



DarkSide @ LNGS: an update

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XLI Gran Sasso Scientific Committee
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DarkSide background rejection strategy



- ◆ Screening and selection of detector materials
- ◆ Identify and reject cosmogenic muons
 - ✓ **Water Cherenkov Detector**

- ◆ Identify and reject radiogenic neutrons from the active mass
 - ✓ **Active veto** based on a boron-loaded liquid scintillator detector

- ◆ Two-phase LAr **TPC**
 - ✓ Pulse Shape Discrimination
 - ✓ S2/S1
 - ✓ 3D Fiducial Volume definition to reject surface background
 - ✓ Underground argon with reduced (> 150) cosmogenic ^{39}Ar

DarkSide program @ LNGS



- ◆ Scalable technology for a two-phase TPC in LAr
 - ✓ **DarkSide-10** (DS-10)
 - 10 kg active mass
 - Operated in 2012 @ LNGS
 - Technical prototype for larger TPC
 - ✓ **DarkSide-50** (DS-50)
 - 50 kg active mass
 - Built inside CTF Water Tank with active neutron veto
 - Launch technology for next generation detectors
 - In operation since Nov 2013
 - Expected WIMP sensitivity 10^{-45} cm² with UAr
 - ✓ **DarkSide-G2**
 - 3600 kg fiducial
 - Can be built inside present DS-50 neutron veto
 - Expected sensitivity 10^{-47} cm²

DS-50 @ LNGS

Rn-free clean room

(10-15 mBq/m³ in 110 m³)
Used for assembling TPC
and deployment

Water Cherenkov muon veto:

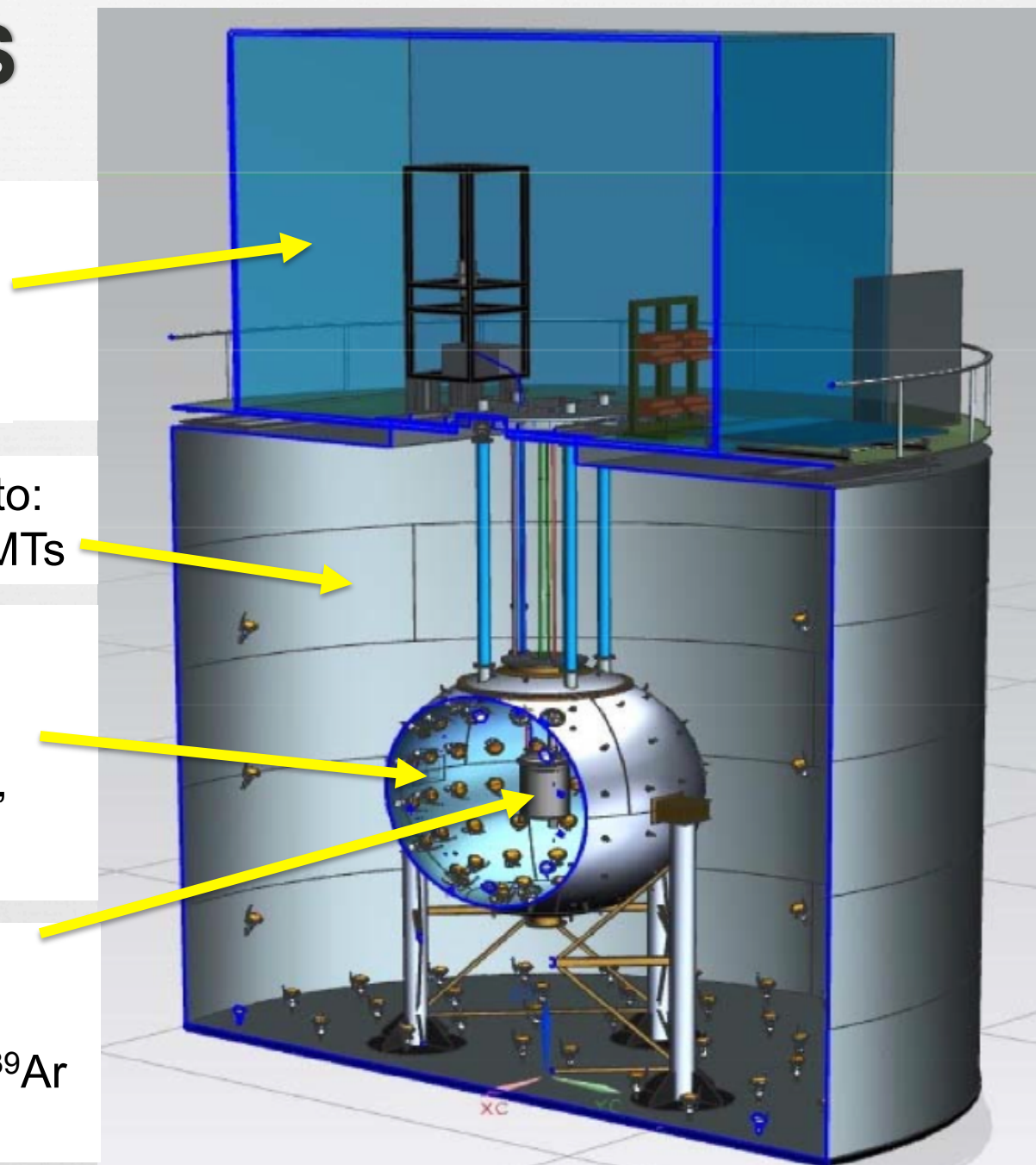
10³ m³ H₂O with 76/80 8" PMTs

Boron-loaded liquid scintillator

(50% TMB + 50% PC) as
neutron veto with 108/110 8"
PMTs

150kg LAr TPC with 2 x 19
3" PMTs

AAr at present with 1Bq/kg ³⁹Ar
UAr with < 6.5 mBq/kg ³⁹Ar





Water Cherenkov

TPC hanging in LSV





PMTs + Cold-Amps in LAr

R11065 PMTs

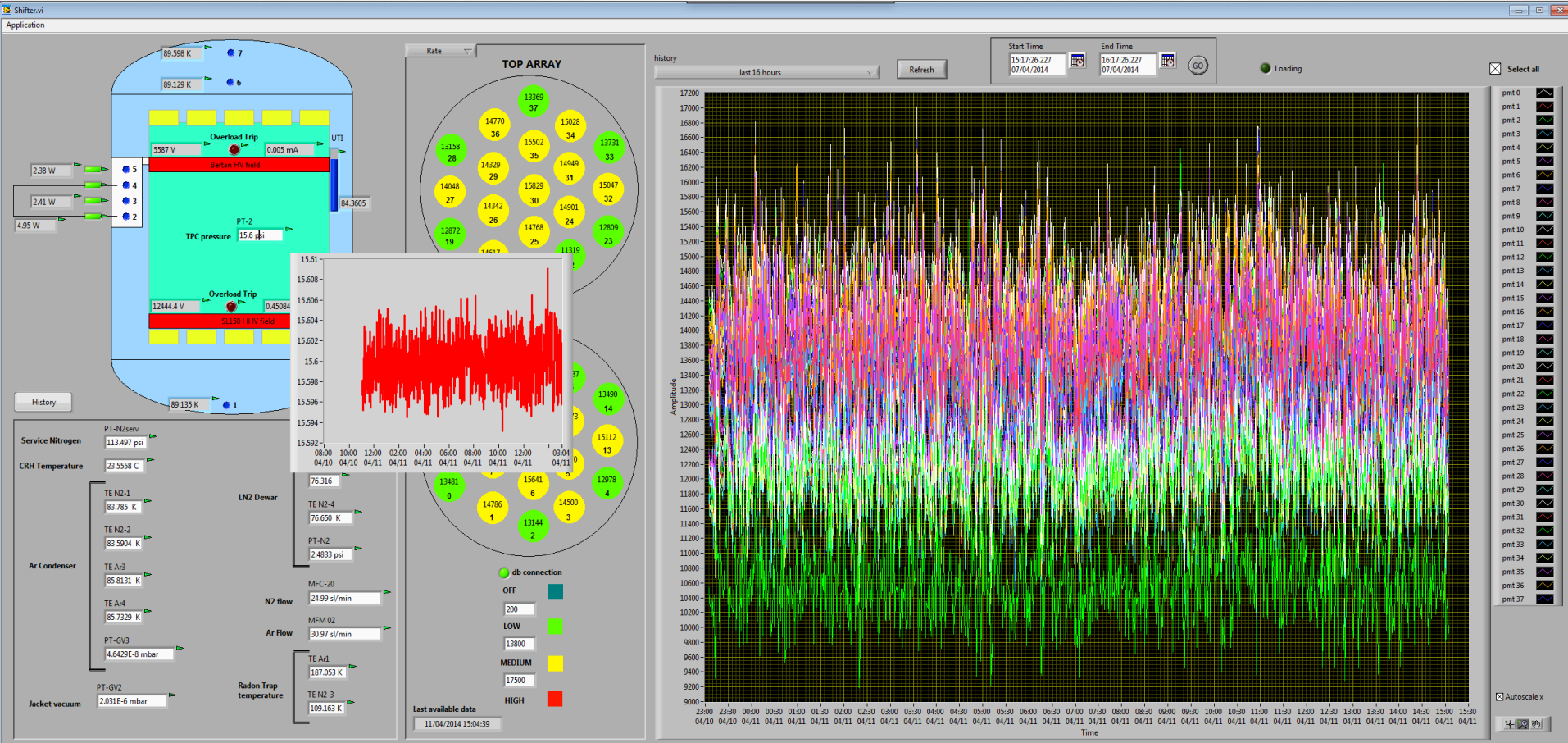
PMT Gain = 3×10^5

PMT HV ~ 1200 V

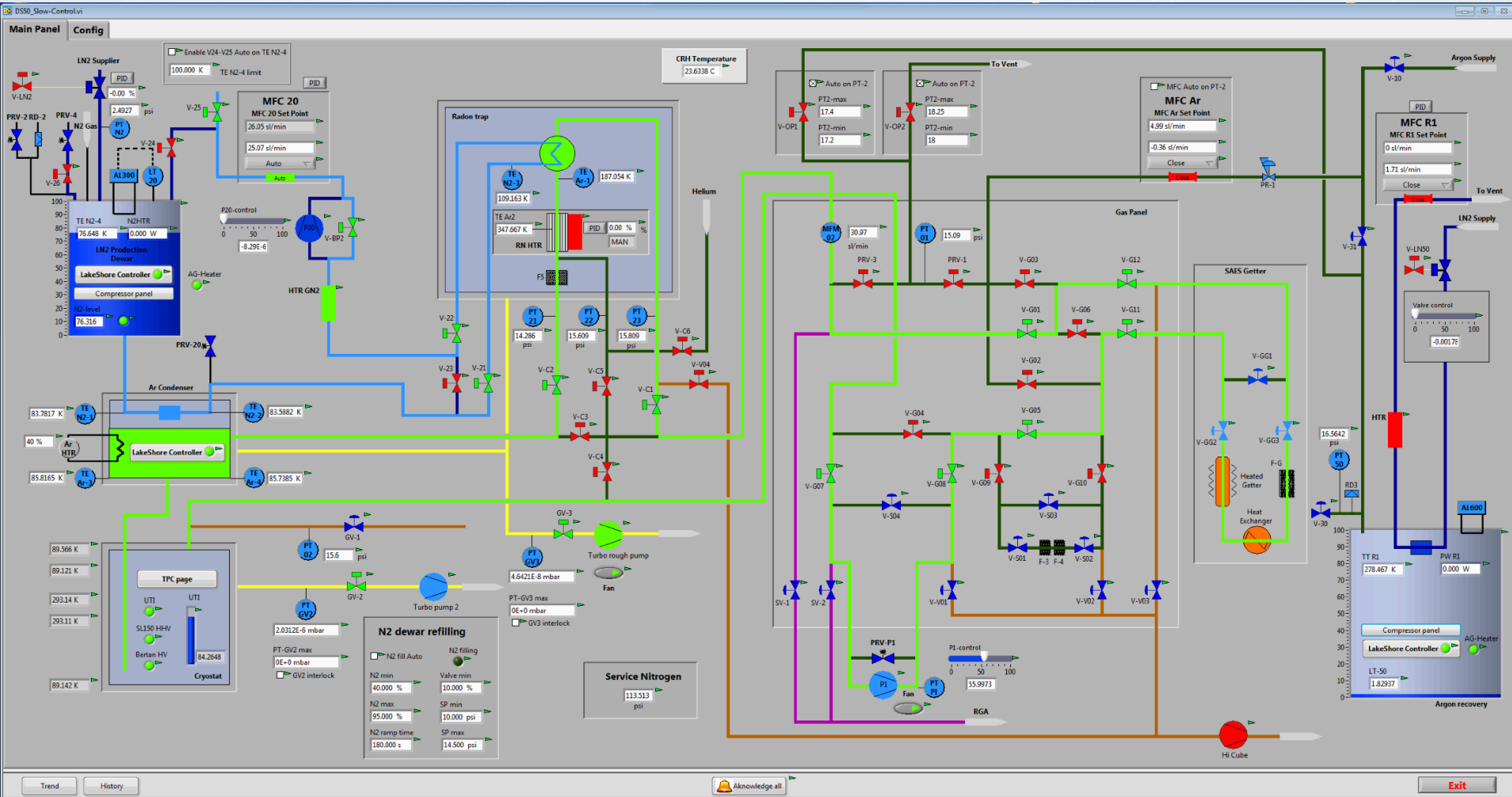
Noise 3 mV on 200 MHz



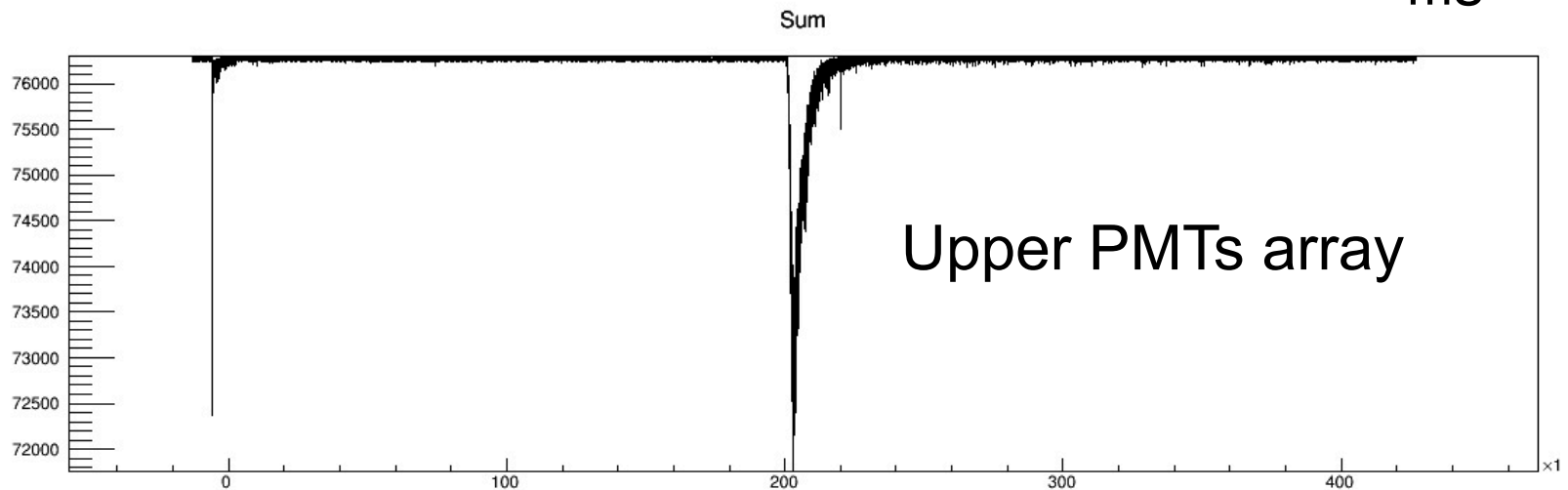
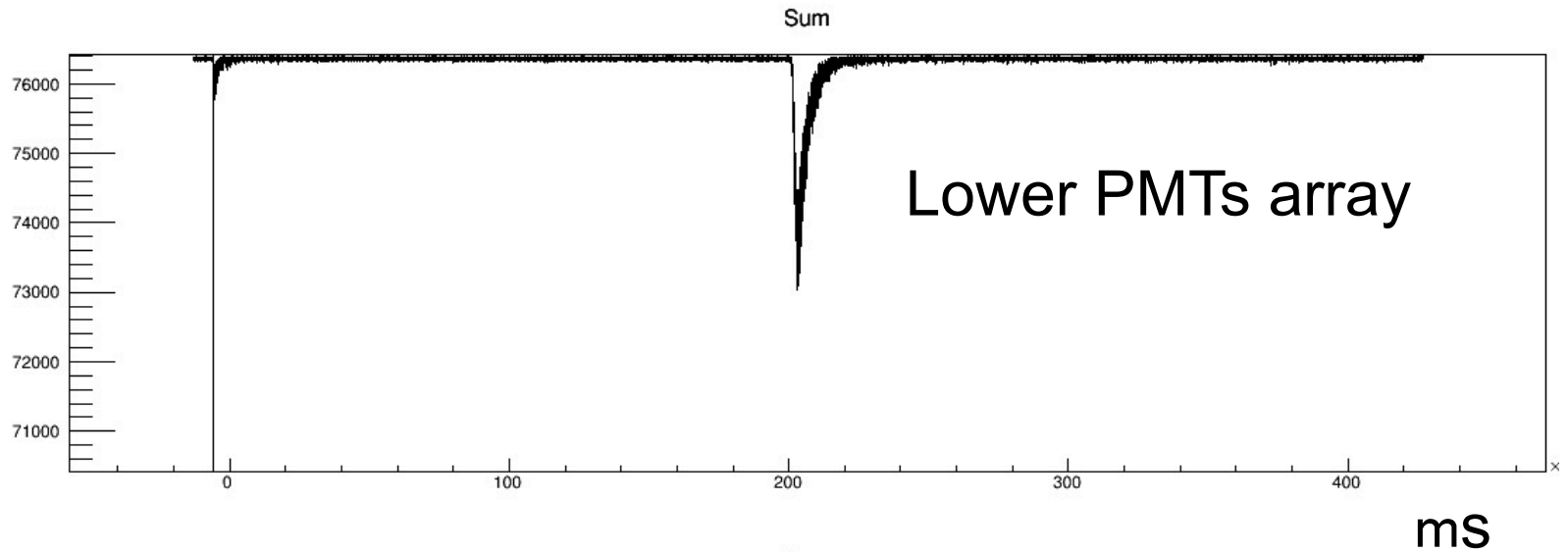
Slow Control System



