

Cryogenic Detectors with Superconducting Thermometers for Light Dark Matter Direct Search



EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN



Valentyna Mokina

HEPHY OEAW

for the CRESST collaboration



Cryogenic Rare Event Search with Superconducting Thermometers

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik
(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

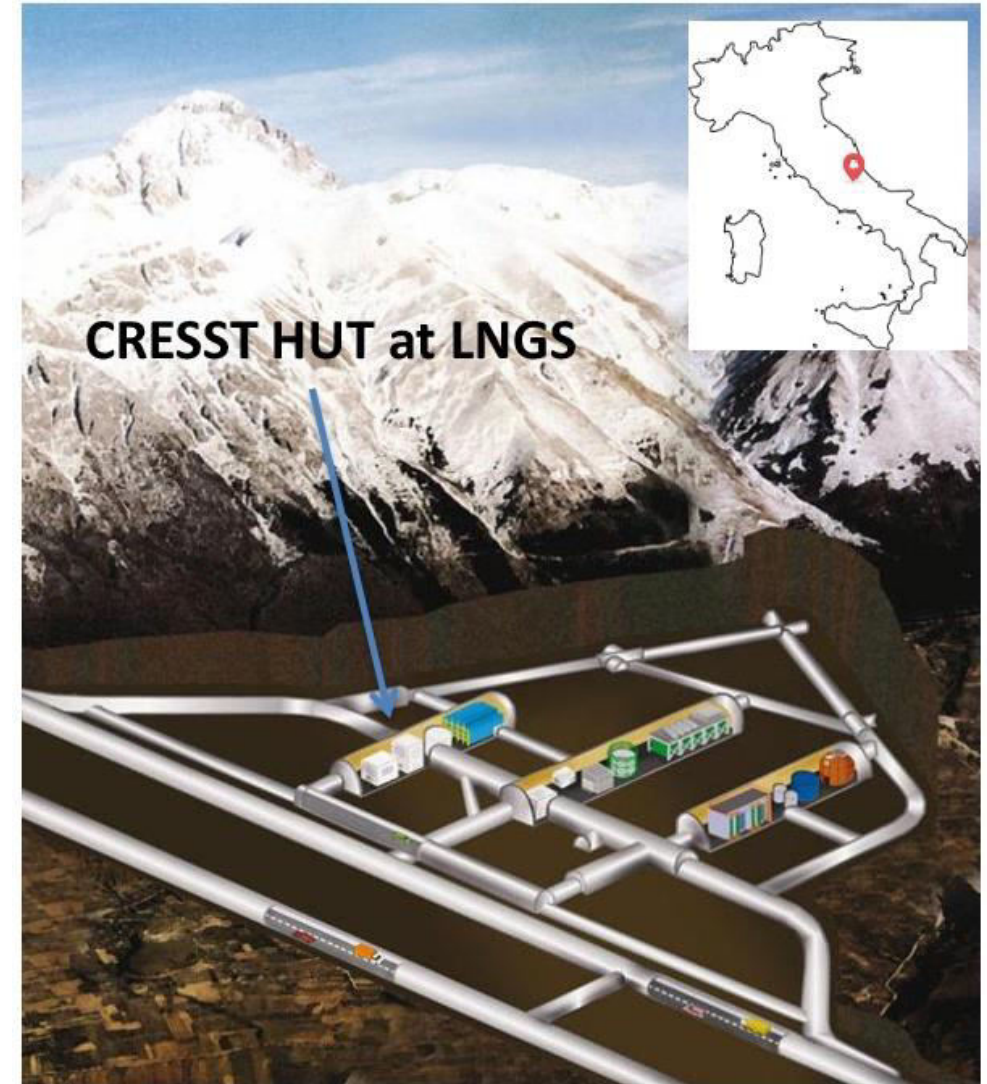
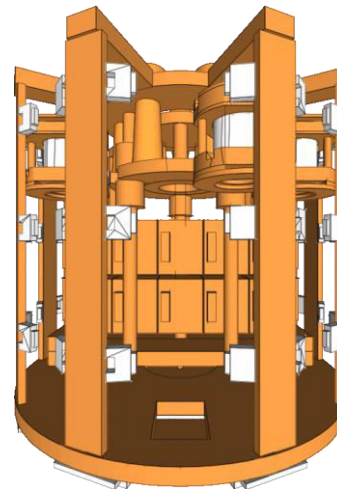
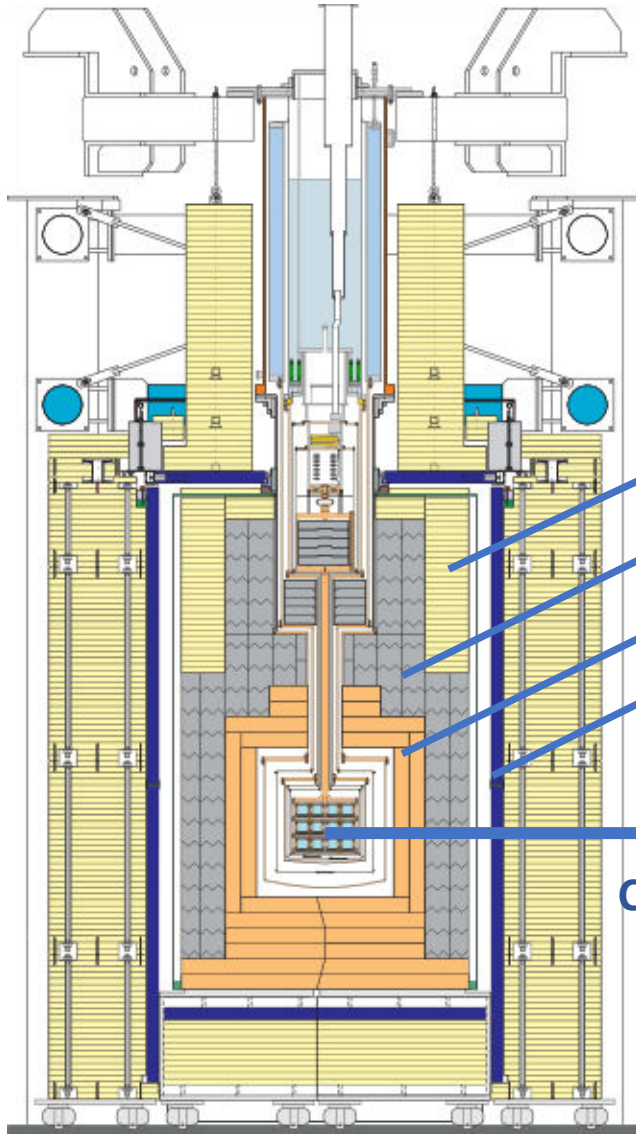
CRESST is located at LNGS (Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso) in Italy

