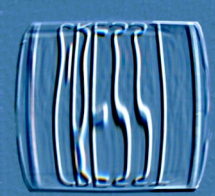


# Light Detector development for CRESST Dark Matter Search

- CRESST light detector
- First results with silicon-on-sapphire light detector

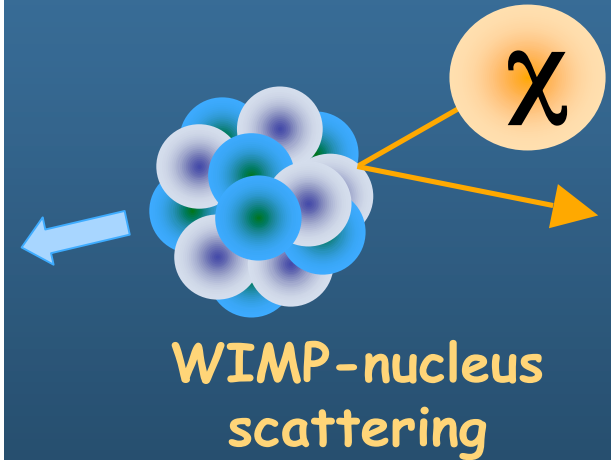
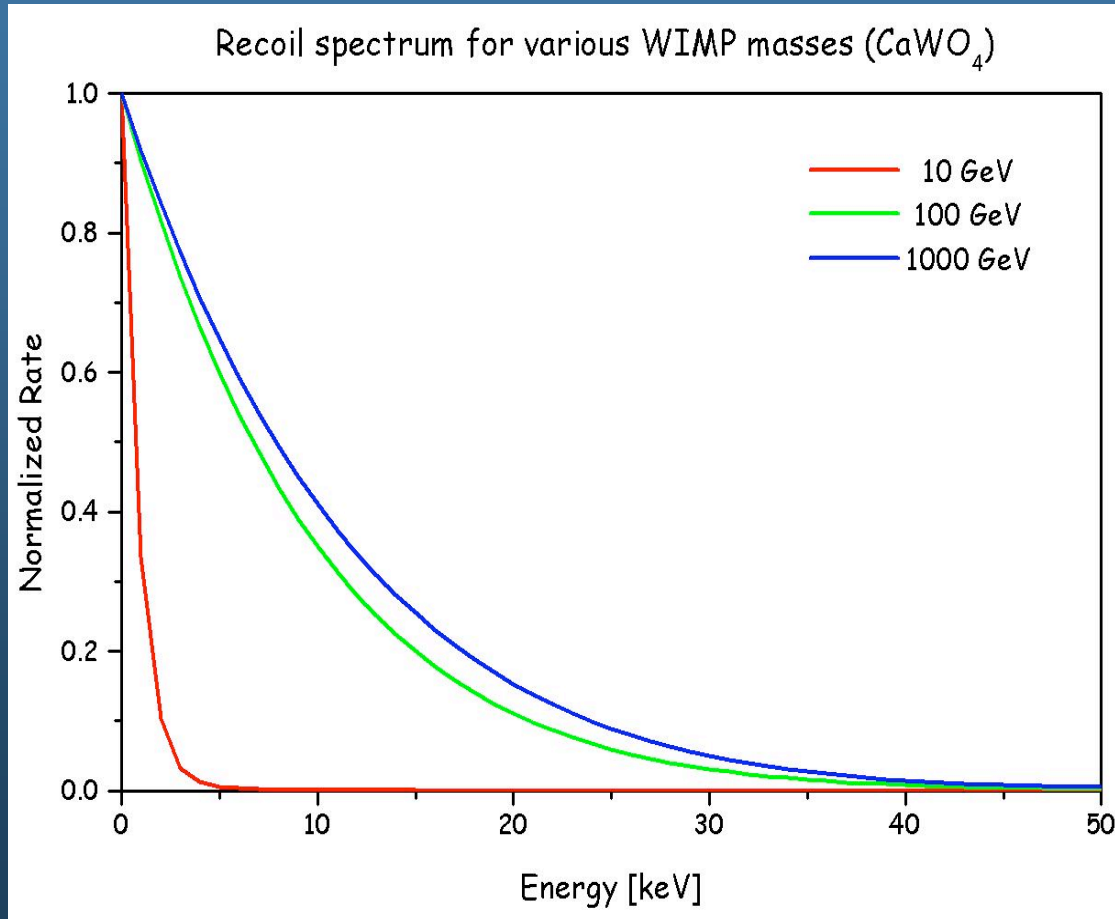
E. Pantic, I. Bavykina, A. Bento, D. Hauff, R. Lang, F. Petricca, F. Pröbst and W. Seidel

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, Munich, Germany

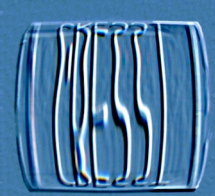


# WIMP Direct Detection

Low energy transfer ( $< 40$  keV)

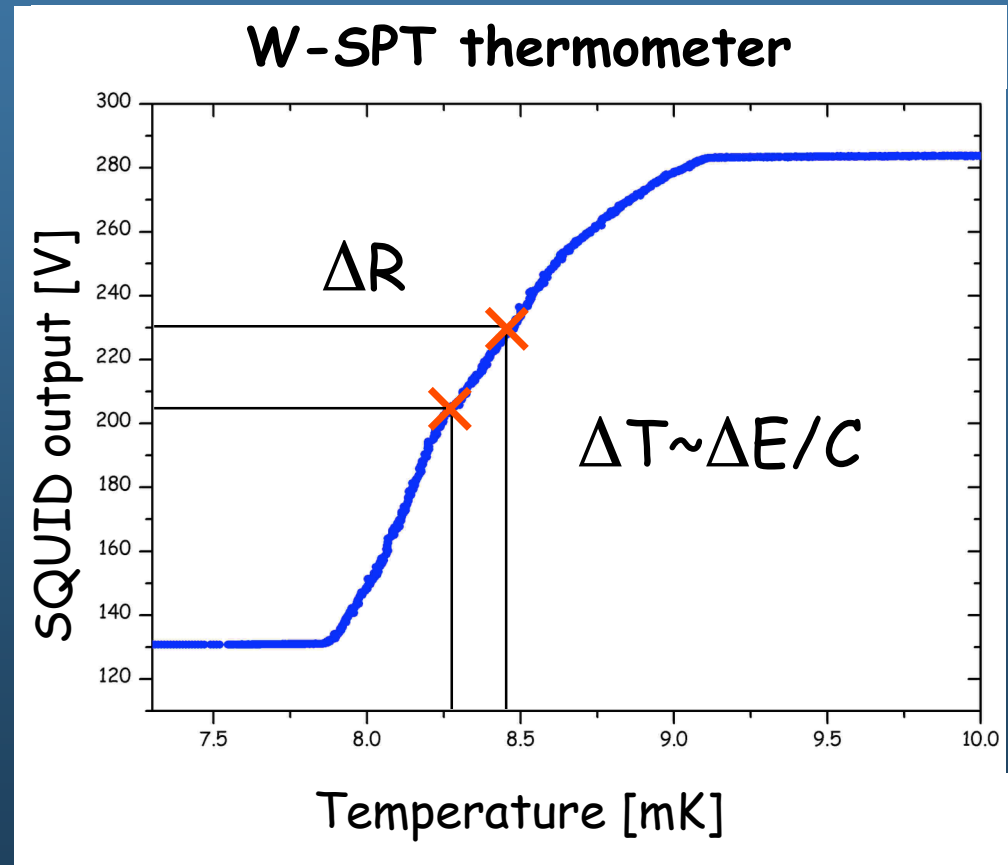
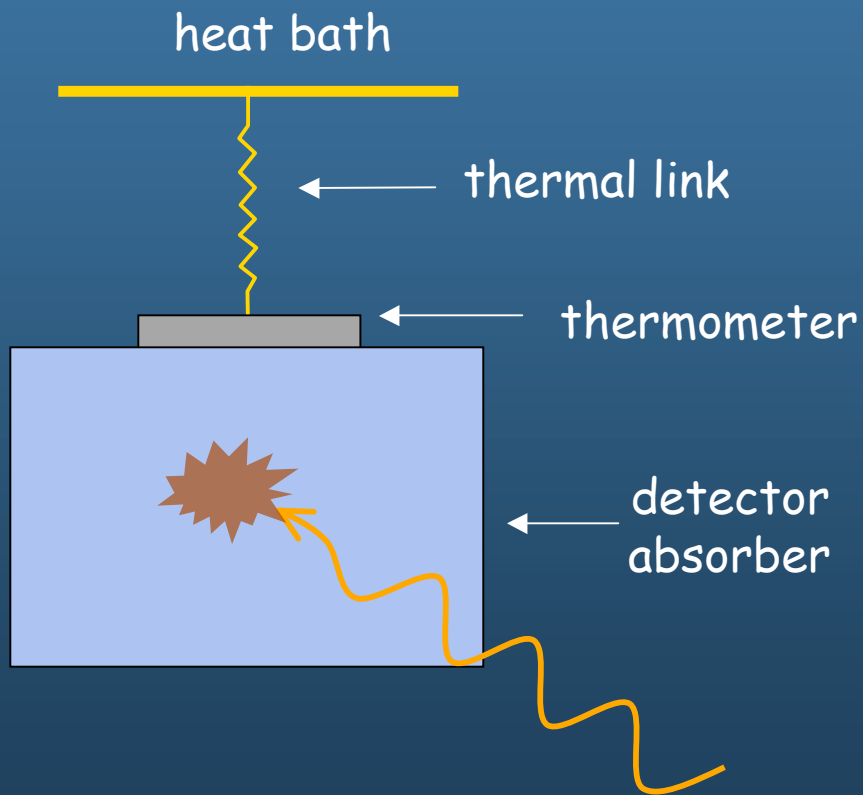






