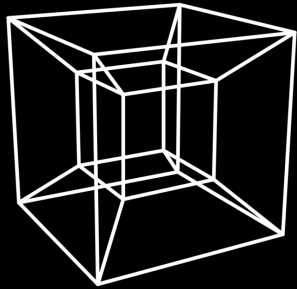




BERKELEY LAB



TESSERACT

Status of the TESSERACT Dark Matter Experiment

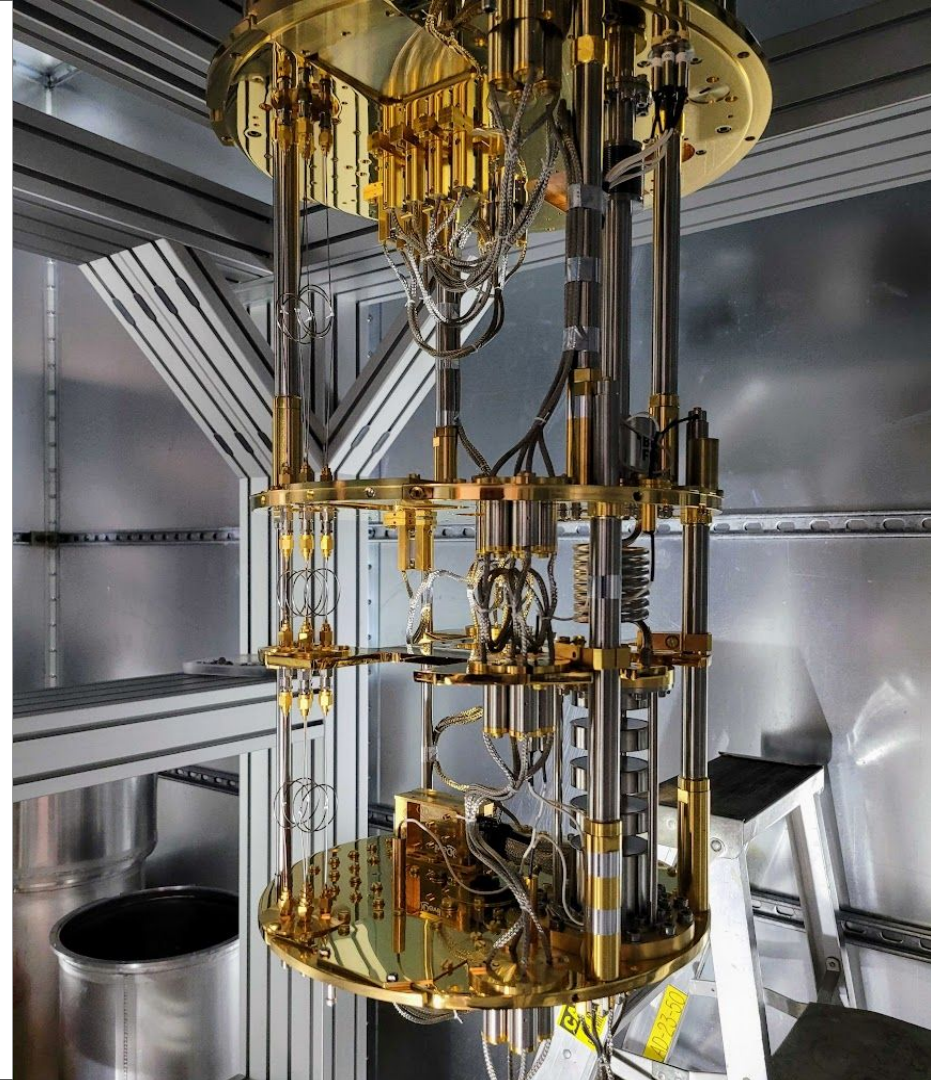
Michael Williams

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

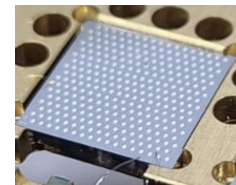
TeVPA 2026

31st August, 2026

MichaelWilliams@lbl.gov

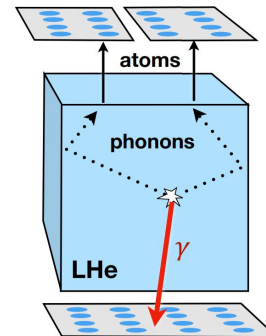
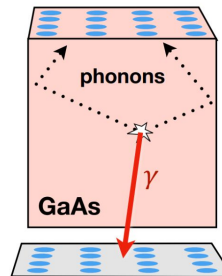
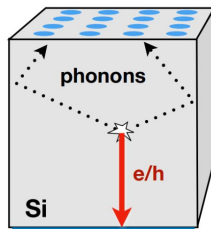
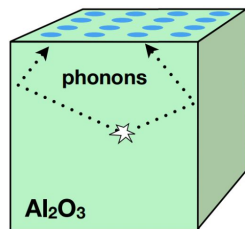


Transition Edge Sensors with Sub-Ev Resolution And Cryogenic Targets



~60 people from 11 institutions

Project funding from DOE-HEP and IN2P3

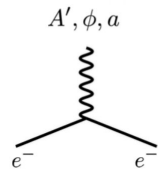
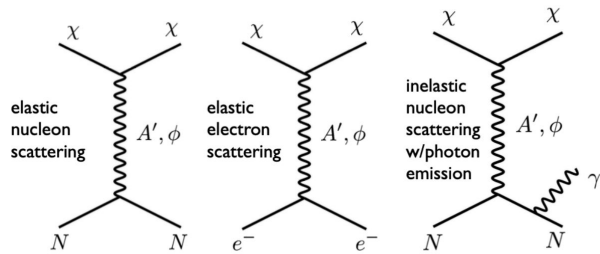




