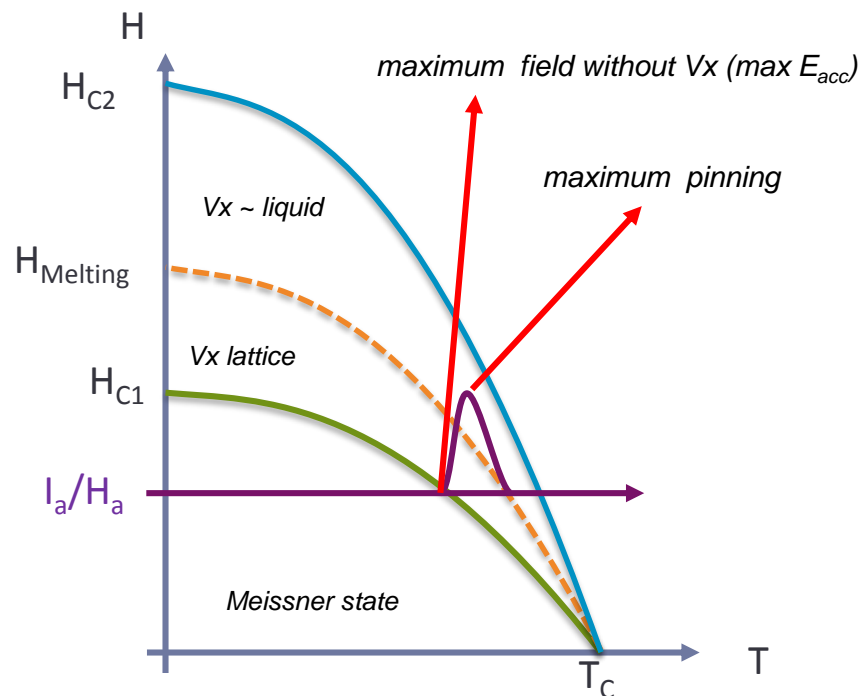


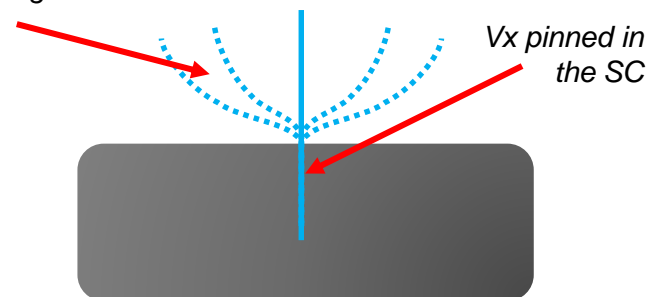
1<sup>st</sup> design ~ 90 mT↑  
2<sup>nd</sup> design: tested > 220 mT →



## Low frequency $\equiv$ DC :

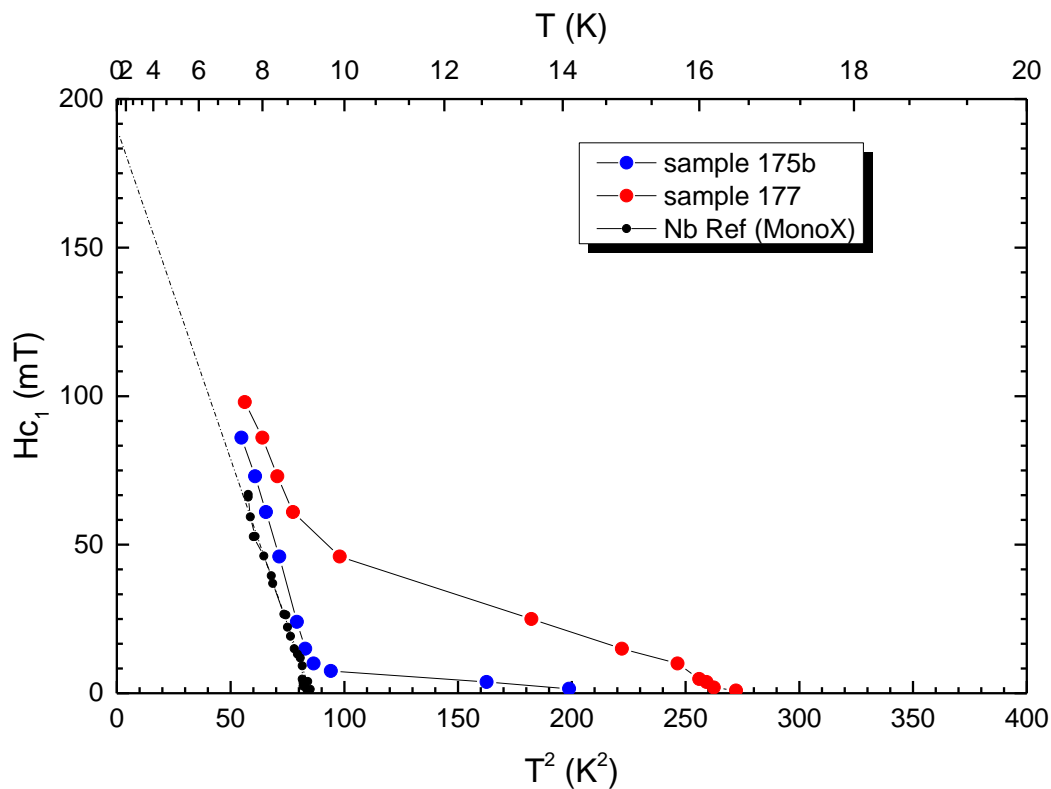
- $0 < H_a < H_{C1} \Rightarrow R=0$ , Meissner state
- $H_{C1} < H_a < H_M \Rightarrow V_x$  are trapped,  $R=0$ , Campbell regime
- $H_M < H_a < H_{C2} \Rightarrow V_x$  are moving liquid like,  $R \neq 0$ , Flux flow regime
- Third harmonic signal arise from flux line tension (affects the  $e^-$  inside the Cu coil),
- It does not depend on dissipation inside Nb, BUT depends on # of  $V_x$  trapped there (and length).