- Cryogenic scintillating calorimeter
- Target material is CaWO_4
- Read out channels: phonon and scintillation light

Shielding:

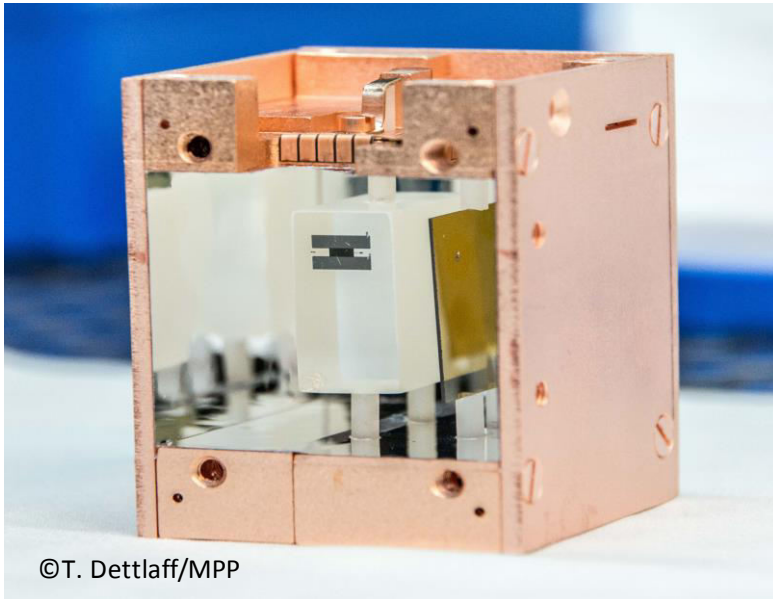
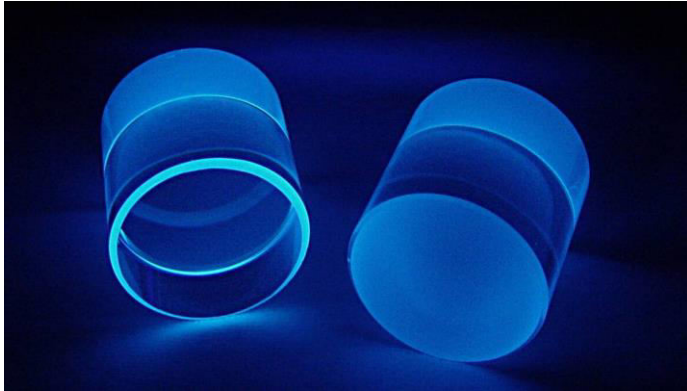
- polyethylene;
- lead;
- copper;
- muon veto system.

CRESST-III Phase 1



The CRESST experiment

Direct detection of dark matter particles via their scattering off target nuclei



©T. Dettlaff/MPP

- target material: CaWO_4 single crystals

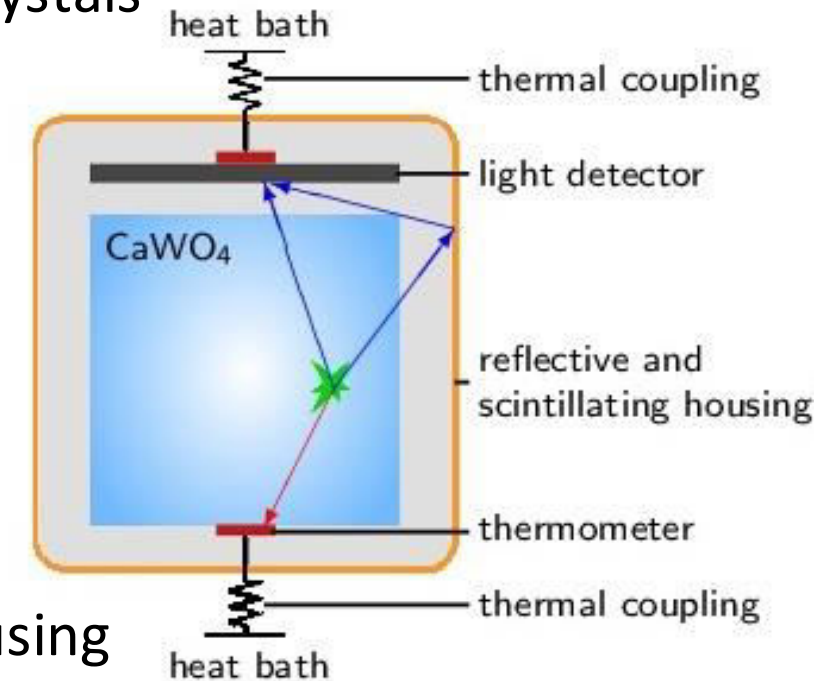
- particle interaction

→ heat (phonon) signal
read-out with thermometer

→ light signal
read-out with light detector

- reflective and scintillating housing

Target crystals operated as cryogenic calorimeters ($\sim 15\text{mK}$)



