

#### QUANTRONICS LABORATORY

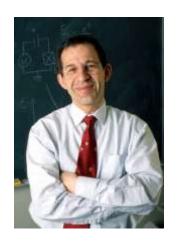
Department of Applied Physics

Yale University



# Whispering Gallery Mode in a Parallel Plate Ring Resonator

Zlatko Minev



Michel H. Devoret



**loan Pop** 



**Nick Masluk** 



**Archana Kamal** 

Thanks to:
Teresa Brecht
Matt Reagor
Yehan Liu
Uri Vool
QuLab
RSL Lab

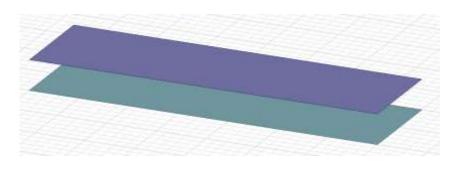
### **Desired Goals**

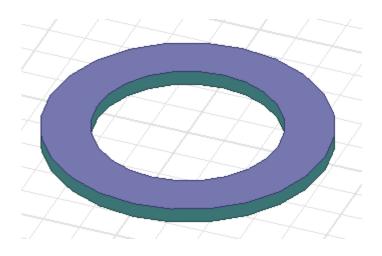
- 'Wafer-Scalable' Circuit QED architecture
- Allow flux bias, copper cavity
- Study superconducting thin film quality factor

#### Means:

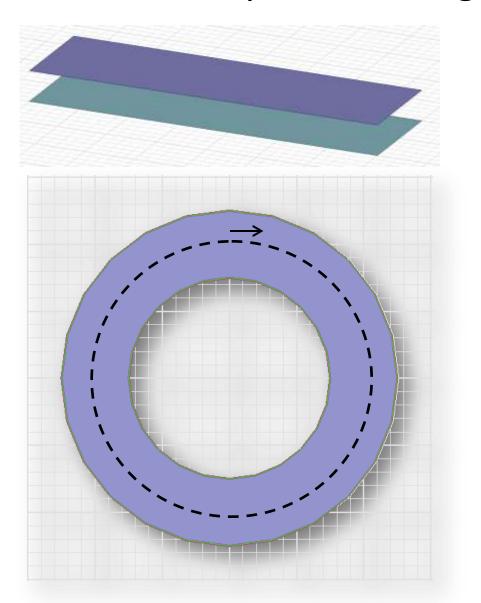
- Confine EM Waves in vacuum between patterned Aluminum films
  - Keep fields away from lossy dielectric and copper walls
  - Mode control
- Simple, robust geometry

### **Transmission Line Ring**

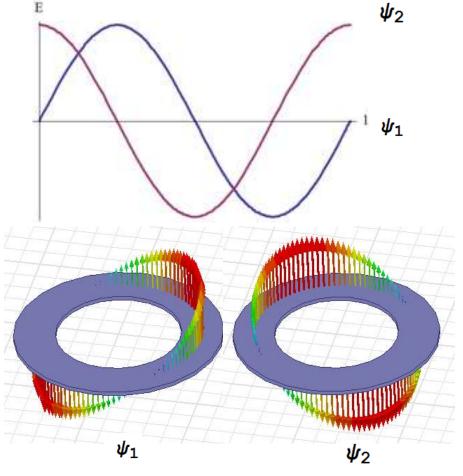




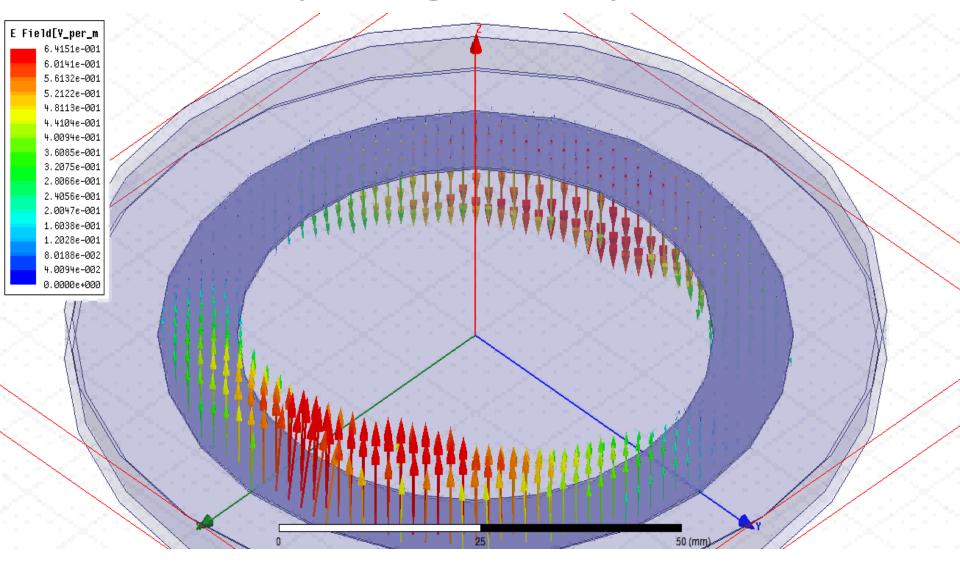
### 1D Description – 2 Degenerate Ground Modes



