

Assembly and test of the first TRISTAN detector modules

A keV-sterile Neutrino Search with KATRIN

Max-Planck research group KATRIN & TRISTAN

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Sterile neutrinos – Key to the universe?

2.4 MeV u up	1.27 GeV c charm	171.2 GeV t top
4.8 MeV d down	104 MeV s strange	4.2 GeV b bottom
0.1 eV ν _e sterile neutrino	< 1 eV ν _μ sterile neutrino	< 1 eV ν _τ sterile neutrino
0.511 MeV e electron	105.7 MeV μ muon	1.777 GeV τ tau

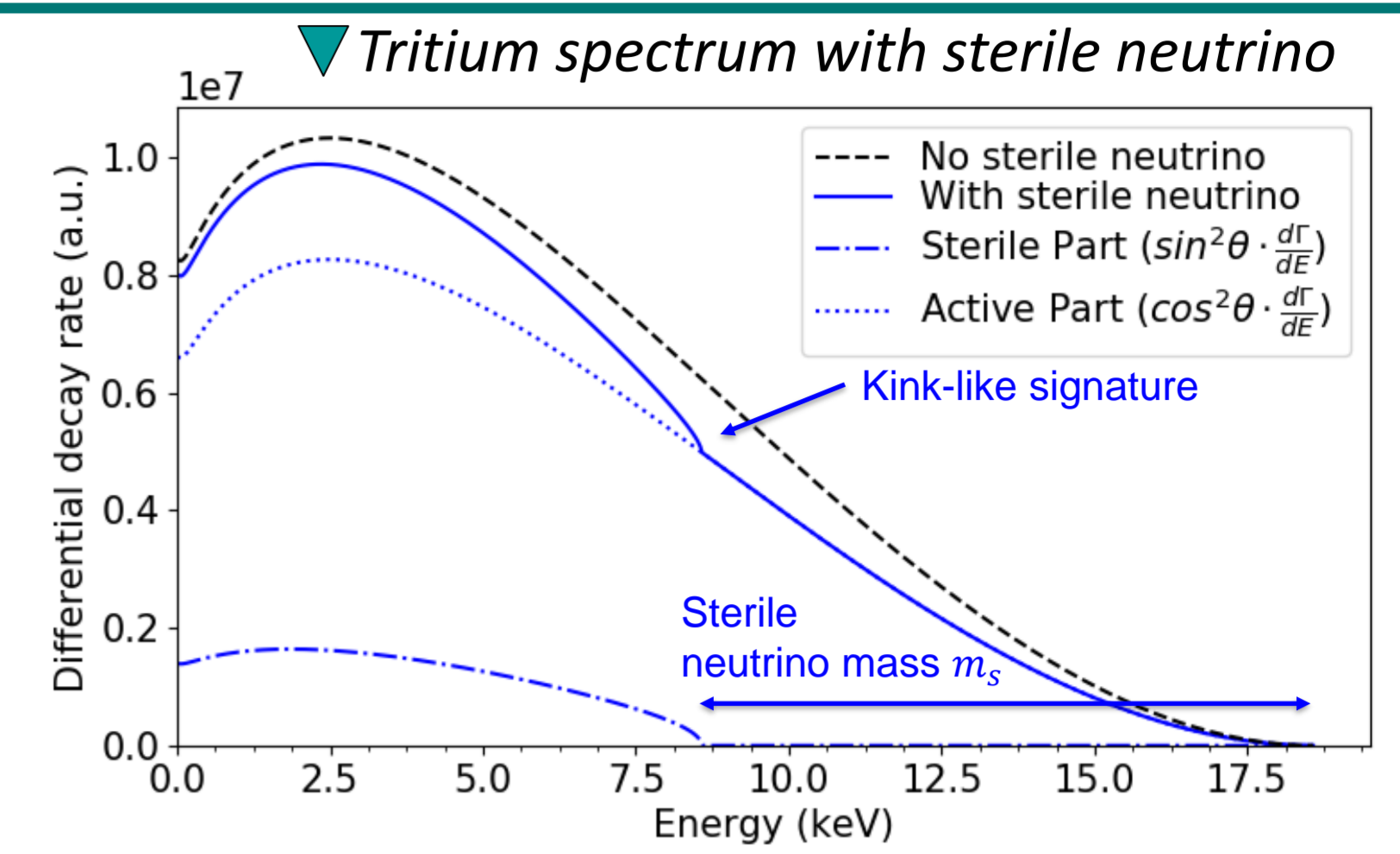
- Sterile neutrinos are a minimal extension to the Standard Model
- keV-sterile neutrinos are viable dark matter candidates



