

Search for Light Dark Matter with CRESST-III

Status and First Results

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Lake Louise Winter Institute 2018

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(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

INFN
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso

 **HEPHY**
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Searching for (Light) Dark Matter

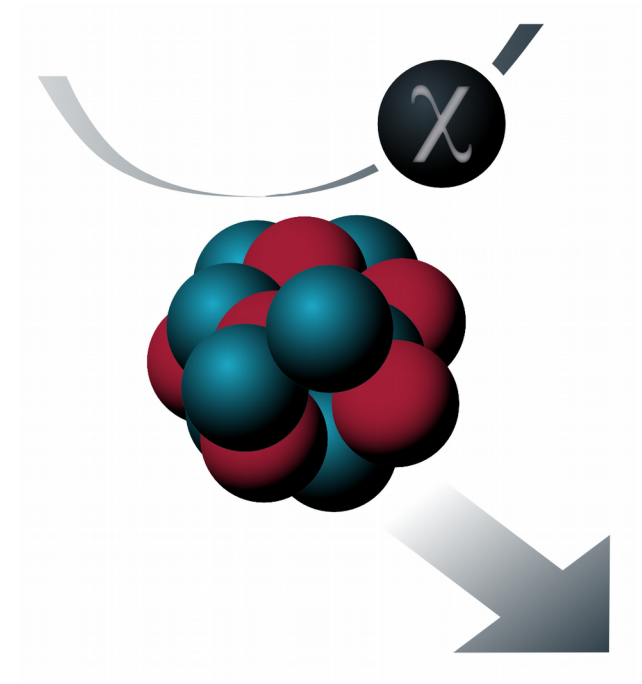


plenty of evidence from astronomical observations points to the existence of dark matter particles

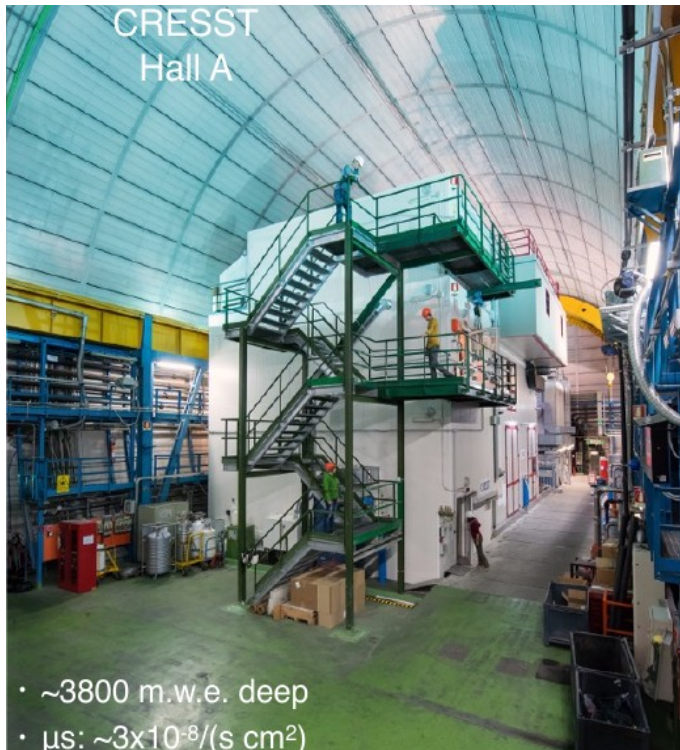
DM particle scatters off nucleus
→ **nuclear recoil**

event rate depends on DM mass,
target and **energy threshold**

CRESST is only sensitive to
spin-independent interactions



The CRESST Experiment



C. Strandhagen

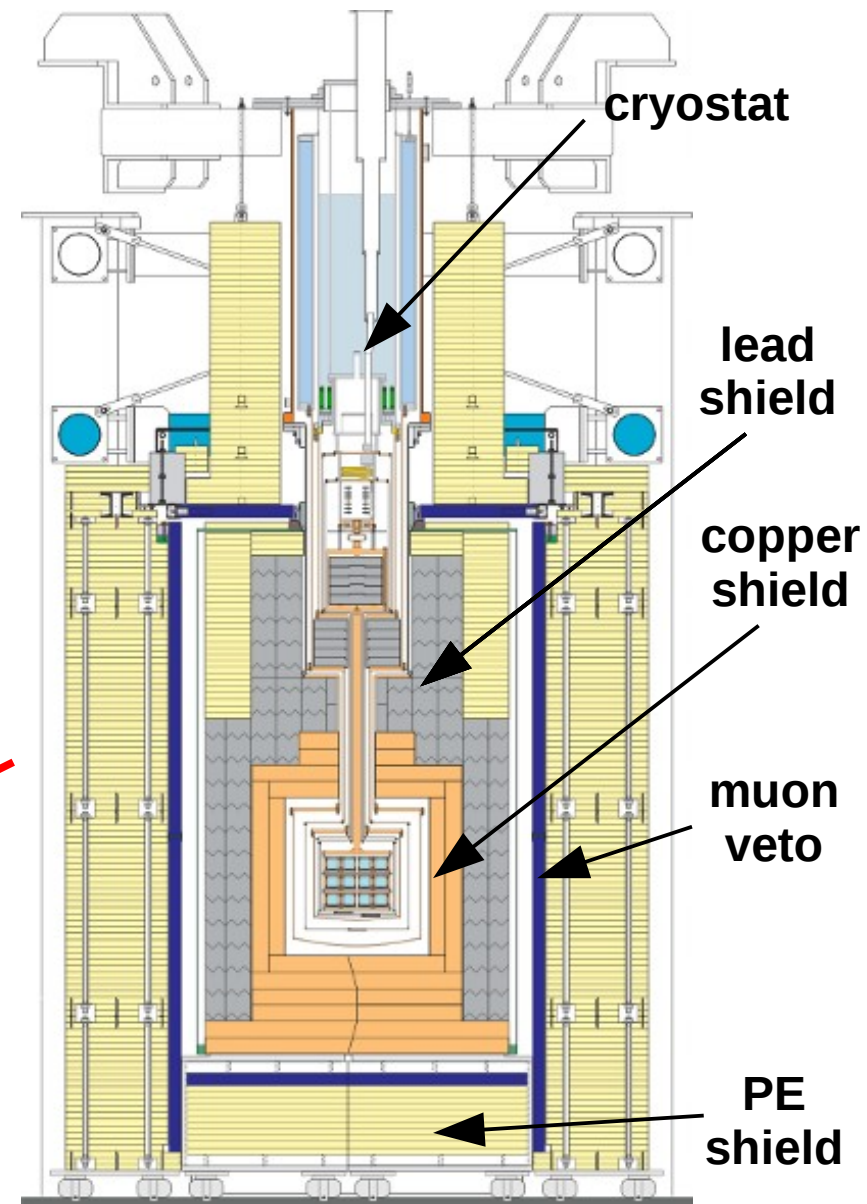
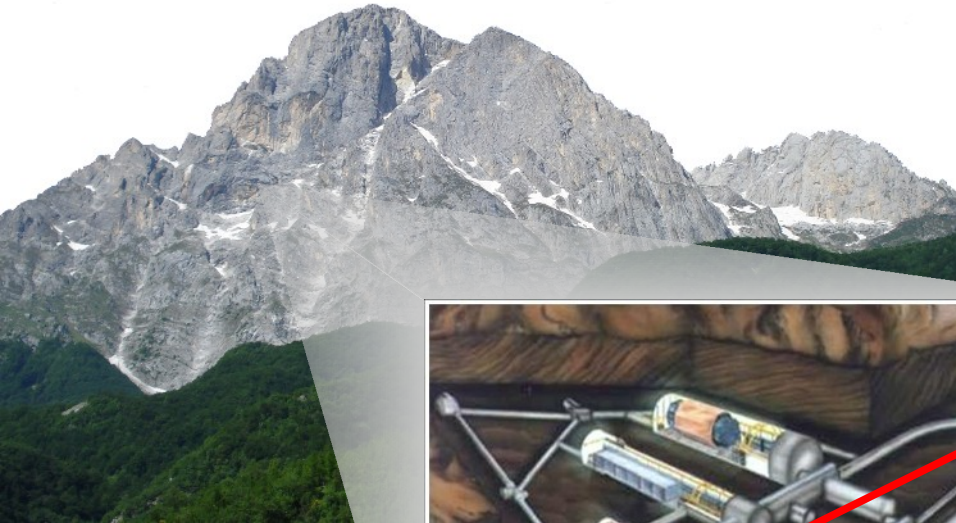


