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Irish Standard I.S. EN 61788-15:2011

Superconductivity -- Part 15: Electronic characteristic measurements --Intrinsic surface impedance of superconductor films at microwave frequencies (IEC 61788-15:2011 (EQV))

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EN 61788-15:2011

- 2 -

Foreword

The text of document 90/280/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61788-15, prepared by IEC/TC 90 "Superconductivity" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61788-15:2011.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2012-08-28
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- 3 -

EN 61788-15:2011

Annex ZA

(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60050-815	2000	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 815: Superconductivity	-	-
IEC 61788-7	2006	Superconductivity - Part 7: Electronic characteristic measurements - Surface resistance of superconductors at microwave frequencies	EN 61788-7	2006

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- 2 -

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CONTENTS

FOI	REWC)RD	4
INT	RODL	JCTION	6
1	Scop	e	7
2	Norm	ative references	7
3	Term	s and definitions	7
4	Requ	irements	8
5	Арра	ratus	9
	5.1	Measurement equipment	9
	5.2	Measurement apparatus	9
	5.3	Dielectric rods	13
	5.4	Superconductor films and copper cavity	14
6	Meas	urement procedure	14
	6.1	Set-up	14
	6.2	Measurement of the reference level	14
	6.3	Measurement of the $R_{\rm S}$ of oxygen-free high purity copper	14
	6.4	betermination of the effective $R_{\rm S}$ of superconductor films and tanb of standard dielectric rods	17
	6.5	Determination of the penetration depth	18
	6.6	Determination of the intrinsic surface impedance	20
7	Unce	rtainty of the test method	21
	7.1	Measurement of unloaded quality factor	21
	7.2	Measurement of loss tangent	21
	7.3	Temperature	22
_	7.4	Specimen and holder support structure	22
8	lest	Report	22
	8.1	Identification of test specimen	22
	8.2	Report of the intrinsic $Z_{\rm S}$ values	22
٨٣٣	8.3	Report of the test conditions	22
Anr		(informative) Additional information relating to clauses 1 to 8	24
Anr	iex B	(Informative) Uncertainty considerations	41
Bib	liograp	bhy	45
Fia	ure 1 -	- Schematic diagram for the measurement equipment for the intrinsic Z_{2} of	
HTS	S films	at cryogenic temperatures	10
Fig	ure 2 -	 Schematic diagram of a dielectric resonator with a switch for thermal 	10
Fig	ure 3 -	- Typical dielectric resonator with a movable top plate	11
Fig	ure 4 -	- Switch block for thermal connection	12
Fia	ure 5 -	- Dielectric resonator assembled with a switch block for thermal connection	13
Fia	ure 6 -	- A typical resonance peak. Insertion attenuation /A resonant frequency f	
and	half p	power bandwidth Δf_{3dB} are defined	16
Fig	ure 7 -	- Reflection scattering parameters S_{11} and S_{22}	18
Figure 8 – Definitions for terms in Table 5			
Fiq	ure A.	1 – Schematic diagram for the measurement system	24
Fig	ure A.	2 – A motion stage using step motors	25
-			

- 3 -

61788-15 © IEC:2011

Figure A.3 – Cross-sectional view of a dielectric resonator	26
Figure A.4 – A diagram for simplied cross-sectional view of a dielectric resonator	30
Figure A.5 – Mode chart for a sapphire resonator	33
Figure A.6 – Frequency response of the sapphire resonator	34
Figure A.7 – Q_U versus temperature for the TE ₀₂₁ and the TE ₀₁₂ modes of the sapphire resonator with 360 nm-thick YBCO films	35
Figure A.8 – The resonant frequency <i>f₀</i> versus temperature for the TE ₀₂₁ and TE ₀₁₂ modes of the sapphire resonator with 360 nm-thick YBCO films	35
Figure A.9 – The temperature dependence of the R _{Se} of YBCO films with the thicknesses of 70 nm to 360 nm measured at ~40 GHz	36
Figure A.10 – The temperature dependence of $\Delta \lambda_e$ for the YBCO films with the thicknesses of 70 nm and 360 nm measured at ~40 GHz	36
Figure A.11 – The penetration depths λ of the 360 nm-thick YBCO film measured at 10 kHz by using the mutual inductance method and at ~40 GHz by using sapphire resonator	37
Figure A.12 – The temperature dependence of the intrinsic surface resistance $R_{\rm S}$ of YBCO films with the thicknesses of 70 nm to 360 nm measured at ~40 GHz	37
Figure A.13 – Comparison of the temperature-dependent value of each term in Equation (A.35) for the TE ₀₂₁ mode of the standard sapphire resonator	38
Figure A.14 – Comparison of the temperature-dependent value of each term in Equation (A.35) for the TE ₀₁₂ mode of the standard sapphire resonator	38
Figure A.15 – Temperature dependence of uncertainty in the measured intrinsic R _S of YBCO films	39
Table 1 – Typical dimensions of a sapphire rod	14
Table 2 – Typical dimensions of OFHC cavities and HTS films	14
Table 3 – Geometrical factors and filling factors calculated for the standard sapphire	
resonator	17
Table 4 – Specifications of vector network analyzer	21
Table 5 – Type B uncertainty for the specifications on the sapphire rod	21
Table A.1 – Geometrical factors and filling factors calculated for the standard sapphire resonator	31
Table B 1 – Output signals from two nominally identical extensioneters	42
Table B.2 – Mean values of two output signals	
Table B.3 – Experimental standard deviations of two output signals	
Table B.4 – Standard uncertainties of two output signals	42
Table B.5 – Coefficient of variations of two output signals	

