

Signal analysis on a μ Mux SQUID

Eng. Salum, Juan Manuel

Helmholtz International Research School

Universidad Nacional de San Martín - Karlsruher Institut für Technologie

Directors: Prof. Dr. Platino, Manuel - Prof. Dr. Weber, Marc

Supervisor: Dr. Sander, Oliver

November 2, 2021

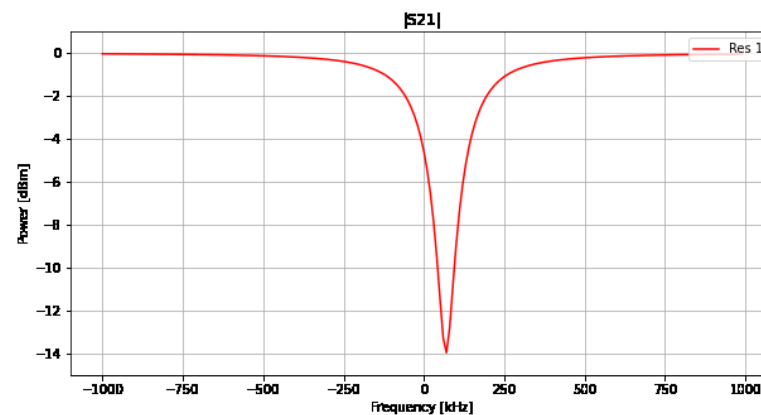
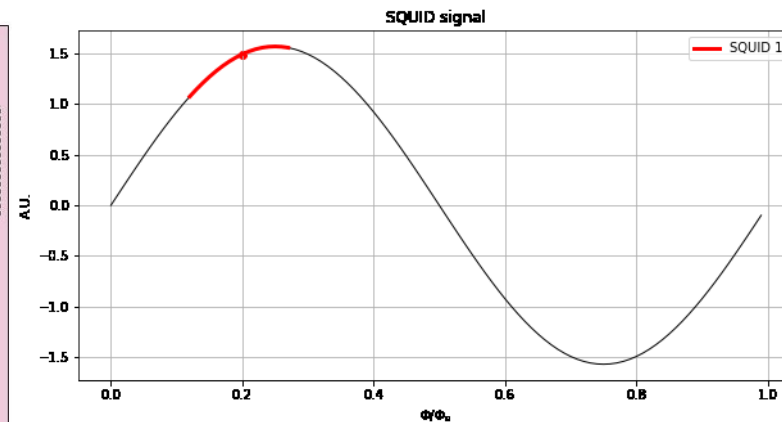
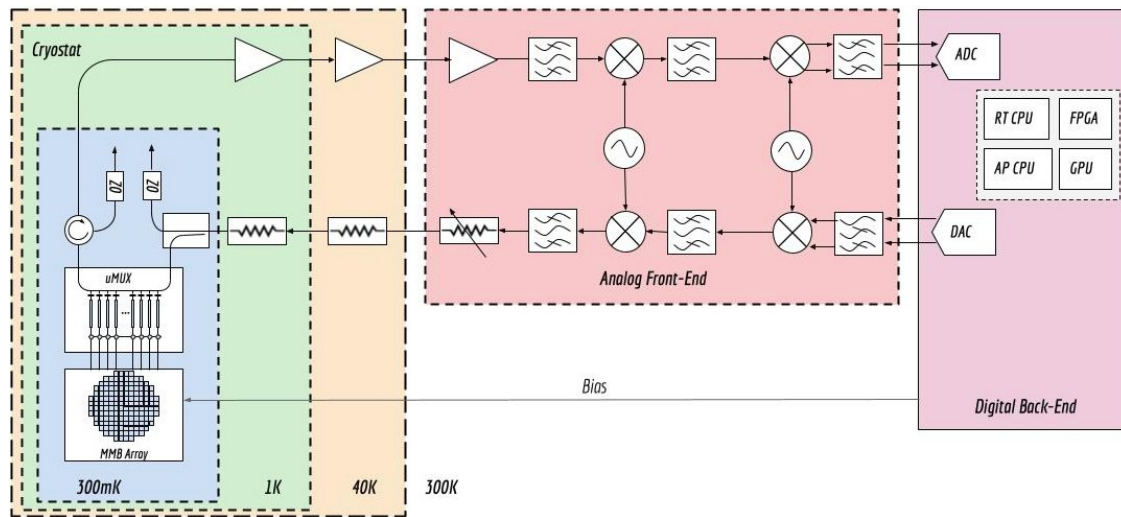
HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES



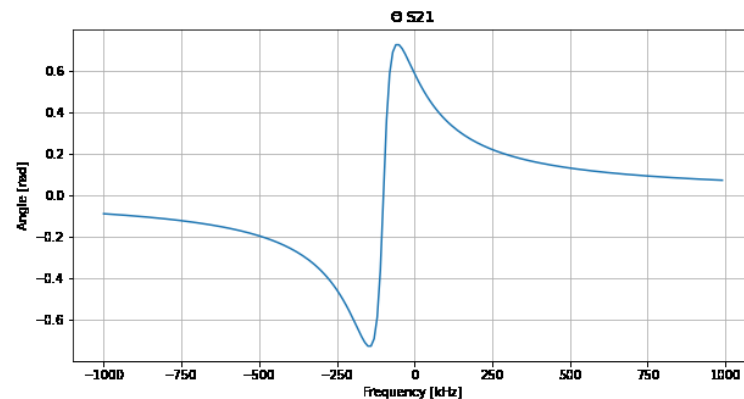
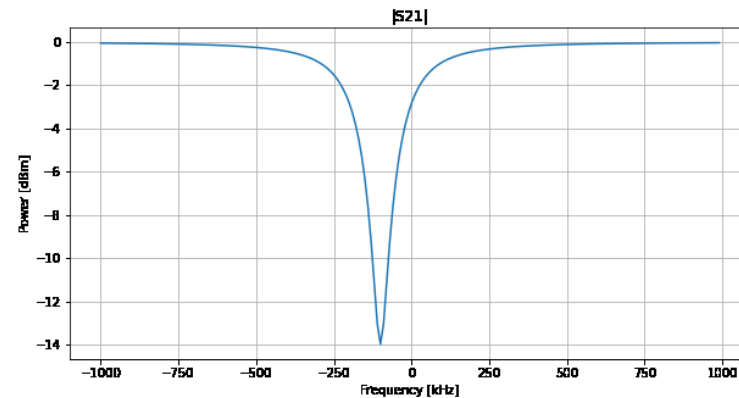
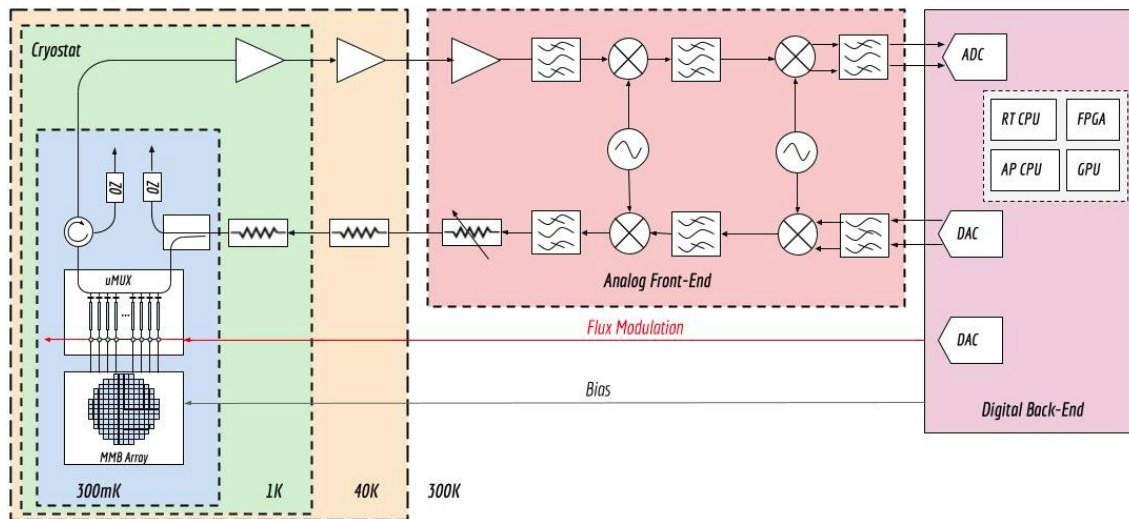
UNSAM
UNIVERSIDAD
NACIONAL DE
SAN MARTÍN



