

The COSINUS dark matter search experiment



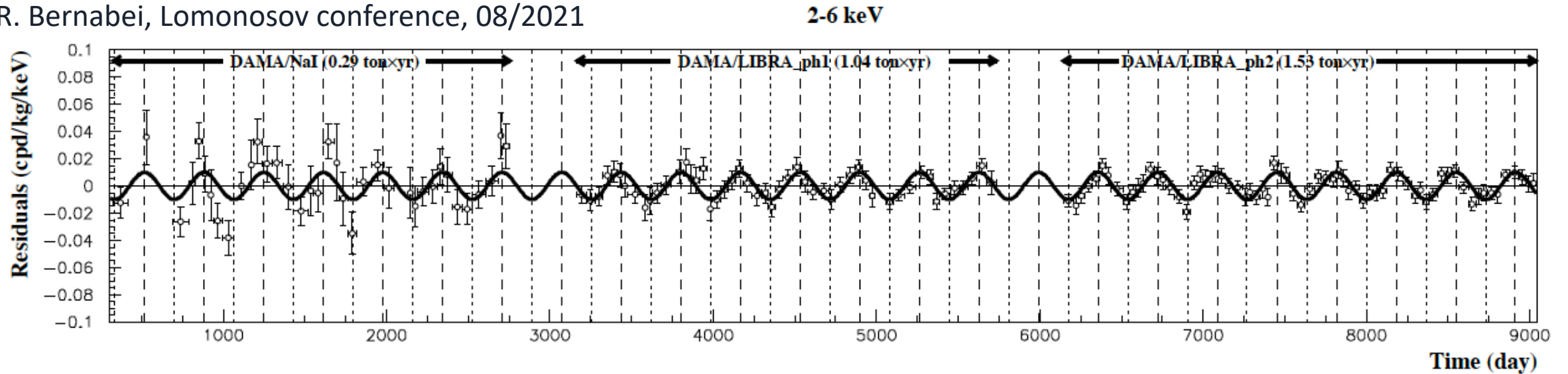
9. July 2024

IDM2024, L'Aquila

Florian Reindl, TU Wien & HEPHY

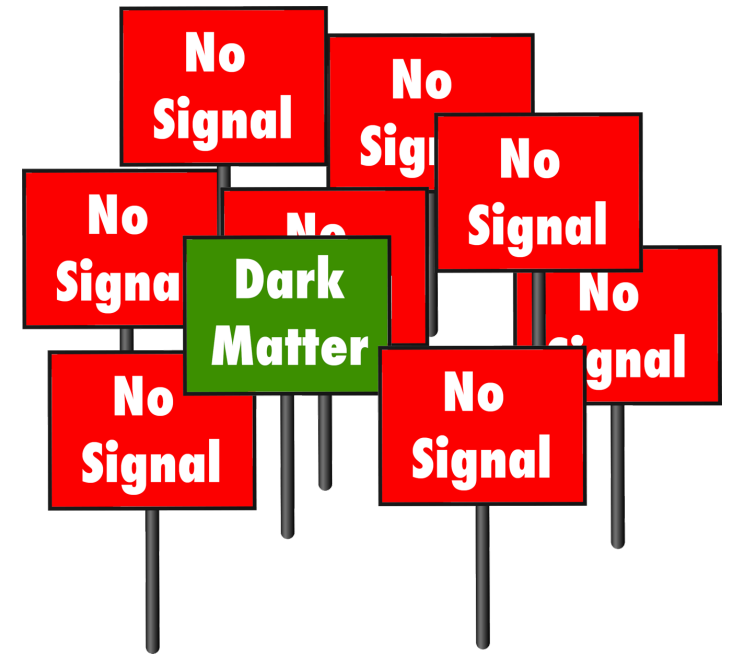
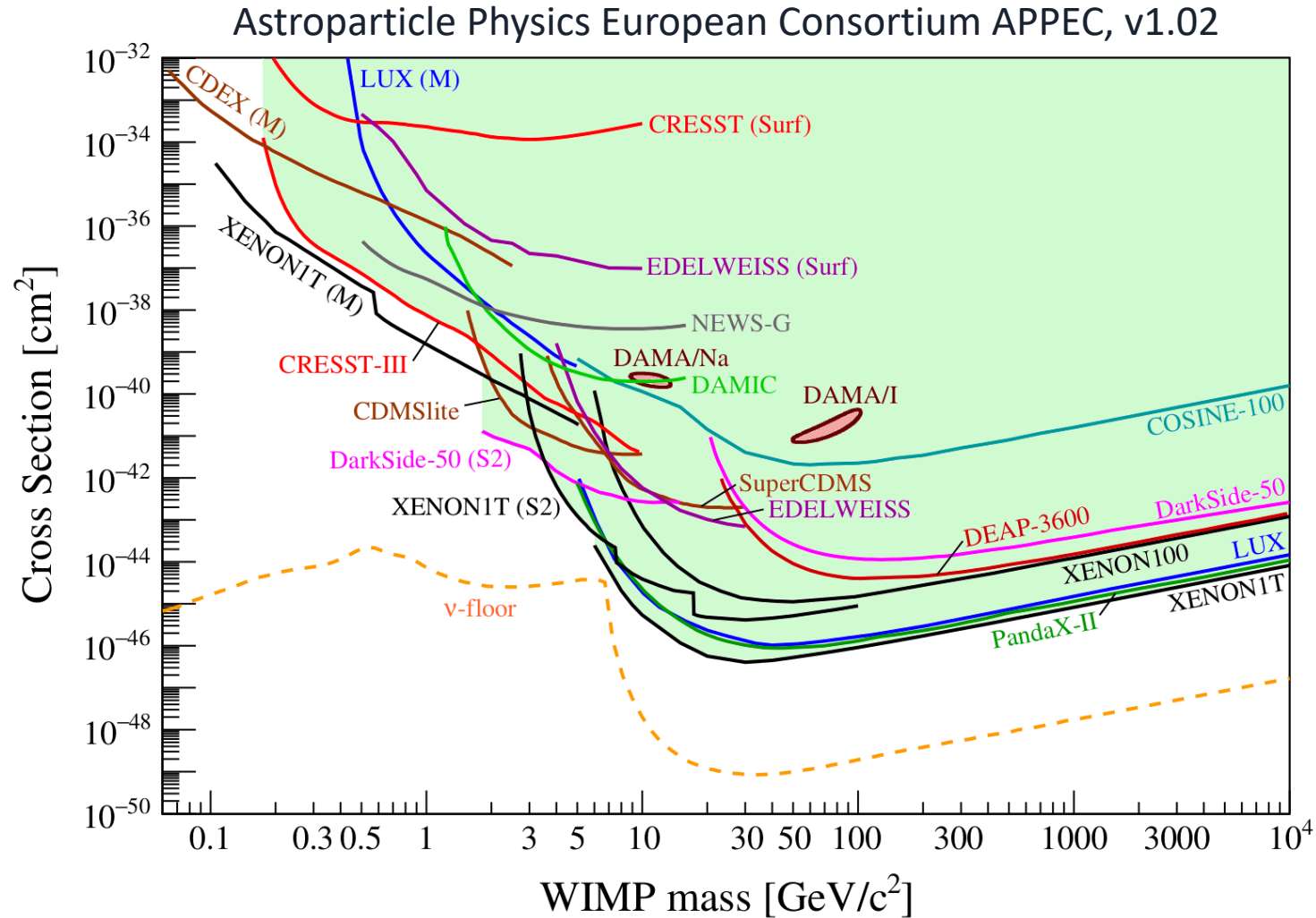
DAMA/LIBRA MODULATION SIGNAL TIME DISTRIBUTION

R. Bernabei, Lomonosov conference, 08/2021

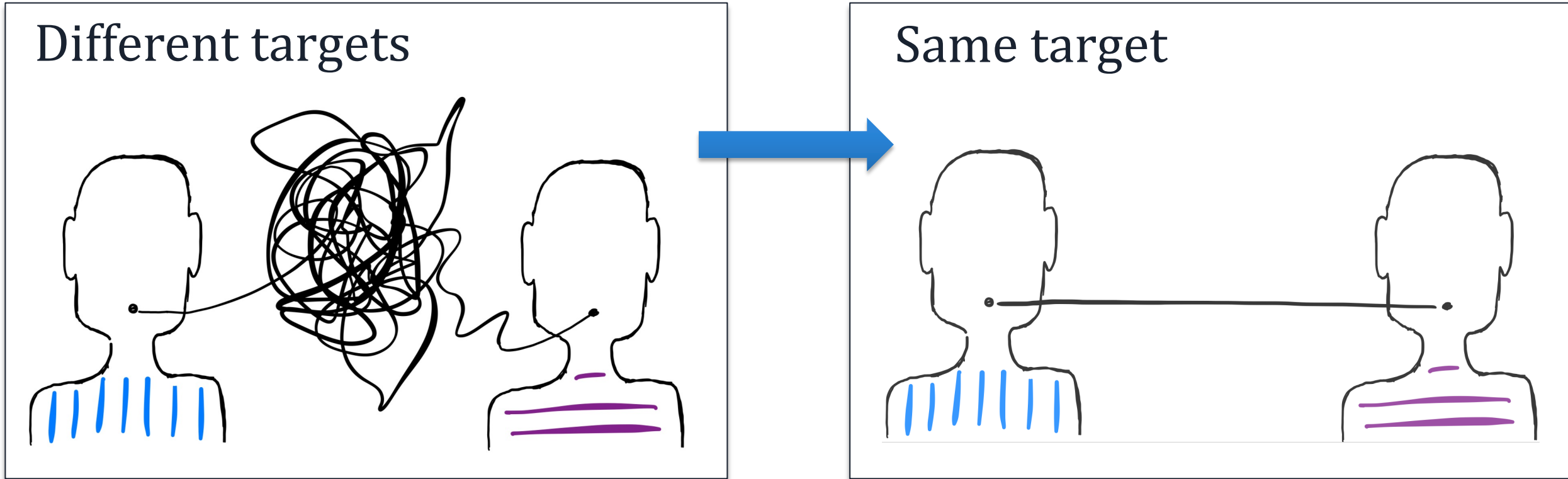


~25 years of data
2.86 tonne years exposure
13.7 σ statistical significance

DAMA/LIBRA AND THE STANDARD SCENARIO



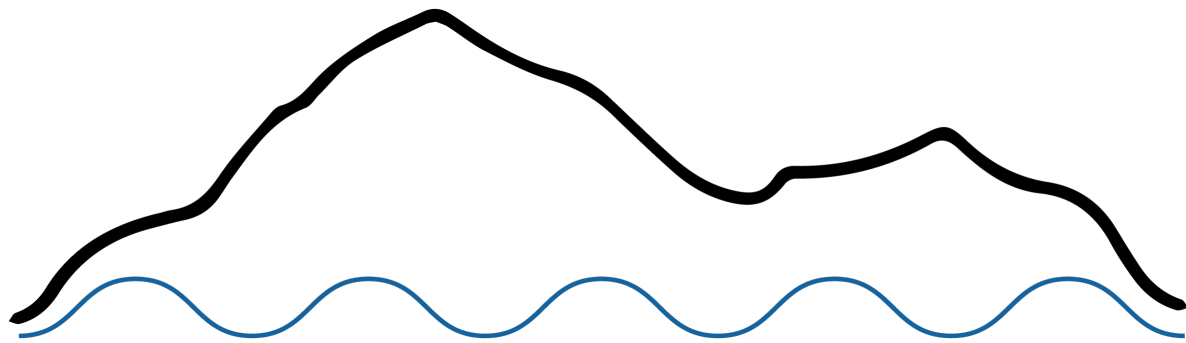
WHAT ARE THE UNKNOWNNS?



→ Target material dependence

→ → Astroparticle Physics European Consortium (APPEC) Recommendation:

“The long-standing claim from DAMA/LIBRA [...] needs to be independently verified using the same target material.”

