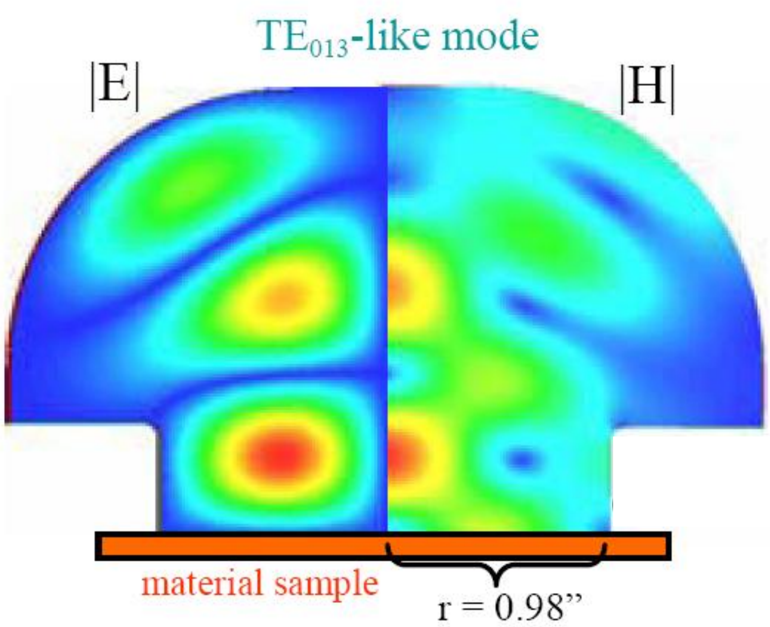
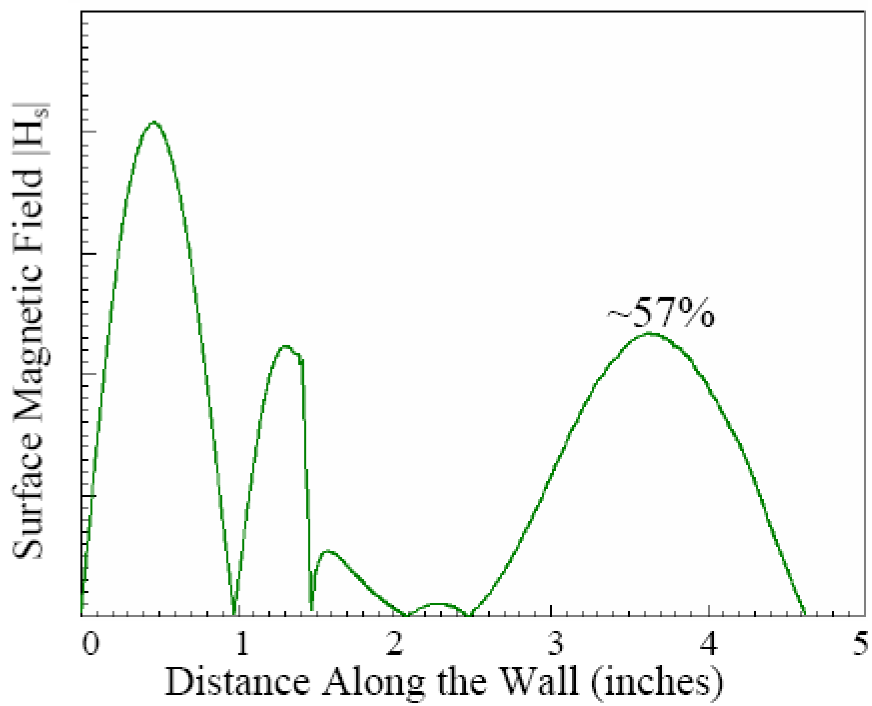
A. Canabal et al. / Recent work at Cornell, see Y. Xie et al. **TUPPO034**

- Mushroom form and TE_{013}-like mode yield higher fields on the sample than anywhere else the surface
- X-band frequency
- Small sample sizes (ø≈75 mm)





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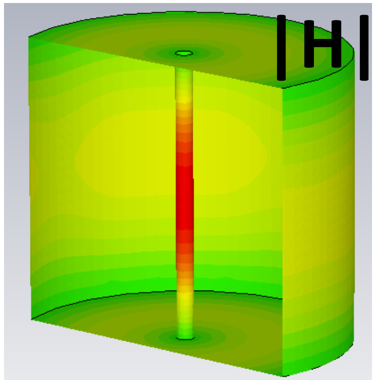
G. Ciovati et al.

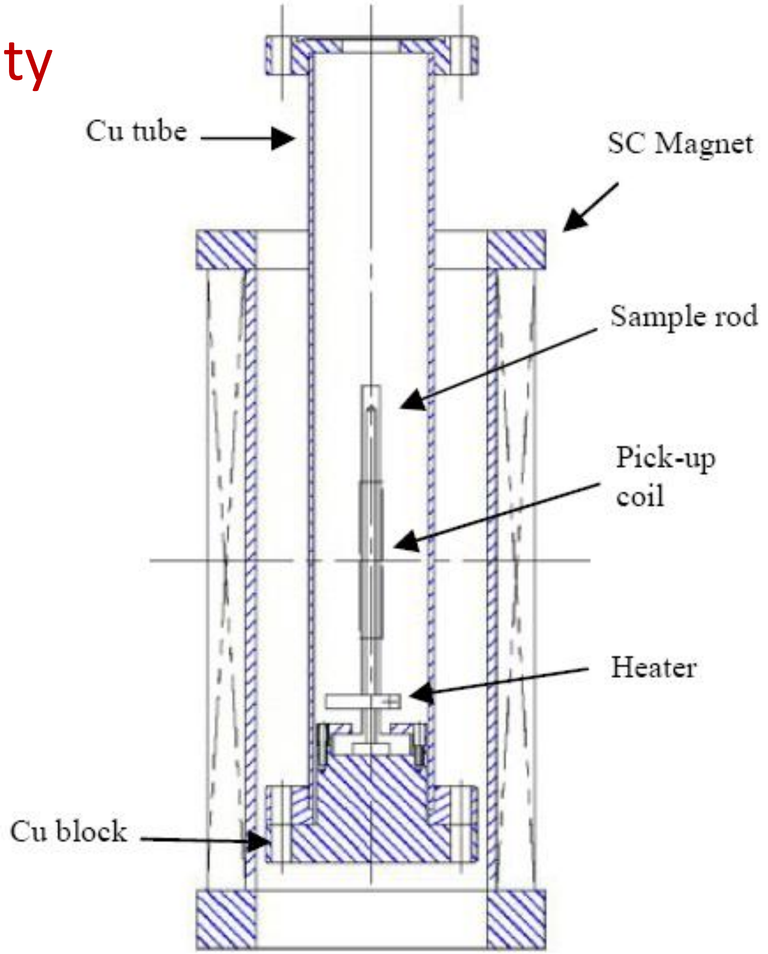
- Highest fields on cylindrical sample forming a coaxial structure with the cavity
- Samples can be attached to a system to measure further properties

