Experimental search for the cosmic background neutrino decay in the cosmic far-infrared background

TGSW 2014

Sep. 29th, 2014 / University of Tsukuba, Japan

Yuji Takeuchi (Univ. of Tsukuba)

for Neutrino Decay Collaboration

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- Introduction to neutrino decay search
  - Proposed rocket experiment
- Candidates for far-infrared single photon detector/spectrometer
  - Nb/Al-STJ with diffraction grating
  - Hf-STJ
- Summary

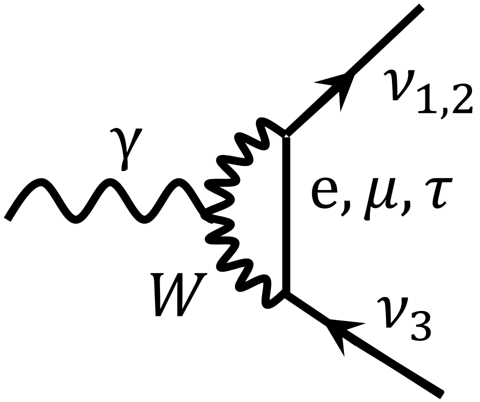
Neutrino

- Neutrino has 3 mass generations (ν_1, ν_2, ν_3)
- Neutrino flavor states (ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ) are not mass eigenstates

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{e1} & U_{e2} & U_{e3} \\ U_{\mu 1} & U_{\mu 2} & U_{\mu 3} \\ U_{\tau 1} & U_{\tau 2} & U_{\tau 3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

➔ Neutrino can decay through the loop diagram

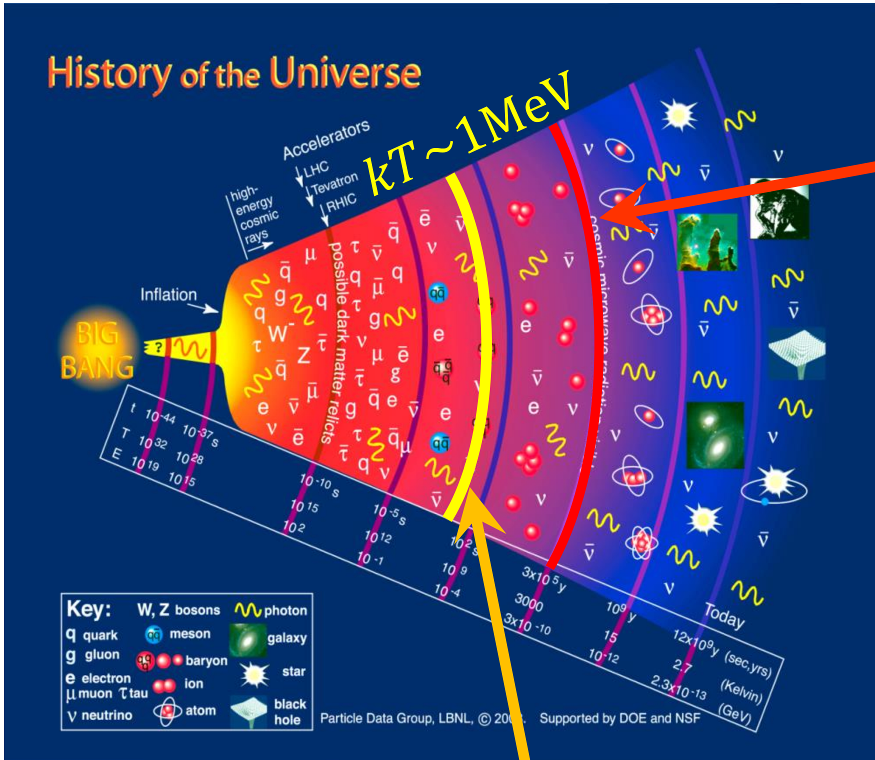
– $\nu_3 \rightarrow \nu_{1,2} + \gamma$

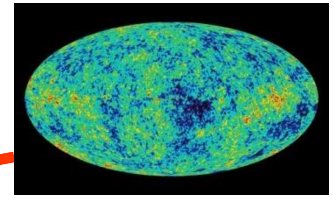


- Neutrino lifetime is very long

➔ Cosmic neutrino background (CνB) is the best neutrino source for neutrino decay search

Cosmic neutrino background (CνB)

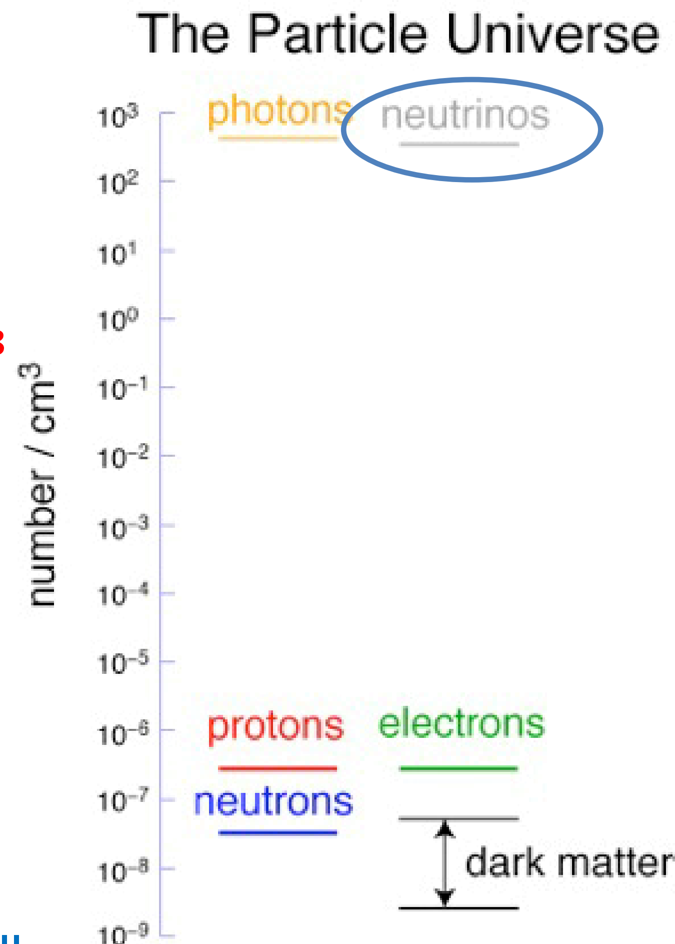




CMB

$n_\gamma = 411/\mathrm{cm}^3$

$T_\gamma = 2.73\ \mathrm{K}$



CνB (~1s after big bang)

Not yet observed experimentally

$$n_\nu + n_{\bar\nu} = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{T_\nu}{T_\gamma}\right)^3 n_\gamma = 110/\mathrm{cm}^3$$

$$T_\nu = \left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} T_\gamma = 1.95\mathrm{K}$$

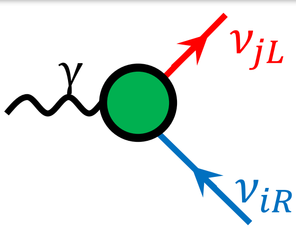
$$\langle p_\nu \rangle = 0.5\mathrm{meV}/c$$

Motivation of ν-decay search in CνB

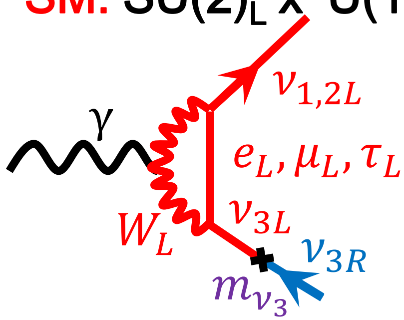
- Search for $\nu_3 \to \nu_{1,2} + \gamma$ in cosmic neutrino background (CνB)
  - Direct detection of CνB
  - Direct detection of transition magnetic dipole moment of neutrino
  - Direct measurement of neutrino mass: $m_3 = \left(m_3^2 - m_{1,2}^2\right)/2E_\gamma$
- Aiming at sensitivity of detecting γ from ν decay for $\tau(\nu_3) = O(10^{17}\mathrm{yrs})$
  - SM expectation $\tau = O(10^{43}\mathrm{yrs})$
  - Current experimental lower limit $\tau > O(10^{12}\mathrm{yrs})$
  - L-R symmetric model (for Dirac neutrino) predicts down to $\tau = O(10^{17}\mathrm{yrs})$ for W_L-W_R mixing angle $\zeta < 0.02$

Neutrino magnetic moment term

$\bar{\nu}_{jL}\sigma_{\mu\nu}\nu_{iR}$



SM: SU(2)$_L$ x U(1)$_Y$



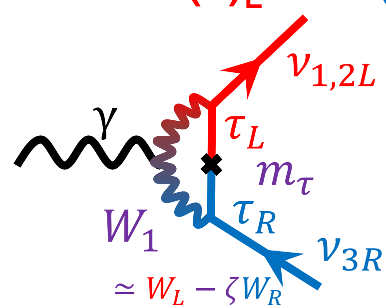
$\Gamma \sim \left(10^{43}\ yr\right)^{-1}$

Suppressed by m_ν, GIM

LRS: SU(2)$_L$ x SU(2)$_R$ x U(1)$_{B-L}$

PRL 38,(1977)1252, PRD 17(1978)1395

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\zeta & -\sin\zeta \\ \sin\zeta & \cos\zeta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_L \\ W_R \end{pmatrix}$$

