### DARWIN @ LNGS The Low-Background

Low-Threshold Observatory

### Marc Schumann U Freiburg on behalf of the DARWIN collaboration

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Scientific Committee Meeting LNGS, October 21, 2019

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### **Direct Detection Today**



some results are missing...

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### **Dual-Phase LXe TPC**



## **Annual Modulation Searches**



dark matter-electron scattering
 2-phase LXe TPCs operated stably over long periods XENON100: 4 years LUX: 2 years XENON100: 4 years XENON117: 2 years
 challenges DAMA/LIBRA XENON100: 5.70 LUX: 9.20

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# Xe XENON Low-Mass Results

#### Dark Matter Project arXiv:1907.11485

arXiv:1907.12771



# **Upcoming Projects**



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### **The ultimate Limit**



### **The ultimate Limit**



### **The ultimate Limit**



some results are missing...

### **DARWIN** The ultimate WIMP Detector



DARWIN

### **DARWIN** The ultimate WIMP Detector



DARWIN

### **DARWIN Collaboration**



- international collaboration, 26 groups, ~160 scientists
  - → continuously growing
- most XENON plus new groups
- endorsed by several national and international agencies

### **DARWIN Backgrounds**

pp+<sup>7</sup>Be neutrinos → ER signature high-E neutrinos → CNNS bg → NR signature

Remaining background sources: – Neutrinos ( $\rightarrow$  ERs and NRs) – Detector materials ( $\rightarrow$  n) – Xe-intrinsic isotopes ( $\rightarrow$  e<sup>-</sup>) (assume negligible µ-induced background)

JCAP 10, 016 (2015)



Electronic Recoils (gamma, beta)

Nuclear Recoils (neutron, WIMPs)

only single scatters

# Water Shield @ LNGS



#### Full MC Simulation for 3600 mwe

- external γ, n background irrelevant after >2.5m
- critical:  $\mu$ -induced neutrons of high energy
- studied several water shield geometries between XENON and Borexino tank
- 12m tank: ~0.4 n/(200 t×y) Borexino: <0.05 n/(200 t×y)</p>
- Gd-loaded water further reduces numbers





# LXe: Krypton Removal

DARWIN goal: 0.03 ppt (~ 0.1 × pp-neutrinos)
 removal by cryogenic distillation



# **LXe: Radon Background**



#### Strategy DARWIN

- avoid Rn emanation by
- $\rightarrow$  optimal material production
- → material selection
- → surface treatment
- → optimized detector design
- active Rn removal via cryogenic distillation

XENON1T distillation column installed @ XENON100

- → demonstrated reduction factor >27 (@ 95% CL)
- → dedicated column developed for XENONnT



# **ER Background Rejection**



Charge-Light-Ratio (S2/S1): Signal partition in light/charge depends on dE/dx → the interaction type		Edrift [kV/cm]	LY @ 122 keV [PE/keV]	NR acc [%]	ER rej [%]
	XENON100	0.53	3.8	40	2.5×10 <sup>-3</sup>
	XENON100	0.53	3.8	30	1×10 <sup>-3</sup>
	LUX	0.18	8.8	50	110×10 <sup>-3</sup>
→ high light yield should improve rejection level	XENON1T	0.125	~7.5	50	2.5×10 <sup>-3</sup>
	ZEPLIN-III	3.4	4.2	50	<b>1.3×10</b> <sup>-4</sup>
	K. Ni APP14	0.2-0.7	10	50	<1×10 <sup>-4</sup>

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### **DARWIN: Science Channels**

#### **Nuclear Recoil Interactions**

WIMP dark matter JCAP 10, 016 (2015)

- spin-independent (S1-S2, charge-only)
- spin-dependent Phys.Dark Univ. 9-10, 51 (2015)
  - $\rightarrow$  complementary with LHC, indirect det.
- various inelastic models, most EFT couplings



### **WIMP Detection**

Backgrounds from JCAP 10, 016 (2015)

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#### Coherent neutrino-nucleon scattering (CNNS)

- <sup>8</sup>B neutrinos (low E), atmospheric (high E)
 - supernova neutrinos
 JCAP 1611, 017 (2016)

