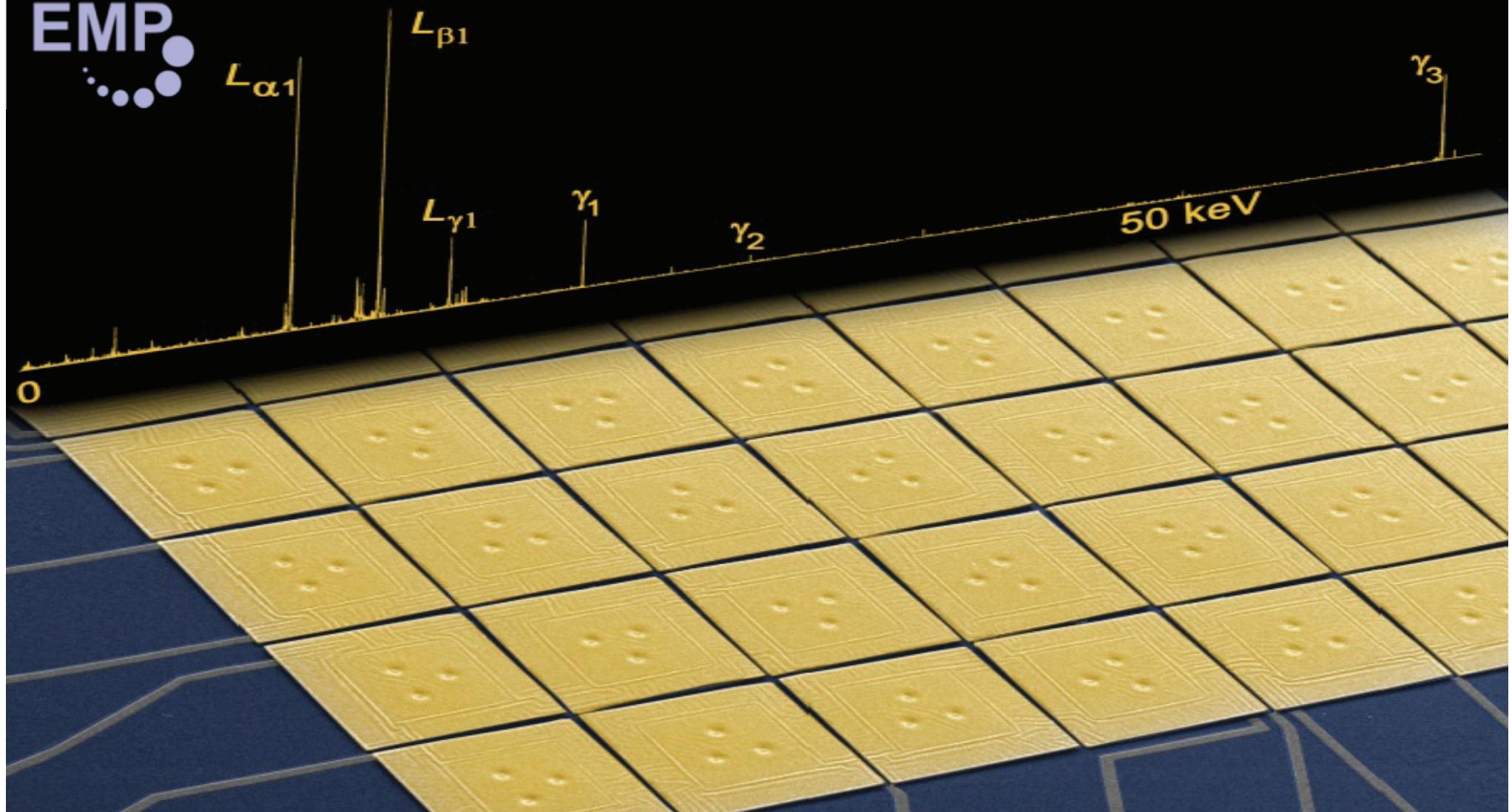


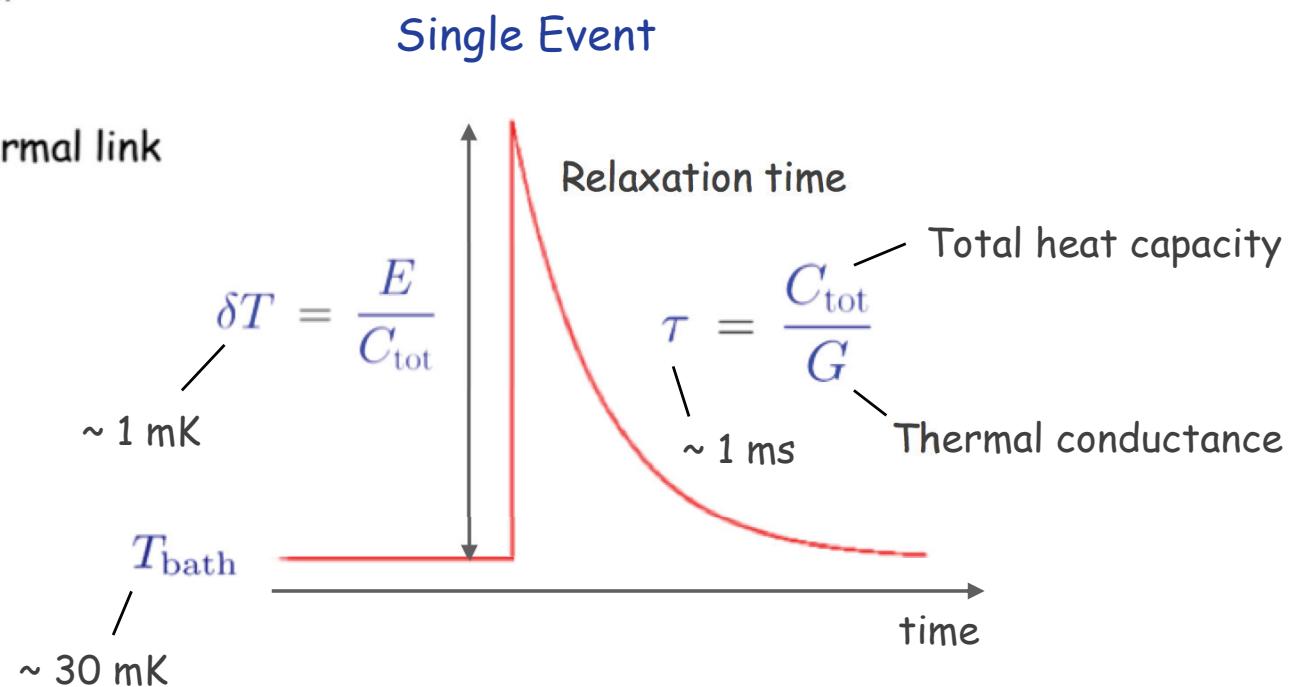
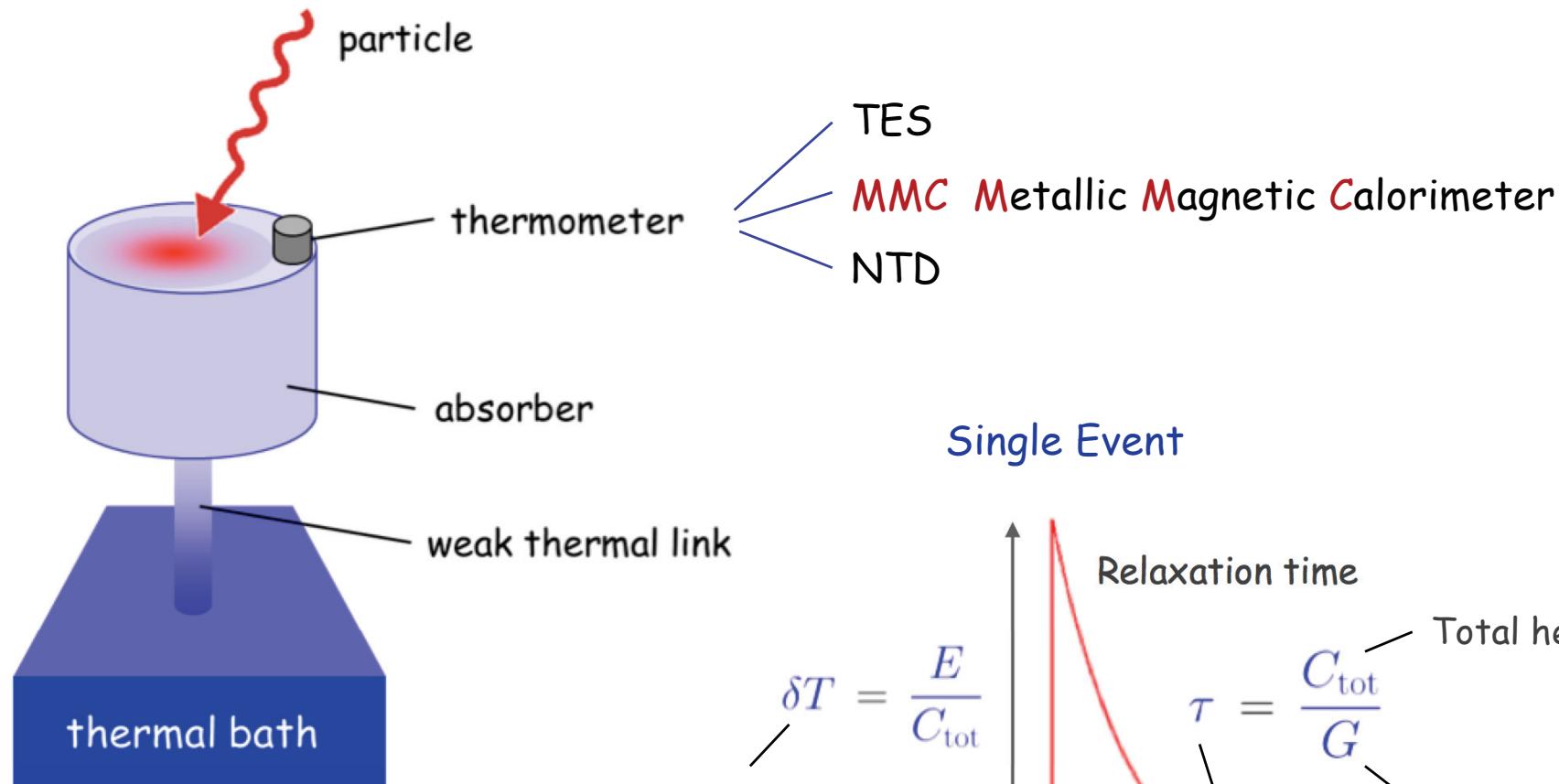


MMC Based Cryogenic Micro-Calorimeters: A New Key Technology for Particle Detection

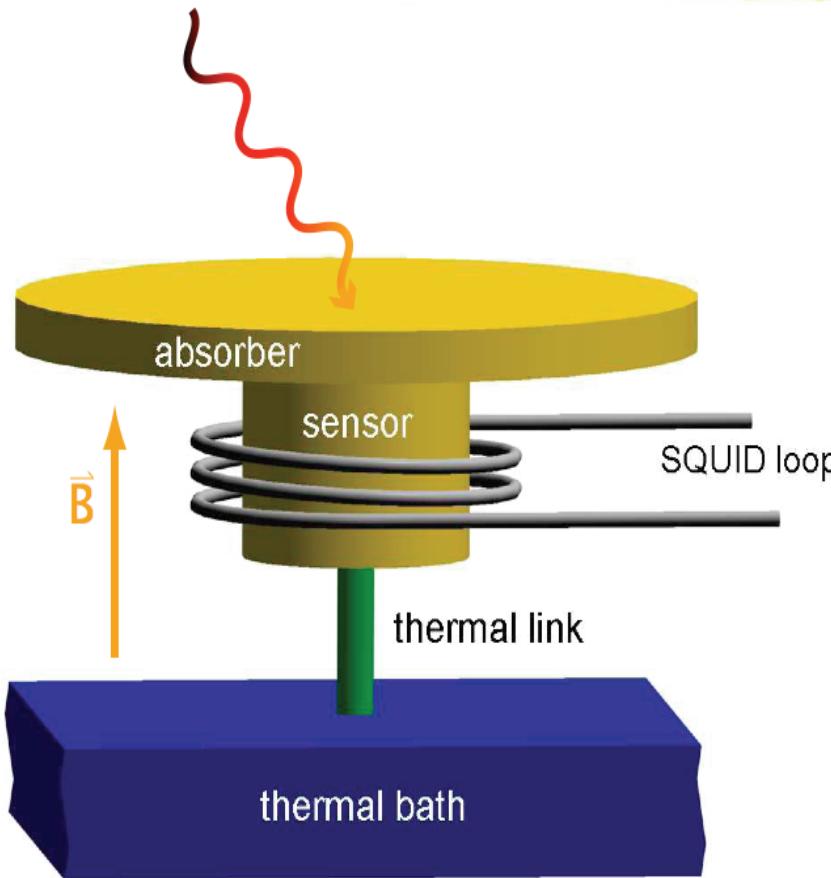
EMP
•••



General Concept of a Calorimetric Particle Detector



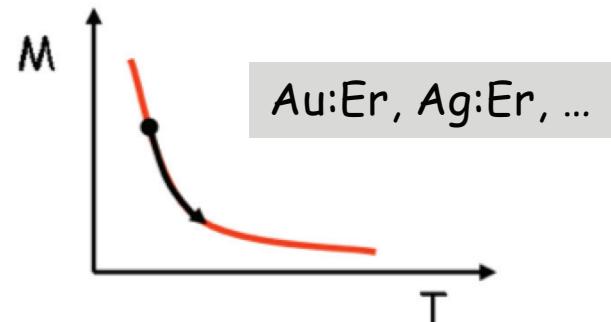
Metallic Magnetic Calorimeter (MMC)



main difference to resistive calorimeters:

- no dissipation in the sensor
- no galvanic contact to the sensor

paramagnetic sensor:



signal size:

$$\delta M = \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \delta T = \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \frac{E_\gamma}{C_{\text{tot}}}$$

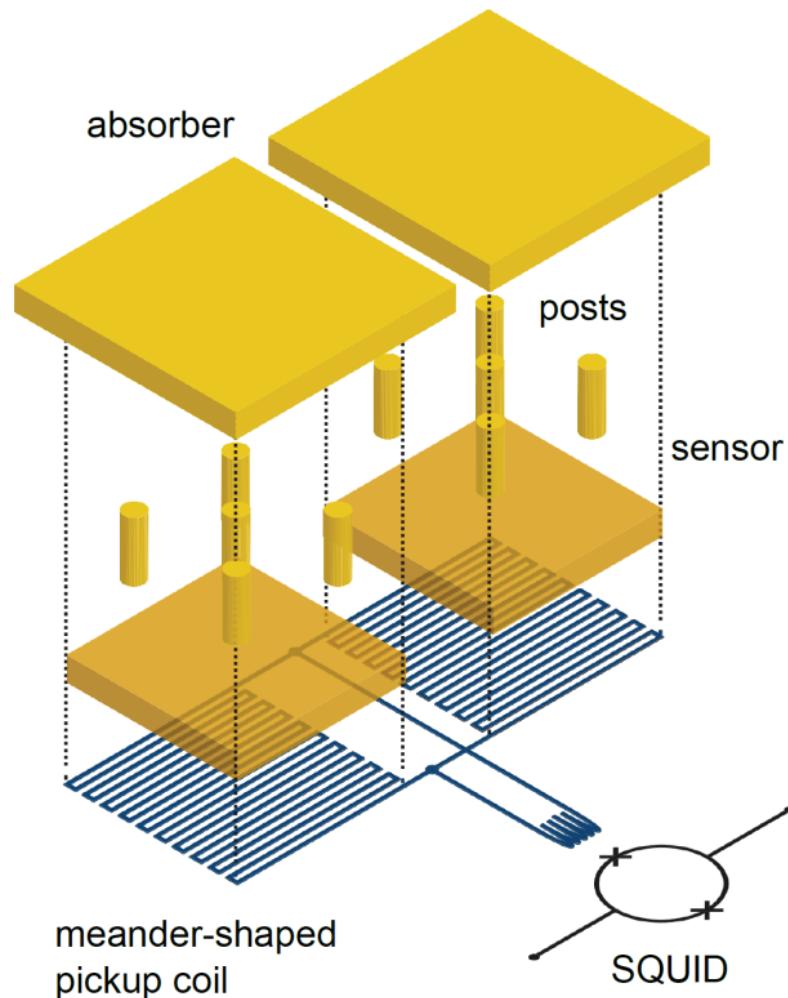
energy resolution:

$$\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} \simeq 2,36 \sqrt{4k_B C_{\text{Abs}} T^2} \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\tau_0}{\tau_1} \right)^{1/4}$$

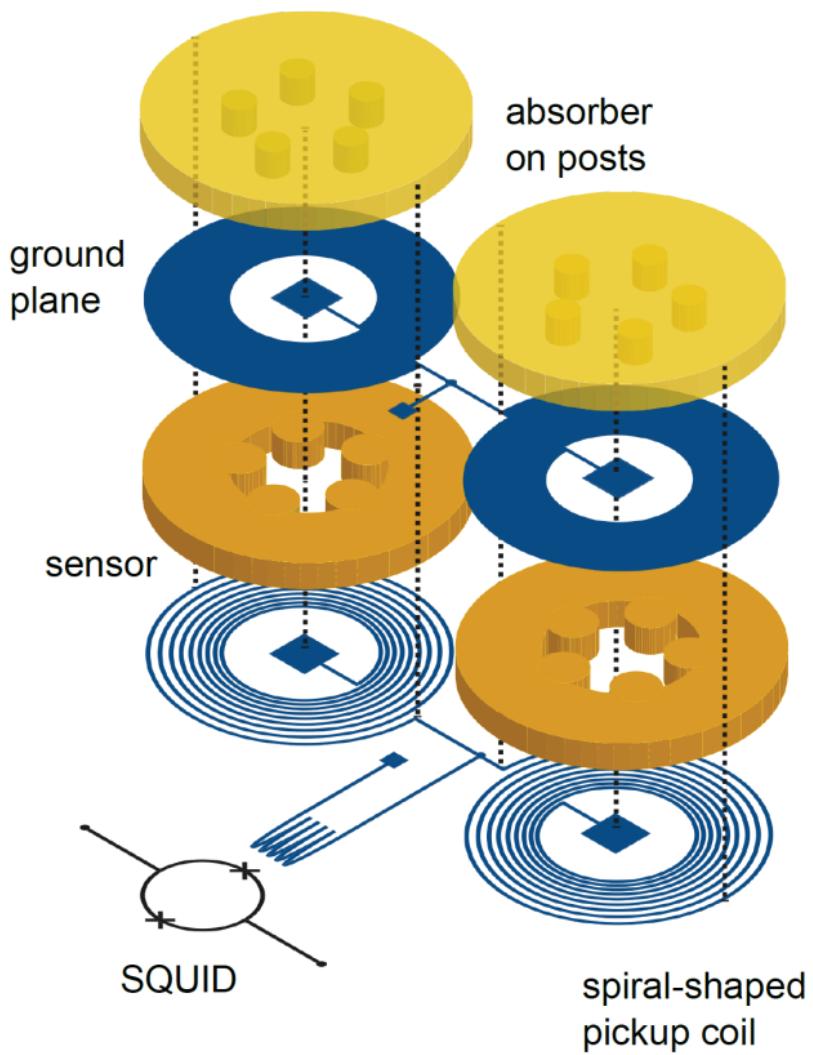
A. Fleischmann, Adv. Solid State Phys. 41, 577 (2001)

