



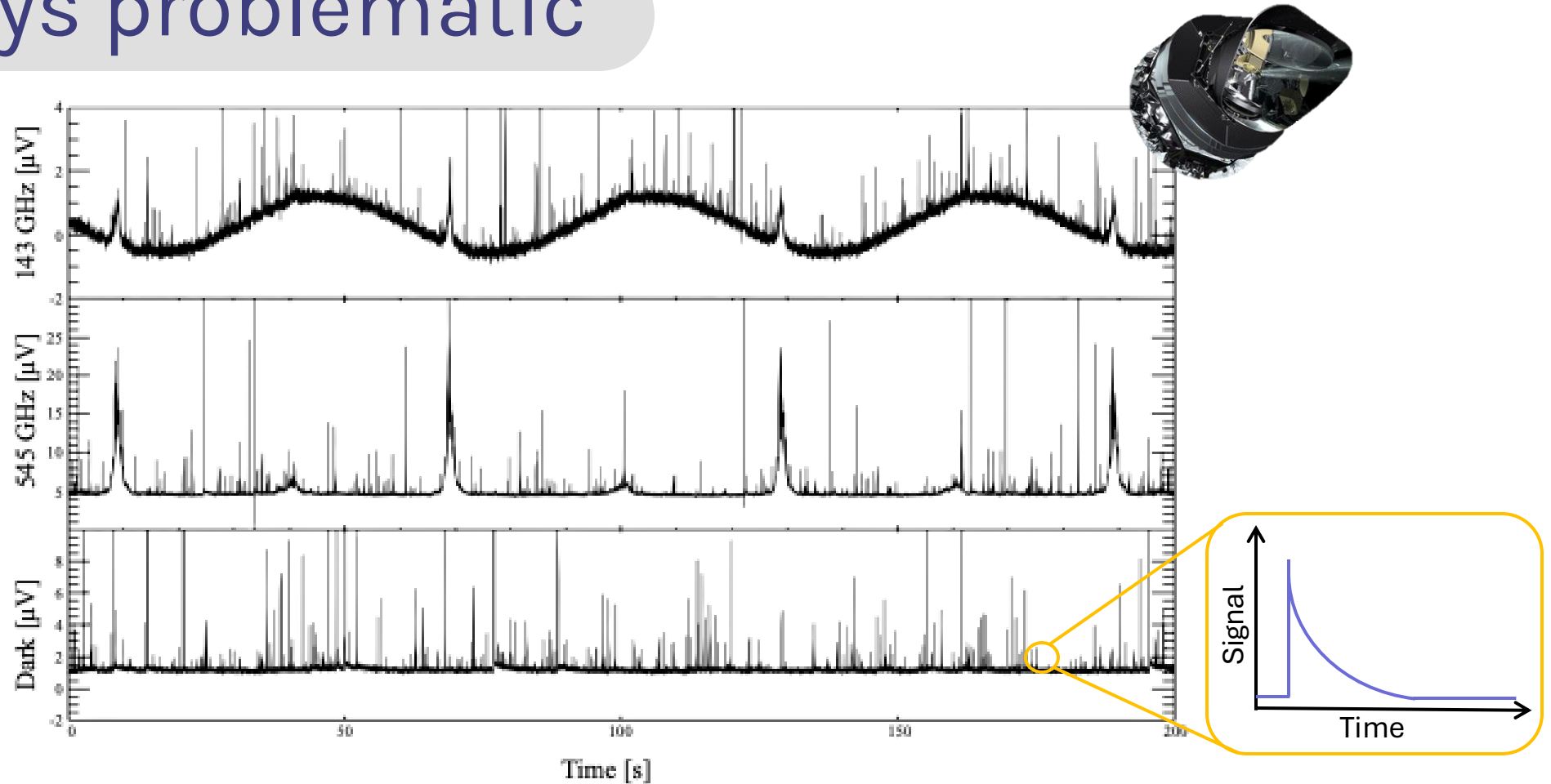
# TES proton irradiation result analysis for future space applications

---

**Anaïs Besnard<sup>a</sup>**

Valentin Sauvage<sup>a</sup>, Samantha L. Stever<sup>a</sup>, Bruno Maffei<sup>a</sup>, Paolo dal Bo<sup>b</sup>, Tommaso Lari<sup>b</sup>, Mario de Lucia<sup>b</sup>, Andrea Tartari<sup>b</sup>, Giovanni Signorelli<sup>b</sup>, Johannes Hubmayr<sup>c</sup>, Greg Jaehnig<sup>c</sup>

# Cosmic-rays problematic



Signals from Planck HFI's detectors (top : 143 GHz, middle : 545 GHz, bottom : dark)

- Impacts of cosmic-rays (CRs) on Planck bolometers (@ 100 mK)  
    → several years of post-data treatment to clean data

Few % of the data unusable even after glitches cleaning [A.Catalano et al. – 2013](#)

# Prepare the future

## After Planck ?

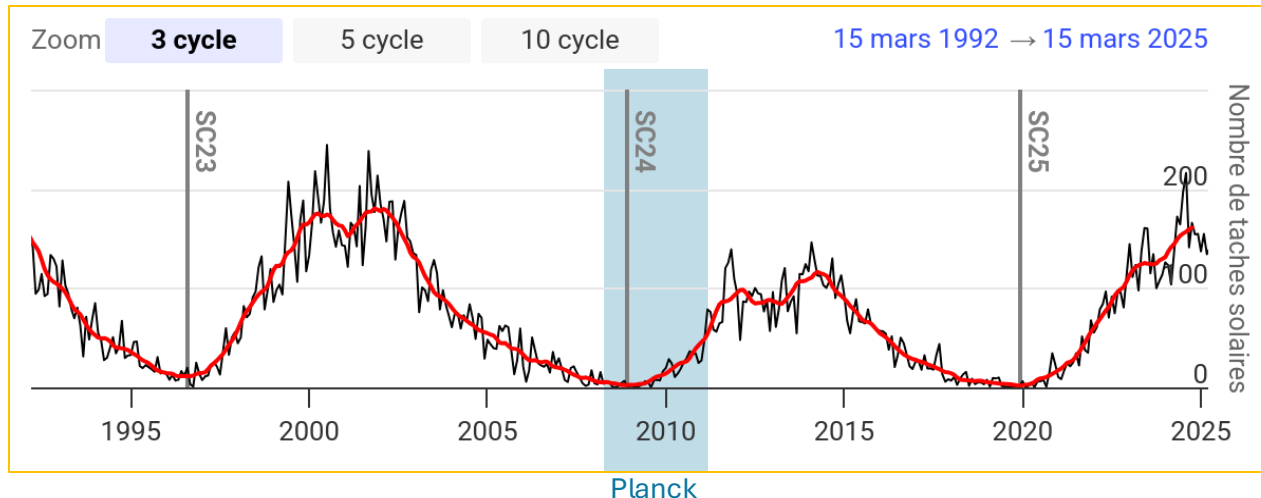
⇒ IAS started to explore the impact of cosmic rays (SYMBOL) **S.L.Stever – 2019**

- CRs at L2: mainly protons and  $\alpha$ -particles  $\sim$  GeV

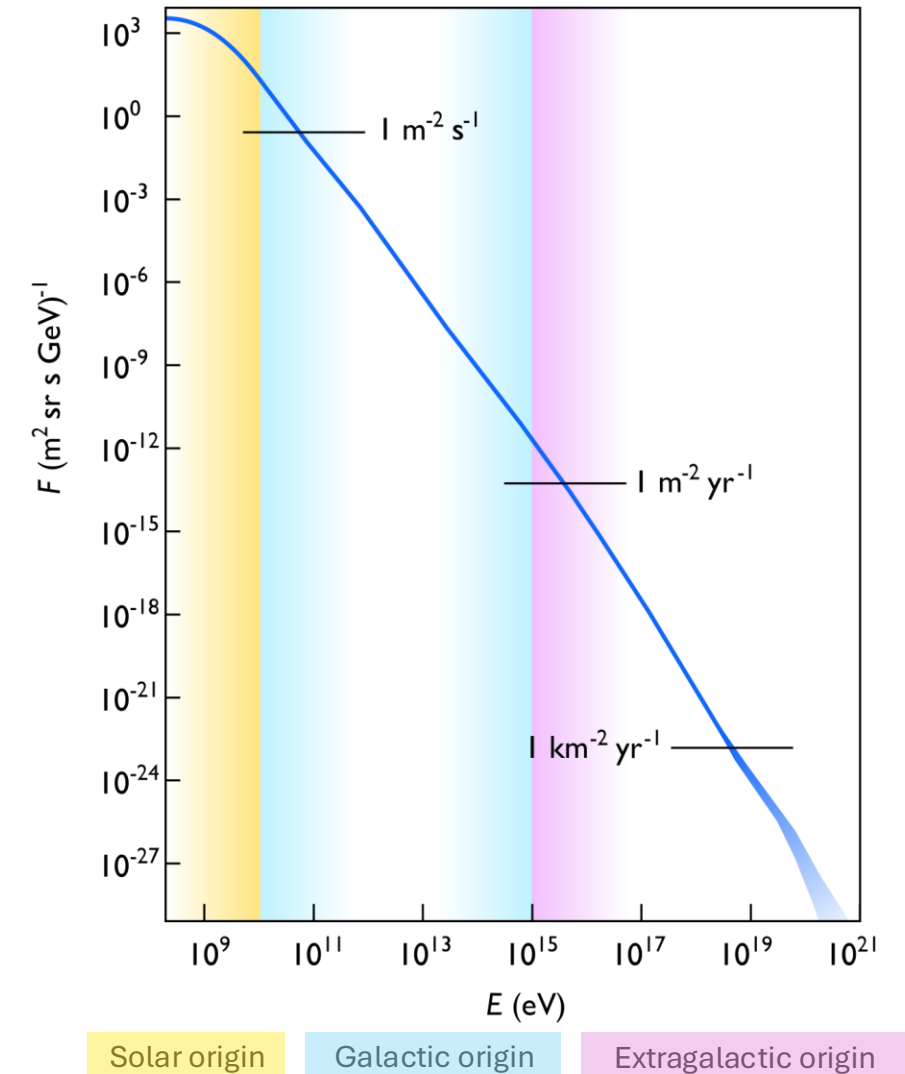
→ Galactic origin

→ Solar origin

(LiteBIRD  $\sim$  2036: solar maximum)



