A High Frequency SAT for SO The Kairos Project

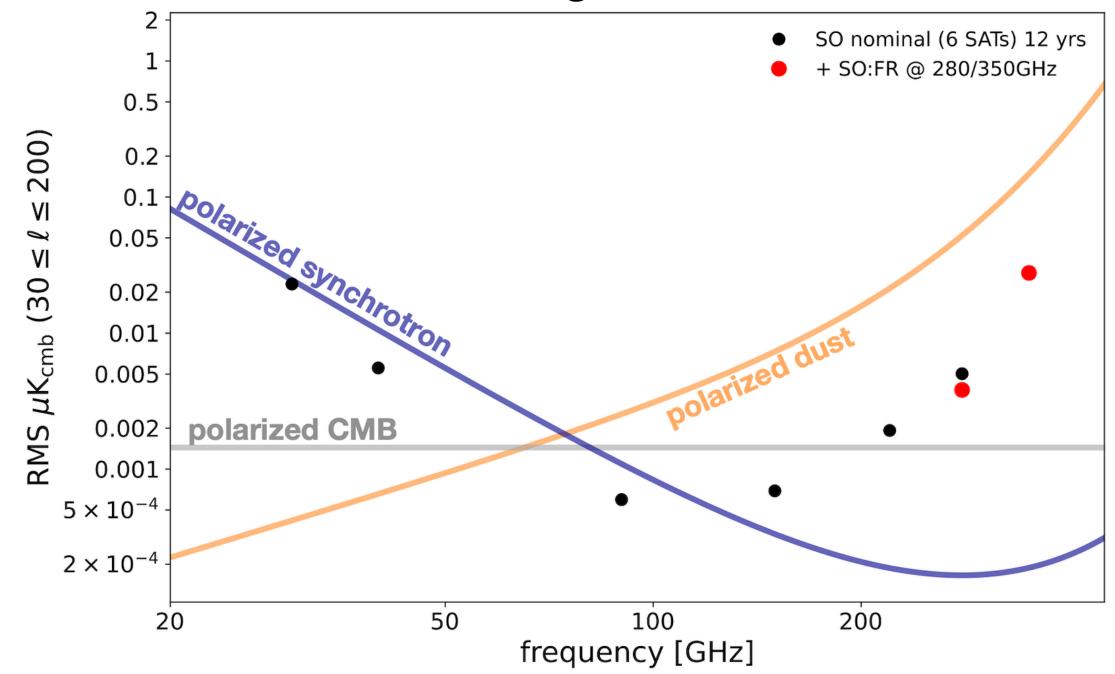




The French SAT for SO: Kairos

In early 2024 we proposed to add a high frequency Small Aperture Telescope (SAT) to Simons Observatory existing telescope

More precise measurement of the contamination of galactic dust emissions



- Increase the lever arm on the dust SED fit
- Lower the noise on the dust template

Status

In France:

Participation to the CNRS M.I.P.N RI² 3.5 M€

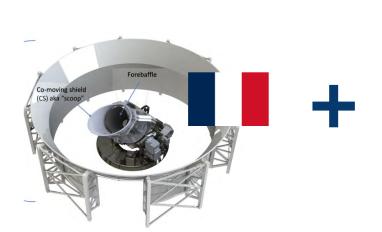
Final decision Beg. 2025

With Simons:

Common consensus between the OEO and Kairos Consortium



Consortium



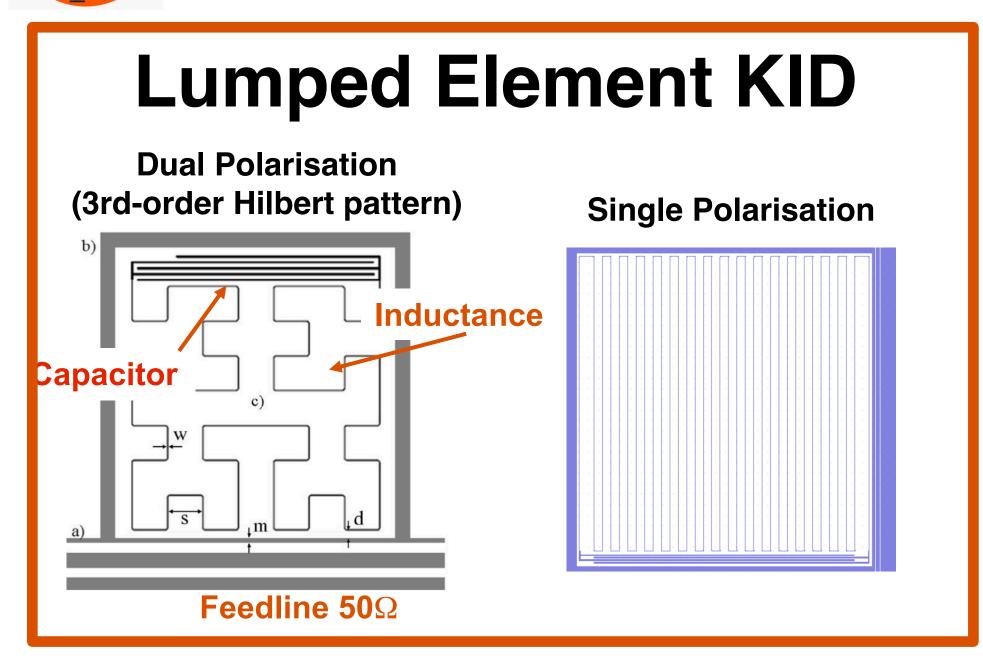








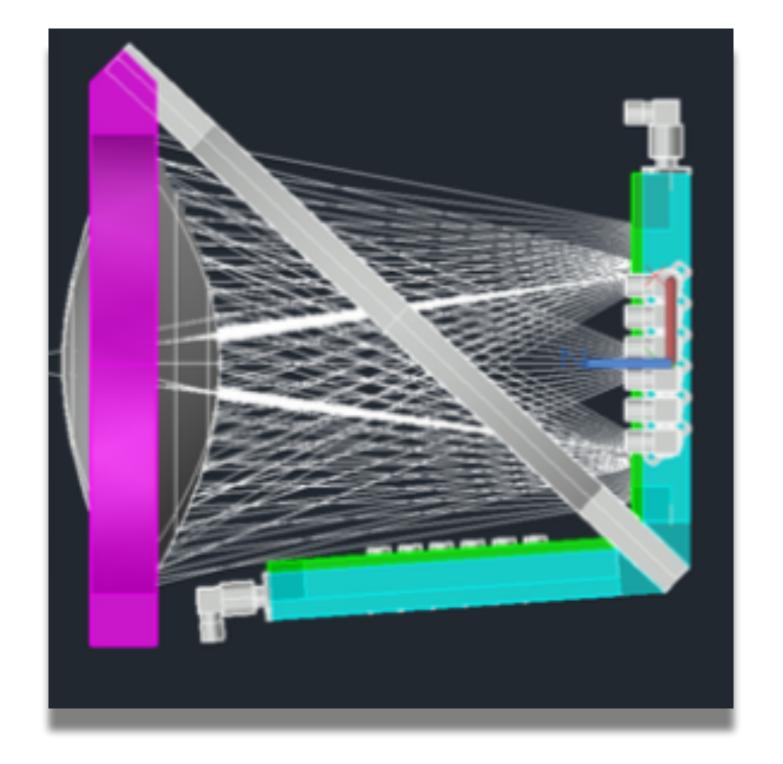
Our approach on KID development for Polarimeters

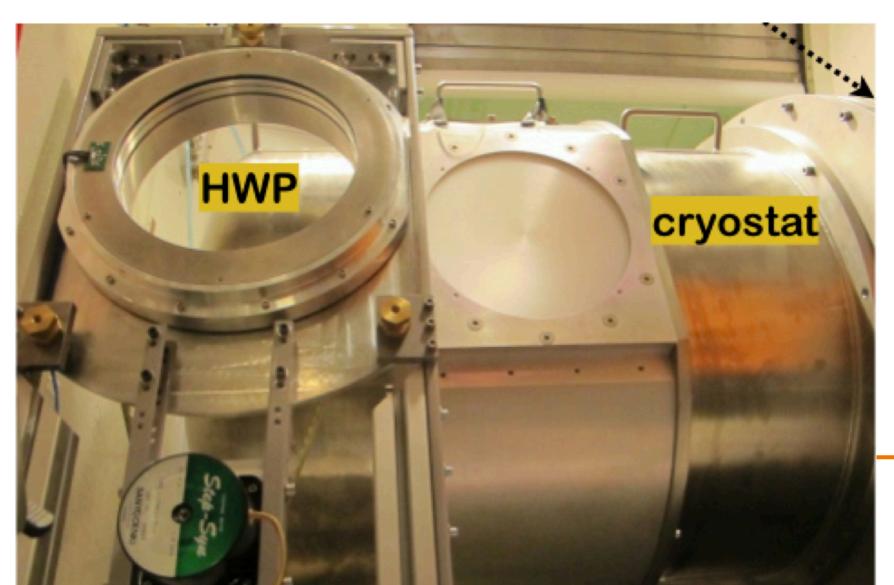


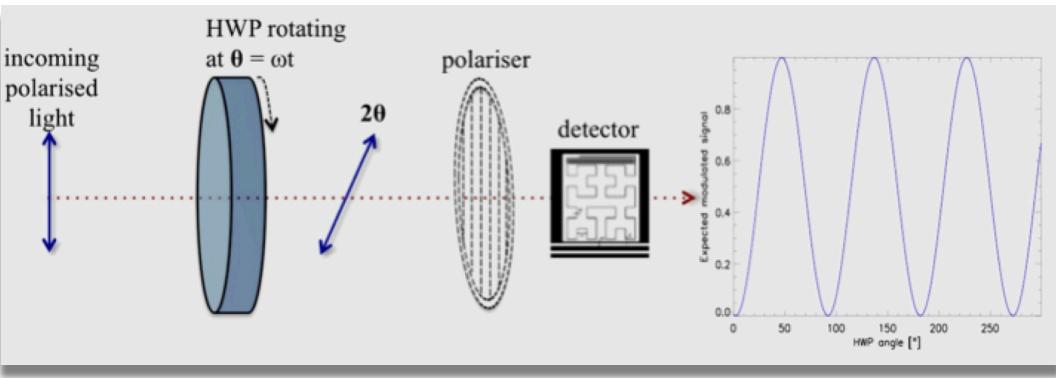
More details in Sofia's Talk.....

