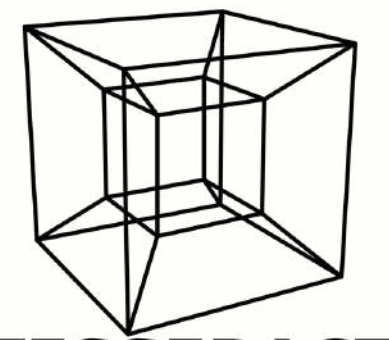




Universität  
Zürich<sup>UZH</sup>



# Search for light dark matter using a multi-target approach with the **TESSERACT Experiment**

***LA THUILE 2026 - Young Scientist Forum***

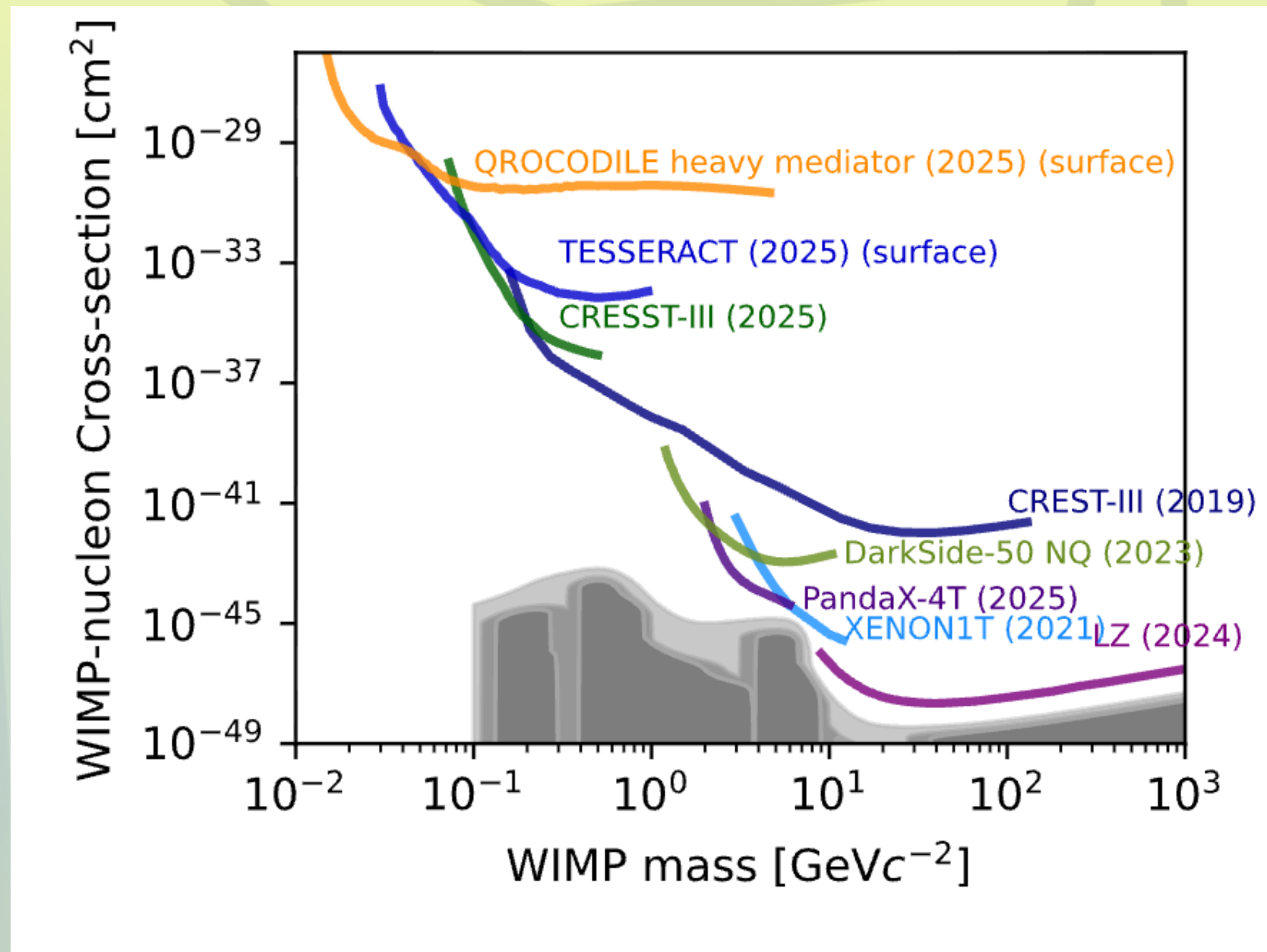
02 March 2026

Leslie Juigne | [leslie.juigne@physik.uzh.ch](mailto:leslie.juigne@physik.uzh.ch)

# Low Mass Dark Matter

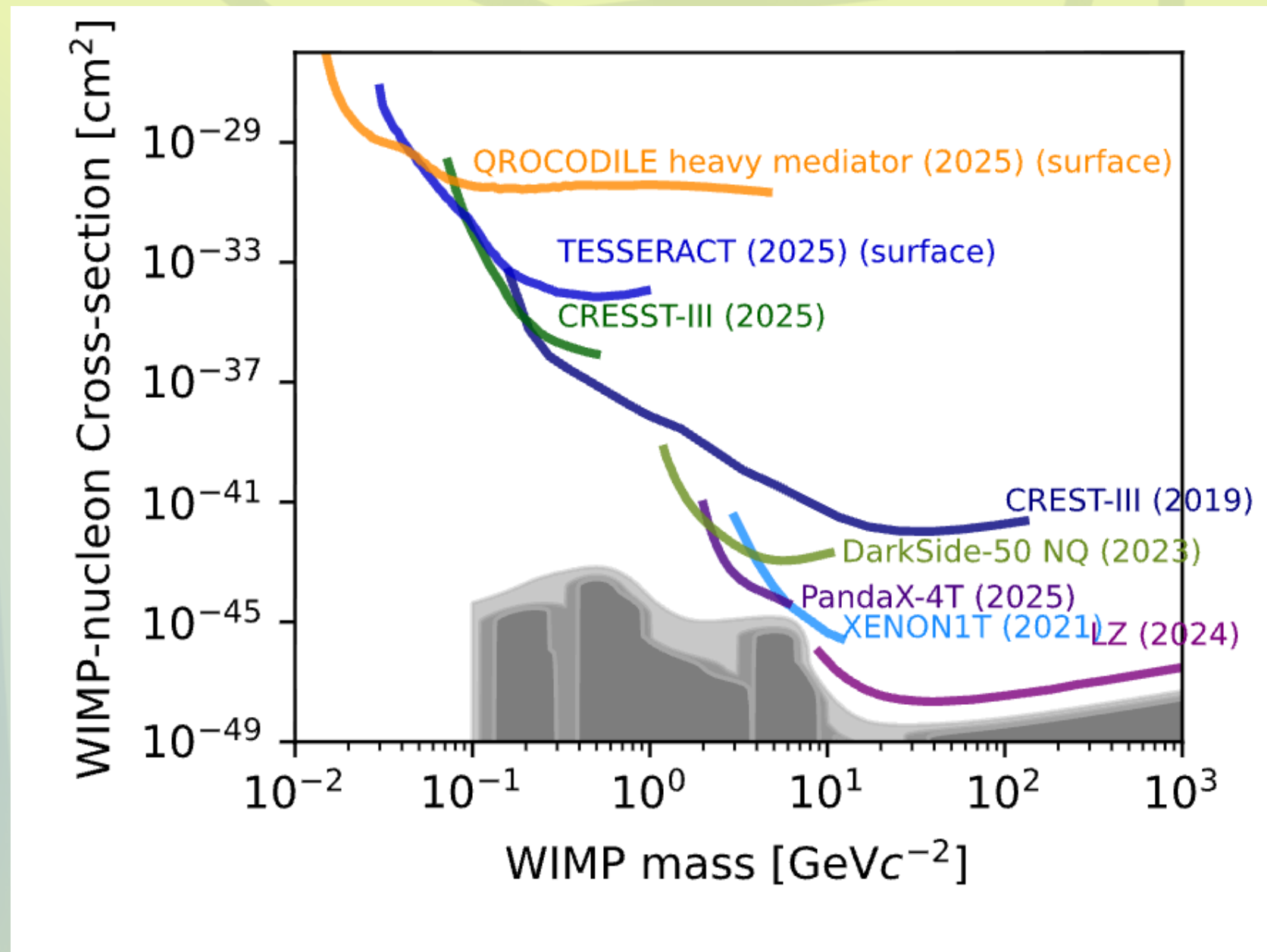
# Low Mass Dark Matter

- Low mass DM **much less constrained**
  - Several order of magnitude difference with the current WIMPs limits



Dark matter limits highlighting the TESSERACT limits - Credit Knut Dundas Morå

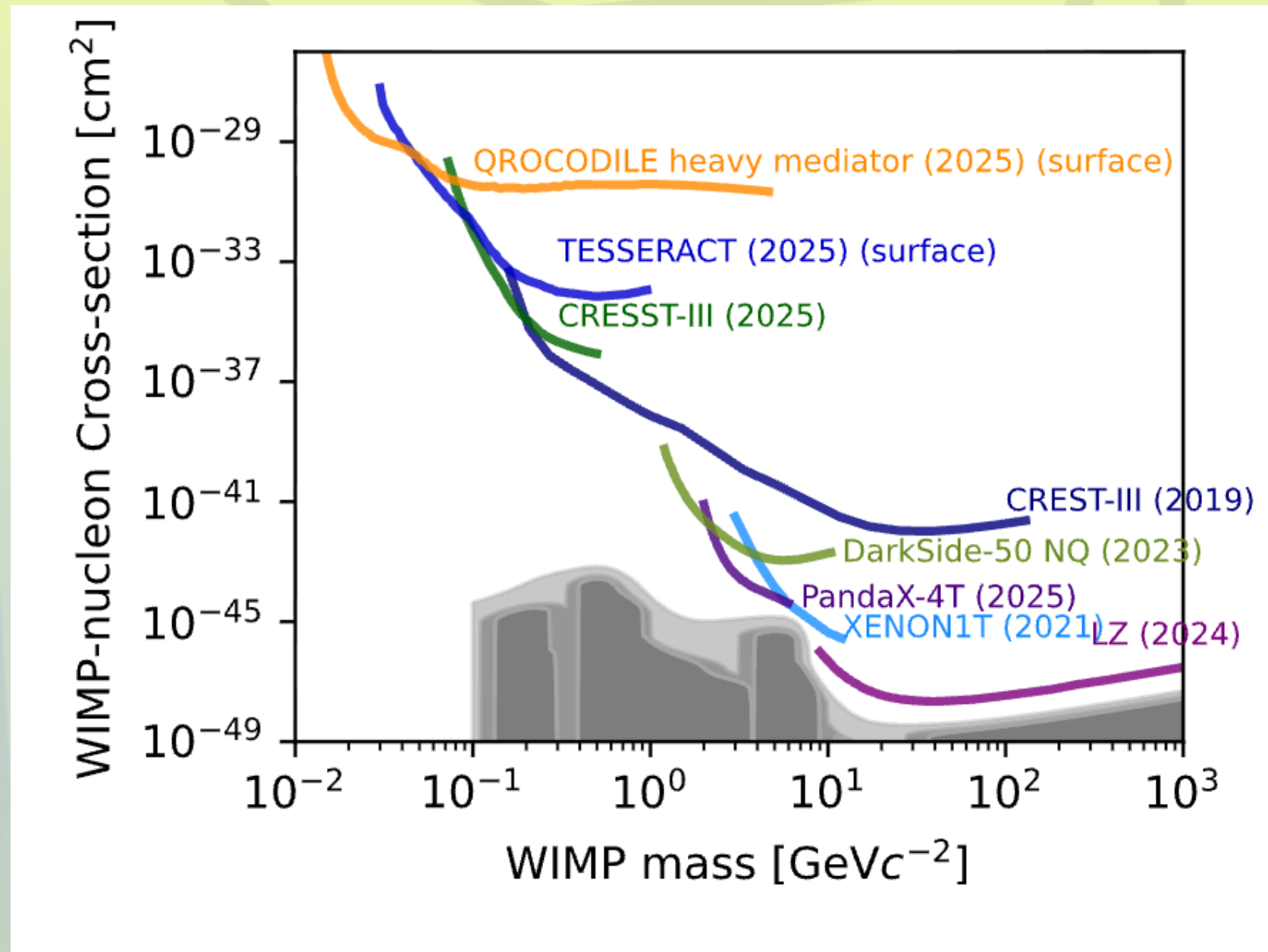
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- **Lower E threshold** → meV -keV

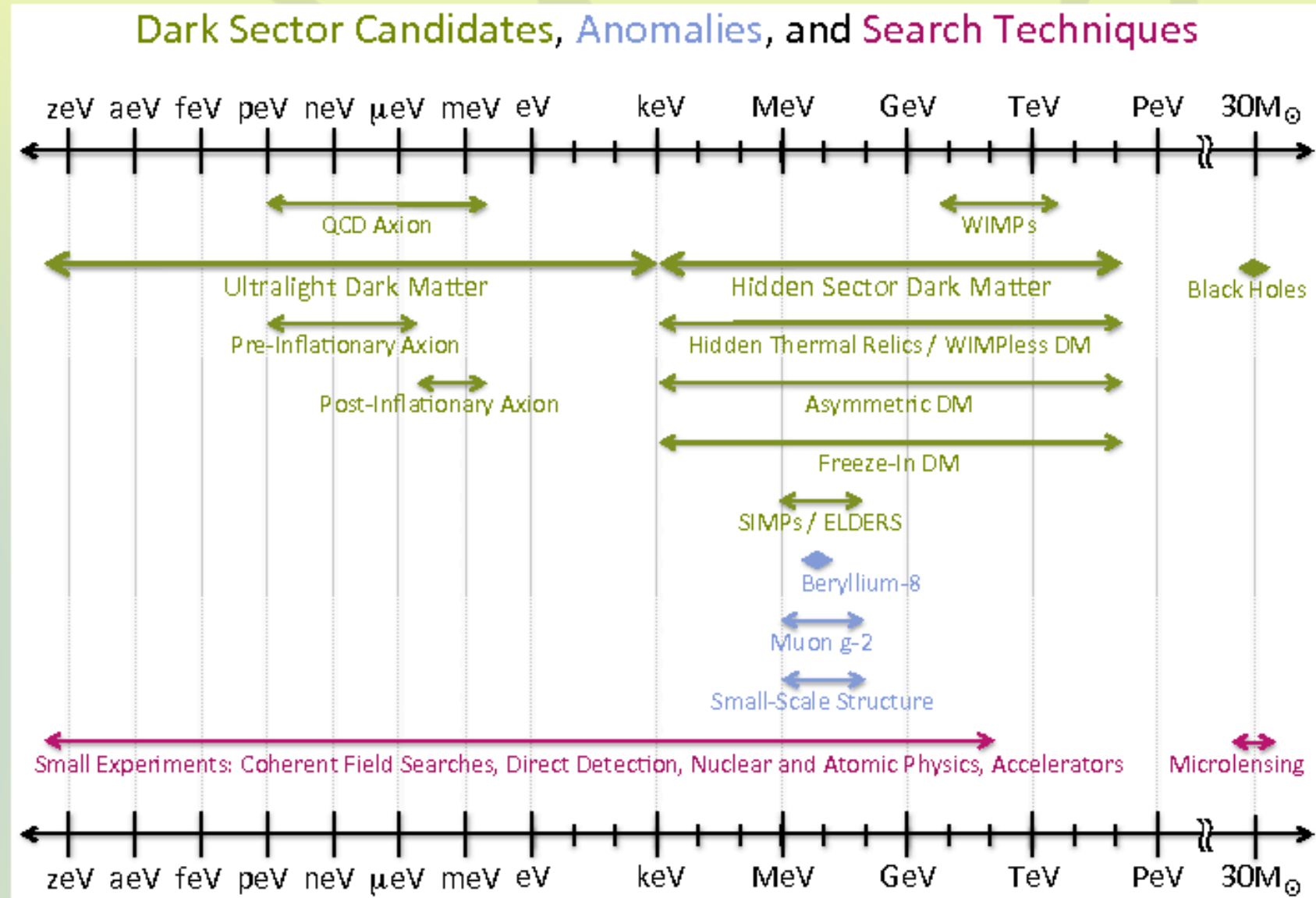
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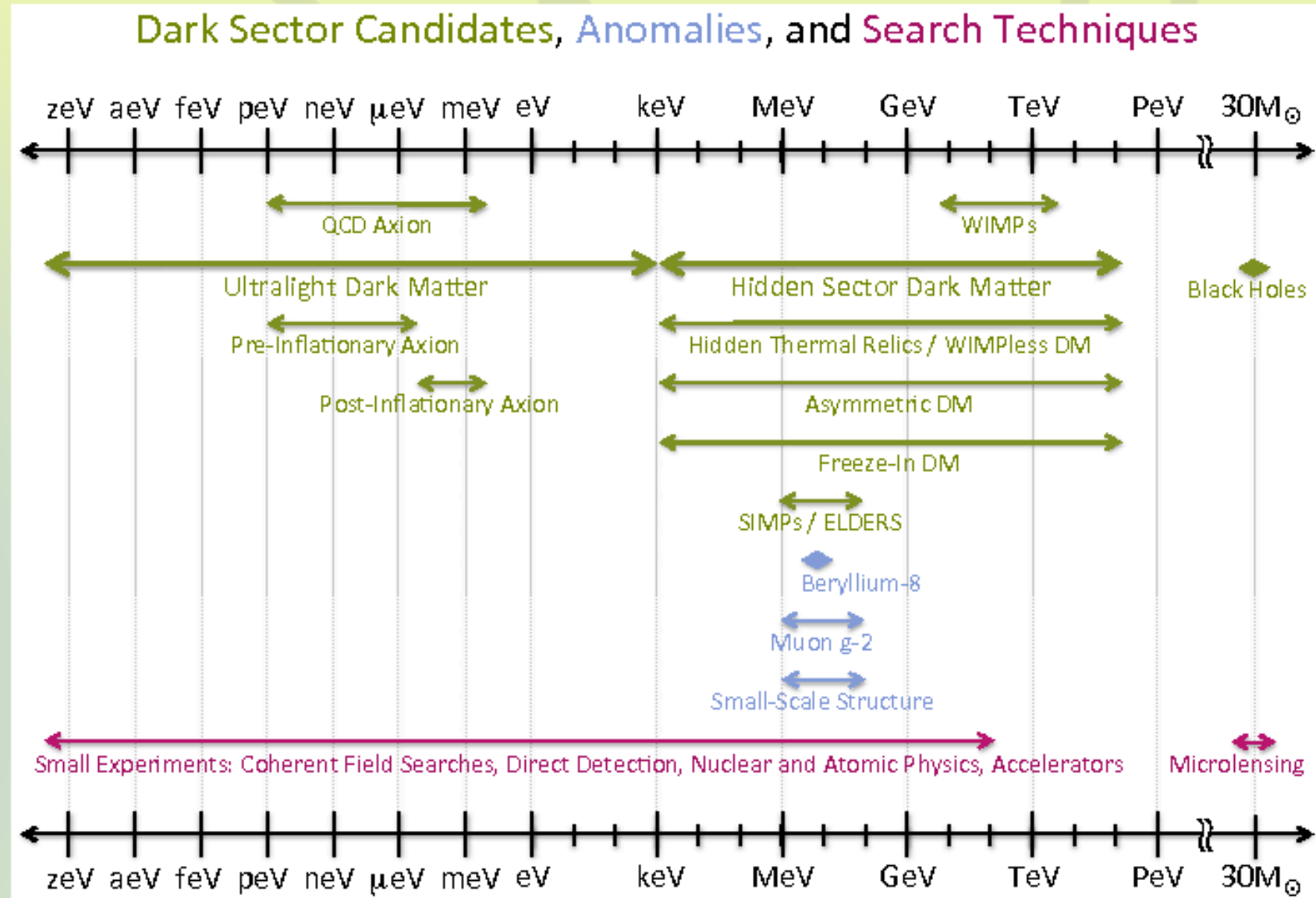
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- **LDM Signatures** :
  - Electron & Nuclear Scatter
  - Absorption
  - Lighter masses : no ionisation but coherent excitation of the target

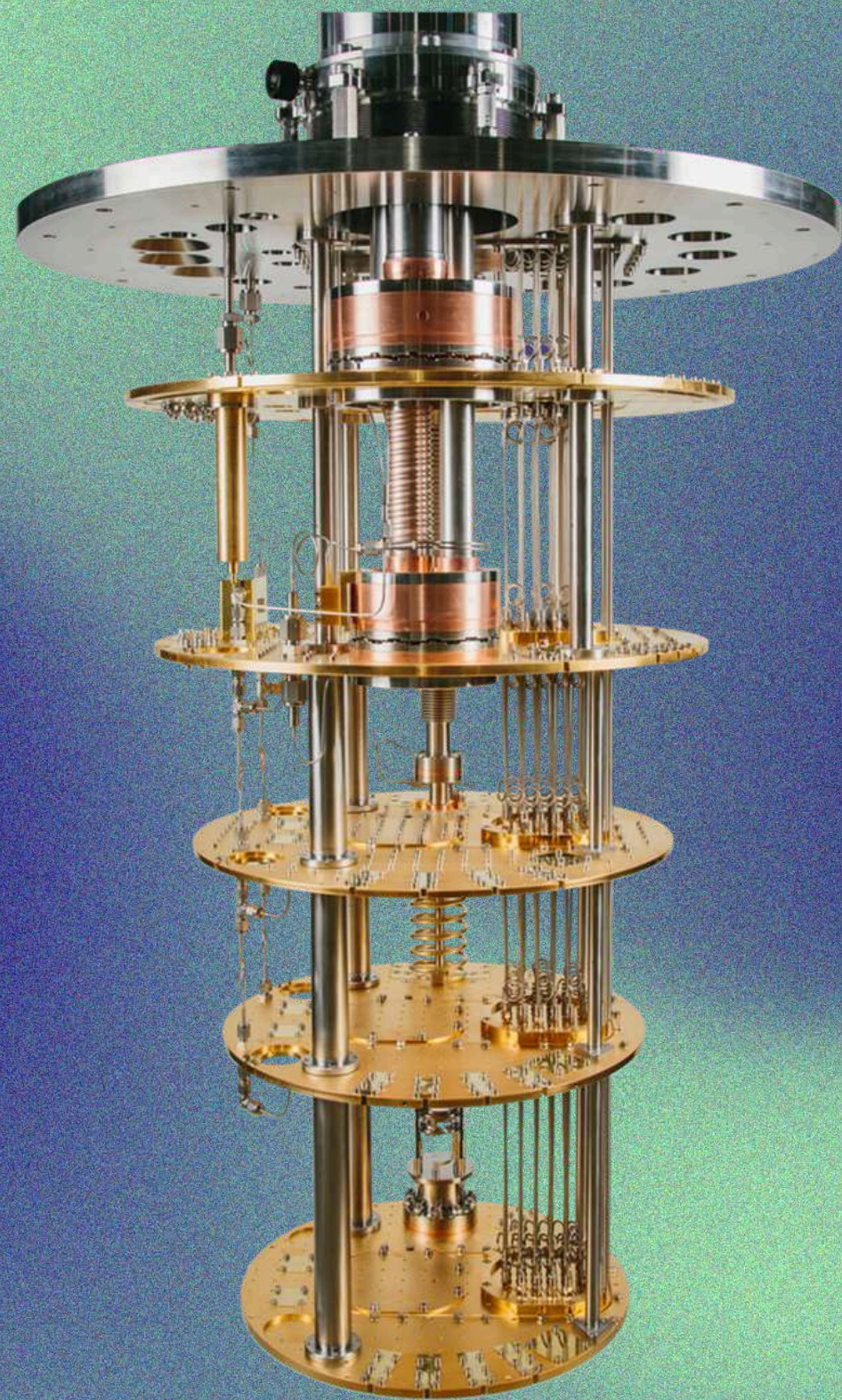
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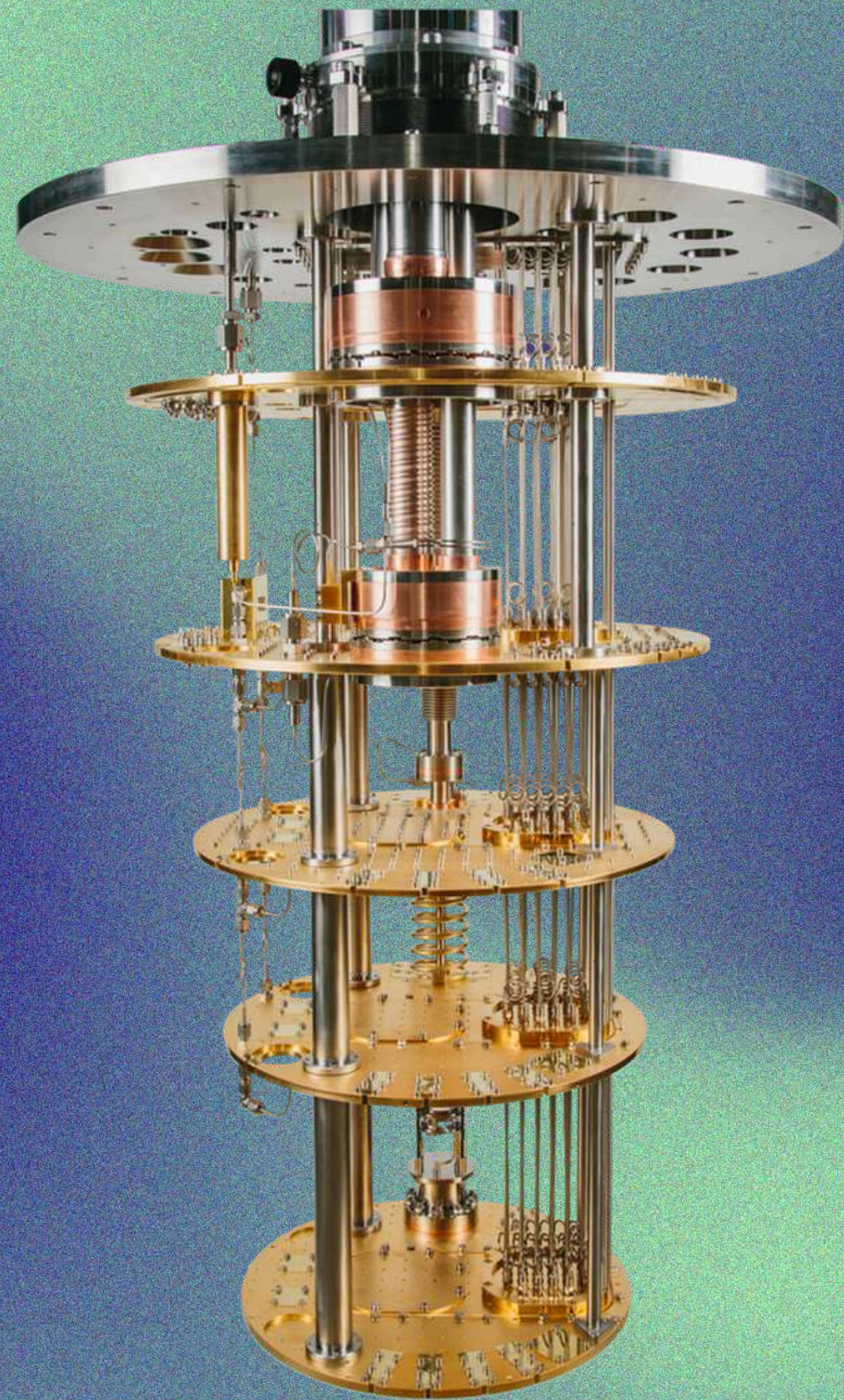
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  - Lighter masses: no ionisation but coherent excitation of the target
- **Low Energy Excess** or LEE

# Multi-Targets Approach

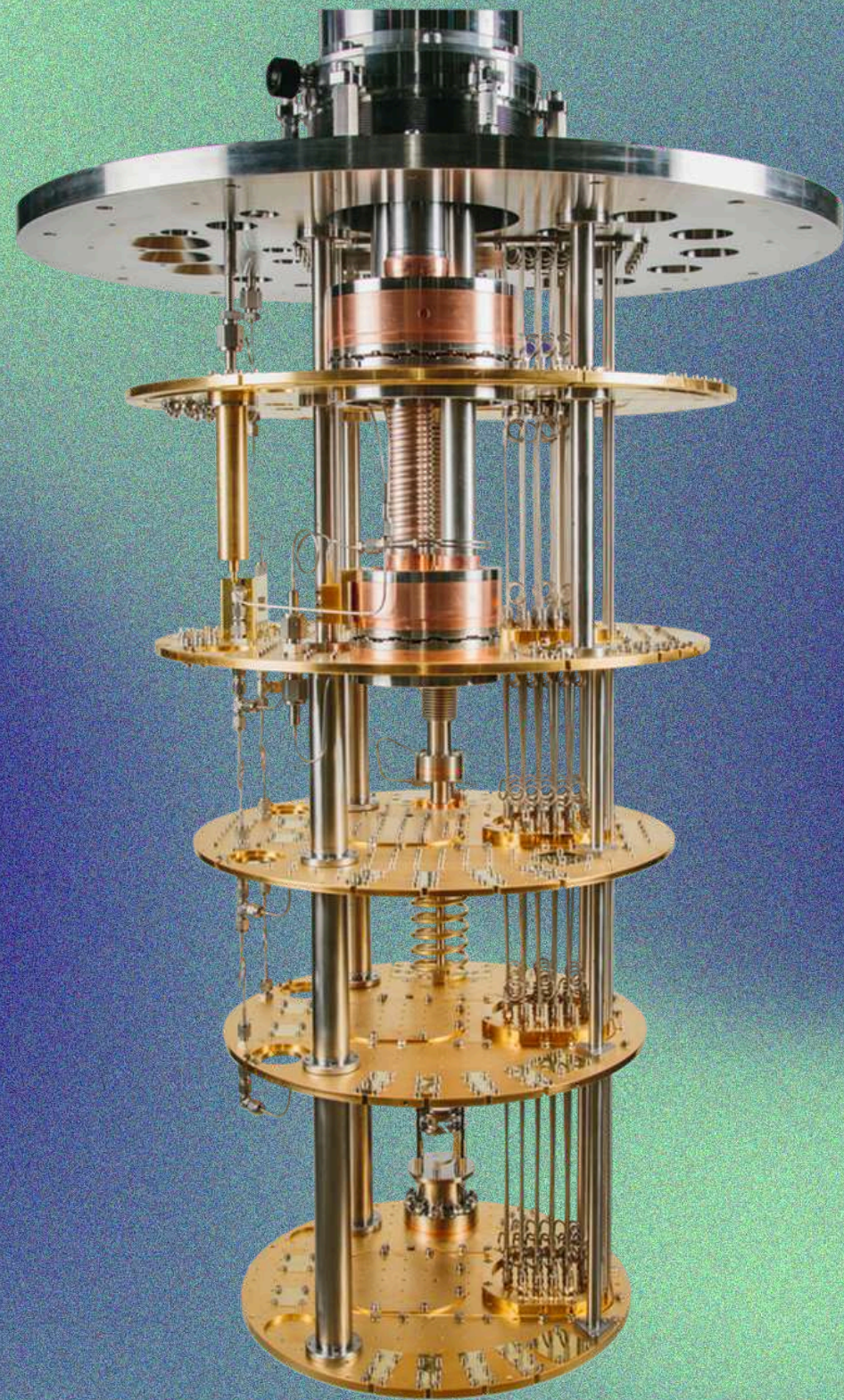


# Multi-Targets Approach

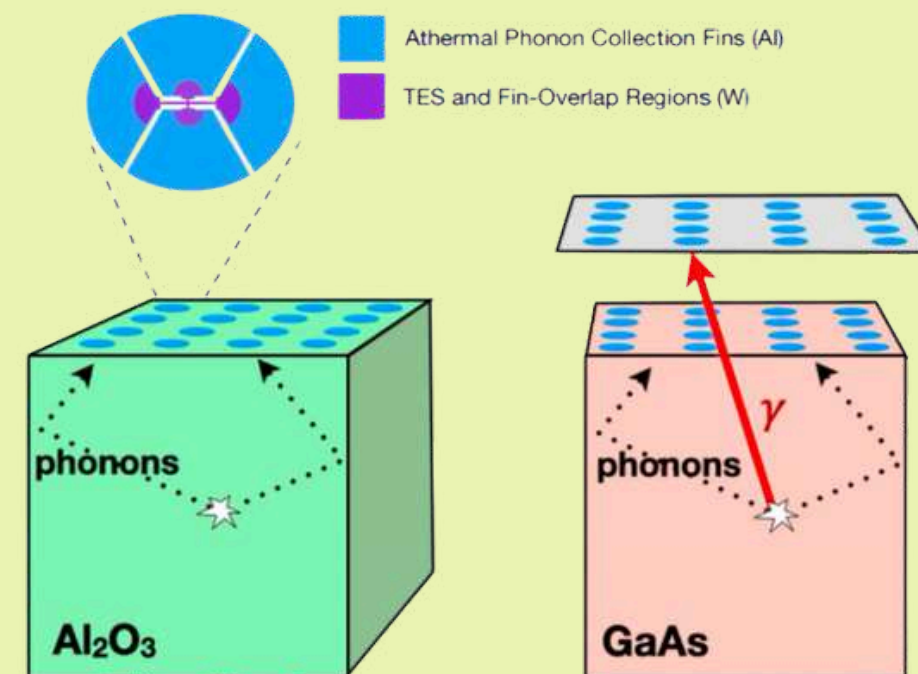


- 4 distinct target materials with the same sensors (TESs)

