

Optimisation of gas composition and amplification stage for the CYGNO/INITIUM experiment



Giorgio Dho on behalf of CYGNO coll.

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Physics case

Directional Dark Matter (DM)

- Assuming DM model detectable by scattering (WIMPs..)
- Directional information crucial for direct detection:
 - Better statistical rejection of background
 - Sidesteps the neutrino fog problem (especially for Solar neutrinos)
 - Will allow 3D astronomy of DM
- Requires: imaging of nuclear recoils (NRs)

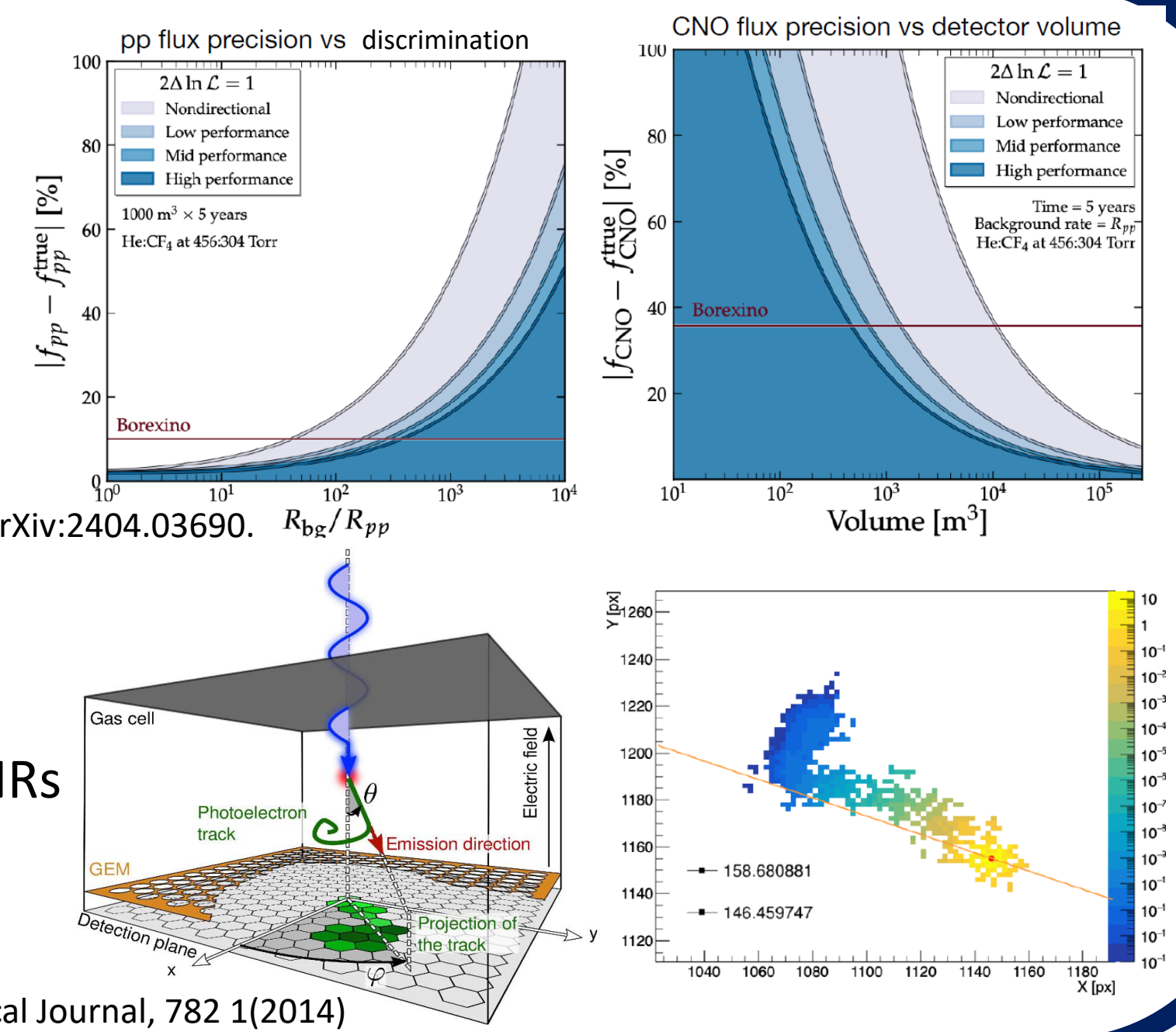
But not only

Neutrinos can become signal

- Requires: imaging of electron recoils (ERs)

Polarization of X-ray from space And Migdal effect

- Requires: imaging of ERs and NRs
- New frontiers in fundamental Physics and Astrophysics



Muleri, Astrophysical Journal, 782 1(2014)

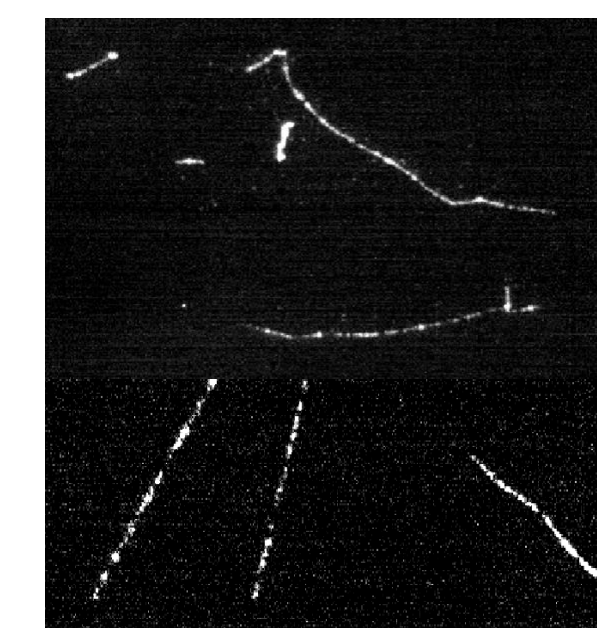
The Detector

Main Features

- Imaging detector of low energy ERs and NRs ($E_{th} \sim 1 \text{ keV}_{ee}$)
- Operated at atmospheric pressure and room temperature with mixture of $\text{He}:\text{CF}_4$ (60/40)
- Sensitivity to SI and SD for WIMP mass range of $0.7\text{--}50 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Triple Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) stack for signal amplification
- 3D reconstruction with combined use of the camera and PMTs

