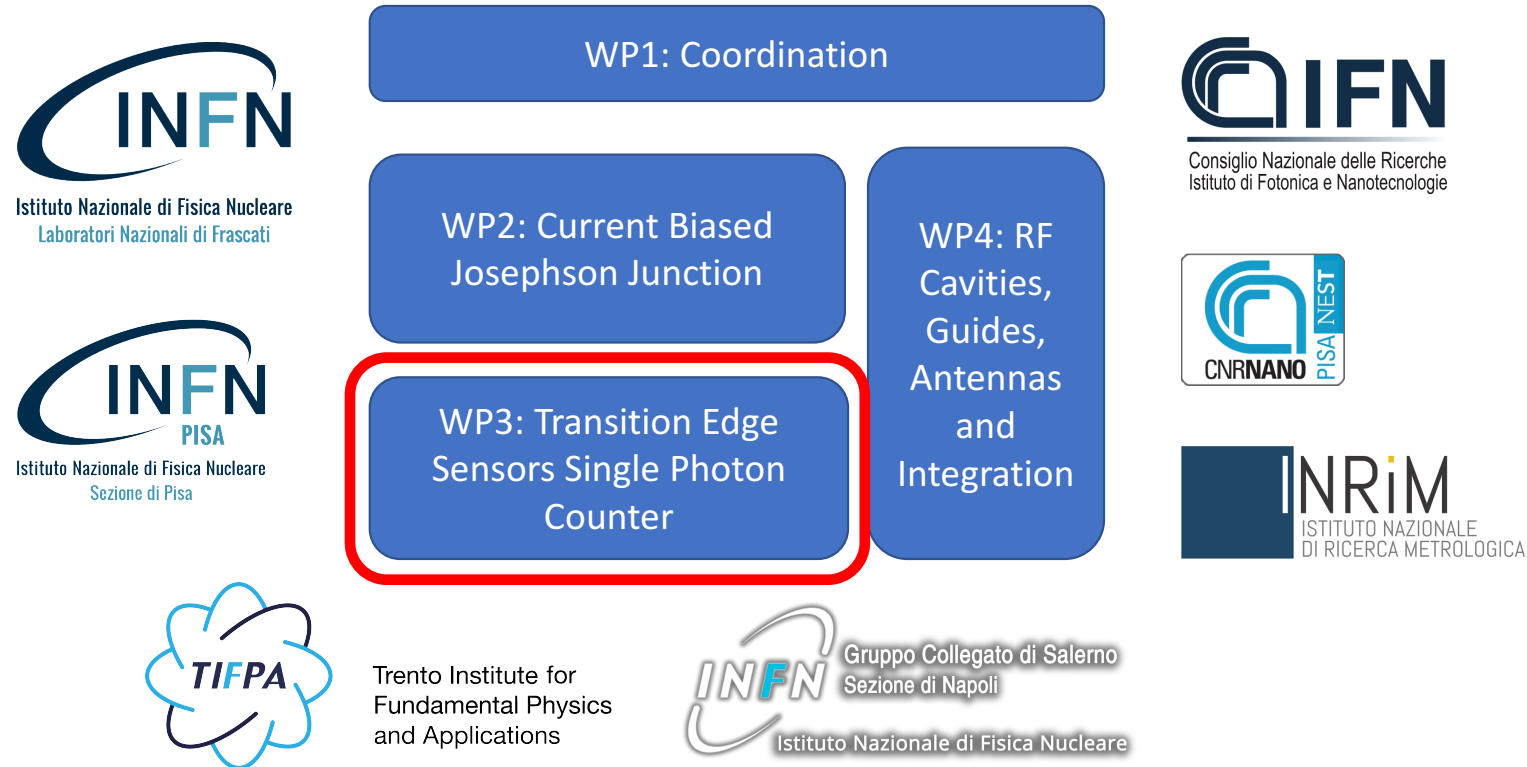