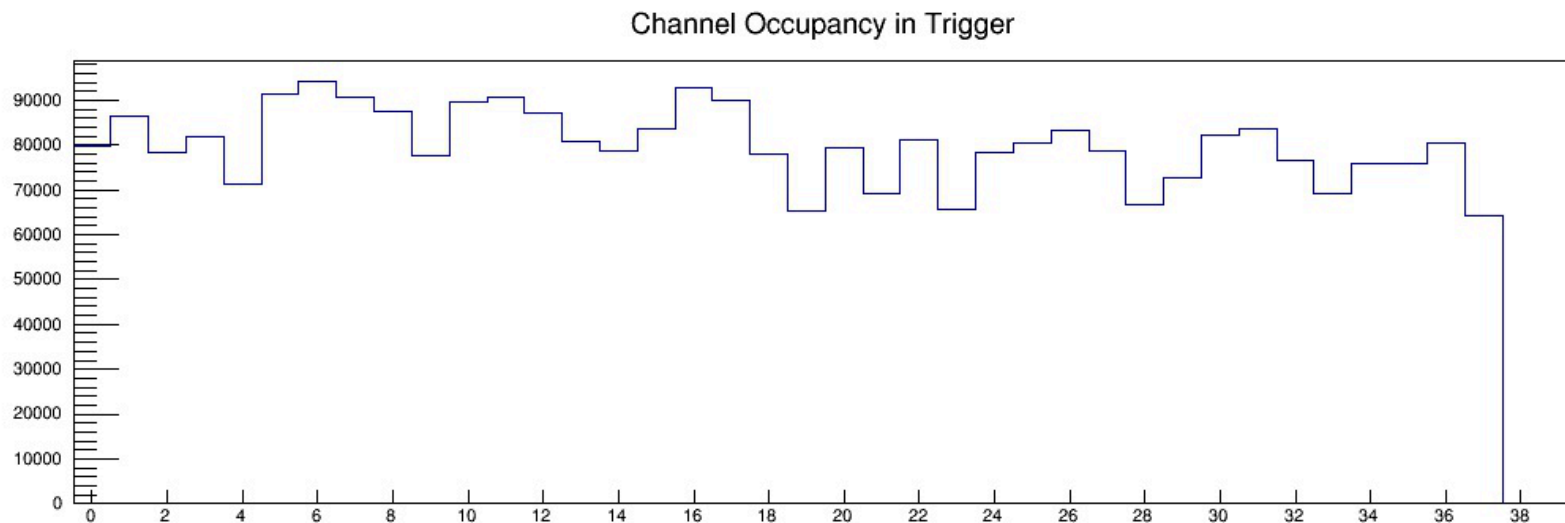
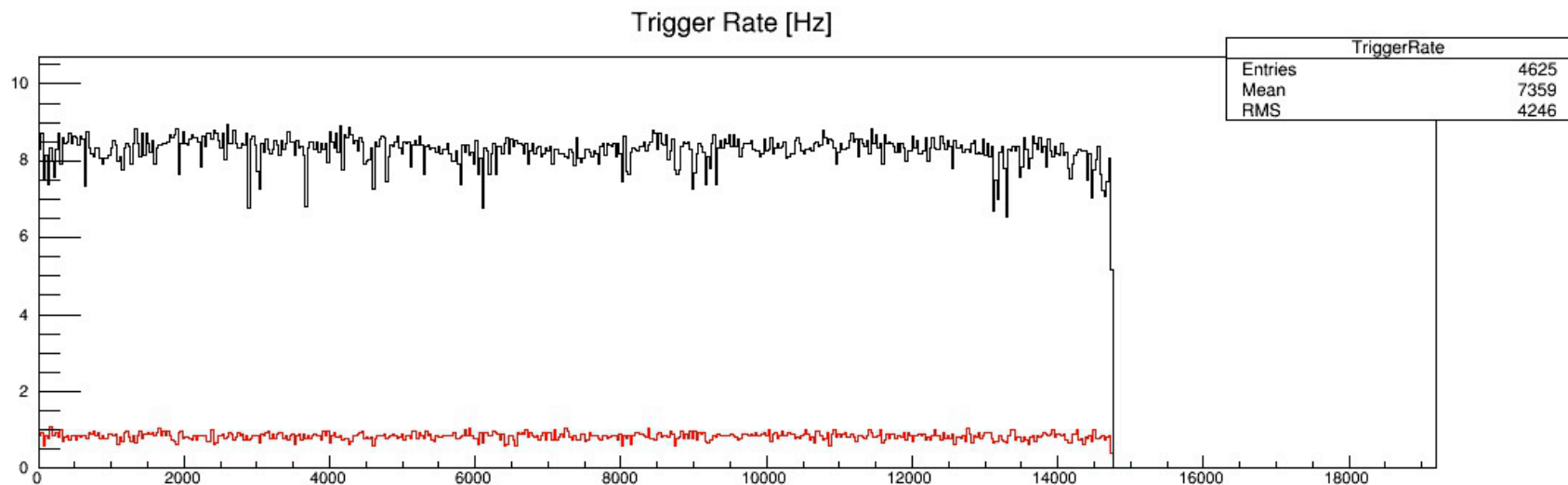
Slow Control System



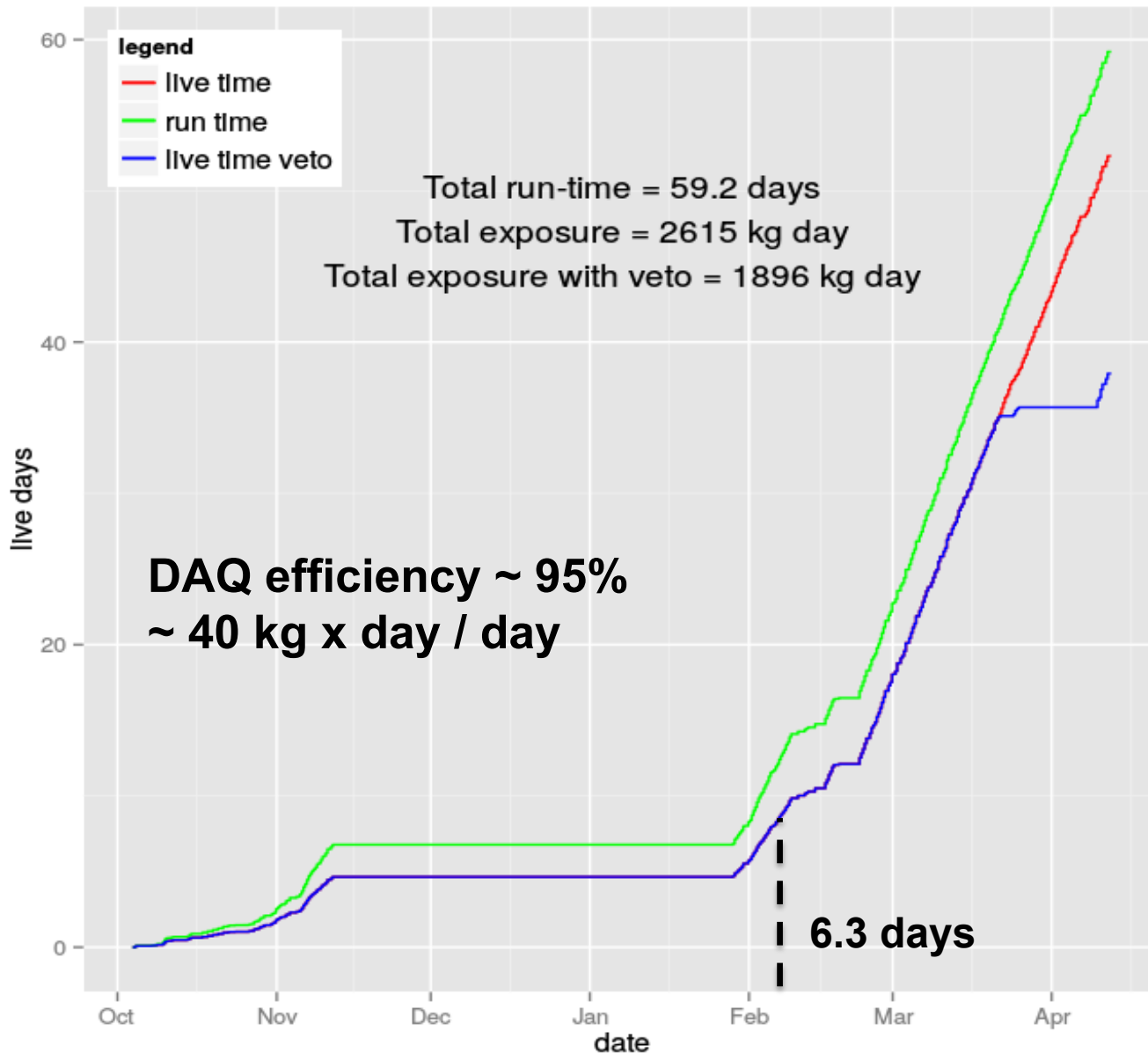
S1 and S2 signals



Trigger: 3PMTs & < 380p.e.



Livetime



Pulse Shape Discrimination in LAr

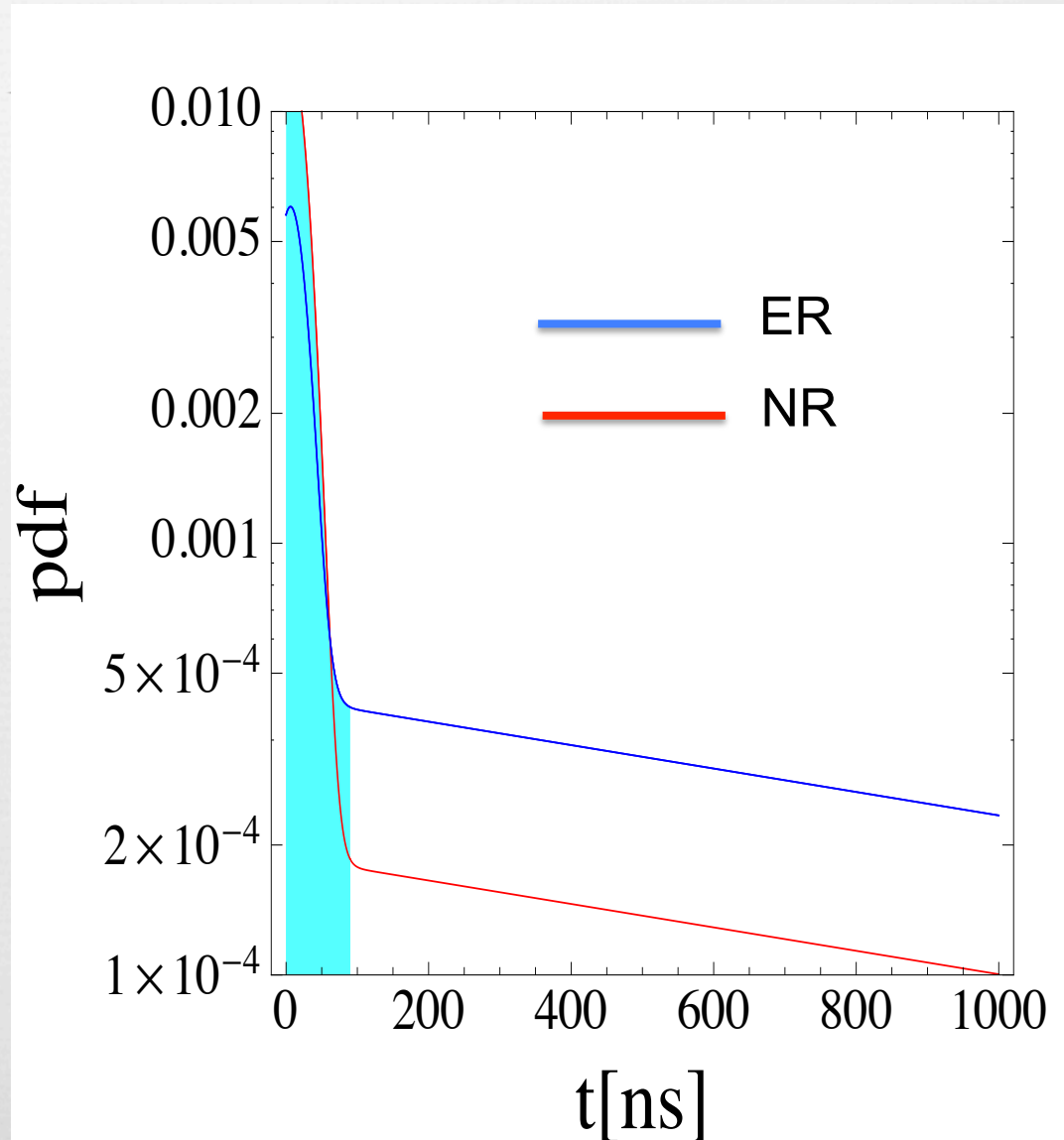
$$f(t) = \left(\frac{q}{\tau_F} e^{-t/\tau_F} + \frac{1-q}{\tau_S} e^{-t/\tau_S} \right)$$

