

Resonator Modeling

DM Radio Collaboration Meeting
J. Singh – Stanford University
13 August 2020

Motivation

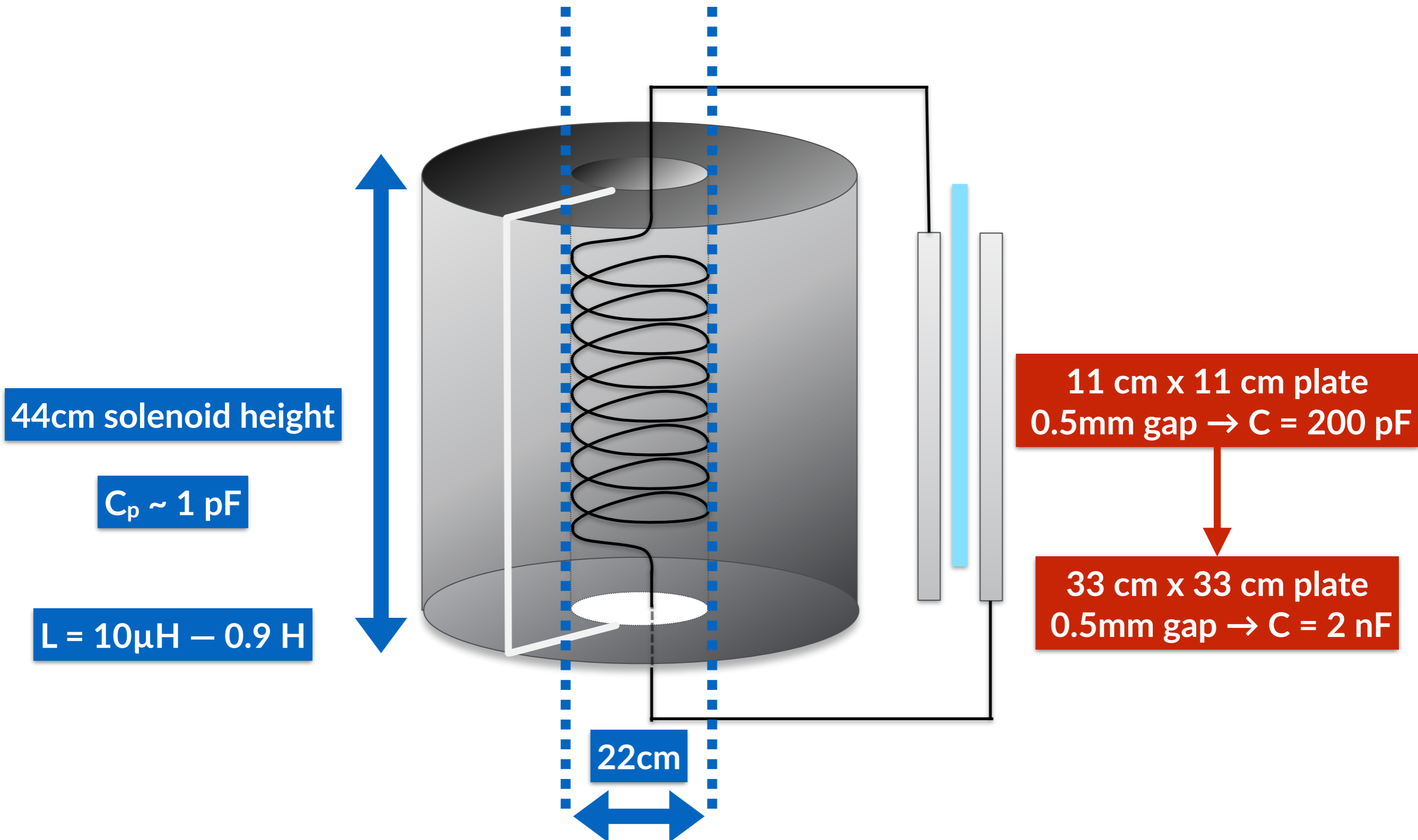
- 50L (& M³) is a resonant search with a tunable circuit.
- Resonator Q impacts sensitivity – must optimise.

