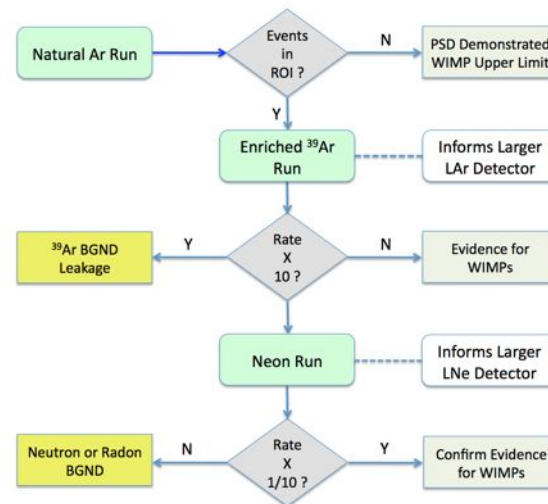
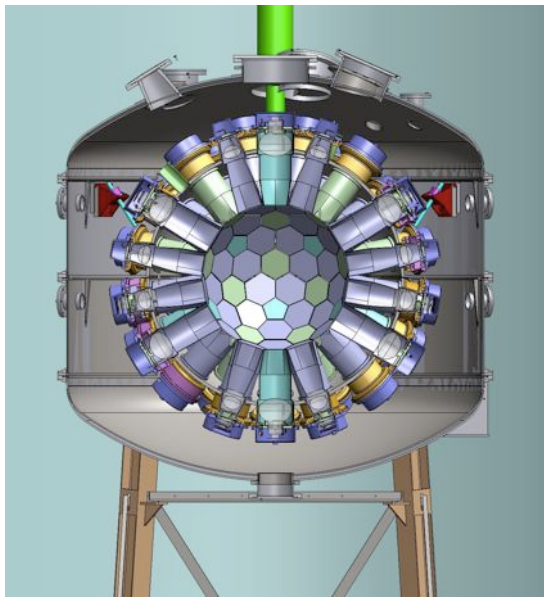


CLEAN Detection of Dark Matter & Low-Energy Neutrinos



SNOLAB Workshop

August 21, 2013

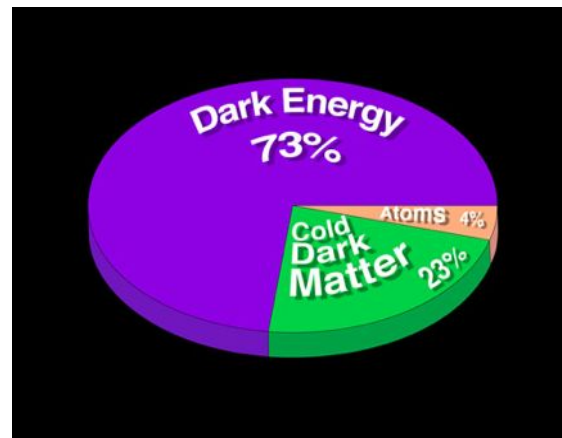
SNOLAB

Andrew Hime

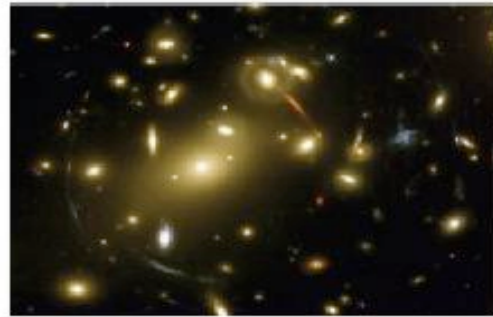
Physics Division, MS H803

Los Alamos National Laboratory

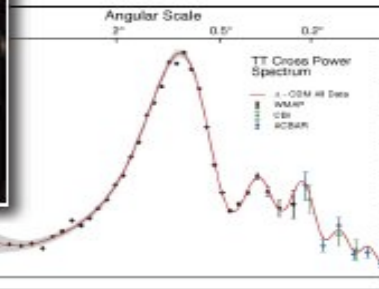
Los Alamos, NM 87545



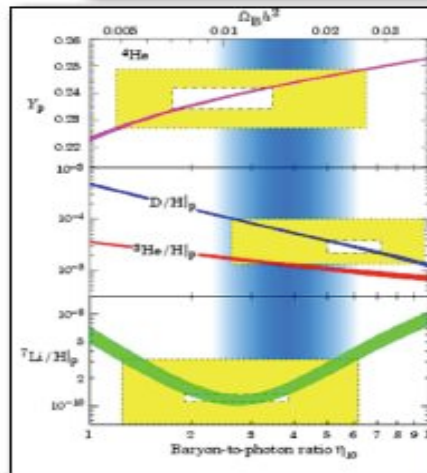
Gravitational
Lensing



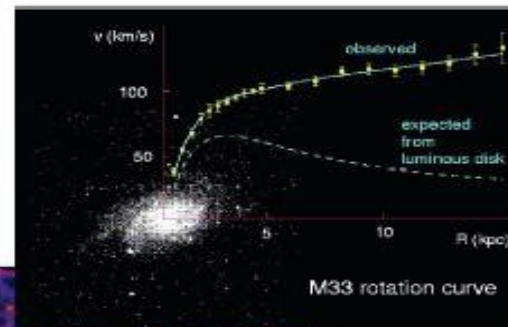
CMB



BBN
Light Element
Abundances



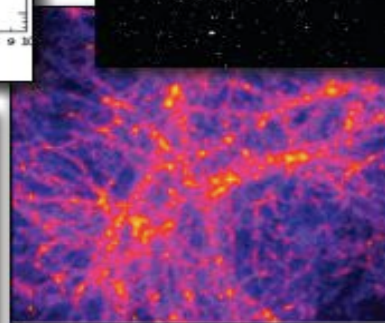
Galactic
Rotation Curves

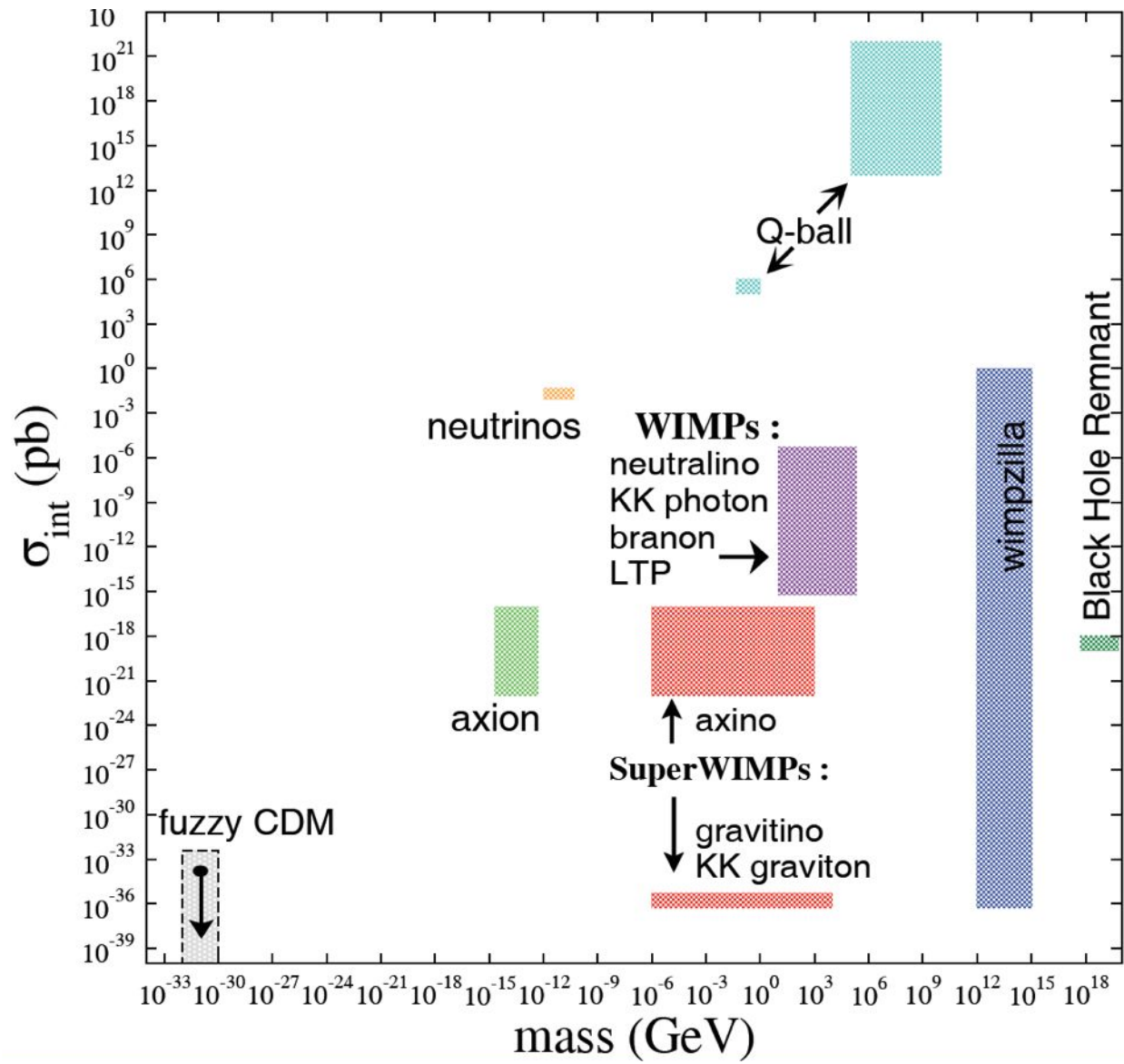


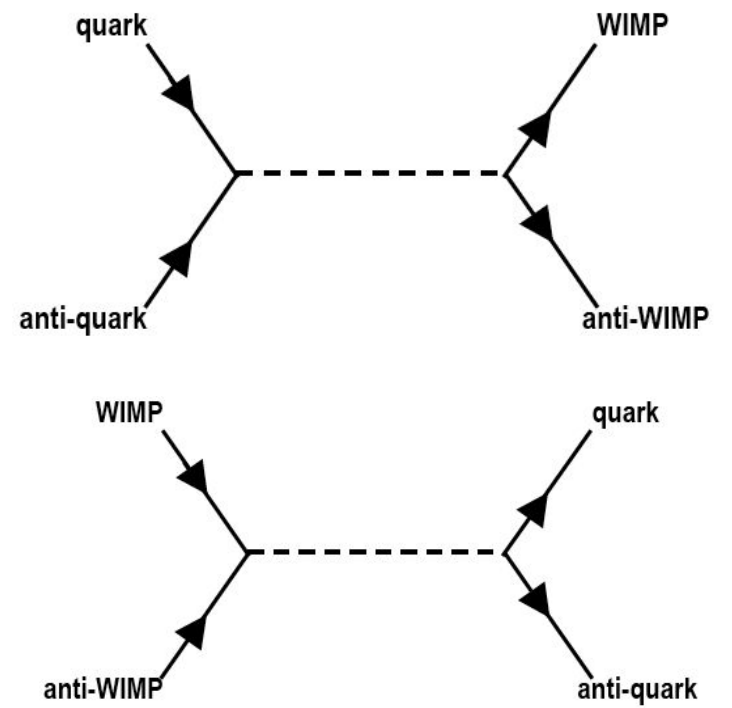
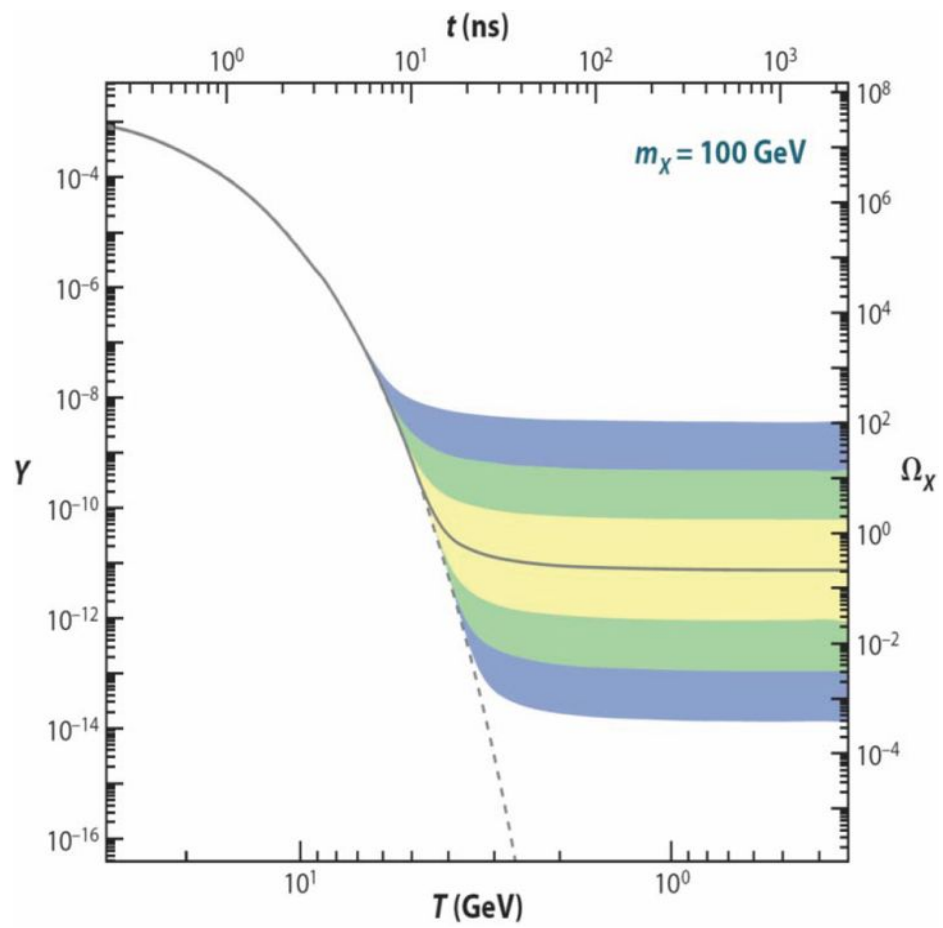
Bullet
Cluster