Coaxial Cavity

Sample

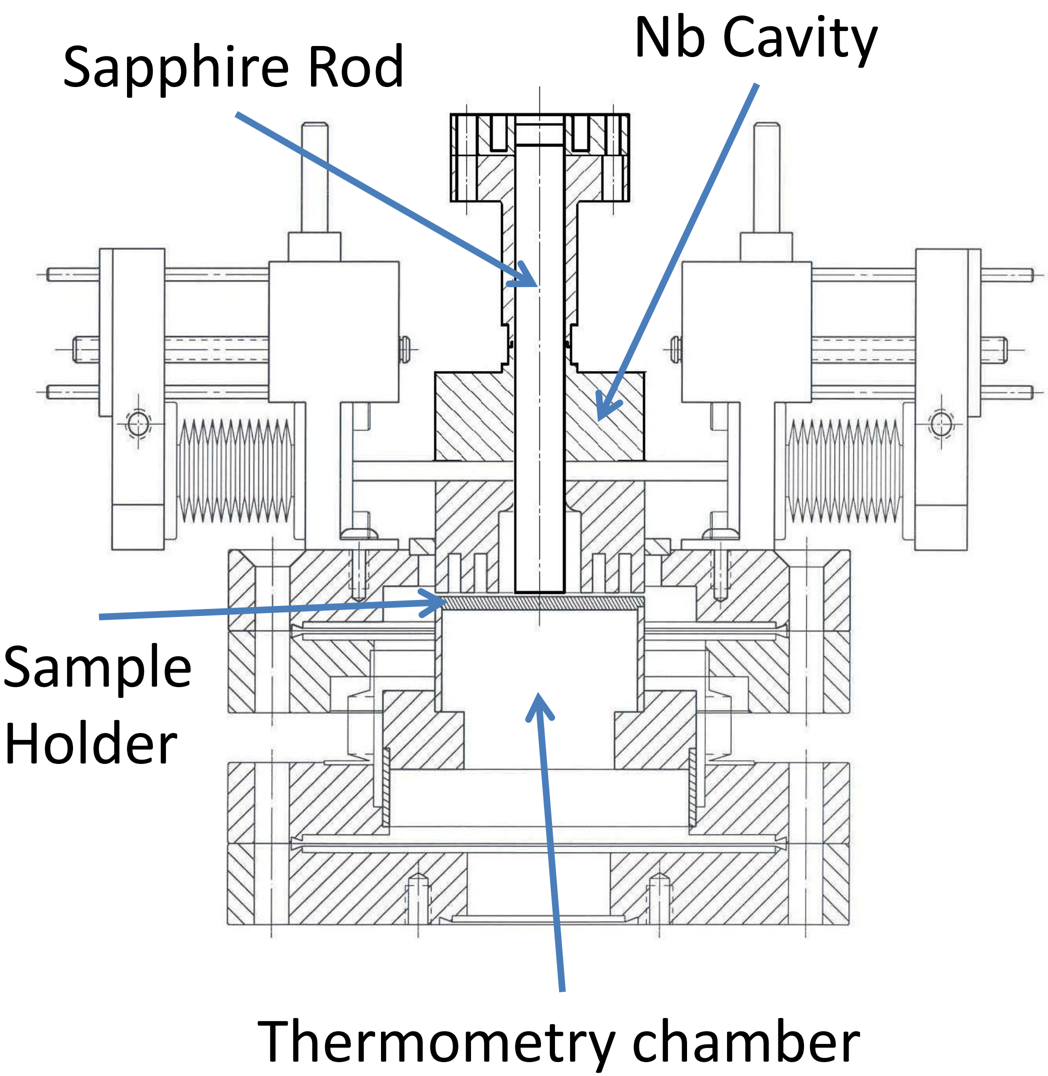


Field plot



DC System

B. Xiao et al. / recent progress see **TUPPO042**



- Sapphire rod attached inside the cavity lowers resonance frequency
- Sample thermally decoupled from the cavity
- The calorimetric measurement technique is sensitive to the sample surface only while being insensitive to other cavity losses.

