

# Update on SQUID development

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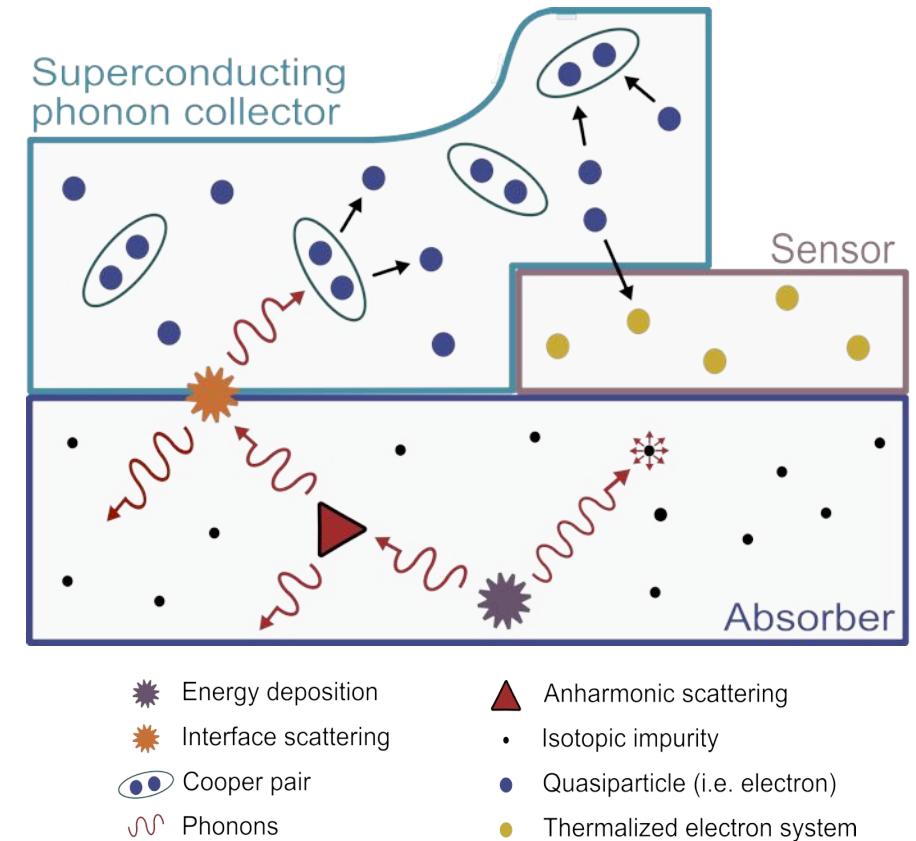
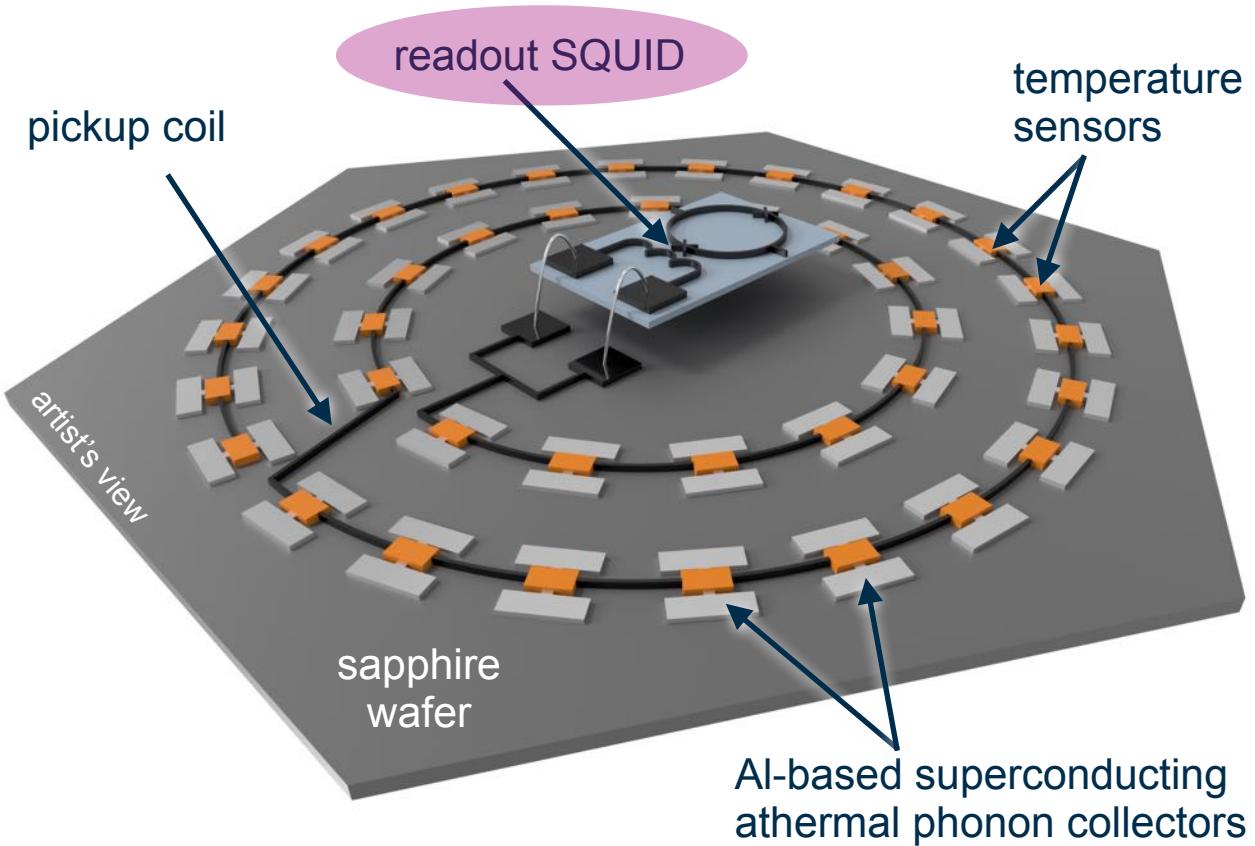
Institute of Micro- and Nanoelectronic Systems (IMS), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)

