

Modelization, characterization and optimization of HEMT-based charge readout pre-amplifier

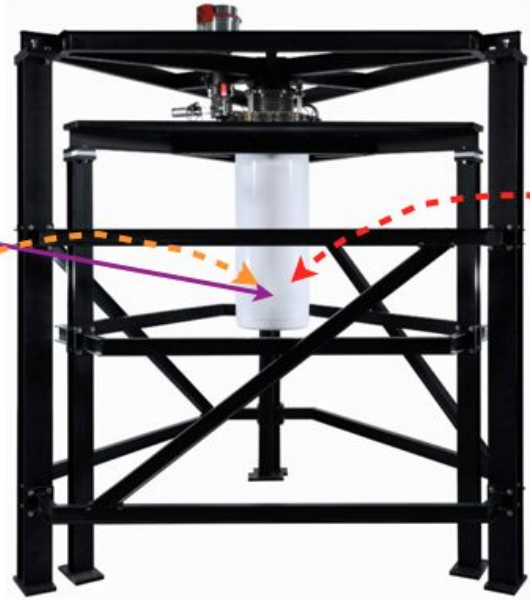
for the RICOCHET collaboration

Jules Colas
presenter



RICOCHET: *A future low-energy neutrino observatory*

RICOCHET is a **France, USA and Russia** wide collaboration accounting for about 50 physicists, engineers, and technicians, aiming at building the **first low-energy neutrino observatory**



History of CE ν NS

CE ν NS \rightarrow Coherent Elastic neutrino-Nucleus Scattering

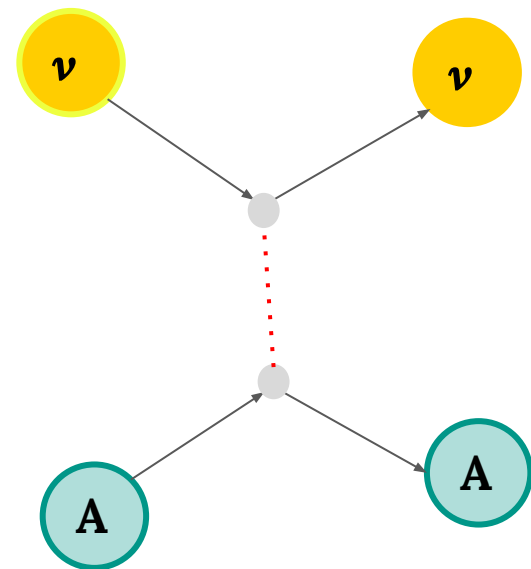
Predicted by Freedman in 1973 *Physical Review D*, 9(5), 1389.

Measured for the first time in 2017 *Science*, 357(6356), 1123-1126.

- COHERENT collaboration
- $E^{\nu}_{\text{mean}} \sim 30$ MeV (spallation source)

What's next ?

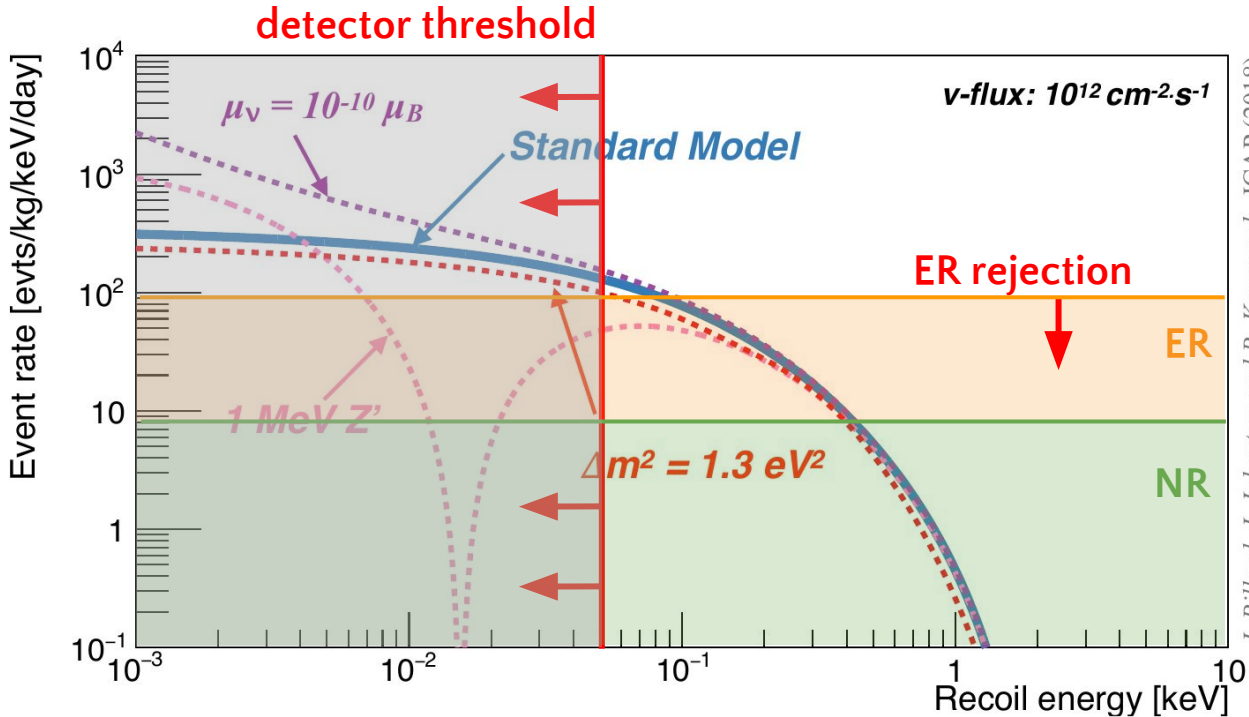
- Measuring CE ν NS at reactor (lower E^{ν}_{mean})
- Lowering detection threshold
- Increasing precision \rightarrow % level (stat)
- Constraining new physics models



CE ν NS allows small detector (\sim kg) to be competitive with large scale ν physics experiment

RICOCHET signal/noise goal

threshold 50 eV
 → **12.8 evt.kg⁻¹.day⁻¹**



Particle identification

- NR/ER discrimination
- Event by event tagging
- Heat & Ionization
- Heat pulse timing

