

A study of a cryogenic particle detector for low mass WIMPs search

Darkness on the Table

2021.08.10

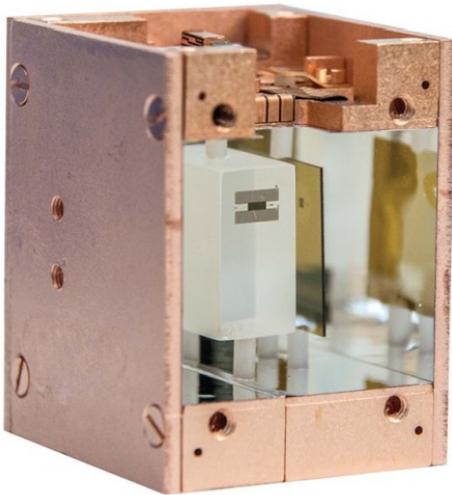
Hyelim Kim

What is the Dark Matter?

- ✓ The universe is made of about 73% dark energy, about 23% dark matter, and about 4% baryons (commonly known matter).
- ✓ According to the hypothesis of dark matter, they interact only through gravity and the weak force.
- ✓ WIMPs (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles) are one of the most probable candidate for the dark matter.

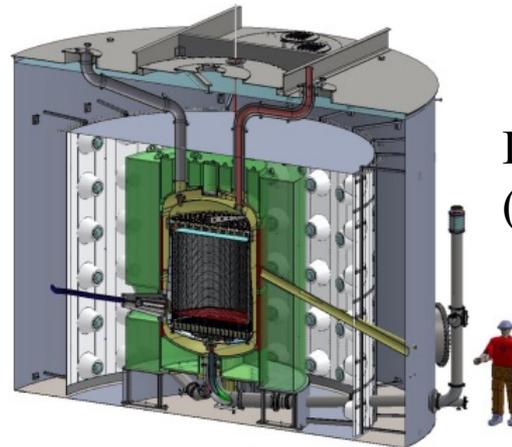
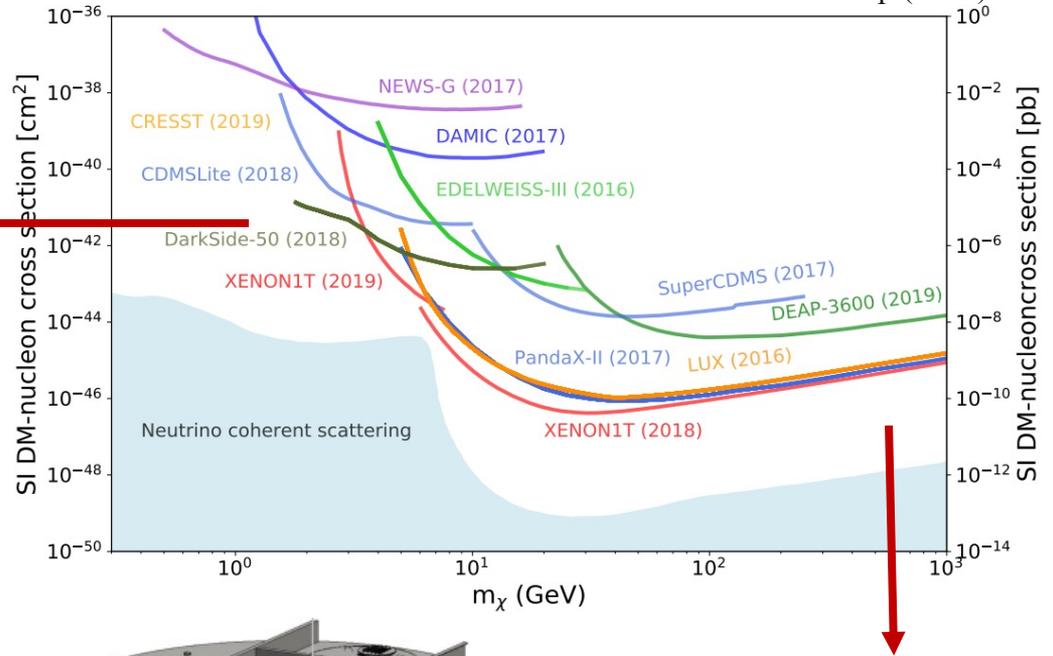
WIMP search

Low mass WIMP
(detector mass : 24 g)



J. Low Temp. Phys. (2020) 199:537-555

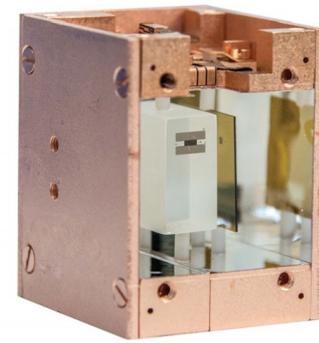
The current state of direct WIMP search project
Particle Data Group (2018)



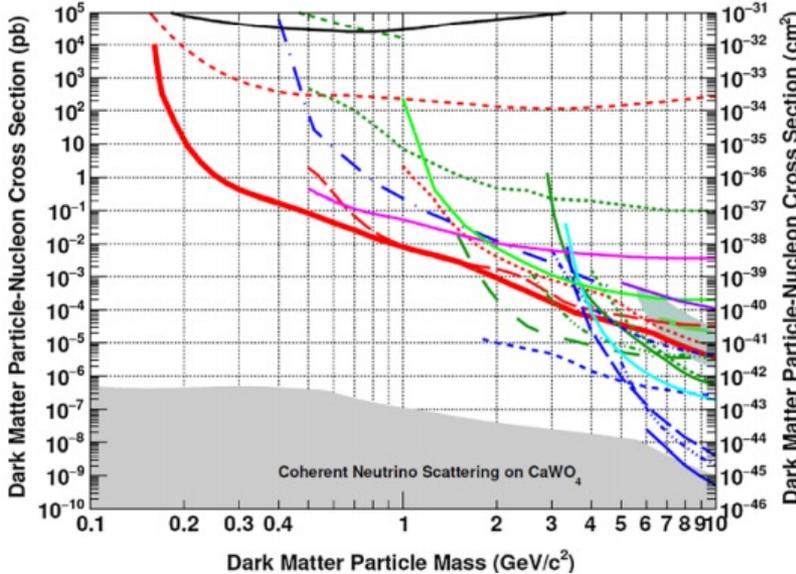
Low cross section WIMP
(detector mass : 5.6 t)

PHYS. REV. D 101, 052002 (2020)

