

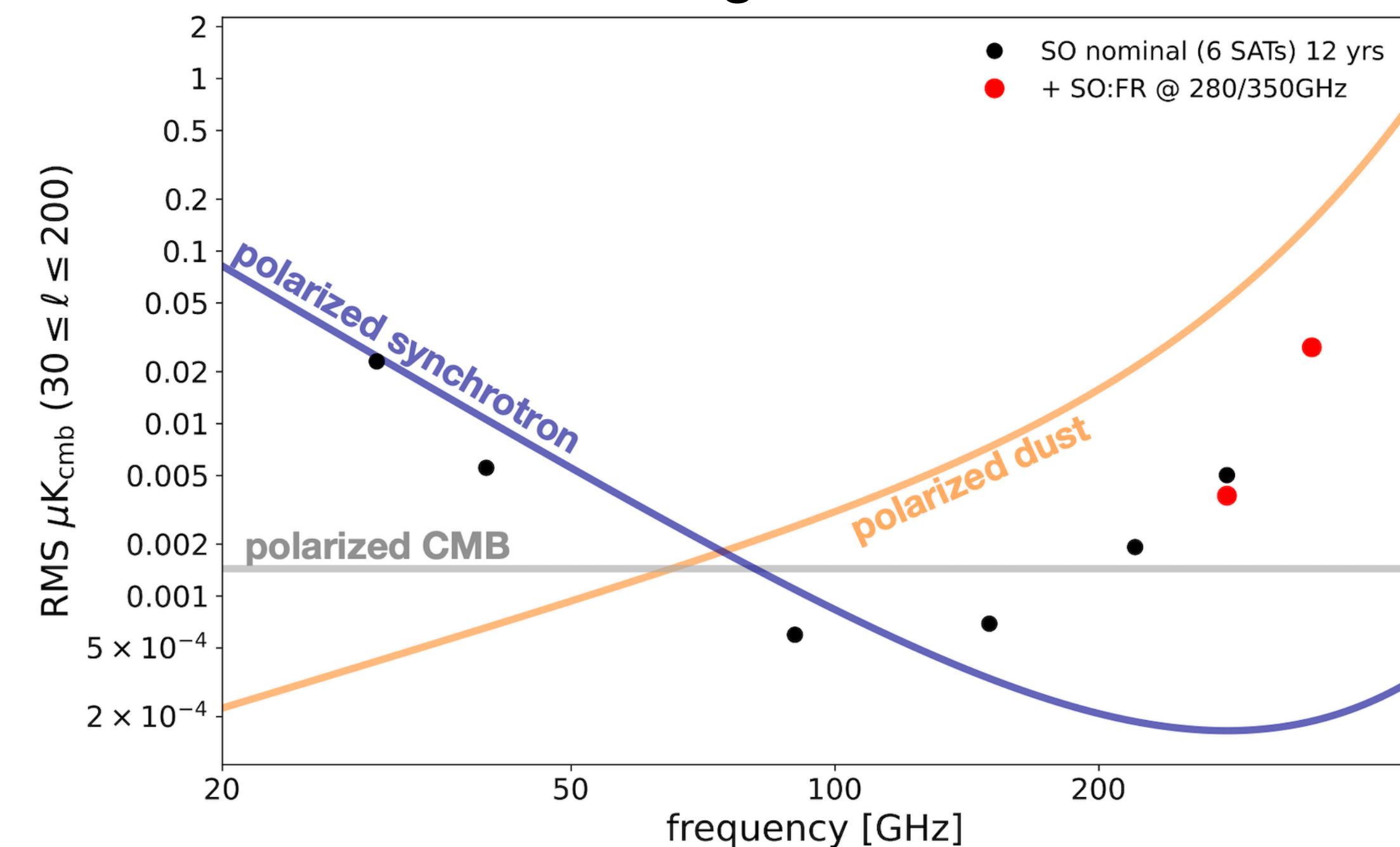
A High Frequency SAT for SO: The Kairos Project



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

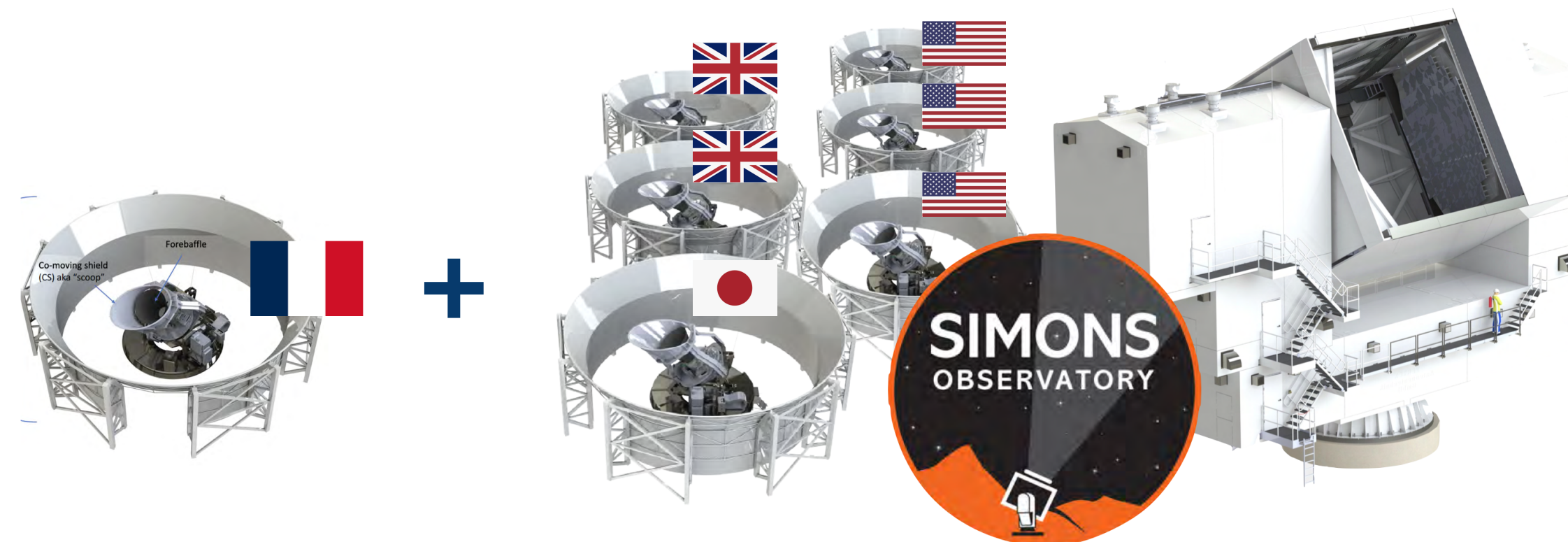
In France:

Participation to the CNRS M.I.P.N RI²
3.5 M€
Final decision Summer 2025

With Simons:

Common consensus between the
OEO and Kairos Consortium

Consortium

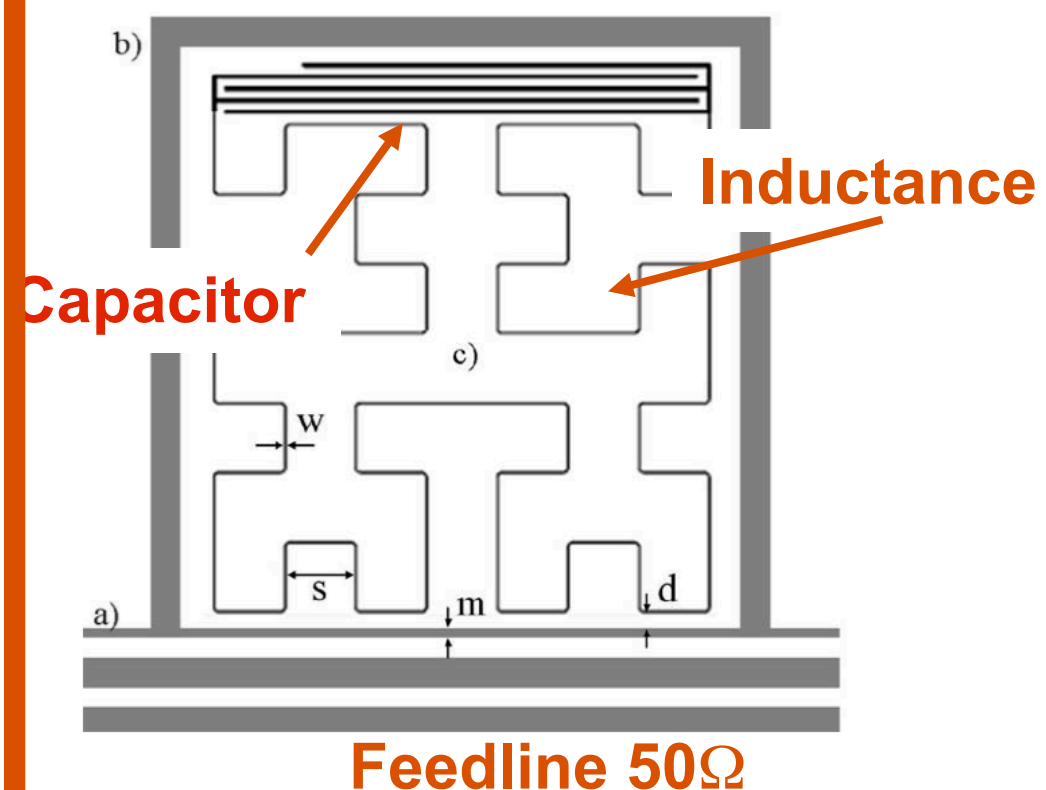


Our approach on KID development for Polarimeters

Lumped Element KID

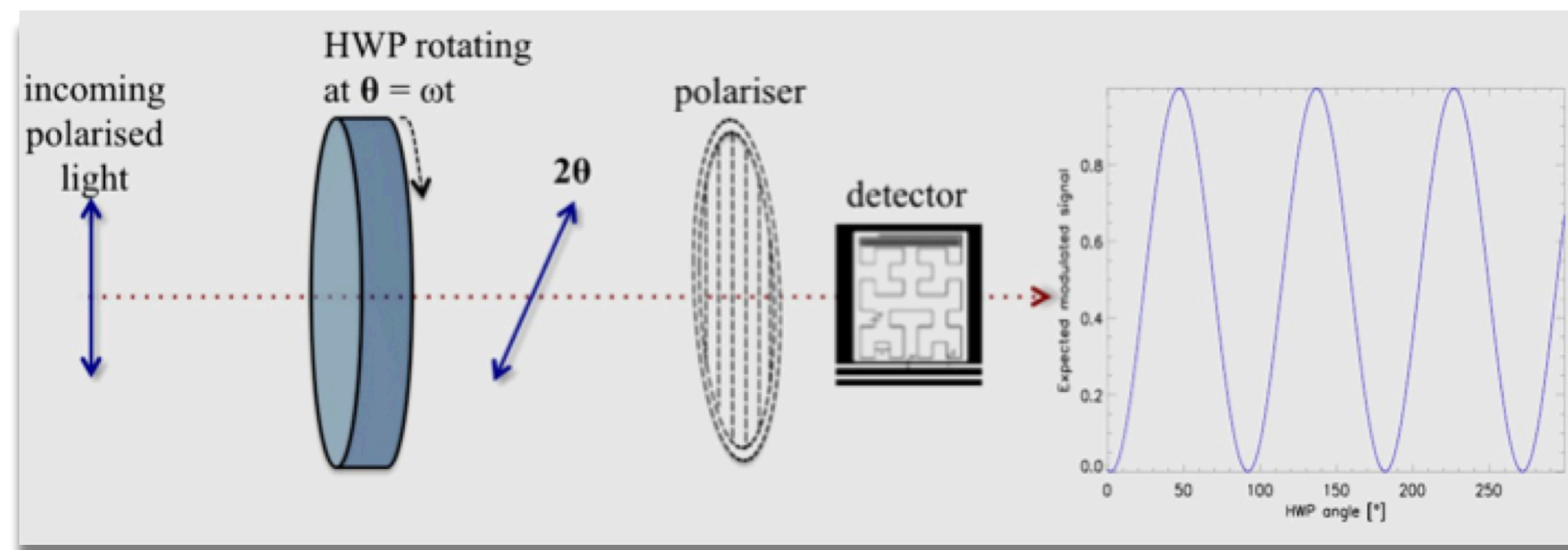
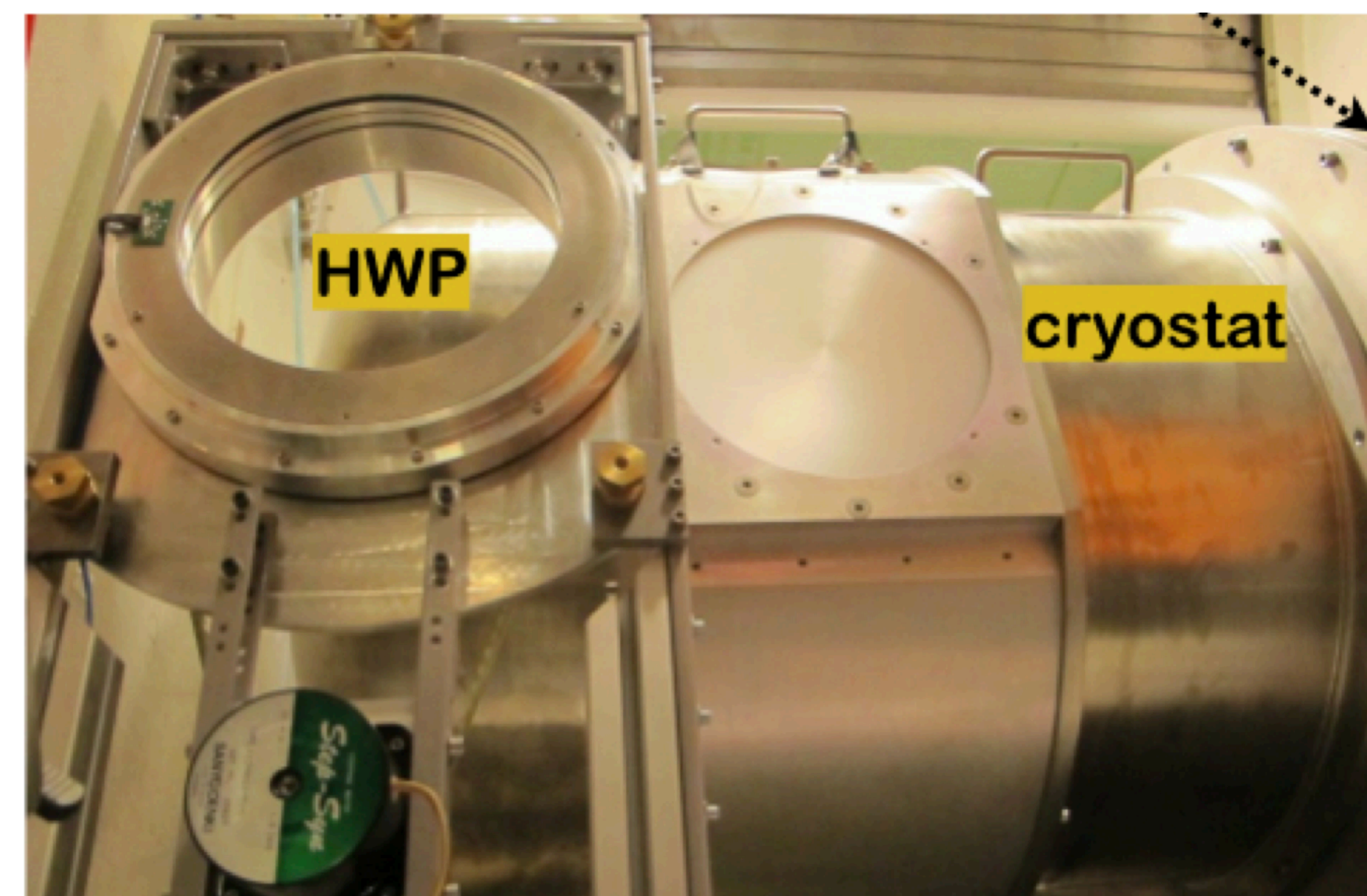
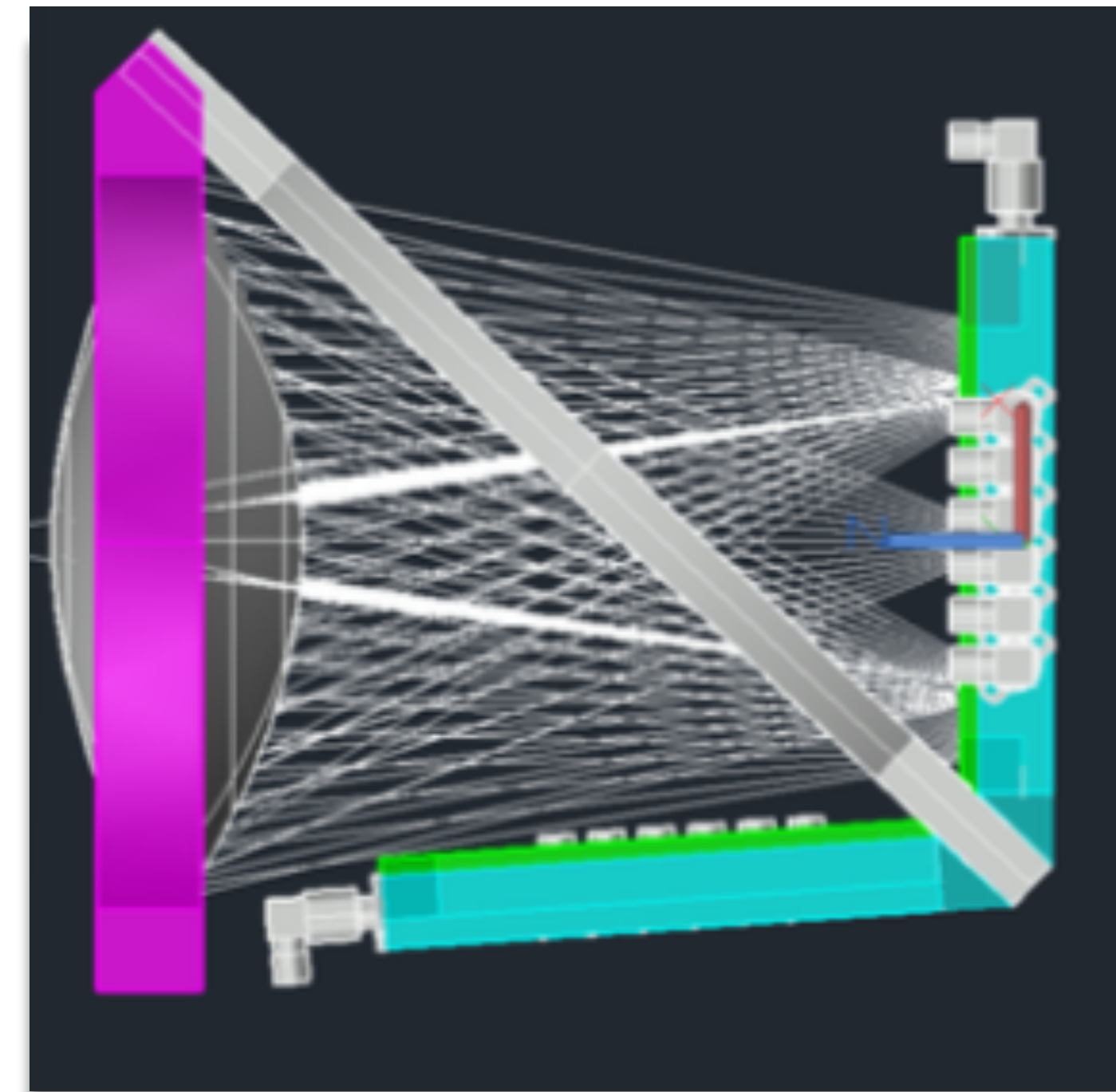
Dual Polarisation
(3rd-order Hilbert pattern)