MMCs: Geometries

meander-shaped pick-up



stripline (sandwich) design



MMCs: Micro-fabrication at KIP in Heidelberg



Mask writer

Mask aligner

Mask less aligner

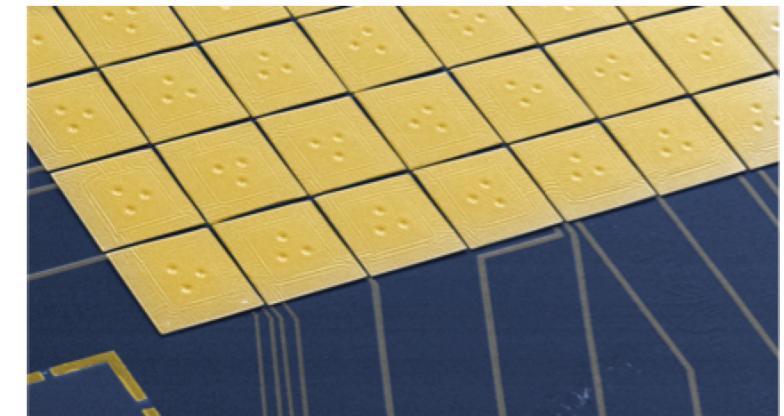
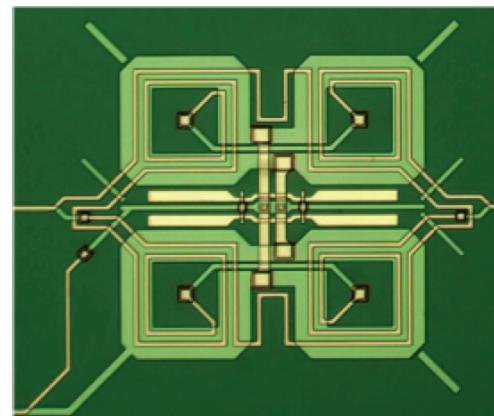
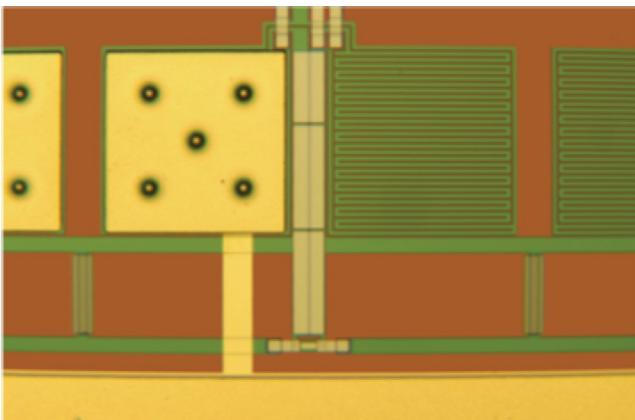
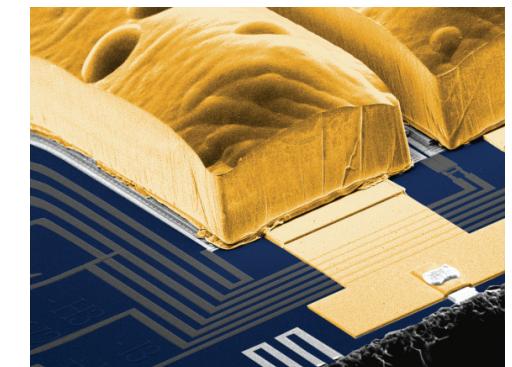
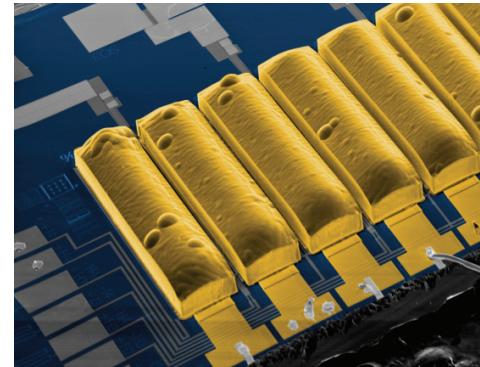
UHV sputtering

Wet bench

Chemistry

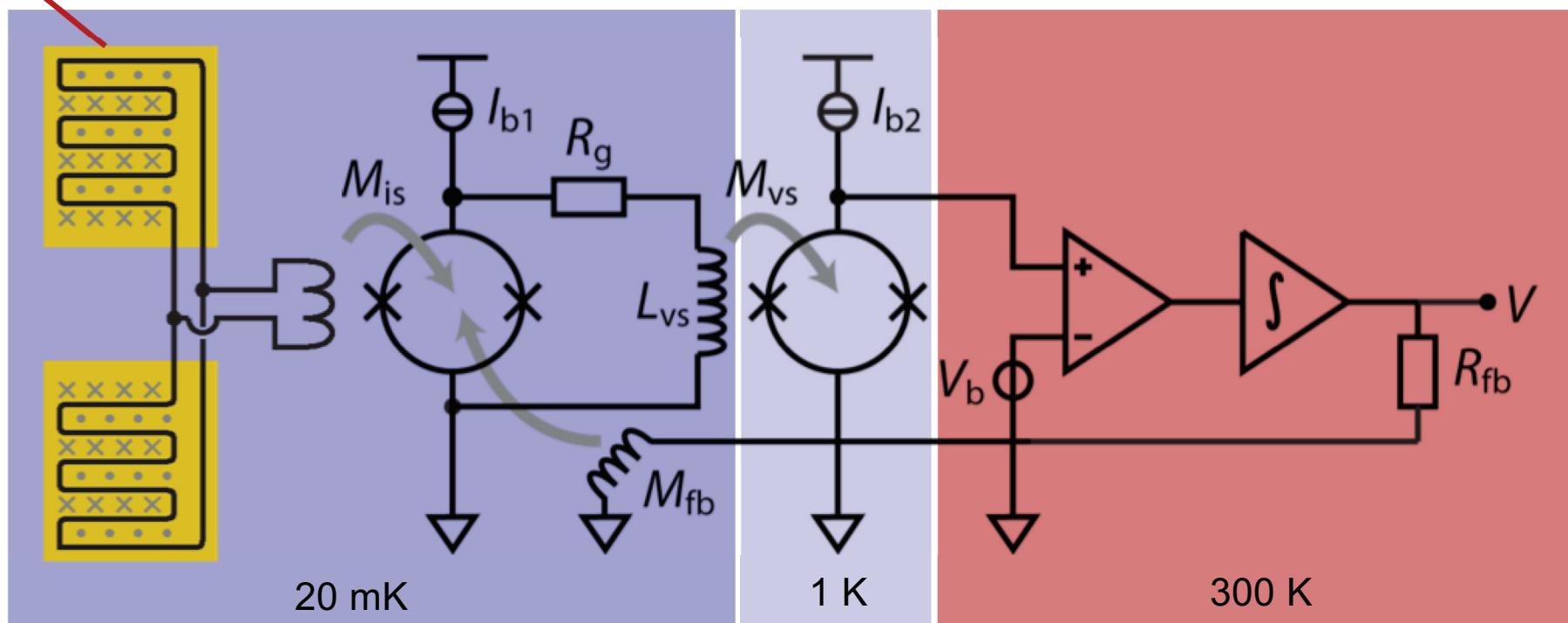
Dry etching

- flexibility in design and fabrication
- reliable processes for thin films
- more than 10 different designs
(6-18 layers) processed in parallel



Readout Scheme For MMCs: two-stage SQUID Setup

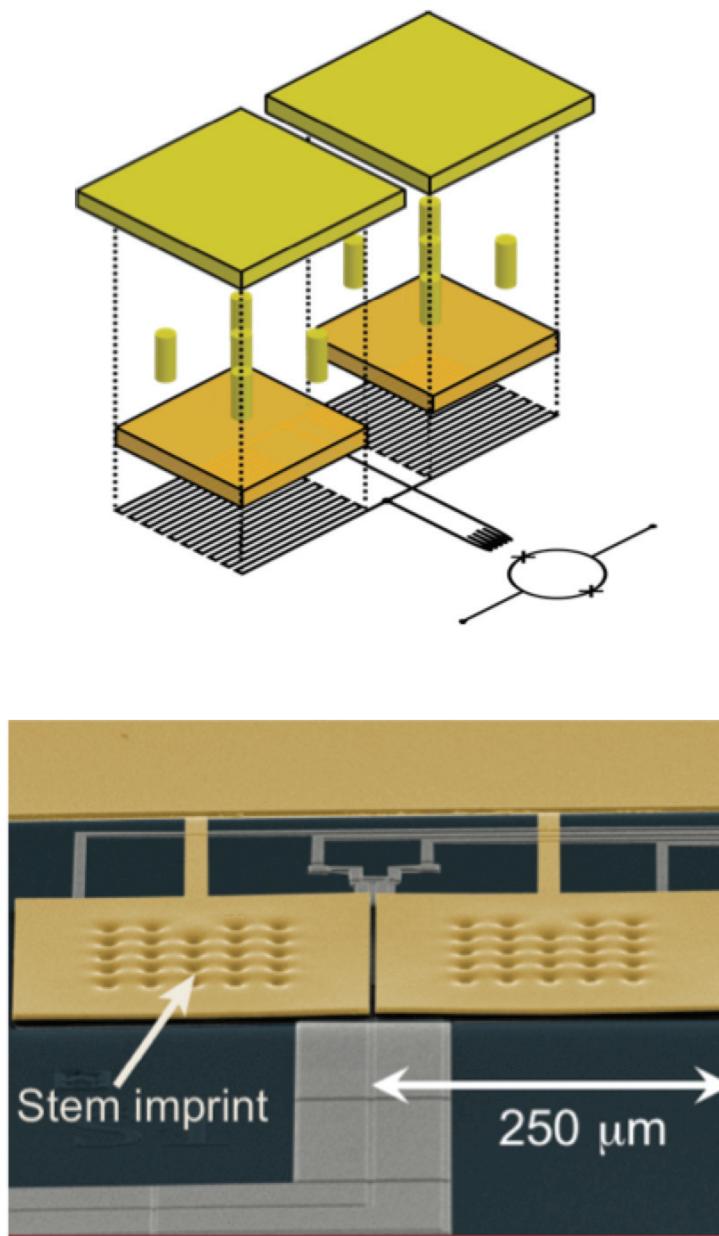
paramagnetic sensor



main advantages:

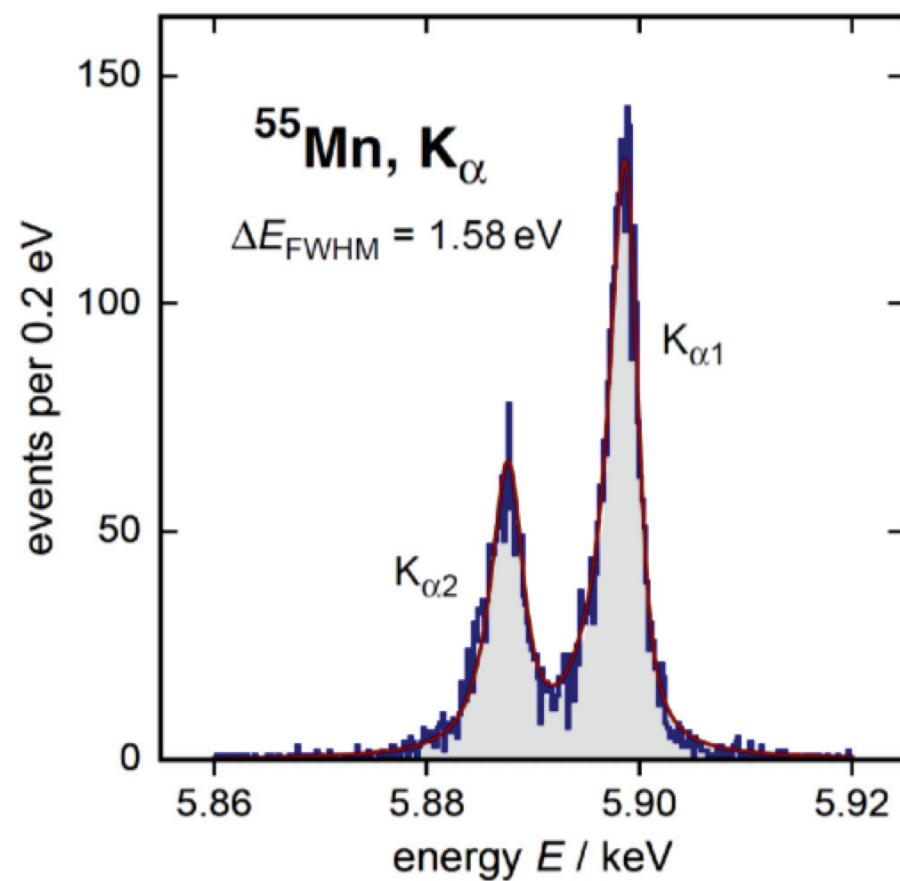
- low noise ($\epsilon = 50 \dots 300 \text{ }\hbar$)
- large bandwidth / slew rate (MHz)
- low power dissipation on detector SQUID chip (nW)
- linear signal amplification

Recent Result of a Fully Microfabricated MMC



250 $\mu\text{m} \times 250 \mu\text{m}$ Gold, 5 μm thick

98% Quantum Efficiency @ 6 keV

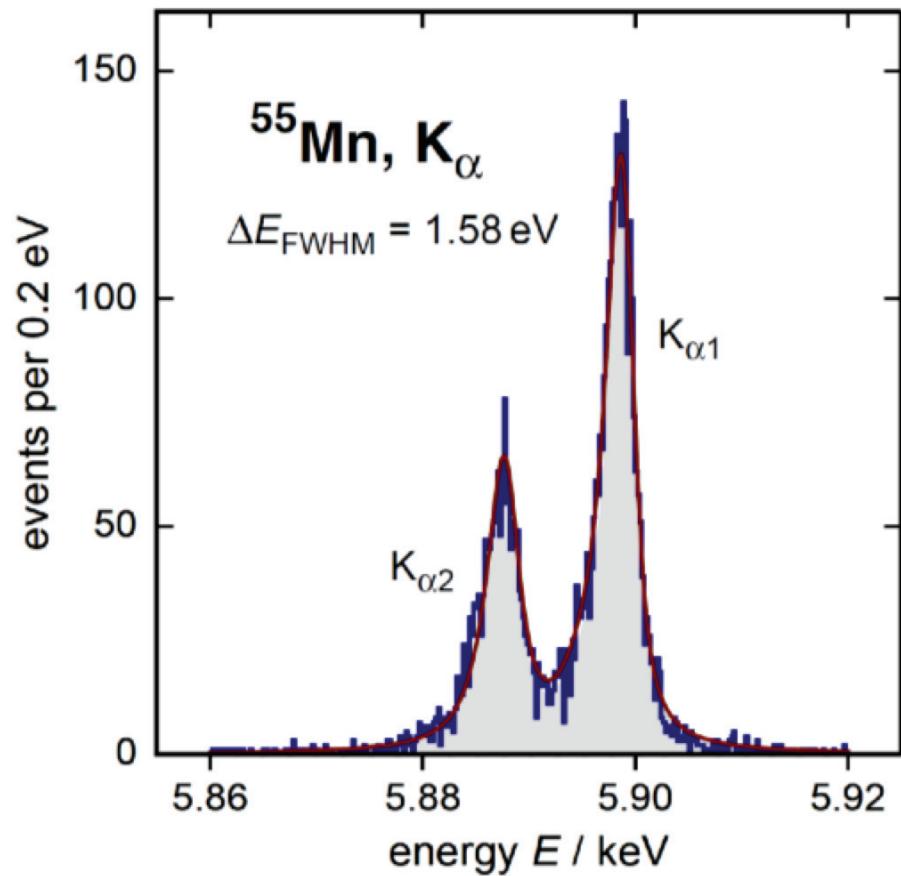


Recent Result of a Fully Microfabricated MMC

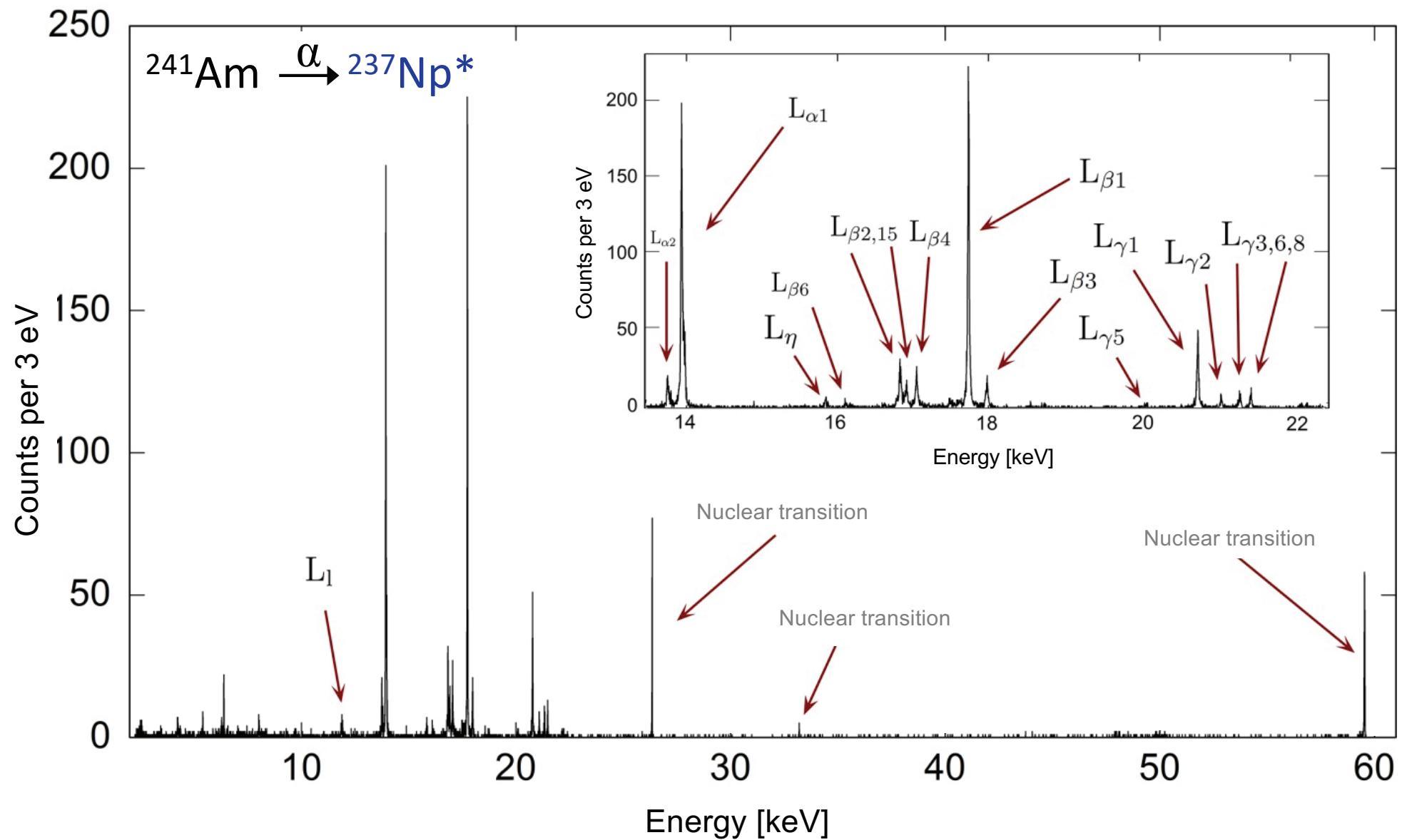


$250\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 250\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ Gold, $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ thick

