



SAFARI

Development of the FDM Baseband Feedback

I. BBFB Transfer Function

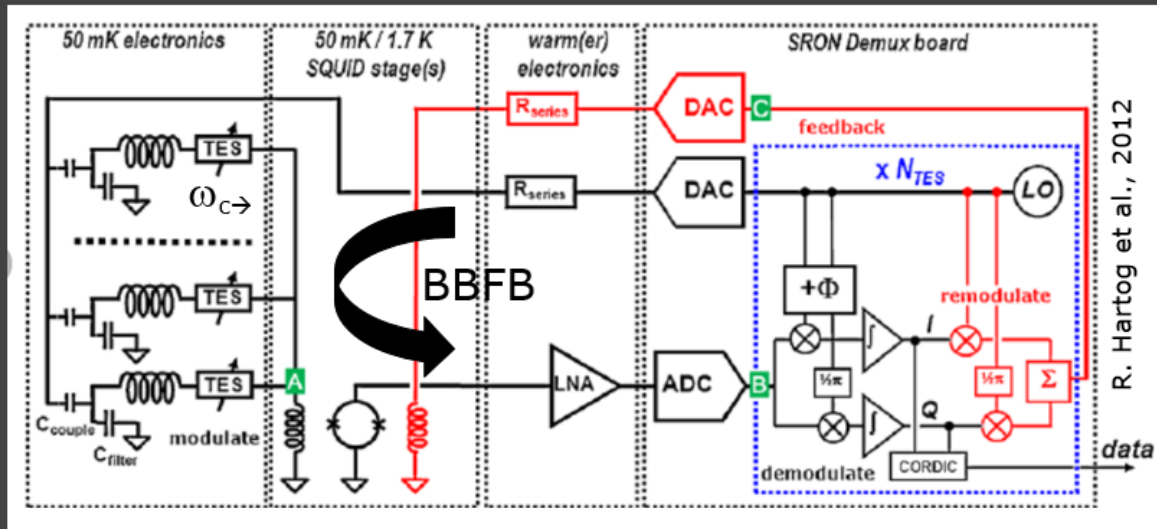
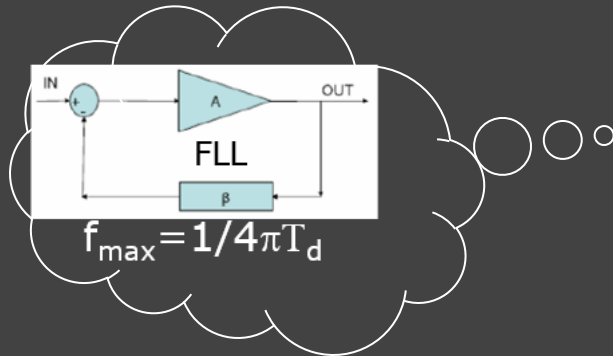
Amin Aminaei, 07 September 2020

SRON

Refs

- [1]. SRON Report, A. Nieuwenhuizen et al., 2008
- [2]. SRON Presentation, Transition Edge Sensors, P. de Korte

BBFB Transfer Function



R. Hartog et al., 2012

$$H(\omega) = \text{Gain} \cdot \exp(-j(\omega T_d - \phi)) / (1 + j(\omega - \omega_c)\tau) [1]$$

Nominal Values

Signal Delay

$$T_d = 8\text{m} \times 7.7 \times 2 \text{ (roundtrip)} + \text{PCB delay}$$

$$\text{PCB delay} = \sim 33 / \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \text{ ps/cm}$$

$$T_d = 150\text{ns}$$

$$\phi = \text{phase shift (ADC, de/remodulator)} \quad \pi/8 ?$$

$$\omega_c = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot (1\text{MHz} - 4\text{MHz})$$

