

Composite Cryo-Detectors: Considerations on Thermo-Mechanical Stress

Michael Kiefer

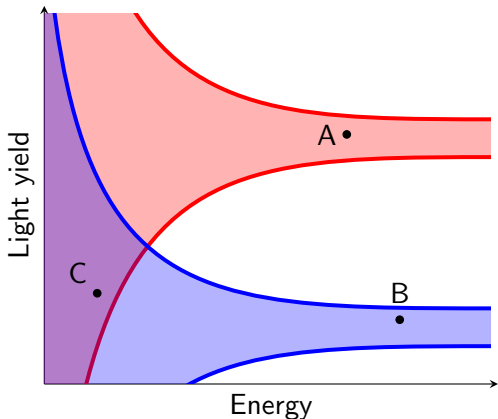
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Ringberg, 26/07/2012

CRESST – Light Yield as a mean of Discrimination

Simple case

- 2 Particle types:
 - “Red”
 - “Blue”
- 3 Events:
 - A
 - B
 - C



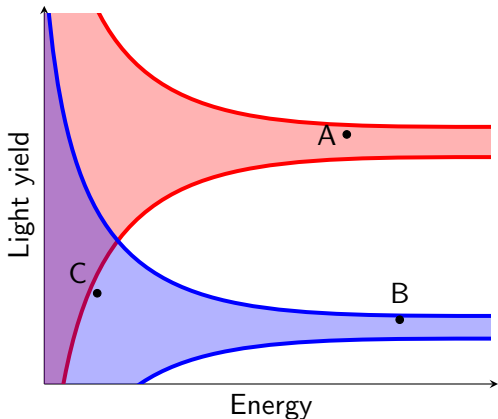
Detector physics define width of bands

No clear identification possible for event “C”

CRESST – Light Yield as a mean of Discrimination

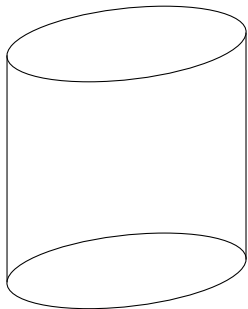
Simple case

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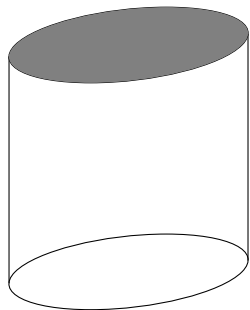
Narrower bands reduce overlap

Assignment more clear → better discrimination, especially for low energies



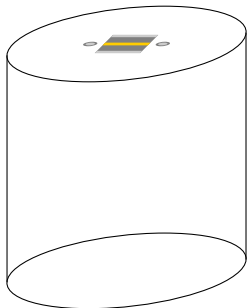
Production Steps

- Scintillating crystal



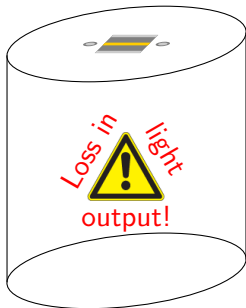
Production Steps

- Scintillating crystal
- Thin film evaporation



Production Steps

- Scintillating crystal
- Thin film evaporation
- Structuring



Production Steps

- Scintillating crystal
- **Thin film evaporation**
- Structuring

Problem

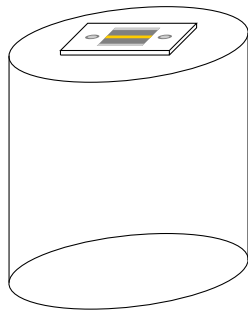
- High temperatures needed for evaporation
- Oxygen depletion
- Up to 50 % degradation of light output

Glue a small thermometer carrier



Glue a small thermometer carrier
onto a big target crystal

- Improves the light output
- Simplifies production

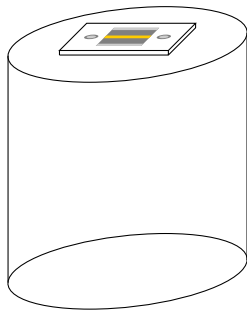


Glue a small thermometer carrier onto a big target crystal

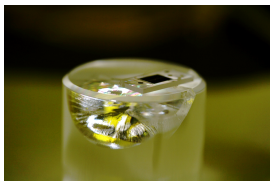
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My work: Investigate gluing technique

- Does it improve the detector?
- Discrimination of carrier-events?
- Are there other unwanted effects?