Performances goal

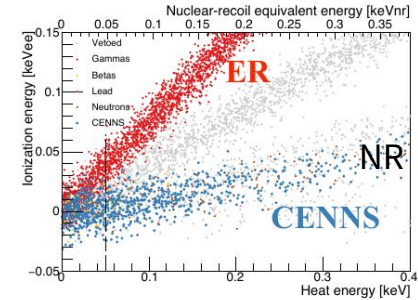
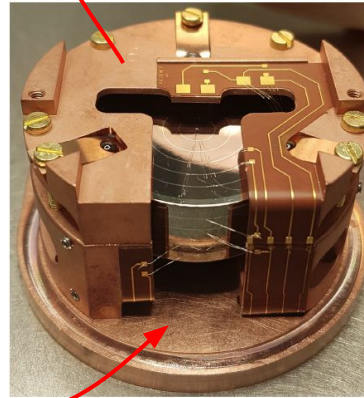
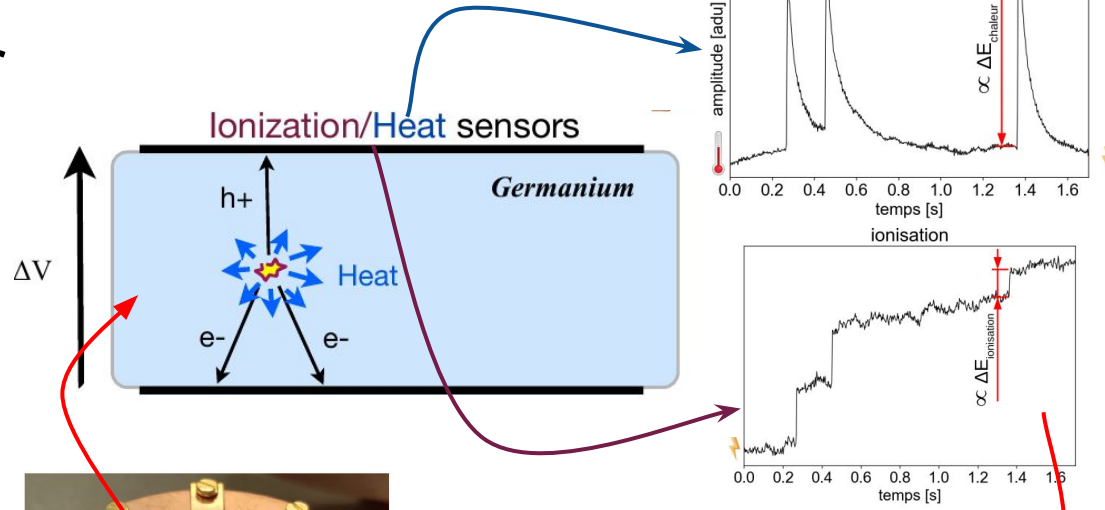
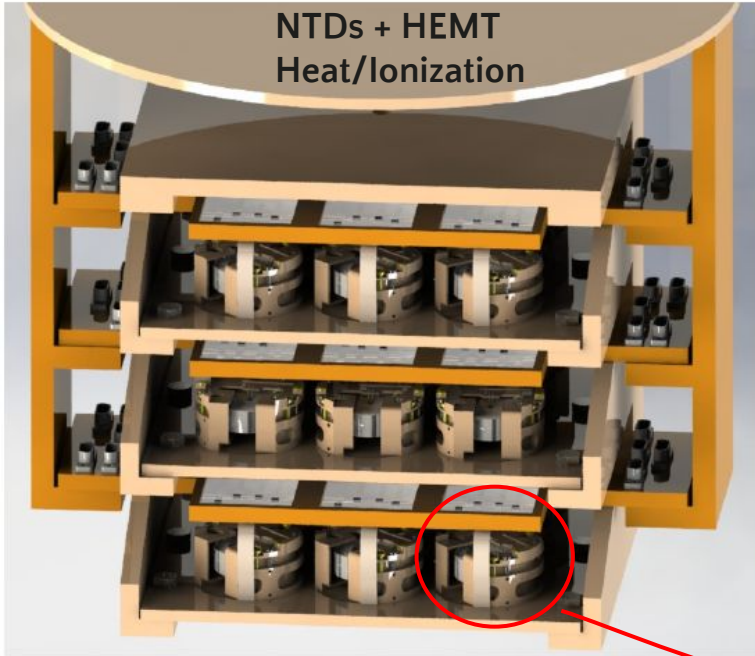
$$\sigma_{\text{Heat}} \approx 10 \text{ eV}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Ion}} \approx 20 \text{ eV}$$

Exposure

kg scale target mass

The CryoCube detector

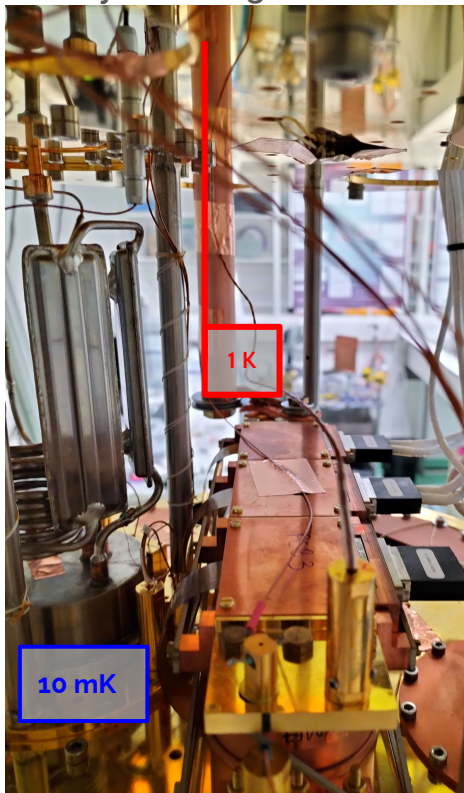


Misiak [PhD Thesis](#)

