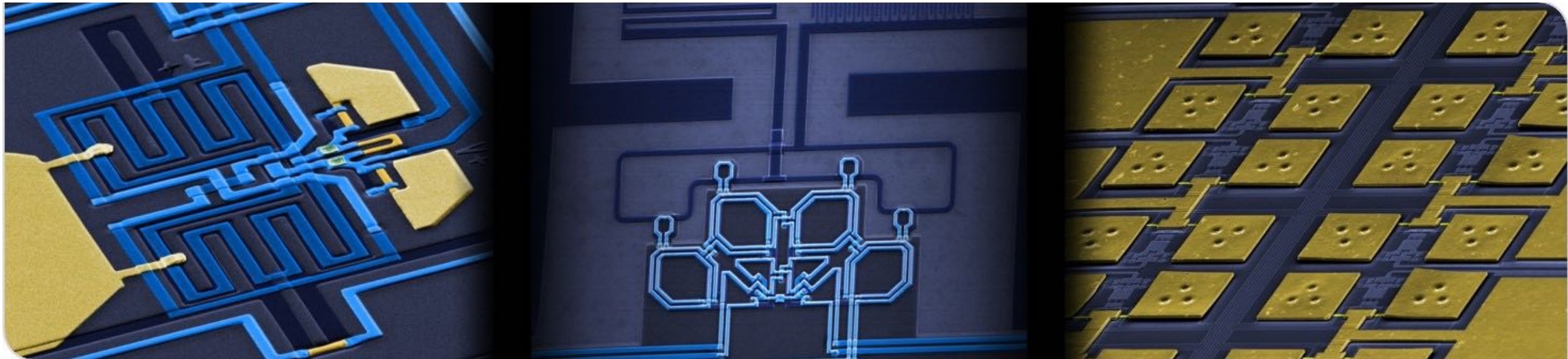


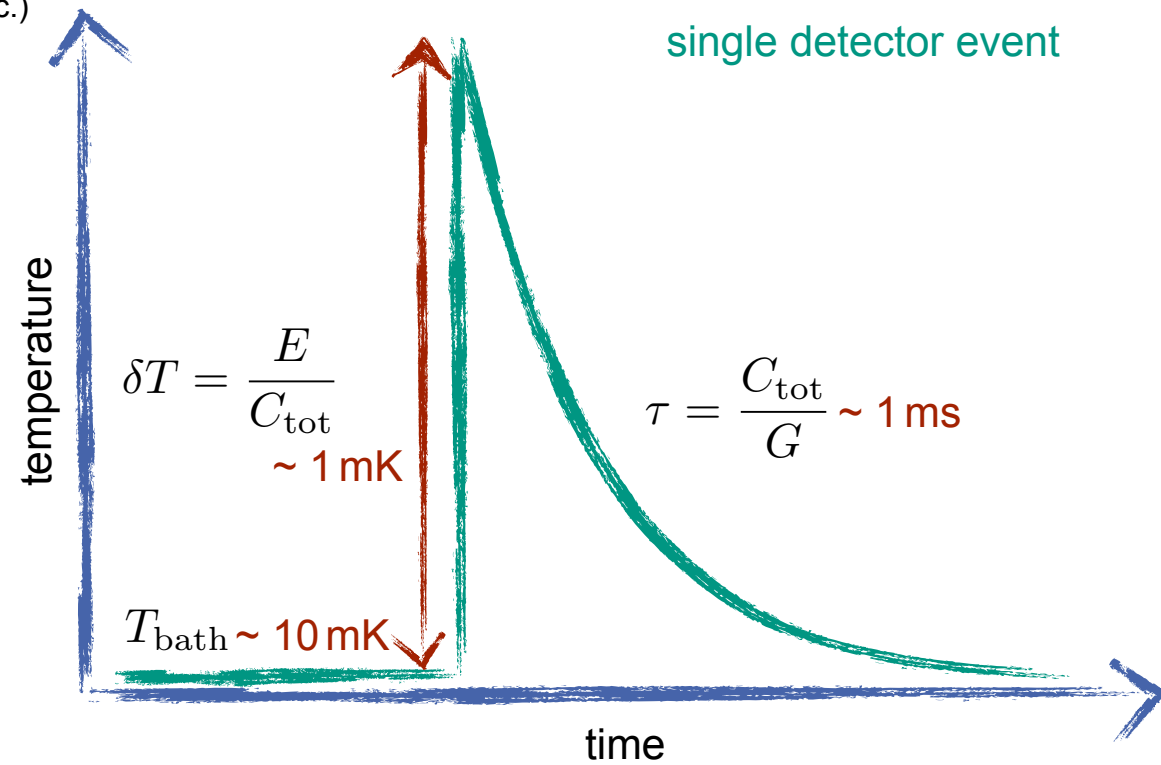
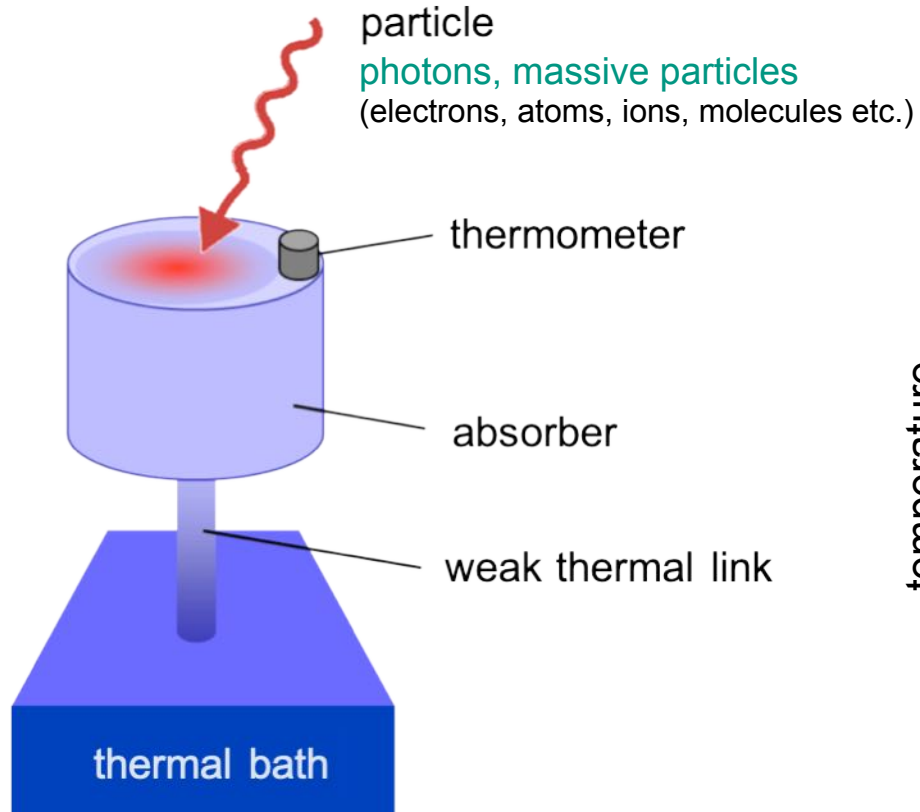
Superconducting microcalorimeters for particle and astroparticle physics experiments

Sebastian Kempf

International Conference on Quantum Technologies for High-Energy Physics | CERN | January 22, 2025

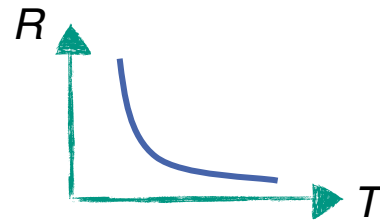
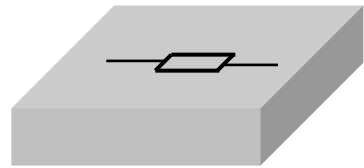


Superconducting microcalorimeters

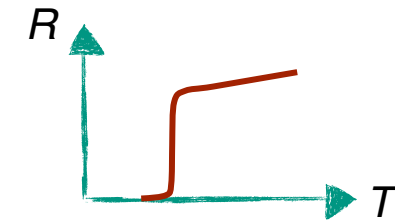
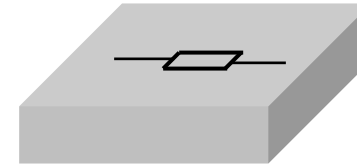


Temperature sensors

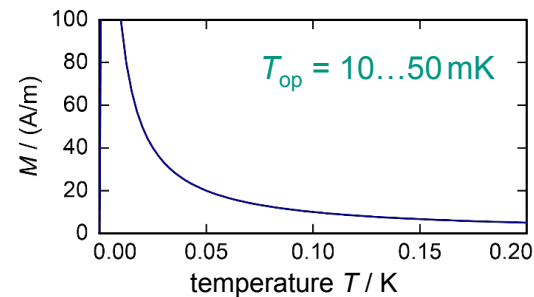
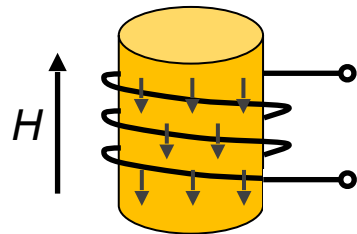
semiconductor thermistor



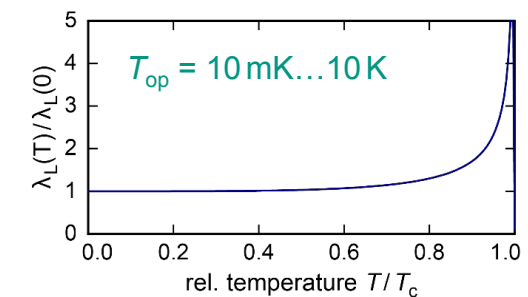
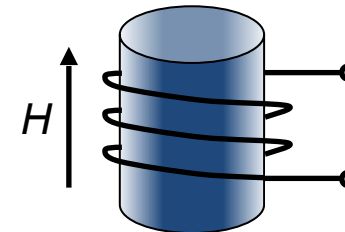
superconducting transition-edge sensor (TES)



metallic magnetic calorimeter (MMC)



magnetic penetration depth thermometer



Temperature sensors

semiconductor thermistor

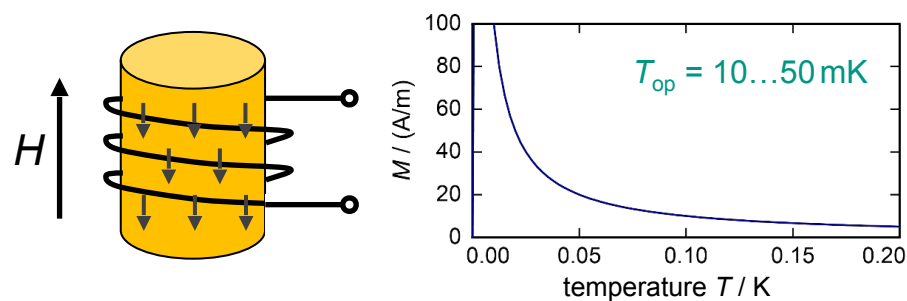


superconducting transition-edge sensor (TES)

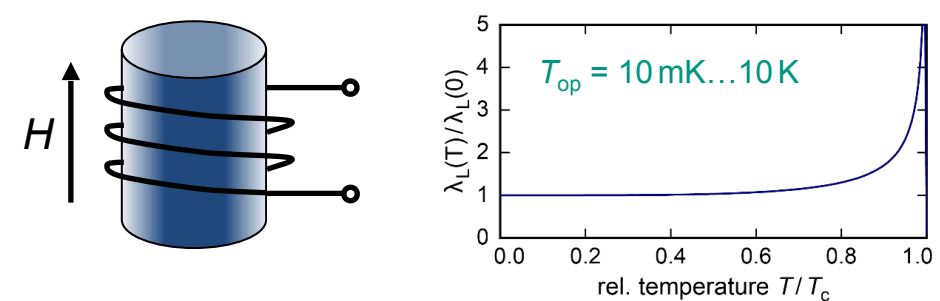


magnetic microcalorimeters

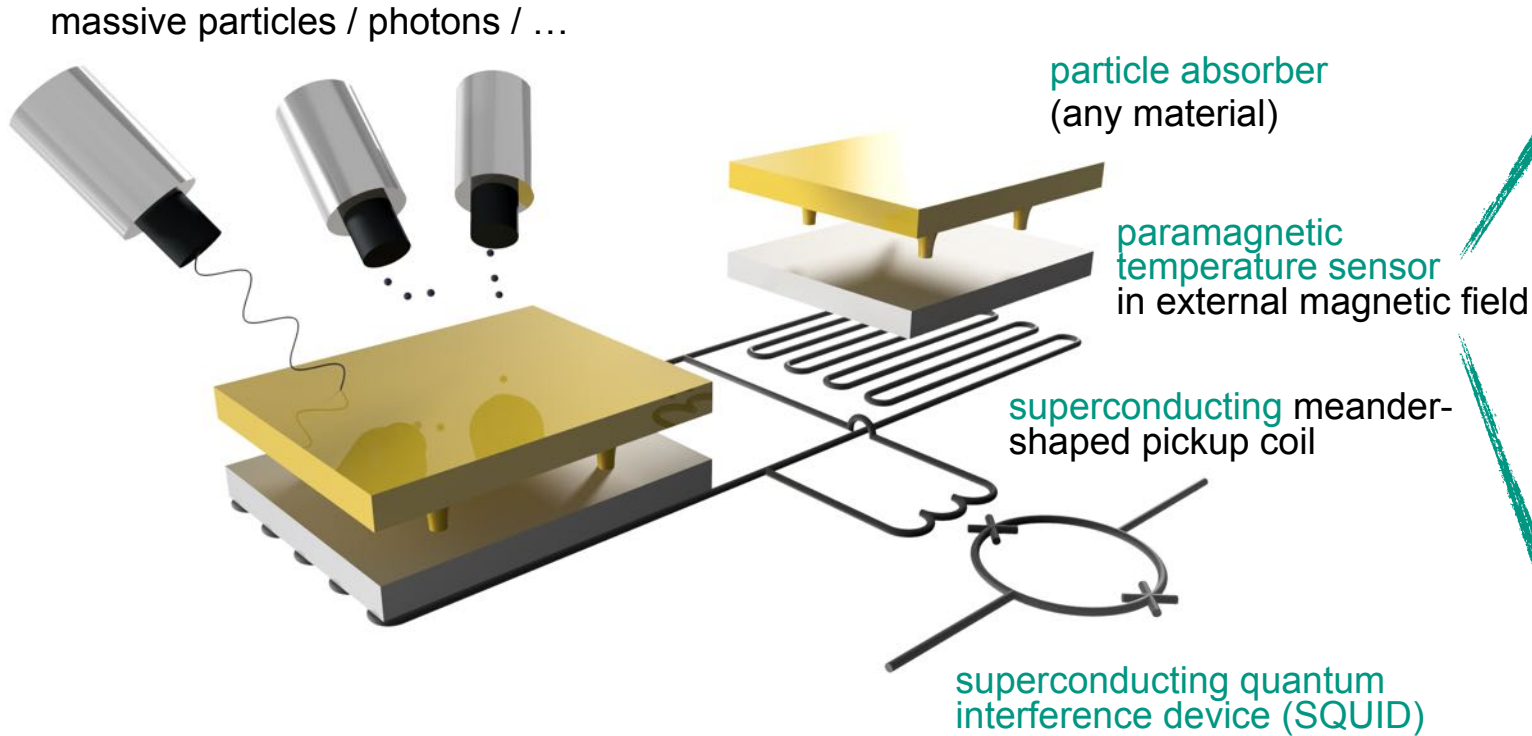
metallic magnetic calorimeter (MMC)