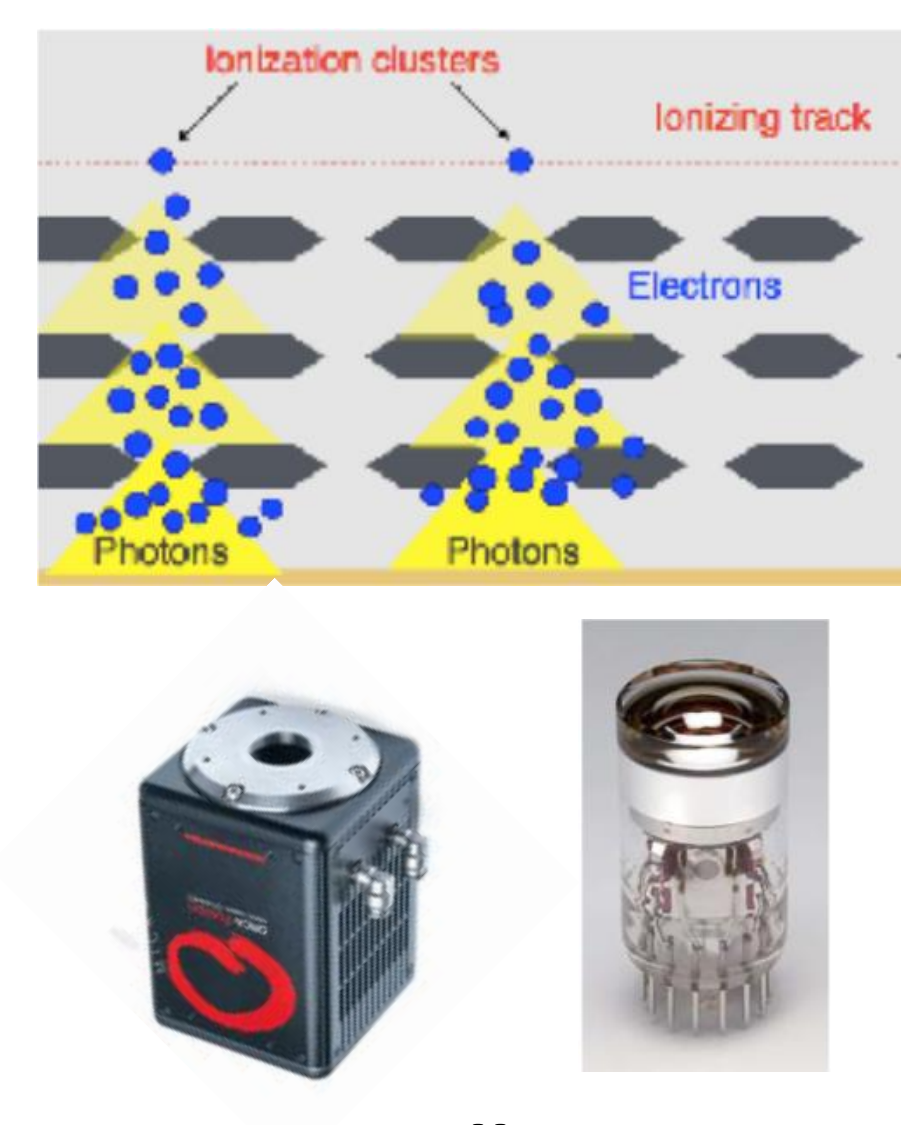
SCMOS camera

- Single photon sensitivity
- High granularity (2304×2304 pixels)