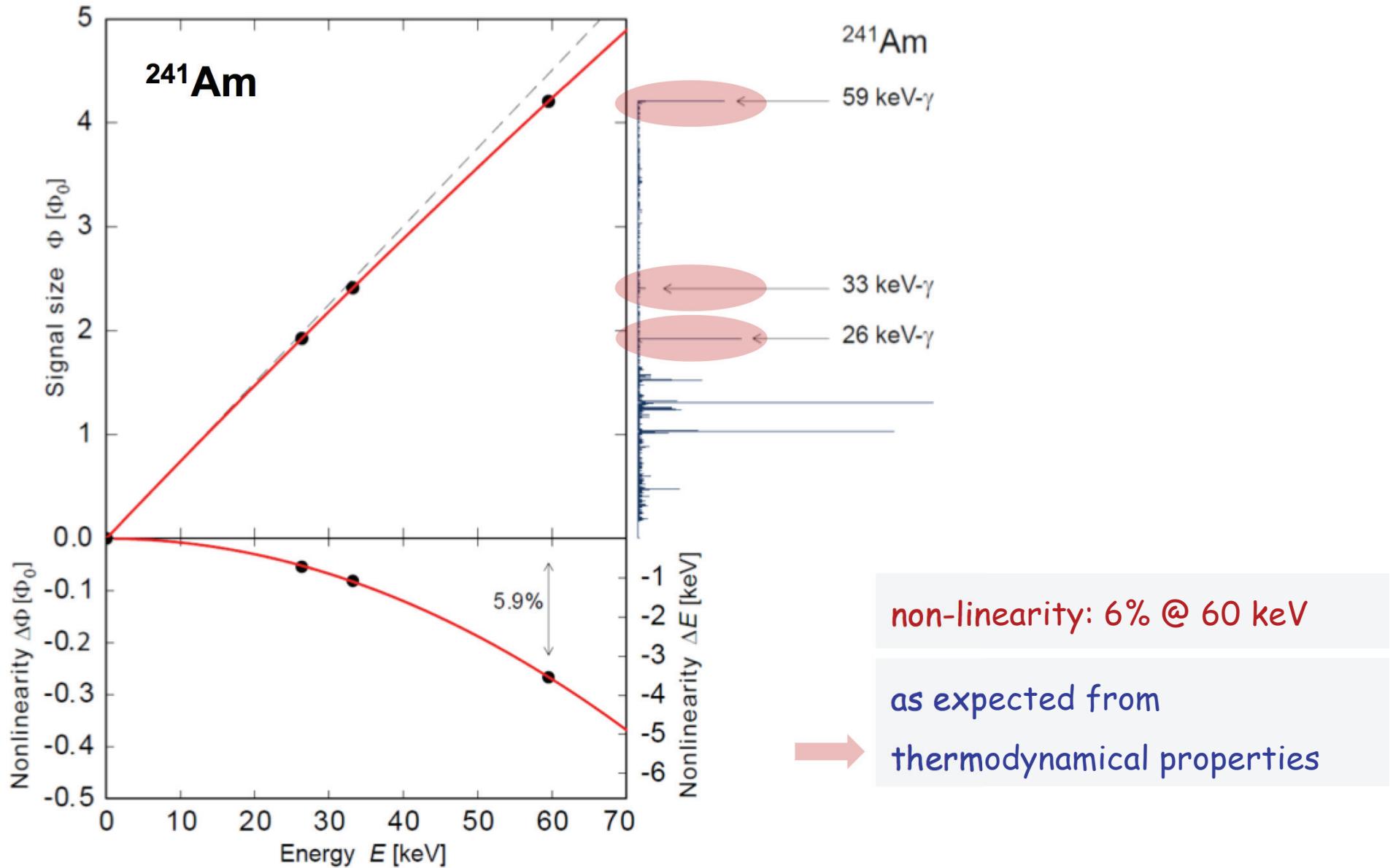
98% Quantum Efficiency @ 6 keV



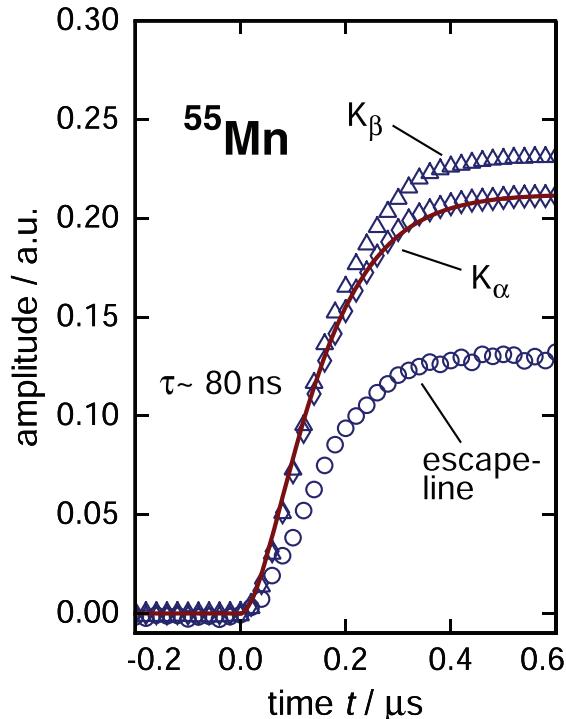
Energy Bandwidth



Excellent Linearity

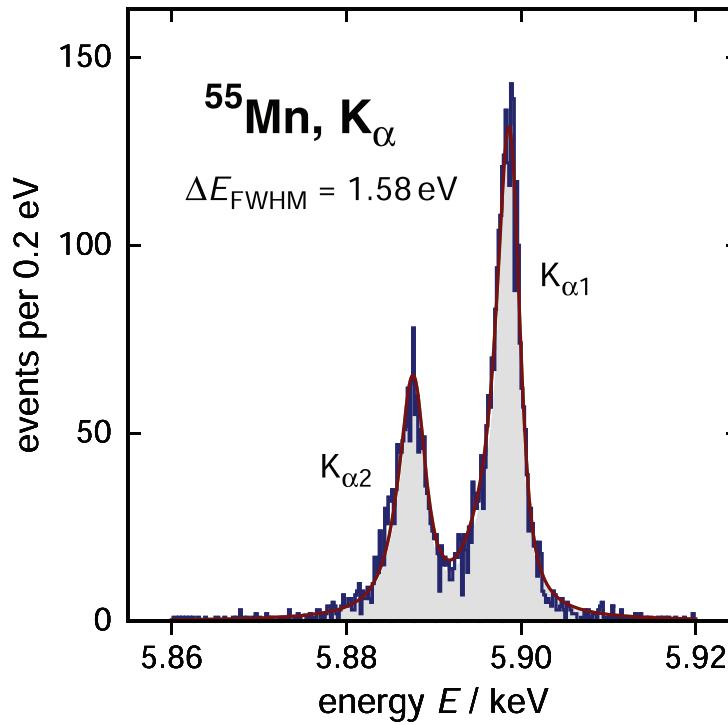


Performance of `maXs20` Detector at 6 keV



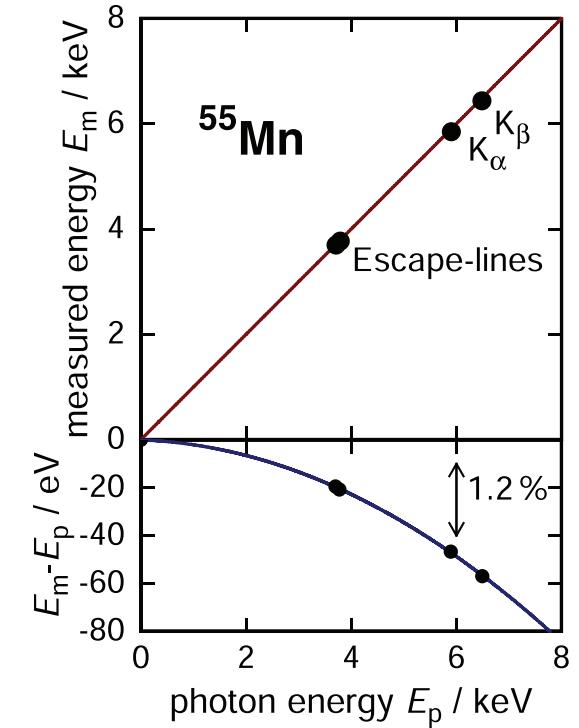
record speed

pileup identification



record resolving power

reduction of overlapping lines



record linearity

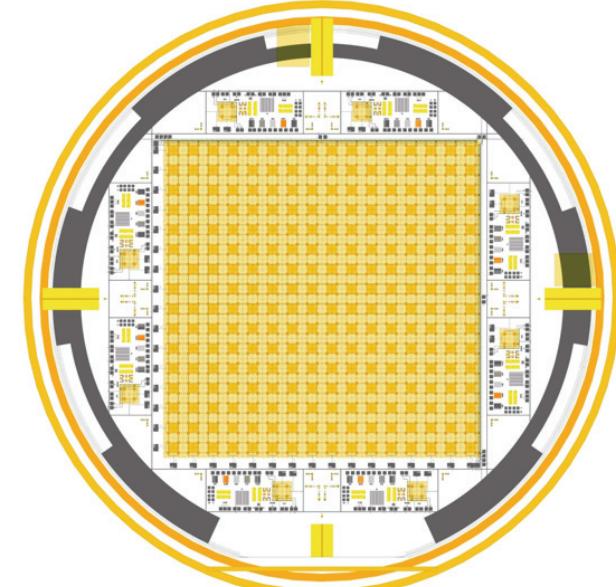
energy scale and calibration

Current Projects

atomic and molecular physics

- Lamb-shift of highly charged ions (**SPARC**) BMBF
- X-ray polarimetry (**Polar-X**) BMBF
- X-ray spectroscopy (**HD-EBIT**) MPG
- recombination of molecular ions (**CSR**) MPG/GIF

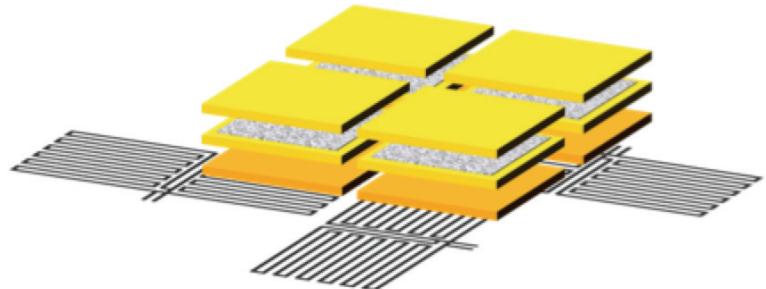
Funding



radiation and quantum metrology

- α -, β -, and γ -spectroscopy (**MetroBeta**) EU
- β -spectroscopy (**MetroMMC**) EU

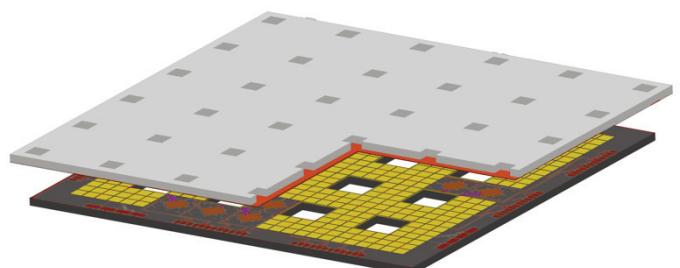
Funding



nuclear physics

- nuclear isomer state of ^{229}Th (**nu-Clock**) EU
- nuclear forensic (**LLNL**) LLNL

Funding



neutrino mass experiments

- electron capture of ^{163}Ho (**ECHO**) DFG
- double beta decay ^{100}Mo (**AMoRE**) KRISS
- double beta decay ^{100}Mo (**LUMINEU**) CEA

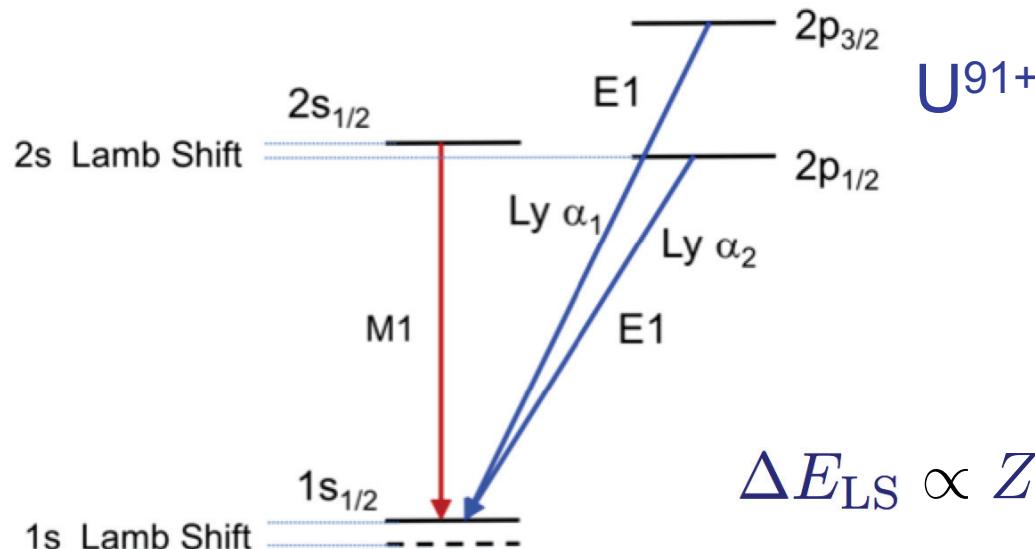
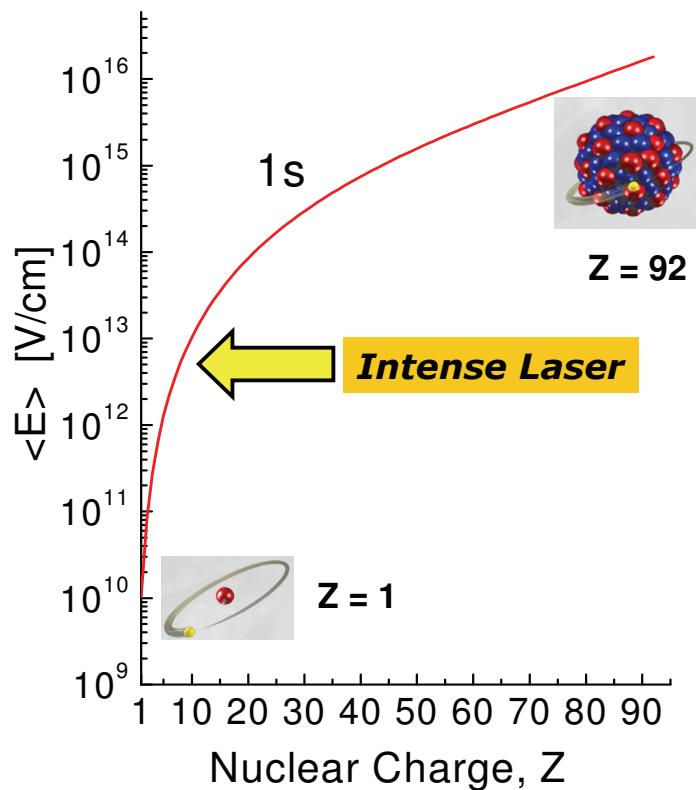
Funding

Atomic and Molecular Physics Experiments

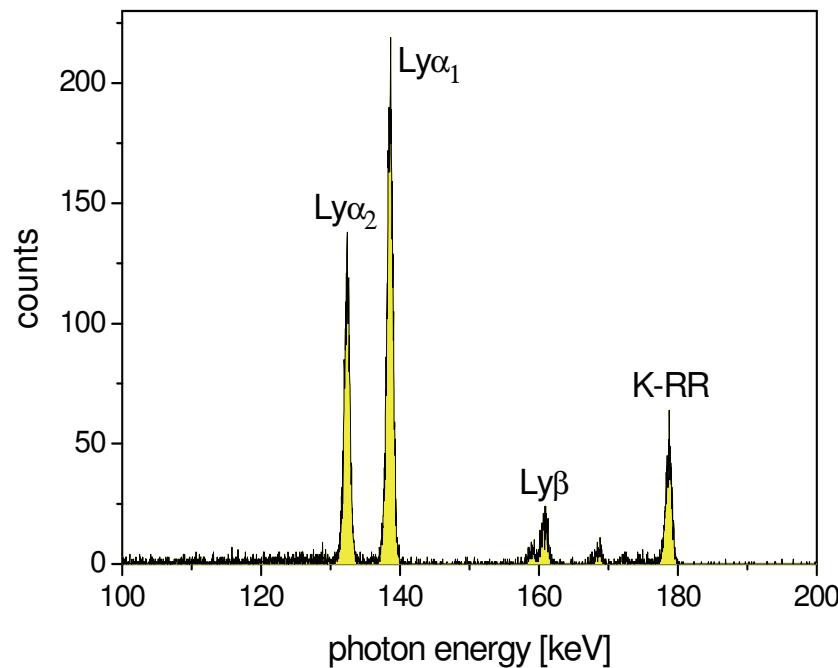
QED Test with Highly Charged Ions

Chemistry of Interstellar Clouds

Lamb-shift of Highly Charged Ions (**SPARC**)

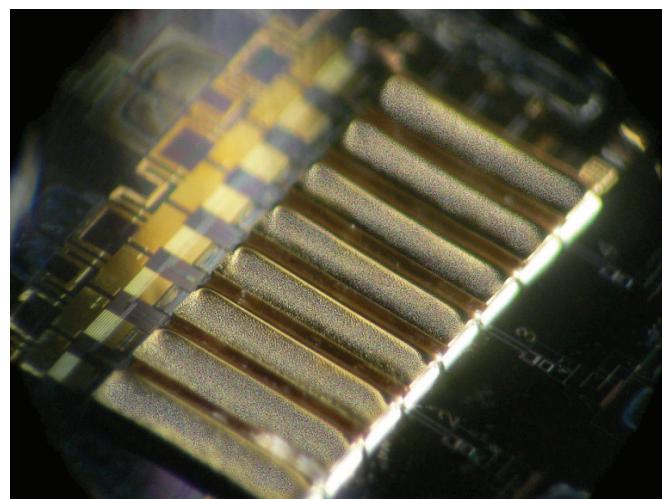
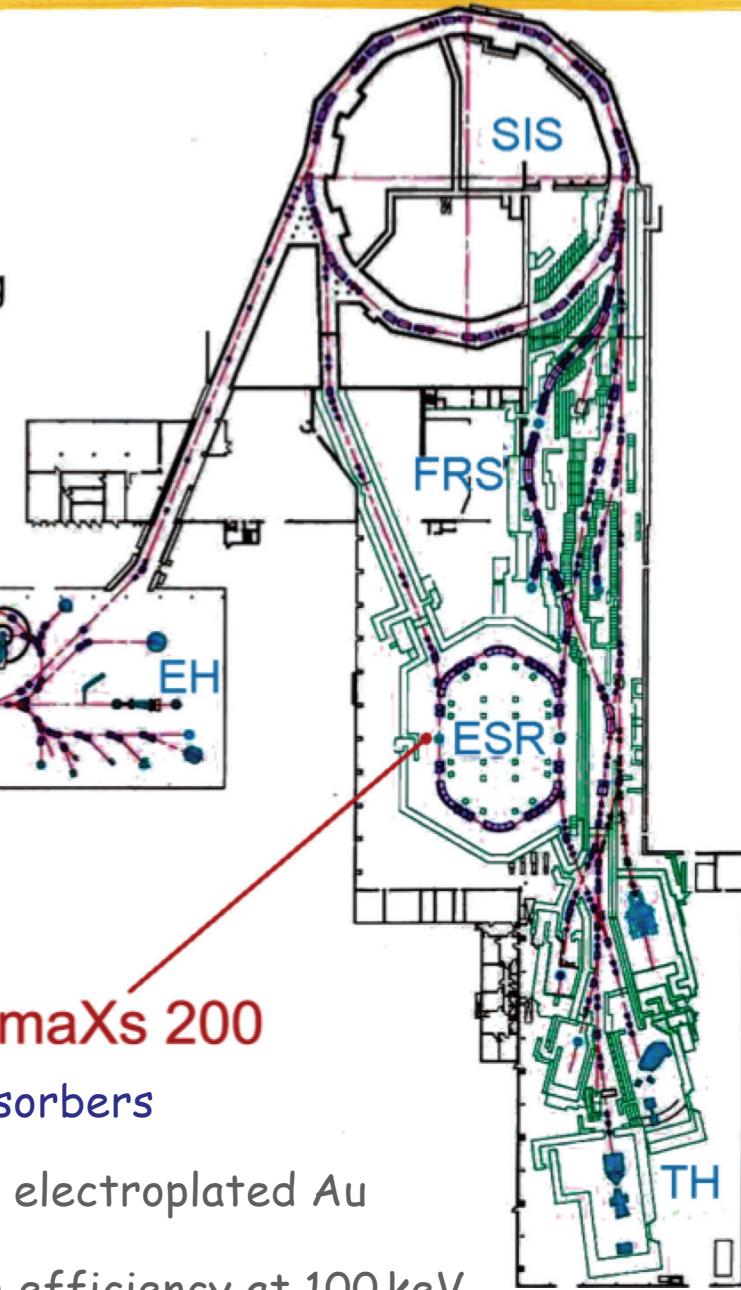
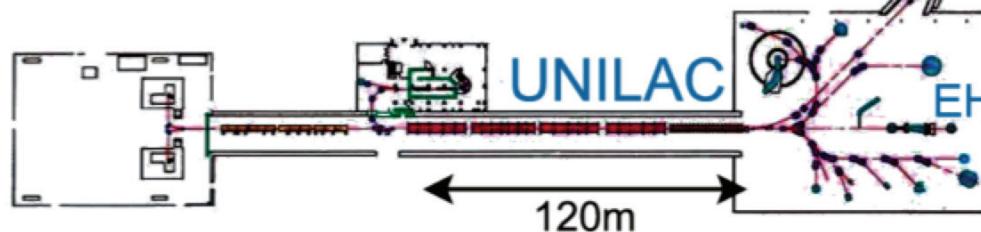


$$\Delta E_{LS} \propto Z^4/n^3$$



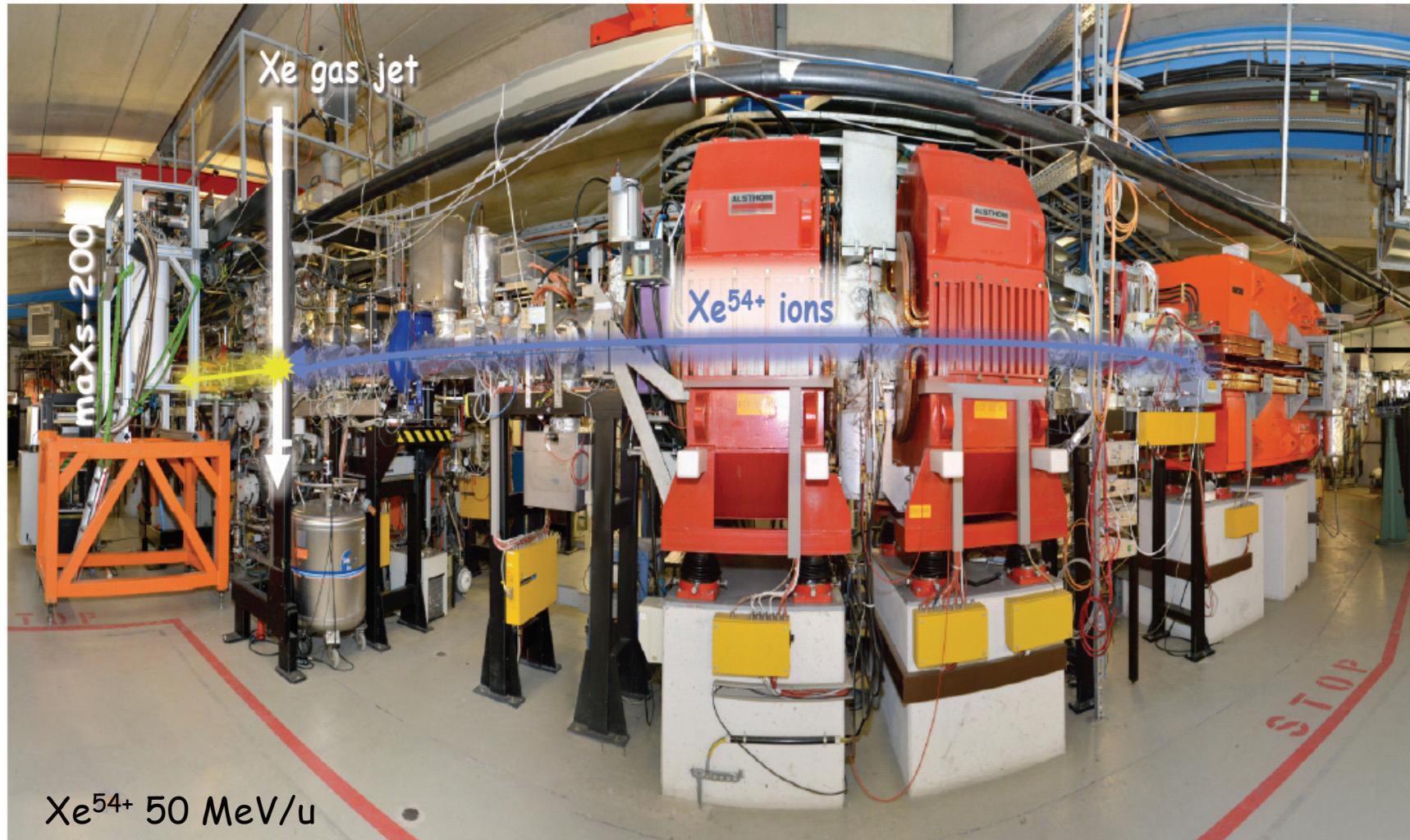
GSI Accelerator Facility

EH	Experiment hall
ESR	Experimental storage ring
FRS	Fragment separator
SIS	Heavy-ion synchrotron
TH	Target hall
UNILAC	Linear accelerator