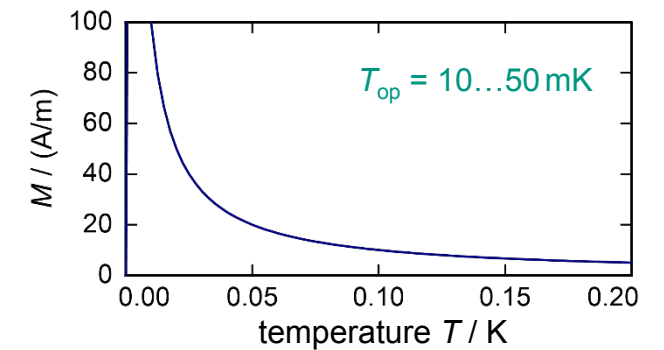
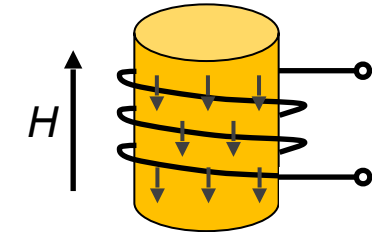
magnetic penetration depth thermometer



Metallic magnetic calorimeters (MMCs)



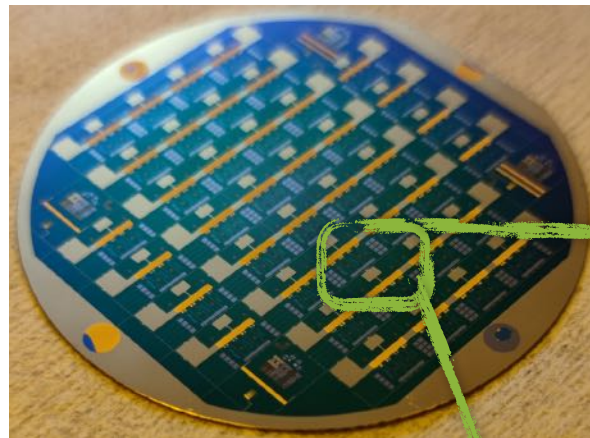
magnetization of a paramagnetic material



large variation of magnetization at mK temperature

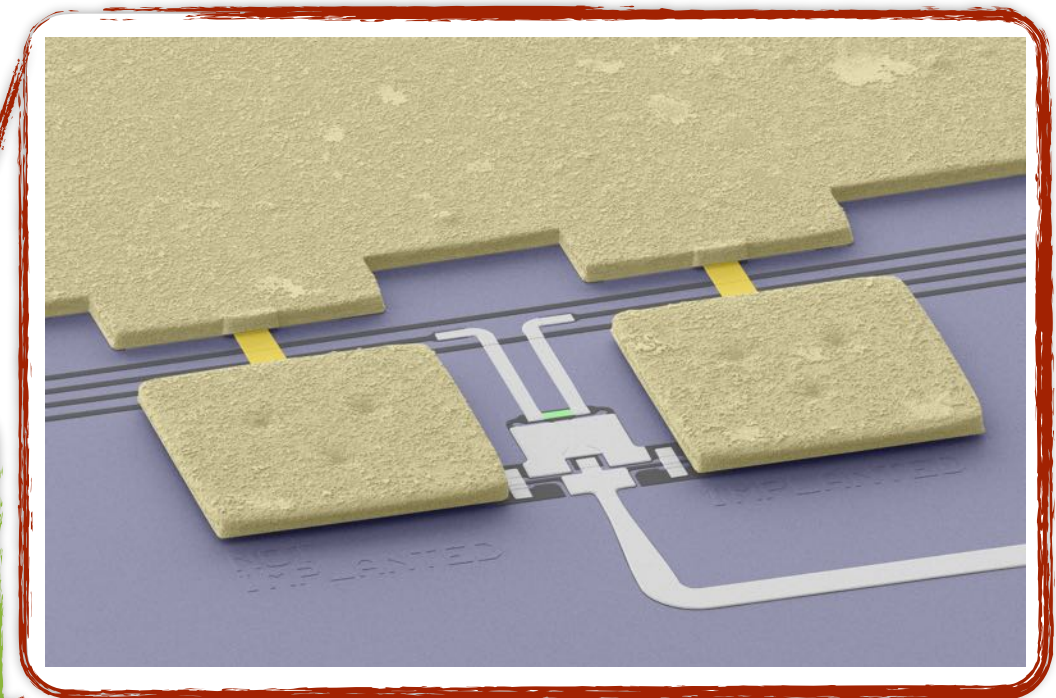
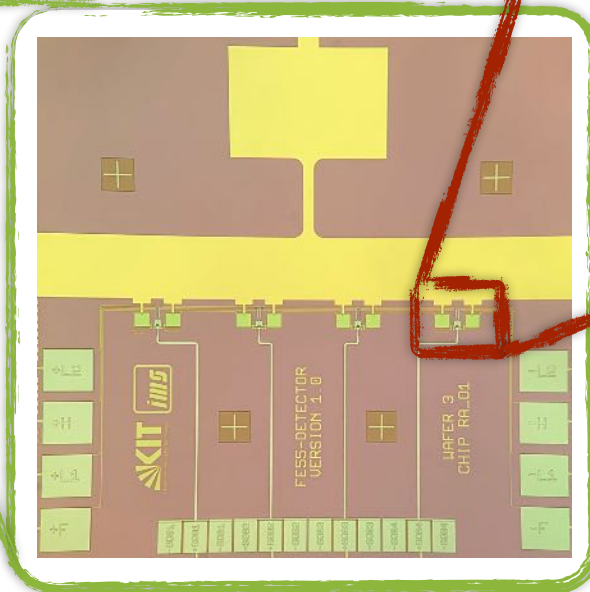
Example: Metallic magnetic calorimeter for radionuclide metrology

Magnetic microcalorimeter for measuring
EC spectrum of ion-implanted Fe-55 source



2 inch wafer

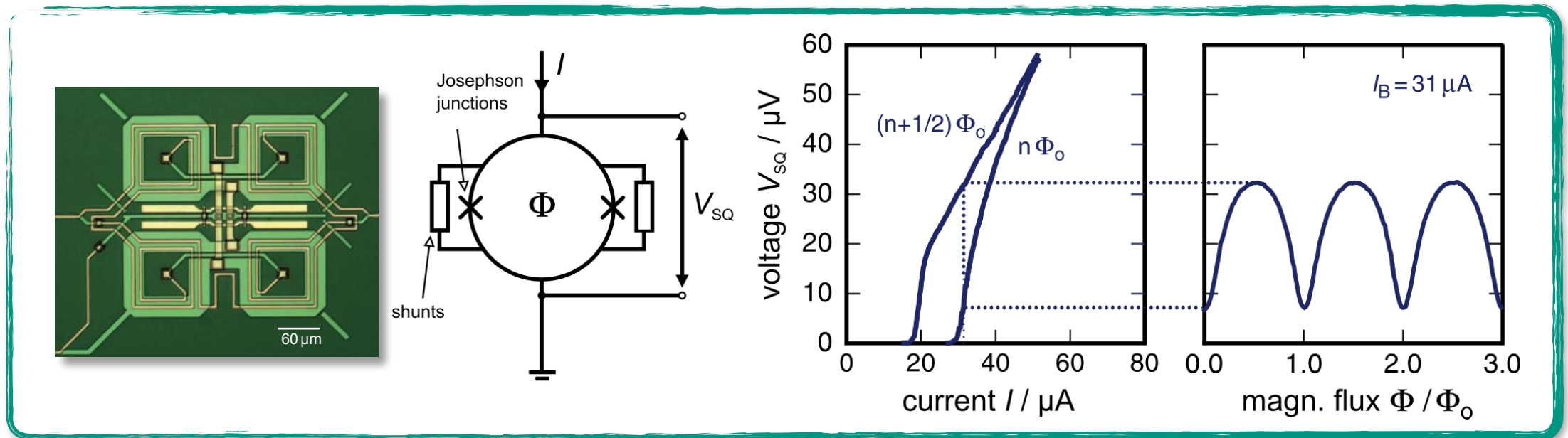
single detector chip



single detector
(before deposition of second absorber half)

SQUID-based detector readout

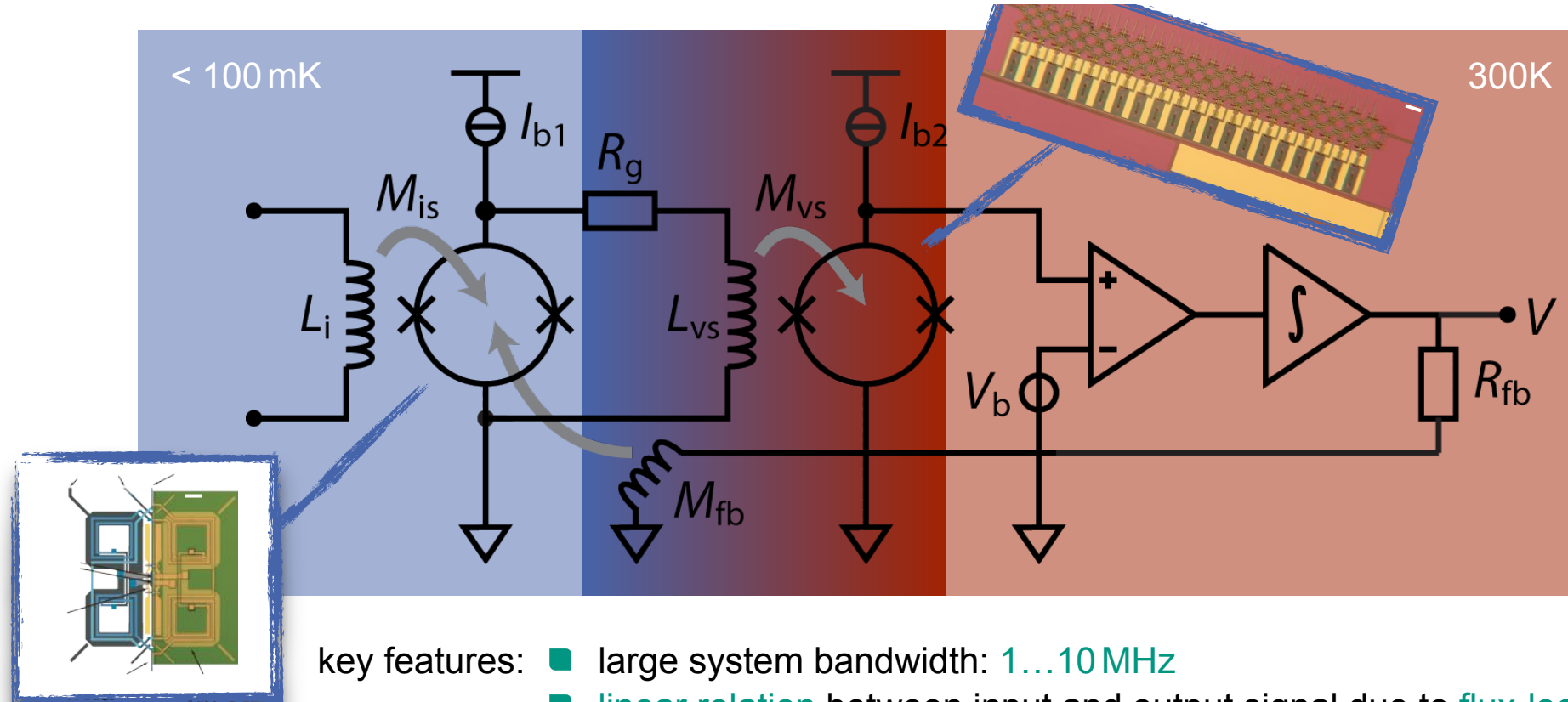
dc-SQUIDs = magnetic flux to voltage / current converters



- compatibility with mK operation temperatures
- low power dissipation: $P_{\text{diss}} \sim 10 \text{ pW} \dots 1 \text{ nW}$
- near quantum-limited noise performance: $\varepsilon \sim 1 \text{ h}$ possible

In-house development of multi-stage dc-SQUIDs

SQUID-based amplifier chain with ultrafast FLL feedback electronics



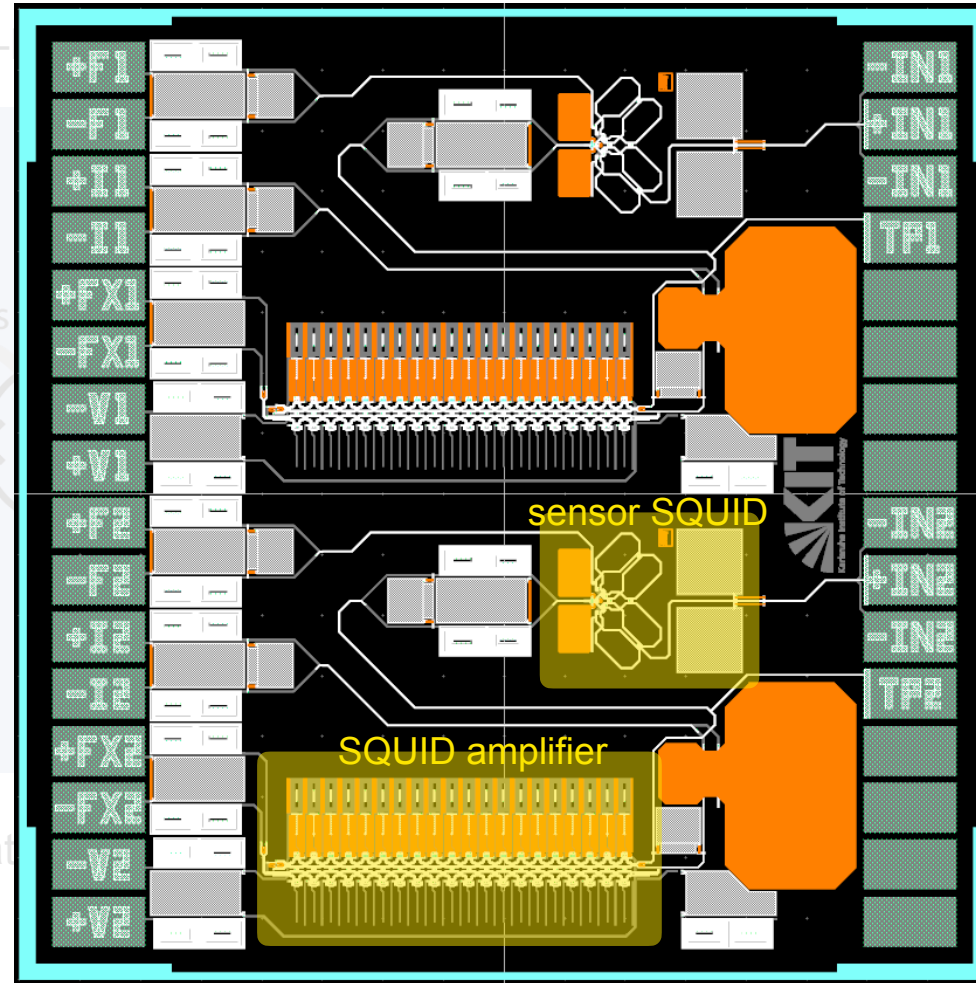
- key features:
- large system bandwidth: 1...10 MHz
 - linear relation between input and output signal due to flux-locked loop (FLL)
 - impedance matched

