



New Results from the CRESST Experiment

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TUM
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
MÜNCHEN

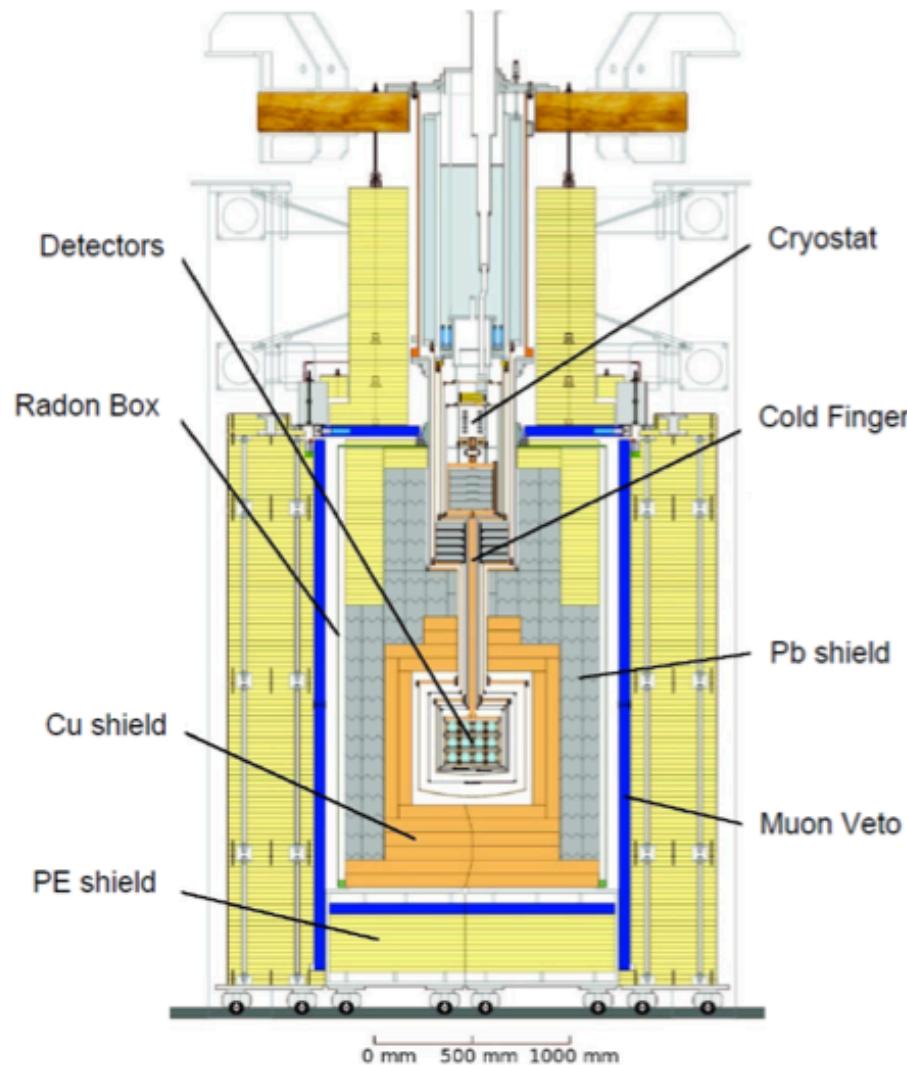


Raimund Strauss
MPI München
TeVPA/IDM, Amsterdam,
23.6.2014



The CRESST Experiment

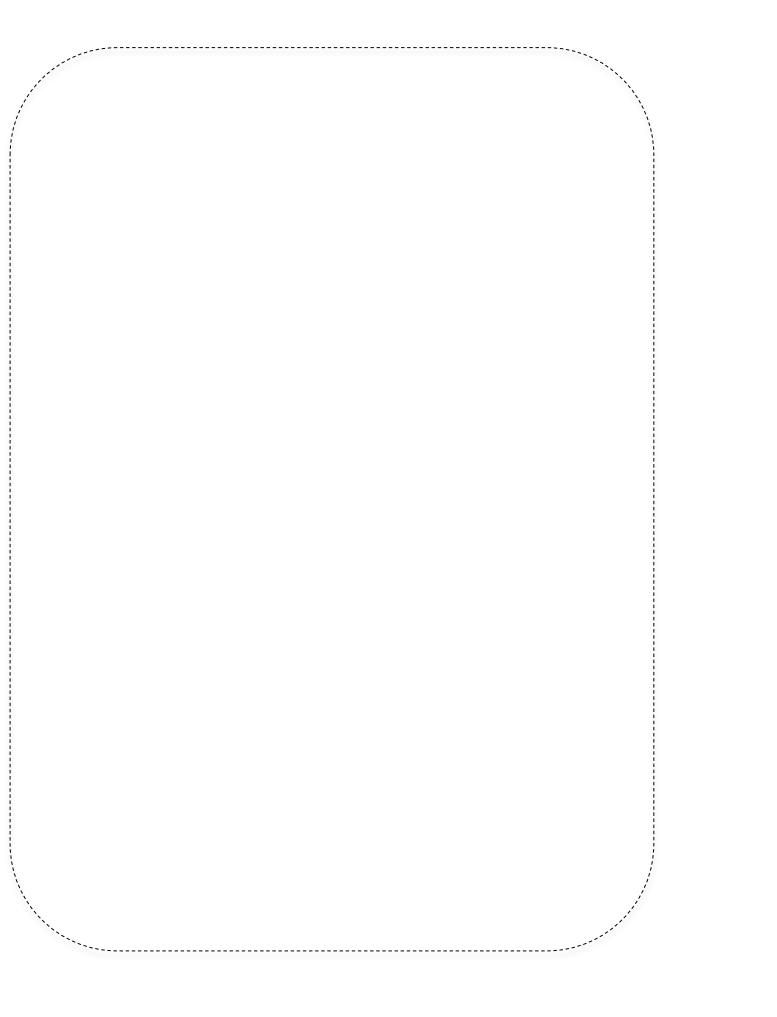
Cryogenic Rare Event Search with Superconducting Thermometers



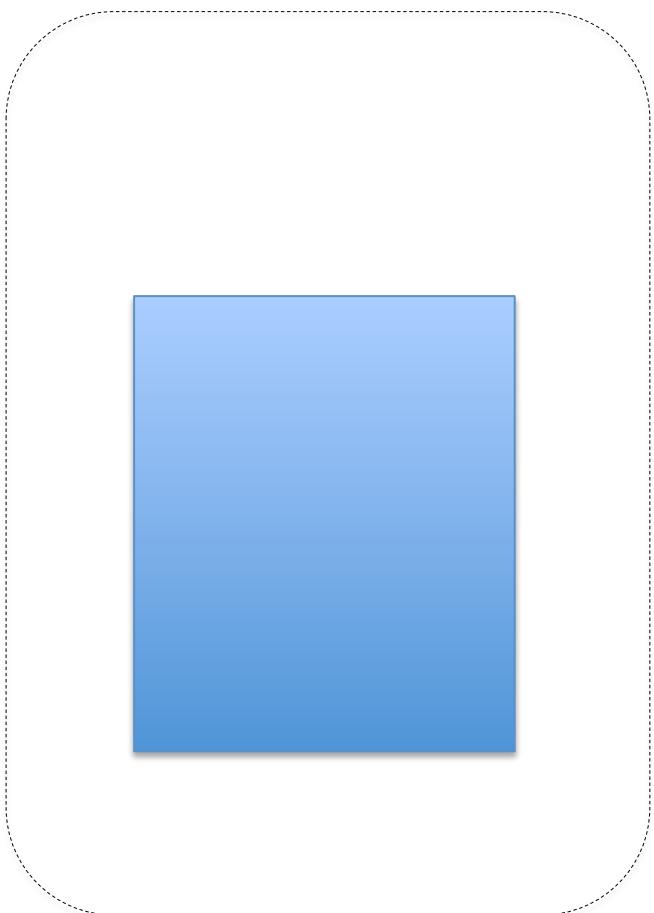
- Underground installation
- Ultra-low background environment
- Cryogenic detectors



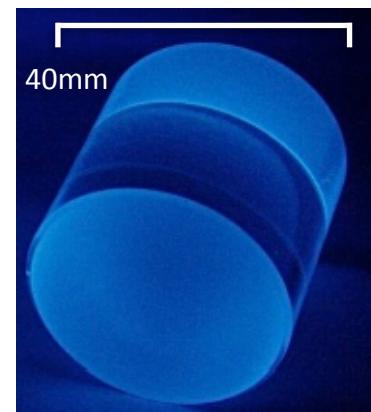
The CRESST Detector Module



The CRESST Detector Module



CaWO₄ Target Crystal

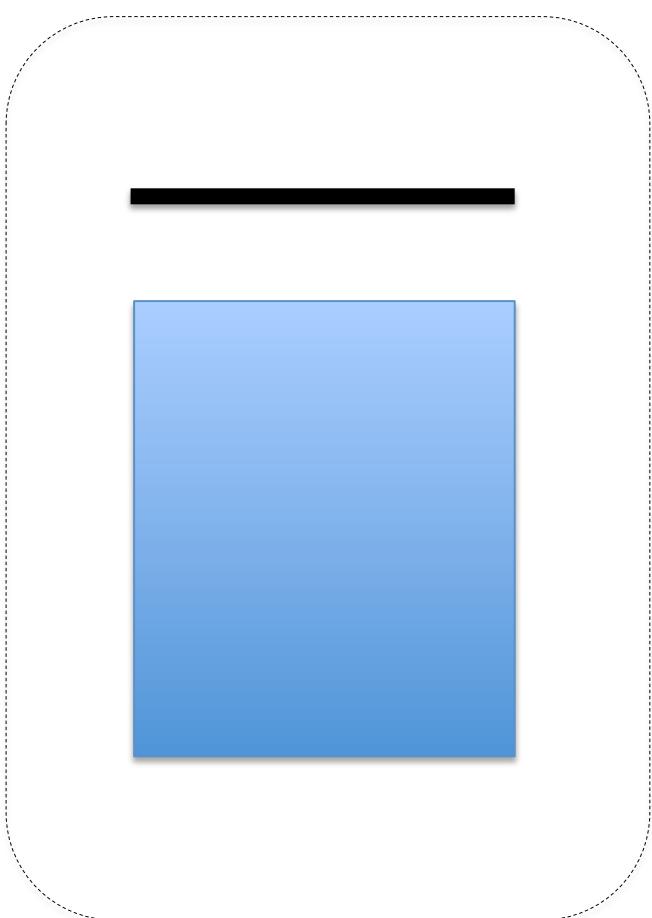


- scintillating
- multi-element target
- mass: 200 – 300 g



In-house production and processing
at our institutes

The CRESST Detector Module

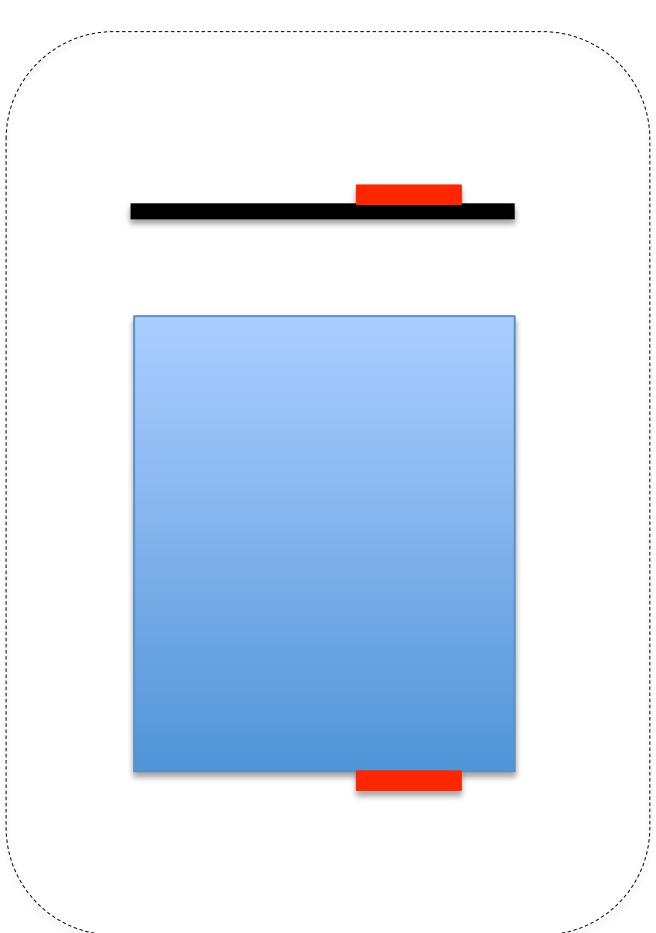


Light Absorber
for scintillation-light detection

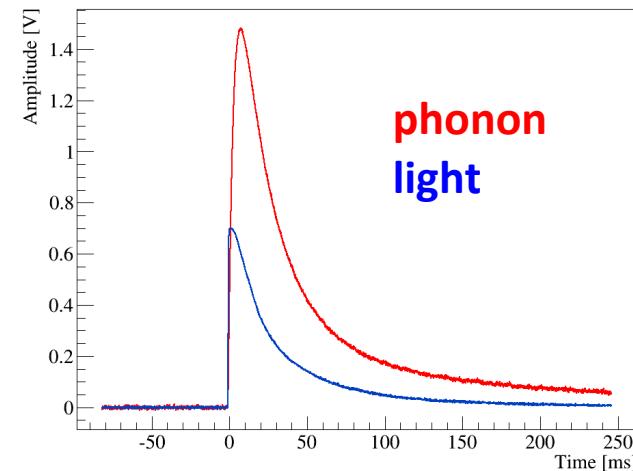


- silicon-on-sapphire disc
- diameter: 40mm
- thickness: 500 μ m

The CRESST Detector Module



Transition-Edge-Sensors
→ 2 independent calorimeters



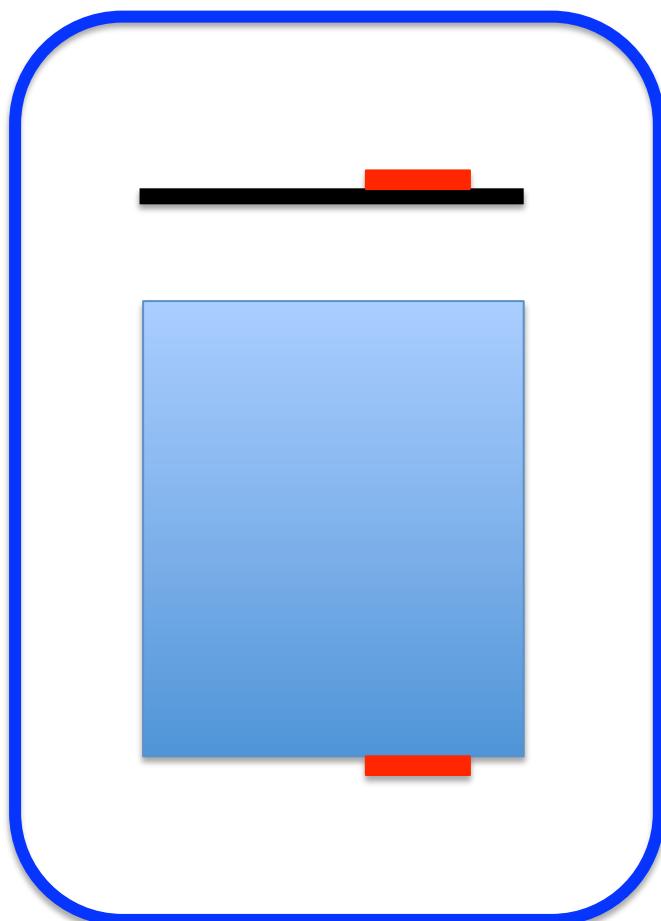
Phonon detector (CaWO_4)

- Threshold: $E_{\text{th}} \lesssim 1 \text{ keV}$
- Resolution: $\sigma \approx 100-200 \text{ eV}$

Light detector (SOS)