Single Polarisation



Filled arrays LEKID:

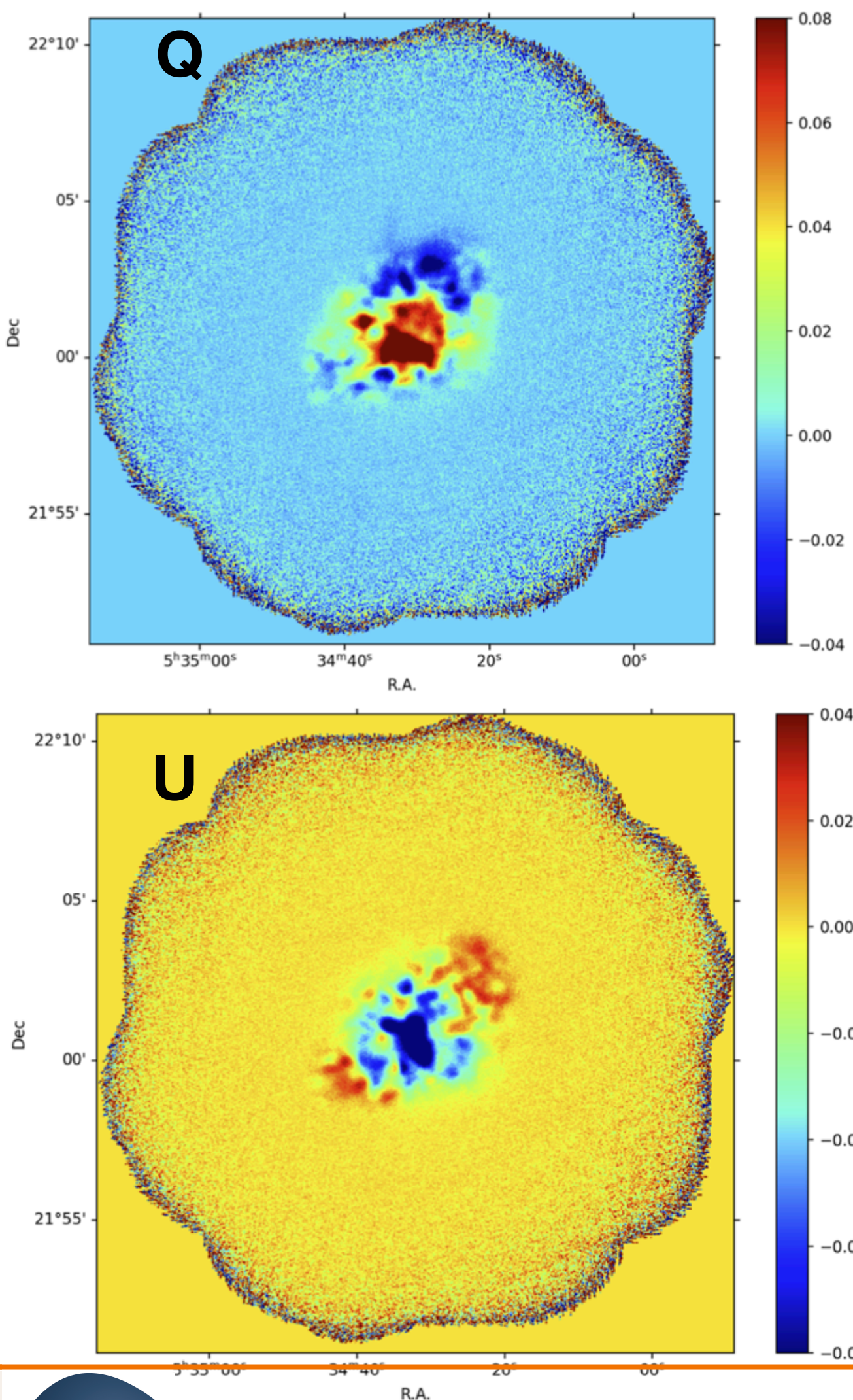
- Large filling factor
- Very high quantum efficiency in a 30% mm-band
- Fast Detectors ($\tau = 10 - 100 \mu s$)
- Easy to fabricate



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

State of the Arts: Polarisation with NIKA2 & Lab Charact.

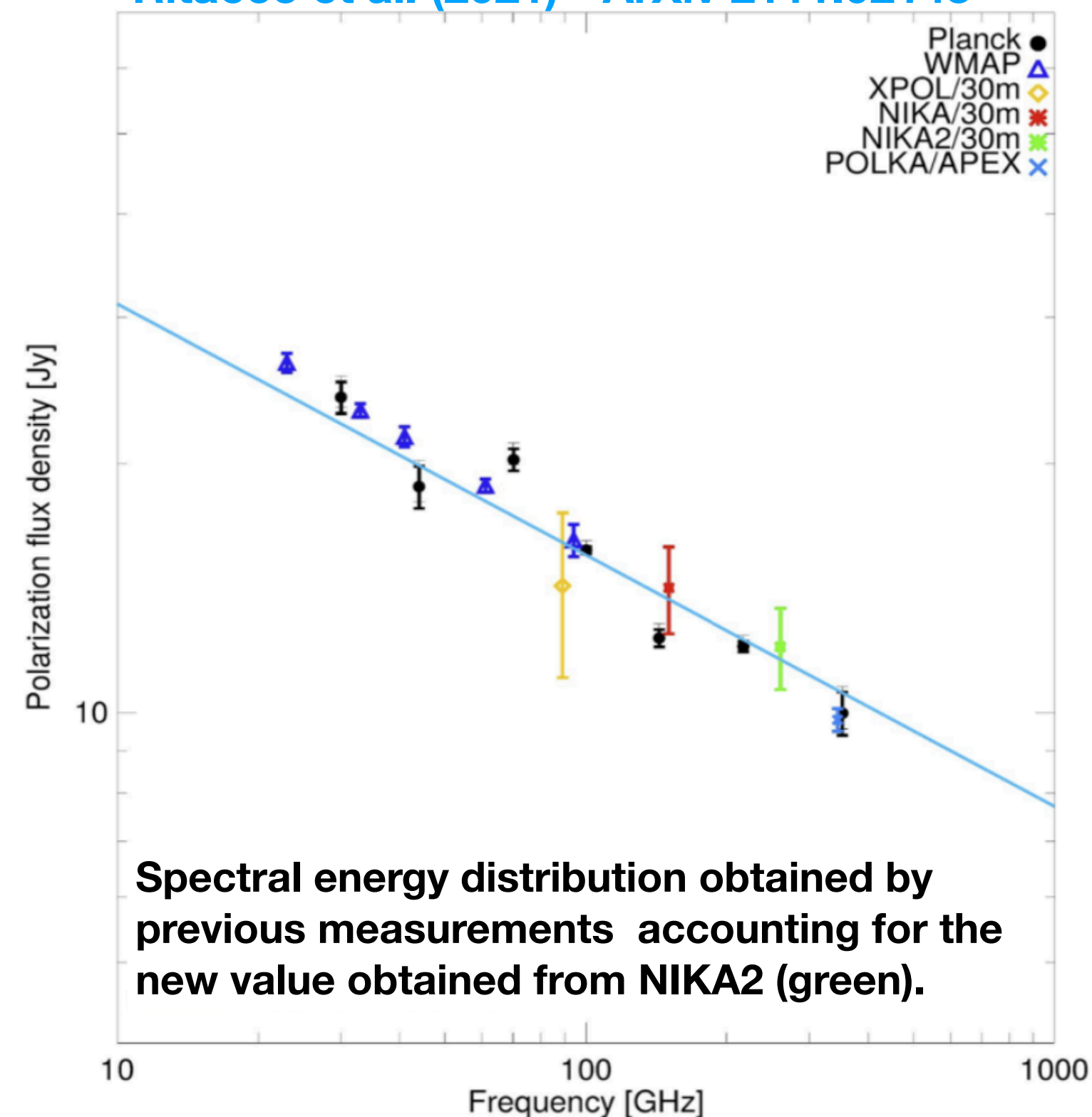
Stokes Q and U maps
of the **Crab nebula** observed at 260 GHz