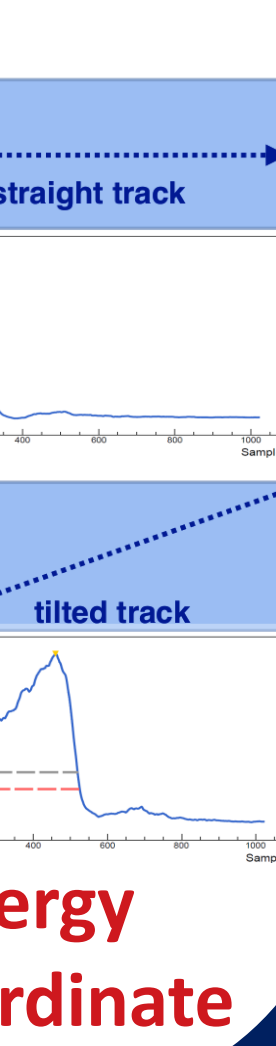
Energy x-y coordinate

Optical Readout

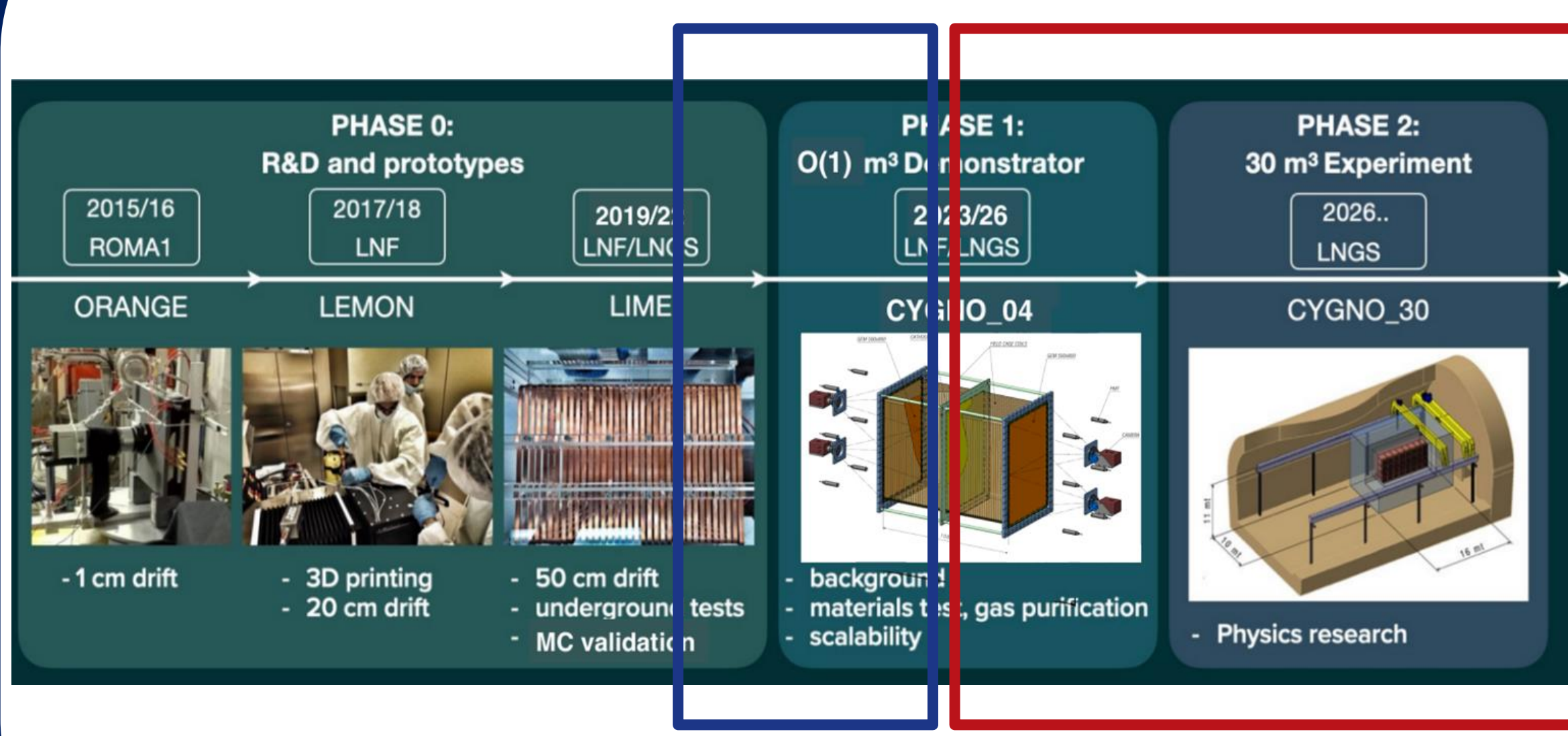


PMT

- Fast detector



Gaseous Time Projection Chamber