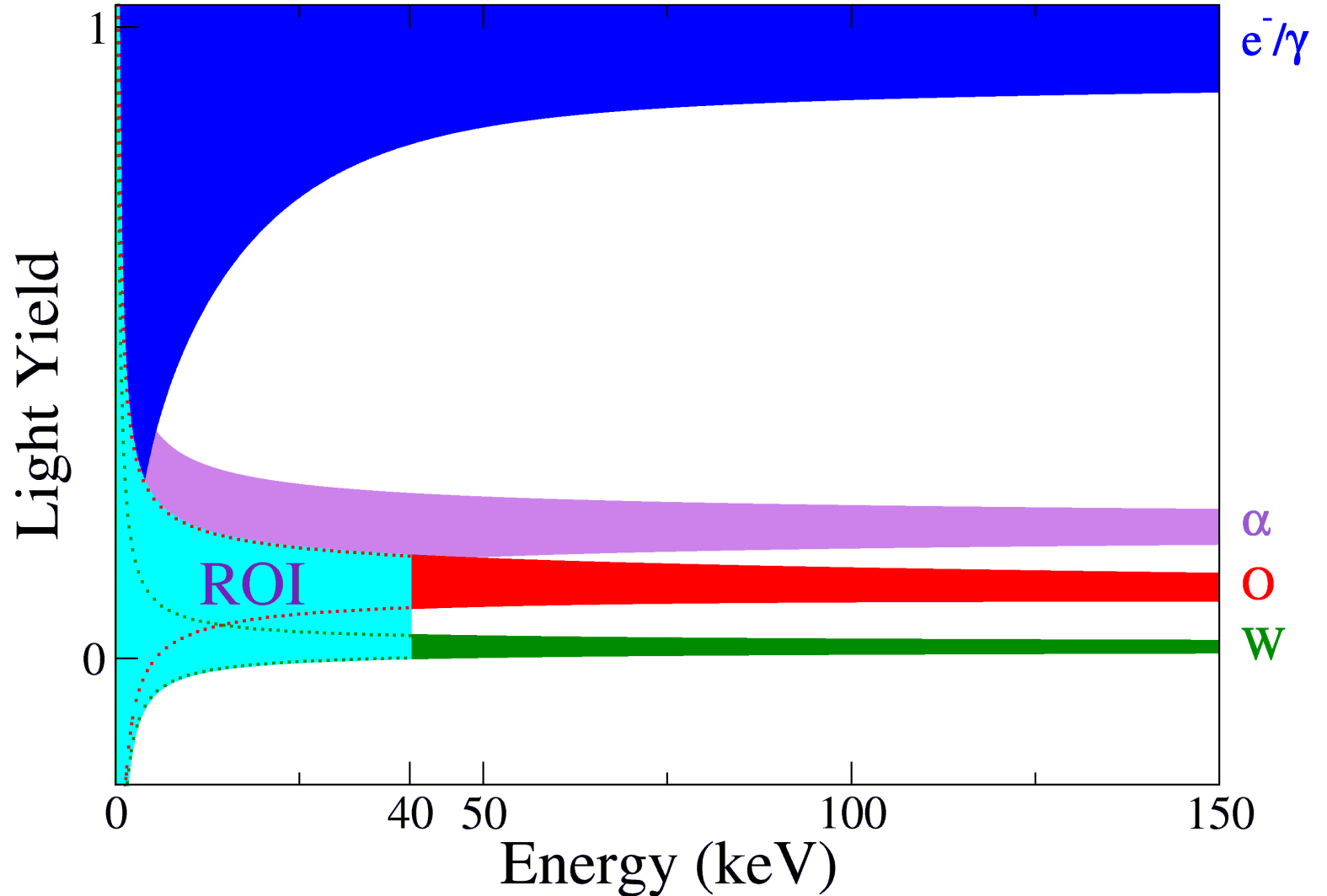
Event discrimination

$$\text{Light Yield} = \frac{\text{Light signal}}{\text{Phonon signal}}$$

Characteristic of the event type

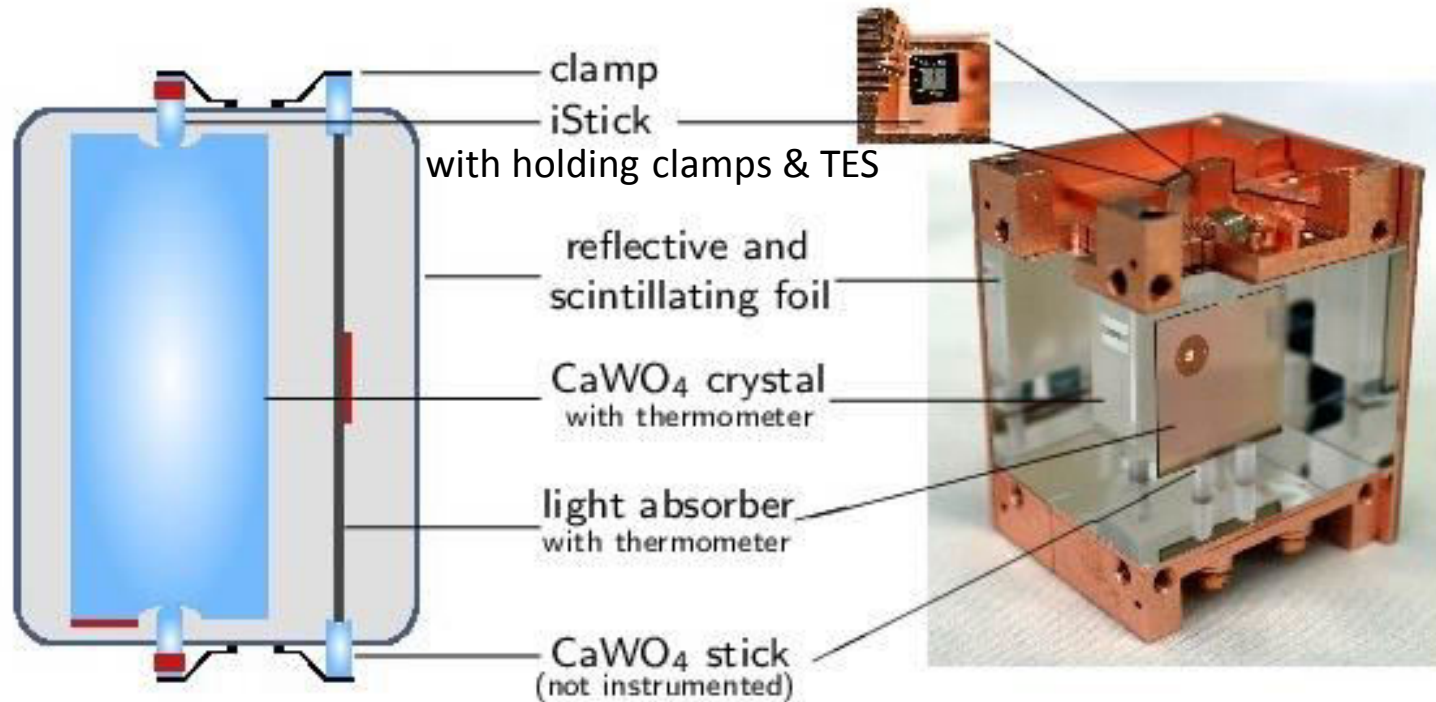
Excellent discrimination between potential signal events (**nuclear recoils**) and dominant radioactive background (**electron recoils**)

