



# Novel Technology for Ultra-Sensitive Cosmology Instruments

# G. Yassin University of Oxford Pasadena, March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2009

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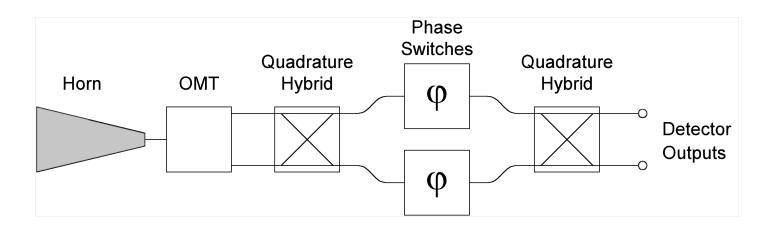
## Technology for Ultra-Sensitive Cosmology Instruments

- CMB B-mode science requirements.
- Instruments Design
- Telescope
- Feed arrays
- Phase modulation
- Detectors and readout
- Data acquisition





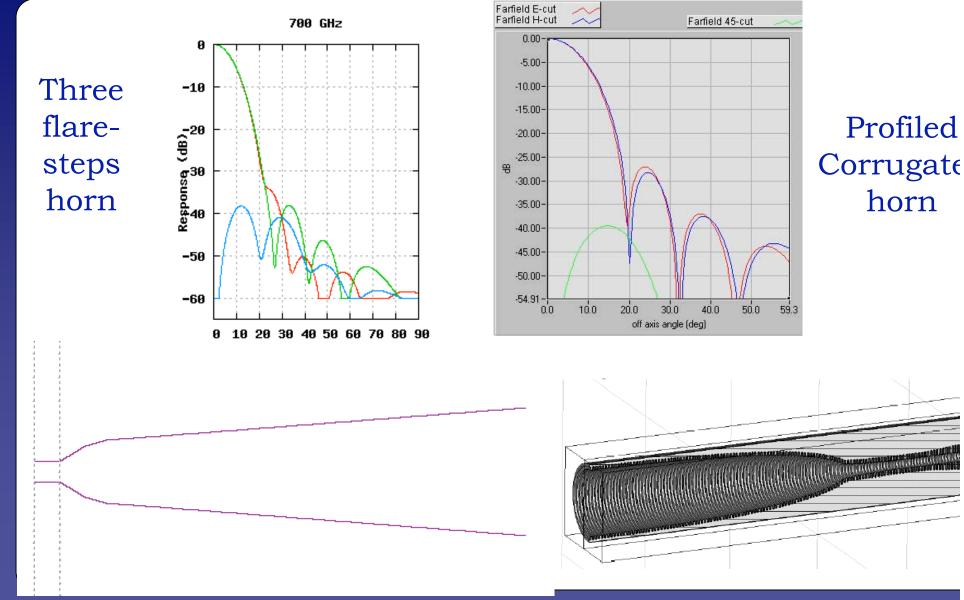
- Reduce 1/f noise
- Measure Stokes parameters without moving correlation receiver components



 $D1 = I - Q\cos\psi - U\sin\psi$  $D2 = I + Q\cos\psi + U\sin\psi$ 

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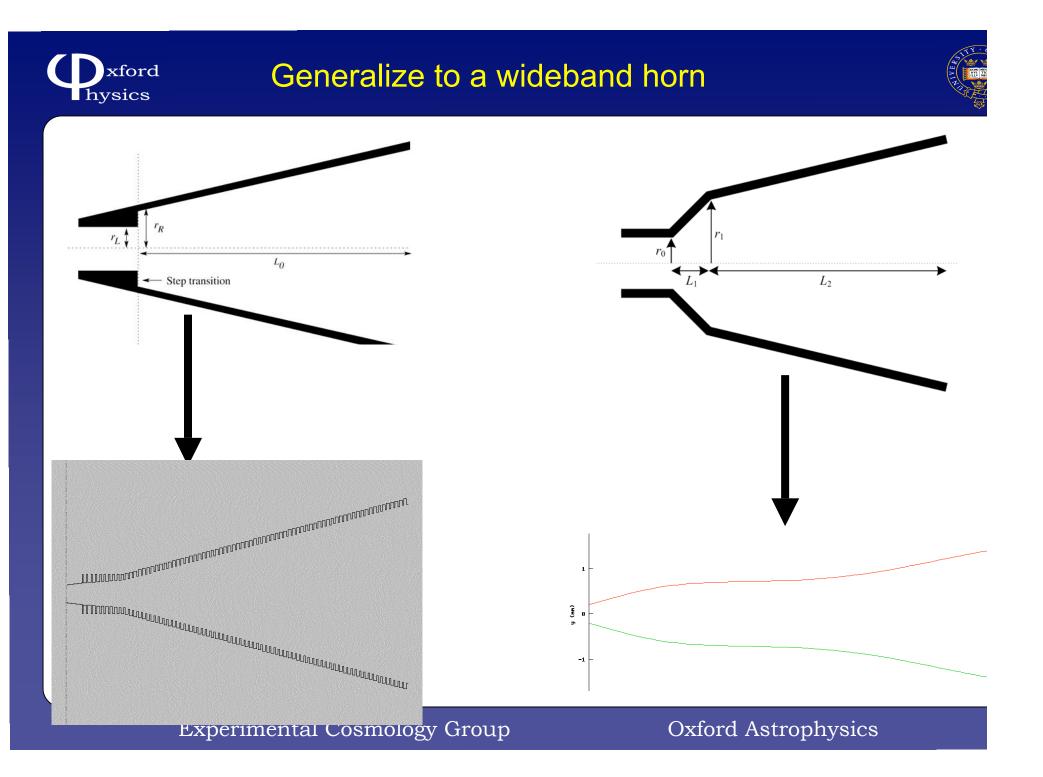
## Multi-flare (smooth-walled)