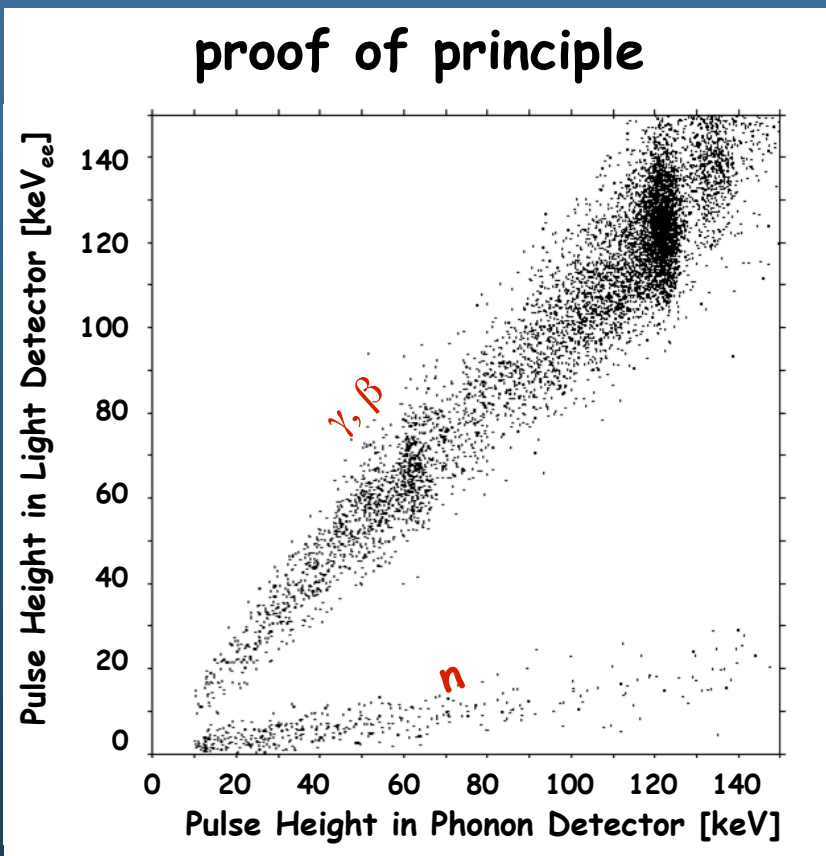
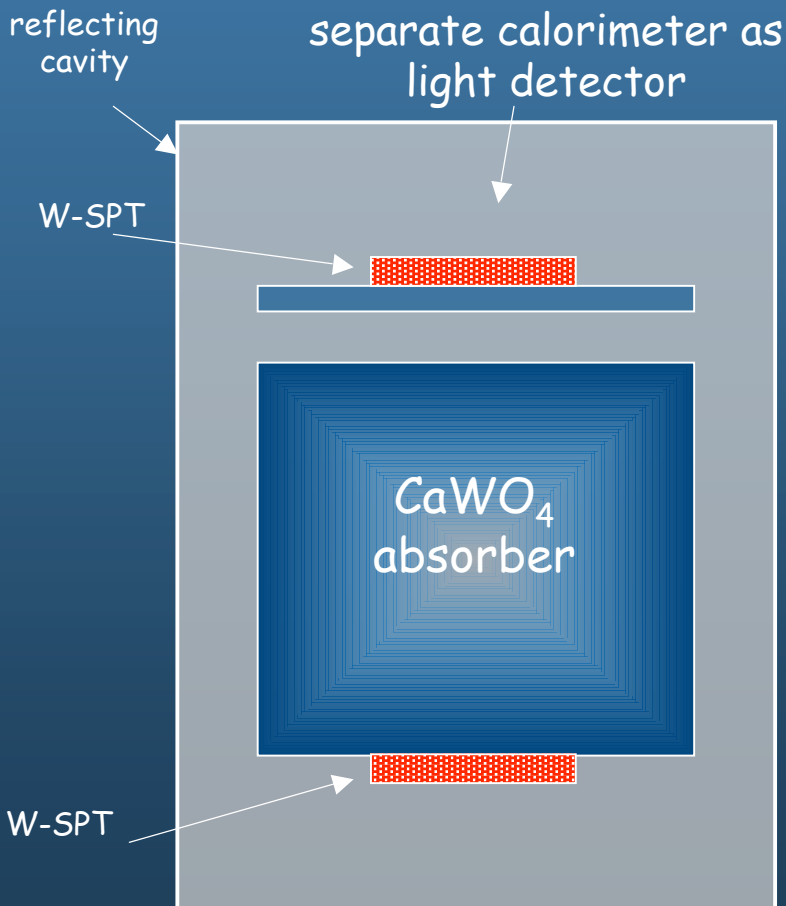
# Cryogenic detectors

- ✓ Low energy threshold
- ✓ Excellent energy resolution



# Detector module - background discrimination

Simultaneous measurement of phonons and scintillation light to discriminate nuclear recoil signals from radioactive background





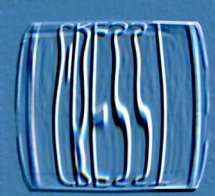
# Challenges of the light detector

About 1% of energy deposited in  $\text{CaWO}_4$  is detected as scintillation light

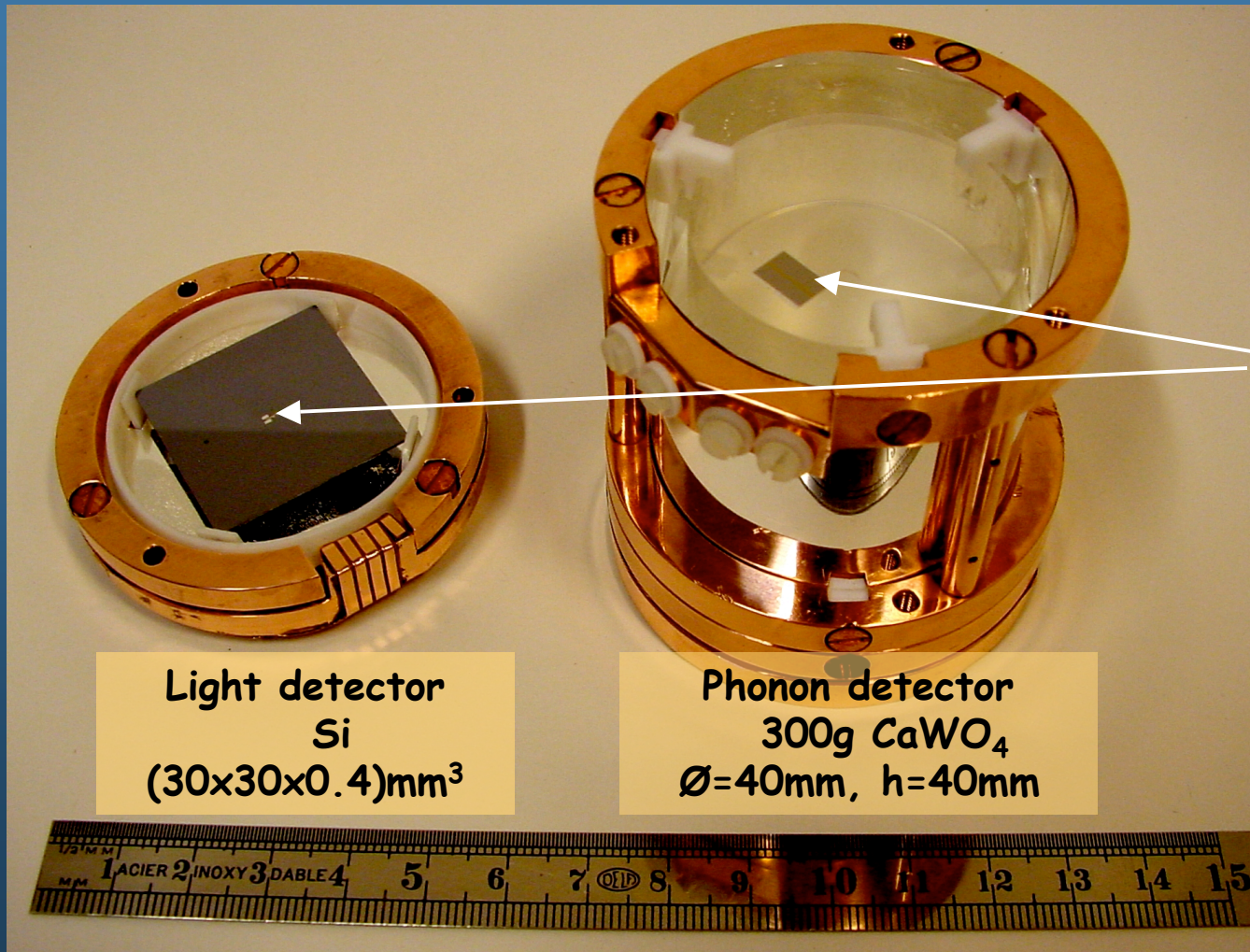
Small amount of energy deposited in  $\text{CaWO}_4$  by WIMP-nucleus elastic scattering ( $< 40$  keV)

