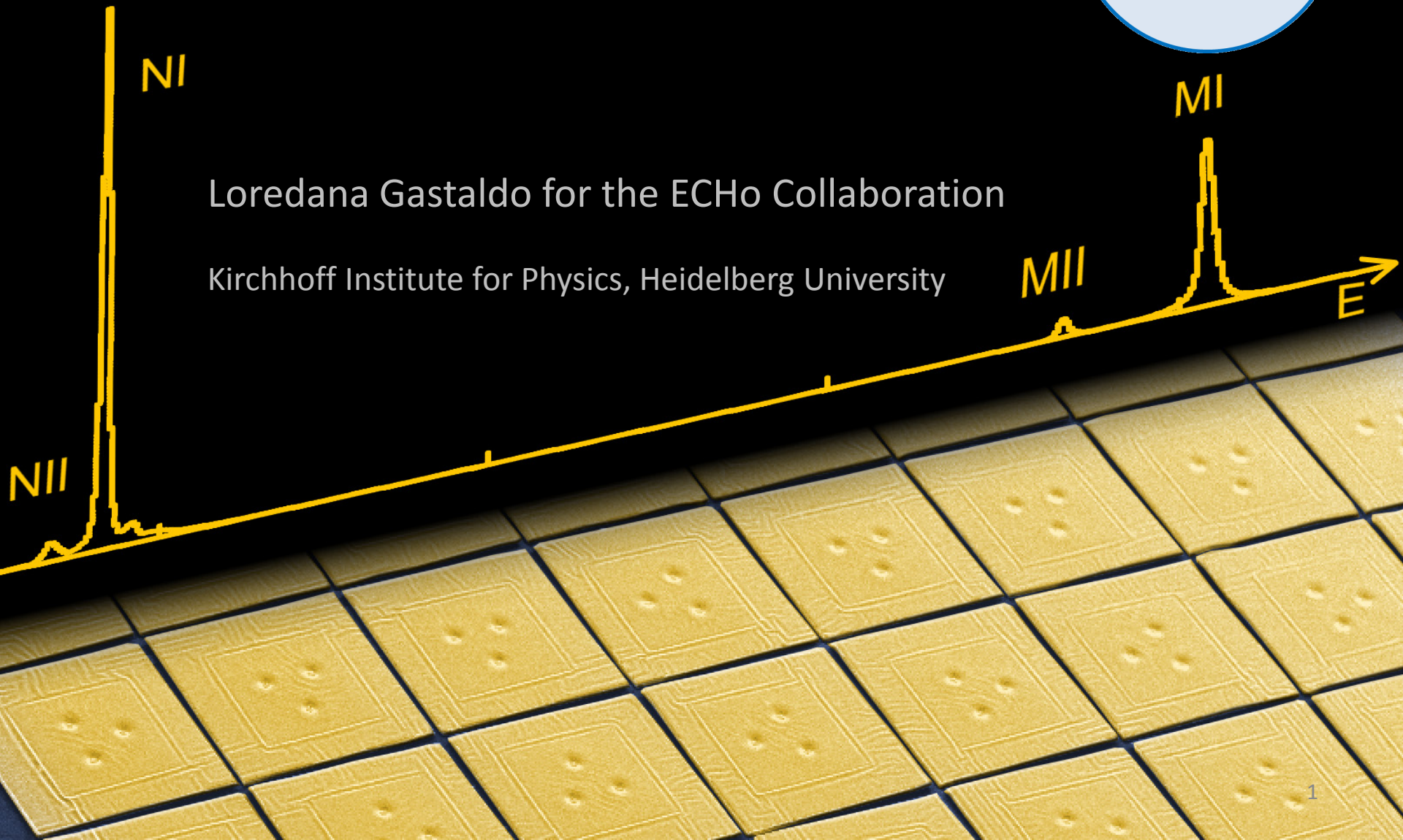


Electron Capture in ^{163}Ho experiment - ECHo



Loredana Gastaldo for the ECHo Collaboration

Kirchhoff Institute for Physics, Heidelberg University



Outline

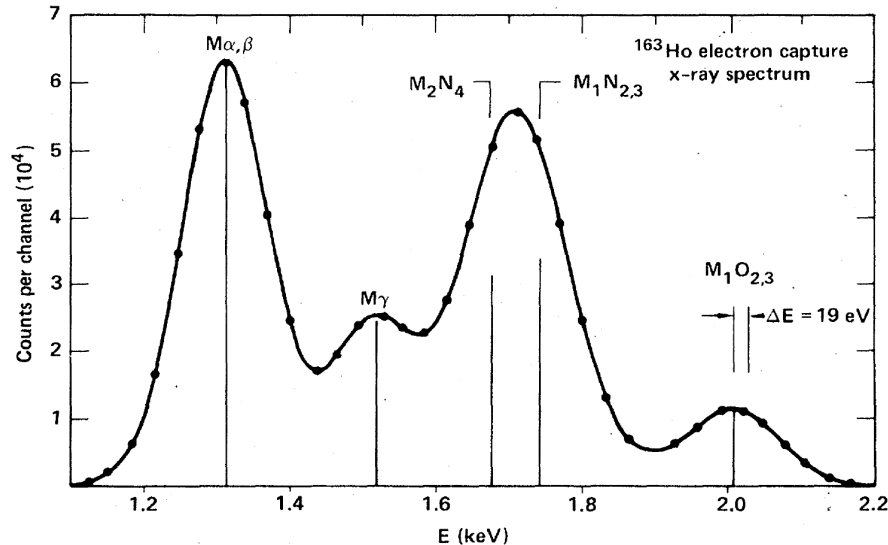
- Electron capture in ^{163}Ho and neutrino mass
- Requirements to achieve sub-eV sensitivity on the electron neutrino mass
- The Electron Capture in ^{163}Ho experiment - ECHO
- Conclusions and outlook



Electron neutrino mass and ^{163}Ho

1

Present limit on the electron neutrino mass from ^{163}Ho x-ray spectrum



$$m(\nu_e) < 225 \text{ eV}$$

this afternoon

Gray Ribka
Project8

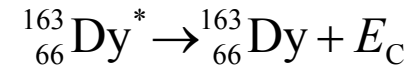
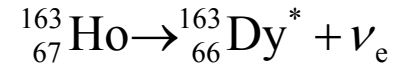
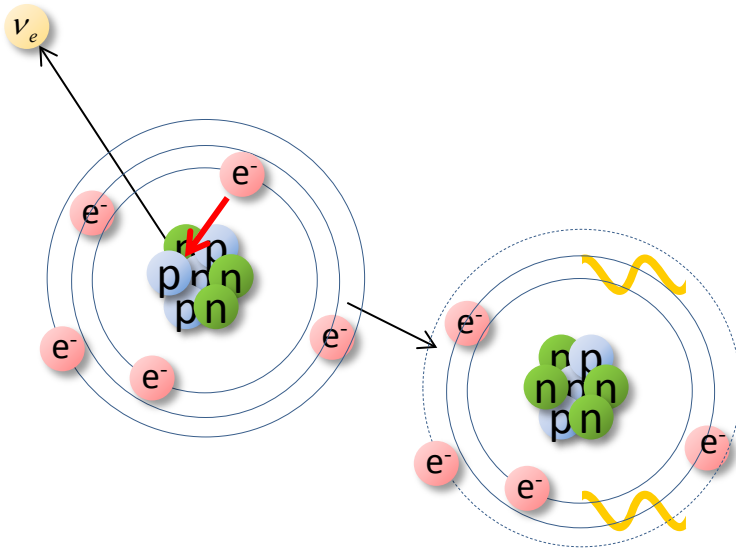
Angelo Nucciotti
HOLMES

Wongook Choi
KATRIN

ECHo and HOLMES aim to reach sub-eV sensitivity on $m(\nu_e)$

^{163}Ho electron capture

2



$$Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.833 \pm 0.030^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.015^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$$

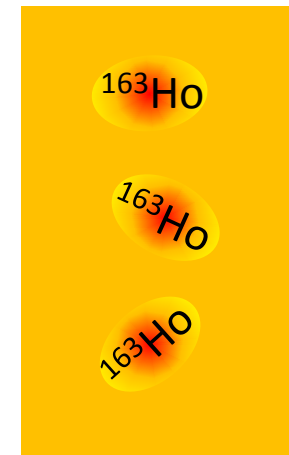
S. Eliseev et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115** (2015) 062501

$$\tau_{1/2} \cong 4570 \text{ years} \quad (2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ atoms for 1 Bq})$$

Atomic de-excitation:

- X-ray emission
- Auger electrons
- Coster-Kronig transitions

Calorimetric measurement

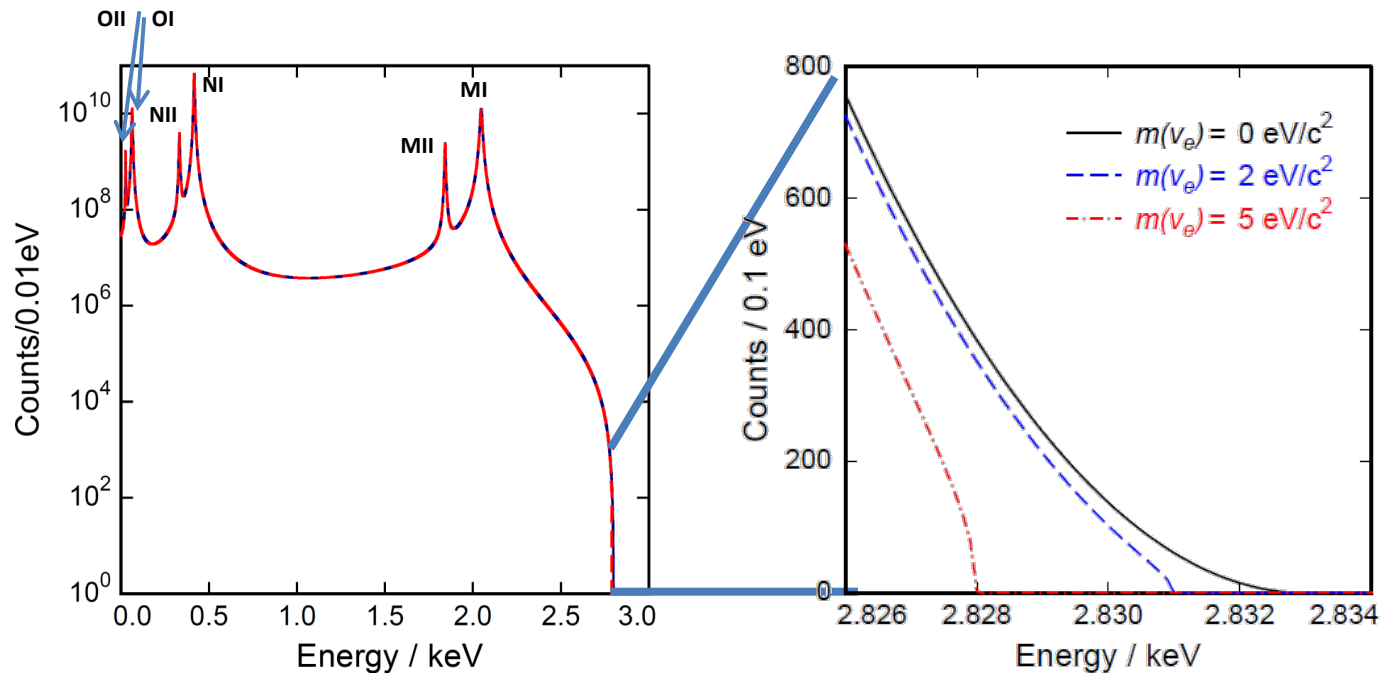


A. De Rujula and M. Lusignoli, *Phys. Lett.* **118B** (1982)

^{163}Ho calorimetrically measured spectrum

3

$$\frac{dW}{dE_C} = A(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\nu^2}{(Q_{\text{EC}} - E_C)^2}} \sum_H B_H \varphi_H^2(0) \frac{\frac{\Gamma_H}{2\pi}}{(E_C - E_H)^2 + \frac{\Gamma_H^2}{4}}$$



Requirements for sub-eV sensitivity in ECHo

4

Statistics in the end point region

- $N_{\text{ev}} > 10^{14} \rightarrow A \approx 1 \text{ MBq}$

Unresolved pile-up ($f_{\text{pu}} \sim a \cdot \tau_r$)

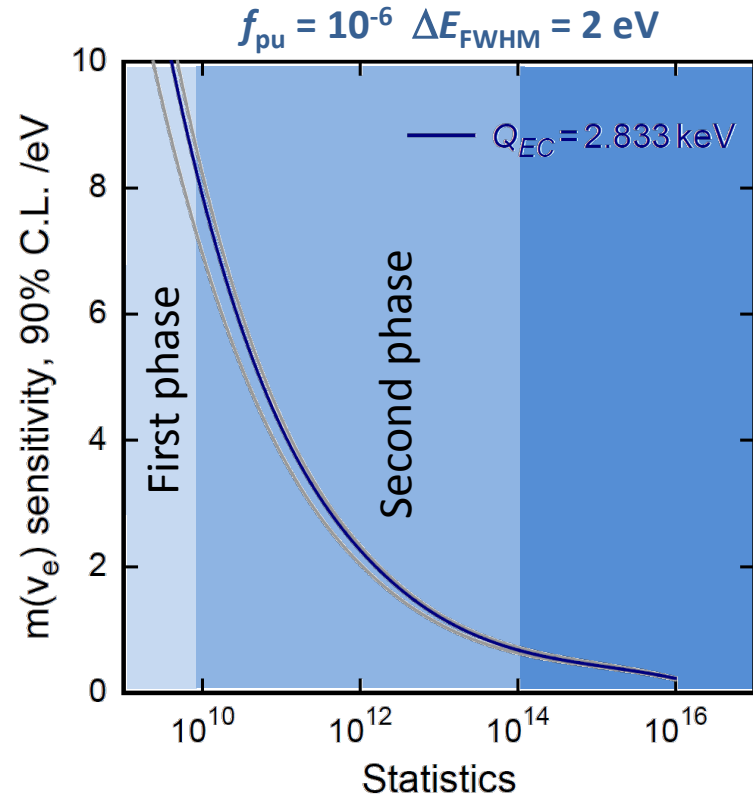
- $f_{\text{pu}} < 10^{-5}$
- $\tau_r < 1 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow a \sim 10 \text{ Bq}$
- $10^5 \text{ pixels} \rightarrow \text{multiplexing}$

Precision characterization of the endpoint region

- $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} < 3 \text{ eV}$

Background level

- $< 10^{-5} \text{ events/eV/det/day}$



^{163}Ho high purity source

5

Required activity in the detectors: Final experiment $\rightarrow >10^6 \text{ Bq} \rightarrow >10^{17} \text{ atoms}$

