

# "Noise Model of cryogenic High Electron Mobility Transistor, Low threshold and high discrimination Ge cryogenic detector for Coherent Elastic Neutrino Nucleus Scattering and low mass Dark Matter"

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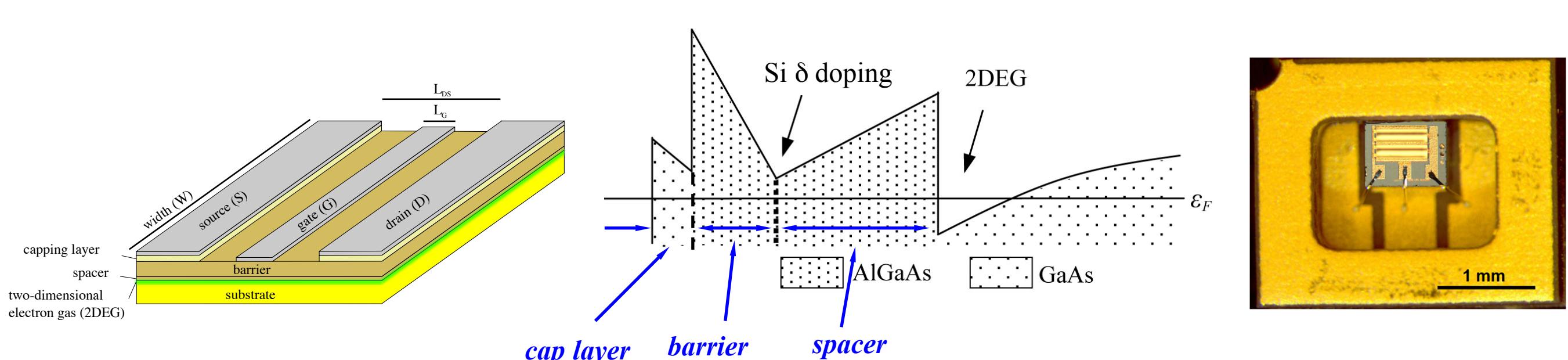
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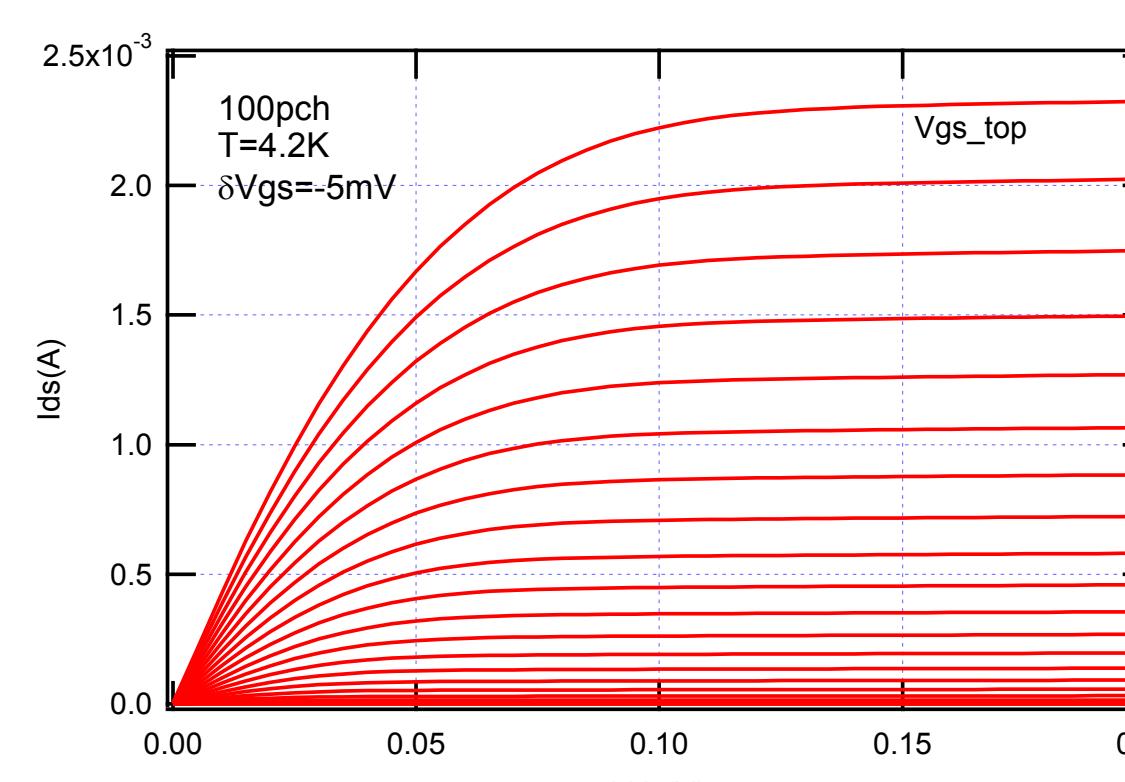
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## HEMT developed at CNRS/C2N



### AlGaAs/GaAs hetero-junction, Energy band diagram.

The investigated HEMTs are based on an AlGaAs/GaAs hetero-structure grown by MBE (Molecular Beam Epitaxy). It consists of a GaAs buffer layer, a 20 nm AlGaAs spacer layer (thicker than for commercial HEMT), a Si δ-doping layer, a 15 nm undoped AlGaAs barrier layer, and a 6 nm undoped GaAs cap layer.