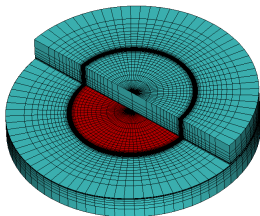
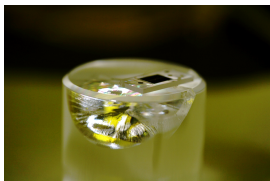
Thermo-mechanical issue: Glue vs. Crystal



2 materials cooled down: \Rightarrow thermo-mechanical stress

- Destruction of the detectors
- Might fake D.M. events

Thermo-mechanical issue: Glue vs. Crystal



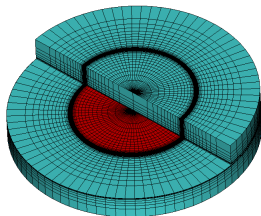
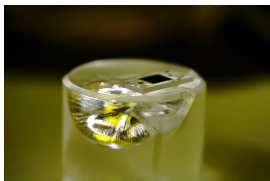
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FEM simulation

- Thickness of the glue layer
- Diameter of the glue layer
- Orientation of the two crystals

Thermo-mechanical issue: Glue vs. Crystal



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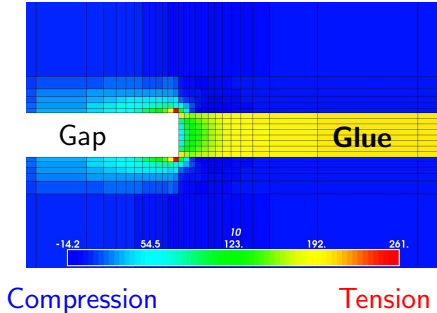
FEM simulation

- Thickness of the glue layer
- Diameter of the glue layer
- Orientation of the two crystals

Results:

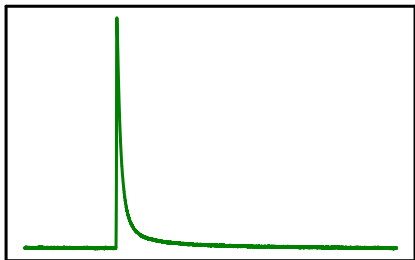
- Thin ($\leq 40 \mu\text{m}$) layer is crucial
- Diameter and crystal orientation are not very important

Can Cracks Fake Dark Matter Events?

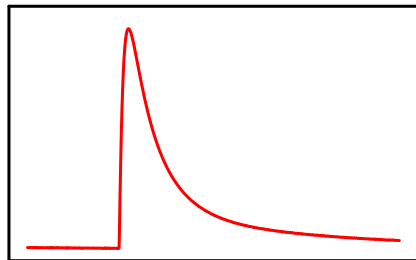


- Main stress (possible cracks) occurring at the edge
- \Rightarrow Significant part of the phonons headed towards carrier

Can Cracks Fake Dark Matter Events?



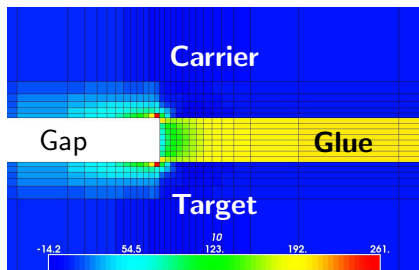
Carrier hit



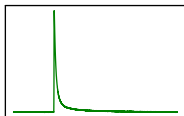
Target hit

- Main stress (possible cracks) occurring at the edge
- \Rightarrow Significant part of the phonons headed towards carrier
- Events involving the carrier have a different signal shape
- All carrier like events in Dark Matter data have light

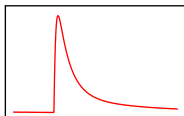
Can Cracks Fake Dark Matter Events?



Carrier hit



Target hit



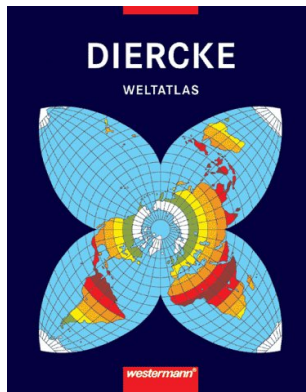
Compression

Tension

- Main stress (possible cracks) occurring at the edge
- \Rightarrow Significant part of the phonons headed towards carrier
- Events involving the carrier have a different signal shape
- All carrier like events in Dark Matter data have light
- \Rightarrow The glue does not fake Dark Matter signals

- Light signal crucial for event discrimination
- Composite technique improves light signal
- Thin glue layer avoids cracks
- Glue does not introduce fake Dark Matter signals

The mandatory ATLAS Picture



Thank you for your attention