

# Development of low threshold detectors for light dark matter detection

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## \*Metallic Magnetic Calorimeter (MMC)

◆ Paramagnetic material with superconducting measurement circuit

↵  $\delta E$  : Occurrence of energy absorption in absorber.

↵  $\frac{\delta E}{C_{tot}} \propto \delta T$  : Energy absorption  $\rightarrow$  Heat

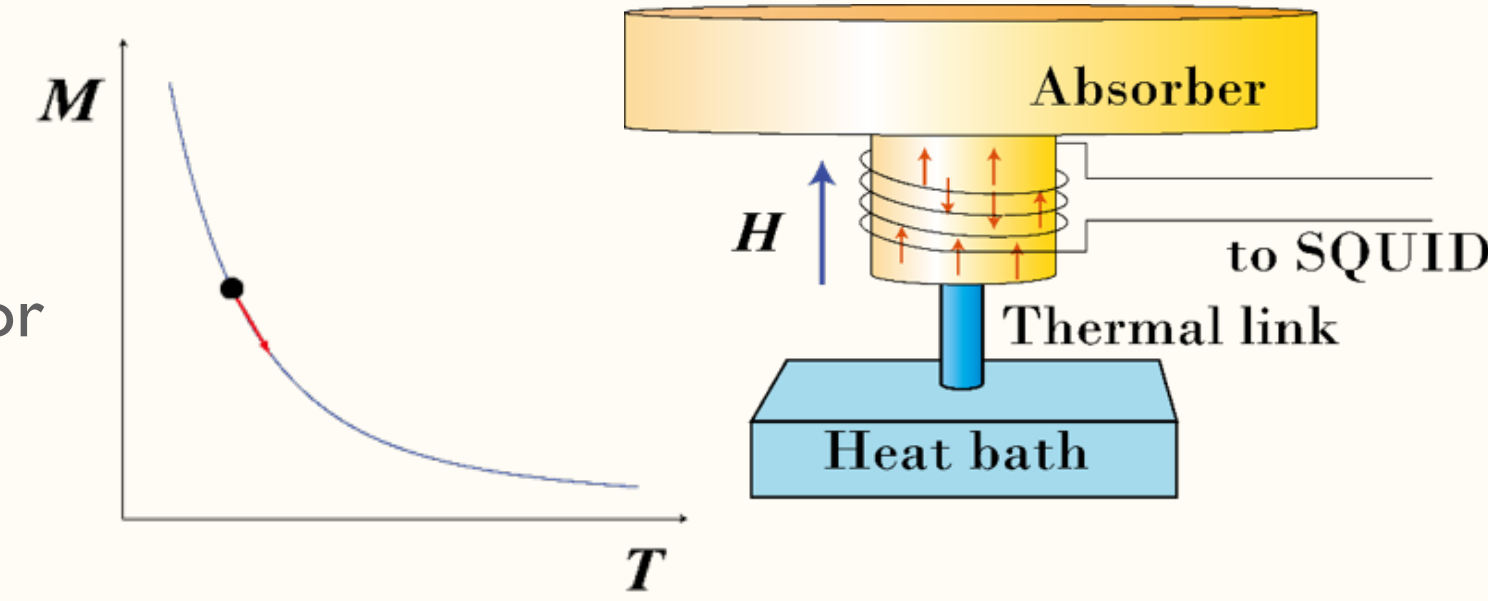
↵  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \frac{\delta E}{C_{tot}} \propto \delta M$  :  $\rightarrow$  Magnetization of paramagnetic sensor

↵  $\delta M \propto \delta \Phi$  :  $\rightarrow$  Magnetic flux change in a sensing SQUID.

↵  $\delta \Phi \propto \delta V$  :  $\rightarrow$  Voltage signals

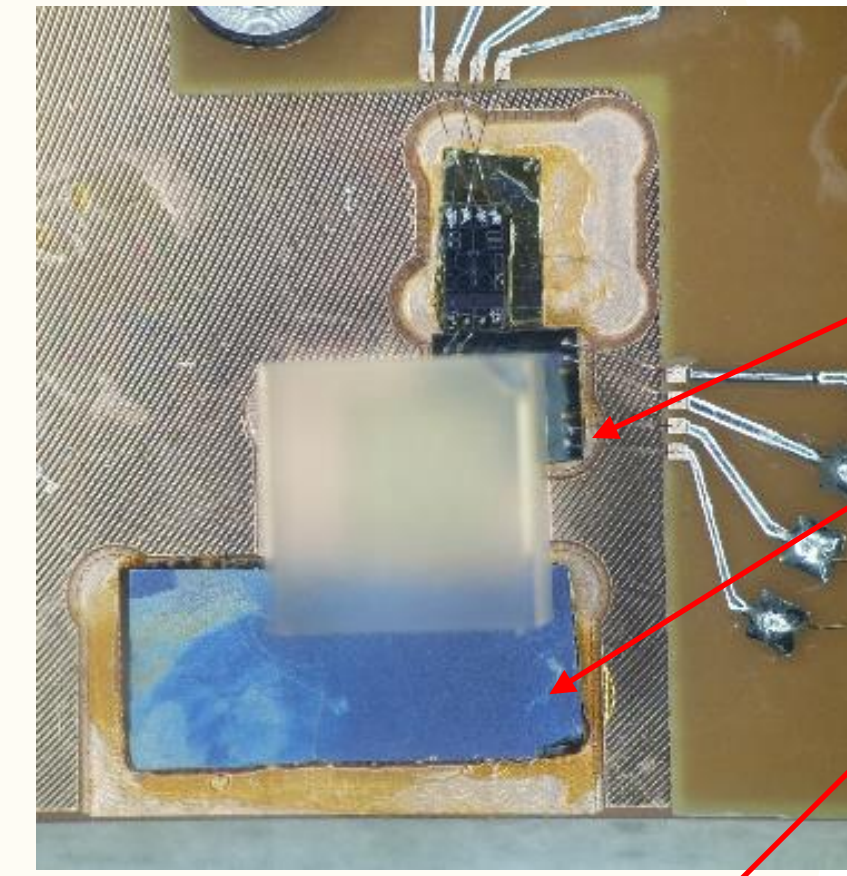
◆ What is advantage?

✓ high resolution, good linearity, absorber friendly and wide operating temperature.



