

An Overview of

# Resonance Frequency Deviation in the FDM Readout LT-Spice

Amin Aminaei, 31 January 2022

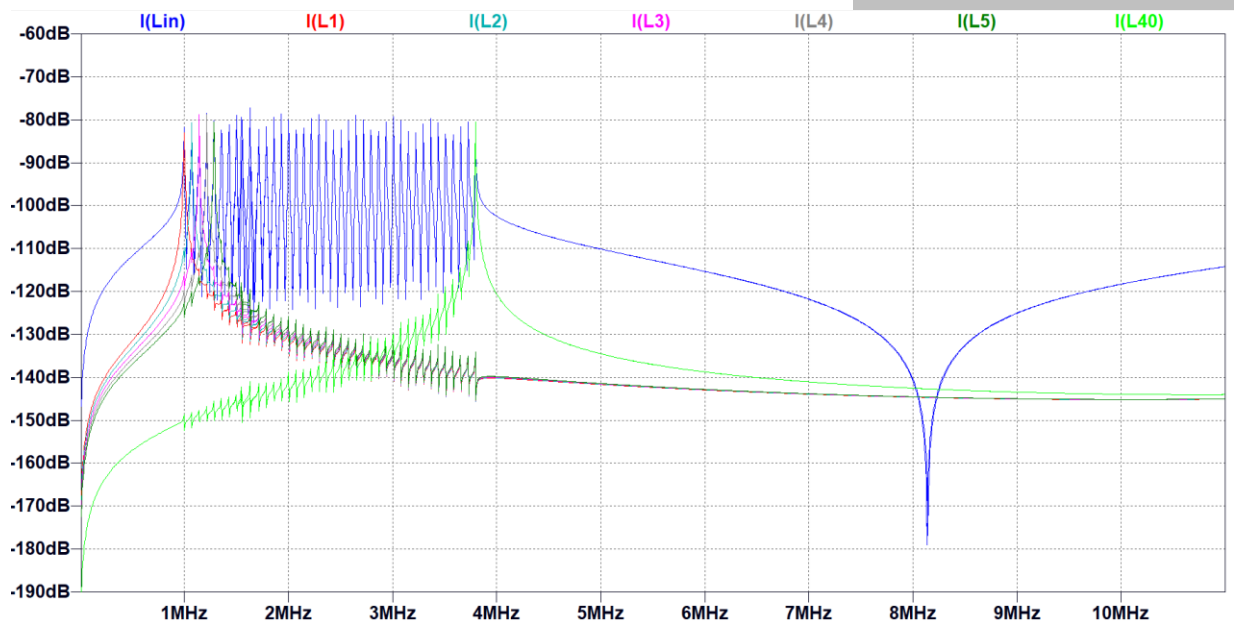
REF: Presentation:

Analysis of currents open loop, closed loop, NWA via AC bias, NWA via FB, By: G. de Lange, 2019

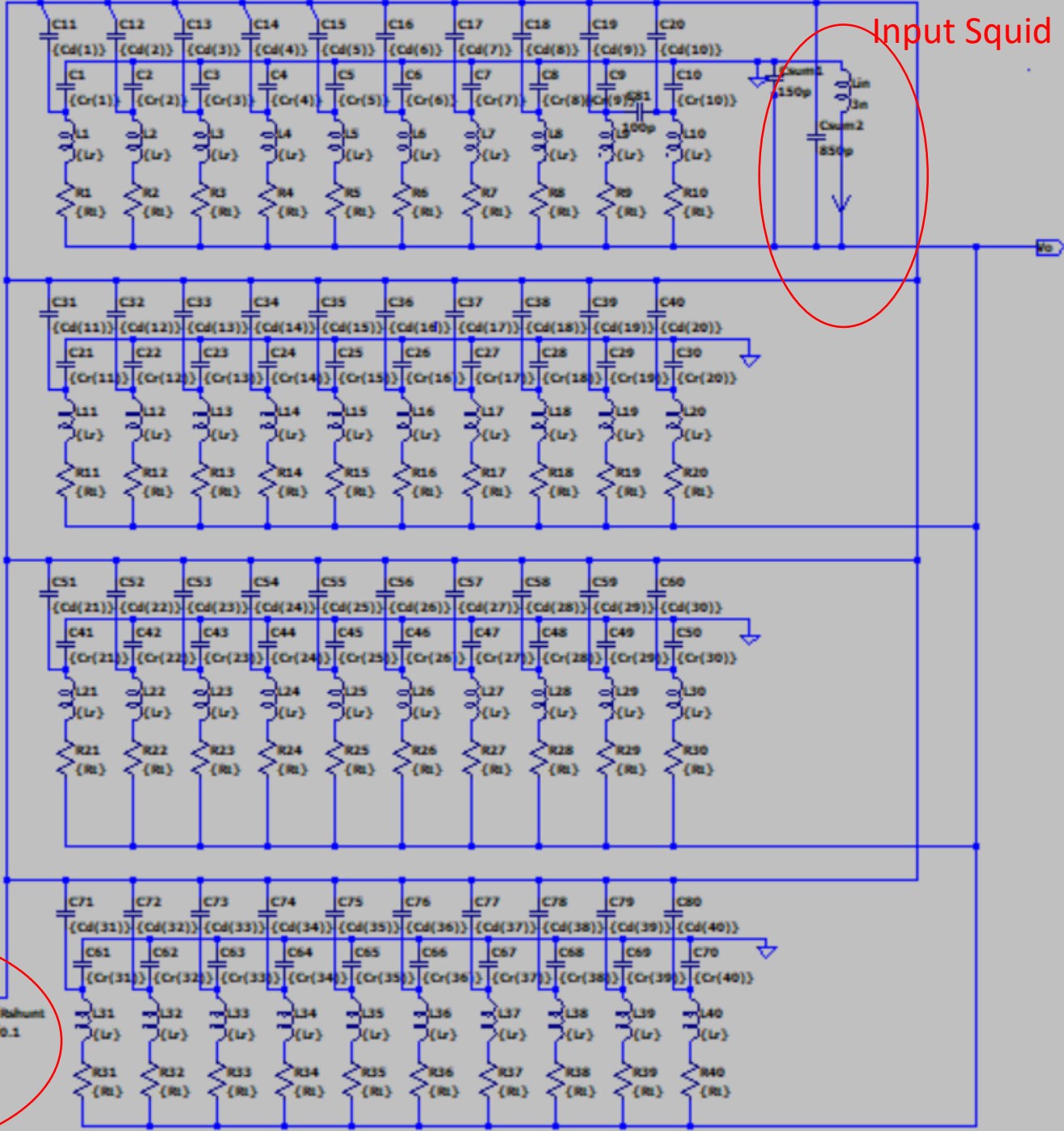
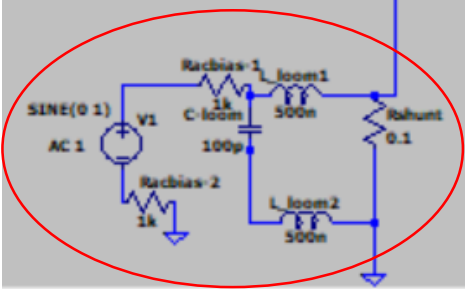
Simulation of an FDM with 40 LC resonators

