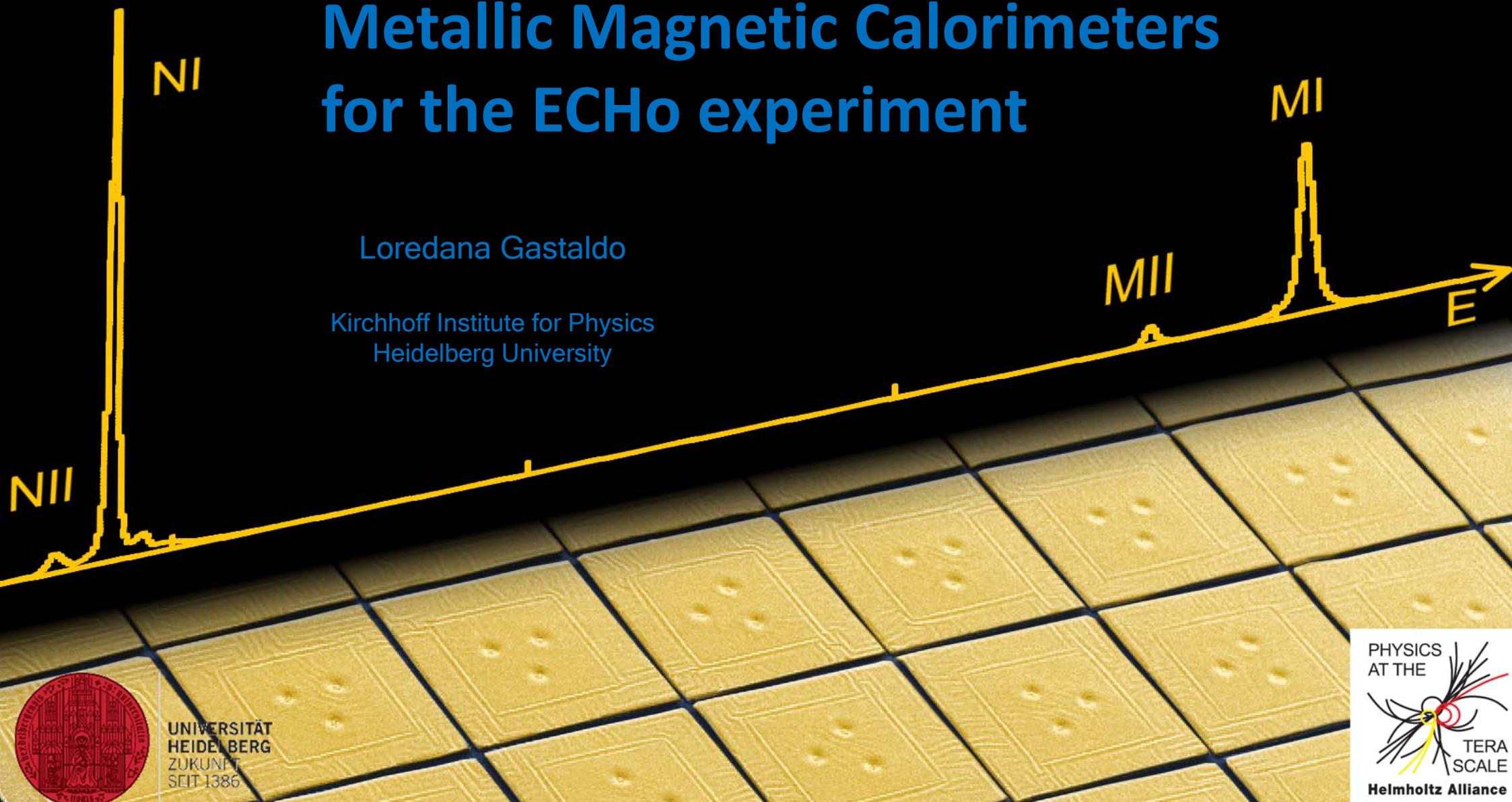


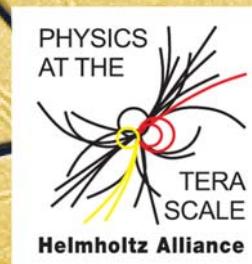
Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters for the ECHo experiment

Loredana Gastaldo

Kirchhoff Institute for Physics
Heidelberg University



UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386



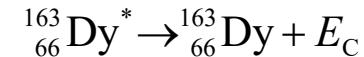
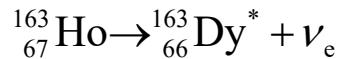
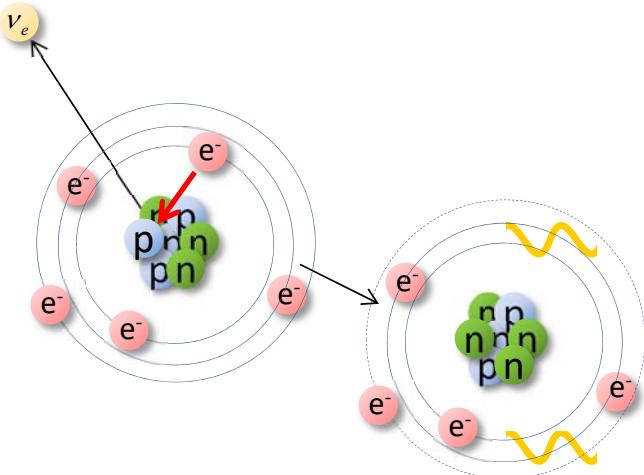
Outline



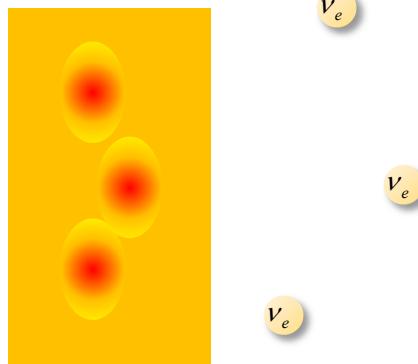
- ^{163}Ho and neutrino mass
- Technological challenges
- Metallic magnetic calorimeters with enclosed ^{163}Ho
- Conclusions



^{163}Ho calorimetric spectrum



- $\tau_{1/2} \approx 4570 \text{ years}$ (2×10^{11} atoms for 1 Bq)
- $Q_{EC} = (2.833 \pm 0.030^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.015^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$
S. Eliseev et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115** (2015) 062501



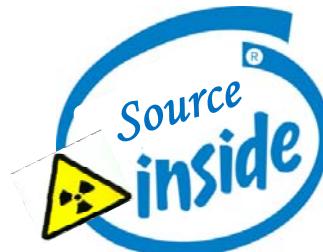
Source = Detector

Calorimetric measurement

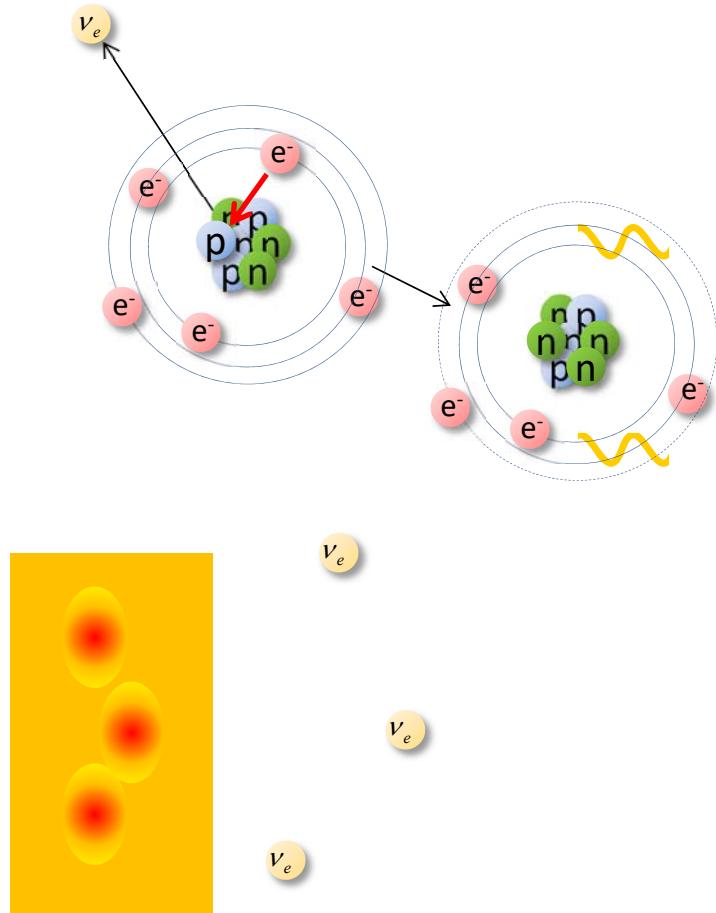
A. De Rujula and M. Lusignoli, *Phys. Lett.* **118B** (1982)

Advantages:
Measured neutrino complementary spectrum
No final state problems

Disadvantages: Unresolved pile-up

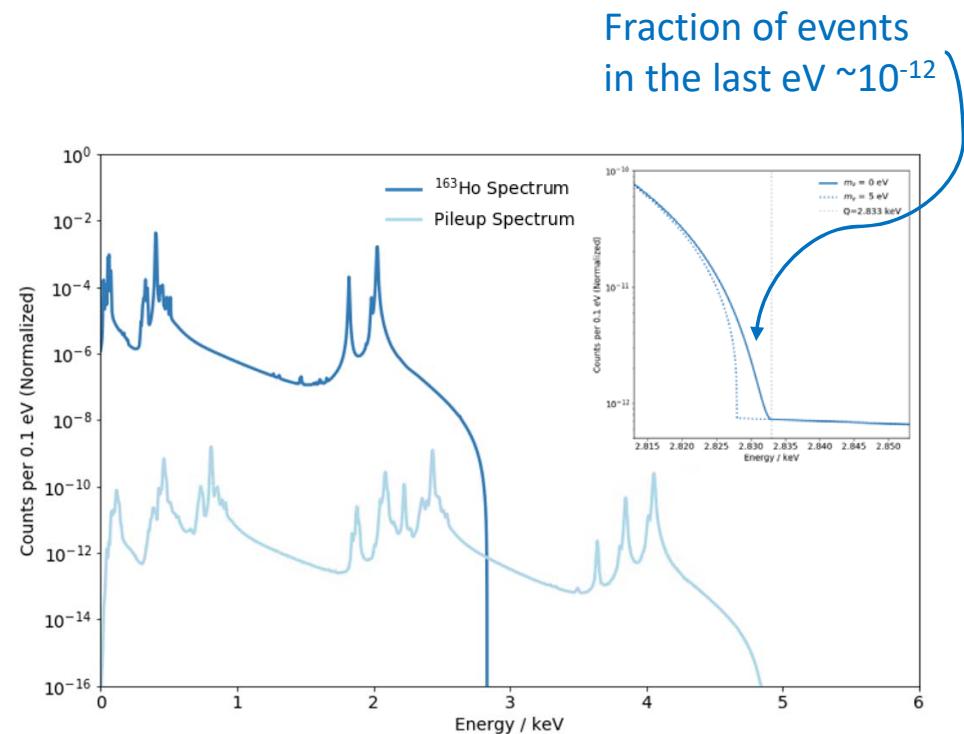
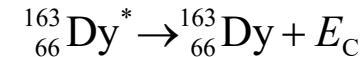
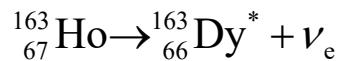


^{163}Ho calorimetric spectrum



Calorimetric measurement

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



M. Braß and M. W. Haverkort, *New J. Phys.* **22** (2020) 093018

Requirements for sub-eV sensitivity

Statistics in the end point region

- $N_{ev} > 10^{14} \rightarrow A \approx 1 \text{ MBq}$

→ Large amount of high purity ^{163}Ho source

Unresolved pile-up ($f_{pu} \sim a \cdot \tau_r$)

- $f_{pu} < 10^{-5}$
- $\tau_r \sim 1 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow a \sim 10 \text{ Bq}$
- 10⁵ pixels**

→ Fast and multiplexable detectors

Background level below unresolved pile-up

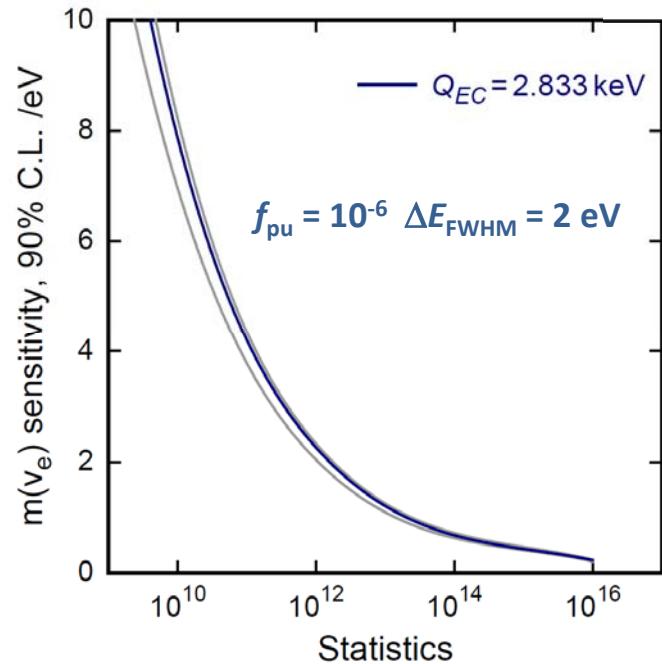
- < 10⁻⁶ events/eV/det/day

→ Identification and suppression of background sources

Precise characterization of the endpoint region

- $\Delta E_{FWHM} < 3 \text{ eV}$

→ High energy resolution low temperature microcalorimeters with enclosed ^{163}Ho

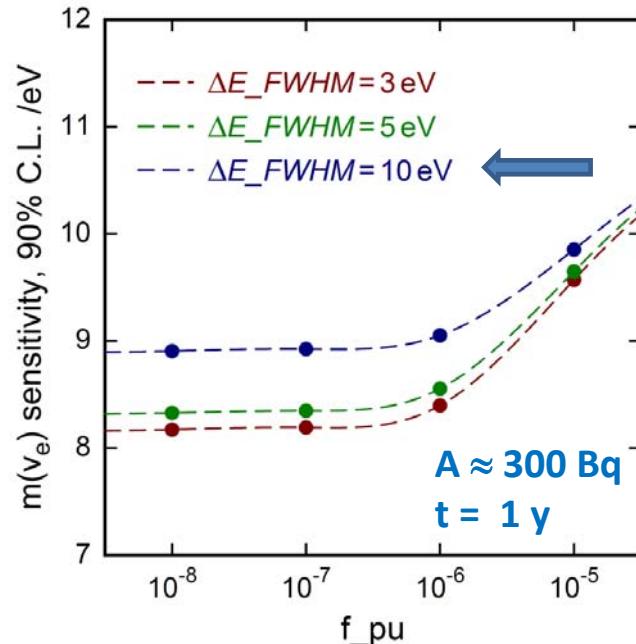


The ECHO Collaboration
EPJ-ST 226 8 (2017) 1623

B. Alpert et al.,
Eur. Phys. J. C 75 (2015) 112

ECHo phases

ECHo-1k – revised (2015 – 2018+)