## \* Experimental set up

◆ Experimental temperature : 30 mK with ADR

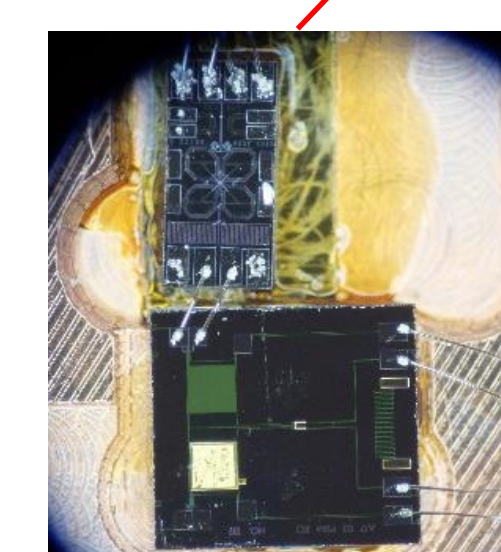
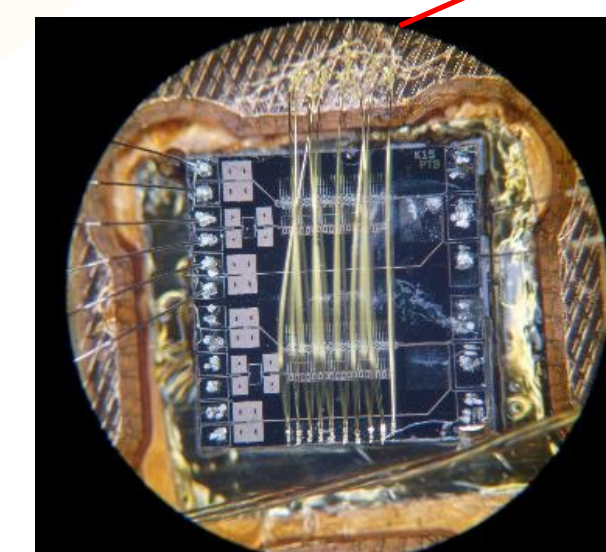
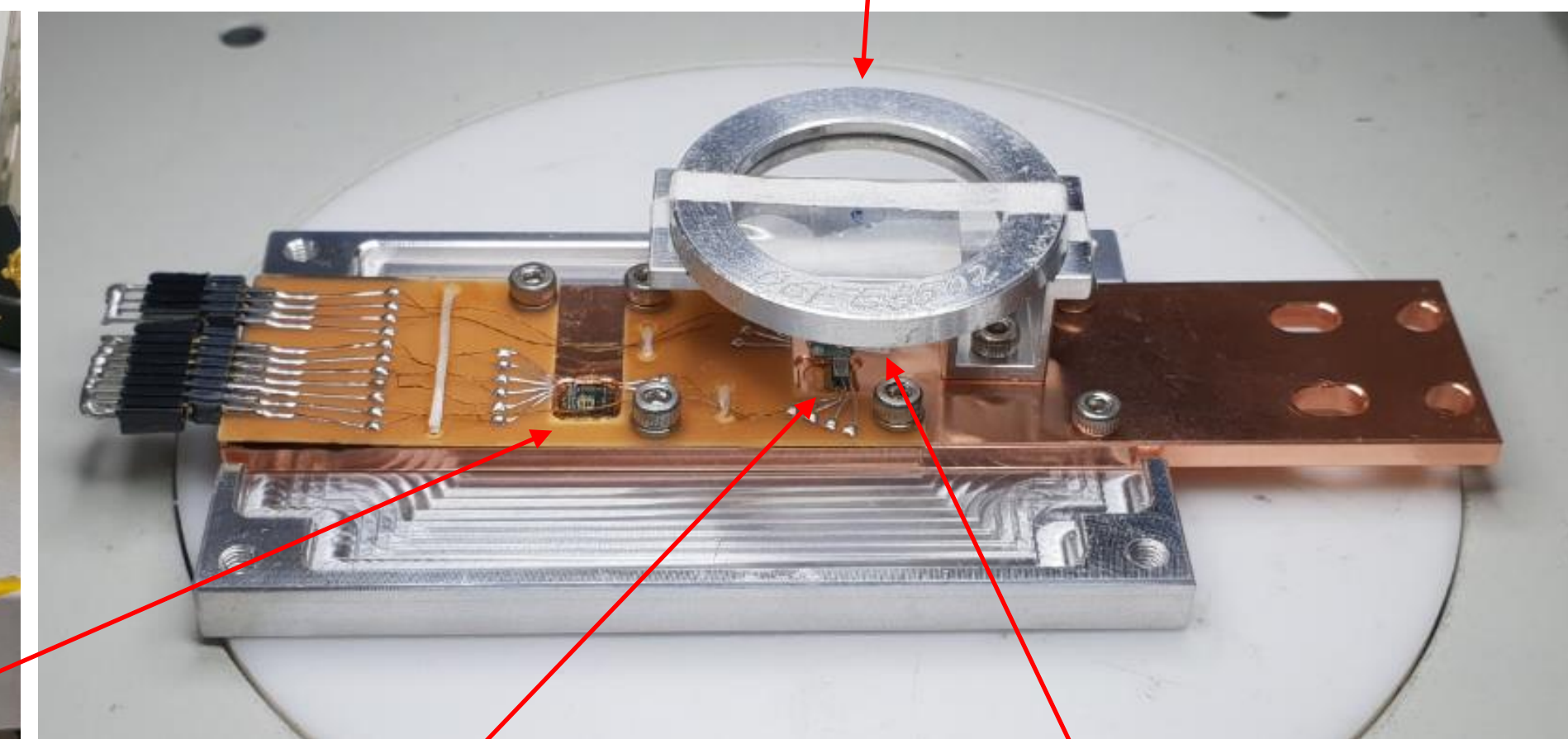
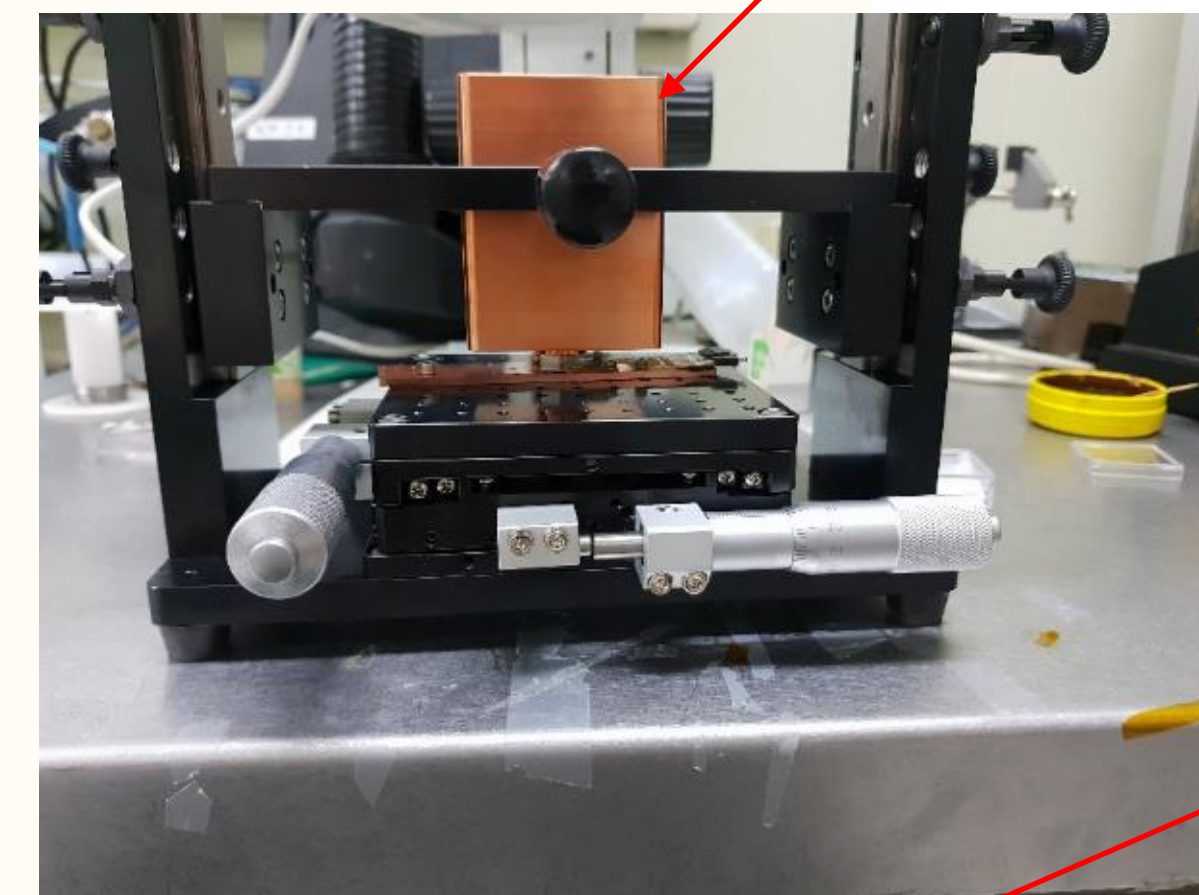


