

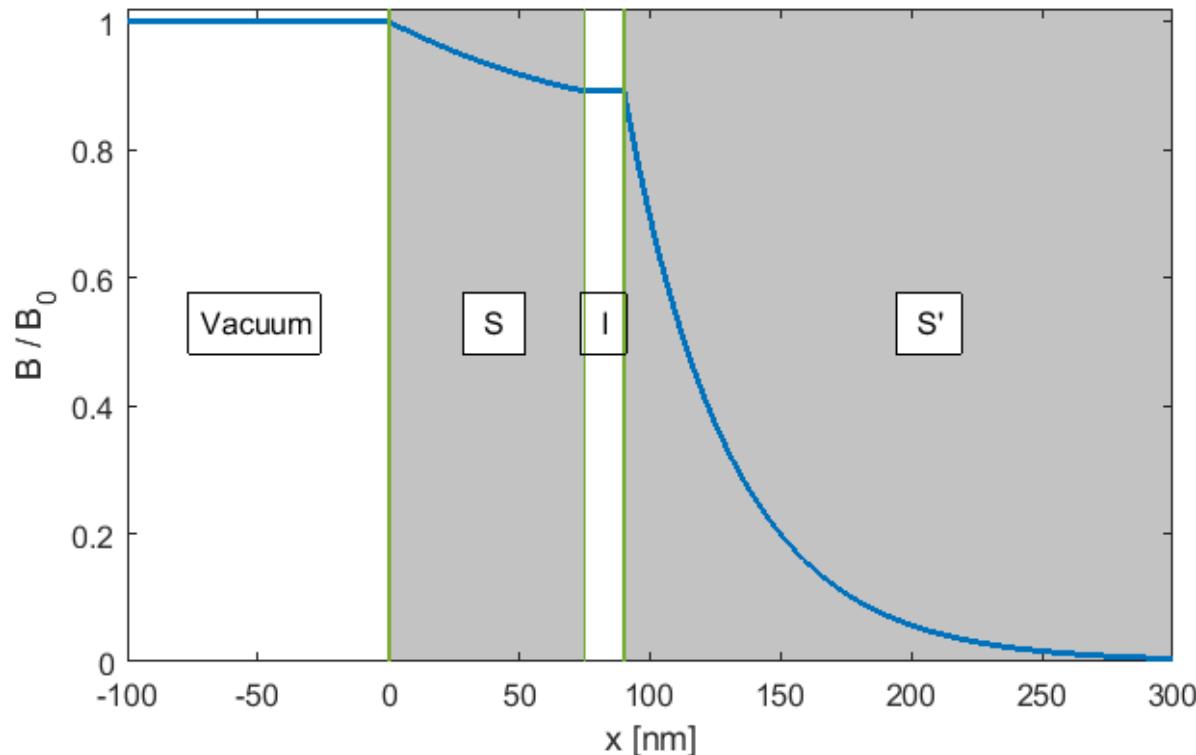
# RF Characterization of an S-I-S' Sample

S. Keckert, O. Kugeler, D. Tikhonov, J. Knobloch (HZB)  
A.-M. Valente-Feliciano (JLab)

## On the way towards high gradient

[A. Gurevich, Appl. Phys. Lett. 88, 012511, 2006]  
[T. Kubo, Sc. Sci. Technol. 30, 023001, 2017]

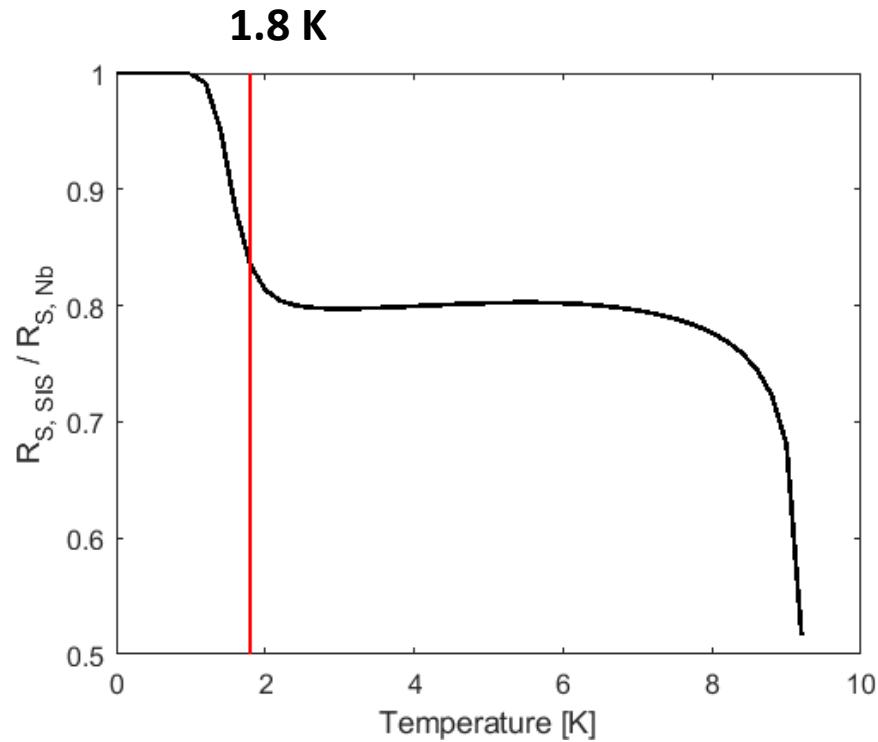
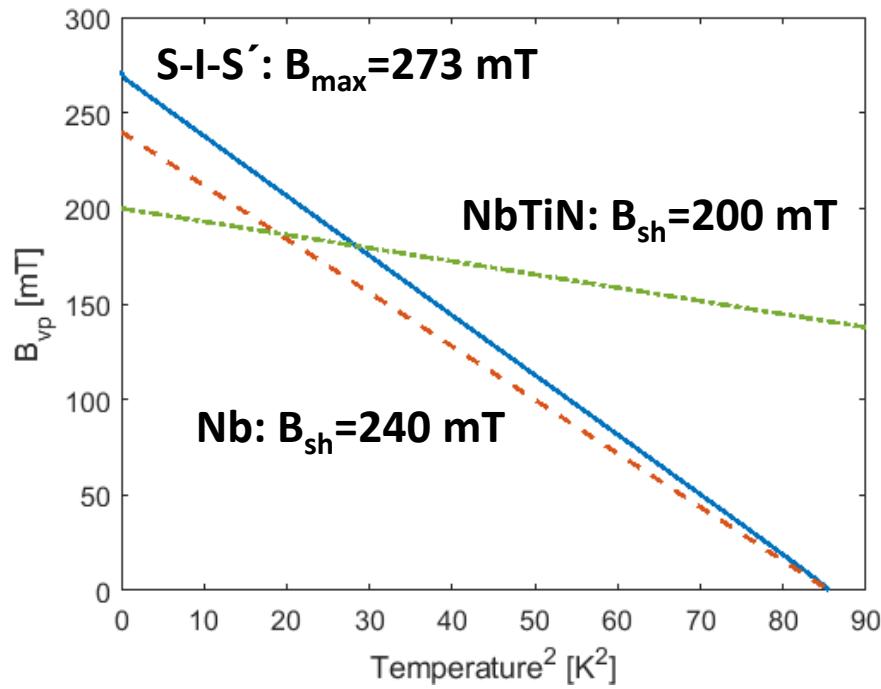
- S-I-S' structure shields bulk superconductor (Nb)
  - $\lambda > \lambda_{Nb}$
  - $B_{vp}$  can be increased
  - $T_c > T_{c, Nb}$  reduces surface resistance