$$\text{FOM} \propto \frac{c_{\text{CPU}} B_0 V^{5/6} Q^{1/4}}{\eta^{1/4} T^{1/4}}$$

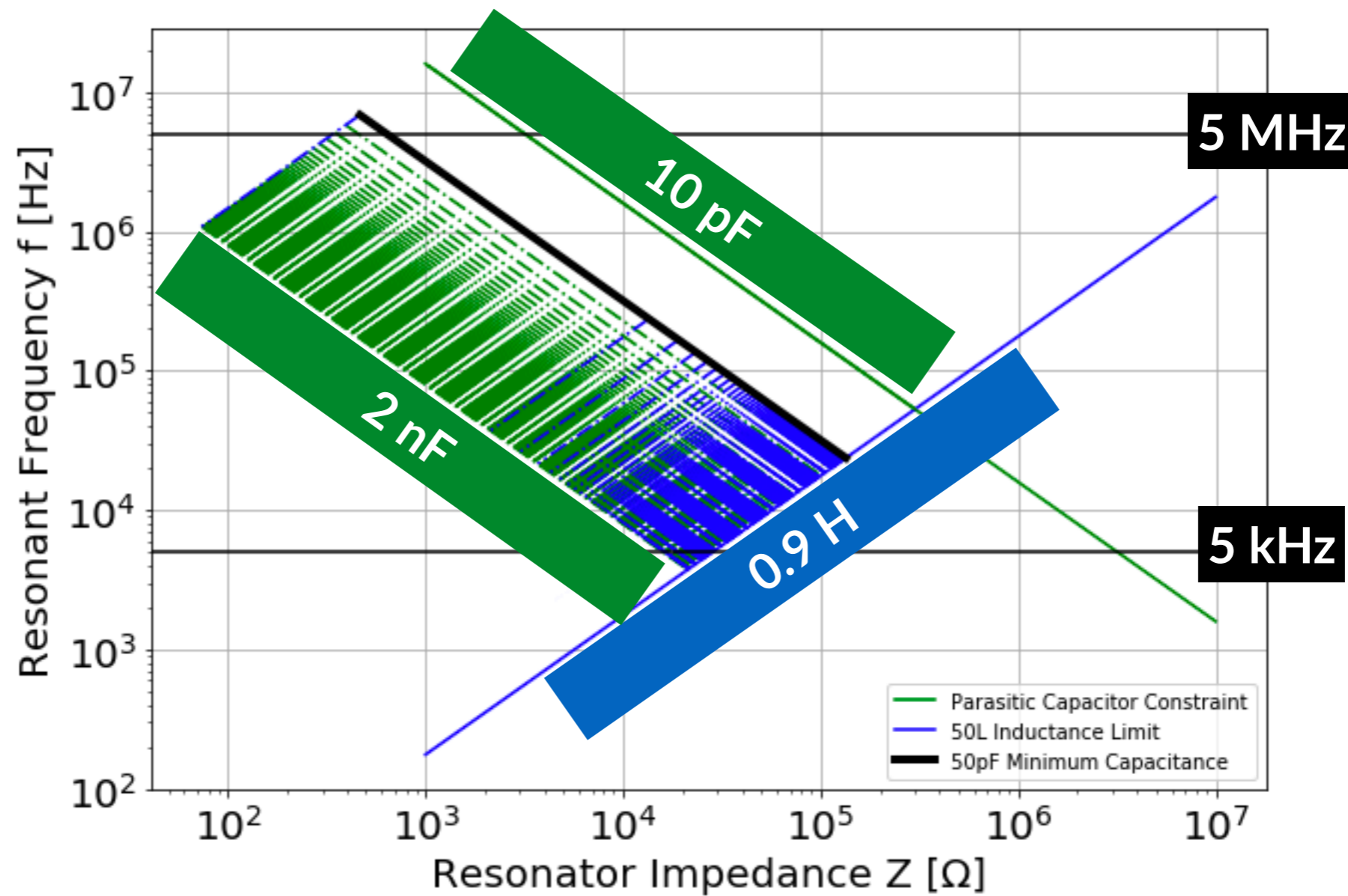
Preliminary Constraints

- Requirement: Tunable from ~ 5 kHz to 5 MHz.
- Requirement: High Q ($\sim 10^6$).
- Capacitance has to be above parasitic capacitance ~ 10 pF.
- Single layer of inductor turns.

