



Enhancing superconducting radio-frequency performance with high-throughput method-assisted FeSe_{1-x}Te coated Nb films

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Bulk Nb superconducting radio-frequency (SRF) cavities are widely utilized in particle accelerators, however, their accelerating gradient and overall performance are limited by the superheating field (B_s). To overcome this theoretical limit, we aim to develop innovative multilayer structures. Iron-based superconductors are considered promising coating materials for such multilayer structures, however, detailed studies on this topic remain scarce. In this research, we fabricated FeSe_{1-x}Te-coated Nb planar films and characterized their structural, electrical transport and magnetic properties to explore the feasibility of this superconductor-superconductor bilayer. To efficiently identify the optimal Te doping level, advanced high-throughput film synthesis techniques were employed to fabricate composition-spread FeSe_{1-x}Te film ($x = 0 - 1$) on a piece of Nb film, followed by micro-region structural and transport characterizations. The results demonstrate that under optimal doping, the B_{c1} of FeSe_{1-x}Te coated Nb films is significantly enhanced, while its T_c is comparable to that of bulk Nb. Through high-throughput methods, this work provides valuable technical parameters and insights into vortex penetration behavior, laying the foundation for the development of future SRF cavities based on iron-based superconducting films.

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Footnotes

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