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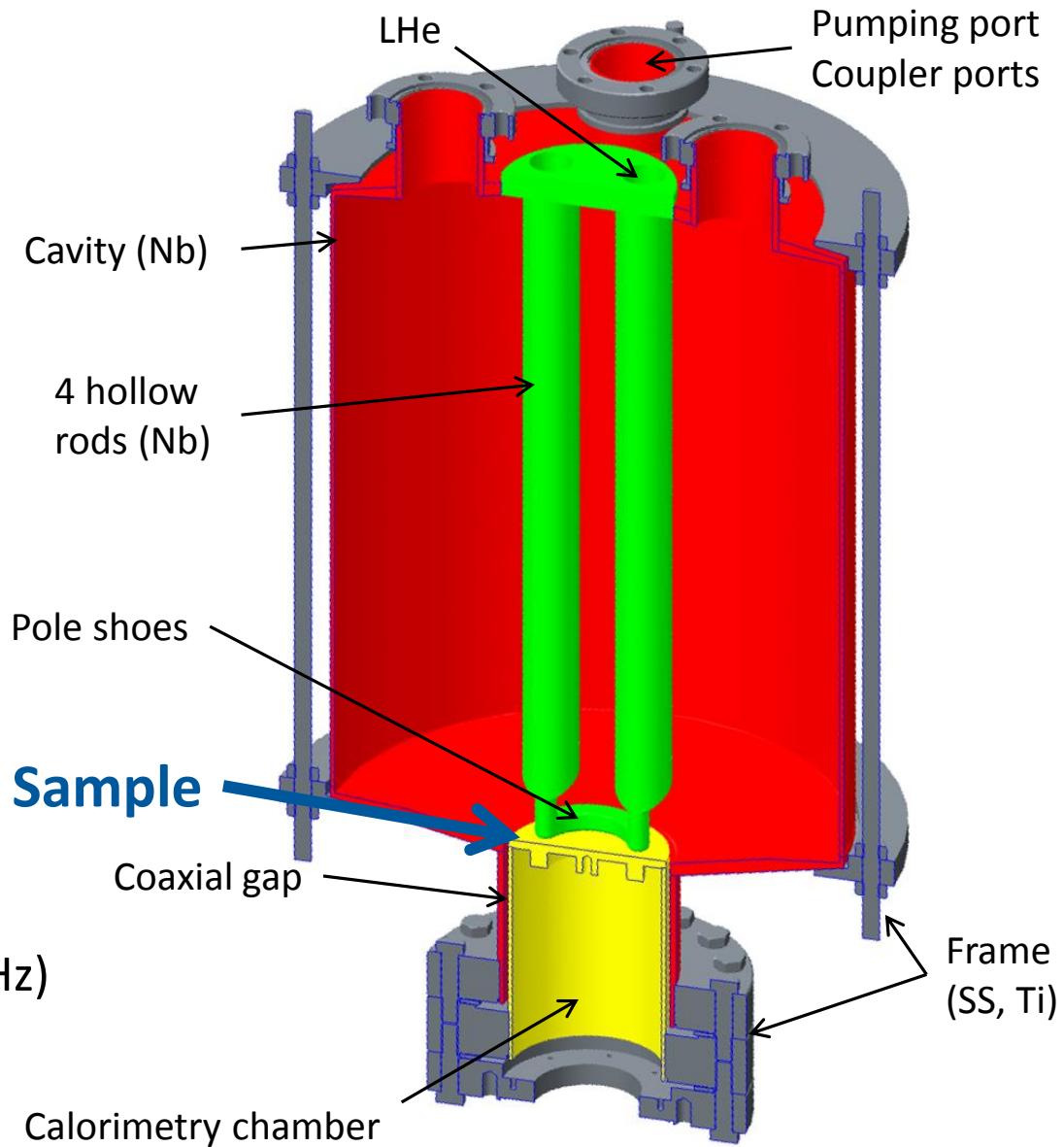
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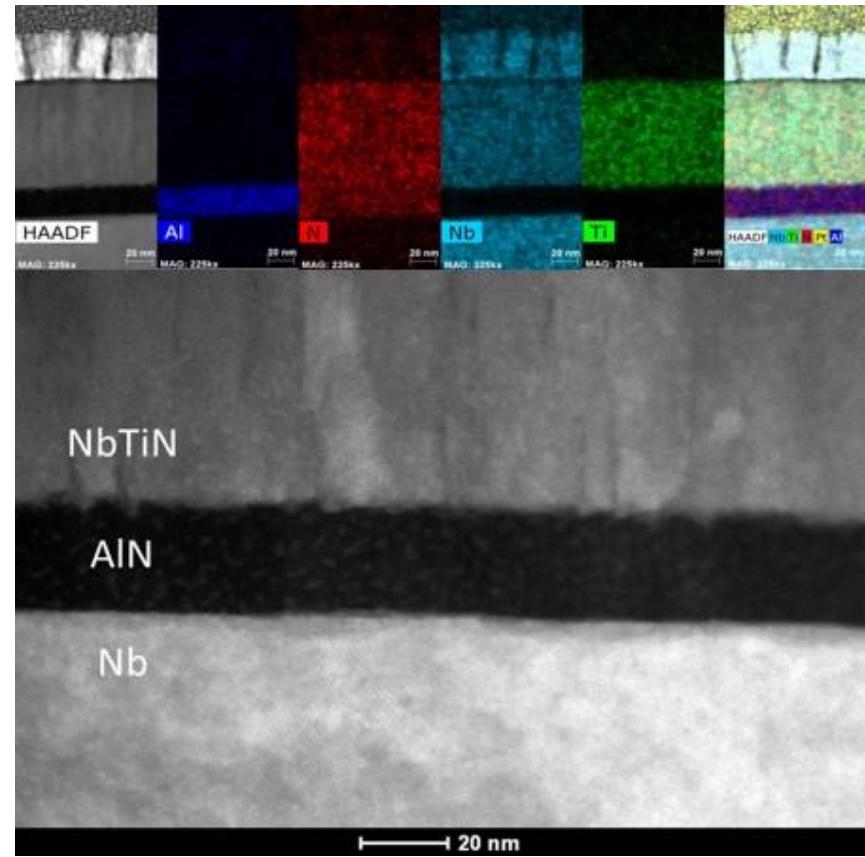


# The Quadrupole Resonator (QPR)

- Quadrupole modes at  $\approx 415, 845, 1286$  MHz
- Operated in vertical cryostat  
 $\rightarrow$  LHe bath at 1.8 K
- Coaxial structure  
 $\rightarrow$  thermal decoupling
- Calorimetric measurement of surface resistance
- $B_{\text{Sample, max}} \sim 120$  mT (415 MHz)  
 $\sim 30$  MV/m (TESLA)

