

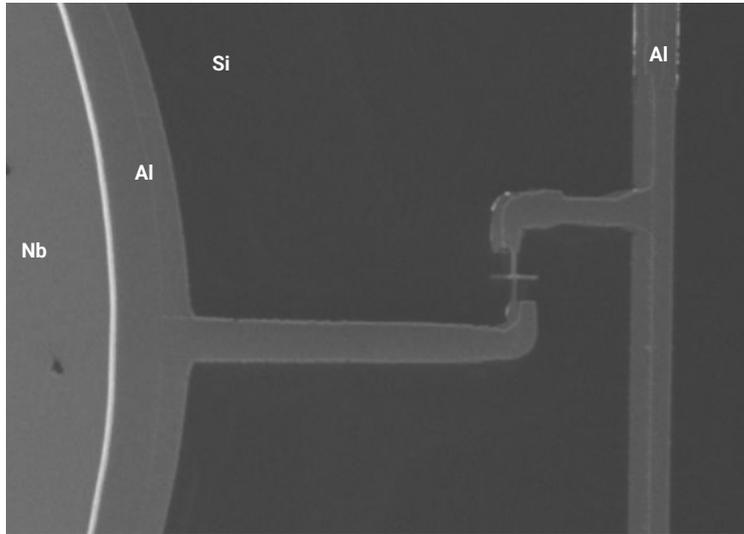
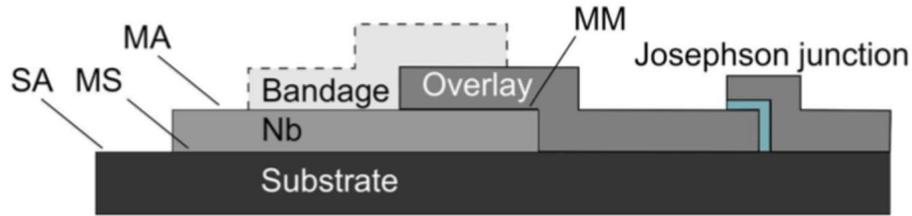


