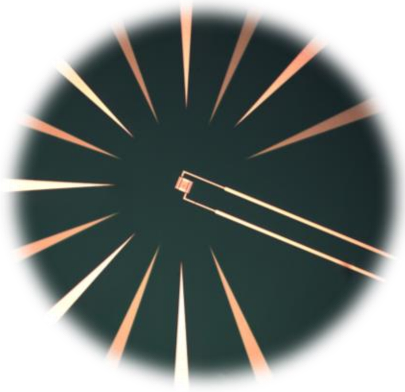
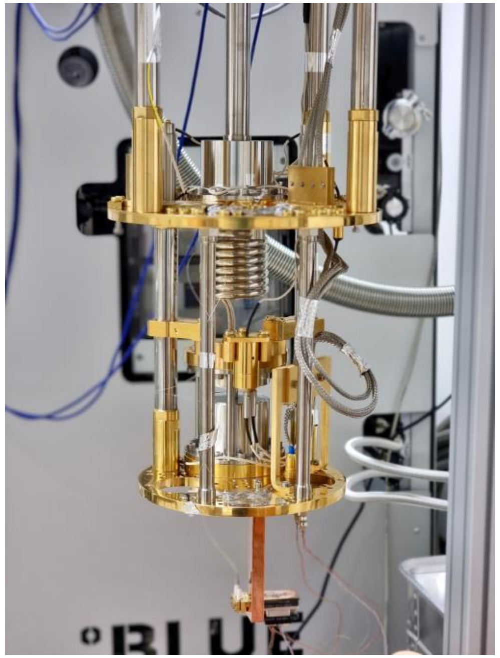
Dark Matter Search Results with a 0.2 ng Detector

A direct measurement with a TES arXiv:2506.18982





Christina Schwemmbauer[1], **Friederike Januschek[1]**

Guy Daniel Hadas[2], Yonit Hochberg[2,3], Katharina-Sophie Isleif[4], Benjamin V. Lehmann[5], Axel Lindner[1], Adriana E. Lita[6], Manuel Meyer[7], Gulden Othman[4], Elmeri Rivasto[7], José Alejandro Rubiera Gimeno[4]

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PATRAS 2025, 22.9.2025

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology

HELMUT SCHMIDT UNIVERSITÄT
Universität der Bundeswehr Hamburg

NIST

SDU

DESY.

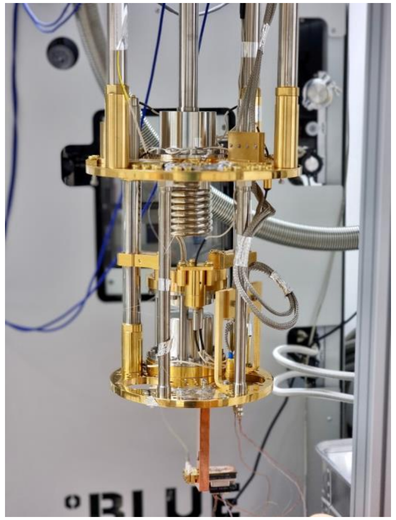
Cornell University

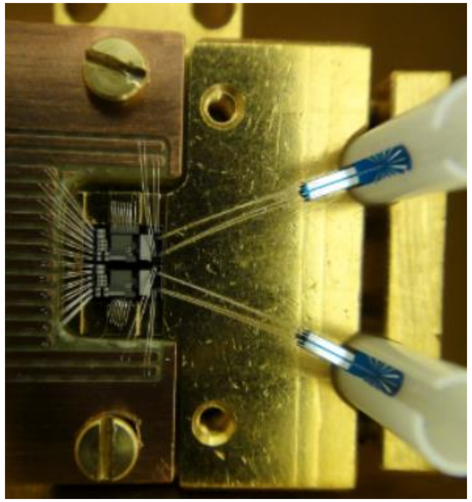
האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

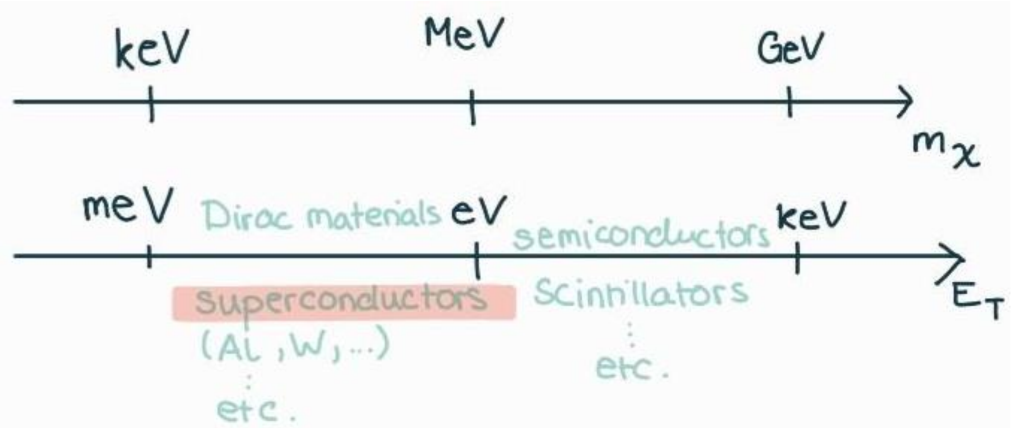
New Detection Possibilities

Cryogenic detectors

- Cryogenic detectors enable new experiments in astrophysics, particle physics, and materials science
  - Low noise
  - High efficiency
  - Unprecedented energy resolution
- Particularly (but not only) suited to experiments with low rates of low energy particles
  - Axion searches
  - Light Dark Matter Searches
- Here: Transition Edge Sensors



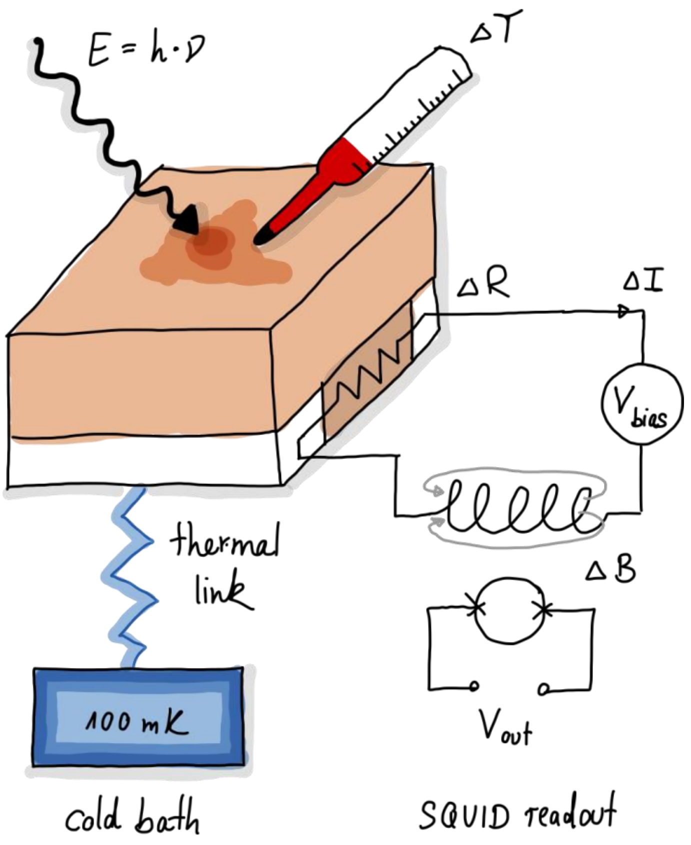


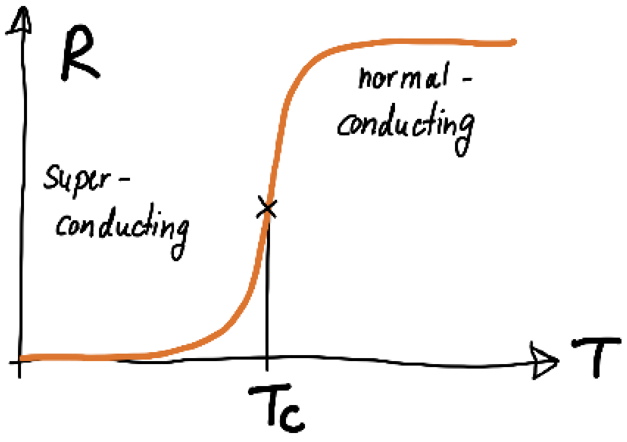


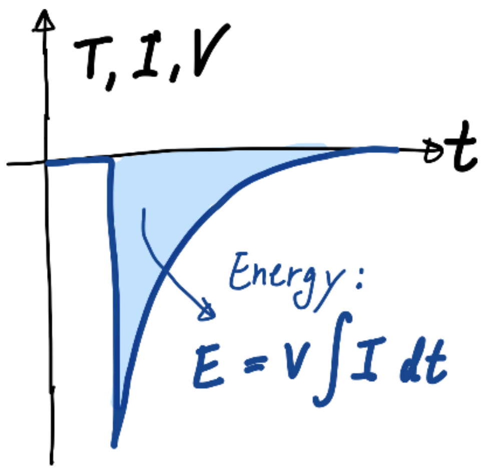
NIST

Transition Edge Sensor

Working Principle





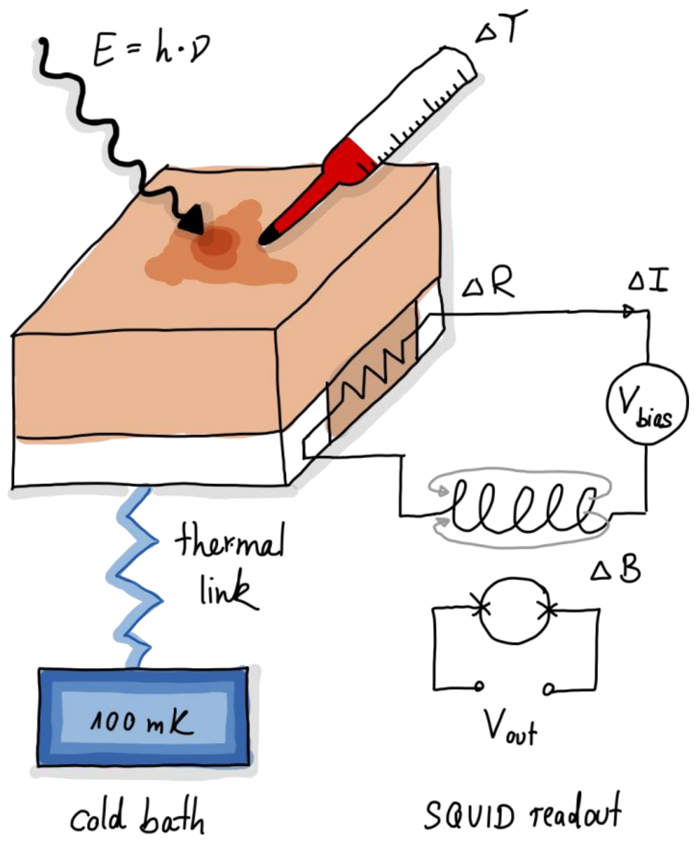


- Cryogenic microcalorimeter operated in superconducting transition region
- Connected to a colder thermal bath
- Working point controlled by a voltage bias circuit
- Change in resistance produced by energy deposition