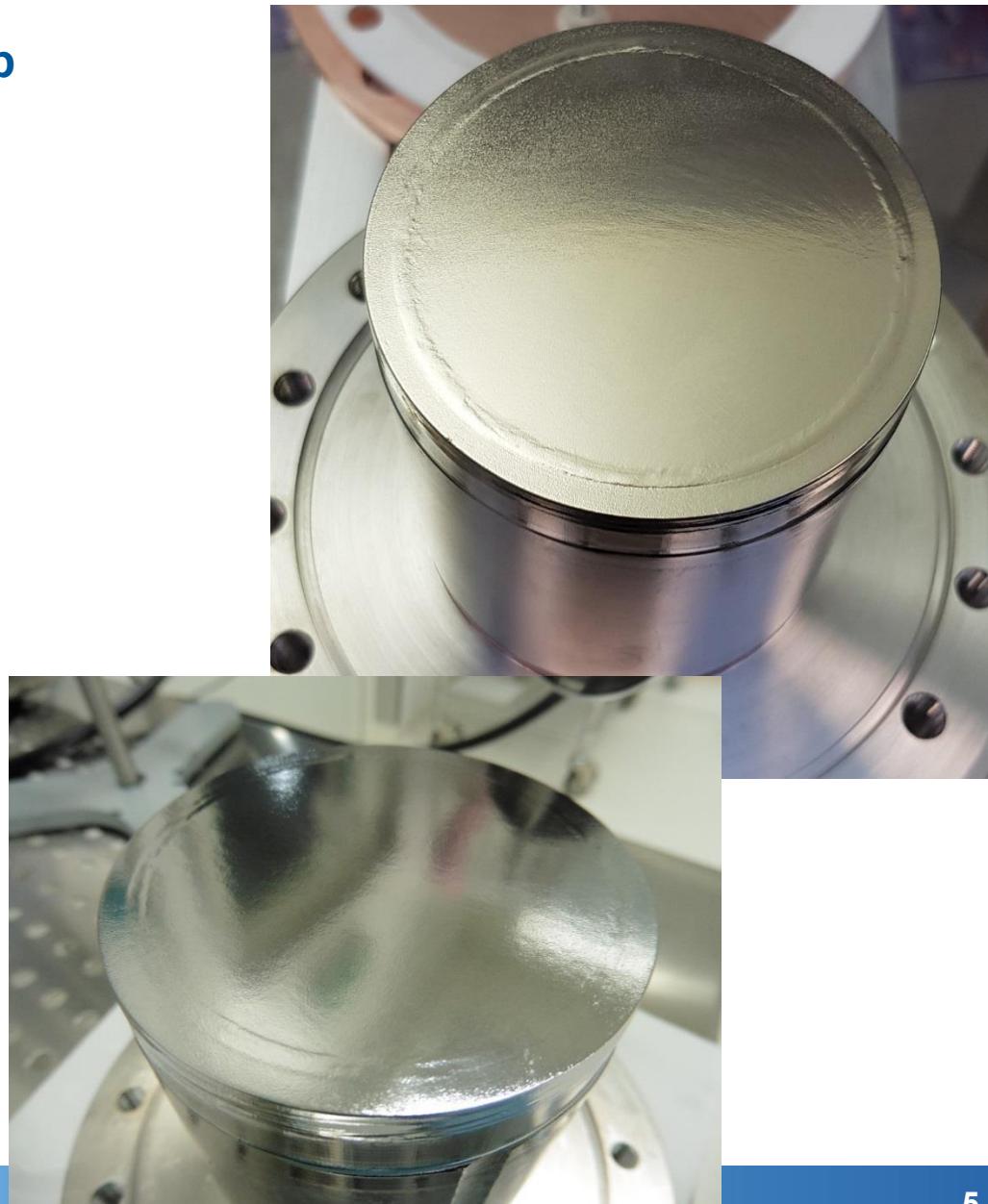


## 75 nm NbTiN – 15 nm AlN – bulk Nb



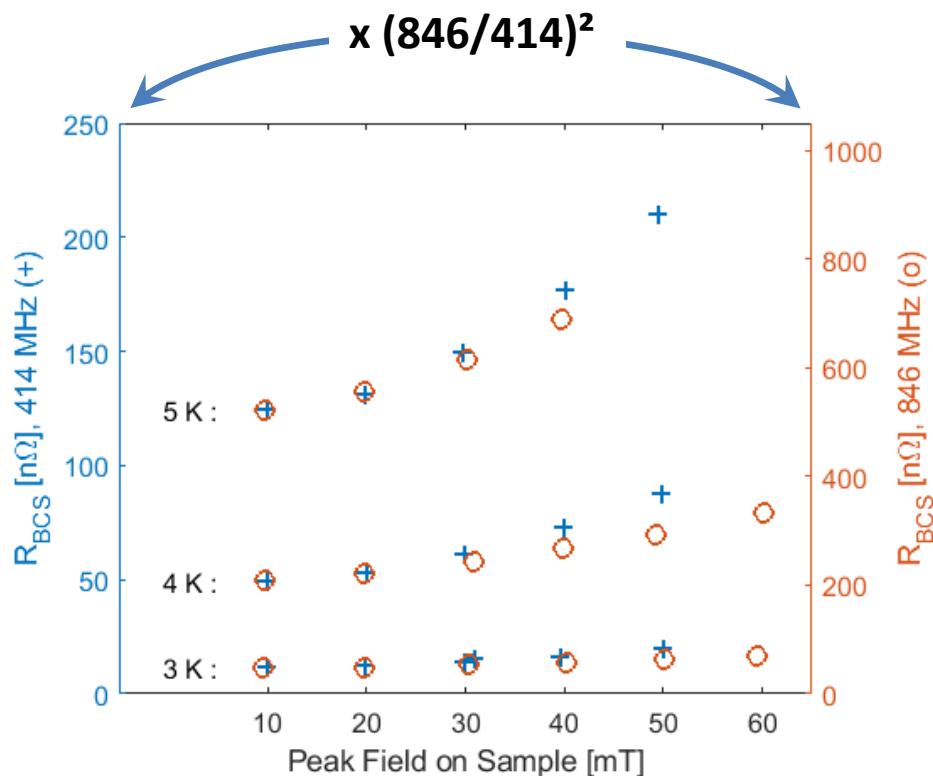
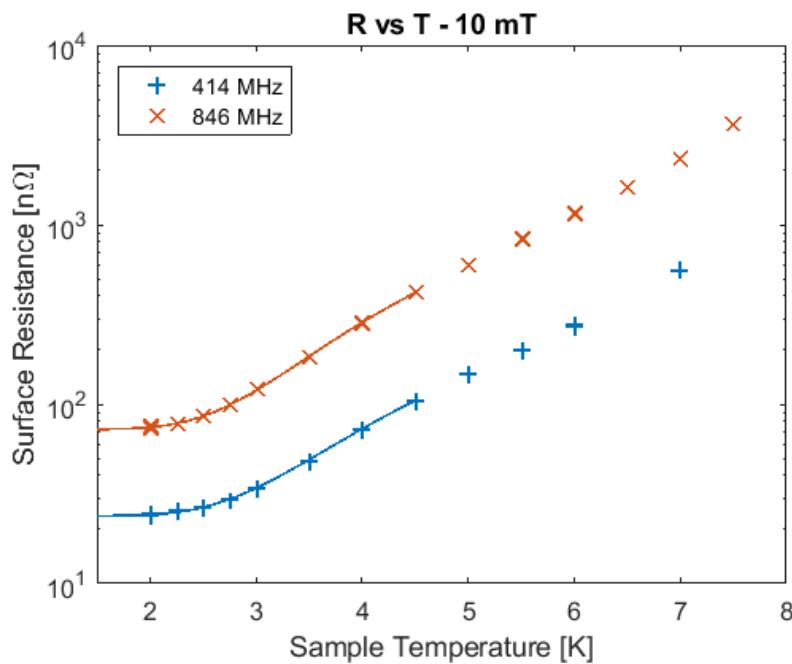
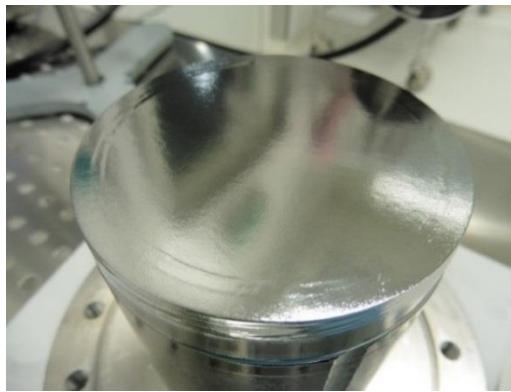
[Courtesy of Anne-Marie Valente-Feliciano]