NIKA2

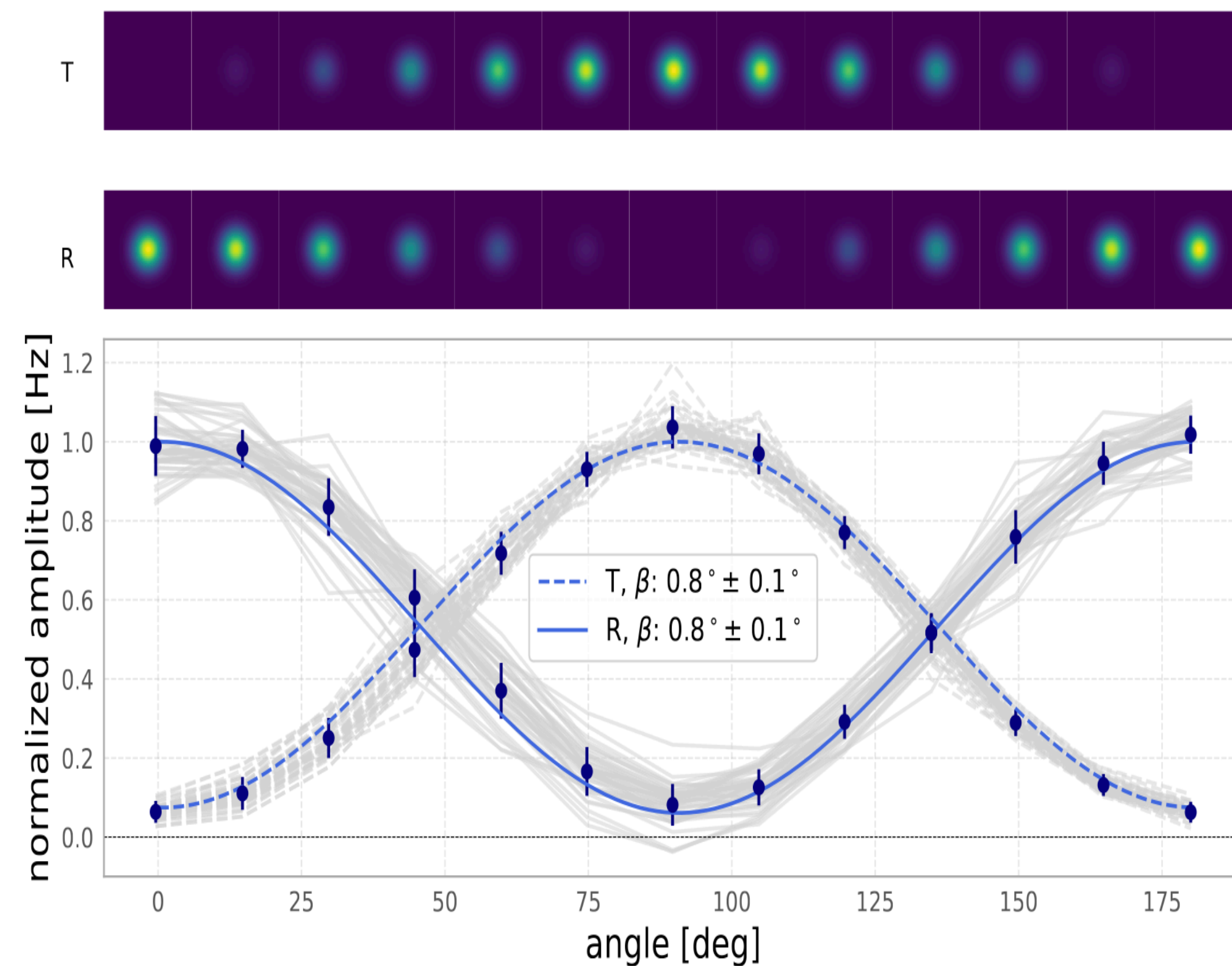
- **Final Sensitivity:** $\sim 20 \text{ mJy} \cdot \sqrt{s}$
- **Polarization Leakage :** $< 1\%$
- **Error on the pol. angle rec :** $\sim \pm 0.5 \text{ Deg.}$

Ritacco et al. (2021) - ArXiv 2111.02143



Lab. Characterisations

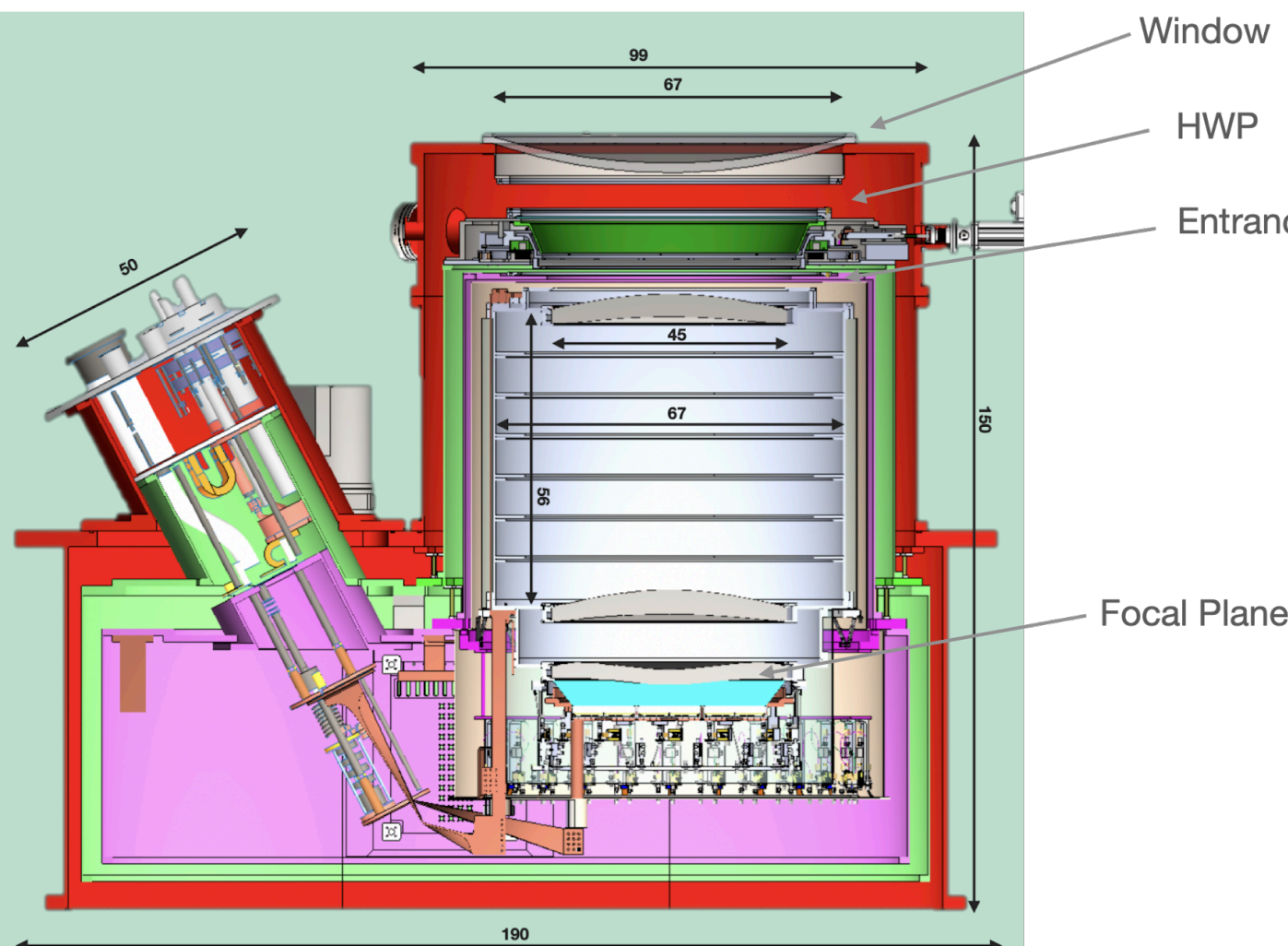
Savorgnano et al. (2025) - accepted for pub. A&A