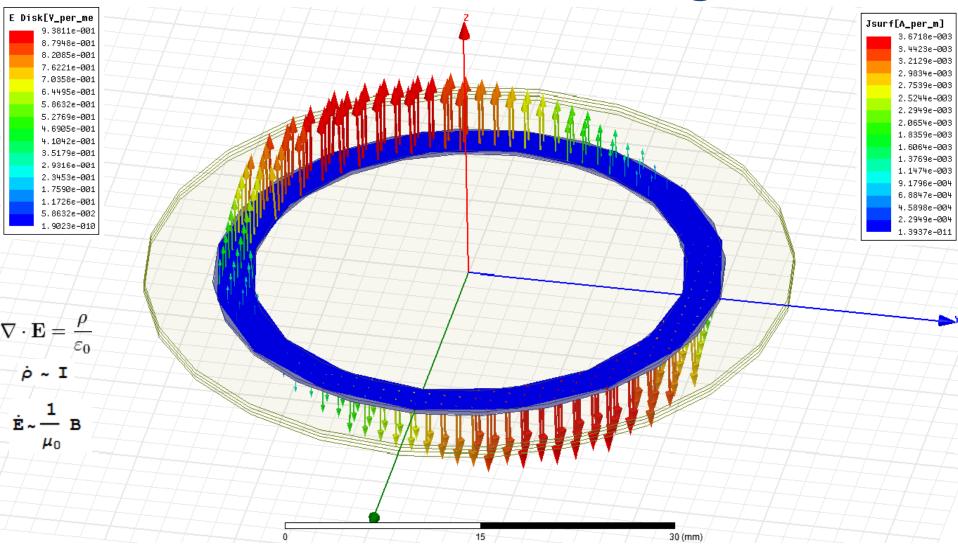
$$\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{w^2}{c^2} (1 + \Delta n(x)^2) \psi = 0$$



