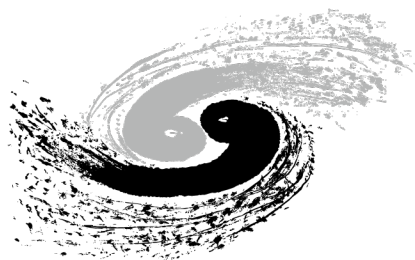


超导探测器的研发及应用

闫代康

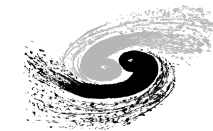
2025-09



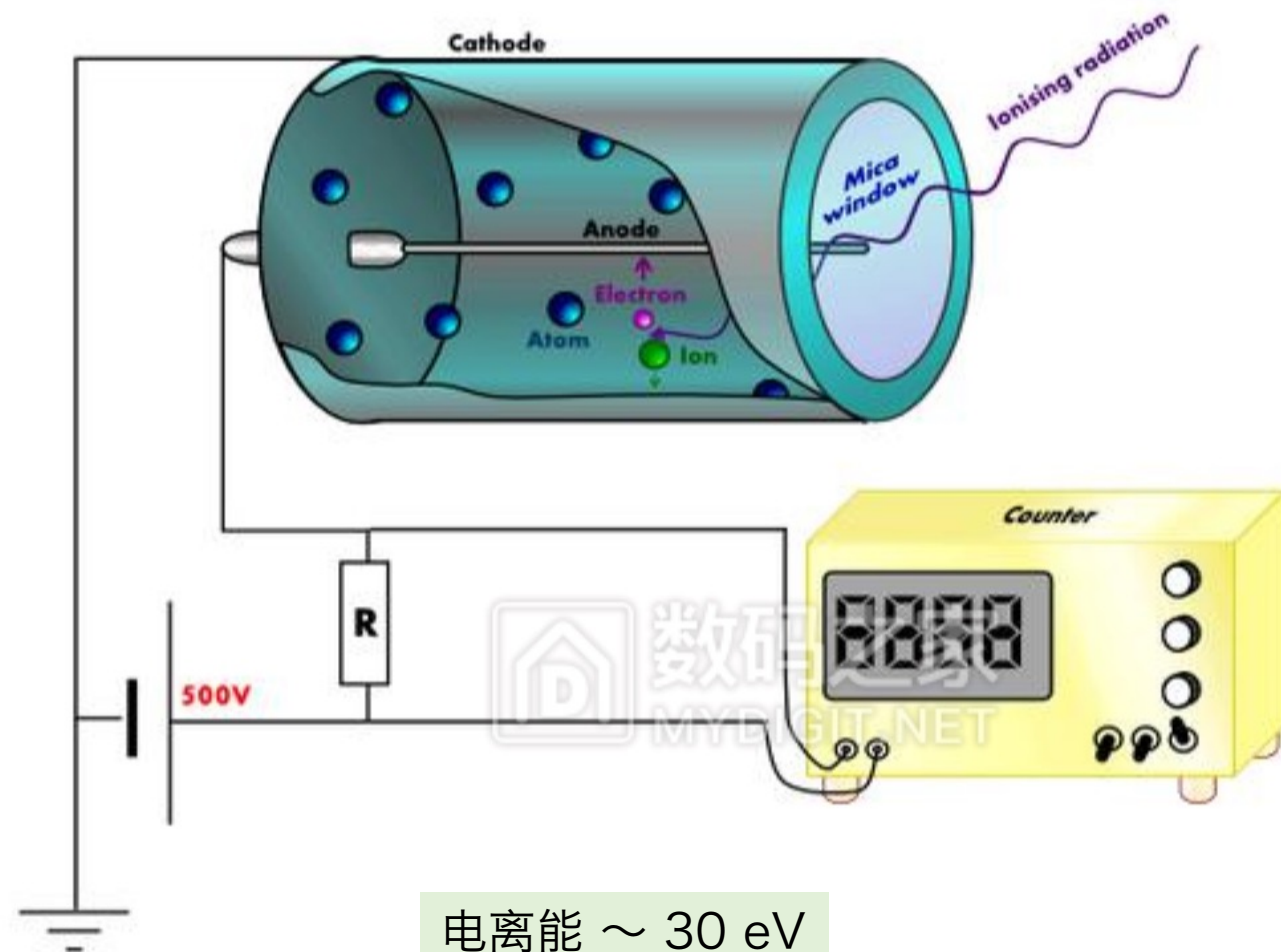
中国科学院高能物理研究所

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光子探测器：第一代 气体探测器 1920s

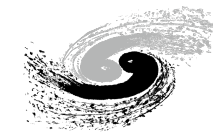


中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

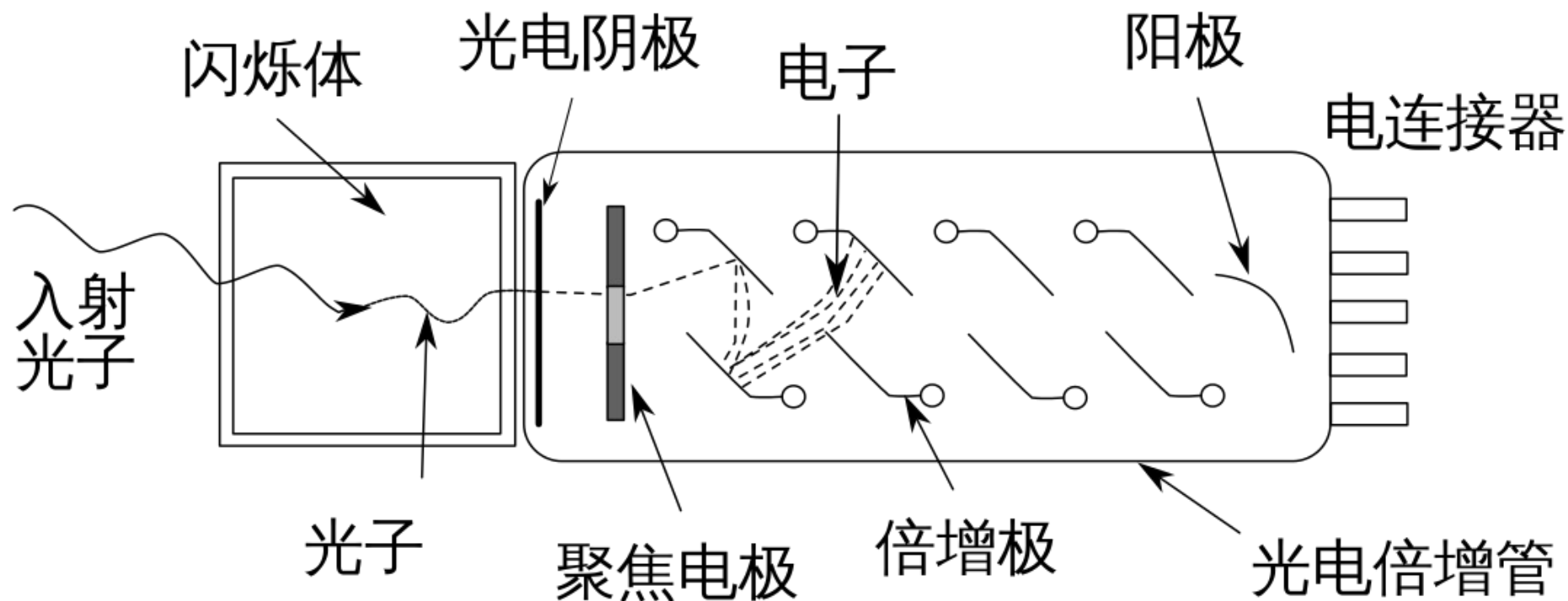


电离能 $\sim 30 \text{ eV}$

光子探测器：第二代 闪烁体探测器 1940s



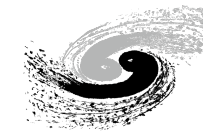
中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences



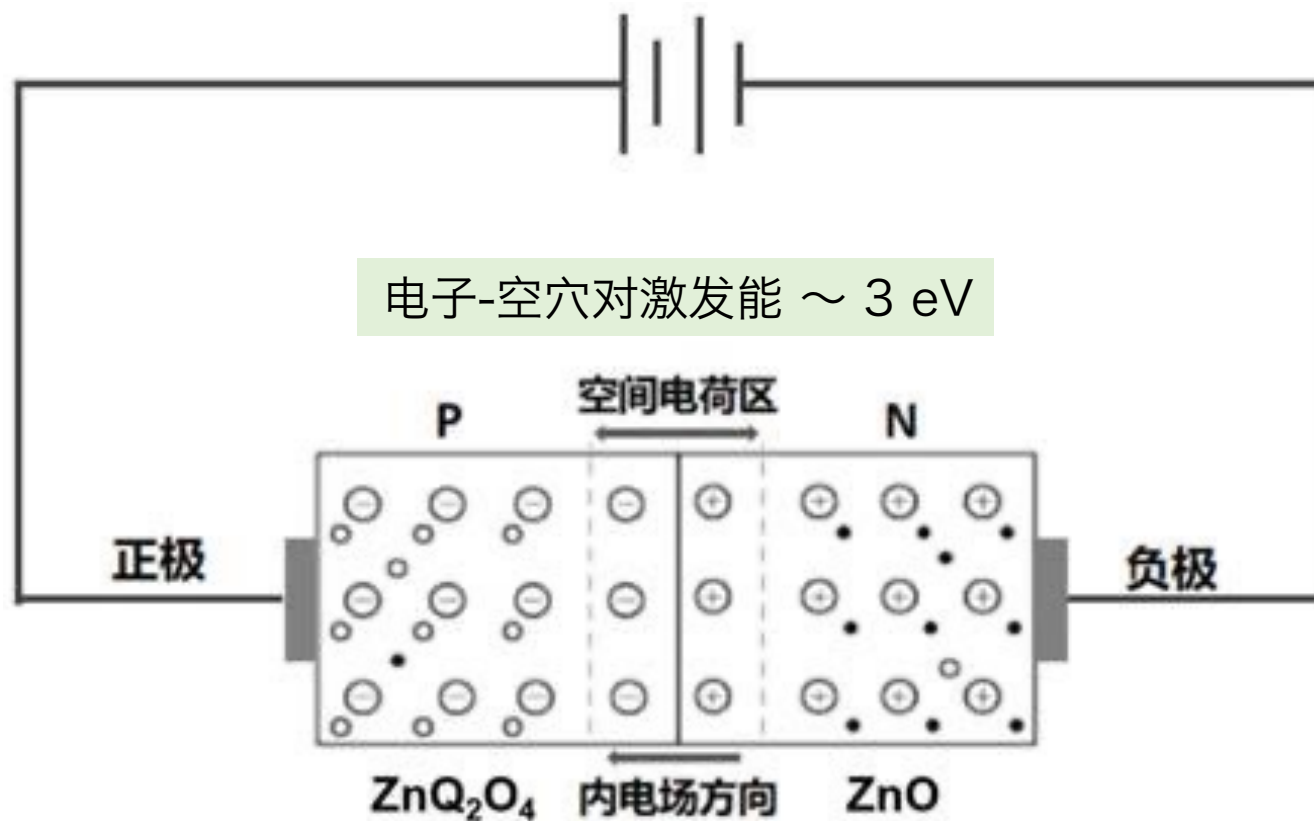
离子激发能 $\sim 20 \text{ eV}$
光子能量 $\sim 3 \text{ eV}$

能量分辨率 $E/\Delta E \sim 15$

光子探测器：第三代 半导体探测器 1950s

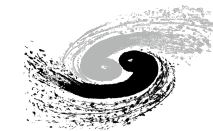


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能量分辨率 $E/\Delta E \sim 50$

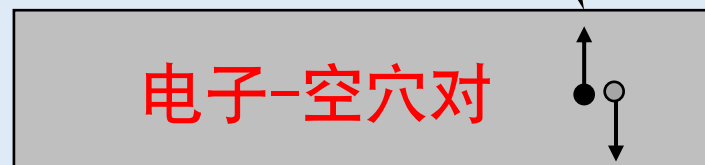
光子探测器：第四代 超导体探测器 1990s



中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

半导体探测器

光子

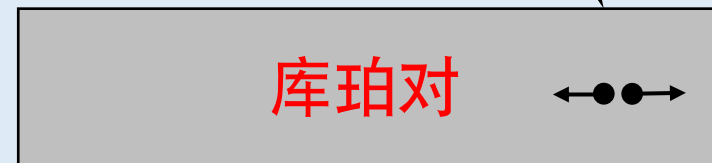


激发能 $\sim \text{eV}$

VS.

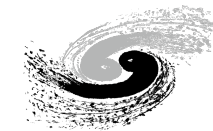
超导体探测器

光子



激发能 $\sim \text{meV}$

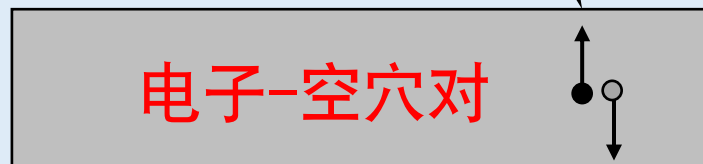
光子探测器：第四代 超导体探测器 1990s



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Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

半导体探测器

光子



激发能 $\sim \text{eV}$

VS.

超导体探测器

光子



激发能 $\sim \text{meV}$

10 keV

半导体: 10^4 个电子空穴对
超导体: 10^7 个库珀对

粒子涨落噪声 = $1/\sqrt{N}$

半导体: 0.01 $\rightarrow$ 分辨率 100 eV
超导体: 0.0003 $\rightarrow$ 分辨率 3 eV

超高分辨率意味着什么

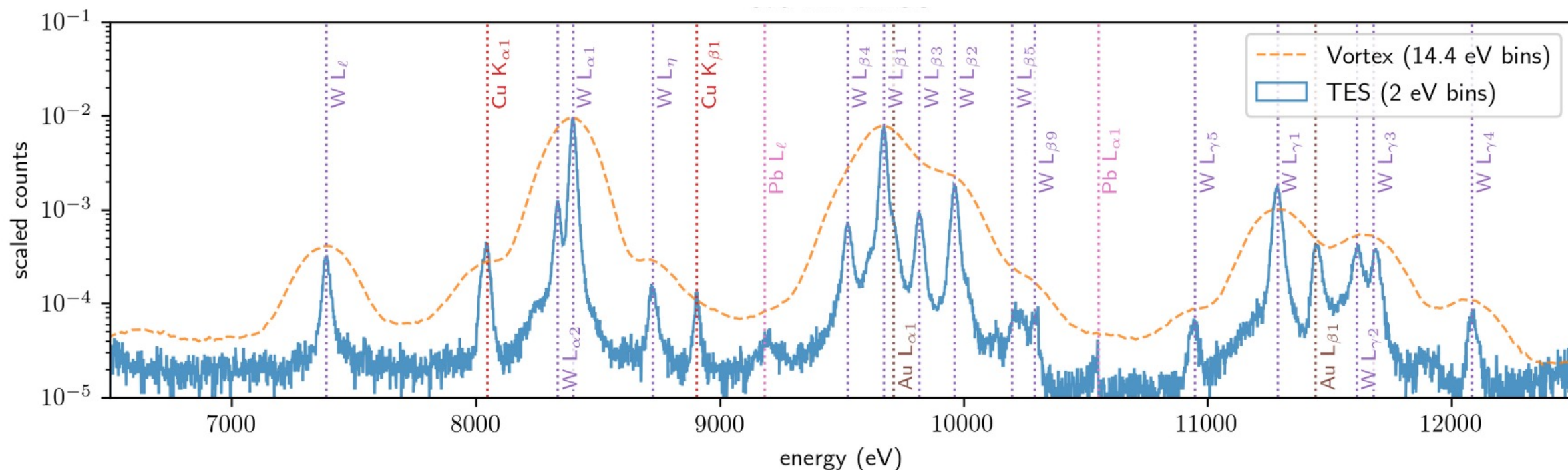
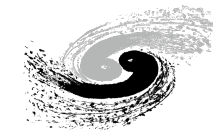


Fig. 3. Fluorescence spectra of a 350 nm CMOS integrated circuit chip, measured with a TES sensor (blue solid line) and a Vortex silicon-drift detector (orange dashed line). Prominent peaks are labeled with their corresponding element and line name.