$$\tau \text{ (electrothermal response time)} = 0.2 \text{ ms?}$$

$$\text{Gain} = 5000$$

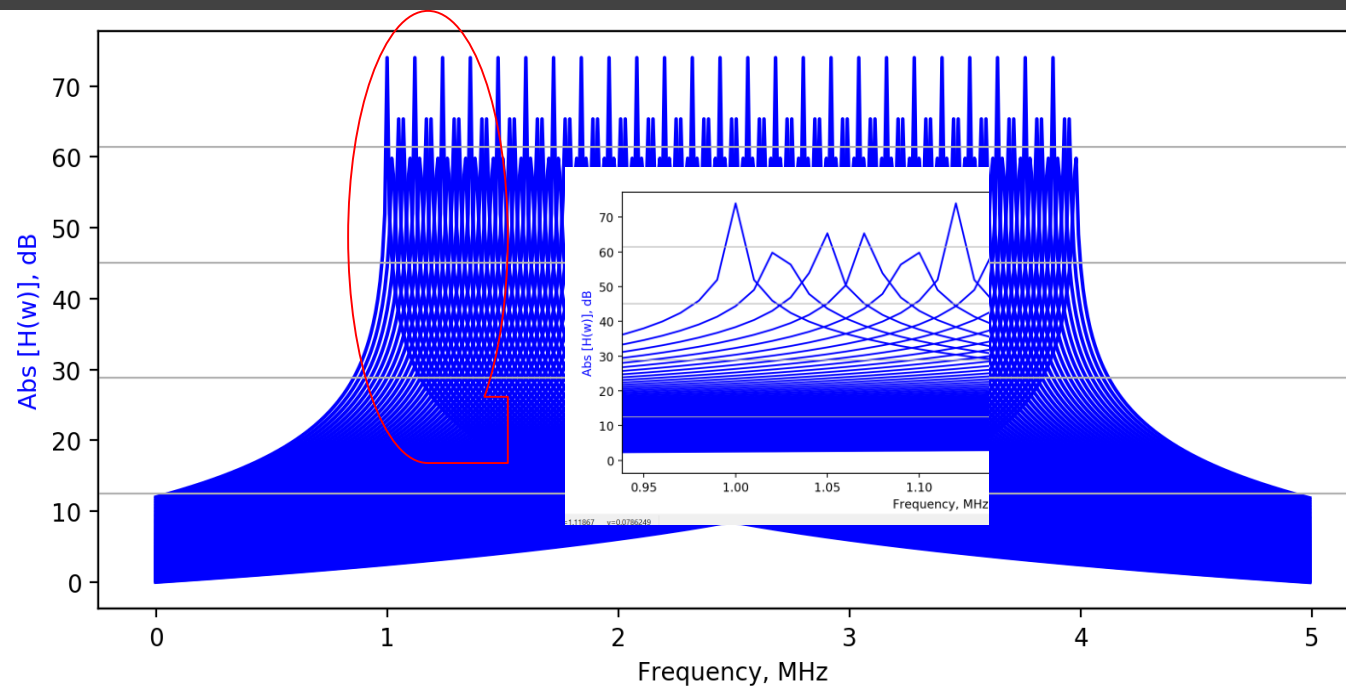
Harness (Twisted pairs)
 $C = 133 \text{ pF/m}$, $L = 0,45 \text{ } \mu\text{H/m}$
 $Z_0 = 58 \text{ Ohm}$,

$$T_d 7,7 \text{ ns/m}$$

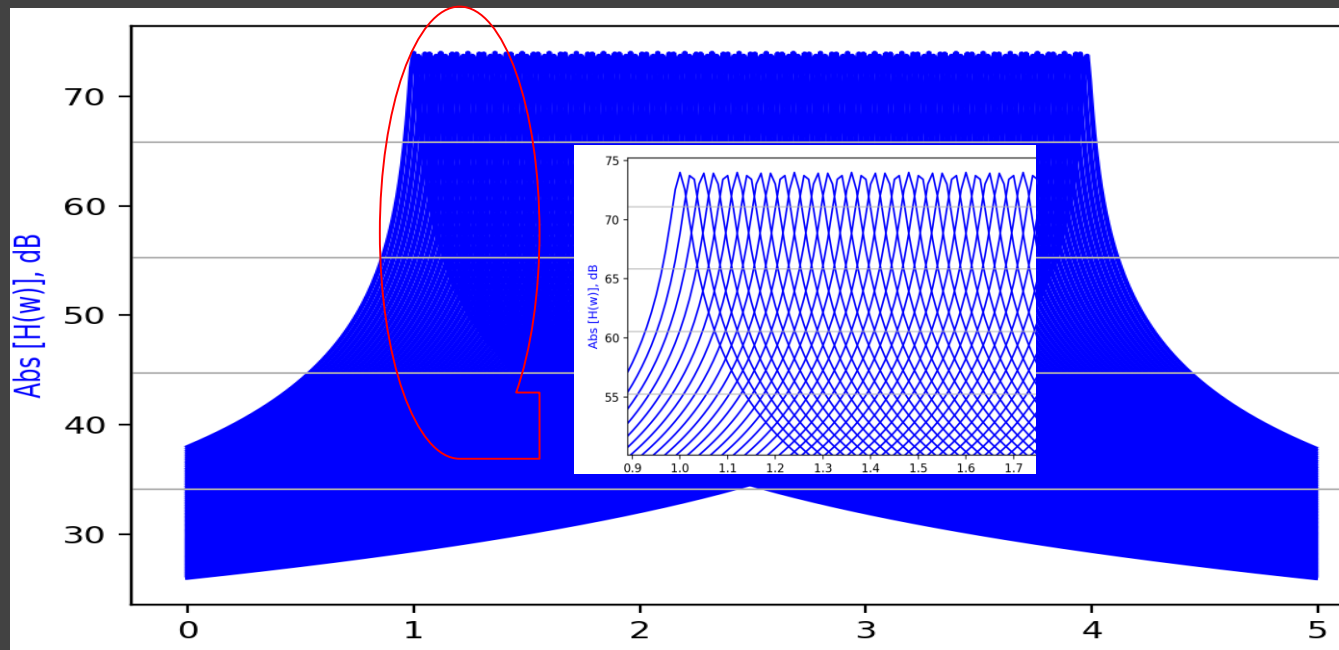
$Q = 10000$, frequency
 $\text{GBW} = 1\text{kHz}$, $= 50\times$
 suppression @ 20Hz

