

# FIRST RESULTS FROM LUX: TOWARDS DIRECT DETECTION OF DARK MATTER

peter sorensen on behalf of the LUX Collaboration

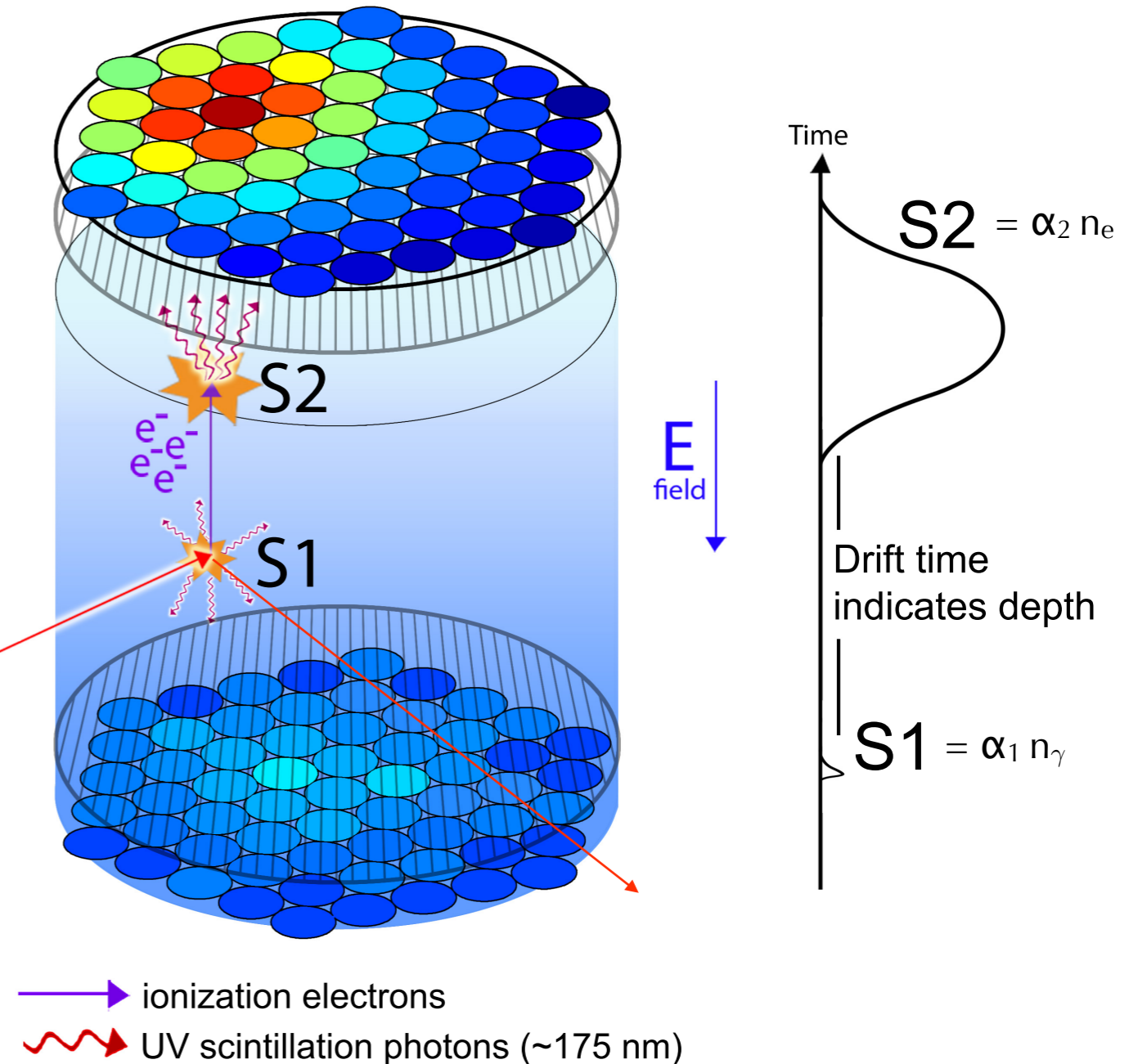
## what is LUX?

