

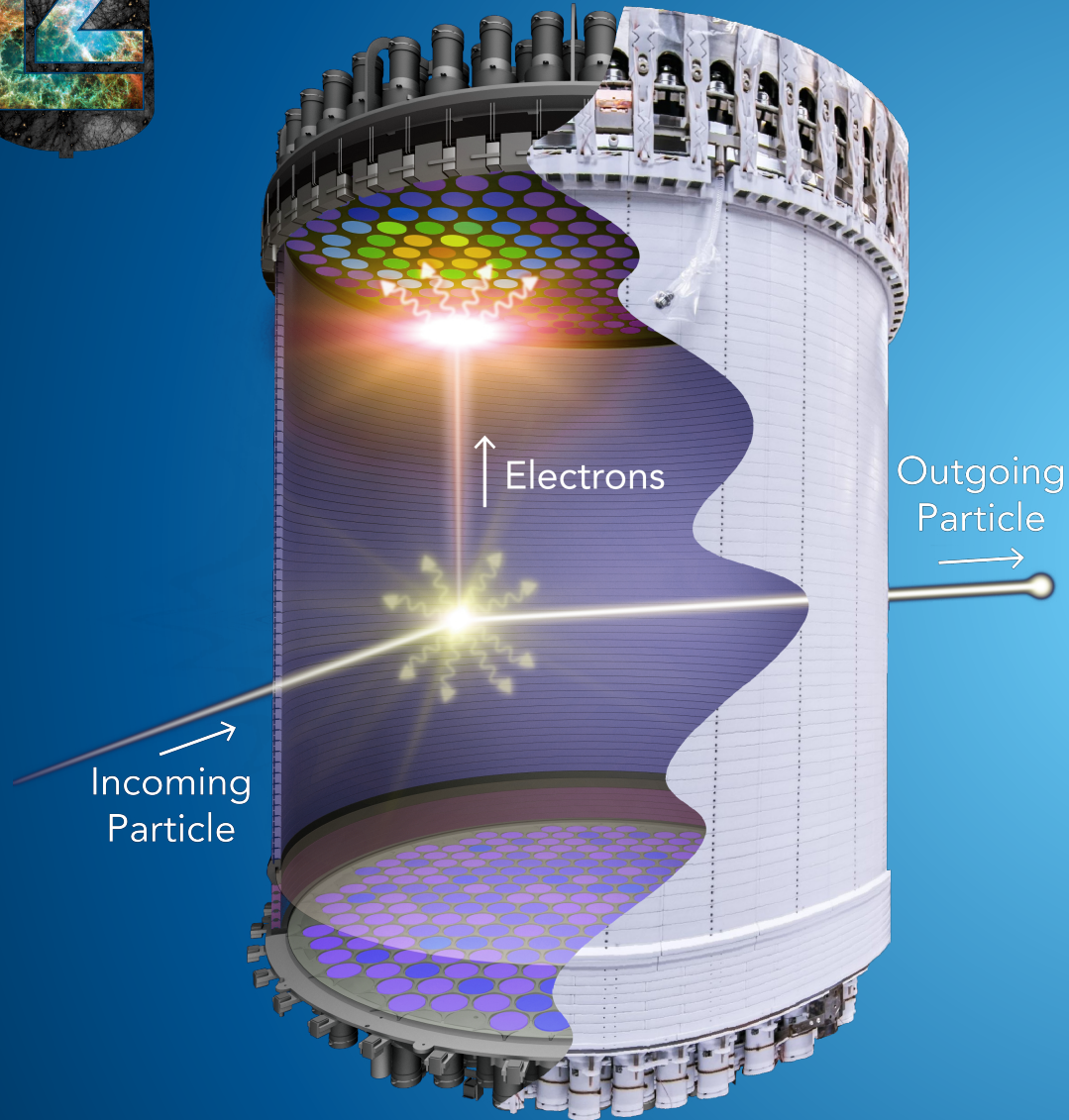


Overview and Status of the LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) Experiment

Amy Cottle,
University of Oxford,
16th Patras Workshop



The Experiment



- LZ is designed to directly detect WIMPs but has *considerable* sensitivity to other new physics
- Dual phase xenon time projection chamber (TPC)
- Interactions in the xenon generate
 - Prompt scintillation (S1)
 - Charge, drifted and extracted into the gas to produce electroluminescence light (S2)
- 3D position reconstruction -> fiducialisation
- S2/S1 ratio -> discrimination between WIMPs (nuclear recoils, NRs) & γ rays (electron recoils, ERs)



The Collaboration

- 34 institutions from USA, UK, Portugal, Korea
- ~250 scientists, engineers and technical staff