CRs flux vs particle energy



# Prepare the future

## After Planck ?

⇒ IAS started to explore the impact of cosmic rays (SYMBOL) **S.L.Stever – 2019**

- CRs at L2: mainly protons and  $\alpha$ -particles  $\sim$  GeV

→ Galactic origin

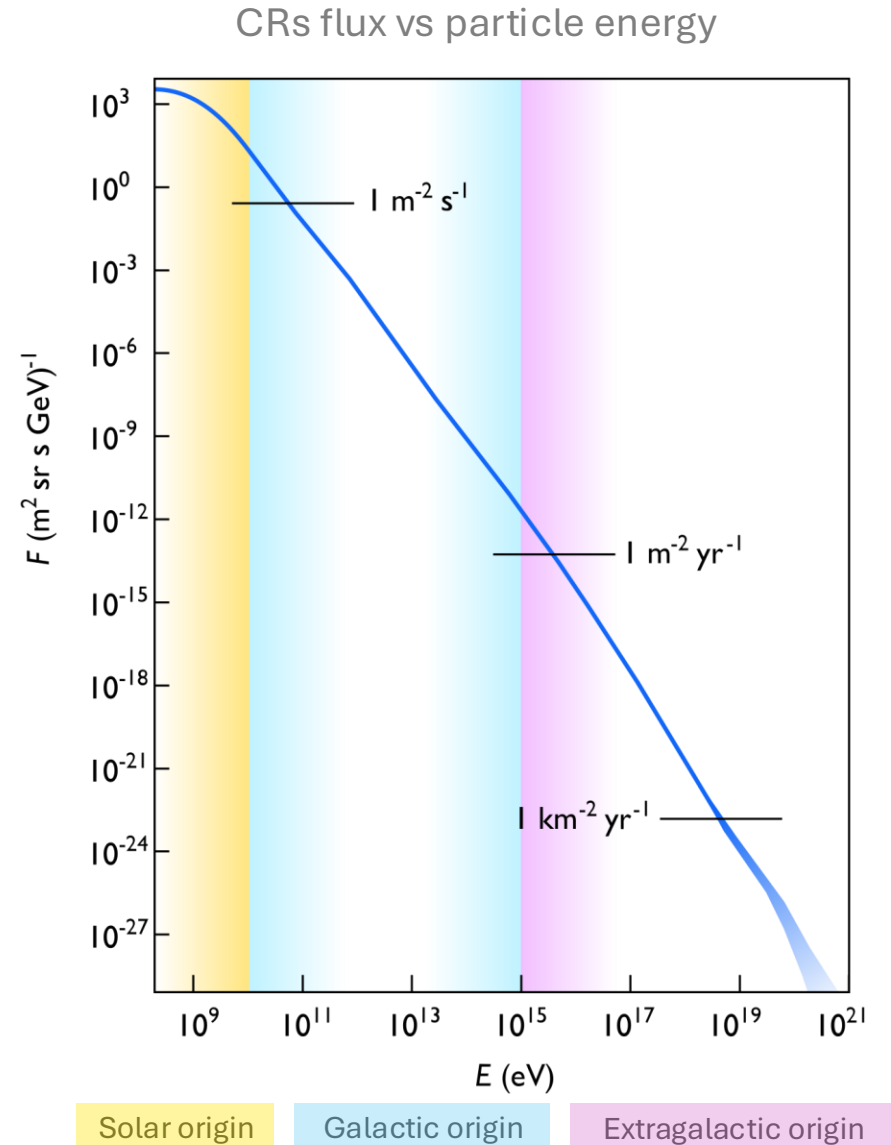
→ Solar origin

(LiteBIRD  $\sim$  2036: solar maximum)

- Future CMB missions:

- Higher sensitivity
- Larger detection surface

⇒ **There is a real need to characterize the impact of the CRs on detector prototypes**



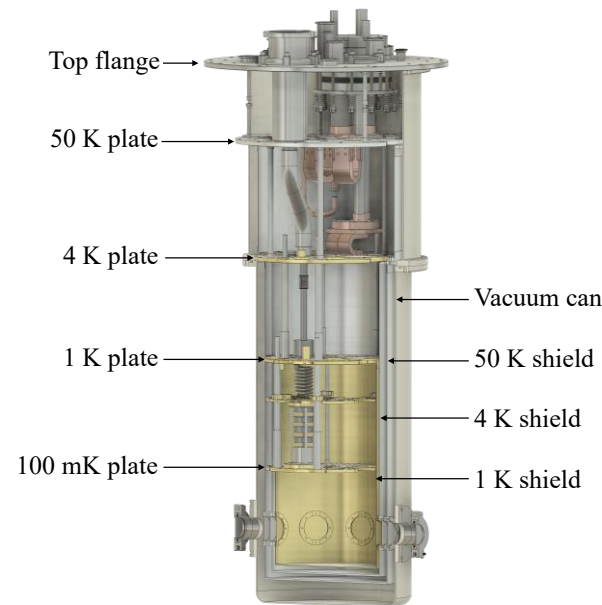
# Presentation of the test facility

## Cryogenic facility

DRACuLA (**D**etector **i**r**R**adiation **C**ryogenic faci**L**ity for **A**strophysics) : developed to simulate the impact of CRs on detectors and part of focal planes

### **Adaptable to particle accelerators**

- 500  $\mu$ W @ 100 mK
- Experimental plate  $\phi$  25 cm
- Mobile : compact frame with wheels
- Includes micro-vibration attenuators
- 4 KF-50 ports (at 0°, 45°, 90° & 180°)
- 24 low-pass RF-RC filtered lines
- Superconducting coax wires for KIDs
- SQUIDs for TESs
- 4 temperature measurement bridges



Anatomy of DRACuLA



DRACuLA



More details on DRACuLA facility and its temperature stability

A.Besnard et al. – 2024

université  
PARIS-SACLAY

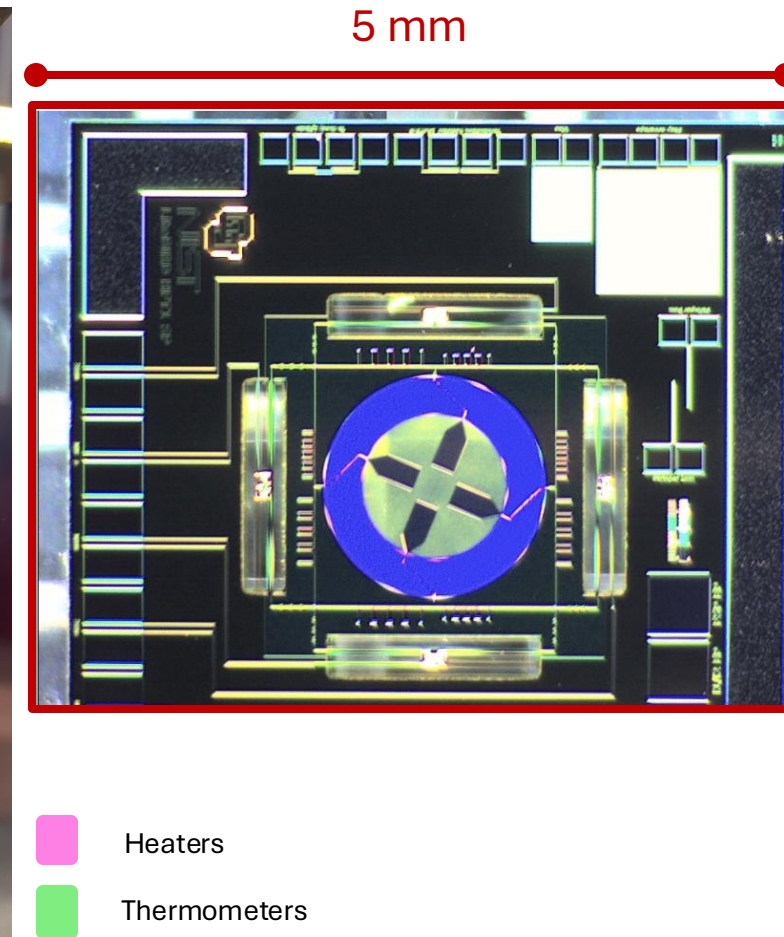
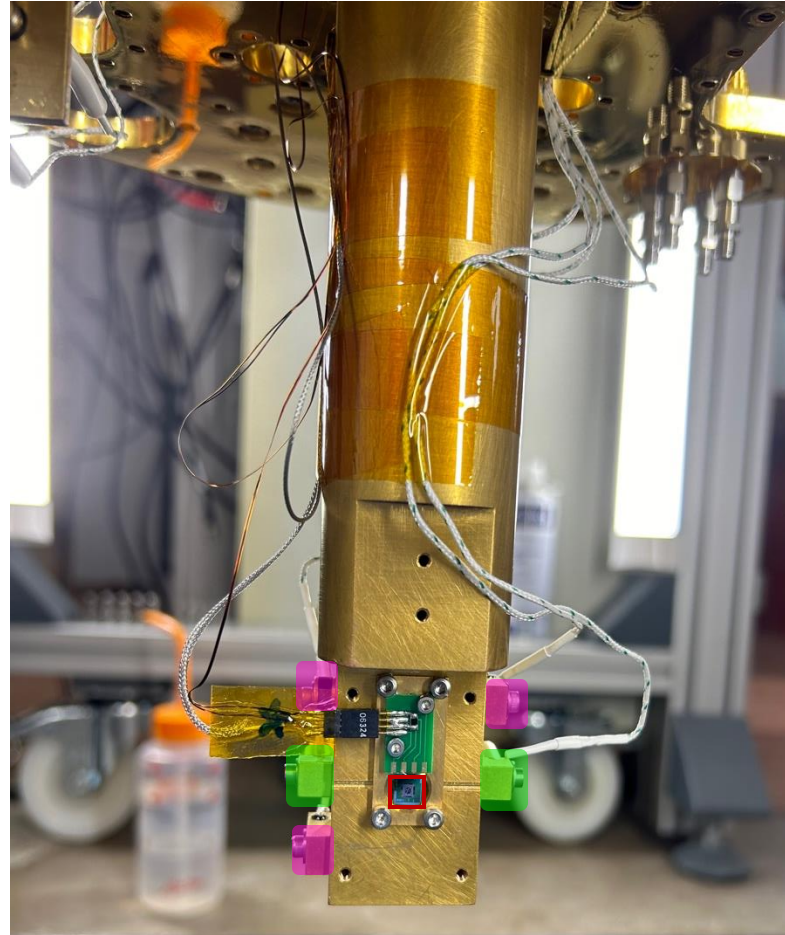
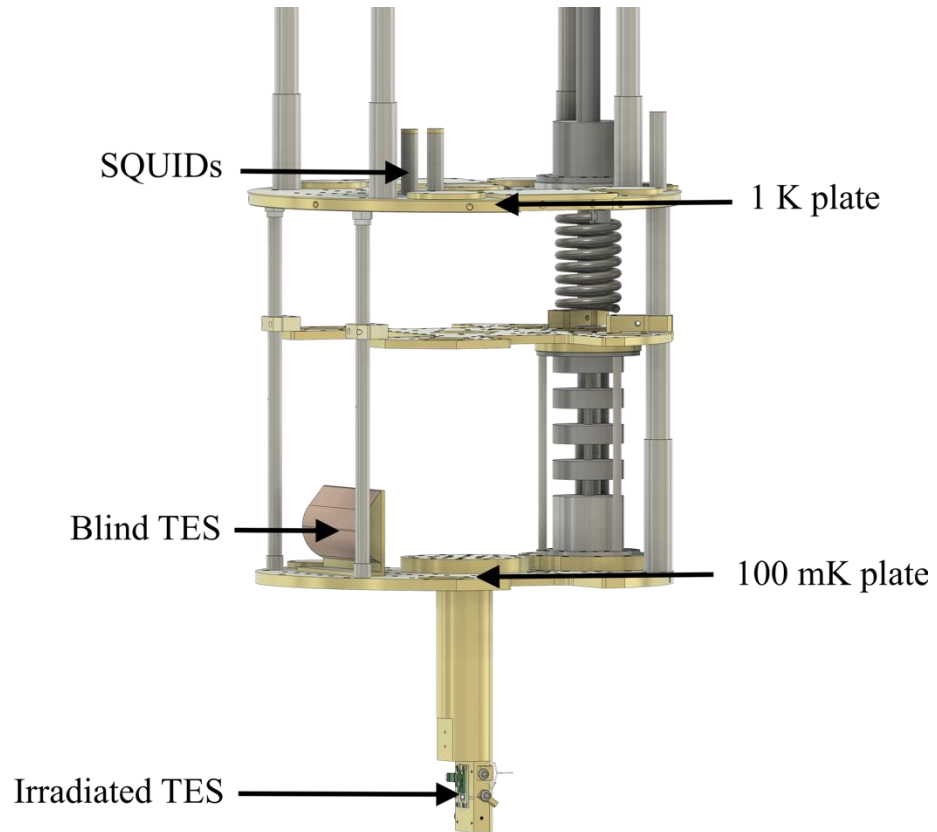
cnes