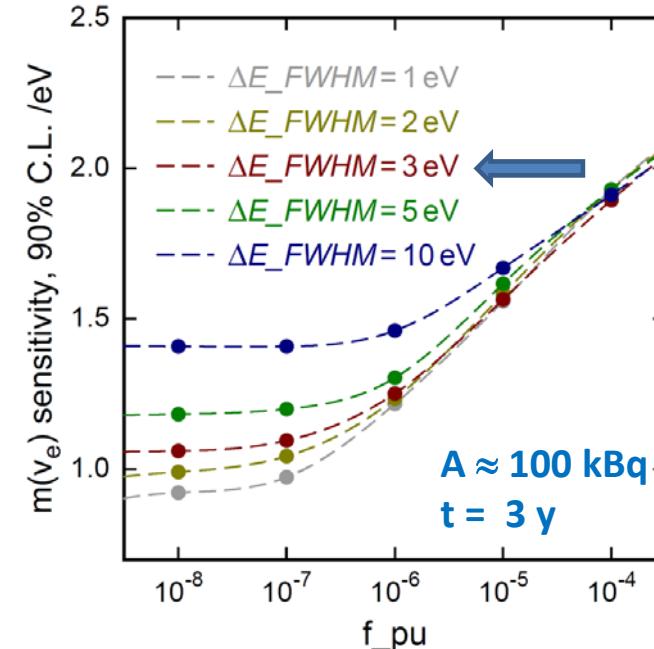
$m(v_e) < 20 \text{ eV} \text{ 90\% C.L.}$

Activity per pixel: $\sim 1 \text{ Bq}$

Number of detectors: ~ 60

Readout: parallel two stage SQUID

ECHo-100k (2018 – 2021+)

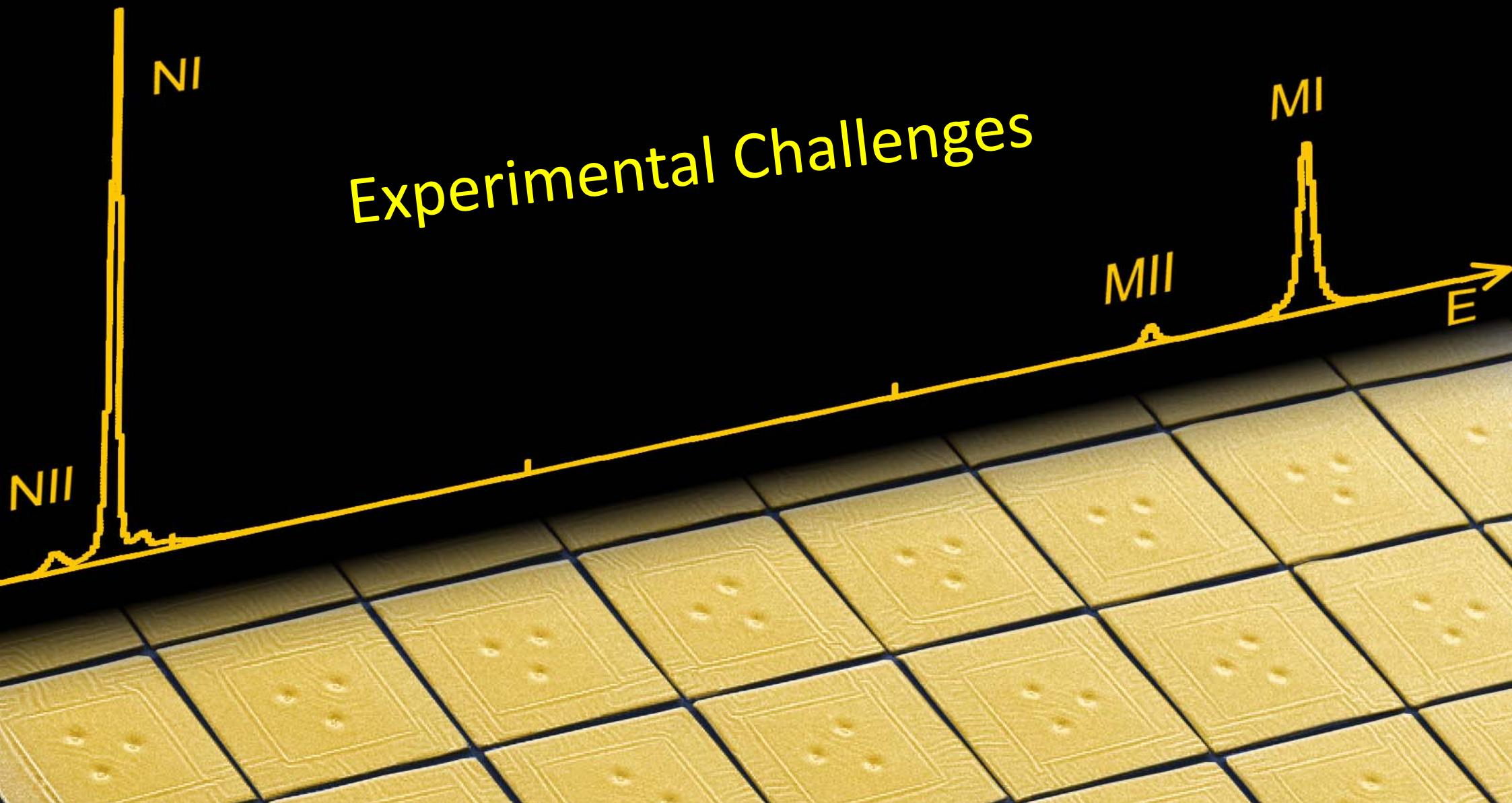


$m(v_e) < 1.5 \text{ eV} \text{ 90\% C.L.}$

Activity per pixel: 10 Bq

Number of detectors: 12000

Readout: microwave SQUID multiplexing

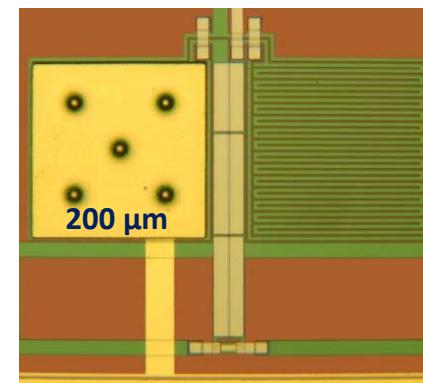
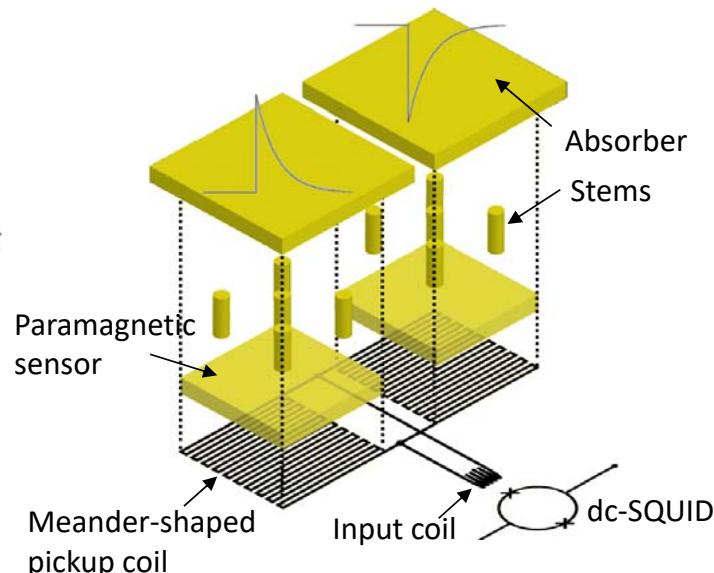
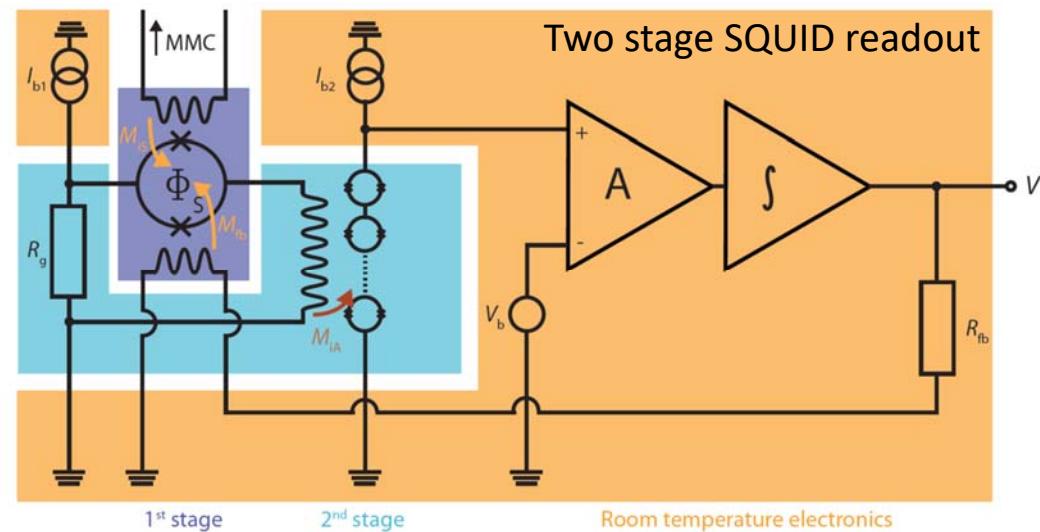
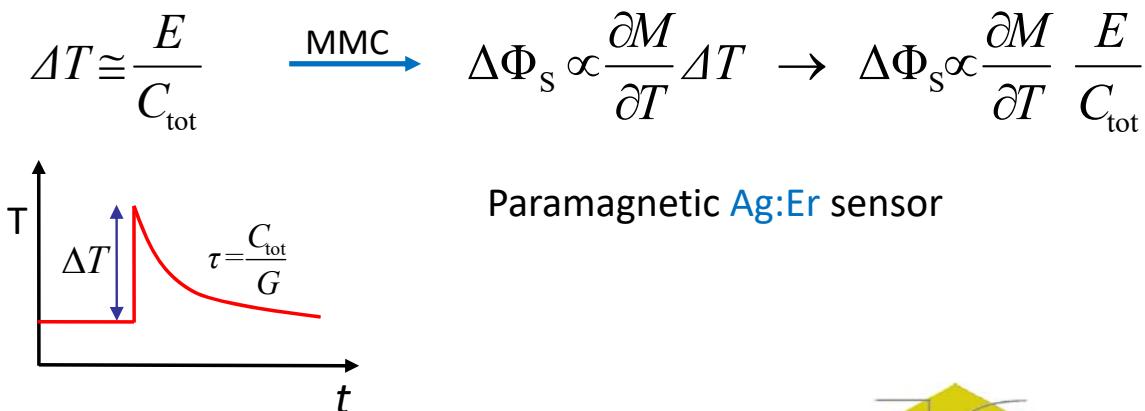
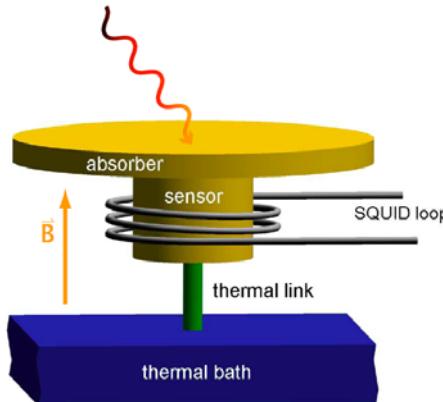


Calorimetric measurement

ECHO uses large arrays of low T metallic magnetic calorimeters with enclosed ^{163}Ho

Calorimetric measurement – Detectors

ECHO uses large arrays of low T **metallic magnetic calorimeters** with enclosed ^{163}Ho



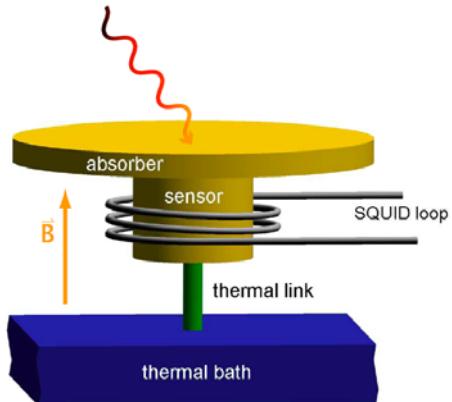
A.Fleischmann, C. Enss and G. M. Seidel,
Topics in Applied Physics **99** (2005) 63

A.Fleischmann et al.,
AIP Conf. Proc. **1185** (2009) 571

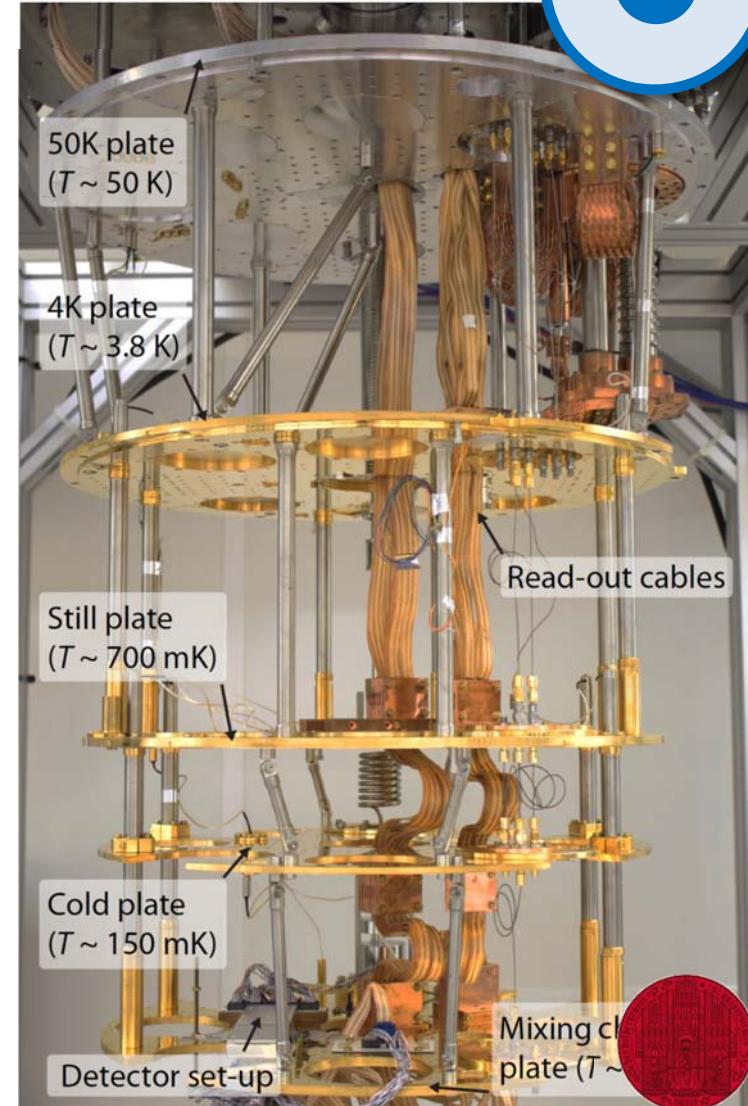
L. Gastaldo et al.,
Nucl. Inst. Meth. A, **711** (2013) 1

Calorimetric measurement – Detectors

ECHO uses large arrays of low T **metallic magnetic calorimeters** with enclosed ^{163}Ho

