

# Characterizing Microwave Losses in Superconducting Coaxial Cables for Quantum Systems

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Northwestern

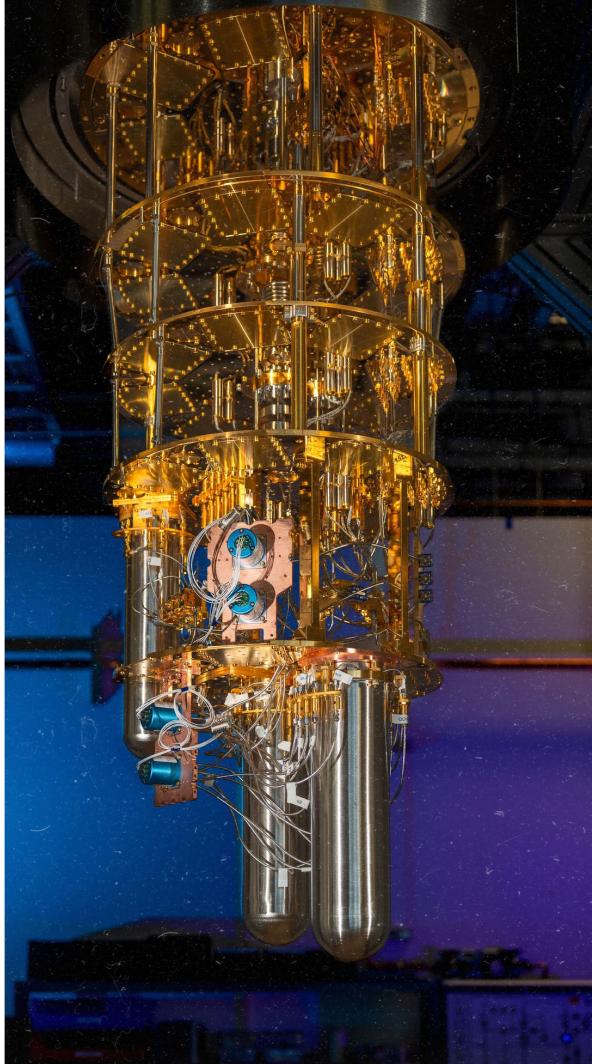
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of ENERGY

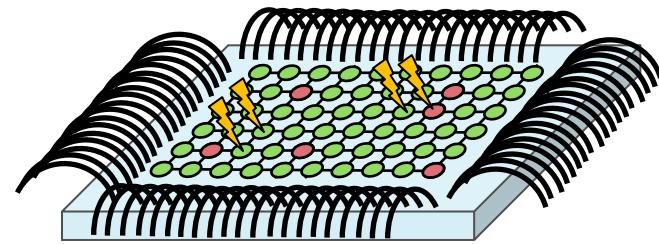
Office of  
Science



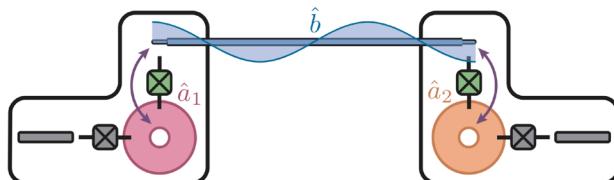
# Why?

As quantum systems become larger, we encounter:

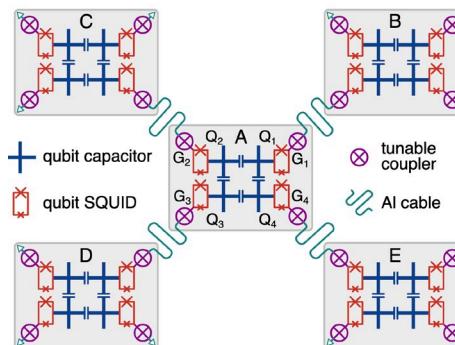
- Increased crosstalk
- Fabrication yield challenges
- Wiring complexity
- ...