ROI: region of interest for dark matter search



CRESST-III Phase 1 low-threshold detectors

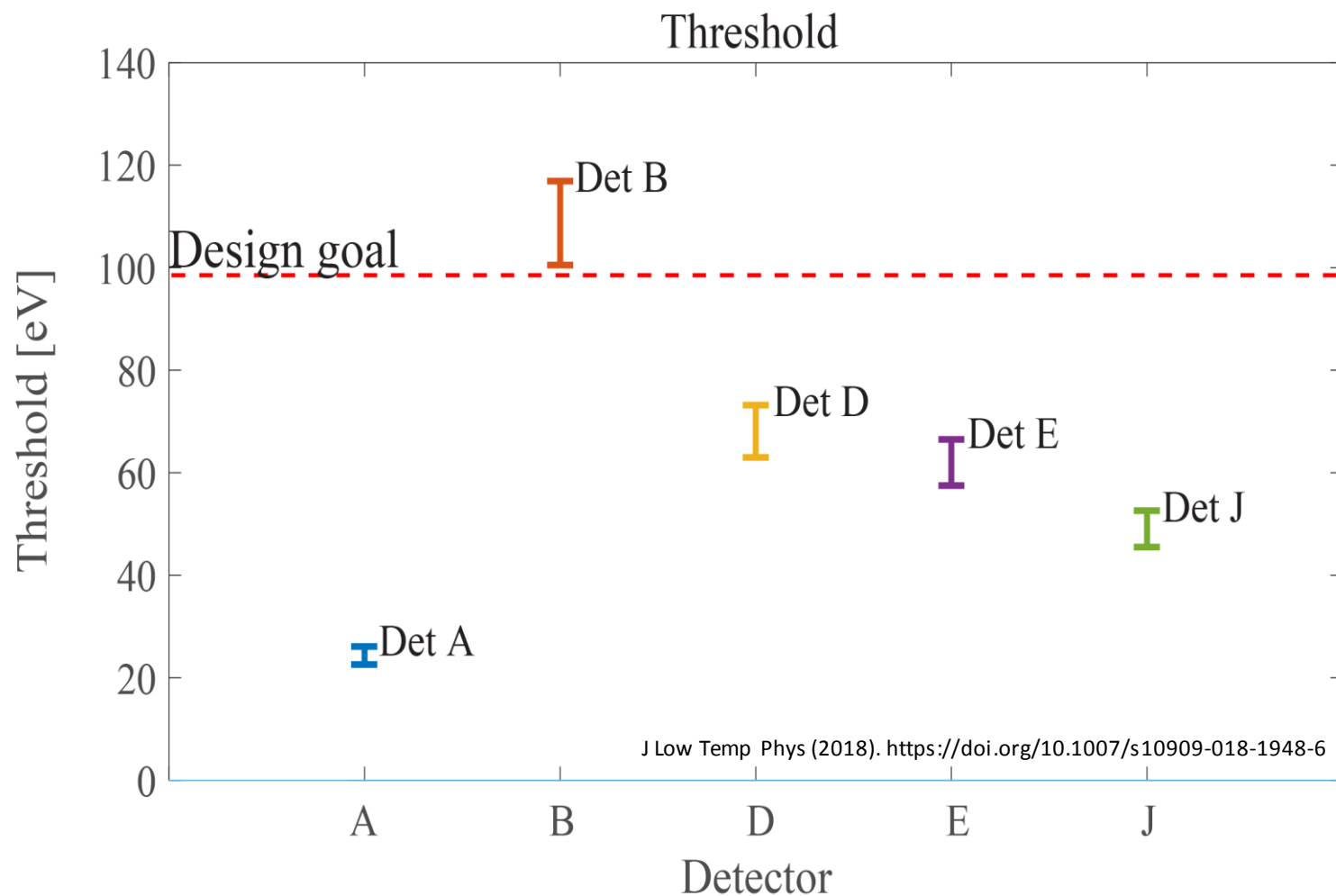
- Cuboid crystals of $(20 \times 20 \times 10) \text{mm}^3$ ($\approx 25\text{g}$) \times 10 modules
- Design goal: **100 eV threshold**
- Fully scintillating housing (held by CaWO_4 sticks)
- Instrumented sticks (iSticks) for holding main crystal (veto for events happening in sticks)



