



# Development of Superconducting Tunnel Junction Detector using Hafnium for COBAND experiment

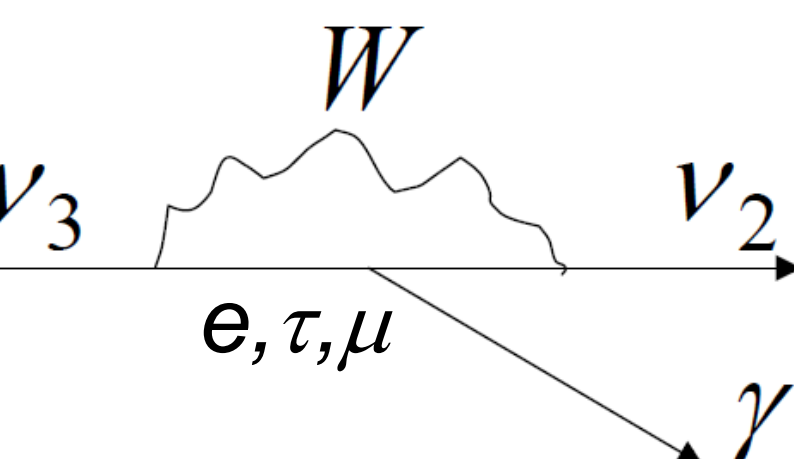


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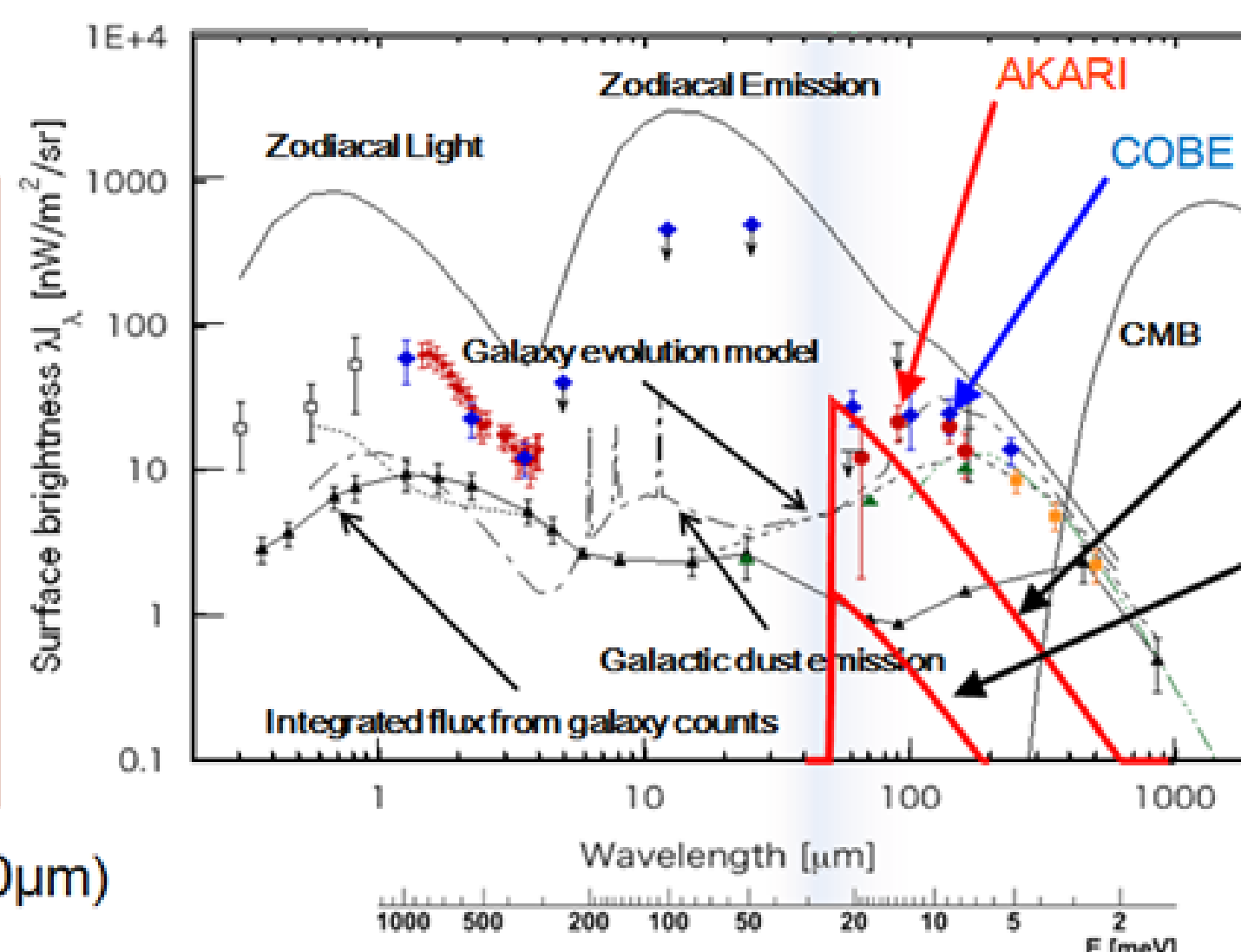
## 1. COBAND experiment