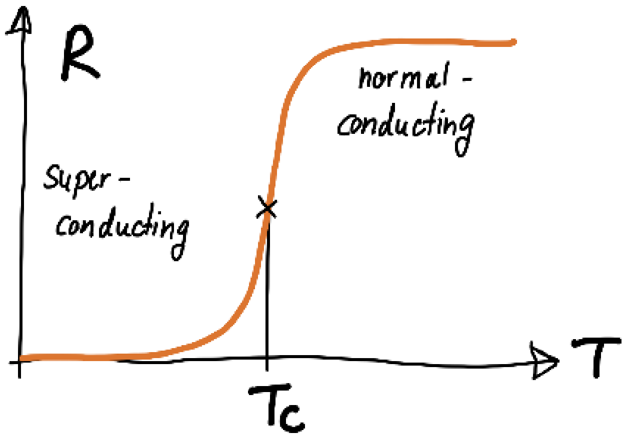
*Courtesy of Katharina-Sophie Isleif

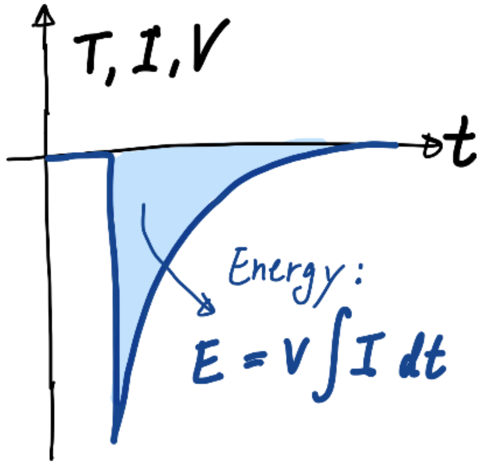
Transition Edge Sensor

Detection properties



*Courtesy of Katharina-Sophie Isleif



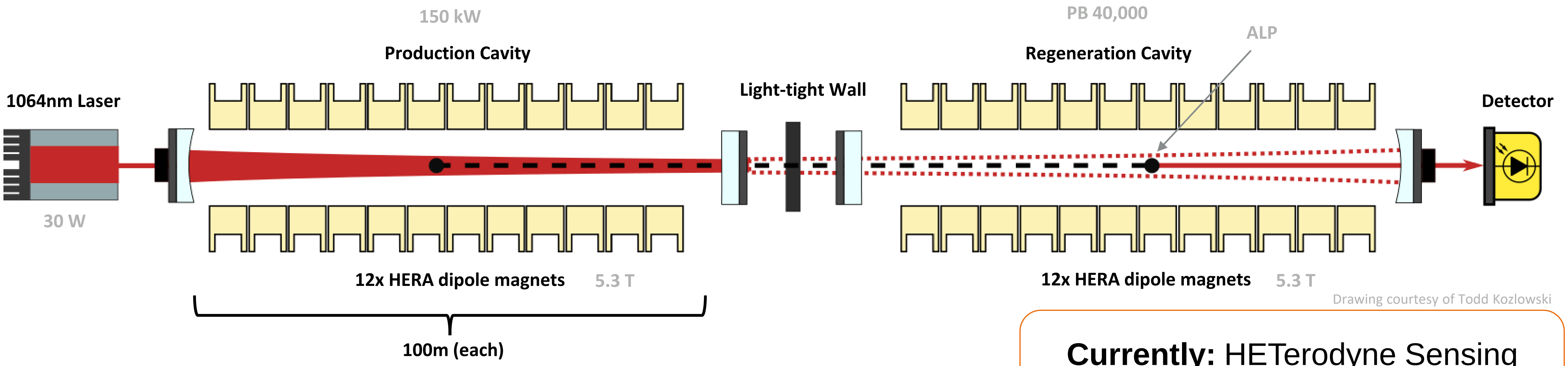


- Single photon detection
- **Energy resolving**
- Photon number resolving
- High quantum efficiency: ≥ 95% (near infrared)
- **Low dark-count rate**

The ALPS II experiment

A light-shining-through-walls experiment

See presentations/posters by Henry Frädrich, Daniel Brotherton on ALPS II, Laura Roberts, Todd Kozlowski on future possibilities with ALPS



Drawing courtesy of Todd Kozlowski

Currently: HETerodyne Sensing
Future Option: **TES**

Detection probability: $P_{\gamma\to a\to\gamma} \propto PC \cdot RC \cdot g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 L^4$

Expected rate of low energy ($\sim 1.16\,\mathrm{eV}$) photons: $\dot{N}_\gamma \approx 2.8 \cdot 10^{-5}\,\frac{\gamma}{\mathrm{s}} \approx 1\,\frac{\gamma}{\mathrm{day}}$
(for $g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 2 \cdot 10^{-11}\,\mathrm{GeV}^{-1}$)

Single-photon detection requirements for ALPS II:

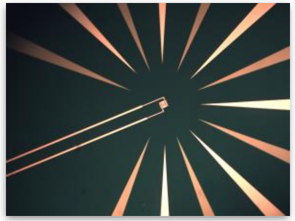
- Low energy photon detection
- **Low background (< 1 photon/day)**
- High detection efficiency

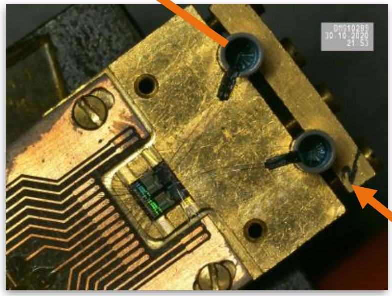
ALPS II TES system @ DESY

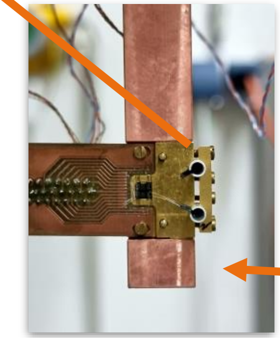
Optimised for low-rate 1064 nm photon detection

Area = 25 µm x 25 µm
Thickness = 20 nm
0.2 ng of Tungsten

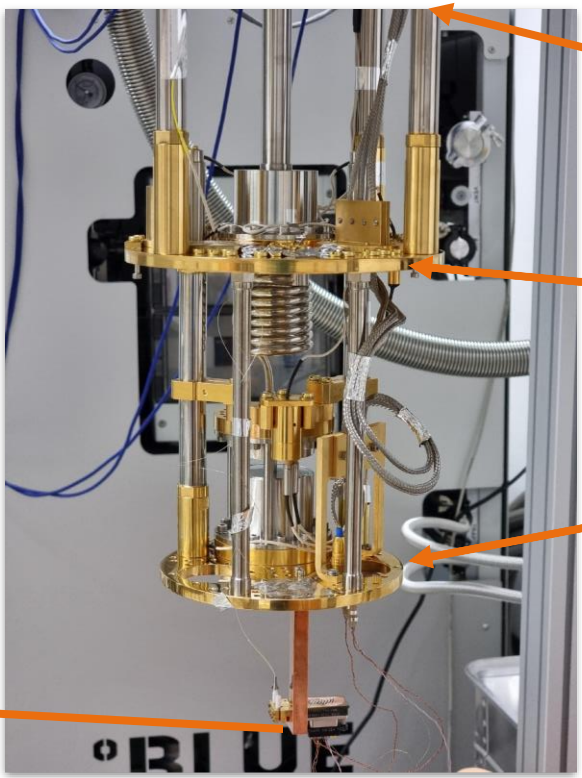
127 nm SiNx
2 nm a-Si
20 nm W
2 nm a-Si
132 nm SiNx
80 nm Ag
Si substrate

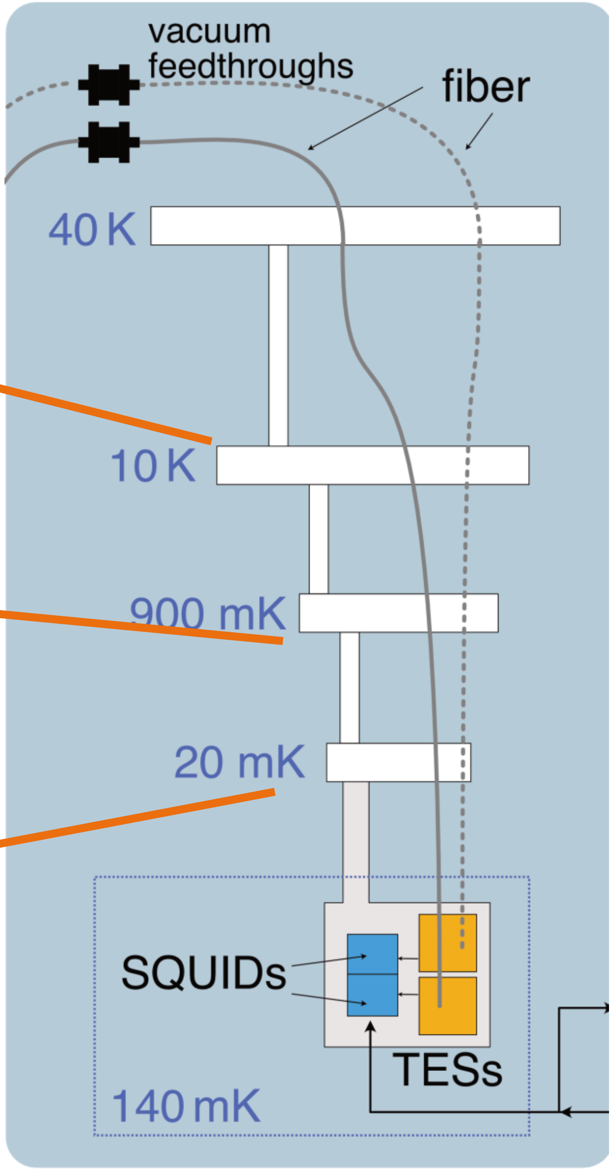






Inside of Bluefors dilution refrigerator





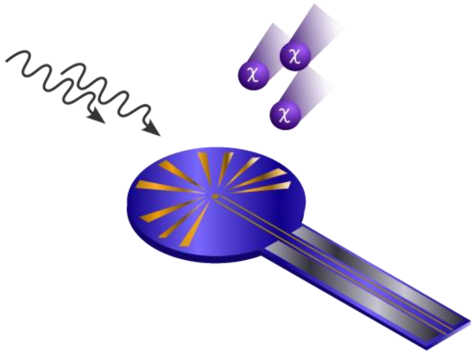
Sensors provided by: NIST

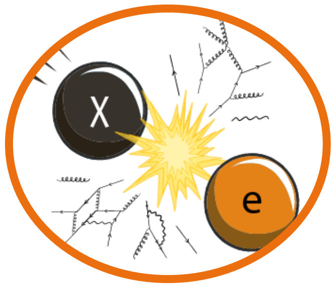
Packaging and SQUIDs provided by: PTB

Dark counts (1064 nm):
$$\mathbf{6.9 \cdot 10^{-6}\ Hz}$$

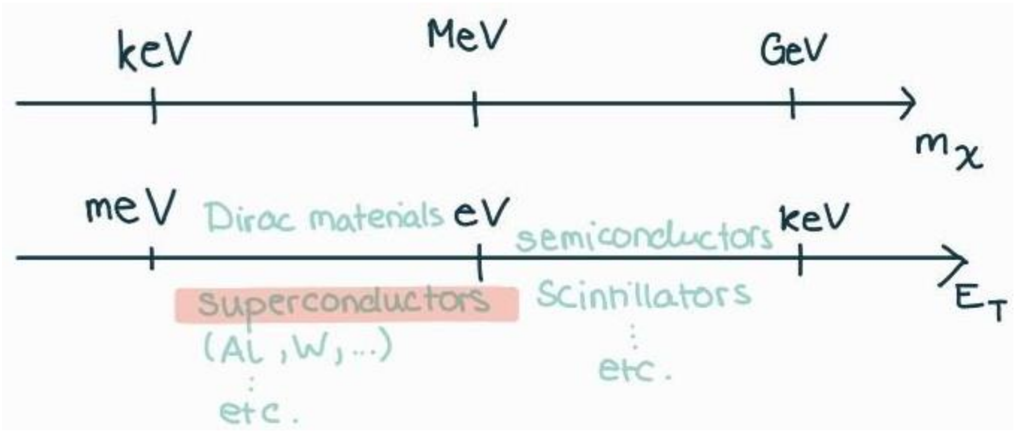
Shah, R., Isleif, KS., Januschek, F. *et al.* Characterising a Single-Photon Detector for ALPS II. *J Low Temp Phys* (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10909-022-02720-0

Can we use this for a dark matter search?



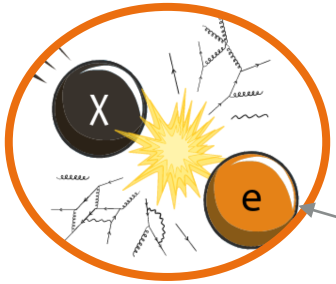


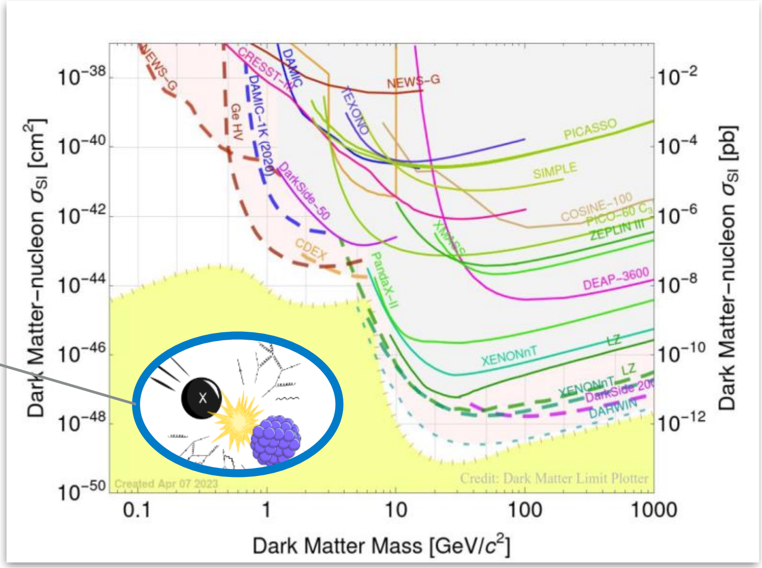
$$E_{T_{max}} = E_{kin} \sim m_\chi v^2 \sim 10^{-6} m_\chi$$



TES can enable low-threshold energy-resolved light DM searches

TES for DM searches





Why TES for Dark Matter?