Filled arrays LEKID:

- Large filling factor
- Very high quantum efficiency in a 30% mm-band
- Easy to fabricate







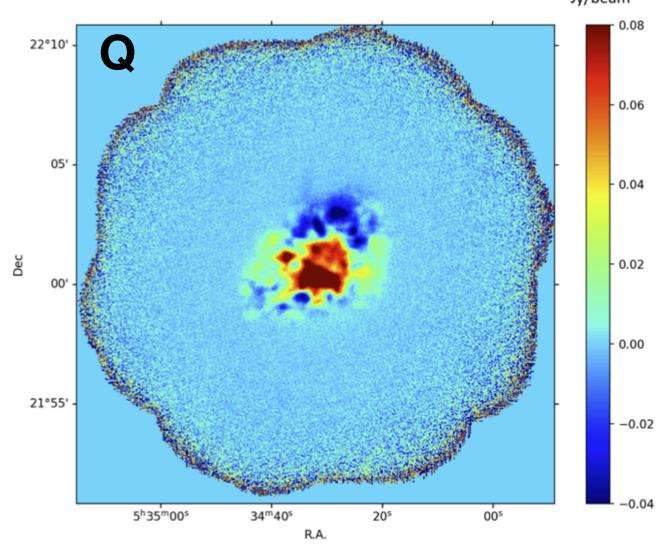
Continuous Rotation of an HWP permits quasi-simultaneous Observations of I,Q,U Stokes parameters