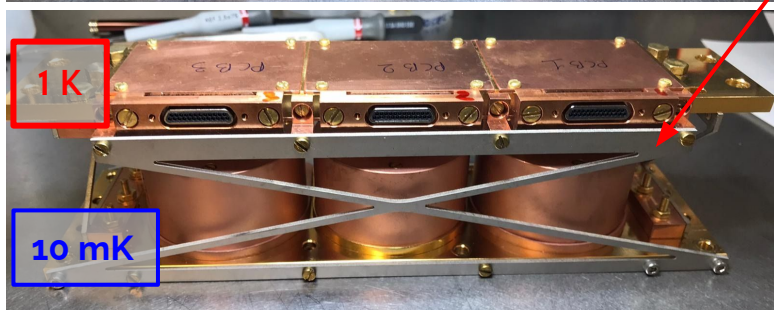
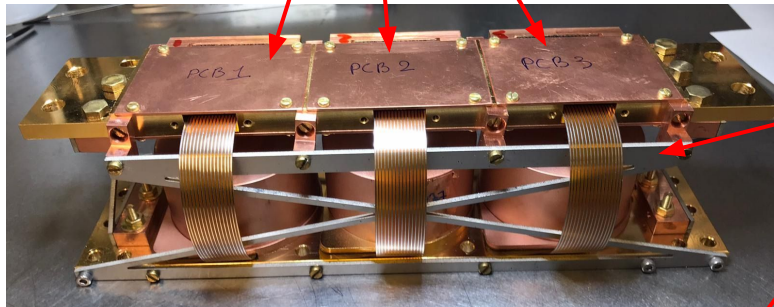
Salagnac & al: [arXiv:2111.12438](#)

The mini-CryoCube

Cryostat integration

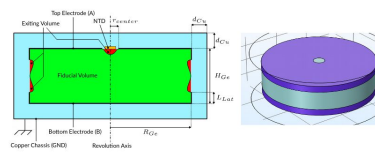


HEMT pre-amplifiers

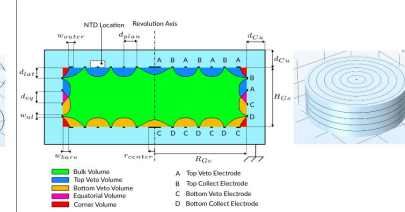


Two type of detectors PL38 / FID38 → Two 'type' of pre-amplifiers

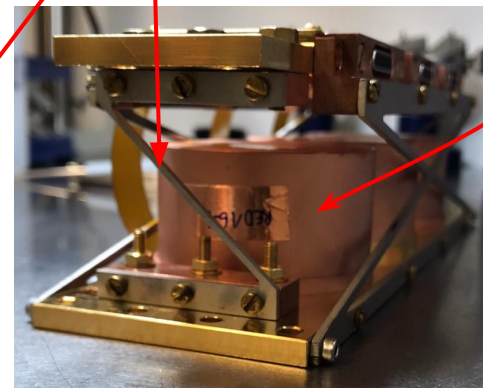
PL38: 2 Planar electrodes extended over the corners on the lateral surface



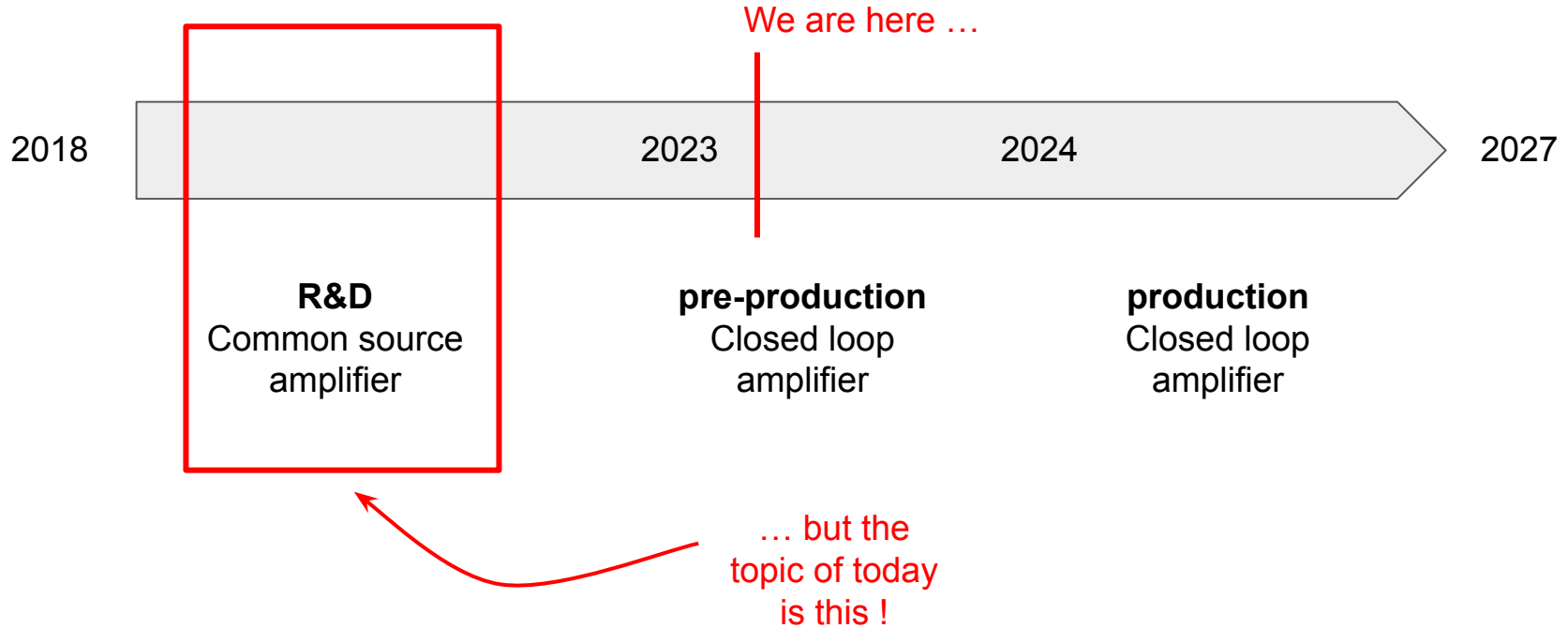
FID38: 4 Fully Interdigitized electrodes