$$\tau_F = 7ns$$

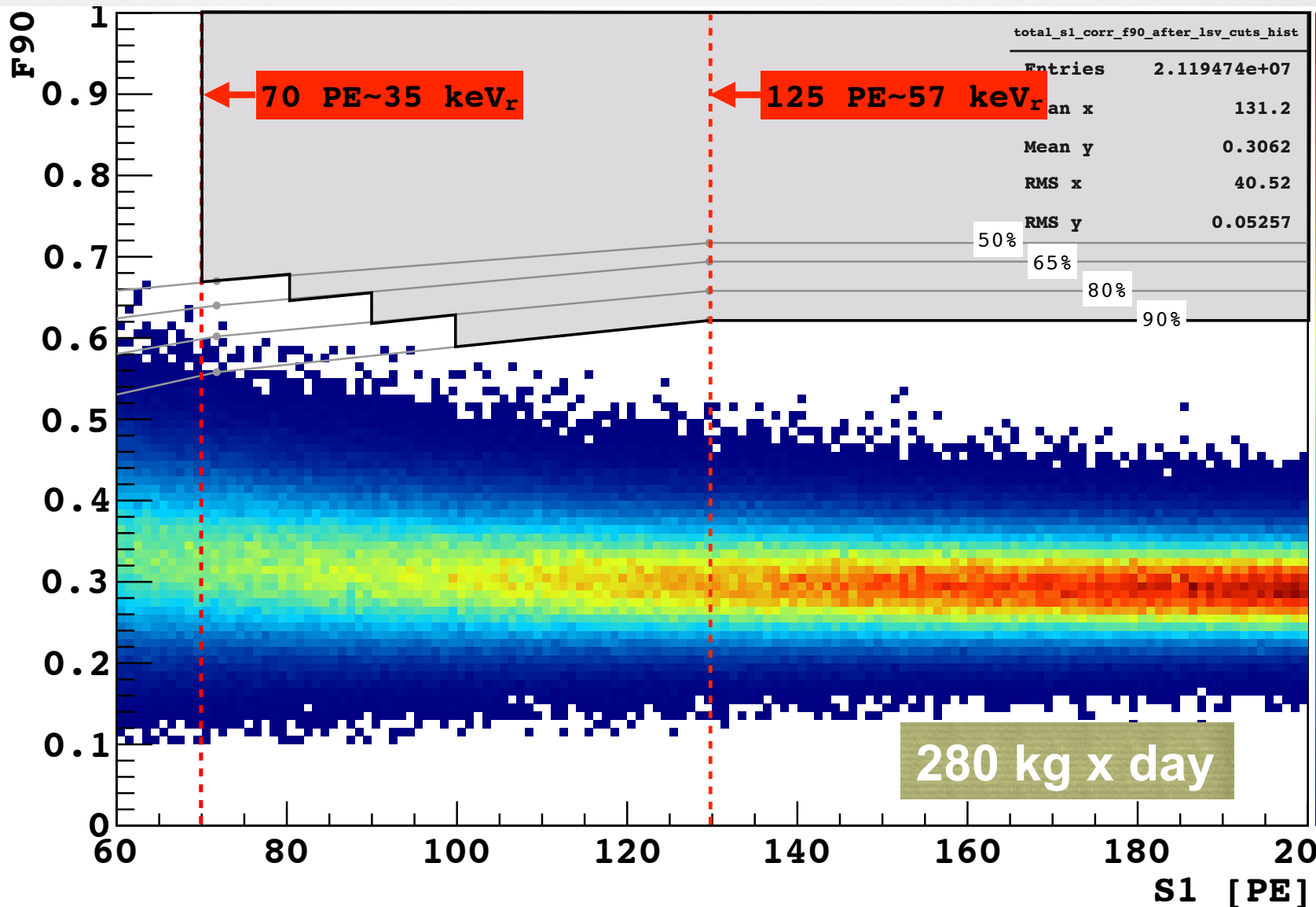
$$\tau_S = 1600ns$$

$$q = \begin{cases} 0.3 \text{ ER} \\ 0.7 \text{ NR} \end{cases}$$

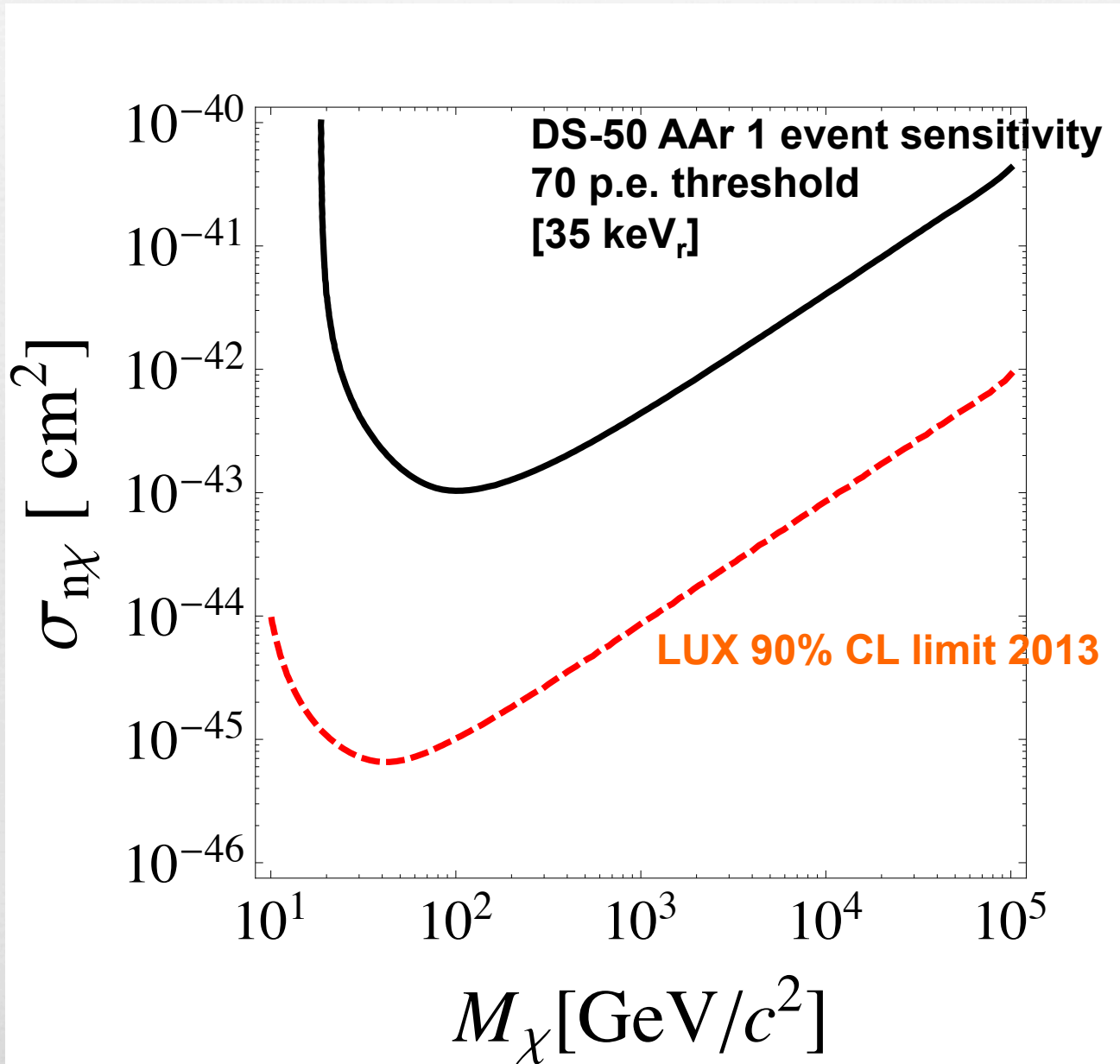
$$F_{90} = \frac{\int_0^{90ns} dt f(t)}{\int_0^{\infty} dt f(t)} = \begin{cases} 0.3 \text{ ER} \\ 0.7 \text{ NR} \end{cases}$$