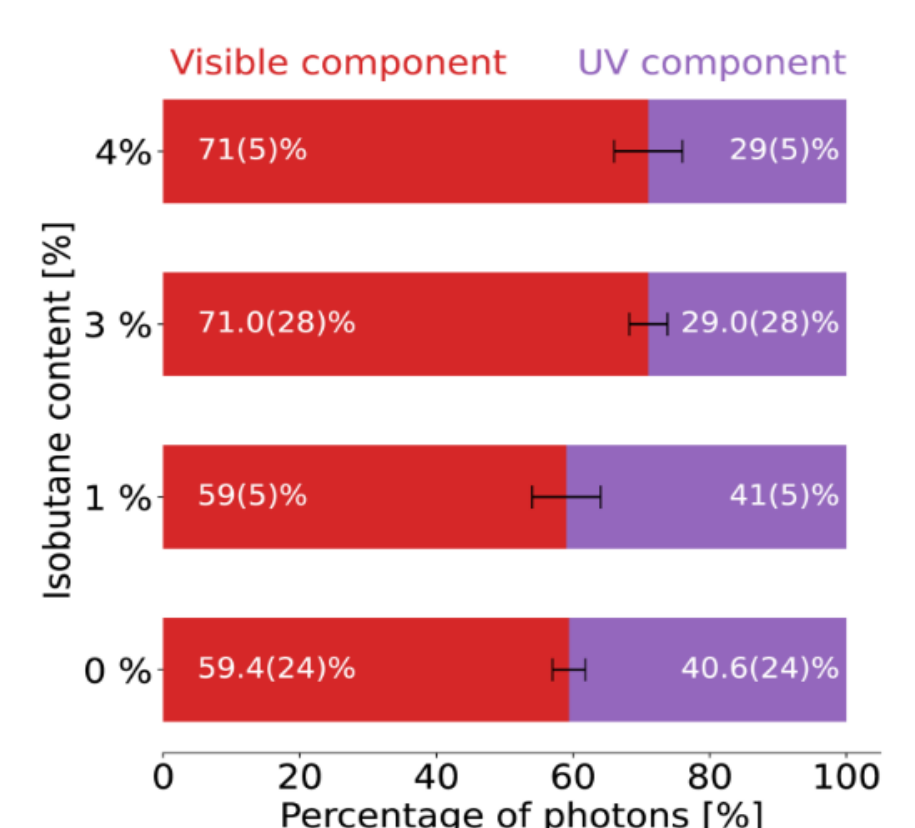
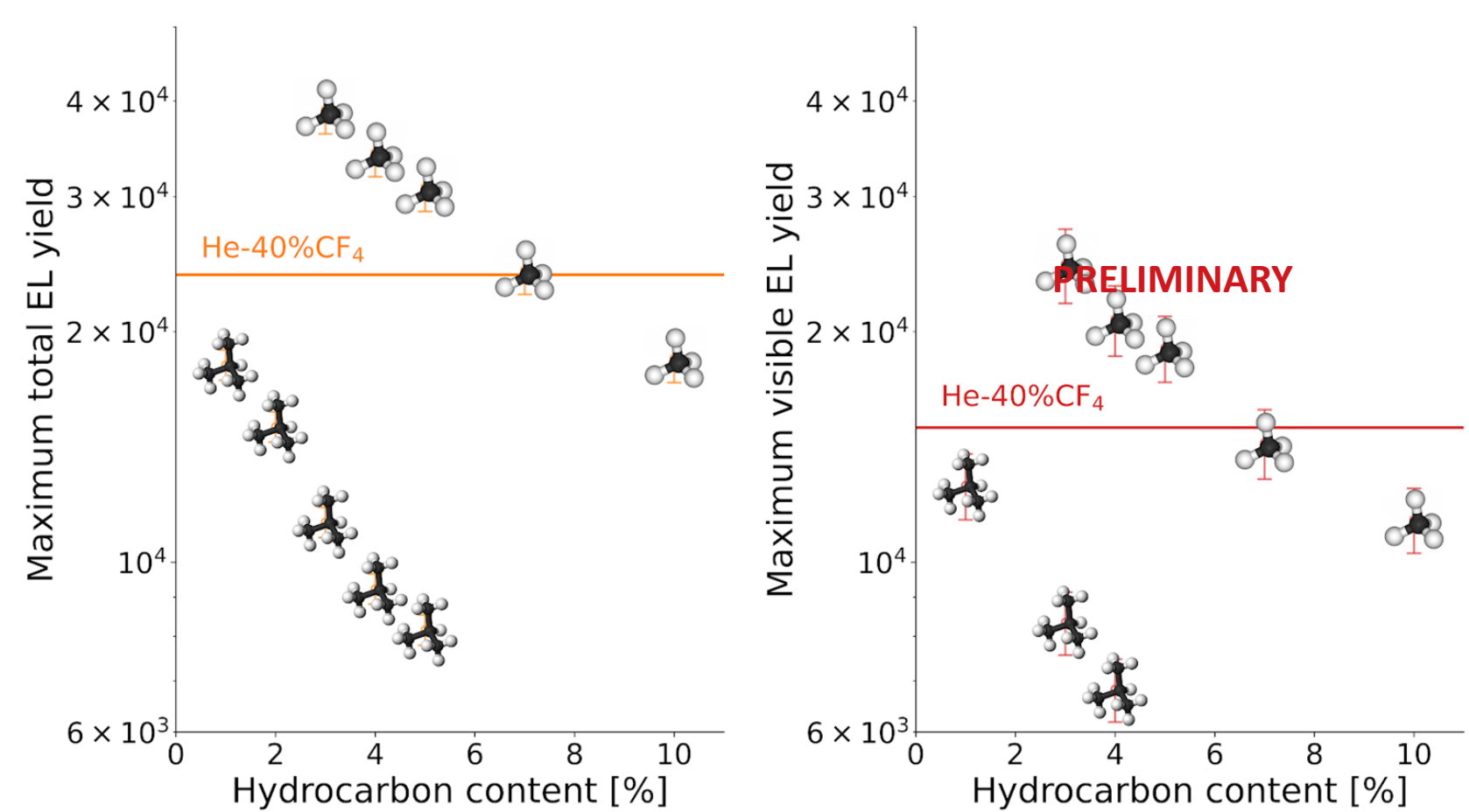
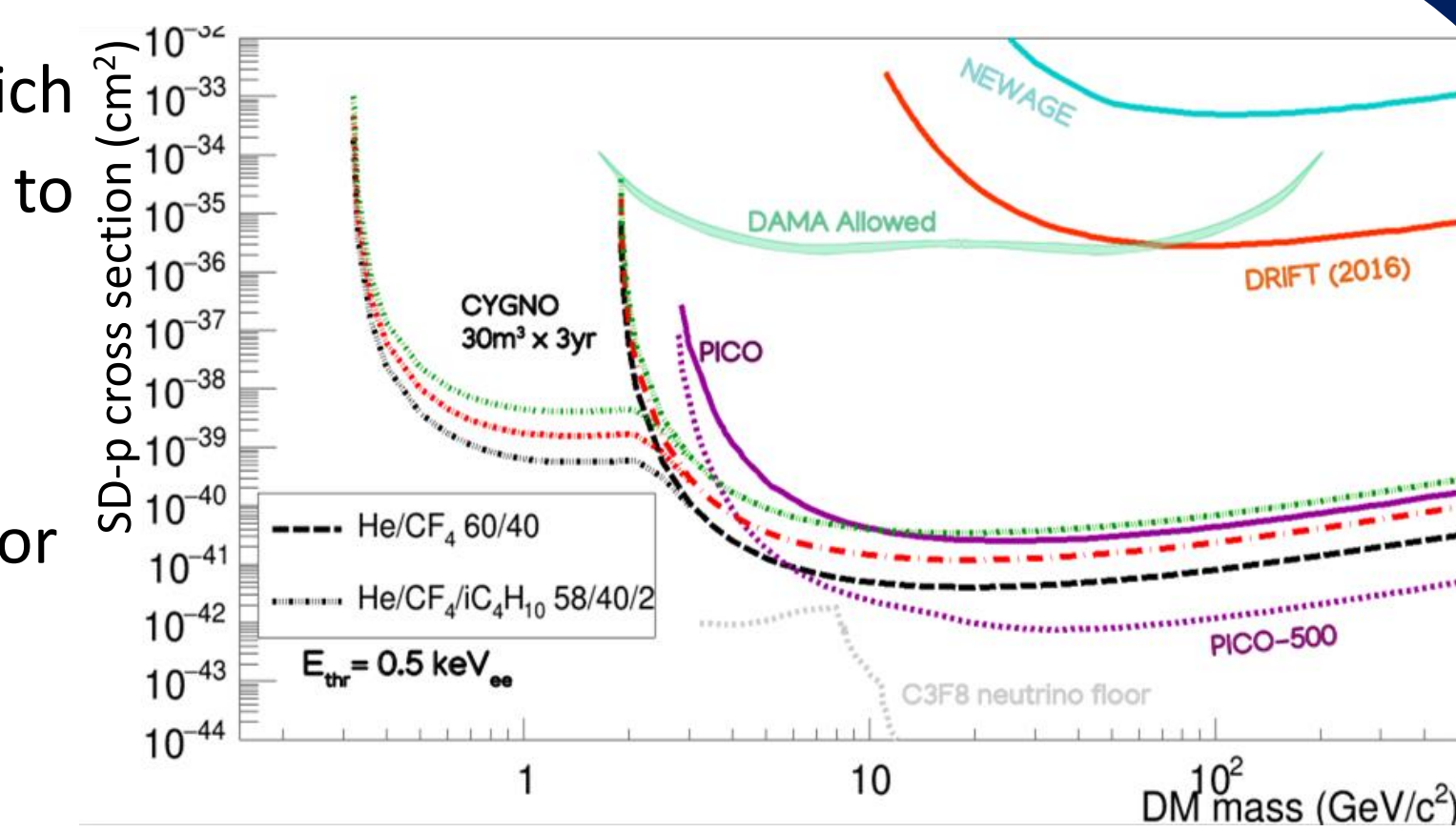
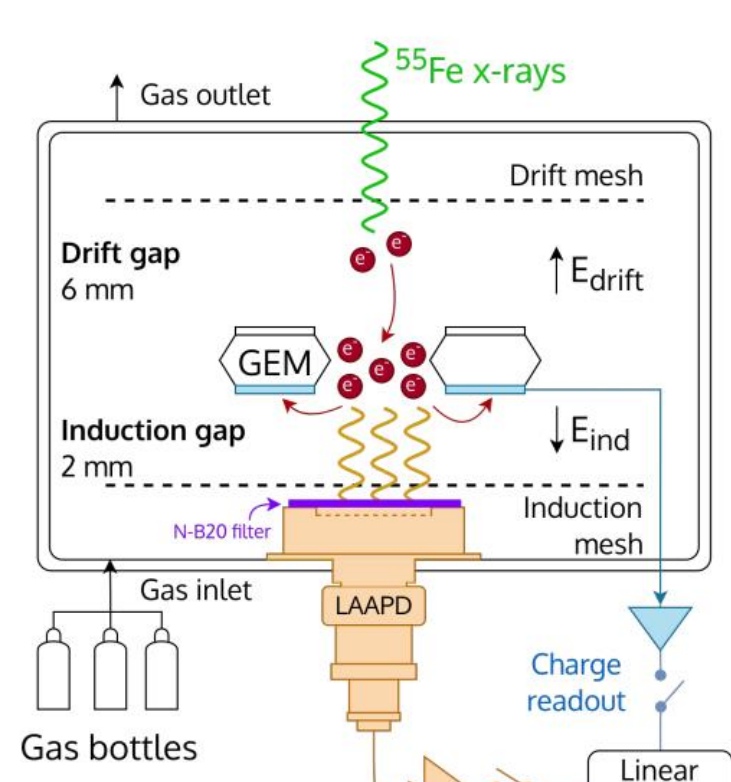