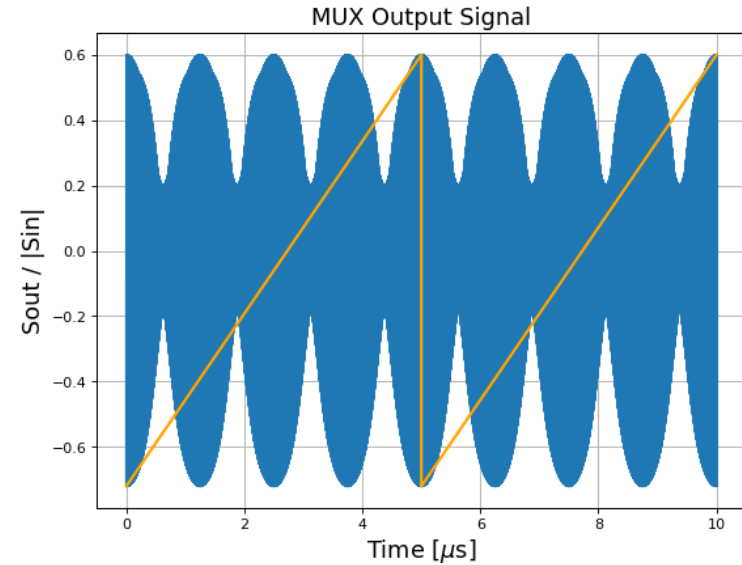
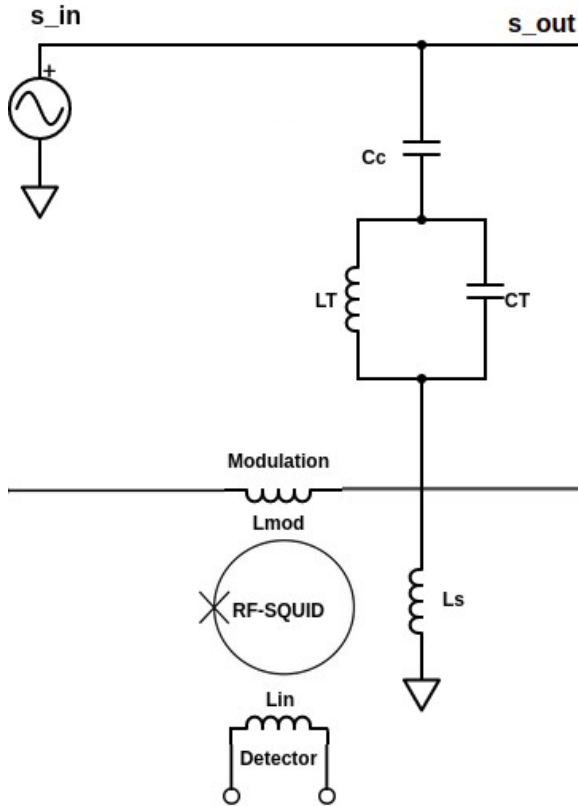
Read-out system