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The CRESST Experiment

cryogenic particle detectors
operated in shielded cryostat located in
the **LNGS underground lab** in Italy

(Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso)

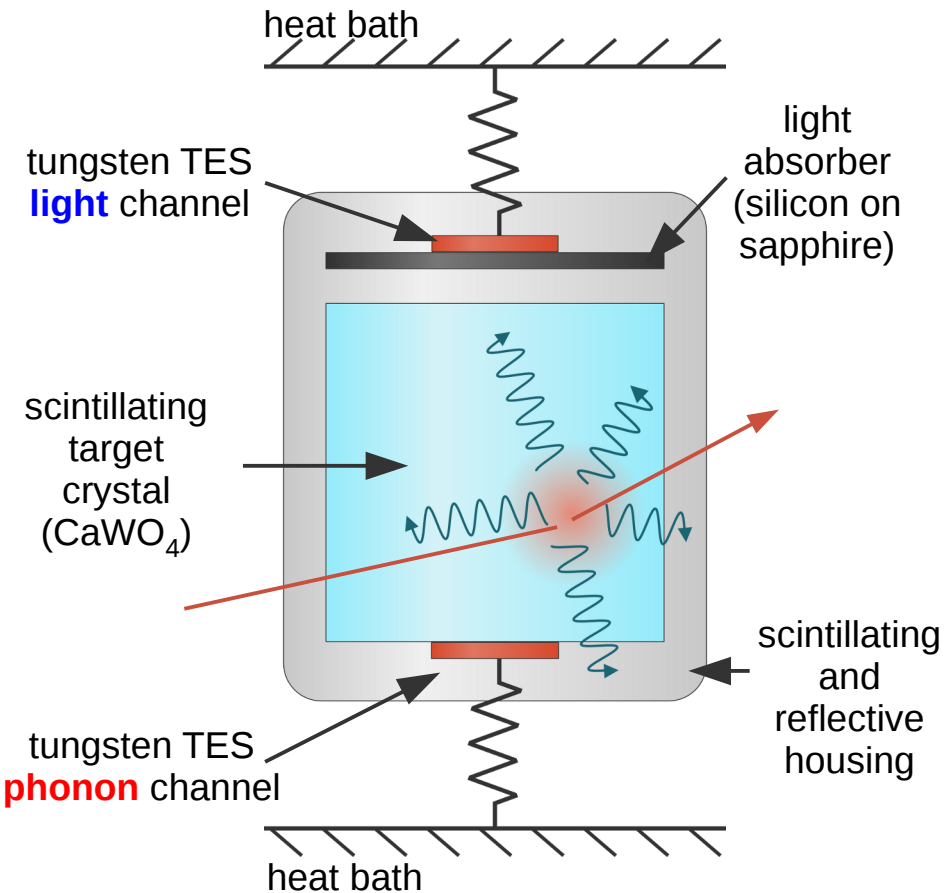


CRESST Detectors

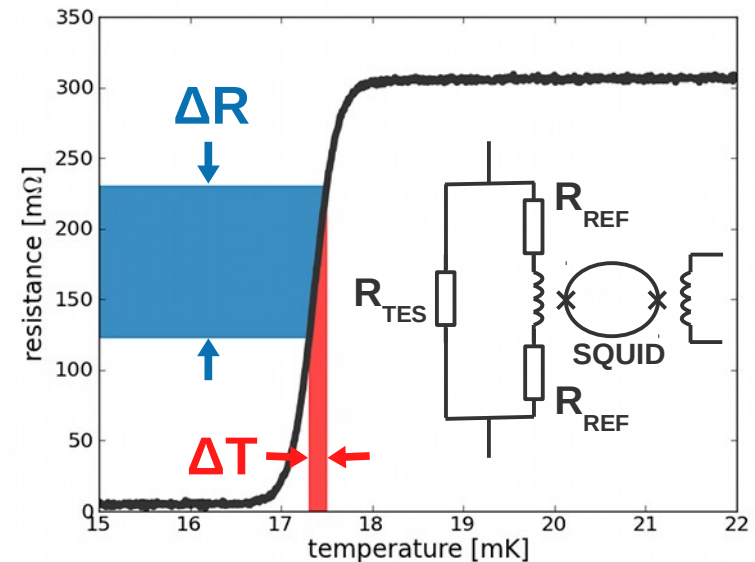
simultaneous read-out of two signals

phonon channel – measures deposited energy independent of particle type

light channel – different response for signal and background events



Transition Edge Sensors (TES)