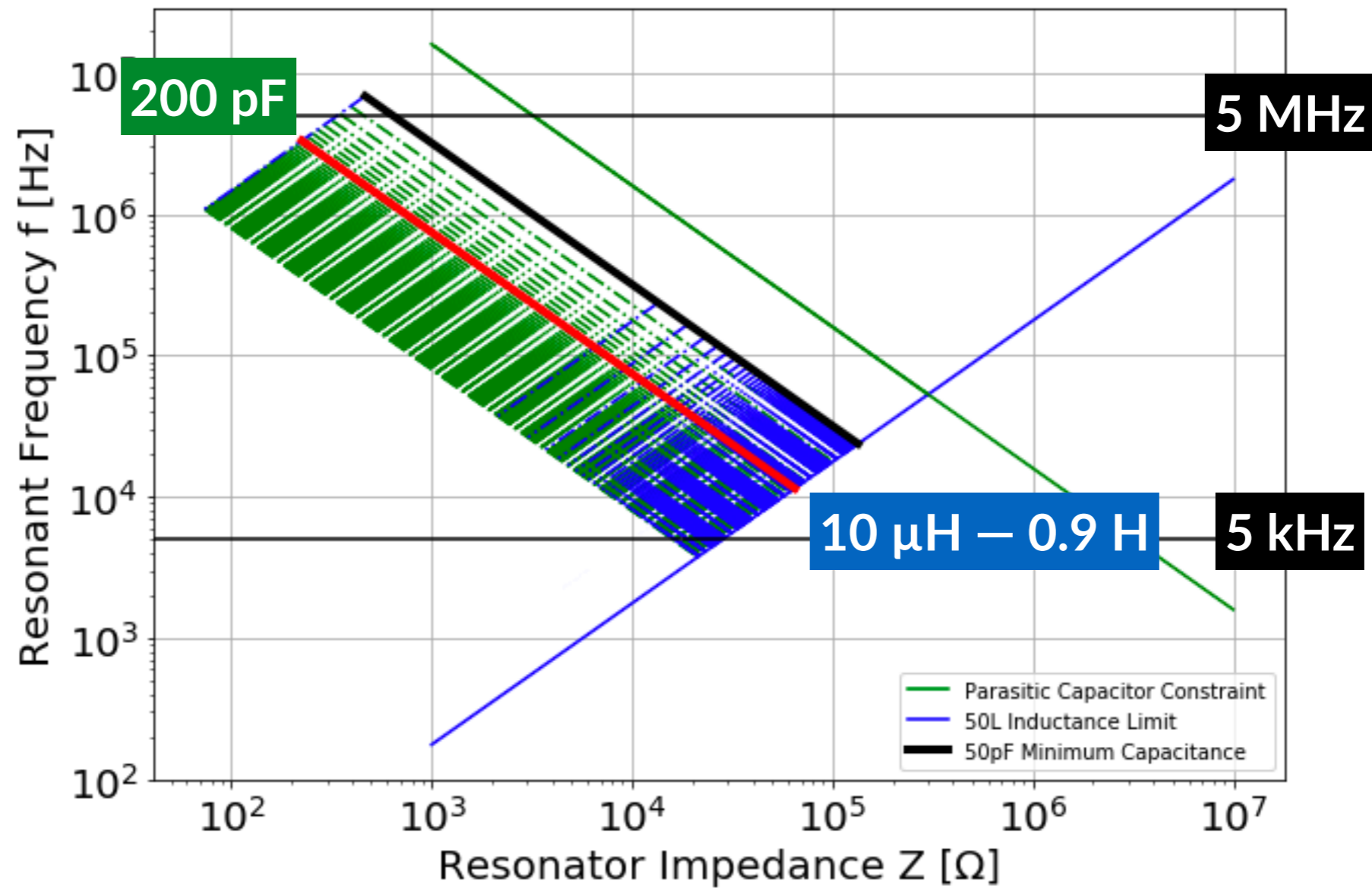
Strawman Model