Tejas Guruswamy et al. (2021)

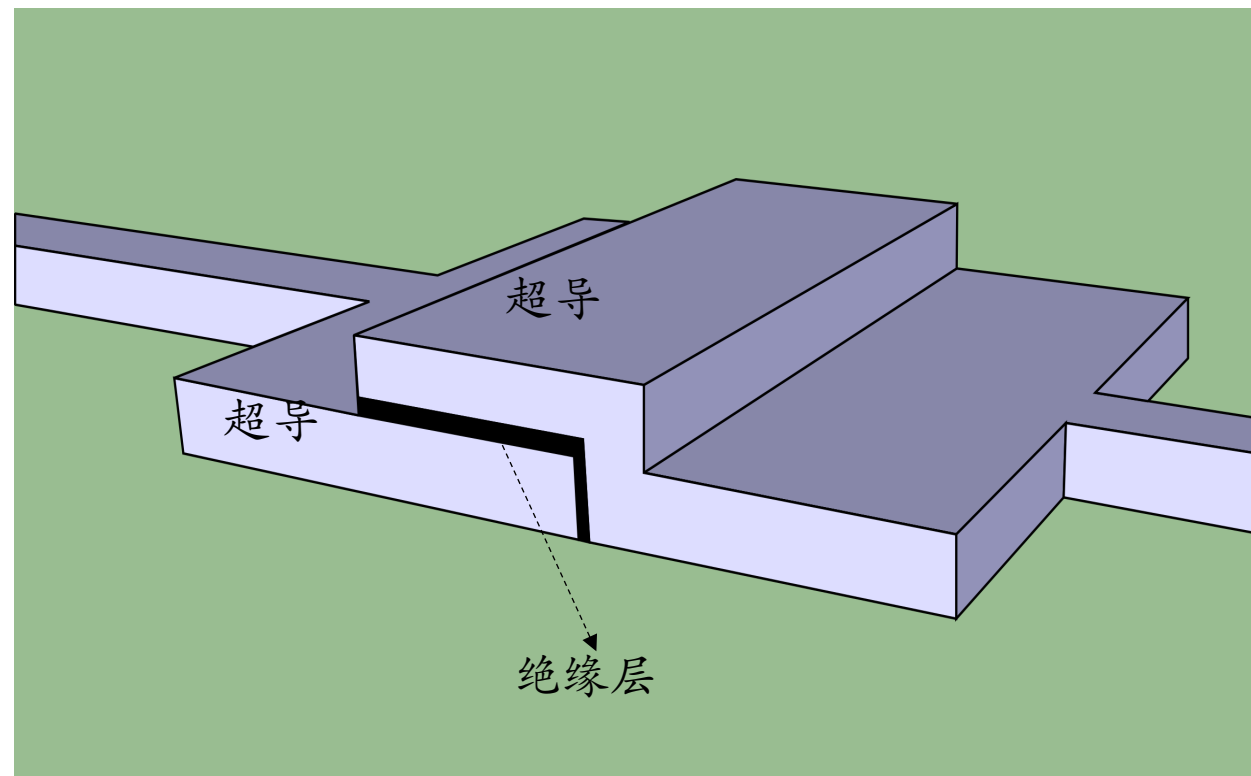
硅探测器 $\Delta E = 130 \text{ eV}$

超导探测器 $\Delta E = 12 \sim 15 \text{ eV}$

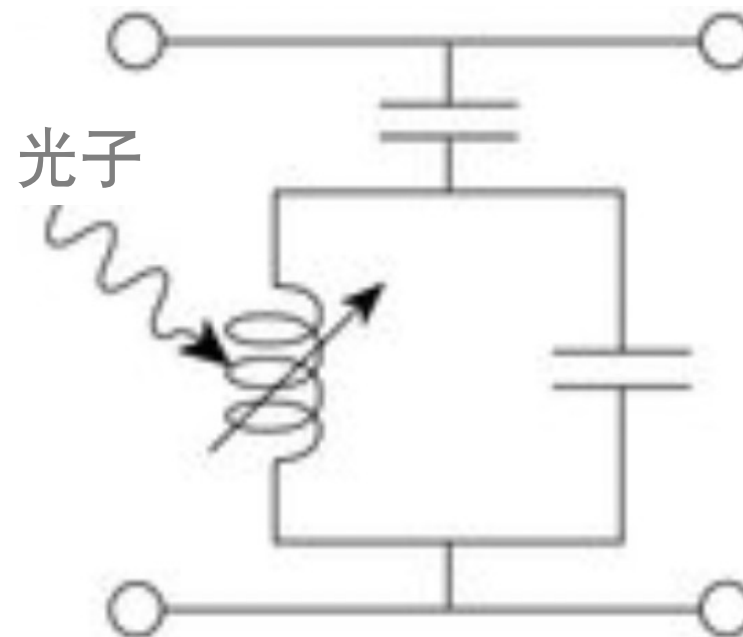


	superconducting tunnel junction (STJ) 超导隧穿结	kinetic inductance detectors (KID) 动态电感探测器	metallic magnetic calorimeter (MMC) 金属磁性量热器	transition-edge sensor (TES) 超导转变边沿探测器
原理	隧穿电流大小正比于光子激发的准粒子数	准粒子密度变化影响超导LC电路的共振频率	顺磁材料中磁通量的变化	光子热效应引发电阻变化
能量分辨率 (软X射线)	~ 10 eV	几十eV	~ 1eV	~1eV
能量分辨率 (硬X射线)	材料过薄，X射线吸收率低	目前没有开发	40 eV @ 60 keV	5 eV @ 17 keV
最大优势	计数效率极高：10 ⁴ /秒	方便大阵列复用	能量分辨率高； 能量覆盖范围大	能量分辨率高； 复用技术较为成熟
主要短板	能量分辨率略差； 能量上限低	能量分辨率低； 能量上限低	复用发展不成熟	能量覆盖范围小于MMC

	superconducting tunnel junction (STJ) 超导隧穿结
原理	隧穿电流大小正比于光子激发的准粒子数
能量分辨率 (软X射线)	$\sim 10 \text{ eV}$
能量分辨率 (硬X射线)	材料过薄，X射线吸收率低
最大优势	计数效率极高： $10^4/\text{秒}$
主要短板	能量分辨率略差； 能量上限低



	kinetic inductance detectors (KID) 动态电感探测器
原理	准粒子密度变化影响超导LC电路的共振频率
能量分辨率 (软X射线)	几十eV
能量分辨率 (硬X射线)	目前没有开发
最大优势	方便大阵列复用
主要短板	能量分辨率低； 能量上限低



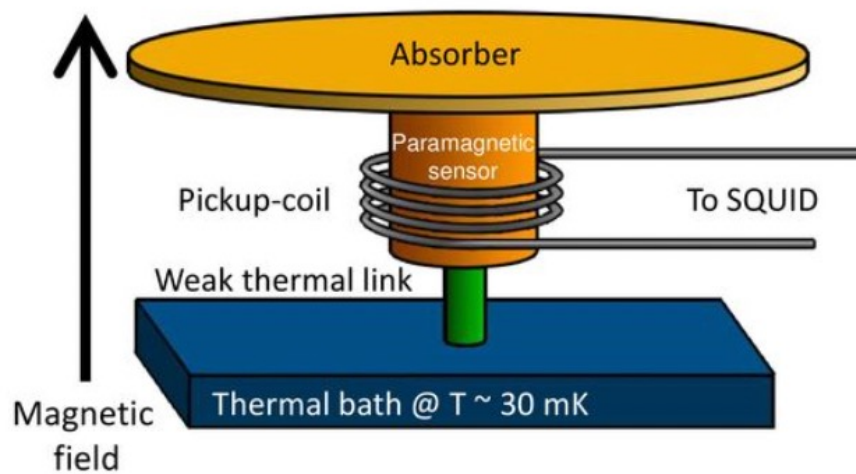
原理

能量分辨率
(软X射线)

能量分辨率
(硬X射线)

最大优势

主要短板



metallic magnetic
calorimeter
(MMC)
金属磁性量能器

顺磁材料中磁通量的变化

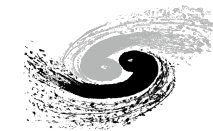
$\sim 1\text{eV}$

40 eV @ 60 keV

能量分辨率高；
能量覆盖范围大

复用发展不成熟

超导探测器概览



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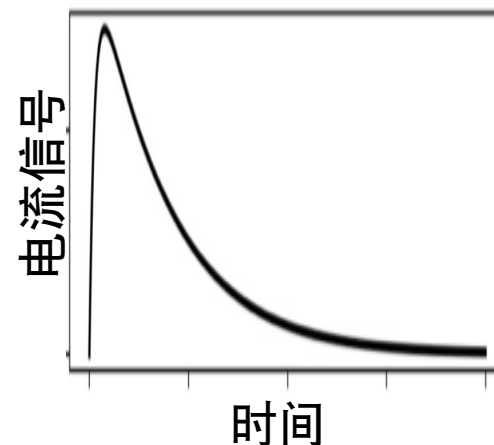
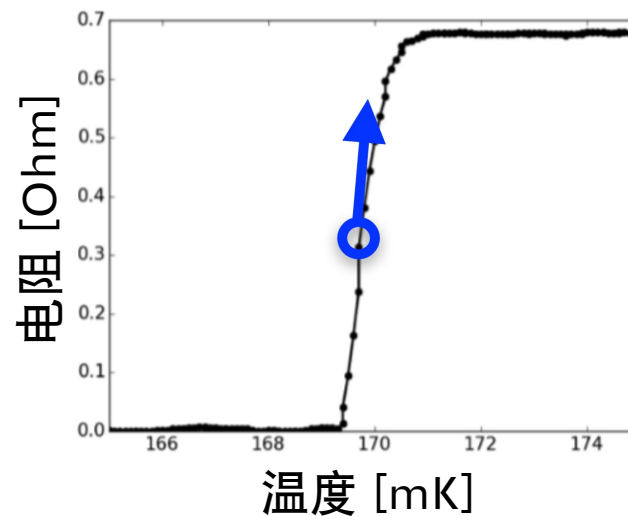
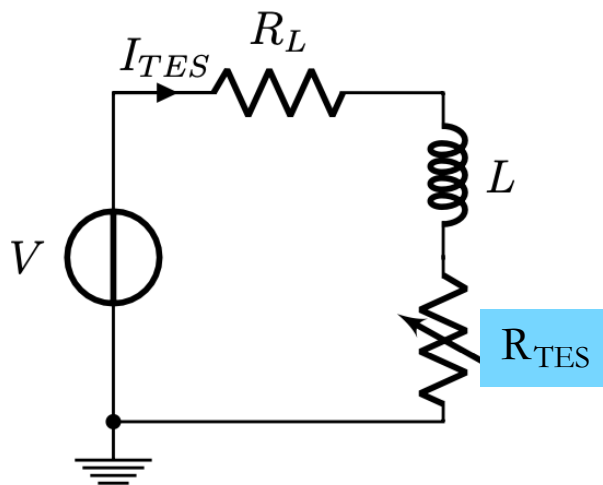
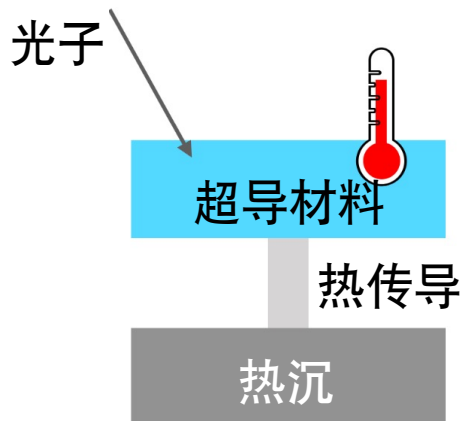
原理

能量分辨率
(软X射线)

能量分辨率
(硬X射线)

最大优势

主要短板



transition-edge
sensor
(TES)
超导转变边沿探测器

光子热效应引发电阻
变化

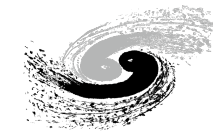
$\sim 1\text{eV}$

$5\text{ eV @ } 17\text{ keV}$

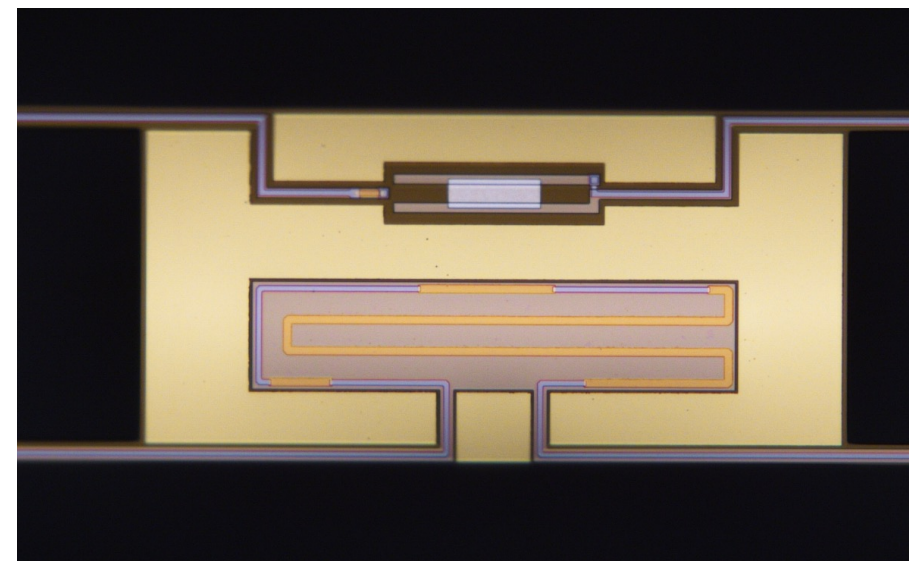
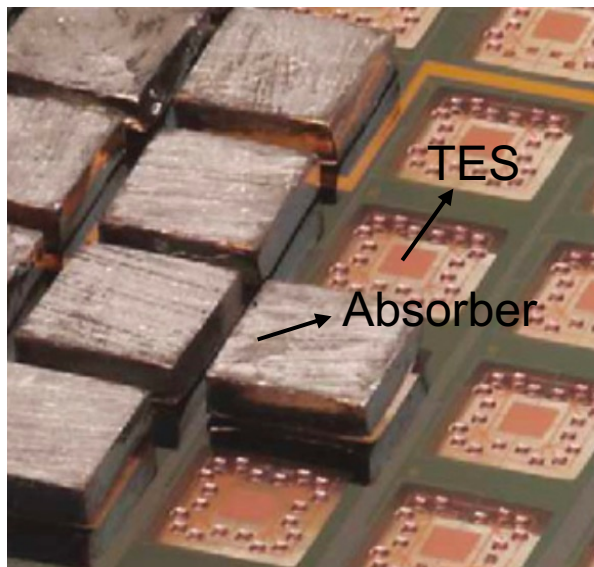
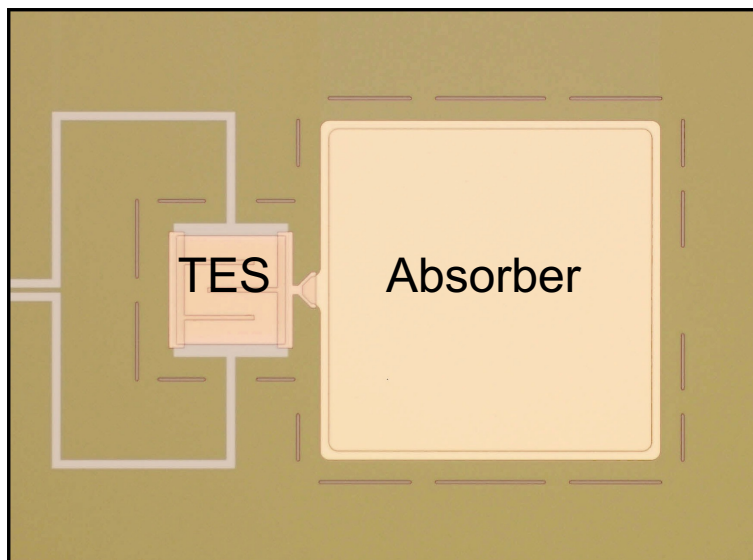
能量分辨率高；
复用技术较为成熟