Science and
Technology
Facilities Council



@lzdarkmatter

<https://lz.lbl.gov/>



The Location

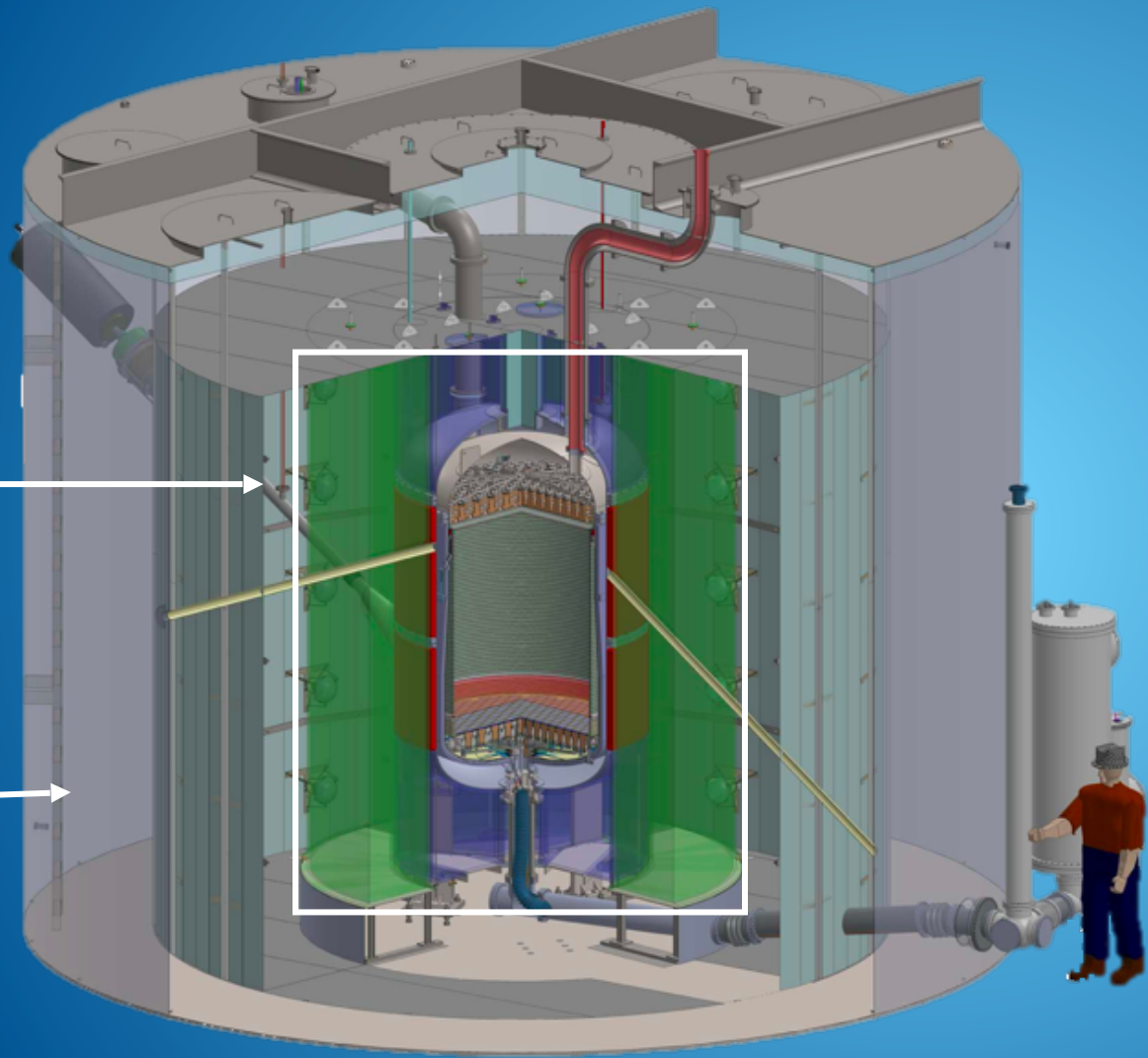


- Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) - Black Hills, South Dakota
- Situated in the Davis Cavern at the 4850 level (~1.5 km underground)
- 4300 metres of water equivalent overburden – reduces muon flux by $\sim 10^6$

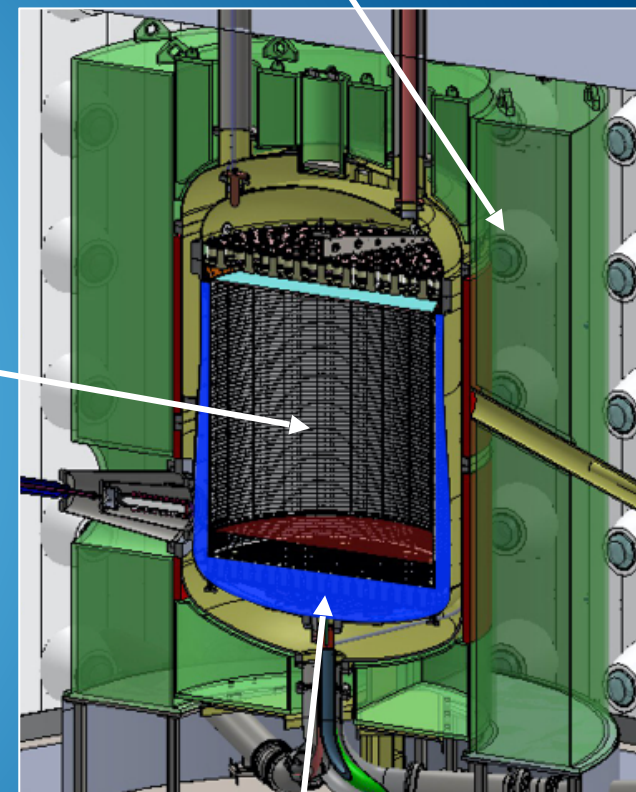


The Detectors

NIM A, 163047 (2019)



