

Measurement of low energy recoiled proton tracks in the Super Fine Grained Nuclear Emulsion for searching Low Mass Dark Matter

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and NEWSdm collaboration

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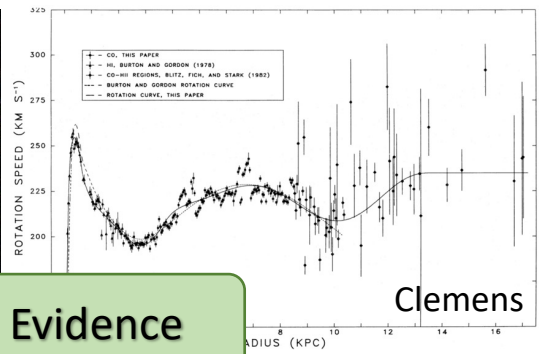
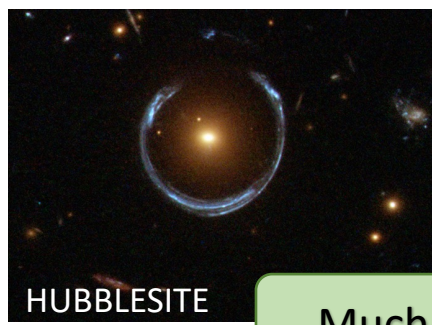
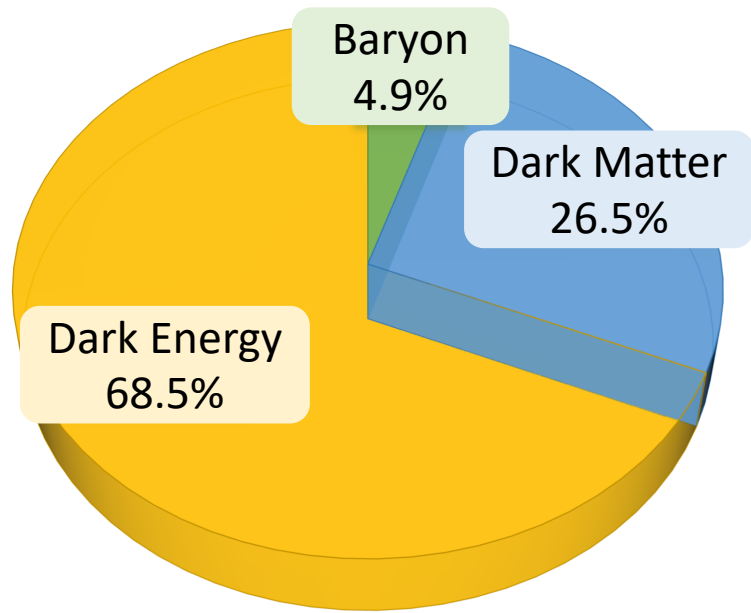
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^CIMASS Nagoya University

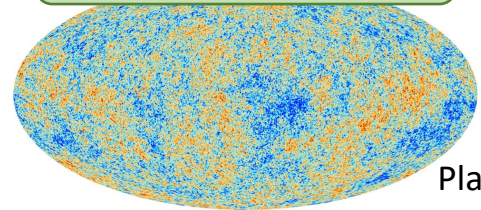
Dark Matter & Models

Dark Matter in the Universe

An unknown gravitational source

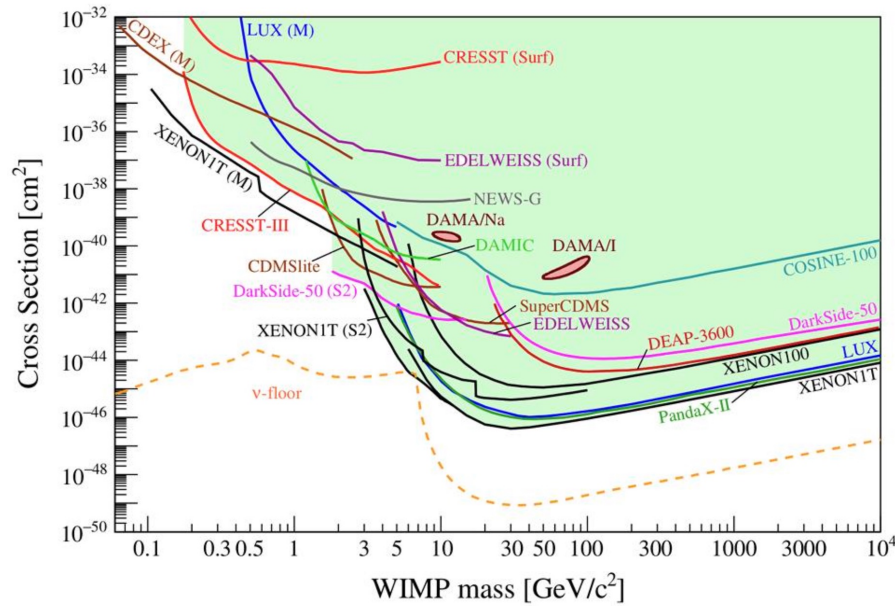


Much Evidence



Standard WIMPs search
 Mass Scale : GeV/c² – TeV/c²
 Not yet discovered !