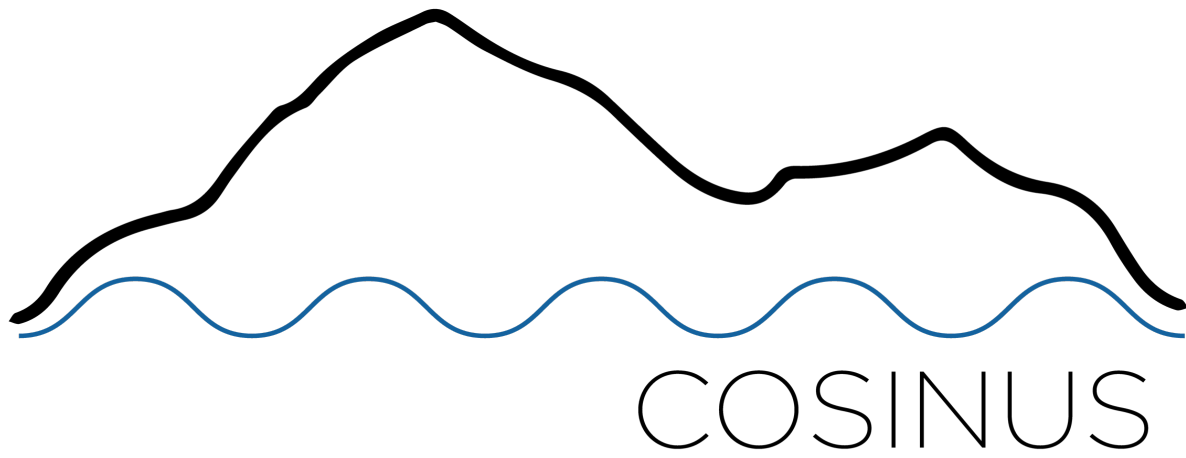


THE COSINUS EXPERIMENT

Aims at a model- and material-independent test of DAMA

Novel and unique: operation of NaI as cryogenic detector

- Low threshold (in particular for nuclear recoils)
- Precise energy information
- Signal-only measurement of potential DM signal



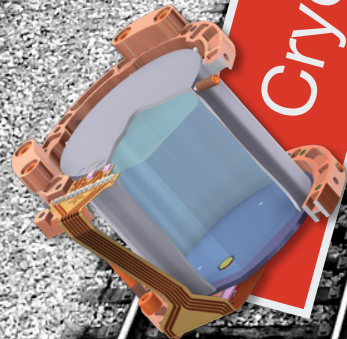
~30 scientists

X@COSINUSdm

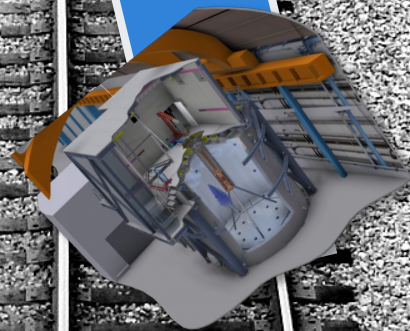
cosinus.it



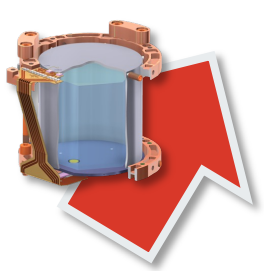
ON TRACK TOWARDS THE MEASUREMENT



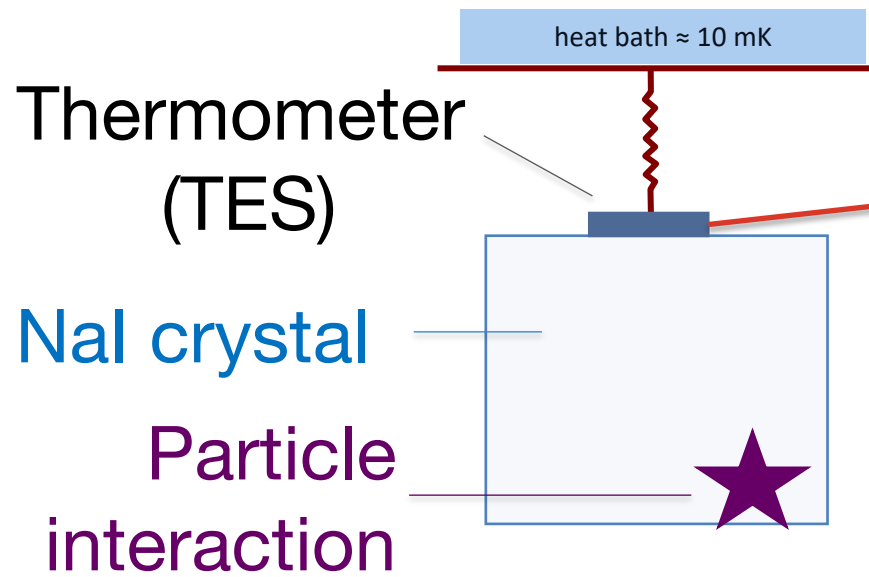
Cryogenic NaI detector



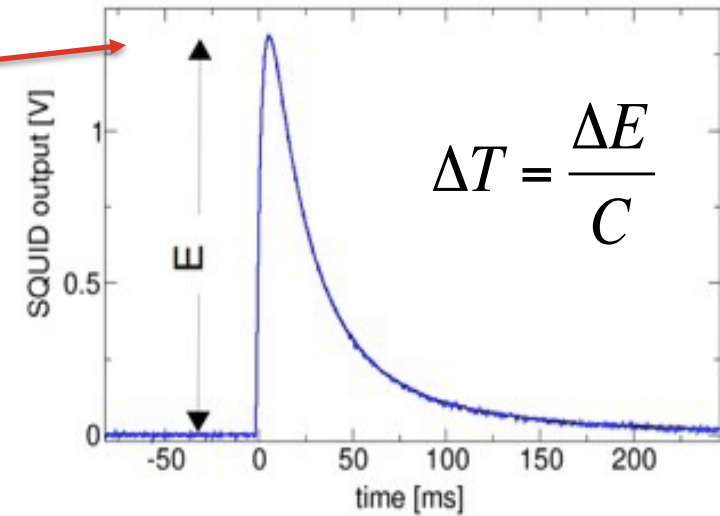
Underground facility

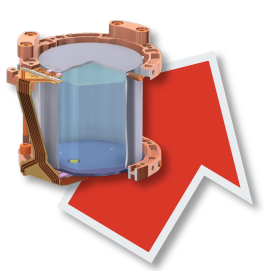


CRYOGENIC NaI DETECTOR

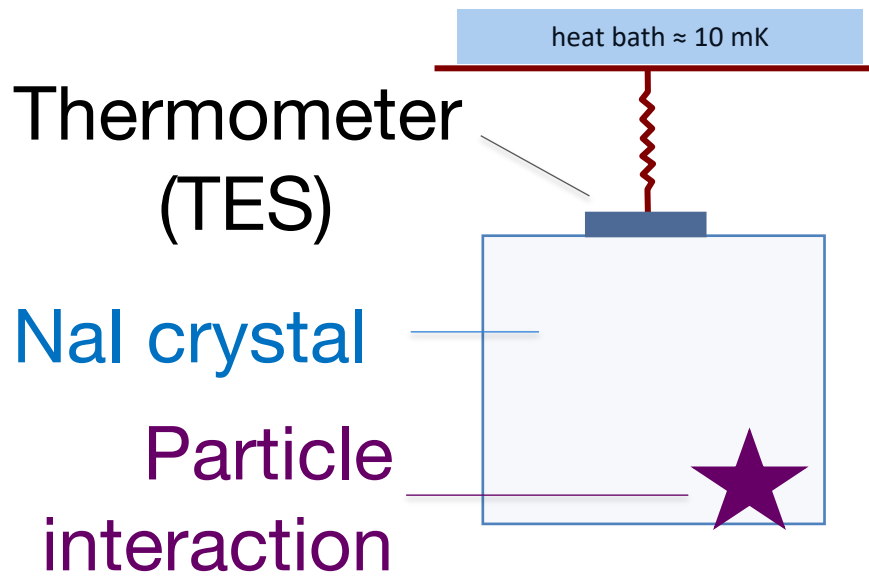


Temperature pulse





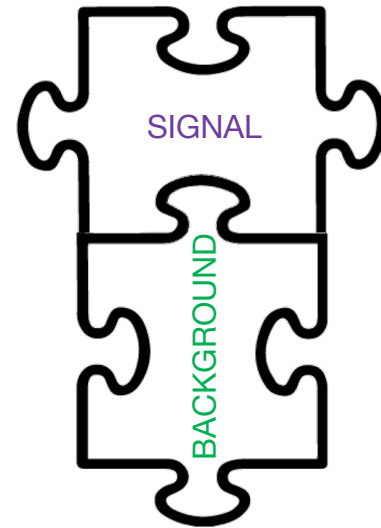
CRYOGENIC NaI DETECTOR

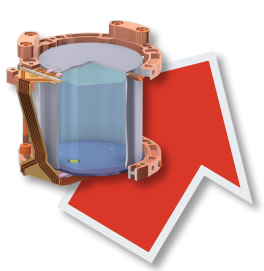


Phonon signal (\sim 90 %)

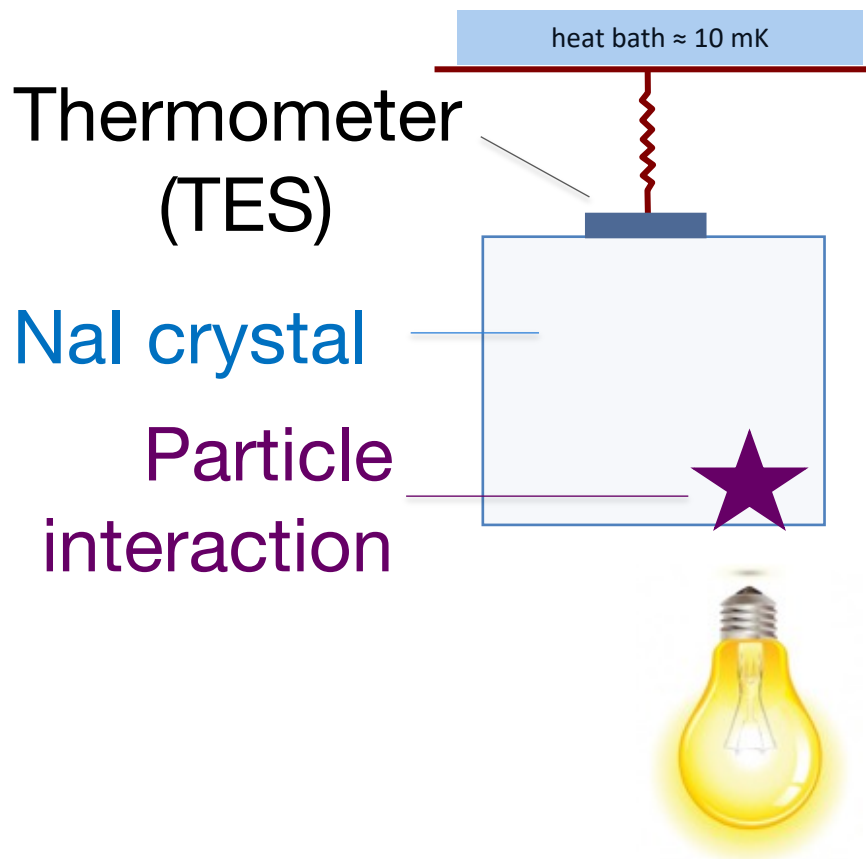
(Almost) independent of particle type

Precise measurement of the deposited energy





SCINTILLATING NaI CALORIMETER



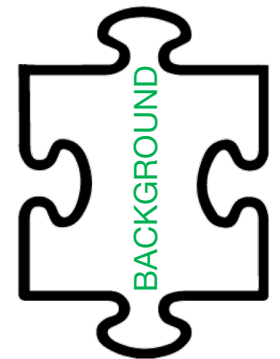
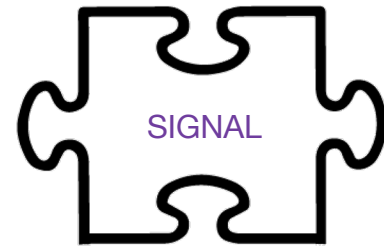
Phonon signal (\sim 90 %)

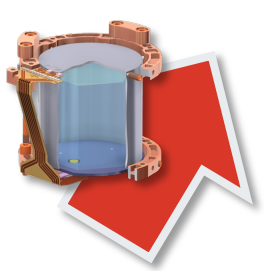
(Almost) independent of particle type

Precise measurement of the deposited energy

Scintillation light (few %)