- Difference between mass-square of different generation neutrino has been measured by various experiments of neutrino oscillation.
- However, neutrino mass itself has not been measured.
- COBAND(Cosmic BACKGROUND Neutrino Decay search) experiment aims at measuring the neutrino mass by observing the neutrino decay of the cosmic background neutrinos (CBN).
- In the COBAND experiment, we measure the cosmic infrared photon energy spectrum continuously to find the energy cutoff from the CBN decay against the zodiacal emission which is the dominant background.



$$\nu_3 \rightarrow \nu_2 + \gamma$$
$$E_\gamma = \frac{\Delta m_{32}^2}{m_3}$$

	Telescope diameter	Viewing angle	Detector; Numbers of pixels	DAQ period	Refrigerator
Rocket experiment	15cm	0.006° x 0.05°	Nb/Al-STJ 50x8	200sec	<sup>3</sup> He sorption refrigerator 0.4K
Satellite experiment	20cm	0.1°	Hf-STJ 20x20	100days	ADR 0.1K



Expected  $E_\gamma$  spectrum  
 $m_3 = 50\text{meV}$

- $\nu$ -decay ( $\tau = 5 \times 10^{12}\text{yr}$ )  
 $\lambda I_\lambda \sim 30\text{nW/m}^2/\text{s}$
- $\nu$ -decay ( $\tau = 1 \times 10^{14}\text{yr}$ )  
 $\lambda I_\lambda \sim 1.5\text{nW/m}^2/\text{s}$
- $\nu$ -decay ( $\tau = 1 \times 10^{17}\text{yr}$ )  
 $\lambda I_\lambda \sim 1.5\text{pW/m}^2/\text{s}$