Data taking from July 2016 to January 2018

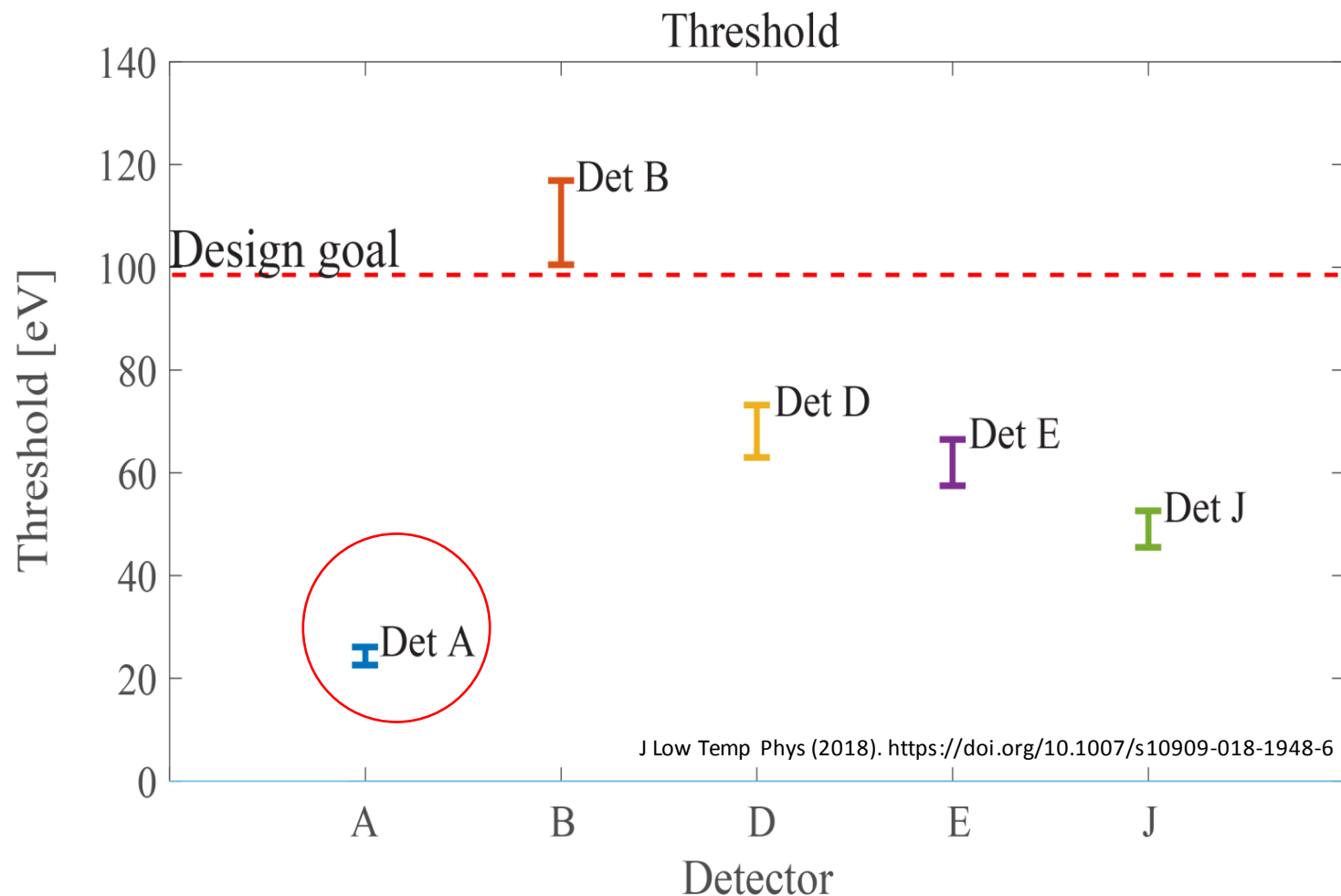
Optimum thresholds

5 detectors reach/exceed the CRESST-III design goal of a threshold < 100eV



Optimum thresholds: Detector Module A

Detector A → the lowest threshold! **New benchmark point in low mass dark matter search.**



Data taking period: 10/2016 – 01/2018

Non-blind data (dynamically growing):
20% randomly selected

Target crystal mass: 23.6g

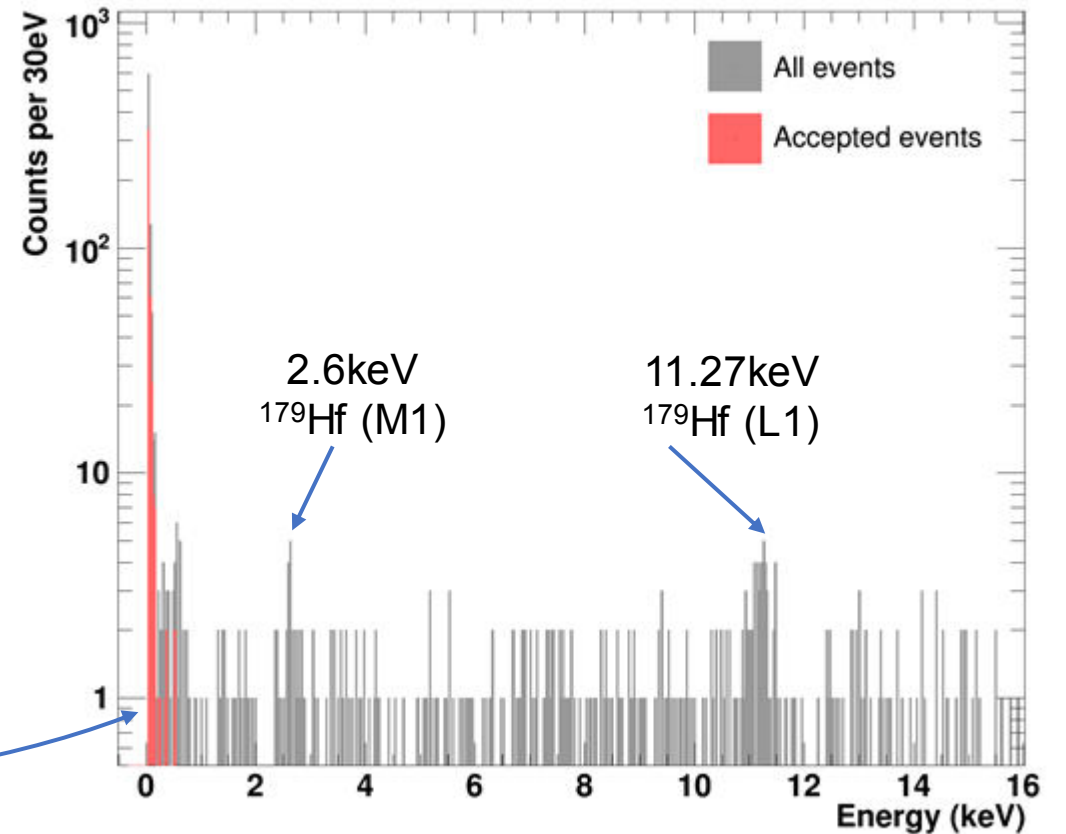
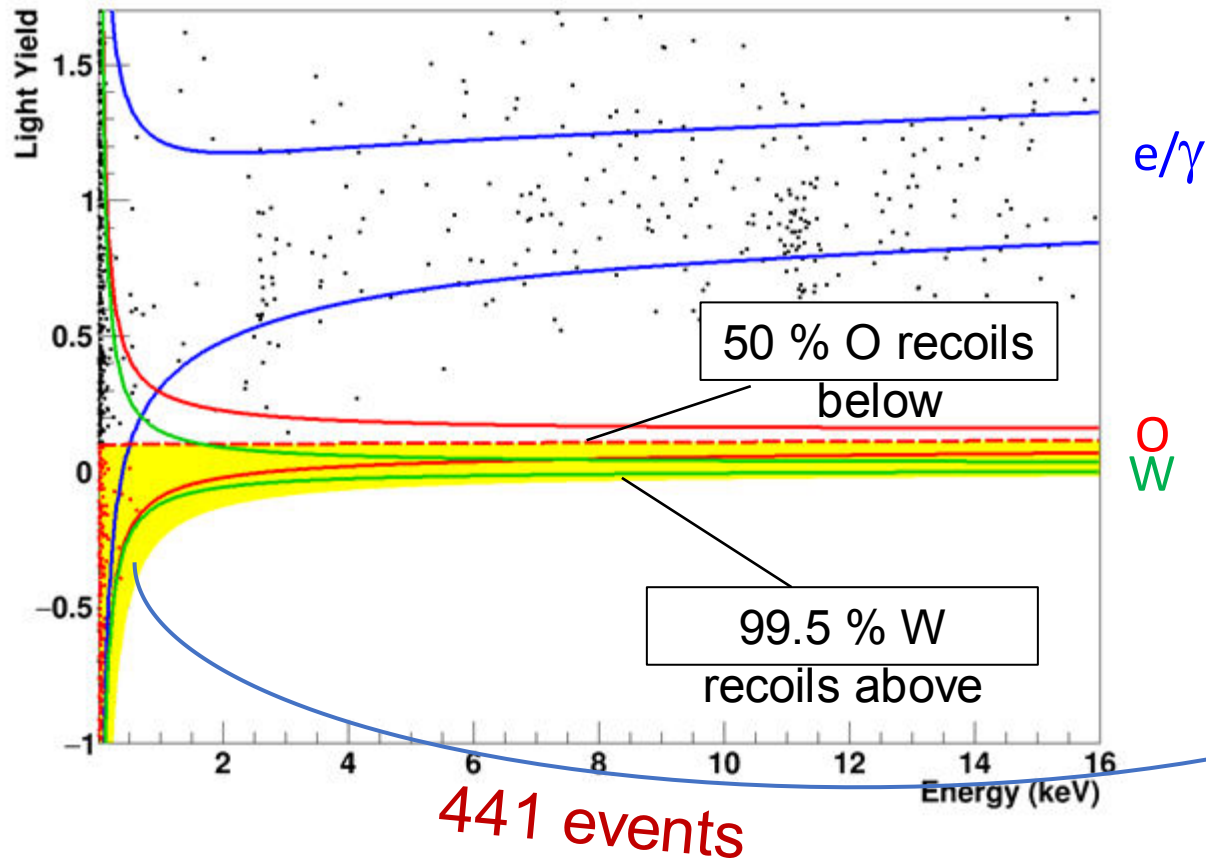
Gross exposure (before cuts): 5.7 kg days