- Direct DM detection via electron scattering opens access to sub-MeV DM
- TESs offer sub-eV thresholds
- Prior work with Superconducting Nanowire Single Photon Detector (SNSPD) able to set new limits with 4 dark counts in 180 h with 0.73 eV energy threshold Hochberg, Y. et al. arXiv:2110.01586 (2021)
- lacked energy resolution → TES can provide spectral information

PRL **116,** 011301 (2016) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 8 JANUARY 2016

Superconducting Detectors for Superlight Dark Matter

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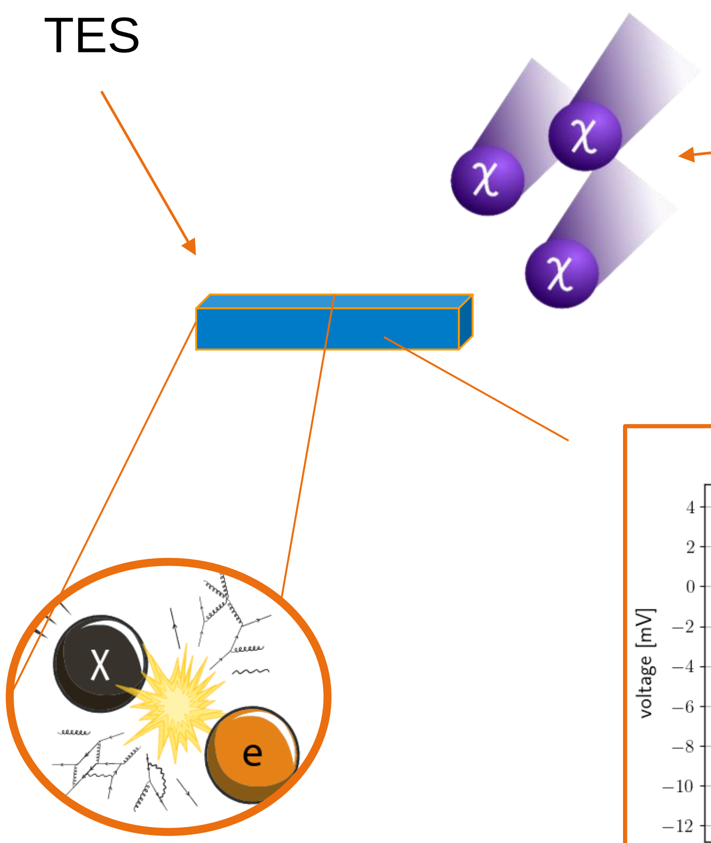
(Received 8 June 2015; revised manuscript received 21 October 2015; published 7 January 2016)

We propose and study a new class of superconducting detectors that are sensitive to $\mathcal{O}$(meV) electron recoils from dark matter–electron scattering. Such devices could detect dark matter as light as the warm dark-matter limit, $m_X \gtrsim 1$ keV. We compute the rate of dark-matter scattering off of free electrons in a (superconducting) metal, including the relevant Pauli blocking factors. We demonstrate that classes of dark matter consistent with terrestrial and cosmological or astrophysical constraints could be detected by such detectors with a moderate size exposure.

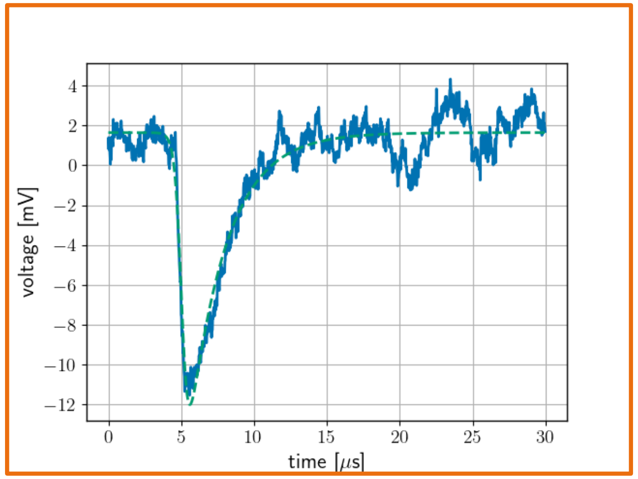
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.011301

Proof-of-principle: TES for Direct Dark Matter Searches

TES as simultaneous target & sensor



DM-nucleon scattering sketch adapted from Benjamin V. Lehmann



- First attempt to use TES as target **&** sensor for DM
- Direct DM detection via electron-scattering
- Should yield similar energy-dependent response as photon-interactions
- Enables small-scale high-sensitivity DM search
- Recently proposed as well in

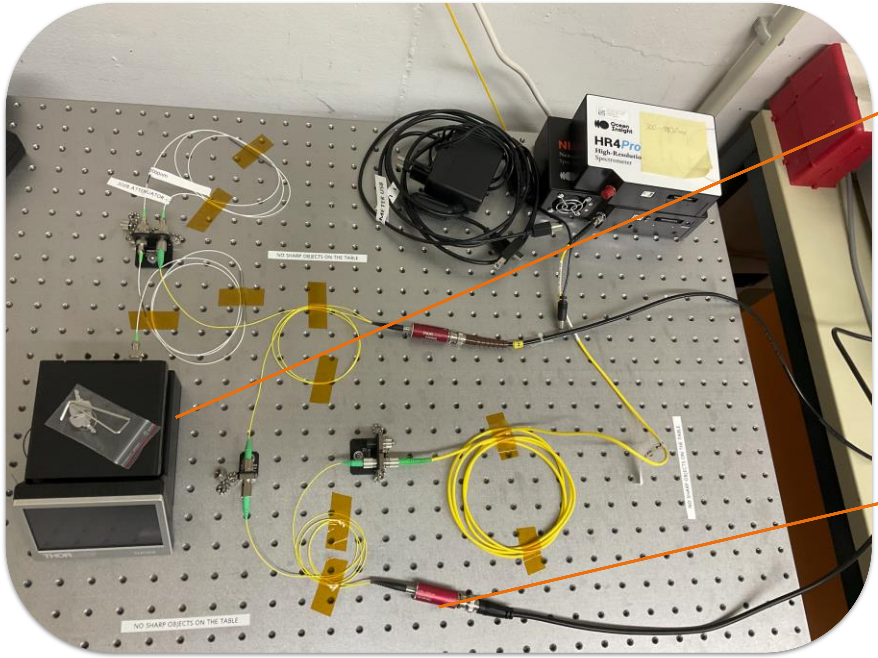
Muping Chen et al.: "Light Dark Matter Detection with Sub-eV Transition-Edge Sensors", arXiv:2506.10070

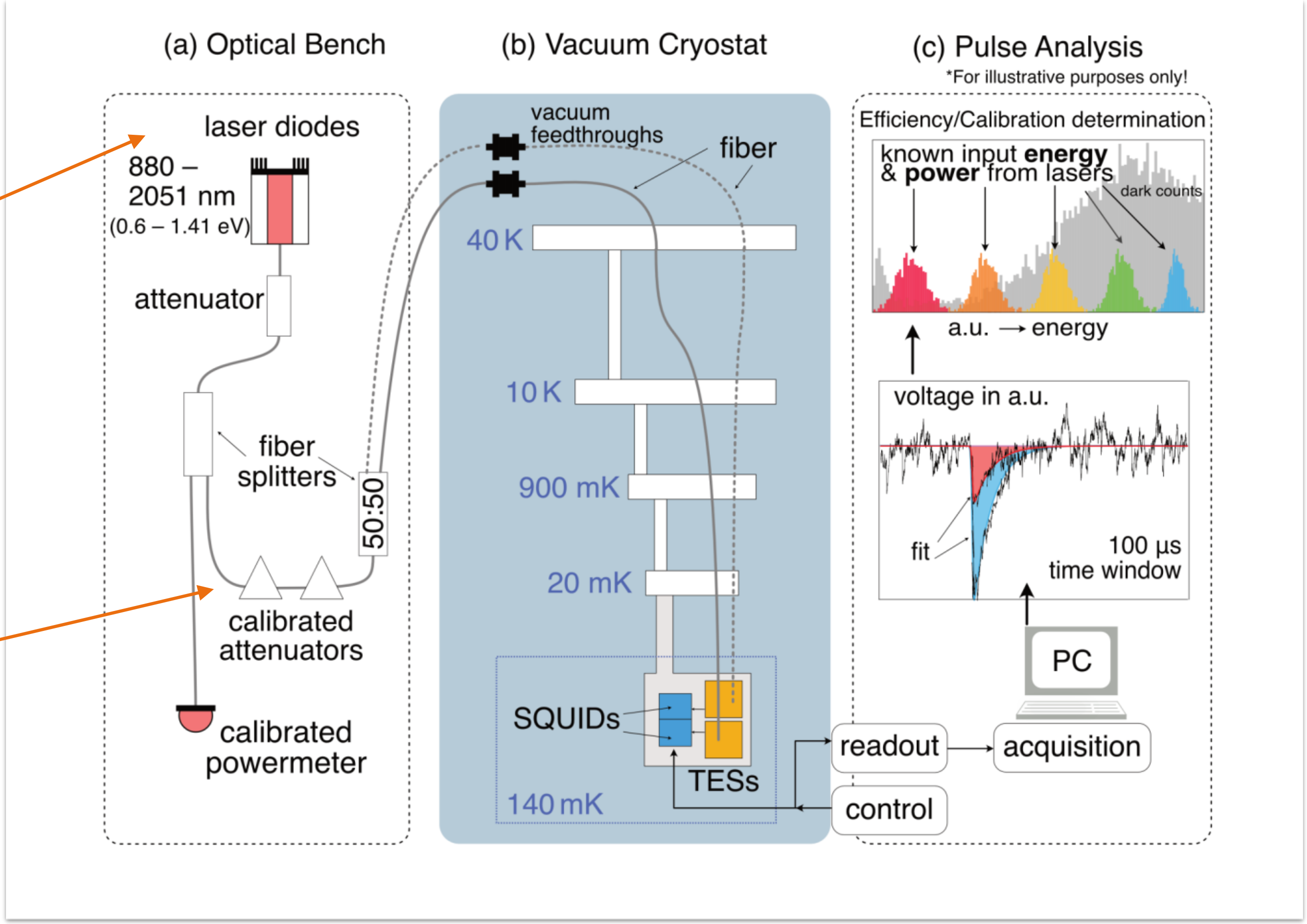
Challenges:

- low mass (0.2 ng)
- small area (25 x 25 μm)
- **limited knowledge about broadband response**

Can we use our TES for other energies?