Read-out system

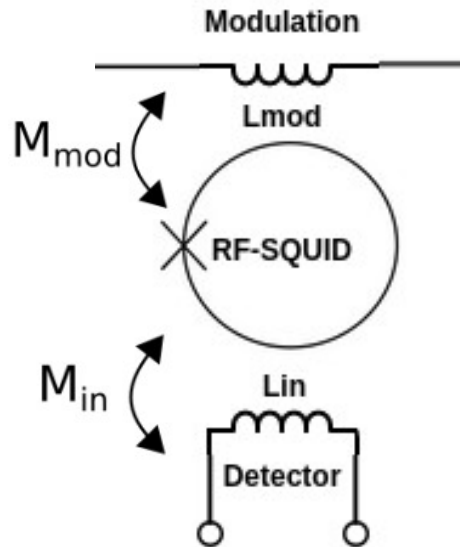


MUX output for a single tone



$$S_{OUT} = |S_{21}| \cdot A_{in} \cdot \cos(w_{in} \cdot t + \varphi S_{21})$$

SQUID modulation

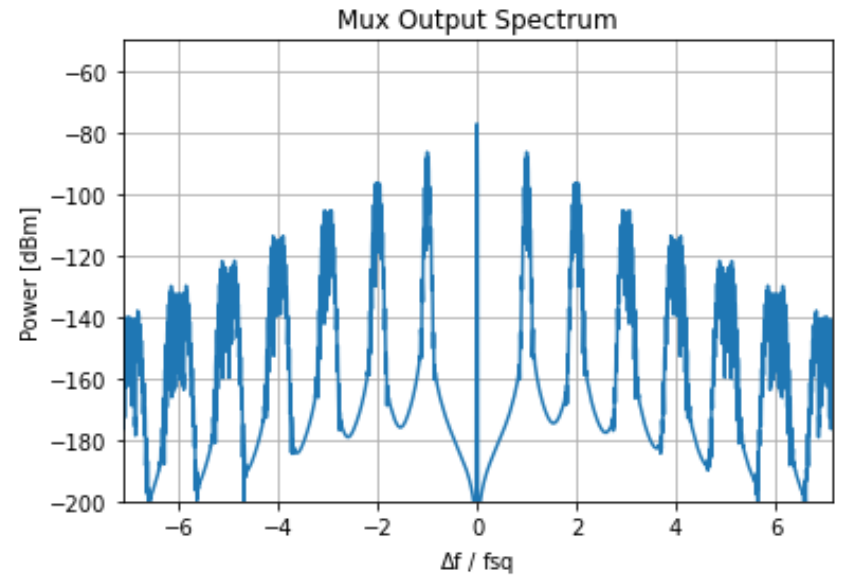
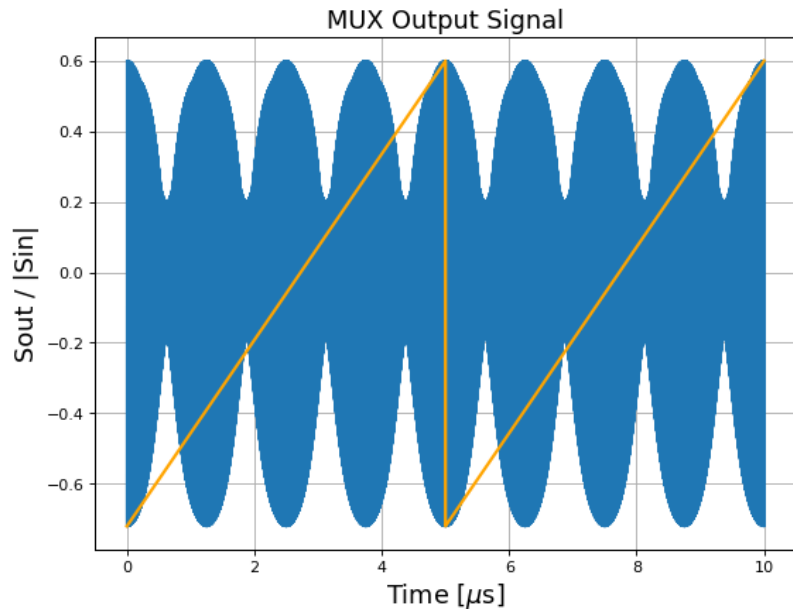


$$I = I_c \sin\left(\frac{2\pi m_{ramp} t}{\Phi_o} + \frac{2\pi \Phi_i}{\Phi_o}\right), L(t)$$

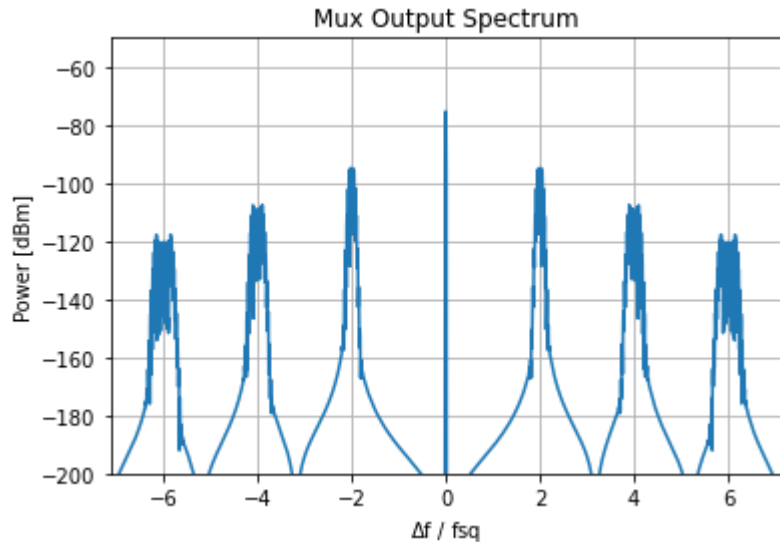
Systems description

	ECHo	QUBIC
Type	Calorimeter	Bolometer
Detector fmax	1,6MHz	<<100Hz
fsquid	>3,2MHz	>200Hz

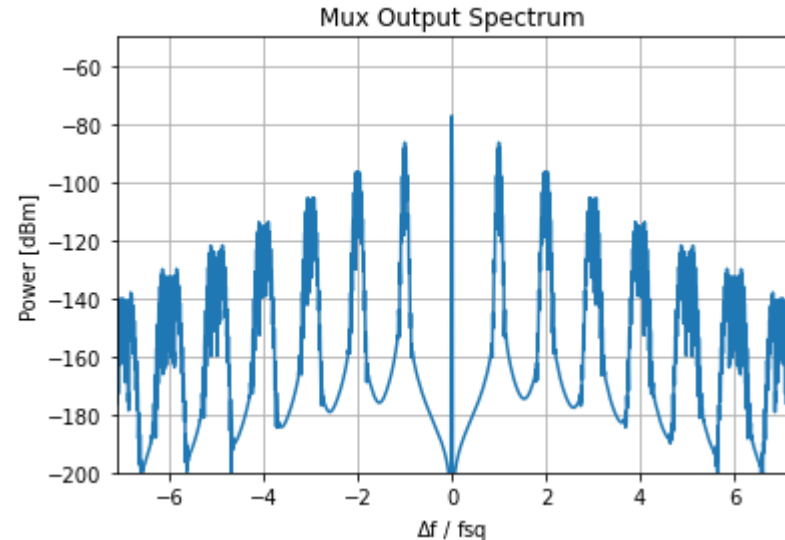
MUX output for a single tone



RF tone modulation bandwidth



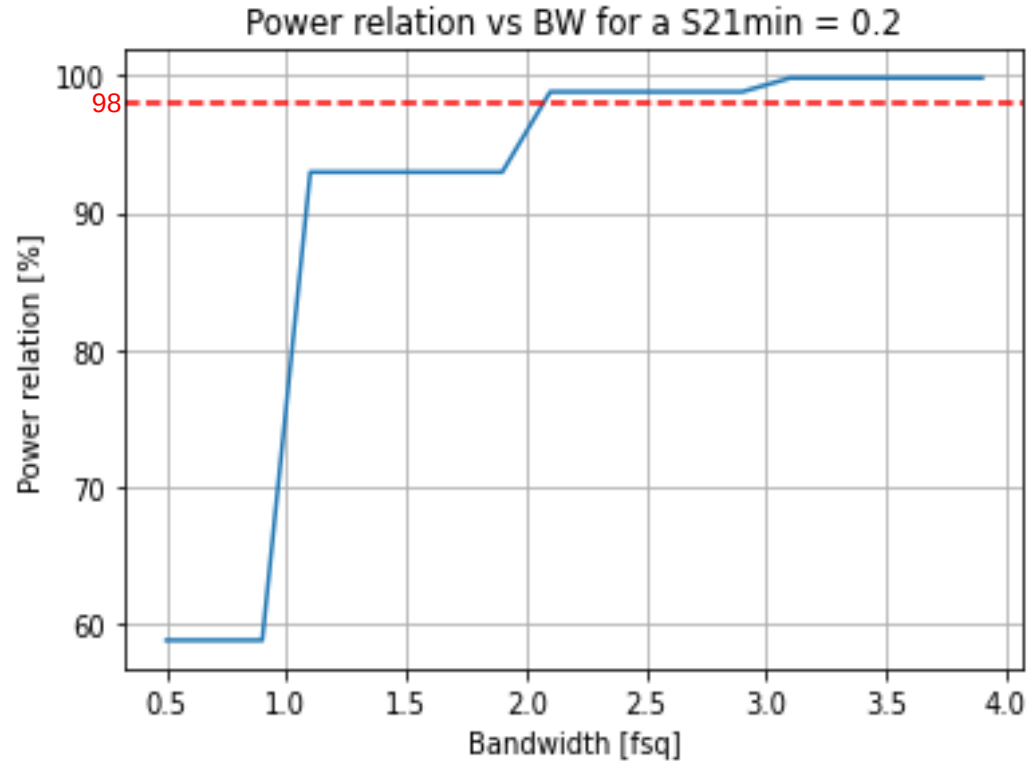
Power without pm: 2.773nW
Power with pm : 2.739nW
Relation : 98.77%