- a particle detector
- a monolithic, "wall-less," radiopure, ~370 kg xenon TPC
- viewed by 122 Photomultiplier Tubes
- able to reconstruct (x,y,z) for each event
- self-shielding

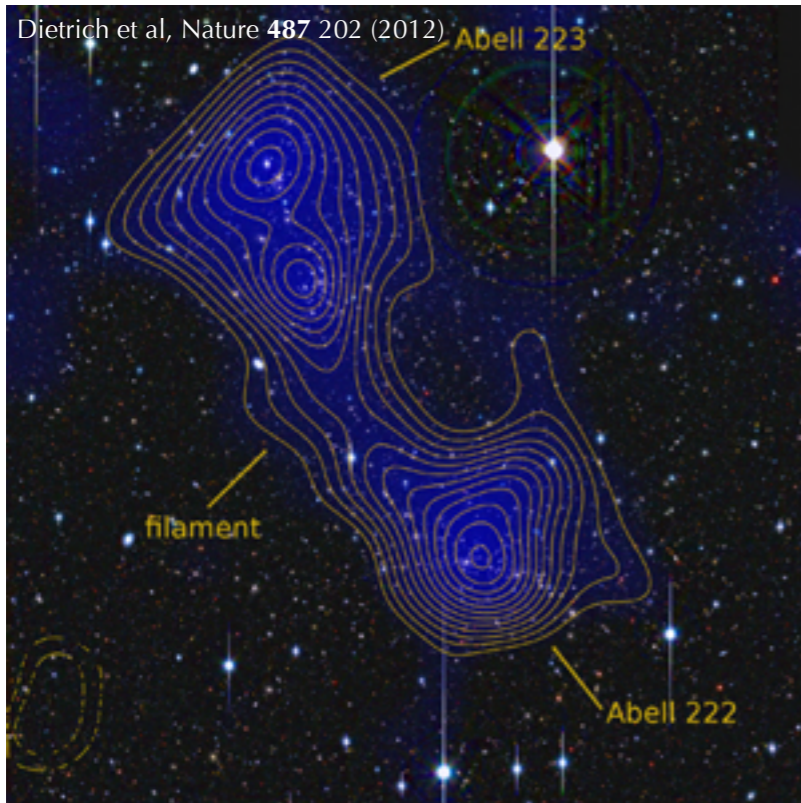
## how would LUX see dark matter?

- it detects scintillation photons and ionized electrons created by particle interactions
- if dark matter interacted with a xenon atom, energy transferred to that atom would be visible to LUX
- $\alpha_1 \sim O(0.10)$  and  $\alpha_2 \sim O(10)$  are the probabilities for detection of each quanta
- $n_\gamma$  and  $n_e$  are the fundamental measured quantities

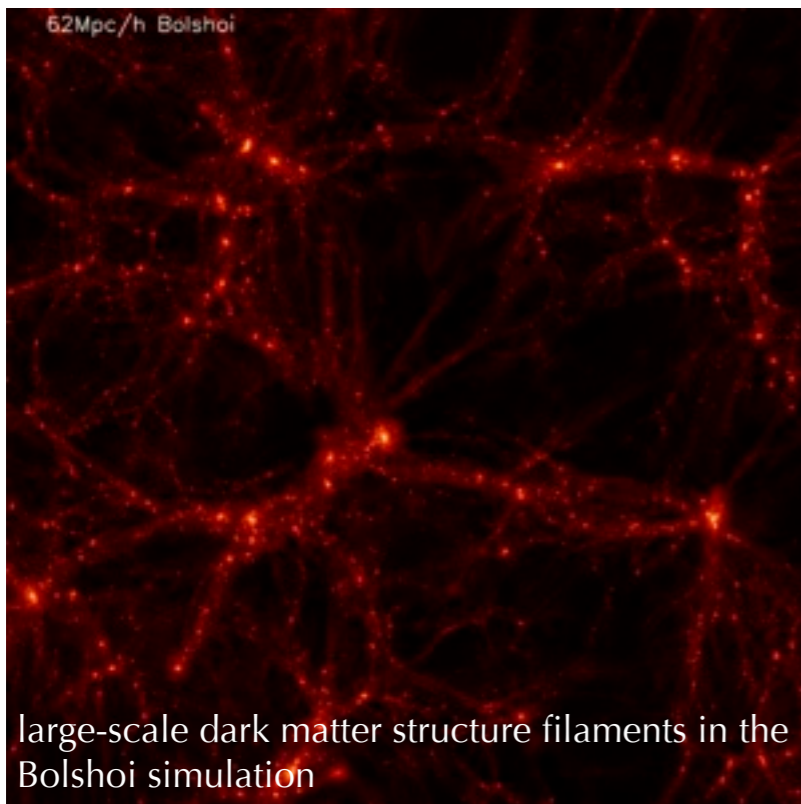
LUX, Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 668 1 (2012)