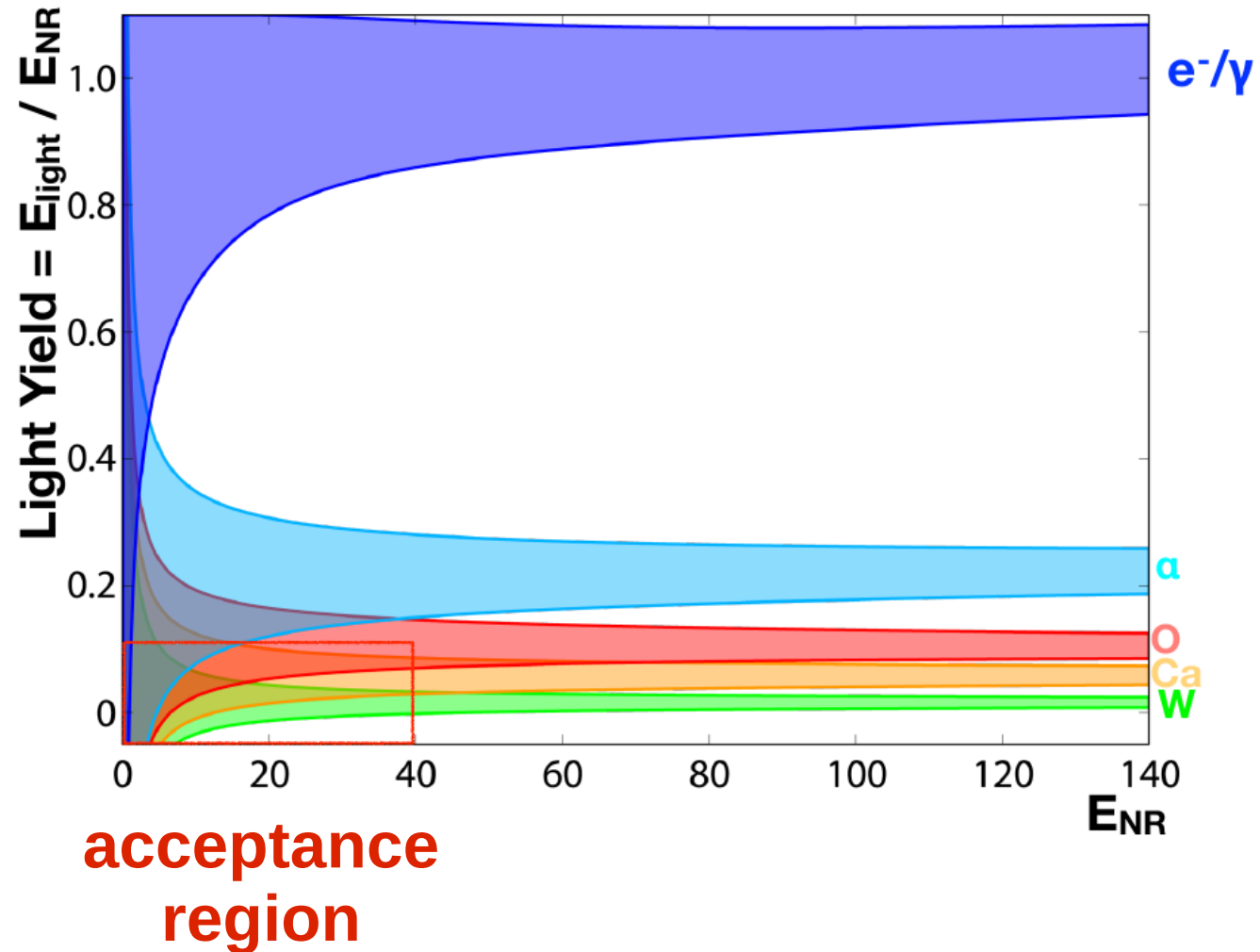
Signal-Background Discrimination

combination of light and phonon signals allows to **reduce background**

nuclear recoils produce **less light** than e^-/γ background

width of bands is dominated by light detector resolution

bands are less separated at low energies



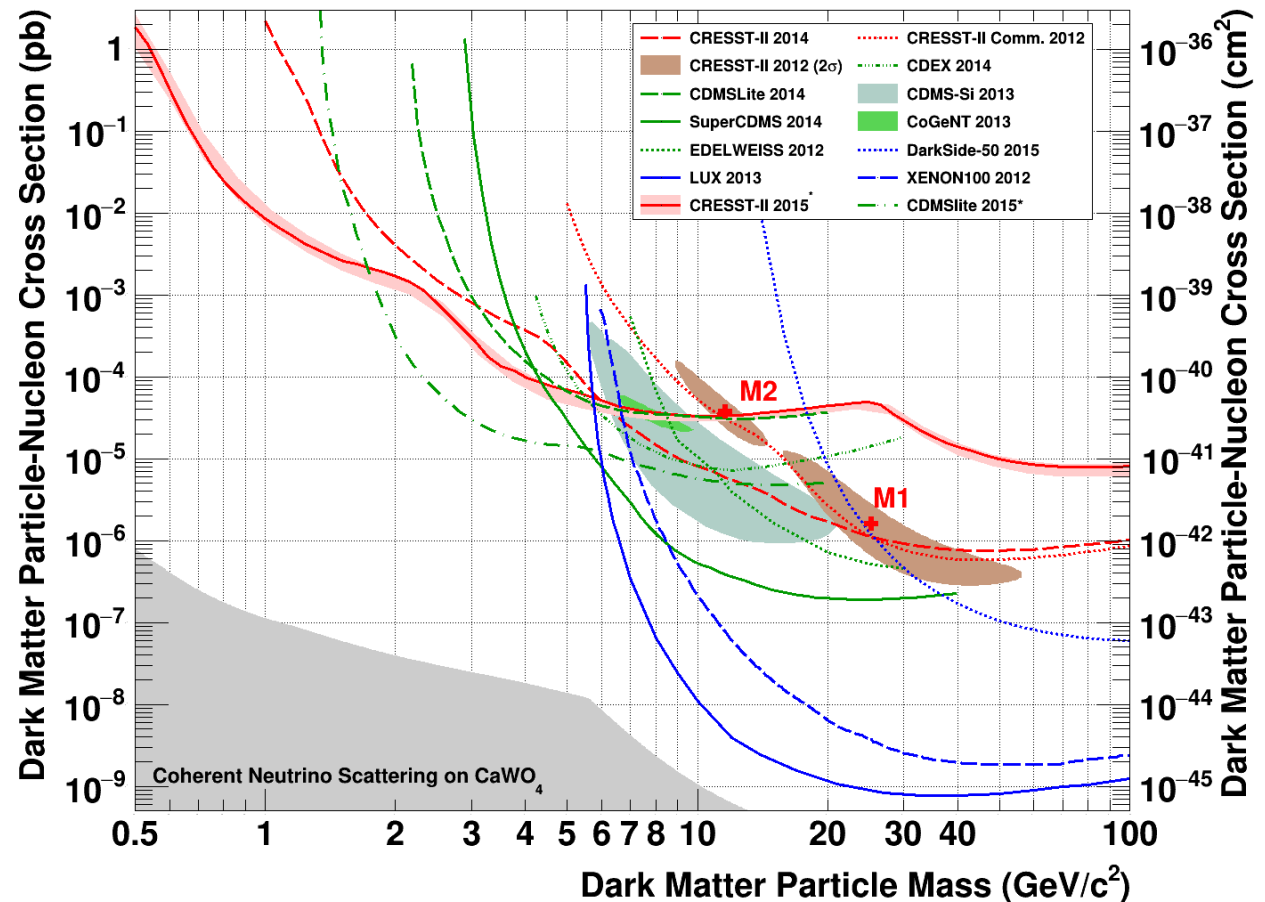
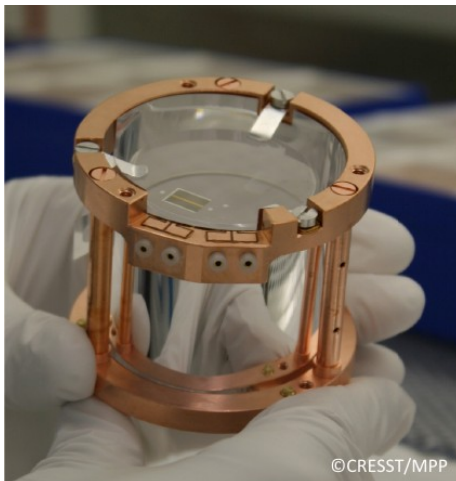
CRESST-II Results

EPJ C 76 (2016) 25

detector “Lise”

- $m = 300$ g
- $E_{\text{thr}} = 307$ eV
- exposure 52 kg days

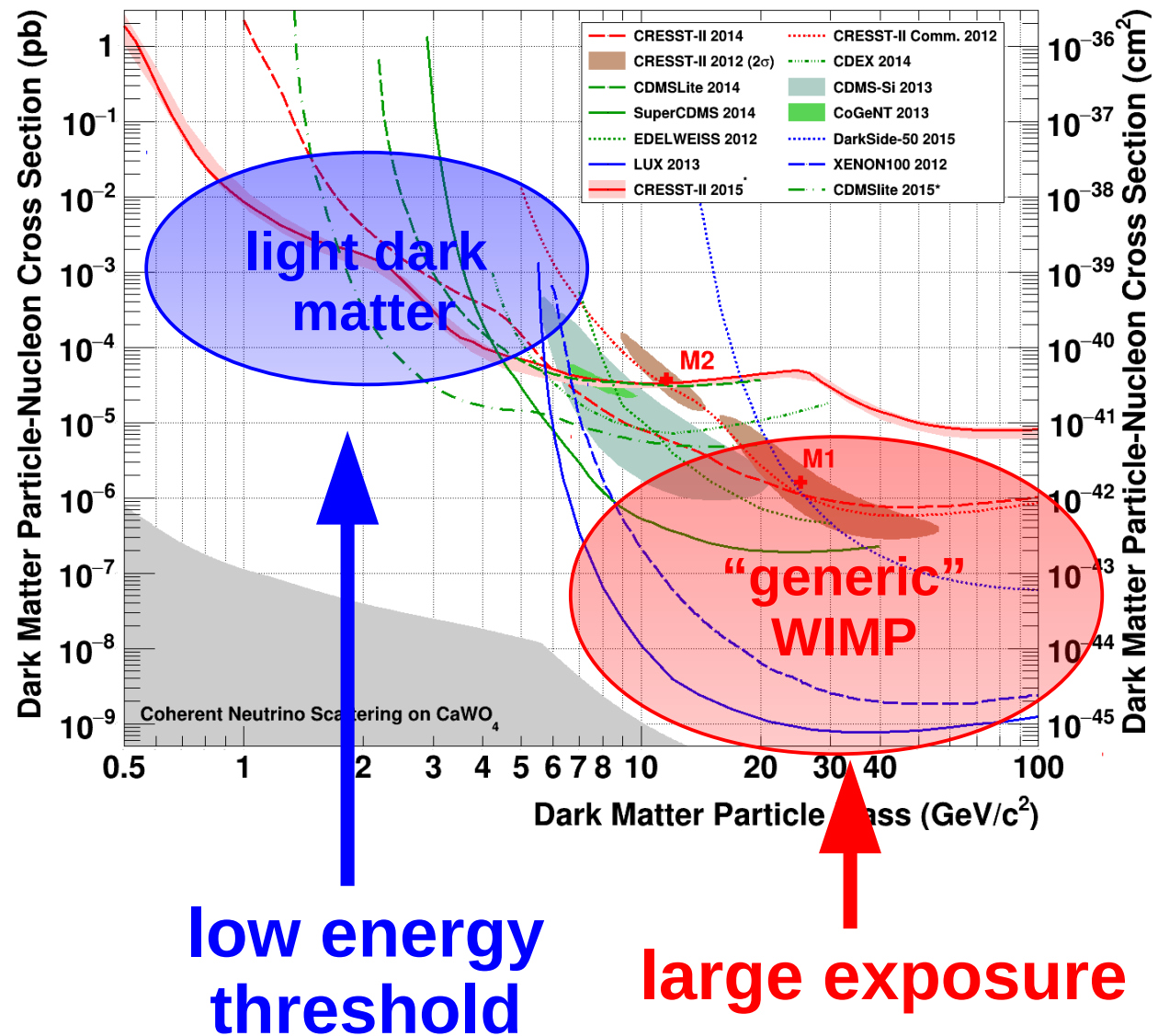
exploring new parameter space between $0.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and $1.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