THFUA3 talk by  
A-M. Valente-Feliciano

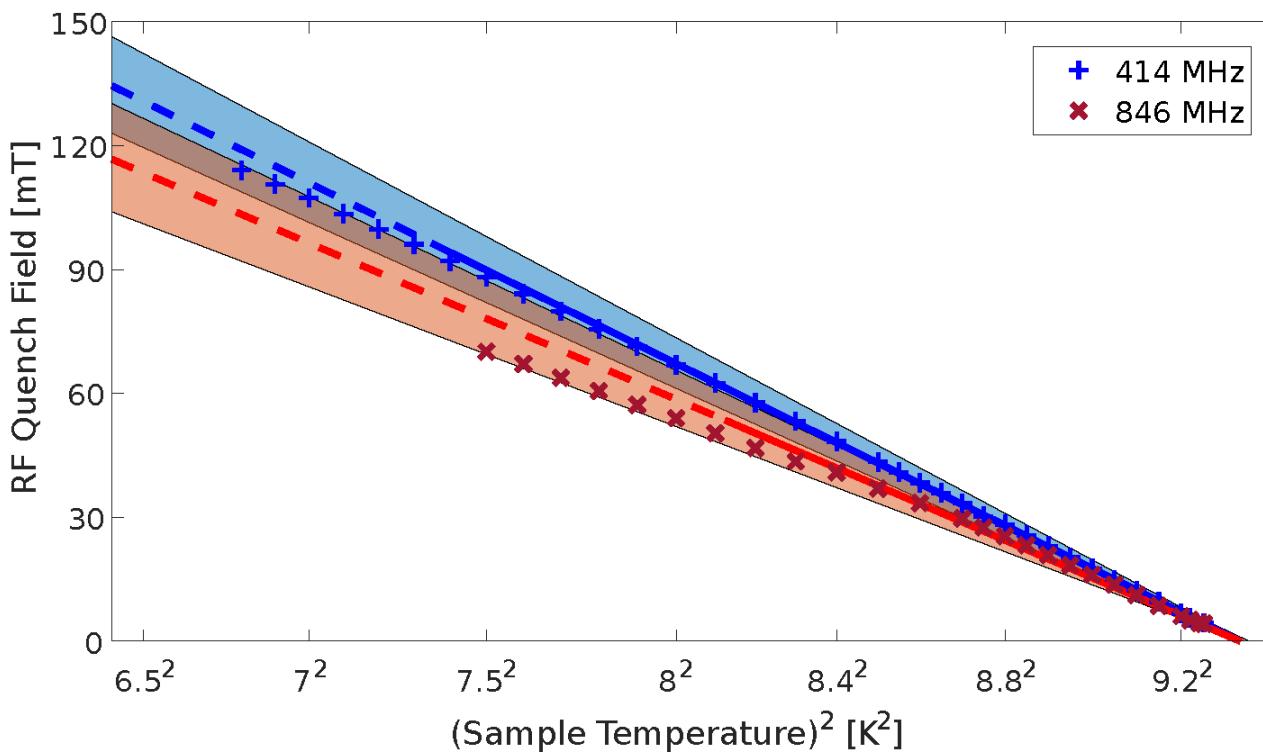


# Baseline measurement – surface resistance

- Bulk niobium, RRR 300
- Sample manufactured at JLab
- nano-polish and EP
- Residual resistance  
 $23 \text{ n}\Omega$  (414 MHz)  
 $73 \text{ n}\Omega$  (846 MHz)



- Low stored energy in QPR:  $U \approx 0.1 \text{ J} @ 100 \text{ mT}$
- Pulsed measurement with few 100 W and fast power meter
- High RF quench field  
 254 mT (414 MHz)  
 220 mT (846 MHz)