In-house development of multi-stage dc-SQUIDs

example:
2 channel, two-stage dc-SQUID

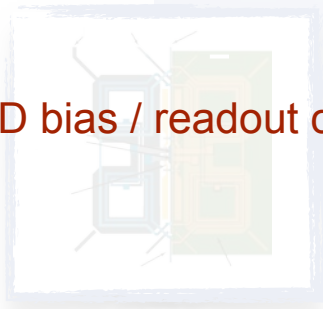
SQUID bias / readout ch #1

SQUID bias / readout ch #2



input ch #1

input ch #2



SQUID

< 100 mK

key mat

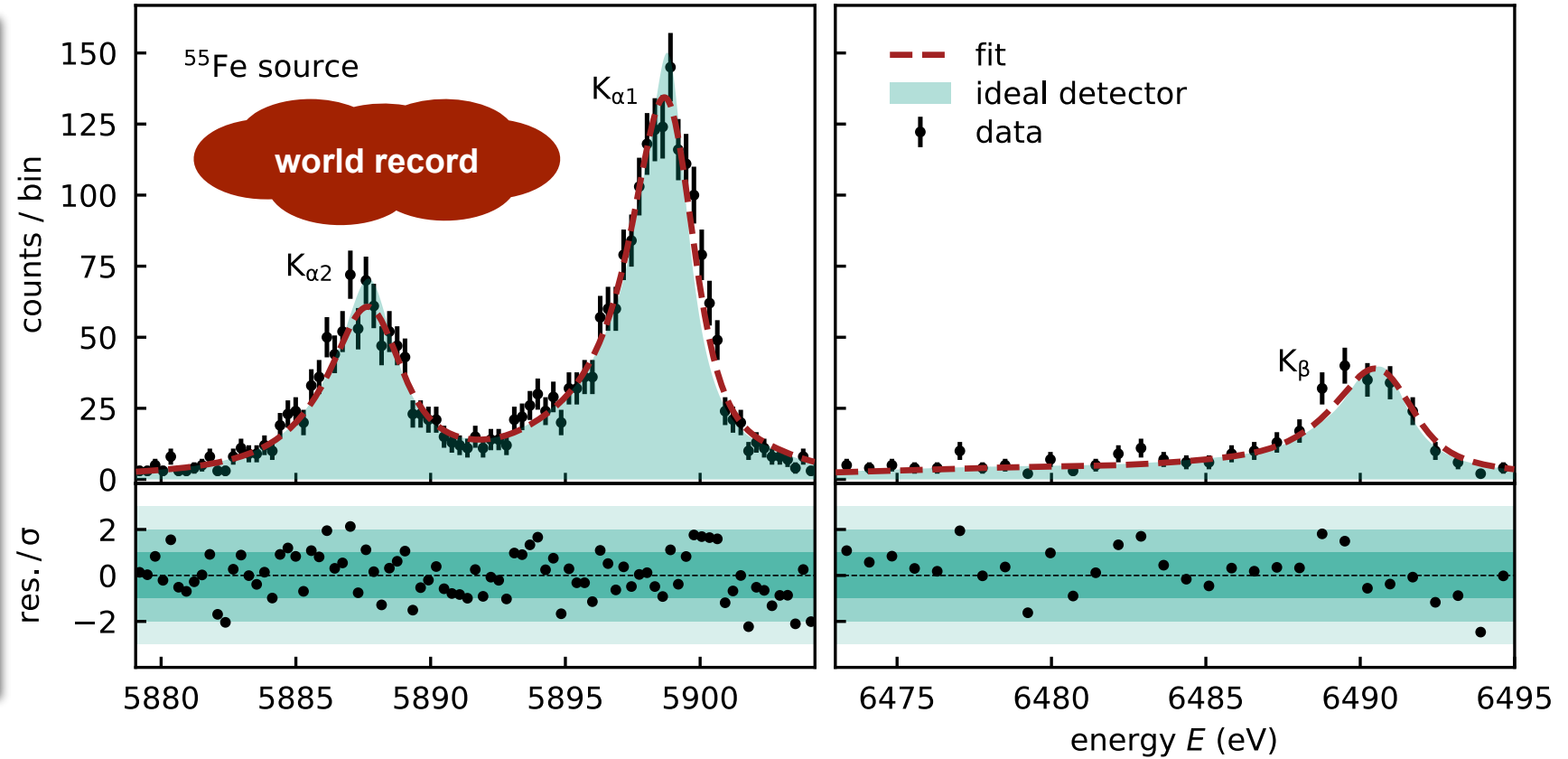
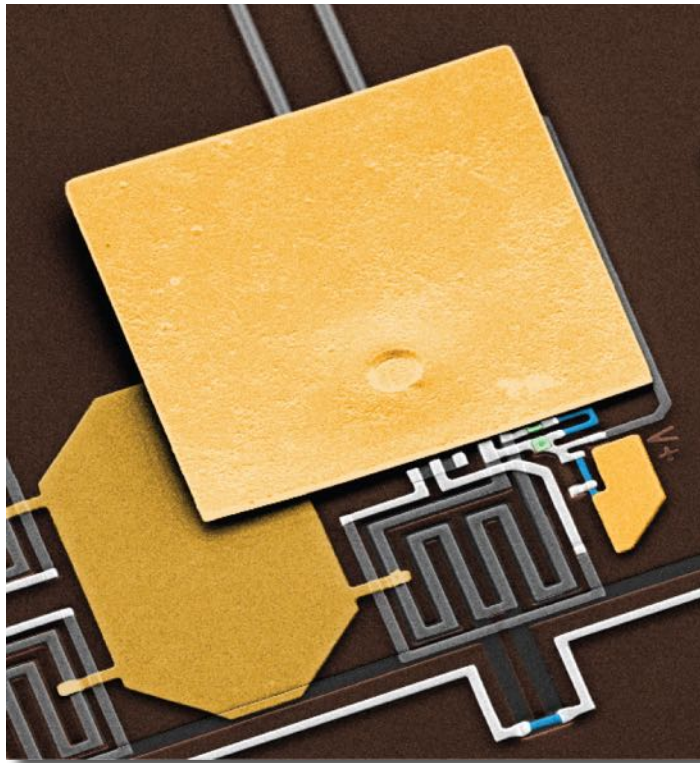
electronics

300K

signal due to flux-locked loop (FLL)

The present world-best X-ray photon detector

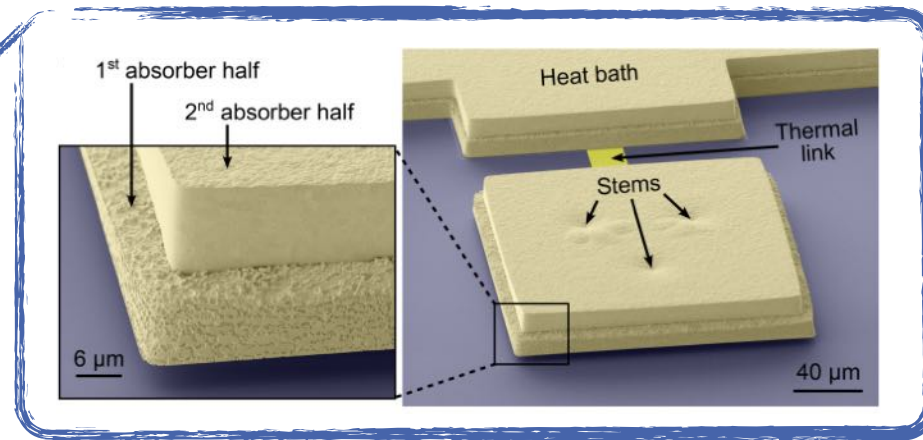
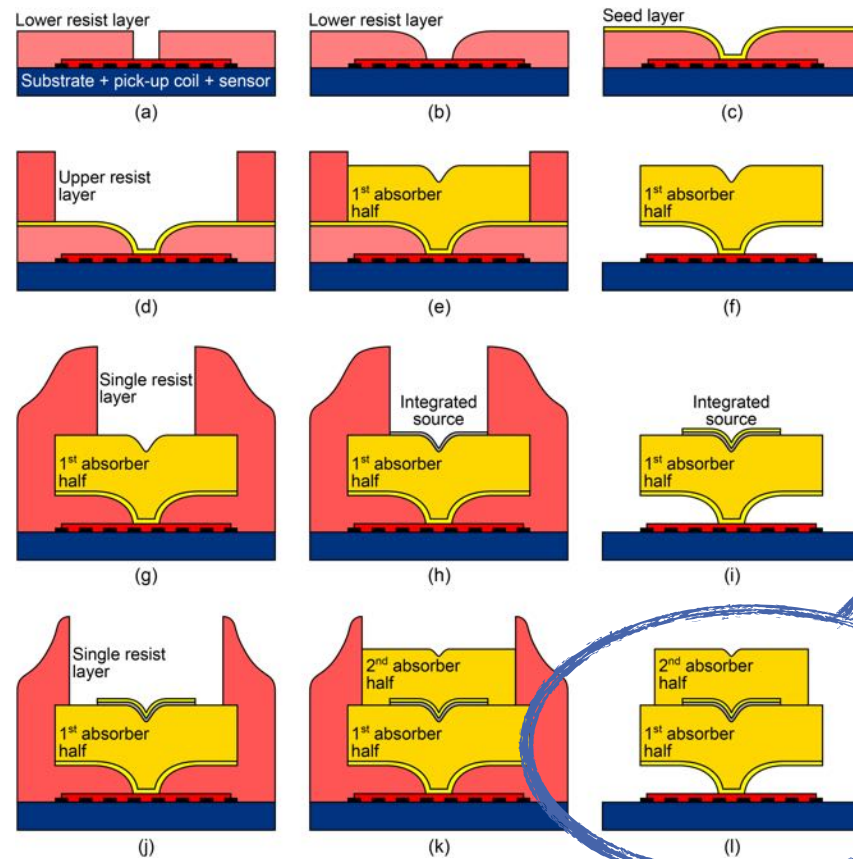
$$\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} = 1.25(18) \text{ eV}$$



M. Krantz, ..., S. Kempf, Appl. Phys. Lett. **124** (2024) 032601
 F. Toschi, ..., S. Kempf *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **109** (2024) 043035

Fabrication process for particle absorbers...

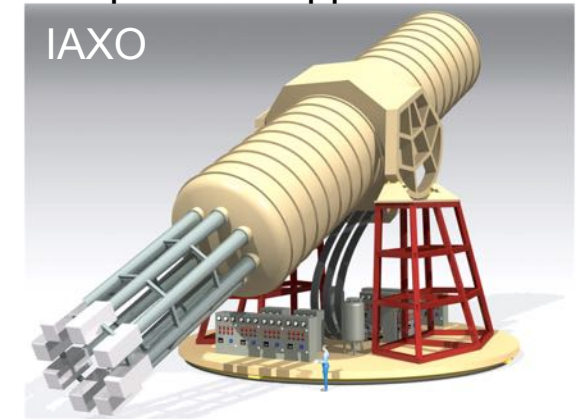
...with varying thickness and/or embedded source



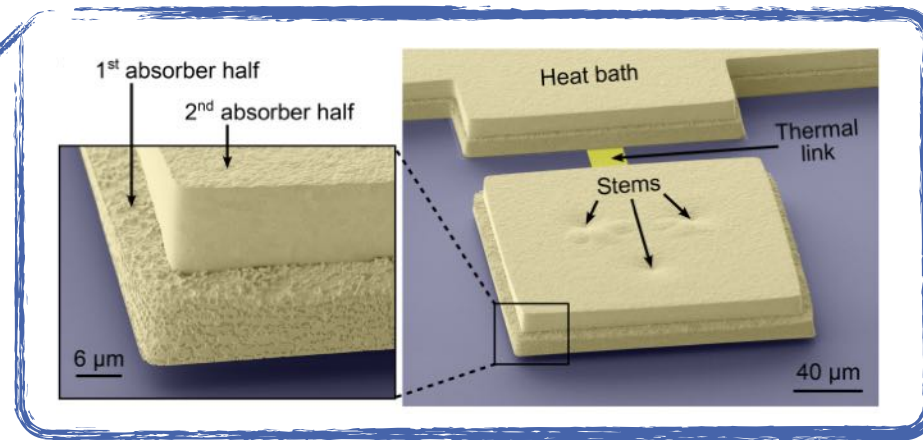
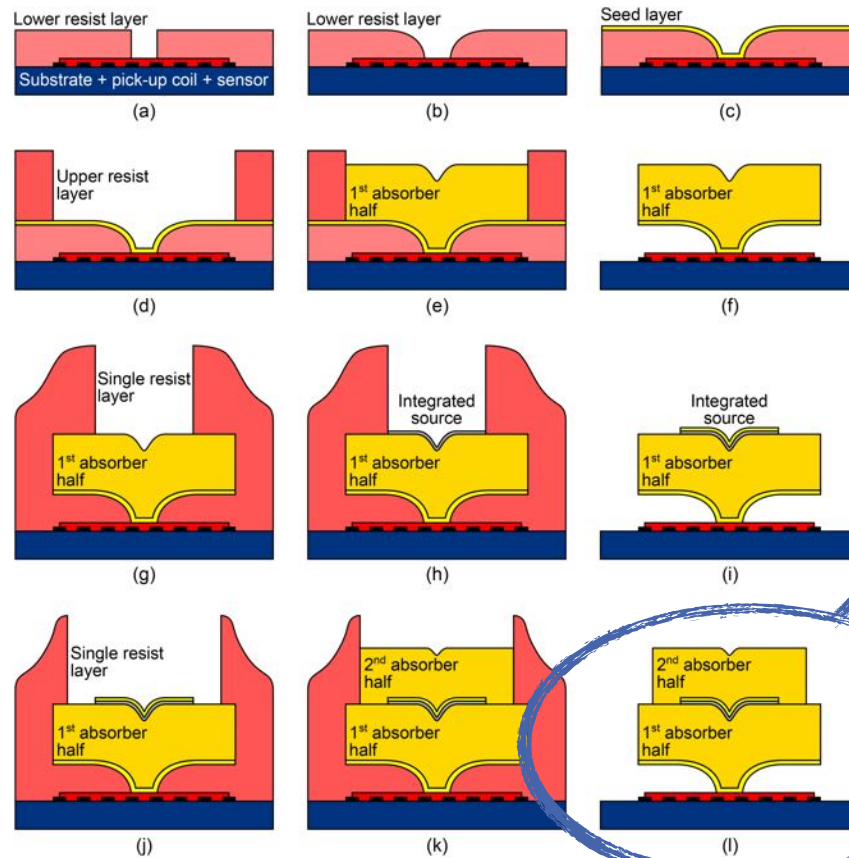
Fabrication process for particle absorbers...