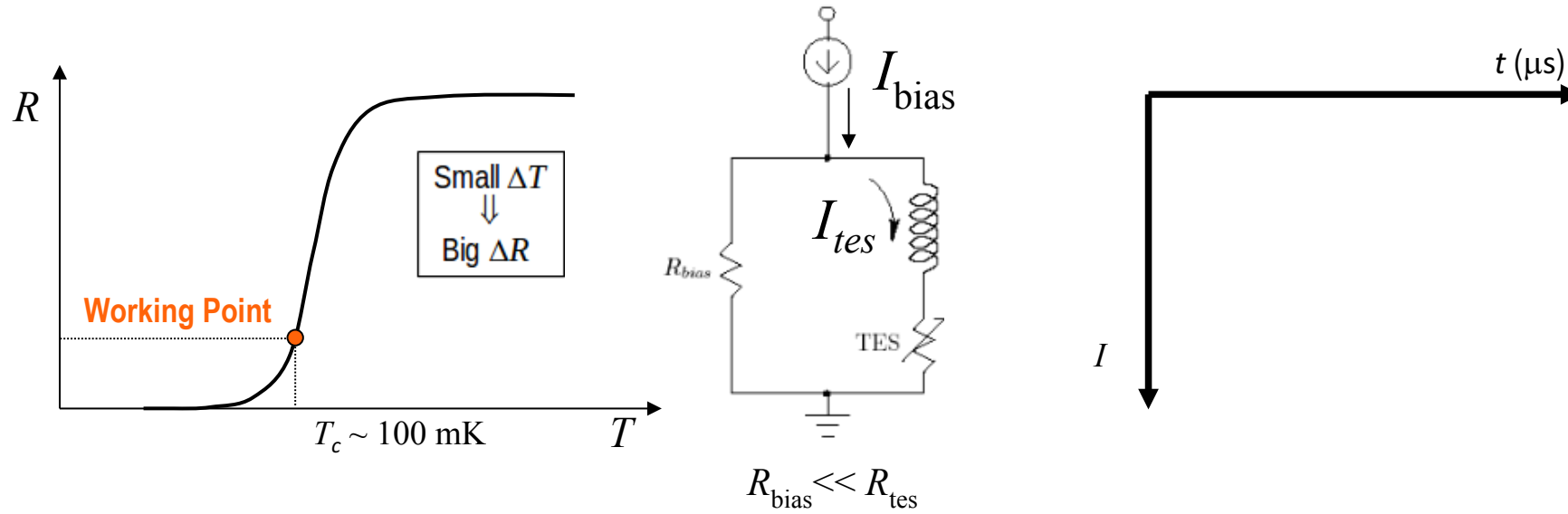


