







# CHARACTERIZATION OF LOW-ENERGY ARGON RECOILS WITH RED AND RED+

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on behalf of the ReD Working Group (GADM Collaboration)



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# Physics background

- DarkSide program at Gran Sasso
  Laboratory, WIMPs search using dualphase Time Projection Chamber with
   low-radioactivity LAr
  - Operated a 50 kg TPC (DS-50)
  - In preparation: 50 ton TPC (DS-20k)
    - Novel light readout with SiPM
  - Pave way for next-generation (ARGO)





# The search for low-energy WIMPs

- LAr TPC sensitive in the search of low-mass WIMPs
  - A few GeV instead of the "standard" 100's GeV =
- Lighter WIMP = slower recoil
  - O(1 keV), instead of 20-100 keV
- Challenging!
  - S1 too small to be detected
  - S2-only events
    - Only ionization detected (~20 PE/e-)
- Analysis sensitive to ionization yield for keV NRs
  - Poorly known for Ar (data at ~6 keV)





Talk by M. van Uffelen

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  - Poorly known for Ar (data at ~6 keV)
- Measurement within DS-50, with AmC and AmBe neutron sources
  - Custom 2-parameter model
  - Constrains from small low-energy sample from the AmC calibration

- No closed 2-body kinematics
- Strong case for a LAr direct measurement at 2-5 keV<sub>nr</sub>





# The working principle

- <u>Strategy</u>: Produce Ar recoils of known of k
- Neutrons from a <sup>252</sup>Cf fission source
  - Neutrons O(2 MeV) and up to 10 MeV
  - Appropriate to produce recoils of a few keV
- Close detectors (BaF<sub>2</sub>) to tag fission events
- Neutron spectrometer to detect neutrons scattered off-Ar





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### The ReD conceptual layout





and BaF2 taggers

range 2-5 keV<sub>nr</sub>

# THE INGREDIENTS

# The TPC ...

- Miniaturized version of the DS-20k TPC
  - Active volume: 5(L) x 5 (W) x 6 (H) cm
  - Gas pocket: 7 mm thick
  - TPB coating for wavelength shifting
- DS-20k light readout: 5x5 cm<sup>2</sup> SiPM, 24x1cm<sup>2</sup> SiPM
  - 24 ch readout (top), for increased (x,y) resolution
  - 24x1cm<sup>2</sup> SiPM, 4 ch readout (bottom)
- Front End from the DS-20k R&D
- 3D event reconstruction:
  - (x,y) from S2 pattern on the top SiPMs
  - z from drift time (up to ~55 µs)
- In this campaign:
  - g<sub>2</sub> = ~17 PE/e- (E<sub>drift</sub> = 200 V/cm, E<sub>el</sub>=5.79 kV/cm)
  - Electron lifetime > 1 ms





Agnes et al. EPJ C 81 (2021) 1014

### ... and all the rest

- <sup>252</sup>Cf source (26 kBq fission)
  - Collimator of opening angle ~2°
  - Shines the entire TPC at 1 m distance





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  - Fast (high source rate, pile-up)
  - START for time of flight





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  - START for time of flight
- Neutron spectrometer: two 3x3 arrays of EJ276 plastic scintillators
  - STOP for time of flight
  - Features n/γ discrimination
  - 1 m downstream the TPC
  - Symmetric deployment to control systematics due to alignment
  - θ ~ 12°-17° in order to avoid direct neutrons from the source
- Tag Ar recoils down to ~1-2 keV<sub>nr</sub>





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# The real thing at







# PUTTING EVERYTHING AT WORK

# Data taking: finding neutrons...

- Data taking with <sup>252</sup>Cf from Jan to Mar, 2023
- Trigger logic: "any BaF" ^ "any PSci"
  - Tagging ~60% of SF events
  - TPC acquired in **slave** mode (may fail to trigger in S1)
  - Event rate dominated by  $\gamma\text{-rays}$  and accidentals
- Selection of candidate neutrons by time of flight and PSD
  - About 28 events/hour (0.3%)
- ToF resolution ~ 0.7 ns





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- Event-by-event  $E_n$  at <5%





# ... interacting in the TPC

- Look for TPC events offline
  - Analysis flow: de-convolution of SiPM response function, TPC pulse finder
- From MC: pulse finder fully efficient for S1 > 25 PE, S2 > 4 e-
- Selection cuts:
  - One S2 within 65 µs from BaF<sub>2</sub> and optionally, an S1 (< 100 PE)</li>
  - If S1 available, consistent BaF-TPC tof
  - No tails of previous S2 pulses
  - (x,y) in the central 4x4 cm region (fiducialization)
- Final sample: ~820 passing all cuts, out of 2300 candidate neutron events w/ TPC signal
  - 75% are S2-only (~ as in MC)
    - Expected: S1~8 PE for 5 keV $_{nr}$
  - From MC, most S1+S2 are expected to be multiple neutron scattering (→ no kinematic correlation)



S2 only

# The sample of low-energy recoils

- Get  $E_{NR}$  from time of flight (and geometry), uncert. **±5%**
- Using S2-only: E<sub>NR</sub> down to 1-2 keV<sub>nr</sub>
- Compare against the prediction of the DS-50 model and literature data, using a preliminary value of g<sub>2</sub>
  - $g_2 = 17.2 PE/e_{-}$ , based on cross-calibration with DS-50
  - Work in progress to infer g<sub>2</sub> directly from ReD data





# ReD+



- Future project ReD+, funded as a 2-year PRIN project at INFN, Laboratori Nazionali del Sud
- <u>Goal</u>: improve and extend coverage of ReD down to 0.4 keV using the same approach (<sup>252</sup>Cf source) but optimized components
  - TPC being redesigned and built, SiPM readout
  - Larger neutron spectrometer
  - Use the lessons learnt from ReD
    - Reduce accidental background
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  - Will follow up into the activity 3.2.G1 of DRD2
- In addition, irradiate the same TPC with 2.4-MeV mono-energetic neutrons from a DD generator
  - Joint project with University of Sao Paulo (FAPESP grant)
  - Delivered to USP in June 2024: it will be commissioned and shipped to LNS
- Comparable timelines for the two projects





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# **Conclusions & perspectives**



- ReD measured the response of a miniaturized LAr dual-phase TPC to O(keV) nuclear recoils @INFN Catania (2023)
  - Neutrons produced by a <sup>252</sup>Cf fission source
  - BaF<sub>2</sub> taggers and neutron spectrometer to detect neutrons scattered off the TPC → two-body kinematics
- Design sensitivity met: E<sub>NR</sub> down to 1-2 keV<sub>nr</sub>
  - <u>Next step</u>: use the ReD experimental data to evaluate charge yield and constrain models
- <u>Future</u>: ReD+ @ LNS, to cover down to 0.4 keV<sub>nr</sub> with <sup>252</sup>Cf (Italian PRIN funding) and DD neutron gun (Brasilian FAPESP grant)
  - Optimized new TPC
  - Data talking in late 2025
- Information crucial for "low-mass WIMP" analysis of current DM experiments and for the design of next-generation



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