# Signal detection and amplification in FLASH: MSSQUID Test and Optimization

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# Washer type SQUID Fabrication optimization and intrinsic noise reduction

Feedback coil



Input coil Washer Josephson junctions Parasitic capacitance Secondary induction loop Microstrip Feed back coil Max gain for inductive performance H Shielding Secondary stage amplification (HFET, BAW)

# Actuator-SQUID for Lunar gravitational Wave detector:



Fabrication at Lund and INRiM : The quality check under progress

## SQUID Coils parameters effect the performance :

## Input coil thickness optimization TC and Jc and Hc

Temperature dependence of the resistivity for selected Nb flms, with a thickness ranging from 9nm to 80nm. Inset: width of the plateau region ( $\Delta$ T), above TC, as a function of d (circles).

## Input coil width optimization Jc

Tickness dependence of the critical current density extrapolated at 0K. Circles: flms w = 10µm wide; yellow flled symbols correspond to the flms deposited on sapphire substrates. Squares: w = 50µm wide



# Intrinsic structural properties (performance and structural Noise):



I-V characteristics for the NbN stripes, carried out at several *T*. Both up- and down-current sweeps evidence the presence of slanted steps due to the occurrence of intermediate resistive regimes before the complete transition to the normal state. Inset: magnification of the central part of the plot.

#### Quantum phase slip due to Granular Structure





- T Range 3.8 K to 800 K
- DC and AC measurments
- Impedance measurments
- Capacitanca measurements
- Magnetif field upto 1T
- Magnetic field resolution of  $10\mu T$
- Low T guassmetry

- T Range 1.5 K to 300 K
- DC and AC measurments
- Impedance measurments
- Capacitanca measurements
- Magnetif field upto 12T
- Possibility to upgrade:
- To 300 mK T range
- sample rotation

#### Key

- 1. VSM Vibrator
- 2. Vibration Compensation Unit
- 3. Vertical Translation
- 4. Perspex Airlock
- 5. Pulse Tube Cryocooler
- 6. High Homogenity Magnet



#### Intrisic test performed:

1- The inrtrinsic properties of the junctions and the MSSQUID to optimiz the geometry design and fabrication process

2- The full functionality test below Tc and at variable T and H

3- Bias and flux current test and optimization



The noise temperature n of an MSA scales linearly with the operation frequency and temperature:

- 1- Static (DC) noise test
- 2- AC noise test at low and high frequency (< 1GHz)
- 3- wide band noise measurment
- 3- input gain test for inductive regime performance
- 4- Possible HFET post amplification developement and noise test (at 4 K) :MBE available at UNICAM
- 5- Microstrip resonance test

### Sheilding TESTs:

External magnetic fields will also change the flux bias of the SQUID, the gain might drift or be modulated with changing external fields

- 1- Packaging in a stainless-steel tube and using superconducting magnetic shield.
- 2- Lead-foil cylinder with an outer layer of (ferromagnetic) Conetic AA foil.
- 3- Mu metal with the design rings for the compensation of the magnetic field
- 4- Resilient test under high magnetic field (100 $\mu$ T to 10 T)

### Thanks