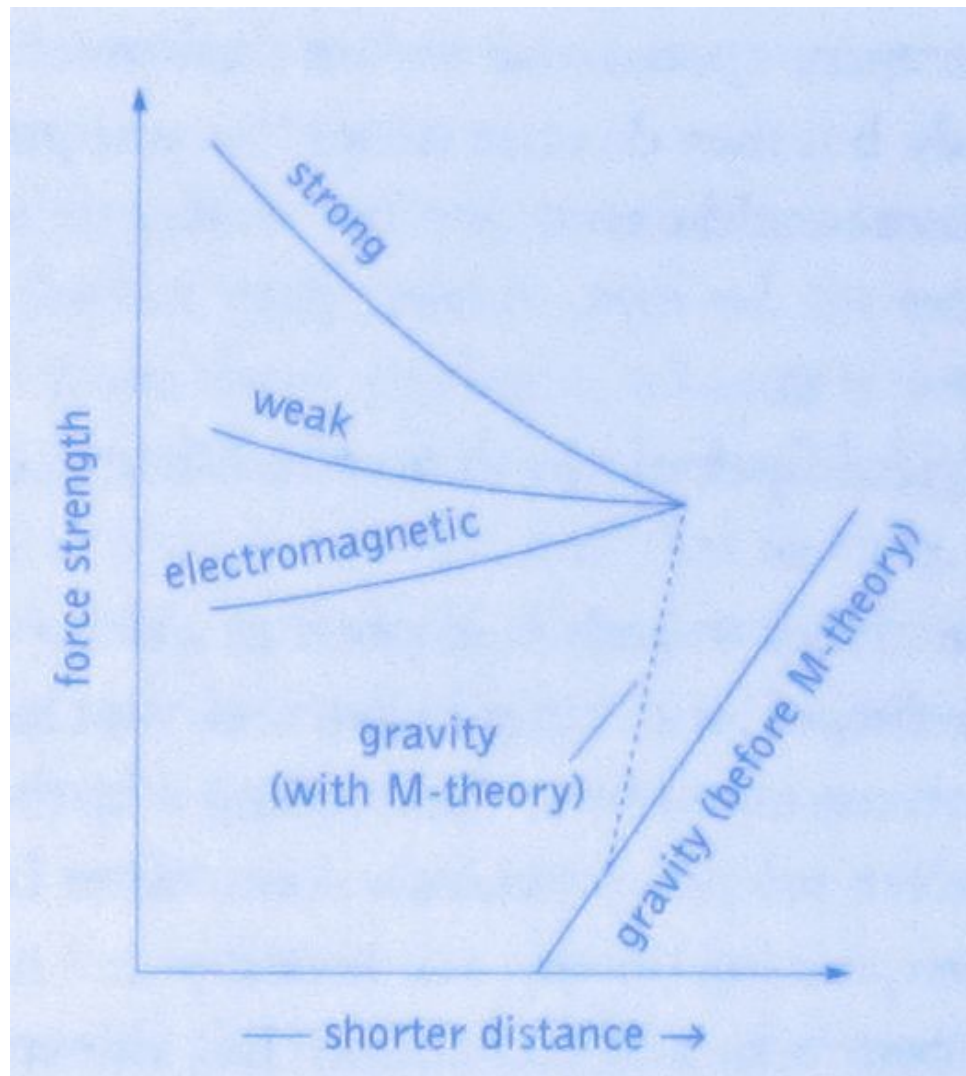


Large-Scale
Structure



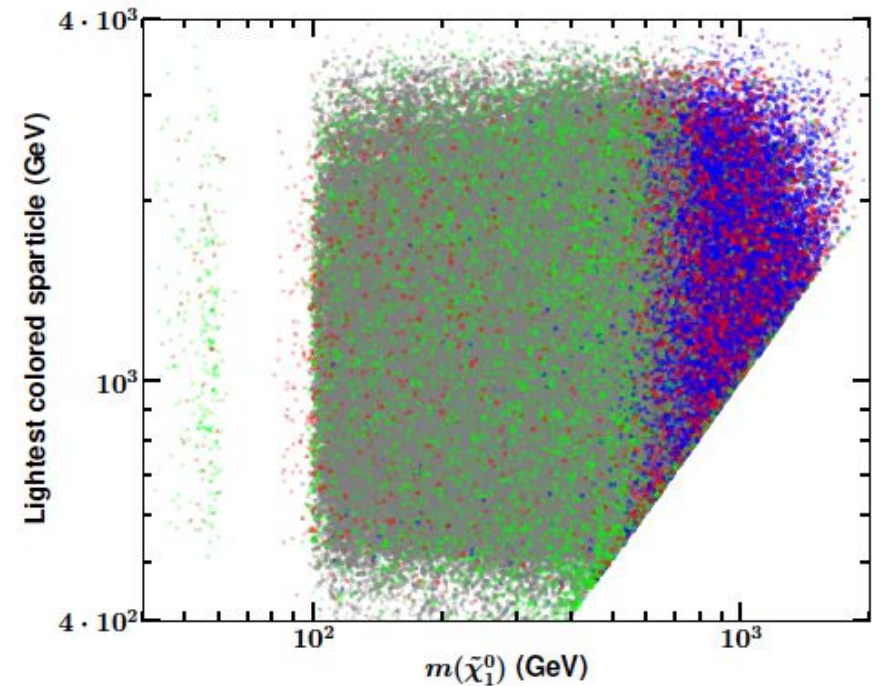
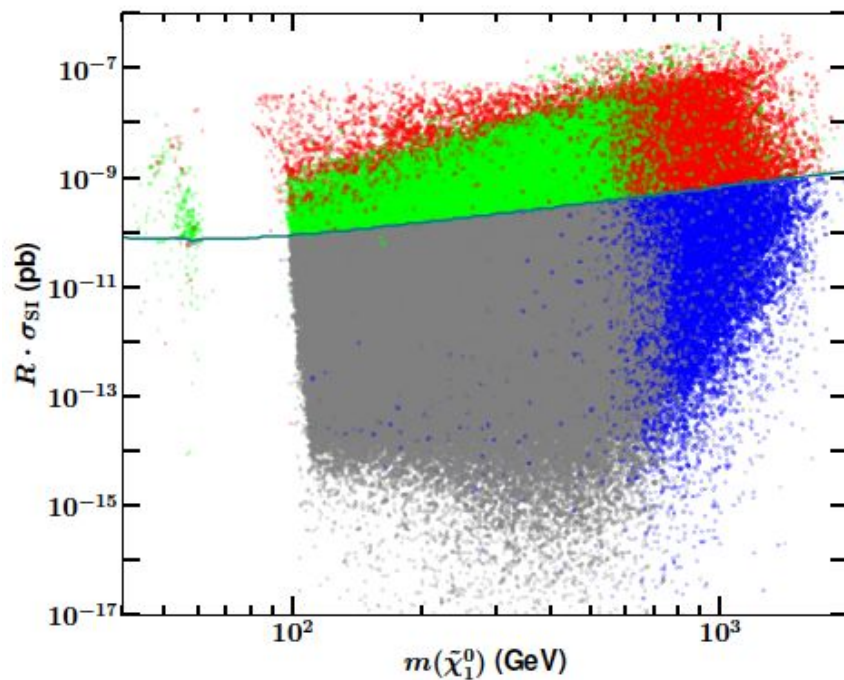




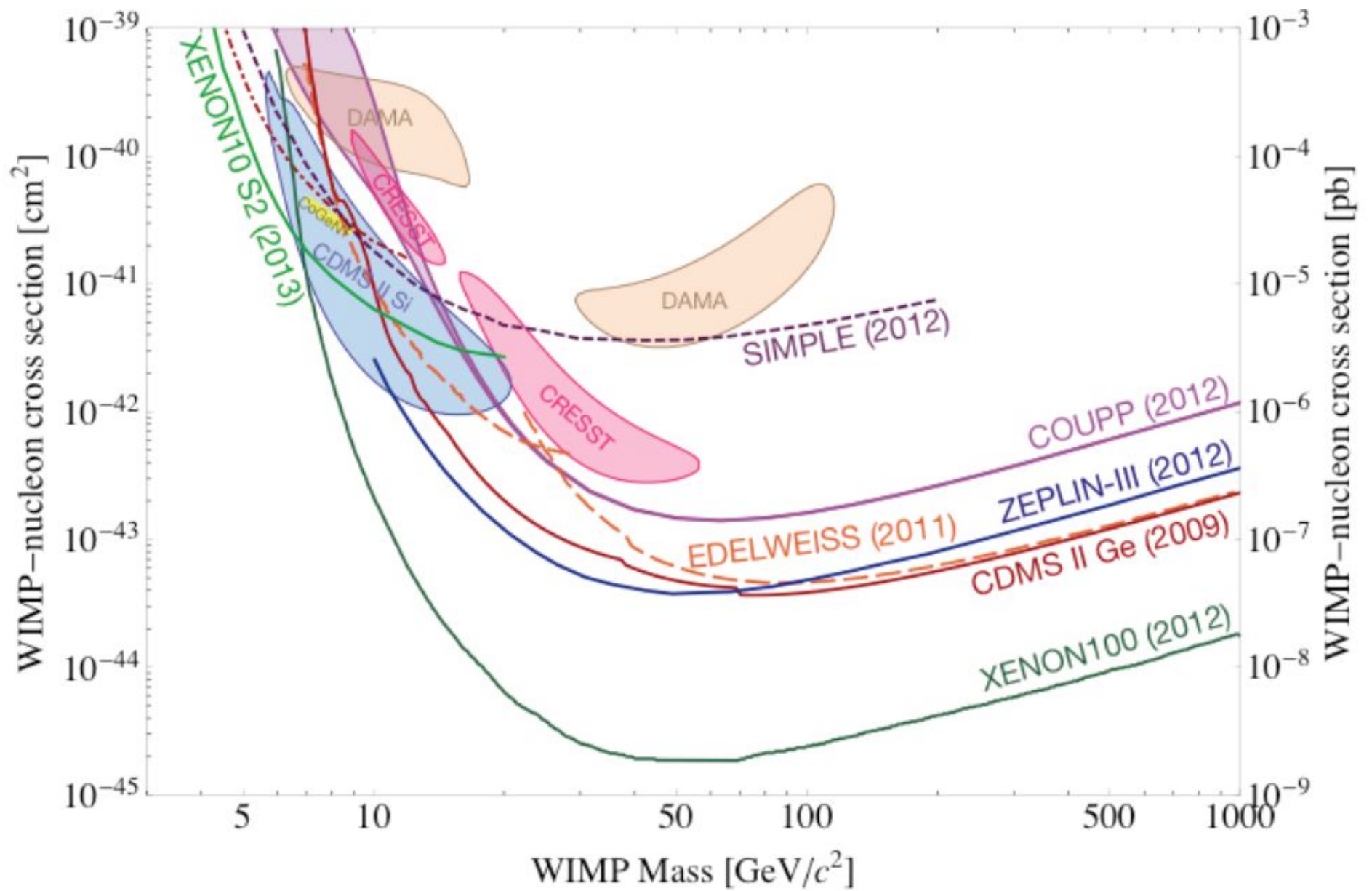


Dark Matter in the Coming Decade – Complementary Paths to Discovery

arXiv:1305.1605

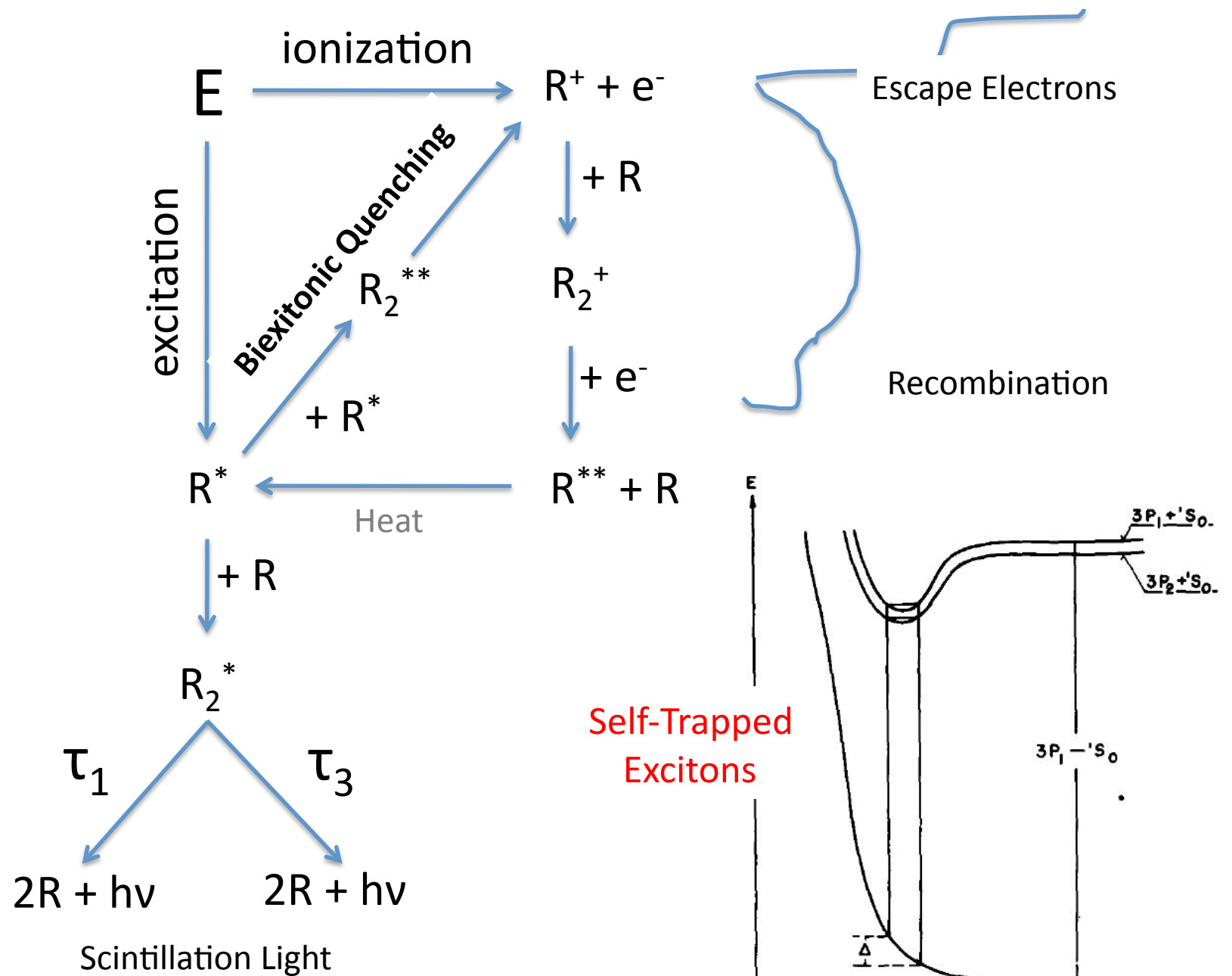


Scans of MSSM-space: direct detection (green)
indirect (blue)
grey (LHC upgrade)



