

$$\epsilon_0 := 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \quad \mu_0 := 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \quad \underline{\underline{c}} := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \cdot \mu_0}} \quad \eta_0 := \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \quad \text{fundamental constants}$$

$$j := \sqrt{-1} \quad \epsilon_r := 2.05 \quad \tan \delta := 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \quad \text{dielectric properties of PTFE spacer}$$

$$a := 0.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad b := 2.65 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \text{inner and outer diameters of RG402/U (note 0.255 mm and 0.84 mm, respectively, for RG405/U)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{K}} := 10^3 \quad \underline{\underline{M}} := 10^6 \quad \underline{\underline{G}} := 10^9 \quad \text{frequency multiplication and conversion}$$

$$Z := 10^{-9}$$

$$\rho_a := 1.59 \cdot 10^{-8} \quad \rho_b := 1.69 \cdot 10^{-8} \quad \text{resistivities of conductors (inner silver, outer copper); values are those of pure metals at 293 K}$$

$$R_{sa}(f) := \sqrt{\pi \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \rho_a \cdot f \cdot \underline{\underline{M}}} \quad R_{sb}(f) := \sqrt{\pi \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \rho_b \cdot f \cdot \underline{\underline{M}}} \quad \text{surface resistance of inner and outer conductors}$$

**Note: in what follows, frequency has units of MHz (i.e. multiplier M has been chosen)**

$$Z_0 := \frac{\eta_0}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad Z_0 = 50.157 \quad \text{characteristic impedance when lossless}$$

$$\underline{\underline{R}}(f) := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \left( \frac{R_{sa}(f)}{a} + \frac{R_{sb}(f)}{b} \right) \quad \text{resistance per unit length}$$

$$\alpha_c(f) := \frac{\underline{\underline{R}}(f)}{2 \cdot Z_0} \quad \beta(f) := \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \underline{\underline{M}} \cdot f \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{c} \quad \alpha_d(f) := \frac{1}{2} \cdot \beta(f) \cdot \tan \delta \quad \text{conductor and dielectric attenuation constants; wavenumber in PTFE}$$

$$\alpha(f) := \alpha_c(f) + \alpha_d(f) \quad \gamma(f) := \alpha(f) + j \cdot \beta(f) \quad \text{total attenuation constant and propagation constant}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L}} := 83.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \text{length of coaxial probe}$$

$$n := 1, 2, \dots, 6$$

$$f_0(n) := \frac{n \cdot c}{2 \cdot \underline{\underline{L}} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}$$

$$f_0(n) =$$

1.249·10 <sup>9</sup>
2.499·10 <sup>9</sup>
3.748·10 <sup>9</sup>
4.997·10 <sup>9</sup>
6.247·10 <sup>9</sup>
7.496·10 <sup>9</sup>

Resonant frequencies  
based on actual length

$$g1 := 1.1467$$

$$g2 := 1.1467$$

$$Qo(n) := \frac{n \cdot \pi \cdot g1}{2 \cdot 0.0549^2}$$

$$Qo(1) = 597.62$$

$$Qo(2) = 1.195 \times 10^3$$

$$Qo(5) = 2.988 \times 10^3$$

Unloaded  
quality factor  
of each mode

$$Qo(3) = 1.793 \times 10^3$$

$$Qo(4) = 2.39 \times 10^3$$

$$Qo(6) = 3.586 \times 10^3$$

$$f := 1000 \cdot K, 1001 \cdot K .. 8500 \cdot K$$

$$F0(f) := \frac{f - f_n}{f_n}$$

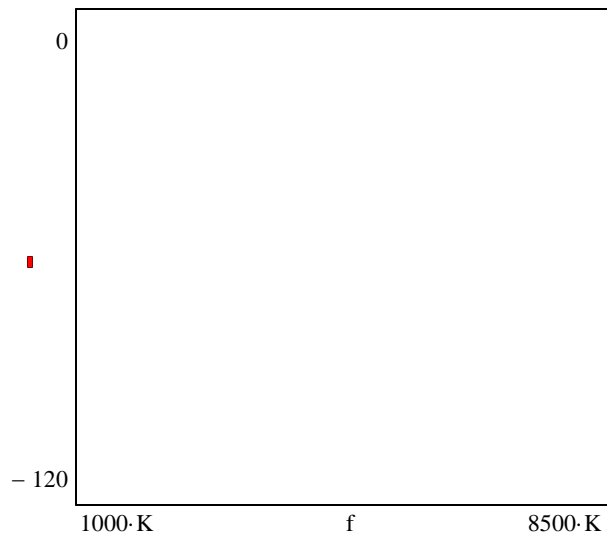
$$S21_0(f) := \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{g1 \cdot g2}}{1 + g1 + g2 + j \cdot 2 \cdot Qo(n) \cdot F0(f)}$$

$$P0(f) := (|S21_0(f)|)^2$$

power absorption coefficients

The following graphs show reflected power as a function of permittivity of sample. The final graphs show the curve fitting used to obtain resonator parameters.

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} := 80 - 20 \cdot j$$



Smin := 10.]

**Smin = ■**

$$\log\left(1 - \frac{4 \cdot |a_2|}{|4 \cdot a_0 \cdot a_2 - a_1^2|}\right)$$