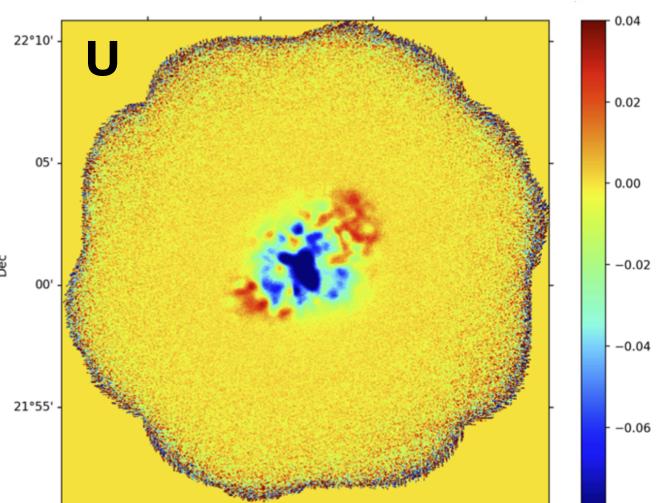


KAIROS

State of the Arts: Polarisation with NIKA2

Stokes Q and U maps of the **Crab nebula** observed at 260 GHz



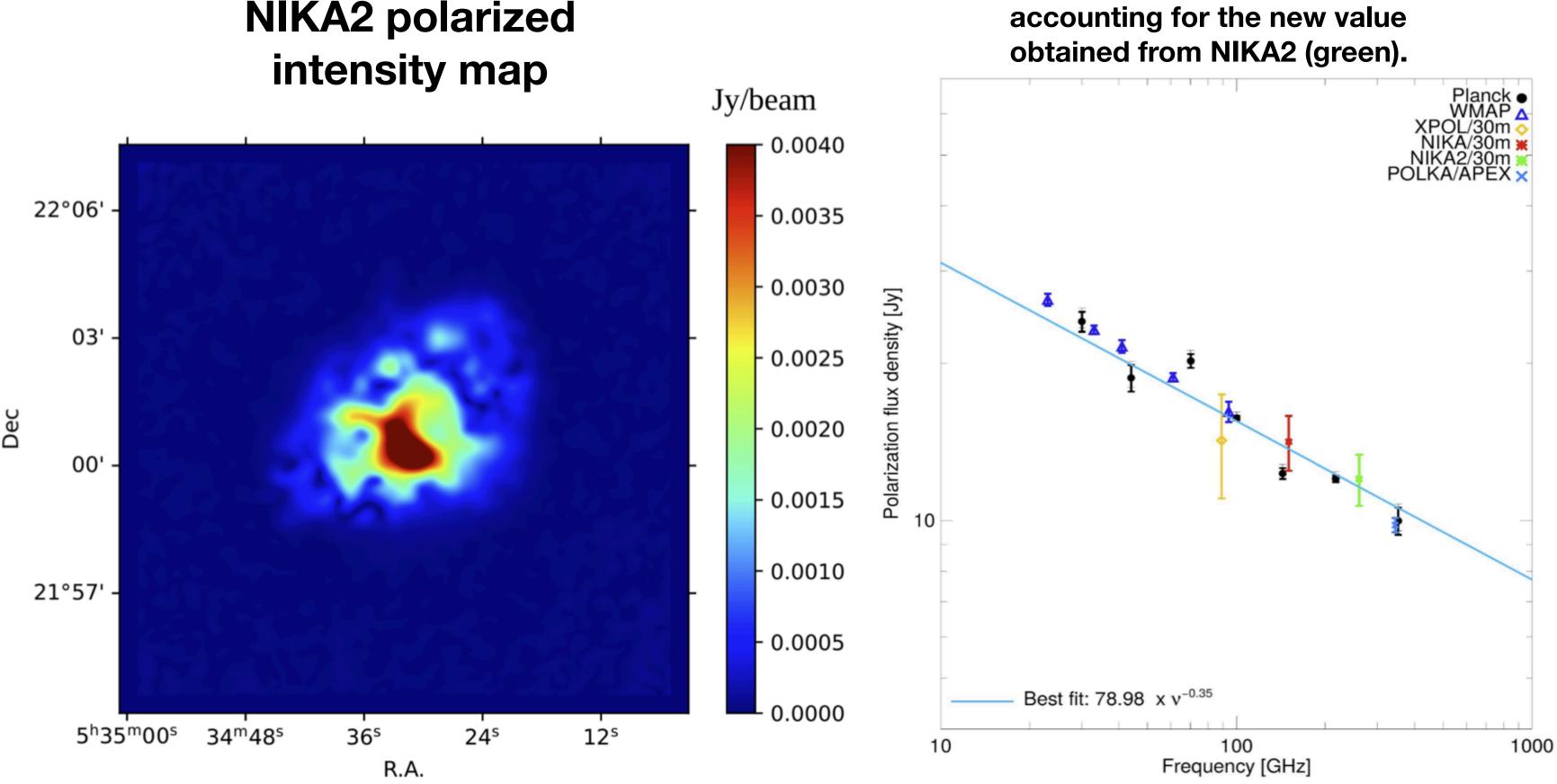


34^m40^s

- Final Sensitivity: ~20mJy*sqrt*(s) (better than phot. Sensitivity)
- Polarization Leakage : < 1% (mainly due to the Tel.)
- Error on the pol. angle reconstruction : ~ +/- 0.5 Deg.

Ritacco et al. (2021) - ArXiv 2111.02143 Ritacco et al. (2024) - in preparation...

Spectral energy distribution obtained by previous measurements accounting for the new value obtained from NIKA2 (green).