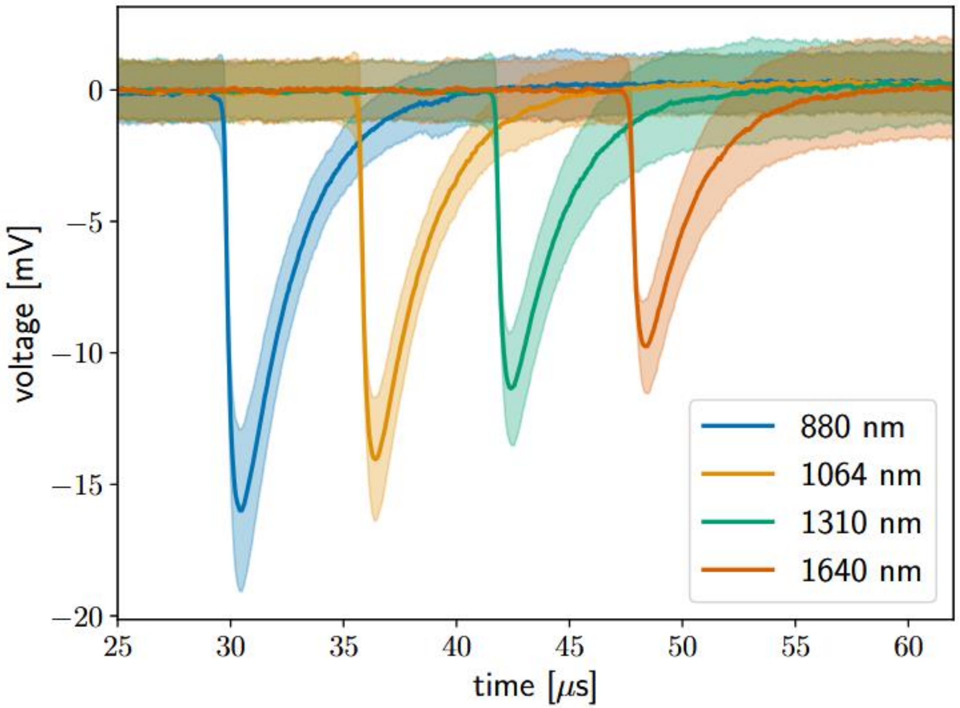
Calibration Setup

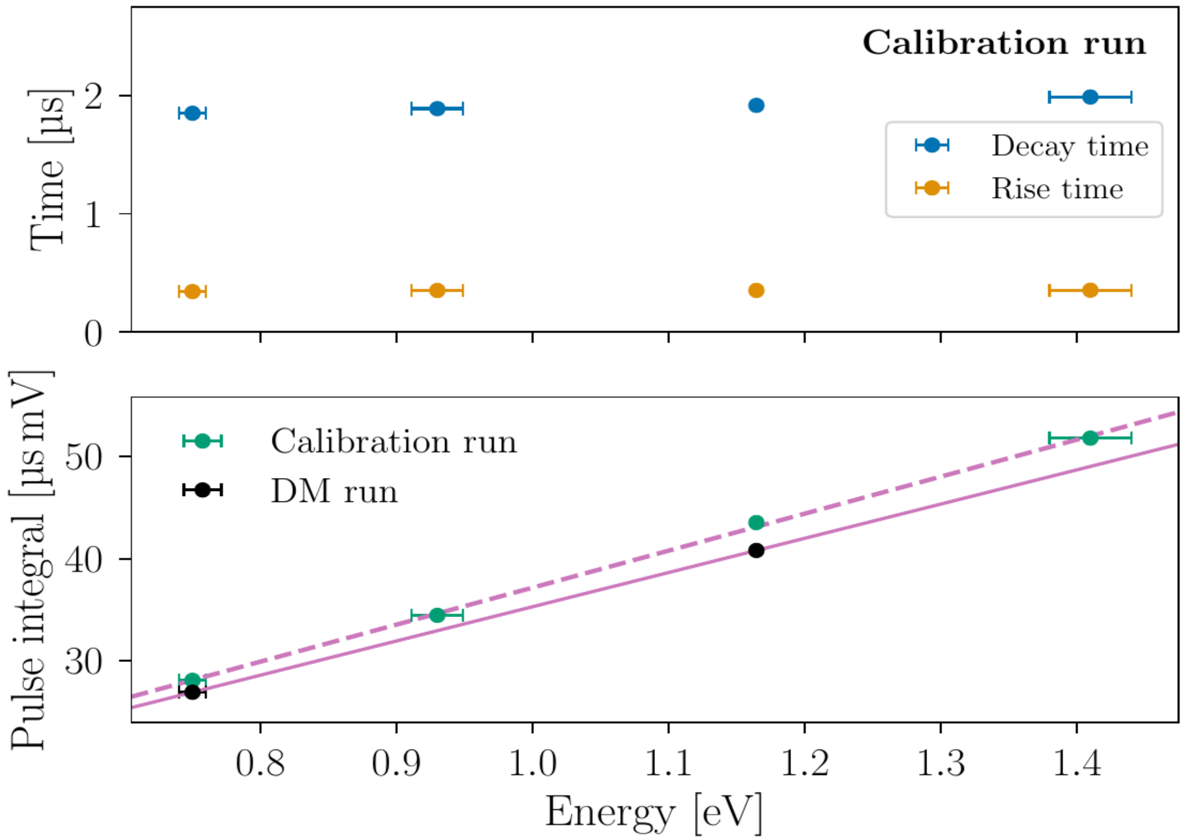




Calibration ➔ Event Selection

Going to lower energies





Confirmed assumptions:

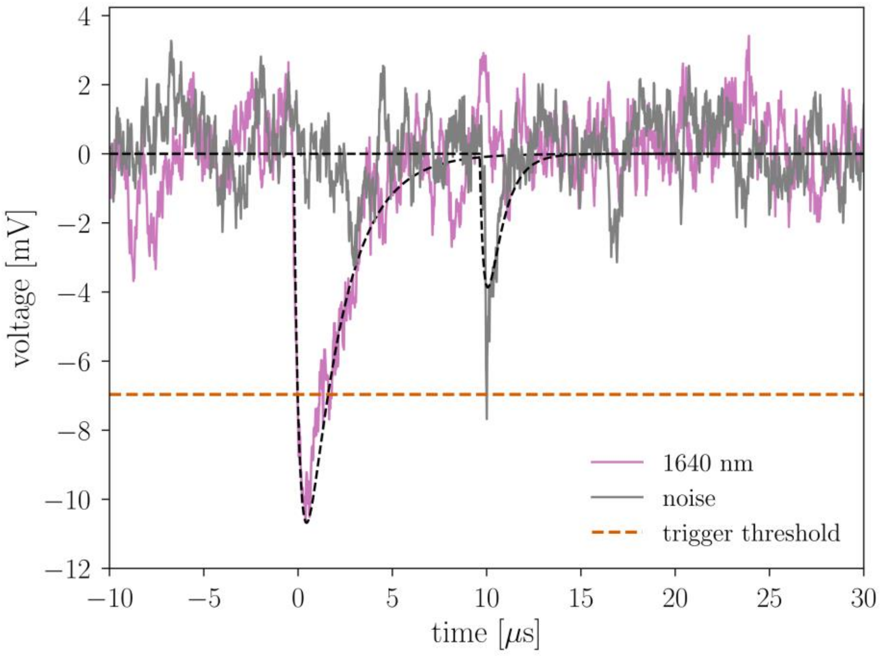
- constant rise and decay time response
- linear pulse integral/height response
  for different energies.

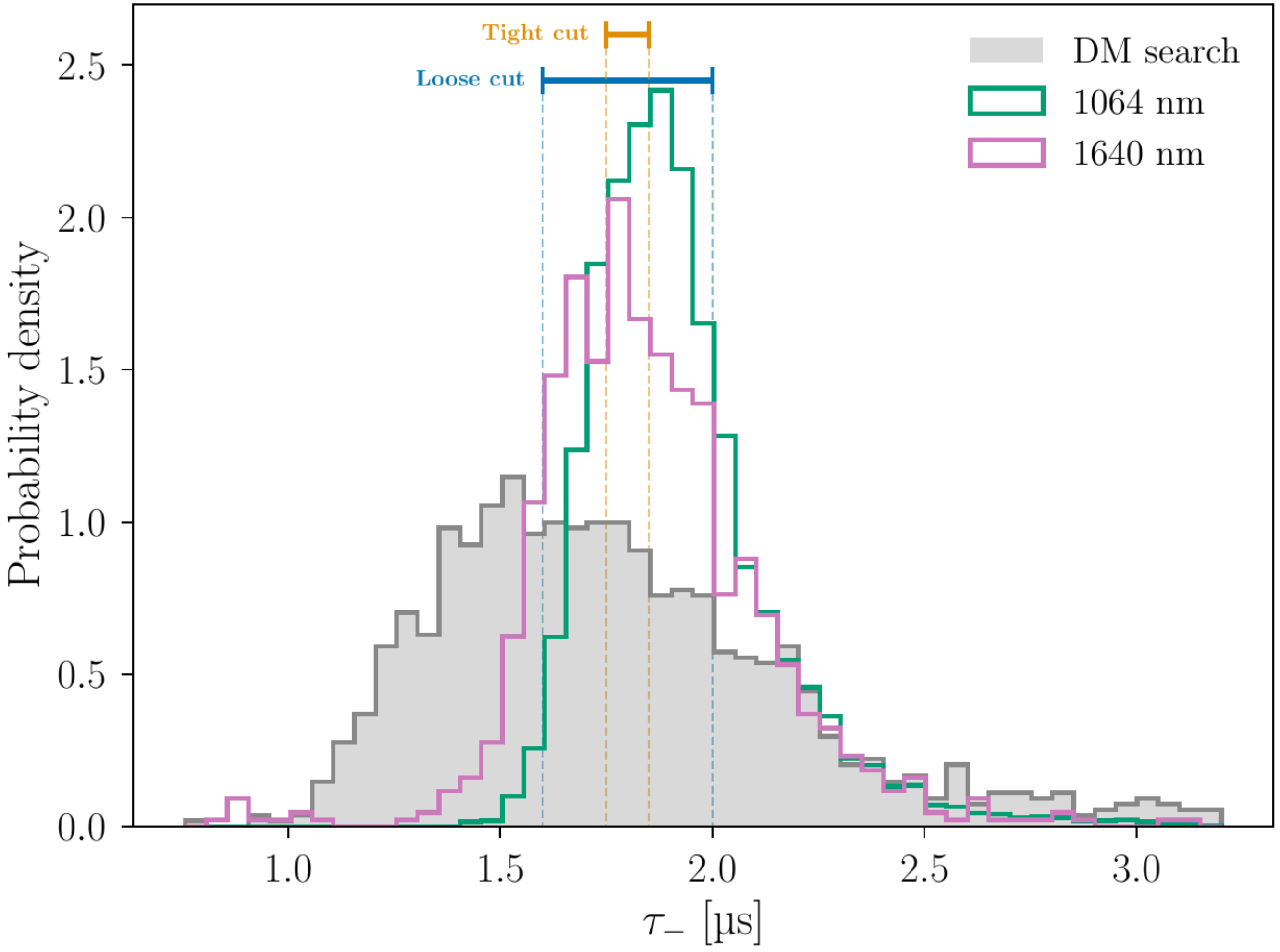
→ isolating photon-like signals based on calibration and simulation results of broad-band TES response is possible

Event selection

Evaluating a 489 h dedicated DM search run

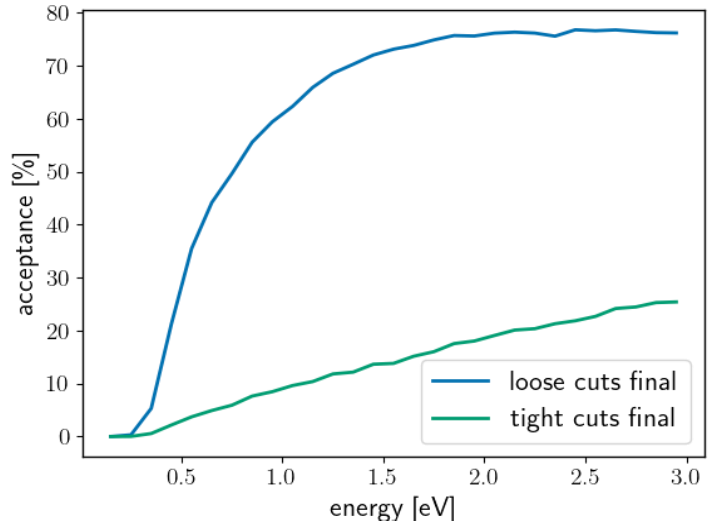
- 489 h DM search measurement
- Cuts based on calibration samples
- Looking for photon-like shapes (in particular also rise, decay times)



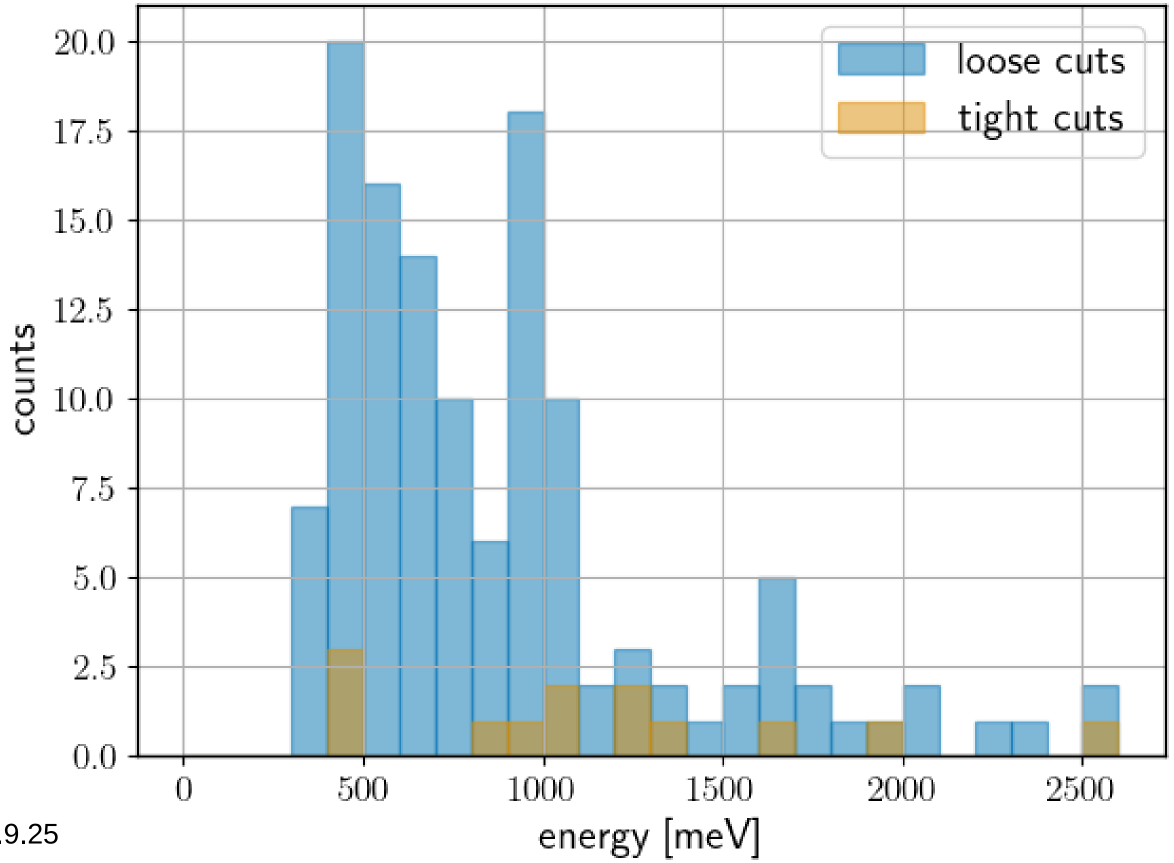


Observed event spectrum

Remaining events after two different cut schemes



- Two different cut schemes with different acceptance (based on calibration & simulations) for different energies
- Sensitivity also below 1 eV
- 126 events (loose) and 13 events (tight) remaining after selection
- Resulting spectrum compared with expected DM model
- Used to set exclusion limits on DM-electron scattering cross section with 95% C.L. for ~MeV light DM