# Whispering Gallery Mode

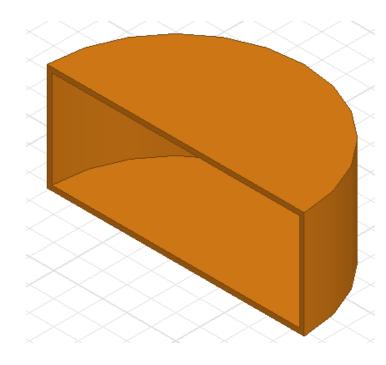


**E & Current on Ring** 

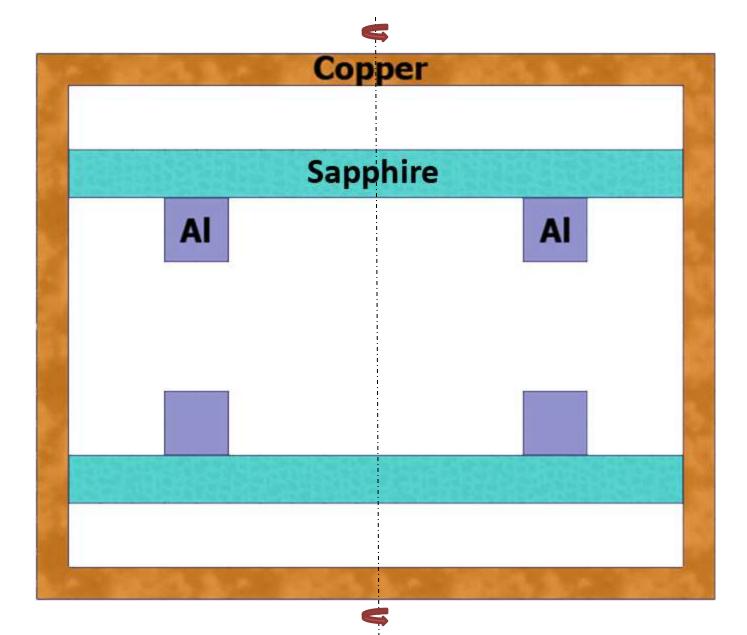


# Cylindrical Sample Box (Cavity)

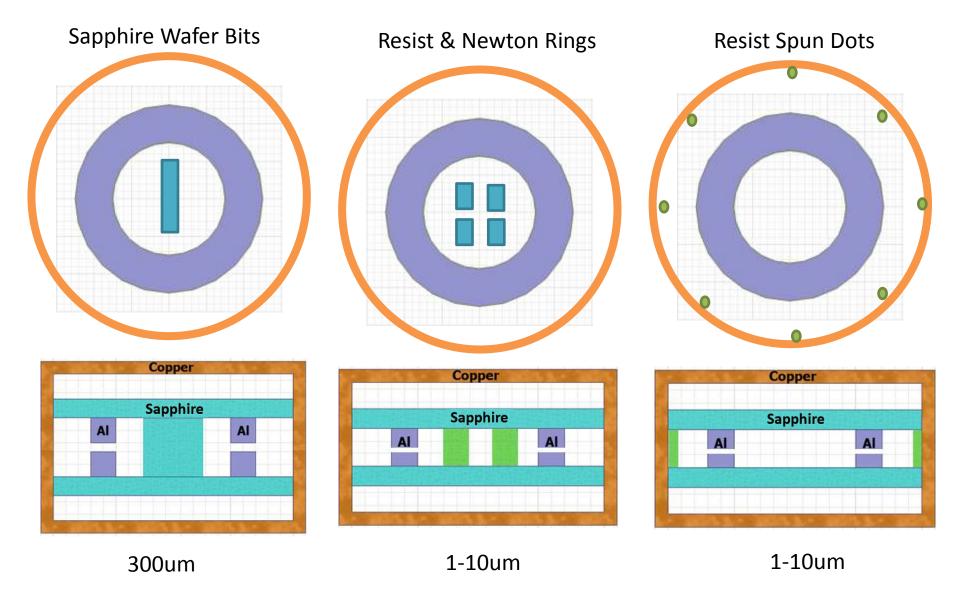
- Wafer imposed
  - Keep the lossy walls as far away as possible
- Cleaner machining
- Demonstrated high Q
- Simple mode structure



