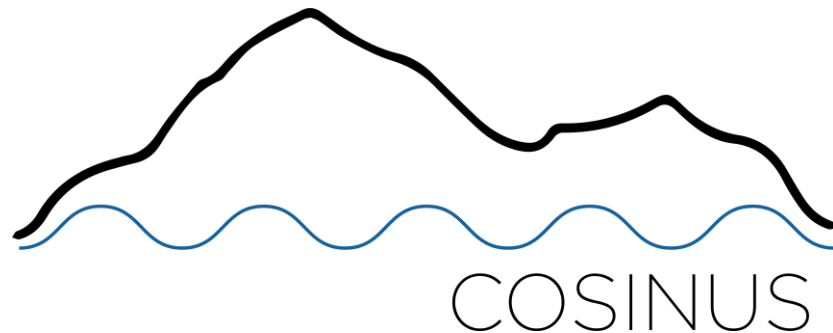


Operation of low threshold cryogenic calorimeters in a dry dilution refrigerator in the COSINUS experiment

Speaker: **Moritz Kellermann**

Contents:

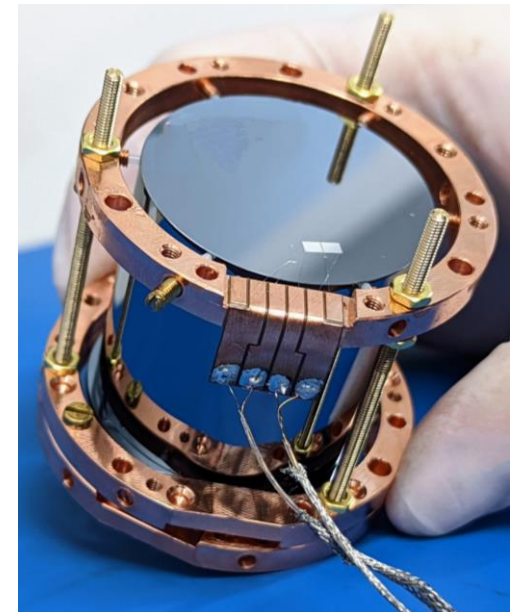
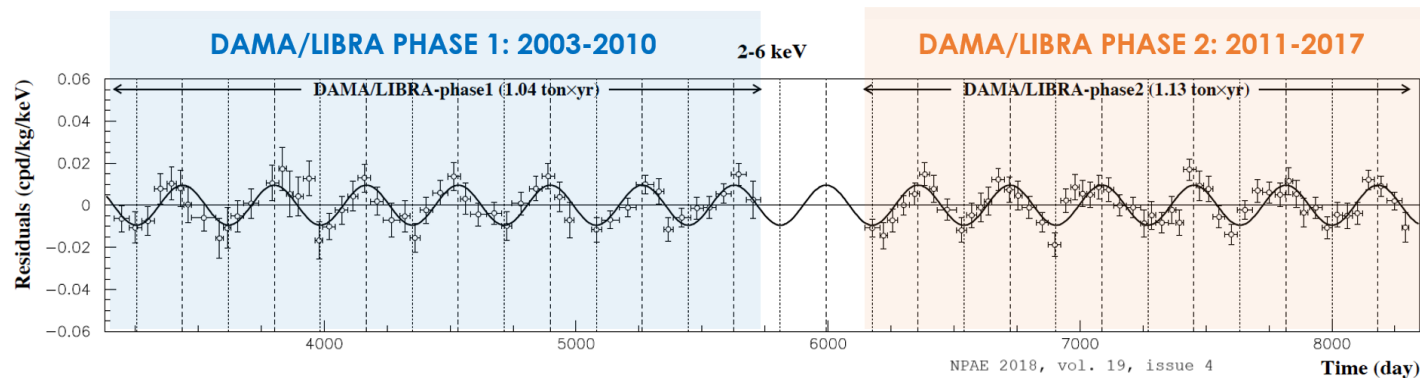
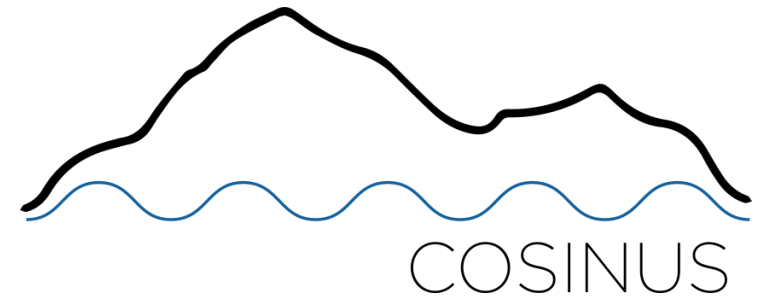
- The COSINUS experiment
- Operation of cryogenic thermometers
- Vibrational backgrounds
- Vibration decoupling