- Threshold $E_{\text{th}} \approx 5 \text{ eV}$

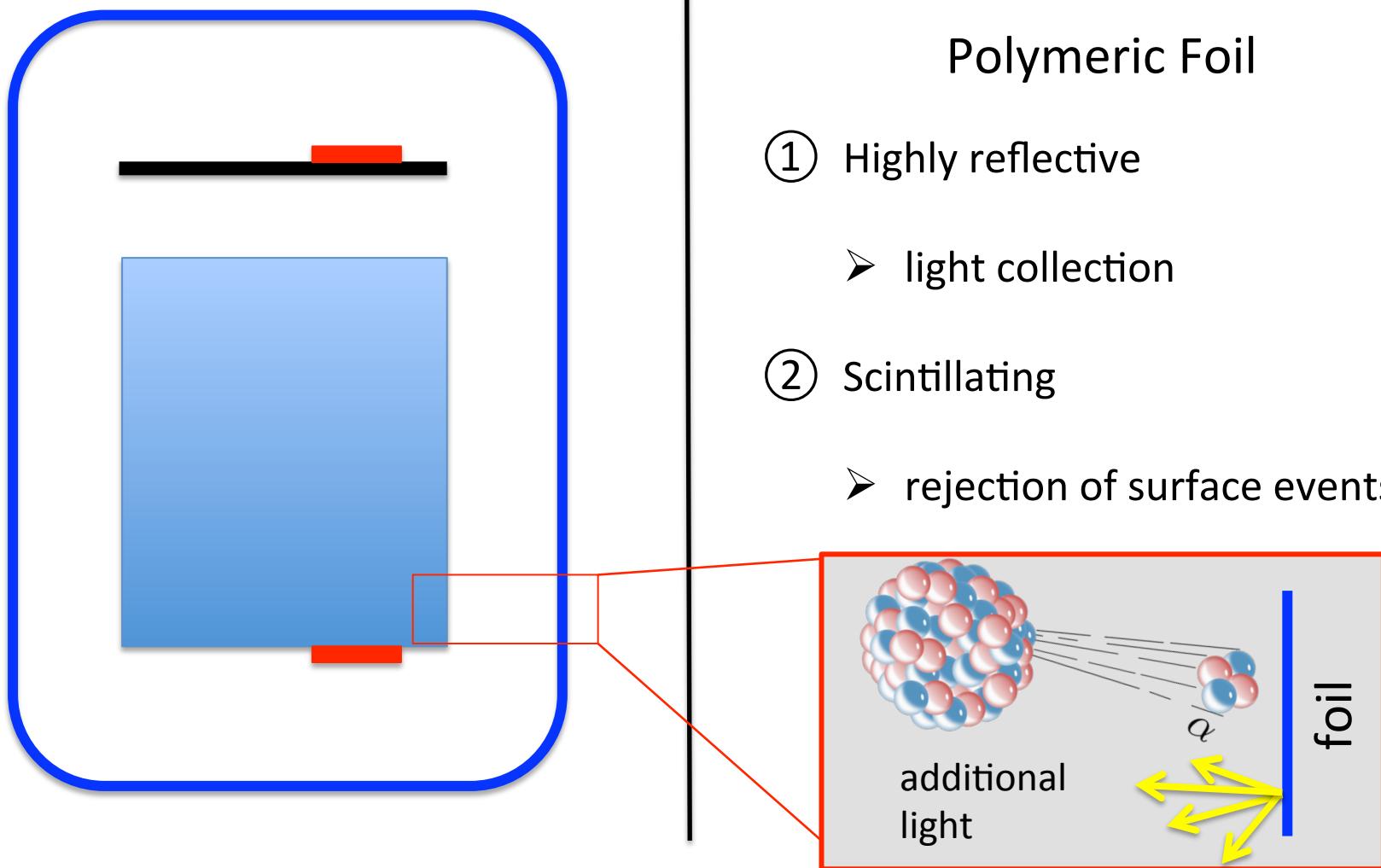
The CRESST Detector Module



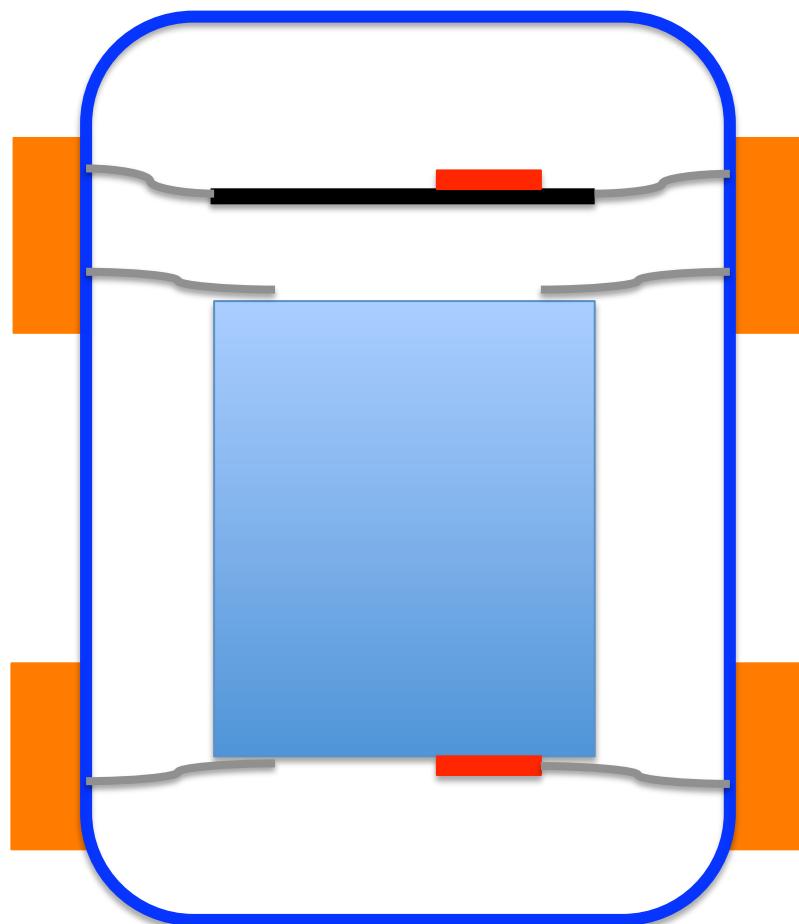
Polymeric Foil

- ① Highly reflective
 - light collection
- ② Scintillating
 - rejection of surface events

The CRESST Detector Module



The CRESST Detector Module



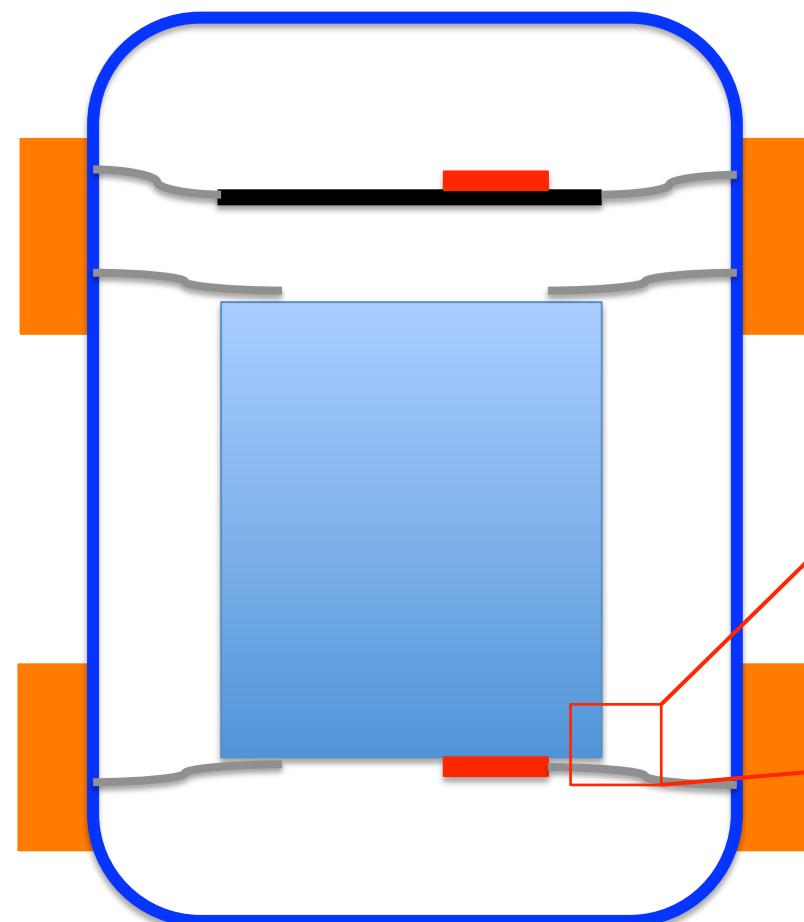
Support Structure

- radio-pure copper
- flexible bronze clamps

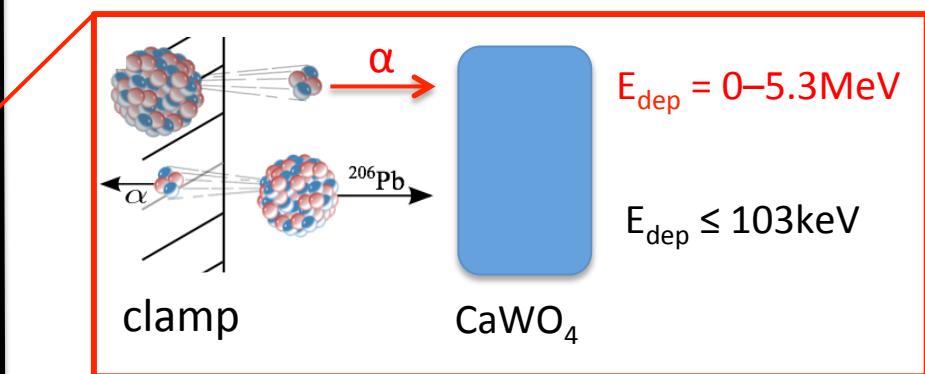


clamps do not scintillate

The CRESST Detector Module

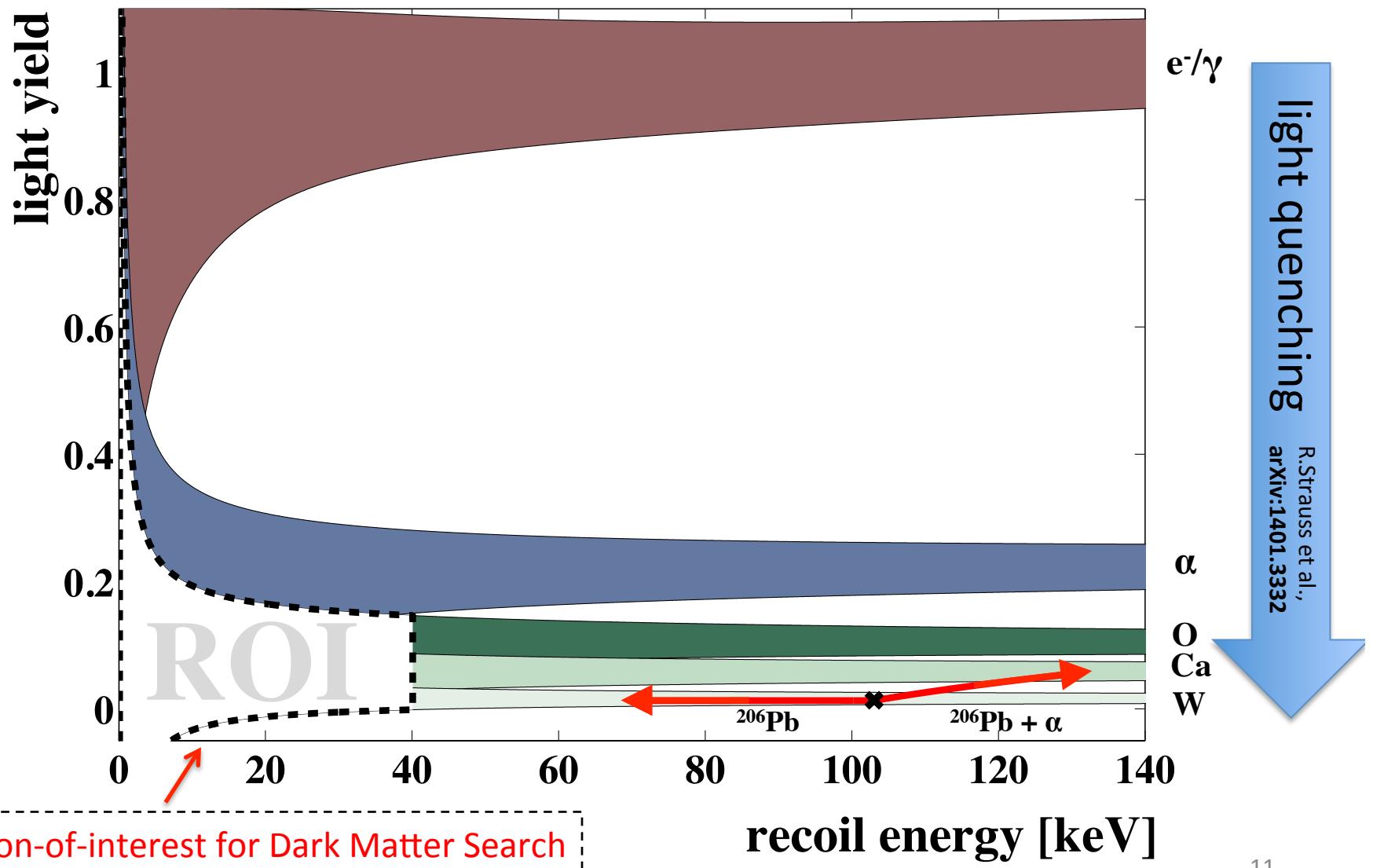


Dangerous Surface Backgrounds

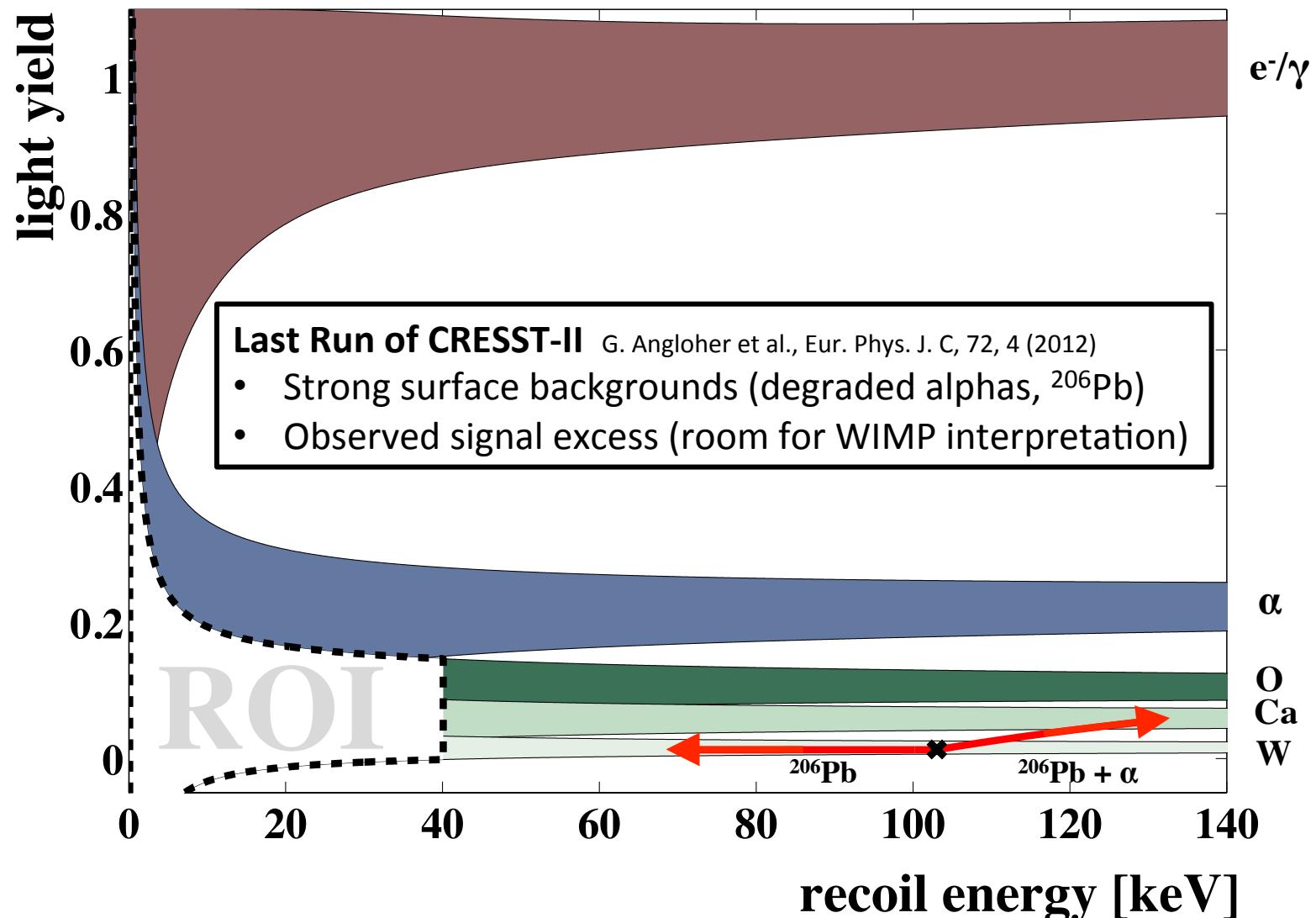


- Lead/alpha recoils can mimic WIMPs
- Avoid non-scintillating materials!