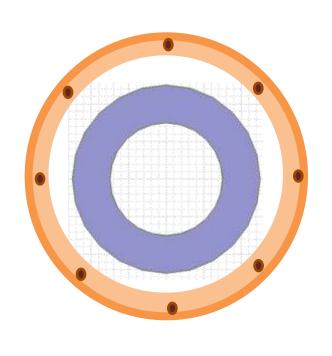
## Geometry

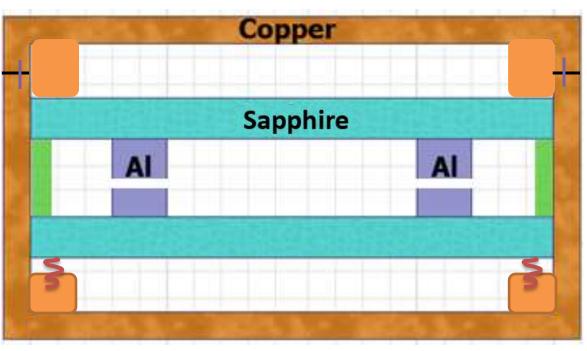


## Wafer Separation



# Harnessing Wafer in Cylinder with Springs





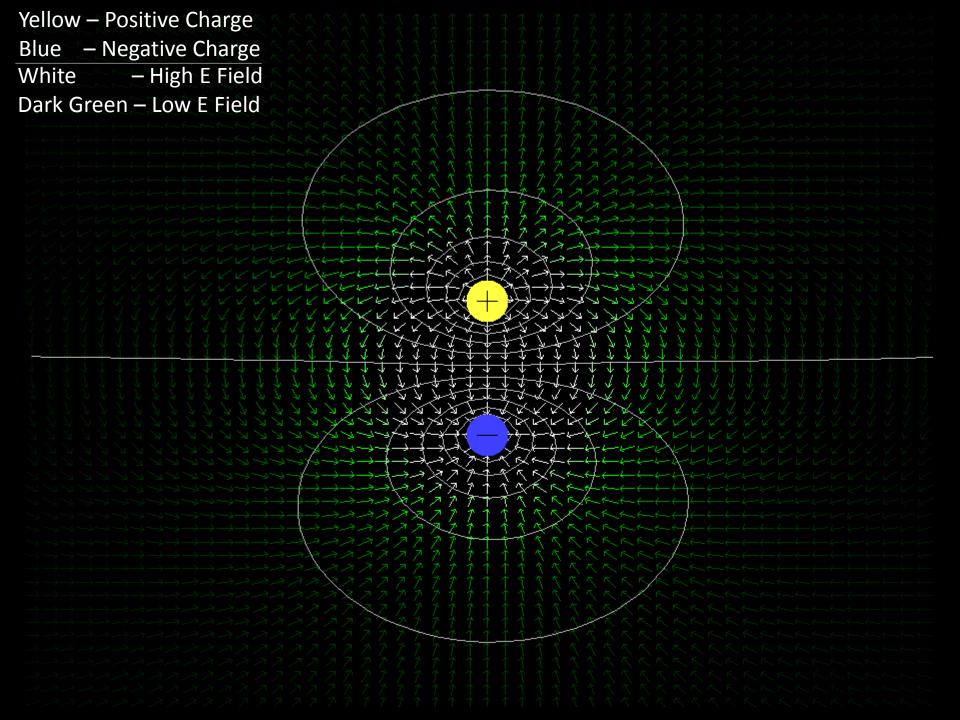
- Copper-Beryllium spring
- Indium Seal

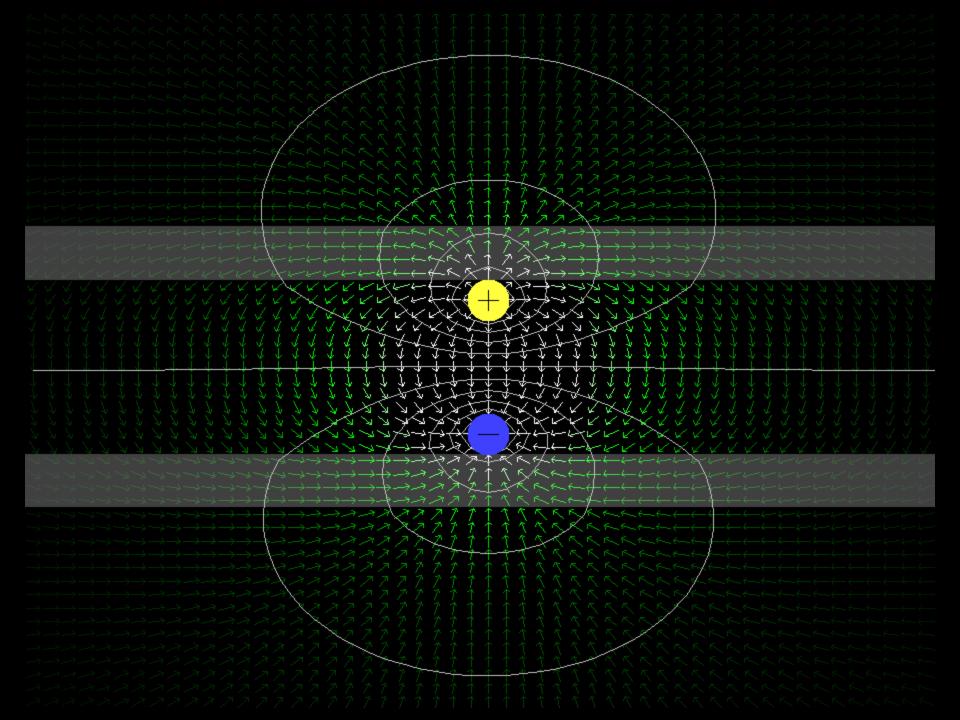
- Cryo-safe
- good electrical contact between two halves