Glue : Ge varnish

Height matching plate : MMC wafer piece

Pressing with 1.5 kg

Internal radiation source : <sup>55</sup>Fe



Amplifier SQUID : X16F (PTB)

I6-SQUID array

It is separated to the MMC sensor.

$\rightarrow$  There is no heat load.

Sensor SQUID : CEIK2 (IPHT)

MMC Material : Ag:Er

Area size : 500x500  $\mu\text{m}^2$

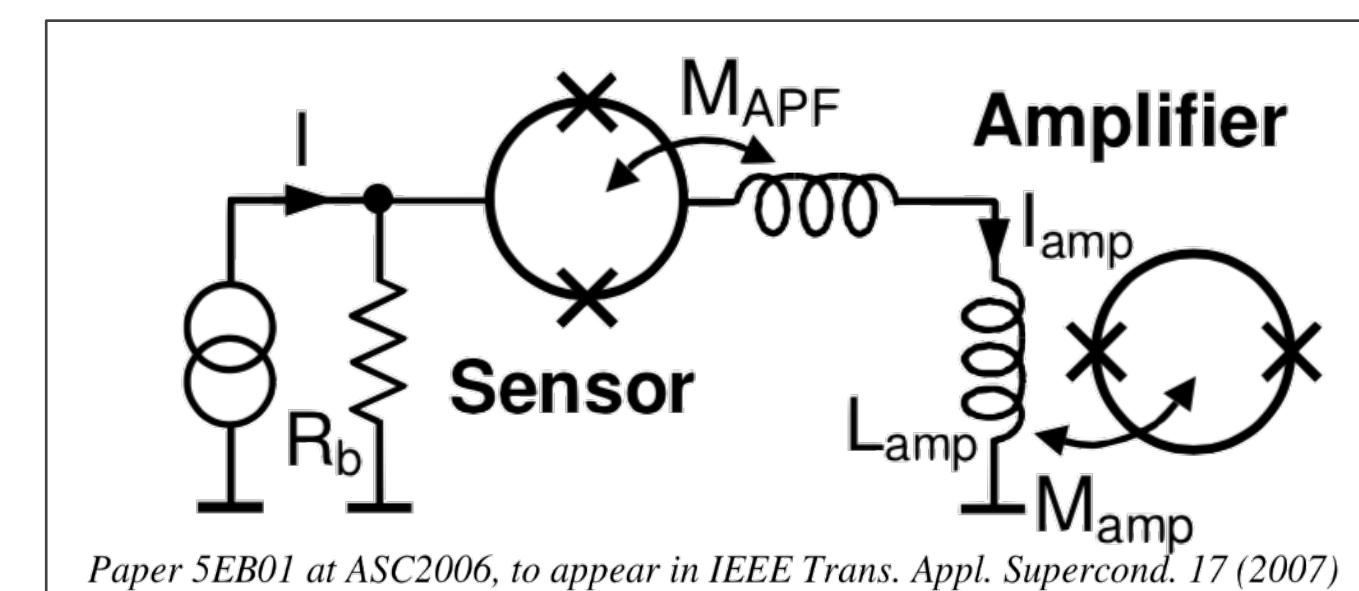
Crystal : CaF<sub>2</sub>

Size : 5x5x5 mm<sup>3</sup>