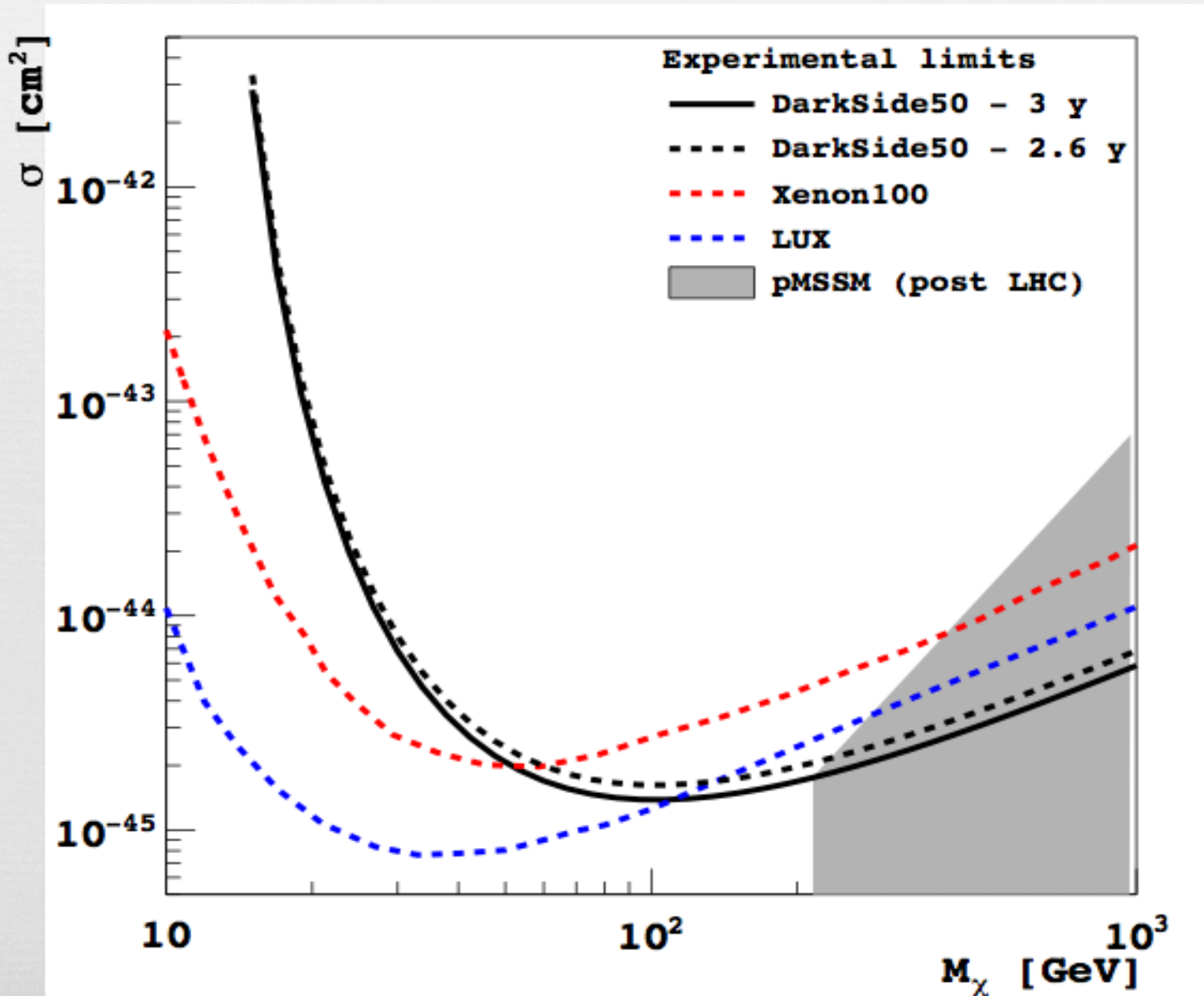
Pulse Shape F_{90}



DS-50 sensitivity with 280 kg x day



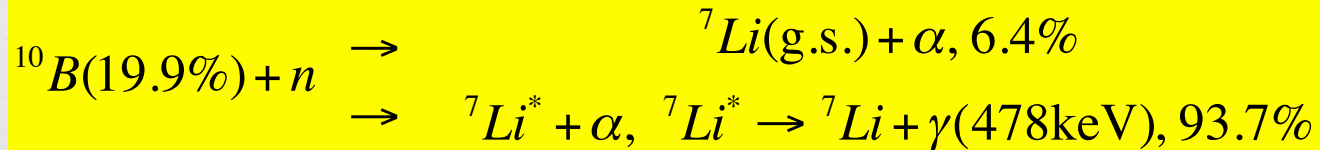
DS-50 expected sensitivity with UAr



Neutron veto



- 30 tons of boron-loaded liquid scintillator
 - 50% TMB [$B(OCH_3)_3$] + 50% PC + 3 g/l PPO

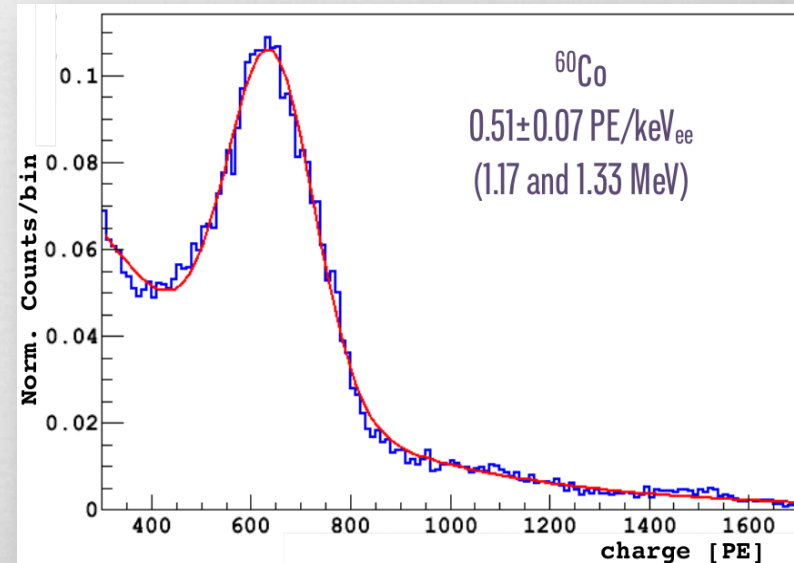


- 108 8" PMTs
- High reflectivity of inner surface of containment vessel
- n-veto expected performance: < 1 event in 3 years after n-veto rejection and TPC cuts

Neutron veto at present



- ↻ Determined a high ^{14}C contamination from TMB
 - ↻ $\sim 10^{-13} \text{ }^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$
 - ↻ understood origin of contamination
 - ↻ clear roadmap to fix the issue
- ↻ High Light Yield measured from ^{14}C spectrum, ^{60}Co contamination in steel of cryostat ($\sim 13 \text{ mBq/kg}$) and from ^{208}Tl



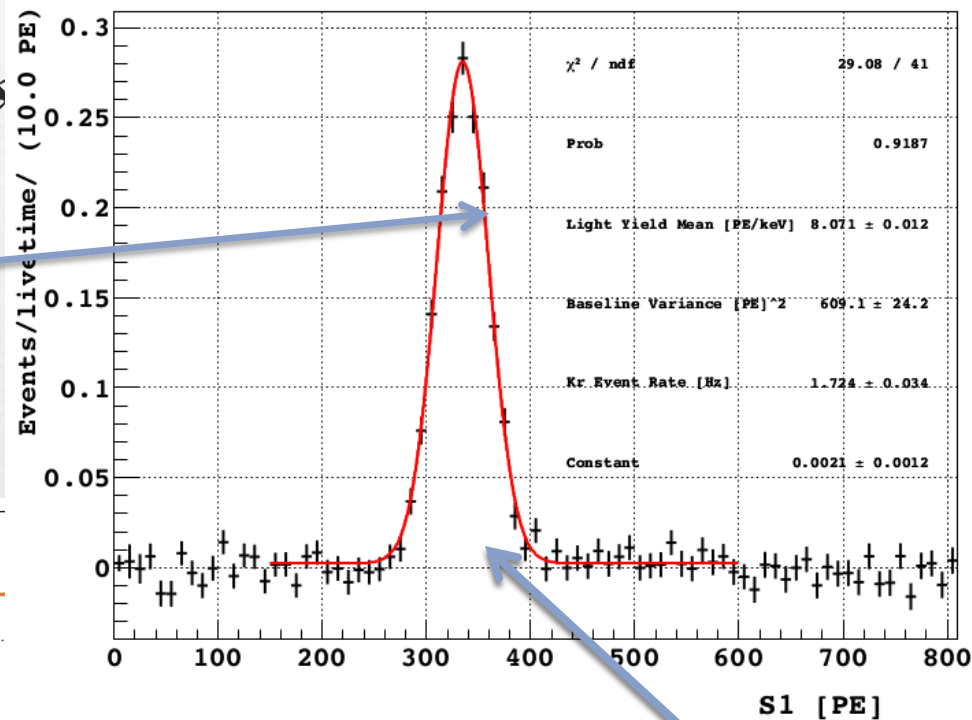
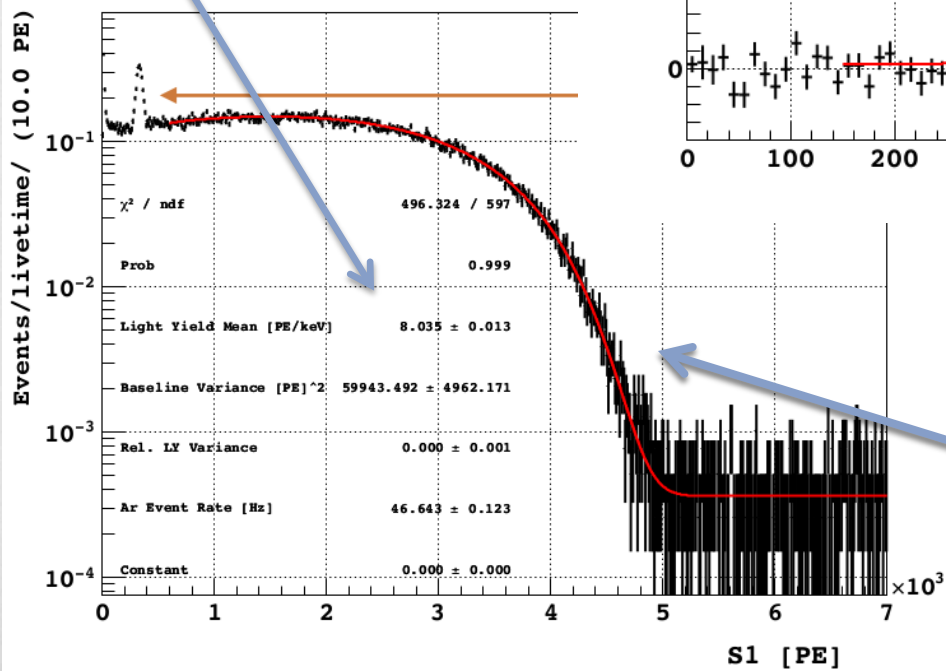
TPC