Phonon Detectors

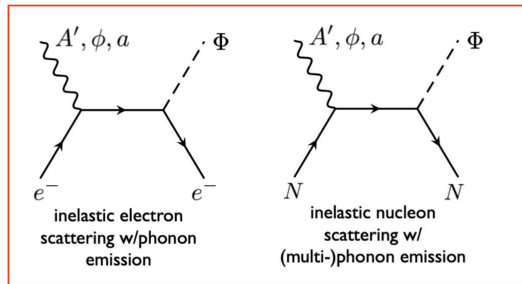


- All DM couplings testable via phonons
- Some *only* testable via phonons



absorption
by electron

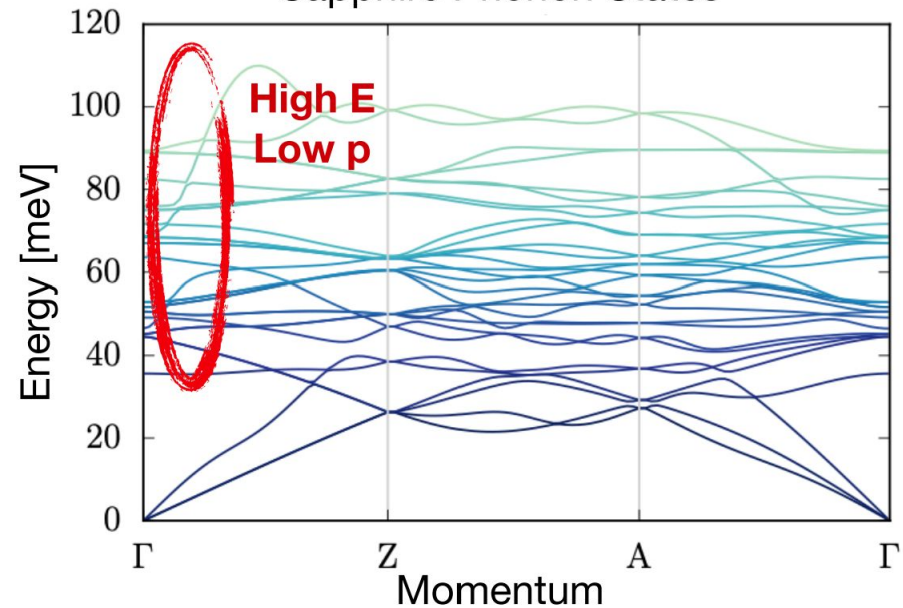
From S. Golwala



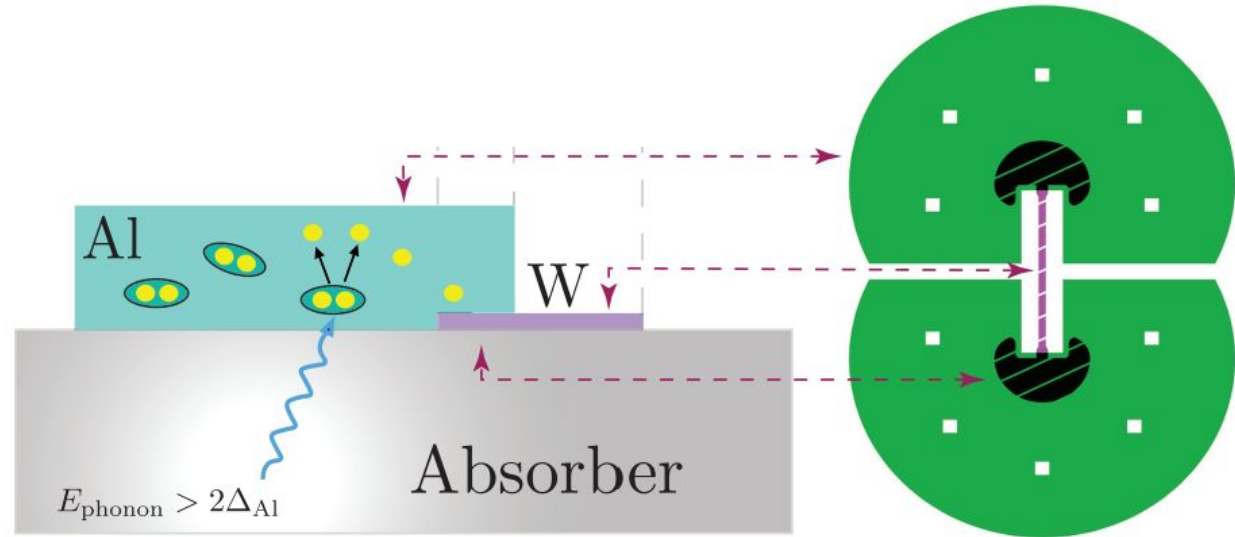
Direct phonon production only accessible to cryogenic solid-state detectors