$I(Lin)=SUM[ I(L1)+I(L2)+..+I(L40) ]$

40LC's



AC Bias  
Shunt Resistor



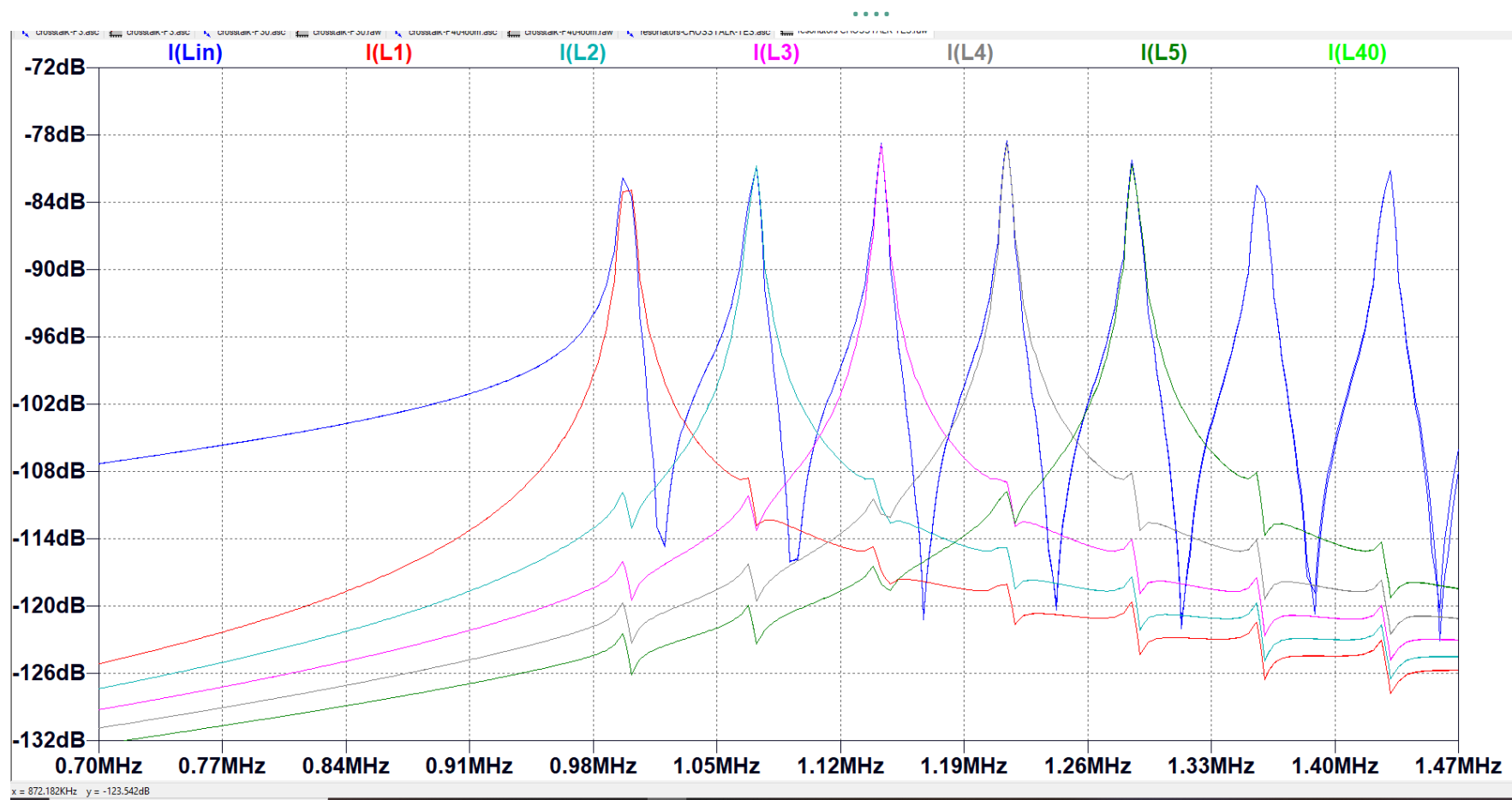
# Possible causes of frequency deviation