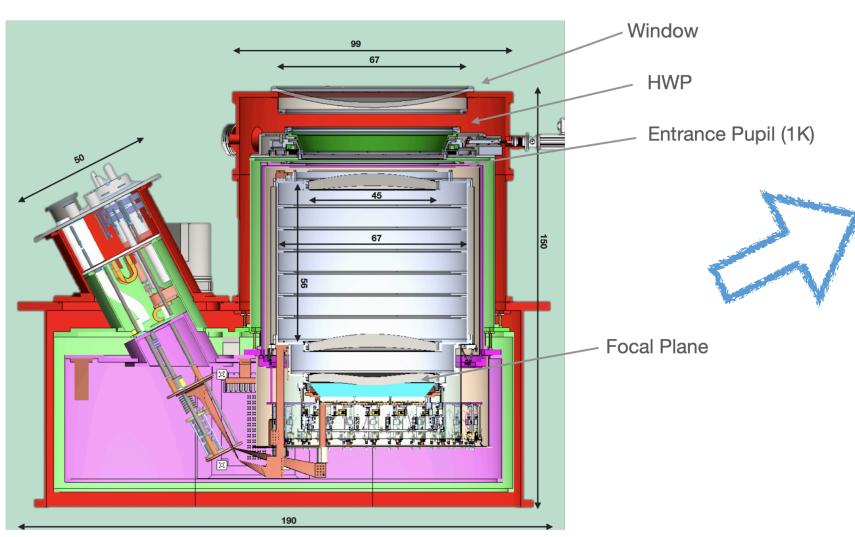




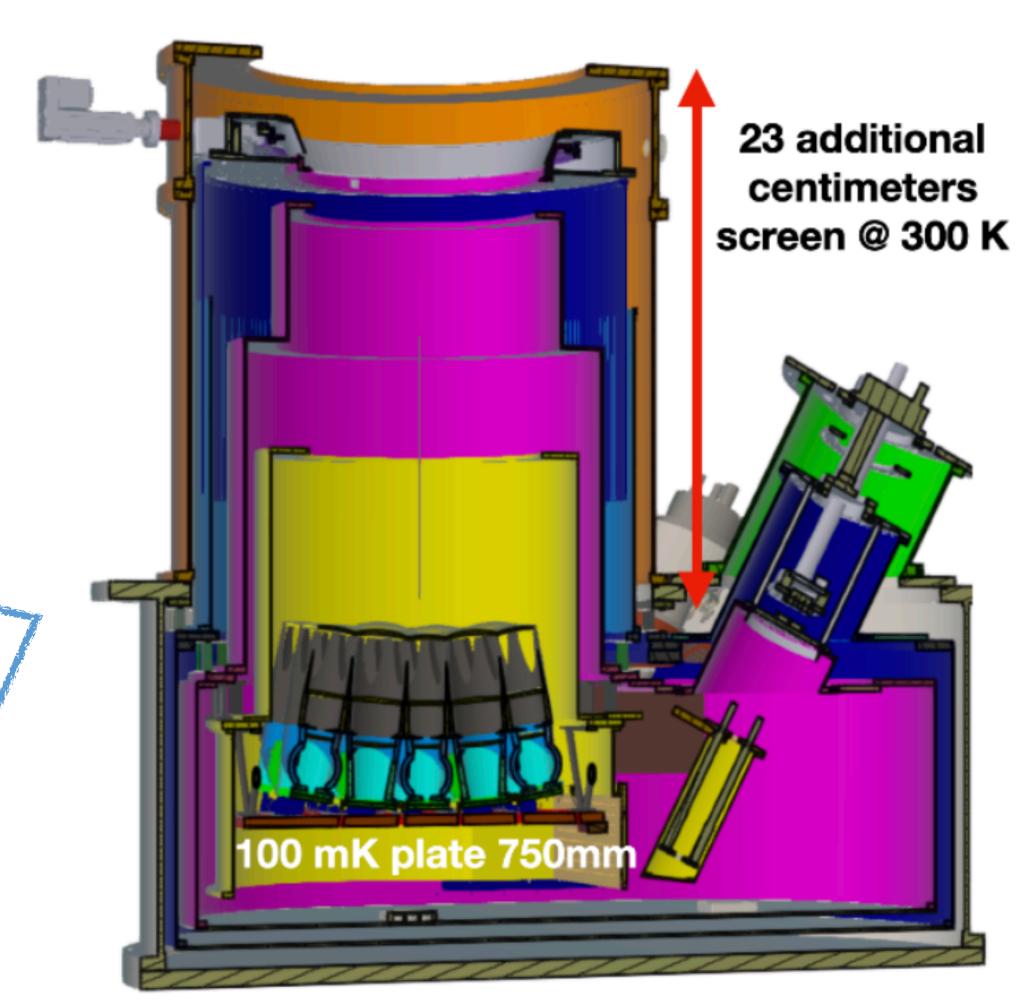
Perspectives: Polarimeters — The French SAT for SO



Starting from the constraints imposed by SO, we propose to adapt the French SAT to host a 30k-KID focal plane with adapted optics

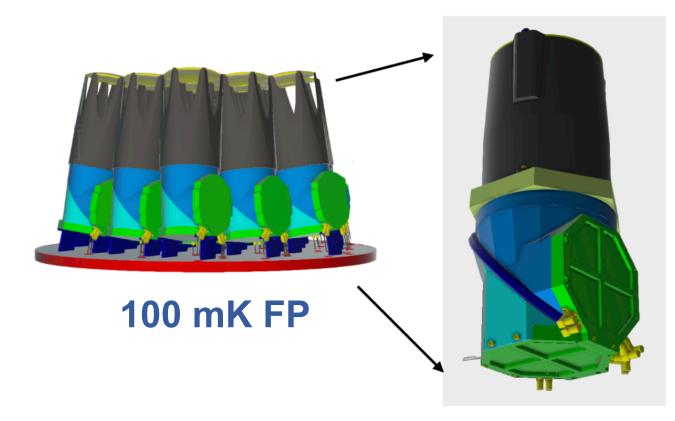


from US SAT ...



.... to French SAT

Entrance Pupil = 420 mm **Total F.o.V.** = 35 Deg. # of channels = 2 BandPass = 200-400 GHz# of Optical Tubes = 19 F.o.V per Tube = 6 Deg Total # of Si lenses per Tube = 5 Total # of Det. ~ 30k # of LEKID array = 38 (4-inches wafer) # of Readout Boards = 50-70 (multiplex. Factor~ 600-800) **Total Data Rate** ~ 100 MBytes/s





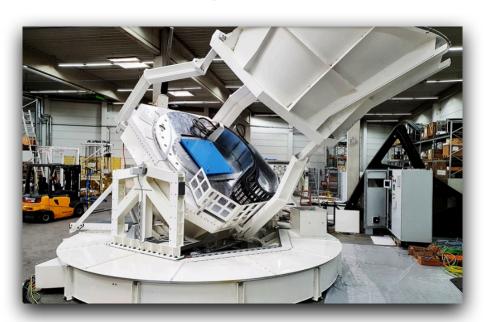




Technological Effort

Big Challenge, big effort, two sub-systemes identified as criticals.