Outer veto detector: Gd-doped liquid scintillator



Outer veto detector PMTs

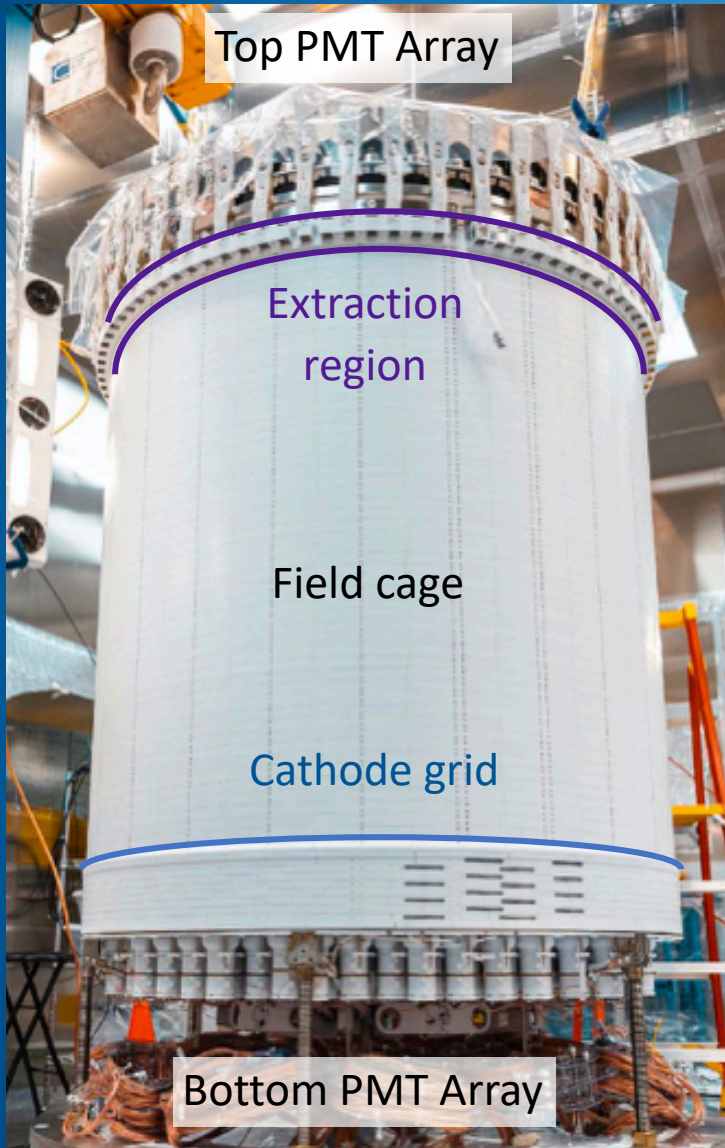
Water Tank

TPC

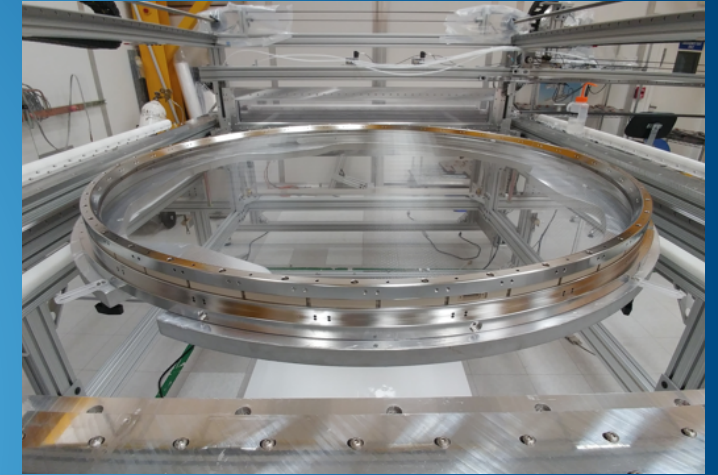
Liquid xenon "Skin" veto detector



TPC in Detail



- 7t of active xenon, viewed by 494 PMTs top & bottom



- Grid electrodes help maintain field stability
 - Cathode nominal voltage of -50 kV
 - Extraction region for S2 defined by gate and anode
- Field cage for drift field, PTFE clad for light collection



Veto Detectors in Detail

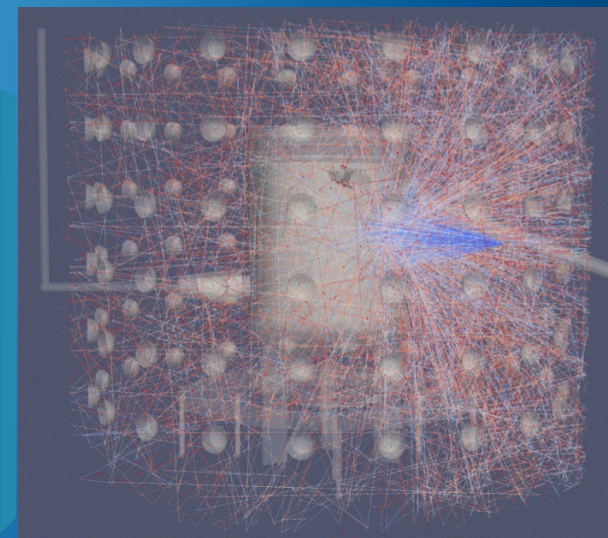
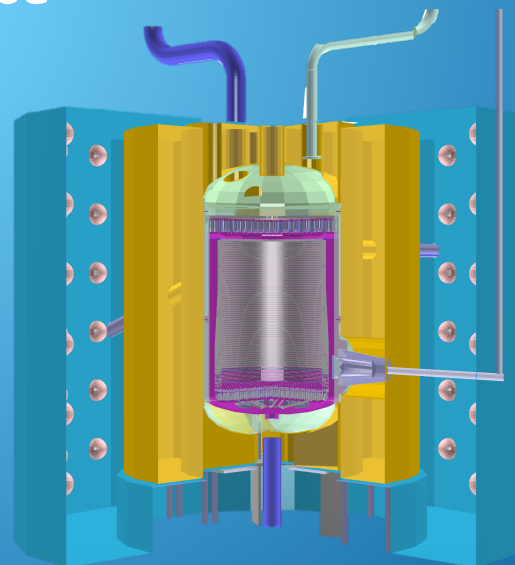


- ~2 t LXe "Skin" detector surrounding the TPC
 - Lined with PTFE & observed by 131 PMTs
 - Anti-coincidence detector for γ rays
- 17 t Gd-loaded LAB outer detector
 - Scintillator in acrylic vessels in water tank
 - Viewed by 120 8" PMTs situated in water
 - Observe ~ 8.5 MeV of γ rays per thermal neutron capture



Backgrounds Control & Assessment

- Material selection based on ~2000 assays with 13 HPGe detectors, ICPMS, neutron activation analysis
- Four Rn emanation screening sites
- TPC assembly in Rn-reduced cleanroom + cleanliness limiting dust ($<500 \text{ ng/cm}^3$), plate-out ($<0.5 \text{ mBq/m}^2$)
- Charcoal chromatography @ SLAC to reduce xenon contaminants (^{85}Kr , ^{39}Ar)
- Online purification/radon reduction
- Geant4-based simulation framework for background & sensitivity studies