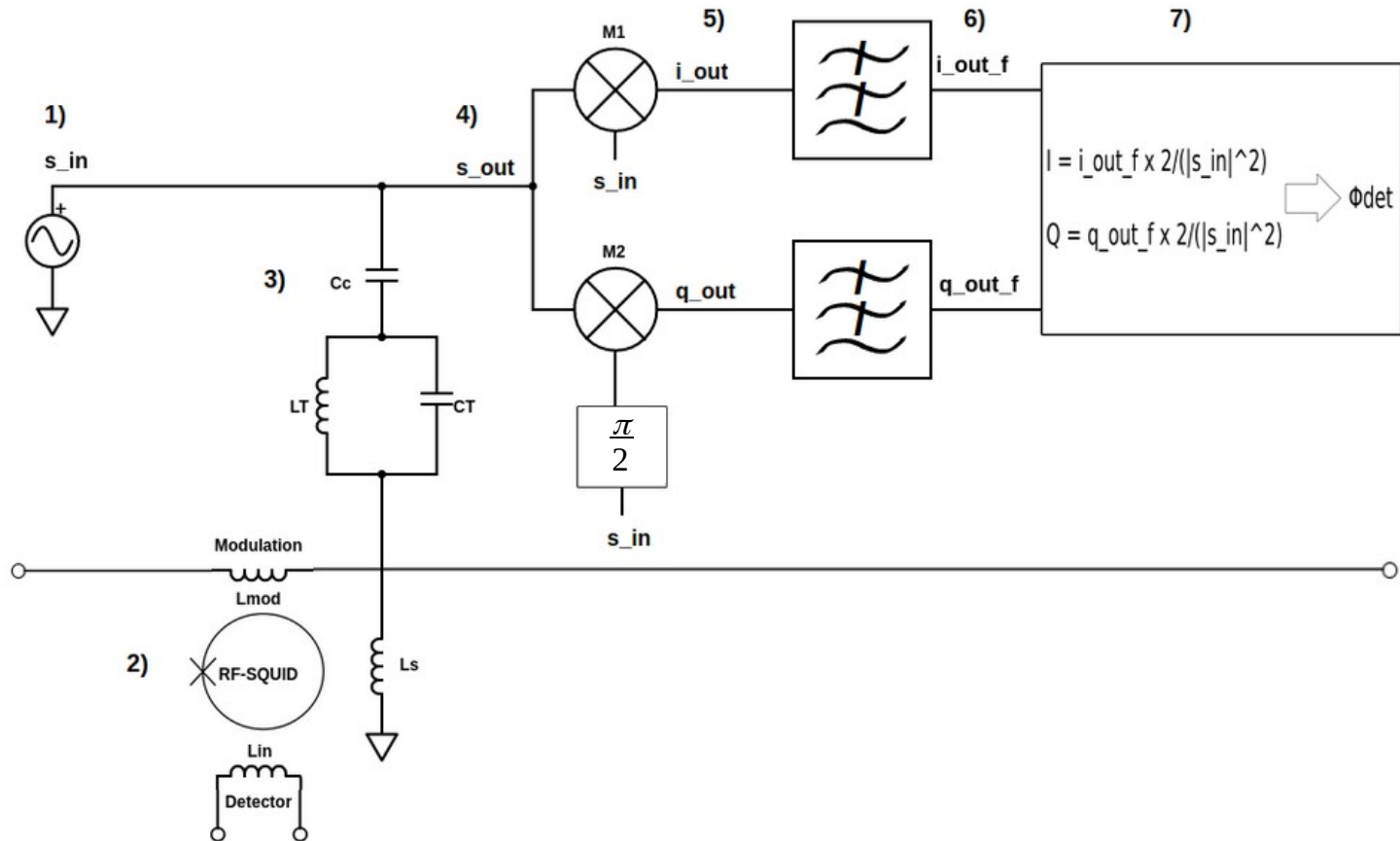
Using $BW = 2 \cdot fsquid + 5 \cdot fmax$