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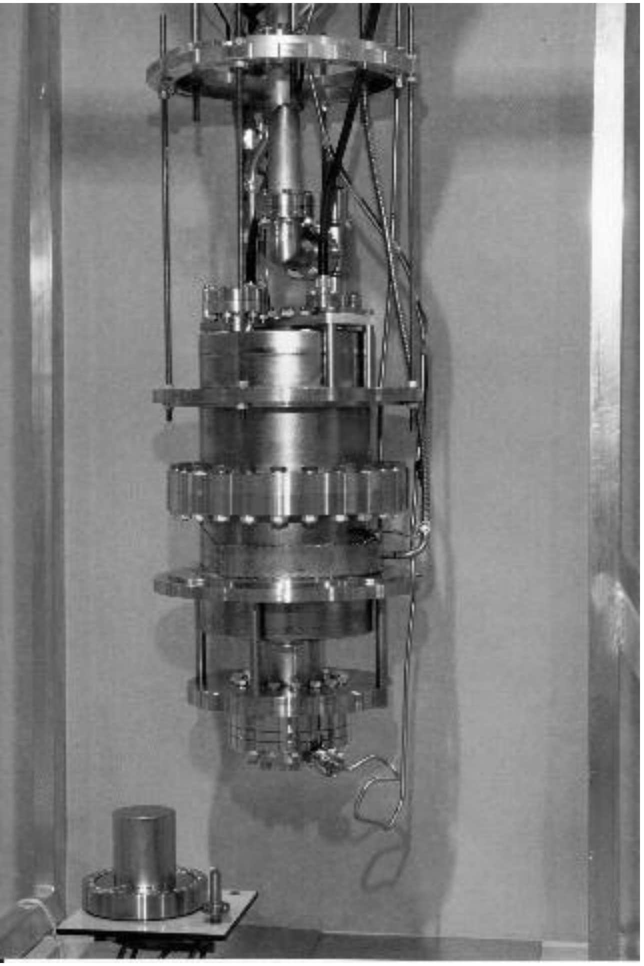
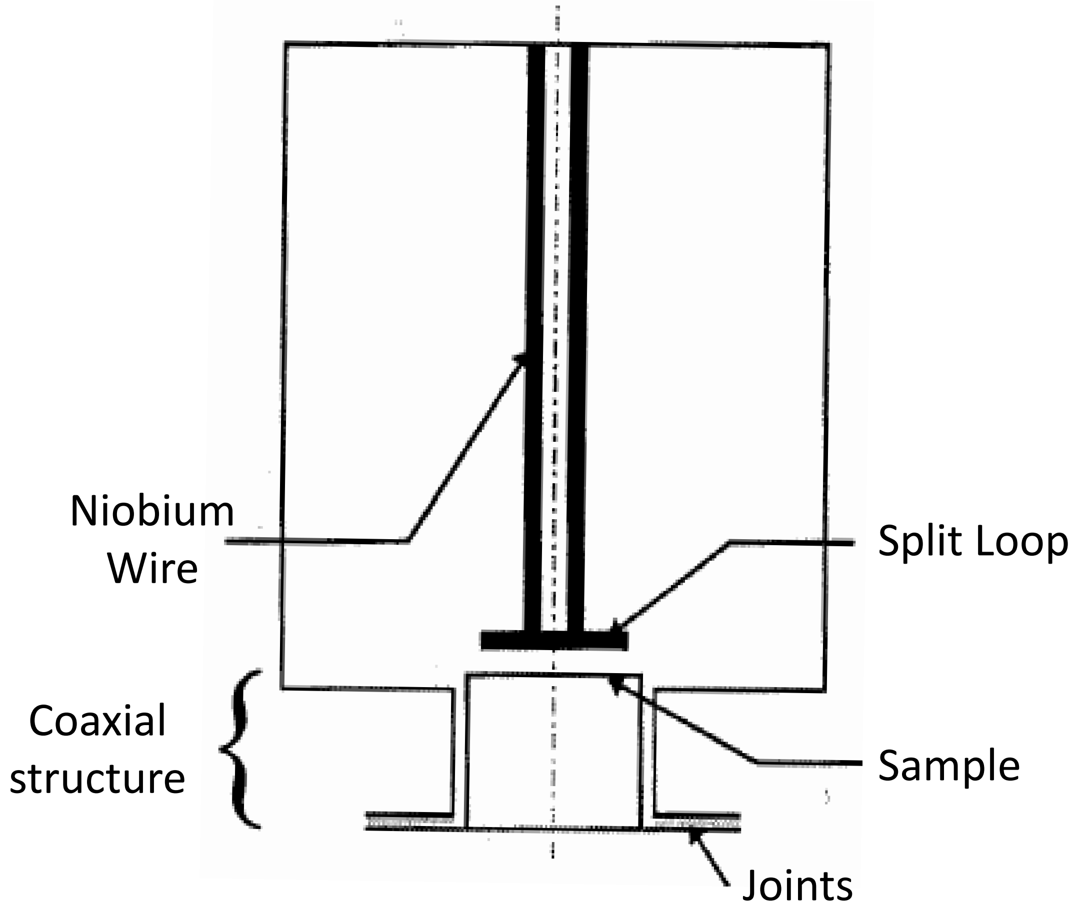
E. Mahner et al.



- Resonator excited in a TE_{21} like mode
- Samples attached in a coaxial structure
- Calorimetric measurements
- Resonant frequency 400 MHz (LHC)



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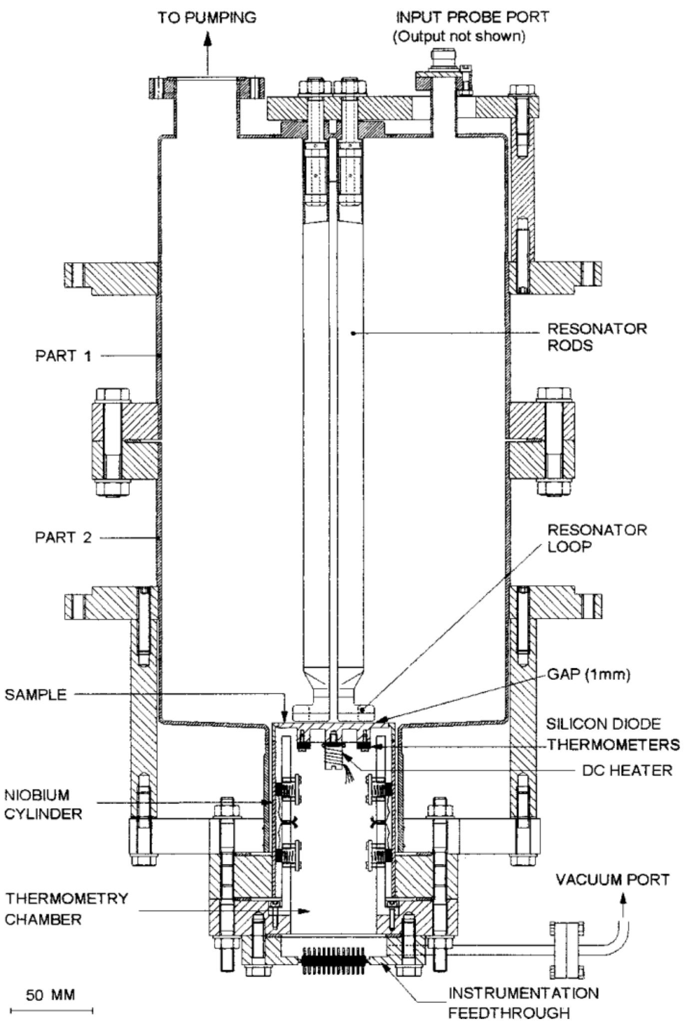