Different areas should be considered
 → MeV region search

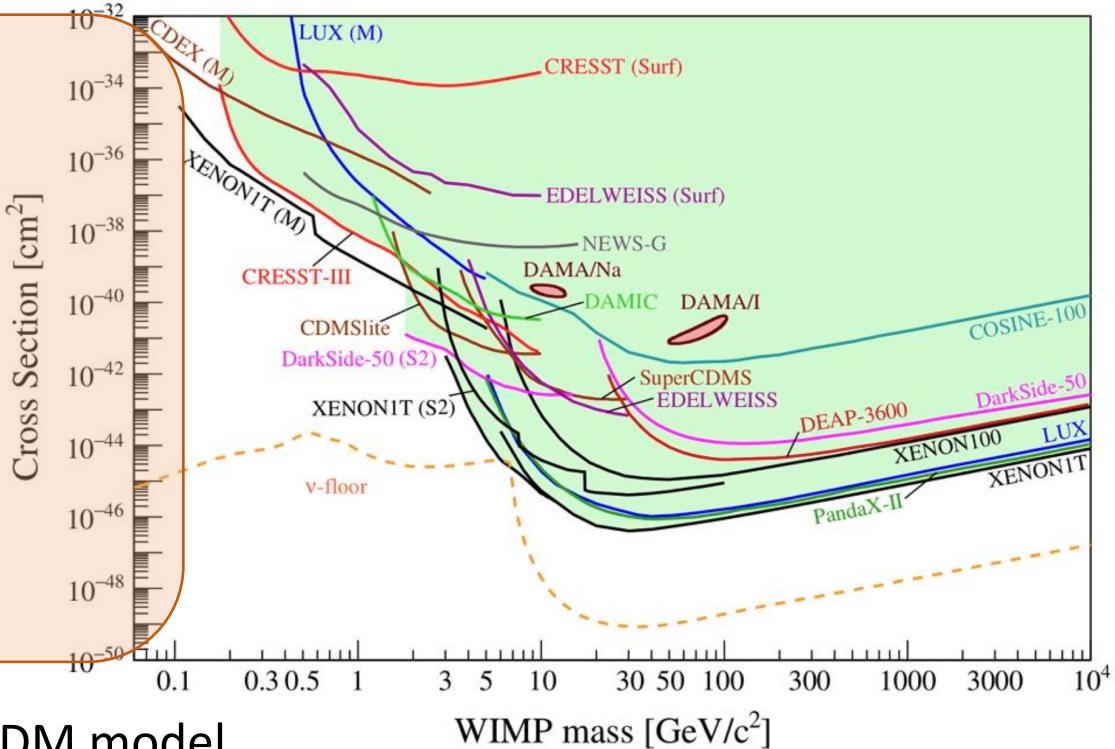


Low Mass Boosted Dark Matter

Recently, Boosted sub-GeV DM is actively discussed

➤ No Astrophysical constraints in the MeV region

Pre-existing methods can't search this region !
(Baryon interaction)



Examples of the Boosted DM model

- Cosmic Ray Boosted DM (CRDM)
 - Multi - Component DM
 - Warm DM
 - SIMP
- etc.

MeV scale DM detection
needs boosted processes

Multi - Component Dark Matter



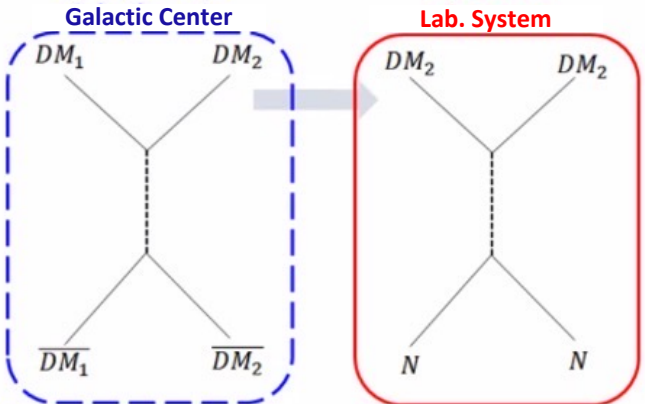
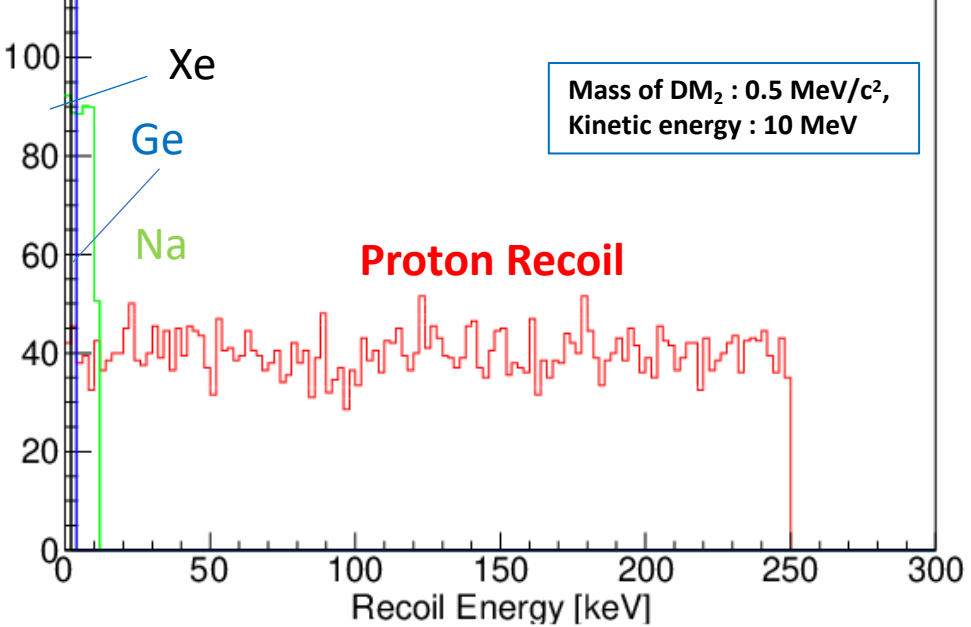
DM is more dense at the Galactic Center

Flux from the Galactic Center

$$\Phi \sim 1.6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \left(\frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{5 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}} \right) \left(\frac{5 \text{ MeV}/c^2}{M_1} \right)^2$$