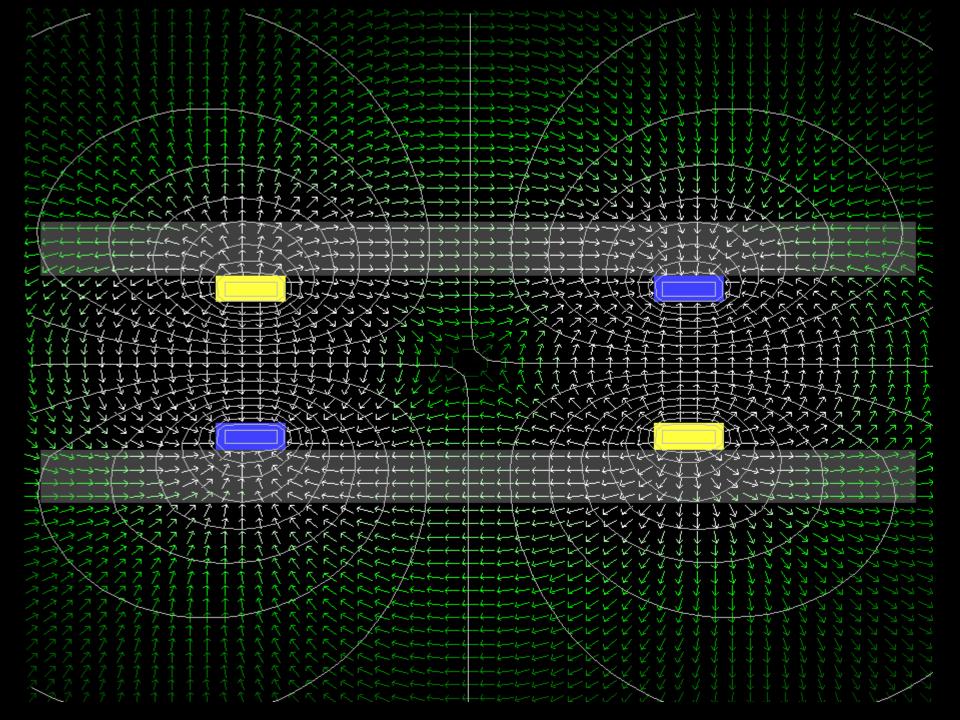
### **Physical Considerations**

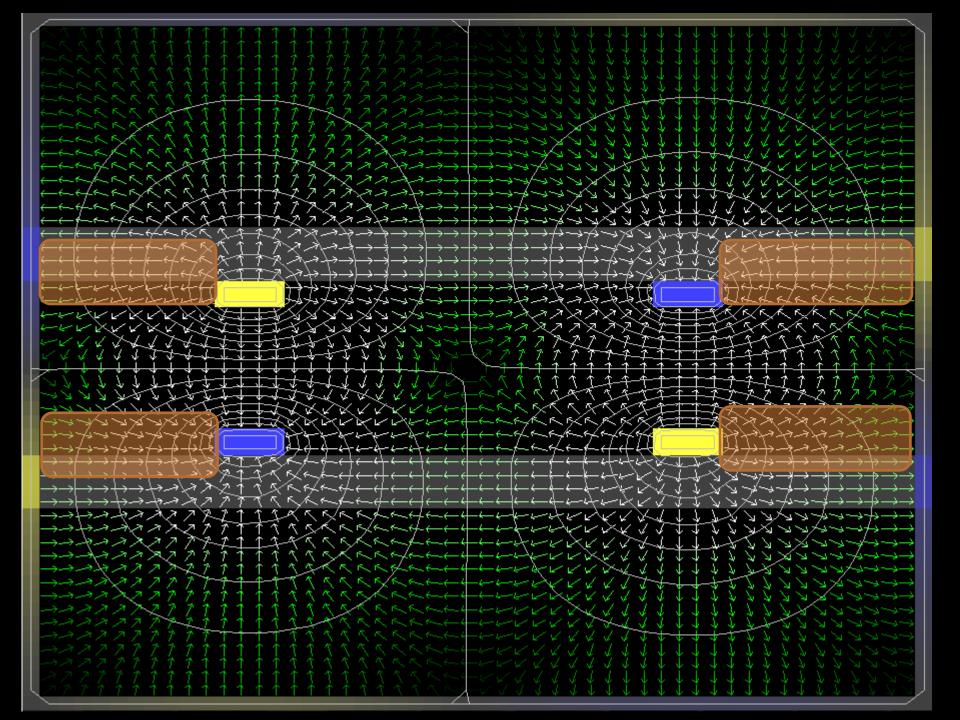
- Thermalizing Al
  - Reduce quasiparticles
  - Backing Aluminum with Copper film
- Dissipation via magnetic vortices
  - Chicken wire ring
- Alignment and tolerances
- Wafer separation
- Differential thermal contraction

# - Dielectric -Simple Physical Picture

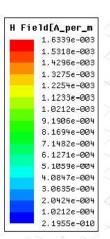






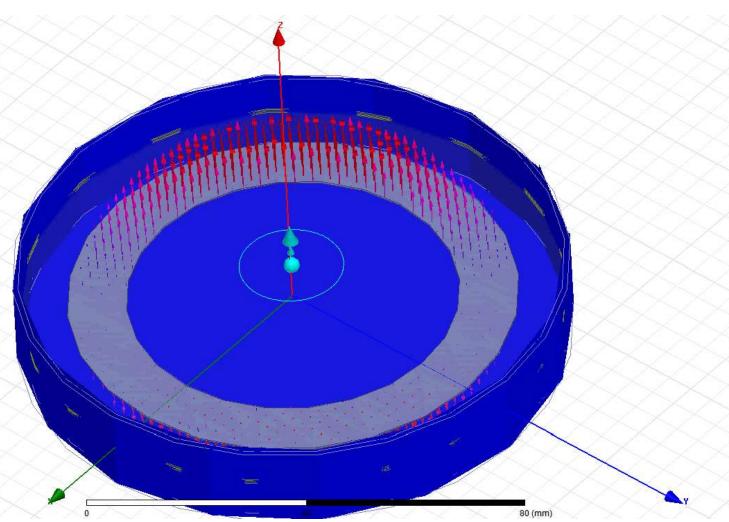


# Currents Induced on Cylinder by Whispering Mode



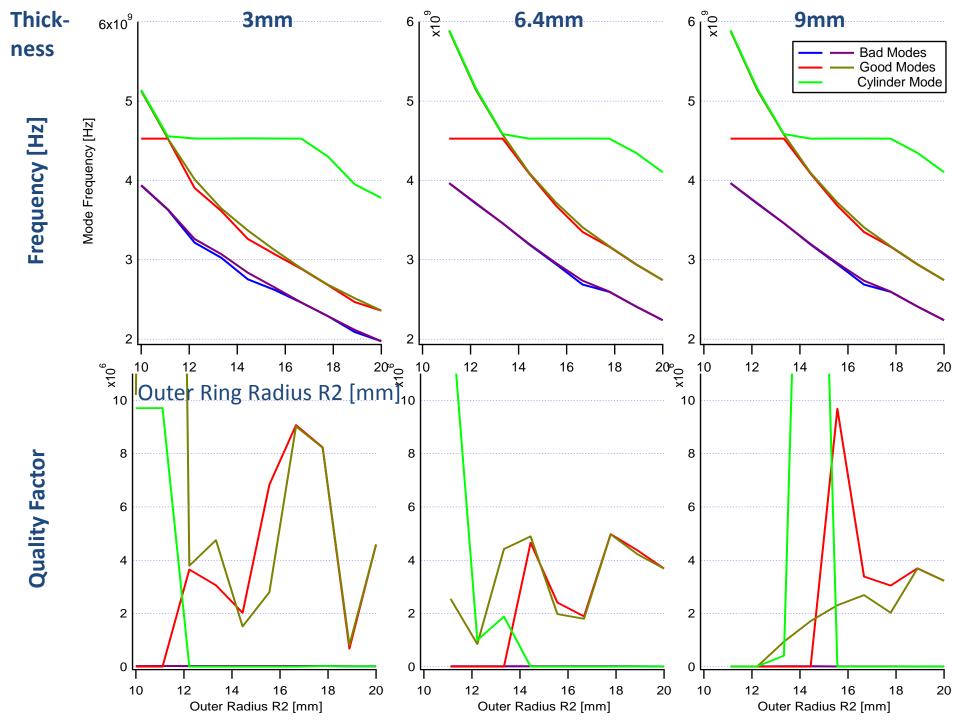
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{E}} \sim \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}$$