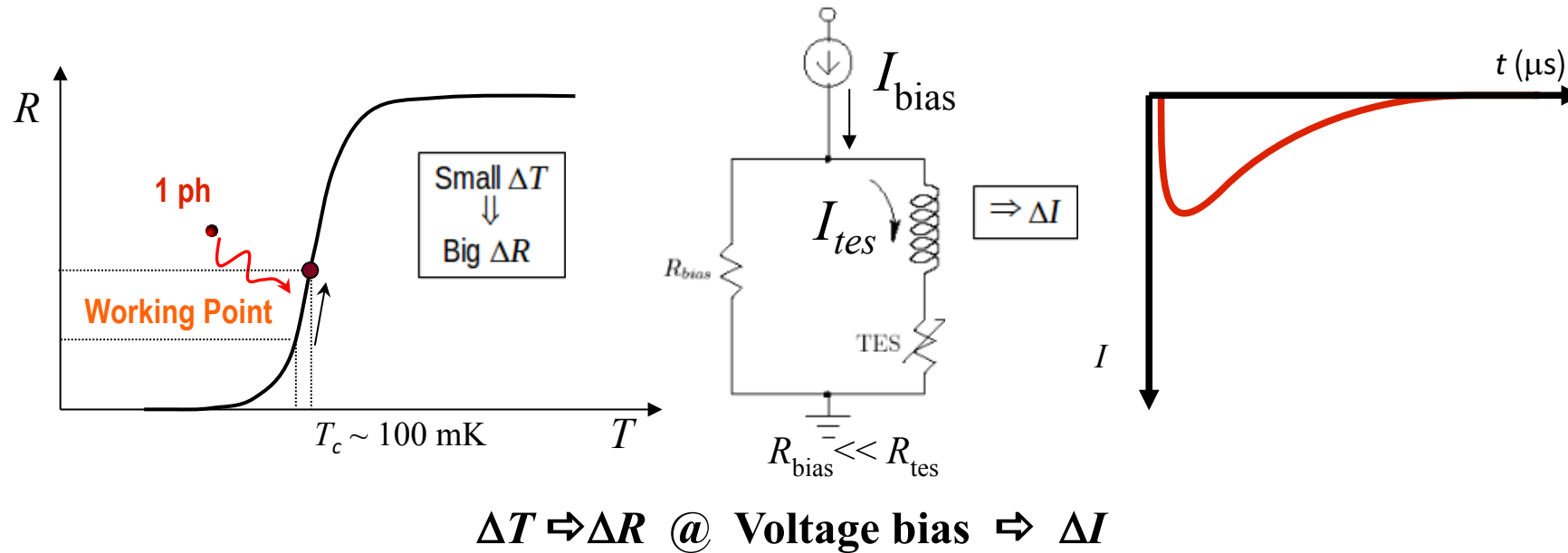
SIMP: single microwave photon detection



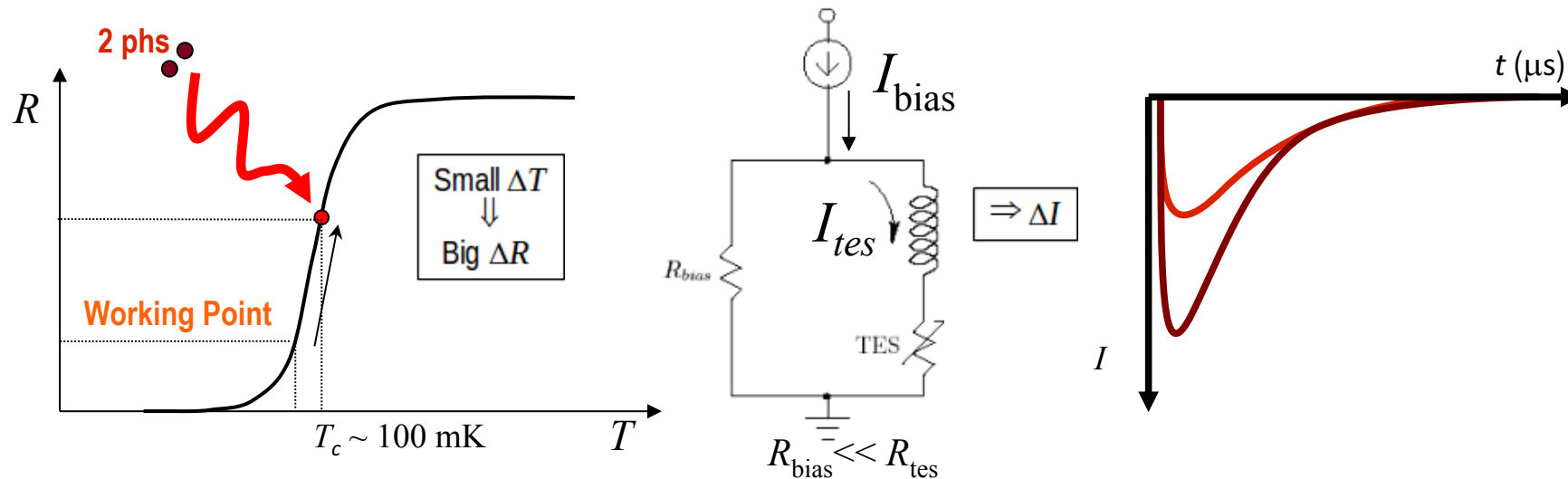
Principio di funzionamento



Principio di funzionamento



Principio di funzionamento



$$\Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta R \text{ @ Voltage bias} \Rightarrow \Delta I$$

Principio di funzionamento

$$\tau_{eff} = \tau_{th} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha}{n} \left(1 - \frac{T_s^n}{T_c^n} \right) \right\}^{-1} \approx \frac{n}{\alpha} \tau_{th} \approx \frac{C}{G} \propto T_c^{-3}$$

Tempo di risposta
(non importante per noi)