# WE KNOW THERE IS DARK MATTER OUT THERE; WE CAN "SEE" IT!



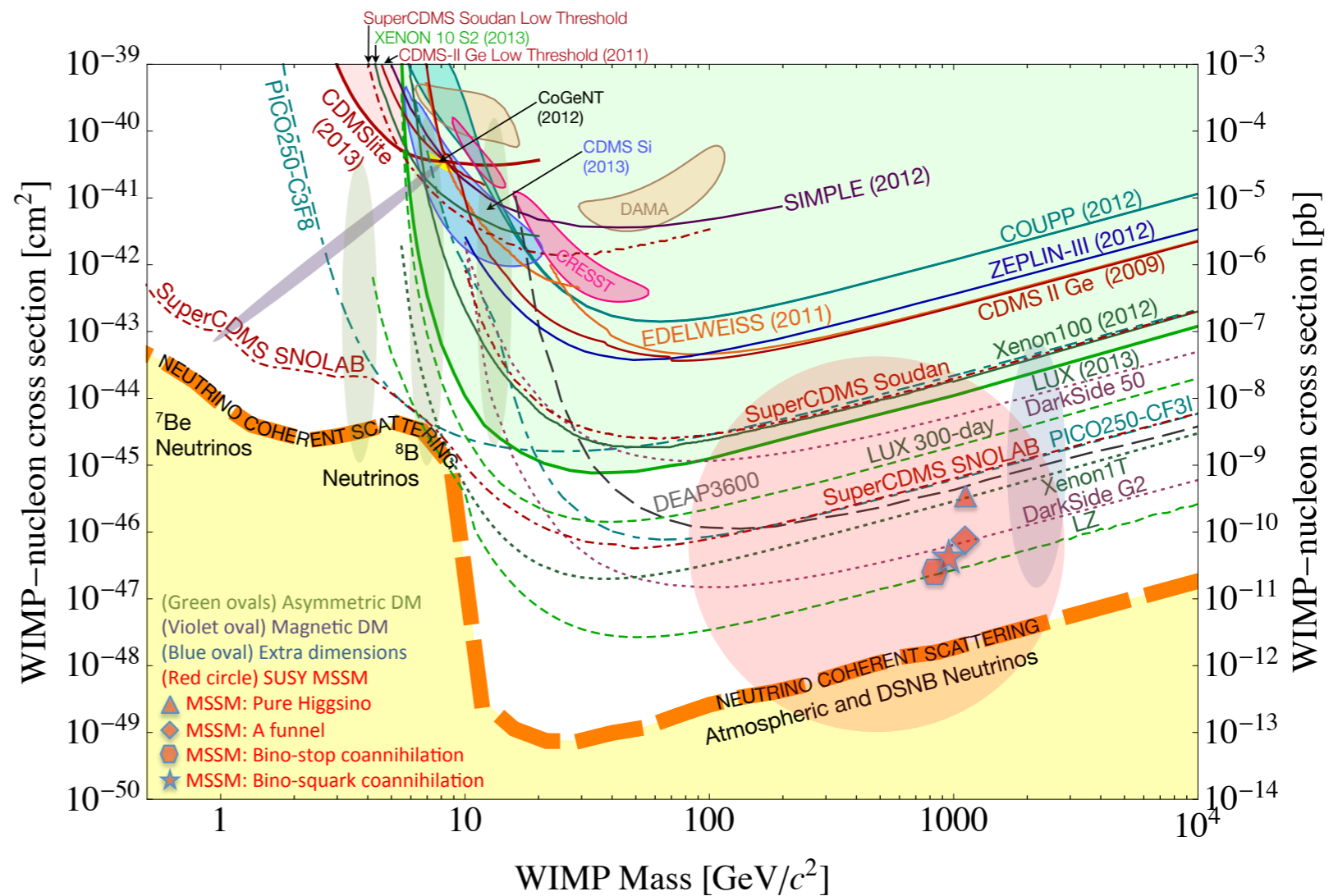
(above) weak-lensing mass reconstruction of a dark matter filament stretching between two clusters, separated by  $\sim 15$  Mpc/h