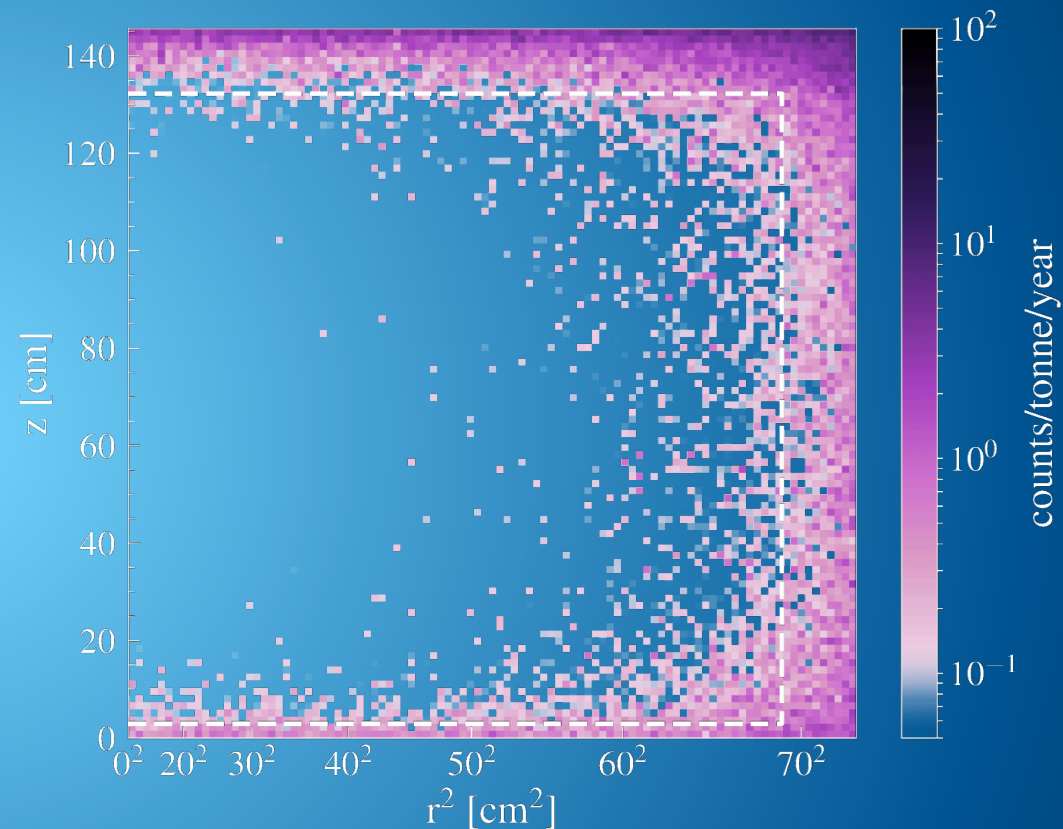
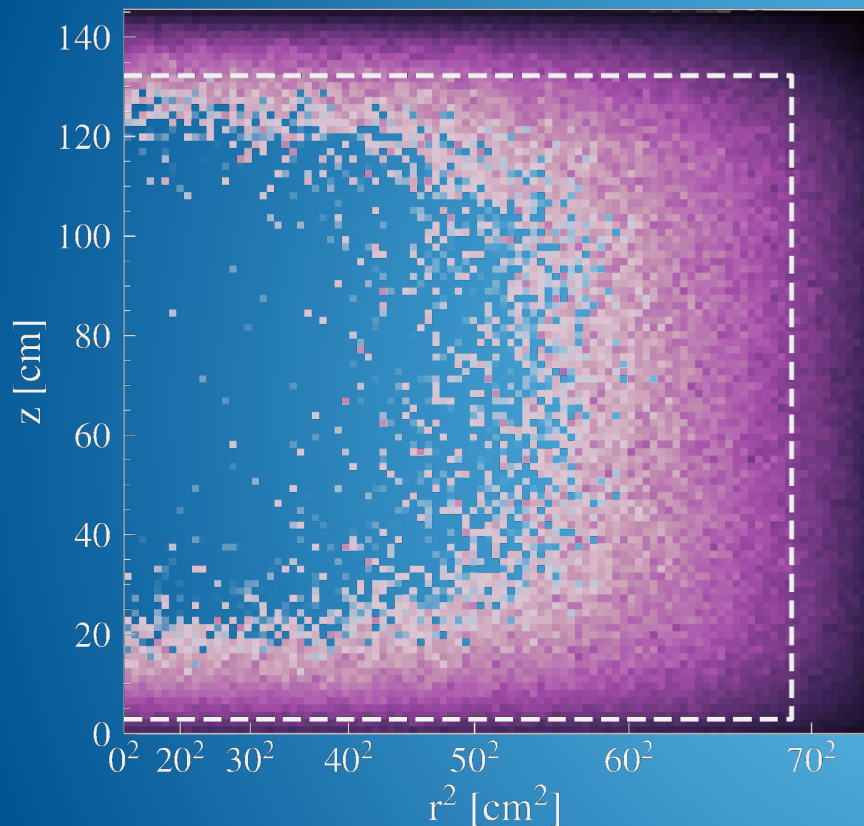
EPJC, Vol 80: 1044 (2020); [j.astropartphys.2020.102480](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.08111)



Veto Impact on Backgrounds

No vetoes: 10.4 NR cts/1000 days

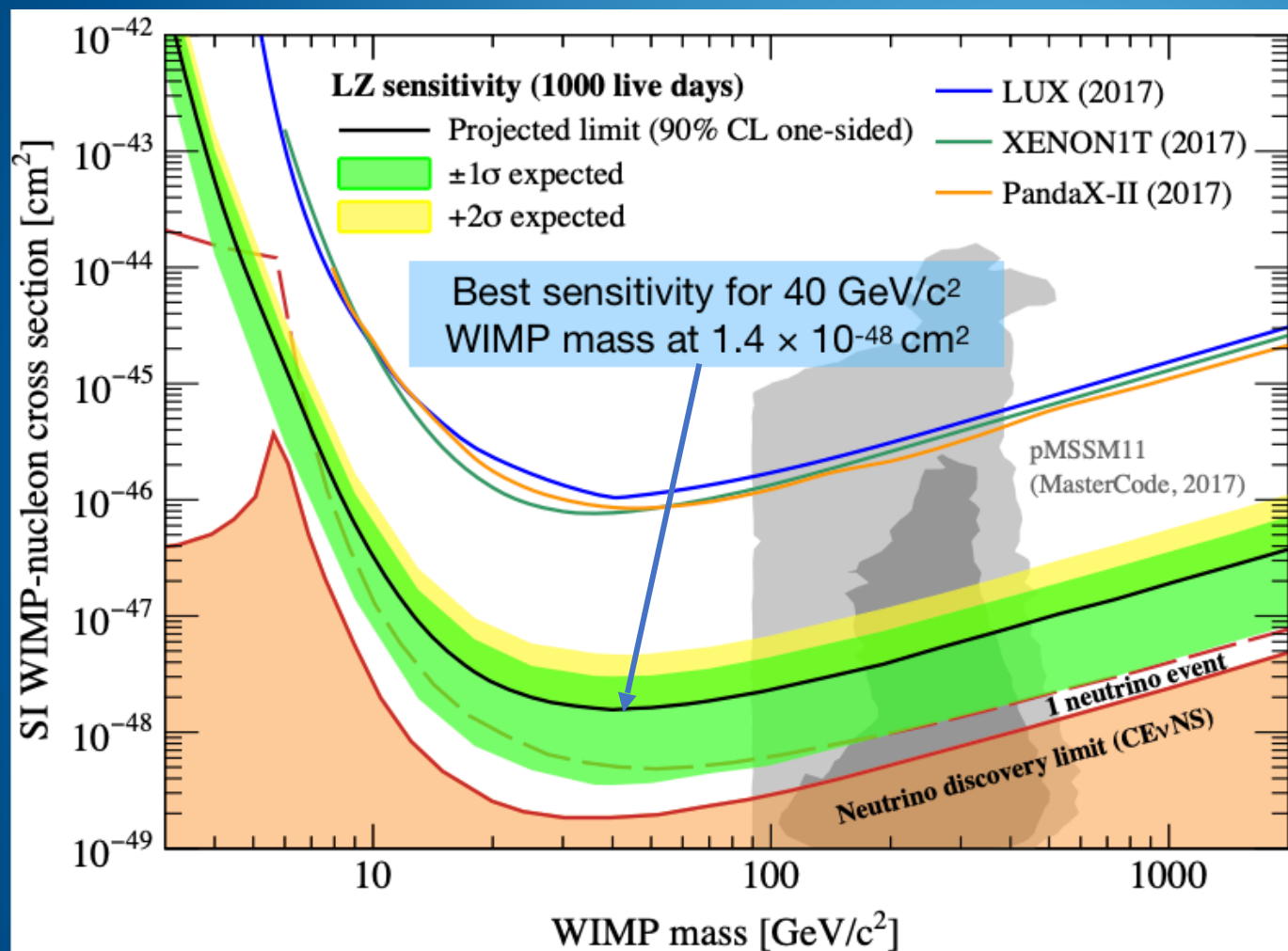
With vetoes: 1.0 NR cts/1000 days



Combined veto system -> $\sim 2x$ increase in fiducial volume to 5.6 t (80% of active volume)