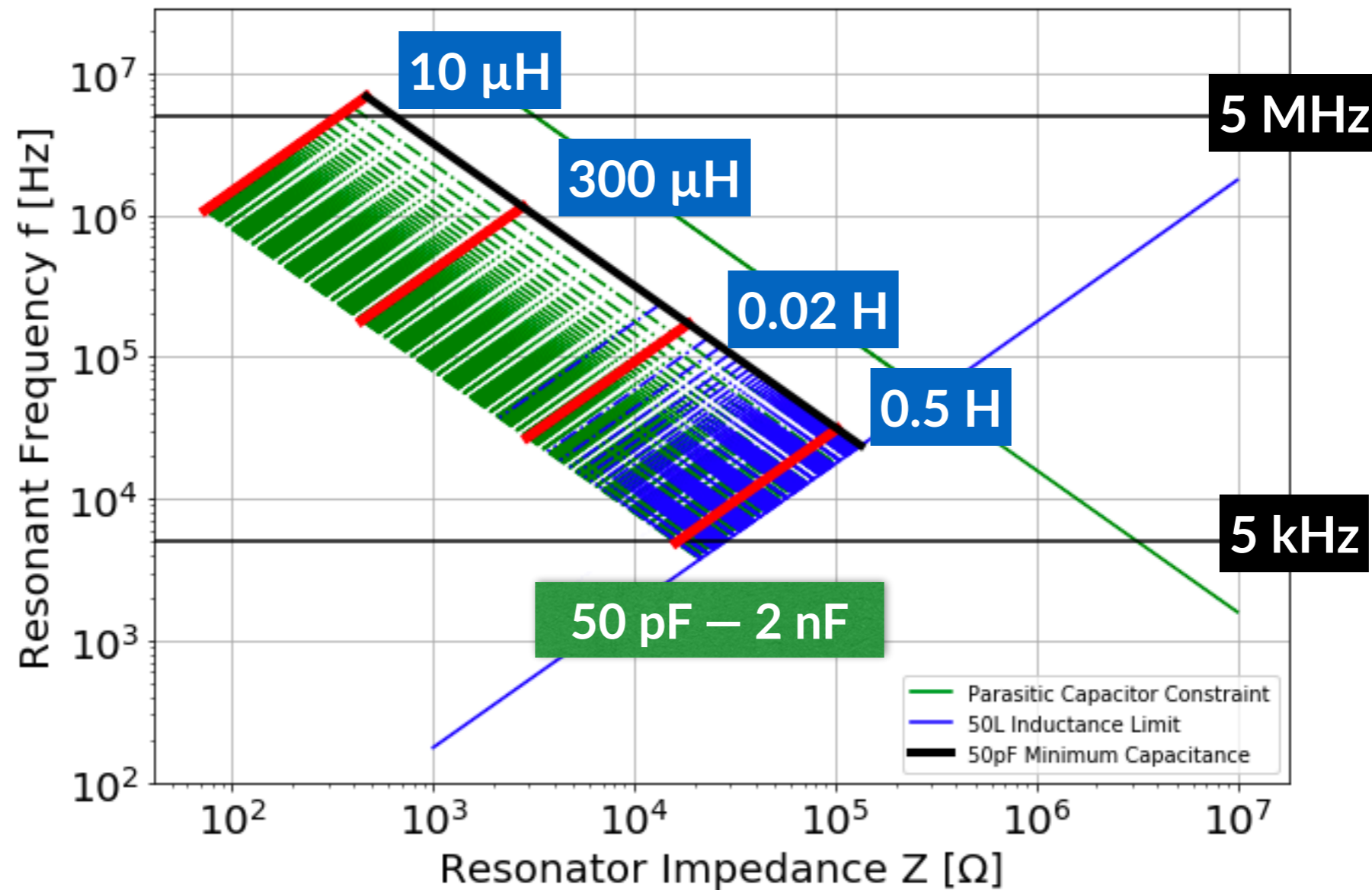
Accessible Range