flux line moving in AC field



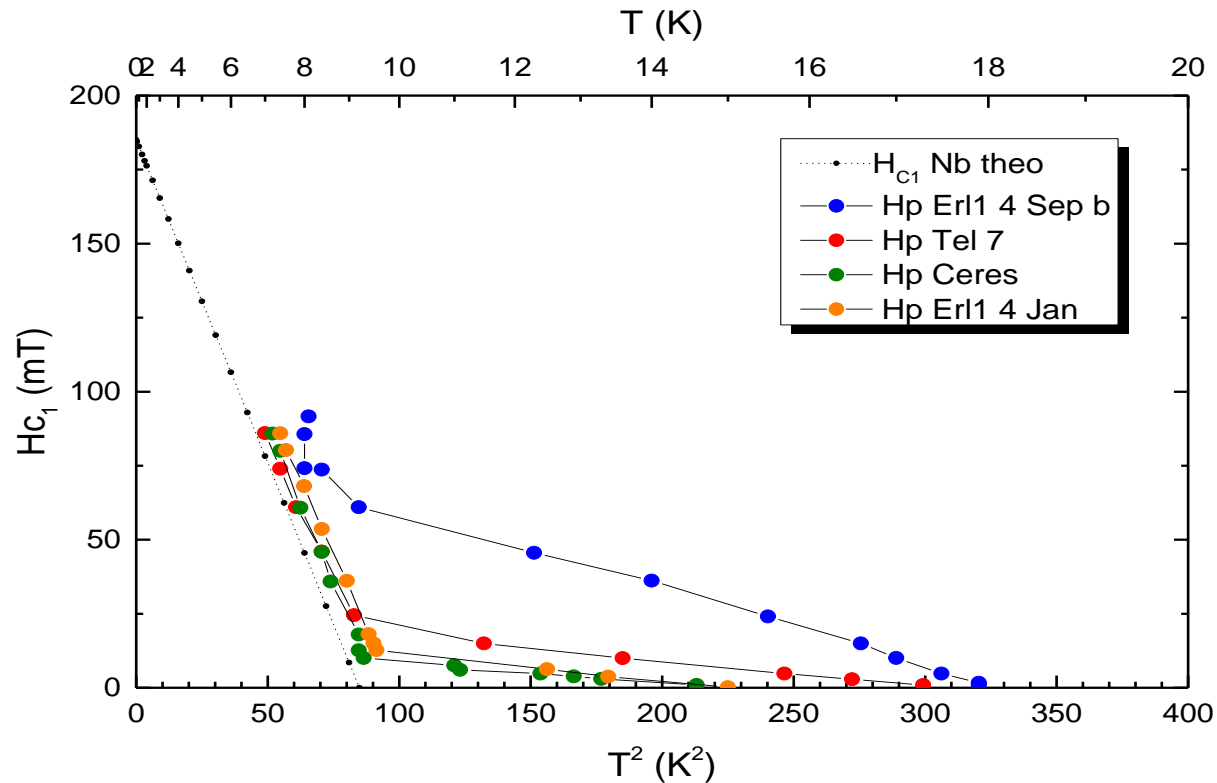
## Multilayers Nb/AlN/NbTiN

■ Samples from Jlab [AM Valente-Felicianno, TBP]