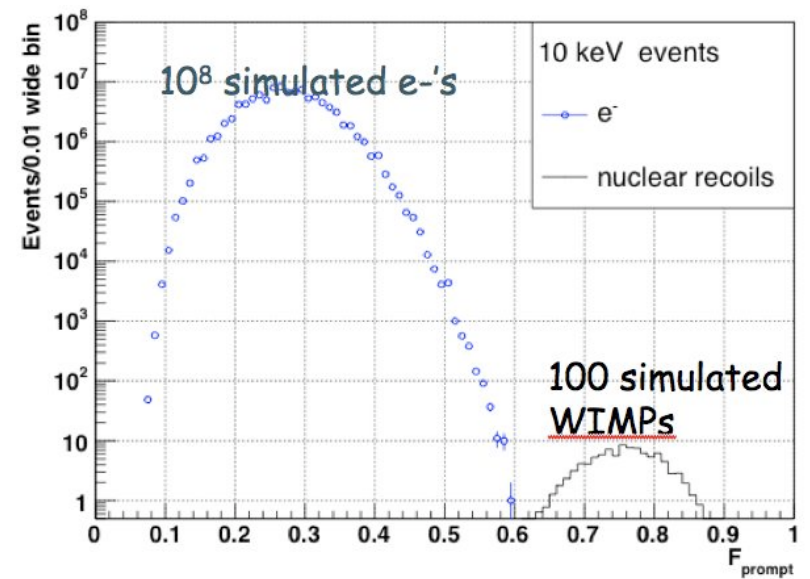
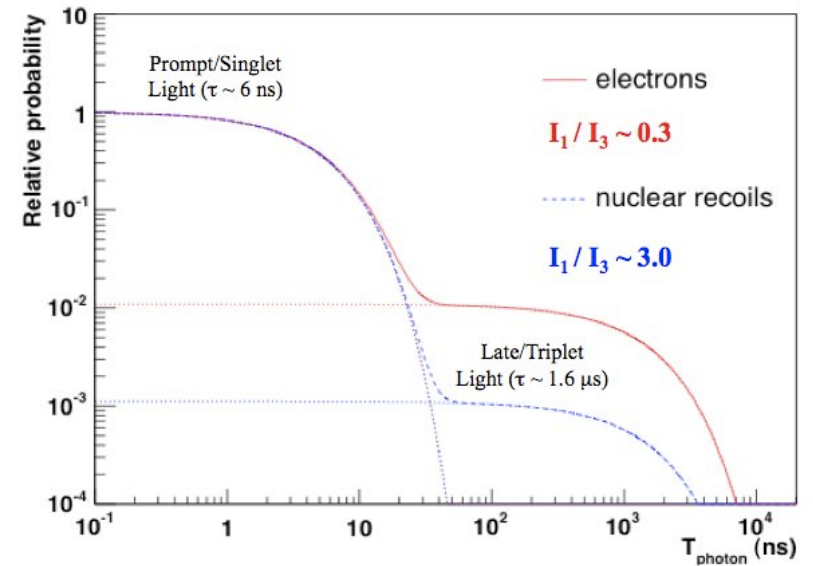
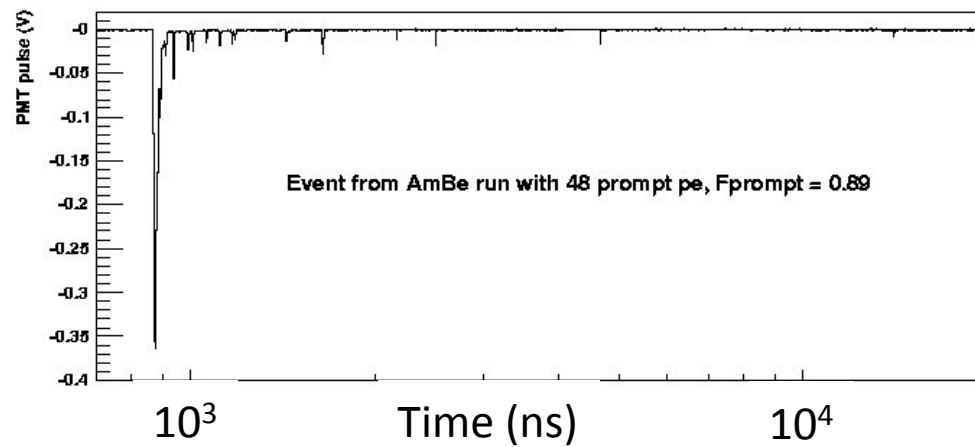
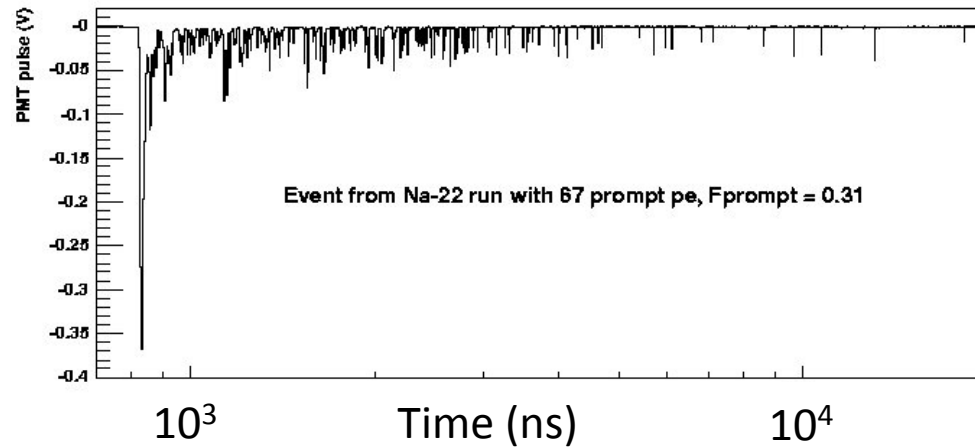
Conclusions

- We likely need to get to very large (> 10 tonne) target masses whilst maintaining ever smaller levels of radioactive background (< 0.1 events/tonne/year) to discover WIMP dark matter.
- Intrinsic neutrino backgrounds limit how far existing technologies can go (eg. elastic scattering of pp -solar neutrinos limit LXe to $\sim 10^{-47}$ cm²). Pulse-shape discrimination in LAr avoids this problem.
- Target exchange from LAr to LNe *in the same detector* might prove vital in verifying a WIMP discovery.
- LNe might be the only viable means to provide a precision measurement of the pp -solar neutrino flux and thus θ_{12} .
- A massive, single-phase detector capable of target exchange between LAr and LNe could achieve all of the above.



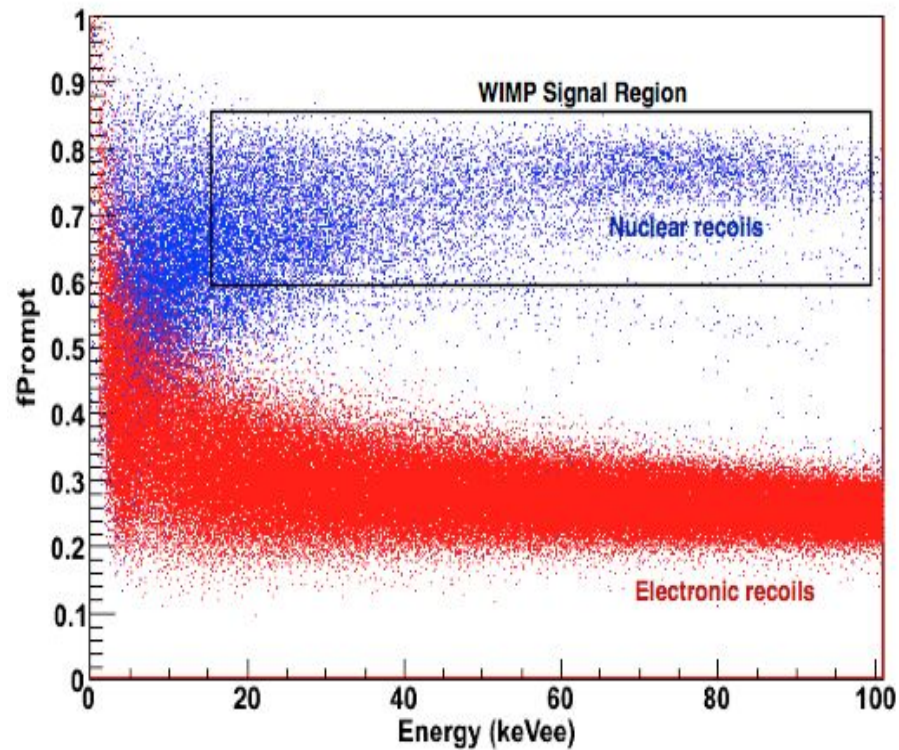
Pulse-Shape Discrimination in LAr

Example Pulses from DEAP-0



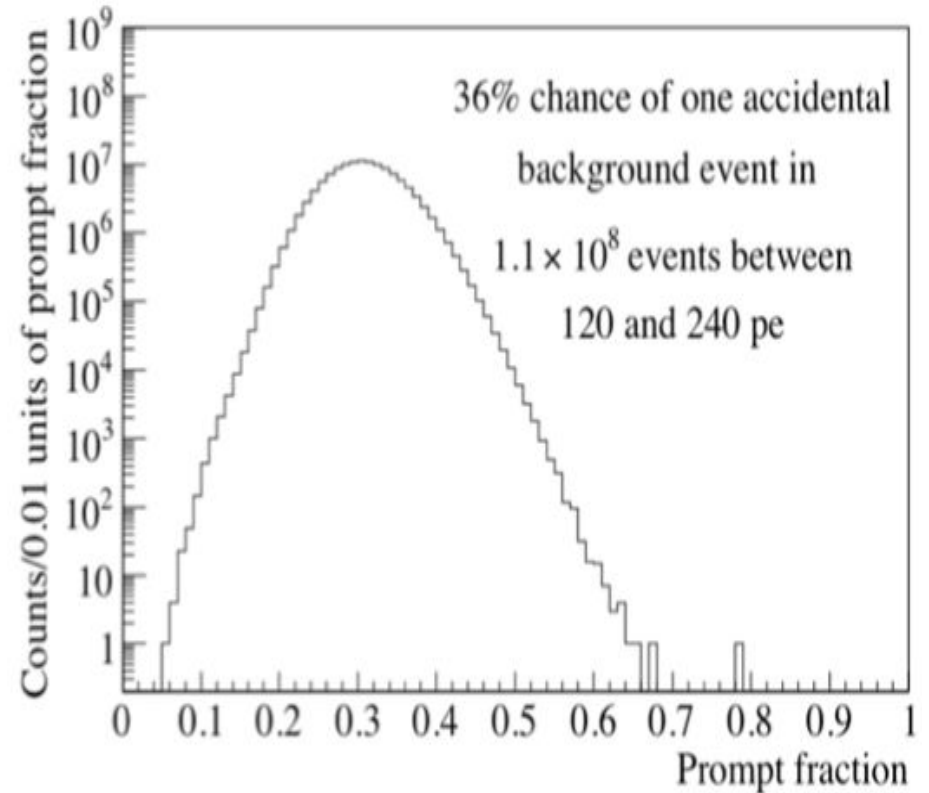
Experimental Measurements of PSD in LAr

microCLEAN



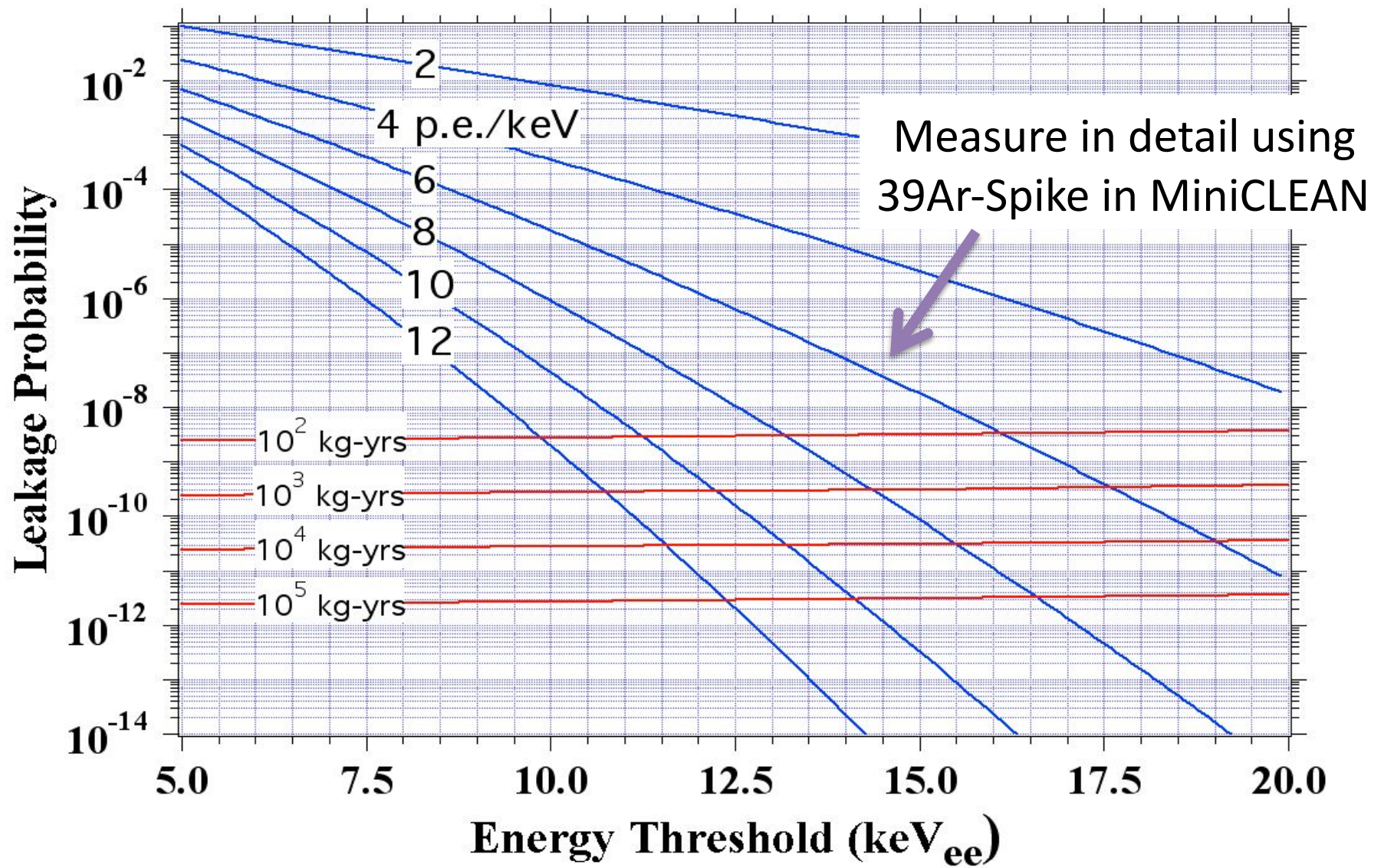
Phys. Rev. C **78**, 035801 (2008)