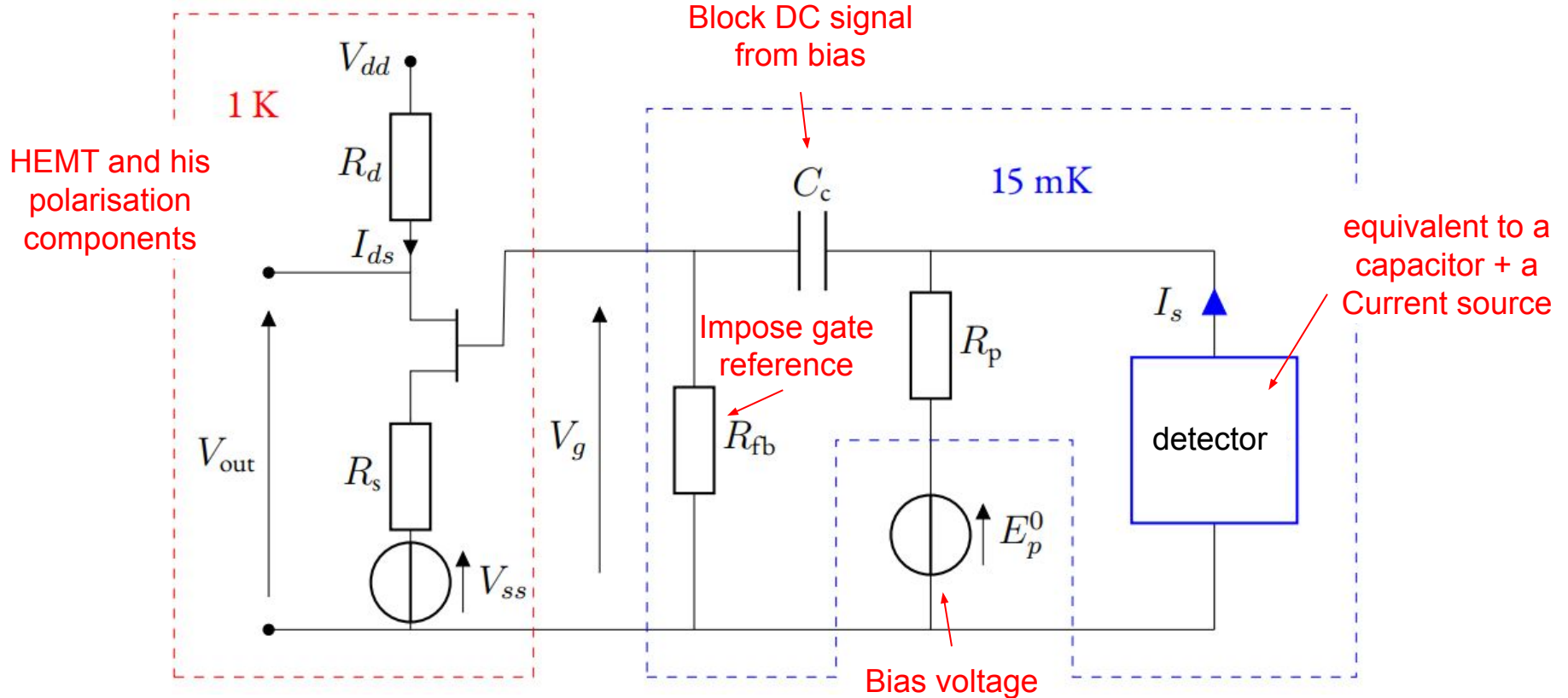
Timetal (1 μ W dissipated power)



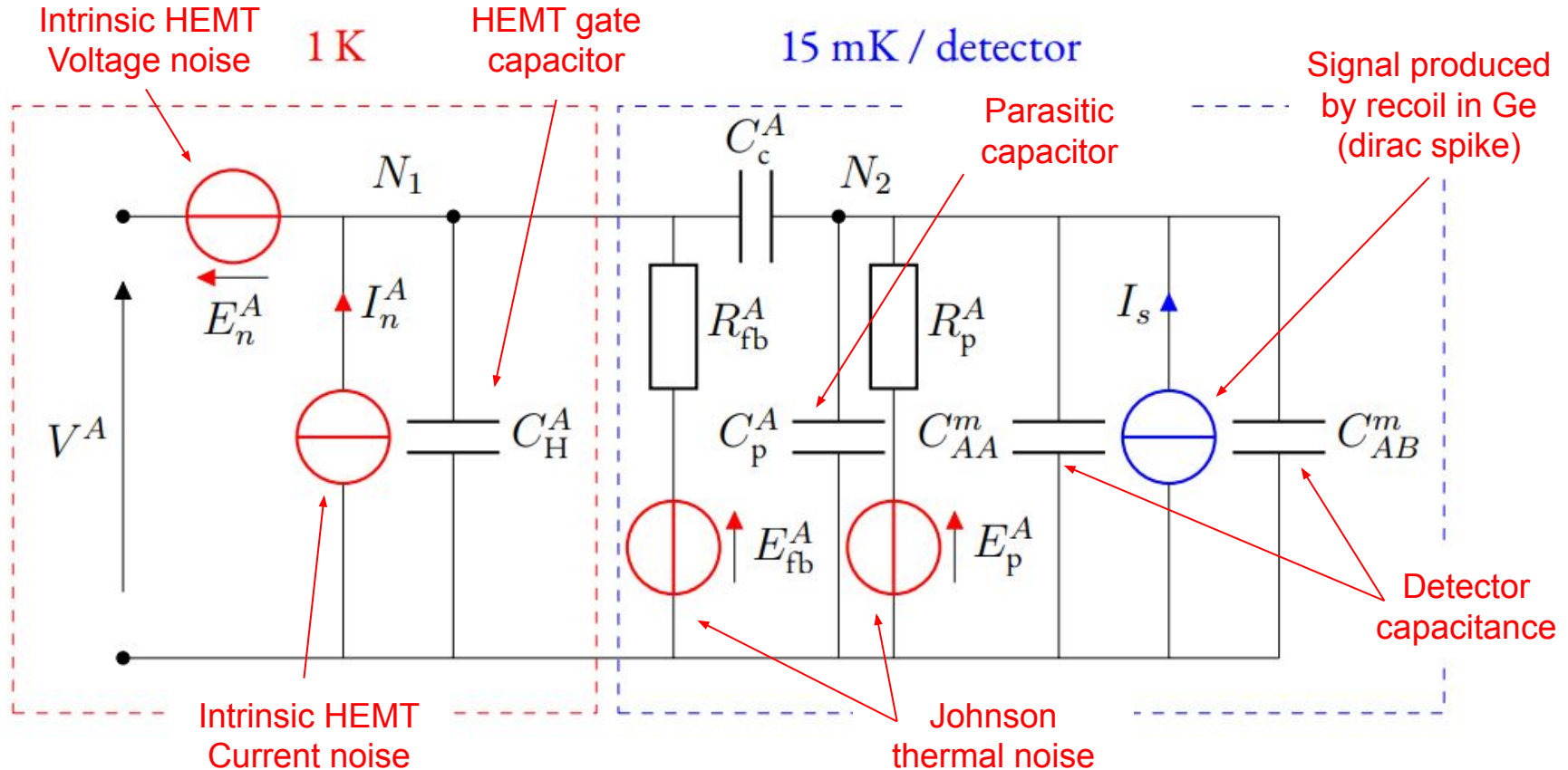
We have multiple HEMT-based ionization readout