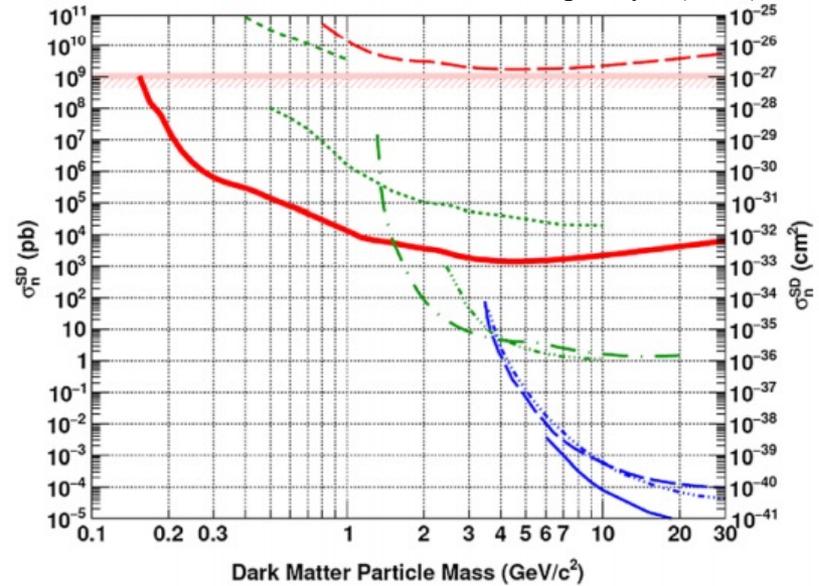
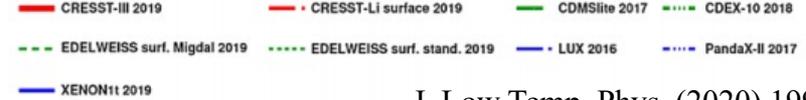
CRESST-III results



Spin-Independent



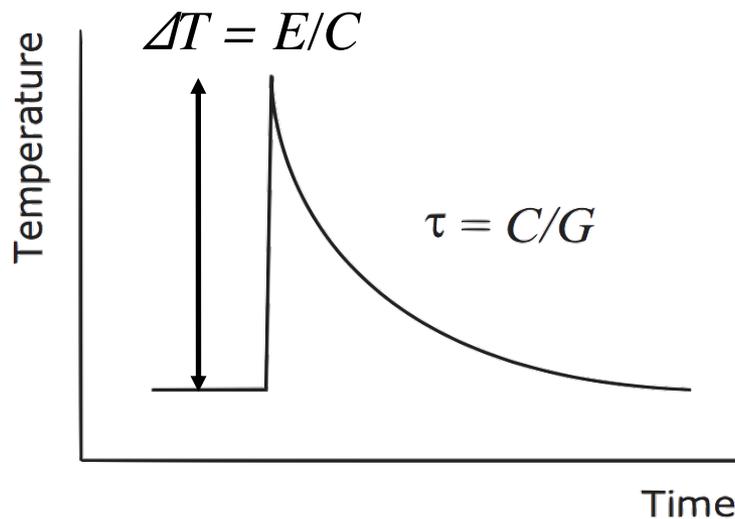
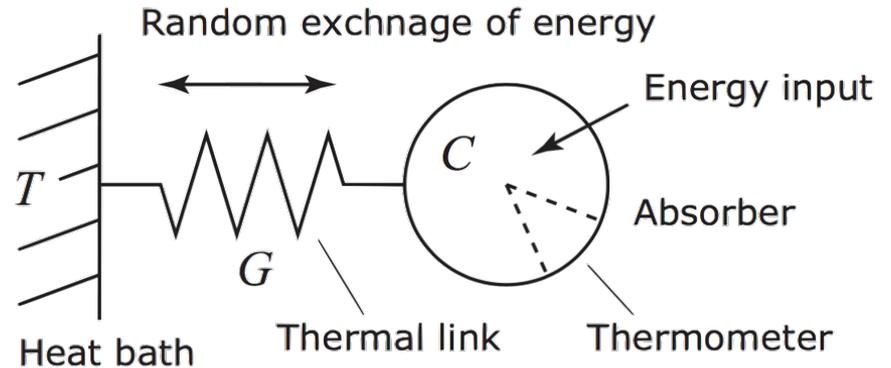
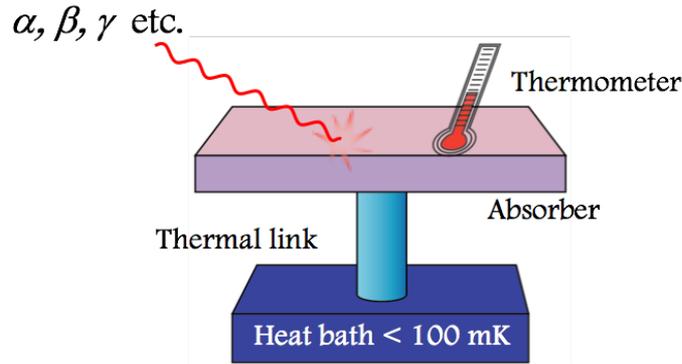
Spin-Dependent



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- ✓ The standard dark matter halo model ($\rho_{\text{DM}} = 0.3 \text{ (GeV/c}^2\text{)/cm}^3$, $v_{\odot} : 220 \text{ km/s}$, $v_{\text{esc}} = 544 \text{ km/s}$)
- ✓ 2.39 kg days data (24 g CaWO₄, 5 months data).
- ✓ Spin-Dependent results is calculated with ¹⁷O (nuclear spin, $J=5/2$, natural abundance : 0.04 %)
- ✓ 30.1 eV trigger and analysis threshold.

Low temperature detector



- Ideal connection of absorber and thermometer
- Electronic specific heat : $C_e \propto T$
- Lattice specific heat : $C_l \propto (T/\theta_d)^3$

Metallic Magnetic Calorimeter

(MMC)

- Paramagnetic material with superconducting measurement circuit

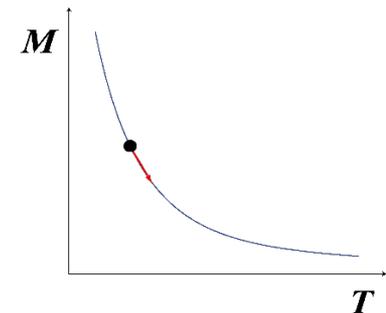
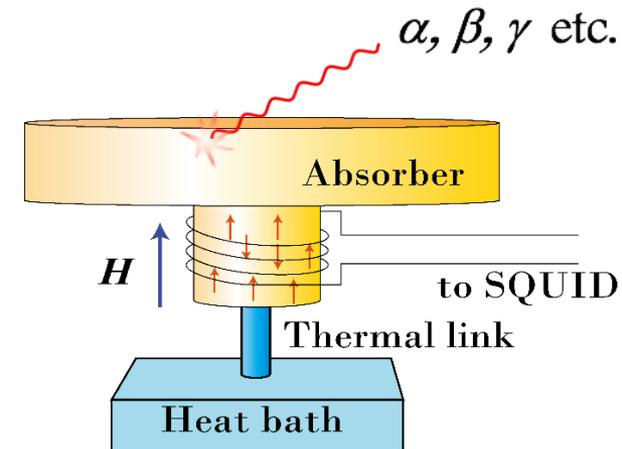
↔ δE : Occurrence of energy absorption in absorber.

↔ $\frac{\delta E}{C_{tot}} \propto \delta T$: Temperature change.

↔ $\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \frac{\delta E}{C_{tot}} \propto \delta M$: Magnetization change of paramagnet.

↔ $\delta M \propto \delta \Phi$: Magnetic flux change affecting SQUID.

