

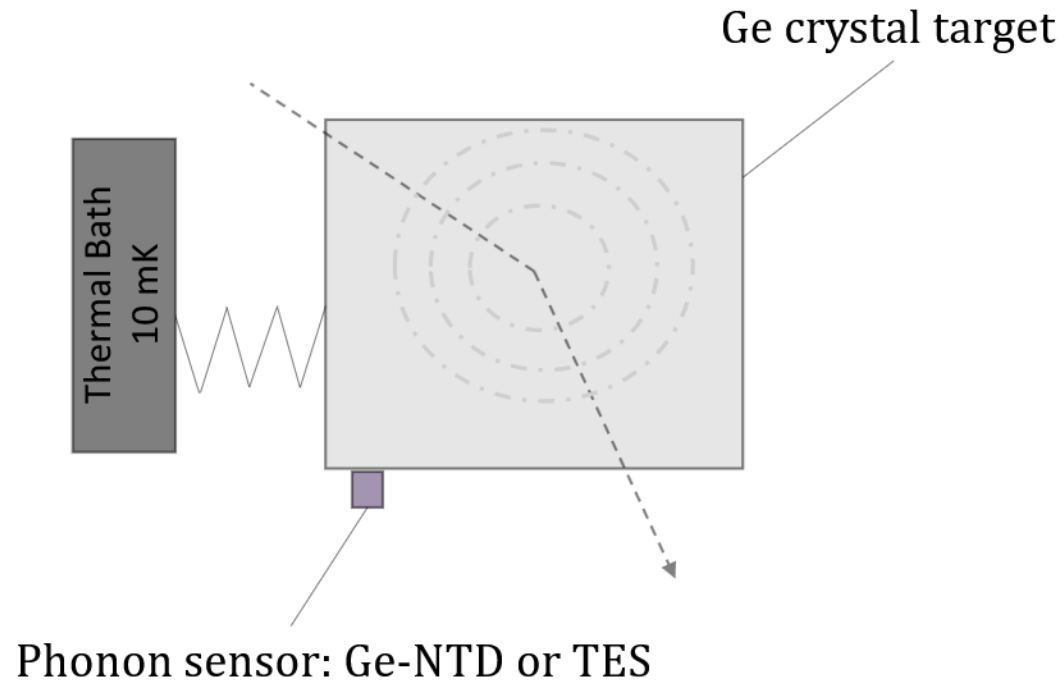
# Background Characterization in Cryogenic Calorimeters for Rare Event Search Experiments

Juliette Blé

LPSC PhD seminar – 13 April 2026

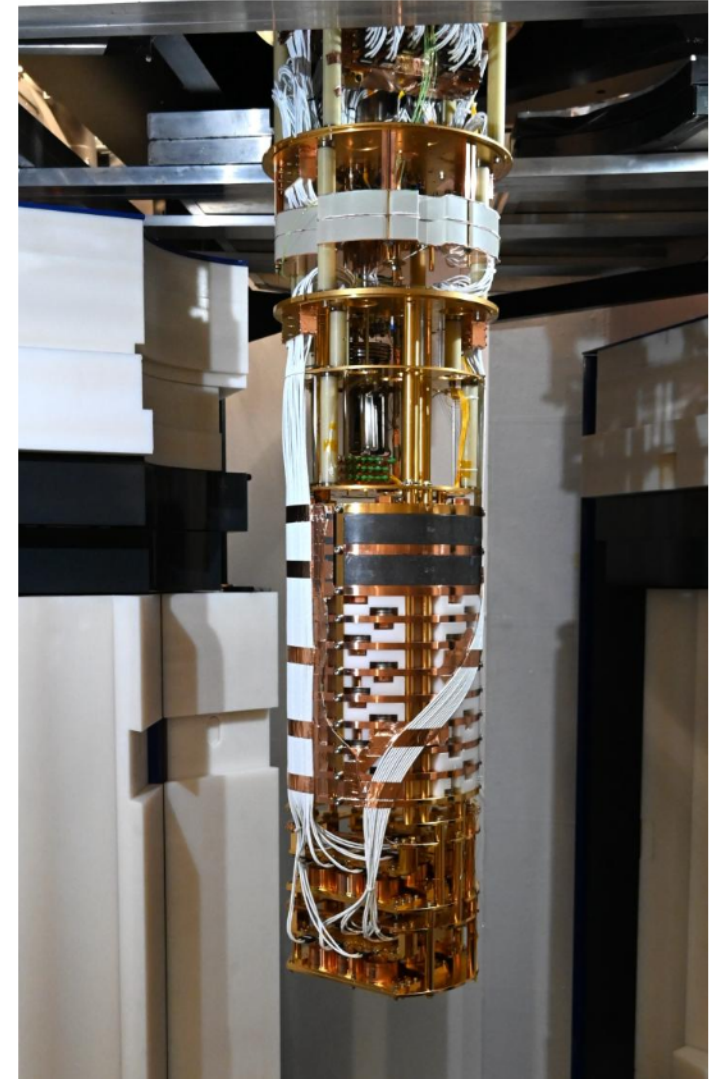


# Cryogenic Calorimeter

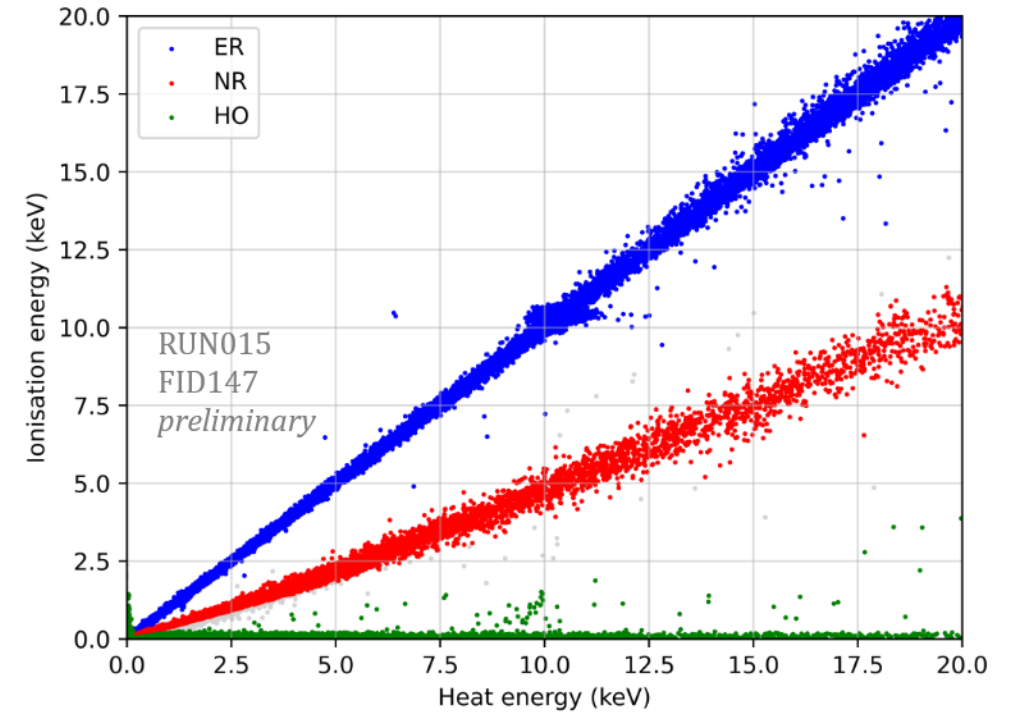
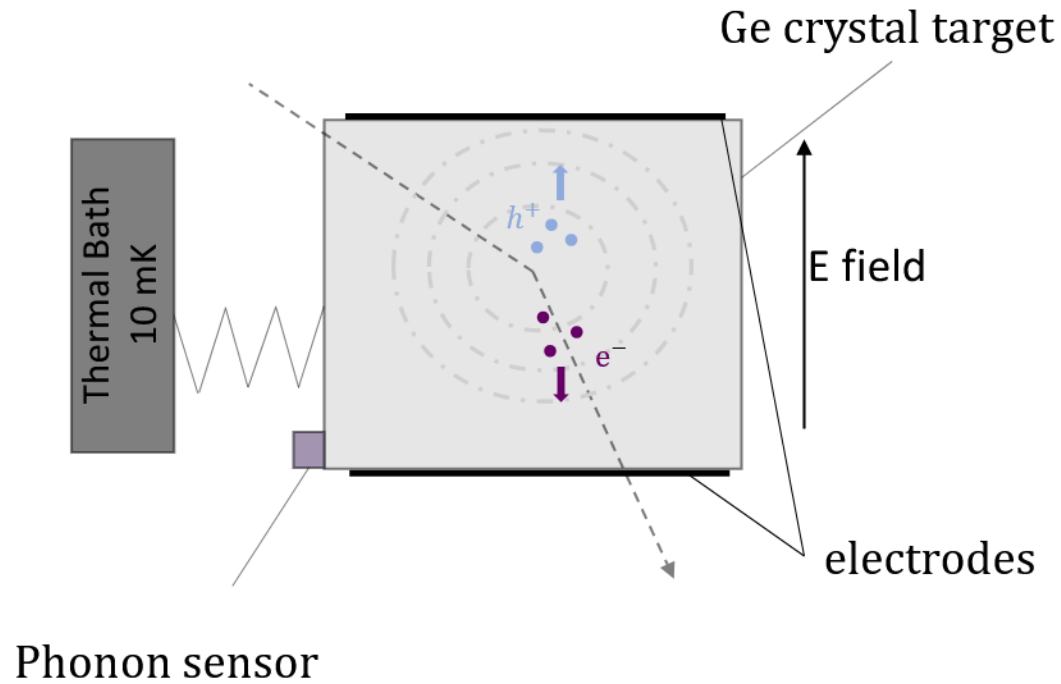


$$\Delta T \propto \frac{\Delta E}{T^3} \rightarrow \text{Calorimeters cool down to } \sim 10 \text{ mK}$$

- **Exquisite energy resolutions**
- **Low energy threshold**



# Double Signal Readout



## Discrimination of Nuclear/Electronic Recoils

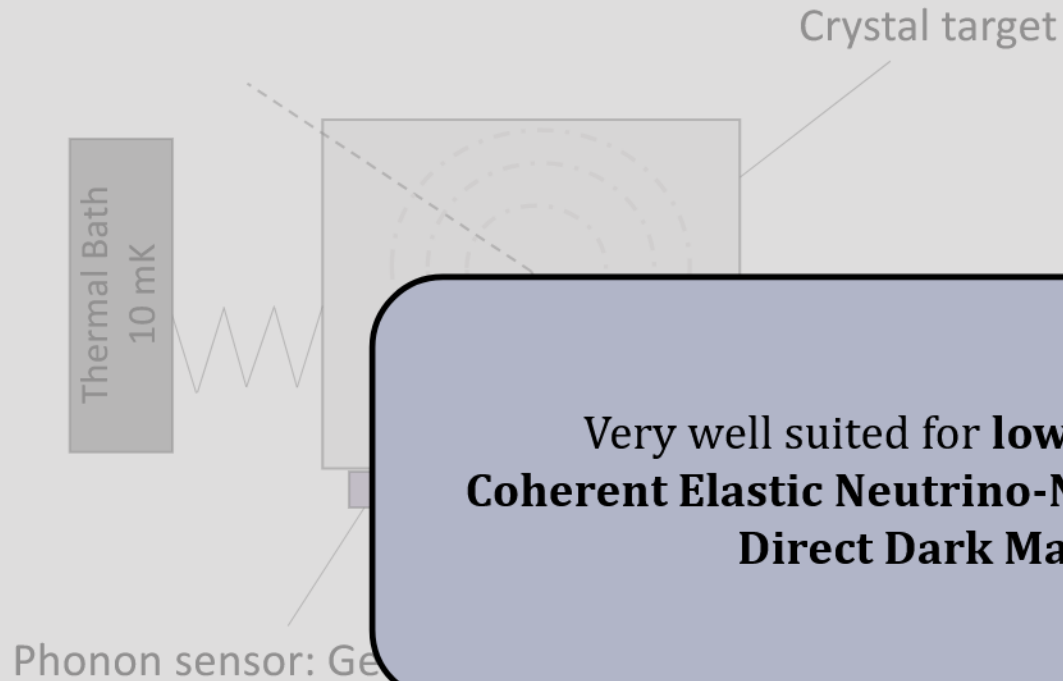
$$\text{Quenching } Q = \frac{E_{ion}}{E_r}$$

$$\text{ER } (\gamma/e^-) : Q = 1$$

$$\text{NR } (n/\nu/\text{DM}) : Q \sim 0.2 - 0.3$$

- **Discrimination between Signal and Background**

# Cryogenic Calorimeter & Double Signal Readout

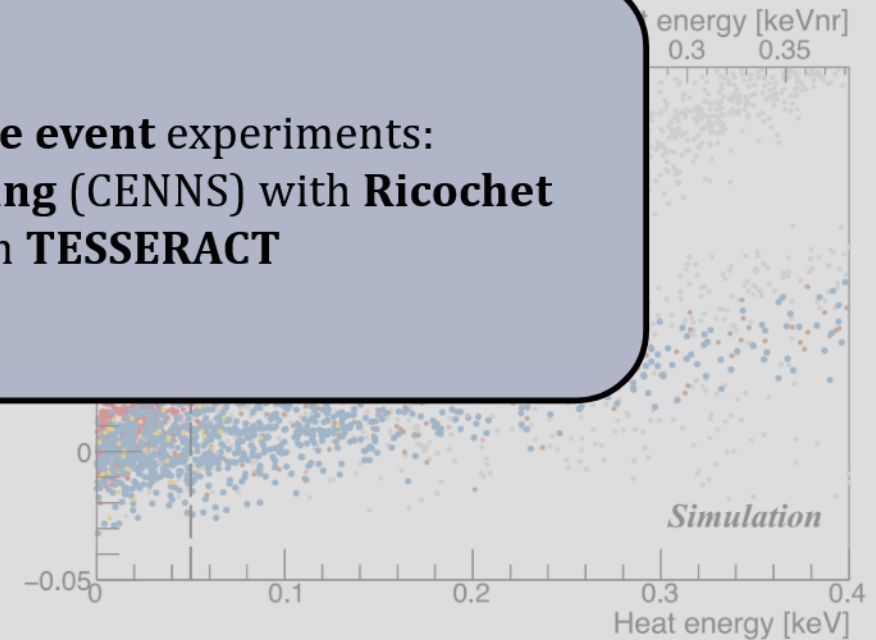


Discrimination of Nuclear/Electronic Recoils

$$\text{Quenching } Q = \frac{E_{ion}}{E_r}$$

$$\text{ER } (\gamma/\beta) : Q = 1$$

Very well suited for **low energy** and **rare event** experiments:  
**Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering (CENNS) with Ricochet**  
**Direct Dark Matter Search with TESSERACT**

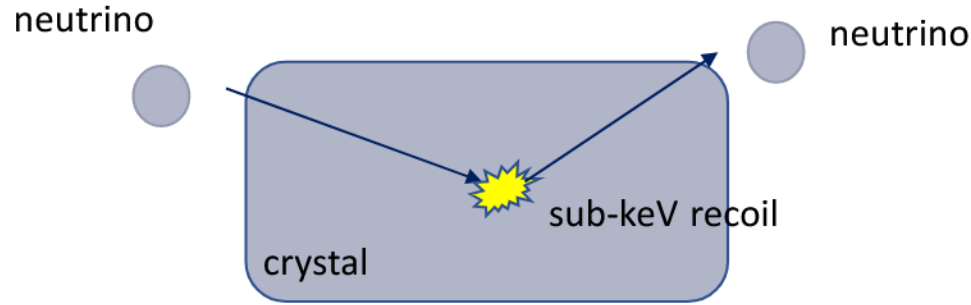


$\Delta T \propto \frac{\Delta E}{T^3} \rightarrow$  Calorimeters cool down to  $\sim 10$  mK

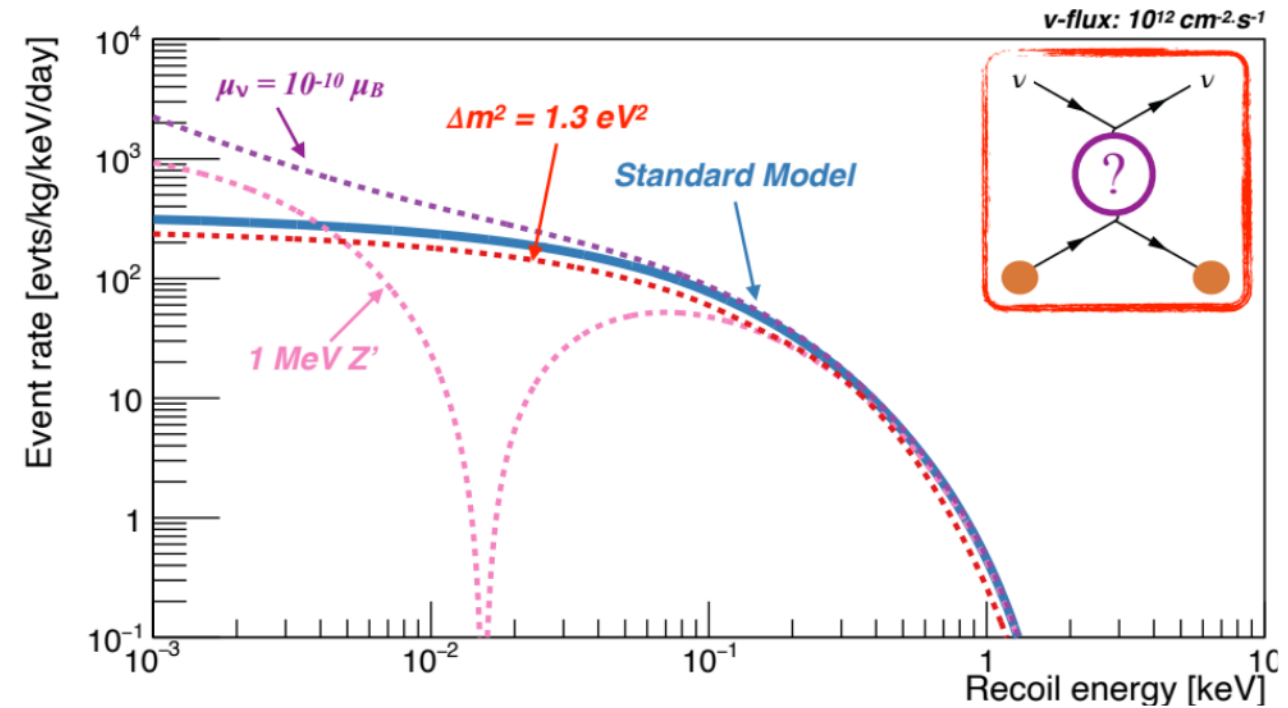
- Exquisite energy resolutions
- Low energy threshold