Crosstalk  
(Carrier Leakage)

$$I(\text{Lin})@f_1 \neq I(L1)$$

$$I(\text{Lin})@f_2 \neq I(L2)$$

$$I(\text{Lin})@f_{40} \neq I(L40)$$



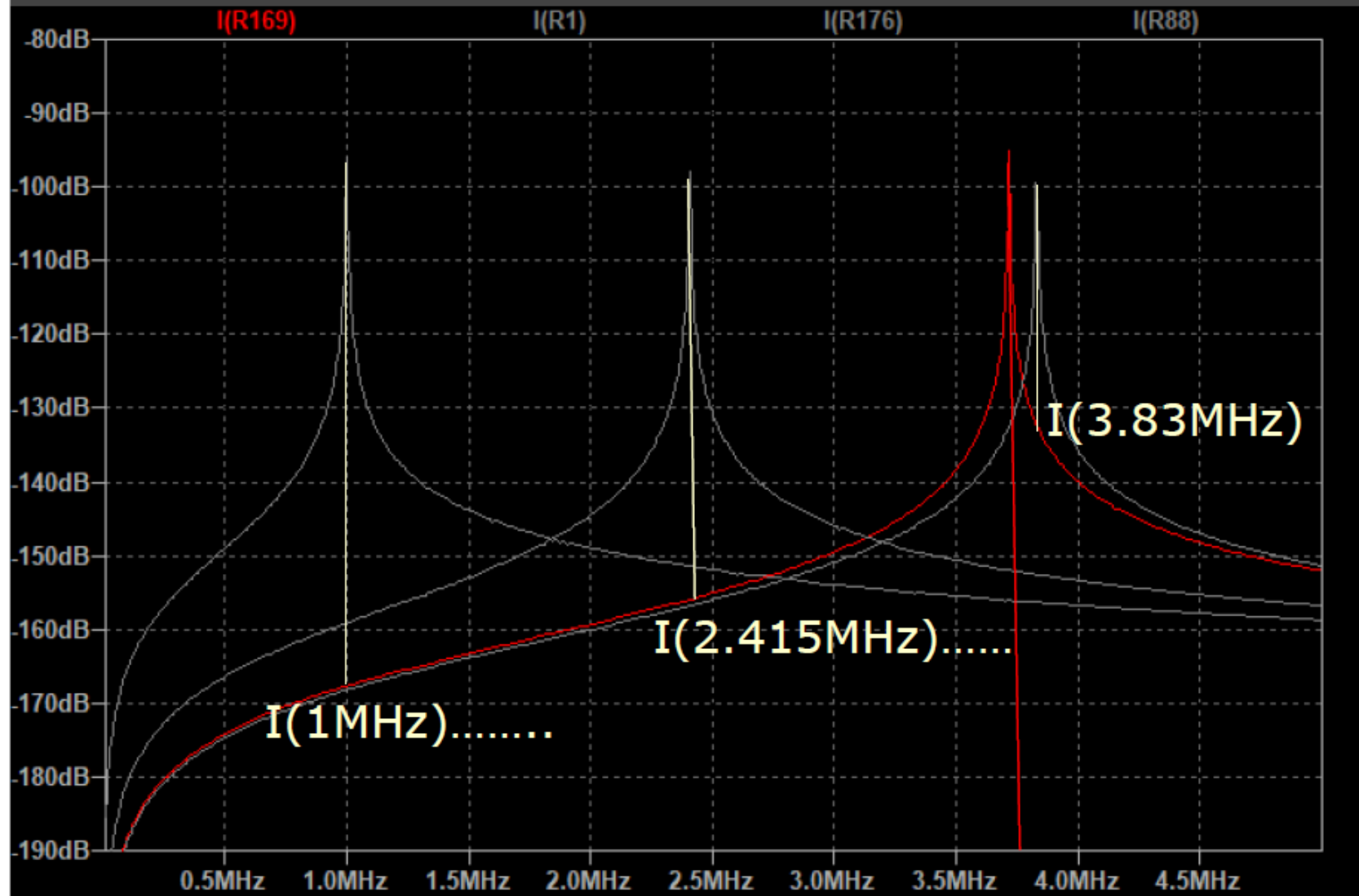
# Possible Causes of Crosstalk [1,2]

REMINDER

Mechanism	Dependence	Mitigation
Thermal Leakage	Interpixel distance on sensor array	Thermalization layer De-focussing
Carrier Leakage	In TES bias circuit, depends on $L_{flt}$ , $R_n$ , $\Delta f$	Increase $\Delta f$
Common Impedance	In readout circuit, depends on $\Delta f$ , $L_{com}$ , $f$ , $L_{flt}$	Increase $\Delta f$ Lower $L_{com}$
Non linear amplification	Mostly in SQUID depends on Gain- BW, Dynamic Range (DR)	Higher GBW More DR
Coupling between wires and circuits	Mutual $L'_s$ and leakage $C'_s$	Shielding the circuits
Else?		