The common source amplifier is simple



The common source amplifier model, for one channel



Signal/Noise propagation

1. In **any case** one can write :

$$V^A(f) = h_1(f)E_n^A(f) + h_2(f)E_{fb}^A(f) + h_3(f)I_n^A(f) + \dots$$

$$= \sum_i h_i(f)U_i(f)$$

2. If we suppose **independent sources** :

$$|V^A(f)|^2 = \sum_i |h_i(f)|^2 |U_i(f)|^2$$

Obtained using generalized Millman's equations

Power Spectral Density of noise sources and signals

3. Then we **impose the signal/noise sources** :

$$|E_p(f)|^2 = 4k_b T_p R_p$$

$$|I_n(f)|^2 = i_0^2 + i_a^2 f$$

$$|I_s(f)|^2 = 333q$$

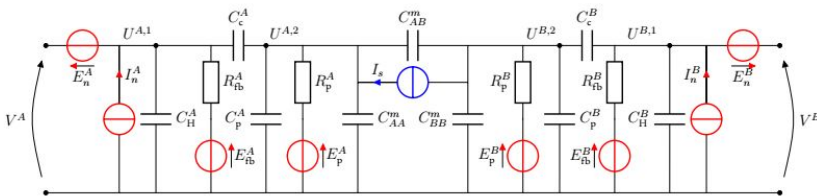
$$|E_{fb}(f)|^2 = 4k_b T_{fb} R_{fb}$$

$$|E_n(f)|^2 = e_0^2 + (e_a^2/f) + (e_b/f)^2$$

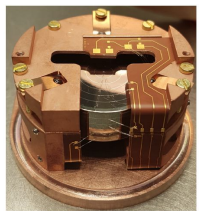
Common source models for planar and FID detectors



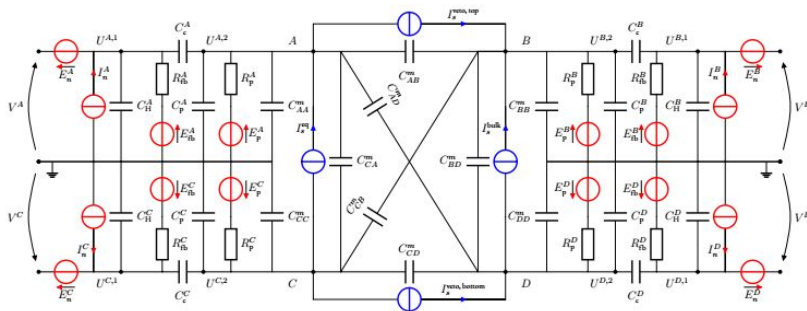
PL38



$$C_{PL38}^m = \begin{bmatrix} C_{AA}^m & C_{AB}^m \\ C_{BA}^m & C_{BB}^m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.06 & 10.86 \\ 10.86 & 4.06 \end{bmatrix} \text{ pF}$$



FID38

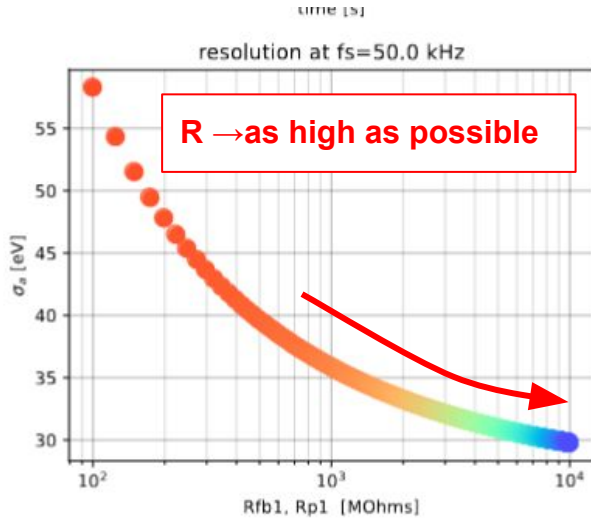


$$C_{FID38}^m = \begin{bmatrix} C_{AA}^m & C_{AB}^m & C_{AC}^m & C_{AD}^m \\ C_{BA}^m & C_{BB}^m & C_{BC}^m & C_{BD}^m \\ C_{CA}^m & C_{CB}^m & C_{CC}^m & C_{CD}^m \\ C_{DA}^m & C_{DB}^m & C_{CD}^m & C_{DD}^m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.46 & 10.19 & 4.02 & 2.58 \\ 10.19 & 1.18 & 2.58 & 1.98 \\ 4.02 & 2.58 & 1.46 & 10.19 \\ 2.58 & 1.98 & 10.19 & 1.18 \end{bmatrix} \text{ pF}$$

Using Sympy for symbolic solving of Millman equation system is convenient and versatile