...with varying thickness and/or embedded source

potential application

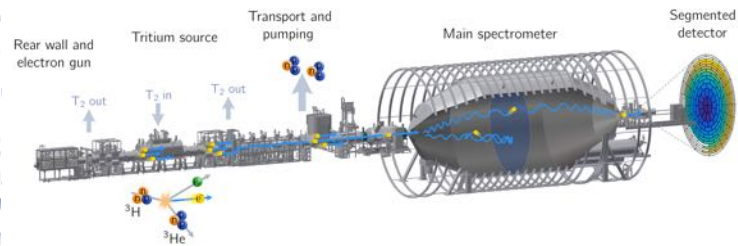


side view

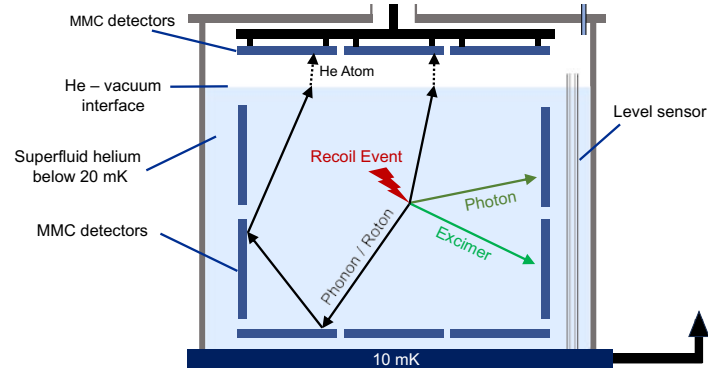


Applications we are working on...

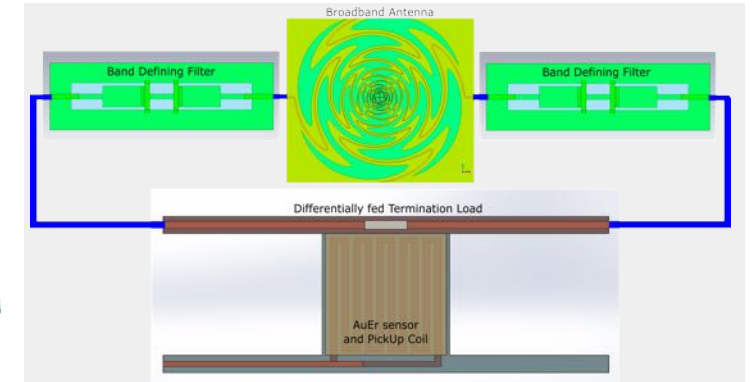
neutrino mass measurements



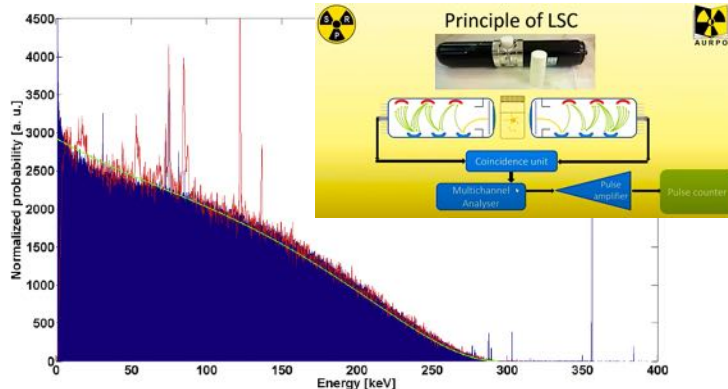
dark matter searches



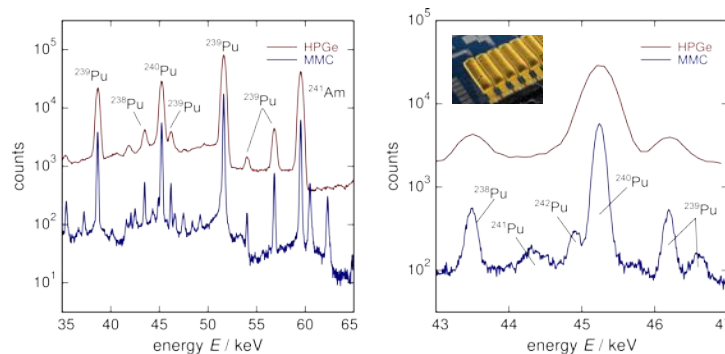
cosmic microwave background



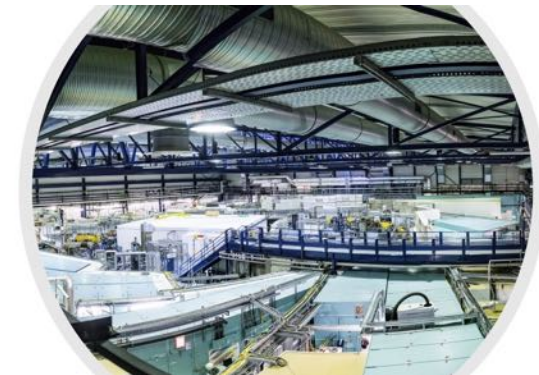
radionuclide metrology



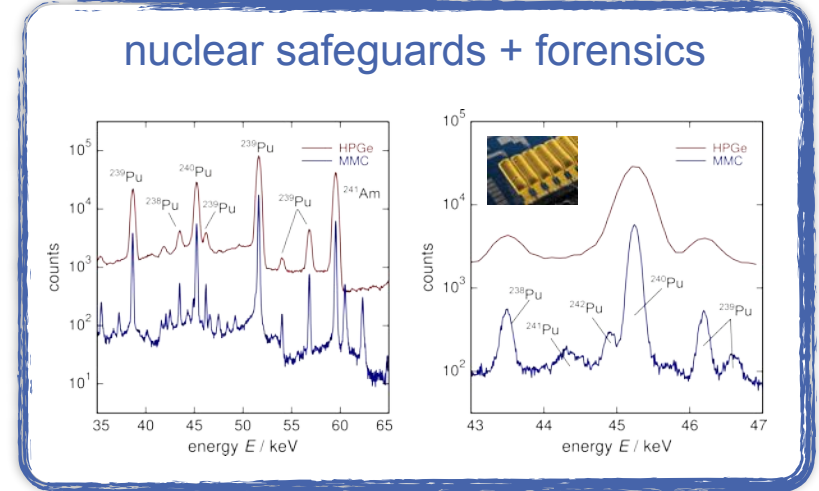
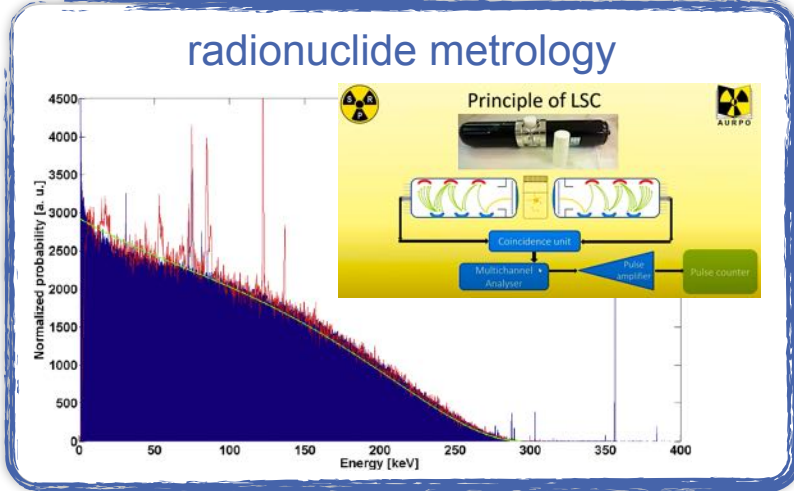
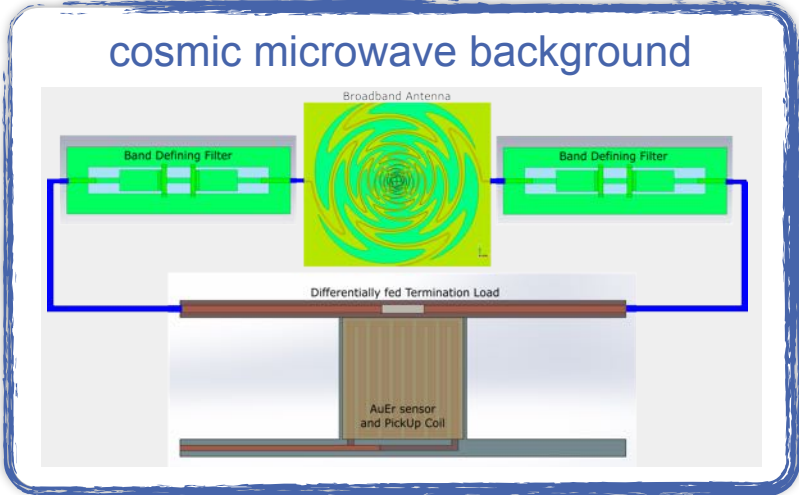
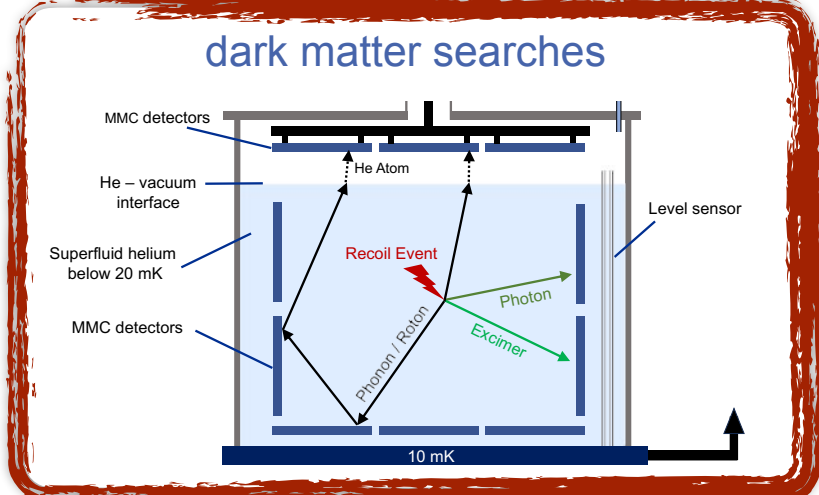
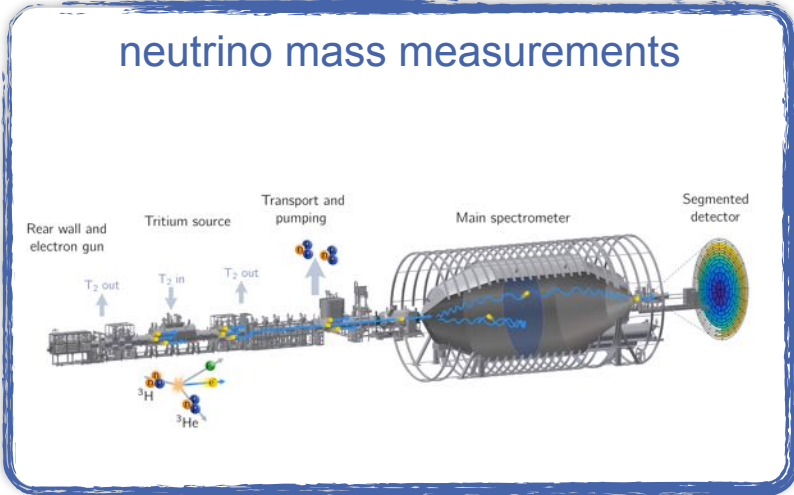
nuclear safeguards + forensics



XES at brilliant light sources

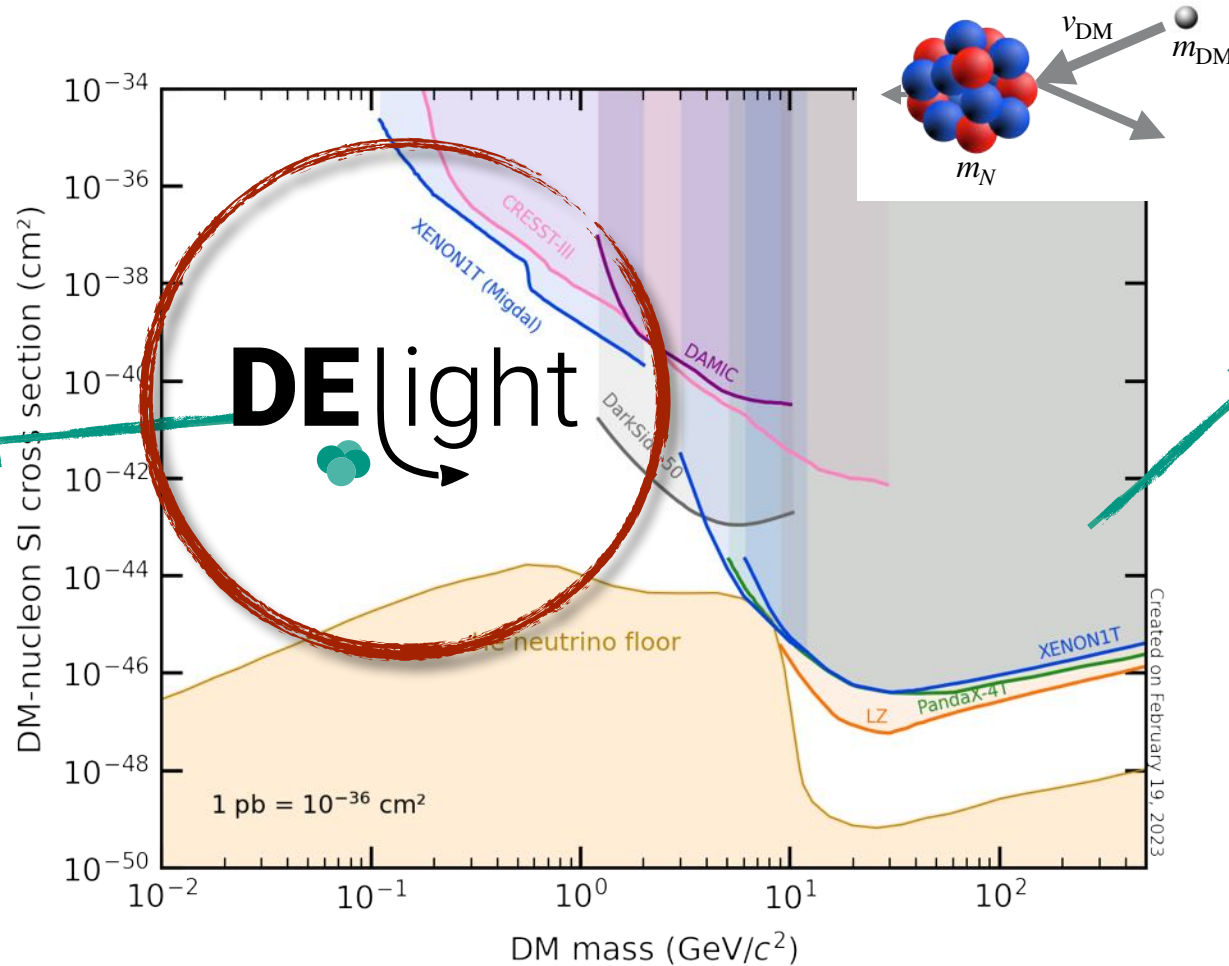


Applications we are working on...