Région  
île de France



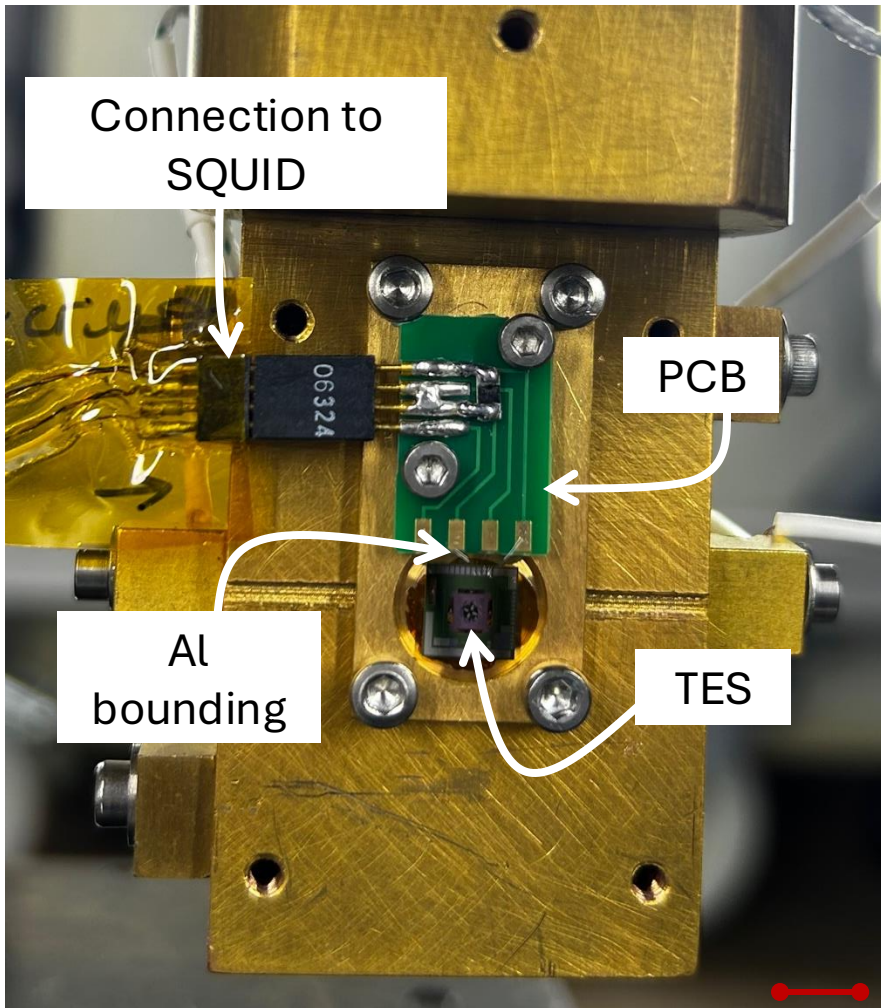
# Preparation of the campaign

## Experimental set-up



# Preparation of the campaign

## Transition Edge Sensor (TES)



TES installed in DRACuLA

For a  $\Delta T$  change :  $\Delta R = \alpha R \Delta T$

Detector with a sharp transition phase between a superconducting state and a normal state

→ TES from NIST **M.Lueker et al. – 2009**

### Installation :

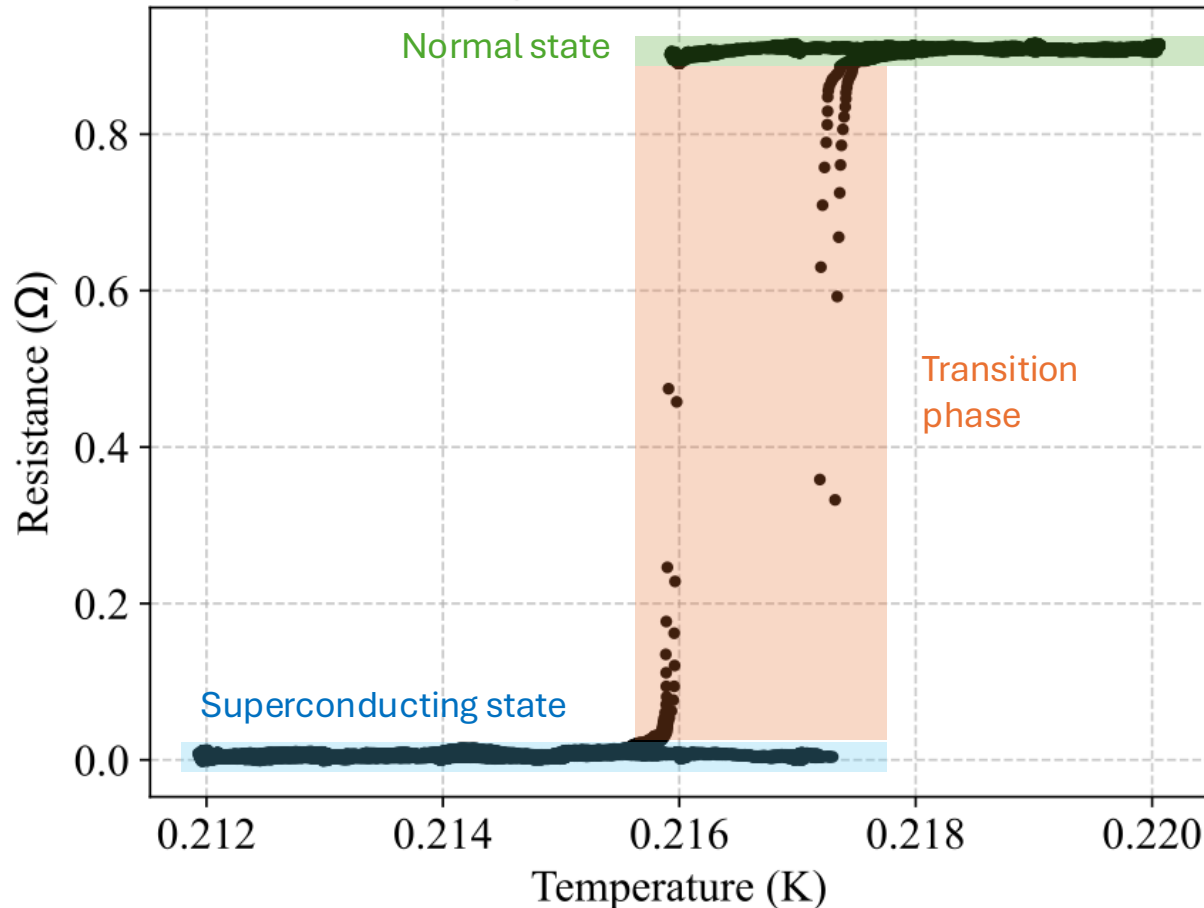
- SQUID readout system (lent by INFN Pisa)
- Designed PCB to connect with SQUID @1K and bounded to TES with 25  $\mu\text{m}$  Al wires (Stefanos Marnieros from IJCLab)
- Blind detector (TES 2) not facing the beam