Max-Planck-Institut für Physik
(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

The COSINUS experiment

- Motivation: Cross-check DAMA dark matter results
- Location: Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso
- Operation of NaI as low threshold calorimeter
- Operation inside a dry dilution cryostat at 10 mK
- 2-channel readout for particle discrimination



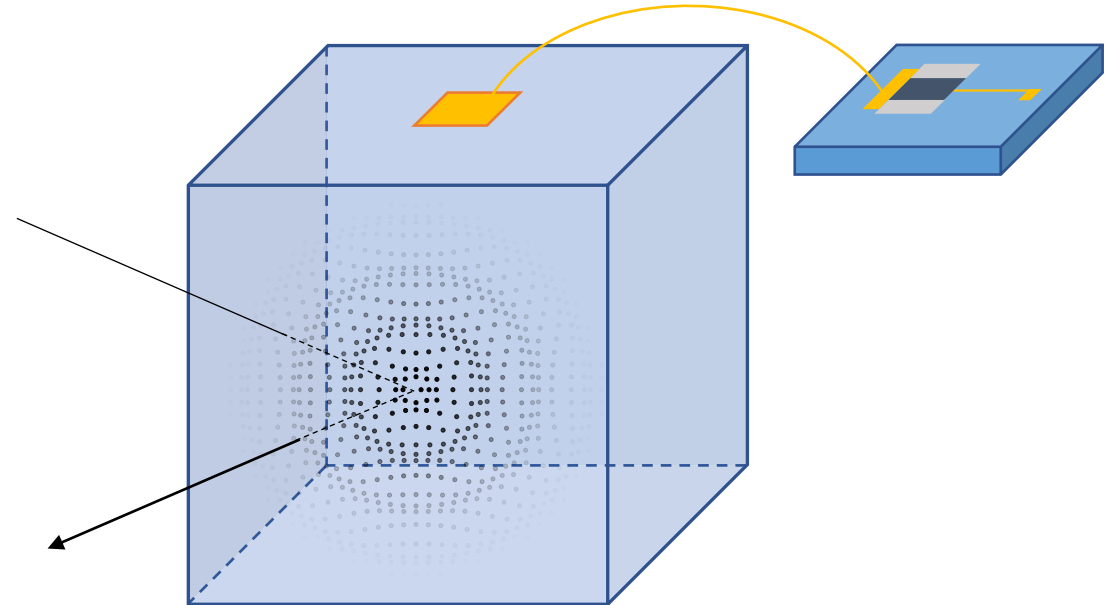
COSINUS at DPG spring meeting 2022

Status of COSINUS



➤ See talk of Martin Stahlberg (T104.1)

