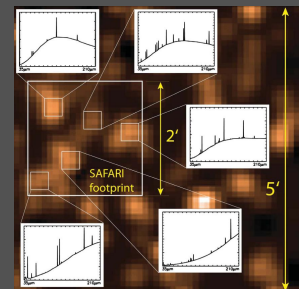
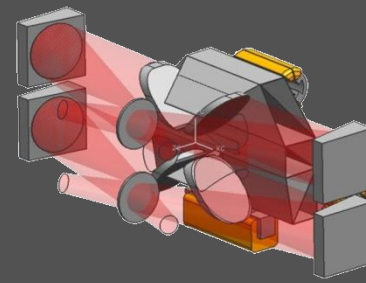
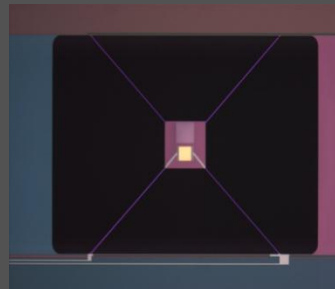
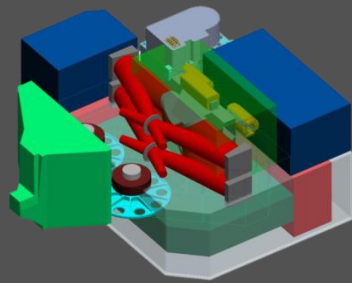
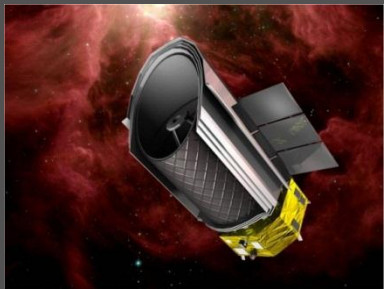


The SAFARI instrument (current) baseline concept



Instrument requirements/specifications

Field of view $2' \times 2'$ (close to) Nyquist sampled

modes:

photometry $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 3$

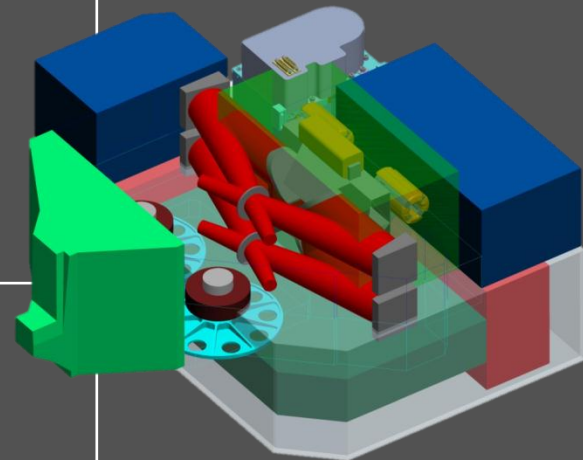
SED mode $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 150 - 200$

spectroscopy $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 2000$

line sensitivity few $\times 10^{-19}$ W/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (5σ -1h)

continuum sens. $<20 \mu\text{Jy}$ (5σ -1hr)

bright sources up to 1 Jy without ND filter

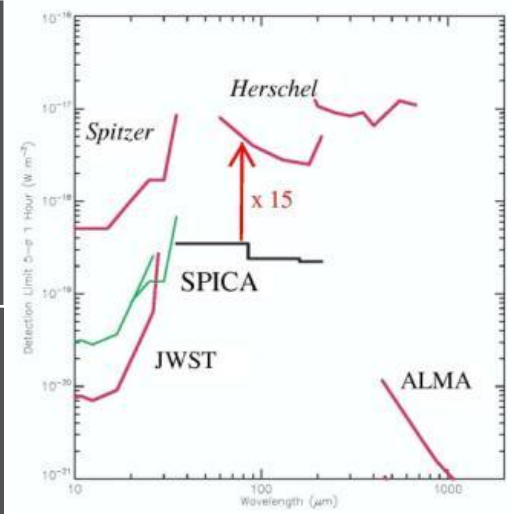
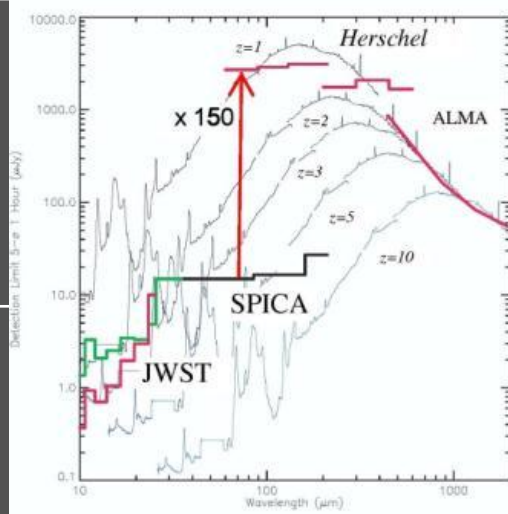


3 bands:

SW, 34-60 μm 43x43

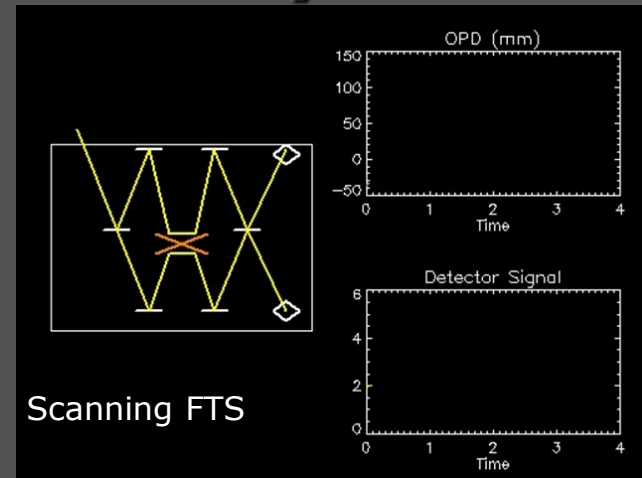
MW, 60-110 μm 34x34

LW, 110-210 μm 18x18

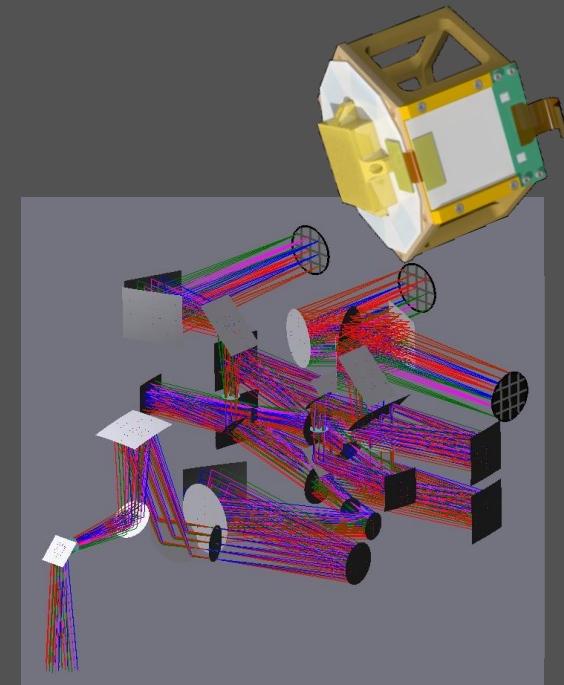
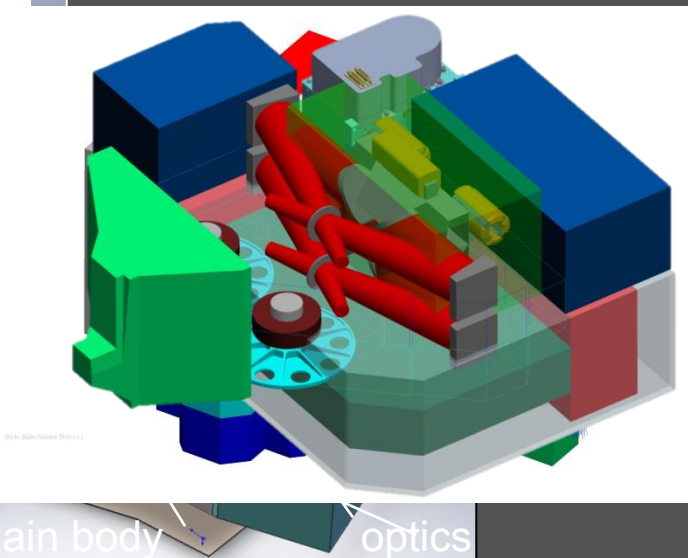
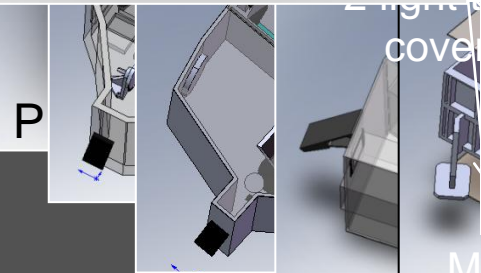
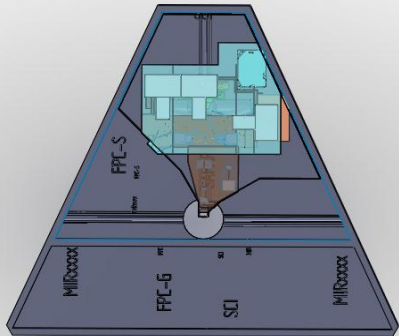