The sensitivity of the light detector is crucial for the background discrimination in the energy range relevant for WIMP search

Light detector performance defines the discrimination threshold



# CRESST II prototyping phase detector module



Light detector  
Si  
(30x30x0.4)mm<sup>3</sup>

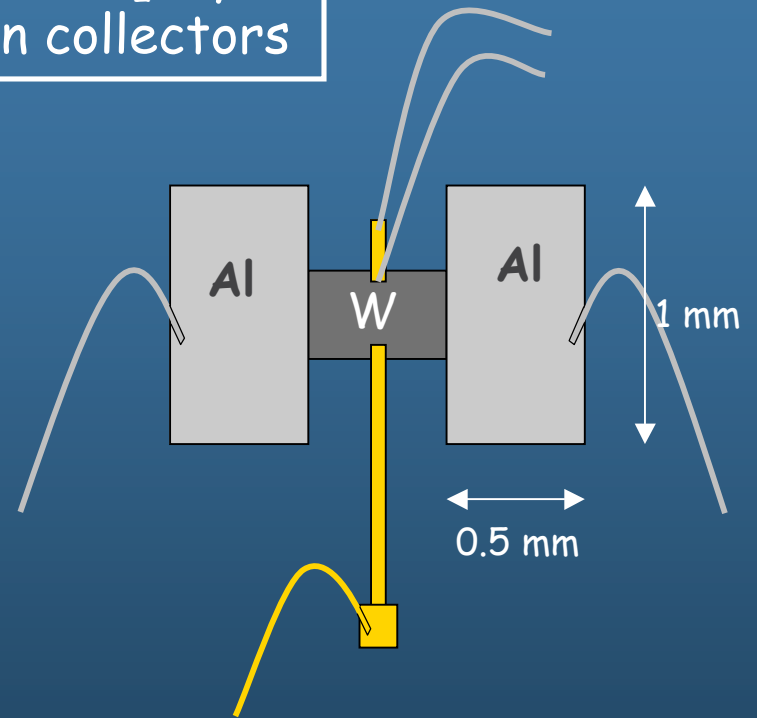
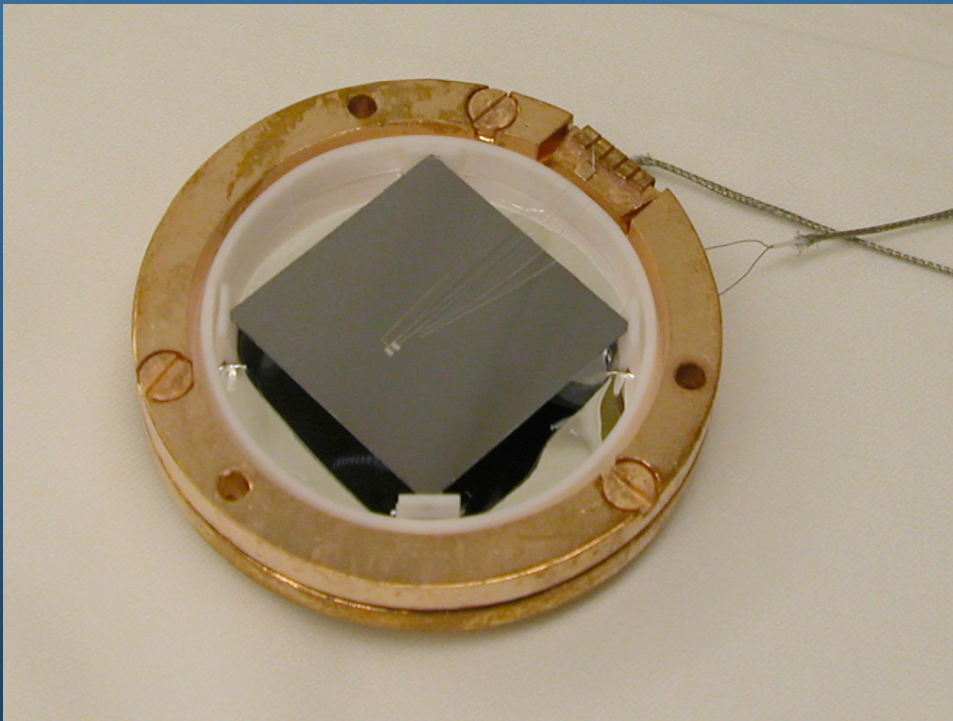
Phonon detector  
300g CaWO<sub>4</sub>  
Ø=40mm, h=40mm

W thermometer



# Silicon light detector

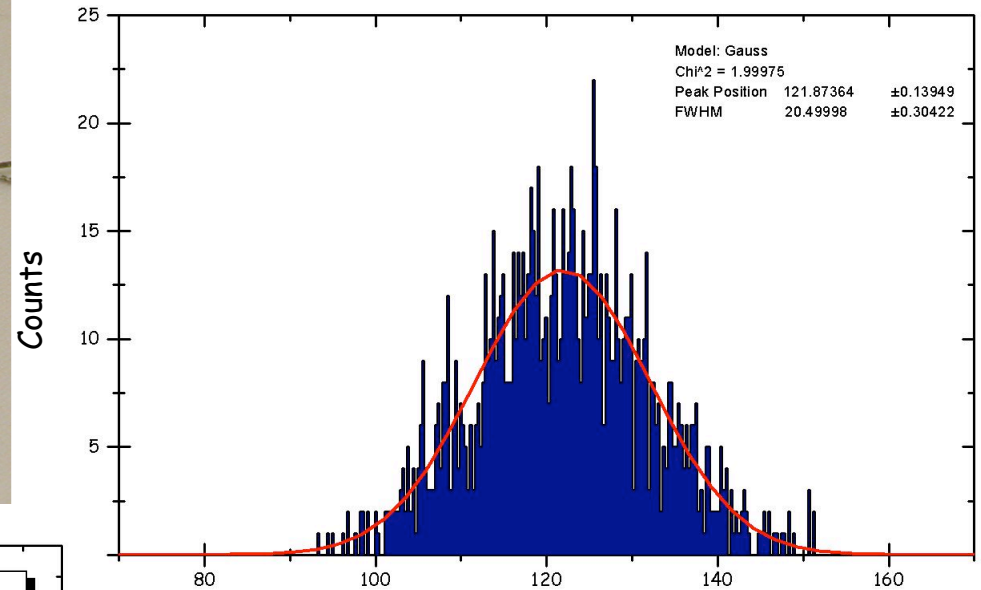
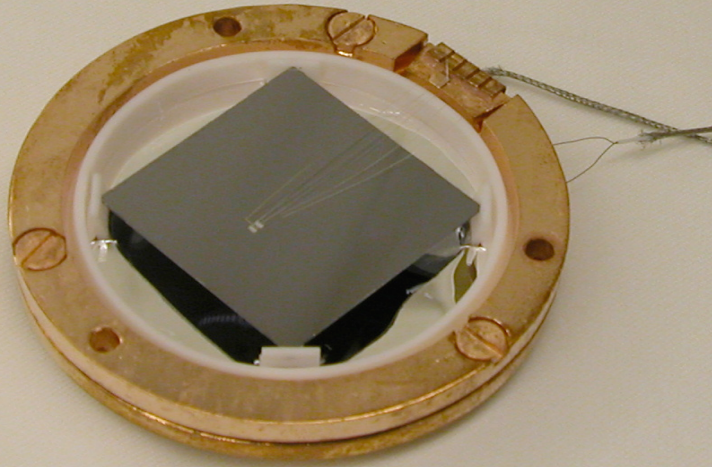
Si wafer ( $30 \times 30 \text{ mm}^2$ ) with  $200 \text{ \AA}$   $\text{SiO}_2$  layer  
read out by W-SPT with Al-phonon collectors