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hysics





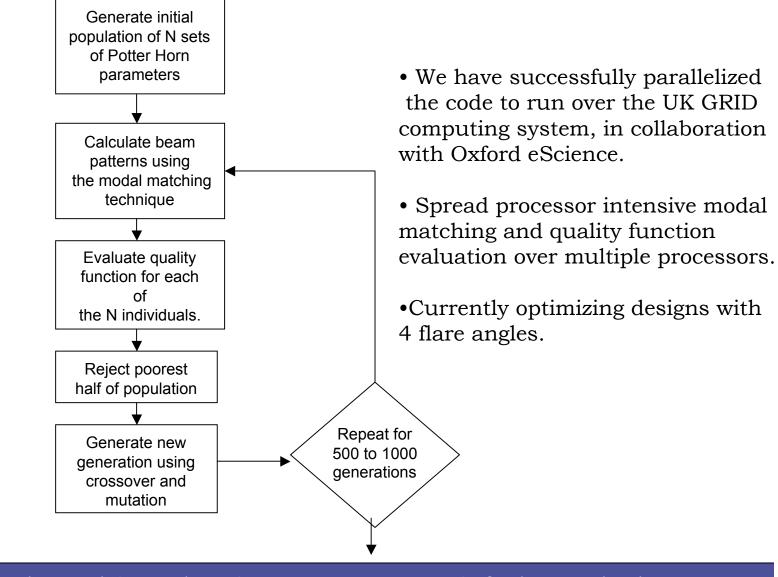


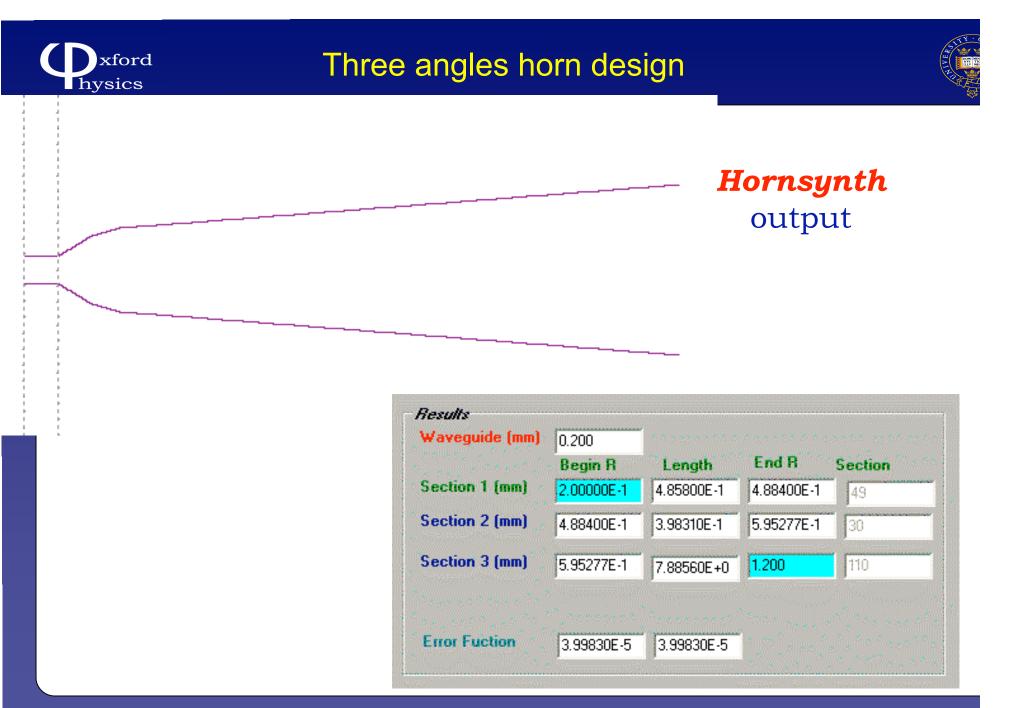
- Written by P. Kittara , A. Jiralucksanawong (Mahidol University, Thailand) in collaboration with Ghassan Yassin (Oxford Physics)
- It consists of two software packages: (1) modal matching software (2) Optimization software
- The minimization package is a Genetic Algorithm routine and a Simplex routine
- The software searches for the global minima according to a "fitness" criteria. In our case it is the circularity and cross-polarization level.