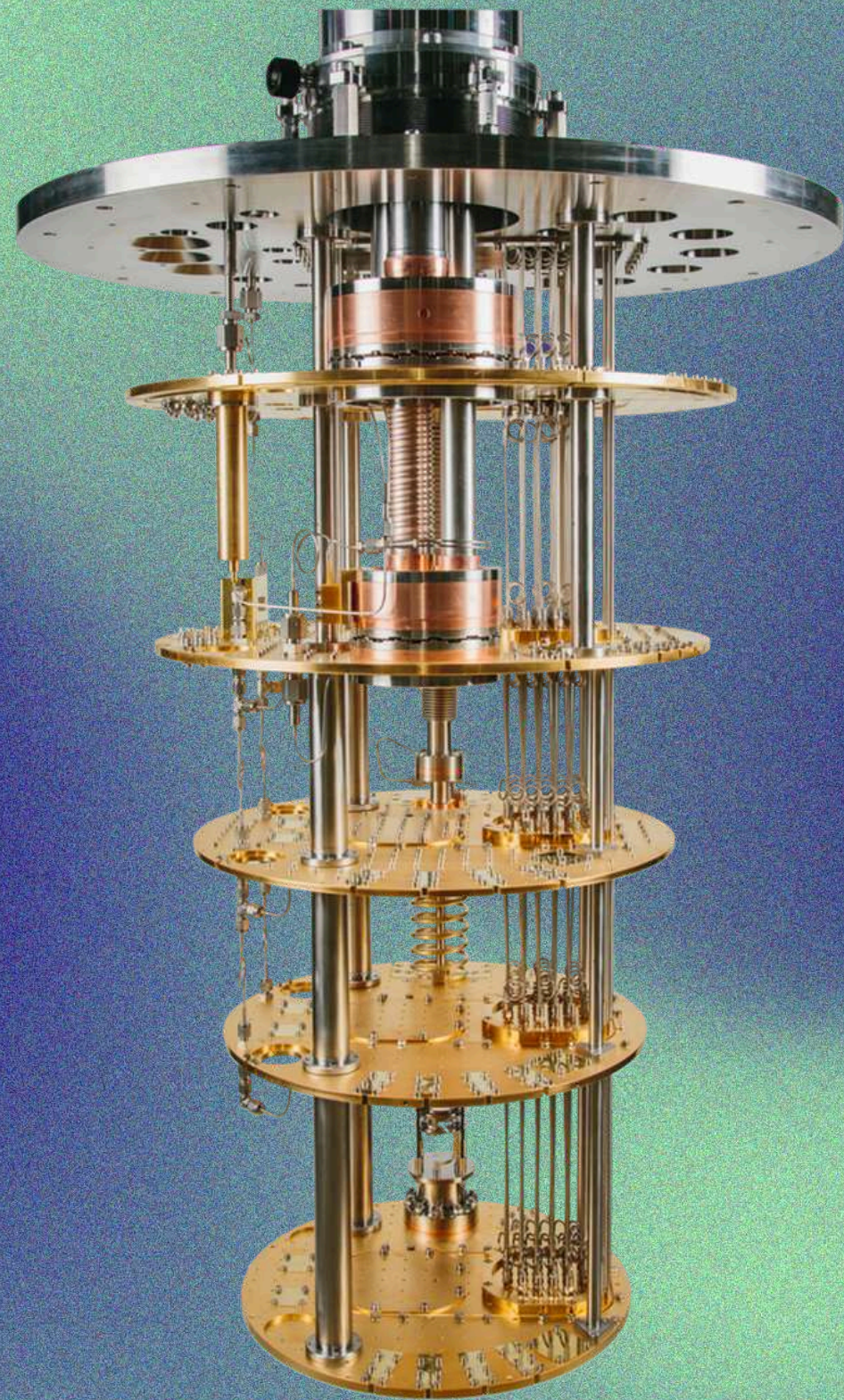
# Multi-Targets Approach



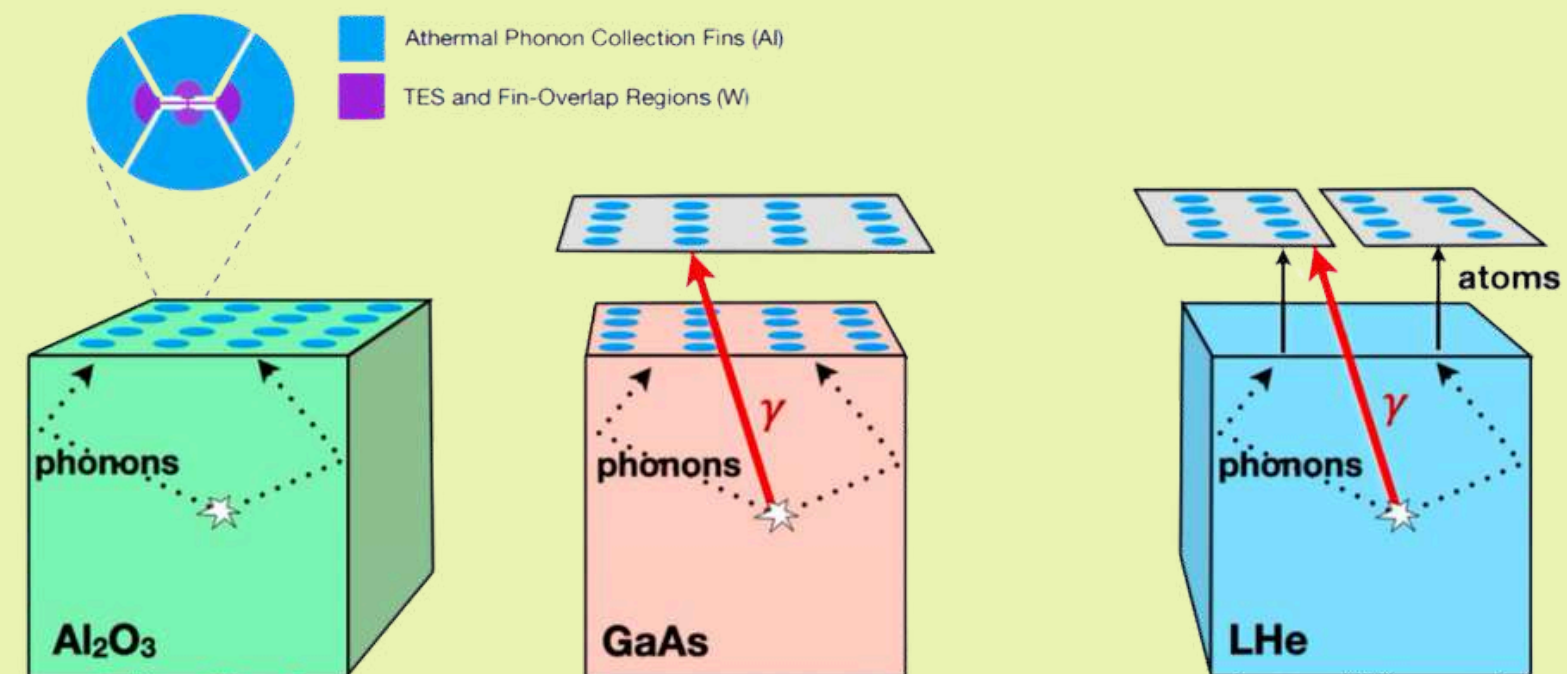
- 4 distinct target materials with the same sensors (TESs)
  - Solid State detectors: Sapphire and GaAs



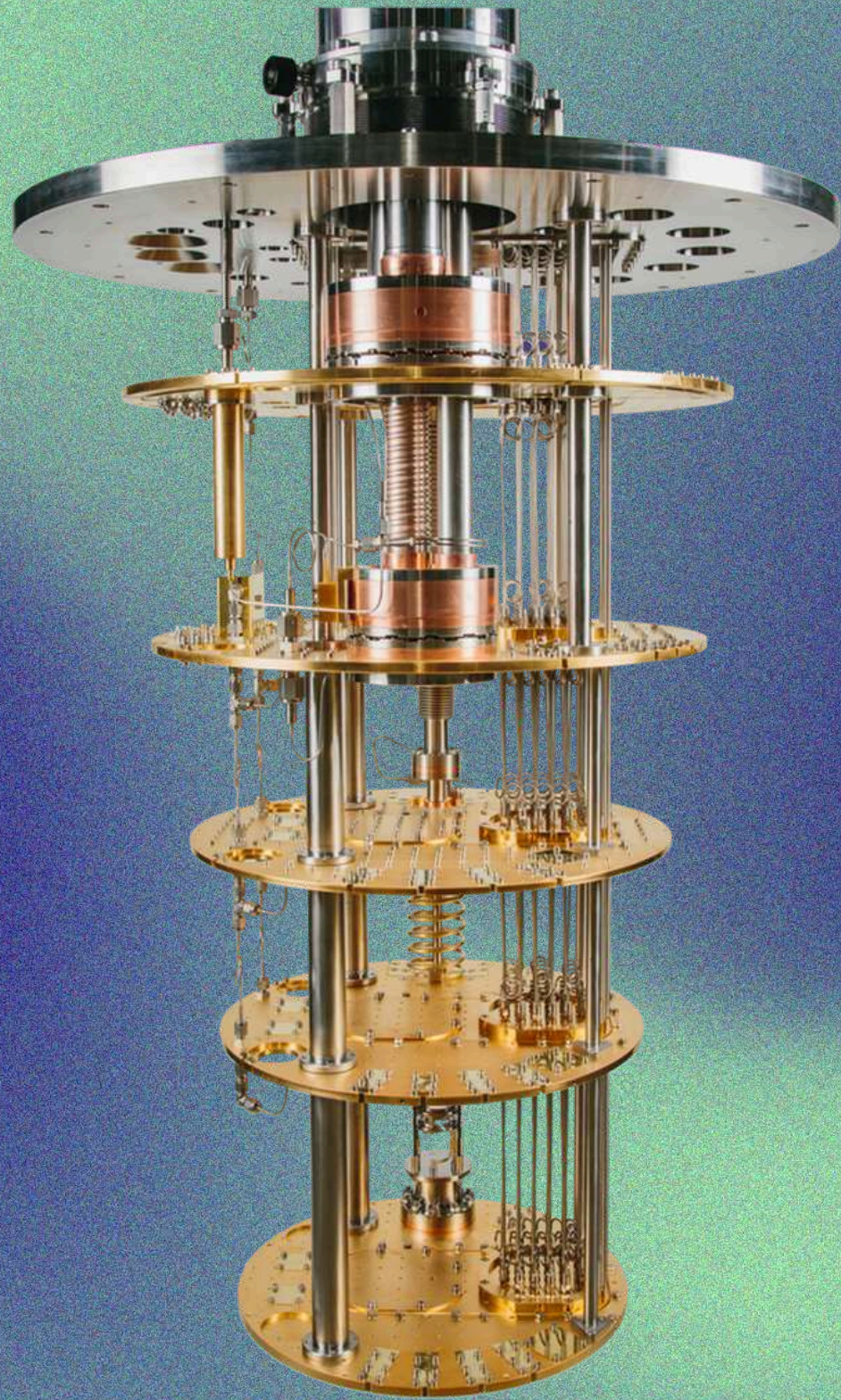
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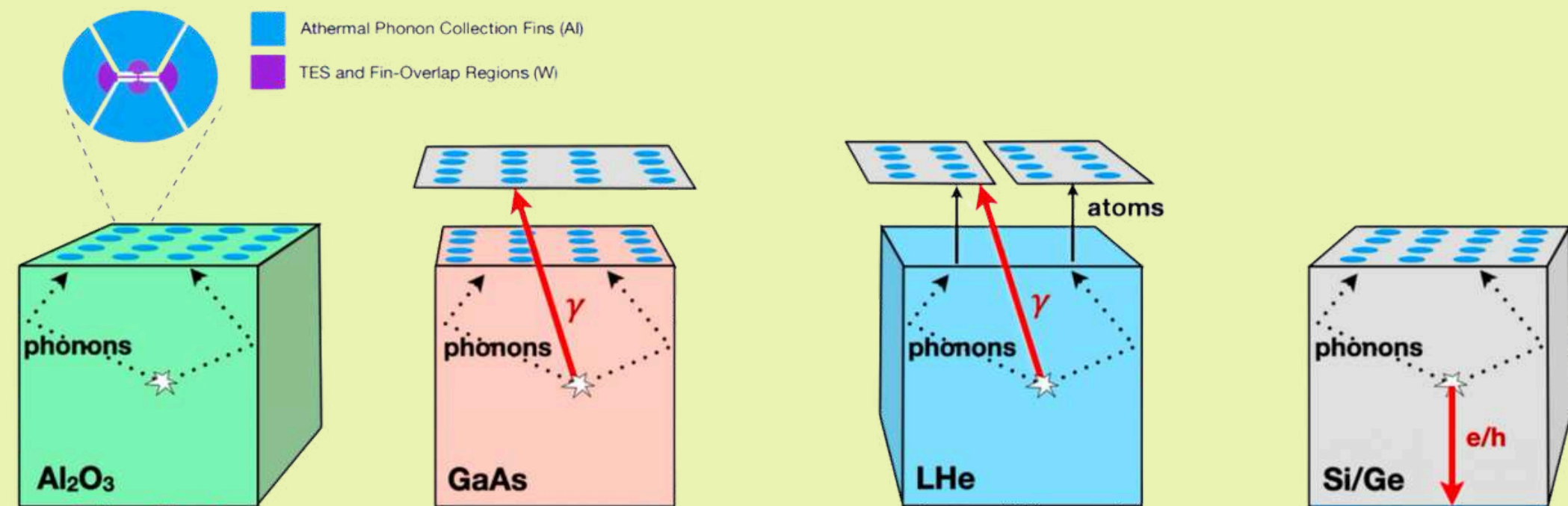
- 4 distincts target materials with the same sensors (TESs)
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  - Helium in the superfluid state



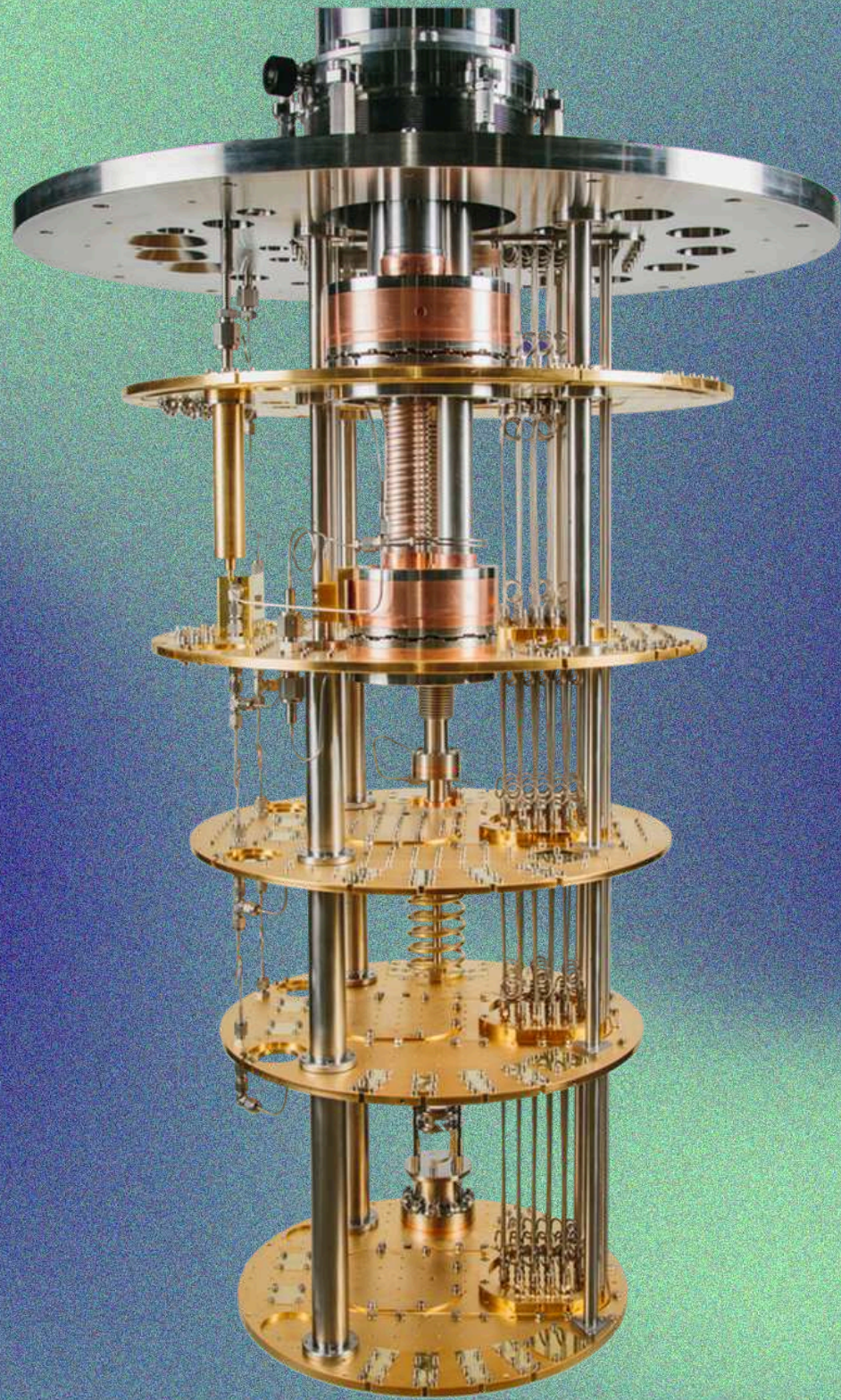
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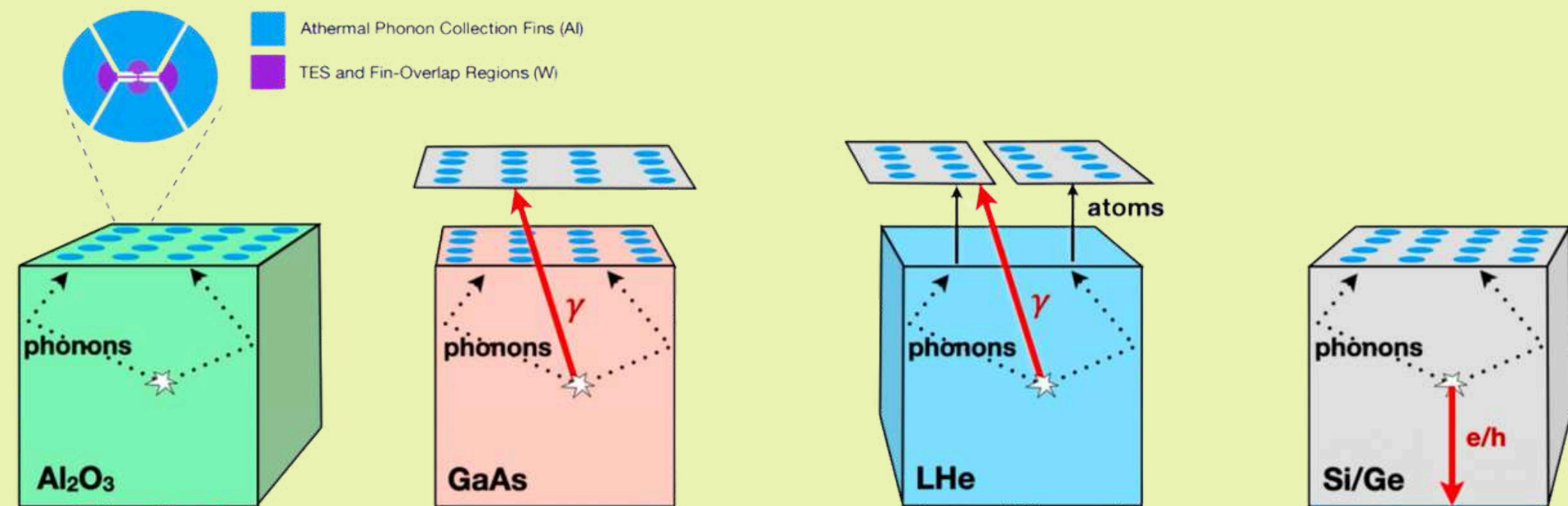
- 4 distincts target materials with the same sensors (TESs)
  - Solid State detectors: Sapphire and GaAs
  - Helium in the superfluid state
  - Semiconducting Bolometers : Ge/Si Bolometers



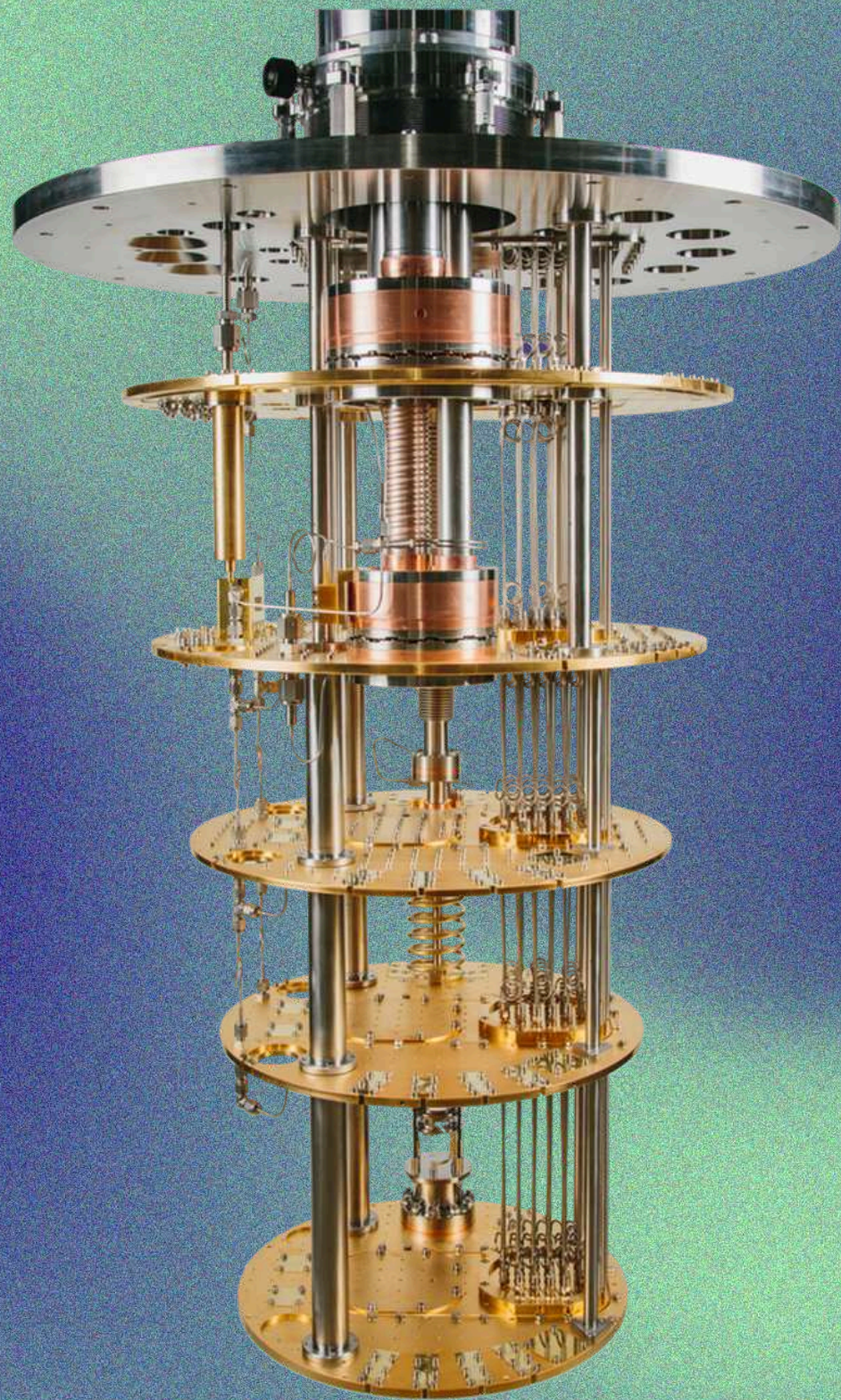
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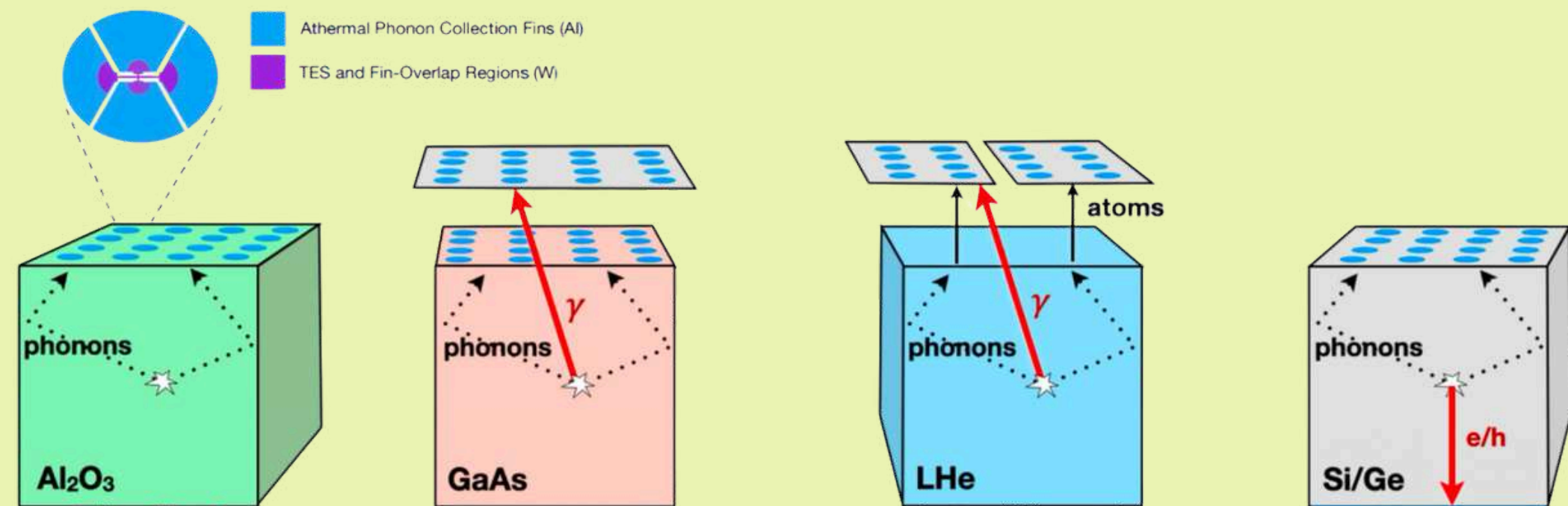
- 4 distinct target materials with the same sensors (TESs)
  - Solid State detectors: Sapphire and GaAs
  - Helium in the superfluid state
  - CryoCubes: Ge/Si Bolometers
- Maximize sensitivity to multiple DM candidates