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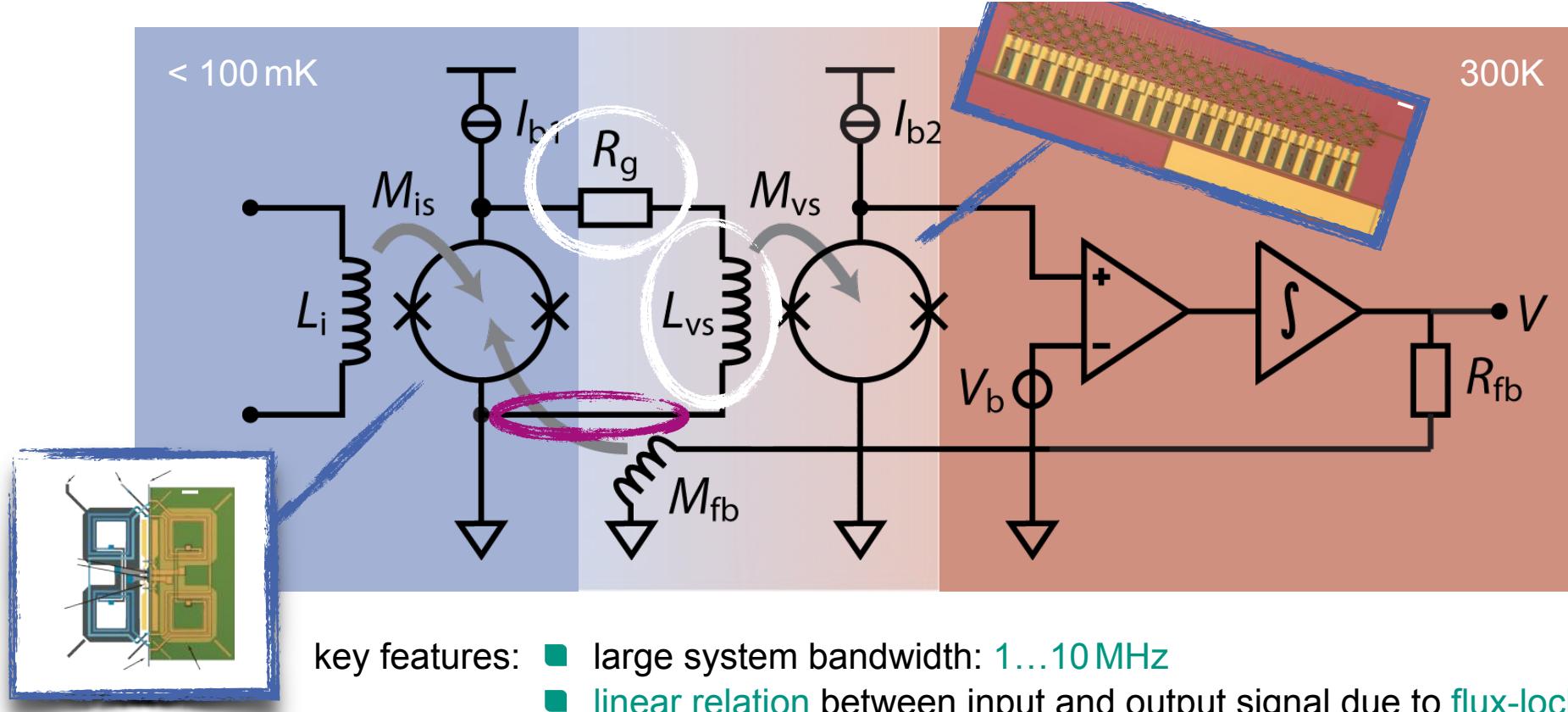
# DELight detection scheme: LAMCAL technology

**LAMCALs:** large-area cryogenic microcalorimeters based on athermal phonon detection using paramagnetic temperature sensors (MMC technology)



