

Status of the HOLMES

experiment to directly measure the
electron neutrino mass

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on behalf of the HOLMES collaboration

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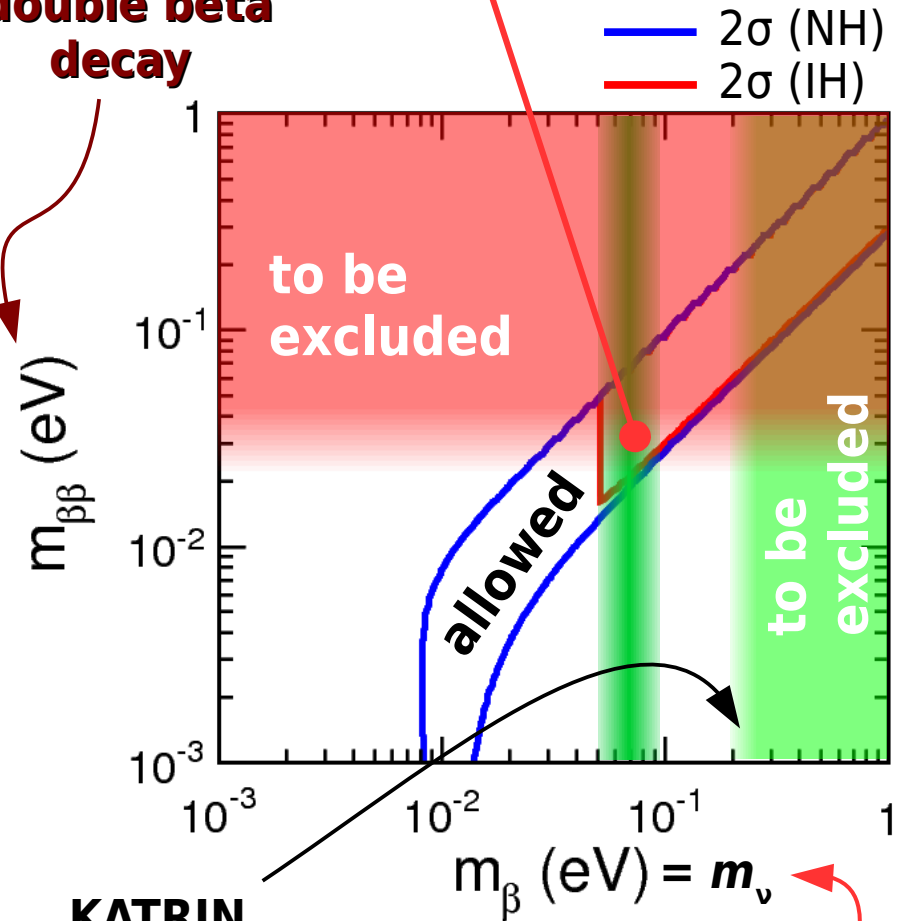


Assessing the neutrino mass

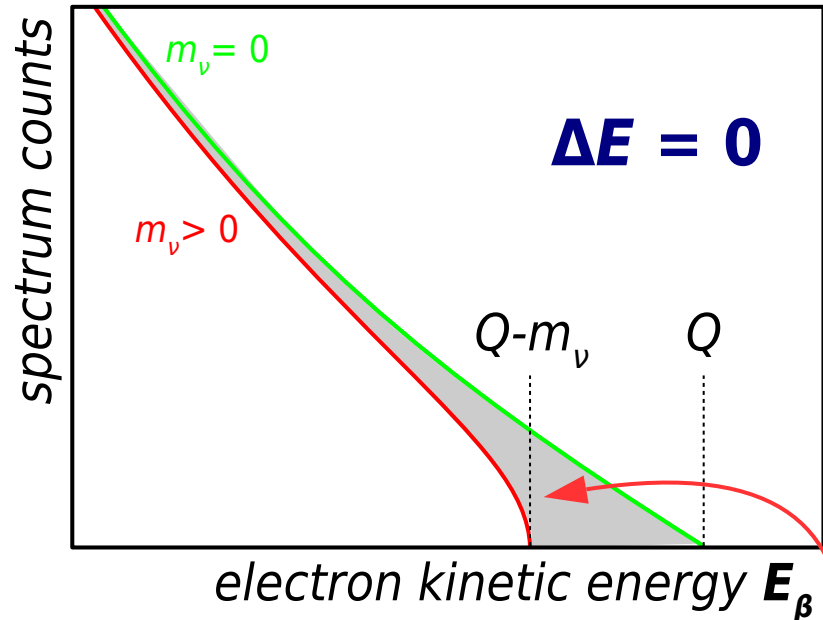


from **neutrinoless double beta decay**

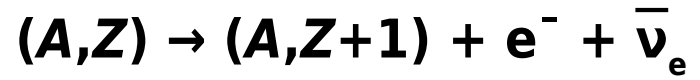
how to get to here?



KATRIN
spectrometer
 $m_{\nu} < 0.2$ eV
in 2018



- **kinematics of weak decays with ν emission**
 - ▶ low Q nuclear beta decays (${}^3\text{H}$, ${}^{187}\text{Re}$...)
 - ▶ only energy and momentum conservation
 - ▶ no further assumptions



$$N(E_{\beta}) \propto p_{\beta} E_{\beta} (Q - E_{\beta}) \sqrt{(Q - E_{\beta})^2 - m_{\nu}^2} F(z, E_{\beta}) S(E_{\beta})$$

- **2 approaches with different systematics:**
 - ▶ **spectrometry** with the β source outside
 - ▶ **calorimetry** with the β source inside

Electron capture calorimetric experiments / 1

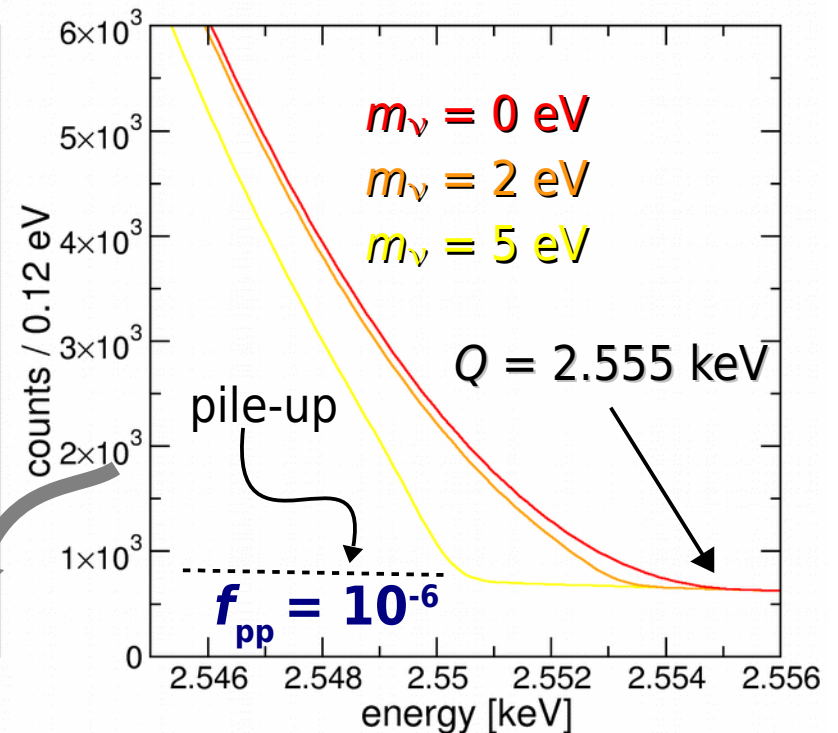
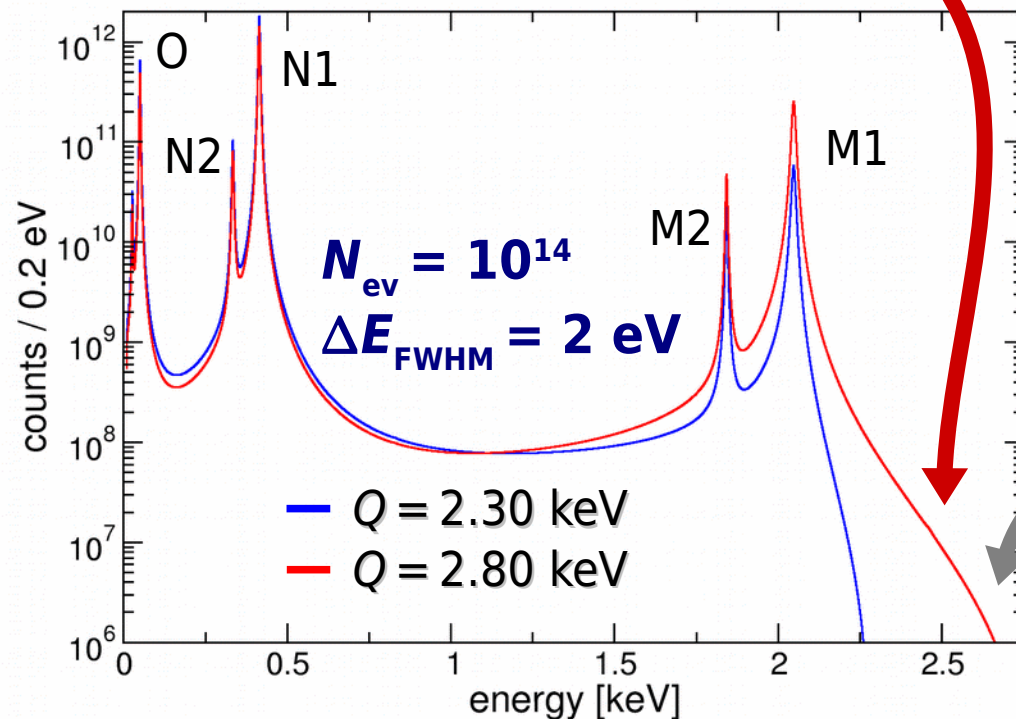


electron capture from shell $\geq M1$

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

- calorimetric measurement of Dy atomic de-excitations (mostly non-radiative)
- $Q = 2.8 \text{ keV}$ (measured with Penning trap)
 - ▶ end-point rate and ν mass sensitivity depend on $Q - E_{M1}$
- $\tau_{1/2} \approx 4570 \text{ years} \rightarrow 2 \times 10^{11} \text{ } ^{163}\text{Ho} \text{ nuclei} \leftrightarrow 1 \text{ Bq}$

$$N(E_c) = \frac{G_\beta^2}{4\pi^2} (Q - E_c) \sqrt{(Q - E_c)^2 - m_\nu^2} \times \sum_i n_i C_i \beta_i^2 B_i \frac{\Gamma_i}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(E_c - E_i)^2 + \Gamma_i^2/4}$$



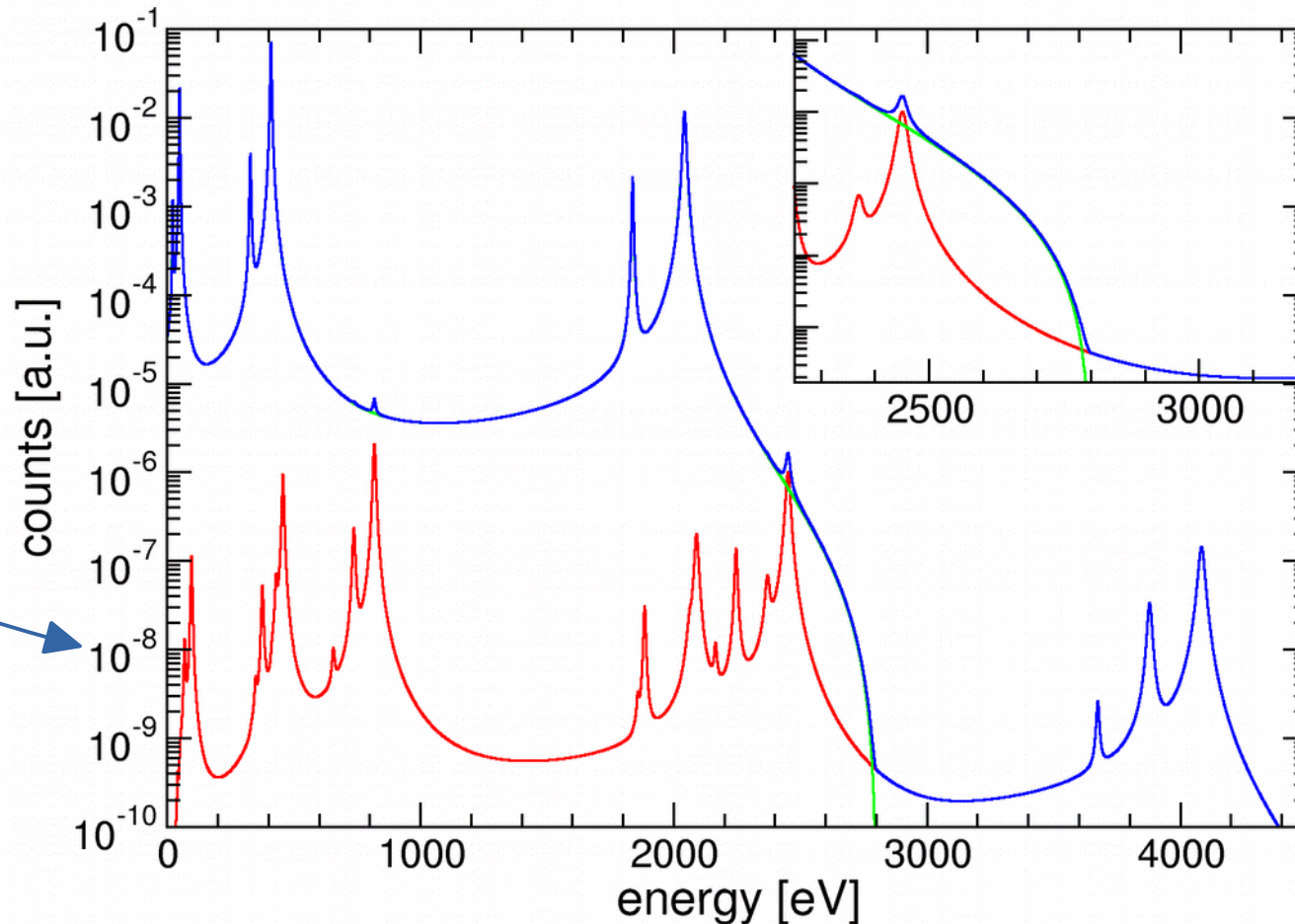
Electron capture calorimetric experiments / 2



- calorimetric measurement \leftrightarrow **detector speed is critical**
- complex pile-up spectrum

► $N_{pp}(E) = f_{pp} N_{EC}(E) \otimes N_{EC}(E)$ with $f_{pp} \approx A_{EC} \tau_R$