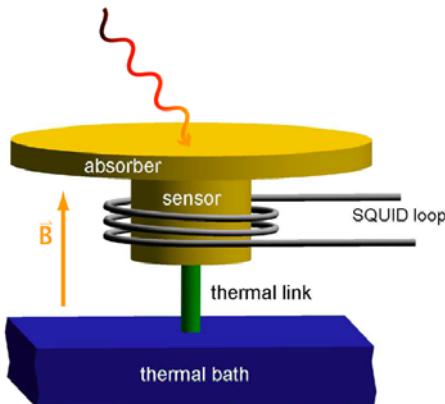


MMC are operated at $T < 30 \text{ mK}$ in cryostats



Calorimetric measurement – Detectors

ECHO uses large arrays of low T **metallic magnetic calorimeters** with enclosed ^{163}Ho



Fast risetime

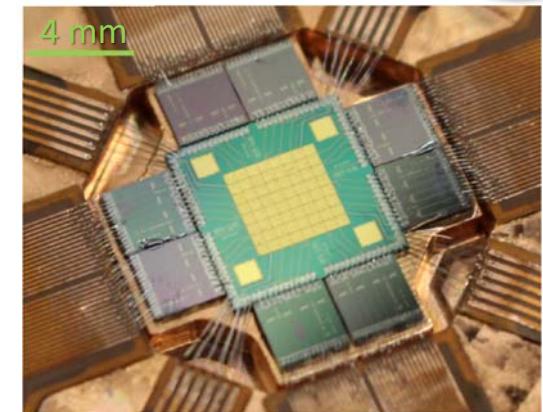
→ Reduction un-resolved pile-up

Extremely good energy resolution

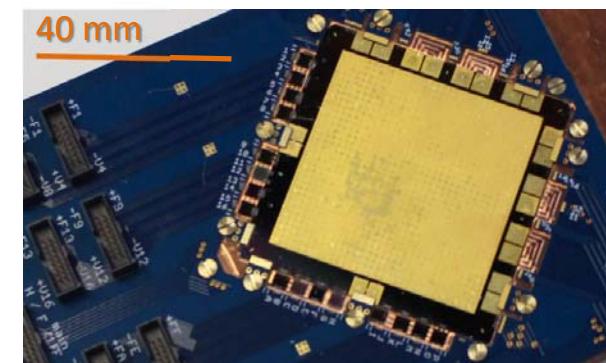
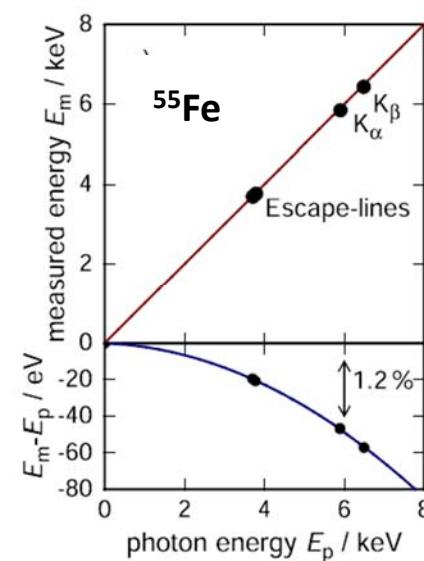
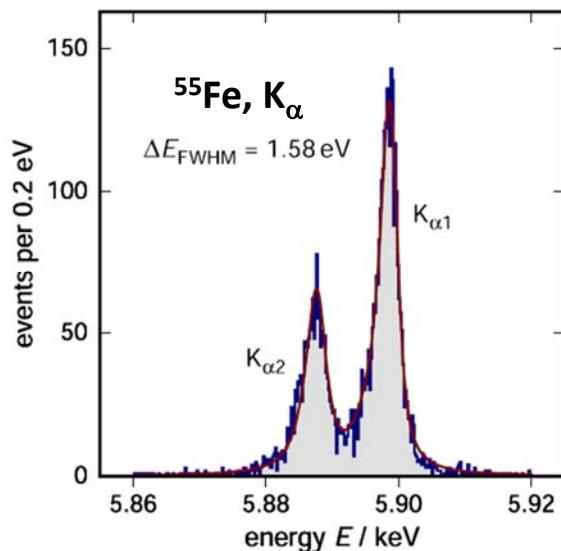
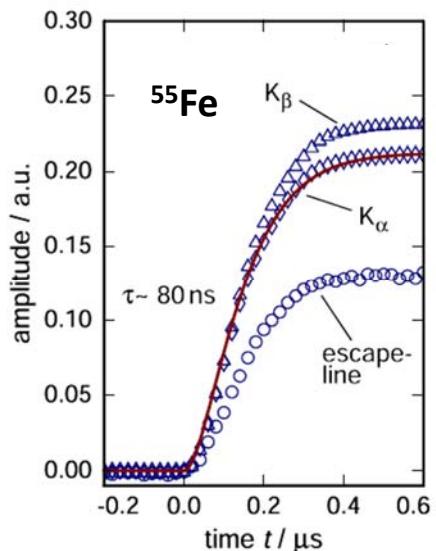
→ Reduced smearing in the end point region

Excellent linearity

→ precise definition of the energy scale



Focal plane detector for IAXO 64 pixels



MOCCA system for mass spectrometry @CSR
4096 pixels



Calorimetric measurement – Source

ECHO uses large arrays of low T metallic magnetic calorimeters with enclosed ^{163}Ho

Required activity in the detectors for sub-eV $\rightarrow >10^6 \text{ Bq} \rightarrow >10^{17} \text{ atoms} \rightarrow >27 \mu\text{g}$

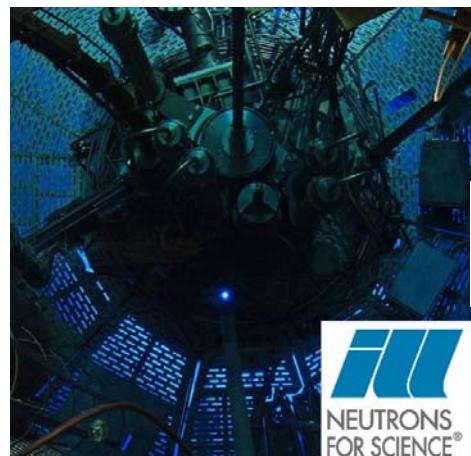
Neutron irradiation
(n, γ)-reaction on ^{162}Er



Excellent chemical separation
95% efficiency

Er161 3.21 h 3/2-	Er162 0+ EC 0.14	Er163 75.0 m 5/2- EC	Er164 0+ EC 1.61	Er165 10.36 h 5/2- EC	Er166 0+ 33.6 Ho165 7/2-
Ho160 25.6 m 5+ EC	Ho161 2.48 h 7/2- EC	Ho162 15.0 m 1+ EC	Ho163 170 y 12- EC	Ho164 29 m 1+ EC, β^-	

Available ^{163}Ho for ECHO
 $\sim 2 \times 10^{18} \text{ atoms (10 MBq)}$



iOOLDE



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



H. Dorrer et al, Radiochim. Acta 106(7) (2018) 535–48

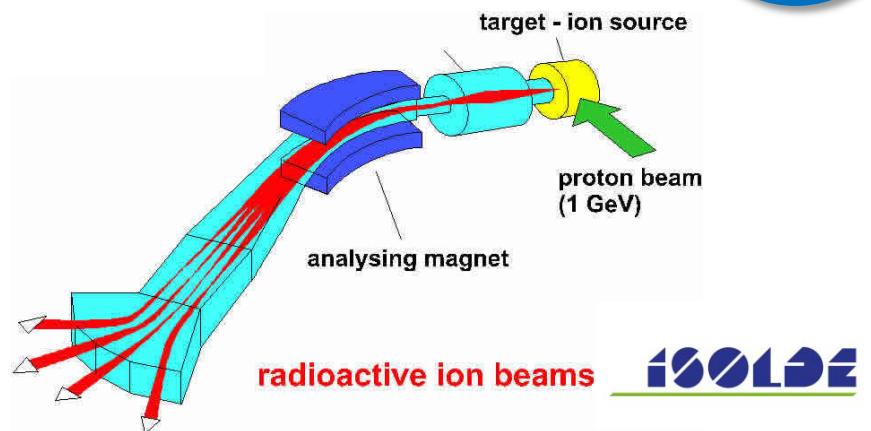
Calorimetric measurement – ^{163}Ho implantation

ECHO uses large arrays of low T metallic magnetic calorimeters with enclosed ^{163}Ho

Mass separation and ion implantation in MMC pixels

- Demonstrated in 2009: on-line implantation @ISOLDE-CERN

L. Gastaldo et al., *Nucl. Inst. Meth. A* **711** (2013) 150



- Optimization of ^{163}Ho beam production and control at

RISIKO @ Institute of Physics, Mainz University

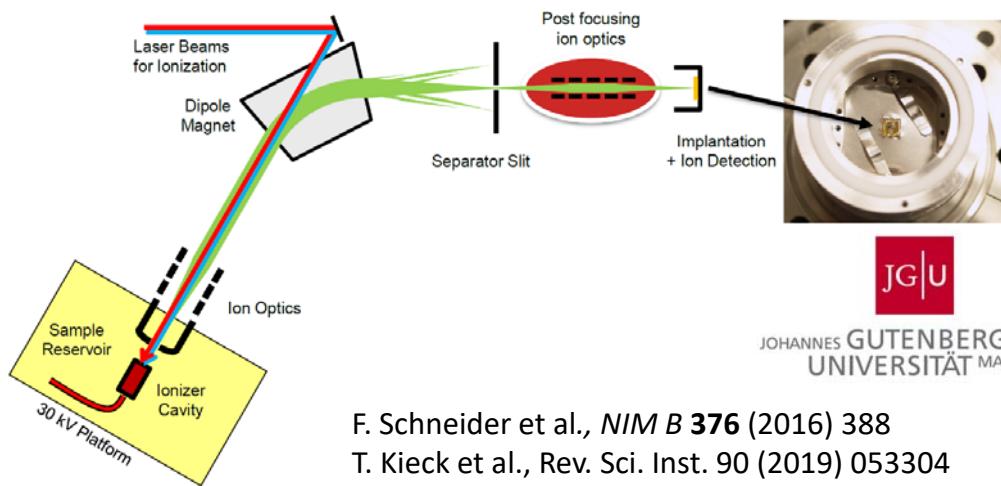
- Resonant laser ion source efficiency

$$(69 \pm 5^{\text{stat}} \pm 4^{\text{syst}})\%$$

- Reduction of ^{166m}Ho in MMC

$$\frac{^{166m}\text{Ho}}{^{163}\text{Ho}} < 4(2)10^{-9}$$

- Beam focalization



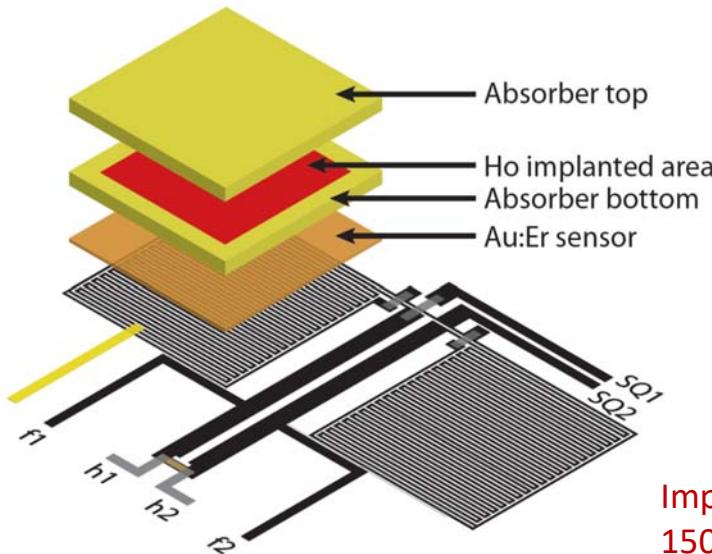
F. Schneider et al., *NIM B* **376** (2016) 388

T. Kieck et al., *Rev. Sci. Inst.* **90** (2019) 053304

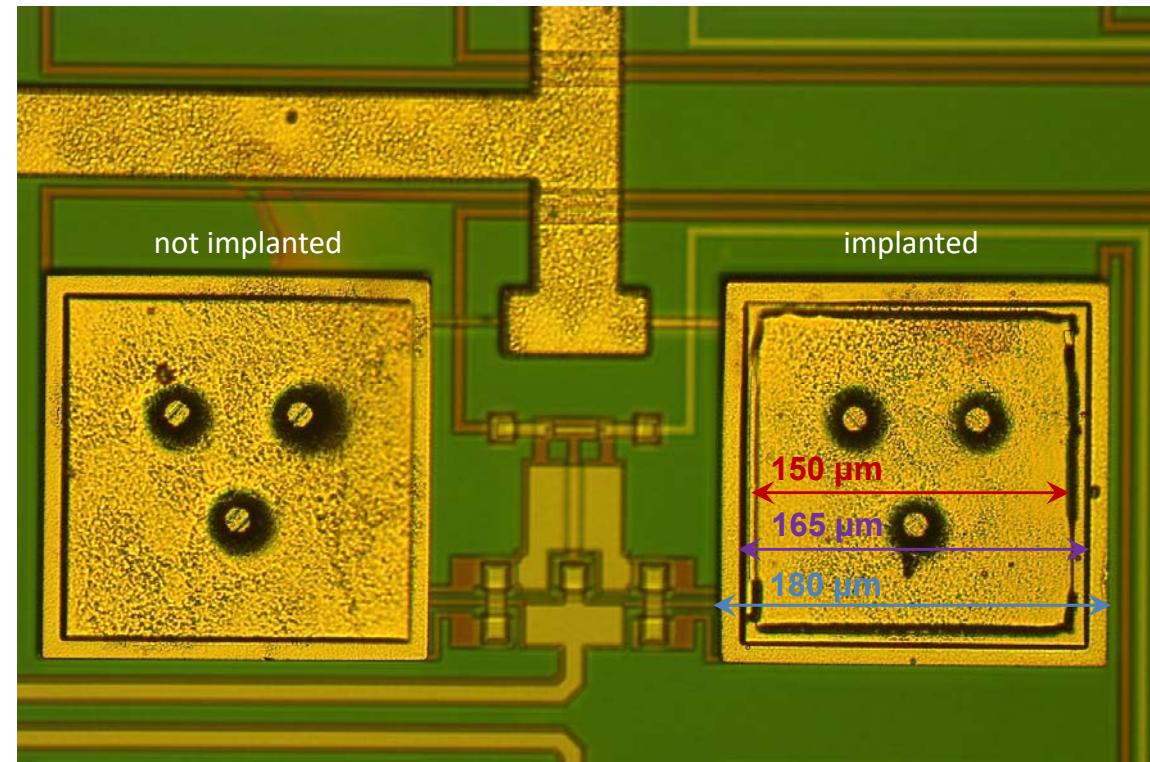
T. Kieck et al., *NIM A* **945** (2019) 162602