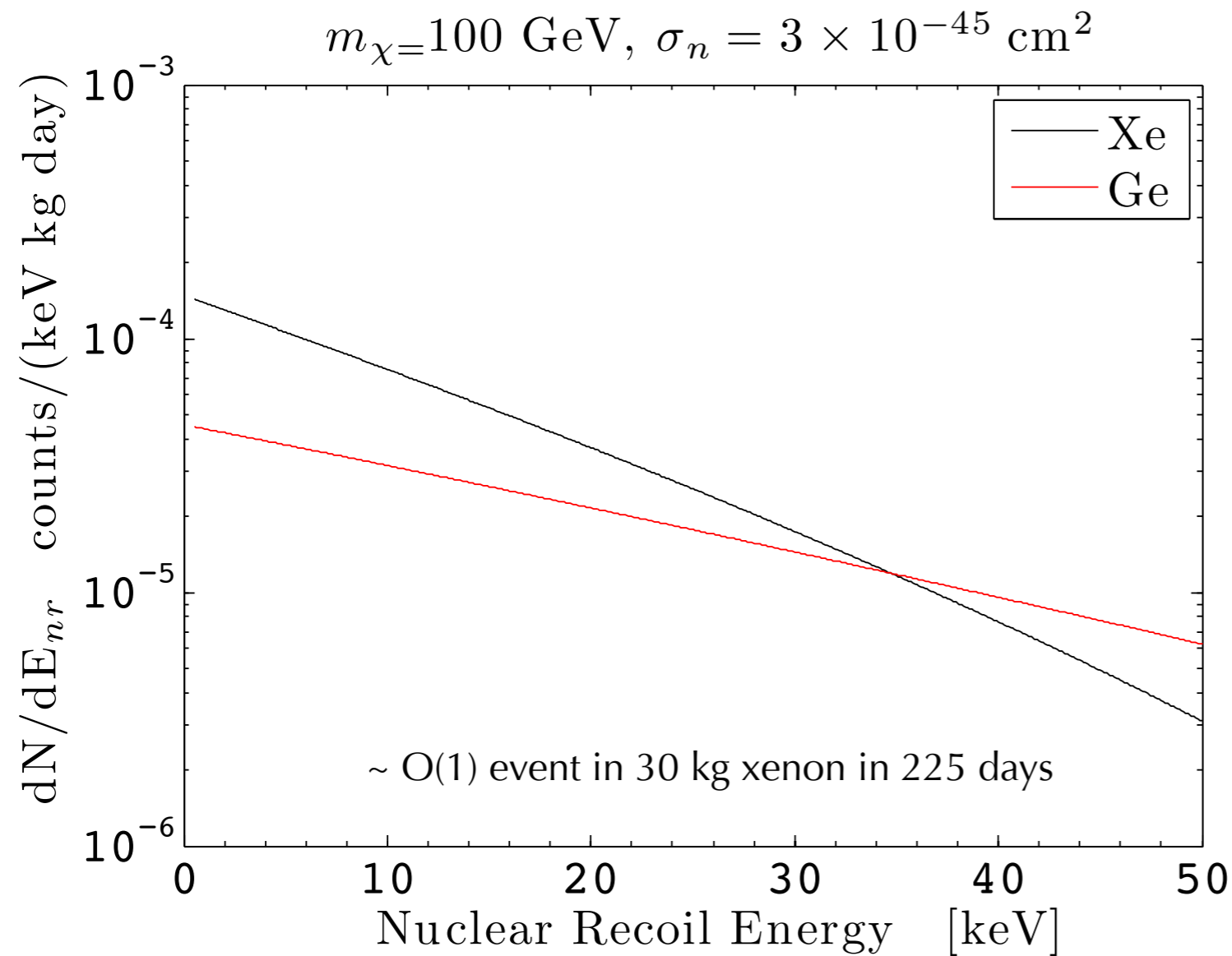
large-scale dark matter structure filaments in the Bolshoi simulation

## BUT, WHAT IS IT?

- Weakly Interacting Massive Particles are a prime candidate
- lots of effort to detect them (below, plot from Snowmass report)
- LUX presently the most sensitive search