Current dark matter landscape

Phase space for Light Dark Matter (LDM) mostly unexplored



$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta p^2}{m_N} \approx \frac{2 m_{DM}^2 v_{DM}^2}{m_N}$$

Noble liquid dual-phase TPC constrain phase space for large WIMP

[arxiv:2207.03764](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.03764)

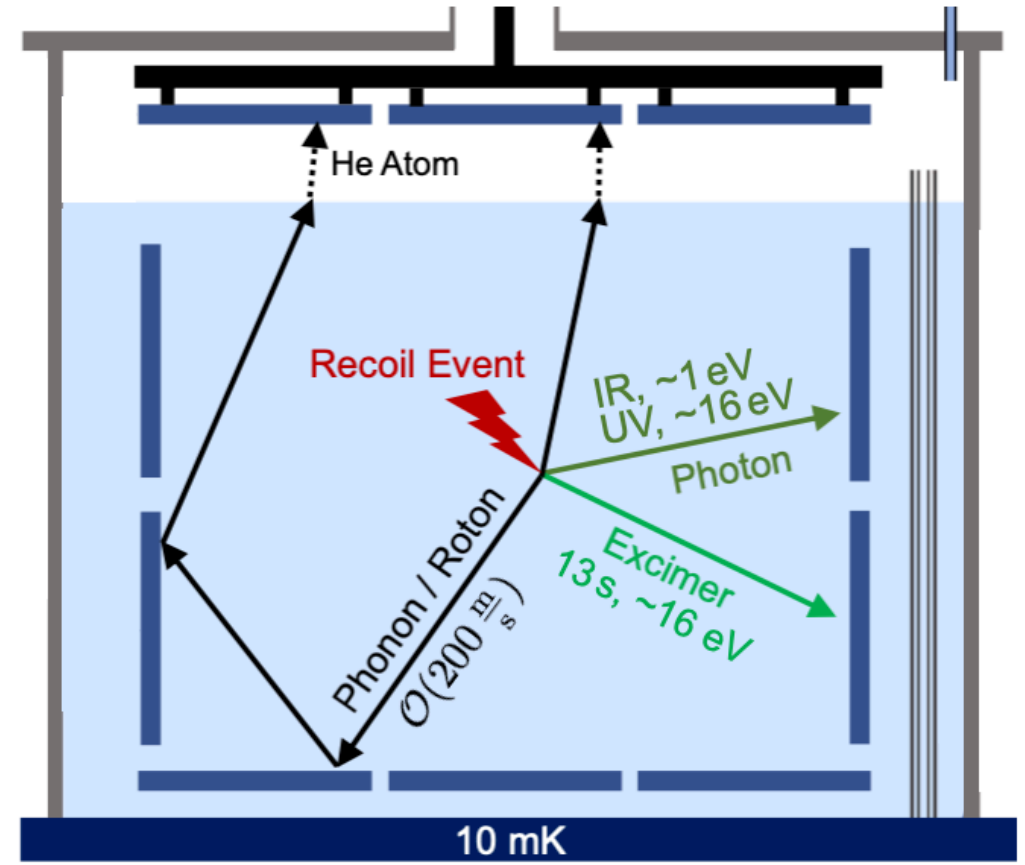
[arXiv:2207.11966](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.11966)

[Phys. Rev. Lett. **121**, 111302 \(2018\)](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.121.111302)

DELIGHT - Direct Search Experiment for Light Dark Matter with superfluid Helium



→ joint initiative by KIT, Heidelberg University, and University of Freiburg

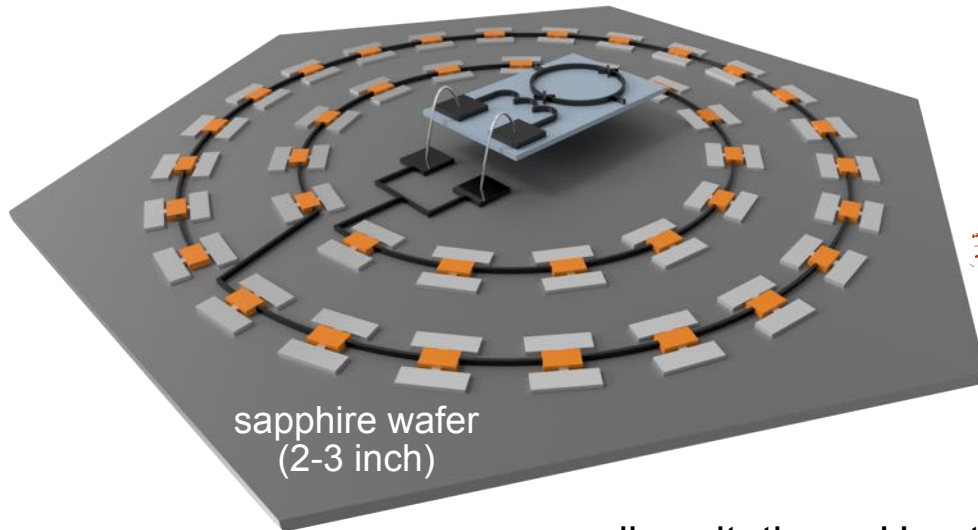


DELIGHT - Direct Search Experiment for Light Dark Matter with superfluid Helium



→ joint initiative by KIT, Heidelberg University, and University of Freiburg

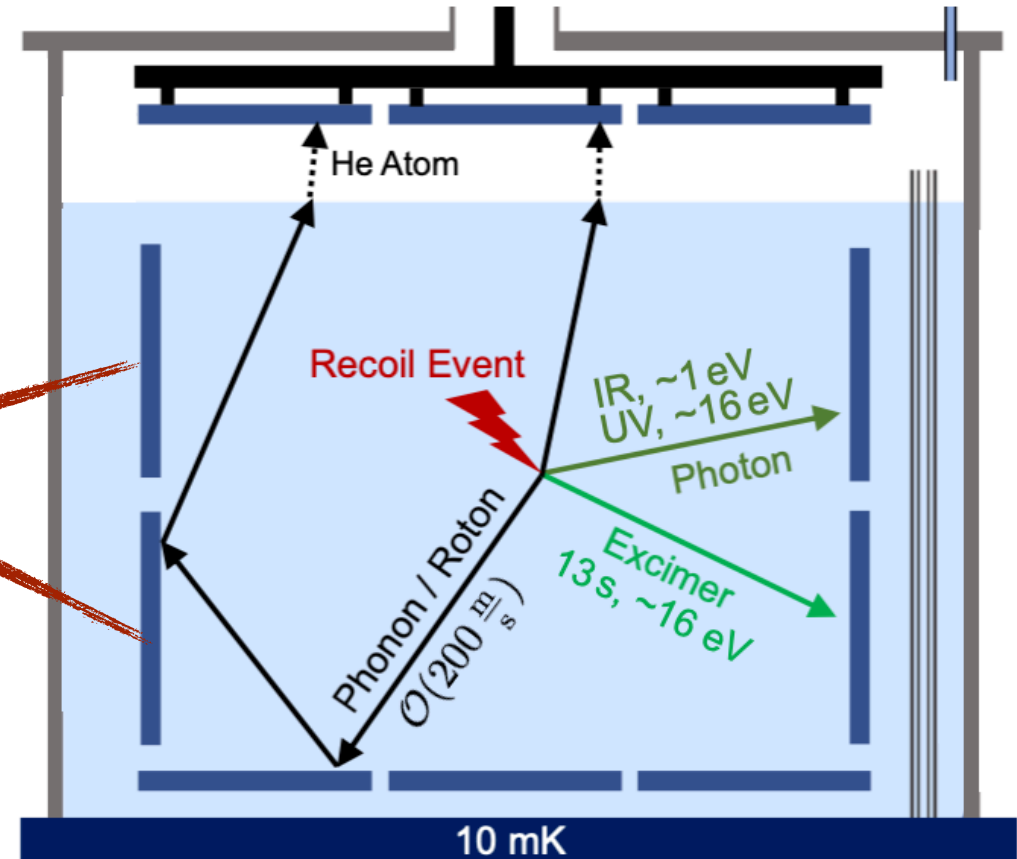
Large-area cryogenic microcalorimeter (LAMCALs)
(MMCs based on athermal phonon detection)



measures all excitations: He atoms

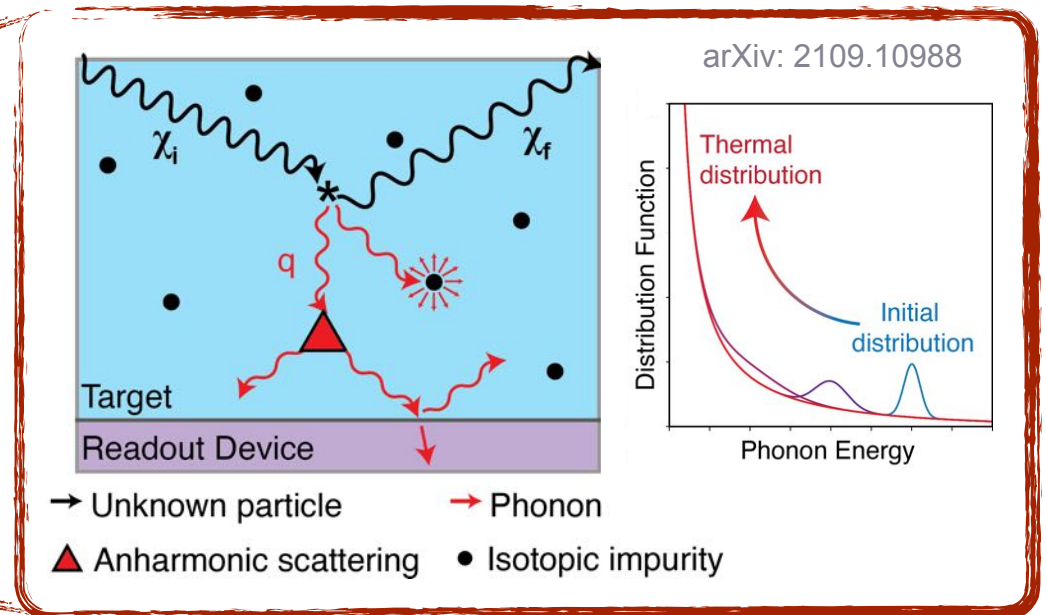
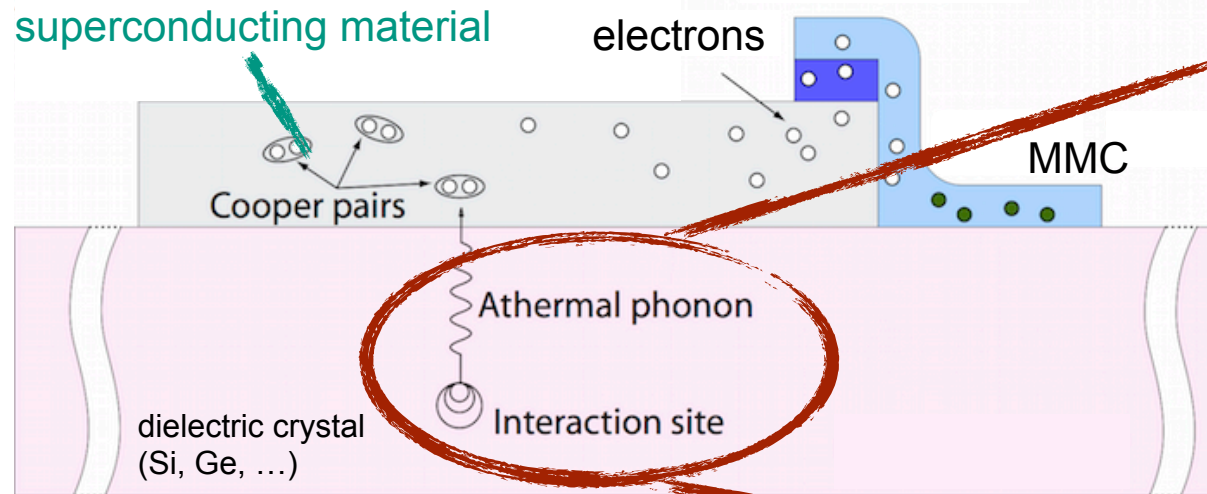
$$\Delta E_{FWHM} \sim 1 \text{ eV}$$

phonons
excimers



MMC-based athermal phonon detectors

idea: measure athermal phonon population created by interacting particle



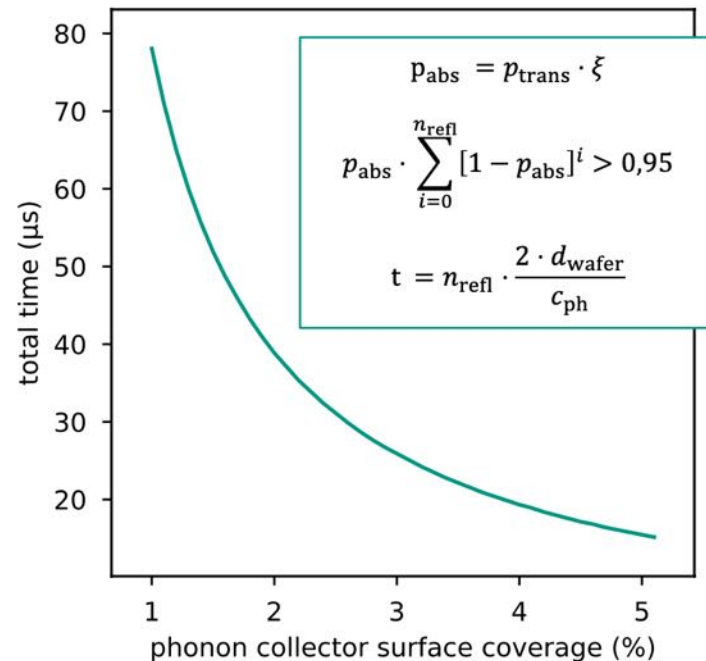
advantages: ■ absorber heat capacity (to first order) irrelevant
■ possibility for large absorber volumes

challenges: ■ athermal phonon loss due to thermalization (phonon downconversion)
■ quasiparticle losses due to recombination into Cooper pairs

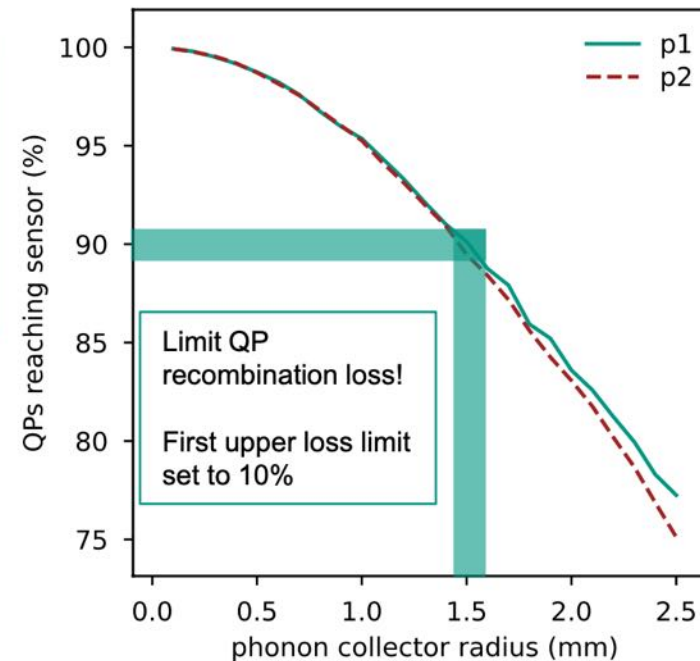
Ongoing R&D: LAMCAL optimization

usage of custom Monte Carlo simulation for optimization of phonon collector geometry and distribution