BW ECHo = 14.4MHz
BW QUBIC = 900Hz

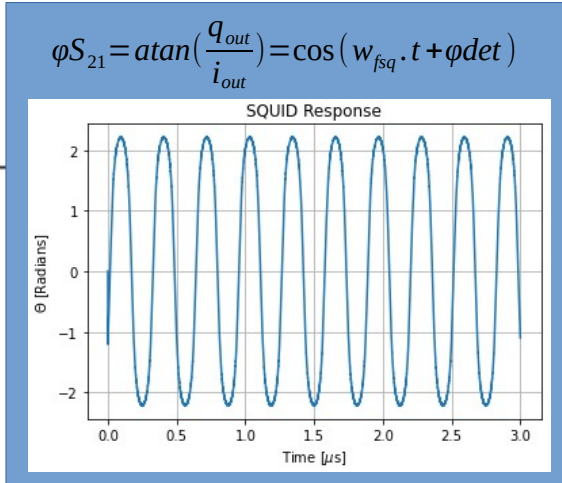
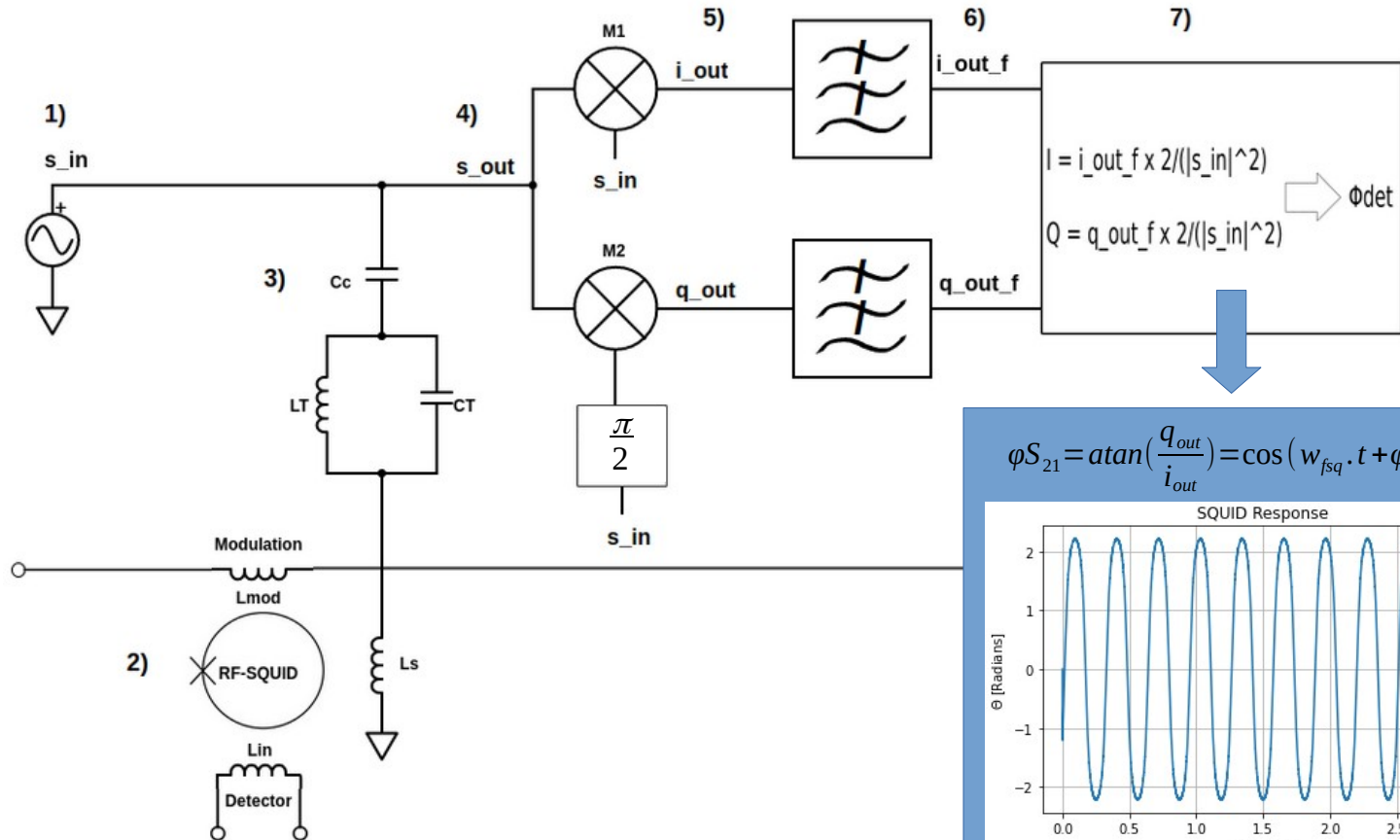
RF tone modulation bandwidth



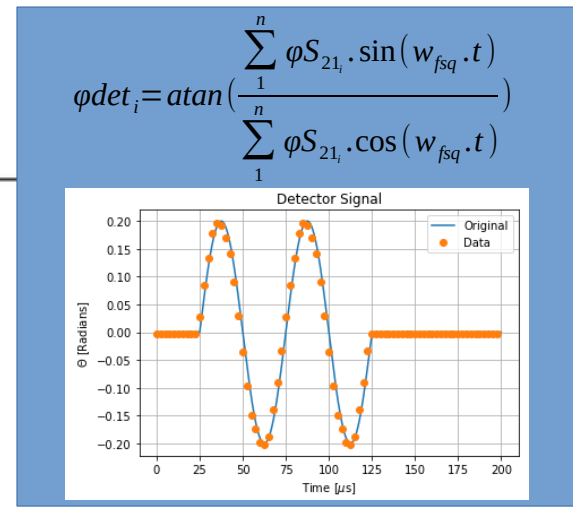
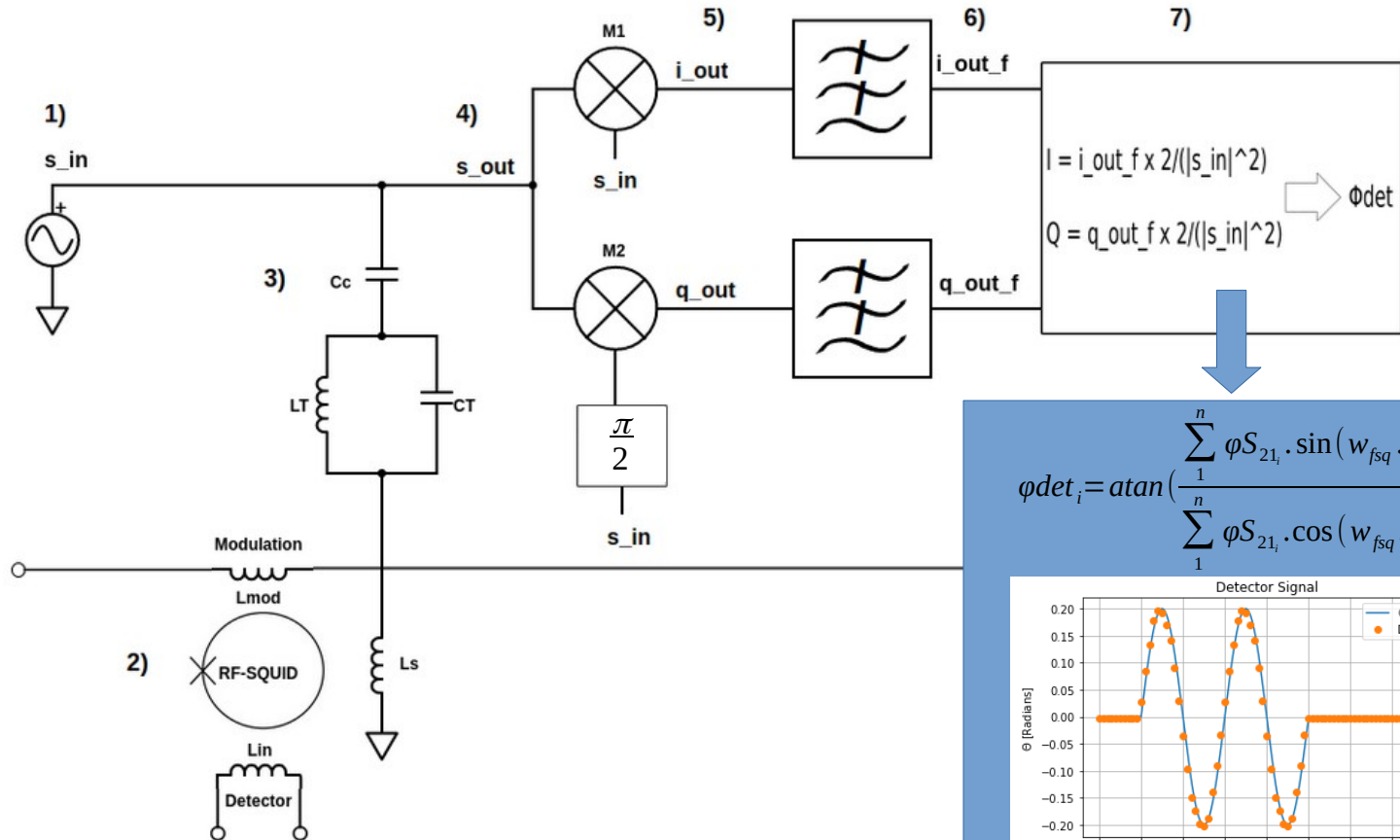
Demodulation