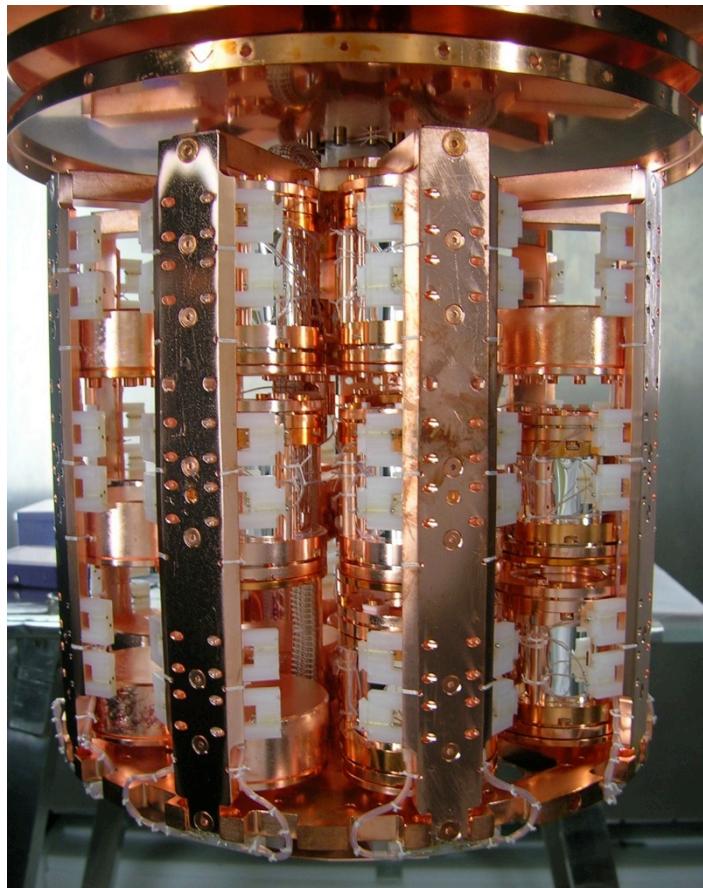
Signal and Backgrounds



Signal and Backgrounds



New Run – CRESST-II Upgrade



- Data-taking since July 2013
- 18 modules mounted ($\sim 5\text{kg}$)
→ 17 of 18 are fully operational

- ✓ **11 x conventional design (improved)**
 - Use of radiopure clamps
 - Radon prevention

- ✓ **6 x fully-scintillating new designs**

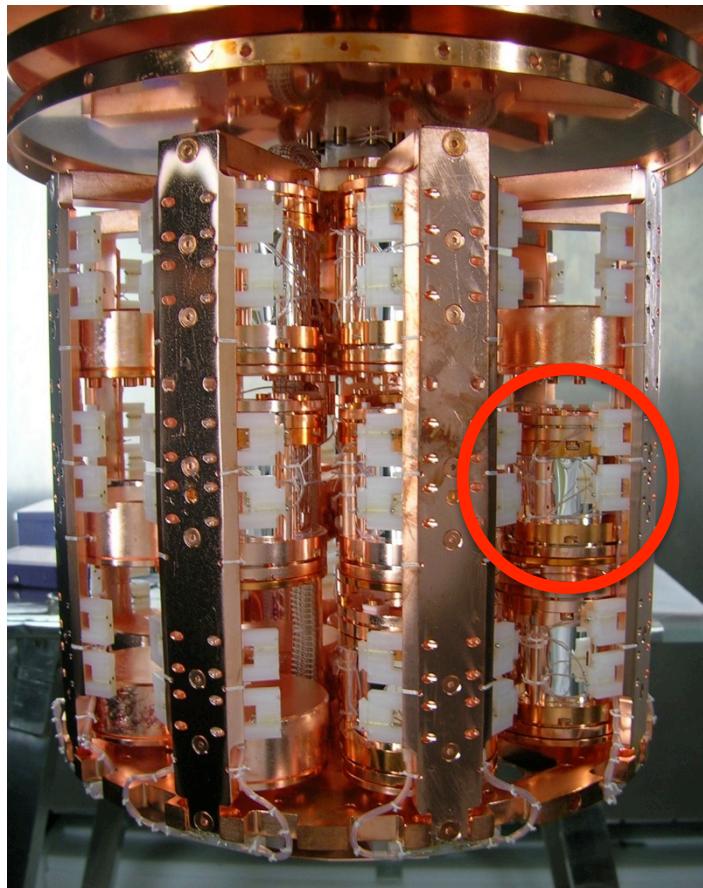


CaWO₄ sticks

beaker

K-14

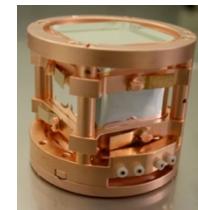
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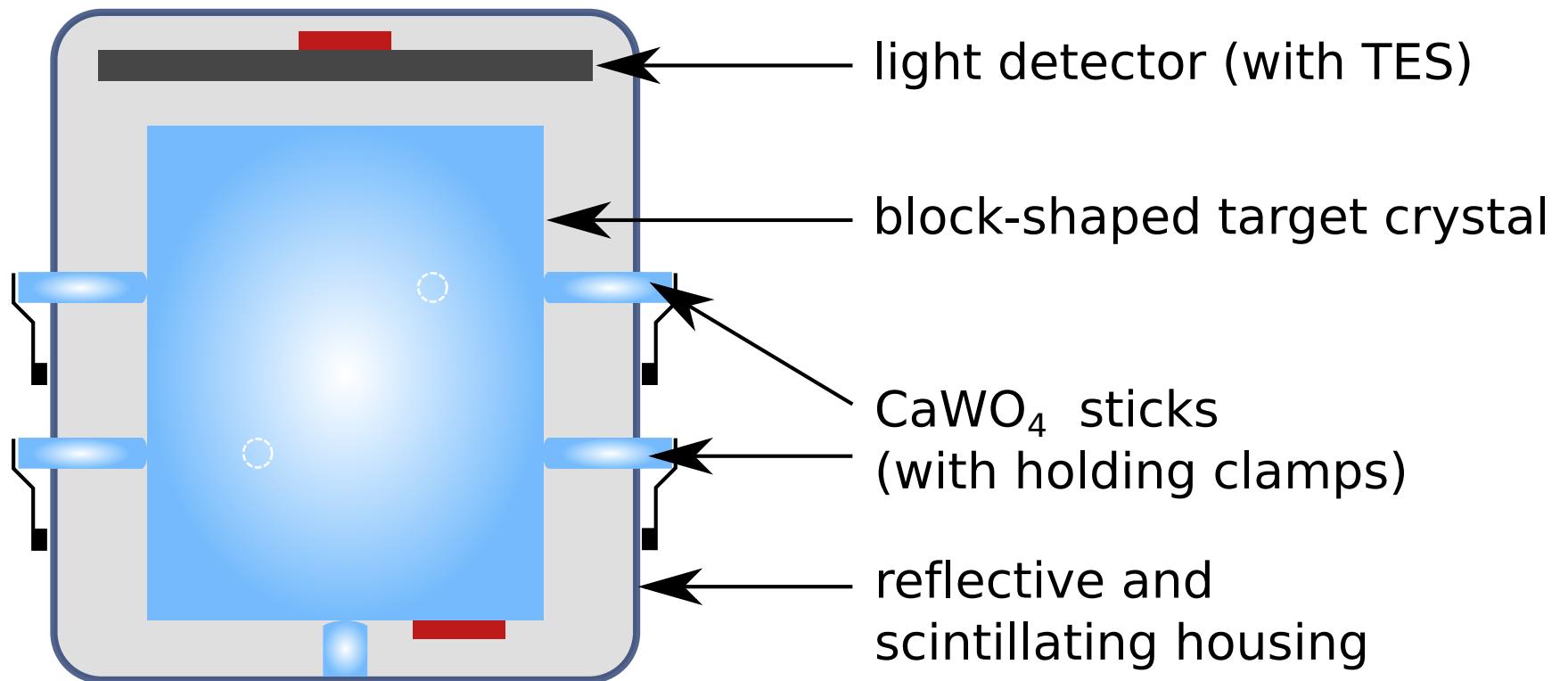
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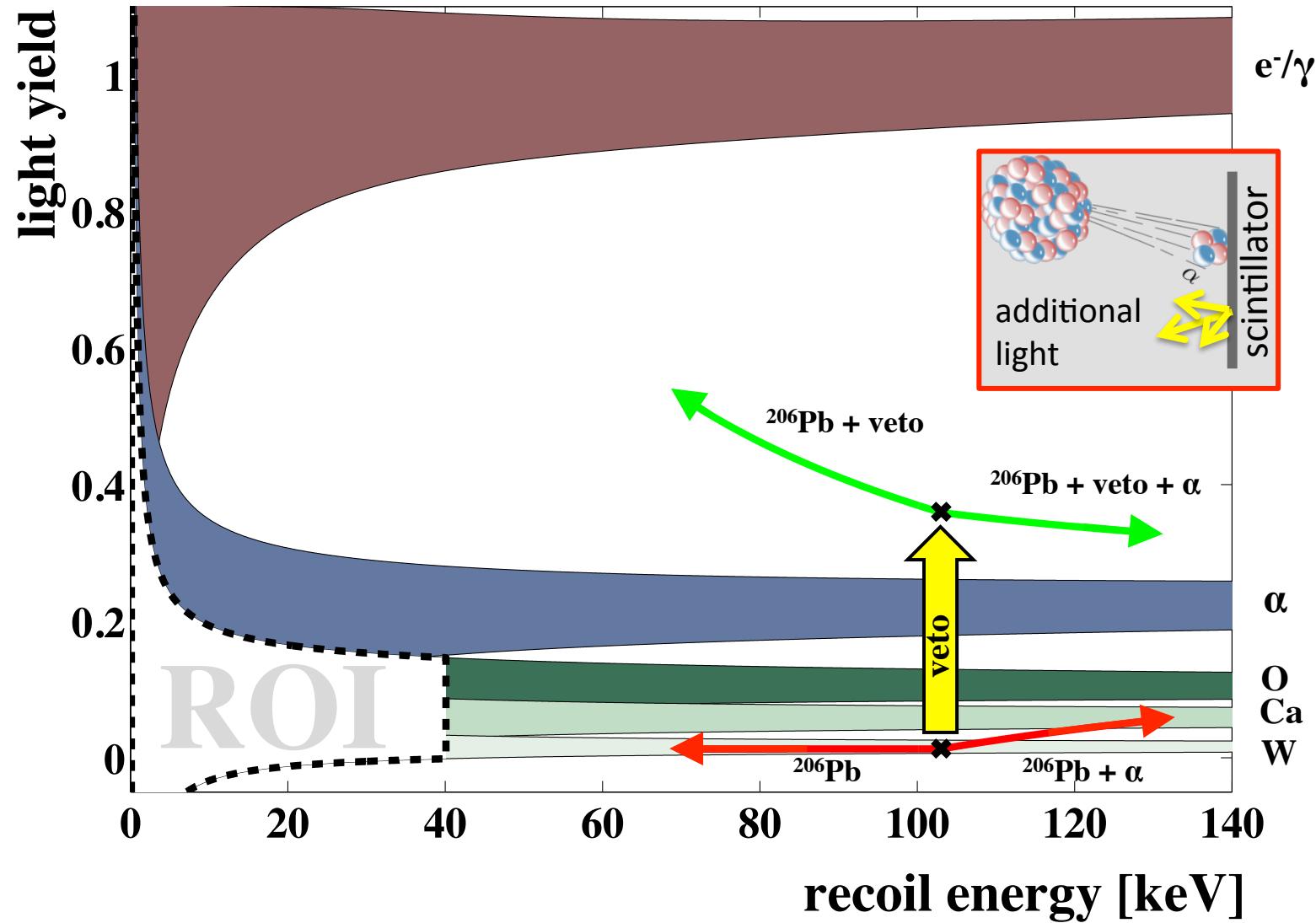


this talk:
**focus on one detector
module (TUM-40)**
mass: 250g
CaWO₄ sticks exposure: 29 kg-days

