# Paleo-Detectors & Friends:

Mineral Detectors for Neutrinos and Dark Matter

**Sebastian Baum** 

Stanford University





#### Requirement List for Dark Matter (/neutrino) Detectors

- Low recoil energy threshold (~keV?)
- Low backgrounds
- Large exposure (= target mass × integration time)

1987: 750 g of Ge

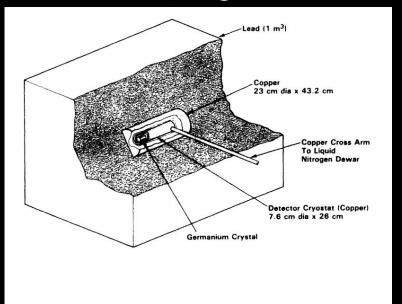


FIG. 1. Ultra-low-background, 135 cm<sup>3</sup> prototype Ge detector with copper inner shield.

[Ahlen+ '87, Avignone+ '86]

2021: 8 tonnes of Xe

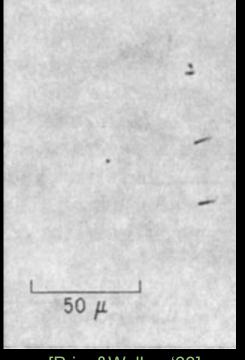


[XENON collaboration]

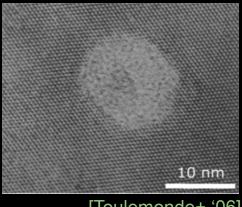
#### Mineral Detectors for Neutrinos and Dark Matter



Fossil Tracks in Madagascar Phlogopite; optical microscopy after chemical etching.



High-resolution TEM



[Toulemonde+ '06]

[Price&Walker '63]

Sebastian Baum 2023-08-31 **TAUP 2023** 

## Mineral Detection of Neutrinos and Dark Matter. A Whitepaper

Sebastian Baum, 1 Patrick Stengel; 2 Natsue Abe, 3 Javier F. Acevedo, 4 Gabriela R. Araujo, <sup>5,a</sup> Yoshihiro Asahara, <sup>6</sup> Frank Avignone, <sup>7</sup> Levente Balogh, <sup>8</sup> Laura Baudis, Yilda Boukhtouchen, Joseph Bramante, 9,10 Pieter Alexander Breur, 4 Lorenzo Caccianiga, 11 Francesco Capozzi, 12 Juan I. Collar, 13 Reza Ebadi, 14,15 Thomas Edwards, <sup>16</sup> Klaus Eitel, <sup>17</sup> Alexey Elykov, <sup>17</sup> Rodney C. Ewing, <sup>18</sup> Katherine Freese, 19,20 Audrey Fung, Claudio Galelli, Ulrich A. Glasmacher, 22 Arianna Gleason,<sup>4</sup> Noriko Hasebe,<sup>23</sup> Shigenobu Hirose,<sup>24</sup> Shunsaku Horiuchi,<sup>25,26</sup> Yasushi Hoshino,<sup>27</sup> Patrick Huber,<sup>25,a</sup> Yuki Ido,<sup>28</sup> Yohei Igami,<sup>29</sup> Norito Ishikawa,<sup>30</sup> Yoshitaka Itow, <sup>31</sup> Takashi Kamiyama, <sup>32</sup> Takenori Kato, <sup>31</sup> Bradley J. Kayanagh, <sup>33</sup> Yoji Kawamura, 24 Shingo Kazama, 34 Christopher J. Kenney, 4 Ben Kilminster, 5 Yui Kouketsu,<sup>6</sup> Yukiko Kozaka,<sup>35</sup> Noah A. Kurinsky,<sup>4,36</sup> Matthew Leybourne.<sup>9</sup> Thalles Lucas,<sup>9</sup> William F. McDonough,<sup>37,38,39</sup> Mason C. Marshall.<sup>15,40</sup> Jose Maria Mateos, 41 Anubhav Mathur, 16 Katsuyoshi Michibayashi, 6 Sharlotte Mkhonto, Kohta Murase, Tatsuhiro Naka, Kenji Oguni, 4 Surjeet Rajendran, <sup>16</sup> Hitoshi Sakane, <sup>43</sup> Paola Sala, <sup>11</sup> Kate Scholberg, <sup>44</sup> Ingrida Semenec,<sup>9</sup> Takuya Shiraishi,<sup>28</sup> Joshua Spitz,<sup>45</sup> Kai Sun,<sup>46</sup> Katsuhiko Suzuki,<sup>47</sup> Erwin H. Tanin, <sup>16</sup> Aaron Vincent, <sup>9</sup> Nikita Vladimirov, <sup>48</sup> Ronald L. Walsworth, <sup>14,15,40</sup> and Hiroko Watanabe<sup>37</sup>

[2301.07118]

#### Mineral Detection of Neutrinos and Dark Matter. A Whitepaper

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#### MDvDM community

- Astroparticle theorists, experimentalists, geologists, and materials scientists
- Groups across North America, Europe, and Japan
- First meeting in Oct '22 at IFPU, Trieste

#### Check out our whitepaper!

- History of mineral detectors
- Review of scientific potential for (cosmo)particle physics, reactor neutrinos, and geoscience
- Summary of ongoing and planned experimental efforts

[2301.07118]

#### Mineral Detection of Neutrinos and Dark Matter. A Whitepaper

Sebastian Baum,<sup>1</sup> Patrick Stengel;<sup>2</sup> Natsue Abe,<sup>3</sup> Javier F. Acevede MDvDM'24 in Washington, DC Gabriela R. Araujo, 5,a Yoshihiro Asahara, 6 Frank Avignoper Laura Baudis,<sup>5</sup> Yilda Boukhtouchen,<sup>9</sup> Joseph Lorenzo Caccianiga, 11 Francesco Thomas Edwards. 16 Katherine F

#### **MDvDM**

Jan 8-11, 2024 https://indico.phys.vt.edu/event/62/ Astropa experim and mat

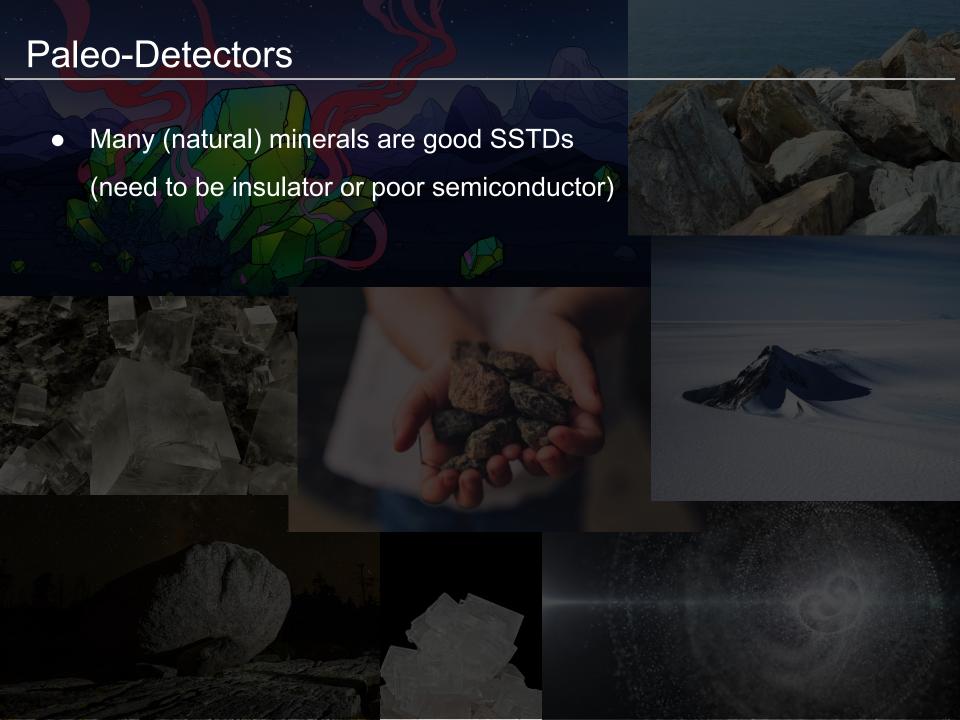
- Groups across North America, Europe, and Japan
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, or mineral detectors