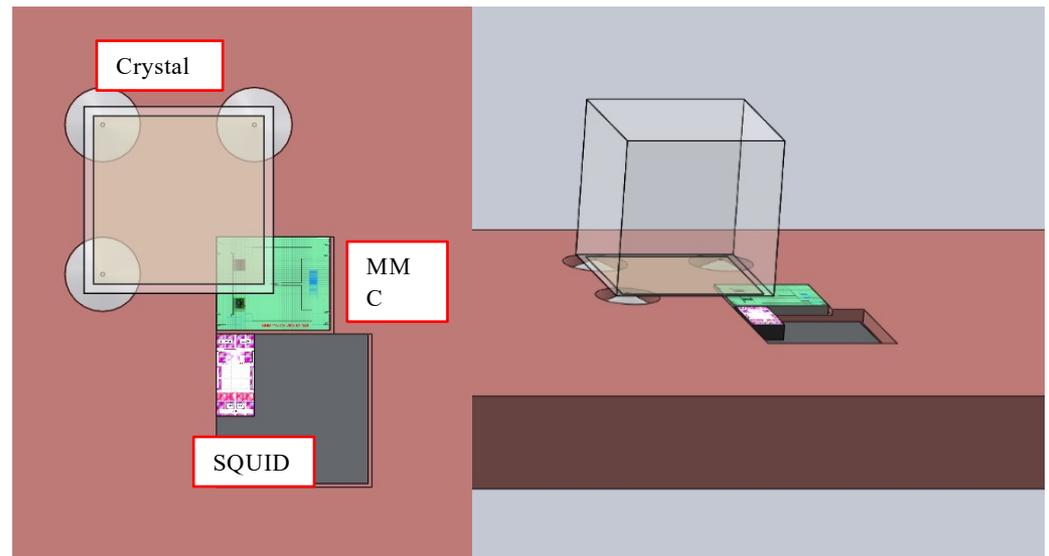
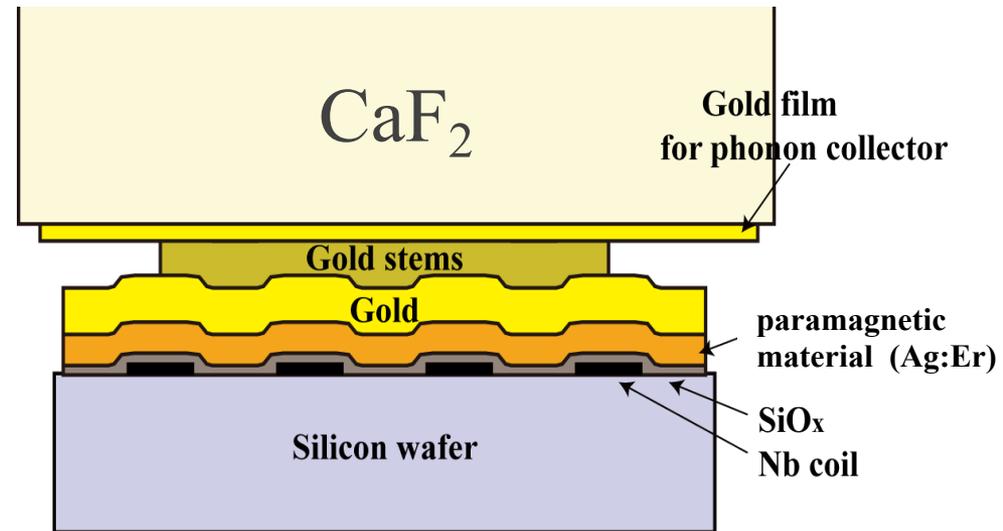
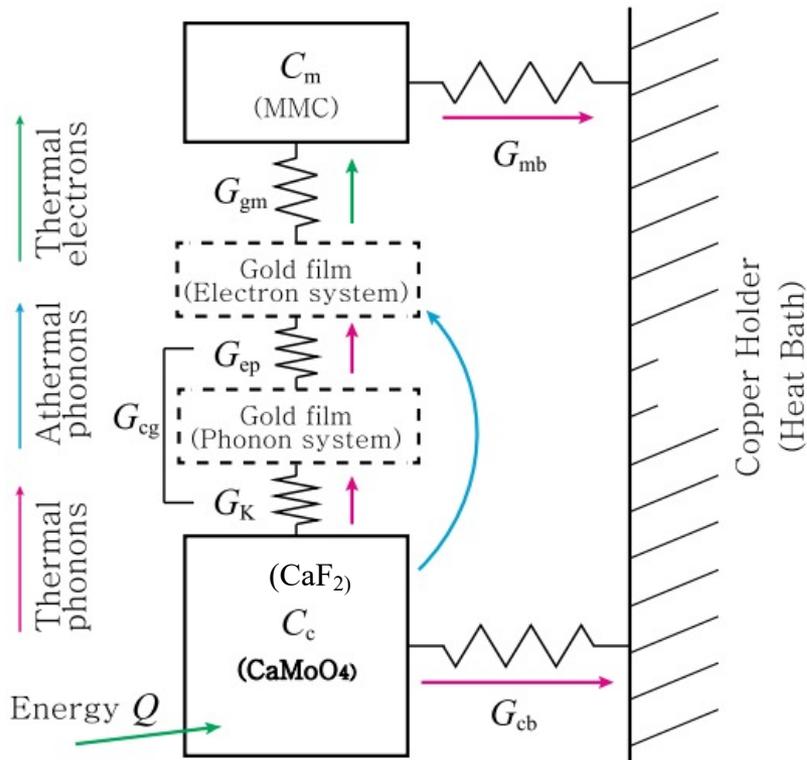
↔ $\delta \Phi \propto \delta V$: Voltage change in SQUID.



CaF₂ scintillation crystal

- ✓ The scintillation wavelength has a peak at 280 nm (4.4 eV)
- ✓ The absolute light yield is 17 photons/keV (7.6% efficiency) for electric recoil event.
- ✓ Assuming the quenching for CaF₂ is about 11 % (Eu doped CaF₂), 1.8 photons/keV (1 photon/556 eV) will be emitted for nuclear recoil event.
- ✓ The event separation will be very challenging for below 556 eV events, even though using single photon measurement.
- ✓ The ¹⁹F has natural abundance 100 % , low Z number and ½ nuclear spin which can be also used axially coupled dark matter.