Particle-type dependent
→ LIGHT QUENCHING



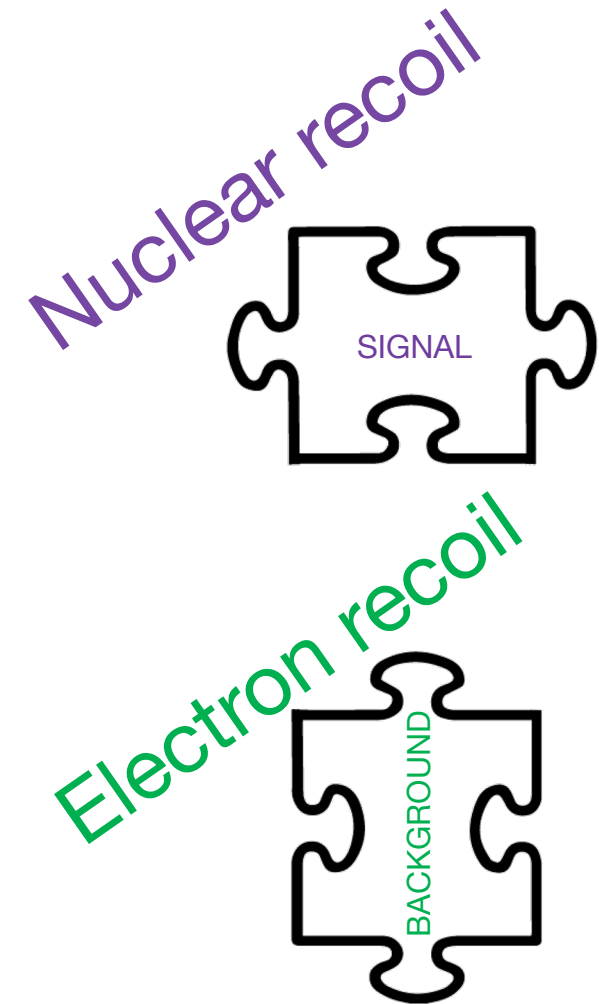


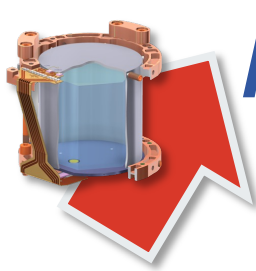
SCINTILLATING NaI CALORIMETER

Two-channel readout

(phonon + scintillation light):

- Low nuclear recoil threshold
 - Signal to background discrimination on an event-by-event basis
- Signal-only measurement





A CRYOGENIC NaI DETECTOR IS AWESOME: WHY DID IT NOT EXIST?

→ BECAUSE NaI IS NOT NaICE!

PROBLEM

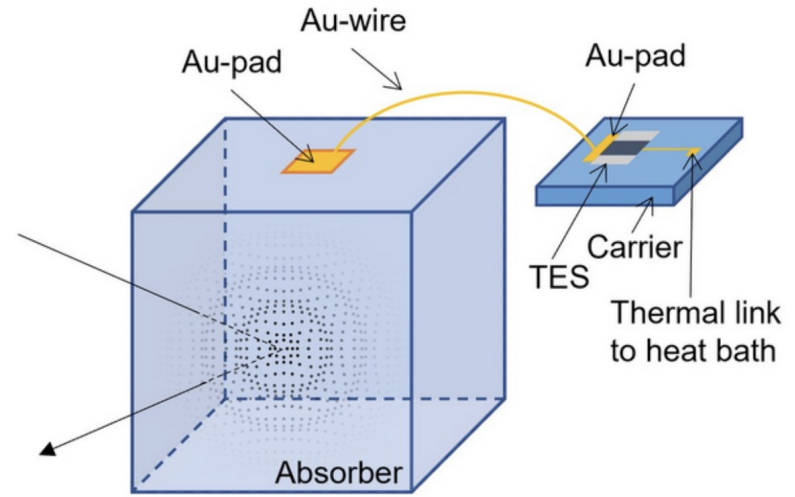
Low Debye temperature

SOLUTION

remoTES detector design

Properties	NaI(pure)	CsI(pure)	CdWO ₄	CaWO ₄
Density [g/cm ³]	3.67	4.51	7.9	6.12
Melting point [°C]	661	894	1598	1650
Structure	CsCl	CsCl	Wolframite	Scheelite
λ_{max} at 300 K [nm]	~300	~315	~475	420-425
Hygroscopic	yes	slightly	no	no
Θ_D [K]	169	125	-	335
Photons per keV at 3.4 K	19.5 ± 1.0	58.9 ± 5.6	-	-
Mean energy of emitted photon [eV]	3.3	3.9	-	3.14

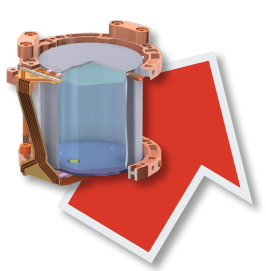
Small signal amplitudes



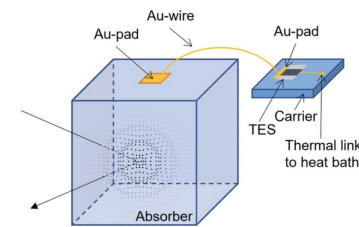
NaI → Au-wire/pad → TES

Phonons couple directly to electron system of Au-pad

arXiv:2111.00349v1 NIMA, 1045, 2023

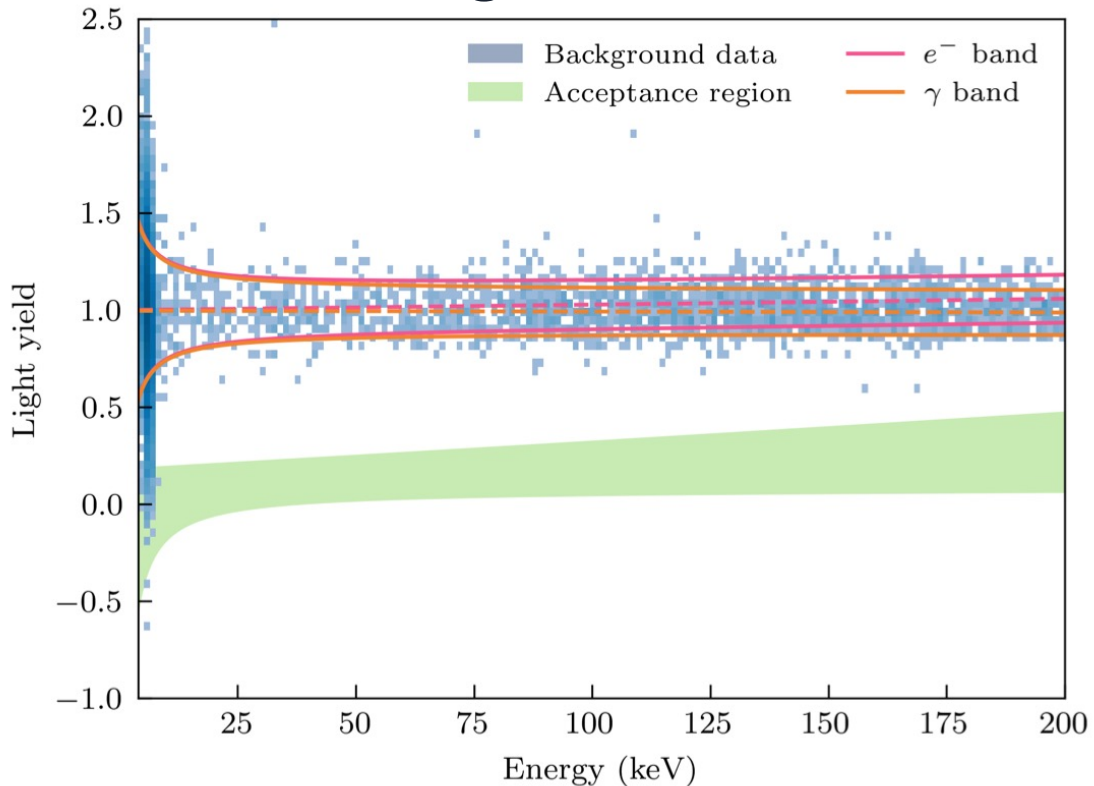


remoTES MEASUREMENT WITH NaI TARGET



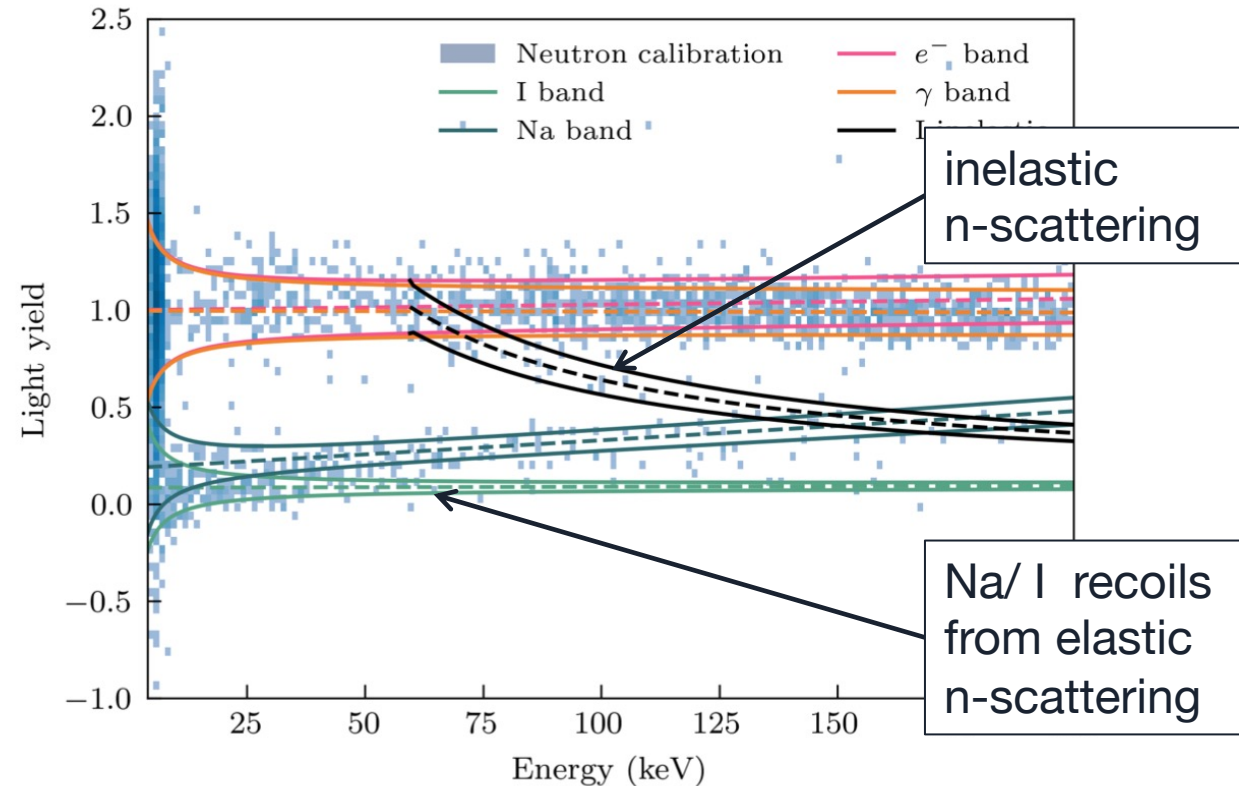
[arXiv:2307.11066](https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.11066), PRD 109, 082003
[arXiv:2307.11139](https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.11139), accepted by PRD