- Phonons are not limited to NR kinematics
- Couple to phonon modes in solids

Sapphire Phonon States

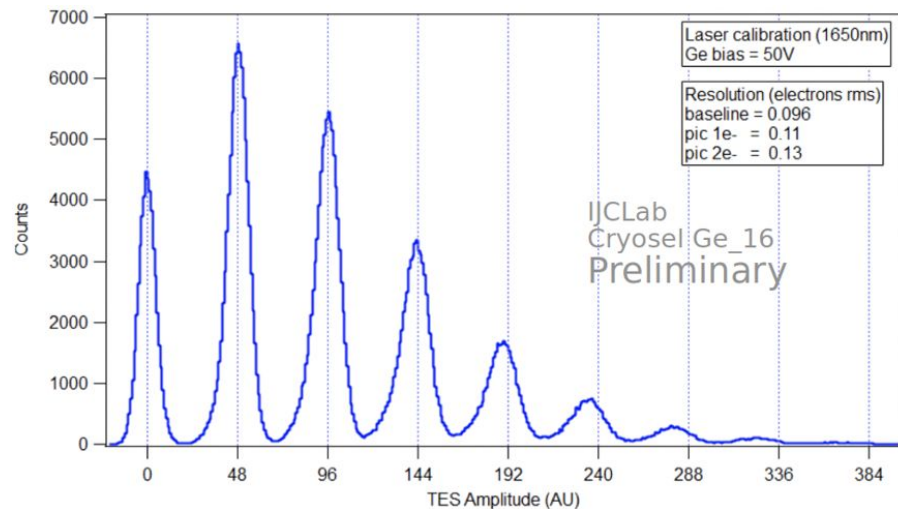
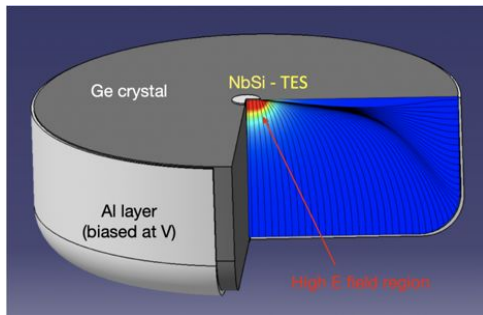
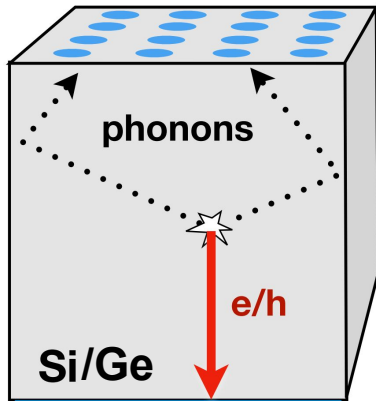


- Tungsten TES coupled to aluminum fins
- “Catch” athermal phonons and shuttle them to sensitive TES

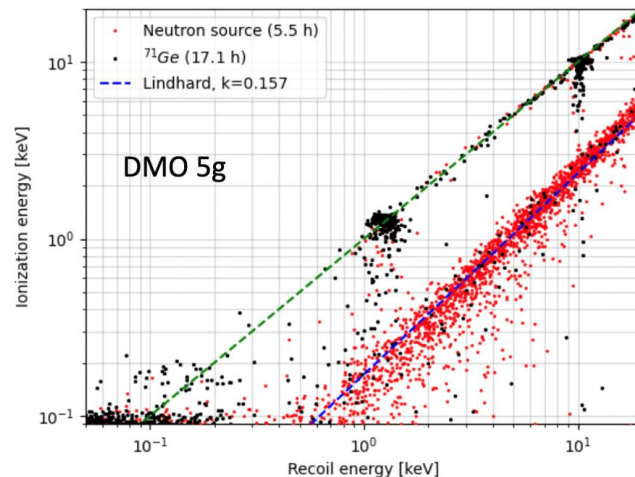
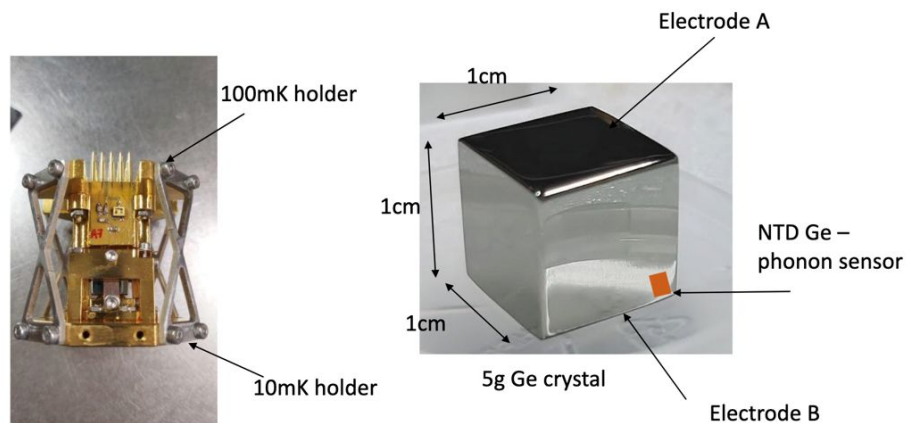


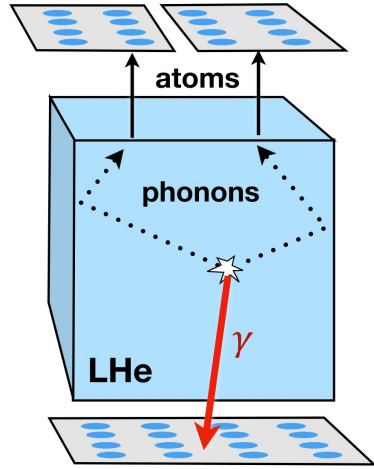
High Voltage Detectors

- Measure NTL phonons via TES on top surface
 - Measure thermal energy with NTD
- Sub e-h resolution in Ge
 - Publication imminent

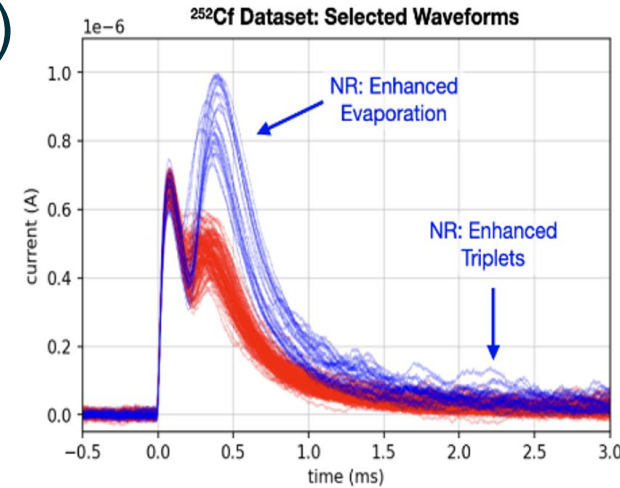


- Dual channel readout of charge and heat
 - Allows for discrimination between signal and backgrounds
 - ~ 20 eV resolution in phonon and charge channels
- Moving to TES based sensors soon