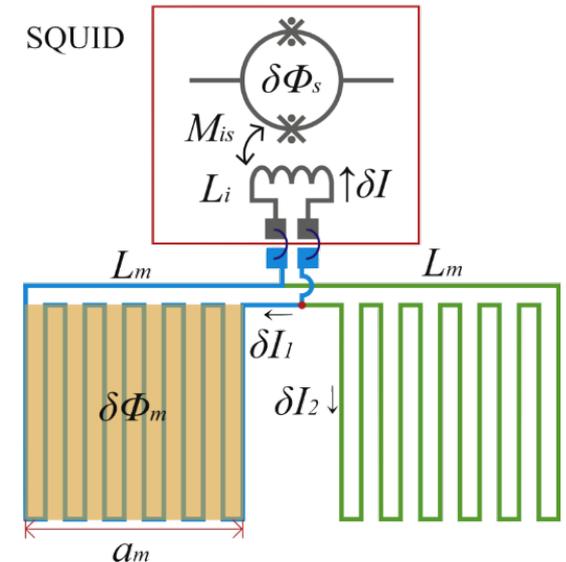
Detector design



Relative signal size about SQUID

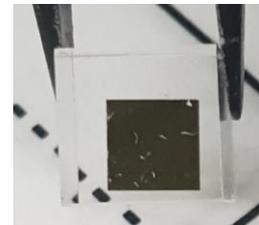
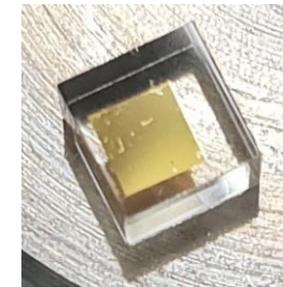
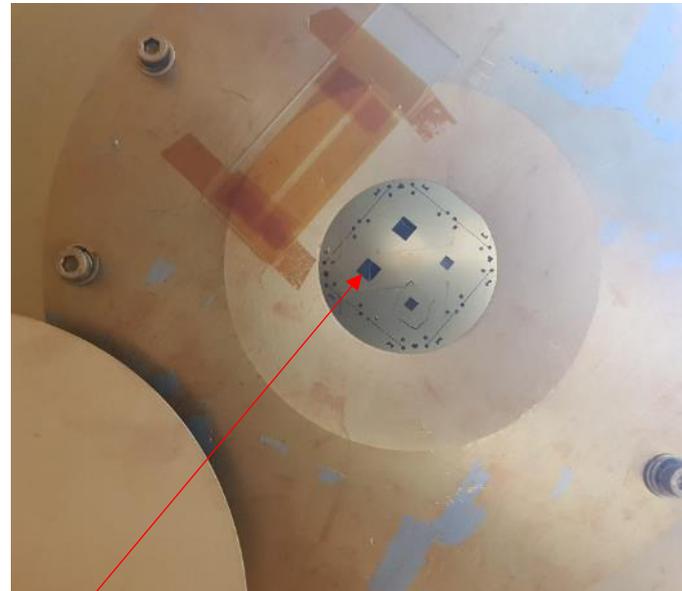
$$\delta\Phi_s = M_{is} \delta I = \frac{M_{is}}{L_m + 2(L_i + L_w)} \delta\Phi_m$$

Supercond. Sci. Technol. **30** (2017) 084005 (7pp)

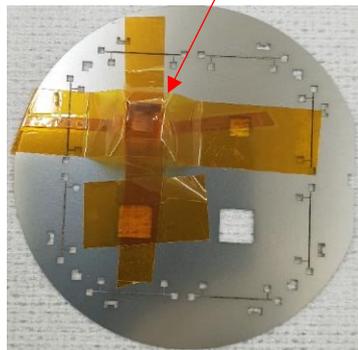


SQUID	L_i	$1/M_{is}$	Relative signal size		
			$L_m : 32 \text{ nH}$	$L_m : 8 \text{ nH}$	$L_m : 2.88 \text{ nH}$
CE1K2 (IPHT)	10 nH	$1.6 \mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	1	1.82	2.21
VC1ABlue (IPHT)	4.5 nH	$6 \mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.34	0.78	1.08
X114 (PTB)	2 nH	$5.3 \mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.43	1.22	1.99
XS116 (PTB)	27 nH	$2.3 \mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.42	0.59	0.64
SQ3006 (Star Cryogenics)	32.3 nH	$6 \mu\text{A}/\Phi_0$	0.15	0.19	0.21

crystal preparation

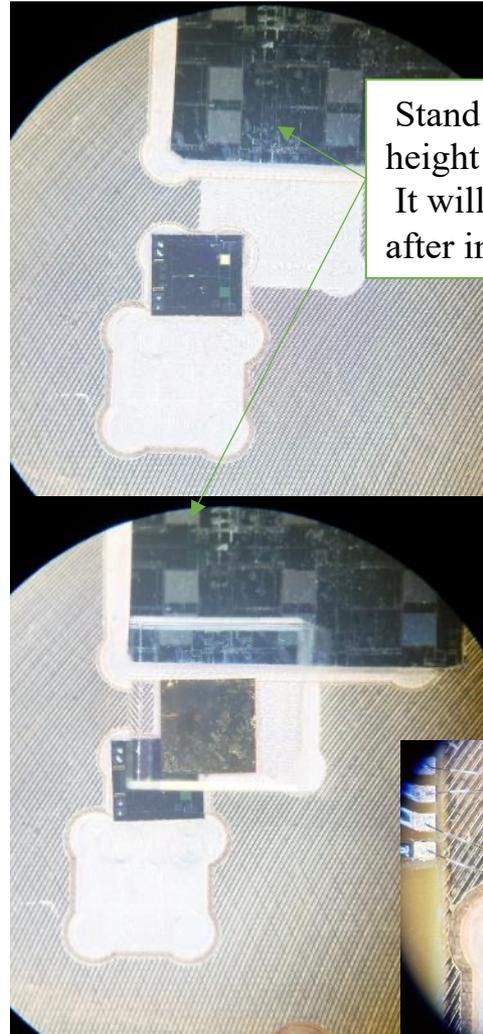
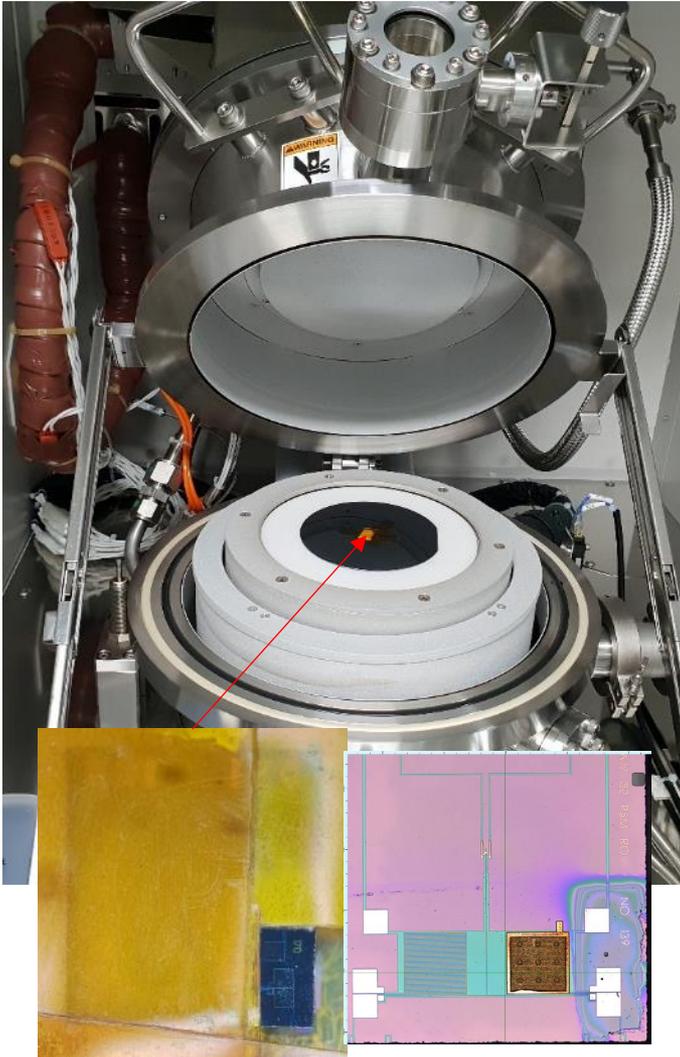


