

# Characterizing Microwave Losses in Superconducting Coaxial Cables for Quantum Systems

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MAR-N18.13

**André Vallières**, Sergey Kazakov, Timergali Khabiboulline, Jae-Yel Lee, Akshay Murthy, Roman M. Pilipenko, Oleg V. Pronitchev, Vyacheslav P. Yakovlev, Anna Grassellino, Jens Koch, Yao Lu

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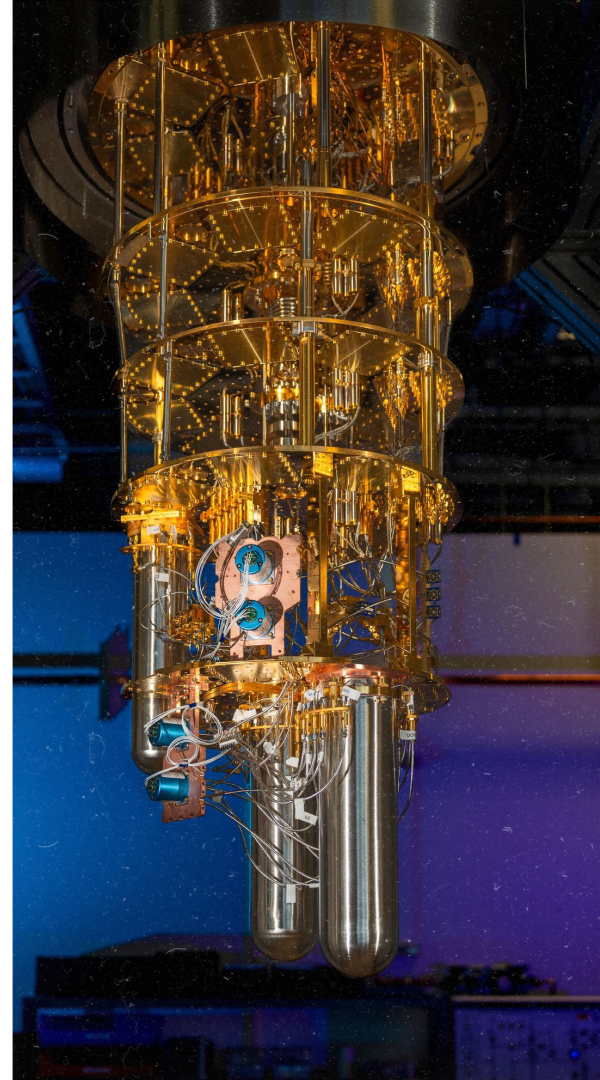
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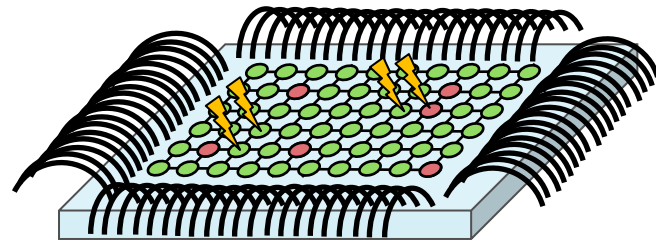
Office of  
Science



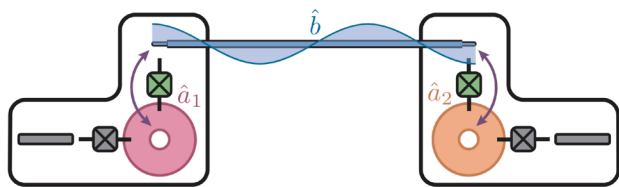
# Why?

As quantum systems become larger, we encounter:

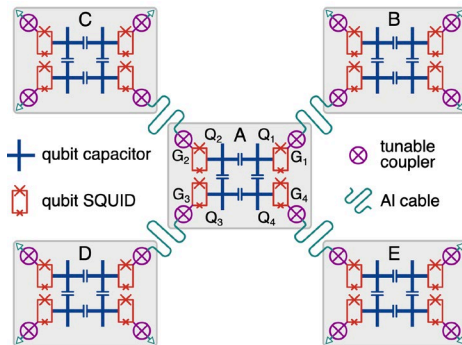
- Increased crosstalk
- Fabrication yield challenges
- Wiring complexity
- ...