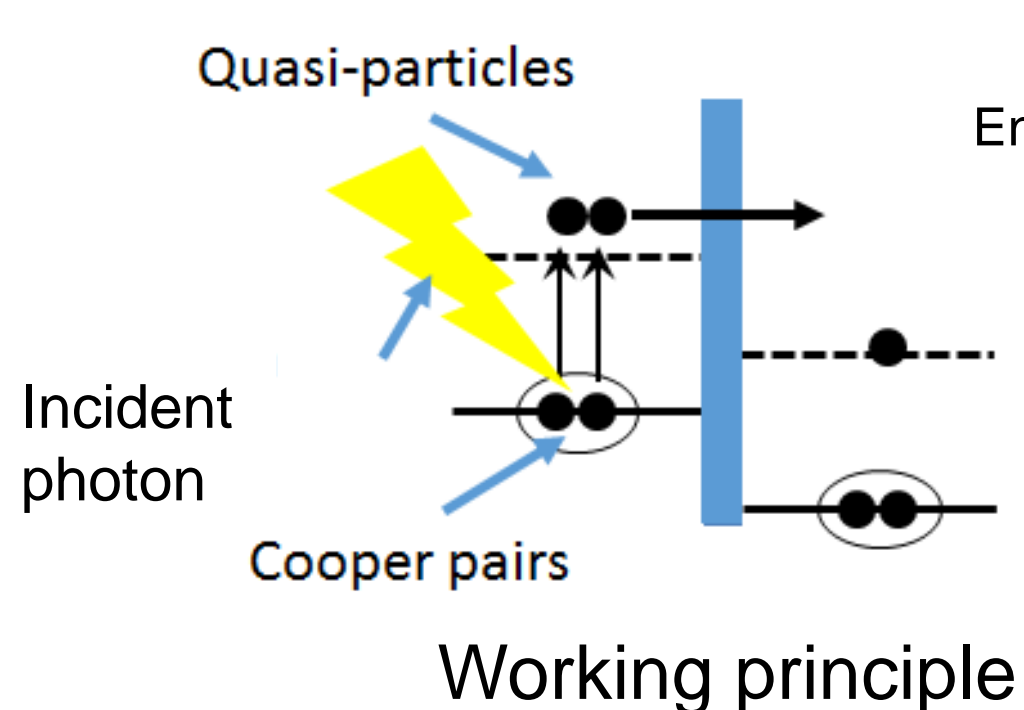
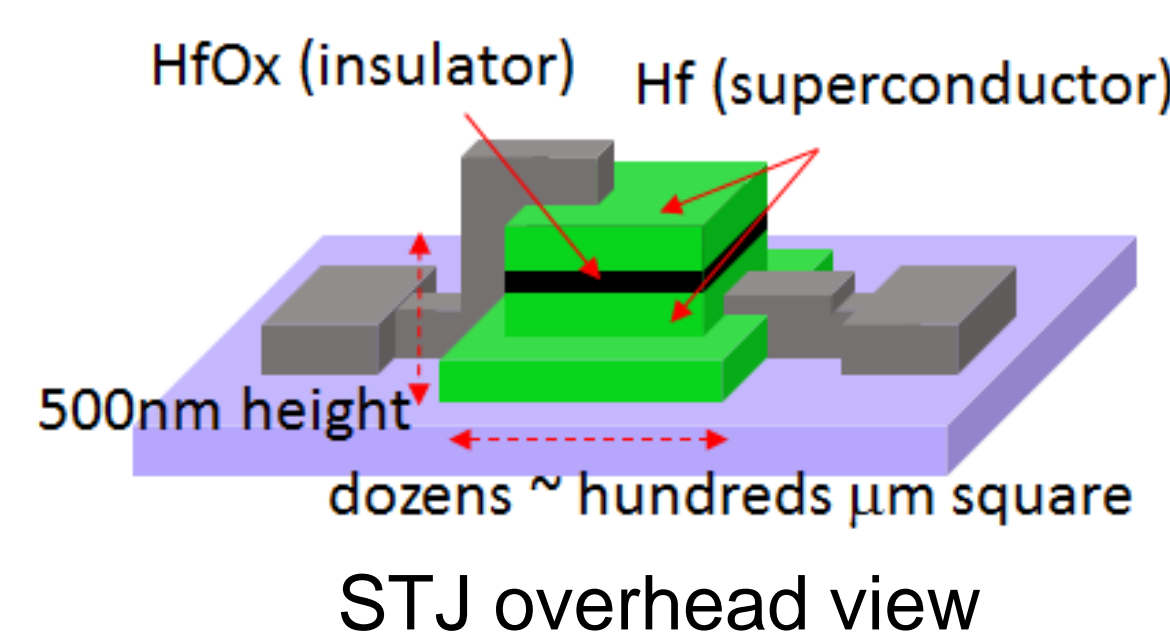
at  $E_\gamma = 25\text{meV}$  ( $\lambda = 50\mu\text{m}$ )