Standard particle model with 3 sterile neutrinos

Sterile ν in β-decay

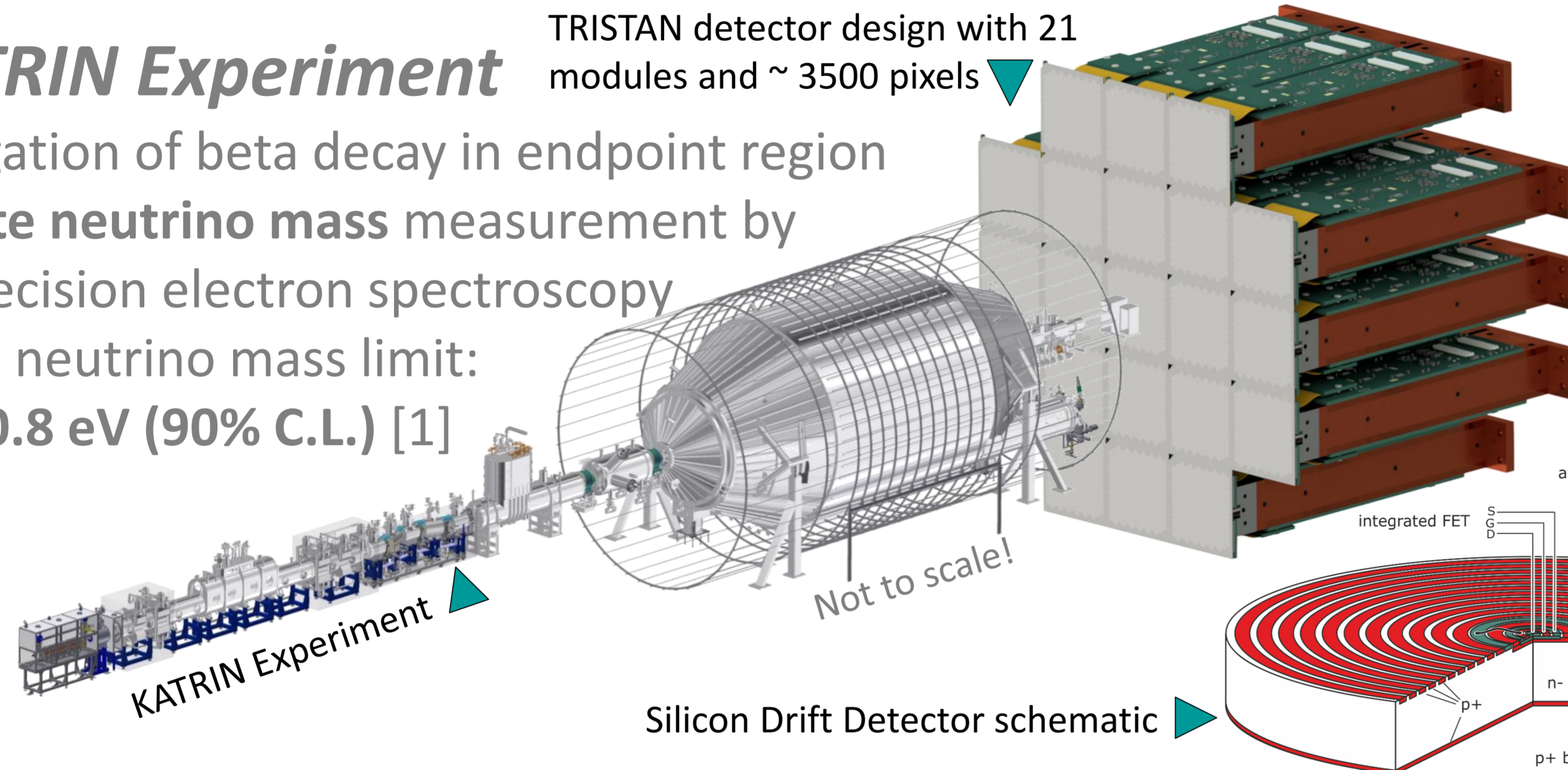
- Kink-like signature in beta decay spectrum
- $\frac{d\Gamma}{dE} \propto \cos^2(\theta) \frac{d\Gamma}{dE}(m_a) + \sin^2(\theta) \frac{d\Gamma}{dE}(m_s)$