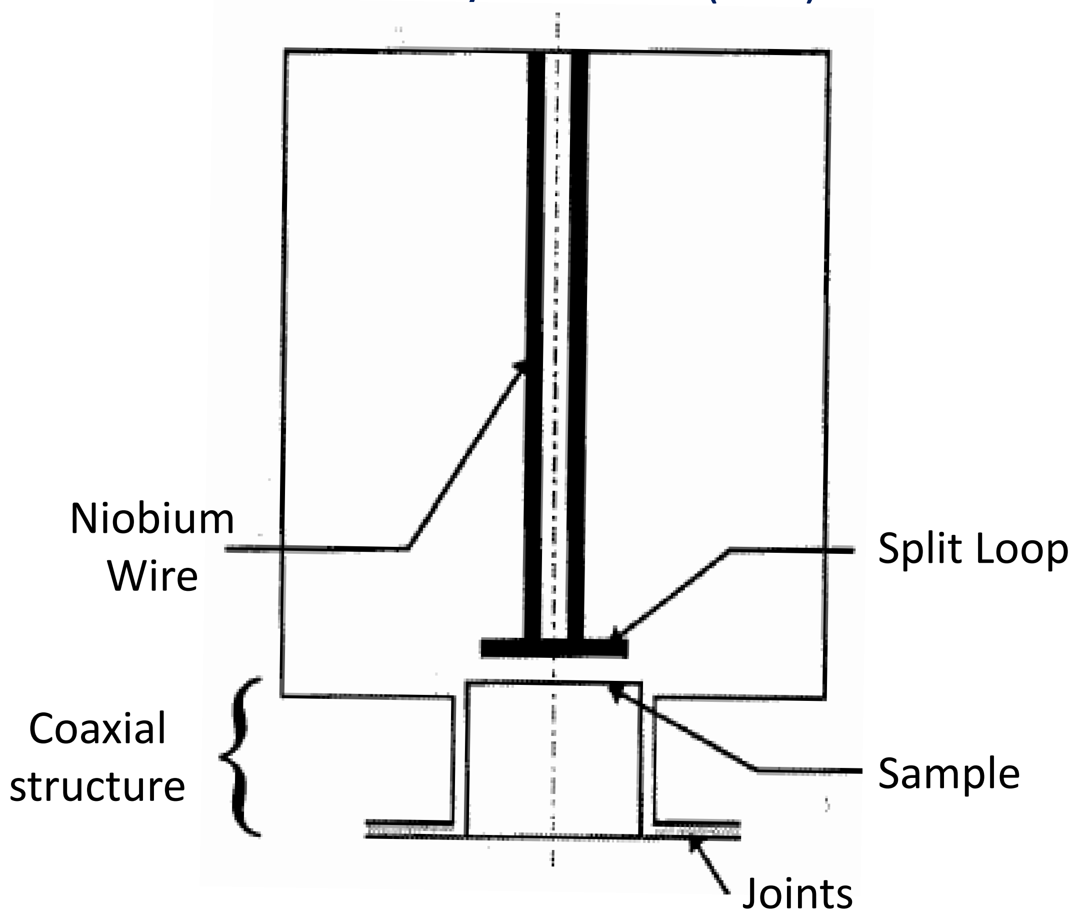

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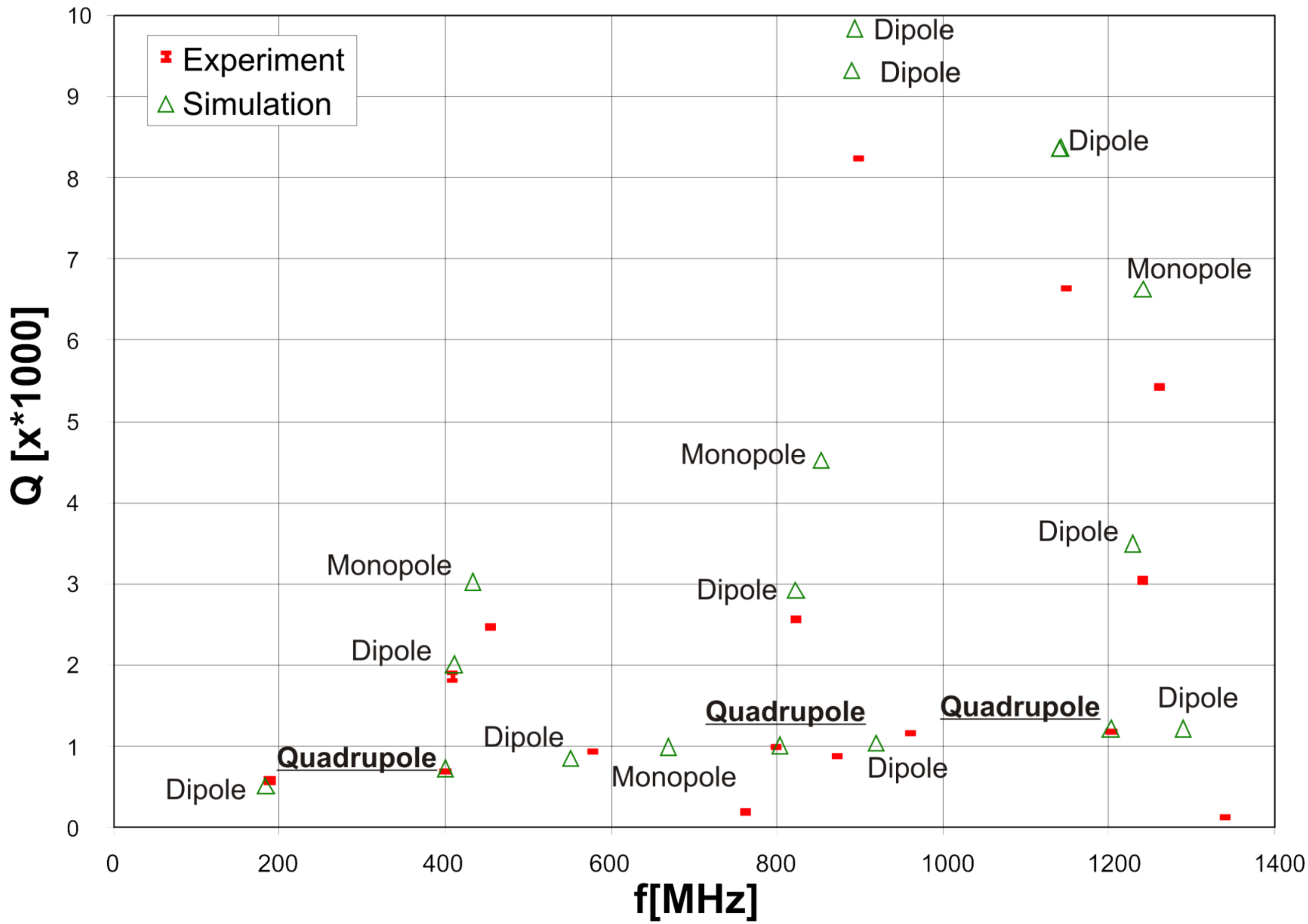
Collaboration with W. Weingarten

