THE NEWSdm EXPERIMENT FOR DIRECTIONAL DARK MATTER SEARCHES

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NEWSdm COLLABORATION

Nuclear Emulsion WIMP Search directional measurement

84 physicists
24 institutes

JAPAN
Chiba, Nagoya, Toho, Tsukuba

RUSSIA
LPI RAS Moscow
JINR Dubna
SINP MSU Moscow
INR RAS Moscow
NUST MISiS Moscow
NRU HSE Moscow

ITALY
LNGS
INFN: Napoli, Roma, Bologna, Bari, Padova
Univ.: Napoli, Roma, Partenope, Basilicata, Potenza, Sannio

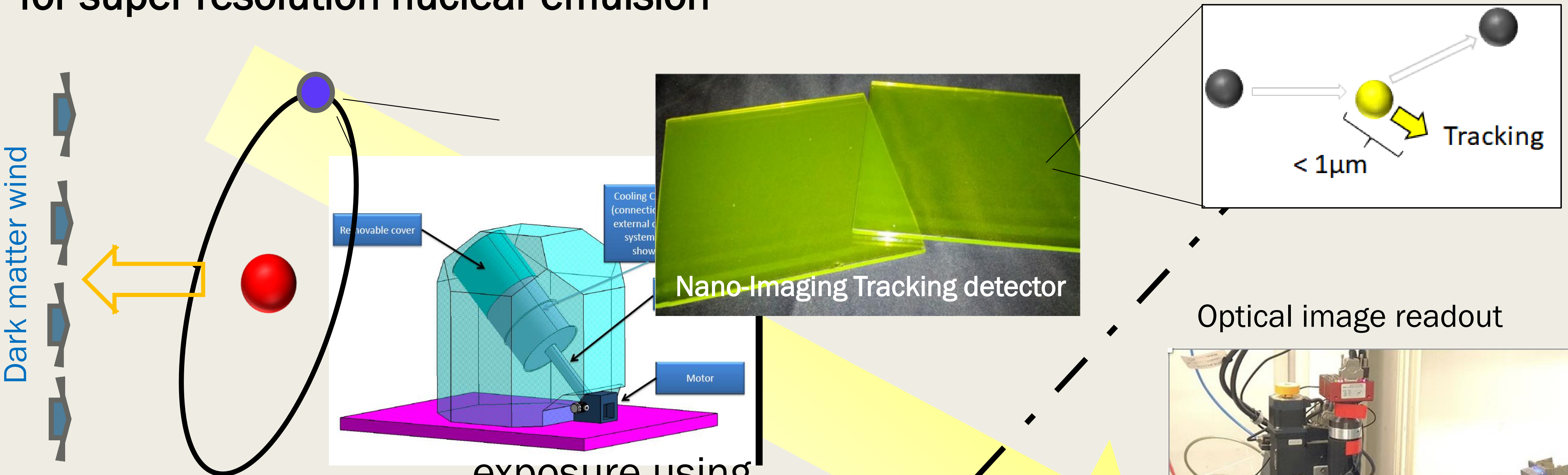
SOUTH KOREA
Gyeongsang University

TURKEY
METU Ankara

Website: news-dm.lngs.infn.it
Letter of intent: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1604.04199.pdf

NEWSdm experiment concept

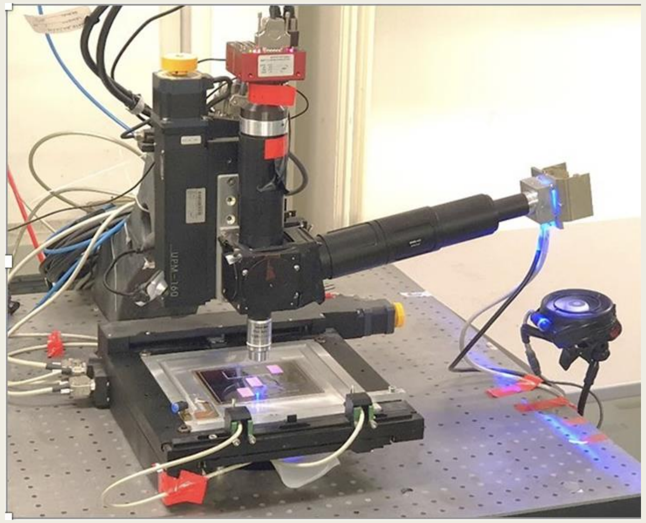
Direction sensitive dark matter search with nano-tracking technologies for super resolution nuclear emulsion



Underground laboratory
Gran Sasso (LNGS)

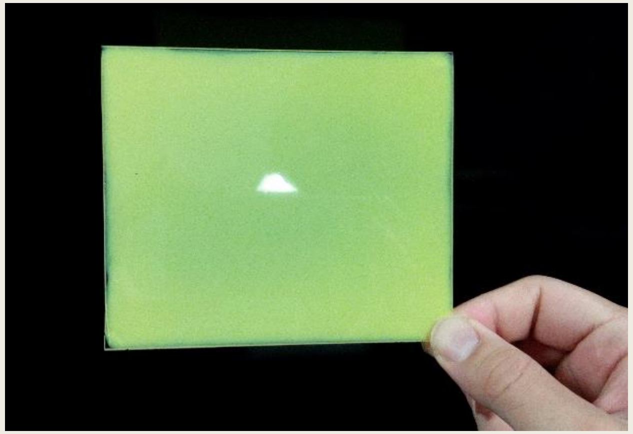
exposure using
an equatorial telescope

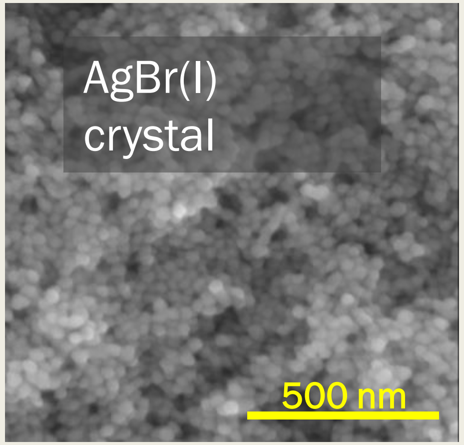
Optical image readout



- Unique possibility to overcome the "neutrino floor", where coherent neutrino scattering creates an irreducible background
- Directional information is helpful in understanding the DM model

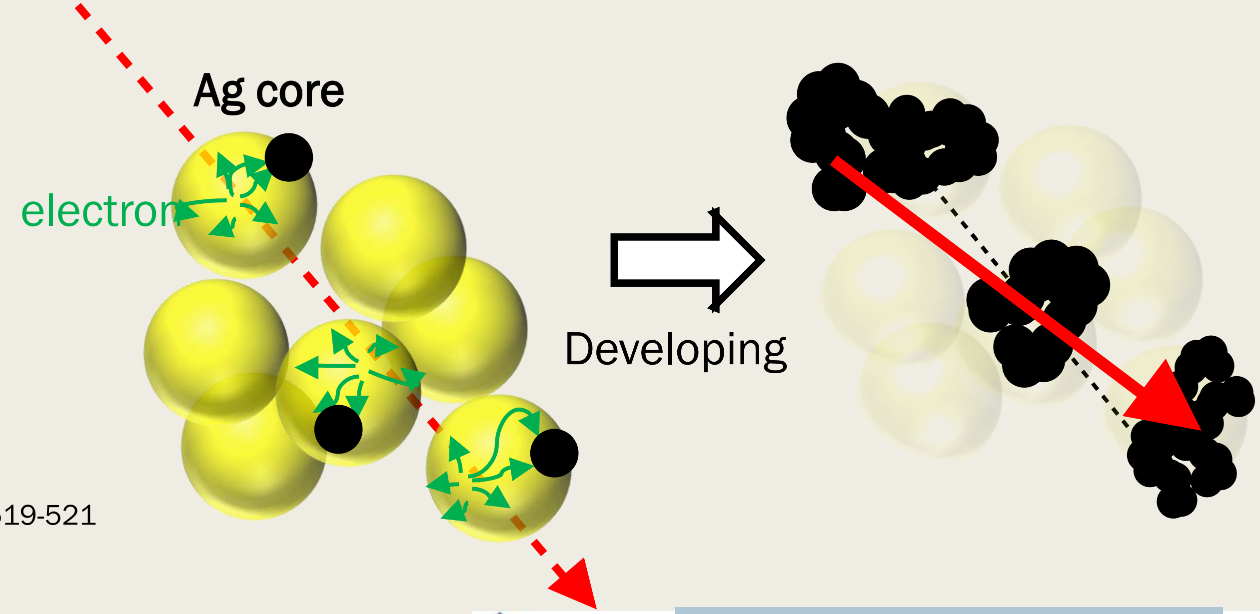
Nano Imaging Tracker (NIT) developed for NEWSdm





Density : 3.1 ± 0.1 g/cm3
Crystal size : 20÷80 nm (tunable)

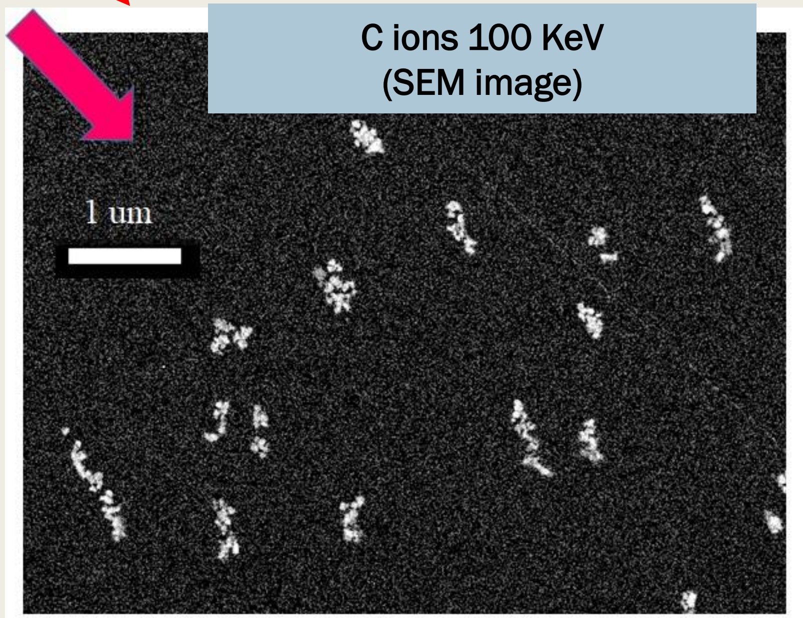
NIM A Nucl. Inst. Meth. A 718 (2013) 519-521
PTEP (2017)063H01



		Mass fraction	Atomic Fraction
Heavier DM	Ag	0.44	0.10
	Br	0.32	0.10
	I	0.019	0.004
Lighter DM	C	0.101	0.214
	O	0.074	0.118
	N	0.027	0.049
neutron	H	0.016	0.410
	S, Na + others	~ 0.001	~ 0.001

Solid-state detector
Density: 3.1 g/cm^3

High-speed volume analysis for nanometric tracks is required



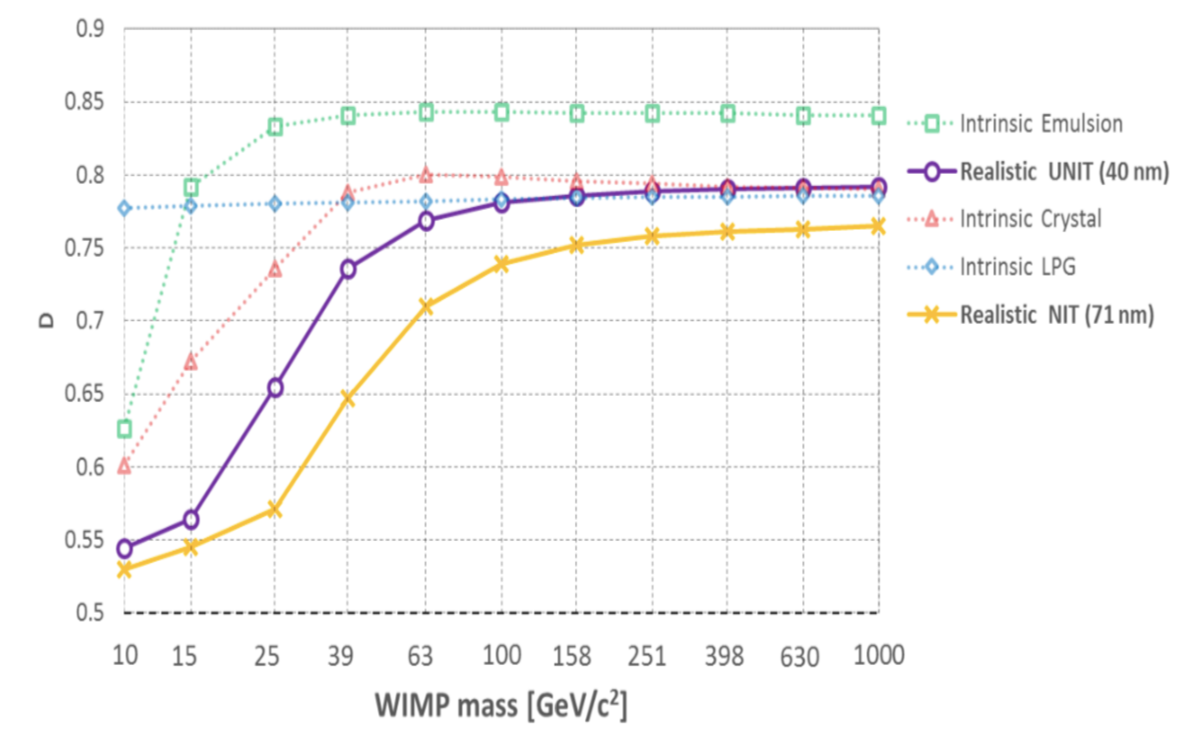
Directionality preservation of nuclear recoils

- Performance in the measurement of the recoil direction and comparison with other techniques
- Simulation of nuclear emulsion granularity: volume filled with AgBr crystals described as spheres of diameters 44±7 nm for NIT, 25±4 nm for U-NIT
- Evaluation of energy-weighted cosine distribution:

$$D = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{N_{collisions}} \Delta E_i \cos\theta_i}{\sum_{i=0}^{N_{collisions}} \Delta E_i} = \frac{\langle \Delta E \cos\theta \rangle_{track}}{\langle \Delta E \rangle_{track}}$$