# First measurements of HiPIMS Nb film-coated 3D cavity at 1.3 GHz down to 40 mK

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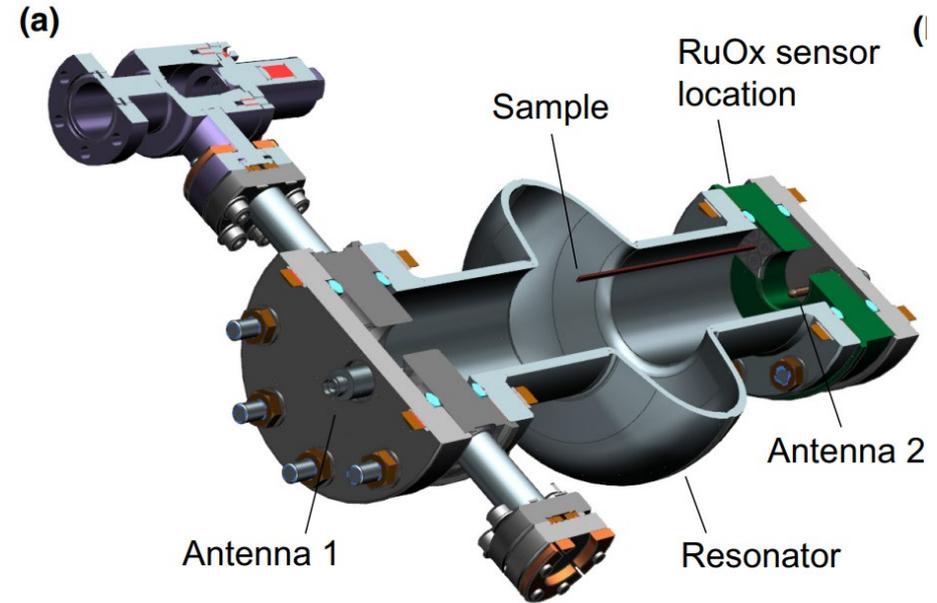
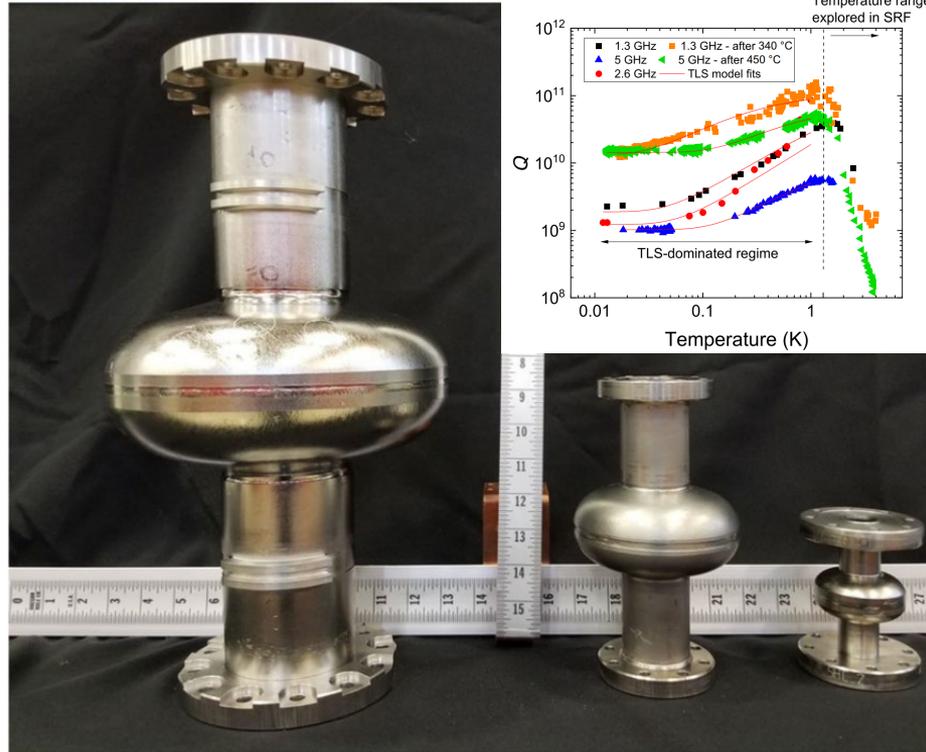


# The motivation of this study is to isolate one loss channel



- Superconducting qubits comprise a number of materials
- Coherence time is one of the key figures of merit for superconducting qubits
- It is difficult to evaluate contributions of different loss mechanisms from the performance of qubits
- We would like to isolate different materials, so that we can study and quantify each loss mechanism

# 3D cavities can be used to isolate different loss mechanisms

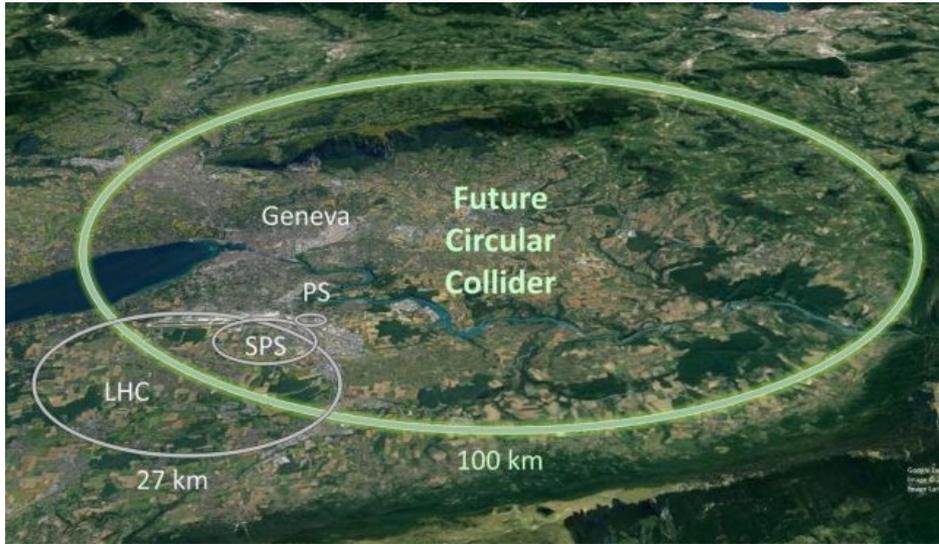


Romanenko et al., Phys. Rev. Applied **13**, 034032

Checchin et al., Phys. Rev. Applied **18**, 034013



# Niobium film developments for FCC



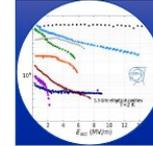
## LHC Nb film:

- $Q_0 > 2 \cdot 10^9$  @  $E_{\text{acc}} = 5 \text{ MV/m}$  @ 4.5 K

## FCC Nb film target:

- $Q_0 > 3 \cdot 10^9$  @  $E_{\text{acc}} = 12 \text{ MV/m}$  @ 4.5 K

## Workpackages



### Cavity Engineering & Fabrication

- Push the limits of fabrication technologies: seamless, internal welding, precision machining, 3D printing
- Built a cavity for Z machine

### SRF & Substrate Preparation

- Establish the limits of surface preparation and Nb coatings
- Optimize HIPIMS coatings using 1.3 GHz seamless cavities
- Pursue exploration of A15
- Prepare and validate a cavity for Z machine

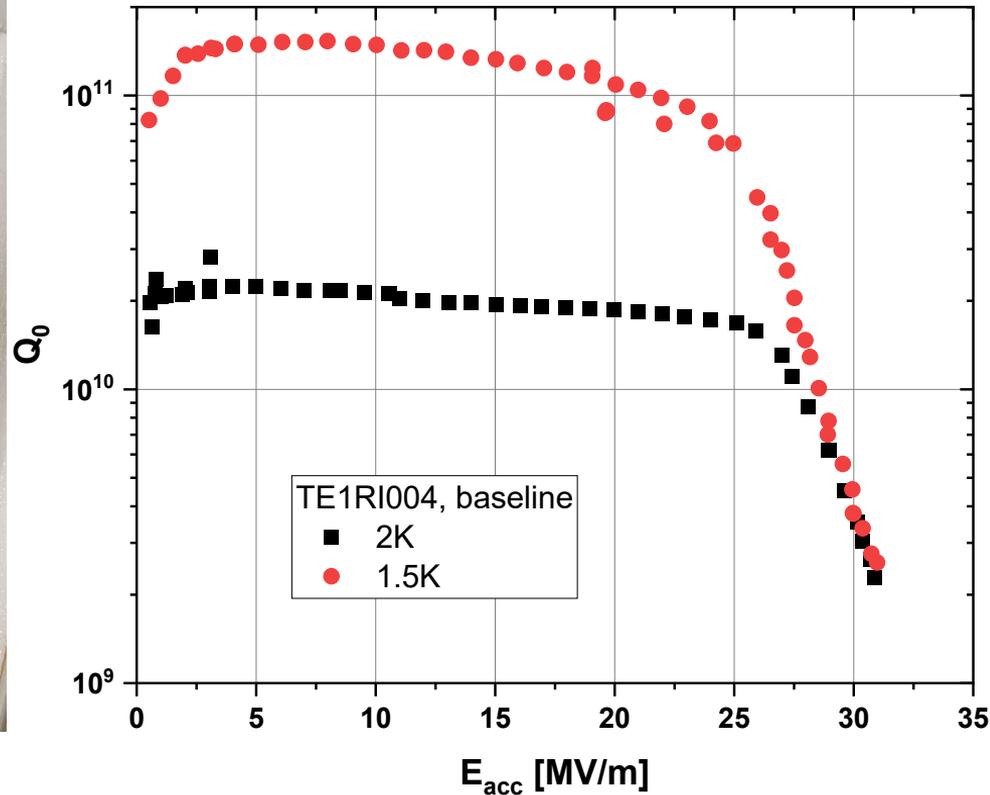


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# Qualification of a 1.3 GHz niobium cavity for film studies