- Discrimination between Signal and Background

# Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering



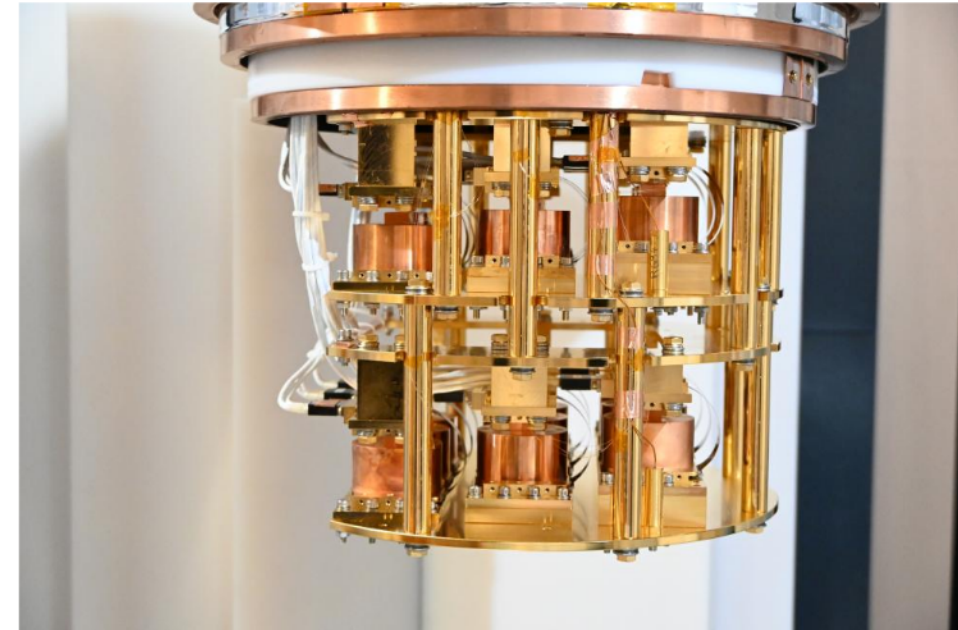
- Predicted since 1974 by Freedman
- Measured for the 1st time only in 2017 by the COHERENT Collaboration



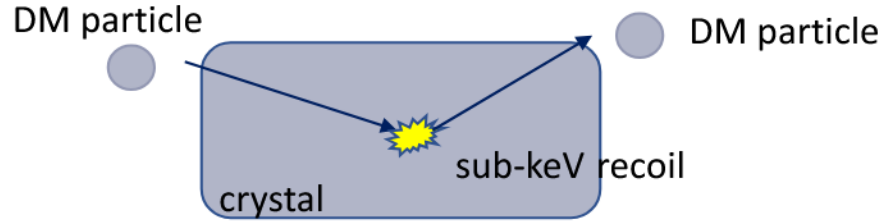
- Cross-section measurement at low energy
- Test of new physics beyond the Standard Model
- Irreducible background for direct dark matter search (same signature)

# The Ricochet Experiment

- **Ricochet** installed at the **ILL** to measure CENNS with **reactor neutrinos**
- Use 18 x 42g Ge cryogenic calorimeter with double readout signal heat/ionisation
- **Characterization** of first detectors done during **commissioning runs** in 2024  
[Ricochet Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D **112** (2025), 112019]
- **Science runs began in July 2025**



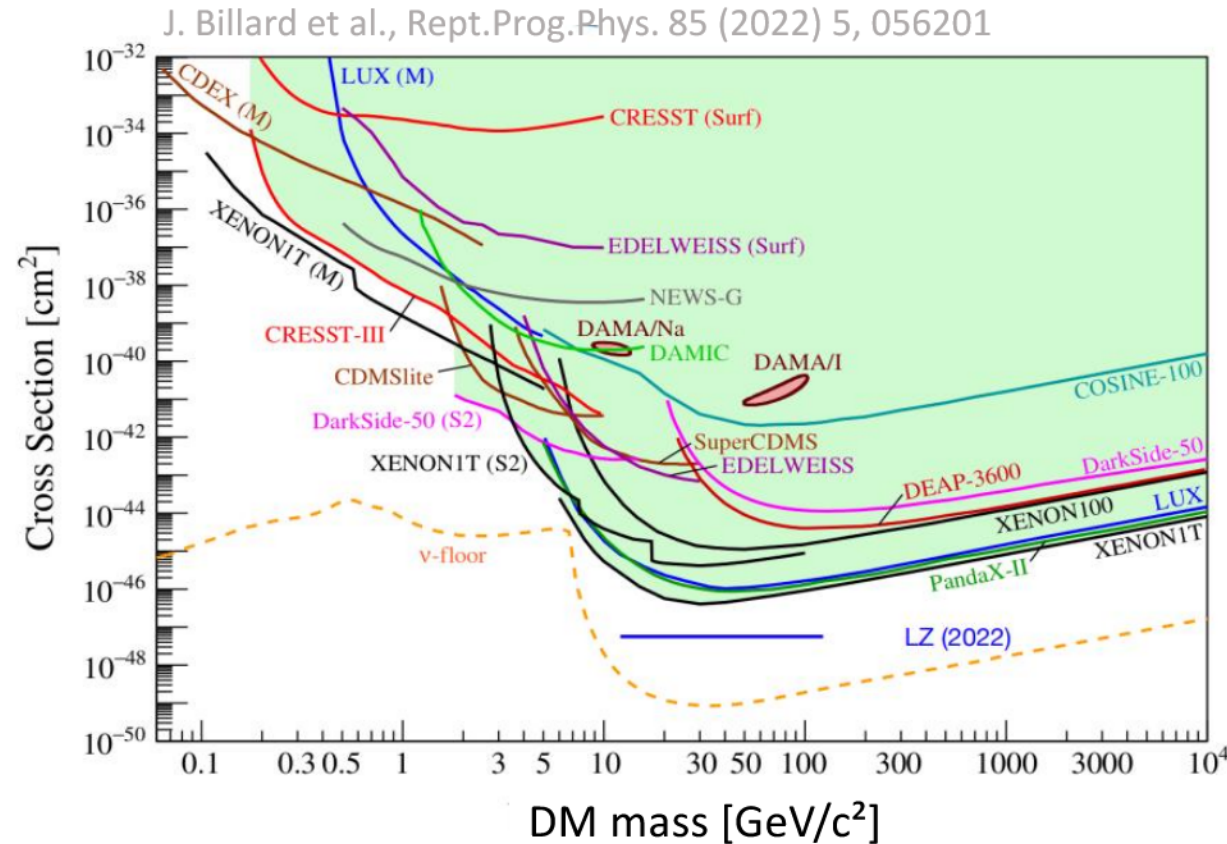
# Direct Dark Matter Search



- Direct Dark Matter (DM) searches have been mostly focused around the standard WIMP mass (10 GeV - TeV)
  - Better exclusion limits reached by few tons experiments (liquid target)
- Still no evidences of detection, now reaching neutrinos floor

Need to broaden DM searches including masses below the GeV

**Solid state and cryogenic detectors are best suited for low mass DM detection**

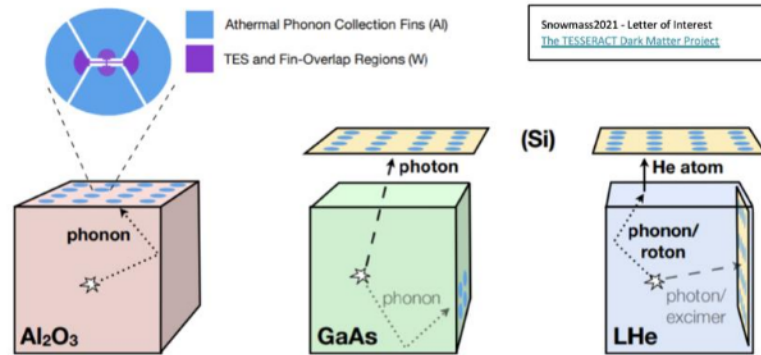


# The TESSERACT Experiment

**Transition Edge Sensor with Sub-Ev Resolution And Cryogenic Target**

*Goal: extending the Dark Matter mass search window from meV-to-GeV with ultra low-threshold cryogenic detectors with multiple targets and particle identification capabilities*

US + Swiss contribution



One design, several targets leading to **different DM sensitivities**

French contribution



Add the **Ge/Si semiconductors** calorimeter technology and benefit from RICOCHET and EDELWEISS experiences

Provide the experimental site in the deepest european laboratory **LSM**

**Commissioning** of cryostat + shielding at **LPSC** in 2027

Integration of the full setup at LSM in 2028

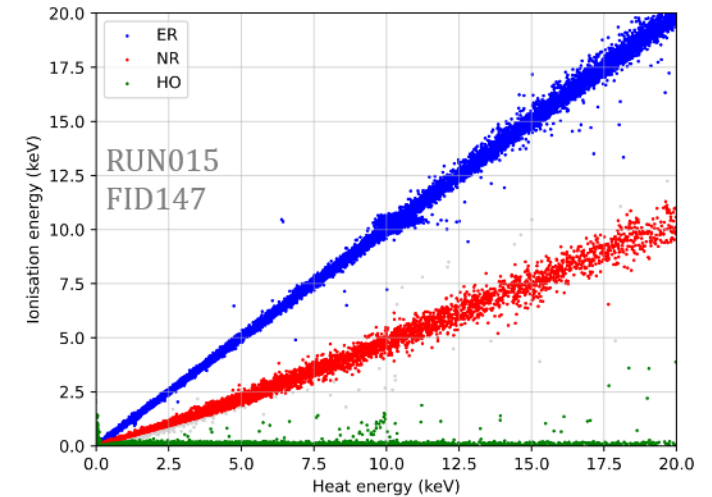
# The wishlist

# The wishlist

- **Ultra-sensitive detectors** (exquisite energy threshold and resolution)
  - Use cryogenic calorimeters

# The wishlist

- **Ultra-sensitive detectors**
  - Use cryogenic calorimeters
- **Discrimination between signal and background**
  - Simultaneous readout of signals induced from energy deposition to distinguish Nuclear Recoils (NR) and Electronic Recoils (ER)
  - Fiducialization of detectors for background rejection



# The wishlist

- **Ultra-sensitive detectors**
  - Use cryogenic calorimeters
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  - Simultaneous readout of signals induced from energy deposition to distinguish Nuclear Recoils (NR) and Electronic Recoils (ER)
  - Fiducialization of detectors for background rejection
- **Low and controlled background**

## My research

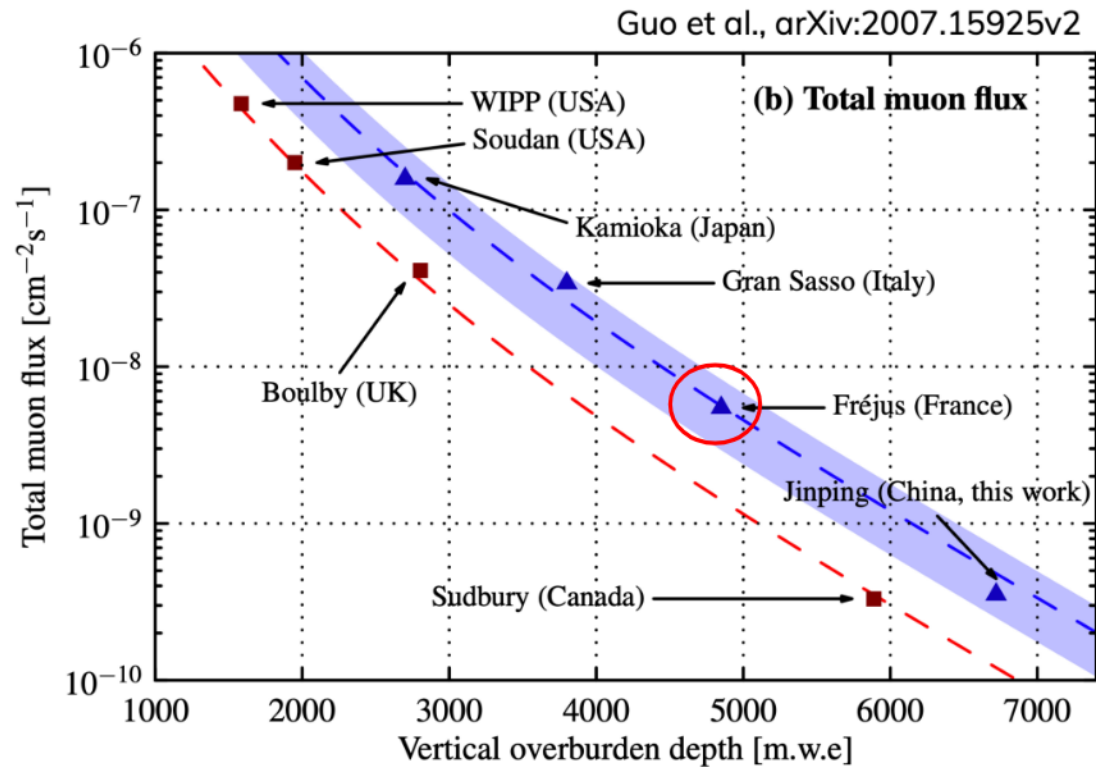
Ricochet Data Analysis of FID detectors

Final Assessment of Tesseract & Ricochet  
Radiogenic Background Budget

# **Background Mitigation & Radiogenic Simulations for TESSERACT**

# Background Mitigation

- **Cosmic rays + cosmogenic activation of detectors & shielding materials**
  - ✓ Low Background Environment: TESSERACT integration in Modane Underground Laboratory



Muon flux reduced by  $10^6$  relative to surface



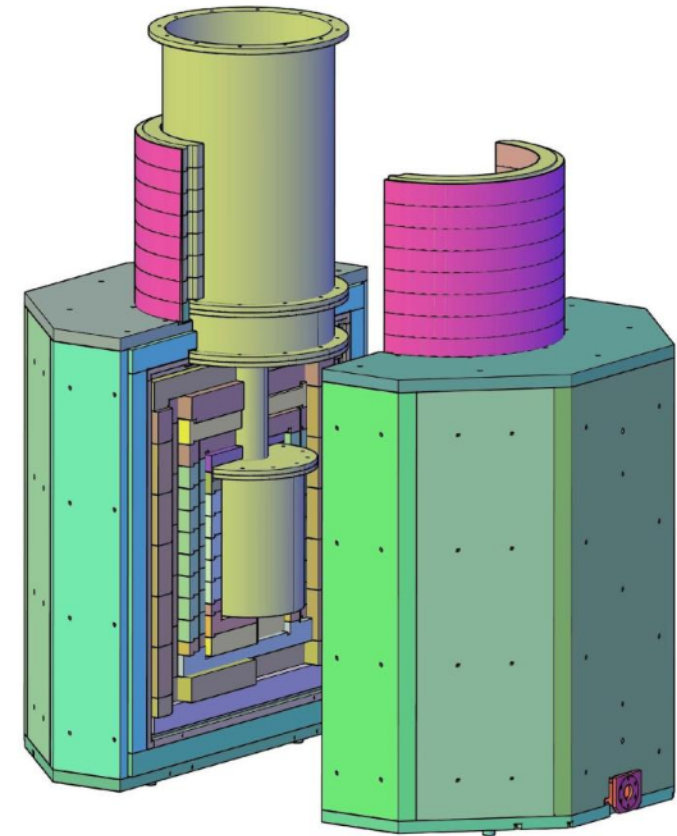
# Background Mitigation

- **Cosmic rays + cosmogenic activation of detectors & shielding materials**
  - ✓ Low Background Environment: TESSERACT integration in Modane Underground Laboratory
- **Natural radioactivity from Modane rock (U, Th, K)**
  - ✓ Passive/Active shielding
- **Internal radiogenic contamination (U, Th, K, Cs ...)**
  - ✓ Radiopurity specifications with screening and material assay with HPGe

## My work:

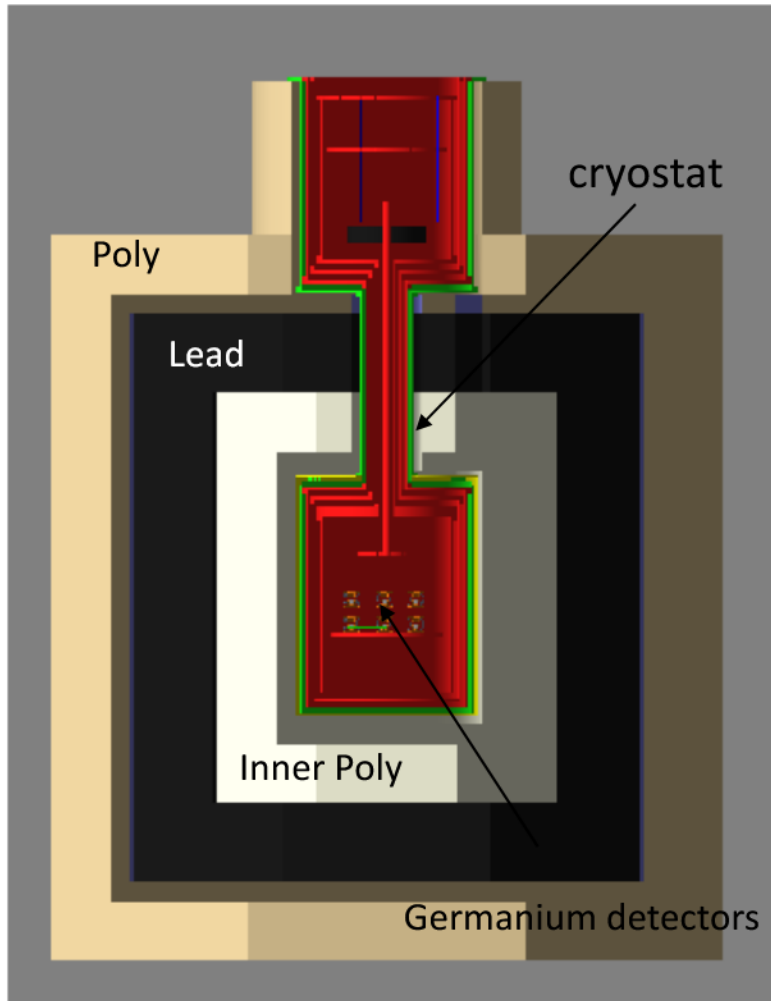
Geant4 simulations for

- Shielding optimization studies
- Background budget from Modane rock + material contamination (shielding & detector)



