



Nb₃Sn thin films for dark matter detection

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Nb₃Sn has great potential to be the next generation superconducting material on the inside of Cu superconducting radiofrequency cavities (SRF) due to its relatively high critical temperature $T_c \approx 18$ K compared to other low temperature superconductors e.g., Nb with $T_c \approx 9$ K. For Axion detection, cavities might operate below 100 mK, and copper bodies are preferred. Here, we report methods to make Nb₃Sn films on copper substrates that could be scaled to microwave detectors. We develop bronze routes to facilitate a Nb-Sn reaction at ~ 700 °C, well below the melting point of Cu. We use Ta as a diffusion barrier and possible mitigation of thermal contraction mismatch. High Sn activity is obtained by using Cu₂₅at.%Sn (epsilon phase) instead of alpha-bronze as our Sn source. We then explored formation of Nb₃Sn via reaction of the multilayer Cu substrate/barrier/Nb/bronze at >700 °C. Cross-sectional SEM/FIB analyses were performed to see the differences in morphology and composition of the films. Since copper was the dominant material, thermal contraction applied stress to the resulting Nb₃Sn films reducing T_c to ~ 15 K. We also designed, modeled, and machined a cavity to test the RF properties of our thin films.

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Footnotes

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