Phonon collector size

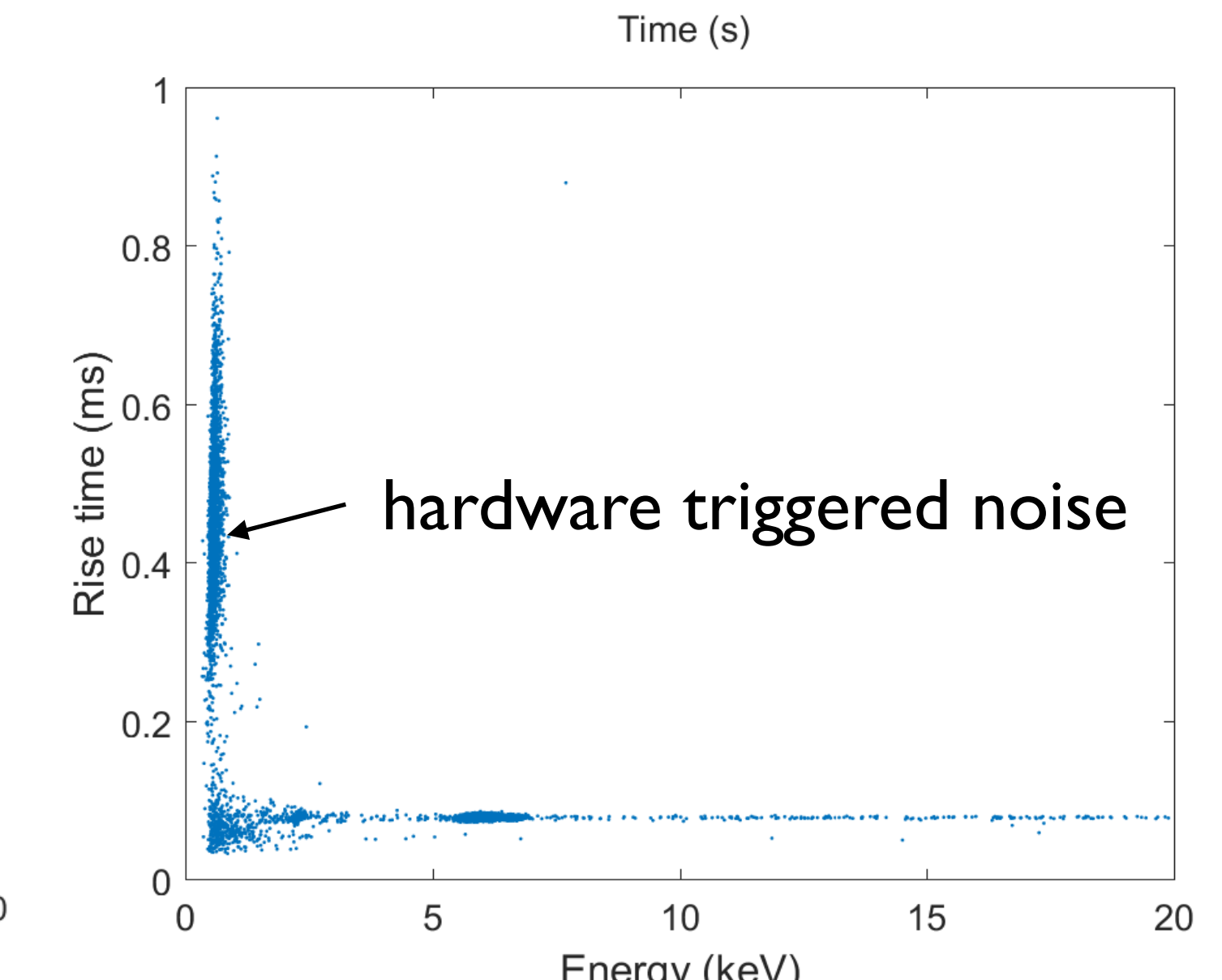
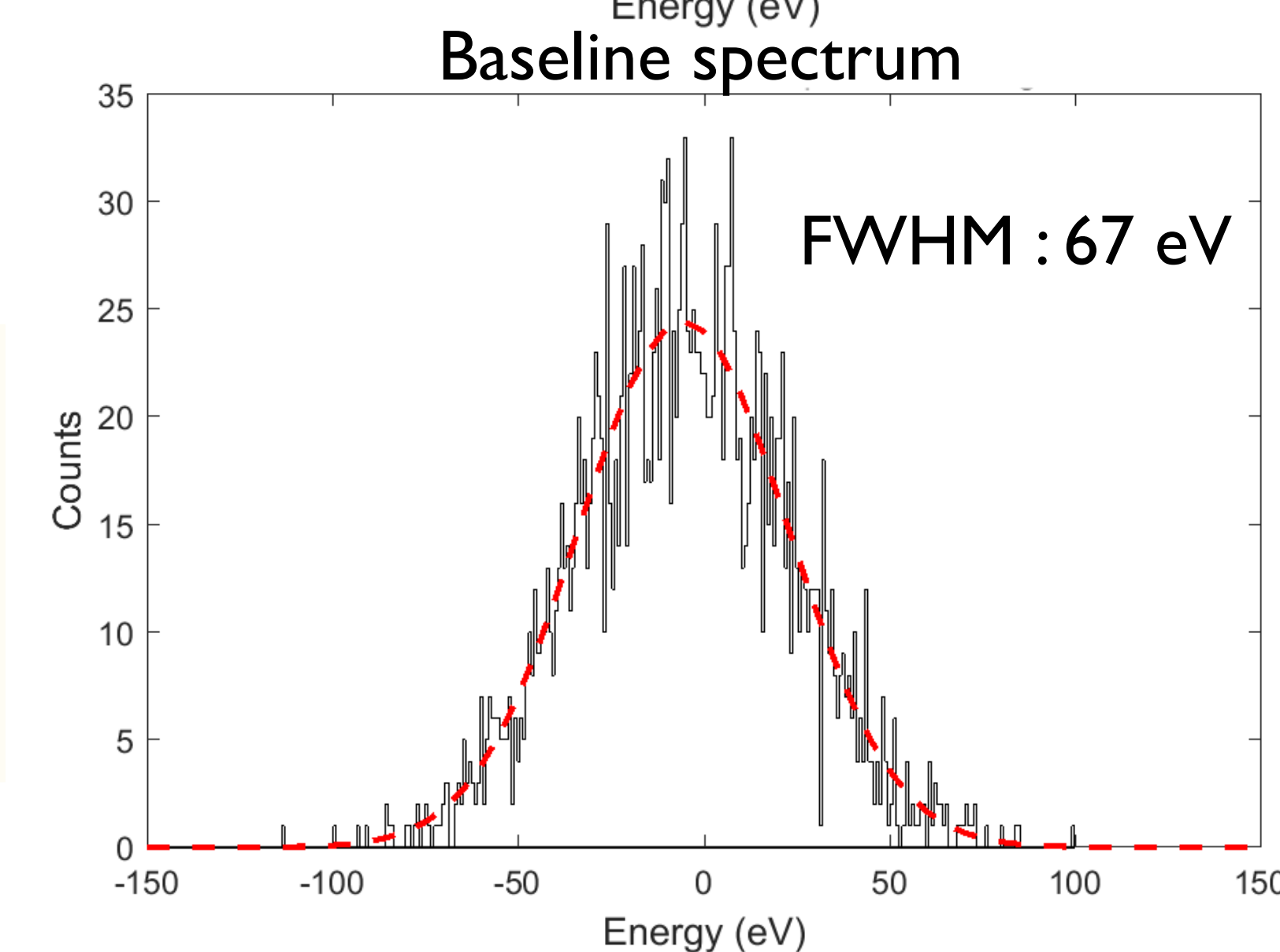
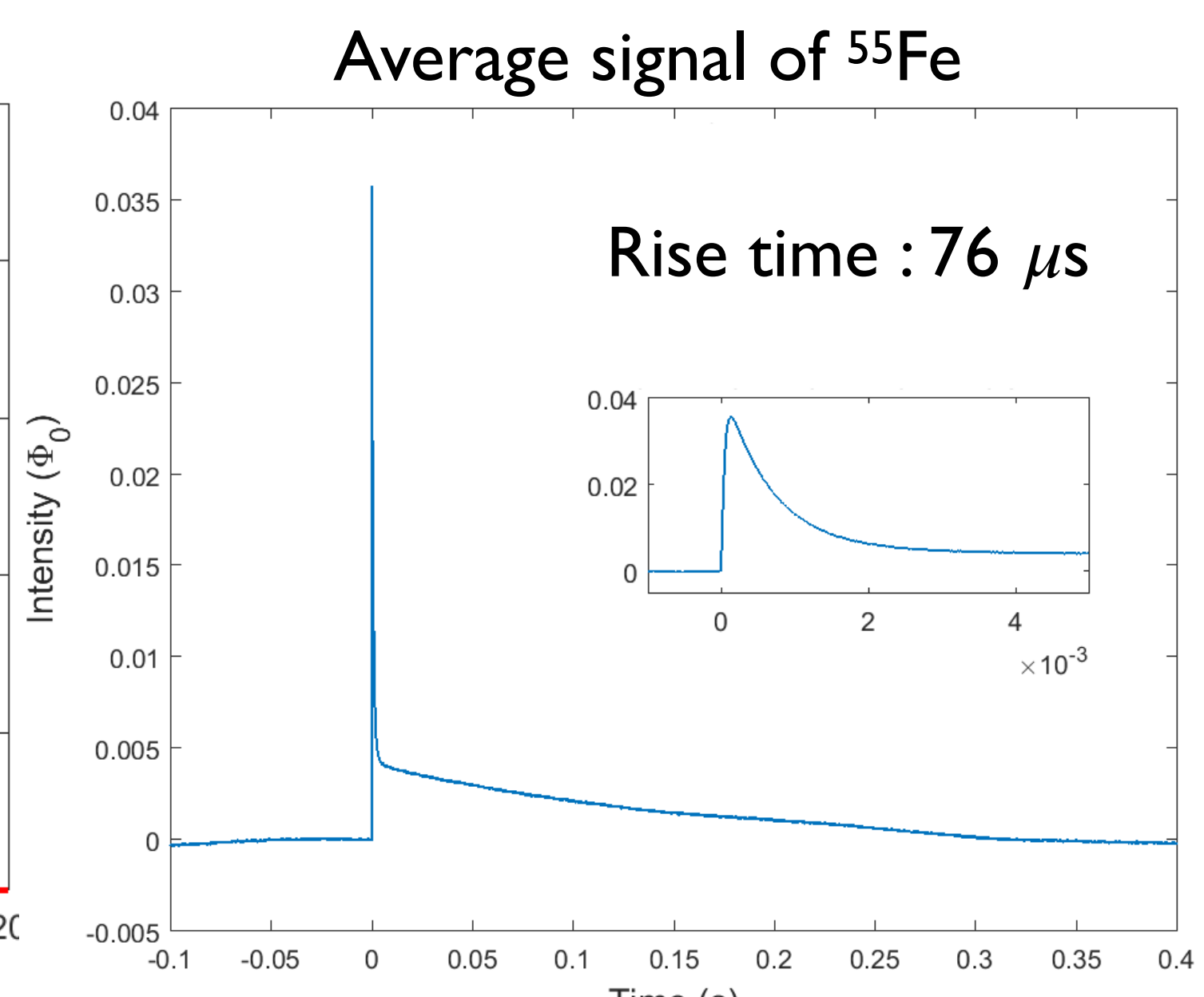
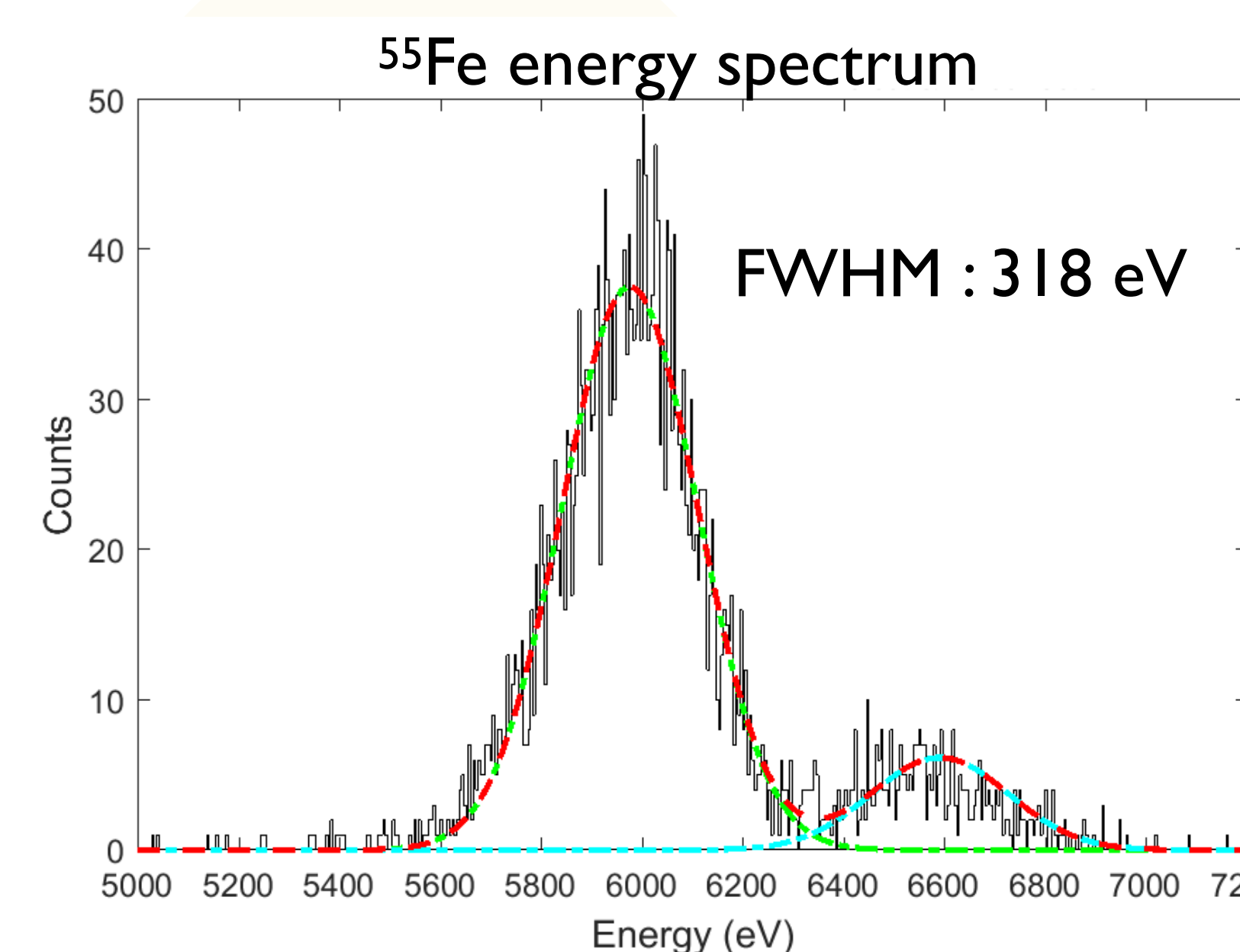
Area : 3x3 mm<sup>2</sup>