A_{EC} EC activity per detector
 τ_R time resolution (\approx rise time)



$Q = 2800$ eV
 $f_{pp} = 10^{-4}$

$N_{EC}(E)$ without higher order processes (shake up / shake off)

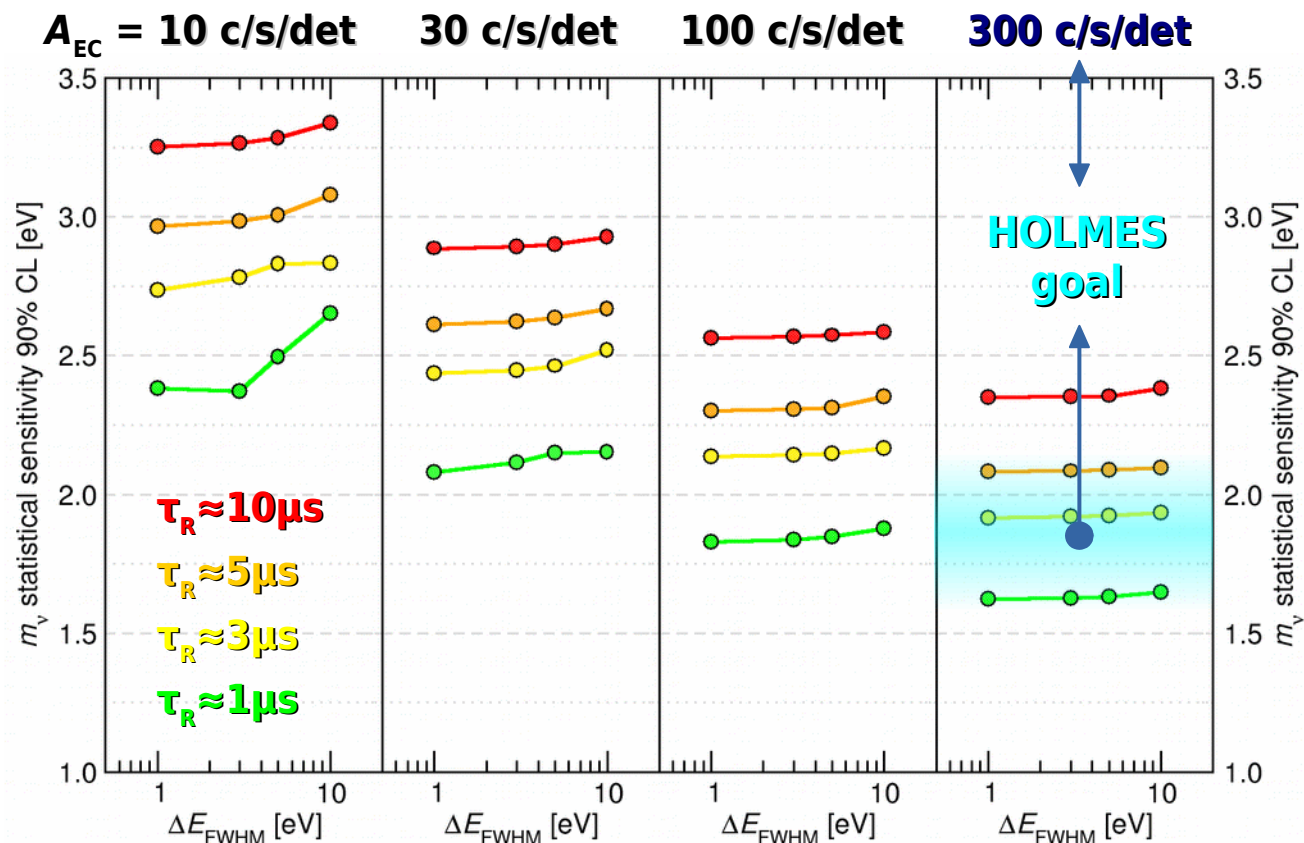
goal

- direct neutrino mass measurement: m_ν statistical sensitivity around 1 eV
- prove technique potential and scalability:
 - ▶ assess EC spectral shape
 - ▶ assess systematic errors

baseline

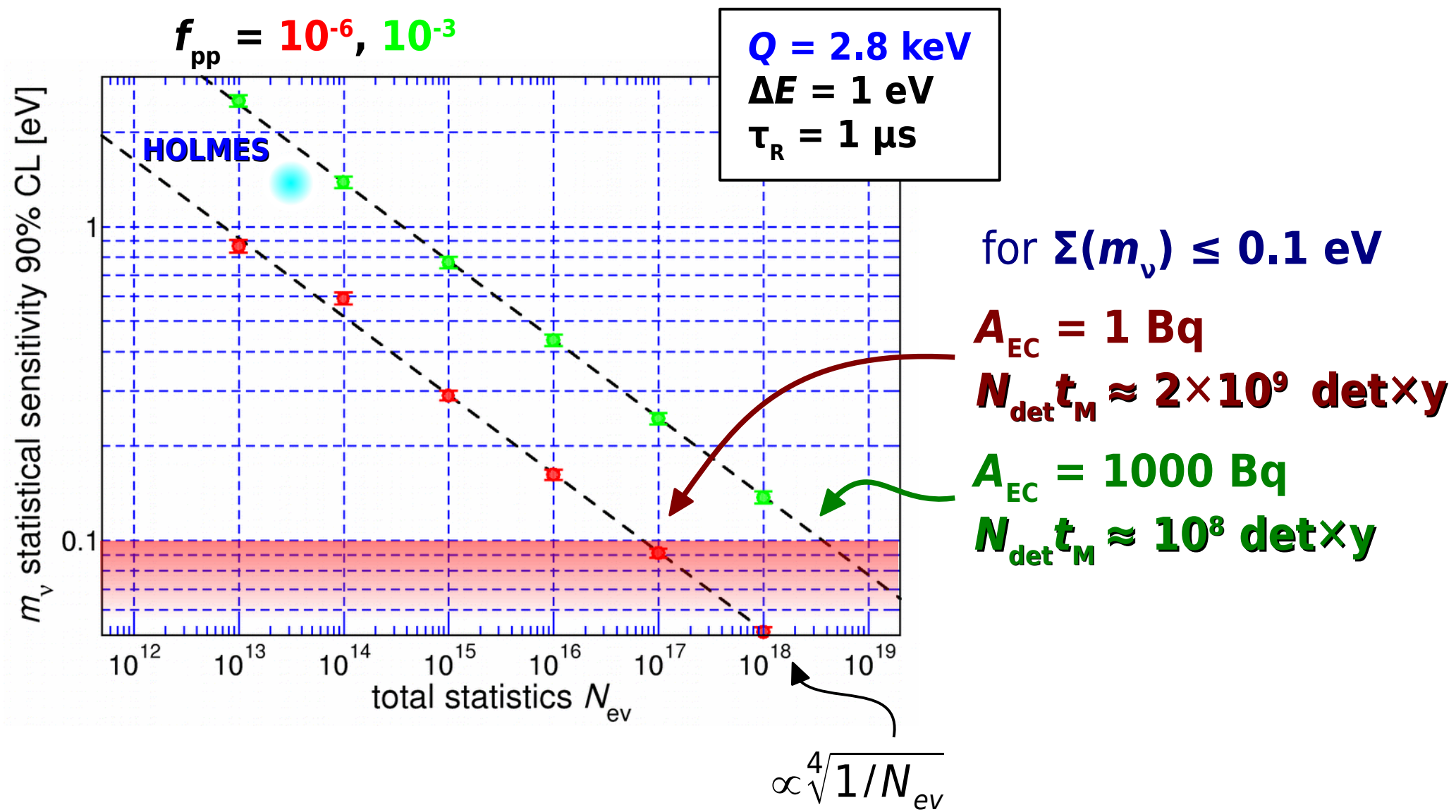
- **TES microcalorimeters** with **implanted ^{163}Ho**
 - ▶ 6.5×10^{13} nuclei per pixel
 - $A_{\text{EC}} = 300 \text{ c/s/det}$
 - ▶ $\Delta E \approx 1 \text{ eV}$ and $\tau_R \approx 1 \mu\text{s}$
- **1000 channel** array
 - ▶ 6.5×10^{16} ^{163}Ho nuclei
 - $\approx 18 \mu\text{g}$
 - ▶ 3×10^{13} events in **3 years**

exposure = 1000 det × 3 y



5 years project started on February 1st 2014

Montecarlo simulations: ^{163}Ho sensitivity potential



Montecarlo simulations: low energy background



- environmental γ radiation
- γ , X and β from close surroundings
- cosmic rays

HOLMES target

for $A_{EC} = 300$ Bq

$bkg < \approx 0.1$ c/eV/day/det

- ▷ GEANT4 simulation for CR at sea level (only **muons**)
- ▷ **Au pixel $200 \times 200 \times 2 \mu\text{m}^3 \rightarrow bkg \approx 5 \times 10^{-5}$ c/eV/day/det (0 - 4 keV)**

MIBETA experiment: $300 \times 300 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^3$ AgReO_4 crystals at **sea level**
 $bkg(2-5\text{keV}) \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ c/eV/day/det

• internal radionuclides

- ▷ $^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}$ (β^- , $\tau_{1/2} = 1200$ y, produced along with ^{163}Ho)

- ▷ **Au pixel $200 \times 200 \times 2 \mu\text{m}^3$**

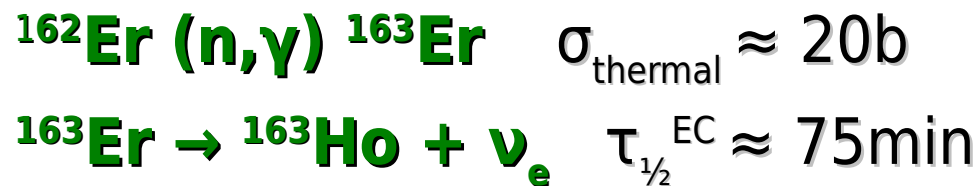
GEANT4 simulation \rightarrow **$bkg \approx 0.5$ c/eV/day/det/Bq($^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}$)**

- ▷ $A(^{163}\text{Ho}) = 300\text{Bq/det}$ ($\leftrightarrow \approx 6.5 \times 10^{13}$ nuclei/det)

$bkg(^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}) < 0.1$ c/eV/day/det $\rightarrow A(^{163}\text{Ho})/A(^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}) > 1500$

$\rightarrow N(^{163}\text{Ho})/N(^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}) > 6000$

^{163}Ho production by neutron activation



Tm 163 1.81 h ϵ β^+ ... γ 104; 69; 241; 1434; 1397...	Tm 164 5.1 m 2.0 m ϵ β^+ 2.9... γ 91; 208; 1155; 315... 769...	Tm 165 30.06 h ϵ β^+ ... γ 243; 47; 297; 807...	Tm 166 7.70 h ϵ β^+ 1.9... γ 779; 2052; 184; 1274...	Tm 167 9.25 d ϵ γ 532... m	Tm 168 93.1 d ϵ ; β^+ ... β^- ... γ 198; 816; 447...
Er 162 0.139 σ 19 $\sigma_n, \alpha < 0.011$	Er 163 75 m ϵ β^+ ... γ (1114...) g	Er 164 1.601 σ 13 $\sigma_n, \alpha < 0.0012$	Er 165 10.3 h ϵ no γ	Er 166 33.503 σ 3 + 14 $\sigma_n, \alpha < 7\text{E-}5$	Er 167 2.3 s 22.869 γ 208 σ 650 $\sigma_n, \alpha 3\text{E-}6$
Ho 161 6.7 s 2.5 h ϵ γ 26; 78... γ 211	Ho 162 68 m 15 m ϵ β^- 1.1... γ 185; 1220; 283; 937... γ 58; 38... β^- 1.1... γ 81; 1319...	Ho 163 1.1 4570 a ϵ no γ	Ho 164 37 m 29 m ϵ β^- 1.0... γ 91; 73... γ 37; 57...	Ho 165 100 σ 3.1 + 58 $\sigma_n, \alpha < 2\text{E-}5$	Ho 166 1200 a 26.80 h 0.07... β^- ... γ 184; 810; 712 γ 81... σ 3100 σ 3500
Dy 160 2.329 σ 60 $\sigma_n, \alpha < 0.0003$	Dy 161 18.889 σ 600 $\sigma_n, \alpha < 1\text{E-}6$	Dy 162 25.475 σ 170	Dy 163 24.896 σ 120 $\sigma_n, \alpha < 2\text{E-}5$	Dy 164 28.260 σ 1610 + 1040	Dy 165 1.3 m 2.35 h γ 108; ϵ^- β^- 0.9; 1.3... 1.0... γ 95; γ 515... (362...) σ 2000 σ 3500

- ^{162}Er irradiation at **ILL nuclear reactor** (Grenoble, France)
 - ▶ thermal neutron flux at **ILL**: 1.3×10^{15} n/cm²/s
 - ▶ **burn up** $^{163}\text{Ho}(n, \gamma)^{164}\text{Ho}$: $\sigma_{\text{burn-up}} \approx 200\text{b}$ (preliminary result from **PSI** analysis)
 - ▶ $^{165}\text{Ho}(n, \gamma)$ (mostly from $^{164}\text{Er}(n, \gamma)$) \rightarrow **$^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}$** (β , $\tau_{1/2} = 1200\text{y}$) $\rightarrow A(^{163}\text{Ho})/A(^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}) = 100 \sim 1000$
- chemical pre-purification and post-separation at **PSI** (Villigen, CH)
- **HOLMES needs ≈ 200 MBq of ^{163}Ho**
with reasonable assumptions on the (unknown) global embedding process efficiency...