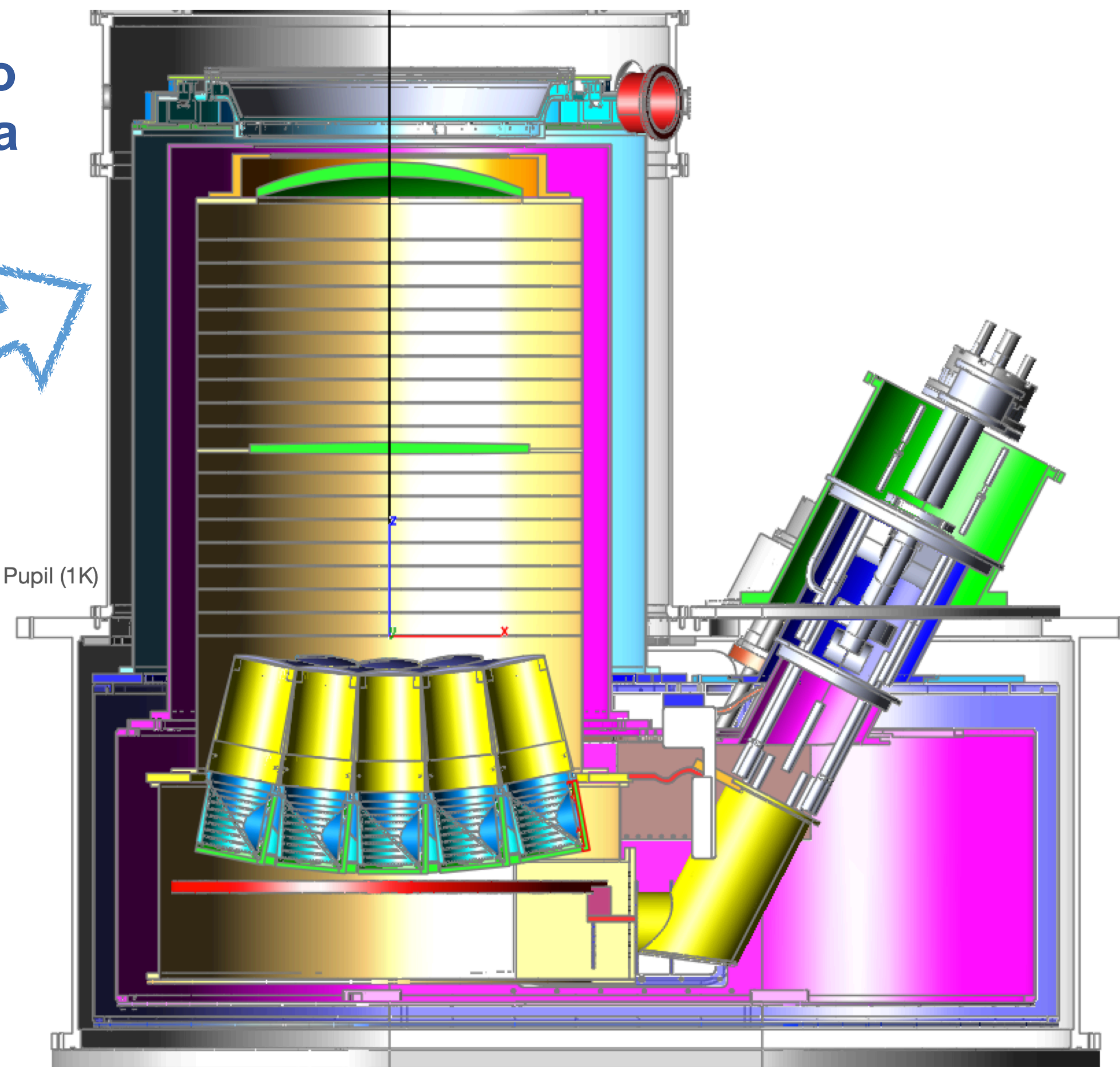
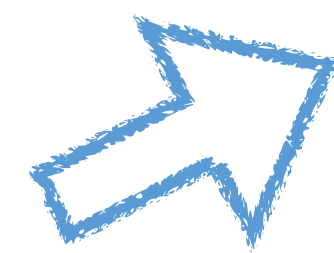
We can achieve polarization angle reconstruction with a precision of **0.1 degrees**.

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

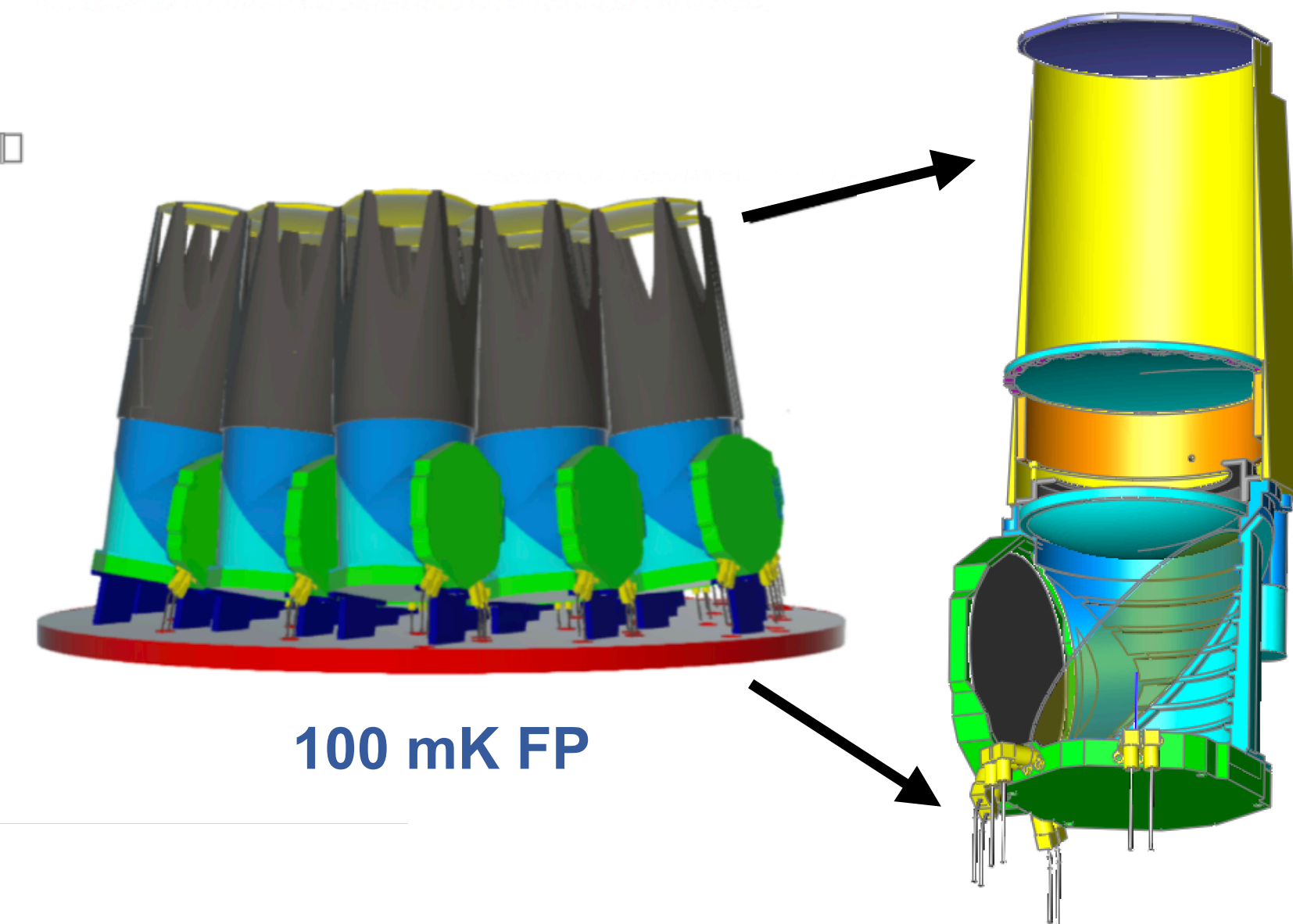


from US SAT ...



.... to French SAT

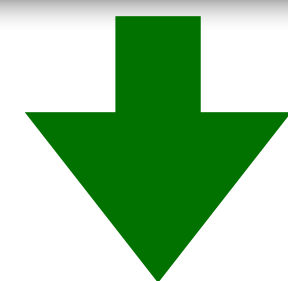
Entrance Pupil = 420 mm
Total F.o.V. = 35 Deg.
of channels = 2
BandPass = 200-400 GHz
of Optical Tubes = 19
F.o.V per Tube = 6 Deg
Total # of Si lenses per Tube = 5
Total # of Det. ~ 30k
of LEKID array = 38 (4-inches wafer)
of Readout Boards = 50-70
(multiplex. Factor ~ 600-800)
Total Data Rate ~ 100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



Technological Effort

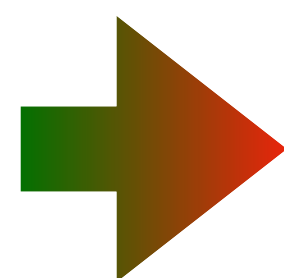
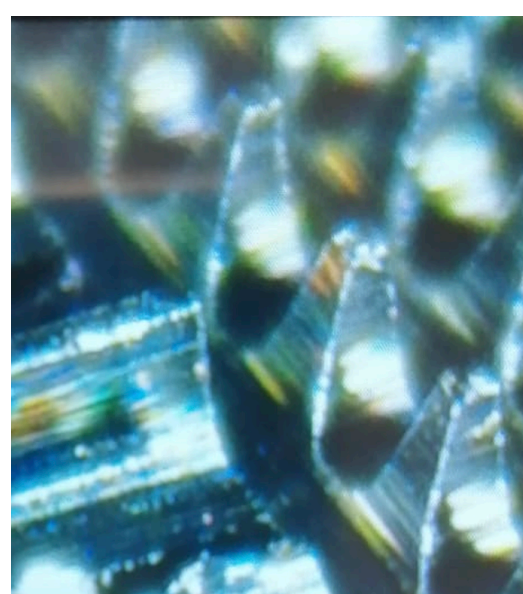
Big Challenge, big effort, two sub-systemes identified as criticals.