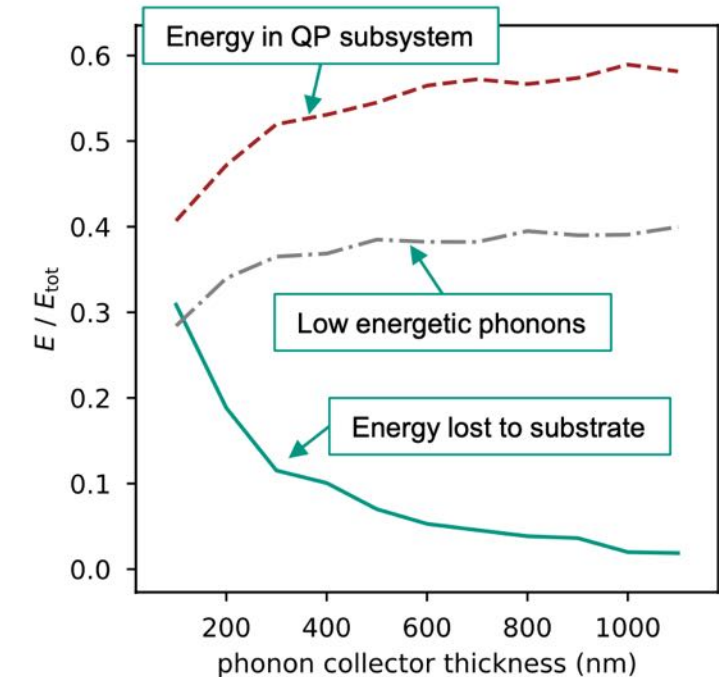
Coverage



Radius

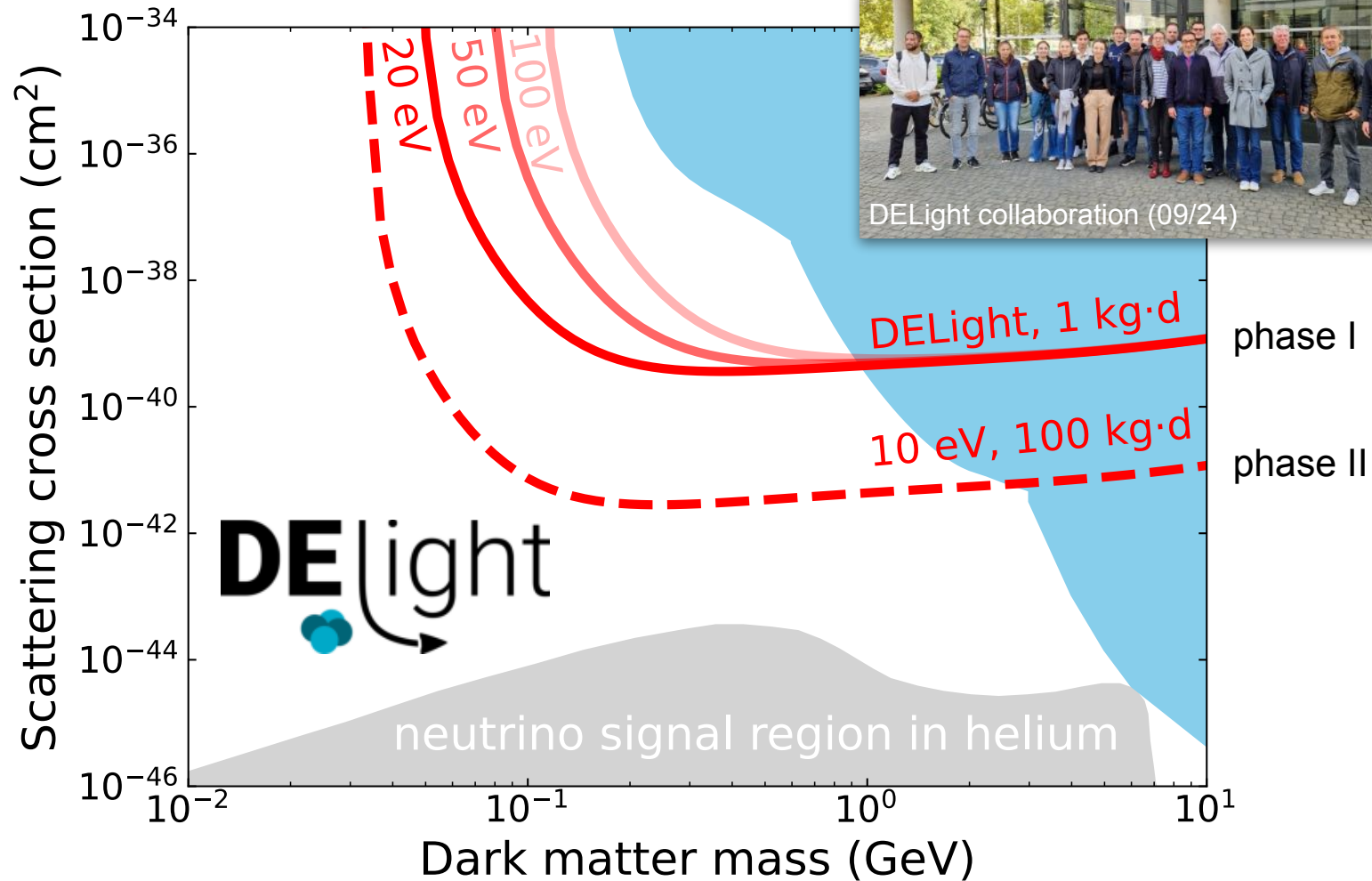


Thickness



phonon collector distribution will set requirements for LAMCAL geometry

Sensitivity projection of DELight

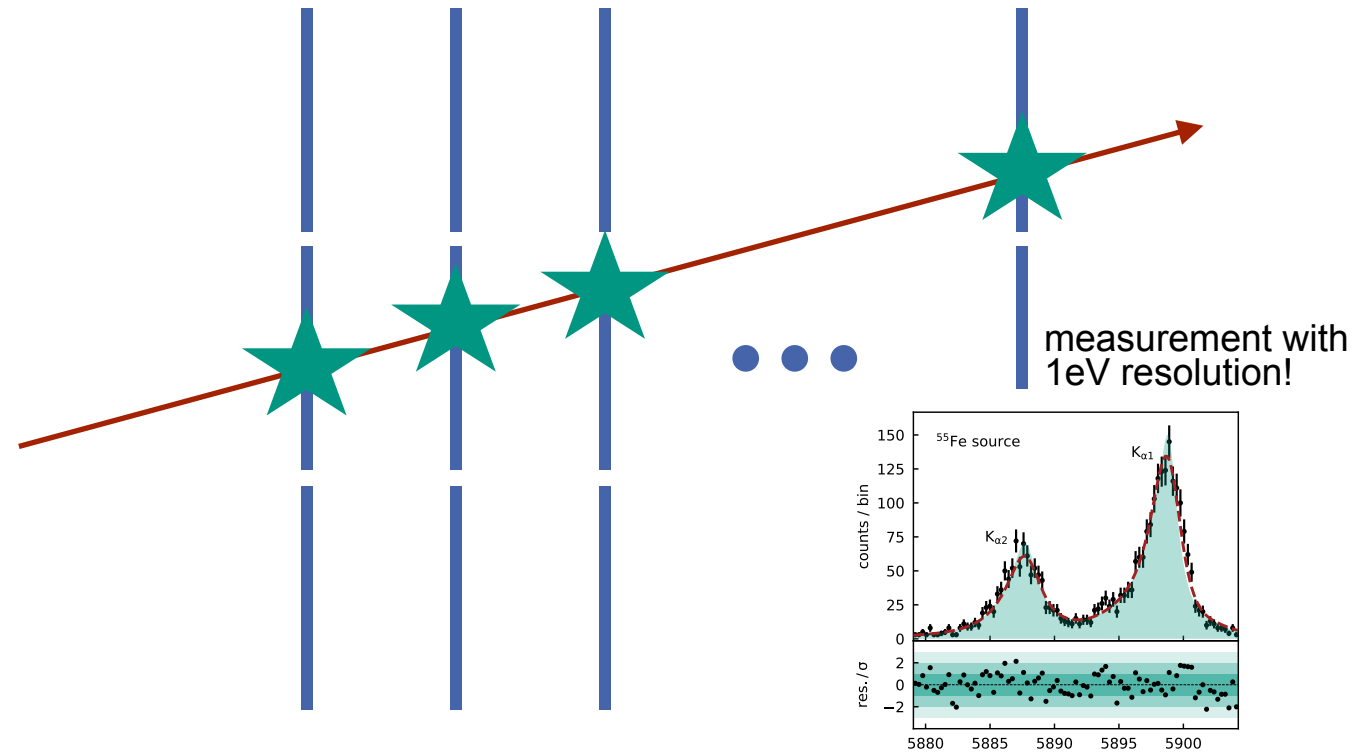
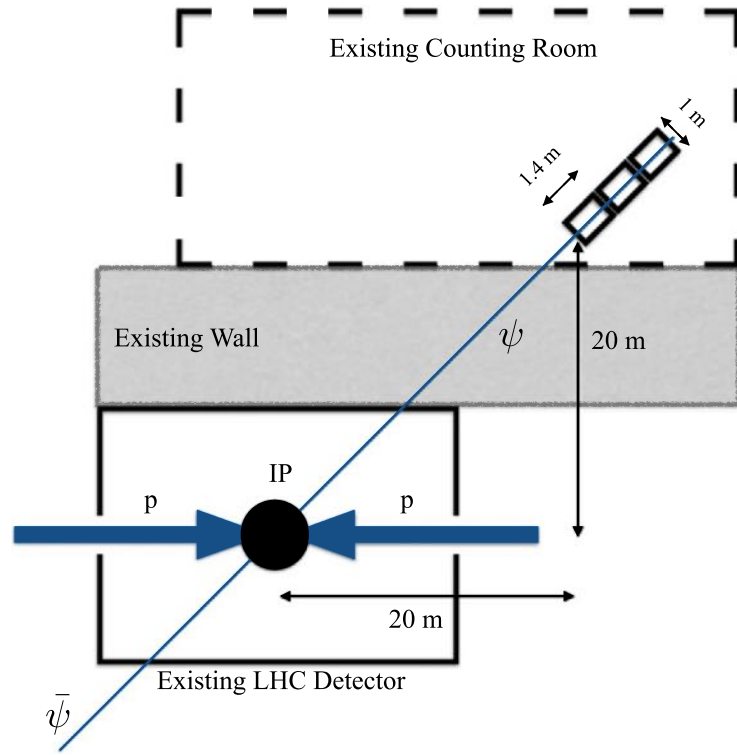


Search for hypothetical milli-charged particles

thickness of Si substrates can be precisely set by **deep Si reactive ion etching (DRIE)**



assumption: **adjust thickness** of Si substrate such that milli-charged particles **deposit ~10 keV energy** within absorber



A. Haas *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **746** (2015) 117

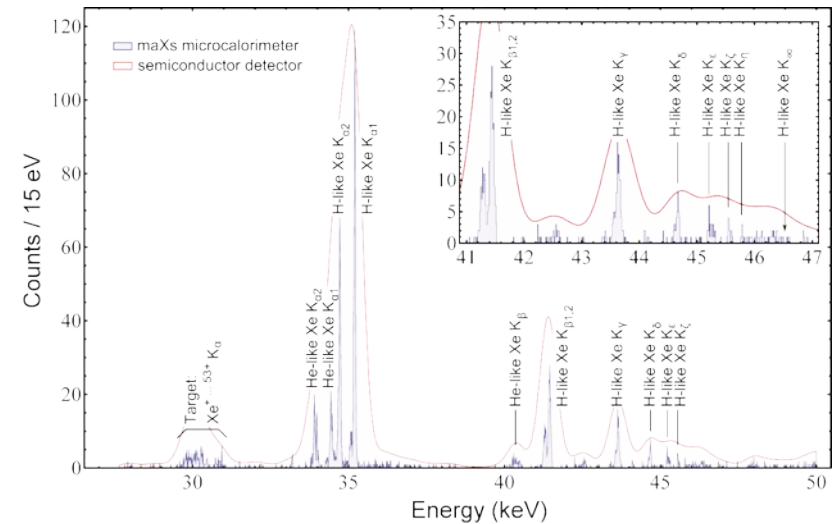
Research directions besides actual applications...

increasing pixel count



- SQUID multiplexing
- readout electronics
- large-volume batch fabrication

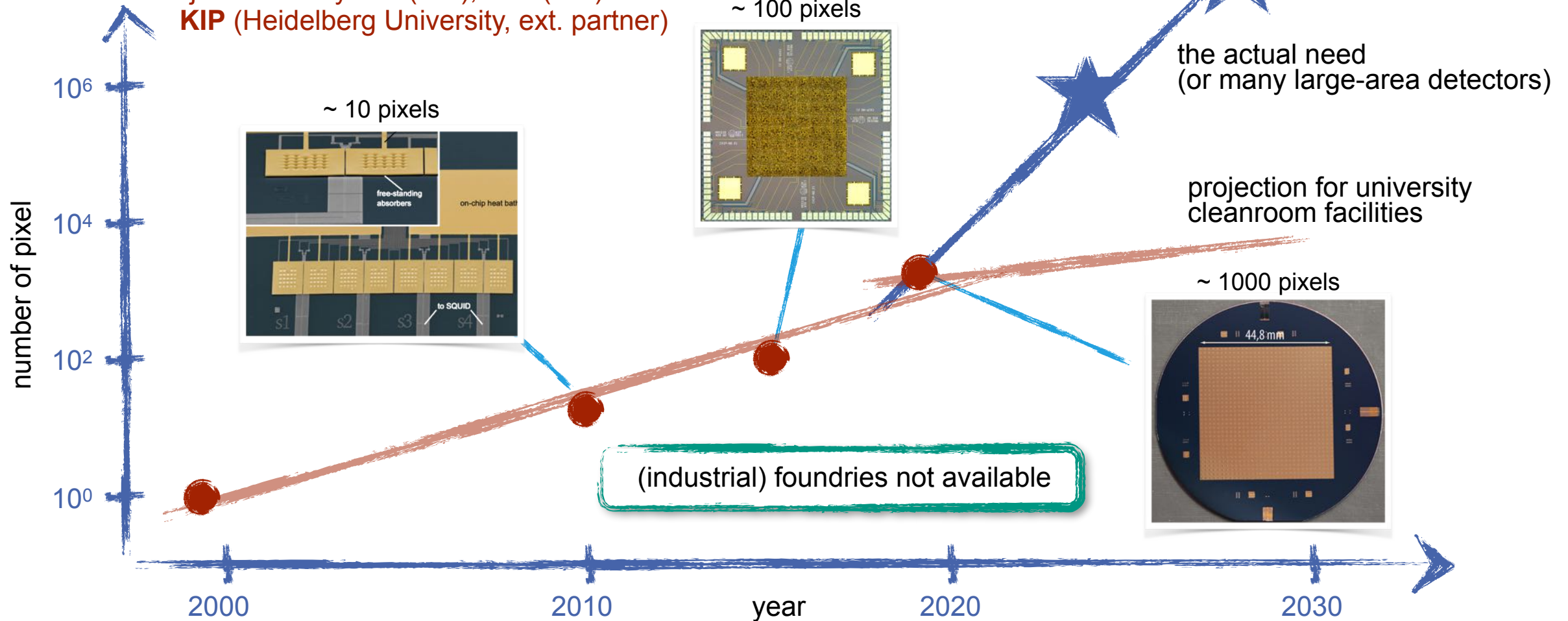
improving energy resolution



- novel sensor concepts („going beyond MMCs + TES“)
- improving gain and stability of existing detectors
- fighting against parasitic noise sources

Competence Center for High-resolution Superconducting Sensors (HSS)

joint effort by **IPE** (KIT), **IMS** (KIT) and **KIP** (Heidelberg University, ext. partner)



Present status of HSS technology portfolio

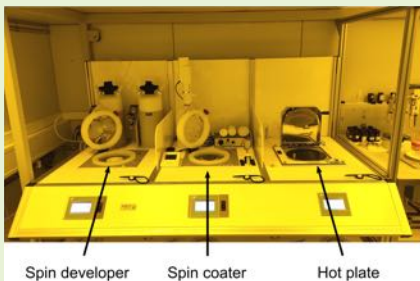
large-volume batch fabrication of superconducting sensors (SQUIDs, MMCs, MPTs, TESSs, SNSPDs, Qubits, ...)