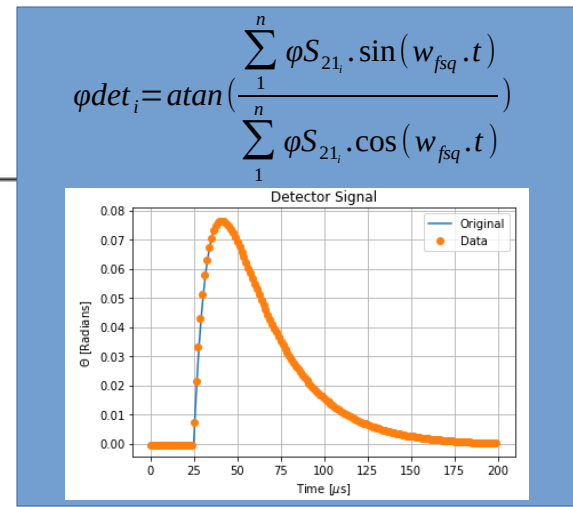
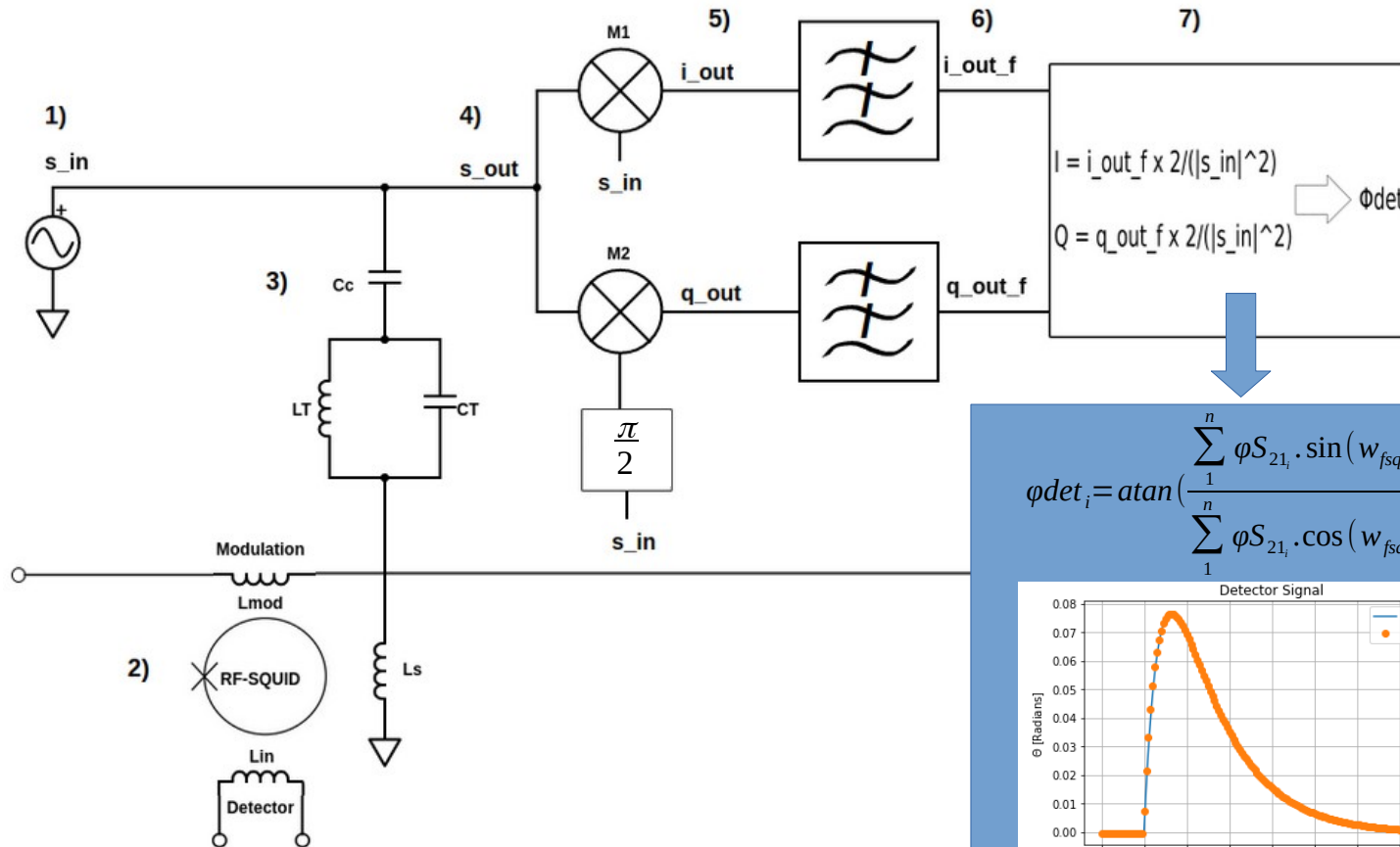
Demodulation