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## Horn dimensions at 230 GHz



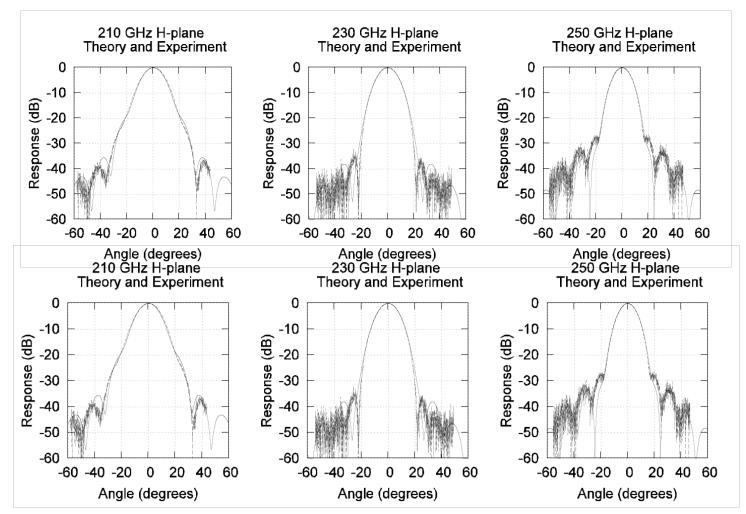
Initial waveguide radius,	1.24 (mm)
Length of the 1 <sup>st</sup> conical section,	1.479
Radius of the 1st conical section,	1.486
Length of the 2nd conical section,	1.212
Radius of the 2st conical section,	1.812
Length of the 3nd conical section,	2.4
Aperture	3.652

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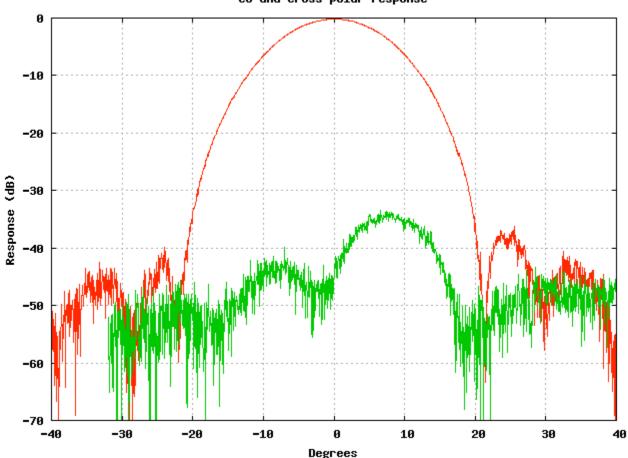
#### Radiation pattern of electroformed horn



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## **Cross Polarization Measurement**



Co and cross polar response

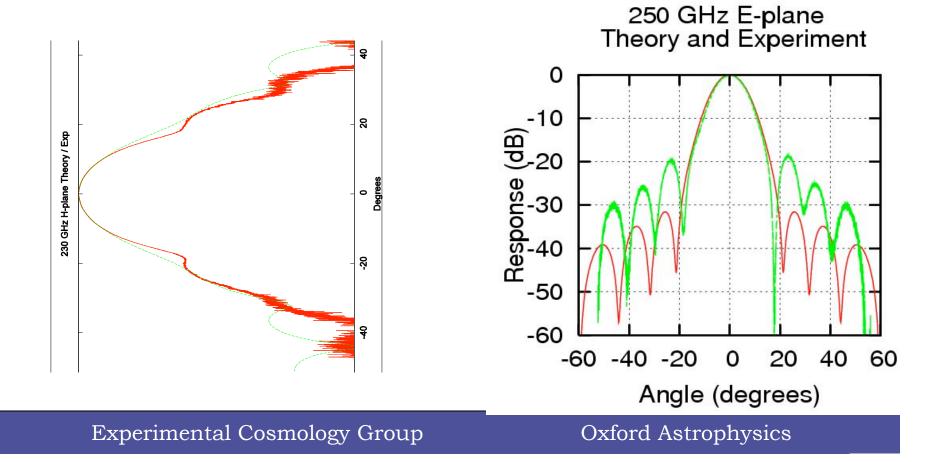
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## **Drilling Technology**