# Radiogenic Simulations

Goal: have a complete estimation of radiogenic background budget



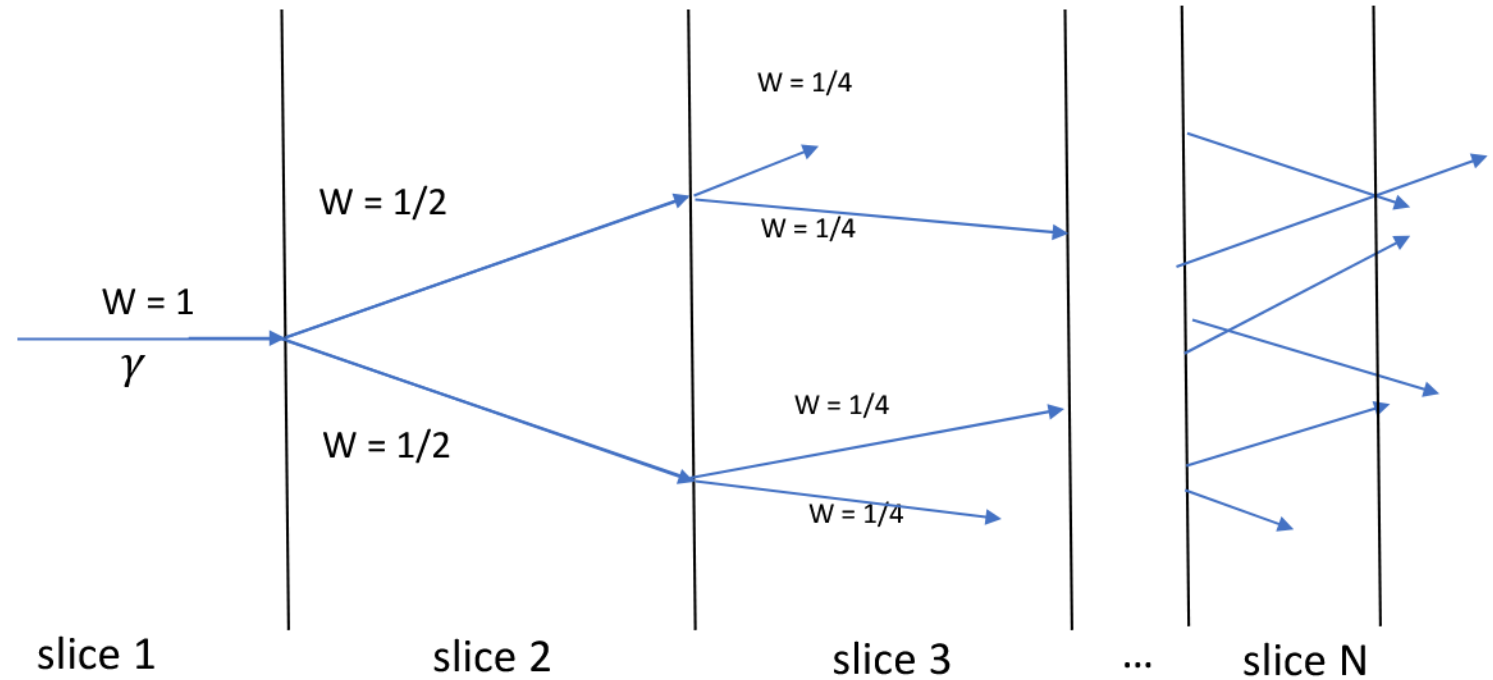
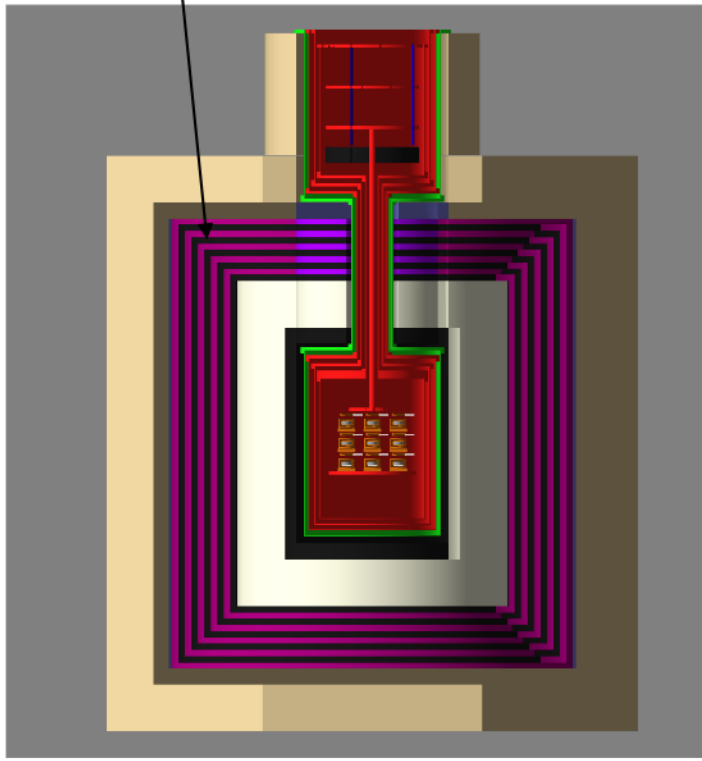
## Simulation of radiogenic background

- Reproduction of shielding + cryostat + detectors geometry in Geant4
- Contamination of each different volume of the geometry  
**Consider decay chain**  $^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{235}\text{U}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$   
And **copper cosmogenic activation** ( $^{60}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{57}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{58}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{54}\text{Mn}$ )
- Generate **gammas** and **neutrons** from **Modane rock + concrete**

# Radiogenic Simulations – Biasing method

Event biasing = increase the sampling of rare but important events  
Explore different interaction probabilities inside one event

Applied to  $\gamma$  in lead shielding

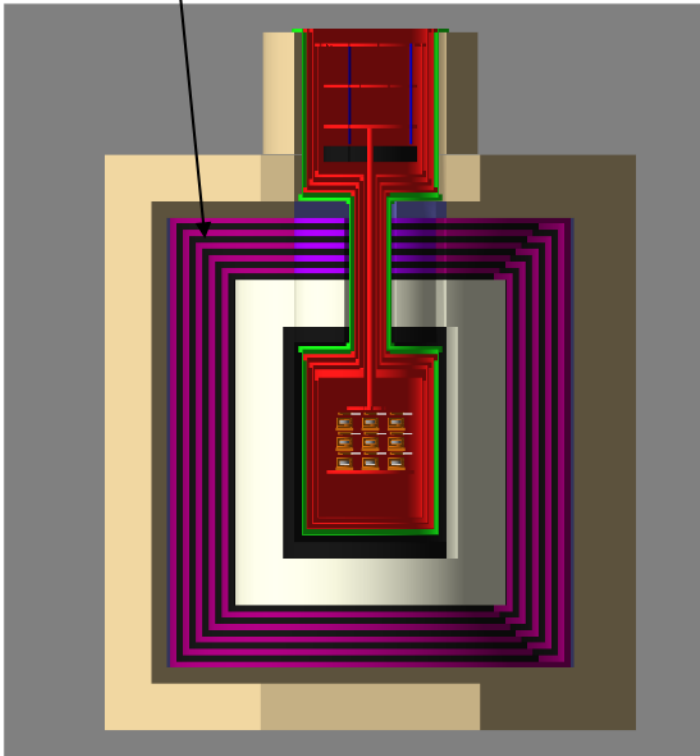


- Use track weights to scale results  $\rightarrow$  ensures correct normalization

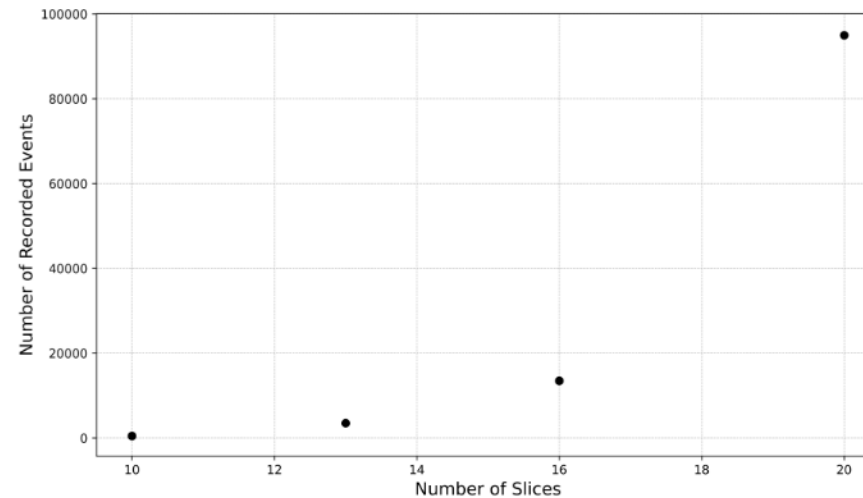
# Radiogenic Simulations – Biasing method

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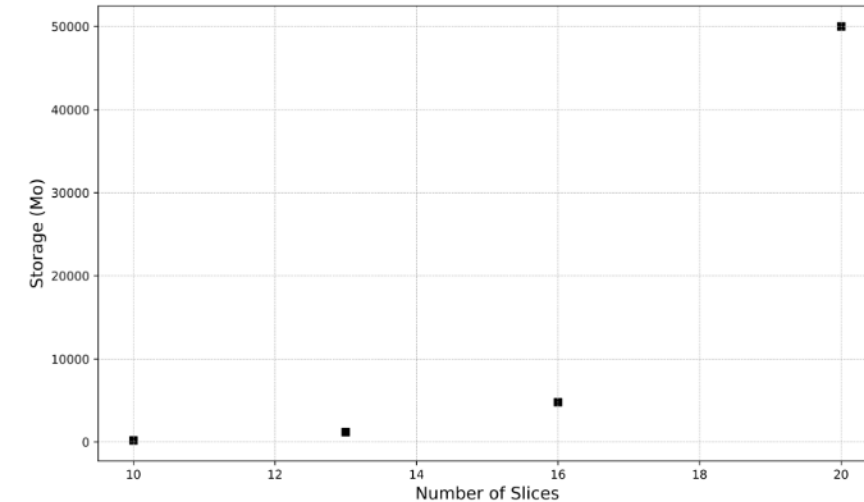
Applied to  $\gamma$  in lead shielding



Number of Events vs Number of Slices



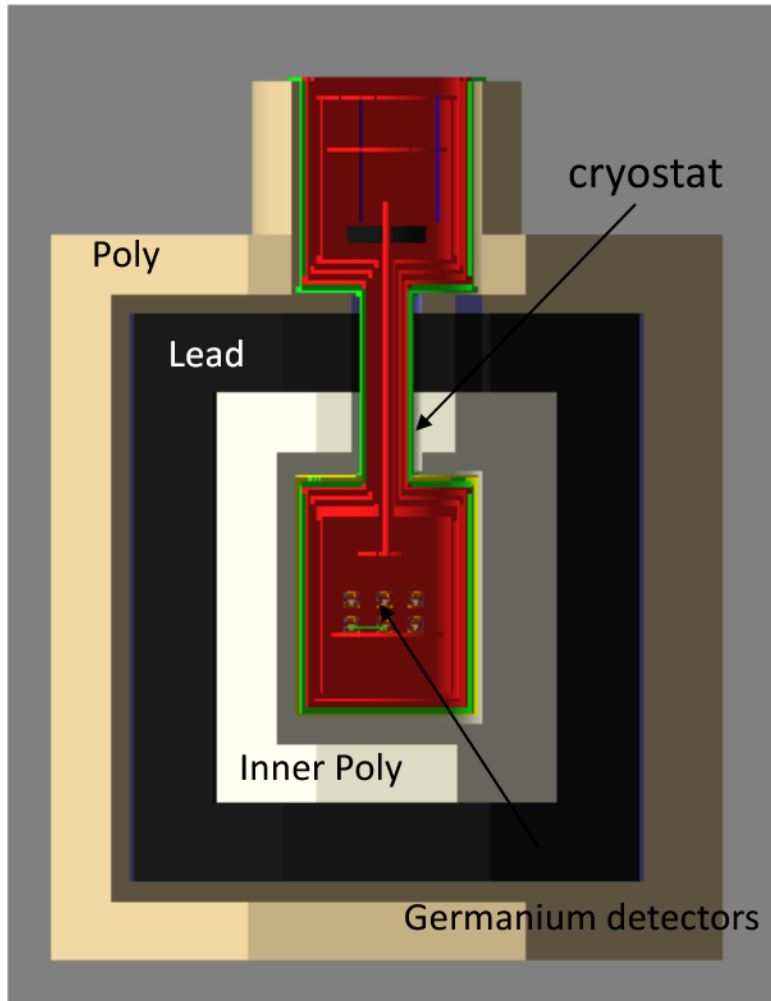
Storage vs Number of Slices



- Use track weights to scale results → ensures correct normalization
- Optimization of slices number by comparing computation time/memory/storage
  - Using 16 Slices → **Boost** of a factor  $\sim 1E3$  for external gammas

# Radiogenic Simulations

Goal: have a complete estimation of radiogenic background budget



Simulation of radiogenic background



Normalisation of Geant4 simulations output

- Record number of events  
Obtain **energy, NR/ER** discrimination

- Normalisation:  
External gammas/neutrons with **flux measurements in LSM**

$$\text{DRU} = \frac{\# \text{ Counts}}{\# \text{ Primaries}} \times \varphi [\gamma / (\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1})] \times \text{Surface} [\text{cm}^2] \times 86400 \times \frac{1}{\text{ROI} [\text{keV}]}$$

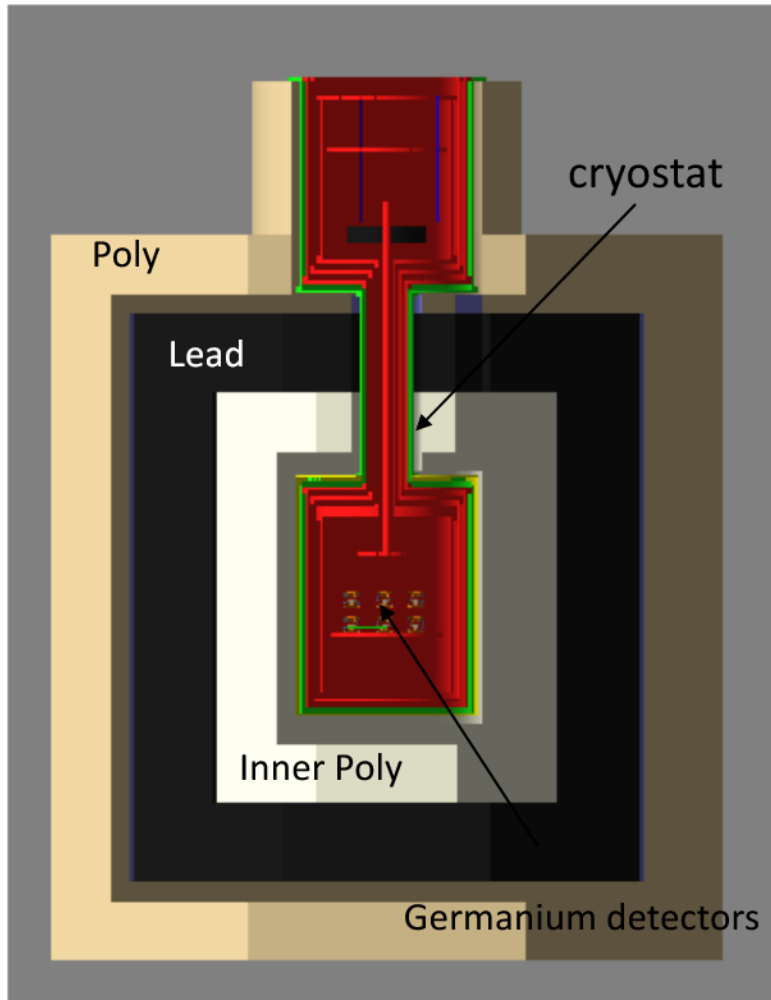
- Internal contamination with activities **from material screening**, material activation with Activia simulations

$$\text{DRU} = \frac{\# \text{ Counts}}{\# \text{ Primaries}} \times A \left[ \frac{\text{Bq}}{\text{kg}} \right] \times \frac{\text{mass source} [\text{kg}]}{\text{mass detector} [\text{kg}]} \times 86400 \times \frac{1}{\text{ROI} [\text{keV}]}$$

1 DRU = 1 event/kg/keV/day

# Radiogenic Simulations

**Goal: have a complete estimation of radiogenic background budget**



Simulation of radiogenic background



Normalisation of Geant4 simulations output

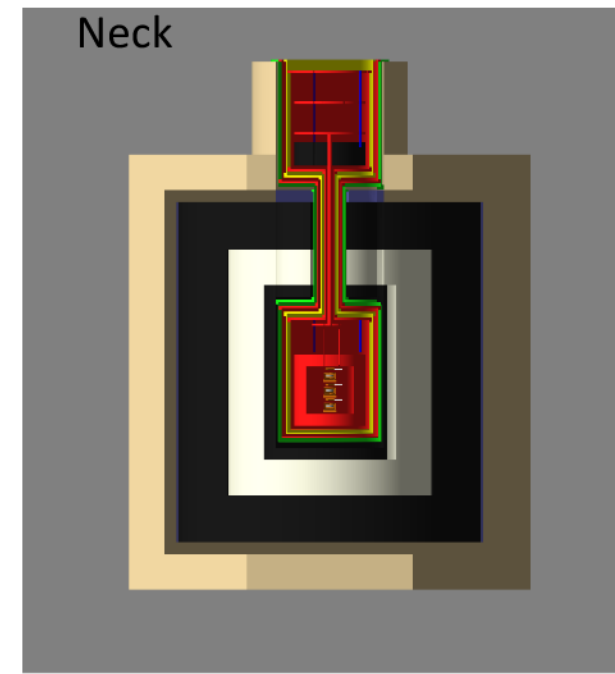
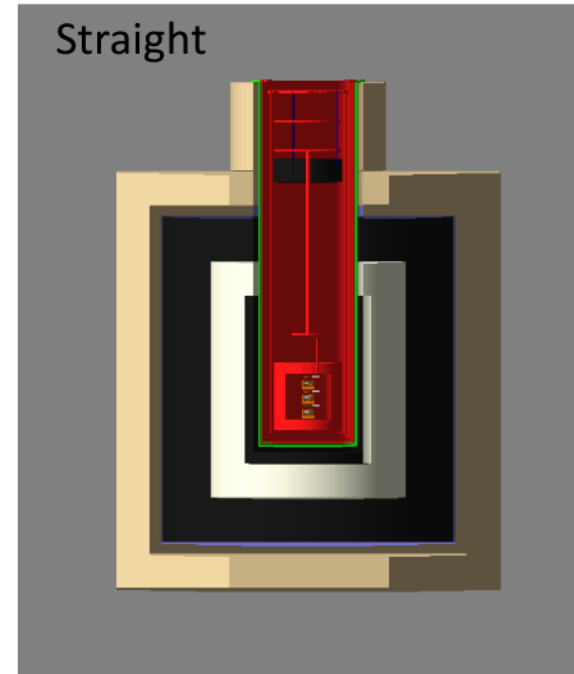
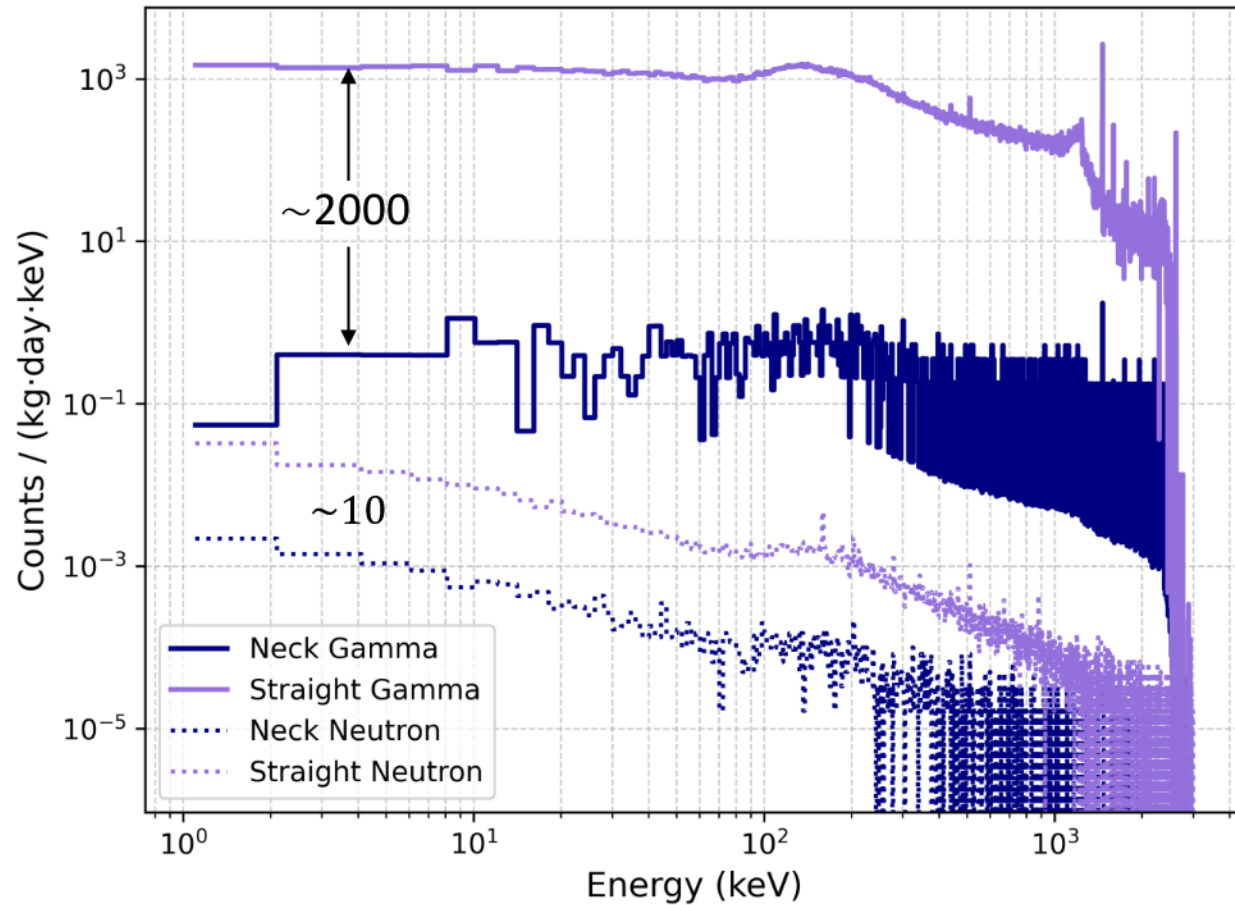