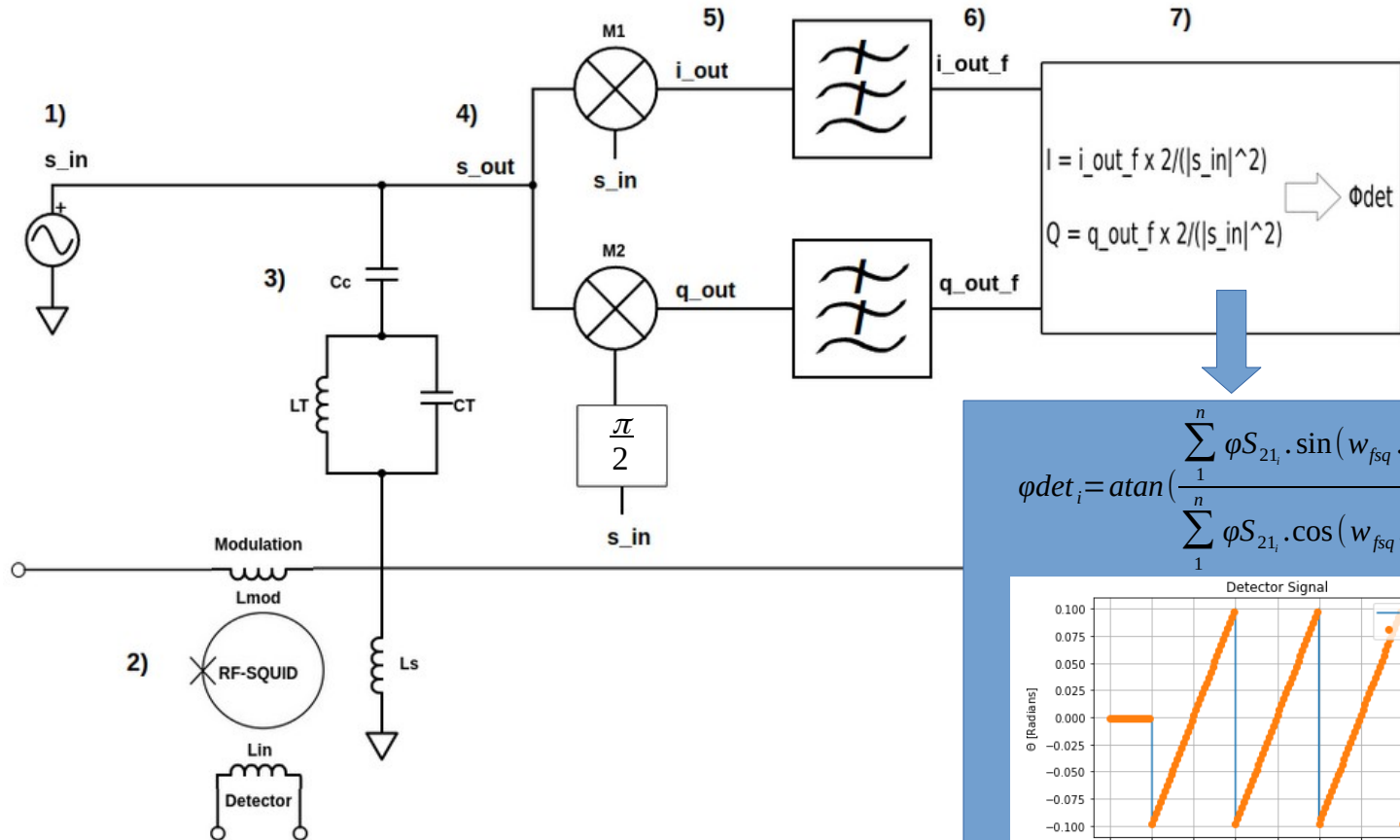
Demodulation



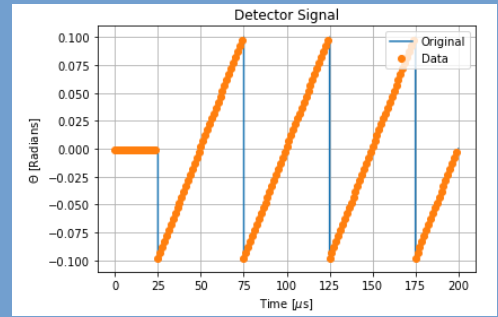
Demodulation



Demodulation



$$\varphi_{det,i} = \text{atan} \left(\frac{\sum_1^n \varphi S_{21,i} \cdot \sin(\omega_{fsq} \cdot t)}{\sum_1^n \varphi S_{21,i} \cdot \cos(\omega_{fsq} \cdot t)} \right)$$



Demodulation

$$s = \cos(w_{sq} \cdot t + \varphi S_{21}) \quad \hat{s} = -\sin(w_{sq} \cdot t + \varphi S_{21})$$



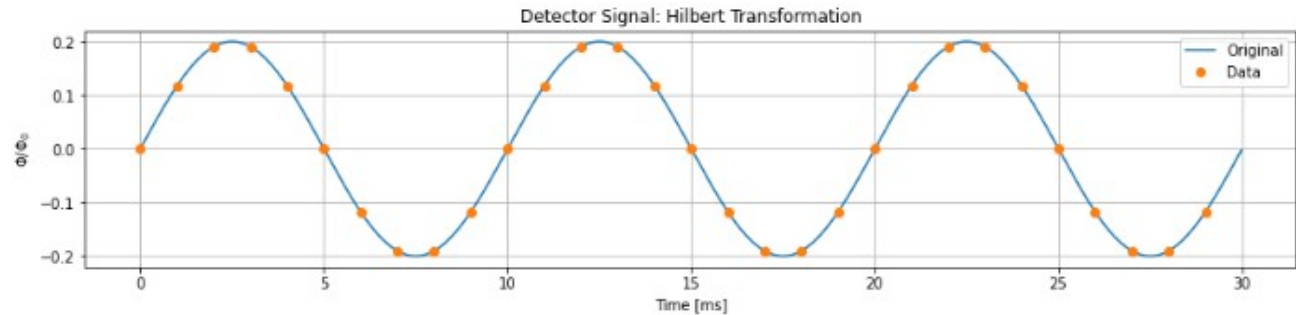
$$f = \cos(w_{sq} \cdot t + \varphi S_{21}) - j \cdot \sin(w_{sq} \cdot t + \varphi S_{21})$$



$$\arctan\left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{s}\right) = w_{sq} \cdot t + \varphi S_{21}$$



$$\varphi S_{21} = \arctan\left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{s}\right) - w_{sq} \cdot t$$



Summary

- The flux ramp modulation technique was shown.
- Mux output signal and all the modulations involved were presented.
- $P=f(BW)$ plot was simulated.
- Demodulated signal was obtained showing two different methods.

Future work

- Analyze the noise of the system
- Obtain a BW criterion related to the signal to be recovered
- Implement the demodulation in a FPGA
- Measurement with detector data

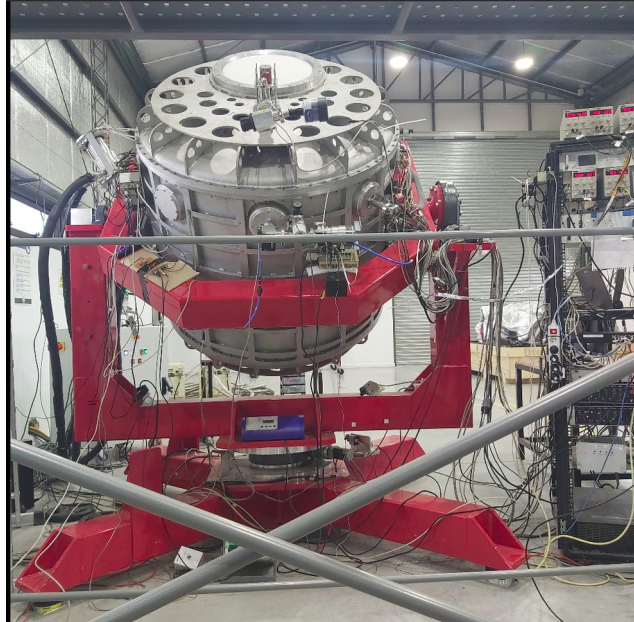
Completed Courses

- Elemento de Economía para Tecnólogos, Instituto Sabato, Bs. As. Argentina
- Introducción a Filosofía de la Ciencia, Instituto Sabato, Bs. As. Argentina
- Statistical Data Analysis, Instituto Sabato, Bs. As. Argentina
- Introducción a la Metodología de Elementos Finitos, UNSAM, Bs. As. Argentina
- Deutsch Language, A1.2 and A2.1, UNSAM, Bs. As. Argentina
- Low-Temperature (Superconductive) Detectors, KSETA