Q value of resonant modes at RT



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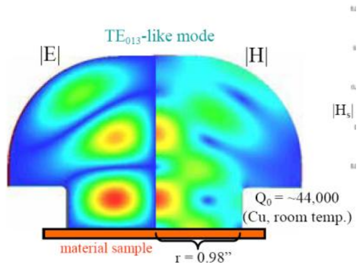
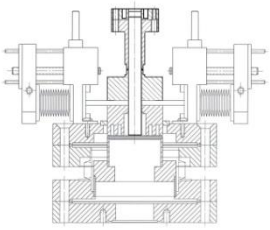
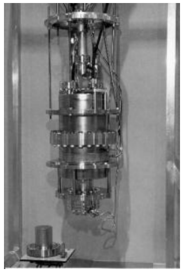


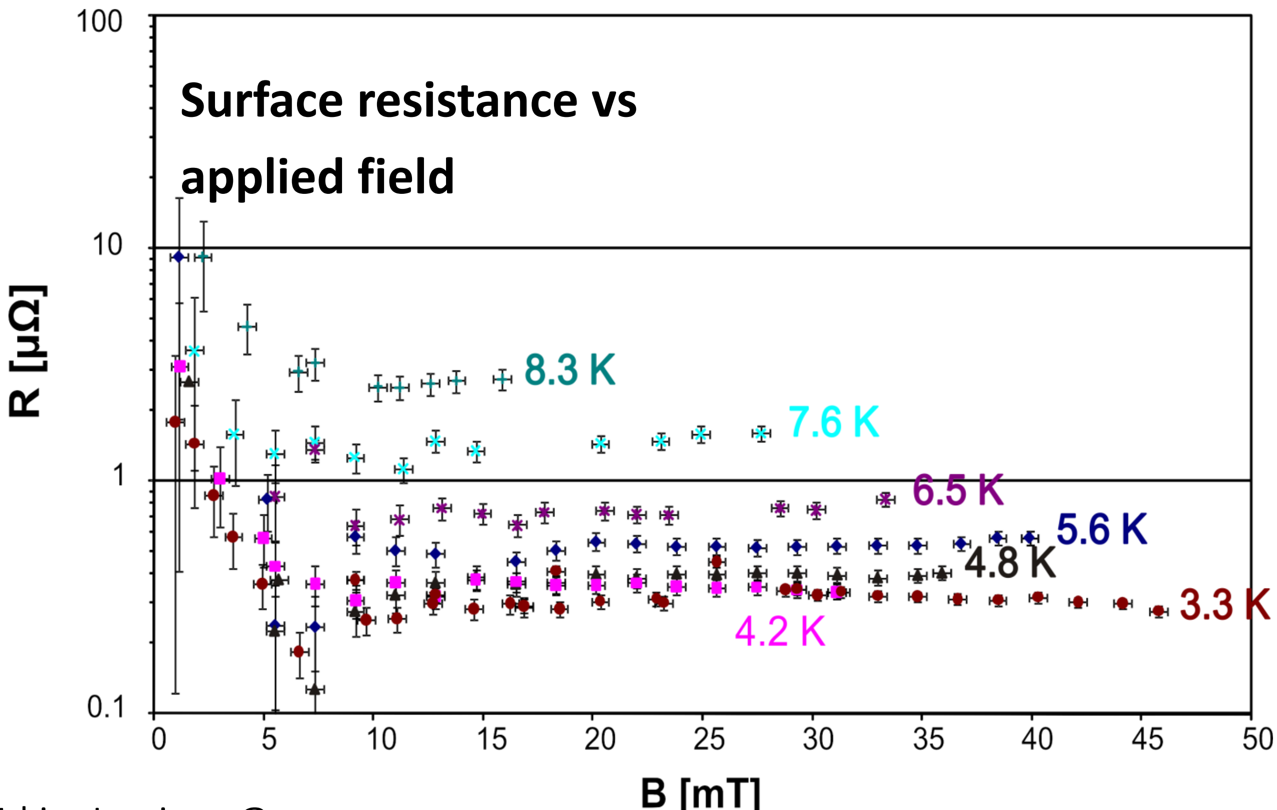




	Mushroom	Coaxial	Sapphire loaded	Quadrupole
$\frac{H_{max,sample}}{H_{max,cavity}}$	1.75	2.38	1.1	1.2
f [GHz]	11.43	3.544	7.5	0.4
R [mm]	41.3 / 25	57.4	25	105
Sample size A [cm^2]	44	22	19.6	44
Calorimetric system	No	No	Yes	Yes