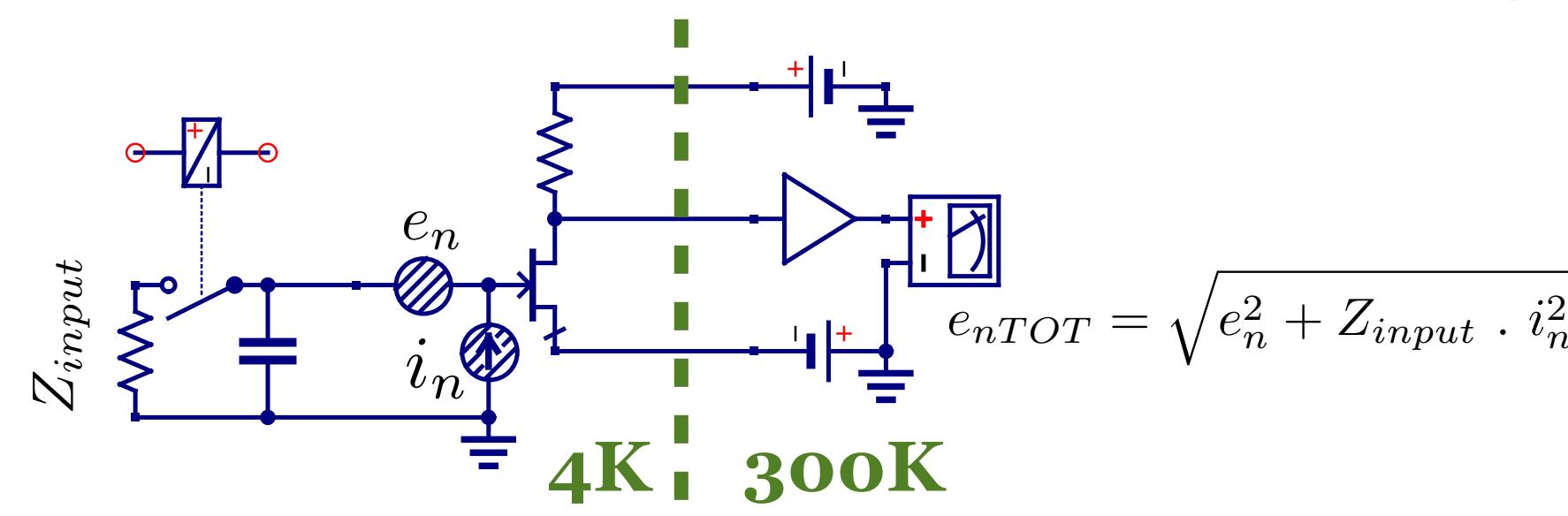
Vds (mV)	Ids (mA)	g_m (mS)	A_v (*)
100	1	36.9	8.1
100	0.5	26.7	6.2
100	0.28	17.3	4.6
100	0.1	9.55	2.7

\* measured w/ R<sub>drain</sub> = 300 Ω and common source amplifier.