The SAFARI instrument - summary

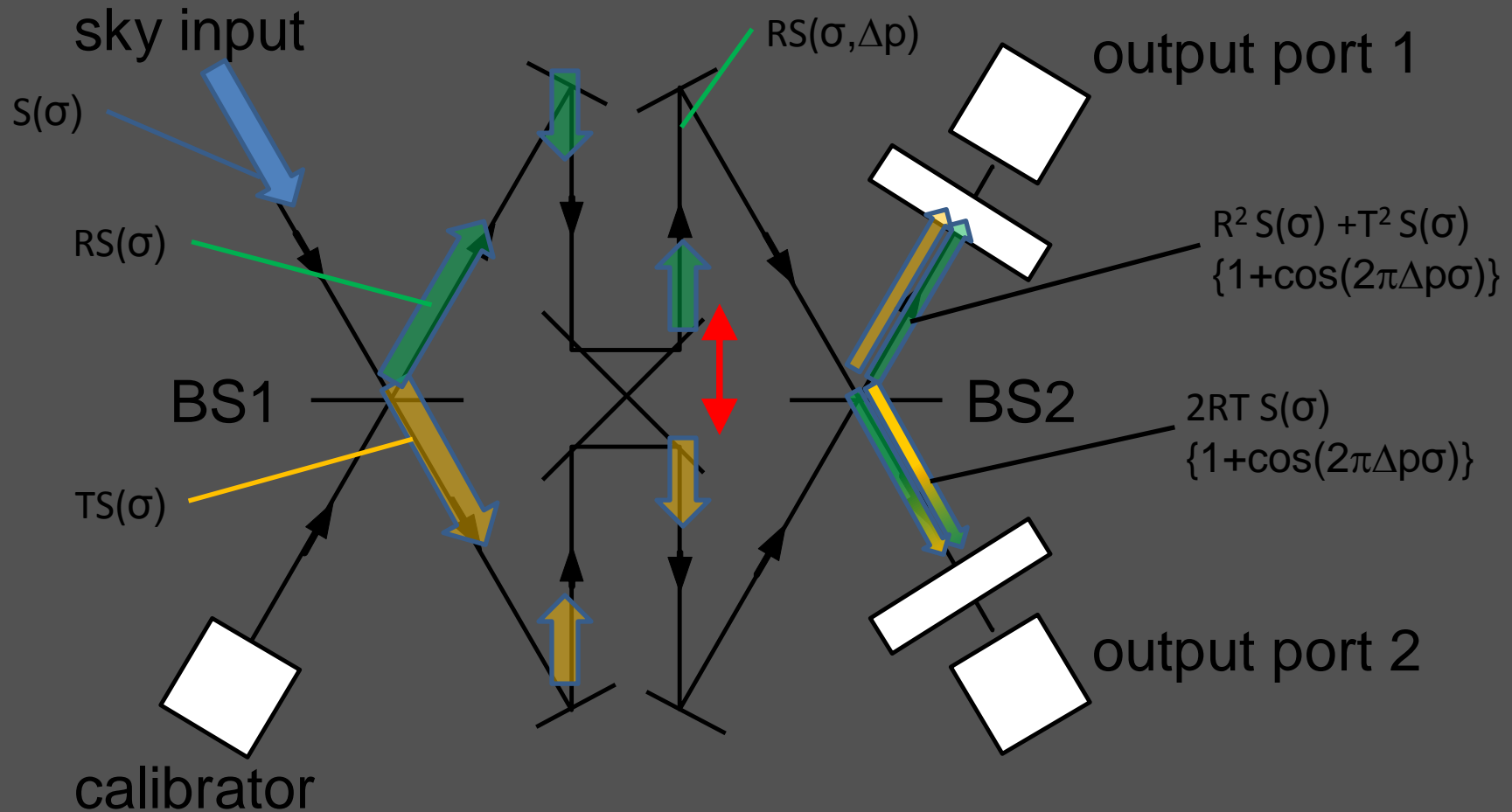
- Scanning Fourier Transform Spectrometer with 2'x2' FoV
 - Simultaneously observing in 3 bands (34-210 μ m)
 - Ultra sensitive TES detectors/SQUID read out at 50 mK
→ almost **200 times** more sensitive than Herschel
 - Frequency Domain Multiplexing
 - To be built by an SRON-led consortium
 - ~15 institutes in Europe, Canada, Japan - cost ~170M€
- ...a complex instrument*



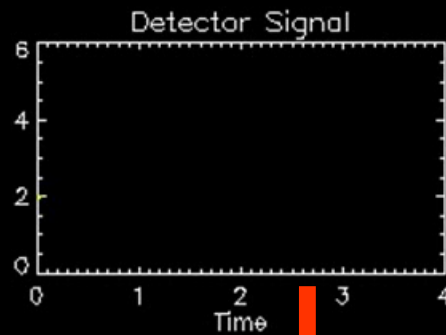
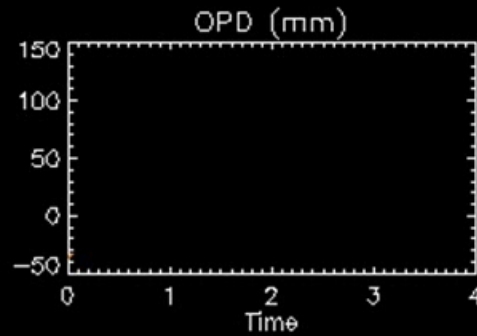
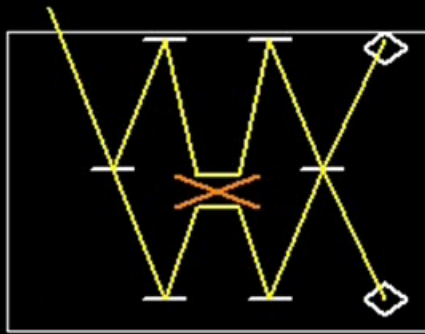
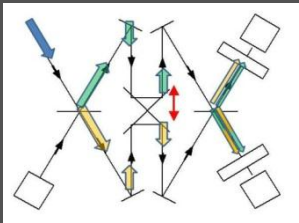
→ result of many design iterations