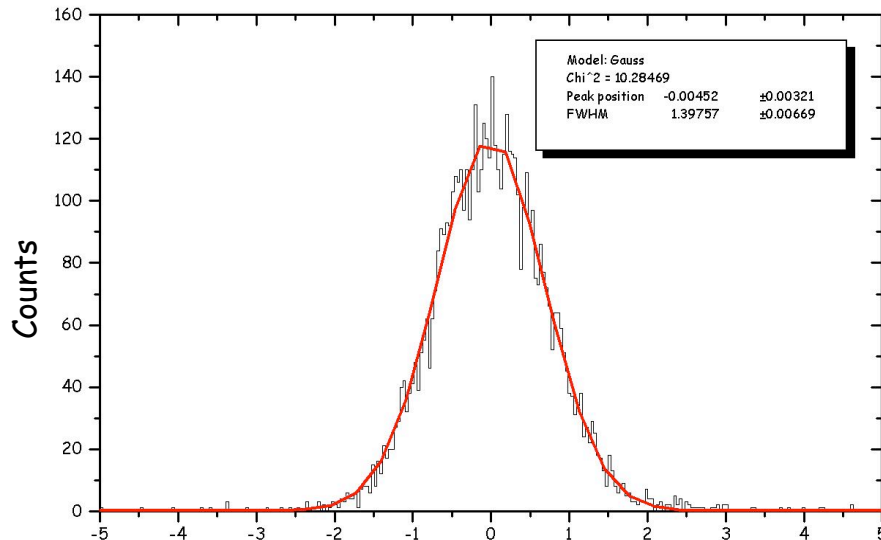
Al-phonon collectors

Thin film heater and thermal link

# Silicon light detector - performance



Energy referred to energy deposition in CaWO<sub>4</sub> [keV]



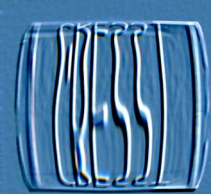
Energy referred to energy deposition in CaWO<sub>4</sub> [keV]

Energy resolution:

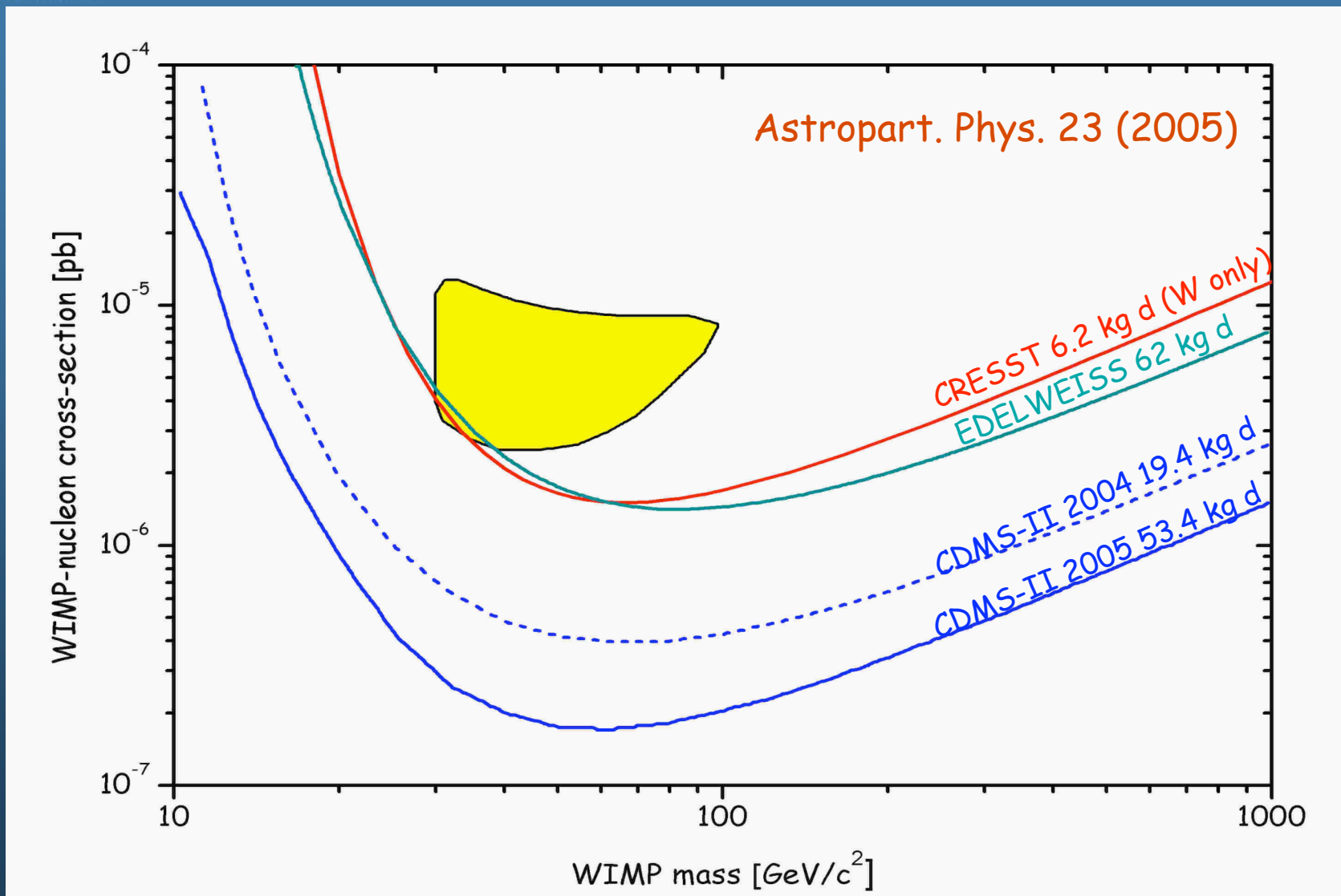
$$\Delta E_{FWHM} = 20 \text{ keV}_{ee} @ E = 122 \text{ keV}_{ee}$$

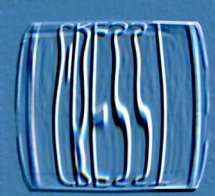
Energy threshold:

$$E_{\text{thresh}} \approx 2.8 \text{ keV}_{ee} (5\sigma) \text{ (few photons)}$$

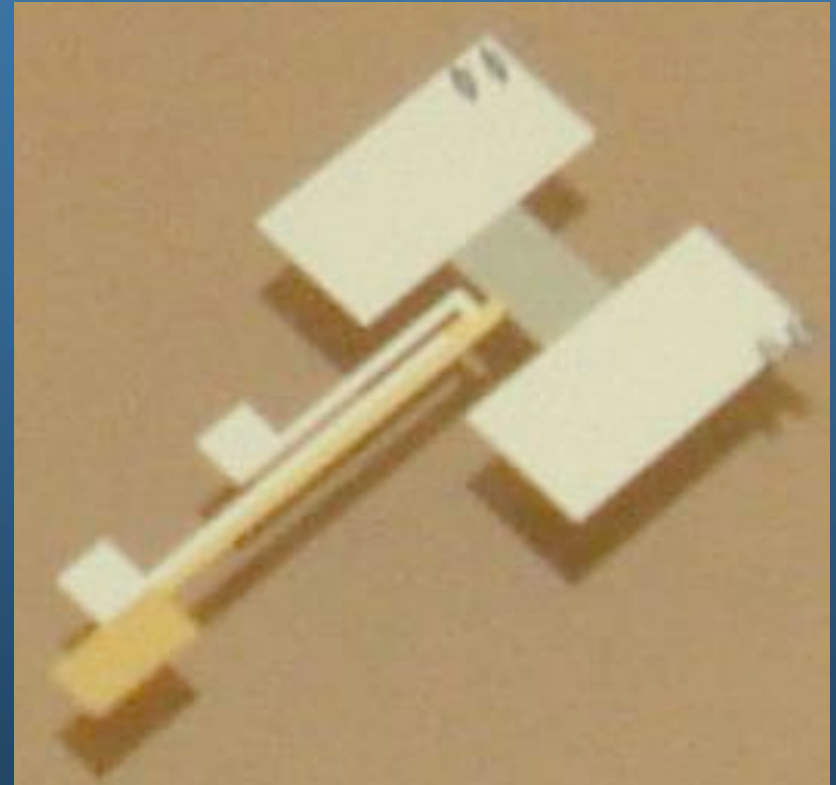
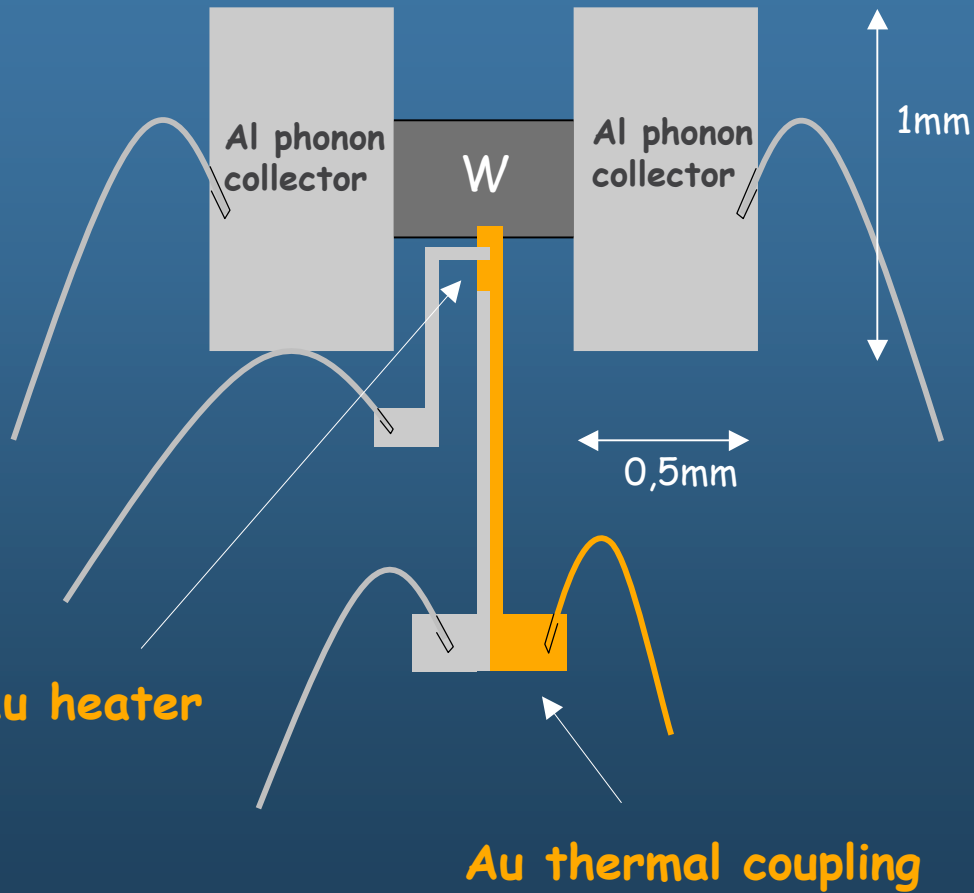