WIMP Sensitivity



Background counts 1000 live days
non-vetoed single scatters
of energy 1.5-6.5 keV_{ee} (6-30 keV_{nr})
in 5.6 t fiducial volume

Source	ER [cts]	NR [cts]
Total	1131	1.03
+ 99.5% ER discrimination, 50% NR efficiency	5.66	0.52

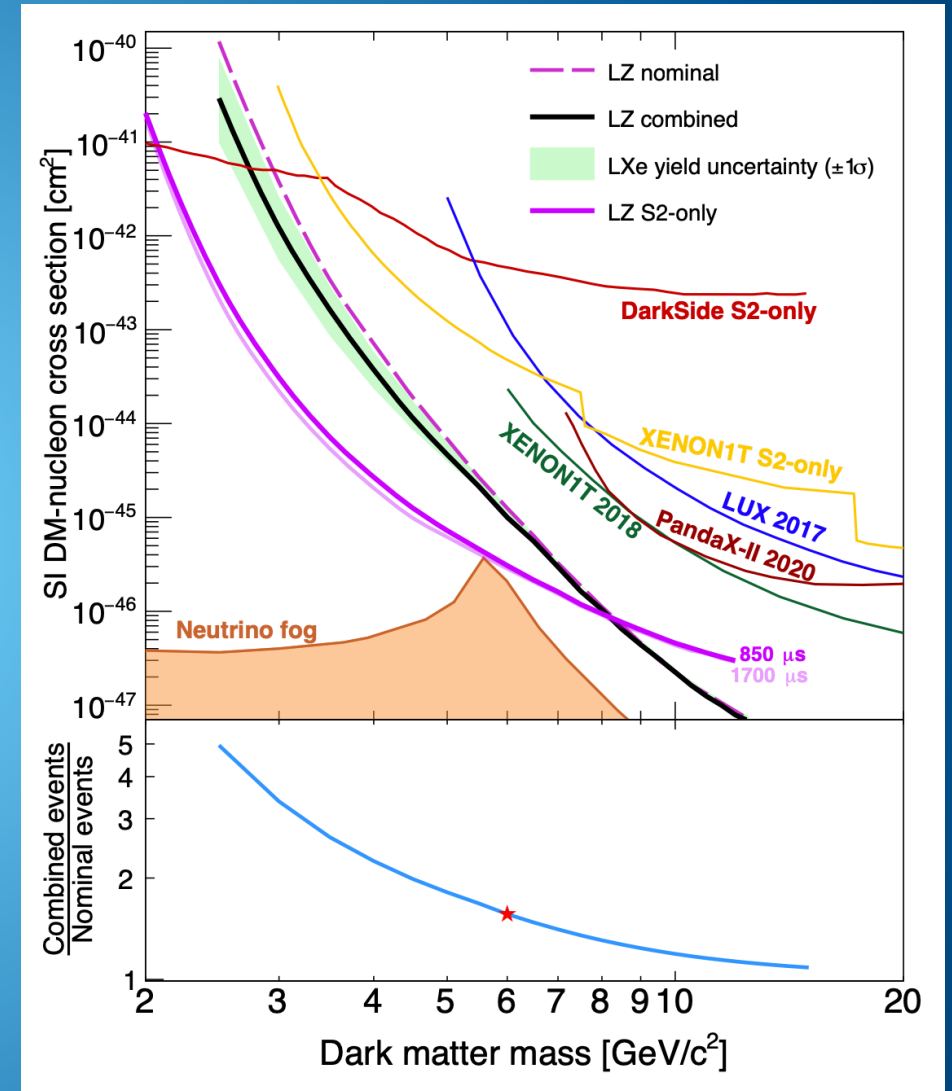
Radon comprises almost half our expected backgrounds in this region

PRD 101, 052002 (2020)