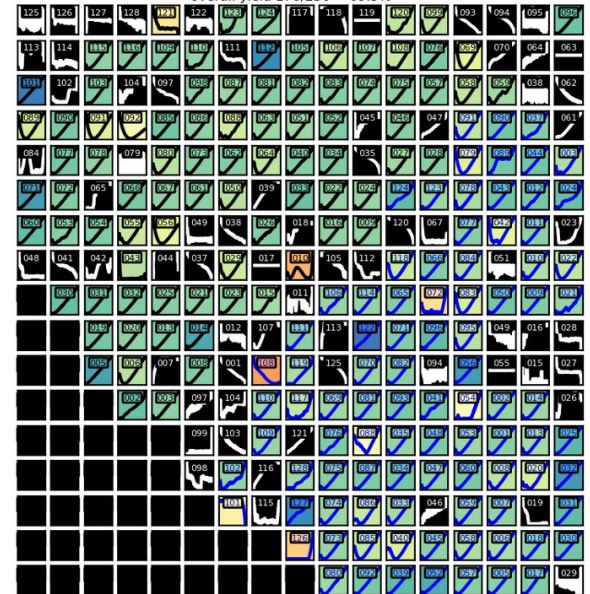
Talks

- 8vo Seminario Anual ECyT UNSAM. Bs. As., Argentina

QUBIC



QUBIC Focal Plane I-V curves: 2021-09-22 19:17:44 I-V 1135 1250 rfb10 Spot13
2021-09-22 19:17:44 Array P87 ASIC#1 $T_{\text{bath}}=368.7\text{mK}$
42 flagged as bad pixels : yield = 67.2%
2021-09-22 19:17:44 Array P87 ASIC#2 $T_{\text{bath}}=368.7\text{mK}$
36 flagged as bad pixels : yield = 71.9%
overall yield 178/256 = 69.5%



ii Thanks!!

SQUID modulation

SQUID

$$I = I_c \sin(\phi)$$

$$L = L_J \cdot \sec(\phi)$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi\Phi}{\Phi_o} = \frac{2\pi(\Phi_c + \Phi_i)}{\Phi_o}$$

Flux Ramp Modulation

$$I_{ramp} = I \cdot f_{ramp} \cdot t$$

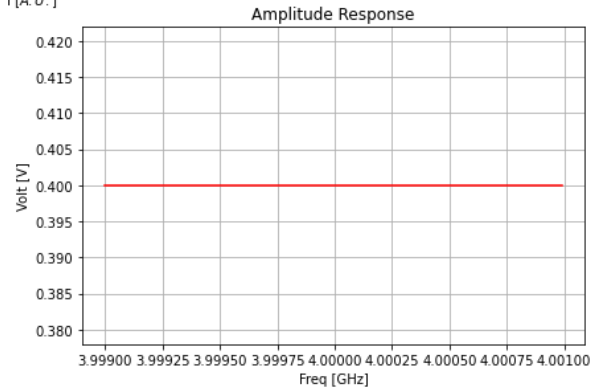
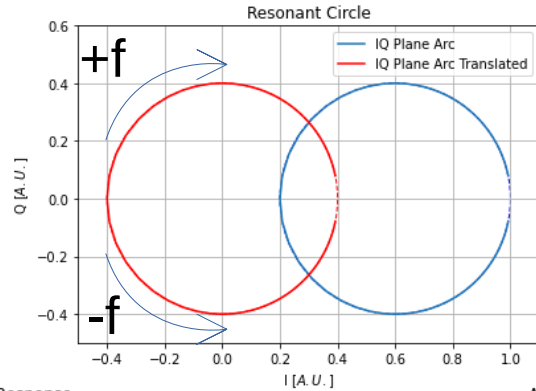
$$\Phi_c = I \cdot M_m \cdot f_{ramp} \cdot t = n\Phi_o \cdot f_{ramp} \cdot t$$

Input Signal

$$\Phi_i = I_i M_i$$

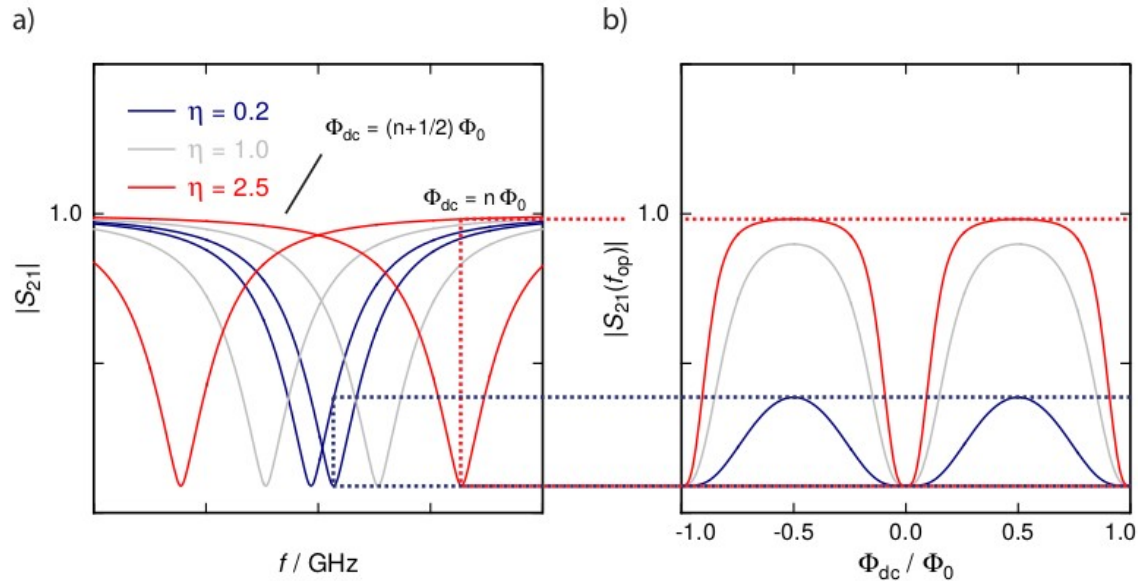
$$I = I_c \sin\left(\frac{2\pi m_{ramp} t}{\Phi_o} + \frac{2\pi\Phi_i}{\Phi_o}\right), L(t)$$

Resonance circle



$$S_{21} = \frac{S_{21min} + 2j \cdot \frac{(f - fr(\varphi))}{BWres}}{1 + 2j \cdot \frac{(f - fr(\varphi))}{BWres}}$$

Coverage factor



$$f_r = f_0 - \Delta f_r = f_0 - \eta \frac{BW_{res}}{2} \cos(\varphi_{ext})$$

Power vs S21min

