THE XENON DARK MATTER PROJECT

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Moriond EW – March 05, 2008

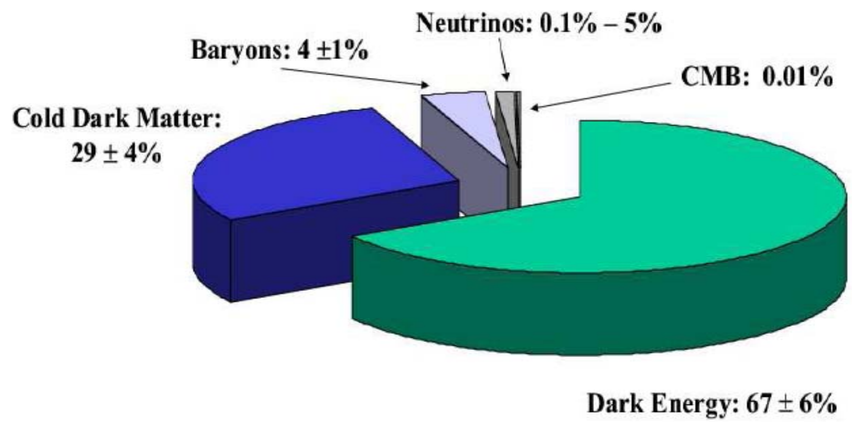
THE *DARK MATTER* PROBLEM

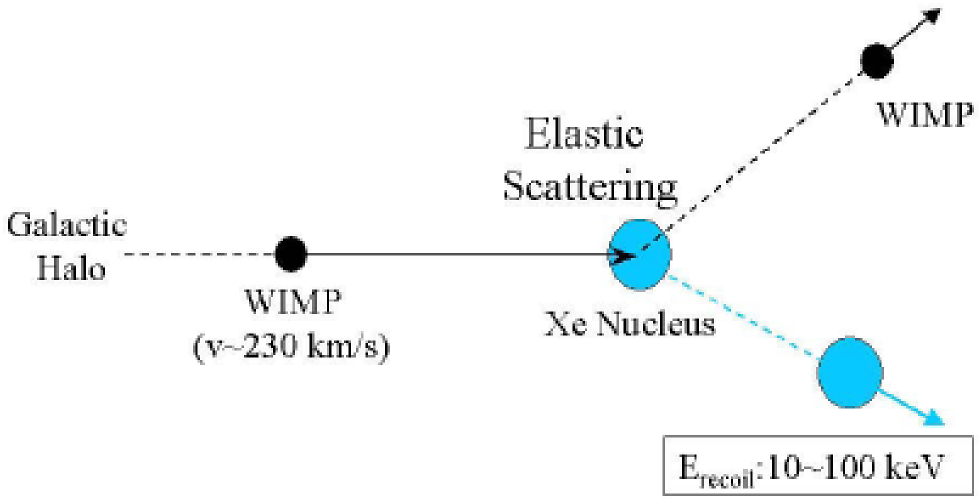
- most DM is non-baryonic
- cold
- dark

↓

Weakly interactive massive particle

- stable
- slow
- relic from the Bing Bang
- part of a motivated theory → Candidates exits in many extension of the SM : Neutralino, Axion ….etc





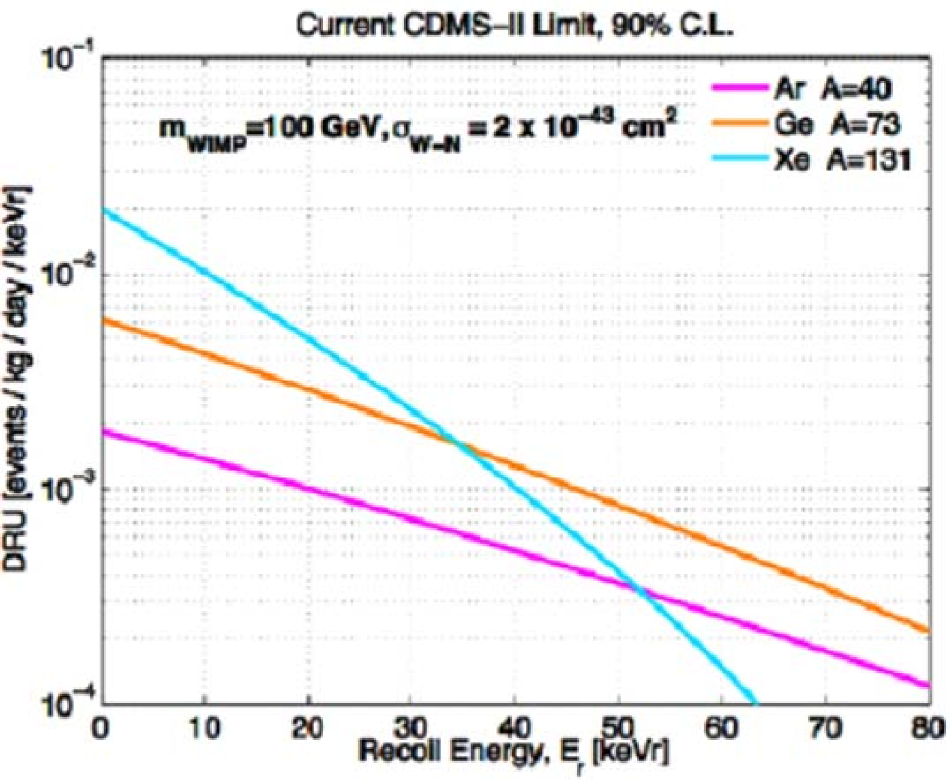
Scattering non relativistic →
coupling spin-dependent / spin-independent
Interaction coherent over nucleus

NOBLE LIQUIDS AS DETECTOR MEDIUM

Liquid rare gas give both scintillation and ionization signals

Element	*Z(A)*	*Boiling point (Tb) @1bar [k]*	*Liquid density @Tb [g/cm³]*	*Energy loss dE/dx (MeV/cm)*	*Radiation length X_0(cm)*	*Collision length λ(cm)*	*Ionization [e^-/keV]*	*Scintillation [γ/keV]*
Ne	10(20)	27.1	1.21	1.4	24	80	46	7
Ar	18(40)	87.3	1.40	2.1	14	80	42	40
Kr	36(84)	119.8	2.41	3.0	4.9	29	49	25
Xe	54(131)	165.0	3.06	3.8	2.8	34	64	46

LIQUID XENON FOR DARK MATTER DETECTION



λ_{LXe}~*175 nm* λ_{LAr}~*128 nm* λ_{LNe}~77.5nm

Quartz windows: NO SHIFTING WITH LXe

- **High atomic number Xe nucleus(Z=54,A~131) and density (r=3g/cm^3) good for compact and flexible detector geometry. Good stopping power (i.e. self shielding active volume)**
- **~50% odd isotopes (^{129}Xe, ^{131}Xe) for spin dependent interactions**
- **"Easy" cryogenics at –180K**
- **No long-lived radioactive isotopes. ^{85}Kr contamination reducible to ppb level (high electron drift)**
- **High scintillation (W~13 eV) yield with fast response (yield ~80% of NaI)**
- **High ionization (W=15.6eV) yield and small Fano factor for good ΔE/E**
- **low diffusion for excellent spatial resolution. Calorimetry and 3D event localization powerful for background rejection based on fiducial volume cuts and event multiplicity**
- **Distinct charge/light ratio for electron/nuclear energy deposits for high background discrimination**
- **Available in large quantity and "easy" to purify with a variety of methods (~2k$/kg).**

THE XENON DARK MATTER PROGRAM

- Detect WIMPS through their elastic scattering with Xe nuclei

- LXe two-phase TPC, 3D position sensitive detector

- Event by event discrimination (>99.5%) by simultaneous charge and light detection

- Low energy threshold ~5keVr with 89 PMTs readout (>3pe/keV)

- **XENON10** first implementation of the concept. Data taken in 2006/2007.

  (Reached sensitivity ~10^{-43}cm^2 for 100GeV WIMP)

- **XENON100** currently under commissioning at Gran Sasso laboratory

  Goal: gamma background reduction by ~100 and fiducial mass increase by a~10

  (sensitivity up to ~2×10^{-45}cm^2 by the end of 2008)

- Ultimate goal **XENON1T** -> σ_{SI}~10^{-46}cm^2 (to be proposed for 2009-2011)

XENON10 collaboration

Brown University

Rick Gaitskell, Peter Sorensen, Luiz de Viveiros, Simon Fiorucci

Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso

Francesco Arneodo, Serena Fattori

Case Western Reserve University

Tom Shutt, Alexander Bolozdyna, Paul Brusov, Eric Dahl, John Kwong

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Adam Bernstein, Norm Madden, Celeste Winant, Chris Hagmann

Rice University

Uwe Oberlack, Roman Gomez, Peter Shagin

Universidade de Coimbra

Jose Matias, Luis Coelho, Luis Fernandes, Joaquim Santos, Luis Coelho

Yale University

Dan McKinsey, Kaixuan Ni , Louis Kastens, Angel Manzur

Columbia University

Elena Aprile (P.I.), Karl Giboni, Maria Elena Monzani, Guillaume Plante, Roberto Santorelli, Masaki Yamashita

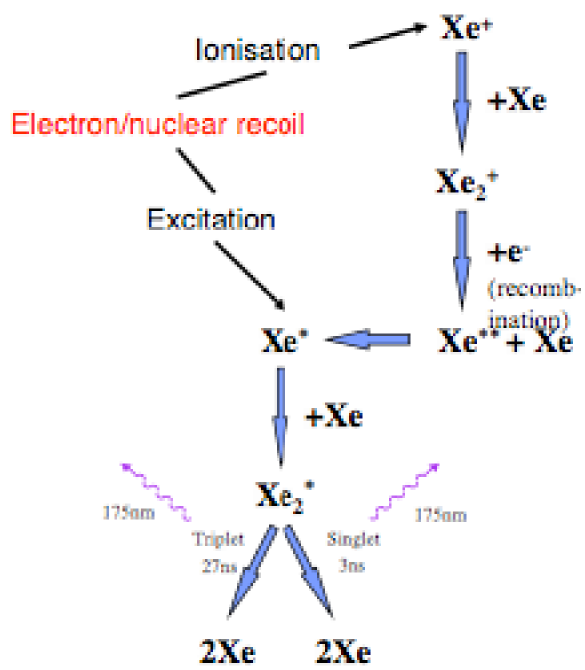
Universität Zürich

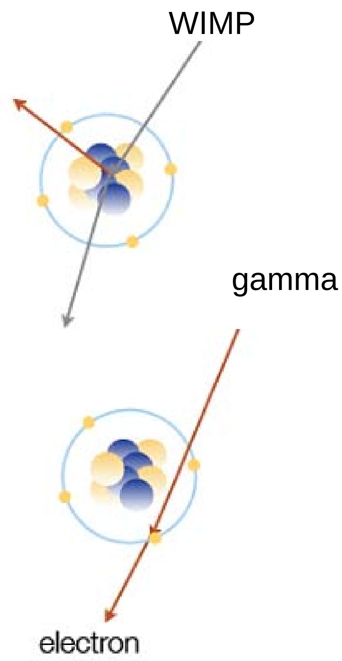
Laura Baudis, Alfredo Ferella, Eirini Tziaferi, Jesse Angle, Ali Askin, Marijke Haffke, Alexander Kish, Aaron Manalaysay, Martin Bissok, Stephan Shulte

THE DOUBLE PHASE XeTPC:

Wimps (or neutrons) → Slow nuclear recoils → Strong columnar recombination
⇒ Scintillation preserved , ionizations strongly suppressed

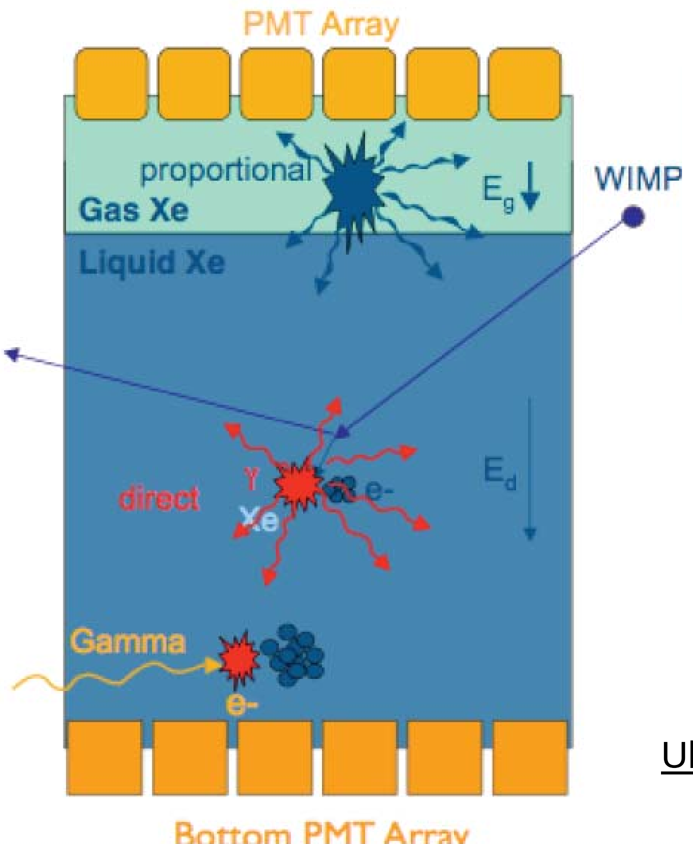
γ,e⁻ etc → Fast electron recoils
⇒ weaker scintillation , stronger ionization





Different ionization/scintillation ratio for electron and nuclear recoil provide basis for

Event by Event discrimination



Ionization signal from nuclear recoil too small to be directly detected : electron extracted from liquid to gas

→ larger proportional scintillation signal *S2*

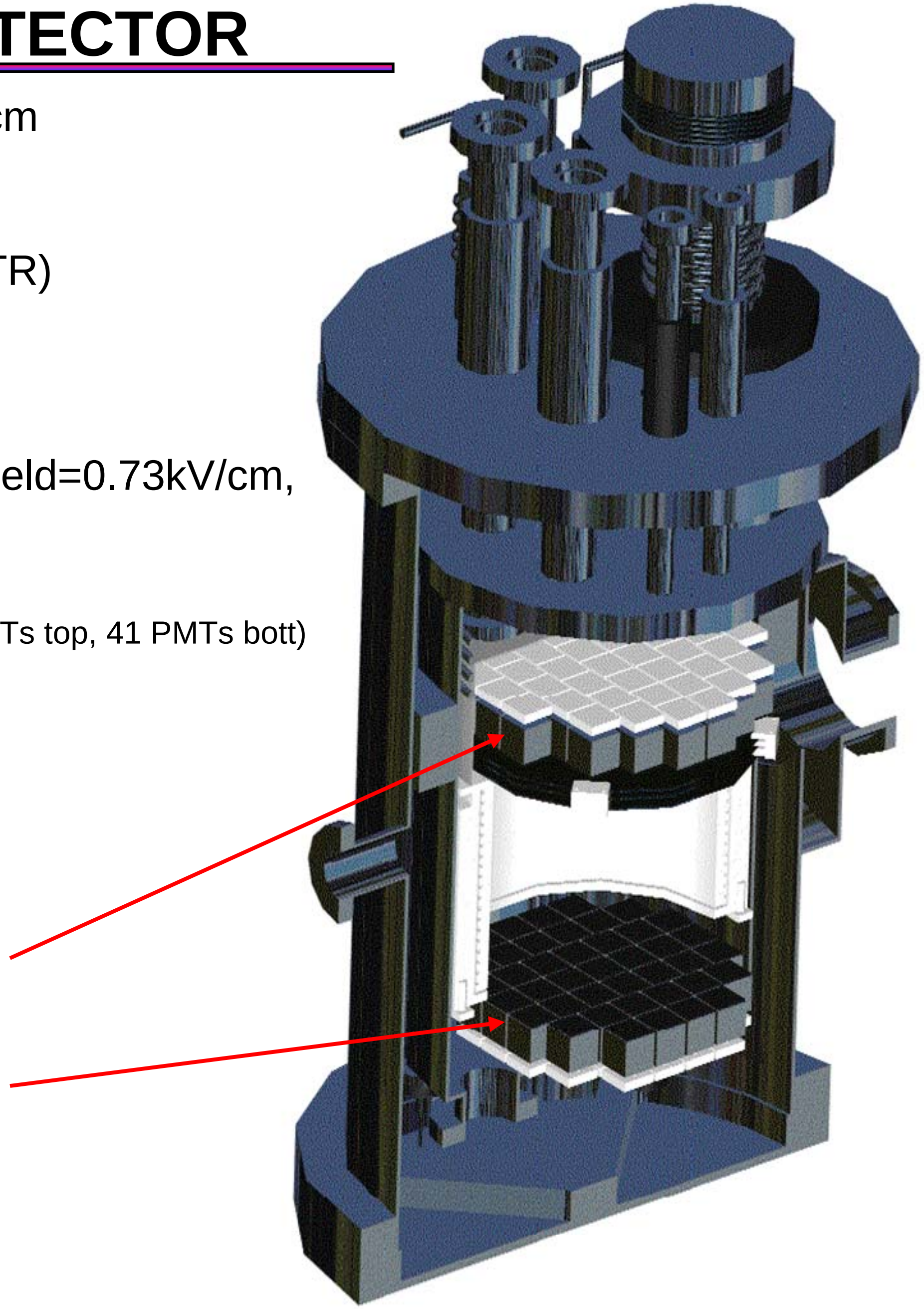
⇒ **DUAL PHASE DETECTOR**

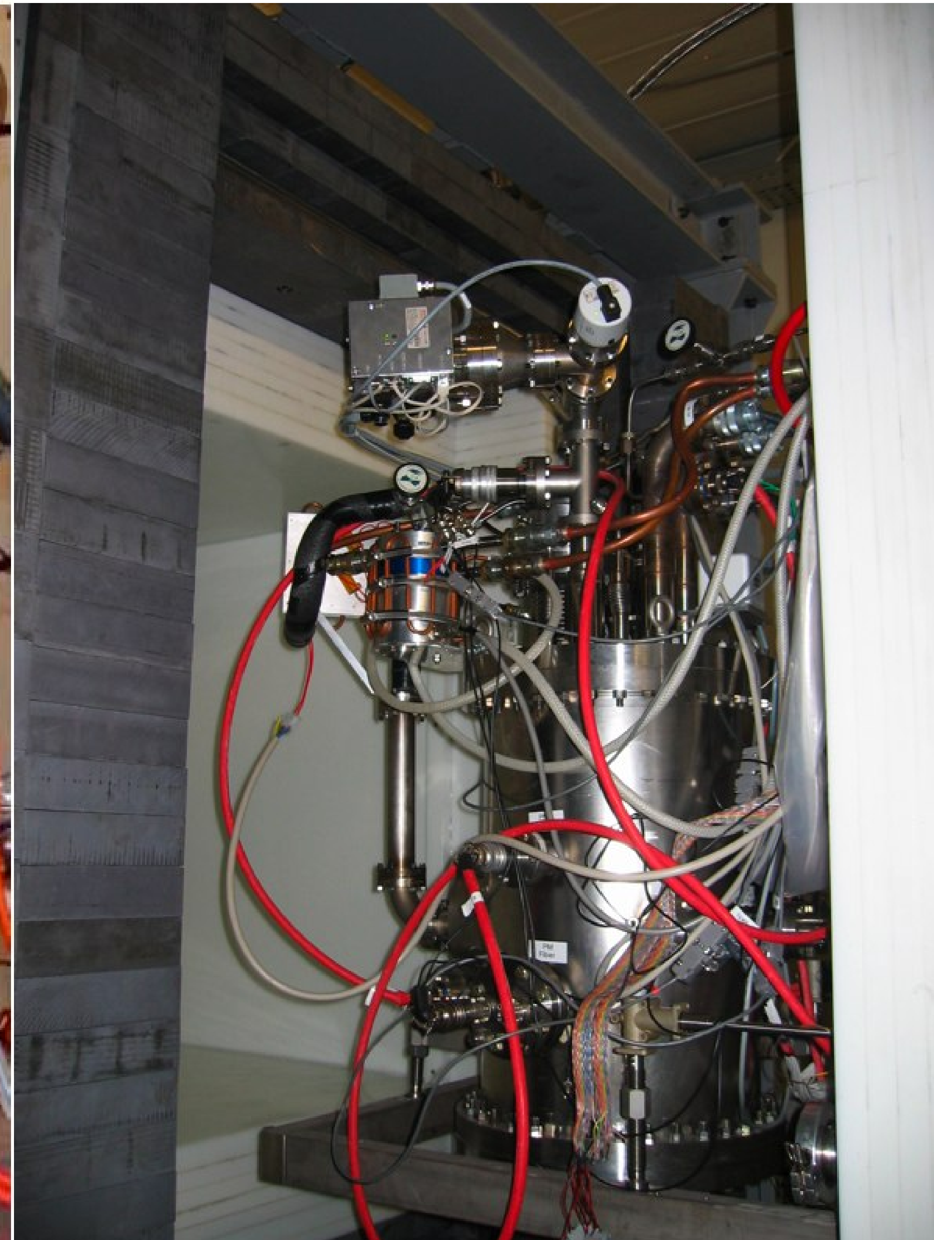
(s2/s1)electron >> (s2/s1)nuclear

Ultra pure liquid necessary to preserve small electron signal (~10 el)

XENON10 DETECTOR

- Physical active region : cylinder r=10cm z=15cm
  22 kg LXe, 15 kg active, 5.4 fiducial
- Cryogenics : 90W Pulse Tube Refrigerator (PTR)
- Shielding 20 cm poly + 20 cm lead
- Running condition: T=180K, P=2.2 bar, Drift Field=0.73kV/cm, Extraction Field= 9kV/cm
- Readout : 89 PMTs Hamamatsu R8520 (48 PMTs top, 41 PMTs bott)
  Hamamatsu R8520 (1",Al)
  Bialkali photocathode Rb-Cs-Sb
  Quantum efficiency > 20% @178 nm





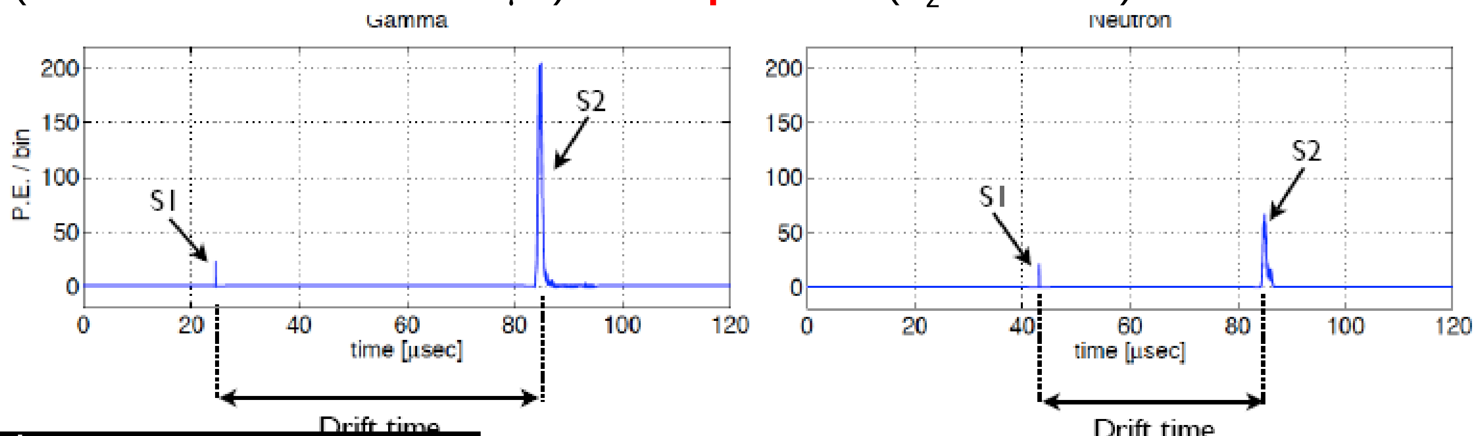
TYPICAL SIGNAL IN XENON10

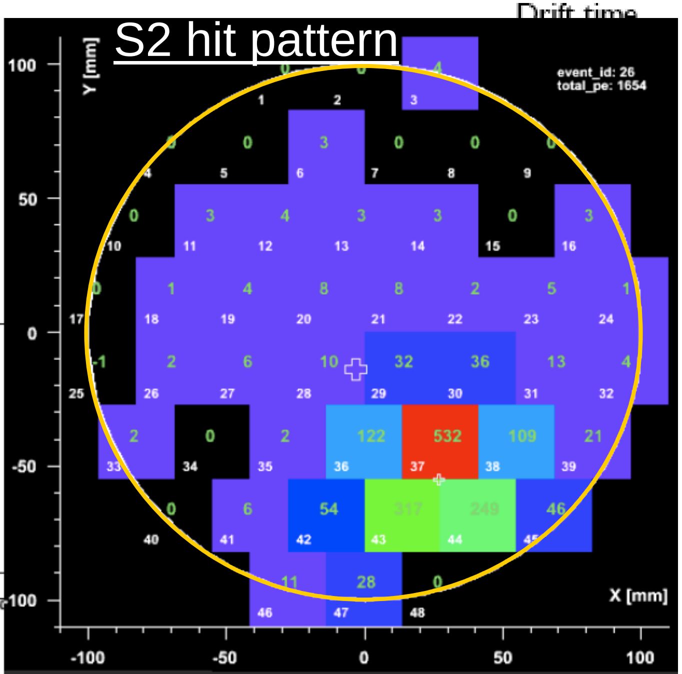
Primary scintillation S1 (created by interaction in LXe) : spread signal mostly on the bottom (20/80 top/bottom)

Secondary scintillation S2 (proportional signal in gas Xe) : localized in XY mostly on the top array

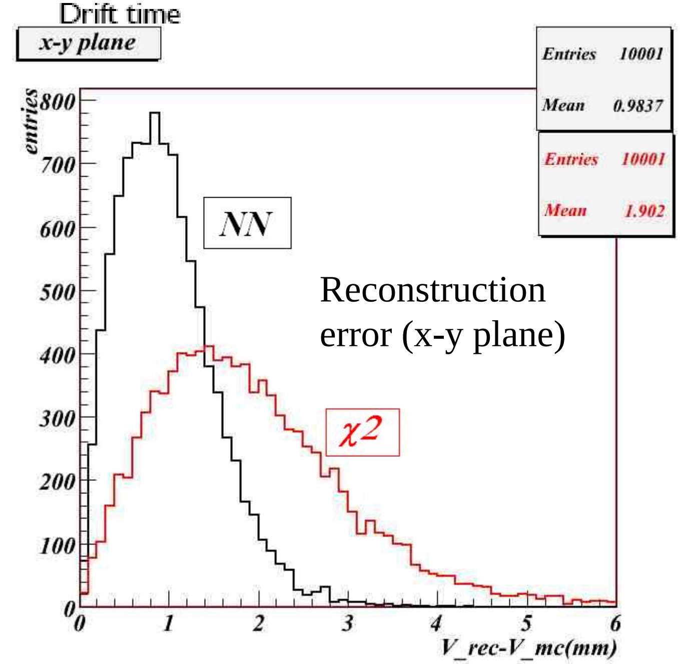
⇒ **xy position** reconstructed through the S2 light pattern (σ_{xy}~ 1 *mm*)

Drift time (maximum drift 15 cm / 80μs) → **Z position** (σ_z~ 0.3 *mm*)

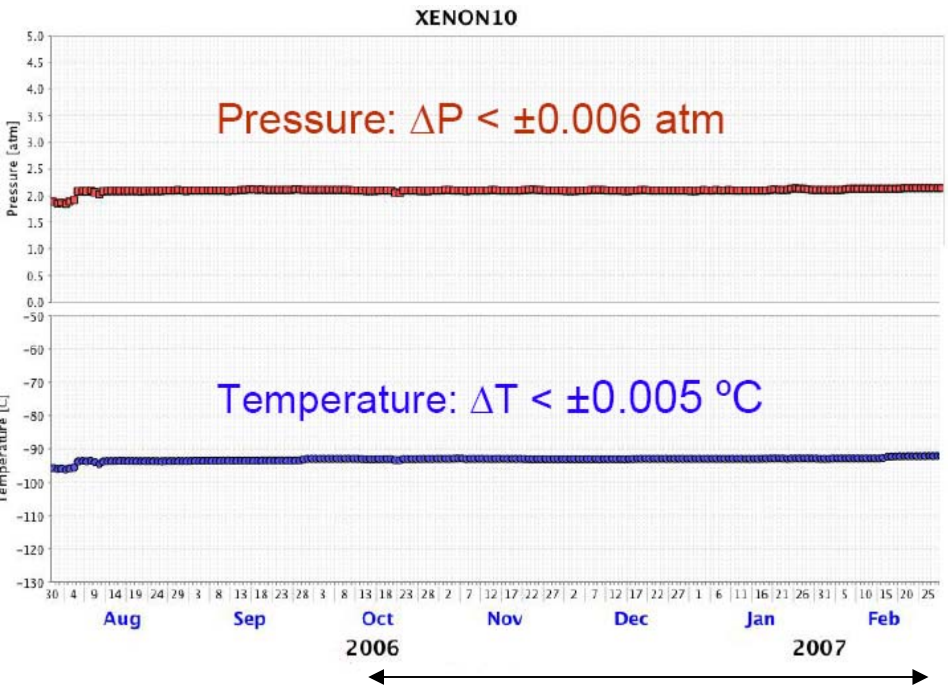


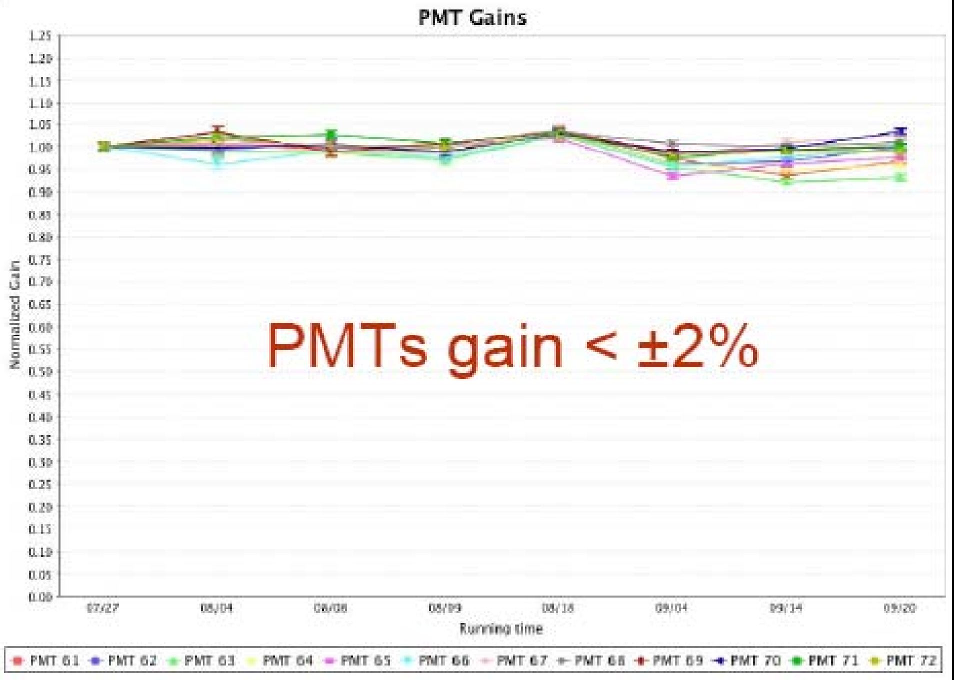


← *Neural Network* technique →



XENON10 UNDERGOUND @ lngs
EXCELLENT STABILITY OVER 10 MONTHS

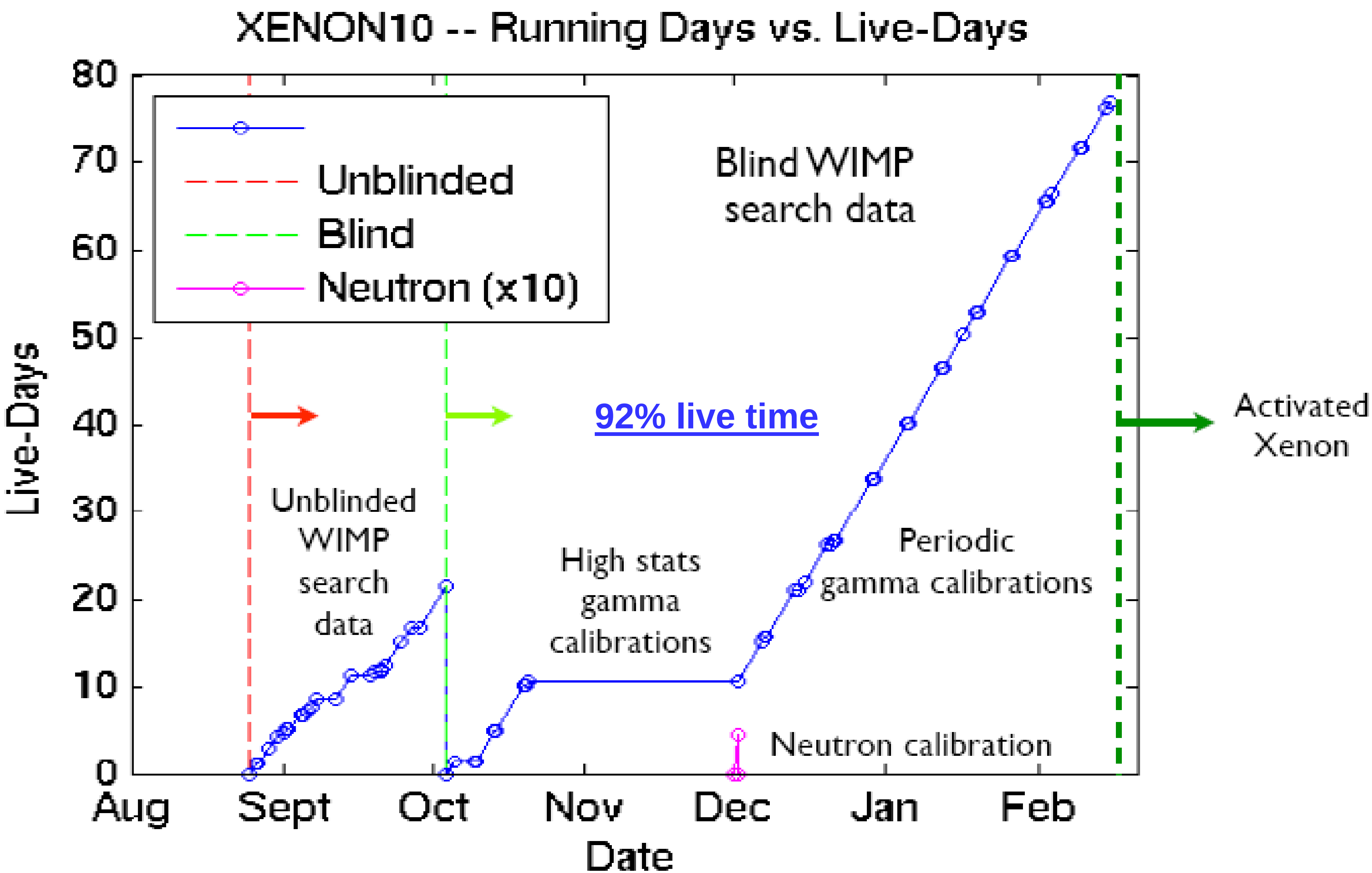




Blind wimp search

- WIMP search data collected between October 2006 and February
- Blind analysis done. Cuts and acceptance window defined from calibration (gamma + neutron) and unblinded data
- 58.6 live days total used for WIMP limit

XENON10 @ LNGS



GAMMA CALIBRATION

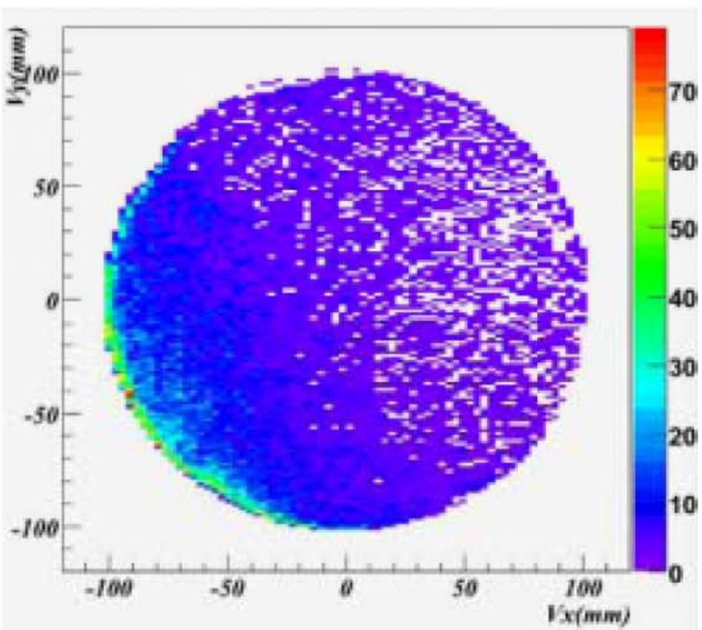
^{57}Co , ^{137}Cs gamma sources (introduced in the shield)

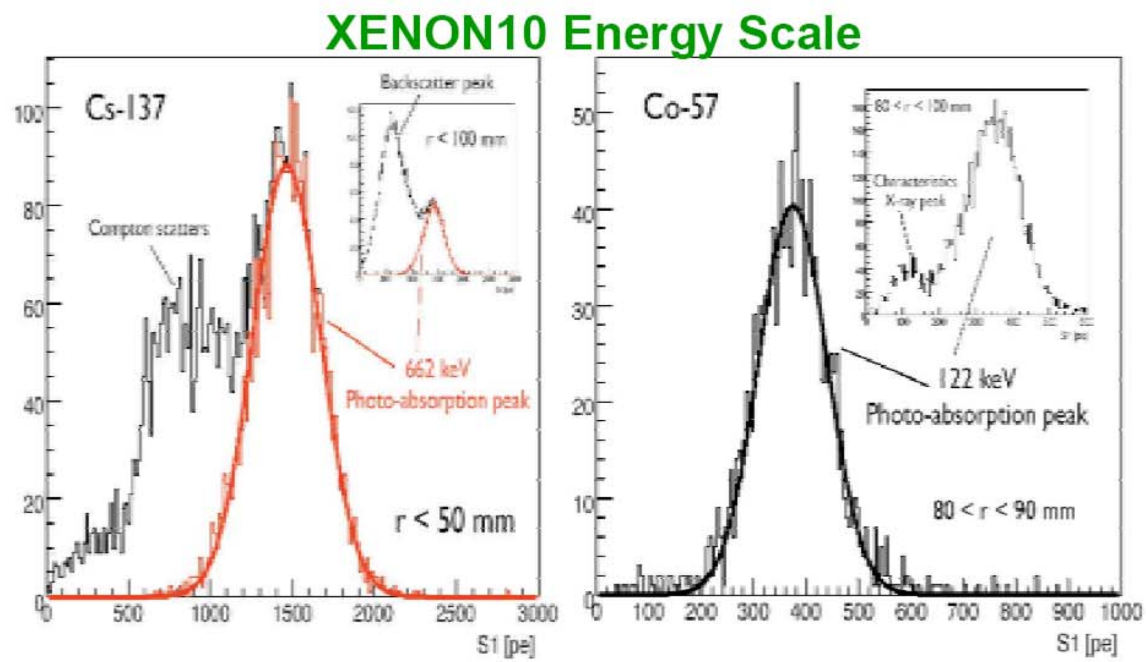
Determine electron lifetime : (1.8±0.4)ms ⇒ 1ppb (O_2 equiv) purity

Determine energy scale from primary light : 2.25 pe/keV @ 662keV and 3.0 pe/keV @ 122keV

Test XY position reconstruction algorithm and vertex resolution

Determine (μ,σ) of electron recoil band → background rejection





ENERGY CALIBRATION : NUCLEAR RECOIL ENERGY

Quenching of scintillation yield for 122 keV due to drift field (0.54)

Quenching of scintillation for NRs due to drift field (0.93)

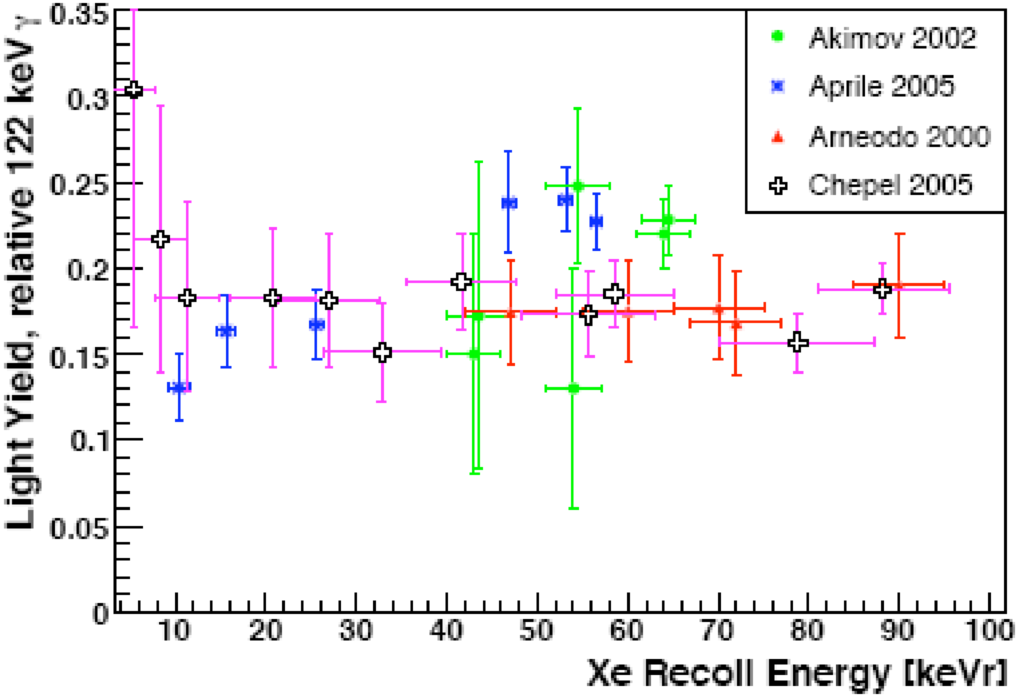
$$E_{nr} = S1 / L_y / L_{eff} \cdot S_{er} / S_{nr}$$

Relative scintillation efficiency of NR to 122 keV γ at zero field (~0.19)

Light yield for 122keV γ in pekeVee

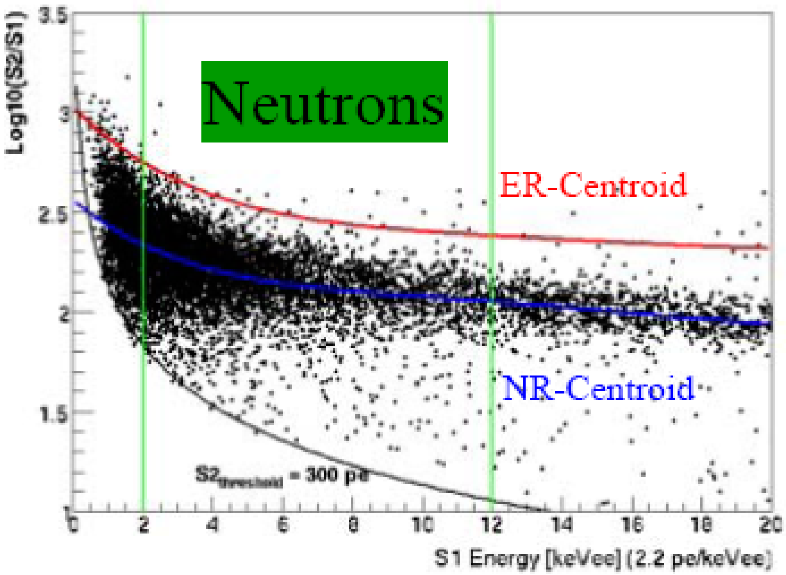
Measured signal in # of pe

Energy of nuclear recoil

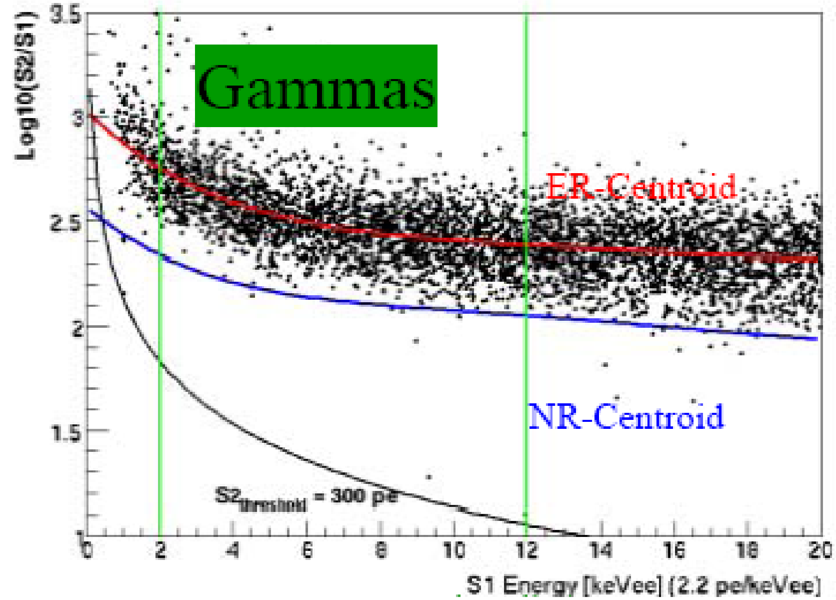


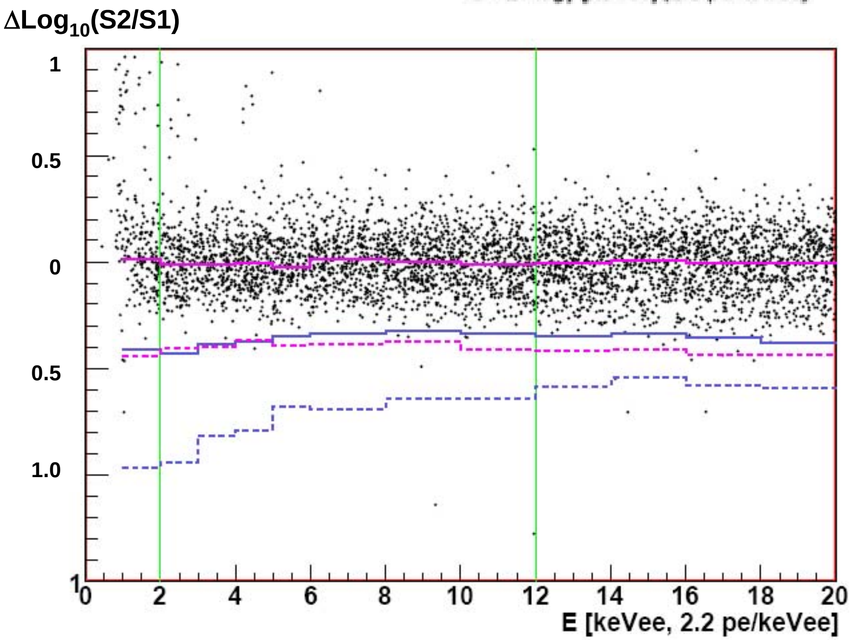
XENON10 background rejection power

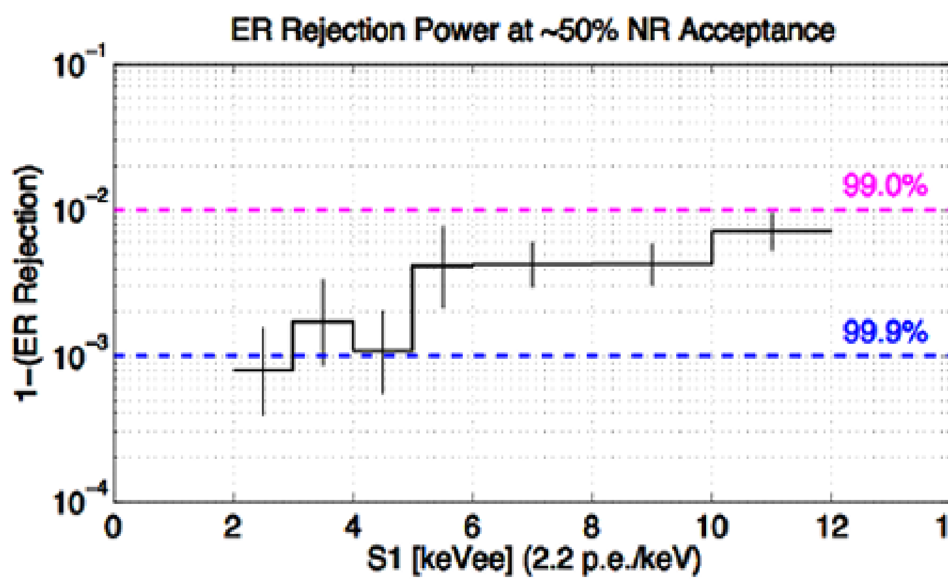
AmBe neutron calibration (NR-band)
12h (Source ~3.7MBq in then shield)



Cs-137 Gamma Calibration (ER-band)
Weekly calibration (source ~1kBq in the shield)





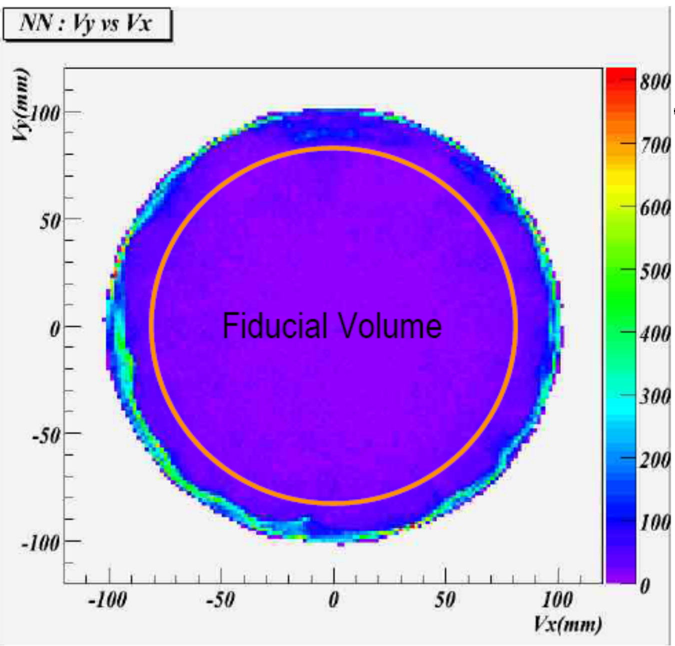


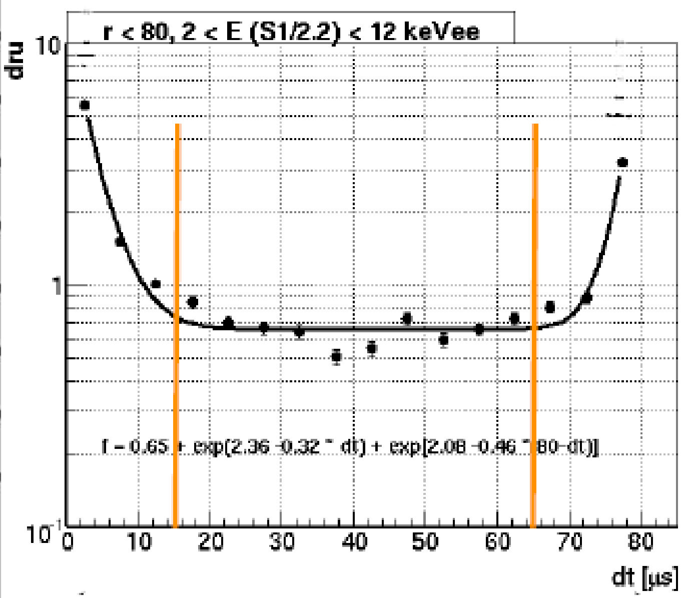
XENON10 WIMP SEARCH RUN

- WIMP search from data accumulated between October,06 and February,07
- ***Blind analysis*** : data on low S2/S1 events from WIMP search run in the box until cut definitions completed. Cuts defined on data from gamma and neutron calibration
- Two independent analyses (choose the one with NN technique and better analysis of the digitized signal waveform, different selection and cuts)
- Box open on April,07

Three levels of cuts to select good events

- Basic quality cuts (QC0) : reject saturation, no S1 or multiple S2 peaks, S2 χ^2
- Fiducial volume cuts (QC1) : r<80mm && 15μs<dt<65μs
- High level cuts (QC2) : to remove events with anomalous and unusual S1



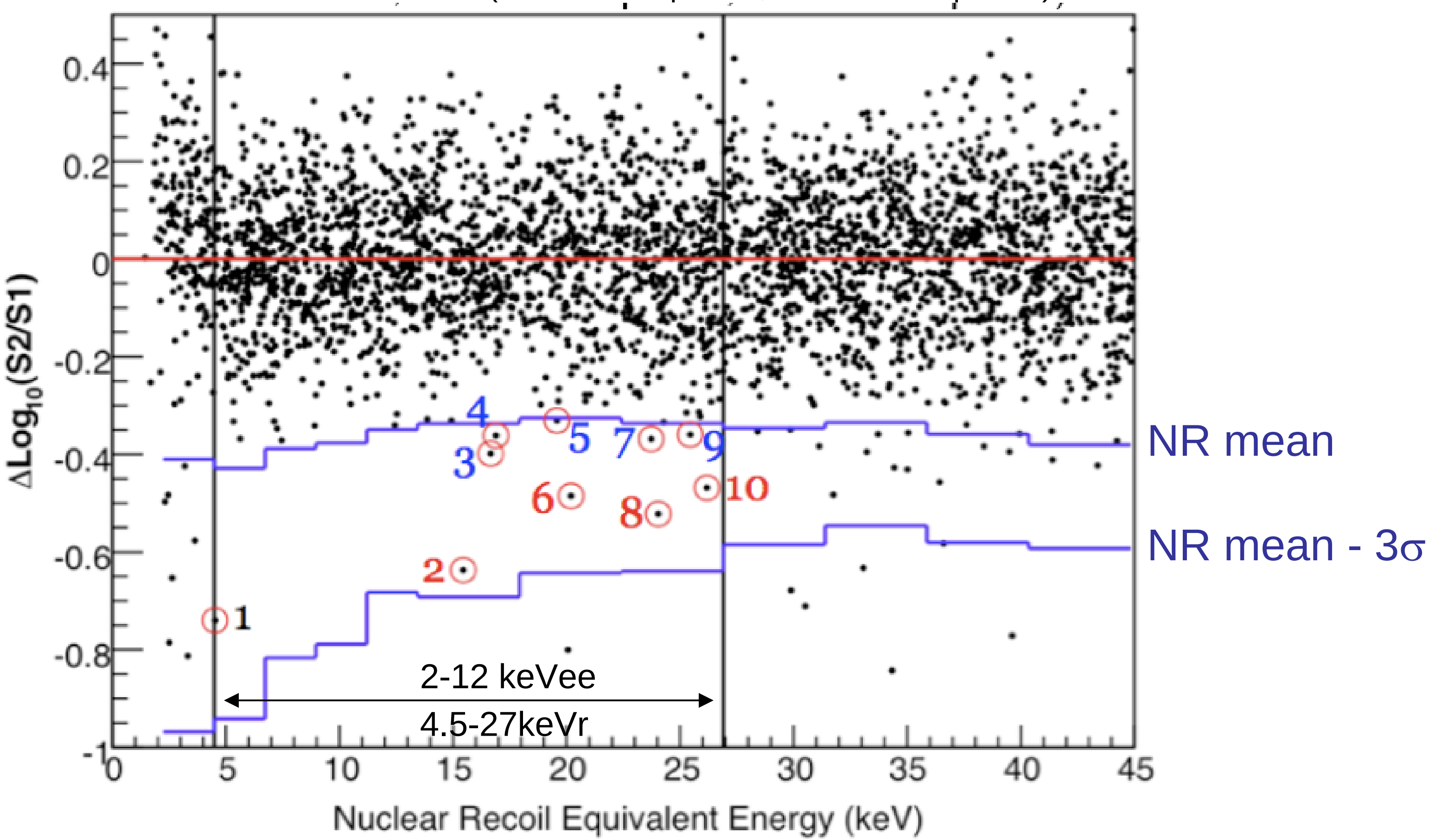


Overall background in the fiducial volume ~0.6 event/(kg·day·keVee)

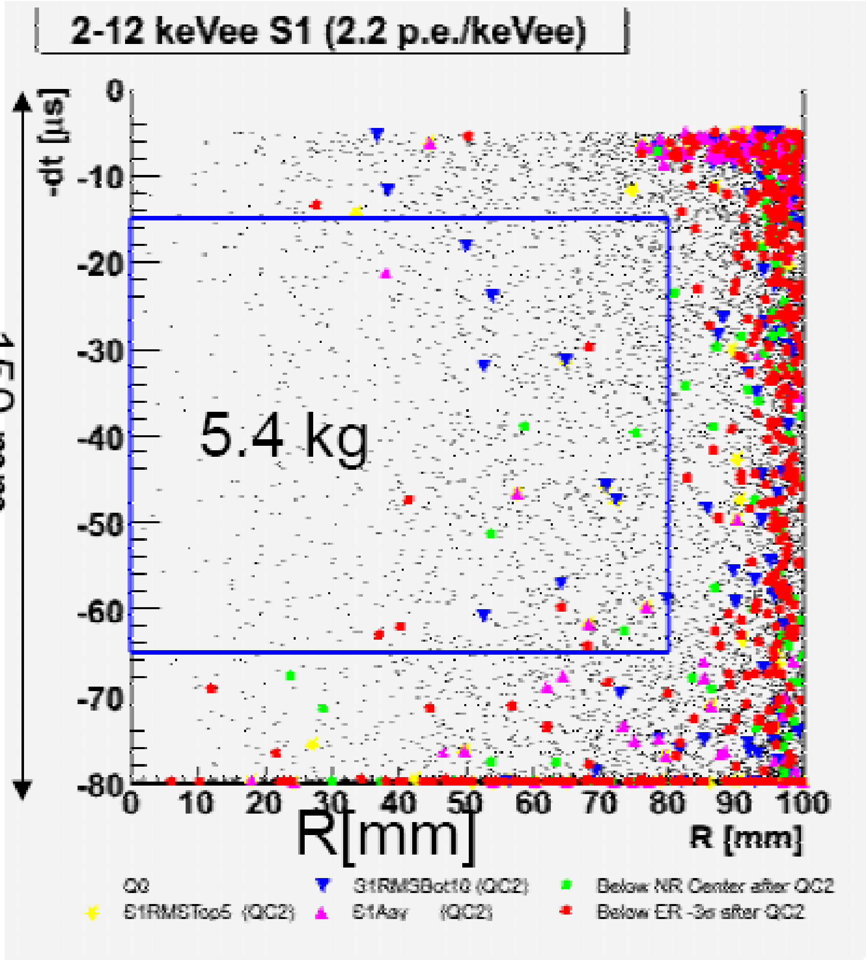
WIMP SEARCH DATA

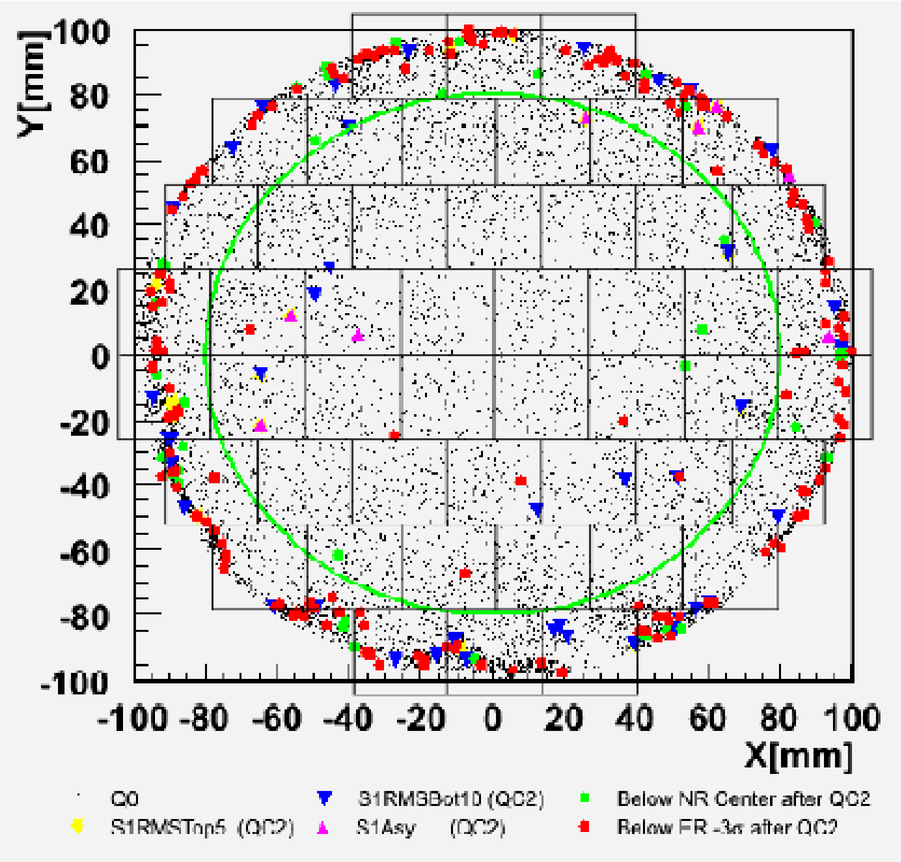
- WIMP acceptance window defined as ~50% acceptance of NR [mean,-3σ] from gaussian fits
- ~1800 events in the energy box
- 10 events in the acceptance window after the primary analysis (QC0,QC1,QC2 cuts)
- 6.9 events expected from the γ calibration
- 5 events not consistent with the γ calibration

10 events in the box (50%NR acceptance, 86% cut acceptance)



SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE EVENTS

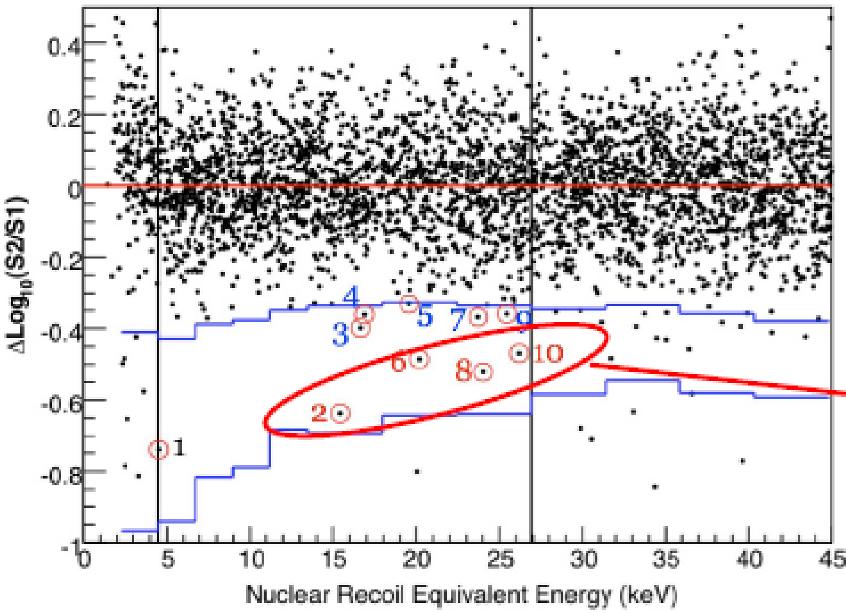


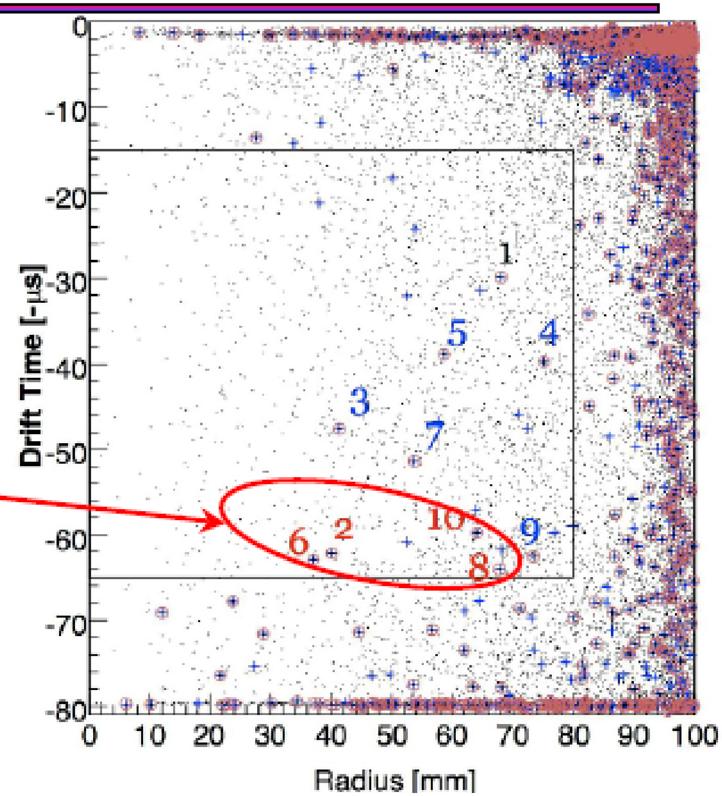


LXe – high stopping power → Effective background rejection by fiducial volume cuts

r<80mm && 15µs<dt<65µs (5.4 kg fiducual mass)

ANOMALOUS EVENTS

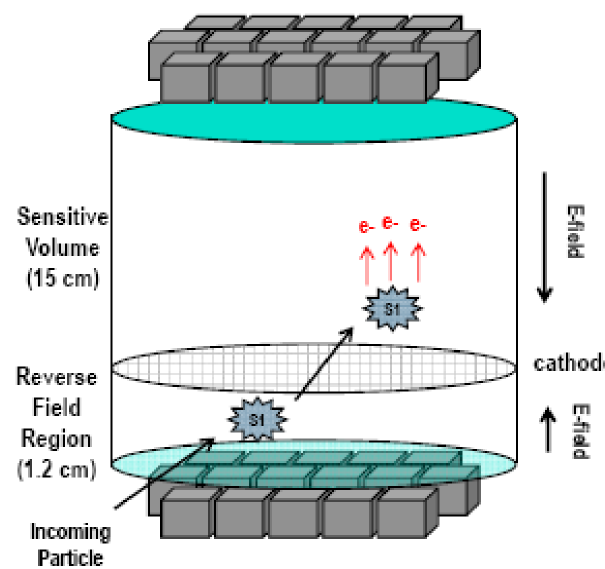




Secondary analysis:

- 5 events are consistent with statistical leakage from electron recoil band (6.9 events expected)
- 4 of the 5 non-Gaussian events are removed by a more sophisticated gamma-x cut (~3 events expected from simulations)
- 1 event removed by signal quality cut (noise event)

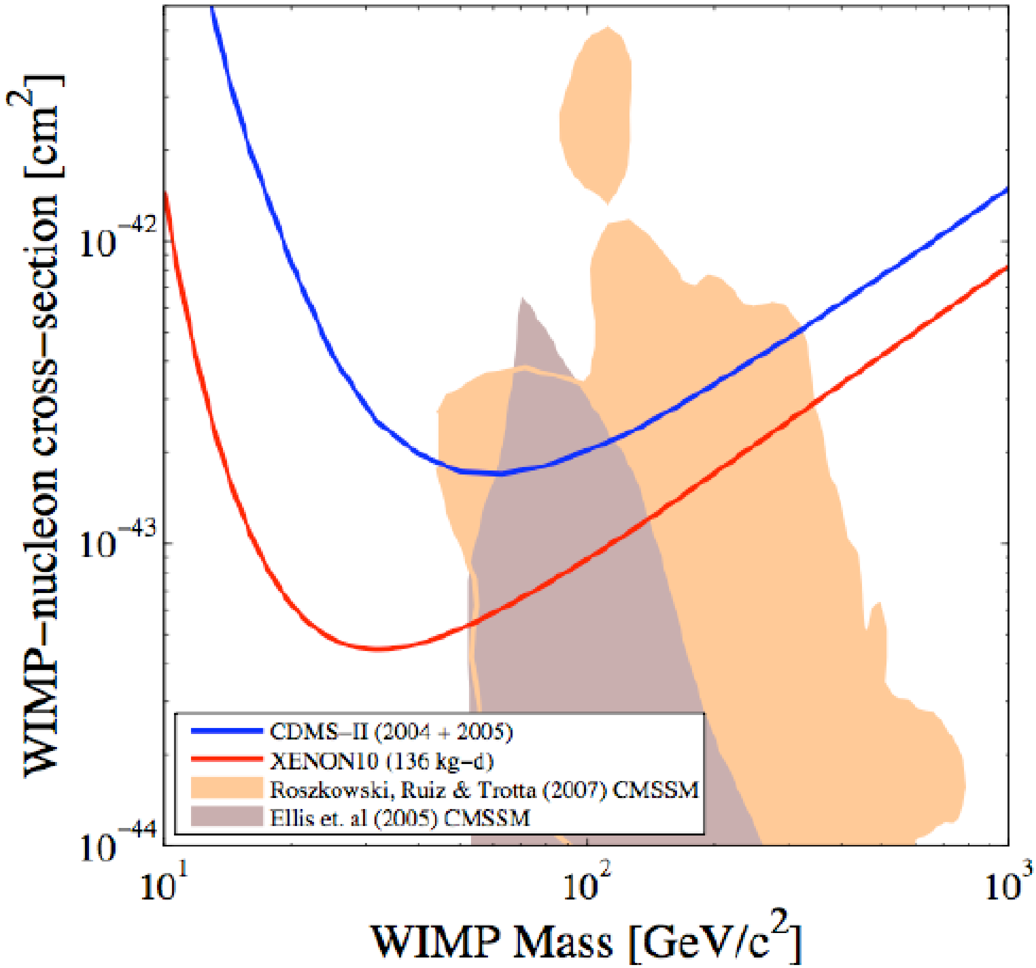
WIMP SIGNAL UNLIKELY



Detector upgraded in May 2007: Teflon blinders placed around bottom PMTs to reduce the rate of gamma-x events (~50 live days)

XENON10 EXCLUSION LIMIT FOR SPIN-INDEPENDENT WIMP INTERACTION (90% CL)

$\sigma < 8.8\ 10^{-44}$ cm for m=100 GeV
(factor 2.3 below the best previous limit at 100 GeV)
(CDMS-II 2004+2005)



Results based on Yellin maximal gap method
NO BKG SUBTRACTION

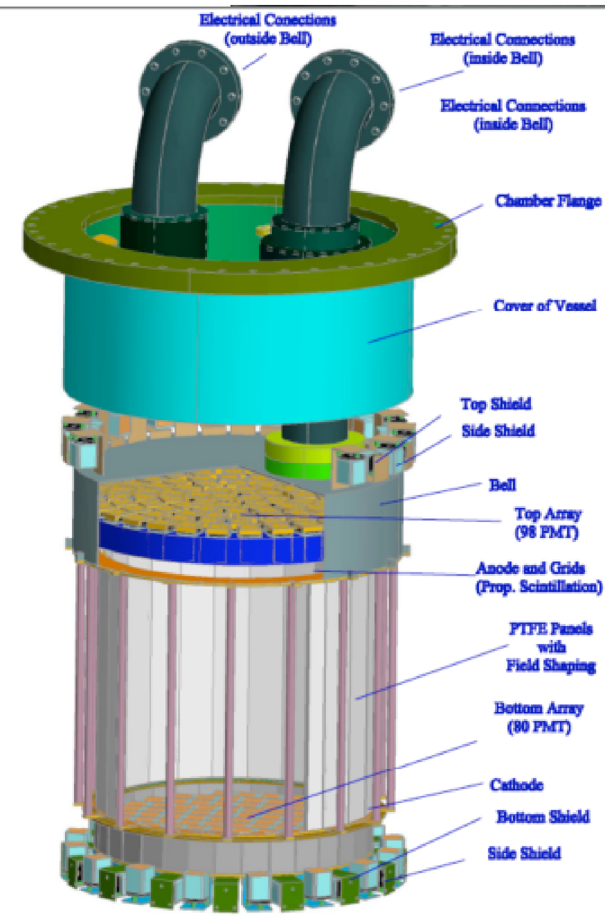
XENON10 is probing a significant part of the theoretically predicted cross section for WIMPs

PRL 100,021303 (2008)

Spin Dependent slide

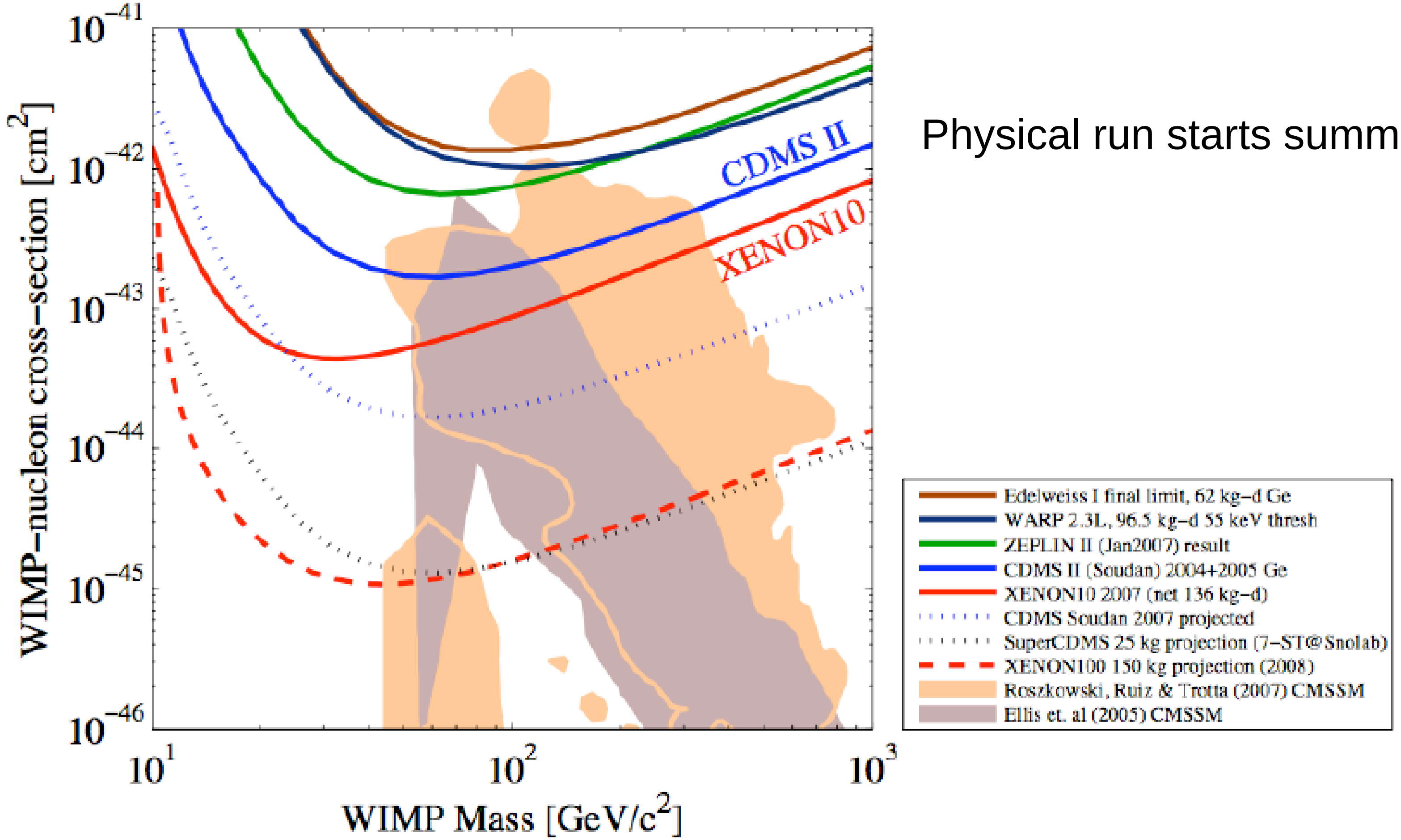
XENON100 DETECTOR

- New detector in the same shield at LNGS
- 170kg total - 70 kg target LXe (15 cm radius , 30 cm drift)
- Active veto
- New high QE (>30%@175nm) low activity 1” R8520 PMTs (total 242 PMTs)
- Cryocooler (170 W) and feed-through outside the shield
- Material screening facility at LNGS (gamma background reduction ~100)



EXPECTED SENSITIVITY

~2 x 10^{-45} cm^2 for m=100 GeV



Physical run starts summer 2008

SUMMARY

- XENON10 demonstration of the concept
- XENON10 has placed the most stringent DM limits (SI - SD)
- XENON10 upgraded: new data (~50 live-days) under analysis
- XENON100 $\rightarrow$ increased mass, reduced background
  Moved underground Feb 2008
- MC studies on XENON1T started