- Detector requirements for the CBN decay observation
  - Continuous spectrum of photon energy around  $E_\gamma \sim 25\text{meV}$  ( $\lambda = 50\mu\text{m}$ , far infrared photon).
  - Energy measurement for single photon with better than 2% resolution for  $E_\gamma \sim 25\text{meV}$  to identify the sharp edge in the spectrum.

→ We adopted Hf-STJ as a detector for the COBAND satellite experiment.

## 2. STJ detector

- STJ = Superconductor / Insulator / Superconductor.
- Characteristics:
  - Single photon counting
  - Broad response from the ultraviolet to the far infrared
  - Arrival time information to  $\sim 1\mu\text{s}$
  - High energy resolution
- Must be operated at low temperature for best performance. ( $T < 0.1 \times T_c$ )



### Working principle

1. Incident photon is absorbed in the superconductor and excites Cooper pairs.
2. Excited Cooper pairs become quasi-particles.
3. Quasi-particles go through tunnel barrier by tunnel effect.
4. we can measure the energy of incident photon by measuring the tunnel current.

### Energy resolution

$$\sigma_E = \sqrt{(1.7\Delta)FE}$$

$\Delta$ : Superconducting gap energy  
 $F$ : Fano factor  
 $E$ : Photon energy  
 $T_c$ : Critical temperature

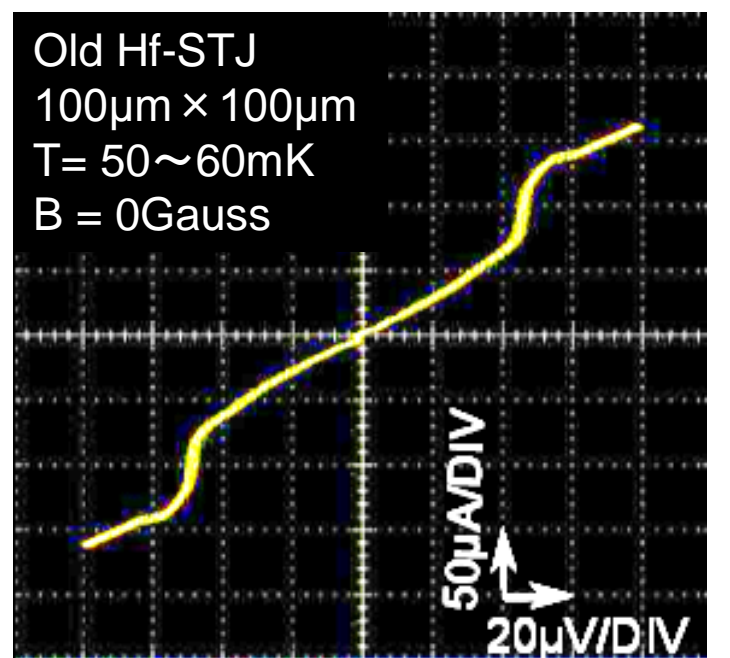
### Hf-STJ energy resolution

- $N_{\text{quasi-particle}} = 25\text{meV}/1.7\Delta = 735$
- 2% energy resolution @25meV is achievable if fano factor  $< 0.3$