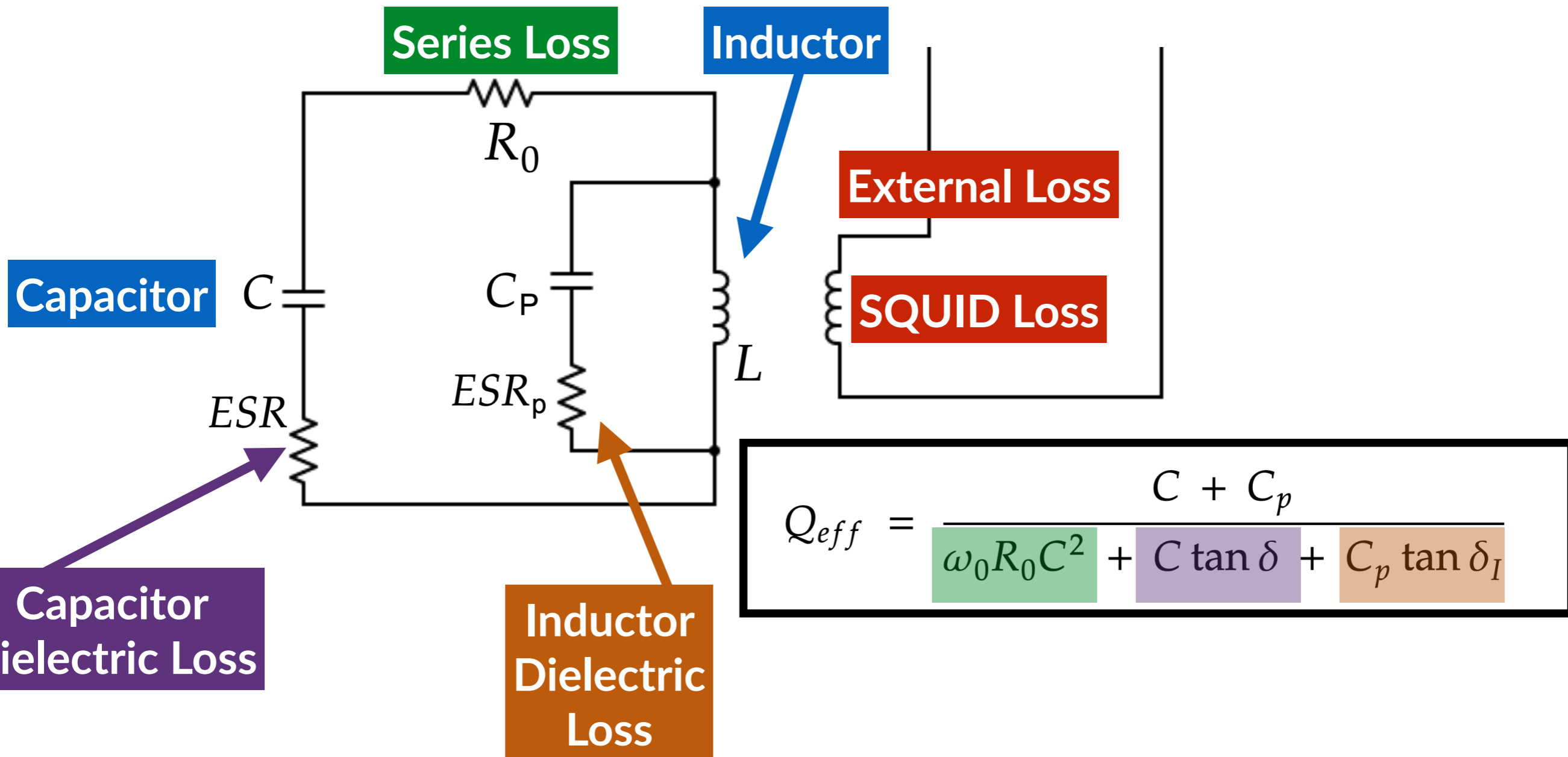
Inductive