Proposed in JCAP01(2017)027

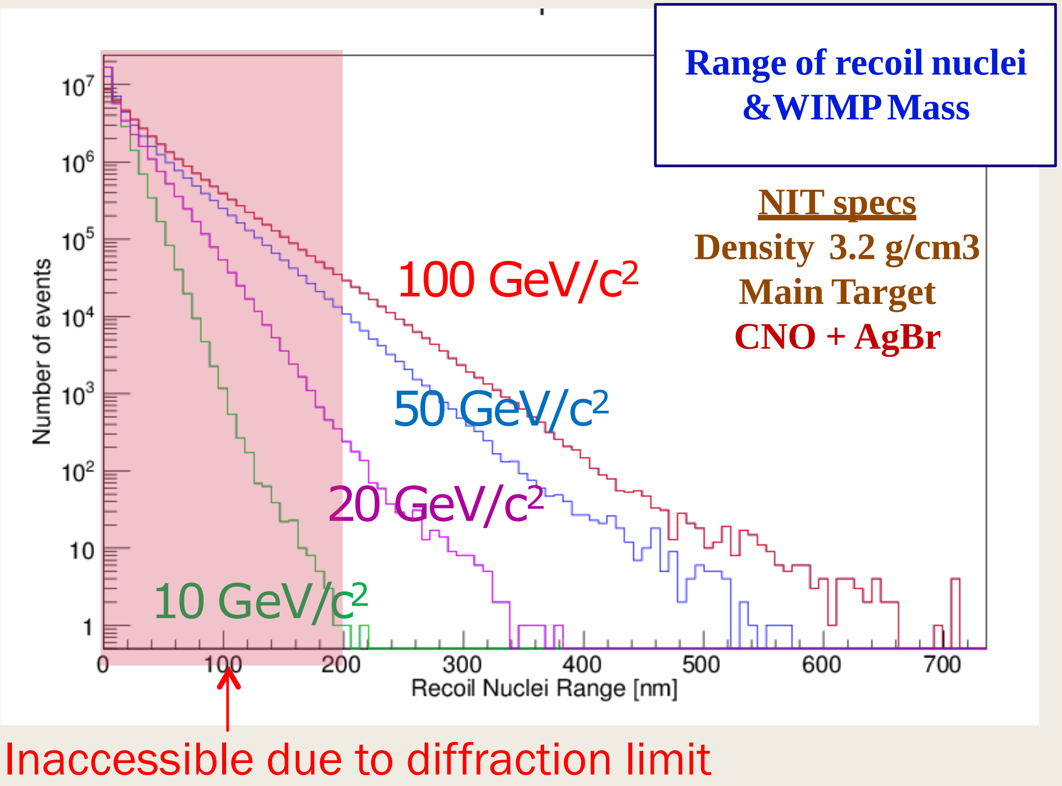
A. Alexandrov, G. De Lellis, A. Di Crescenzo, A. Golovatiuk and V. Tioukov, «Directionality preservation of nuclear recoils in an emulsion detector for directional dark matter search» JCAP 04 (2021) 047

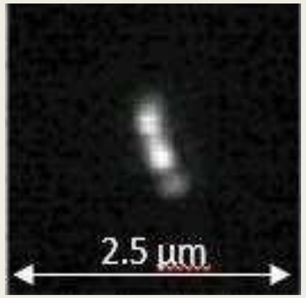


Realistic distribution of mean values of weighted-cosϑ for NIT and U-NIT, compared with other detectors

Signal and noise in NIT

- Signal: Ionization path ↔ aligned clusters of bright pixels (NIT not sensitive to m.i.p.!)
- Noise: Dust, impurities, thermal noise ↔ random clusters of bright pixels + physics by local energy loss (e.g. electrons!)

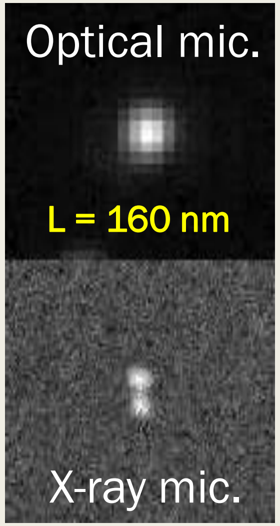




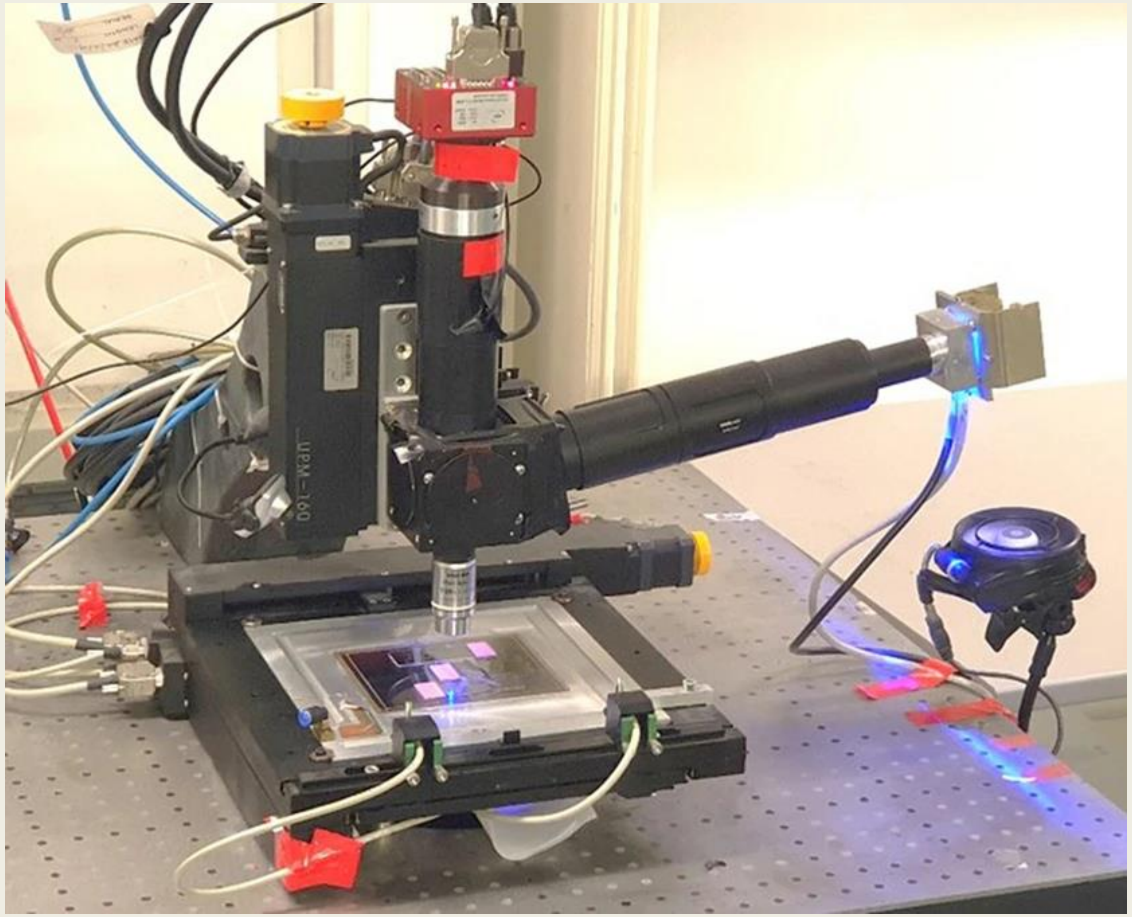
E~100keV

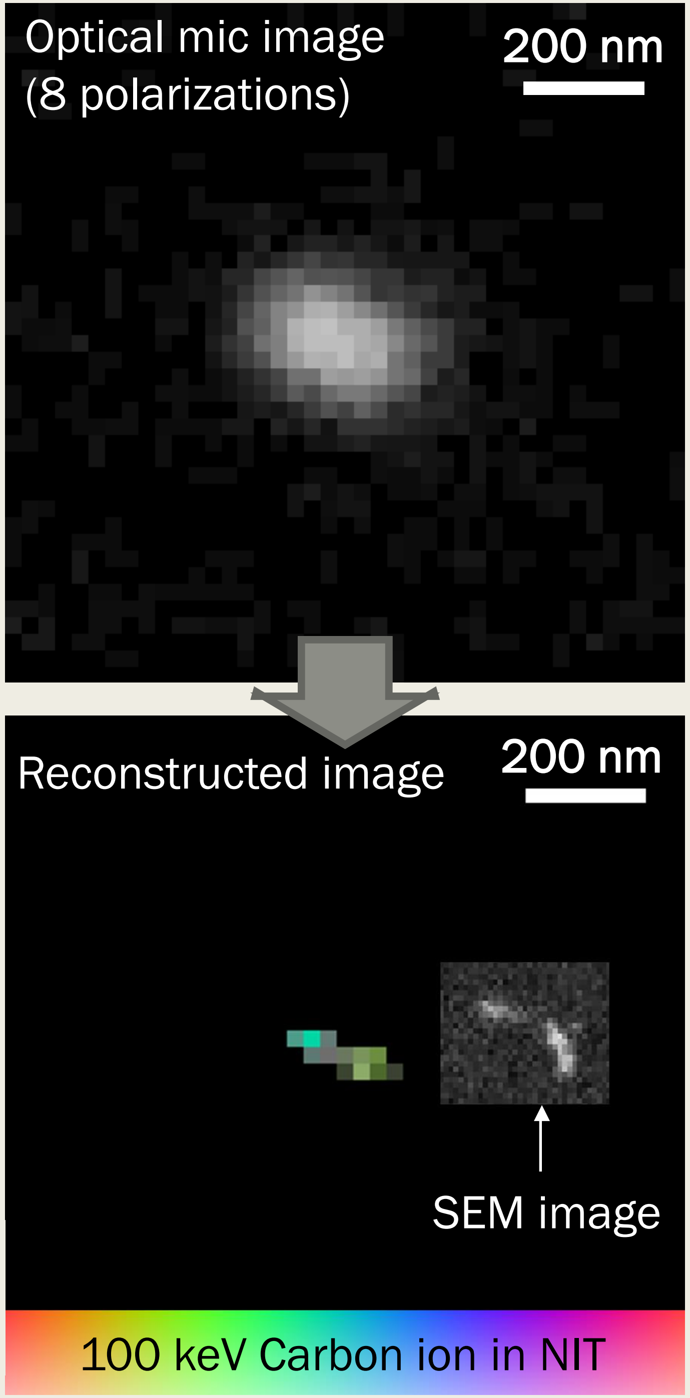
Carbon ions

E<100 keV



LSPR-based super-resolution imaging

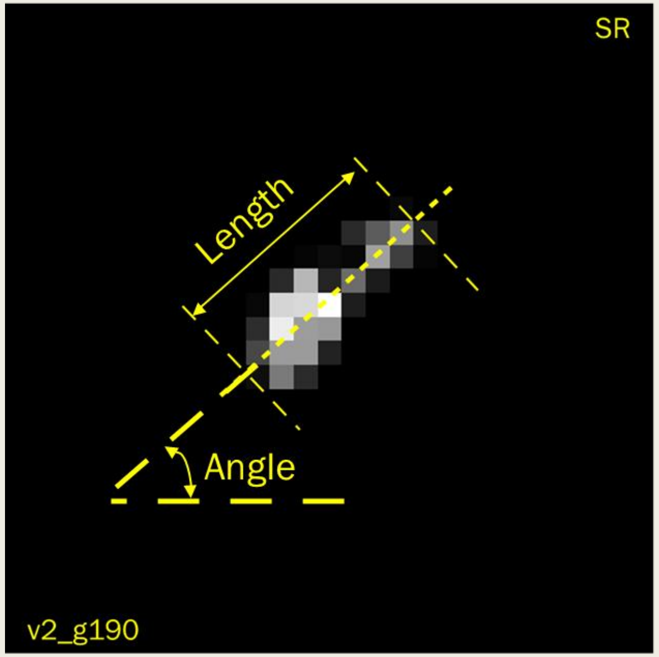


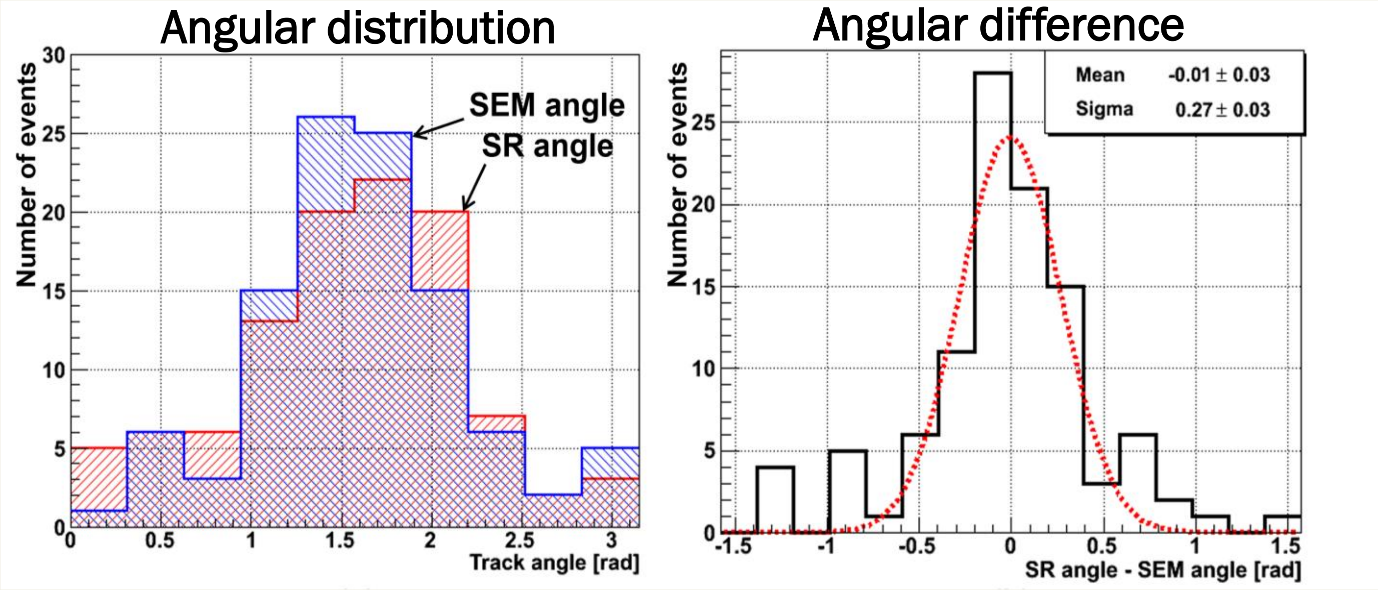


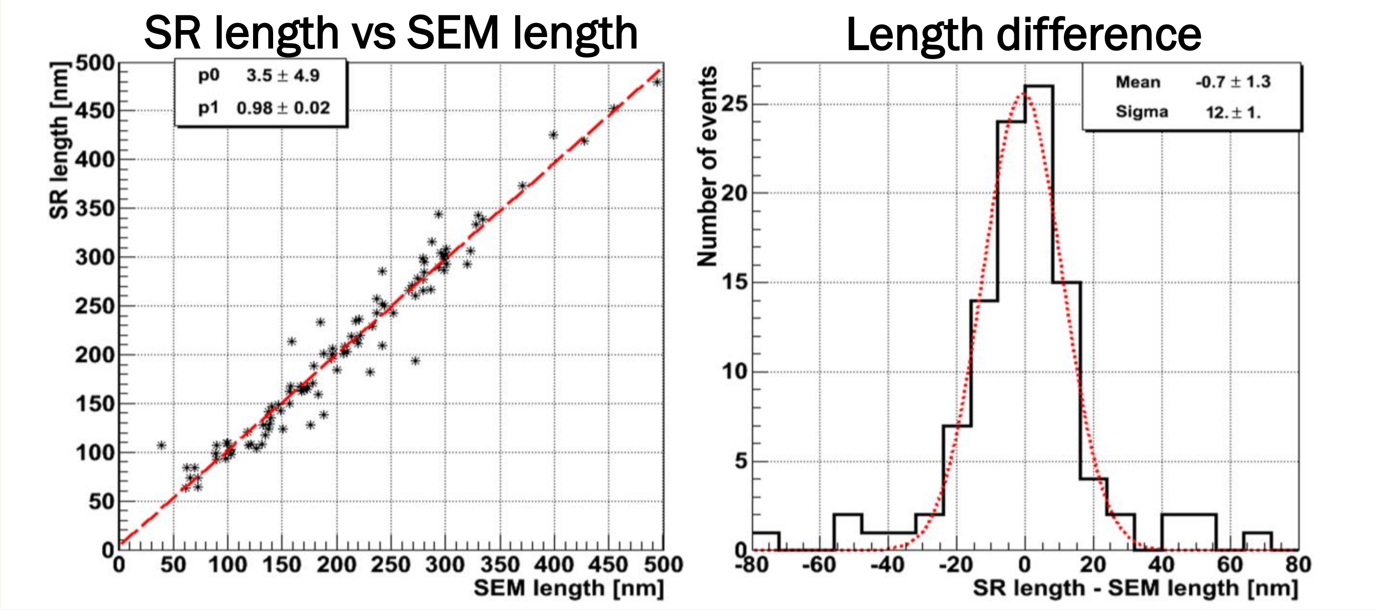
Event 2-162

Alexandrov, A., *et al.* Super-resolution high-speed optical microscopy for fully automated readout of metallic nanoparticles and nanostructures.
***Sci Rep* 10, 18773 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-75883-z**