# Exclusion limits for spin independent WIMP-nucleon cross section

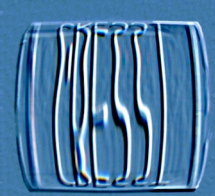




# Light detector - design optimization





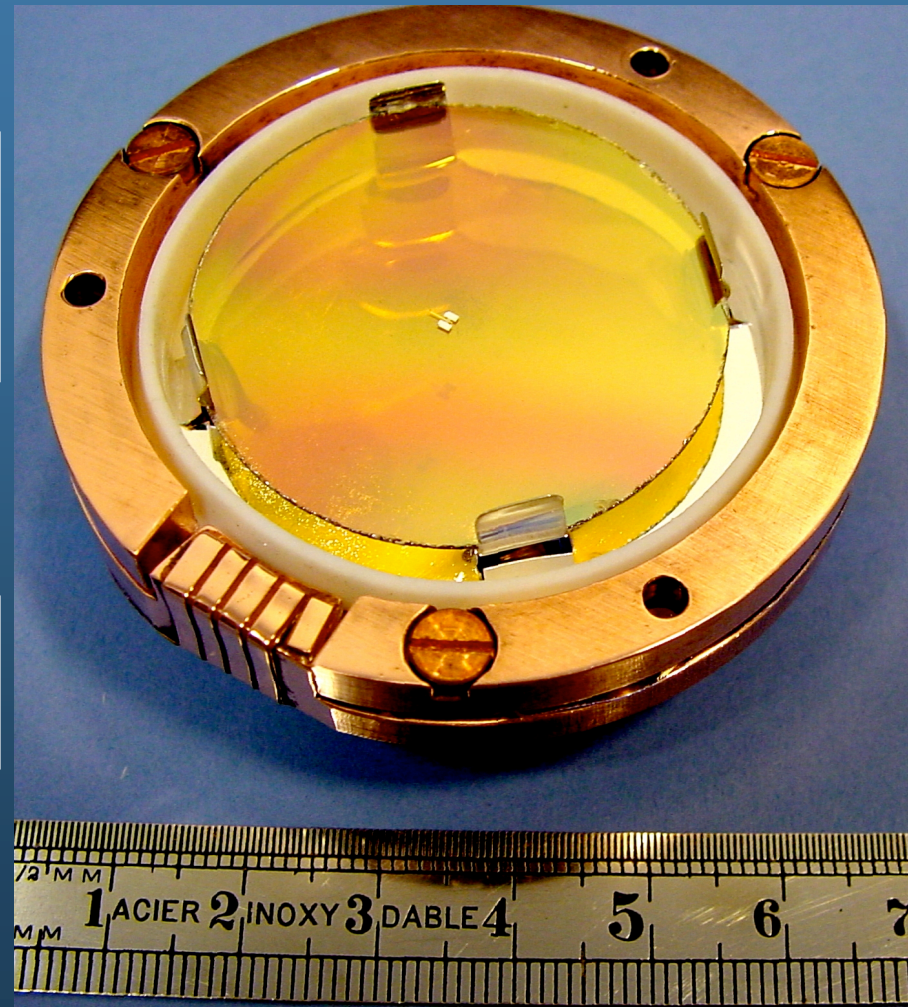


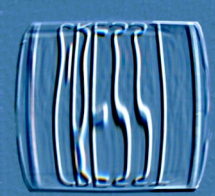
# Light detector - material optimization

## Silicon-On-Sapphire

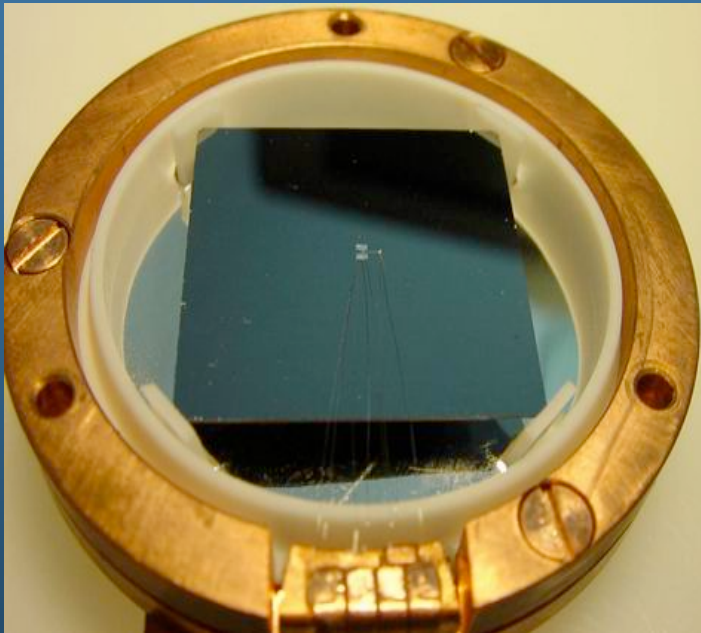
Silicon absorption properties  
+  
Sapphire transport properties

Absence of oxide layer on the sapphire side  
↓  
Reduced position dependence of the response