HOLMES source production



- **enriched Er_2O_3** samples* irradiated at **ILL** and pre-/post-processed at **PSI**
 - ▶ 25 mg irradiated for 55 days (2014) → $A(^{163}\text{Ho}) \approx 5 \text{ MBq}$ ($A(^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}) \approx 10 \text{ kBq}$)
 - ▶ 150 mg irradiated for 50 days (2015) → $A(^{163}\text{Ho}) \approx 38 \text{ MBq}$ ($A(^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}) \approx 37 \text{ kBq}$)
- **Ho radiochemical separation** with ion-exchange resins in hot-cell at **PSI**
 - ▶ **efficiency $\geq 79\%$** (preliminary)
- **540 mg of 25% enriched Er_2O_3** irradiated 50 days at **ILL** early in 2017
 - ▶ $A(^{163}\text{Ho})_{\text{theo}} \approx 130 \text{ MBq}$ (enough for R&D and 500 pixels) ($A(^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}) \approx 180 \text{ kBq}$)

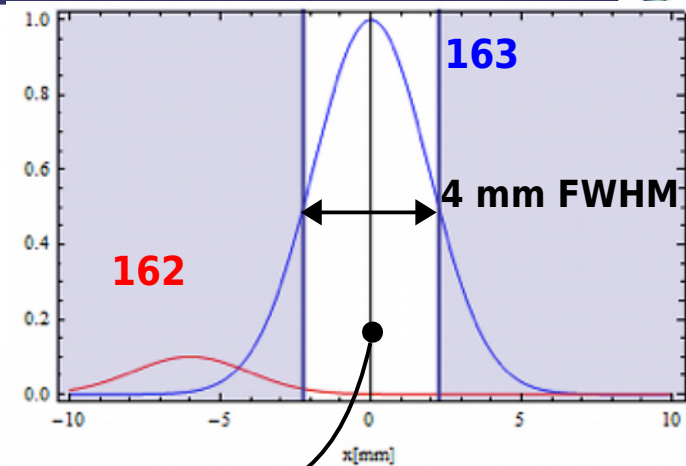


* from INFN and CENTRA (Lisbon)

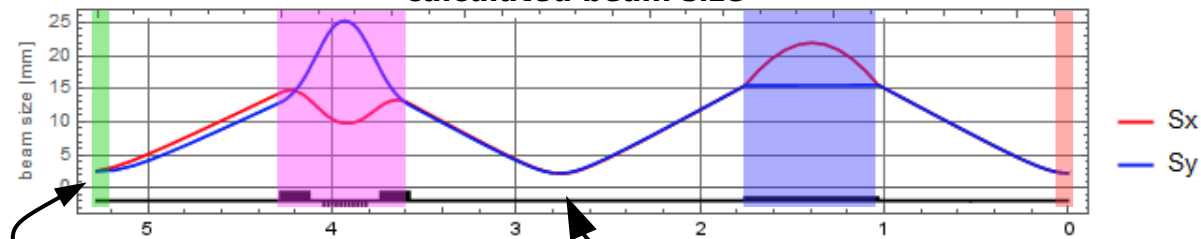
HOLMES mass separation and ion implantation



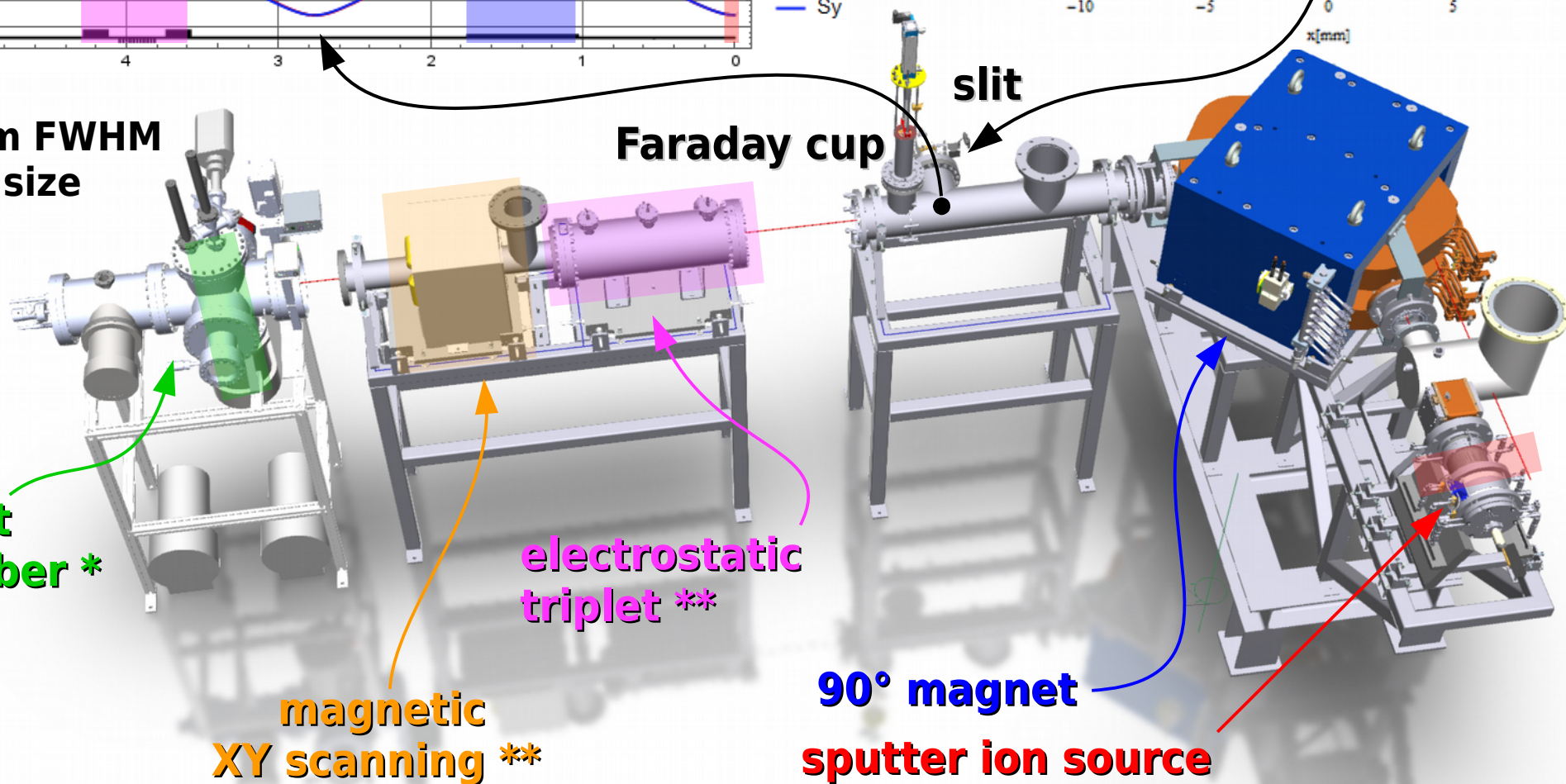
- extraction voltage 30-50 kV → 10-100 nm implant depth
- ^{163}Ho / $^{166\text{m}}\text{Ho}$ separation better than 10^5
- **ion source, magnet and slit** delivered end **2016**



calculated beam size



≈4 mm FWHM
beam size



* delivered in July 2017: under testing

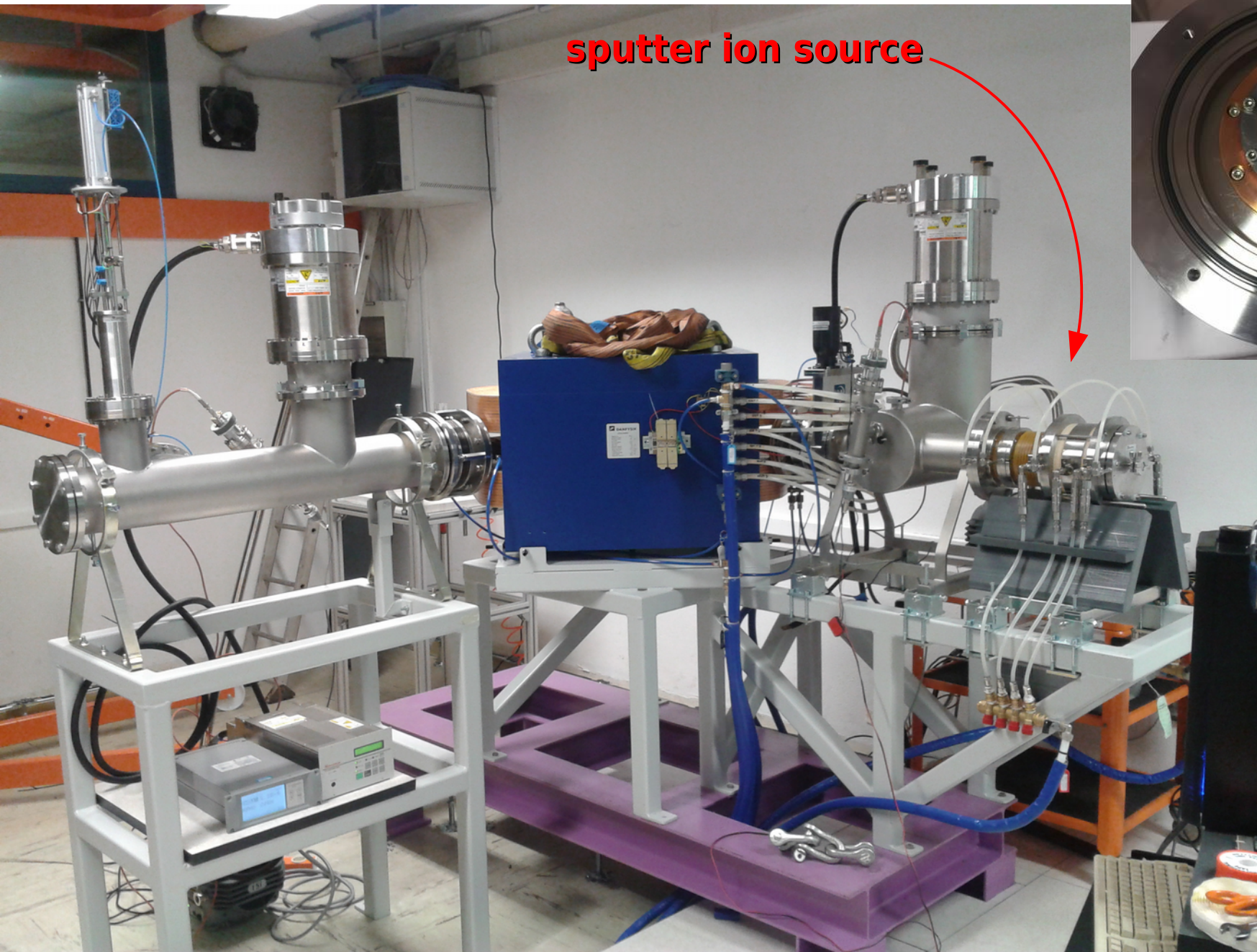
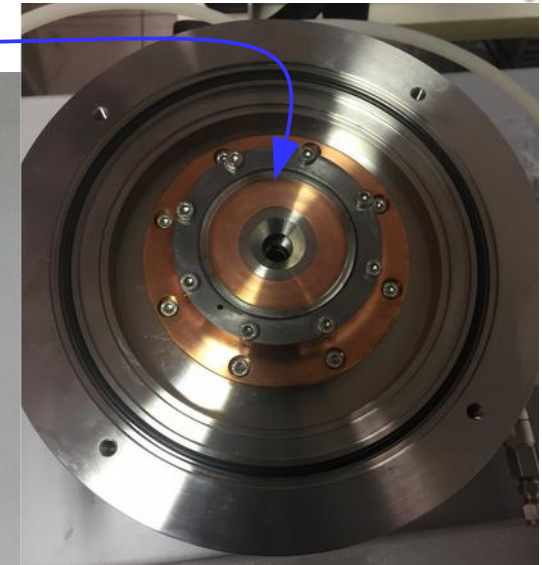
** delivery planned for end of 2017

HOLMES ion implantation system testing



sputter target

sputter ion source

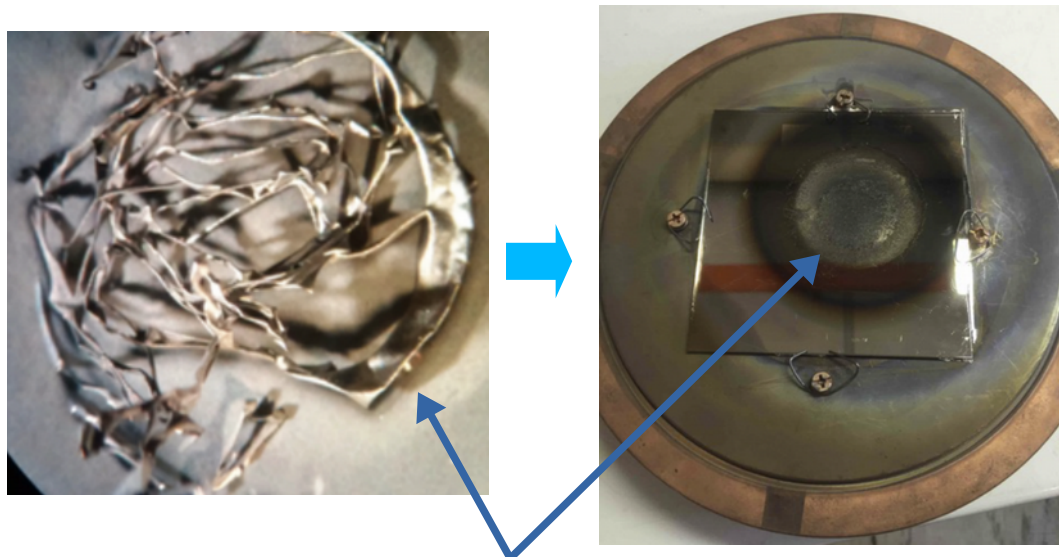
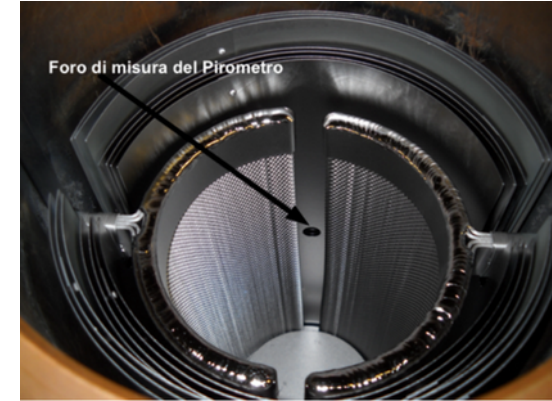


