

# COMMISSIONING OF A NEW SAMPLE TEST CAVITY FOR RAPID RF CHARACTERIZATION OF SRF MATERIALS

S. Keckert<sup>1</sup>, F. Kramer<sup>1</sup>, O. Kugeler<sup>1</sup>, J. Knobloch<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin für Materialien und Energie, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Universität Siegen, Germany

**ABSTRACT:** RaSTA, the Rapid Superconductor Test Apparatus, is a new sample test cavity that is currently being commissioned at HZB. It uses the established QPR sample geometry but with a much smaller cylindrical cavity operating in the  $TM_{020}$  mode at 4.8 GHz. Its compact design allows for smaller cryogenic test stands and reduced turnaround time, enabling iterative measurement campaigns for thin film R&D. Using the same calorimetric measurement technique as known from the QPR allows direct measurements of the residual resistance. We report first prototype results obtained from a niobium sample that demonstrate the capabilities of the system.

## GOALS and REQUIREMENTS

Thin-film R&D requires RF measurements of many samples,  $R_s$  is most important figure of merit

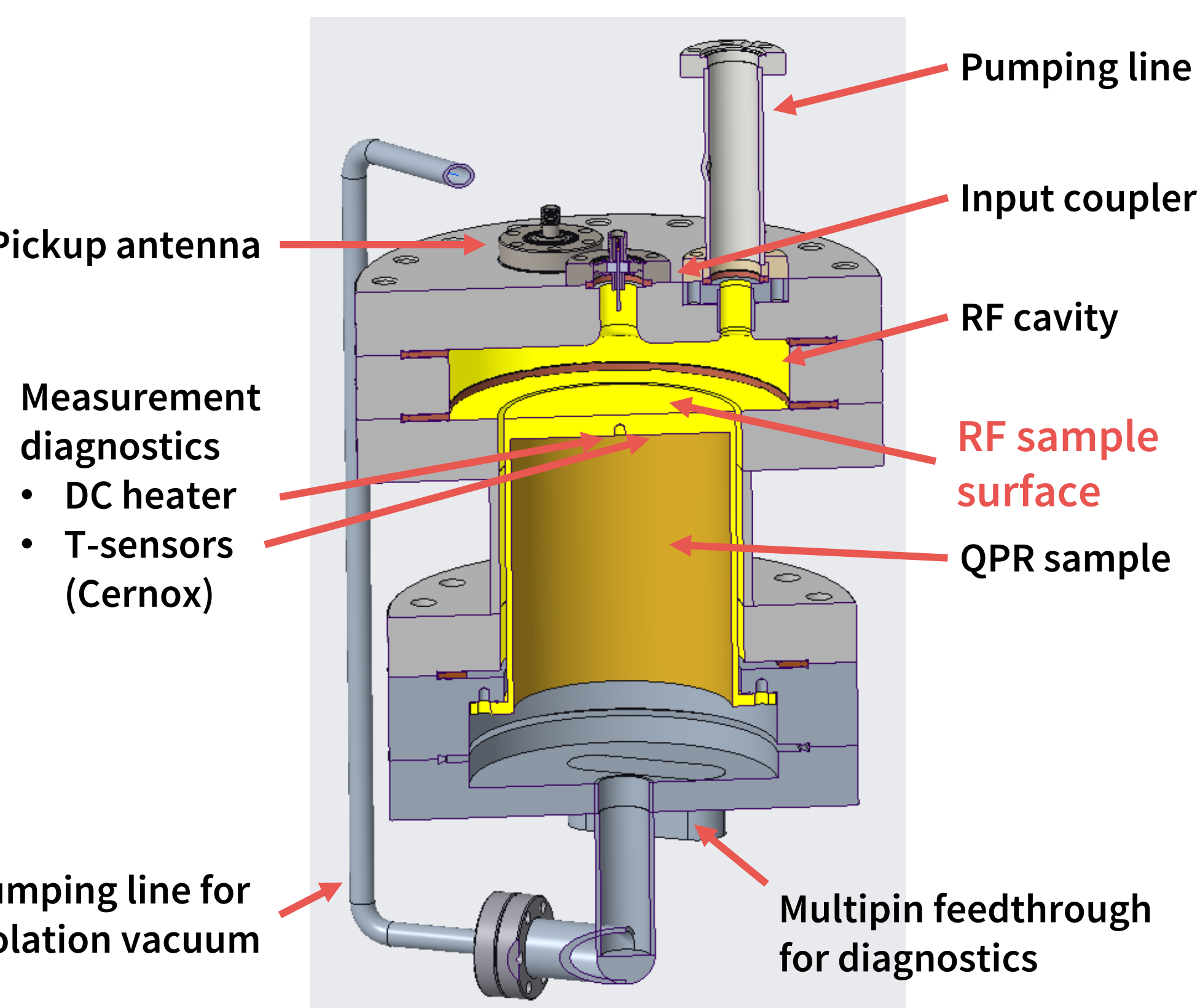
- Iterative optimization of coatings and procedures
- Most measurements just for „yes/no“ answers and monitoring of relative changes

