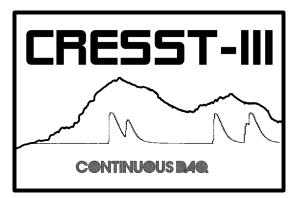
A NEW DAQ FOR CRESST-III



Nahuel Ferreiro Iachellini IMPRS Workshop Ringberg 2016 June 6, 2016

1 In CRESST-II

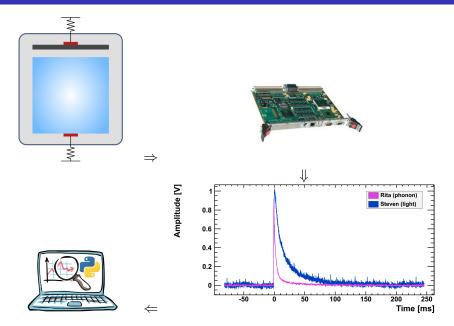
- Data readout
- Data analysis

2 In CRESST-III

- New DAQ
- Integration in CRESST
- Example of adaptive algorithm

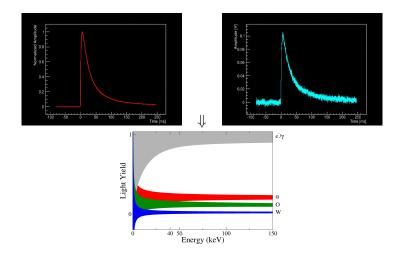
3 First glimpse

What we record from the detector



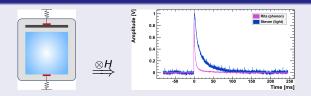
Nahuel Ferreiro Iachellini

How we look at the data



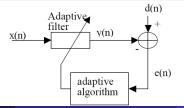
Methodological mismatch

Trigger



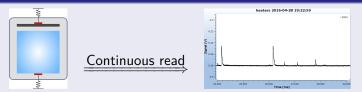
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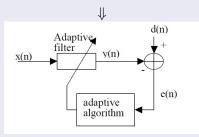
Analysis



DAQ in CRESST-III

Analisys





Complication: Our Cryogenic apparatus is not just a cold box

- Detectors are kept at constant temperature via feedback on artificially injected pulses
- Detectors response is measured over the entire energy range by means of small artificial pulses
- The cryostat is surrounded by plastic scintillator (muon veto)

Everything needs to be properly timestamped! Synchronization with the existing system:

- The same clock serves the existing control system and the new DAQ
- Control system and data stream are started together
- Time stamps in the control system are equivalent to time position in streamed data

Increase of knowledge after data acquisition (useful for trigger):

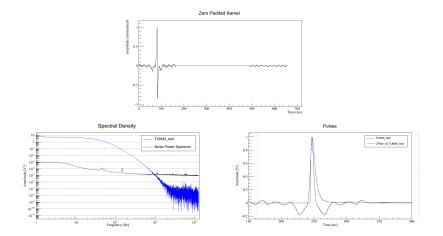
- Detector's response (standard pulse)
- Noise Power Spectrum

These are the ingredients of a class of filters named optimum filters. For triggering purpose the key quantity is the signal-to-noise ratio, which defines our chances to spot an event over a noisy baseline

Transfert function to maximize S/N:

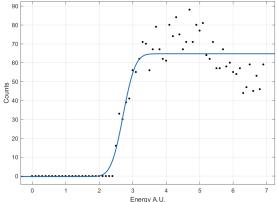
$$H(\omega) = K rac{S^*(\omega)}{\langle N(\omega)^2
angle} e^{-it_M \omega}$$

Example of adaptive algorithm



Measurement in Munich

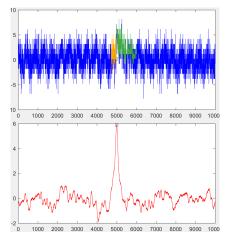
- Small Si chip (iStick-design)
- Artificial pulses only
- Trigger threshold: $\sim \text{erf}(E E_{th})/\sqrt{2}\sigma \simeq 1.75 \text{rms}$ of baseline noise



Energy A.U.

Measurement in Munich

- Small Si chip (iStick-design)
- Artificial pulses only
- Trigger threshold: $\sim {
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Thank you for your attention