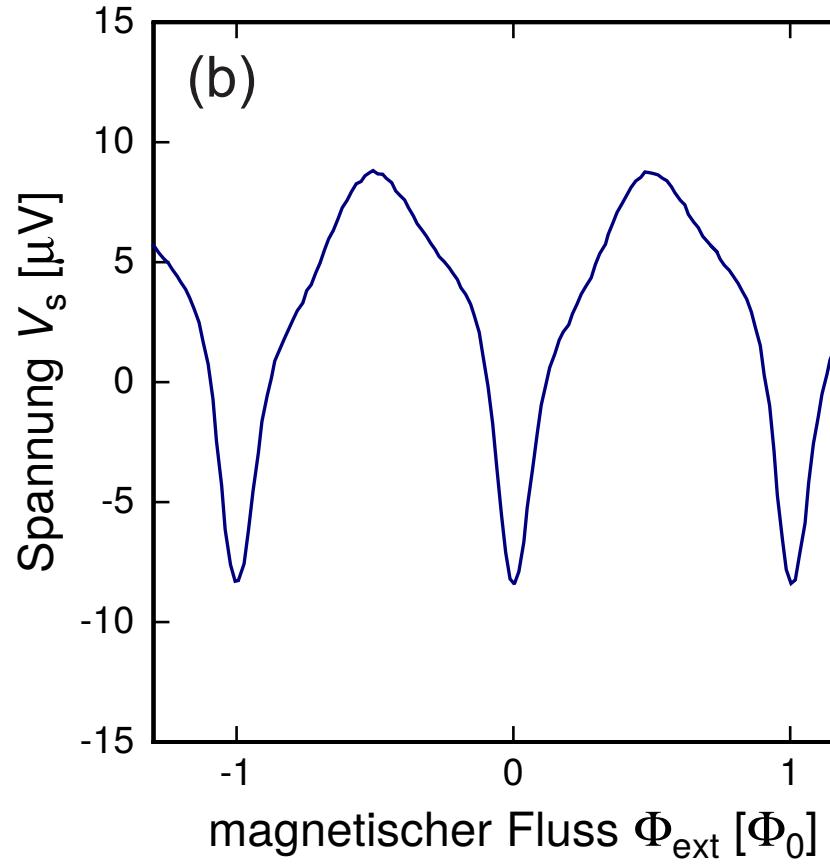
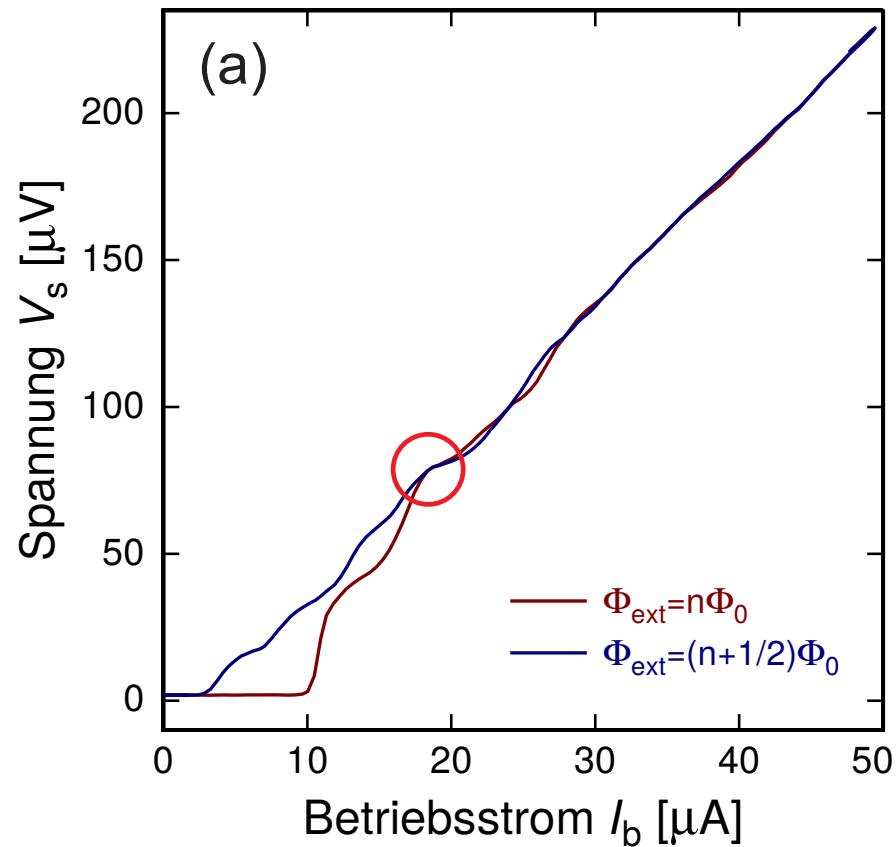
# Two-stage dc-SQUIDs