Final Results

- **Optimisation** of the shielding design
- Specification on **material radiopurity**
- Estimate the **total radiogenic background budget** and **comparison with data**
- Use simulated background spectrum **for sensitivities projections**

# Radiogenic Simulations

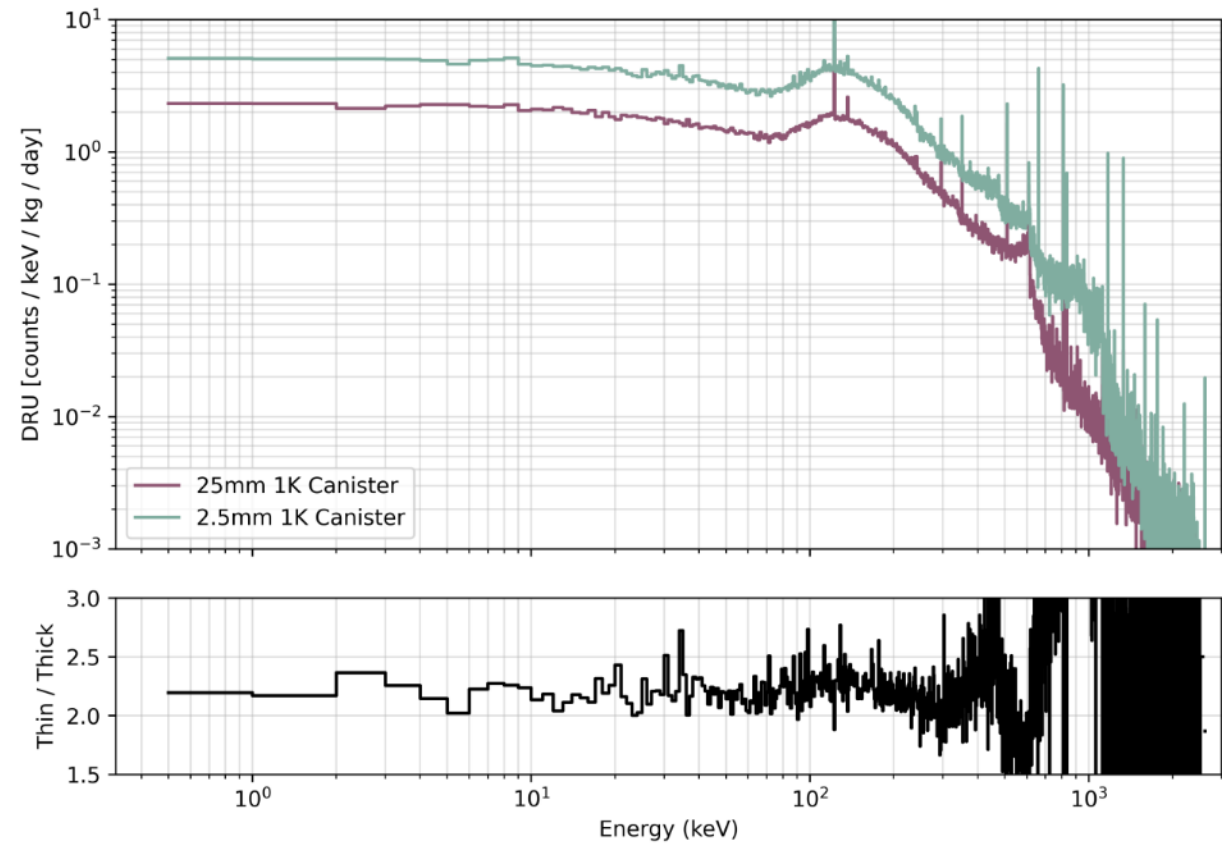
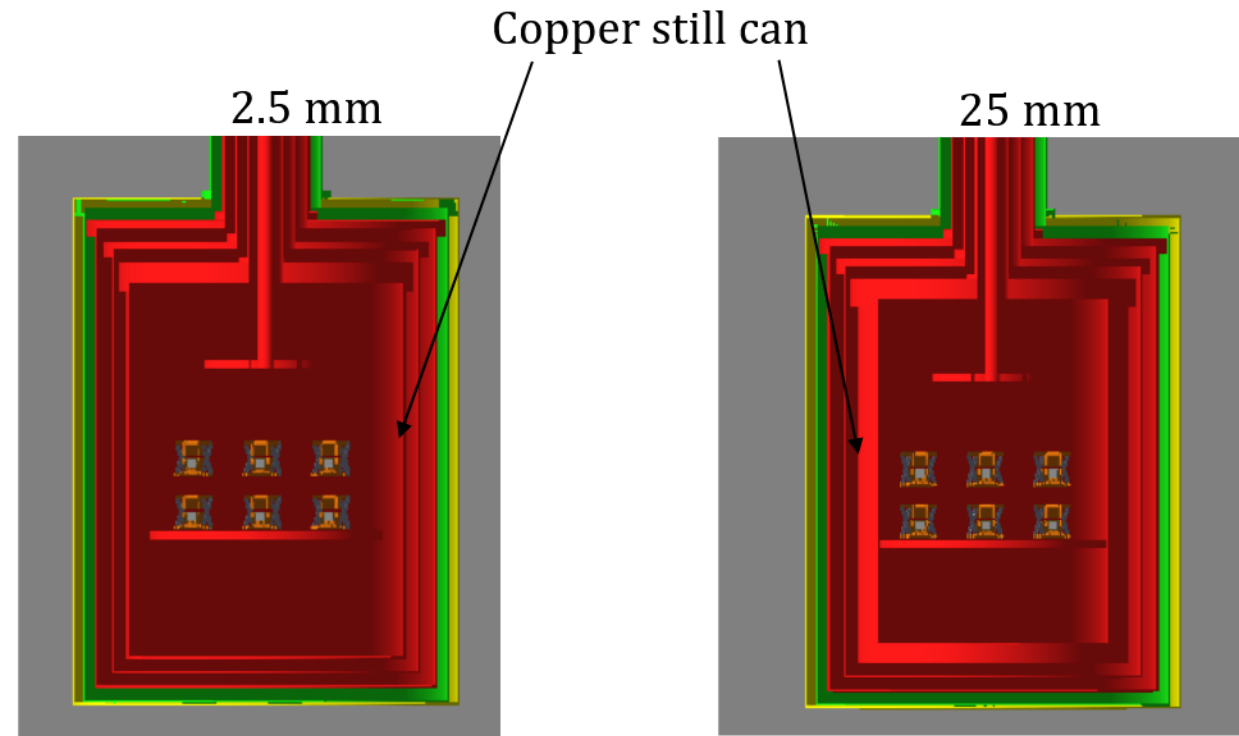
## Shielding Optimization: Neck/Straight Cryostat Study



Assess the protection against LSM Neutrons & Gammas

# Radiogenic Simulations

## Shielding Optimization 1K Canister Thickness

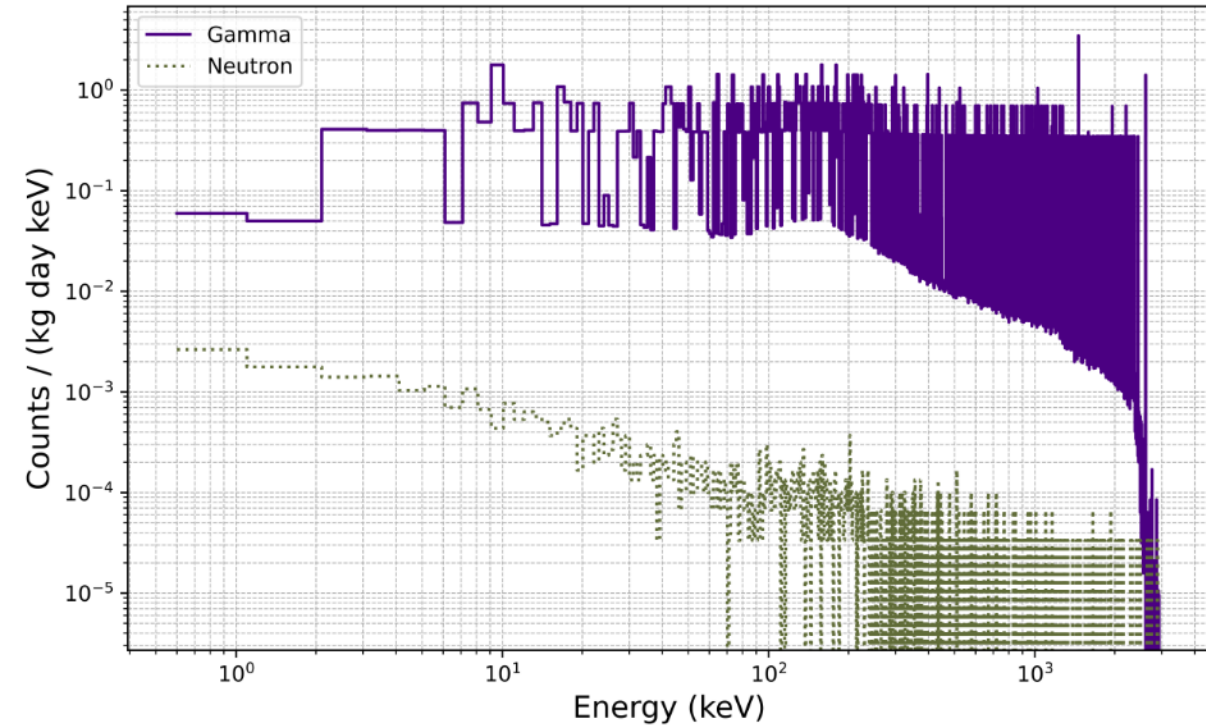


Assess the protection against internals + the increase due to greater mass

# Radiogenic Simulations

## Assessment of full radiogenic background budget

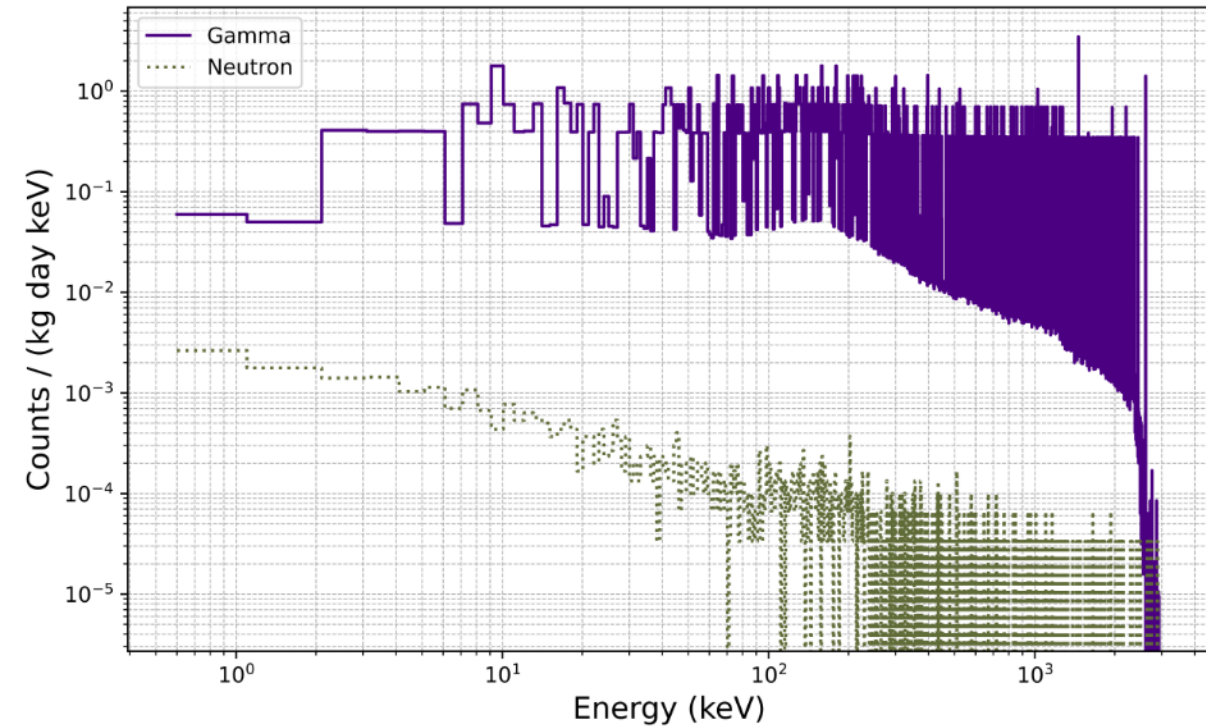
Radiogenic background spectra for **external gammas + neutrons**



From Externals: 0.41 counts/(kg keV day)

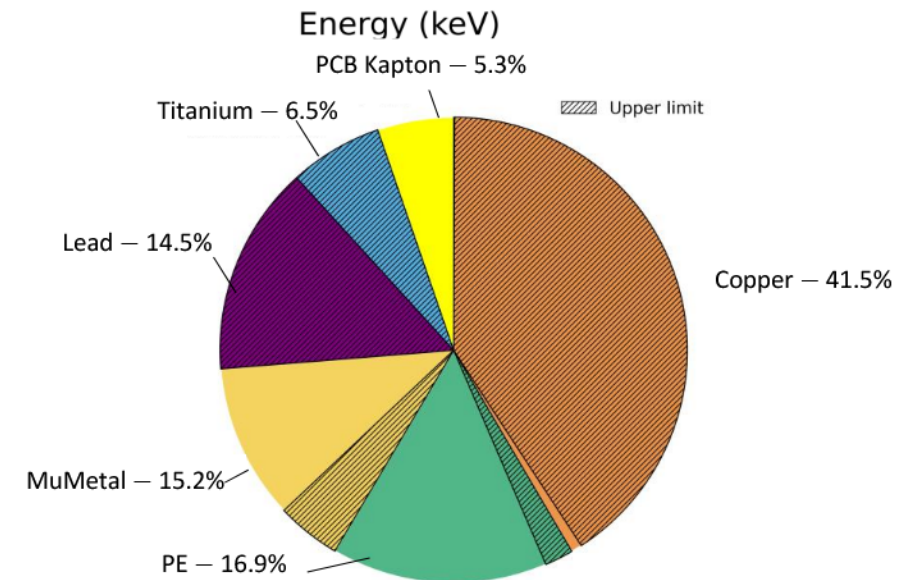
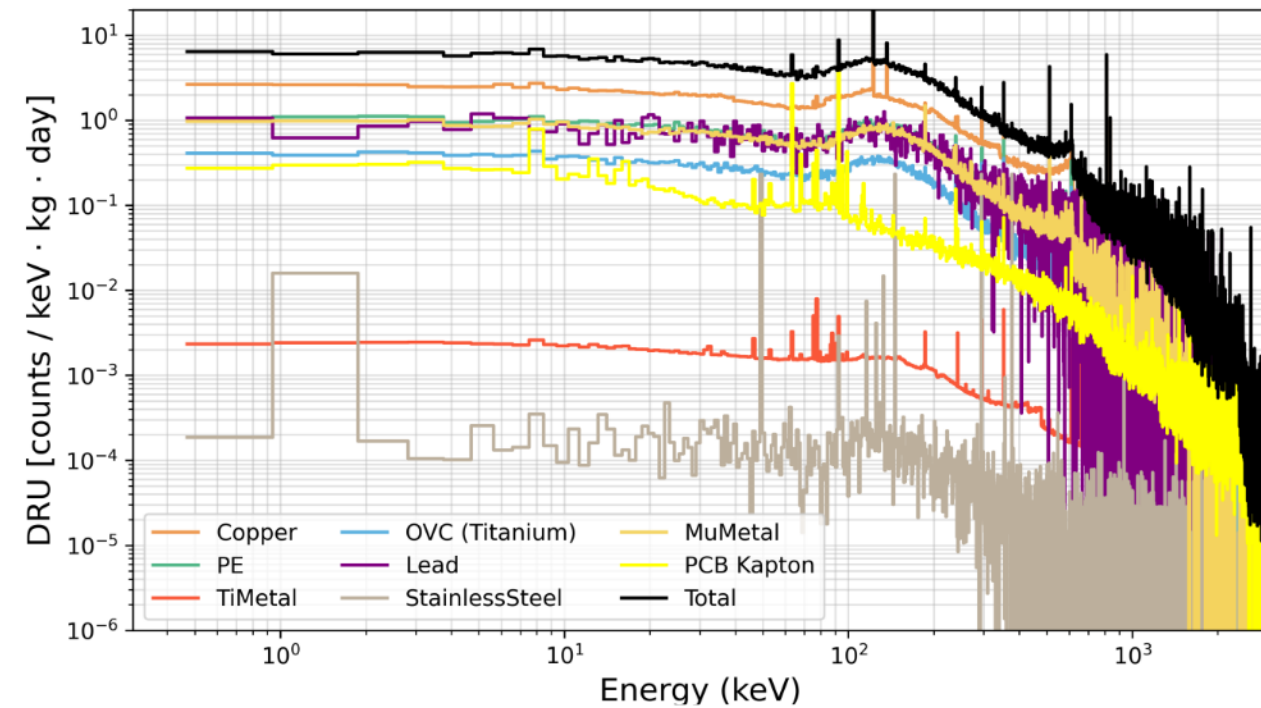
# Radiogenic Simulation

