## **CEC-ICMC 2019 - Abstracts, Timetable and Presentations**



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## M2Po2A-08 [32]: Effect of layer thickness on structural, morphological and superconducting properties of Nb3Sn films fabricated by multilayer sequential sputtering

Tuesday 23 July 2019 13:30 (2 hours)

Superconducting Nb3Sn films can be synthesized by controlling atomic concentration of Sn. Multilayer sequential sputtering of Nb and Sn thin films followed by high temperature annealing is considered as a method to fabricate Nb3Sn films where Sn composition of deposited films can be controlled by controlling the thickness of alternating Nb and Sn layers. We report on the structural, morphological and superconducting properties of Nb3Sn films fabricated by multilayer sequential sputtering of Nb and Sn films on sapphire substrates with ex-situ annealing at 950 °C for 3 h. We have investigated the effect of Nb and Sn layer thickness on the properties of Nb3Sn films. The thicknesses of Nb and Sn layers were varied in two ways: (1) varied Nb:Sn thickness ratio (1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1), and (2) varied layer thickness of both Nb and Sn layers, while keeping constant Nb:Sn thickness ratio of 2:1. The crystal structure, surface morphology, topography, and film composition were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), atomic force microscopy (AFM), and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) respectively. The results showed Sn loss from the surface due to evaporation during annealing. Superconducting Nb3Sn films of critical temperature up to 17.93 K have been achieved.

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