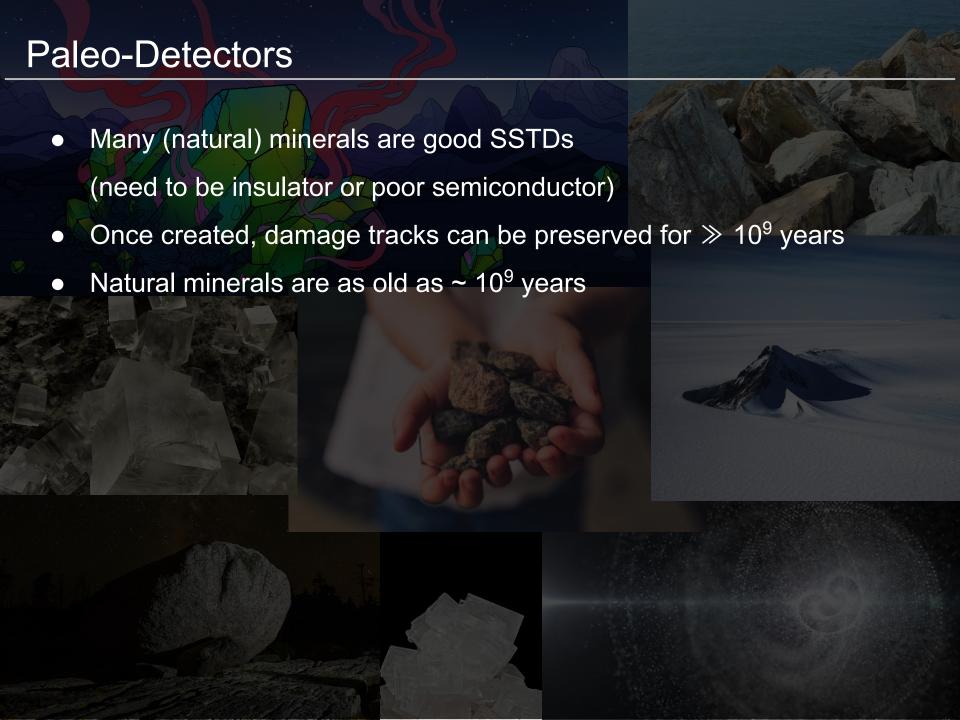
per!

- Review of scientific potential for (cosmo)particle physics, reactor neutrinos, and geoscience
- Summary of ongoing and planned experimental efforts

Sebastian Baum 2023-08-31 **TAUP 2023** 



# Paleo-Detectors Many (natural) minerals are good SSTDs (need to be insulator or poor semiconductor) Once created, damage tracks can be preserved for ≫ 10<sup>9</sup> years



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#### Paleo-Detectors

- Many (natural) minerals are good SSTDs (need to be insulator or poor semiconductor)
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   Natural minerals are as old as ~ 10<sup>9</sup> years
- Modern microscopy technology allows for nanometer-scale resolution!

Exposure through time

 $100 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ Gyr} = 10 \text{ kilotonne} \times 10 \text{ yr}$ 

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 $100 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ Gyr} = 10 \text{ kilotonne} \times 10 \text{ yr}$ 

≤ keV recoil thresholds

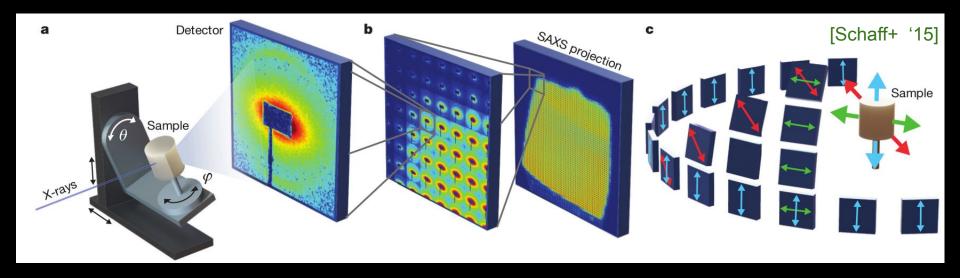
#### Readout methods: an incomplete list

- Optical microscopy
  - Chemical etch + optical (phase contrast) imaging
  - Fluorescence microscopy of color centers (superresolution)
- X-ray microscopy

Throughput

- Soft X-ray scattering (table top)
- Hard X-ray microscopy (synchrotron/FEL) (ptychography!)
- Scanning Probe Microscopy
  - Atomic Force Microscopy
- Focused Beam Microscopy
  - Scanning Electron Microscopy
  - Focused Ion Beam Microscopy (Dual-beam FIB+SEM, He<sup>+</sup>-BM)
  - (Scanning) Transmission Electron Microscopy

#### Read-out example: X-ray Ptychography



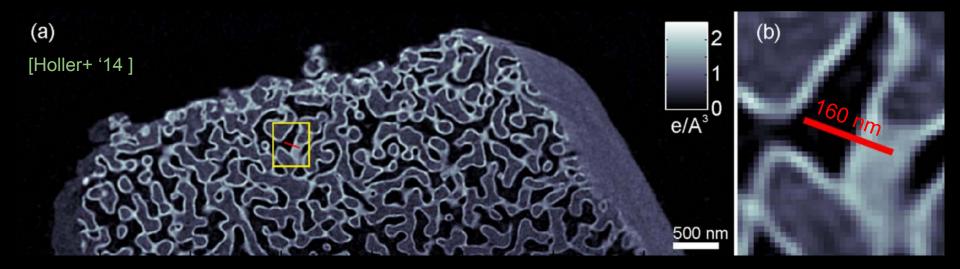
Single "pixel" of sample

Combine "pixels" into 2D picture

Reconstruct 3D image from 2D pictures

#### Read-out example: X-ray Ptychography

- 16 nm isotropic 3D resolution demonstrated!
- Requires synchrotron light source