SQUID-based amplifier chain with ultrafast FLL feedback electronics



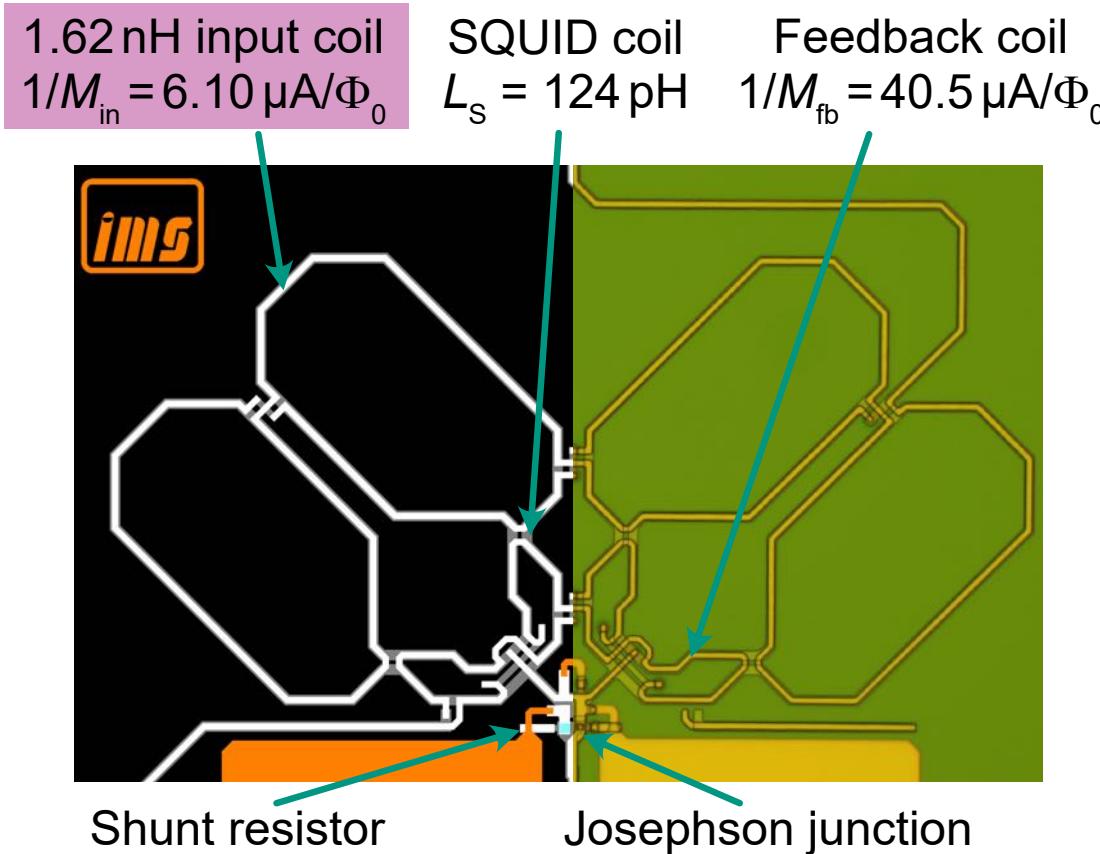
# Parasitics in two-stage dc-SQUIDs

resonances and parasitic capacitances might degrade SQUID performance and limit readout bandwidth