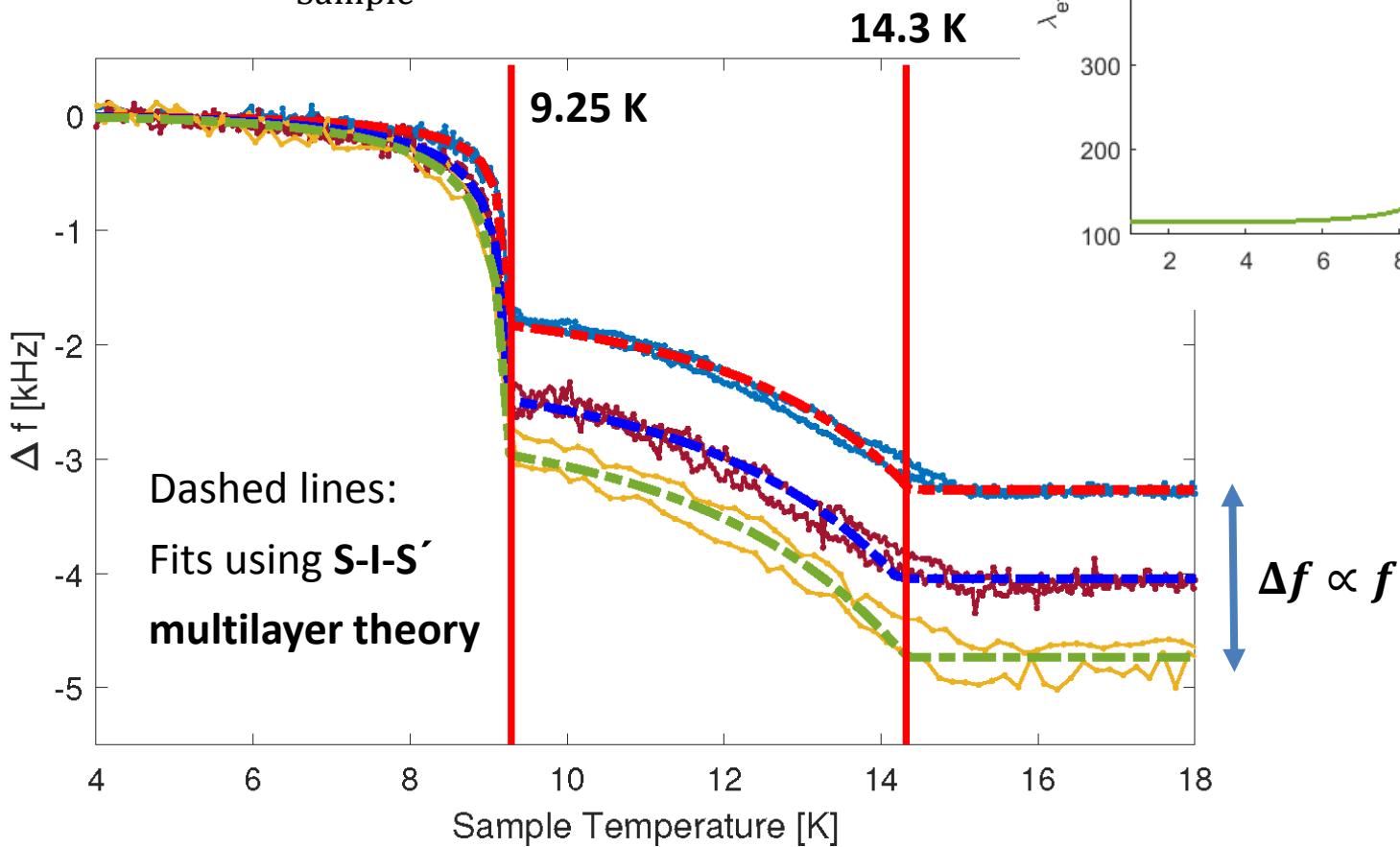


Solid lines: Linear fit  
 Dashed lines: Extrapolation

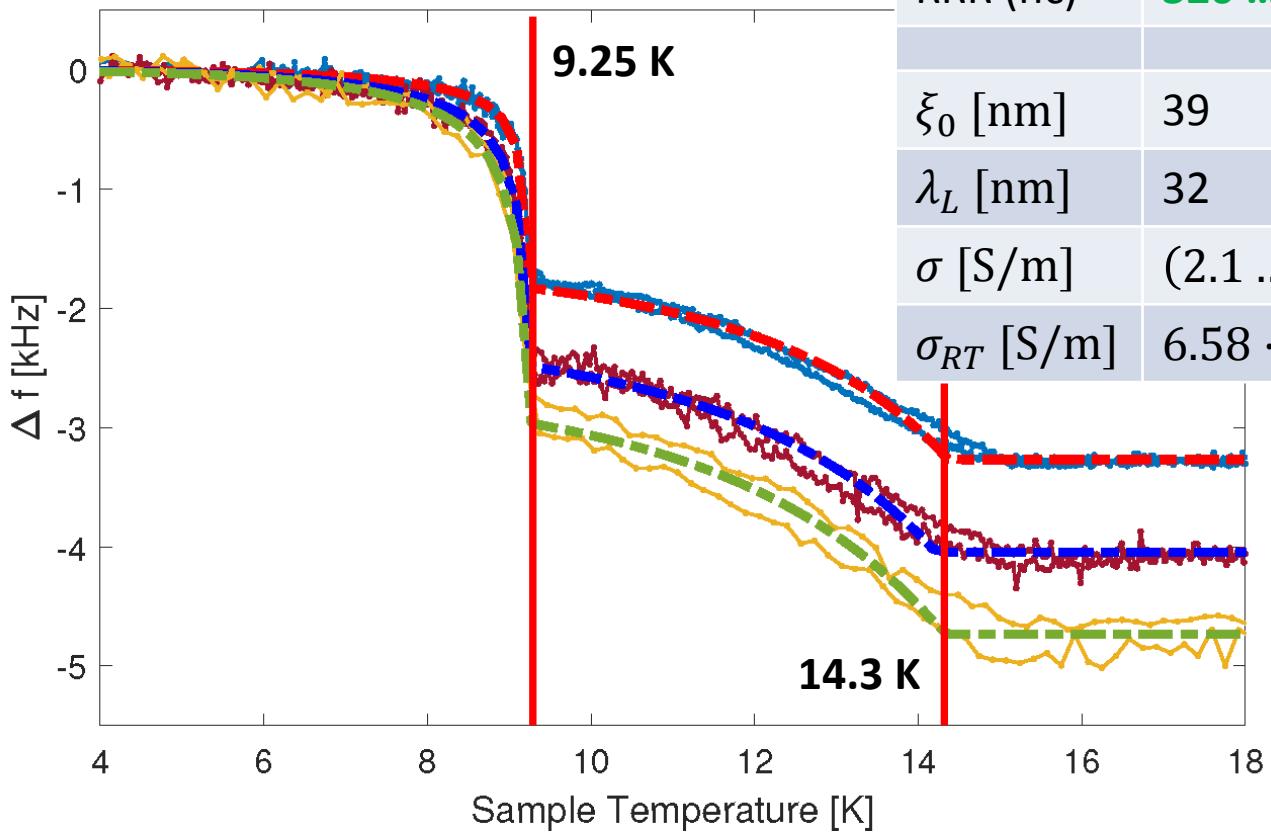
$$B_q(T) = B_0 \left( 1 - \left( \frac{T}{T_c} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\lambda_{eff}(T) = \frac{1}{B_0} \int_0^{\infty} B(x, T) dx$$

$$\Delta f = -\frac{\pi \mu_0 f^2}{G_{\text{Sample}}} \Delta \lambda_{eff}$$



$$\lambda_0(l) = \lambda_L \sqrt{1 + \frac{\pi \xi_0}{2l}}$$



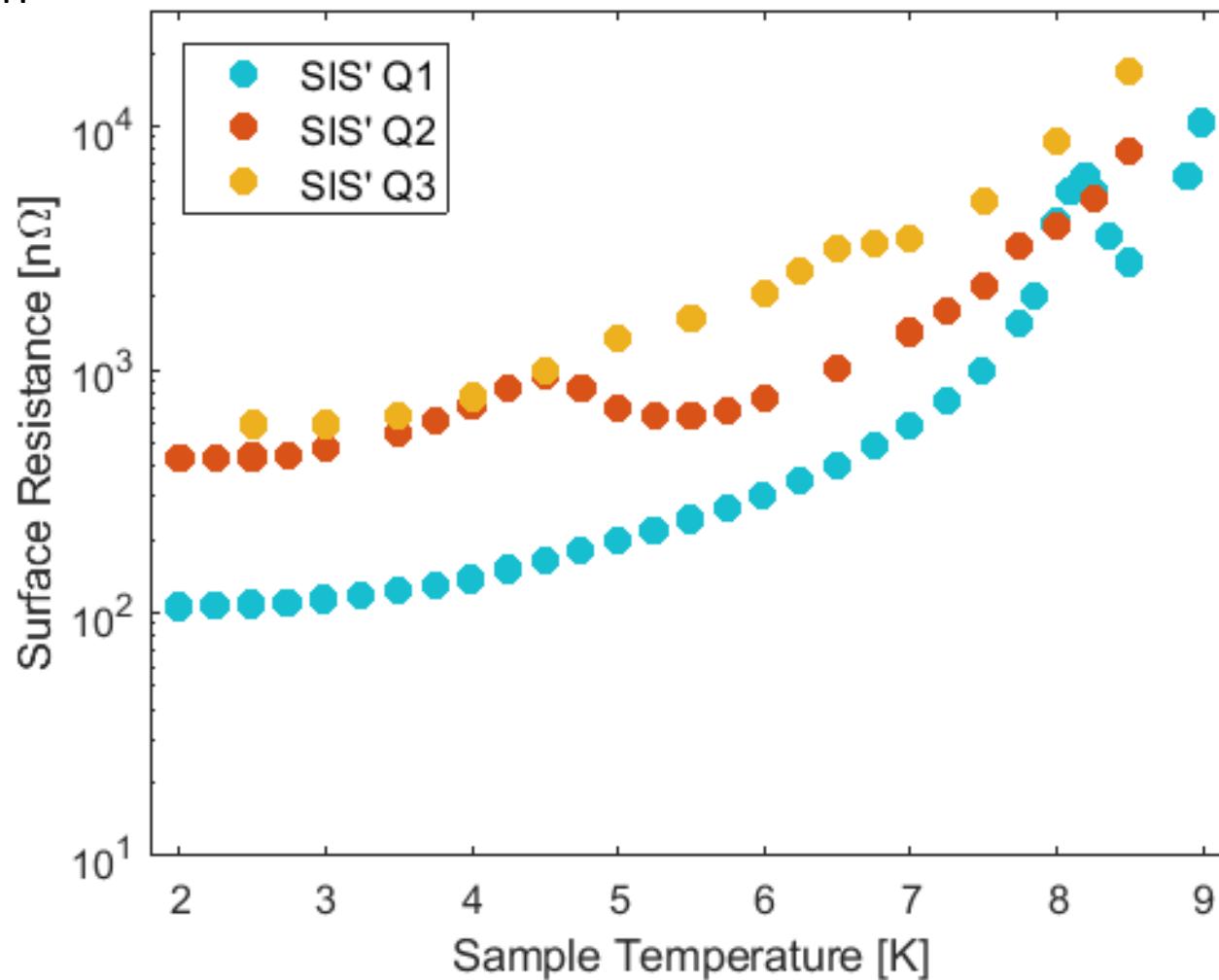
	Nb	NbTiN
$T_c$ [K]	9.25	14.3 (Lit: 17.3)
$\lambda_0$ [nm]	44 ... 46	240 ... 250
RRR (sc)	15 ... 25	
RRR (nc)	320 ... 350	
$\xi_0$ [nm]	39	(5)
$\lambda_L$ [nm]	32	(150 ... 200)
$\sigma$ [S/m]	$(2.1 \dots 2.3) \cdot 10^9$	$2.86 \cdot 10^6$
$\sigma_{RT}$ [S/m]	$6.58 \cdot 10^6$	