Crystal

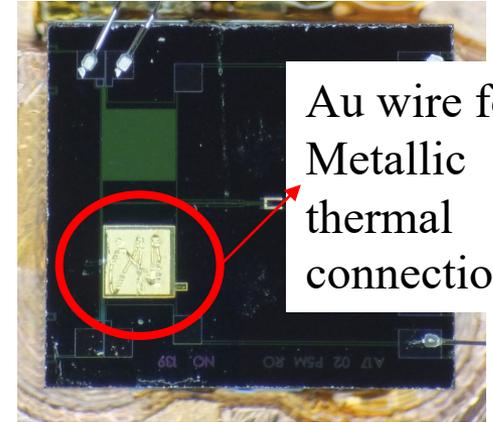


Crystal : CaF₂
Size : 5x5x5 mm³
Mass : 0.3975 g
Phonon collector size
Area : 3x3 mm² & height : 300 nm

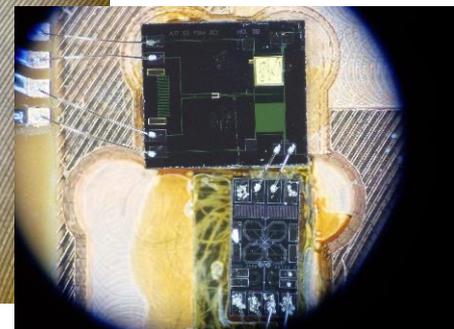
Sensors preparation



Stand to eliminate height difference. It will be removed after install the crystal

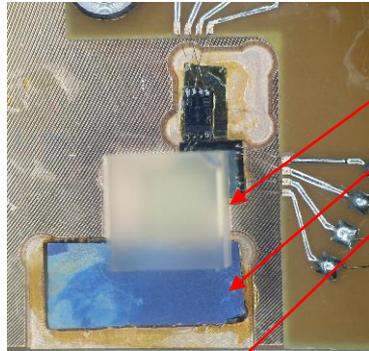


Au wire for Metallic thermal connection

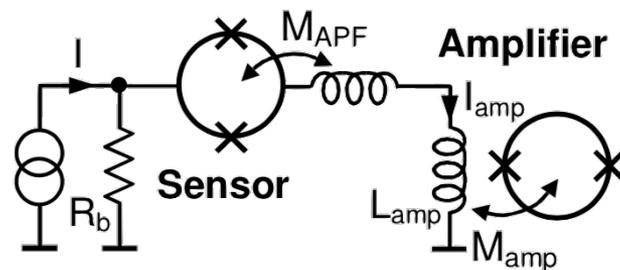
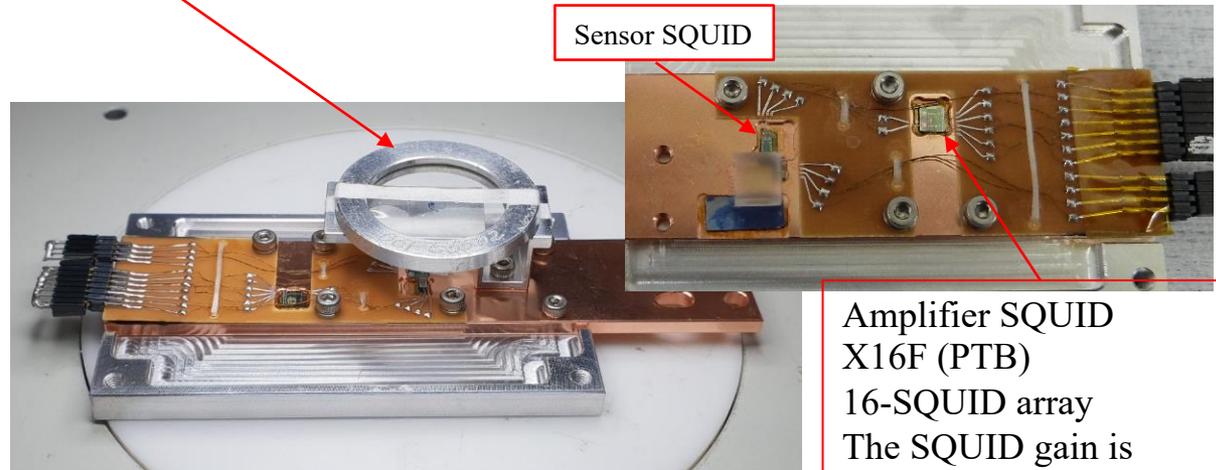
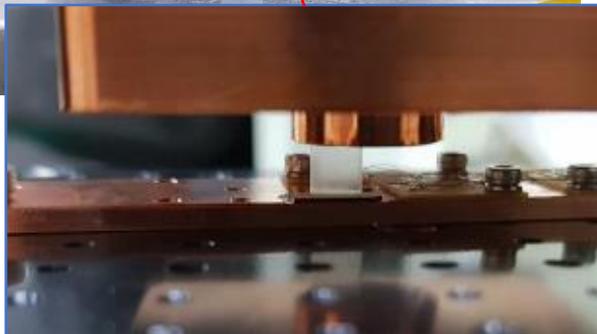
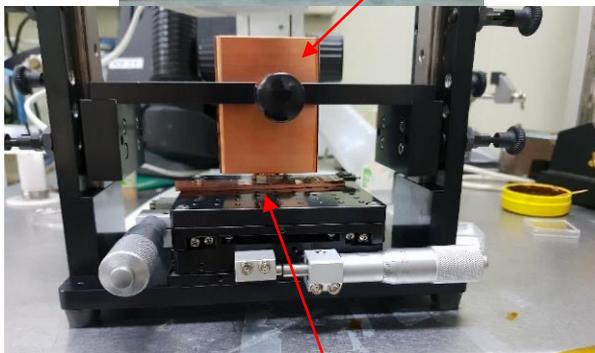


MMC
Material : Ag:Er
 $L_m : 8 \text{ nH}$
SQUID
CE1K2 (IPHT)