Impact of τ_{eff}

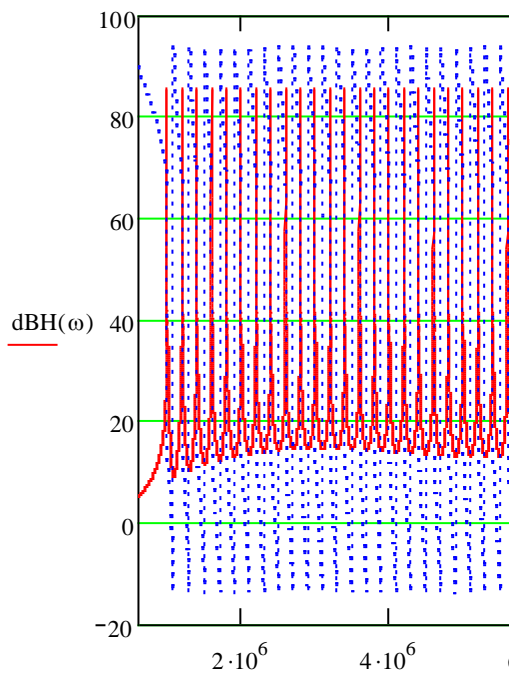
- $\tau_{\text{eff}} = 0.2\text{ms}$ [2]
Ignore Td for now. ~0.
- 125 x 24KHz
- 1MHz-4MHz