TRISTAN Project – High rate electron spectroscopy detector upgrade for KATRIN

The KATRIN Experiment

- Investigation of beta decay in endpoint region
- Absolute neutrino mass measurement by high precision electron spectroscopy
- Current neutrino mass limit: $m_\nu \leq 0.8$ eV (90% C.L.) [1]



Detector requirements

- Energy resolution of 300 eV FWHM @ 20 keV
- Handling of high rates of $\mathcal{O}(10^8)$ cps
- Low energy threshold (≈ 1 keV)
- Large area of coverage ($\varnothing 20$ cm)
- Ultra-high vacuum compatibility

Physics goals

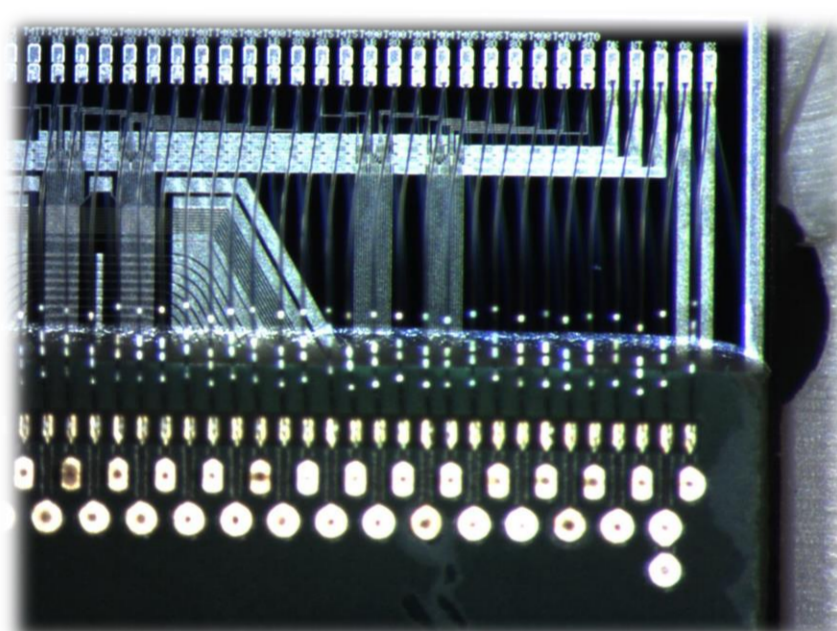
- Silicon Drift Detector: ~ 3500 pixels
- Target sensitivity: $\sin^2(\theta) \approx 10^{-6}$ [2]
- Mass range: $0 \text{ keV} < m_s \leq 18.6 \text{ keV}$
- Installation expected 2025

166-Pixel 3D module

- Hide electronics below SDD to maximize detection area
- All parts selected for vacuum compatibility (Goal: 10^{-10} mbar)

Silicon Drift Detector (SDD)

- Size: 40 x 38 x 0.45 mm
- 166 Pixel with each $\varnothing 3$ mm
- Integrated JFET amplification
- 359 electrical connections



Wire Bonds

- $\varnothing 14 \mu\text{m}$ (Hair $\varnothing 60 \mu\text{m}$)
- Welding with ultrasonic vibrations