Dashed lines: Fits using  
**S-I-S'** multilayer theory

## R(T) at constant B

Q1, Q2: 10 mT

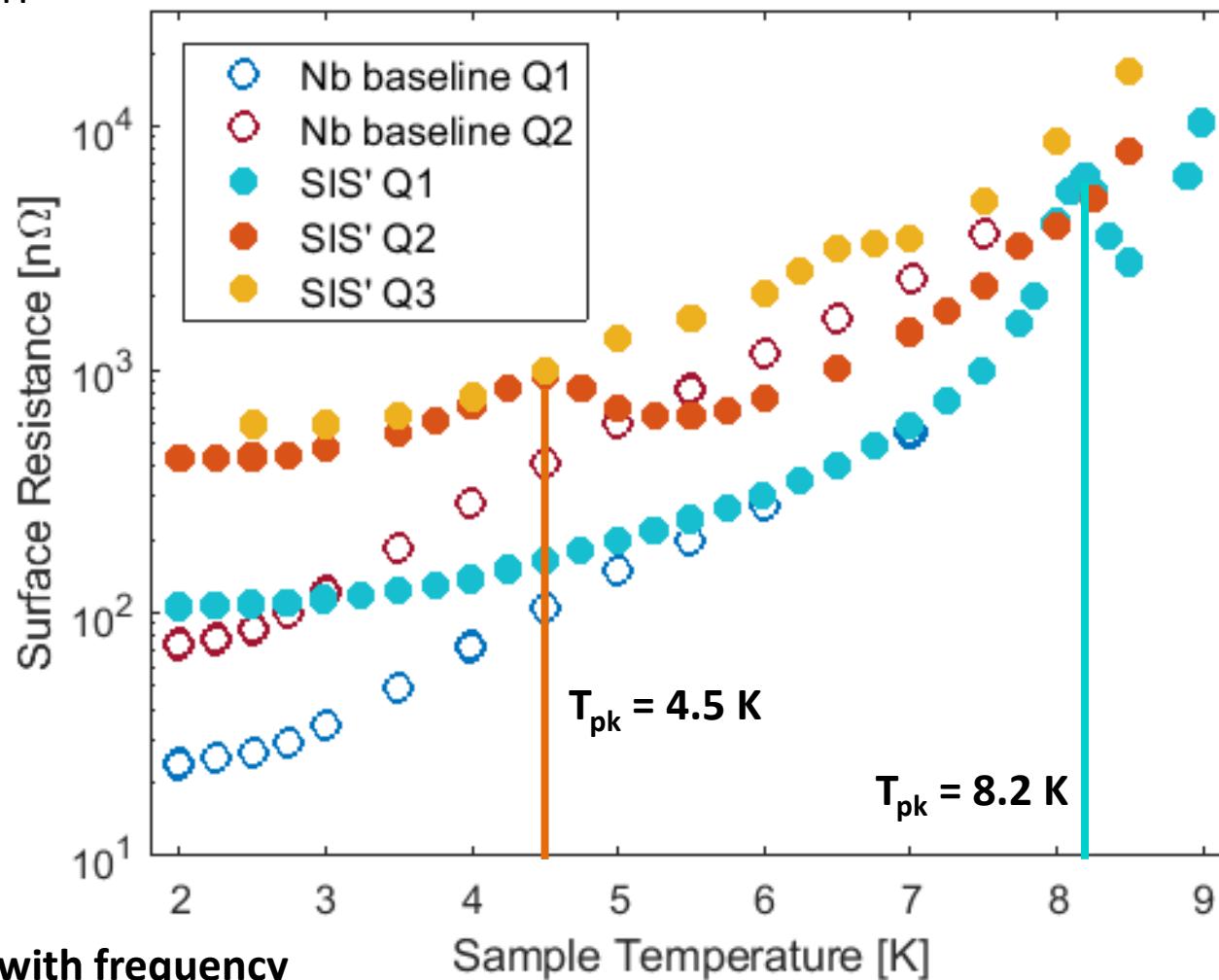
Q3: 8.8 mT



## R(T) at constant B

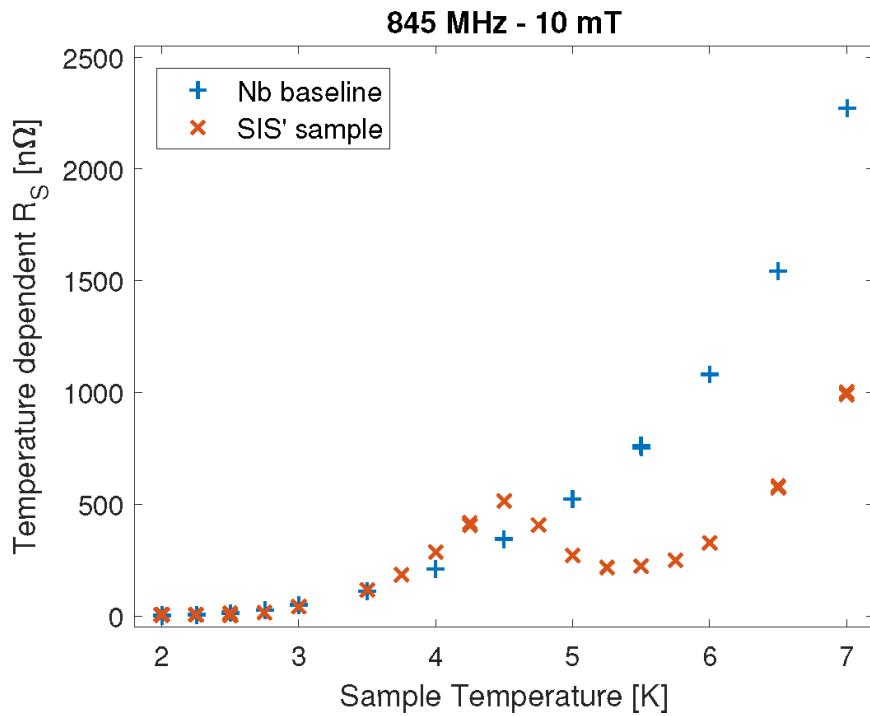
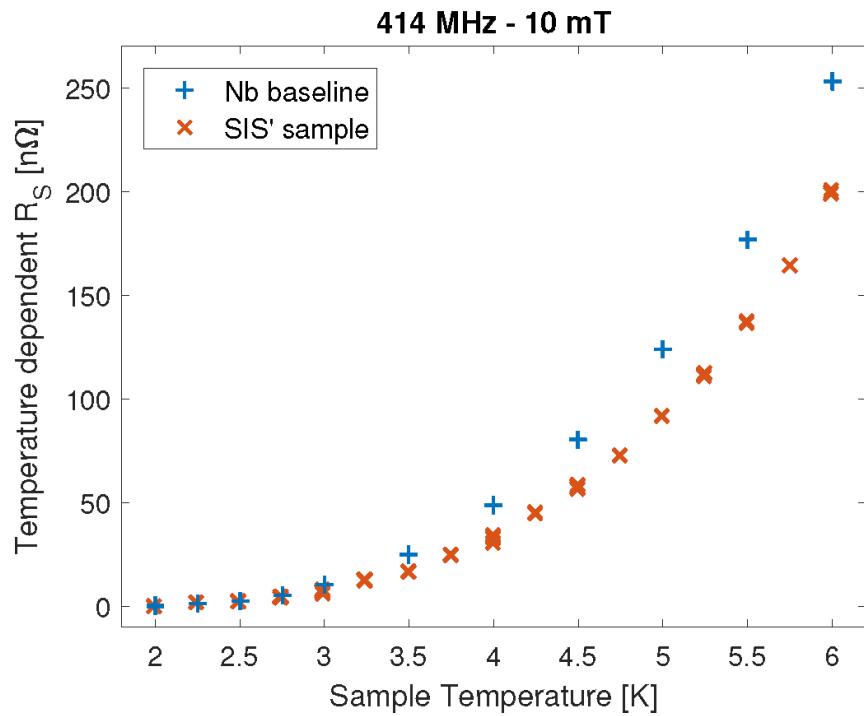