CRESST-II Results

EPJ C 76 (2016) 25

different mass ranges have **different requirements** on detector technology

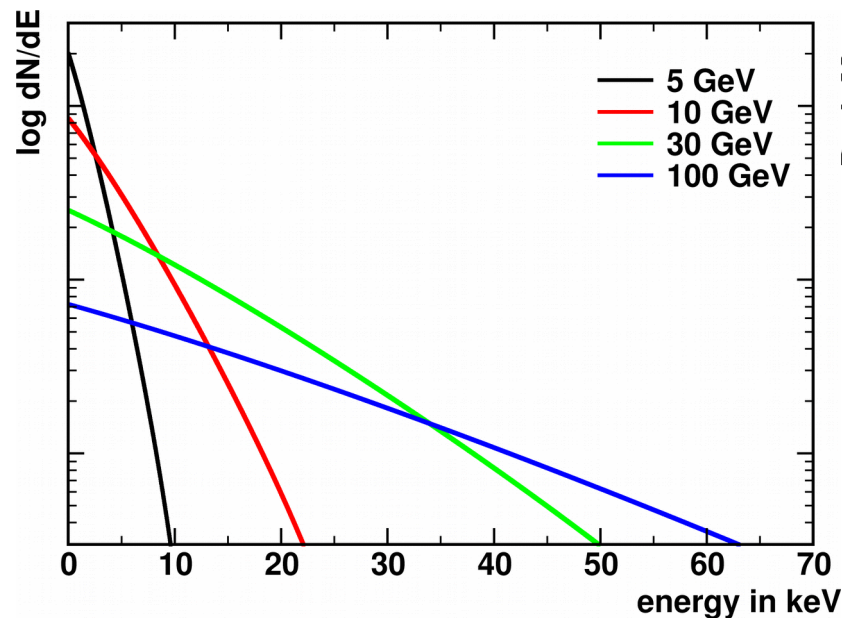
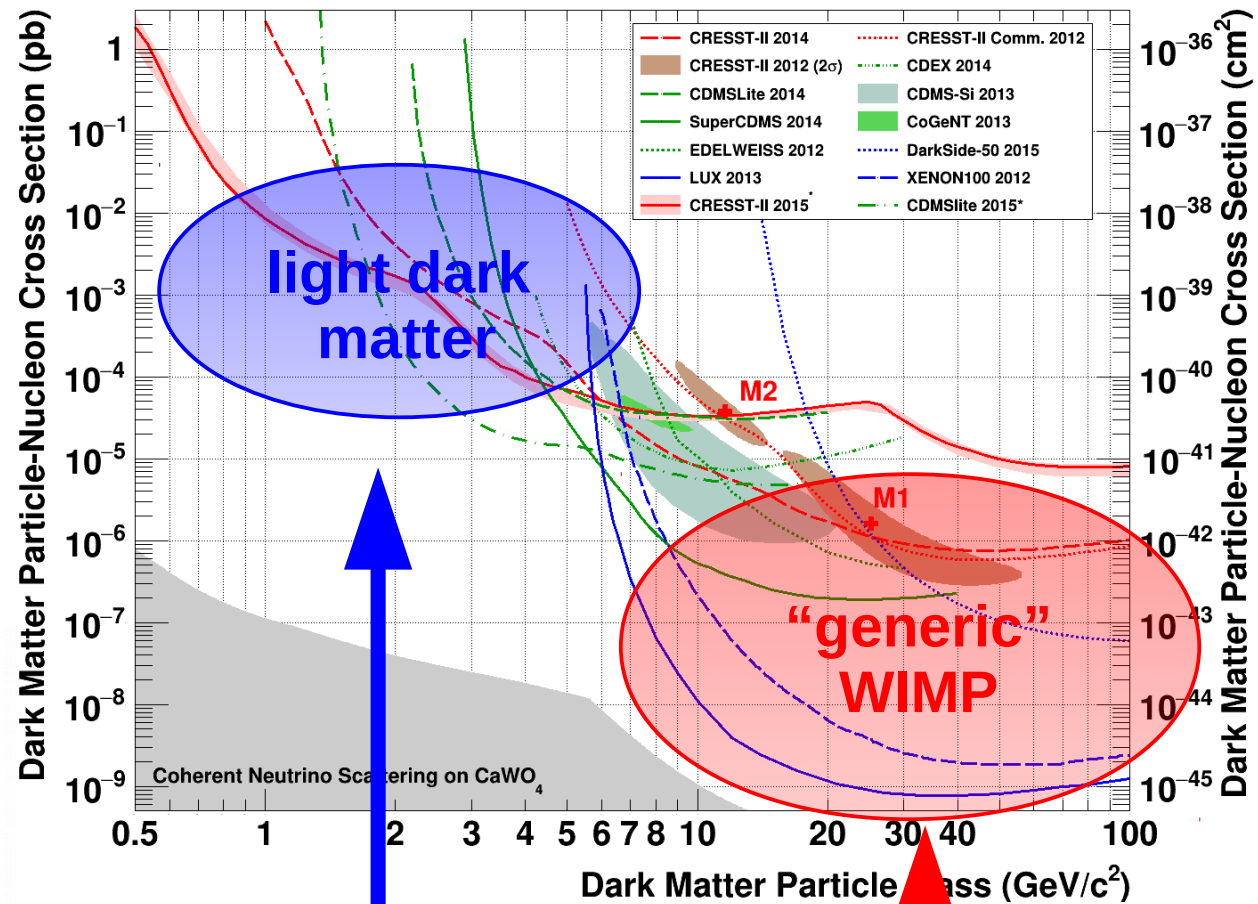


CRESST-II Results

EPJ C 76 (2016) 25

different mass ranges have **different requirements** on detector technology

light dark matter requires **low energy threshold**



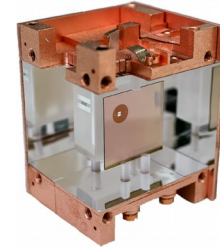
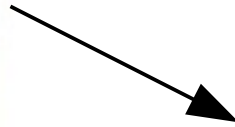
CRESST-III Results



CRESST-II Detectors

CRESST-II (TUM-40)

- (40x40x40) mm³
- mass ~250 g
- threshold ~600 eV



CRESST-III (design goals)