Fully-Scintillating Design

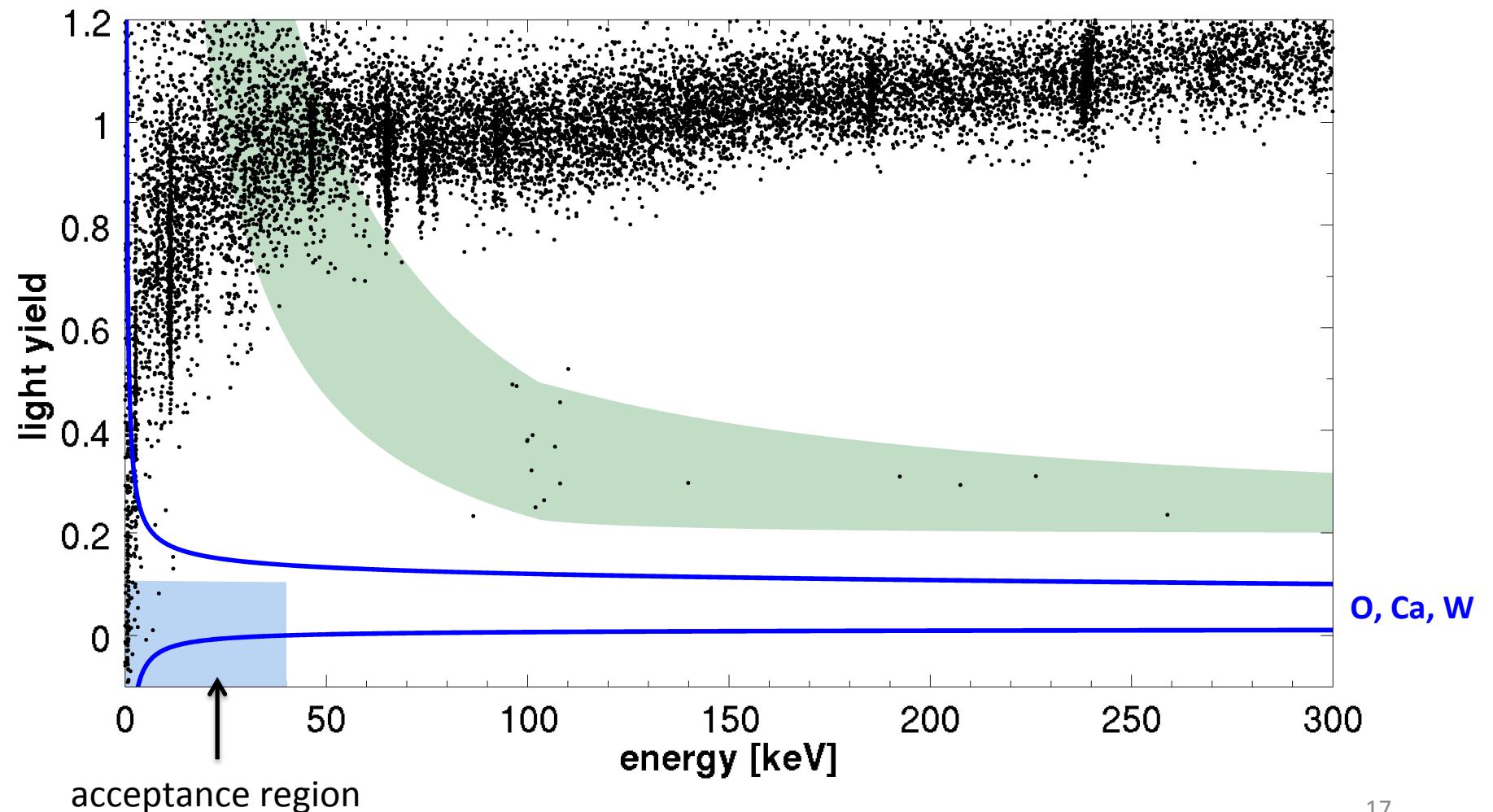


Efficient Veto of Surface Backgrounds

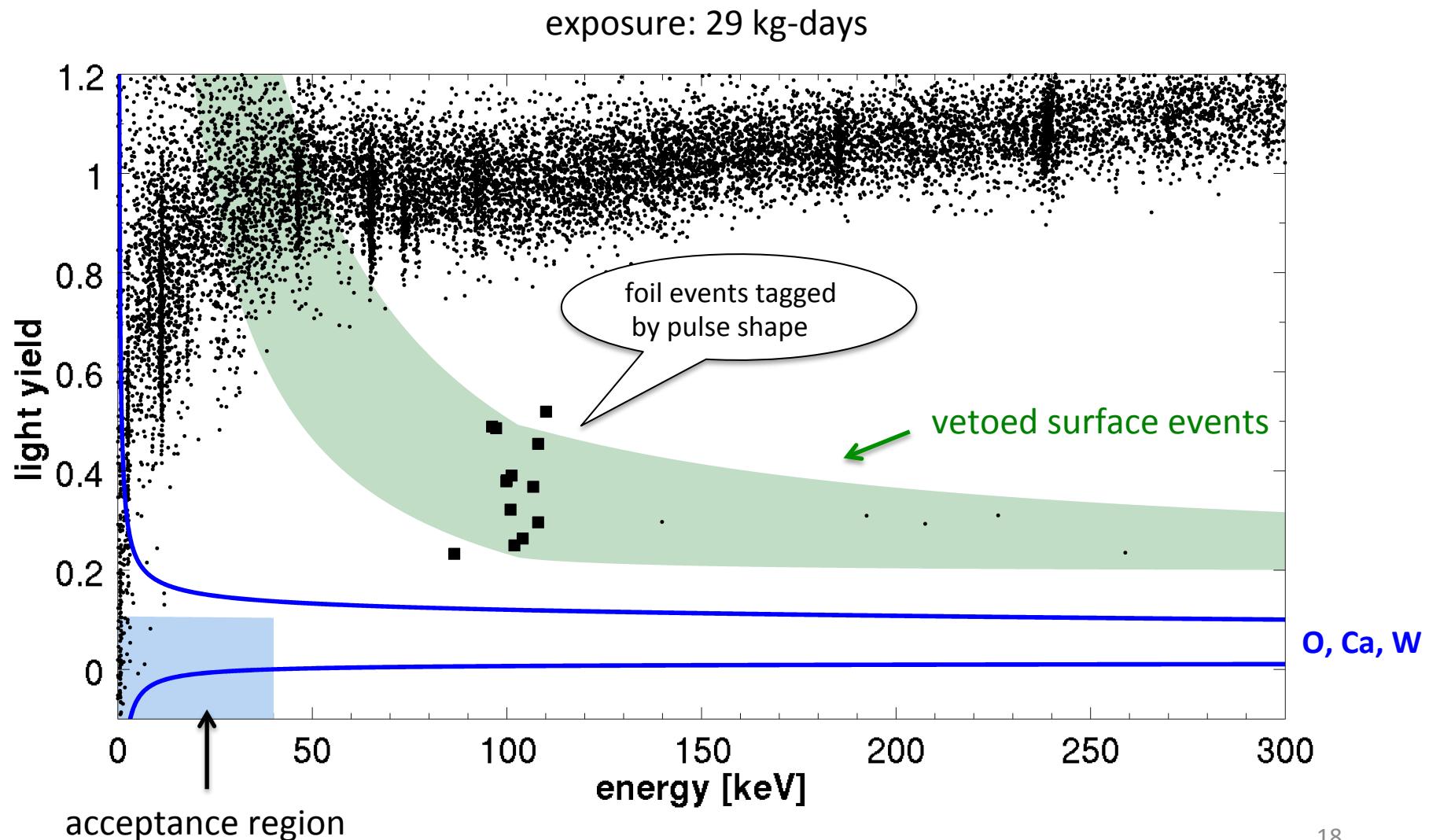


TUM-40: Surface Backgrounds

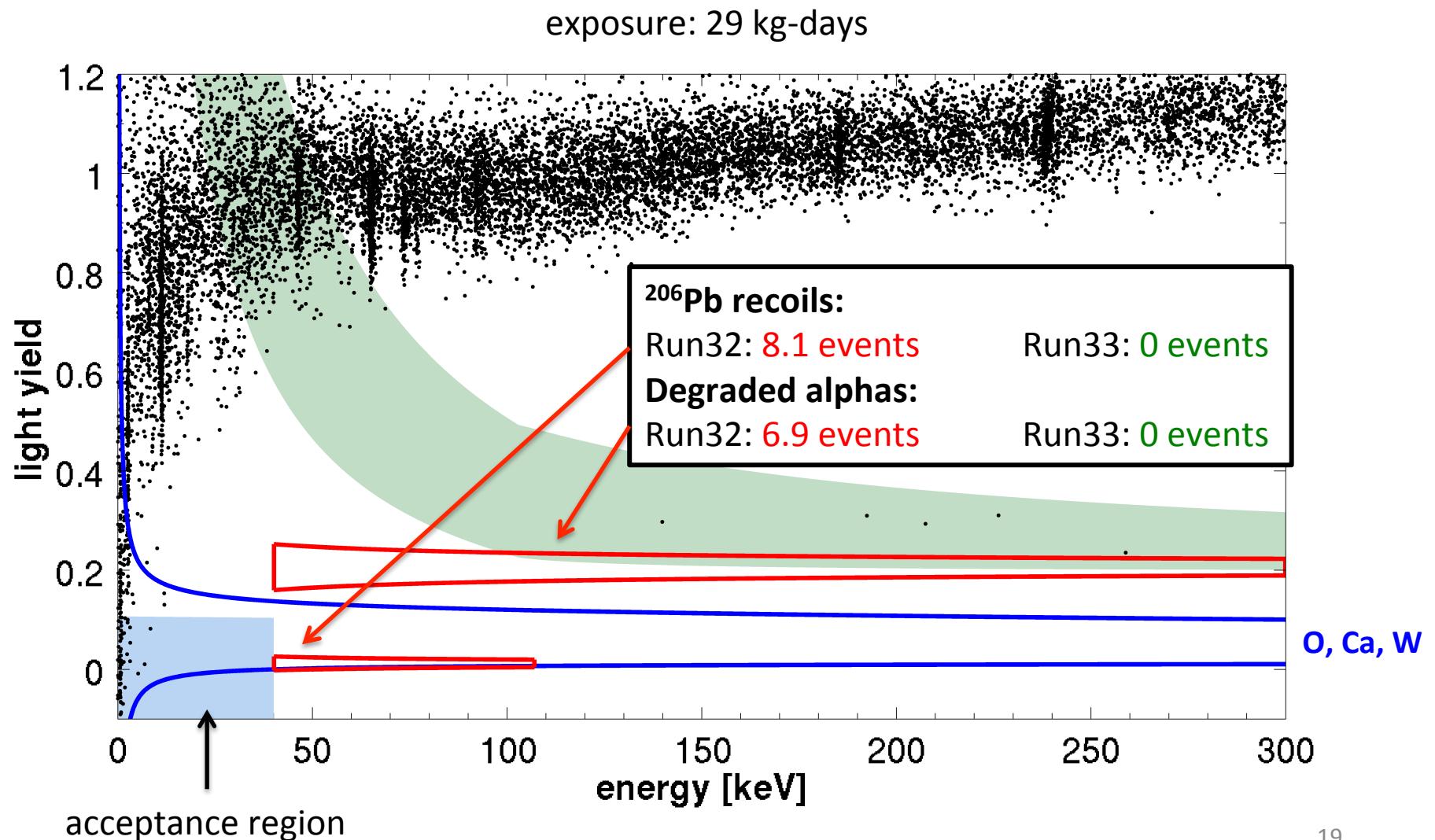
exposure: 29 kg-days



TUM-40: Surface Backgrounds

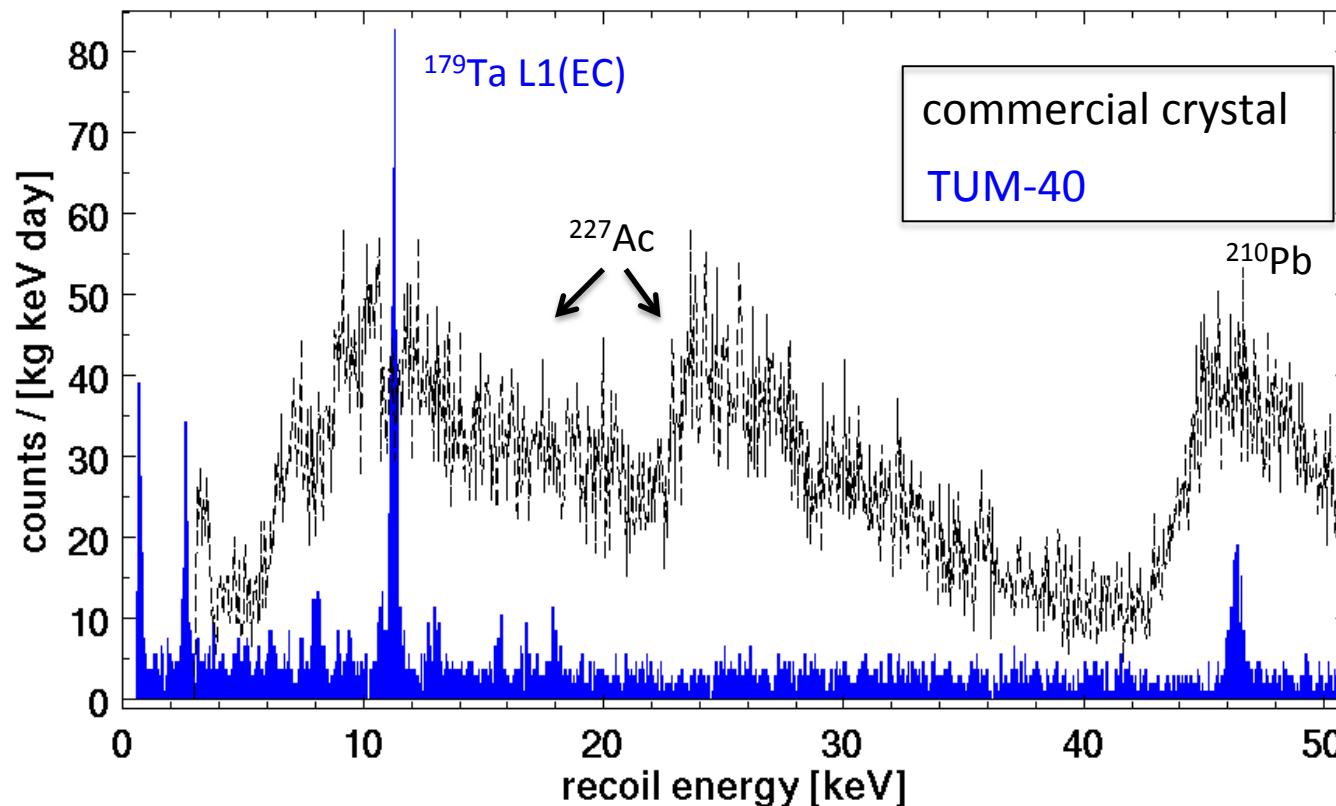
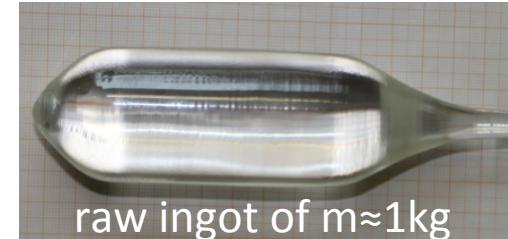


TUM-40: Surface Backgrounds



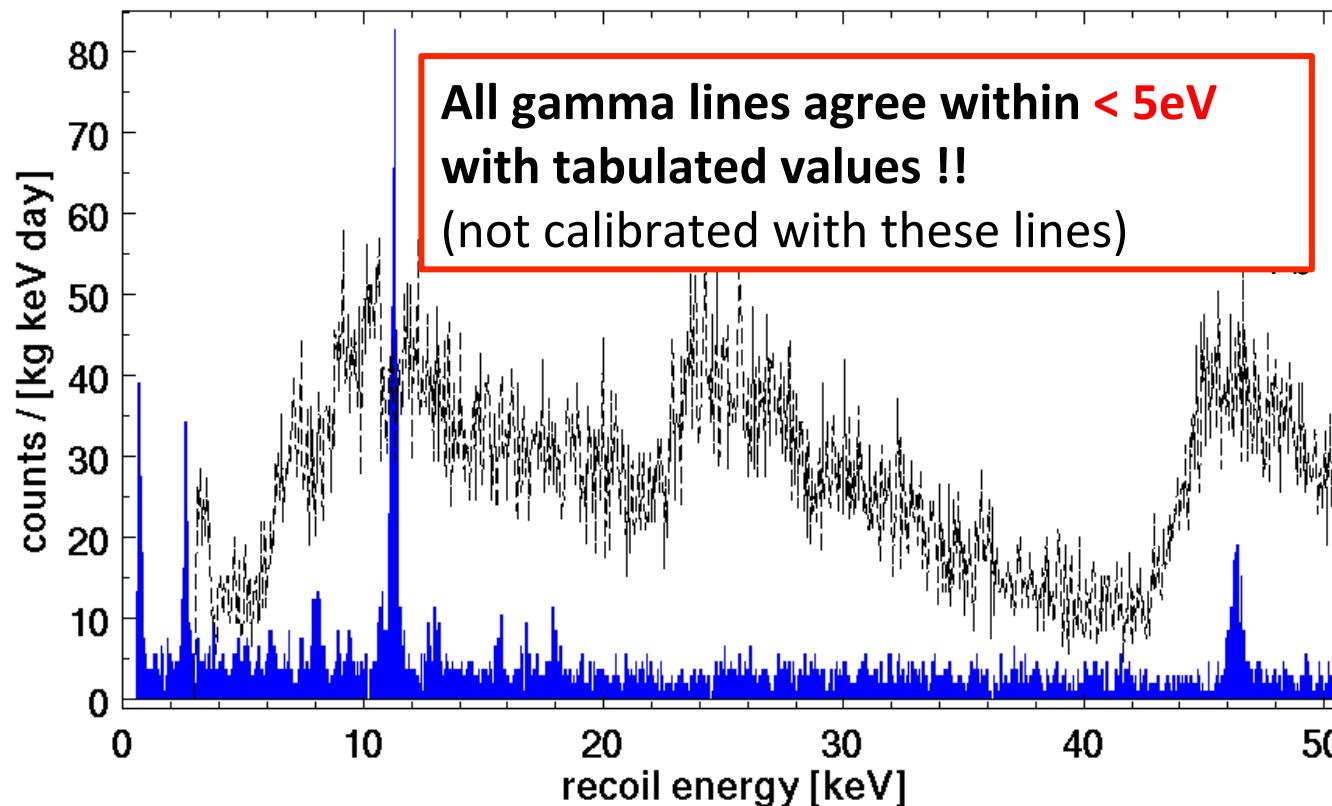
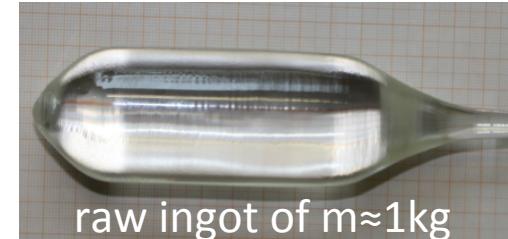
TUM-40: Radiopurity

- CaWO₄-crystal **production at TU Munich**
- Unprecedented radiopurity (by factor 2-10)
- Room for further improvements



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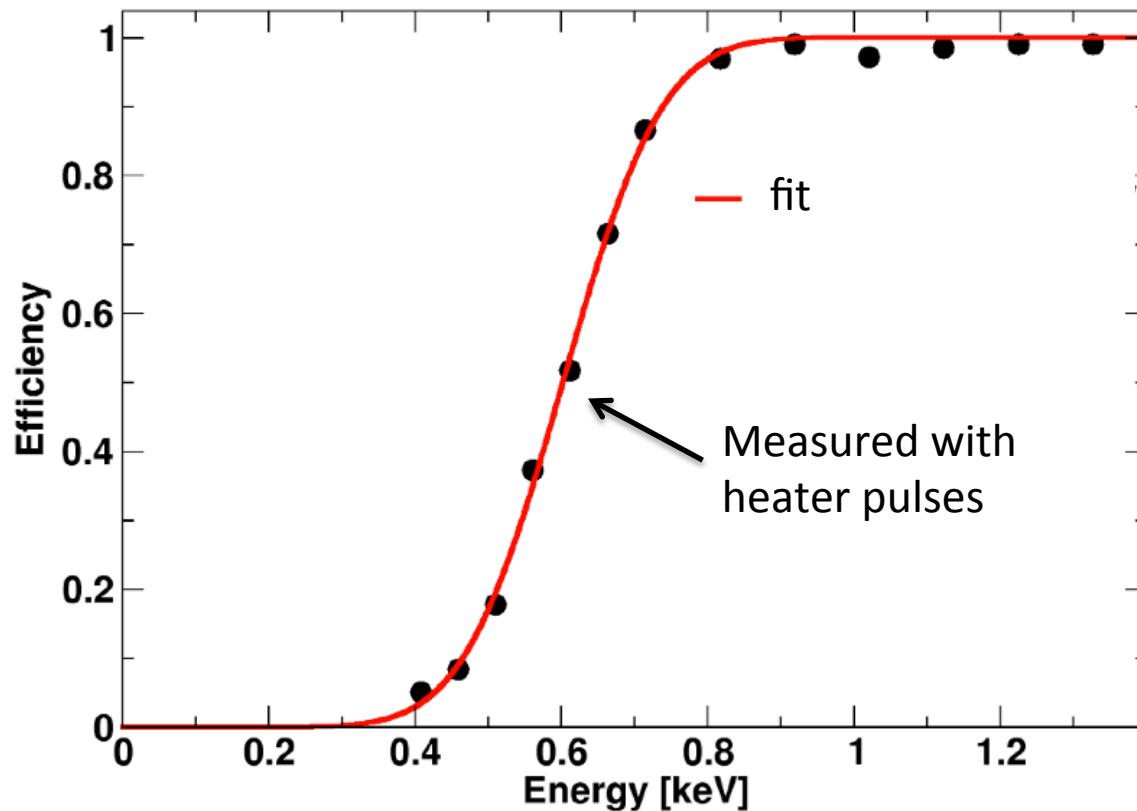


Average rate:
~3.5 counts /
[kg keV day]

Gamma-lines
from **cosmogenic**
activation

Excellent
resolution:
 $\sigma \approx 100\text{eV}$

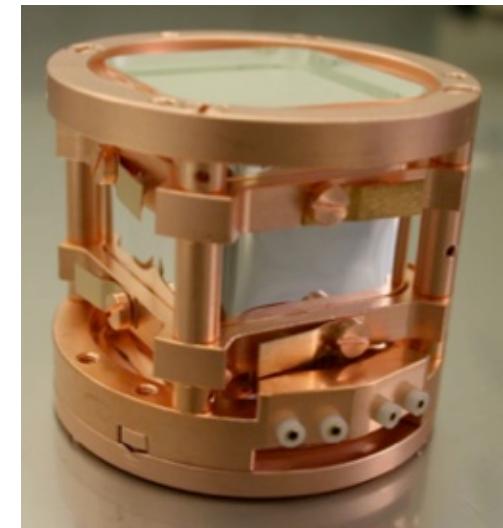
TUM-40: Trigger Threshold



- Extremely low trigger threshold of $E_{\text{th}} \approx 603\text{eV}$
- Resolution of $\sigma \approx 107\text{eV}$ in agreement with resolution of gamma lines
- Nuclear-recoil energy **precisely known!**

TUM-40: Performance

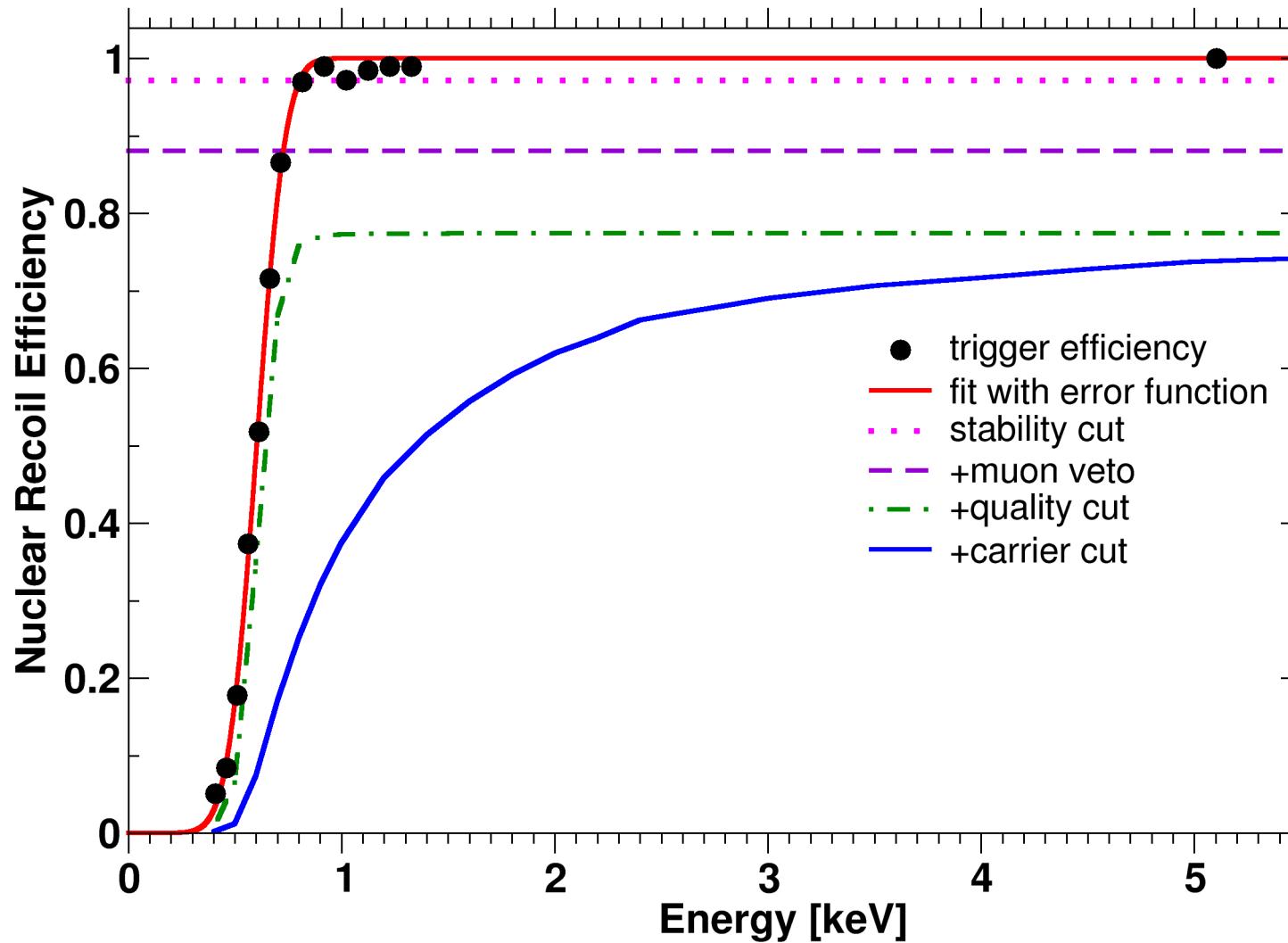
- **No surface backgrounds**
- **Best radiopurity** ($\approx 3.5 / [\text{kg keV day}]$)
- **Low trigger threshold** ($\approx 0.60 \text{ keV}$)
- **High resolution** ($\sigma \approx 100 \text{ eV}$)