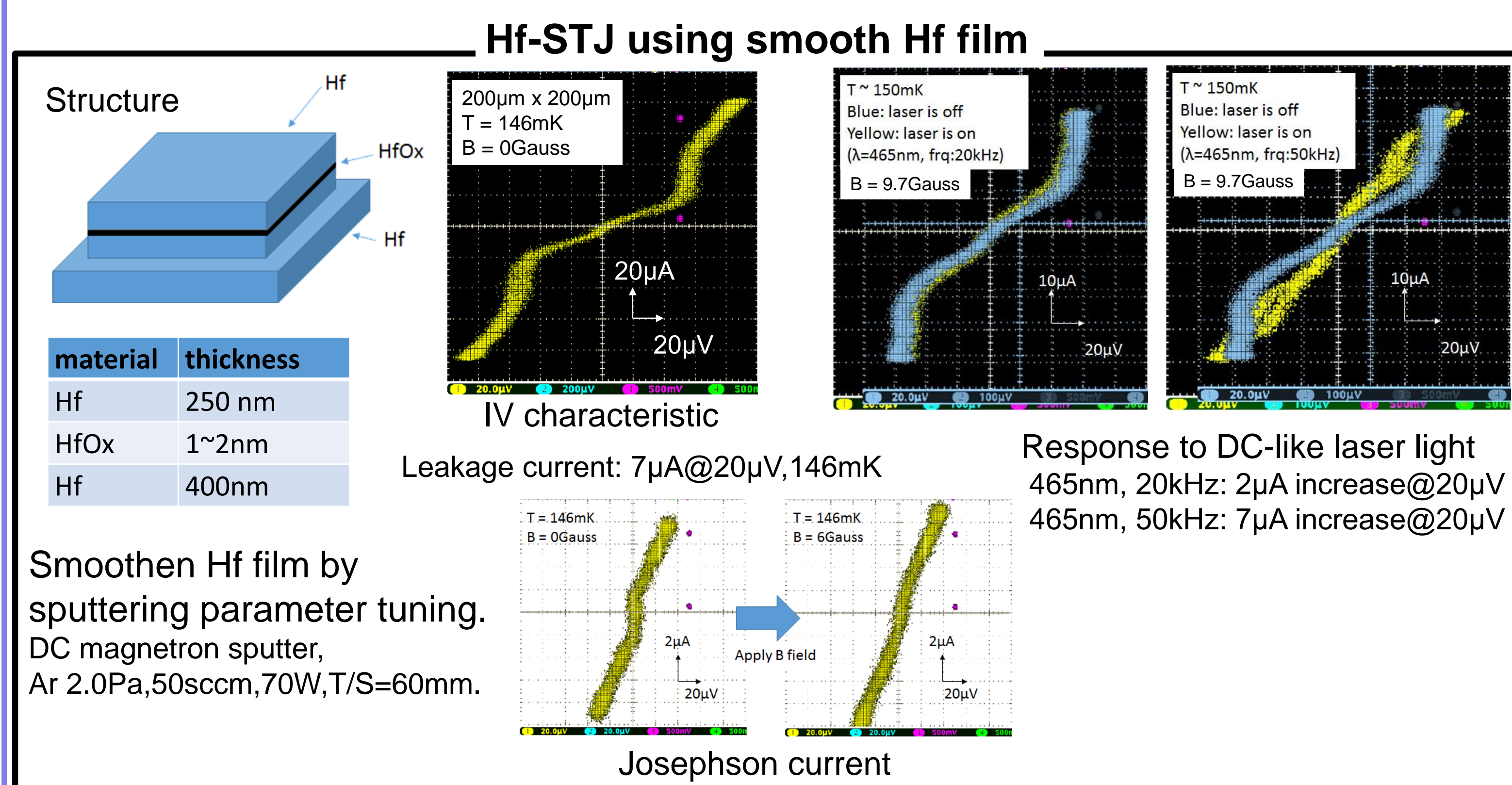
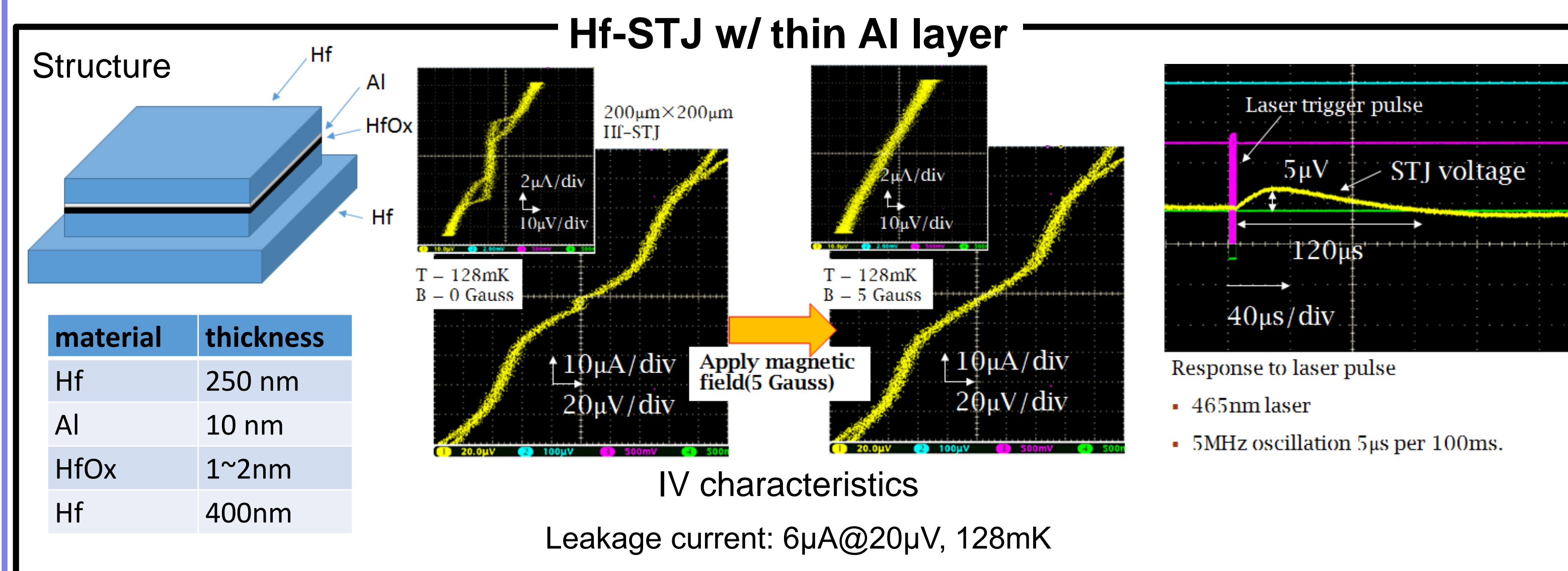
Material	$T_c(\text{K})$	$\Delta(\text{meV})$
Niobium	9.20	1.550
Aluminum	1.14	0.172
Hafnium	0.13	0.021

