

**[ID-10] Design of CQUEAN (CCD Camera for QUasar in Early uNivers)**

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We are developing CCD camera, CQUEAN (Camera for QUasar in Early uNivers), that can detect Y-band ( $\lambda=1.005\mu\text{m}$ ) for observing quasars at  $z > 7$  in the early universe. The detector consists of two HPK  $2k \times 4k$  CCD with a pixel size of  $15 \mu\text{m}$ . The thick back illuminated CCD is fabricated on high resistivity silicon. The advantages of the device are its thicker depletion layer, which improves the QE(40% at Y-band) and the absence of interference fringing. The camera will be placed on the McDonald 2.1m telescope (Otto Struve telescope) of the University of Texas at Austin. With the telescope diameter of 2.08m (82inch) and F/13.7, the pixel scale will be 0.11 arcsec/pix and the CCD FOV is  $7.4 \times 7.4$  arcmin. In this presentation, we will show the conceptual design for CQUEAN and thermal analysis for the cryostat. We will use controller electronics from ARS, Astronomical Research Camera, Inc., and the control software will be developed on the Linux platform. We plan to see the first light by the end of 2010.

**[ID-12] Development of tantalum based superconducting tunnel junctions**

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We report the successful fabrication and I-V curve superconductivity test results of the Ta-based superconducting tunnel junctions(STJ). STJ device is a candidate detector for next-generation astronomy. Because it is capable of counting photons from X-ray to NIR while exhibiting a high quantum efficiency, a high temporal response and an energy resolution much better than that of semiconductor-based devices. STJ with side-lengths of 20, 40, 60 and 80  $\mu\text{m}$  were fabricated by deposition of Ta/Al/AlOx/Al/Ta 5-layer thin films incorporated on a 2-inch silicon wafer. These STJ thin-films were fabricated using UV

photo-lithography, DC magnetron sputtering, reactive ion etching(RIE), and chemical vapor deposition(CVD) techniques. I-V curve superconducting state test for STJ was succeeded in 4K with liquid helium cooling system. Their performance indicators such as energy gap, normal resistance, normal resistivity, dynamic resistance, dynamic resistivity, and quality factor were measured from I-V curve. The STJ material analysis results obtained from x-ray diffraction(XRD) and scanning electron microscope(SEM) are also presented.

**[ID-13] Ultra Fast Flash Observatory to observe the prompt photons from Gamma Ray Bursts**

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UFFO (Ultra Fast Flash Observatory) is an ultra-fast optical/UV telescope which can slew to targets within 1 msec using MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) micromirrors. It is utilized for observations of prompt optical/UV photons from GRBs (Gamma Ray Bursts), permitting the first ever systematic study of optical/UV emission far earlier than 1 sec after trigger. Topics of interest include short vs. long GRB prompt emission, which may have different emission time scales and mechanisms, and potential prompt emission from otherwise "dark" GRBs. We describe a concept and optical designs of the UFFO, and report lap-test results using a prototype telescope

**[ID-14] Development of a Correlation Tracker System for New Solar Telescope: Software**

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