### Ids-Vds characteristics of a 100 pF C<sub>gs</sub> HEMT @ 4.2K

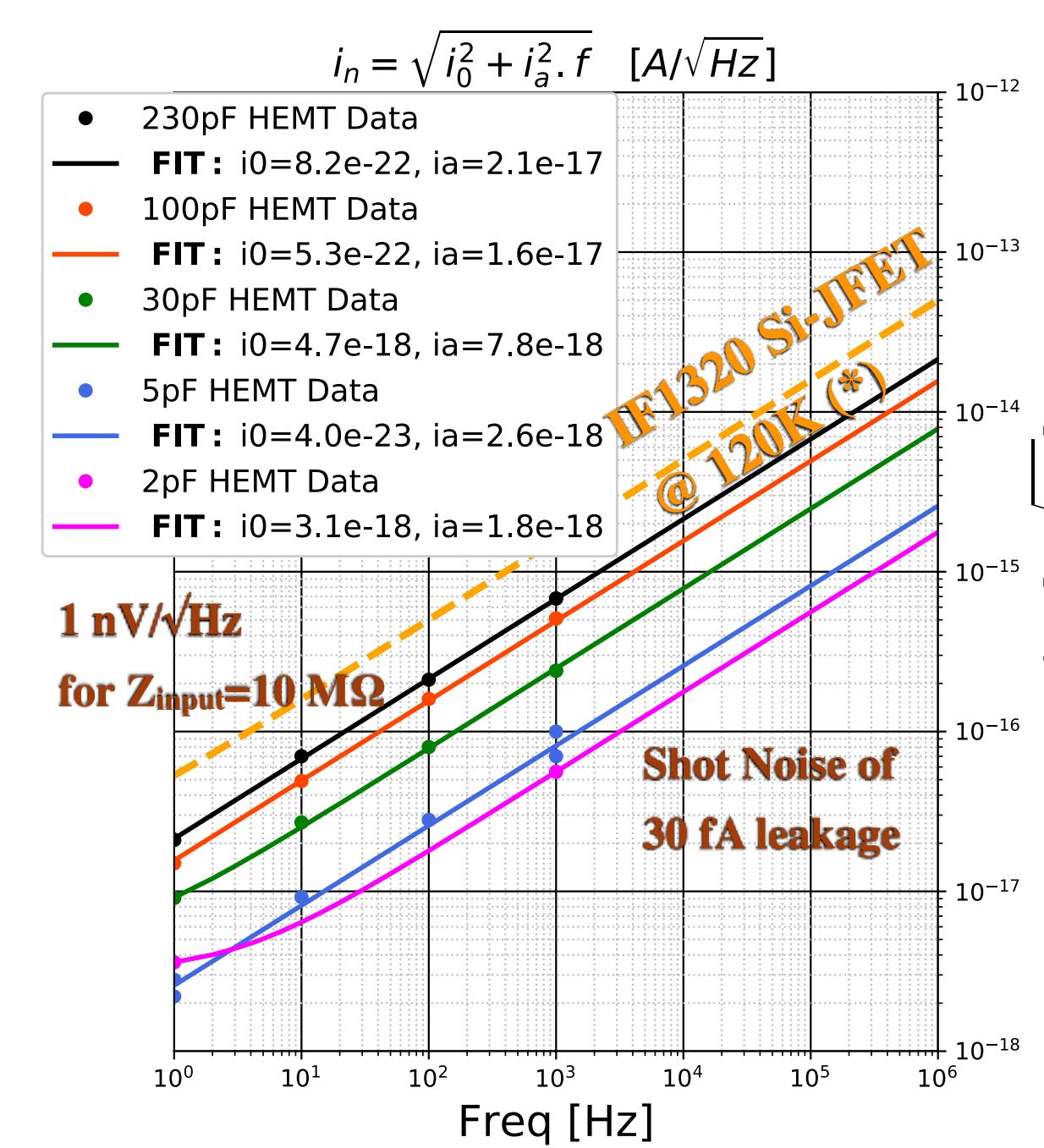
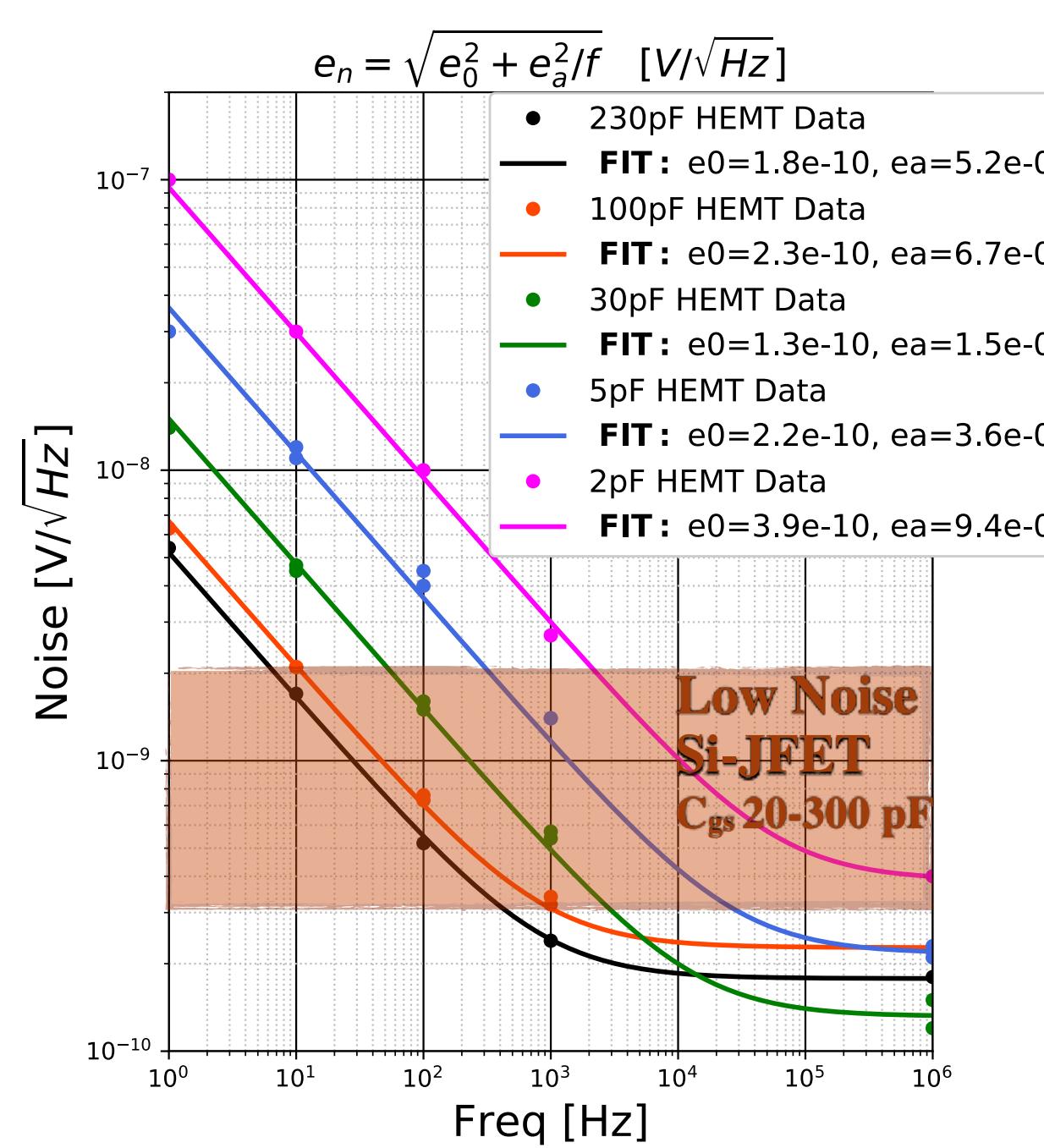
- High transconductance can be obtained with typical power dissipation < 100 μW
- Characteristics unchanged at T < 4K and noise improves a bit
- HEMT can be placed close to the detector : low cabling capacitance