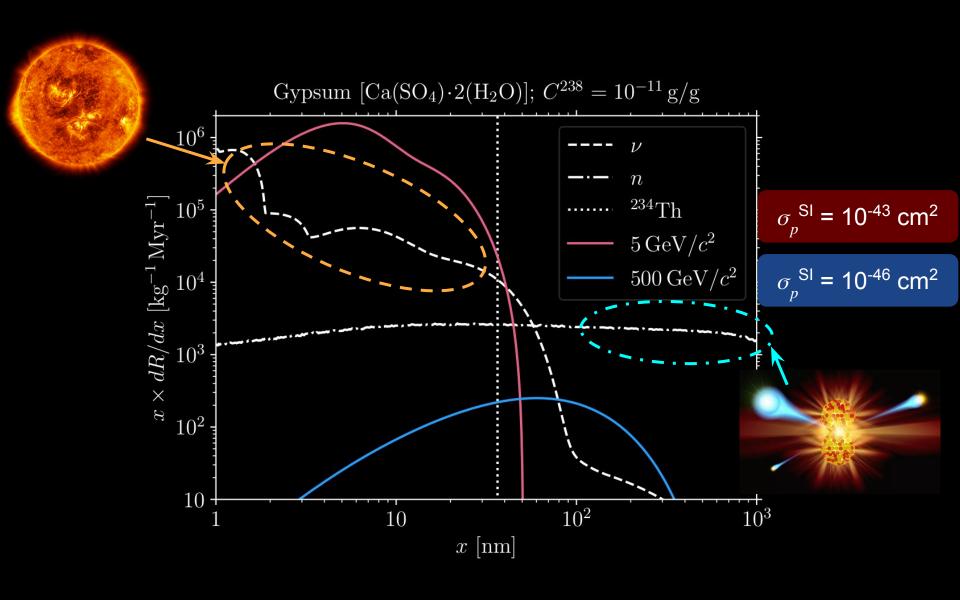


#### Backgrounds, Backgrounds

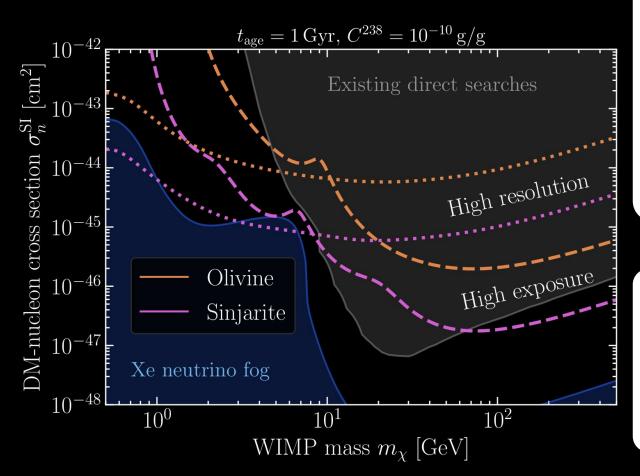
- Natural Defects → no confusion with signal
- Cosmogenic → use target samples from deep underground
- Radioactivity → get radiopure samples (containing hydrogen)
- Neutrinos → background or signal?



#### Use track length spectrum to pick up DM signal

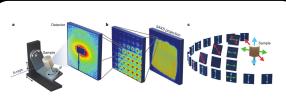


#### Dark Matter Sensitivity Projections



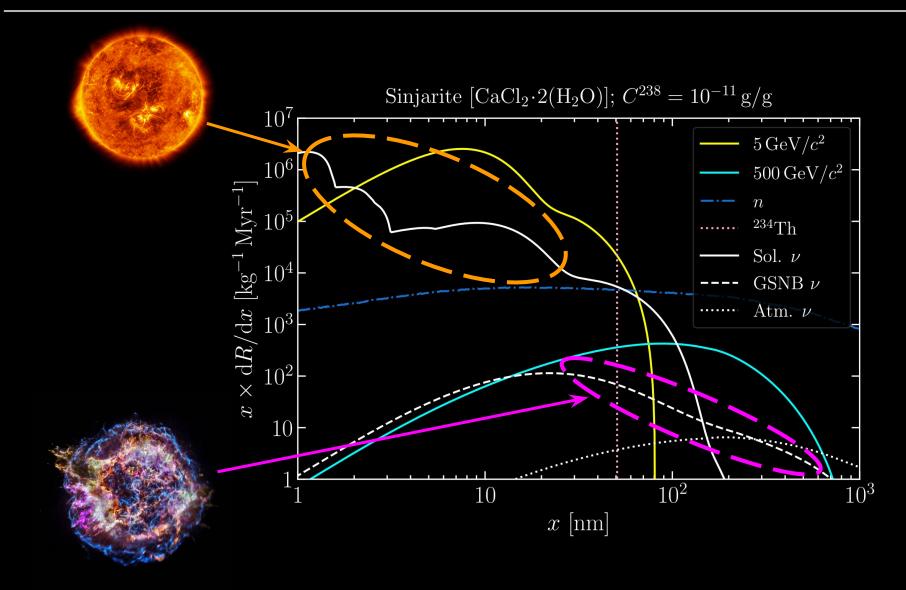


- 1 nm spatial resolution
- (10 mg) x (1 Gyr)

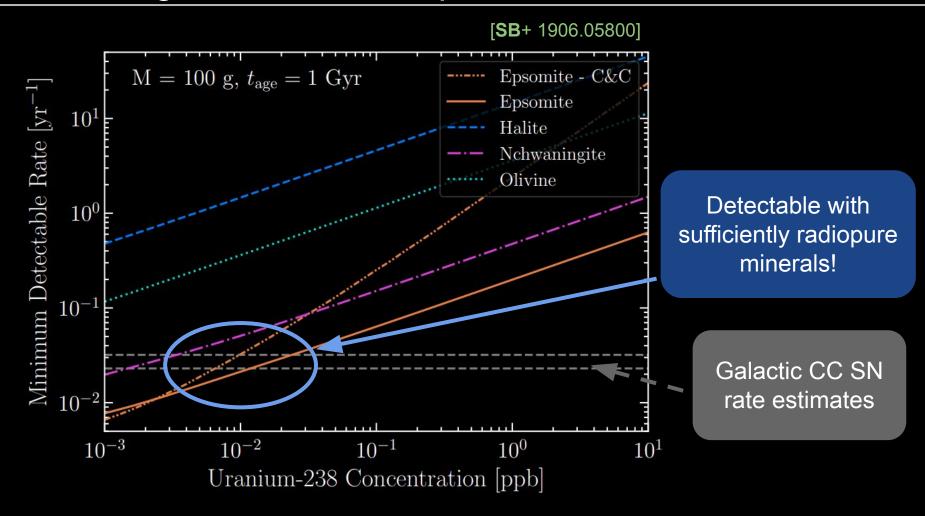


- 15 nm spatial resolution
- (100 g) x (1 Gyr)

#### What about those neutrinos?



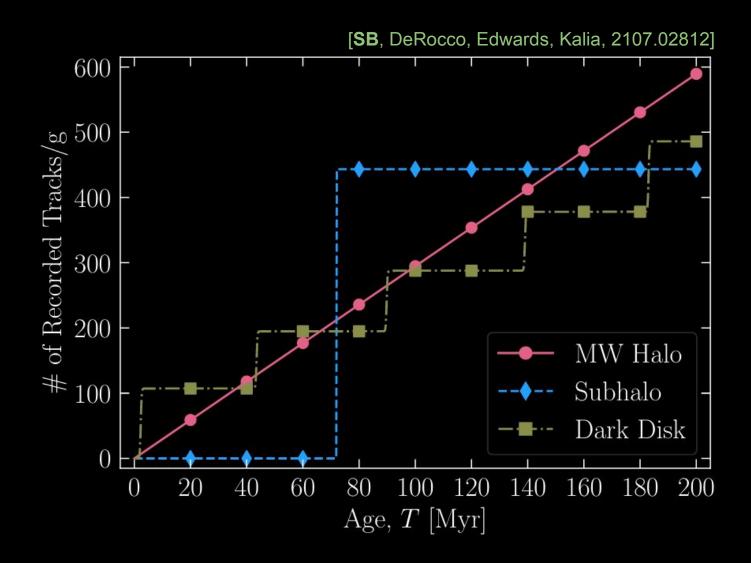
#### Measuring the Galactic Supernova Rate?