Radiogenic background spectra for **external gammas + neutrons**



From Externals: 0.41 counts/(kg keV day)  
 From Internals: 6.45 counts/(kg keV day) → Total : 6.86 DRU

Radiogenic background spectra for **material contamination**



# The wishlist

- **Ultra-sensitive detectors**
  - Use cryogenic calorimeters
- **Discrimination between signal and background**
  - Simultaneous readout of signals induced from energy deposition to distinguish Nuclear Recoils (NR) and Electronic Recoils (ER)
  - Fiducialization of detectors for background rejection
- **Low and controlled background**

## My research

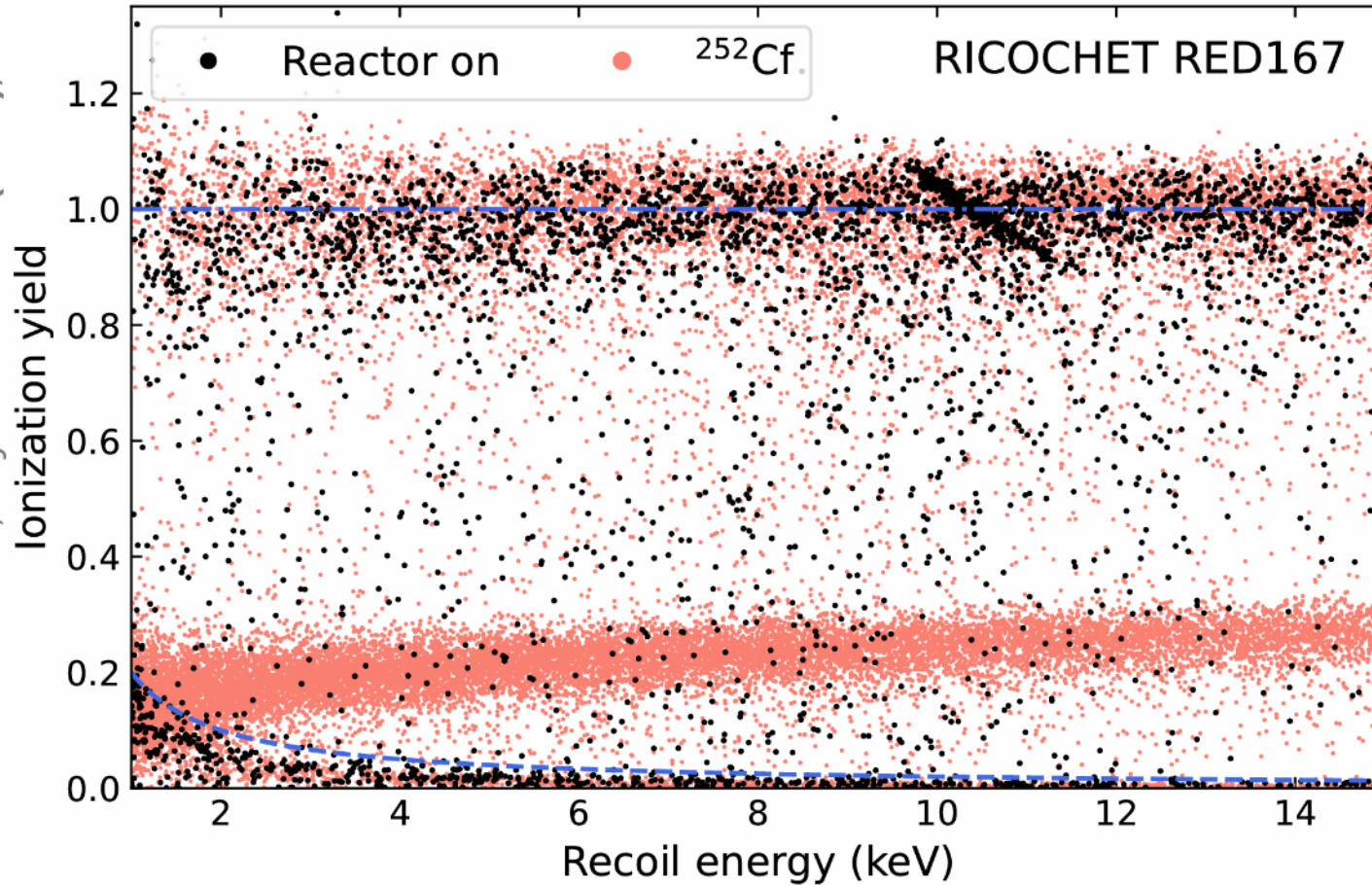
Ricochet Data Analysis of FID detectors

Final Assessment of Tesseract & Ricochet  
Radiogenic Background Budget

# Background Rejection Data Analysis with Ricochet detectors

# Background Rejection

Ricochet Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 112 (2025), 112019



## Surface events:

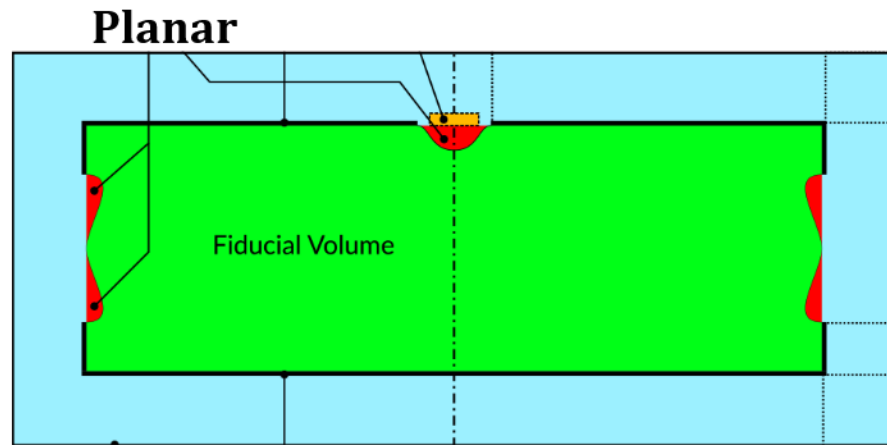
- Incomplete charge collection
- Coming from electrons interactions in copper holder /  $\beta$  decay on detector surfaces or copper holder
- Prevent from a clear identification of NR



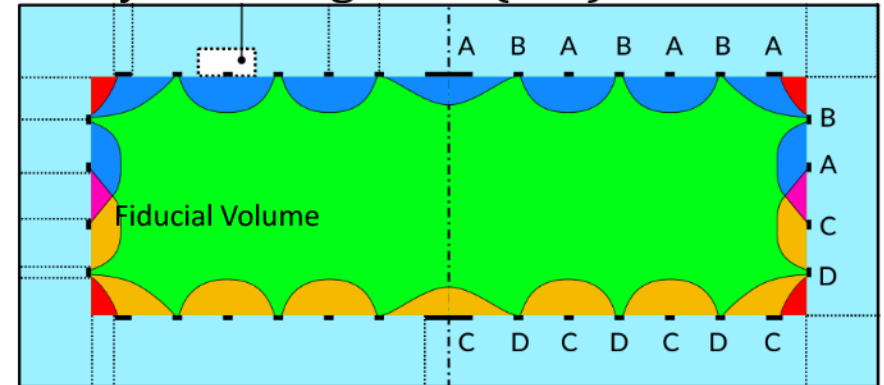
Use FID detectors for surface background rejection

# Background Rejection

## Two electrode geometries



## Fully Inter-Digitized (FID)

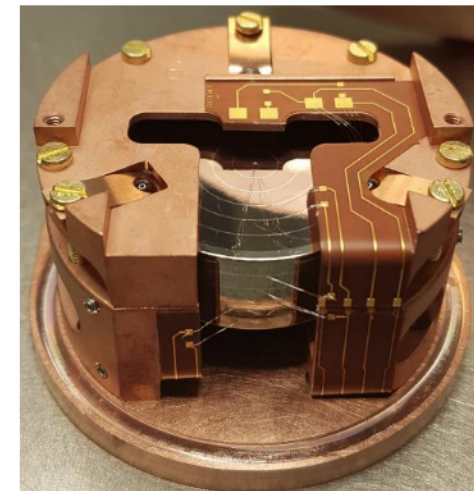


- **No surface event rejection**
- 2 fiducial electrodes
- Fiducial volume **100%**



*Planar detector in Ricochet*

- **Surface event rejection** possible
- 2 veto electrodes + 2 fiducial electrodes
- **Reduced** fiducial volume



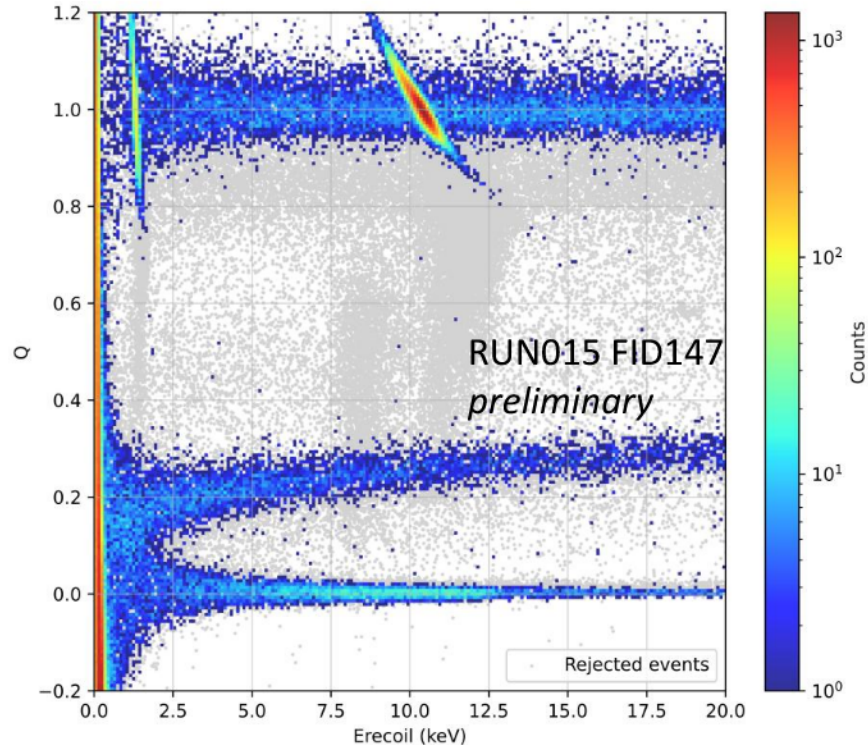
*Fiducial detector in Ricochet*

# Background Rejection

Definition and study of energy dependant fiducial cut (in FID detectors)

Require:

- No signal on veto1/veto2 electrodes
- Symmetric charge collection on fiducial electrodes



Dedicated calibration campaign to determine discrimination power of detector to come

Measurement of alphas rate in copper holder before exposition



Exposition to Radon at SNOLAB underground laboratory  
Implantation of Radon daughters (Pb210) on the holder surface



Measurement of alphas rate in copper holder after exposition



Dedicated run to study response of detectors to alphas

# Conclusion

- **Cryogenic calorimeter** well suited for **rare event search** (Dark Matter and CENNS)
- Contributions to **TESSERACT** and **Ricochet** collaboration:

## **TESSERACT:**

- Simulations Working Group coordinator
  - Finalization of shielding design
  - Assessment of radiogenic background budget with Geant4 simulations

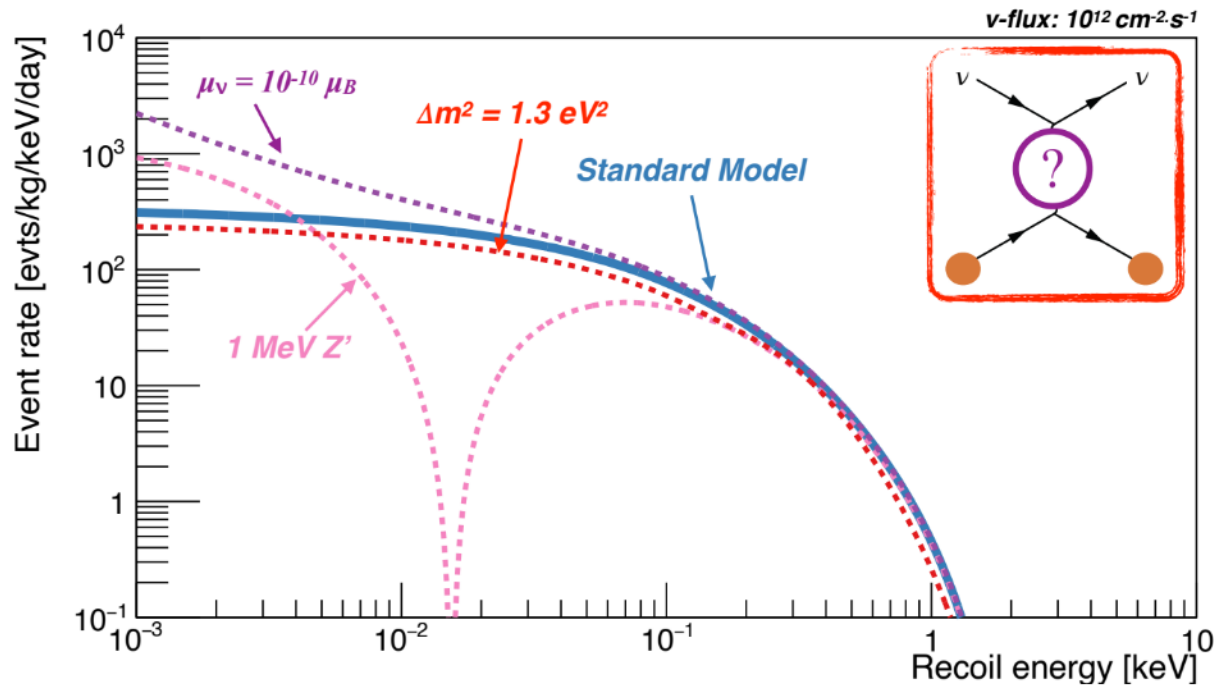
## **Ricochet:**

- Surface event rejection study with FID detectors, dedicated data campaign to come
- Also simulated radiogenic background for Ricochet (paper in preparation)
- DAQ shifts + data monitoring

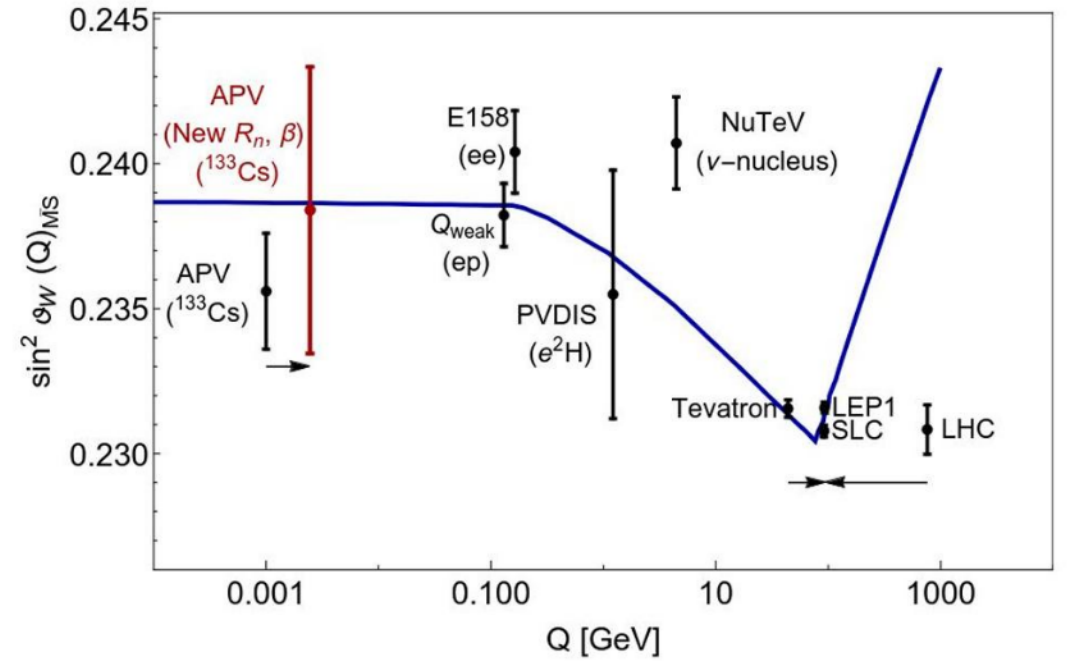


# BACKUP

# CENNS



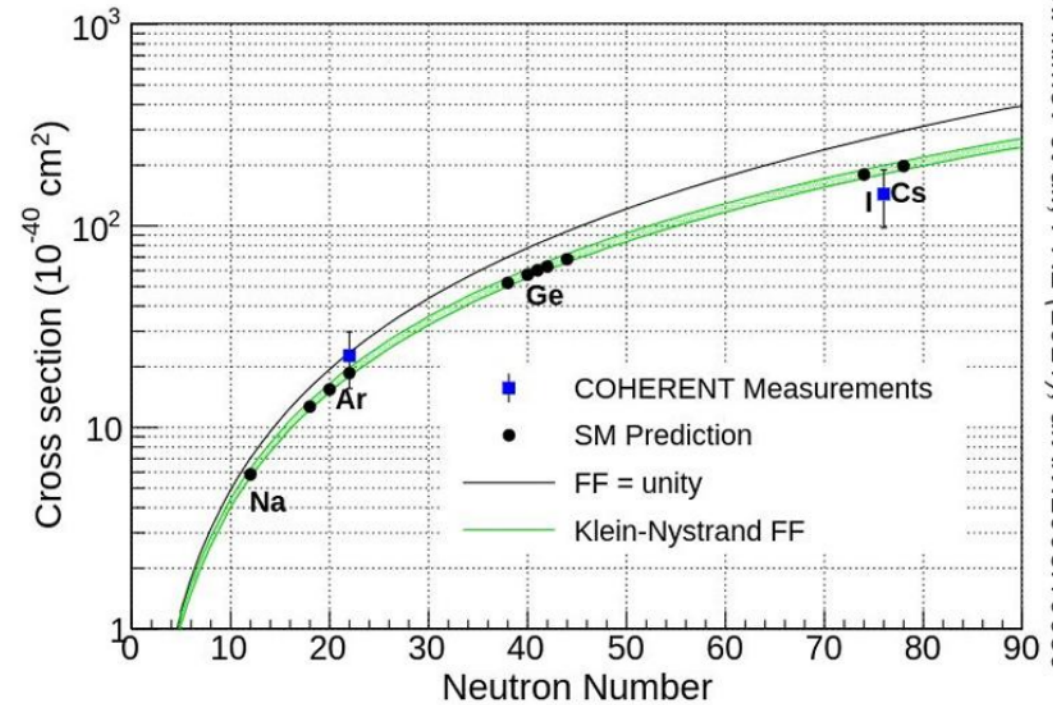
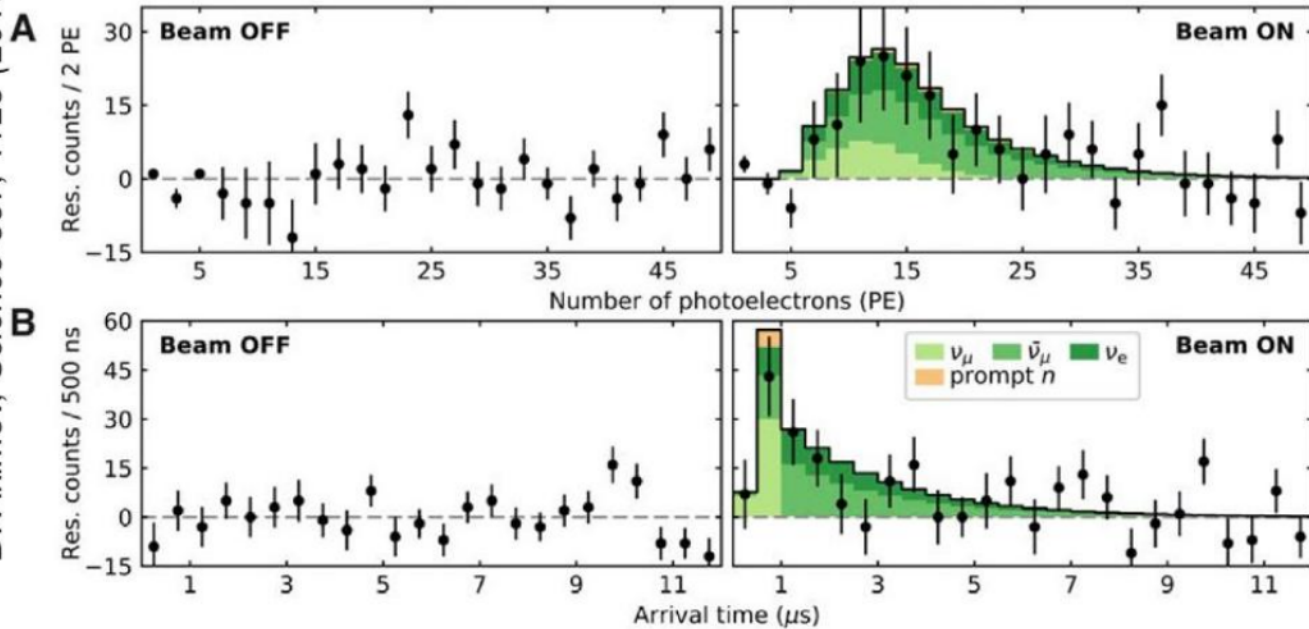
M. Cadeddu and F. Dordeli Phys. Rev. D 99, 033010, 2019