## HEMT Noise : measurements and model @ 4K and 100 μW



- Both Voltage Noise  $e_n$  and Current Noise  $i_n$  measured
- Switching from a low R input to a pure capacitive coupling
- 5 HEMT geometries tested ( $C_{gs}$  : 2 → 230 pF)

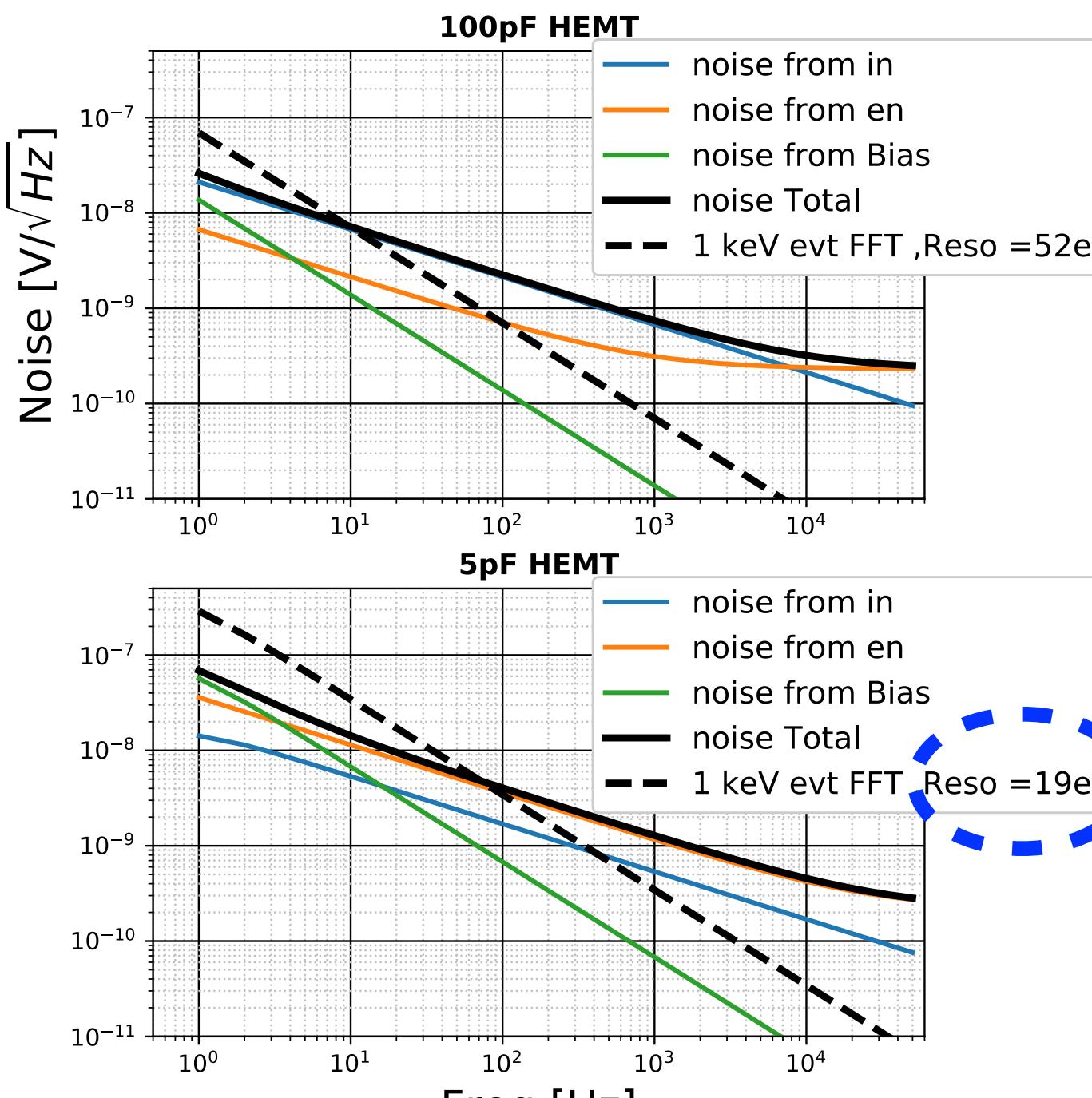
Q. Dong et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 105, 013504 (2014)  
Y. Jin et al. IEEE ICSICT2014 DOI: 10.1109/ICSICT.2014.7021379