Experimental set up



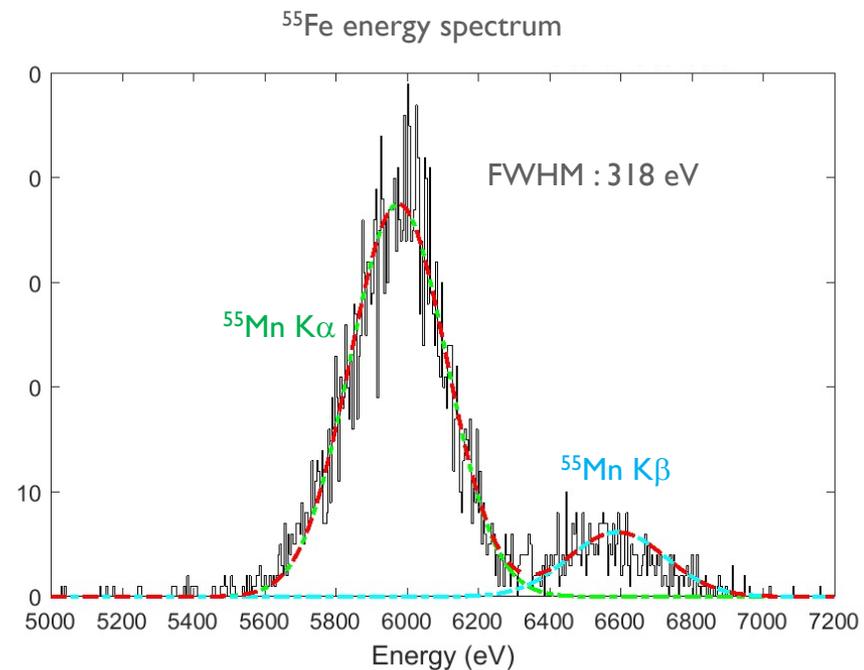
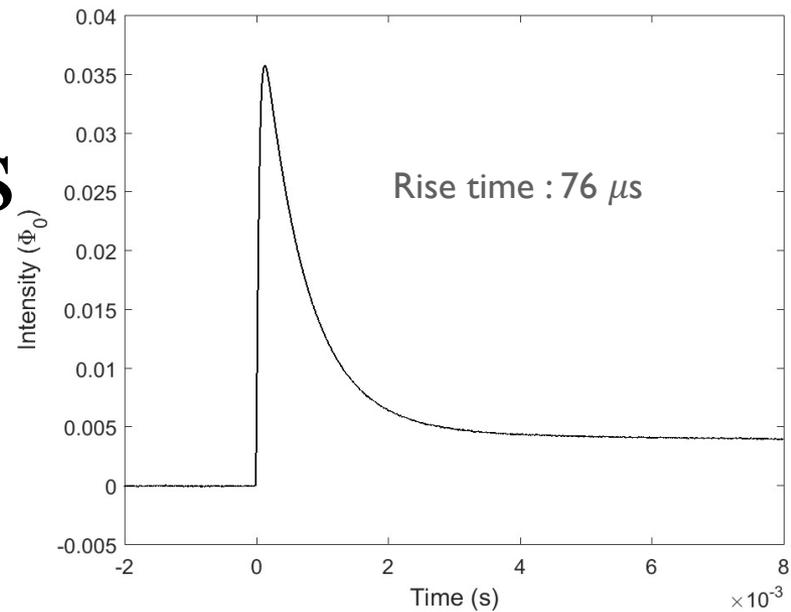
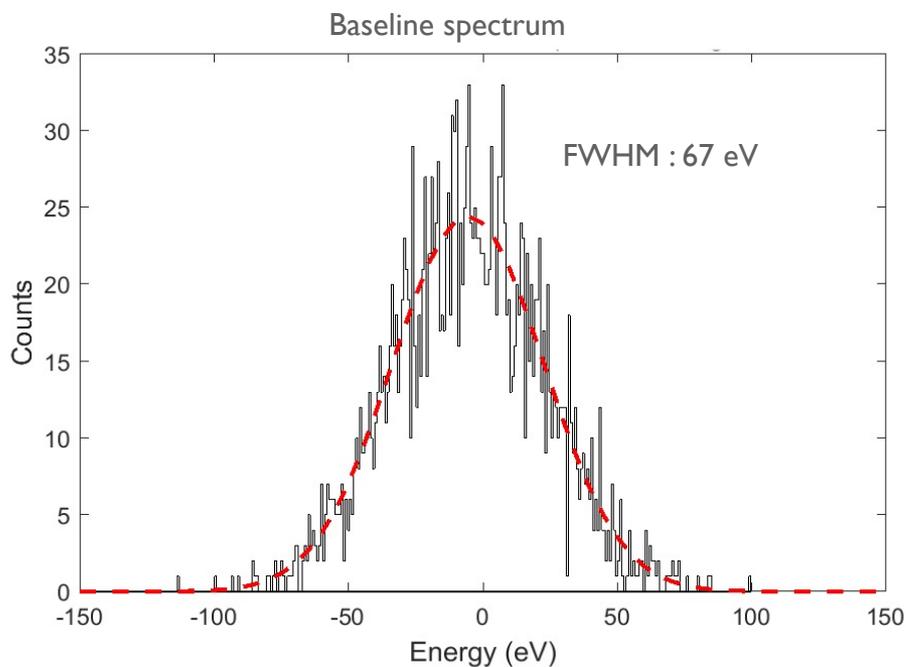
- Glue : Ge vanish (for fixing)
- Height matching plate : Si wafer piece
- Pressing with 1.5 kg (for Metallic thermal connection)
- Source : ^{55}Fe



$$G_{\Phi} = \frac{M_{\text{amp}}}{R_b/V_{\Phi} + M_{\text{dyn}} - M_{\text{APF}}}$$

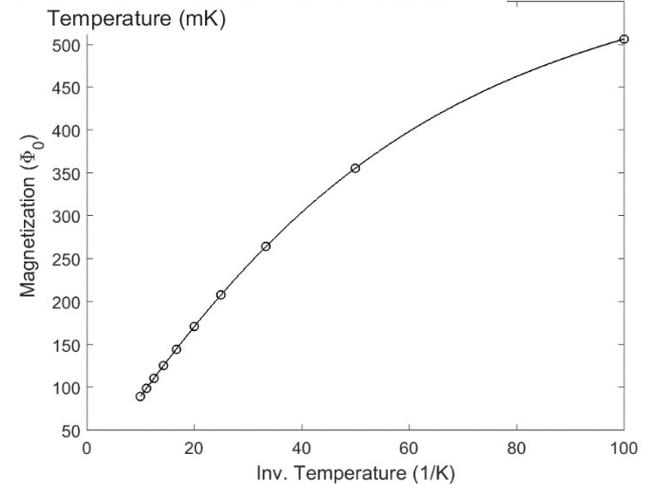
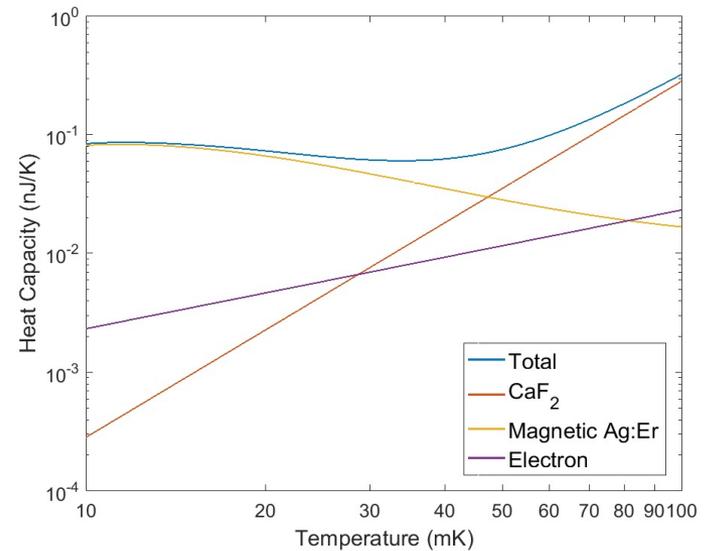
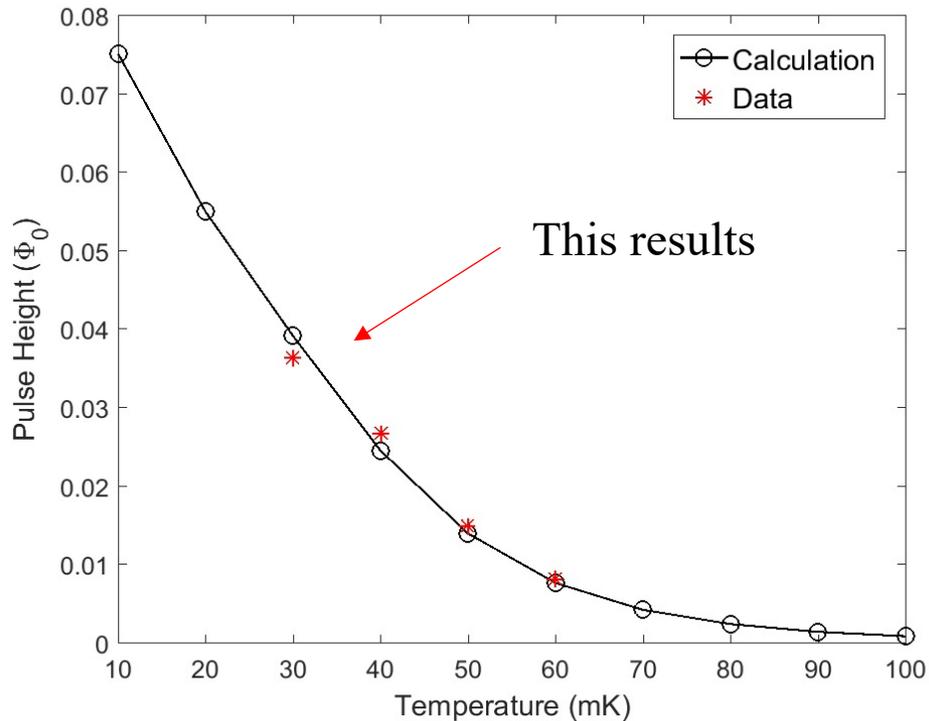
with $M_{\text{dyn}} = R_{\text{dyn}}/V_{\Phi}$