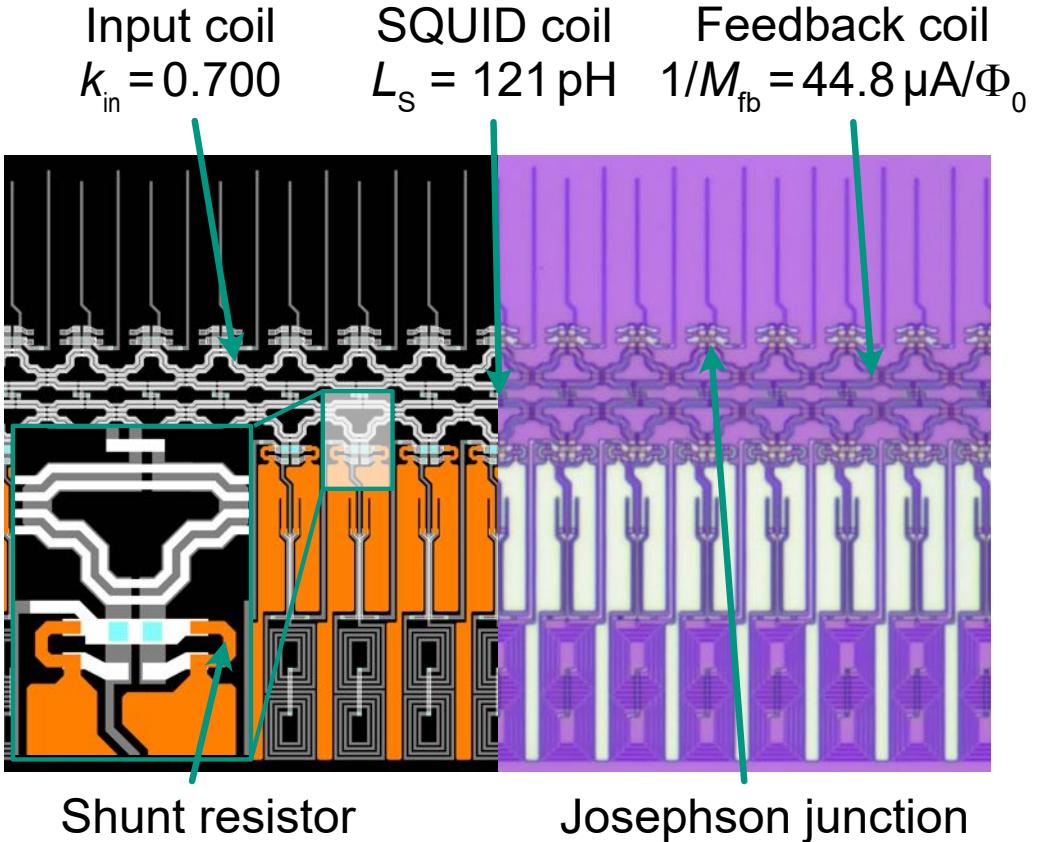
# Sensor SQUID and SQUID array design

Front-end dc-SQUID design

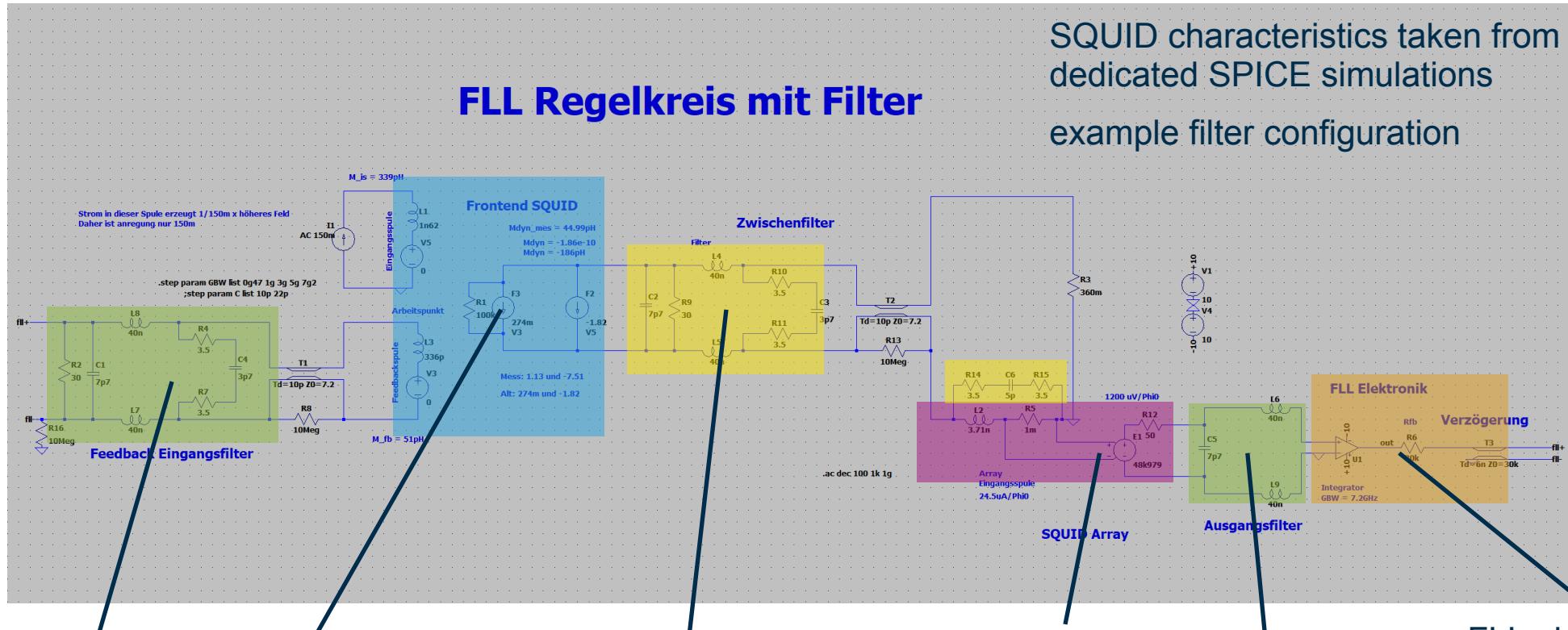


$N = 16$  series SQUID array design

(simulated values correspond to single SQUID cell)



# Stability simulations and parameter optimization



SQUID characteristics taken from  
dedicated SPICE simulations  
example filter configuration