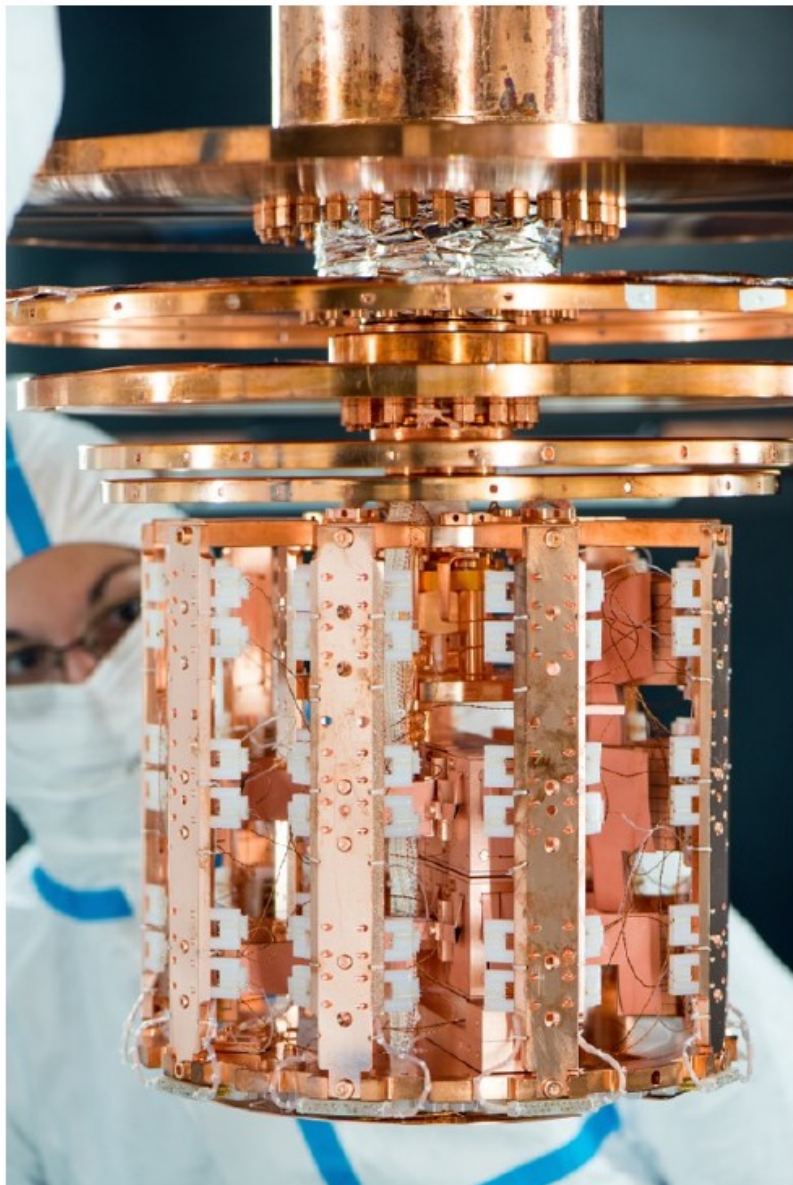
- (20x20x10) mm³
- mass ~25 g
- threshold ~100 eV

detector layout optimized for detection of light dark matter

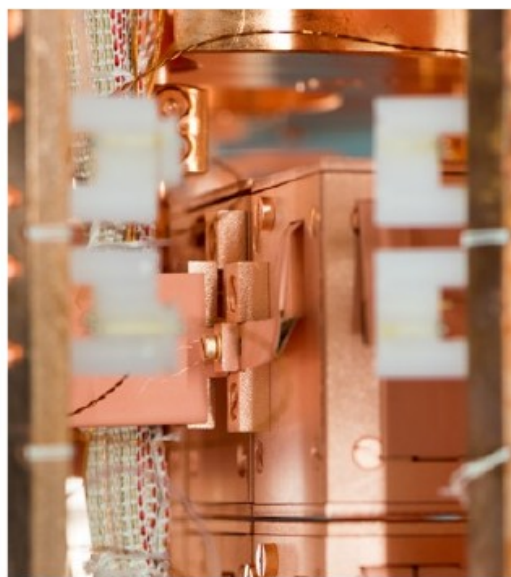
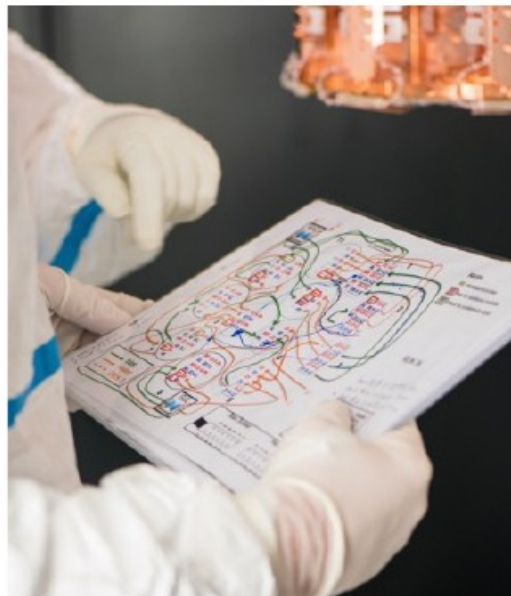
reduced mass for lower energy threshold

design goal: $E_{\text{thr}} < 100 \text{ eV}$

CRESST-III Status



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March 2016

- 10 modules installed with 24 g each

May 2016

- successful cool-down

July/August 2016

- calibration campaign completed

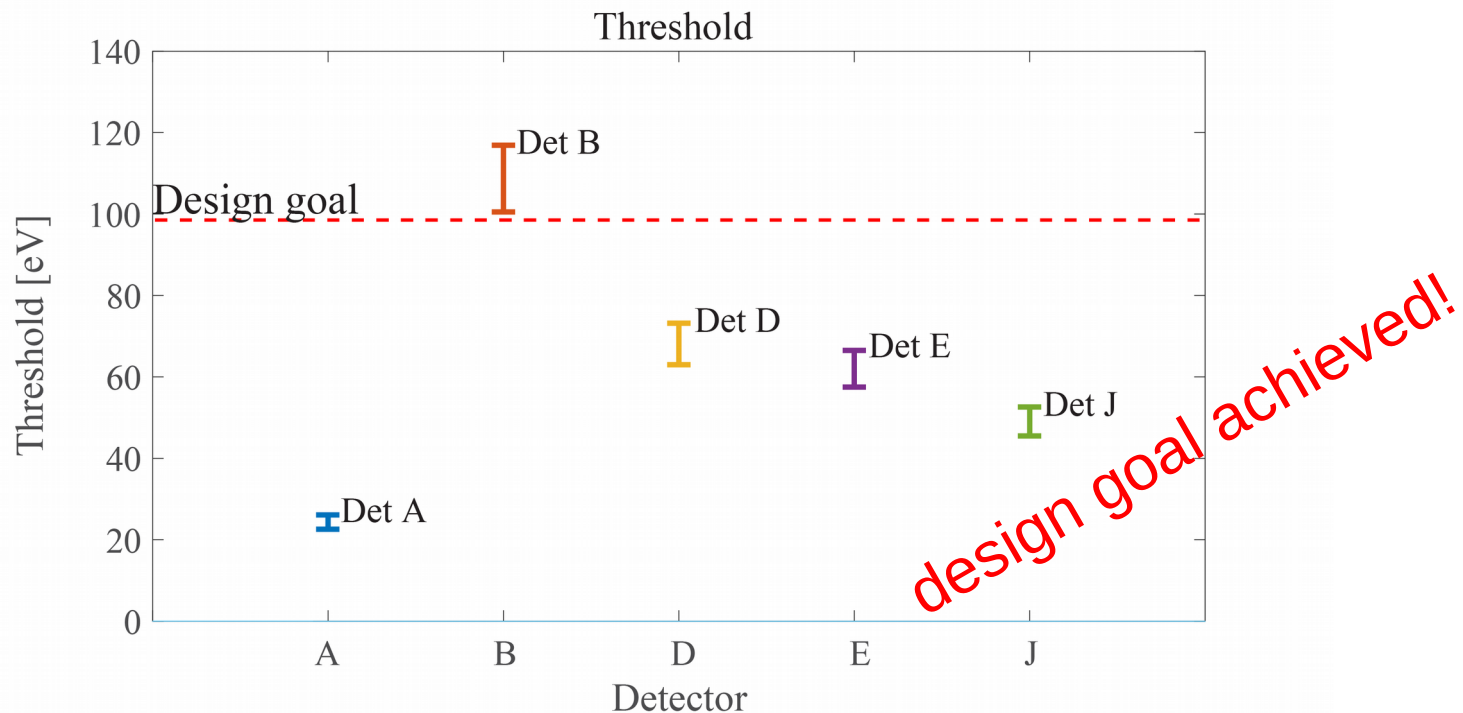
end of August 2016

- physics run started

Energy Thresholds

new DAQ system installed in parallel to the old one
continuously records full data stream