- Main features of C2N HEMT @ 4K are their ultra low Current Noise  $i_n$
- 10 times lower than low noise Si-JFET (such as InterFet IF1320 working at 120 K  $C_{gs}$  = 15 pF)
- Voltage Noise  $e_n < 0.3 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  for  $f > 1 \text{ kHz}$  and high  $C_{gs}$

(\* ) InterFET IF1320 noise @ 120K:  
B. Censier et al. J Low Temp Phys (2012) 167:645–651

## Detector + HEMT Noise Model



- Noises and rms resolution for
- $C_d + C_p = 20 \text{ pF}$
  - 100 pF and 5 pF HEMT
  - $R_{bias} = 10 \text{ G}\Omega @ 20 \text{ mK}$

### Ionization

#### 20 eVee rms resolution reachable w/

- $C_d + C_p = 20 \text{ pF}$
- 5 pF HEMT
- $R_{bias} = 10 \text{ G}\Omega @ 20 \text{ mK}$

### Heat

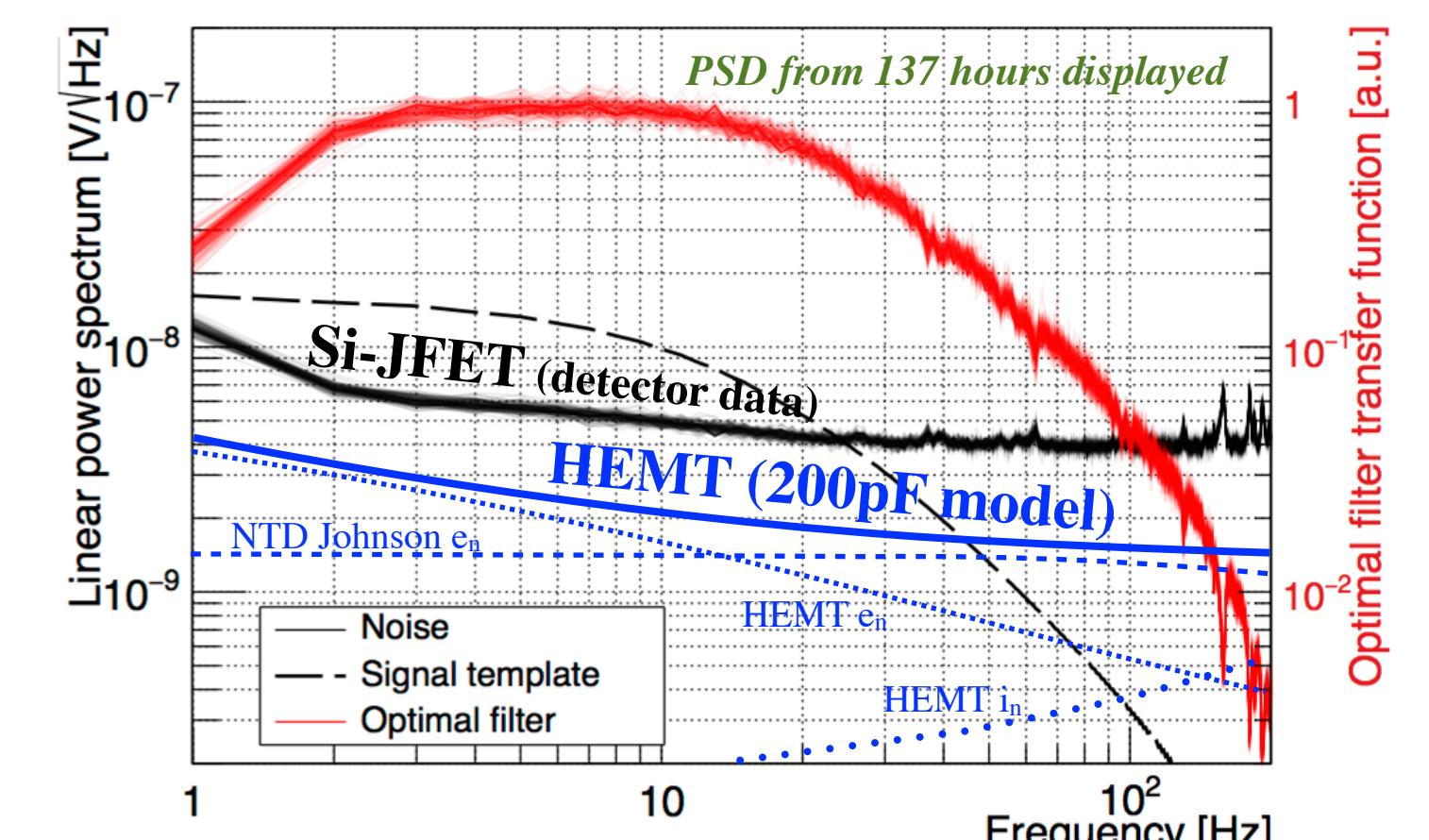
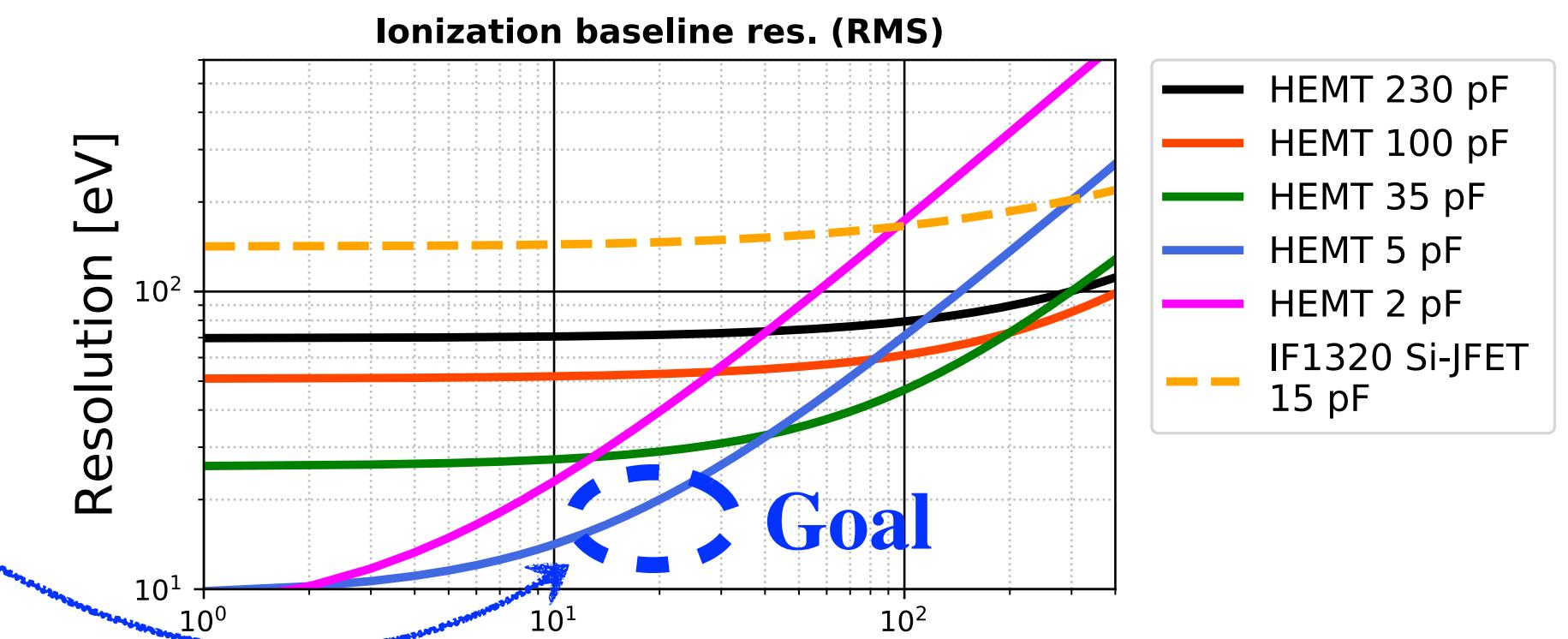
- 18 eV rms resolution reached already on optimized 34 g Ge detector with Si-JFET