### F, Q vs Outer Radius and Ring Thickness

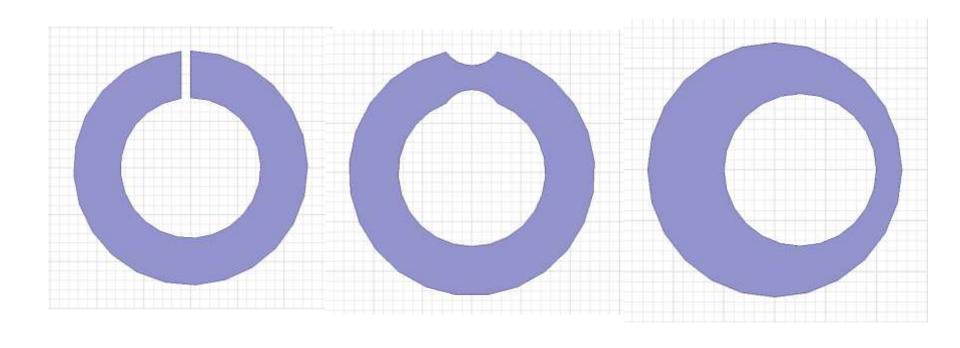
- F as a function of Outer Radius [R<sub>outer</sub>]
  - How does the thickness affect the mode frequency
- Does Q depend on the thickness?
- How much does Q depend on the outer radius?
- What is the scaling Q ~ R<sub>outer</sub>/R<sub>wafer</sub>
- Simulation Parameters:
  - 300 um separation of rings
  - 12 mm cylinder height
  - 2in (50.8mm) wafer, 300 um thick



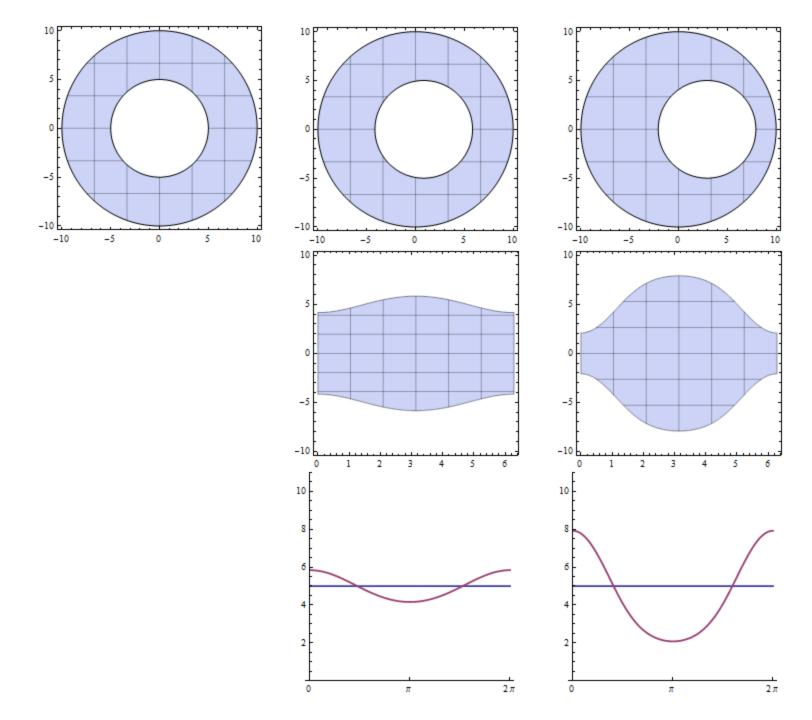
### Observations

- Good frequency separation between the good whispering gallery modes and the cylinder or parasitic whispering gallery modes. (~500 MHz)
  - Bad Modes Q ~> 10,000, small line width (< few MHz)</li>
- Q is safely & easily in millions, but is sensitive to other modes
- Can tune the Frequency from 1 to 4 GHz
  - Highest frequency is limited to ~ 4 GHz by cylinder radius.
     (in principle can go higher)
- Too thick a ring will perturb the modes, and couple to the top walls more, lowering the Q (within a factor of 3)
- Degeneracy of good mode