- Neutron irradiation
(n, γ)-reaction on ^{162}Er

High cross-section

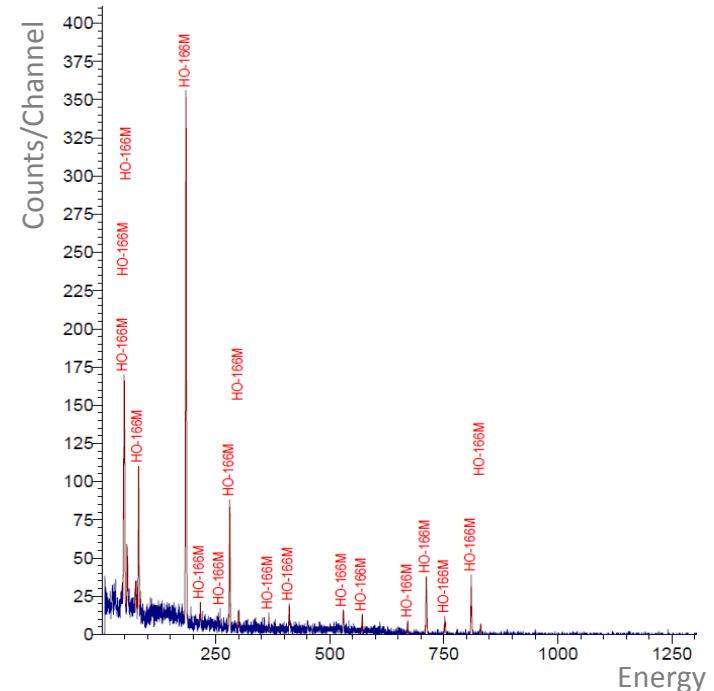
Radioactive contaminants



Excellent chemical separation

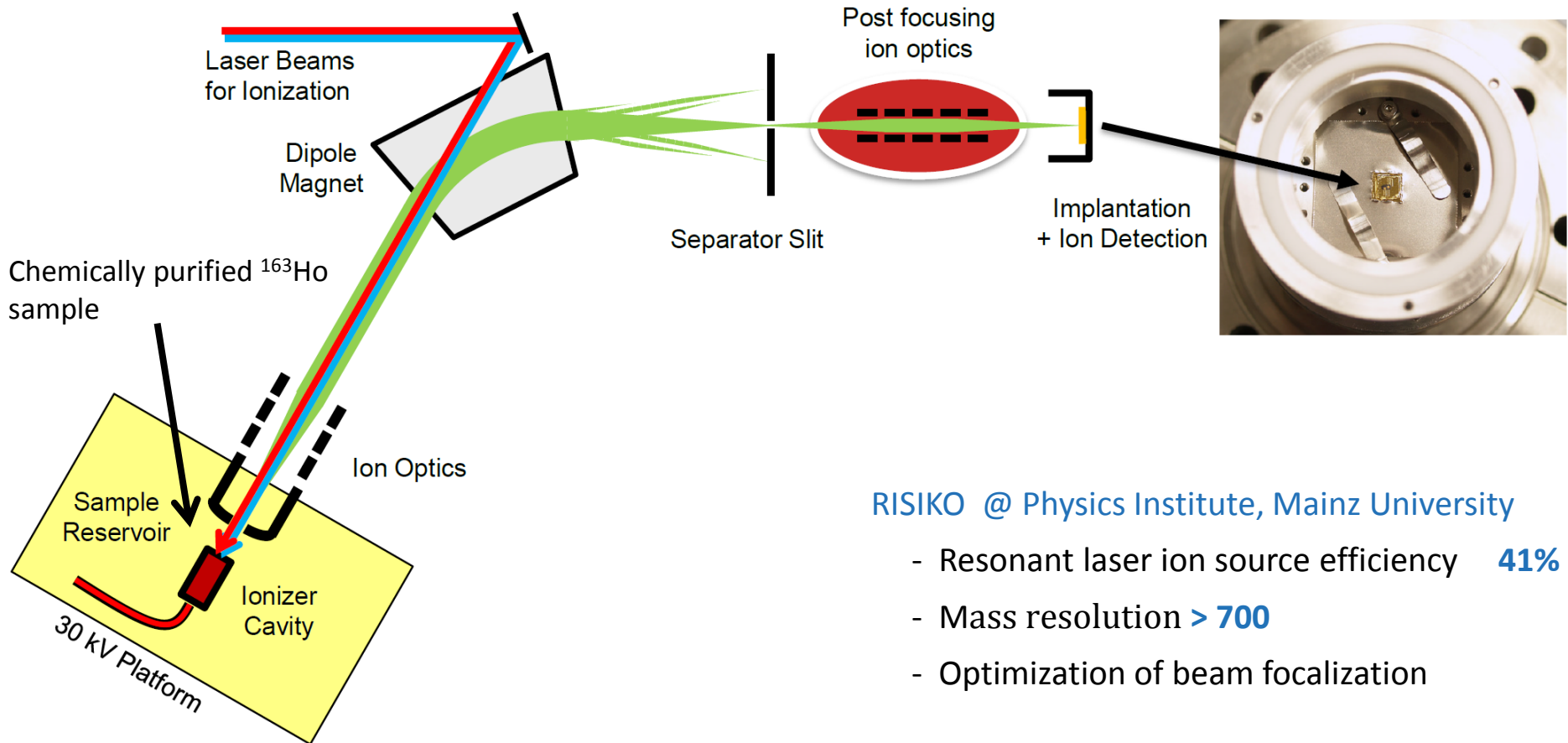


Er161 3.21 h 3/2- EC	Er162 0+ 0.14 EC	Er163 75.0 m 5/2- EC	Er164 0+ 1.61 EC	Er165 10.36 h 5/2- EC	Er166 0+ 33.6 EC
Ho160 25.6 m 5+ EC	Ho161 2.48 h 7/2- EC	Ho162 15.0 m 1+ EC	Ho163 10.70 y 2- EC	Ho164 29 m 1+ EC, β^-	Ho165 7/2- 100 EC
Dy159 144.4 d 3/2- EC	Dy160 0+ 2.34 EC	Dy161 5/2+ 18.9 EC	Dy162 0+ 25.5 EC	Dy163 5/2- 24.9 EC	Dy164 0+ 28.2 EC
Tb158 180 y 3- EC, β^-	Tb159 3/2+ 100 EC	Tb160 72.3 d 3- β^-	Tb161 6.88 d 3/2+ β^-	Tb162 7.60 m 1- β^-	Tb163 19.5 m 3/2+ β^-



Mass separation and ^{163}Ho ion-implantation

6



RISIKO @ Physics Institute, Mainz University

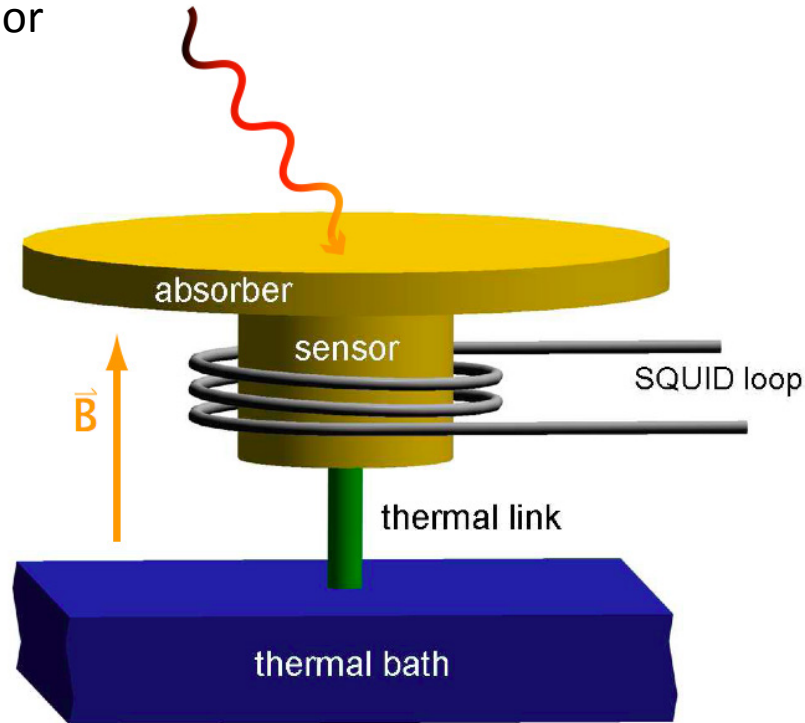
- Resonant laser ion source efficiency **41%**
- Mass resolution **> 700**
- Optimization of beam focalization



Metallic magnetic calorimeters (MMCs)

7

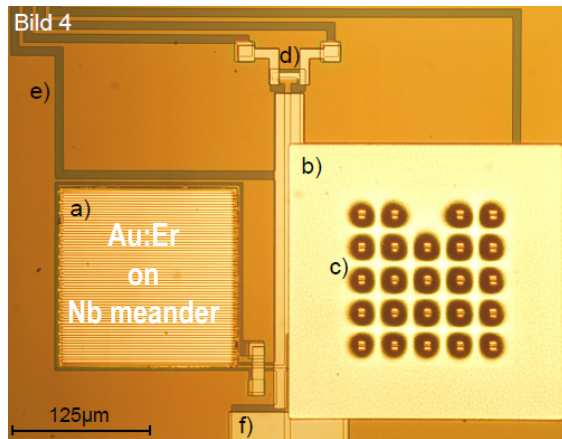
- Paramagnetic Ag:Er sensor



$$\Delta\Phi_s \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \Delta T \rightarrow \Delta\Phi_s \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \frac{E}{C_{\text{sens}} + C_{\text{abs}}}$$

Metallic magnetic calorimeters (MMCs)

8



Fast risetime

→ Reduction un-resolved pile-up

Extremely good energy resolution

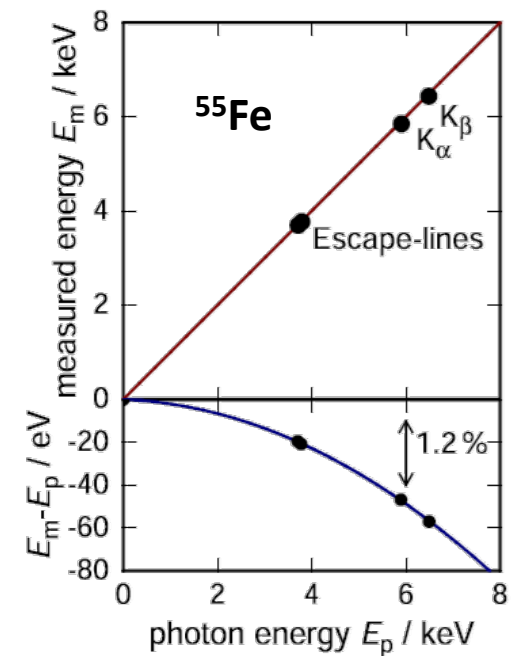
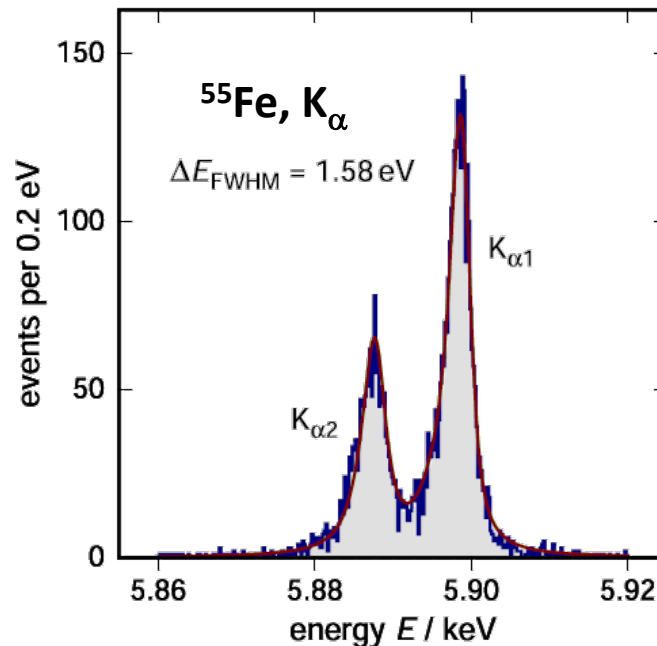
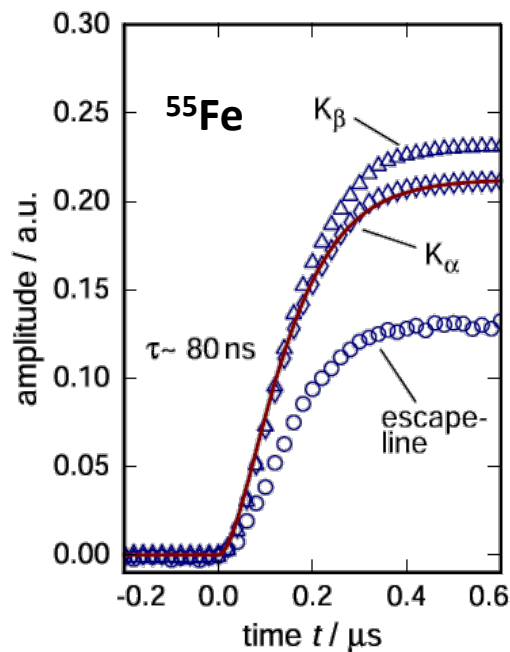
→ Reduced smearing in the end point region