Target Nuclei & Recoil Energy

New parameter space search for MeV scale DM



Annihilation Process

$$DM_1 + \overline{DM_1} \rightarrow DM_2 + \overline{DM_2}$$

$M_1 > M_2$: DM_2 is boosted

→ Observe the Elastic scattering with Baryons

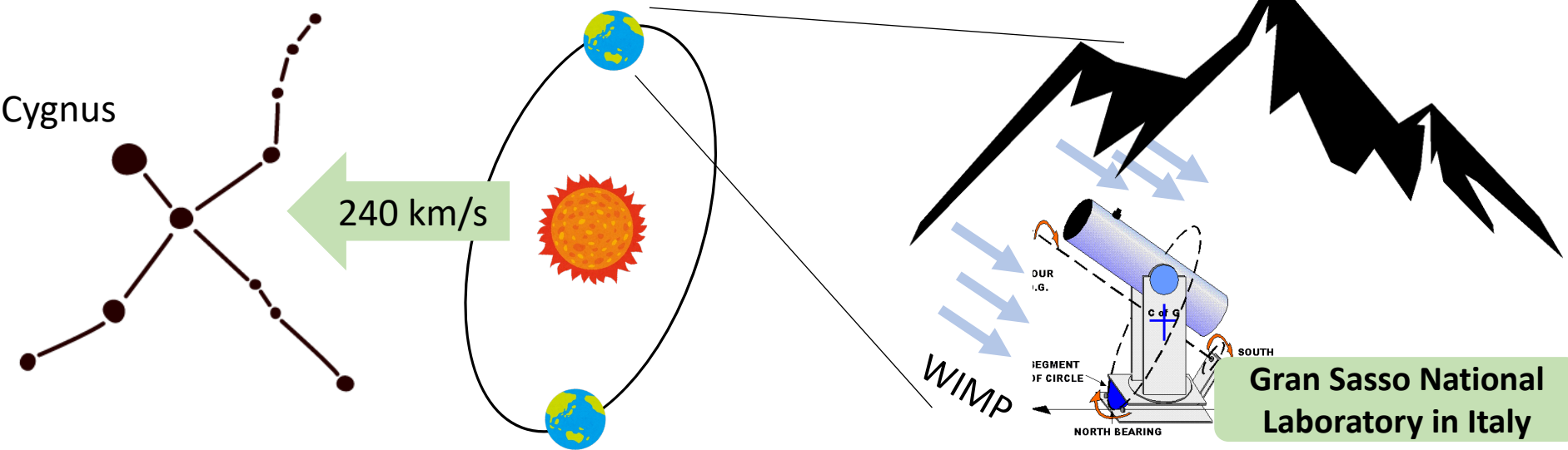
Protons with a larger recoil energy are advantageous

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1405.7370.pdf>

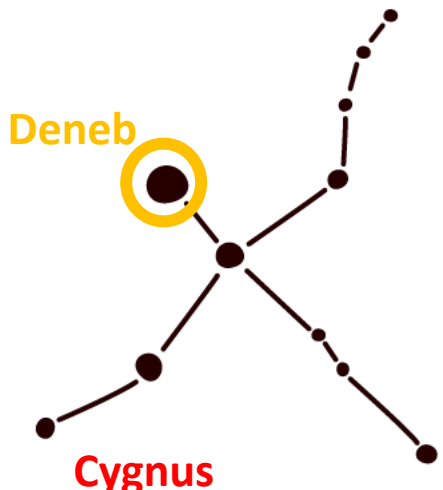
NEWS-dm Experiment

NEWS-dm Experiment

(Nuclear Emulsions for WIMP Search-directional measurement)
→ Direct detection experiment of Dark Matter with **Direction Sensitivity**
by the Super Fine Grained Nuclear Emulsion (NIT : Nano Imaging Tracker)



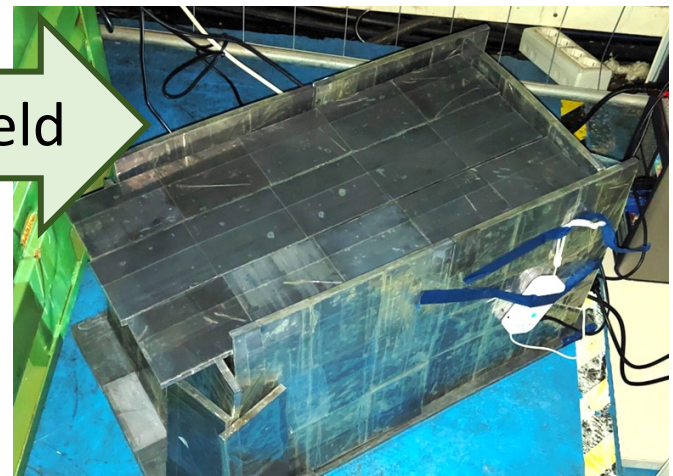
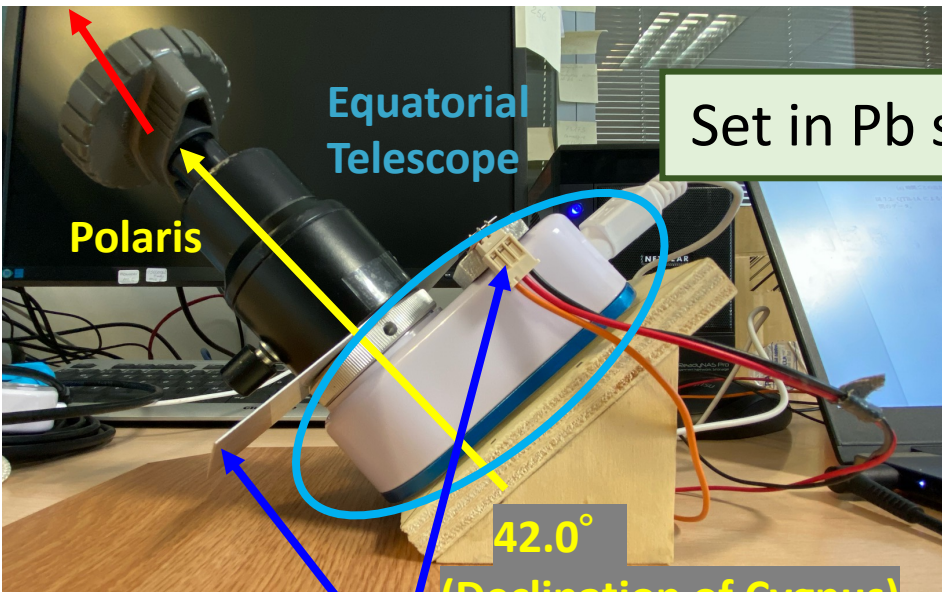
Equatorial Telescope Run (Small - Scale Demo)



Temperature : -15°C

- Lower electron background
- Suppression of the fading effect
- Already in use for neutron measurements

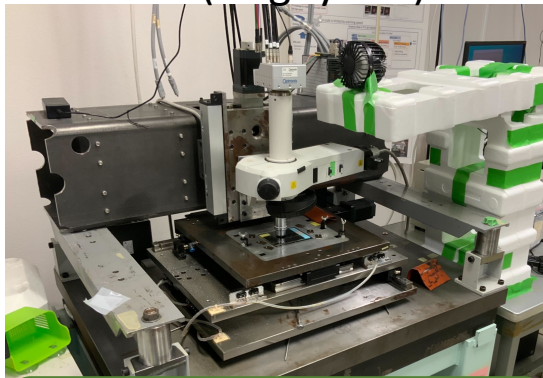
~1 g/month



Samples mounted to the telescope inside a freezer

Analysis Method : Scanning System and Speed

PTS-3 (Nagoya U.)