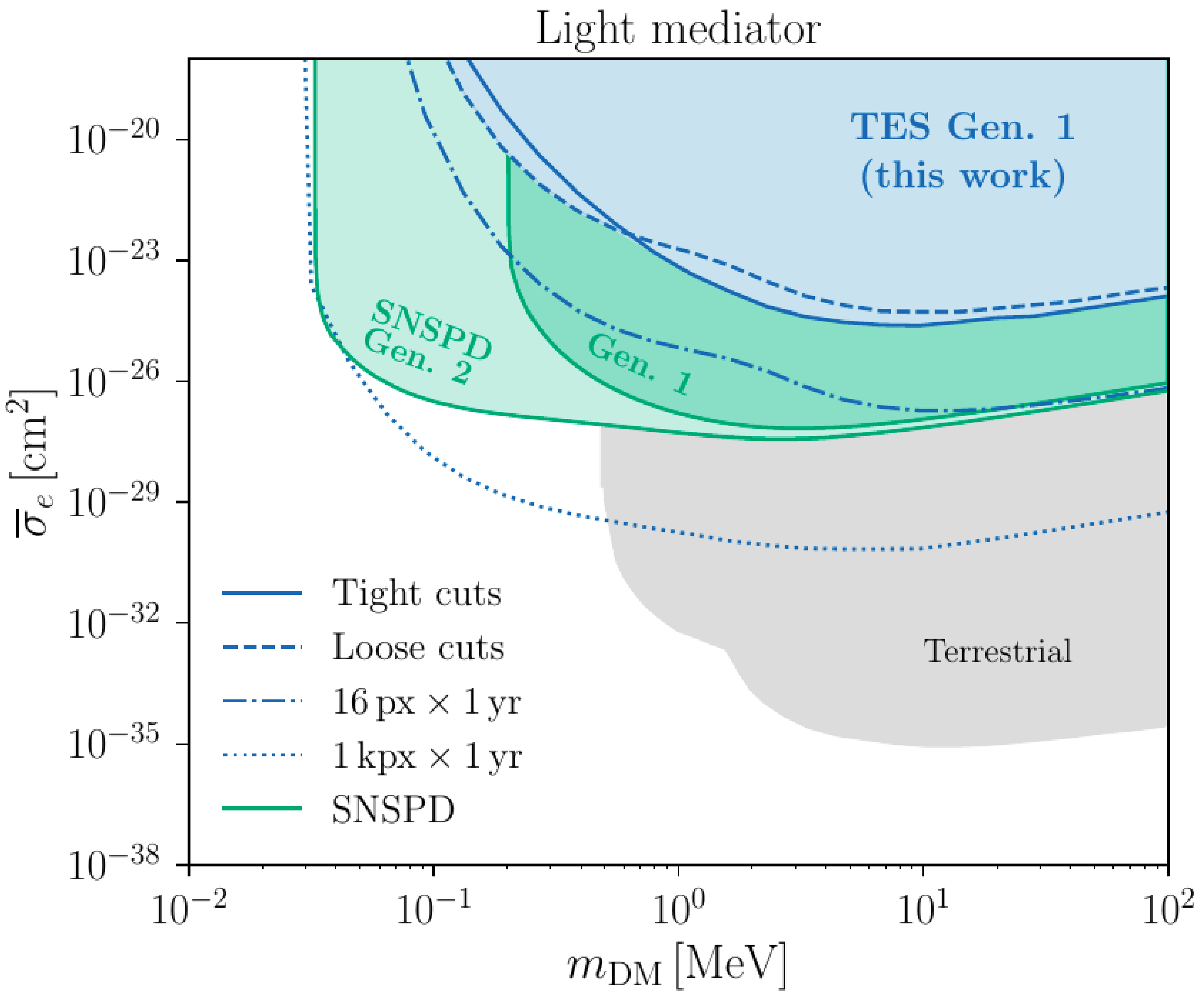
TES sensitivity for DM-electron scattering

Compared to similar searches

C. Schwemmbauer et al., “First direct search for light dark matter interactions in a transition-edge sensor”, arXiv:2506.18982 → journal submission to follow

- **Results** of the 0.2 ng dark matter search: exclusion limits on DM-electron scattering cross section with 95% C.L. for ~MeV light DM
- Interesting in particular for the low energy region
- **Here**: Compared to 1st and 2nd generation SNSPD DM search

Important note: Overburden effects need to be considered above approximately the order of 10^{-24} cm^2 depending on the model and might relax the constraints. ➔ Proof-of-concept



SNSPD Gen. 2 results based on: L. Baudis et al., “A New Bite Into Dark Matter with the SNSPD-Based QROCODILE Experiment”, arXiv:2412.16279

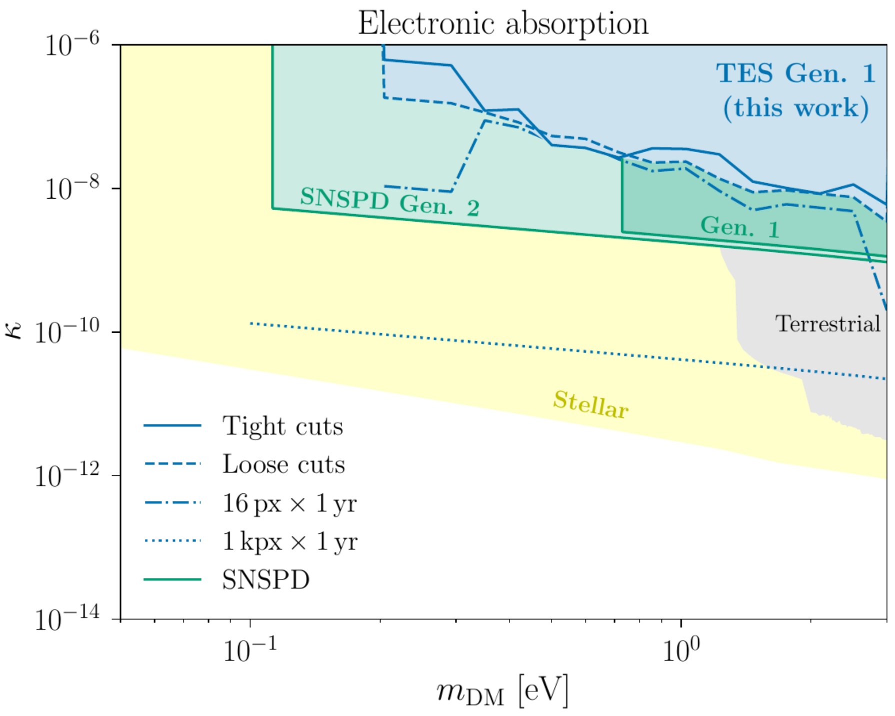
Additional Dark Matter interactions

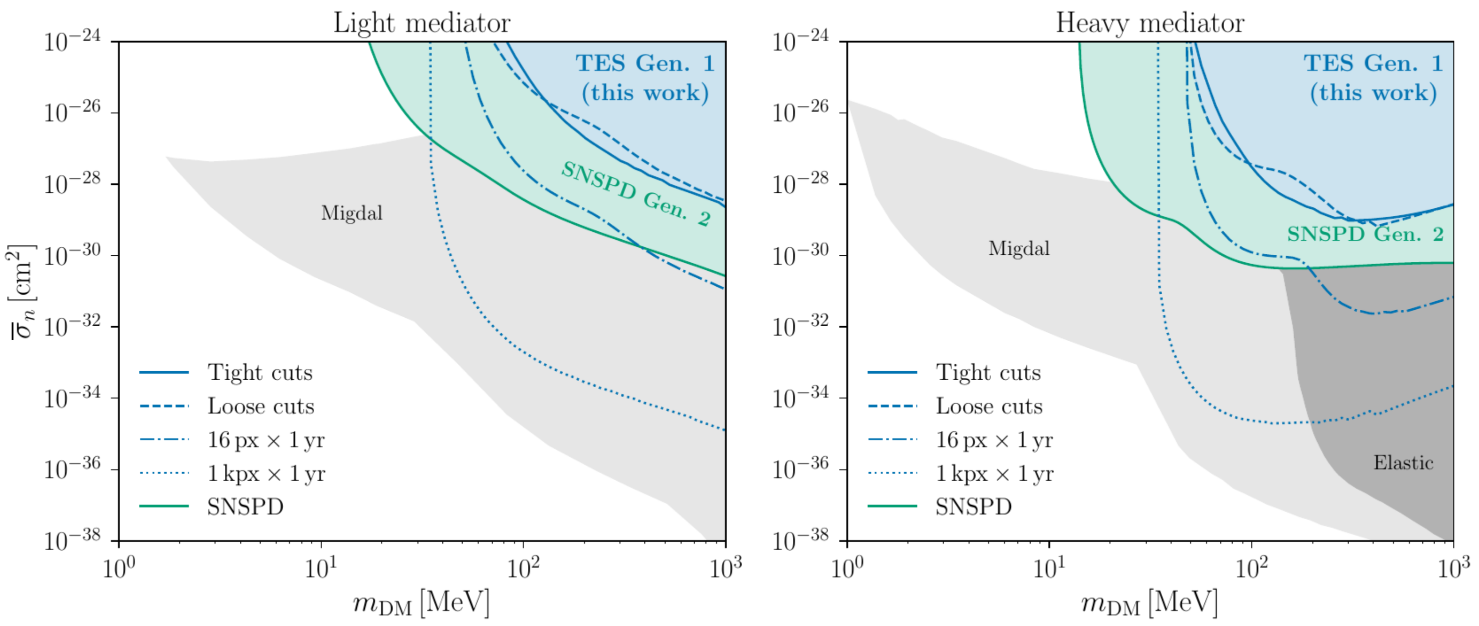
Electronic absorption and DM-nucleon scattering

C. Schwemmbauer et al., "First direct search for light dark matter interactions in a transition-edge sensor", arXiv:2506.18982 → journal submission to follow

- Results can be used to set constraints on dark photon absorption
- and DM-nucleon scattering as well

S.M.Griffin et al., "Dark Matter-Electron Detectors for Dark Matter-Nucleon Interactions", arXiv:2412.16283v1





SNSPD Gen. 2 results based on: L. Baudis et al., "A New Bite Into Dark Matter with the SNSPD-Based QROCODILE Experiment", arXiv:2412.16279