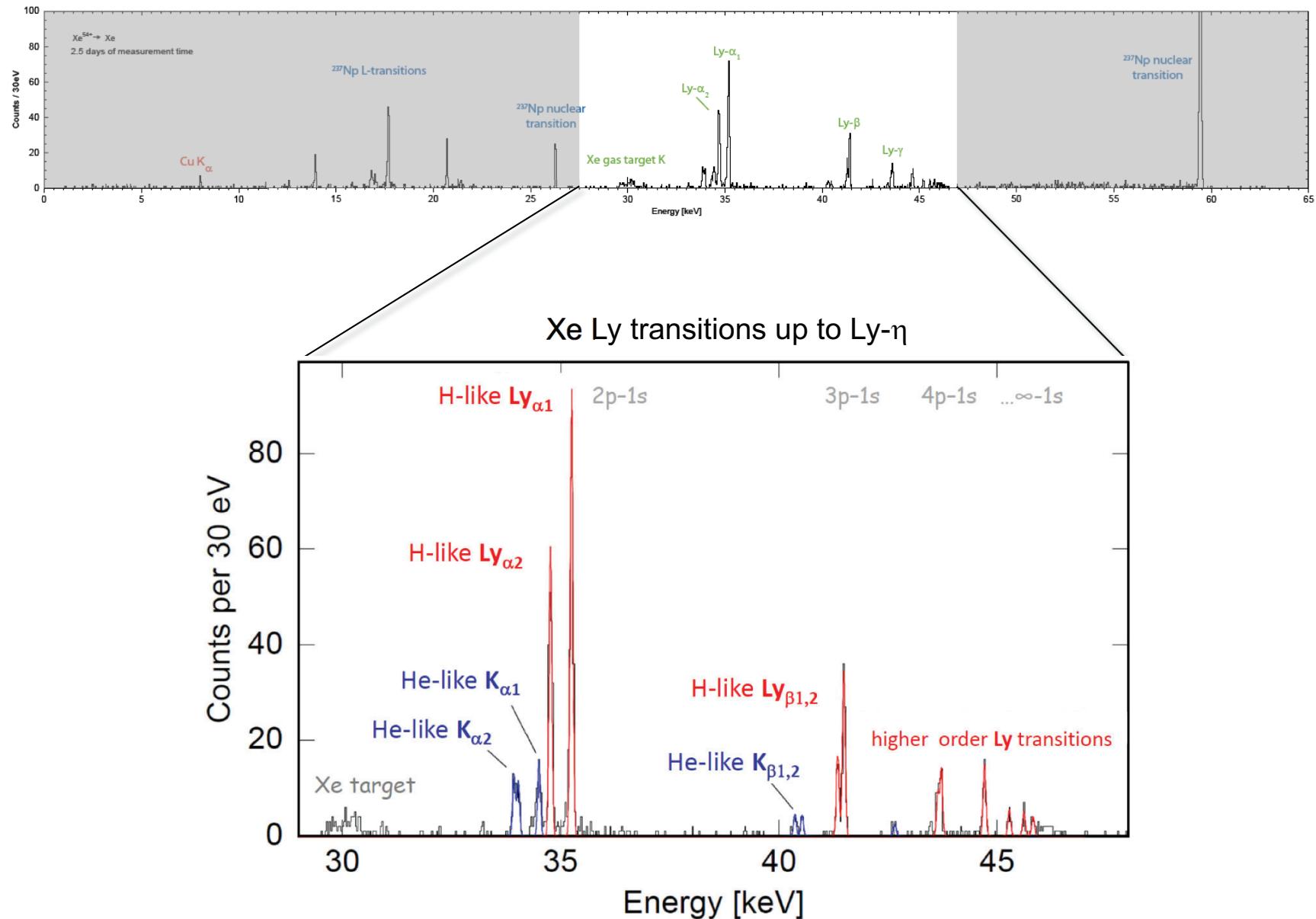
maXs 200
1x8 x-ray absorbers
200 μm thick electroplated Au
80% quantum efficiency at 100 keV

Investigation of H-like and He-like Xe at the ESR

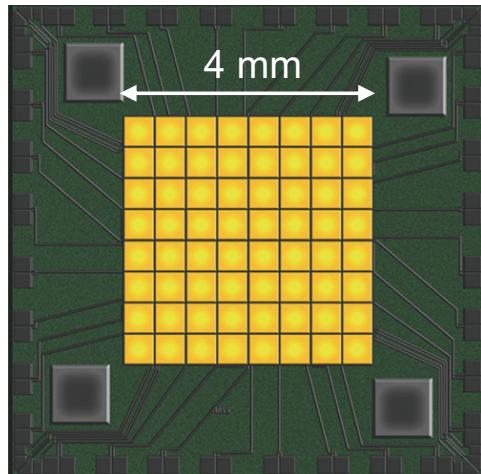


From disassembly to first pulse: 80 hours

H-like ^{53+}Xe



maXs-30 Detector (8 × 8 Array)

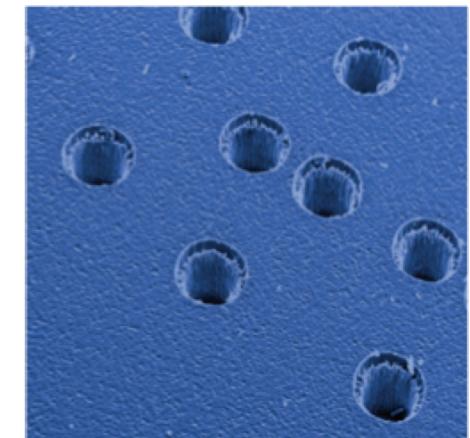
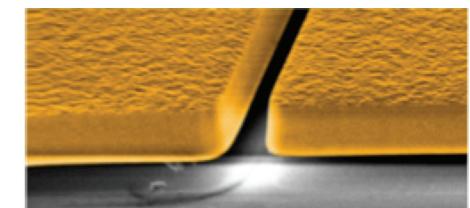
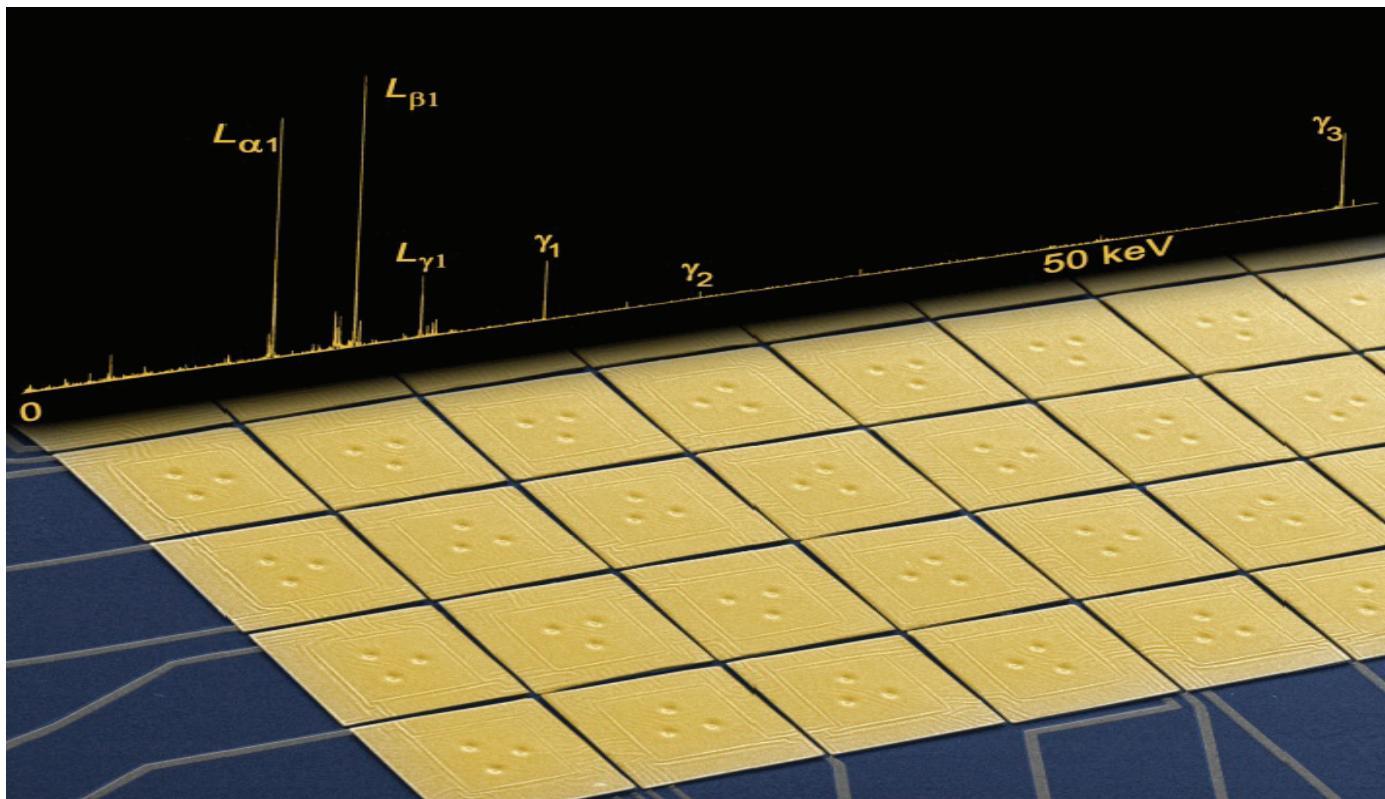


8 × 8 array of X-ray absorbers

500 × 500 μm , 30 μm thick gold

Quantum efficiency ~ 100 % @ 20 keV
 80 % @ 30 keV
 20 % @ 60 keV

Energy resolution $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} < 6 \text{ eV}$

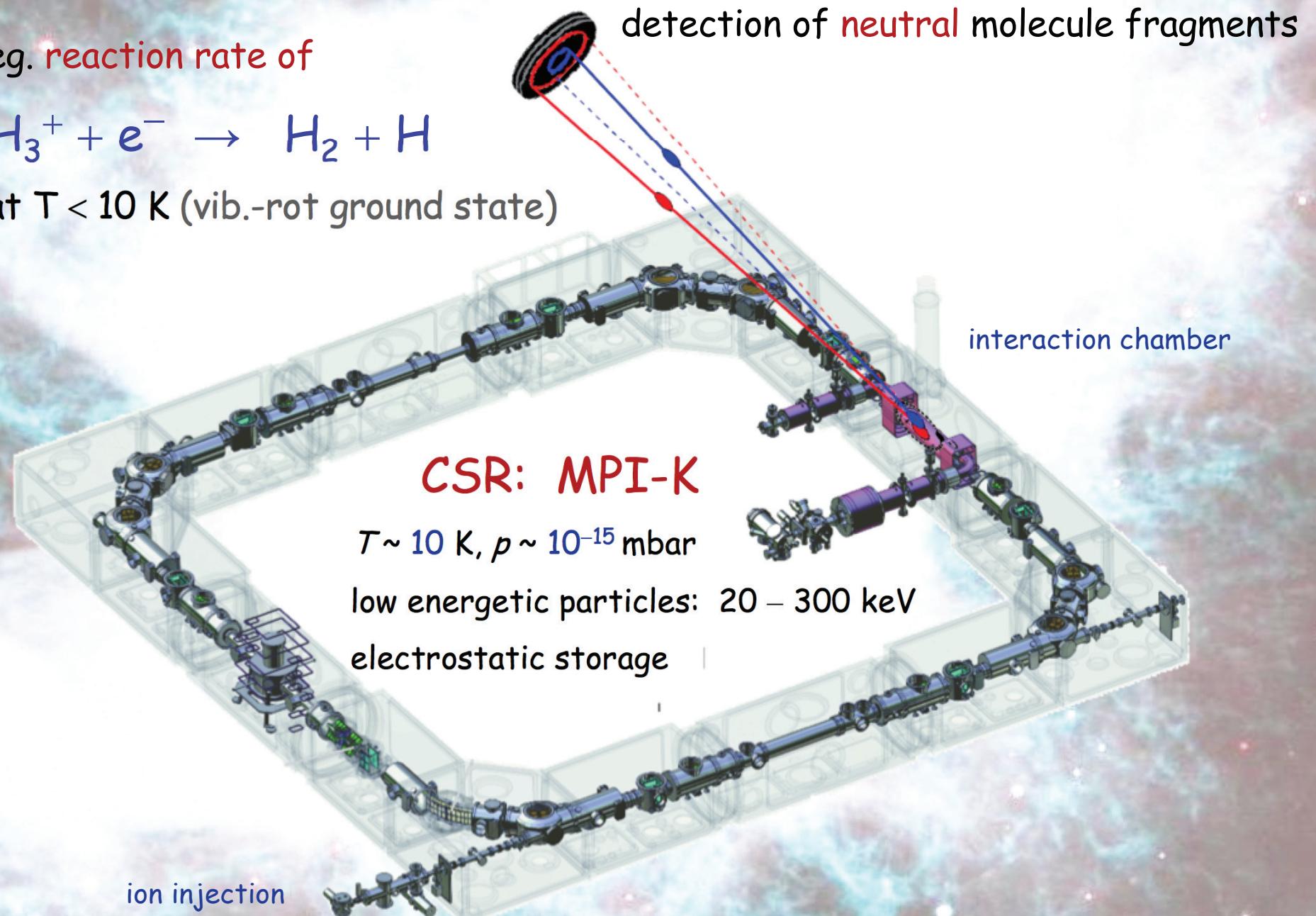


Chemistry of Interstellar Clouds

e.g. reaction rate of

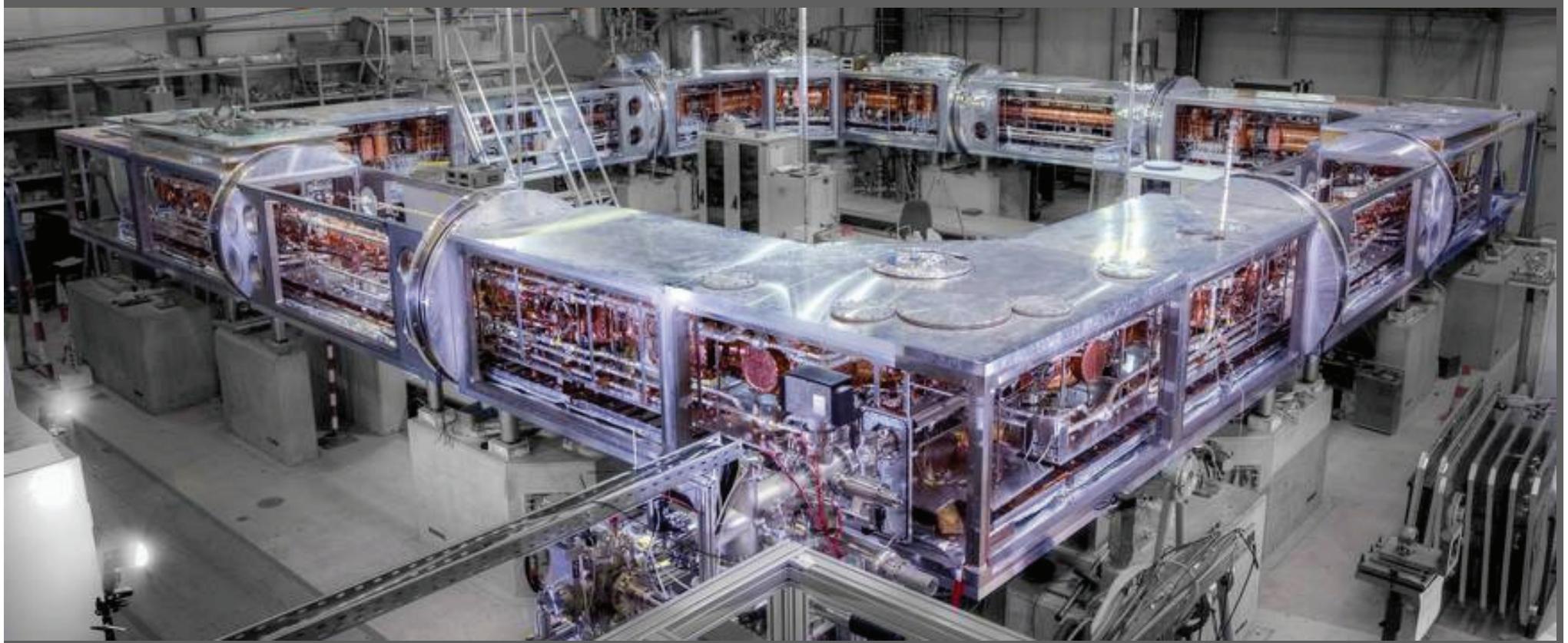
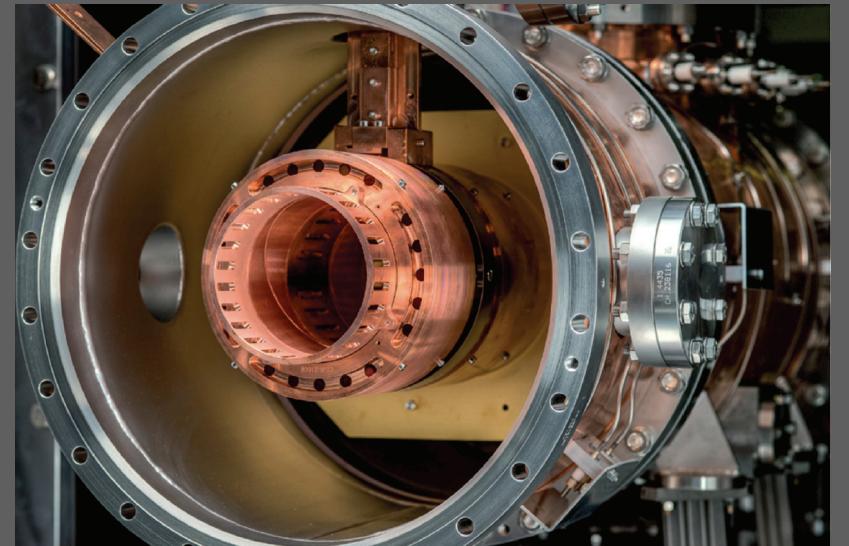


at $T < 10$ K (vib.-rot ground state)