- allows for **offline software trigger**
- even lower thresholds than with hardware trigger



First Results - Detector A

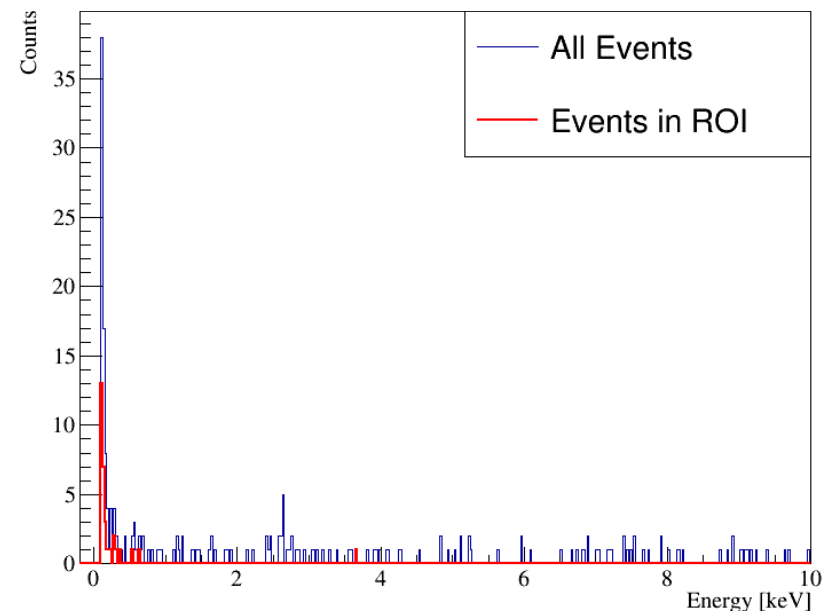
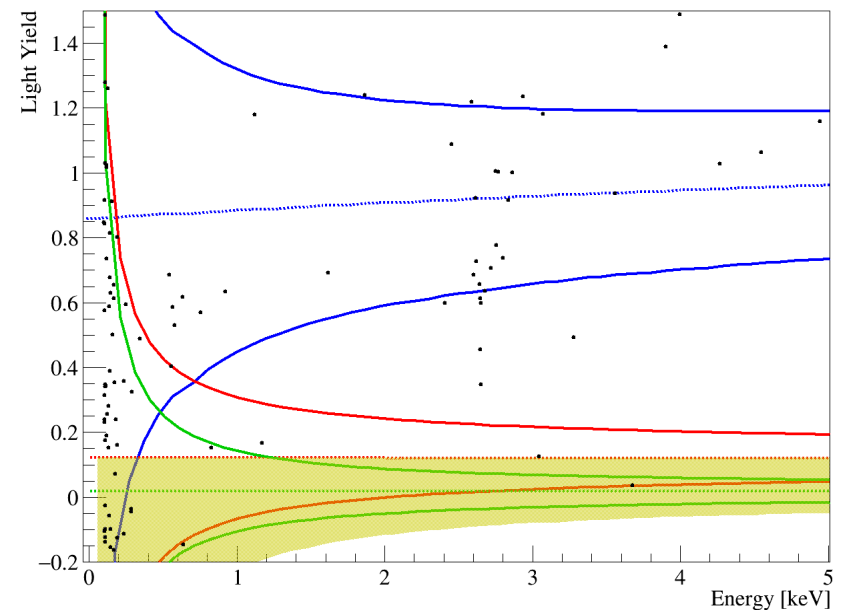
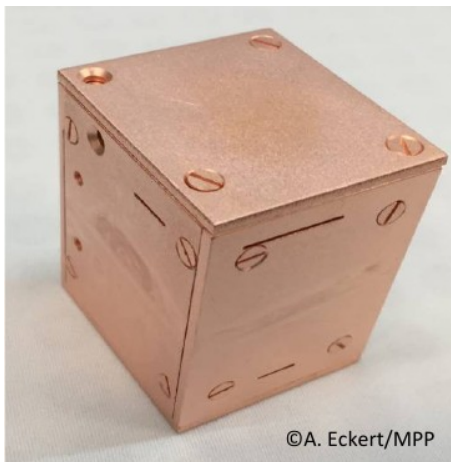
so far only one detector fully analysed and unblinded

software trigger not yet used

analysis **threshold set at 100 eV**
(clearly above hardware threshold)