Excellent linearity

→ precise definition of the energy scale

A. Fleischmann et al., *AIP Conf. Proc.* **1185** (2009) 571

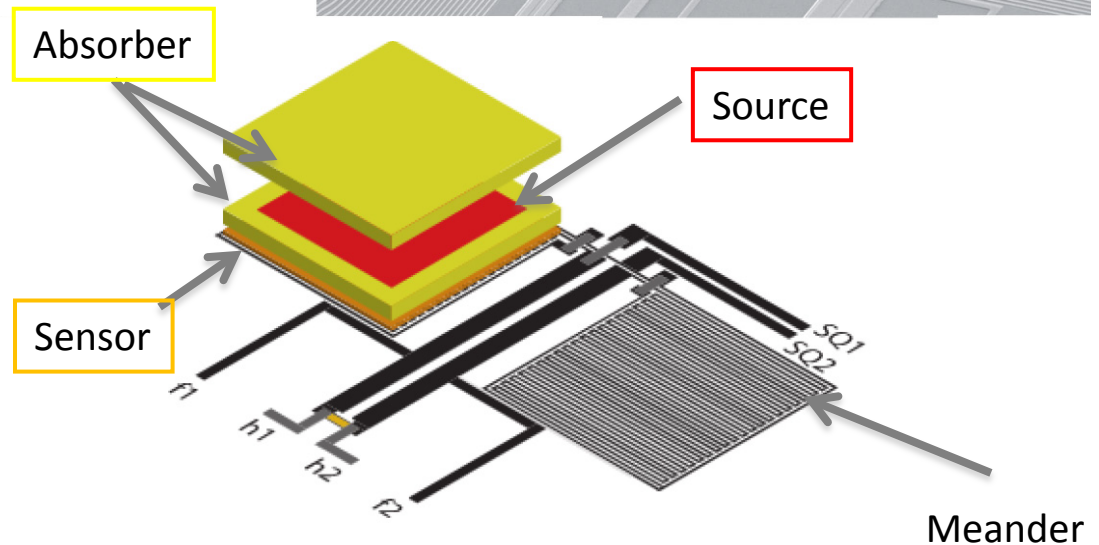
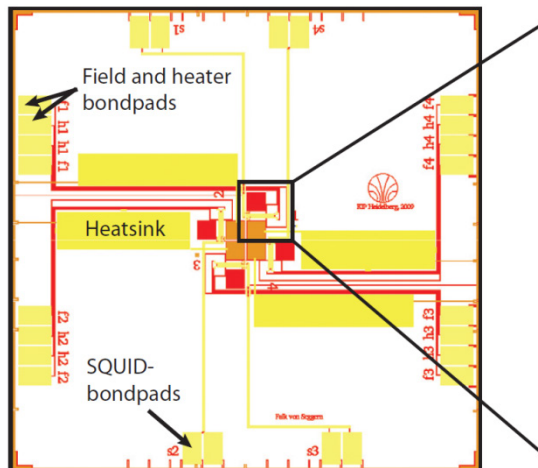
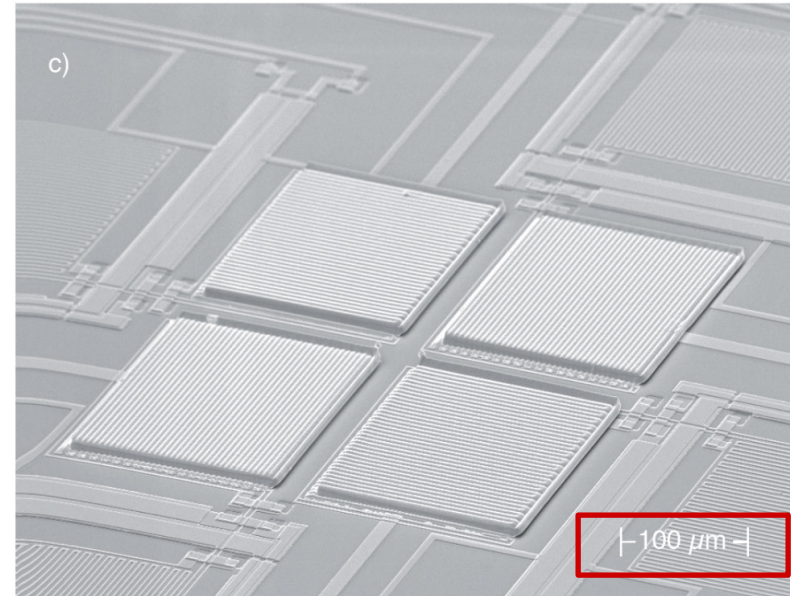
L. Gastaldo et al., *Nucl. Inst. Meth. A*, **711** (2013) 150



First prototype of ^{163}Ho loaded MMC

9

- Absorber for metallic magnetic calorimeters
→ ion implantation @ ISOLDE-CERN in 2009
on-line process
- About 0.01 Bq per pixel
- Operated over more than 4 years



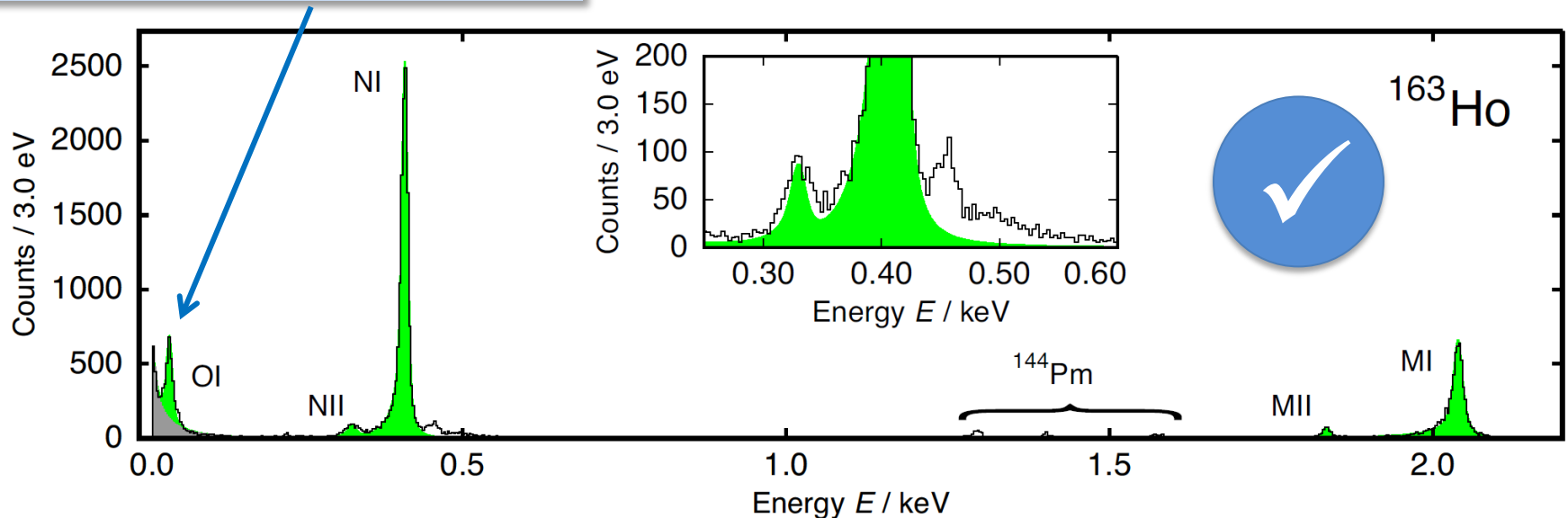
Calorimetric spectrum

10

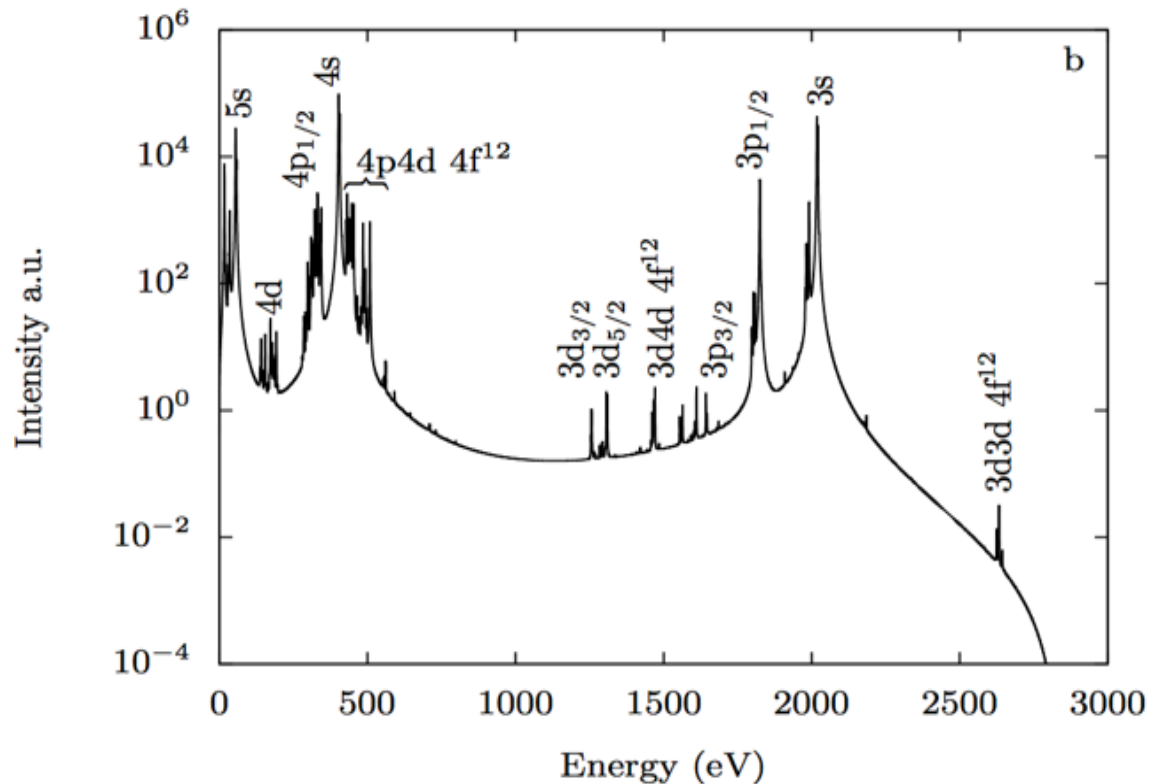
- Rise Time ~ 130 ns
- $\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} = 7.6$ eV @ 6 keV
- Non-Linearity $< 1\%$ @ 6keV