Background data



nuclear recoil threshold: $<2\text{keV}$

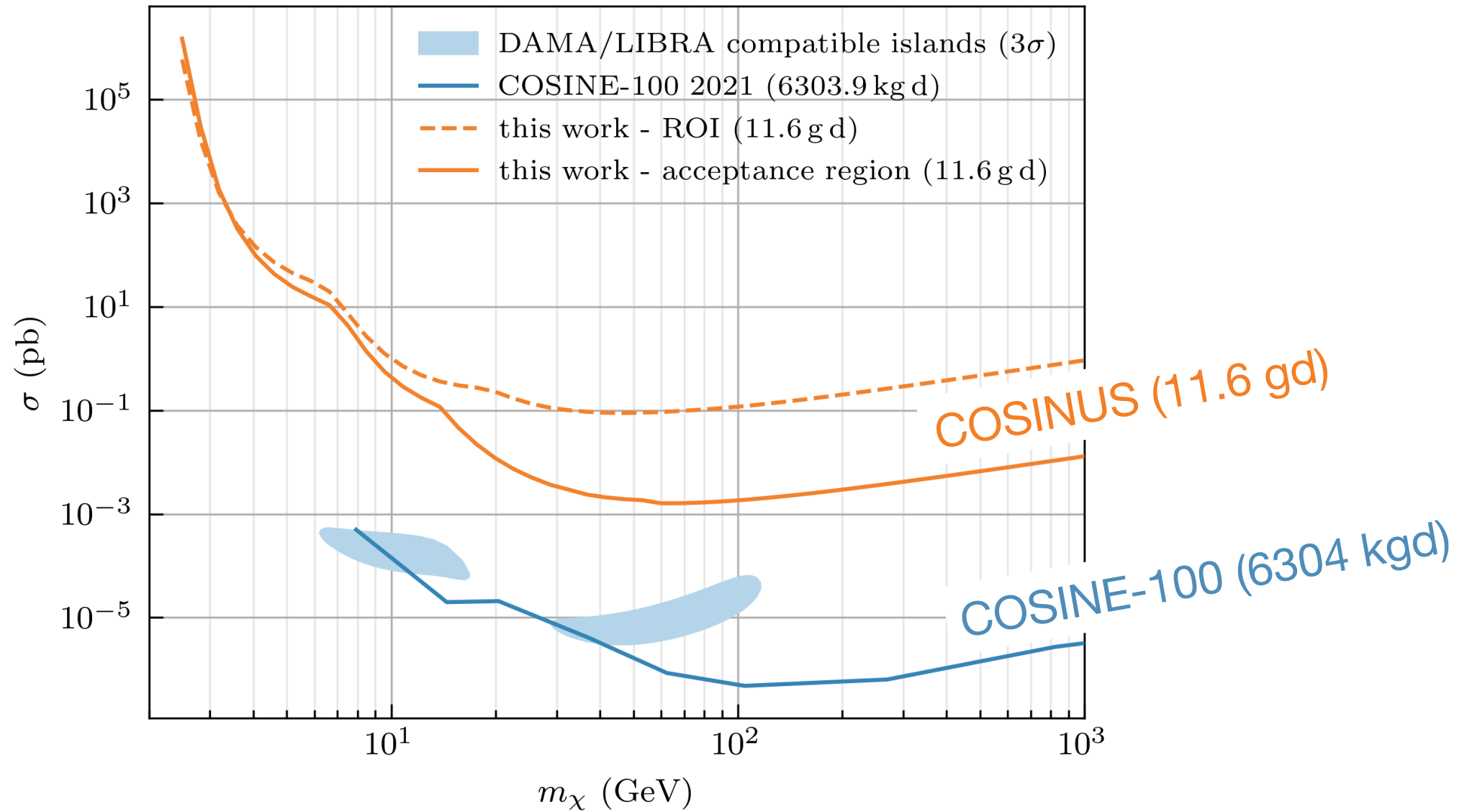
Neutron calibration



first NaI detector with particle identification on event-by-event basis

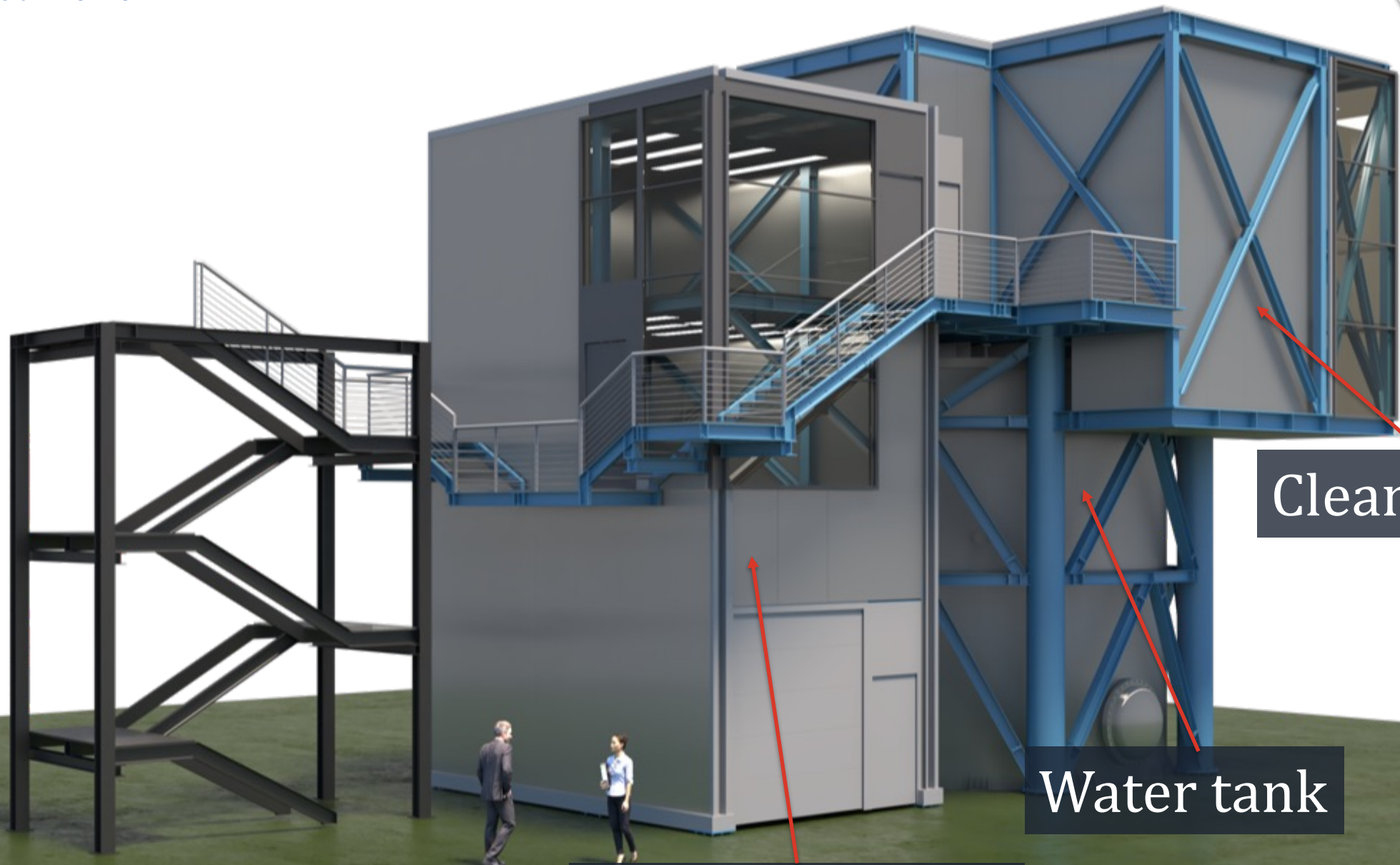
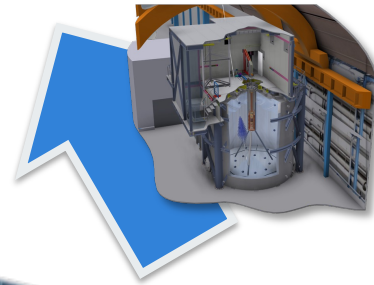
FIRST COSINUS DARK MATTER RESULTS

[arXiv:2307.11139](https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.11139), accepted by PRD



The COSINUS FACILITY @ LNGS

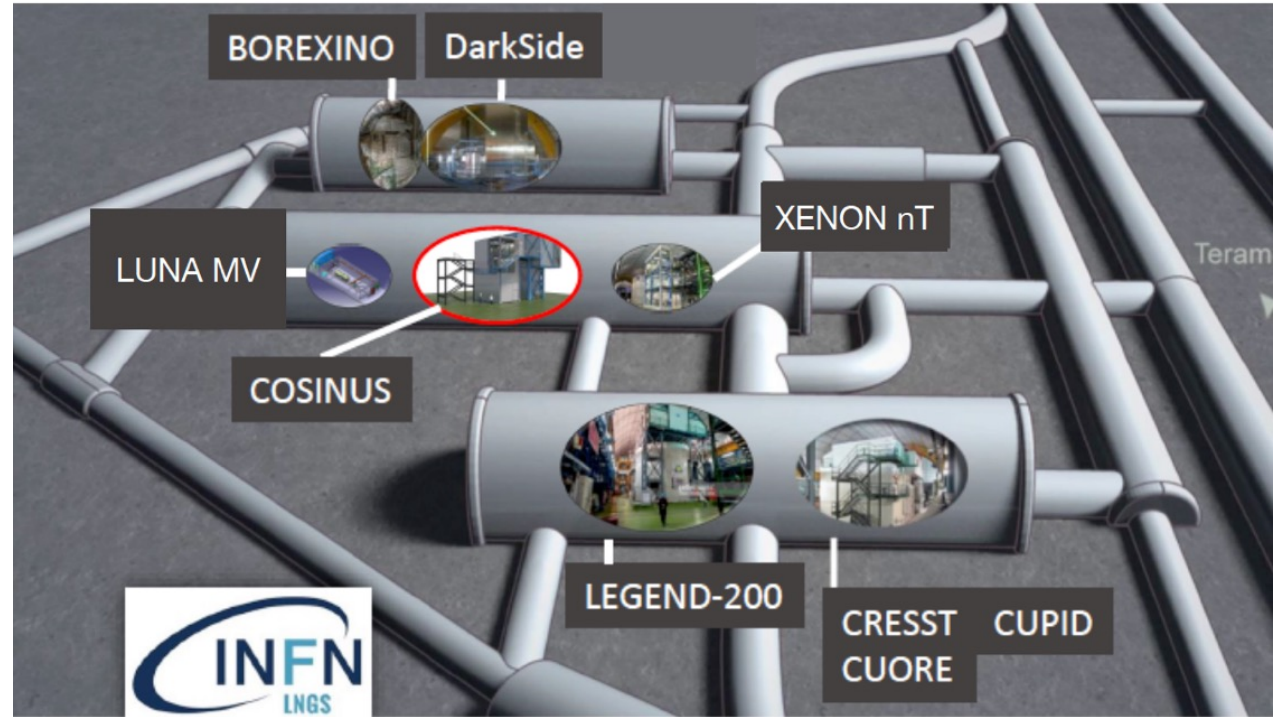
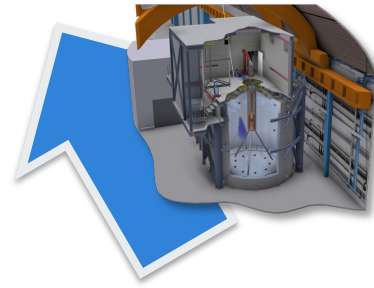
approved 2020



Clean room

Water tank

LNGS - HALL B



WHY WATER?