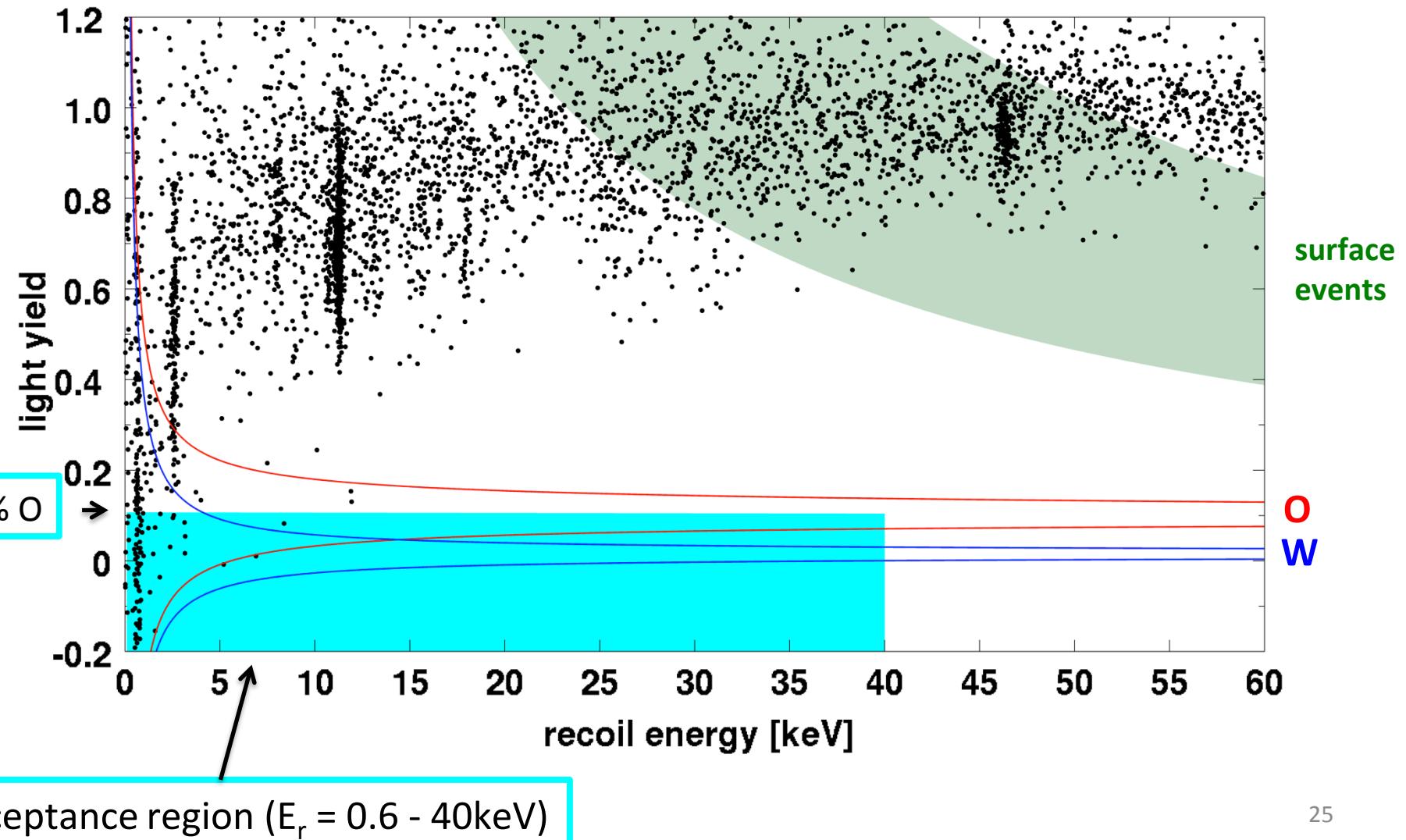
→**Low-threshold** Dark Matter analysis possible