- ∞ In operation S1/S2 mode with 50 kg AAr
- ∞ Expected 1-2 neutron/month (mainly from measured activity of PMTs) w/o veto cut with R11065 PMTs. Veto rejection factor = 100: need a n-veto
- ∞ In operation with 38 3" R11065 PMTs
 - Gain stability 1-2%
 - HV: $E_{\text{drift}} = 200 \text{ V/cm}$, $E_{\text{extraction}} = 2.8 \text{ kV/cm}$
 - Light yield $\sim 8 \text{ p.e./keVee}$
 - Electron lifetime $\sim 5\text{ms}$
 - To compare with max drift time of $\sim 400 \text{ ms}$
 - $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ internal calibration (two times) 41.5 keVee sum line

Light yield @ null field

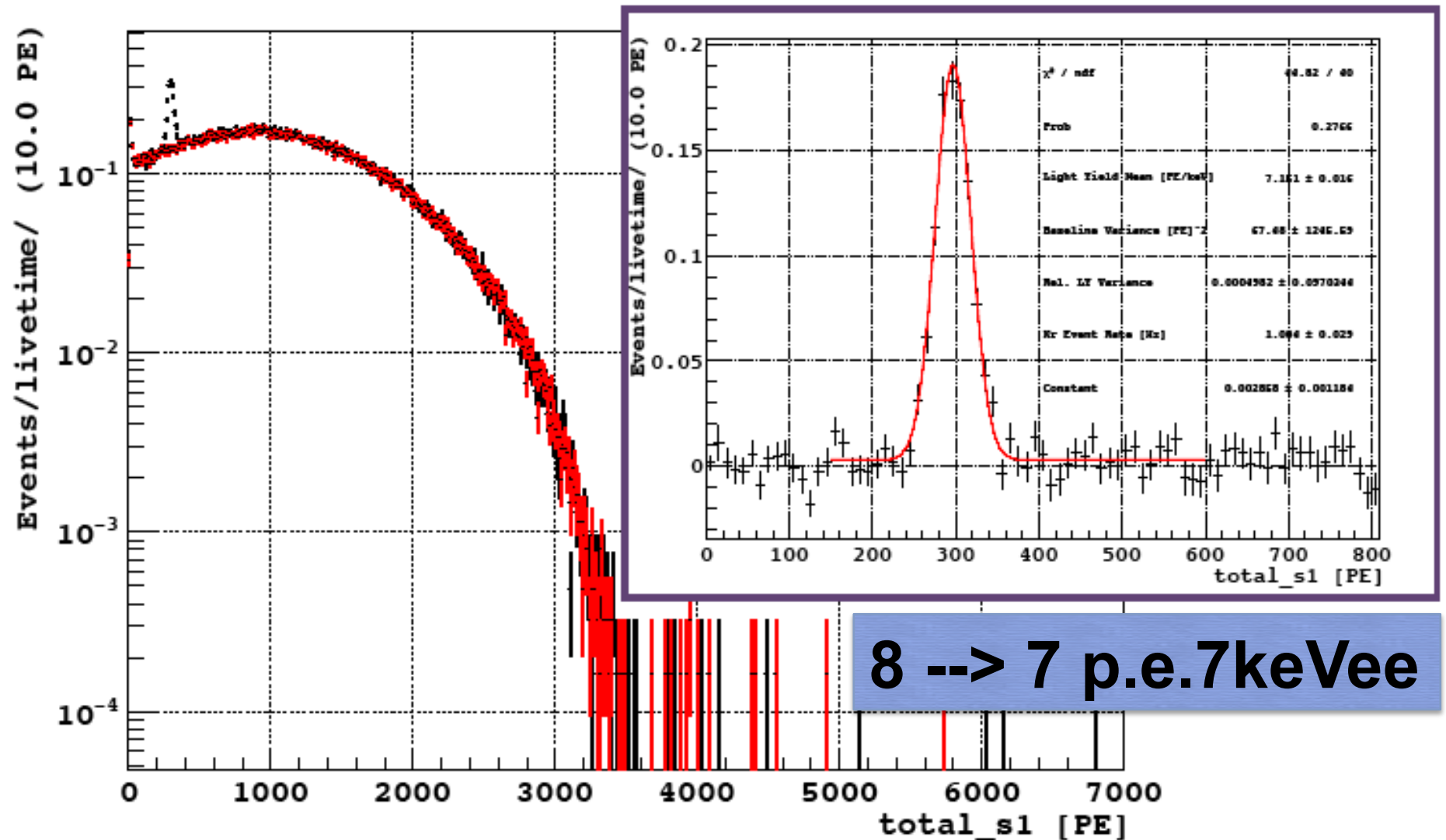
Light Yield ~ 8 pe/keV_{ee}
at null field



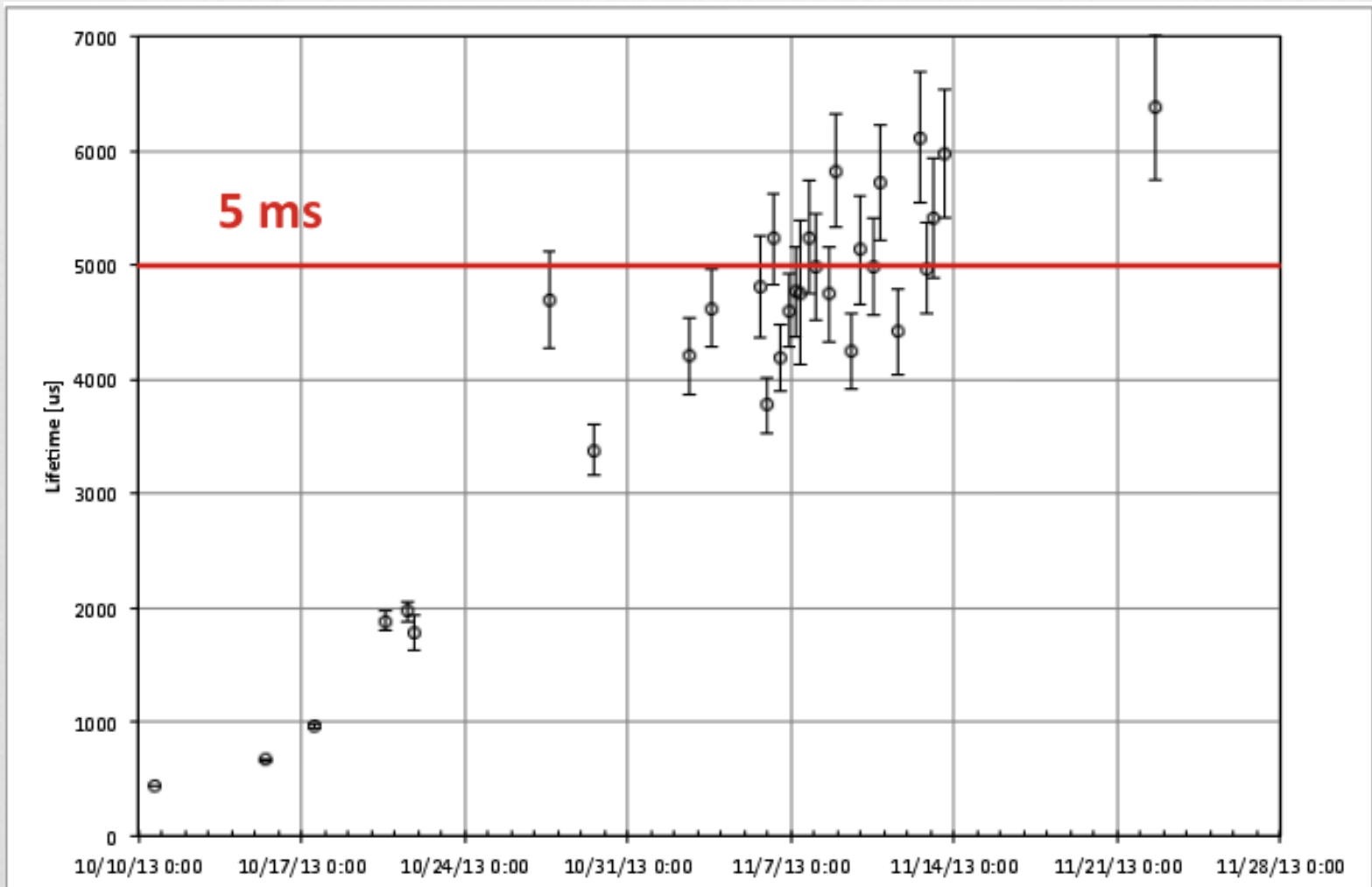
^{83m}Kr peak
41.5 keV, $T_{1/2}=1.83$ h

³⁹Ar spectrum
565 keV

Light Yield @ 200V/cm



e⁻ life time



Summary of 1st DS-50 data



- ⌘ In operation with AAr since Oct 2013
- ⌘ TPC (AAr), neutron veto and muon veto commissioned
 - ⌘ Analyzed 280 kg x day
 - ⌘ S2/S1 and x-y cut still under development
 - ⌘ neutron veto light yield ~ 0.5 p.e./keV_{ee}
 - ⌘ neutron veto scintillator acquired with TPC trigger
 - ⌘ neutron veto scintillator with high ¹⁴C contamination
- ⌘ No background in PSD in upper 50% NR acceptance region in 3×10^7 events
- ⌘ LY @ null field ~ 8 p.e./keV_{ee}
- ⌘ Rn contamination from Bi-Po < 0.85 mBq/kg_Ar
- ⌘ Already collected data for 2615 kg x day (50kg LAr) as of April 12th
 - ~ 2000 kg x day usable for further background studies

Future Goals



- ❧ More data with AAr
 - ❧ ^{39}Ar spike test
 - ❧ neutron calibration: deployment system in preparation
 - ❧ improve fiducialization

- ❧ Replace PC+TMB with PC: soon
 - ✓ 600l of PC+TMB distilled to separate components
 - ✓ plan: dispose TMB and re-use PC

- ❧ Using new TMB (samples from two companies measured)

- ❧ Replace AAr with UAr: Aug-Sep
 - ❧ reduce ^{39}Ar background by a factor > 150