Calorimetric measurement – 4π geometry

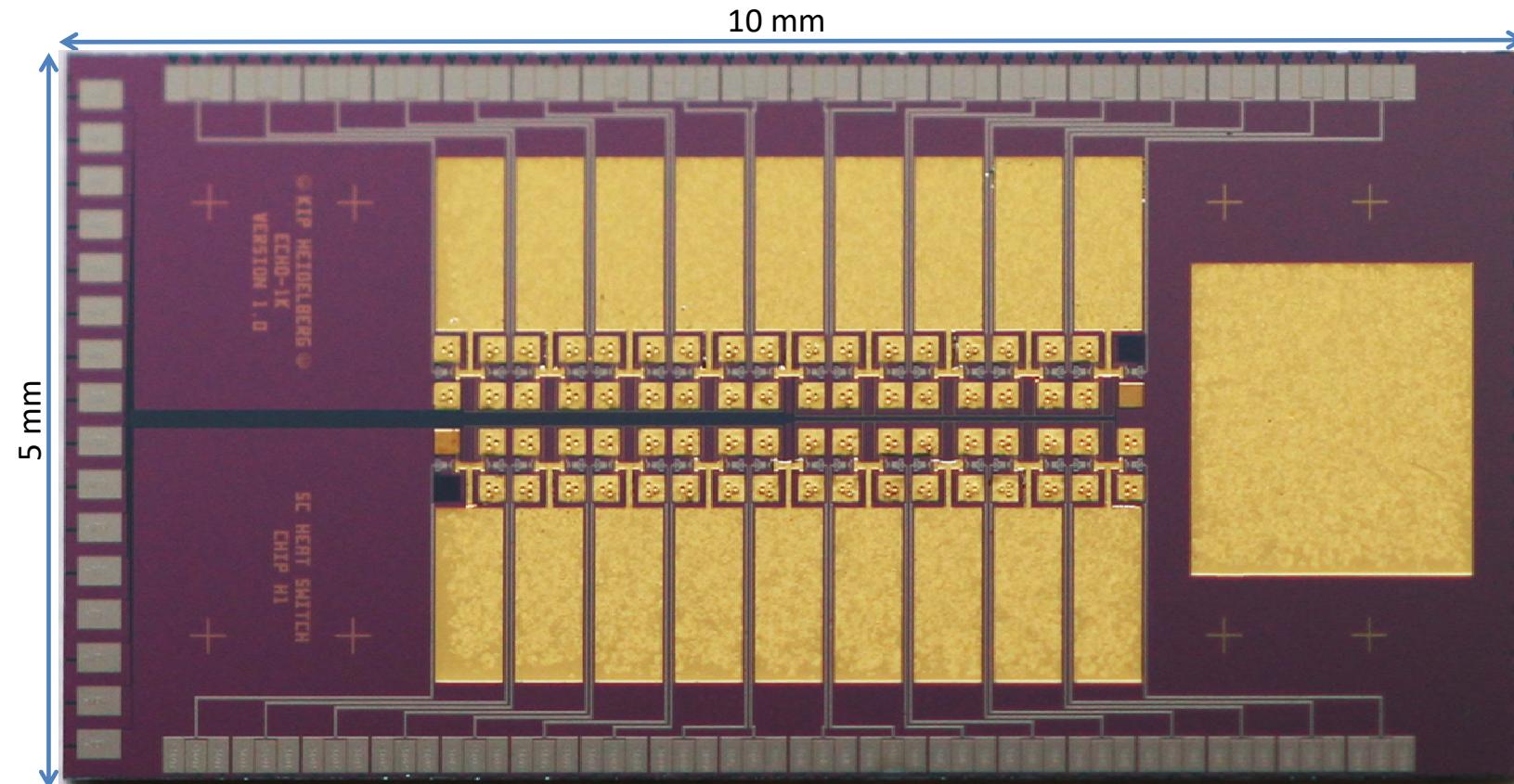
ECHO uses large arrays of low T metallic magnetic calorimeters with enclosed ^{163}Ho



Implantation square:
 $150 \mu\text{m} \times 150 \mu\text{m}$
 Second absorber:
 $165 \mu\text{m} \times 165 \mu\text{m}$
 First absorber:
 $180 \mu\text{m} \times 180 \mu\text{m}$



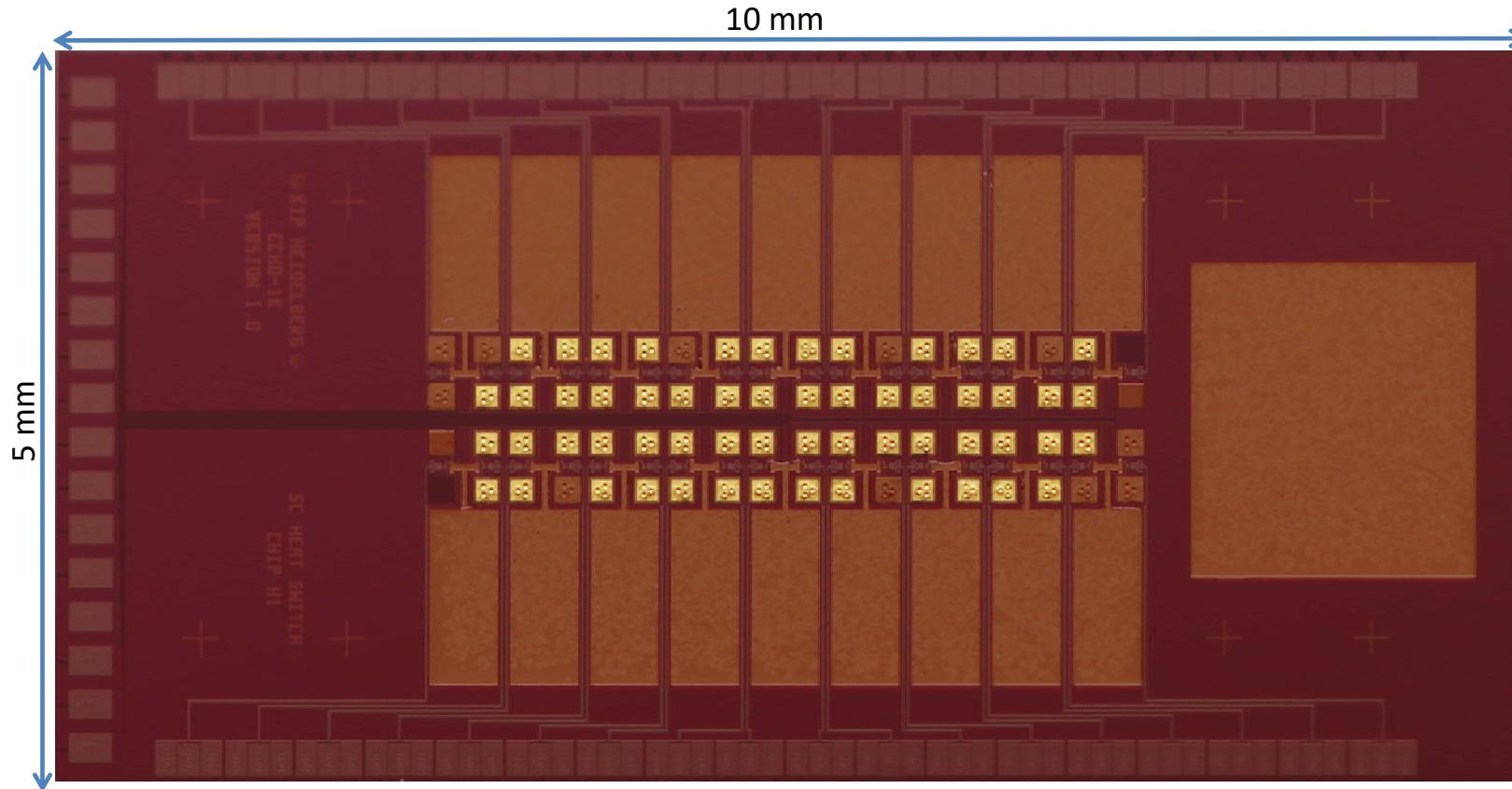
ECHO-1k array



64 pixels can be loaded with ^{163}Ho
+ 2 temperature pixels
+ 2 detectors for diagnostics

Design performance:
 $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} \sim 5 \text{ eV}$
 $\tau_r \sim 90 \text{ ns}$ (single channel readout)

ECHO-1k array



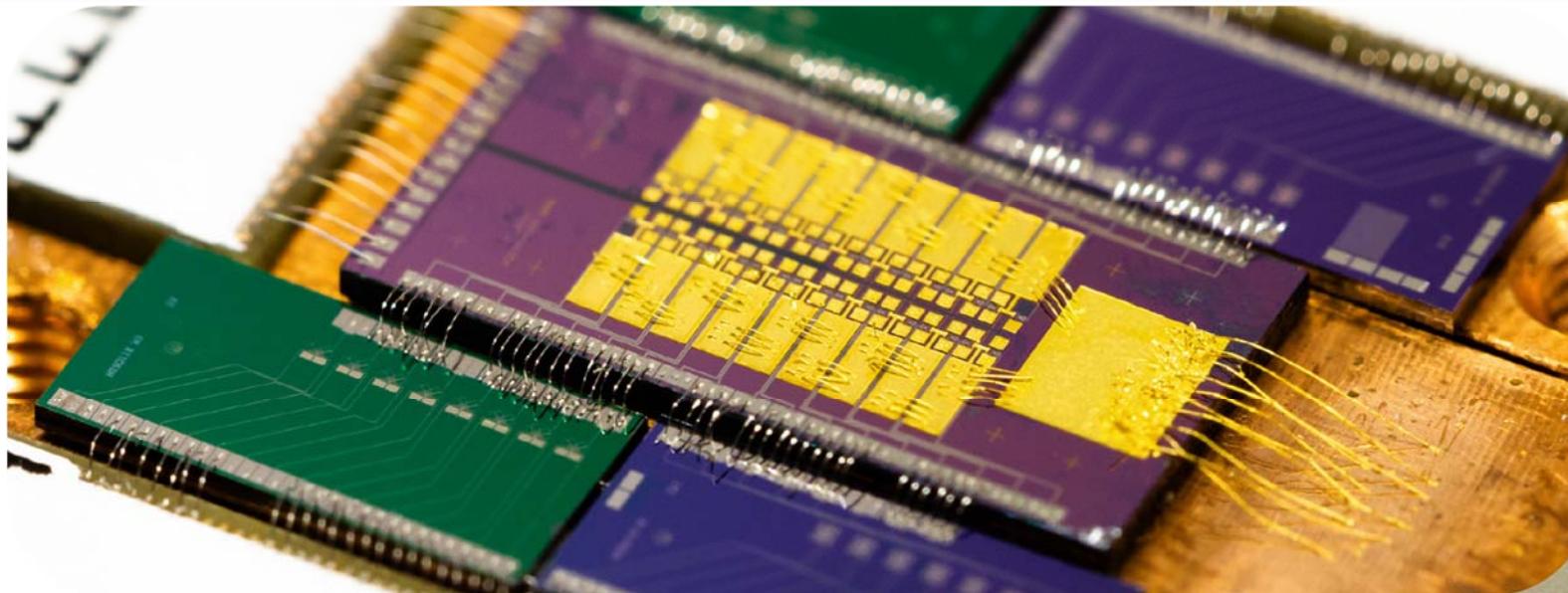
64 pixels can be loaded with ^{163}Ho
+ 2 temperature pixels
+ 2 detectors for diagnostics

Design performance:
 $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} \sim 5 \text{ eV}$
 $\tau_r \sim 90 \text{ ns}$ (single channel readout)

- ✓ presence of non-implanted chips for in-situ background determination

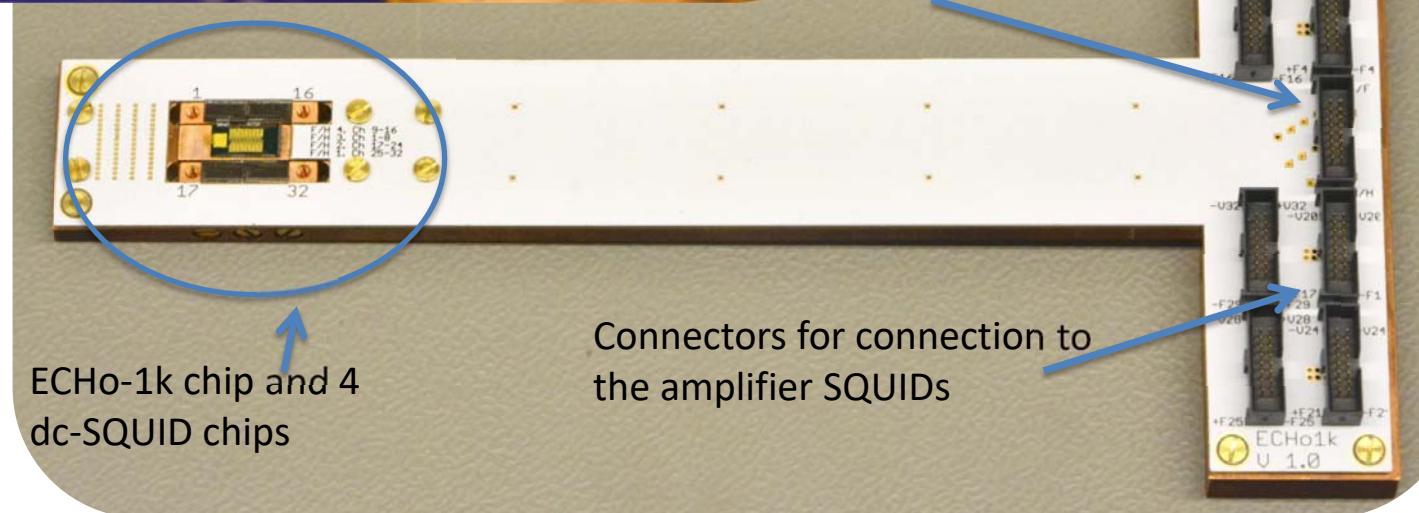
6 ECHO-1k chips
implanted @RISIKO

ECHo-1k read-out

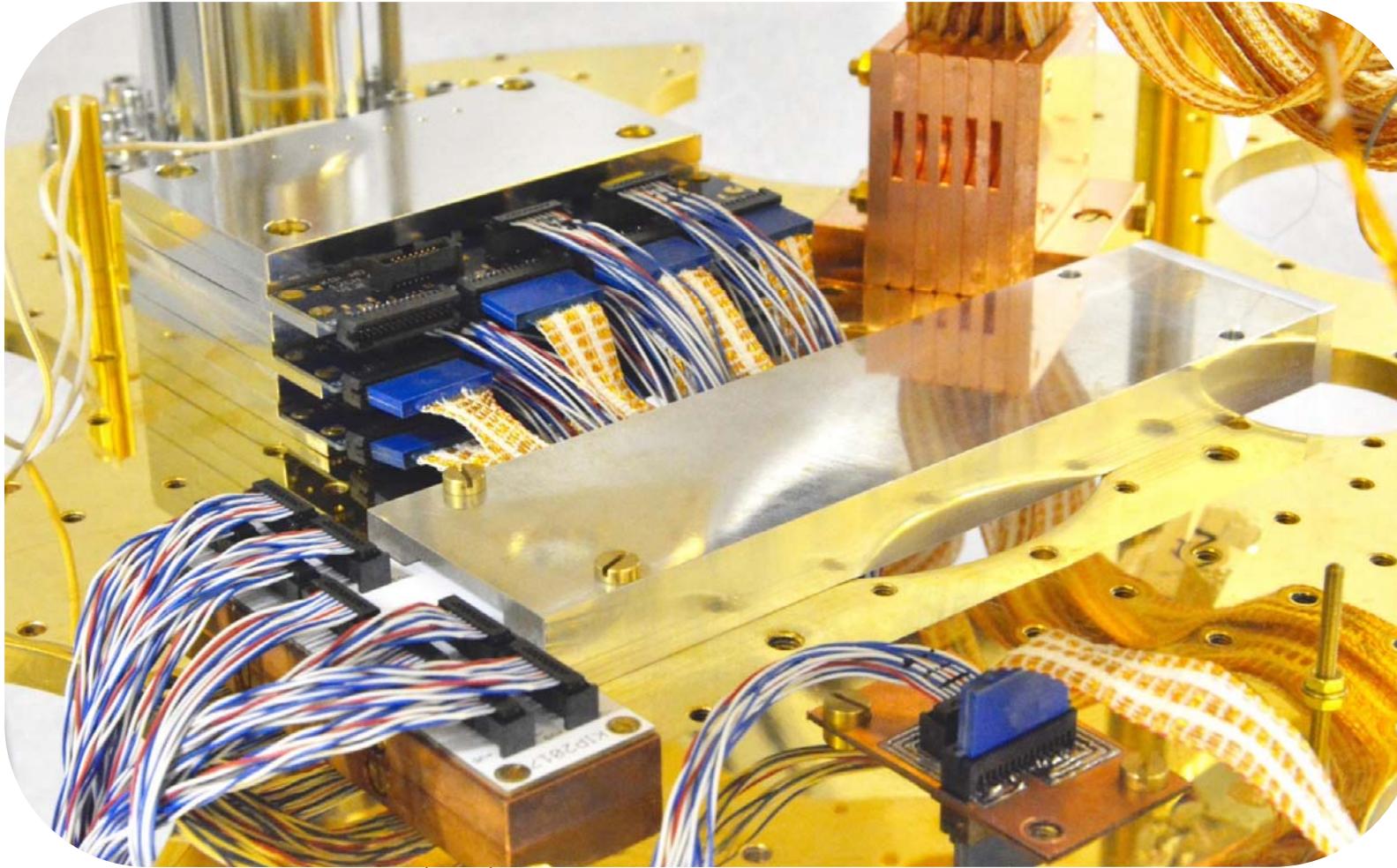


ECHo-1k chip-Au implanted @RISIKO

- High purity ^{163}Ho source
→ activity per pixel $a \approx 1 \text{ Bq}$
- 4 Front-end chips each with 8 dc-SQUIDs for parallel readout