DEAP-1

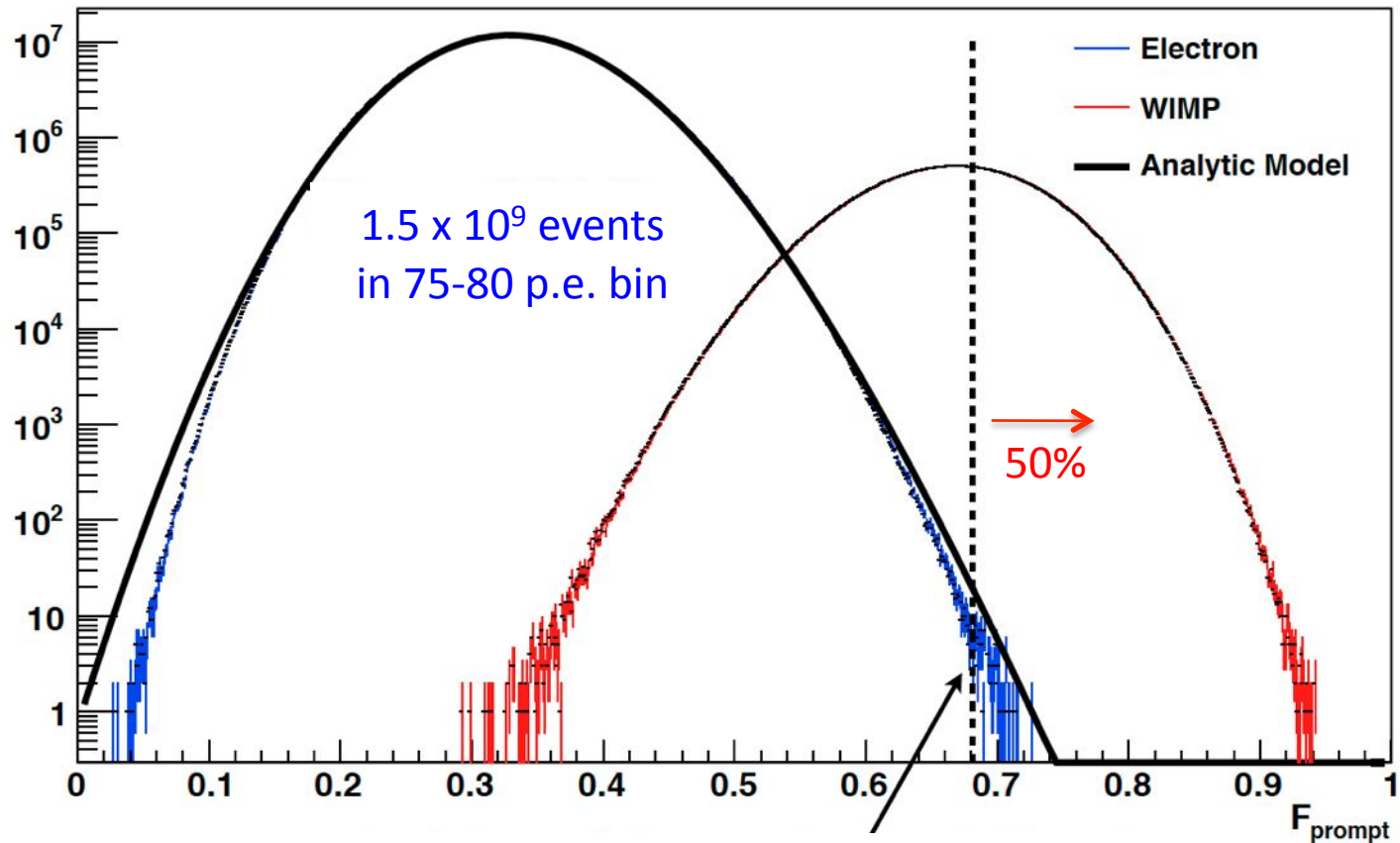


arXiv:0904.2903 (2009)

TAUP - 2011

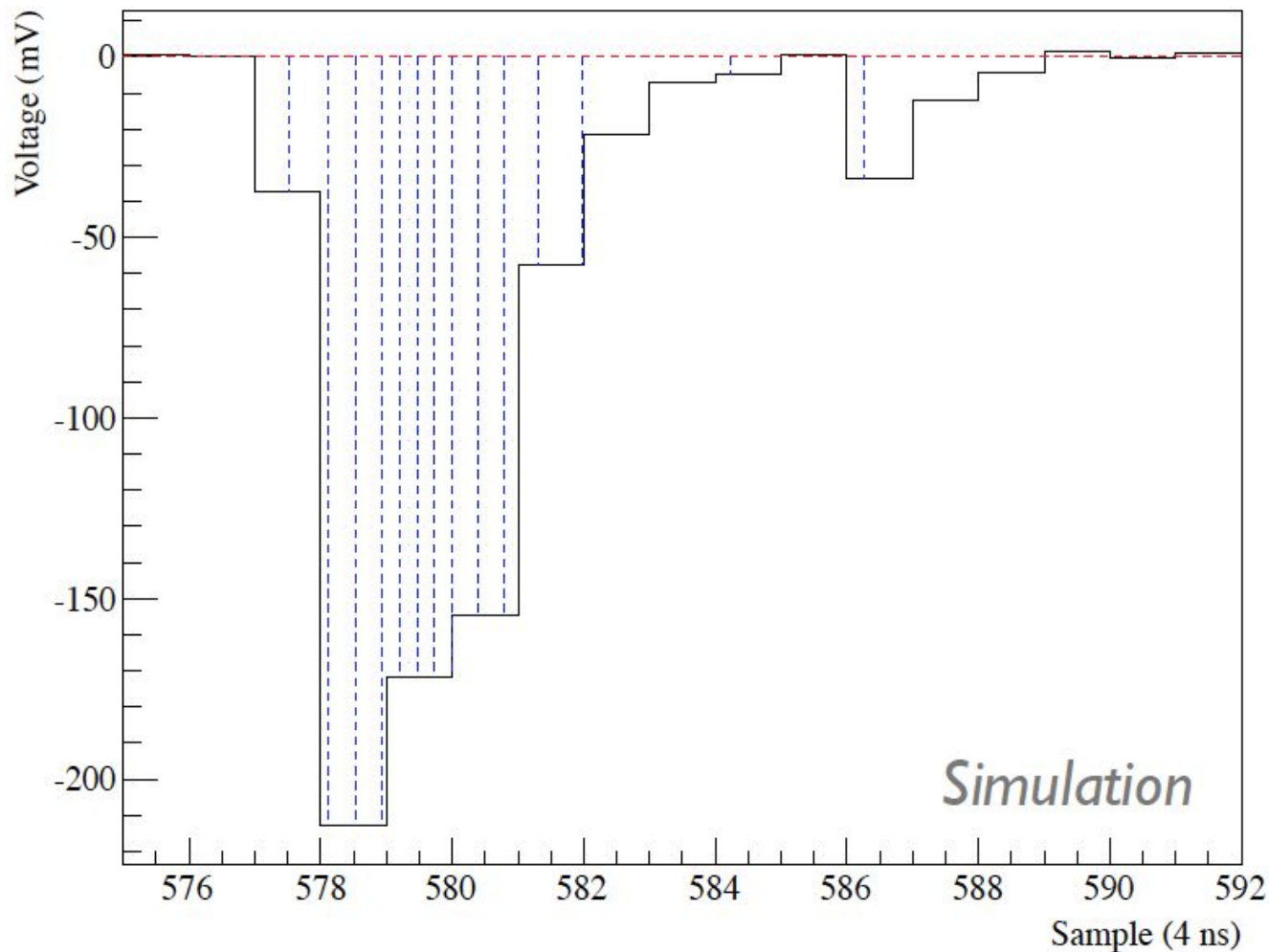


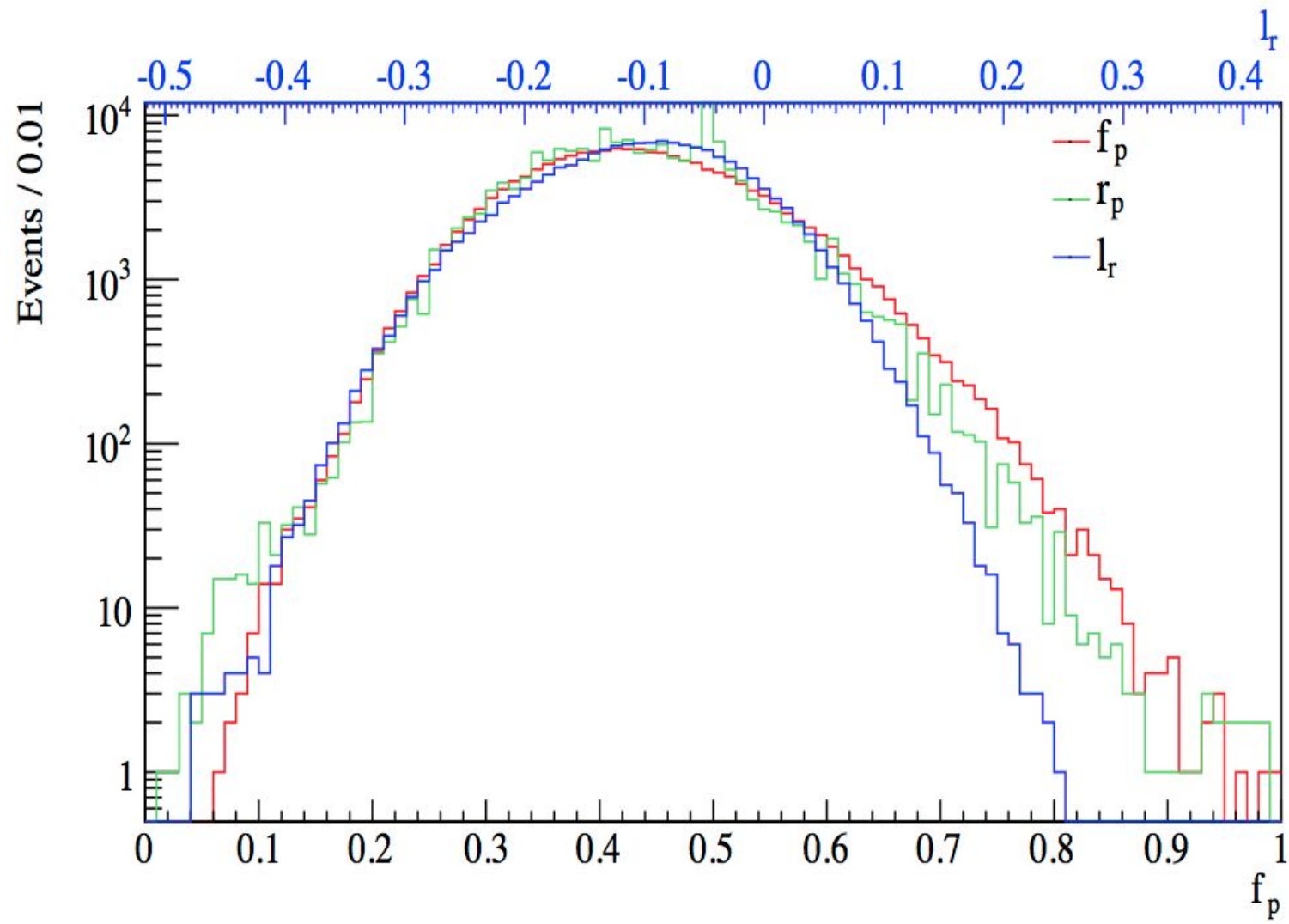
Extrapolating ^{39}Ar Leakage is Challenging



Analytic model overestimates leakage by $\sim \times 10$

With a likelihood of particle type based on photon arrival times, we can do much better than simple “ F_{prompt} ”.