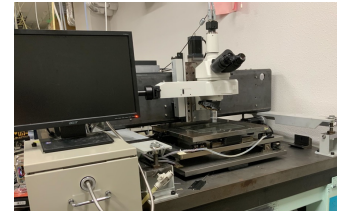
0.44 kg/year
O(100)nm track readout

PTS-4 (Toho U.)



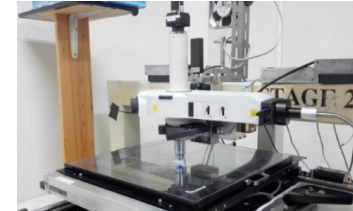
0.5 kg/year
1 um track threshold

PTS-5 (Nagoya U.)



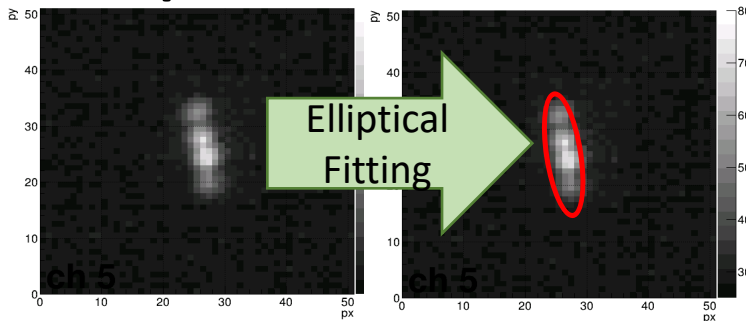
Under
Construction

PTS-2 (Kanagawa U.)



Upgrading

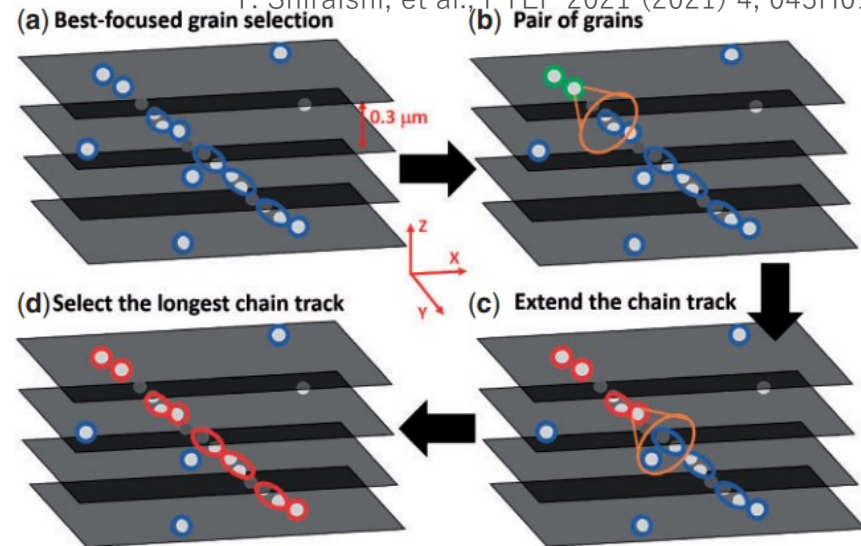
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Shorter Tracks
Target : WIMPs, ions etc.

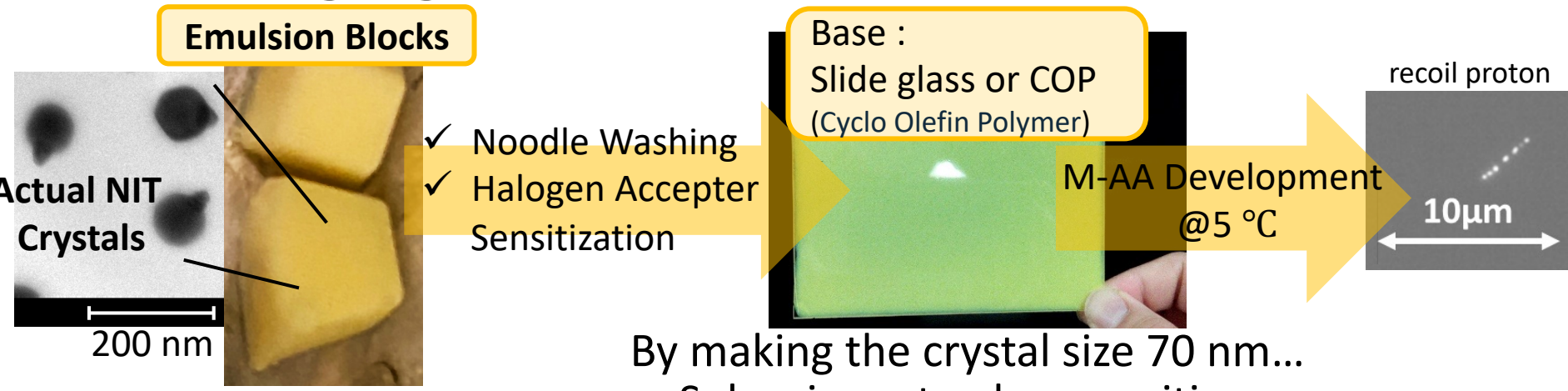
< Chain >

*T. Shiraishi, et al., PTEP 2021 (2021) 4, 043H01



Longer Tracks
Target : neutron, proton etc.