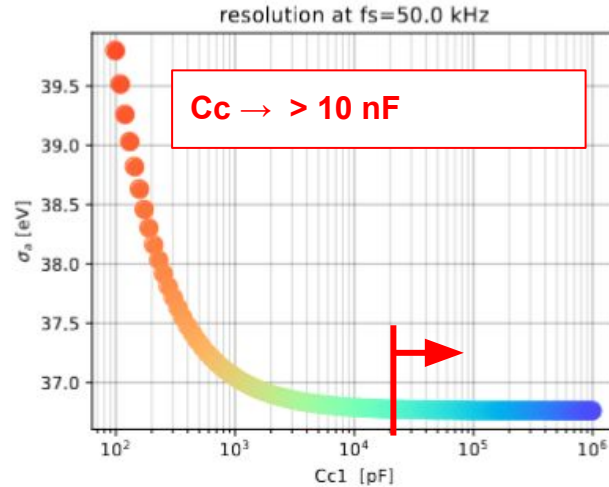


Resolution optimization (RMS)



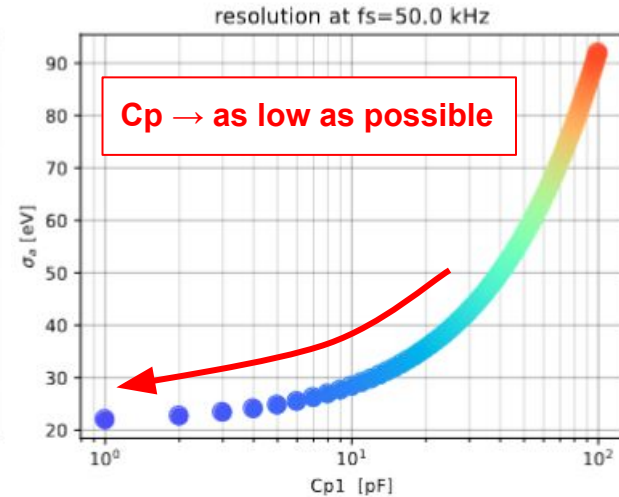
Stable high value resistor at
~10 mK difficult to find

\rightarrow Maxed at ~800 MOhms



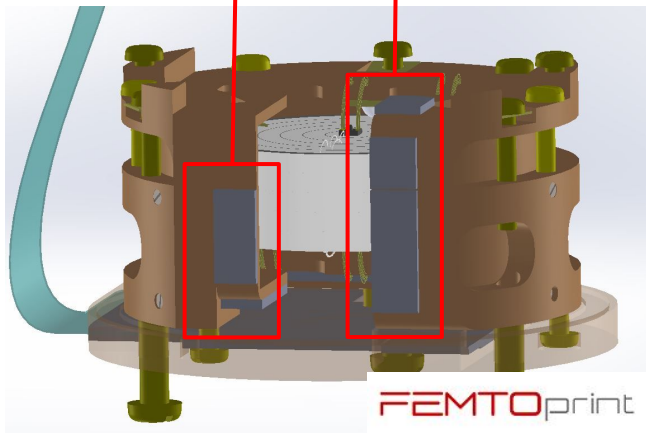
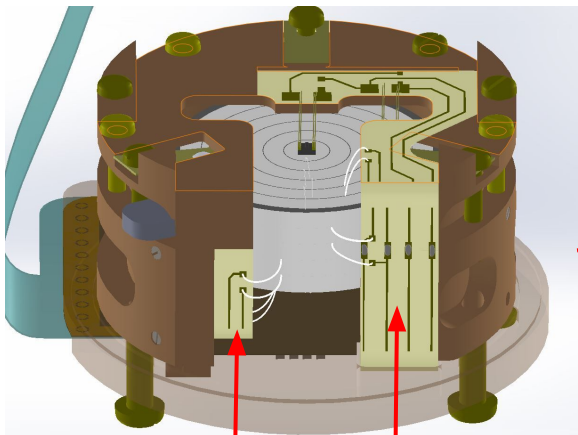
2 nF capacitor validated at 10
mK

\rightarrow Low impact on resolution
between 2 nF and 10 nF...

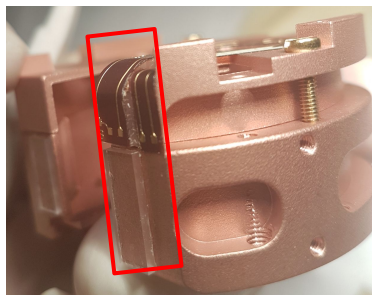
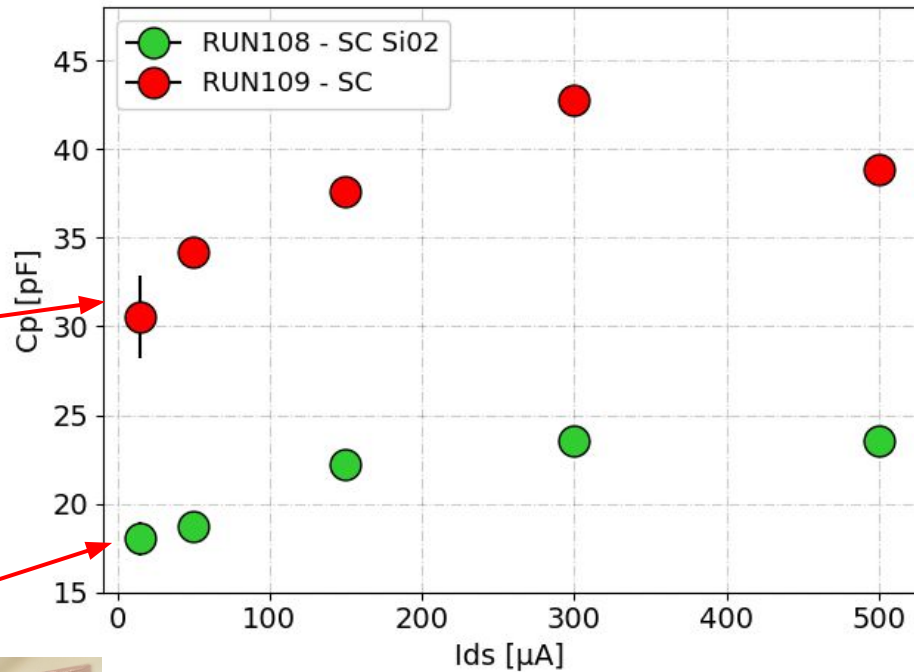