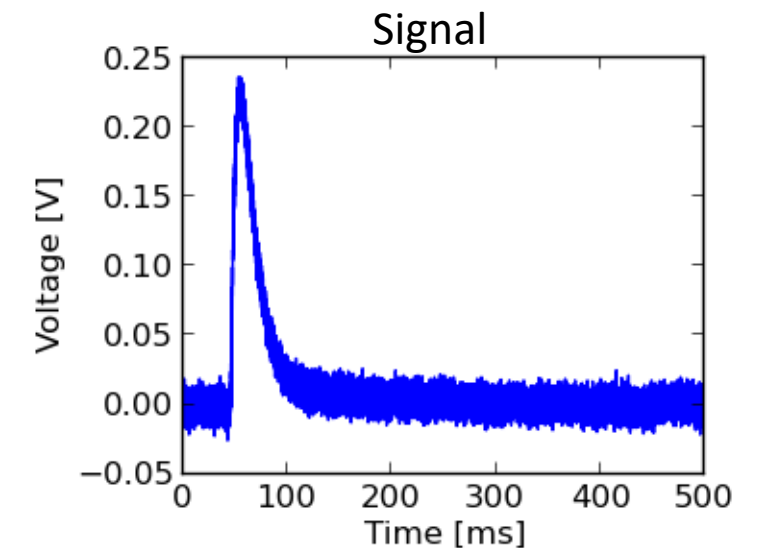
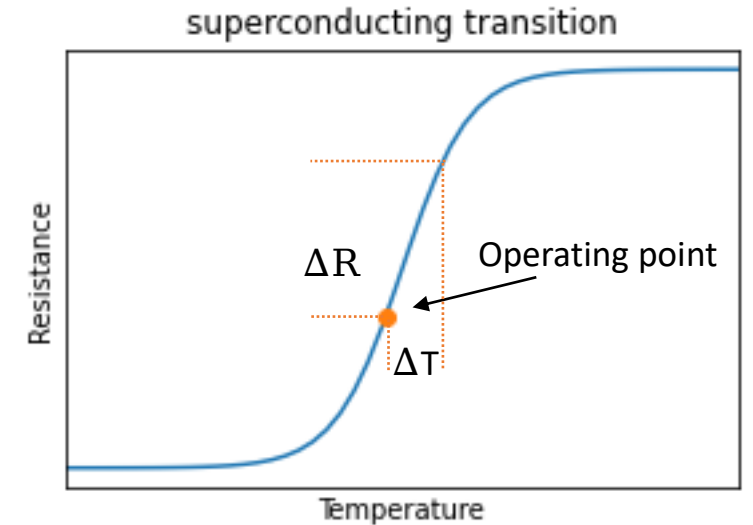
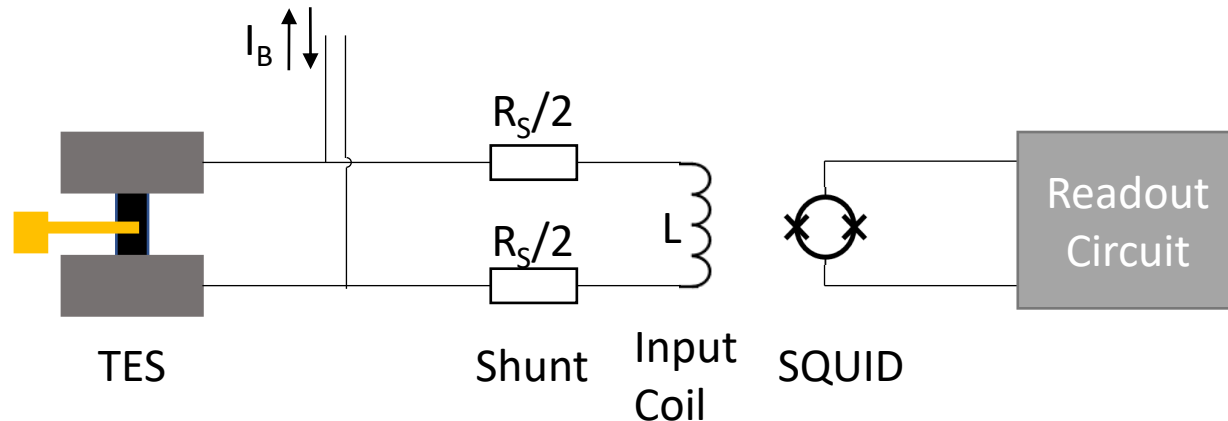
COSINUS detector design



➤ See talk of Mukund Bharadwaj (T104.2)