# Degeneracy ⇒ Lift Modes



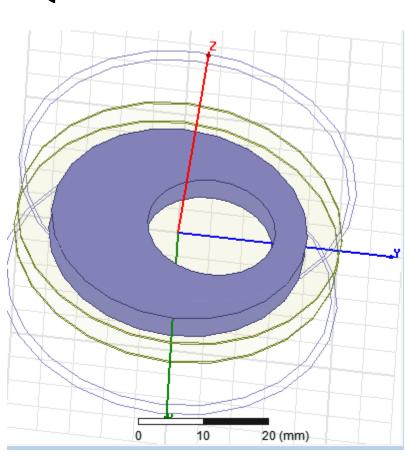
Effective 2D Potential in Space

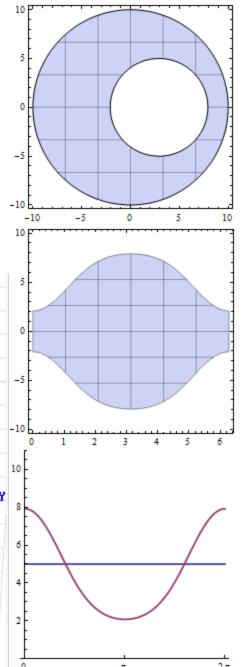


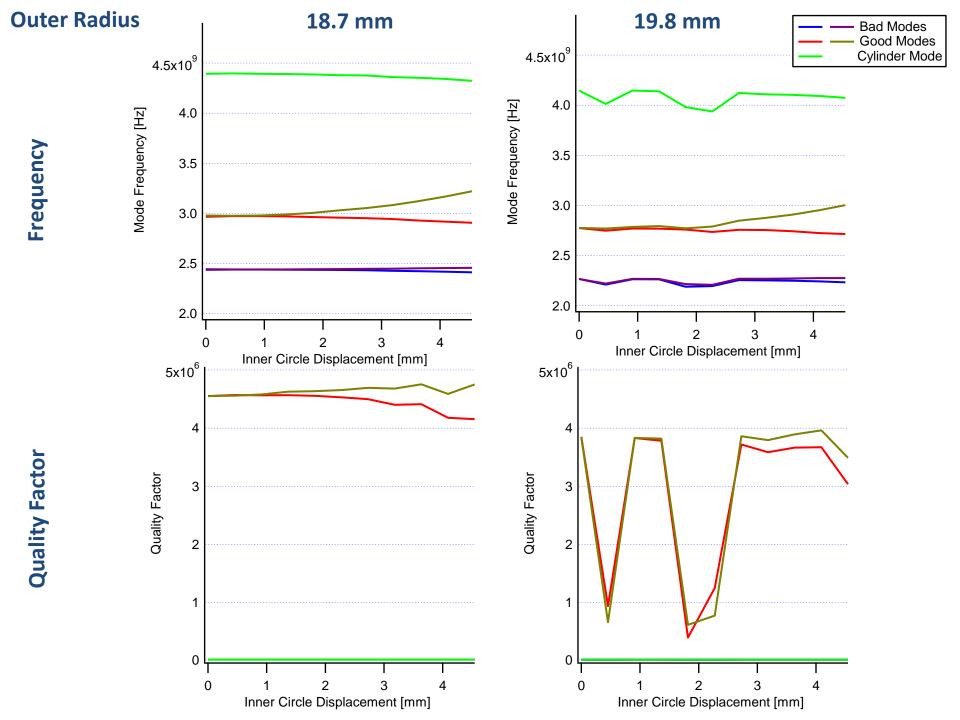
# Variation in Inner Circle Position

- How much is degeneracy lifted
- How much is Q affected

- Parameters:
  - Thickness
    - 6.4mm
  - Cylinderheight
    - 12mm







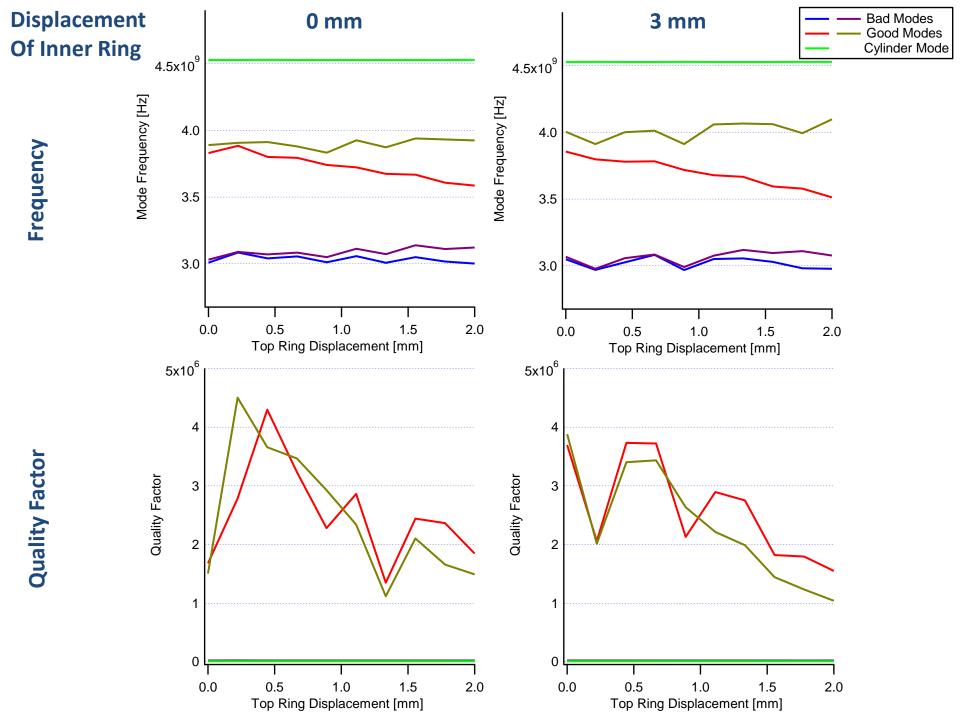
### Observations

- As long as we don't hybridize the mode, we can achieve the same high Q as for concentric rings
  - Bad mode Q's still >10,000, linewidth (< few MHz)</p>