Joint Image Deconvolution - Comparison with SEM







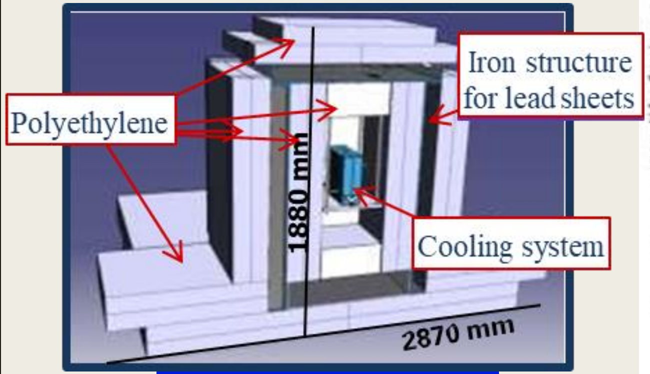
Angular resolution: 270 ± 30 mrad
Length accuracy: 12 ± 1 nm
Spatial resolution: ~ 60 nm
NIT granularity: 71 nm

https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2304.03645
Submitted to Sci. Rep.

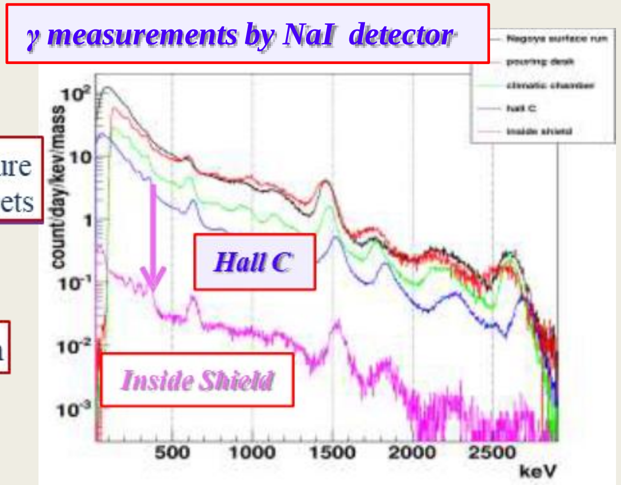
Backgrounds

Environmental

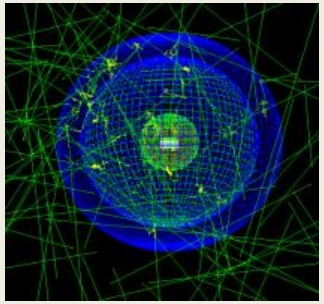
Current shield



Lead shield : 5.6 cm
Polyethilene : 31.5 cm



Source	Shield power
Environmental γ-rays	< 10^{-3}
Envir. neutrons	< 4.7×10^{-2} (90 % C.L.)



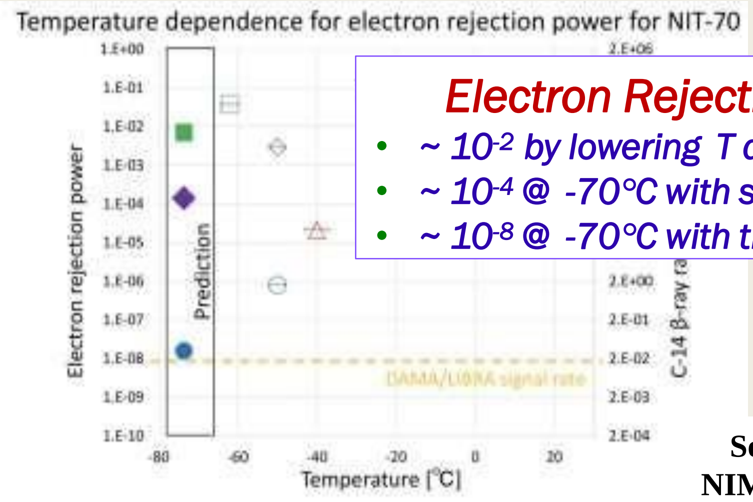
10 kg detector shield (1 m HDPE @LNGS)

Source	Rate $[10\,\mathrm{kg} \times \mathrm{y}]^{-1}$
Environmental gammas	$(1.97 \pm 0.17) \times 10^4$
Environmental neutrons	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$
Cosmogenic neutrons	1.41 ± 0.14

Intrinsic

(Astropart. Phys.. 80 (2016) 16–21)

Intrinsic Radioactivity	Rate $[\mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{month}]^{-1}$	Rate $[\mathrm{kg} \times \mathrm{year}]^{-1}$
Radiogenic neutrons	$(5.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-6}$	0.06 ± 0.02
Intrinsic ß	33.7 ± 1.8	$(4.04 \pm 0.02) \times 10^6$



Electron Rejection power

- *~ 10^{-2} by lowering T down to -70°C*
- *~ 10^{-4} @ -70°C with shape analysis*
- *~ 10^{-8} @ -70°C with track likelihood*

Sensitivity vs. T:
NIM A845 (2017) 373

Ultimate solution:
replace organic gelatin with a radio-pure polymer

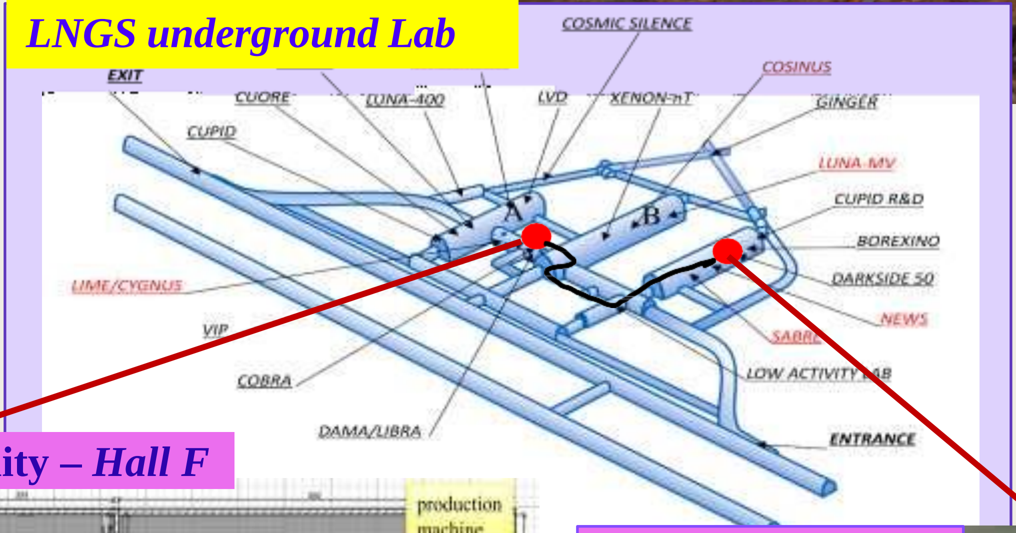
Experimental Activity @ Gran Sasso Lab (ITALY)

Neutron flux @ surface Lab

LNGS surface Lab

Development Room
Clean Room ISO 7

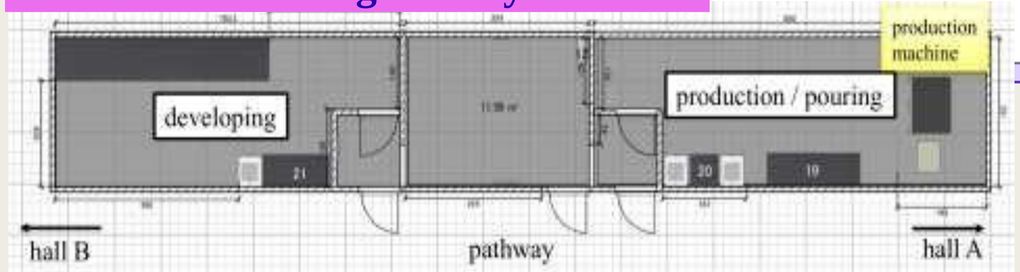
LNGS underground Lab



Cooling Box for Target

Target insertion by crane

Emulsion Handling Facility – *Hall F*



Production Room
Clean Room ISO 6
Capability ~100 g /day

Shielded Exposure set-up – *Hall C*

Lead shield : 5.6 cm
Polyethilene : 31.5 cm

Jan. 2021 – to date
~1.1 kg of dry NIT produced
>75 developments done

First underground exposure inside shield

Automatic readout
1st trigger

Elliptical shape trigger

Requirement

- High speed scanning
- Low energy threshold
- Single noise (fog) reduction

CNO : > 30 keV
Electron efficiency: 0.05

CNN
(machine learning)

≧ 3 grain track recognition

- Candidate selection and narrow down the number of event
- Image feature extraction

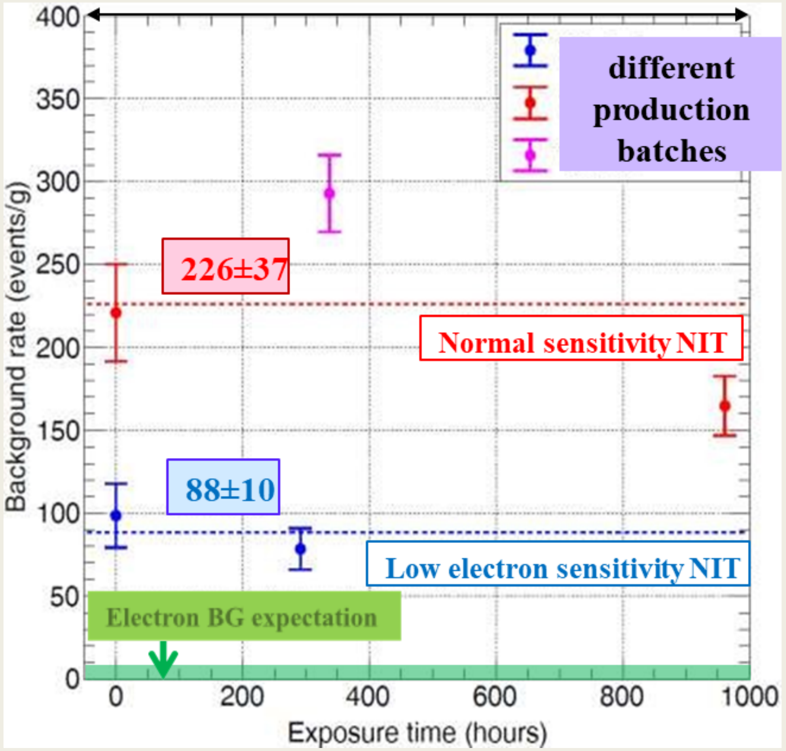
Training sample :
neutron induce recoil nuclei @AIST
(880keV, -50℃)

Manual check

Confirmation
Electron rejection power :
10^{-4} @ room temperature
10^{-6} @ -50℃

Current Selection

-50 ℃ exposures, 10g , up to 40 days



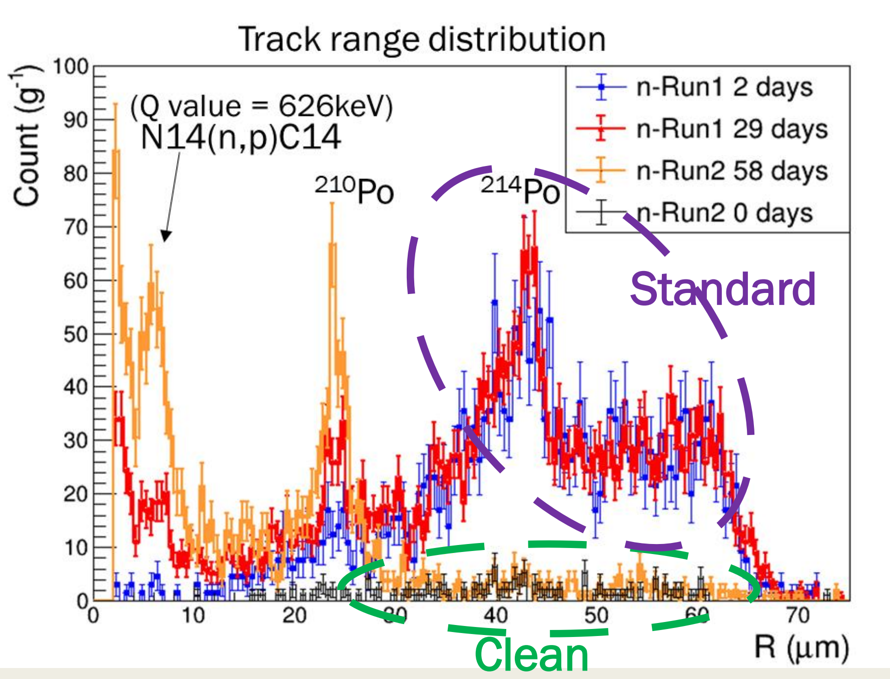
Results:

- *Too many candidates (x10² more than expected e)*
- *Signal not increasing with in-shield exposure time*
- *Using NIT with reduced sensitivity to e → not enough*
- *Definitely more CNO-like than e-like*