	E_{H} bind.	E_{H} exp.	Γ_{H} lit.	Γ_{H} exp
MI	2.047	2.040	13.2	13.7
MII	1.845	1.836	6.0	7.2
NI	0.420	0.411	5.4	5.3
NII	0.340	0.333	5.3	8.0
OI	0.050	0.048	5.0	4.3

First calorimetric measurement
of the OI-line



Calorimetric spectrum - theory



New approach

Ab initio calculation of the ^{163}Ho electron capture spectrum

Experimental support:

High statistics ^{163}Ho spectra
 ^{193}Pt EC spectrum (*)

(*) K. Koehler, *et al.* accepted *JLTP*.
 arXiv:1803.06370

Restricted to **bound-states only**, i.e. the spectrum is given by a finite number of resonances

- Include decay to the continuum states
- Study the effect of metallic host

^{163}Ho Q_{EC} determination

12

$$Q_{\text{EC}} = m(^{163}\text{Ho}) - m(^{163}\text{Dy})$$

$$Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.833 \pm 0.030^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.015^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$$

Penning Trap Mass Spectroscopy

@TRIGA TRAP (Uni-Mainz)

@SHIPTRAP (GSI – Darmstadt)

Perfect agreement with Q_{EC} from ^{163}Ho spectrum

$$Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.858 \pm 0.010^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.05^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$$

$$v_c = \frac{qB}{m}$$

Future goal: 1 eV precision

PENTATRAP @MPIK, Heidelberg (D) (*)

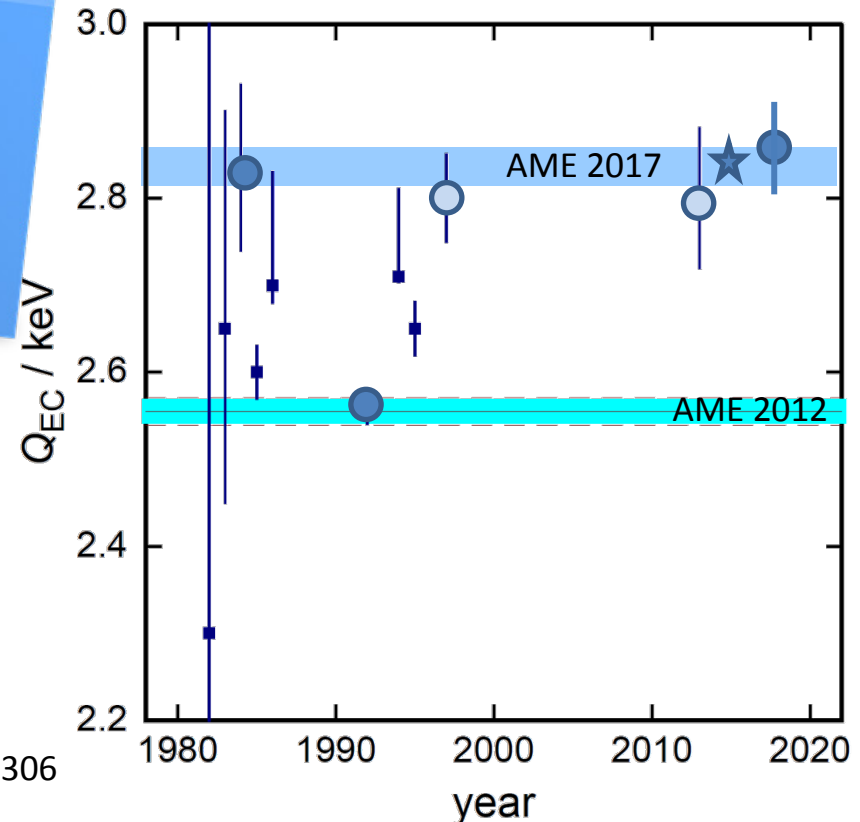
CHIP-TRAP @CMU Mount Pleasant (US) (**)

(*) J. Repp et al., Appl. Phys. B 107 (2012) 983

(*) C. Roux et al., Appl. Phys. B 107 (2012) 997

(**) M. Redshaw et al Nucl.Instrum.Meth. B376 (2016) 302-306

Sergey Eliseev
PTMS with
PENTATRAP
Yesterday 16:30



Background in ECHo

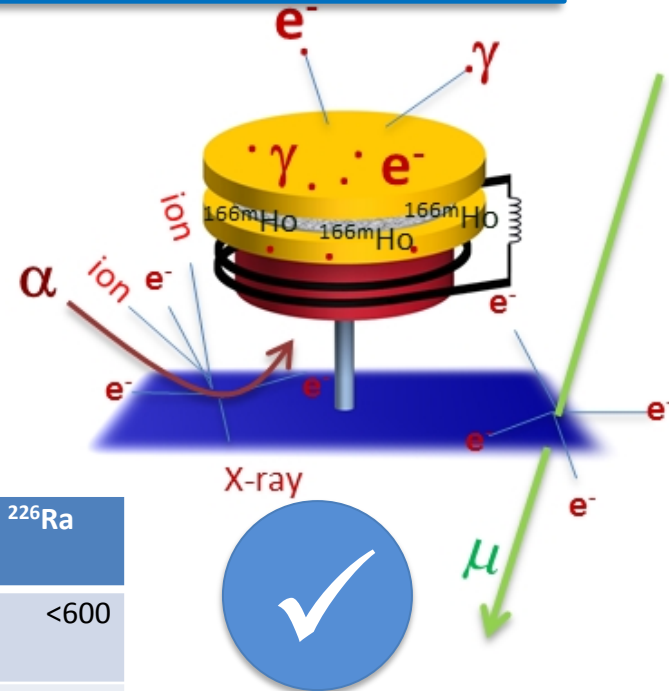
13

Background sources:

- Radioactivity in the detector
- Environmental radioactivity
- Cosmic rays
- Induced secondary radiation

Material screening

Muon veto



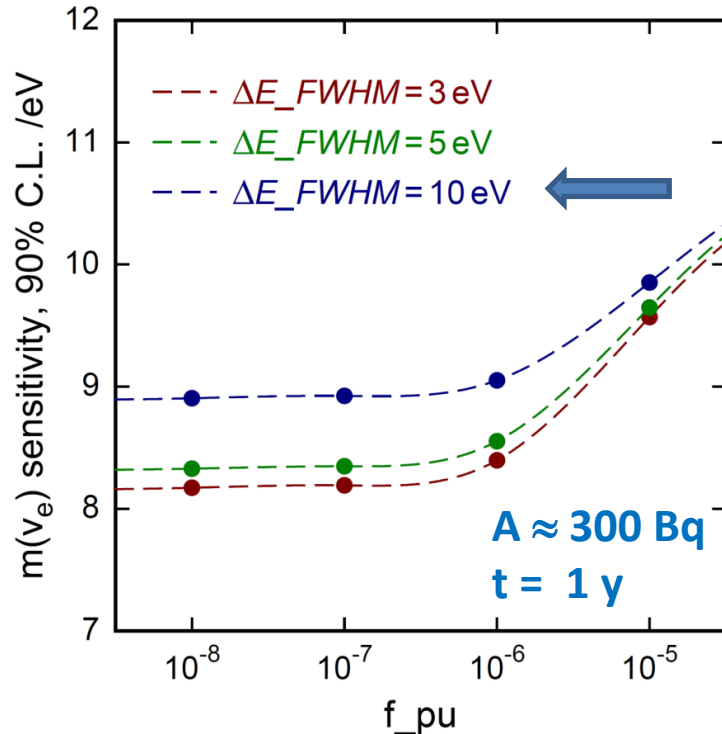
After comparison with
MC simulations
No background above
the unresolved pile-up

**On-going: validation
by in-situ measurements**

Sample	^{40}K	^{208}Tl	^{212}Pb	^{214}Bi	^{214}Pb	^{226}Ra
Cryostat copper [mBq/kg]	<480	<80	<190		<96	<600
Cryoperm [mBq/kg]	<335	<25	<45	<170	<40	<200
Connectors [mBq/kg]	5600	1600	10800	10800	10800	8000
Connectors [mBq] p.p.	3	1	6	6	6	4
Circuit board [mBq/kg]	625	4800	16300	8700	8000	5300
Circuit board [mBq/cm ²]	0.45	1.39	4.75	2.53	2.33	1.54
Cables [mBq/cm ²]	0.49					