- Can safely get 300 MHz separation for displacement of 4.5 mm
  - Separation drops with larger radius ~30 MHz/mm
  - Cannot exceed the thickness of the rings ~ 6.4mm

### Alignment Tolerance

 How sensitive are Q and F to misalignment of the rings

 Note: Q goes exponentially with cylinder height



# Next Challenges

Coupling

Aligning

• Plating walls with Al?

Thermalizing

....

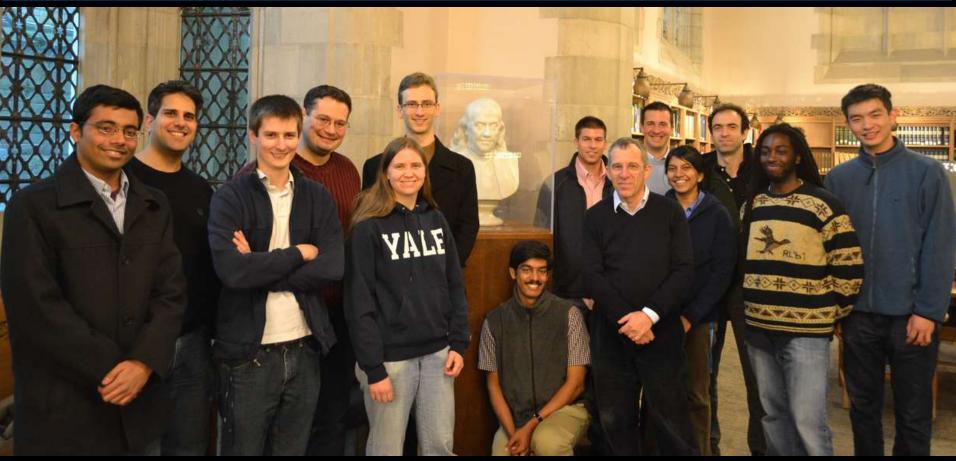


### QUANTRONICS LABORATORY

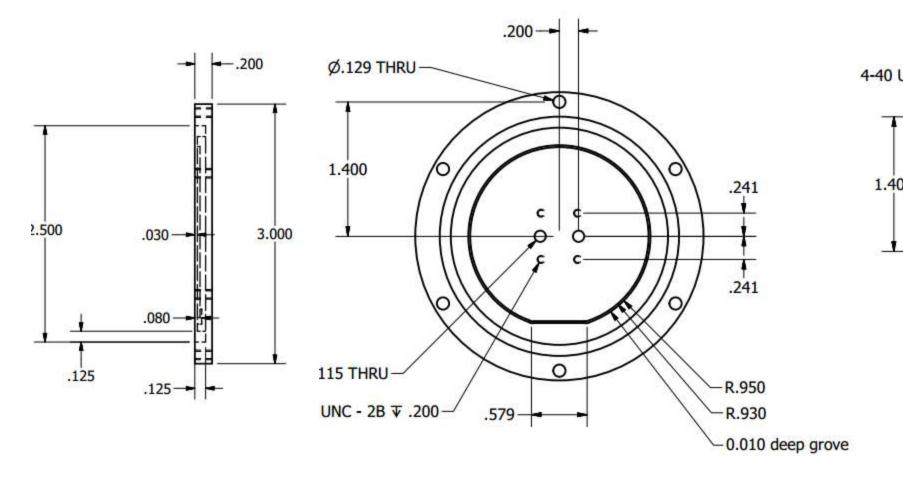
**Department of Applied Physics** 

Yale University





### Chuck



### Thanks Teresa