Collaboration with W. Weingarten

- Reactor grade bulk niobium sample
- Chemically etched
- 400 MHz



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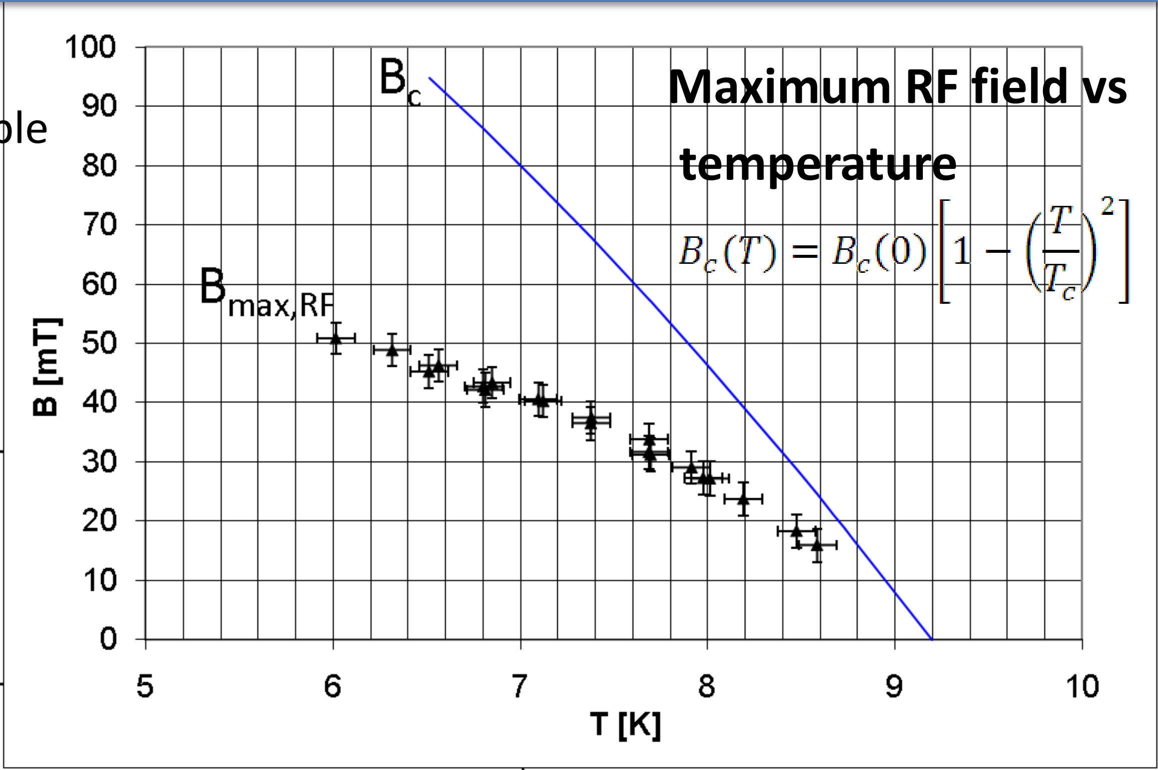

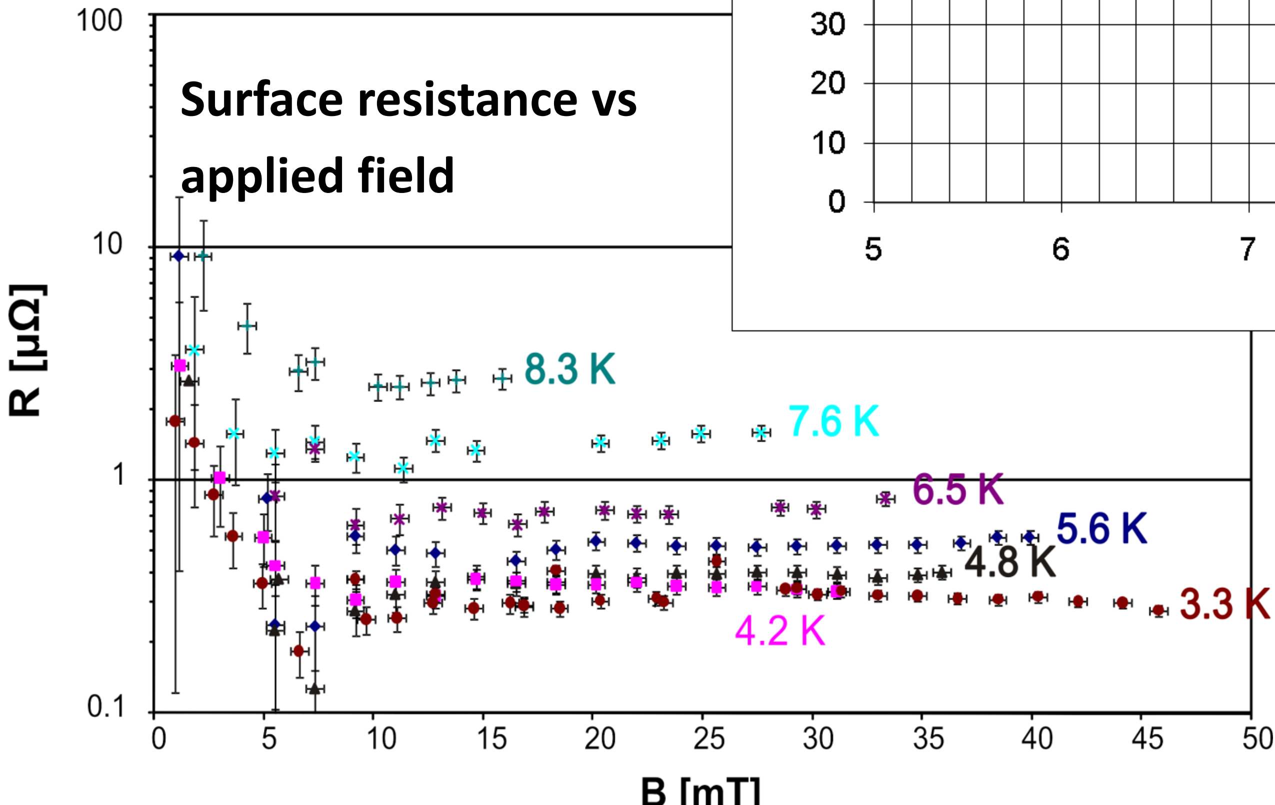

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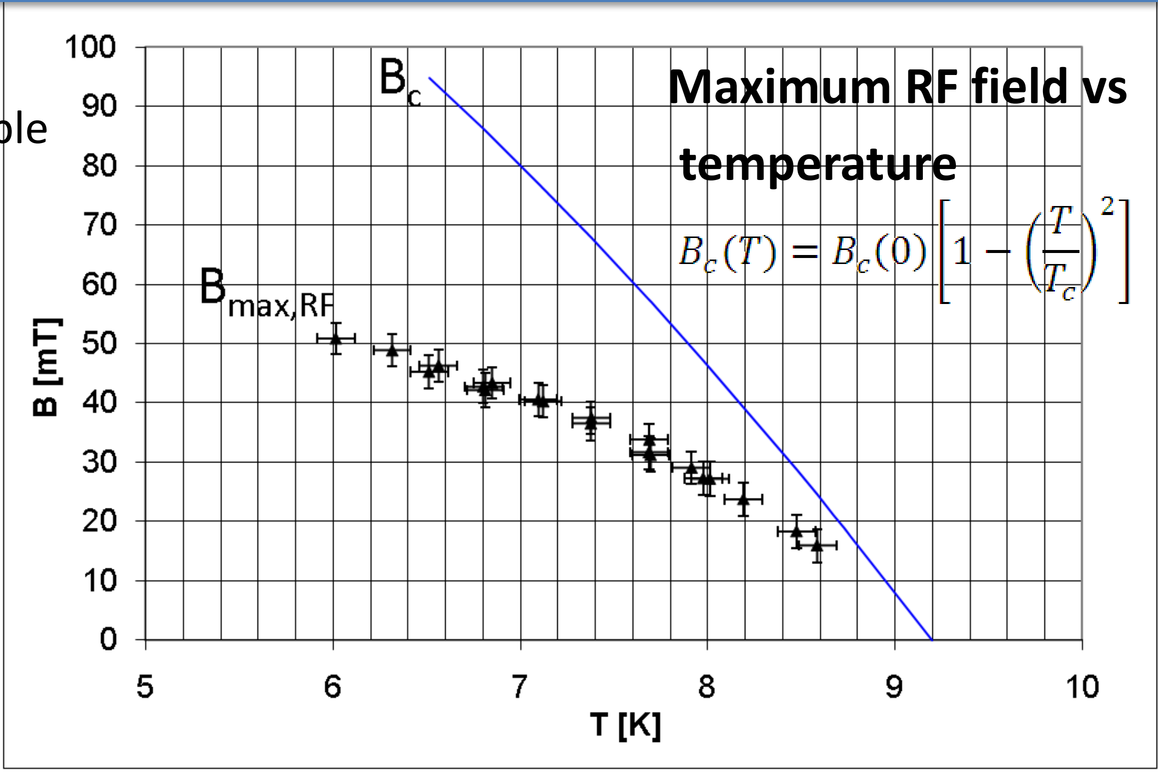