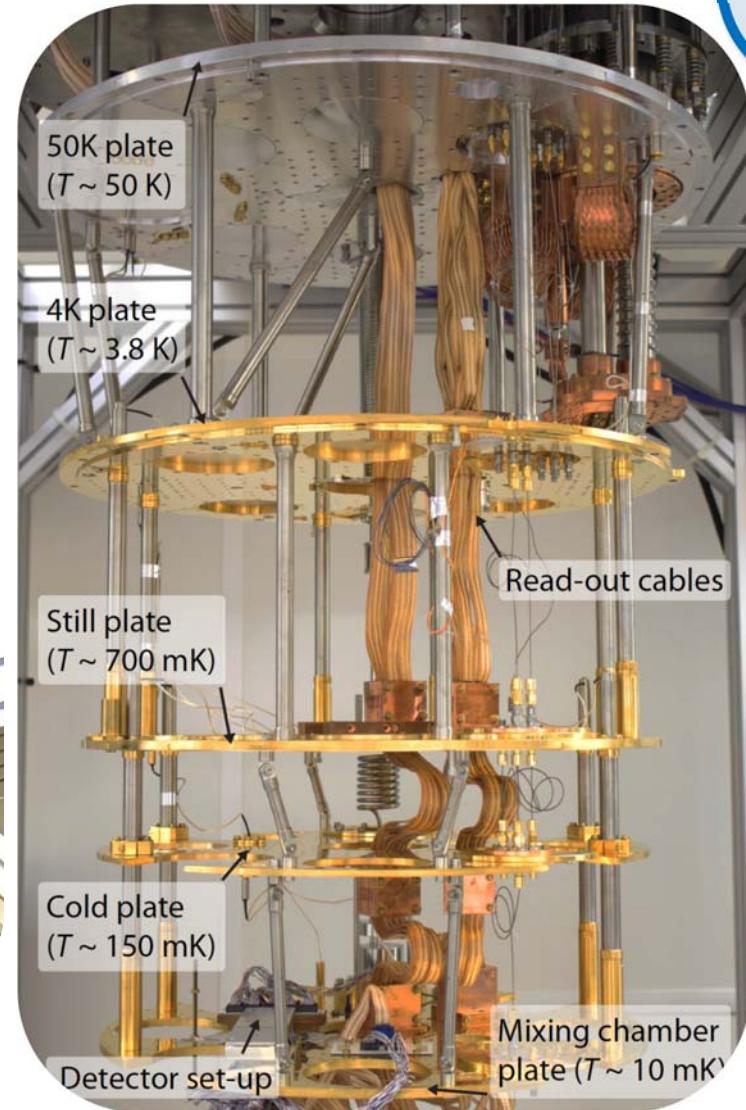
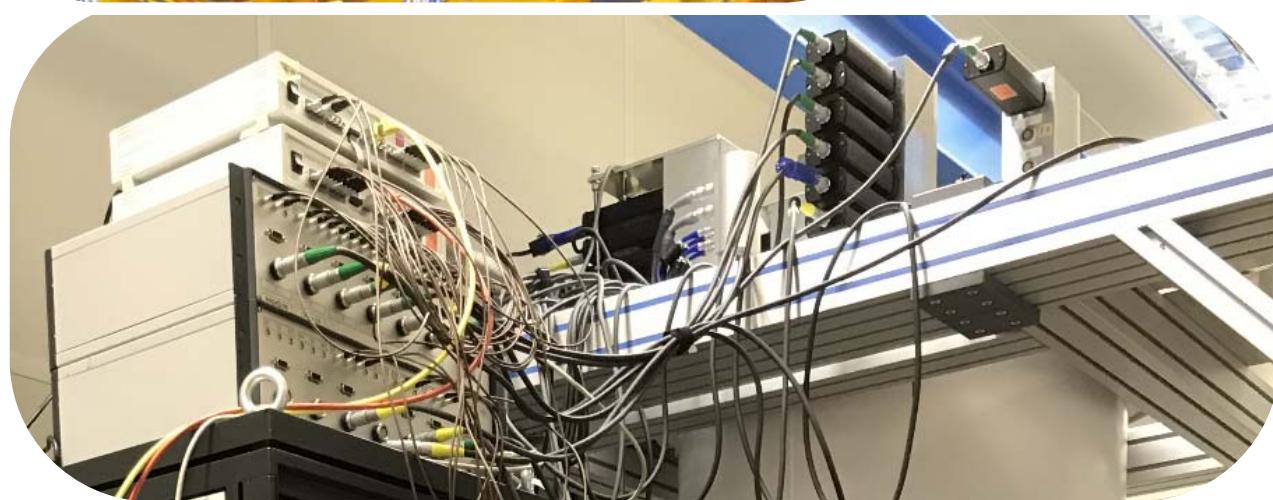
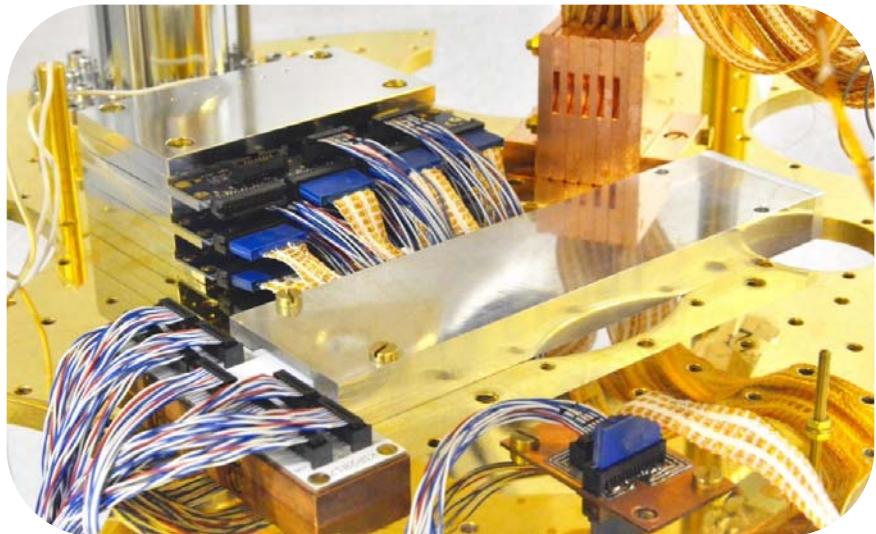


ECHo-1k read-out



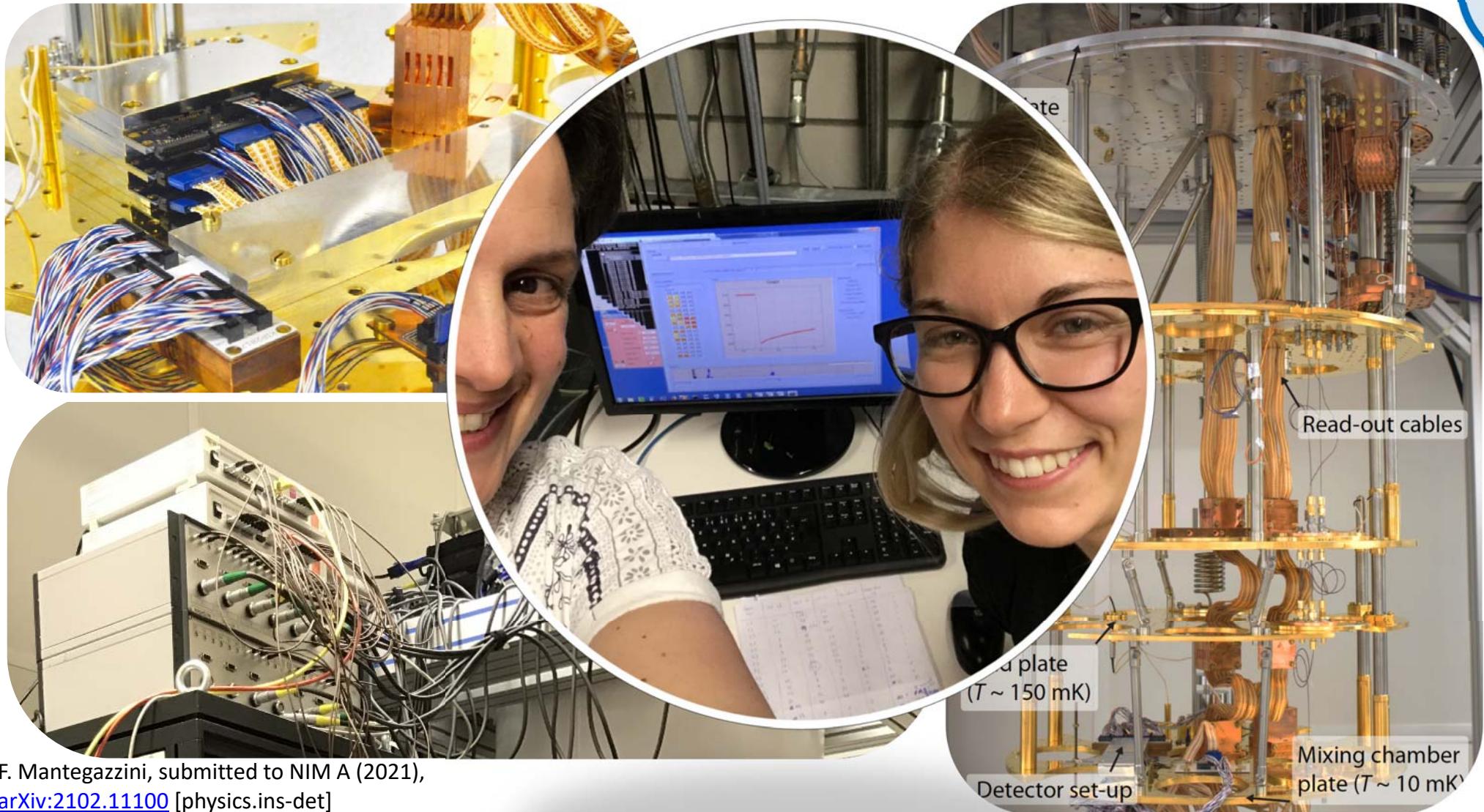
F. Mantegazzini, submitted to NIM A (2021),
[arXiv:2102.11100 \[physics.ins-det\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.11100)

ECHO-1k read-out



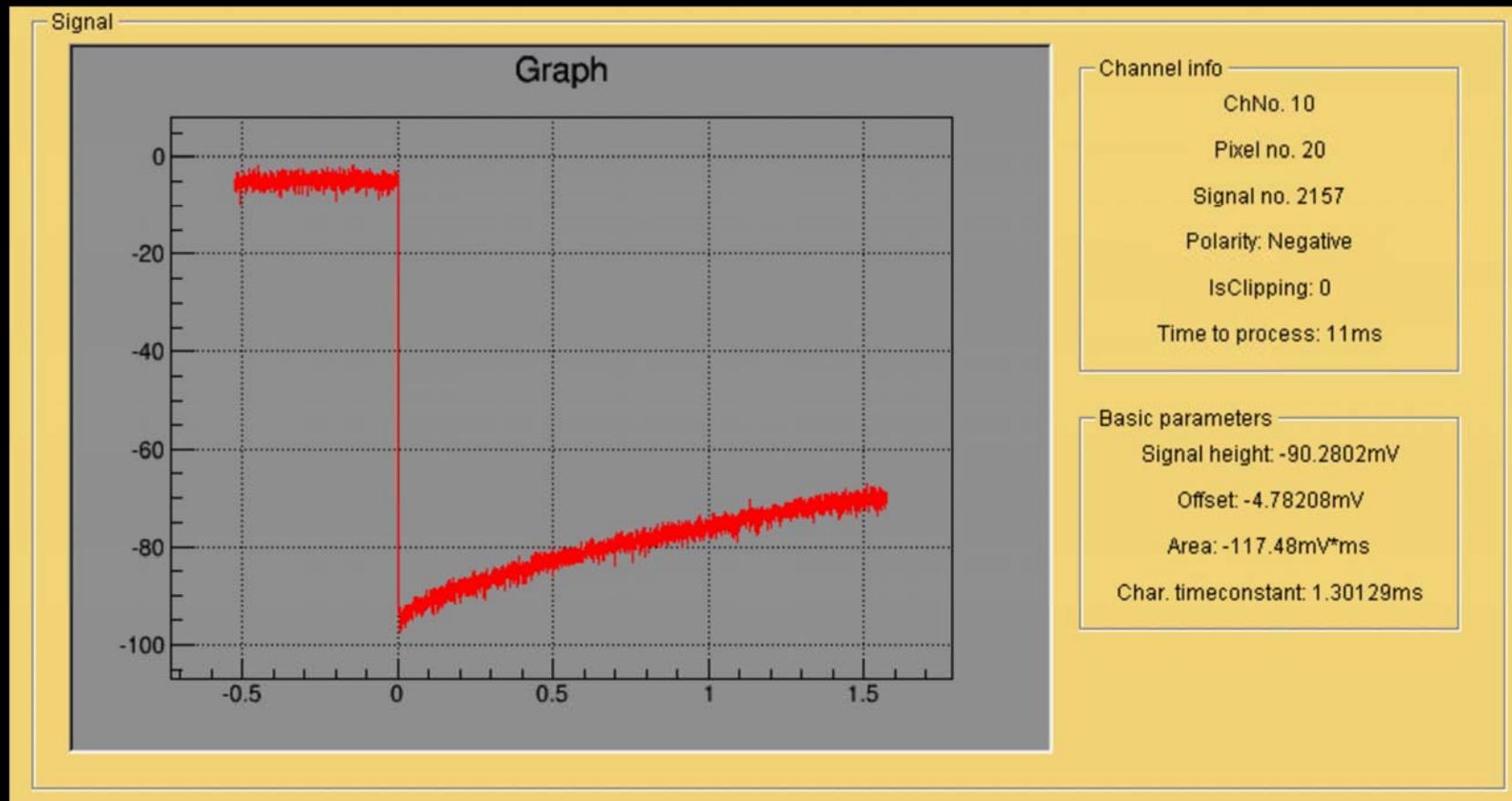
F. Mantegazzini, submitted to NIM A (2021),
[arXiv:2102.11100 \[physics.ins-det\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.11100)