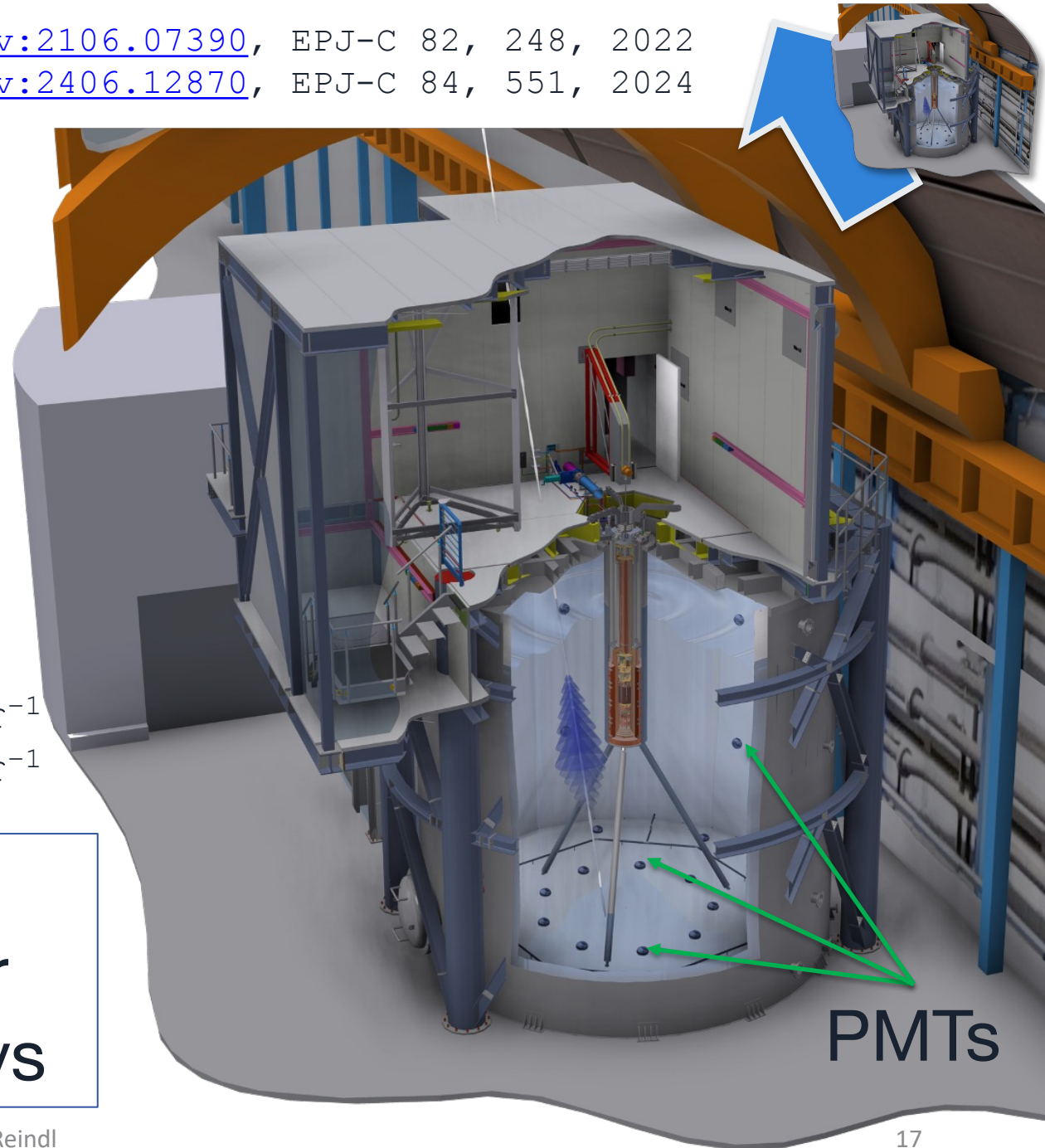
1. Good moderator for neutrons
2. Veto of (cosmogenic) muons via Cherenkov light emitted in water → Instrumentation of water tank with 30PMTs

Rate of cosmogenic neutrons:

No veto: (3.5 ± 0.7) cts $\text{kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$

With veto: $<(0.30 \pm 0.02)$ cts $\text{kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$

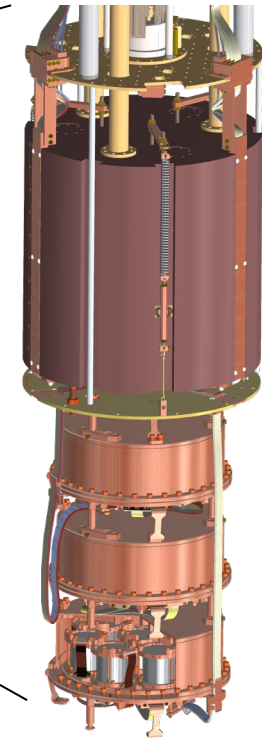
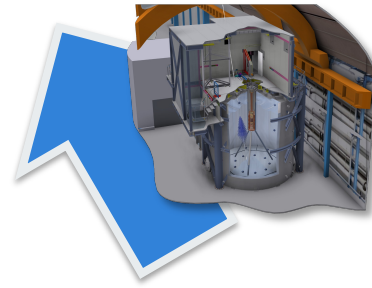
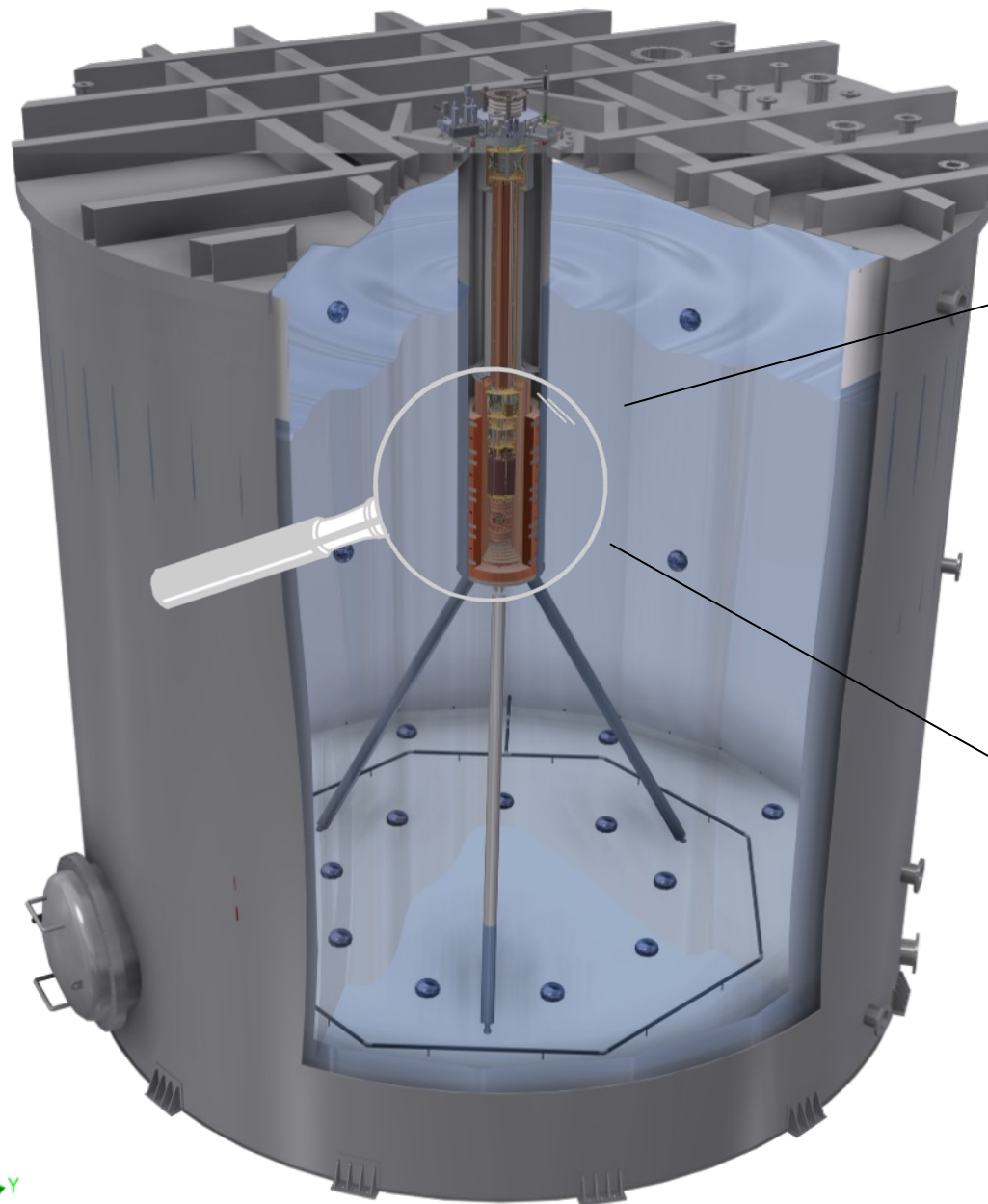
With veto: < 1 expected cosmogenic neutron event for target exposure of 1000 kg days



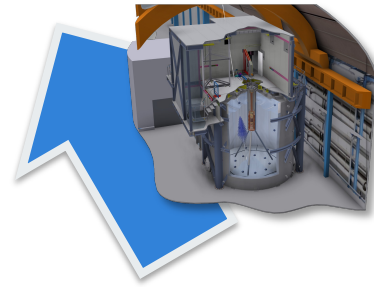
CRYOSTAT

Dry dilution refrigerator to reach 10 mK:

- 3500 mm total length
- custom-made design
- UltraQuiet Technology (UQT)
- internal copper shield (190 kg)



FROM DRAWINGS TO REALITY



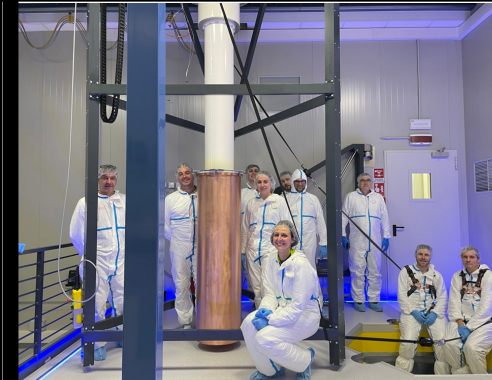
Water tank

2021



Cryostat delivered

2023



Buildings finished

2022

Cryostat installed
and cooled to 9mK

2024



THE COSINUS FACILITY

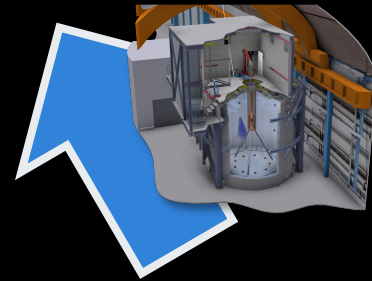




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COSINUS Inauguration

Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso



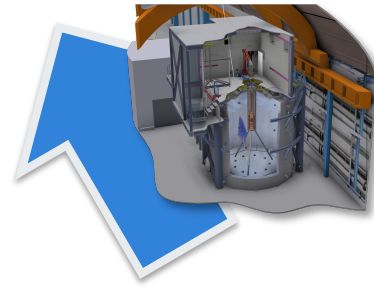
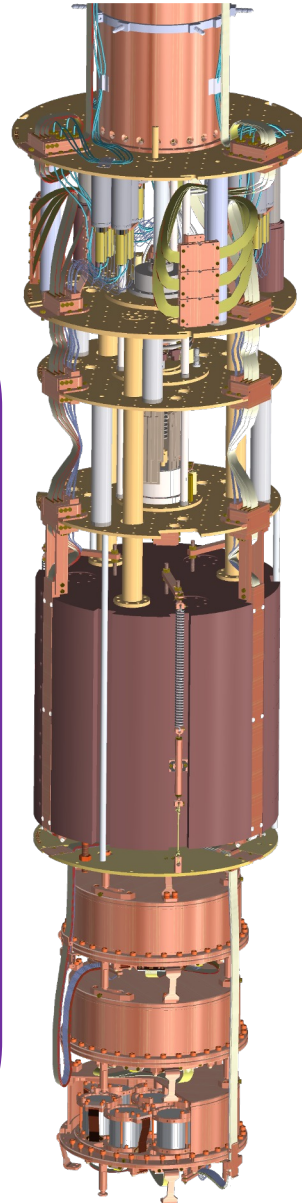
Florian Reindl

FINALIZE IT!

THE CRYOSTAT

Cryostat
commissioning
ongoing

Reached 9mK with
Cu-shield installed

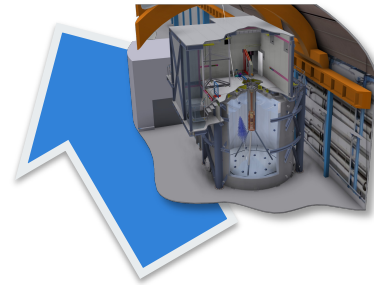


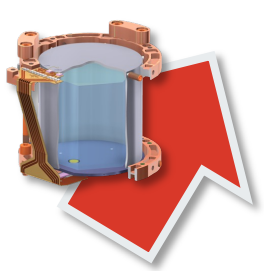
FINALIZE IT!