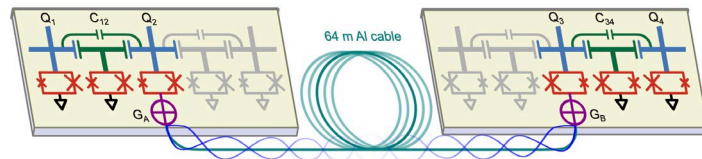
**Modularity is a natural solution to tackle some of these issues**



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



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

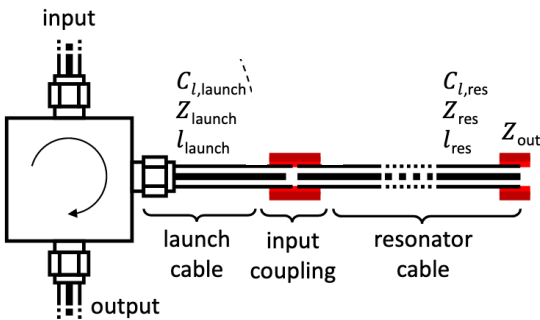


Qiu, J. et al. *Science Bulletin* 70, 351–358 (2025)

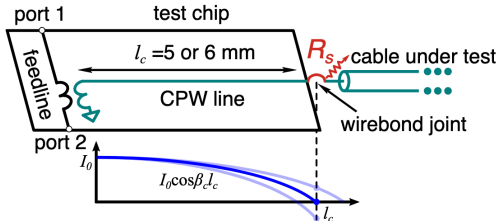
# Previous works on characterizing cables



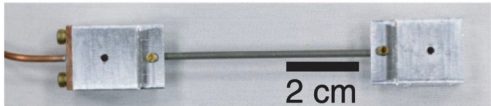
Kurpiers, P. et al. *EPJ Quantum Technol.* **4**, 8 (2017)



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



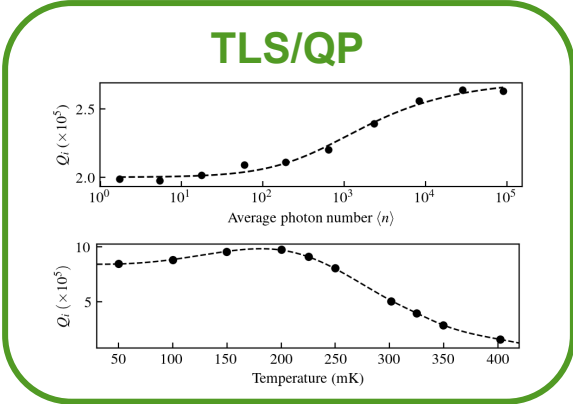
Niu, J. et al. *Nat Electron* **6**, 235–241 (2023)



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

## In this talk

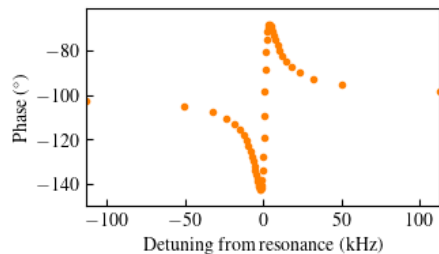
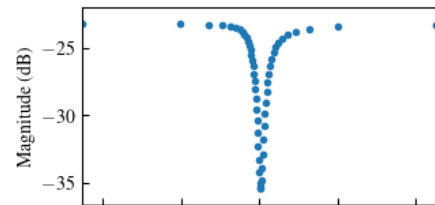
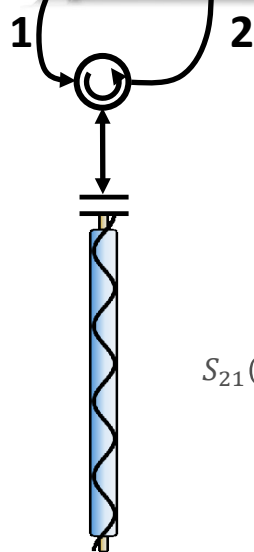
Measurement setup