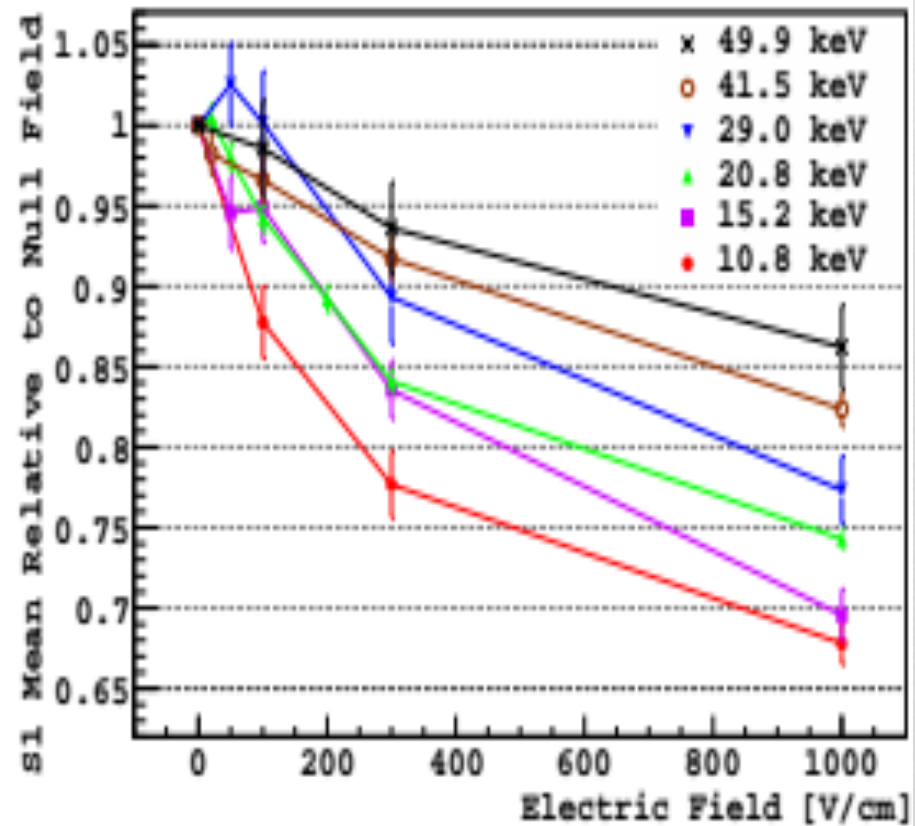
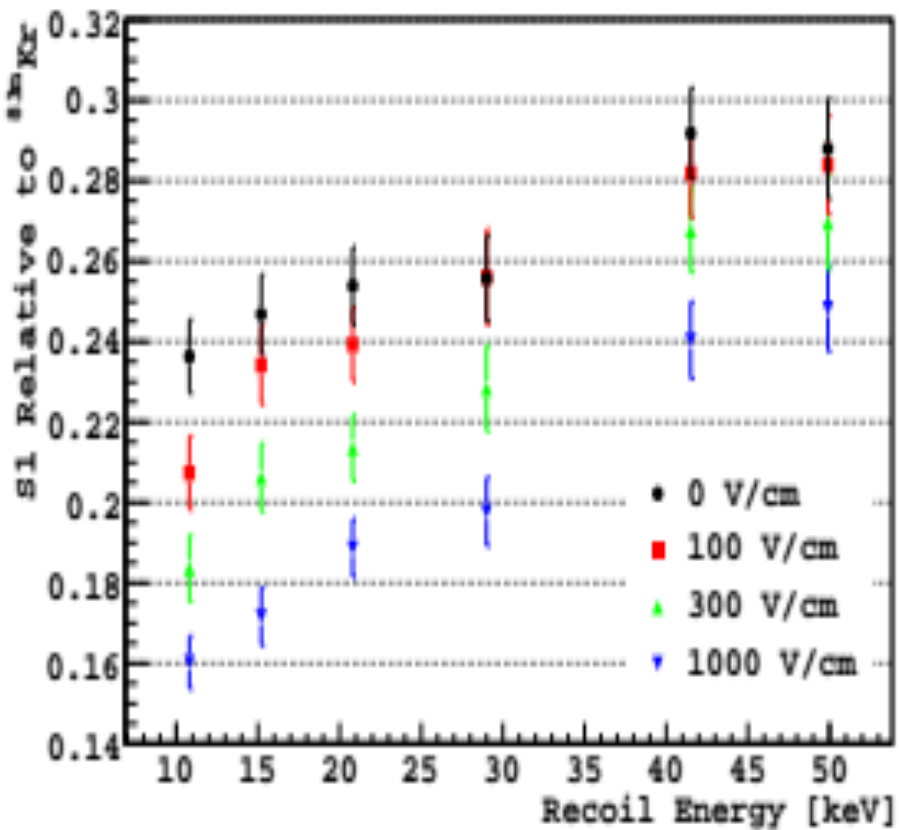