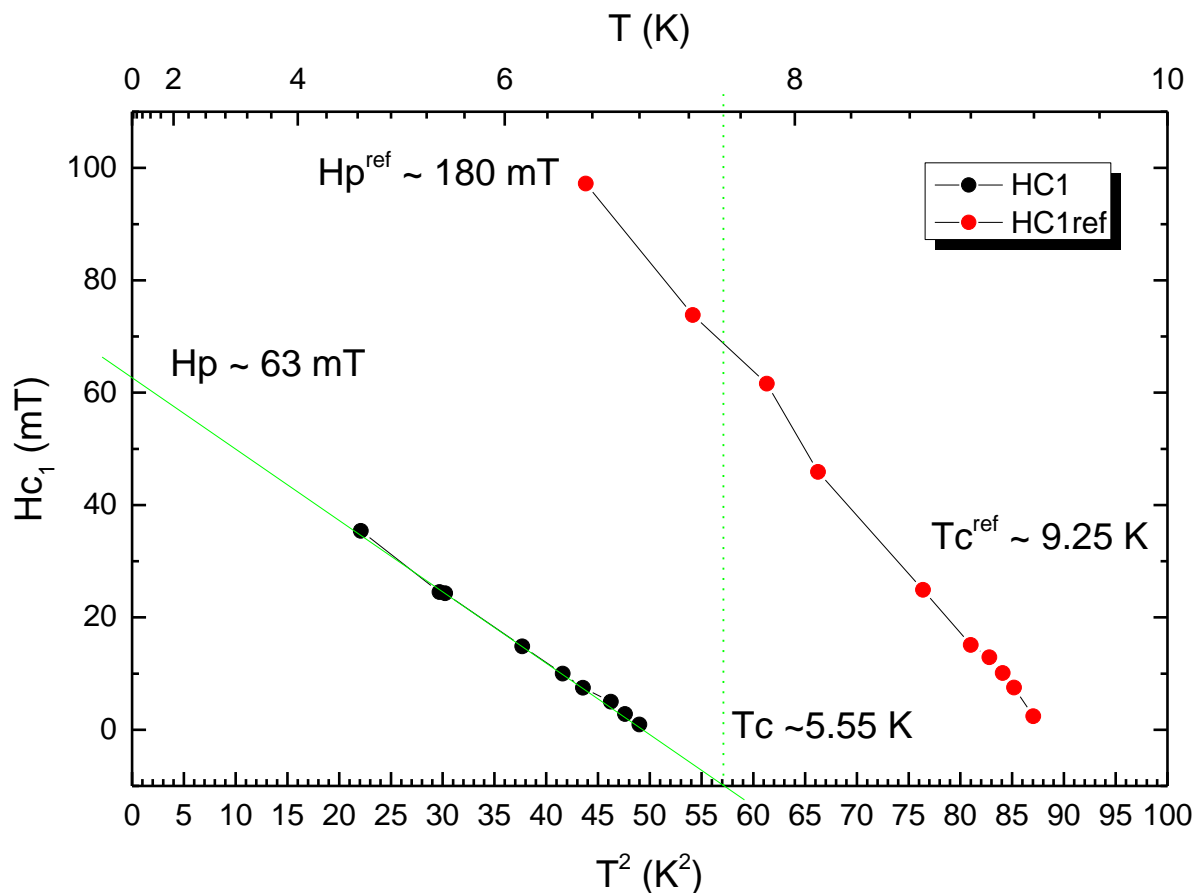
## Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn series

- Along with cavity results and PCT [T. Proslie, TBP]