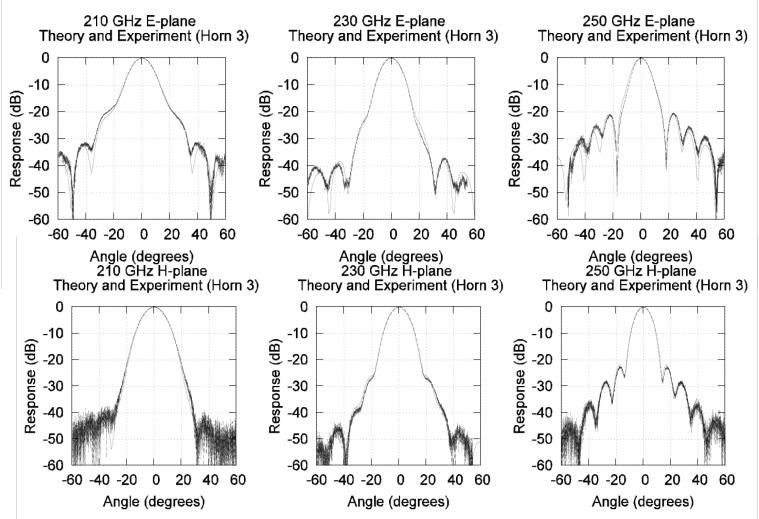








## Radiation pattern of drilled horns



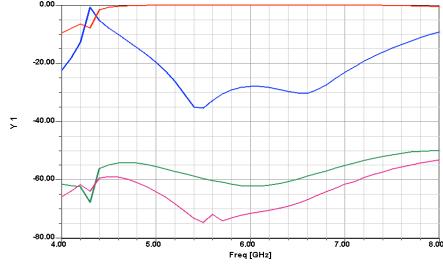
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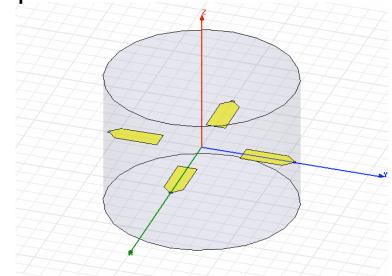


# Four probe OMT



- Combine orthomode transducer and waveguide to transmission line coupling in single on-chip structure
- 4 rectangular probes in circular waveguide
- Probes sit in front of waveguide backshort
- Each pair of probes only respond to one polarization mode
- Signal is split equally between pair of probes



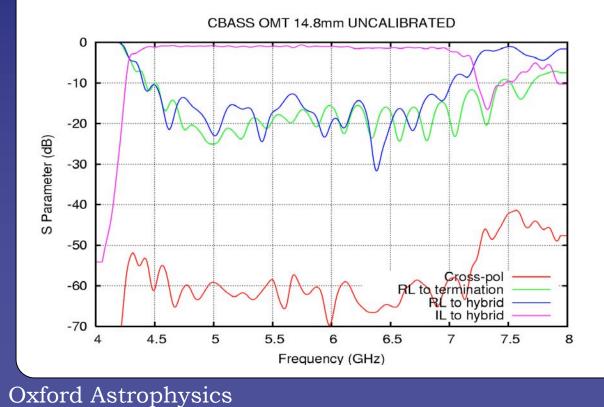


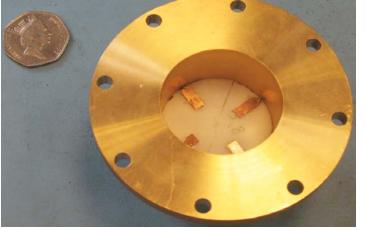
- Recombine signals in 180<sup>o</sup> hybrid, or send to separate detectors
- Hybrid improves cross-polar rejection usually by > 20 dB
- Design is optimised in HFSS to give best return loss and cross-polar performance over desired band



## Four probe OMTs in action

- 4 probe OMTs have been developed for C-BASS, a 5 GHz polarimeter, and the 150 and 225 GHz channels of Clover
- Now working on OMT for 350 GHz CEB

