Groupe Détecteurs Supraconducteurs et Instrumentation

Christine Chaumont 09/09/2024 (On the behalf of the GDSI group)

• The group consists of :

2 IR including 1 with HDR (PhD supervision), 2 IE, 1 T, 1 PhD student and 1 postdoc

- We develop superconducting detectors. Thanks to their unrivalled performance, particularly in terms of sensitivity which can approach the quantum limit given by the photon noise, they are required over a wide range of applications such as :
- Interstellar medium (ISM)
- Faint stars and galaxies
- Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB), etc
- 3 key detector technologies :
- Superconductor-Isolator-Superconductor (SIS) junction (ISM)
- Hot Electron Bolometers (ISM)
- Microwave Kinetic Inductance Detectors (Faint stars and galaxies, CMB, ISM...)

Project 1

SPIAKID (with MKIDs)

(Spectro-Photometric Imaging in Astronomy with Kinetic Inductance Detectors)

• Classical view of what can be done observationally



UFD Grus II after 1h of observation with ESO's 8m telescope

Challenge : obtain multi-colour photometry and spectroscopy from stars up to the 24th magnitude

<u>Study of the stellar populations of</u> <u>at least one Ultra Faint Dwarf</u> <u>galaxy in the Local Group</u>



PI : Piercarlo Bonifacio

• SPIAKID view of what can be done observationally

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Project 1

Microwave Kinetic Inductance Detectors

After 6 years of development, involving 2 PhD students and 2 postdocs, our detectors are now capable of counting photons:

- B. Samir et al., 2019, 2022
- J. Hu et al., 2022, 2024
- P. Nicaise et al., 2022, 2024
- M. Appavou et al, 2024



Energy Resolution $\mathbf{R}/\Delta R$	
n=0	2.0
N=1	3.9
N=2	5.4
N=3	6.6
N=4	7.4
N=5	10.0

 $\Delta R = 2\sqrt{2ln2}\sigma$

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150 um

First optical trilayer TiN/Ti/TiN 20000 pixel array

Project 2

ASTHROS (with HEBs)

(Astrophysics Stratospheric Telescope for High Spectral Resolution Observations at Submillimeter-wavelengths)



- One of ASTHROS' main science goals is to provide new information about stellar feedback in the Milky Way and other galaxies, a process in which stars either accelerate or decelerate the formation of new stars in their galaxy. Stellar feedback has played a critical role in the evolution of galaxies throughout the universe's history.
- alker et al. University of Arizona .46 THz [C ||] Gas neutres et ionisés chauds Perturbation **Formation des** des nuages nuages HI froids moléculaires (1.9 THz) (0.8 THz) CO CO (1.3 THz) Evolution **Formation des** stellaire nuages moléculaires Formation des étoiles (2.7 THz) (2.06 THz) Cycle de Vie du Milieu Interstellaire (ISM)
 - Our group contributes its expertise to the superconducting detectors (HEB hot-electron bolometers) that form the heart of the instrument.



Development of millimeter and submillimeter SIS-based heterodyne receivers





We collaporate with the University of Oxford (Astrophysics department) to develop ultrasensitive SIS based heterodyne receivers.

- One of the application is the study of the cosmic microwave background (CMB), and in particular the Sunyaev Zeldovich (S-Z) effect at 220 GHz.
- Initially developed as part of the SIS-based receiver for HERSCHEL project (2009-2013)



- J. Garett et al., 2019, 2022
- J. Wienneger et al., 2023

Summary

- We develop the key detector technologies needed to study :
- Interstellar medium (ISM)
- Faint stars and galaxies
- Cosmic microwave background (CMB)...













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