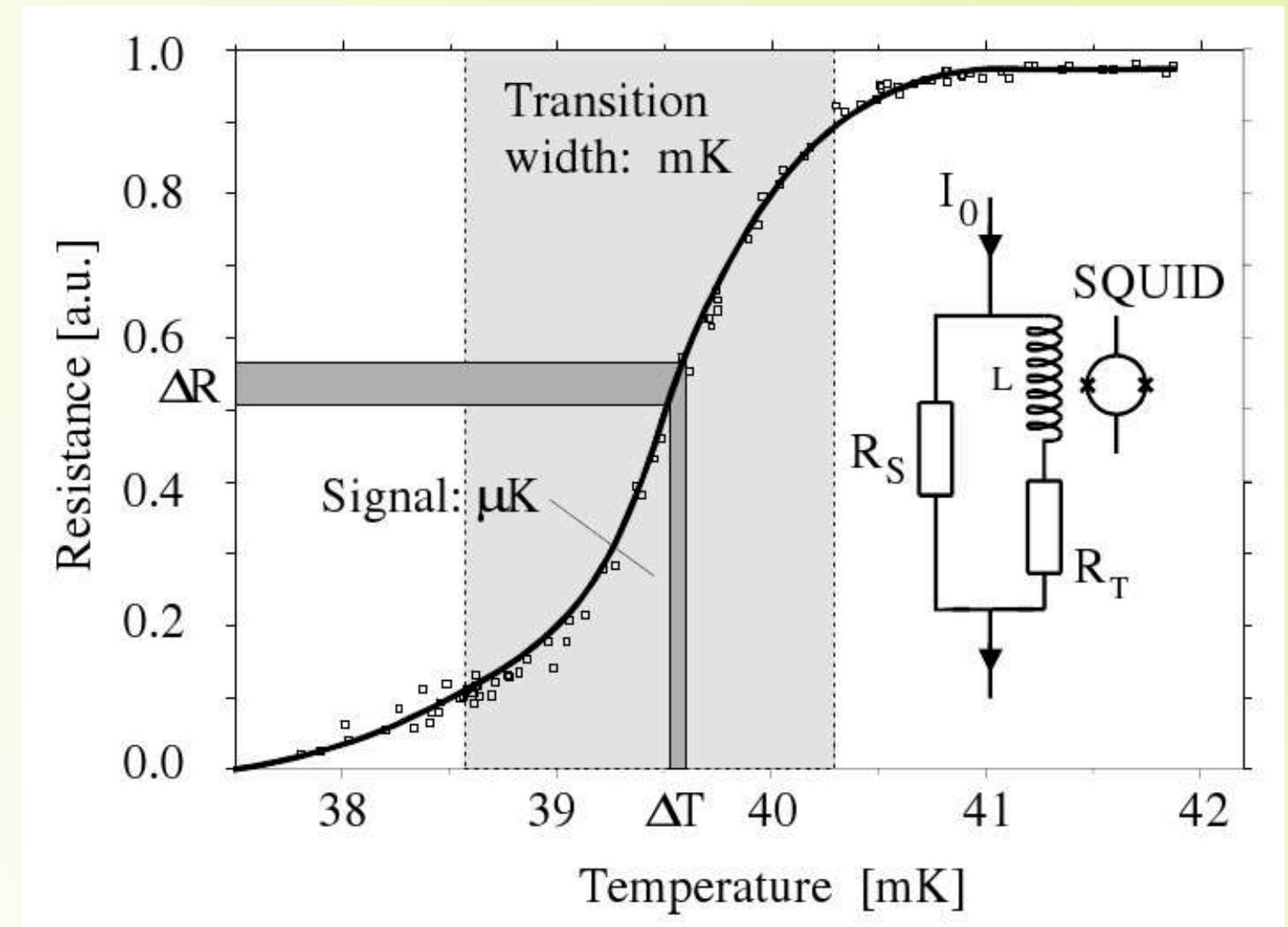
# Multi-Targets Approach



- 4 distinct target materials with the same sensors (TESs)
  - Solid State detectors: Sapphire and GaAs
  - Helium in the superfluid state
  - CryoCubes: Ge/Si Bolometers
- Maximize sensitivity to multiple DM candidates
- Discriminate and identify backgrounds



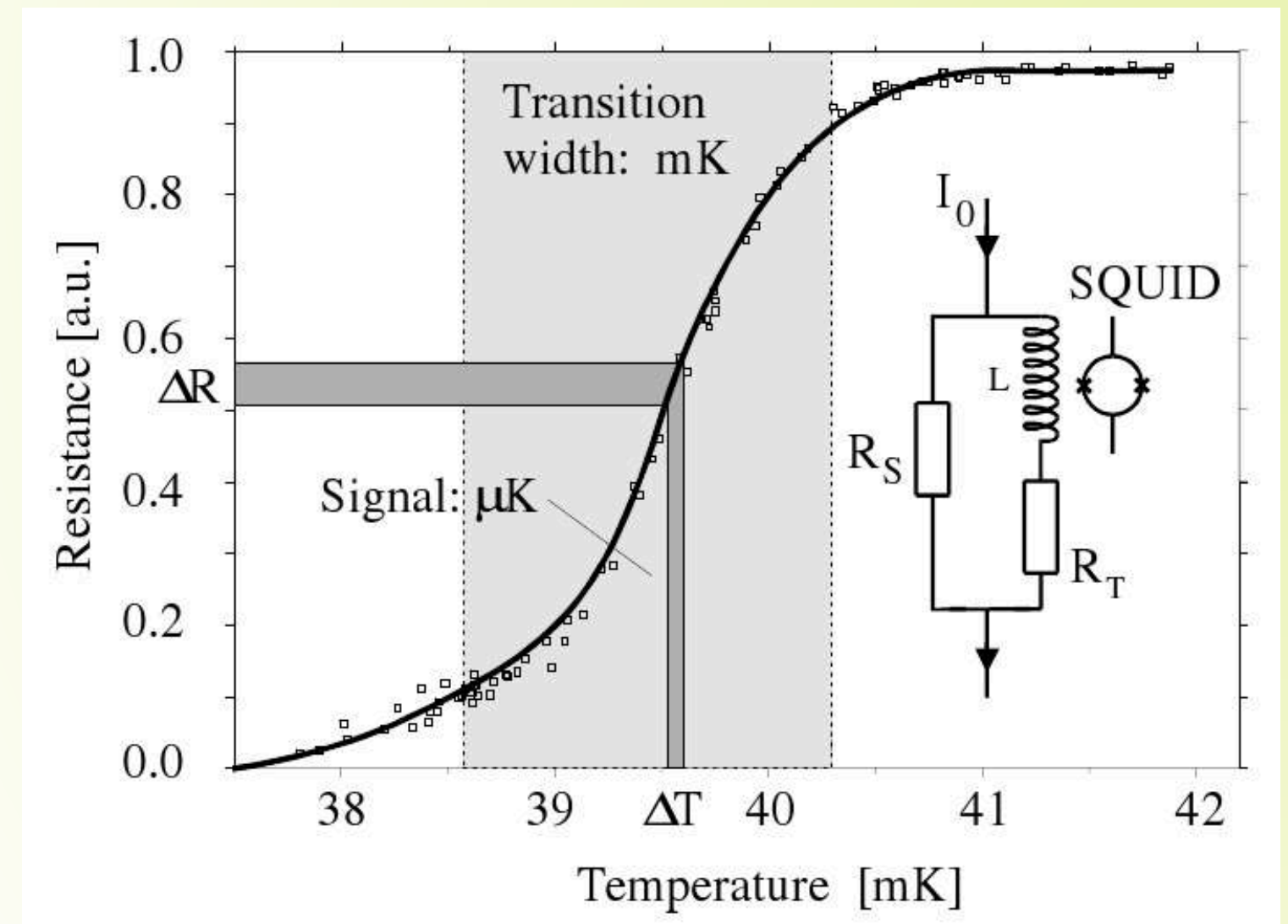
# TESs Technology



Transition curve of a transition-edge sensor (TES)

# TESs Technology

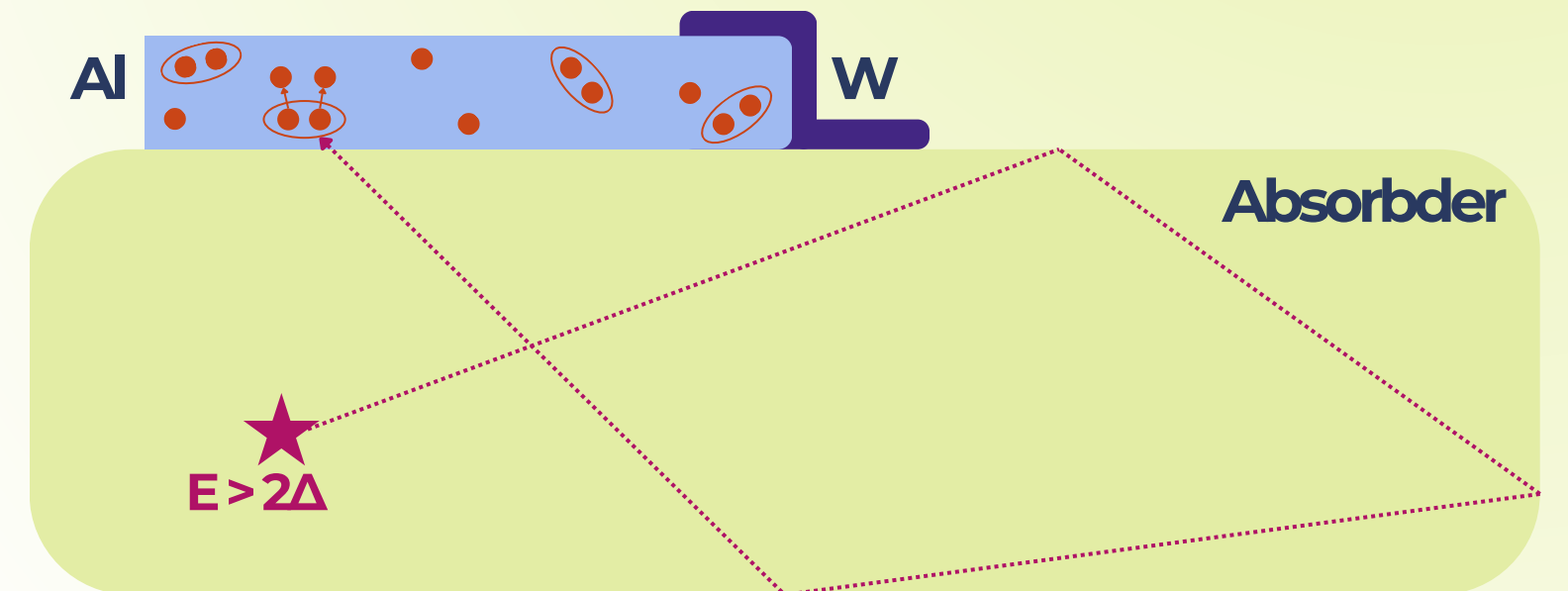
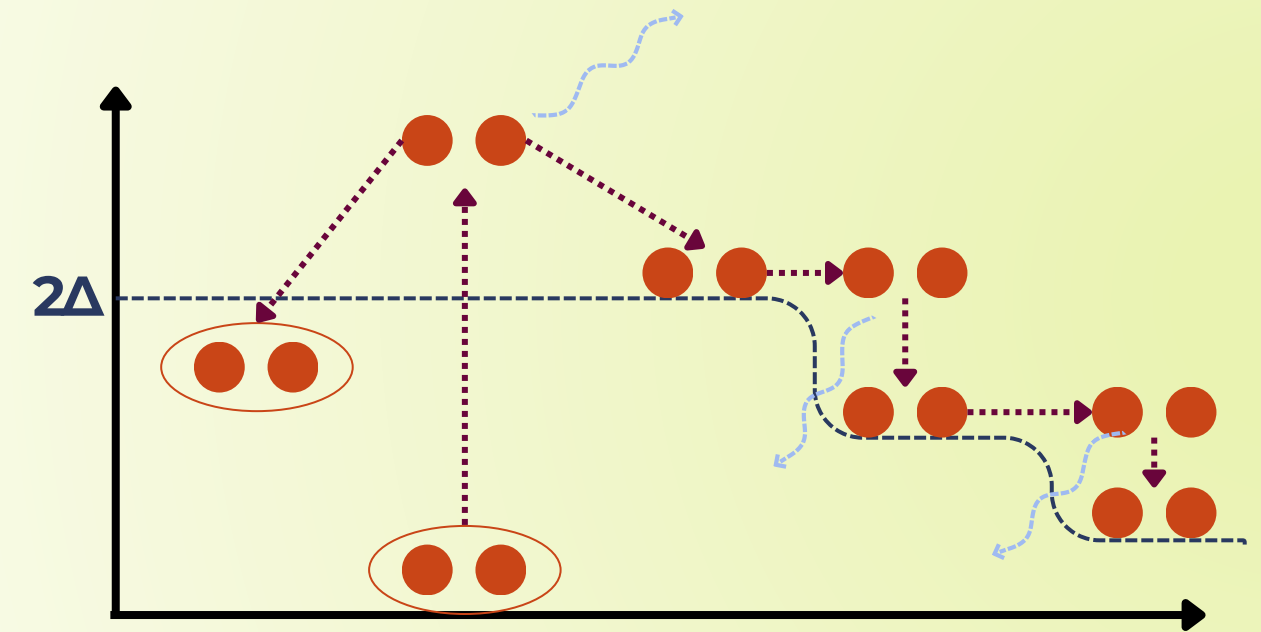
- TES: **Transition Edge Sensors**
  - Superconducting sensors
  - mK temperatures
  - Phonon collection efficiency ~50%



Transition curve of a transition-edge sensor (TES)

# TESs Technology

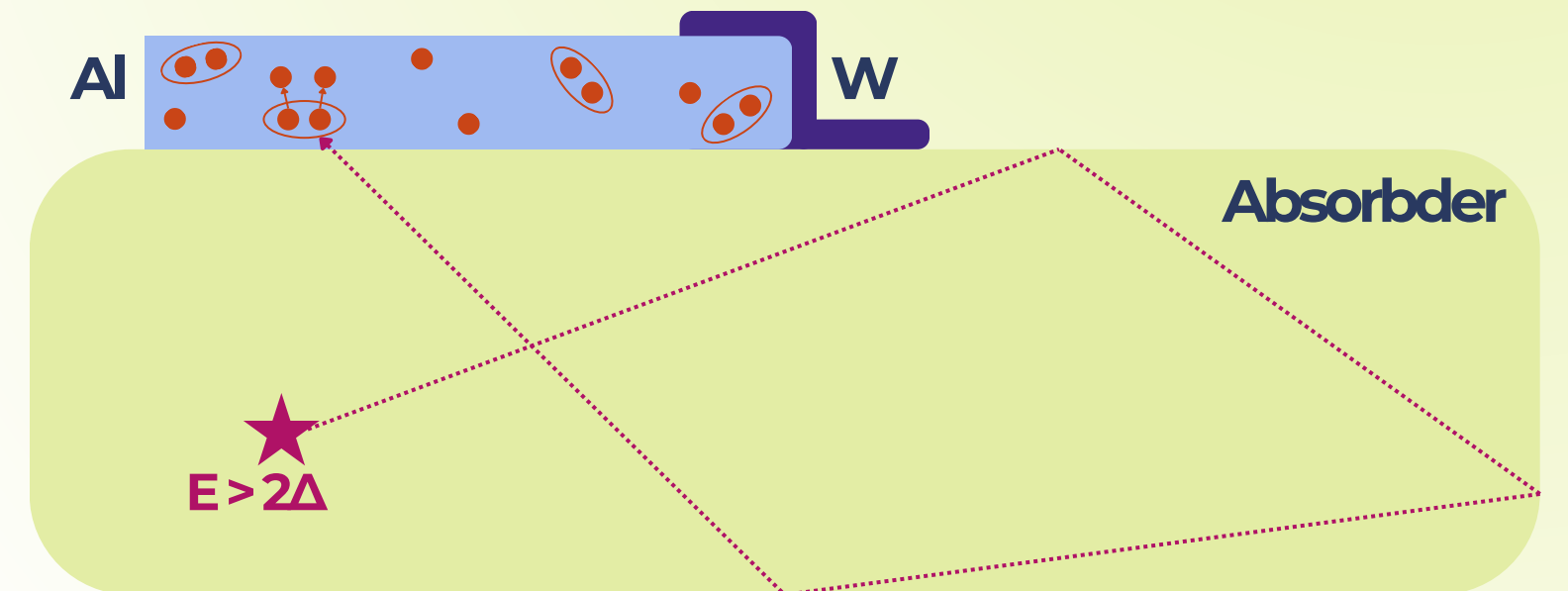
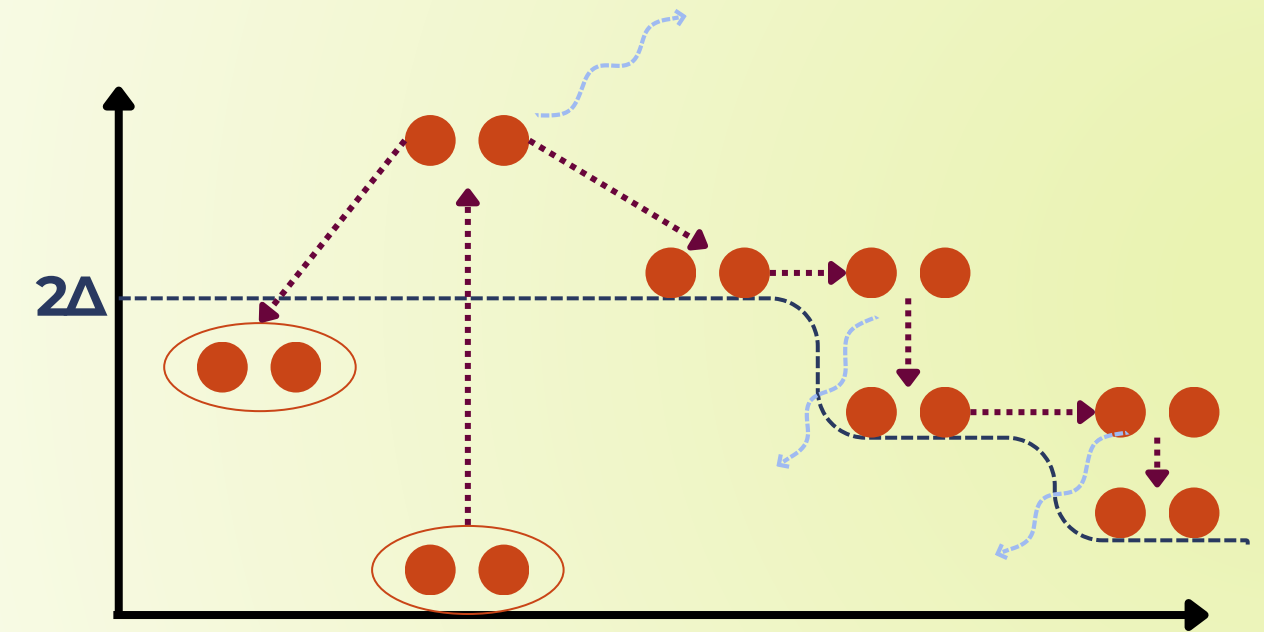
- TES: **Transition Edge Sensors**
  - Superconducting sensors
  - mK temperatures
  - Phonon collection efficiency ~50%
- **Athermal Calorimeter**
  - Uses quasiparticle Trapping
  - Aluminium fins collect the phonons
    - TES smaller → better **energy resolutions**



Schematic of a QET - Credit Caleb Wade Fink

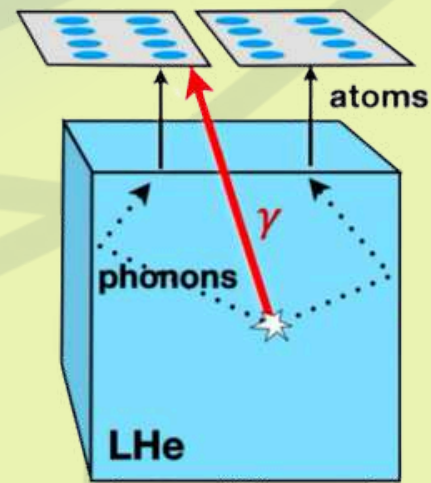
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  - Superconducting sensors
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    - TES smaller → better **energy resolutions**
- **Our TESs have the world leading energy resolution with 273meV**



Schematic of a QET - Credit Caleb Wade Fink

# Multi-targets technologies



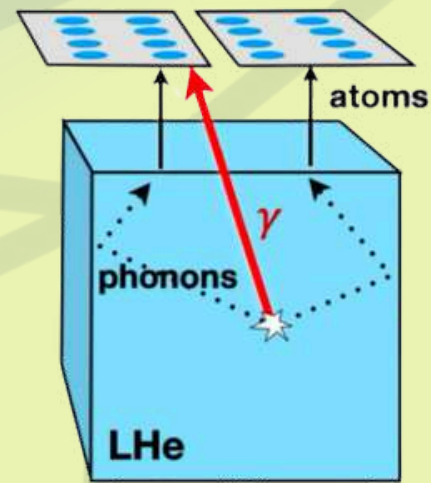
01.

Superfluid Helium Cell

# Multi-targets technologies



HeRALD Experiment



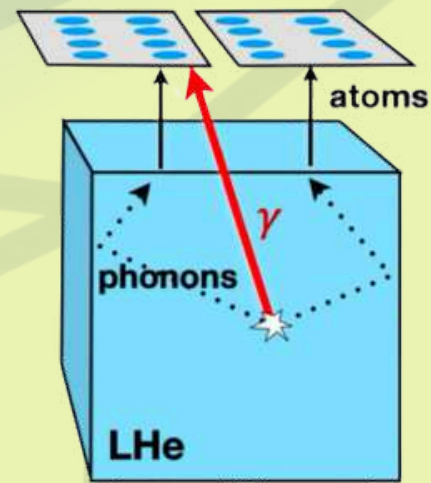
## 01. Superfluid Helium Cell

- Helium as target
  - R&D with the **HeRALD Experiment**

# Multi-targets technologies



HeRALD Experiment



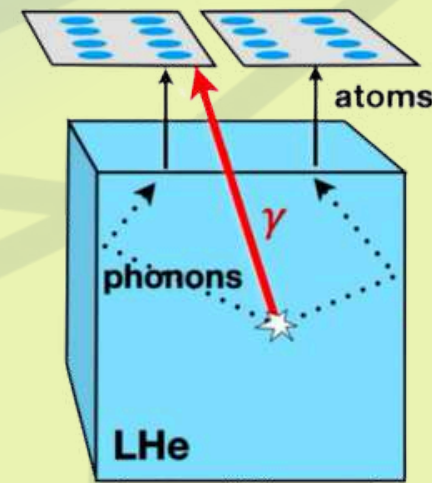
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  - Radiopure
  - ER/NR discrimination via photon/roton ratio

# Multi-targets technologies

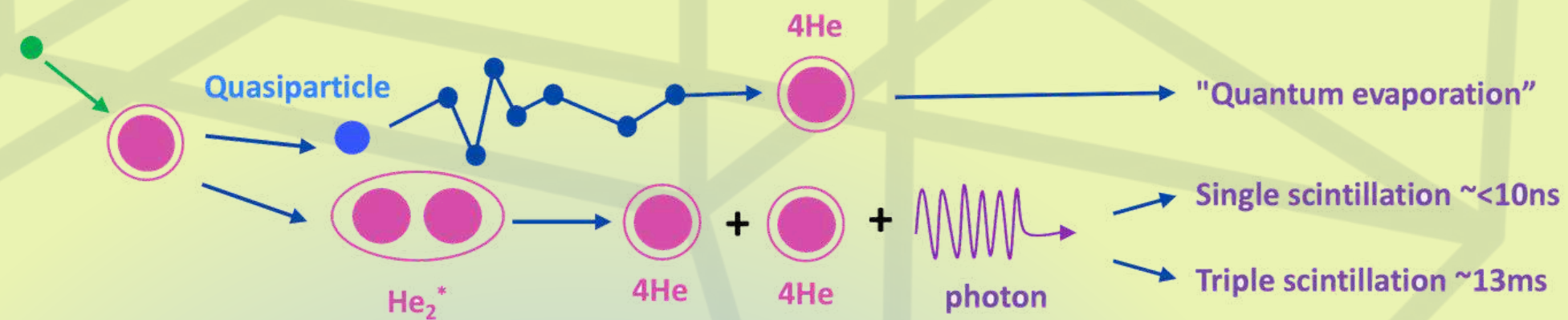


HeRALD Experiment



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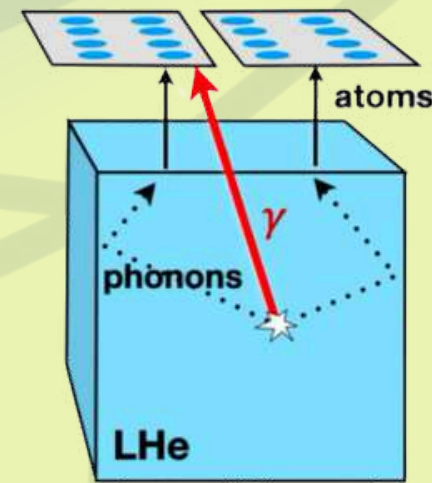
- Helium as target
  - R&D with the **HeRALD Experiment**
  - Radiopure
  - ER/NR discrimination via photon/roton ratio
  - Unique multiple signals
    - allows signal/background discrimination
    - gain mechanism



# Multi-targets technologies

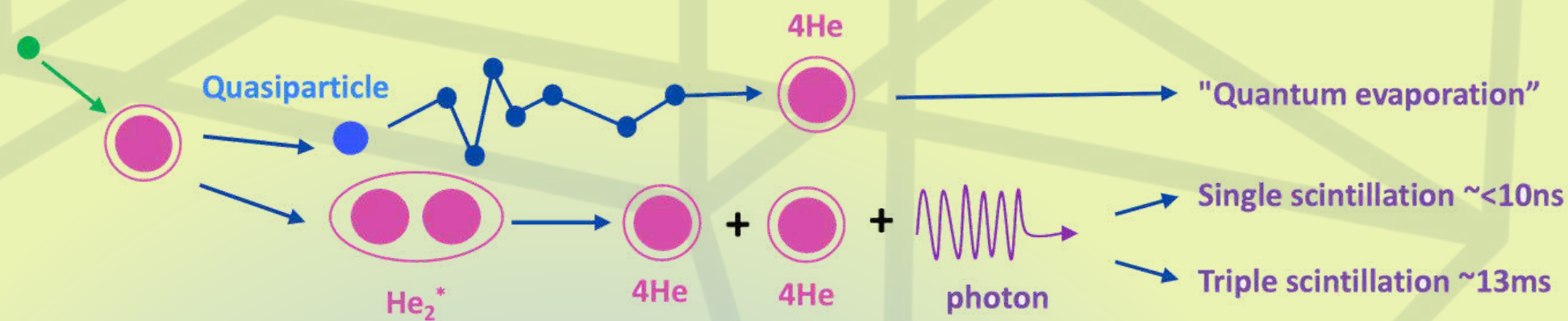


HeRALD Experiment



## 01. Superfluid Helium Cell

- Helium as target
  - R&D with the **HeRALD Experiment**
  - Radiopure
  - ER/NR discrimination via photon/roton ratio
  - Unique multiple signals
    - allows signal/background discrimination
    - gain mechanism
  - no stress related to LEE backgrounds



# Multi-targets technologies

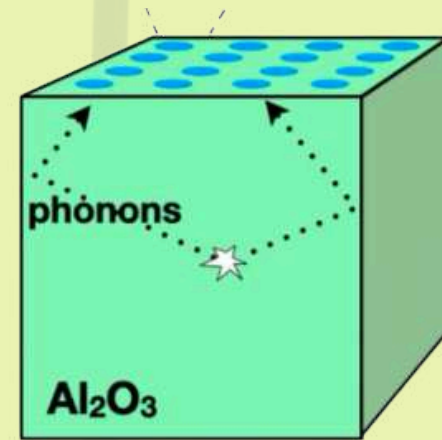
01.

Superfluid Helium Cell

|

02.