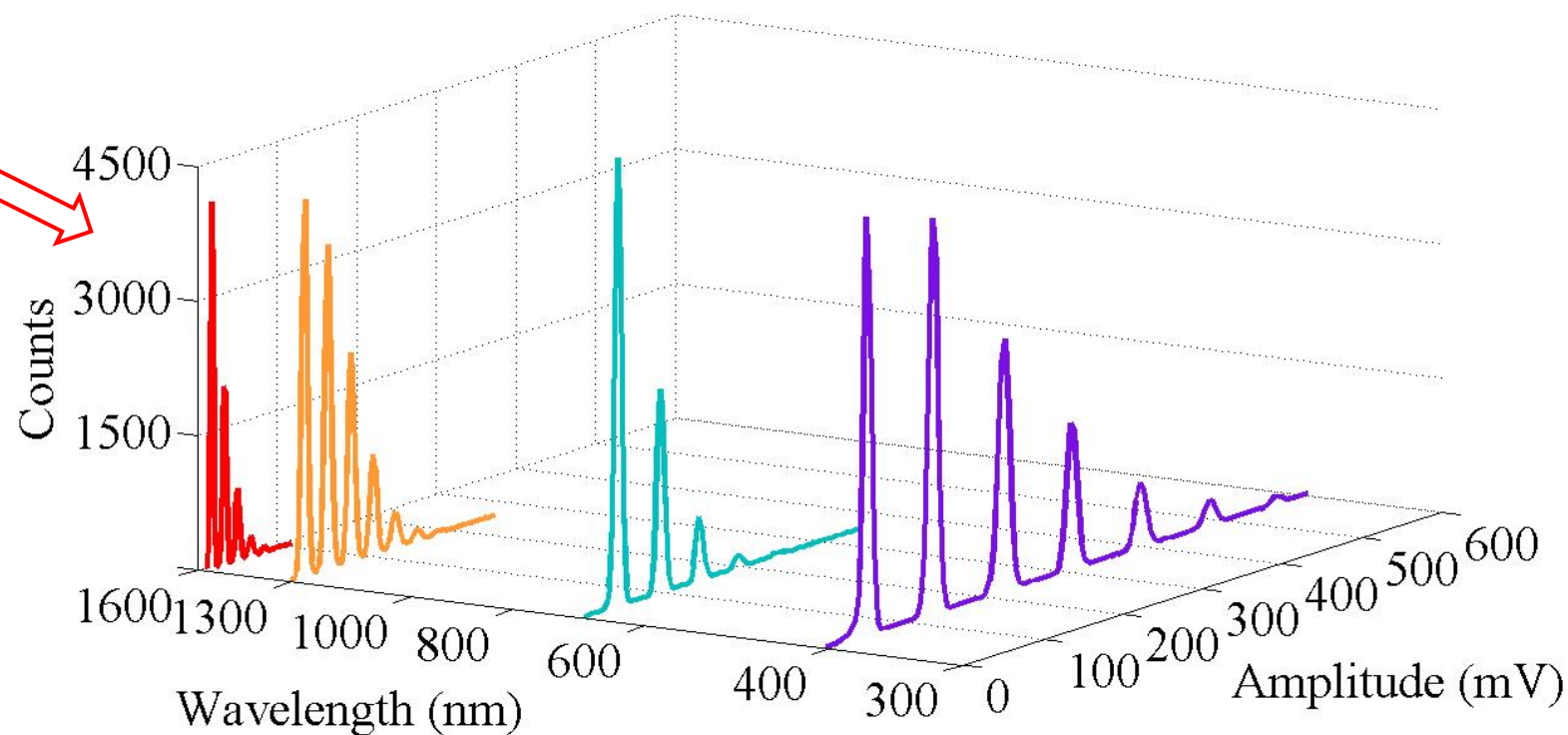
$$\Delta E_{FWHM} \approx 2.36 \sqrt{4kT_0^2 \frac{C_e}{\alpha} \sqrt{n/2}} \propto T_c^{3/2} V^{1/2}$$

Risoluzione in energia

Dove siamo

Miglior risultato (TiAu)
 $\Delta E = (0.113 \pm 0.001) \text{ eV} (\Rightarrow 27 \text{ THz})$