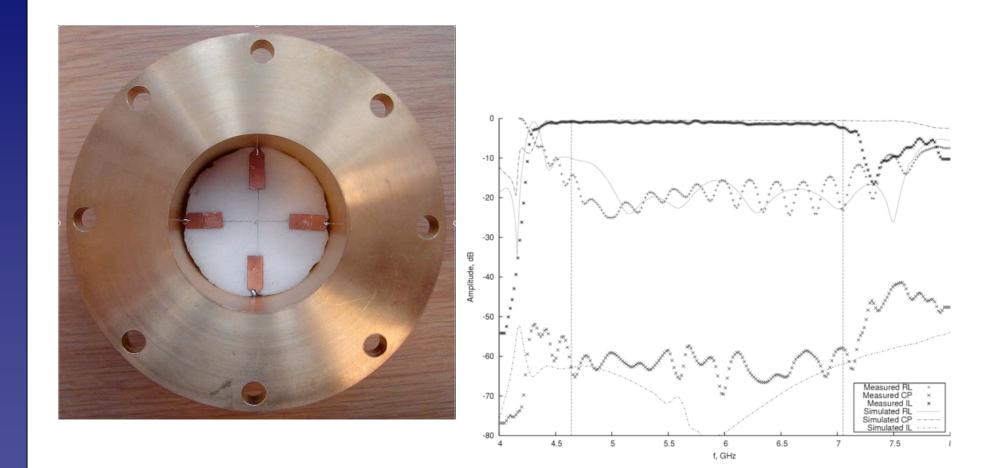






## **CBASS OMT at 5 GHz**





Grimes et al Electron Lett., 43, 1146, 2007

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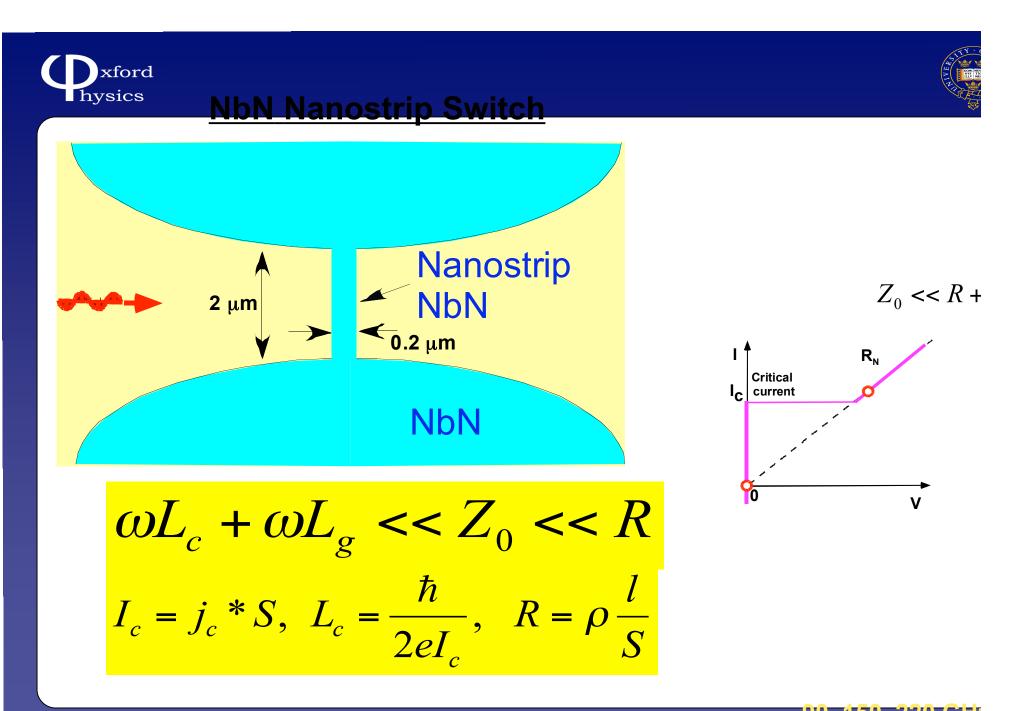


- Mechanical rotation: difficult and expensive to realise and mass produce in cryogenic environment and expensive
- Faraday Rotor Ferrite Rods: difficult to massproduce and lossy.
- Rotating Wave-plate: Obstructs the array can suffer from anisotropy.





- Collaboration between Oxford and Chalmers
- References:
  - Yassin,G., Kuzmin, L. S., Grimes, P., Tarasov, M., Otto, E. and Mauskopf, P. D. (2007) "An Integrated Superconducting Phase Switch for Cosmology Instruments" *Physica C: Applied Superconductivity and Application*, vol. 466 (issue 2) pp. 115-123
  - Kuzmin,L.S., Tarasov, M., Otto, E., Yassin, G., Grimes, P. K., and Mauskopf, P.
    D.(2007): "Superconductive sub-Terahertz nanoswitch," JETP Letters, vol. 86
    no. 4 pp. 275-277.