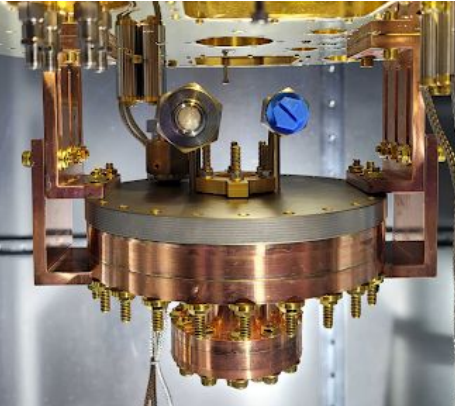




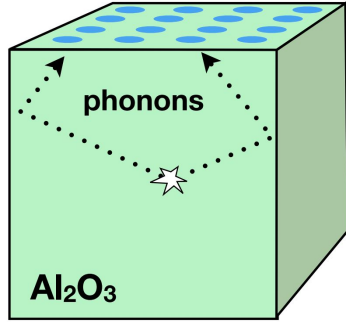
- Detect prompt scintillation photons (S1) and delayed quantum evaporation (S2) signals
- Many QET instrumented sensors above He
 - Coincidence to reject backgrounds
- Proven ER/NR discrimination
- New results coming soon!



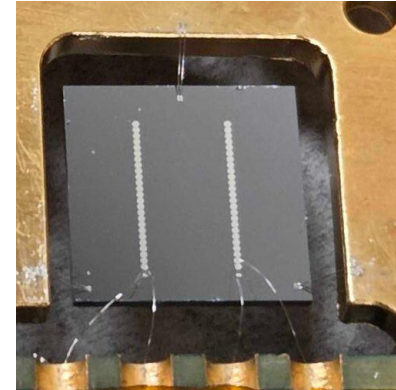
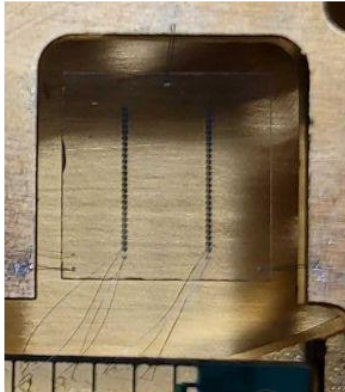
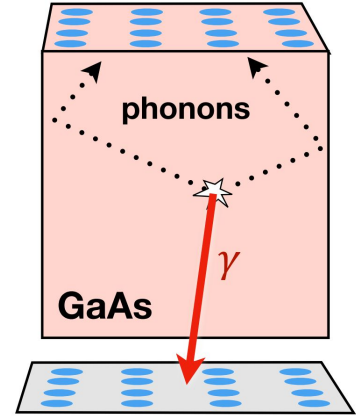
[Phys. Rev. D **110**, 072006](#)



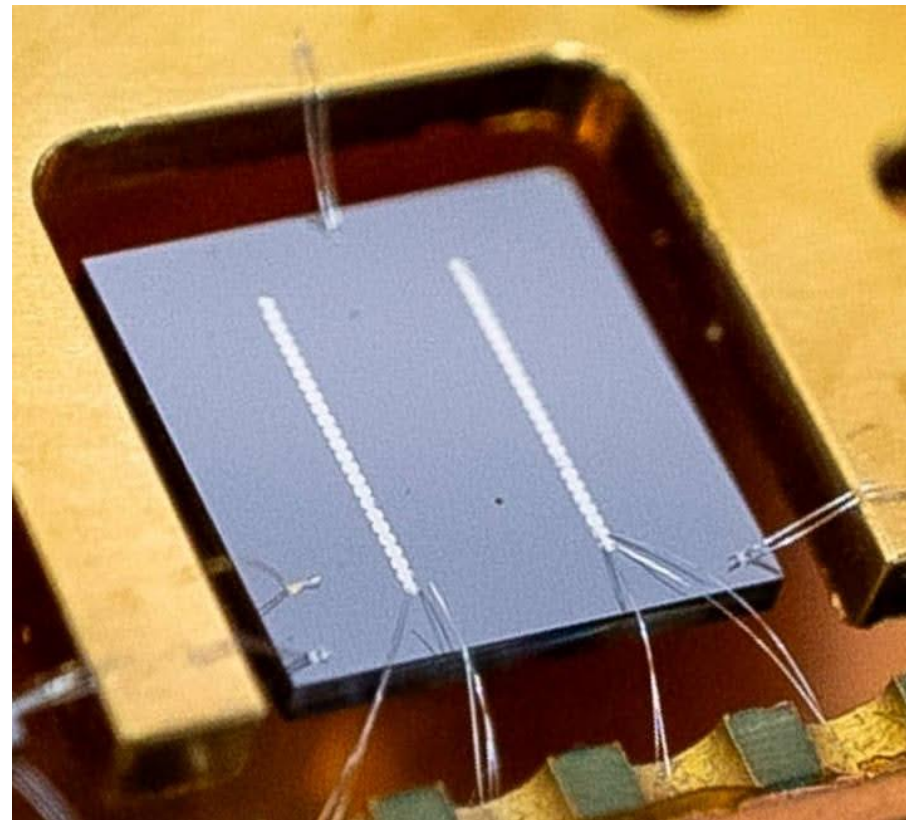
Polar Crystal Detectors



- Gapped phonons are well matched to low mass DM
- Oscillating dipole yields sensitivity to dark photons
- GaAs is known scintillator
 - Measure heat and light signals!
- Both technologies being studied now! Results to come!