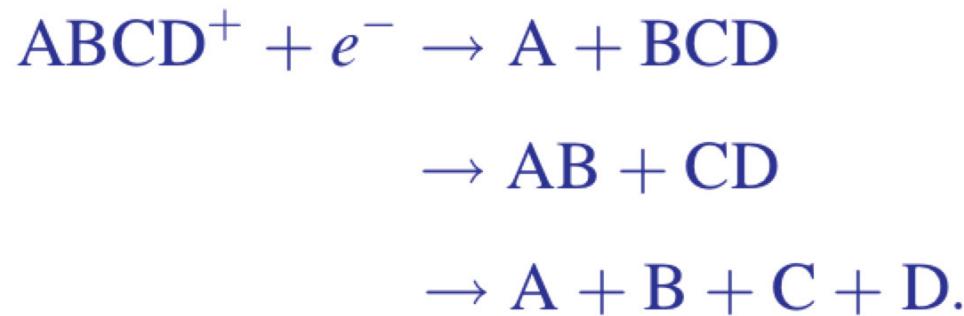


Cryogenic Storage Ring at MPI-K

K. Blaum
A. Wolf
R. v. Hahn
O. Novotny
...



Dissociative Recombination

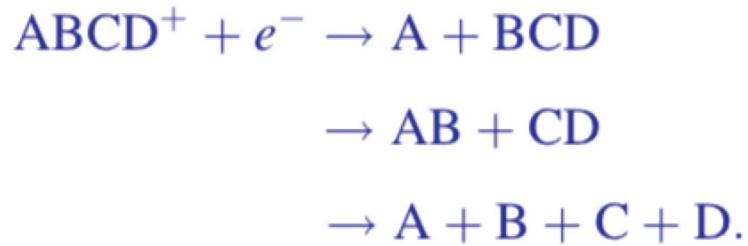


mass from kinetic energy

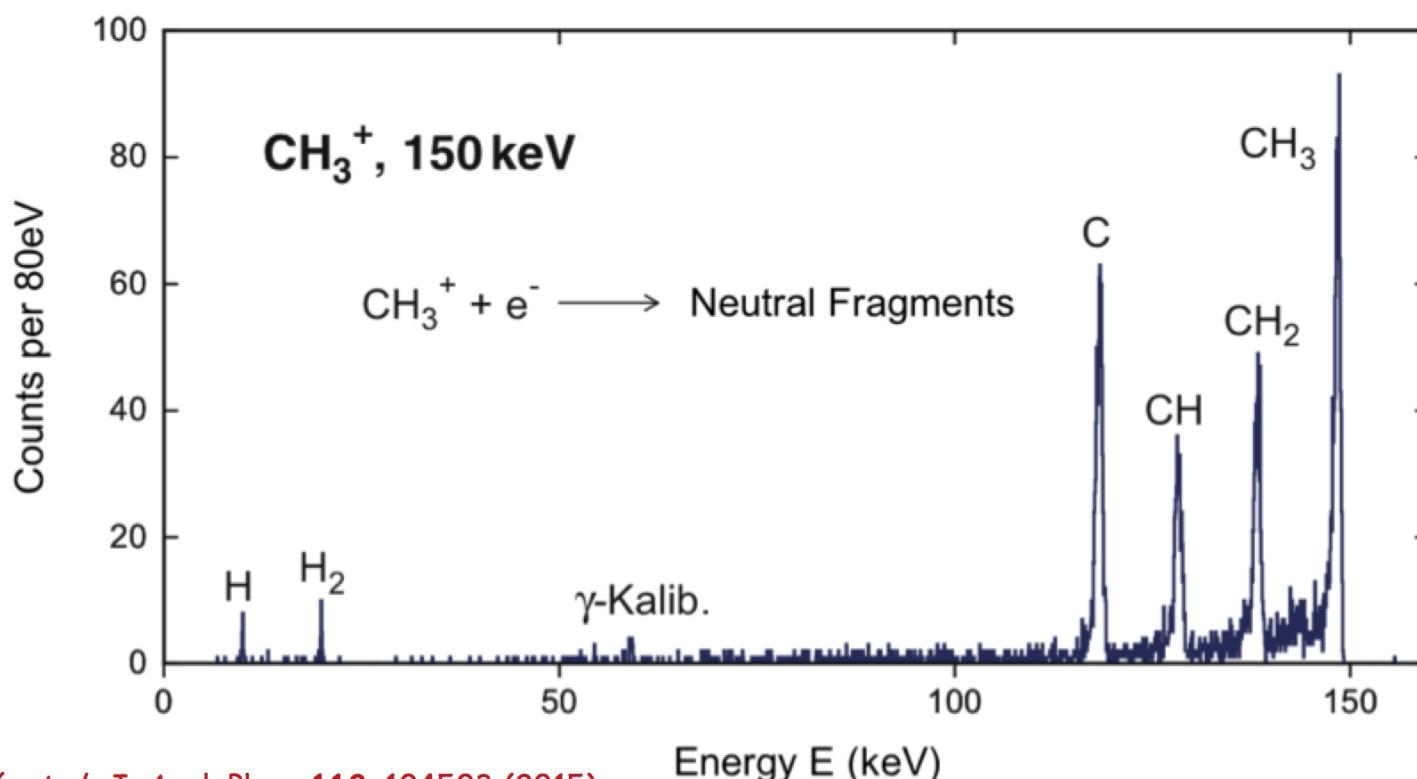


$$E_{\text{kin}}^{\text{lab}} \approx \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{frag}} v_{\text{beam}}^2$$

First Measurements at MPI for Nuclear Physics



neutral fragments of CH_3^+ accelerated with 150 keV



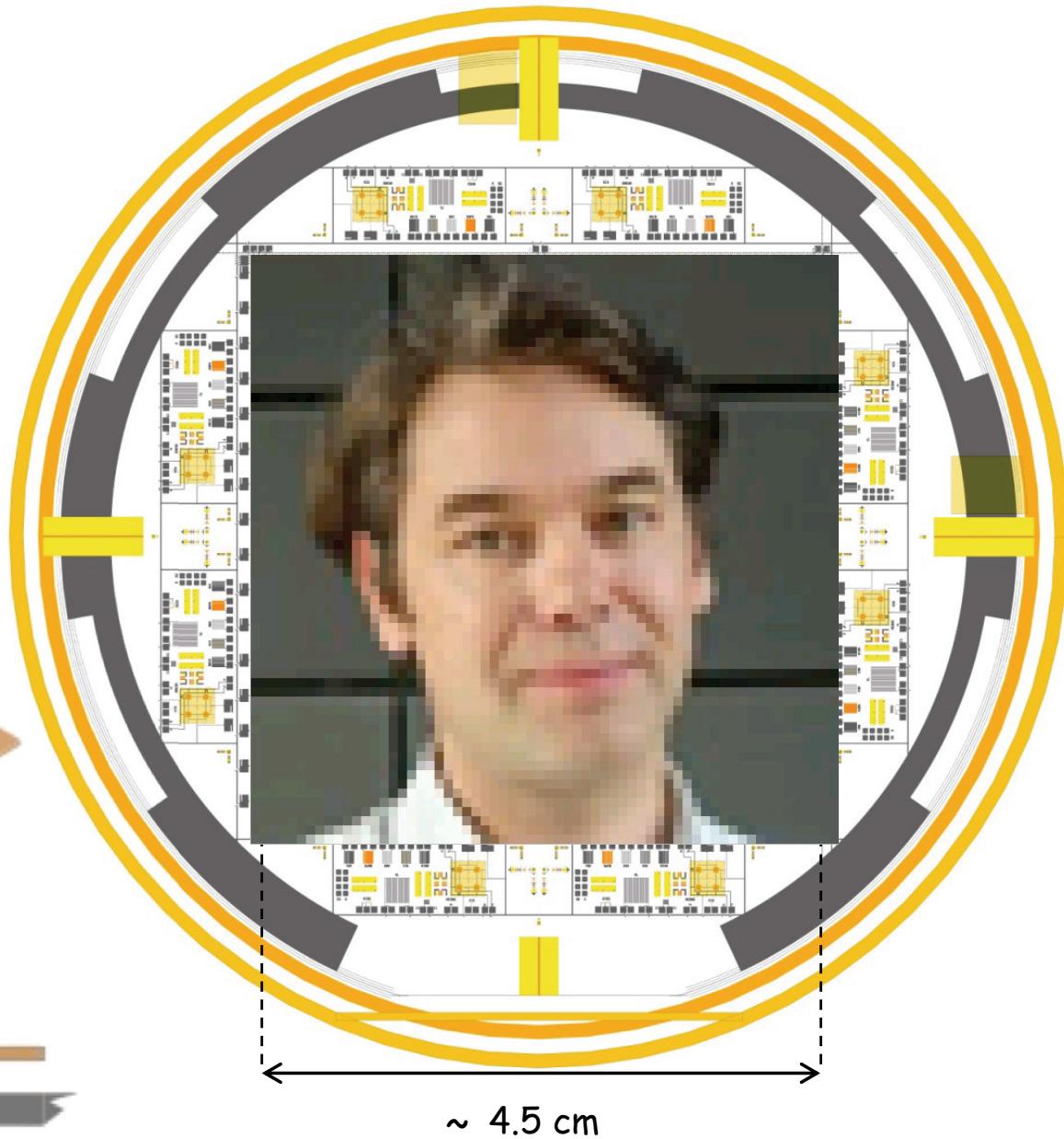
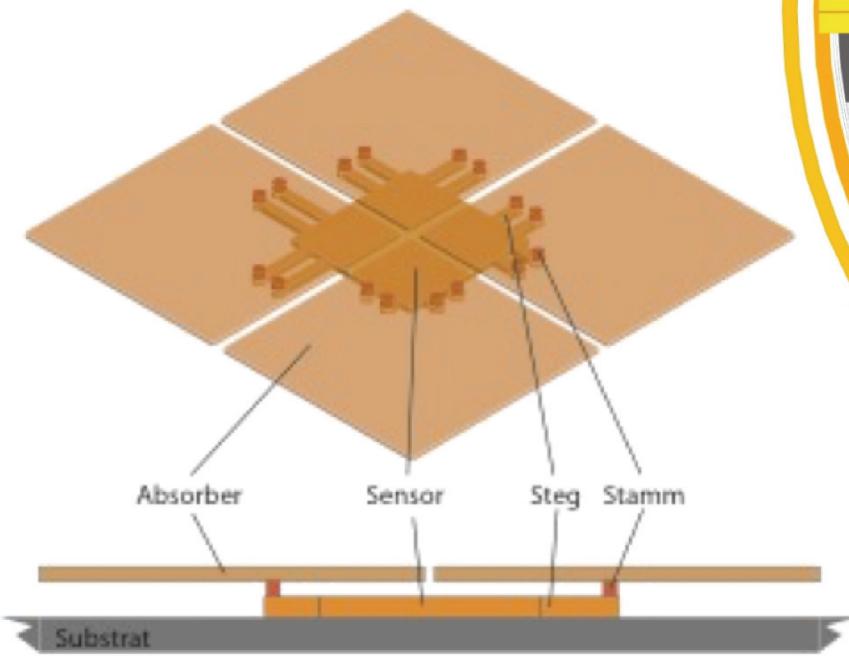
MOCCA: a 4k-pixel molecule camera

64 × 64 pixels

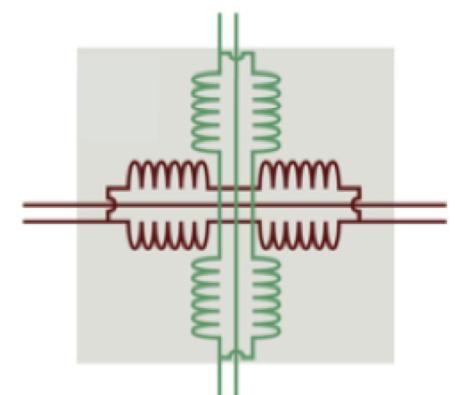
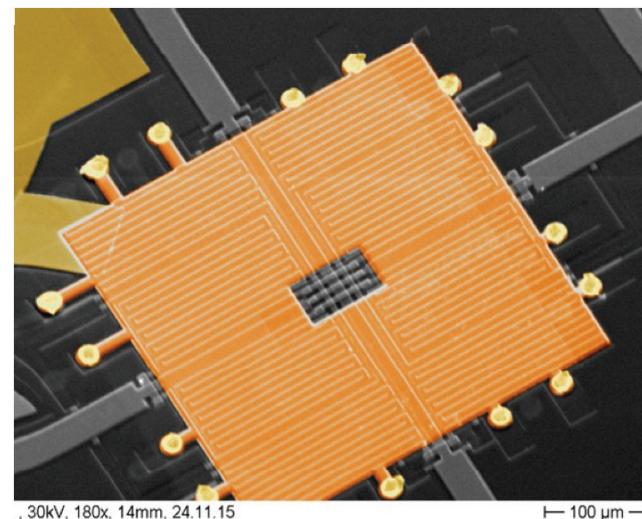
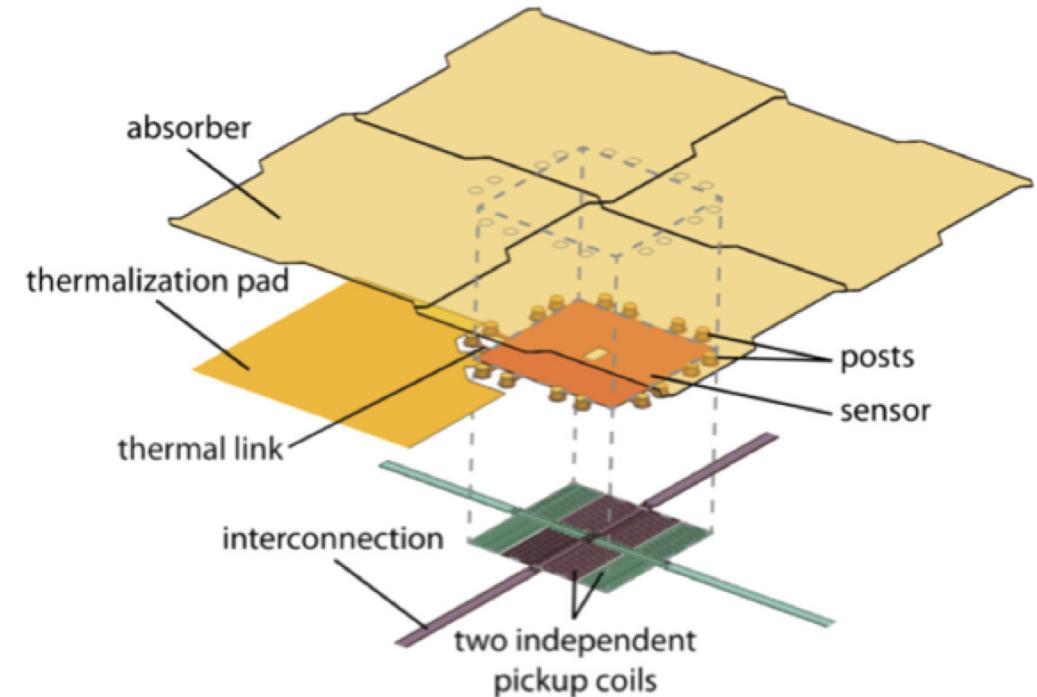
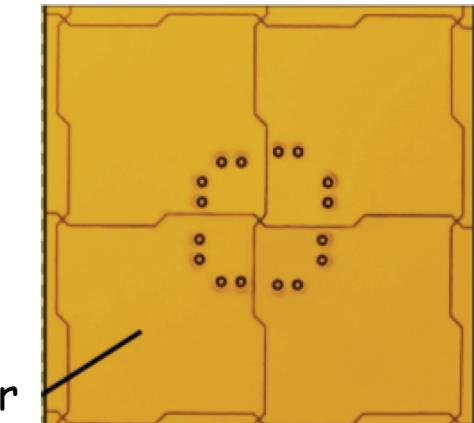
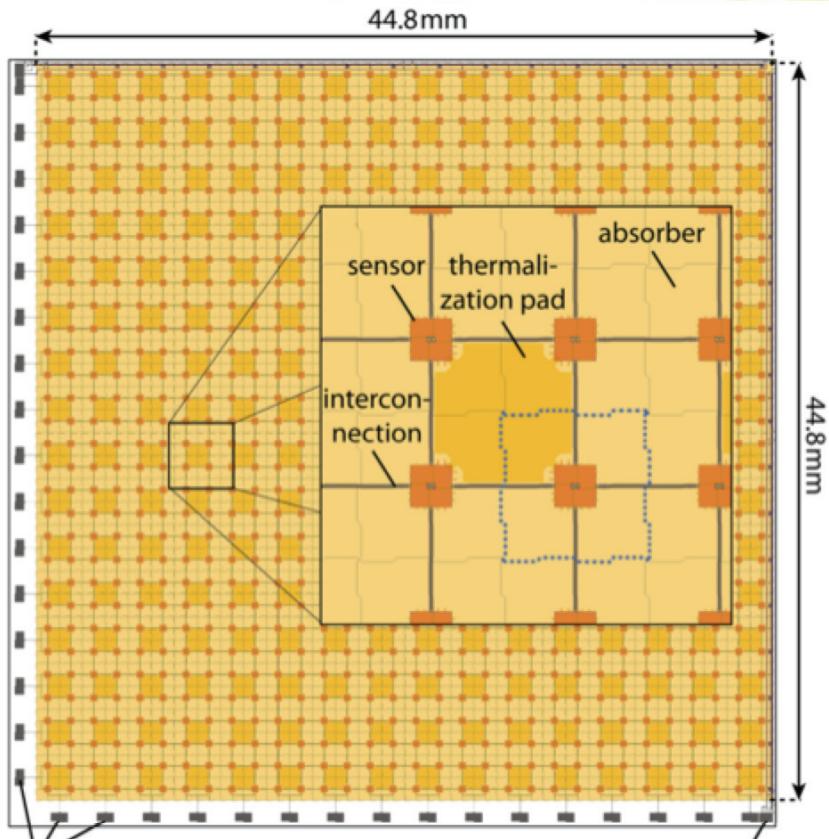
200 eV (FWHM)

32 × 32 temperature sensors

Read out by 16 + 16 SQUIDs

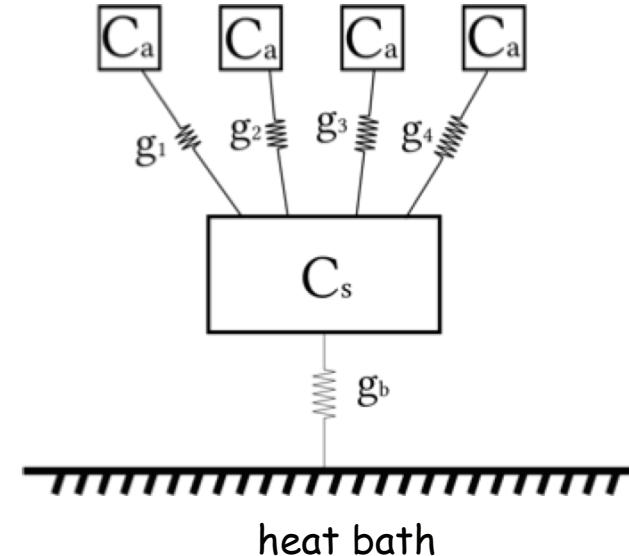
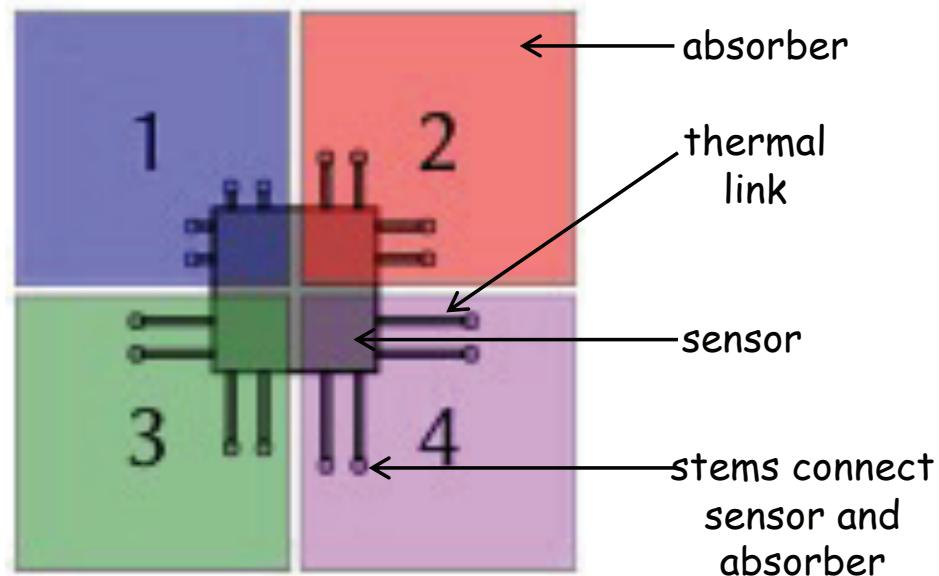