# Leakage Currents $I(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{40})$

REMINDER

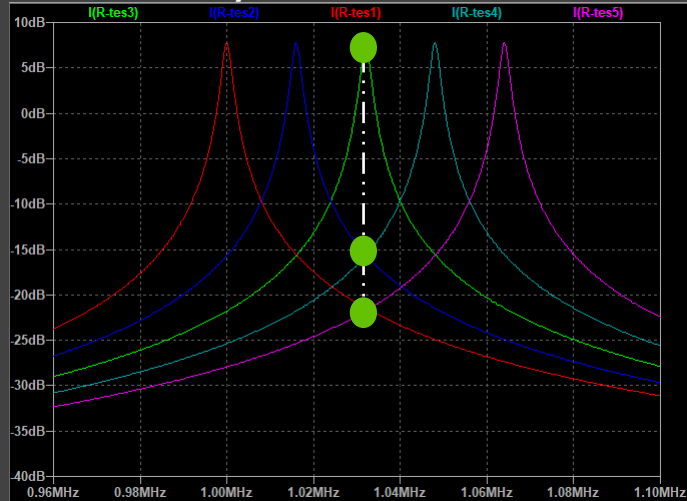


$$I_{\text{rms-leakage}} = \sqrt{(\sum I_n)^2}$$

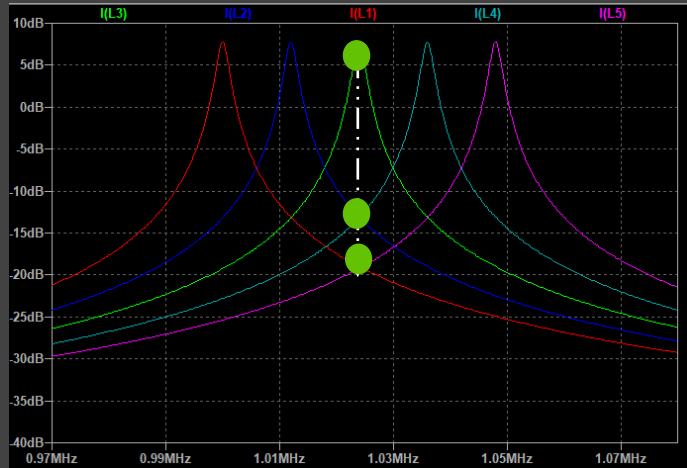
Career Leakage CT@TES<sub>169</sub> = 11.92%

To be seen at TES<sub>169</sub>

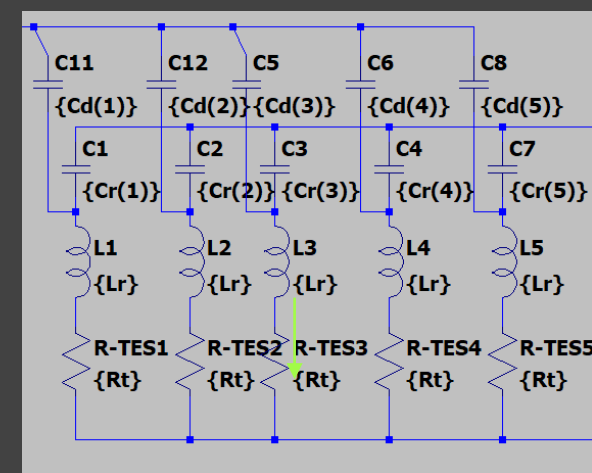
# Career Leakage at a fixed resonance frequency – Nearby channels:



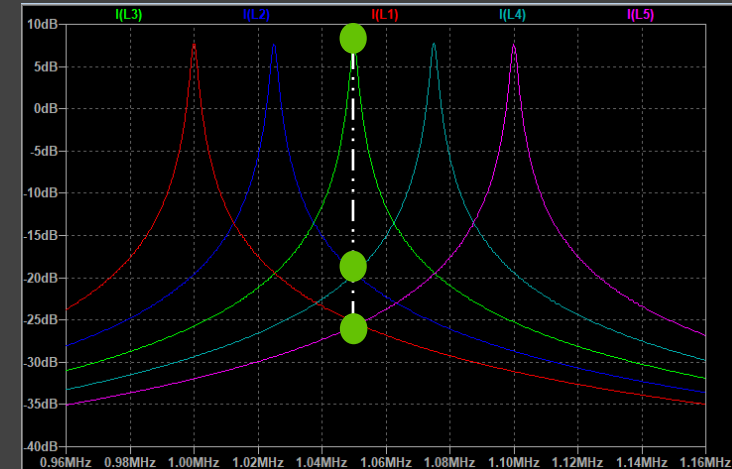
- 5 LCs
- L's 3uH
- $R_{TES}$  40mOhm
- 1-1.064 MHz
- **16kHz** spacing
- 22dB above 1<sup>st</sup> nearby channels
- 29dB above 2<sup>nd</sup> nearby channels
- Total current leakage/ $I_{TES}$  **1.15%**



- Same RLC's
- 1-1.048 MHz
- **12kHz** spacing
- 20dB above 1<sup>st</sup> nearby channels
- 26 dB above 2<sup>nd</sup> nearby channels
- Total current leakage/ $I_{TES}$  **2.05%**



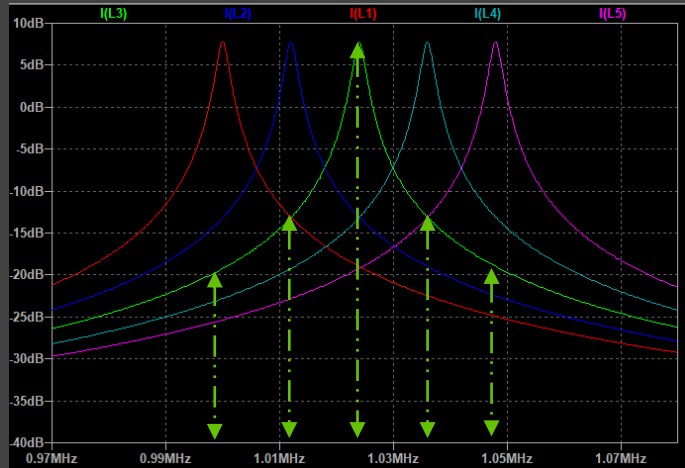
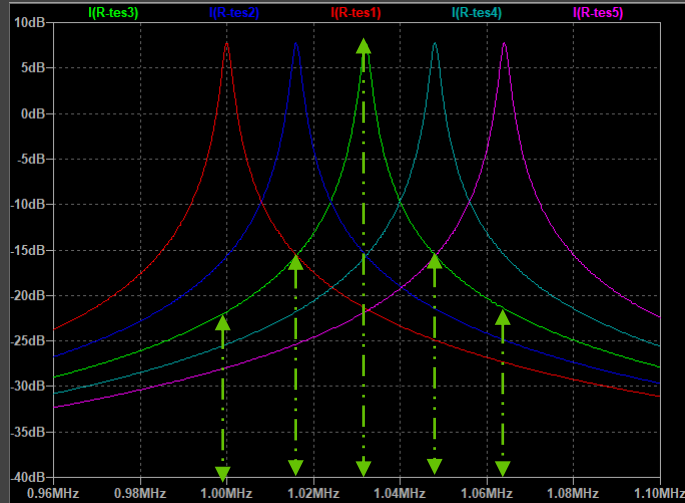
REMINDER