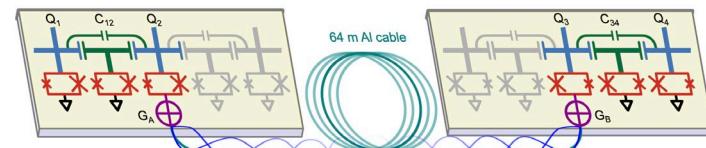
**Modularity is a natural solution to tackle some of these issues**



Burkhart, L. D. et al. *PRX Quantum* **2**, 030321 (2021)



Niu, J. et al. *Nat Electron* **6**, 235–241 (2023)

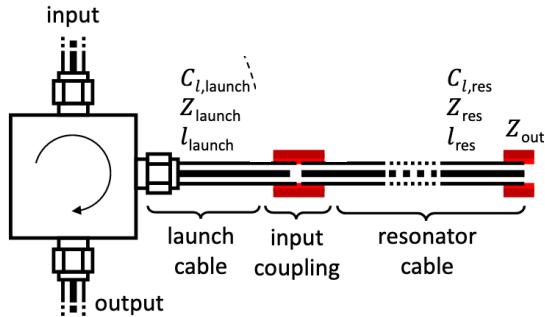


Qiu, J. et al. *Science Bulletin* **70**, 351–358 (2025)

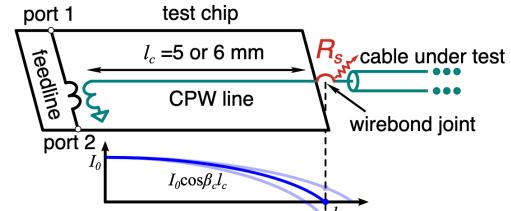
# Previous works on characterizing cables



Kurpiers, P. et al. *EPJ Quantum Technol.* **4**, 8 (2017)



Martin, Y. et al. *arXiv/2409.04634* (2024)

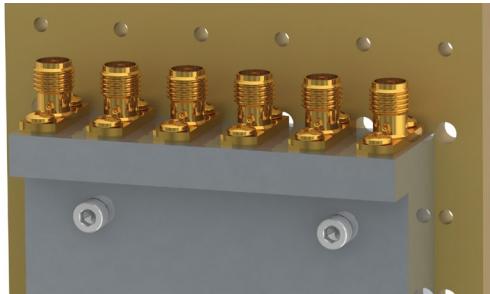


Niu, J. et al. *Nat Electron* **6**, 235–241 (2023)

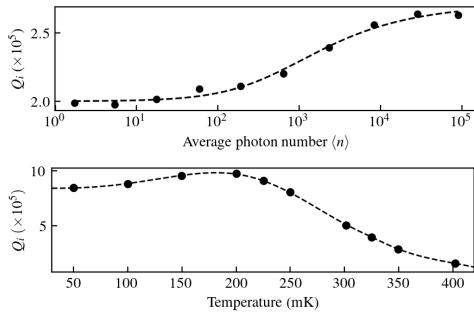


Burkhart, L. D. et al. *PRX Quantum* **2**, 030321 (2021)