Neutron spectrum measurement @ surface lab

$$ {}^{222}_{86}\mathrm{Rn} \xrightarrow[3.8235\ \mathrm{d}]{\alpha\ 5.59\ \mathrm{MeV}} {}^{218}_{84}\mathrm{Po} \xrightarrow[3.05\ \mathrm{min}]{\alpha\ 6.11\ \mathrm{MeV}} {}^{214}_{82}\mathrm{Pb} \xrightarrow[26.8\ \mathrm{min}]{\beta^-} {}^{214}_{83}\mathrm{Bi} \xrightarrow[19.9\ \mathrm{min}]{\beta^-} {}^{214}_{84}\mathrm{Po} \xrightarrow[164.3\ \mu s]{\alpha\ 7.83\ \mathrm{MeV}} {}^{210}_{82}\mathrm{Pb} \xrightarrow[22.26\ \mathrm{y}]{\beta^-} {}^{210}_{83}\mathrm{Bi} \xrightarrow[5.012\ \mathrm{d}]{\beta^-} {}^{210}_{84}\mathrm{Po} \xrightarrow[138.38\ \mathrm{d}]{\alpha\ 5.41\ \mathrm{MeV}} {}^{206}_{82}\mathrm{Pb} $$

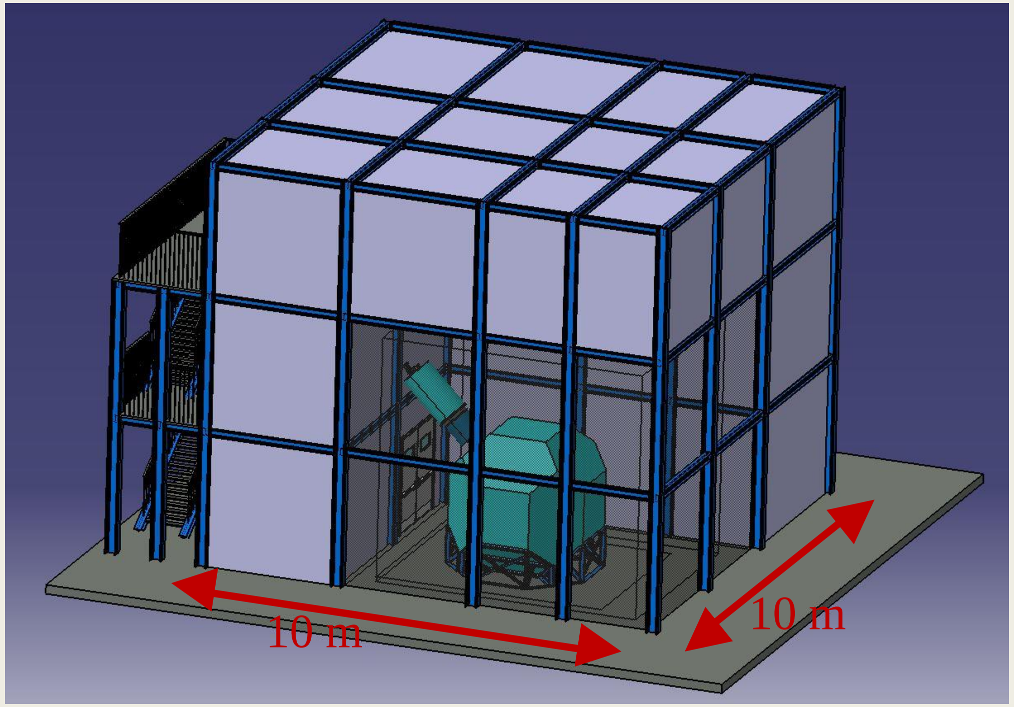
- Excess hypothesis:
  - *Emulsion films are contaminated with radon and its products during the production phase*
  - *Emulsion becomes sensitive before the gel settles and remaining AgBr crystals mobility can lead to breaking of α tracks into smaller segments*
- Two NIT emulsion batches prepared:
  - *In standard conditions*
  - *In a Rn-free clean room*
- **Time-independent (^{214}Po) peak, present in the standard emulsion, has disappeared in the clean one!**
- In-shield exposure of the Rn-free NIT is ongoing

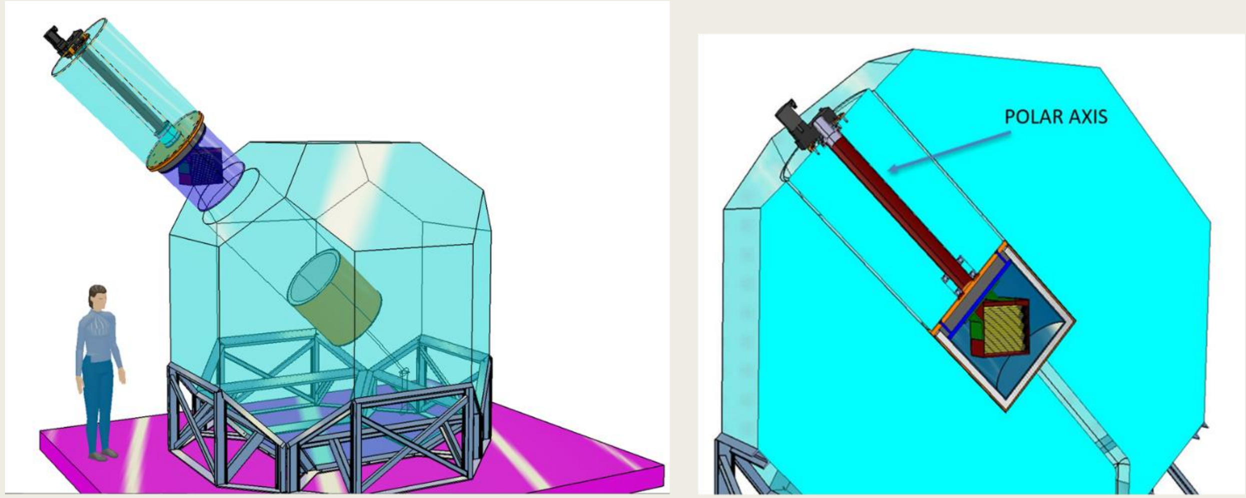


Neutron measument:
T. Shiraishi, et al., PTEP 2021 (2021) 4, 043H01
T. Shiraishi, et al., Phys. Rev. C 107, 014608 (2023)

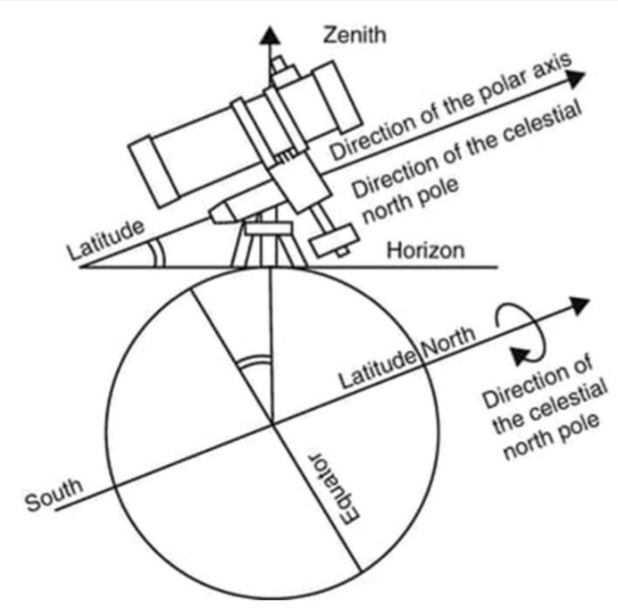
Future facility for NEWSdm: 10kg and beyond

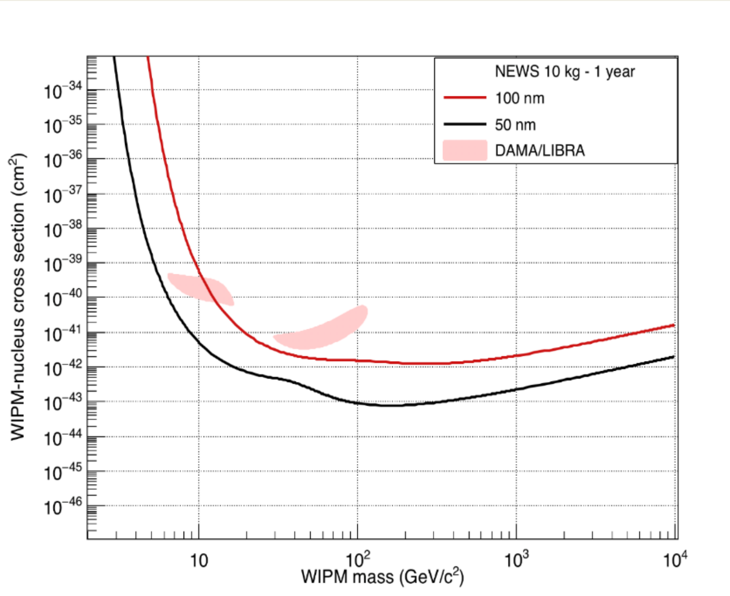
Emulsion facility and shielding with an equatorial telescope





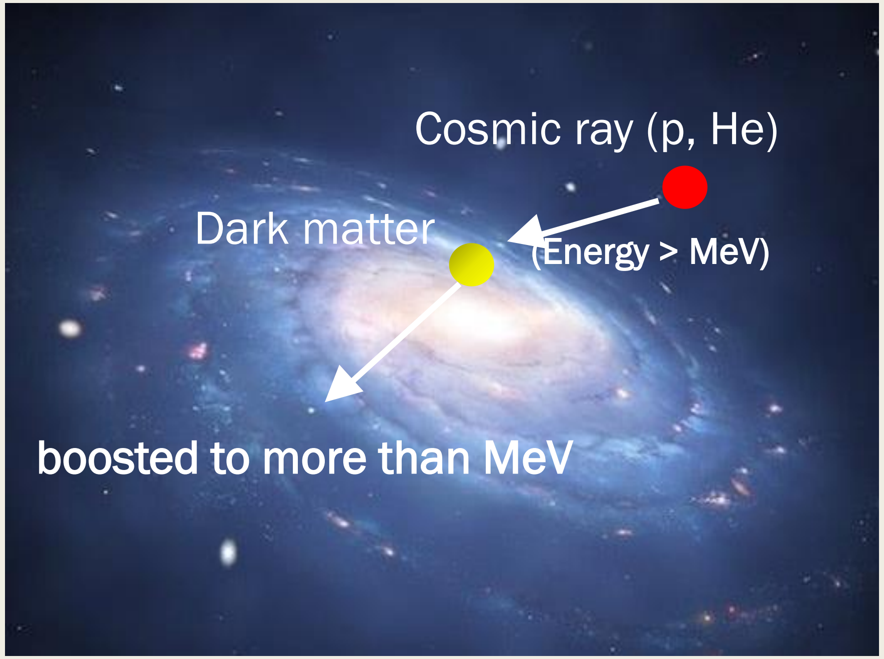
(a) (b)



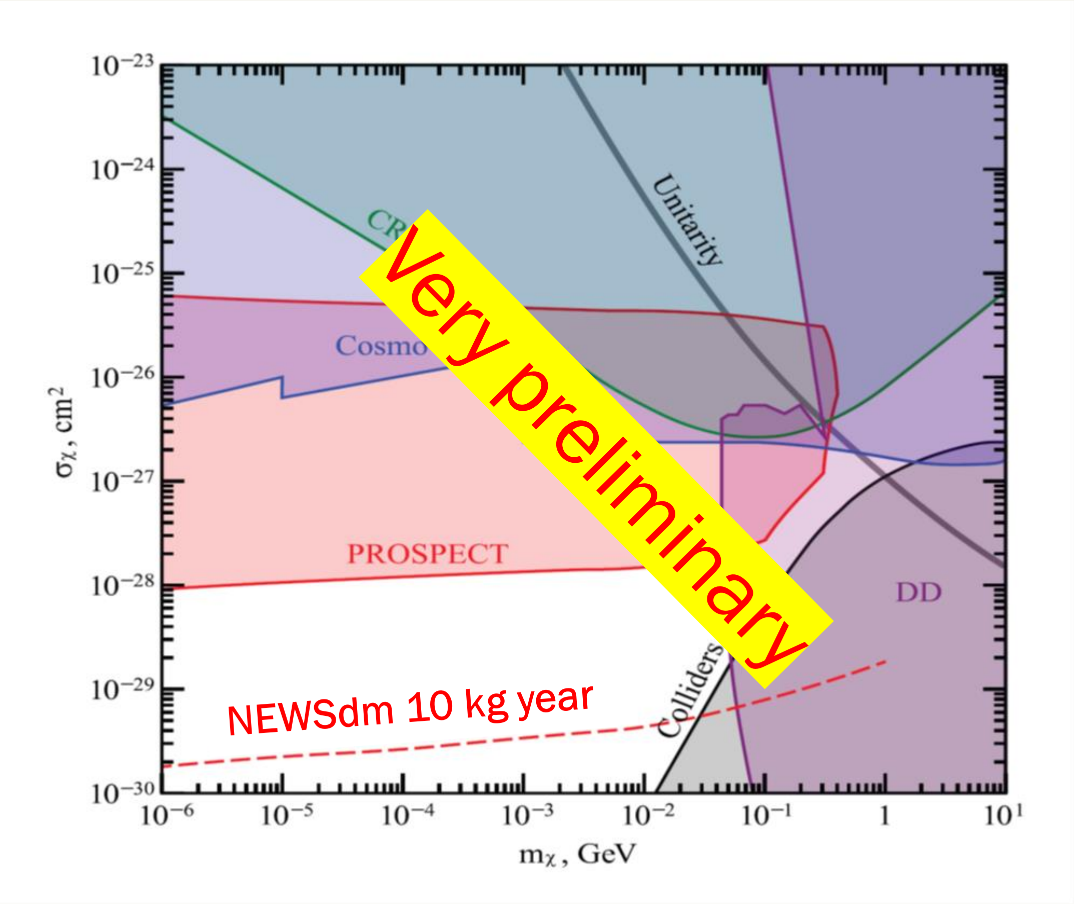


10 kg detector CDR submission in summer 2023

Boosted DM scenario



Sensitivity curves of the 10 kg NEWSdm detector for 1 year of exposure at the surface (Assergi) level and exclusion plot from PROSPECT surface experiment. The boundaries go through the dots corresponding to three H and CNO recoil events with track lengths of more than 70 nm.