Experimental results



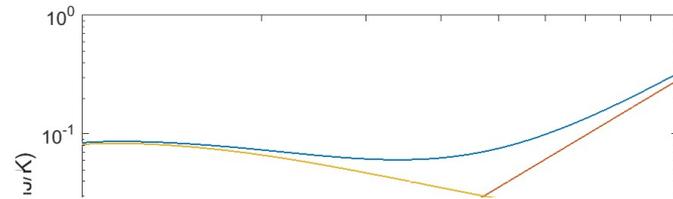
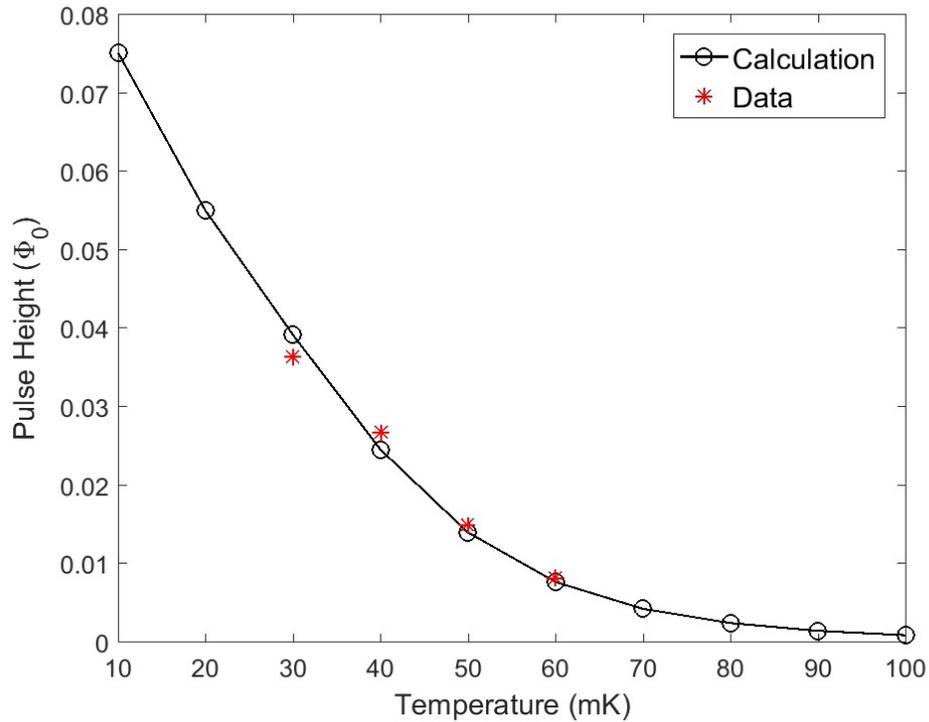
Pulse height calculation (scaled to data)

^{55}Fe $K\alpha$ peak signal (5.9 keV)

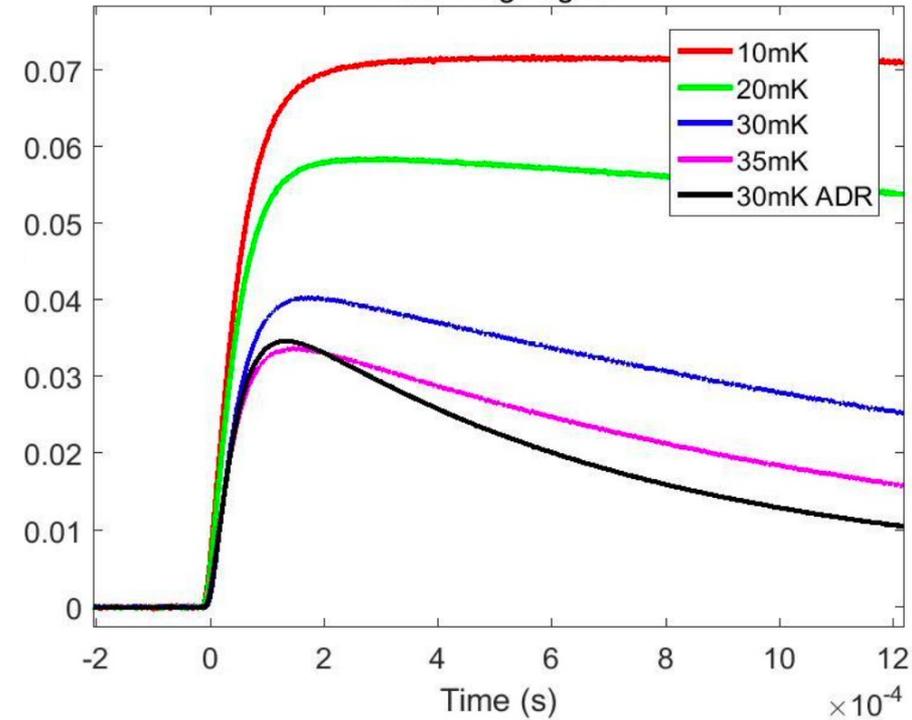


Pulse height calculation (scaled to data)