Limitation: Quench at local defect

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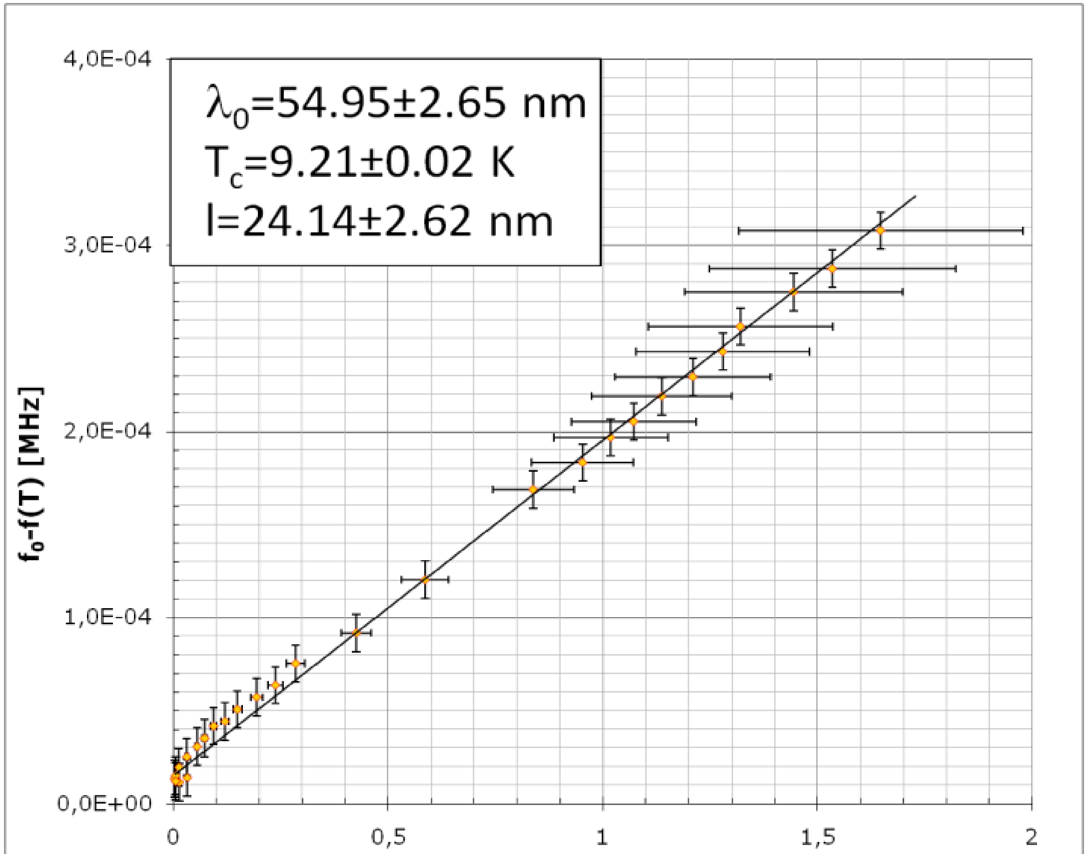
Collaboration with W. Weingarten
Special thanks to G. Ciovati

Penetration depth as a function of temperature



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(T/T_c)^4}}-1$$

$$\Delta\lambda = -\frac{G}{\pi f^2 \mu_0}\Delta f$$

Fit using two fluid model

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda_L\sqrt{1+\frac{\xi}{l}}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^4}} - \lambda(T_0)$$