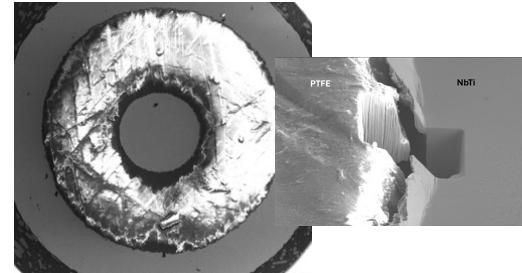
## Measurement setup



## TLS/QP

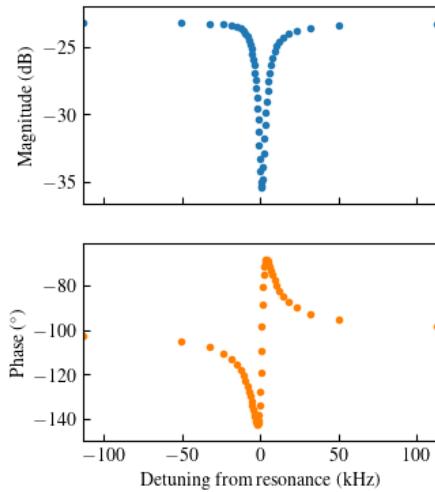
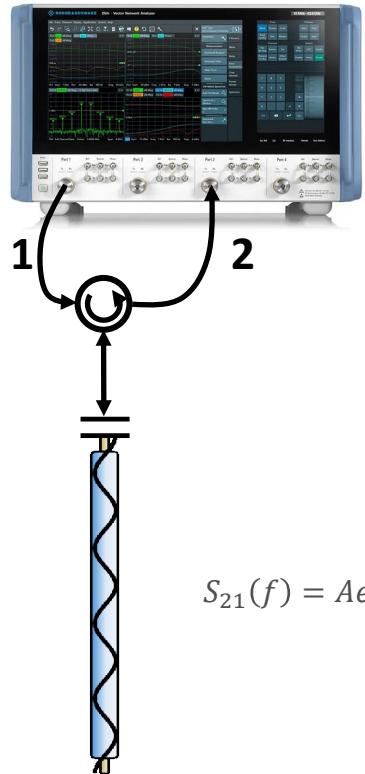


## Materials



# Cryogenic microwave measurements setup

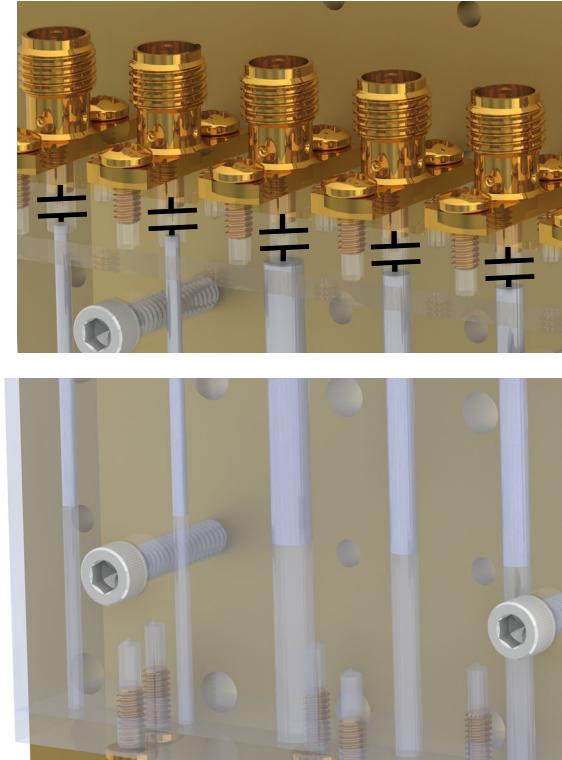
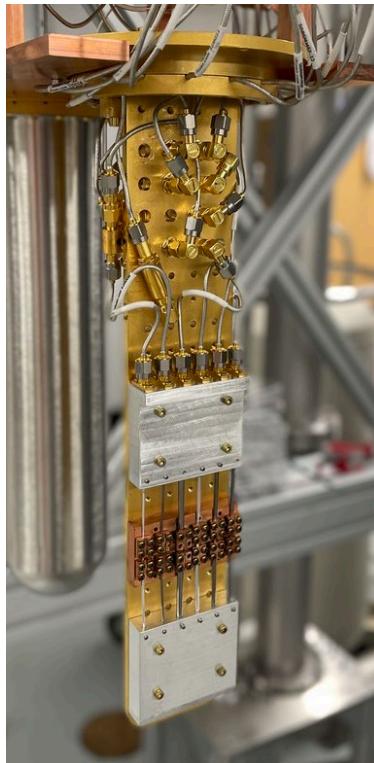
## Internal quality factor extraction



$$S_{21}(f) = Ae^{-i2\pi f\tau} \left( 1 - \frac{2Q/|Q_c|e^{i\phi}}{1 + 2iQ(f/f_r - 1)} \right)$$

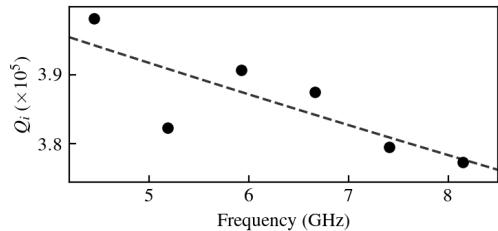
$$\frac{1}{Q_i} = \frac{1}{Q} - \frac{\cos \phi}{|Q_c|}$$