ECHO-1k read-out

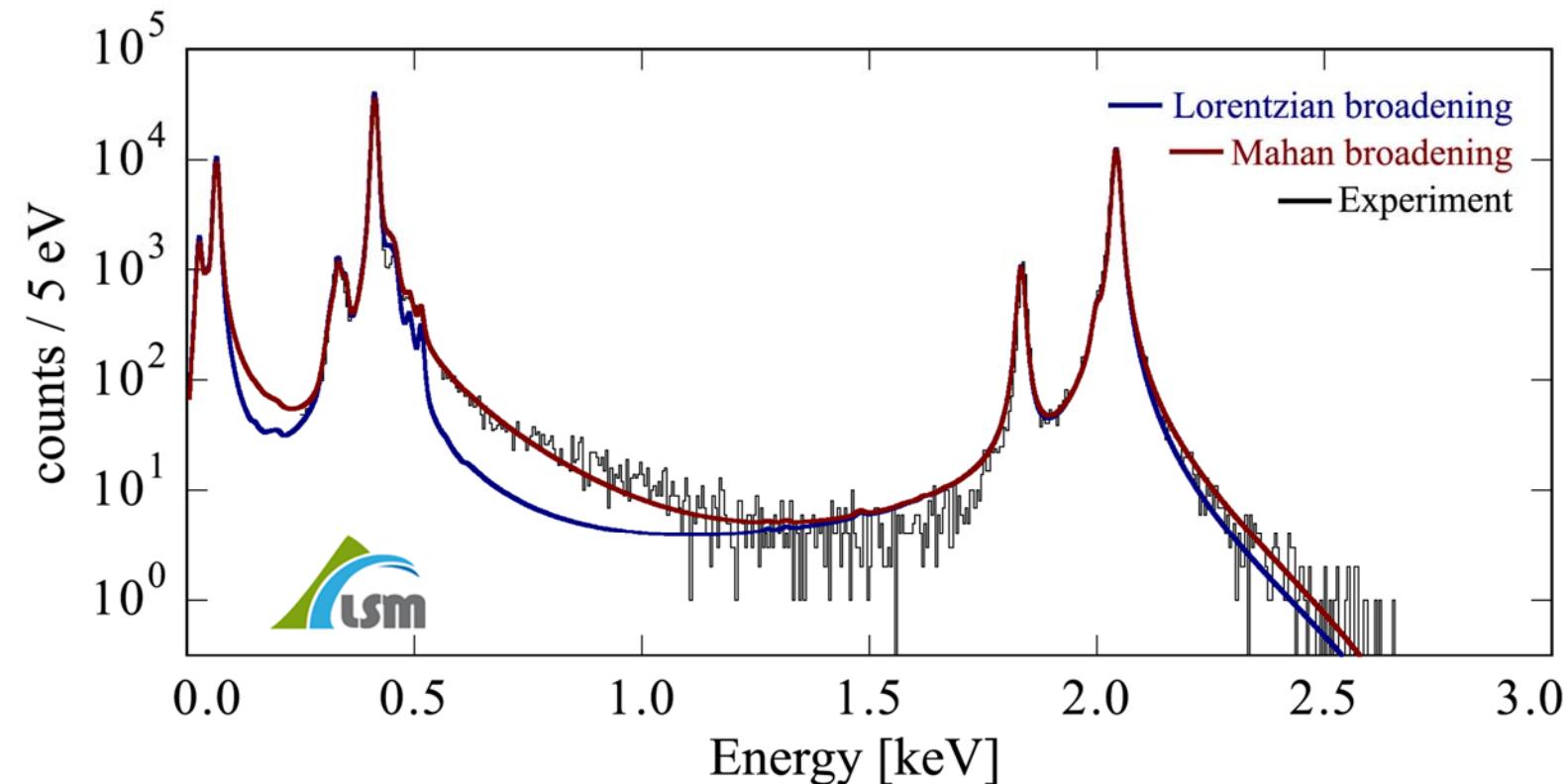


F. Mantegazzini, submitted to NIM A (2021),
[arXiv:2102.11100 \[physics.ins-det\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.11100)

ECHO-1k data – Live!



Proof of concept



C. Velte et al., EPJC **79** (2019) 1026

Energy resolution

$$\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} = 9.2 \text{ eV}$$

Background level

$$b < 1.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ events/eV/pixel/day}$$

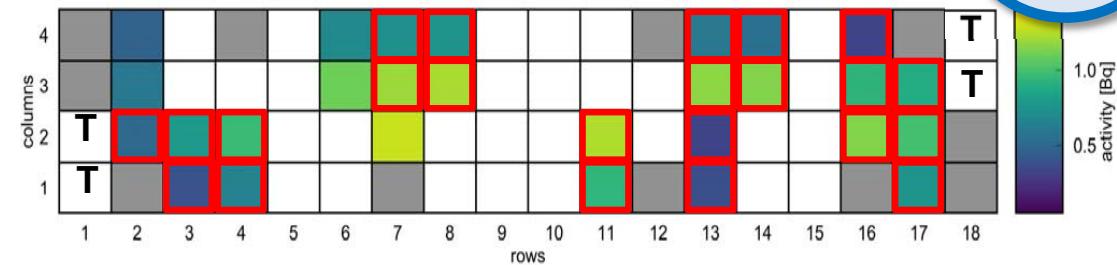
- 4 day measurement with 4 pixels loaded with $\sim 0.2 \text{ Bq}$ ^{163}Ho
- measurement performed underground
- test for data reduction and spectral shape analysis

- $Q_{\text{EC}} = (2838 \pm 14) \text{ eV}$
- $m(\nu_e) < 150 \text{ eV}$ (95% C.L.)

ECHo-1k high statistics spectrum

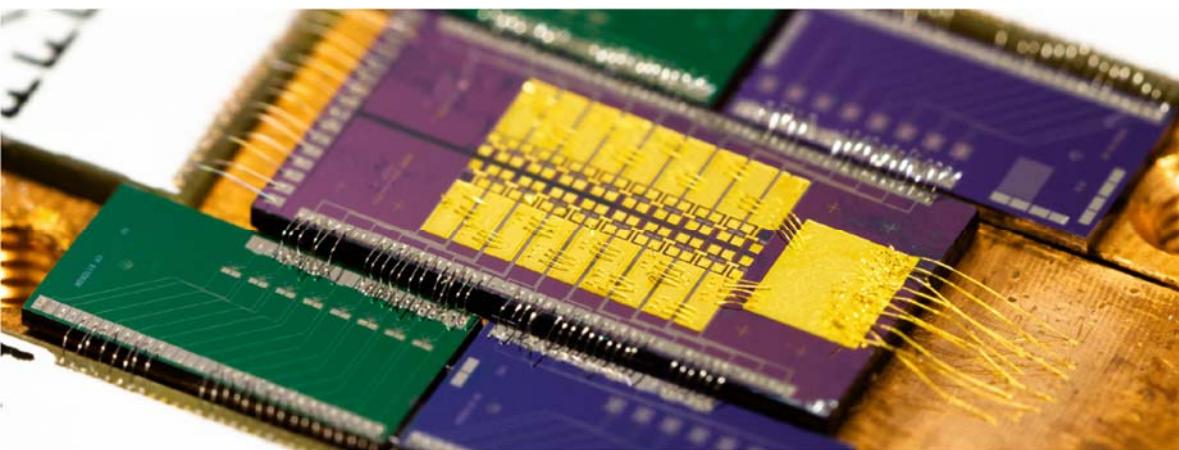
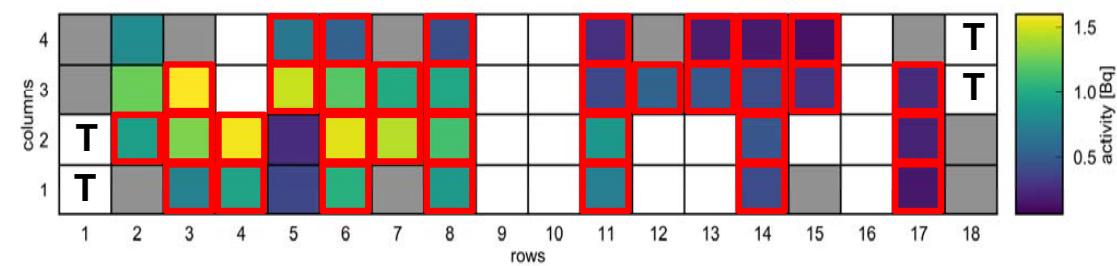
ECHo-1k chip-Au

15 channels
2 temperature channels
23 pixel with implanted ^{163}Ho
3 background pixels
average activity = 0.94 Bq
total activity of 28.1 Bq



ECCho-1k chip-Ag

22 channels
2 temperature channels
34 pixel with implanted ^{163}Ho
6 background pixels
average activity = 0.71 Bq
total activity of 25.9 Bq



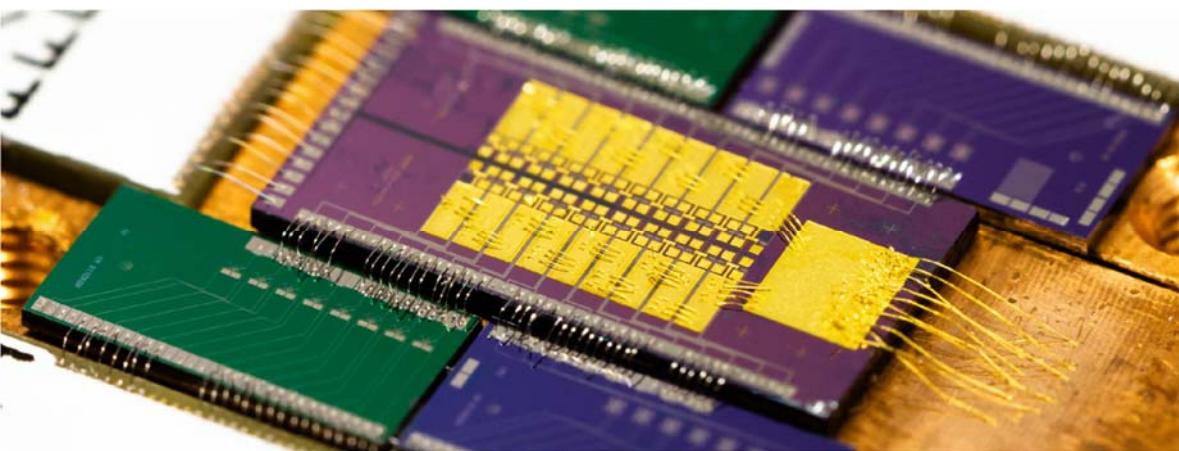
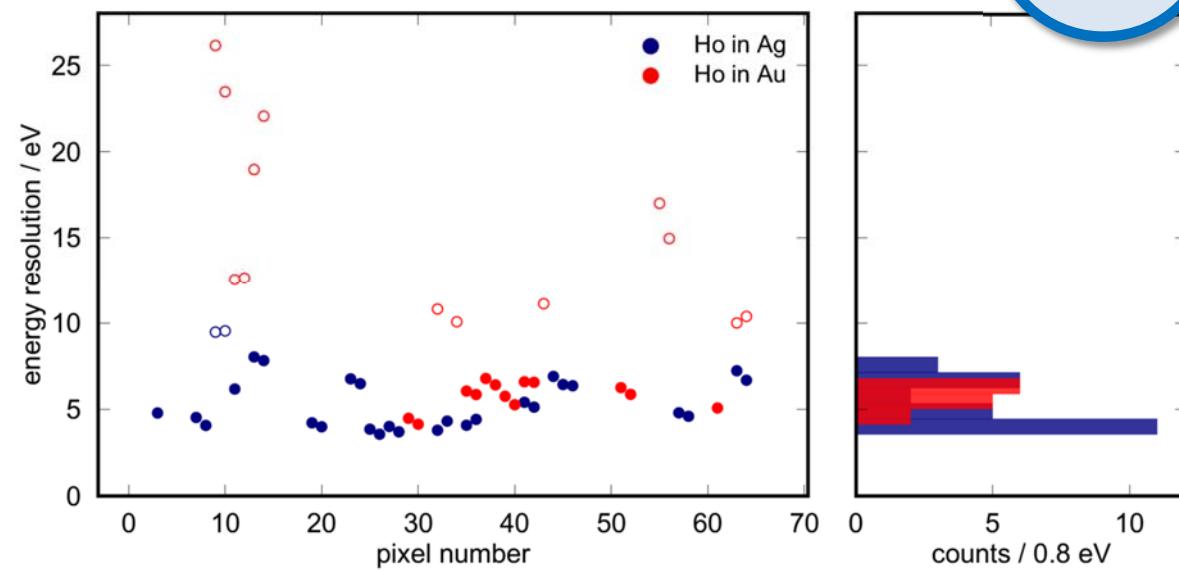
ECHo-1k high statistics spectrum

ECHo-1k chip-Au

15 channels
2 temperature channels
23 pixel with implanted ^{163}Ho
3 background pixels
average activity = 0.94 Bq
total activity of 28.1 Bq

ECHo-1k chip-Ag

22 channels
2 temperature channels
34 pixel with implanted ^{163}Ho
6 background pixels
average activity = 0.71 Bq
total activity of 25.9 Bq



Further characterization

- Thermodynamical properties of single pixels
- Readout performance

ECHo-1k high statistics spectrum

ECHo-1k chip-Au

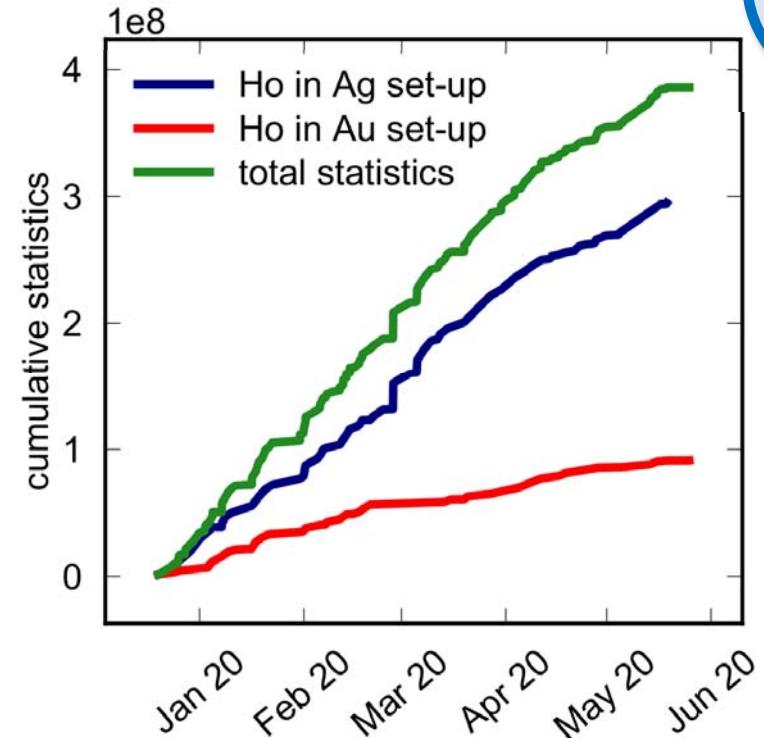
15 channels
2 temperature channels
23 pixel with implanted ^{163}Ho
3 background pixels
average activity = 0.94 Bq
total activity of 28.1 Bq