Extending to Lower Mass Candidates

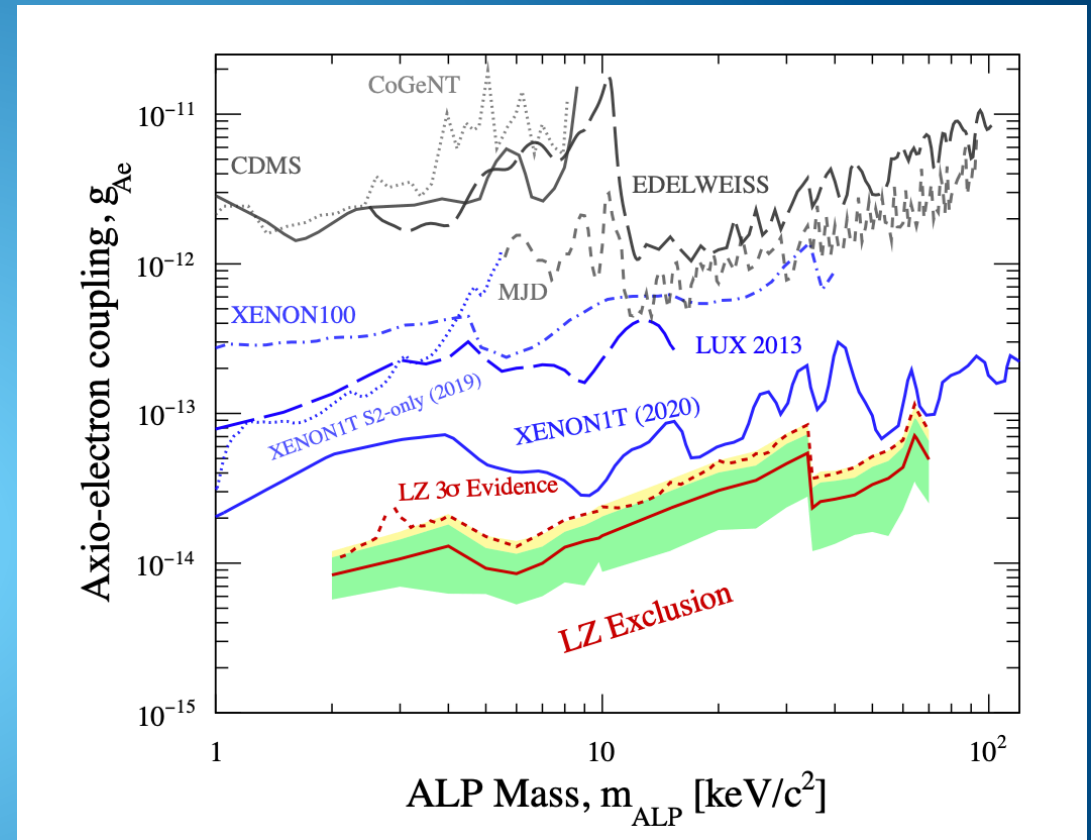
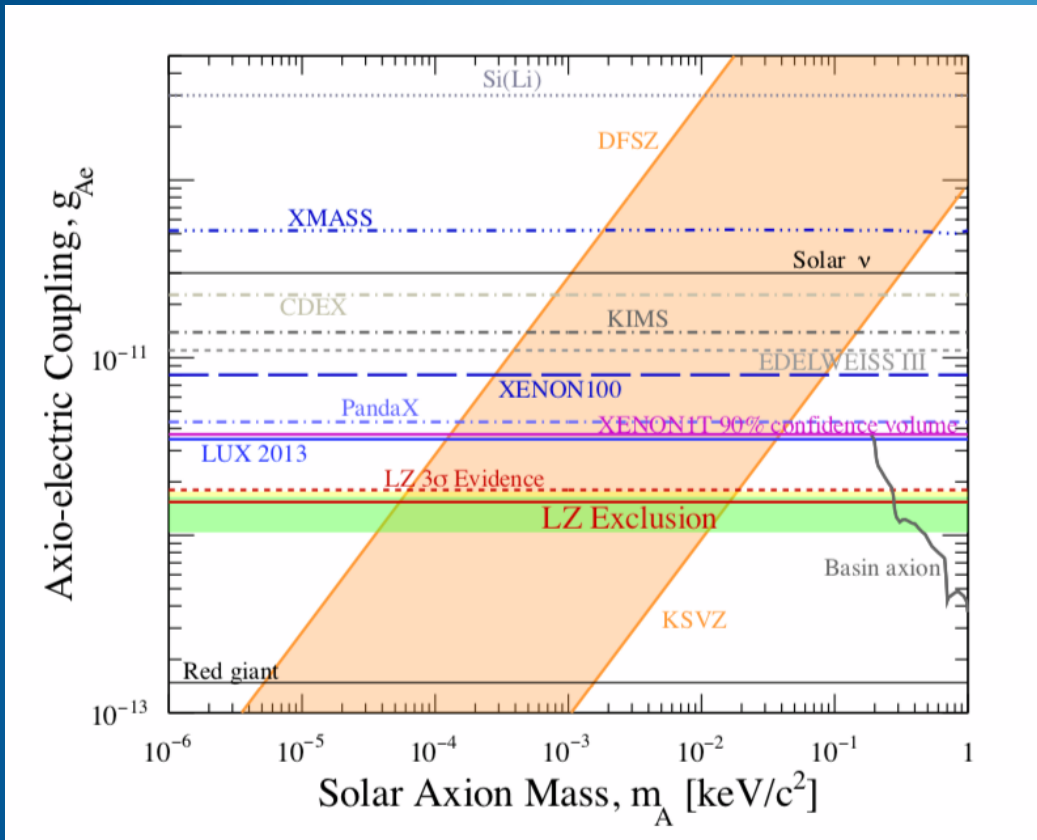
- Lower the energy threshold
 - Reduce S1 coincidence requirement from 3 to 2 (exploiting PMT double photoelectric effect)
 - $\sim 4x$ improvement at $2.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - Conduct an S2-only search
 - Greater challenge for background discrimination \rightarrow use pulse width
- Sub-GeV masses accessible when considering Migdal electron emission

[ArXiv: 2101.08753](https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.08753)





Physics Via Low Energy Electron Recoils

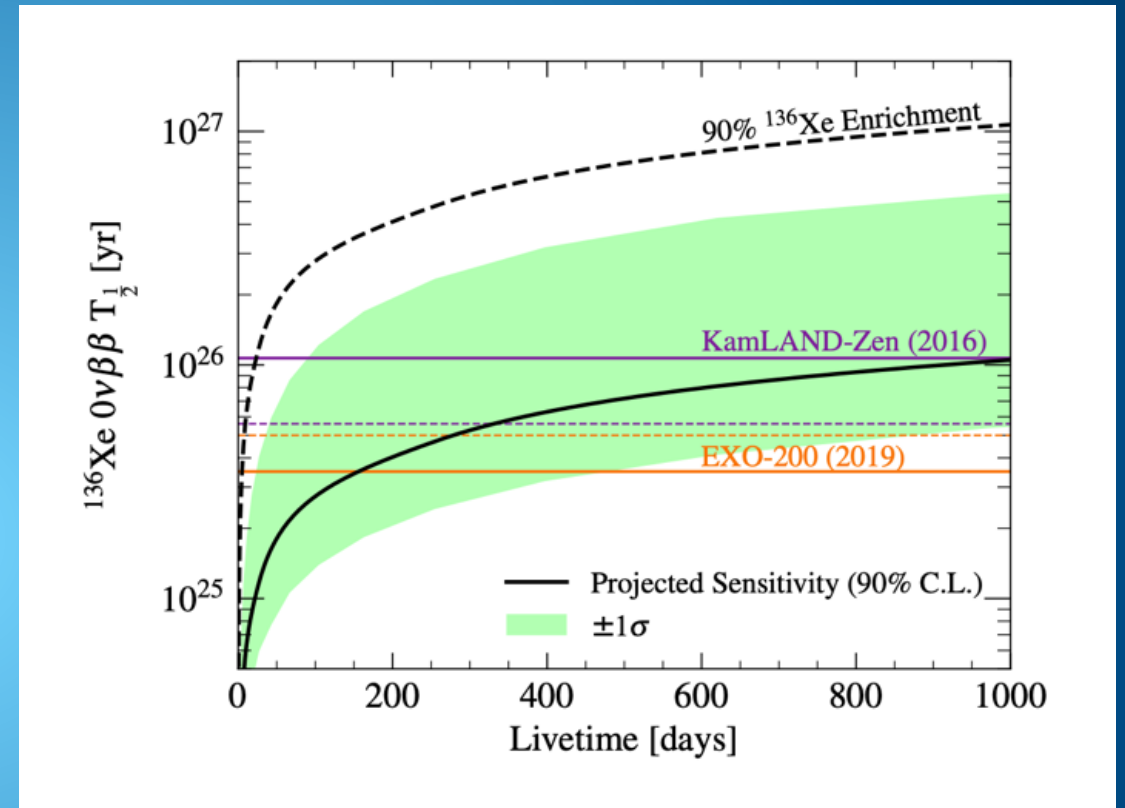
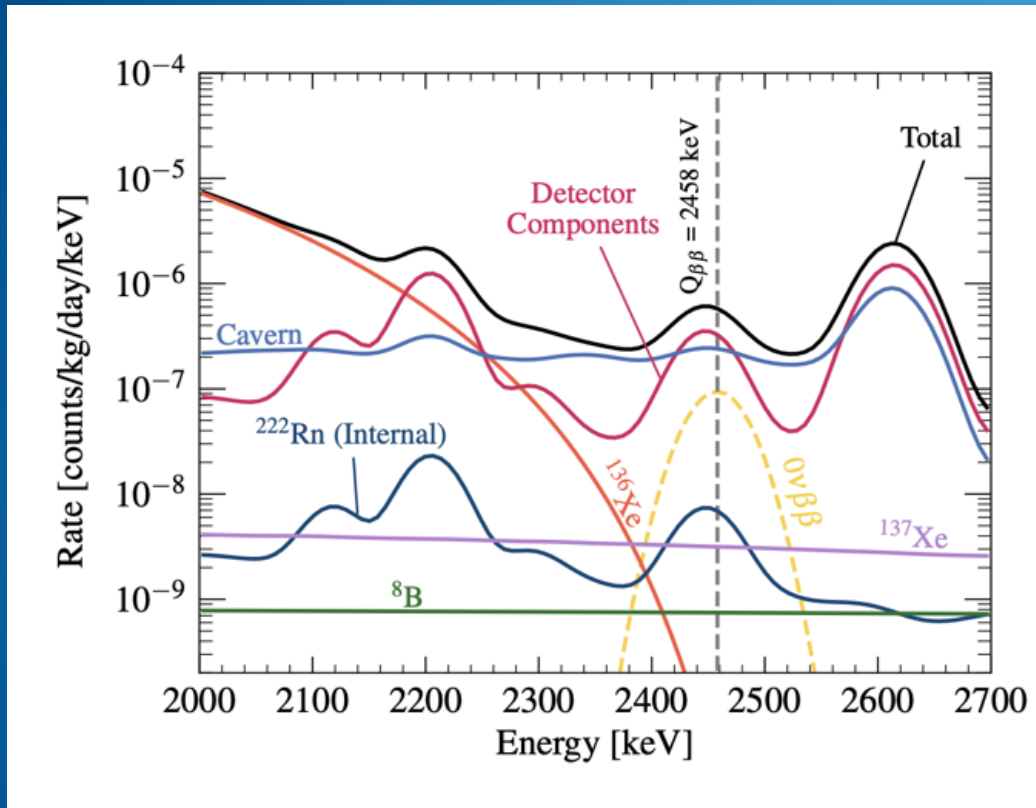