- 1-1.10 MHz, Same RLC's
- **25kHz** spacing
- 27dB above 1<sup>st</sup> nearby channels
- 33dB above 2<sup>nd</sup> nearby channels
- Total current leakage/ $I_{TES}$  **0.51 %**

# Career Leakage at a fixed TES

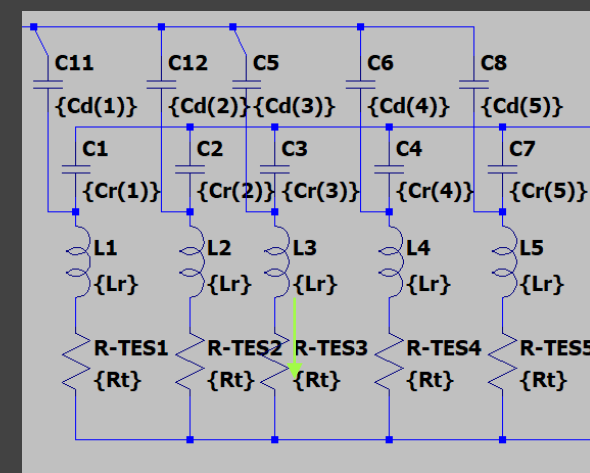
## – Nearby Channels:



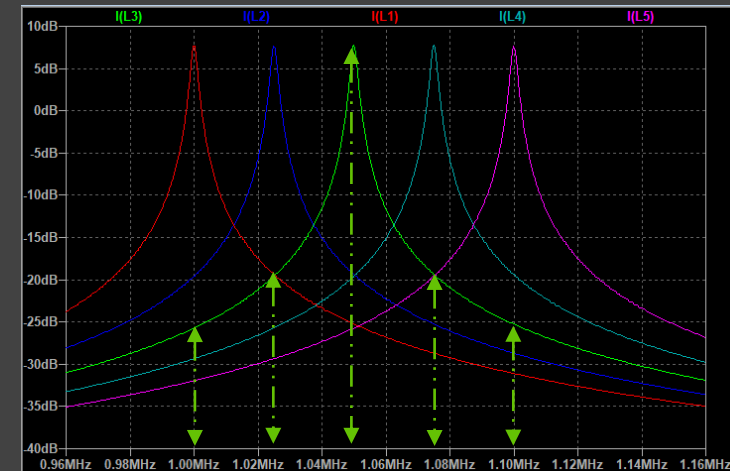
- 5 LCs
- L's 3uH
- $R_{TES}$  40mOhm
- 1-1.064 MHz
- **16kHz** spacing
- Total current leakage/ $I_{TES}$  **10.7 %**

- Same RLC's
- 1-1.048 MHz
- **12kHz** spacing
- Total current leakage/ $I_{TES}$  **14.3%**

Total current leakage/ $I_{TES}$  changes linearly by inverse of frequency spacing