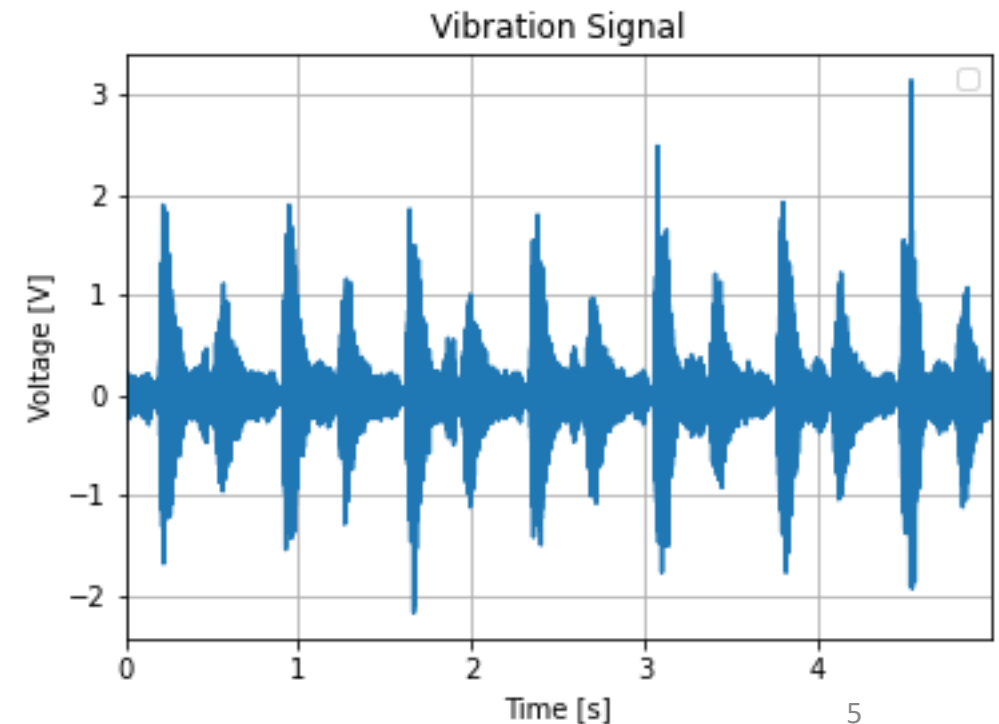
Operation of cryogenic thermometers

- Measurement of μK -temperature differences with tungsten transition edge sensors (TES)
- Energy deposition leads to change in temperature and film resistance
- Electrical readout using SQUIDs as amplifiers

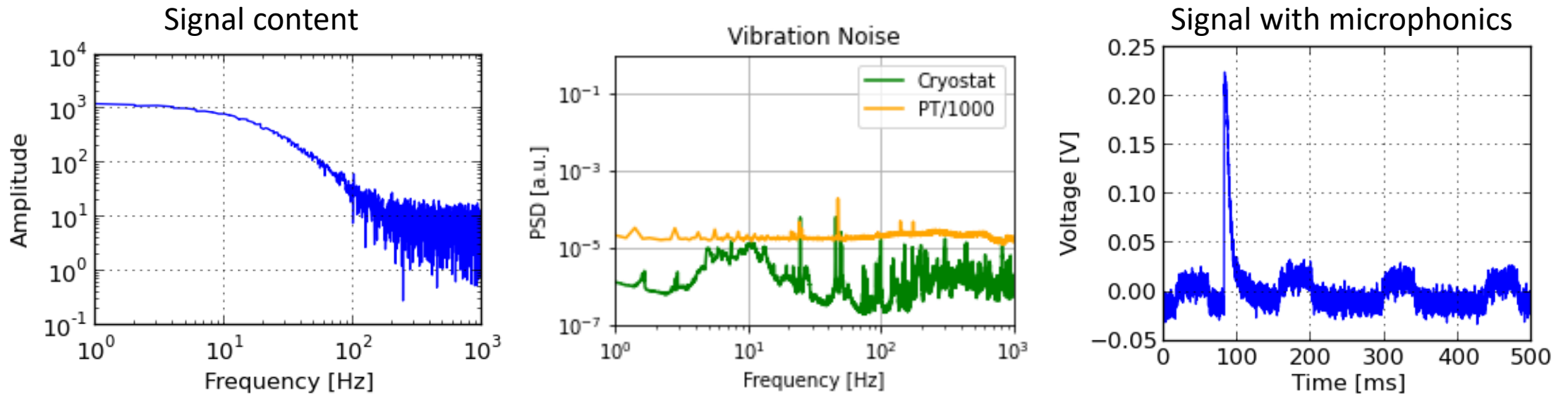


Dry dilution refrigerators

- Usual (wet) cooldown procedure:
 1. Liquid Nitrogen to 77 K
 2. Liquid Helium to 4 K
 3. He-evaporation to 1 K
 4. $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ dilution to 10 mK
 - Dry cooldown procedure:
 1. Pulse Tube compression to 2 K
 2. $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ dilution to 10 mK
- Lower cost + easier handling, but increased vibration level