Ion source sputter target production / 1



- **metallic holmium sputter target** for implanter ion source
- enriched $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3$
- thermoreduction/distillation in furnace
 - ▶ **$\text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Y}(\text{met}) \rightarrow 2\text{Ho}(\text{met}) + \text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ at $T > 1600^\circ\text{C}$**
- new furnace set-up in 2016
- work in progress to
 - ▶ optimize the process
 - ▶ measure efficiency ($\approx 70\%$, preliminary)

see G. Gallucci PE-28



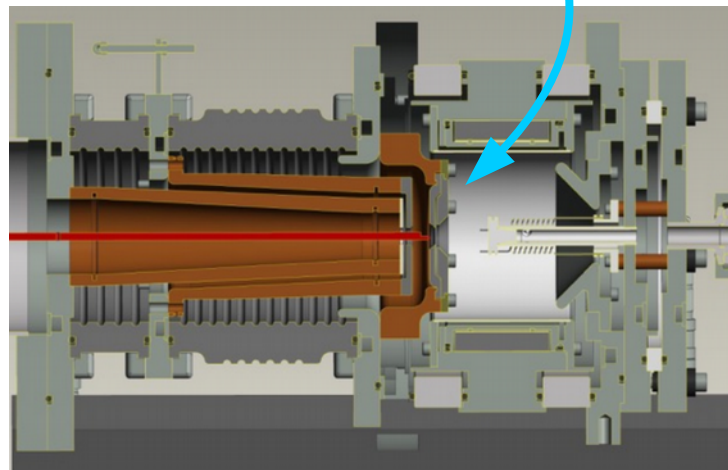
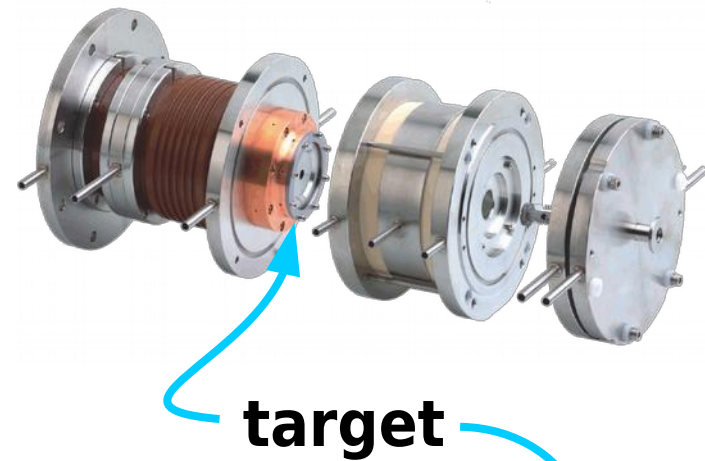
evaporated metallic holmium



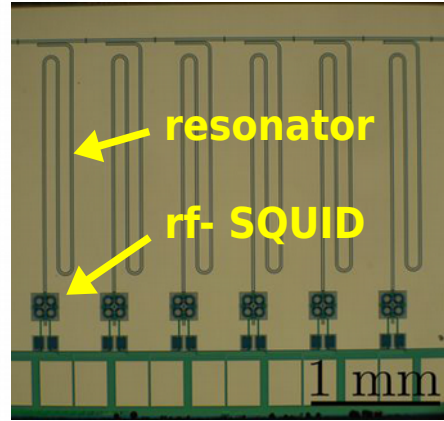
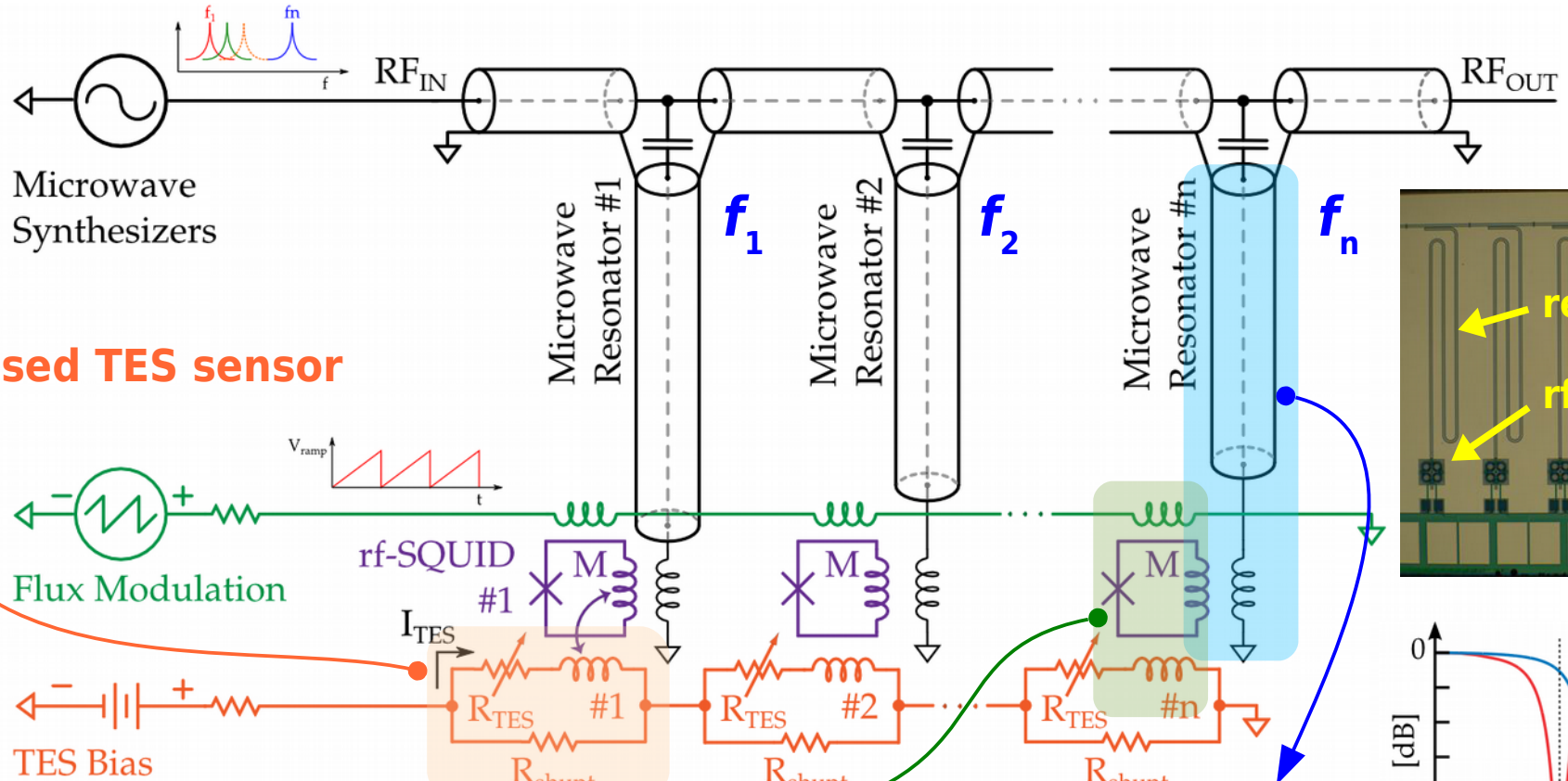
Ion source sputter target production / 2



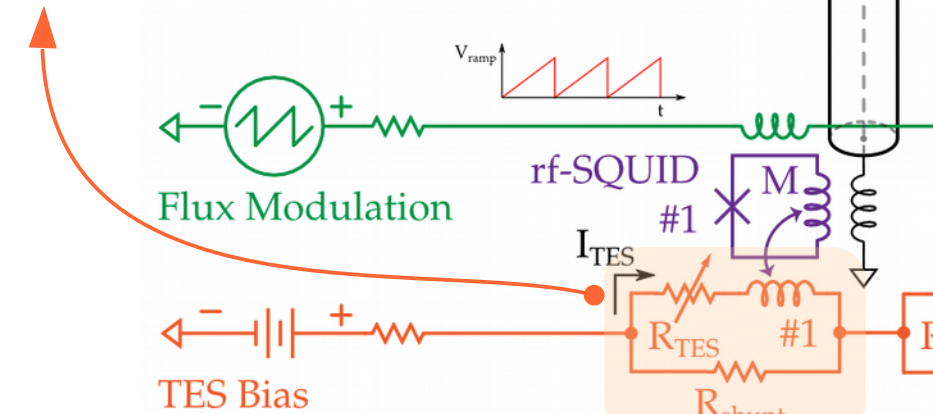
- **metallic holmium sputter target** for implanter ion source
 - ▶ work is in progress to produce the sputter target
 - ▶ sintering Ho with other metals



HOLMES array read-out: rf-SQUID μ wave mux

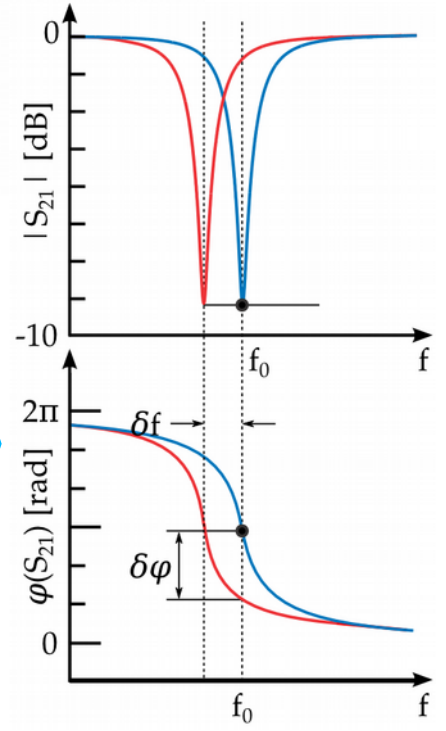
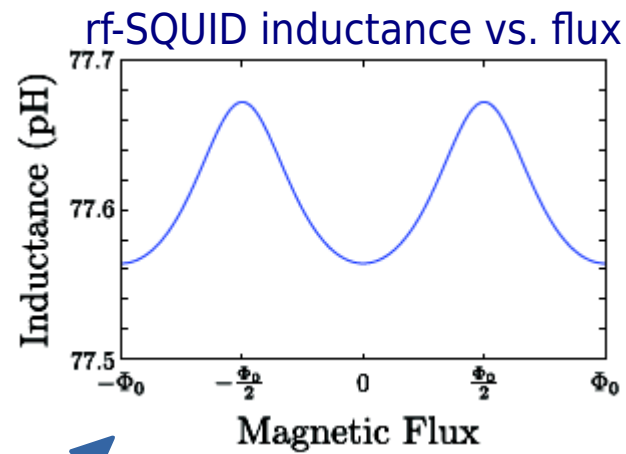
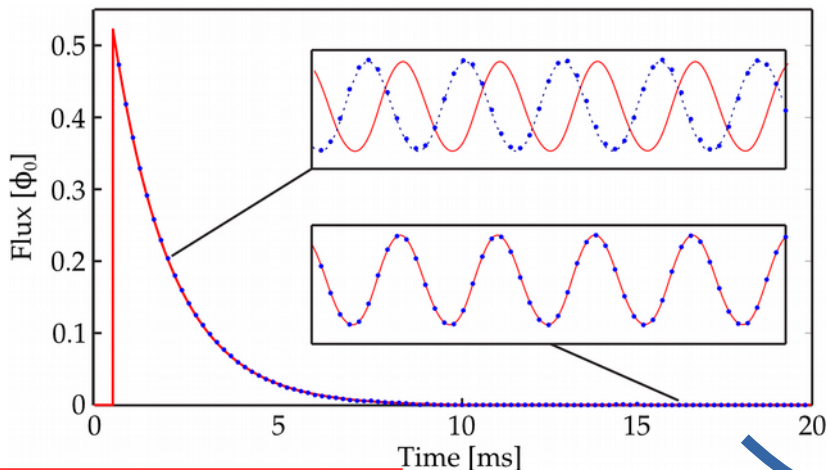