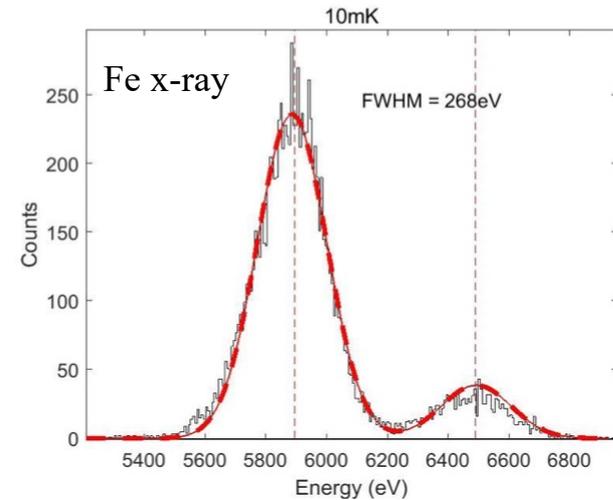
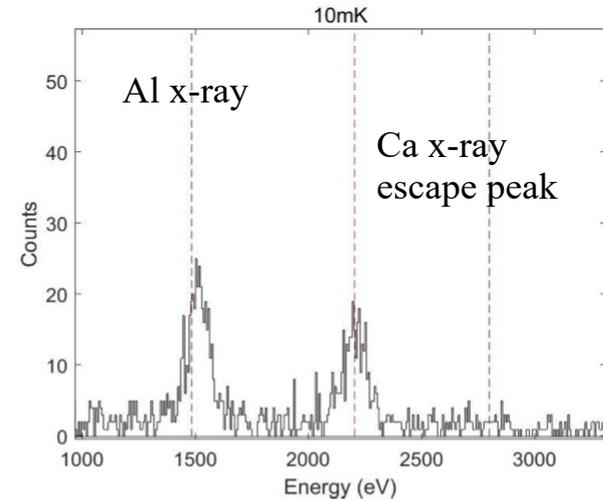
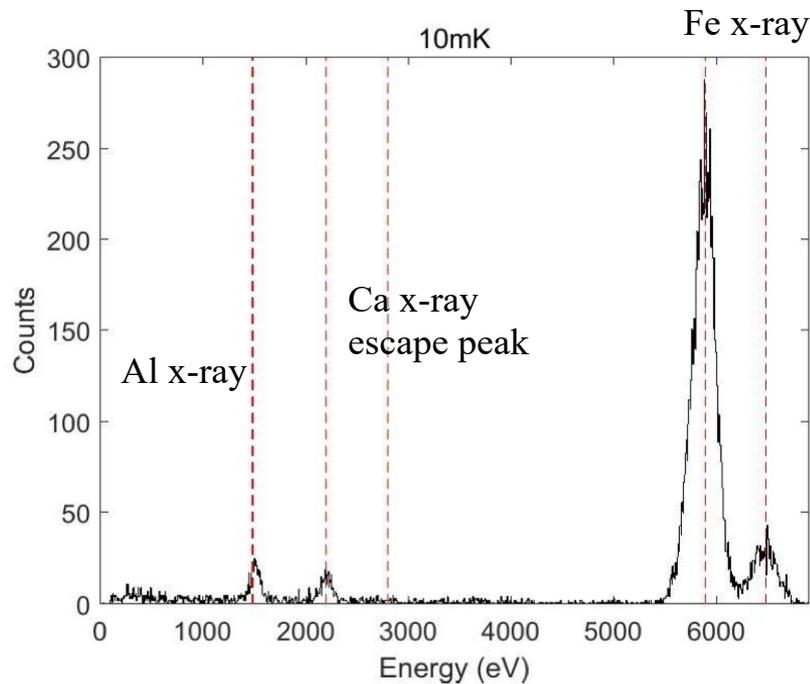
^{55}Fe $K\alpha$ peak signal (5.9 keV)



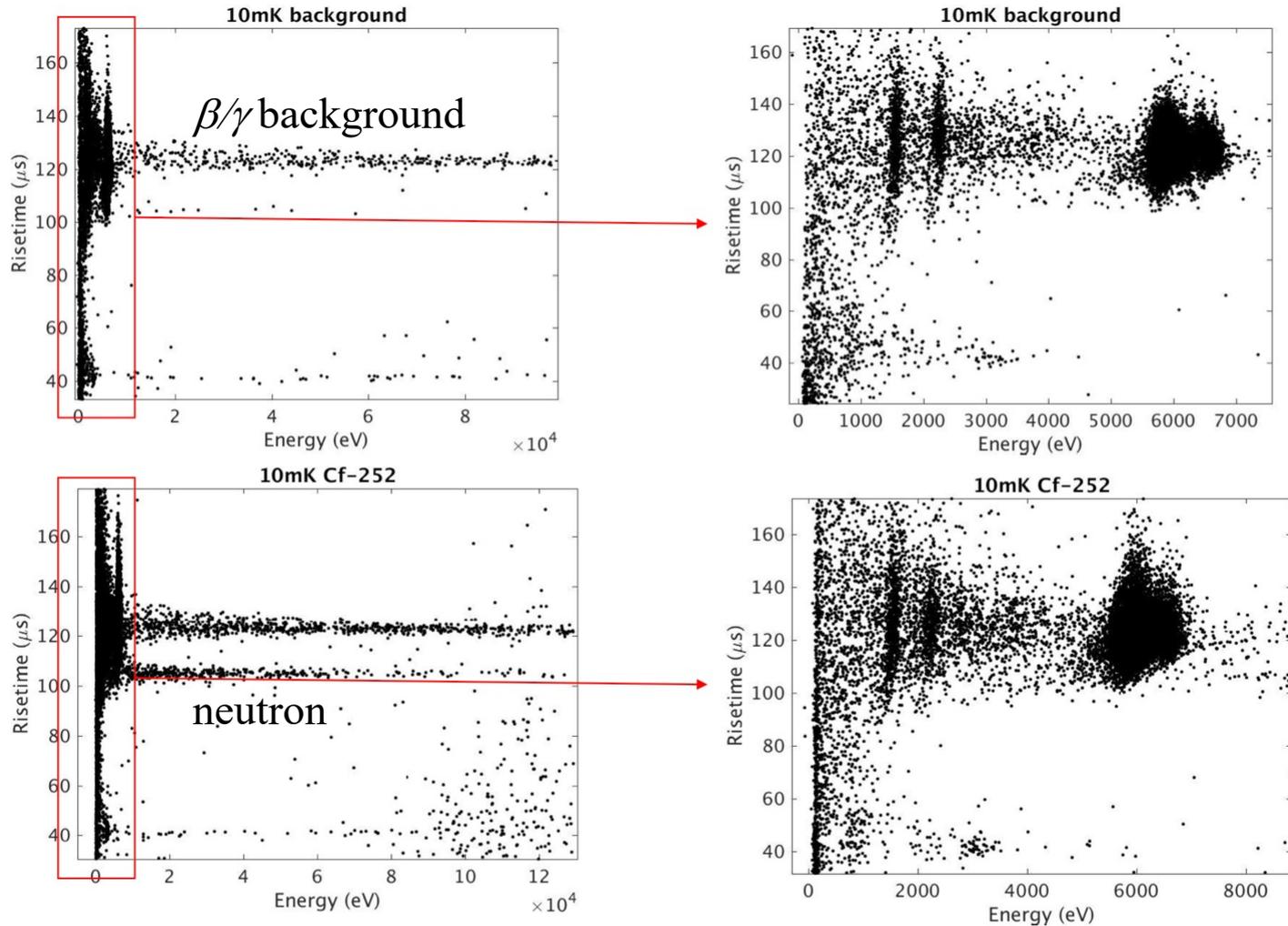
Fe55 Avg. signal



10 mK Results (Preliminary)



10 mK Results (Preliminary)



Summary & Conclusion

- ✓ The low threshold detection system was firstly studied with $5 \times 5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^3$ CaF_2 crystal for the low mass WIMP study.
- ✓ $\sim 100 \mu\text{s}$ rise time can be achieved by direct crystal attachment to the MMC sensor.
- ✓ We could check the potential of CaF_2 cryogenic detector on tabletop experiment for low mass WIMP search.

Thank you