ECHo-1k chip-Ag

22 channels
2 temperature channels
34 pixel with implanted ^{163}Ho
6 background pixels
average activity = 0.71 Bq
total activity of 25.9 Bq

A number of ^{163}Ho events larger than 10^8 has been acquired in the first months of 2020

This statistics allow for investigating the value of the electron neutrino effective mass down to **20 eV**



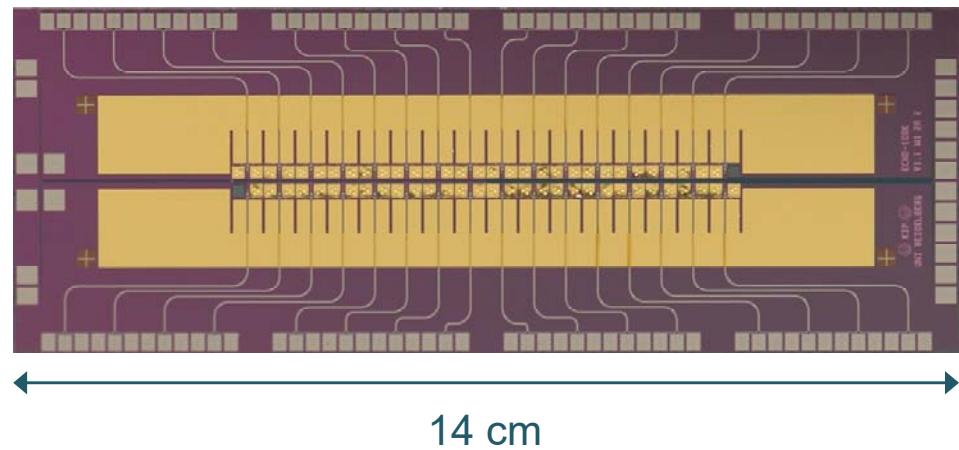
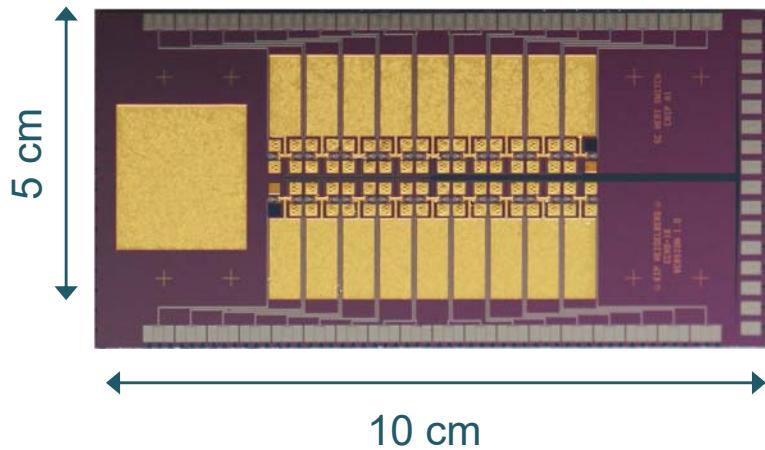
Data reduction started:
new limit for m_β si coming soon!

Towards ECHo-100k – MMC array

ECHo-1k
~1 Bq / pixel
57 MMCs

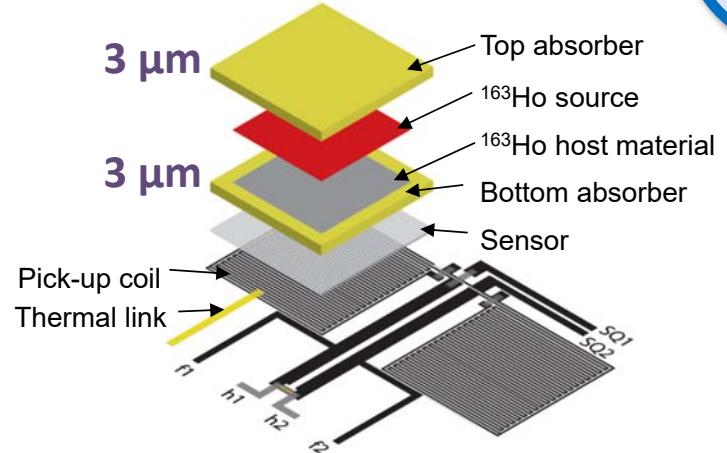
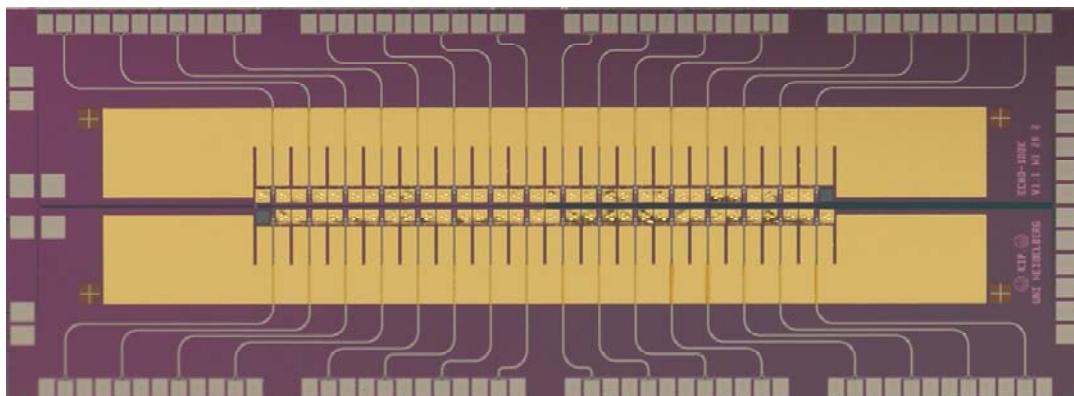


ECHo-100k
10 Bq / pixel
12000 MMCs



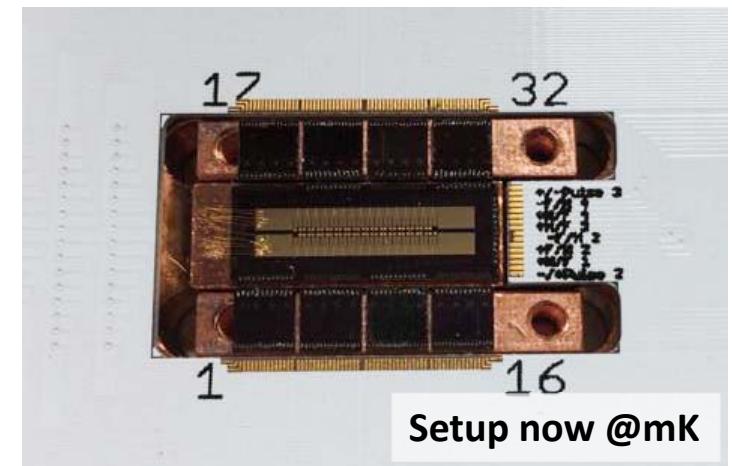
- ✓ **Design and fabrication completed**
- ✓ **Characterised with ^{55}Fe external source**

Towards ECHo-100k – MMC array

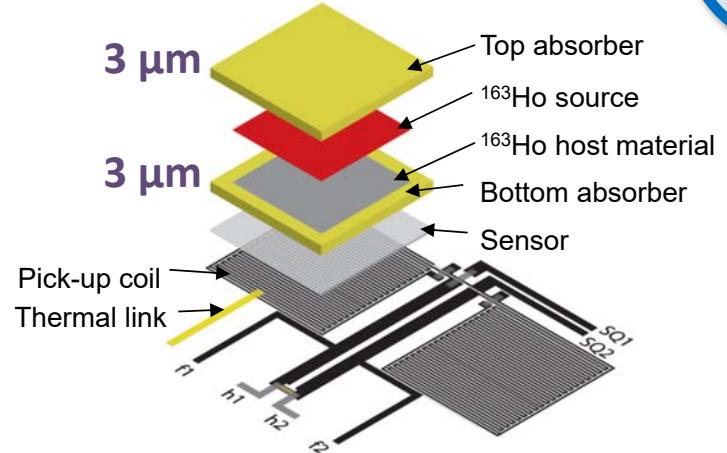
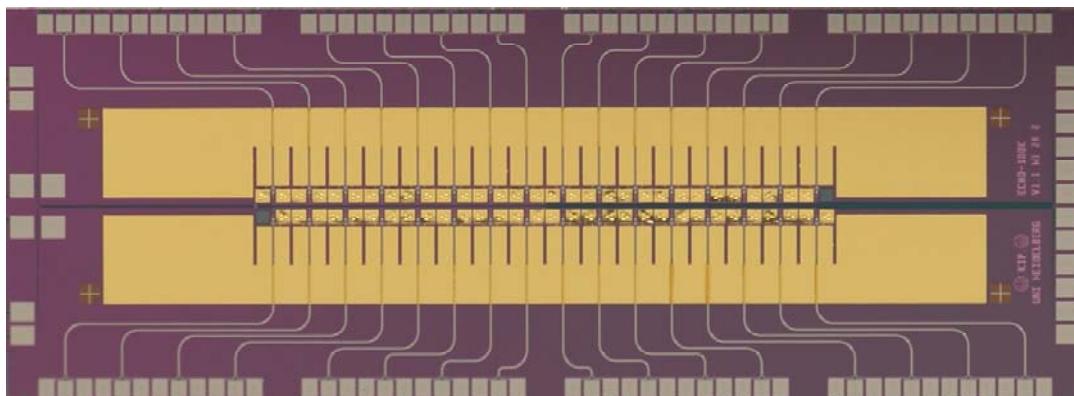


What is new in ECHo-100k?

- Optimised performances:
 - Lower heat capacity → **higher energy resolution**
 - Optimised thermalisation with gold bridges
→ **better thermalisation**
- Optimised pixel ordering for **efficient implantation**

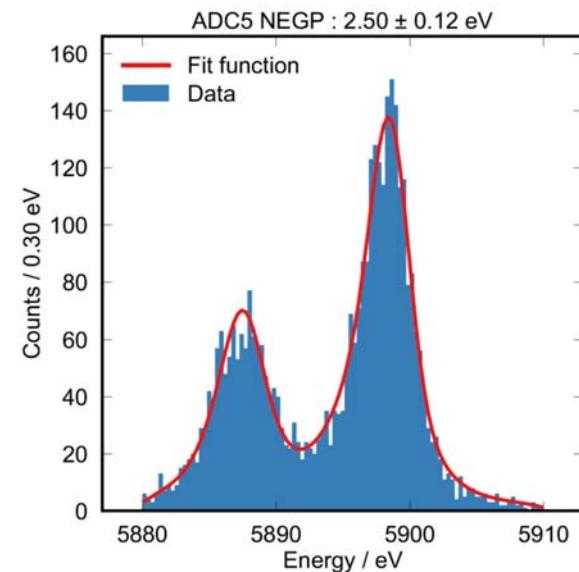


Towards ECHo-100k – MMC array

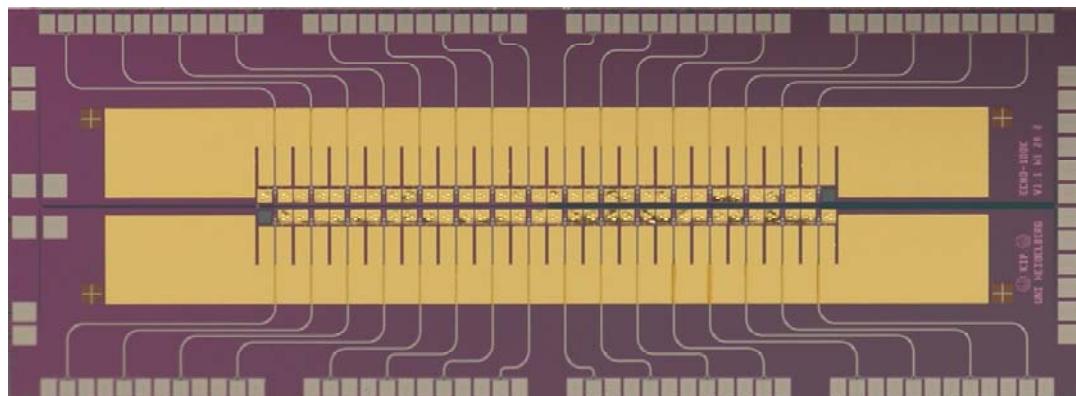


What is new in ECHo-100k?