**Main way to improve
resolution !**

Cp reduction using glass

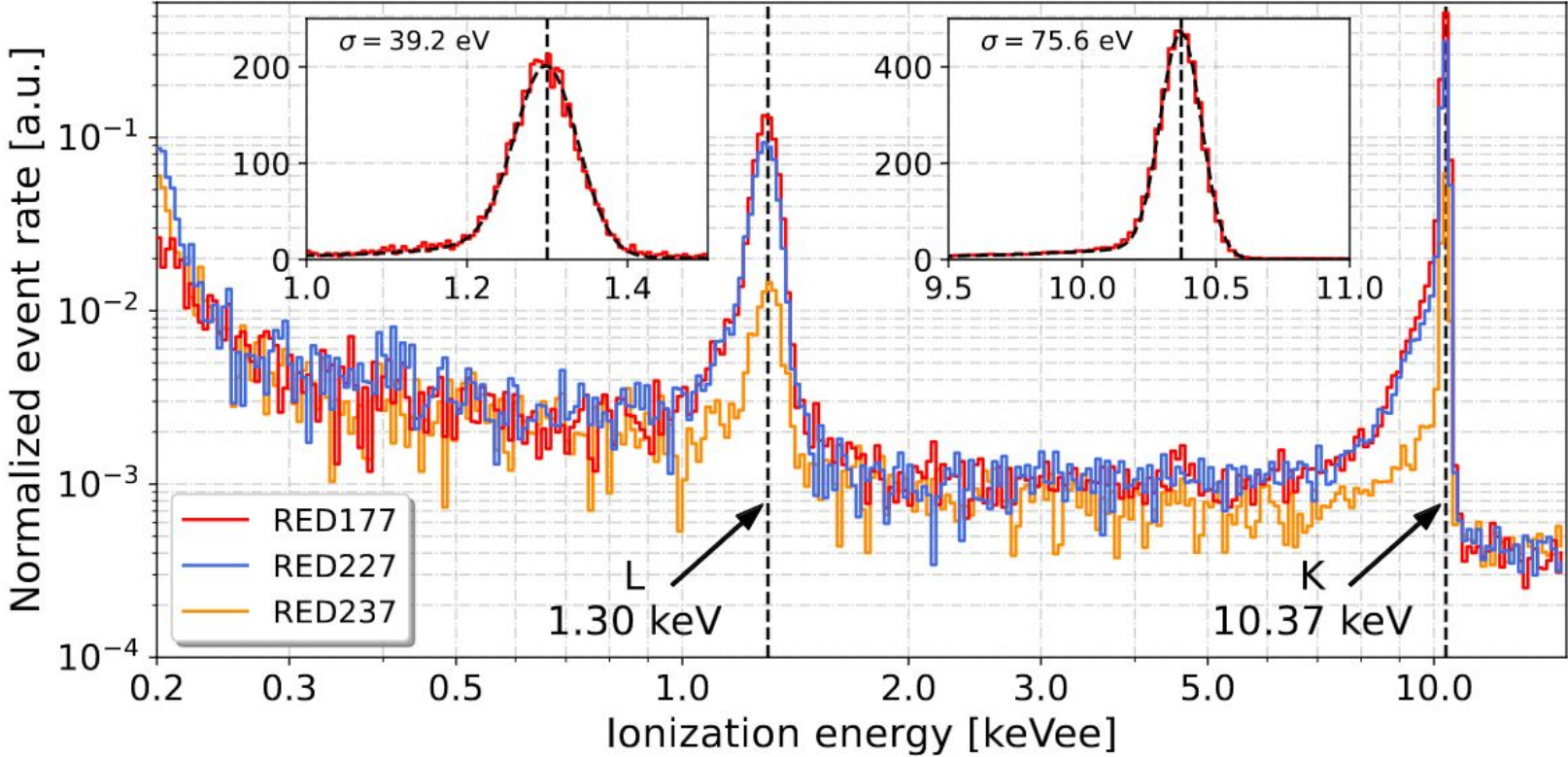


FEMTOprint



Experimental data with mini-CryoCube

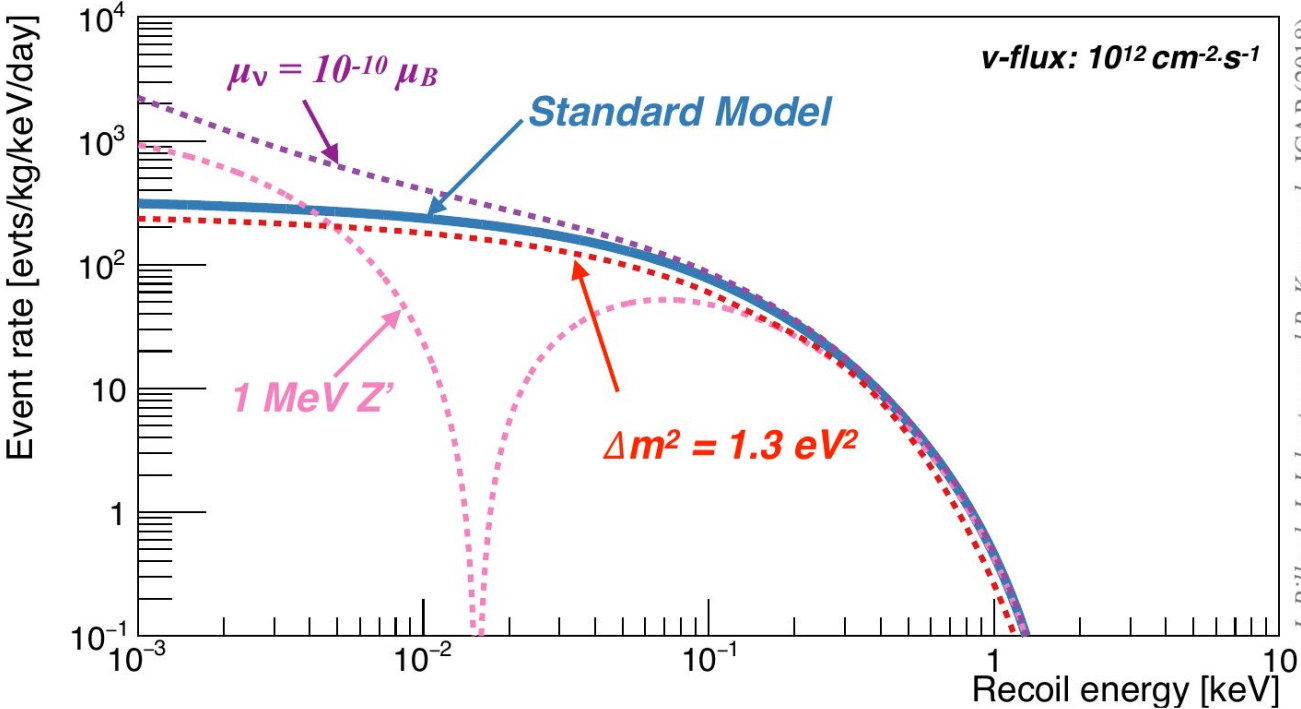
($C_p = 30 \text{ pF}$)