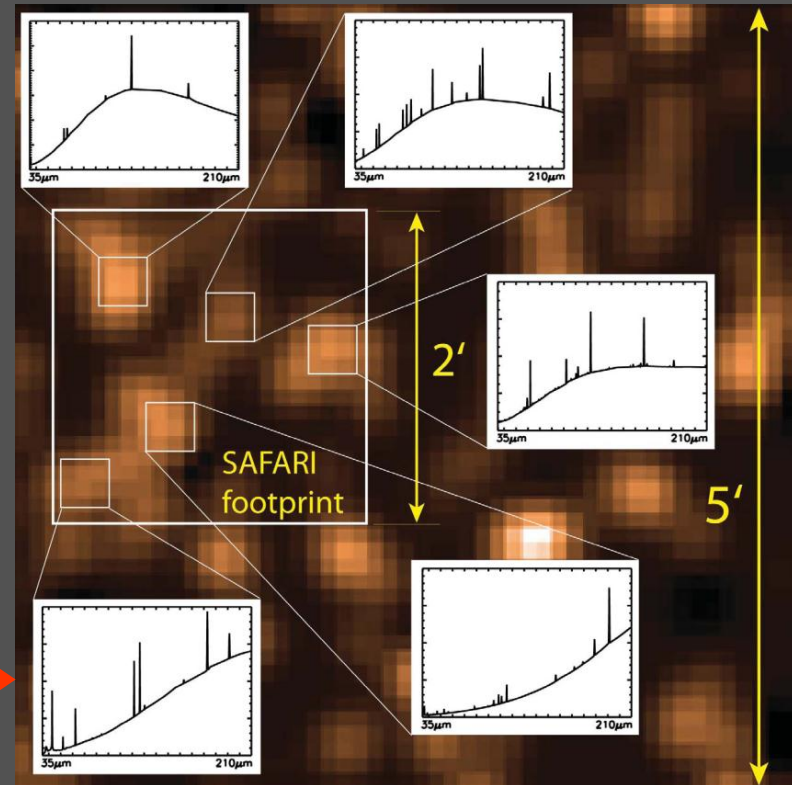
The Mach-Zehnder interferometer



The basic Mach-Zehnder interferometer in motion



FFT



Instrument toplevel

Telescope

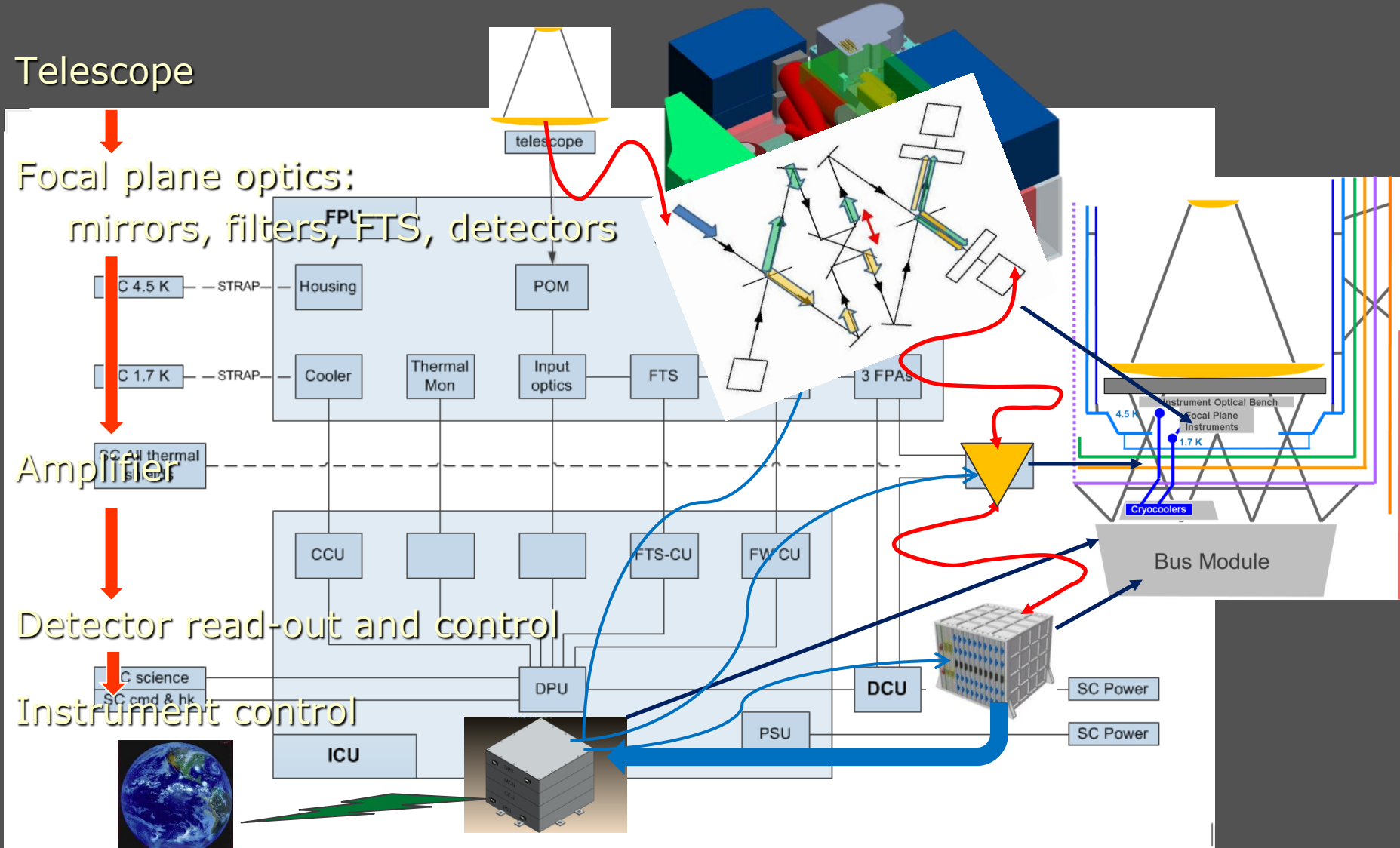
Focal plane optics:

mirrors, filters, FTS, detectors

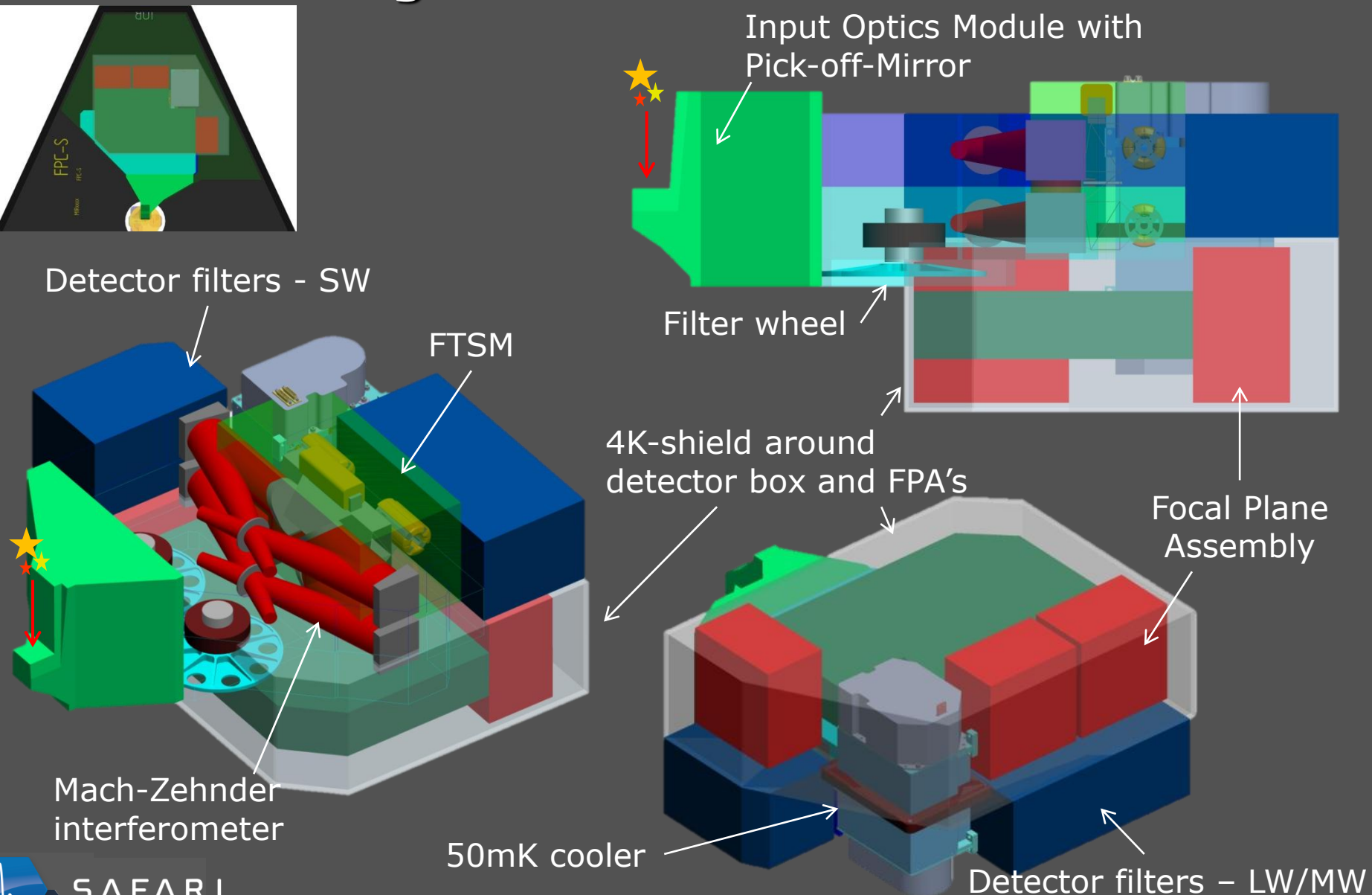
Amplifier

Detector read-out and control

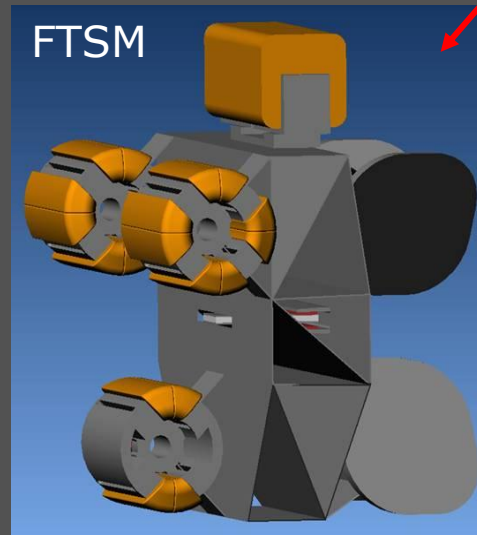
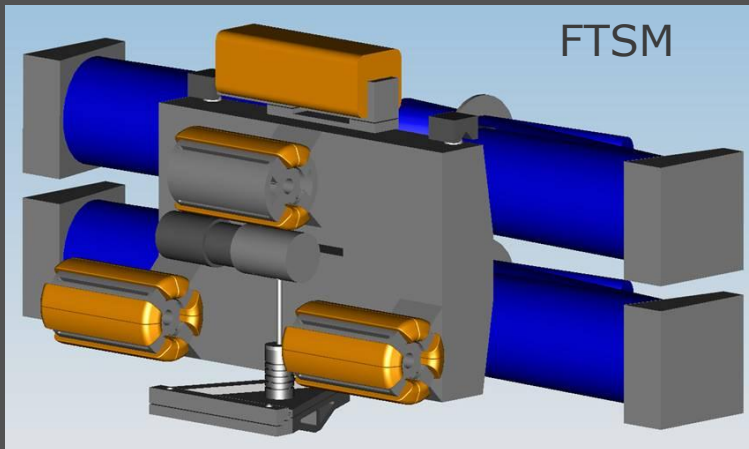
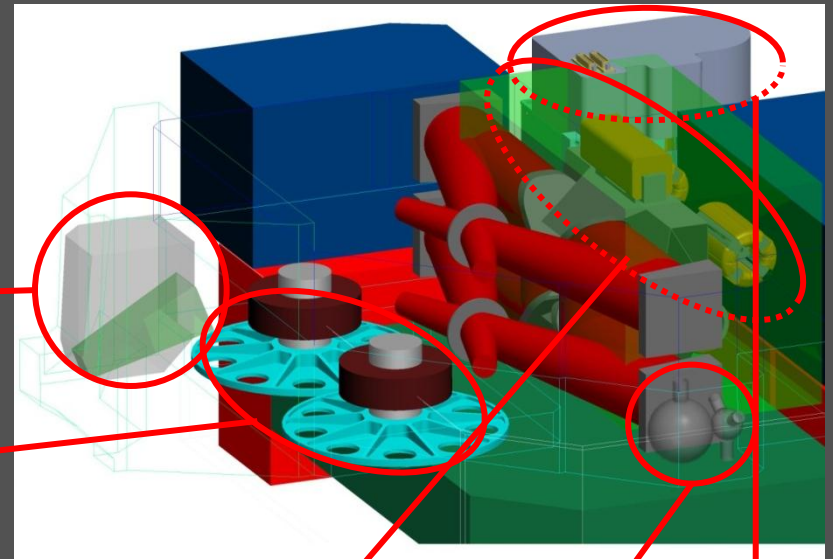
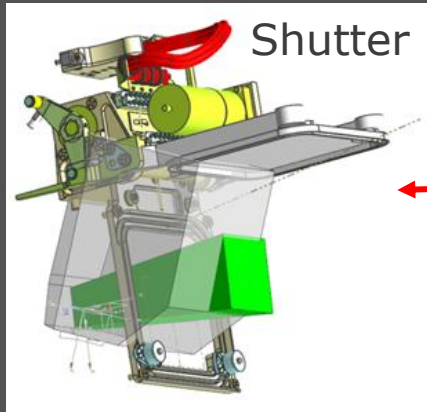
Instrument control