# First CENNS measurement by COHERENT

First measurement by the COHERENT collaboration in 2017 with accelerator neutrinos  
Using different targets to measure the CENNS cross-section dependency with  $N^2$

D. Akimov, Science 357, 1123 (2017)

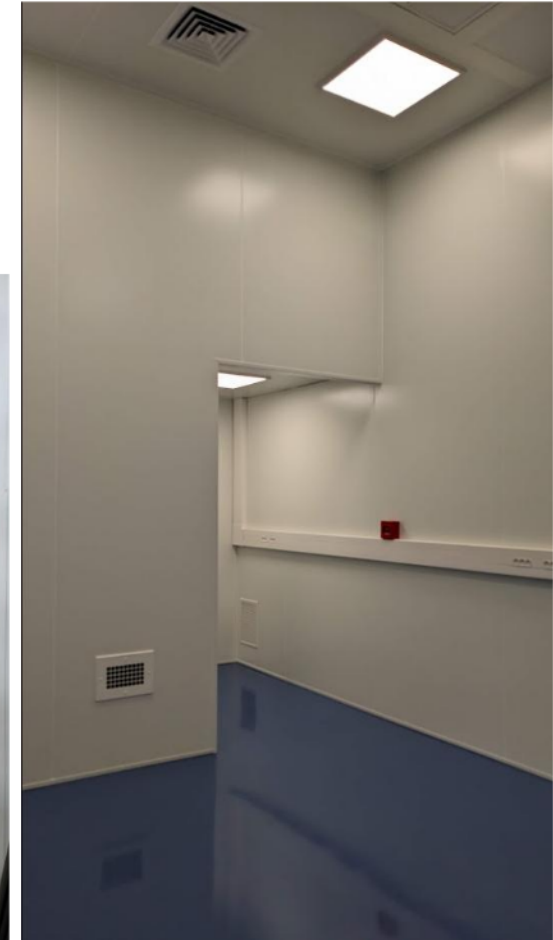
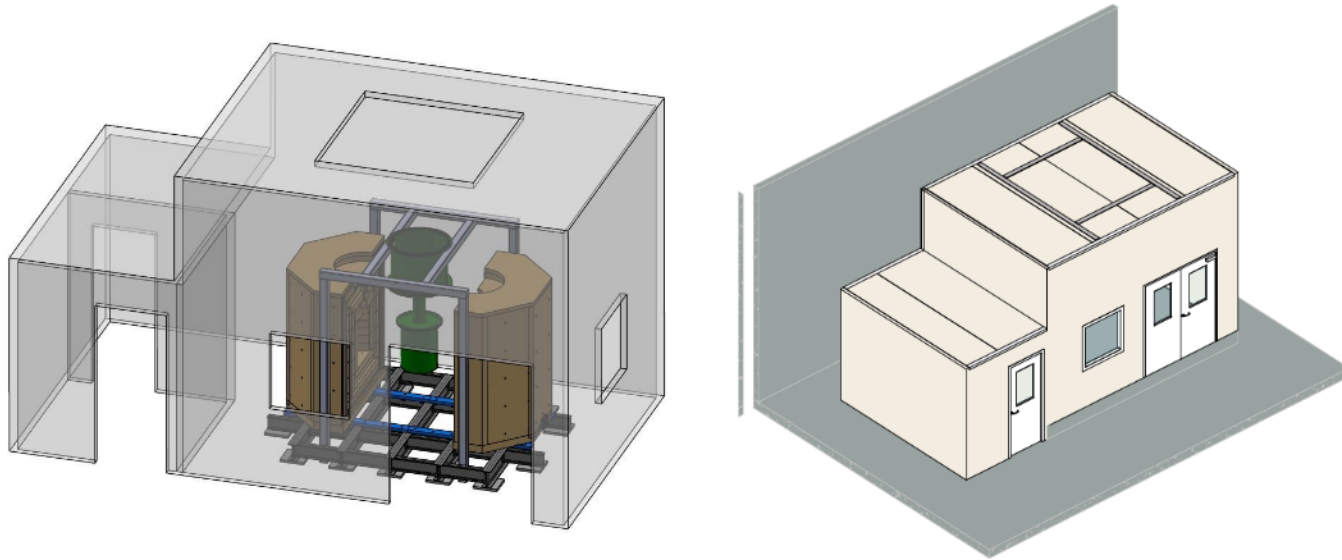


D. Akimov et al., PRL (2017), arXiv:2003.10630

# Commissioning @ LPSC

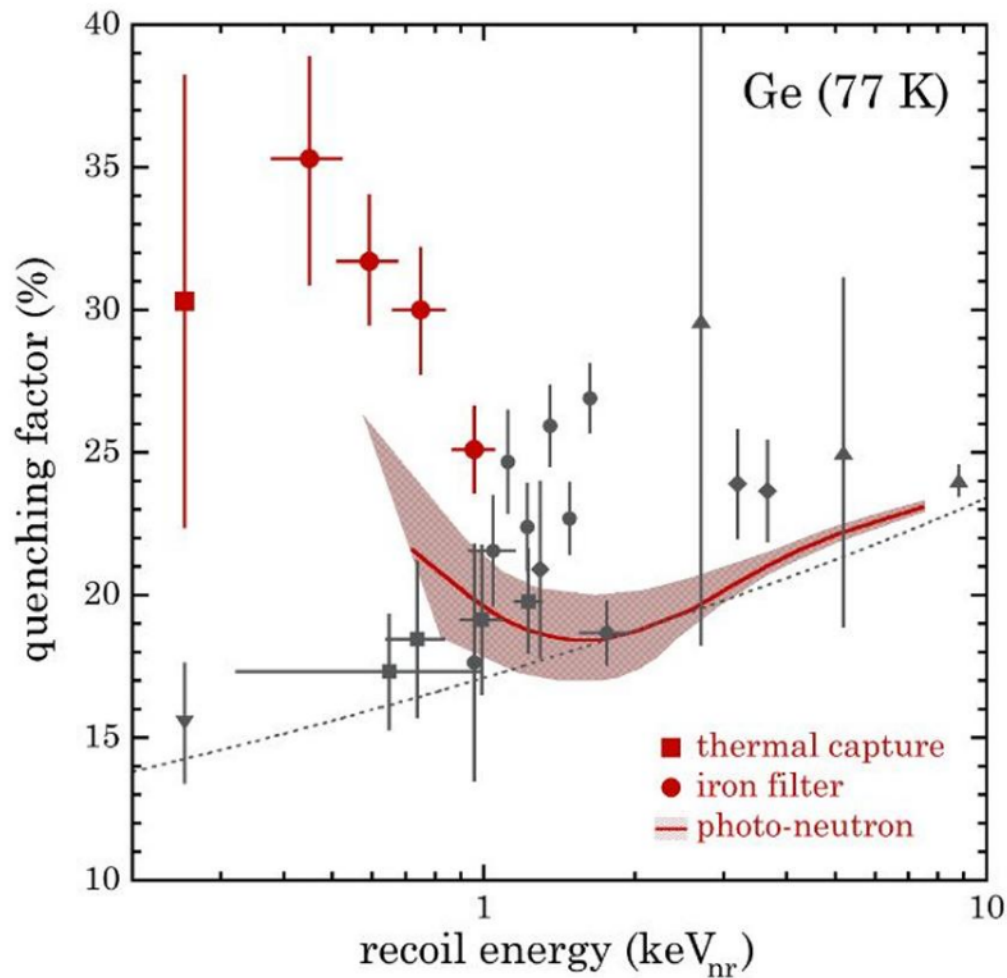
Clean room for the cryostat and shielding ready at LPSC

- Platform under construction
- Cryostat design under finalization and shielding tender to be published soon



# Quenching

Collar, Kavner, Lewis, *Phys. Rev. D* 103, 122003 (2021)



Recent measurement of quenching factor at low energy seem to be incompatible with Lindhard model

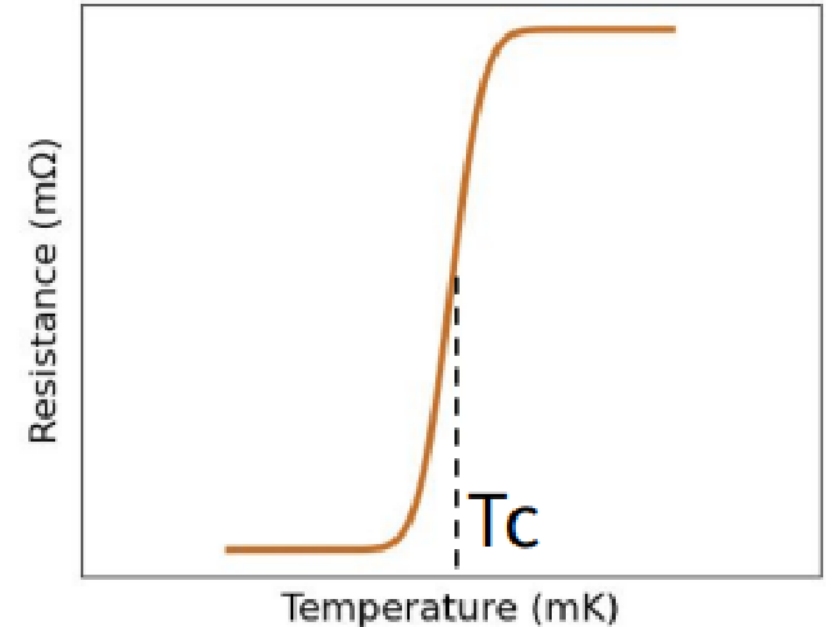
→ Necessity of our own quenching measurement onsite

→ Use a Californium source to have nuclear recoils

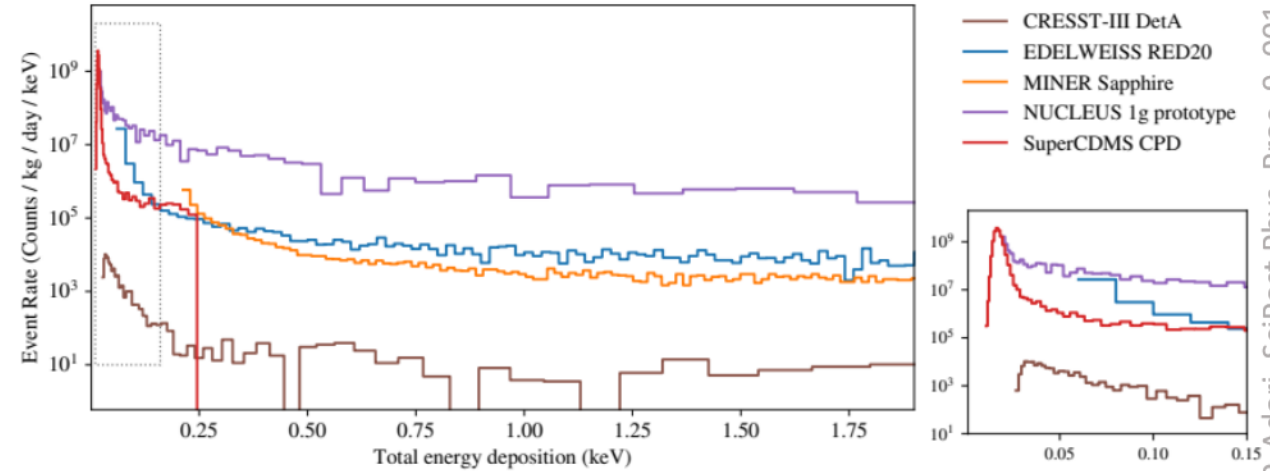
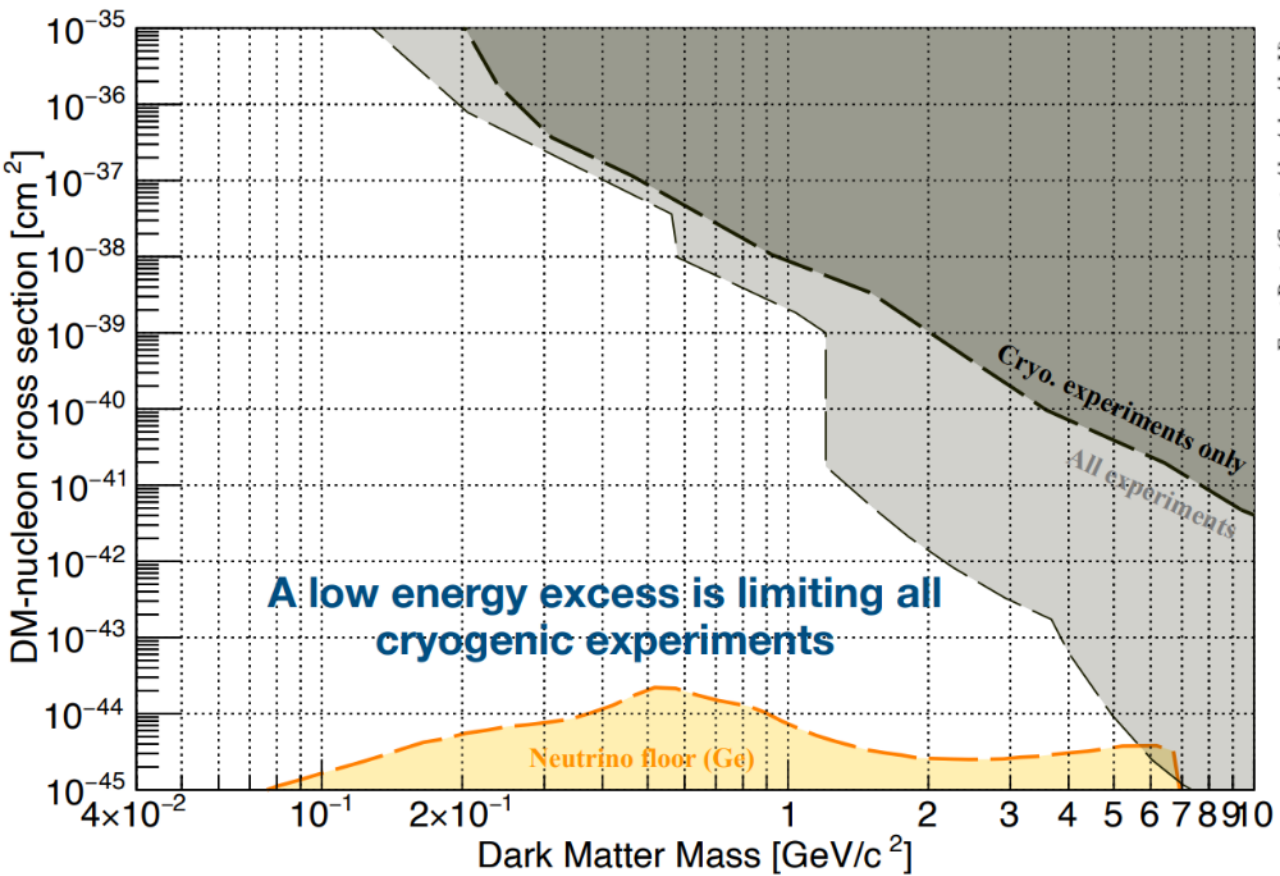
→ Data analysis of RUN014 Cf data ongoing

# Transition Edge Sensor (TES)

- Superconducting thin film operated at constant and critical temperature
- Particle interaction  $\rightarrow$  small temperature elevation leads to big elevation of the resistance