PRD 89, 013011 (2014), PRD 94, 103009 (2016)





### **DARWIN ER Background**





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### **Electronic Recoil Interactions**

#### Non-WIMP dark matter and neutrino physics

- axions, ALPs JCAP 1611, 017 (2016)
- sterile neutrinos
- JCAP 01, 044 (2014) – pp, <sup>7</sup>Be: precision flux measurements
- CNO neutrinos with <sup>136</sup>Xe-depleted Xe PRD 99, 043006 (2019)

Neutrino Energy [keV] 30t target mass, 2-30 keV window

 $10^{3}$ 

<sup>7</sup>Be pep

pp

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 $2 \times 10^{2}$ 

0.8

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

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- $\rightarrow$  2850 neutrinos per year (89% pp)
- $\rightarrow$  real-time solar neutrino experiment

 $2 \times 10^{3}$ 

 $\rightarrow$  1% statistical precision on pp-flux ( $\rightarrow P_{ee}$ ) with 100 t×y

 $10^{4}$ 

<sup>8</sup>B

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#### Rare nuclear events

- **0νββ (<sup>136</sup>Xe)**, 0νEC (<sup>134</sup>Xe), ...

JCAP 01, 044 (2014)



Sensitivity: T<sub>1/2</sub> ≿ 2×10<sup>27</sup> y @ 90% CL



### **Neutron Background Studies**

#### - define material and design requirements

		Activity						
Material	Unit	<sup>238</sup> U	226Ra	<sup>235</sup> U	<sup>232</sup> Th	228 <mark>Th</mark>	Ref.	1
Titanium	mBq/kg	< 1.6	< 0.09	< 0.02	0.28	0.23	LZ	Start
PTFE	mBq/kg	< 5e-3	< 5e-3	< 2e-4	<1.4e-3	<1.4e-3	EXO	realiz
Copper	mBq/kg	< 1	< 0.035	< 0.18	< 0.033	< 0.026	XENON	value
PMT	mBq/unit	8	0.6	0.37	0.7	0.6	XENON	
PMT bases	mBq/unit	0.82	0.32	0.071	0.20	0.15	XENON	]

vith b ctivity



→ investigate Gd-based water Cherenkov neutron veto as well

### DARWIN: 40t LXe TPC JCAP 11, 017 (2016)



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### Challenges

- Size
  - → electron drift (HV)
  - → diameter (TPC electrodes)
  - → mass (LXe purification)
  - → dimensions (radioactivity)
  - → detector response (calibration, corrections)
  - → Xe gas procurement

### Backgrounds

- $\rightarrow$  <sup>222</sup>Rn
- $\rightarrow$  ( $\alpha$ ,n) neutrons
- → shielding (n-tagging)
- → ER rejection

#### Photosensors

- → high light yield (QE)
- $\rightarrow$  low radioactivity
- → long-term stability

etc etc

#### R&D needed

### **DARWIN: R&D Examples**



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### **DARWIN: Exciting Opportunities**

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#### **DARWIN:** much more than

#### **The ultimate Dark Matter Detector**

→ The low-background, low-threshold Astroparticle Physics Observatory



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- DARWIN can be done at LNGS
   → need ≥12m water shield
- Timeline: R&D and construction parallel to XENONnT data taking





### Backup

M. Schumann (Freiburg) – DARWIN

### **Dependence of Sensitivity**

#### Reference WIMP mass = $40 \text{ GeV/c}^2$

#### 1.40200 t × y, X-20.5 keVnr, CES 8PE, Rej=99.98%, Acc=30% 5.0-20.5 keVnr, CES 8PE, Rej=99.98%, Acc=30% 1.35 E 1.30Threshold Exposure Relative Cross Section 1.25 .20 1.15 1.101.05 all backgrounds 1.00CNNS only 0.95 0.90<sup>t</sup> 800 1200 1000 5 8 9 6 Lower Threshold [keVnr] 1.40 200 t × y, 5.0-20.5 keVnr, Rej=99.98%, Acc=30%



#### JCAP 10, 016 (2015)

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1.4

1.3Ē

1.2Ē

1.1E

1.00.9

0.8

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4<sup>±</sup>

200

400

600

Relative Cross Section