Nuclear recoil threshold: 30.1 eV

Dark matter data

Acceptance region fixed before unblinding

Cosmogenic activation $\rightarrow {}^{179}\text{Ta} + e^- \rightarrow {}^{179}\text{Hf} + \nu_e$ (1.8y)



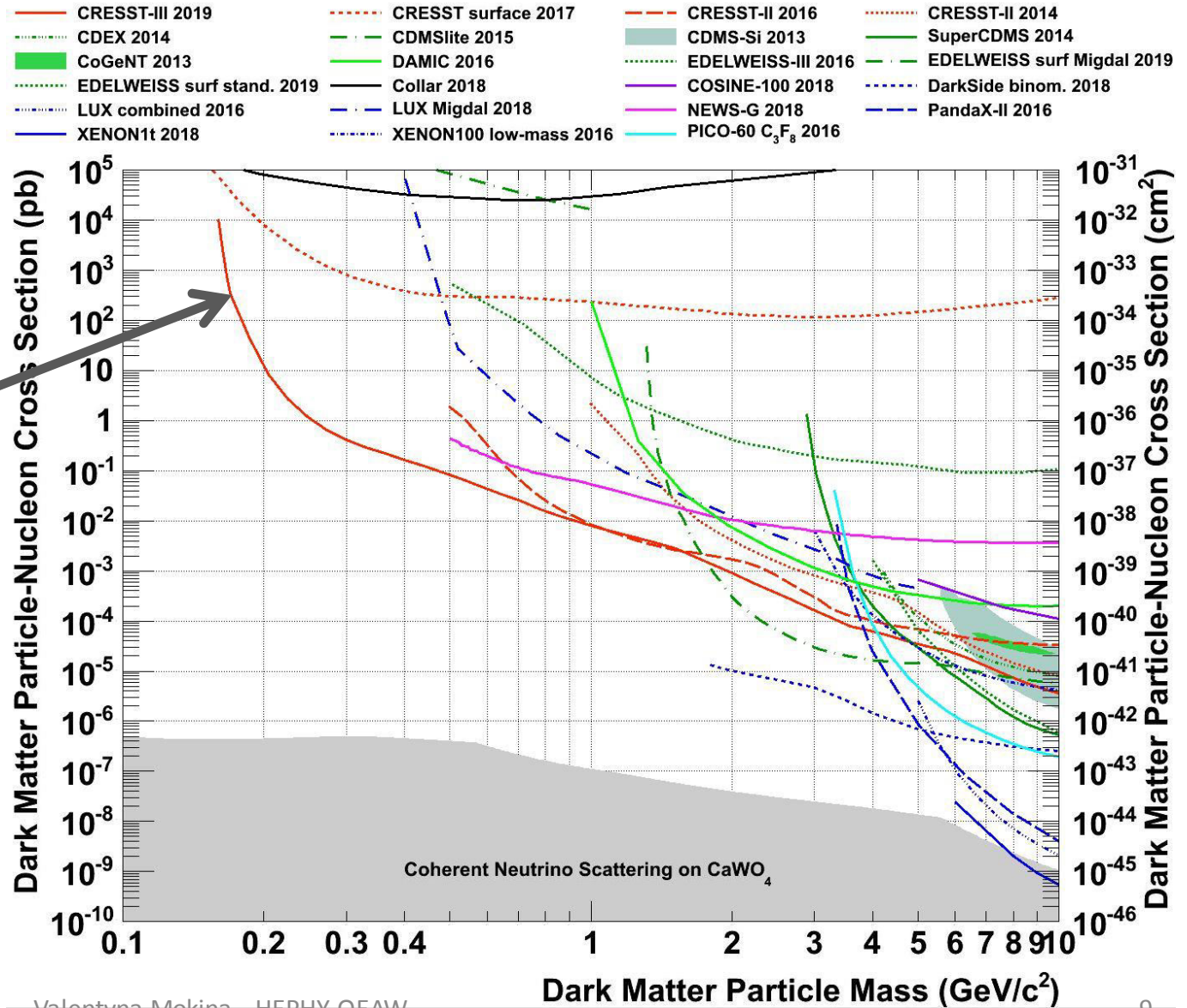
Analysis optimized for very low energies: 30.1eV \rightarrow 16keV