Scale = 5 mm

# TES characterisation

## Transition Edge Sensor (TES)

$T_C$  of the detector



2<sup>nd</sup> campaign with TES

### Determination of the $T_C$ :

- 1st detector :  $\sim 212 \pm 1$  mK
- 2nd detector :  $\sim 217 \pm 1$  mK

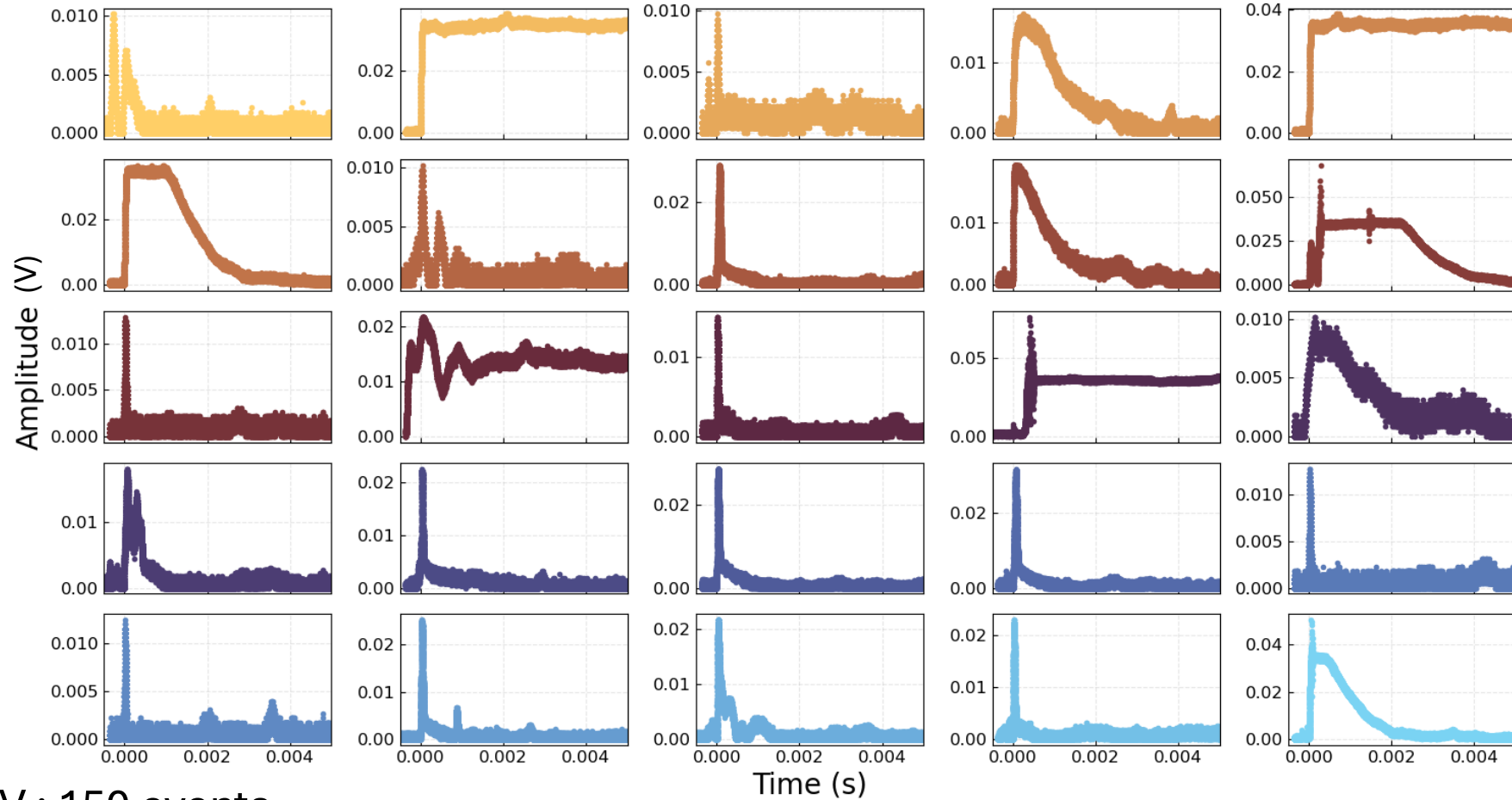
→ Impact of irradiation on the TES's  $T_C$  measured after the campaign **P.dal Bo et al. (submitted)**

**First tests with an internal  $\alpha$ -source  $\sim 5.4$  MeV** 



# Alpha irradiation - raw data

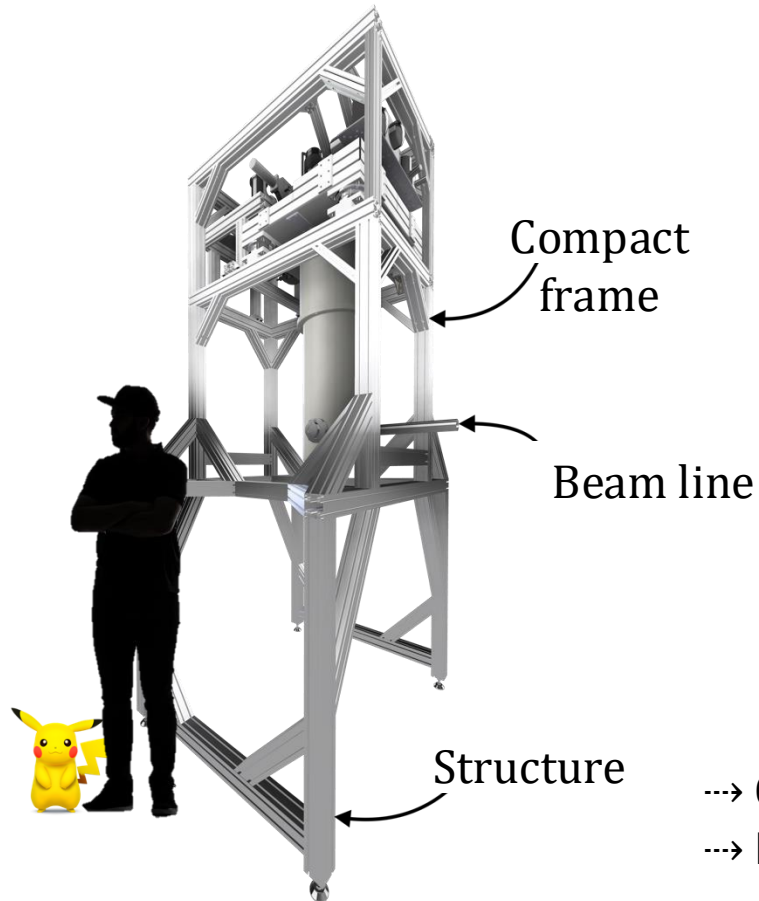
## Alpha source



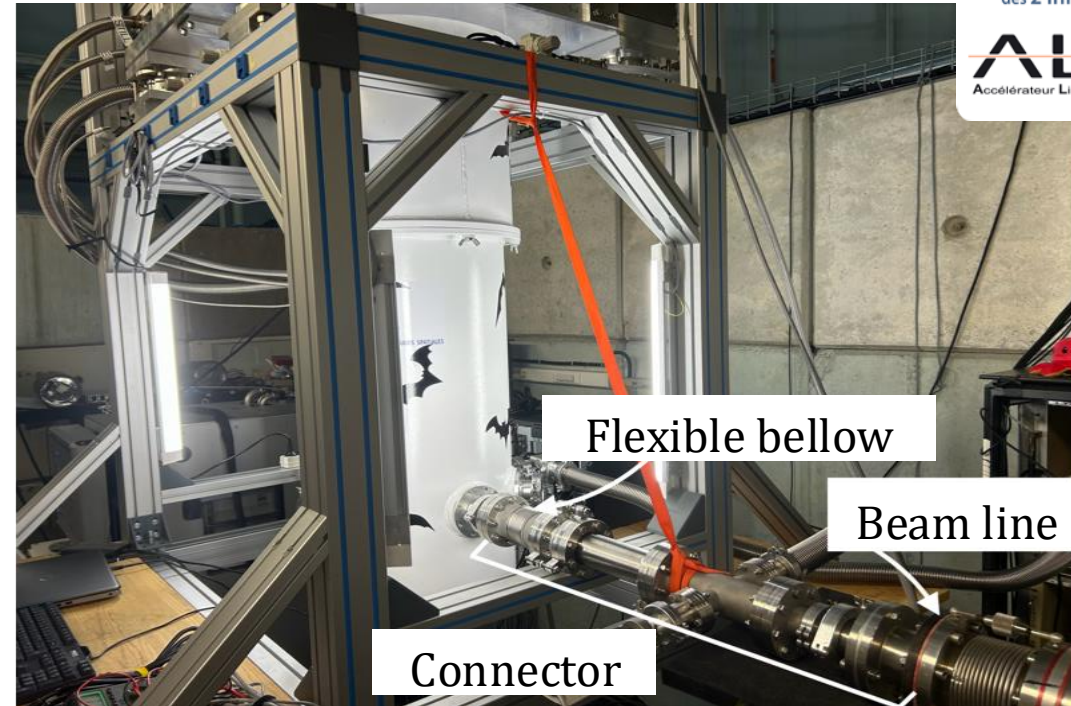
- @ 5.4 MeV : 150 events
- First measurements done in the lab with alpha particles to ensure TESs are sensitive to glitches

# Installation at TANDEM

## Cryostat/beamline interface



Structure holding the cryostat



Connection between the cryostat and the beam particle

- 60  $\mu\text{m}$  **polypropylene window** between the vacuum can and the connector
- **Mylar filters** on 4 K & 1 K shields
- 1st campaign at ALTO (Orsay) was conducted in 2021 to assess the facility's capabilities using a bolometer