THE MUON VETO

PMT successfully tested above ground at LNGS

Installation of PMTs and TYVEK curtain (dead layer) in water tank ongoing right now



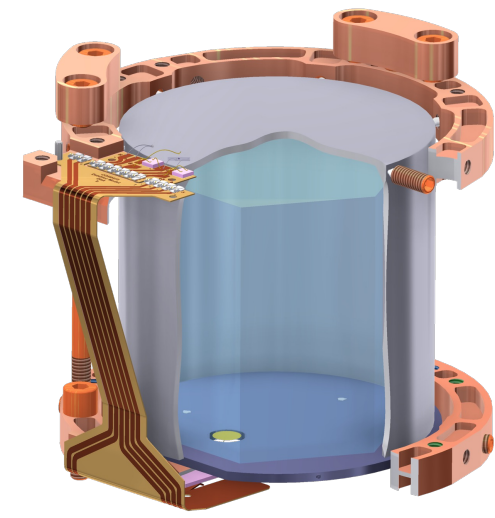


FINALIZE IT!

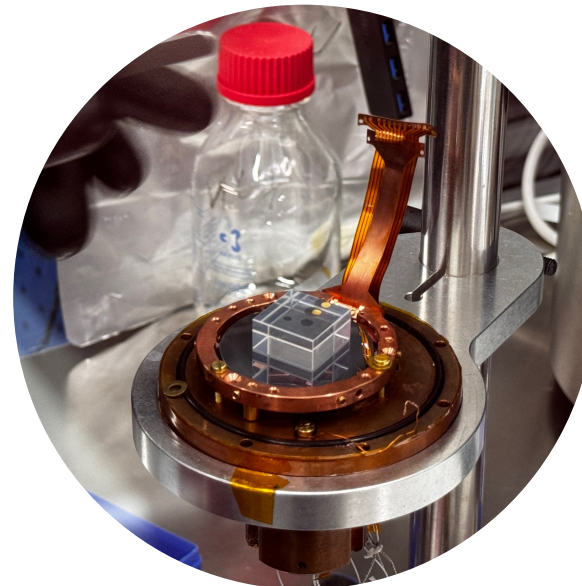
THE DETECTOR

Nal crystals are in production at SICCAS

Test of final detector design ongoing



Si-beaker for 4π active surrounding of the crystal



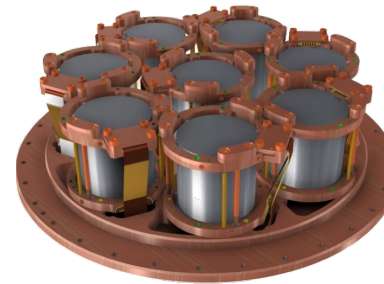
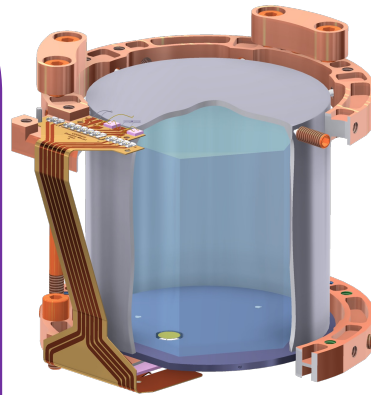
TAKE DATA

STAGED APPROACH: RUN 1

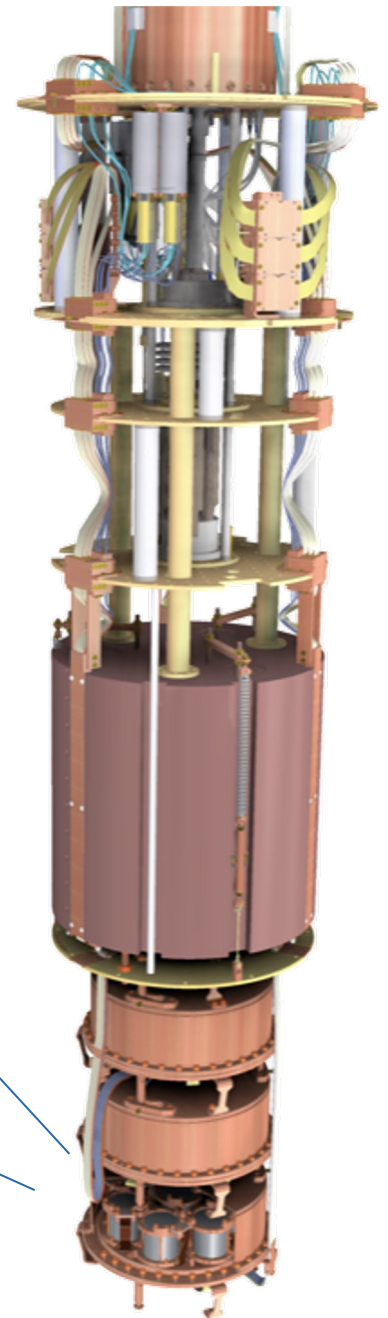
Production and assembly
of **8 detector modules** for
Run 1

Start data taking
@LNGS beginning 2025

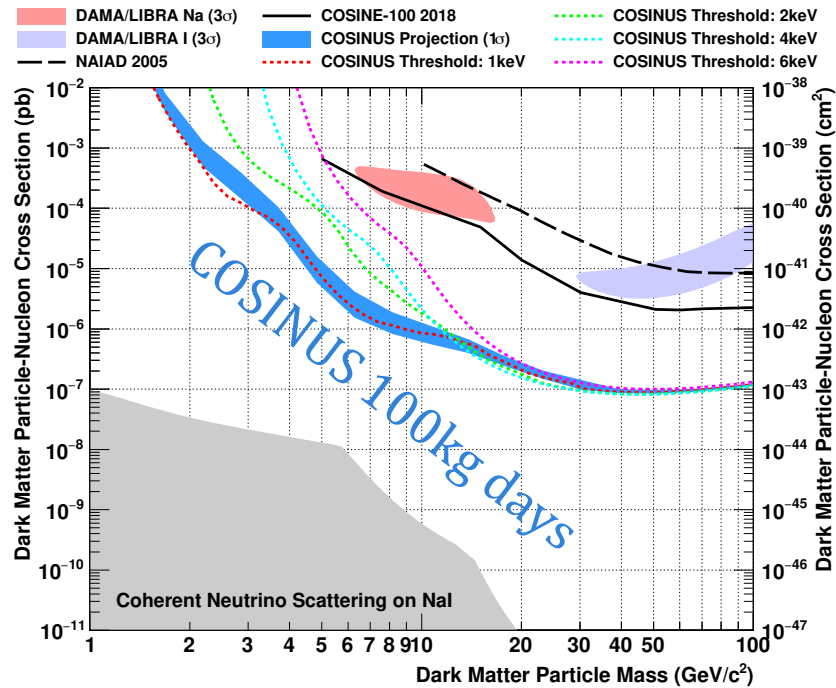
→ collect **100 kg days**



- 8 detector modules per level
- 3 levels in final stage



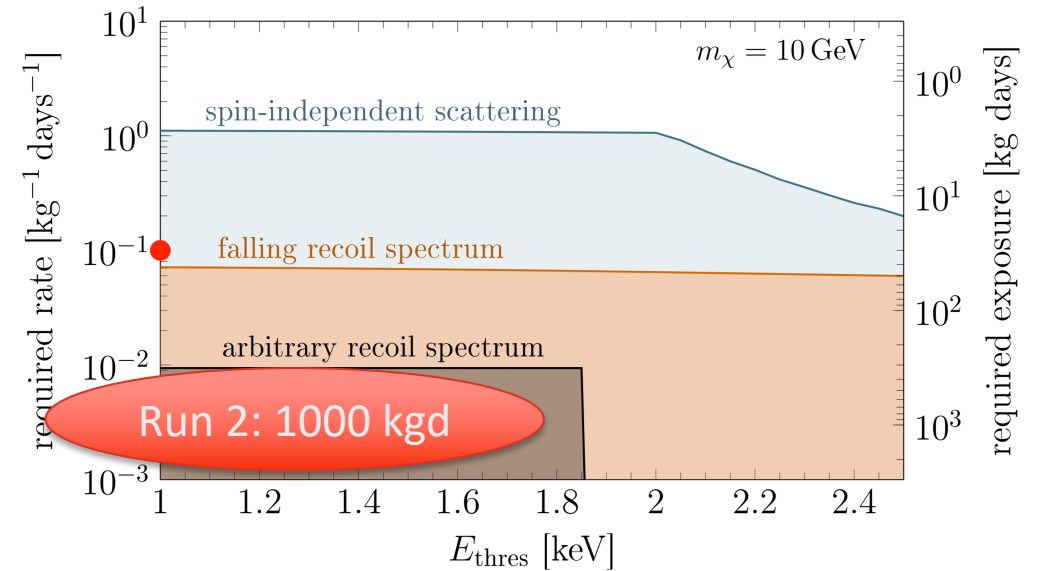
Run 1: 2025-2026



First DM results clarifying standard scenario

Run 2: ≥ 2026

Total rate $R \geq S$ Modulation amplitude



Final model-independent cross-check

COSINUS KEY FACTS TO REMEMBER

Start data
taking: 2025

Signal only
measurement

Cryogenic NaI detectors with
event-by-event particle
discrimination

In-situ
determination
of quenching
factors

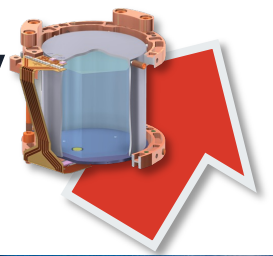
Model-independent
cross-check of the
DAMA/LIBRA signal

Modern low-
background facility with
water shielding at
LNGS



Setup poster by
Kumrie Shera

Detector poster by
Moritz Kellermann



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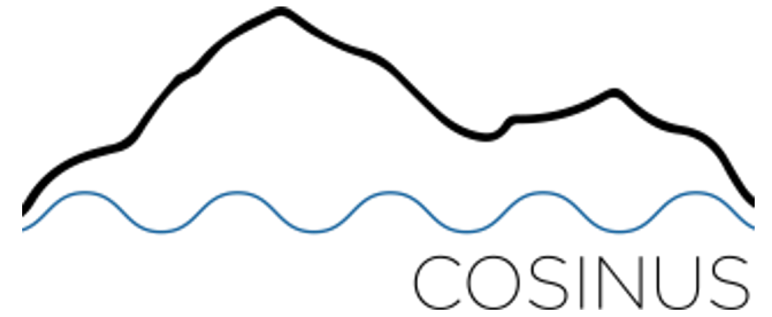
Thank you!



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CRYSTAL PRODUCTION FOR COSINUS



The COSINUS NaI crystals will be produced in 2024/2025 by SICCAS (Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences), using ASTROGRADE powder, according to the following scheme:

In 2024

- 24 (phase 1 detector) + 11 (test) cubic crystals ($2.1 \times 2.1 \times 2.1$) cm³ - 35 g each