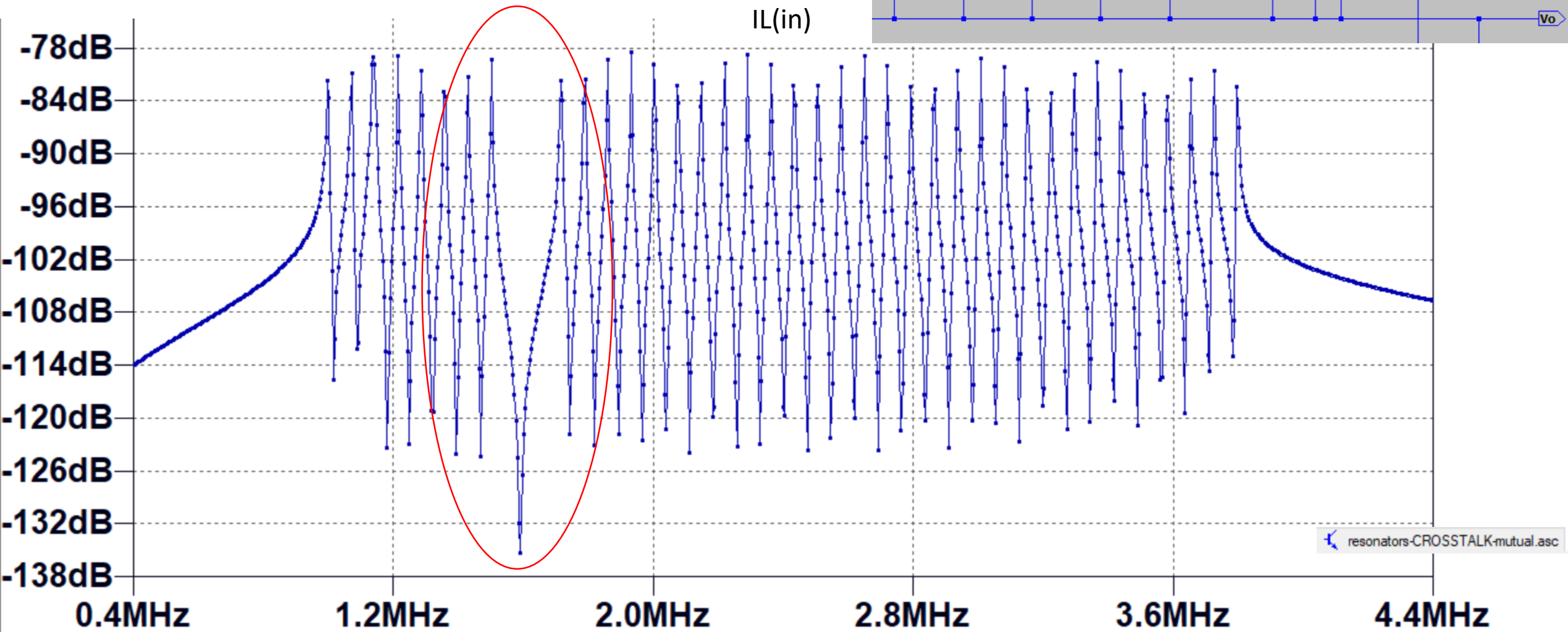
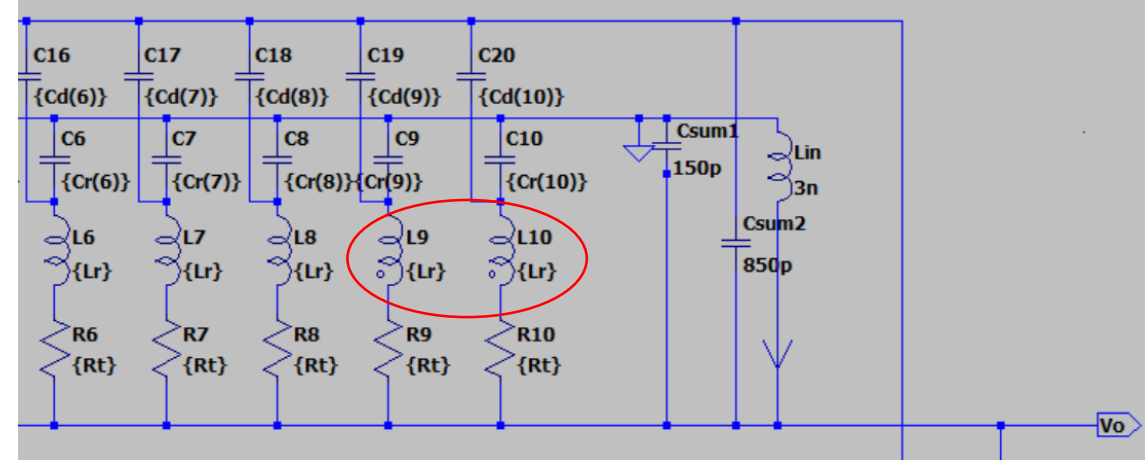
REMINDER



- Same RLC's
- **25kHz** spacing
- 1-1.10 MHz
- Total current leakage/ $I_{TES}$  **%6.9**