Rigid-Flex Cable

- Flex part allows for 3D design
- Connects SDD with ASIC board
- 200 lines on 4 layers

Flex Connector

- 100 lines each

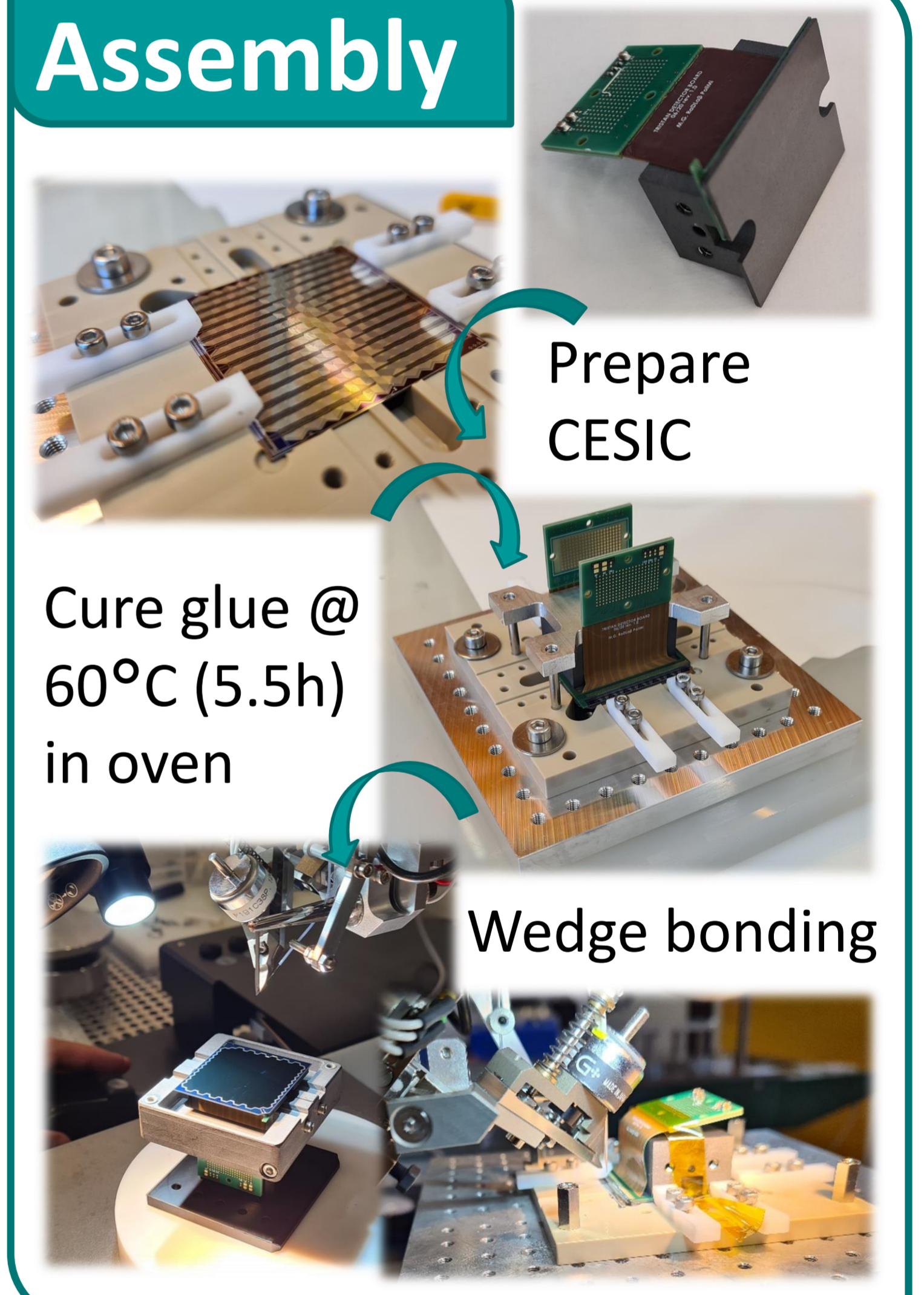
Cooling Block

- Thermal interface to chiller