Solid State Detectors Sapphire & GaAs



# Multi-targets technologies

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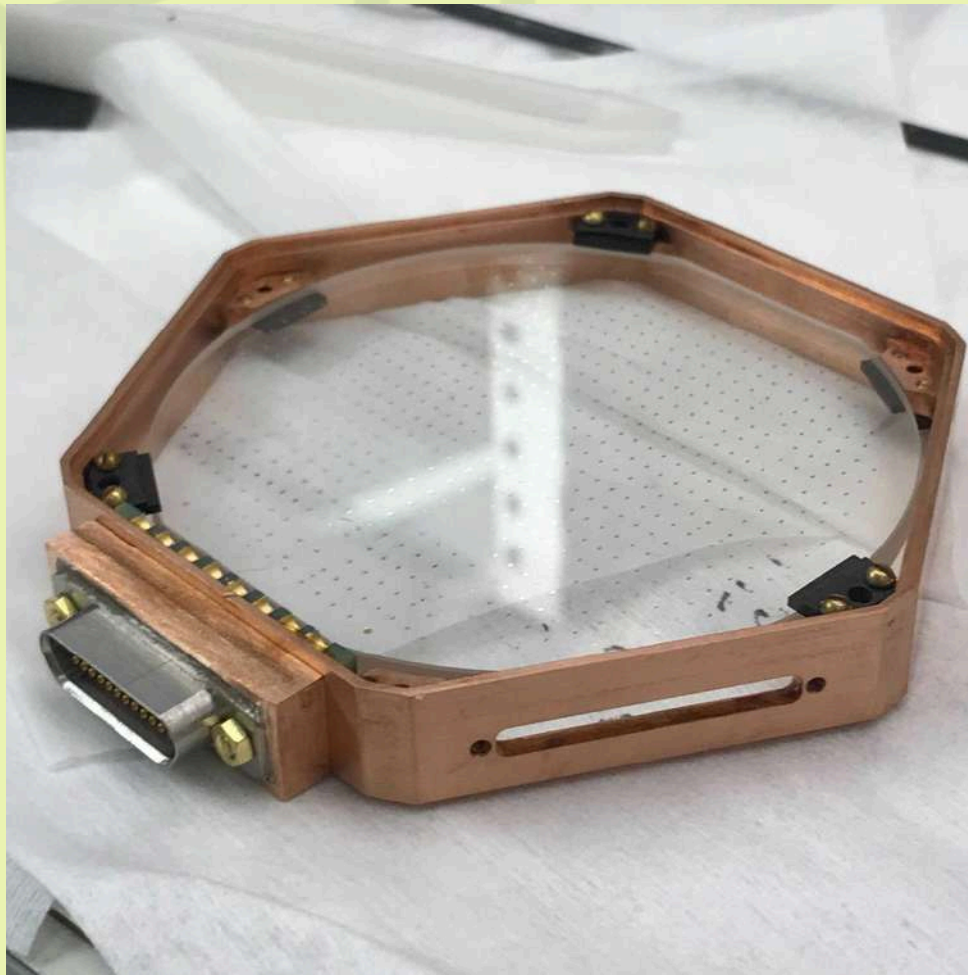
Superfluid Helium Cell

I

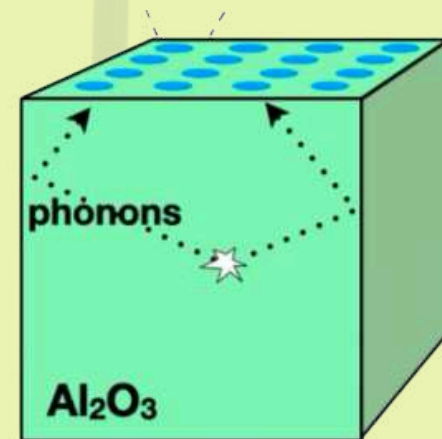
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Solid State Detectors Sapphire & GaAs

- **Sapphire ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ )**
  - R&D with the **SPICE Experiment**



SPICE Experiment



# Multi-targets technologies

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Superfluid Helium Cell

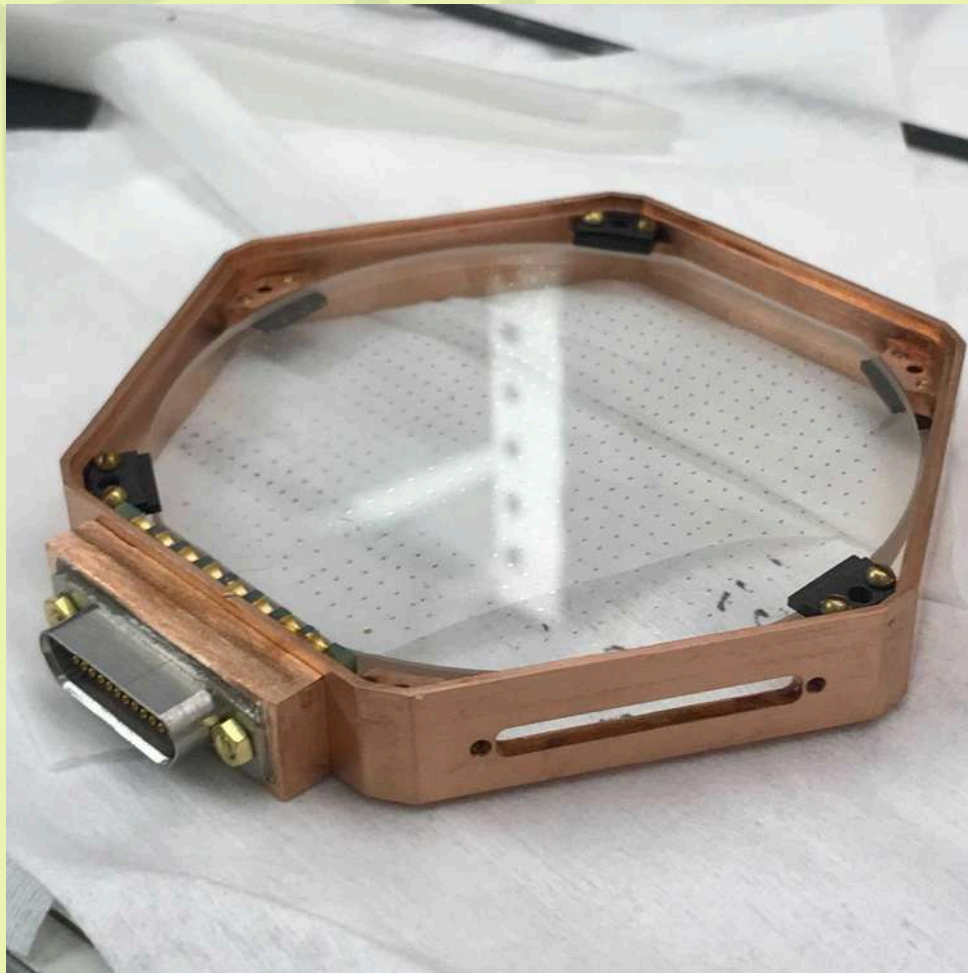
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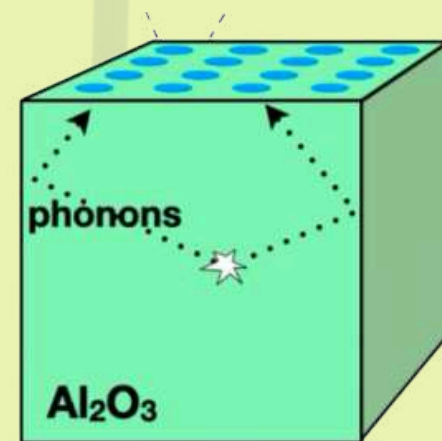
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SPICE Experiment



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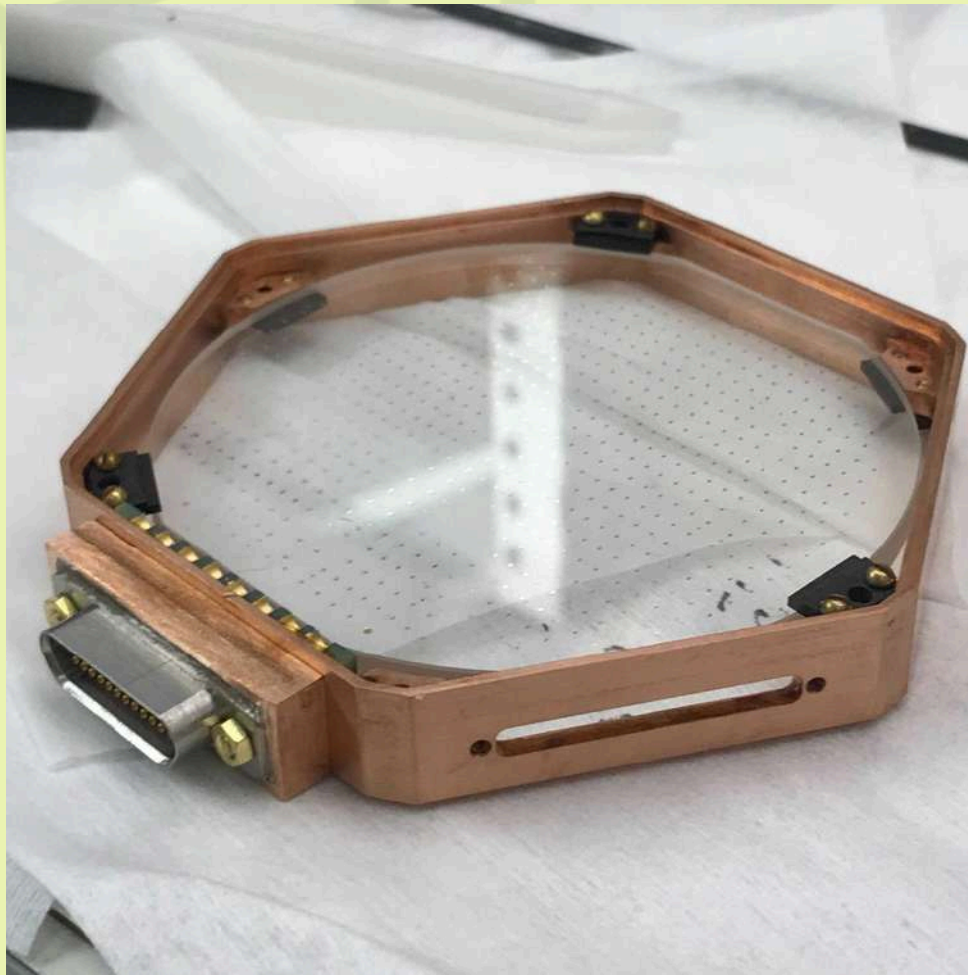
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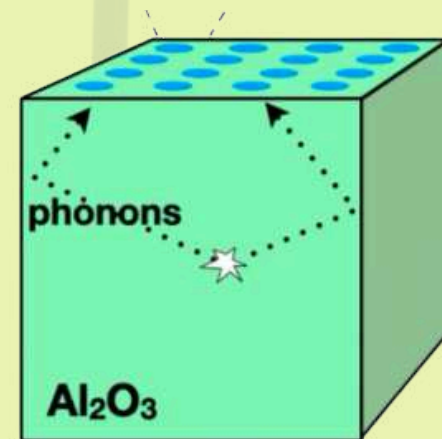
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SPICE Experiment



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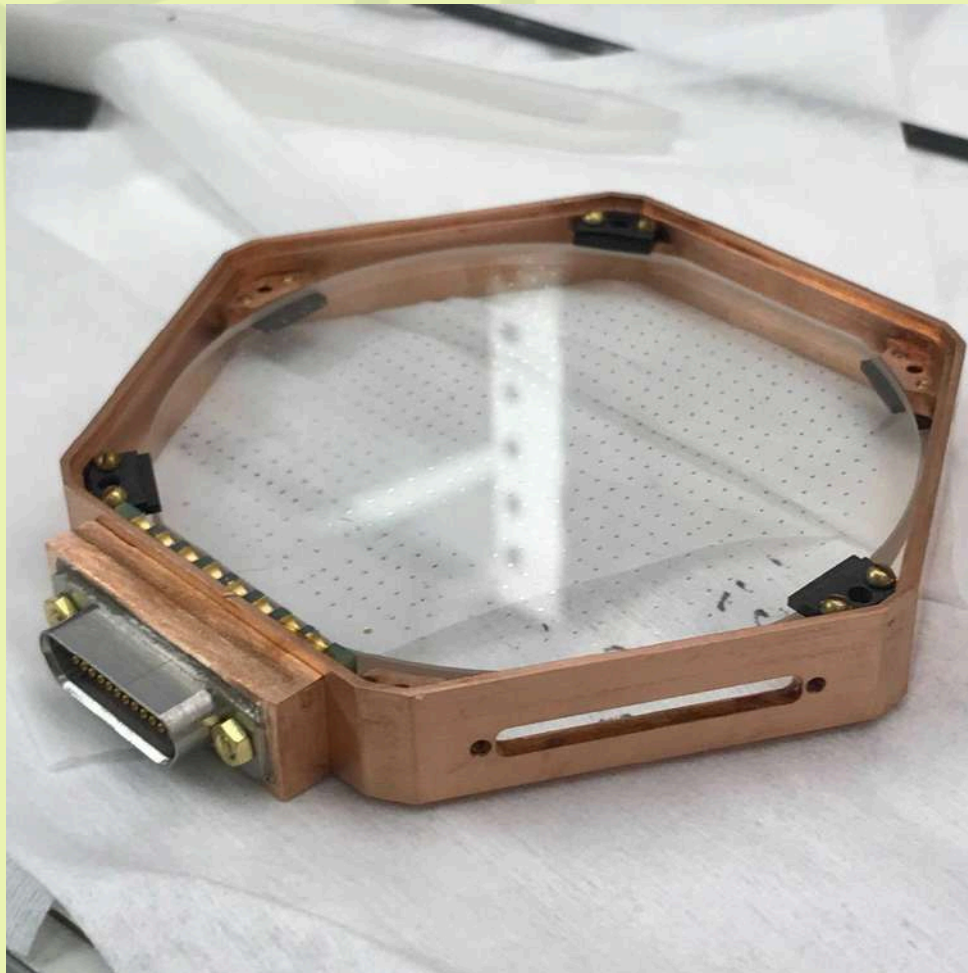
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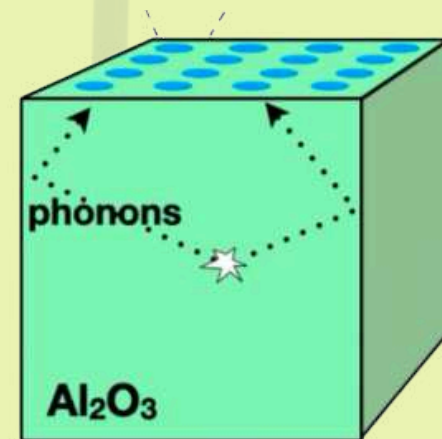
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- Coupling to E&M → **Dark-photon sensitivity**
- LEE background → reduced using **2-channels TESs coincidences**



SPICE Experiment



# Multi-targets technologies

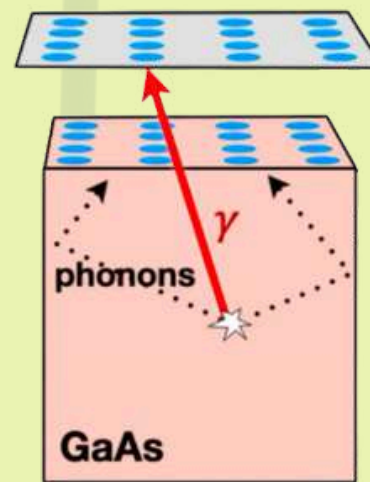
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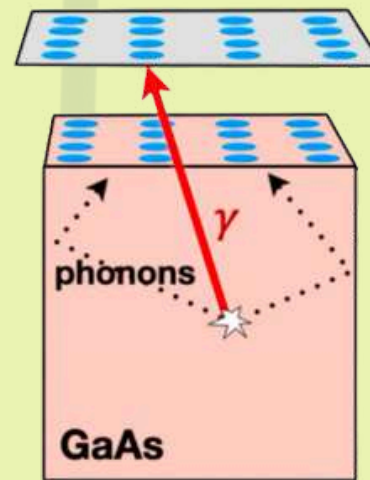
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- **Gallium Arsenide (GaAs)**
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SPICE Experiment



# Multi-targets technologies

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02.

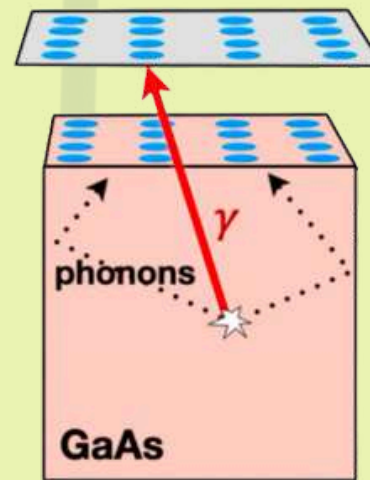
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- **Polar crystal & bandgap** well matched to kinematic region of low-mass DM



SPICE Experiment



# Multi-targets technologies

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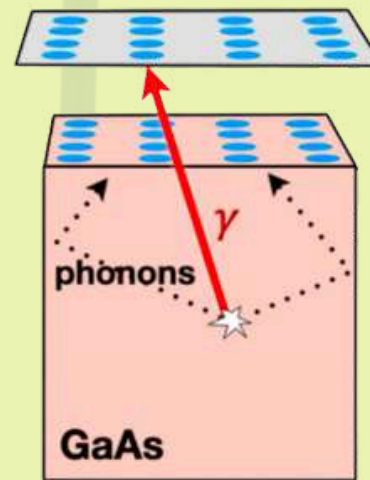
Solid State Detectors Sapphire & GaAs

- **Gallium Arsenide (GaAs)**

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- **Background discrimination** via photon/phonon ratio



SPICE Experiment



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02.

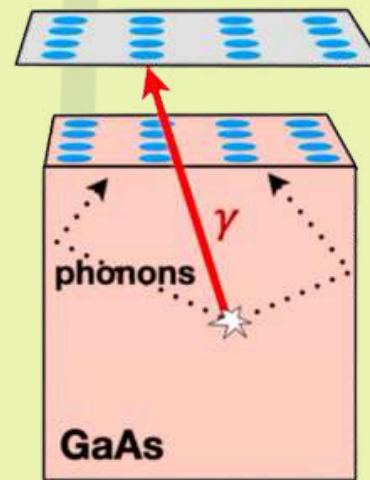
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- **Background discrimination** via photon/phonon ratio
- LEE background reduced: **phonon/phonon &  $\gamma/\gamma$  coincidence**



SPICE Experiment



# Multi-targets technologies

01.

Superfluid Helium Cell



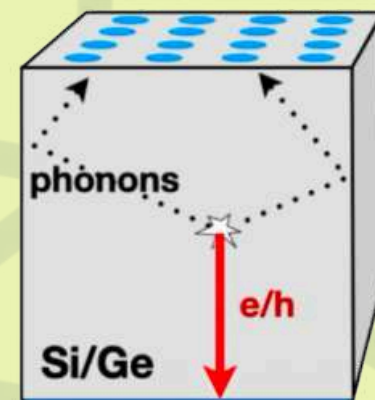
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Solid State Detectors Sapphire & GaAs



03.

Si/Ge Targets



# Multi-targets technologies

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Superfluid Helium Cell



02.

Solid State Detectors Sapphire & GaAs



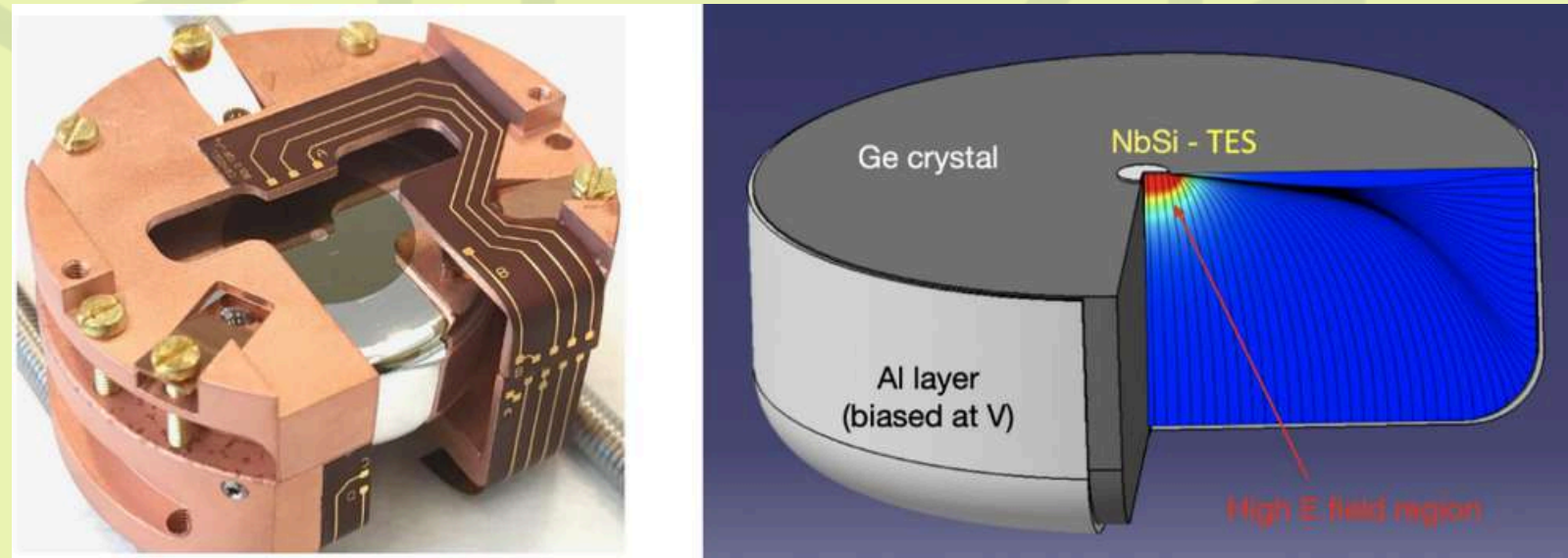
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Si/Ge Targets

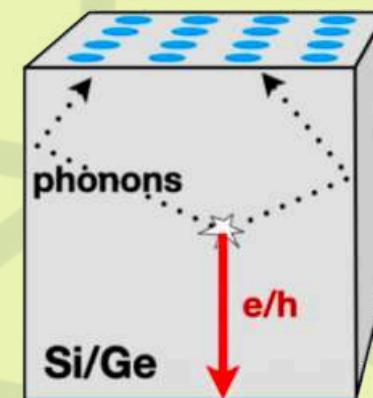
- **CryoCube (Ge/Si)**

- 2-Channels: Heat & ionization

- Luke Boost :  $E_{total} = E_{recoil} + E_{luke}$



Ge/Si Semiconductors



# Multi-targets technologies

01.

Superfluid Helium Cell



02.

Solid State Detectors Sapphire & GaAs

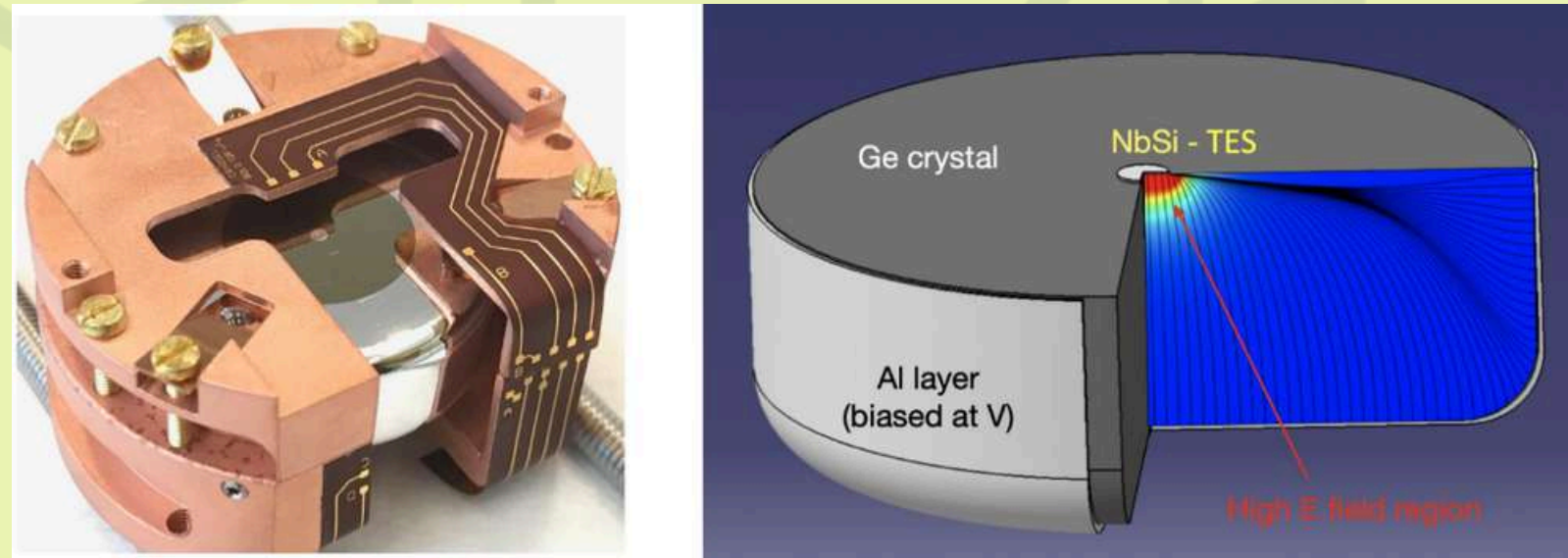


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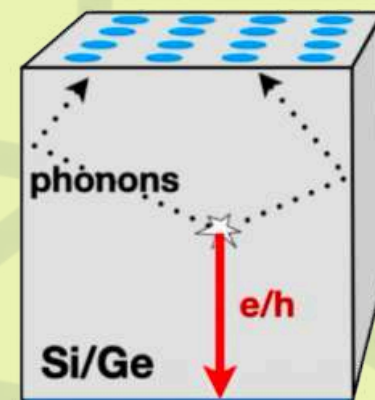
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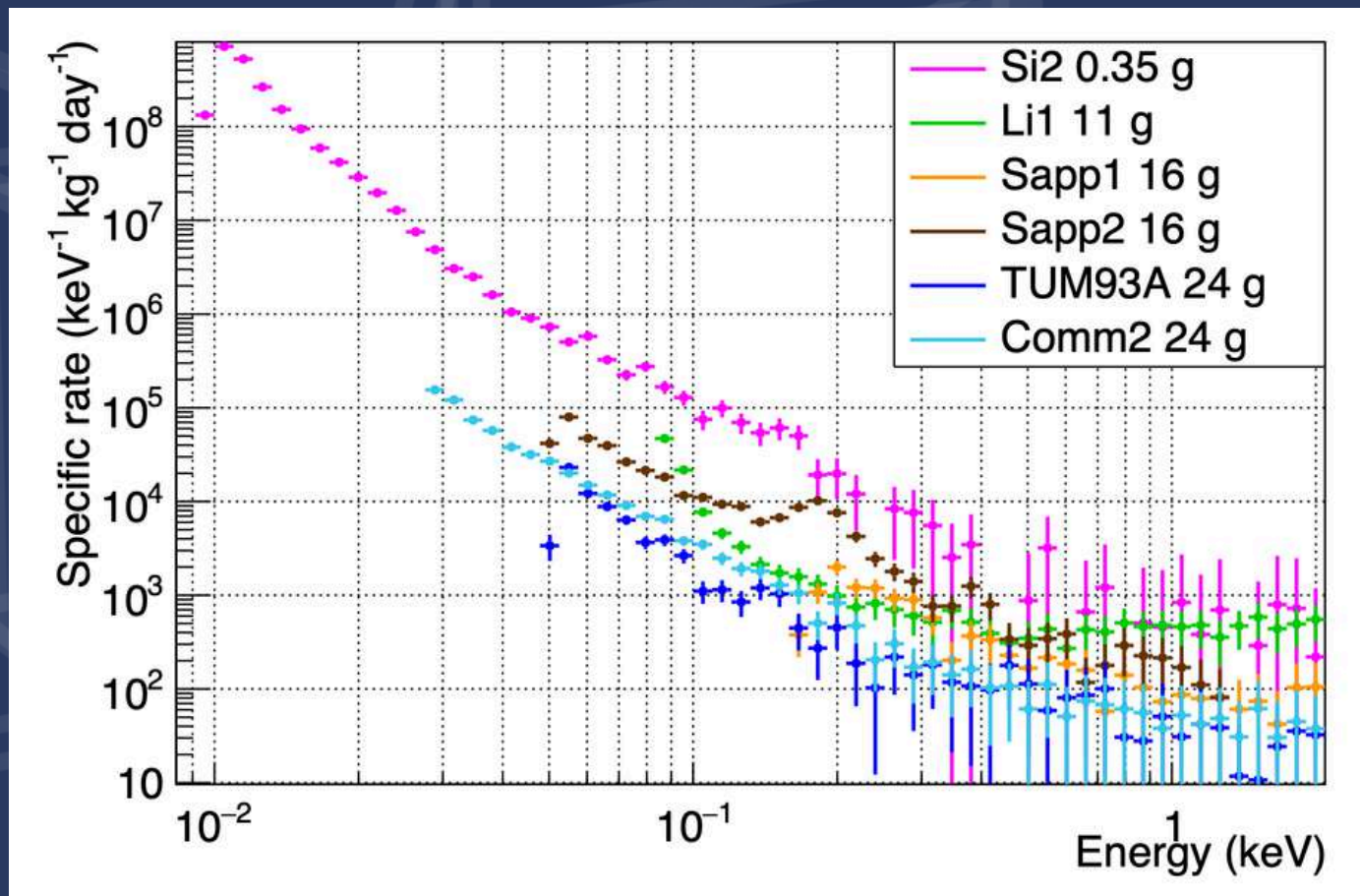
- 2-Channels: Heat & ionization
- Luke Boost :  $E_{total} = E_{recoil} + E_{luke}$
- LV & HV modes → Allow ER/NR discrimination
  - LEE background discrimination with the LV mode



Ge/Si Semiconductors



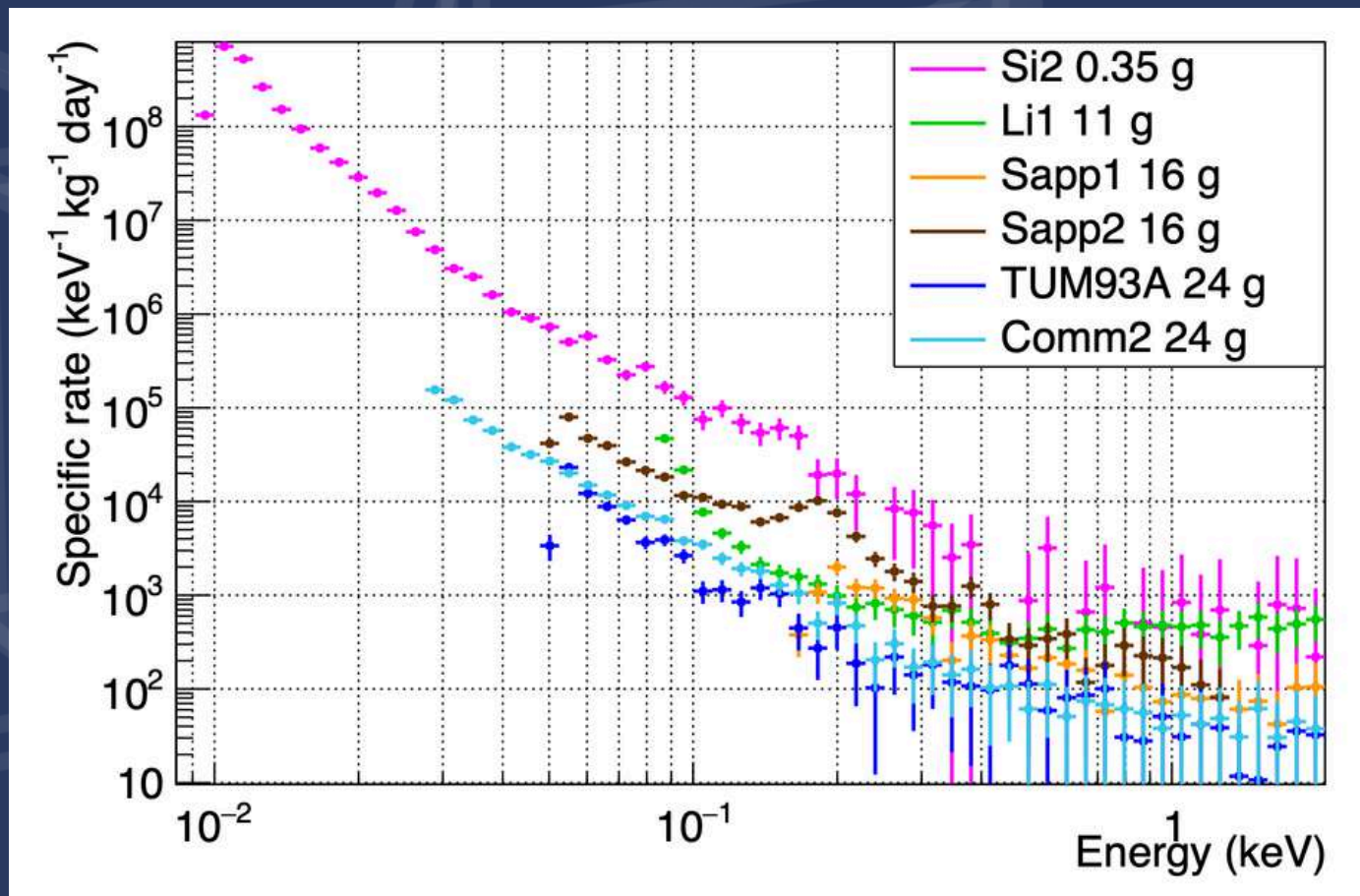
# LEE - Low Energy Excess



LEE study for different detector modules - CRESST Collaboration

# LEE - Low Energy Excess

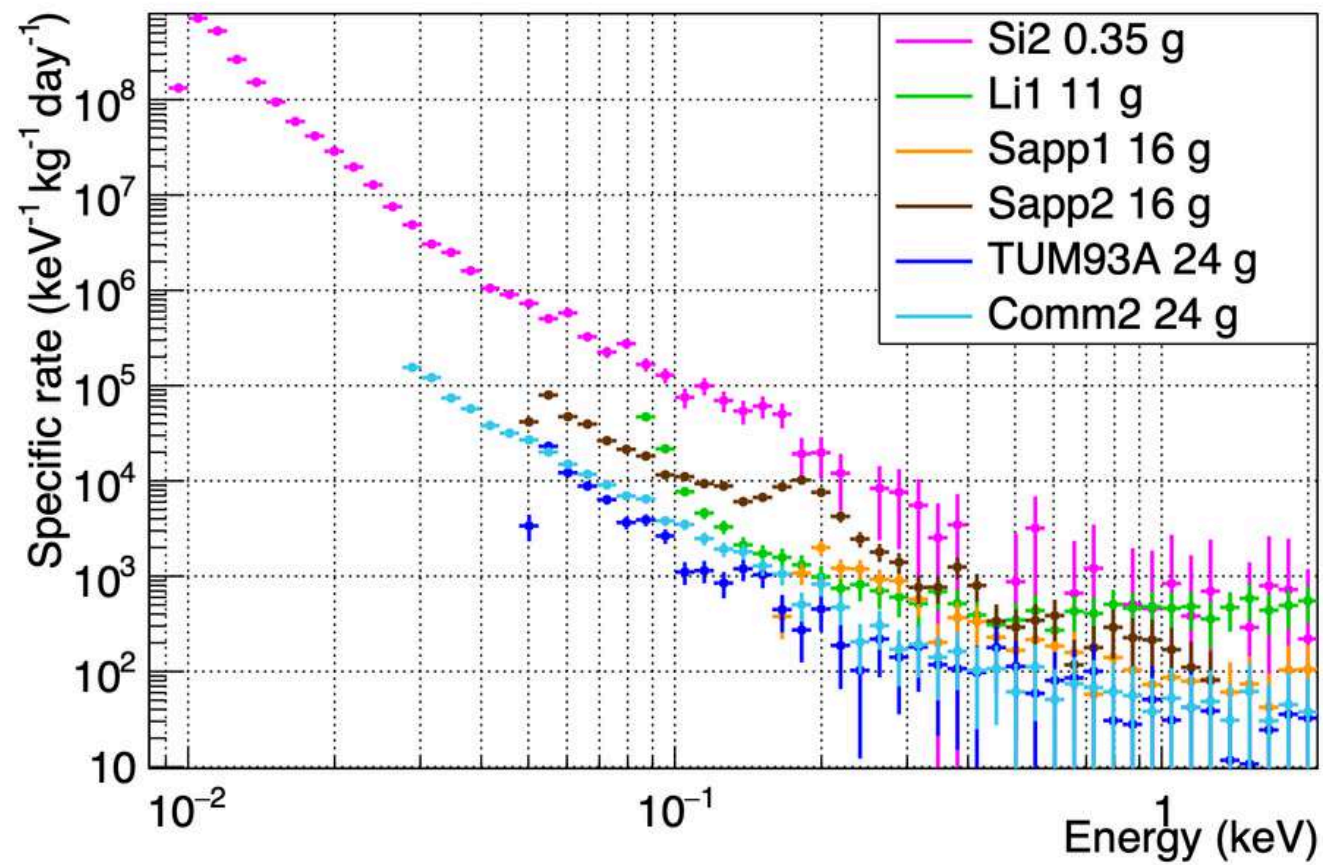
- Rate excess observed in **all low-threshold cryogenic experiment**