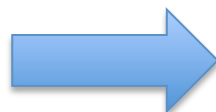


Three Noble Liquids

Parameter	LNe	LAr	LXe
Light Yield	25 photons/keV	40 photons/keV	42 photons/keV
Prompt Time Constant	2.2 ns	6 ns	2.2 ns
Late Time Constant	16 μ s	1.6 μ s	21 ns
Peak Wavelength	77 nm	128 nm	174 nm
Rayleigh Scattering Length	60 cm	90 cm	30 cm
Density (g/cm ³)	1.20	1.40	2.95
Boiling Point (K)	27.1	87.3	165.1
Electron Drift Velocity at 1kV/cm	2 cm/s	2×10^5 cm/s	2×10^5 cm/s

Three Noble Liquids

Single-Phase



MiniCLEAN

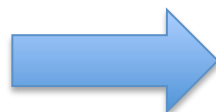
CLEAN

DEAP-3600

XMASS

Parameter	LNe	LAr	LXe
Light Yield	25 photons/keV	40 photons/keV	42 photons/keV
Prompt Time Constant	2.2 ns	6 ns	2.2 ns
Late Time Constant	16 μ s	1.6 μ s	21 ns
Peak Wavelength	77 nm	128 nm	174 nm
Rayleigh Scattering Length	60 cm	90 cm	30 cm
Density (g/cm ³)	1.20	1.40	2.95
Boiling Point (K)	27.1	87.3	165.1
Electron Drift Velocity at 1kV/cm	2 cm/s	2×10^5 cm/s	2×10^5 cm/s

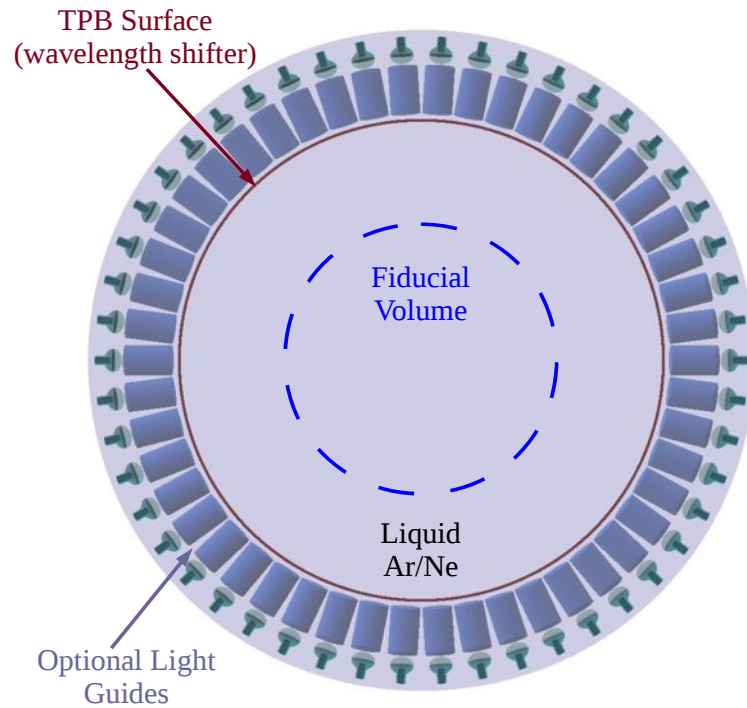
Dual-Phase



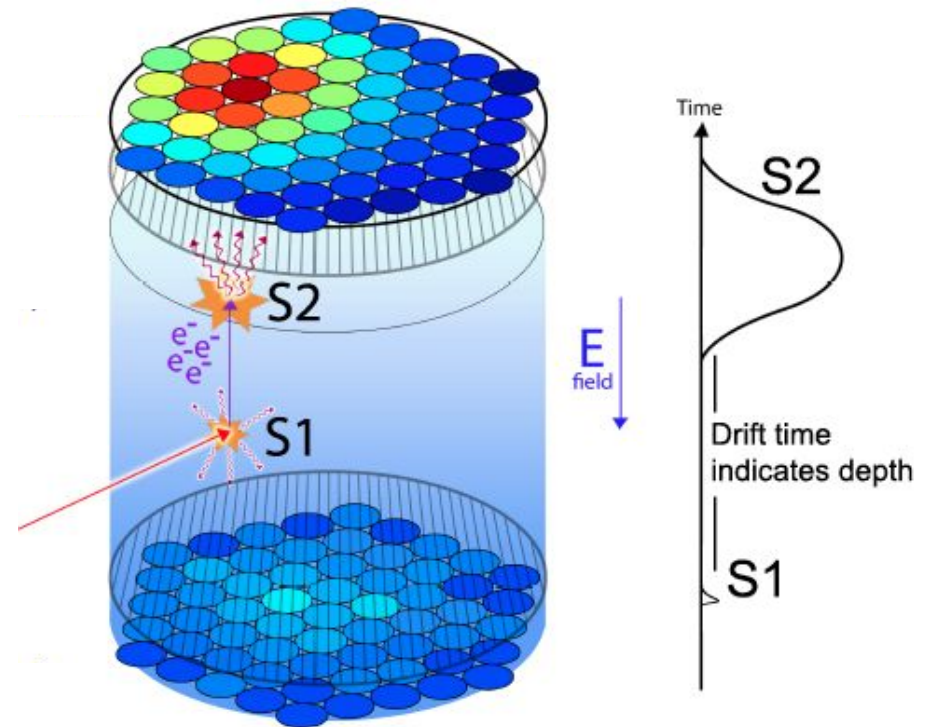
DarkSide

**ZEPLIN
XENON
LUX**

Single-Phase LNe / LAr

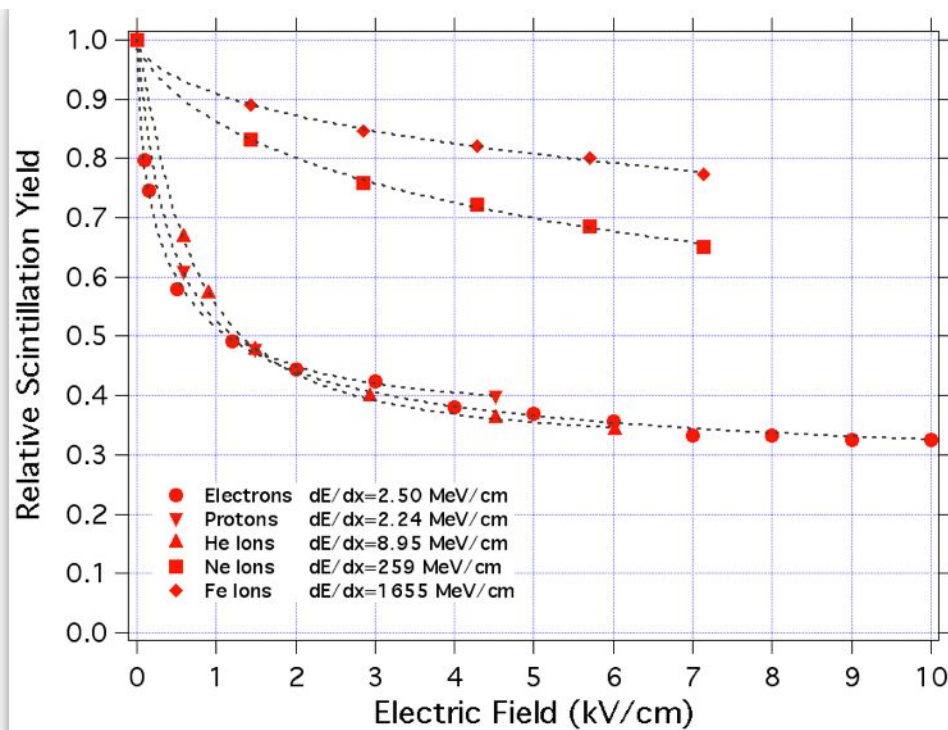
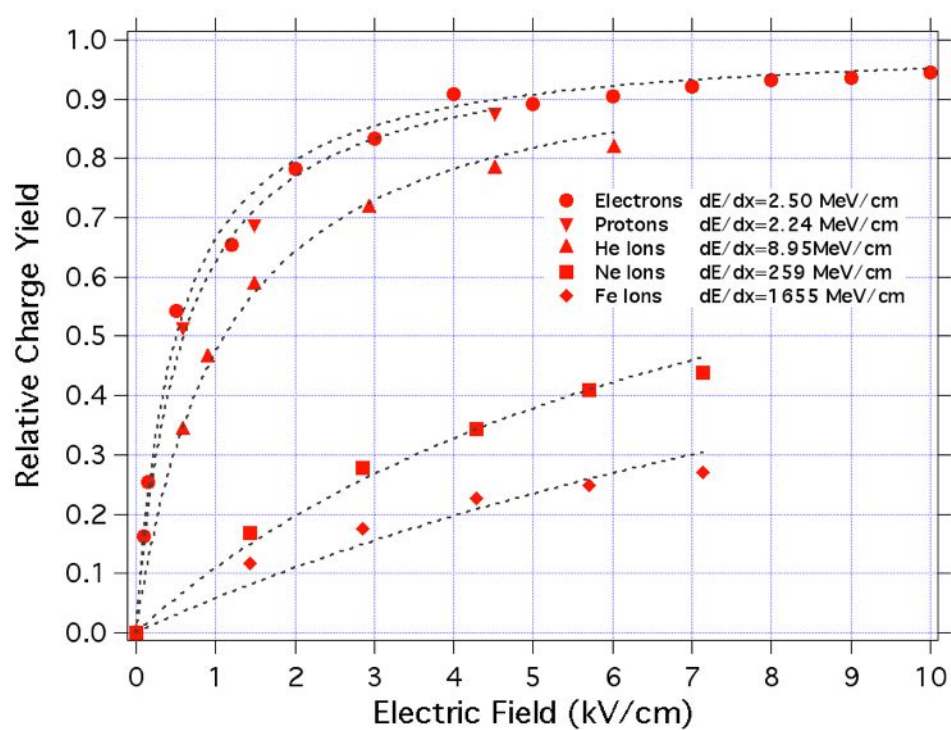