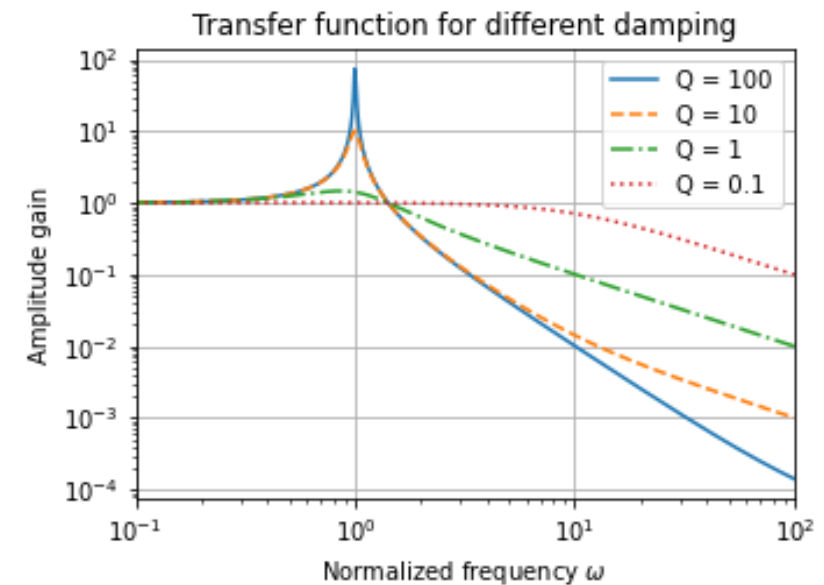
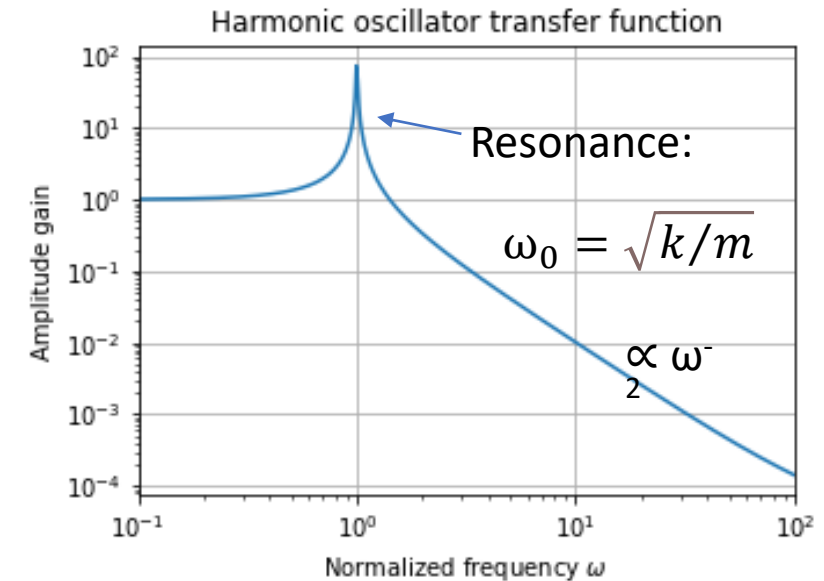
Vibrations in a dry dilution refrigerator



- Vibration induced microphonics are a dominating noise source
 - Decoupling necessary for stable operation

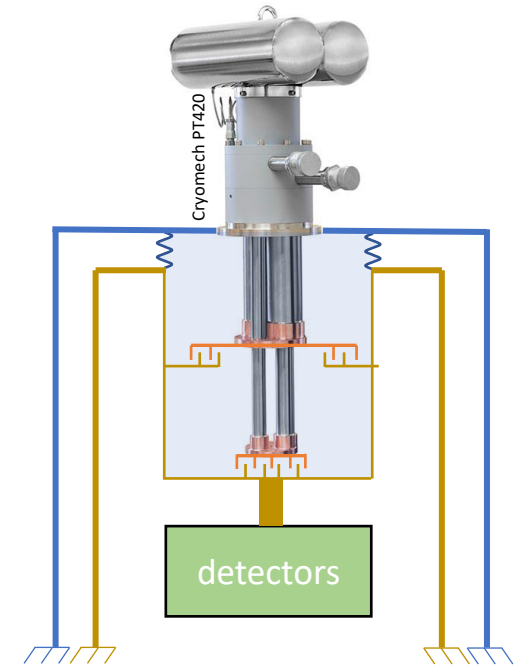
Decoupling concept

- 1st level: Cryoconcept technology
- 2nd level: spring-based decoupling
- Harmonic Oscillator: decoupling for $\omega \gg \omega_r$
 - Use spring-based decoupling and chose low resonance frequencies
 - Damping is necessary to reduce resonance amplitude
 - Fine tune damping factor to suppress resonance to an acceptable niveau