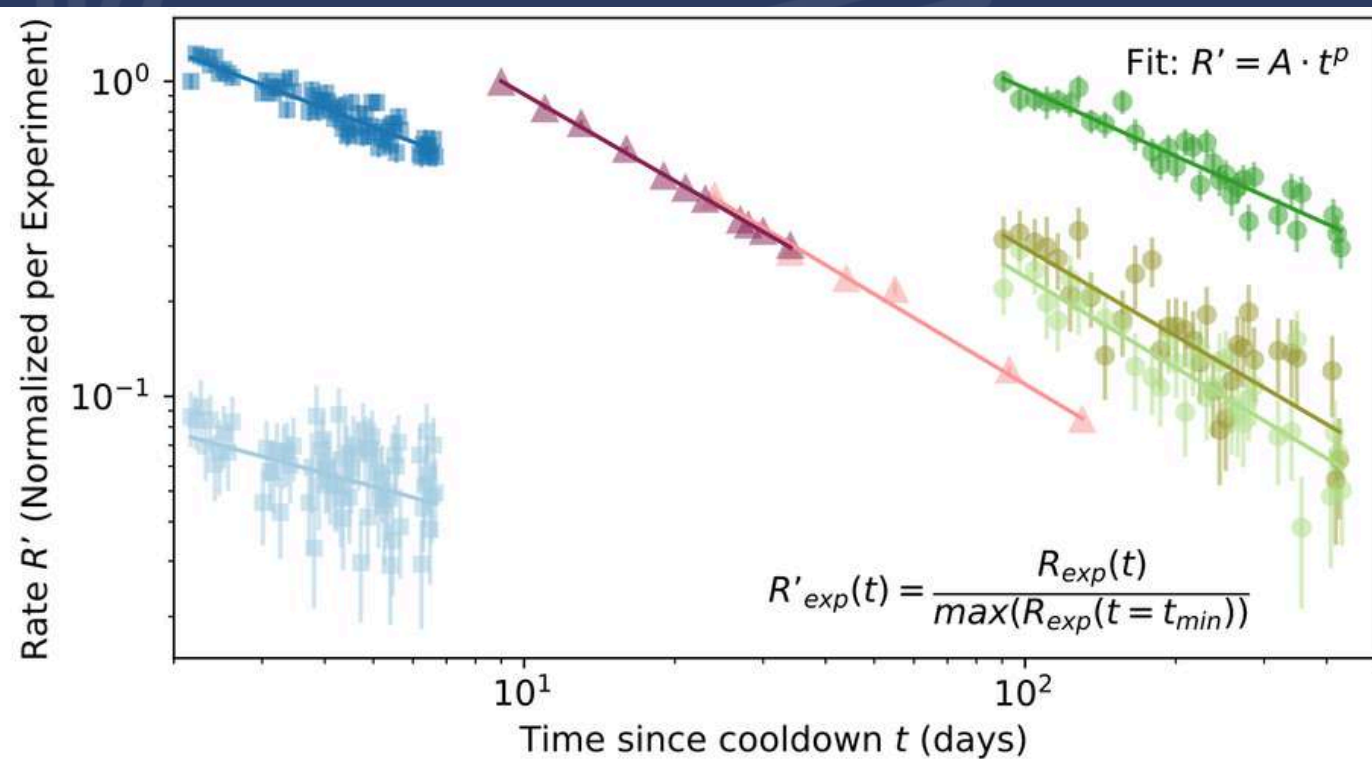
LEE study for different detector modules - CRESST Collaboration

# LEE - Low Energy Excess

- Rate excess observed in **all low-threshold cryogenic experiment**
- **What we know :**
  - Time dependant
  - Non ionising
  - Could be cause by Stress or defect in the materials



LEE study for different detector modules - CRESST Collaboration

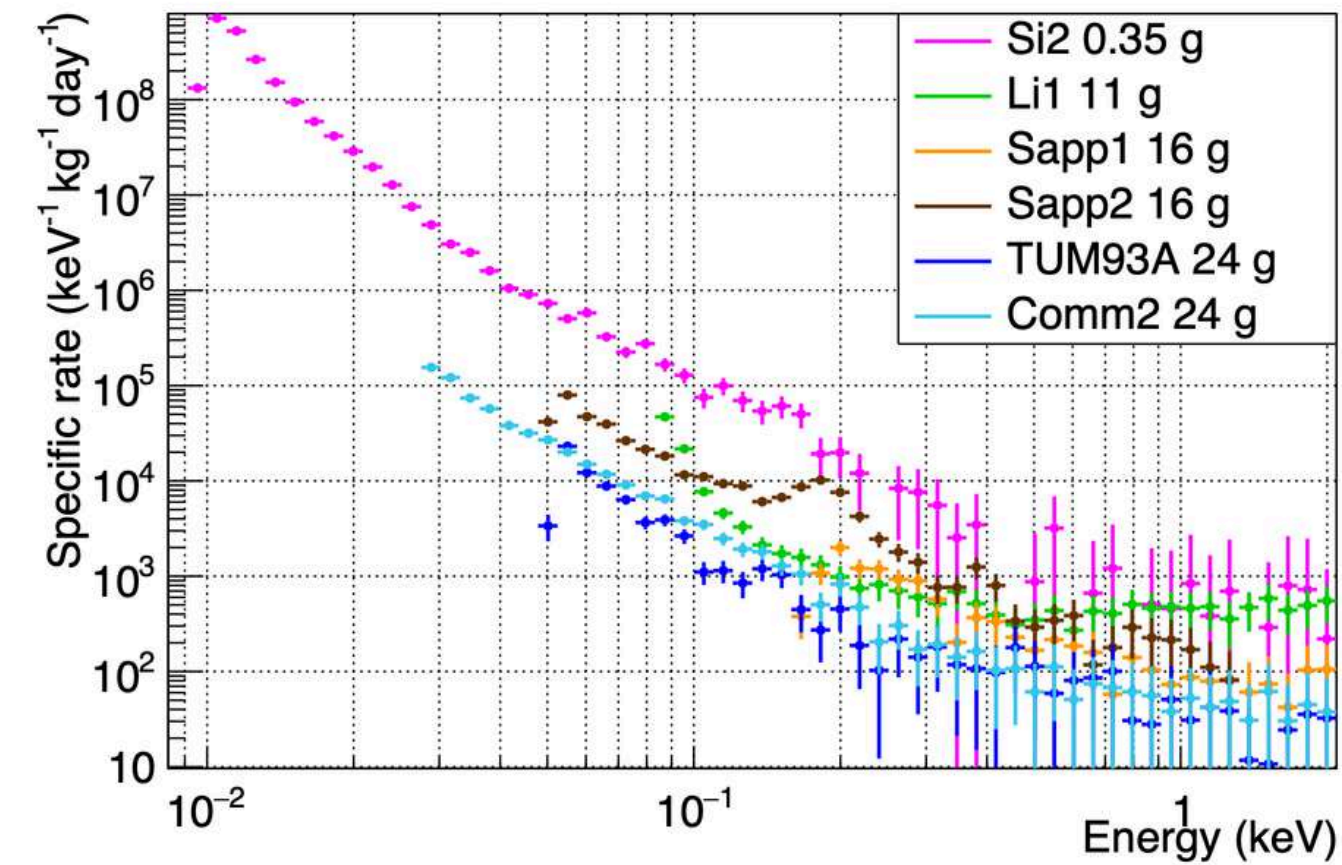


$$R'_{exp}(t) = \frac{R_{exp}(t)}{\max(R_{exp}(t = t_{min}))}$$

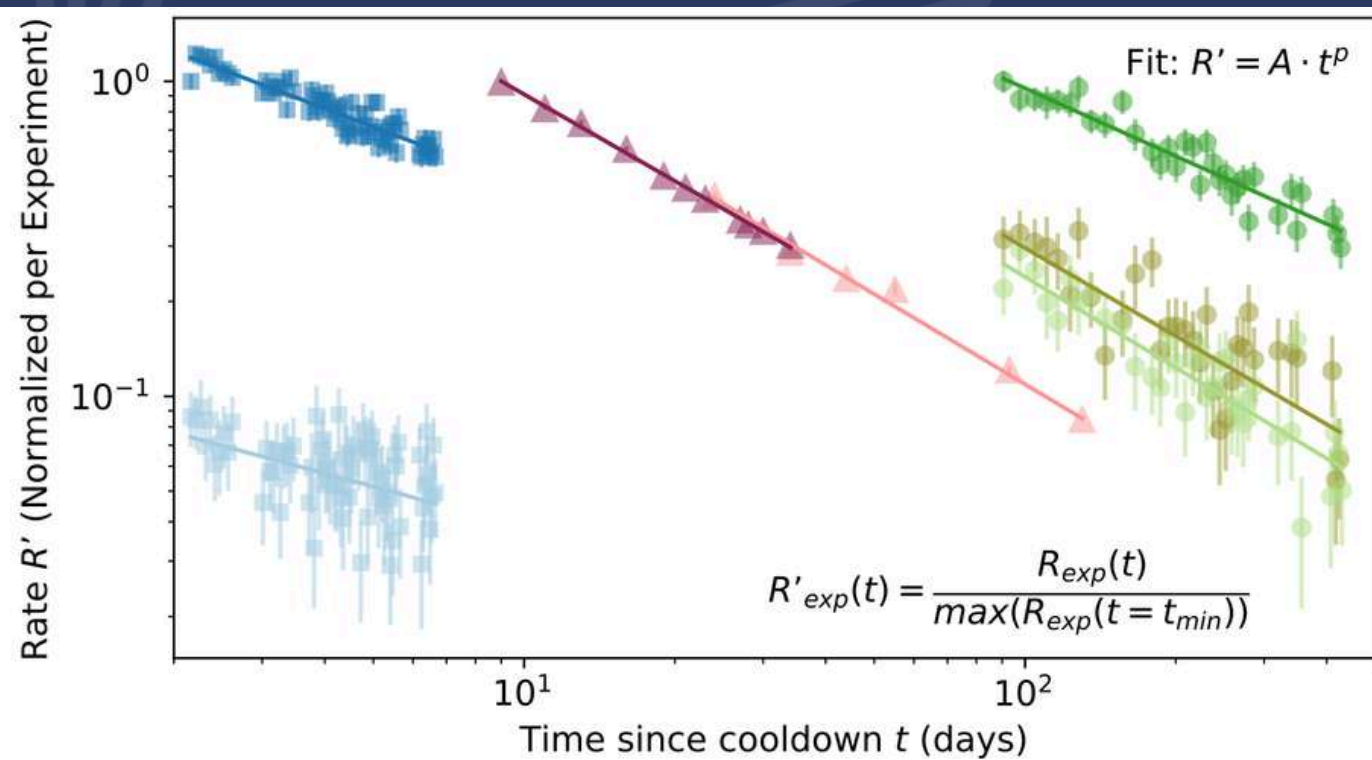
TESSERACT LS 3-38 eV $p = -0.60 \pm 0.02$	Mannila '22 Run 1 $p = -0.95 \pm 0.01$	CRESST-III CaWO <sub>4</sub> 60-120 eV $p = -0.93 \pm 0.10$	CRESST-III Si 60-120 eV $p = -0.96 \pm 0.09$
TESSERACT LS 38-85 eV $p = -0.43 \pm 0.10$	Mannila '22 Run 2 $p = -0.91 \pm 0.01$	CRESST-III Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 60-120 eV $p = -0.72 \pm 0.04$	EDELWEISS-III 5-80 keV

LEE rate evolution with time

# LEE - Low Energy Excess



LEE study for different detector modules - CRESST Collaboration



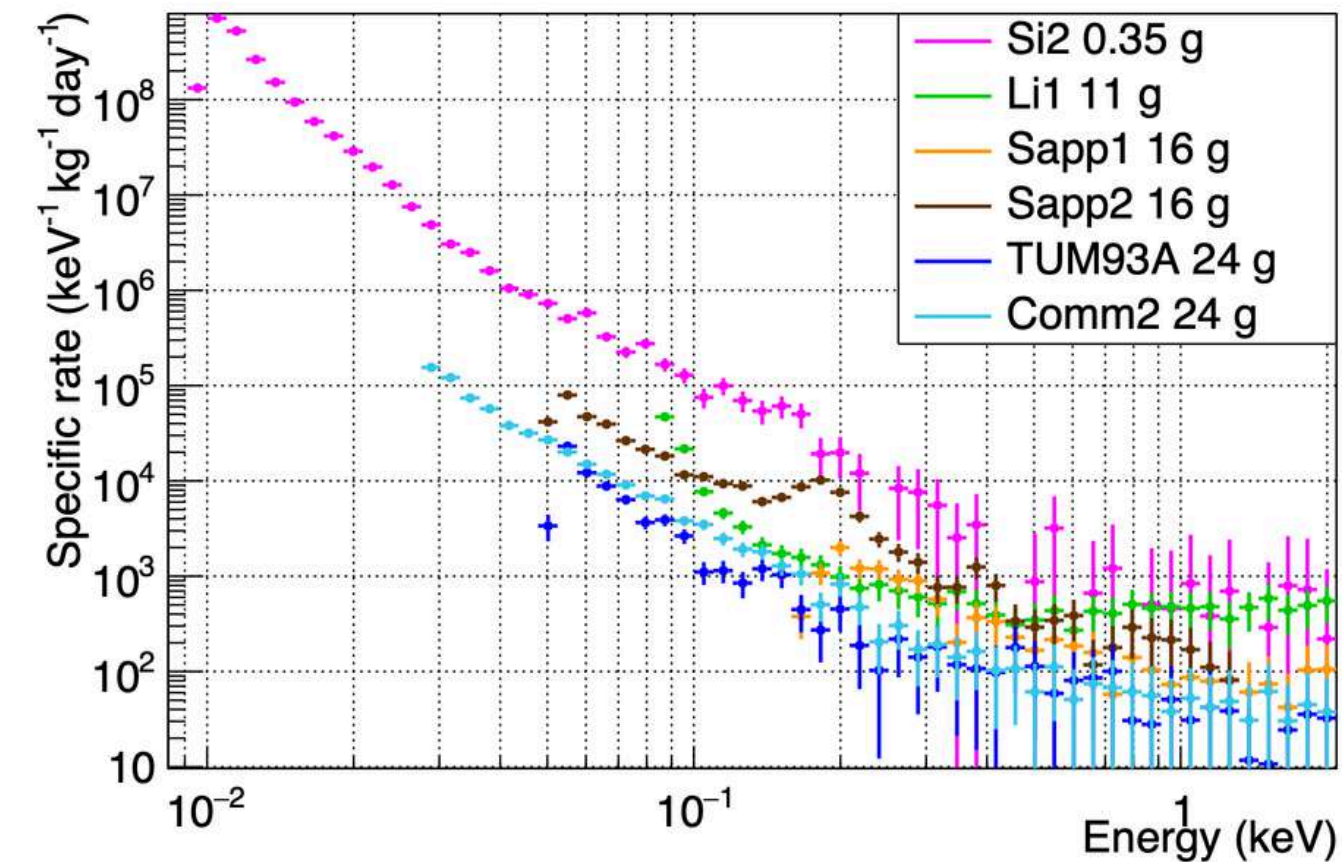
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TESSERACT LS 38-85 eV $p = -0.43 \pm 0.10$	Mannila '22 Run 2 $p = -0.91 \pm 0.01$	CRESST-III Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 60-120 eV $p = -0.72 \pm 0.04$	EDELWEISS-III 5-80 keV

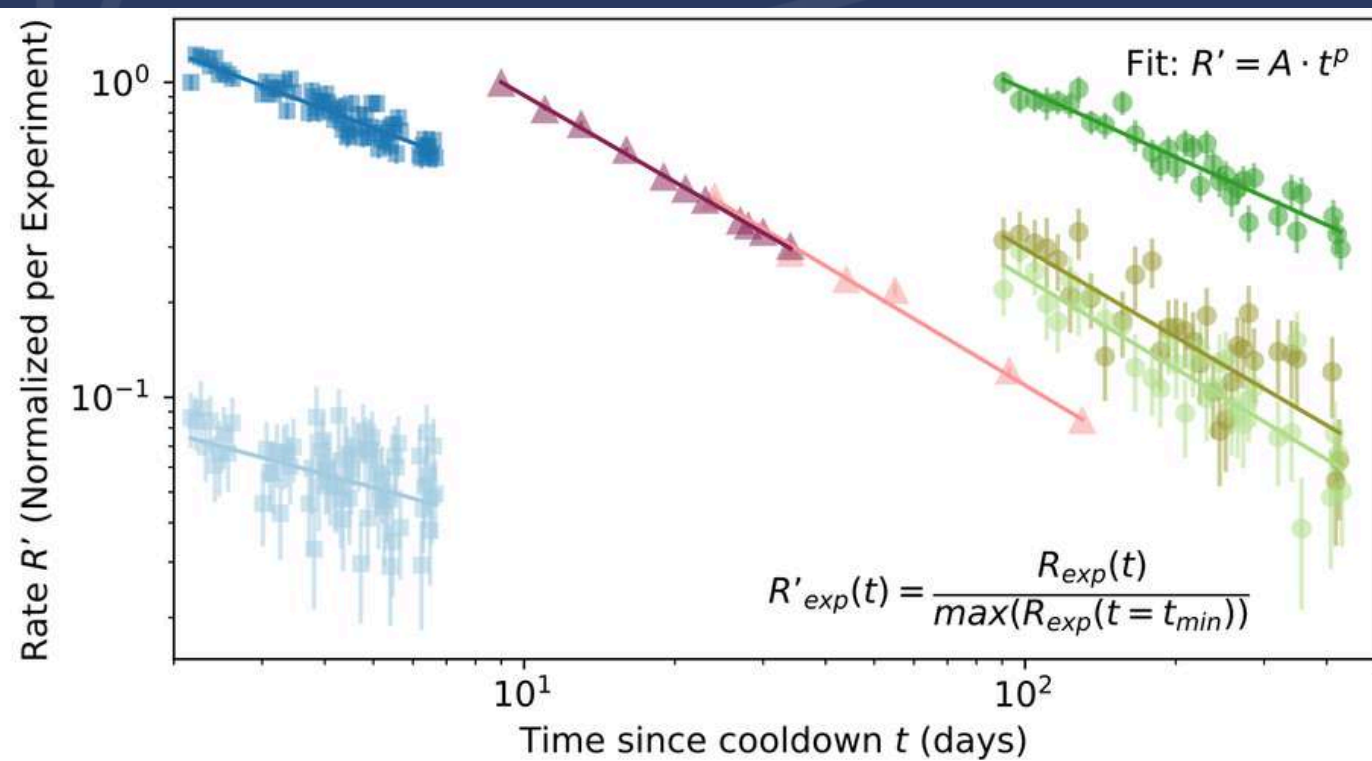
LEE rate evolution with time

- Rate excess observed in **all low-threshold cryogenic experiment**
- **What we know :**
  - Time dependant
  - Non ionising
  - Could be cause by Stress or defect in the materials
- **Largest background at lowest energy and limiting our phonon baseline energy resolution**

# LEE - Low Energy Excess



LEE study for different detector modules - CRESST Collaboration



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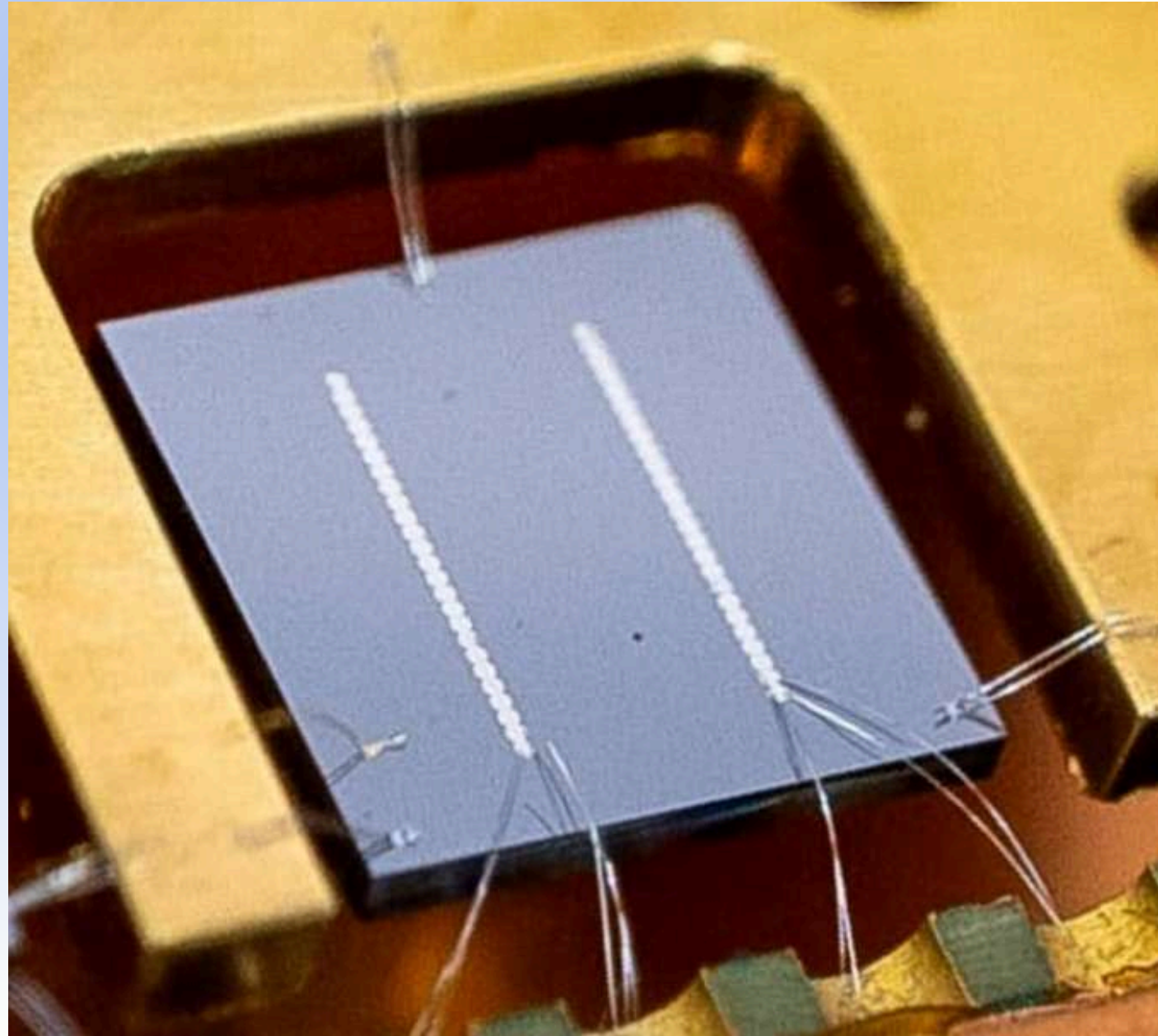
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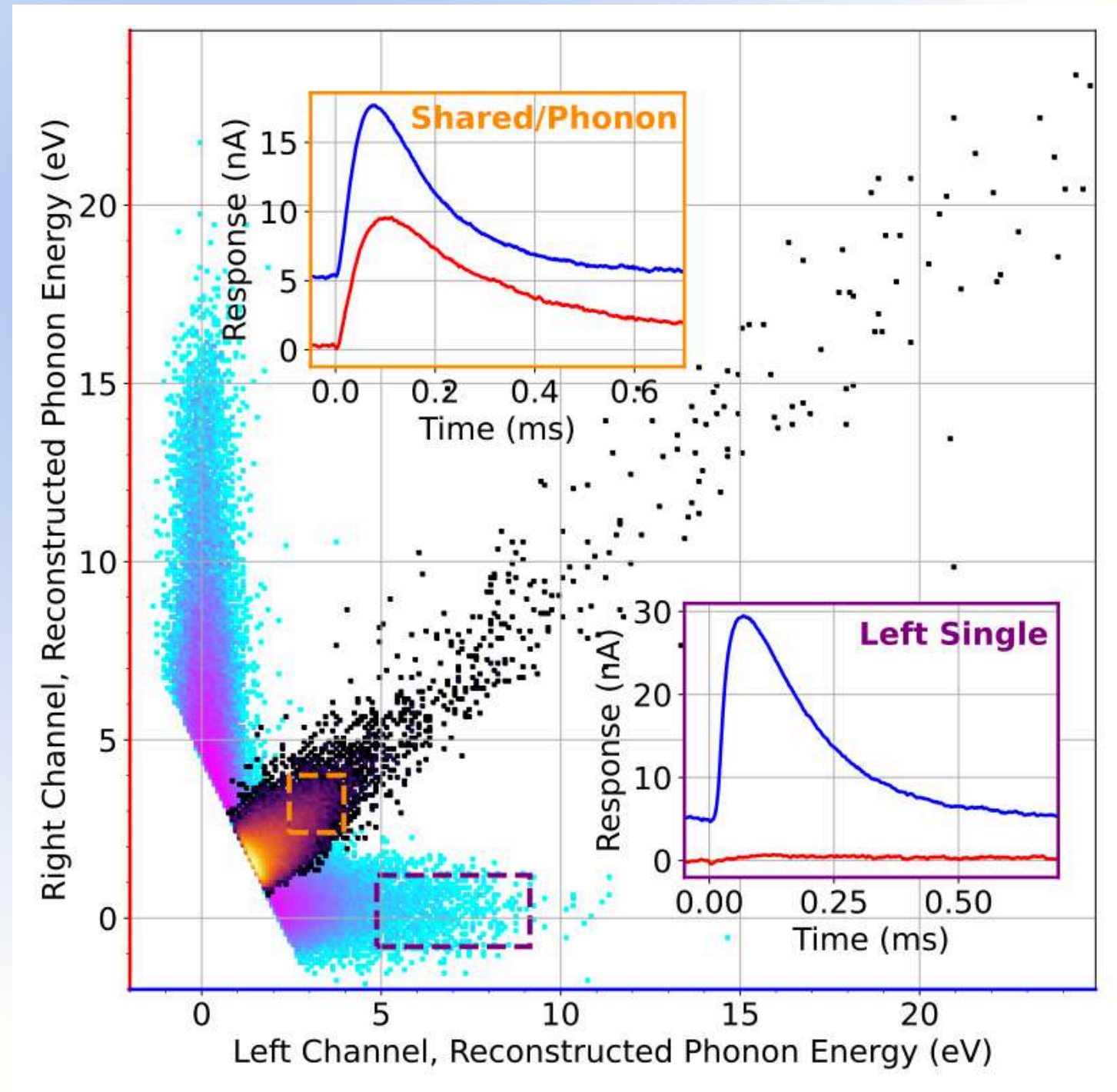
- **Largest background at lowest energy and limiting our phonon baseline energy resolution**
- **TESSERACT Experiment :**
  - finding the origin of the LEE
  - developing technologies to reject it