## Experimental setup



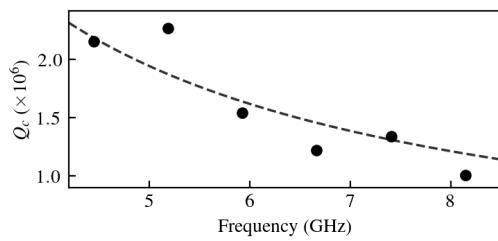
# Quality factor dependence on frequency, power, and temperature

## Frequency



$$\frac{1}{Q_i} = \frac{g_c}{2\pi\mu_0} \frac{R_s(f_n)}{f_n} + \tan \delta$$

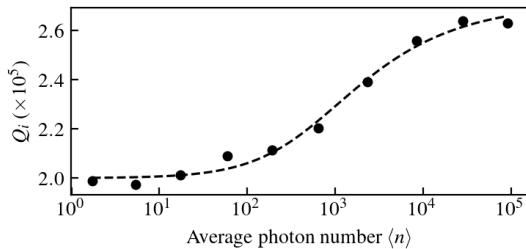
**Conductor loss**      **Dielectric loss**



$$Q_c = \frac{C_\ell \ell}{2\pi f_n C_c^2 Z_0} + Z_0 C_\ell \ell 2\pi f_n$$

**Coupling capacitance**

## Power

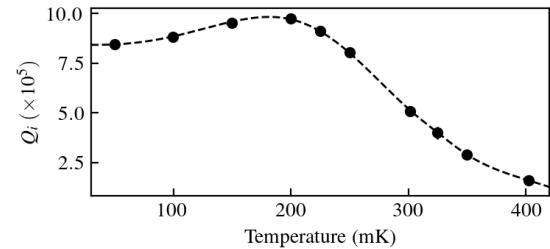


$$\frac{1}{Q_i} = F \delta_{\text{TLS}}^0 \frac{\tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{\langle n \rangle}{n_c}\right)^\beta} + \delta_{\text{PI}}$$

**Two-level systems loss**

**BUT** in practice, not all cables show this behavior

## Temperature



$$\frac{1}{Q_i} = F \delta_{\text{TLS}}^0 \frac{\tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\langle n \rangle^{\beta_2}}{TD^{\beta_1}}\right) \tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right)}} + \delta_{\text{QP}}^0 \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right) K_0\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right)}{e^{\Delta_0/k_B T}} + \delta_{\text{other}}$$

**Quasi-particles loss**

Kurpiers, P. et al. *EPJ Quantum Technol.* **4**, 8 (2017)

McRae, C. R. H. et al. *Review of Scientific Instruments* **91**, 091101 (2020)

Crowley, K. D. et al. *Phys. Rev. X* **13**, 041005 (2023)

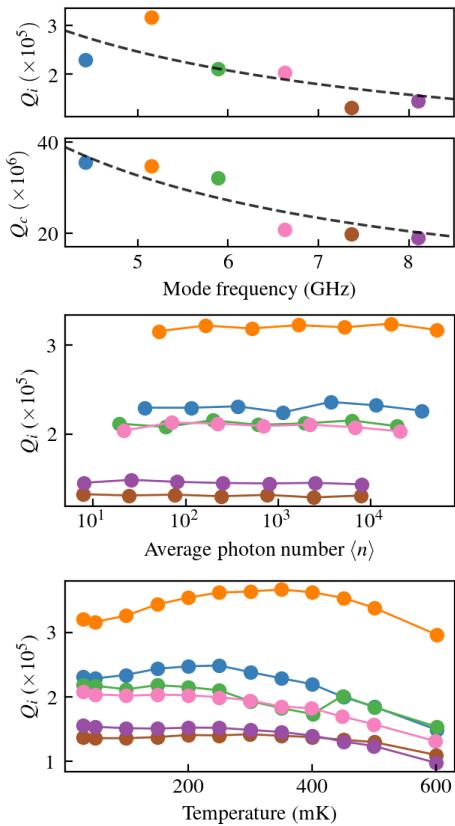
# Preliminary results

Cable	$\epsilon_r$	$\tan \delta$ ( $\times 10^{-6}$ )	$R_s$ ( $\mu\Omega$ )	$\delta_{QP}^0$ ( $\times 10^{-4}$ )
KEYCOM Characteristic Technologies				
Keycom (2.2 mm)				
HERMERC SYSTEM				
Hermerc (2.05 mm)				
CryoCoax A division of Hermec				
Hermerc (1.2 mm)				
CryoCoax A division of Hermec				
CryoCoax (2.2 mm)				