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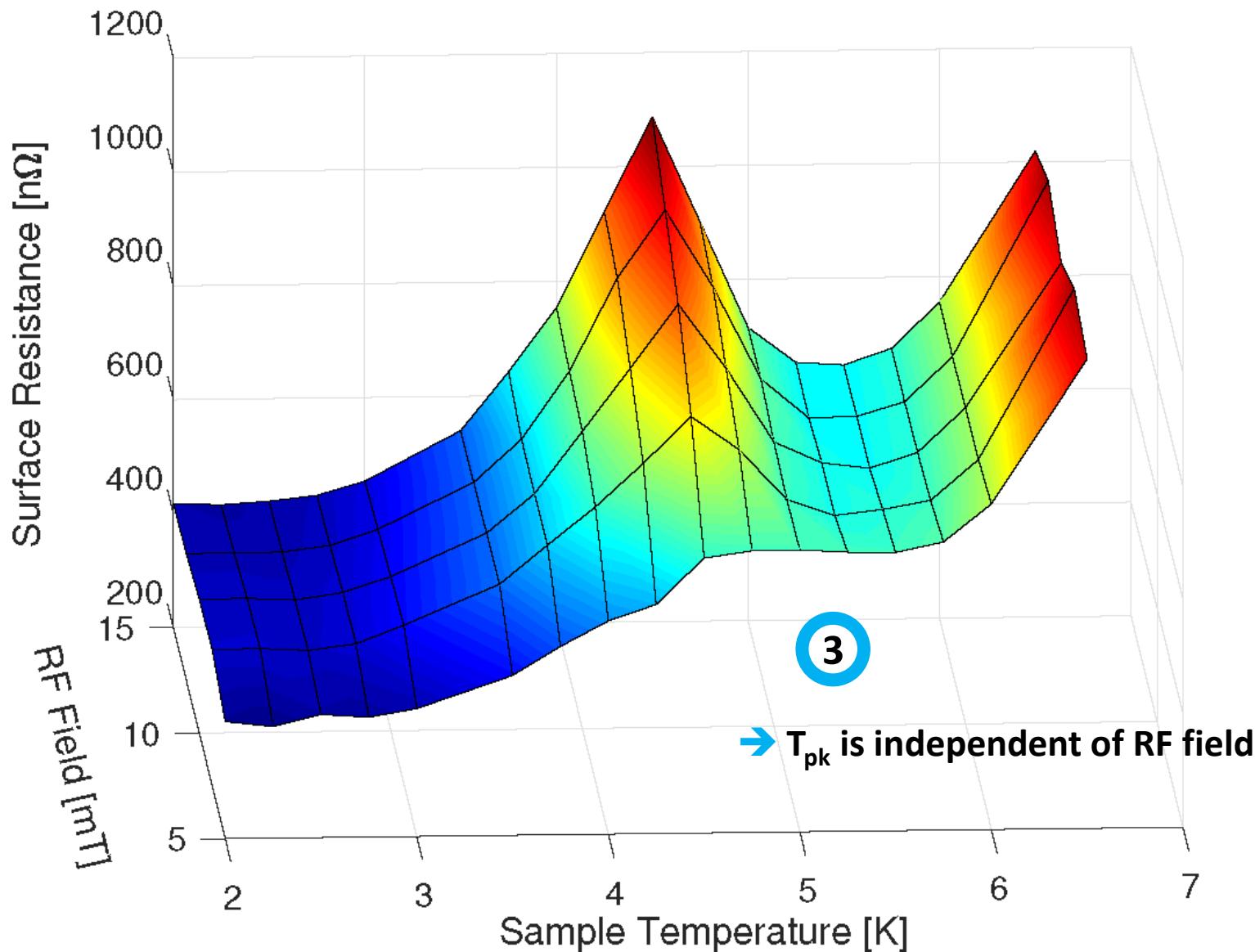
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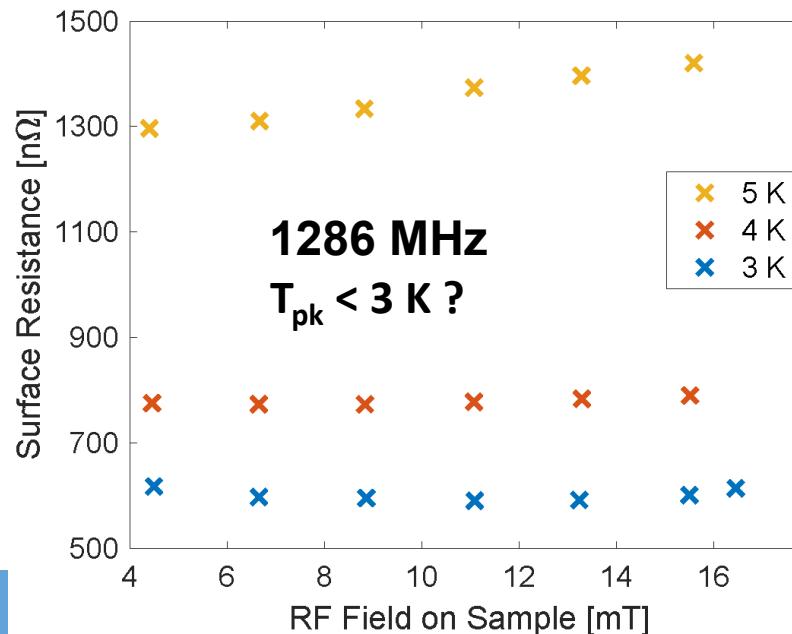
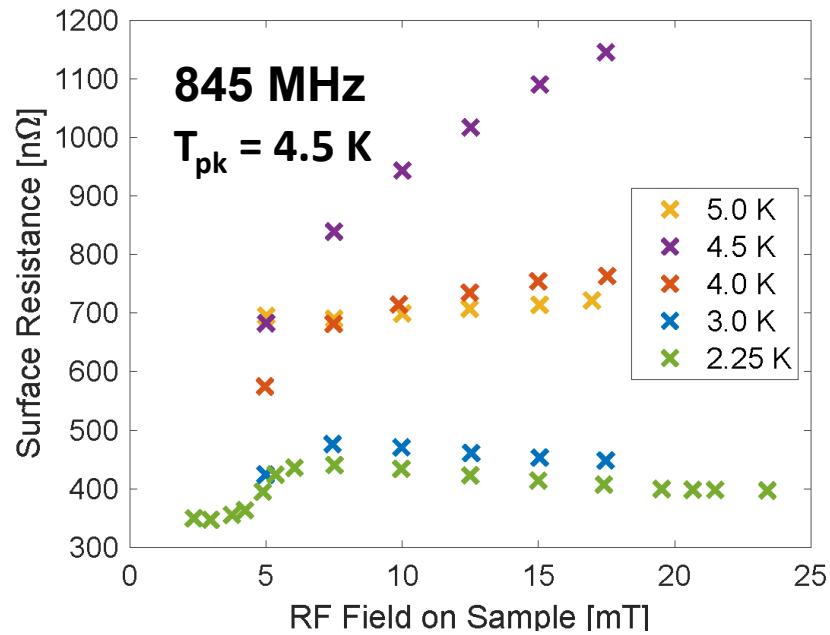
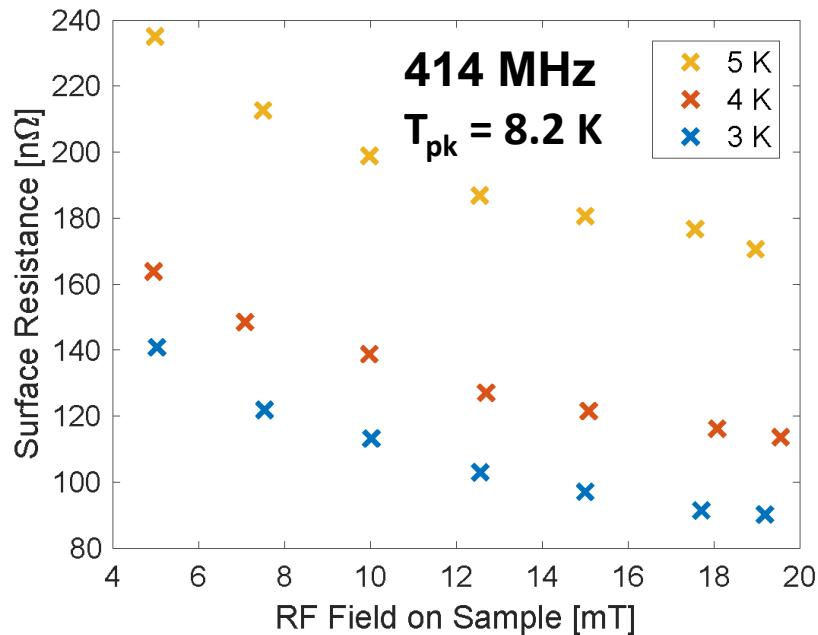
→  $T_{pk}$  changes with frequency