Planned phases of ECHo

ECHo-1k – revised (2015 – 2018)



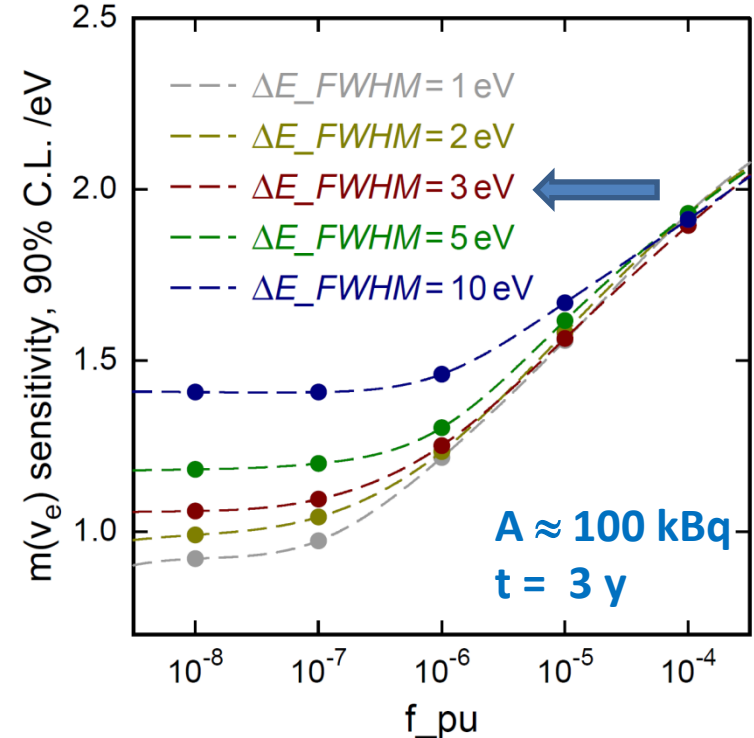
$$m(\nu_e) < 10 \text{ eV } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

Activity per pixel 5 Bq

Number of detectors 60

Readout: parallel two stage SQUID

ECHo-100k (2018 – 2021)



$$m(\nu_e) < 1.5 \text{ eV } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

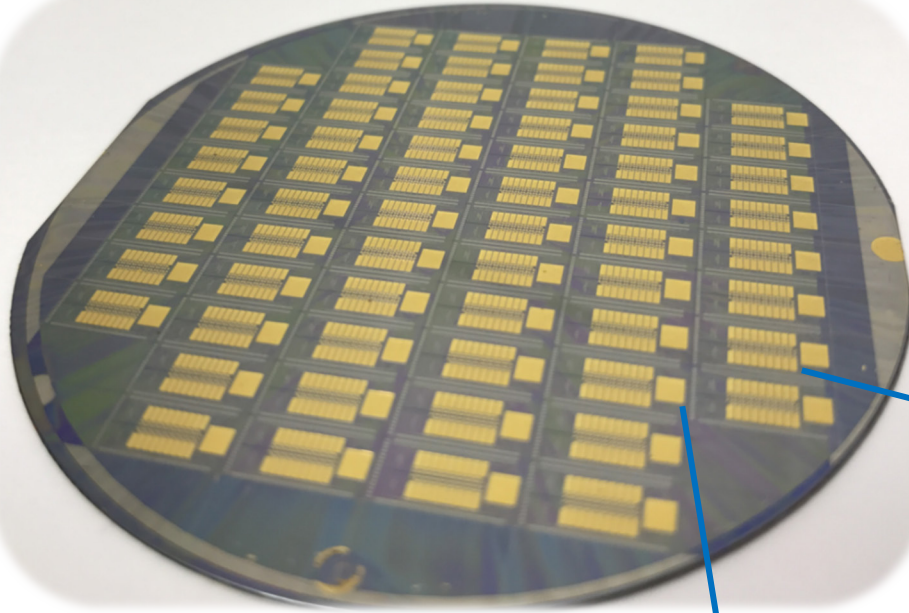
Activity per pixel 10 Bq

Number of detectors 12000

Readout: microwave SQUID multiplexing

ECHo-1k array

15



3" wafer with 64 ECHo-1k chip

Suitable for
parallel and multiplexed readout

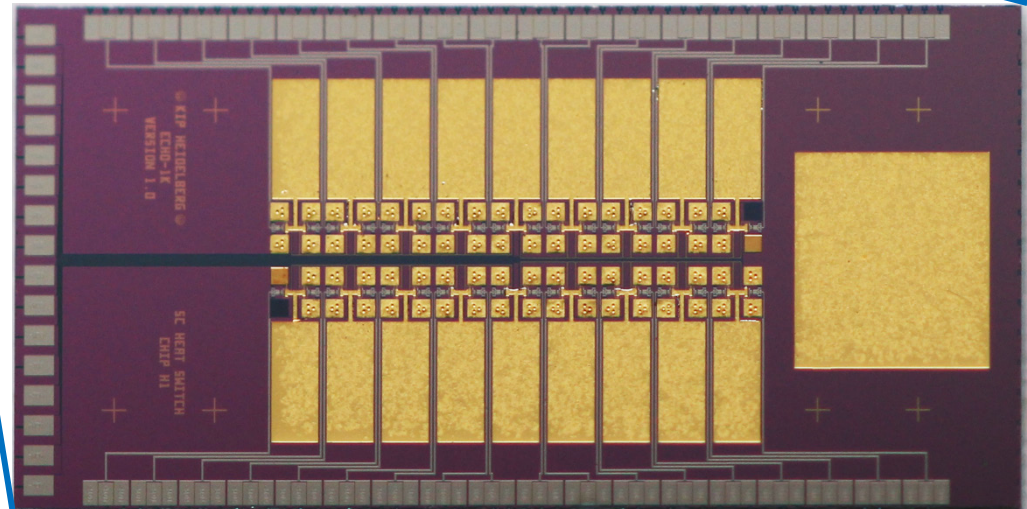
64 pixels which can be loaded with ^{163}Ho
+ 4 detectors for diagnostics

Design performance:

$\Delta E_{\text{FWHM}} \sim 5 \text{ eV}$

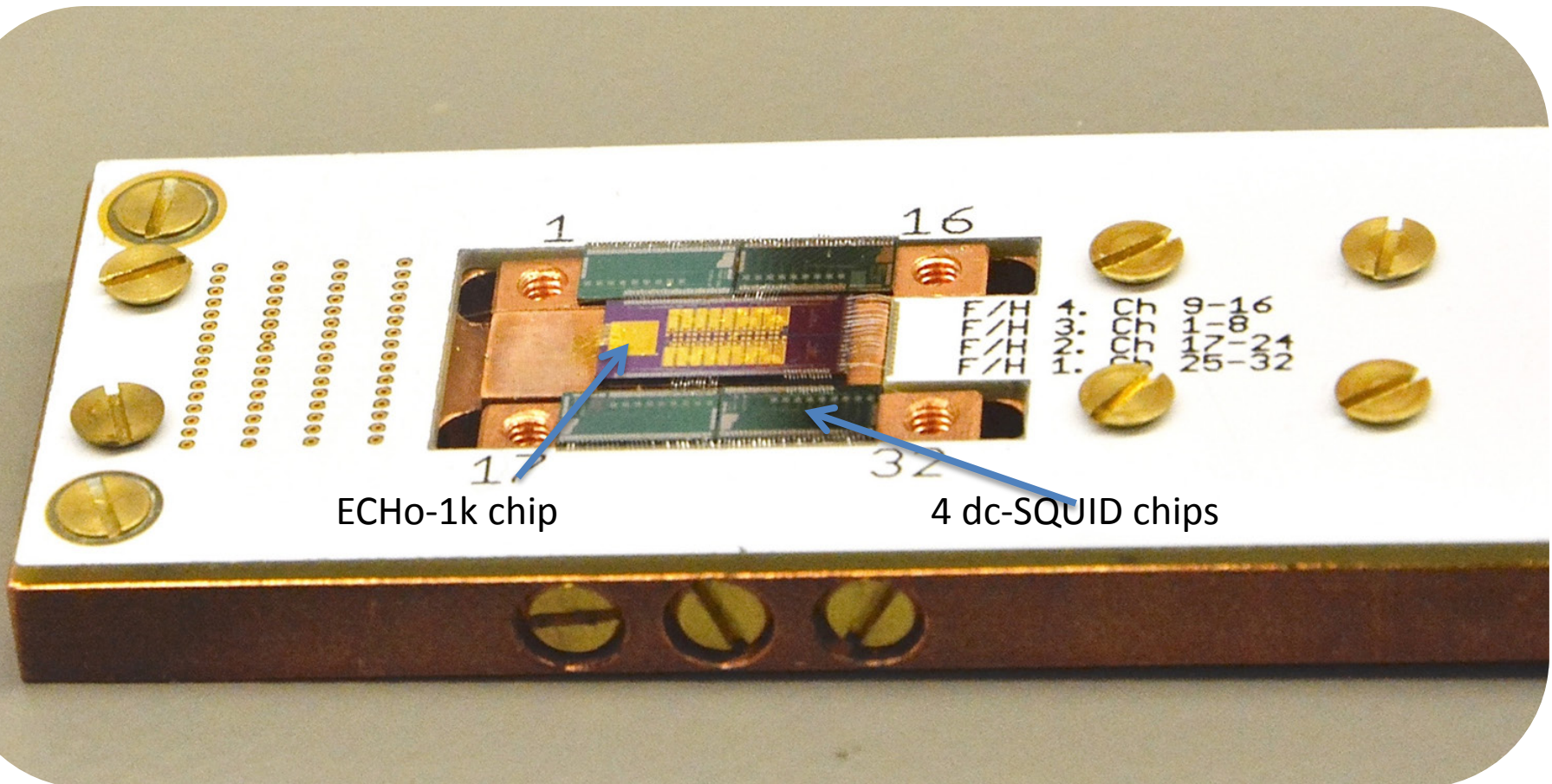
$\tau_r \sim 90 \text{ ns}$ (single channel readout)