Materials

# Cryogenic microwave measurements setup

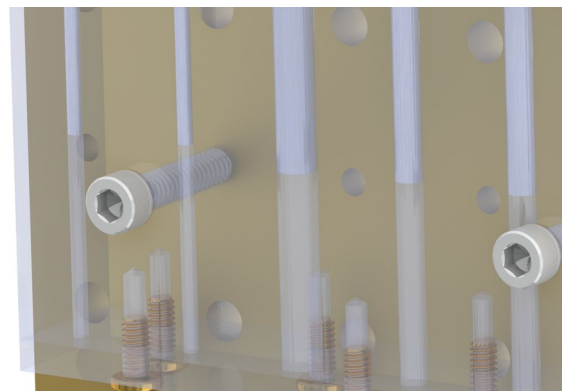
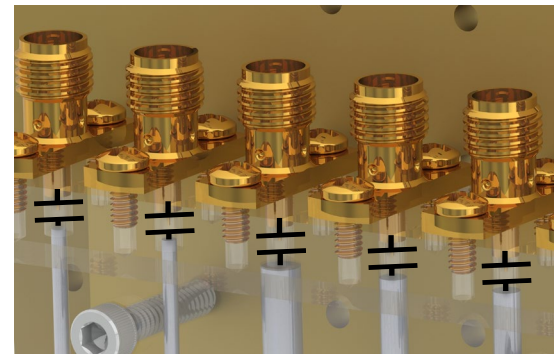
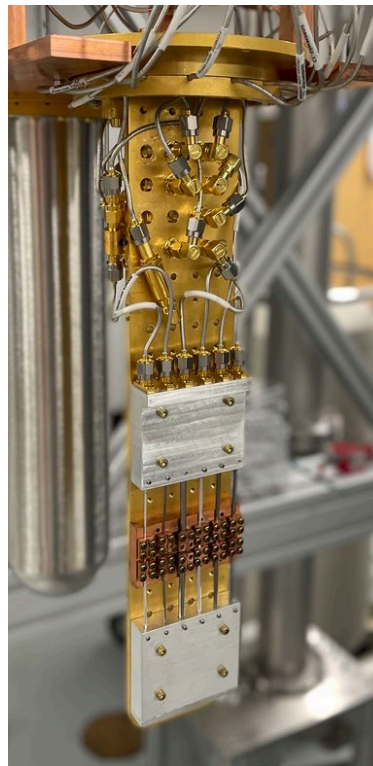
## Internal quality factor extraction



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

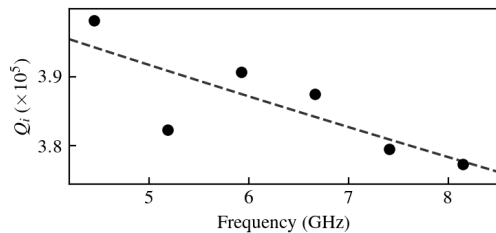
$$\frac{1}{Q_i} = \frac{1}{Q} - \frac{\cos \phi}{|Q_c|}$$

## Experimental setup



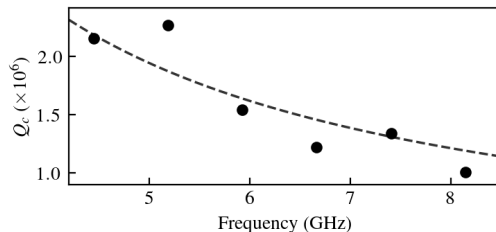
# Quality factor dependence on frequency, power, and temperature

## Frequency



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

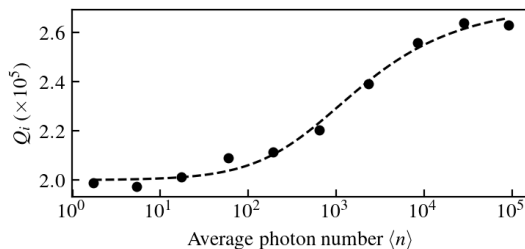
Conductor loss (points to  $R_s(f_n)$ )  
Dielectric loss (points to  $\tan \delta$ )



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

Coupling capacitance

## Power

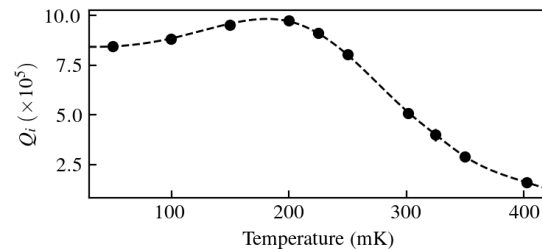


$$\frac{1}{Q_i} = F\delta_{\text{TLS}}^0 \frac{\tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{\langle n \rangle}{n_c}\right)^\beta} + \delta_{\text{PI}}$$

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)