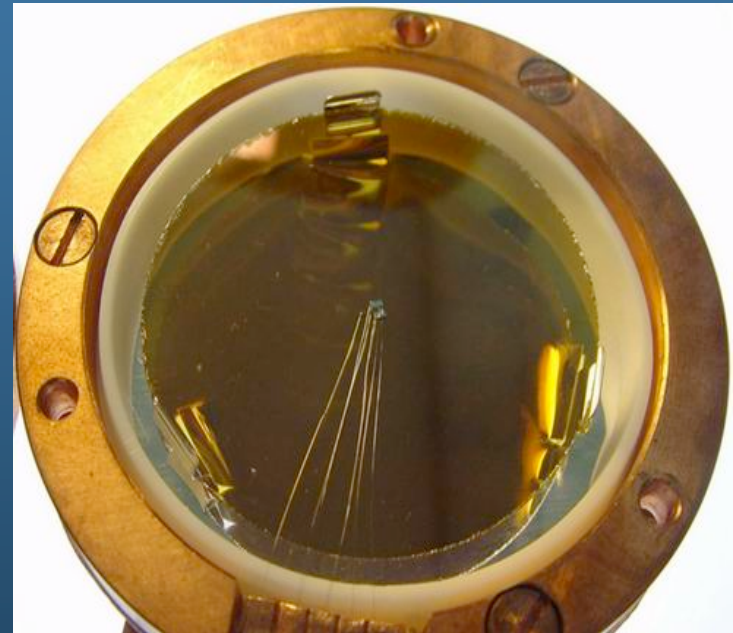




# Light detector development - results

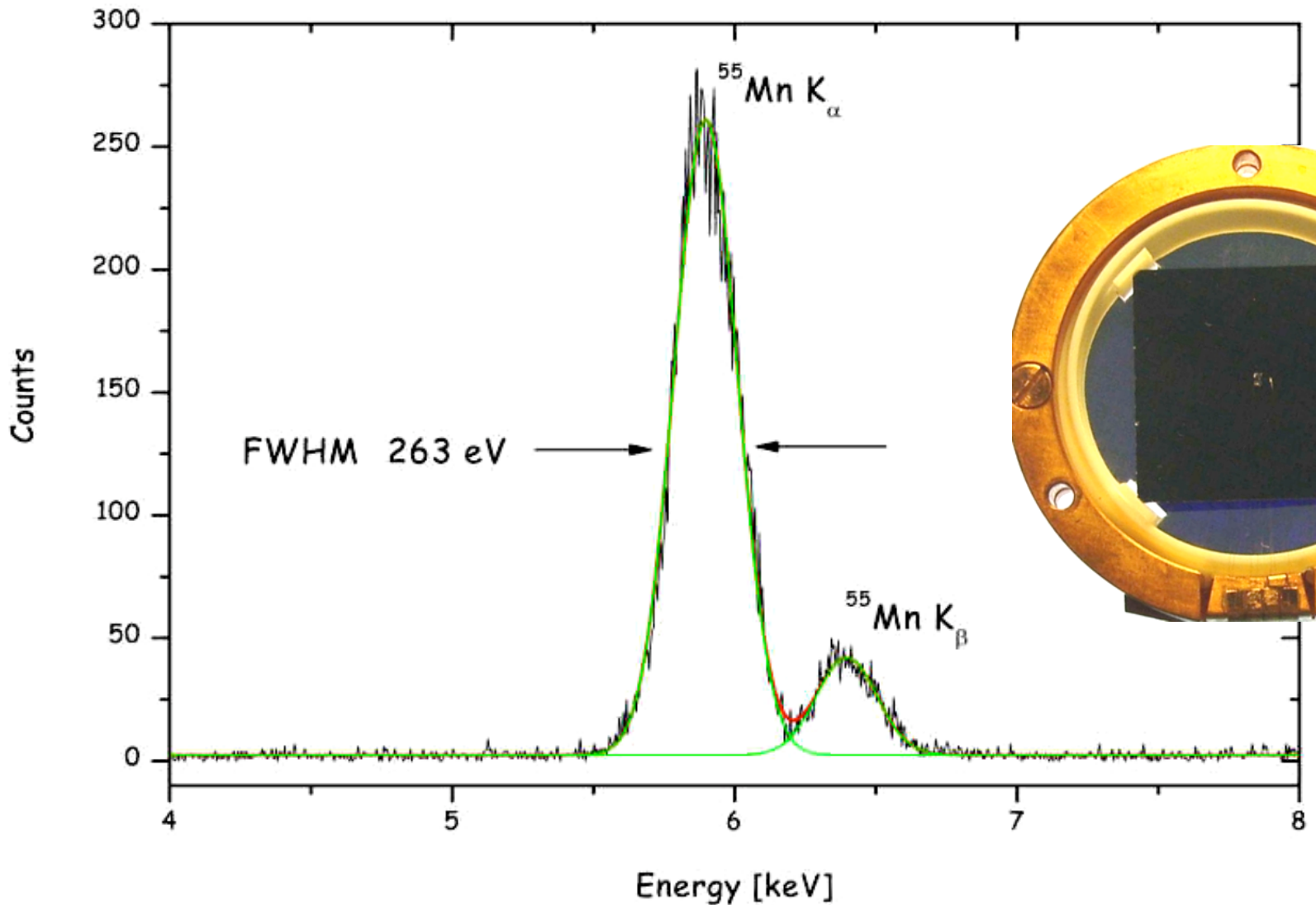


Silicon light detector



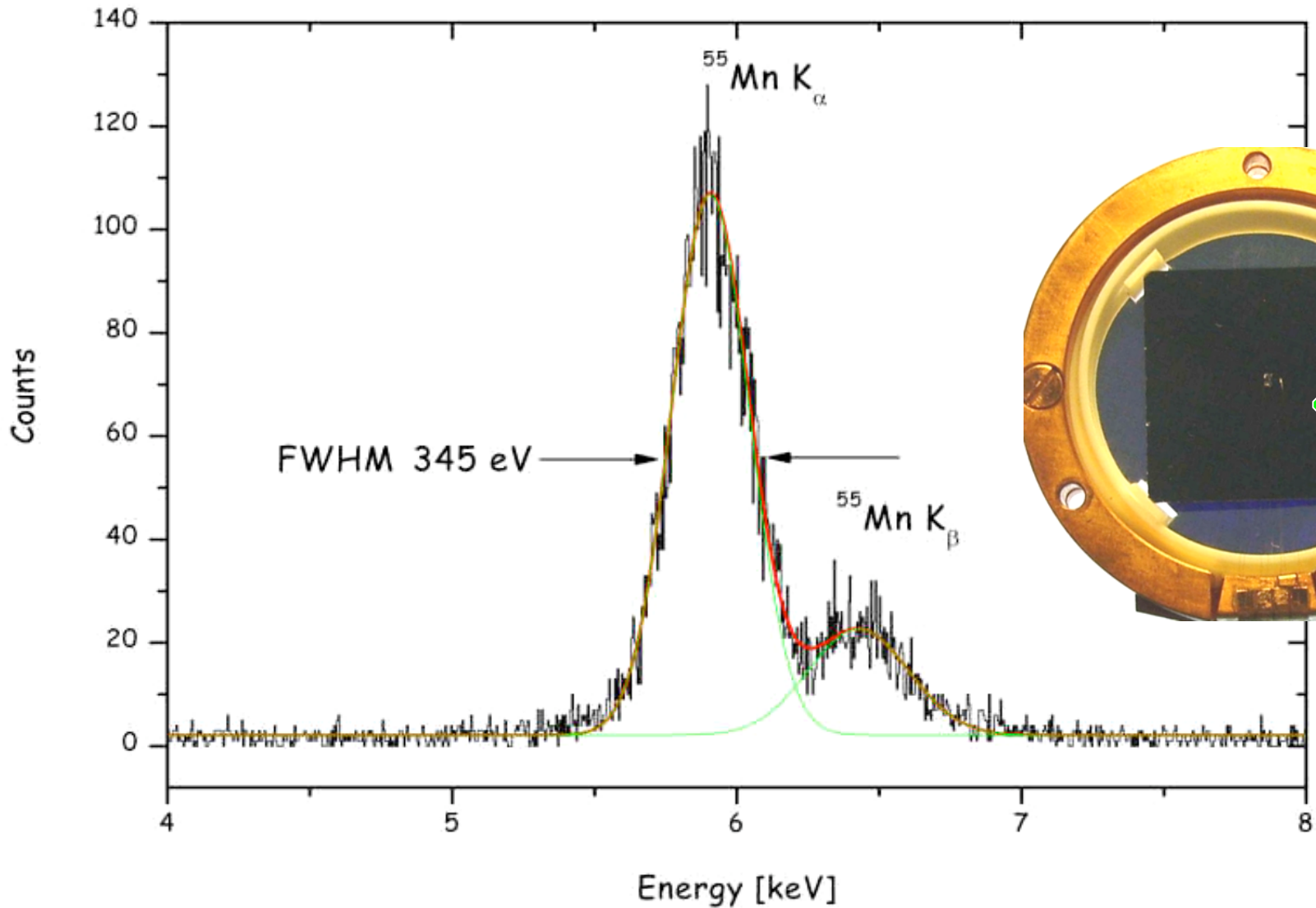
Silicon-On-Sapphire  
(SOS) light detector