M. Andriamirado et al., Limits on sub-GeV dark matter from the PROSPECT reactor antineutrino experiment, Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 012009
e.g. 10.1103/PhysRevLett.126.091804

Other *boosting* scenarios are also under study
e.g. multi-component DM annihilation of MeV WIMPs producing keV hadrophilic DM

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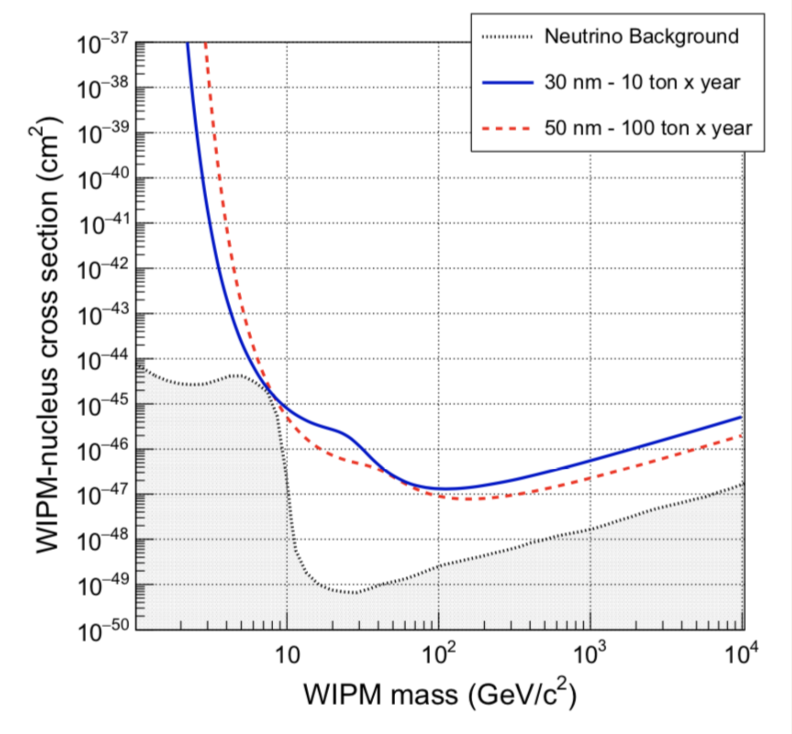
Summary

- NEWSdm a double break-through in the Nuclear Emulsion technology:
  - *Nanometric granularity with NIT*
  - *Super-resolution in optical domain by LSPR*
- Detection principle of WIMPs by nuclear recoil demonstrated
- Production & handling facility operational @ Gran Sasso Underground
- Background studies in progress with 10g scale in shielding at -50 C°
- First-time directional measurement of sub-MeV neutron flux at surface Lab, will be extended to underground
- Physics goals at reach
  - *10 kg·year -> DAMA region*
  - *Boosted Dark Matter scenarios*
- Scalability and discovery potential (challenging background!)
  - *10–100 ton·year -> neutrino floor*
- We plan to submit in Summer 2023 a CDR with all supporting measurements

NEWSdm Collaboration
Eur.Phys.J. C78 (2018) no.7, 578



90% C.L. upper limits for the NEWSdm detector with exposures of 10 ton year (30 nm threshold) and 100 ton year (50 nm threshold) in the zero-background hypothesis

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

Andrey ALEXANDROV (on behalf of the NEWSdm collaboration)

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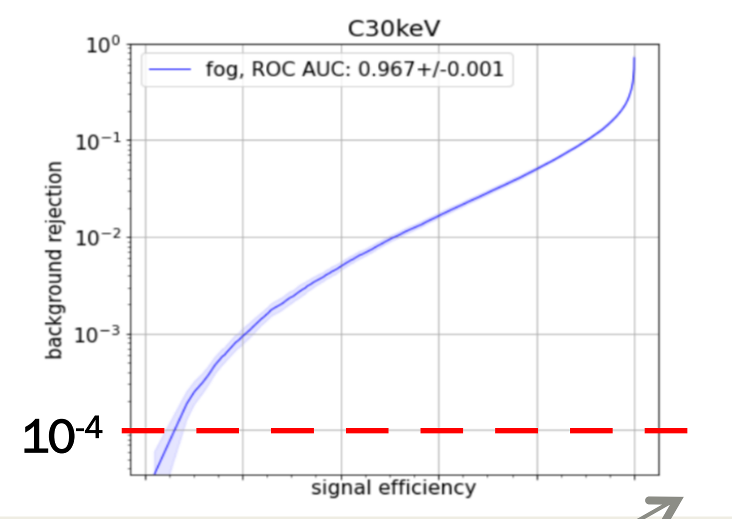
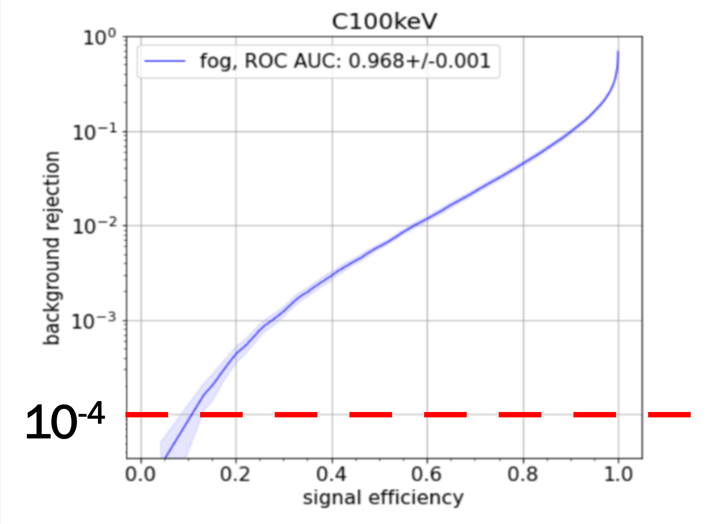
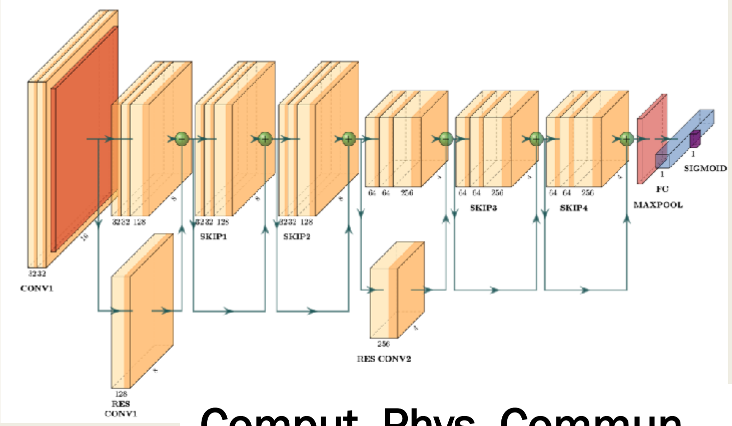
BACKUP SLIDES

Background reduction: Machine Learning approach





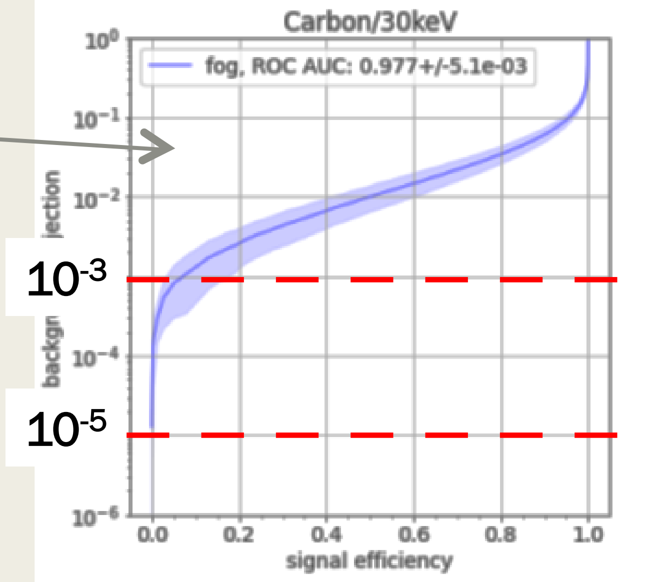
Schematic view of the CNN architecture

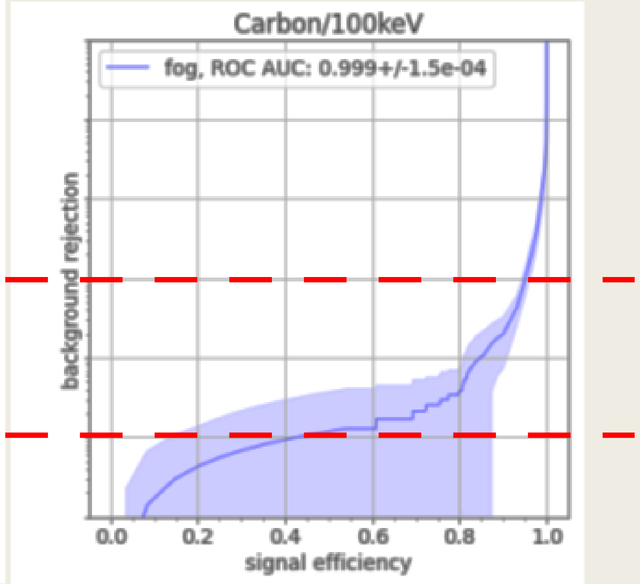


Comput. Phys. Commun. 275 (2022) 108312

Only polarization data

Only colour data

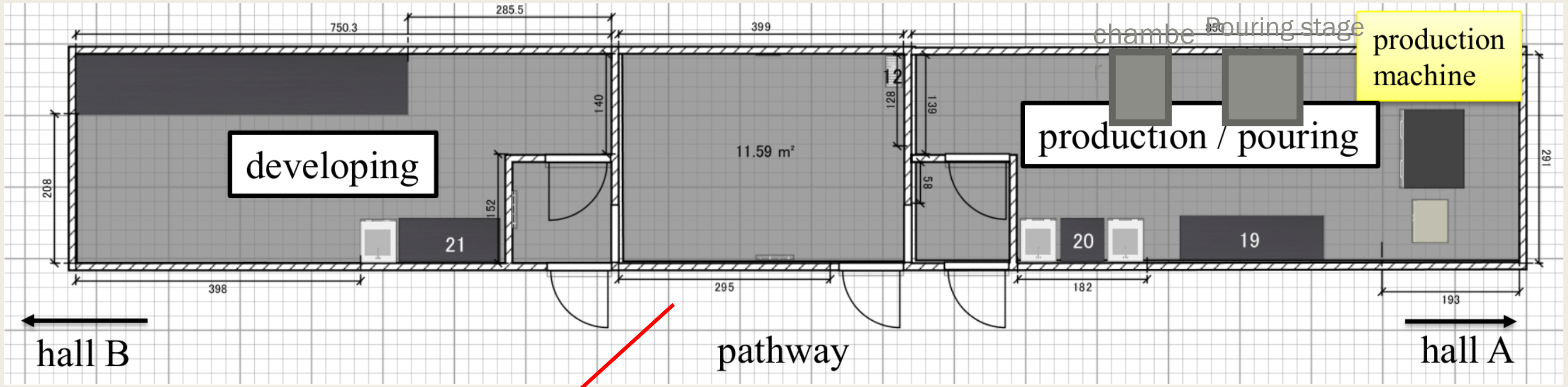


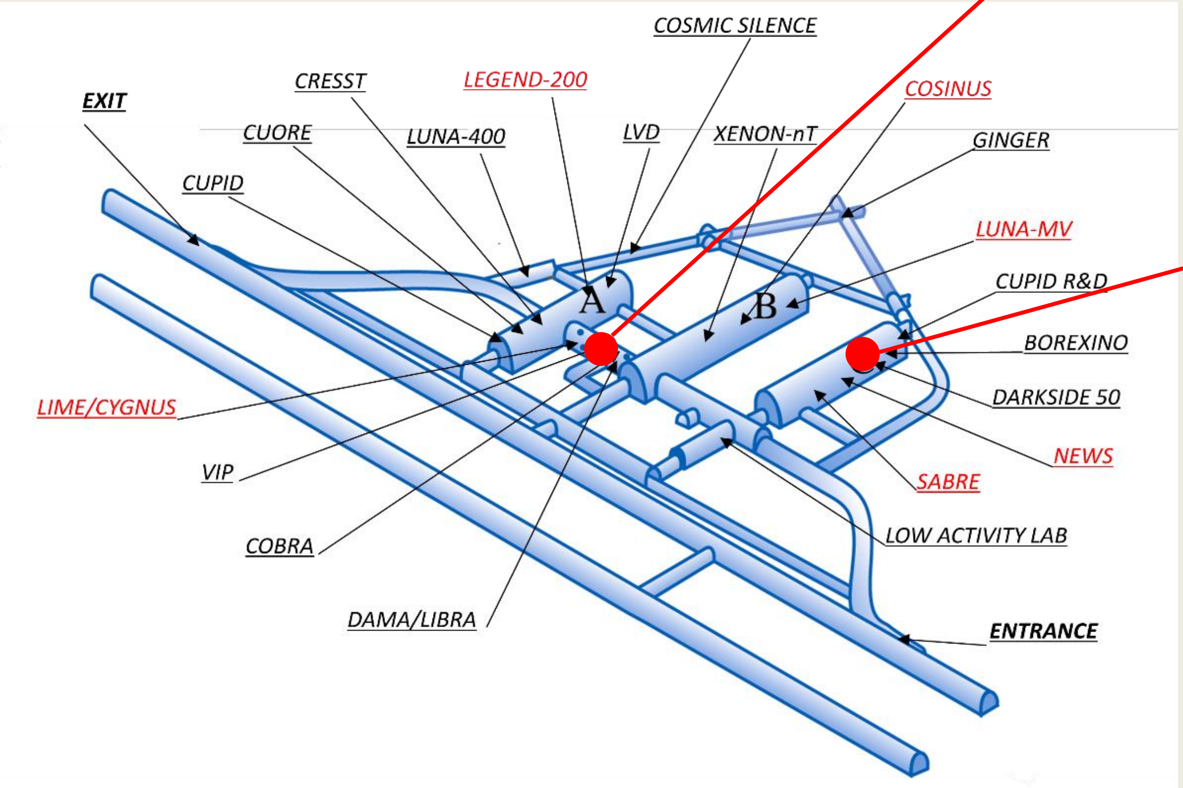


Background reduction factor and efficiency for different thresholds on ML probability-like output on **validation** data

NEWSdm underground facility and detector

Hall F





Hall C

Mass	Exposure	Temp.	Shield
~10g	40days	-50°C	40cm PE + 10cm Pb

Emulsion facility at LNGS Hall F

- Work carried out in the facility:
  - Installation of containment vessels under the floor
  - Improvement of electric system
  - Installation of a thermostatic chamber
- Emulsion production machine
- Access to the emulsion facility since December 2020

Gel production room

Development room

Gel production machine produced in Japan and certified compliant to EU safety

Neutron spectrum measurement @ LNGS Surface Lab

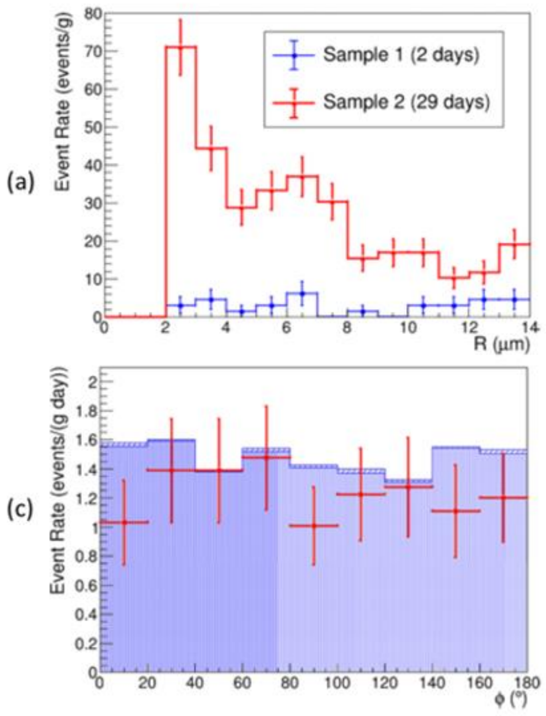


Figure 3.(a) Range distribution of recoil protons in the sub-MeV region for Sample 1 (2 days, blue) and Sample 2 (29 days, red) at LNGS. (b-d) Sub-MeV neutron measurement results after subtracting the data of Sample 1 from Sample 2 for an equivalent exposure of 27 days. For the MC simulation, neutron signals of elastic scattering and 14N(n, p)14C reaction are represented by blue filled and shaded histograms. Detection efficiency was accounted for in the MC simulation. (b) Proton energy spectrum, (c) plane angle, and (d) Zenith angle.