Height : 300 nm



Paper SEB01 at ASC2006, to appear in IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. 17 (2007)

## \* Results



## \* Conclusion & Future Plan

◆ The low threshold detection system was studied with 5x5x5 mm<sup>3</sup> CaF<sub>2</sub> crystal at 30 mK temperature.

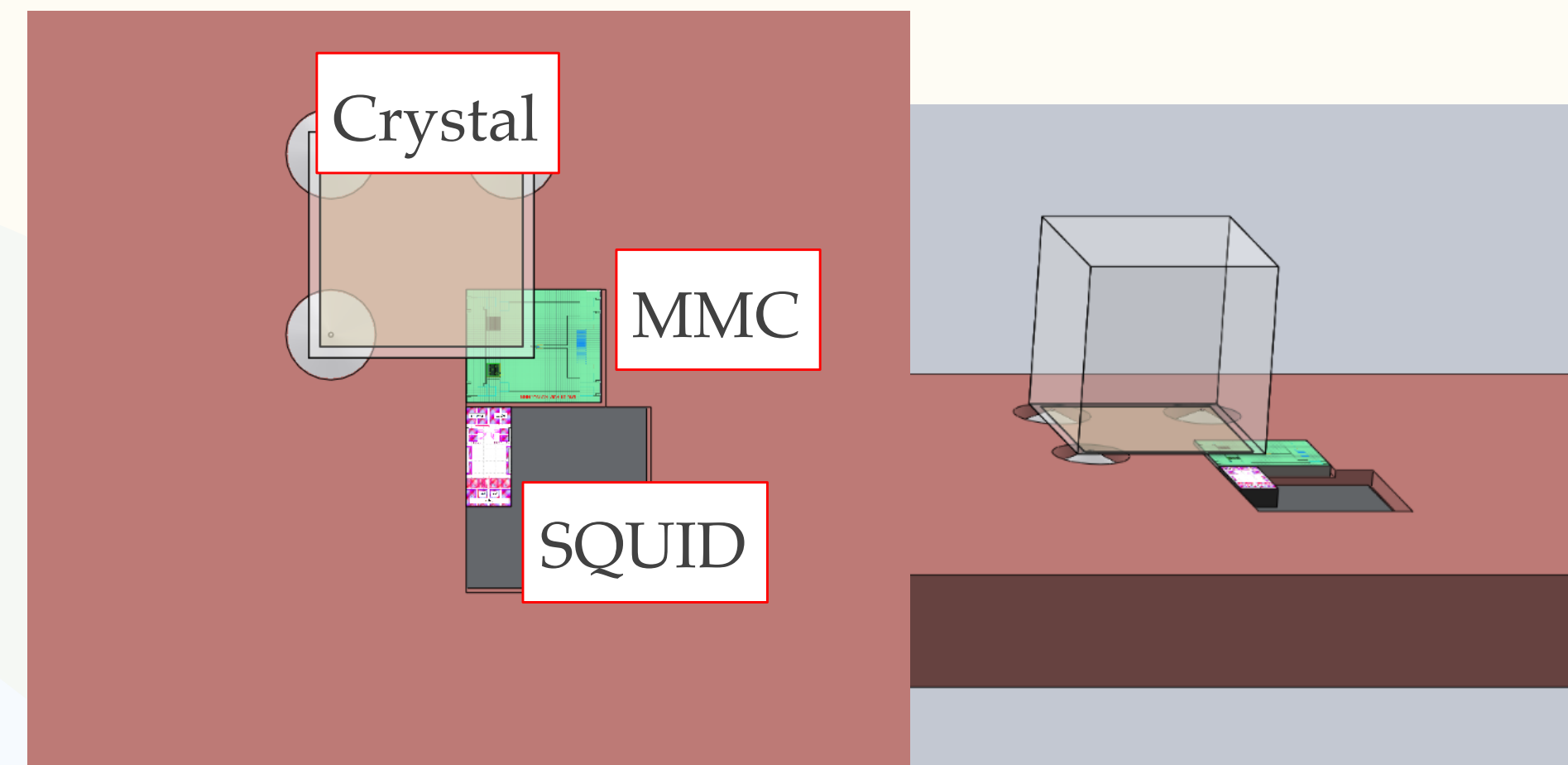
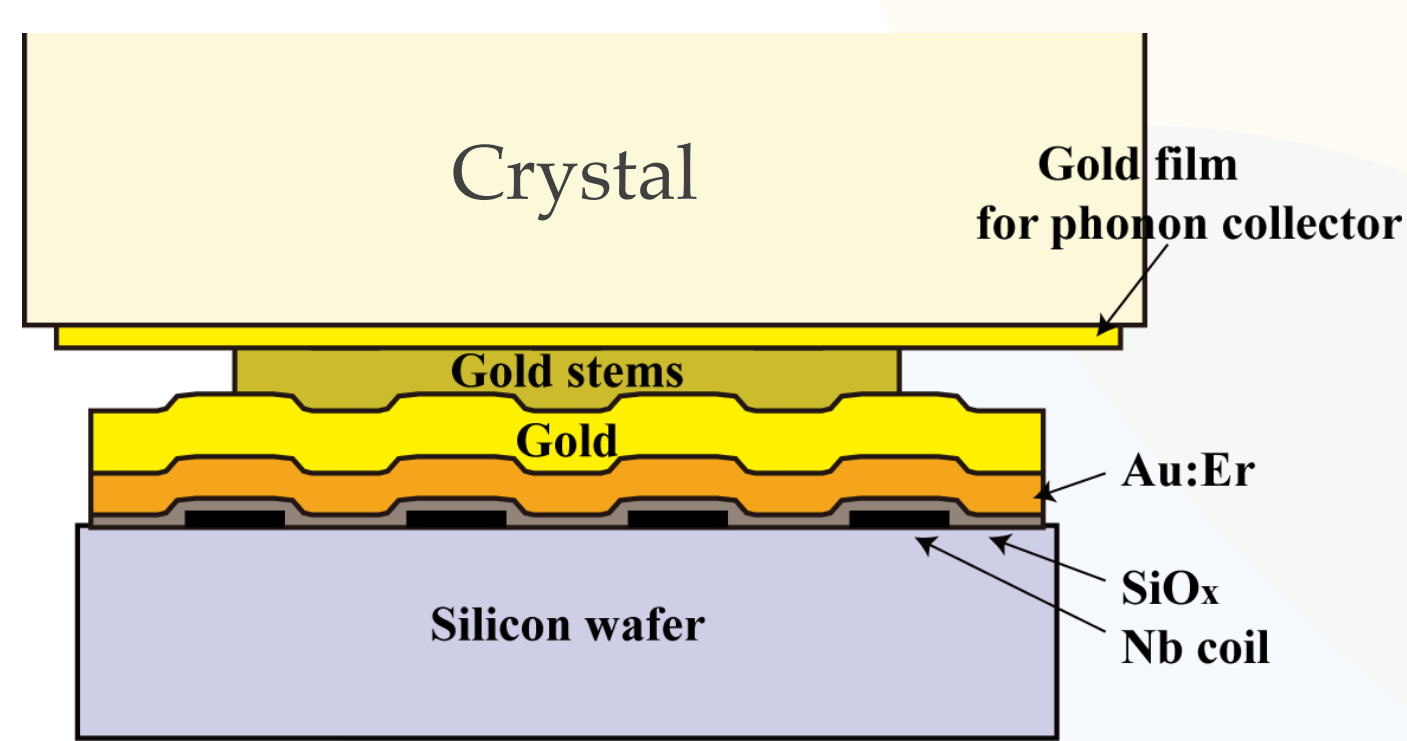
◆ The 76 μs rise time can be achieved by metallic thermal link and fast response of MMC sensors.

◆ The FWHM resolution was 318 eV about 5.9 and 6.5 keV X-ray of <sup>55</sup>Fe with 67 eV baseline resolution.

◆ Lower temperature experiments are planning for better energy resolution and lower threshold.