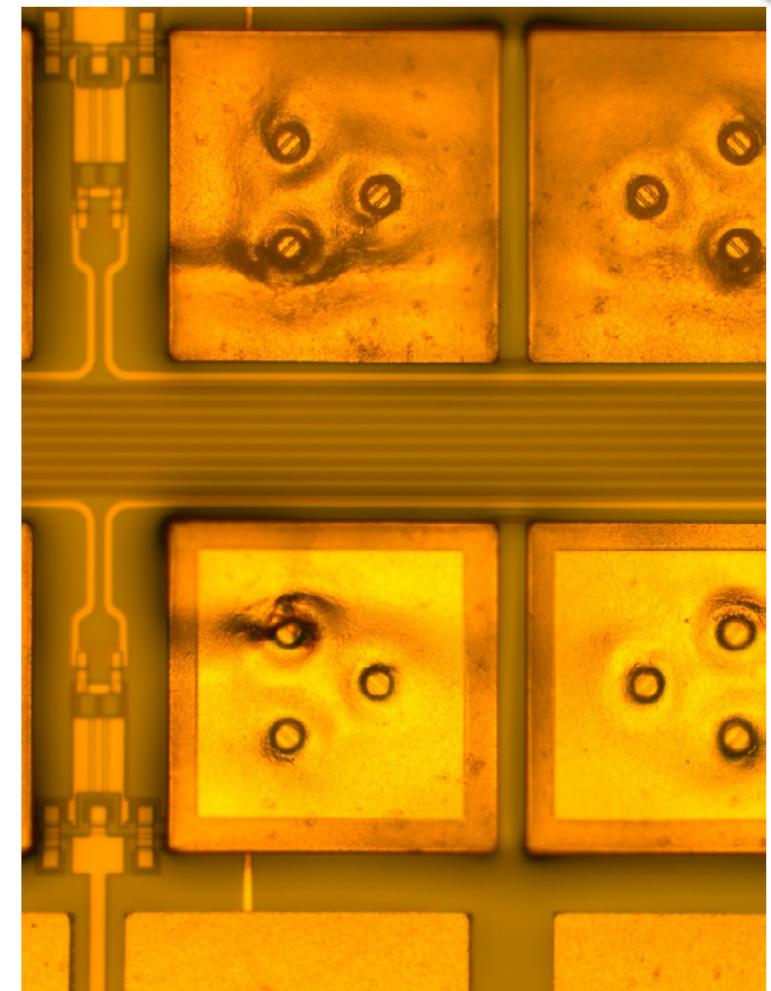
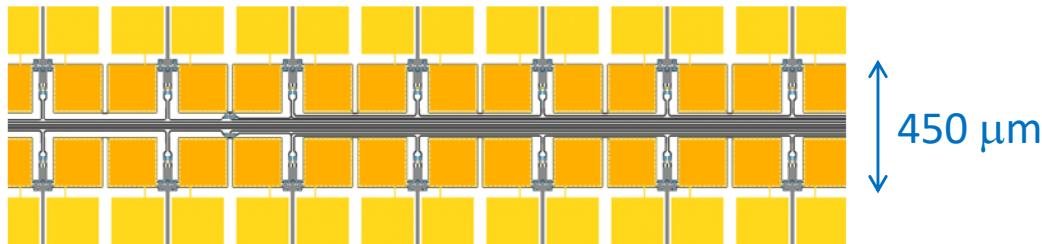
- Optimised performances:
 - Lower heat capacity → **higher energy resolution**
 - Optimised thermalisation with gold bridges
→ **better thermalisation**
- Optimised pixel ordering for **efficient implantation**



Towards ECHo-100k – MMC array



2 chips have been implanted
@RISIKO in January – 10 Bq/pixel



Towards ECHo-100k – Multiplexing

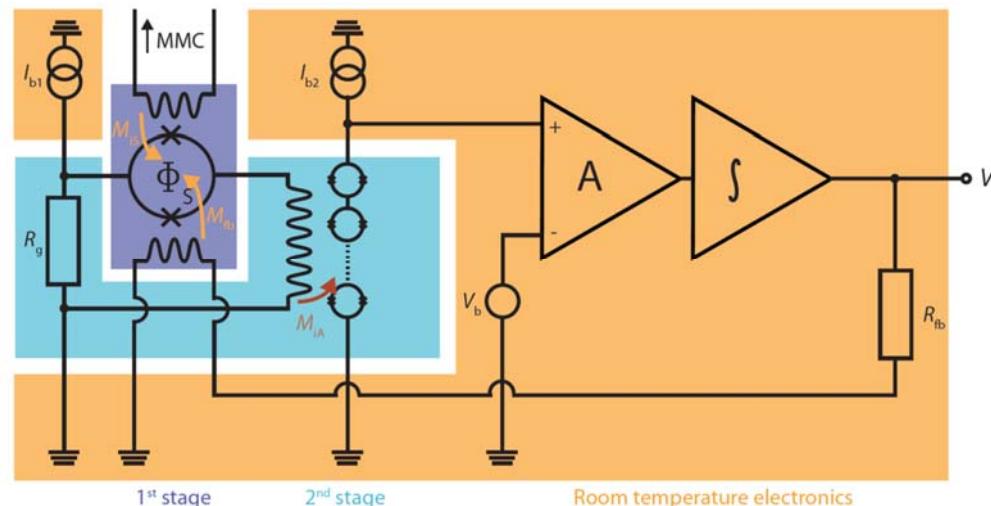
ECHo-1k:

~ 50 detectors



ECHo-100k:

> 5.000 detectors



Single channel readout – **two stage SQUID scheme**:

10 wires per channels

SQUID electronics

Not scalable →

- parasitic heat load
- number of wires
- costs
- complexity

$\sim N$

How to read out a large number of detectors ?

Multiplexed readout:

~ 500 detectors per readout channel

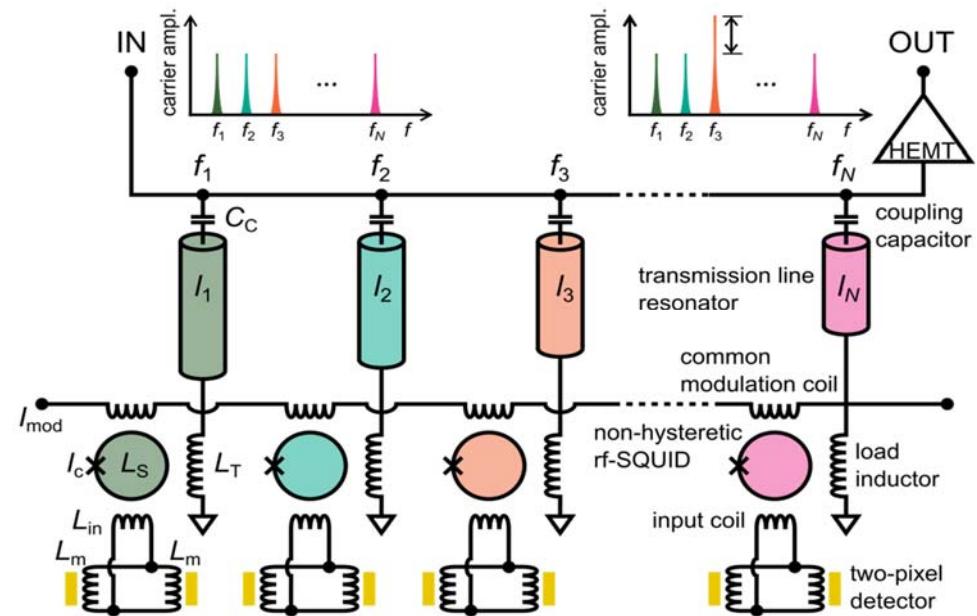
For ECHo → [Microwave SQUID multiplexing](#)

Scalability

Towards ECHo-100k – Multiplexing

Microwave SQUID multiplexing

Single HEMT amplifier and 2 coaxes
to read out **100 - 1000** detectors

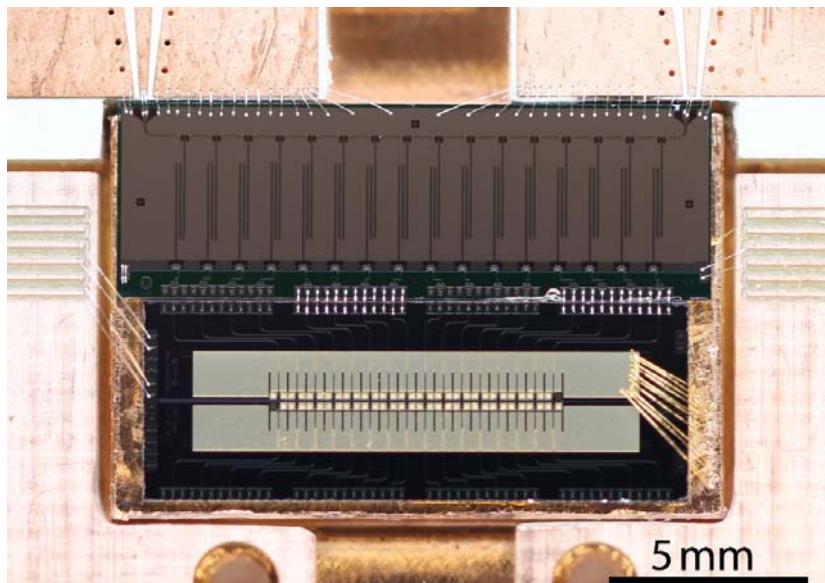


Towards ECHo-100k – Multiplexing

Microwave SQUID multiplexing

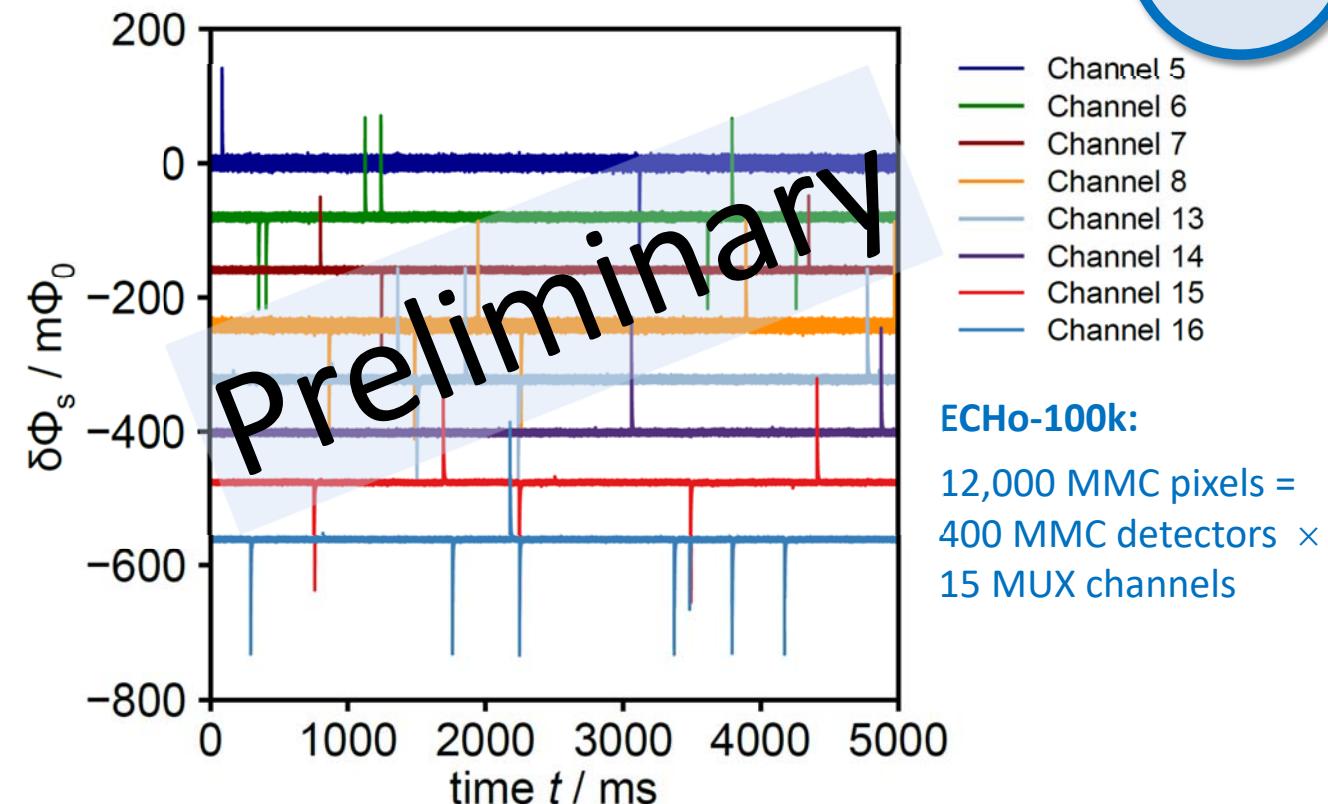
Single HEMT amplifier and 2 coaxes
to read out **100 - 1000** detectors

- Successful characterization of first prototypes with external ^{55}Fe
→ **Very promising results:**
8 channels (16 pixels)



S.Kempf et al., AIP Advances 7 (2017) 015007

M. Wegner et al., J. Low Temp. Phys. 193, 462 (2018)



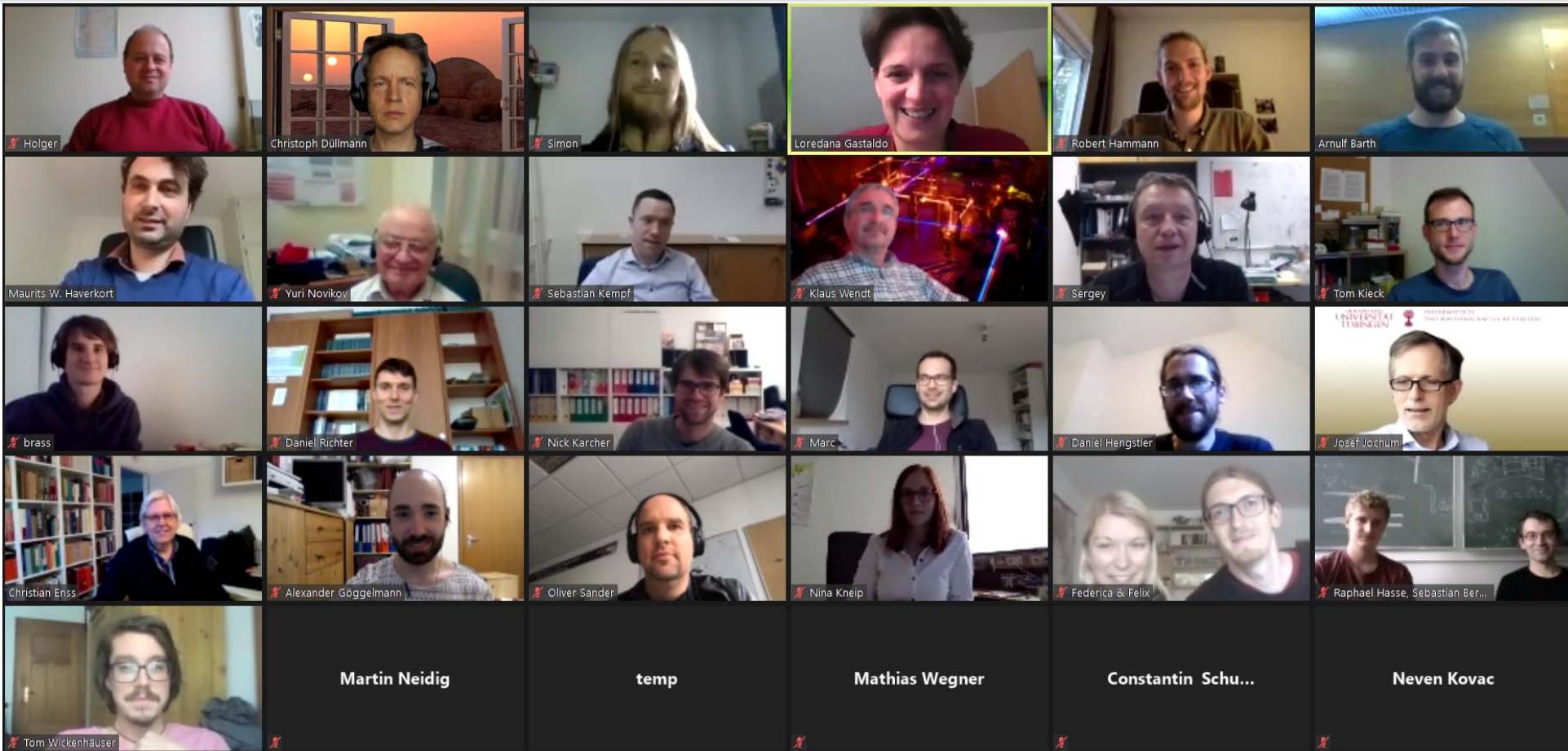
Soon tests with ^{163}Ho loaded MMC arrays

Conclusions

- ✓ The results obtained with ^{163}Ho loaded MMCs paved the way to large scale neutrino mass experiments based on ^{163}Ho
- ✓ A first improvement on the effective electron neutrino mass limit has been obtained in a proof of concept measurement
- ✓ More than 10^8 ^{163}Ho events have been acquired within the ECHo-1k phase →
A new limit at the level of 20 eV on the effective electron neutrino mass is coming soon
- ✓ Important steps towards ECHo-100k have been demonstrated:
new ECHo-100k array + multiplexed readout



The ECHo Collaboration (Coll. Meeting October 2020)



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR KERNPHYSIK

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN



KIT
Karlsruher Institut für Technologie



Thank you!