# Cryogenic DM Experiments and Low Energy Excess (LEE) Limiting DM Search

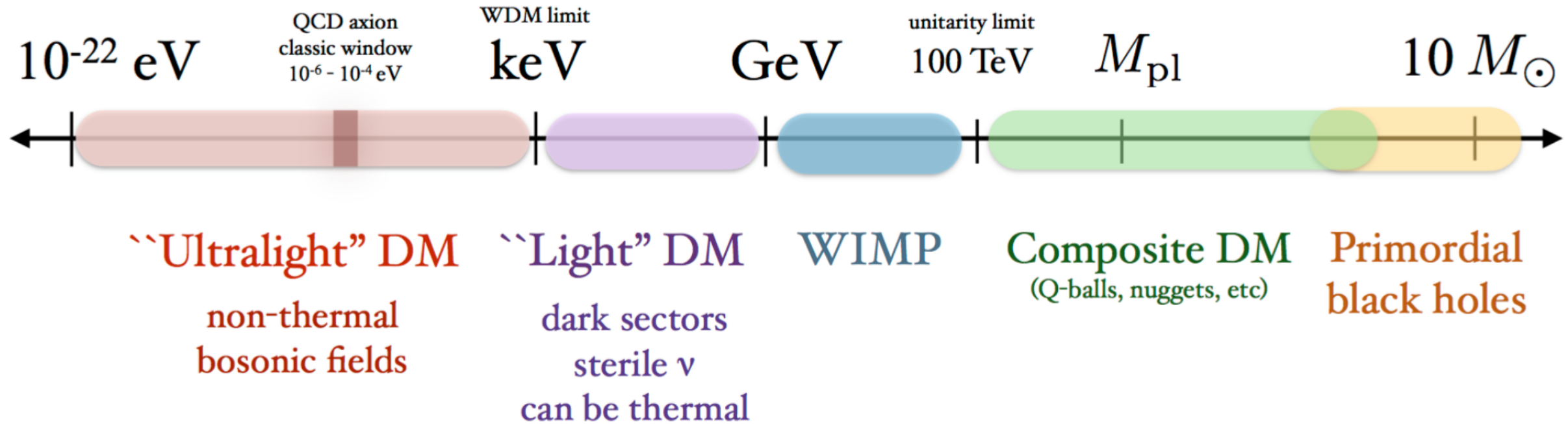


## LEE Characteristics:

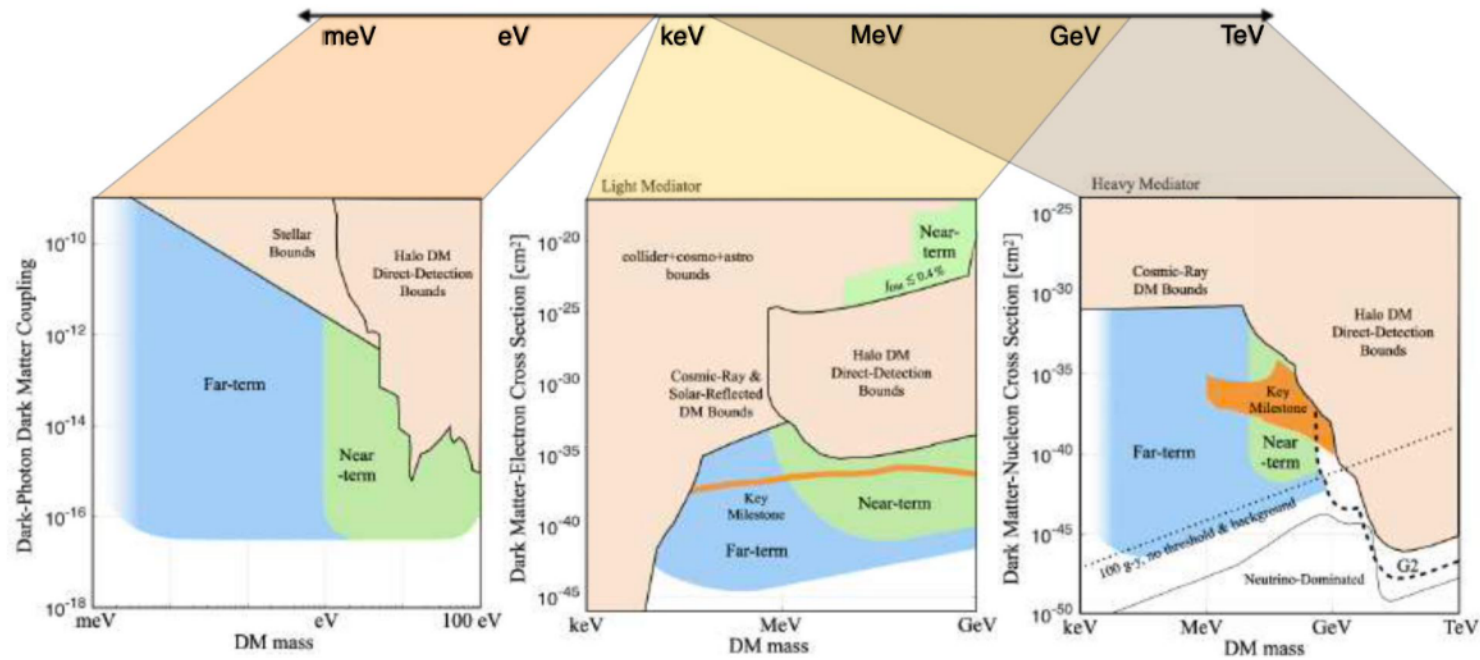
- Non ionising (« Heat Only »)
- Mostly independant of site
- Unknown origin

Need to understand, mitigate LEE and develop new technology to reject it

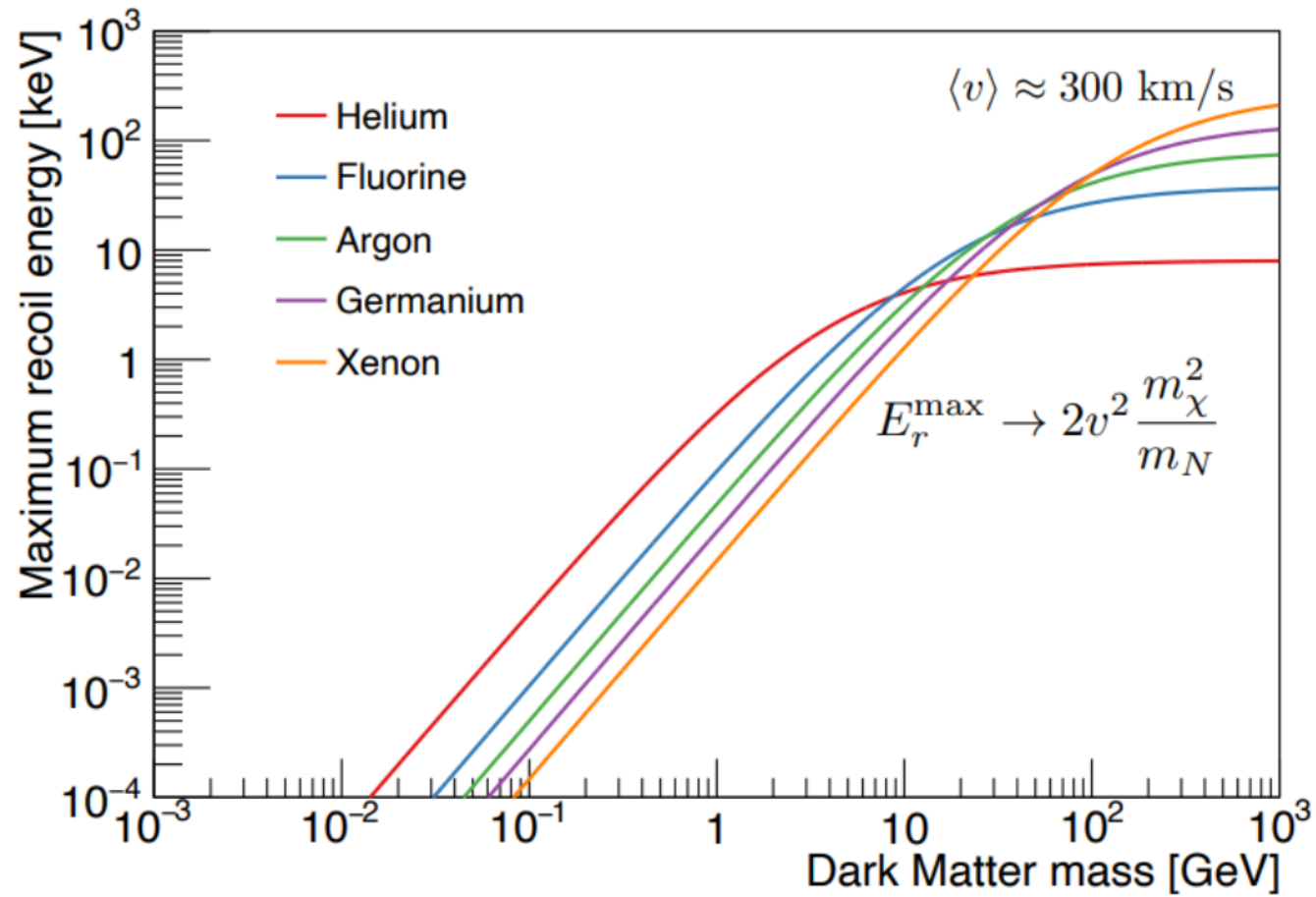
# DM candidates



# DM candidates

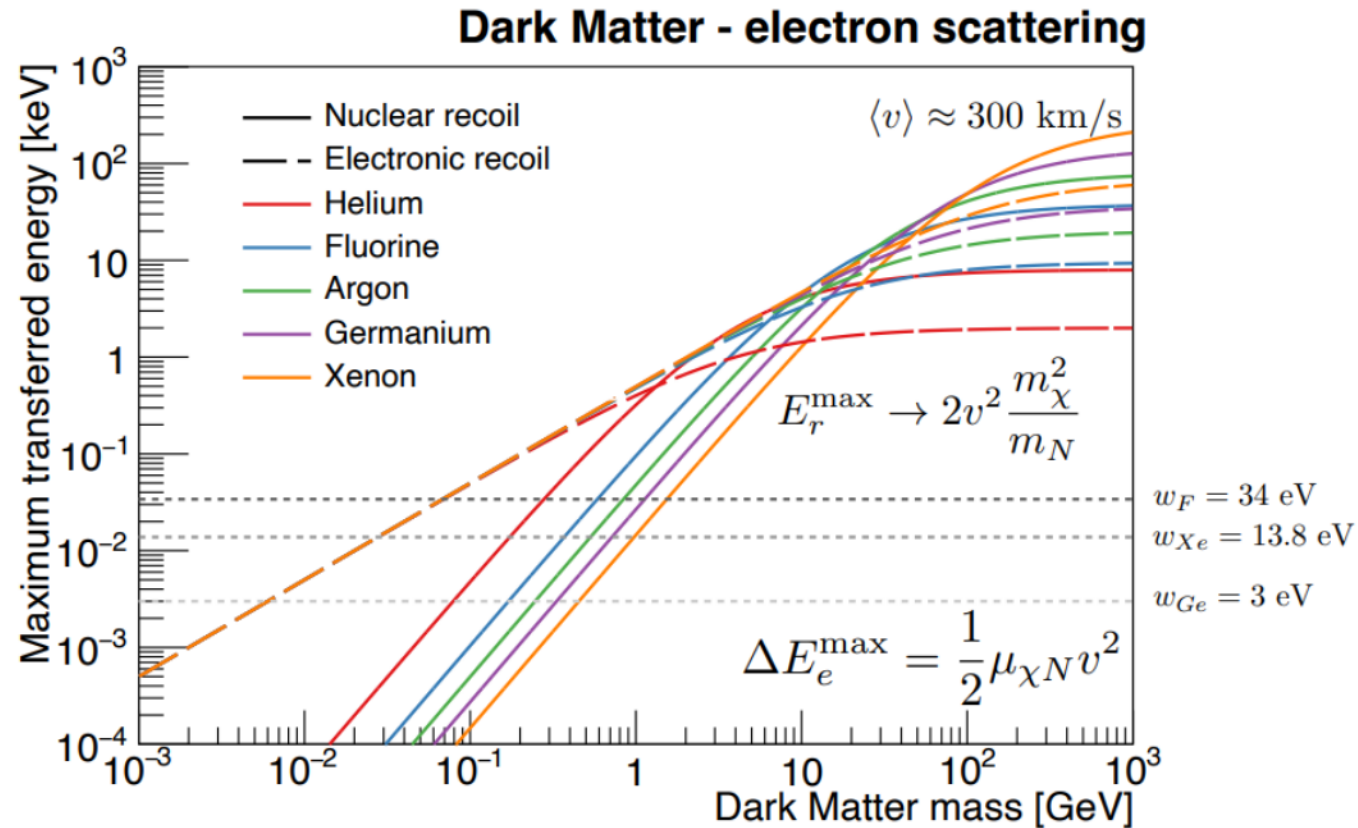


# NR limit



For DM masses below  $\sim 100$  MeV,  
switch to DM-electron scattering

# ER scattering



For DM masses below  $\sim 100 \text{ MeV}$ ,  
switch to DM-electron scattering

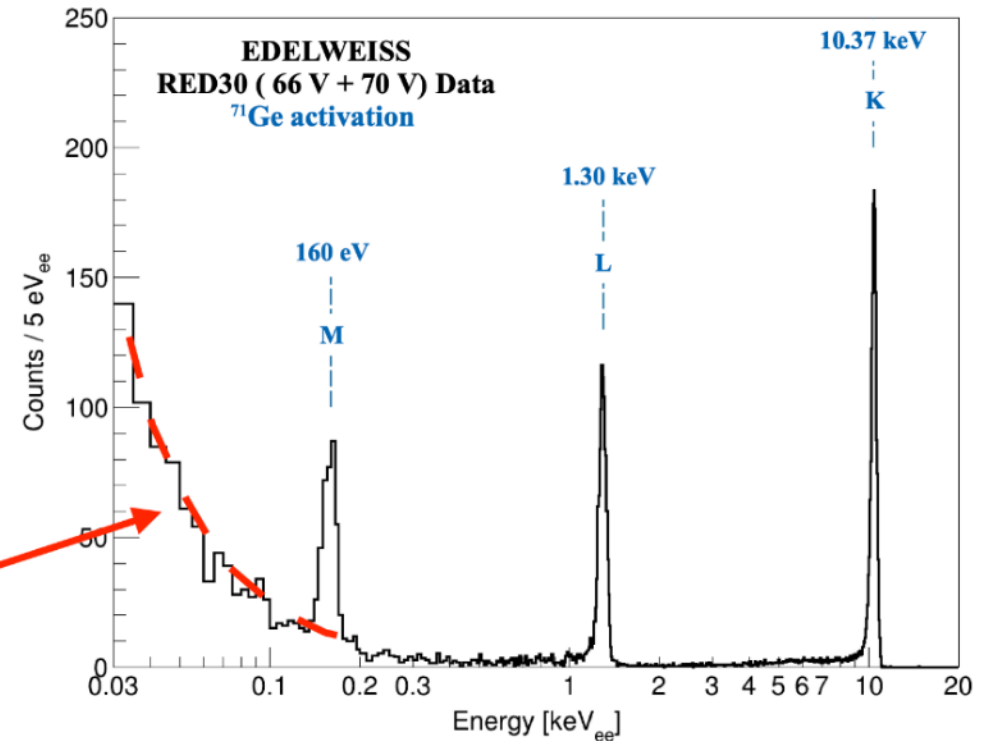
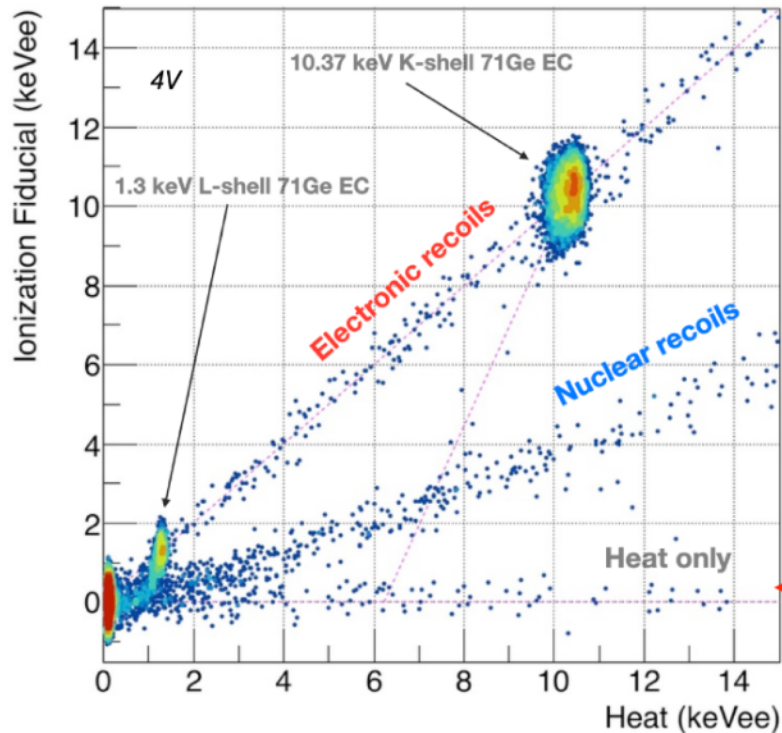
# Ge/Si semiconductors

Two working modes:

**Low Voltage mode**  
Part. ID + Fid

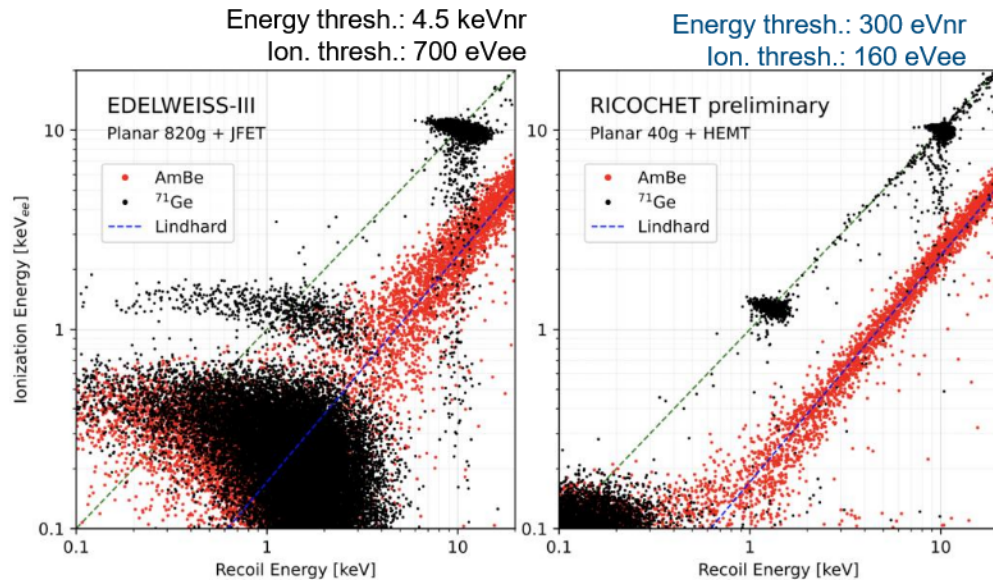
$$E_{total} = E_{recoil} + E_{luke}$$
$$= E_{recoil} + \frac{1}{3 eV} E_{ion} \Delta V$$

**High Voltage mode**  
single e/h - No PID



# Ge/Si semiconductors: Low Voltage Mode

Optimal for NRDM sensitivity

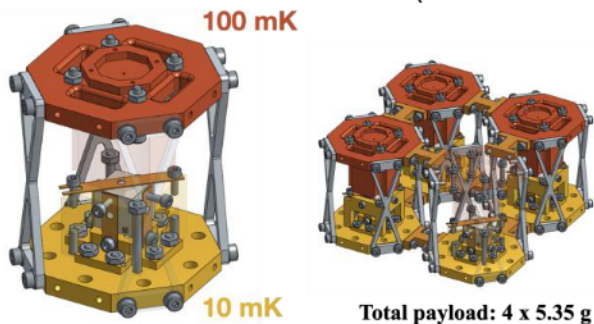


Presented at: TAUP2023, IDM2023, Nobel Symposium 2023  
(NS-182 « Dark Matter »)

- ER/NR discrimination threshold has been **improved by about one order of magnitude** w.r.t EDW and SuperCDMS
- Ricochet can now probe reactor neutrinos (CEvNS) and equiv. 3 GeV WIMP with highly efficient LEE and ER rejection
- Ricochet resolution goals:** 20 eV (heat) + 20 eVee (ionisation) - almost achieved (by a factor of ~2)