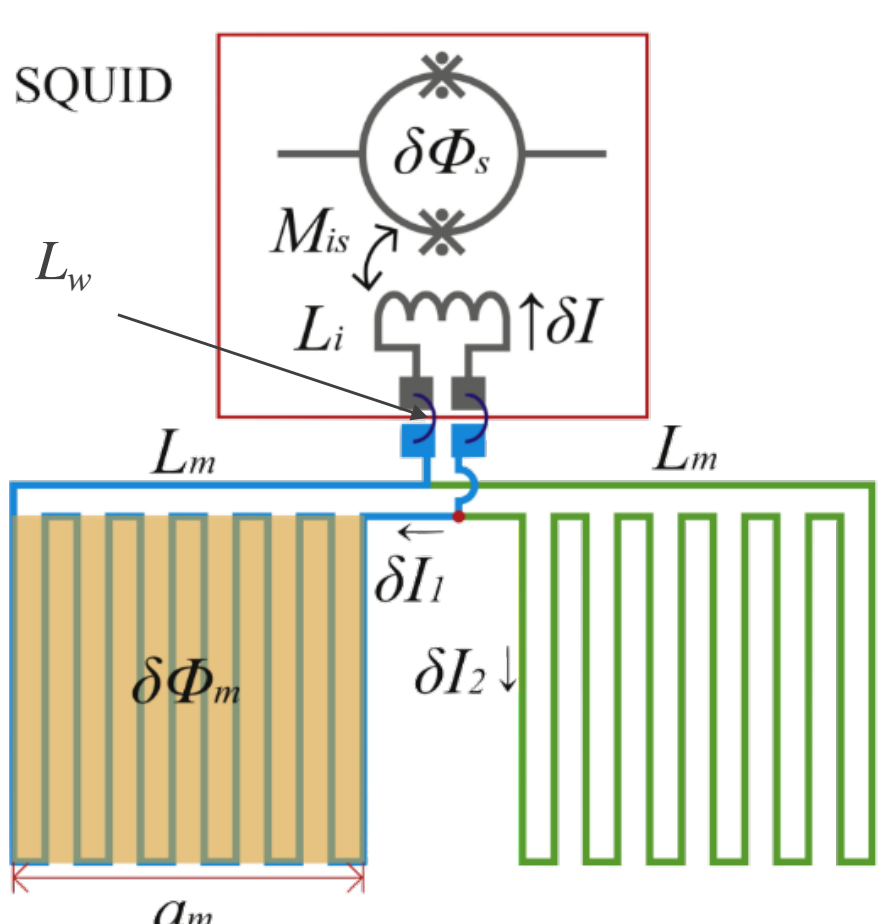
◆ We are planning the further study to understand signal shape of 2 decay components.

## \* Detector concept



## \* MMC & SQUID inductance matching

SQUID	$L_i$	$1/M_{is}$	Relative signal size		
			$a_m : 1 \text{ mm}$	$a_m : 0.5 \text{ mm}$	$a_m : 0.3 \text{ mm}$
CE1K2 (IPHT)	10 nH	1.6 $\mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	1	1.82	2.21
VC1ABlue (IPHT)	4.5 nH	6 $\mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.34	0.78	1.08
X114 (PTB)	2 nH	5.3 $\mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.43	1.22	1.99
XS116 (PTB)	27 nH	2.3 $\mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.42	0.59	0.64
SQ3006 (Star Cryogenics)	32.3 nH	6 $\mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.15	0.19	0.21



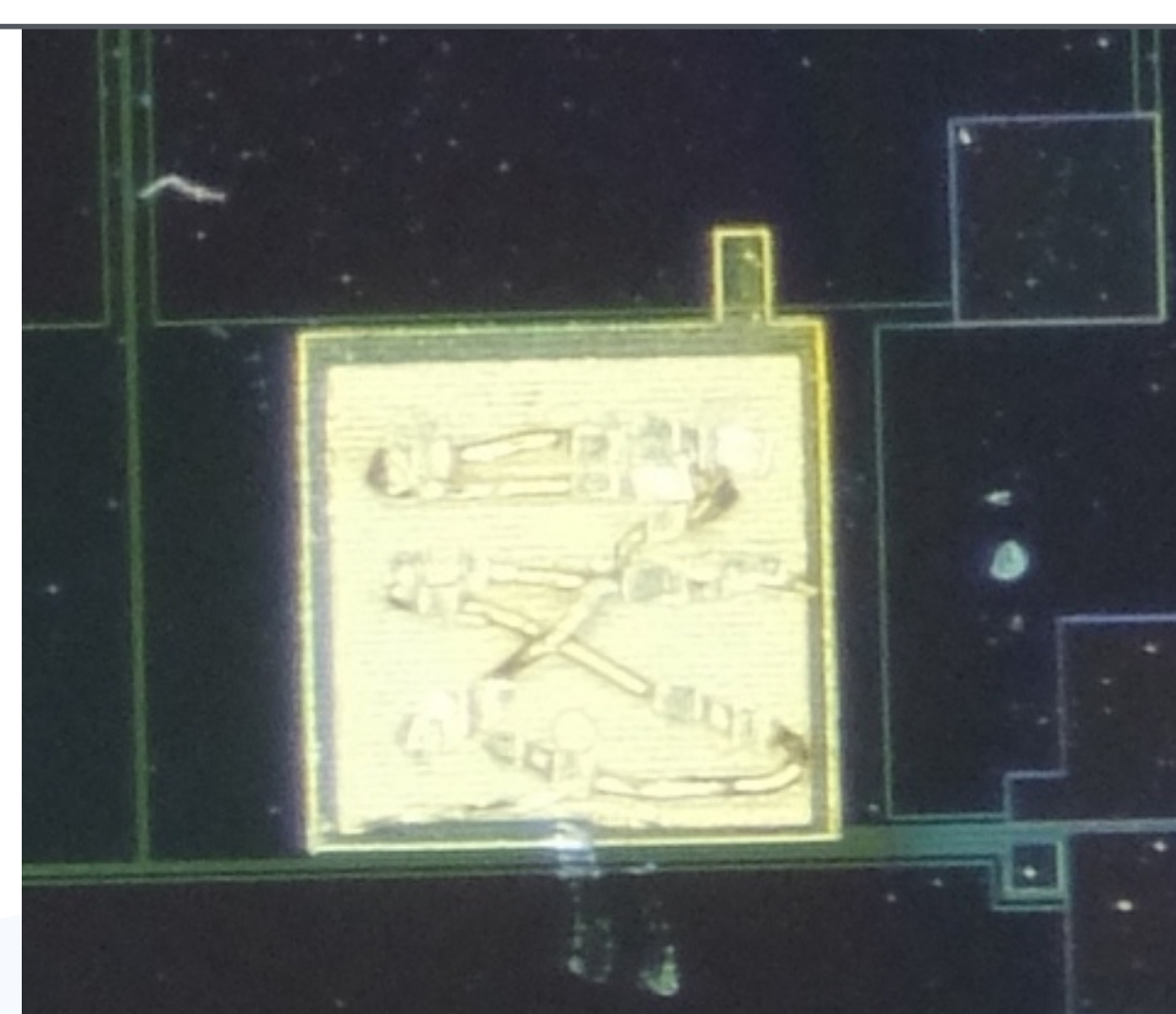
$$\delta \Phi_s = M_{is} \delta I = \frac{M_{is}}{L_m + 2(L_i + L_w)} \delta \Phi_m$$