See D. Marques presentation Thursday direct directional session

Future

H-rich gases

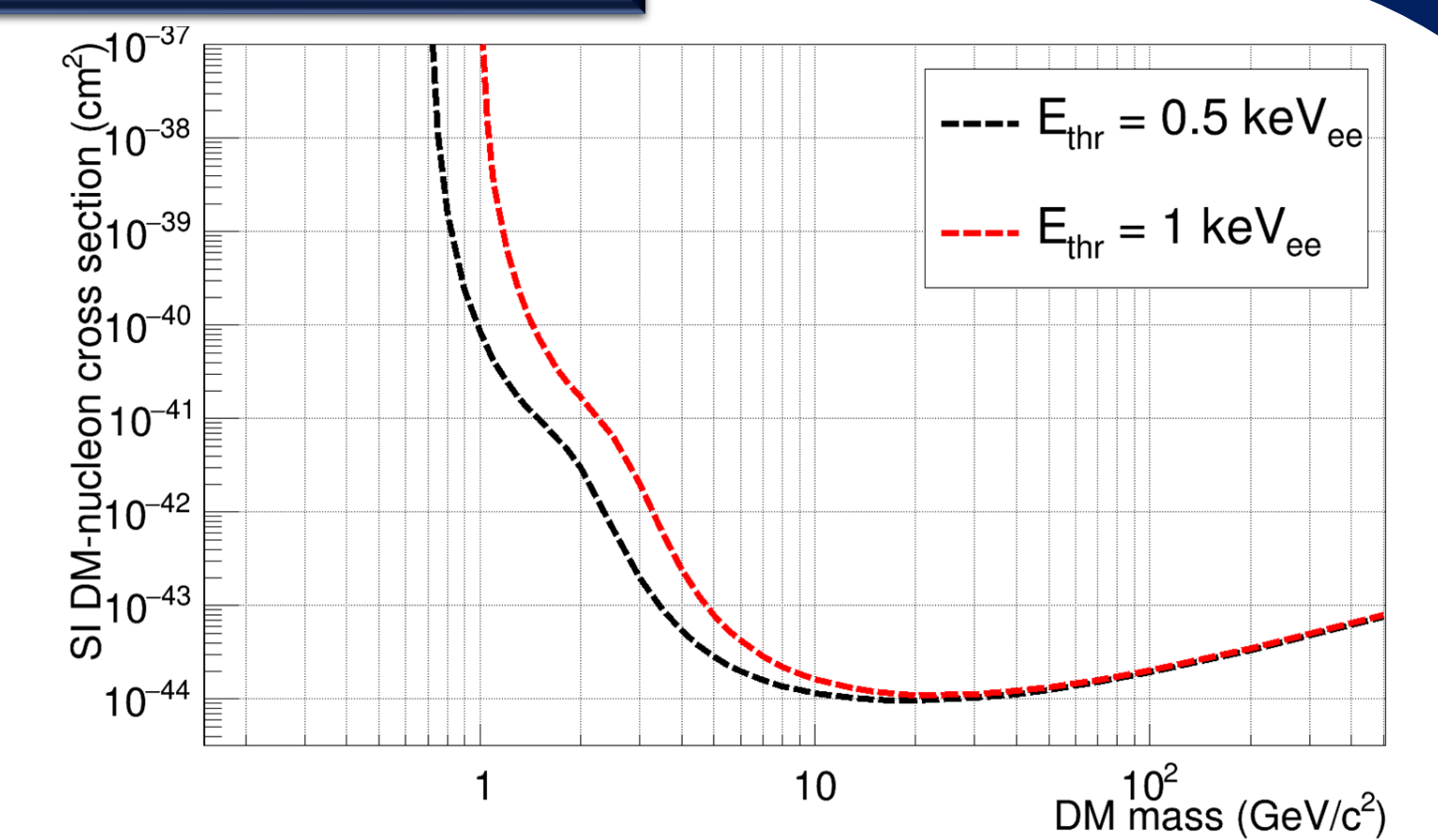
- The possibility of adding hydrogen rich gas is under study to gain sensitivity to lower DM masses
- Limit estimation with 2% isobutane or 5% methane
- Both isobutane and methane in <10% concentration were tested



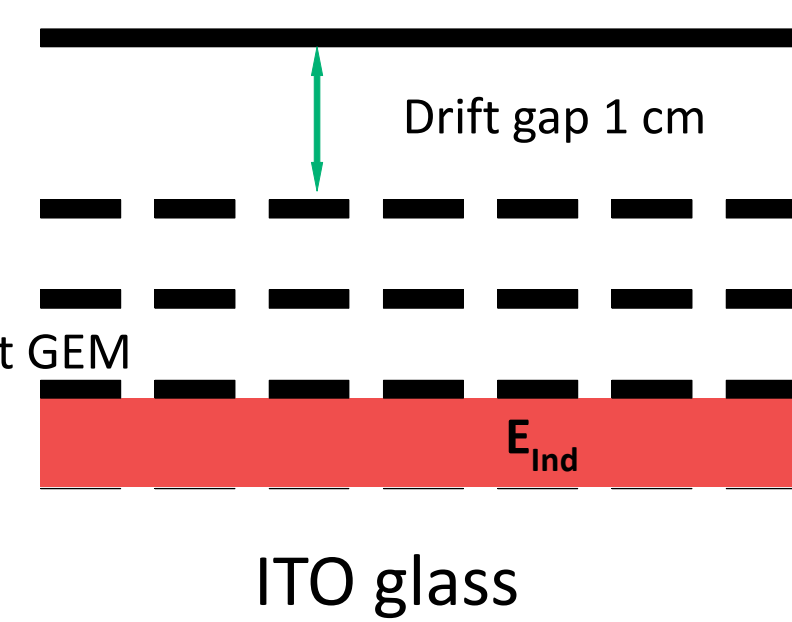
Amaro et al., PLB 855 (2024) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2024.138759>

Enhanced light yield

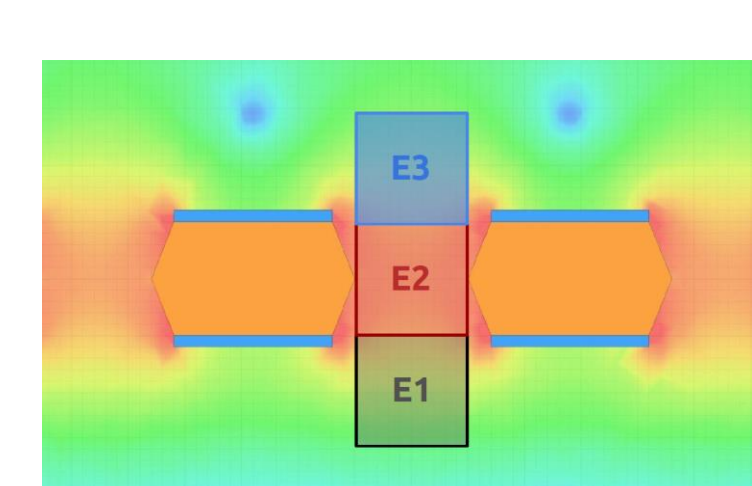
- Increasing the light yield produced in the amplification stage allows to:
 - Lower the energy threshold
 - Improve signal to noise ratio



- Concept: add a strong electric field (10- 15 kV/cm) below the last GEM of amplification



