Recent status and prospects of CDEX @CJPL

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OUTLINE

- Direct detection of Dark Matter
- Introduction to CDEX
- Recent status of CDEX-1 and CDEX-10
- Future prospect of CDEX@CJPL-II, R&D of key technologies
- Summary

Dark Matter in Cosmology





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(1) Direct

Germanium

recoil energy (tens of keV)

שמוג ועומונפו (mass ~ GeV – TeV)





(2) Indirect



(3) Accelerator



Direct detection of DM



Direct detection of DM

- Dark matter detection competition is becoming increasingly fierce;
- Light dark matter detection: low background level, low energy threshold, large mass detector target



China Dark matter Experiment



+ electrod

P-type bulk

- Formed in 2009, 11 institutions and ~100 people now; http://cdex.ep.tsinghua.edu.cn/
- Key technology: P-type Point-Contact (PPC) Ge detectors;
- **Physics targets:** Direct detection of light DM + Ge-76 0vββ



CDEX Roadmap



7

- CDEX-1 (2009-2016): Development of PPC Ge detector, bkg understanding
- CDEX-10 (2016-2022): Performances of Ge array detector immersed in LN₂
- CDEX-50 (2021-202X): 50kg Ge detector arrays for DM searches
- CDEX-300v (2021-202X): 300kg enriched Ge detector arrays for 0vββ Exp.



China Jinping Underground Laboratory

rofile of Mountair

raffic tunnel

CIPI

Length of tunnel (m

Sichuan Provin

1,000 **8**

1,500 2

2,000

2,500

Jinping II

- World's deepest underground lab, CJPL
 - ✓ Near Xichang city, Sichuan Province, Southwest China
 - ✓ Rock overburden: 2400m (~6720 m. w. e.)
 - CJPL-I Main Hall: 6.5m(W) x 6.5m(H) x 42m(L), Total space: ~4000 m³
 - ✓ Two DM exp. (CDEX, PandaX)+LBF(radio-assay) operated in CJPL-I
 - ✓ Extension project, CJPL-II, final exam and expected to be completed in 2025



CDEX-1



- Traditional cold finger refrigeration;
- Passive shield: Low-bkg Pb, OFHC Cu, PE;
- Nal(Tl) anti-Compton detector;
- Located in PE room at CJPL-I;

10

1A

1B









Layout of PE room, CJPL-I

Testing

tank

CDEX-1 inside PE room

CDEX-1A&B: 1kg PPC Ge×2

CDEX-1B Results

- Detector upgraded w/ lower JEFT noise and material bkg;
- >4 years run (Run-1&Run-2), >1200 kg·day exposure;
- Achieving 160 eVee energy threshold;
- Sensitivity improved and extending to 2 GeV/c².

Detector	FWHM of pulser
CDEX-1A	130 eVee
CDEX-1B	80 eVee

Run-1 Time-integrated (TI) analysis: Chinese Physics C 42, 023002 (2018)



CDEX-10

9

- Array detectors: 3 strings with 3 detectors each, ~10kg total;
- Direct immersion in LN₂;
- Prototype system for future hundred-kg to ton scale experiment
 - ✓ Light/radio-purer LN₂ replacing heavy shield i.e. Pb/Cu;
 - Arraying technology to scalable capability;





CDEX-10: ~10kg PPC Ge array

Science China-PMA 62, 031012 (2019)



CDEX-10 Results

e

- First results from 102.8 kg·day exposure w/ Eth 160 eVee;
- Bkg level: ~2 cpkkd @ 2-4 keV;
- New SI limit on 4-5 GeV/c²;



Dark Matter Direct Detection



$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = N_T \left(\frac{\rho_{\chi}}{m_{\chi}} \int d^3 \vec{v} v f_v (\vec{v} + \vec{v}_E) \right) \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \right)$$

DM sources related :

- ✓ WIMP (Standard Halo Model)
- ✓ Annual Modulation (velocity change)
- ✓ Boosted DM
- ✓ Dark Photon, axions et al.