World-leading sensitivities expected to a variety of different new physics accessible via ERs e.g. solar axions, axion-like dark matter, neutrino magnetic moment

[ArXiv: 2102.11740](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.11740)



Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay



- Nominal 1% energy resolution at $^{136}\text{Xe } Q_{\beta\beta}$ value (2458 keV)
- $T_{1/2}$ (90% C.L.) $> 1 \times 10^{26}$ years in 1000 live days in 1 t fiducial volume

[PRC 102, 014602 \(2020\)](#)



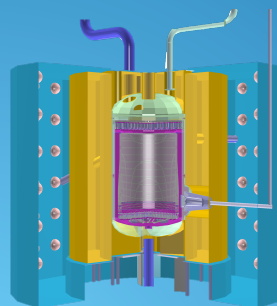
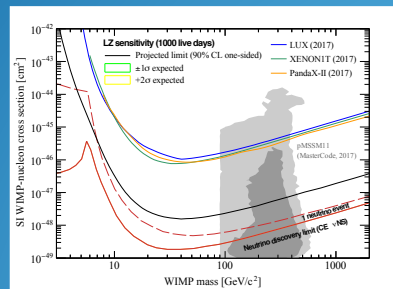
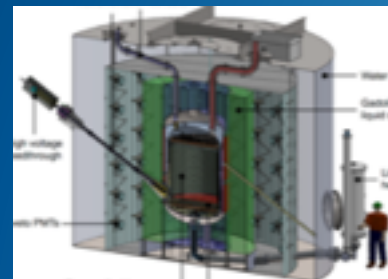
Timeline

CDR Q4 2015

WIMP Sensitivity Paper Q1 2018

Sims, Cleanliness; ^{136}Xe
 $0\nu\beta\beta$ papers Q1-2 2020

COVID-19 –
Experiment in Safe
Configuration



Throughout
2021:
Commissioning,
first science run

2015

2016

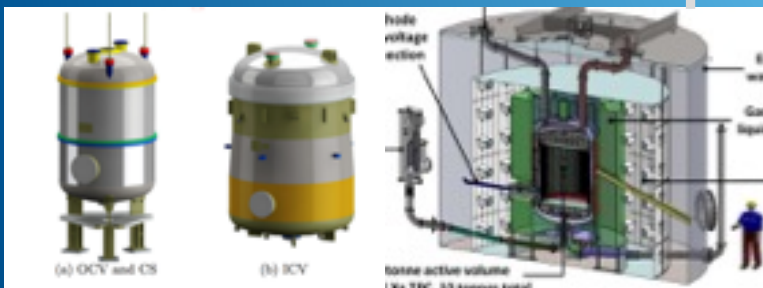
2017

2018

2019

2020

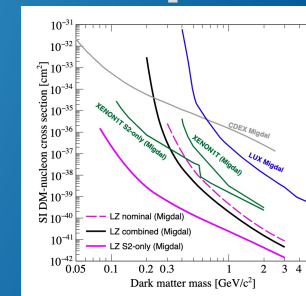
2021



Titanium Paper; TDR Q1 2017



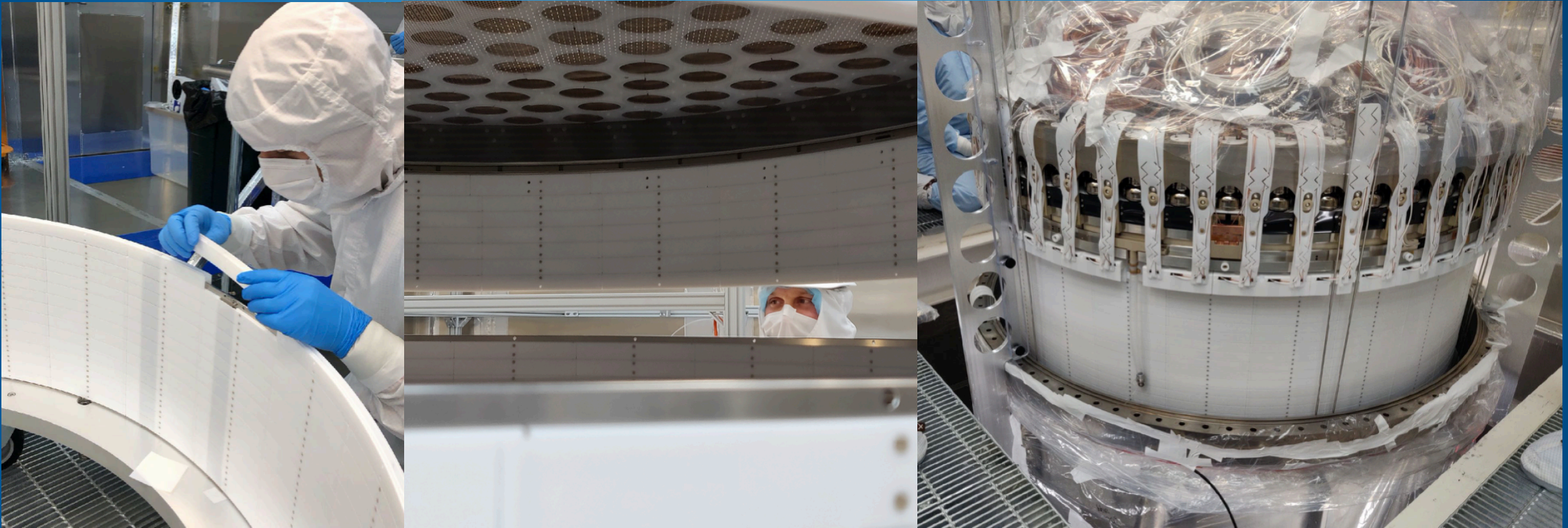
TPC Assembly Finished & Moved
Underground Q3-4 2019