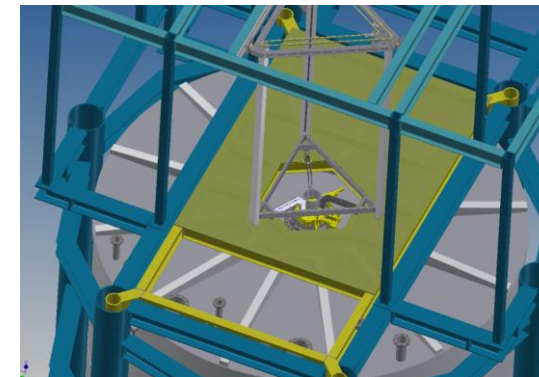


Decoupling outside the refrigerator

- Cryoconcept „ultra quiet technology“ allows for decoupling from environmental noise
 - Use separate frames for noisy machines (e.g. pumps) and cryostat
 - No physical contact between both frames
 - Exchange gas for thermalization
 - @LNGS: build separate building structures instead

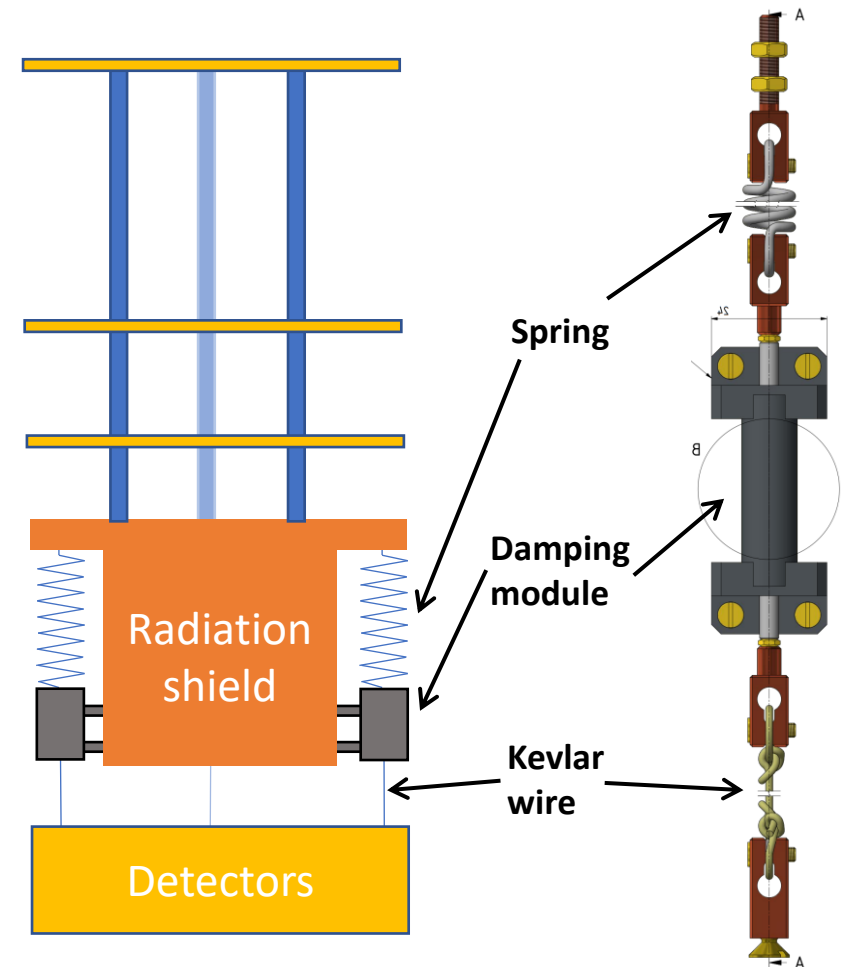


<https://cryoconcept.com/product/the-ultra-quiet-technology/>