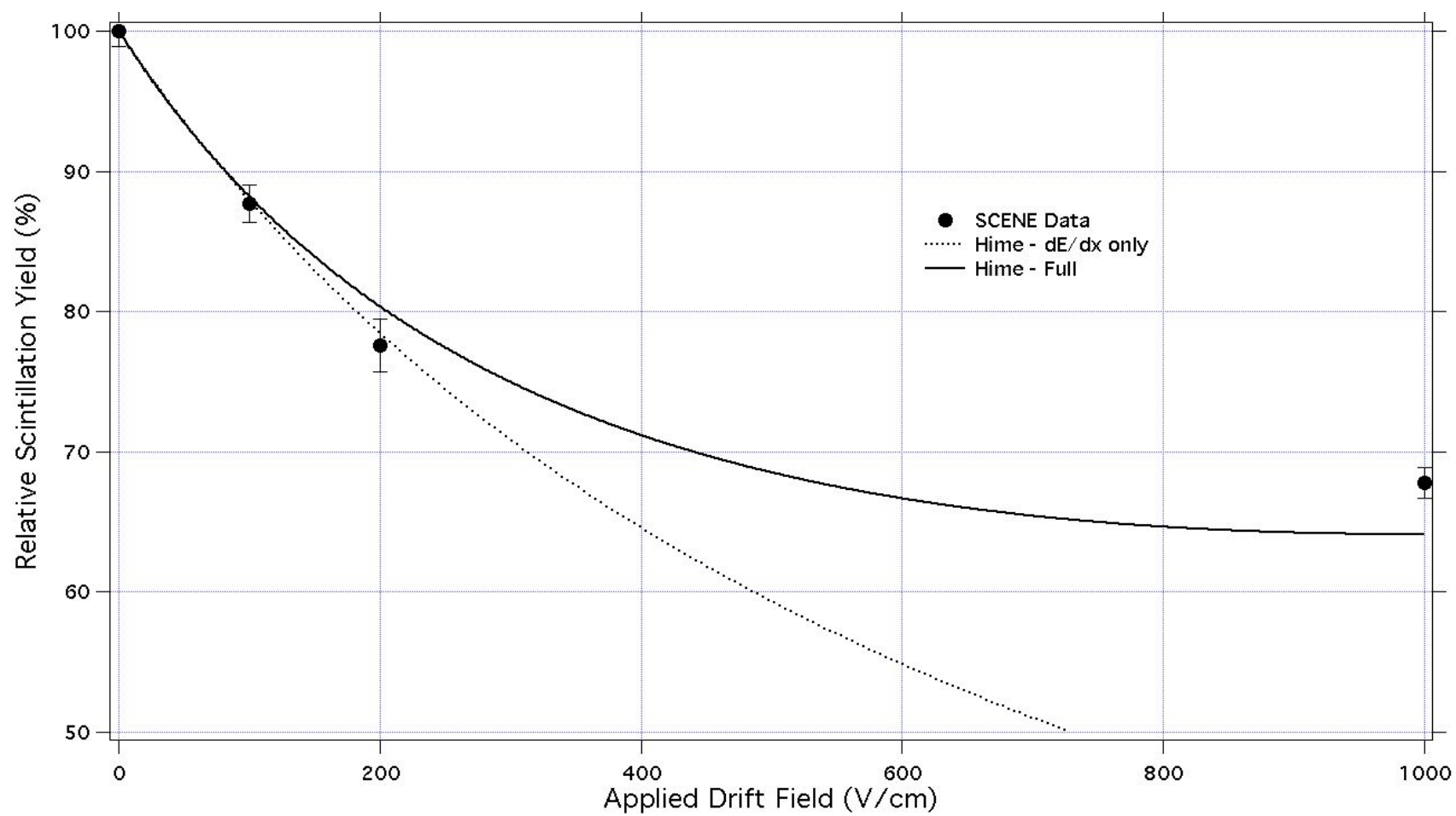
Dual-Phase LAr / LXe

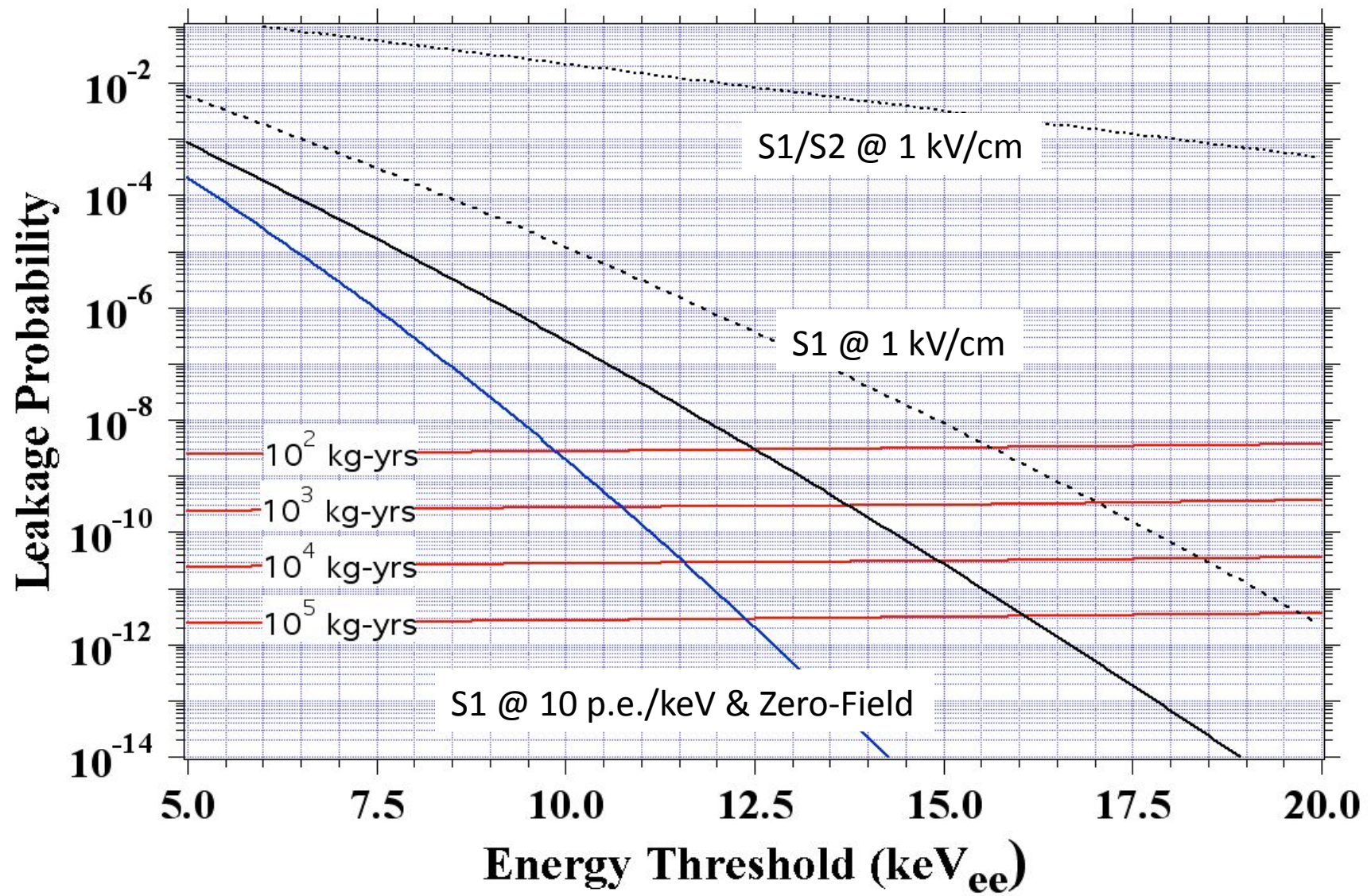


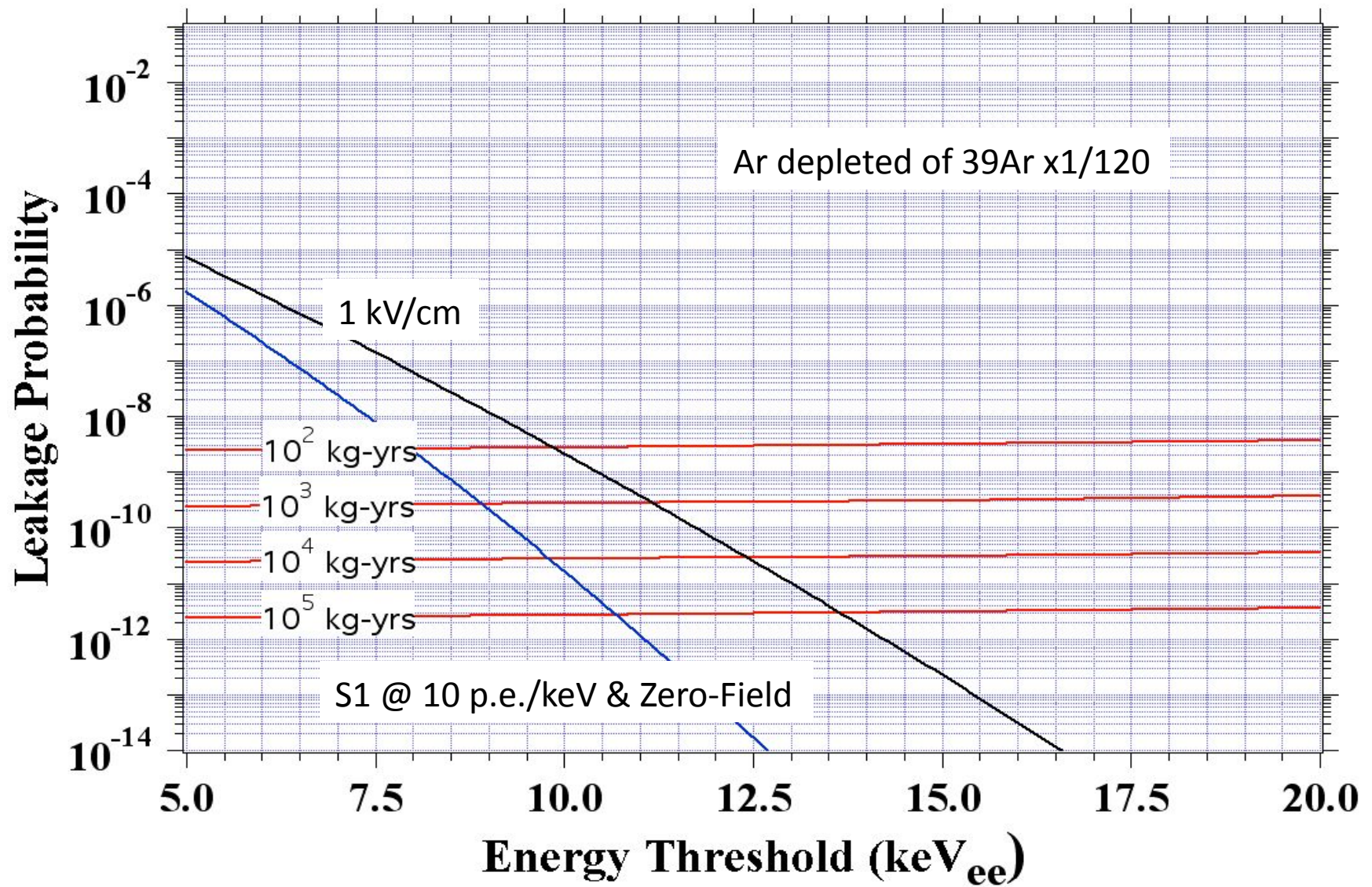
- D. N. McKinsey and J. M. Doyle, J. Low Temp. Phys. 118, 153 (2000).
- D. N. McKinsey and K. J. Coakley, Astropart. Phys. 22, 355 (2005).
- M. Boulay, J. Lidgard, and A. Hime, nucl-ex/0410025.
- M. Boulay and A. Hime, Astropart. Phys. 25, 179 (2006).

Charge & Scintillation Yield in LAr





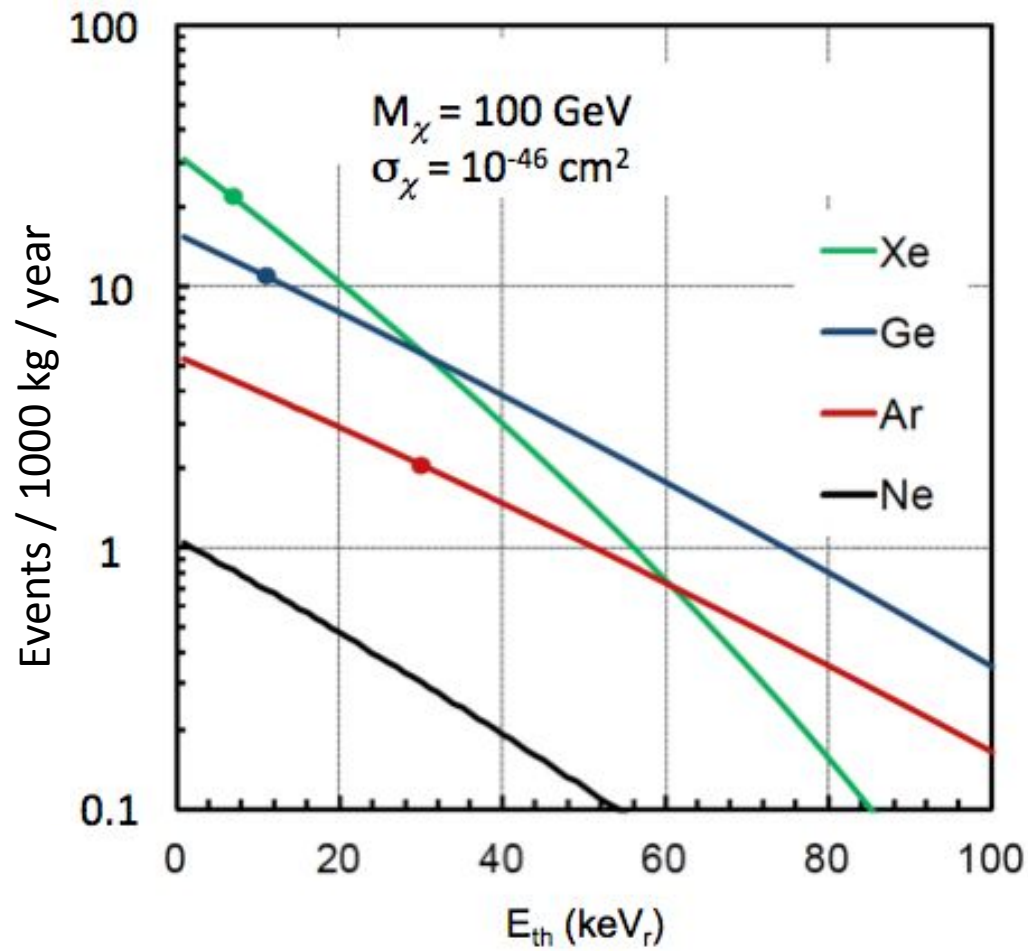




MiniCLEAN – Photon Budget

Parameter	Value	Light Yield p.e. / <u>keVee</u>	Note
Scintillation Yield (photons/keVee)	46.2±5.2		
PMT Efficiency	19±2 %	8.8±1.3	R5912-02MOD
TPB Coverage	93.4	8.2±1.2	Viewing 500 kg Target
TPB Re-Emission Efficiency	1.2±0.1	9.8±1.5	128 nm
Absorption in TPB	2 to 19 %	7.9 to 9.8	
Absorption in Acrylic	11.3 %	7.0 to 8.7	Attenuation Length is ~1 m at 400 nm
Absorption in Light Guide	12.3 %	6.1 to 7.6	Reflectivity is 98% at 420 nm
Resulting Light Yield		6.1 to 7.6	

Parameter	Value MiniCLEAN	Light Yield p.e. / <u>keVee</u>	Value CLEAN	Light Yield p.e. / <u>keVee</u>
Target Mass	500 kg		50000 kg	
Scintillation Yield (<u>photons/keVee</u>)	46.2±5.2		46.2±5.2	
PMT Efficiency	19±2 %	8.8±1.3	31±2 %	14.3±1.6
TPB Coverage	93.4	8.2±1.2	93.4	13.4±1.2
TPB Re-Emission Efficiency	1.2±0.1	9.8±1.5	1.2±0.1	16.0±1.5
Absorption in TPB	19 %	7.9	19 %	13.0
Absorption in Acrylic	11.3 %	7.0	---	13.0
Absorption in Light Guide	12.3 %	6.1	< 2 %	12.7