feedback circuit  
with input filter

sensor SQUID

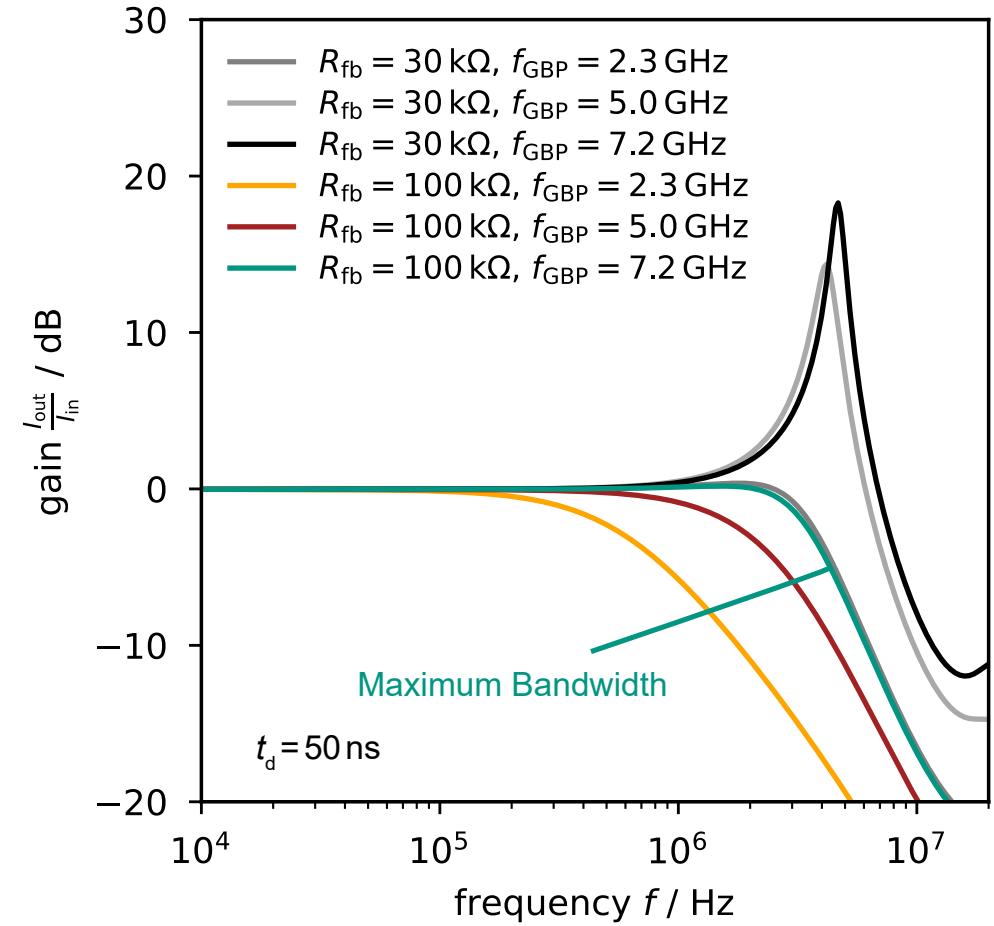
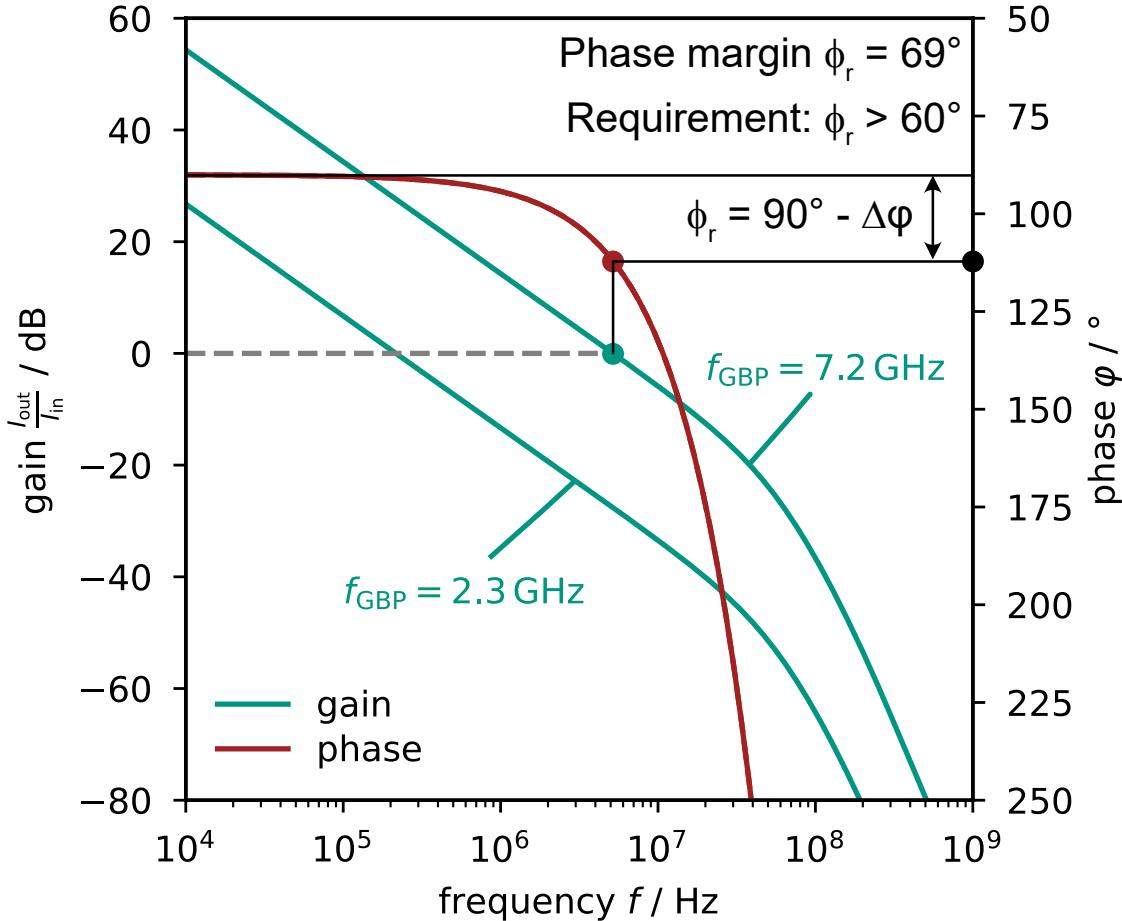
filter stage in between  
sensor SQUID and  
SQUID array