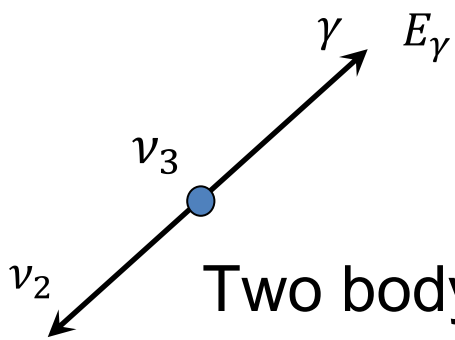


$\Gamma \sim \left(10^{17}\ yr\right)^{-1}$

Only suppressed by $\zeta \sim 0.02$

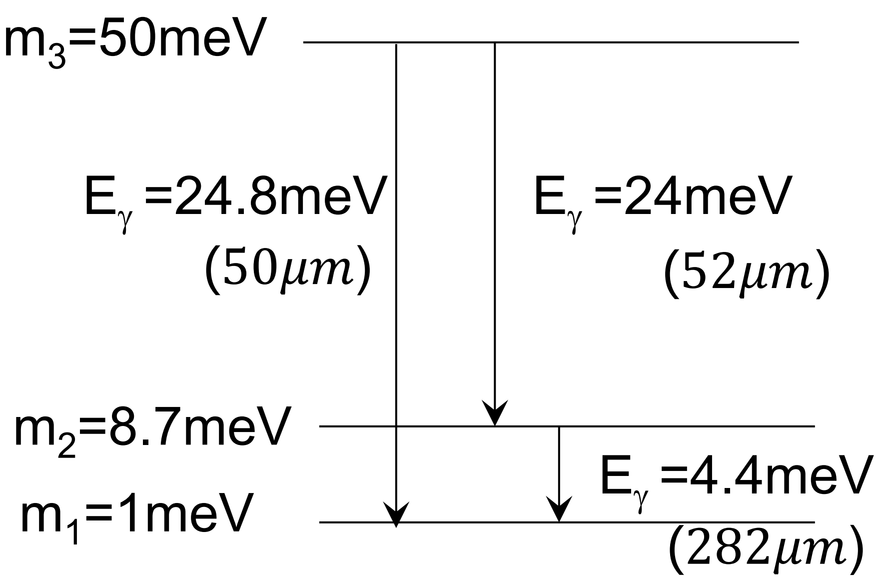
10^{26} enhancement to SM

Photon Energy in Neutrino Decay



Two body decay

$$\nu_3 \rightarrow \nu_{1,2} + \gamma \qquad E_\gamma = \frac{m_3^2 - m_{1,2}^2}{2m_3}$$

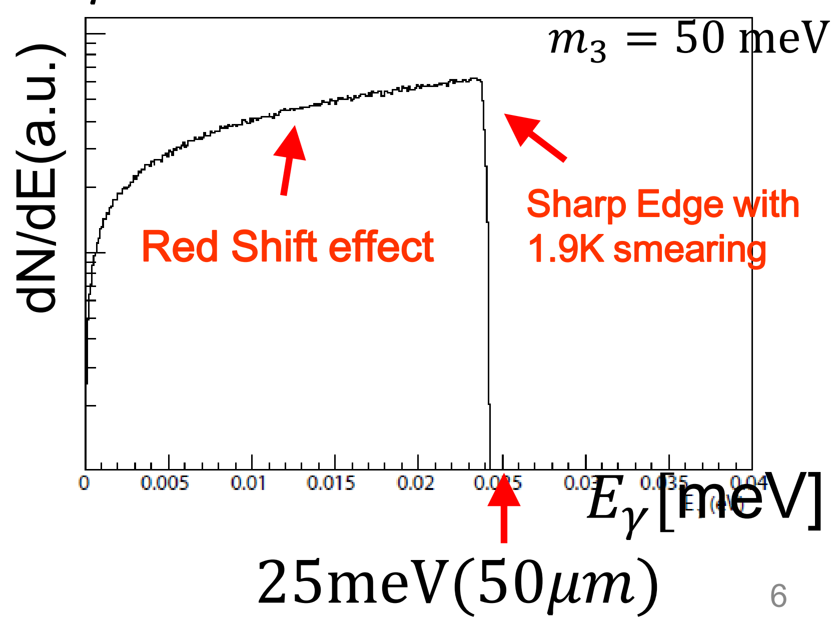


- From neutrino oscillation
  - $\Delta m_{23}^2 = |m_3^2 - m_2^2| = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}\ eV^2$
  - $\Delta m_{12}^2 = 7.65 \times 10^{-5}\ eV^2$
- From Planck+WP+highL+BAO
  - $\sum m_i < 0.23$ eV

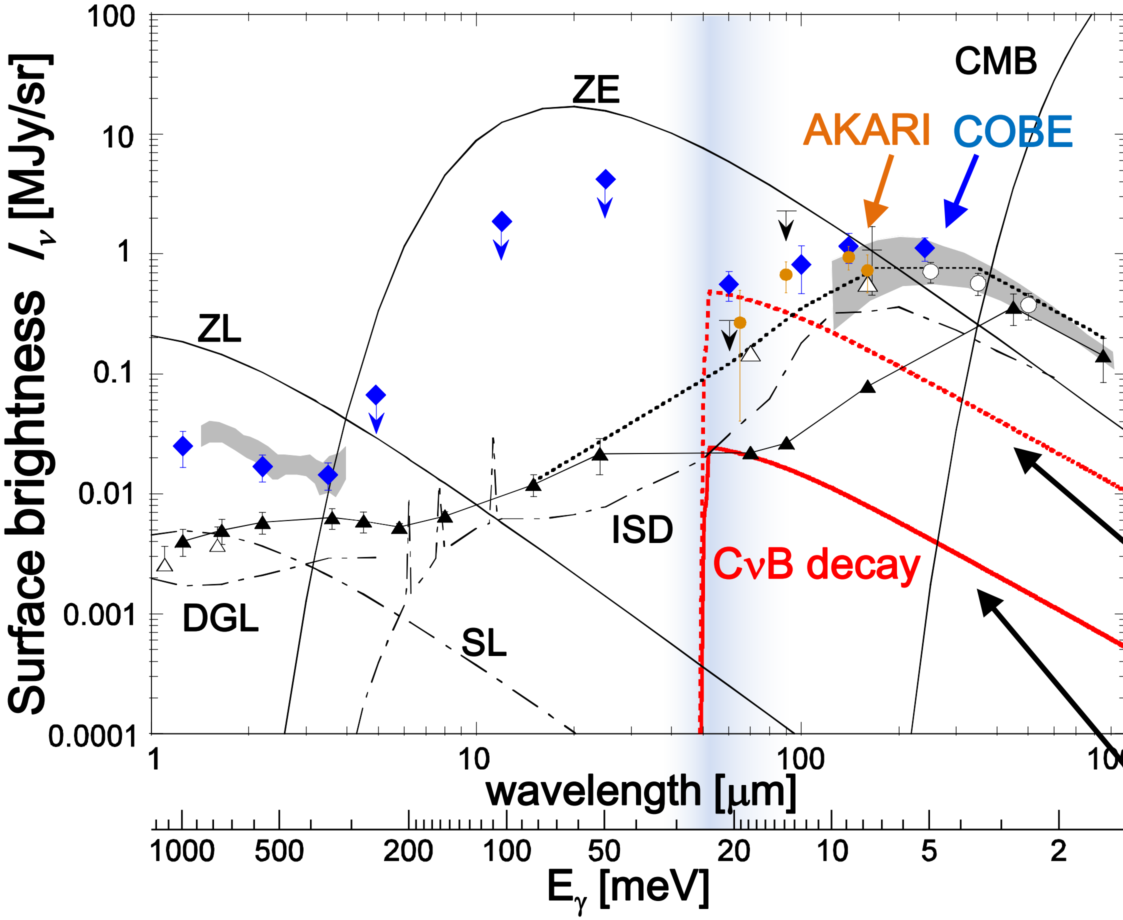
➔ 50meV<m_3<87meV

E_γ =14~24meV (λ_γ =51~89μm)

E_γ distribution in $\nu_3 \rightarrow \nu_2 + \gamma$



Backgrounds to CνB decay



Expected E_γ spectrum
$m_3 = 50\text{meV}$

Zodiacal Emission
I_ν~8MJy/sr

CIB
λI_λ~0.1-0.5MJy/sr

CνB decay

$\tau = 5 \times 10^{12}\text{yrs}$
I_ν~0.5MJy/sr

$\tau = 1 \times 10^{14}\text{yrs}$
I_ν~25kJy/sr

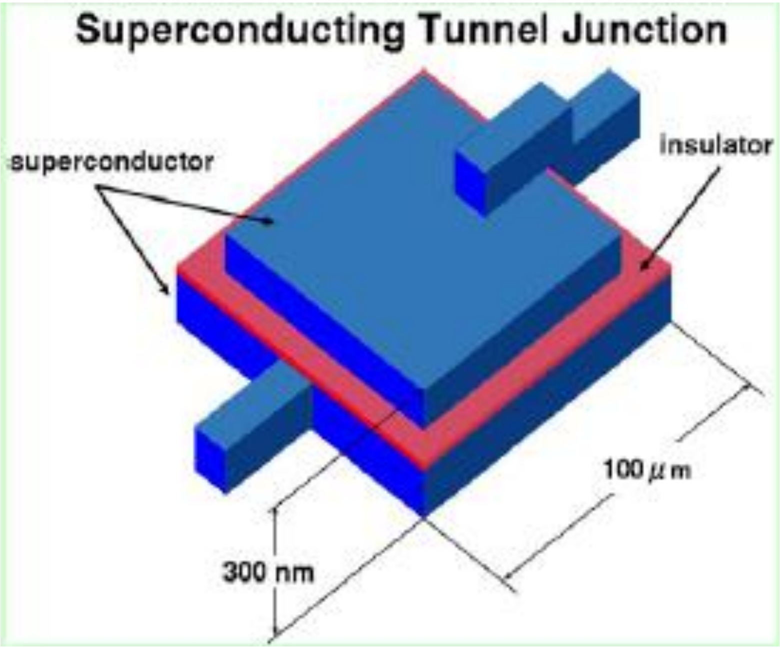
at λ = 50μm

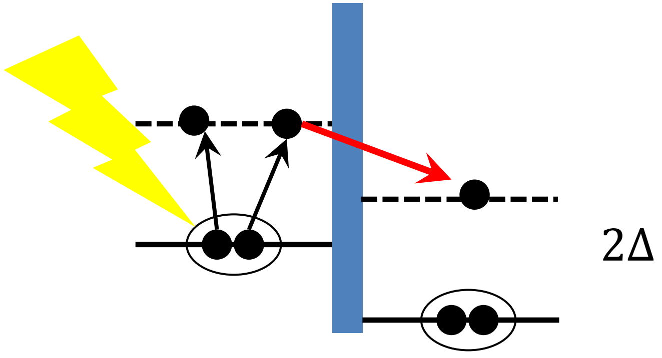
Detector requirements

- Need continuous spectrum of photon energy around λ=50μm (far infrared photon) with highly precise accuracy
  - Photon-by-photon energy measurement with better than 2% resolution for $E_\gamma = 25\mathrm{meV}$ (λ=50μm) to achieve better S/N as well as to identify the sharp edge in the spectrum
  - A ground based experiment is impossible, so rocket and/or satellite experiment with this detector is required
- **Superconducting Tunneling Junction (STJ) detectors in development**
  - Array of 50 Nb/Al-STJ pixels with diffraction grating covering $\lambda = 40 - 80\mu\mathrm{m}$
    - **For rocket experiment aiming at improvement of current lower limit for $\tau(\nu_3)$ by 2 order : O(10^{14}yr) in a 200-sec measurement**
  - STJ using Hafnium: Hf-STJ for satellite experiment
    - $\Delta = 20\mu\mathrm{eV}$: Superconducting gap energy for Hafnium
    - $N_{\mathrm{q.p.}} = 25\mathrm{meV}/1.7\Delta = 735$ for 25meV photon: $\Delta E/E < 2\%$ if Fano-factor is less than 0.3