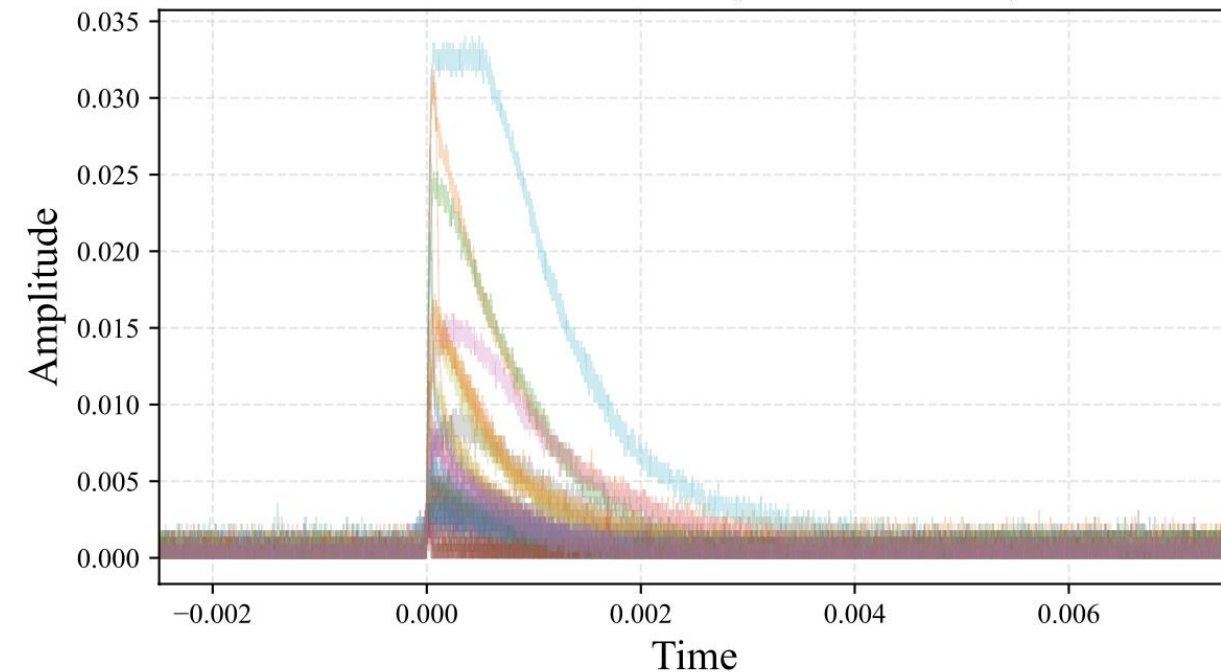
# Proton irradiation - raw data

## 2<sup>nd</sup> campaign in May 2024:

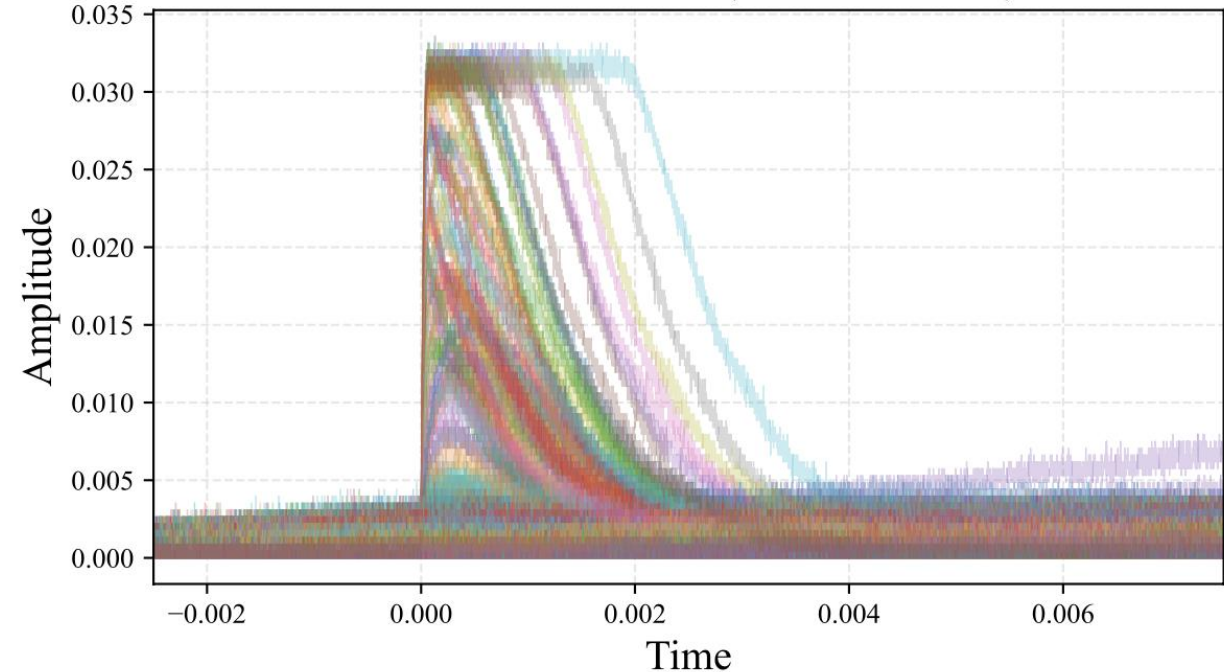
- 2x8 hours of irradiation
- @ 18 MeV : 51 events
- @ 22 MeV : 2885 events

**Coincident glitch** = event detected by both TESs (blind and irradiated)

Glitches at 18 MeV TES 1 (coincident excluded)

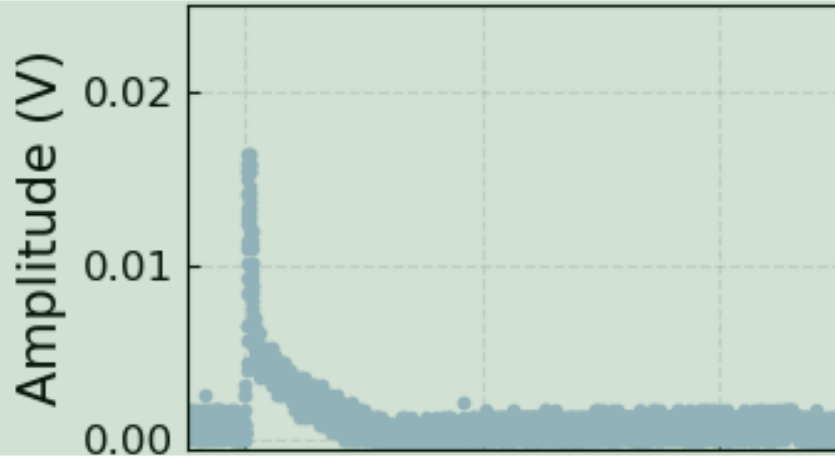


Glitches at 22 MeV TES 1 (coincident excluded)

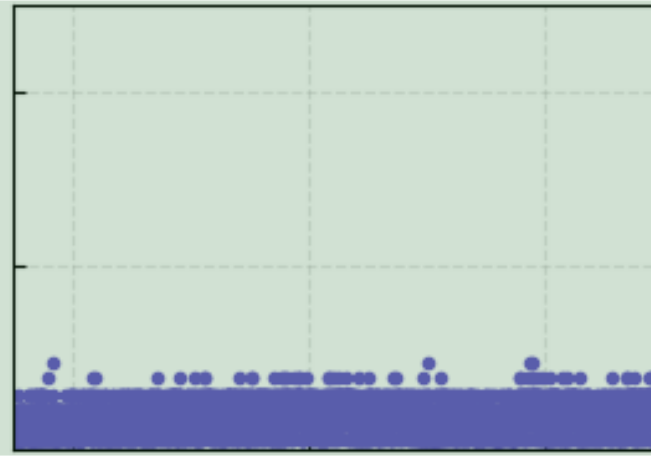


# Proton irradiation - raw data

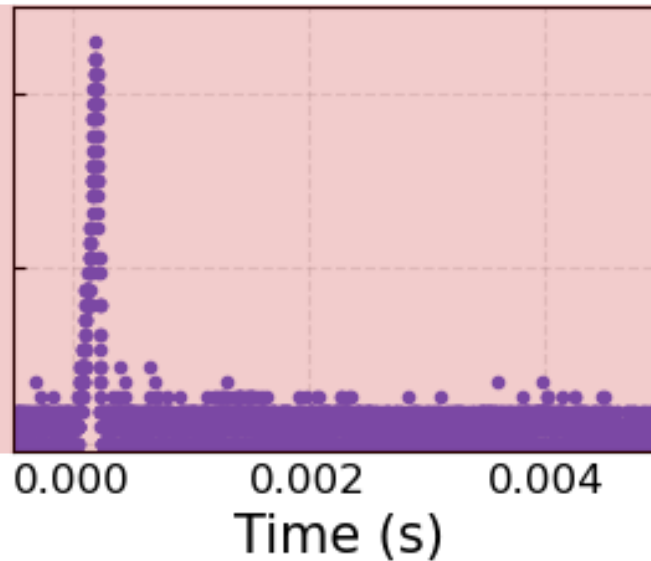
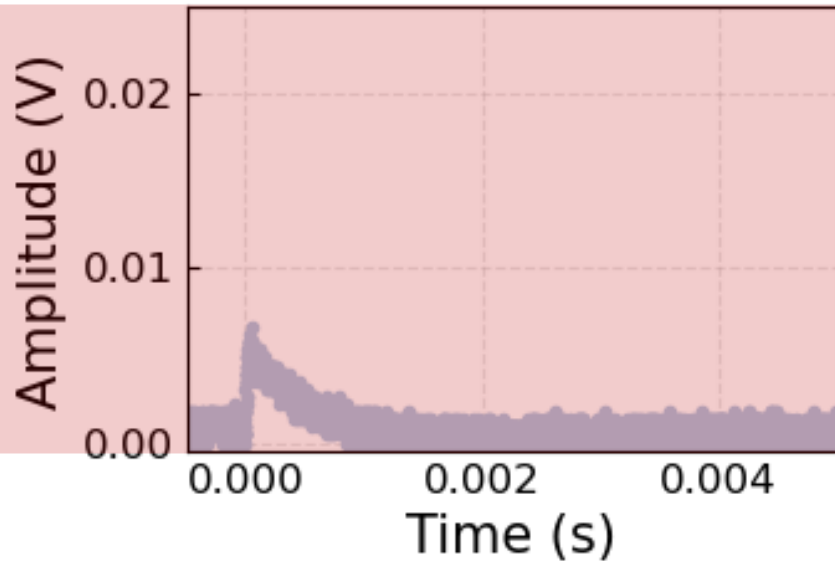
Irradiated TES