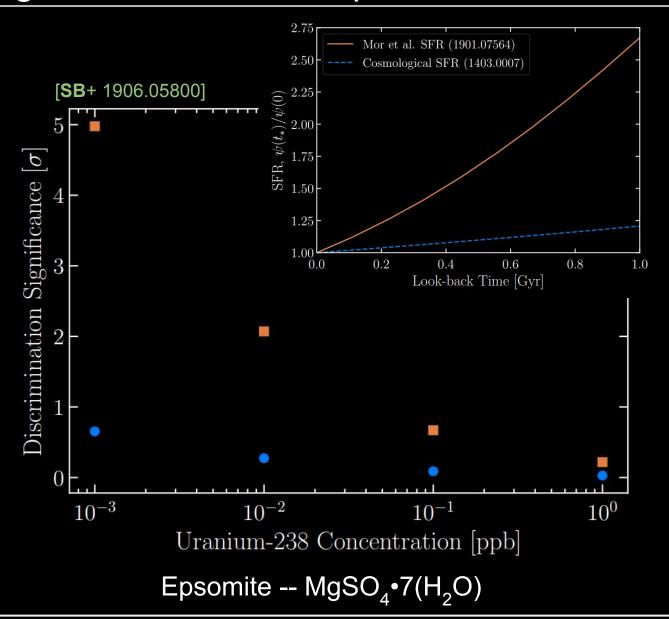
- Halite -- NaCl
- Epsomite -- MgSO<sub>4</sub>•7(H<sub>2</sub>O)

- Olivine -- Mg<sub>1.6</sub>Fe<sub>0.4</sub>(SiO<sub>4</sub>)
- Nchwaningite -- Mn<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>•(H<sub>2</sub>O)

#### Beyond the rate: Time-varying Signals



#### Learning about the Time-Dependence of the SN rate?



#### Ongoing and planned feasibility studies

#### SLAC

- Irradiate samples (mica, silicon, ...) with ~10 keV 1 MeV ions
- Image with electron beam tomography, chemical/sputter-etch + AFM,
   coherent X-ray imaging @ LCLS-II, ...

#### JAMSTEC

- Irradiate samples (gypsum, mica, olivine…) with ~10 keV 200 MeV ions
- Image with SEM, TEM, chemical etch+AFM, chemical etch+optical, ...

#### Toho & Nagoya Universities

- Irradiate samples with 100 MeV 10 GeV ions, fission tracks
- Image with optical (superresolution) microscopy (w/ & w/o chemical etch)
- Karlsruhe Institute for Technology & Heidelberg University
  - Irradiate samples with keV MeV ions
  - Image with AFM, FIB-SEM, TEM, He<sup>+</sup>-BM, ...

#### Ongoing and planned feasibility studies (cont'd)

- Queen's University
  - Irradiate samples (olivine & galena) with 1-10 MeV ions
  - Image with HRTEM/...
- PALEOCCENE
  - Irradiate samples (CaF<sub>2</sub>) with MeV neutrons
  - Image with fluorescence microscopy
- Maryland University +
  - Low-energy ion implantation in diamond samples with color centers,
     active instrumentation for charge/phonon readout + optical fluorescence
     NV-strain microscopy + X-ray diffraction microscopy
  - SEM-CL scanning of Australian Gyr-old quartz for composite DM

100 Myr old mineral samples from the right geological environments

Imaged with modern nanometer-resolution microscopy

Rocks could teach us about the history of our Galaxy, what makes up our Universe, and more!

What was the Milky Way's star formation rate 500 million years ago?

What is Dark Matter?



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What is Dark Man

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### Some other Dark Matter applications

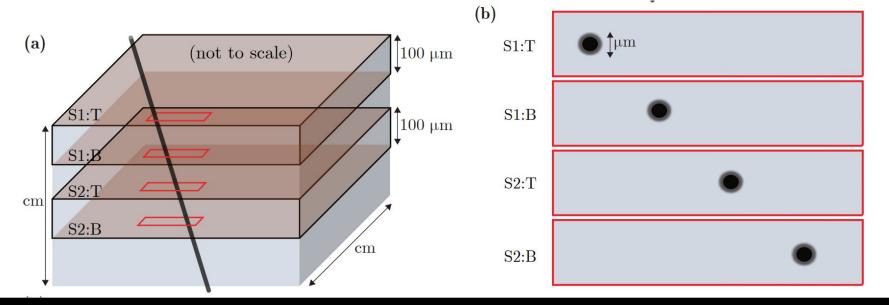
#### Paleo-detectors for composite DM detection

DM flux on Earth: 
$$\Phi_{\rm DM} \sim 1\,{\rm m}^{-2}\,{\rm yr}^{-1} \left(\frac{10^{19}\,{\rm GeV}}{m_{\rm DM}}\right) \sim 10^4\,{\rm cm}^{-2}\,{\rm Gyr}^{-1} \left(\frac{10^{19}\,{\rm GeV}}{m_{\rm DM}}\right)$$

[Ebadi+ 2105.03998; Acevedo, Bramante, Goodman 2105.06473]

#### Ultra-Heavy Dark Matter Search with Electron Microscopy of Geological Quartz

Reza Ebadi  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{1,2,*}$  Anubhav Mathur  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{3,\dagger}$  Erwin H. Tanin  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{3,\dagger}$  Nicholas D. Tailby,  $^{4}$  Mason C. Marshall  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{2,5,6}$  Aakash Ravi  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{2}$  Raisa Trubko,  $^{7,8,9}$  Roger R. Fu,  $^{9}$  David F. Phillips  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{6,\ddagger}$  Surject Rajendran  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{3,\$}$  and Ronald L. Walsworth  $^{\circ}$ ,  $^{1,2,5,\$}$ 

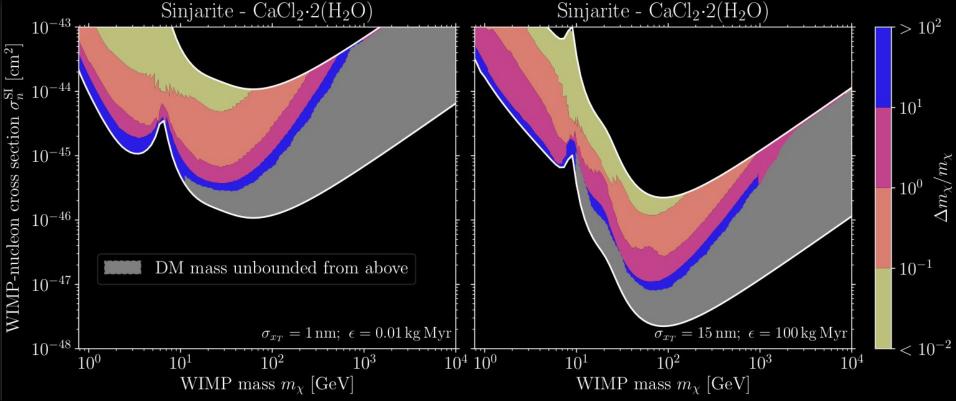


#### Mineral Detectors for as directional DM detectors?

Time-tag restores directional sensitivity of damage track! [Rajendran+ 1705.09760, Marshall+ 2009.01028, Ebadi+ 2203.06037] (b) (a) (c) (d) $\sim 1 \text{ mm}$ 