Nano Imaging Tracker : NIT

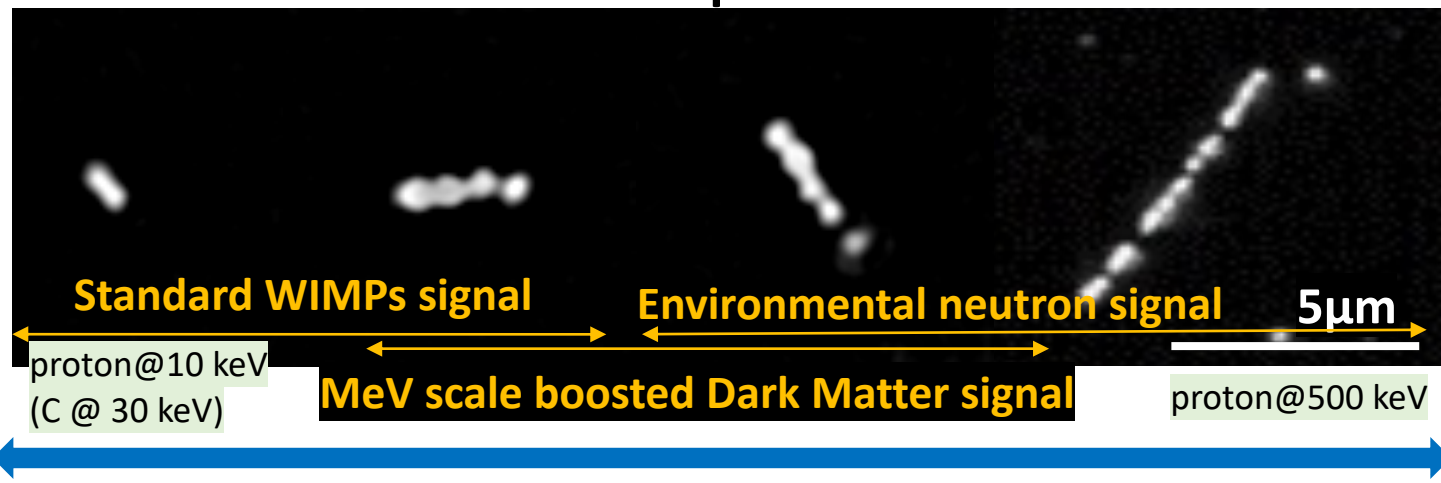


By making the crystal size 70 nm...

- Sub-micron track recognition
- Lower sensitivity for background electrons

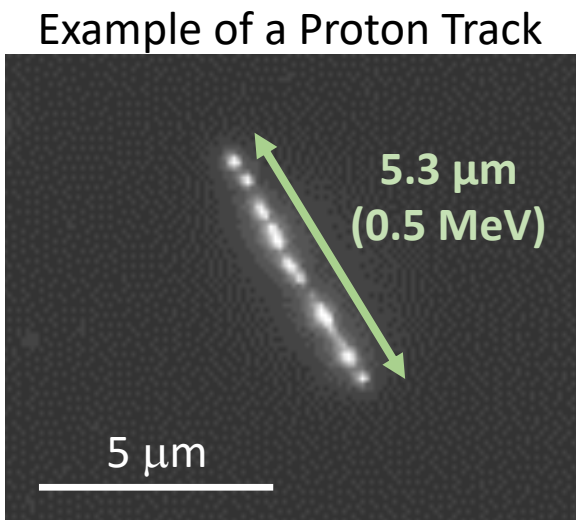
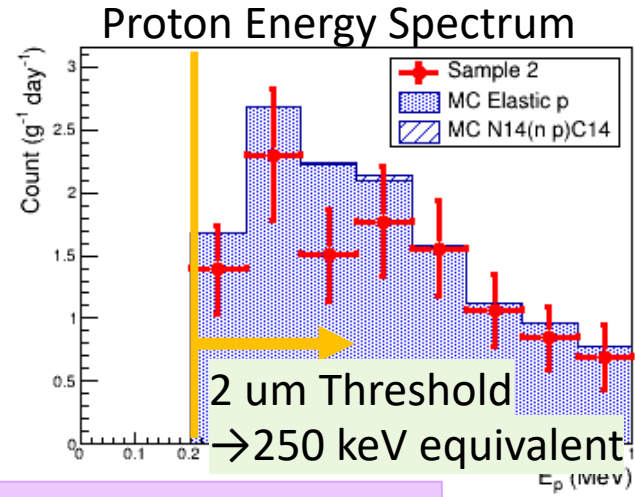
Great Spatial Resolution !

Elements	Atomic fraction [%]
Ag	8.4
Br	8.1
I	0.3
C	22.7
H	42.8
N	5.2
O	12.5

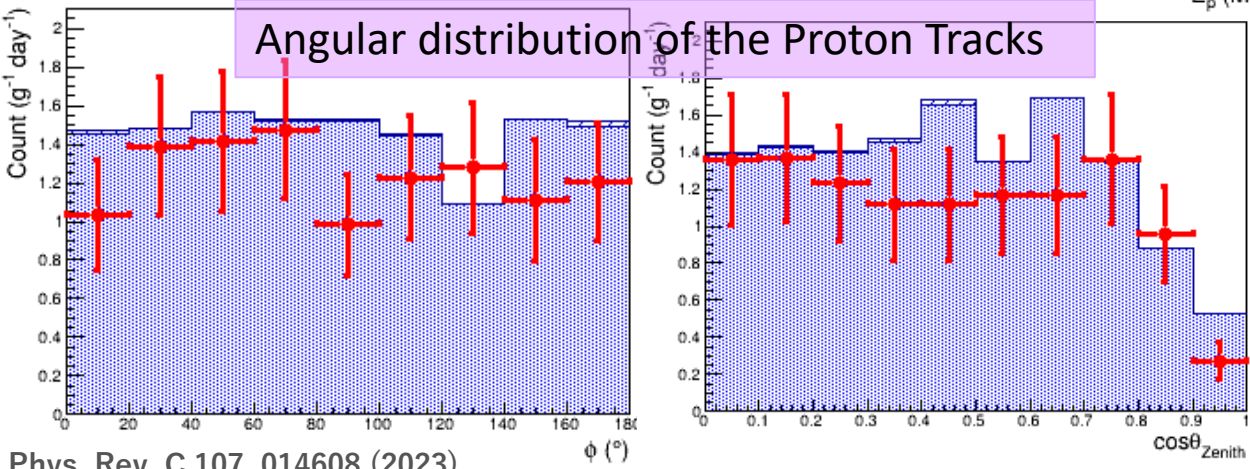


Hydrogen (Proton) target must be considered

Recoil Proton Tracks in Practical Use



Angular distribution of the Proton Tracks



Easy to decipher between the electrons & protons from the geometry

Detection of the direction and the energy reconstruction of sub-MeV neutron is proven
→ Proton Recoil is usable as a light DM target !