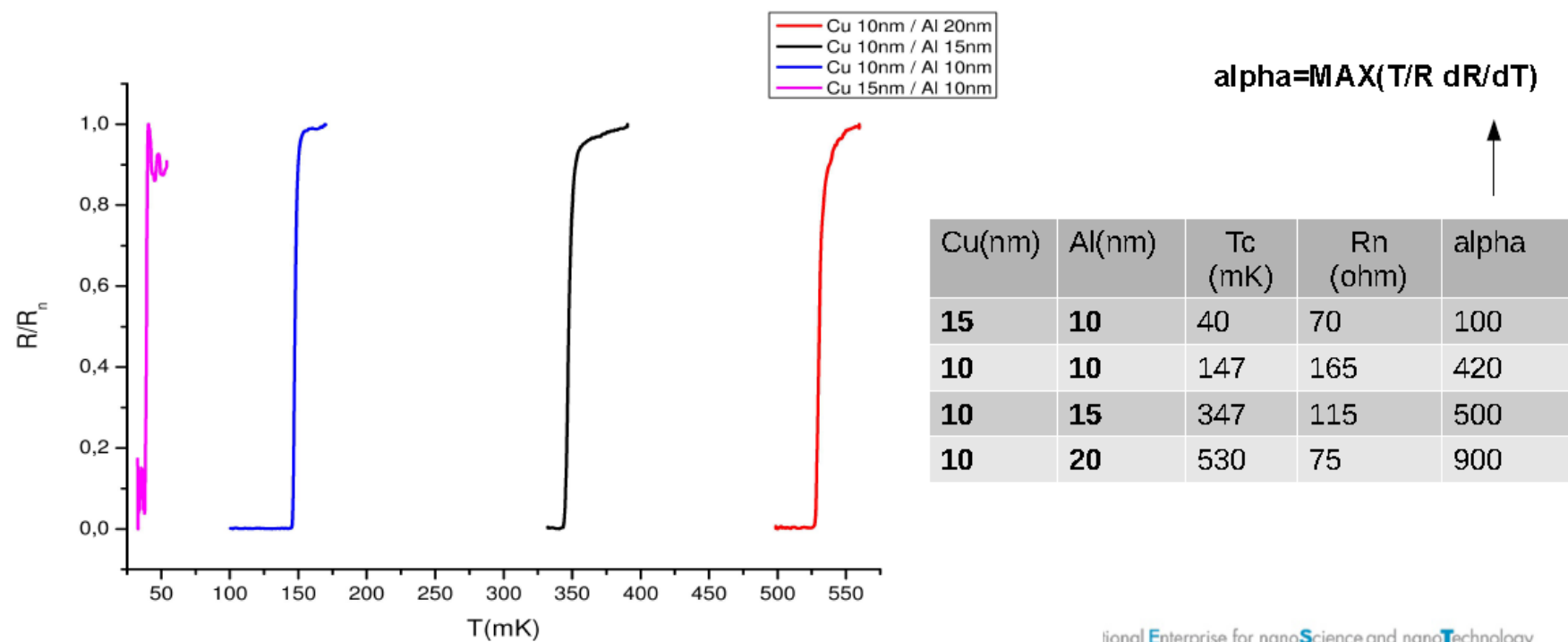
A circa 2.5 ordini di grandezza dal goal (100 GHz)



(Esperimento Stax - INFN)

Dove siamo

Tc of Cu/Al bilayers



WP3 - Transition Edge Sensors Single Photon Counter (30-100 GHz)

(Esperimento Stax - INFN)

Dove siamo

- i) Choice of a superconducting bridge with low T_c ($\leq 20\text{mK}$) (α -W, Ti/Cu, Al/Cu bilayers)
- ii) Reduced TES active volume (down to 10^{-3} - $10^{-4}\mu\text{m}^3$)
- iii) EBL to downsize TES lateral dimensions to a few tens of nm
- iv) Highly-efficient log-period spiral antennas (NbTi, Nb, or V)
- v) ultra-low noise dc SQUID amplifiers ($n_1 \sim 10 \text{ fAHz}^{-1/2}$ @100mK)

STAX TES calorimeters expected performance:

Operation frequency ν (GHz)	Operative temperature (K)	Energy resolution σ_E/h (MHz)	DCR (1/year)	Efficiency η (%)	Absorber volume (μm^3)	Speed τ_{eff} (s)
30 -100	≤ 0.01	500 - 1000	10^{-5}	≥ 99	$10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$	$10^{-3} - 10^{-1}$

Attività WP3 (in rosso il 2019)

1. Selection of the best material as single or multi-layer with proper thicknesses and optimization of deposition process on different substrate types
2. Design and fabrication of antenna-coupled TES by micro/nano lithographic techniques
3. Test down to 5 mK of the antenna-coupled TES with dc-SQUID readout

Task 3.1 Materials investigation for TES (M1-M18)

Task 3.2 Design and fabrication of TESs for microwaves (M12-M24)

Task 3.3 Design and Fabrication of an antenna-coupled TES (M1-M24)

Task 3.4 TES microwave characterization (M18-M36)

Deliverables

D3.1 Selection of practical TES materials (M12)

D3.2 Fabrication of TES with $T_c=40$ mK (M18)

D3.3 Fabrication of TES with $T_c=20$ mK (M24)

D3.4 Fully characterized antenna-coupled TES operating in the 30-100 GHz band (M36)

Milestones

M3.1 Design of TES with microwave antenna in the 30-100 GHz band (M14)

M3.2 Sensitivity measurement of TES (M30)

Nessun task si conclude nel 2019

Deliverable a fine 2019

Milestone a inizio 2020

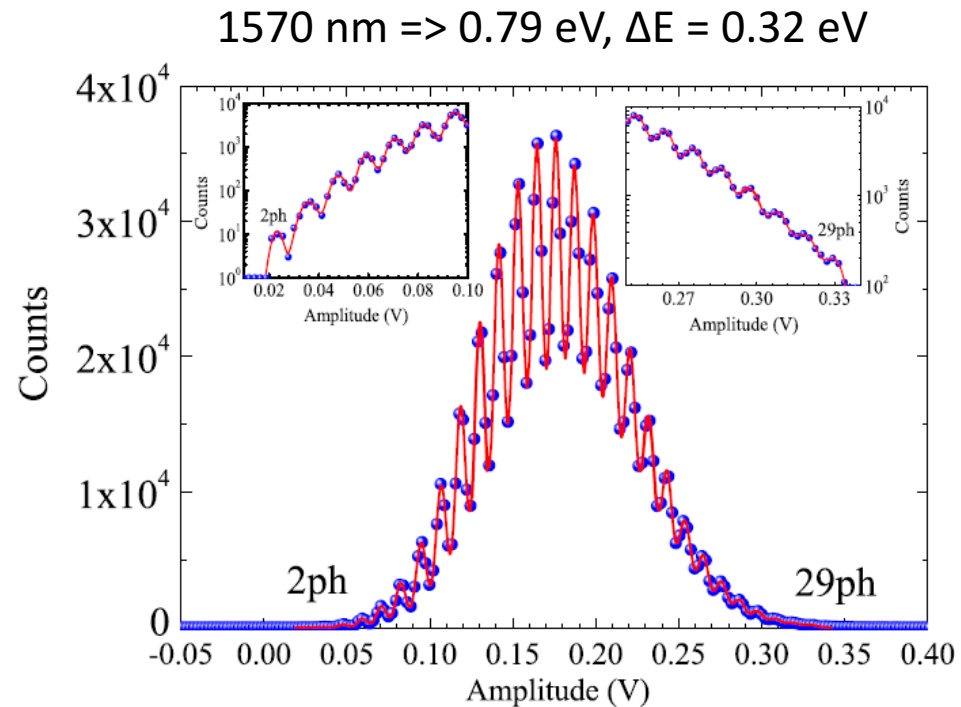
Pbm: taglio budget 2019
Richiesti per WP3 47k€
Assegnati 20k€

Le sorgenti del segnale di calibrazione indicate nel proposal

- Generatore esterno al criostato
- Sorgente a giunzione Josephson (ac J effect)
- Corpo nero

191 THz	1.57 μm	0.79 eV	✓ Laser (usato per calibrazione miglior TES INRIM, $\Delta E=0.11$ eV)
100-25 THz	3-12 μm	0.4-0.1 eV	Quantum Cascade Laser (es. Mirsense)
10-1 THz	30-300 μm	40-4 meV	JJ HTc Superconductors (es. $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_8$ "Bisko")
2-0.2 THz	150-1500 μm	8-0.8 meV	Frequency multipliers
700-30 GHz	0.4-10 mm	3-0.1 meV	JJ BCS Superconductors (es. Nb $T_c=9\text{K} \Rightarrow 0.7$ THz)
100-1 GHz	3-300 mm	400-4 μeV	✓ Generatore Microonde

Fino a che sensibilità del TES possiamo calibrare con un laser a 1570 nm?