- Allows cooling below -50°C

ASIC Board

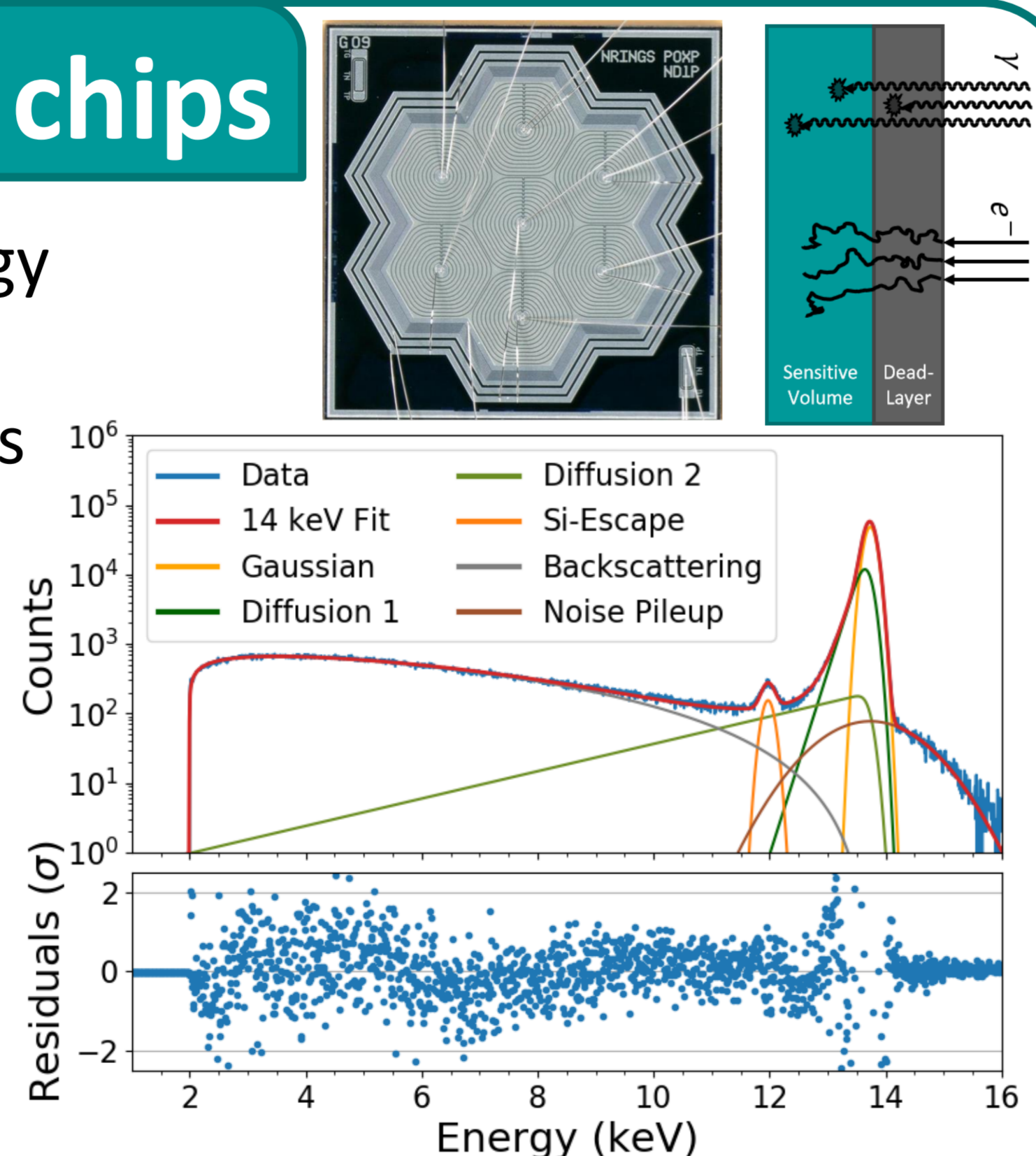
- 7 Ettore ASIC Amplifier [3]
 - Second amplification stage
 - Pulsed reset for integrated JFET
- Routing for signals and power supplies