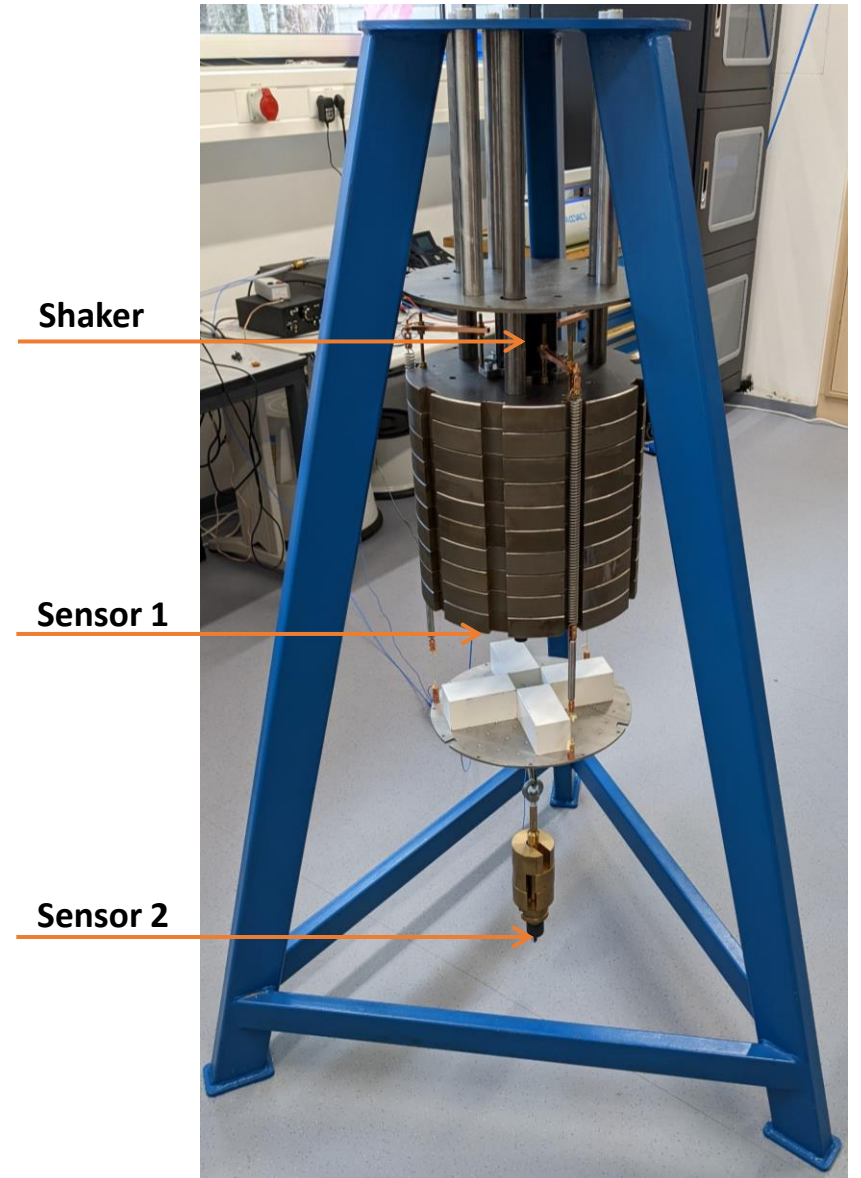
Decoupling inside the refrigerator

- Use the radiation shield for fixation:
 - High mass allows for a quiet starting point
 - Cooling power for the Cu-shield is high
- Decoupling system consists of 3 parts:
 1. Springs to decouple vertical motions
 2. ~10 cm for damping modules
 3. Kevlar to decouple horizontal motions and for thermal decoupling from the detectors

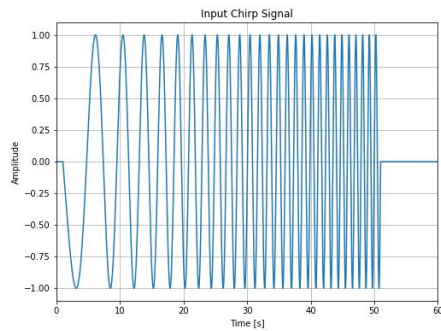
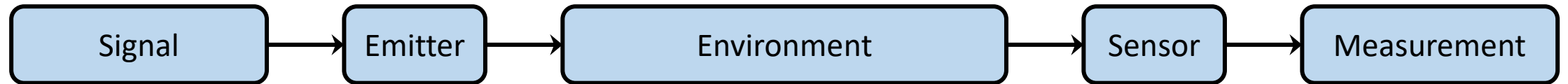