E. Armengaud et al. (EDELWEISS Collab.) Phys. Rev. D 99, 082003

- limited by Si-JFET  $i_n$  noise

#### 10 eV rms resolution reachable w/

- 100 or 200 pF HEMT



## Cold Amplifier schemes investigated

- Full HEMT-based cryogenic amplifier
  - Tested on a 240 g, 130 pF CDMS-II Ge cryogenic detector @ 40 mK
  - 91 eVee ionization baseline measured with 100 pF HEMT (100 eVee expected by our Model)

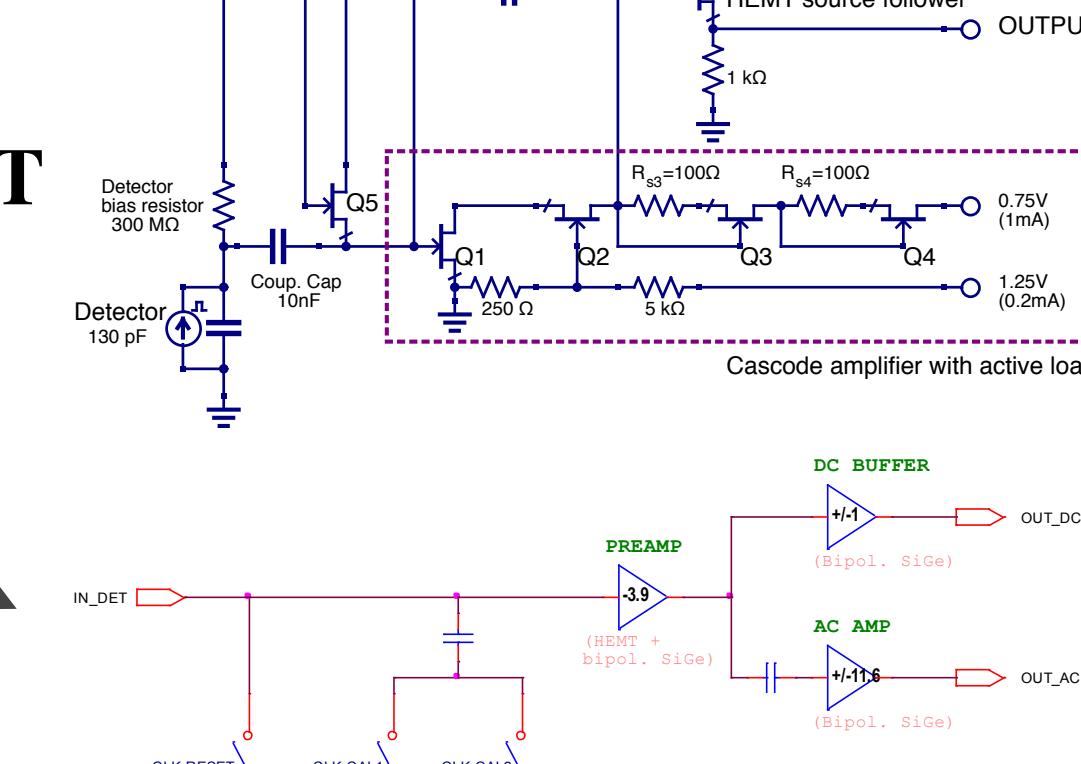
A. Phipps et al. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2019.06.022> arXiv:1611.09712

- Hybrid HEMT + SiGe / MOS ASICs (in production).
  - Technology demonstrated in various application

X. de la Broise et al. NIMA 787 (2015) 51–54, NIMA 787 (2015) 64–67

- Follower HEMT input + low noise 300 K Electronics
  - adaptation of the EDELWEISS-III charge readout scheme