Assembly



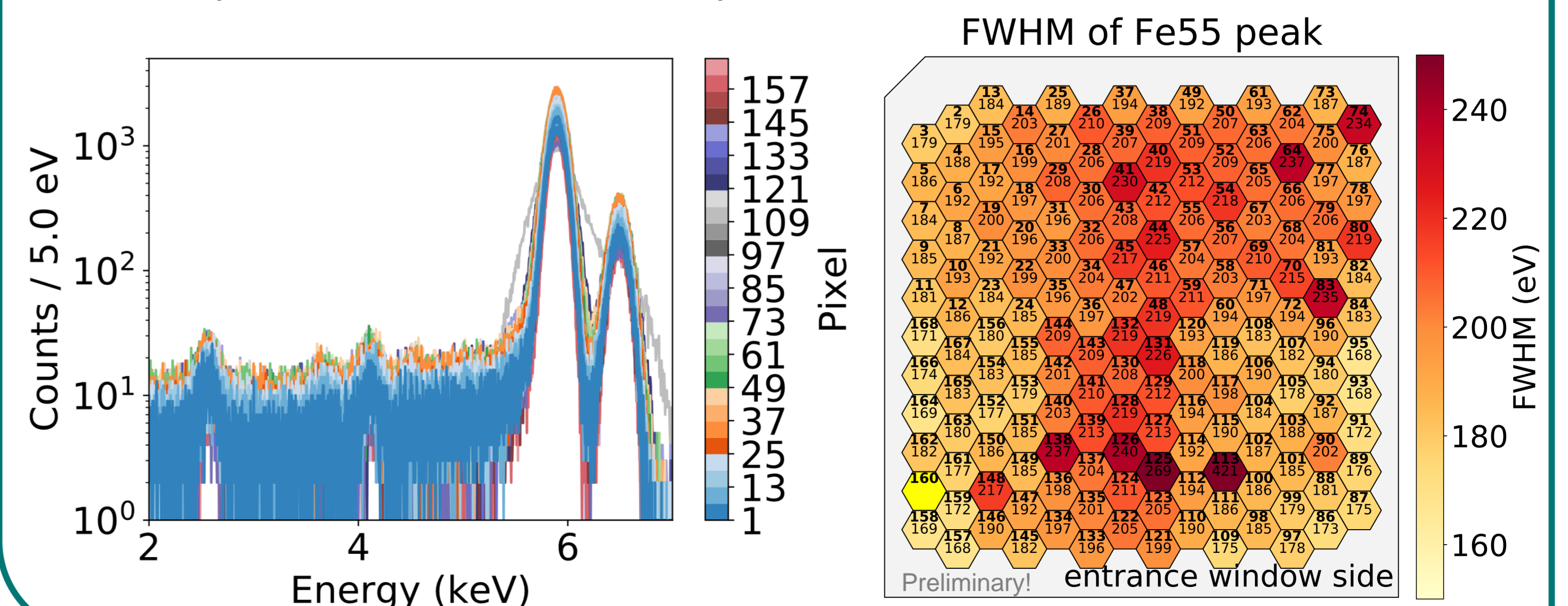
7 Pixel prototype chips

- Well established technology for γ - and X-rays
- 7 Pixel prototype detectors
- Resolution γ @ 5.9 keV: 140 eV FWHM (-30°C) [2]
- Resolution e^- @ 20 keV: < 300 eV FWHM ($+20^\circ\text{C}$)
- Shaping time: $< 1 \mu\text{s}$
- Threshold: 300 - 500 eV
- Dead-Layer: < 50 nm