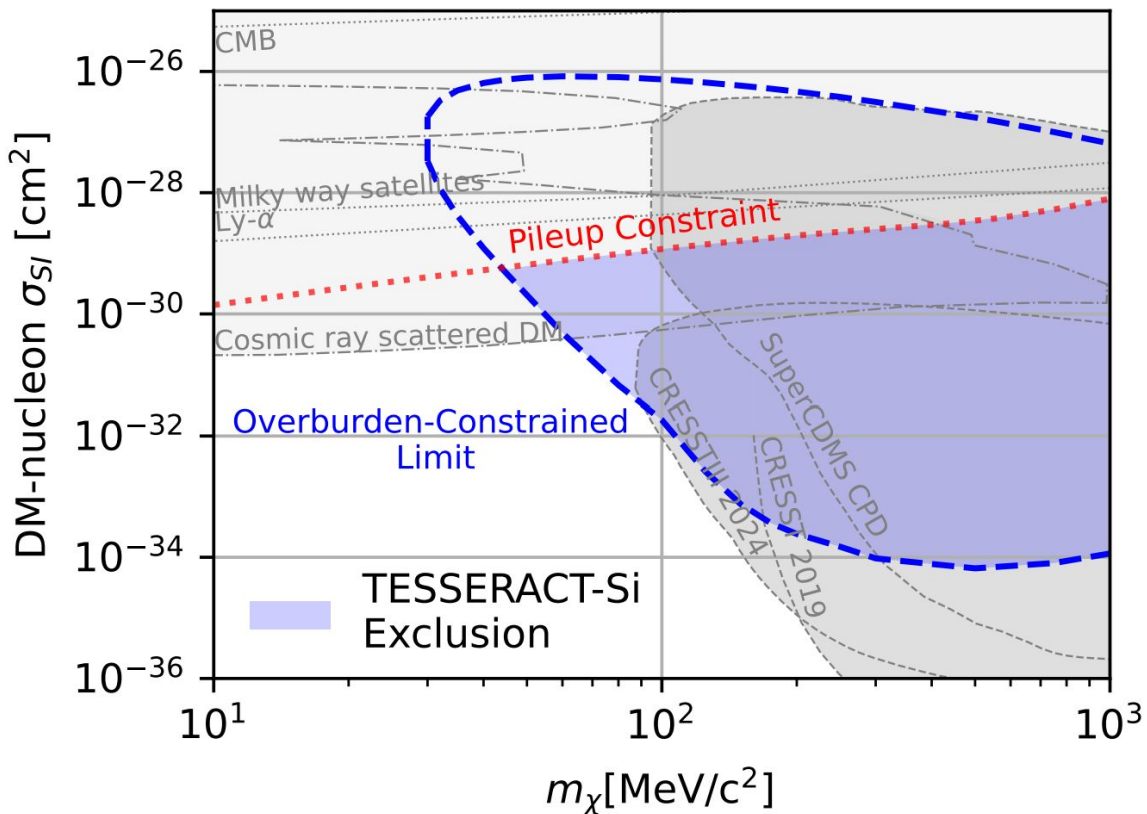


- 1cm² X 1mm “pixel” calorimeter made of silicon
 - 0.233 g mass of Si
 - Allows us to test TESs on convenient substrate
- Tungsten-Aluminum sensors fabricated directly on Si
- Designed for optimal resolution
 - **World-leading resolution of 260 meV**