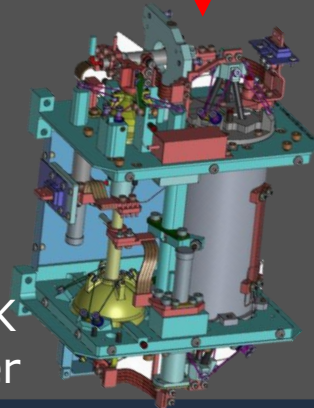
Reference design - SAFARI Focal Plane Unit



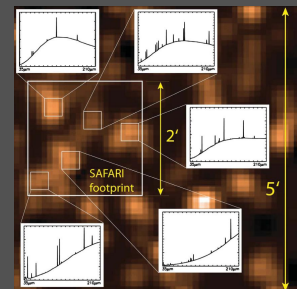
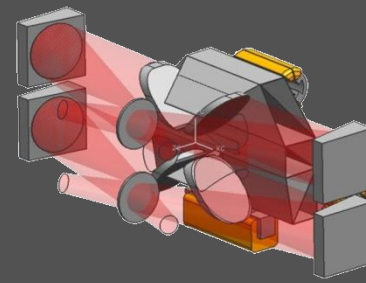
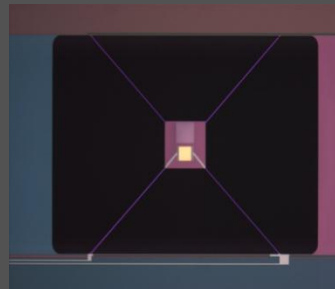
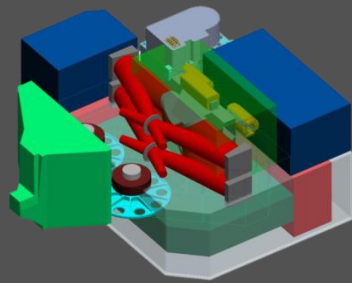
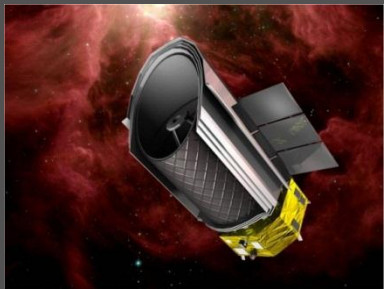
SAFARI FPU mechanisms