Blind TES

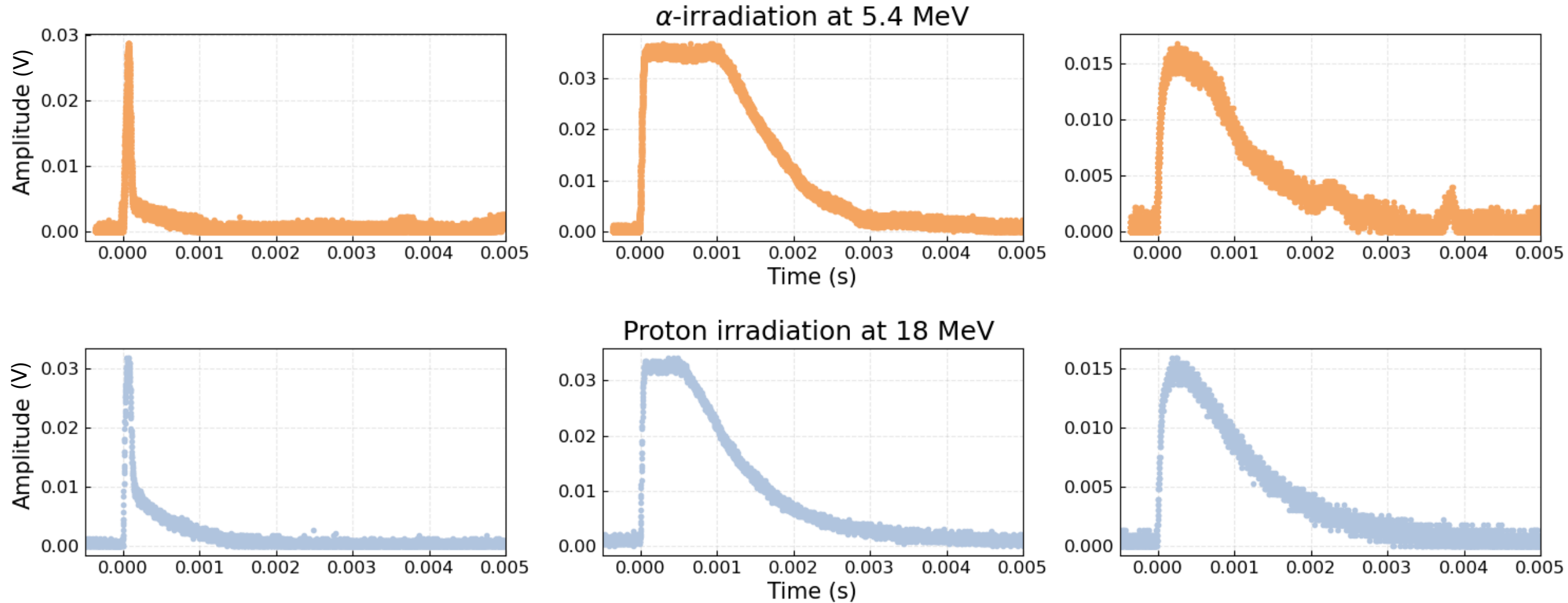


**No coincident glitch**  
resulting from direct particle  
hit on irradiated TES  
⇒ **GOOD**



**Coincident glitches**  
resulting from secondary  
particles or electronics  
⇒ **DISCARDED**

# Different type of shape

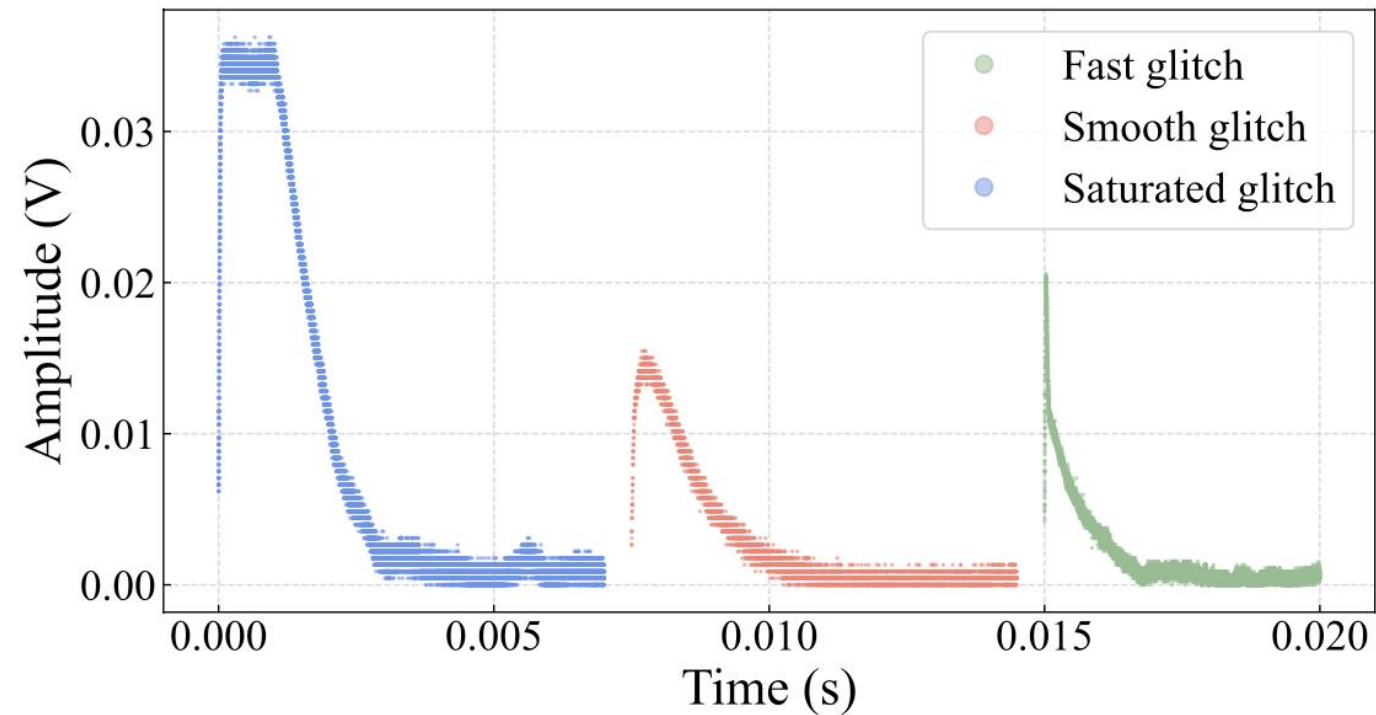
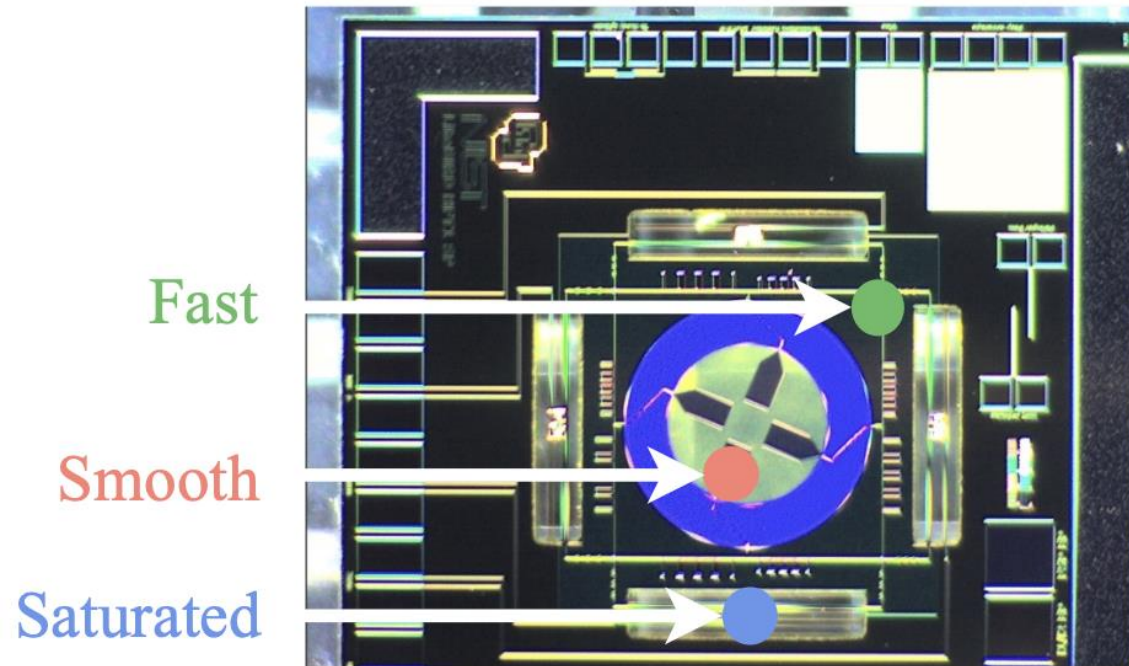