data collected between **10/2016**
and **07/2017**

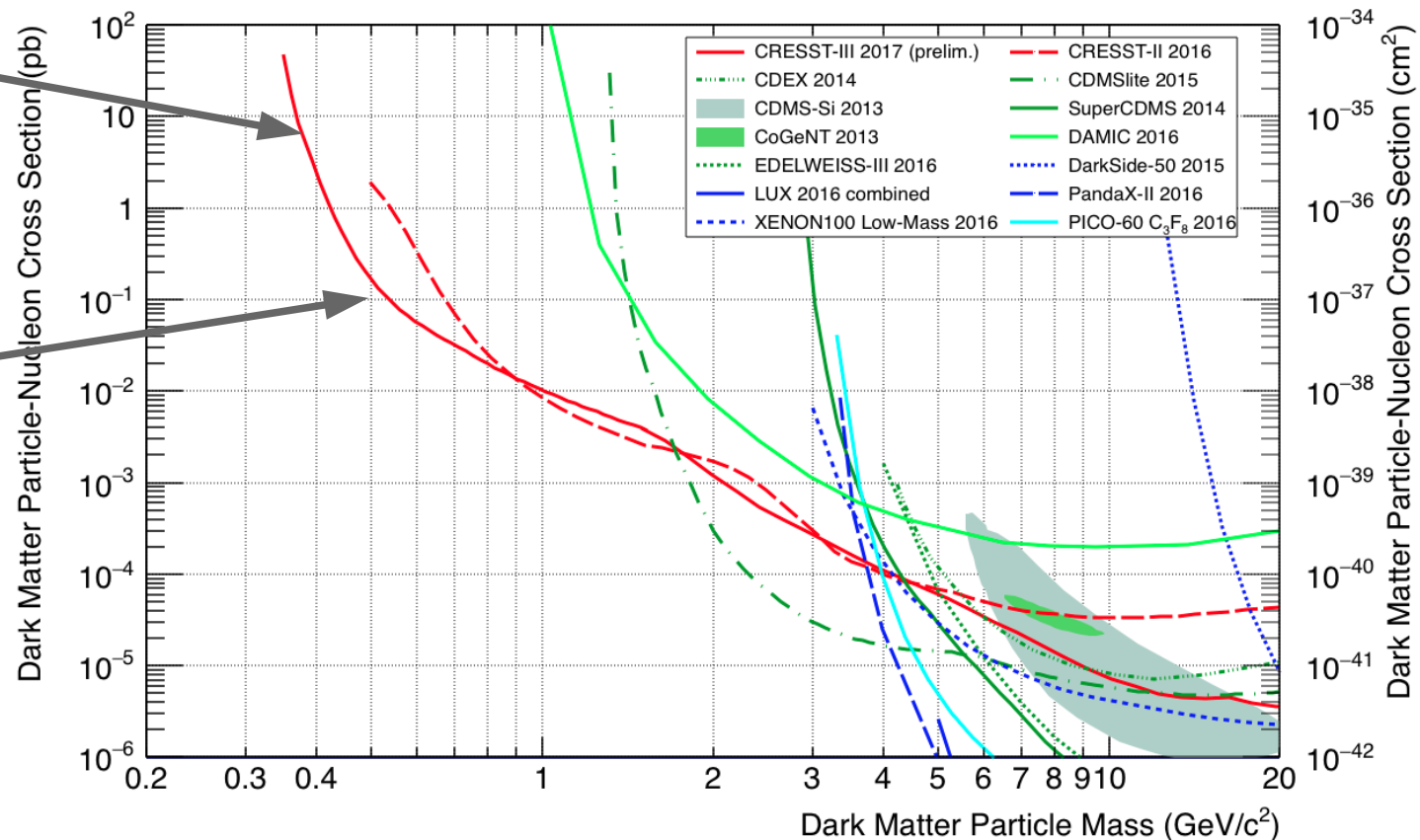
→ exposure **2.39 kg days**



First Results - Detector A

extending reach
to **0.35 GeV**

~ factor 10
improvement at
0.5 GeV

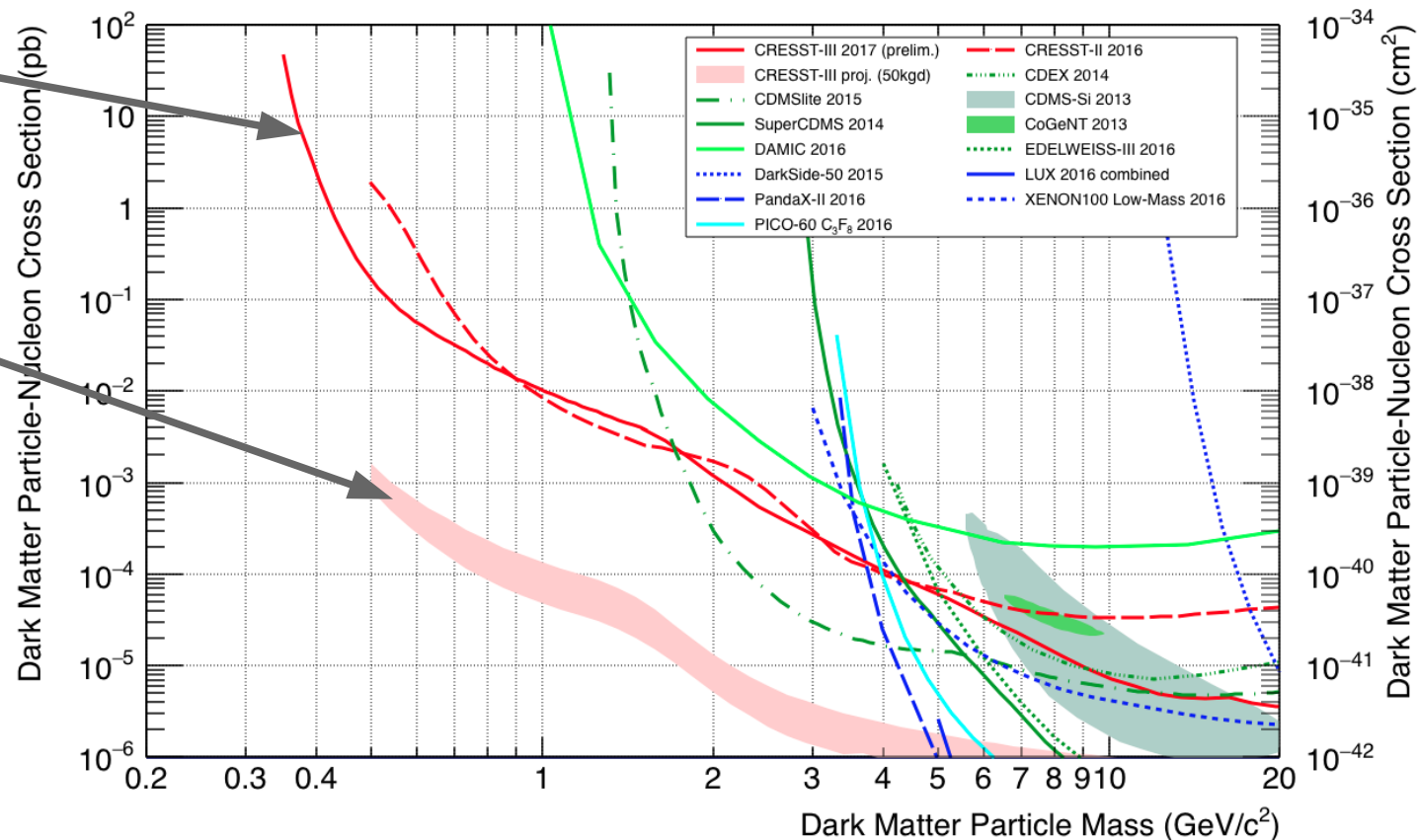


First Results - Detector A

2.39 kg days

50 kg days
(projected)

arXiv 1503.08065



still room for improvement:

- more detectors and more statistics
- even lower thresholds possible

Conclusion

- **CRESST** searches for light dark matter with cryogenic detectors made out of CaWO_4
- **CRESST-III** running **10 detectors** since August 2016
- **new CRESST-III detectors** have energy thresholds for nuclear recoils **< 100 eV**
- preliminary analysis of 1 detector shows great potential to explore **light dark matter**
- analysis of other detectors and lower thresholds ongoing



BACKUP



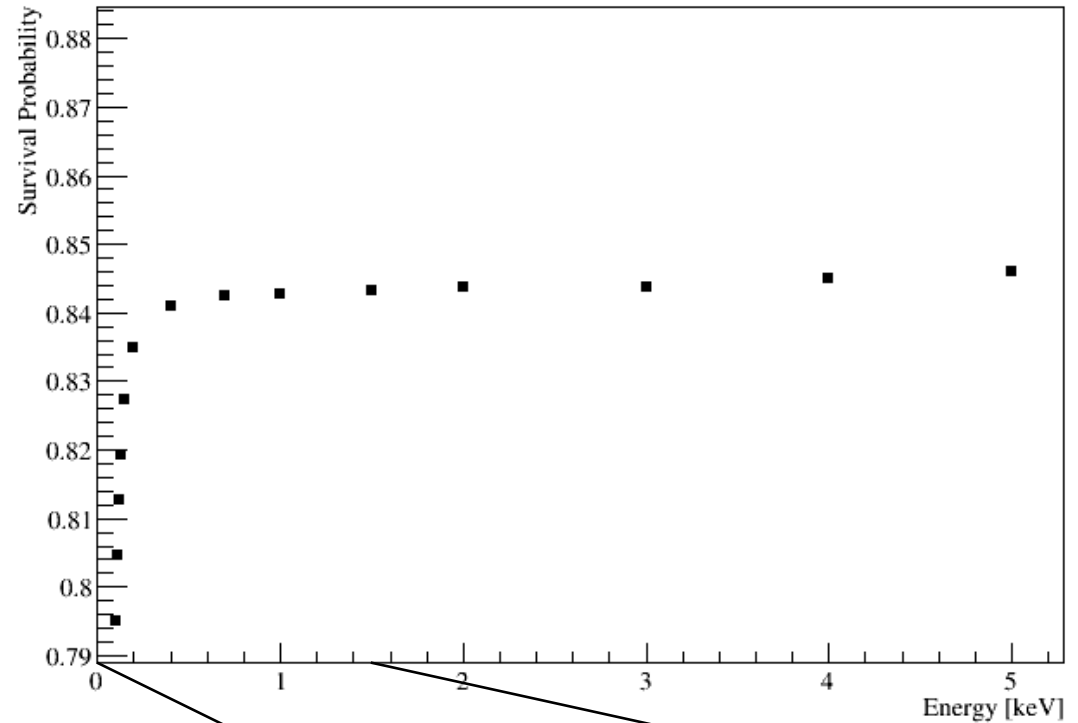
Cut Acceptance

pulses where correct amplitude reconstruction cannot be guaranteed are removed by cuts