B. Censier et al. J Low Temp Phys (2012) 167:645–651



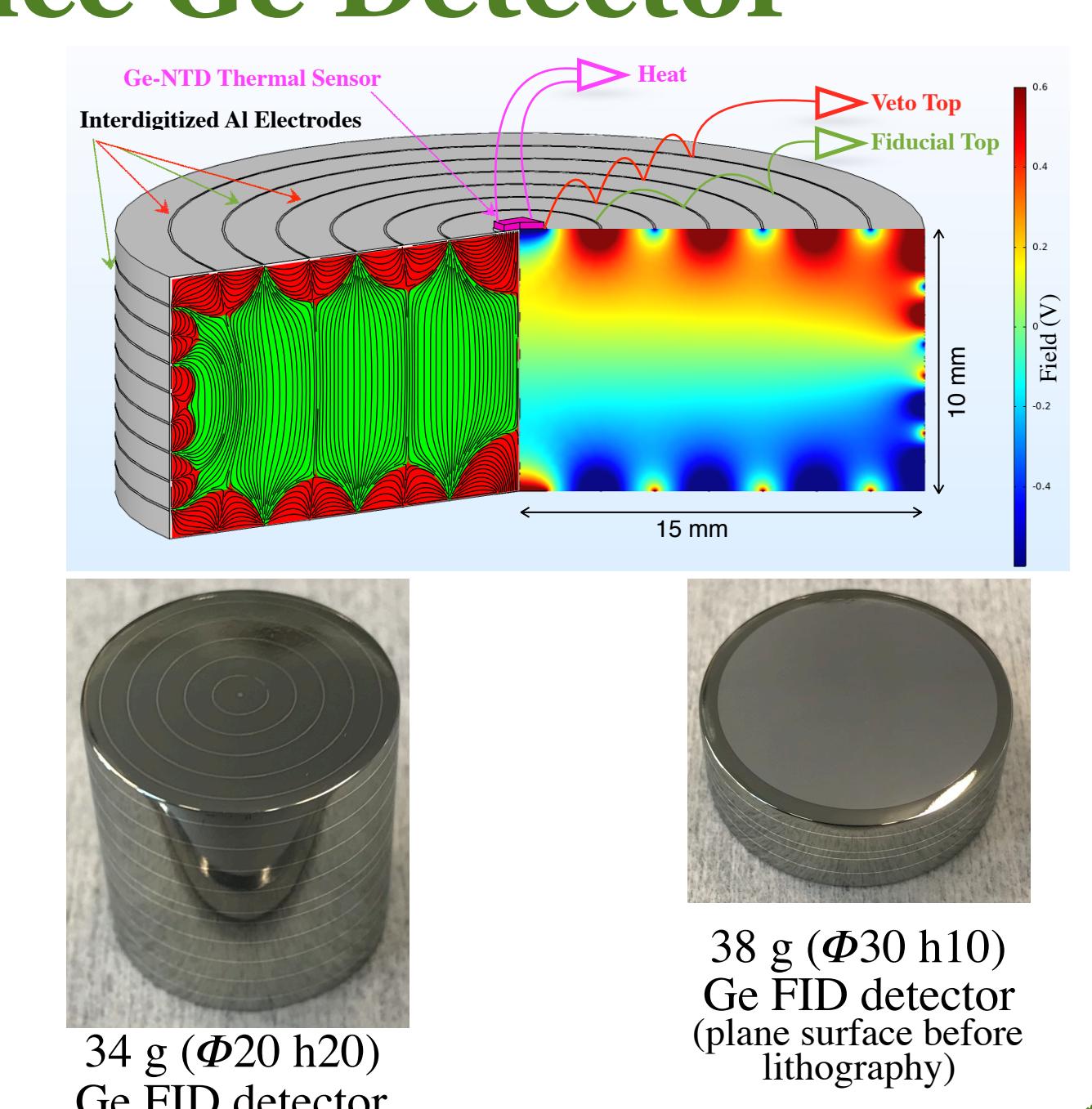
## Low Capacitance Ge Detector

### Electrostatic Simulation ongoing on the electrodes geometry :

- Keep the efficient FID (Full Interdigitized Detector) geometry used by EDELWEISS to reject surface event

E. Armengaud et al. (EDELWEISS Collab.) 2017 JINST 12 P08010

- Optimize for smaller Ge detector
  - 34 g ( $\Phi$ 20 h20) and 38 g ( $\Phi$ 30 h10)
  - 20 pF total capacitance budget
  - Very low capacitance cabling needed



## CONCLUSION

- 10 eV Heat and 20 eVee Ionisation baseline resolution (rms) feasible according to our model on ~35 g / 20 pF Ge cryogenic detector
- Allows for low threshold nuclear recoils sensitivity and high background rejection for Sub-GeV WIMPs and MeV neutrinos.
- Low Capacitance Cabling to be designed (kapton, vacuum coaxial cables)
- 1 kg of detector will be produced for the RICOCHET experiment (CENNS) and EDELWEISS-SubGeV (Low Mass Dark Matter)