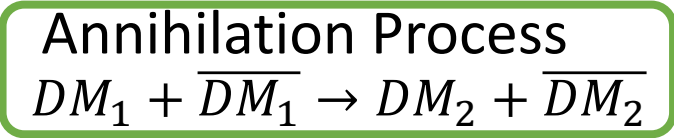
Analyzing Protons

Dark Matter Search and Proton Recoil Energy

Detection Threshold : 250 keV → Free of electron backgrounds

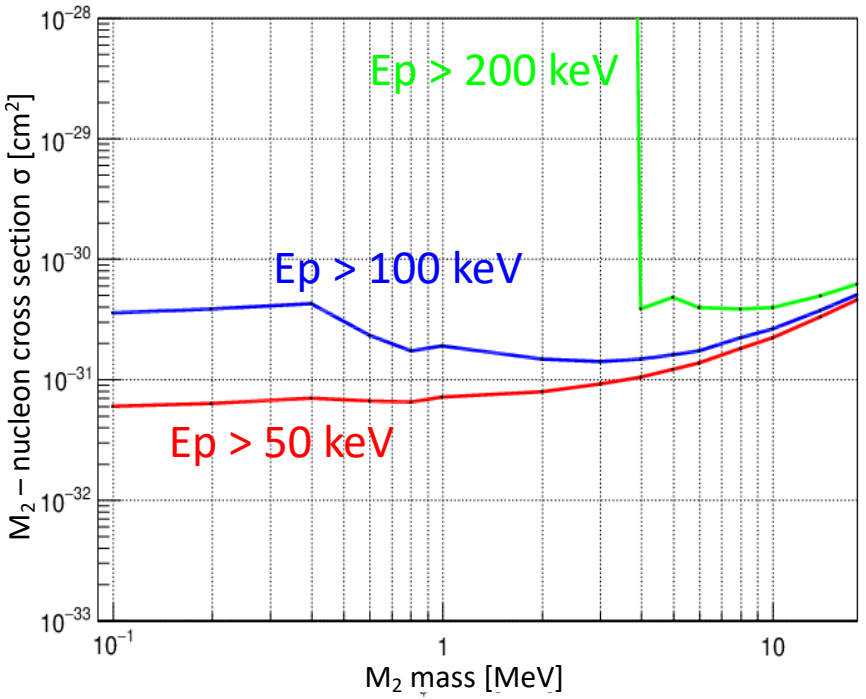
Demonstrated by neutron measurement

Preliminary

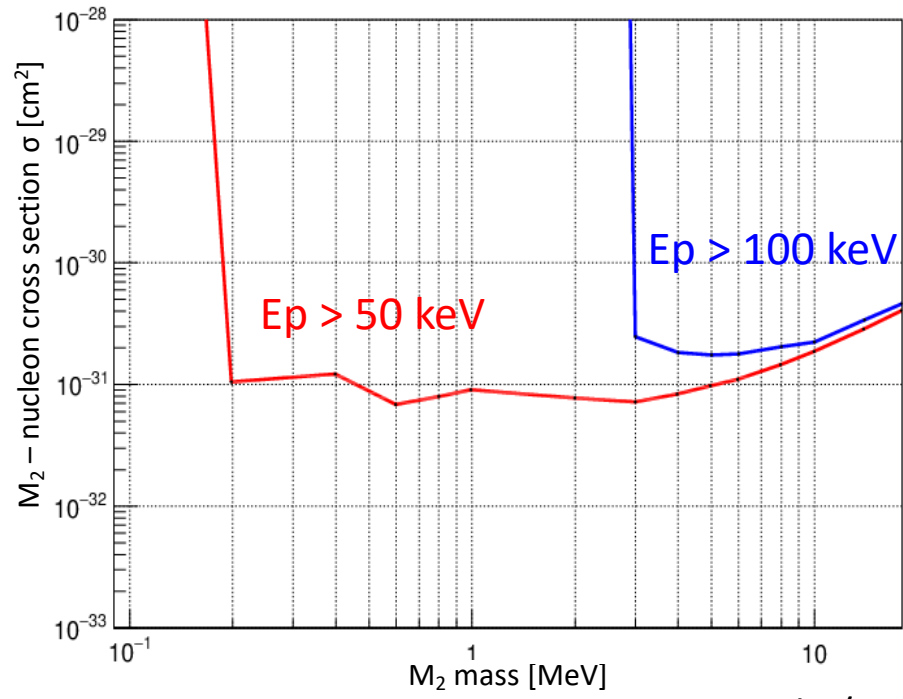


T : Kinetic energy of DM2
 Horizontal axis : Mass of DM2

$\langle \sigma v \rangle = 2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$, T=7 MeV



$\langle \sigma v \rangle = 2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$, T=5 MeV



exposure : 1 kg/month

➤ Evaluate the detection capability of the lower energy protons

Detecting the Directly Exposed Protons @-15°C

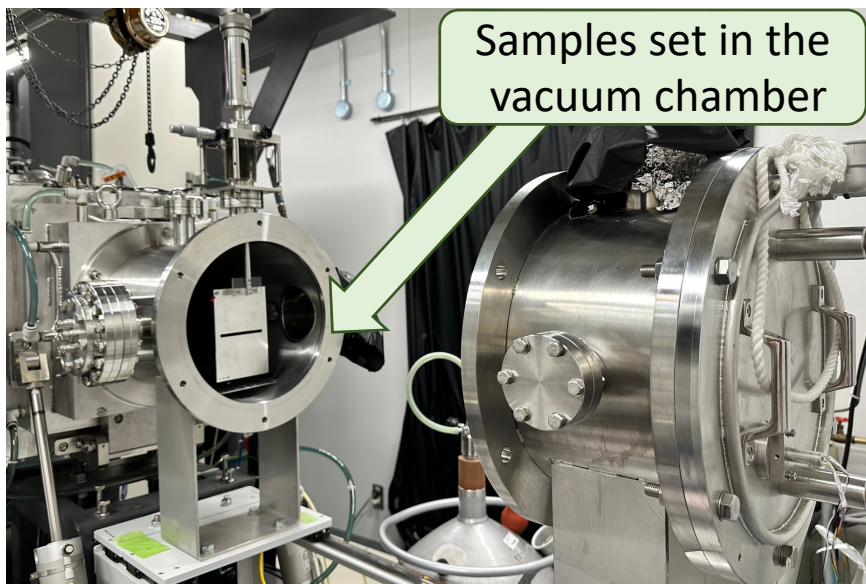
The Under Ground Run is done at a low temperature (-15°C)