STJ(Superconducting Tunnel Junction) Detector

- Superconducting / Insulator /Superconducting Josephson junction device

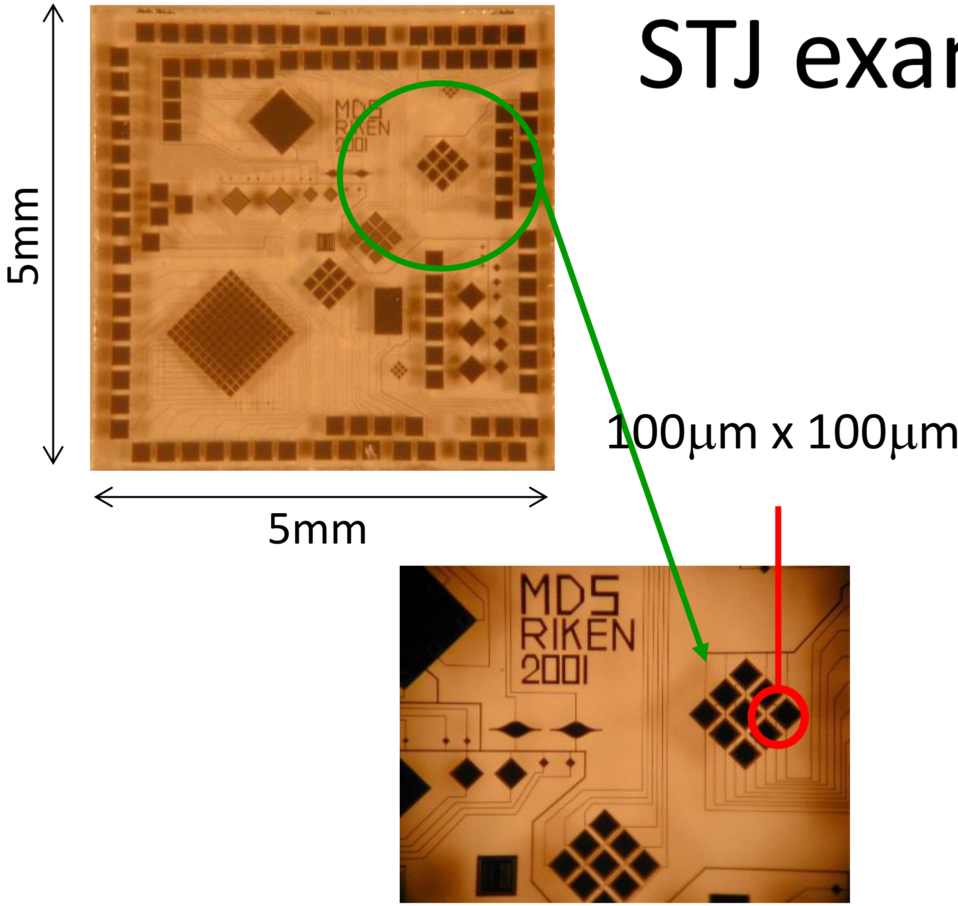




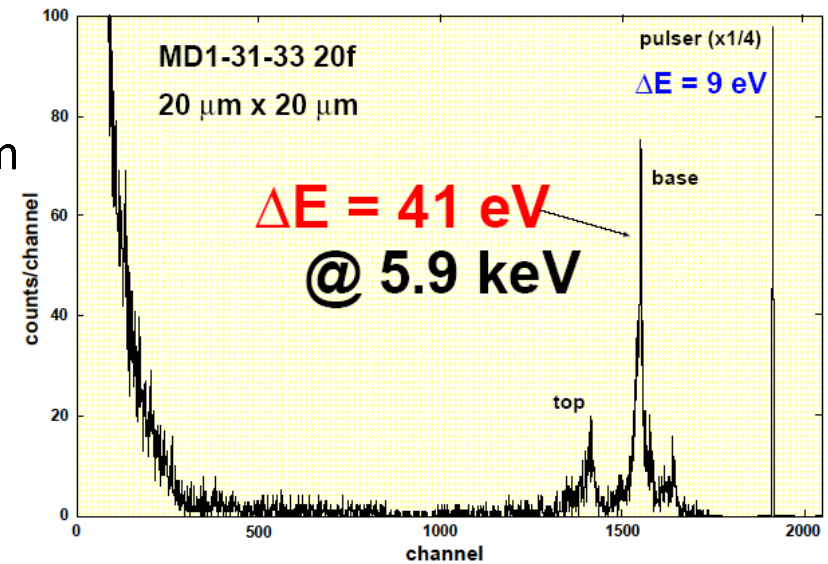
Δ: Superconducting gap energy

A bias voltage (|V|<2Δ) is applied across the junction.
A photon absorbed in the superconductor breaks Cooper pairs and creates tunneling current of quasi-particles proportional to the photon energy.

STJ examples



5.9KeV X-ray



H. Sato (RIKEN)

- STJs are already in practical use as a single photon spectrometer for a photon ranging from near-infrared to X-ray, and shows excellent performances comparing to conventional semiconductor detectors

But no example for far-infrared photon

STJ energy resolution

Statistical fluctuation in number of quasi-particles determines STJ energy resolution

➔ Smaller superconducting gap energy Δ yields better energy resolution

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

Δ: Superconducting gap energy
F: fano factor
E: Photon energy

	Si	Nb	Al	Hf
Tc[K]		9.23	1.20	0.165
Δ [meV]	1100	1.550	0.172	0.020

Tc :SC critical temperature
Need ~1/10Tc for practical operation

Nb

Well-established as Nb/Al-STJ (back-tunneling gain from Al-layer)

$N_{q.p.}$=25meV/1.7Δ=9.5

Poor energy resolution, but photon counting is possible in principle

Hf

Hf-STJ as a photon detector is not established

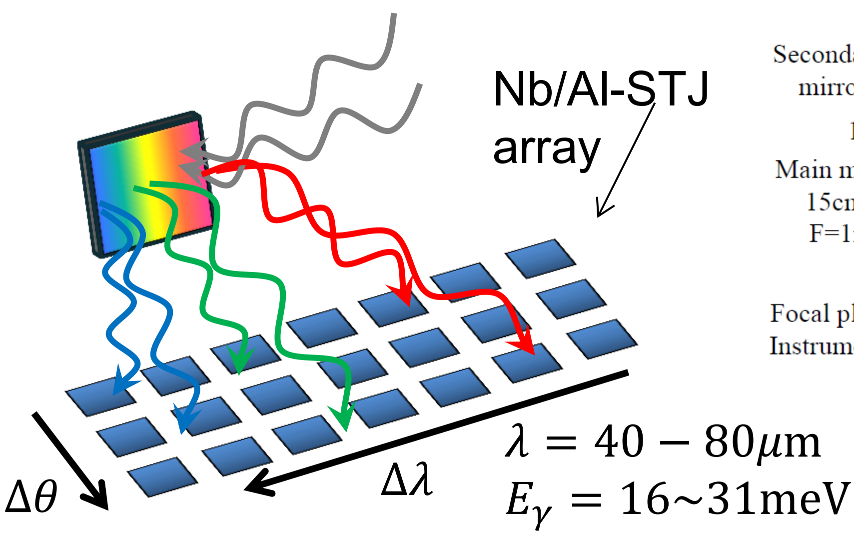
$N_{q.p.}$=25meV/1.7Δ=735

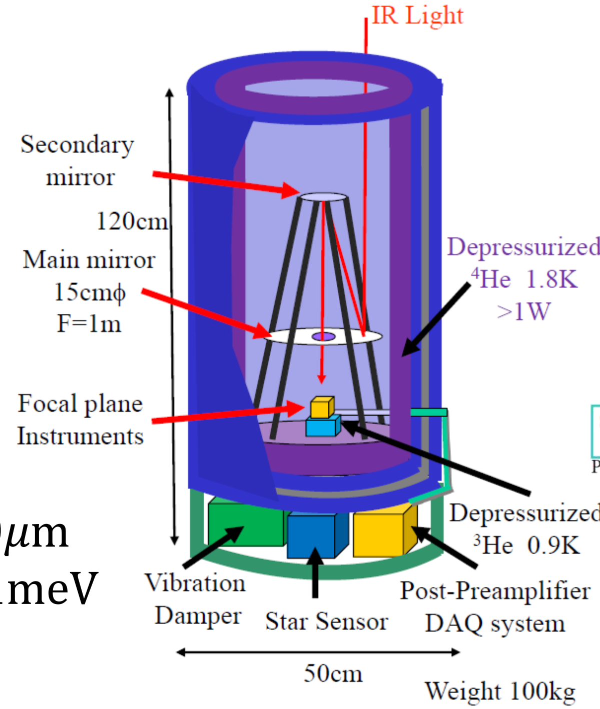
2% energy resolution is achievable if Fano factor <0.3

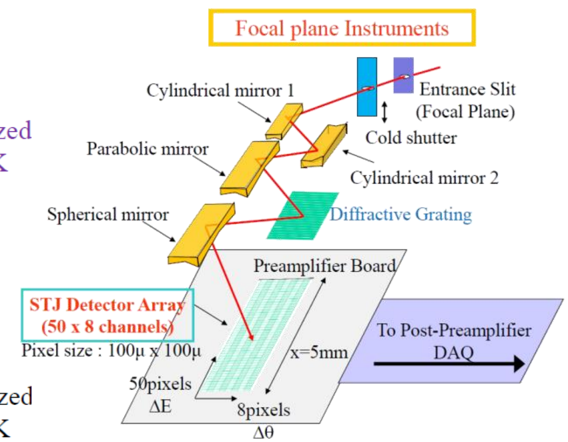
In both cases, developments are challenging