#### Measuring the Dark Matter mass

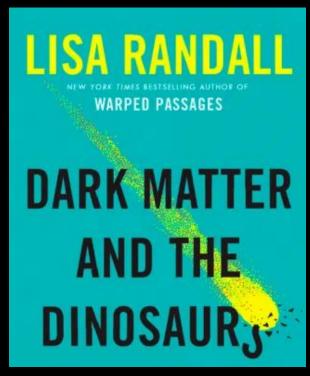




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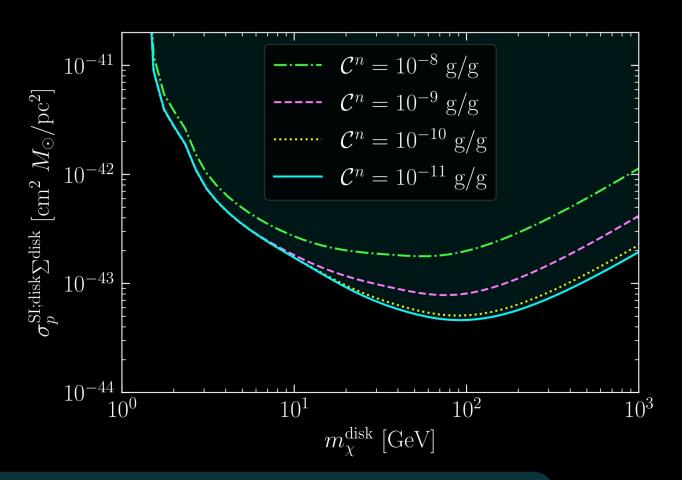
#### Time-Dependent Dark Matter Signals?





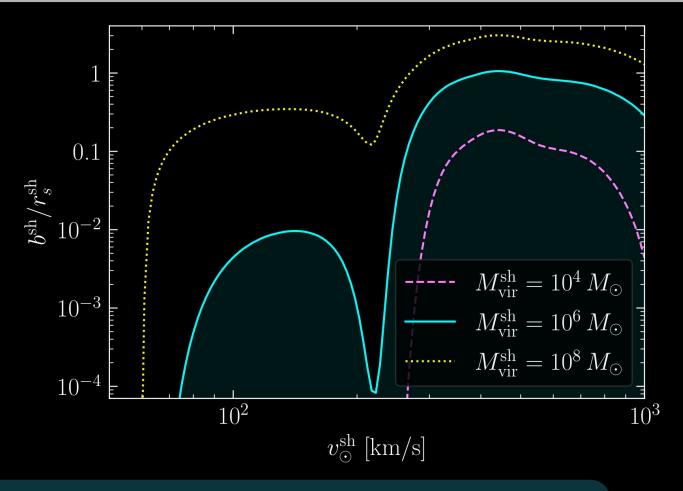


#### Could we see a dark disk?



- Gypsum [Ca(SO4)•2(H2O)]
- "High-Resolution" scenario
- 5 samples with ages  $T^n = \{20, 40, ..., 100\}$  Myr

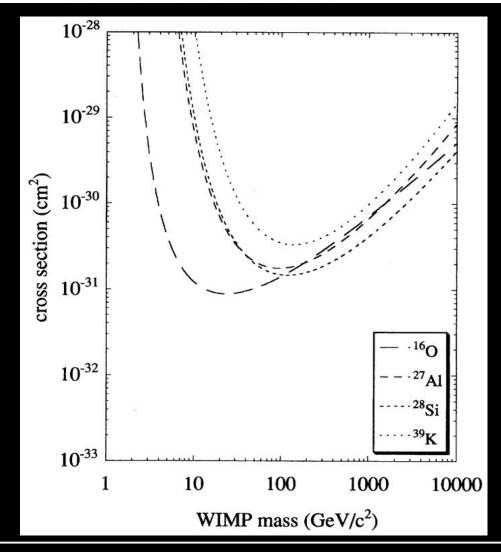
#### What if we went through a subhalo?



- Gypsum [Ca(SO4)•2(H2O)]
- "High-Exposure" scenario
- 5 samples with ages  $T^n = \{200, 400, ..., 1000\}$  Myr

#### **Limits on Dark Matter Using Ancient Mica**

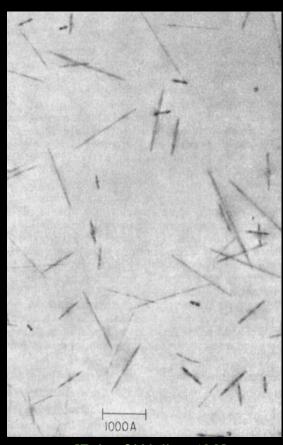
D. P. Snowden-Ifft,\* E. S. Freeman, and P. B. Price\*



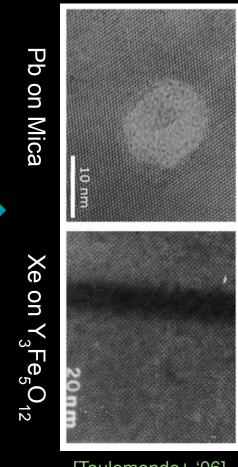
#### What has changed?

Fission fragment tracks in synthetic Mica, TEM

High-resolution TEM pictures of ion tracks



[Price&Walker '63]



[Toulemonde+ '06]

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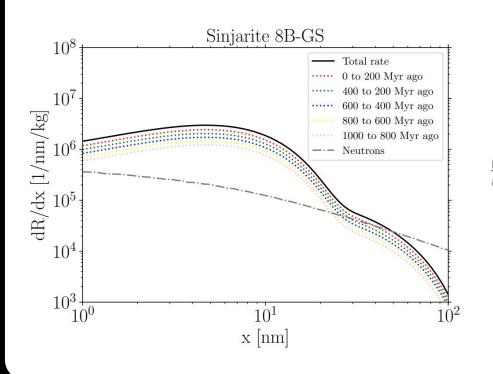
# Some other Neutrino applications

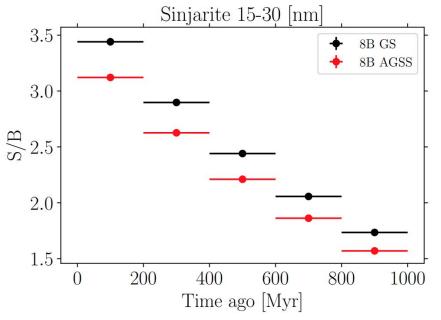
### What about a little less energetic neutrinos?

[2102.01755]

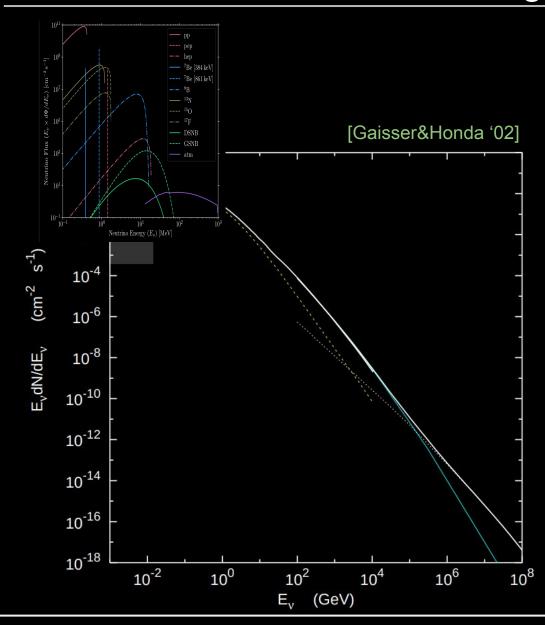
#### Measuring solar neutrinos over Gigayear timescales with Paleo Detectors