$\tau_r \sim 300 \text{ ns}$ (multiplexed read-out)



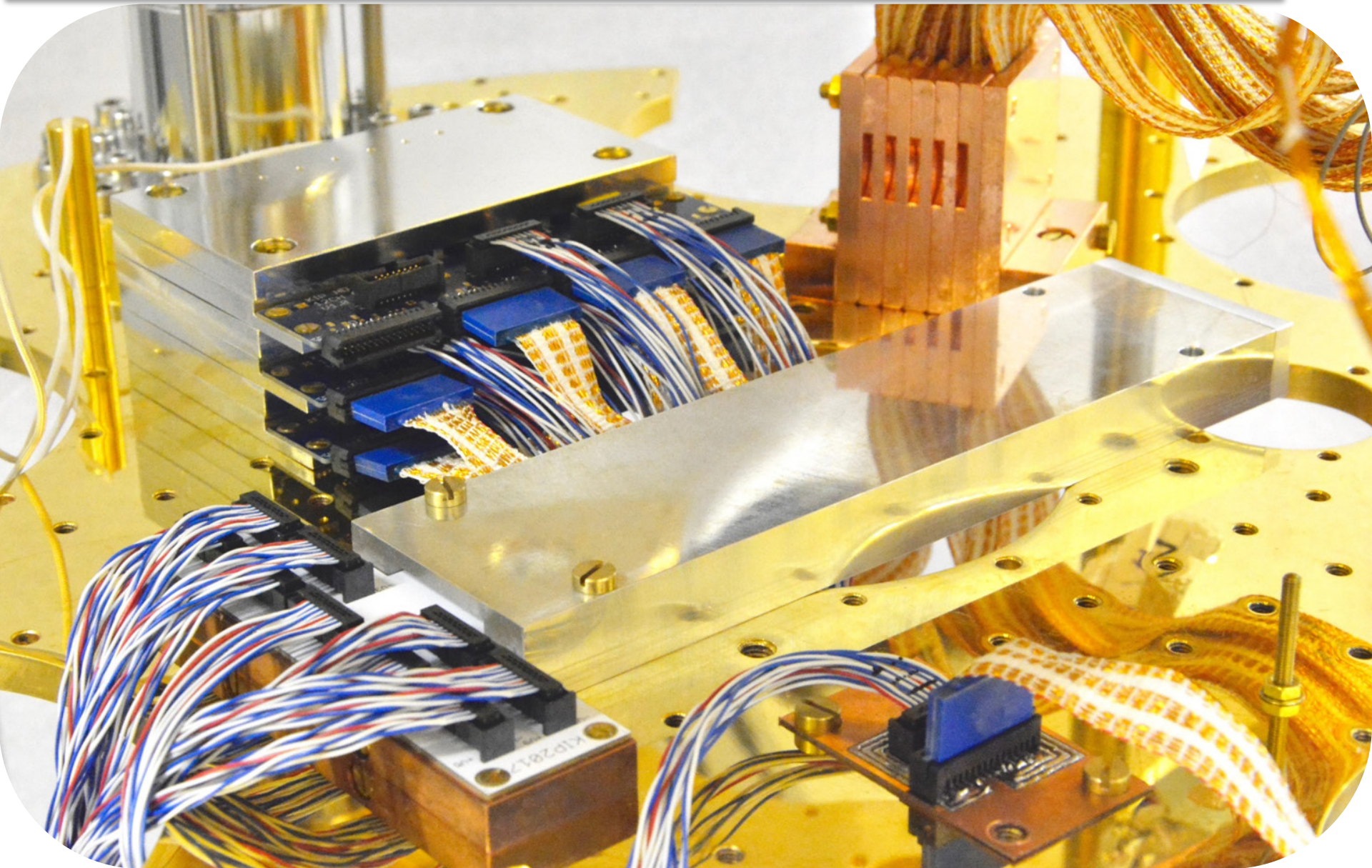
ECHo-1k array and read-out

- ECHo-1k chip implanted at RISIKO Uni-Mainz
 → ^{163}Ho activity per pixel $a \approx 1.5 \text{ Bq}$ (total activity $A \approx 100 \text{ Bq}$)
- 4 Front-end chips each with 8 dc-SQUIDs



ECHo-1k experimental set-up

17



Conclusions and outlook

21

The ECHo collaboration aims to reach sub-eV sensitivity on the electron neutrino mass analysing high statistics and high resolution ^{163}Ho spectra

- Independent ^{163}Ho Q_{EC} measurement

$$Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.833 \pm 0.030^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.015^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$$

$$Q_{\text{EC}} = (2.858 \pm 0.010^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.05^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$$

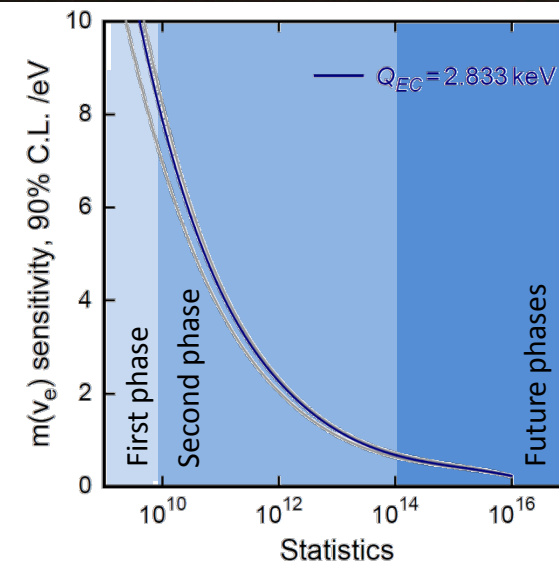
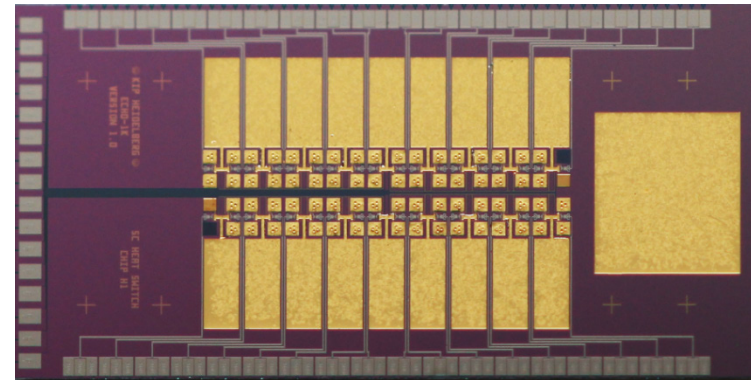
- High purity ^{163}Ho sources have been produced

- ^{163}Ho ions can be successfully enclosed in microcalorimeter absorbers

- Large arrays have been tested and microwave SQUID multiplexing has been successfully proved

- A new limit on the electron neutrino mass is approaching

Er161 3.21 h 3/2-	Er162 0+	Er163 75.0 m 5/2-	Er164 0+	Er165 10.36 h 5/2-	Er166 0+
EC	0.14	EC	1.61	EC	33.6
Ho160 25.6 m 5+	Ho161 2.48 h 7/2-	Ho162 15.0 m 1+	Ho163 4570 y 7/2-	Ho164 29 m 1+	Ho165 7/2-
EC	*	EC	EC	EC, β^-	100



ISOLDE



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UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



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FÜR KERNPHYSIK



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TÜBINGEN



HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT
ZU BERLIN



GOETHE
UNIVERSITÄT
FRANKFURT AM MAIN



Thank you!