Outlook: Larger systems

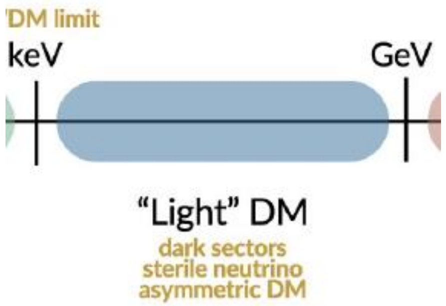
TES Search Gen 2

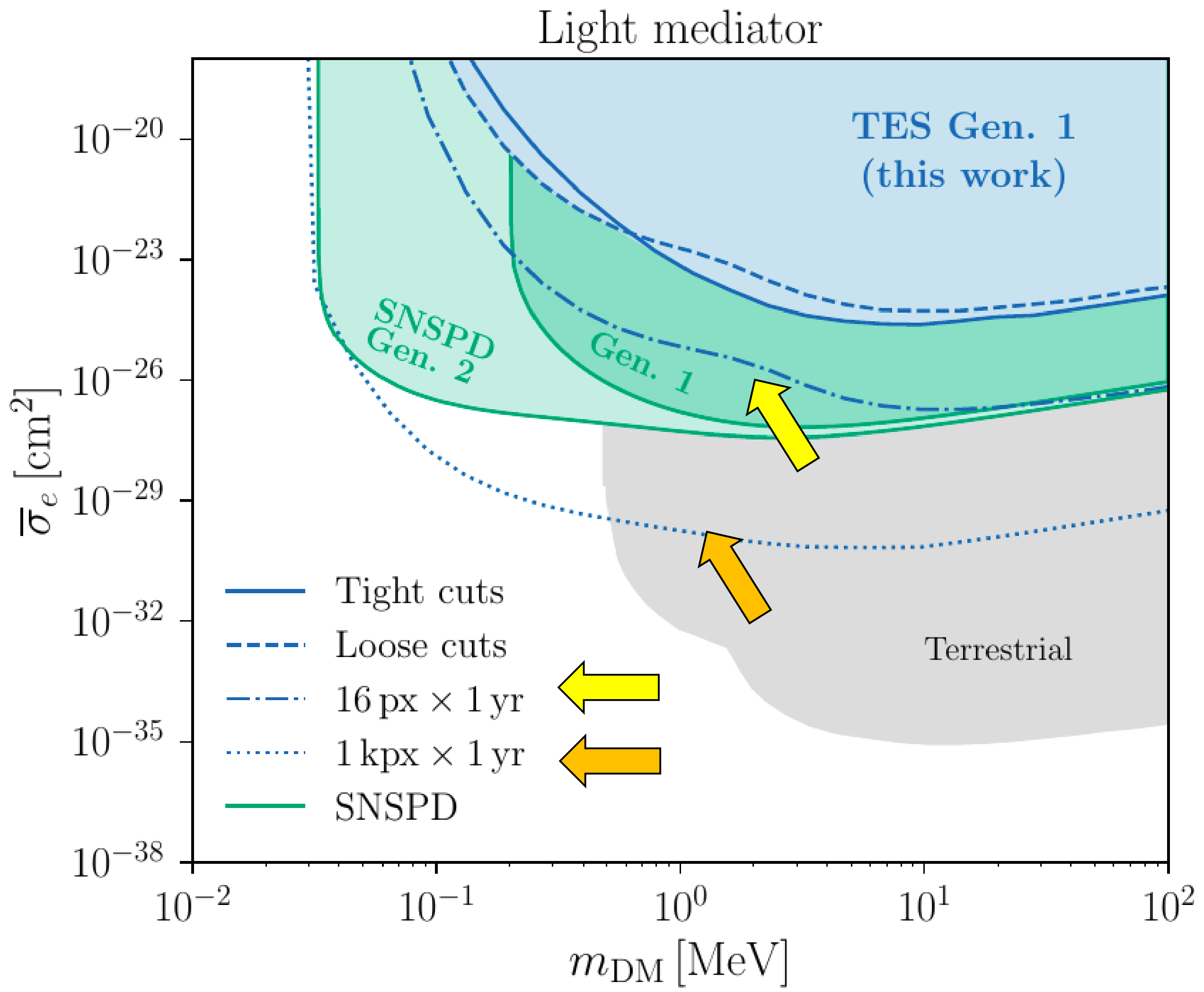
C. Schwemmbauer et al., “First direct search for light dark matter interactions in a transition-edge sensor”, arXiv:2506.18982 → journal submission to follow

2nd generation SNSPD DM search : 600 µm × 600 µm, 0.11 eV, 415 h

Similar projections for a second generation future TES system and longer searches (1yr):

- 16-px device with scaled background (conservative)
- 1-kpx device with no background and lower sensitivity (0.07 eV)



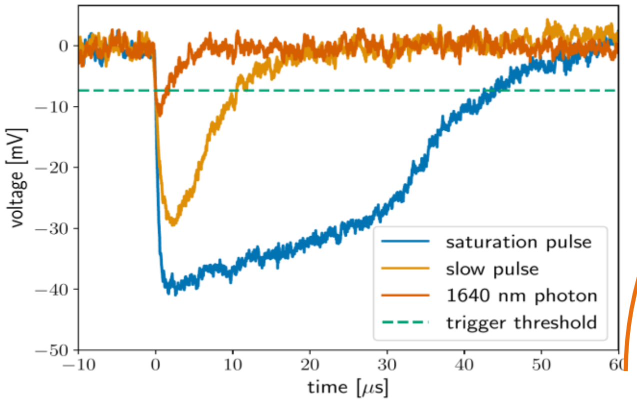


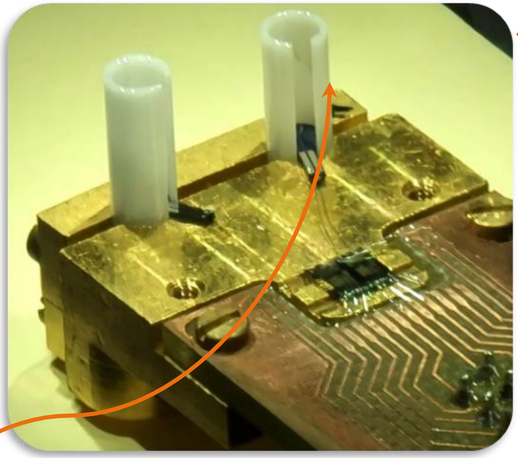
SNSPD Gen. 2 results based on: L. Baudis et al., “A New Bite Into Dark Matter with the SNSPD-Based QROCODILE Experiment”, arXiv:2412.16279

Optimised Sensors

Reducing background further

- The sensor of this study was optimised for 1064 nm photon detection ➔ other sensors?
- Background reduction?
  - Most (non baseline) triggers from interactions in Si substrate



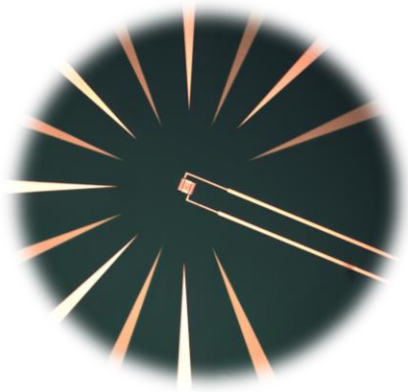


- Background simulations with GEANT4+COMSOL confirmed dominant contribution of radioactive decays from Zirconia fiber sleeves

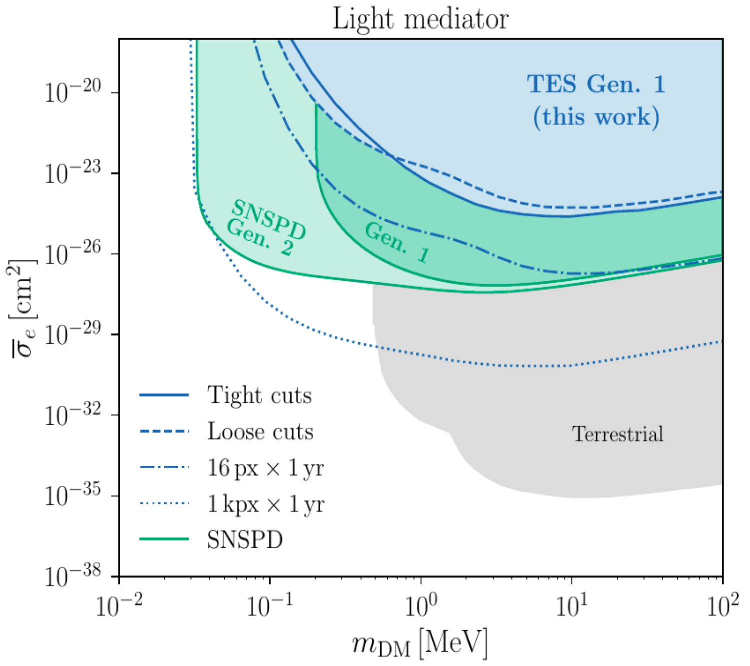
no fiber sleeves (not needed for DM)

TES chip placed on SiNx membrane

Summary: TES DDM searches are promising



- Superconducting detectors are promising for sub-MeV dark matter searches
  - In contrast to SNSPDs TESs are energy resolving
- First direct search for light dark matter interactions in a transition-edge sensor (use of the TES as target and sensor simultaneously) ➔ Successful proof-of-concept study
- Here: 0.2 ng detector in a system originally for the ALPS II experiment was used ➔ Small setup, not optimized for a DDM search
- Outlook: Larger systems with optimized sensors and even better understanding/reduction of background could increase the sensitivity considerably



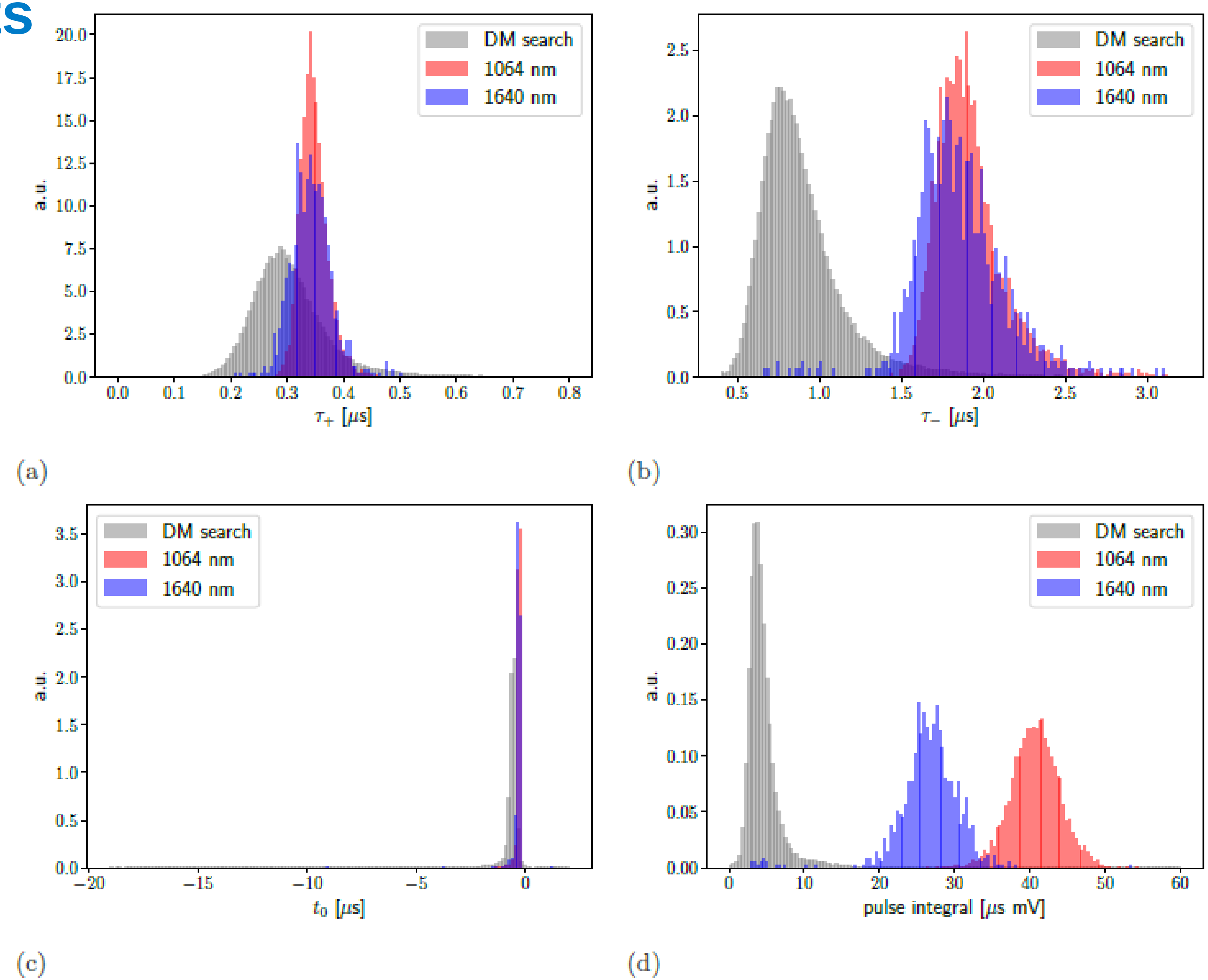
arXiv:2506.18982

Backup

Event selection: Cuts

Loose and tight cuts

	Parameter	Loose	Tight
Cuts	τ_+ [µs]	$(0.3, 0.4)$	$(0.325, 0.375)$
	τ_- [µs]	$(1.6, 2.0)$	$(1.75, 1.85)$
	χ^2_{red}	$(0.9, 1.1)$	$(0.95, 1.05)$
	t_0 [µs]	$(-0.5, 0.5)$	$(-0.5, 0.5)$
	$\mathcal{R}_{\text{dev}}$	$(0.73, 1.10)$	$(0.73, 1.10)$
Results	Event rate [Hz]	7.2×10^{-5}	7.4×10^{-6}
	Survival [%]	0.107	0.011