- 4 -

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY -

Part 15: Electronic characteristic measurements – Intrinsic surface impedance of superconductor films at microwave frequencies

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61788-15 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 90: Superconductivity.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
90/280/FDIS	90/283/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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- 5 -

A list of all parts of the IEC 61788 series, published under the general title *Superconductivity,* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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- 6 -

INTRODUCTION

Since the discovery of high T_C superconductors (HTS), extensive research has been performed worldwide on electronic applications and large-scale applications with HTS filter subsystems based on YBa₂Cu₃O_{7- δ} (YBCO) having already been commercialized [1]¹.

The merits of using HTS films for microwave devices such as resonators, filters, antennas, delay lines, etc., include i) possibility of microwave losses from HTS films being extremely low and ii) no signal dispersion on transmission lines made of HTS films due to extremely low microwave surface resistance (R_S) [2] and frequency-independent penetration depth (λ) of HTS films, respectively.

In this regard, when it comes to designing HTS-based microwave devices, it is important to measure the surface impedance (Z_S) of HTS films with $Z_S = R_S + jX_S$ and $X_S = \omega\mu_0\lambda$ (here ω and μ_0 denote the angular frequency and the permeability of vacuum, respectively, X_S , the surface reactance, and $X_S = \omega\mu_0\lambda$ is valid at temperatures not too close to the critical temperature T_C of HTS films).

Various reports have been made on measuring the R_S of HTS films at microwave frequencies with the typical R_S of HTS films as low as 1/100 - 1/50 of that of oxygen-free high-purity copper (OFHC) at 77 K and 10 GHz. The R_S of conventional superconductors such as niobium (Nb) could be easily measured by using Nb cavities by converting the resonator quality factor (Q) to the R_S of Nb. However, such conventional measurement method could no longer be applied to HTS films grown on dielectric substrates, with which it is basically impossible to make all-HTS cavities. Instead, for measuring the R_S of HTS films, several other methods have been useful, which include the microstrip resonator method [3], the coplanar microstrip resonator method [4], the parallel plate resonator method [5] and the dielectric resonator method [7-10]. Among the stated methods, the dielectric resonator method has been very useful due to that the method enables to measure the R_S in a noninvasive way and with accuracy. In 2002, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) published the dielectric resonator method as a measurement standard [11].

The test method given in this standard enables measurement not only of the intrinsic surface resistance but also the intrinsic surface reactance of HTS films, regardless of the film's thickness, by using a single sapphire resonator that differs from the existing IEC standard (IEC 61788-7:2006), which is limited to measuring the surface resistance of superconductor films having a thicknesses of more than 3λ at the measured temperature by using two sapphire resonators. In fact, the measured surface resistances of HTS films with different thicknesses of less than 3λ mean effective values instead of intrinsic values, which cannot be used for directly comparing the microwave properties of HTS films among one another [12, 13]. Use of a single sapphire resonator as suggested in this standard also makes it possible to reduce uncertainty in the measured surface resistance that might result from using two sapphire resonators with sapphire rods of even slightly different quality.

The test method given in this standard can also be applied to HTS coated conductors, HTS bulks and other superconductors having established models for the penetration depth.

This standard is intended to provide an appropriate and agreeable technical base for the time being to engineers working in the fields of electronics and superconductivity technology.

The test method covered in this standard has been discussed at the VAMAS (Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards) TWA-16 meeting.

¹ Numerals in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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-7-

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY -

Part 15: Electronic characteristic measurements – Intrinsic surface impedance of superconductor films at microwave frequencies

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61788 describes measurements of the intrinsic surface impedance (Z_S) of HTS films at microwave frequencies by a modified two-resonance mode dielectric resonator method [13, 14]². The object of measurement is to obtain the temperature dependence of the intrinsic Z_S at the resonant frequency f_0 .

The frequency and thickness range and the measurement resolution for the intrinsic Z_S of HTS films are as follows:

- frequency: up to 40 GHz;
- film thickness: greater than 50 nm;
- measurement resolution: 0,01 m Ω at 10 GHz.

The intrinsic Z_S data at the measured frequency, and that scaled to 10 GHz, assuming the f^2 rule for the intrinsic surface resistance R_S (f < 40 GHz) and the f rule for the intrinsic surface reactance X_S for comparison, shall be reported.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensible for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-815:2000, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 815: Superconductivity

IEC 61788-7:2006, Superconductivity – Part 7: Electronic characteristic measurements – Surface resistance of superconductors at microwave frequencies

3 Terms, definitions and general concepts

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in IEC 60050-815, one of which is repeated here for convenience, apply.

3.1.1

surface impedance

impedance of a material for high frequency electromagnetic wave which is constrained to the surface of the material in case of metals and superconductors

NOTE The surface impedance governs the thermal losses of superconducting RF cavities.

² Numerals in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.



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