Natalia Tapia-Arellano<sup>1,\*</sup> and Shunsaku Horiuchi<sup>1,†</sup>

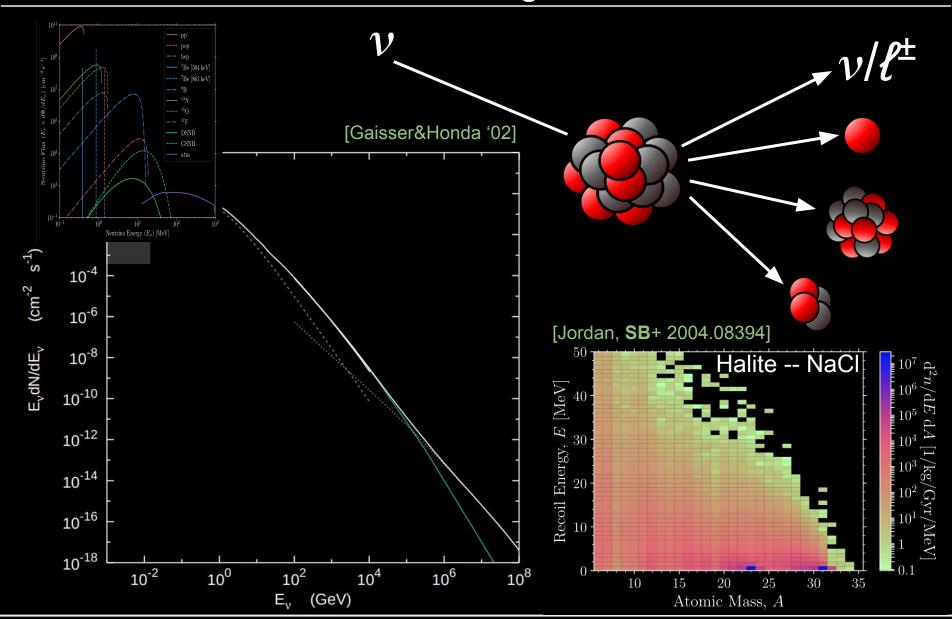




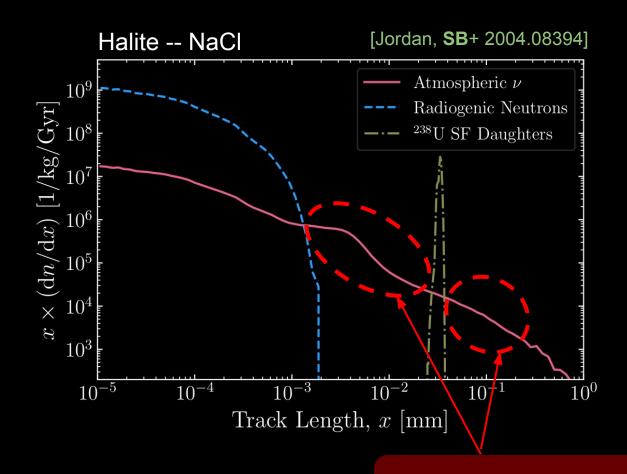
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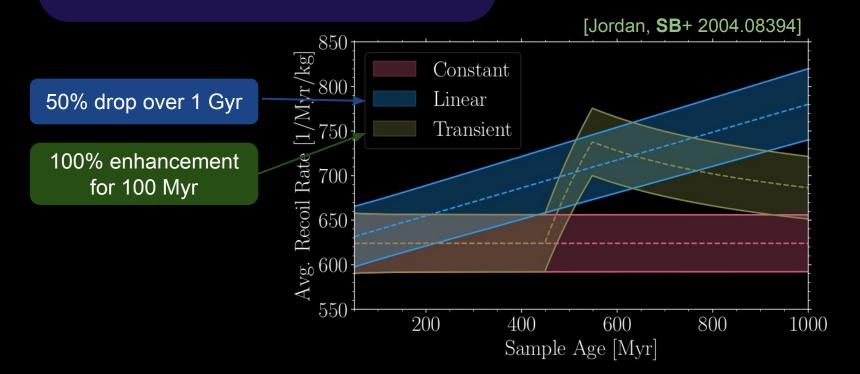
## Cosmic Rays & Atmospheric Neutrinos



Background Free Signal Regions!

### Cosmic Rays & Atmospheric Neutrinos

Could we learn about the rate of cosmic rays hitting Earth going back one billion years?

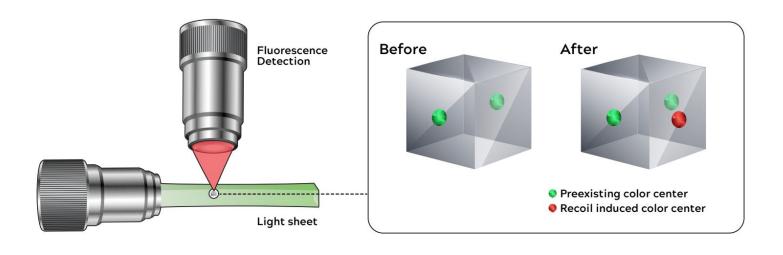


#### What about man-made neutrinos?

[Cogswell, Goel, Huber 2104.13926; Alfonso+ 2203.05525]

#### Passive low-energy nuclear recoil detection with color centers

Bernadette K. Cogswell,<sup>1,\*</sup> Apurva Goel,<sup>2,†</sup> and Patrick Huber<sup>1,‡</sup>

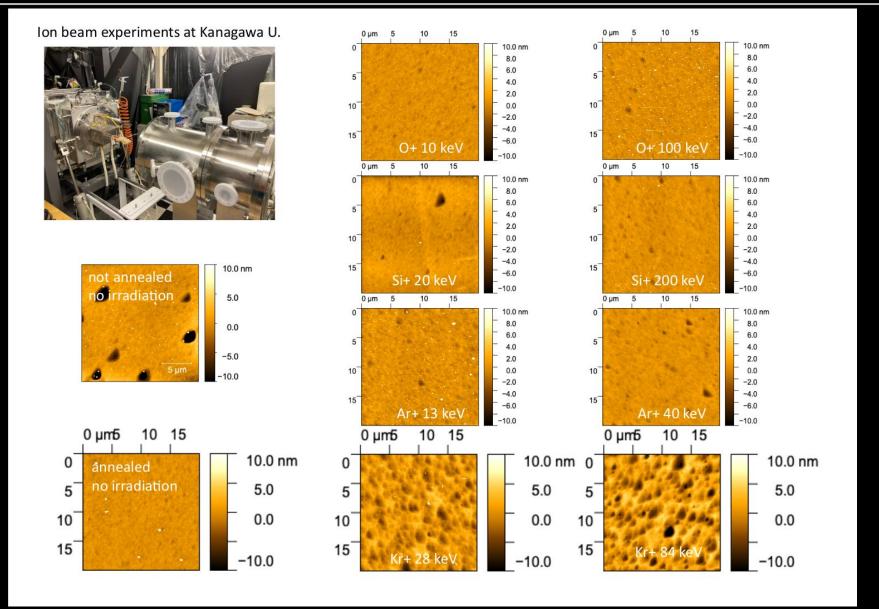


Search for defects from O(100) eV nuclear recoils caused by CEvNS by reactor neutrinos in man-made crystals

monitor nuclear reactors?