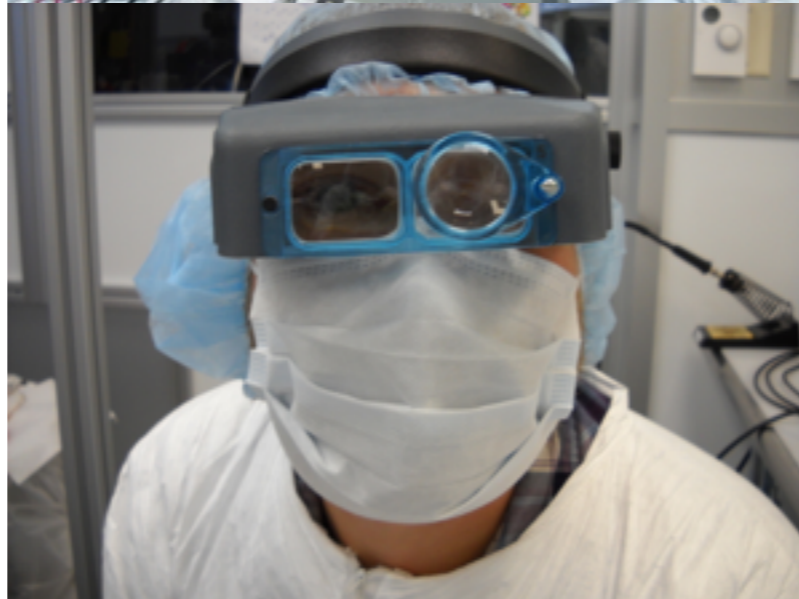
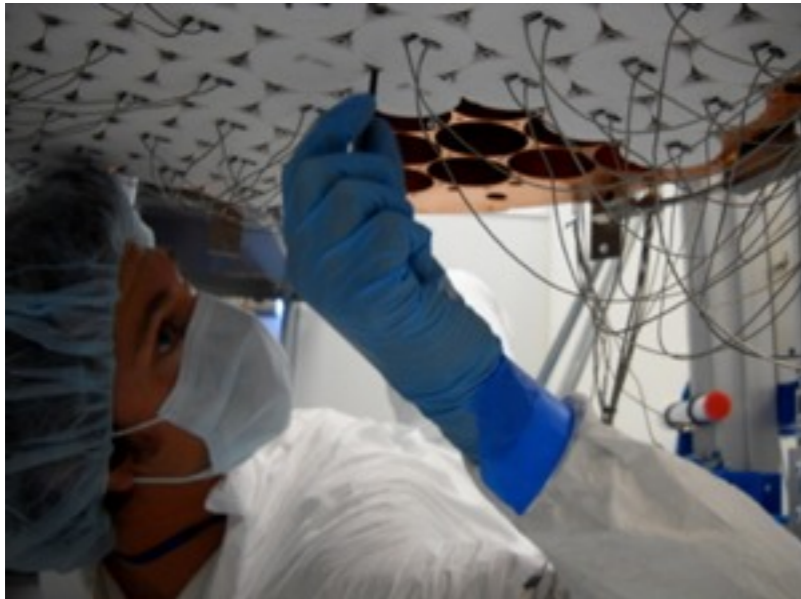
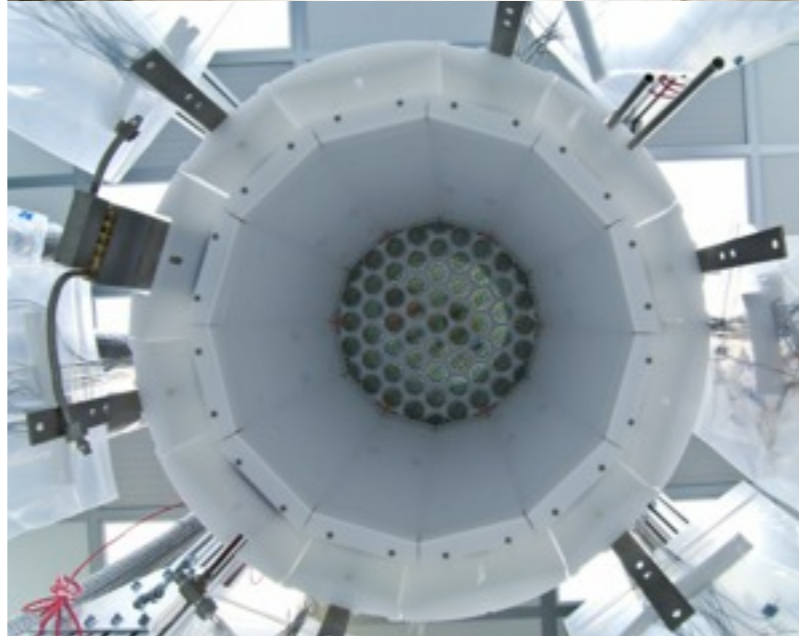
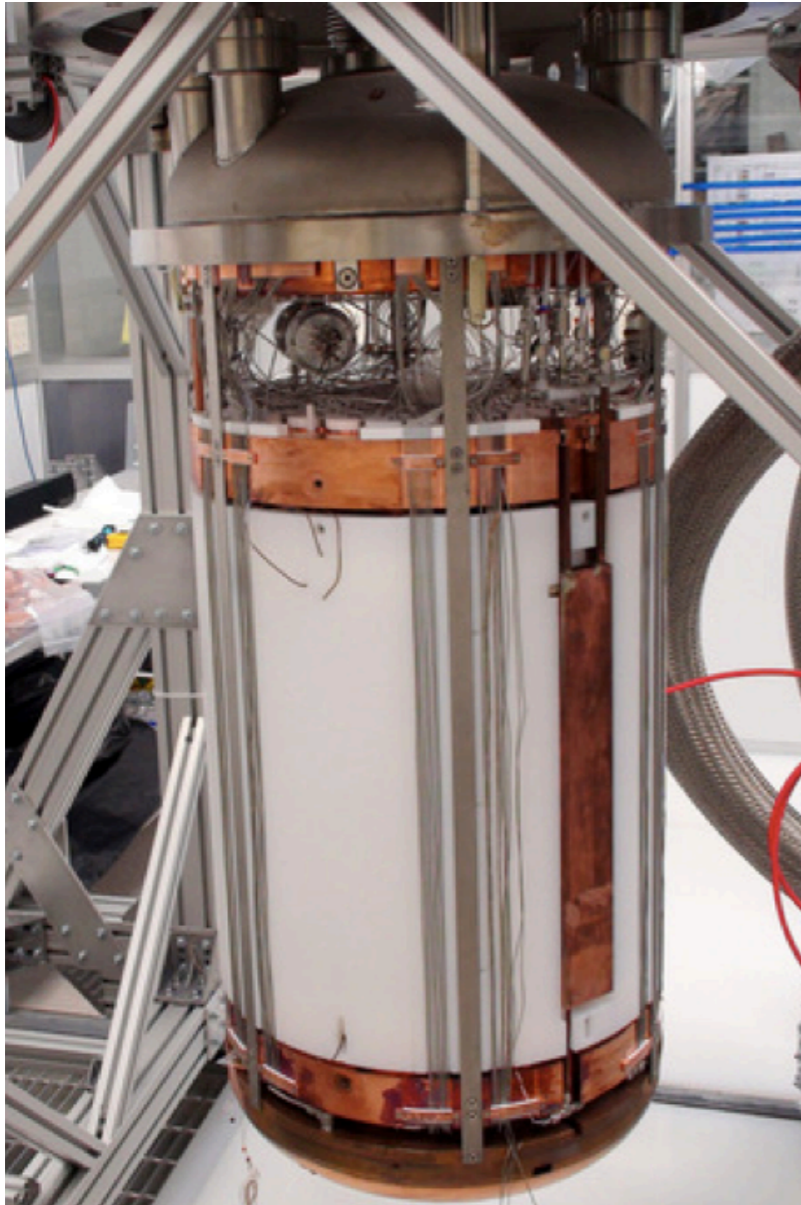