能量覆盖范围小于
MMC

TES: Transition-Edge Sensor

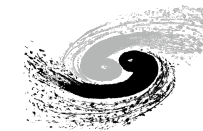


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Bennett *et al.* Rev. Sci. Instrum. **83**, 093113 (2012)

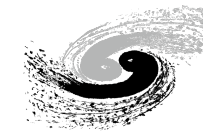
TES: Transition-Edge Sensor



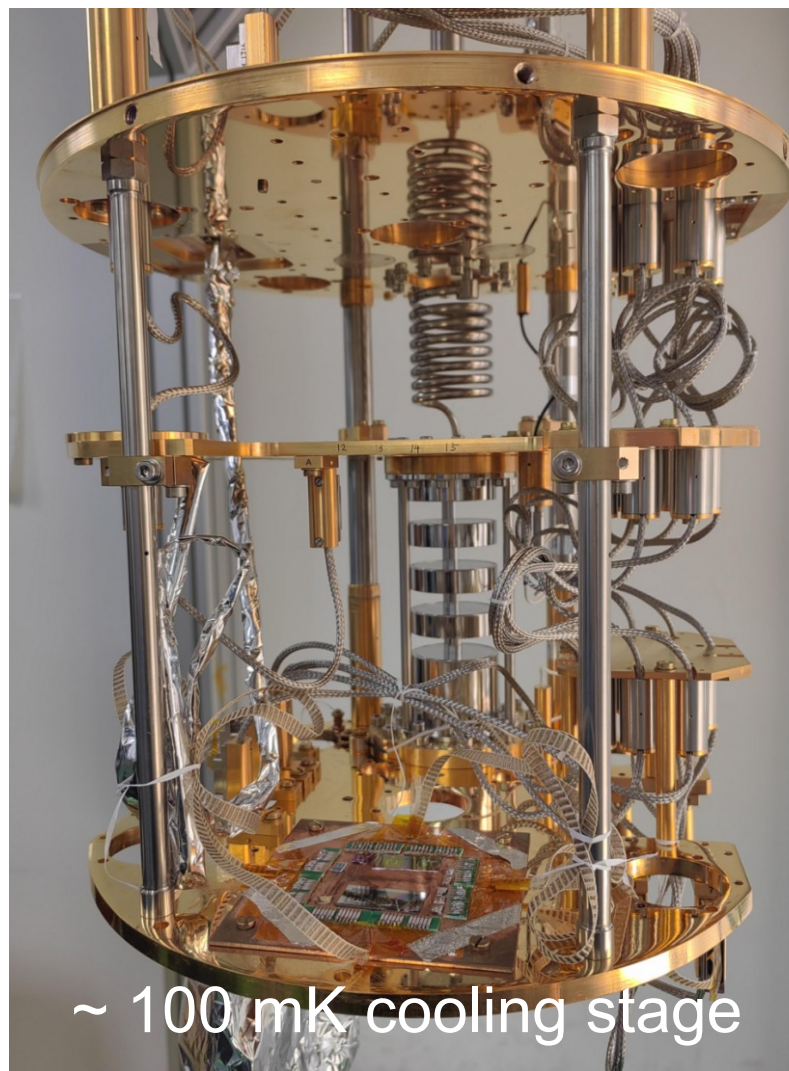
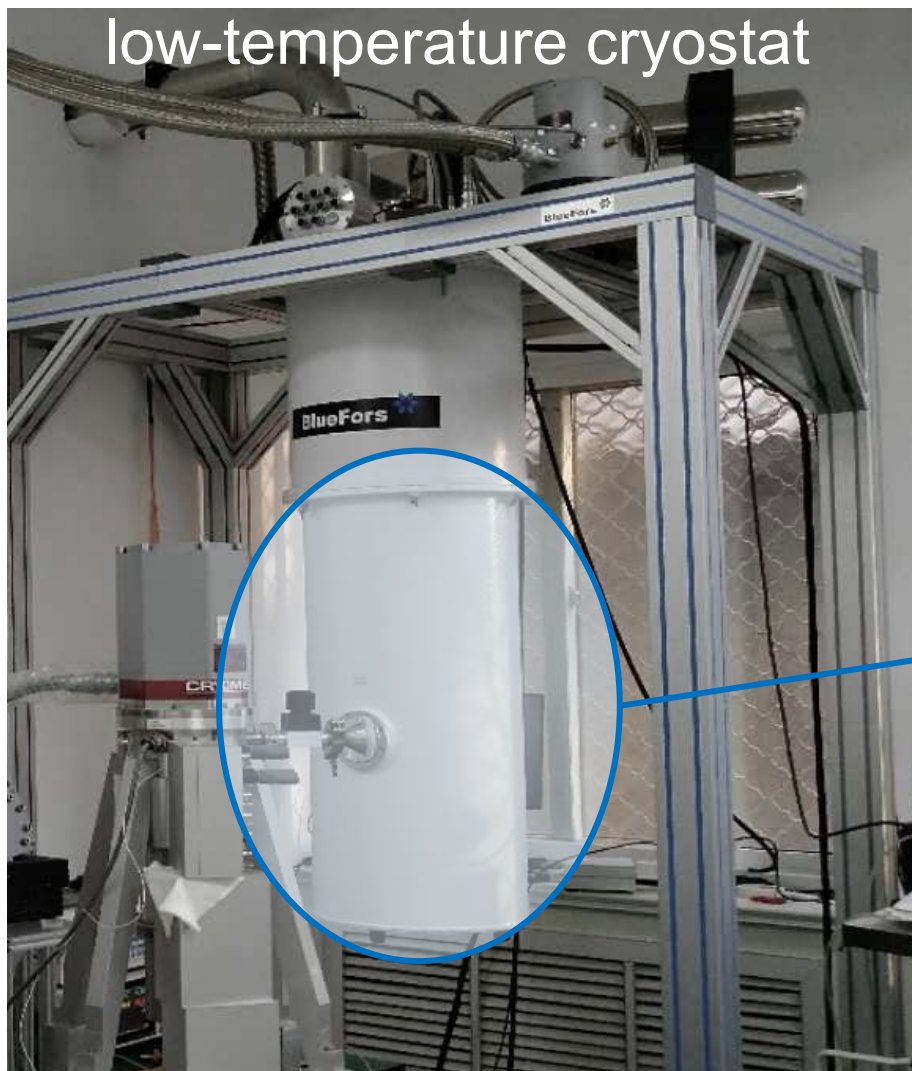
中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences



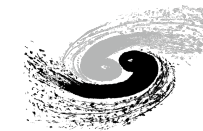
TES: Transition-Edge Sensor



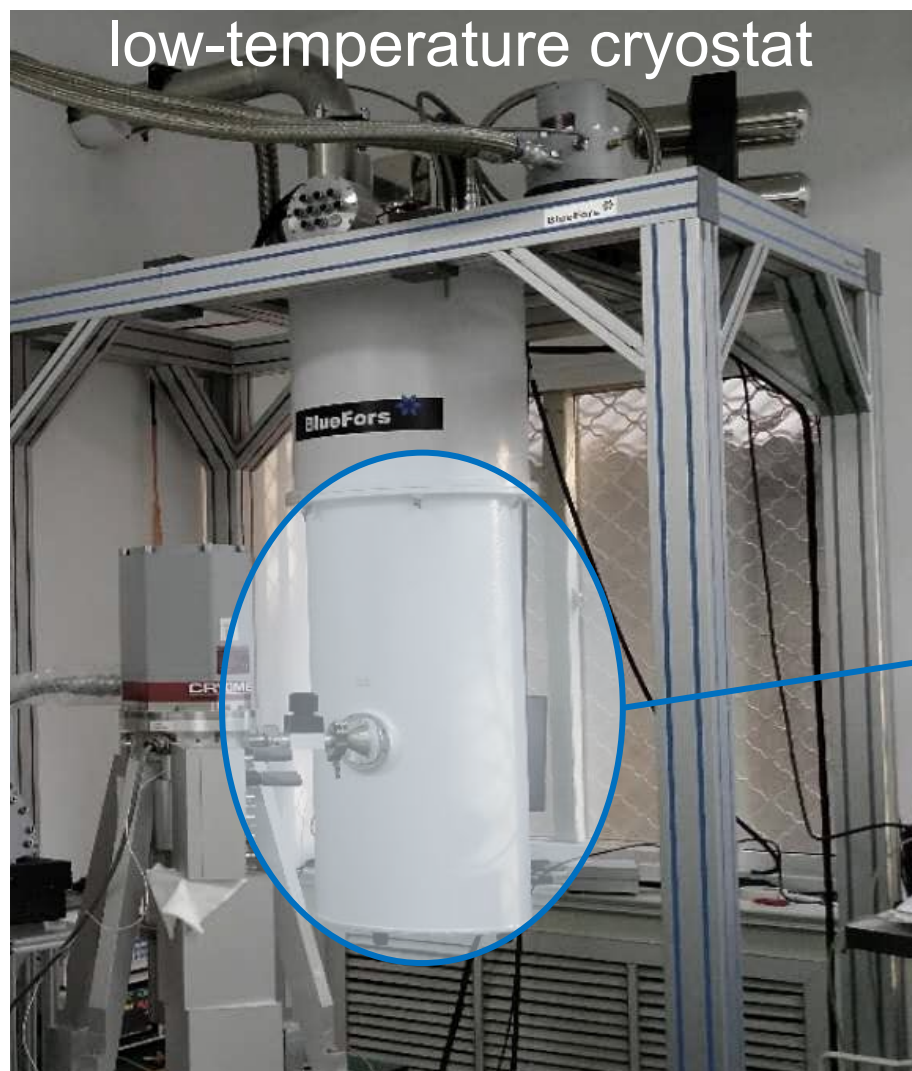
中国科学院高能物理研究所
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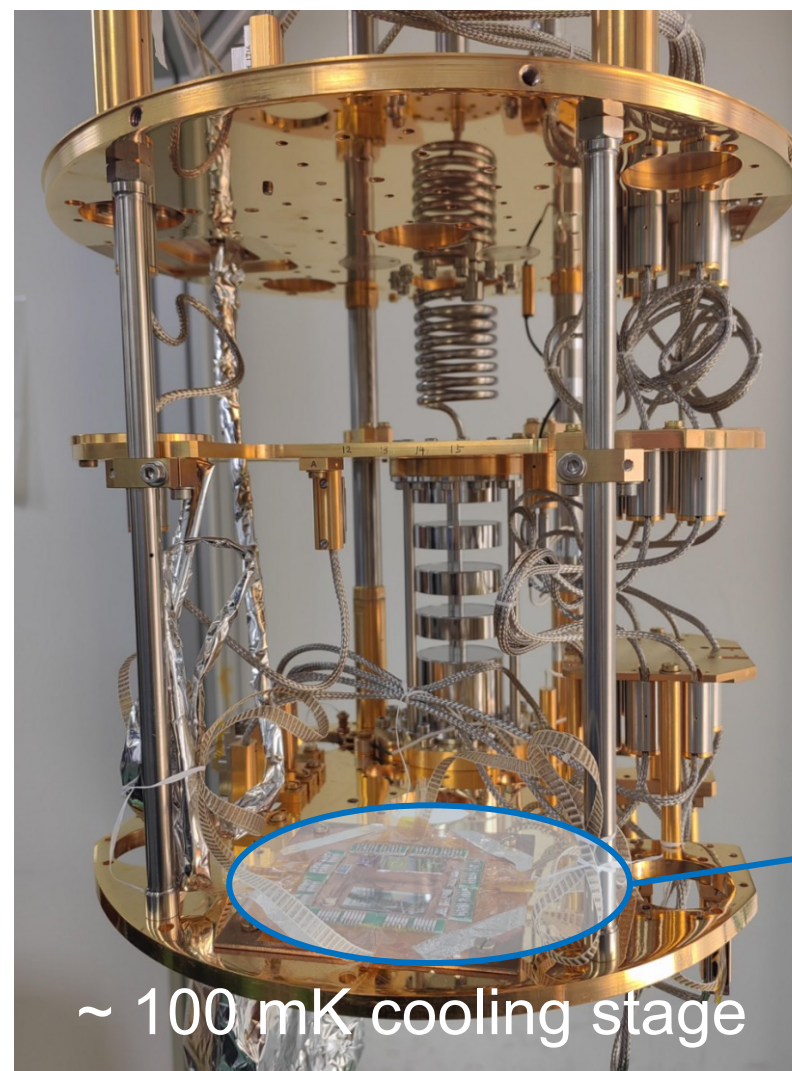
TES: Transition-Edge Sensor



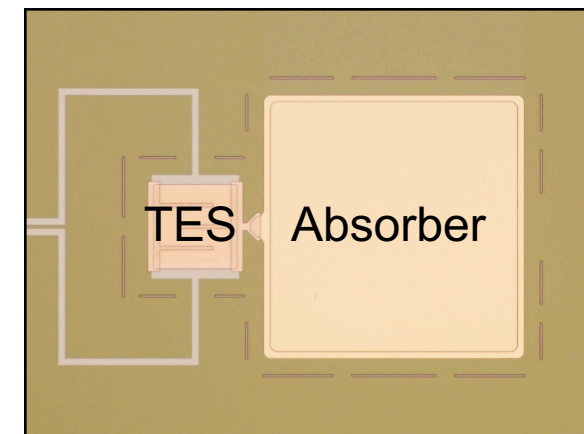
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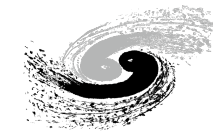
low-temperature cryostat