ITO glass

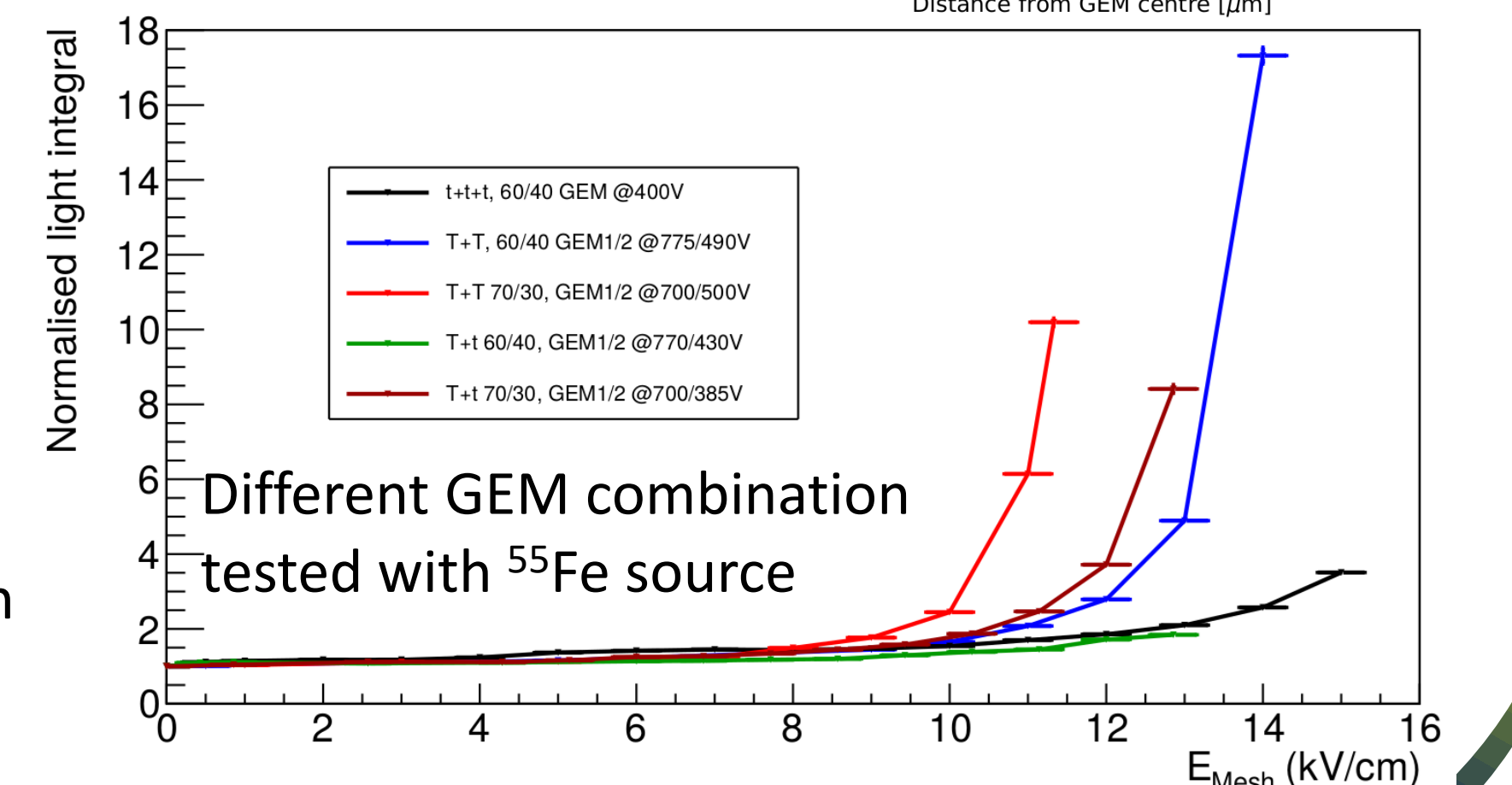
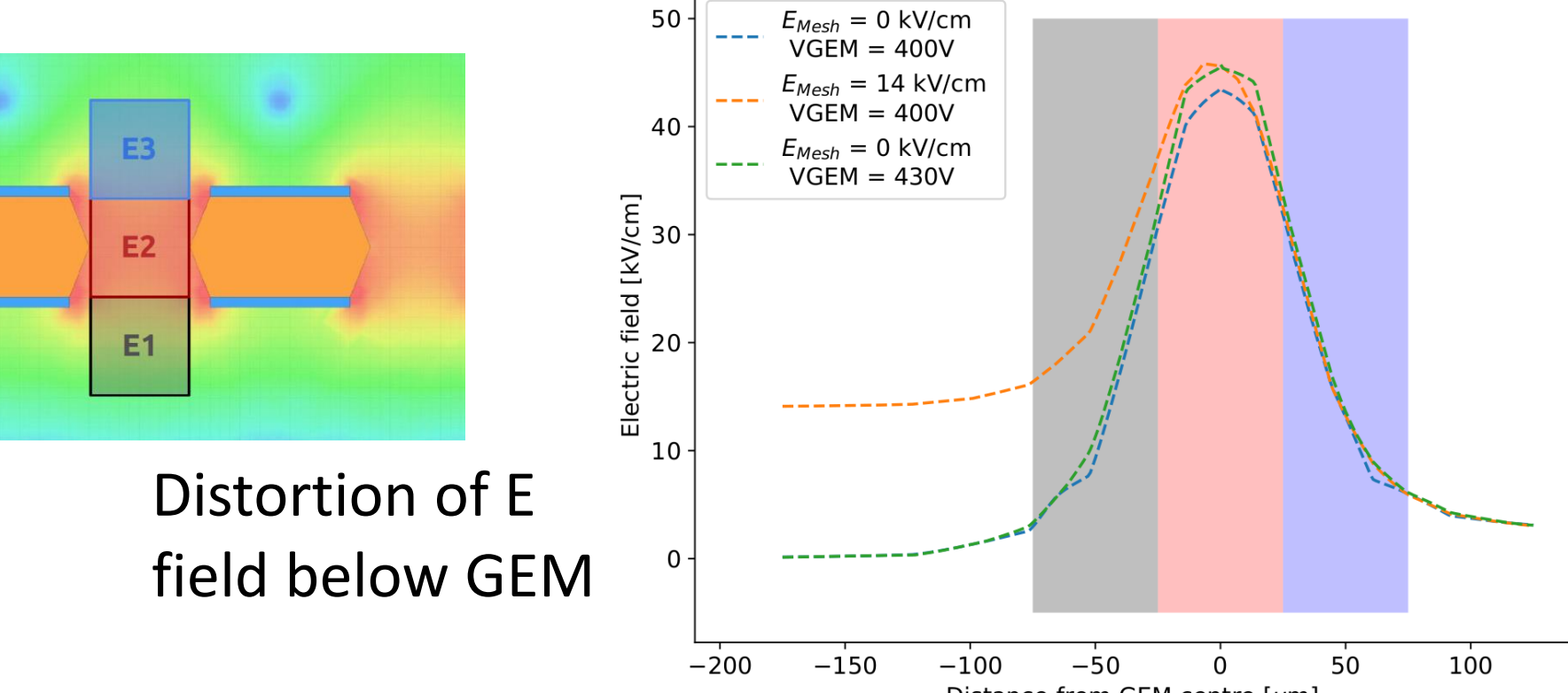