$E_{th} \text{ (keV}_r\text{)}$ 50 kt-yrs LAr
 events/yr
 @ 10^{-46} cm^2

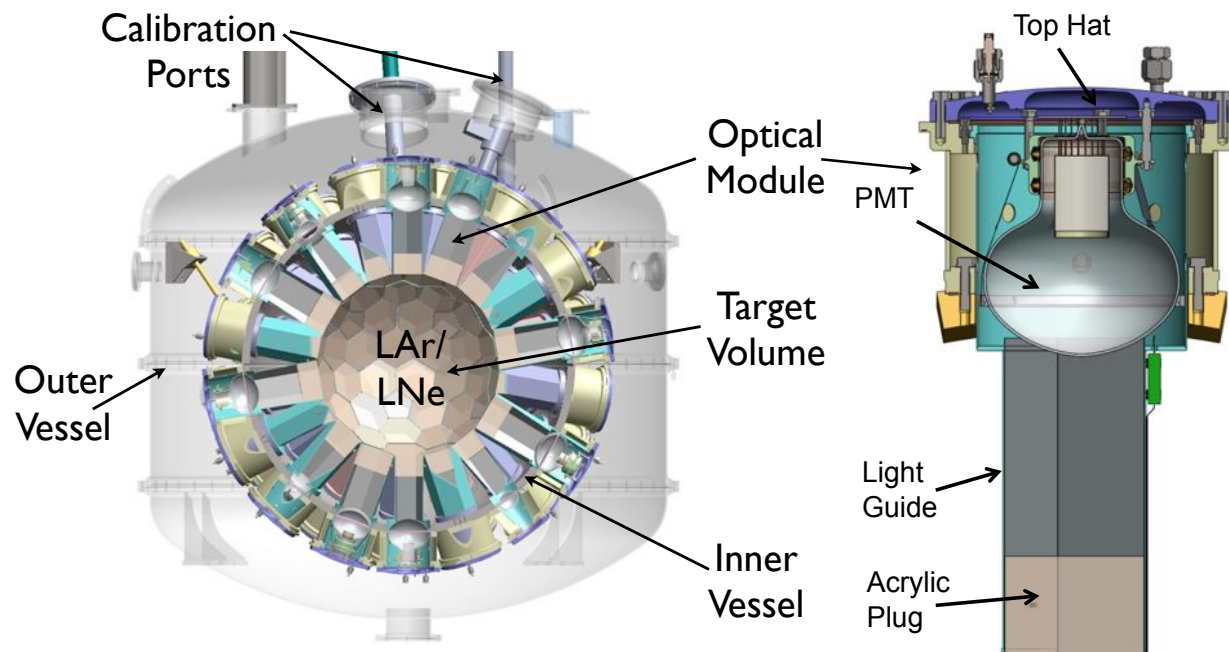
50 keV_r 50 events

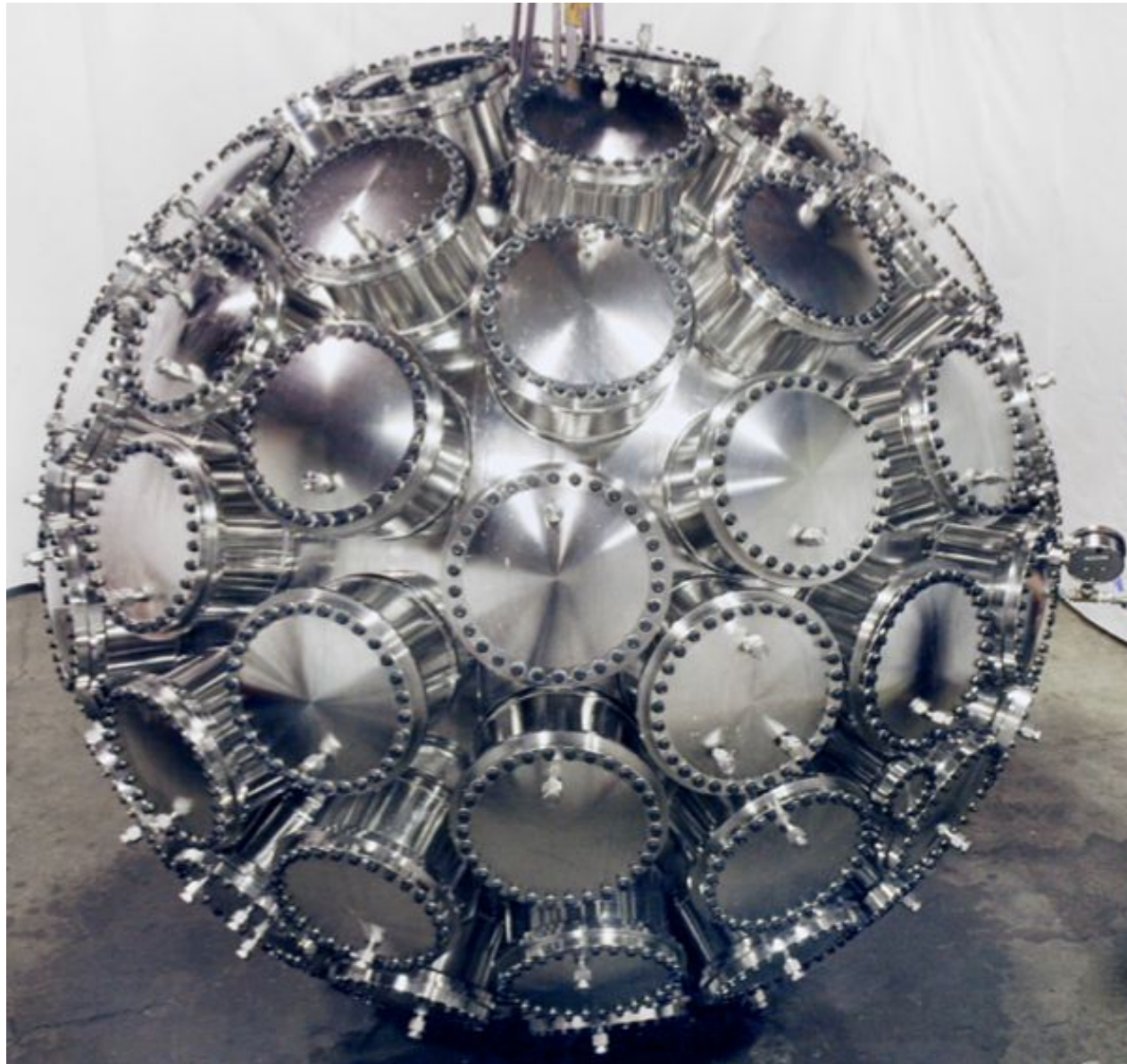
30 keV_r 100 events

20 keV_r 150 events

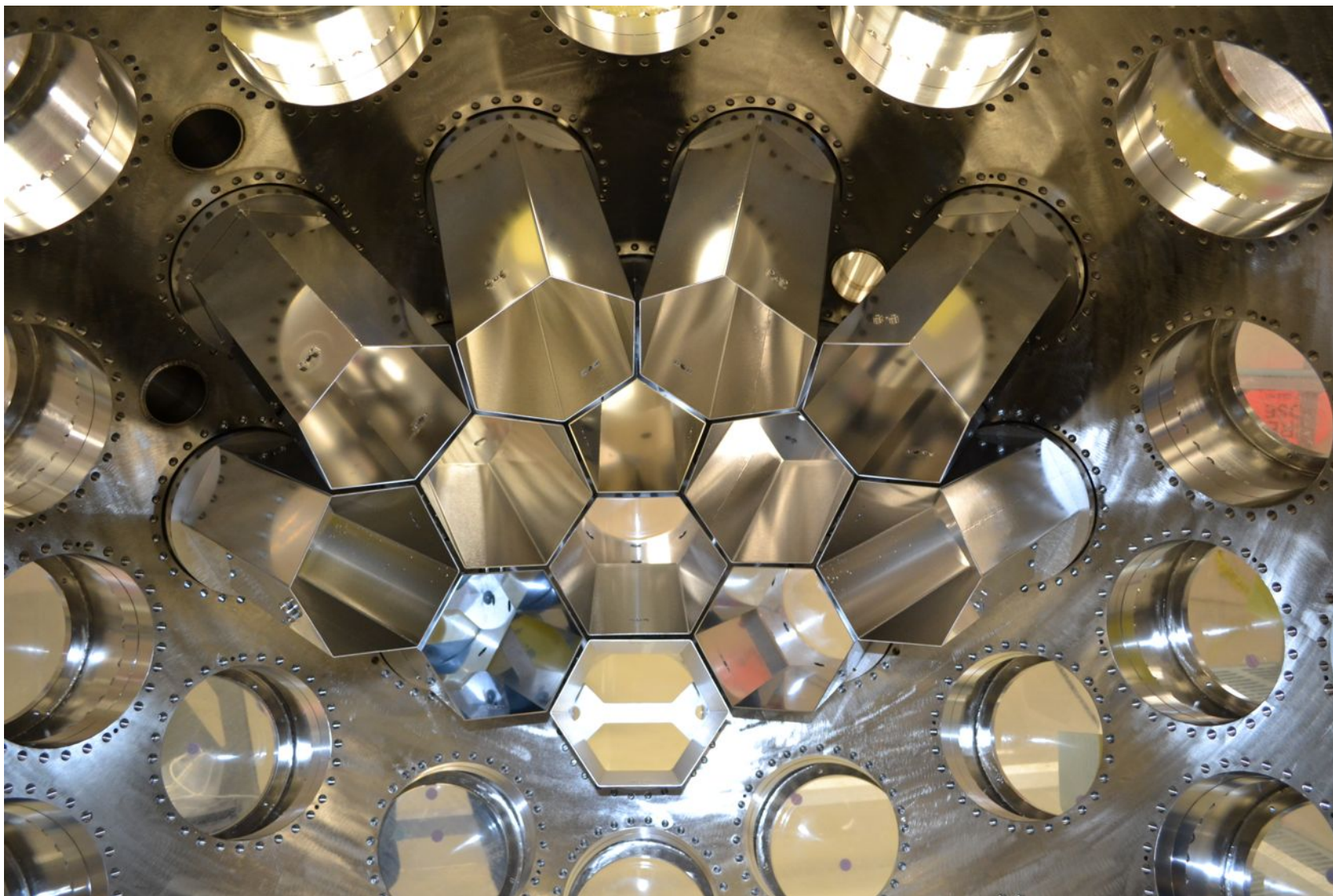
MiniCLEAN Modular Design

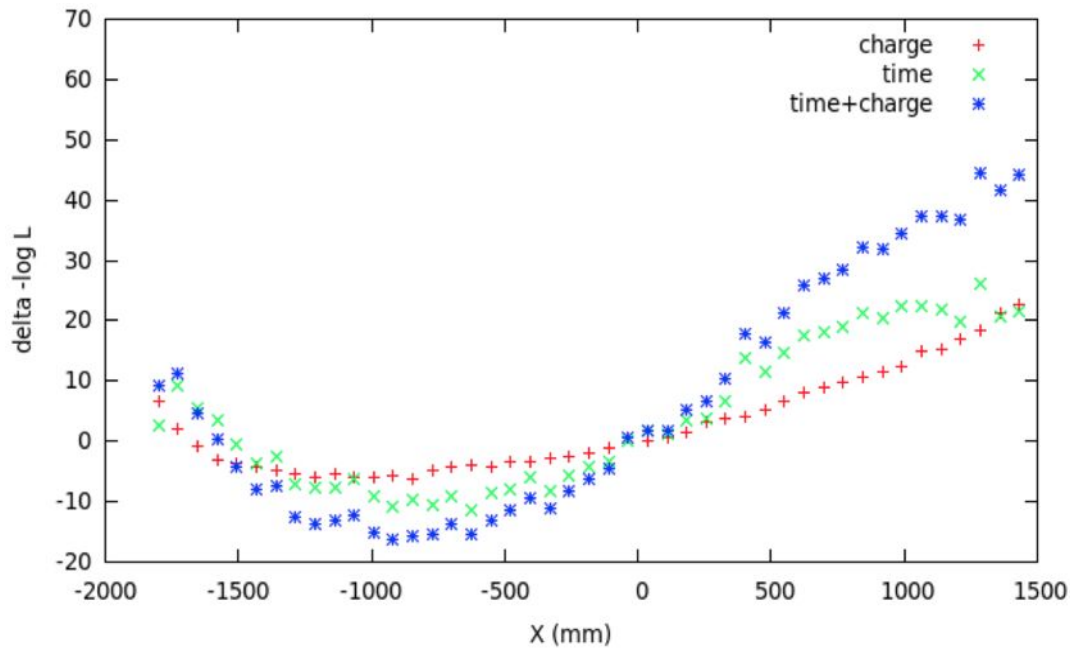
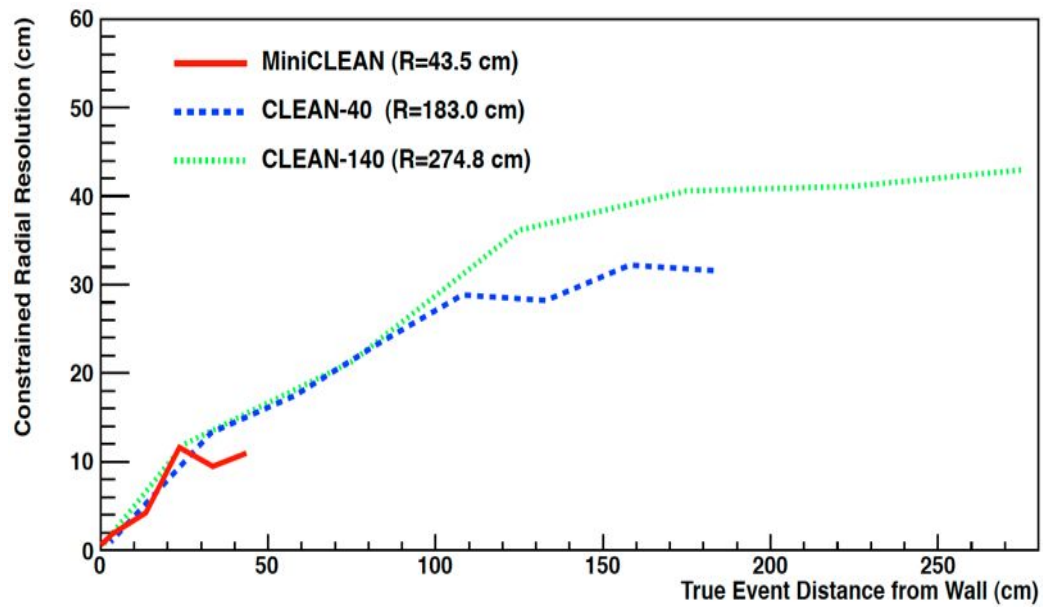
- 4π coverage to maximize light-yield at threshold ...
 - 3D Position Reconstruction
 - Particle-ID via Pulse-shape discrimination
- Radon-reduced assembly ...
- “Cold” design allows both LAr & LNe ...
- No electric fields ... PMTs only active component ...
- Fast signals ($\tau_3 = 1.6 \mu\text{s}$) avoid pulse-pileup in LAr ...