Pointing Platform



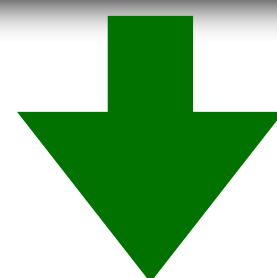
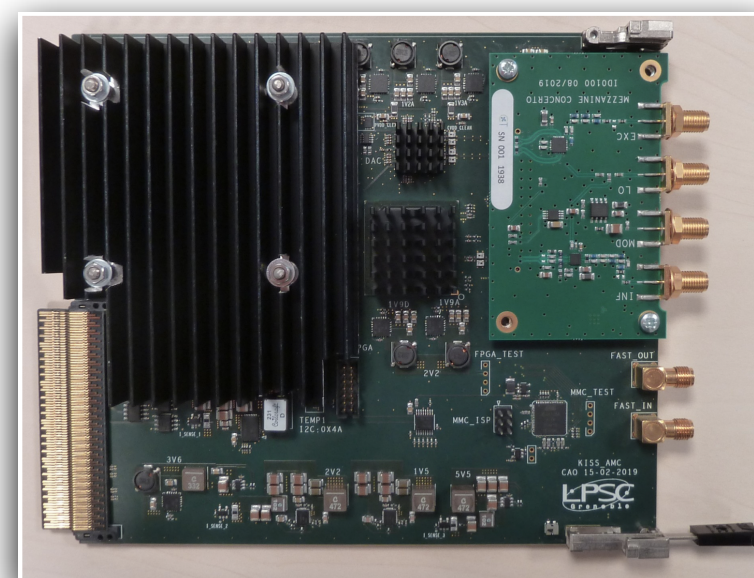
Same Platform and ground shield
Fabricated in Germany (Vertex)

Optics



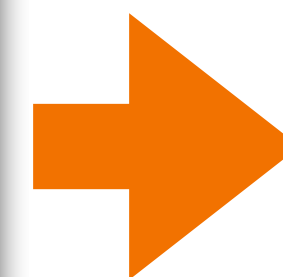
Design, Filters, Polarisers
....but critical point Si
Lenses with AR
Lead: LPSC

READOUT+ Acquisition



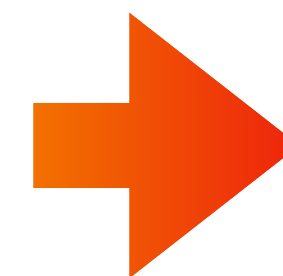
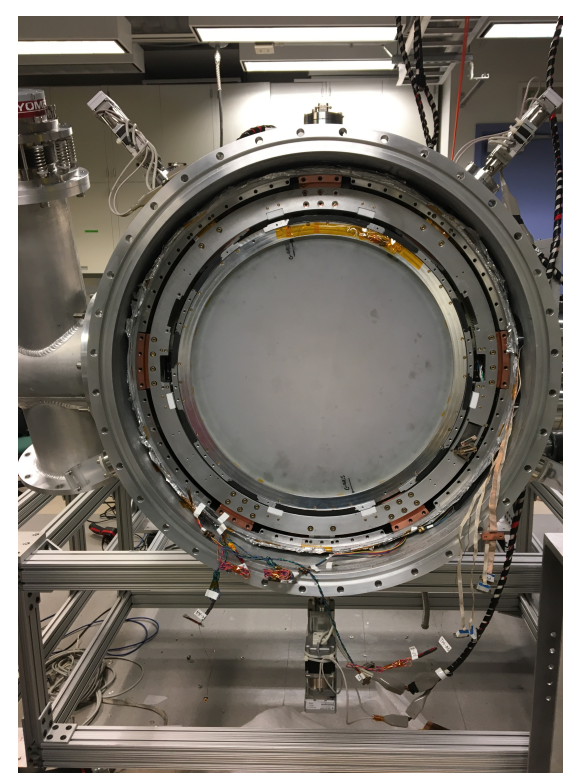
About 70 Boards (Concerto Version)
Lead: LPSC

Cryostat



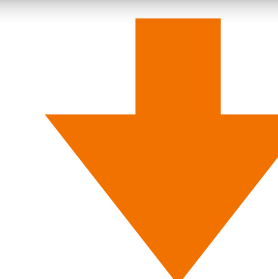
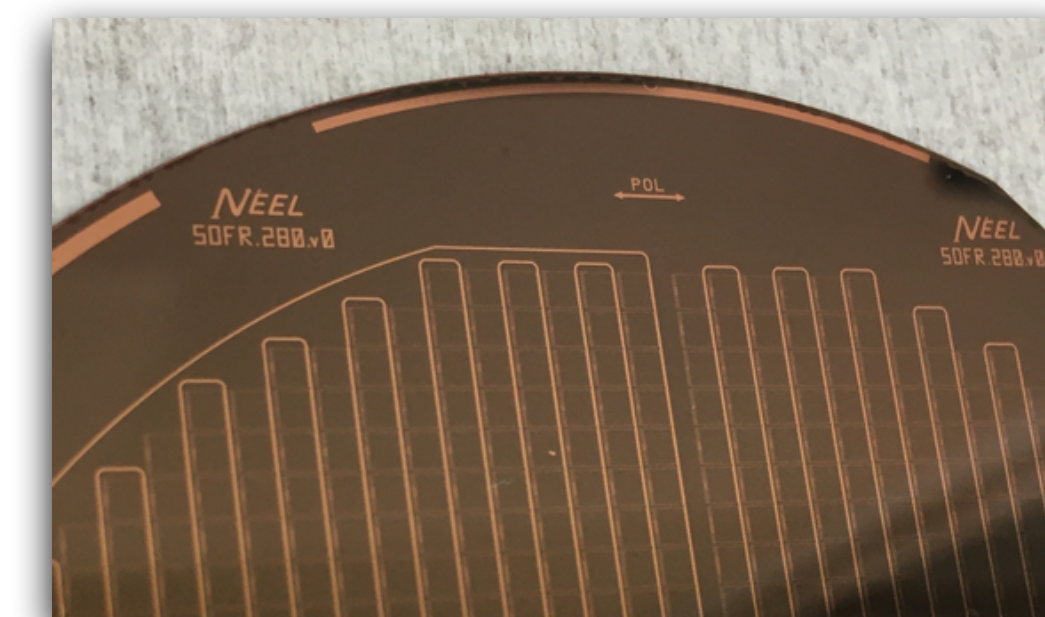
Modified US
Cryostat
adapted
for filled arrays
LEKID optics
Lead: IN