Tuning



Capacitive Tuning

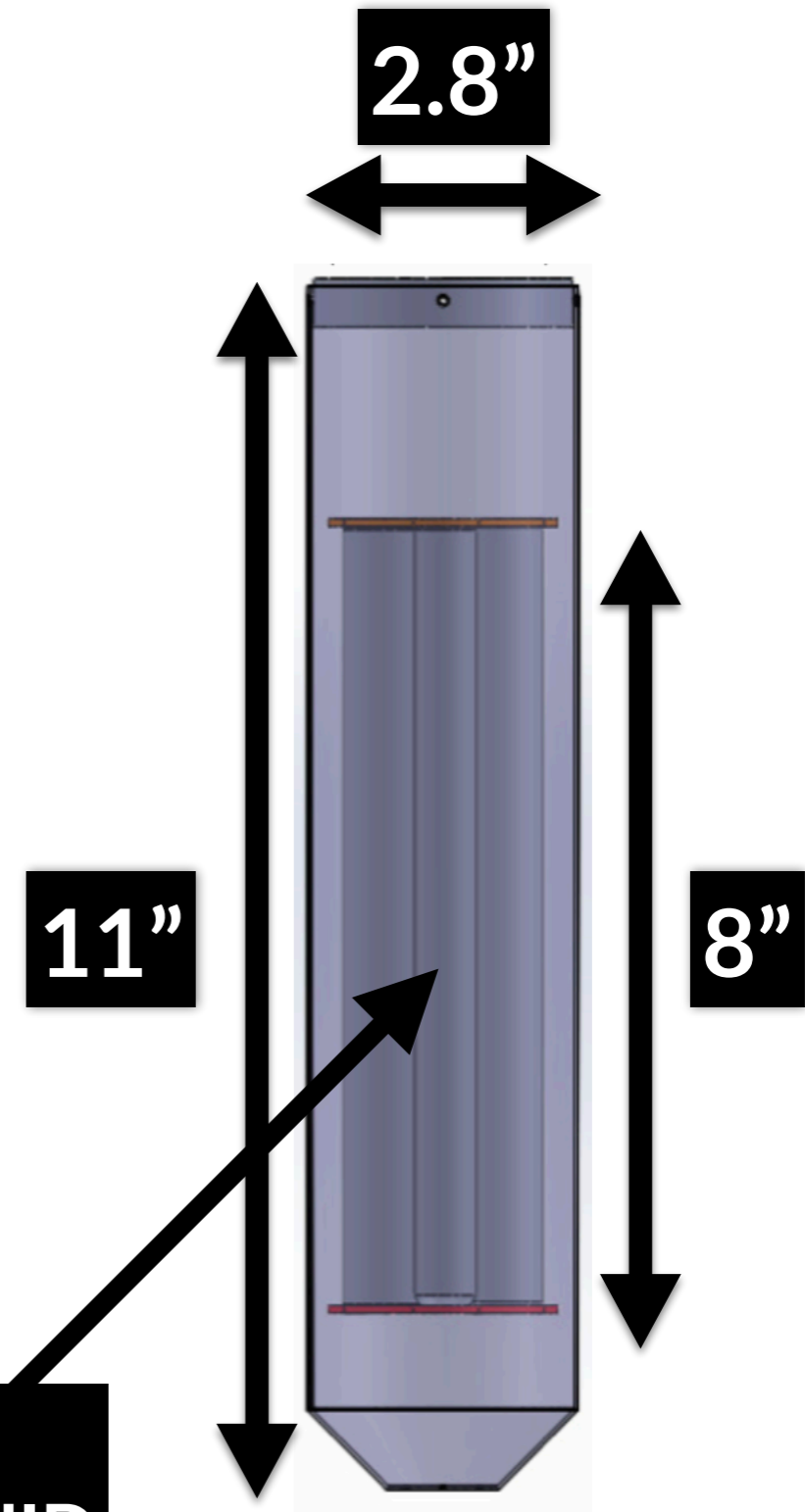