# First Results



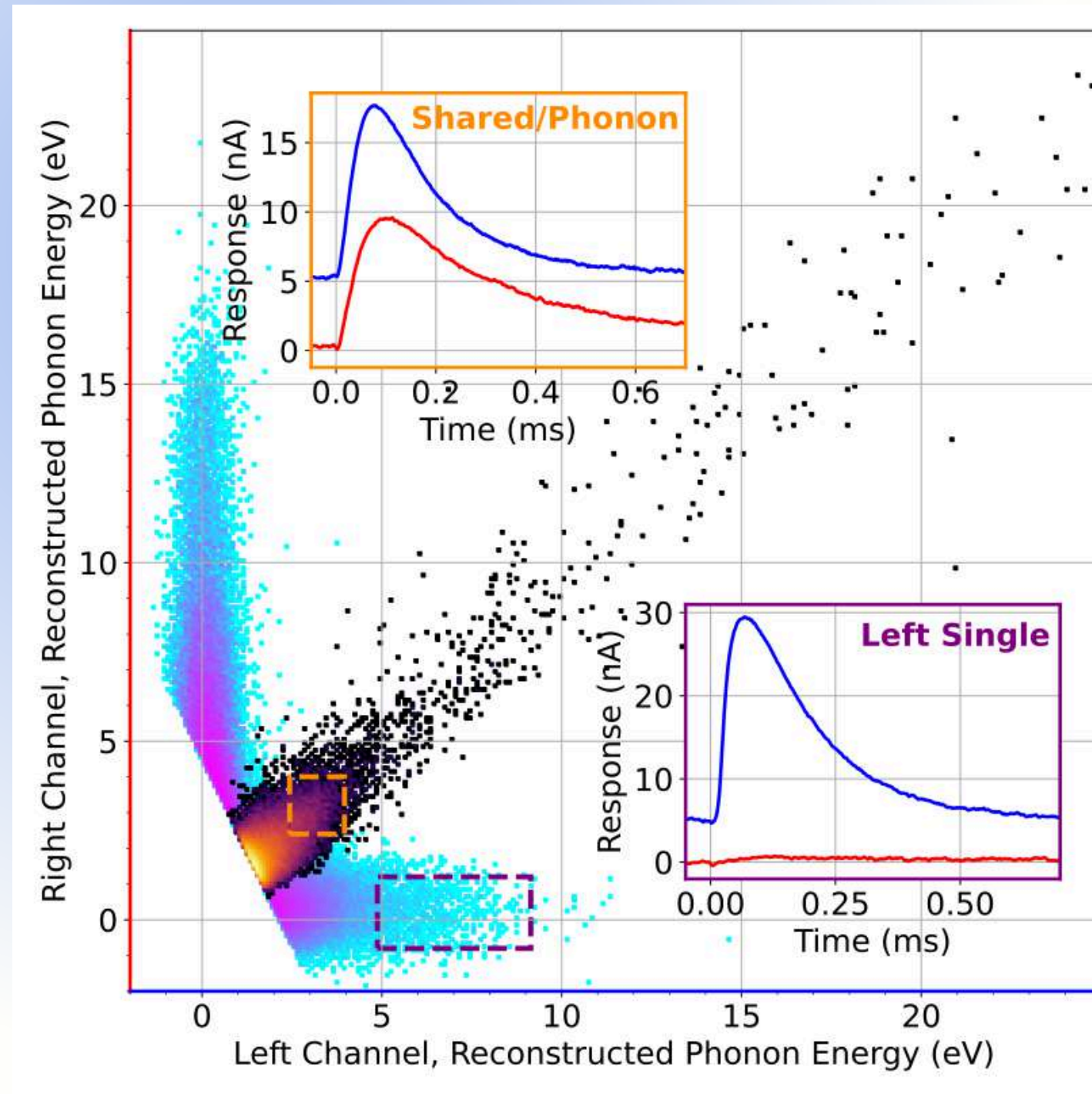
- Detector with **two readout channels** coupled to **the same target**

# First Results



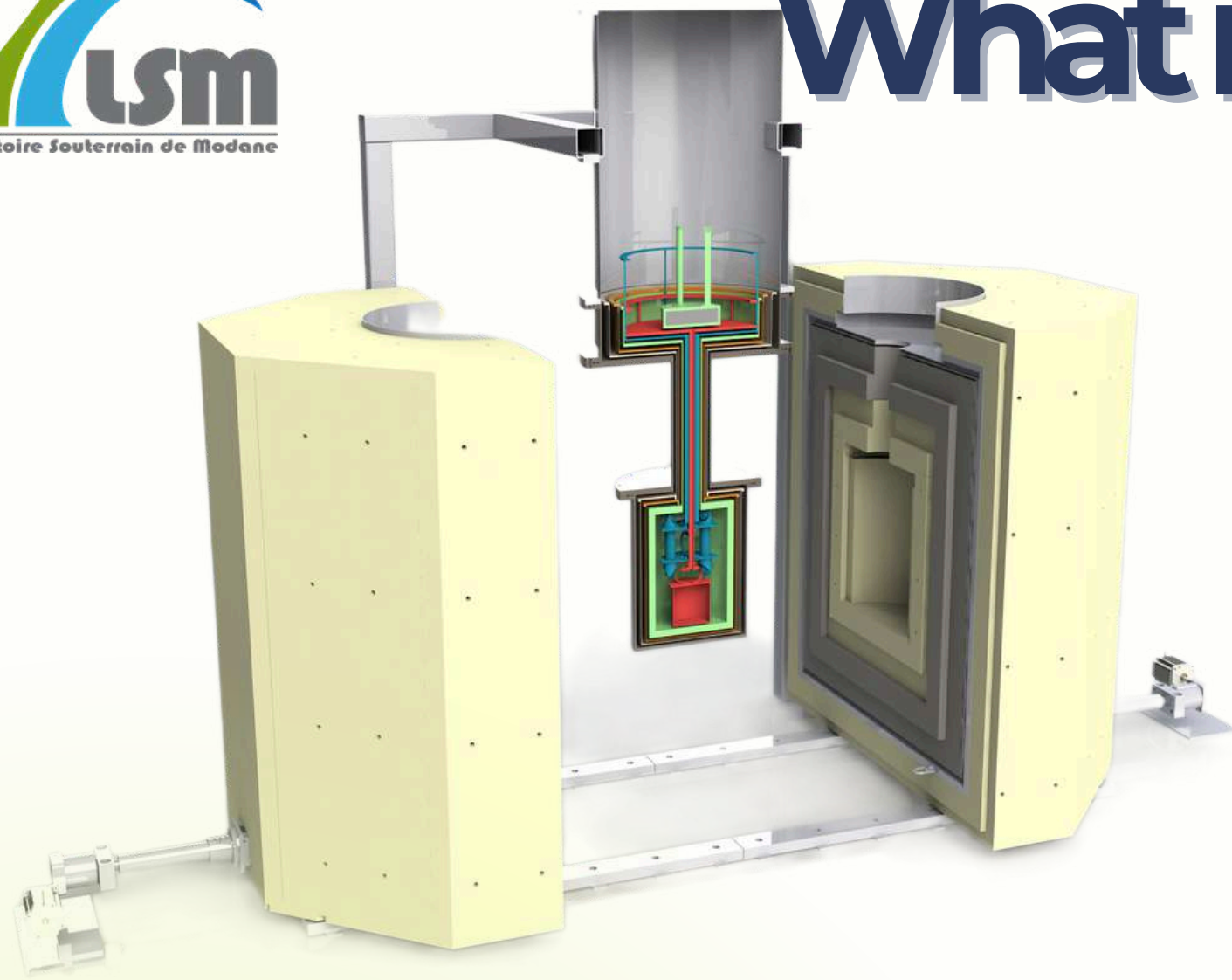
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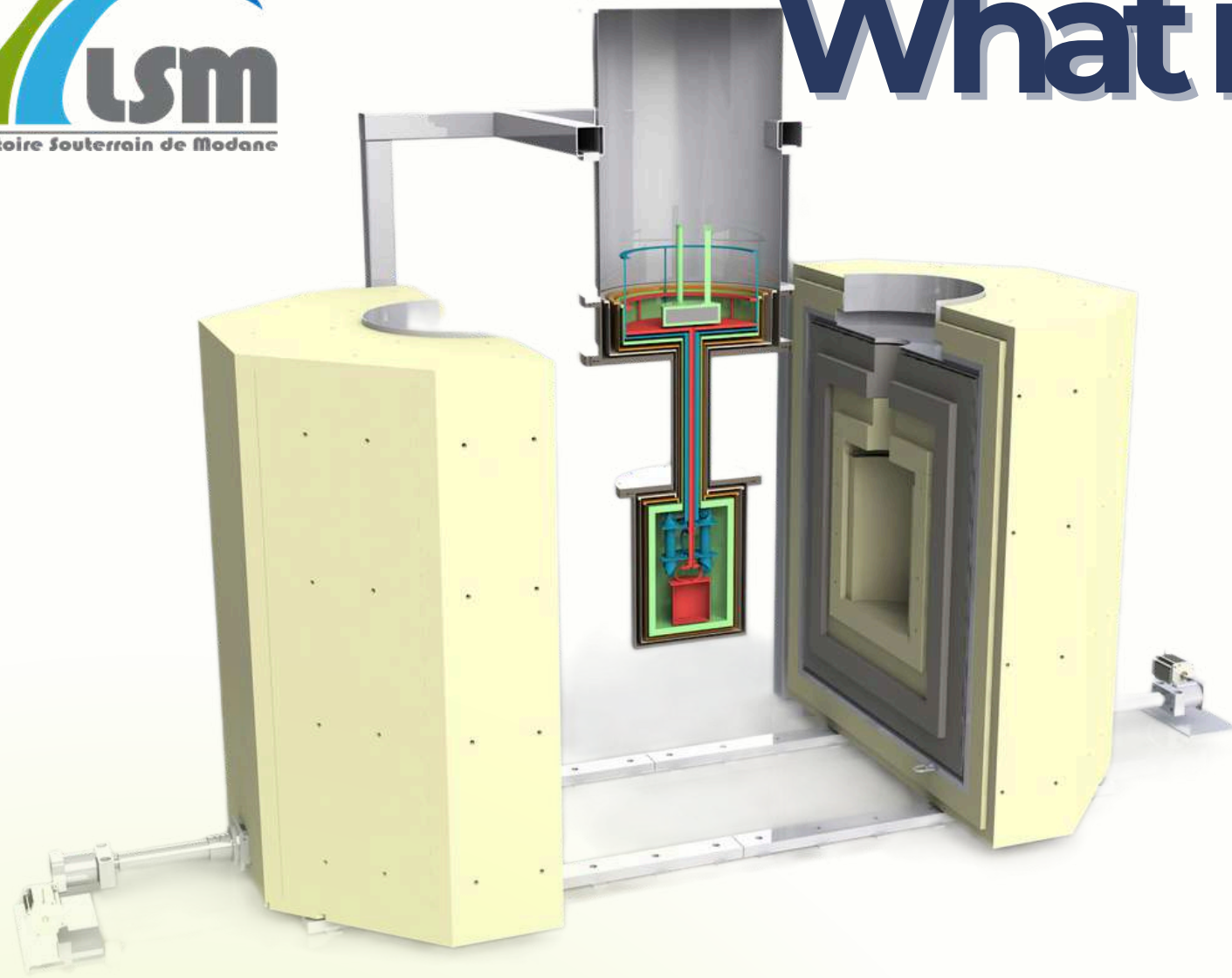


- Detector with **two readout channels** coupled to **the same target**
- Allow **background discrimination** based on **the energy partitioning** between the channels
- Reached **new sensitivity limits** for **DM-nucleus scattering** down to masses  **$44\text{MeV}/c^2$**

# What is next? Deployment @ LSM

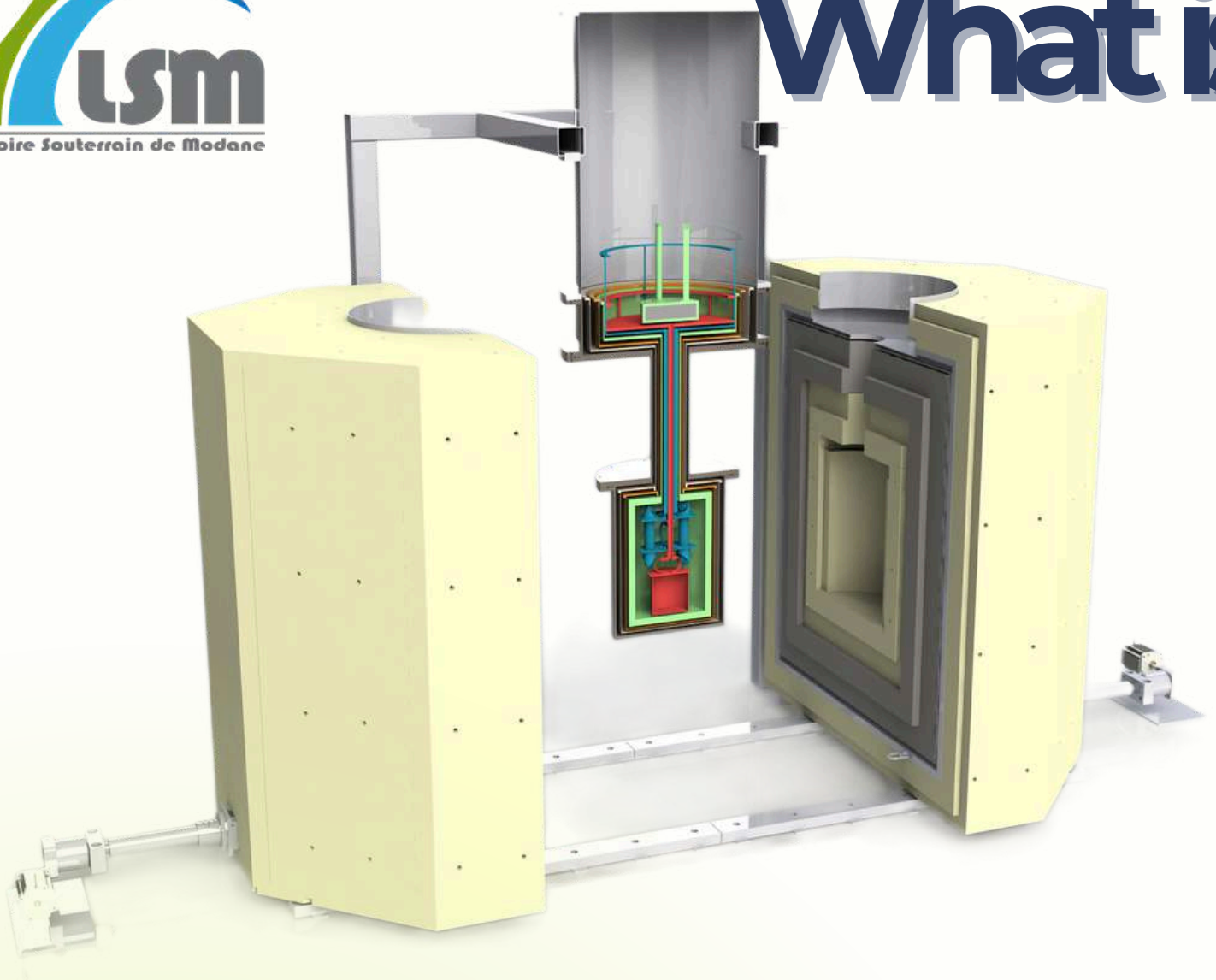


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2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

Detectors R&D - Fabrication - Testing - Optimization - Surface Science

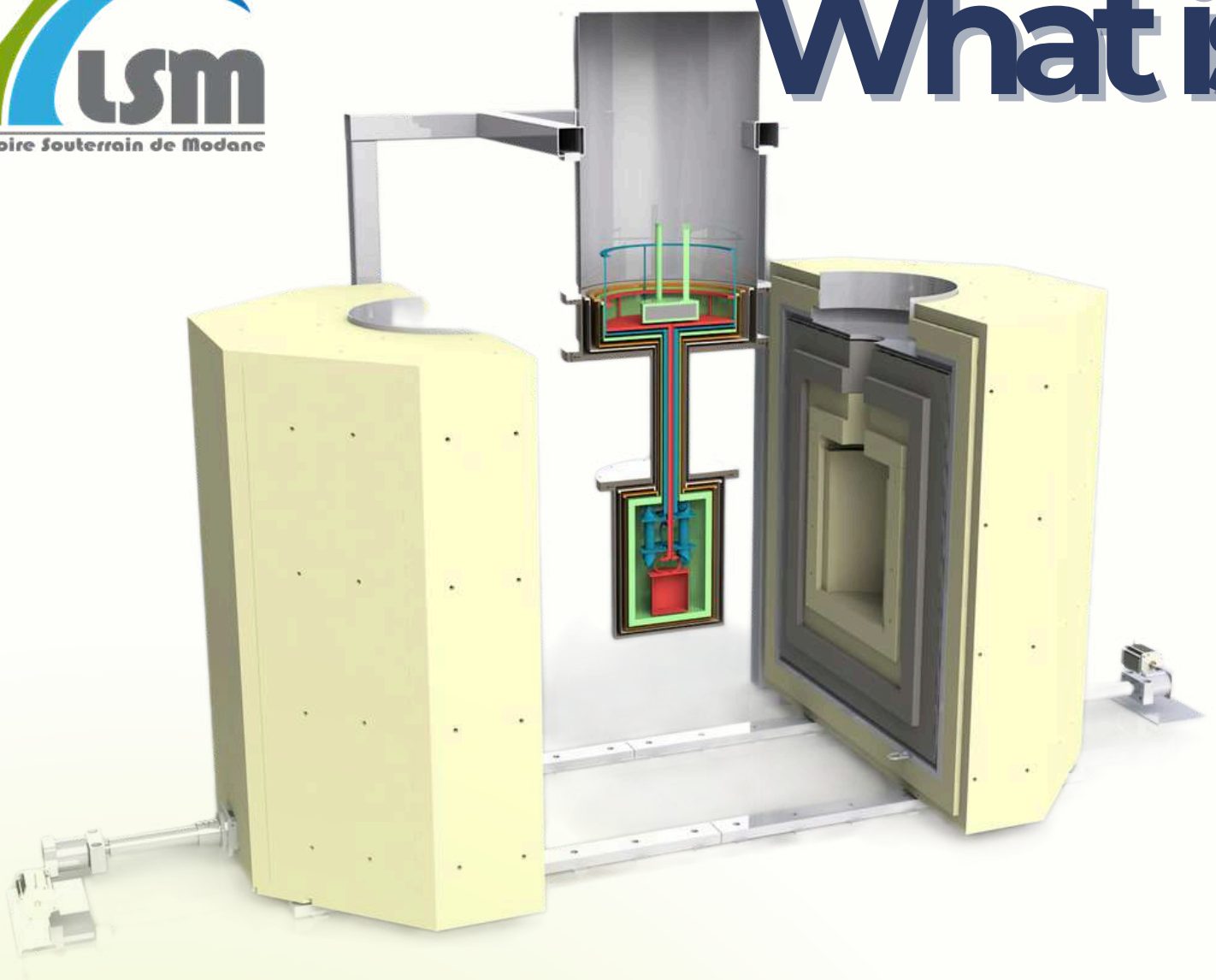
Cryostat&Shielding Design

Surface Cryostat Commissioning

Underground Installation

Science Run

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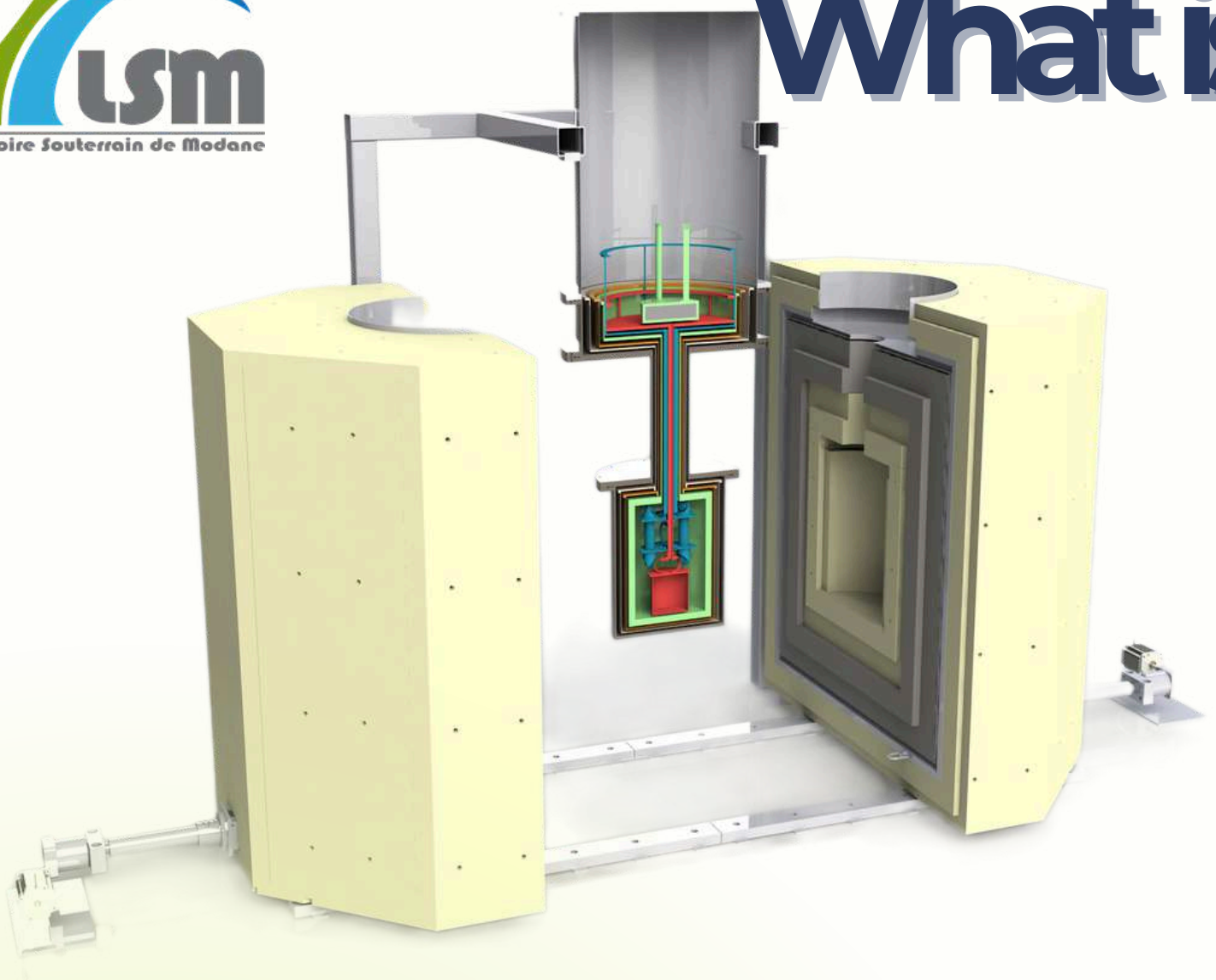
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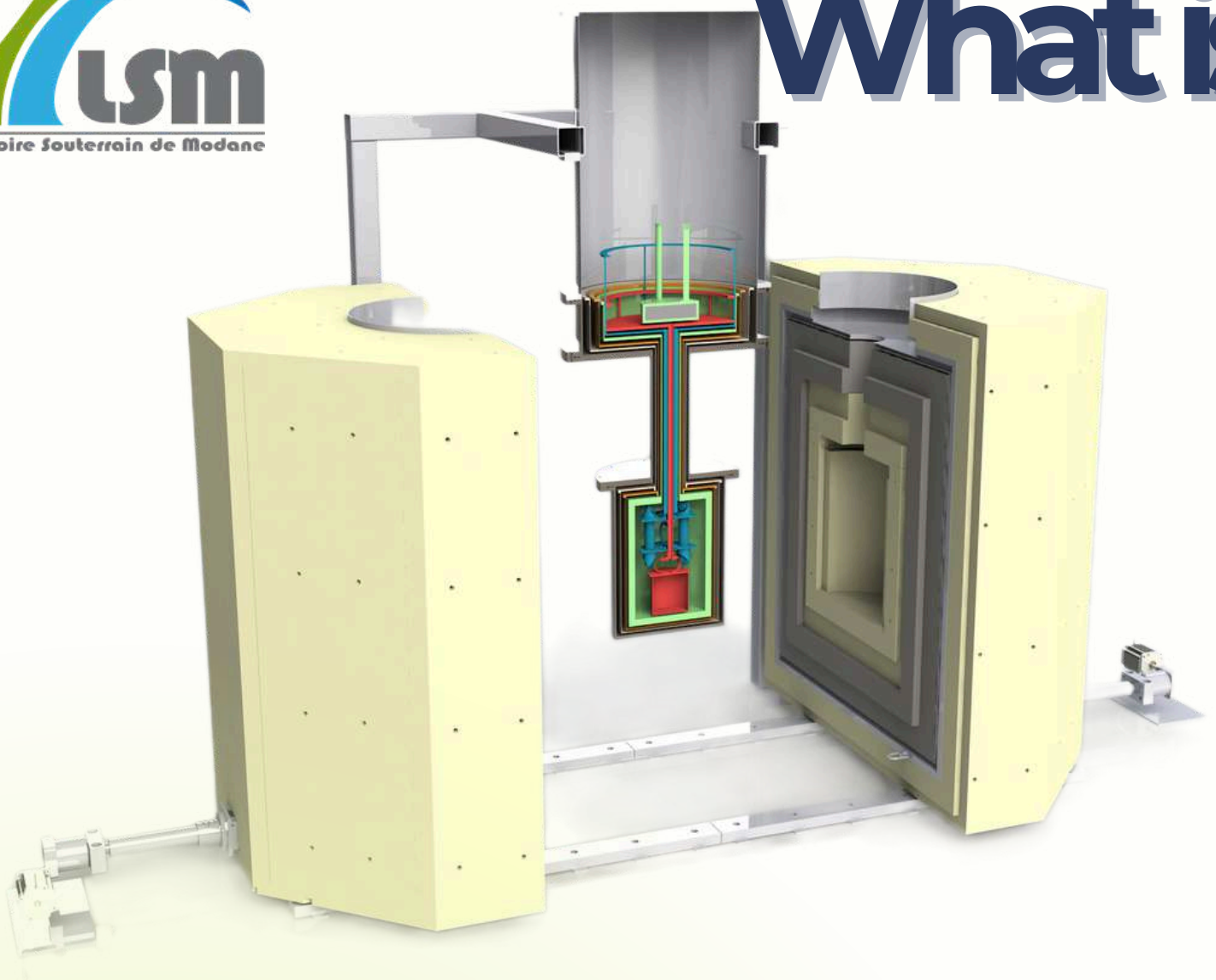
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**we are here!**

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2029

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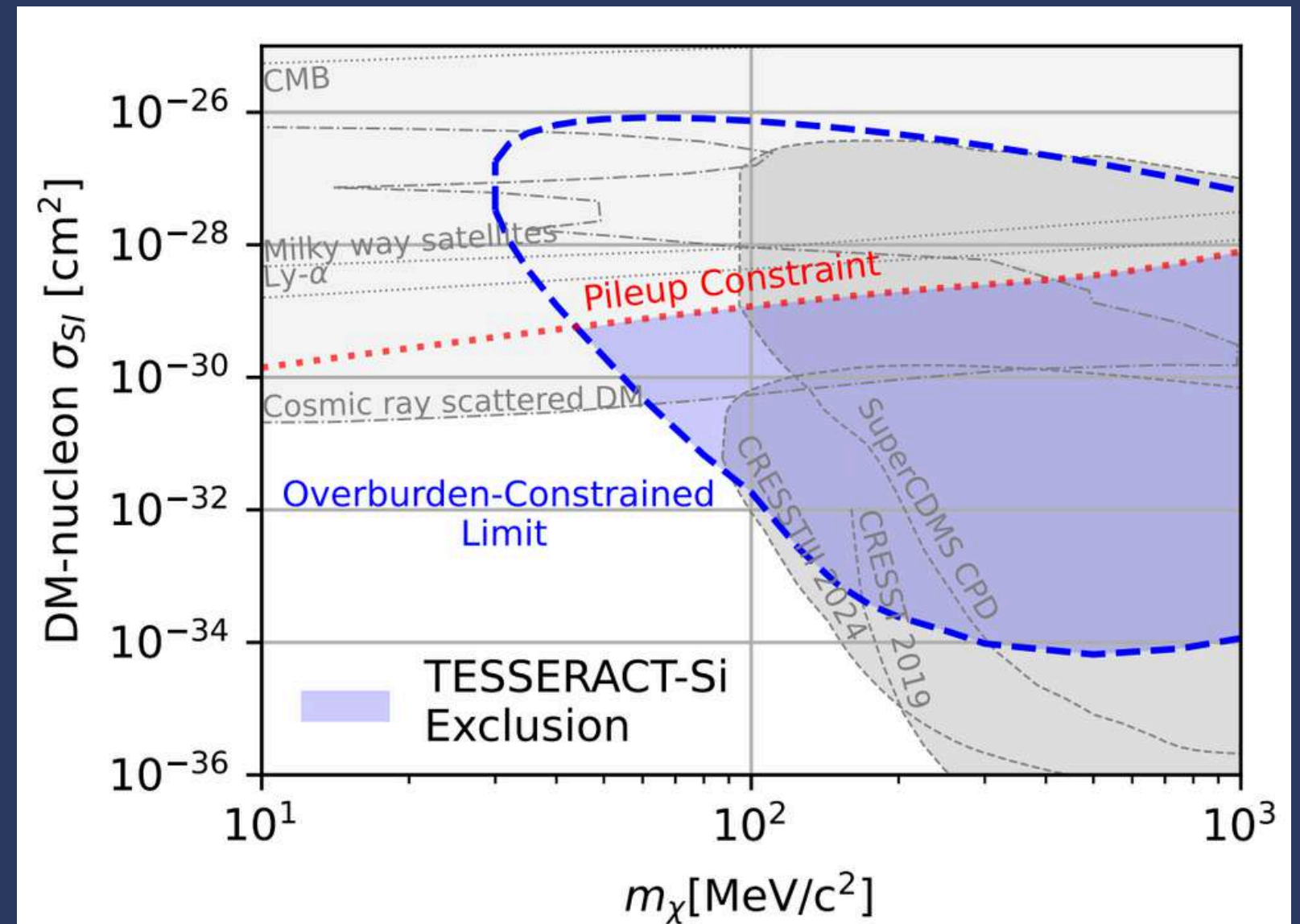
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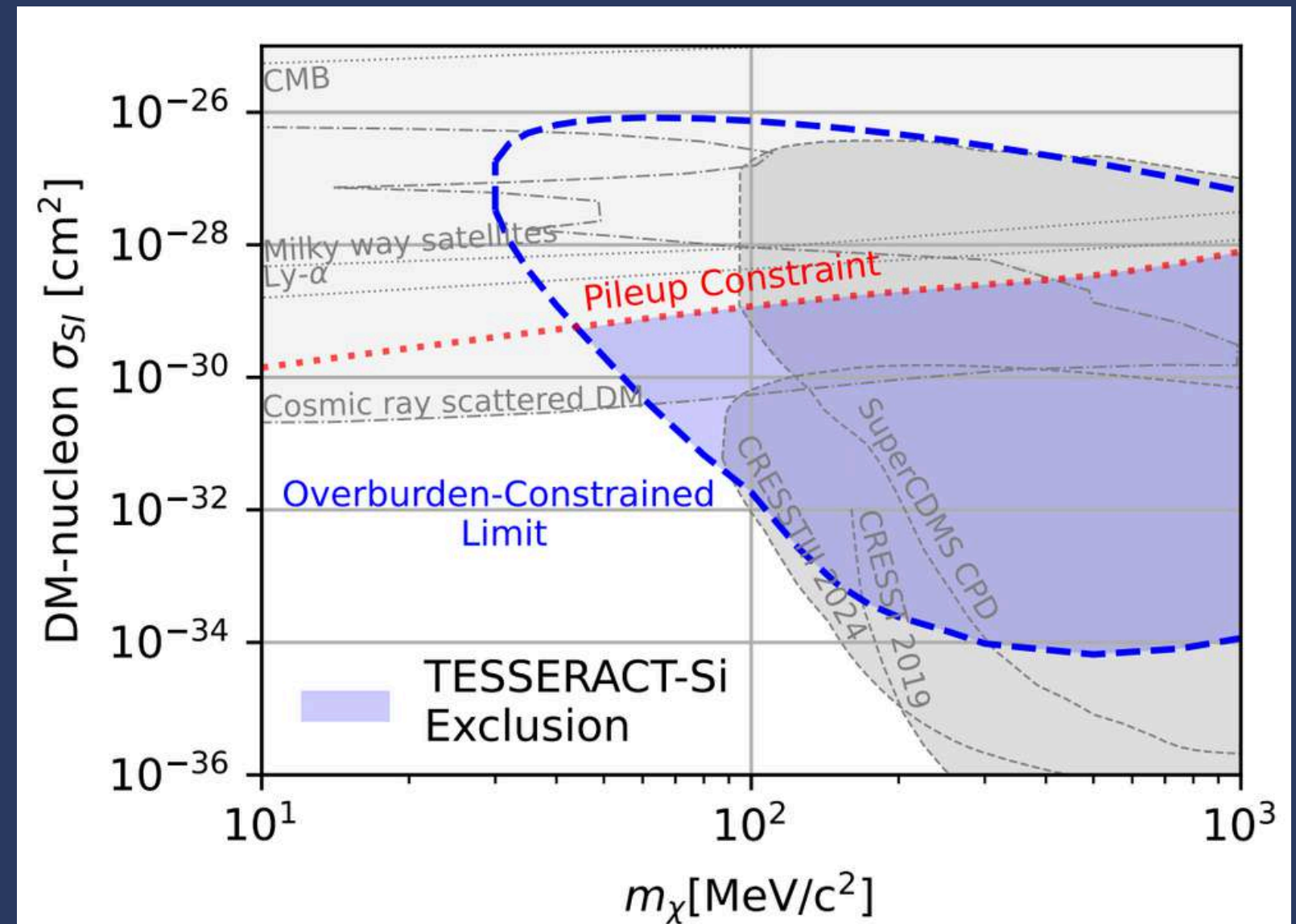
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- The TESSERACT Team spread over the **US (DOE)**, in **France (CNRS-IN2P3)** and in **Switzerland (SNF)**