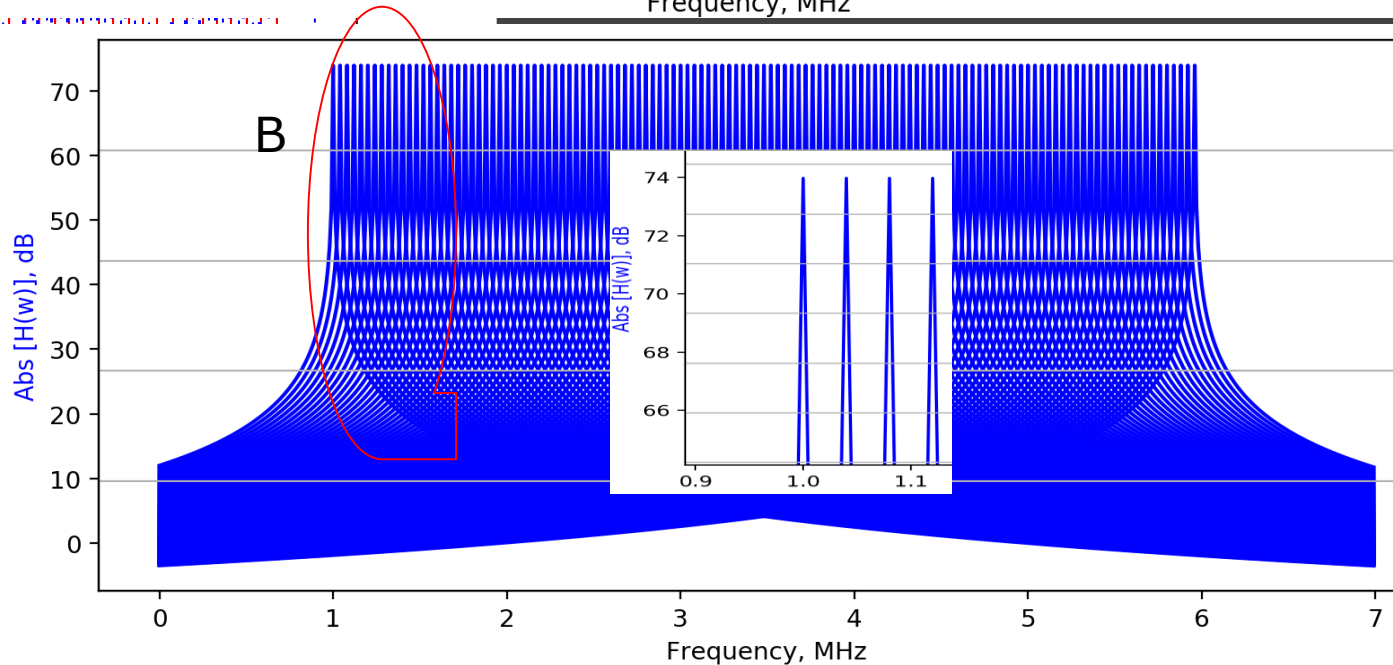
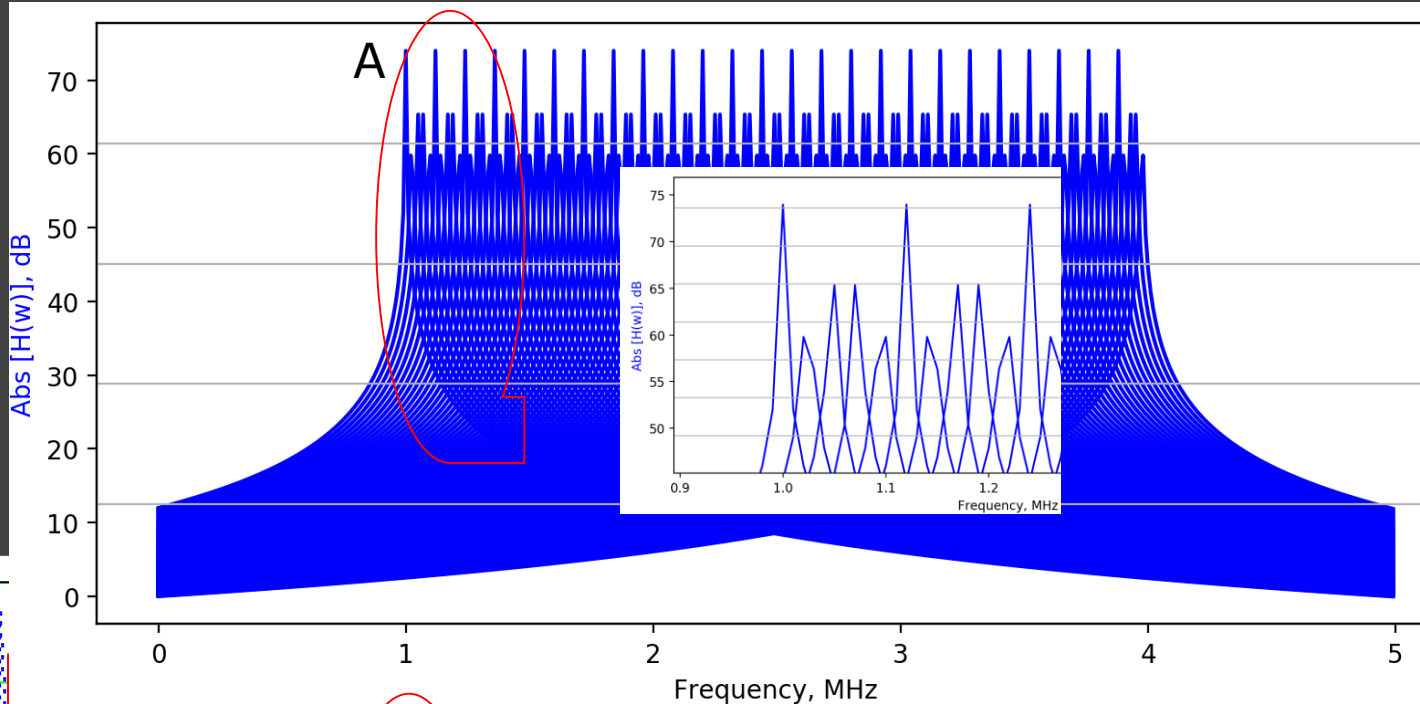
- $\tau_{\text{eff}} = 1\text{e-}5\text{s}$