2

→ non-monotonic R(T) due to **increased surface resistance near  $T_{pk}$**





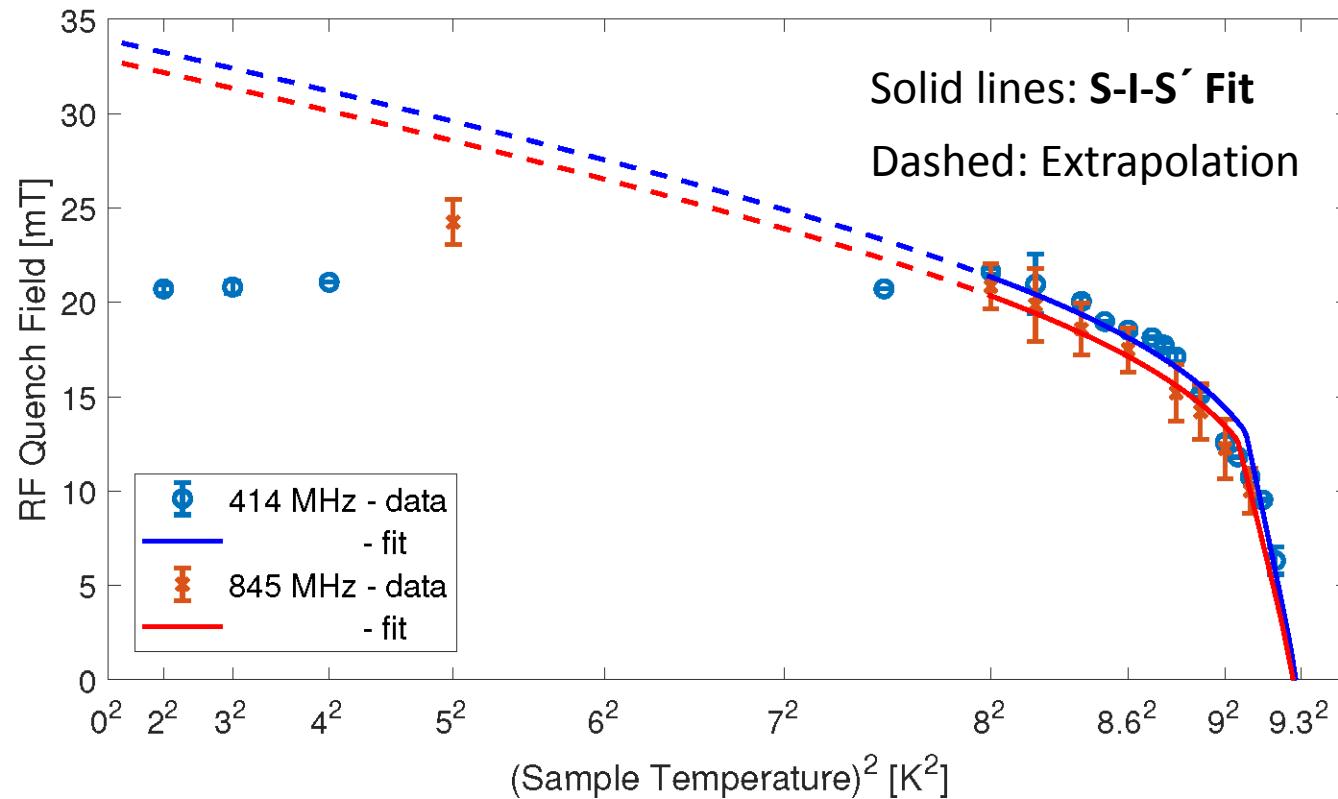
4

→ Q-slope behavior changes at  $T_{pk}$

- Hard magnetic quench limit at 20-25 mT
- Fit according to S-I-S' multilayer theory

→ S-I-S' allows increase of bulk limit

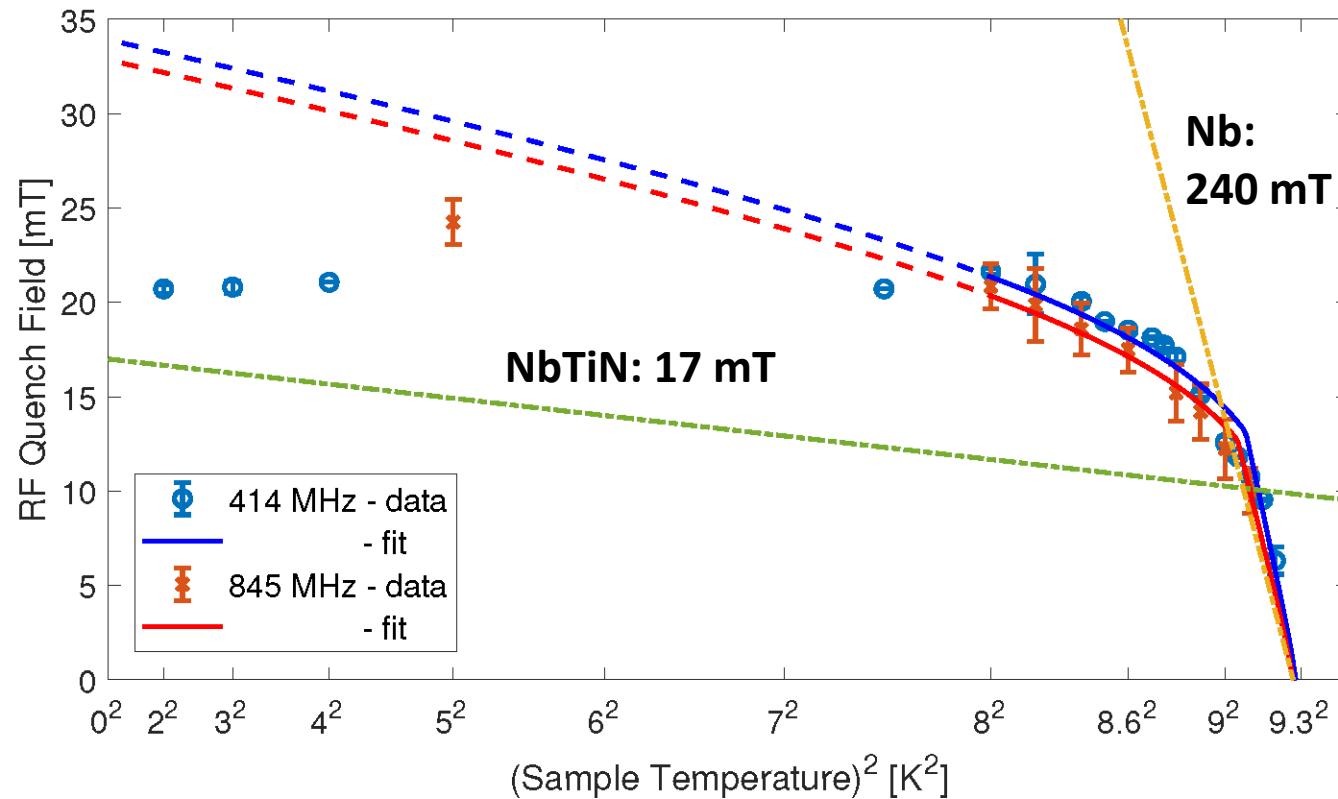
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$B_{\max}$ [mT]	220 ... 250	17



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## SRF characterization of NbTiN – AlN – Nb sample at HZB

- Penetration depth measurement  
consistent with S-I-S' multilayer theory
- First RF critical field measurement of an S-I-S' structure
- Demonstrated increase of quench field
- Non-monotonic surface resistance vs. temperature
  - Coupling?
  - ... ?
- To be continued: Study of  $R_s$  vs. thickness

TUP073, poster by  
D. Tikhonov (HZB)



**Thank you for your attention!**