Thank you

Spare

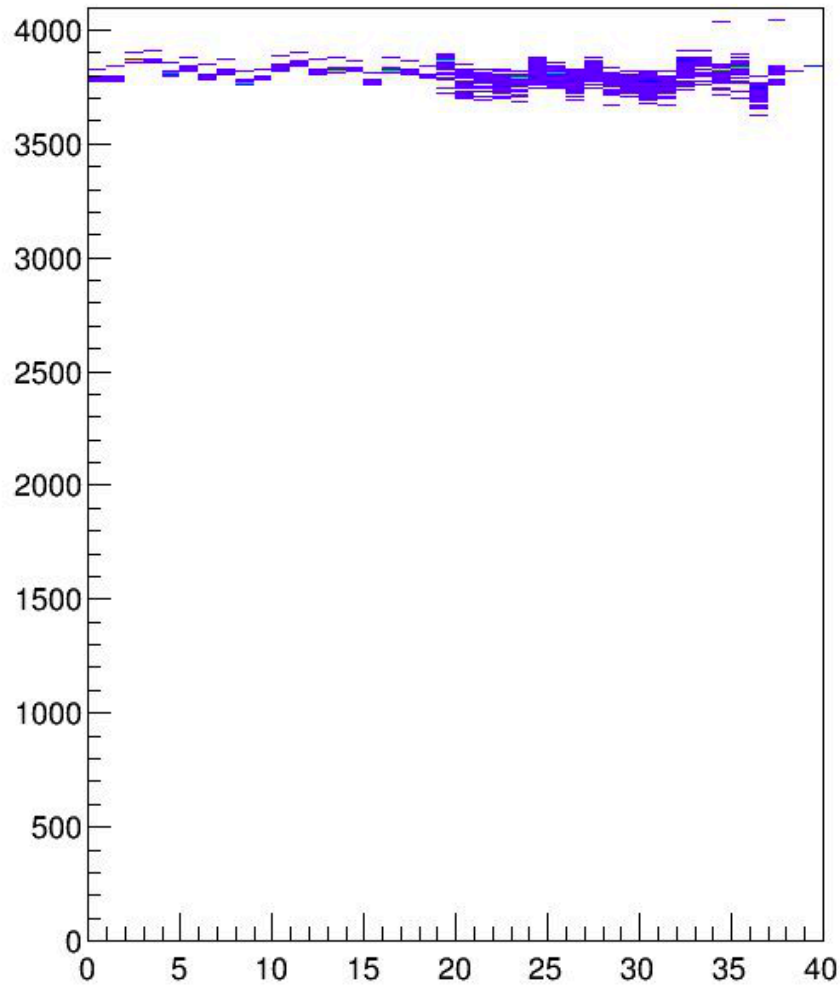


Scene

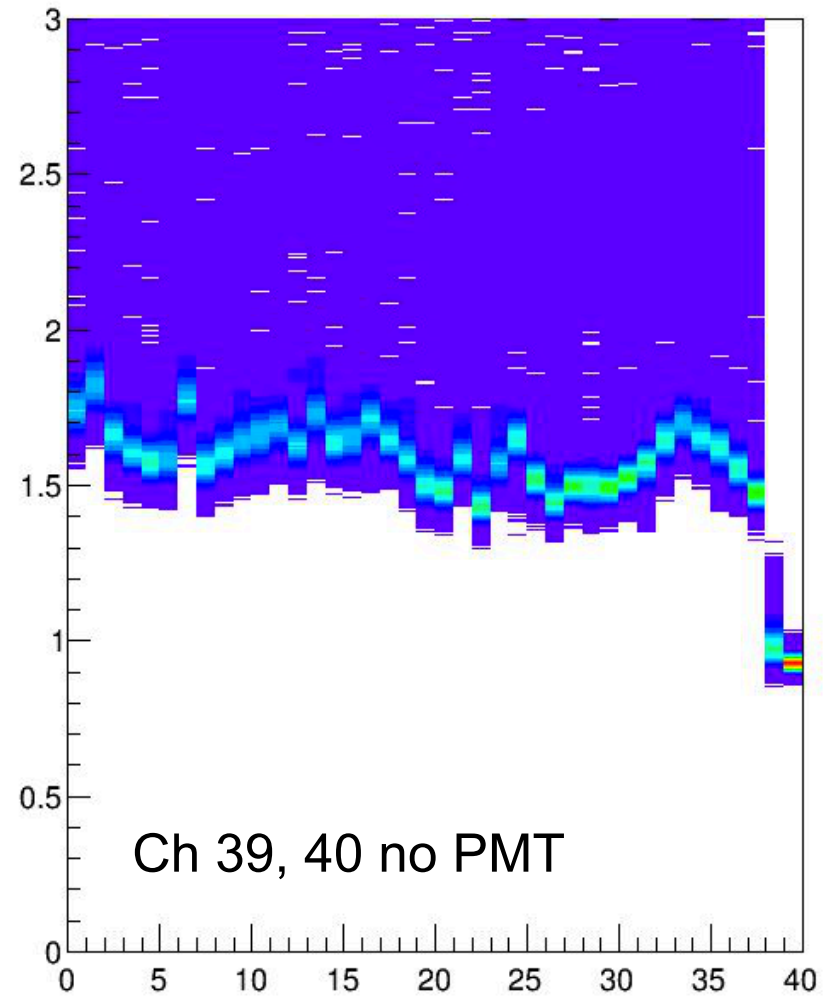


Baseline

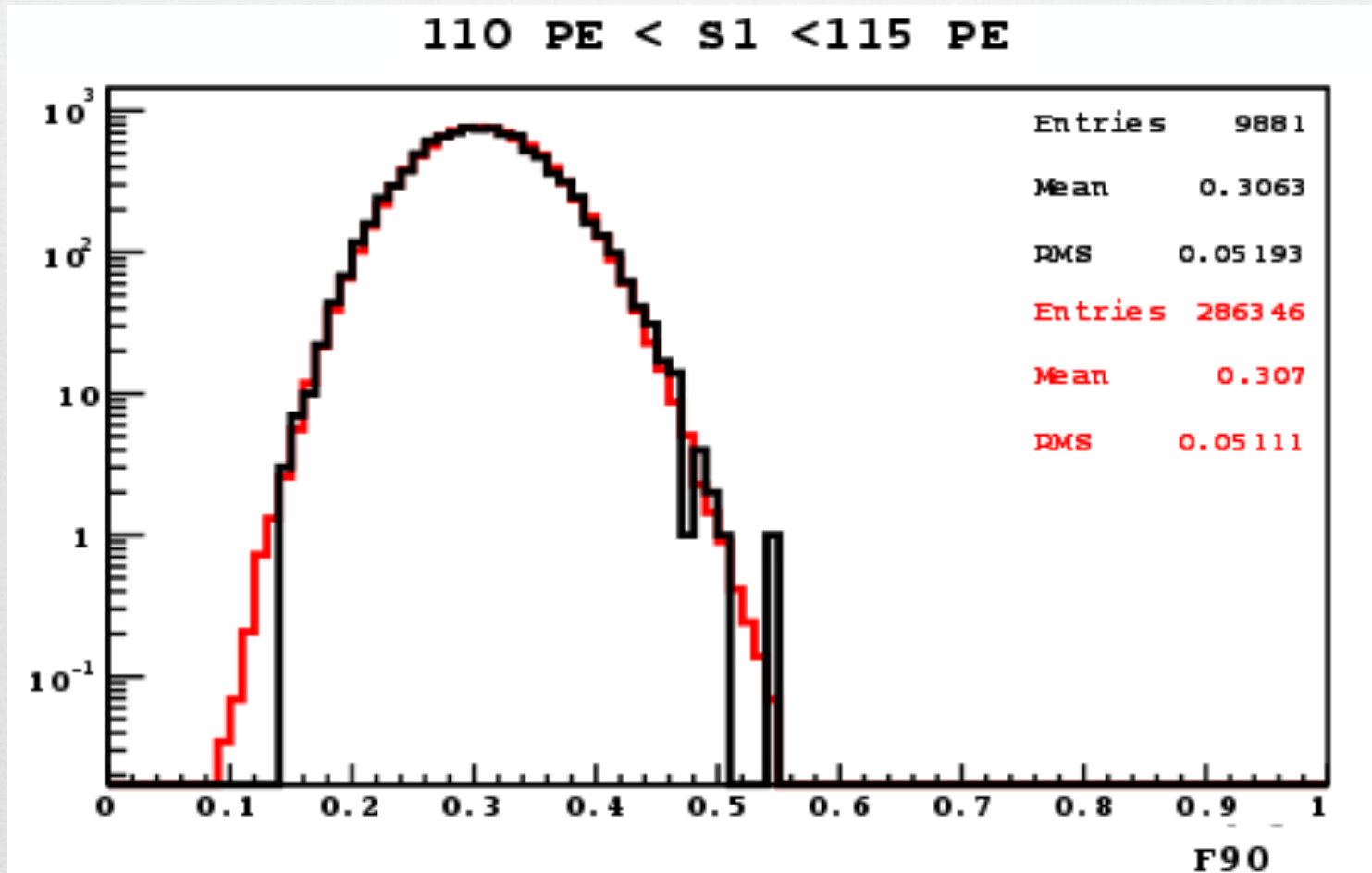
Mean



Stdev



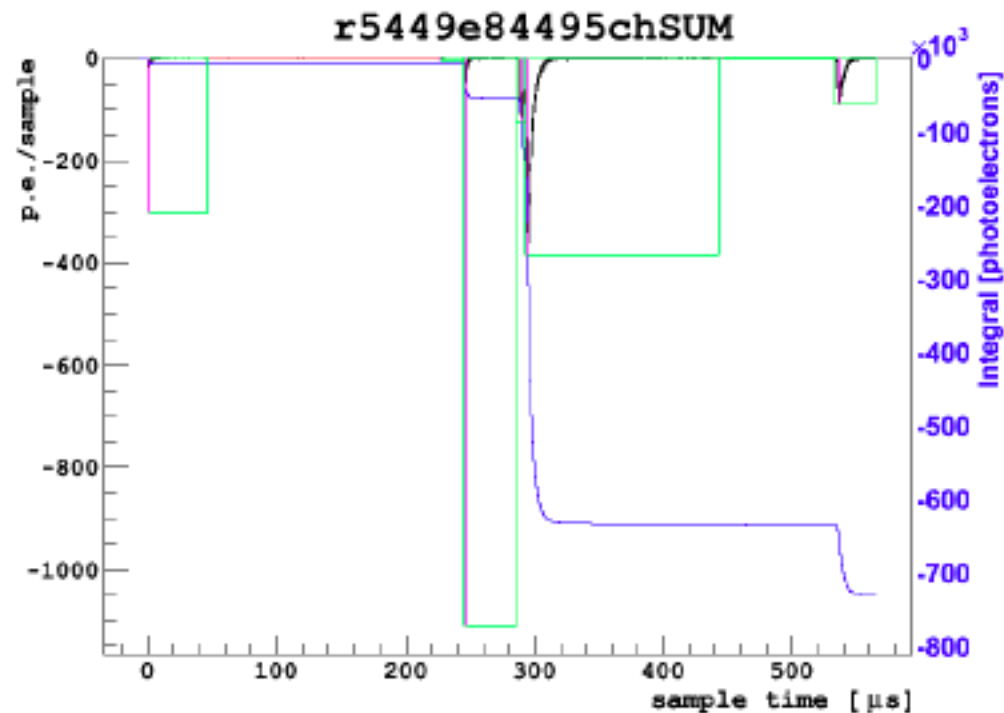
PSD simulation



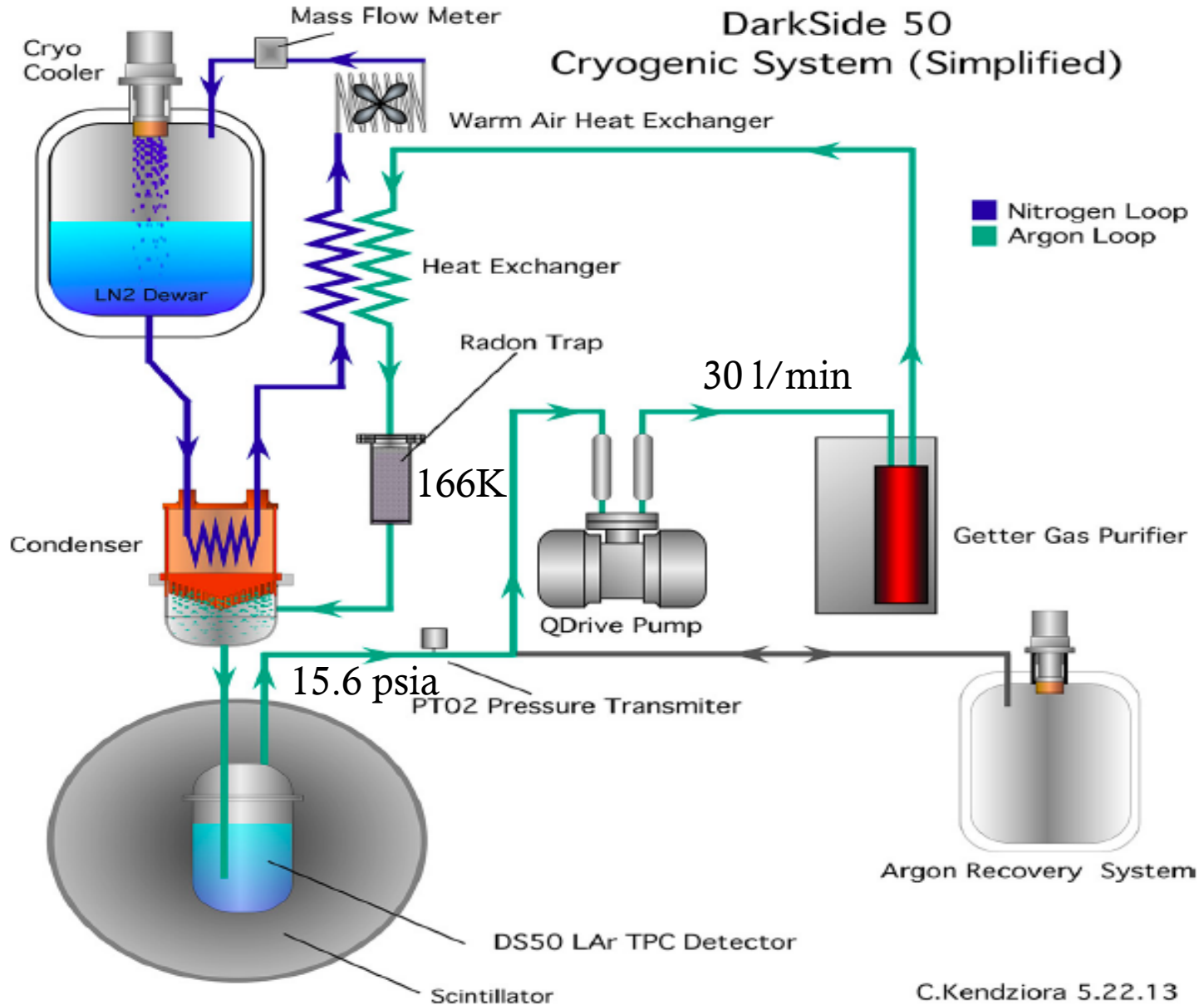
— data
— simulation

^{214}Bi - ^{214}Po

- ▶ $^{214}\text{Bi} \xrightarrow{\tau=29 \text{ min}} \beta^- + ^{214}\text{Po} \xrightarrow{\tau=236 \mu\text{s}} \alpha + ^{210}\text{Pb}$
- ▶ Clear alpha signal made clearer by coincidence at same-z.



Cryogenic for DS-50 TPC



DETECTING TPC-VETO COINCIDENCES

Time from TPC trigger for LSV events