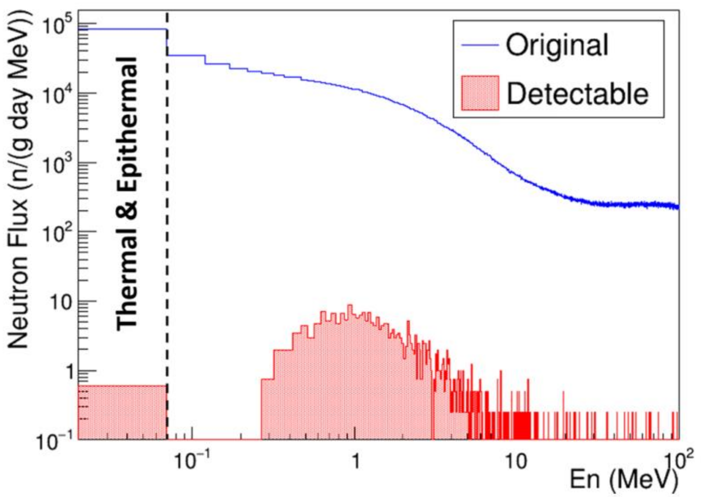
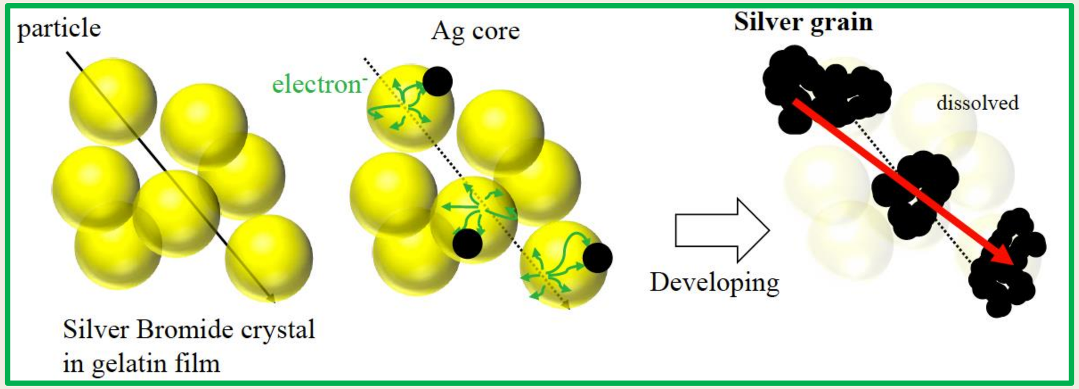


FIG. 9. Detectable neutron spectrum in NIT with 1 (g day) exposure at LNGS surface laboratory estimated by a MC simulation based on GEANT4. The blue line is the original energy of the incident neutrons, and the red filled histogram is the neutron spectrum accounting for the selection and the detection efficiency in this analysis. Below 100 keV is contribution from the $^{14}N(n, p)^{14}C$ reaction.

T. Shiraishi, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **107**, 014608 (2023)

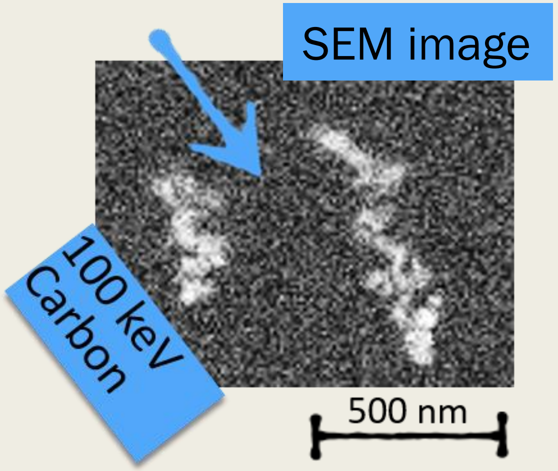
NIT: Nano emulsion Imaging Trackers

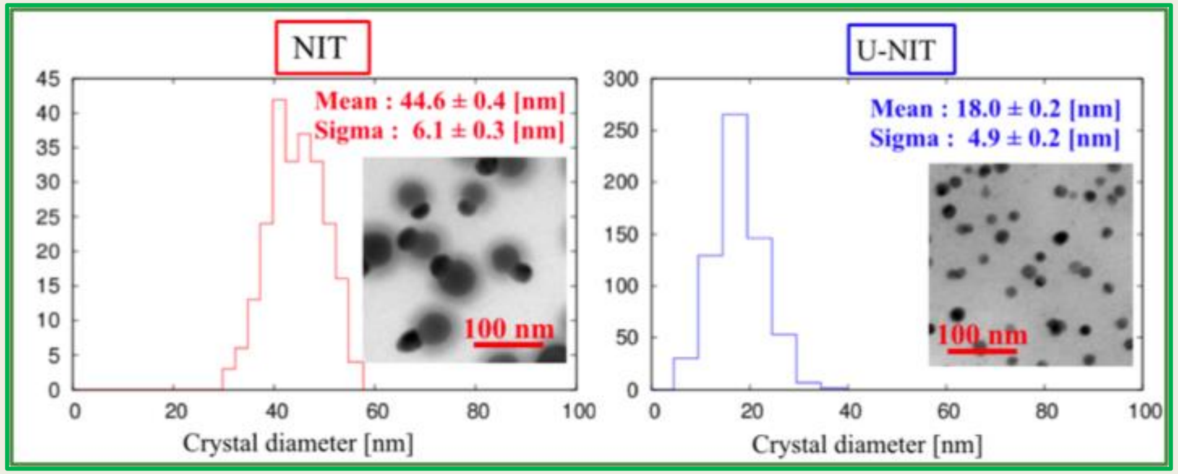


A long history, from the discovery of the Pion (1947) to the discovery of $\nu_\mu \to \nu_\tau$ oscillation in appearance mode (OPERA, PRL 115 (2015) 121802)

- Nuclear emulsions: AgBr crystals in organic gelatine
- Passage of charged particle produce *latent image*
- Chemical treatment make Ag grains visible

- New kind of emulsion for DM search
- Smaller crystal size





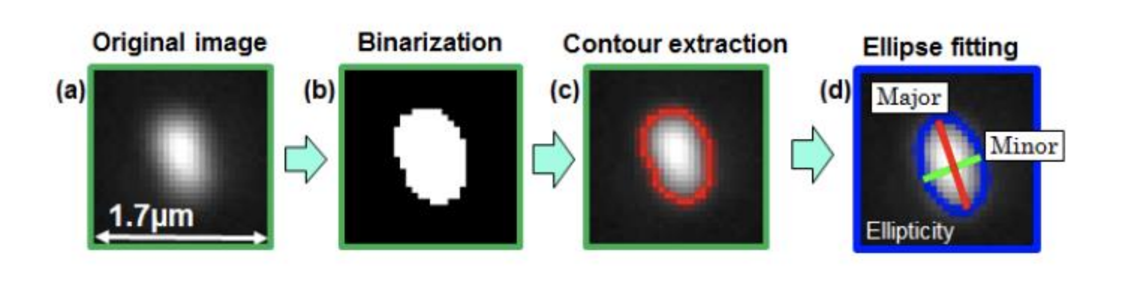
NIT granularity: 71 nm

U-NIT granularity: 40 nm

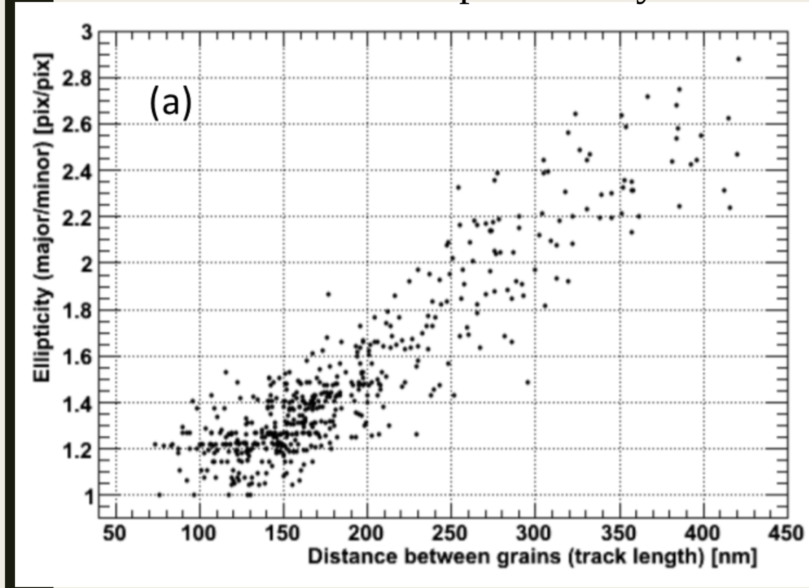
Shape analysis

PTEP (2019) 063H02

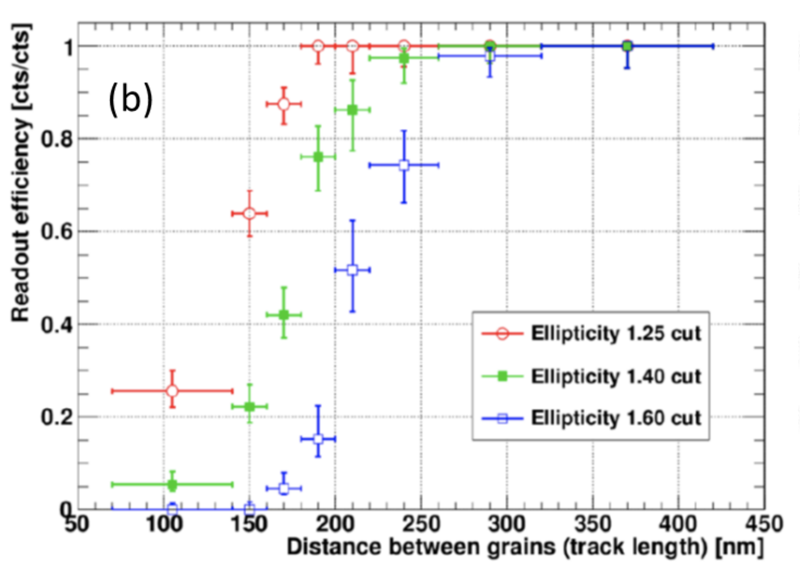
- Elliptical fit to measure the shape anisotropy



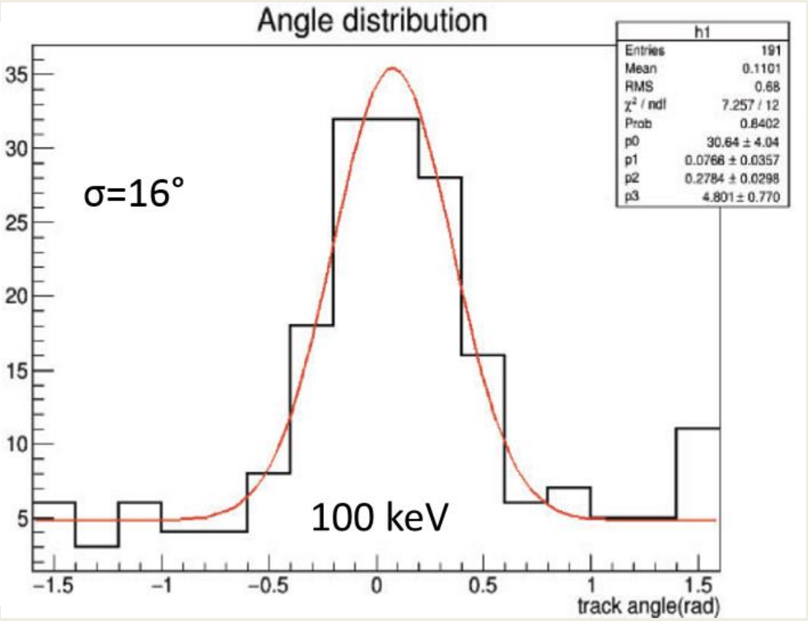
Correlation between track lengths measured by X-ray microscopy and ellipticity obtained with optical analysis



Correlation between readout efficiencies and track lengths for different ellipticity thresholds