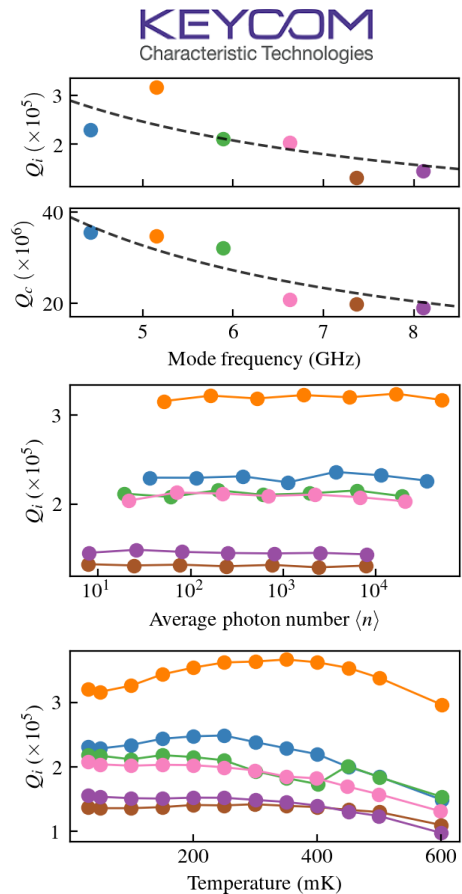


# Preliminary results

	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)				
	Keycom (1.2 mm)				
HERMERC SYSTEM	Hermerc (2.05 mm)				
	Hermerc (1.2 mm)				
CryoCoax A division of Milleconnect	CryoCoax (2.2 mm)				

@ 5 GHz

# Preliminary results



KEYCOM  
Characteristic Technologies

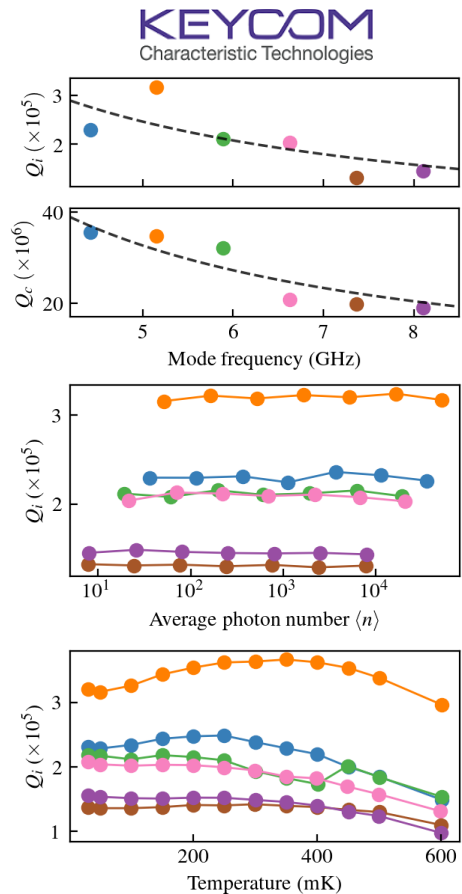
HERMERC  
SYSTEM

CryoCoax  
A division of MLLconnect

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

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A division of MLLconnect

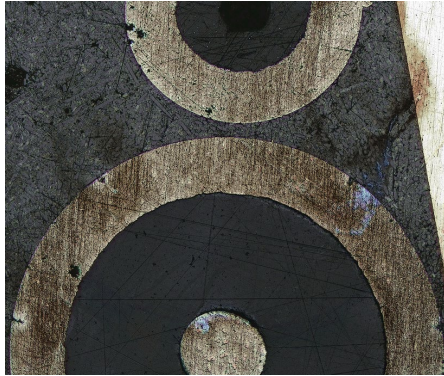
Cable	$\epsilon_r$	$\tan \delta (\times 10^{-6})$	$R_s (\mu\Omega)$	$\delta_{QP}^0 (\times 10^{-4})$
Keycom (2.2 mm)	1.84	2.4	1.3	1.5
Keycom (1.2 mm)	2.02	3.1	3.2	0.6
Hermerc (2.05 mm)	1.56	0.1	4.9	0.2
Hermerc (1.2 mm)	1.86	0.8	1.1	22.8
CryoCoax (2.2 mm)	1.81	1.6	0.6	0.2