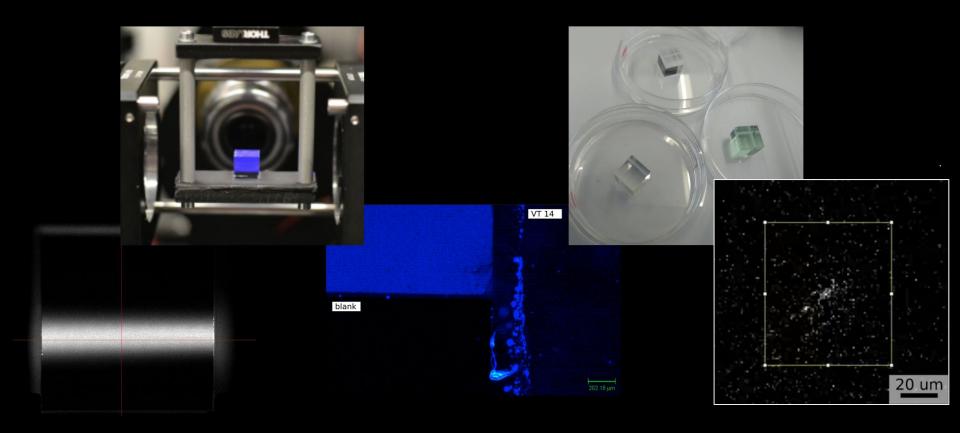
# Feasibility studies

# Feasibility studies by Shigenobu Hirose @ JAMSTEC



# Feasibility studies: Gabriela Araujo+ @ U Zurich

Fluorescence (light sheet) microscopy





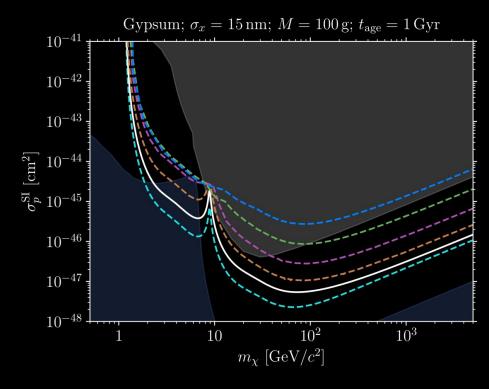
# Backup

#### DM sensitivity for different radiopurities

#### "High Resolution"

#### Gypsum; $\sigma_x = 1 \text{ nm}$ ; M = 10 mg; $t_{\text{age}} = 1 \text{ Gyr}$ $C^{238} = 10^{-12} \,\mathrm{g/g}$ ---- $C^{238} = 10^{-9} \,\mathrm{g/g}$ ---- $C^{238} = 10^{-11} \,\mathrm{g/g}$ ---- $C^{238} = 10^{-8} \,\mathrm{g/g}$ $10^{-42}$ = $C^{238} = 10^{-10} \,\mathrm{g/g}$ $C^{238} = 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{g/g}$ $10^{-43}$ $[\text{cm}_{2}]$ $5^{\circ}$ $10^{-45}$ $10^{-46}$ $10^{-47}$ $10^{-48}$ $10^{3}$ 10 $m_{\chi} \, [{\rm GeV}/c^2]$

#### "High Exposure"

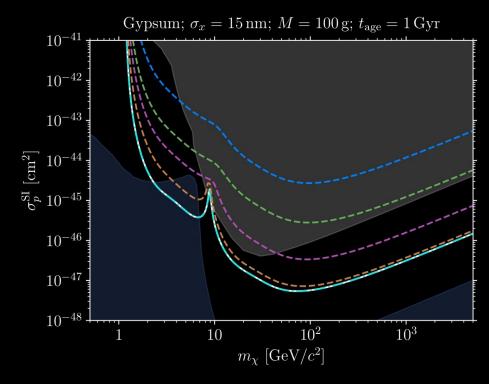


#### Robustness Against Errors in Background Shape

#### "High Resolution"

#### Gypsum; $\sigma_x = 1 \text{ nm}$ ; M = 10 mg; $t_{\text{age}} = 1 \text{ Gyr}$ $10^{-41}$ $\overline{\mathcal{L}_{\chi^2}}(\Delta_{ ext{Bkg}}^{ ext{sys}} = 0.1)$ $\mathcal{L}_{ ext{Poisson}}$ $10^{-42}$ $\mathcal{L}_{\chi^2}(\Delta_{ m Bkg}^{ m sys}=0.01)$ --- $\mathcal{L}_{\chi^2}(\Delta_{ m Bkg}^{ m sys}=10)$ $10^{-43}$ $[cm_2]$ $5^{\circ}$ $10^{-45}$ $10^{-46}$ $10^{-47}$ $10^{-48}$ $10^{2}$ $10^{3}$ 10 $m_{\chi} \, [{\rm GeV}/c^2]$

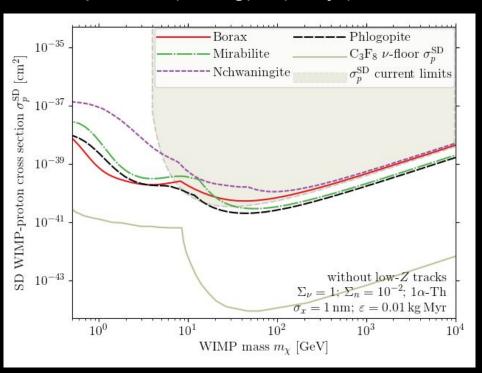
#### "High Exposure"



## Sensitivity Projections: SD Proton-Only

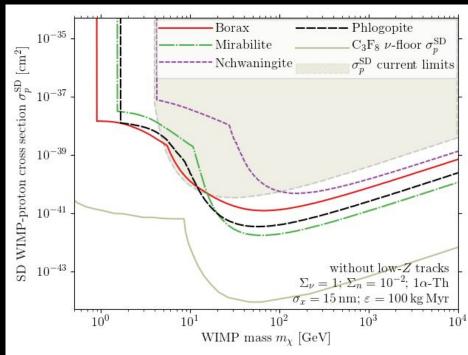
Good resolution, small target mass

- 1 nm spatial resolution
- Exposure: (10 mg) x (1 Gyr)



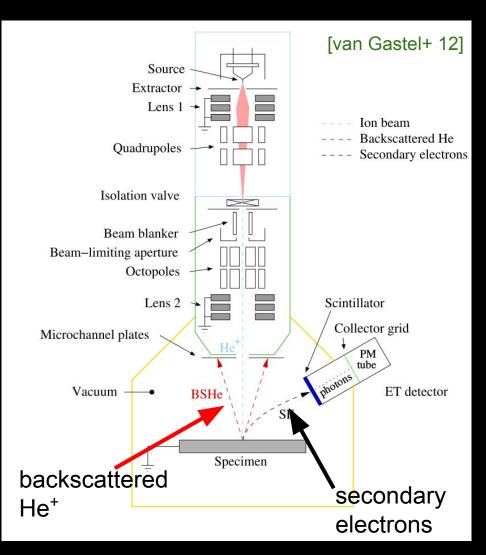
Borax --  $Na_2(B_4O_5)(OH)_2 \cdot 8(H_2O)$ Mirabilite --  $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10(H_2O)$  Larger target mass, worse resolution

- 15 nm spatial resolution
- Exposure: (100 g) x (1 Gyr)



Nchwaningite --  $\mathbf{Mn_2}$ SiO<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>•(H<sub>2</sub>O) Phlogopite --  $\mathbf{KMg_3}$ AlSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub> $\mathbf{F}$ (OH)