Design criteria of RaSTA:

- Full compatibility to QPR samples  
Sample  $\varnothing = 75$  mm,  $h = 85.5$  mm
- Calorimetric measurement of  $R_s$
- $R_{BCS}$  low enough to measure  $R_{res}$
- Higher throughput, > 1 sample per week
- Compact cavity, fit into 200 mm cryostat
- No radiation protection needed ( $V_{RF}$  max. few kV)

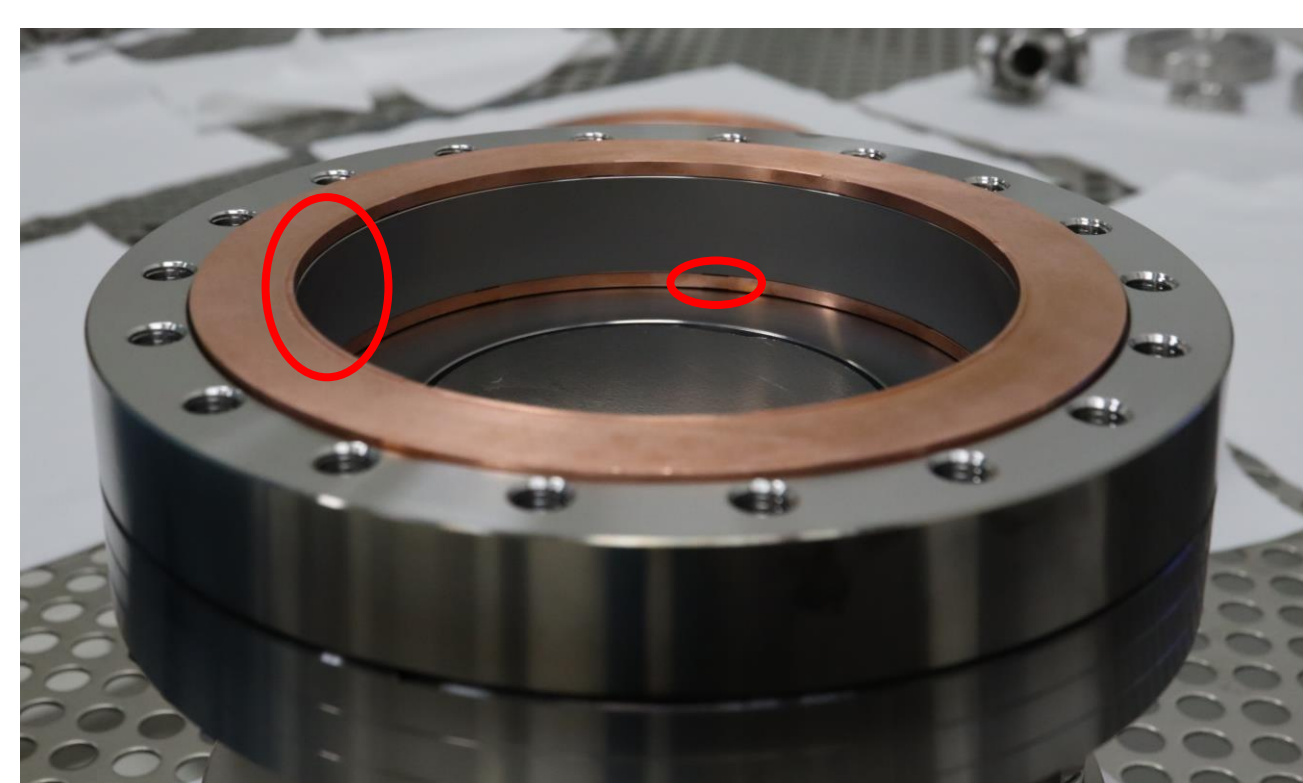
→ Fixed higher frequency and lower RF field are ok