MOCCA Design and Production

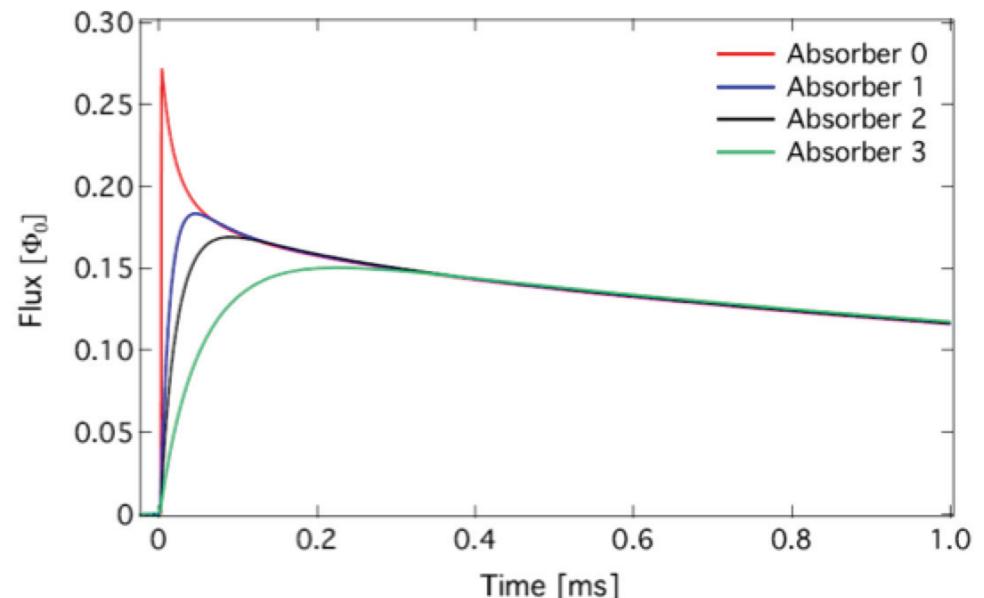


The Hydra Principle

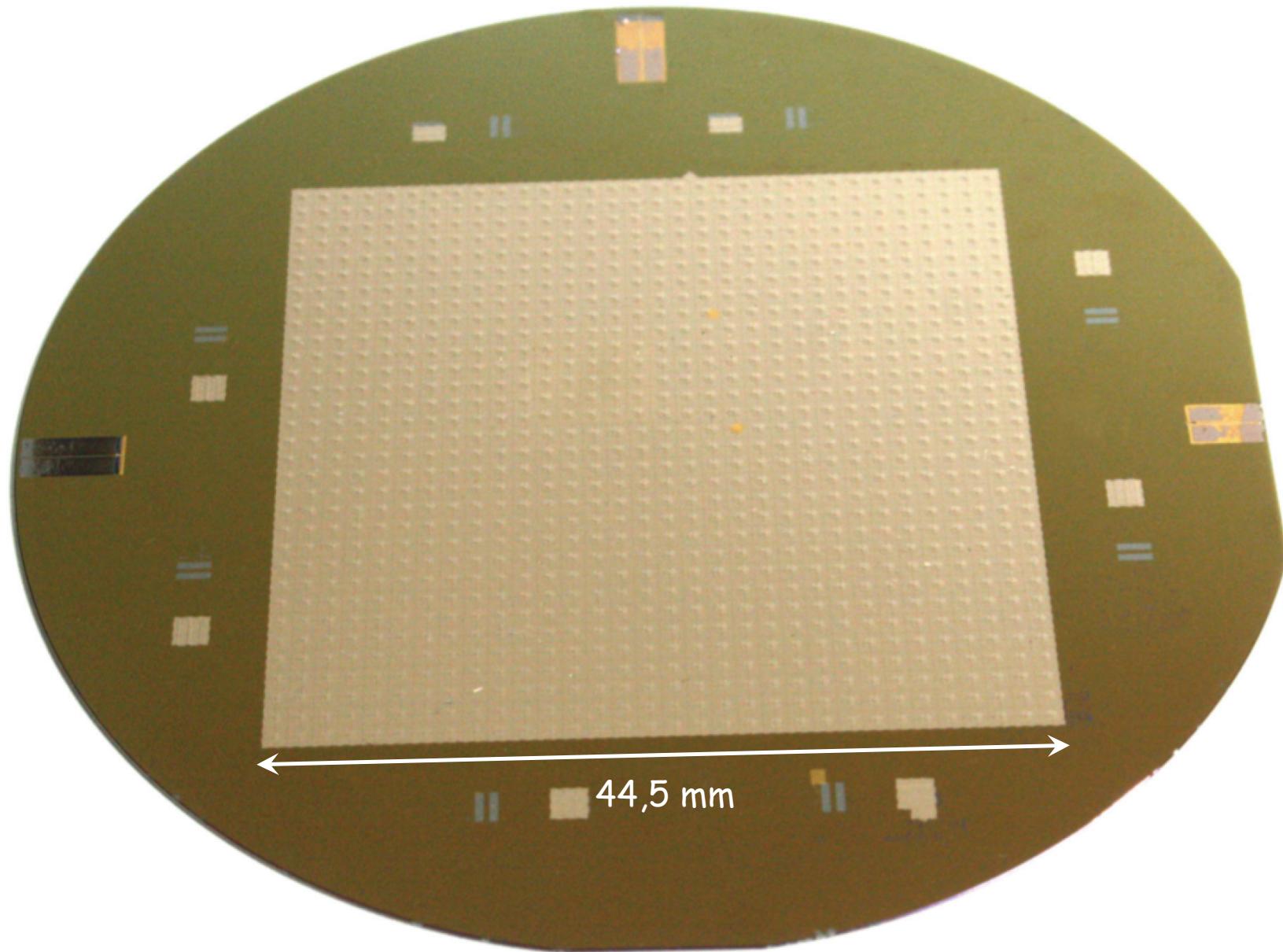
As pioneered by the NASA-Group



Pixel identification via rise-time
of the detector signal



MOCCA in Production



Particle Physics

Direct Determination of Neutrino Mass

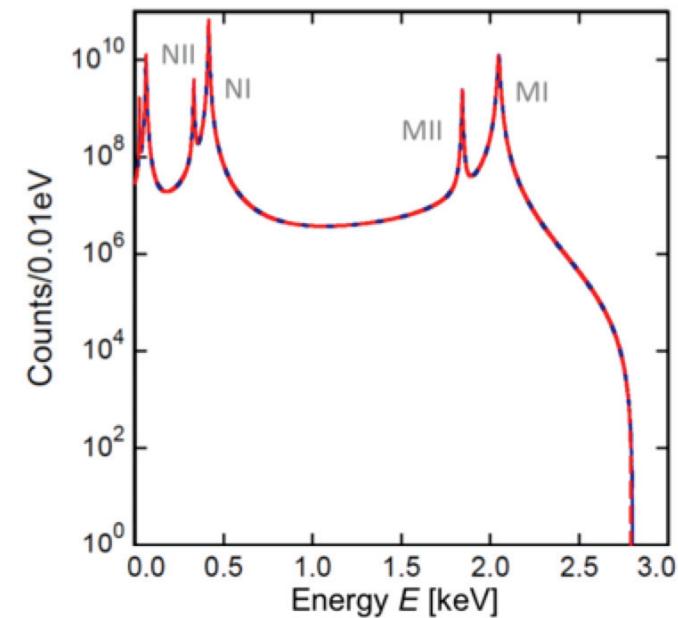
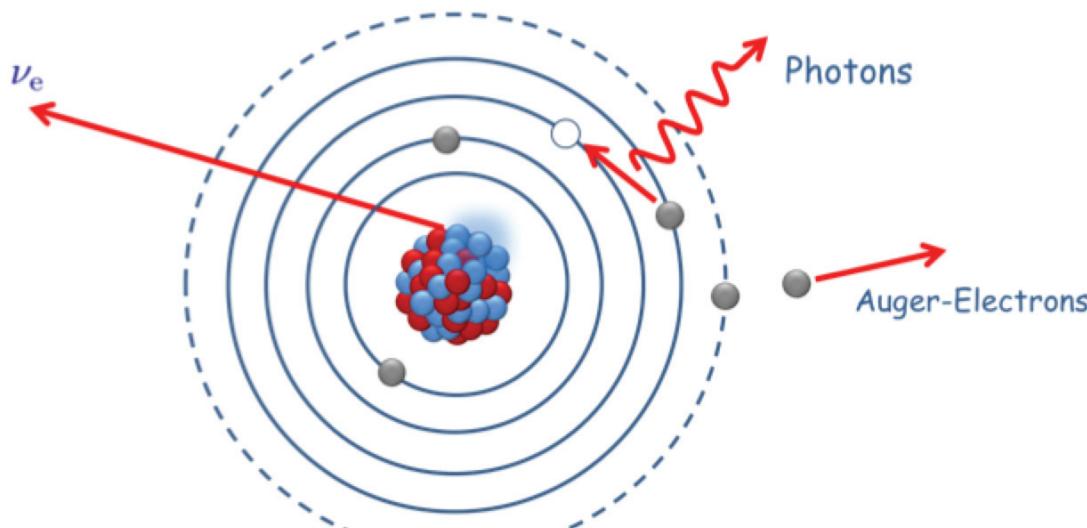
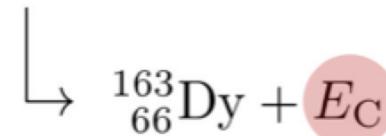
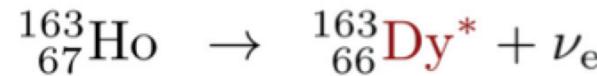
Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

Direct Neutrino Mass Determination

current best limits $m(\bar{\nu}_e) \leq 2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ beta decay Tritium
 $m(\nu_e) \leq 225 \text{ eV}/c^2$ beta capture Holmium

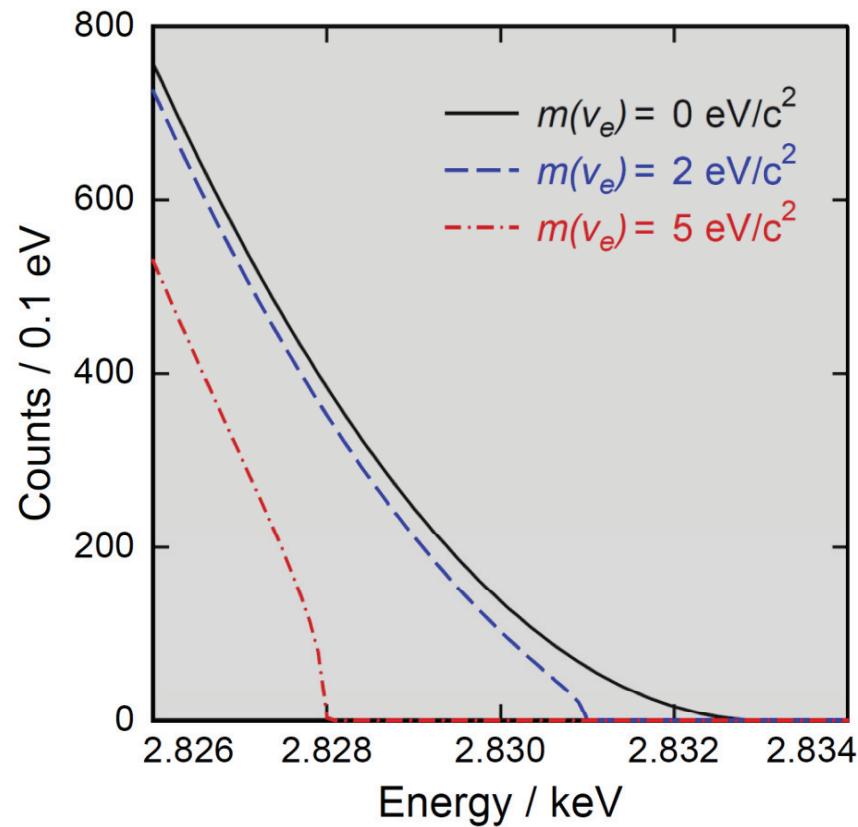
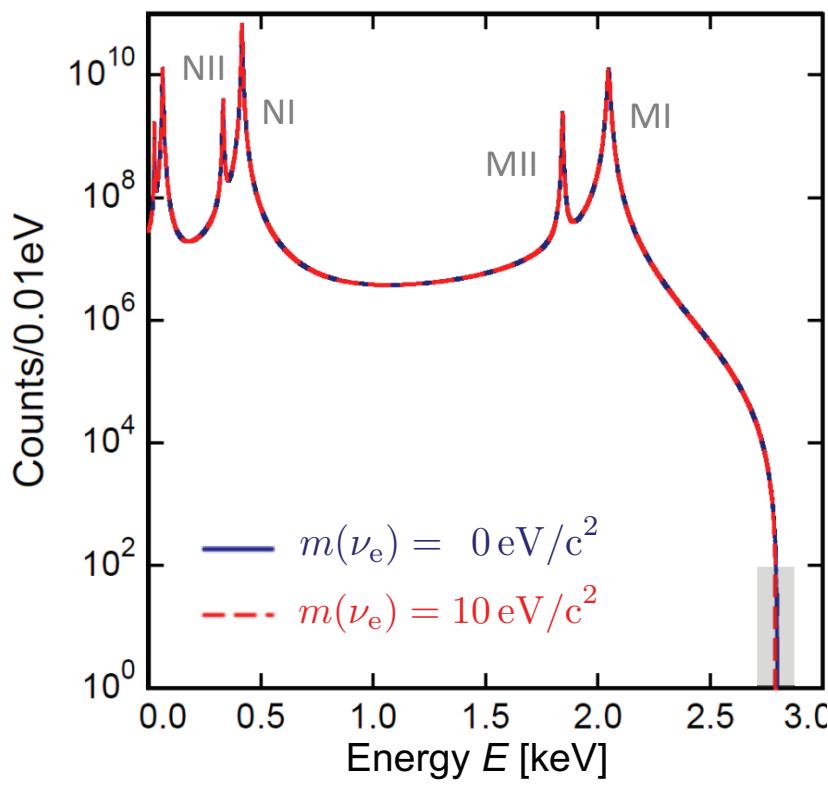
the case of ^{163}Ho

A. De Rujula, M. Lusignoli,
Phys. Lett. B 118 (1982) 429



Electron Capture Spectrum of ^{163}Ho

$$\frac{dN}{dE_C} = A (Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\nu^2}{(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2}} \sum_j C_j n_j B_j \phi_j^2(0) \frac{\Gamma_j / 2\pi}{(E_C - E_j)^2 + \Gamma_j^2 / 4}$$

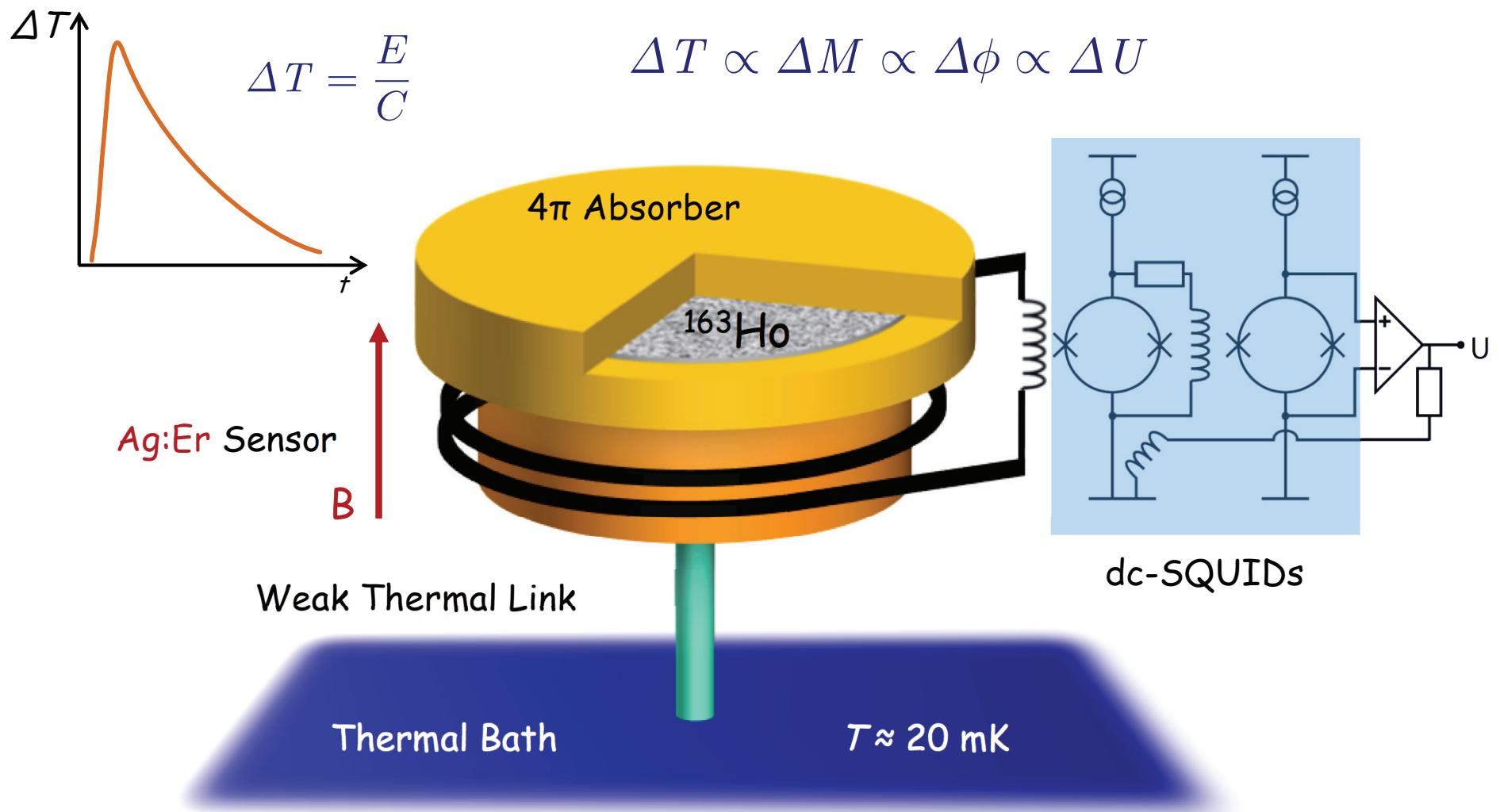


Low $Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.833 \pm 0.030^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.015^{\text{sys}}) \text{ keV}$
 $(2.858 \pm 0.010^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.050^{\text{sys}}) \text{ keV}$

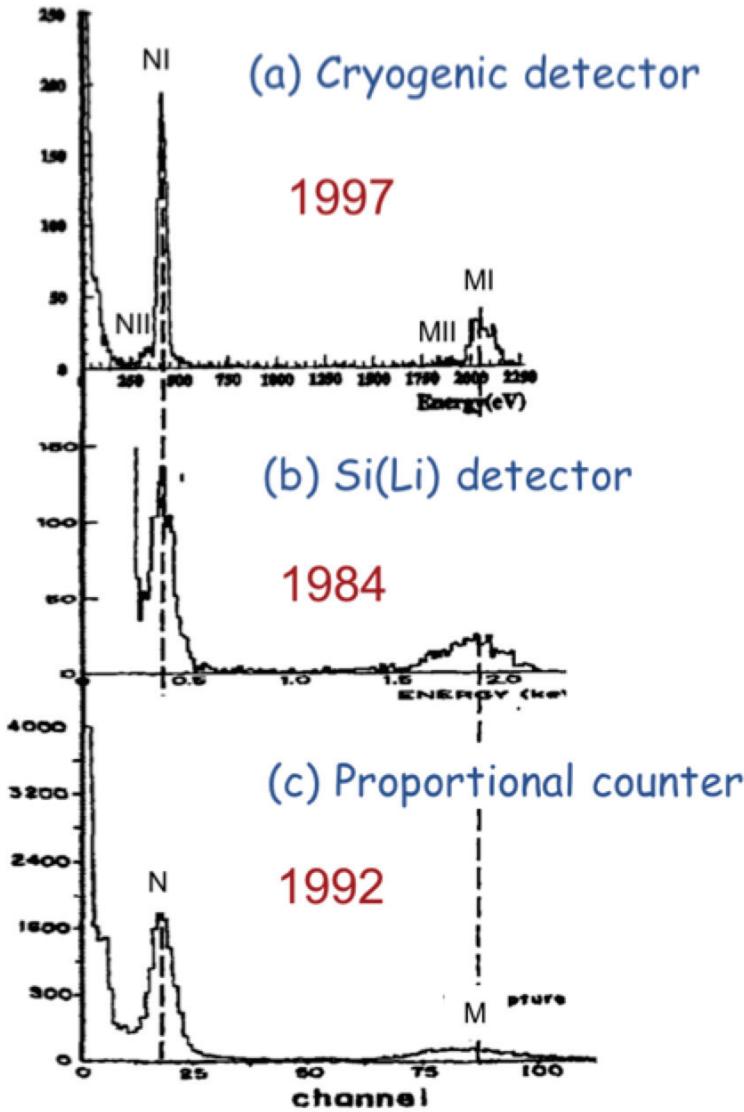
S. Eliseev *et al.*, PRL 115, 062501 (2015)
P. Ranitzsch *et al.*, PRL 119, 122501 (2017)

Calorimetric Detection of E_C

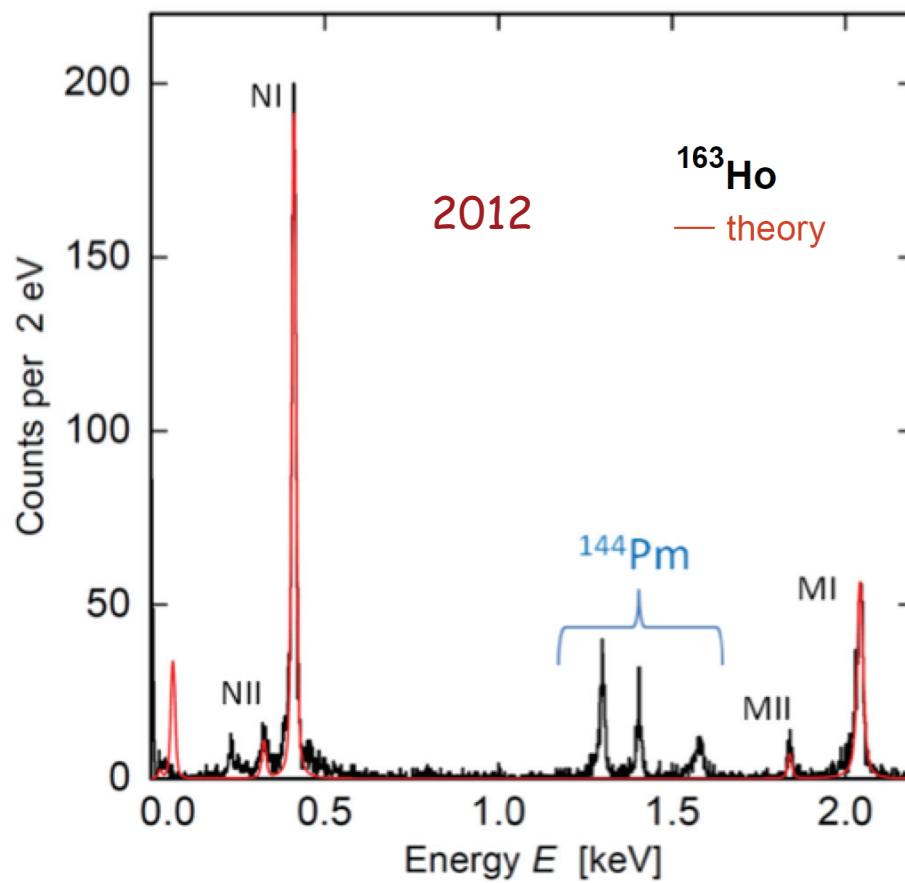
Embedding ^{163}Ho in the absorber of an MMC