Event selection: Cuts

Loose and tight cuts

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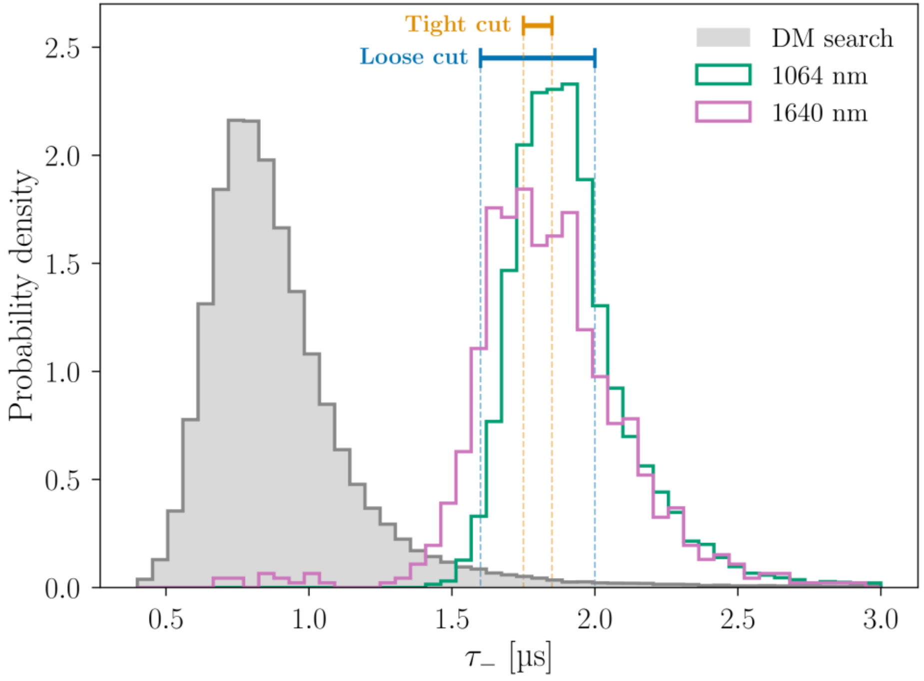
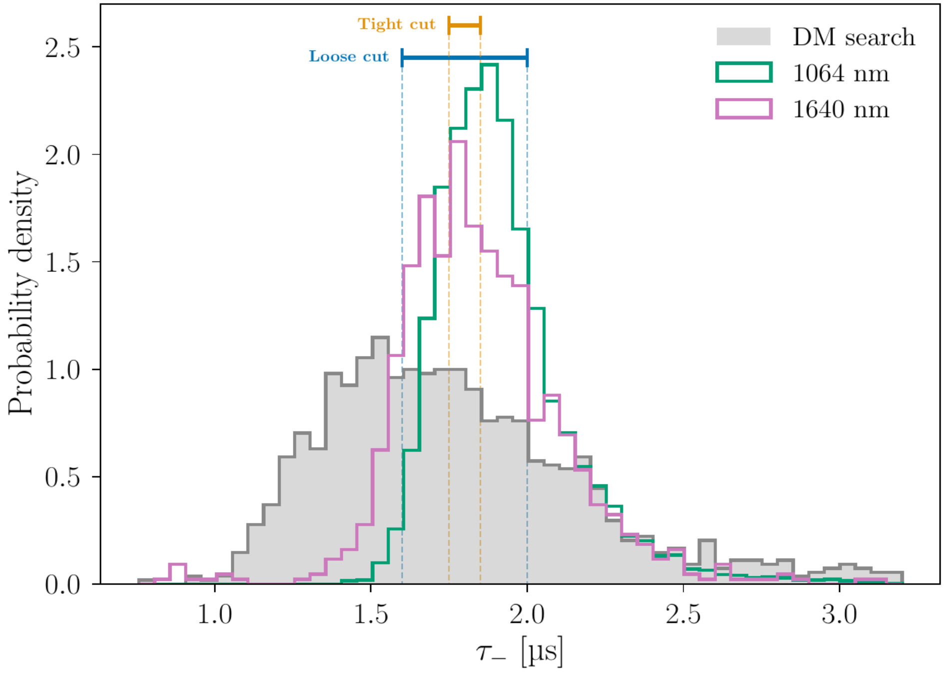
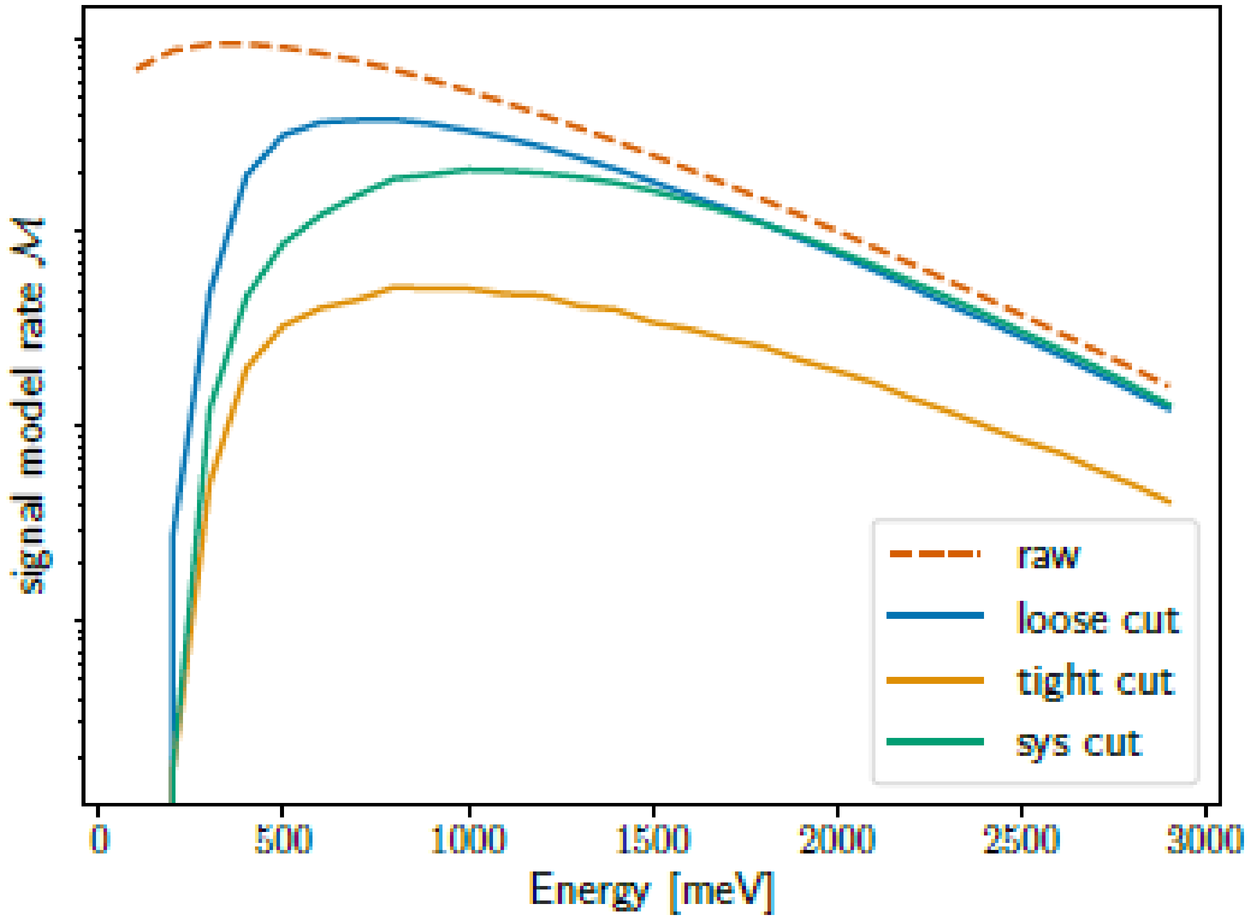




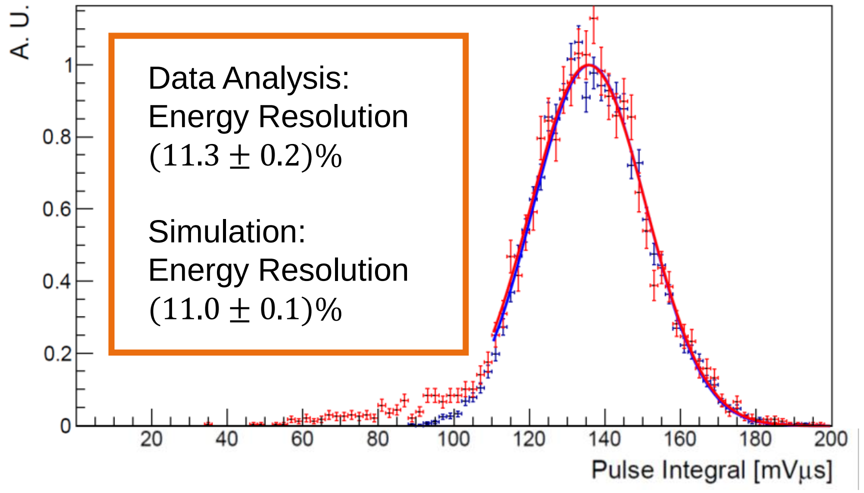
Predictions

Dark matter model dependent



Energy resolution

PhD Thesis José Alejandro Rubiera Gimeno (DESY, now @ HSU)



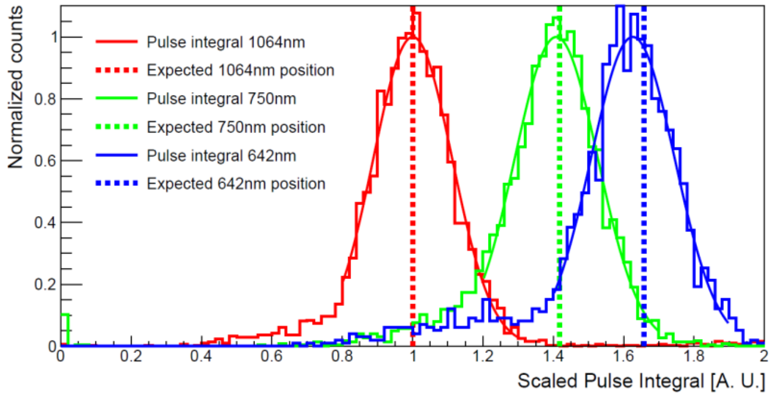
- Energy resolution of the TES can be understood and reproduced from the noise

J. A. Rubiera Gimeno et al., “The TES detector of the ALPS II experiment”, Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment 1046 (January 2023) 167588, doi:10.1016/j.nima.2022.167588

- With improved analysis, we can reach an energy resolution of **about 5%**
  - Faster fitting in the frequency domain
  - Access to physical properties of the sensor
  - Improvement in energy resolution by a factor of 2

    (0.31 eV ➔ 0.14 eV FWHM)

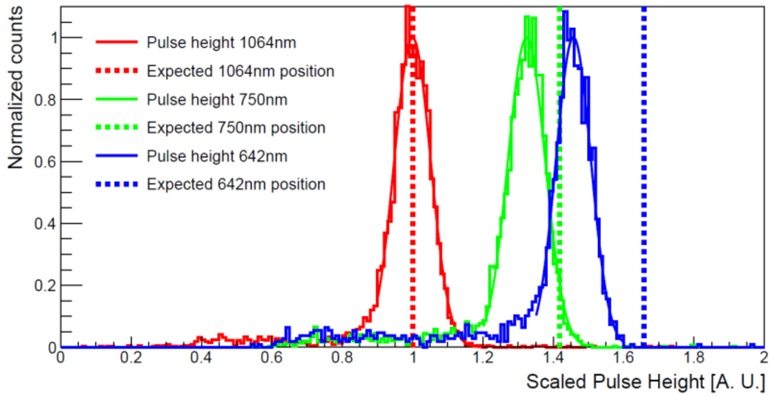
J. A. Rubiera Gimeno et al., “A TES system for ALPS II - Status and Prospects”, PoS EPS-HEP2023 (2023) 567, doi:10.22323/1.449.0567



(a)

Pulse height, FFT (1064 nm)

$$\frac{\sigma}{\mu}100\% = (5.31 \pm 0.06)\%$$



Intrinsic dark counts

PhD Thesis Rikhav Shah (Mainz, now UHH)

JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

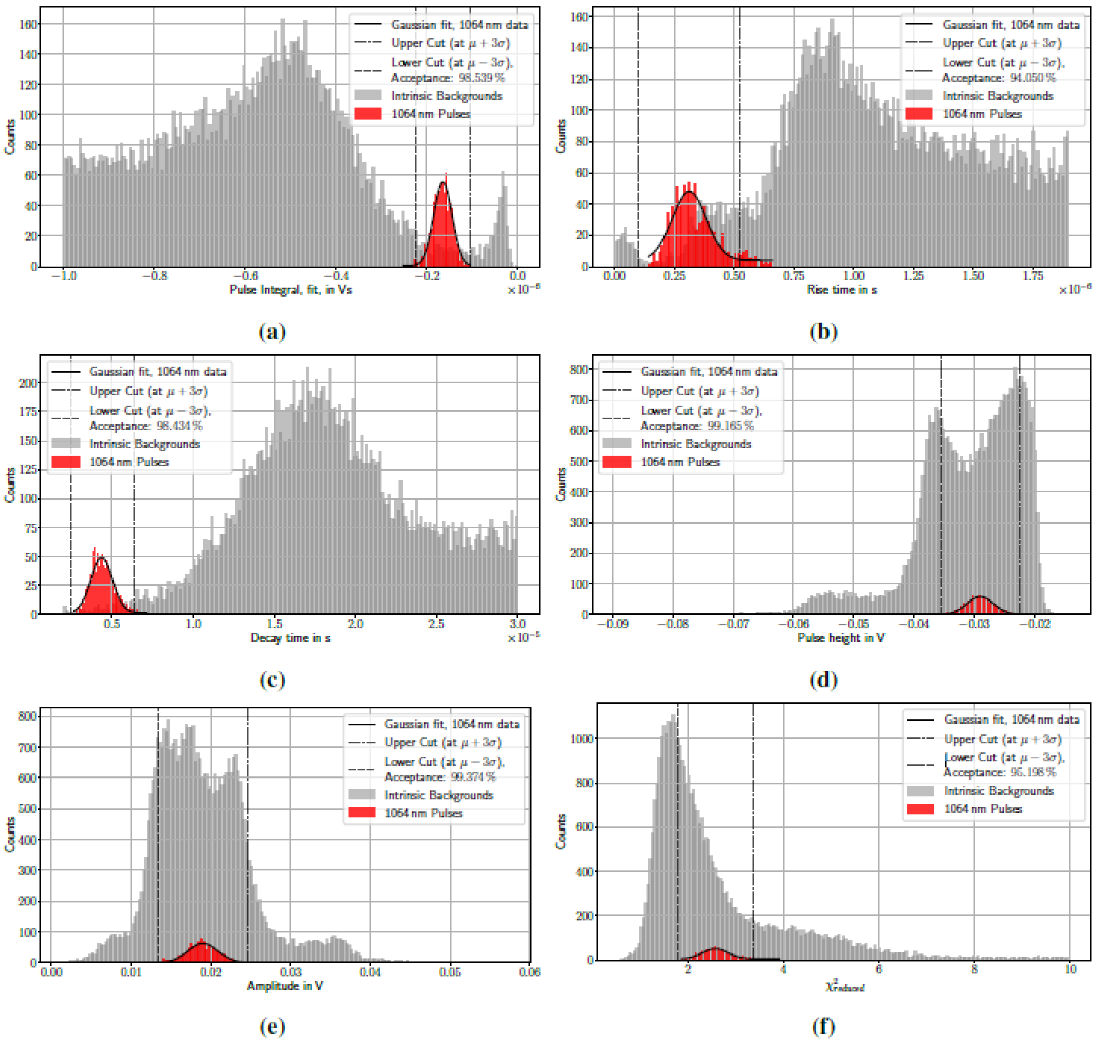
- With data analysis rate of events in the order of 10^{-2} Hz could be reduced to a dark count rate of $\mathbf{6.9 \cdot 10^{-6}}$ **Hz** over 20 days for 1064 nm photons with an acceptance greater than 90%