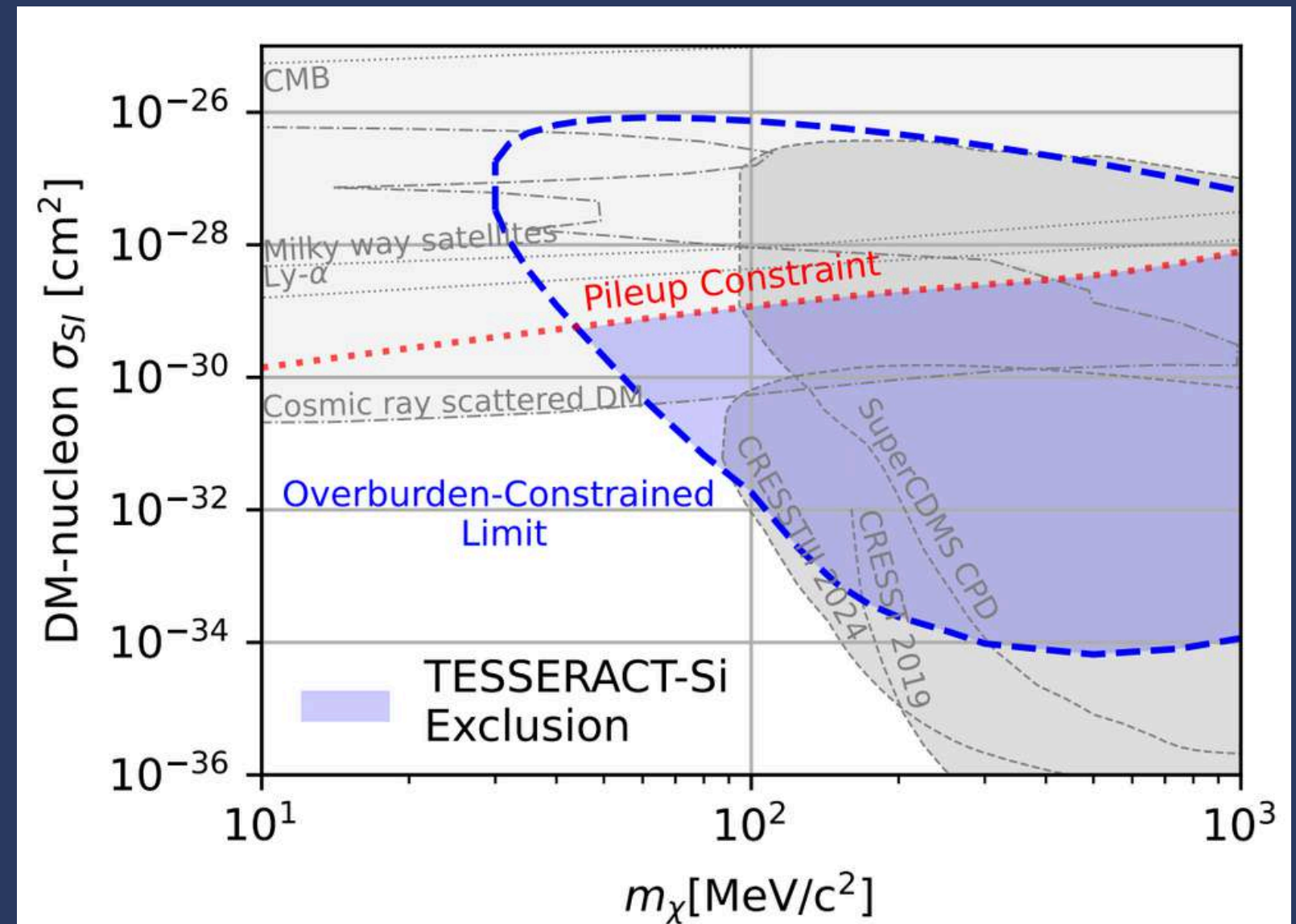
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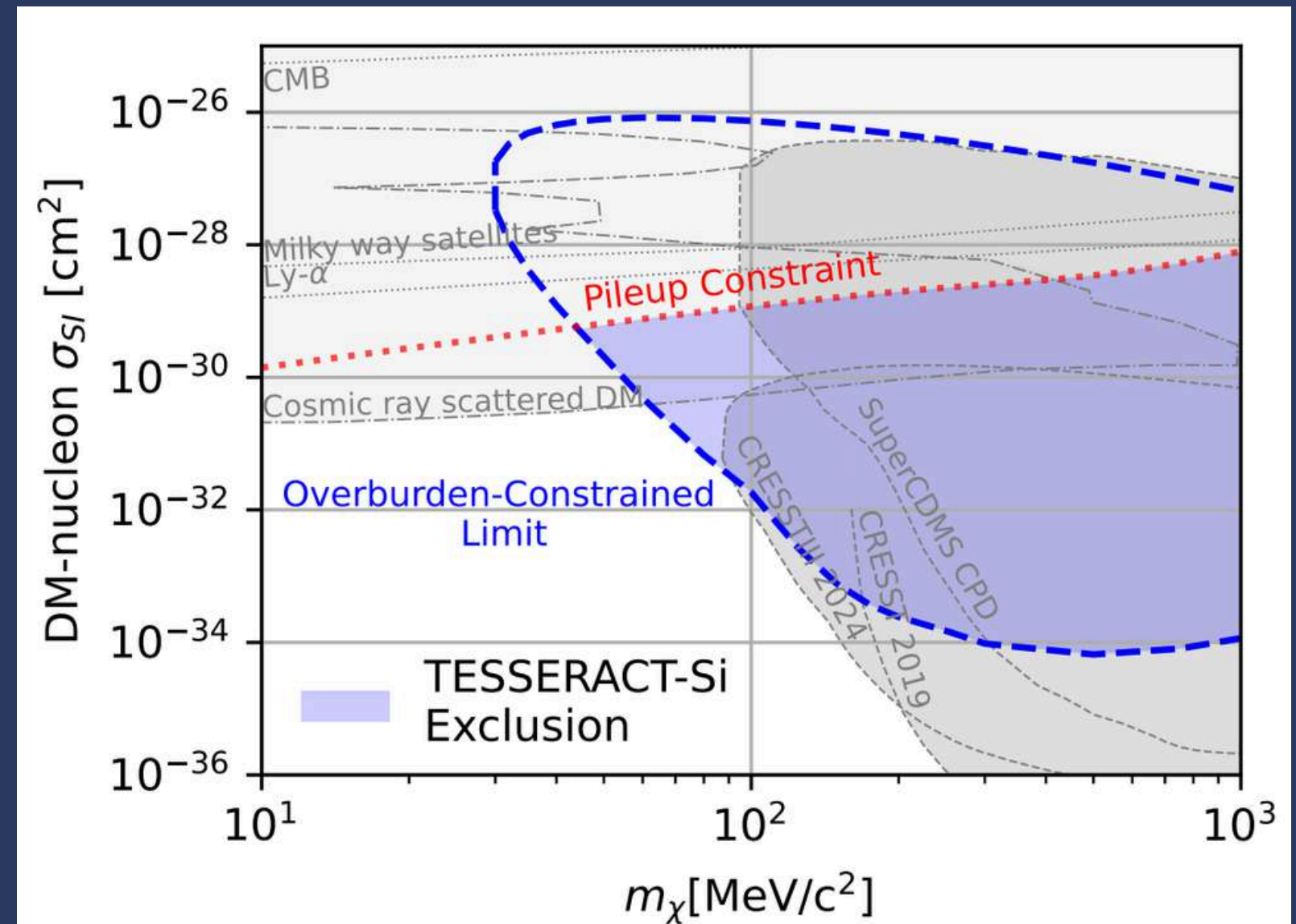
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# conclusions.

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- **Multi-targets materials** approach to explore different **DM candidates** and **backgrounds discrimination**
- **Surface experiment** has shown the success of all the targets and **prob new phase space**
- TESSERACT is now in **Project phase** and is expected to be moving **in Modane in 2028**



**Thank you for your attention!**



# Low mass DM @UZH



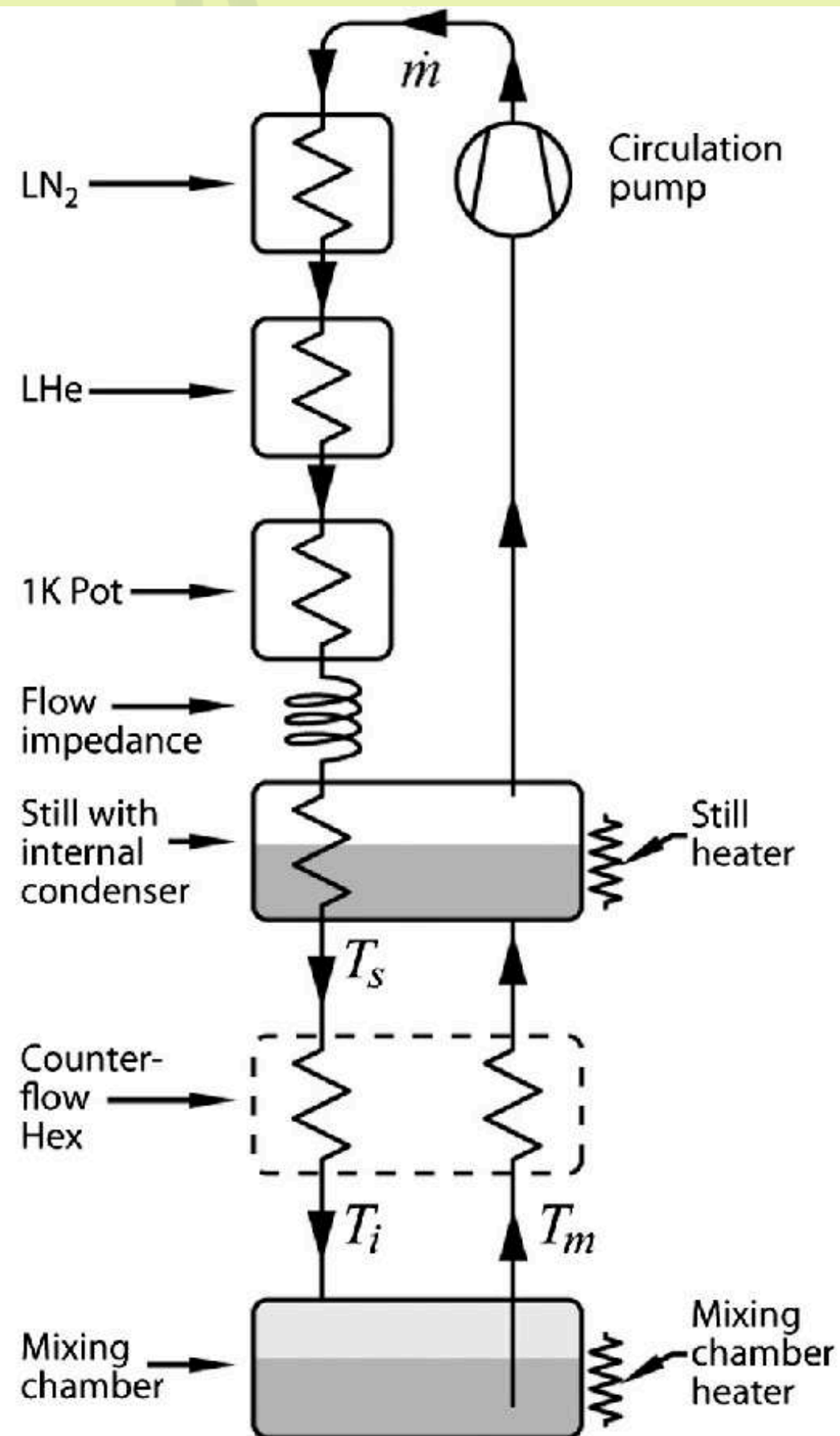
- **UZH strongly involved in DM research**
- Low mass DM → TESSERACT and QROCODILE Experiment
- Experimental setups:
  - **R&D for TESSERACT**



1. [Latest observations on the low energy excess in CRESST-III](#)
2. [Low-Energy Backgrounds in Solid-State Phonon and Charge Detectors](#)
3. [First Limits on Light Dark Matter Interactions in a Low Threshold Two Channel Athermal Phonon Detector from the TESSERACT Collaboration](#)
4. [Two facets of the x-ray microanalysis at low voltage: the secondary fluorescence x-rays emission and the microcalorimeter energy-dispersive spectrometer](#)
5. [A Gram-Scale low-T<sub>c</sub> Low-Surface-Coverage Athermal-Phonon Sensitive Dark Matter Detector](#)

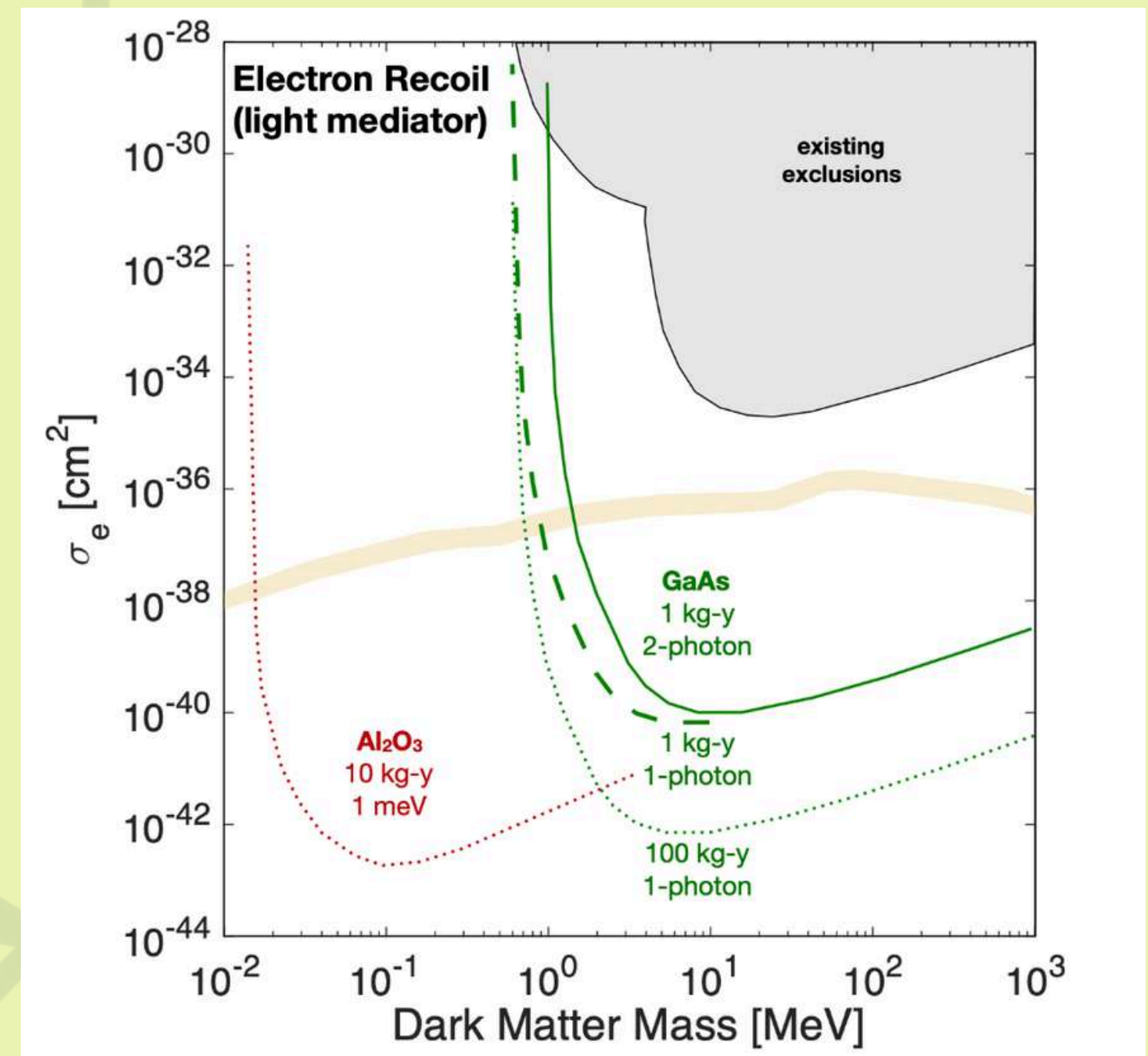
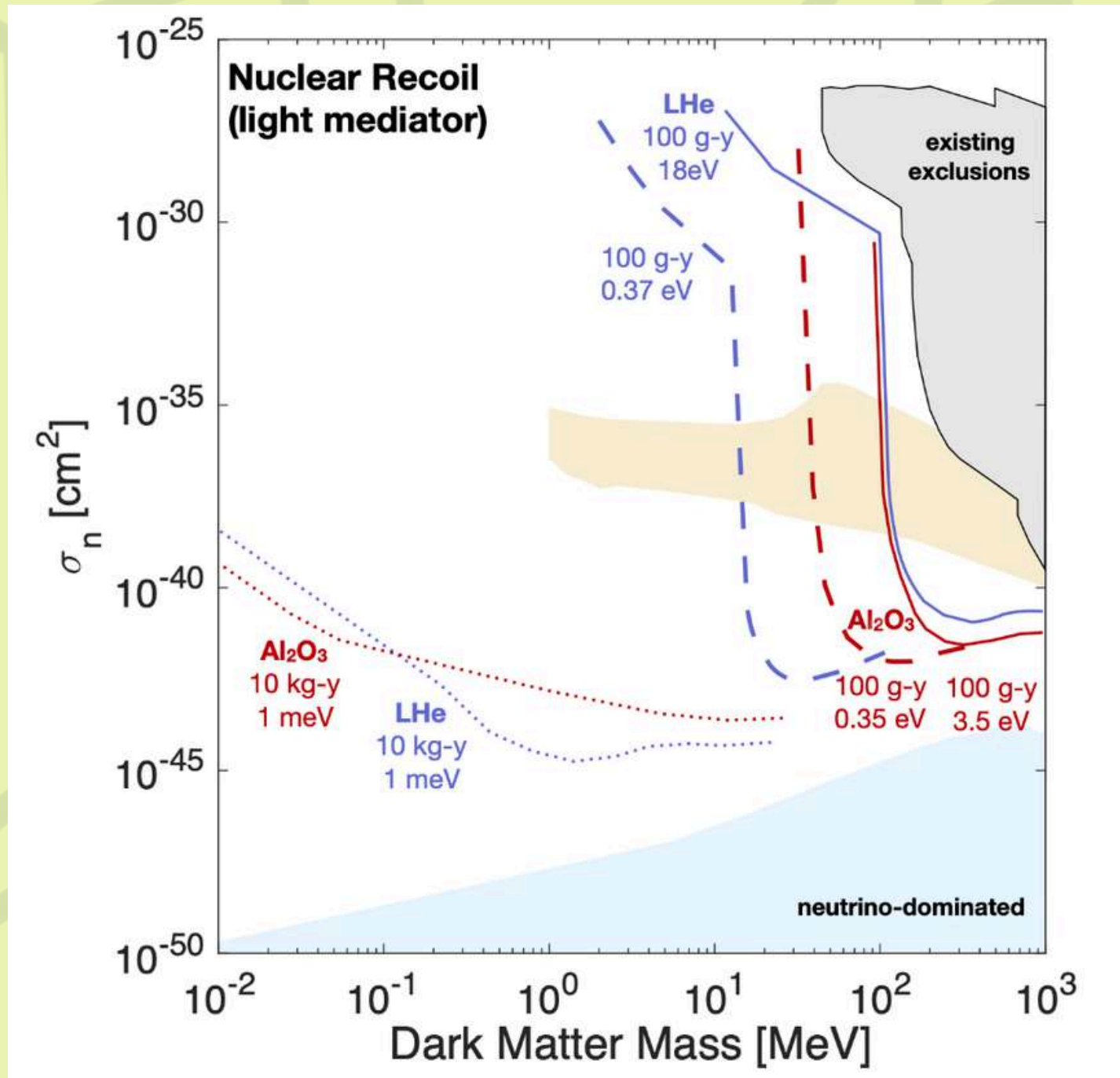
# resources.

# Dilution Fridge

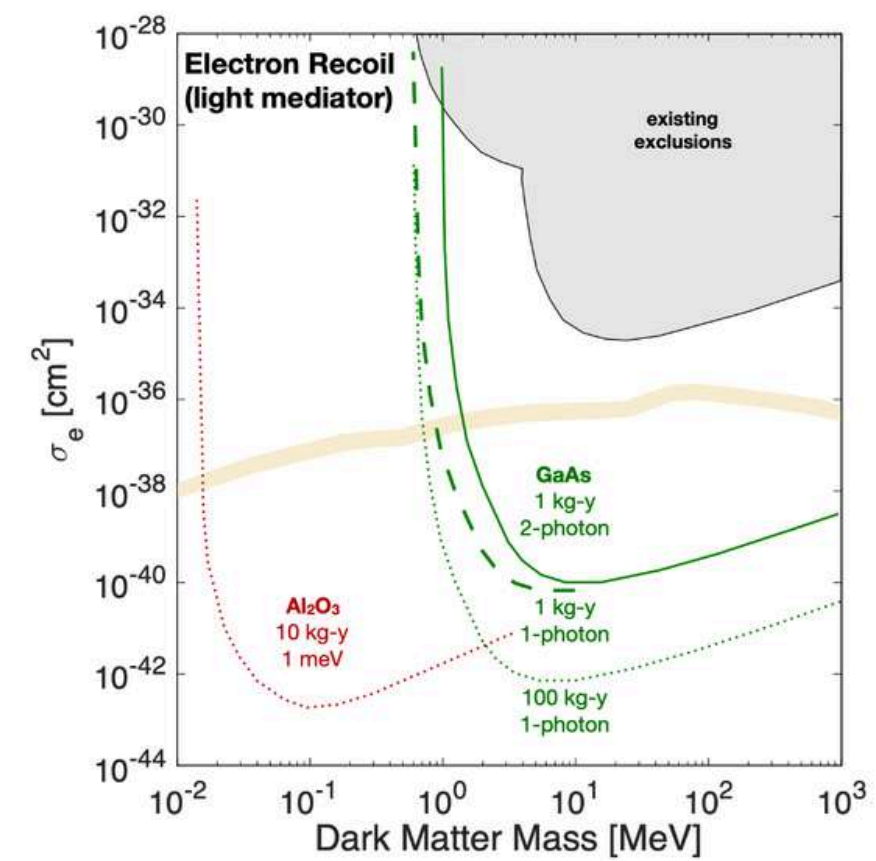
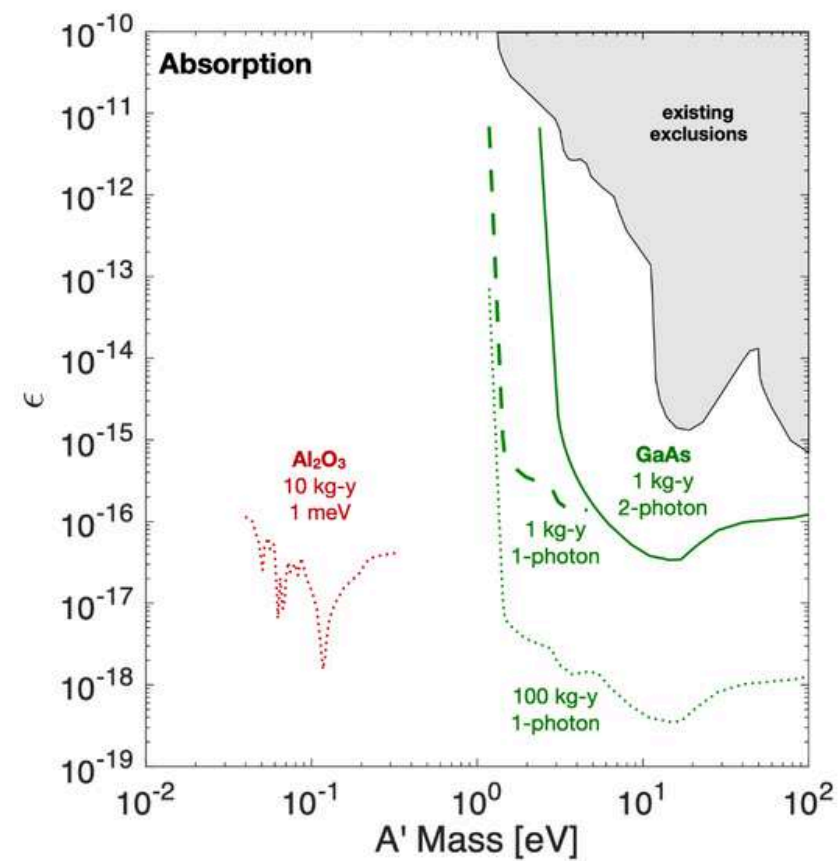
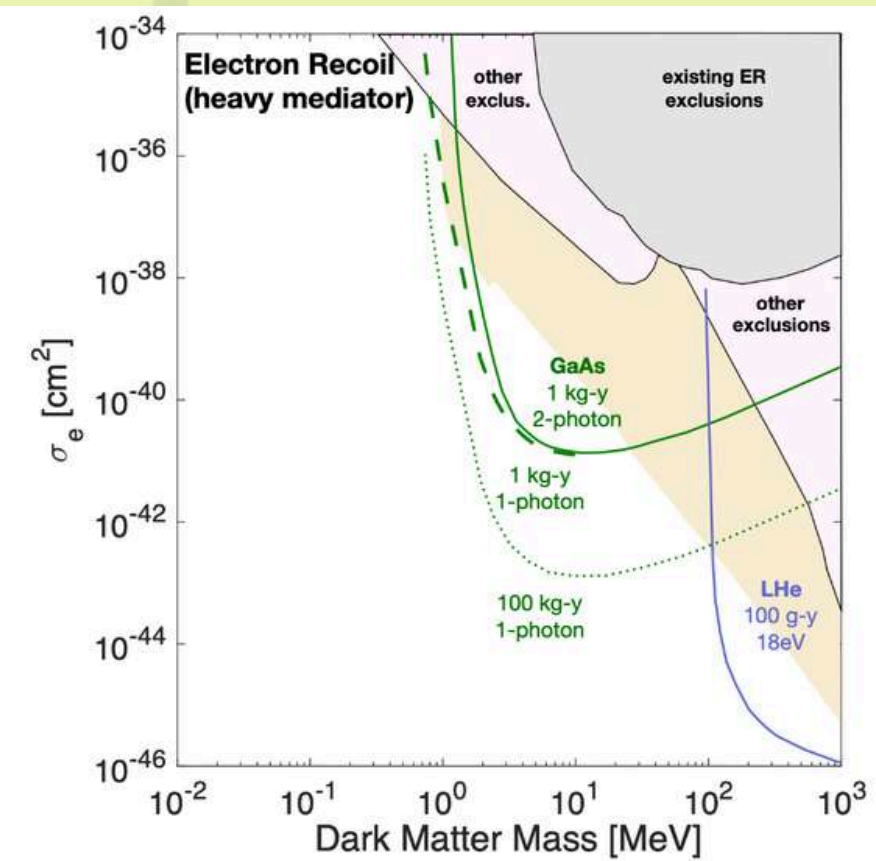
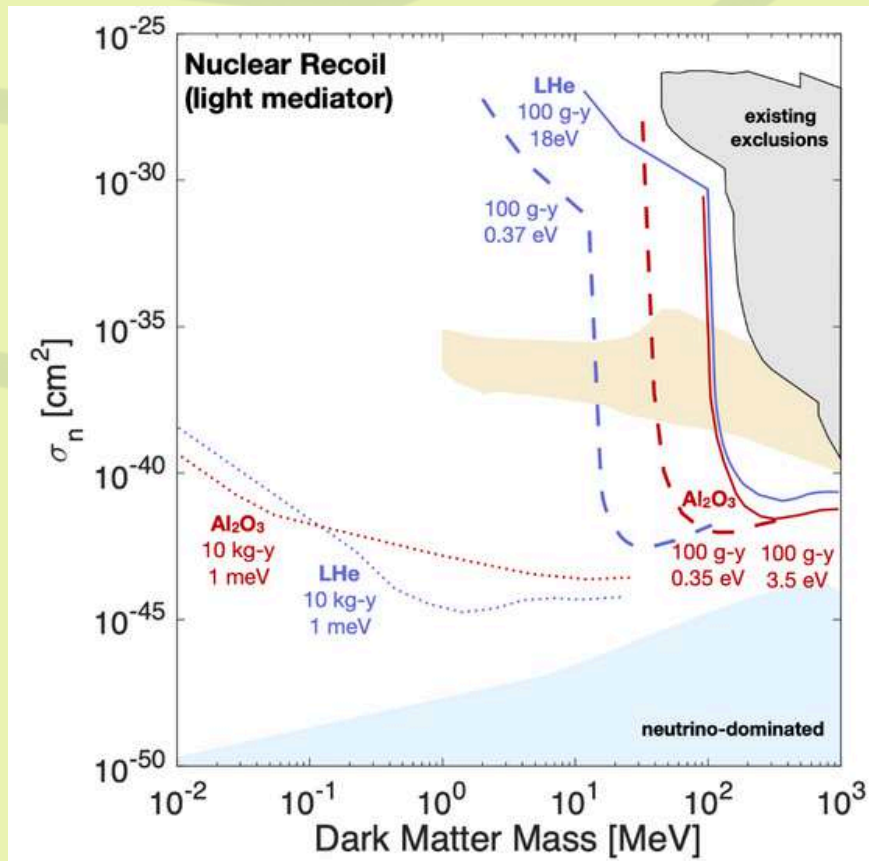