# Different type of shape

## Relation between shape and irradiated zone on chip ?

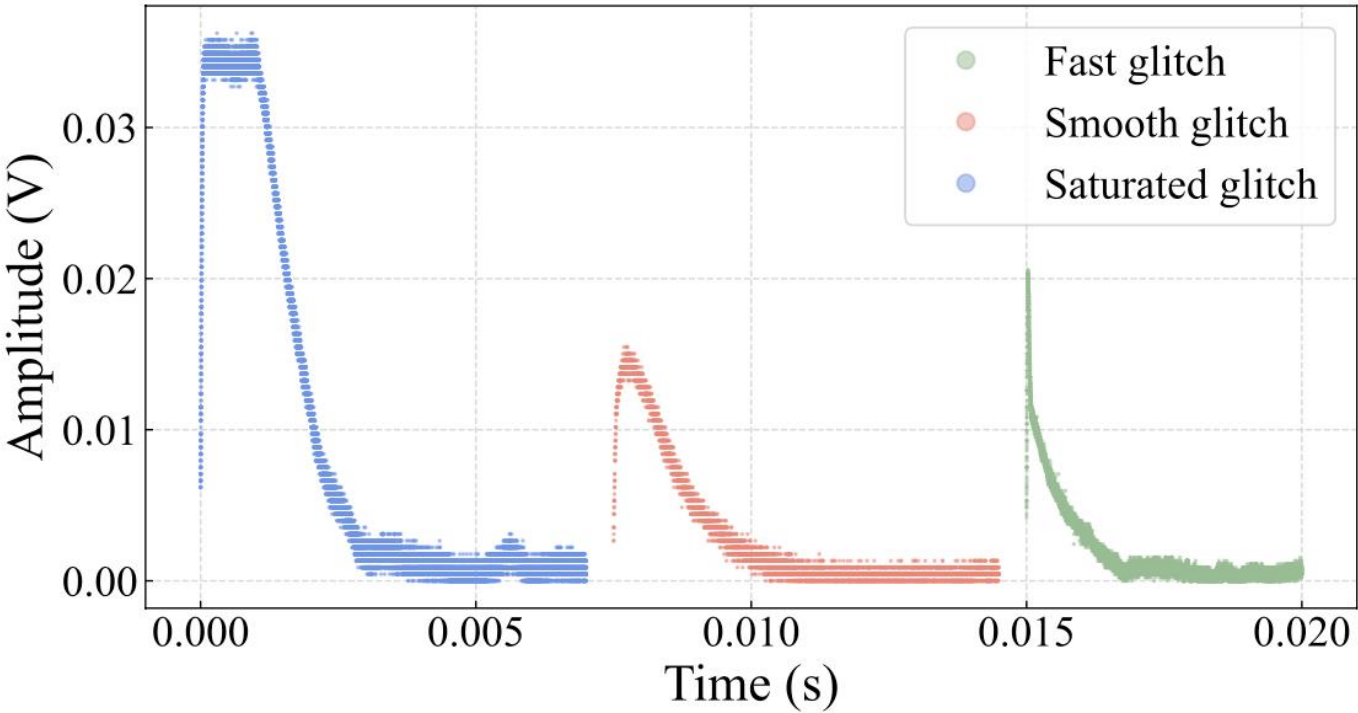
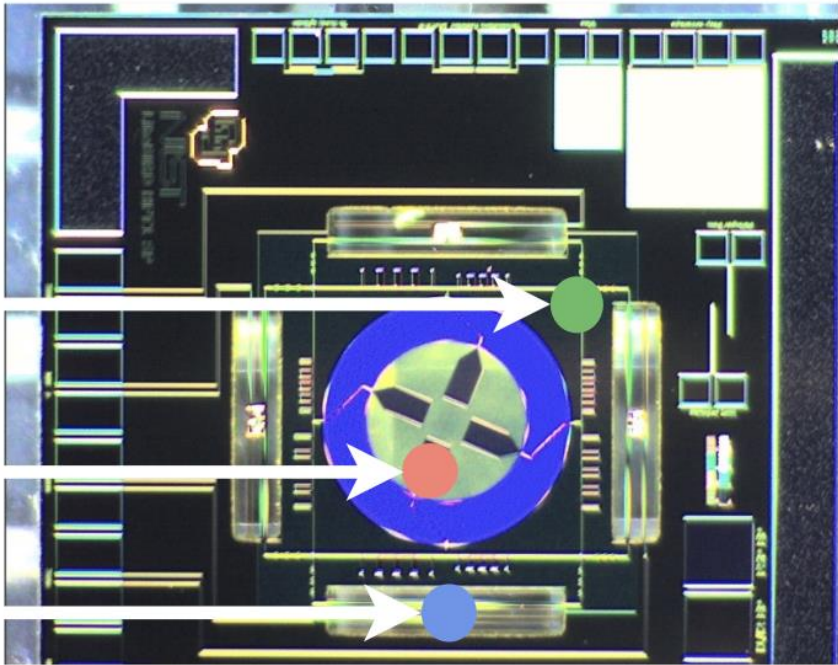
- Direct hit on TES ?
- Hit on antenna ?
- Somewhere in between ?



⇒ To be confirmed with further analysis and simulations

# Different type of shape

Shape	5.4 MeV	18 MeV
Fast	580 $\mu$ s	520 $\mu$ s
Smooth	510 $\mu$ s	453 $\mu$ s
Saturated	500 $\mu$ s	480 $\mu$ s



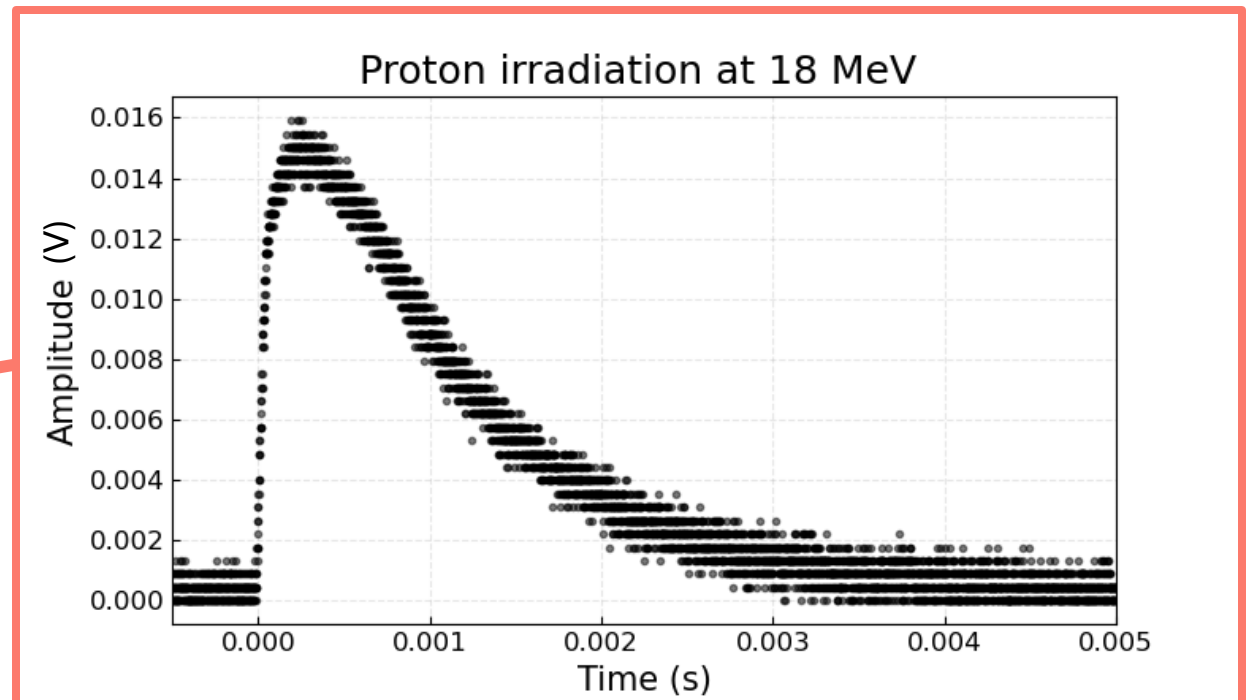
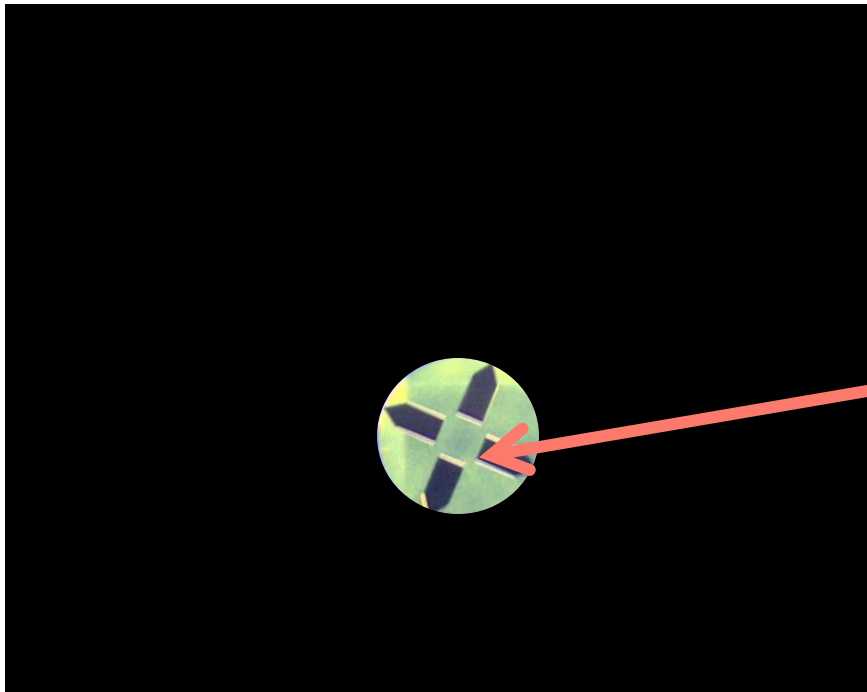
⇒ To be confirmed with further analysis and simulations

# Glitch on OMT antenna

## Detector chip in operation

- TESs covered
- Only antenna exposed

⇒ Hypothesis : shield thickness to avoid energy deposition elsewhere than antenna probes

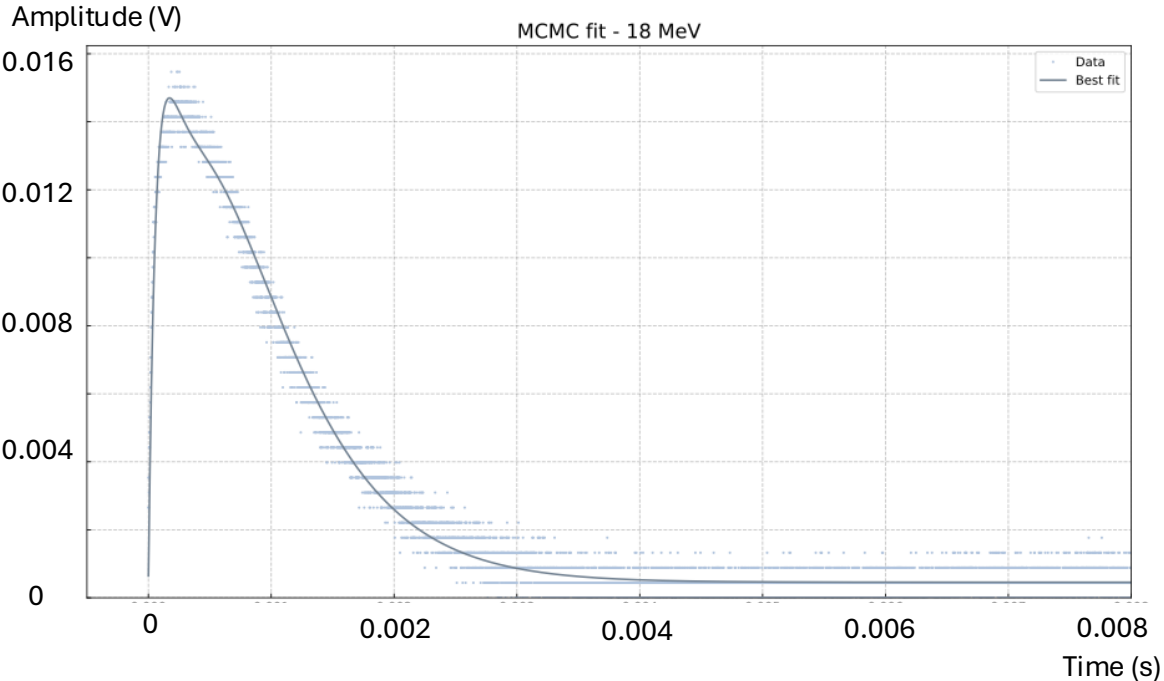
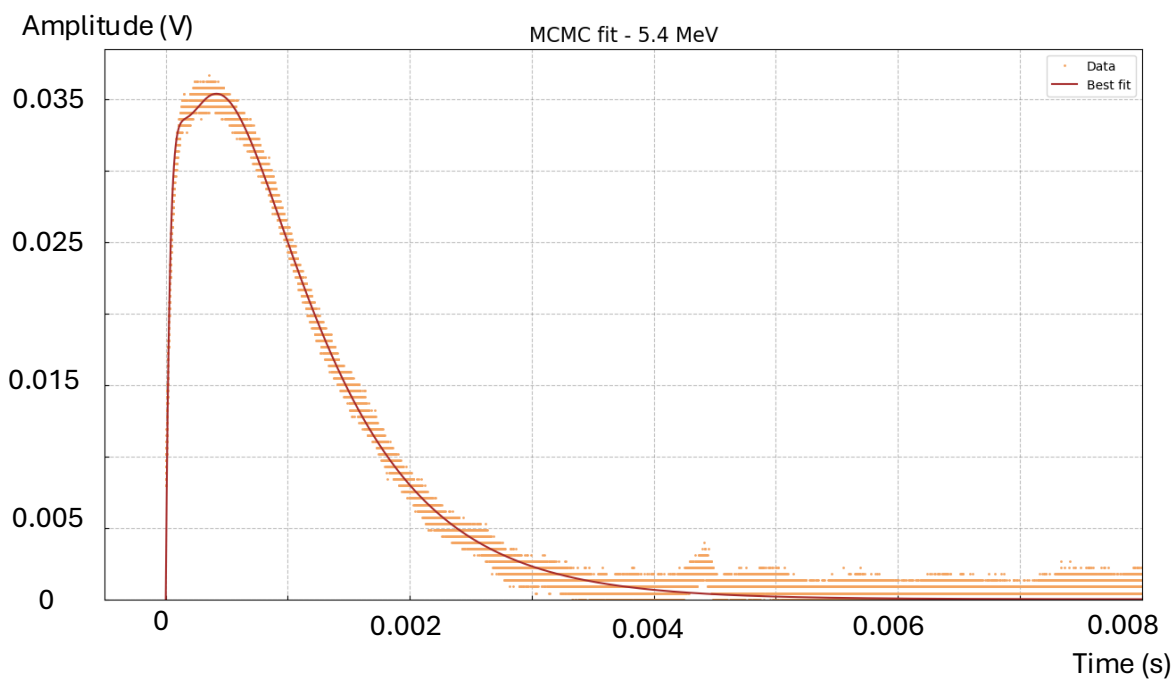


⇒ **To be confirmed with further analysis and simulations**

# Glitch on OMT antenna

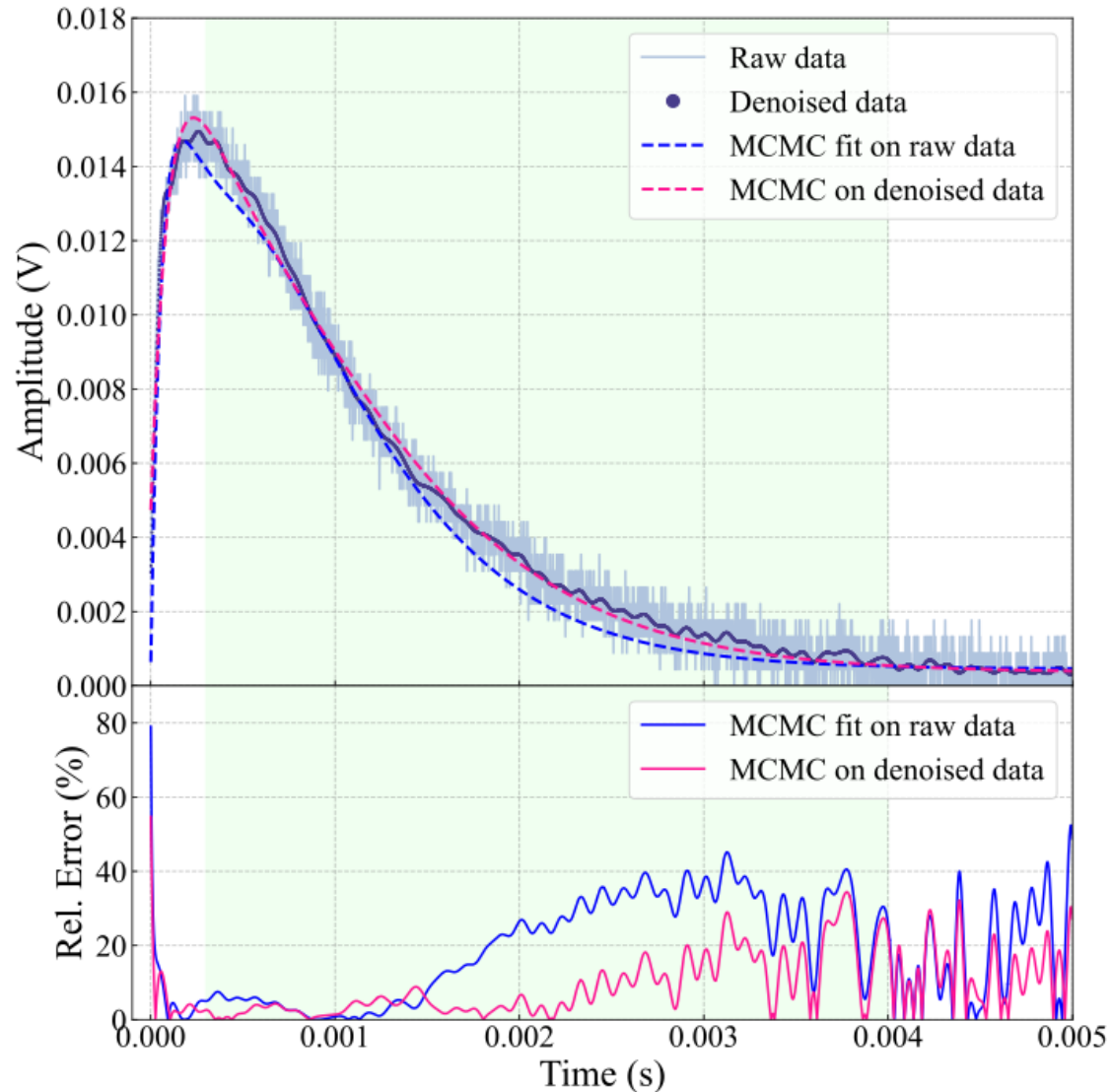
$$P = A_{ath} \frac{t}{\tau_{ath}} e^{1 - \frac{t}{\tau_{ath}}} + A_{th} \frac{t}{\tau_{th}} e^{1 - \frac{t}{\tau_{th}}} + K$$

Adapted from « The Cryogenic Anti-Coincidence detector for ATHENA X-IFU: pulse analysis of the AC-S7 single pixel prototype », **M. D'Andrea et al.**

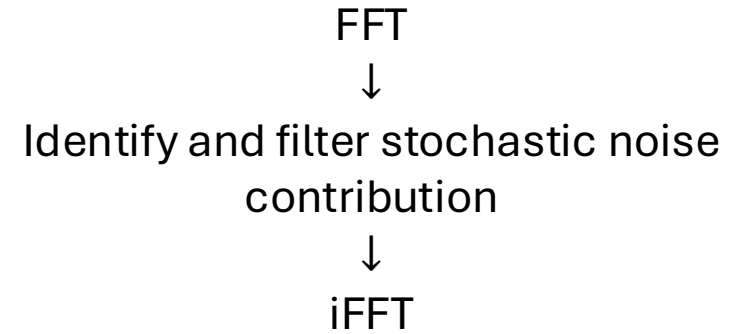


	5.4 MeV	18 MeV
$\tau_{ath}$	$75.30 \pm 0.02 \mu s$	$95.09 \pm 0.2 \mu s$
$\tau_{th}$	$505.90 \pm 0.03 \mu s$	$485.76 \pm 0.3 \mu s$

# Glitch on OMT antenna



## Denoising glitch :



+  $\Delta t = 99 \mu\text{s}$  on the thermal component

---

### MCMC fit on raw data

---

$$\tau_{\text{th}} = 485.76 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{s}$$

---

---

### MCMC fit on denoised data

---

$$\tau_{\text{th}} = 584 \pm 0.35 \mu\text{s}$$

---



# Conclusion

## Summary :

- ✓ Functional set-up allowing to simulate detectors' susceptibility to cosmic rays
- ✓ Glitches observed at : 5.4 MeV, 18 MeV & 22 MeV
  - Different shapes
  - Hypothesis on shape VS chip zone hit
- ✓ Very similar time constants at 5.4 MeV and 18 MeV
  - ⇒ « TES proton irradiation result analysis for future space applications » - **A.Besnard et al.** (submitted)
- ✓ Total dose calculations and IV Curves performed on the TES irradiated
  - + Might be a change in  $T_c$  value of the detectors of a few mK ⇒ under investigation
  - ⇒ « Preliminary assessment of Total Integrated Dose effects on LiteBIRD TES » - **P.dal Bo et al.** (submitted)

## Next steps:

- ❑ COMSOL's simulations to compare the shape with hits

The author wants to express her gratitude to François Couchot for his great help on the understanding of the particles' interactions with matter.