➤ Evaluate the detection capability at this temperature

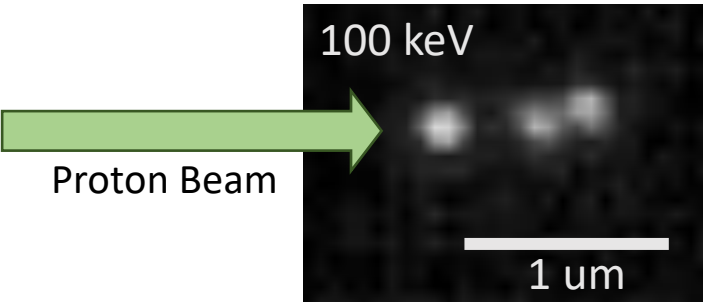
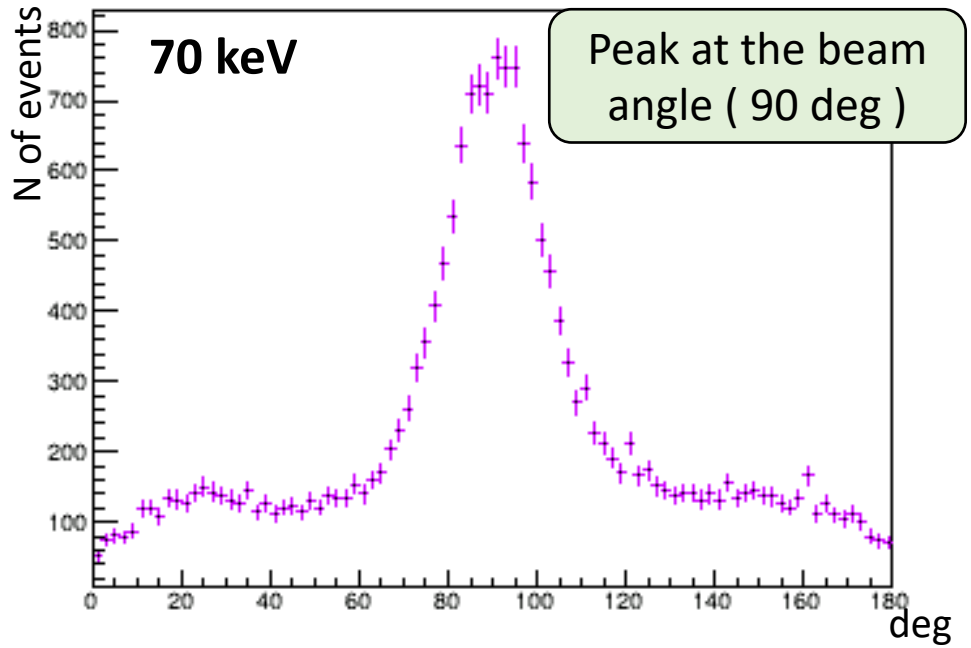
Exposure energy : 50, 70, 100, 150 200 keV

Preliminary

Ion implanter @ Kanagawa Univ. Hoshino lab



Angular Distribution against the beam



The low energy protons can be detected with direction

Detecting the Directly Exposed Protons @-15°C

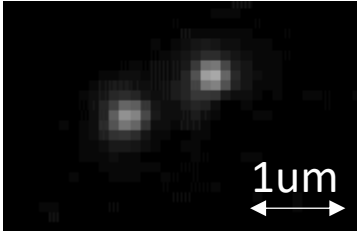
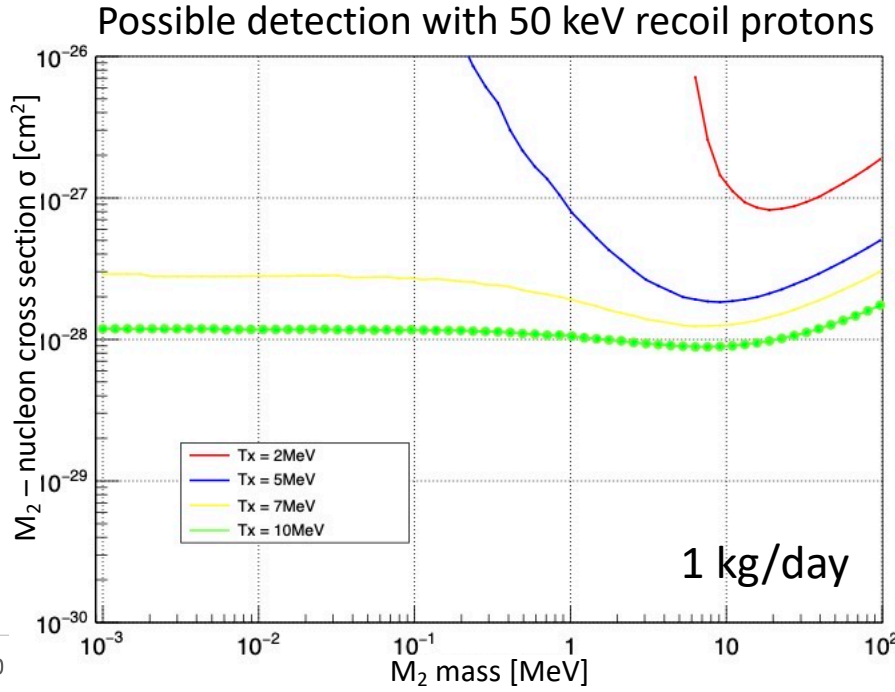
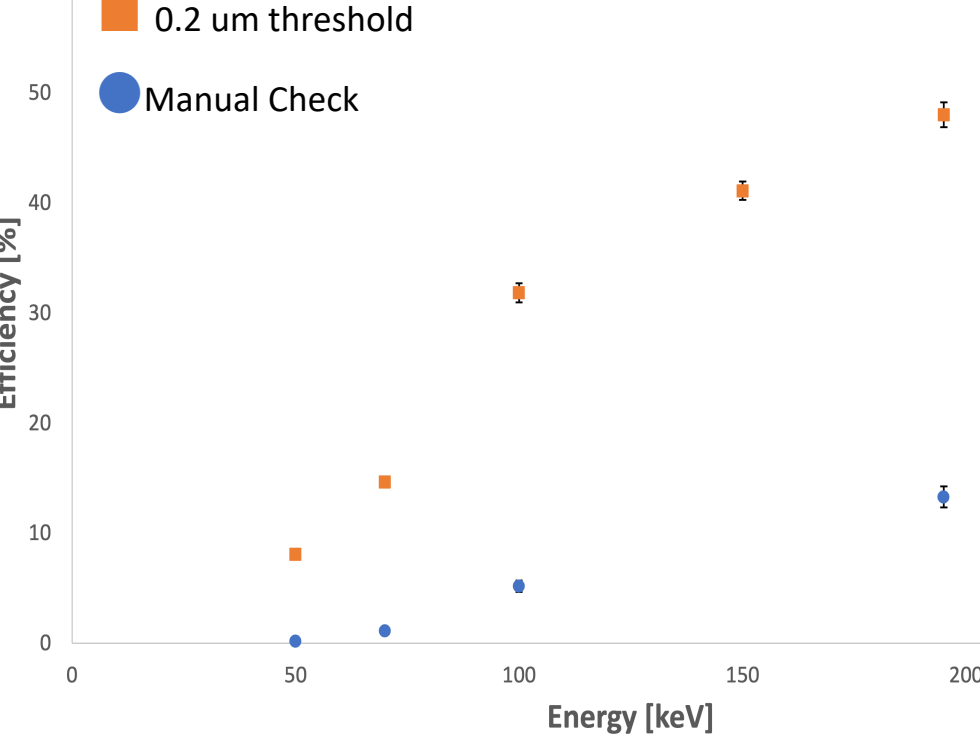
Manual Checking