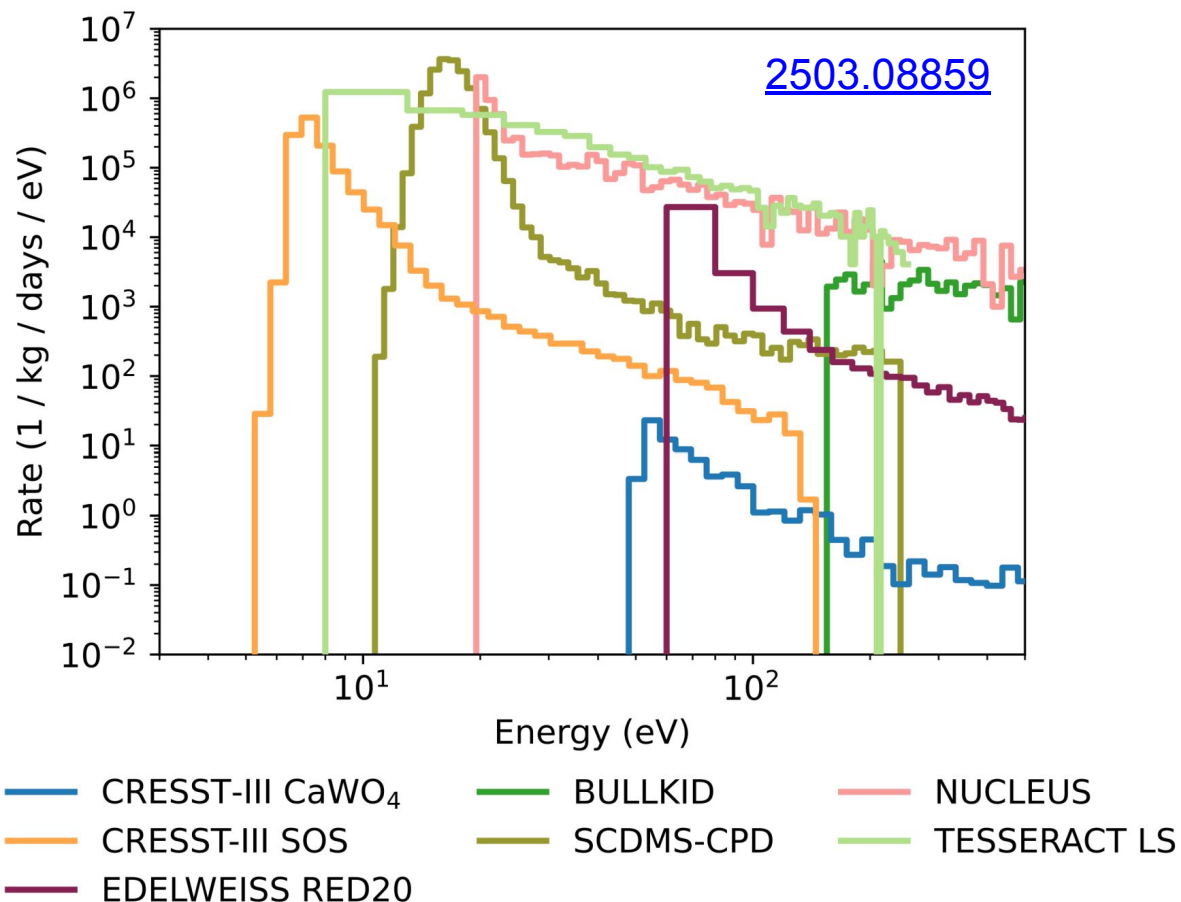


- Blue: Yellin Optimal Interval with overburden constraints
 - Atmosphere and building shielding
- Red: No DM-DM pileup requirement
 - 5.5 kHz detector bandwidth
- Lowest SI-NR DM search ever done! **44 MeV/c²**

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 135, 161001 \(2025\)](#)

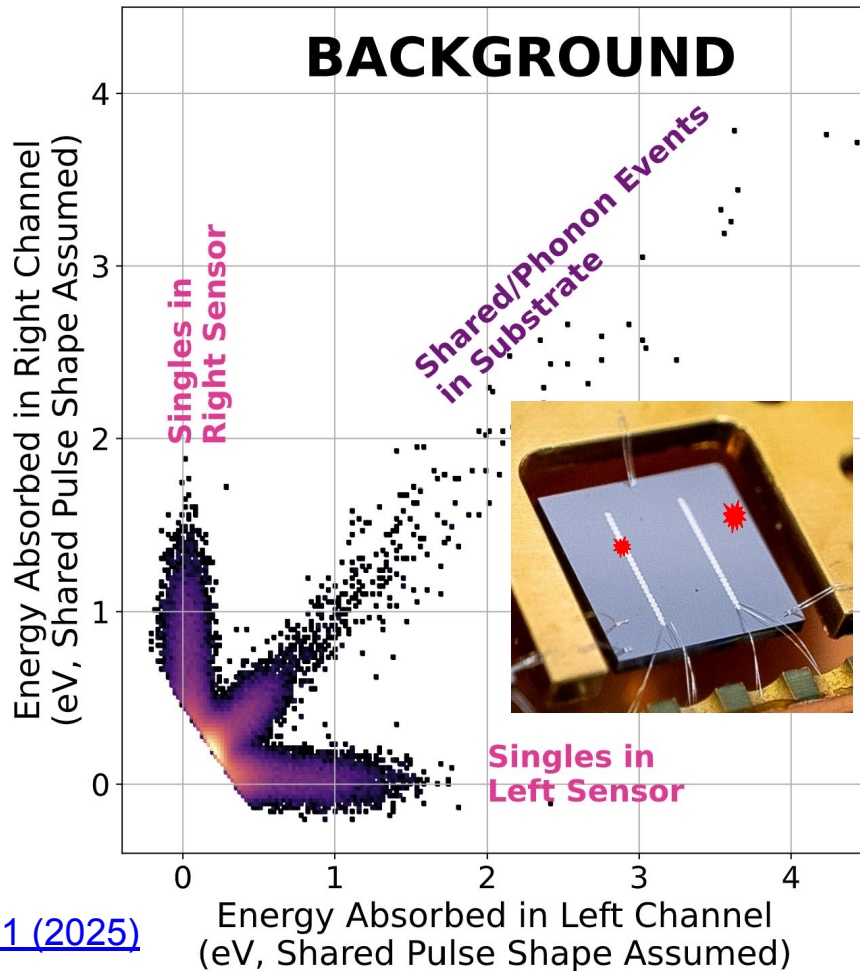


- Cryogenic detectors see rise in event rate near threshold
- Presently the largest limitation for all cryogenic detectors



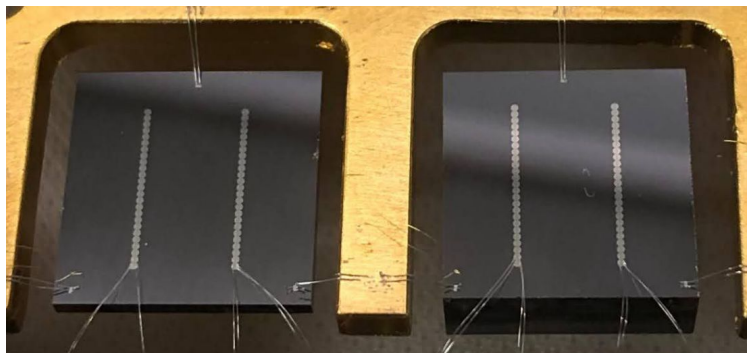
What is LEE?

- We observe two different types of LEE:
 - Some occur in the bulk substrate
 - Some occur only in a single sensor
- Tells us some comes from bulk phonons and some that are local to the metal films themselves!



What is LEE?