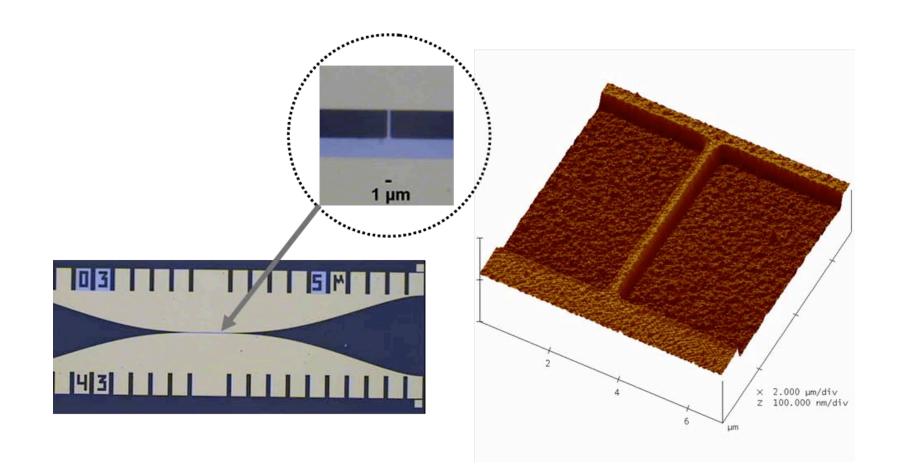
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**90, 150, 220 GH** Oxford Astrophysics



## **Devices fabricated at Chalmers**



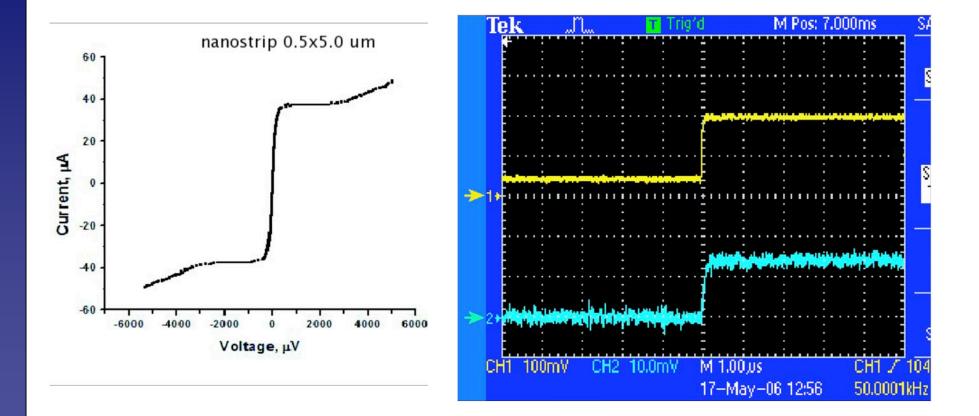


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## **DC** Tests



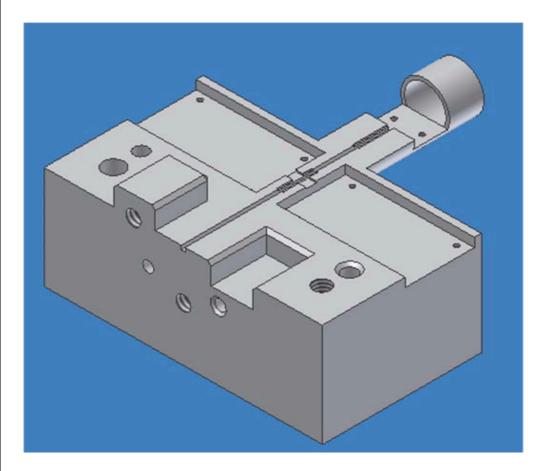


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#### Detector Block for Phase switch RF tests

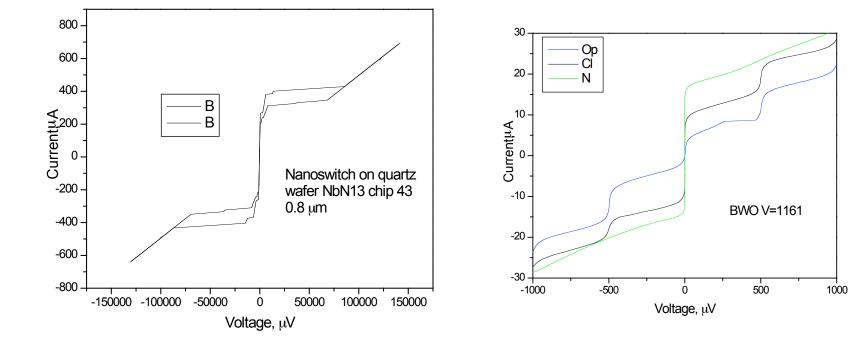


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## RF Results see Kuzmin et al