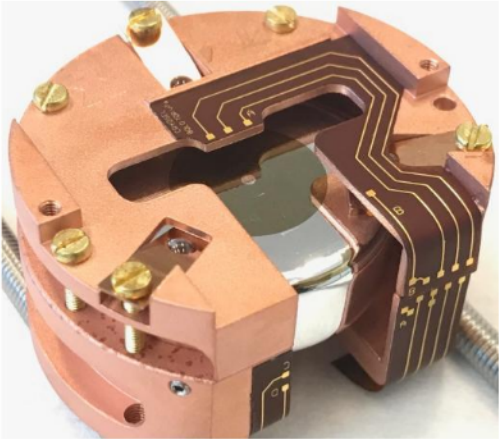
## For TESSERACT:

- Switch to TES for sub-eV heat energy threshold and reduced LEE, and aiming for <10 eVee ion. resolution
- ER/NR identification down to 10s of eVnr + LEE discrimination down to 50 eVnr (Lindhard)
- Ideal for low-mass NRDM with PID

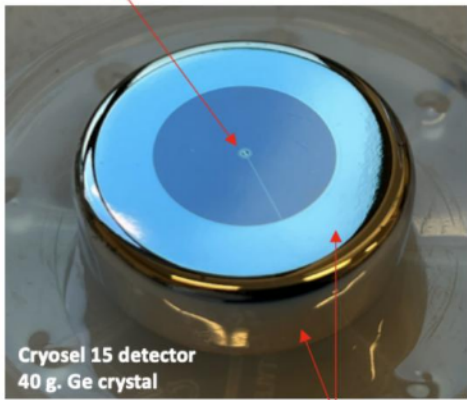


# Ge/Si semiconductors: High Voltage Mode

Optimal for **ERDM** sensitivity

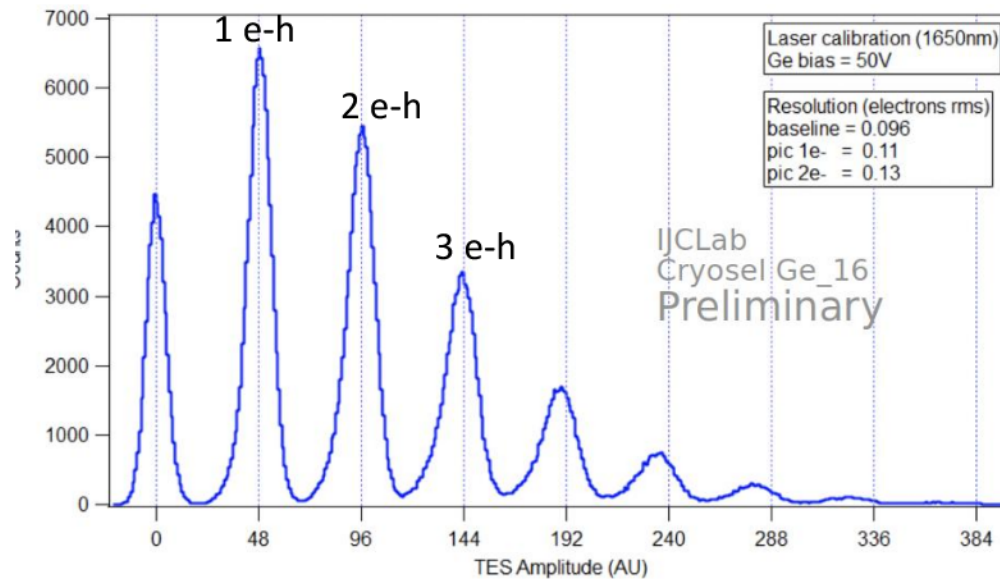


TES "point contact"



Aluminum electrode

**First observation of a single-electron sensitivity in a massive (40g) Ge cryogenic detector !**



**CRYOSEL performance goals:** 200 V bias + single e-h sensitivity + SSED LEE tagging efficiency > 1000

**First R&D results shown at TAUP2023:**

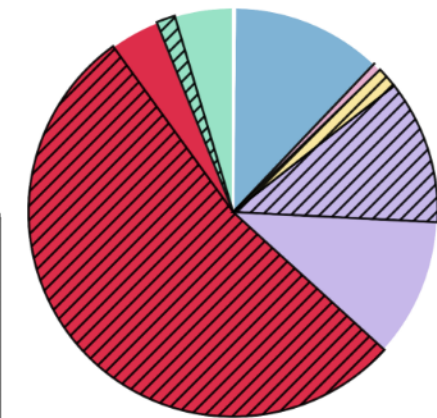
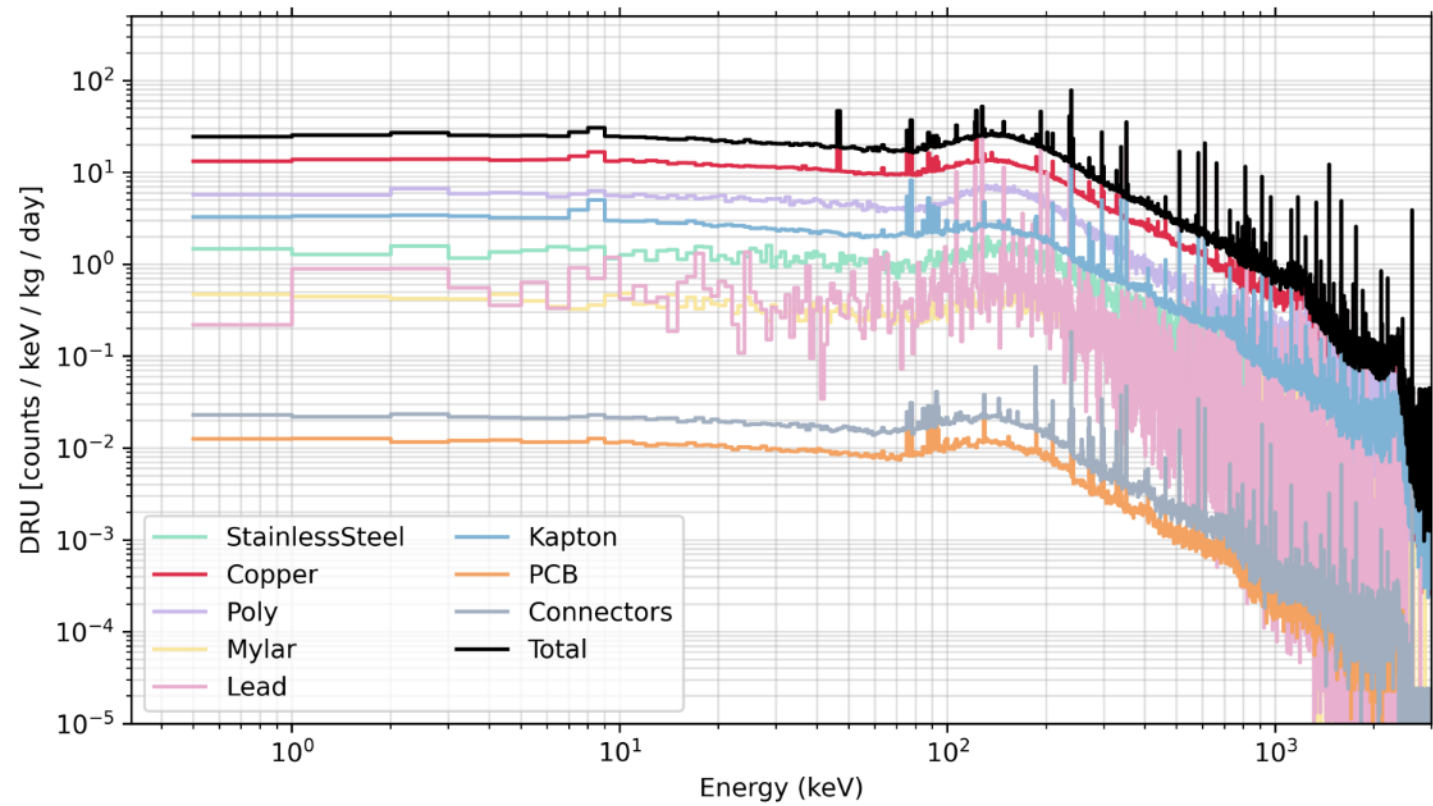
- Stable operation up to 60 V
- Confirmation that first NbSi SSED acts as efficient LEE veto
- New prototype currently being tested with significantly improved performance

**For TESSERACT:**

- Switch to low-imp. TES for sub-eV SSED energy threshold
- LEE discrimination down single e-h pair
- Exquisite sensitivities to ERDM with LEE discrimination

# Ricochet radiogenic simulations – per material

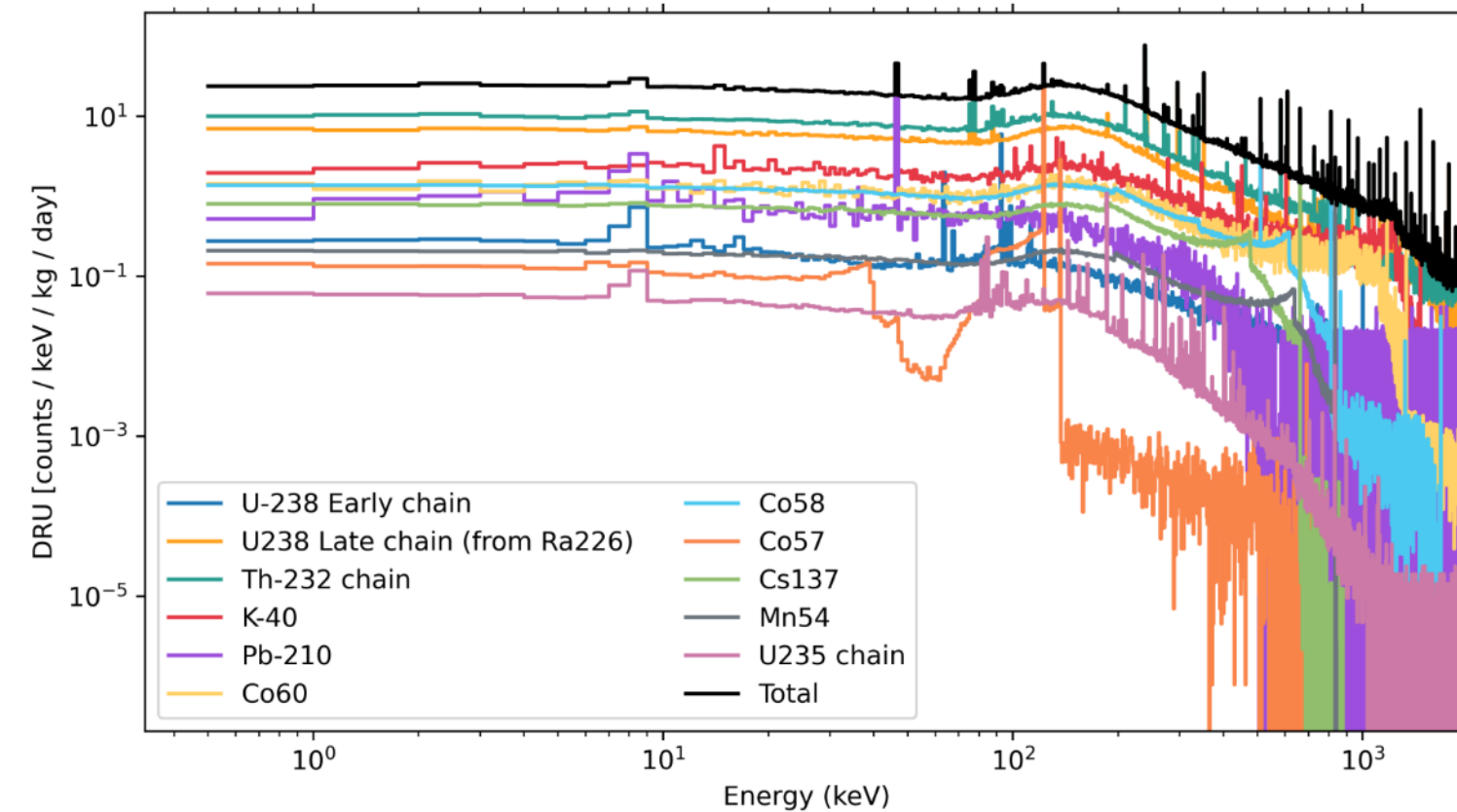
Radiogenic spectra by material



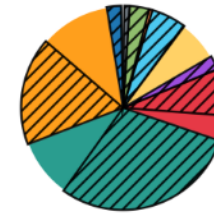
- StainlessSteel — 6.1% (mes 4.6%, UL 1.5%)
- Copper — 57.1% (mes 3.9%, UL 53.3%)
- Poly — 22.3% (mes 11.0%, UL 11.4%)
- Mylar — 1.7% (mes 0.0%, UL 1.7%)
- Lead — 0.6% (mes 0.6%, UL 0.0%)
- Kapton — 12.0% (mes 12.0%, UL 0.0%)
- PCB — 0.1% (mes 0.1%, UL 0.0%)
- Connectors — 0.1% (mes 0.1%, UL 0.0%)
- Upper limit

# Ricochet radiogenic simulations – per isotope

Radiogenic spectra by isotope group

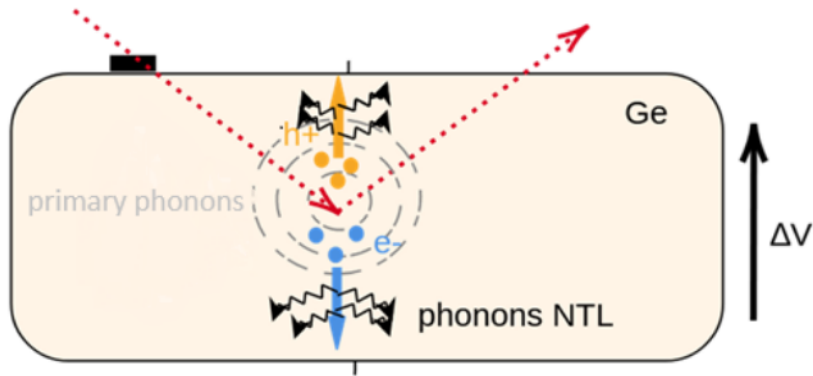


Répartition DRU



- U-238 Early chain — 2.6% (mes 0.3%, UL 2.3%)
- U238 Late chain (from Ra226) — 28.2% (mes 11.1%, UL 17.1%)
- Th-232 chain — 39.0% (mes 9.3%, UL 29.7%)
- K-40 — 11.4% (mes 4.0%, UL 7.4%)
- Pb-210 — 2.3% (mes 0.0%, UL 2.2%)
- Co60 — 6.5% (mes 6.4%, UL 0.1%)
- Co58 — 5.4% (mes 0.0%, UL 5.4%)
- Co57 — 0.5% (mes 0.0%, UL 0.5%)
- Cs137 — 3.1% (mes 0.0%, UL 3.1%)
- Mn54 — 0.9% (mes 0.0%, UL 0.9%)
- U235 chain — 0.2% (mes 0.2%, UL 0.0%)
- Upper limit

# Germanium semiconductor technology



Simultaneous readout of signals induced from energy deposition:

- **Ionization signal**: electron/hole pairs produced drift to the electrodes
- **Heat signal**: phonons

+ **Neganov Luke Trofimov effect**: phonons from e/h pairs drift

$$\begin{aligned} E_{tot} &= E_{recoil} + E_{Luke} \\ &= E_{recoil} + \frac{1}{3eV} E_{ion} \Delta V \end{aligned}$$

Two working modes:

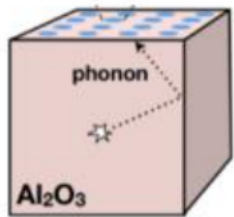
- **High voltage**: amplification of signal  
Optimal for **Electron Recoil DM** search

single e/h pair sensitivity :

- **Low voltage**: Particle Identification capabilities :  
Optimal for **Nuclear Recoil DM** search

# SPICE: Sub-eV Polar Interaction Cryogenic Experiment

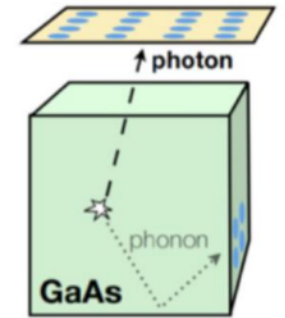
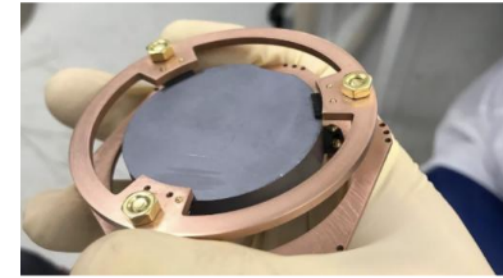
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  :



Look for ERDM

- mass range : 100 meV - MeV
- **LEE mitigation method : use of two TES (pulse shape discrimination)**
- No particle identification
- Single **Phonon** sensitivity

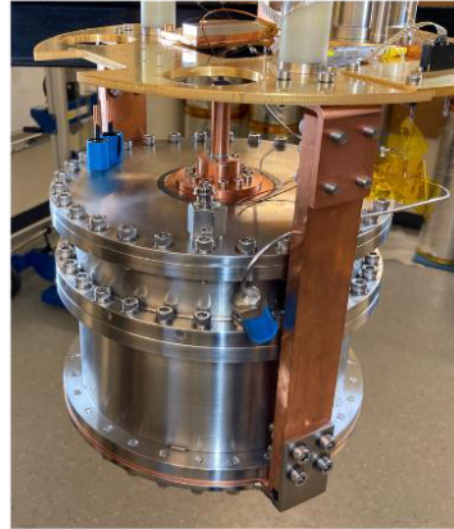
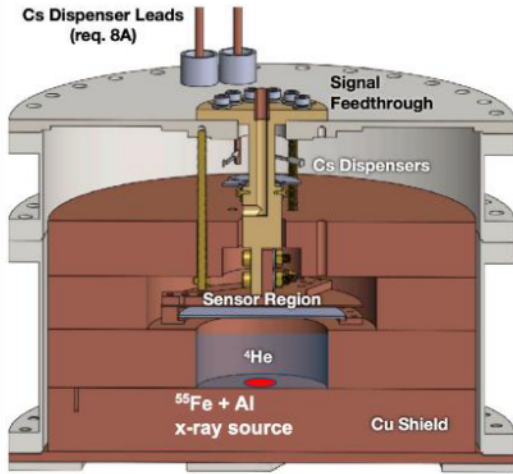
$\text{GaAs}$  :



ERDM and NRDM

- mass range : eV - MeV and MeV - GeV
- **LEE mitigation method : photon / phonon coincidence in two separate sensors ( $\sim$  eV scale)**
- Particle identification with dual Photon - Phonon readout ( $\sim$  10 eV scale)

# HeRALD: Helium Roton Apparatus for Light Dark Matter



R. Anthony-Petersen et al., arXiv:2307.11877

- Well kinetically matched to GeV-scale DM
- Easy to purify, intrinsically radio pure
- LHe cell operated at 20-50 mK with wafer-like cryogenic detectors with TES suspended in vacuum
  - UV/IR photons and **He atoms** from qp induced evaporation
- **First evidence of ER/NR discrimination @10 keV**
- **Already achieved ~170 eV threshold on He recoils (300 MeV DM)**