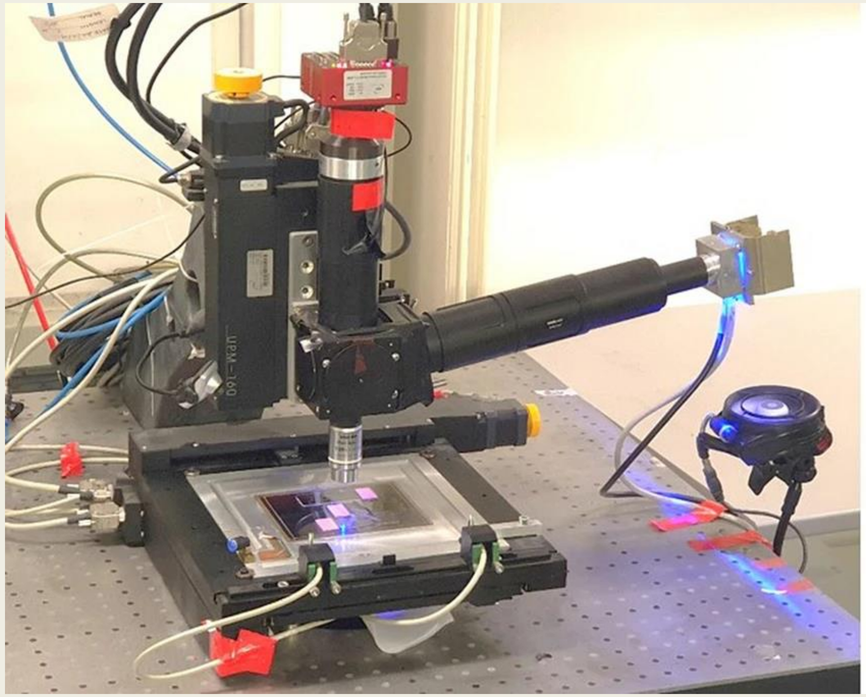


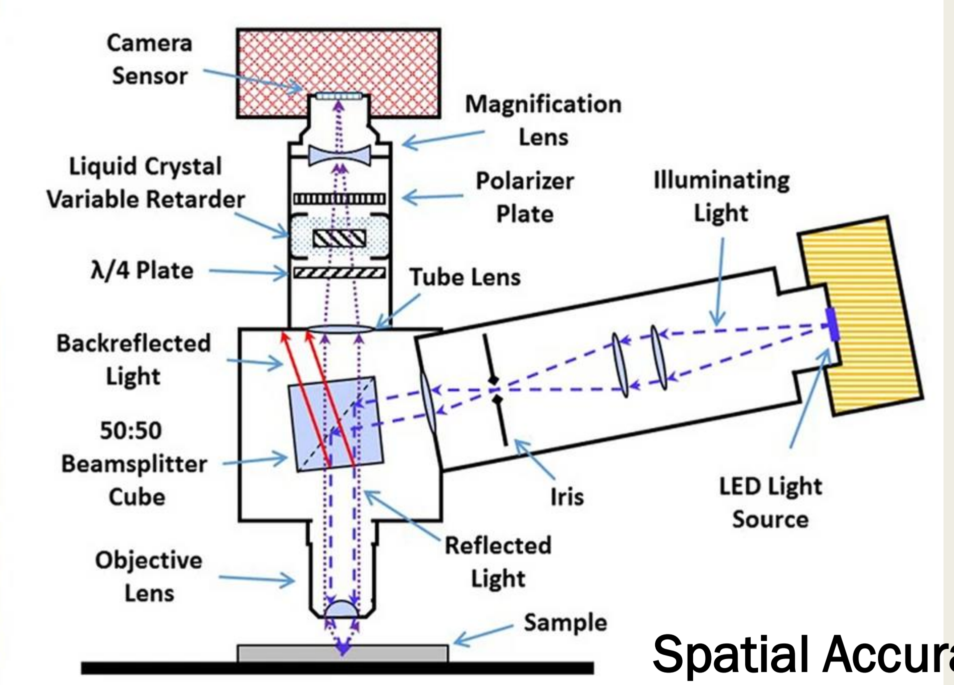
100 keV Carbon



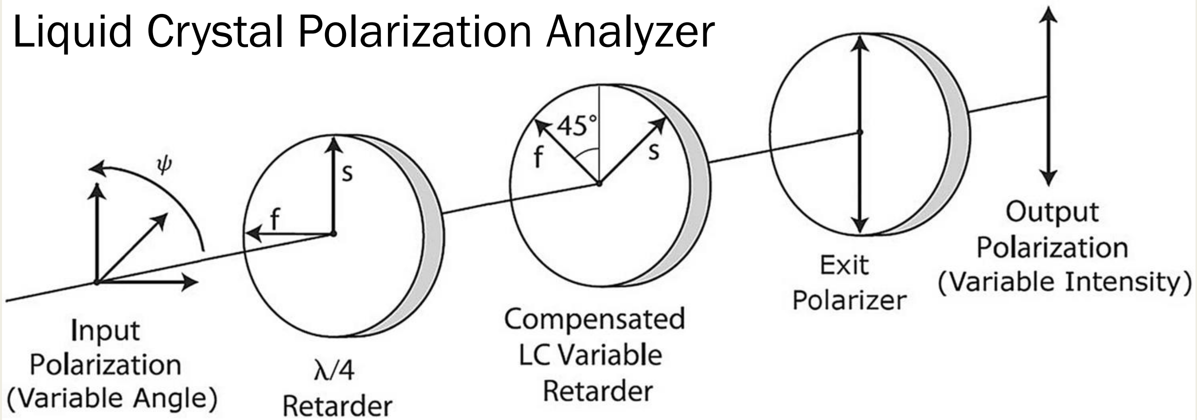
Super-resolution microscope

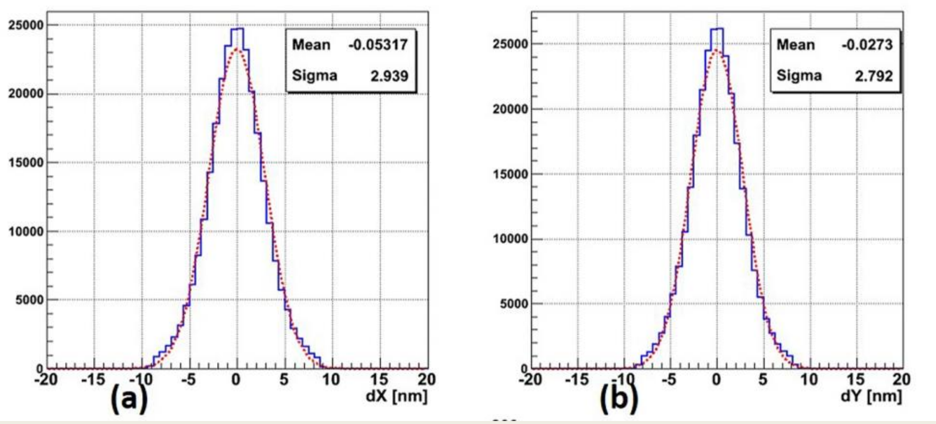
Sci. Rep. **10** (2020) 18773



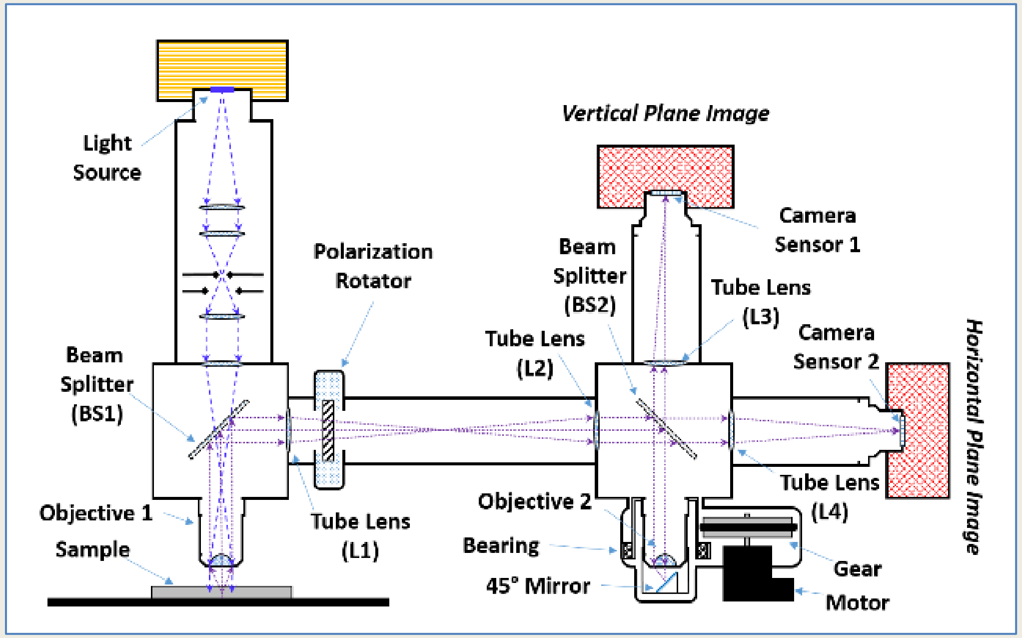


Spatial Accuracy = 3 nm

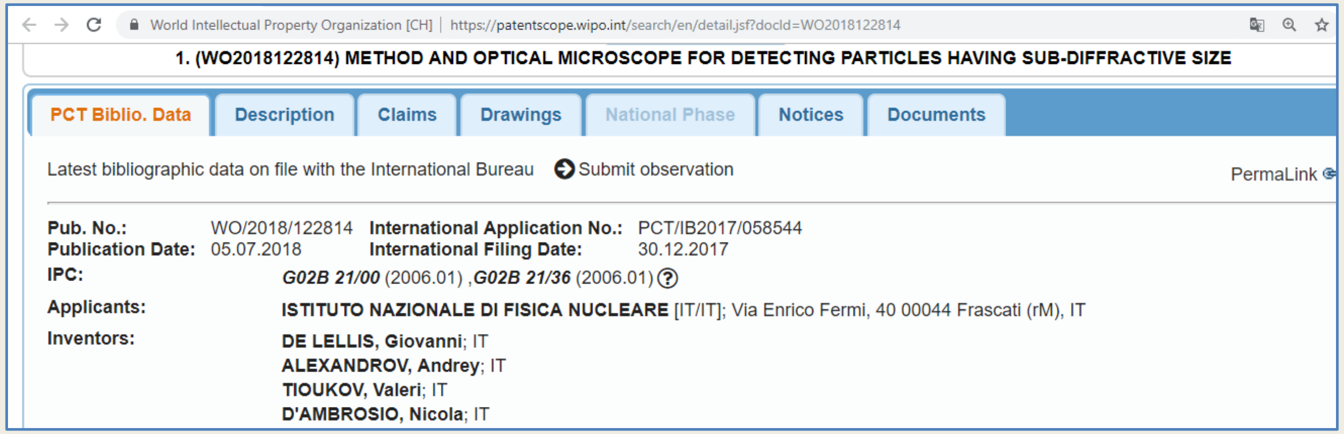




Measurement in 3D



International Patent No. WO/2018/122814



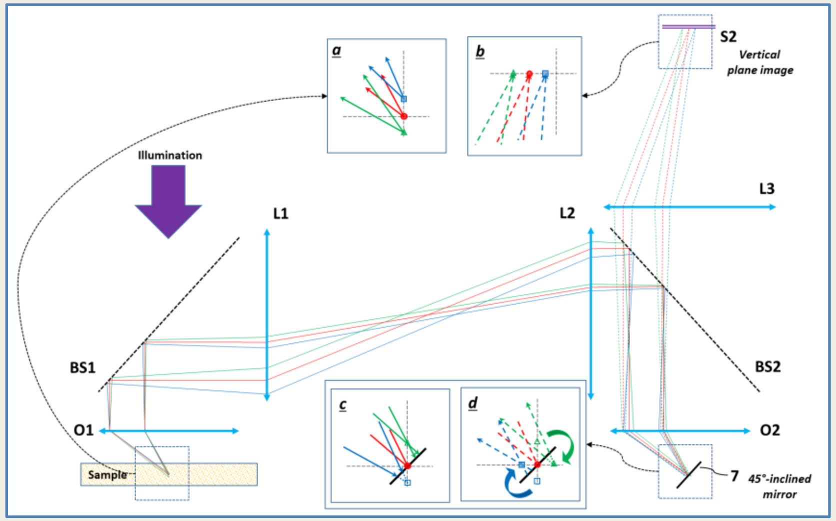
World Intellectual Property Organization [CH] | https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2018122814

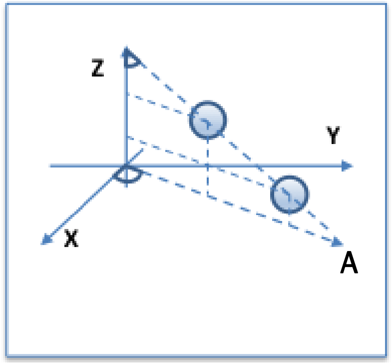
1. (WO2018122814) METHOD AND OPTICAL MICROSCOPE FOR DETECTING PARTICLES HAVING SUB-DIFFRACTIVE SIZE

PCT Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | Drawings | National Phase | Notices | Documents

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau   Submit observation   PermaLink

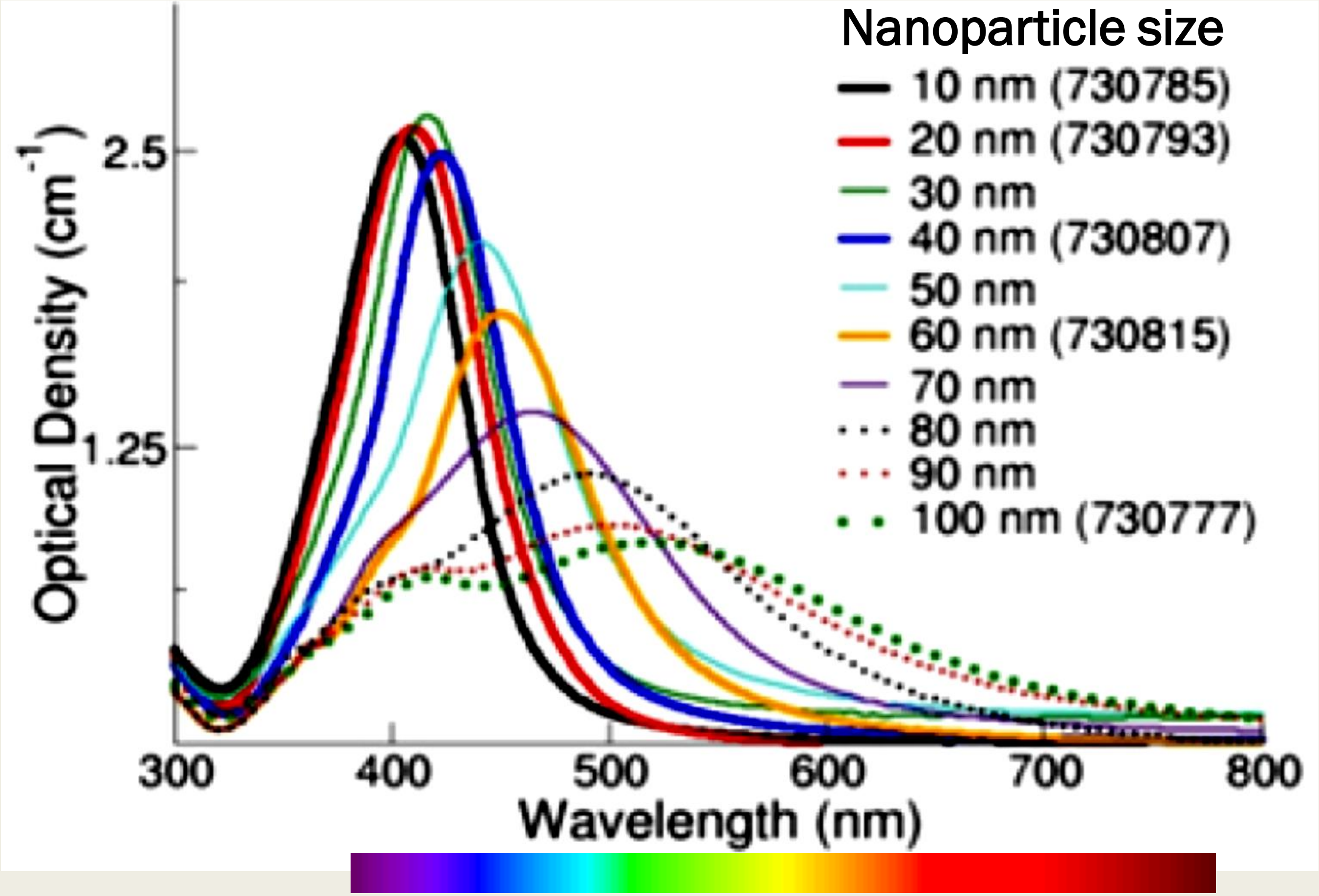
Pub. No.: WO/2018/122814 **International Application No.:** PCT/IB2017/058544
Publication Date: 05.07.2018 **International Filing Date:** 30.12.2017
IPC: *G02B 21/00* (2006.01) ,*G02B 21/36* (2006.01)
Applicants: **ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI FISICA NUCLEARE** [IT/IT]; Via Enrico Fermi, 40 00044 Frascati (rM), IT
Inventors: **DE LELLIS, Giovanni**; IT
ALEXANDROV, Andrey; IT
TIOUKOV, Valeri; IT
D'AMBROSIO, Nicola; IT