Pointing Platform



Same Platform and ground shield Fabricated in Germany (Vertex)

READOUT+ Acquisition



About 70 Boards (Concerto Version) Lead: LPSC

Cryostat



Detectors





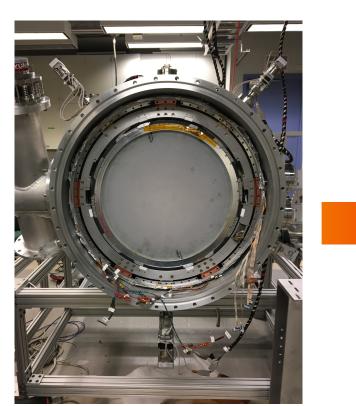
MHWP + CHWP

Optics



De:

Design, Filters, Polarisers
....but critical point Si
Lenses with AR
Lead: LPSC



Sapphire HWP +

Rotation system by magnetic levitation Lead: IJCLab (with GIS)





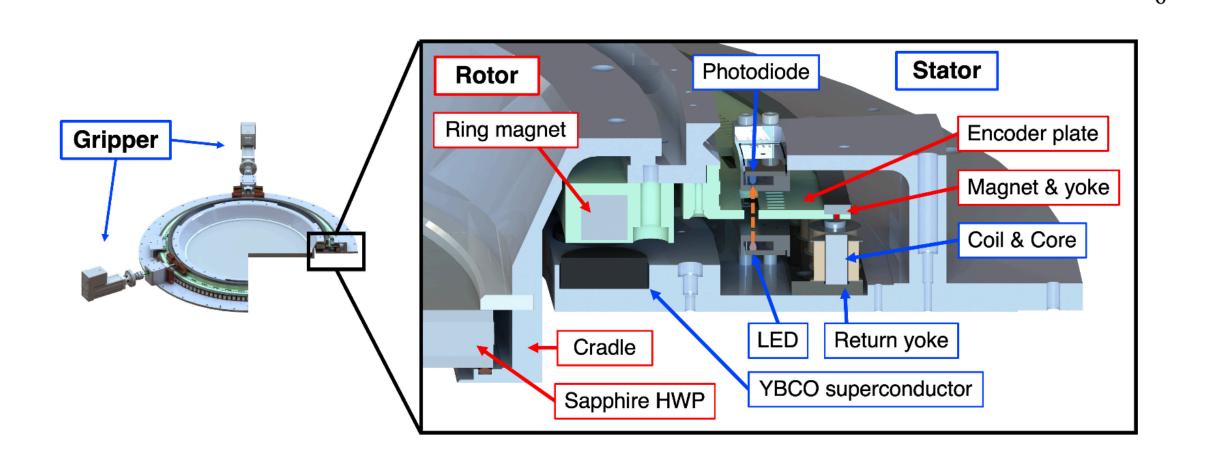




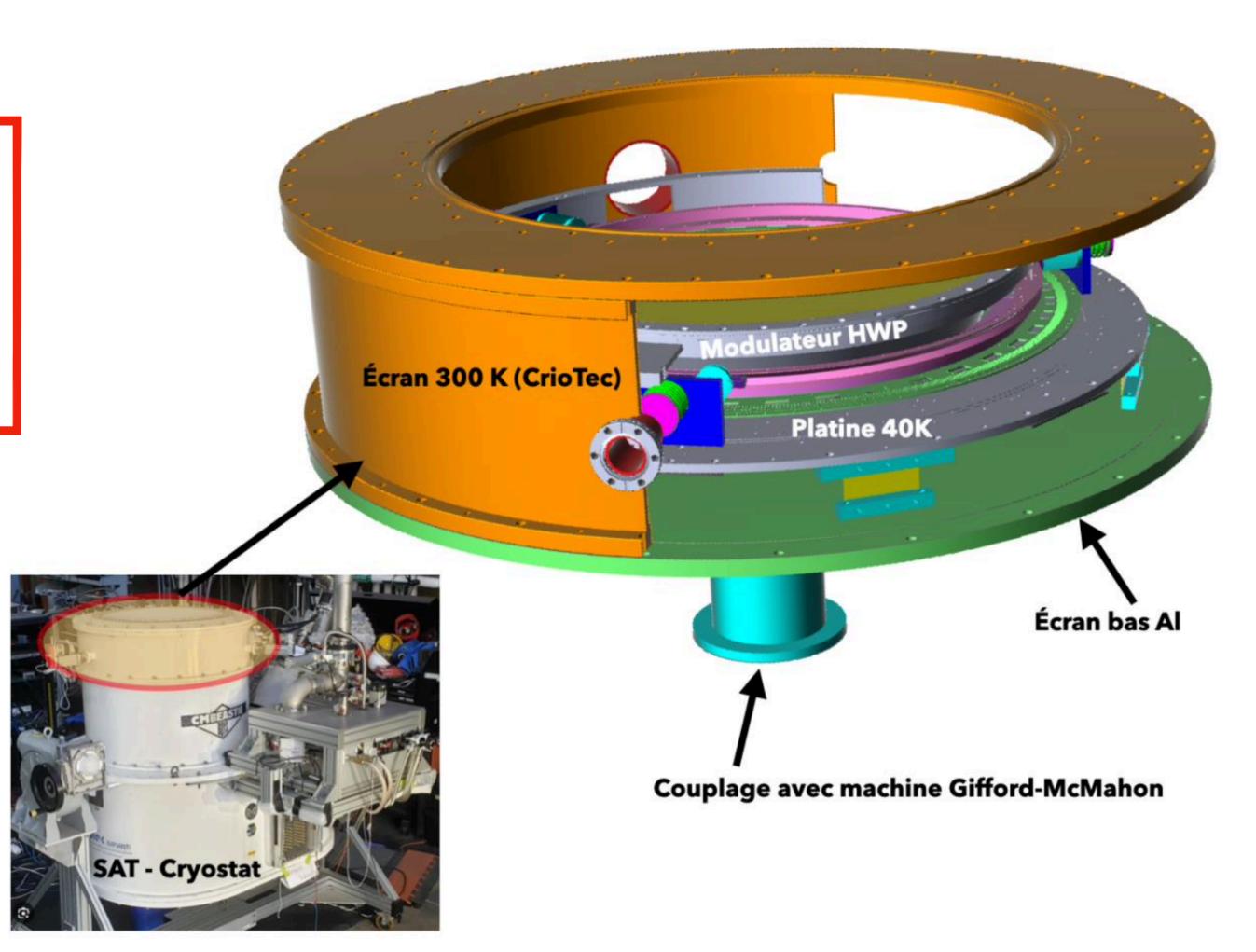