## 3. Hf-STJ development

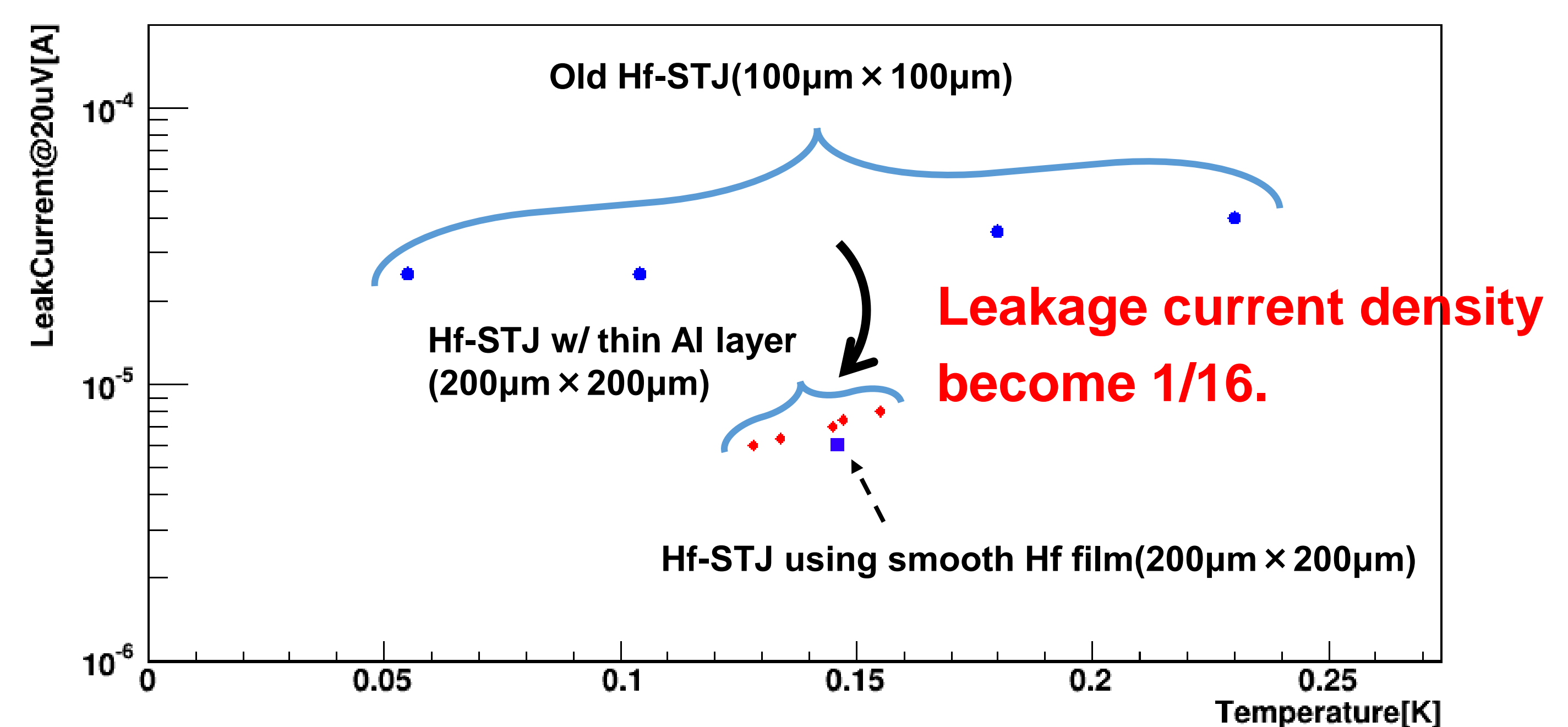
- Our old Hf-STJ has large leakage current.
  - $20\mu\text{A}@20\mu\text{V}$ , 50mK.
- We newly made two types of Hf-STJ.
  - Hf-STJ w/ thin Al layer
  - Hf-STJ using smooth Hf film
- These two samples work as STJ detector and leakage current improved.



IV characteristics of old Hf-STJ



### Leakage current temperature dependence



Leakage current improved. However, leakage current is still large.  
Goal: leakage current  $< 0.4\text{nA}@20\mu\text{V}, 140\text{mK}$

### Ideas to reduce leakage current

- produce HfOx by plasma oxidation
- downsizing( $200\mu\text{m} \times 200\mu\text{m} \rightarrow 10\mu\text{m} \times 10\mu\text{m}$ )
- smoothen Hf film by dry etching

## 4. Summary

- COBAND experiment aims at measuring the neutrino mass by observing the CBN decay.
- We are developing Hf-STJ for the COBAND satellite experiment.
- The leakage current density of new type of Hf-STJ became 16 times smaller than old Hf-STJ.
- Also, Hf-STJ response to the visible laser light pulse was observed.
- However, our Hf-STJ sample has large leakage current of  $6\mu\text{A}@20\mu\text{V}$  and need more improvement to function as a far-infrared photon detector.