Result on spin-independent dark matter nucleus scattering

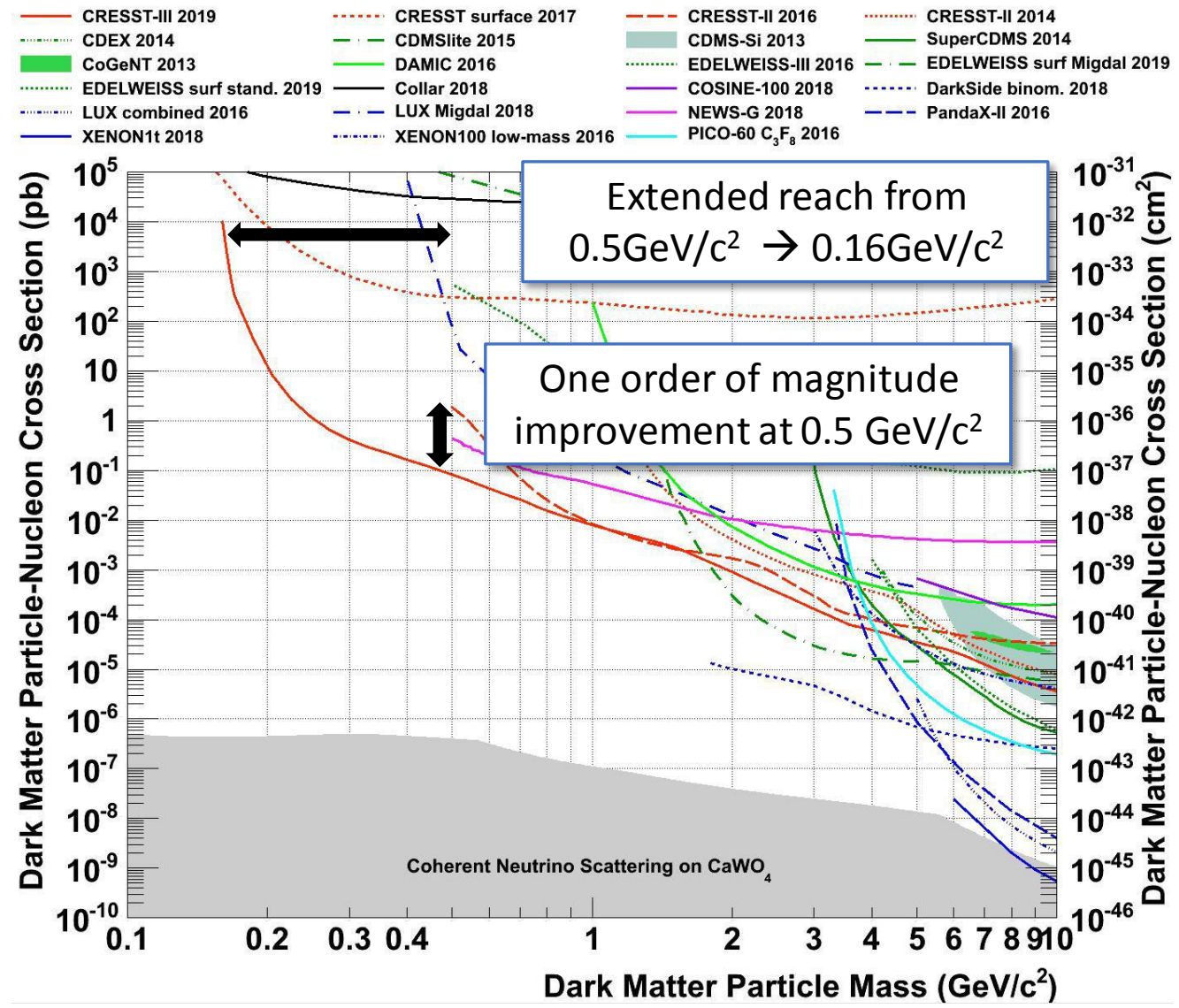
Energy spectrum of accepted events

Yellin 1D optimum interval method

Energy spectrum expected for DM



Result on spin-independent dark matter nucleus scattering



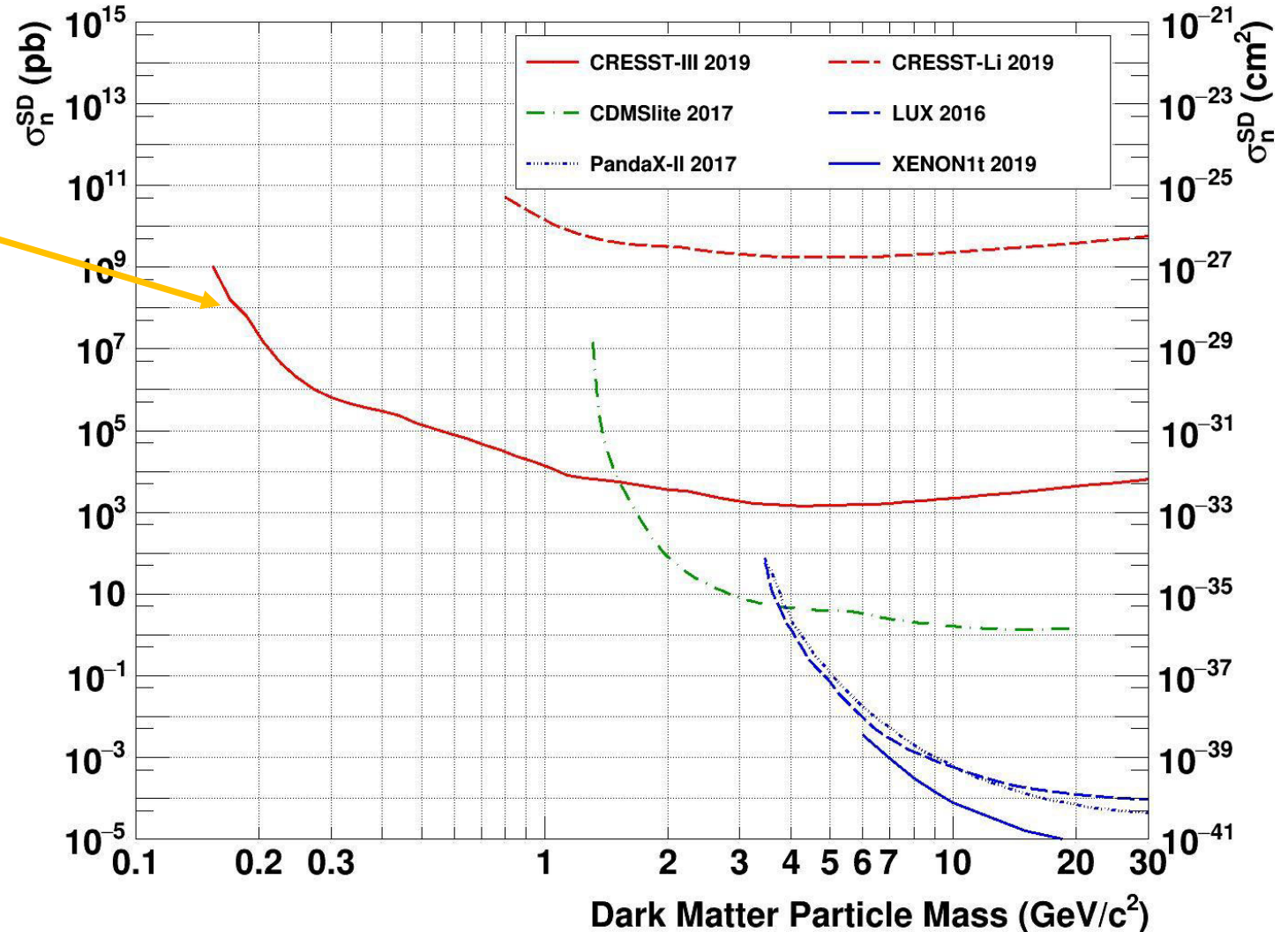
arXiv:1904.00498v1

Result on spin-dependent neutron-only interactions

- Natural abundance 0.0367%
- Gross exposure 0.46 g days
- Same analysis
- Signal expectation changed