Exemple #1: HWP modulation Systeme

Changing some key element of the design

- Angle encoding & control Electronics
- **Grippers?** (from warm step motor to passive Nitrogen)
- Magnet? (from Neodymium to Samarium Cobalt)
- Few parts of the mechanical design.



Fabrication of a test cryostat in progress.









Exemple #2: Silicon Lenses

Up to now we have used for mm-wave instruments plastic lenses (HDPE or Polypropylene). Skills at LPSC

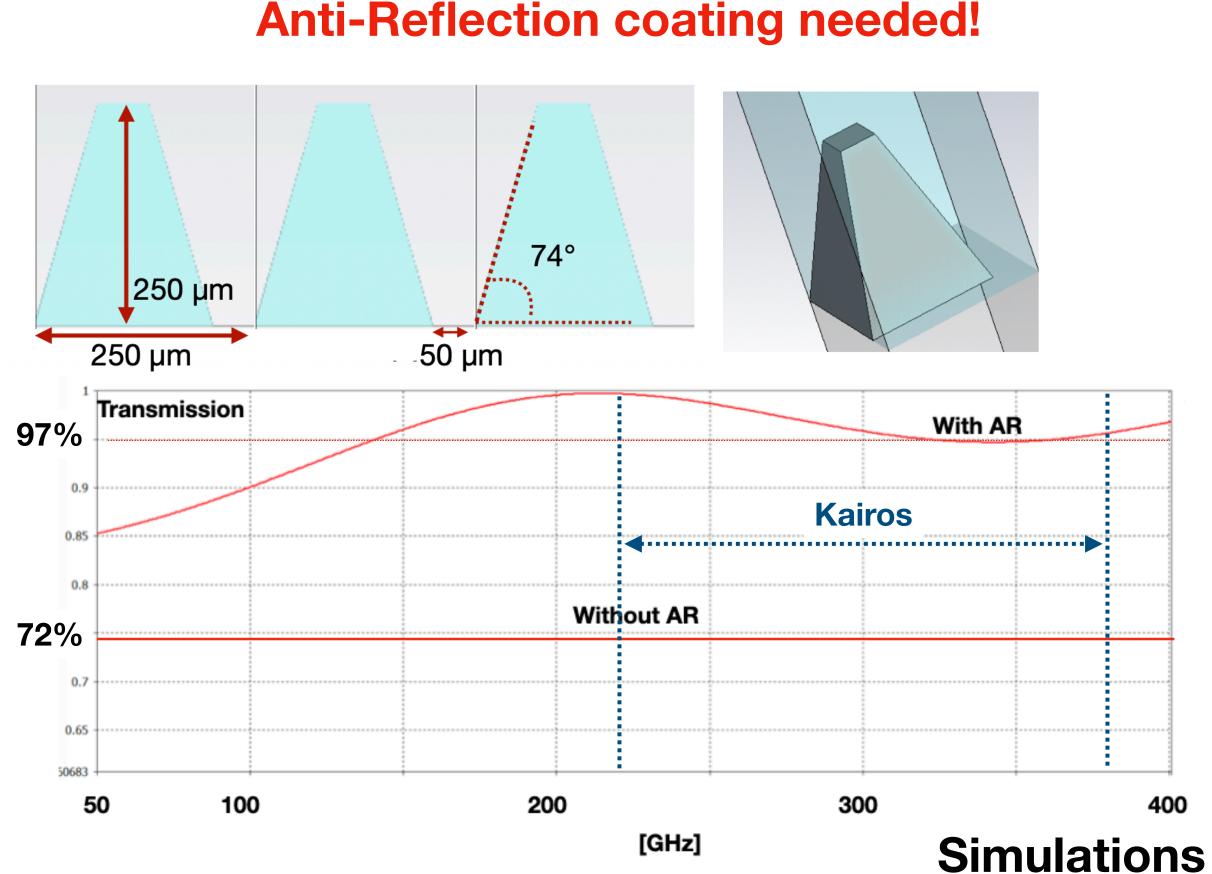
Bigger FoV → Bigger Lenses → Thicker Lenses