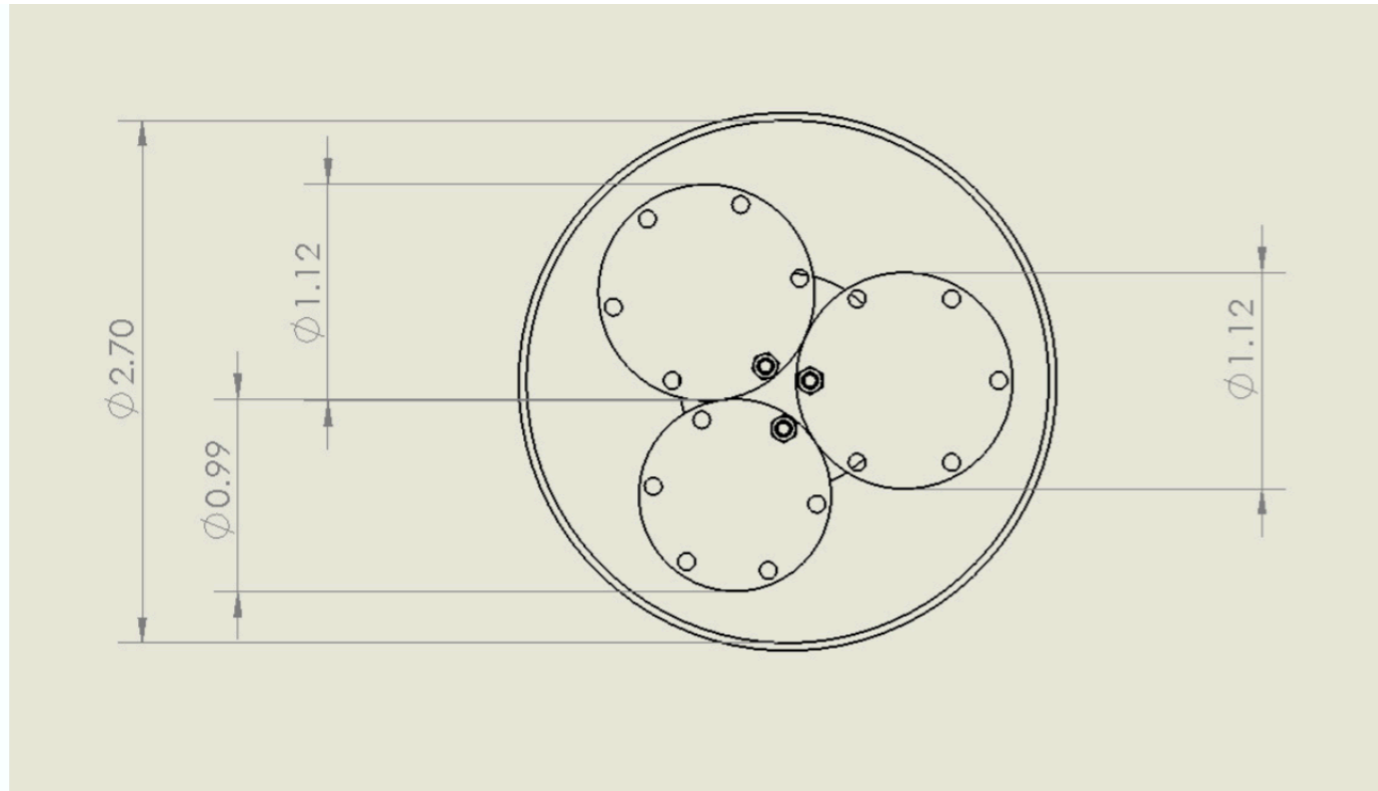