→ Pre-testing of samples with RaSTA, use QPR for detailed studies



CAD cross section of the assembled cavity

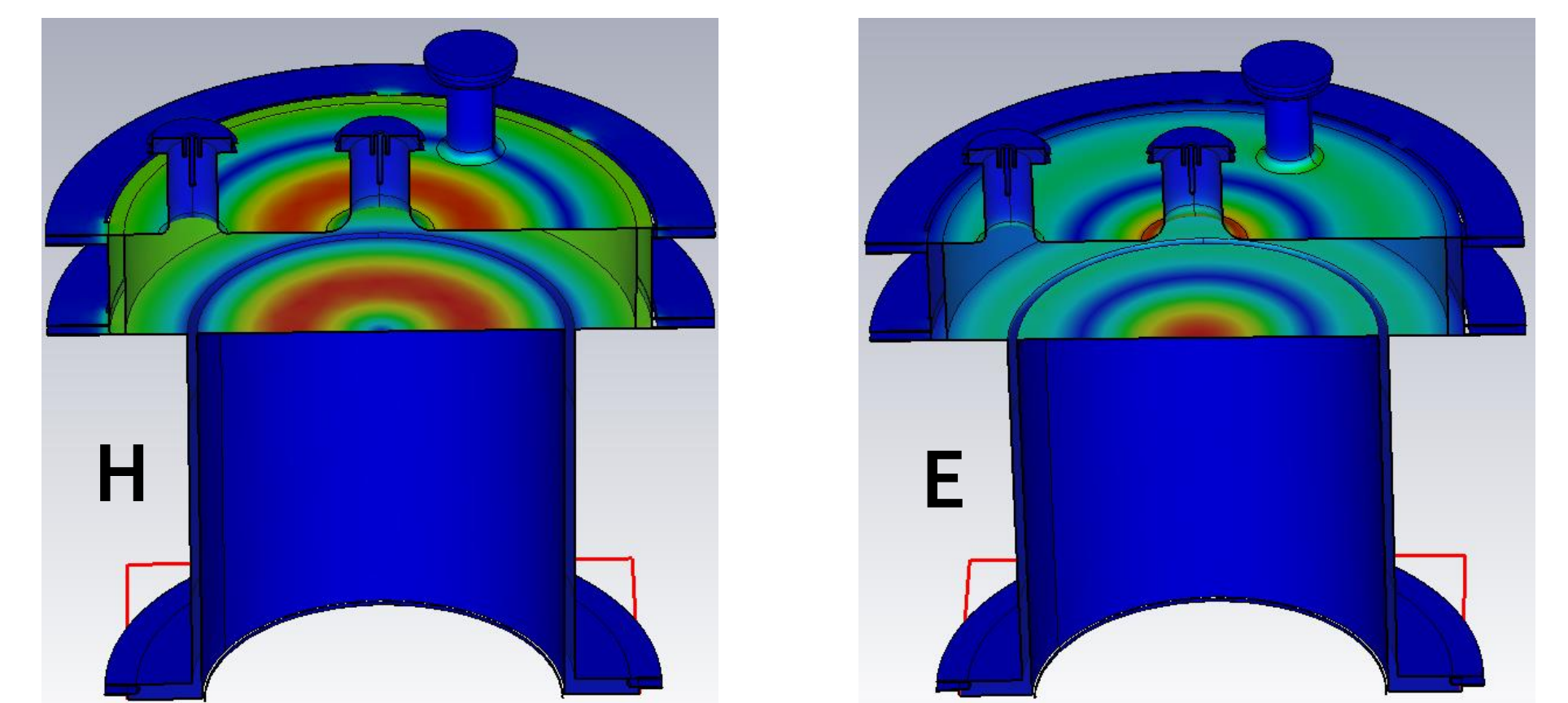
- First prototype based on CF125 (quick production)
- Yellow: Niobium coating or bulk niobium
- 2 antennas
  - Center: Input coupler with critical coupling
  - Pickup coupler at second maximum of E-field
- Bottom part identical to QPR (sample, adapter flange, feedthrough, diagnostics)