Photolithography

Maskless Aligner MLA 150

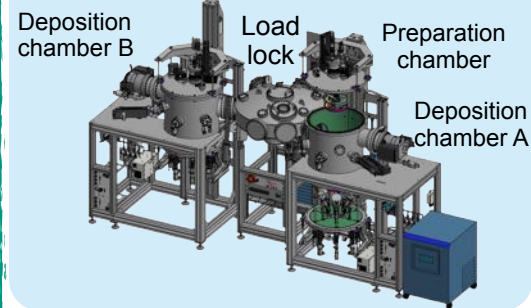


Resist Coating / Processing



Deposition systems

UHV Sputter Cluster



ICP-PECVD Cobra 100



Etching systems

ICP-RIE Cobra 100



ICP-RIE Cobra 100



Layer planarization

CMP POLI-400L
Post CMP Cleaner

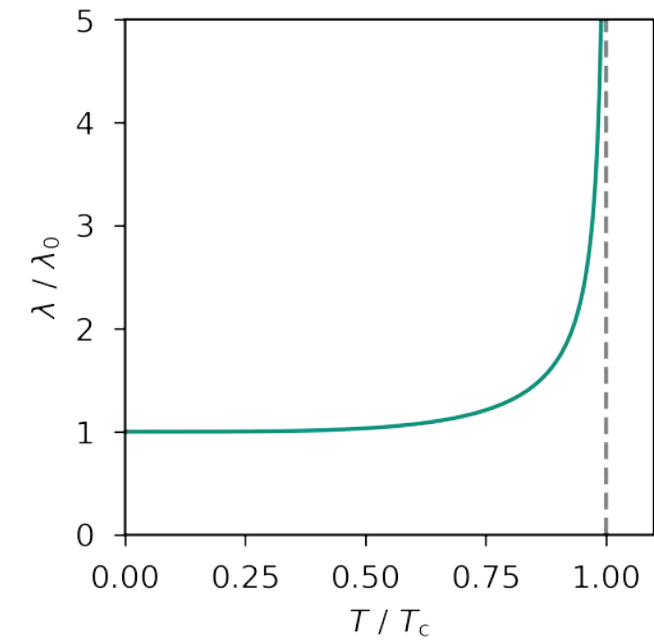
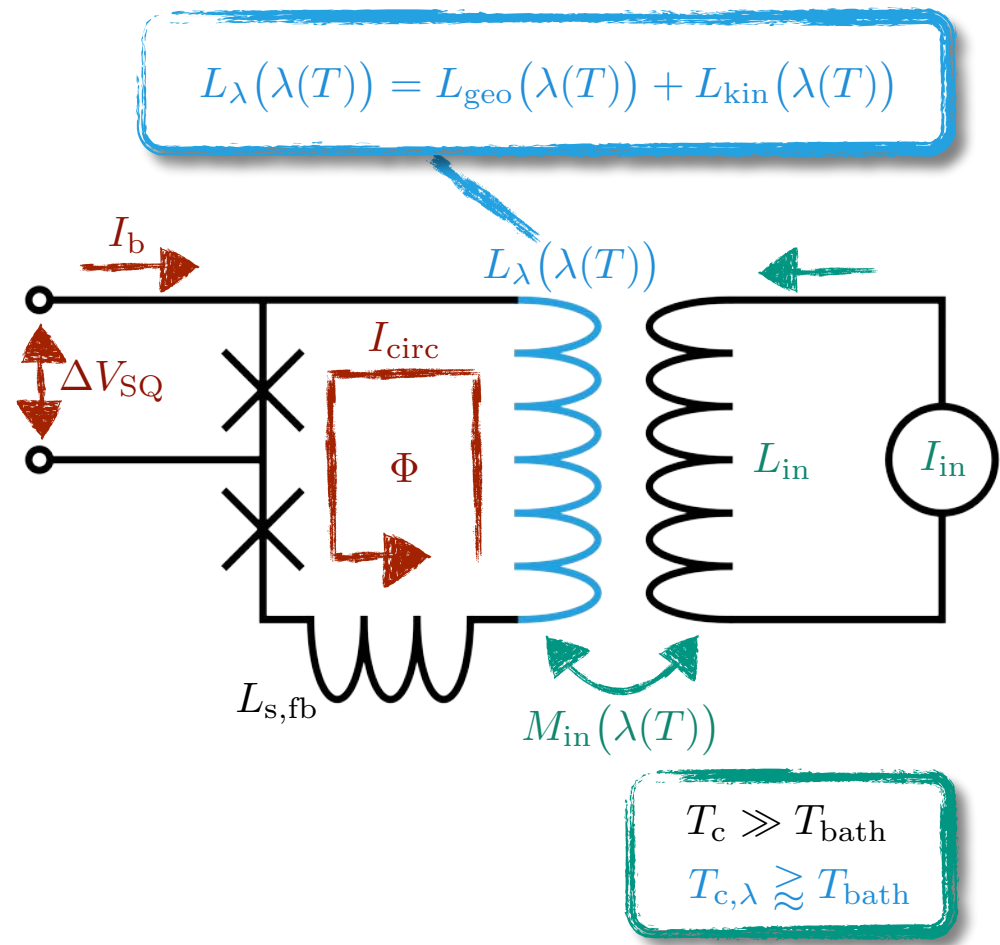


in operation

installation Q1/2025

ordered

“Novel“ microcalorimeter concept: λ -SQUID



flux within SQUID loop

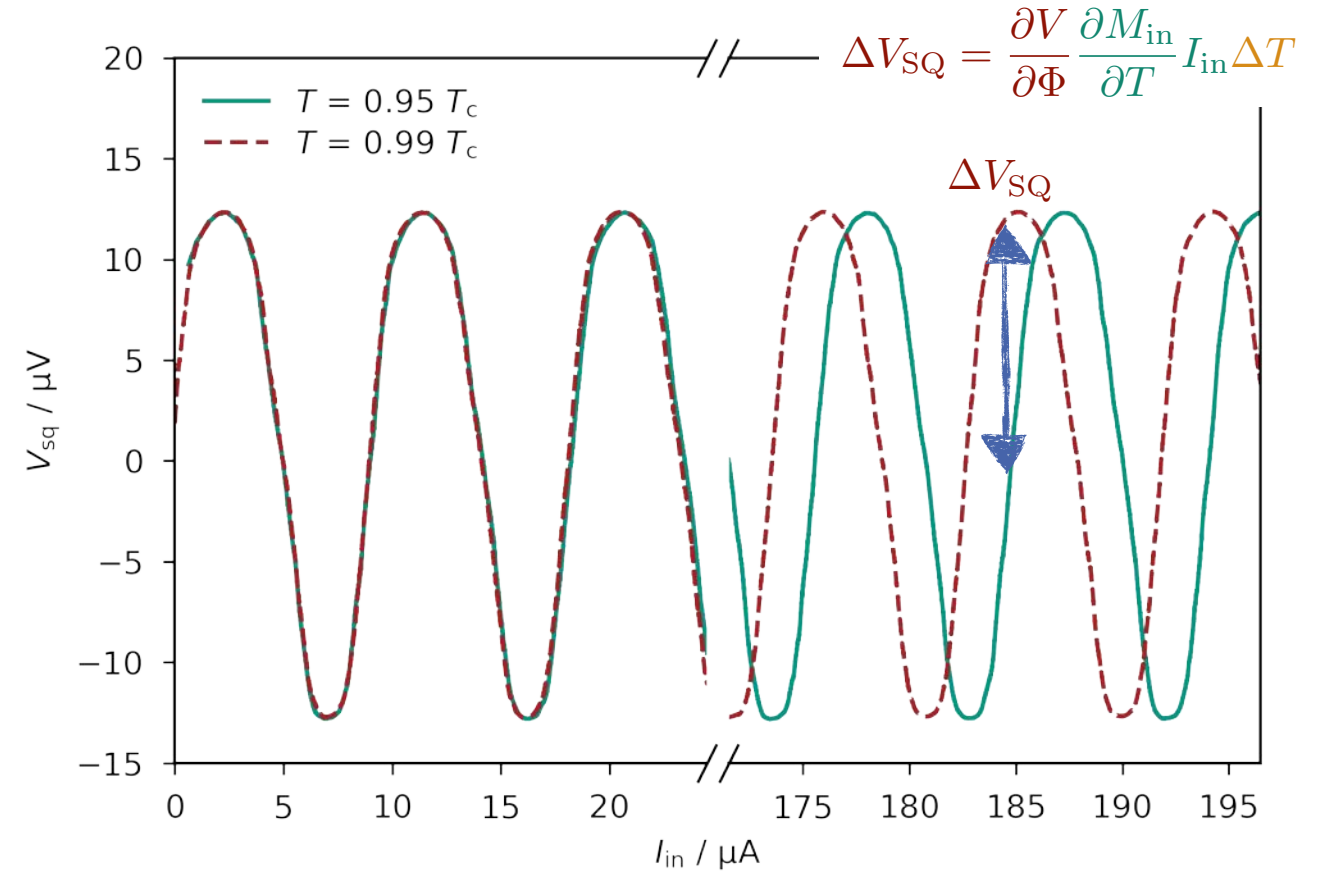
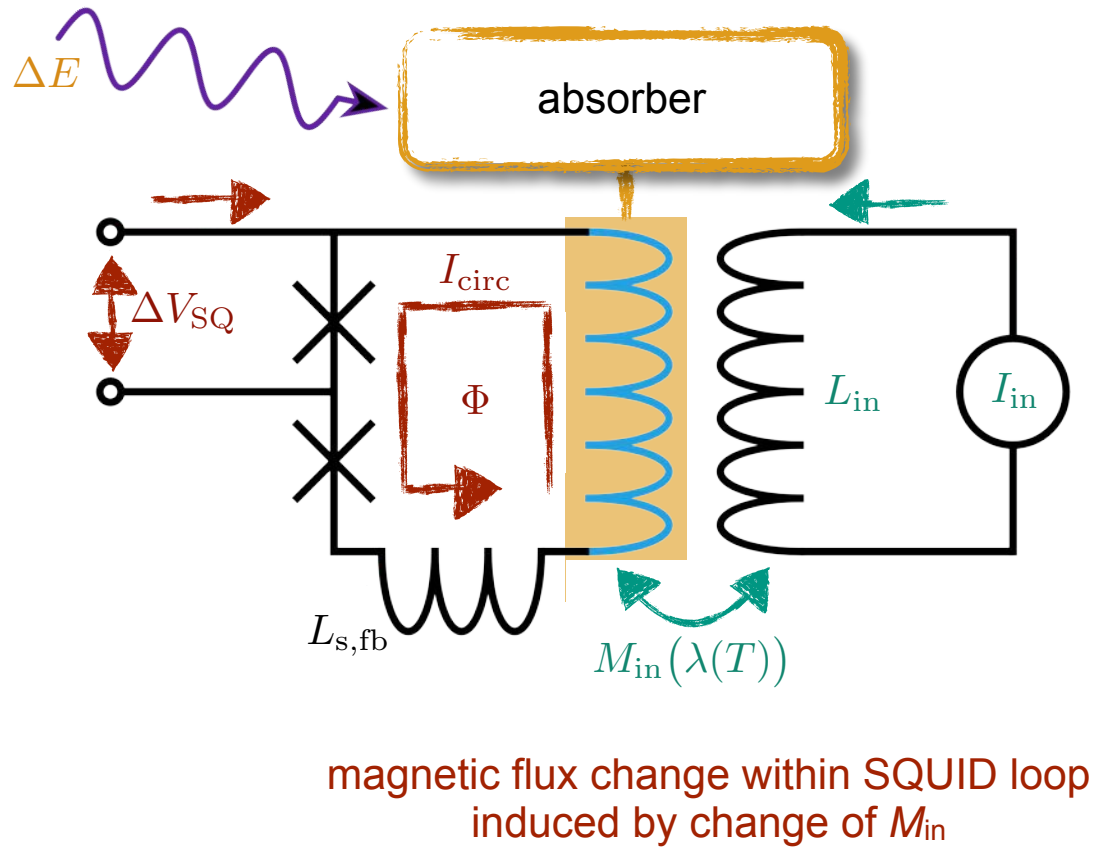
$$\Phi = [\Phi_{\text{ext}}(\lambda) + L_s(\lambda)I_{\text{circ}}(\Phi)]$$