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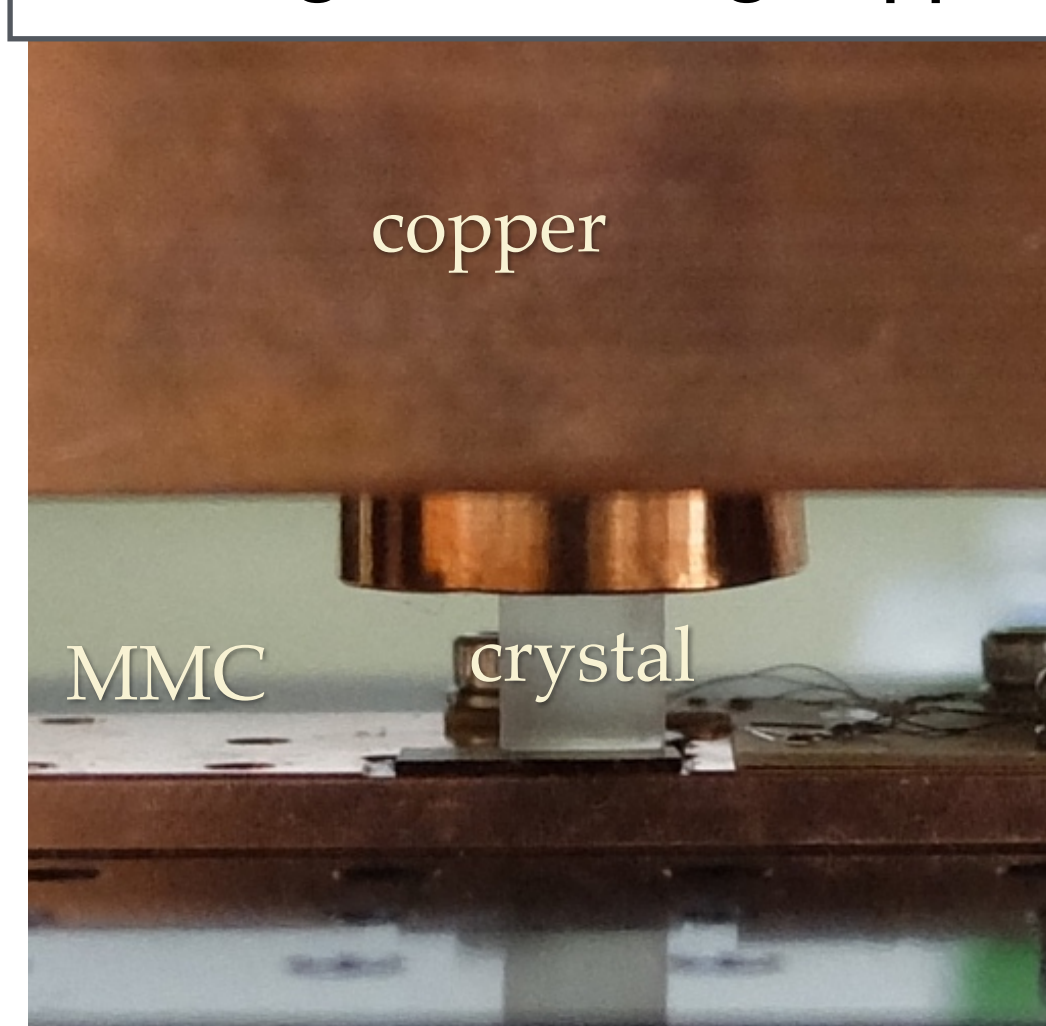
## \* Thermal connection

◆ The best thermal connection is through metal for fast rise time.

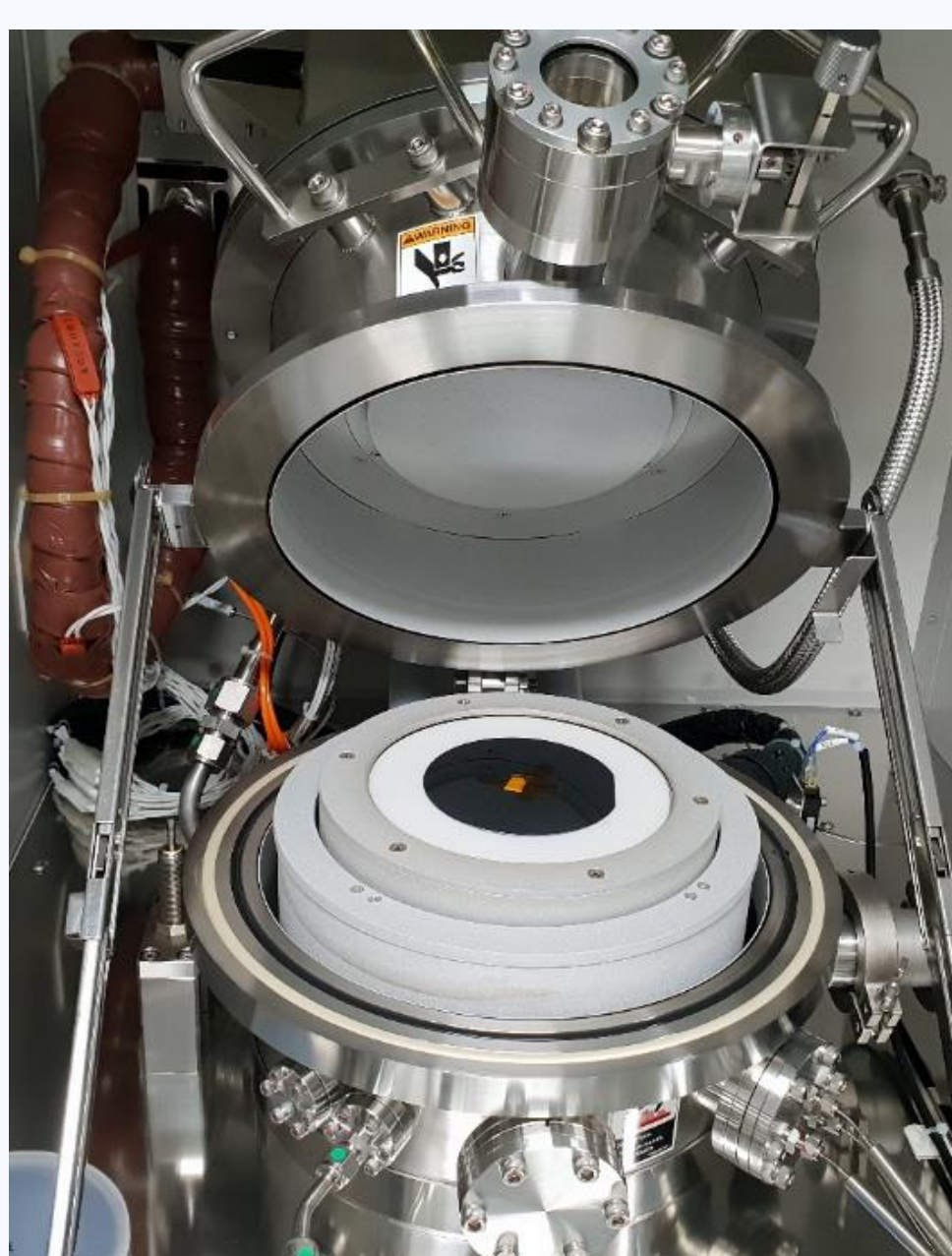
Gold wire bonding on gold layer



Pressing with 1.5 kg copper



## \* SiO<sub>2</sub> evaporation on Nb bonding pad



Height : 1  $\mu\text{m}$