- RF contacts at the inner edge of the gaskets provide a cylindrical cavity
- CF-125 sealing for leak tight cavity in superfluid LHe
- Small openings to evacuate dead volume near knife edge

## RF DESIGN

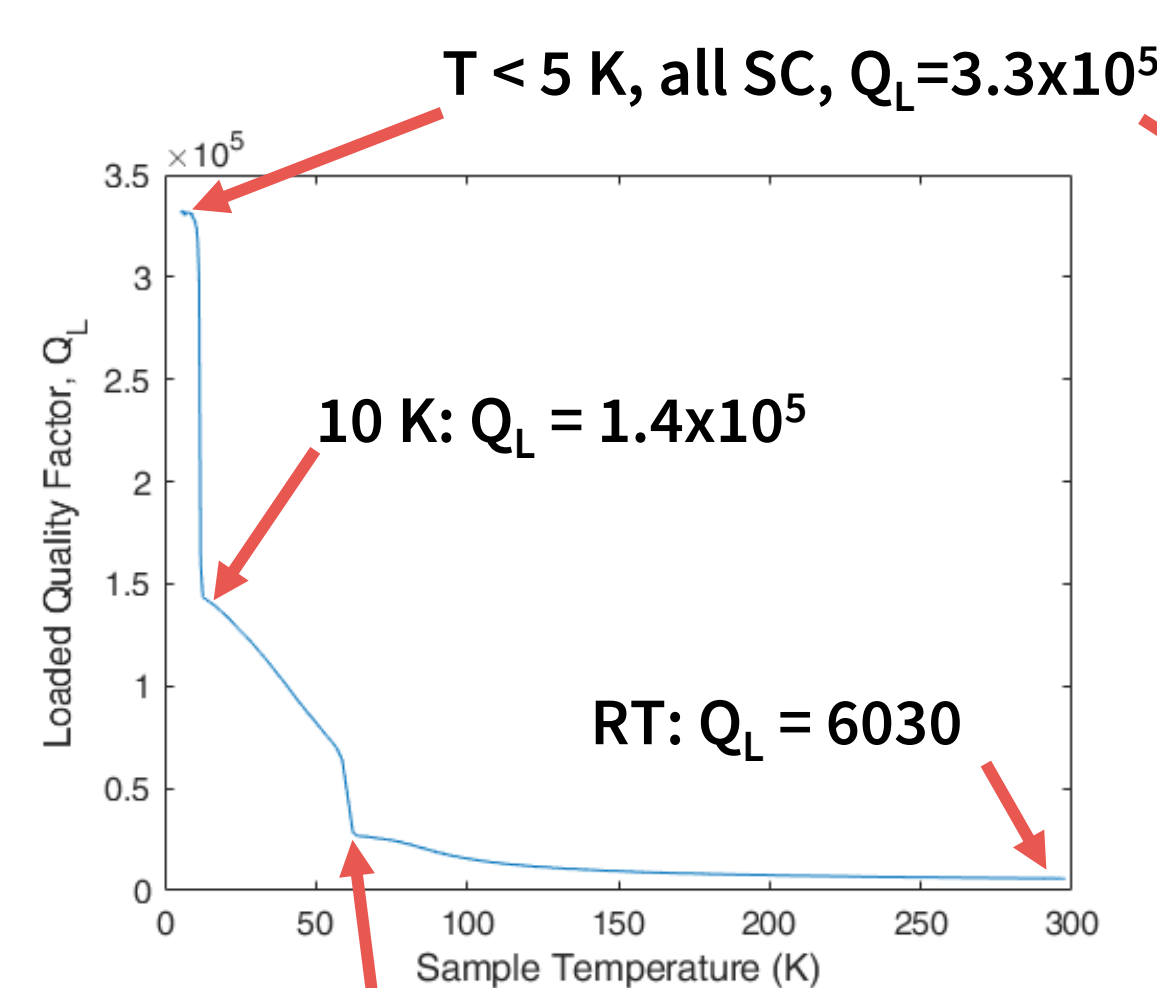