MANY MODELS OF WIMP DARK MATTER, SIMPLEST CASE SPECTRUM IS ~EXP



- dark matter direct detection seems to require:
1. extremely low background
  2. background rejection
  3. lowest possible energy threshold
  4. large target mass
  5. patience

# LOTS OF WORK WENT INTO BUILDING LUX...

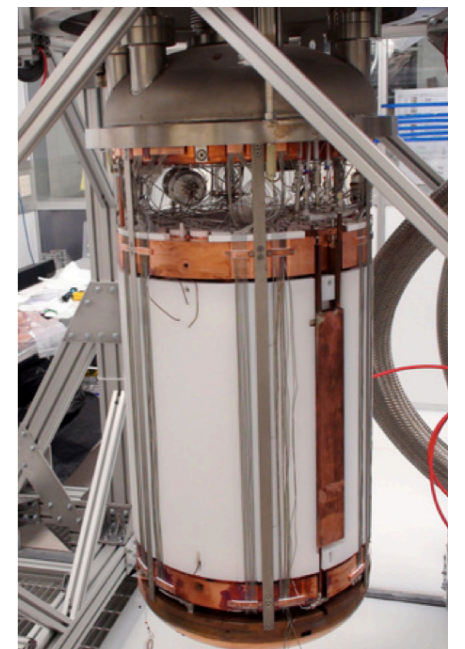
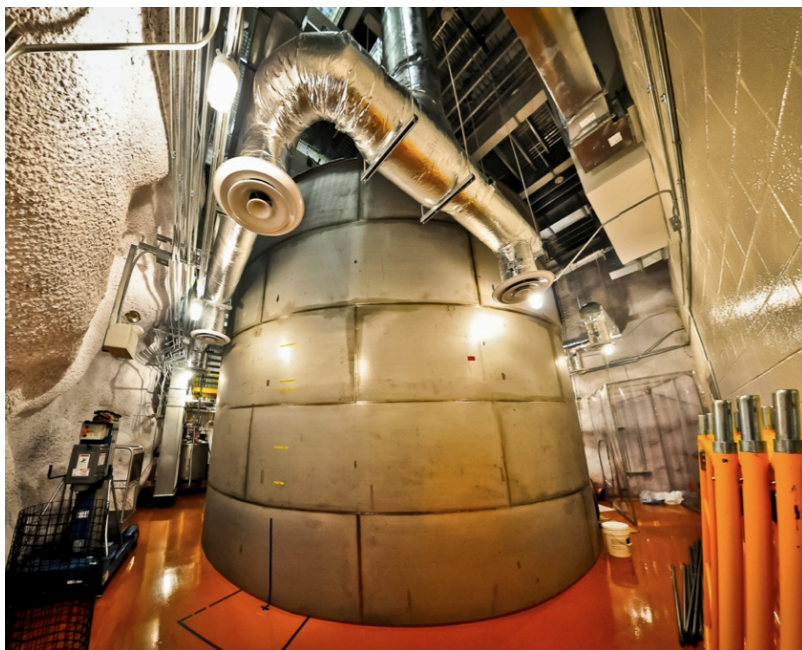