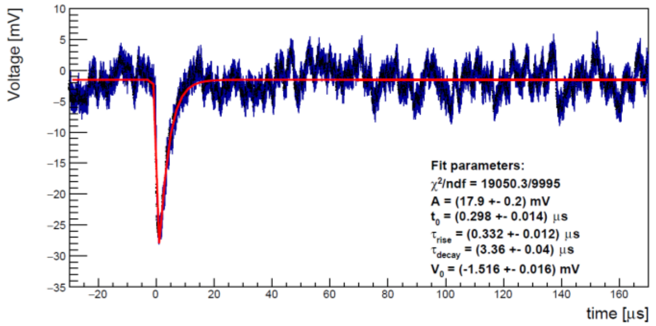
Shah, R., Isleif, KS., Januschek, F. *et al.* Characterising a Single-Photon Detector for ALPS II. *J Low Temp Phys* (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10909-022-02720-0

- Currently investigating improvements with Machine Learning Algorithms

Meyer, M., Isleif, KS, Januschek, F et al. A First Application of Machine and Deep Learning for Background Rejection in the ALPS II TES Detector https://doi.org/10.1002/andp.202200545

Cut-based-analysis



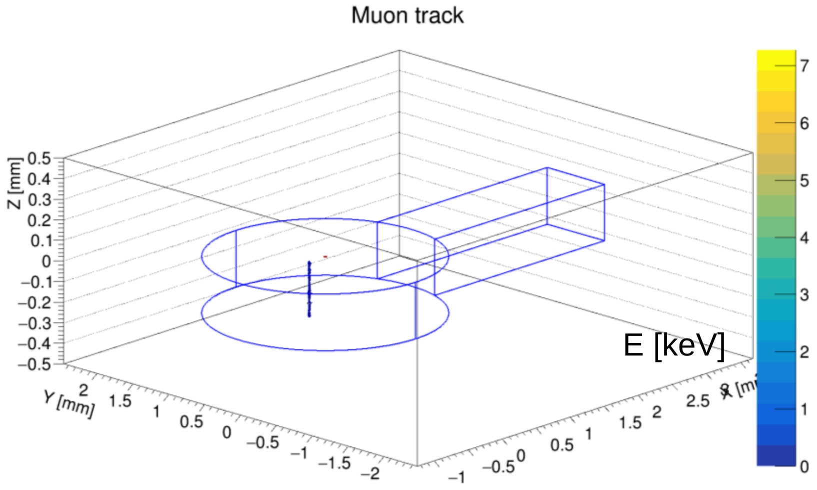


Simulations of noise, background and signals

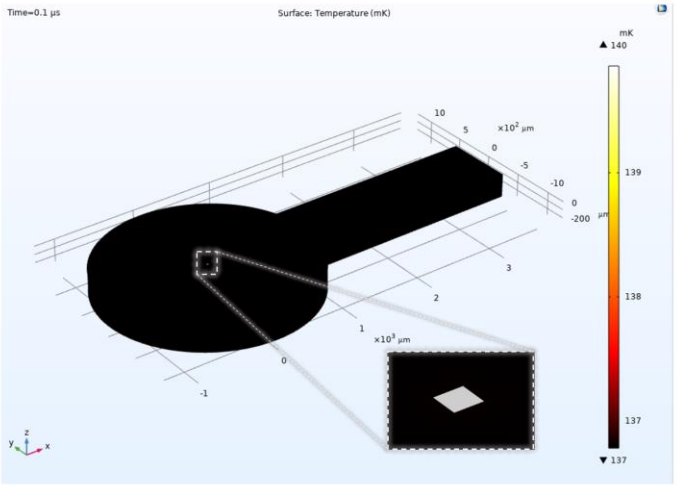
PhD Thesis José Alejandro Rubiera Gimeno (DESY, now HSU)

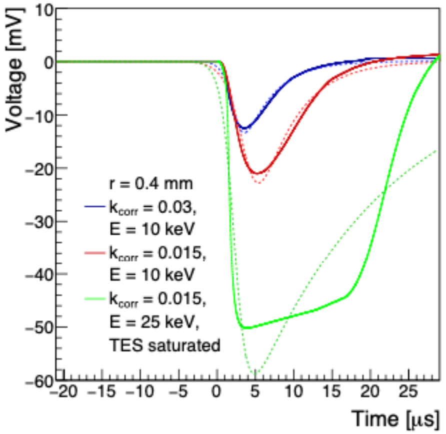
- Simulation of noise for understanding and improving energy resolution as well as reduction of noise counts
- Simulation of TES signal➔ understanding of the system, improving selection criteria
- Simulation of background ➔ background reduction

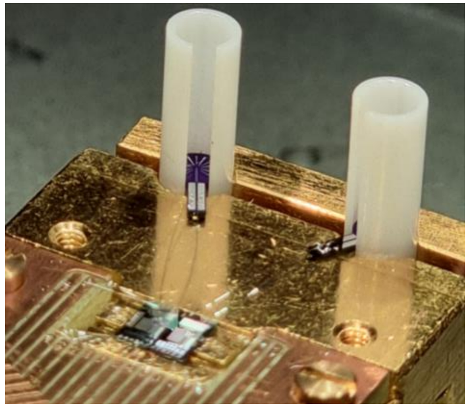
Simulation of energy deposition of radiation (muon, gamma) in Geant4



Simulation of TES physics and transport of heat in silicon substrate using COMSOL Multiphysics



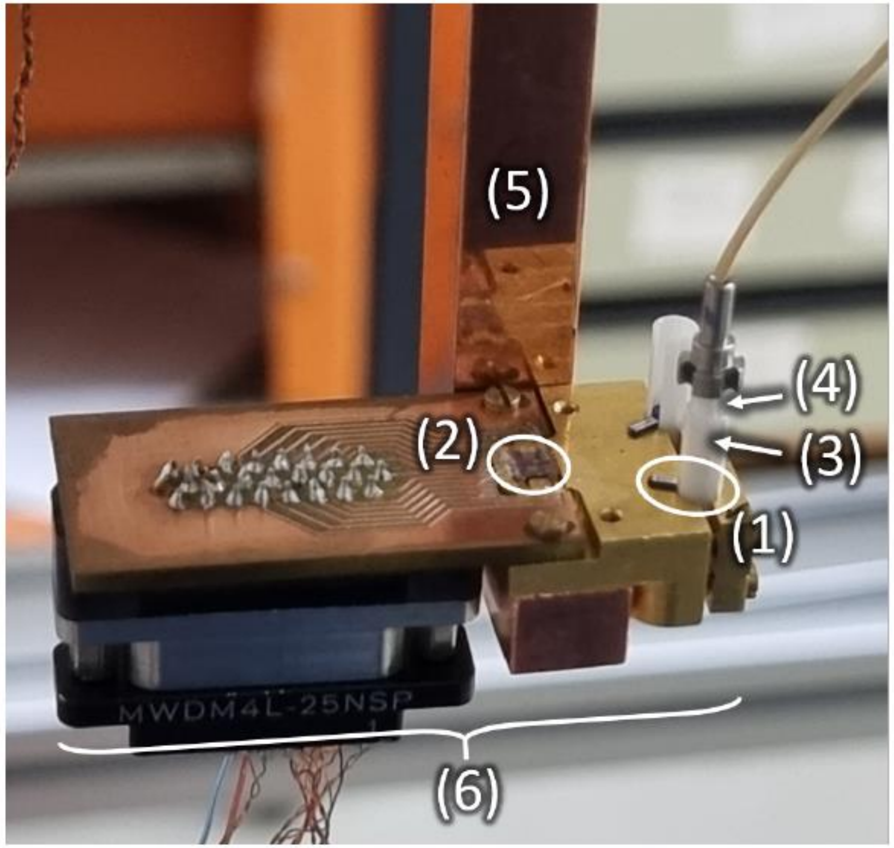




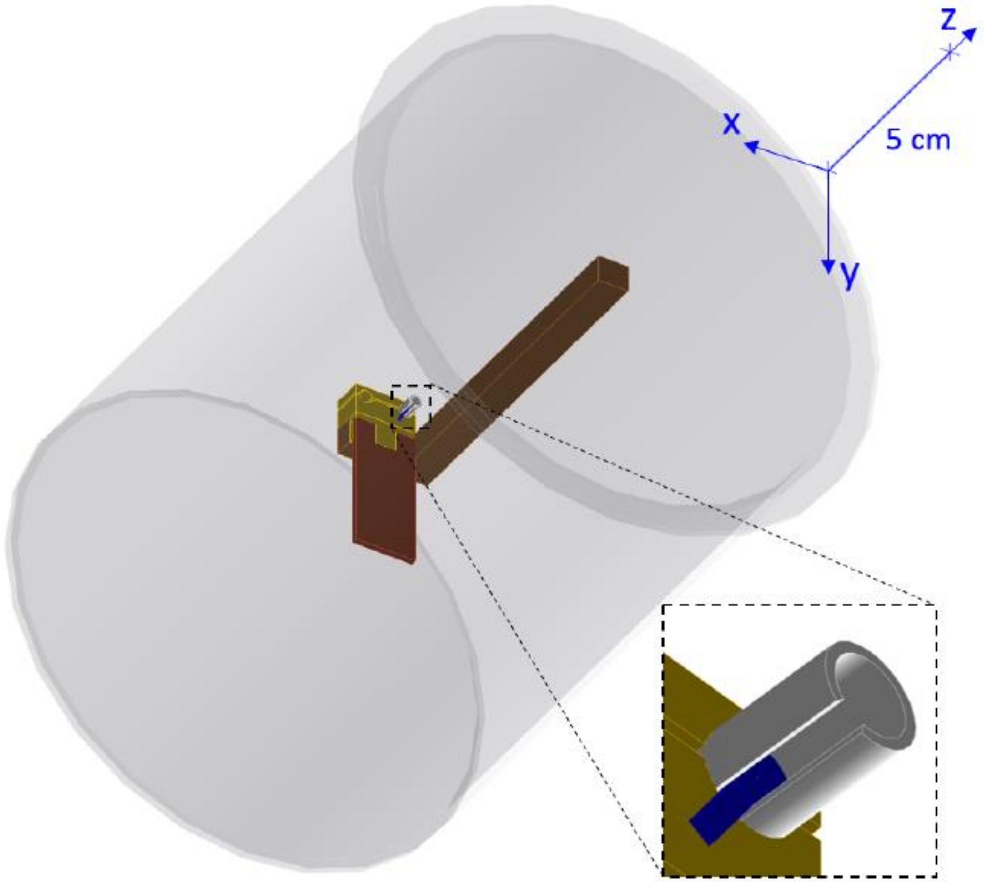
Radioactivity of the Zirconia from the fiber sleeve can explain the majority of the remaining „intrinsic“ background!

Black Body Radiation simulation framework for simulating spectrum detected by the TES with different suppression methods

Geant4 simulation geometry



(a)



(b)

Simulation of intrinsic background

Zirconia as main background contributor

- Shape describe different types of events
- Rate of events passing the threshold are compatible with data

Rates from Geant4 + COMSOL simulation

Zirconia: rate ∈ $[0.33\ ;\ 2.1] \cdot 10^{-2}$ cps
Muon: rate = $8 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cps

Rate from data: $2.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cps