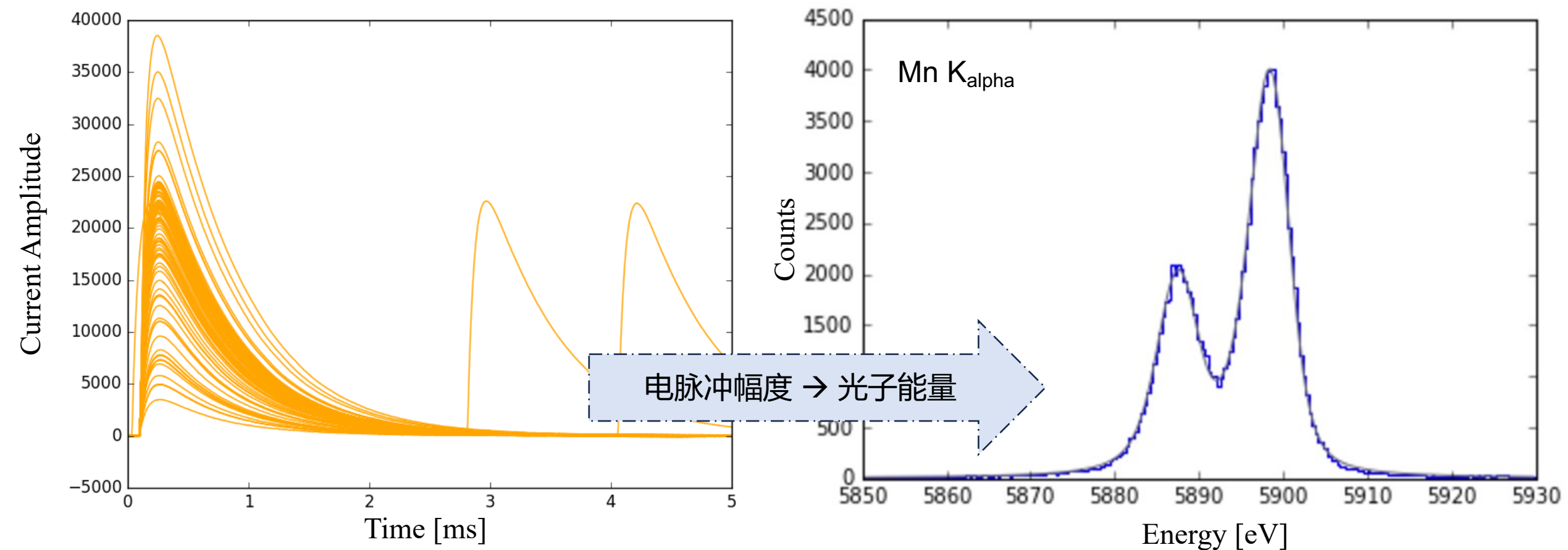
~ 100 mK cooling stage



TES测量光子能量



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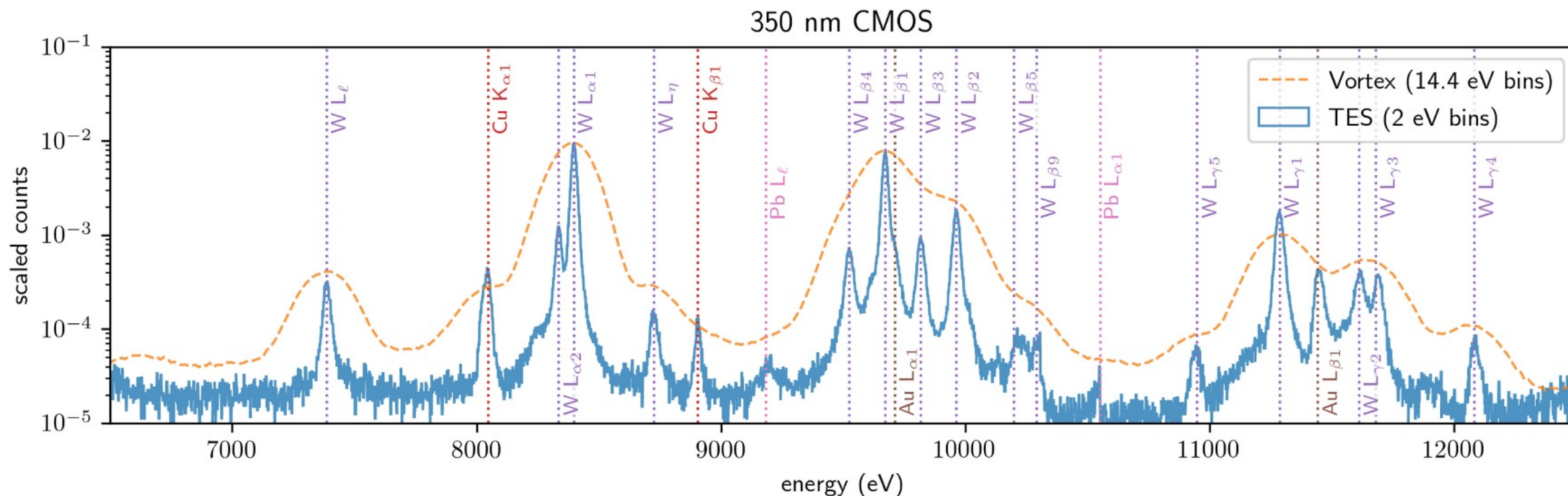
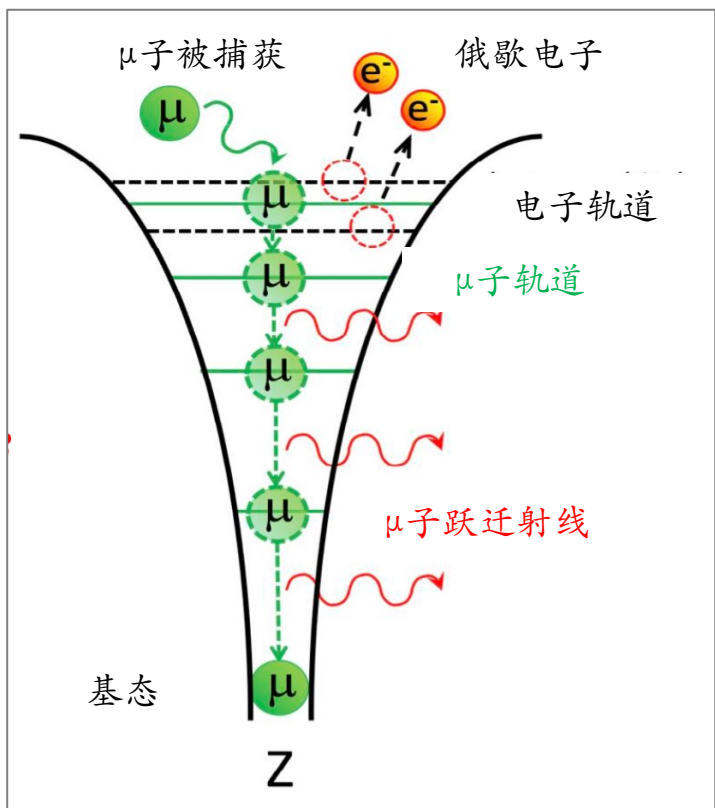


Fig. 3. Fluorescence spectra of a 350 nm CMOS integrated circuit chip, measured with a TES sensor (blue solid line) and a Vortex silicon-drift detector (orange dashed line). Prominent peaks are labeled with their corresponding element and line name.

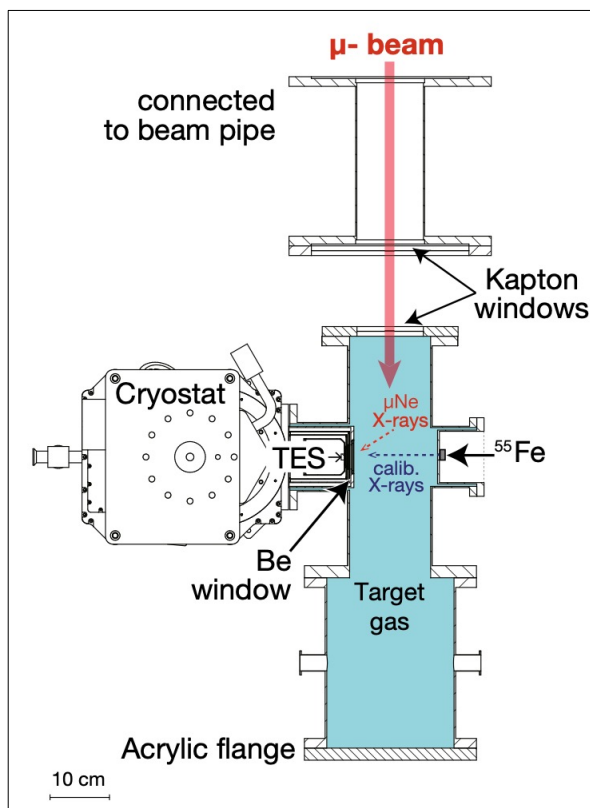
Tejas Guruswamy et al. (2021)

✓ 临近谱线

✓ 微含量元素



Picture credit: T. Okumura, RIKEN



实验要求:

1. 为避免 μ 原子被周围的电子重新填充，靶气体非常稀薄，最终的出光量非常少

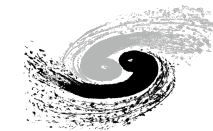
→ 晶体能谱仪太慢

2. 能量分辨率最好能 $<100\text{eV}$

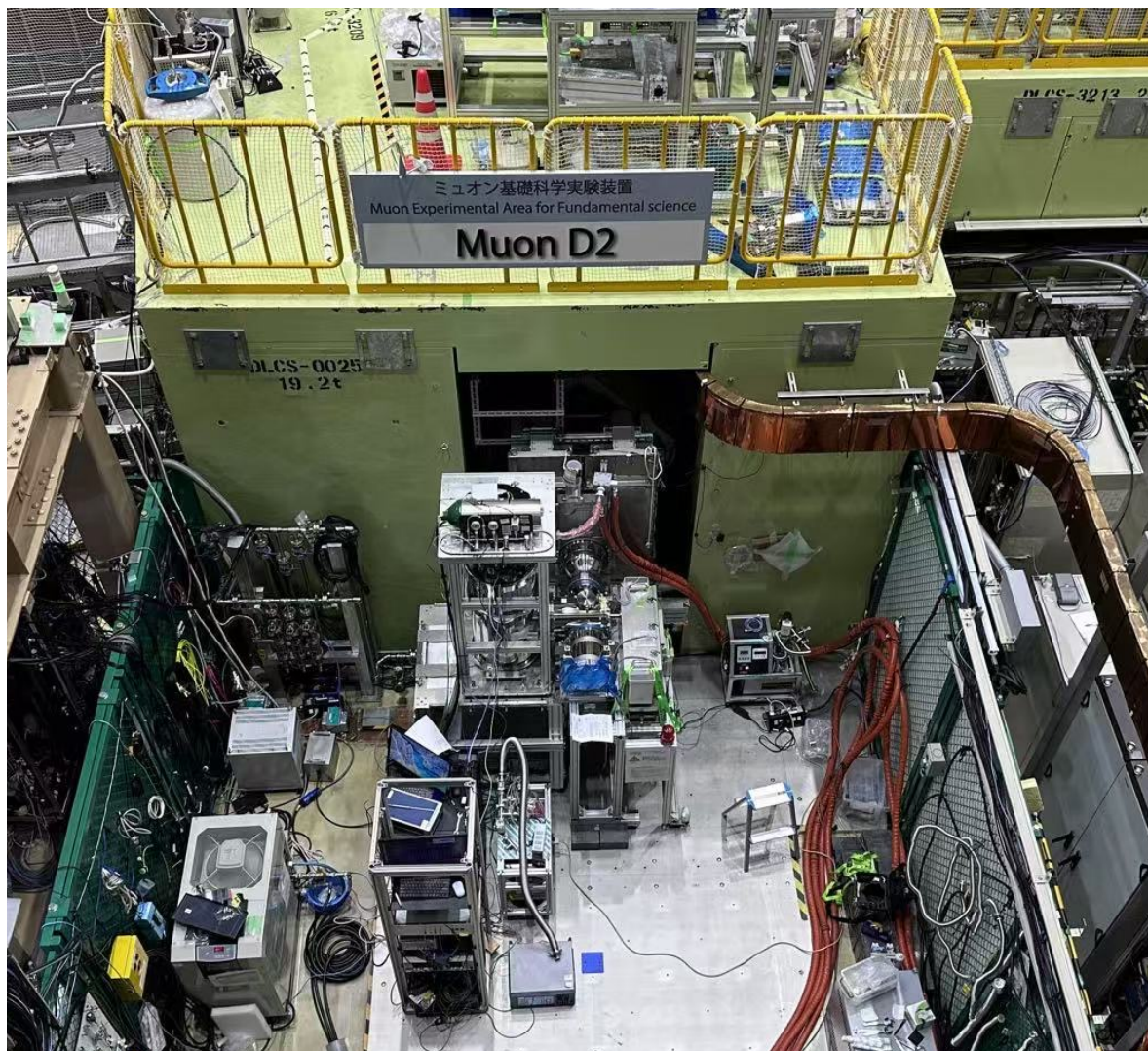
→ 半导体能谱仪不能满足要求



应用二：QED

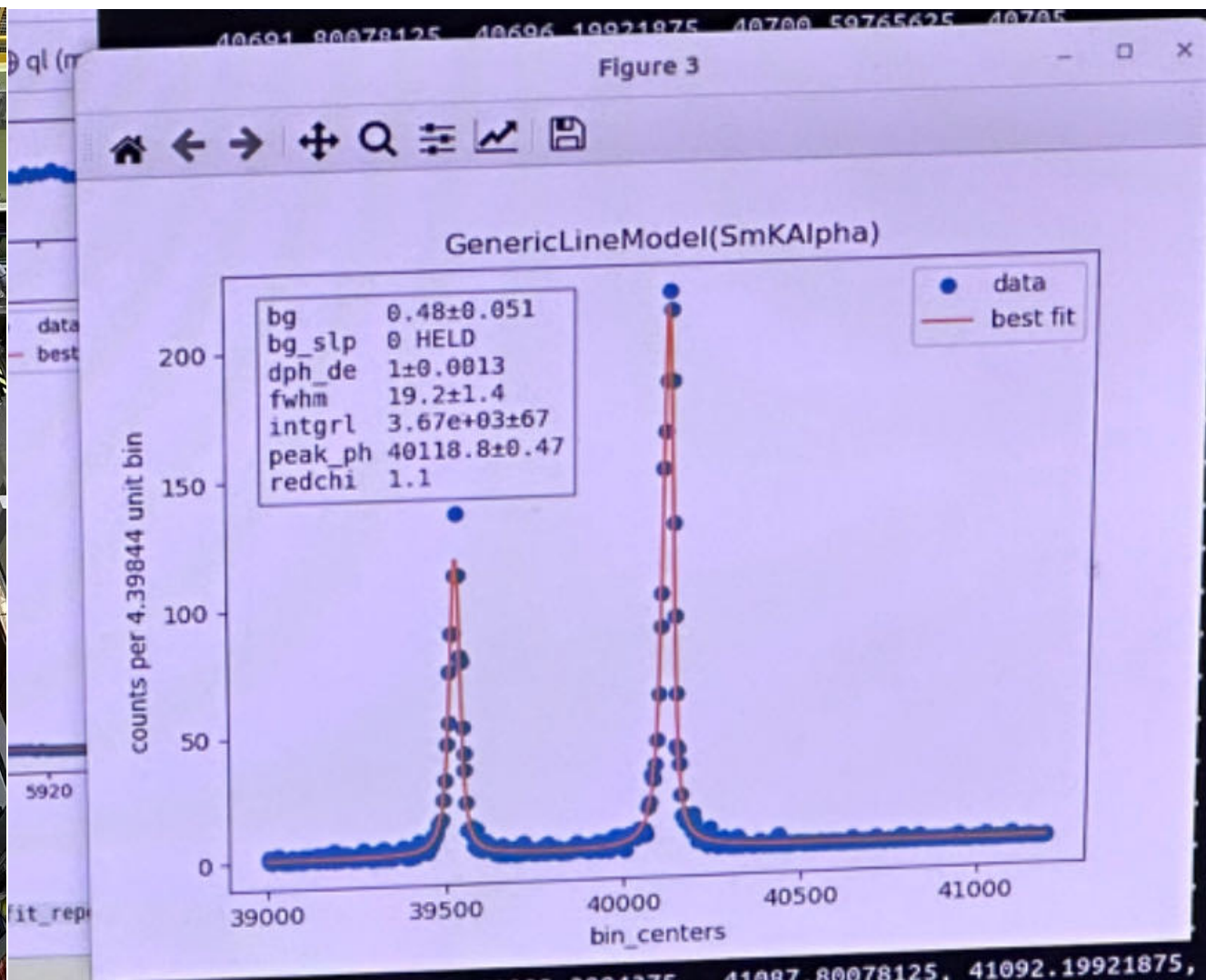


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RIKEN, JPARC

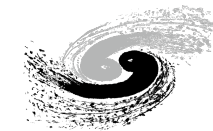
2025/09



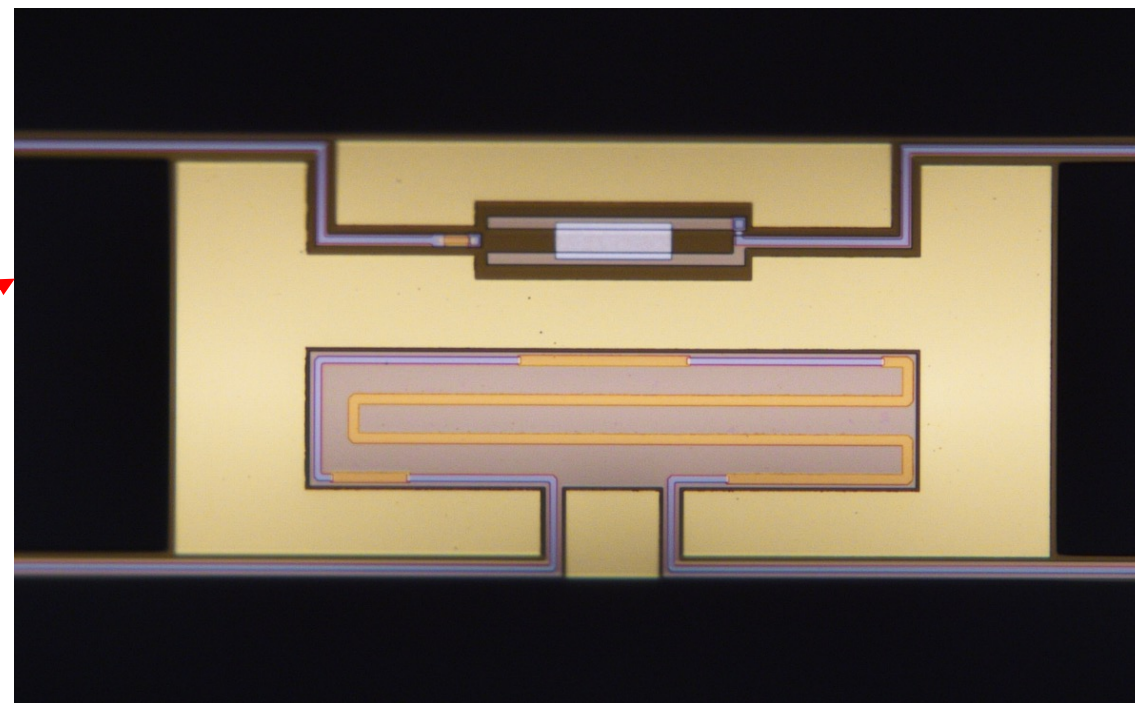
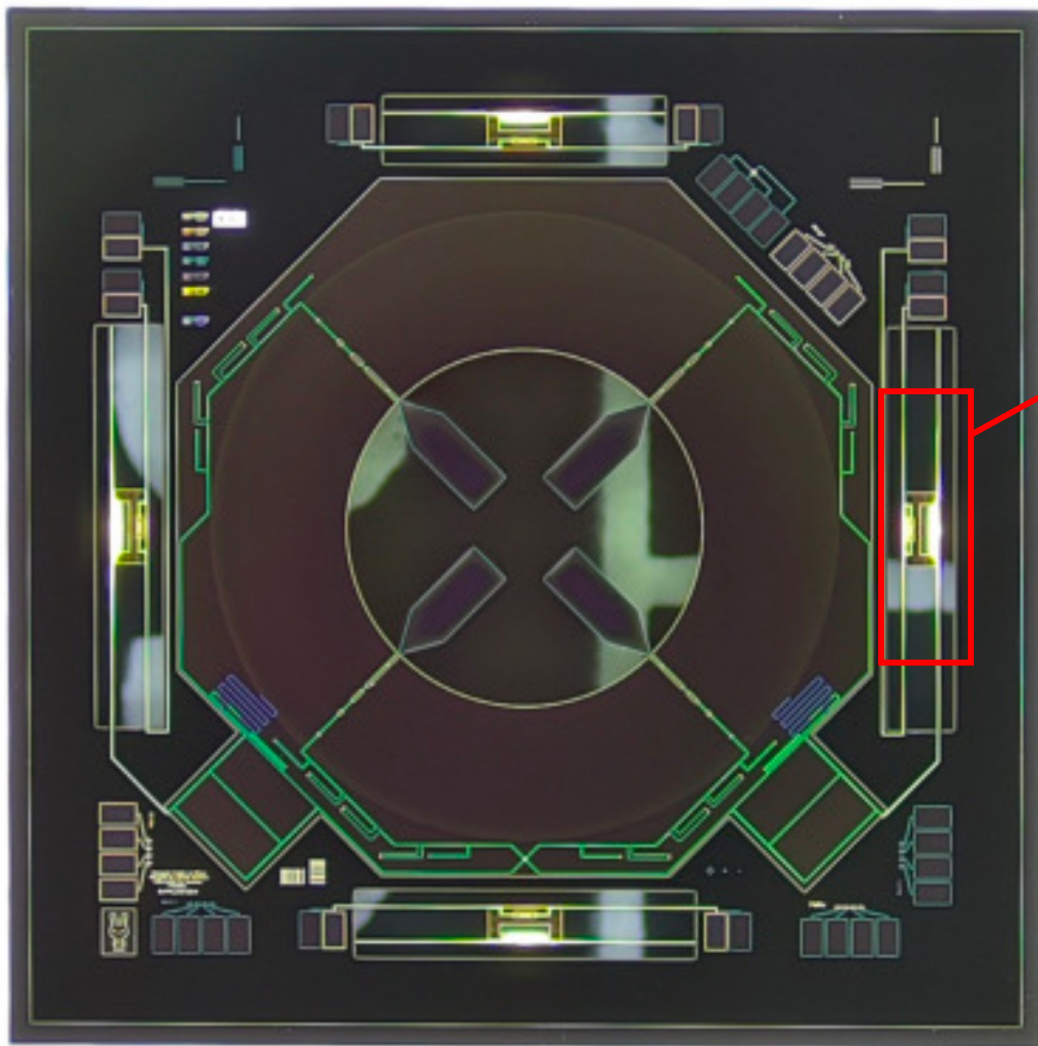
闫代康 - 中科院高能物理所

20

应用三：宇宙学-原初引力波



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Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences



宇宙微波背景
大爆炸后38万年

黑暗时代

星系形成

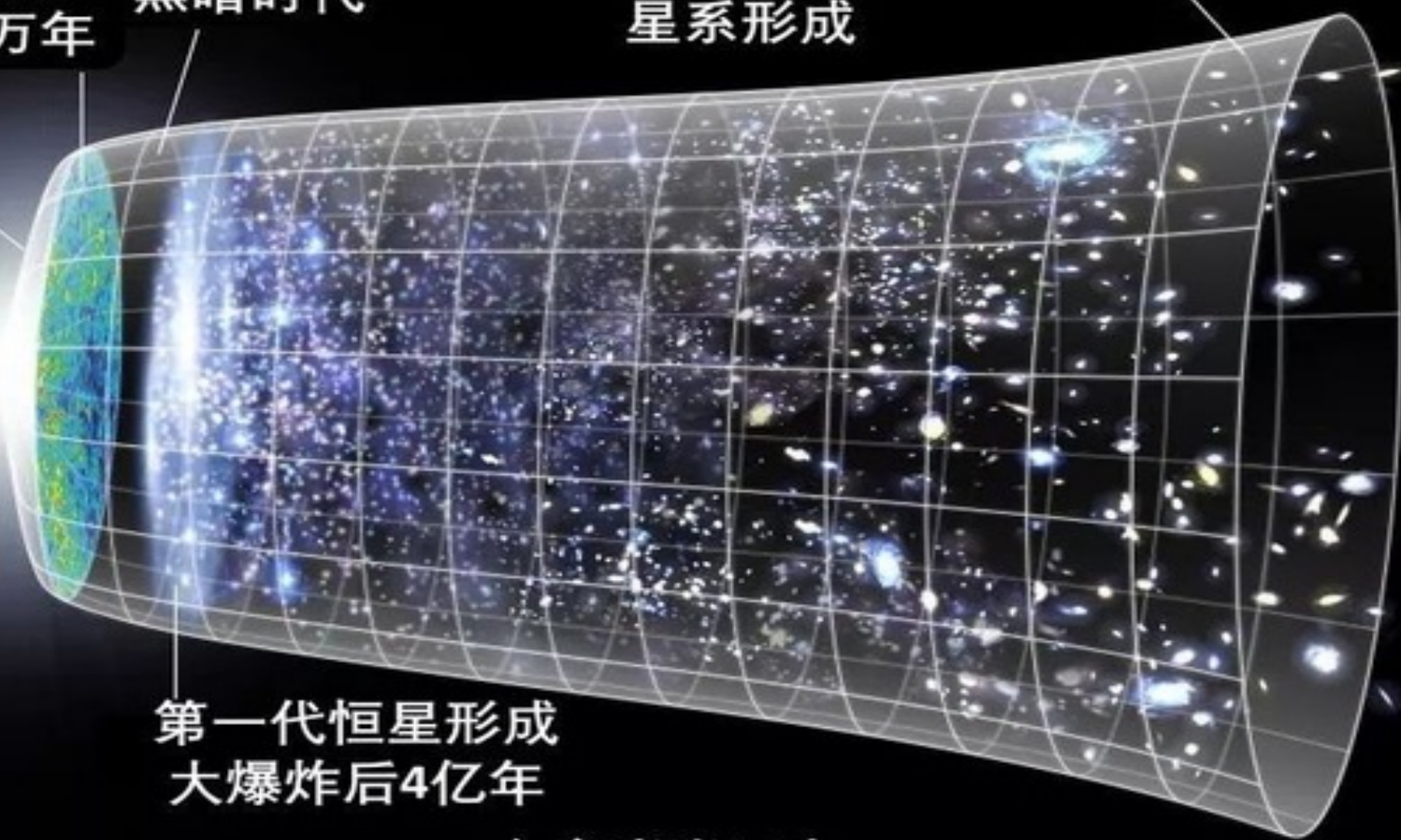
暗能量主导时期
宇宙加速膨胀

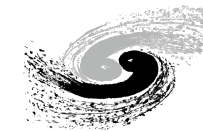
暴涨

大爆炸

第一代恒星形成
大爆炸后4亿年

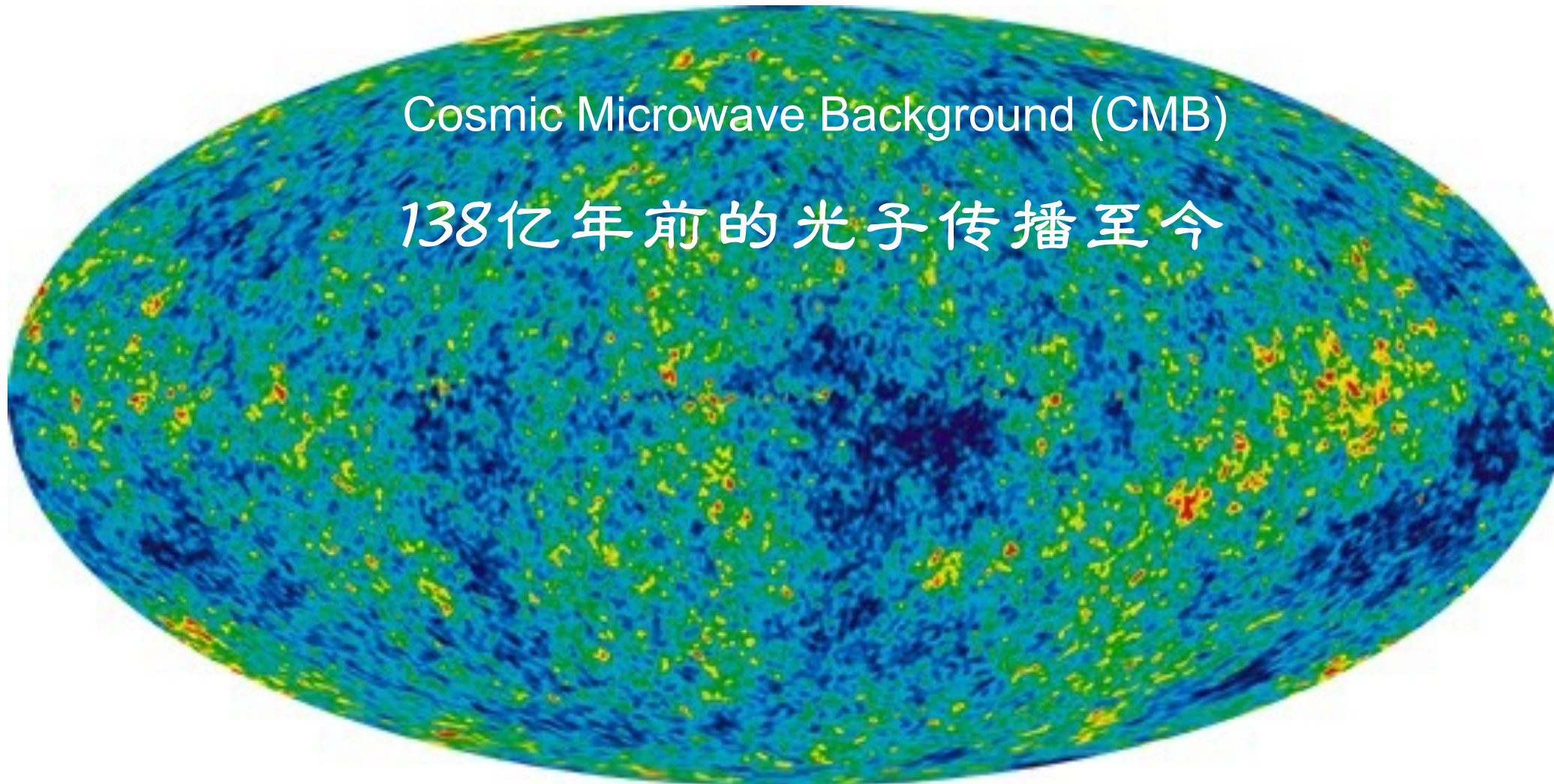
宇宙膨胀历史
138亿年





Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

138亿年前的光子传播至今



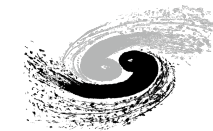
Picture credit: Herbert Huffner, "The Beginning of the World We Know"