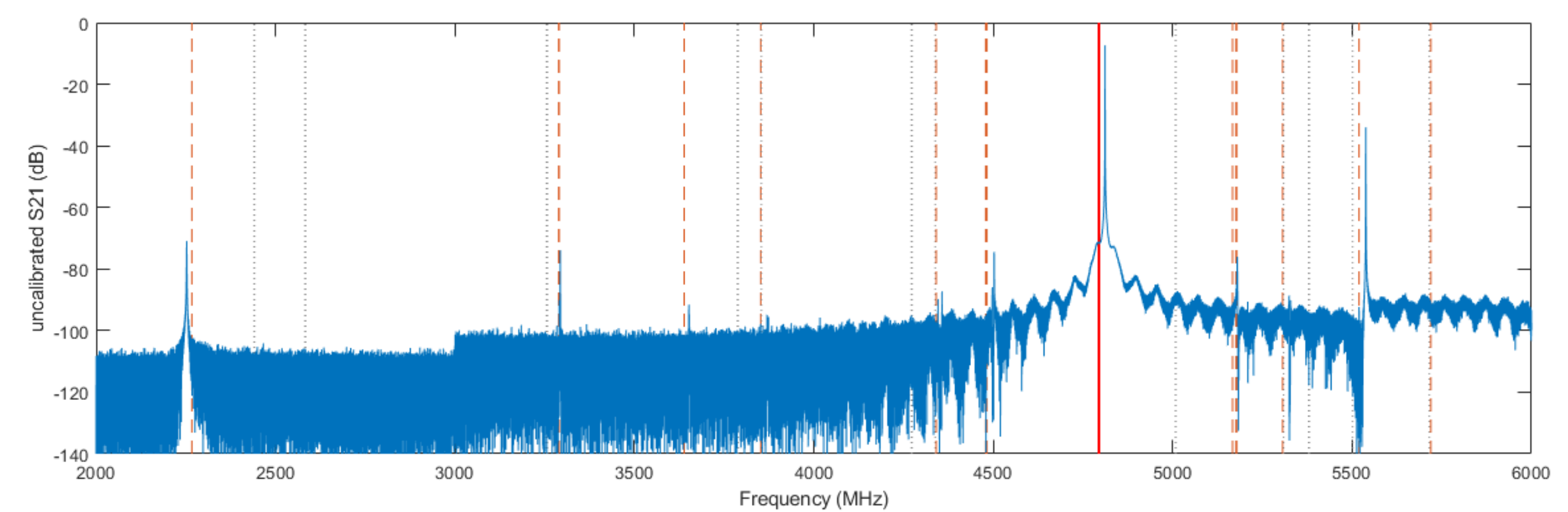
- $TM_{020}$  mode at 4.8 GHz
- Zero-crossing of B-field allows to insert QPR sample
- Special gaskets needed for cylindrical cavity to suppress field enhancement at knife edges