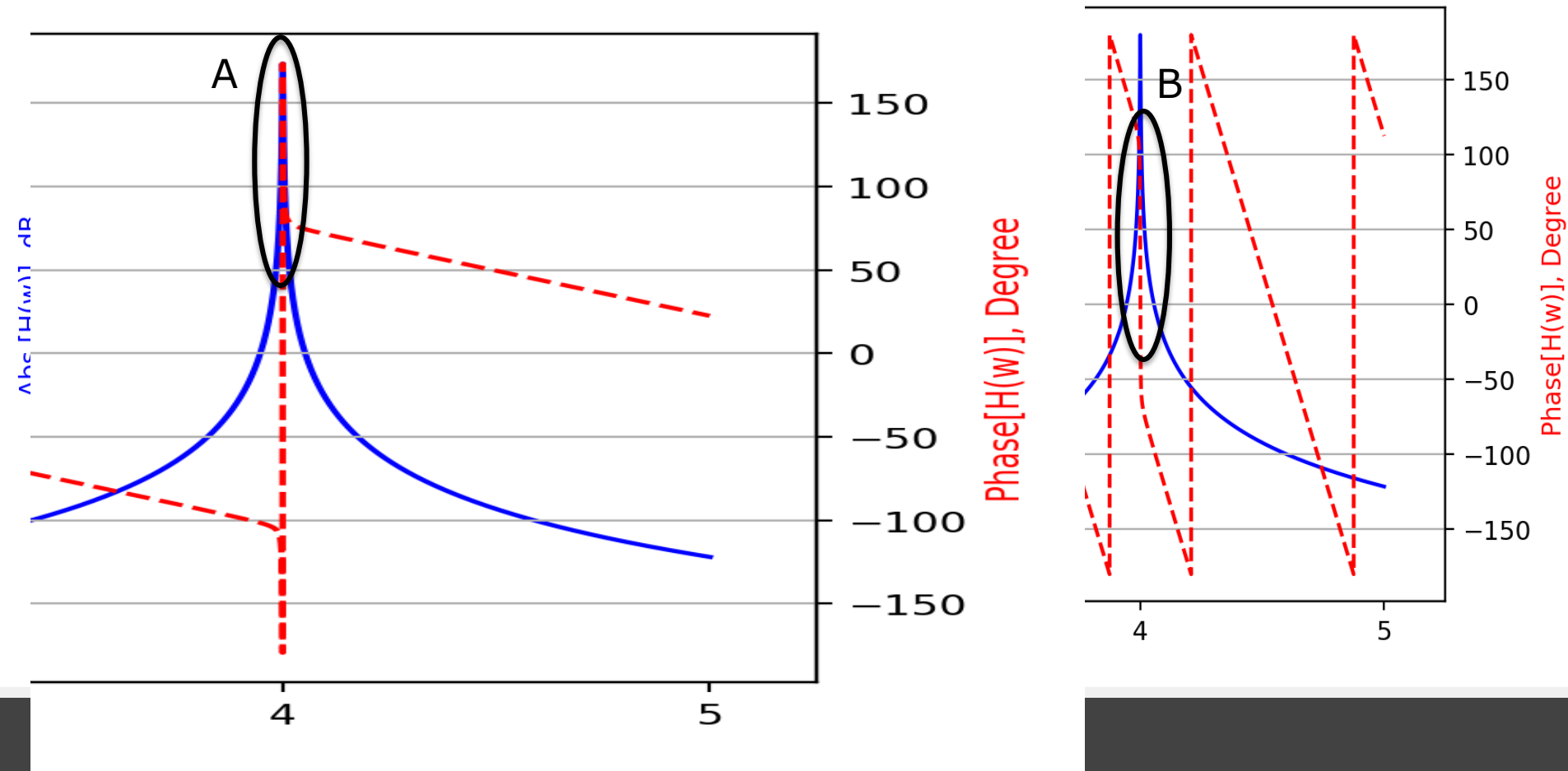
FDM BBFB TrFunction
 $T_d = 150\text{ns}$
 $\phi = \pi/8$
 $\omega_c = 2\pi \cdot (1\text{MHz} - 4\text{MHz})$
 $\tau = 0.2\text{ ms}$
 Gain=5000
 125 channels,
 A) 24 kHz
 B) 40kHz(1MHz-6MHz)