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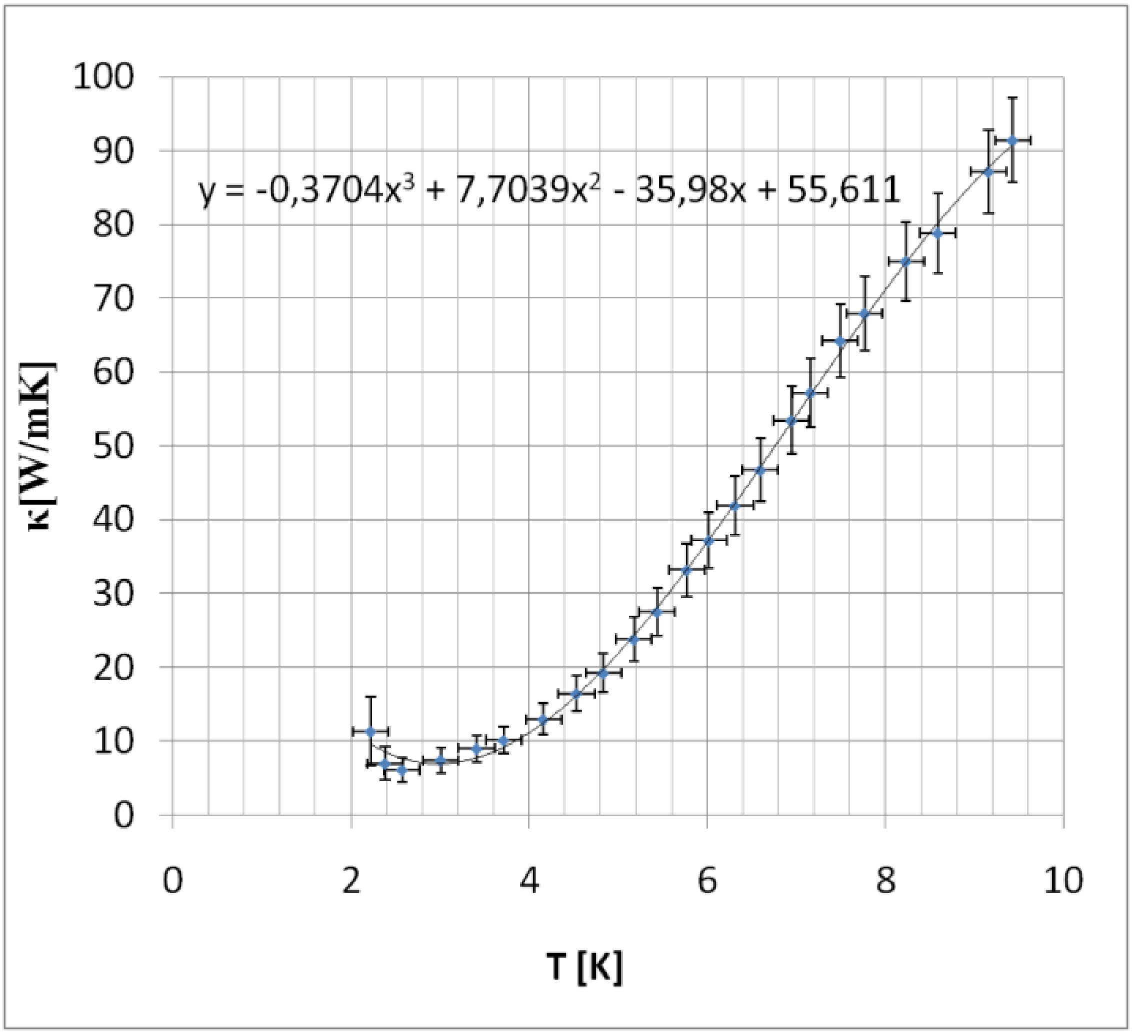
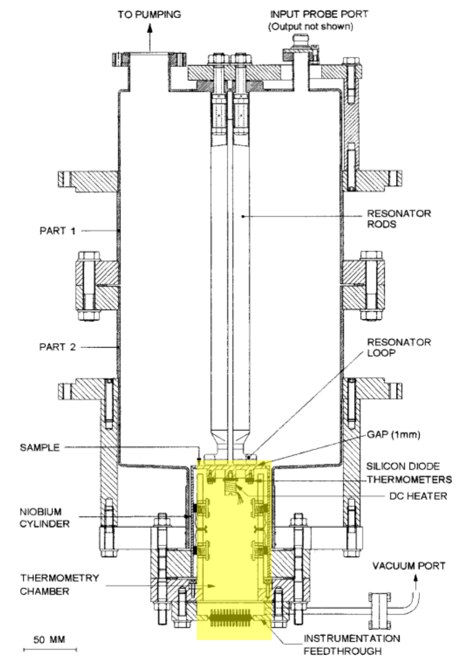
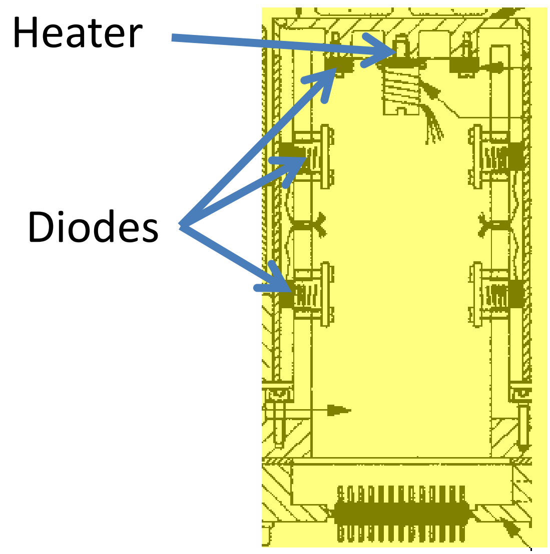
Collaboration with W. Weingarten

Thermal conductivity as a function of temperature







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- A convenient way to examine RF properties of superconducting materials is the investigation of small samples
- Impractical large size and inconvenient field configuration of TE_{011} cavities with demountable endplate lead to the development of several new devices for RF characterization of superconducting samples
- Quadrupole resonator is refurbished and enables to measure
  - Surface resistance
  - Critical RF field
  - Penetration depth
  - Thermal conductivity
  - at 400, 800 and 1200 MHz

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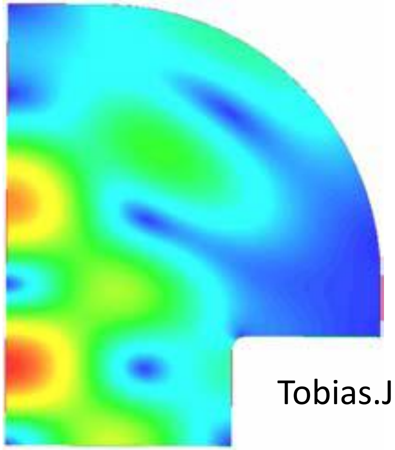
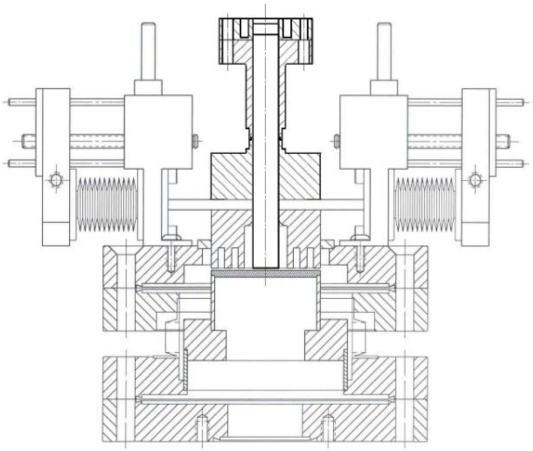


- A variety of systems have been developed during the past 20 years.
- Each has its unique capabilities.
- None has yet become a "workhorse" for systematic sample characterization.

C. Reece



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