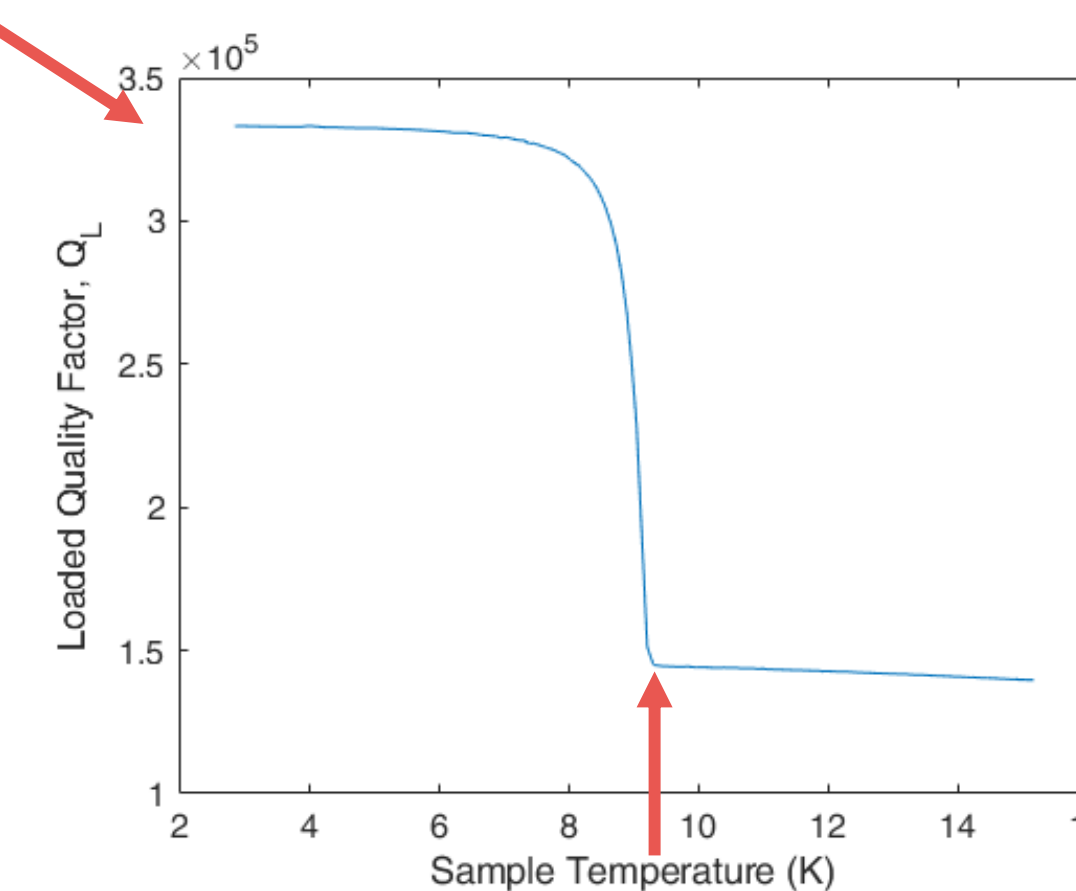
## MEASUREMENT RESULTS

VNA mode spectrum at 4 K

- Solid line:
  - Operational mode  $TM_{020}$
  - Separation to next modes by more than 200 MHz
- Dashed and dotted lines: Simulated modes (CST)