DFG

Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

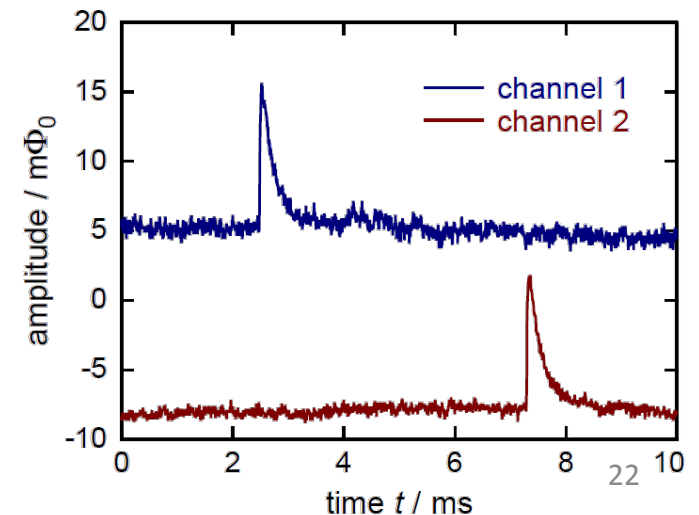
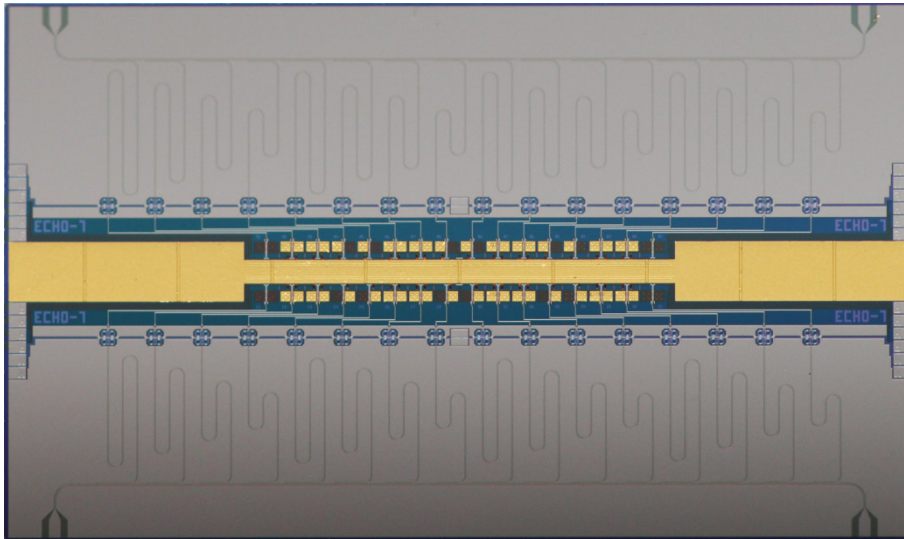
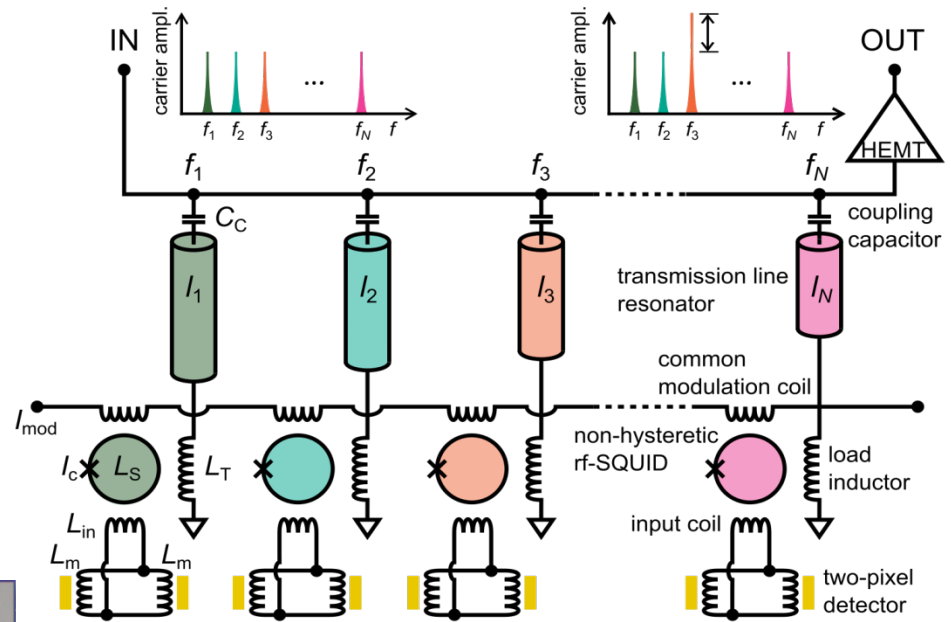
The ECHo Collaboration EPJ-ST 226 8 (2017) 1623

Multiplexing readout

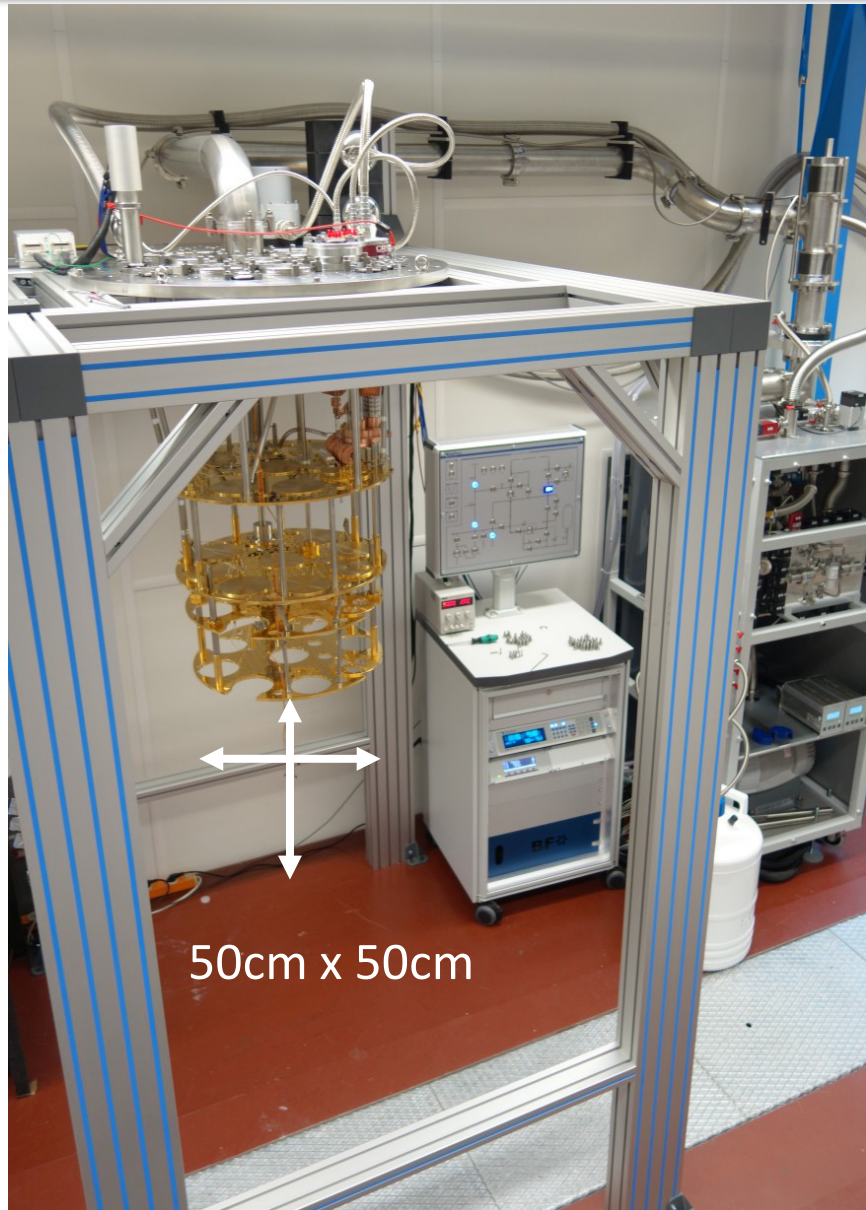
Microwave SQUID multiplexing

Single HEMT amplifier and 2 coaxes to read out **100 - 1000** detectors

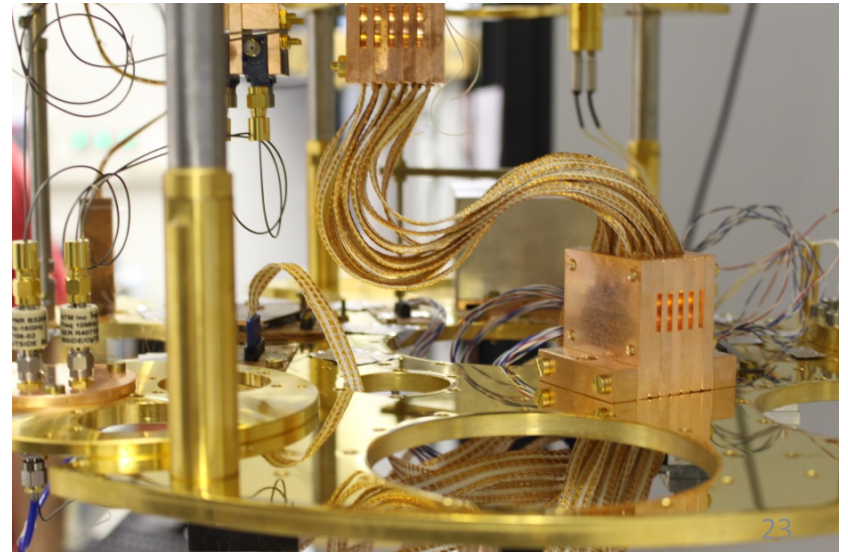
- Reliable fabrication of 64-pixel array
- Successful characterization of first prototypes
→ optimization of design parameters



ECHo cryogenic platform



- Large space at MXC enough for several ECHo phases
- cooling power: $15\mu\text{W}$ @ 20 mK
- Possibility to load 200kg for passive shielding
- Equipped with 32 parallel read-out channel and 2 coaxial cable for multiplexing



Calorimetric spectrum

$$\Phi_H(E) = \sqrt{\frac{n_H}{\phi_H^2(0)B_H}} \propto \sqrt{C}(Q_{EC} - E_H)$$

$$Q_{EC} = (2.858 \pm 0.010^{\text{stat}} \pm 0.05^{\text{syst}}) \text{ keV}$$