- $^4\text{He}$  is a boson
  - Bose-Einstein condensation
  - Superfluid  $\sim 2\text{K}$
- $^3\text{He}$  is a fermion
  - Not super fluid in this case
- $\sim 0.87\text{K}$ 
  - $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  mixture separate in 2 phases
    - Concentrated  $^3\text{He}$  phase
    - Dilute phase of 93%  $^4\text{He}$  & 7%  $^3\text{He}$
  - Enthalpy of  $^3\text{He}$  in dilute phase larger than the concentrated phase
  - In the mixing chamber the  $^3\text{He}$  is diluted and flows from the concentrated phase to the dilute phase
  - Cooling of the fridge from the energy needed to flow between the phases

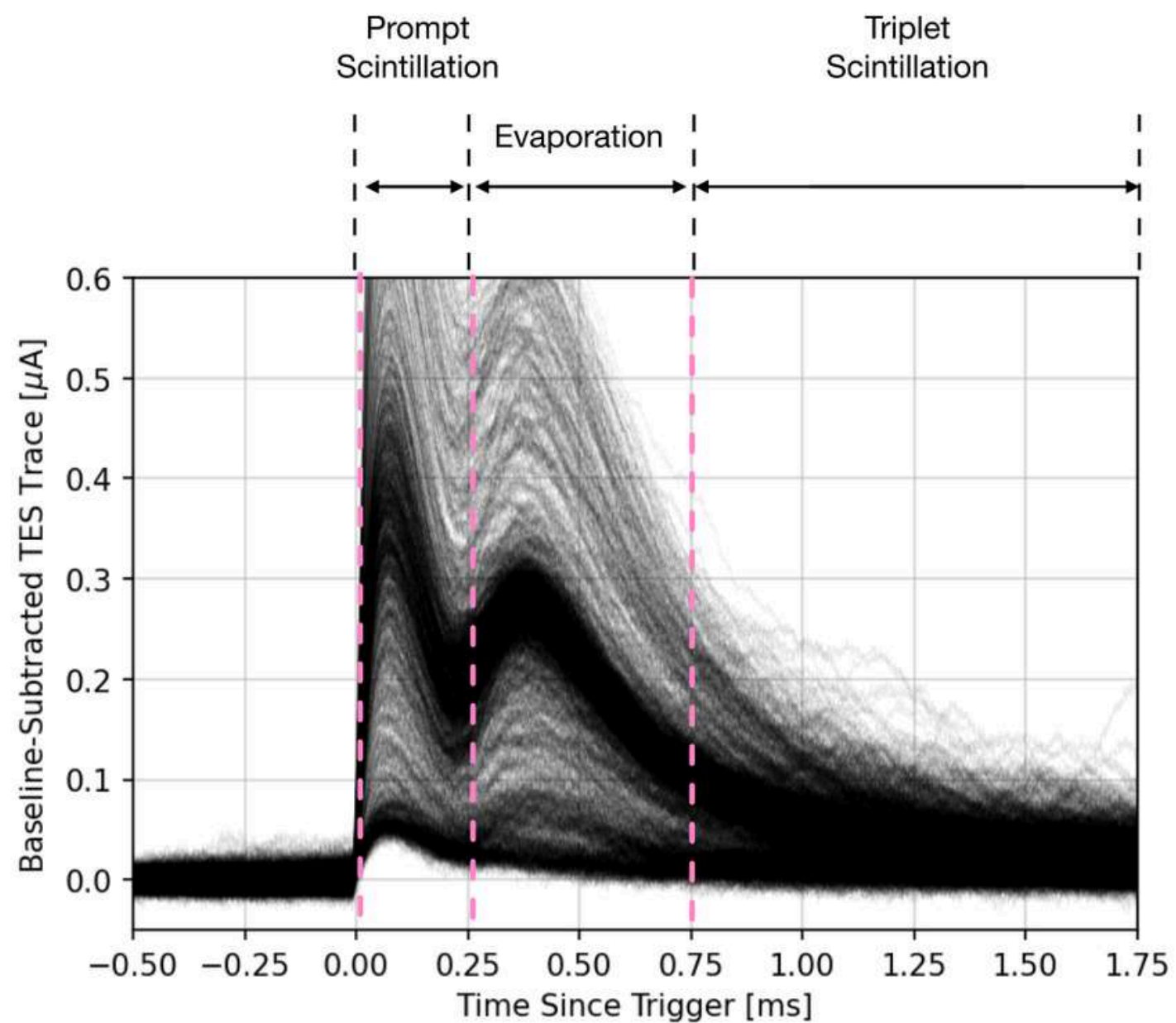
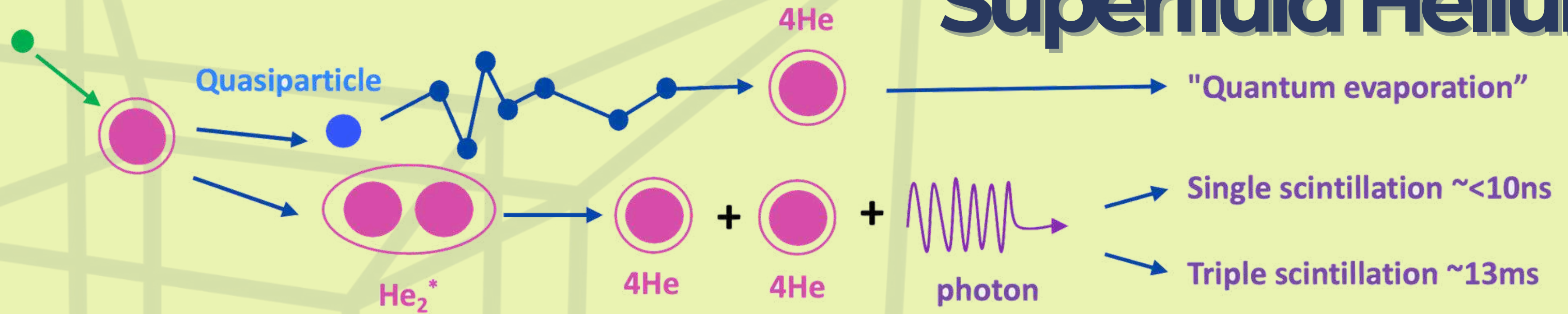
# Projected limits for TESSERACT



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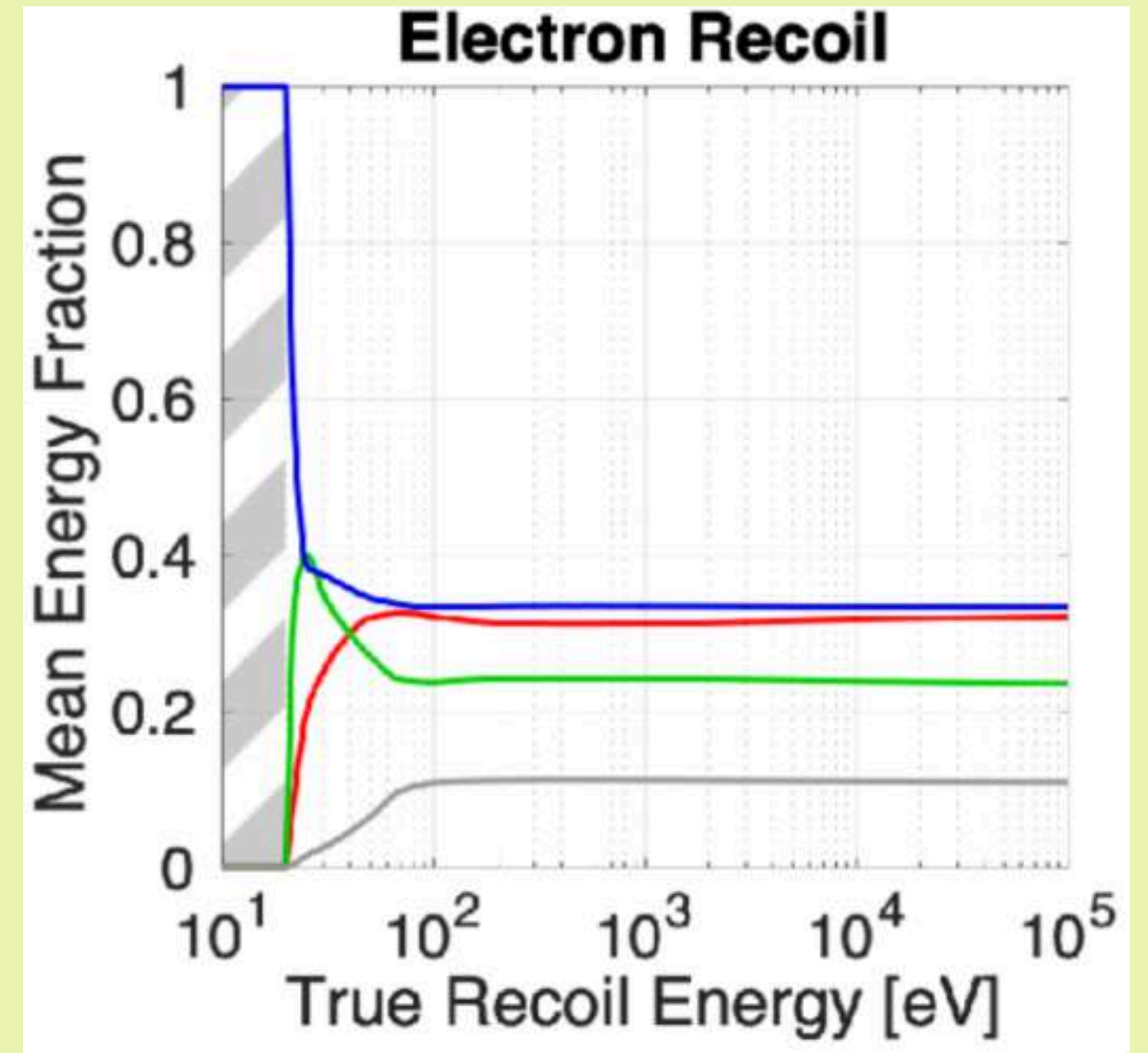
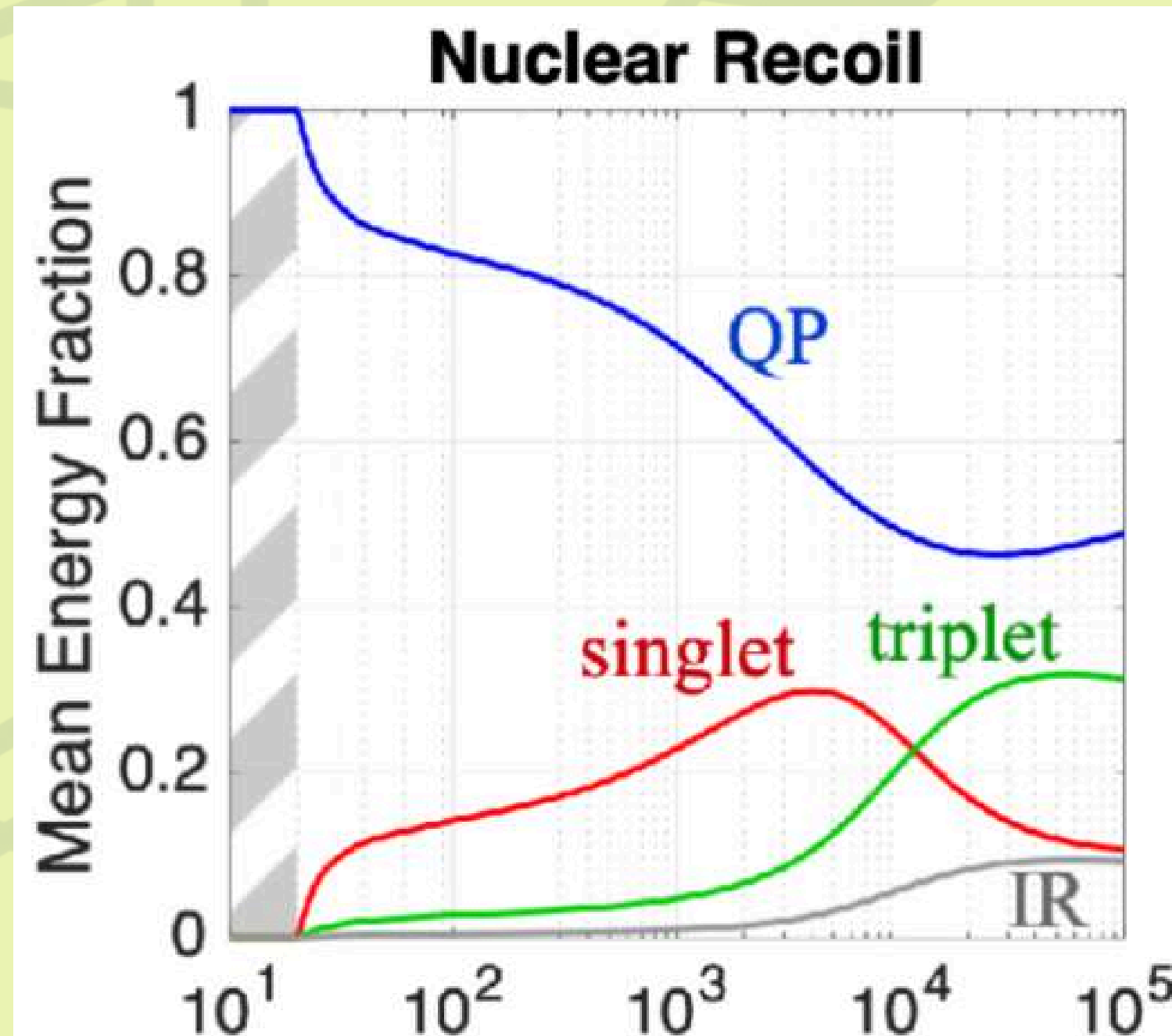


# Superfluid Helium

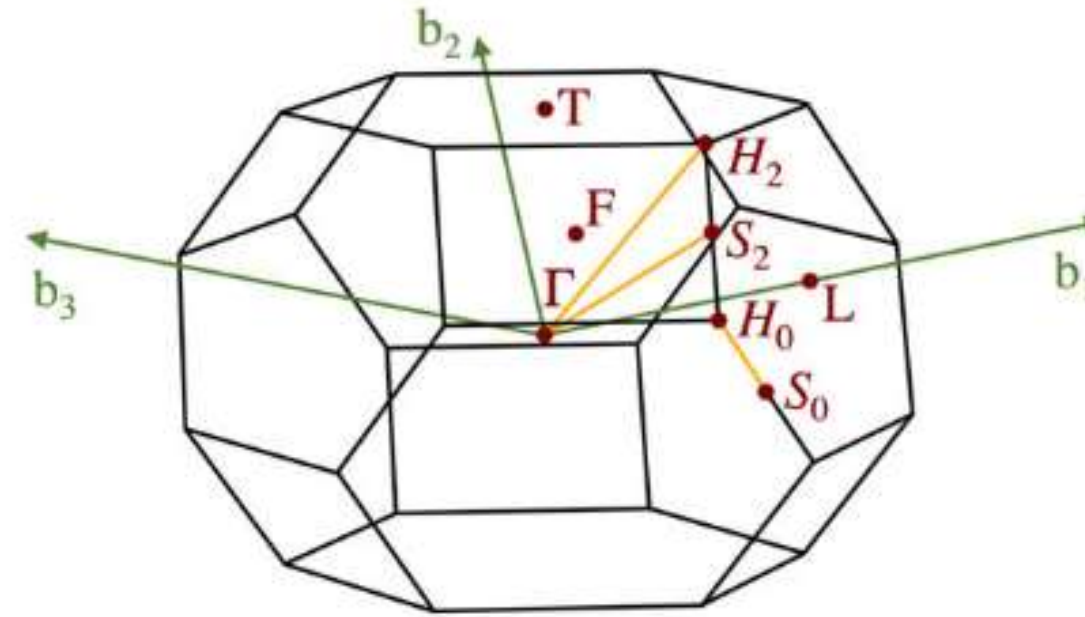
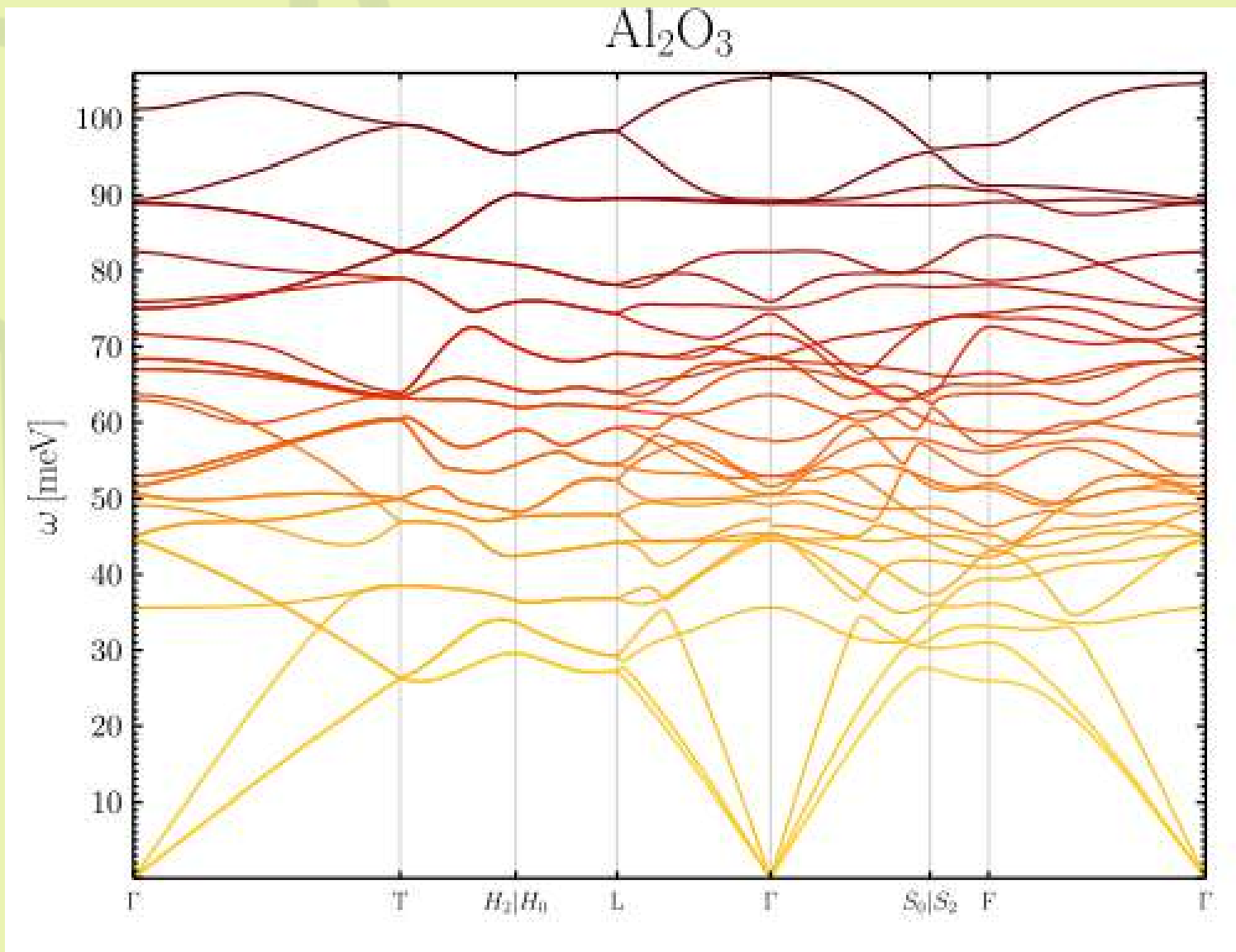


- Scintillation in VUV & IR
- Prompt decay  $\sim 16\text{eV}$
- Triplet : ballistic propagation
- Quantum evaporation
  - 4He atom released and hit the calorimeter

# Superfluid Helium



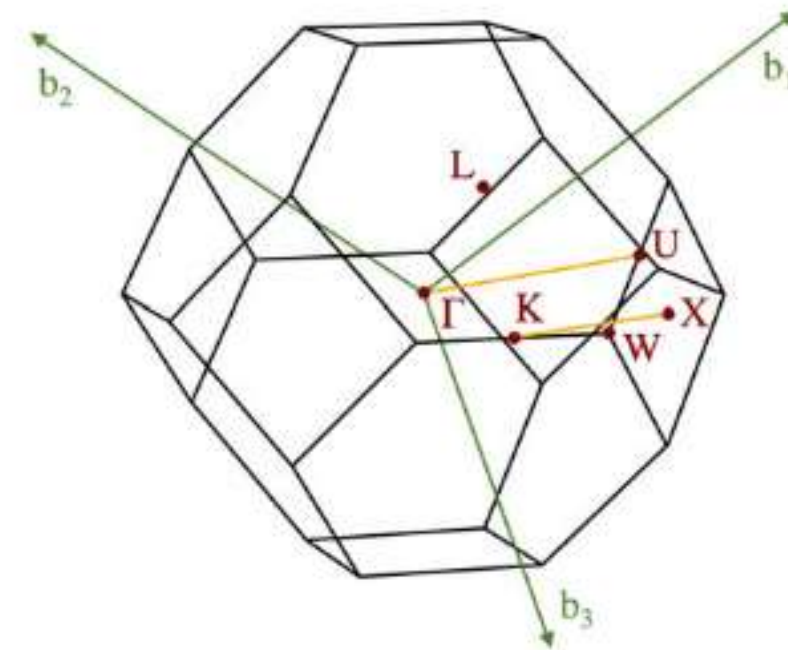
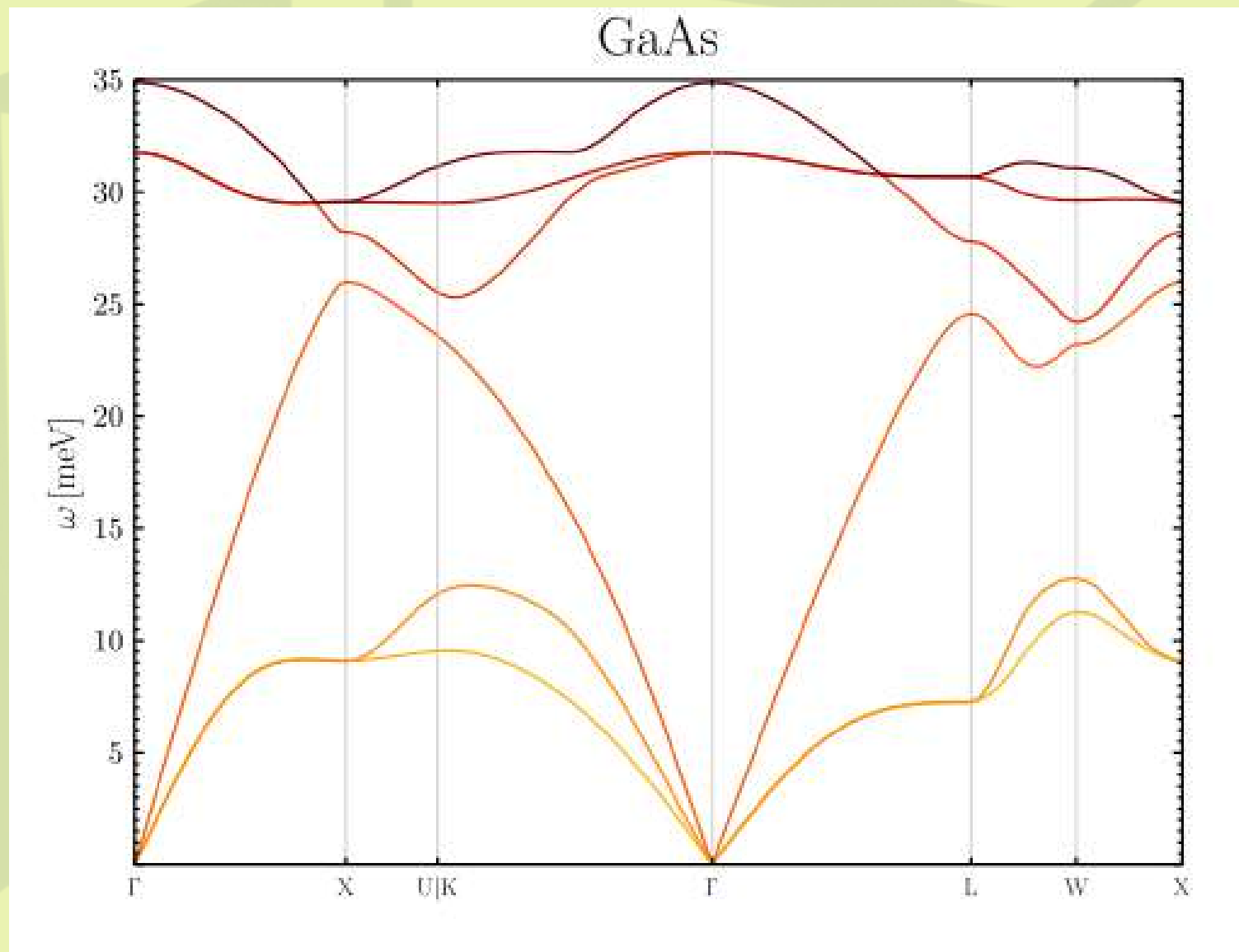
# Sapphire



(f) Rhombohedral: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

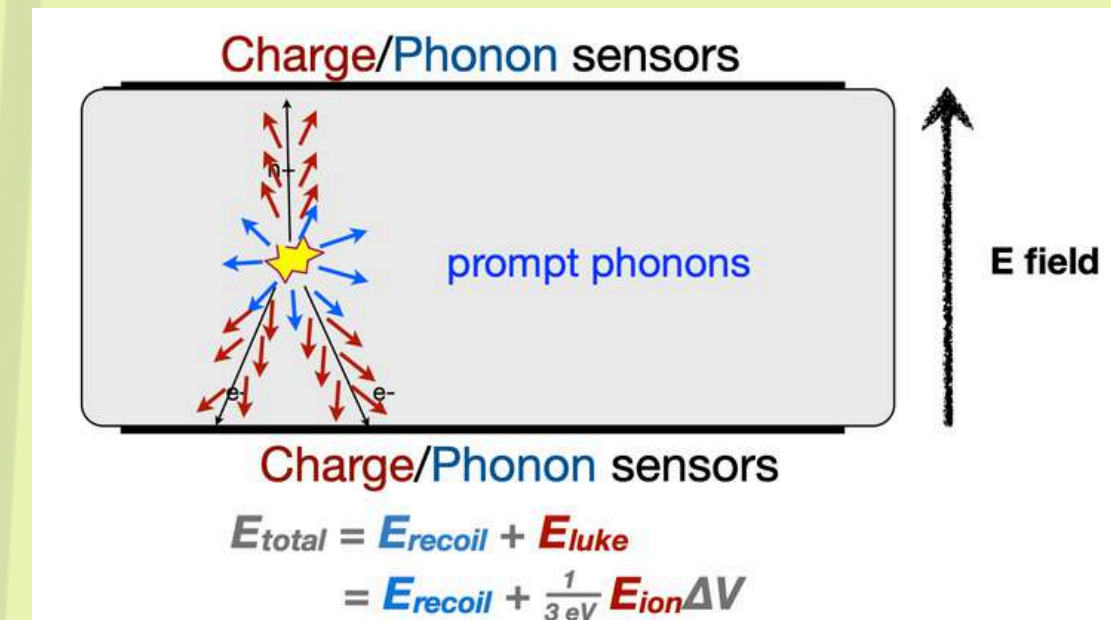
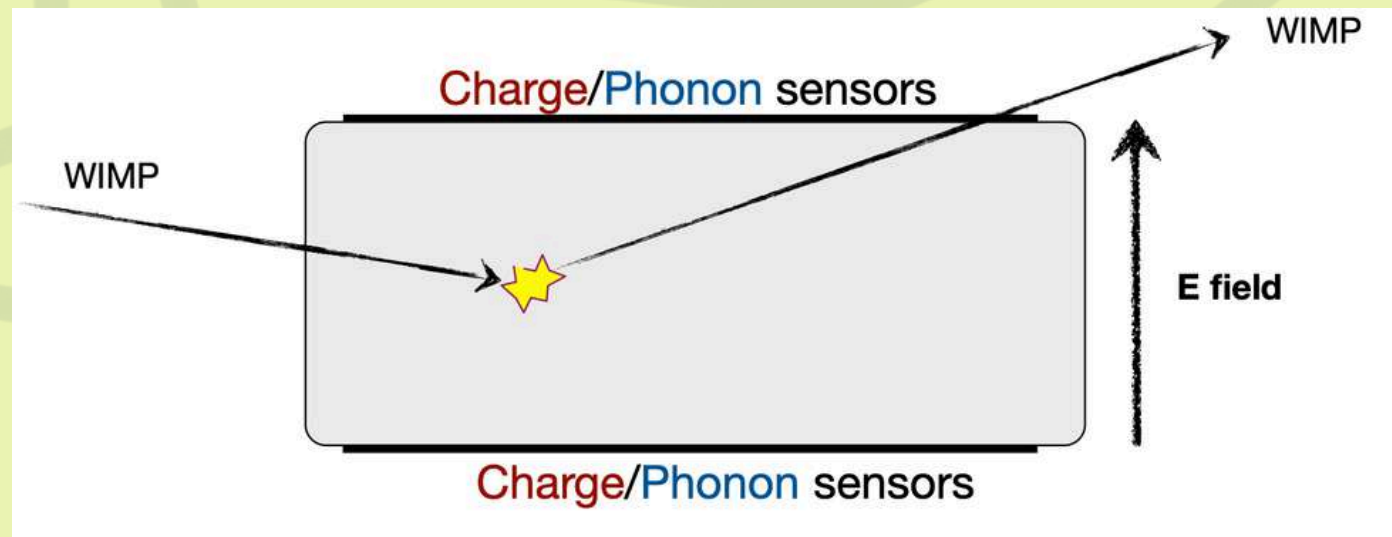
## Dark photon in Sapphire:

- ion create internal electric dipole
- dark photon passing through the crystal
- **kinematic mixing** creates a oscillating E&M
  - create an optical phonon



**(b)** Face centered cubic: Diamond, Si, Ge, GaAs, InSb, GaSb, ZnS, NaCl, MgO, LiF, NaF, NaI, PbS, PbSe, PbTe,  $\text{CaF}_2$ .

## Signal in the cryocubes:



## Luke Boost:

