

Bologna, Italy, Sept. 2nd - 7th 2018

# DarkSide Status and Prospects

#### Simone Sanfilippo

Univ. & INFN Roma Tre on behalf of DarkSide Collaboration





Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



## Outline

- DarkSide-50 detector design;
- Recent results:
  - DarkSide-50 532-day Dark Matter Search with Low-Radioactivity Argon arXiv:1802.07198v2 (submitted to Phys. Rev. D);
  - Low-mass Dark Matter Search with DarkSide-50 Experiment Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 081307 (2018);
  - Constraints on Sub-GeV Dark Matter-Electron Scattering from the DarkSide-50 Experiment arXiv:1802.06998v2 (accepted by PRL);
- Future DarkSide program;
- Conclusions.

#### DarkSide-50



The Gran Sasso massif provides 3800 m.w.e. passive shielding against cosmic rays

11m-diameter, 10m-tall, 1 kt Water Čerenkov Detector (WCD) instrumented with 80 8"-PMTs provides active shielding against µ's

4m-diameter 30 t borated Liquid Scintillator Veto (LSV) instrumented with 110 8"-PMTs provides additional active shielding against  $\gamma$ 's, n's and  $\mu$ 's

...these all surround the inner detector, the Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

#### DarkSide-50 Two phase TPC





# High mass WIMP search: blind analysis

- Blind analysis of about 532 live-days of WIMP search data;
- blinded region defined on 70
  live-days of data from Phys. Rev. D 93, 081101 (2016);
- design a background free analysis ( < 0.1 background events in the WIMP search box).



arXiv:1802.07198v2 (submitted to Phys. Rev. D)

#### Blind analysis: unblinded data



#### High mass WIMP search: results



#### Low mass WIMP search: S2-only analysis



- Use S2 signal only:
  - give up S1 signal, PSD, vertical position and S2/S1;
  - lower detection threshold to single electron;
  - sensitivity to lower mass dark matter (~1.8 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>);
- Trigger efficiency and pulse finding efficiency are 100% for S2 > 30 PE.

# S2-only analysis: NR (*in-situ*) energy calibration



- *In-situ* calibration with <sup>241</sup>Am<sup>13</sup>C source;
- low rate source with little γ activity;
- find NR scale by fitting simulated spectrum to data and background distribution;
- allow measure down to 4 Ne<sup>-</sup> threshold.



- *In-situ* calibration with <sup>241</sup>AmBe source;
- high rate source: neutrons produced with associated γs;
- find NR scale by fitting simulated spectrum to data with 4.4 MeV γ in LSV detector;
- deep at low Ne due to LSV data available only for S1 triggers. Joint fit with AmC data for Ne<sup>-</sup> >50.

#### S2-only analysis: ER/NR energy calibration



- Excellent low-energy ER calibration point from <sup>37</sup>Ar:
  - from cosmogenic activation (t<sub>1/2</sub> ~ 35 days);
  - 0.27 keV L-shell and 2.82 keV K-shell following e<sup>-</sup> capture in <sup>37</sup>Ar.



- Ionization yield from NR energy:
  - measured with DS-50 neutron calibrations and neutron beam experiments like SCENE and ARIS;
  - no knowledge of ionization yield at low energy recoil neither of the shape of charge distribution (probably with ReD, see next).

#### S2-only analysis: Ne spectrum



- Analysis threshold at Ne<sup>-</sup> > 4;
- excess below Ne<sup>-</sup> ~ 4 due to trapped electrons;
- expected signal assumes standard DM halo;
- uncertainties in signal dominated by fluctuations in ionization yield.

#### S2-only analysis: results





### The Global Argon Dark Matter Collaboration

ArDM DarkSide DEAP MiniCLEAN A Single Global Program for Direct Dark Matter Searches Currently taking data: ArDM, DarkSide-50, **DEAP-3600 Next step: DarkSide-20k at LNGS (2021-)** Last Step: **300 tonnes detector**, location t.b.d **(2027-)** 



# The future of DarkSide: DS-20k



- 50 tons LAr two phase TPC;
- 30 tons fiducial volume;
- 20 m<sup>2</sup> of SiPM scintillation detecting surface;
- TPC thin copper vessel to be surrounded by an active plastic scintillator layer as neutron veto;
- detector concept minimize internal neutron background sources and allow easier scaling for bigger target mass.

### The ReD experiment



- Main goal: irradiate a small LAr TPC with neutrons and produce recoil parallel or orthogonal wrt the E field in order to probe the directionality of NR in liquid argon;
- How: neutron beam is produced at INFN -Laboratori Nazionali del Sud (LNS) in Catania by the 15 MV Tandem via the p(<sup>7</sup>Li,n) reaction;
- Bonus: direct measurement of low energy nuclear recoil with the same TPC by tuning appropriately the beam and the geometry setups.

- ReD saw beam in June and July:
  - for 6 nA of <sup>7</sup>Li and 0.2 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> target of CH<sub>2</sub>: ~10<sup>5</sup> n/s (expected);
  - TPC-beam: 22°, TPC-LSci: 37°;
  - TPC rate: ~Hz;
  - TPC+LSci: a few 100's of ev/day/ nA expected);
- analysis in progress.



# Summary and Conclusions

- DarkSide-50 at LNGS: LAr TPC technology proven competitive for a wide range of WIMP masses:
  - arXiv:1802.07198v2 (submitted to Phys. Rev. D): background free analysis of high-mass WIMP search data;
    - best exclusion limit from a LAr experiment for WIMP-nucleon cross section > 1.1 x 10<sup>-44</sup> cm<sup>2</sup> @ 100 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>;
  - best sensitivity limit from a LAr experiment in the field of low mass WIMP search in the range of 1.8-6 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>: Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 081307 (2018) - arXiv:1802.06998v2 (accepted by PRL);
- Ambitious dark matter search program with the *Global Argon Dark Matter Collaboration* (DarkSide-Proto, DarkSide-20k, ...).

## ENJOY THE DARK SIDE



#### Blind analysis: background

#### **Neutron background**



- Radiogenic and cosmogenic;
- Rejection:
  - TPC multi scatter;
  - Liquid Scintillator Veto (LSV);
  - Water tank (cosmogenic).

#### **Alpha background**



- $0.5 < f_{90} < 0.9;$
- Radon daughters: primarily <sup>210</sup>Pb-supported <sup>210</sup>Po decays:
  - α's degraded in energy (surface events);
  - TPB fluorescence (simultaneous α scintillation). arXiv:1802.07198v2 (submitted to Phys. Rev. D)

20

#### Blind analysis: ER background



- Make a model using <sup>39</sup>Ar data and Čerenkov light in PTFE and Fused Silica windows (100 < S1 < 180 PE);</li>
- check rate and shape with a background sample from <sup>22</sup>Na source.

### Blind analysis: ER background



- Make a model using <sup>39</sup>Ar data and Čerenkov light in PTFE and Fused Silica windows (100 < S1 < 180 PE);</li>
- check rate and shape with a background sample from <sup>22</sup>Na source.

| Background             | Est. surviving all cuts |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cosmogenic neutrons    | < 0.0003                |
| Radiogenic neutrons    | < 0.005                 |
| Surface alpha decays   | 0.001                   |
| Cherenk + Scint events | 0.08*                   |
| TOTAL                  | $0.09 \pm 0.04$         |

\*Cuts designed to allow 0.08 Cherenkov + scintillation events

Goal of < 0.1 total background achieved, open the box!

#### High mass WIMP search: results