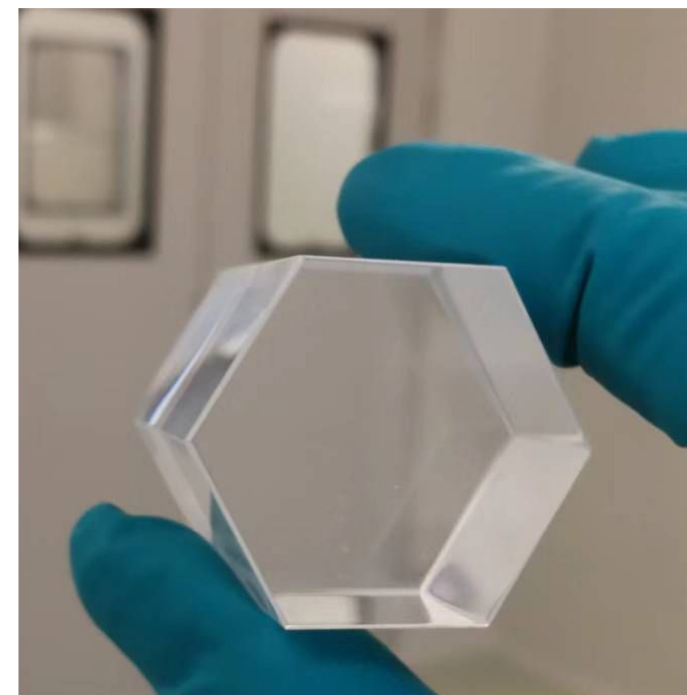
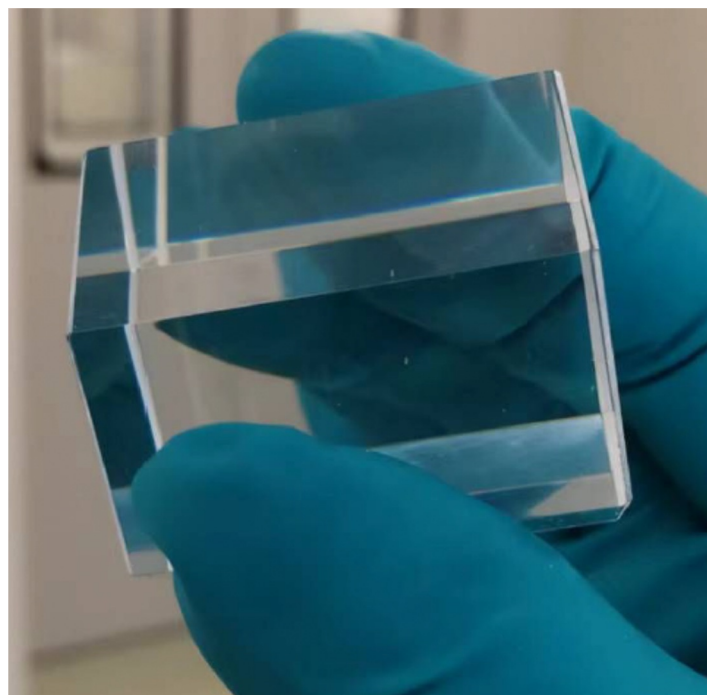
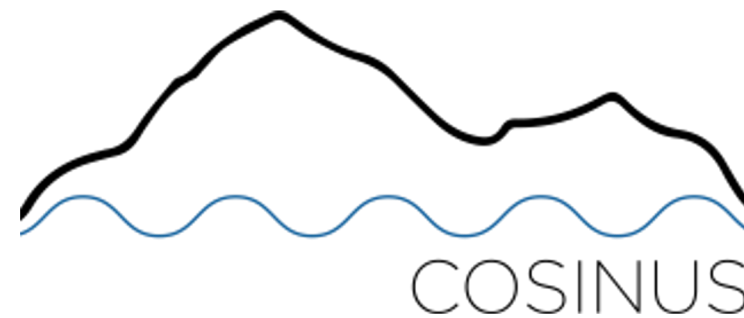
In 2025

- 24 (phase 2 detector) + 11 (test) hexagonal crystals - 108 g each

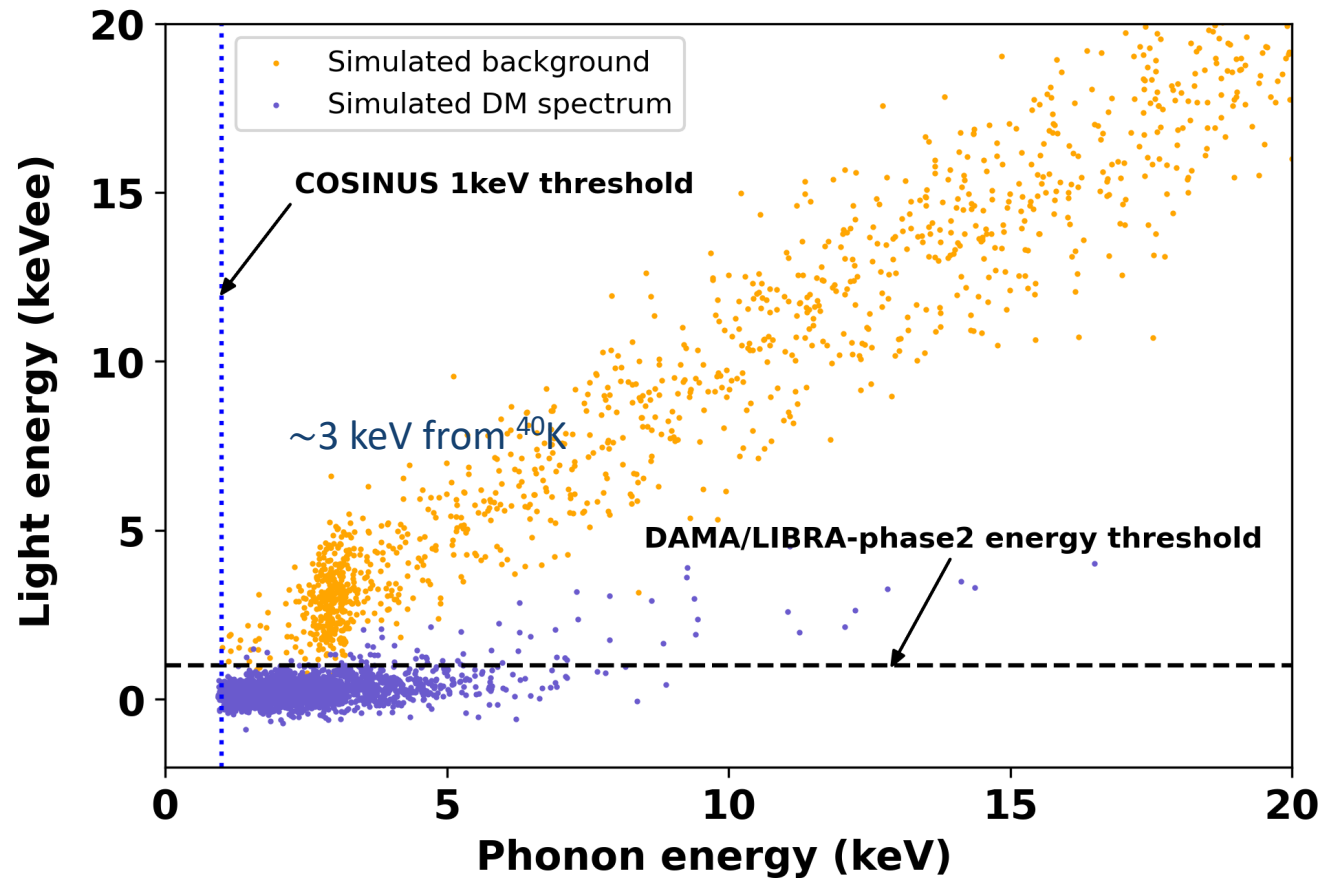
	K	Th	U
Test Crystal n. 1	125(25) ppb	<15 ppt	<10 ppt
Test Crystal n. 2	110(30) ppb	<15 ppt	<15 ppt



COSINUS HEXAGONAL CRYSTALS



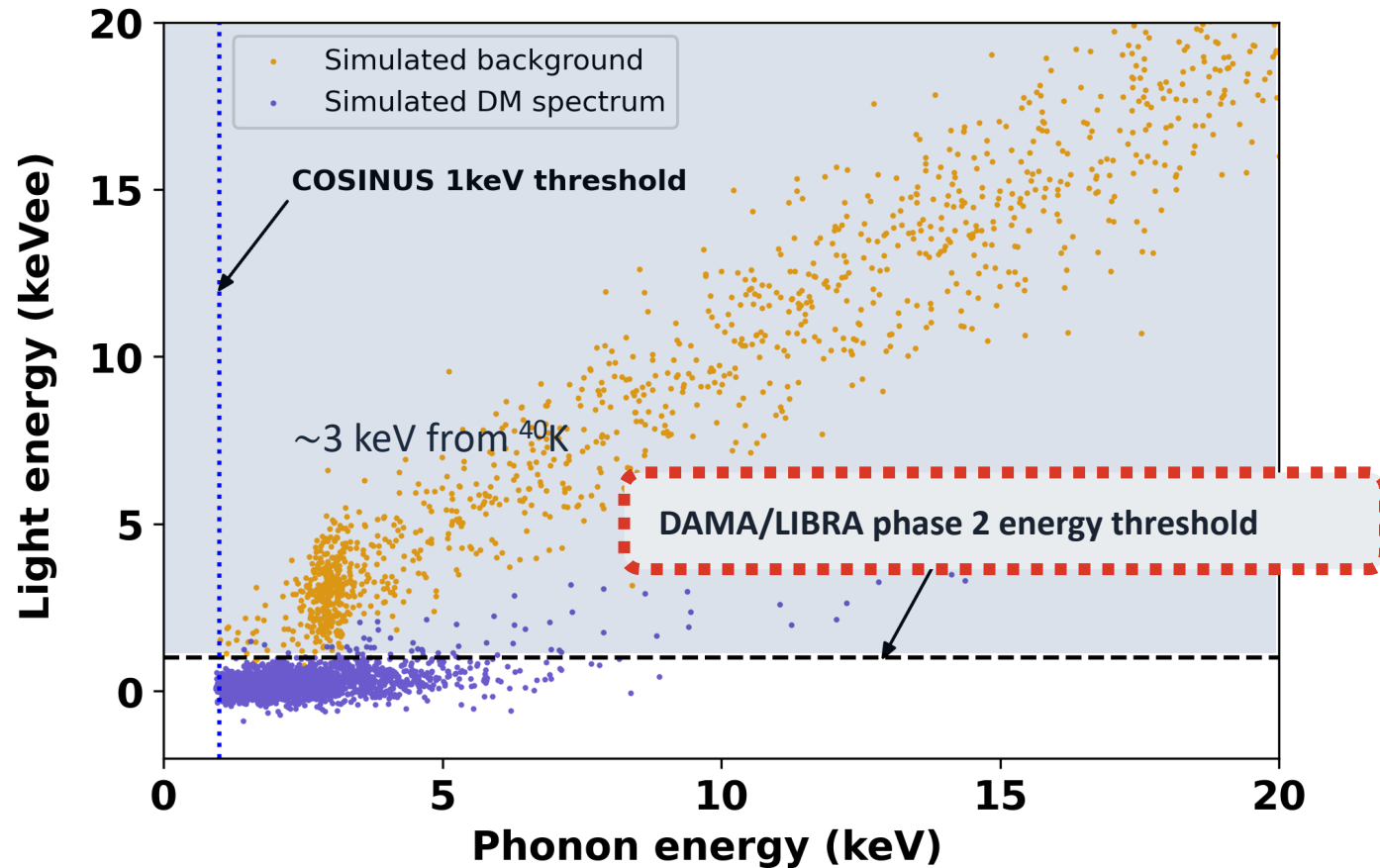
SIMULATED DATA FOR 100 kg days (gross-exposure)



- 1keV nuclear recoil threshold
- flat background: $1 / (\text{keV kg d})$
+ ^{40}K background: $600 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$
- dark matter spectrum:
 $10 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ pb}$
- values for quenching factors from:
Tretyak, Astropart. Phys. 33, 40 (2010)

Eur. Phys. J. C (2016) 76:441
DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4278-3