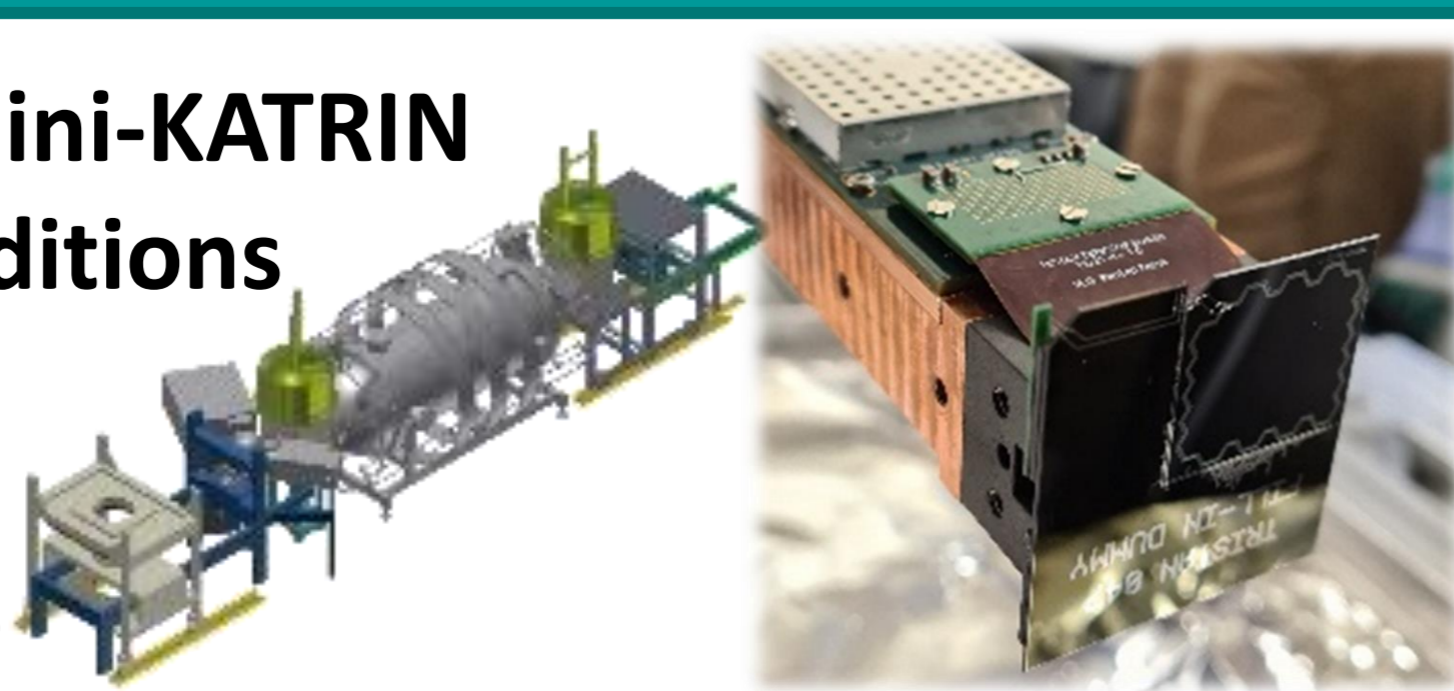
Commissioning of 166-Pixel 3D Module

- Critical gluing process between SDD and CESIC
- Successful assembly of two 166 pixel modules
- Characterization measurements started
 - 165 of 166 pixel functional for both modules
 - $\overline{FWHM}_{2\mu\text{s}, -50^\circ\text{C}} \approx 194$ eV (γ @ 5.9 keV)
- Energy resolution and homogeneity expected to improve with next wafer production



First Integration – “Mini-KATRIN”

- Monitor spectrometer \approx Mini-KATRIN
- Realistic experimental conditions
- 47 pixel detector installed successfully in March 2021
- 166 pixel upgrade this year



[1] M. Aker et al. (KATRIN Collaboration), First direct neutrino-mass measurement with sub-eV sensitivity, arXiv 2105.08533, (2021)
 [2] S. Mertens et al., A novel detector system for KATRIN to search for keV-scale sterile neutrinos, Journal of Phys. G, 46-6, (2019)
 [3] P. Triglio et al., ETTORRE: a 12-Channel Front-End ASIC for SDDs with Integrated JFET, IEEE NSS/MIC, pp. 1-4 (2018)