dc biased TES sensor

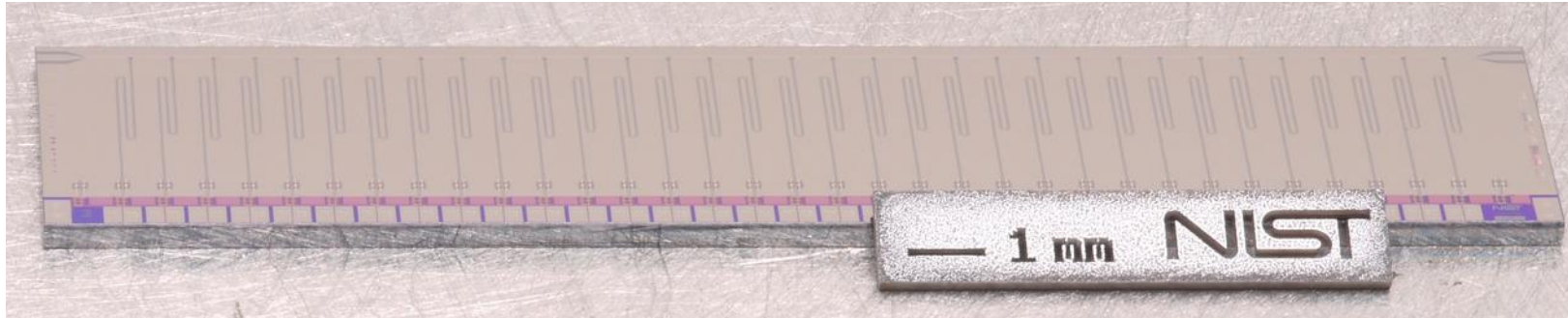


MHz flux ramp modulation $f_{ramp} \rightarrow f_{sampl}$

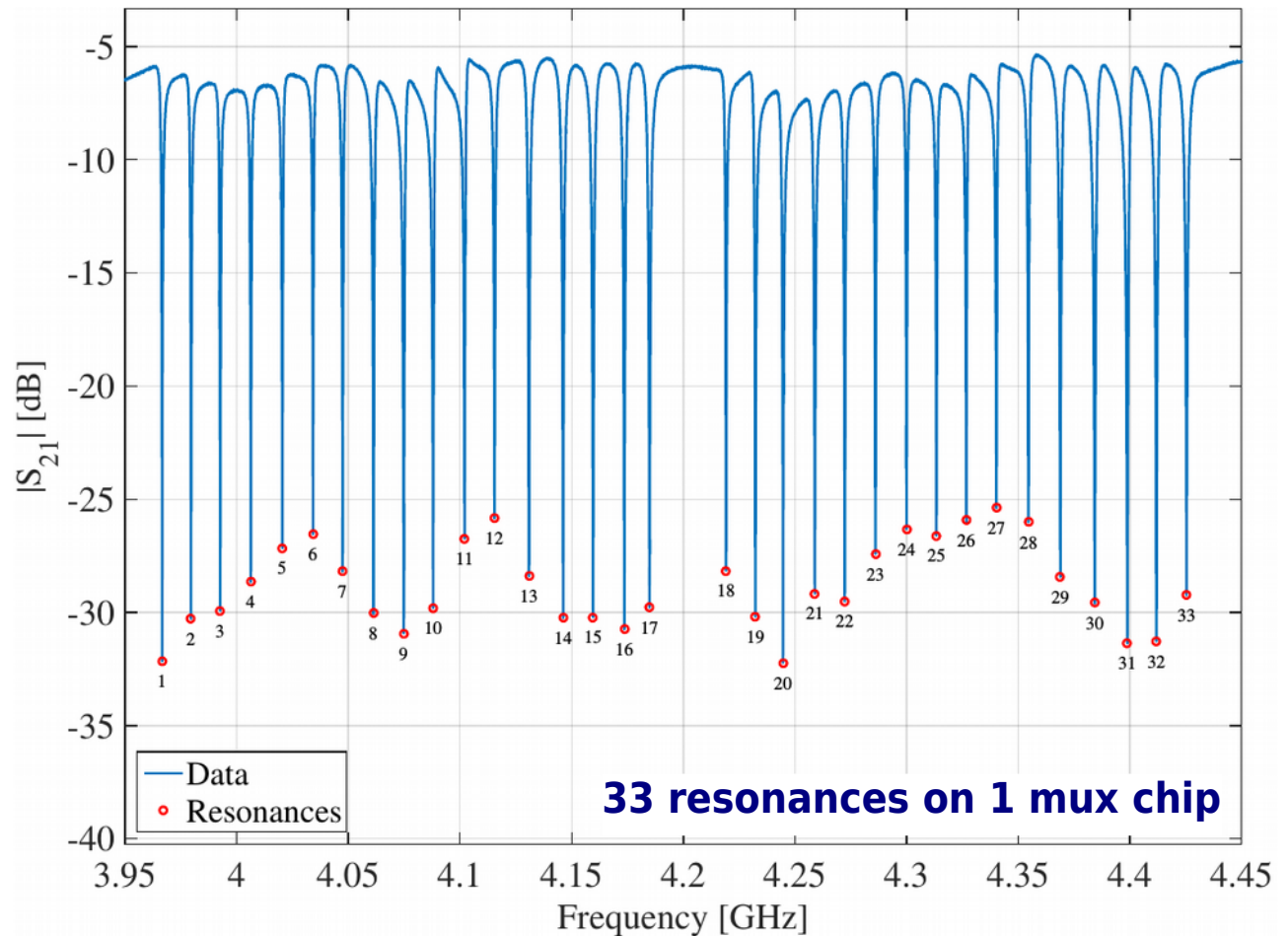
GHz LC resonator f_i



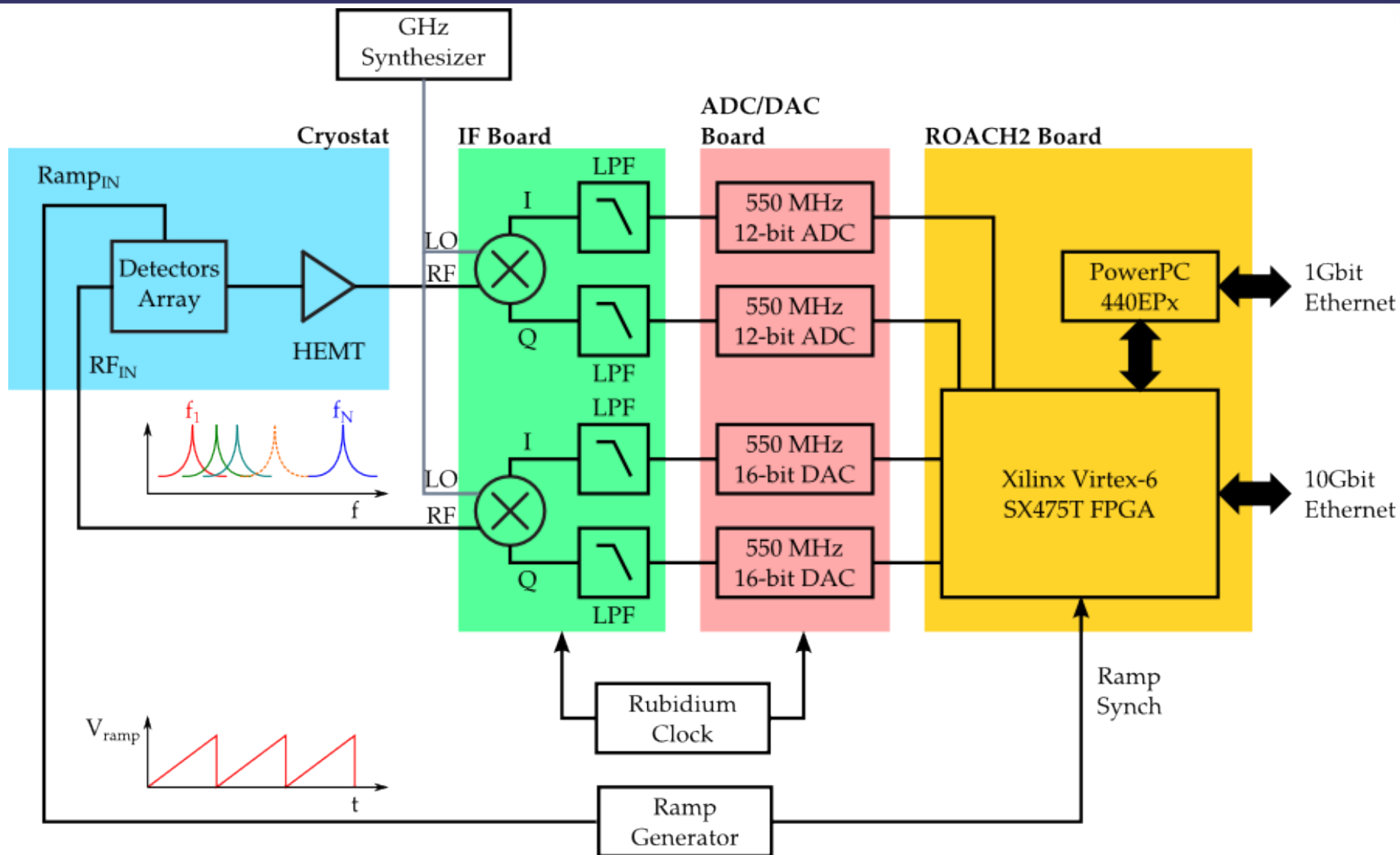
HOLMES μ wave multiplexed TES read-out



- chip **μ MUX17A**
- 33 resonances in 500 MHz
 - ▶ width 2 MHz
 - ▶ separation 14 MHz
- squid noise $< \approx 2 \mu\Phi_0/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



HOLMES DAQ: Software Defined Radio



multiplexing factor n_{TES}

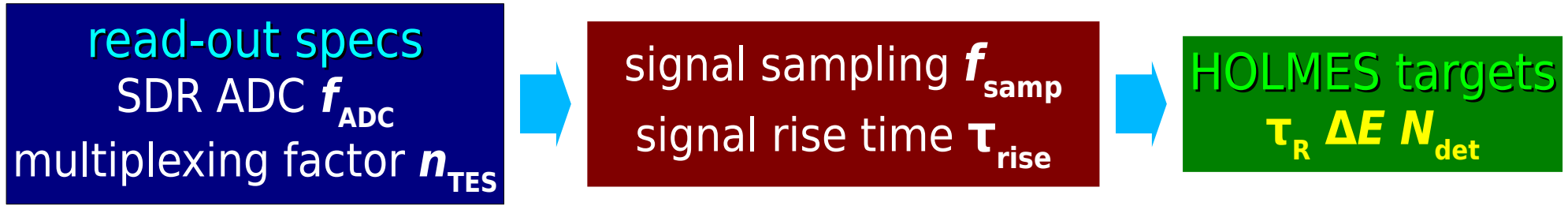
f_{BW} required bandwidth per channel ($f_{BW} \propto 1/\tau_{rise}$) $\rightarrow n_{TES} \approx \frac{f_{ADC}}{10 f_{BW}}$

HOLMES detector design



design mostly driven by read-out bandwidth requirements

- TES microwave multiplexing with rf-SQUID ramp modulation + Software Defined Radio (SDR)



$$f_{samp} \geq \frac{R_d}{\tau_{rise}} \approx \frac{5}{\tau_{rise}} \quad \text{detector signal sampling (signal BW)}$$

$$f_{res} \geq 2 n_{\Phi_0} f_{samp} \quad \text{flux ramp modulated signal BW (resonator BW)}$$

$$f_n \geq g_f f_{res} = \frac{2 R_d g_f n_{\Phi_0}}{\tau_{rise}} \quad \text{microwave tones separation } (g_f \gtrsim 10)$$

multiplexing factor

$$n_{TES} = \frac{f_{ADC}}{f_n} \leq \frac{f_{ADC} \tau_{rise}}{2 R_d g_f n_{\Phi_0}} \approx \frac{f_{ADC} \tau_{rise}}{200}$$

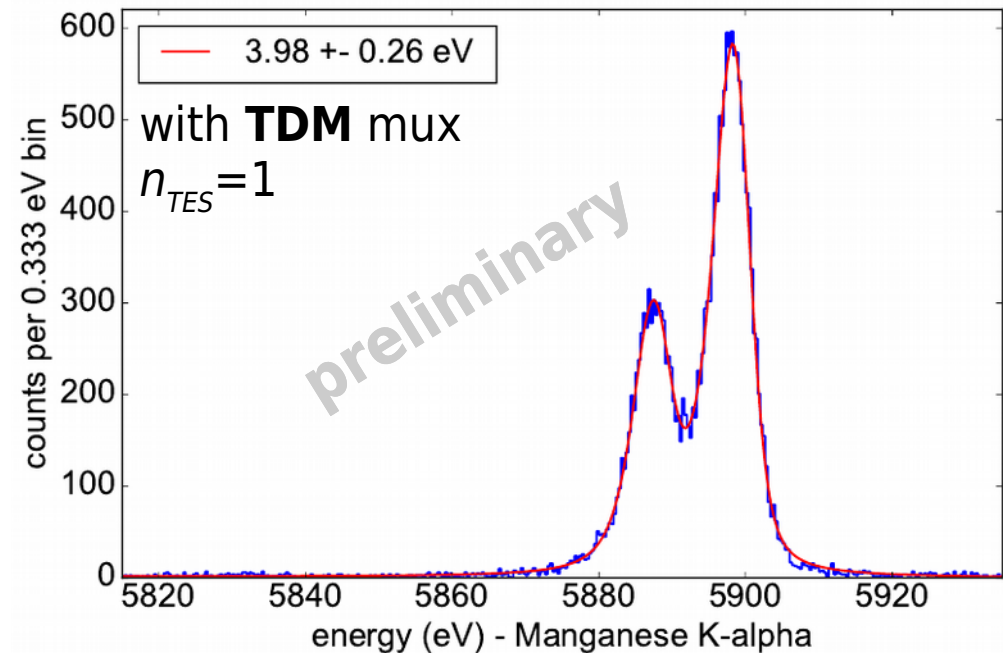
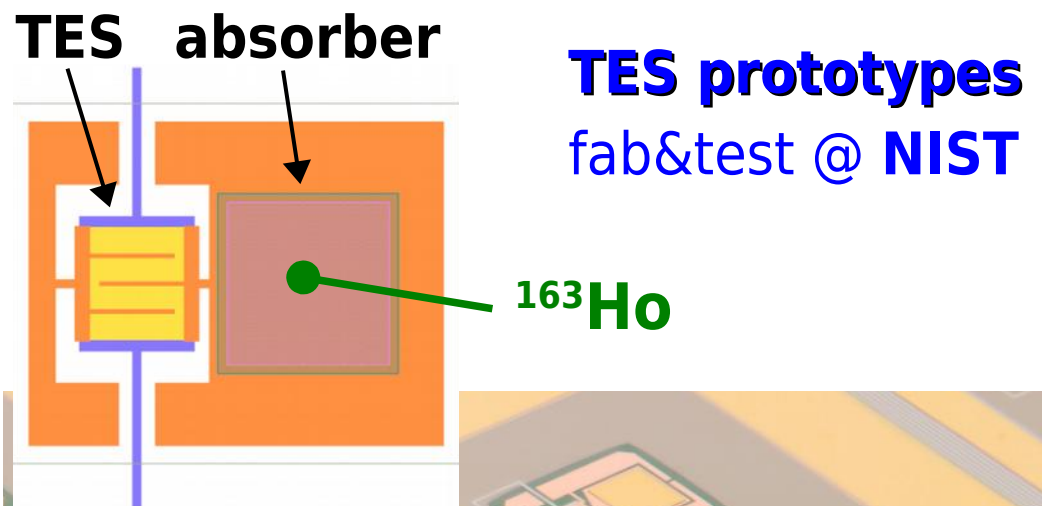
for fixed $f_{ADC} = 550\text{MHz}$ and $n_{TES} \approx 30 \leftrightarrow \tau_{rise} \approx 10\mu\text{s}$ with $f_{samp} = 0.5\text{MHz}$