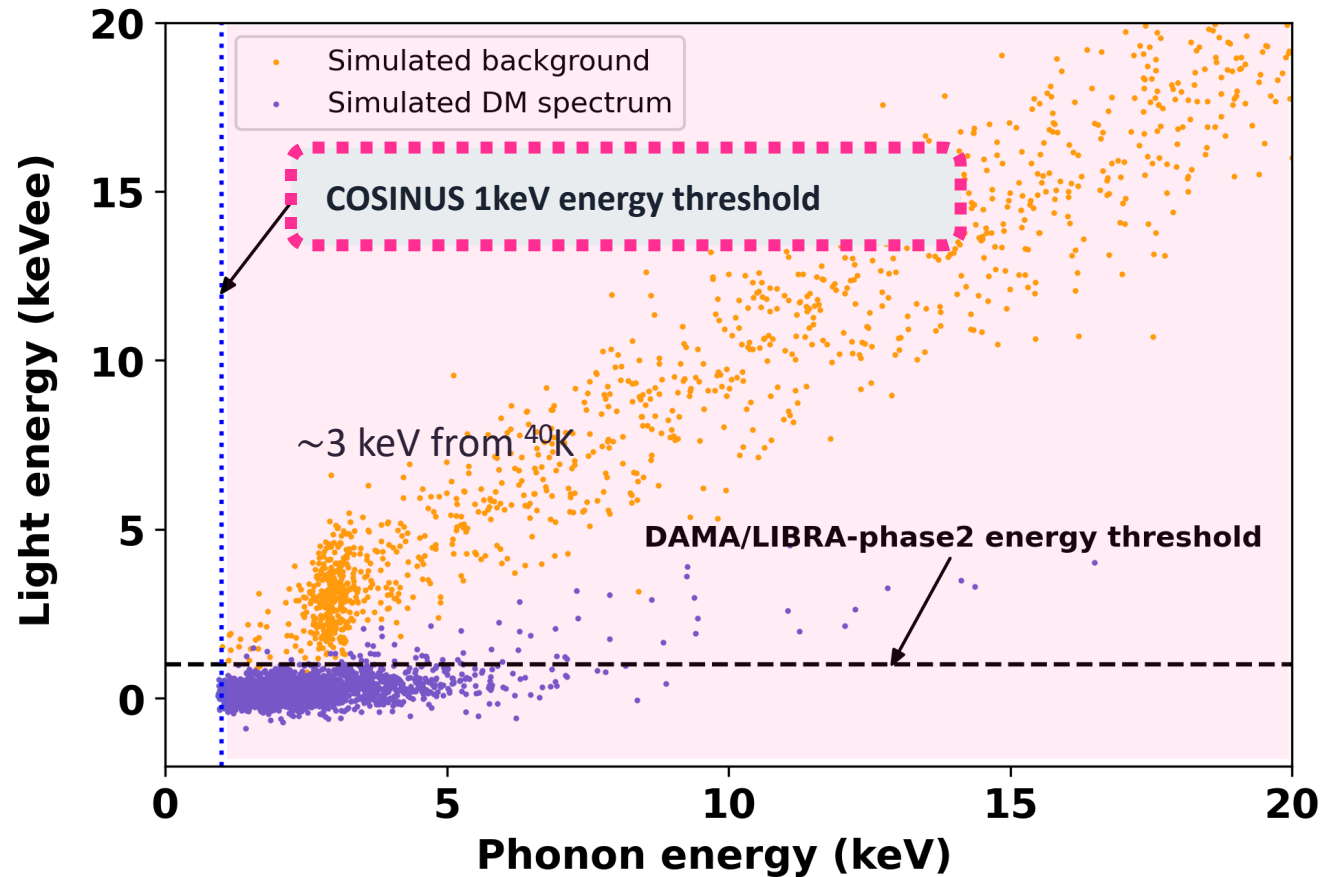
WHAT DAMA/LIBRA SEES ...



- 1keV nuclear recoil threshold
- flat background: $1 / (\text{keV kg d})$
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WHAT COSINUS SEES ...

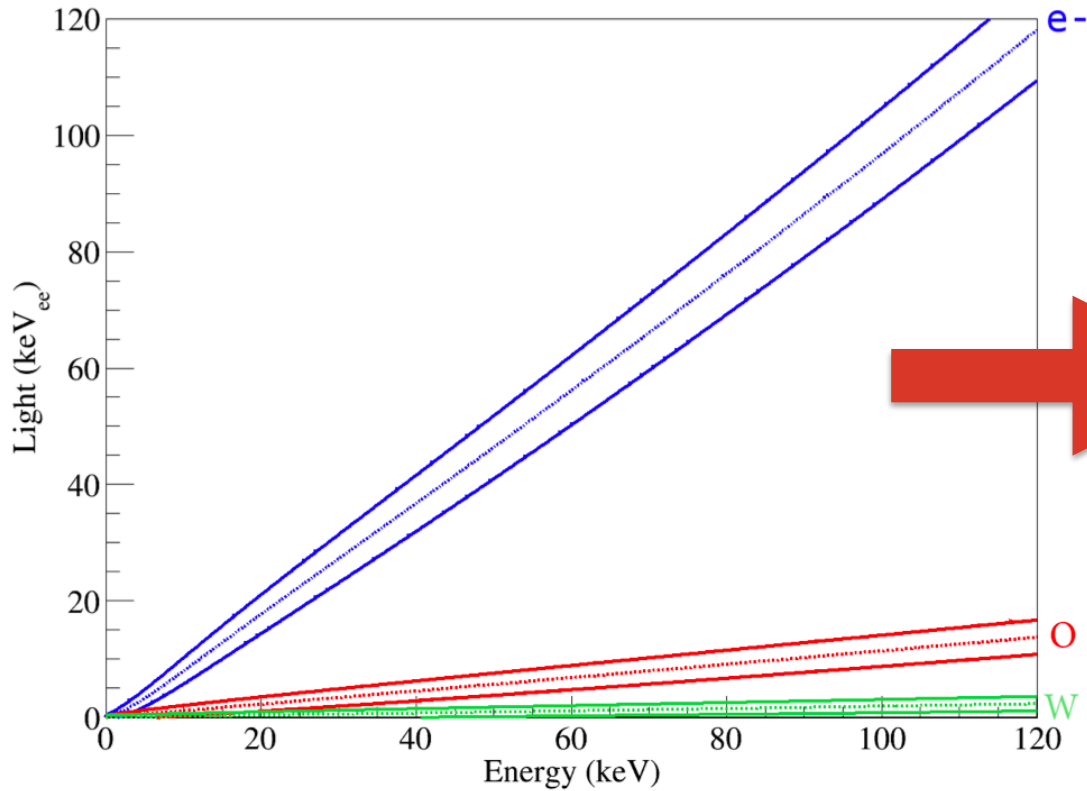


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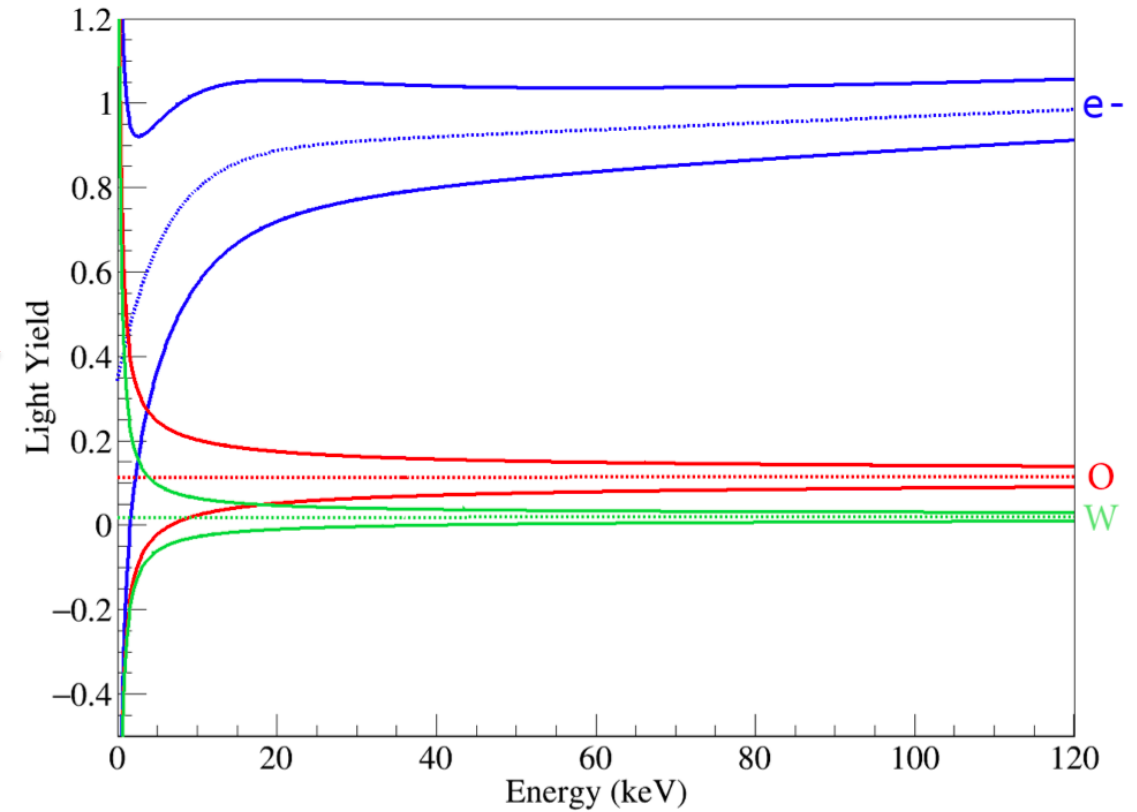
Eur. Phys. J. C (2016) 76:441
DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4278-3

LIGHT YIELD

Example from CRESST using CaWO_4

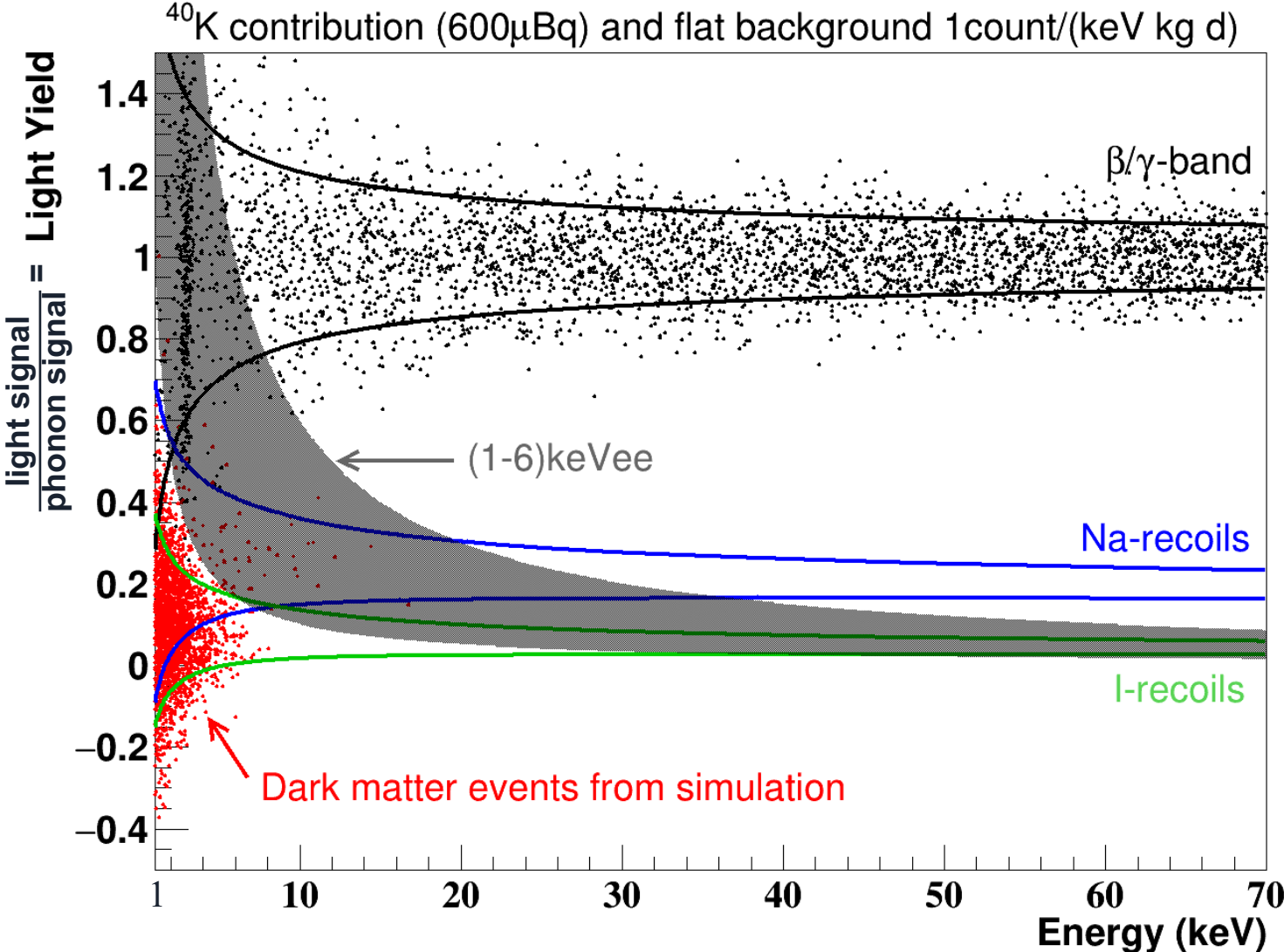


Light Yield = Light / Phonon Energy



SIMULATION

100 KG-DAYS BEFORE CUTS
1KEV NUCLEAR RECOIL THRESHOLD



(1-6)keVee
=
modulation
signal in
DAMA