@ 5 GHz

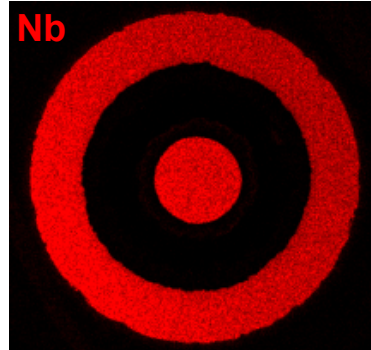


# Materials characterization

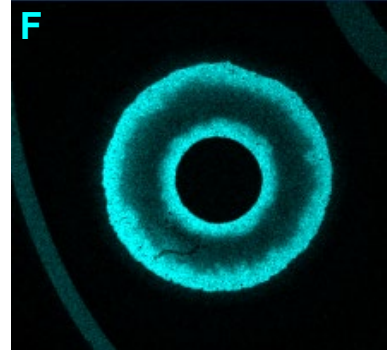
## Structure



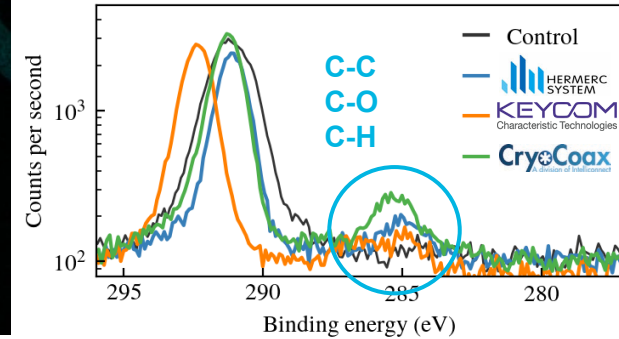
Optical microscopy



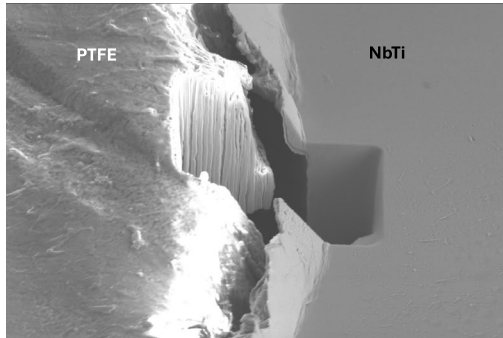
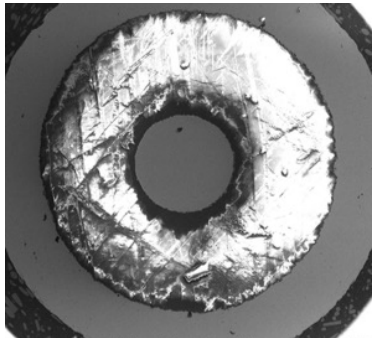
Energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy



## Chemistry



X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy



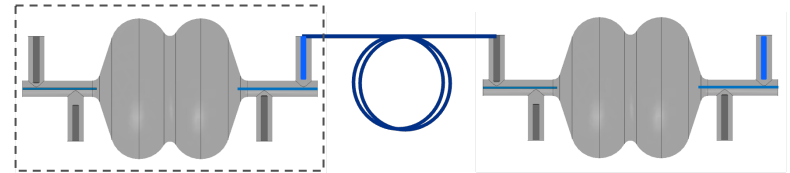
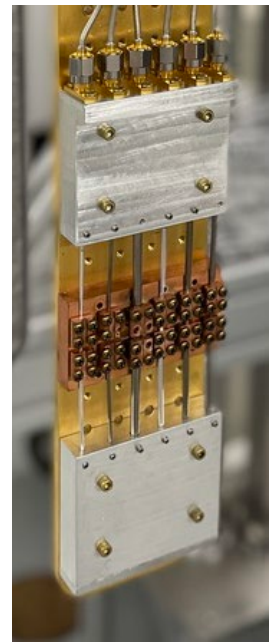
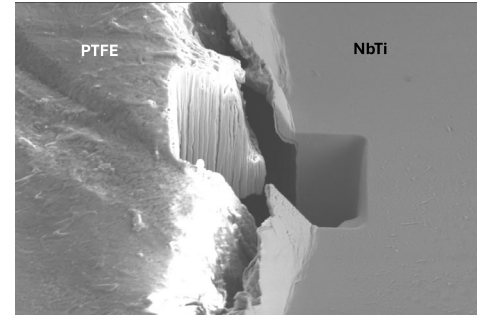
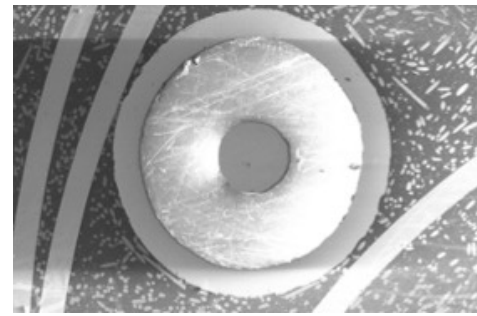
Scanning electron microscopy

## 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!