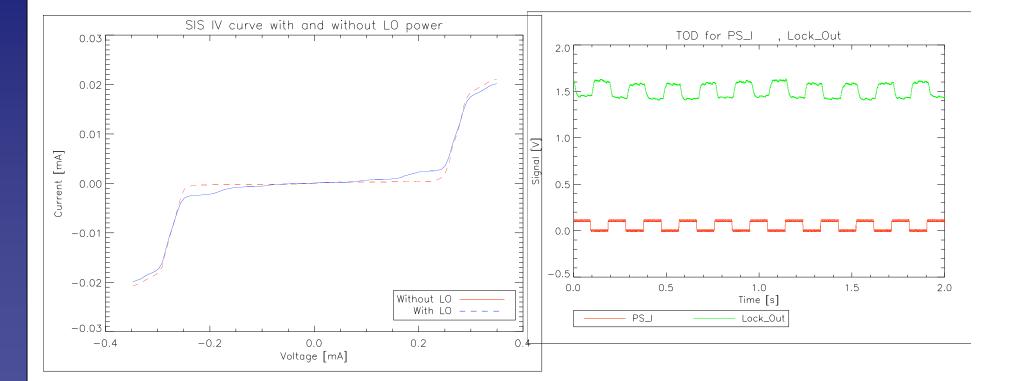




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## Preliminary Results at oxford



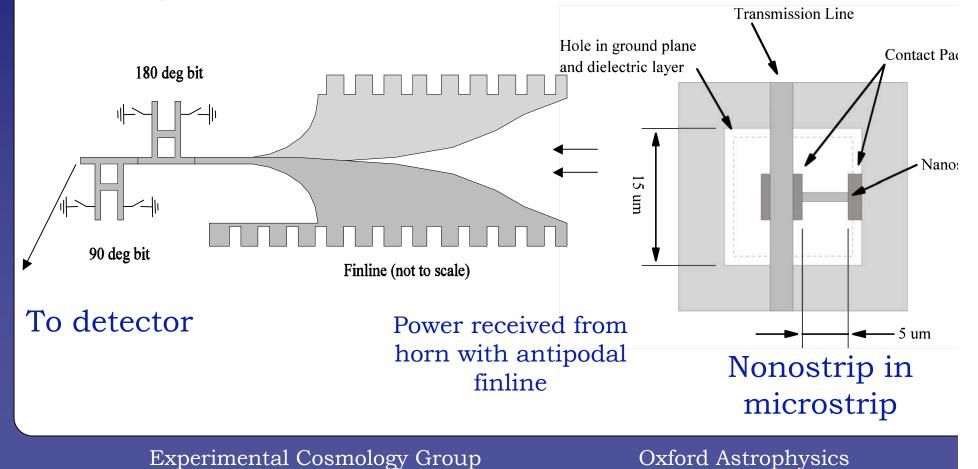
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### Phase Modulation work at Oxford...Cont

 Stage Three: Integrate nanostrip in microstrip: Designed







# SIS

- Very high dynamic range and saturation power
- Very fast response
- Cheap readout
- Easy to integrate with planar circuits
- Can be used as a direct detector and a Mixer
- Problem:
  - Suppression of pair tunnelling
  - Shot noise





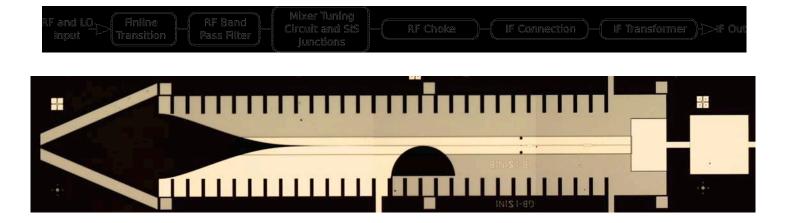
## 220-GHz Ultra-BroadBand INterferometer for S-Z - GUBBINS

- Single baseline interferometer at 190-260 GHz
- 0.5m baseline, 0.4m primary mirrors (11' primary beam)
- 2x SIS mixers, designed for ultra-wide IF bandwidth
- Single closed cycle cryostat
- Single LO with phase switching in LO optical path
- Very wideband IF system:
  - •Wideband, low noise IF amplifiers (initially 3-13 GHz, with upgrades intended)

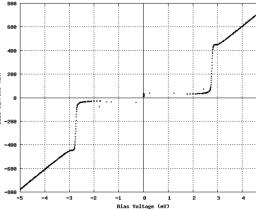
•2-20 GHz analogue sideband separating complex correlator with 16 spectral channels