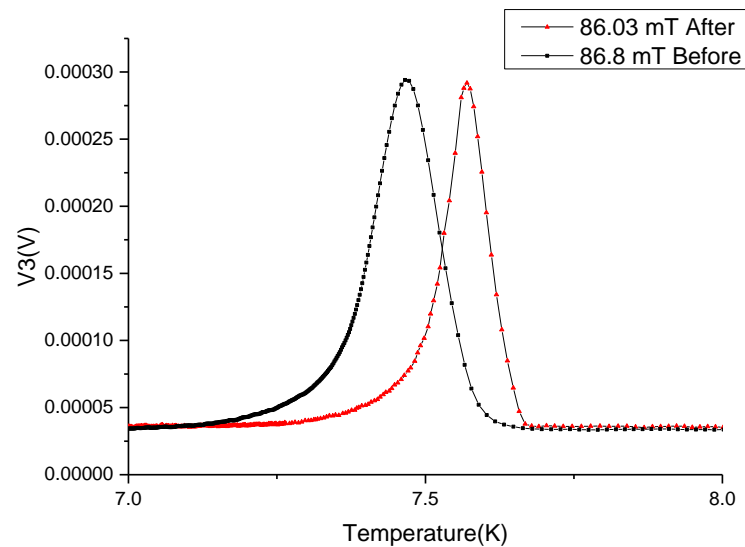
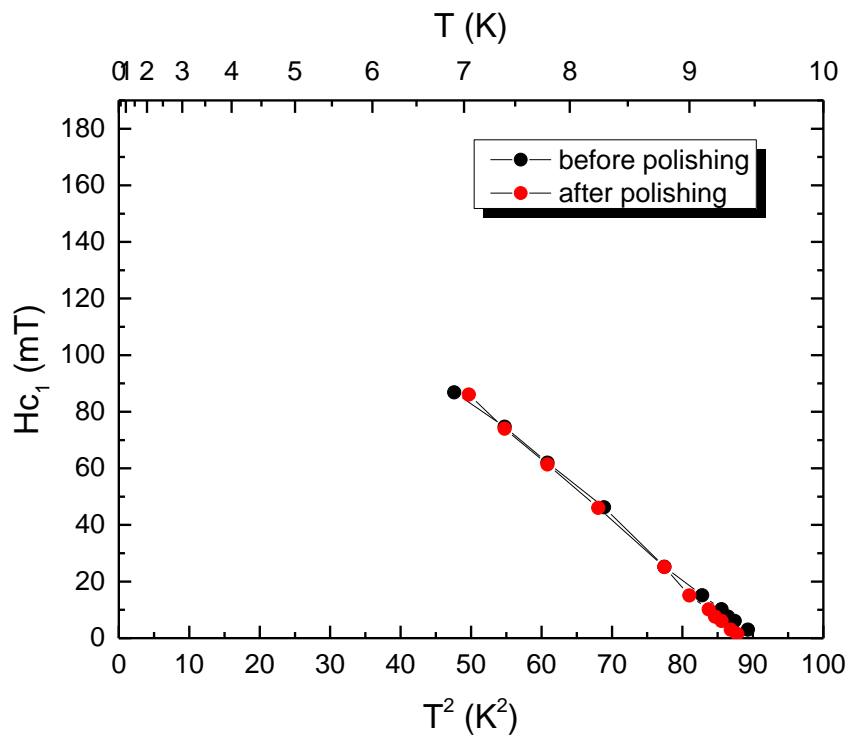
## Thin films

■ HPIMS sample from Dephi-Fr

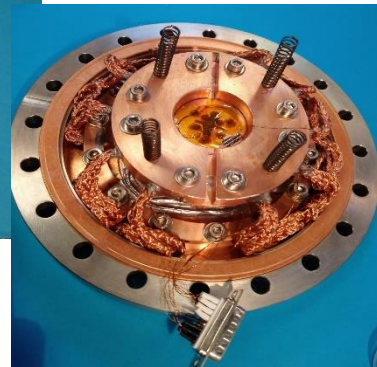
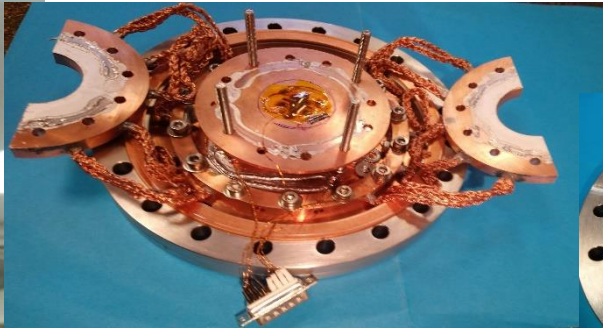


## Damage layer

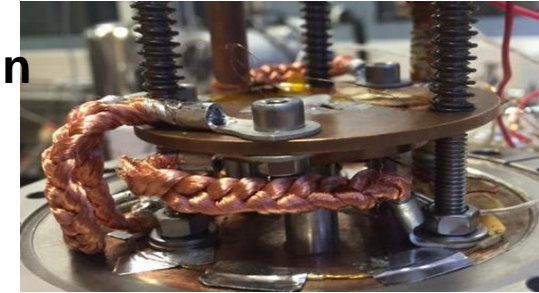
■ Nb monocrystal before (BCP)/after final polishing



## Careful thermal design



- Initial design
- Limited to ~90 mT



- New design:
- Stable ~ 130 mT @ 5,5 K (Nb transition)
- Tested up to ~220 mT
- Issue : need for larger samples
- Or concentrate the field with ferrite (collab CRISMAT)→

Agrandissement du centre :