Proposal of a rocket experiment

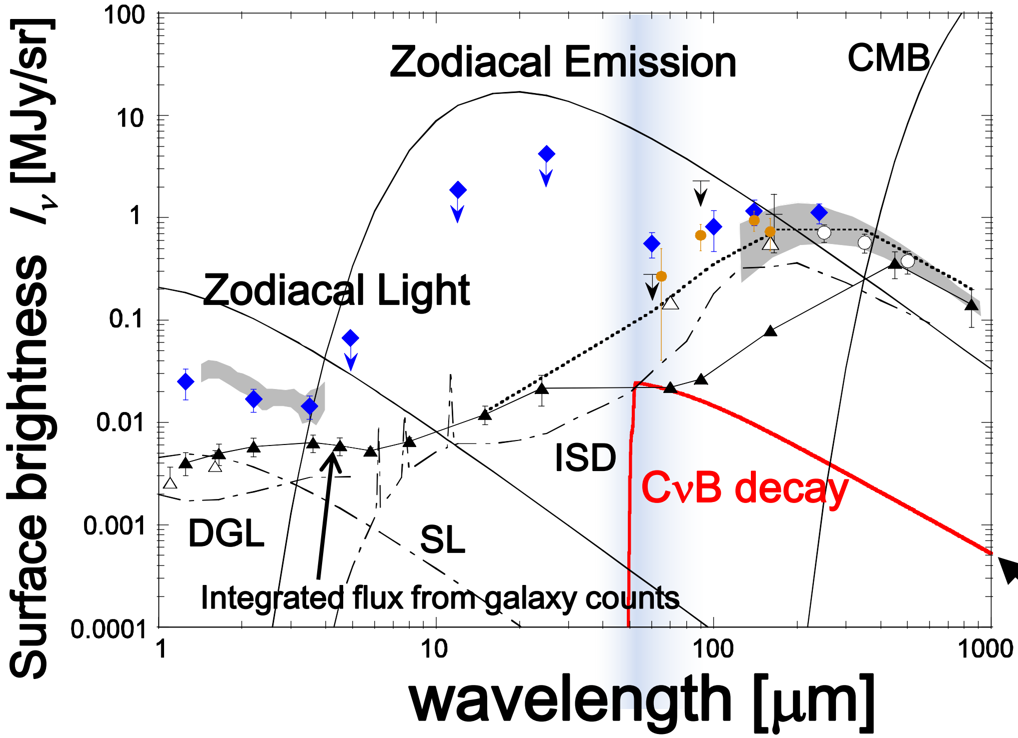
- Expect 200s measurement at altitude of 200~300km
  - Telescope with diameter of 15cm and focal length of 1m
  - All optics (mirrors, filters, shutters and grating) will be cooled below 4K
- Diffraction grating covering λ=40-80μm (16-31meV) and array of Nb/Al-STJ pixels: 50(λ)x8(θ)
  - Use each Nb/Al-STJ pixel as **a single-photon counting detector** for FIR photon of λ=40−80μm ($\Delta\lambda = 0.8\mu m$)
  - sensitive area of 100μmx100μm for each pixel (100μrad x 100μrad)







Expected accuracy in the spectrum measurement



Telescope parameters

- Main mirror
  - D=15cm, F=1m
- detector
  - sensitive area 100μmx100μm/ pixel
  - 50x8 array

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{40\mu m}{50} = 0.8\mu m$$

$\tau = 1 \times 10^{14}\mathrm{yr}$

- Zodiacal emission ⇒ 343Hz / pixel
  - 200sec measurement: 0.55M events / 8 pixels (at $\lambda = 50\mu m$)
  - 0.13% accuracy measurement for each wavelength: $\delta(I_\nu)$=11kJy/sr
- Neutrino decay ($m_3 = 50$ meV, $\tau_\nu = 1 \times 10^{14}$yr): I_ν=25kJy/sr
  - 2.3σ away from statistical fluctuation in ZE measurement

ν decay with $\tau_\nu = 10^{14}$ yrs is possible to detect, or set lower limit!

Summary

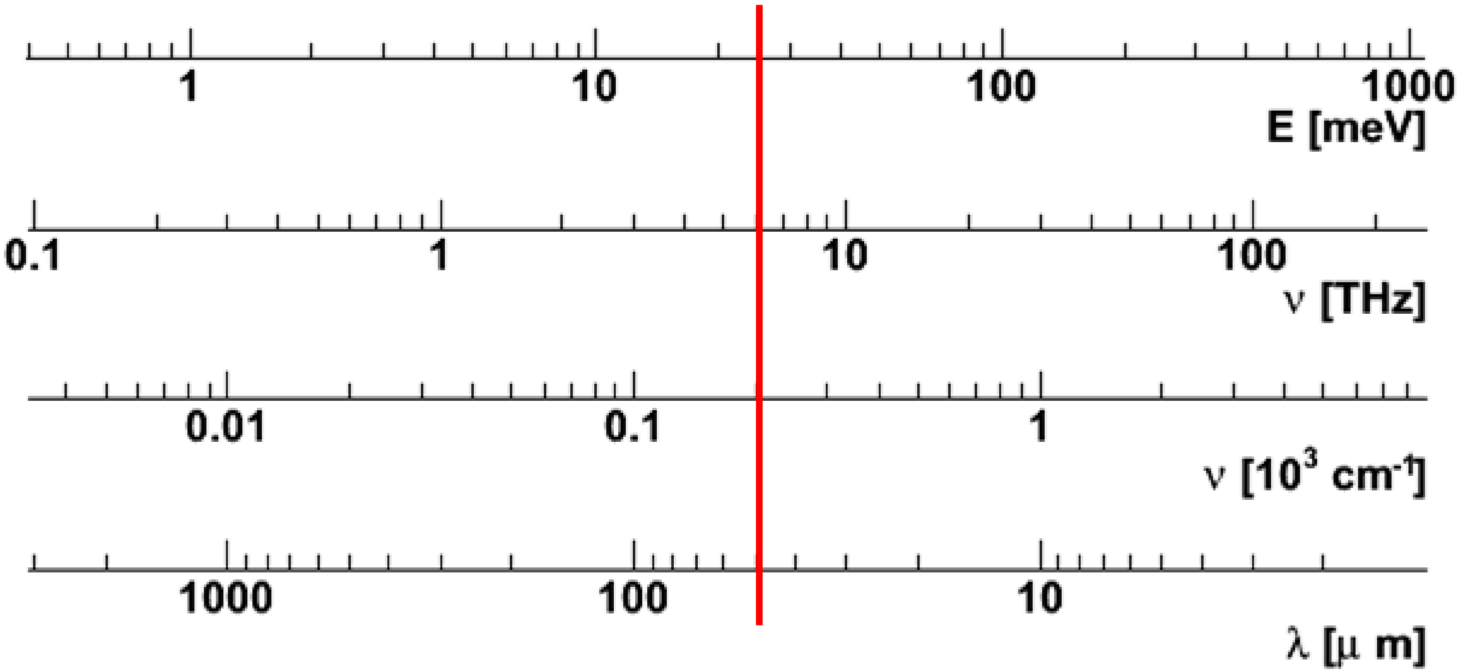
- We propose an experiment to search for neutrino radiative decay in cosmic neutrino background.
- Requirements for the detector is an ability of photon-by-photon energy measurement with better than 2% energy resolution for $E_\gamma = 25$ meV ($\lambda = 50\mu m$)
- Nb/Al-STJ array with grating and Hf-STJ are considered for the experiments and under development.

Status of Nb/Al-STJ array development will be presented in T. Okudaira's talk

- It is possible to improve the neutrino lifetime lower limit up to O(10^{14}yrs) for 200-sec measurement in a rocket experiment with the detector.