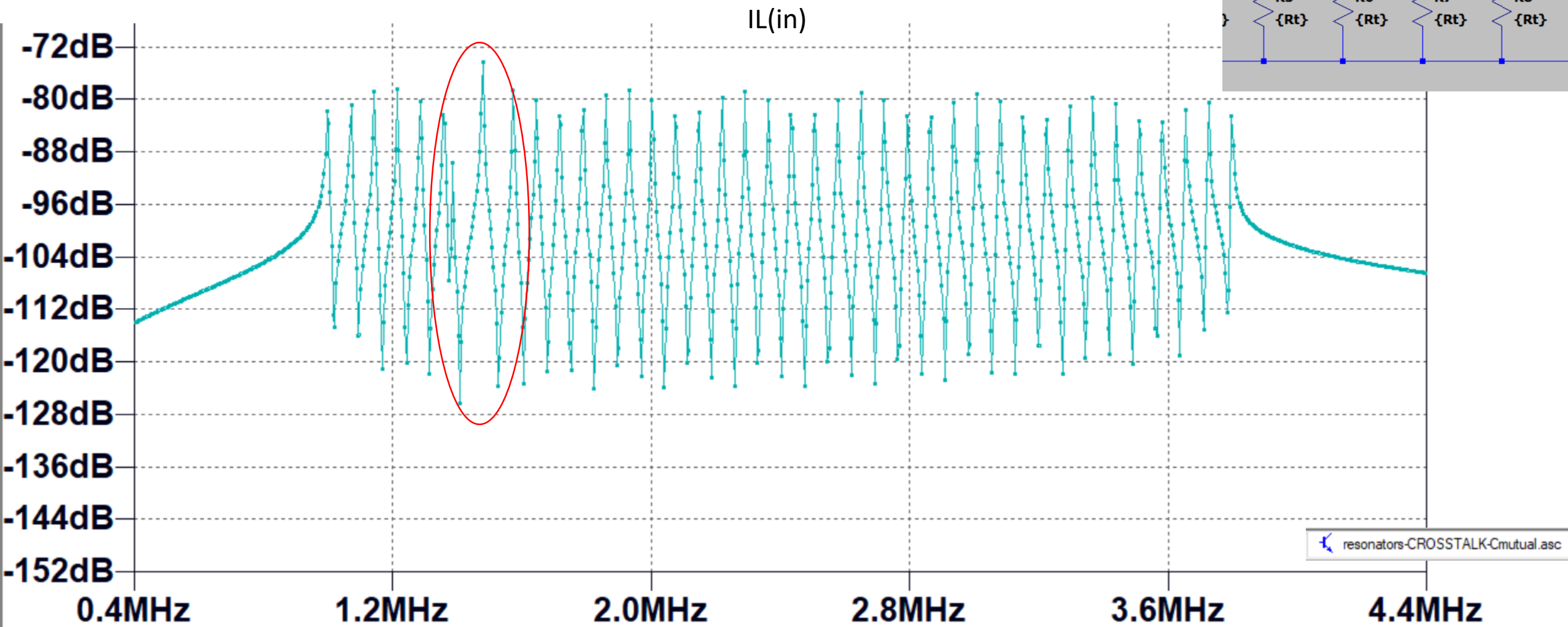


# Mutual Inductance (Crosstalk)

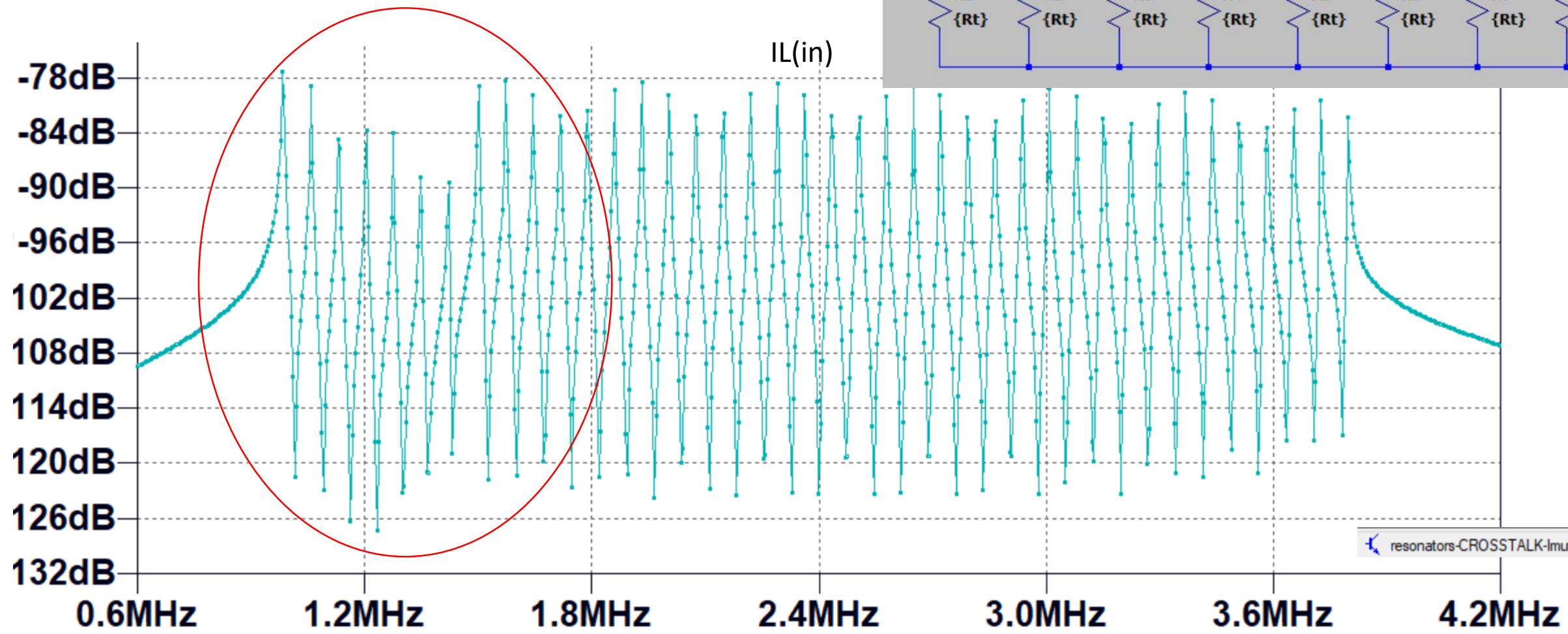
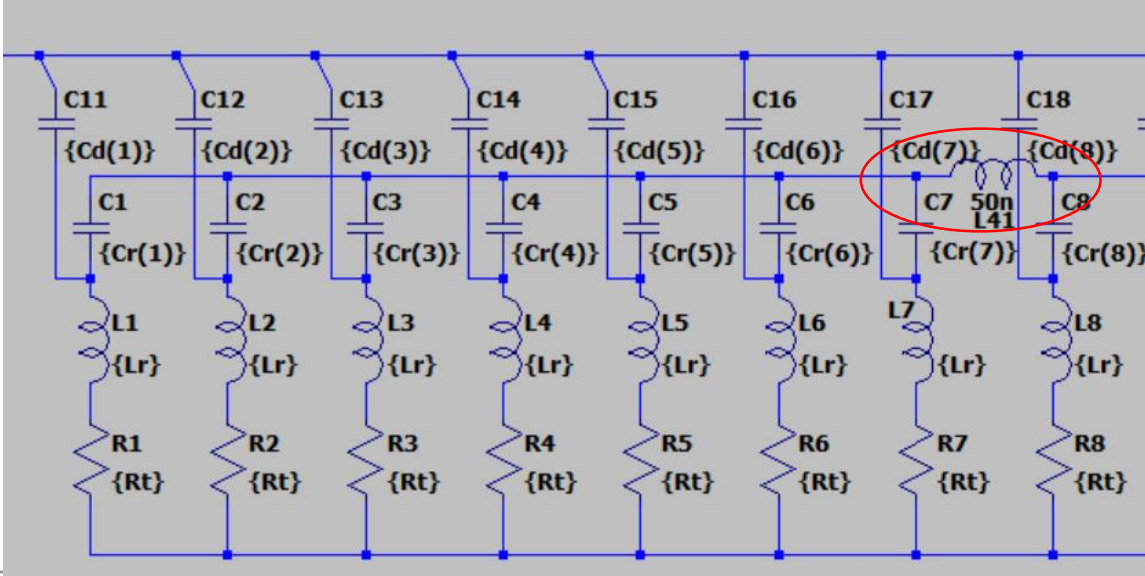