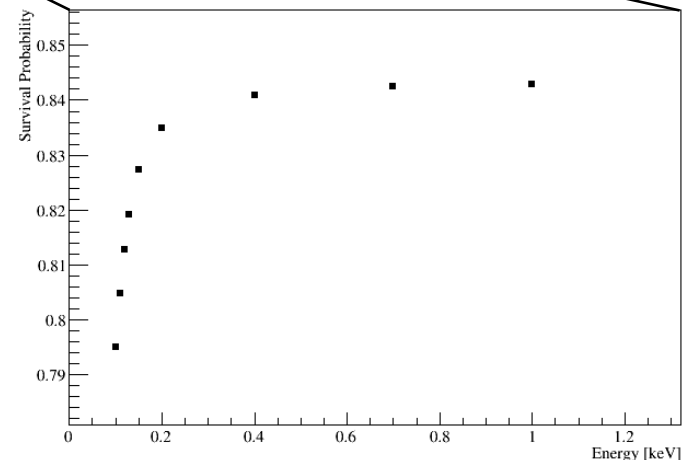
cuts are designed on a small non-blind training set (20% of full exposure) not included in final exposure

energy-dependent cut acceptance is taken into account in dark matter analysis

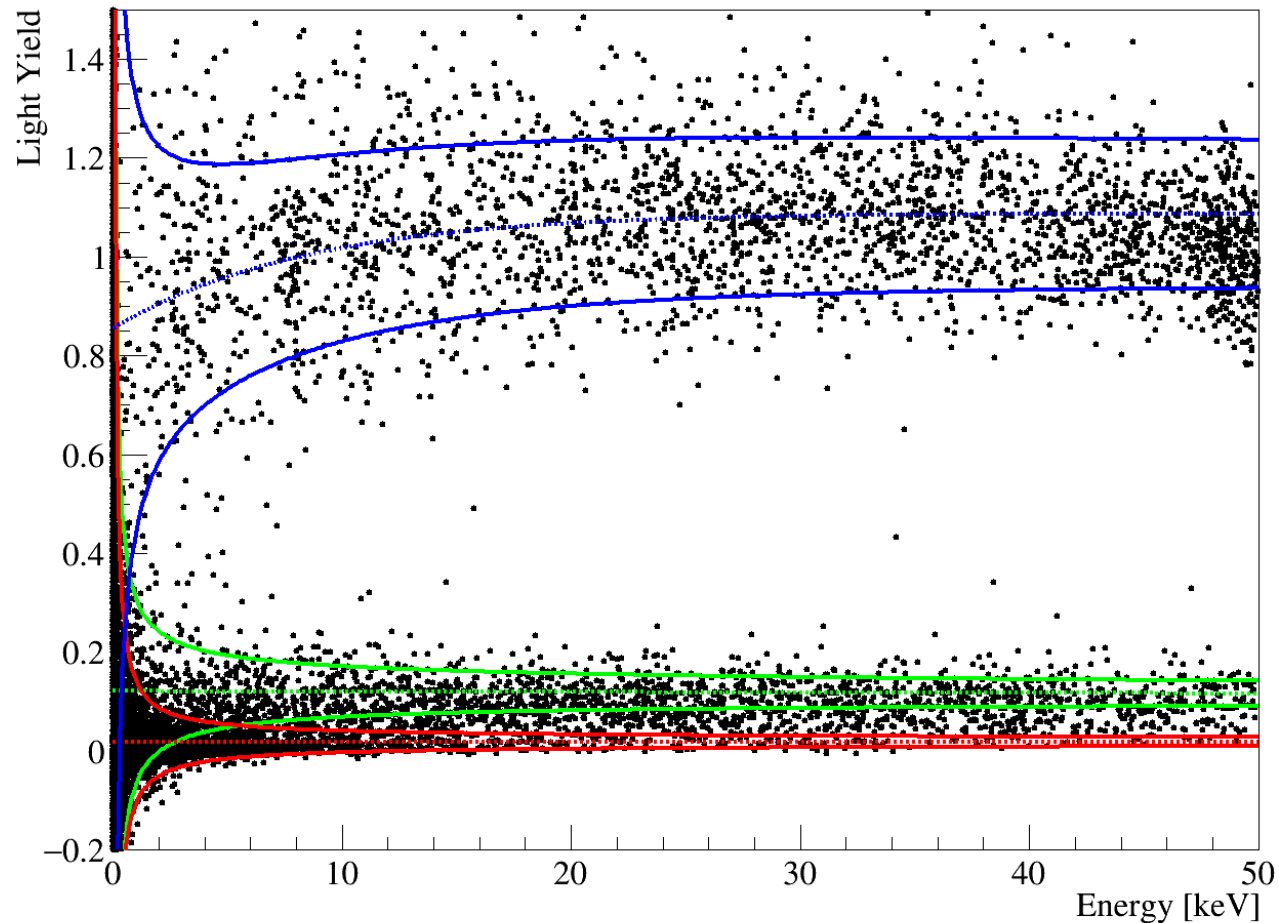
Survival Probability of Nuclear Recoil Events After Cuts



Survival Probability of Nuclear Recoil Events After Cuts

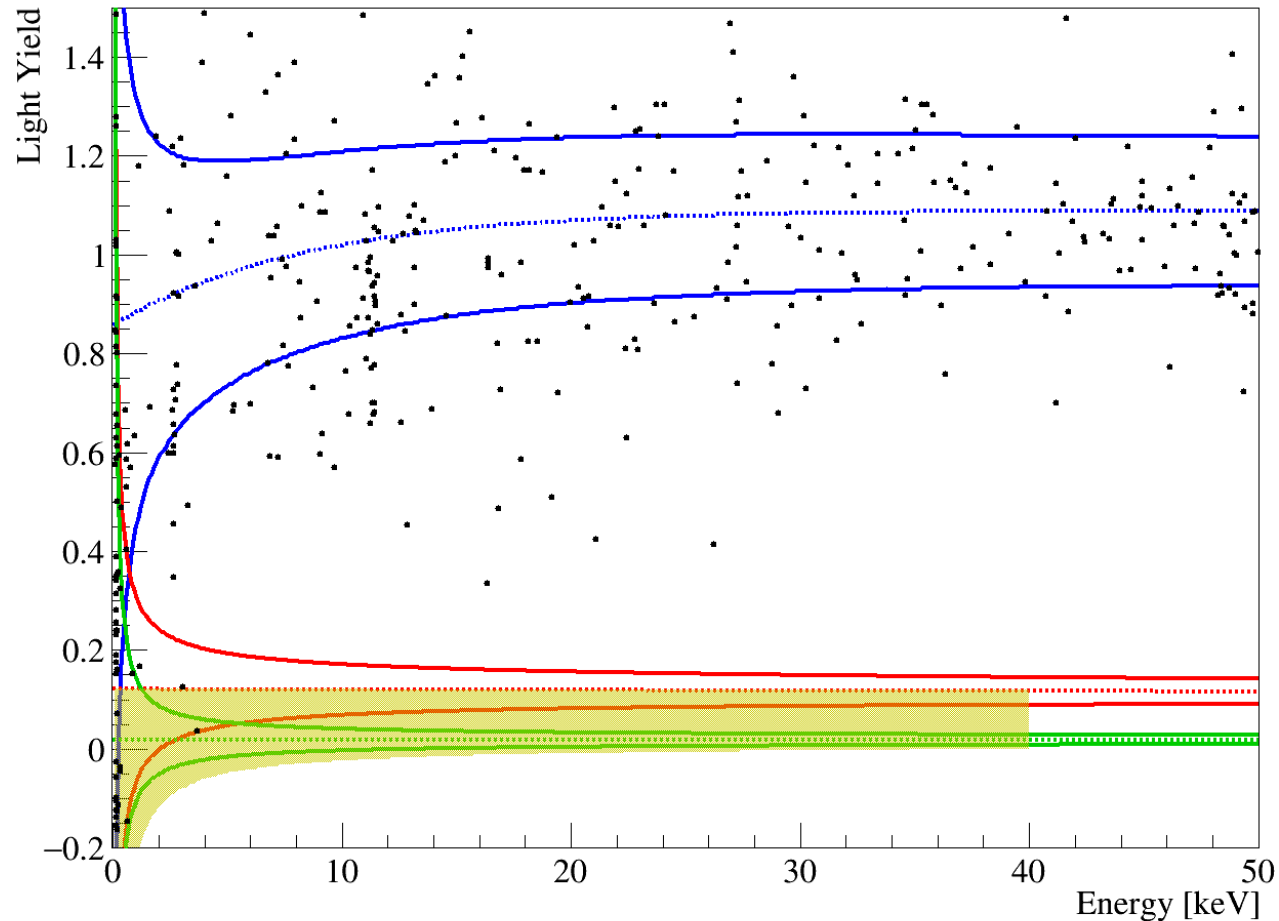


Neutron Calibration



position and width of fitted nuclear recoil bands can be validated with data from neutron calibration

Neutron Calibration



position and width of fitted nuclear recoil bands can be validated with data from neutron calibration