# Read-Out Methods (ii): He-Ion Beam Microscopy

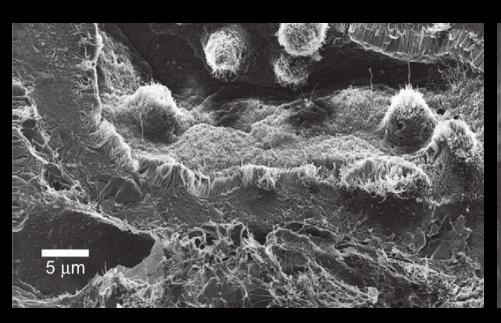


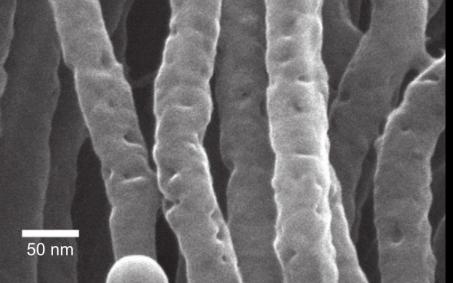


# Read-Out Methods (ii): He-Ion Beam Microscopy

#### Overview & Zoom-in of rodent kidney

[Hill+ '12]





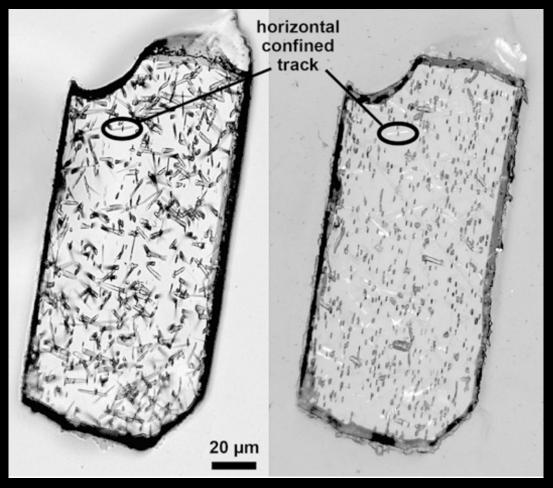
## Read-Out Methods: Optical Microscopy

Etched fission tracks in Apatite

transmission

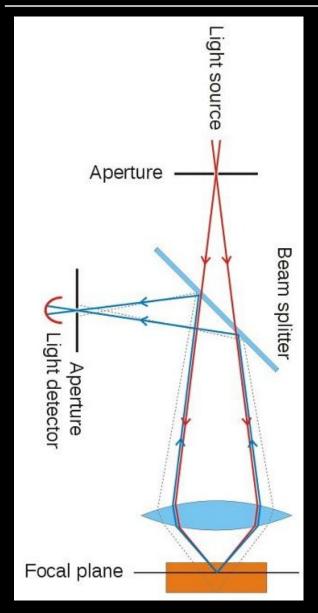
reflection

- Widely available
- Cheap
- Resolutions of a few100 nm
- Requires etching



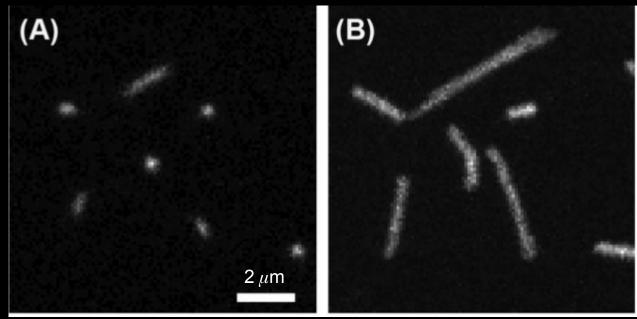
[Thomson '16]

## Read-Out Methods: Confocal Microscopy



 $\alpha$ -tracks in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:C,Mg (without etching!)

Single picture Longest projection of 3D

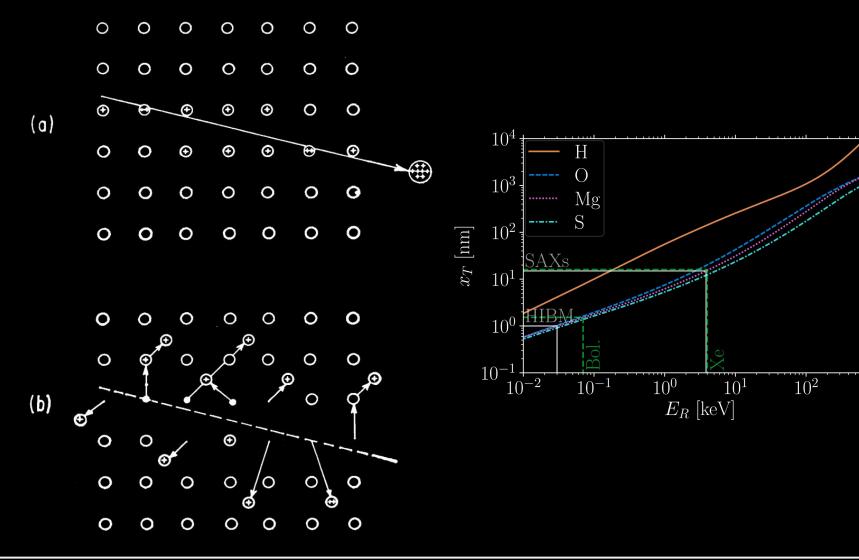


[Kouwenberg+ '18]

- Widely available
- Resolution ~100 nm
- Requires fluorescent targets

## Damage (tracks) from recoiling nuclei

Ion Explosion Spike [Fleischer, Price, Walker '65]



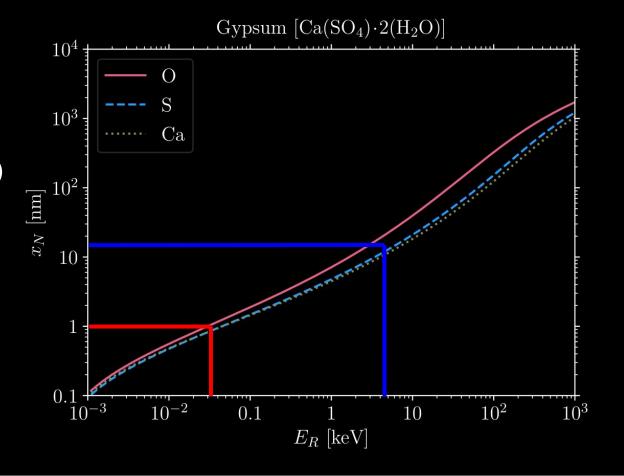
 $10^{3}$ 

## From Recoil Energies to Track Length

$$x_T(E_R) = \int_0^{E_R} dE \left| \frac{dE}{dx_T}(E) \right|^{-1}$$

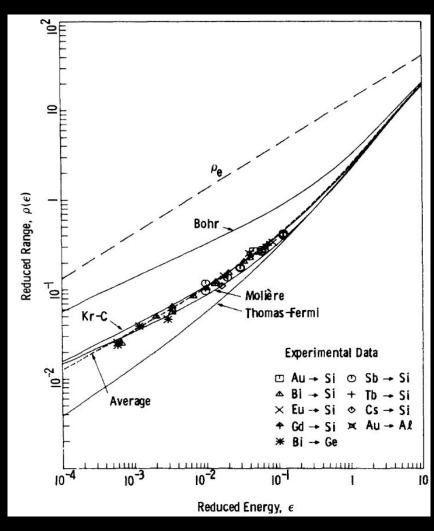
Energy loss due to

- Electronic stopping (off electron clouds)
- Nuclear stopping (off other nuclei)



## Ion Range Calculations

#### Semi-analytic treatment



[Wilson, Haggmark, Biersack +76]

#### SRIM