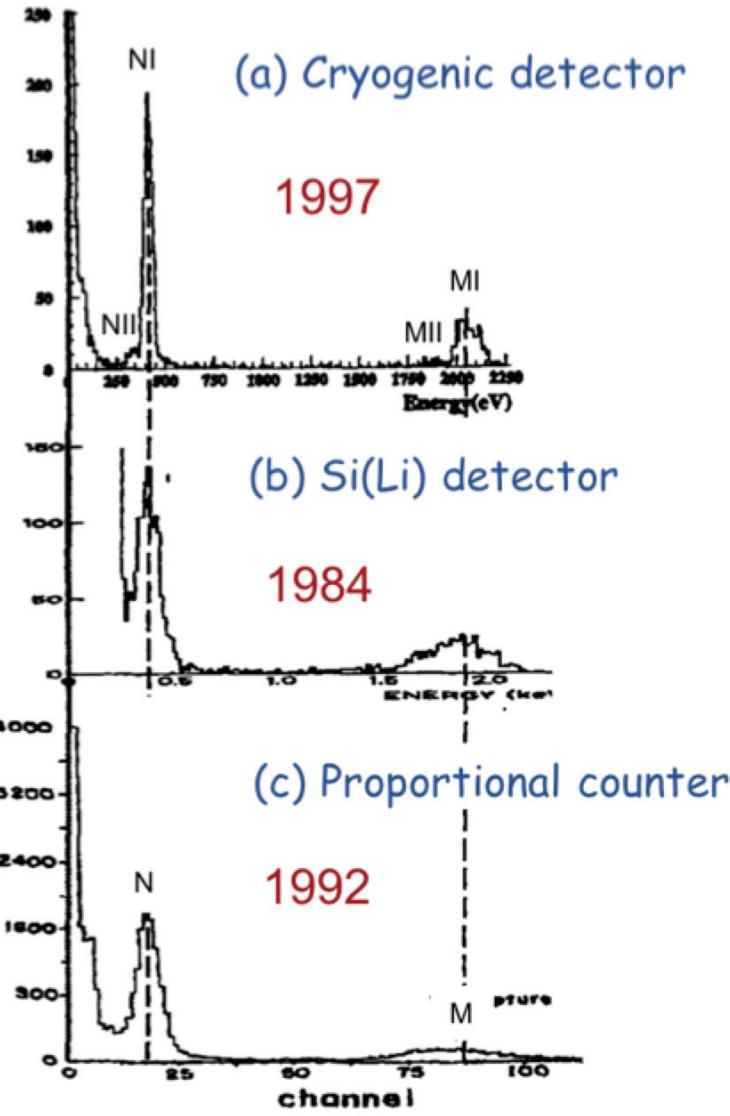
Previous Results and First MMC Measurement



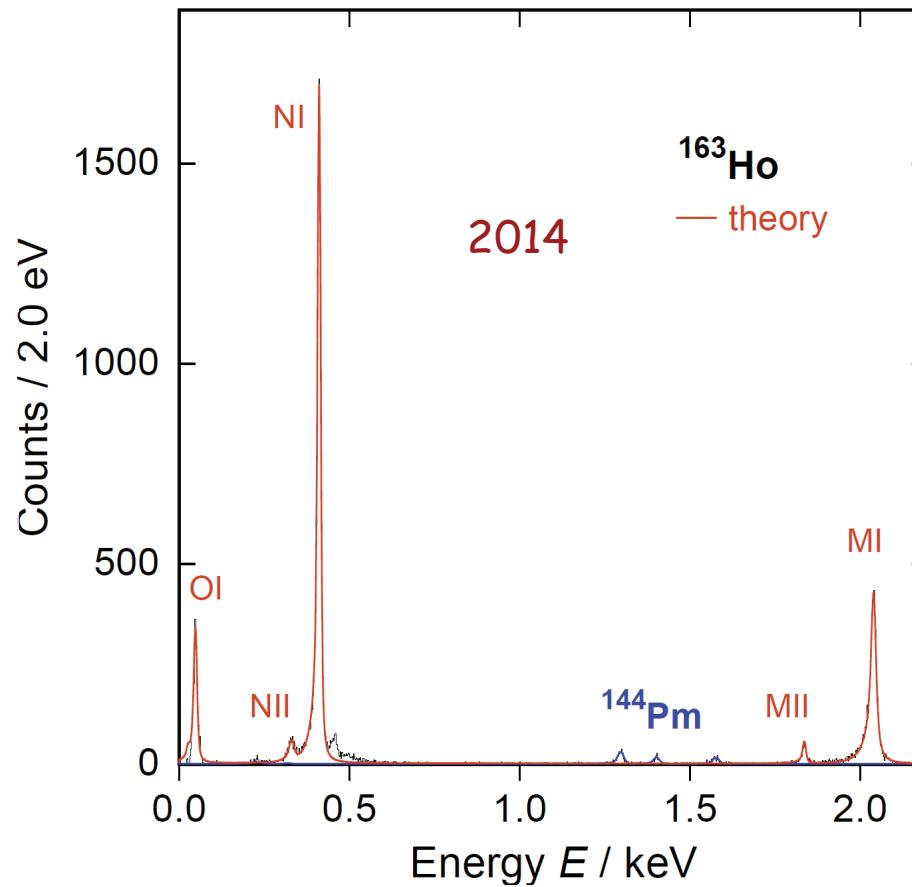
- (a) F. Gatti *et al.*, Physics Letters B **398** (1997) 415-419
(b) E. Laesgaard *et al.*, Proceeding of 7th International Conference on Atomic Masses and Fundamental Constants (AMCO-7), (1984).
(c) F.X. Hartmann and R.A. Naumann, Nucl. Instr. Meth. A **313** (1992) 237.



Previous Results and First MMC Measurement



- (a) F. Gatti *et al.*, Physics Letters B **398** (1997) 415-419
(b) E. Laesgaard *et al.*, Proceeding of 7th International Conference on Atomic Masses and Fundamental Constants (AMCO-7), (1984).
(c) F.X. Hartmann and R.A. Naumann, Nucl. Instr. Meth. A **313** (1992) 237.



ECHO Collaboration

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Ulli Köster

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Germany
Alejandro Saenz

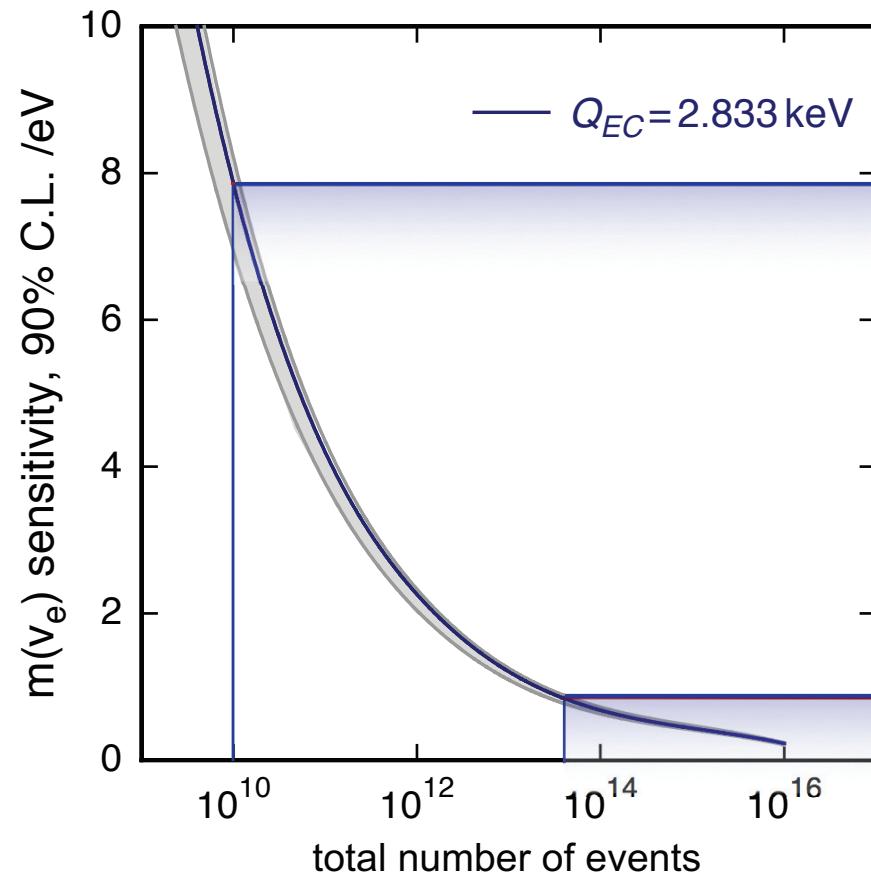
Goethe Universität Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Udo Kebschull, Panagiotis Neroutsos

Institute for Theoretical Physics, Heidelberg University,
Germany
Maurits Haverkort, Martin Brass

Funded by the **Germany**
Research Foundation DFG



Expected Sensitivity for $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} = 3 \text{ eV}$ and $f_{\text{pu}} = 10^{-5}$



ECHO-1k

$2 \times 50 \text{ pixel} \times 10 \text{ Bq}$

4 months $\rightarrow 10^{10}$ events

sub 10 eV resolution

ECHO-100k

$50 \times 200 \text{ pixel} \times 10 \text{ Bq}$

36 months $\rightarrow 3 \times 10^{13}$ events

sub 2 eV resolution

Requirements For Sub-eV Sensitivity: Scalability

ECHo-1k: ~ 50 detectors



ECHo-100k: > 5.000 detectors

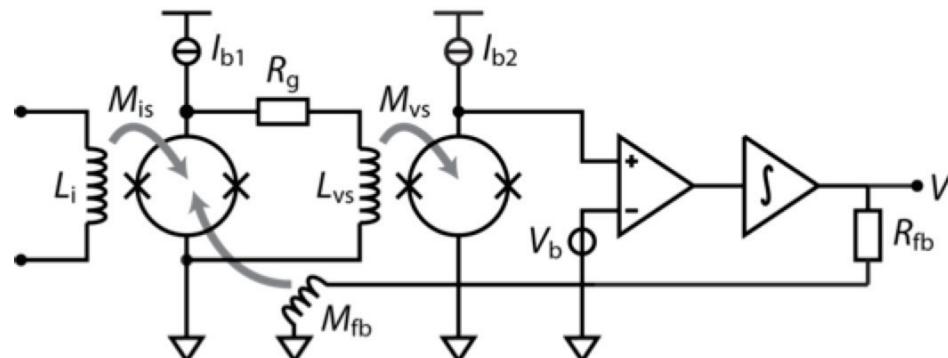


...

how to read out a large number of detectors ?

single channel readout:

10 wires, 2 SQUIDs, 1 electronics



number of wires
parasitic heat load
costs
complexity

$\sim N$

multiplexed readout:

~ 1000 detectors per readout channel

possible schemes: FDM, CDM, TDM, ...



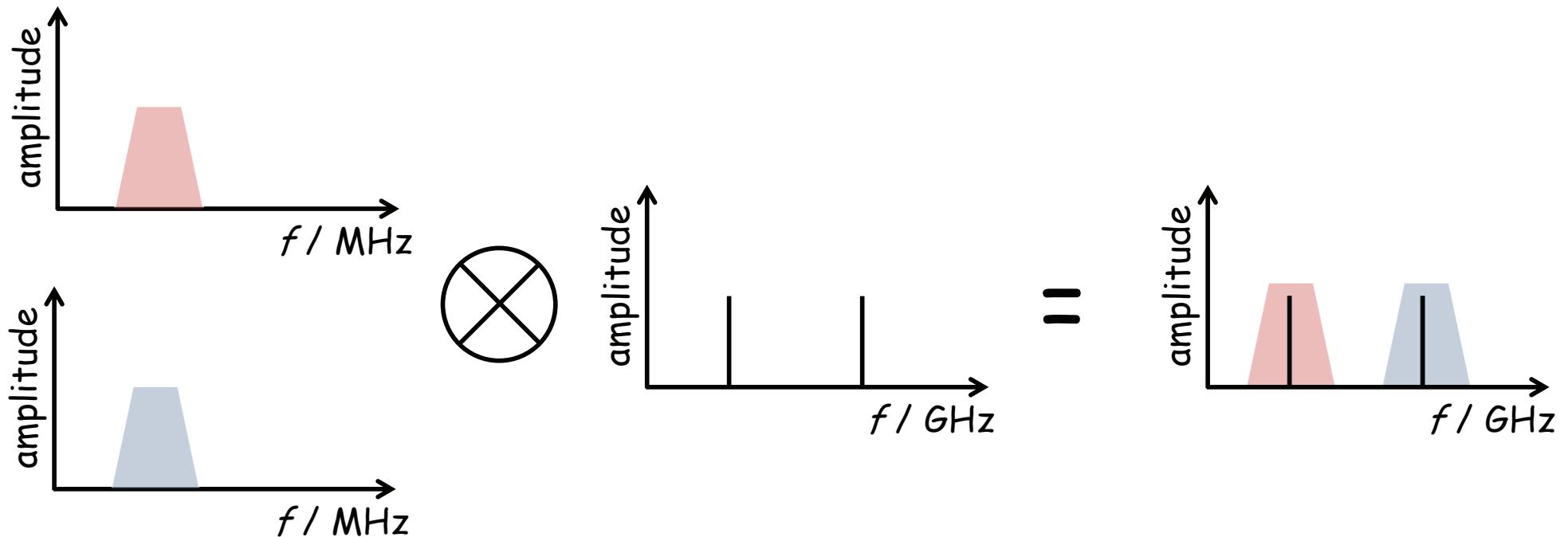
readout technology of ECHo



scalability

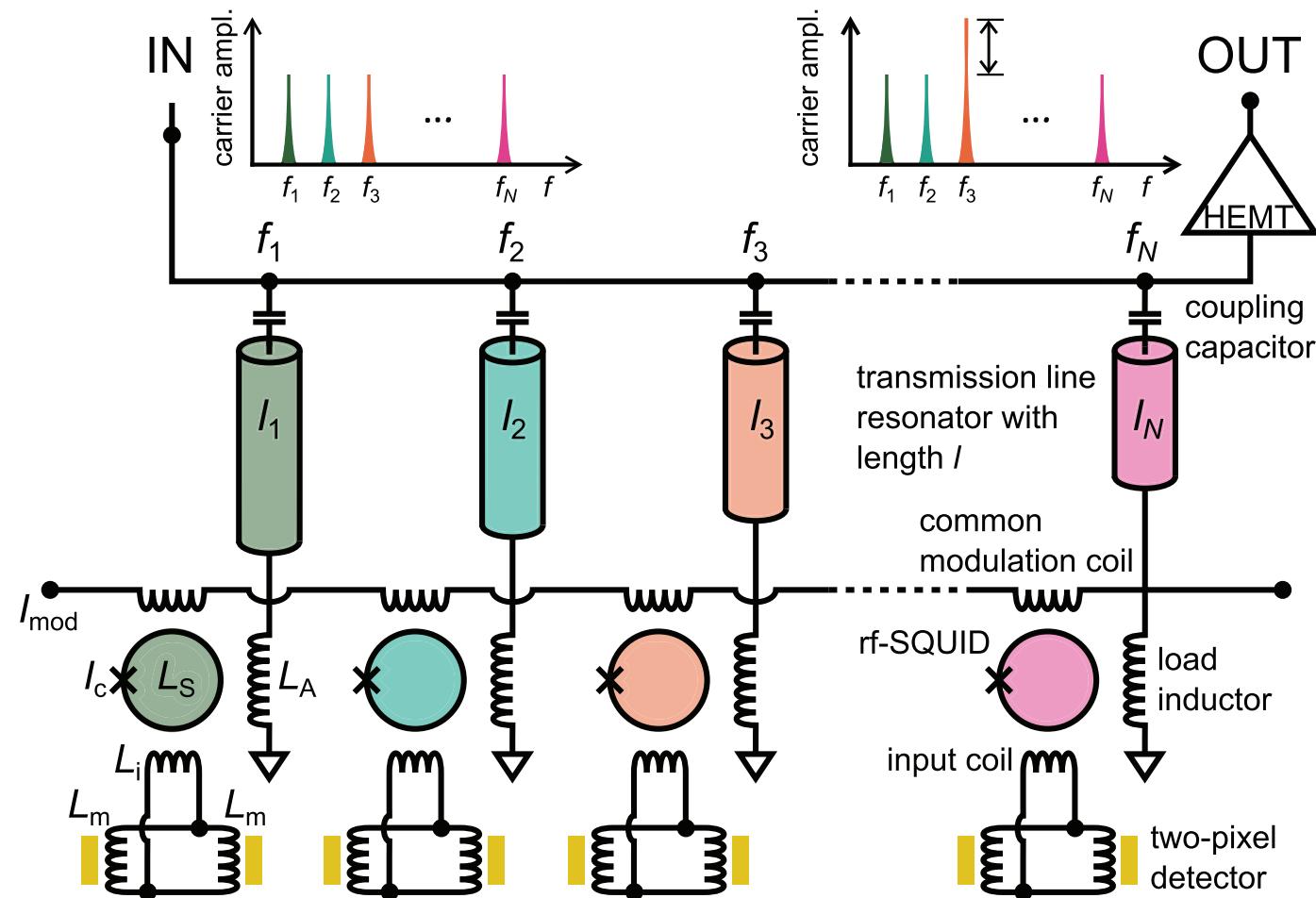
Frequency Domain Multiplexing

idea: detector signal is modulated on a **GHz** carrier



- **different carrier frequencies**
- **non-linear element for mixing**

Microwave SQUID Multiplexer (μ MUX)

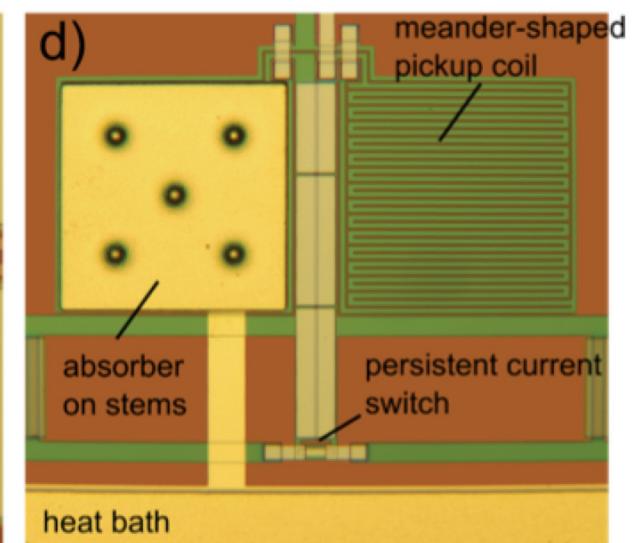
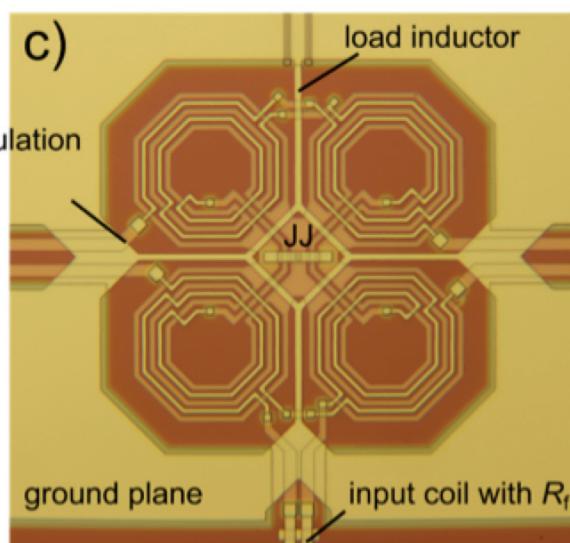
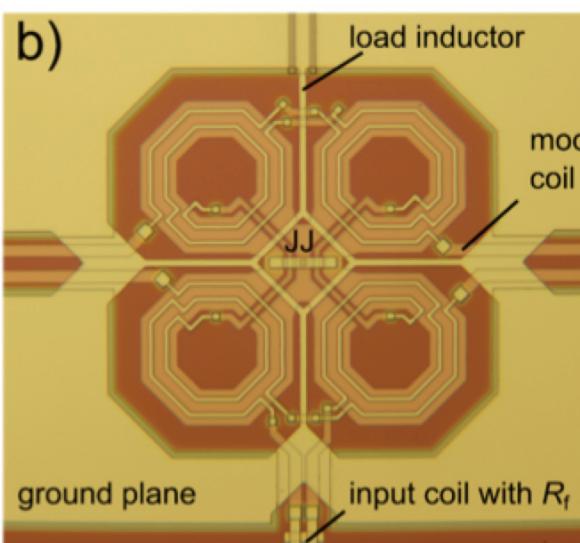
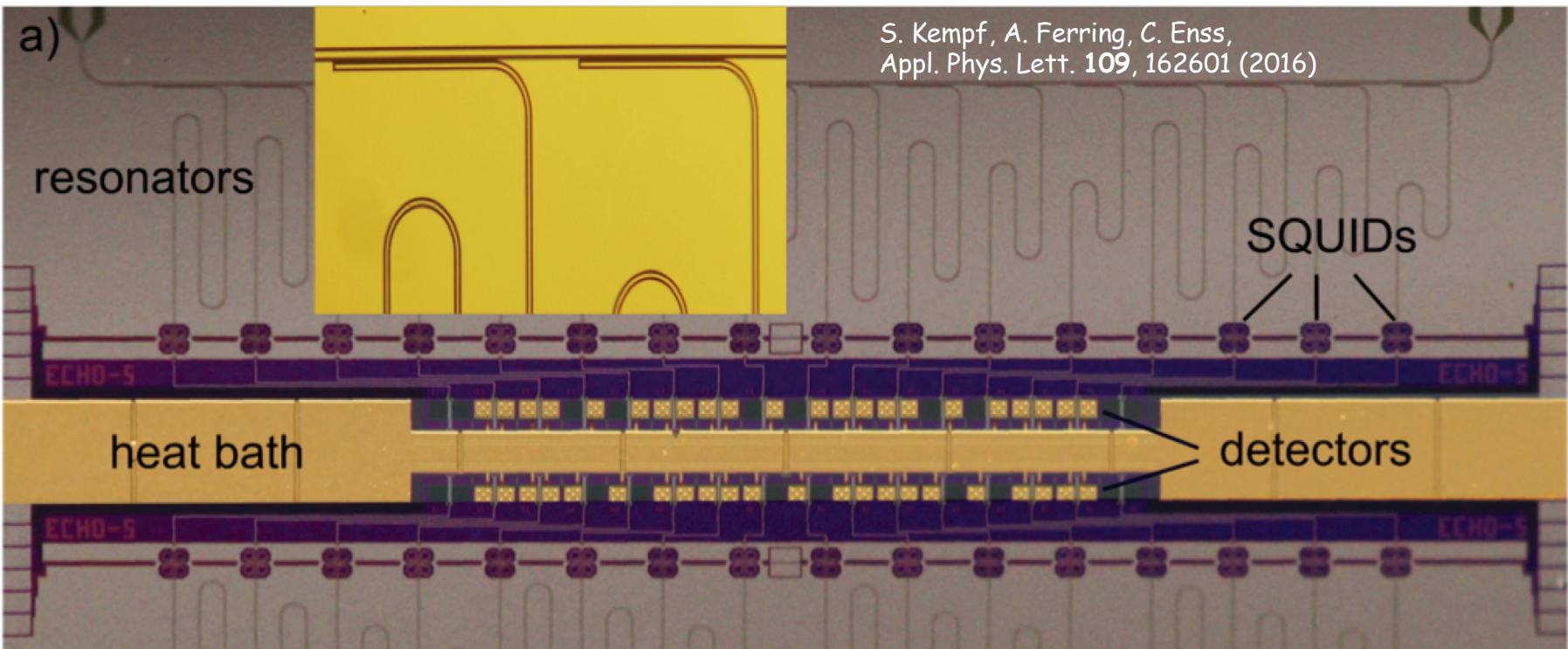