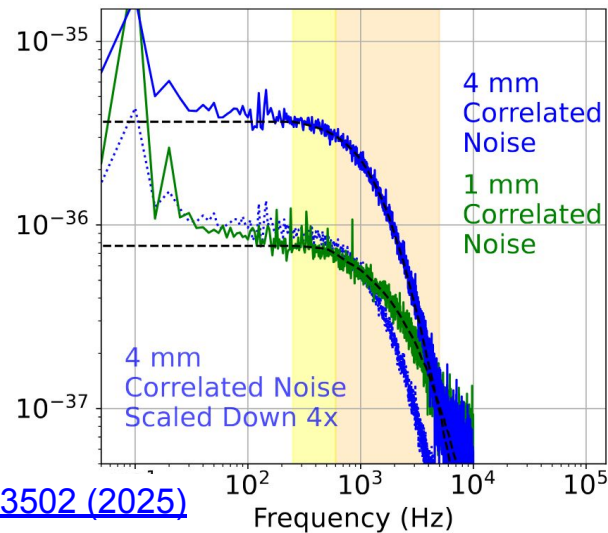
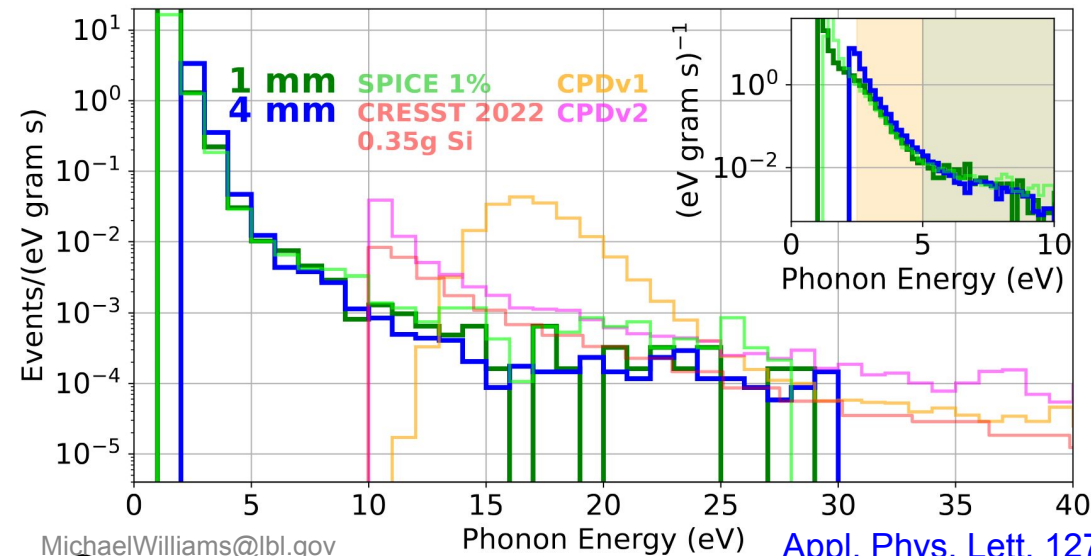
1mm



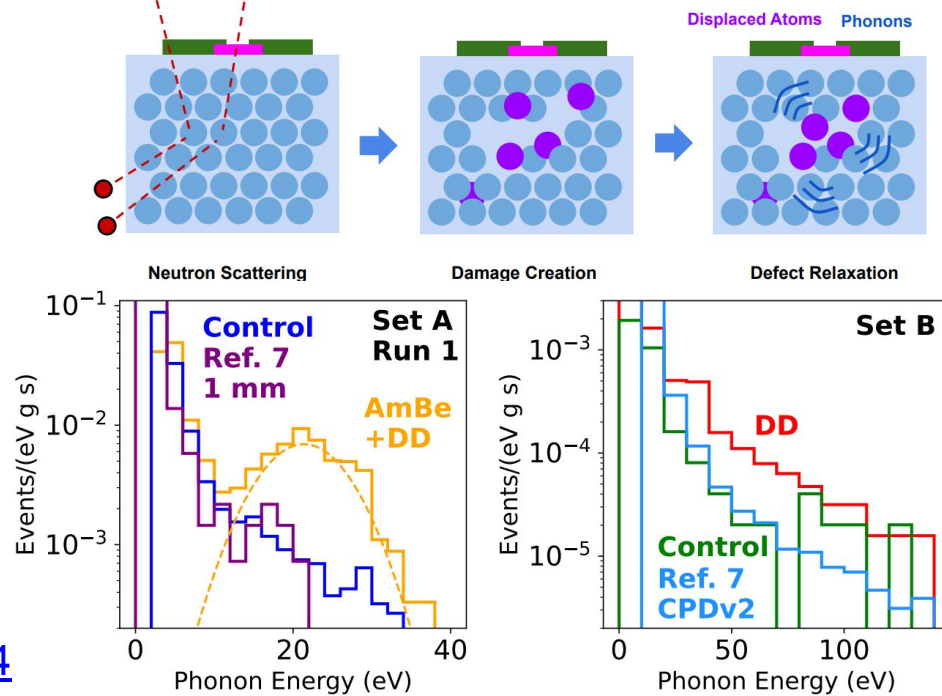
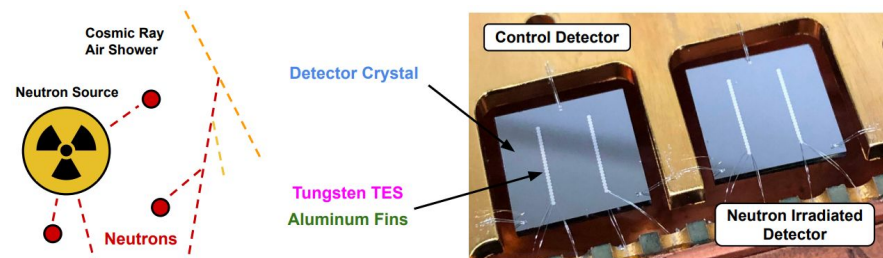
4mm

We see that the rate of bulk phonon LEE scales with volume!