Range dinamico = $E_{\max}/\Delta E = 29 \times 0.79 / 0.32 = 72$

Significa che sarebbe stato possibile calibrare anche con un laser da $\approx 15 \times 0.79 \approx 12$ eV $\Rightarrow \approx 100$ nm?

Con laser a 1570 nm posso calibrare TES con ΔE fino a 20 meV?

L. Lolli, et al. J. Low Temp. Phys., vol. 167, pp. 803-808, 2012.

DOMANDE

- Come porto il segnale di calibrazione dalla sorgente al TES?
- Per la calibrazione del TES serve un'antenna? Da che frequenza (in giù)?
- Come posso produrre impulsi da una sorgente di corpo nero?
- Come valuto la detection efficiency?
- Fondi sufficienti per fibre/guide, filtri e ottiche THz, movimentazione micrometrica a freddo etc.?

FINE

		ultraviolet			
Visible			300 THz	1 μm	1.24 eV
	NIR	Near infrared			
			30 THz	10 μm	124 meV
	MIR	Mid infrared			
			3 THz	100 μm	12.4 meV
	FIR	Far infrared			
Micro-waves			300 GHz	1 mm	1.24 meV
	EHF	Extremely high frequency			
			30 GHz	1 cm	124 μeV
	SHF	Super high frequency			
			3 GHz	1 dm	12.4 μeV
	UHF	Ultra high frequency			
		Very high	300 MHz	1 m	1.24 μeV

Per $E/\Delta E=70$

Sorgenti segnale di calibrazione

191 THz 1.57 μm 0.79 eV ----- Laser per Calibrazione miglior TES INRIM ($\Delta E=0.11$ eV)

Possiamo usarlo per calibrare TES con $\Delta E \rightarrow 0.01\text{eV}$

Vantaggio: tecnica ben nota

100-25 THz 3-12 μm 0.4-0.1 eV, ----- Quantum Cascade Laser (es. Mirsense)

Possiamo usarlo per calibrare TES con $\Delta E \rightarrow 1.5\text{meV}$

Vantaggi: commerciale

Svantaggi: costoso, difficile da mettere in fibra

10-1 THz 30-300 μm 40-4 meV ----- JJ HTc Superconductors (es. $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_8$ "Bisko")

Possiamo usarlo per calibrare TES con $\Delta E \rightarrow 0.06\text{meV}$ (quindi nel range del generatore microonde commerciale)

Vantaggi: opera vicino al TES

Svantaggi: non commerciale -> cercare collaboratori

2-0.2 THz 150-1500 μm 8-0.8 meV ----- Frequency multipliers

Possiamo usarlo per calibrare TES con $\Delta E \rightarrow 0.01\text{meV}$ (quindi nel range del generatore microonde commerciale)

Vantaggi: commerciale

Svantaggi: costoso-> cercare collaboratori, trasmissione "in aria" del segnale -> finestre, filtri, attenuatori al THz

700-30 GHz 0.4-10 mm 3-0.1 meV ----- JJ BCS Superconductors (es. Nb $T_c=9\text{K} \Rightarrow 0.7$ THz)

Possiamo usarlo per calibrare TES con $\Delta E \rightarrow 1.5\mu\text{eV}$ (quindi nel range del generatore microonde commerciale)

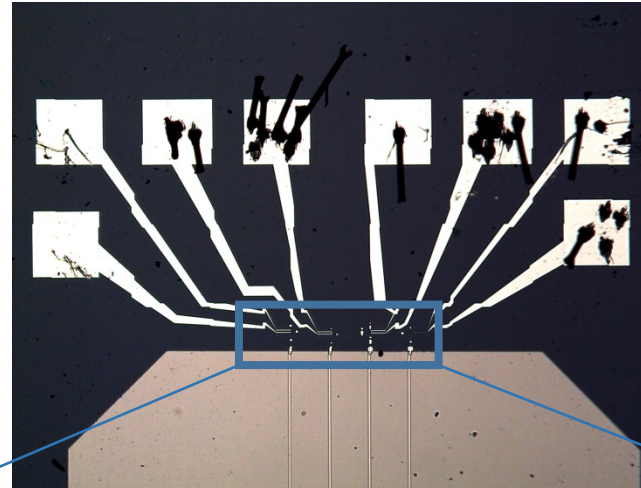
Vantaggi: NEST le produce fino a 2-300GHz, IFN le può produrre in Nb?

100-1 GHz 3-300 mm 0.4-0.004 meV ----- generatore commerciale

Towards submicron TESs

TES - WP5
(il nostro)

Titanium based
TES

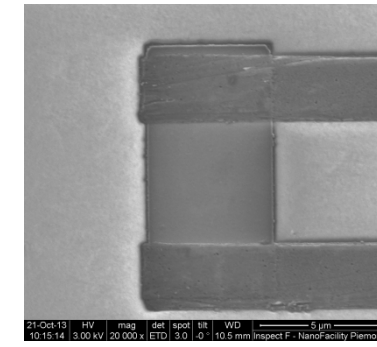
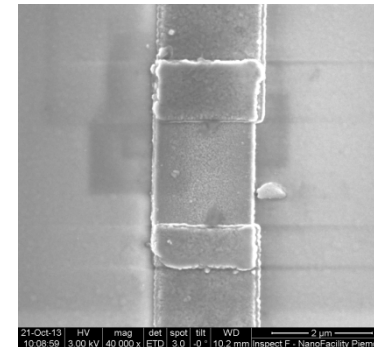
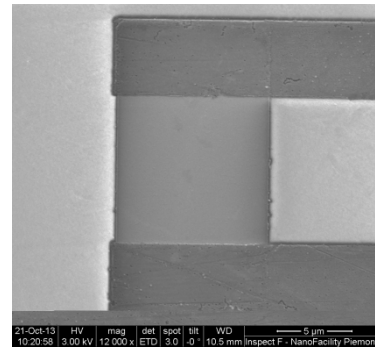
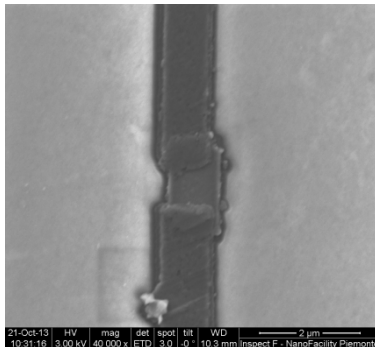


$1\mu\text{m} \times 1\mu\text{m}$

$10\mu\text{m} \times 10\mu\text{m}$

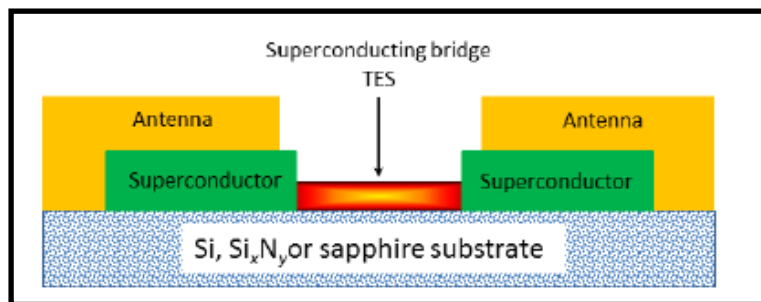
$2\mu\text{m} \times 2\mu\text{m}$

$5\mu\text{m} \times 5\mu\text{m}$



WP3 - Transition Edge Sensors Single Photon Counter (30-100 GHz)

Dove siamo



STAX: TES operating in the 30 GHz-150 GHz range

TES energy resolution

$$\sigma_E \approx 0.3 \sqrt{k_B T_c^2 C_e} \propto T^{3/2} \text{Volume}^{1/2}$$