SC transition of the cavity  
 $Q_L = 2.66 \times 10^4$



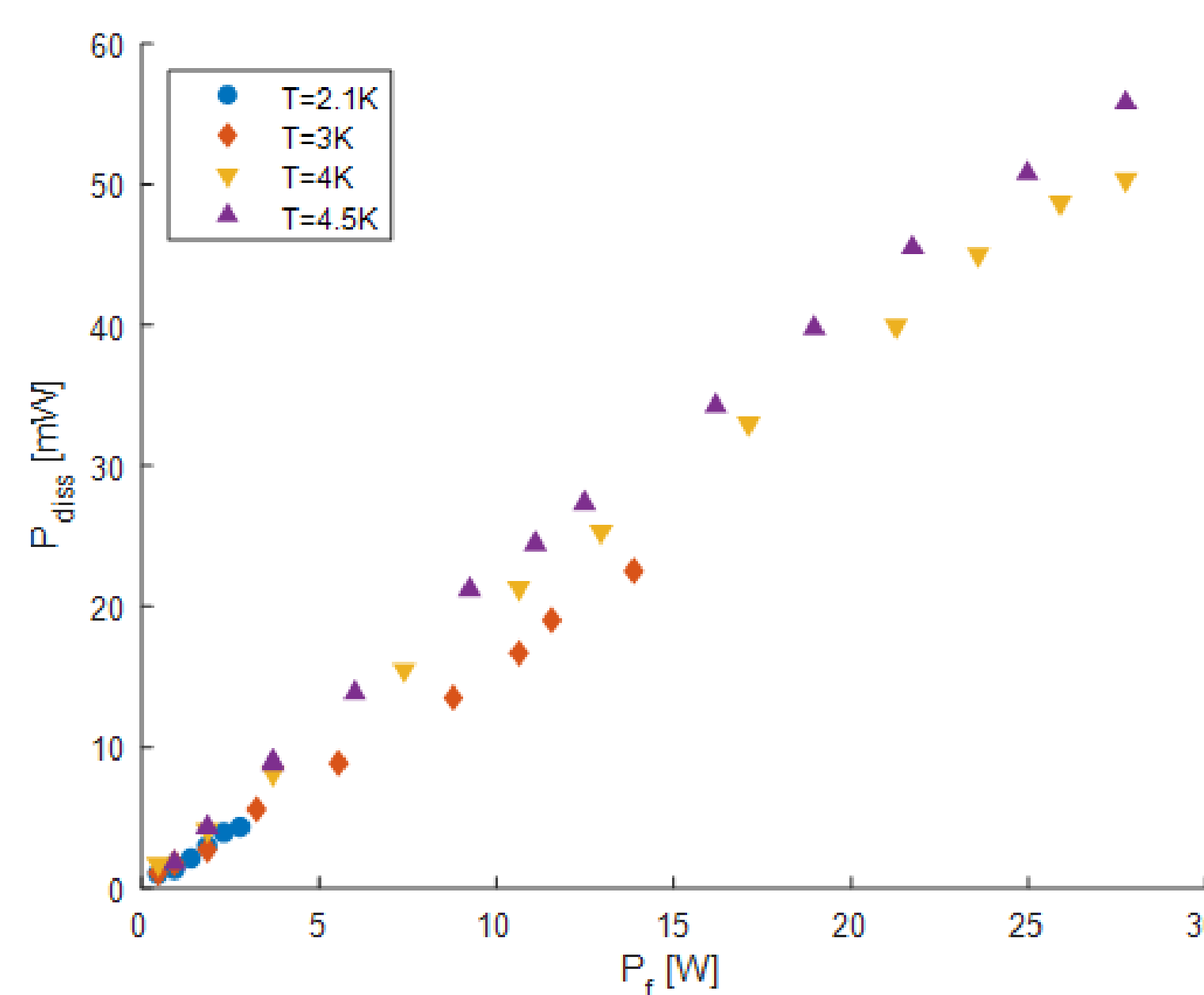
SC transition of the sample  
 $Q_L = 1.4 \times 10^5$

$Q_L$  during initial cooldown (left) and thermal cycling of the sample only (right).