Backup

Energy/Wavelength/Frequency



$$E_{\gamma} = 25 \text{ meV}$$

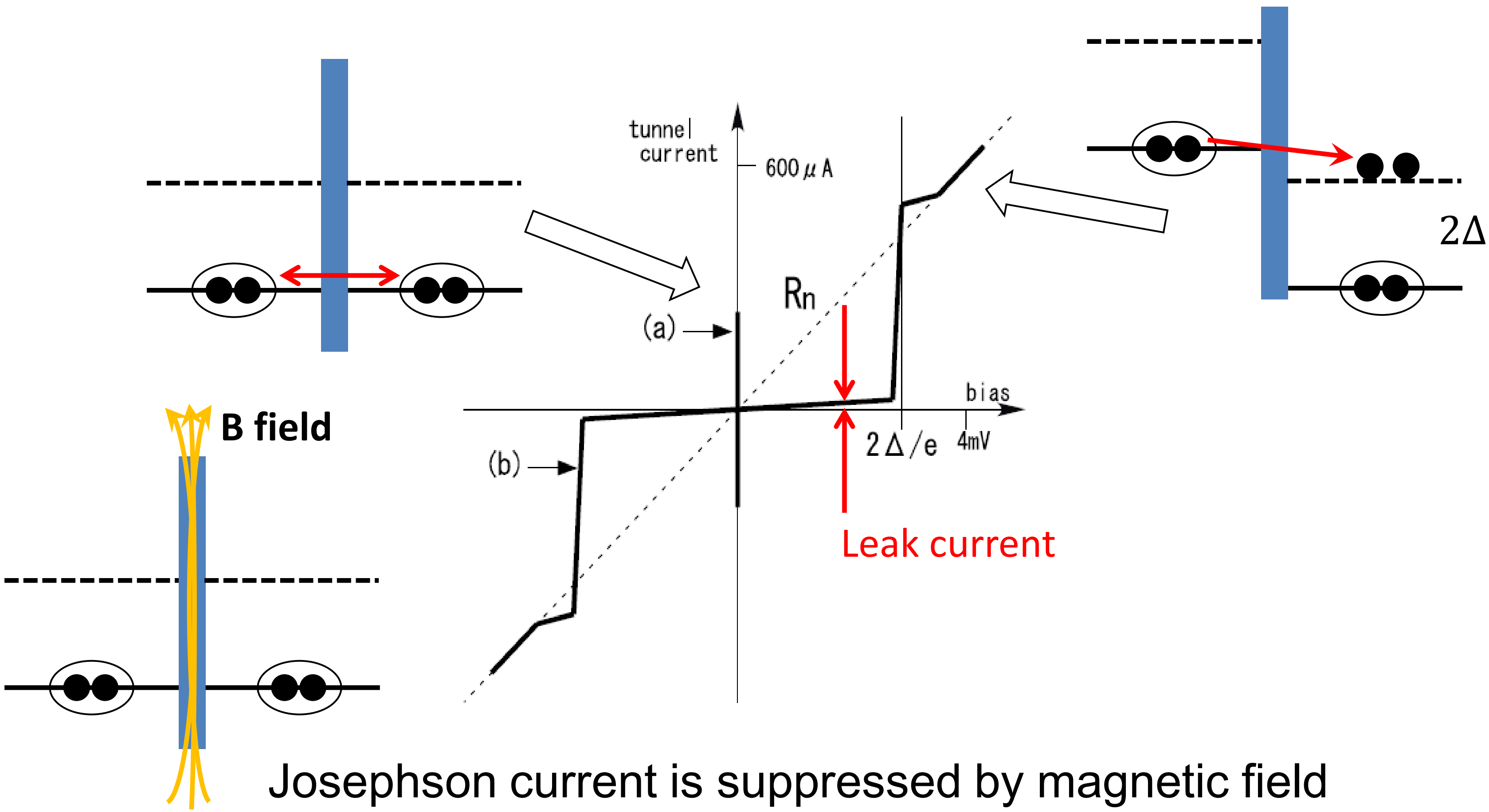
$$\nu = 6 \text{ THz}$$

$$\lambda = 50\mu m$$

STJ I-V curve

- Sketch of a current-voltage (I-V) curve for STJ

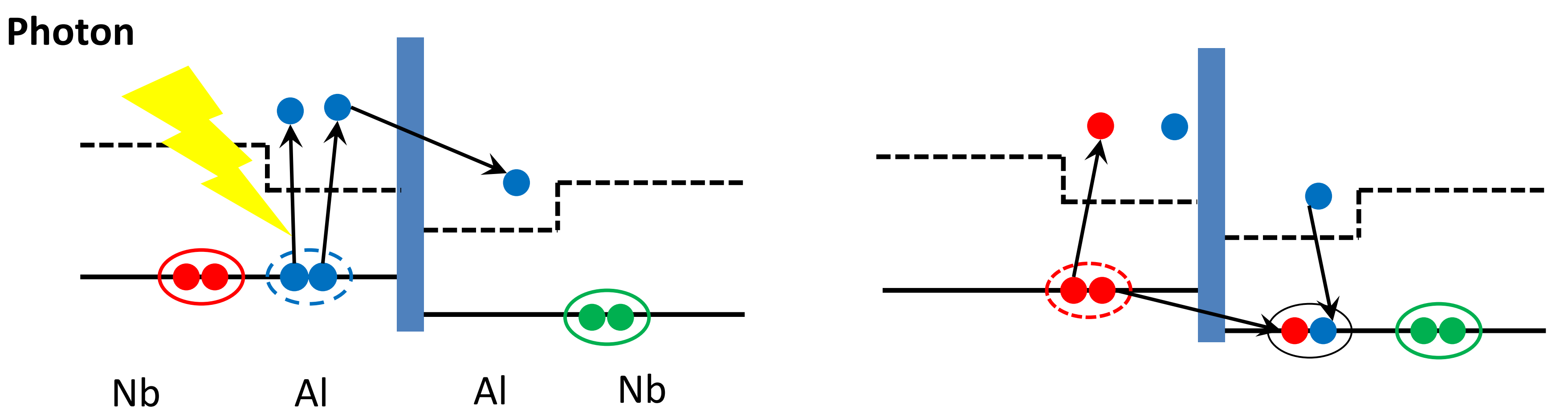
➔ The Cooper pair tunneling current (DC Josephson current) is seen at V = 0, and the quasi-particle tunneling current is seen for |V|>2Δ



Josephson current is suppressed by magnetic field

STJ back tunneling effect

- Quasi-particles near the barrier can mediate Cooper pairs, resulting in true signal gain
  - Bi-layer fabricated with superconductors of different gaps $\Delta_{Nb} > \Delta_{Al}$ to enhance quasi-particle density near the barrier
  - Nb/Al-STJ Nb(200nm)/Al(10nm)/AlOx/Al(10nm)/Nb(100nm)
- Gain: 2～200



Feasibility of VIS/NIR single photon detection

- Assume typical time constant from STJ response to pulsed light is ~1μs
- Assume leakage is 160nA

$$160nA = e \times 10^{12}/s = e \times 10^{6}/\mu s$$

Fluctuation from electron statistics in 1μs is

$$e \times \sqrt{10^{6}}/\mu s = 10^{3} e/\mu s$$

While expected signal for 1eV are

(Assume back tunneling gain x10)

$$1eV/1.7\Delta \times 10e = \frac{1eV}{1.7 \times 1.5meV} \times 10 = 4 \times 10^{3} e$$

More than 3sigma away from leakage fluctuation

Feasibility of FIR single photon detection

- Assume typical time constant from STJ response to pulsed light is ~1μs
- Assume leak current is 0.1nA

$$0.1nA = 6.25 \times 10^{8} e/s = 6.25 \times 10^{2} e/\mu s$$

Fluctuation due to electron statistics in 1μs is

$$\sqrt{6.25 \times 10^{2}} e/\mu s = 25\, e/\mu s$$

While expected signal charge for 25meV are

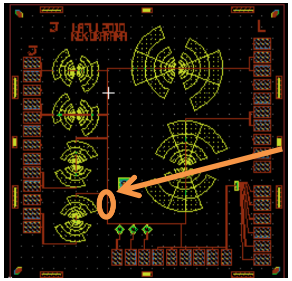
$$25\text{meV}/1.7\Delta \times 10e = \frac{25\text{meV}}{1.7 \times 1.5\text{meV}} \times 10e = 98e$$

(Assume back tunneling gain x10)

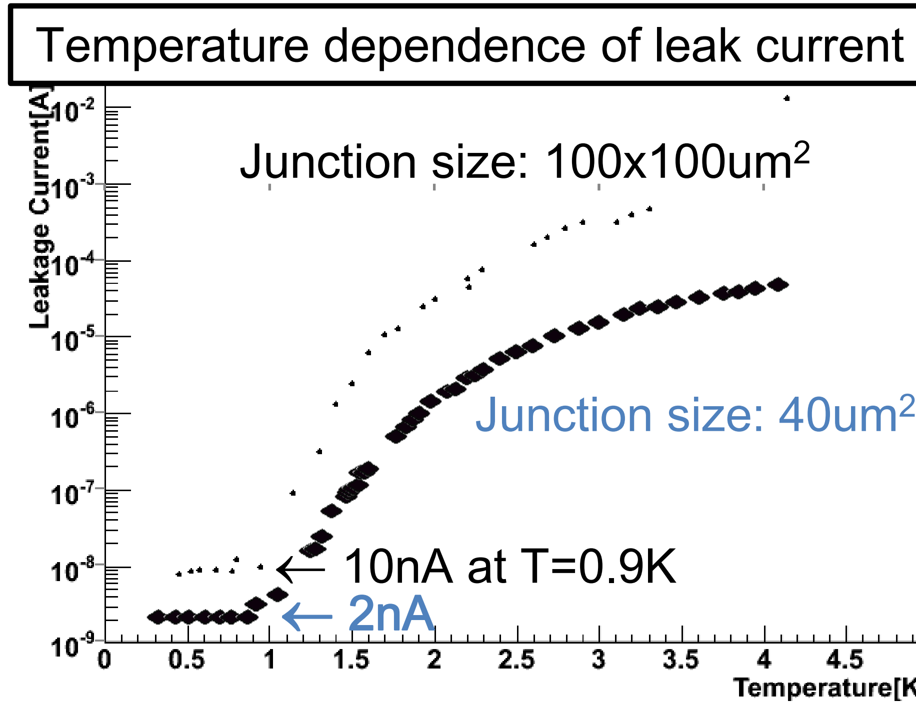
More than 3sigma away from leakage fluctuation

- Requirement for amplifier
  - Noise$<$16e
  - Gain: 1V/fC $\rightarrow$ V=16mV

Temperature dependence of Nb/Al-STJ leak current

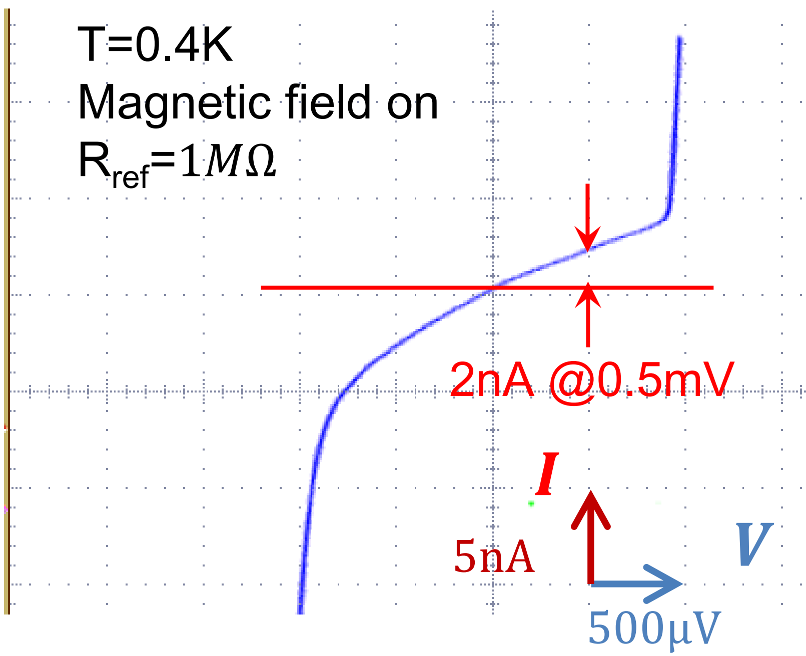


This Nb/Al-STJ is produced by S. Mima (Riken)



Need I_{leak}<0.1nA for single photon counting with S/N>10^3

40um² Nb/Al-STJ I-V curve



Leak current can be reduced by using small junction size. We are testing STJ of 4μm² junction size