After[1]



The phase effect (phase of $H(\omega)$)

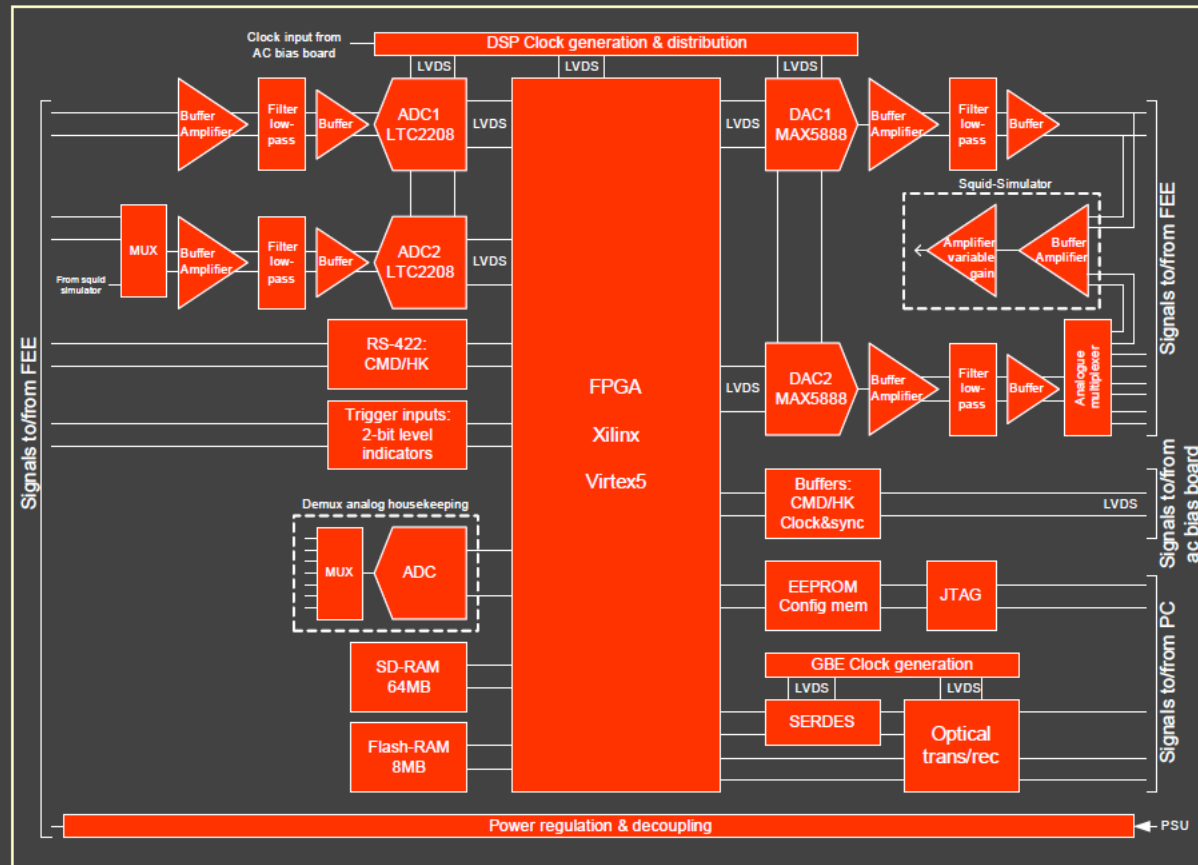


Phase margin 170 (?)degree for A)150ns delay: $\Delta f/2.11$: 11.4KHz gain bandwidth around this carrier (worst case) for 24KHz separation.

Phase margin 100 degree for B)1500ns : 6.7KHz GBW.

Phase Shift (To be Investigated)

BaseBand Feedback Electronics board



After [2]

Transfer function of the second order:

With $L_0 = \frac{\alpha.P}{G.T}$ the electro-thermal loop gain and $\tau_{eff} = \tau_0 / L_0 - 1$

This equation shows one pole (fall time) at : $\tau_{fall} = \frac{C}{G} \frac{1}{1 + L_0 / (1 + \alpha_I)}$

And a 2nd pole (rise time) at : $\tau_{el} = L / (R_{th} + R_0(1 + \alpha_I))$

After [2]

(To be studied)