$\Phi_{\text{ext}}(\lambda) = M_{\text{in}}(\lambda)I_{\text{in}}$

$L_s(\lambda) = L_{s,\text{fb}} + L_\lambda(\lambda)$

C. Schuster and S. Kempf, Appl. Phys. Lett. **123** (2023) 252603

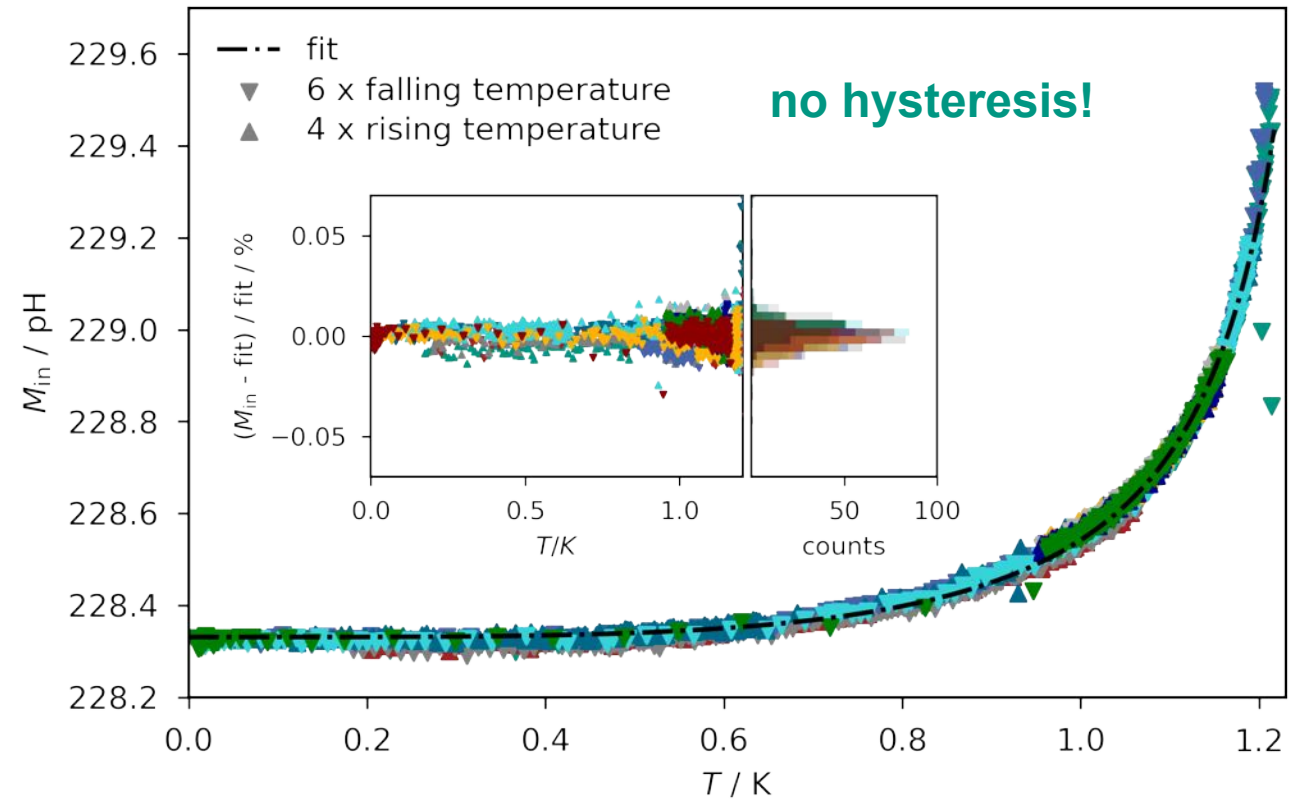
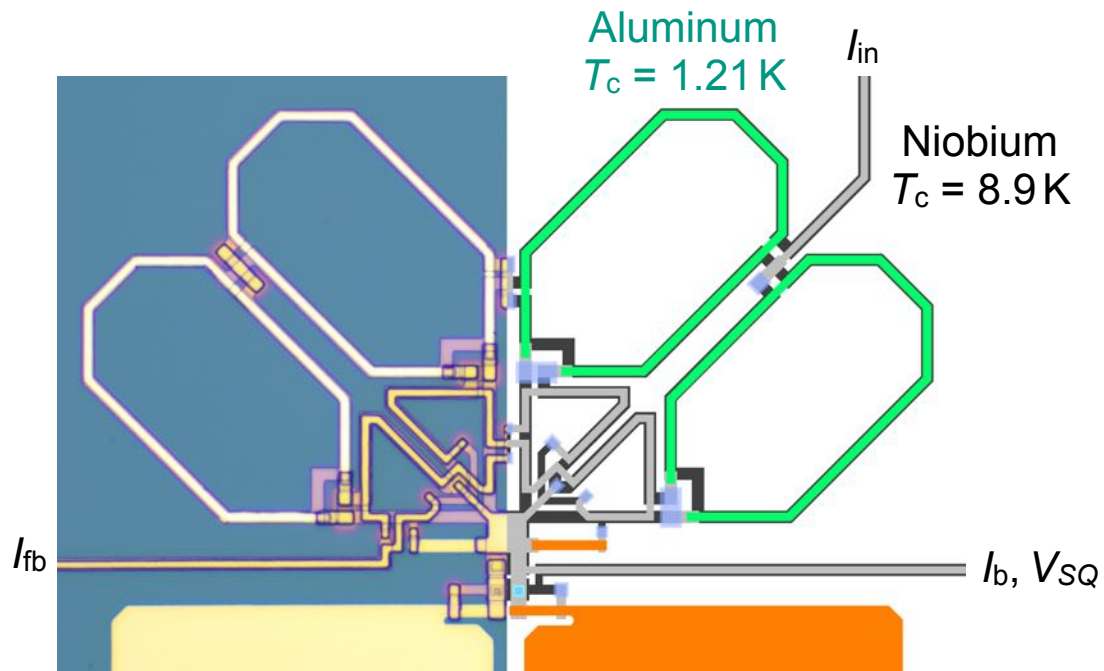
“Novel“ microcalorimeter concept: λ -SQUID



C. Schuster and S. Kempf, Appl. Phys. Lett. **123** (2023) 252603

Temperature dependence of mutual inductance M_{in}

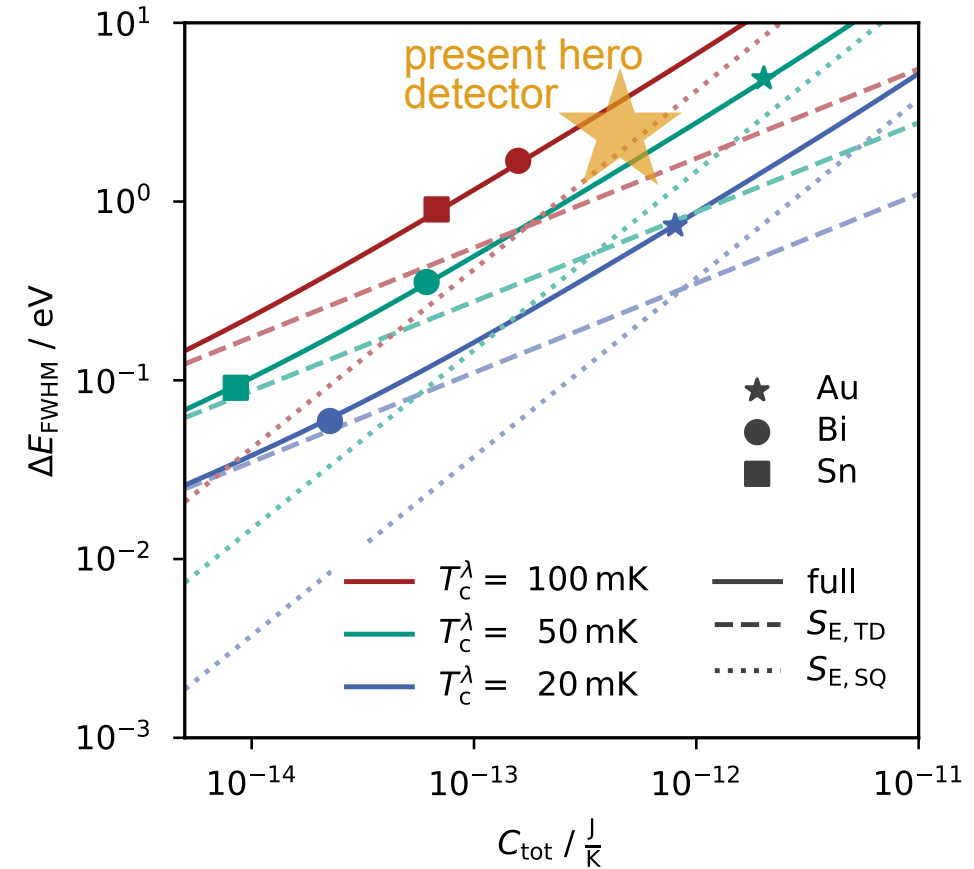
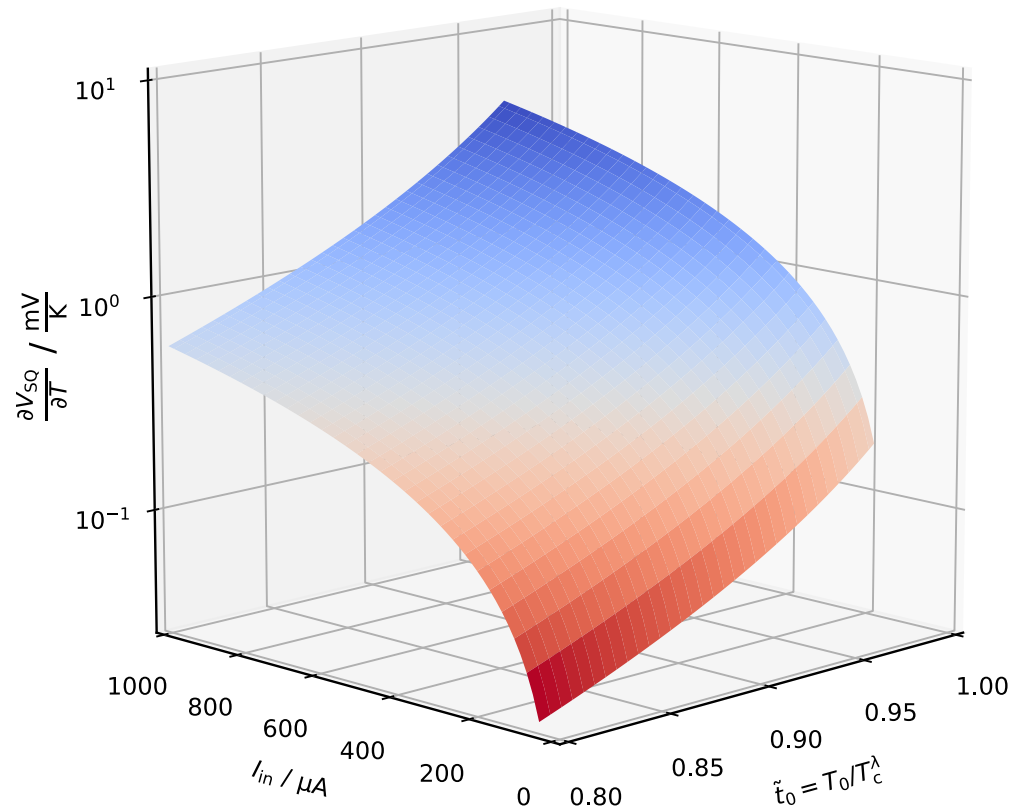
prototype device with Al-based λ -coil



C. Schuster and S. Kempf, Appl. Phys. Lett. **123** (2023) 252603

Sensitivity study / performance estimate

prototype device with Al-based λ -coil

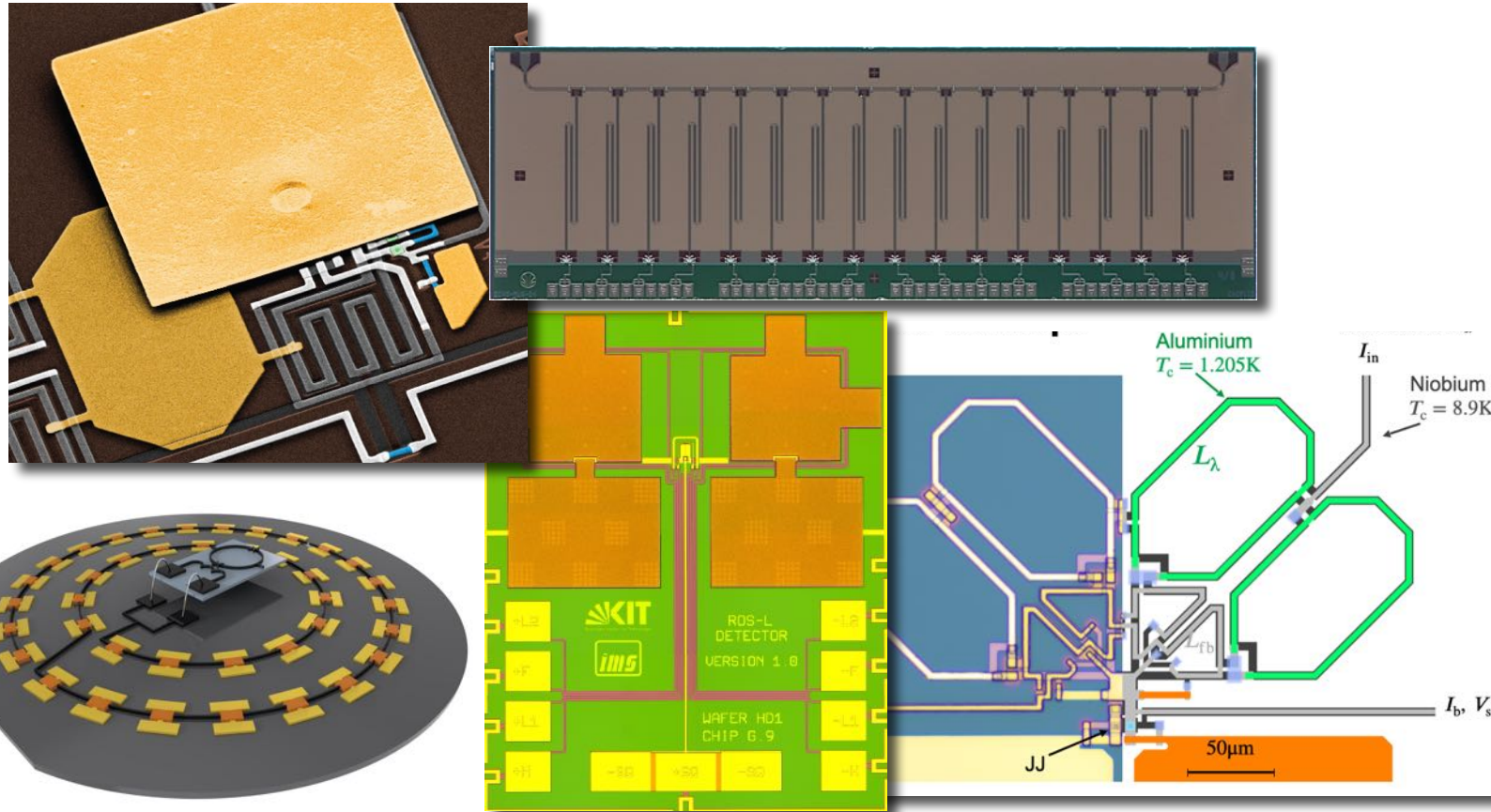


C. Schuster and S. Kempf, Appl. Phys. Lett. **123** (2023) 252603

Summary, outlook, and acknowledgments

superconducting quantum sensors are an incredible powerful tool
for various applications

my present group



Prof. Sebastian Kempf

Frank Ruhnau

Dr. Fabienne Adam
Dr. Mathias Wegner
Dr. Stefan Wunsch

Alexander Stassen
Daniel Hintermayer

Nik Arldt
Juan Bonaparte
Jesus David Bonilla Neira
Juan Manuel Geria
Lena Hauswald
Michael Müller
Nahuel Müller
Martin Neidig
Constantin Schuster
Friedrich Wagner
Jodok Zeuner

Mario Bulic
Erik Frey
Konstantin Georgiev
Jessica Grochola
Mona Heinkelein
Nadine Heublein
Michaelis Ioannou
Gabriel Jülg
Saadia Khurram
Felix Kreft
Noah Rullmann
Dennis Walter

Dr. Konstantin Ilin

Thank you for your attention!