Mockup system

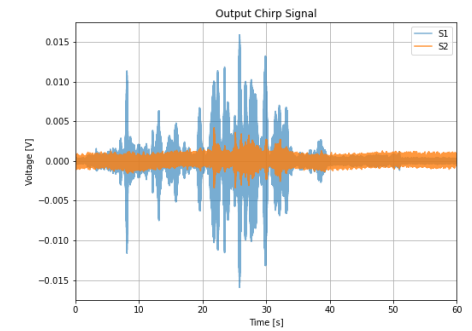
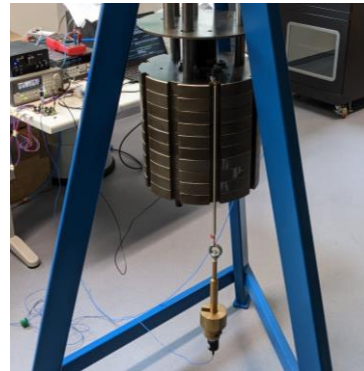
- Mockup system for test of decoupling systems consists of:
 - model of lower part of cryostat
 - 1 shaker to induce arbitrary signals
 - Up to 5 mobile piezo-based accelerometers
- Allows for transfer function analysis



Transfer function analysis



(Sine Sweep over bandwidth)

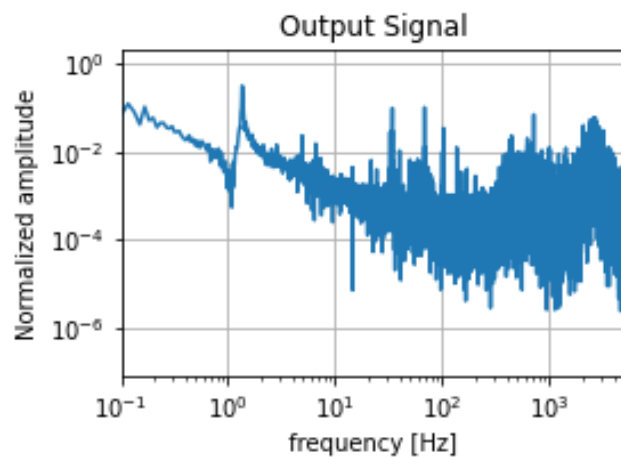


Linear Time-invariant System

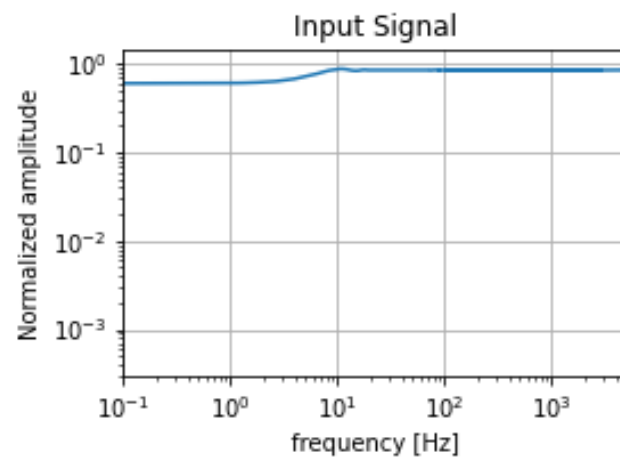
Transfer function analysis

- Output signal is the convolution of the input signal with all blocks of the system
- A convolution in time domain is the same as a product in frequency domain

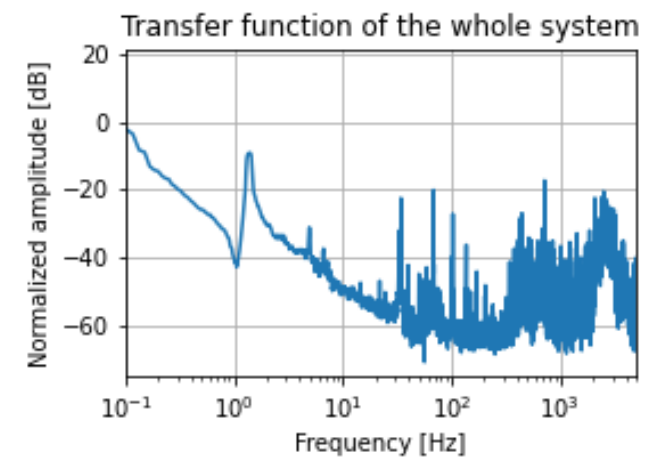
➤ The transfer function of the system can be calculated by $TF = \frac{fft(output)}{fft(input)}$



÷



=



Summary

- Vibrations need to be under control to operate detectors in a dry cryostat
- A mockup system helps to understand the dynamics of decoupling systems
- The planned system for COSINUS shows promising results
- A lot of open questions are left. E.g.:
 - Behaviour of springs in cold?
 - Damping mechanisms?
 - Effect of other parts of the setup (e.g. cabling)?
- Testing in a real cryostat will be started in summer