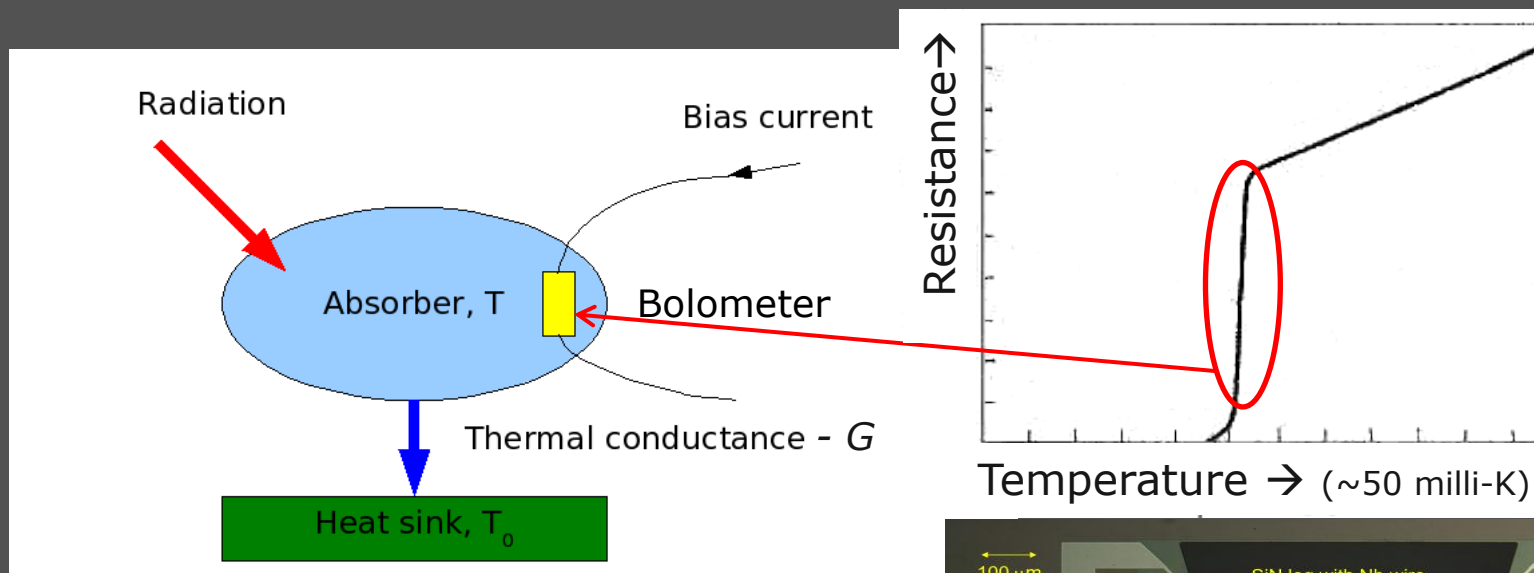
50mK cooler



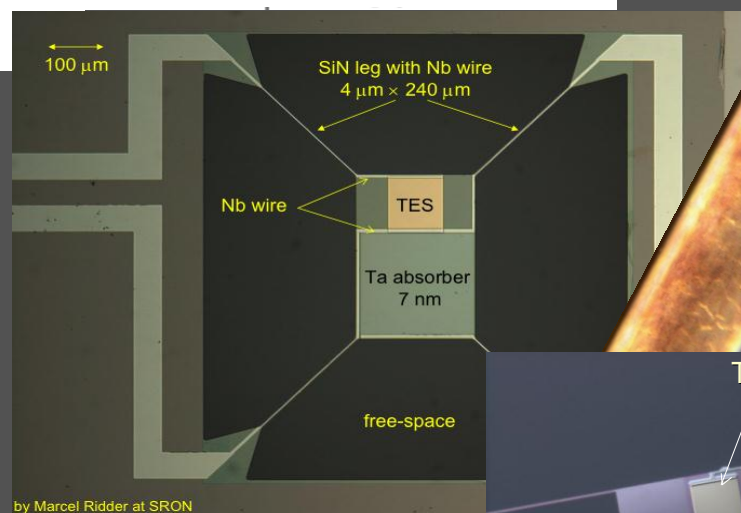
SAFARI's ultimate sensitivity: Transition Edge Sensors