# Silicon light detector resolution

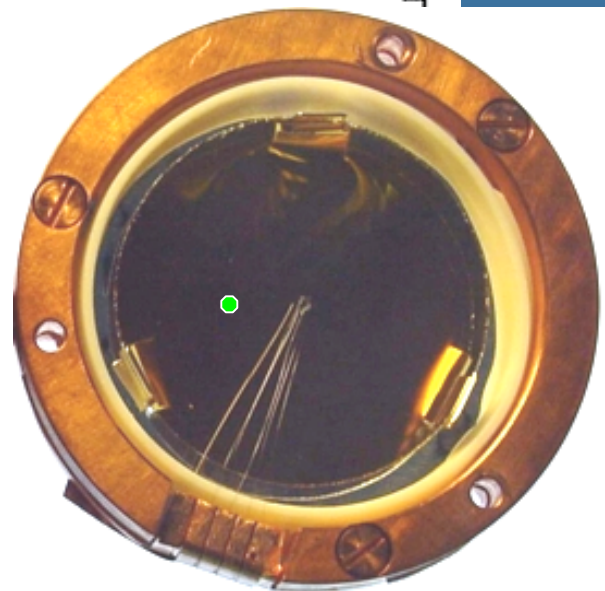
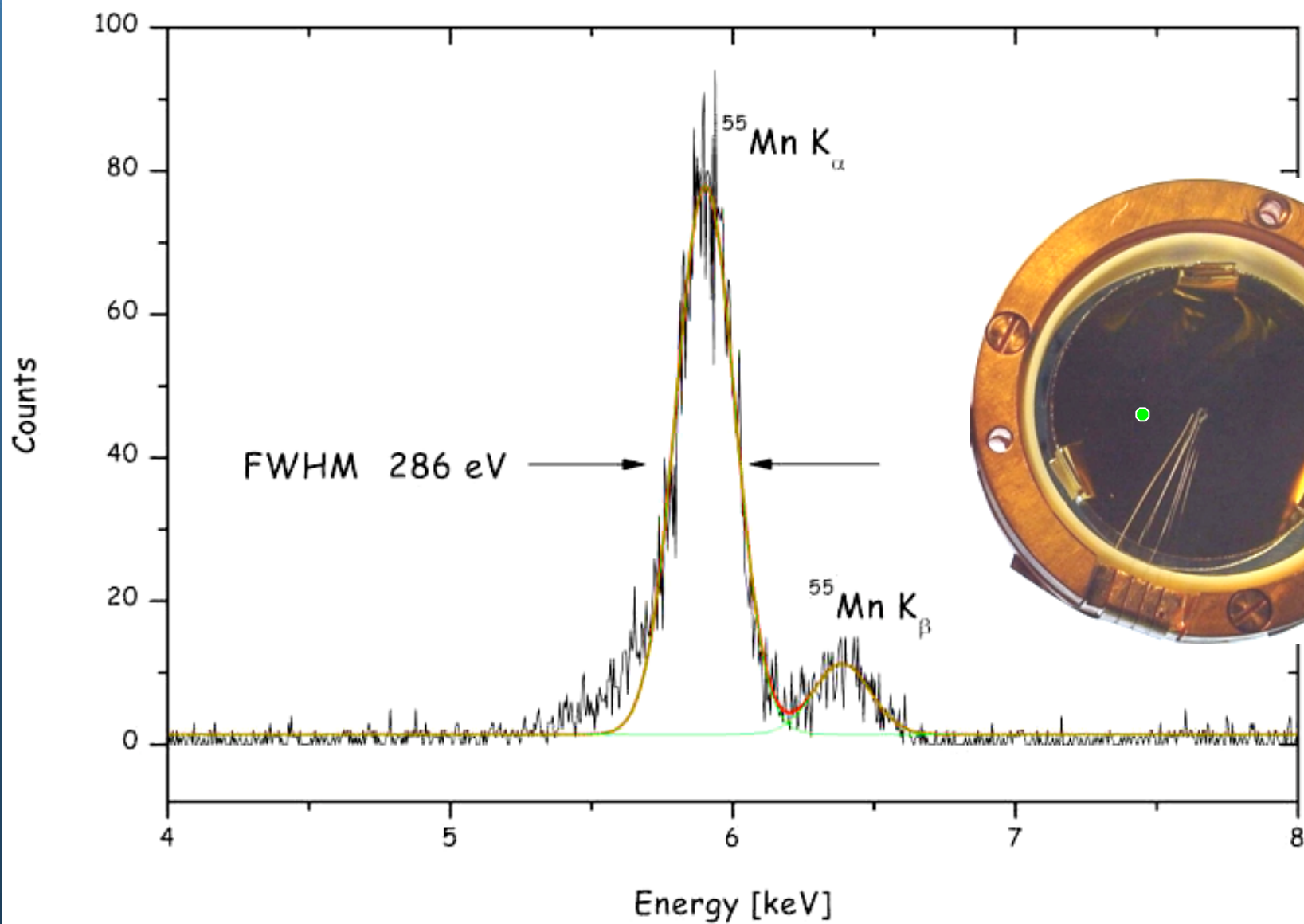


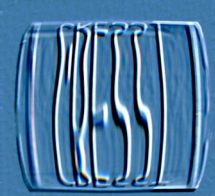


# Silicon light detector resolution



# SOS light detector resolution





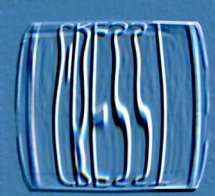
# Silicon/SOS light detector

Deposited energy- $\Delta E = 6\text{keV}$	equal		
Operating temperature- $T_{\text{op}}$	equal	✓	scaling
Heat capacity of thermometer- $C_e$	equal	✓	scaling

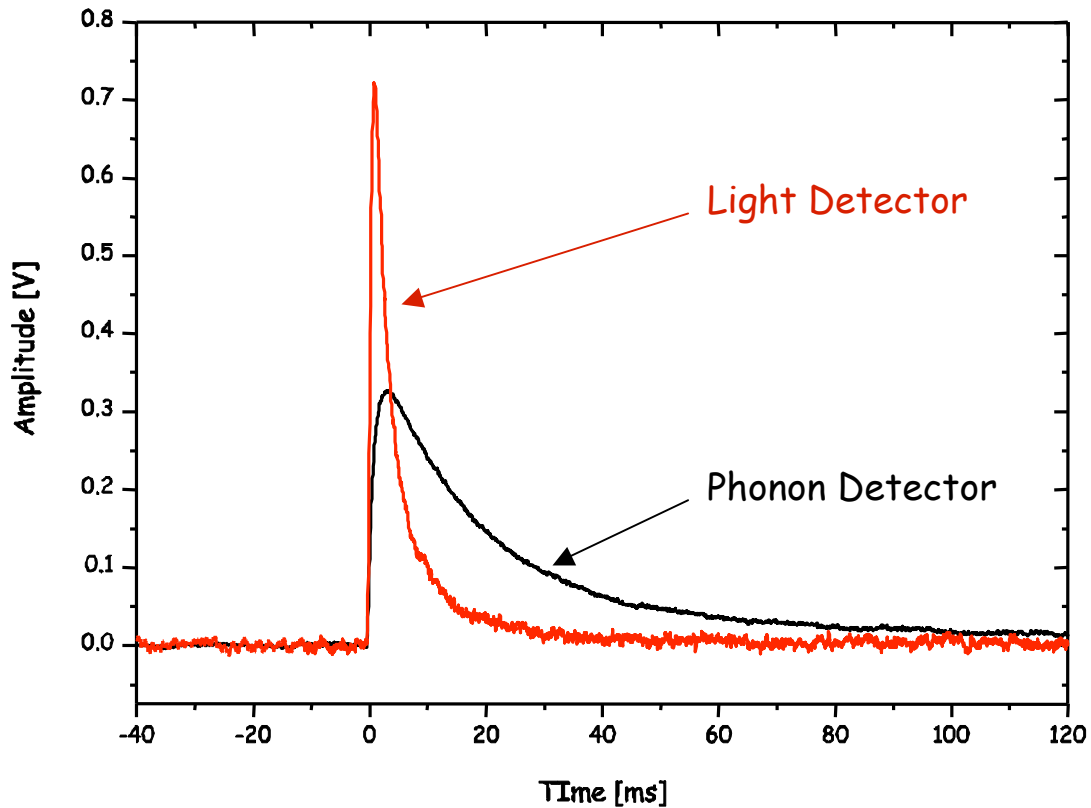
Silicon light detector  $\longrightarrow$   $\Delta T = \sim 39\mu\text{K}$