SQUID array

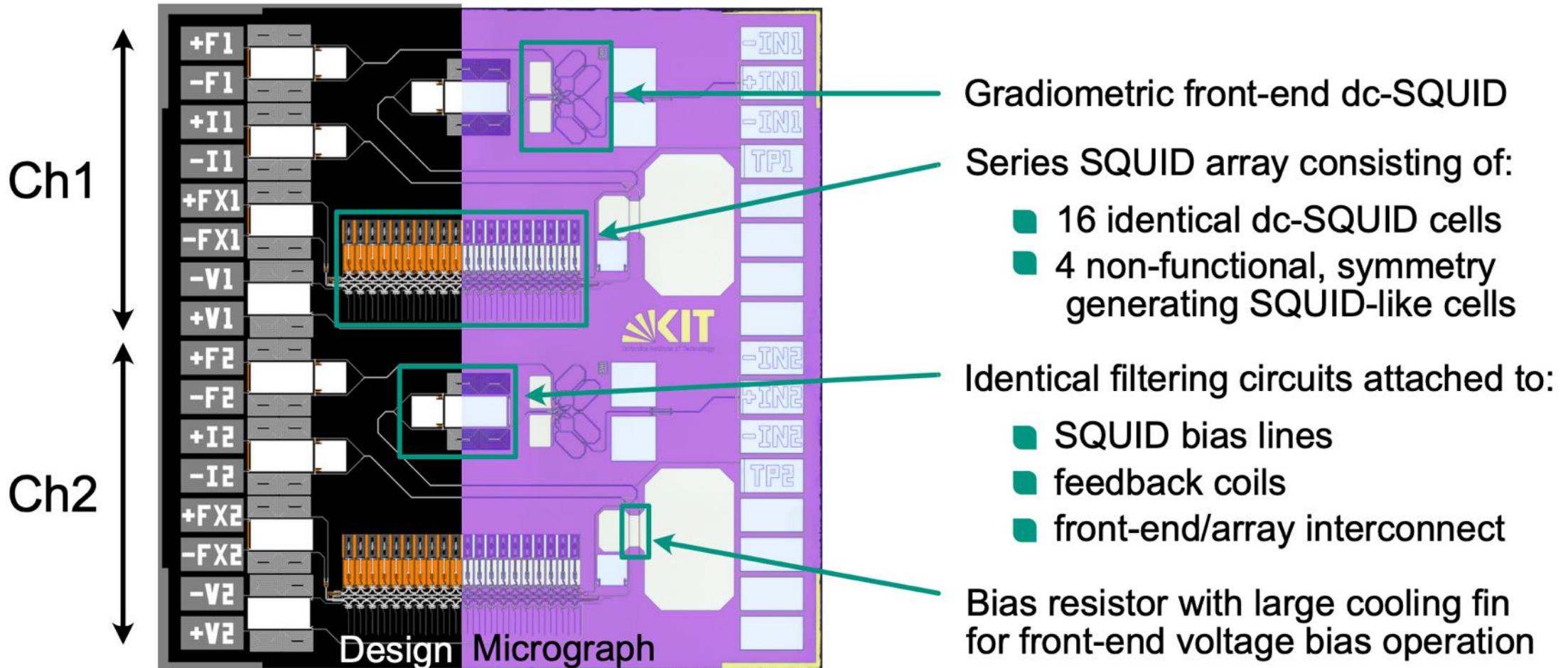
output filter circuit

FLL electronics +  
cable delay

# Stability simulations and parameter optimization



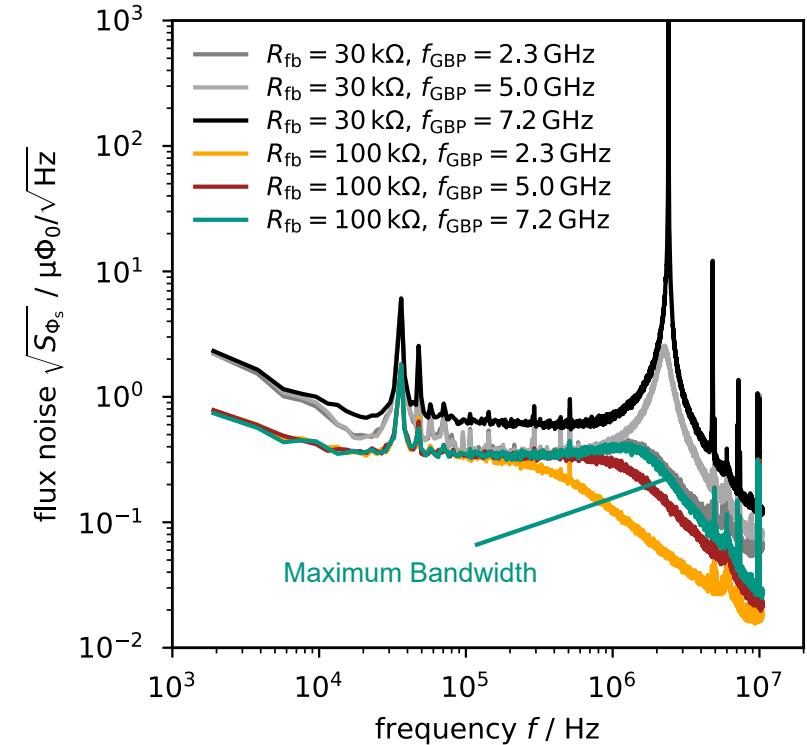
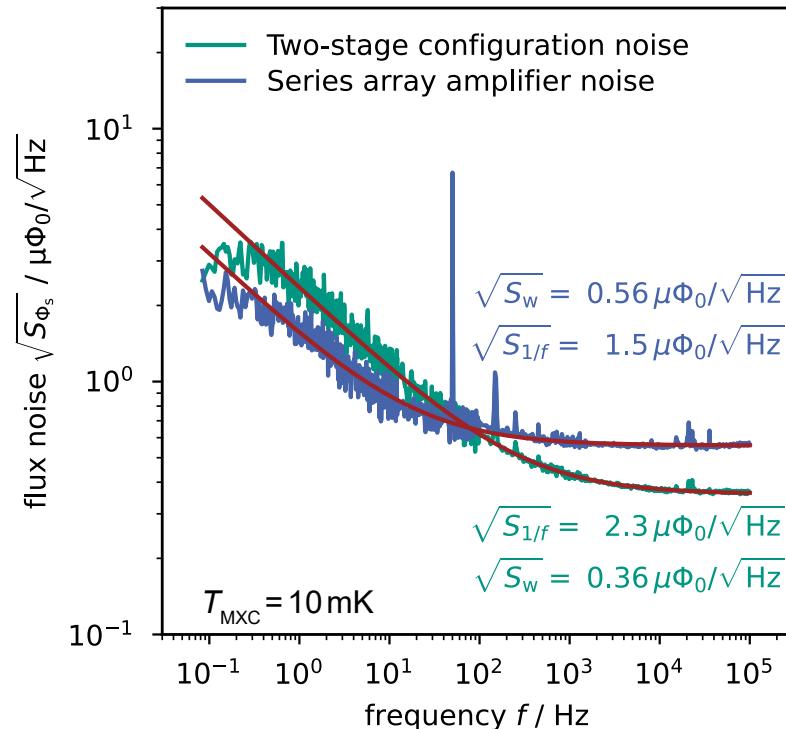
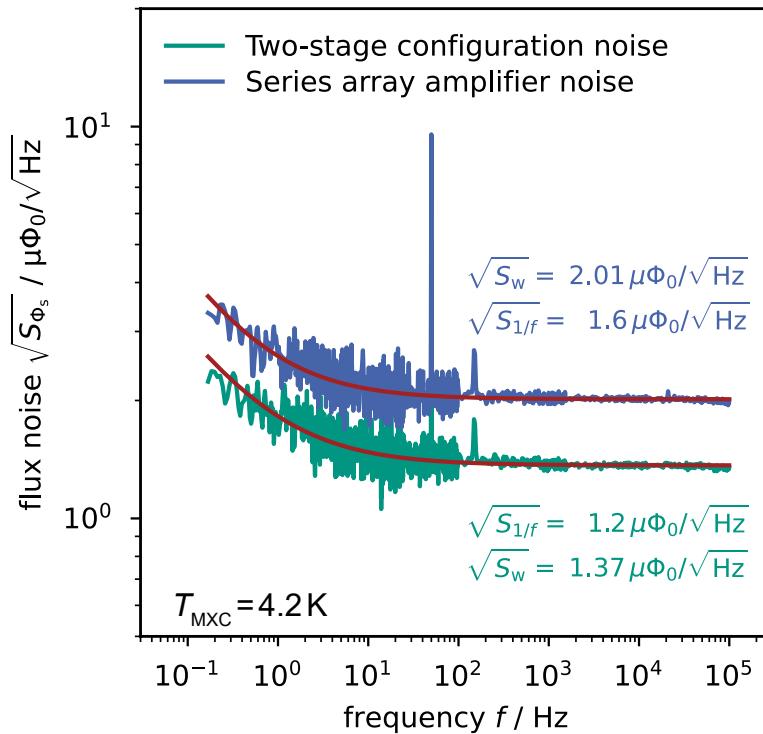
# Integrated two-stage dc-SQUIDs



# Integrated two-stage dc-SQUIDs

## Noise performance and bandwidth

within noise and bandwidth specs for DELight  
(but no impedance matching yet)



next: sensor SQUID design revision for flexible impedance matching  
adaption of SQUID array to multi-channel FLL electronics