→ check for slew rate, τ_R and $\Delta E...$

HOLMES pixel design and test

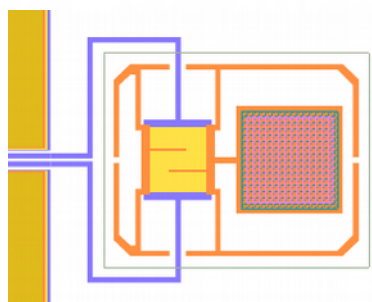
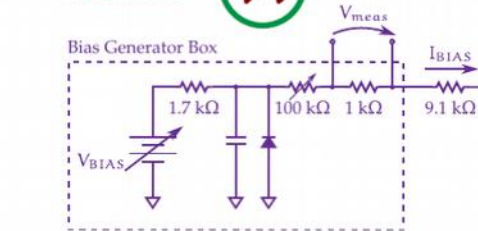
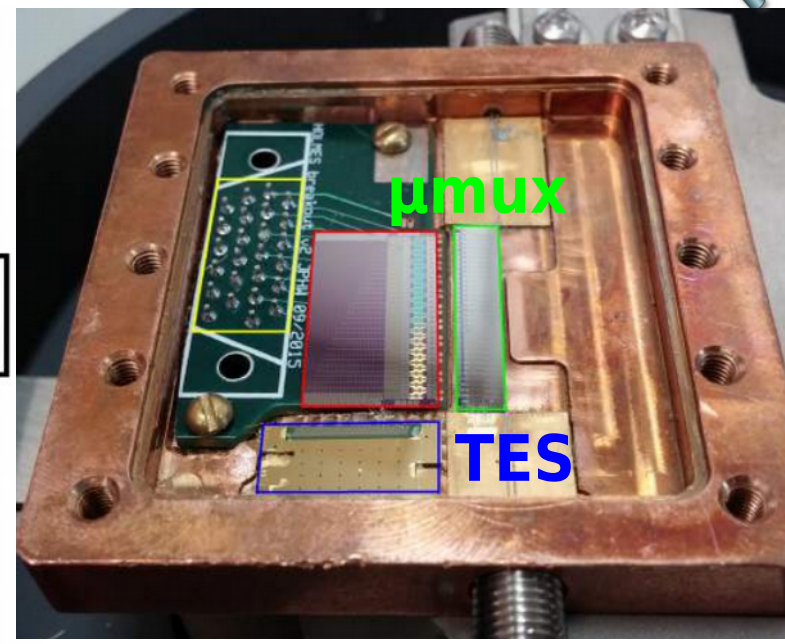
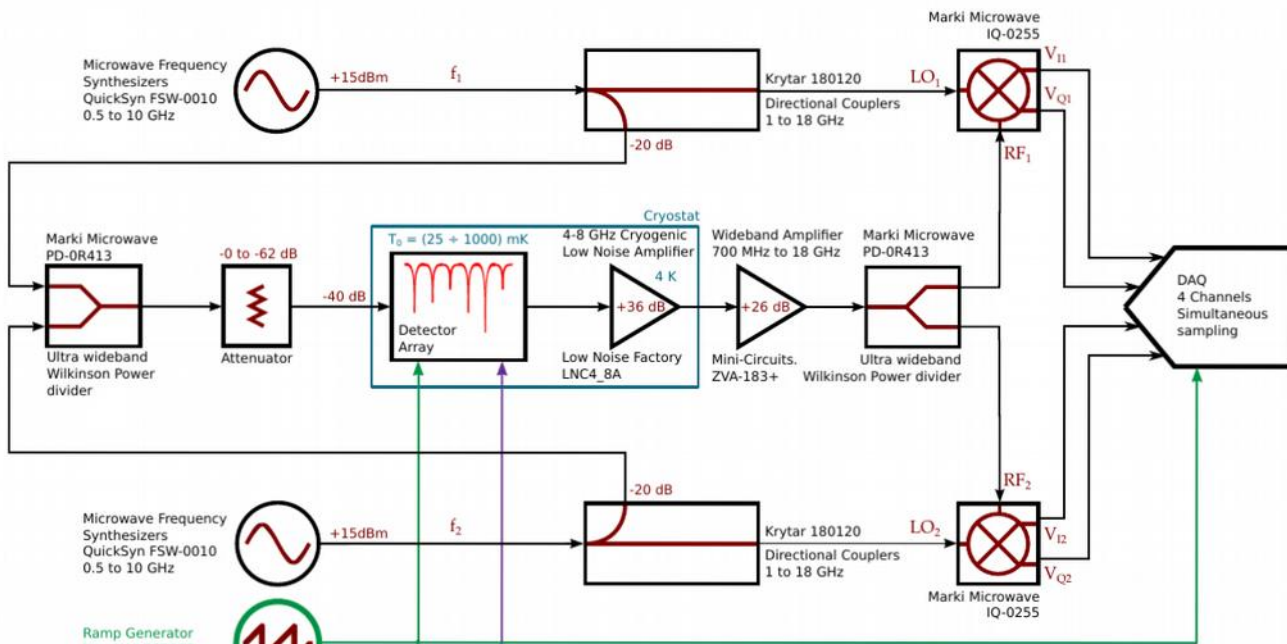


- optimize design for speed and resolution
 - ▷ **specs @3keV** : $\Delta E_{FWHM} \approx 1\text{eV}$, $\tau_{\text{rise}} \approx 10\mu\text{s}$, $\tau_{\text{decay}} \approx 100\mu\text{s}$
- **2 μm Au** thickness for *full* electron and photon absorption
 - ▷ GEANT4 simulation: 99.99998% / 99.927% full stopping for 2 keV **electrons** / **photons**
- **side-car** design to avoid TES proximation and G engineering for τ_{decay} control

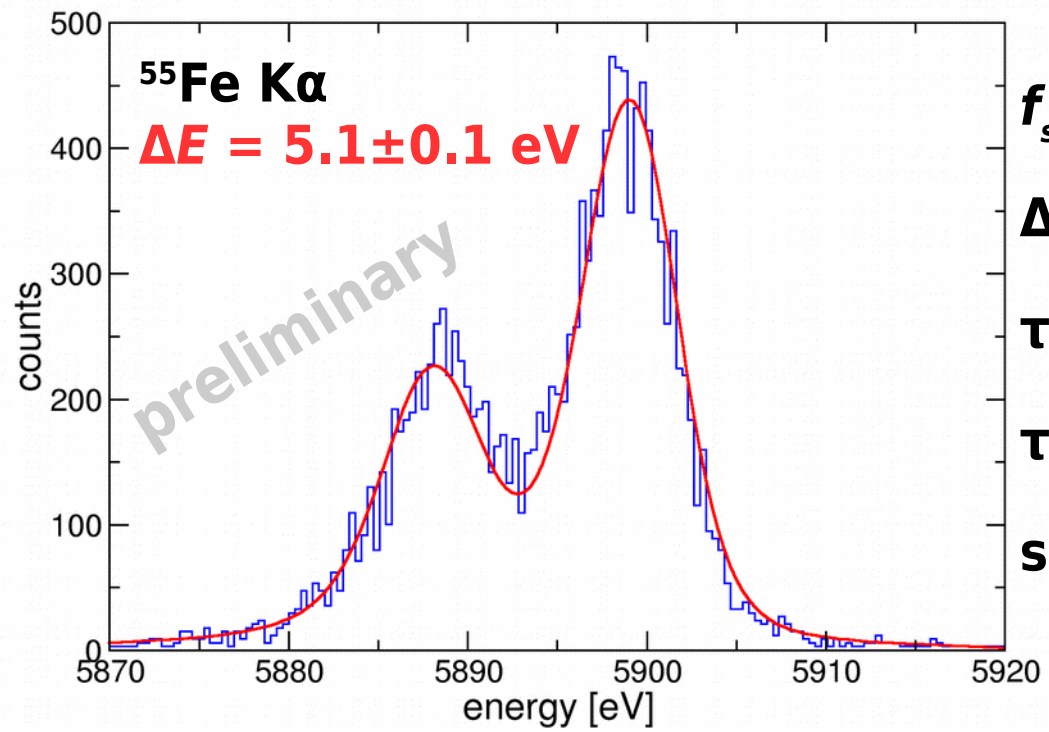


- ▷ $\Delta E_{FWHM} \lesssim 4\text{ eV}$ @ 6 keV ($\rightarrow \approx 3\text{ eV}$ @ Q_{EC})
- ▷ $\tau_{\text{rise}} \approx 6\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (with $L=38\text{ nH}$ \rightarrow to be slowed)
- ▷ $\tau_{\text{decay}} \approx 130\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (still tunable)

TES pixel testing with homodyne read-out



200×200 μm² absorber
 C = 0.9 pJ/K
 G = 570 pW/K



⁵⁵Fe Kα
 $\Delta E = 5.1 \pm 0.1$ eV

$f_{samp} = 400$ kS/s

$\Delta E_0 = 4.0$ eV

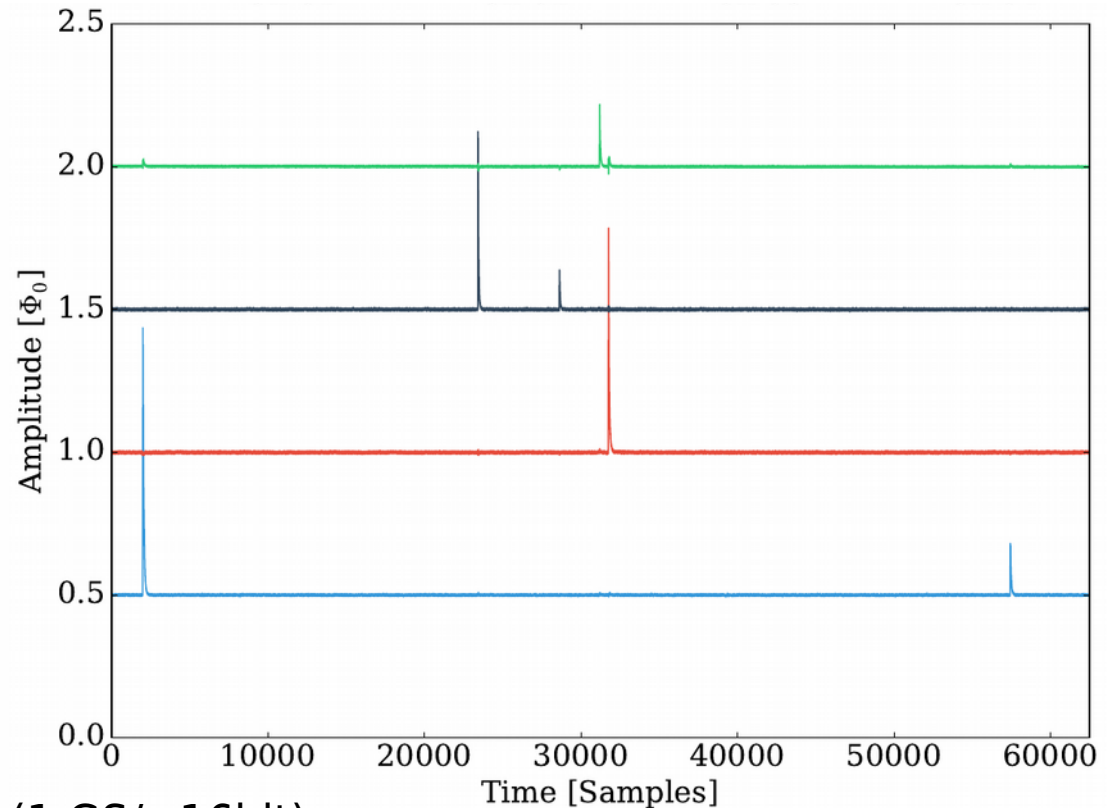
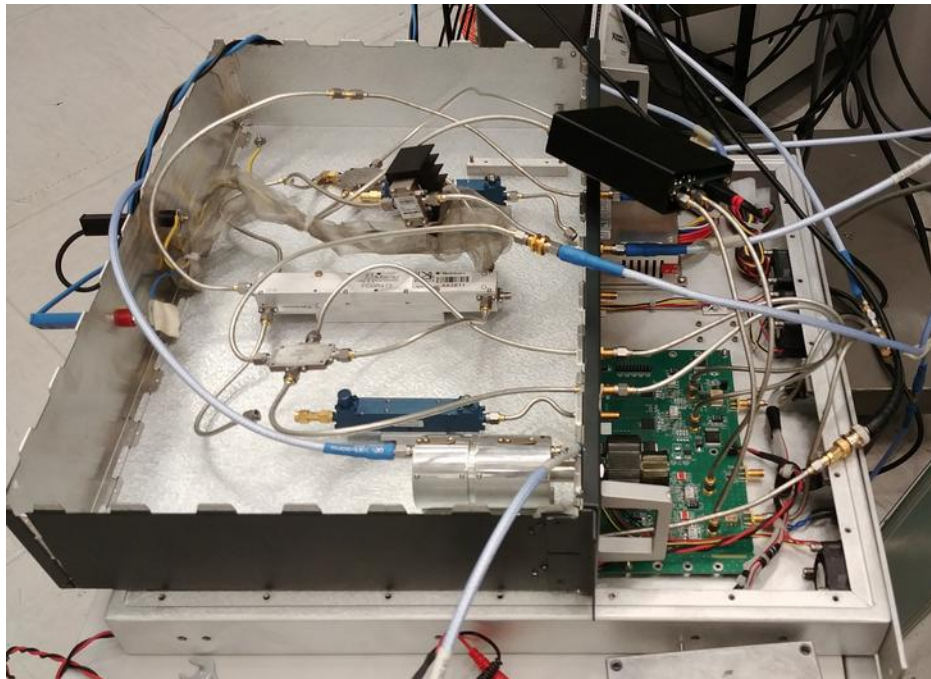
$\tau_{rise} = 35$ μs

$\tau_{decay} = 141$ μs

slew rate $\approx 0.2 \Phi_0/S$

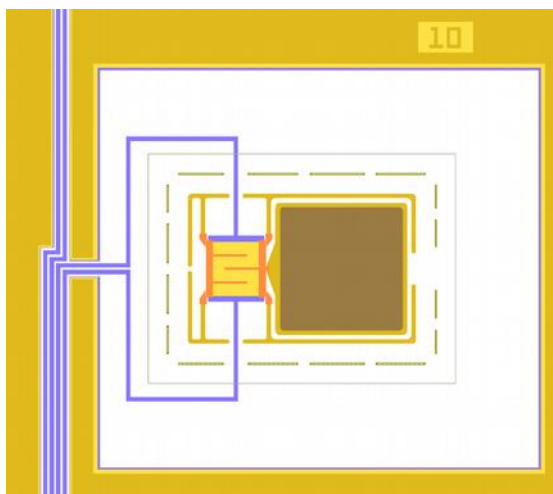
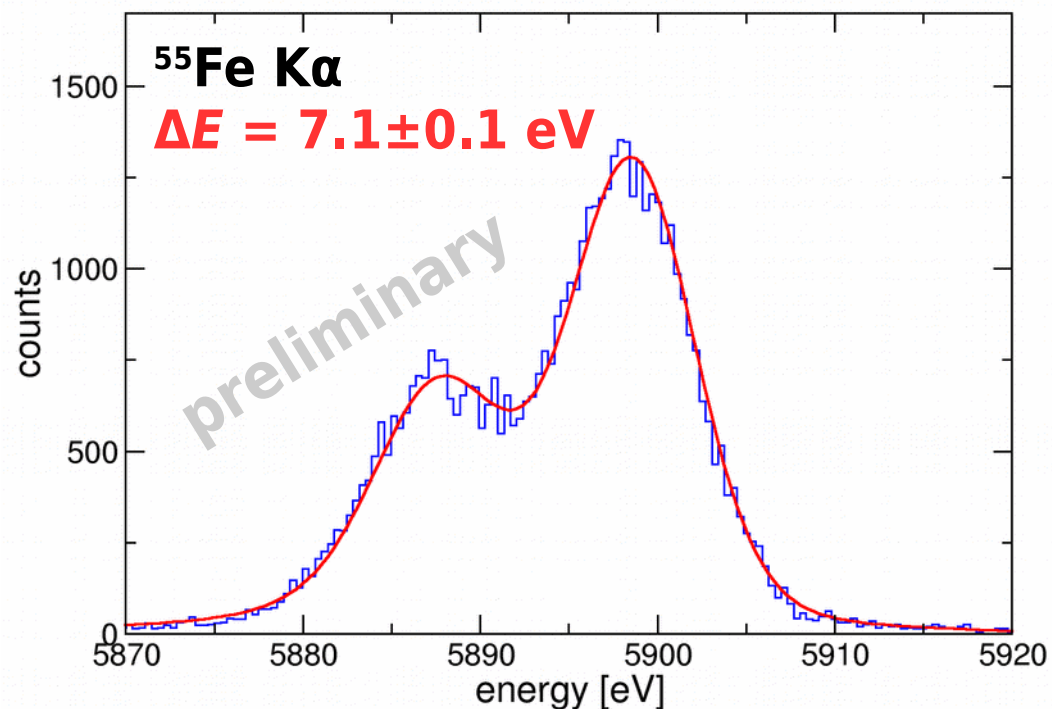
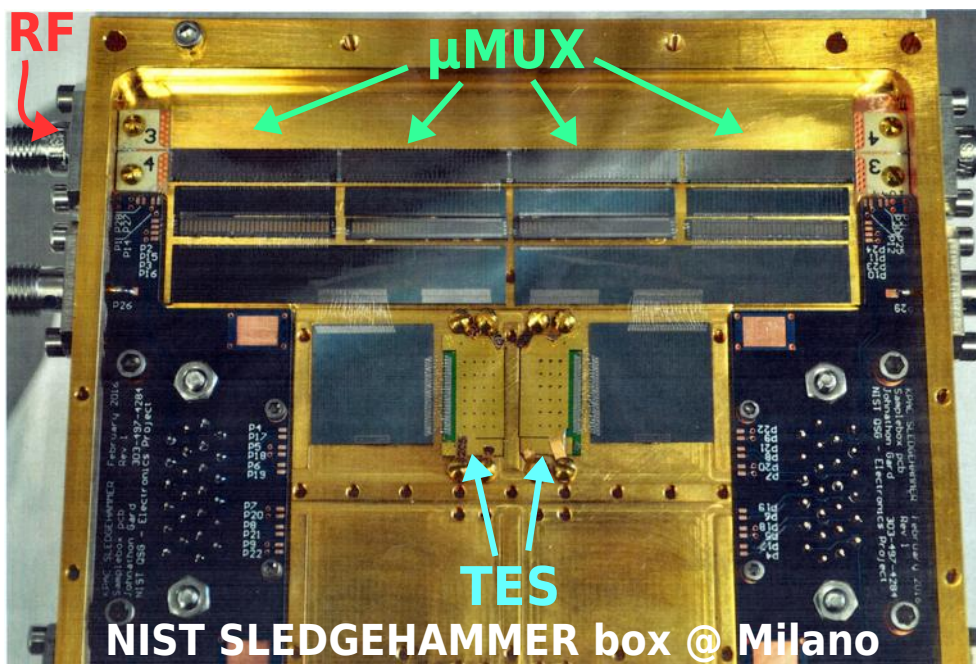