@ 5 GHz

# Preliminary results

**KEYCOM**  
Characteristic Technologies

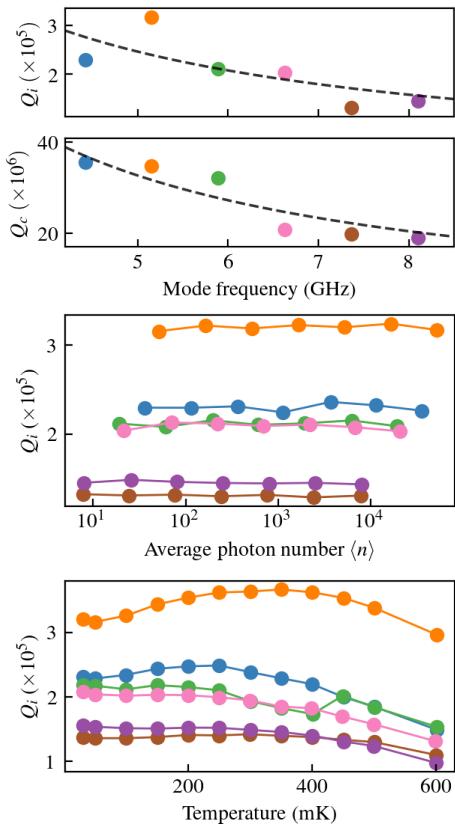


Cable	$\epsilon_r$	$\tan \delta (\times 10^{-6})$	$R_s (\mu\Omega)$	$\delta_{QP}^0 (\times 10^{-4})$
Keycom (2.2 mm)	1.84	2.4	1.3	1.5
Keycom (1.2 mm)				
Hermerc (2.05 mm)				
Hermerc (1.2 mm)				
CryoCoax (2.2 mm)				

@ 5 GHz

# Preliminary results

**KEYCOM**  
Characteristic Technologies



**HERMERC SYSTEM**  
A division of Hermelcom

Cable	$\epsilon_r$	$\tan \delta (\times 10^{-6})$	$R_s (\mu\Omega)$	$\delta_{QP}^0 (\times 10^{-4})$
Keycom (2.2 mm)	1.84	2.4	1.3	1.5
Keycom (1.2 mm)	2.02	3.1	3.2	0.6
Hermerc (2.05 mm)	1.56	0.1	4.9	0.2
Hermerc (1.2 mm)	1.86	0.8	1.1	22.8
CryoCoax (2.2 mm)	1.81	1.6	0.6	0.2