→Use non-blinded dataset of 29kg-days

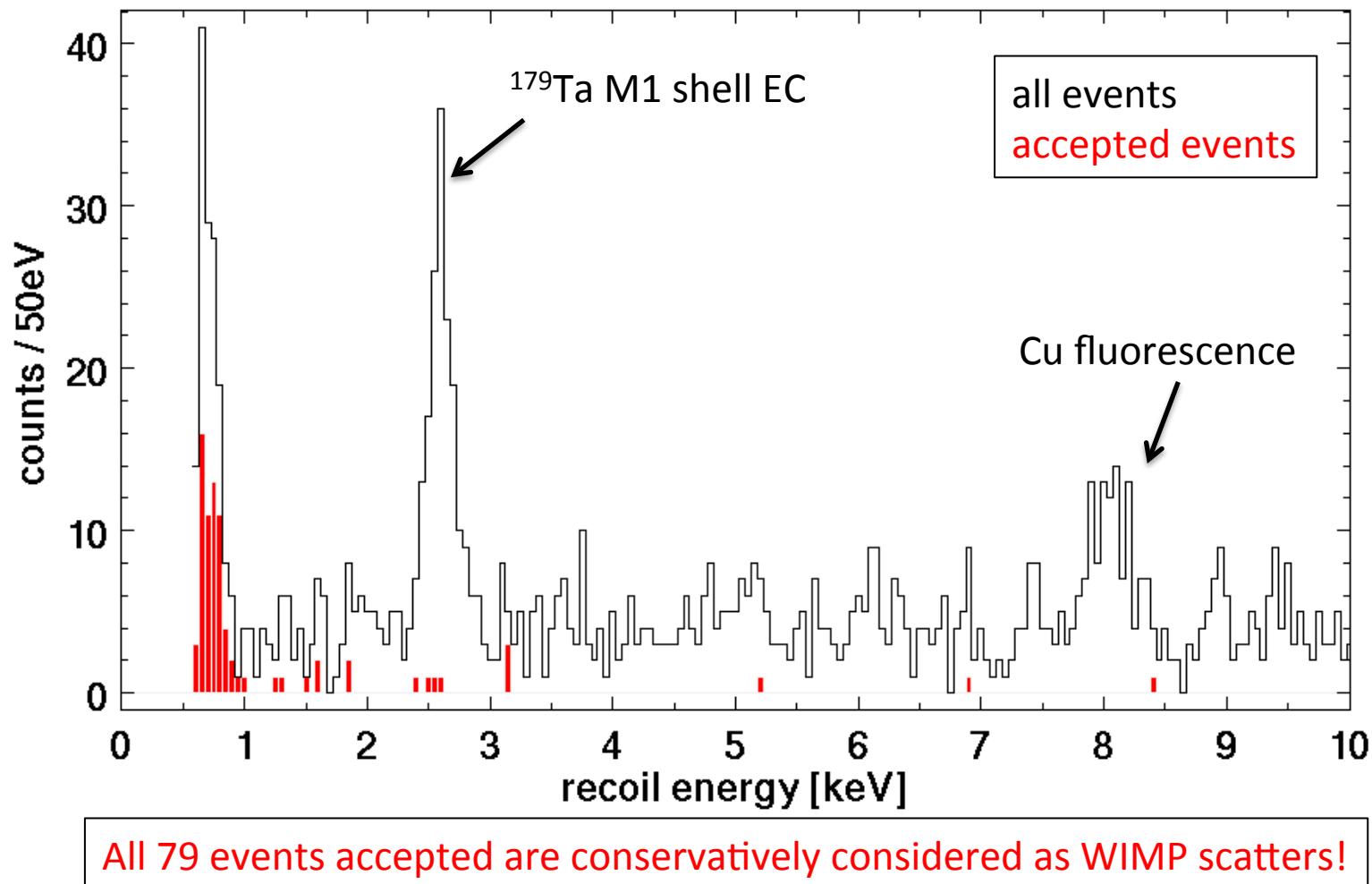
TUM-40: Acceptance at Lowest Energies



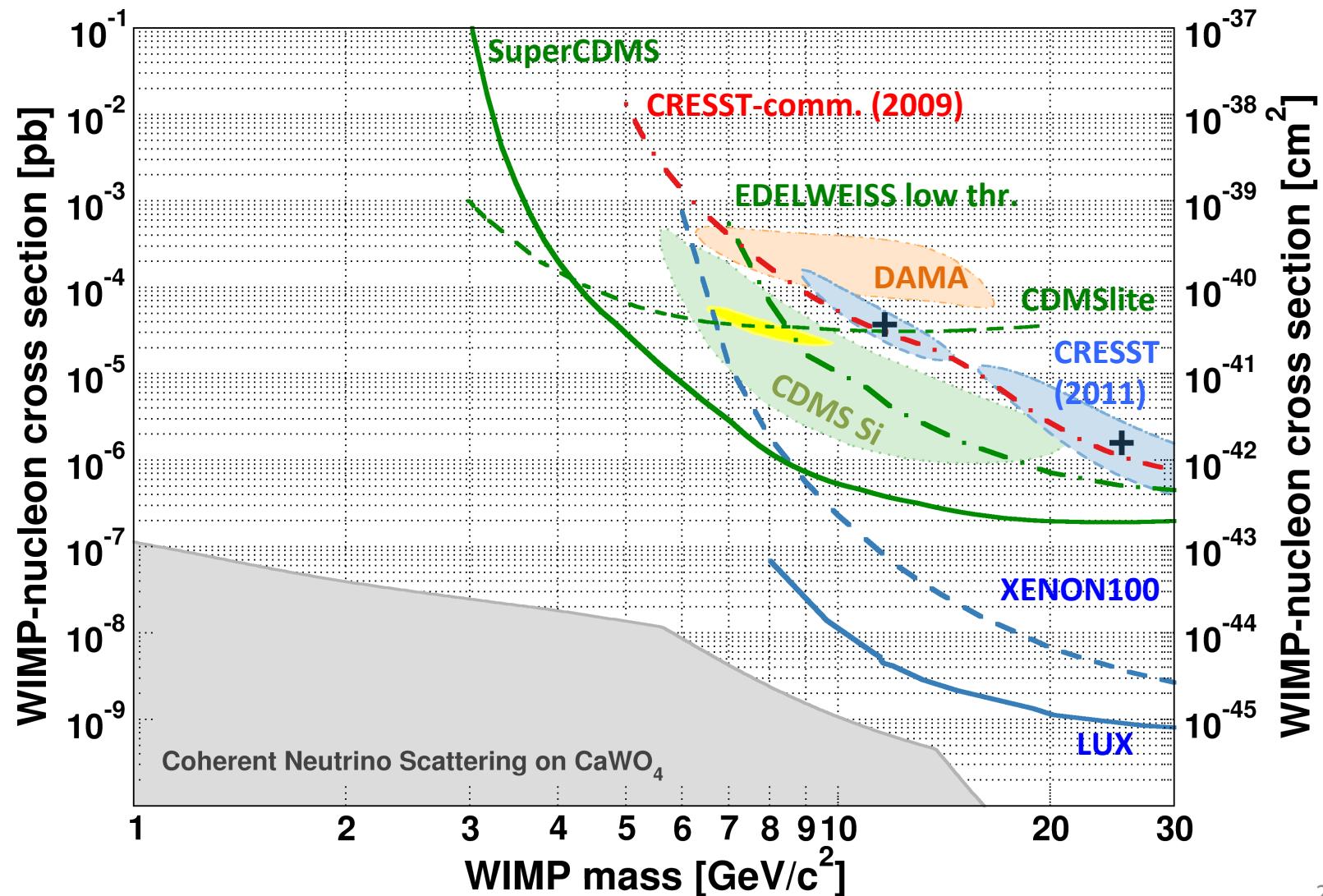
WIMP-Acceptance Region



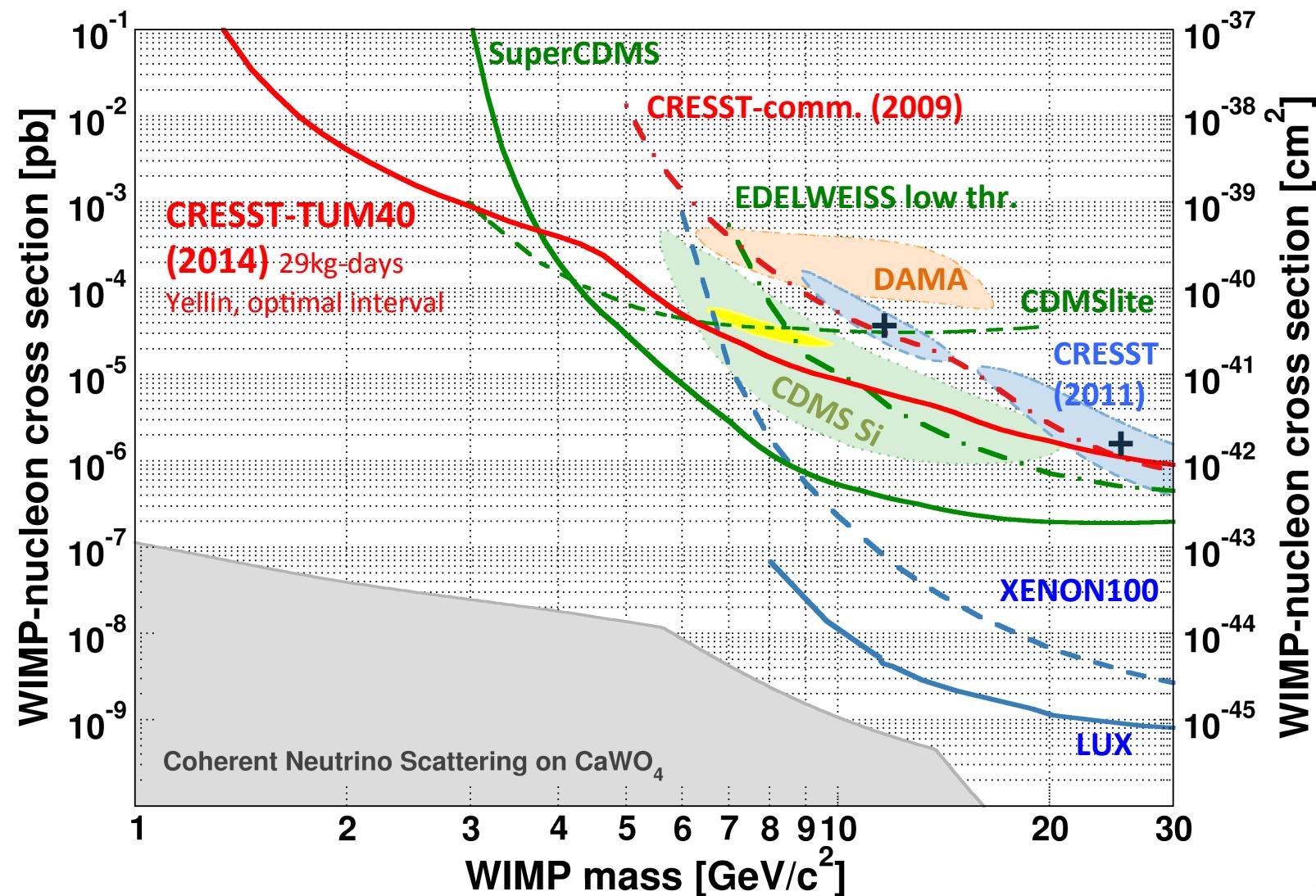
Events in Acceptance Region



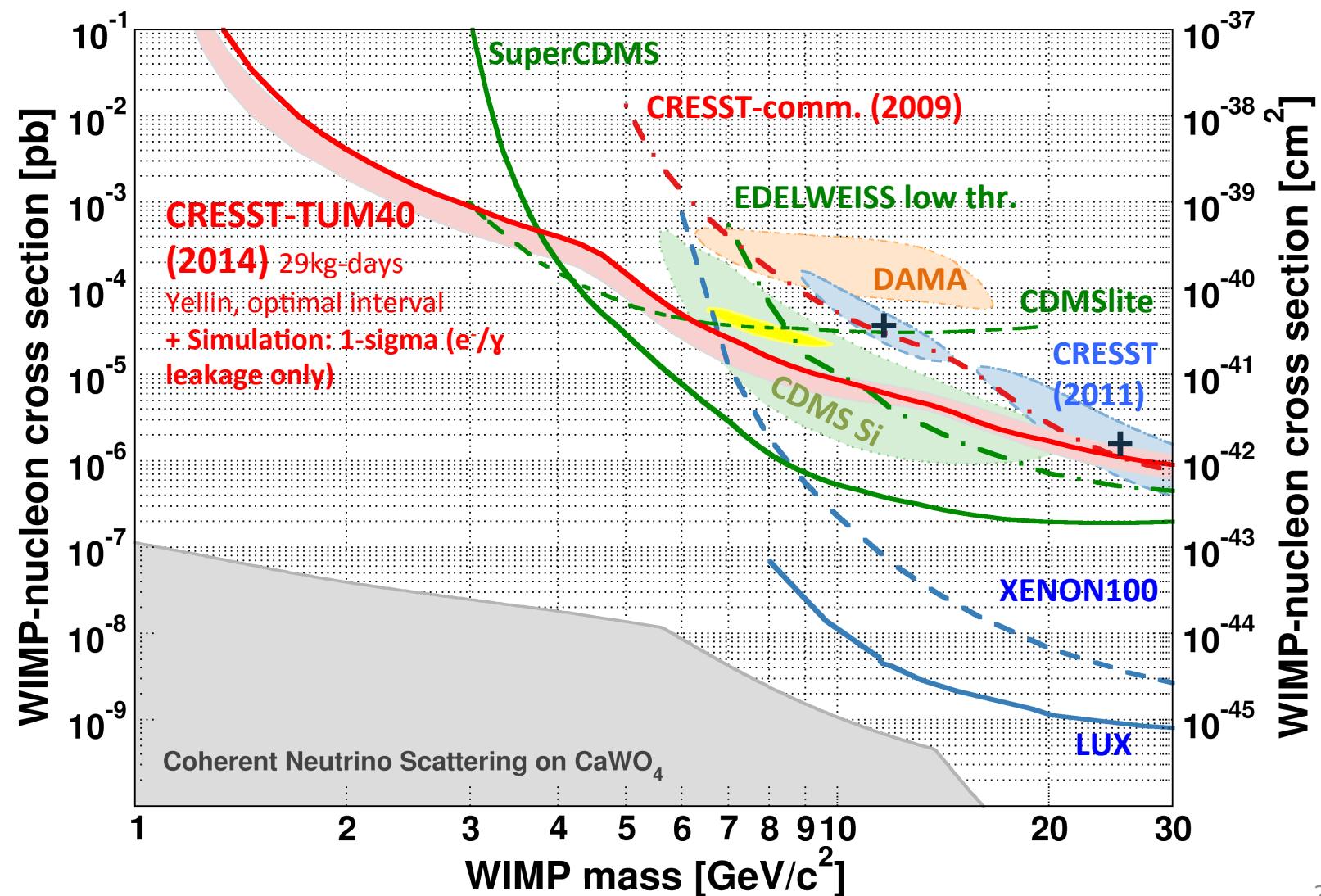
Present WIMP Landscape



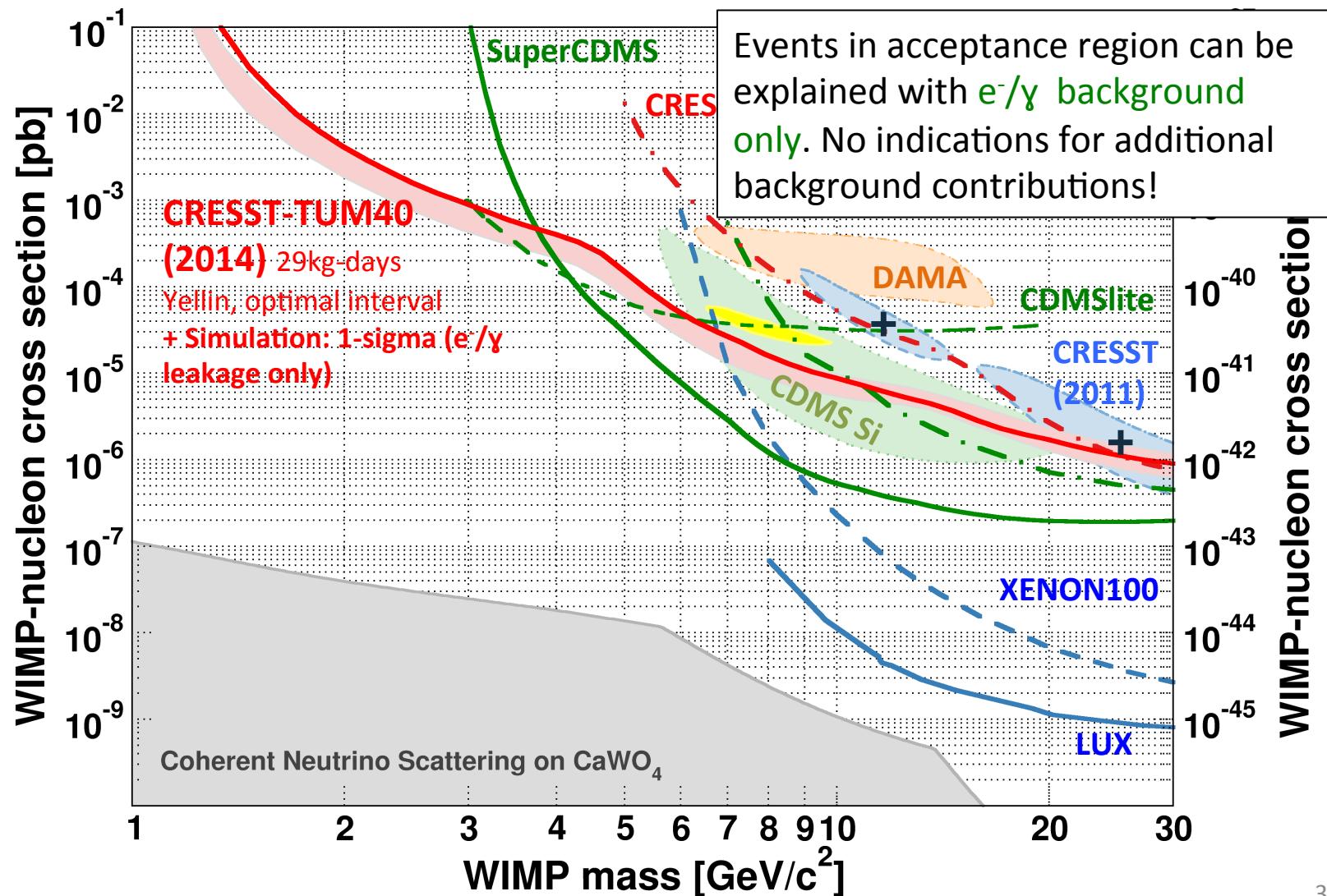
Results from 29kg-days of TUM-40



Data vs. Simulation



Data vs. Simulation



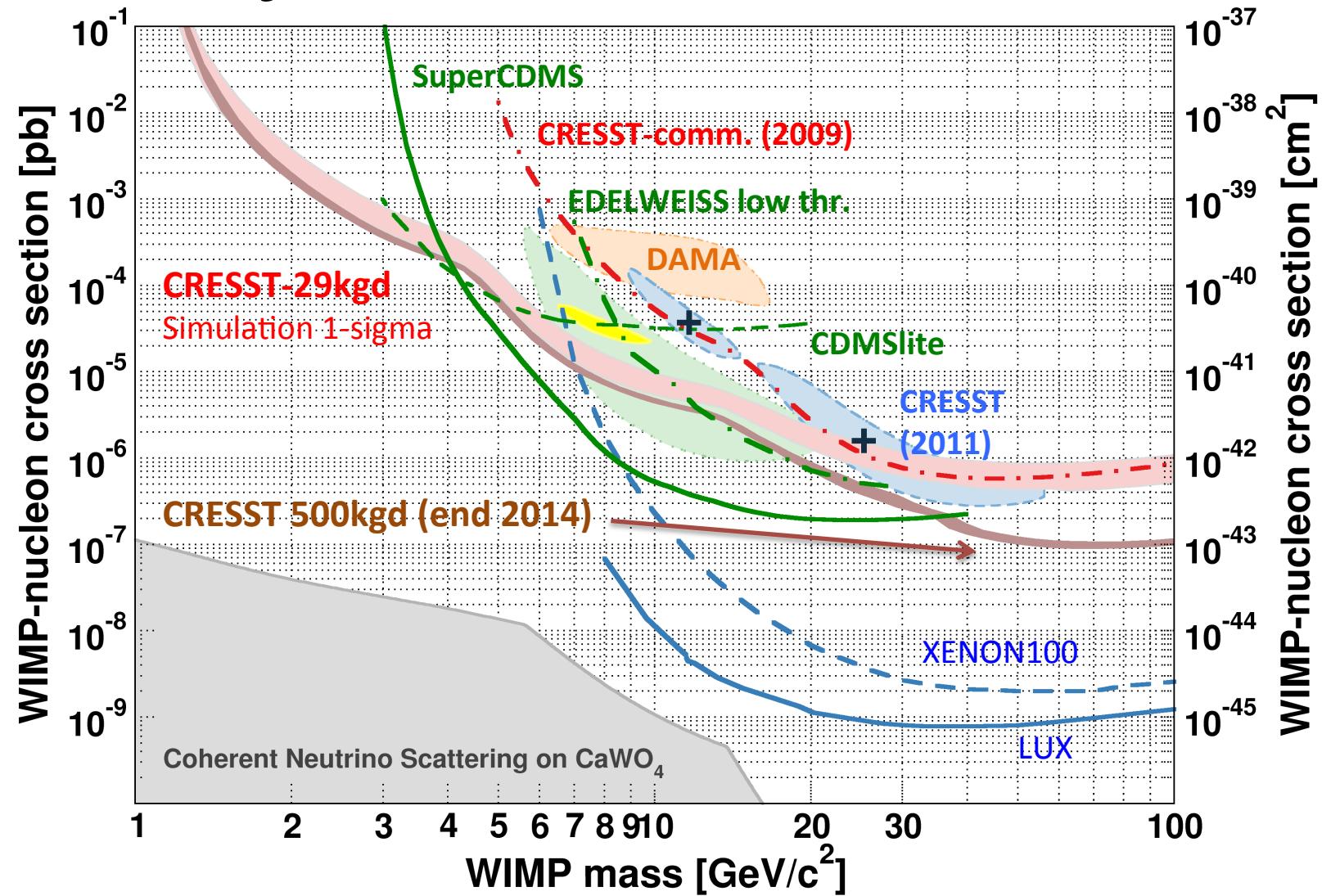
Present Run - Analysis Strategy

Non-blinded data set (115 live days) defines:

- all data quality cuts
- trigger efficiencies
- selection of detectors

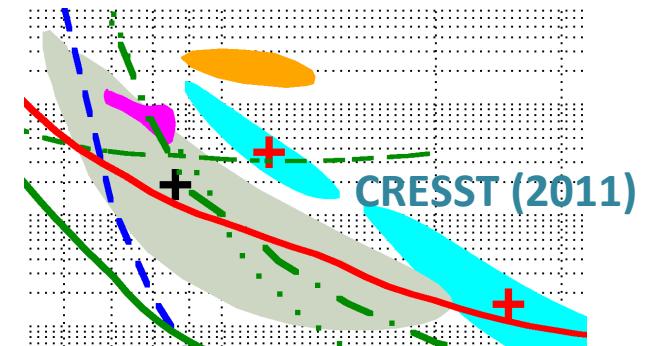
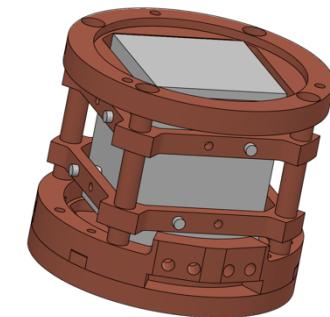
Since Jan 2014 – **blinded data**

Projection for Current Run



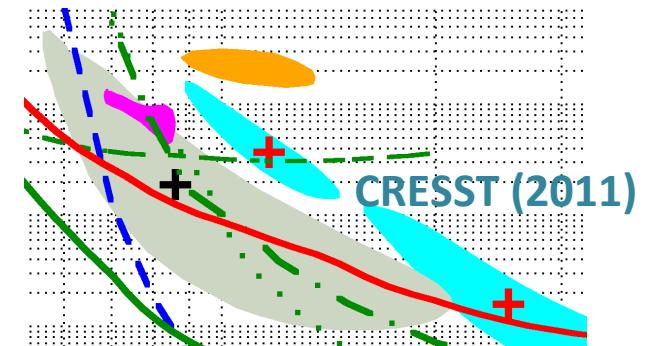
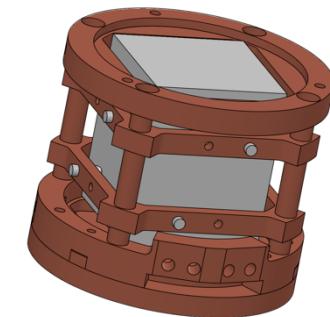
Summary

- Significant improvement in radiopurity of CaWO_4 crystals (3.5 counts/[keV kg day])
- Efficient rejection of surface backgrounds with fully-scintillating detector design
- CRESST low-mass WIMP solution (M2) completely ruled out
- New WIMP parameter space explored ($<3\text{GeV}/c^2$) with one single CaWO_4 detector