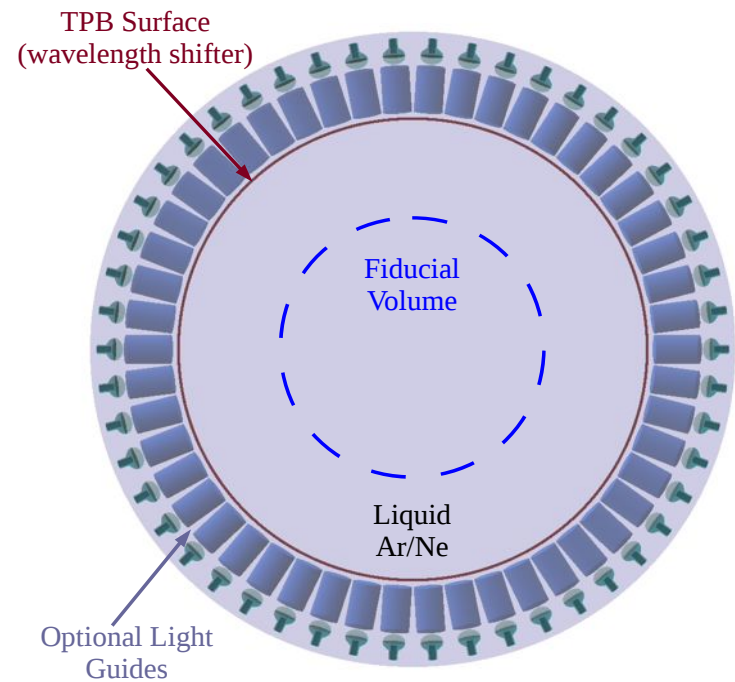




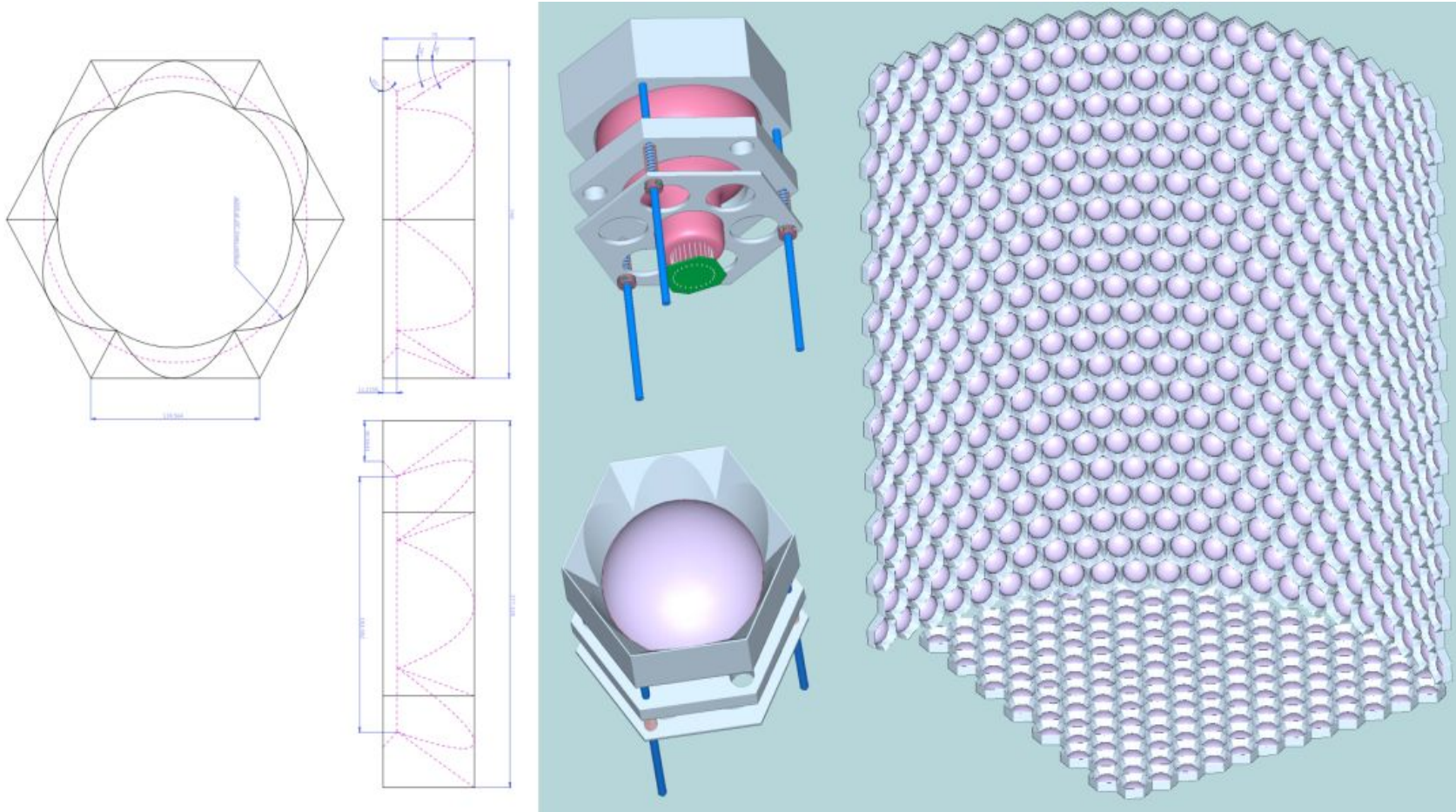




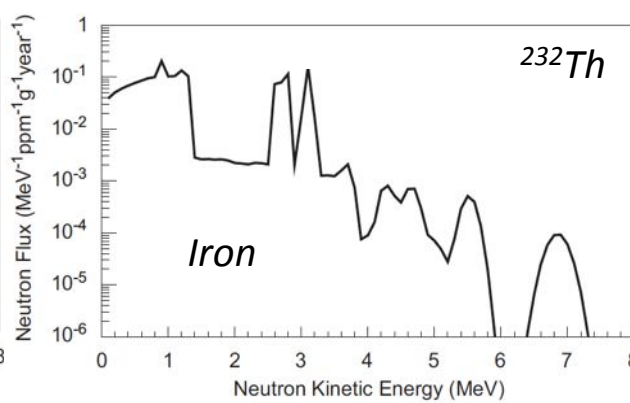
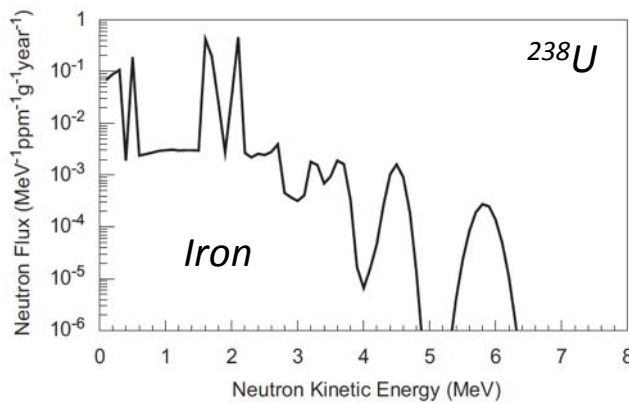
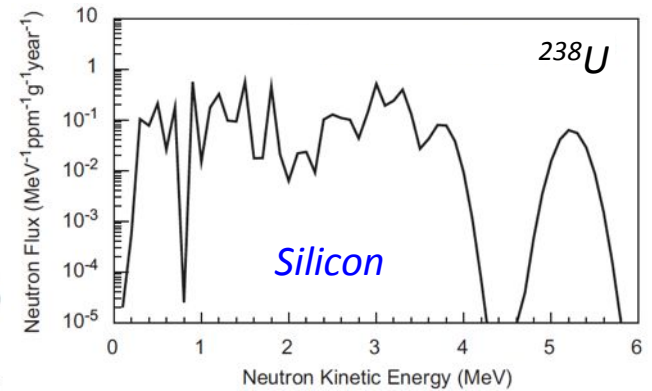
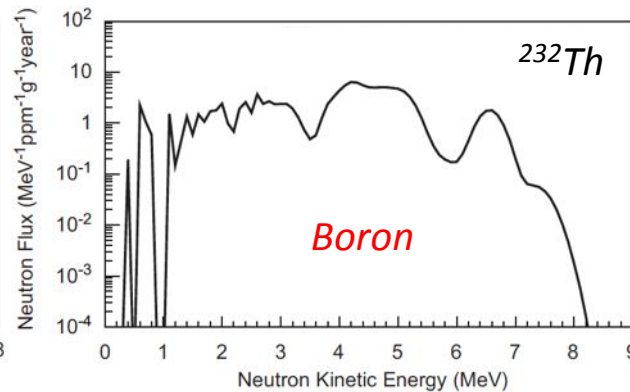
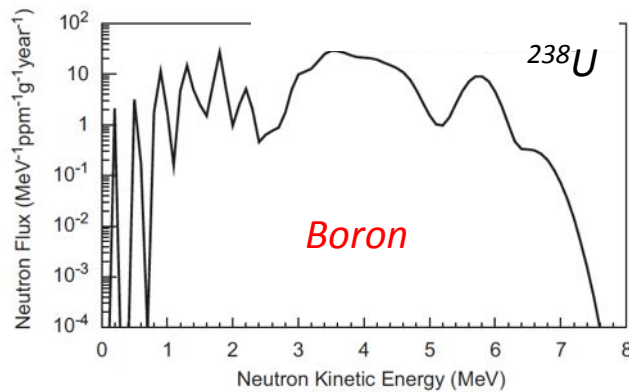
Single-Phase Detector



Model for a 45 tonne CLEAN Detector



(α, n) Yields



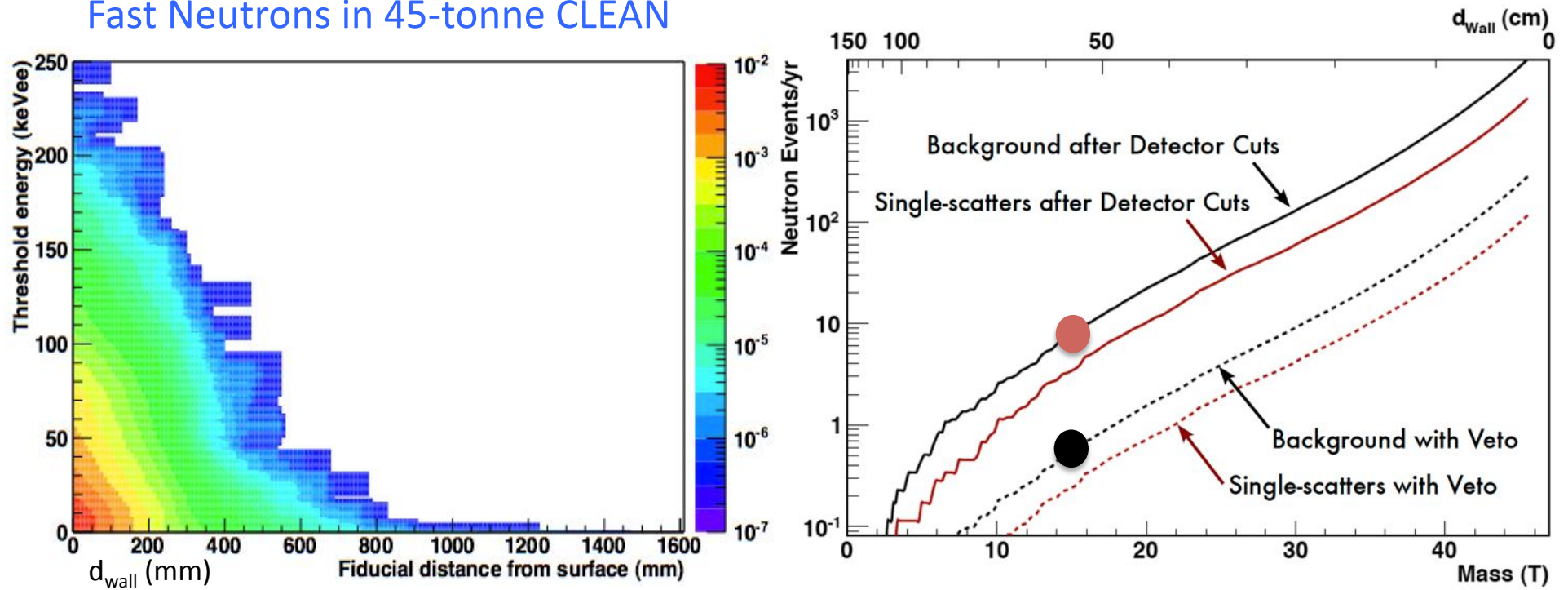
Borated Silica Glass



Hamamatsu
R5912-02MOD

*D.-M. Mei, C. Zhang and A. Hime
NIM A606, 651 (2009)*

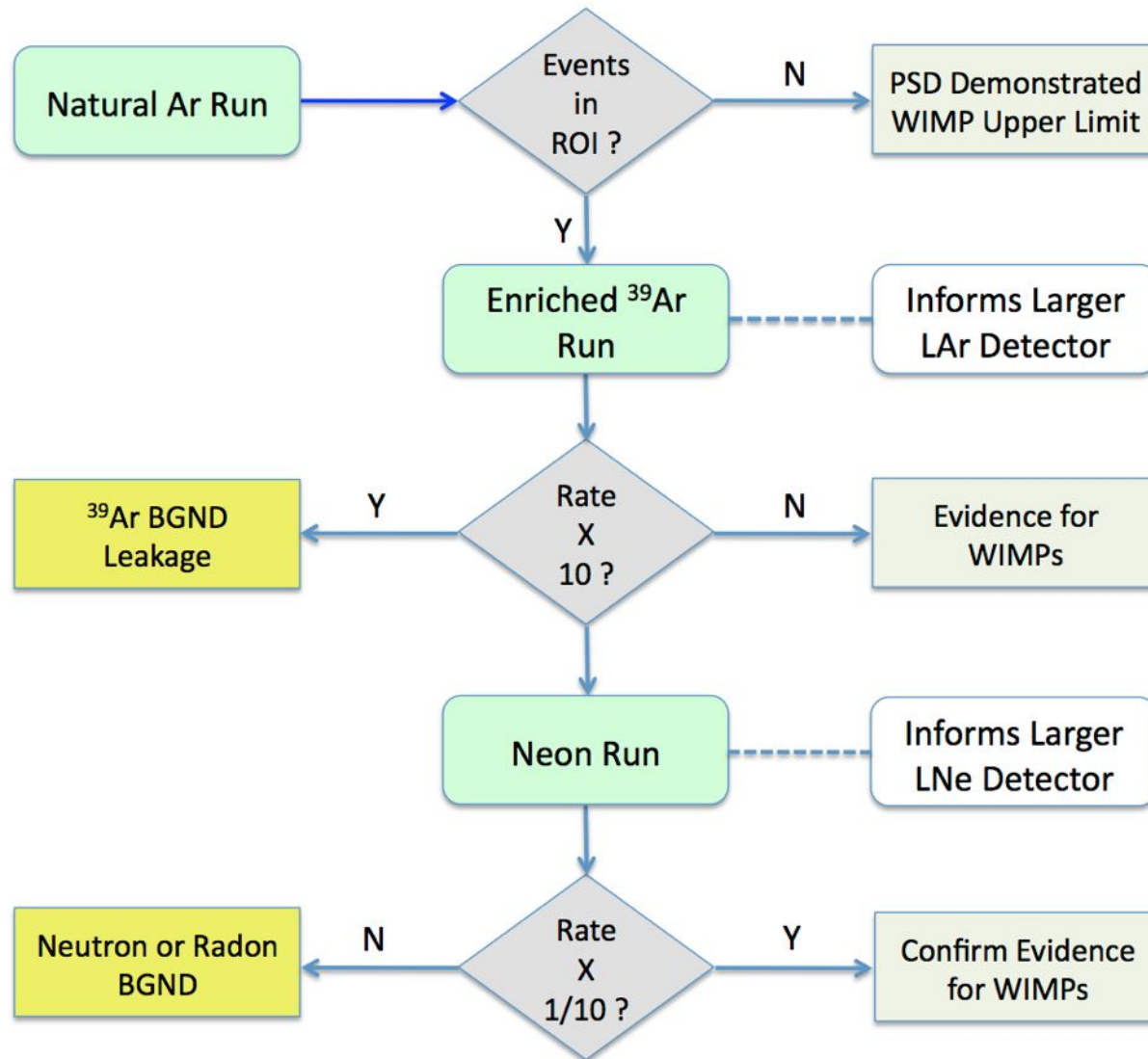
Fast Neutrons in 45-tonne CLEAN



Raw Yield	499,000 yr ⁻¹	1100 PMTs
Reconstructed	386,997 yr ⁻¹	
Energy ROI	10,424 yr ⁻¹	12.5 – 25 keV _{ee}
Fiducial Volume	421 yr ⁻¹	$d_{\text{wall}} > 55$ cm M = 15,000 kg LAr
F _{prompt} + Timing	5.9 yr ⁻¹	
Active Veto	0.53 yr ⁻¹	Irreducible BGND



^{39}Ar Spike & Target Exchange in CLEAN



Thank You



MiniCLEAN Collaboration



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