MHWP + CHWP



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

Detectors



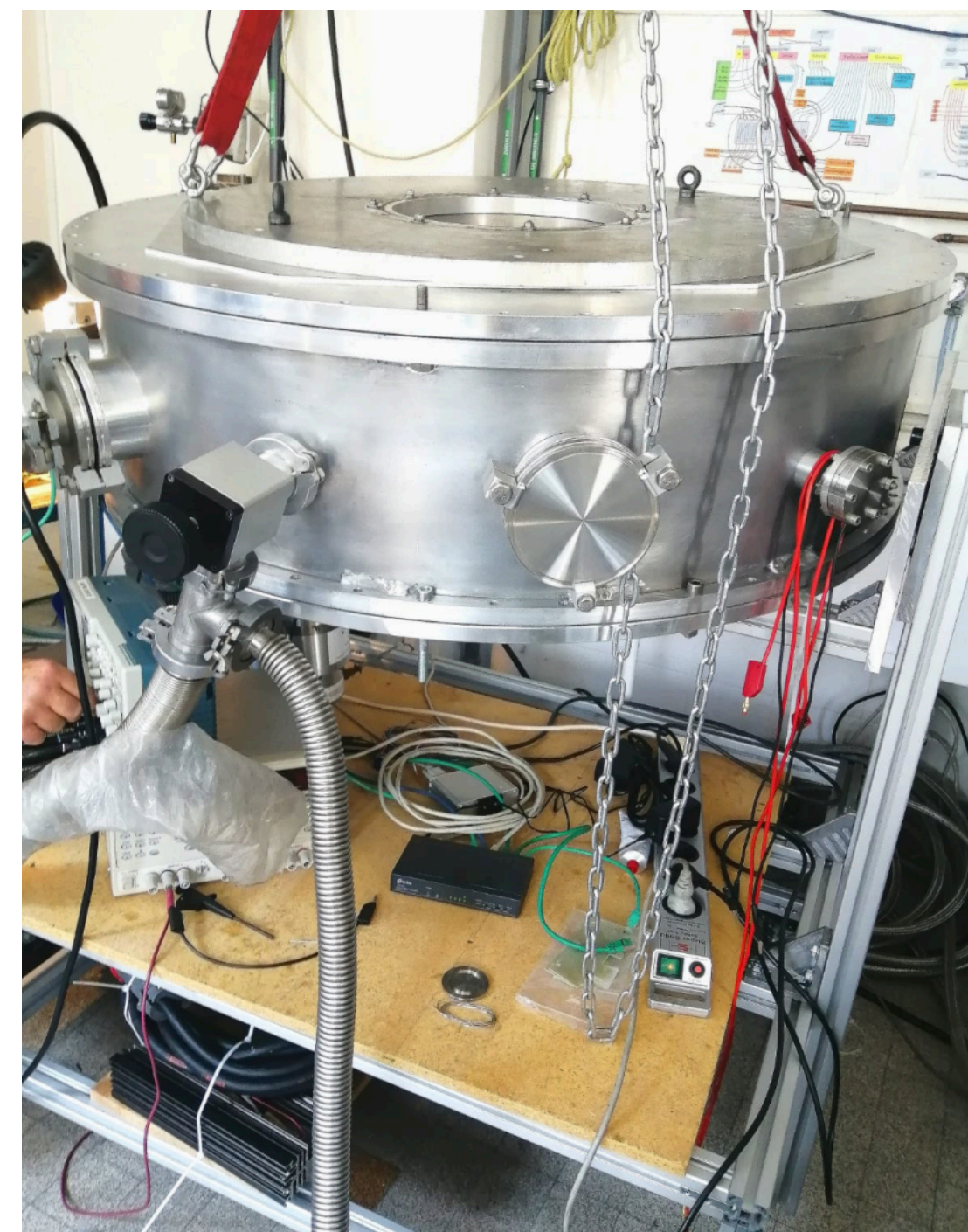
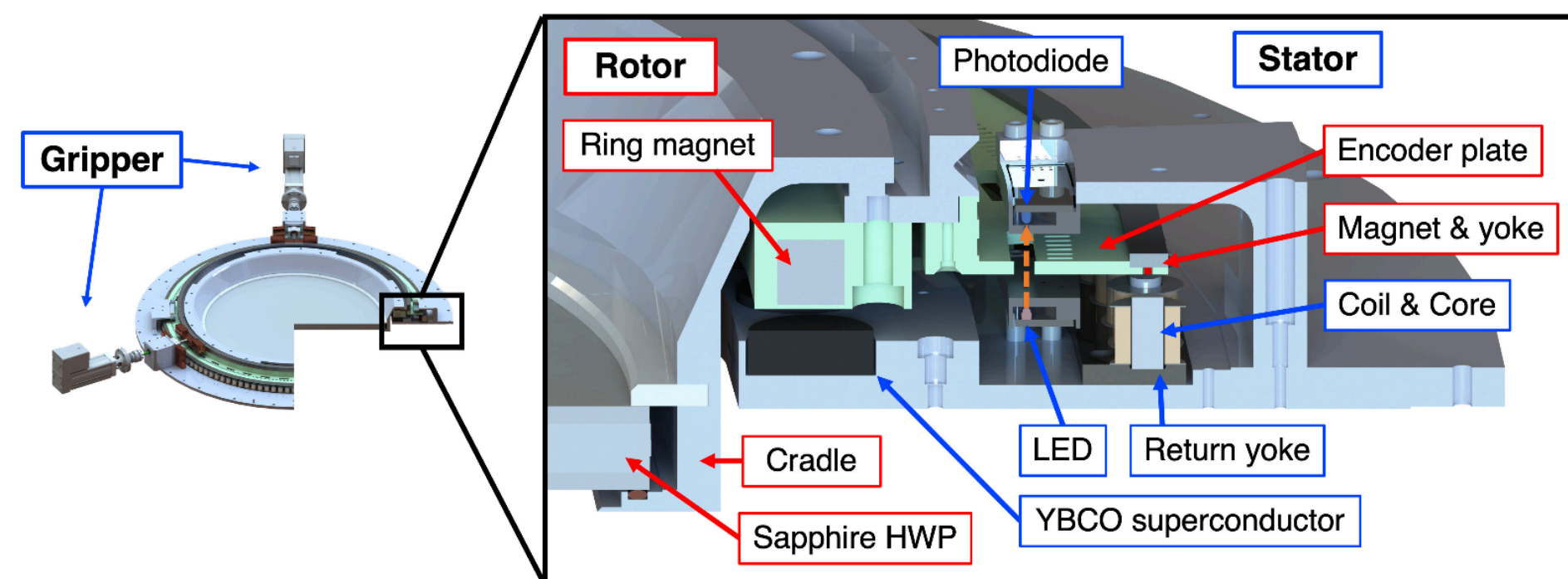
30k-pixel in 38 k-pixel arrays
Lead: IN



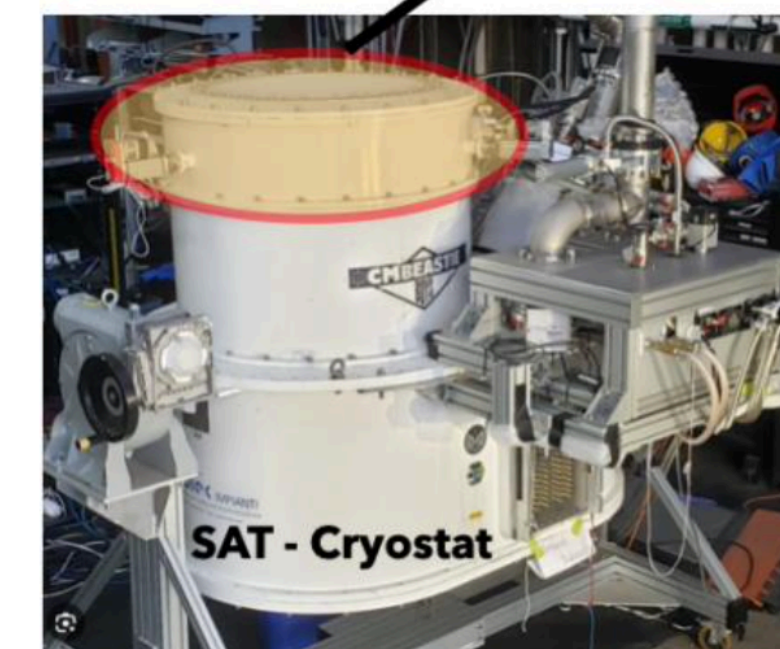
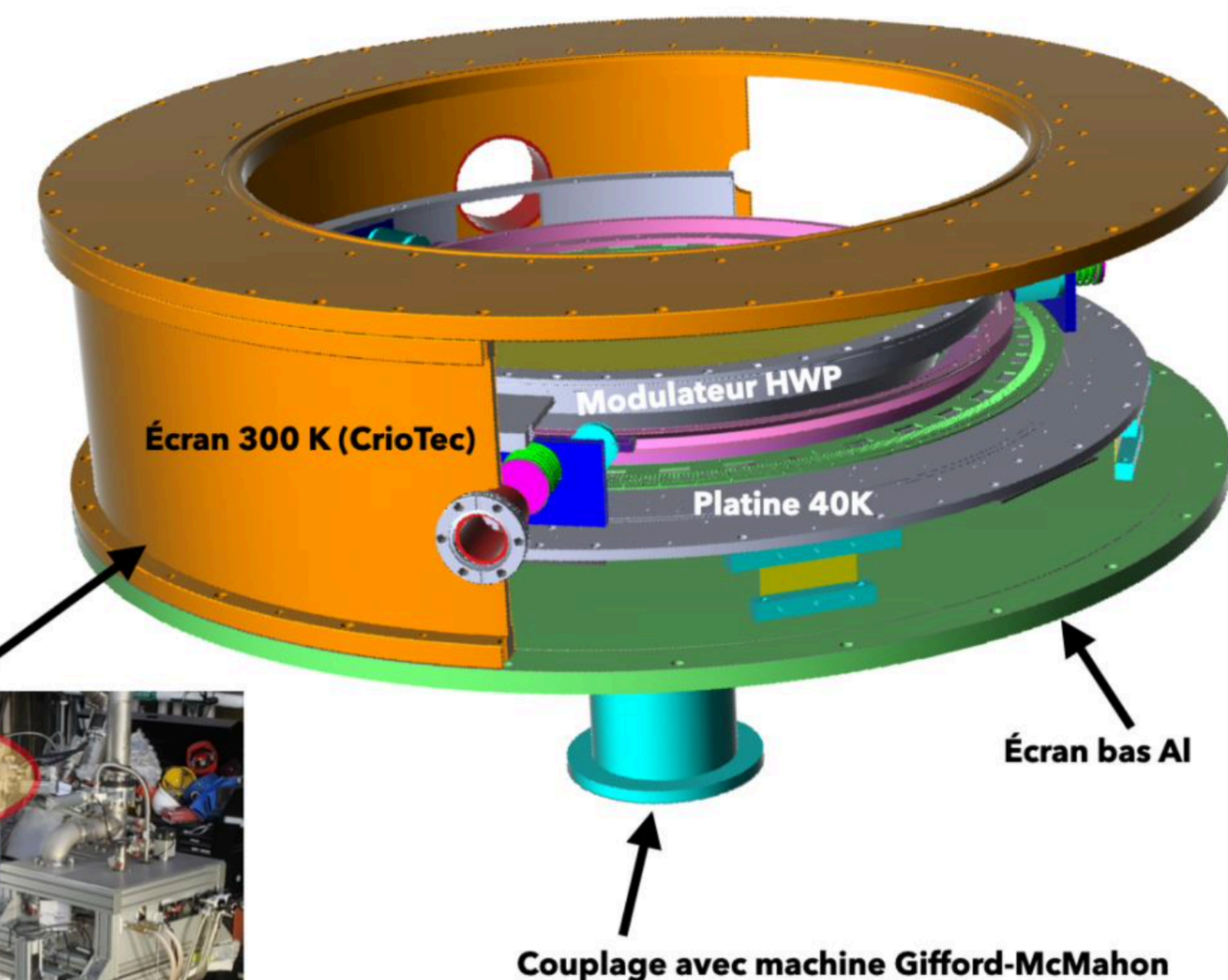
Exemple #1: HWP modulation Systeme

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

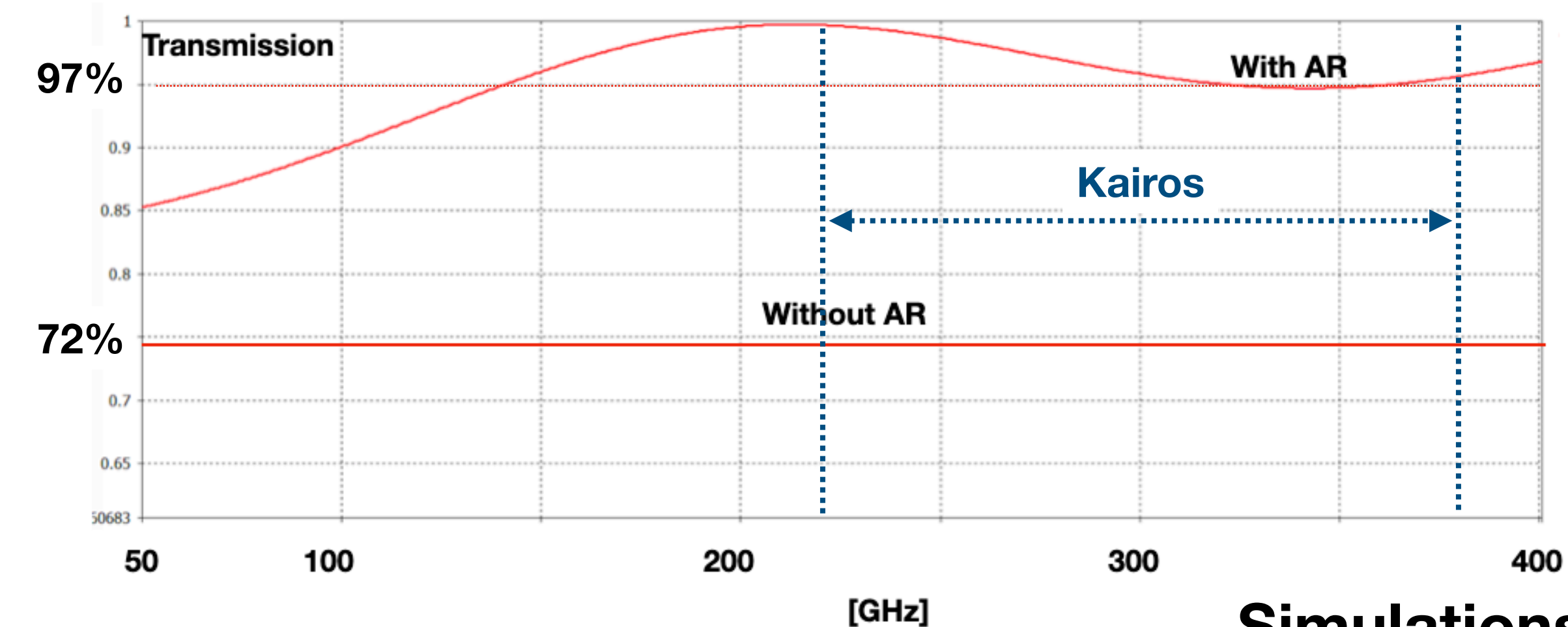
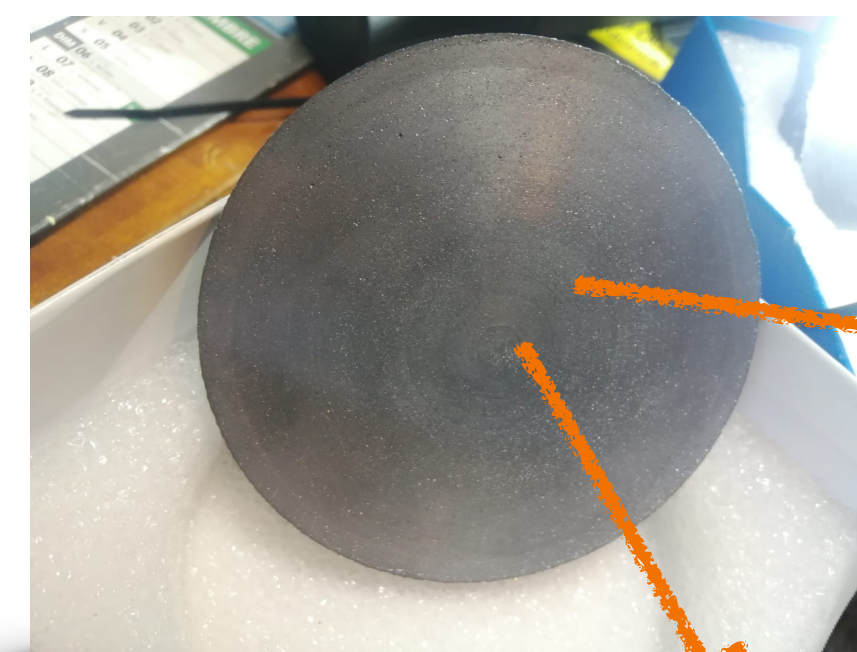
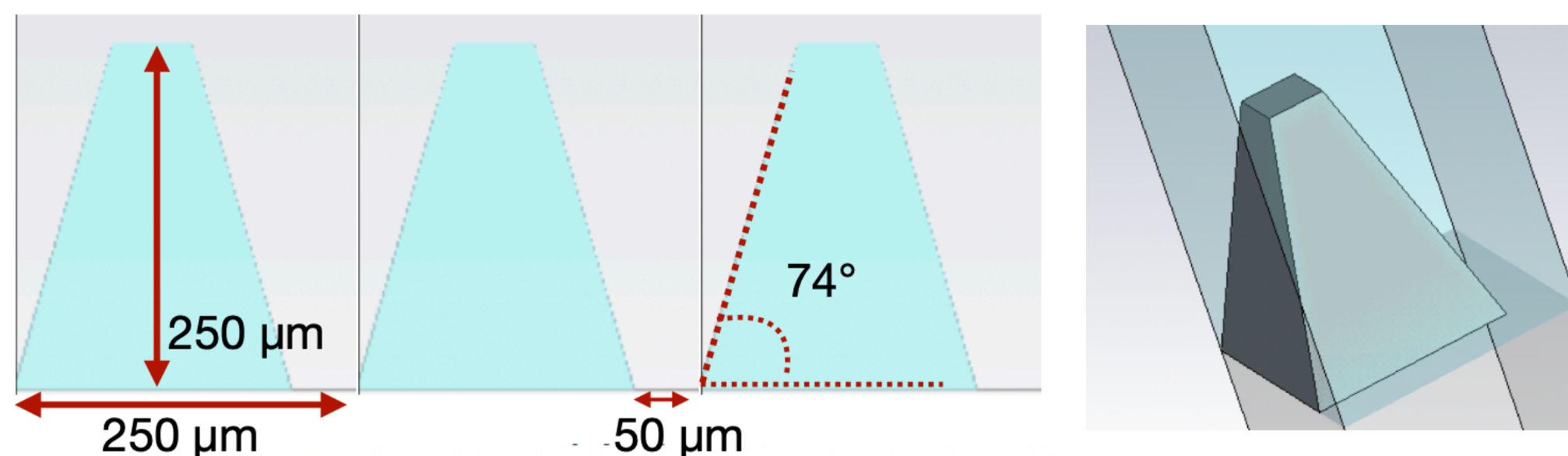
Bigger FoV → Bigger Lenses → Thicker Lenses

Anti-Reflection coating needed!

Plastic — low refr. index, higher absorption



Silicon — high refr. Index, lower absorption



Simulations



Prototype fabricated in December 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 contact 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.....**