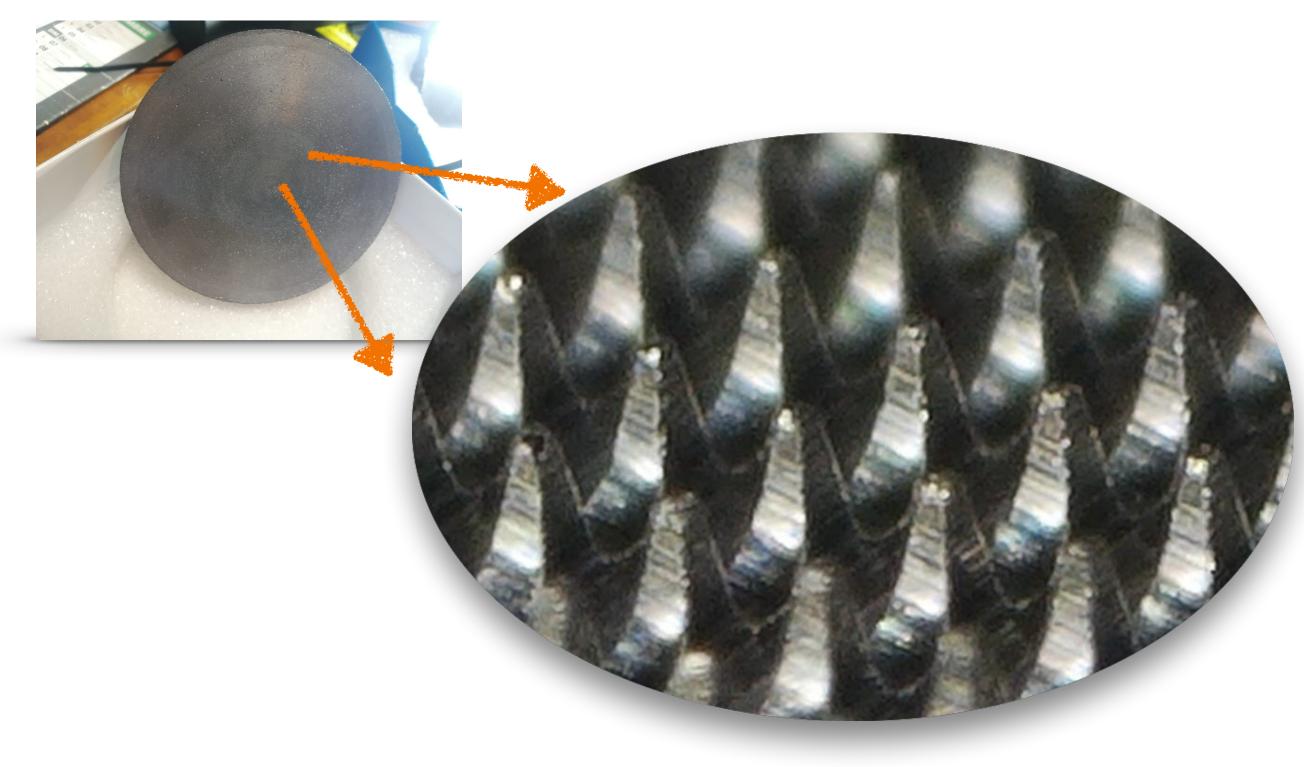
Plastic — low refr. index, higher absorption



Silicon — high refr. Index, lower absorption







Prototype fabricated in October 2024





Conclusion & Perspectives

- Potential Funding
 - Participation to the CNRS $(RI)^2$ program to design, install and commissioning the KID French SAT. Support of the three CNRS institutes (IN2P3,INSU and INP).
- Interface with the SO Observatory Execution Office
 Close contacte with S. Staggs, M. Devlin and A. Lee. Preparation of a first Collaboration agreement between OEO and Kairos Consortium. Once funded, the OEO will discuss directly with CNRS institutions.
- Planning is very hard to keep, Kairos has to happen now or never.....