- Electropolishing treatment for a welded bulk niobium cavity
- A typical behavior of an SRF cavity after electropolishing
- Limited by the high field Q-slope at high fields
- Residual resistance is  $\sim 1 \text{ n}\Omega$

# Cavity coating with HiPIMS niobium film @ CERN

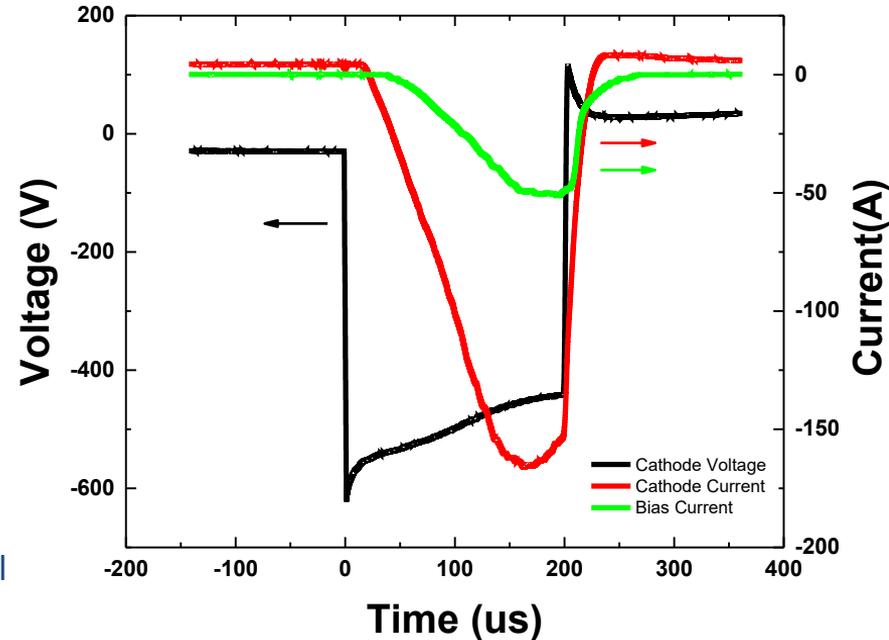


Cell coating:

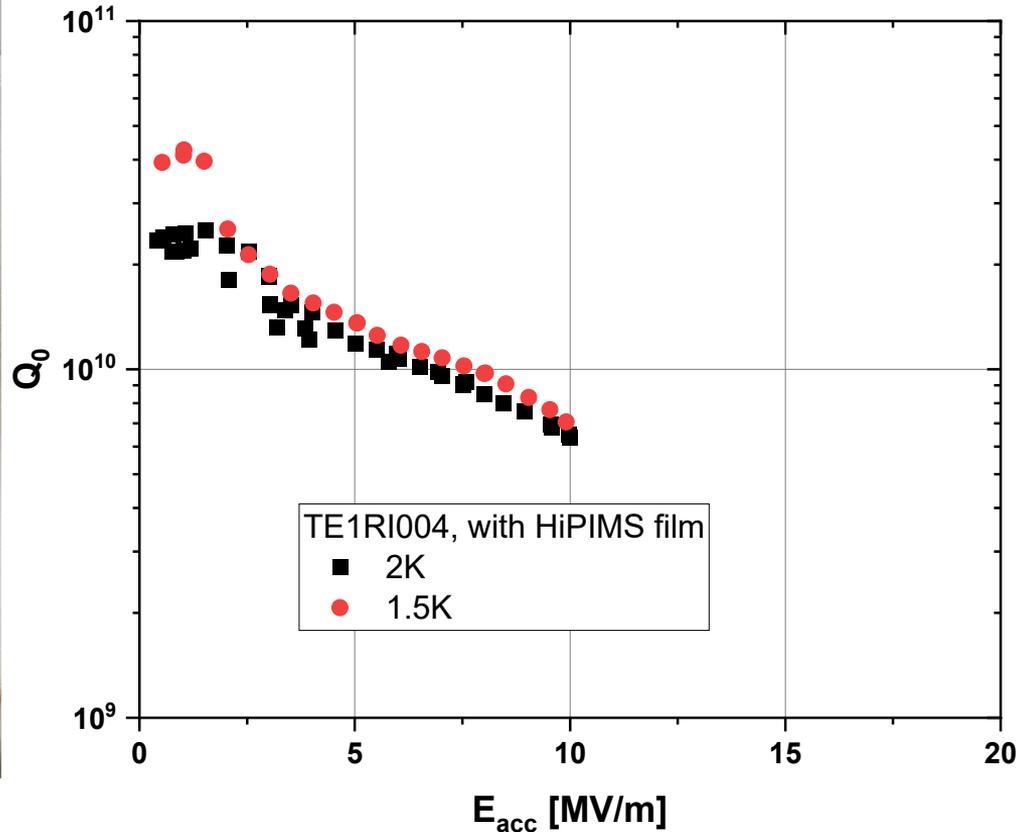
Thickness:  $6\mu\text{m}$

Coating technique: Biased-HiPIMS

- Main pulse duration: 200us
- Bias voltage: -75V
- Peak current:  $\sim 170\text{A}$
- Bias current:  $\sim 51\text{A}$
- Power:  $\sim 1.2\text{kW}$
- Gas Kr
- Pressure:  $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mbar
- Coating duration: 6 hours
- Target: Nb RRR300
- Magnetron: standard cylindrical magnet (50mm long, 30mm diameter)

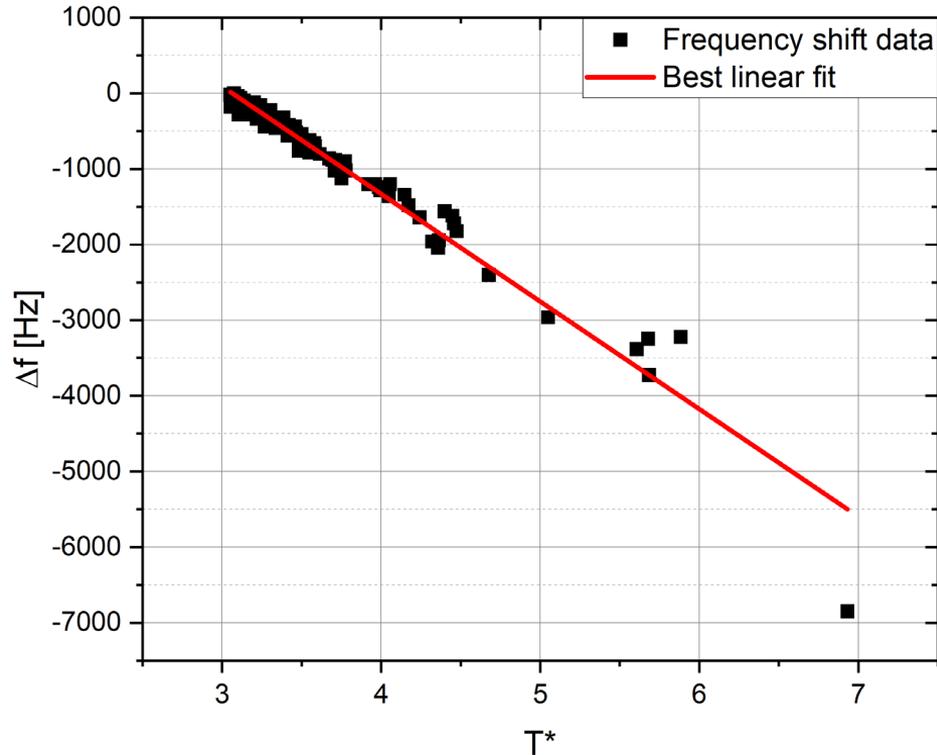
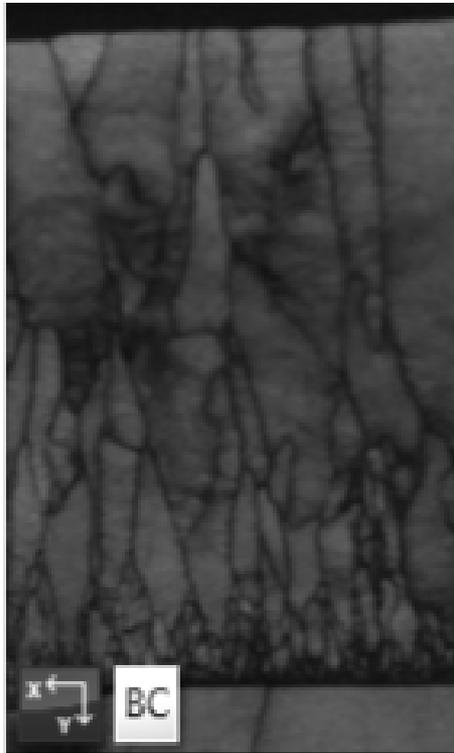