SOS light detector  $\longrightarrow$   $\Delta T = \sim 60\mu\text{K}$

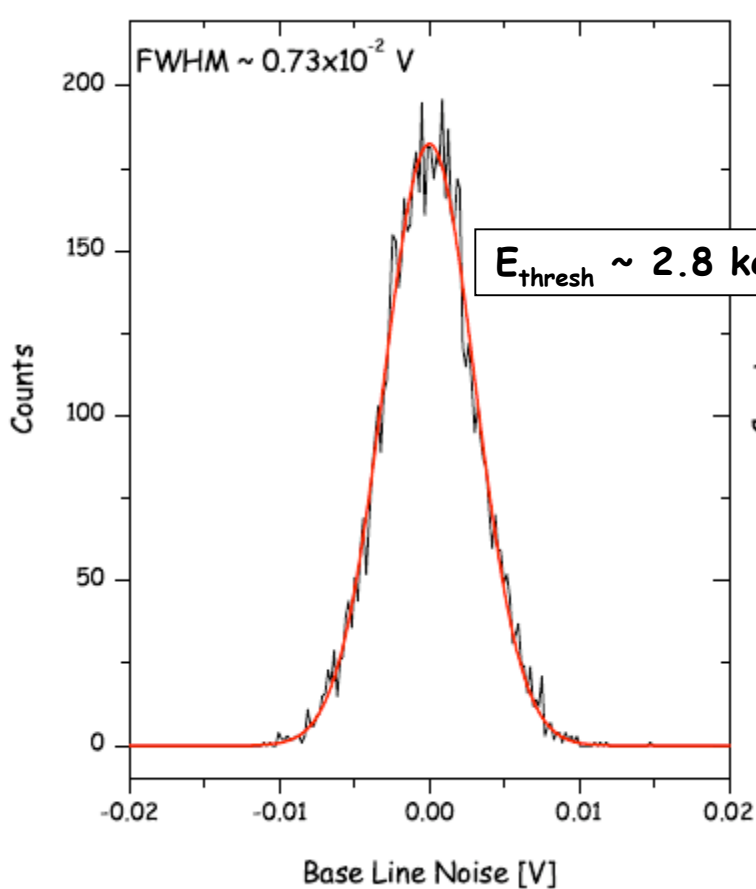
**1.5x !**



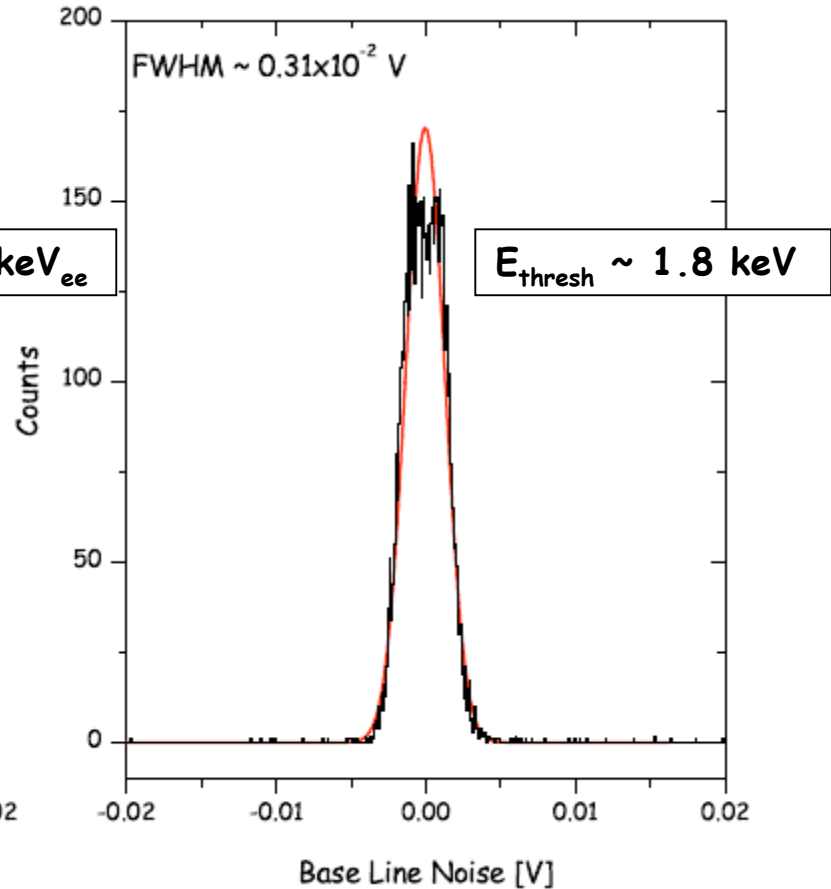
# Noise considerations



# Noise considerations

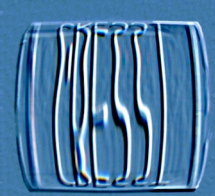


Light detector



Phonon detector





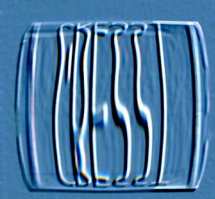
## Next

Further investigation of:

- the performance of SOS light detectors within CRESST-II detector module
- origin of noise in the light detector

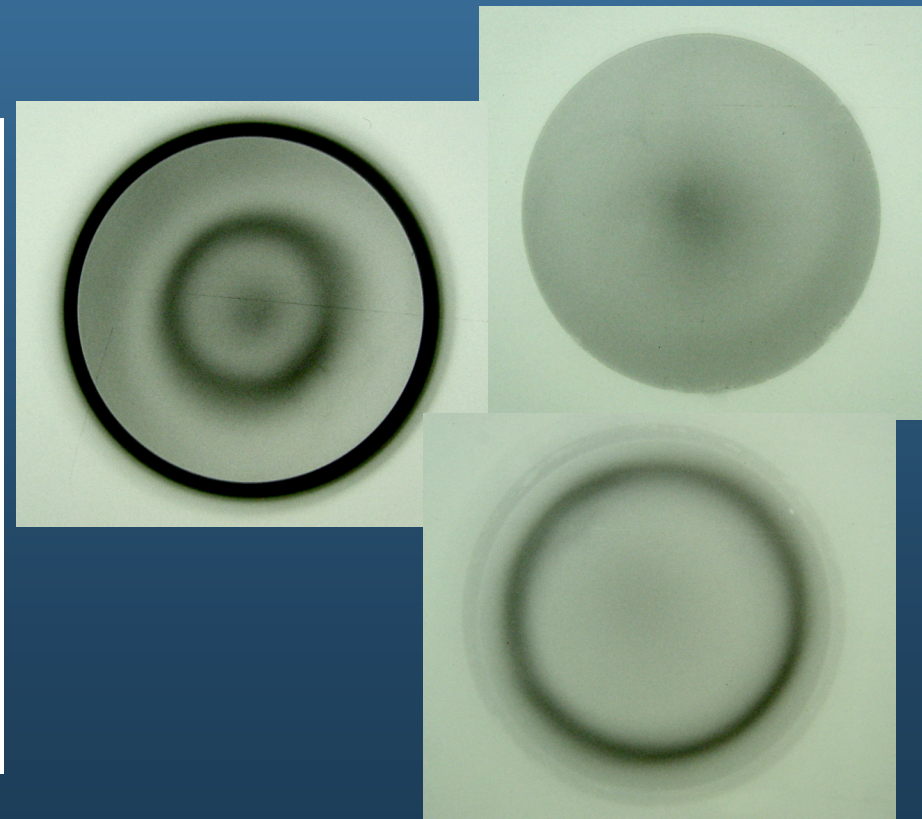
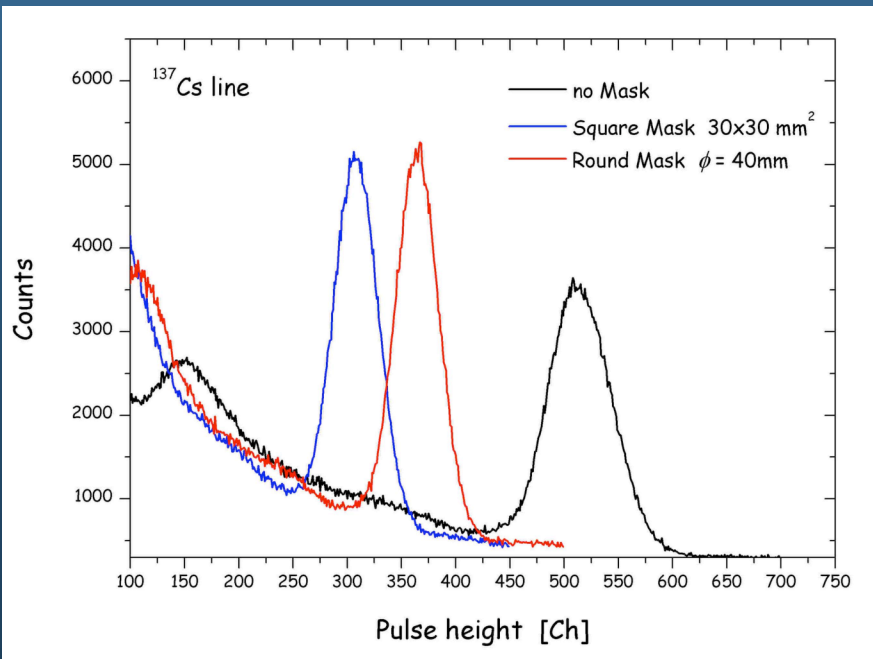
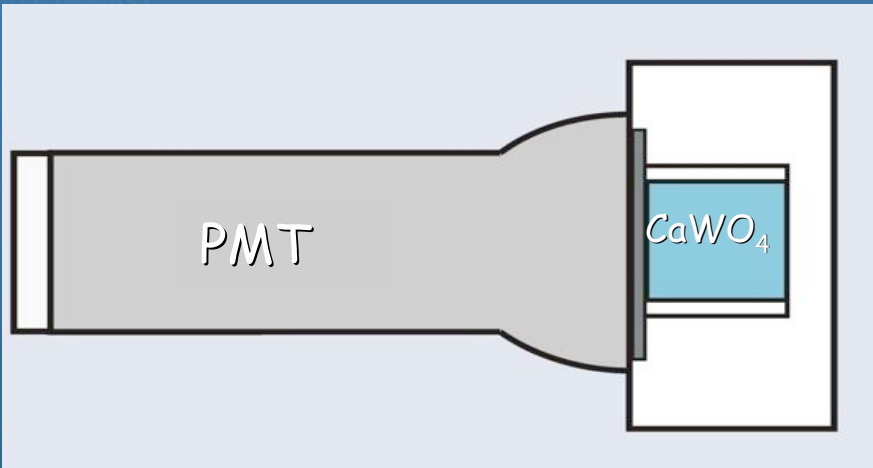
Further development of :

- the light detector thermometer geometry
- material for the light detector substrate



# Additional slides

# Light detector - dimensions optimization



# Read out circuit