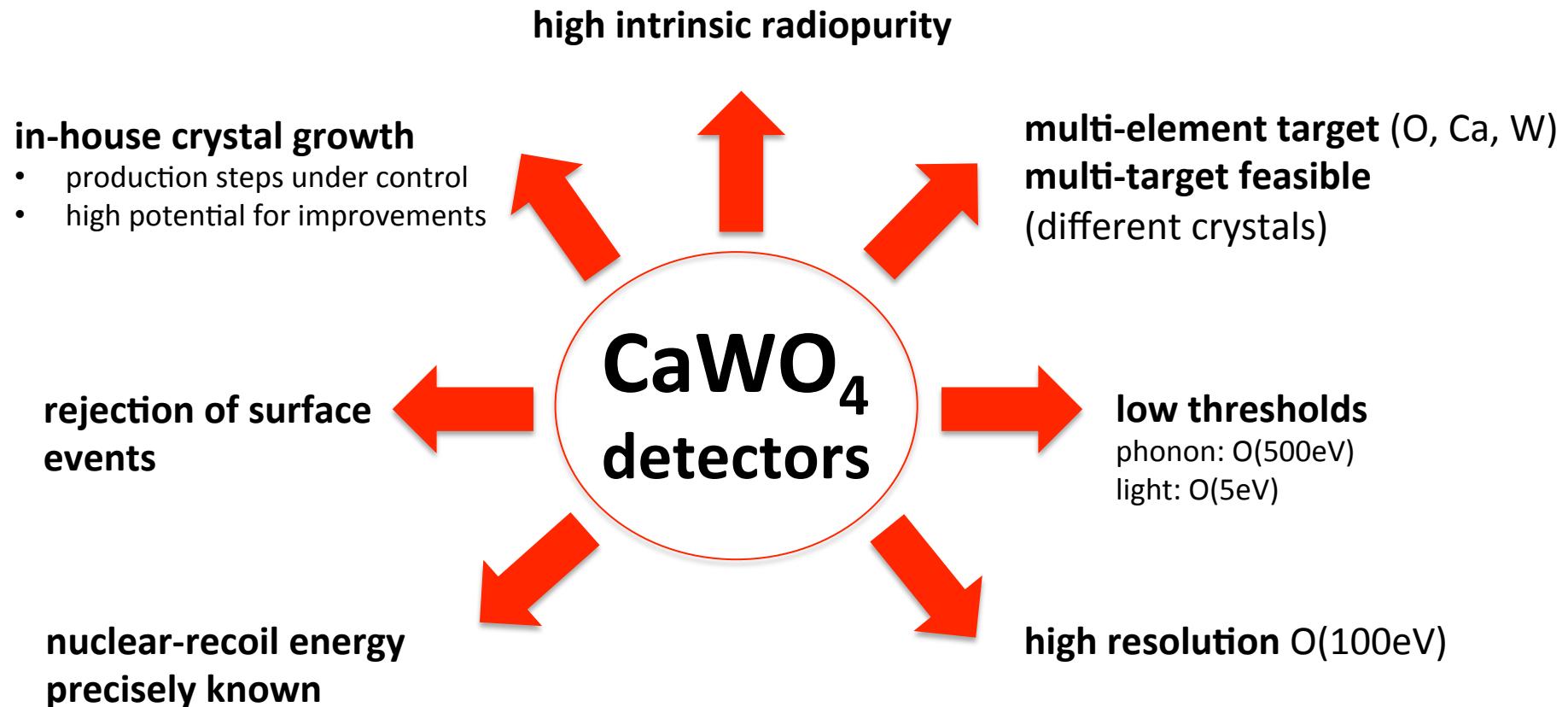


Summary

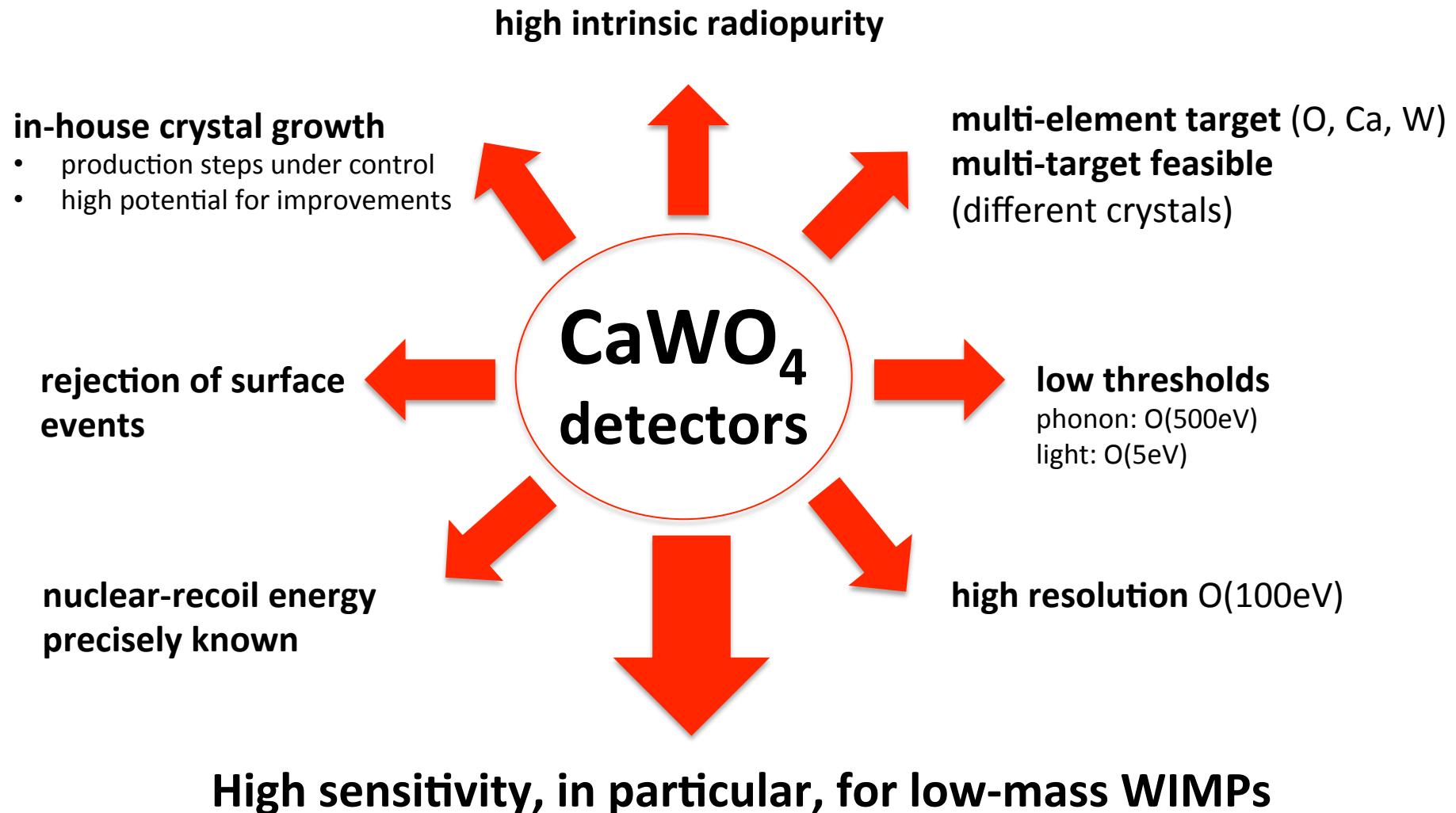
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- Efficient rejection of surface backgrounds with fully-scintillating detector design
- CRESST *New publication within next weeks.* cross WIMP solution (M2) completely explored
- New WIMP parameter space explored ($<3\text{GeV}/c^2$) with one single detector



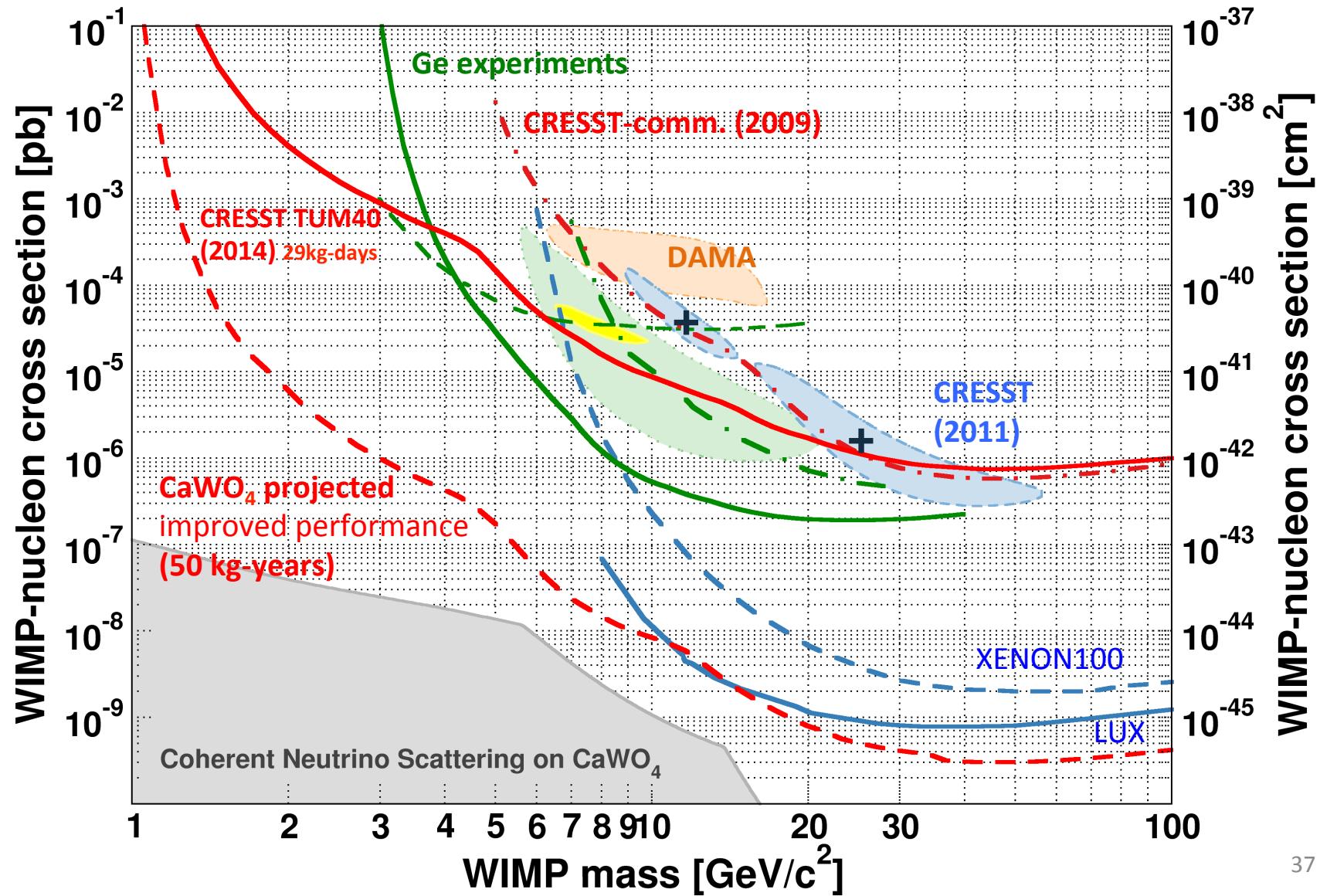
Outlook: Future Potential



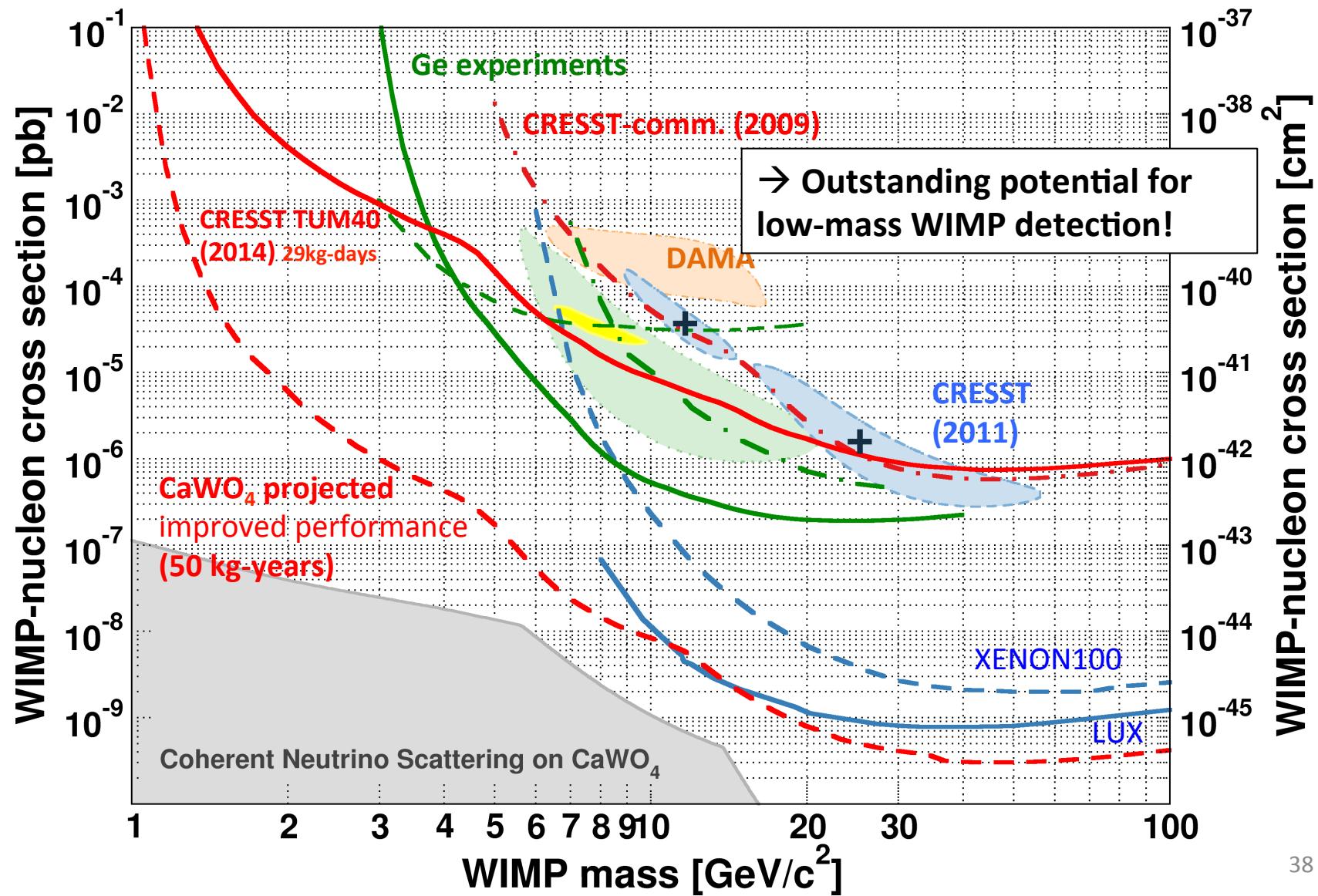
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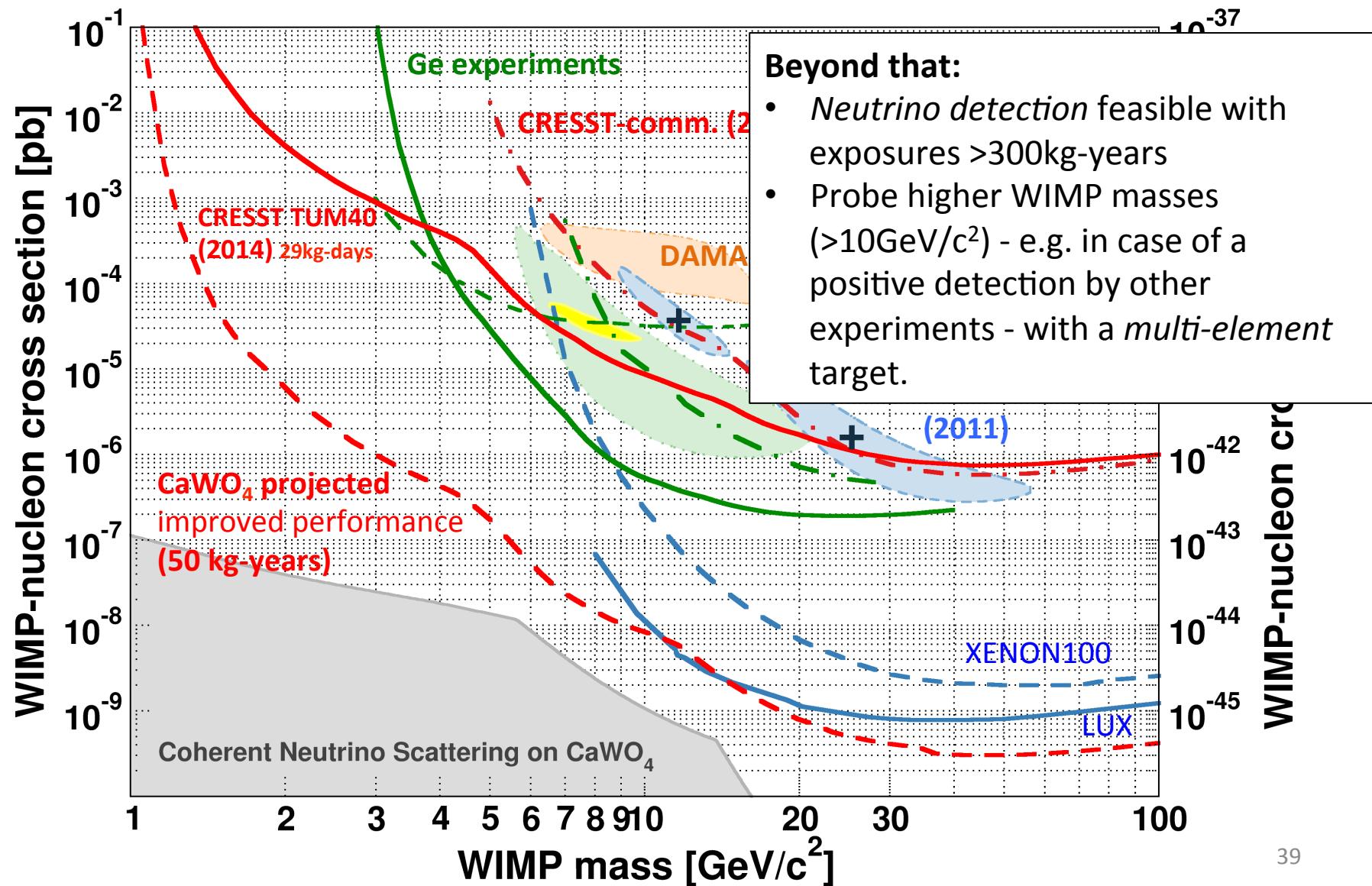
Future Potential



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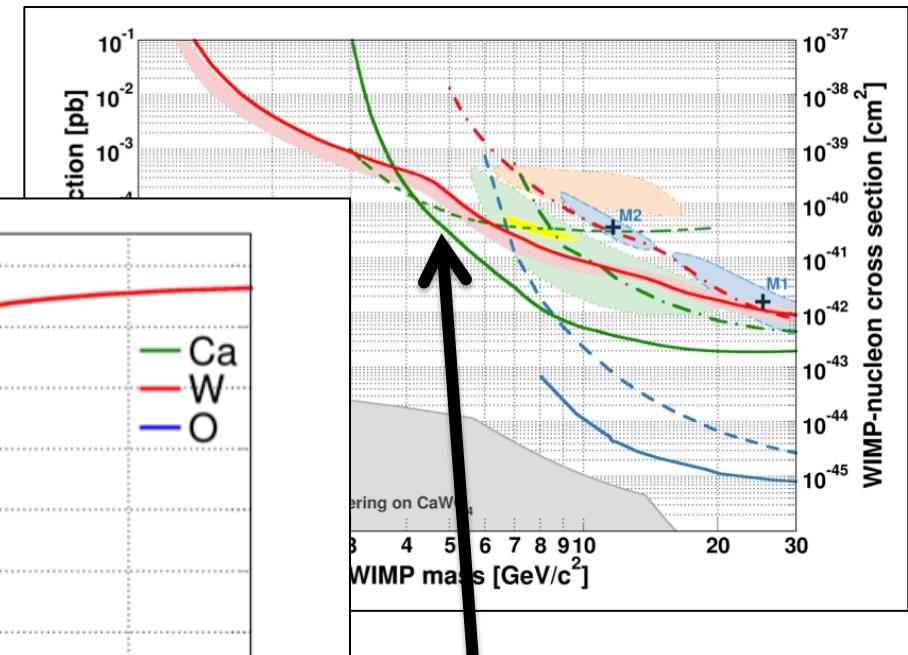
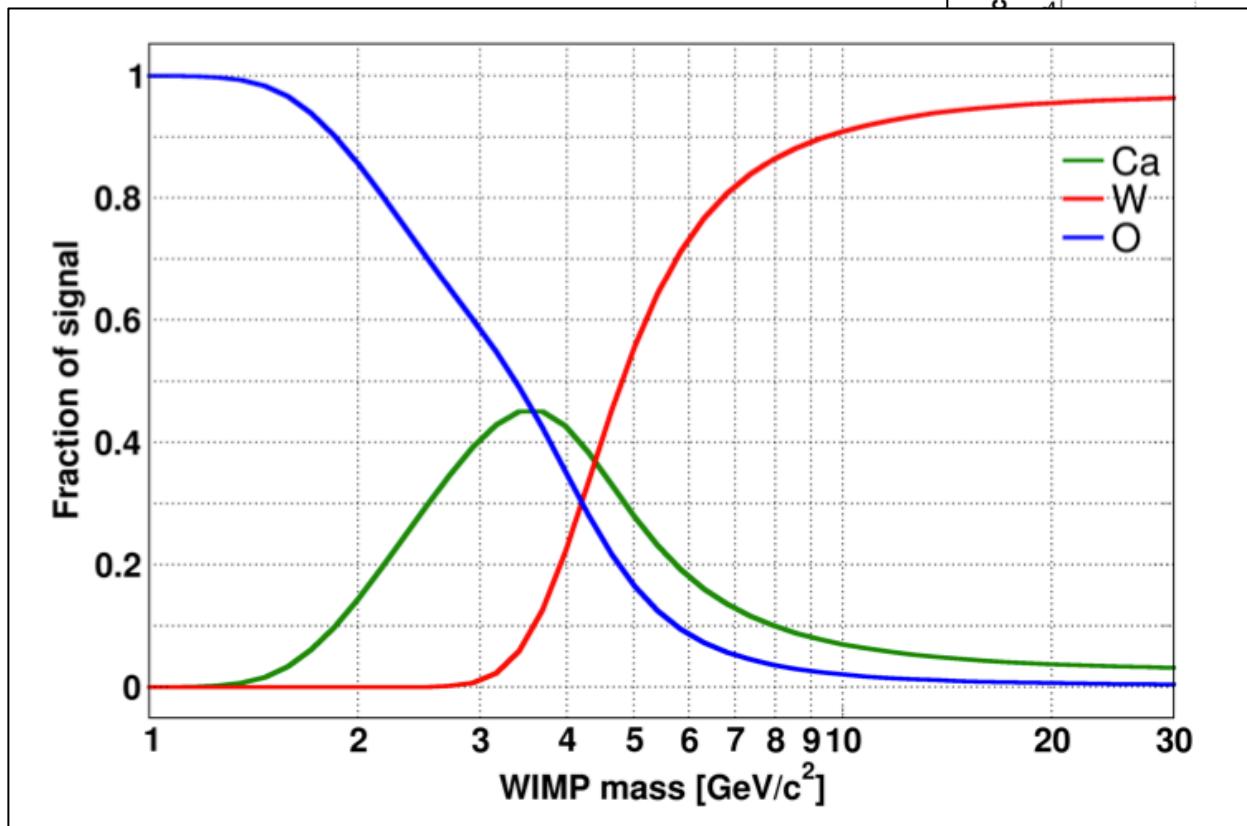
Future Potential