Interaction process:

- ✓ DM-nucleus elastic scattering
- ✓ DM-nucleus inelastic scattering
- ✓ DM-electron scattering
- ✓ Others (All energy deposited)



*WIMP: weakly interaction massive particles

More physics analysis



Annual Modulation + DM-nucleus elastic scattering



WIMP (Standard Halo Model) + Migdal effect

PRL 123:161301 (2019)

WIMP (Standard Halo Model) + DM–Electron Scattering



PRL 129:221301 (2022)

14

 10^{4}

More physics analysis



CR Boosted DM + DM-nucleus elastic scattering





PRD 106:052008 (2022)

WIMP (Standard Halo Model) + Earth shielding, Migdal effect







PRD 105:052005 (2022)

Solar dark photon + All energy deposited





PRL 124:111301 (2020)

Boosted DM-electron: SRDM



- Boosted DM-electron calculation: develop an energy spectrum reconstruction method for non-SHM DM velocity distribution, simplify the expected spectrum calculation in semiconductor det.;
- Solar Reflected Dark Matter (SRDM) searches: provide the strongest experimental limits for light mediator scenario for DM mass below 0.1 MeV;



CDEX-50

- Ge detectors array directly immerse into Liquid Nitrogen for cooling and shielding;
- Composed of 5 strings, 10 detectors/string;
- target mass (Ge) reaches ~50kg;
- BEGe + PPCGe;









CDEX-50 Projected sensitivity

- Bkg level: <0.01 cts/(keV·kg·day) @1 keV</p>
- Energy threshold for data analysis: 160 eV
- Exposure reaches ~50 kg·year
- WIMP SI sensitivity reaches 10⁻⁴⁴ cm²
- Multi physics channel analysis:





CDEX-50 Background Model and Simulation

Bkg level: <0.01 cts/(keV·kg·day) @1 keV</p>

JCAP 07 (2024) 009

- Mainly comes from the ³H and cosmogenic radionuclides in crystal
- The contribution from CEvNS and M-shell X-rays should be well understood



Technical R&D towards next-stage



Large scale detector array

10 kg \rightarrow 50 kg

Low background

2 cpkkd \rightarrow 0.01cpkkd@ 2-4 keV

- Prototype detectors → Strings
- Strings → Arrays

- Large shielding and cooling system
- Ge detector fabrication
 - Low mass detector unit and VFE design
 - Low bkg cables or flexible PCB
 - CMOS ASIC Front-end Electronics
- Underground E-forming copper
- Cosmogenic bkg control





Ge detector fabrication

- Develop bare HPGe detectors immersed into LN₂;
- Long time stability;
- Further reduce the radioactive background;
- ASIC-based preamplifiers can work well in liquid nitrogen;







Bare HPGe detectorsBare HPGe in LN_2 PPC: ϕ 50mm x 50mm, Depleted voltage: ~800V



CMOS ASIC Front-end Electronics



22

- Light DM search \rightarrow low noise/threshold (low capacity, etc)
- Very close to Ge detectors \rightarrow low bkg (radiopure, low-mass, etc)
- ASIC preamplifier @ 77K
 - PCB material: PTFE(Rogers 4850);
 - ENC ~26e(<200eV) w/ 4µs shaping time, mainly from 1/f noise (~21e);

Details in JINST (2018) 13: 8019





Underground E-forming copper and Assay



- Prototype setup for underground EF-Cu production
 - Cathode mandrel: 316L stainless steel, φ95x380mm;
 - Plating bath: PE, φ400x500mm;
 - Goal: Majorana copper, U/Th content ~ O(0.1µBq/kg);
- Test run in Tsinghua U. and moved to CJPL-I;
- U/Th Analysis by ICP-MS
 - Wet chemistry testing..., blank sensitivity ~10⁻¹³g/g



UG copper e-forming facility @CJPL-I







optimized electrical parameters

ICP-MS

Future Plan – New location



• CJPL-I to CJPL-II

- Volume: 4000 m³ to 300,000 m³;
- 1 main hall (6.5x6.5x42m) to 8 main halls (14x14x60m each);
- Additional pit for next-generation CDEX;



Future Plan - CDEX @CJPL-II

- Prepare for HPGe experiment in Hall C1 @ CJPL-II
- 1725m³ liquid nitrogen, shielding and cooling system (inner: ϕ 13m*H13m)
- Inner bkg level: <10⁻⁴ cpkkd@1keV, <10⁻⁶ cpkkd@2MeV



Future Plan - CDEX @CJPL-II



- Construction of LN₂ tank has completed at end of 2019
- A new steel working platform has been constructed in October 2022
- Liquid nitrogen filling is expected to complete at the end of 2024
- Background level is hoped to be confirmed with PPCGe at the beginning of 2025





Summary

- CDEX: unique advantages of Ge detectors for light DM search at CJPL;
- Recently CDEX has made great progress, published many leading results for low mass DM, with multi physics channels analysis and different DM candidates;
- CDEX-50 has started and will locate in Hall C1 of CJPL-II;
- Many key technologies R&D are ongoing and have made very good progress.

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http://cjpl.tsinghua.edu.cn