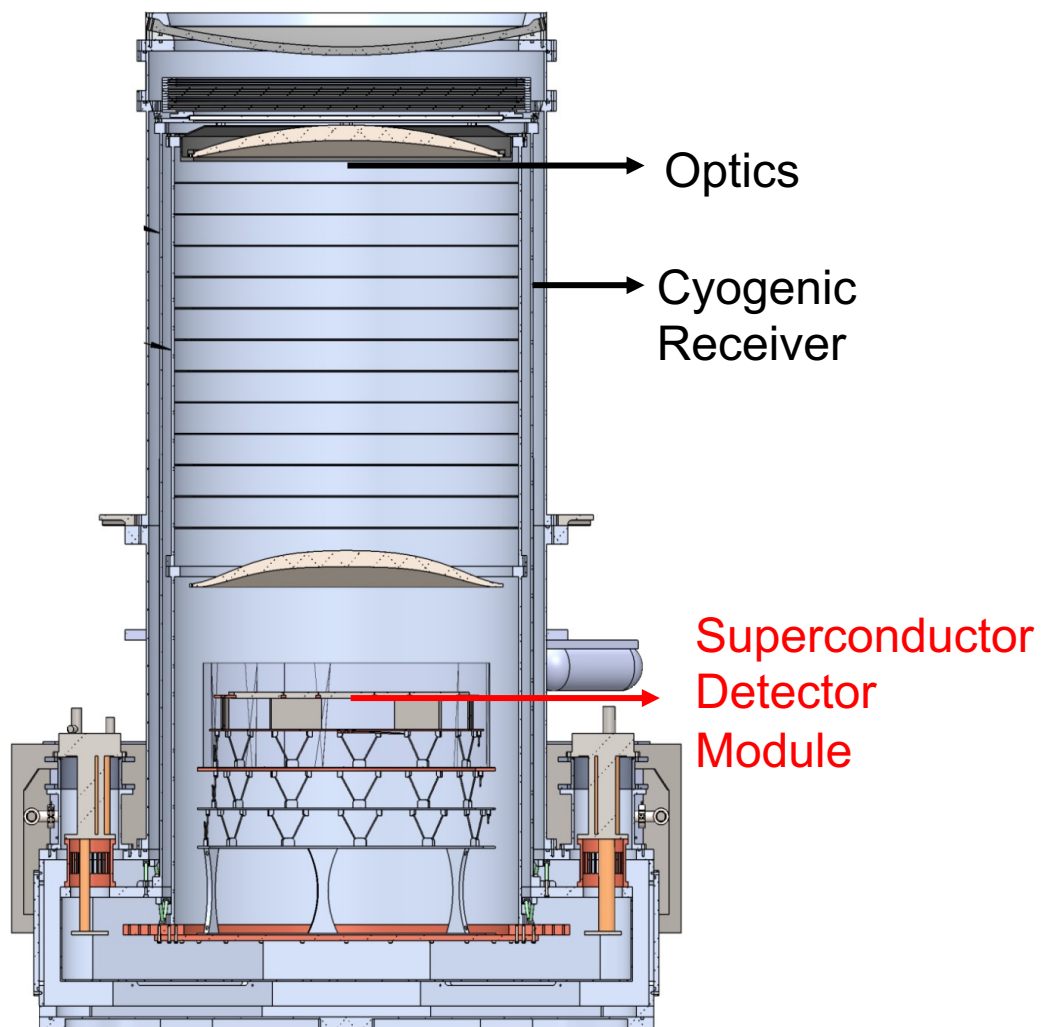
阿里原初引力波项目(AliCPT)，阿里地区，西藏，中国



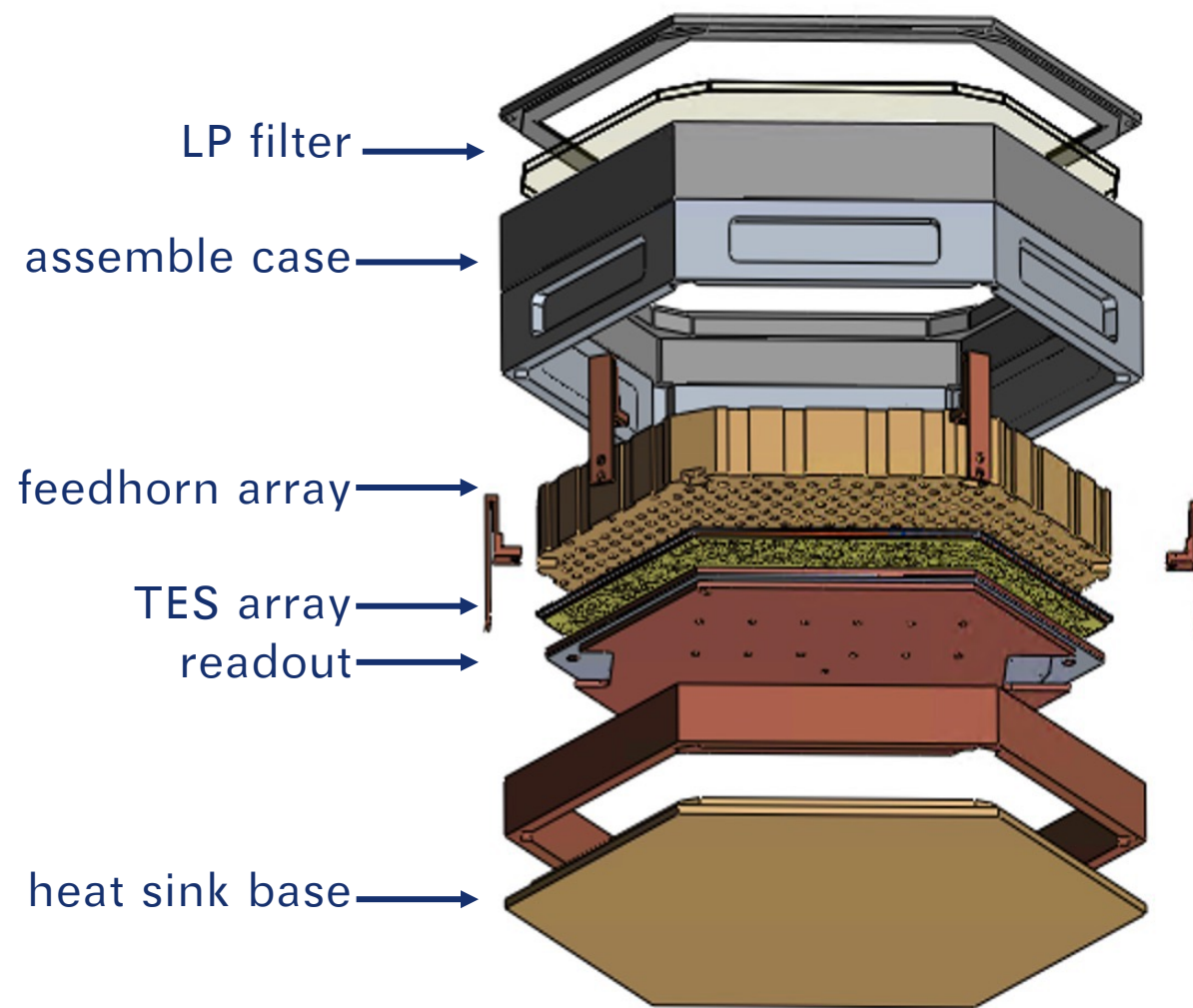
应用三：宇宙学-原初引力波



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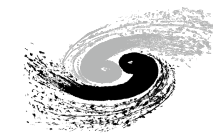


picture credit: Maria Salatino

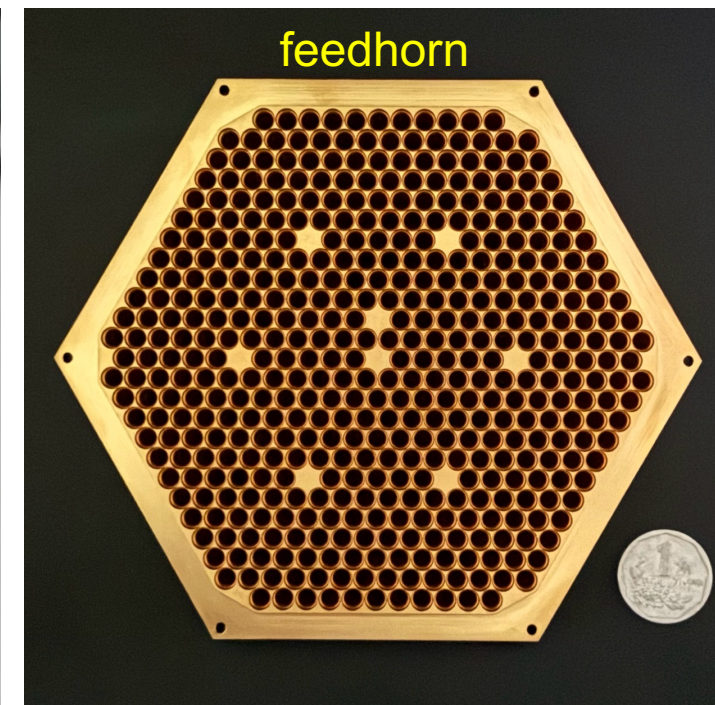
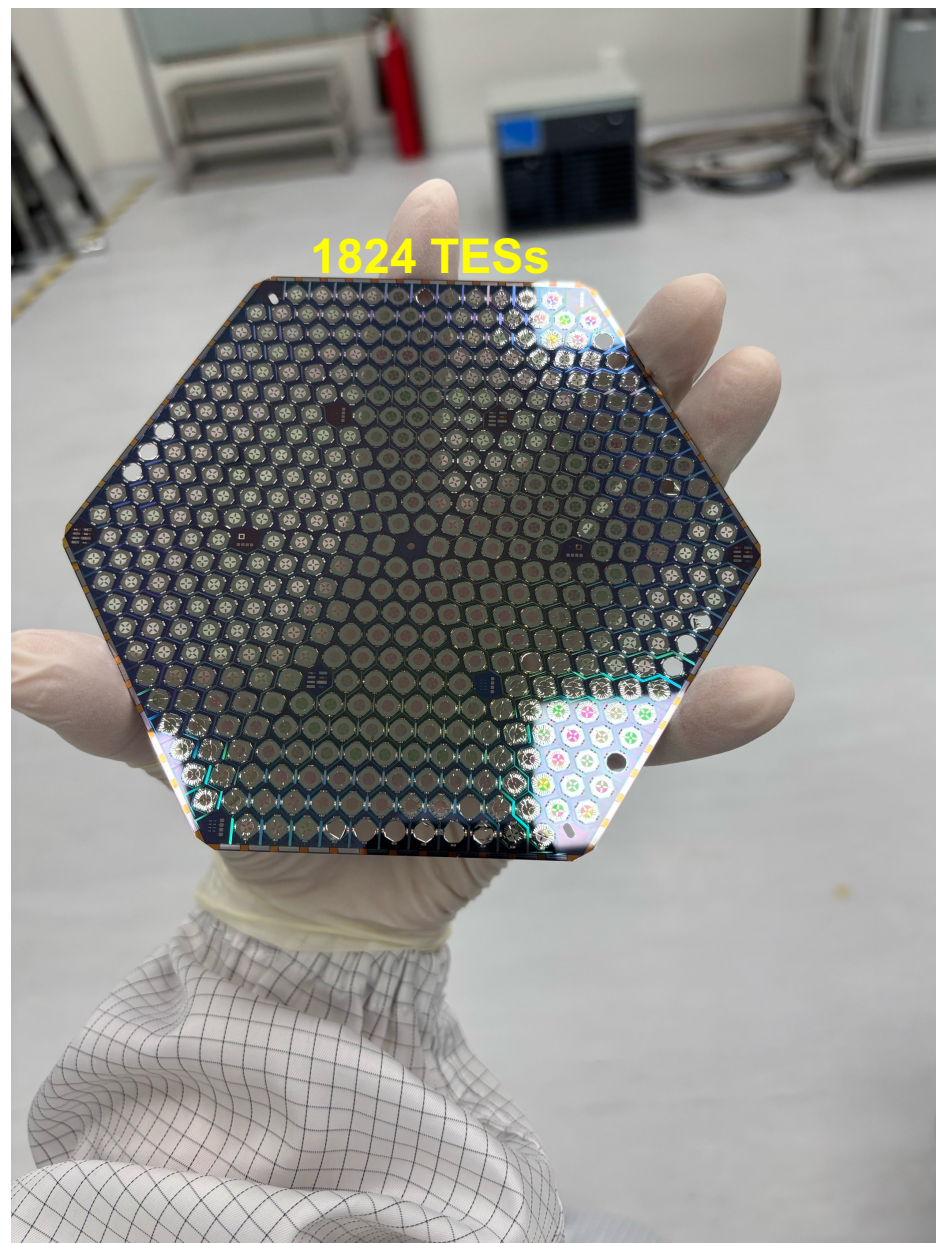
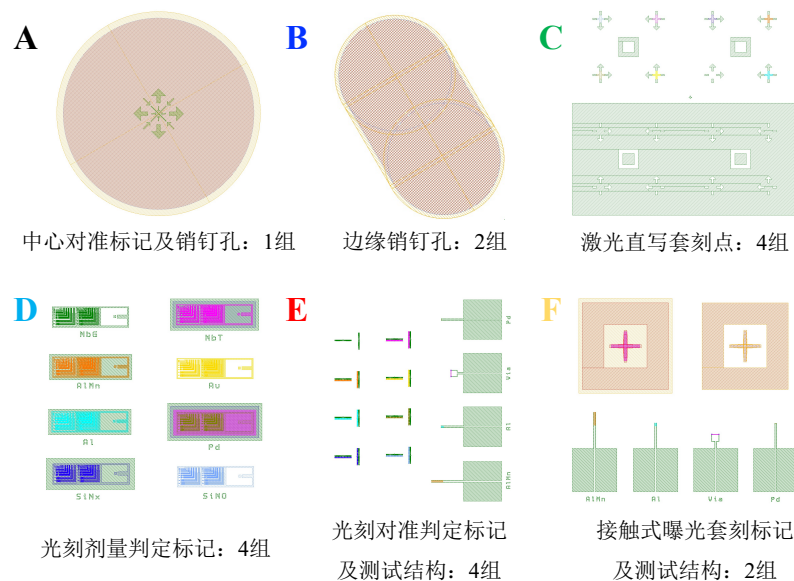
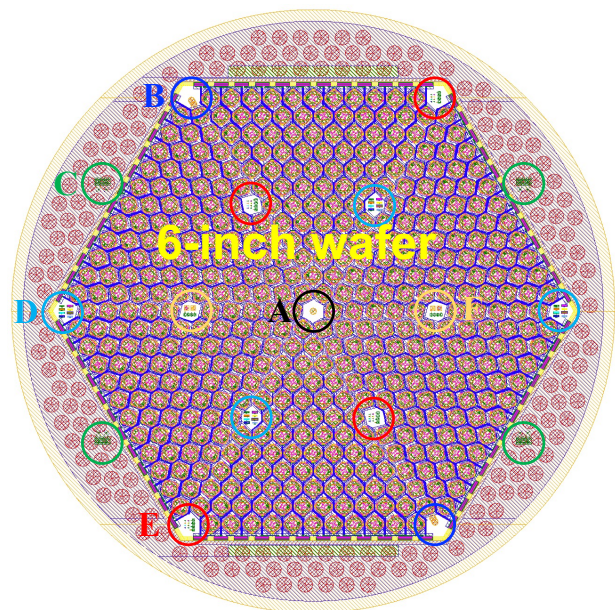


picture credit: 李雅琼

应用三：宇宙学-原初引力波



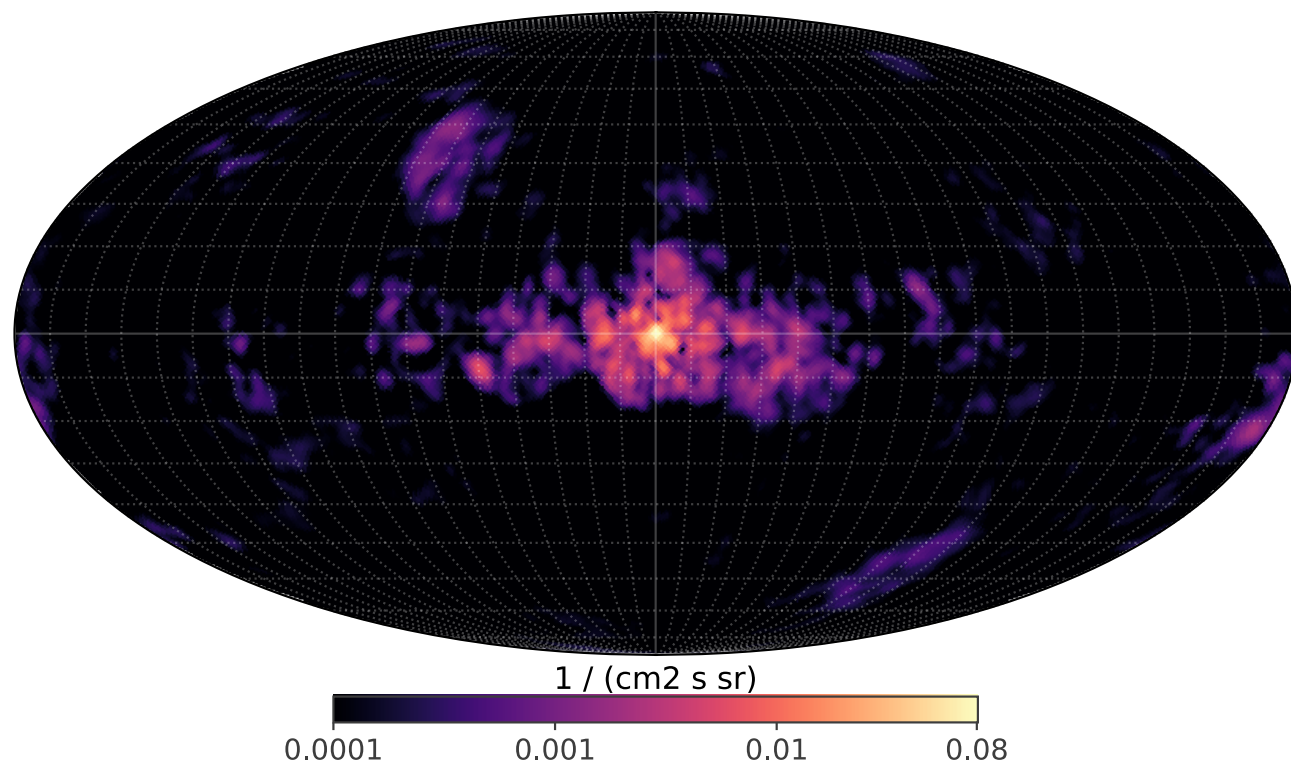
中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences



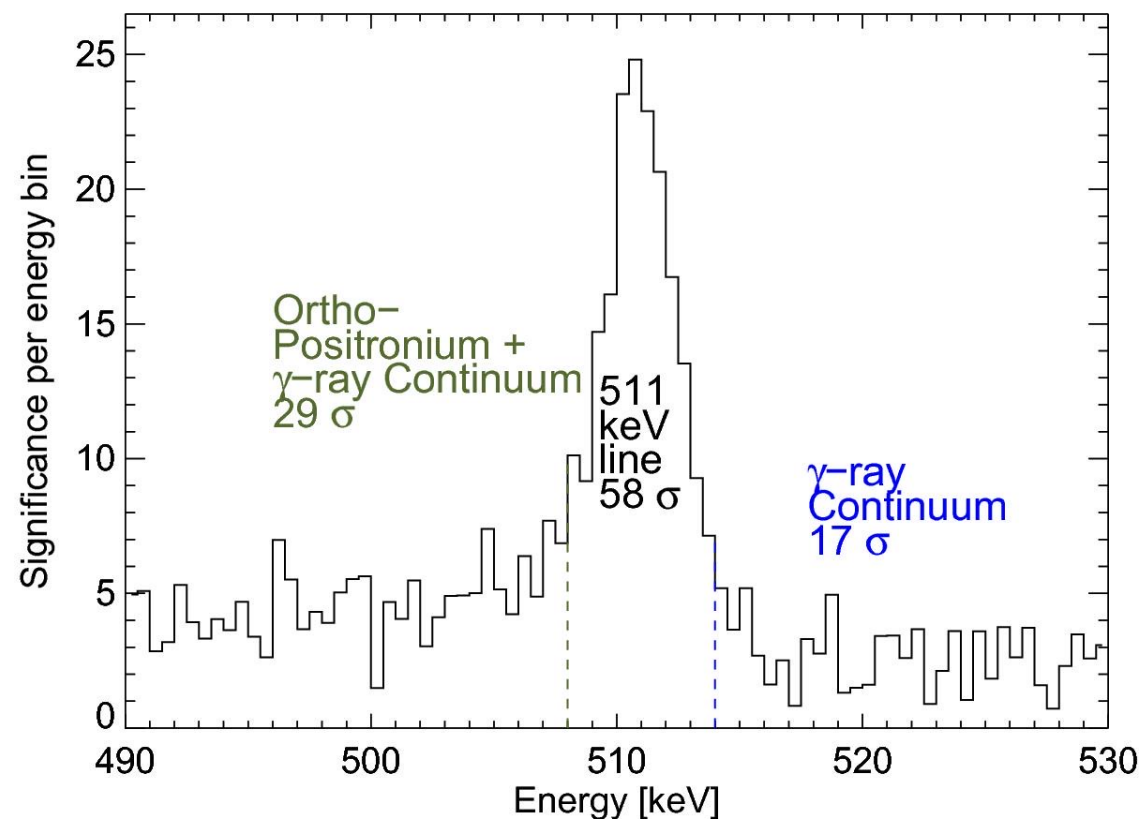
2026年安装第一个
全国产
探测器模块

银河系中心正电子起源

1. 大质量黑洞; 2. 暗物质; 3. 原初黑洞

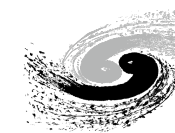


Latest result from INTEGRAL/SPI

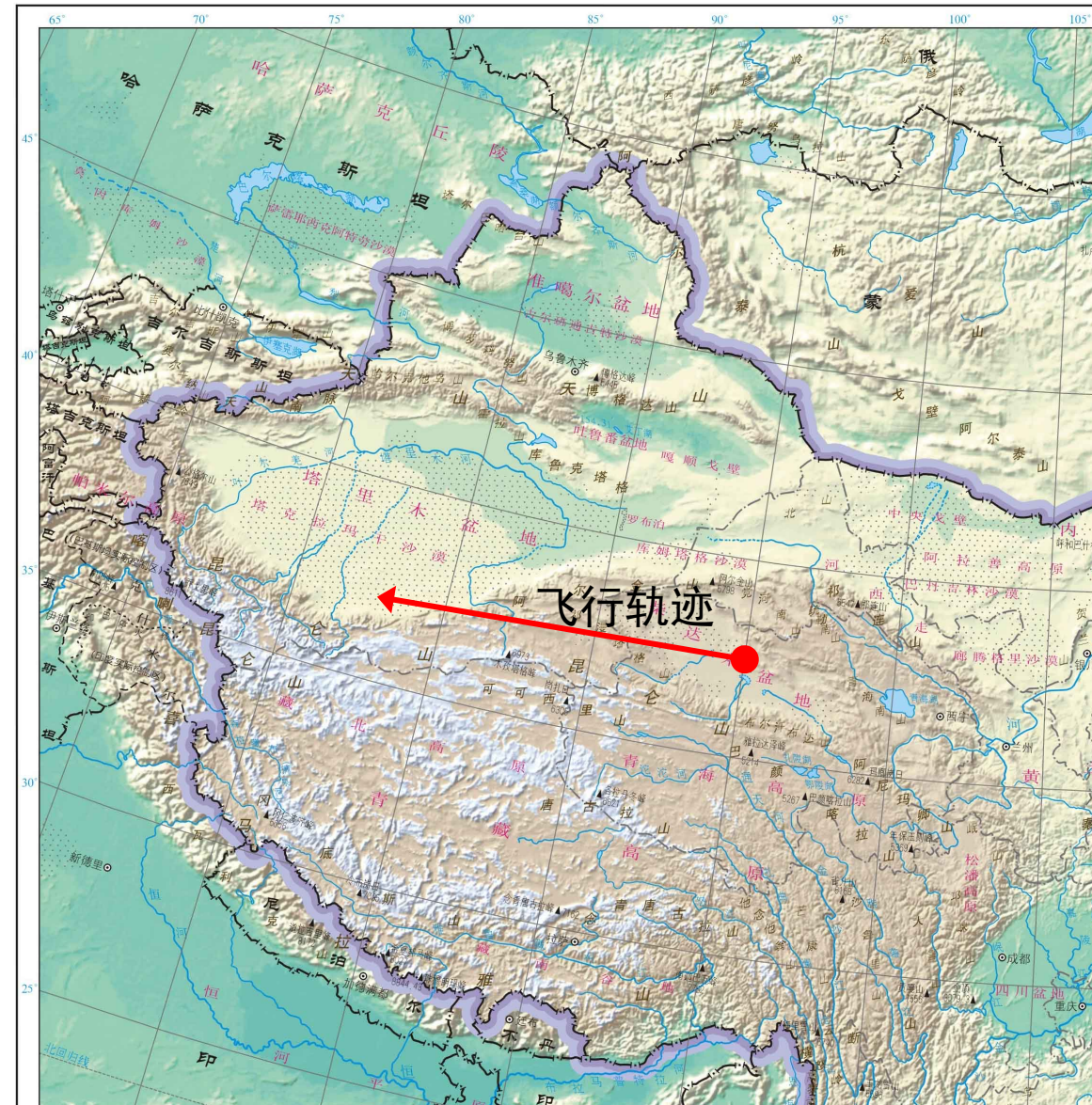
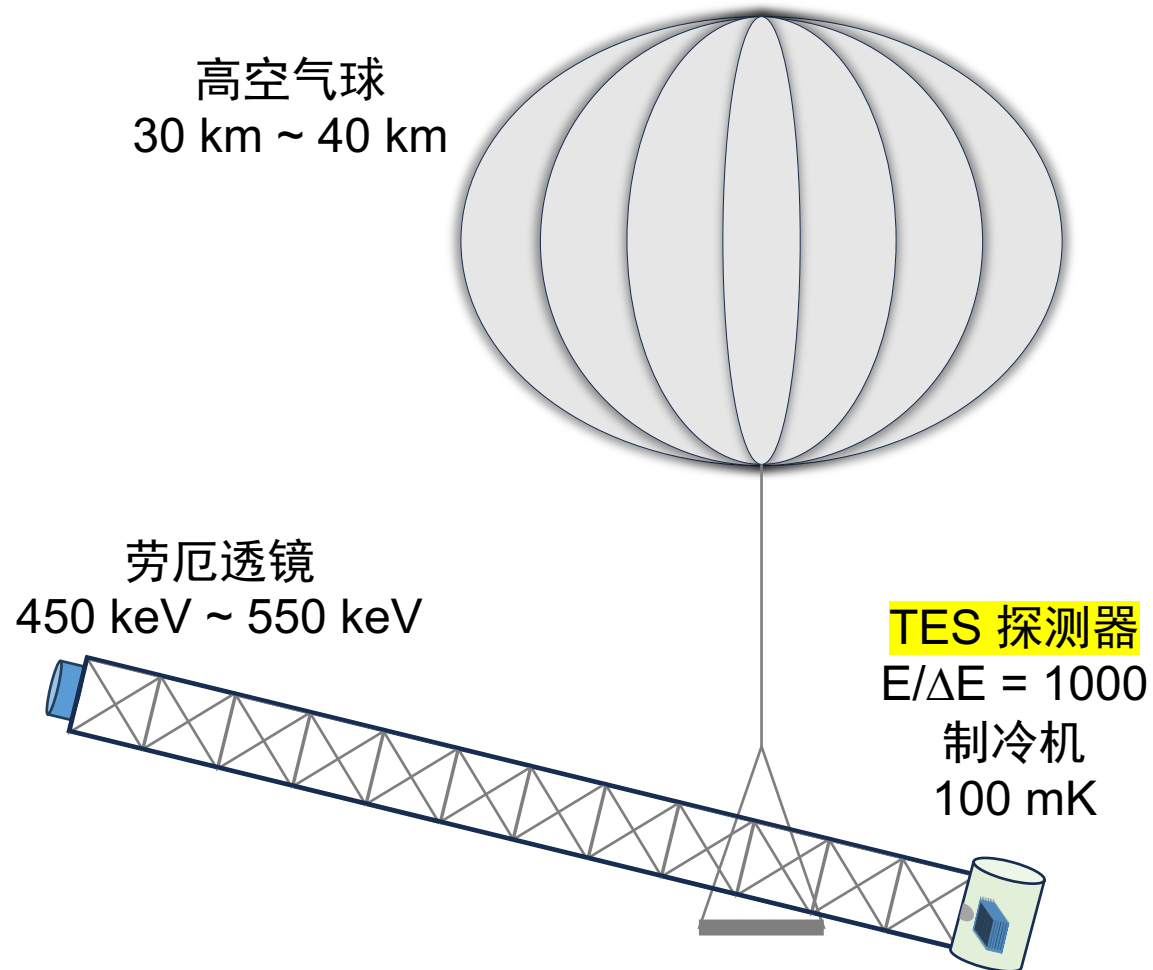


Siegert, 2016

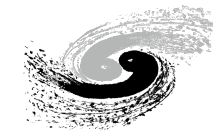
应用四：高能天文



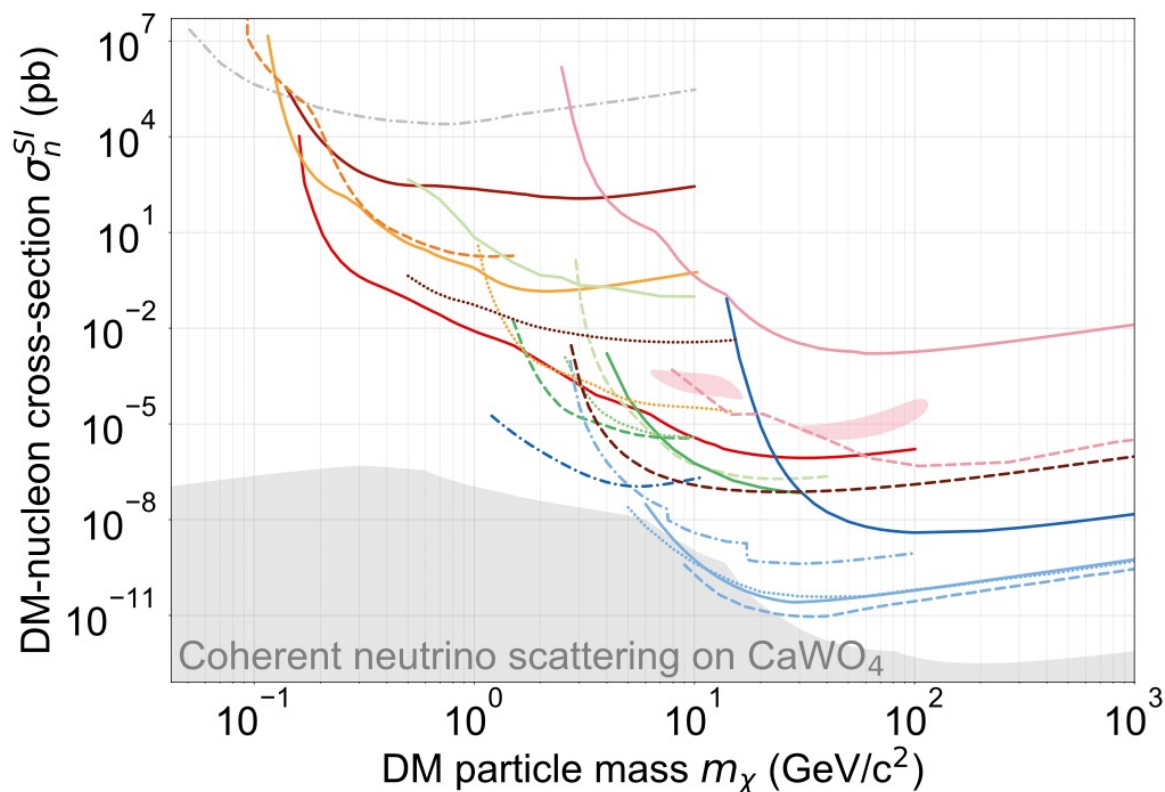
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Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences



应用五：暗物质



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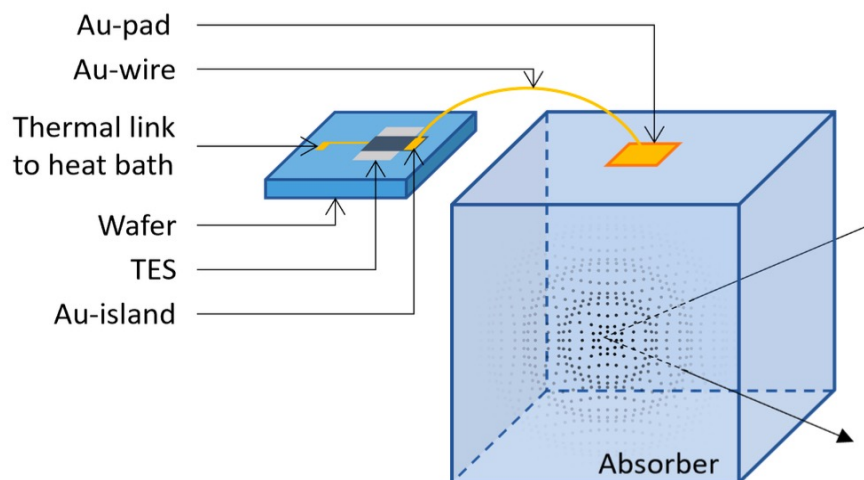
Cryogenic Detectors:

- CRESST-III CaWO_4 2019
- CRESST-III Si 2023
- CRESST-surf Al_2O_3 2017
- - - SuperCDMS-CPD Si 2020
- - - SuperCDMS Ge 2014
- - - CDMSlite Ge 2019
- - - EDELWEISS-III Ge 2016
- - - EDELWEISS-surf Ge 2019
- - - COSINUS NaI 2023

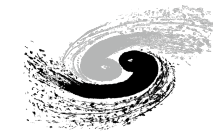
Other technologies:

- DEAP-3600 LAr 2019
- - - PandaX-4T LXe 2021
- - - LUX-ZEPLIN LXe 2023
- - - XENONnT LXe 2023
- - - XENON1T S2 LXe 2019
- - - DarkSide-50 S2 LAr 2023
- - - CDEX-10 Ge 2018
- - - DAMIC Si 2020
- - - NEWS-G Ne 2018
- - - PICO-60 C_3F_8 2019
- - - Collar H 2018
- - - COSINE-100 NaI 2021
- DAMA/LIBRA 3σ NaI 2009