BACKUP SLIDES

Multi-Element Target

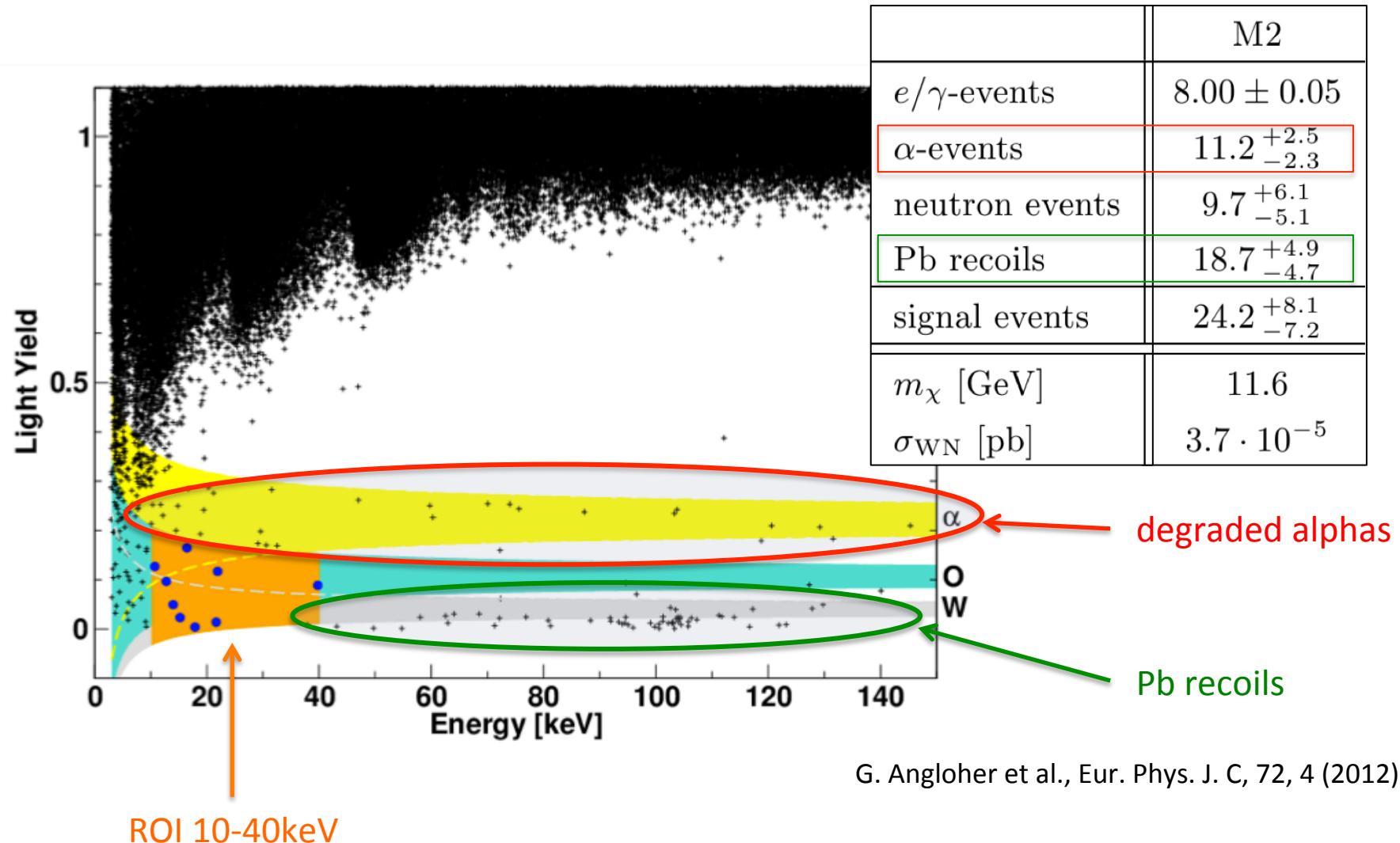
Expected fraction of WIMP scatters
on O, Ca and W for TUM-40:



Kink in limit at 5 GeV/c²:

- Below: O dominates
- Above: W dominates

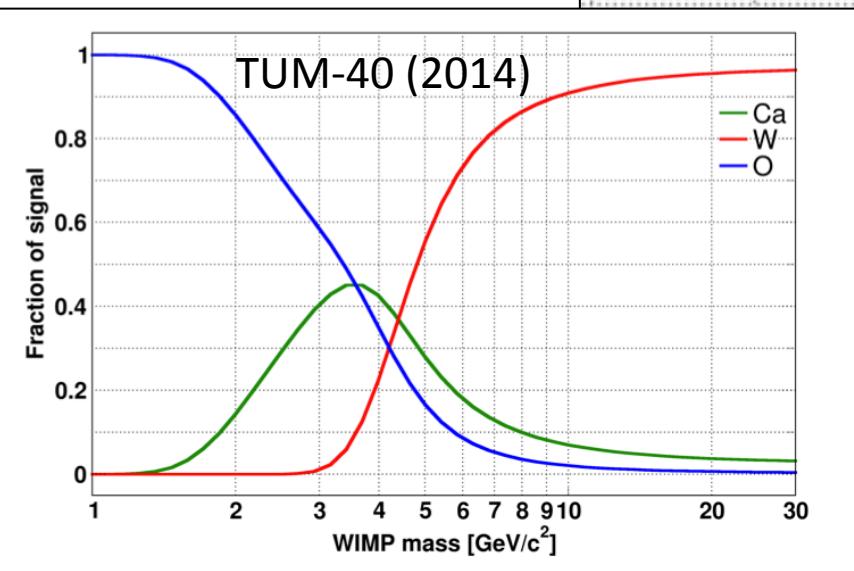
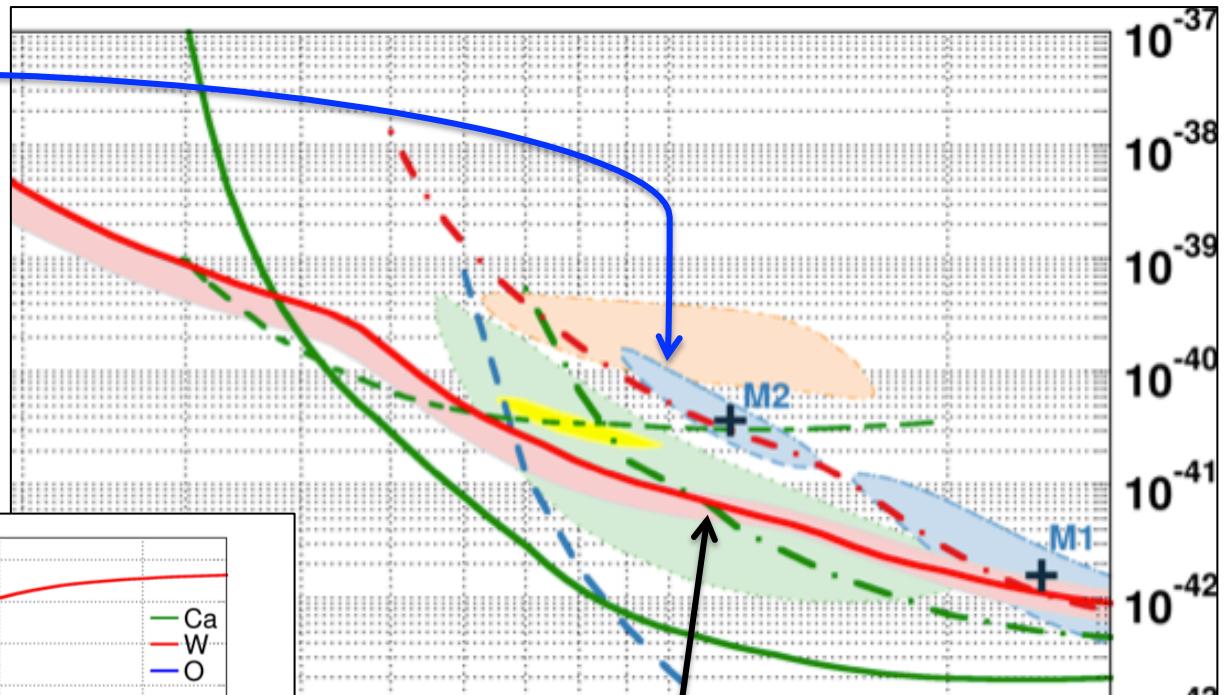
Results of the Last Run of CRESST-II



Exclusion of CRESST (M2) Solution

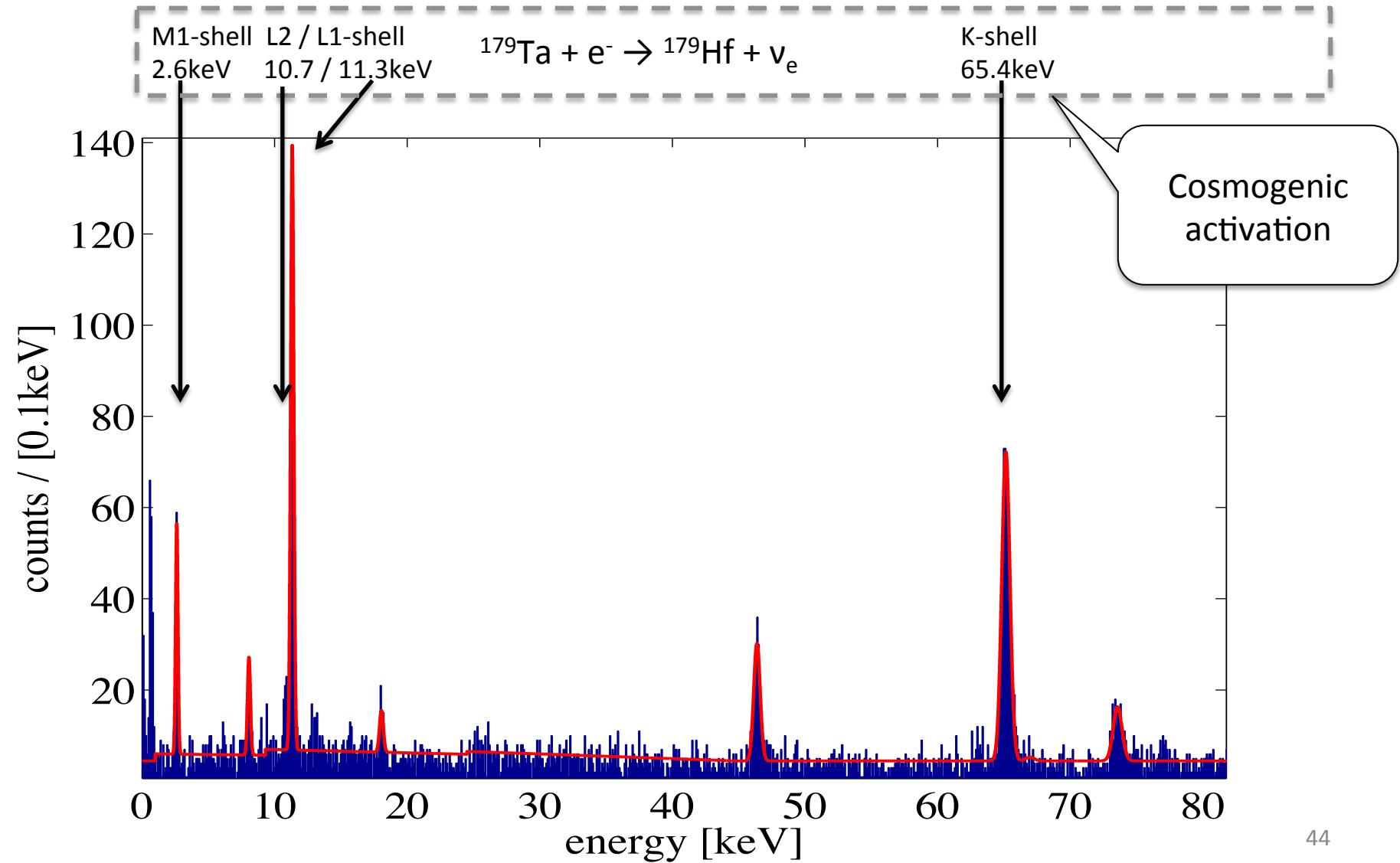
CRESST-II (2011)

Low-mass WIMP solution
at 11GeV (M2) mainly due
to **O** (52%) and **Ca** (48%)
scatters

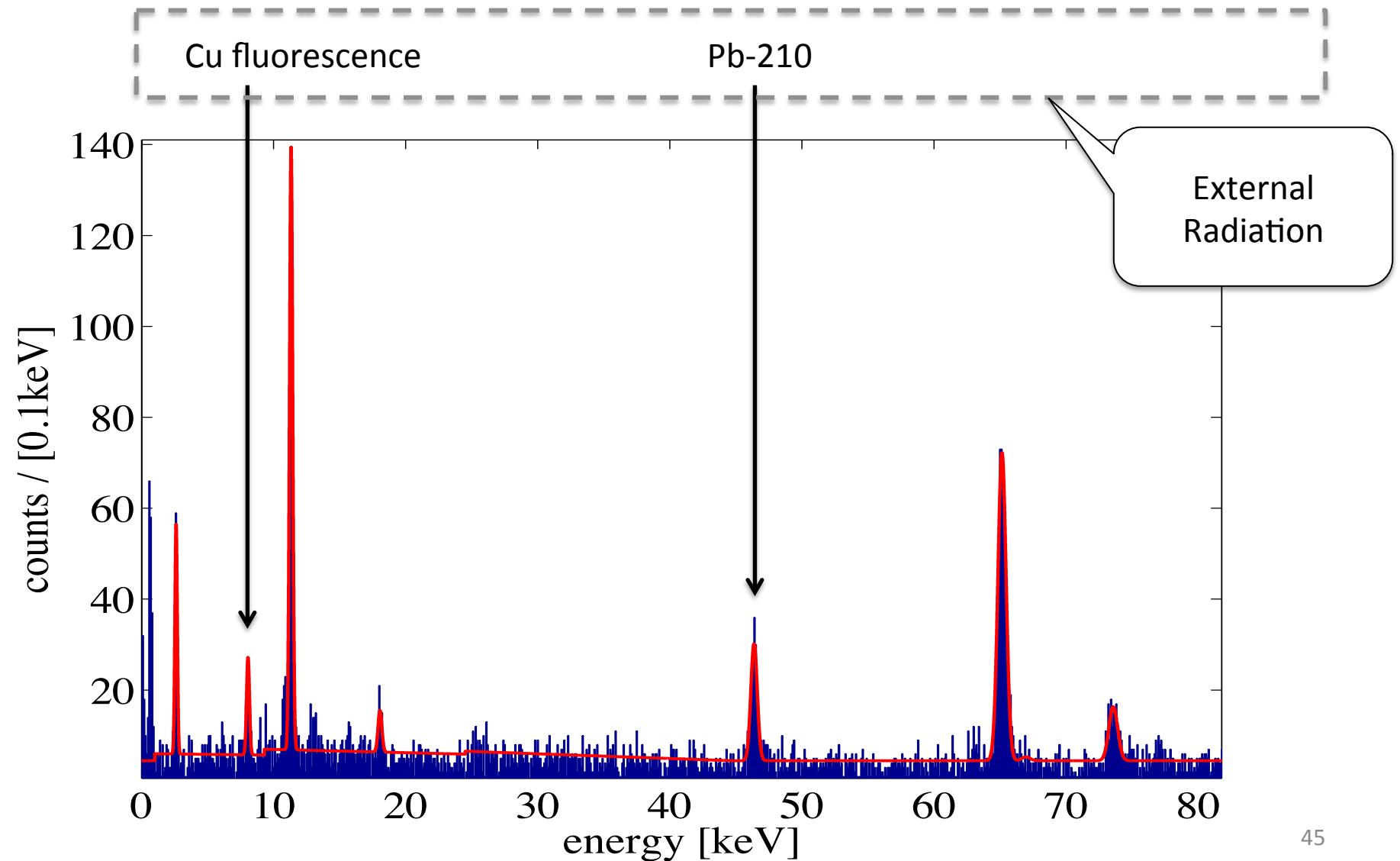


← CRESST-II upgrade (2014)
At $\sim 11\text{GeV}/c^2$ dominated
by **W** (>90%) scatters!

TUM-40: Low-Energy Spectrum



TUM-40: Low-Energy Spectrum



Carrier-Event Discrimination