0.2 um threshold & over 3grain tracks

→rejection of chance coincidence from fog & electron background

Preliminary

Detection Efficiency of Protons at -15°C



Many 2 grain tracks detected

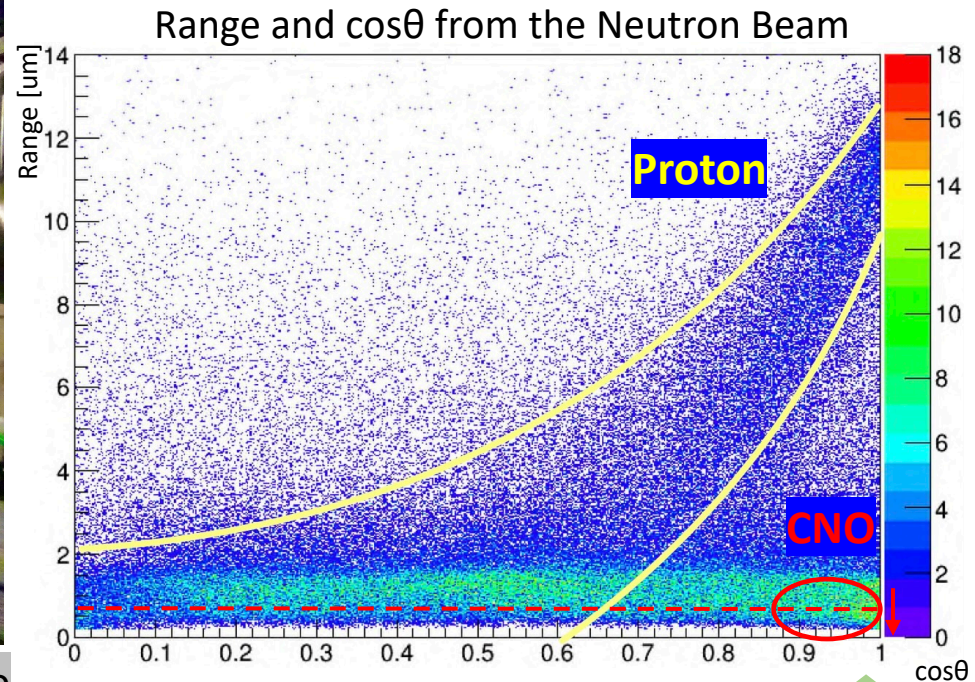
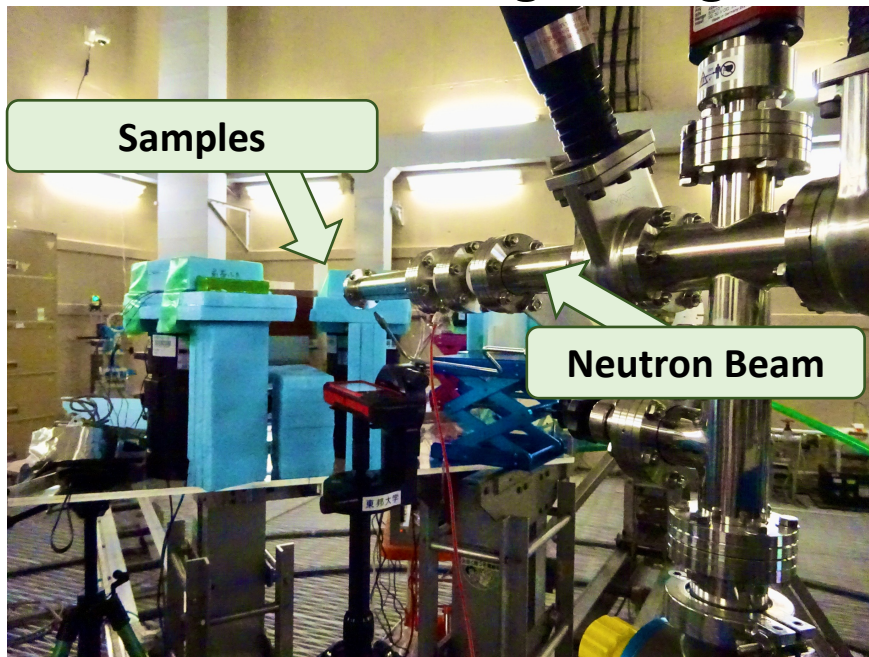
→An upgrade of the emulsion might be beneficial

- ✓ Smaller crystals
- ✓ Denser emulsion etc.

Longer tracks → Better efficiency

880 keV Neutron Experiment (@AIST)

- Detection of Low Energy Protons are demonstrated
- Evaluating the detection capability of the recoil protons from neutrons
 - Further imitating the signals from the actual DM search experiments



Recoil Proton Tracks from 200 keV-n exposure



Analysis is ongoing

Beam Direction
 $\cos\theta = 1$

Summary and Prospects (MCBDM small scale run)

- Summary

- ✓ Nuclear emulsion with Hydrogen has a potential for detecting light DM
- ✓ NIT can detect low energy protons down to 50 keV with direction

Detection capability of Boosted Dark Matter in the MeV region !

- Short Term Goal

First Demonstration of the method for putting a limit to the DM cross section using Low Energy Protons

- BG contamination rate must be understood (Ongoing...)
- ✓ 250 keV threshold is electron background free (Proven by neutron)
- Use the equatorial telescope samples (0day, 6day, 1month, 2months)
- Fixed against galactic coordinates, ~ 1 g/month

This is a small-scale demonstration. Even larger scale runs in the future !