Distortion of E field below GEM

Advantages:

- Large increment in light yield
- Light yield surpassed regular GEM operation
- Intrinsic diffusion stable

Allows the use of 2 GEM stack with reduced intrinsic diffusion ($\sim 25\%$ less) and comparable light yield (\sim factor 2 less)



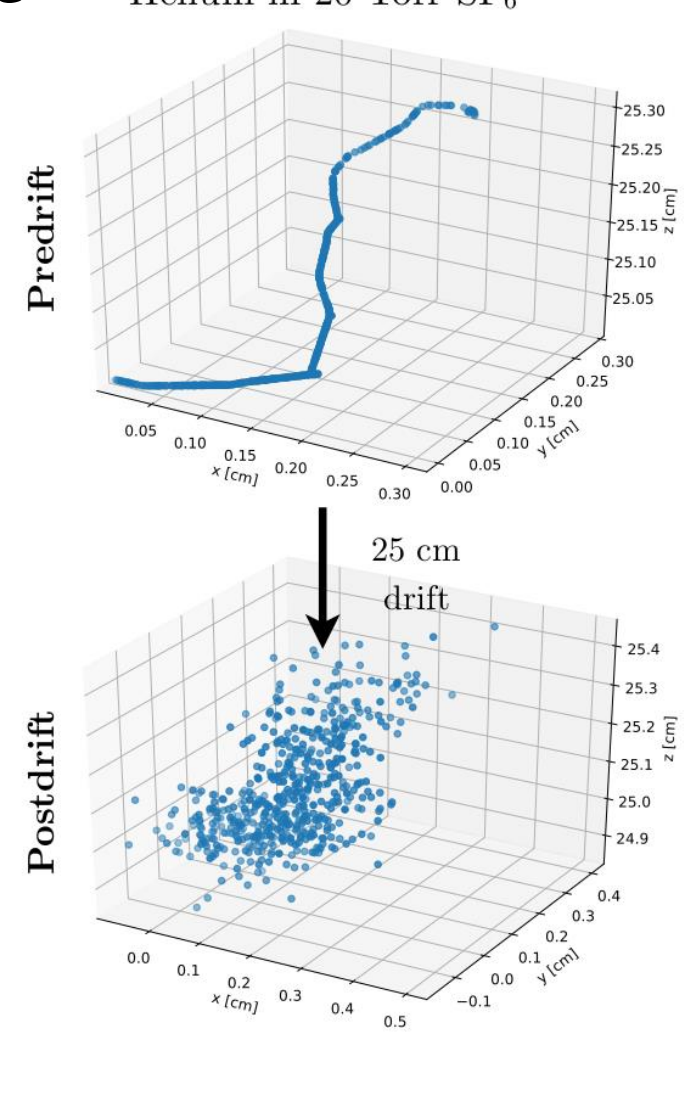
Amaro et al., preprint (2024) [arXiv:2406.05713](https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.05713)

Negative ion Drift

Principle

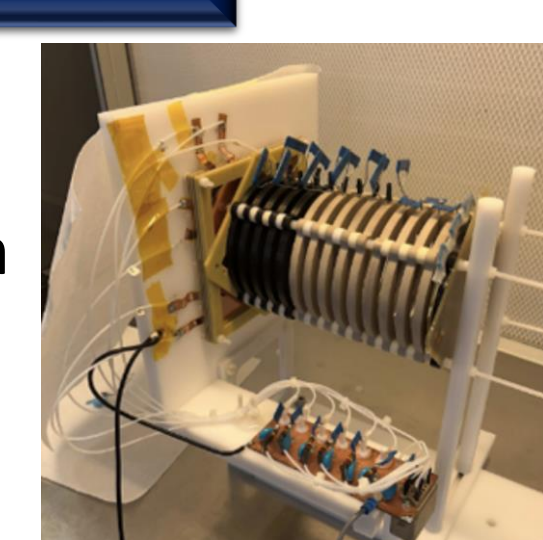
- Diffusion in gas limits the amount of information retrievable to characterise the topology of the tracks
- Electronegative gases can capture primary electron and generate negative ions
- Diffusion can be reduced to thermal limit (maybe below?)