Low E ER, DPE & S2-only; ^{134}Xe
 $0\nu\beta\beta$ papers Q1-2 2021



TPC Assembly



- Detector integration started in Dec. 2018 at Surface Assembly Laboratory (SURF)
- Assembled in radon reduced environment during ~13,500 working hours



TPC Underground



- Inner cryostat vessel (ICV) moved underground & inserted into outer vessel late 2019
- High voltage installed, ICV sealed and under vacuum ahead of COVID early 2020



Outer Detector Assembly



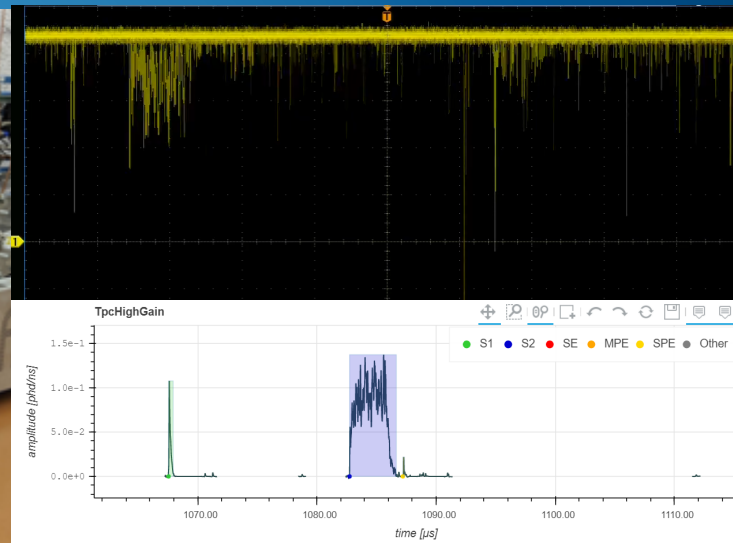
- Acrylic tanks underground early 2019; installation completed with PMT & Tyvek this year
- Optical calibration system* and liquid scintillator fill systems fully tested

[*ArXiv: 2102.06281](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.06281)



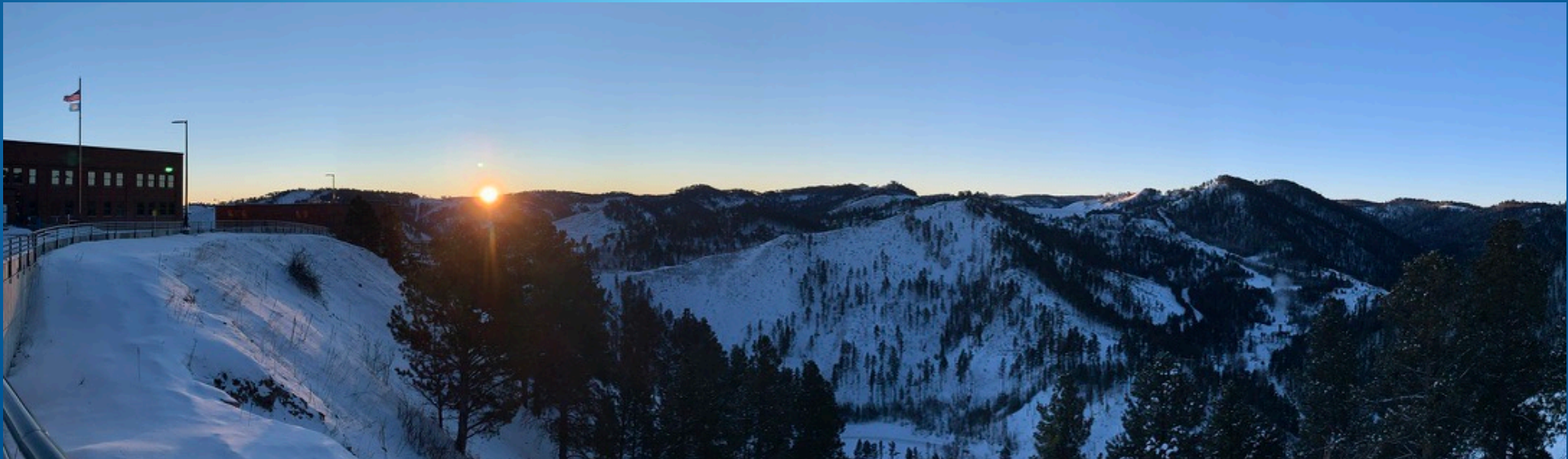
Tests, Cooldown & Commissioning

- Underground circulation commissioning completed last year in test cryostat
 - Rate of 500 SLPM - turnover full 10 t of xenon every 2.4 days
- TPC cooled down to ~ 185 K (cold gas close to operational temperature)
- First S2s seen from cold gas operations



Summary

- LZ is a multi-physics experiment, primed for the detection of WIMPs
- Long-term campaign for backgrounds control to ensure world-leading sensitivities
- Experiment is in its commissioning phase, with first science data expected this year
- A new chapter in dark matter physics is just on the horizon!





Back up



Backgrounds Table

Source	ER [cts]	NR [cts]
Detector Components	9	0.07
Xenon Contaminants (Rn, Kr, Ar)	819	0
Surface Contamination & Dust	40	0.39
Laboratory & Cosmogenics	5	0.06
Physics (2vBB decay, neutrinos)	258	0.51
Total	1131	1.03
After 99.5% ER discrimination, 50% NR efficiency	5.66	6.18



ER & NR Backgrounds