# HiPIMS niobium film measurements in “accelerator” regime



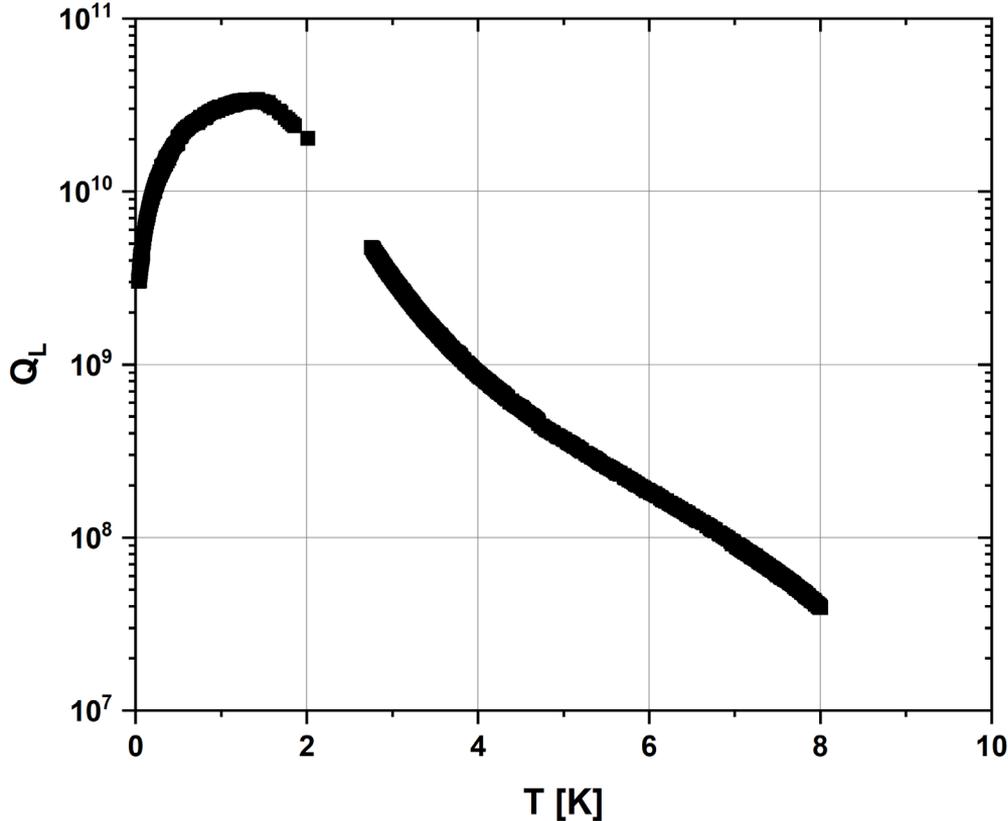
- After thin film deposition, performance is representative of niobium thin film
- Strongly field-dependent residual resistance
- Limited by a thermal breakdown
- Residual resistance is  $\sim 10 \text{ n}\Omega$

# HiPIMS film structure and composition



- 6  $\mu\text{m}$  thick niobium film
- 1  $\mu\text{m}$  grain size on the surface
- ~ four orders of magnitude more grains than bulk niobium
- RRR  $\sim$  30 vs RRR  $\sim$  300 for bulk niobium