→ array readout using only one HEMT amplifier and two coaxes

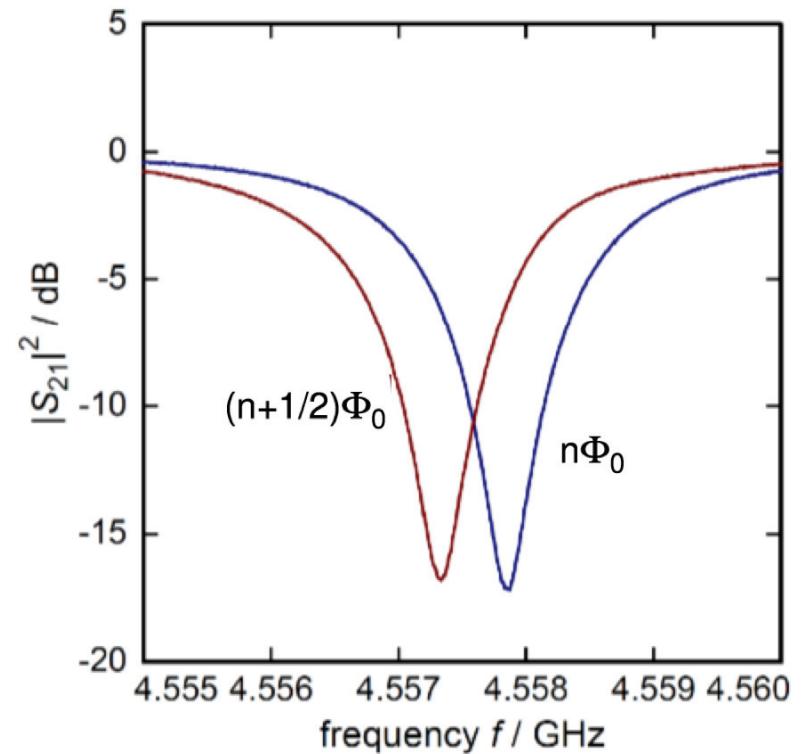
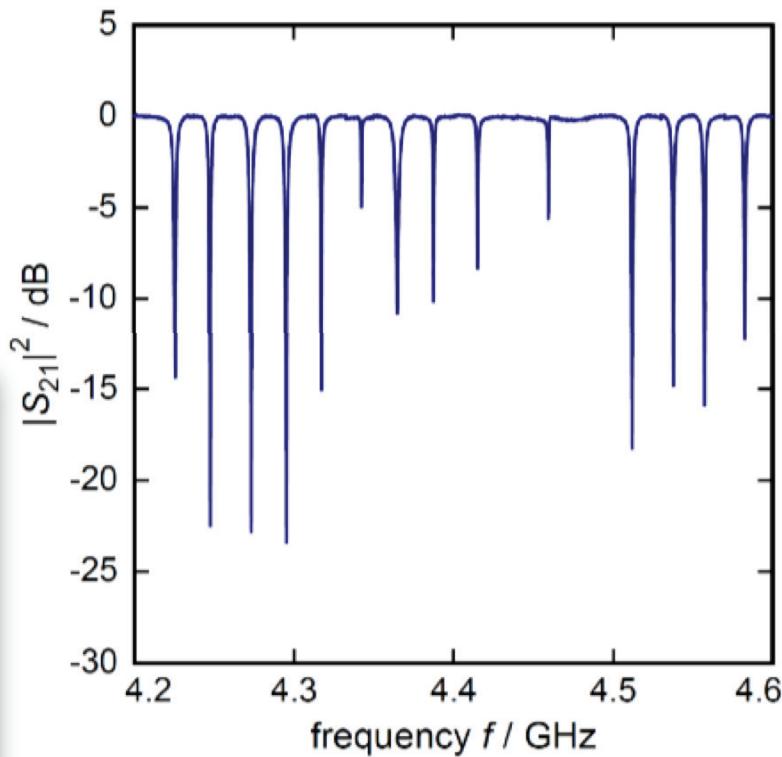
K. Irwin and K. Lehnert, Appl. Phys. Lett. **85** (2004), 2107-9
 J. A. B. Mates et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **92** (2008), 023514

S. Kempf, L. Gastaldo, A. Fleischmann, C. Enss, J. Low. Temp. Phys. **175**, 850 (2014)

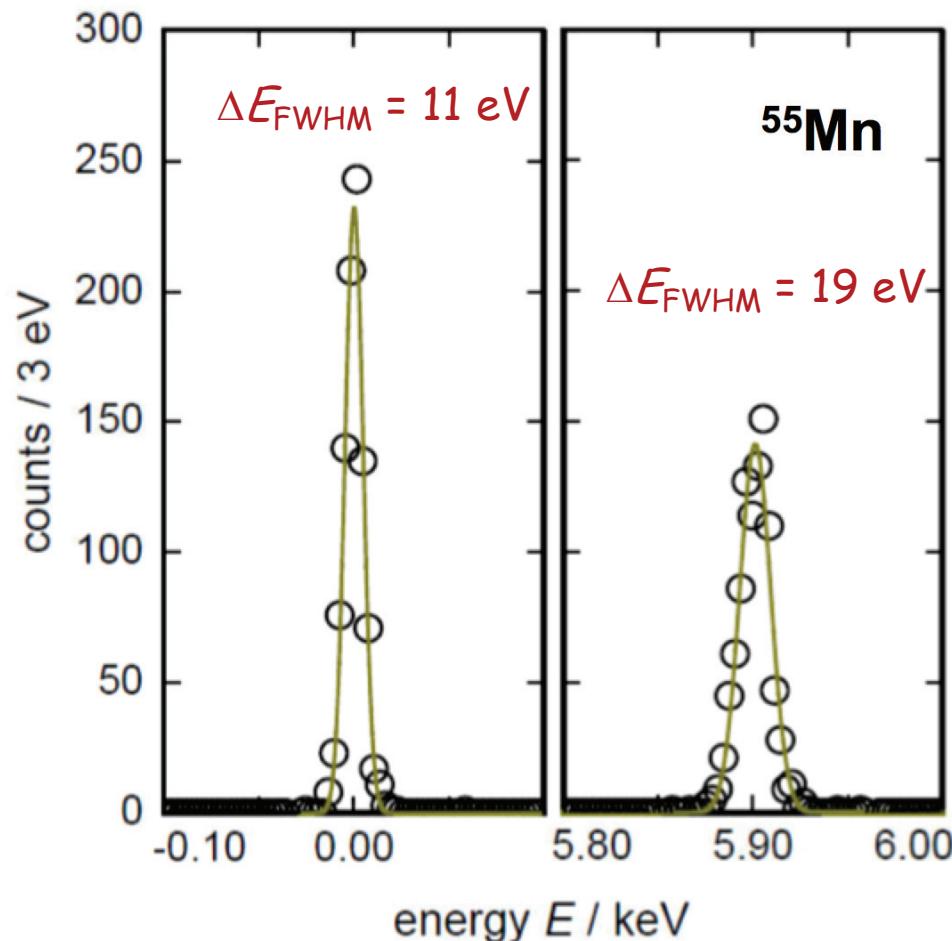
Microwave SQUID Multiplexer (μ MUX)



2nd Generation Superconducting Resonators

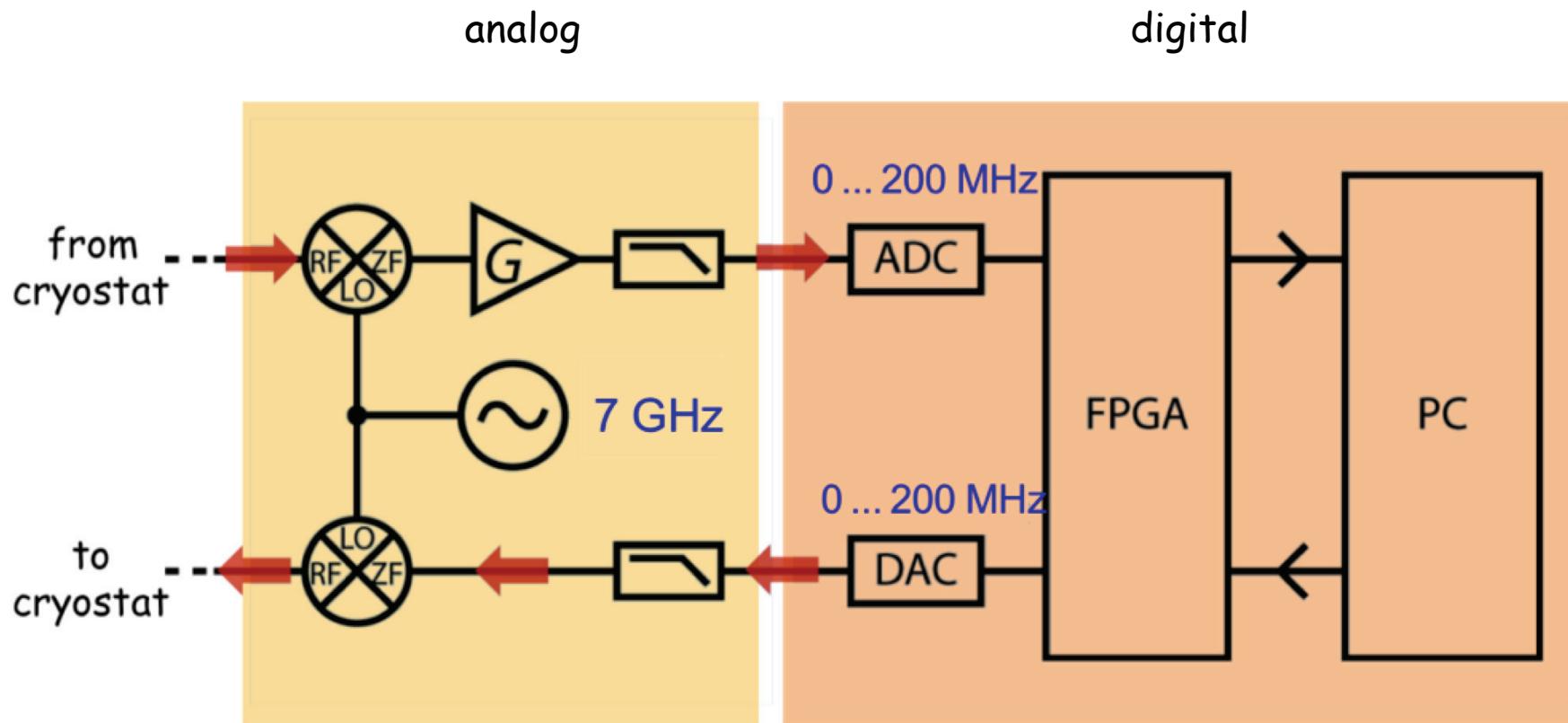


First Results



energy resolution roughly consistent with measured signal size and noise spectra

Frequency Domain Multiplexing: Software Defined Radio



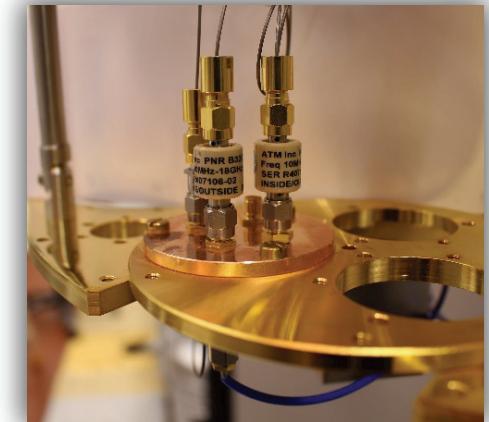
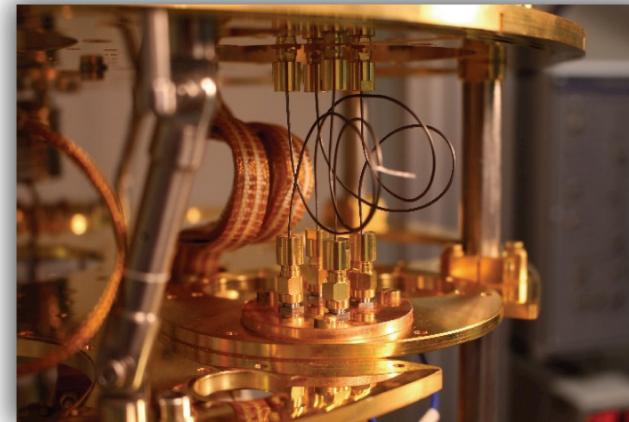
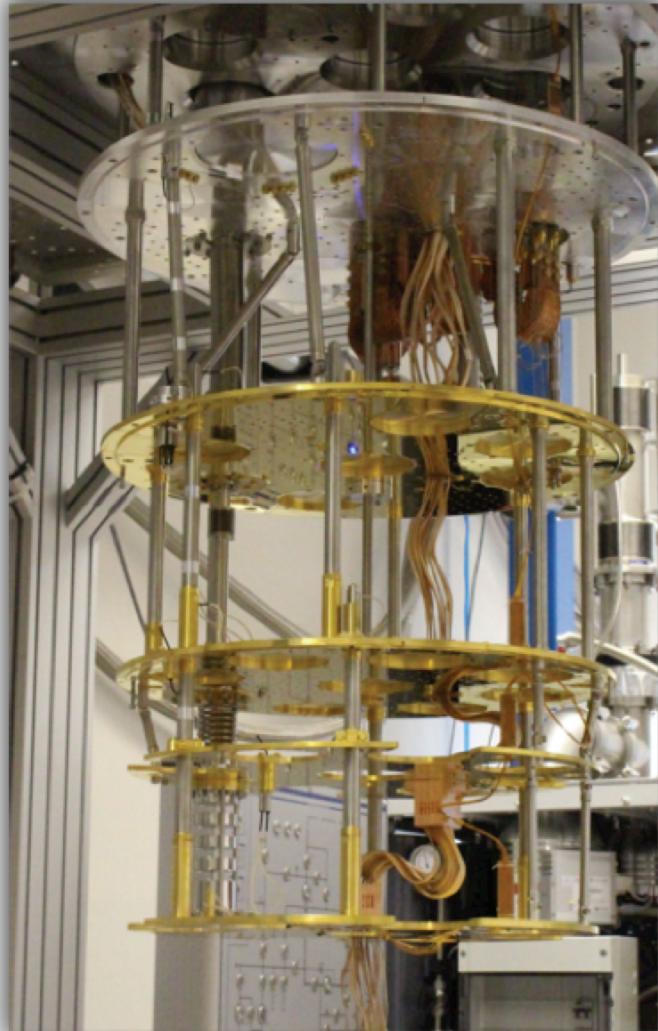
→ first fully functional system expected in a few months



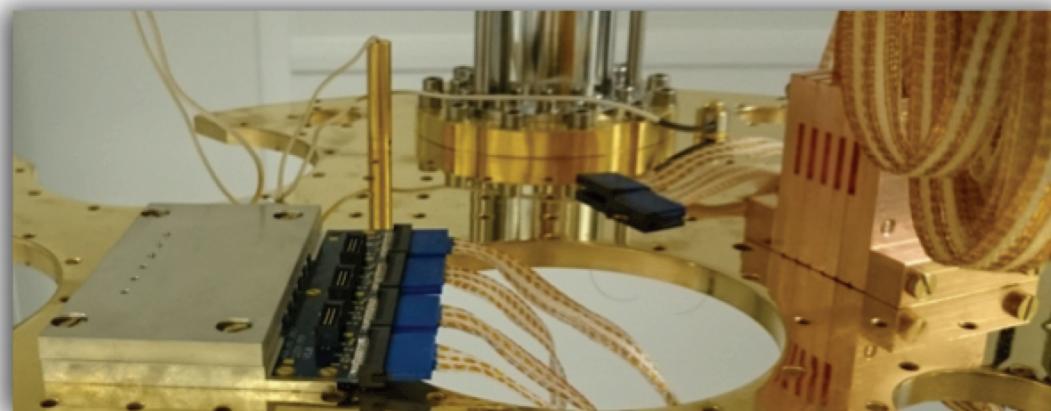
Joint development with
M. Weber, (KIT)
J. Becker (KIT)
U. Kebschull (Uni Frankfurt)

Cryogenic Platform For ECHo

installation of two **cryogenic microwave setups**

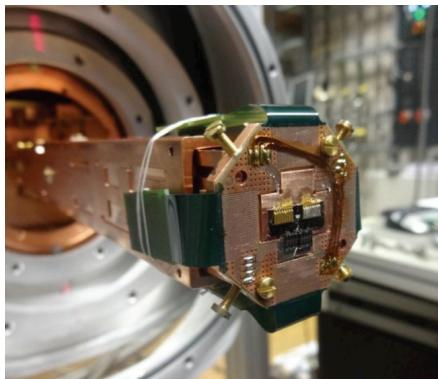
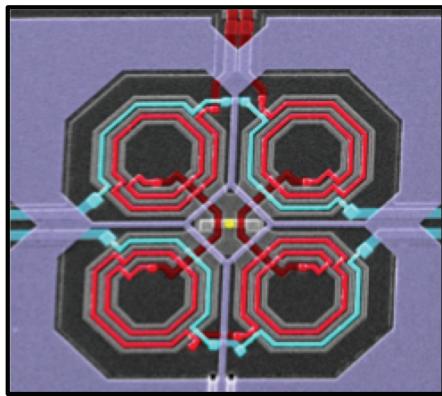
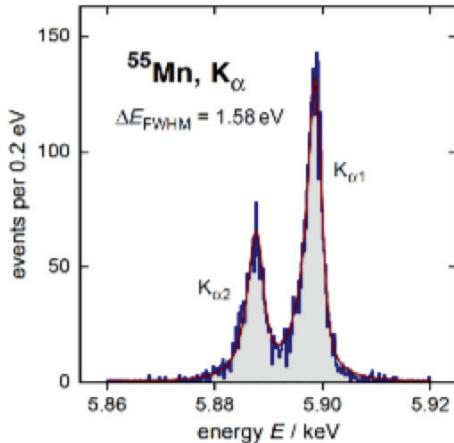


dc wiring and SQUID array installation



ultra-high sensitivity and ultra-fast T -stabilization system

Summary & Outlook



Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters

flexible low temperature detectors

described by standard thermodynamics

wide range of applications

Next Steps in Detector Development

optimizing multiplexed read-out

realization of resolving powers > 10.000

$\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} < 1 \text{ eV} @ 6 \text{ keV} : -)$

Applications

Lamb-shift Measurements at GSI

Commissioning of MOCCA

Realization of ECHo-1K

.....

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ECHo, AMoRE, LUMINEU, SPARC, ...

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Thank you!



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