ROACH-2 based Software Defined Radio



- ADC (550 MS/s 12bit) / DAC (1 GS/s 16bit)
- discrete components IF
- $n_{\phi_0} = 2$, $f_{\text{samp}} = 500$ kS/s
- 16 ch firmware from NIST (uses only half of available ADC bandwidth)
- 4 pixel measurements → limited by available tone power
- tests on pixels similar to HOLMES ones (but not quite the same)
- checking algorithms, noise, ΔE , τ_R and slew rate

TES pixel testing with HOLMES DAQ / 2



$280 \times 280 \mu\text{m}^2$ absorber
 $C = 0.75 \text{ pJ/K}$
 $G = 330 \text{ pW/K}$

$$f_{\text{samp}} = 500 \text{ kS/s}$$

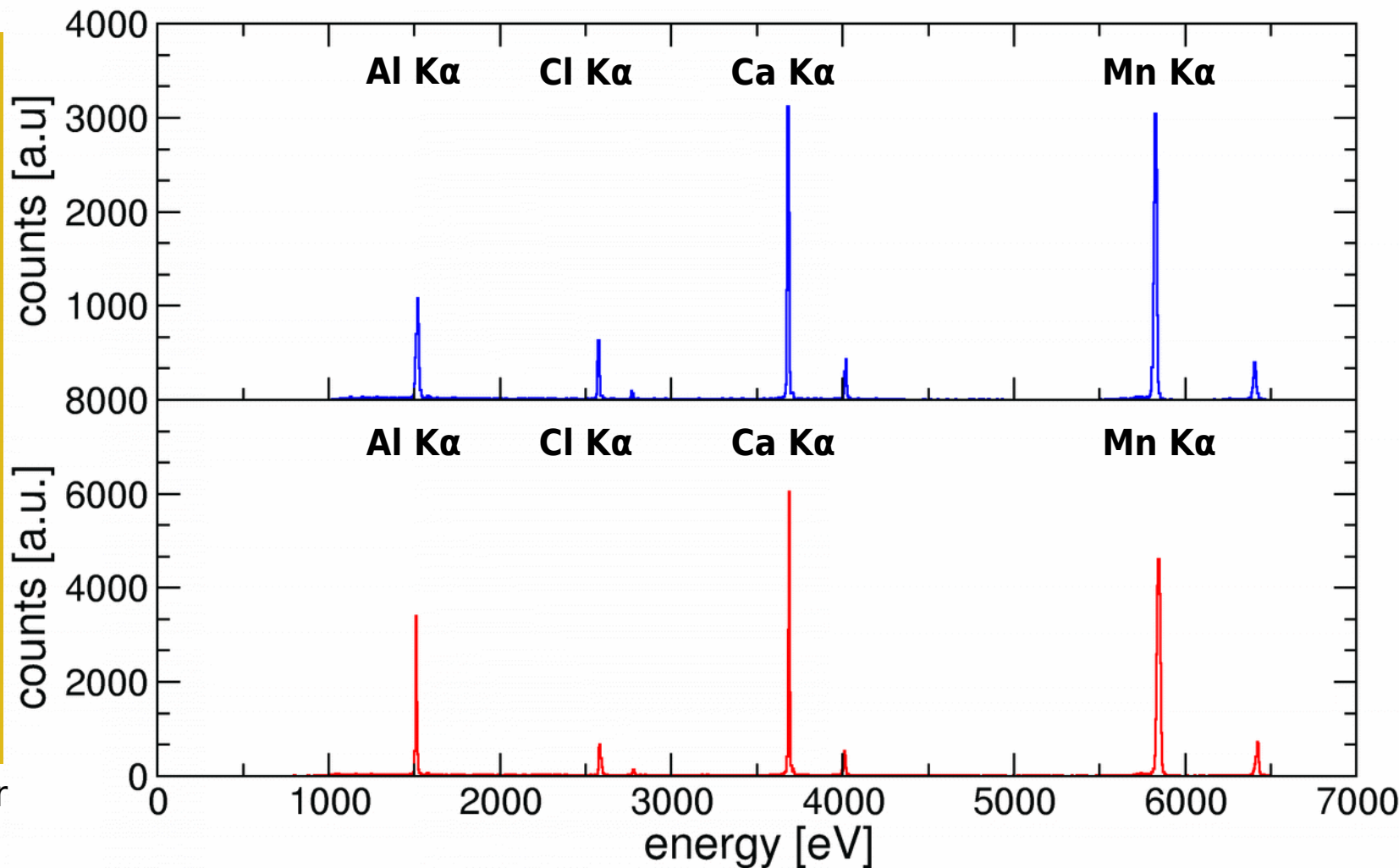
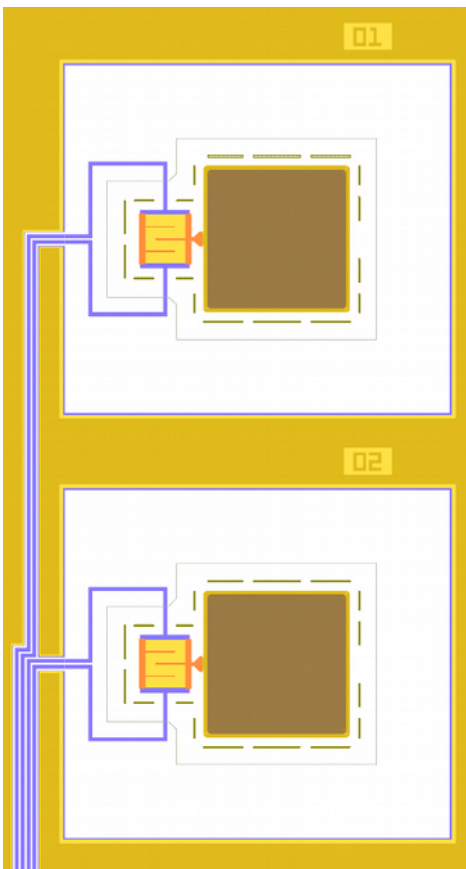
$$\Delta E_0 = 5.6 \text{ eV}$$

$$\tau_{\text{rise}} = 6.5 \mu\text{s}$$

$$\tau_{\text{decay}} = 67 \mu\text{s}$$

$$\text{slew rate} \approx 0.4 \Phi_0/\text{S}$$

TES pixel testing with HOLMES DAQ / 3



380×380 μm^2 absorber
C = 0.9 pJ/K
G = 480 pW/K

**HOLMES-like pixels
without collimator**

- $\Delta E_0 \approx 5 \text{ eV}$ $\Delta E \approx 7.5 \text{ eV @ } 2.6 \text{ keV}$
- $\tau_{\text{rise}} \approx 20 \mu\text{s}$ $\tau_{\text{decay}} \approx 140 \mu\text{s}$
- **slew rate $\approx 0.1 \Phi_0/\text{S @ } 2.6 \text{ keV}$**

Detector time resolution



- for subsequent (Δt) events with energy E_1 and E_2 : time resolution $\tau_R = \tau_R(E_1, E_2)$

$$N_{pp}(E) = A_{EC} \int_0^{\infty} \tau_R(E, \epsilon) N_{EC}(\epsilon) N_{EC}(E - \epsilon) d\epsilon$$

- Montecarlo pile-up spectrum simulations**

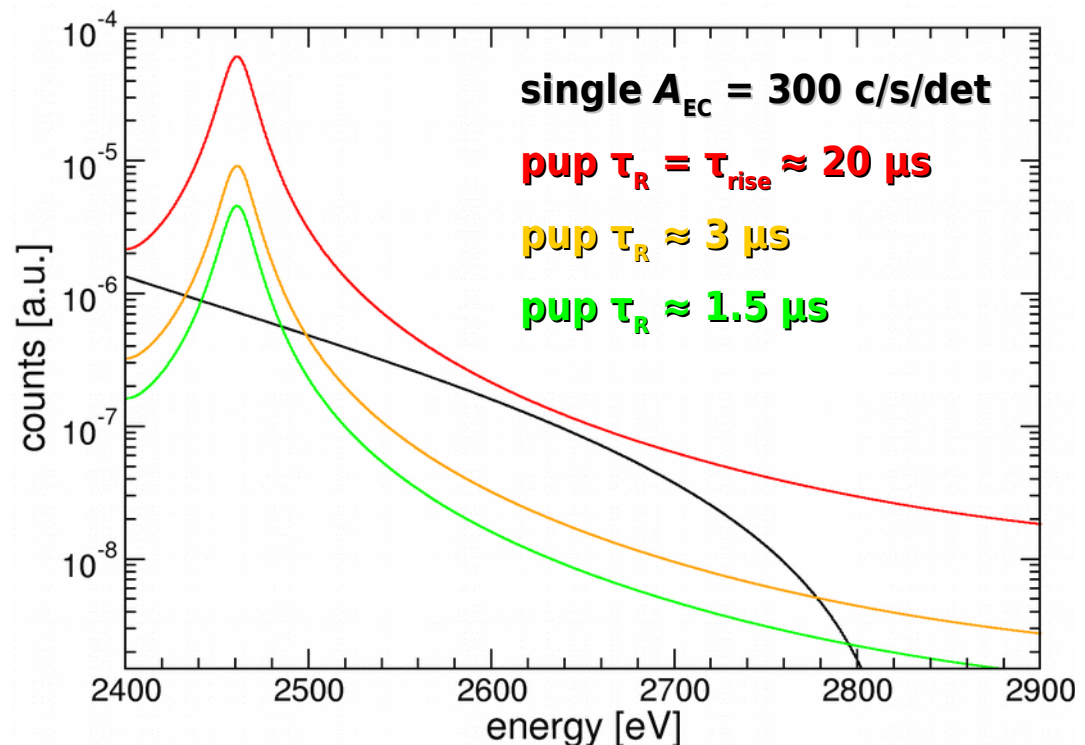
- ▷ event pairs with $E_1 + E_2 \in [2.4 \text{ keV}, 2.9 \text{ keV}]$ (drawn from ^{163}Ho spectrum), $\Delta t \in [0, 10\mu\text{s}]$
- ▷ pulse shape and noise from NIST TES model, sampled with f_{samp} , record length, and n bit

- process with pile-up detection algorithms:**

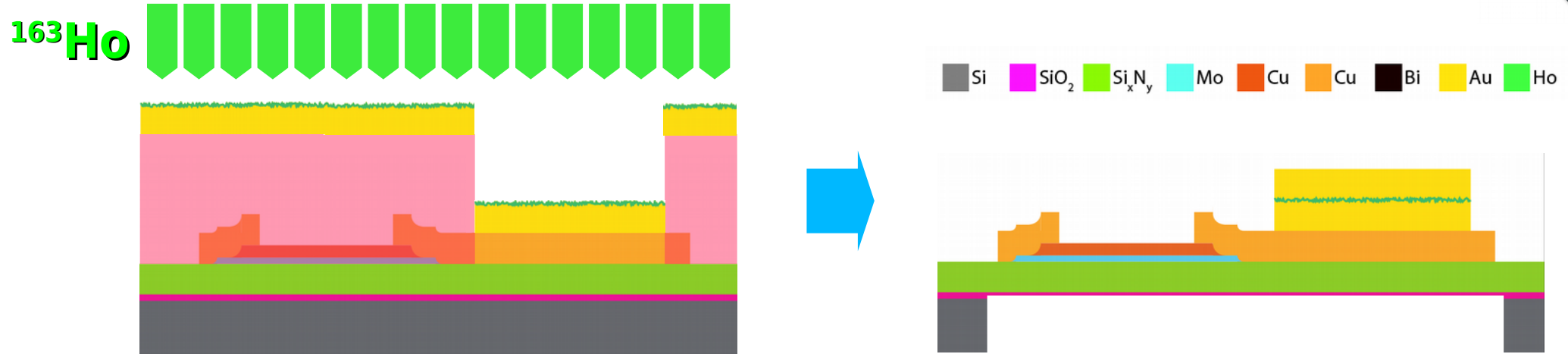
- ▷ **Wiener Filter WF** or **Singular Value Decomposition SVD**

- ▷ for $f_{\text{samp}} = 0.5\text{MHz}$, $\tau_{\text{rise}} \approx 20\mu\text{s}$