## Parasitic Capacitance



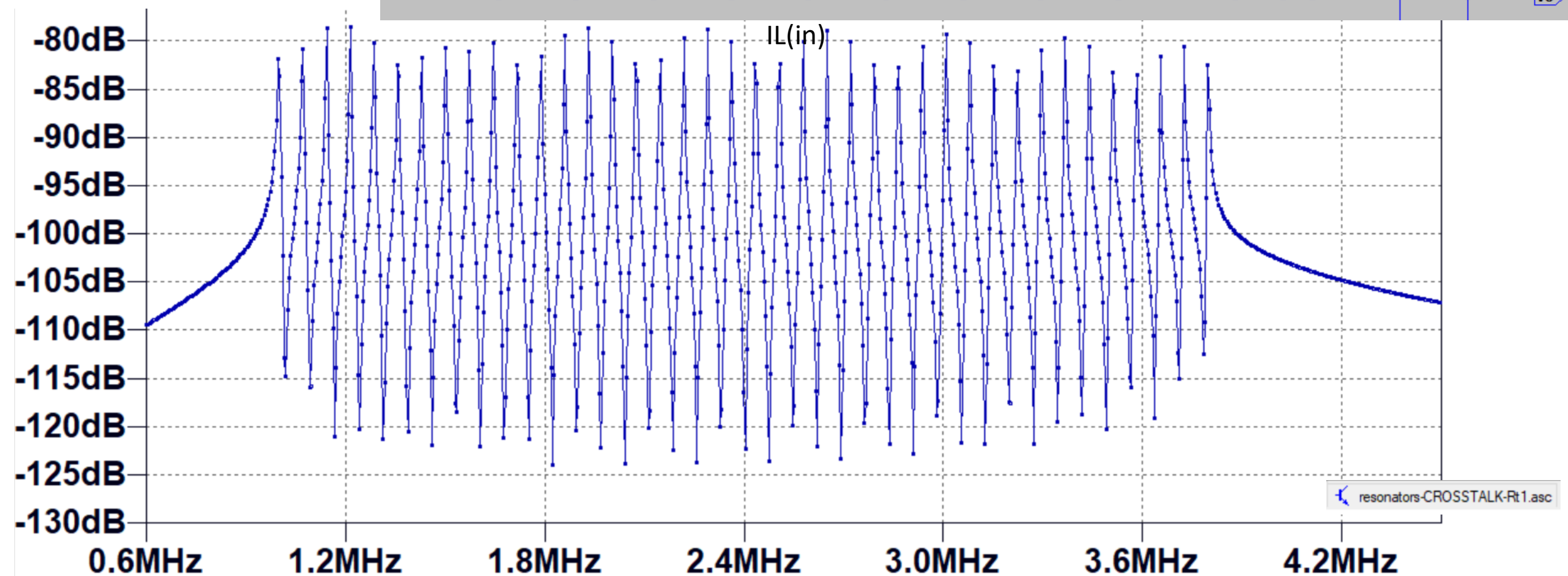
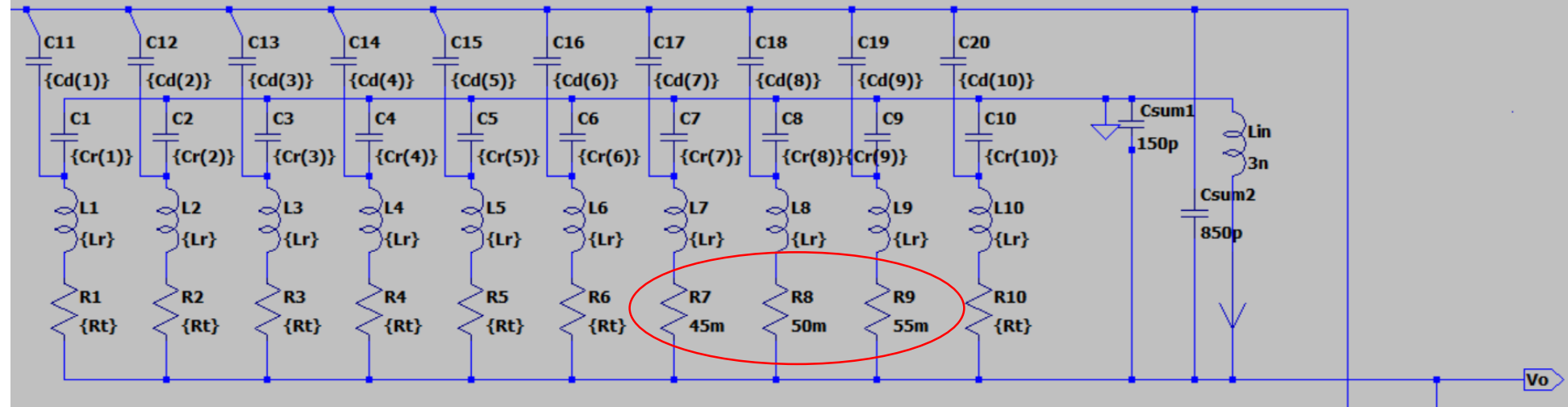
Parasitic Inductance



Sensitivity to  $R_{tes}$

$R_t = 40\text{m}\Omega$

Not very sensitive!



Extreme variation of R-tes seems to reduce the intensity  
but no frequency shifting:  
 $R_{t7}=120\text{m}\Omega$   
 $R_t=40\text{m}\Omega$