[arXiv:1904.00498v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.00498v1)

^{17}O



CRESST-III Phase 1 new run: Is ongoing

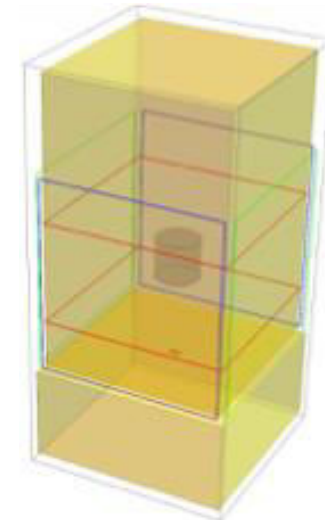
Key innovation

Upgraded detector modules with dedicated hardware changes to understand backgrounds



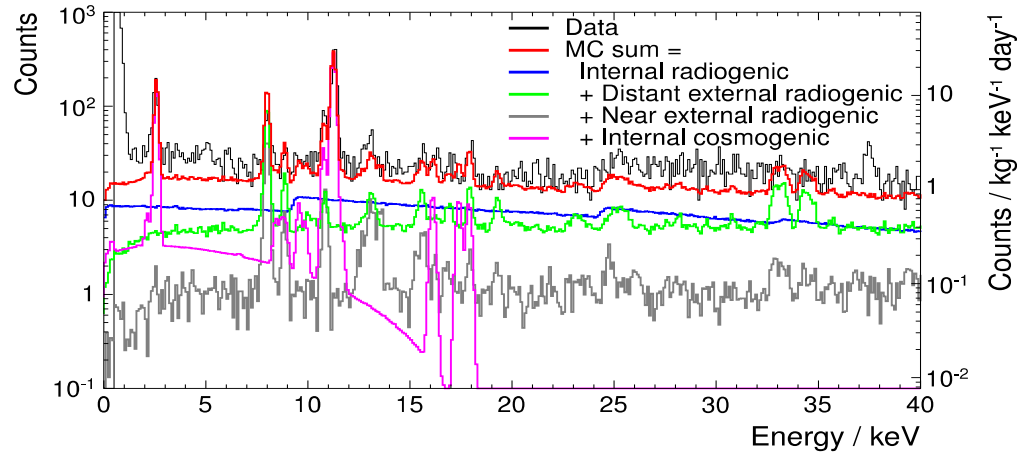
New feature

Active magnetic field compensation with three air coils for x,y & z-axes



Simulation and screening campaign

Simulation



68.5±18% of background can be reproduced with TUM40 detector

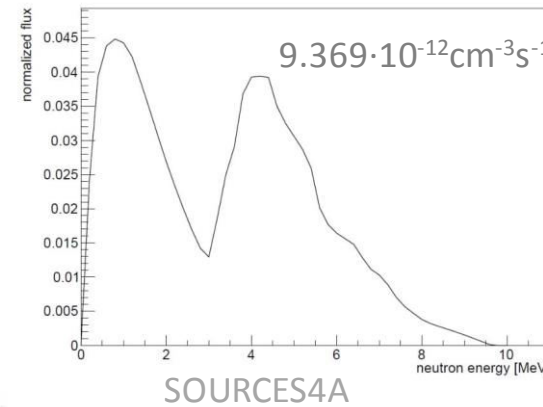
-> paper is in preparation

Screening campaign

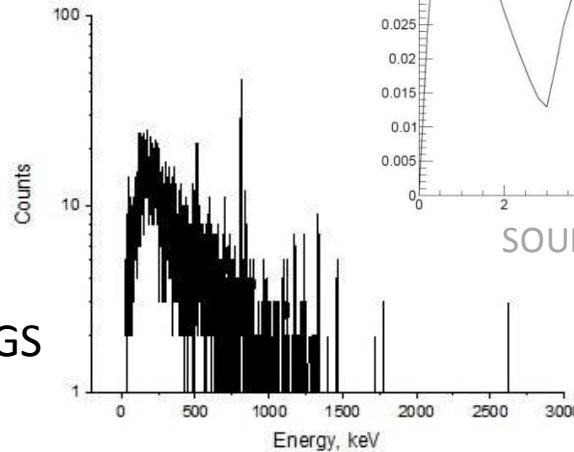
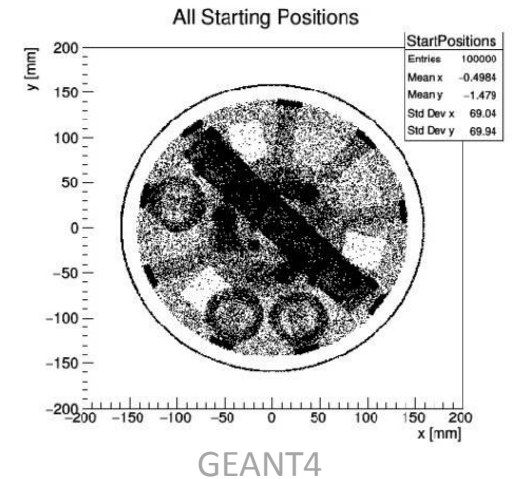
- Activity measurement of Cu with HPGe at LNGS
- Bulk measurements of ^{210}Po

- Geant4 based electromagnetic background model for the CRESST experiment
- Simulation of neutron background
- Study of cosmogenic activation of CaWO_4 crystal scintillator

Neutron spectrum and flux in polyethylene



^{40}K simulated 10^5 events



- ^{232}Th : $^{228}\text{Ra} < 24\mu\text{Bq/kg}$
- ^{238}U : $^{226}\text{Ra} < 20\mu\text{Bq/kg}$
- $^{234}\text{Th} < 3.5\text{mBq/kg}$
- $^{235}\text{U} < 50\mu\text{Bq/kg}$
- $^{210}\text{Po} \sim 20\text{mBq/kg}$

Conclusions

- Unprecedented low nuclear recoil thresholds of 30.1eV
- Extended sensitivity over one order of magnitude for spin-independent case: $0.5\text{GeV}/c^2 \rightarrow 0.16\text{GeV}/c^2$
- For spin-dependent interactions: $1.5\text{GeV}/c^2 \rightarrow 0.16\text{GeV}/c^2$
- New run for understanding of the event excess at low energy is ongoing
- Simulation of the background and screening campaign is ongoing

Waiting for dark matter