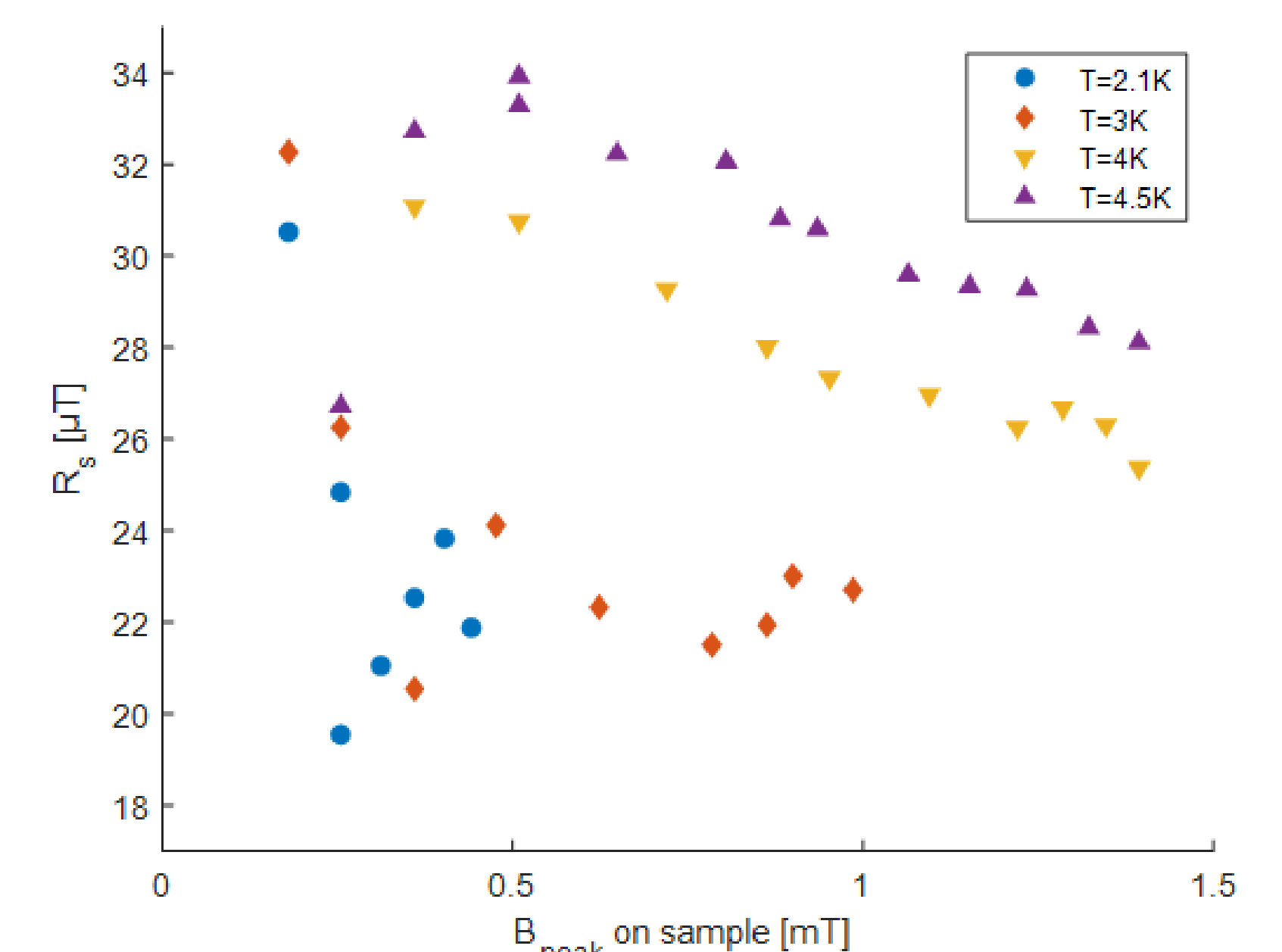
- In the under-coupled case  $Q_L \approx Q_0$  allows to estimate the average RRR of the niobium parts

$$RRR = \left(\frac{Q_{10K}}{Q_{RT}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{26630}{6030}\right)^2 = 19.5$$

- For  $T < 9.2$  K the cavity  $Q_0$  is dominated by the copper gaskets
- $Q_0$  lower than expected ( $1.4 \times 10^6$ ) led to under-coupled input antenna ( $\beta \approx 0.05$ )



RF dissipation measured on the sample vs. forward power travelling to the cavity.



Surface resistance vs. RF field on sample for different sample temperatures. High uncertainties due to under-coupled input antenna. Offset approx. 22  $\mu\Omega$ .

## CONCLUSION

- Rapid Superconductor Test Apparatus (RaSTA) as new sample test cavity for QPR samples at 4.8 GHz with reduced turnaround times
- First prototype results verify mode spectrum and calorimetric measurement of  $R_s$ , approx. 22  $\mu\Omega$  offset independent of temperature

## OUTLOOK

- Adjust input coupling for  $\beta \approx 1$
- Study parasitic losses with Nb coated flange

## REFERENCES

[1] S. Keckert and O. Kugeler, „Vorrichtung zur Ermittlung von Oberflächenwiderständen,“ German Patent DE 10 2021 123 261, Sep. 08, 2021.

[2] S. Keckert, R. Kleindienst, O. Kugeler, D. Tikhonov, and J. Knobloch, „Characterizing materials for superconducting radiofrequency applications – a comprehensive overview of the quadrupole resonator design and measurement capabilities,“ *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, vol. 91, no. 6, p. 064 710, 2021

GEFÖRDERT VOM



## CONTACT



Sebastian Keckert  
sebastian.keckert@helmholtz-berlin.de  
+49 30 8062 12929  
<https://www.helmholtz-berlin.de/pubbin/vkart.pl?v=xkoxu>