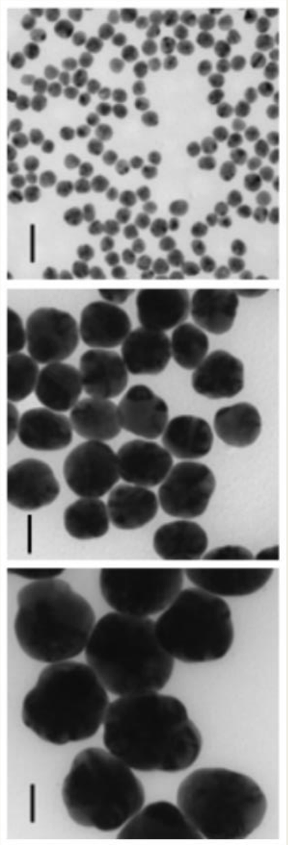




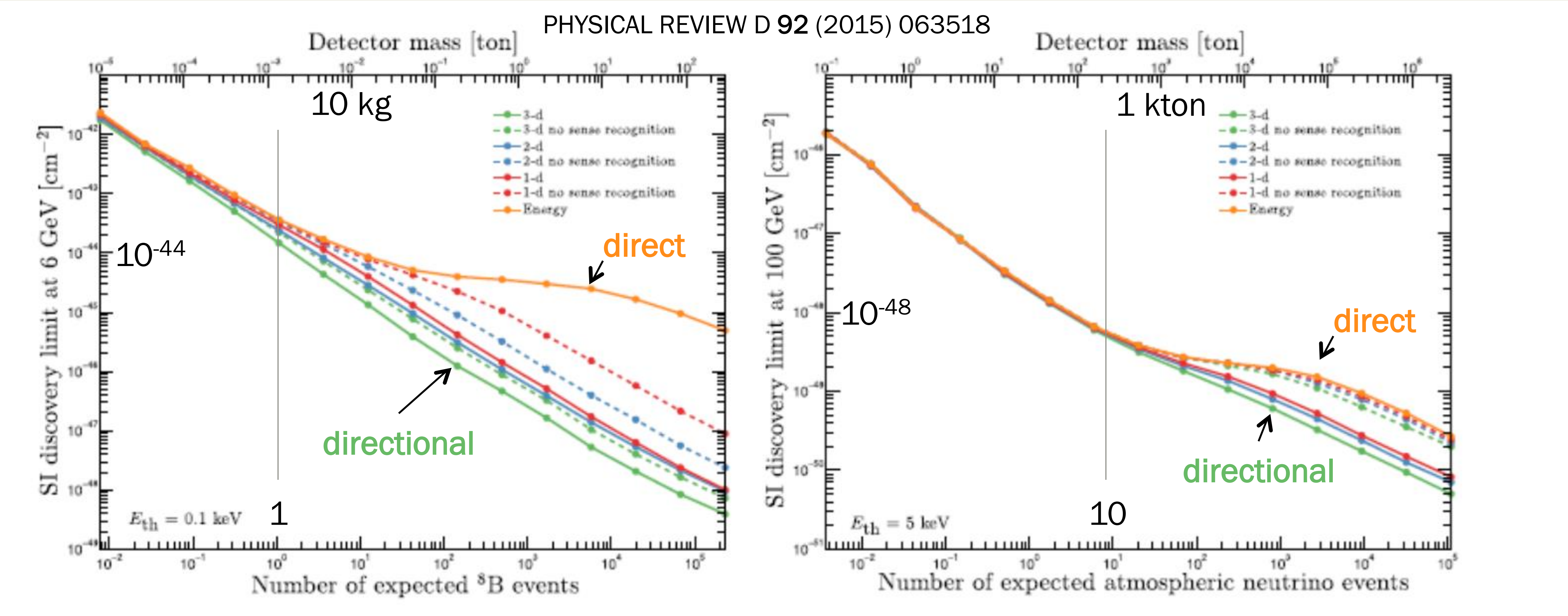
Two focal planes:
Horizontal: XY
Vertical: ZA

Plasmon resonance wavelength dependency





Importance of the directional detection



Need 3D with sense recognition for best results!

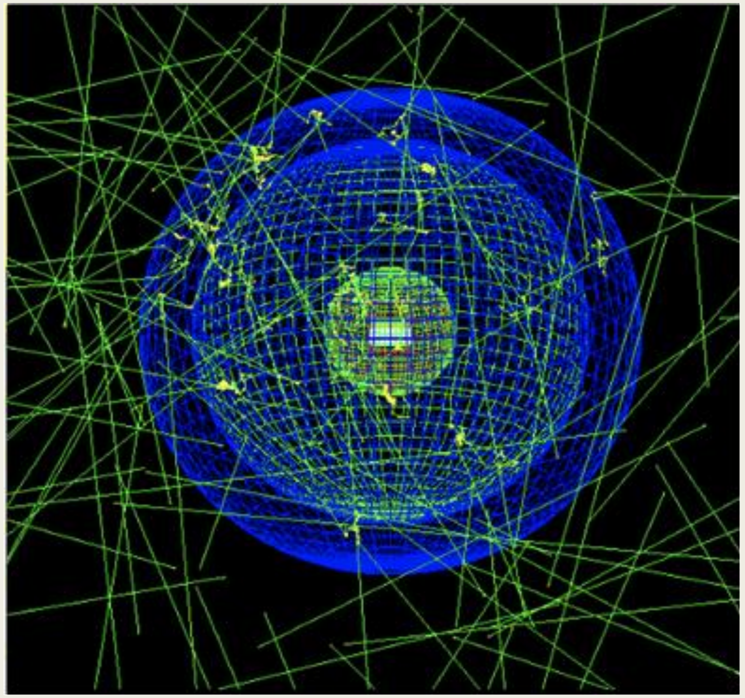
Shield simulation

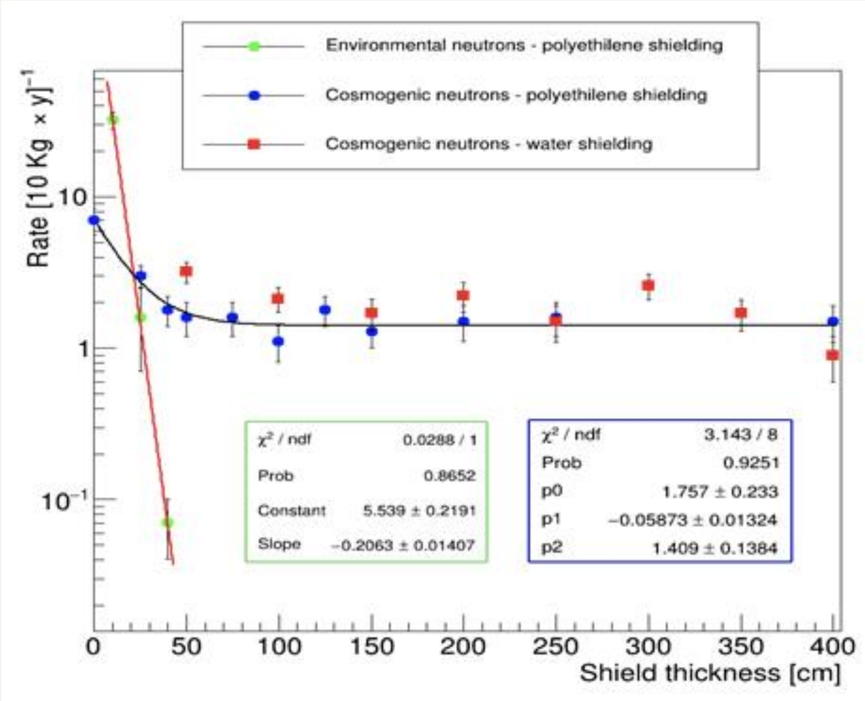
Optimisation of the shield with Geant4 simulation to reduce:

- neutrons from environmental radioactivity
- neutrons produced by cosmic muon spallation in the surrounding rock and in the shield itself
- Environmental gammas

Best configuration: 100 cm of polyethylene for a total neutron rate of ∽ 1.4 for an exposure of 10 kg year

Source	Rate $[10\,\mathrm{kg} \times \mathrm{y}]^{-1}$
Environmental gammas	$(1.97 \pm 0.17) \times 10^4$
Environmental neutrons	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$
Cosmogenic neutrons	1.41 ± 0.14

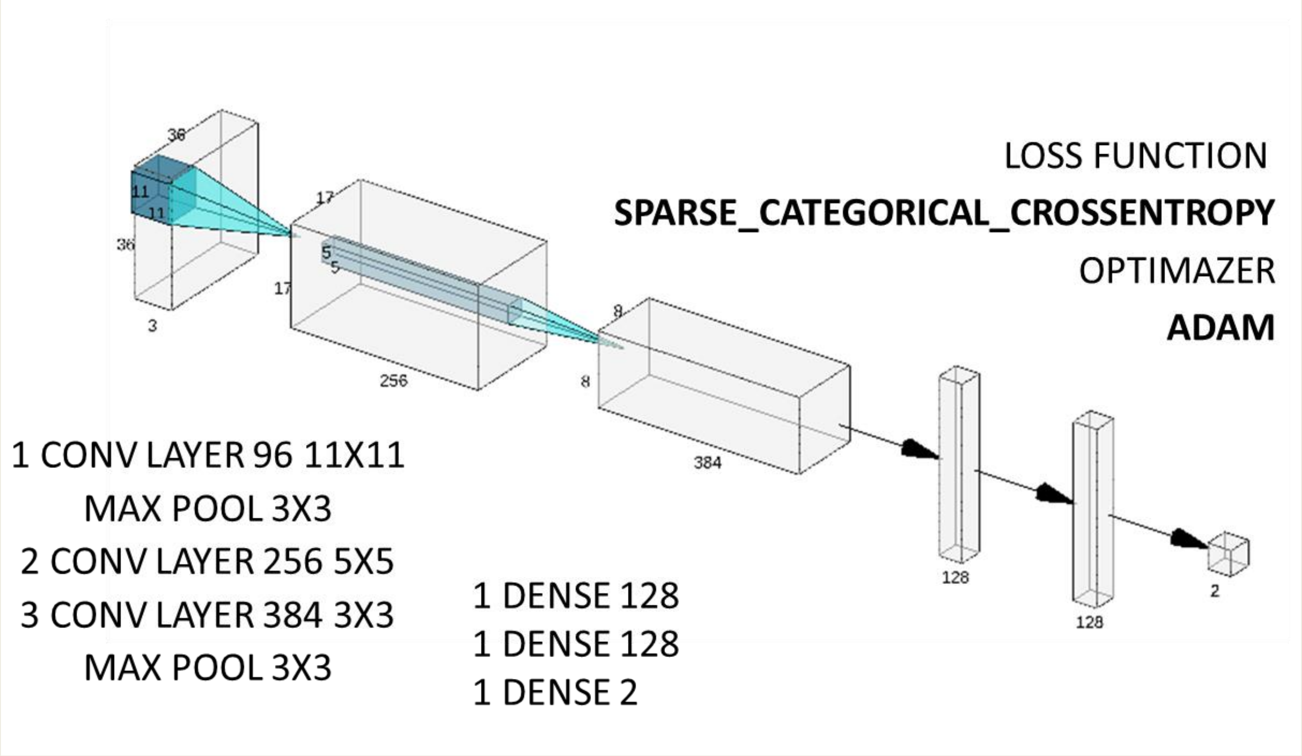


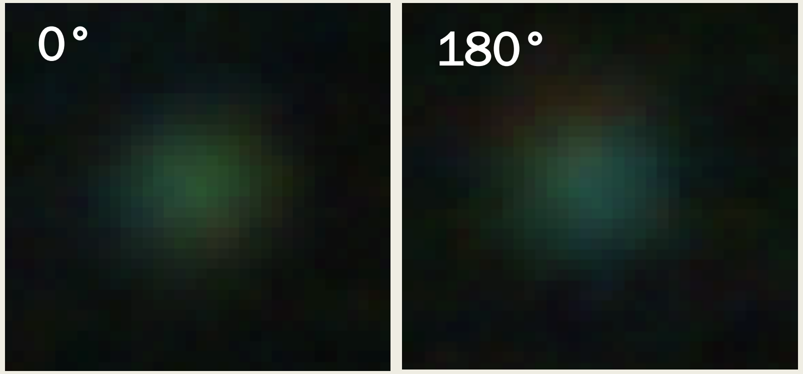


Astroparticle Physics 80 (2016) 16–21

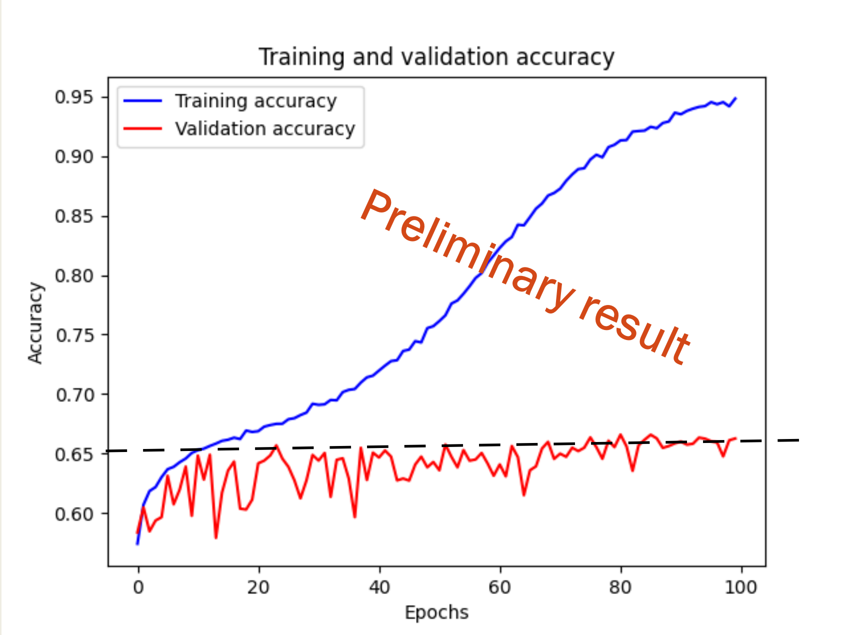
Intrinsic neutron background of nuclear emulsions for directional Dark Matter searches

Sense recognition with color
Machine Learning approach





Carbon ion 100 keV



Sense prediction accuracy = 65%