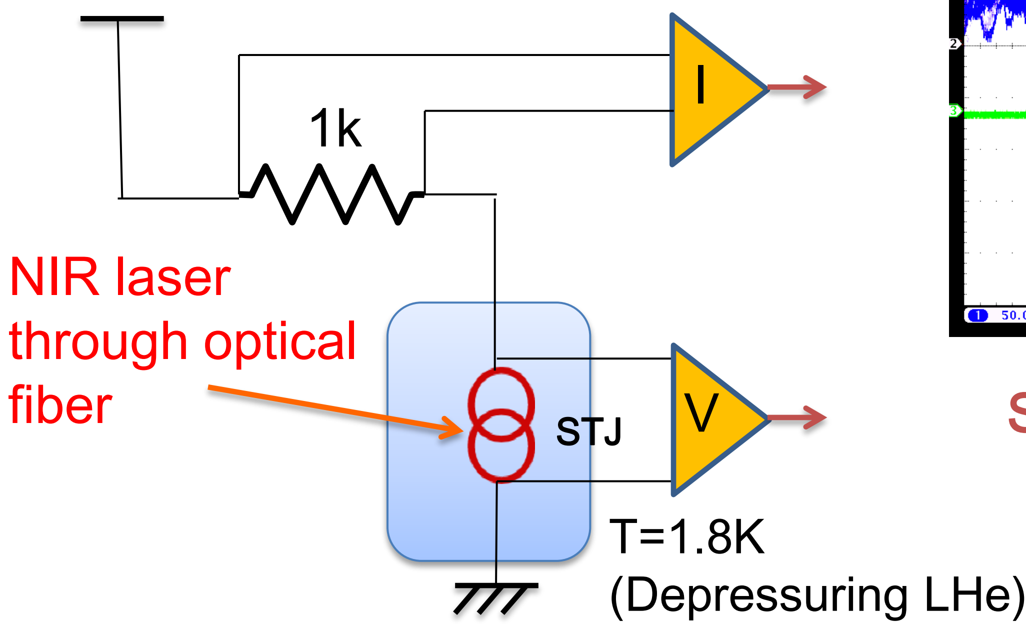
Need T<0.9K for detector operation

➔ Use ³He sorption or ADR for the operation in rocket experiment

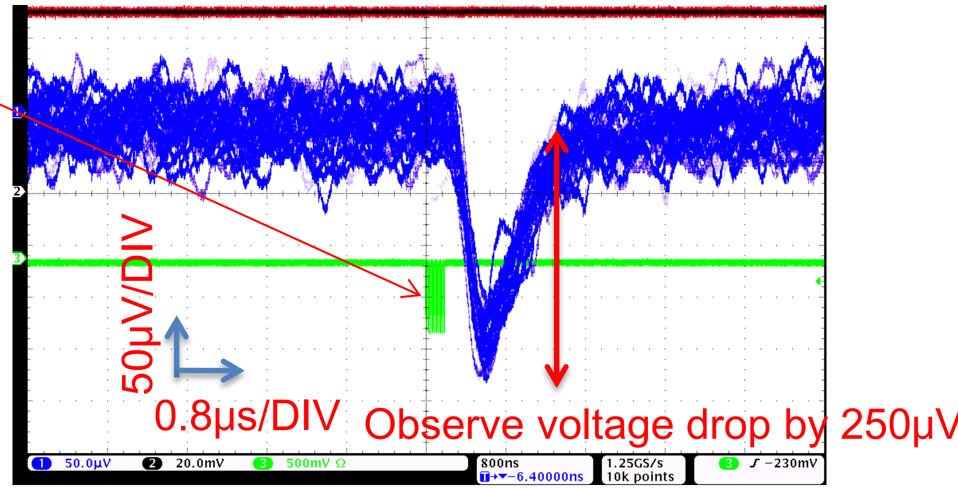
T. Okudaira

100x100μm^2 Nb/Al-STJ response to NIR multi-photons

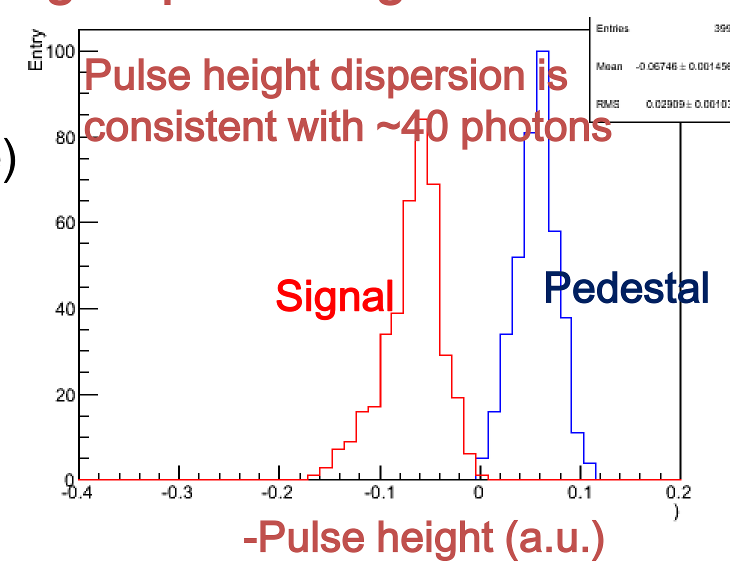
10 laser pulses in 200ns



Response to NIR laser pulse (λ=1.31μm)



Signal pulse height distribution



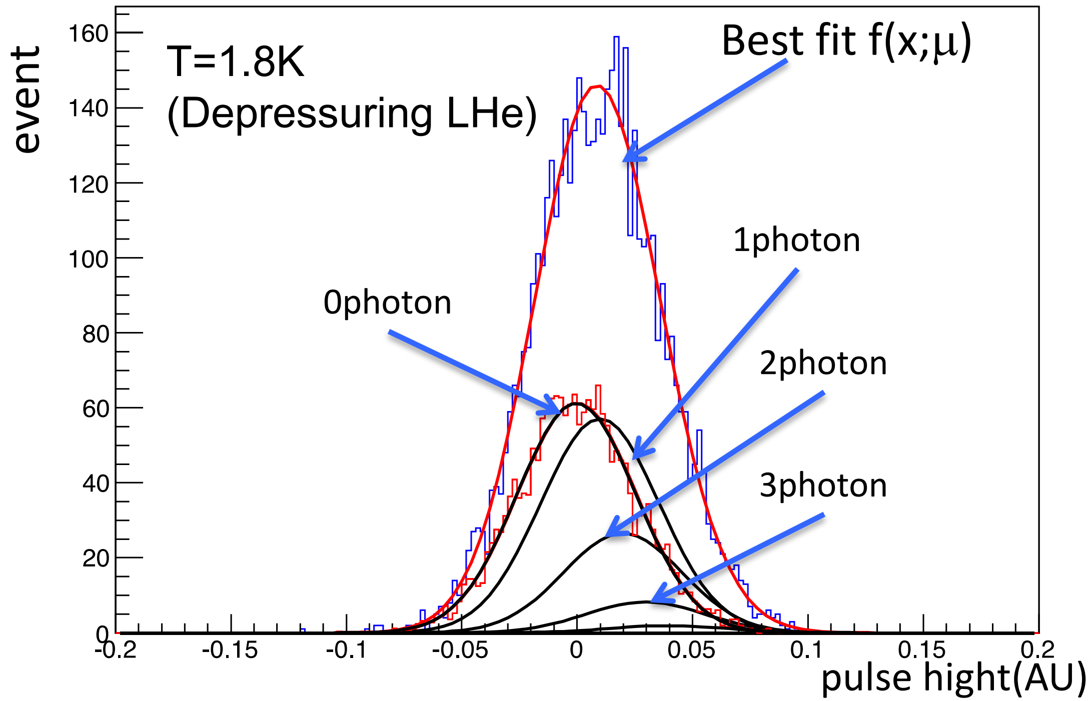
We observed a response to NIR photons

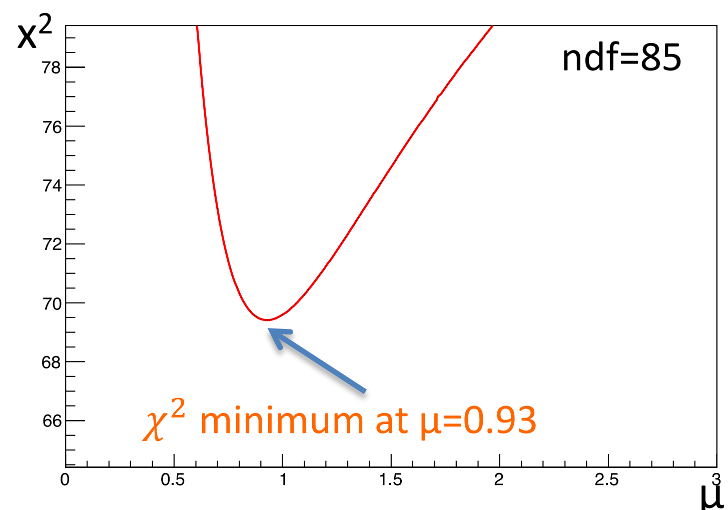
- Response time ~1μs
- Corresponding to 40 photon detection (estimated by statistical fluctuations in number of detected photons)

4μm² Nb/Al-STJ response to VIS light at single photon level

Assuming a Poisson distribution convoluted with Gaussian which has same sigma as pedestal noise:

$$f(x;\mu) = N_{\mathrm{tot}} \sum_{n} \frac{\mu^n e^{-\mu}}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_p} \exp\left[-\frac{\left\{ x - n\left(\frac{M}{\mu}\right)\right\}^2}{2\sigma_p^2} \right]$$





$$N_\gamma = 0.93^{+0.19}_{-0.14}$$

Currently, readout noise is dominated, but we are detecting VIS light at single photon level

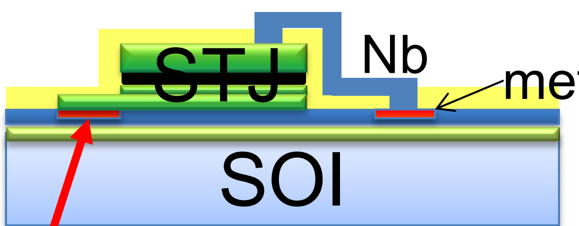
K. Kasahara

Development of SOI-STJ

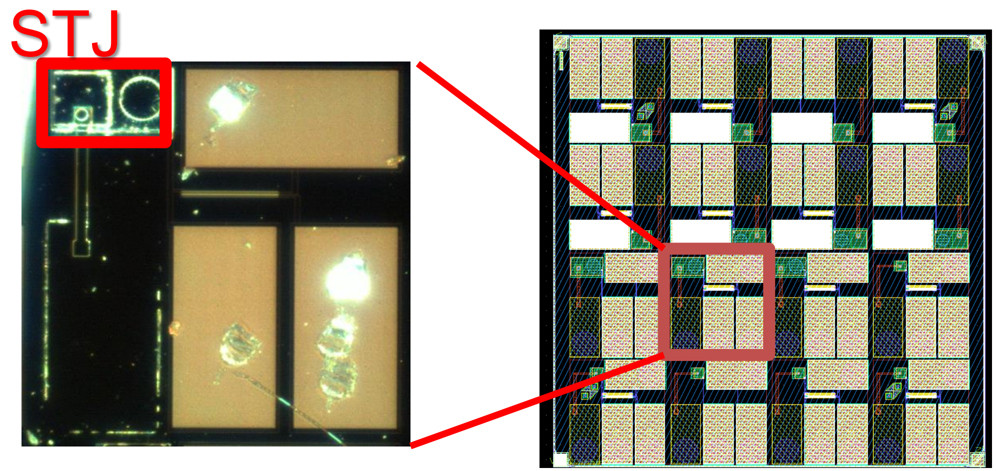
- SOI: Silicon-on-insulator
  - CMOS in SOI is reported to work at 4.2K by T. Wada (JAXA), et al.