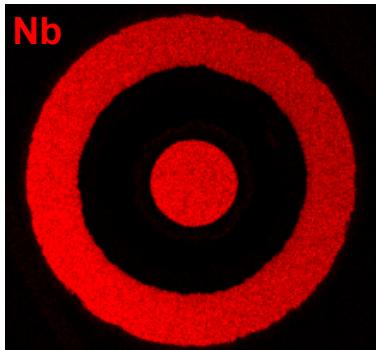
@ 5 GHz

# Materials characterization

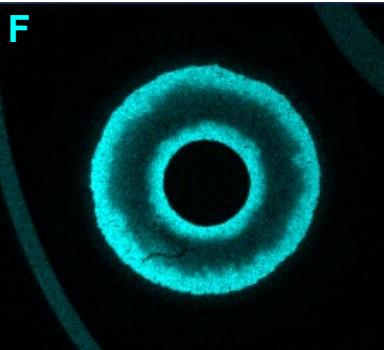
## Structure



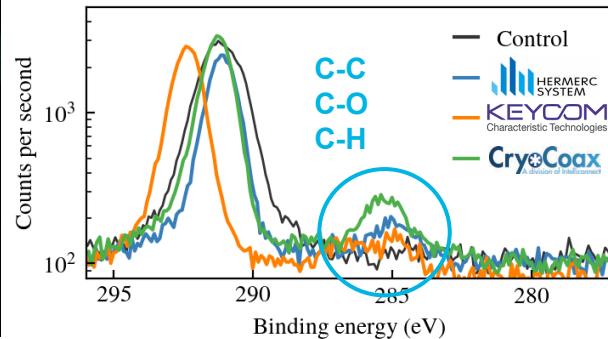
Optical microscopy



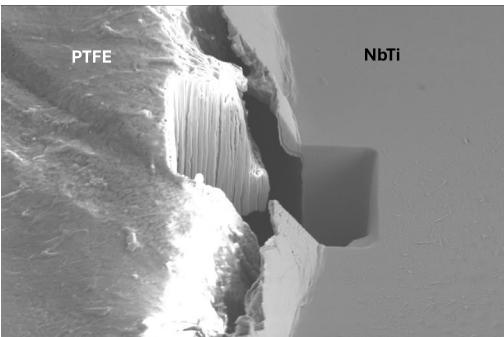
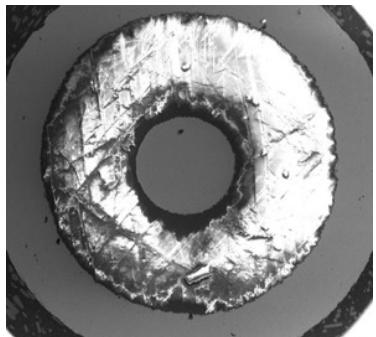
Energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy



## Chemistry



X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy



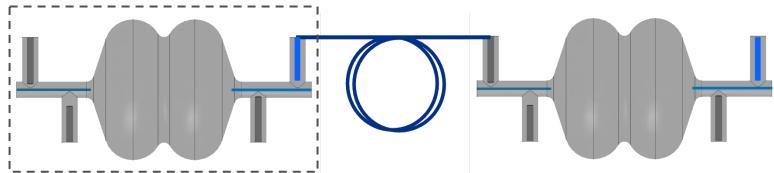
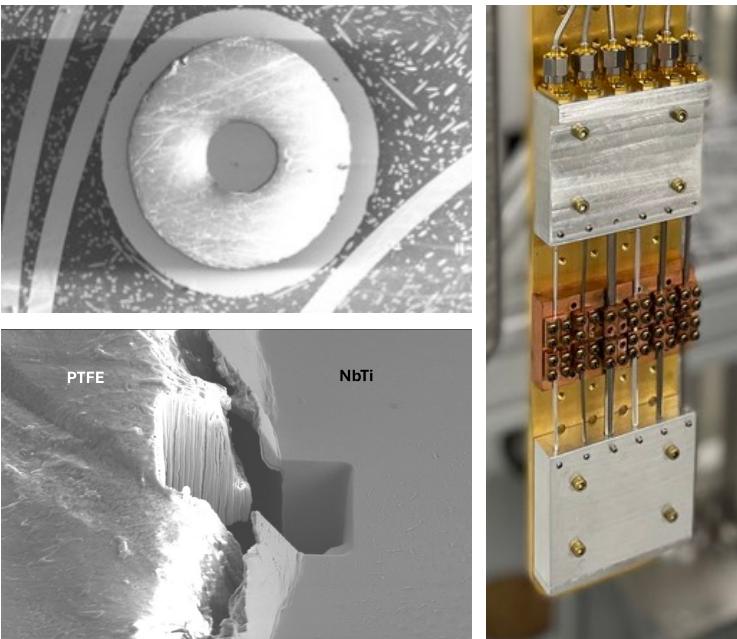
Scanning electron microscopy

## Coming up

- Materials characterization at cryogenic temperatures
- Time of flight - secondary ion mass spectrometry
- Mechanical property testing
- Porosity measurements
- Low temperature DC measurements

# Where to go from here?

- Continue probing relation between microwave losses and materials characteristics
- Develop high-Q superconducting coaxial cable
- Use it in upcoming 2D and 3D interconnect experiments



See MAR-Q33.2 and MAR-Q33.3 tomorrow!