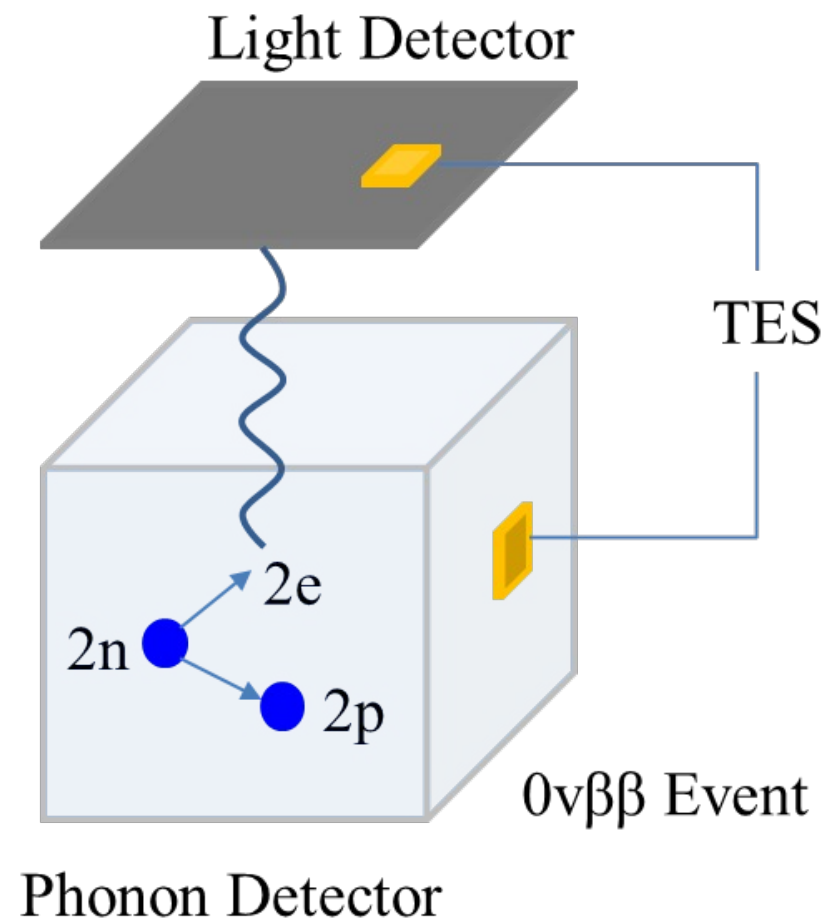
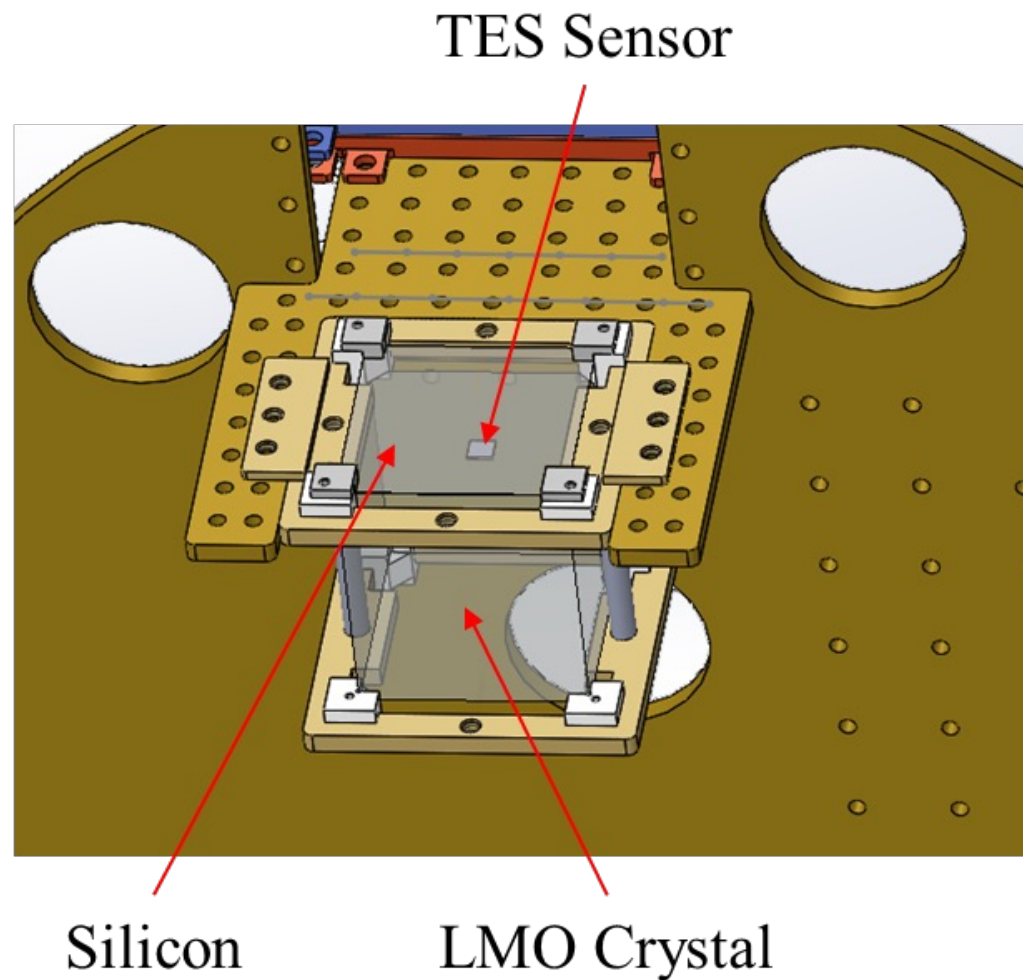
M. Kaznacheeva and K. Schaffner,
arXiv:2406.12887v1



应用六: $0\nu\beta\beta$ 衰变



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Picture credit: 张翼飞, IHEP

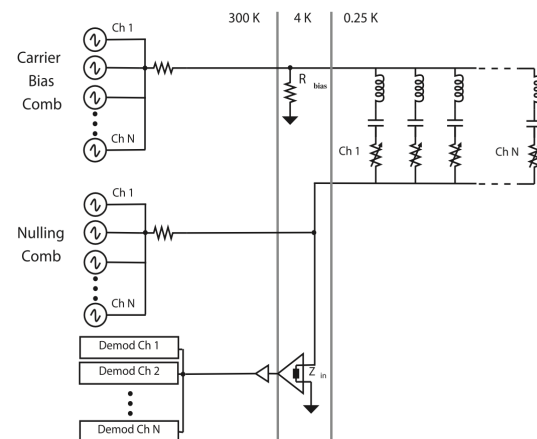
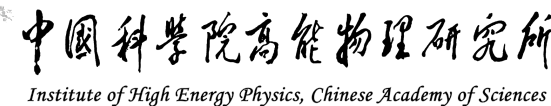
欢迎探讨

欢迎探讨

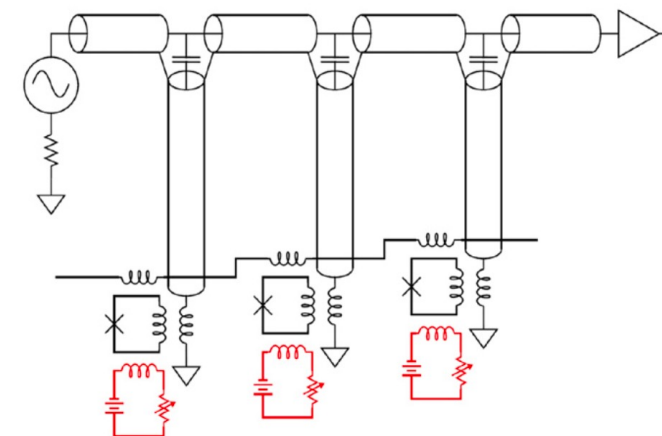
和报考



低温复用读出

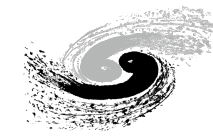


Joel N Ullom and Douglas A Bennett 2015 *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **28** 084003

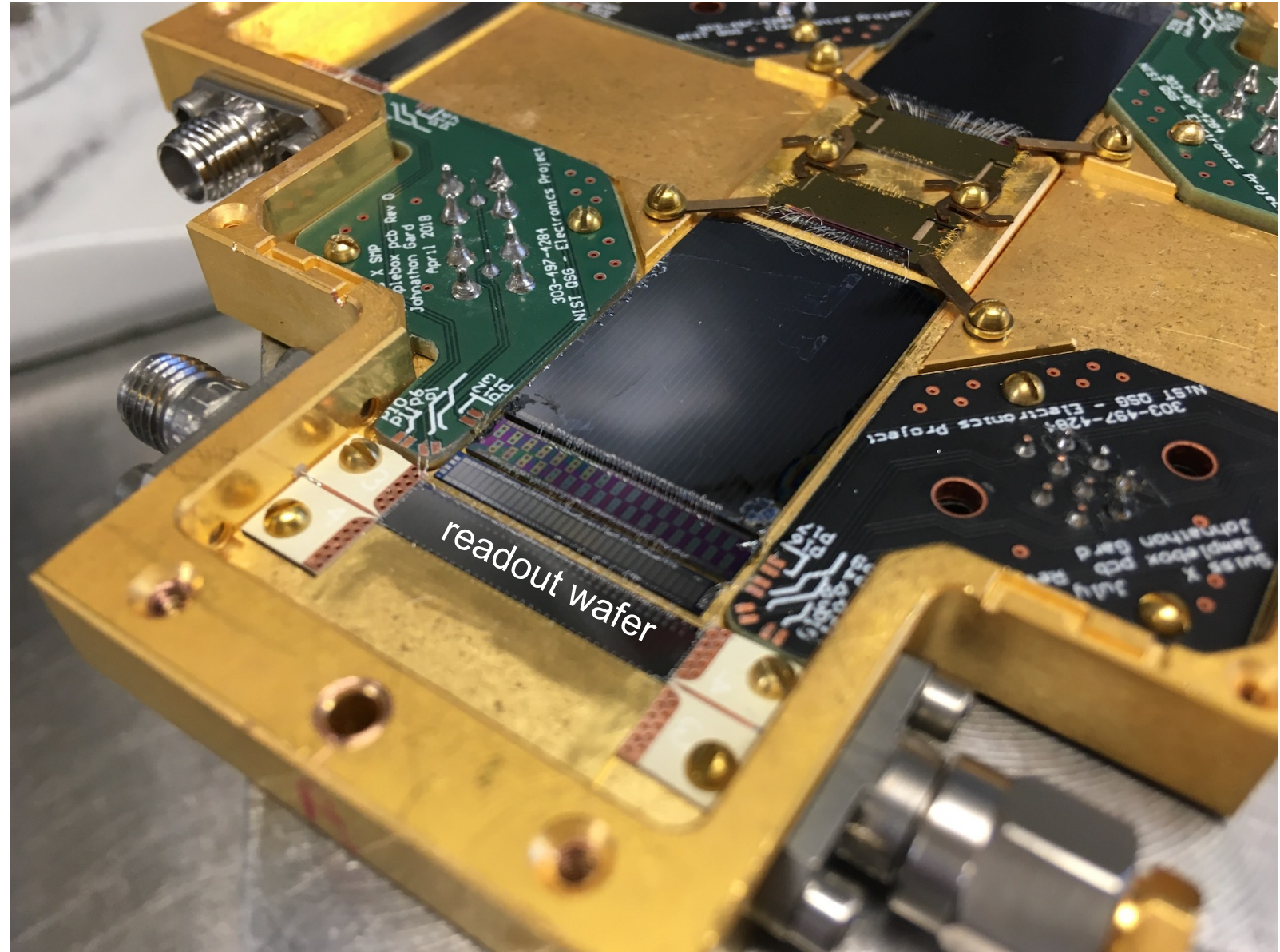
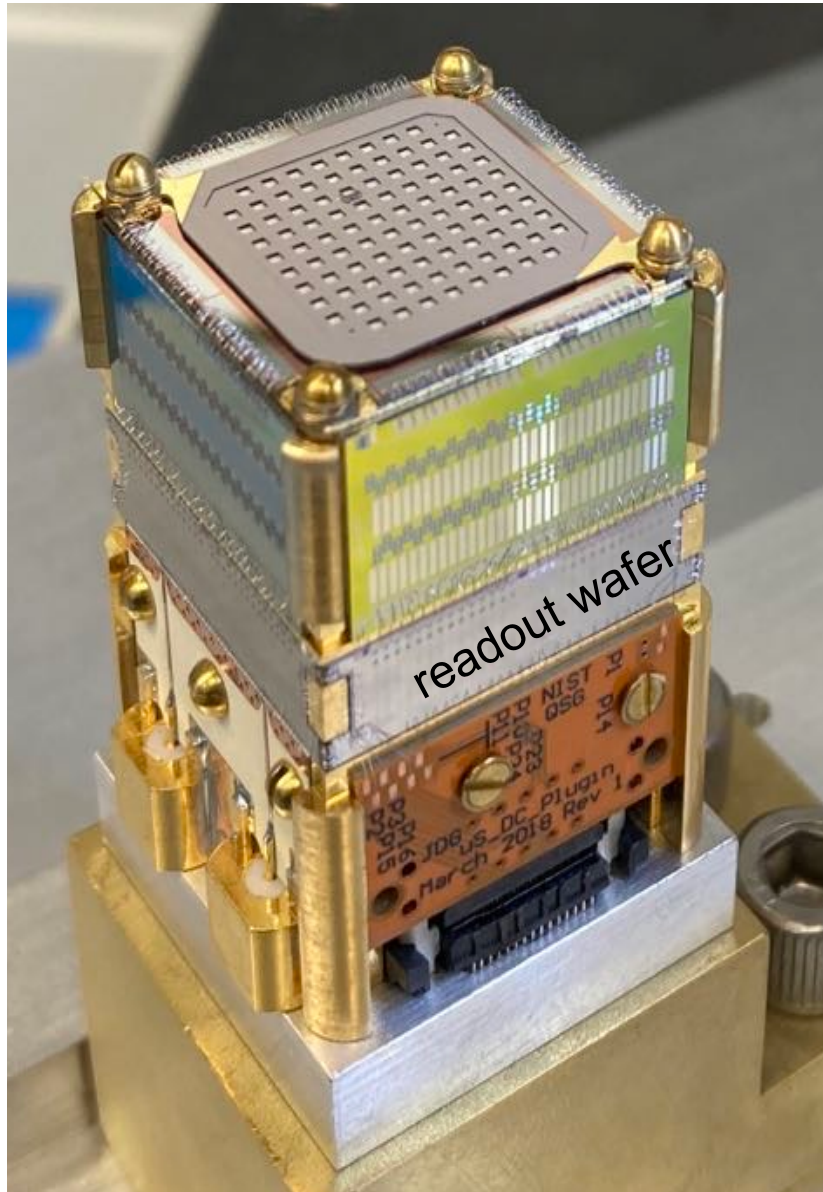


	time-division multiplexing	code-division multiplexing	frequency-division multiplexing	microwave-squid multiplexing
Machanism	pixels in the same column are read out in time series	signals from each pixel are encoded and read out	each pixel is biased in a unique LCR circuit, and detected in a unique frequency channel	TES signal coupled to rf-SQUID, then readout by microwave resonators
Advantage	well-developed technology	each pixel can be biased individually	each pixel can be biased individually	large readout bandwidth, only uses 3 pairs of cables for the whole detector module
Disadvantage	$\sqrt{N}$ sampling noise	one bad pixel kills a whole column	complicated matching between TESs and the readout electronics	pixels are not individually biased, subject to nonuniformity across large arrays

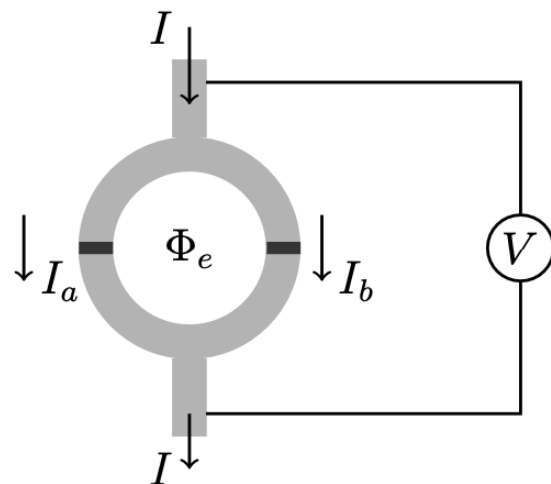
整体封装



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DC-SQUID



RF-SQUID