Take away message

- 1) Modelization allows for **components optimization**
- 2) **20 eVee achievable** with PL38 and FID38 detector topology
- 3) This approach is **suitable for other detectors** : we only need the C^m matrix !
- 4) **R&D to reduce C_p still ongoing** (thermalization issues, ...)
- 5) **~30 eVee RMS resolution achieved** already using common source !

Using CE ν NS as a probe for new physics searches



CE ν NS is a great probe of the standard model of particle physics in the electroweak region
Needs low energy neutrinos to increase new physics detection significance
Complementary to the Coherent science program

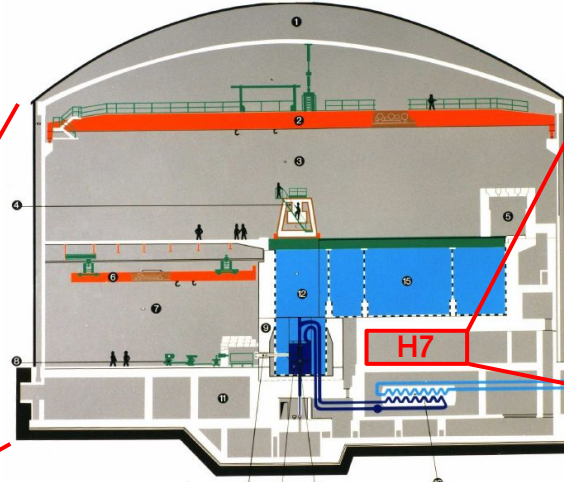
RICOCHET at ILL research reactor

The H7 site

- Power: 58 MW
- Baseline: 8.8 m
- Flux: $10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
- $E^{\nu}_{\text{mean}}: \sim 3 \text{ MeV}$
- $\sim 13 \text{ CEnNS evt/kg/day}$
- $\sim 15 \text{ m.w.e}$



Elevation view of reactor building



Environment

- Magnetic fields
- Vibrations
- Reactogenic backgrounds
- On/Off modulation

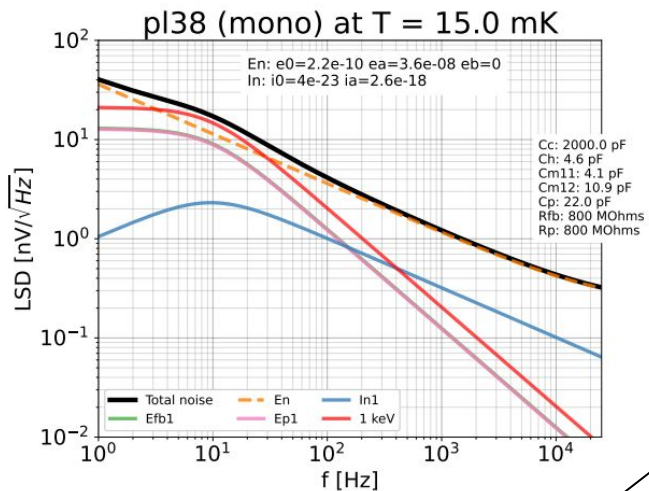
Repurposing of STEREO casemate



Cryostat

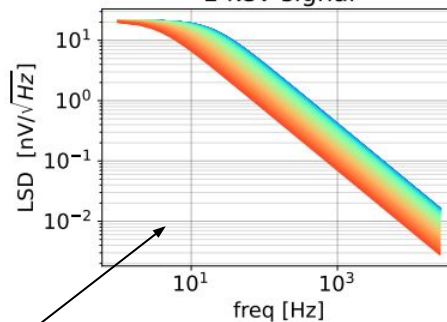
- CryoConcept HEXA-DRY 200
- Ultra quiet
- Low radioactivity

Get all separate contributions

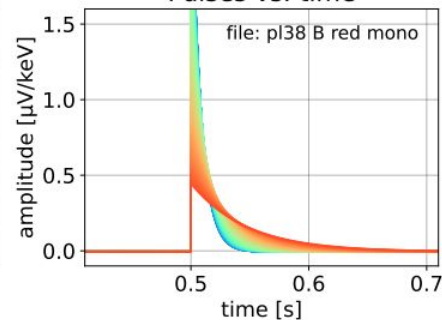


Vary parameters

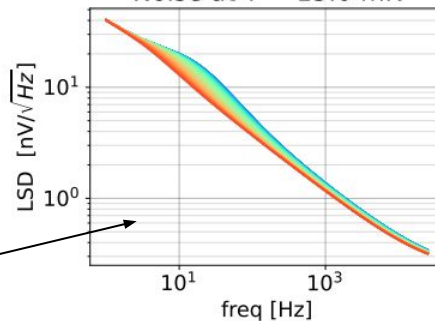
1 keV signal



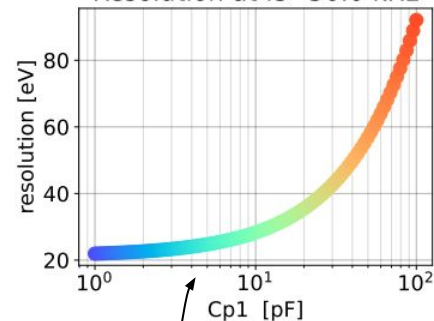
Pulses vs. time



Noise at T = 15.0 mK



Resolution at fs=50.0 kHz



Compute resolution

$$\sigma_a = \sqrt{\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S(f)}{J(f)} df \right]^{-1}}$$