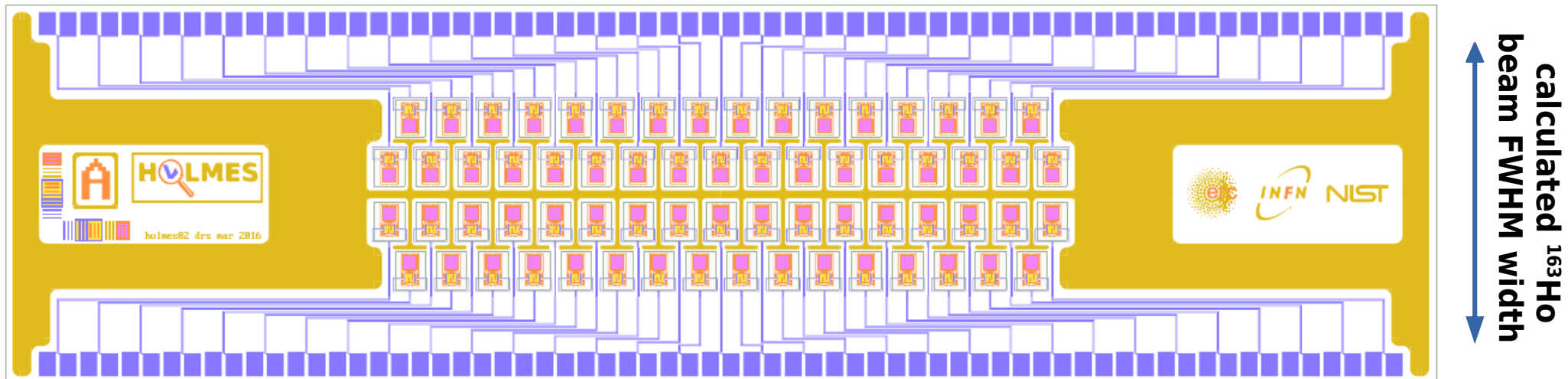
- **WF** → $\tau_R \approx 3\mu\text{s}$
- **SVD** → $\tau_R \approx 1.5\mu\text{s}$



HOLMES detector design and fabrication



- TES array fabricated at **NIST**, Boulder, CO, USA
- ^{163}Ho implantation at **INFN**, Genova, Italy
- 1 μm **Au** final layer deposited at INFN Genova
- final fabrication process definition in progress
- **HOLMES 4×16 linear sub-array** for low parasitic L and high implant efficiency

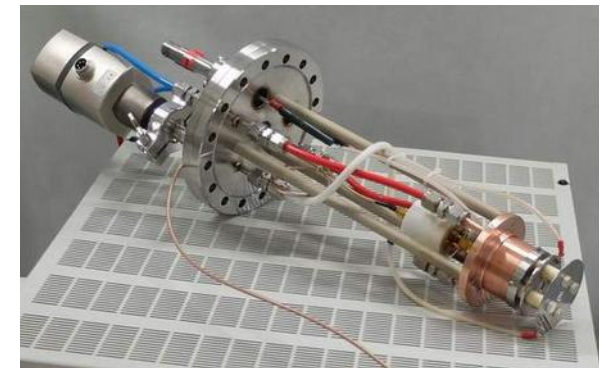
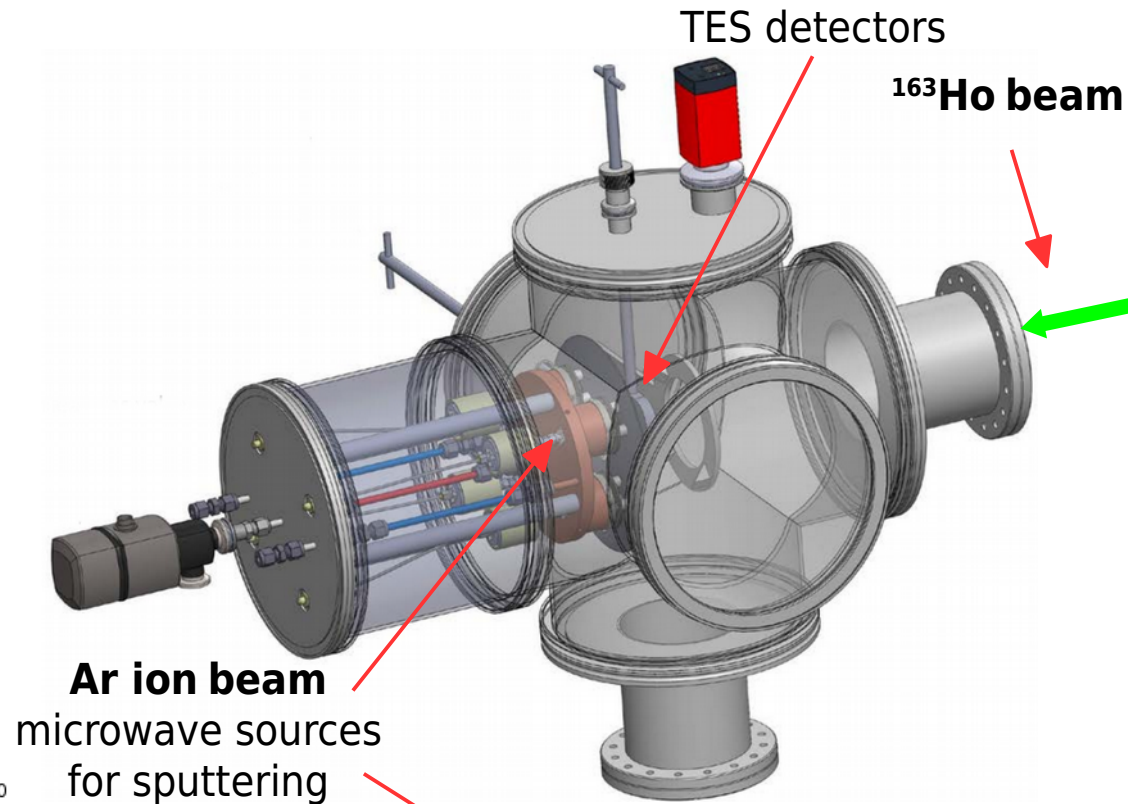
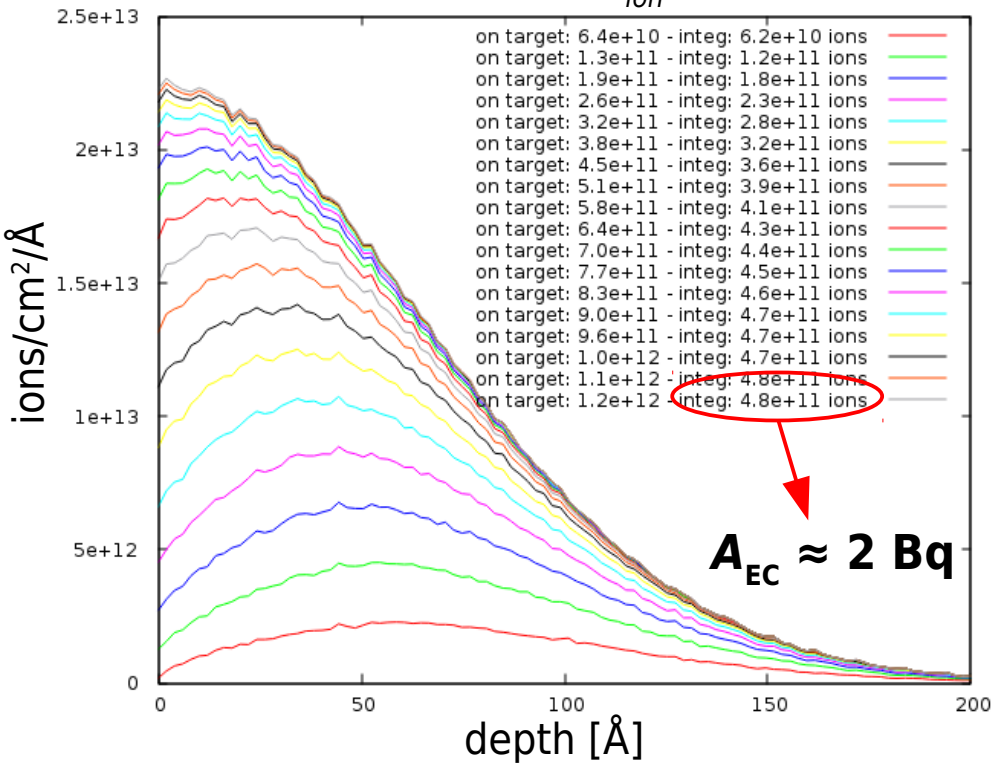


Target chamber for absorber fabrication / 1



ion implant simulation with SRIM2013

^{163}Ho ions on Au ($E_{ion} = 50 \text{ keV}$)

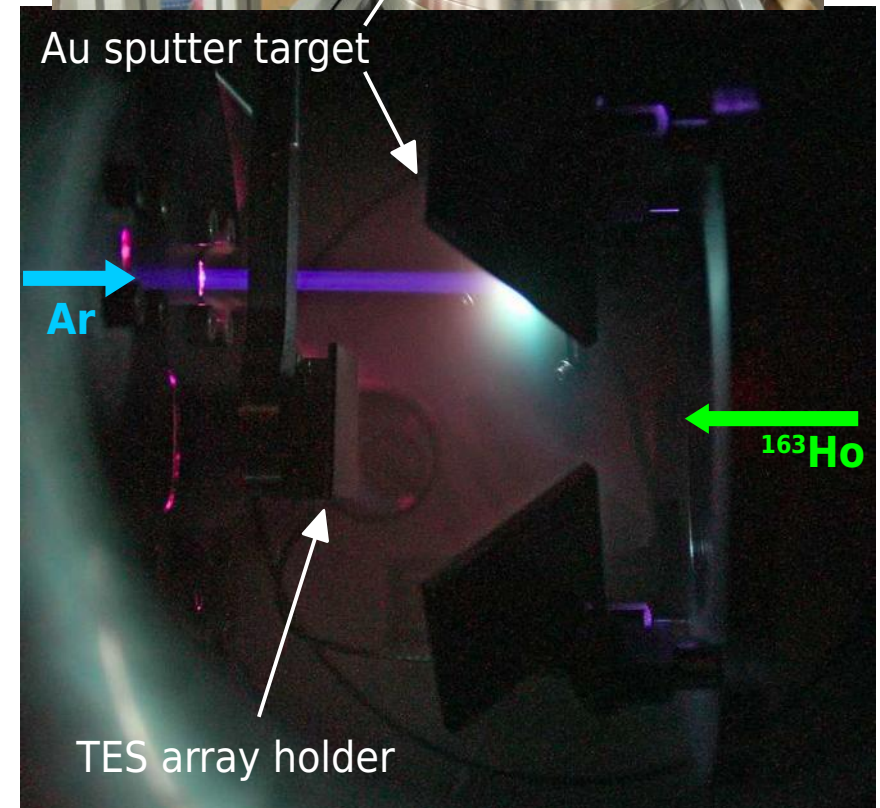
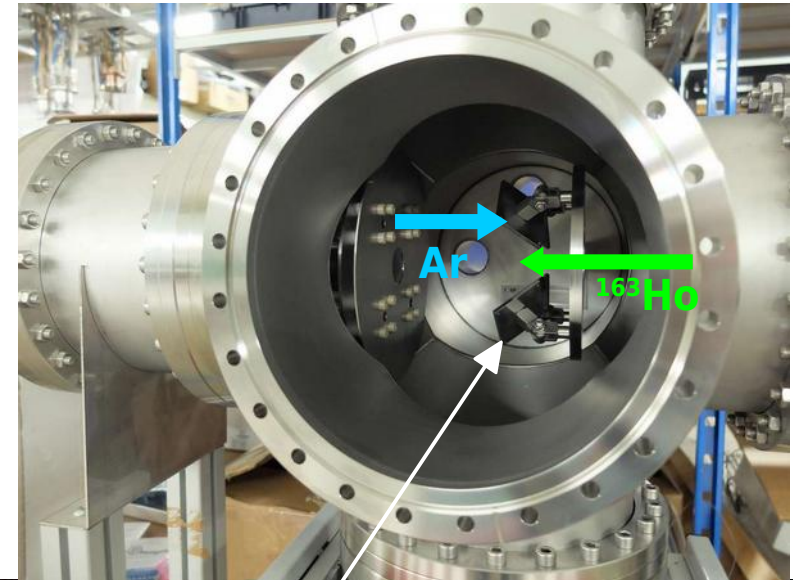
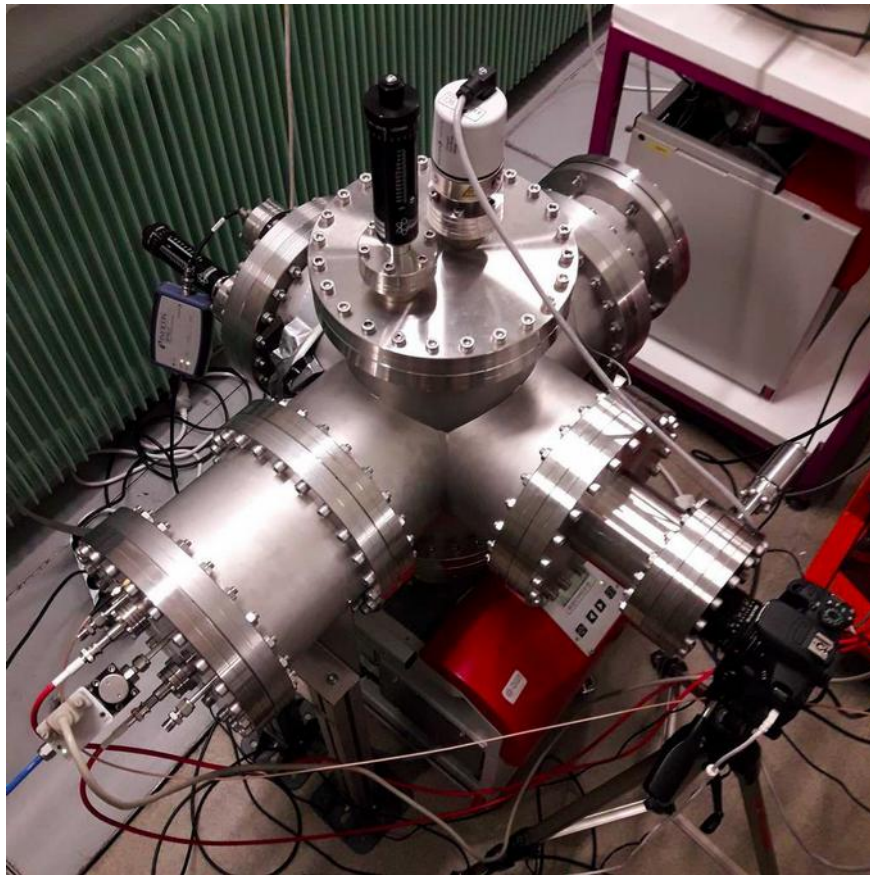


- ^{163}Ho ion beam sputters off Au from absorber
 - ▶ ^{163}Ho concentration in absorber saturates
 - ▶ compensate by Au co-evaporation
- final 1 μm Au layer in situ deposition

Target chamber for absorber fabrication / 2



- system just delivered
- test are in progress





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