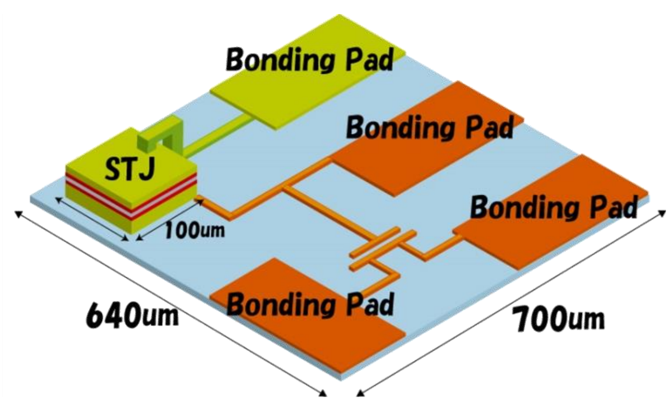
Phys. 167, 602 (2012)

- A development of SOI-STJ for our application with Y. Arai (KEK)
  - STJ layer sputtered directly on SOI pre-amplifier
- Started test with Nb/Al-STJ on SOI with p-MOS and n-MOS FET



STJ lower layer has electrical contact with SOI circuit





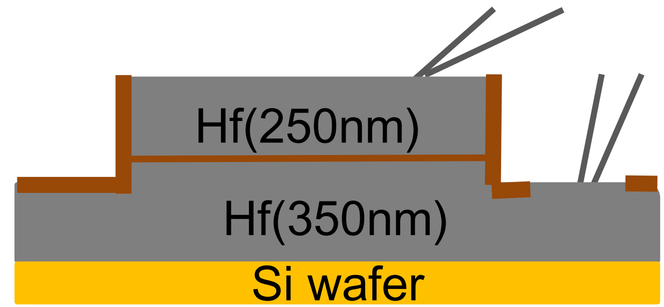
K. Kasahara's talk for detail

Photon detectors session3 at 15:00 on 6th

K. Nagata

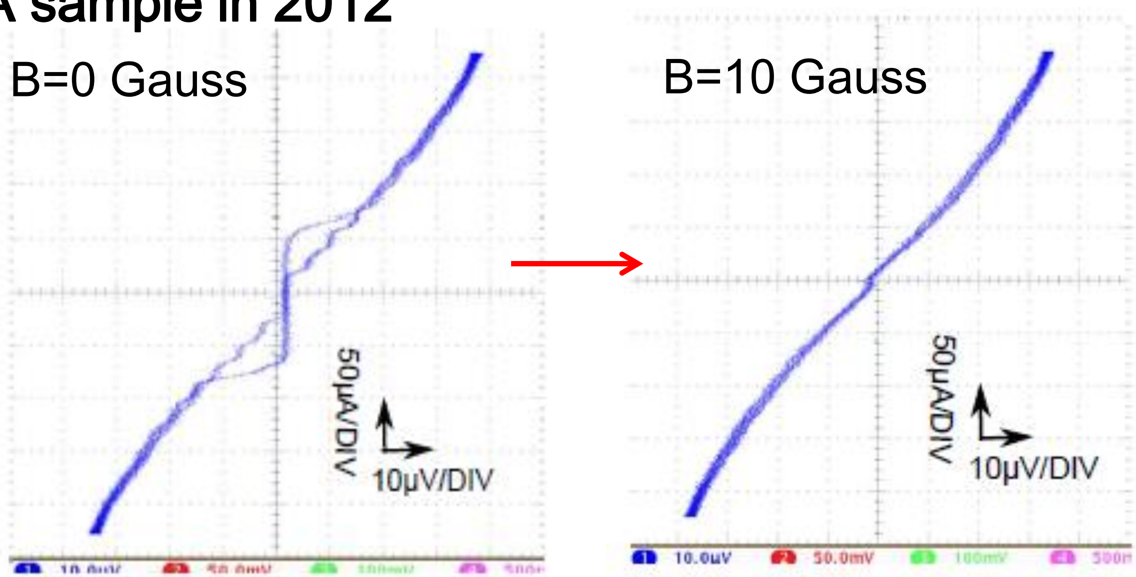
Hf-STJ development

- We succeeded in observation of Josephson current by Hf-HfOx-Hf barrier layer in 2010 (S.H.Kim et. al, TIPP2011)



HfOx：20Torr,1hour
anodic oxidation：
45nm

A sample in 2012



$200 \times 200 \mu m^2$

$T=80\sim177 mK$

$I_c=60\mu A$

$I_{leak}=50\mu A @ V_{bias}=10\mu V$

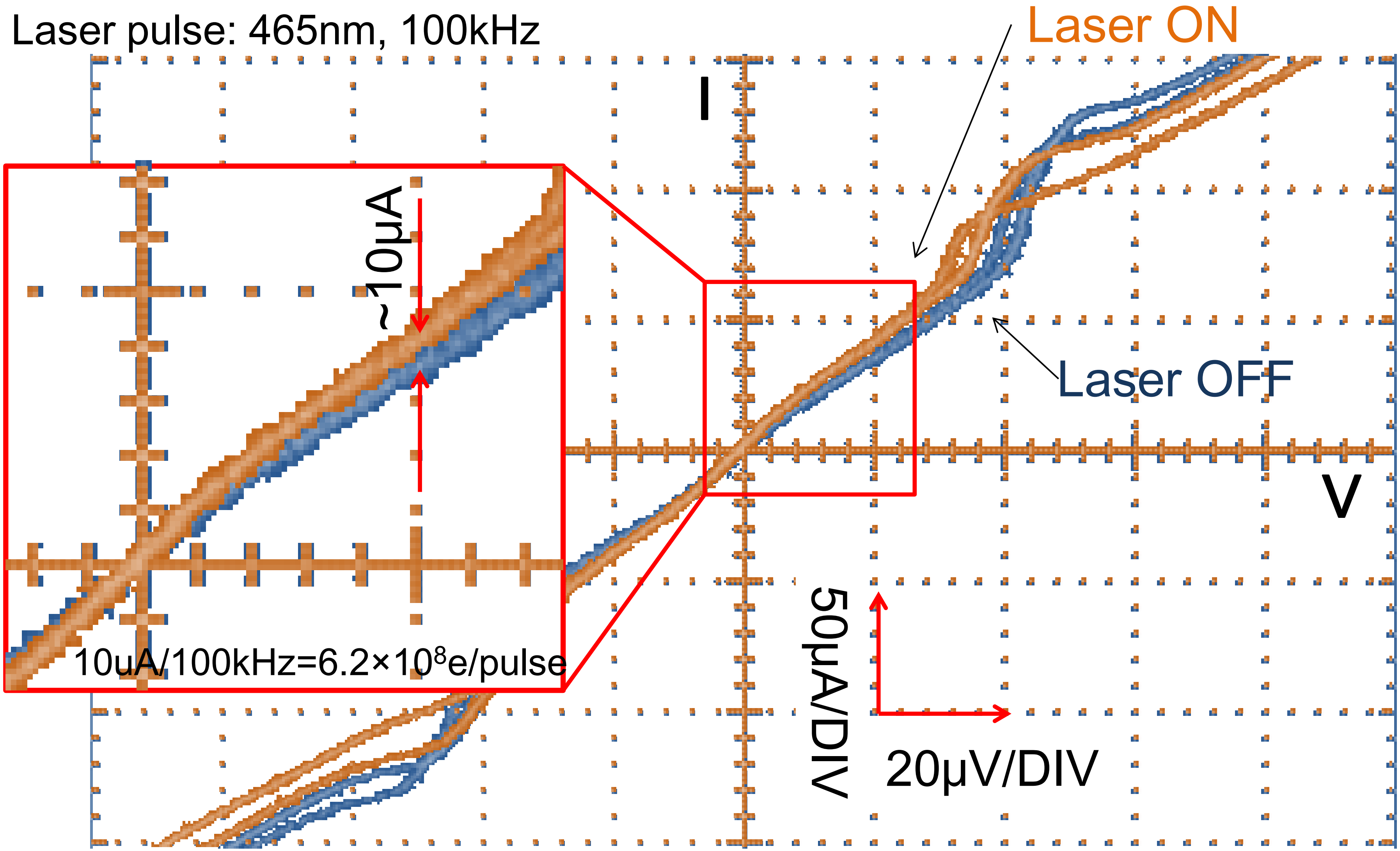
$R_d=0.2\Omega$

However, to use this as a detector, much improvement in leak current is required. (I_{leak} is required to be at pA level or less)