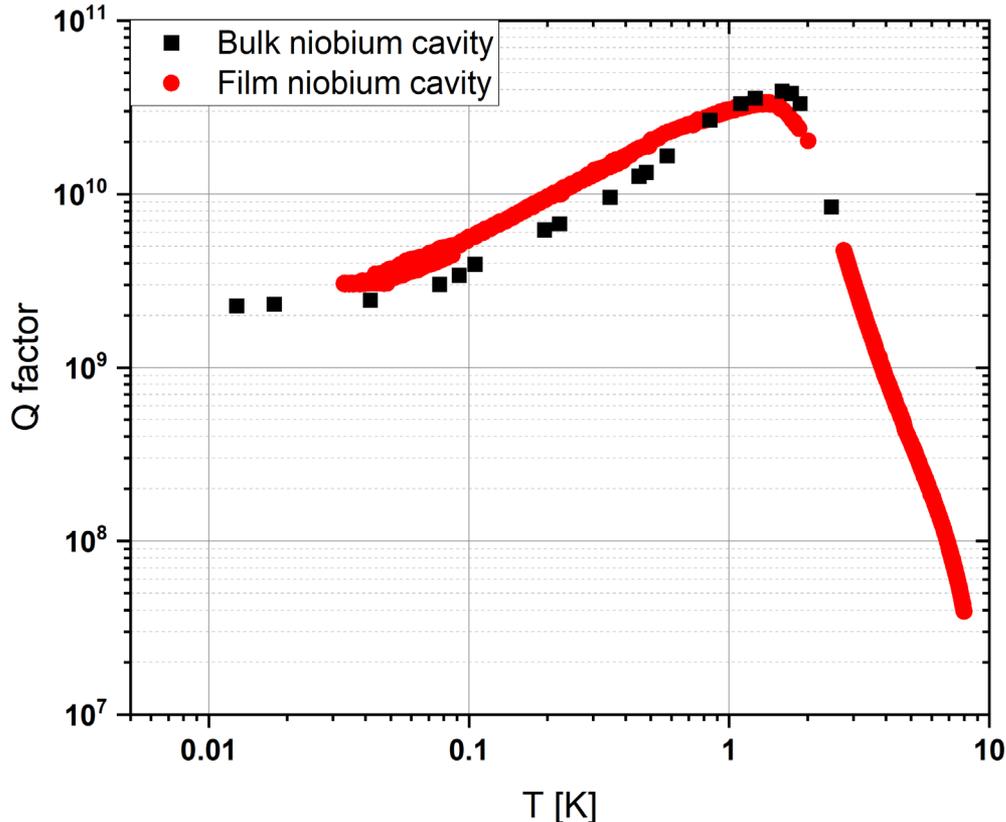
# HiPIMS niobium film results down to mK temperatures



- Surface resistance is BCS dominated above 1.5 K
- Anomalous loss below 1.5K
- It was difficult to control DR temperature between 2 K and 3 K
- Because of the fixed couplers, the transmission becomes too weak above 8 K to collect reliable data



# HiPIMS niobium film comparison with bulk niobium



- Similar temperature dependence of the surface resistance between bulk niobium and film niobium
- Surface resistance decrease with temperature below 1.5 K
- Surface resistance is  $\sim 100 \text{ n}\Omega$  at 40 mK in film cavity, corresponding to  $\tau \sim 100 \text{ msec}$

Bulk niobium results from Romanenko et al., Phys. Rev. Applied **13**, 034032



# Conclusion

- 3D cavity at 1.3 GHz is used to isolate and evaluate microwave loss of HiPIMS niobium film down to 40 mK
- Microwave loss of HiPIMS film exhibited temperature dependence similar to bulk niobium at low temperatures
- Surface resistance of HiPIMS film was measured at about  $100 \text{ n}\Omega$  at 40 mK, corresponding to  $\tau \sim 100 \text{ msec}$ , significantly longer than the typical coherence times of 2D superconducting qubits
- Studies continue to evaluate how microwave losses change after different surface treatments



**Thank you!**

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