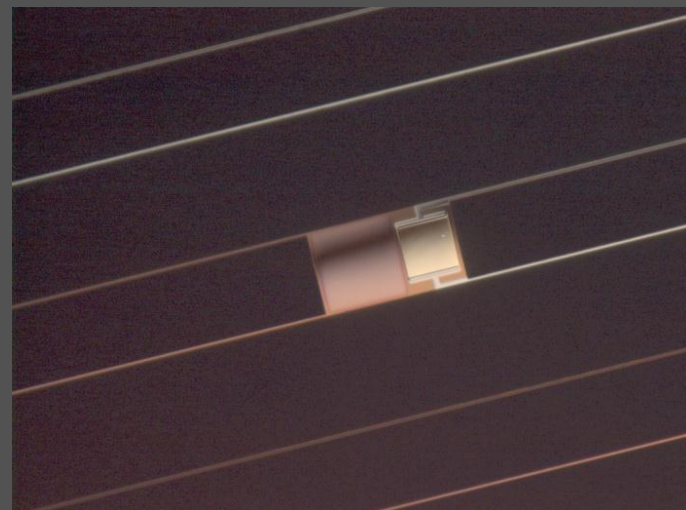
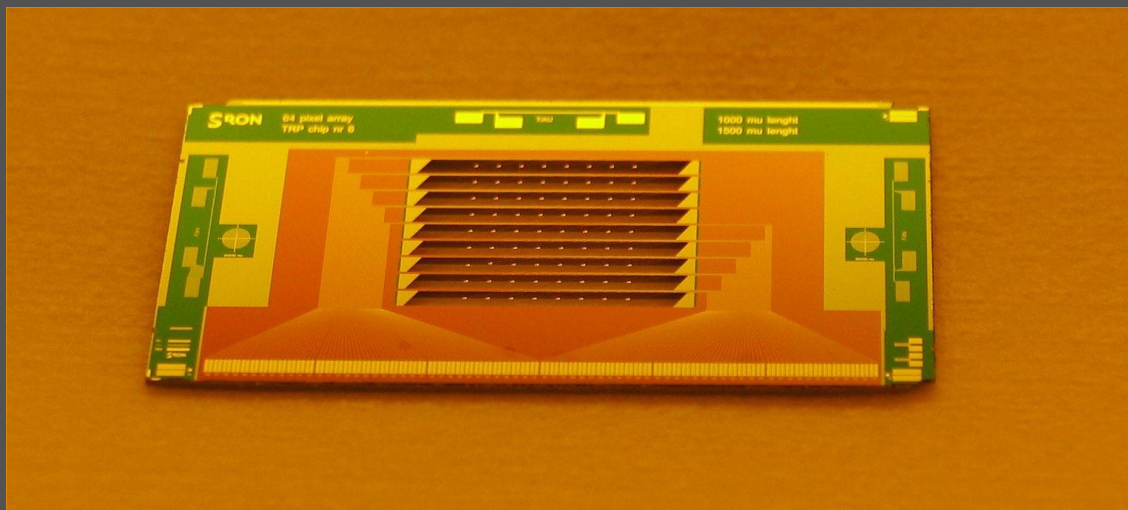
Ultimate sensitivity – Transition Edge Sensors



- Phonon-noise $NEP \sim T\sqrt{G}$
- Challenges:
 - *~milli-K* environment
 - *Very sensitive* to E/B fields
 - *Small pixels* (480 μm) and *low G*
 → trying layout with 'long thin legs'



Prototype: 8x9 S-band arrays on 250 nm SiN



- 100 % yield, $T_c=105$ mK (~ 2 %)
- $NEP=5-6 \times 10^{-19}$ W/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Varying saturation level

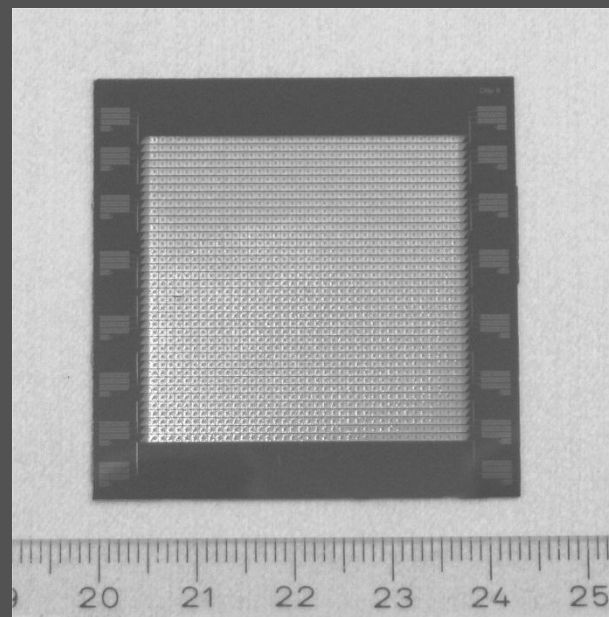
Manufactured to date:

38 x 38 array (M-band)

20 x 20 array (S-band)

Sensitivity reached to date:

$NEP=5-6 \times 10^{-19}$ W/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



Detector system - Focal Plane Assemblies

- Unit to hold TES's + LC filters + SQUID's
 - One FPA per detector array
 - Isolate temperature levels: 50mK/300mK/1.7K
 - Shielding: quasi-static B-fields, radiated EMI, stray light
- Challenges
 - Multiple functions \Leftrightarrow volume/mass constraints
 - High launch loads
 - Compact, light-weight B-shield
 - Harness for upto \sim 2000 pixels