Circuit Model

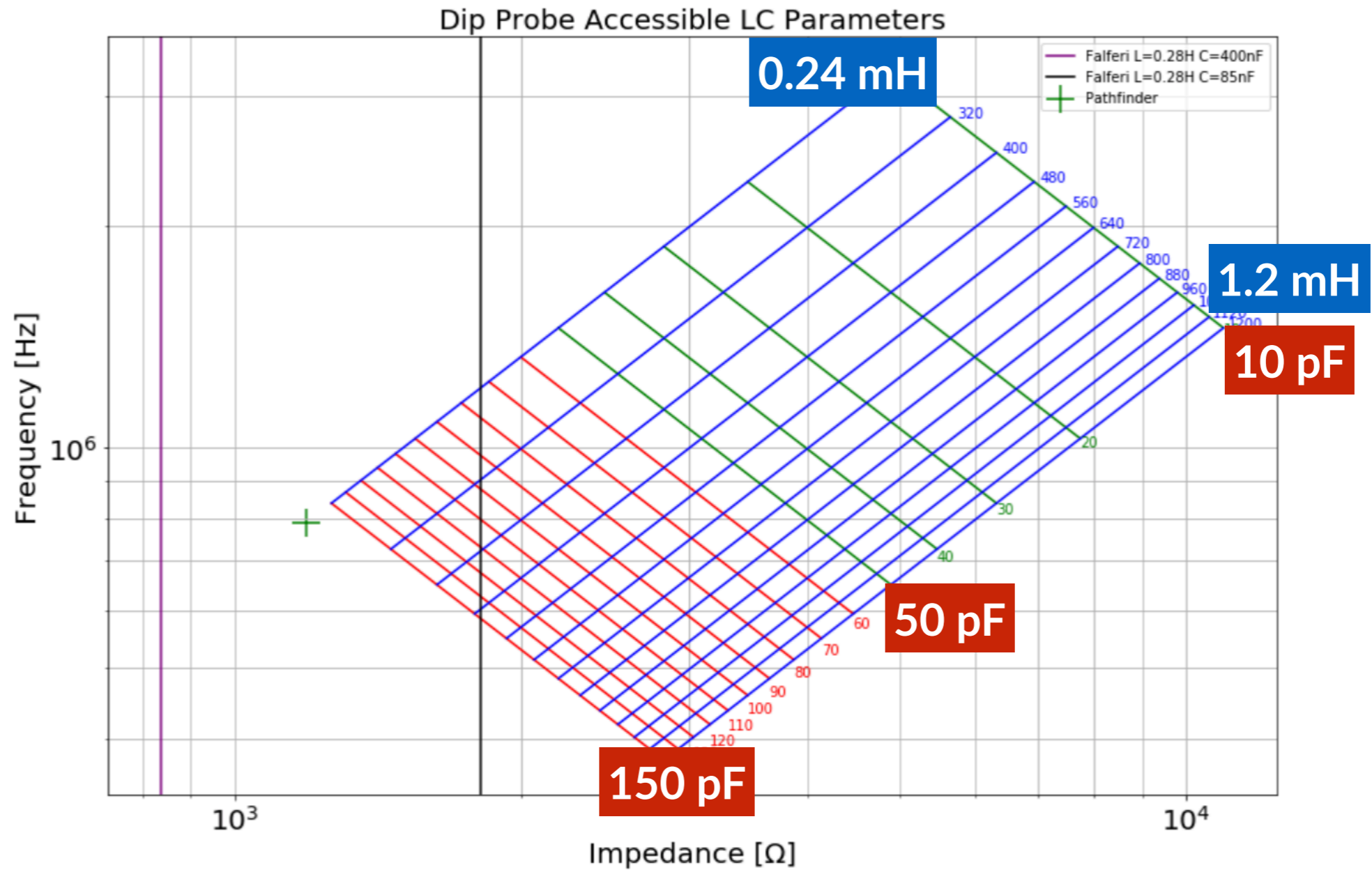


Dip Probe Campaign

- Need materials data ($\tan \delta$ at MHz frequencies).
- Requires a dedicated testing campaign → dip probe.
- With materials data, can also use probe to test if loss model accurately predicts Q.



**Nb tubes
contain L,C, SQUID**



- Dip probe can access relevant parameter space.
- Can measure $\tan \delta$ to 10^{-6} level (assuming dip probe resonator Q of 50,000).

A (**Premature**) Q Estimate

- **Assuming** R_0 negligible, $\tan \delta = 10^{-6}$, $\tan \delta_l = 10^{-4}$
- $C_p \sim 1$ pF (from literature), $L = 1.7$ mH, $C = 1.5$ nF
- $f = 100$ kHz, $Q = 940,000$

Assumptions inspired by Falferi et al. Review of Scientific Instruments 65, 2916 (1994)

Grandi et al. IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications 35, 1162 (1999)

Next Steps

- Assemble dip probe.
- Get material data/refine loss model.
- Future: Refine strawman, connect to sheath modeling, consider aspects such as tuning.