K. Nagata

Hf-STJ Response to DC-like VIS light

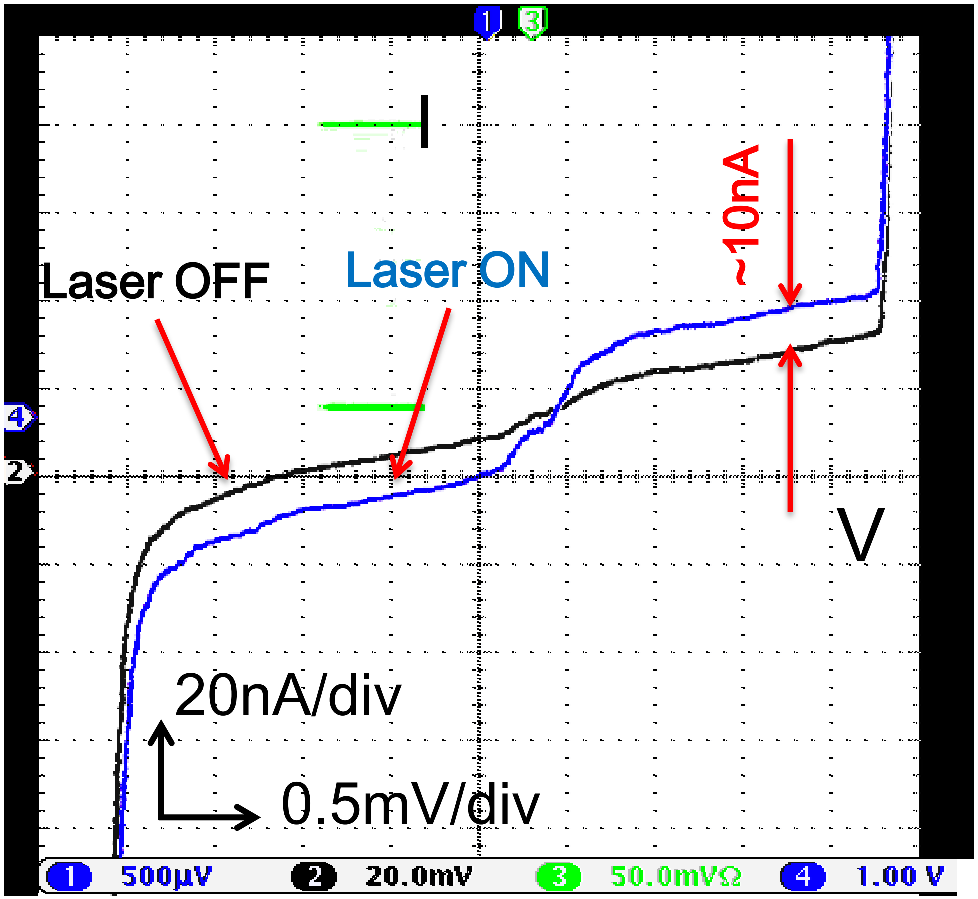
Laser pulse: 465nm, 100kHz



We observed Hf-STJ response to visible light

4μm² Nb/Al-STJ response to DC-like VIS light

VIS laser pulse (465nm) 20MHz illuminated on 4μm² Nb/Al-STJ



$10nA/20MHz=0.5\times10^{-15}$ C $=3.1\times10^{3}$ e

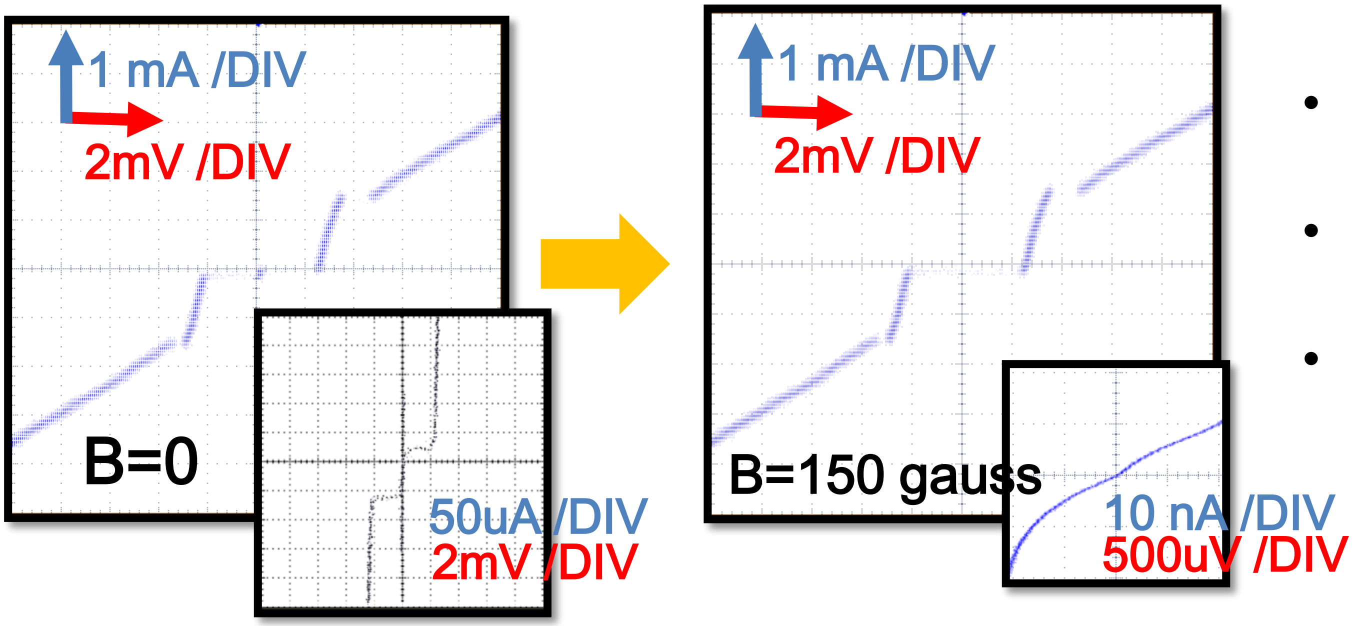
0.45 photons/laser pulse is given in previous slide

Gain from Back-tunneling effect

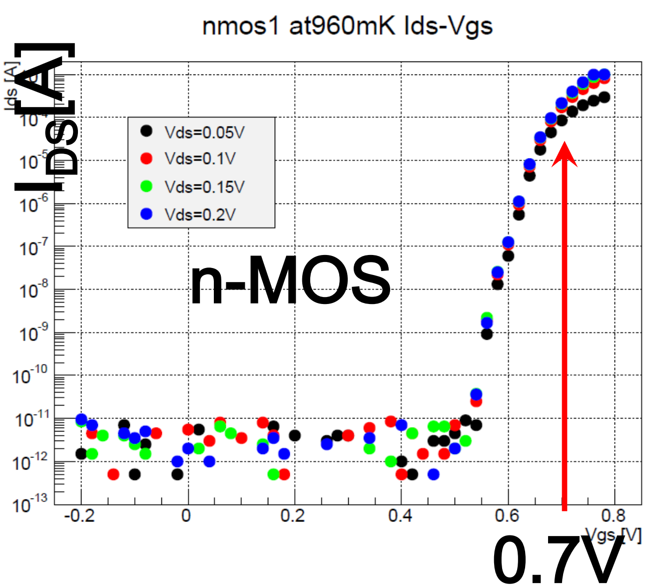
$G_{al}=6.7$

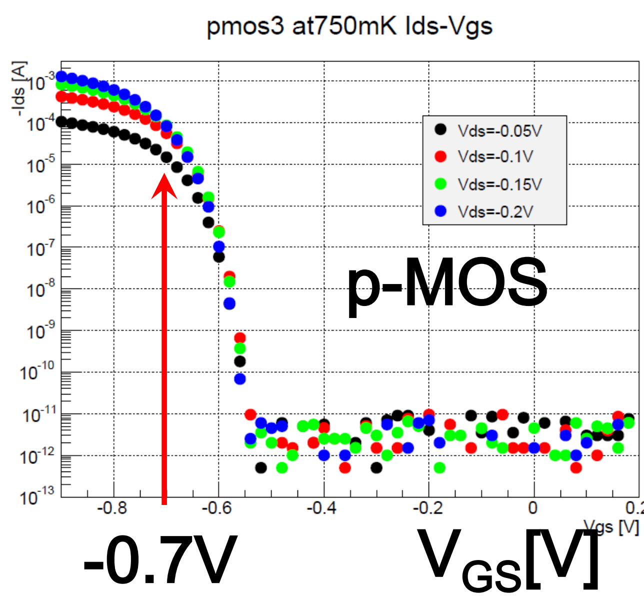
Development of SOI-STJ

by K. Kasahara



- We formed Nb/Al-STJ on SOI
- Josephson current observed
- Leak current is 6nA @V_{bias}=0.5mV, T=700mK





- n-MOS and p-MOS in SOI on which STJ is formed
- Both n-MOS and p-MOS works at T=750~960mK

STJ on SOI response to laser pulse

Iluminate 20 laser pulses (465nm, 50MHz) on 50x50um^2 STJ which is formed on SOI

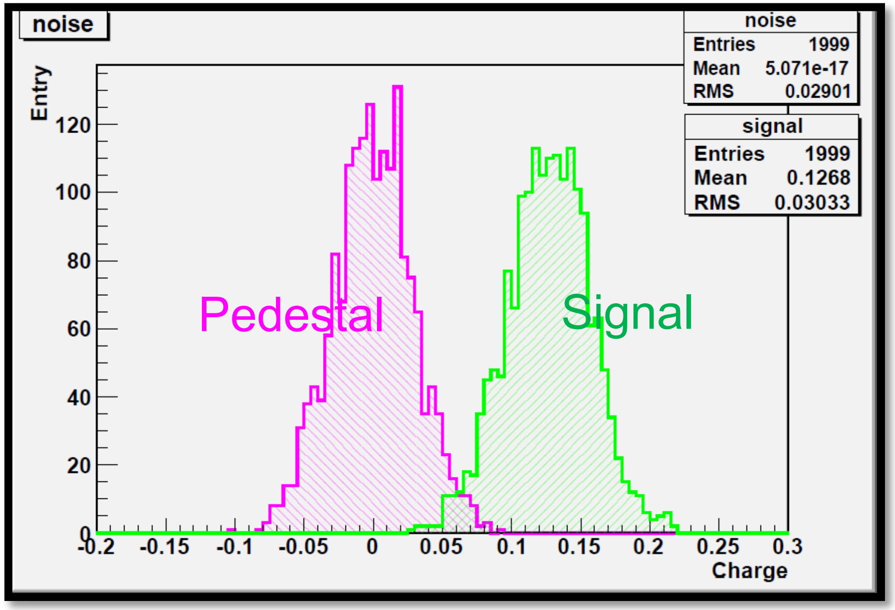
Estimated number of photons from output signal pulse height distribution assuming photon statistics

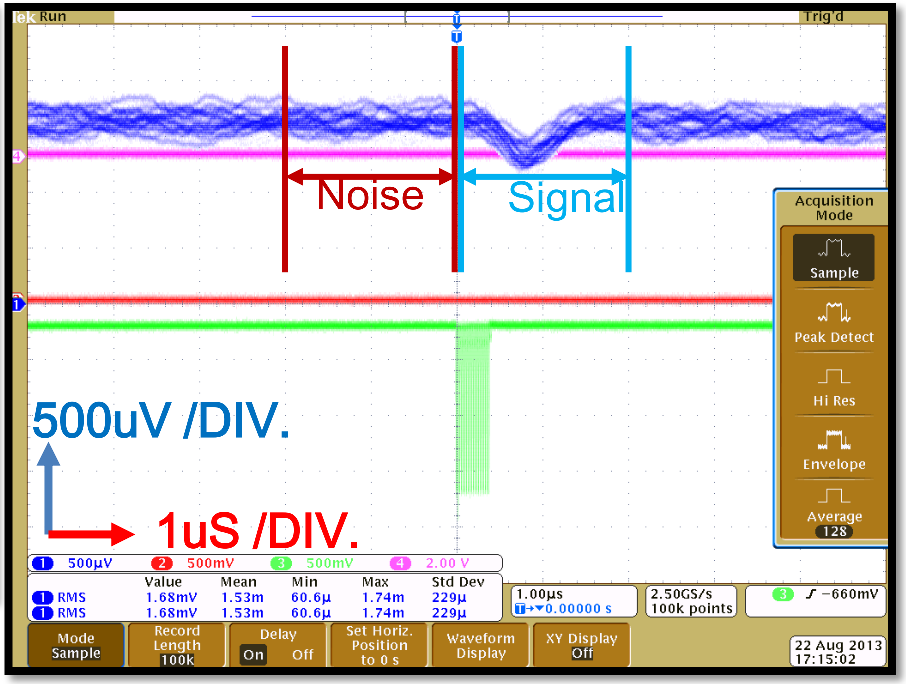
$$N\gamma = \frac{M^2}{\sigma^2 - {\sigma_p}^2} \sim 206 \pm 112$$

M : Mean

σ : signal RMS

σ_p : pedestal RMS





Confirmed STJ formed on SOI responds to VIS laser pulses