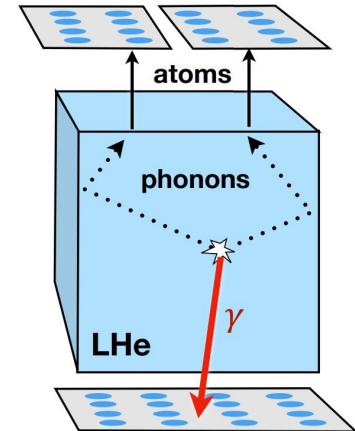
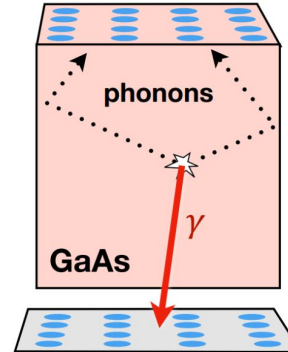
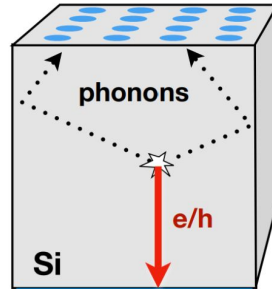
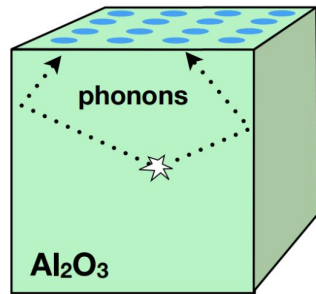
- This is confirmation this is happening in the bulk



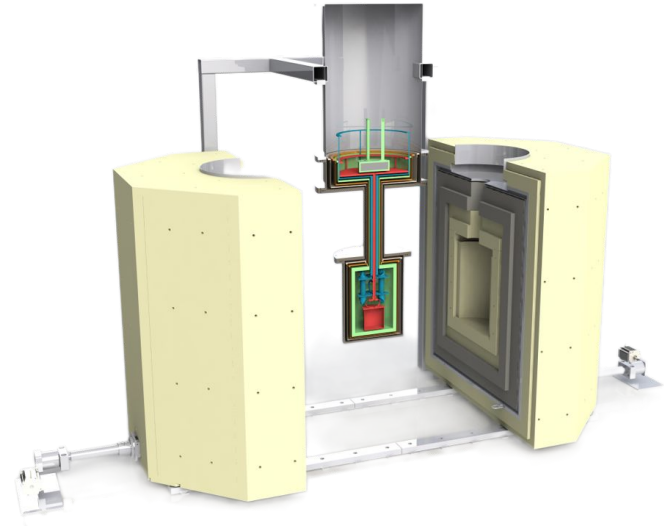
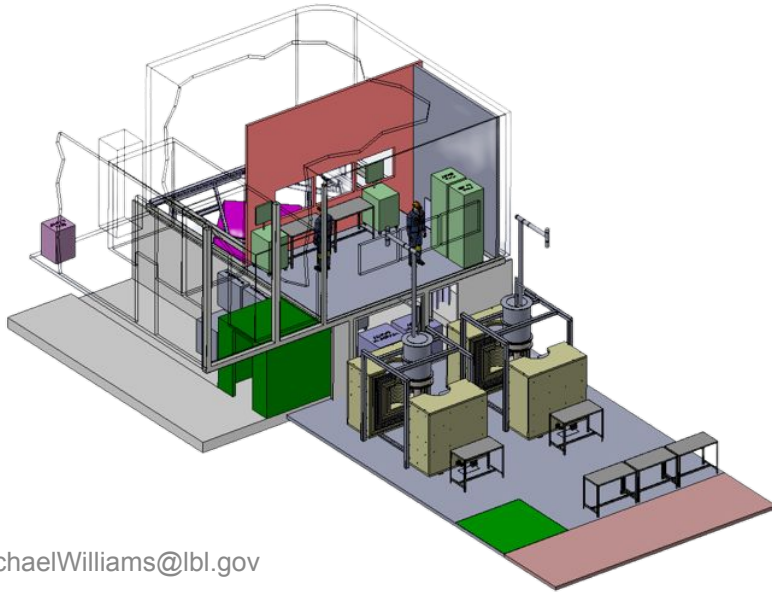
- A potential cause of LEE could be defects
 - These could be caused by high energy radiation
- After purposefully irradiating detectors with neutrons, we can see an elevated rate of LEE
 - This doesn't mean that all or a majority of LEE is caused by radiation



- The TESSERACT detectors will require coincidence between different channels to mitigate LEE
 - Charge vs Heat
 - Light vs Heat
- Helium detector may have very low LEE due to many channel coincidence requirement



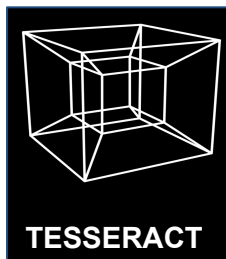
- Field two identical shielded cryostats at LSM
 - Detectors and fridges designed for easy swapability
- Commissioning at Grenoble and Berkeley begins 2027
- Underground commissioning 2028, science begins 2029



- Cryogenic detectors are sensitivity to all DM models
 - *Only* cryogenic detectors can target all models
- TESSERACT will field a variety of detectors, each with certain advantages
 - Charge detectors
 - Superfluid He
 - Polar Crystals
- Above ground commissioning starting 2027,
underground commissioning at LSM starting in 2028
- Multiple publications imminent, stay tuned!



BERKELEY LAB



Status of the TESSERACT Dark Matter Experiment

Michael Williams

TeVPA 2026

31st Aug. - 3rd Sep. 2026

Thank you!



University of
Zurich



Tiny



Yet Mighty!