# Ultra-wideband SIS mixer

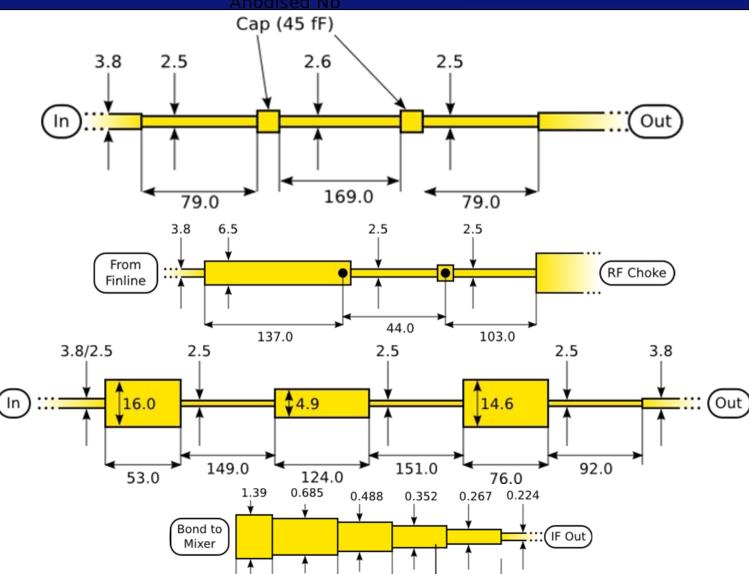


IF bandwidth 2-15 then extend to 20 GHz Band pass filter to isolate the high IF frequen Complex mixer tuning circuits RF transformer Grimes *et al*, STT, Groningen





## 4.3x4.3 Mixer circuits



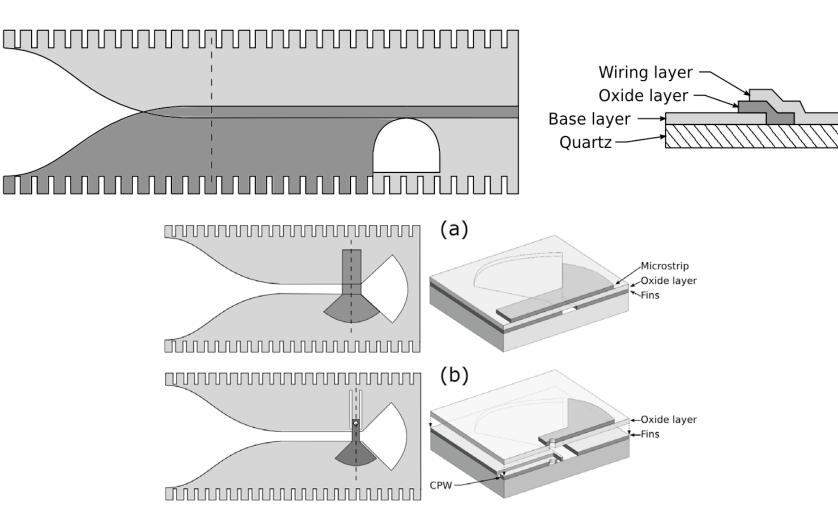
→ <sup>|</sup> 2.46 <sup>|</sup> 2.47 <sup>|</sup>

2.51

0.41 2.71



### **New Finline Transition**



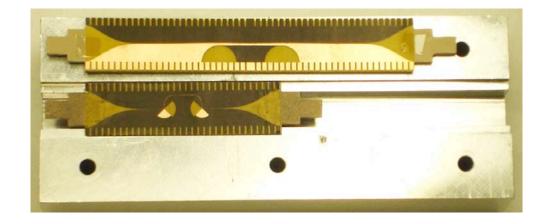
Yassin, et al, Electron lett. (in press)

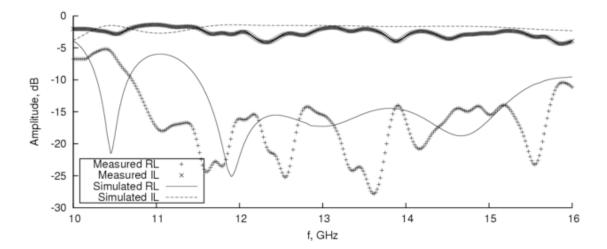
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## Scale model measurements





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## Funding

- STFC rolling grant (to work on SIS mixers, CEB, planar phase modulation, CLOVER/CBI, correlators)
- Follow-on fund: Application deadline October, 7<sup>th</sup>-Development of horn arrays.
- PRD application: Application deadline, May-Correlator and on-chip LNA integration