CYGNUS white paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.12587>

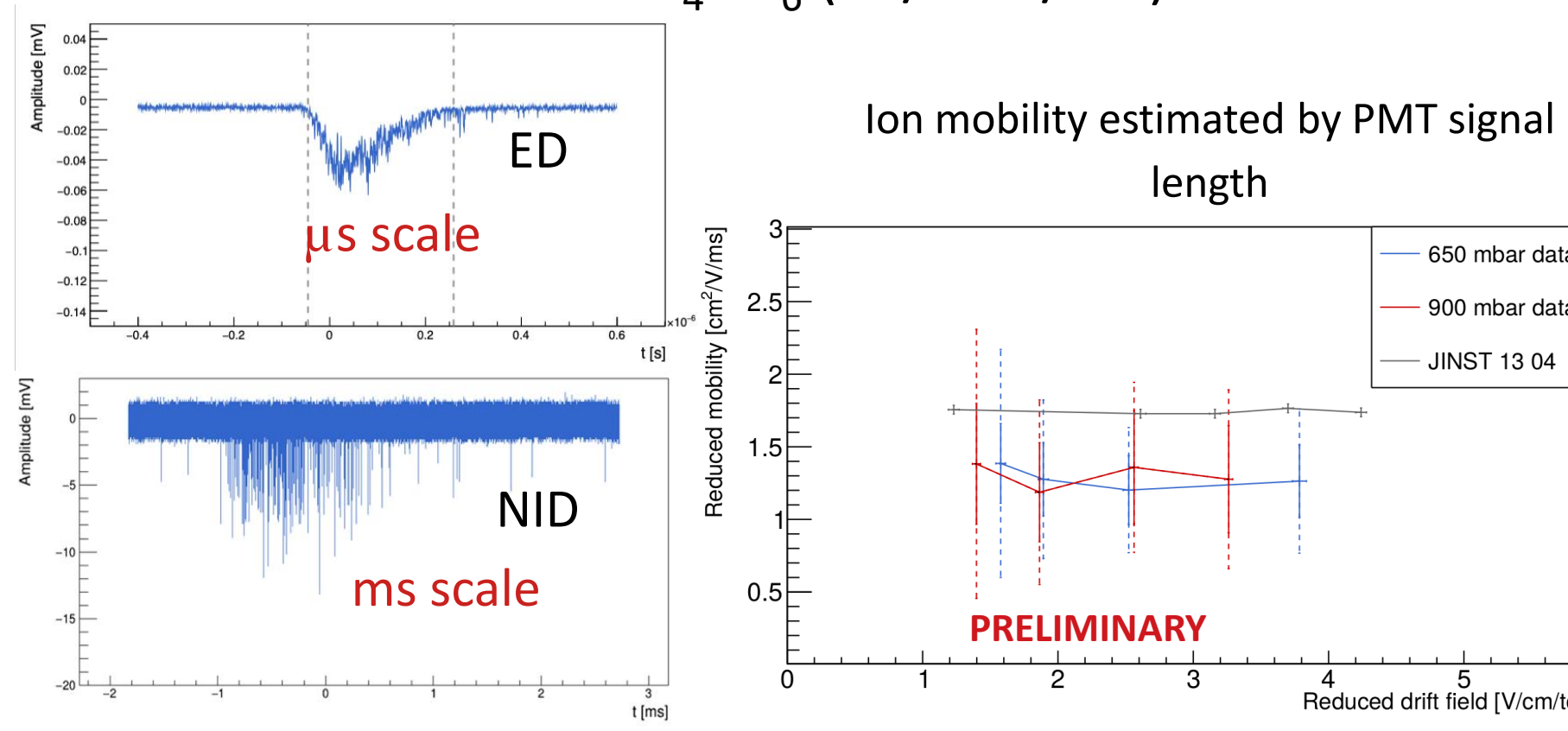


Experimental realisation

- TPC $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$ 15 cm drift length, ^{241}Am source, 900 and 650 mbar
- Gas mixture ED: $\text{He}:\text{CF}_4$ (60/40) NID: $\text{He}:\text{CF}_4:\text{SF}_6$ (59/39.4/1.6)

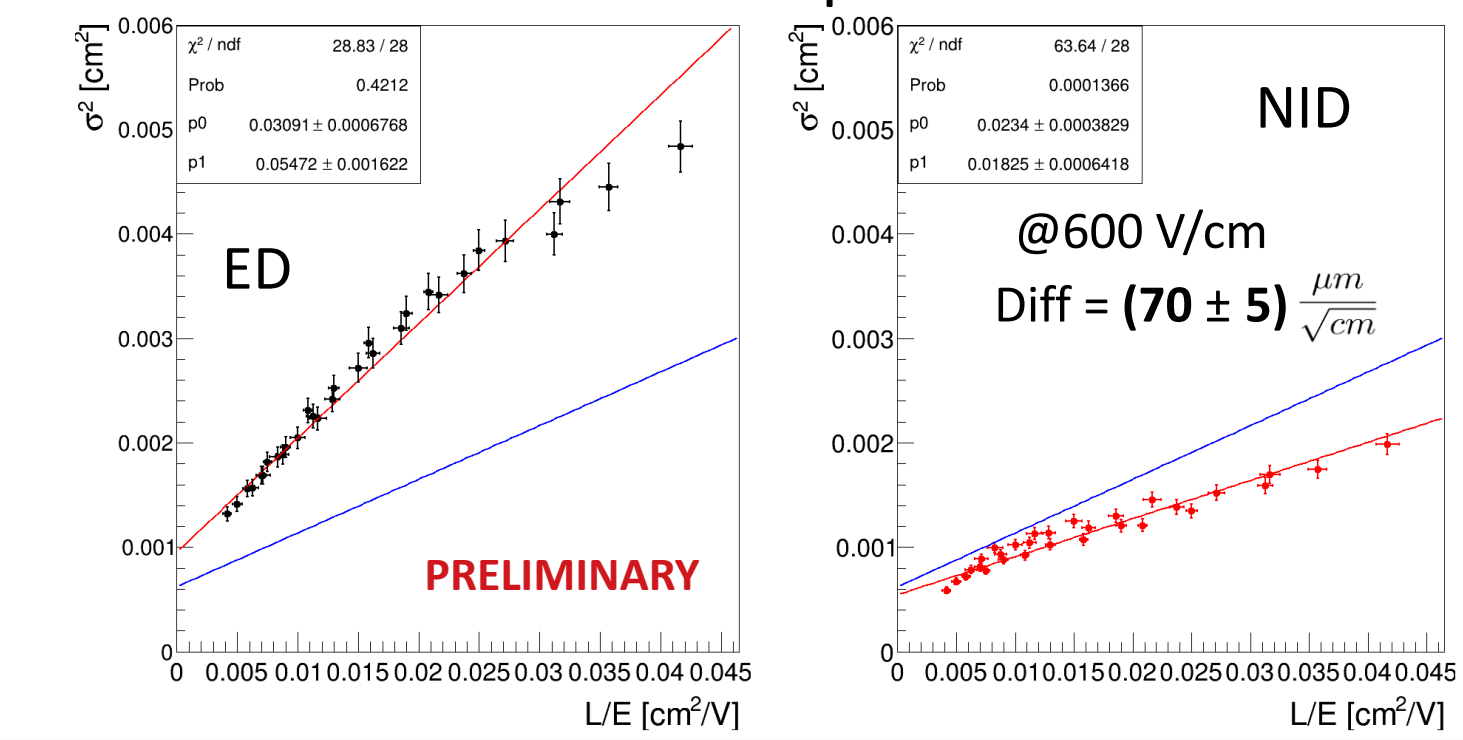
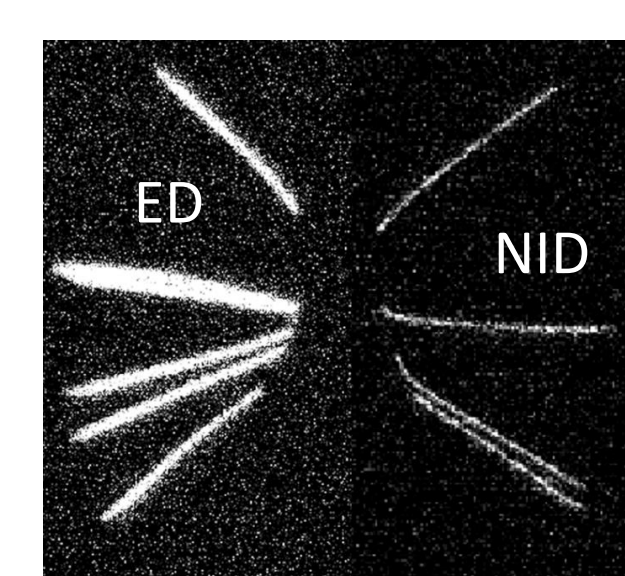


Ion mobility estimated by PMT signal length



Diffusion measurement

- Exploiting the central width of collimated alpha tracks



Extremely low transverse diffusion achieved

Gas	Trans Diffusion @1 kV/cm [$\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}$]
Ar:CH ₄ (90/10):	600 PDG
He:CF ₄ (60/40):	110 PDG
He:CF ₄ :SF ₆ (59:39.4:1.6):	55 (estimated)