# WE'VE GOT EXTREMELY LOW BACKGROUND

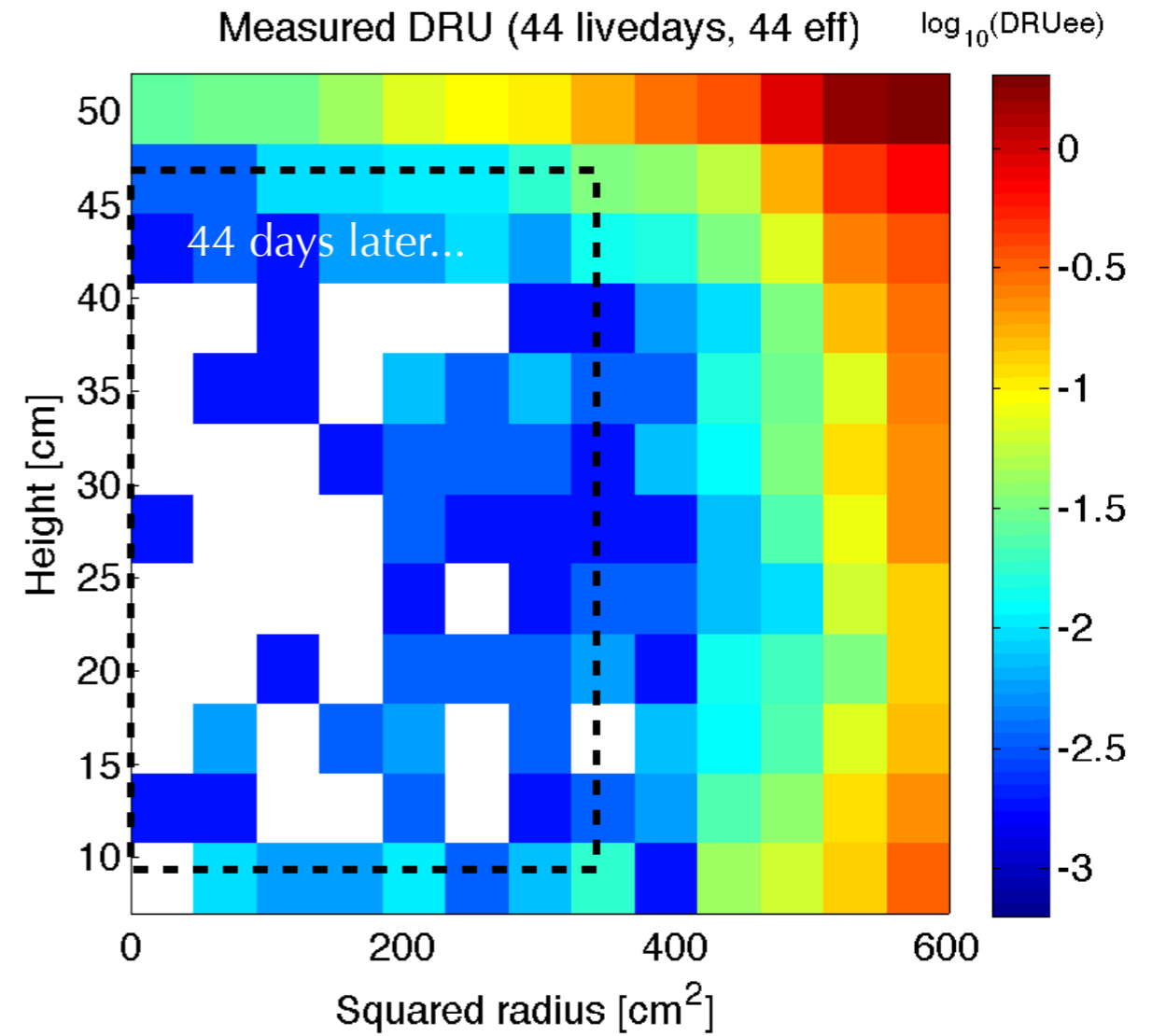
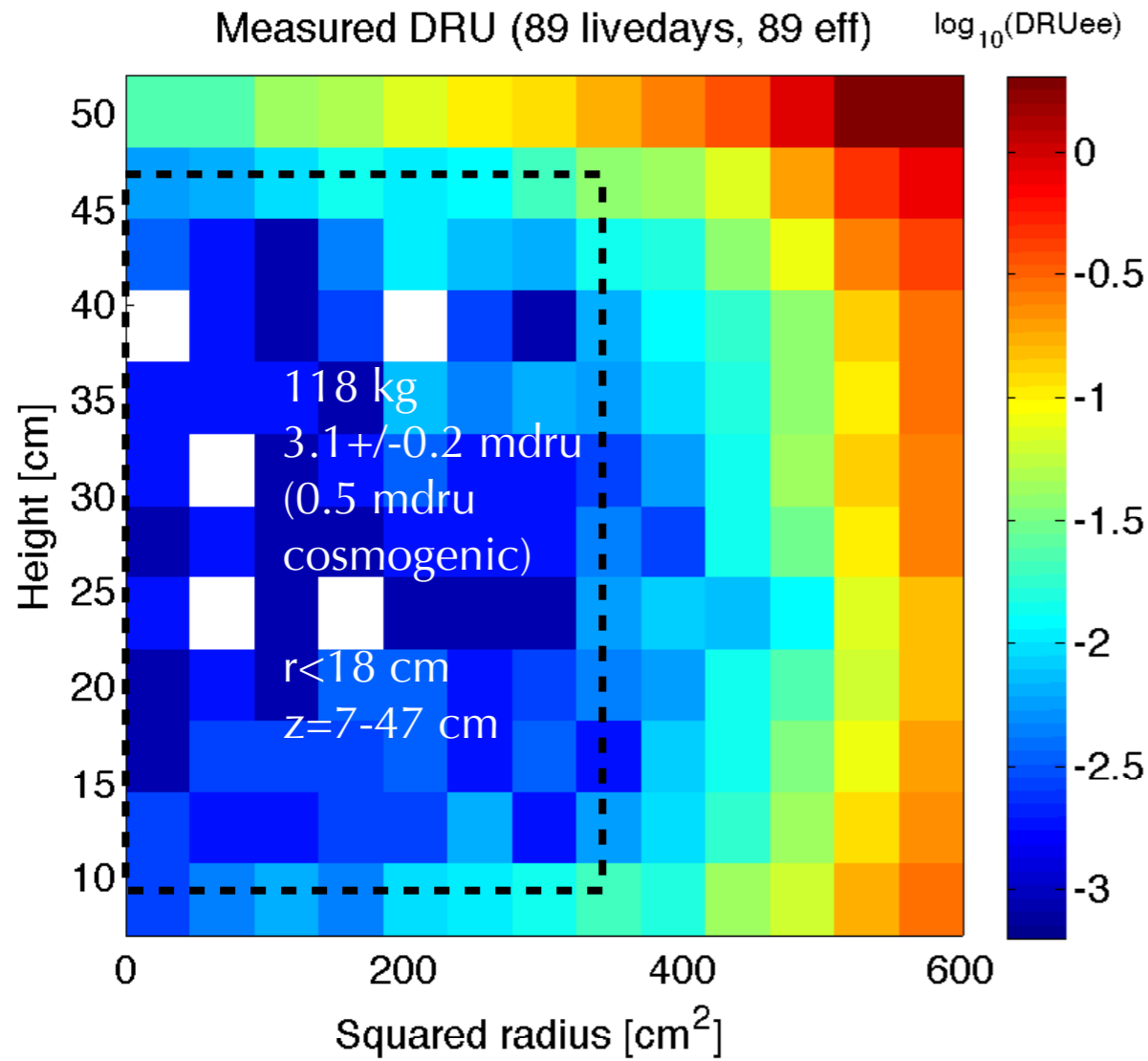


- 4850 ft (1492 m) underground in the black hills of South Dakota (4300 meters water equiv.) ... reduces muon flux to  $<1$  muon per day
- surrounded by a 7.6 m diameter water shield ... reduces gamma and neutron backgrounds to  $<1$  projected event in 300 days of searching
- limiting factor is detector construction materials ... this limit is  $<2$  background events per DAY in the central 118 kg target in the energy window of interest.. and **decreasing**

1492 meters below ...

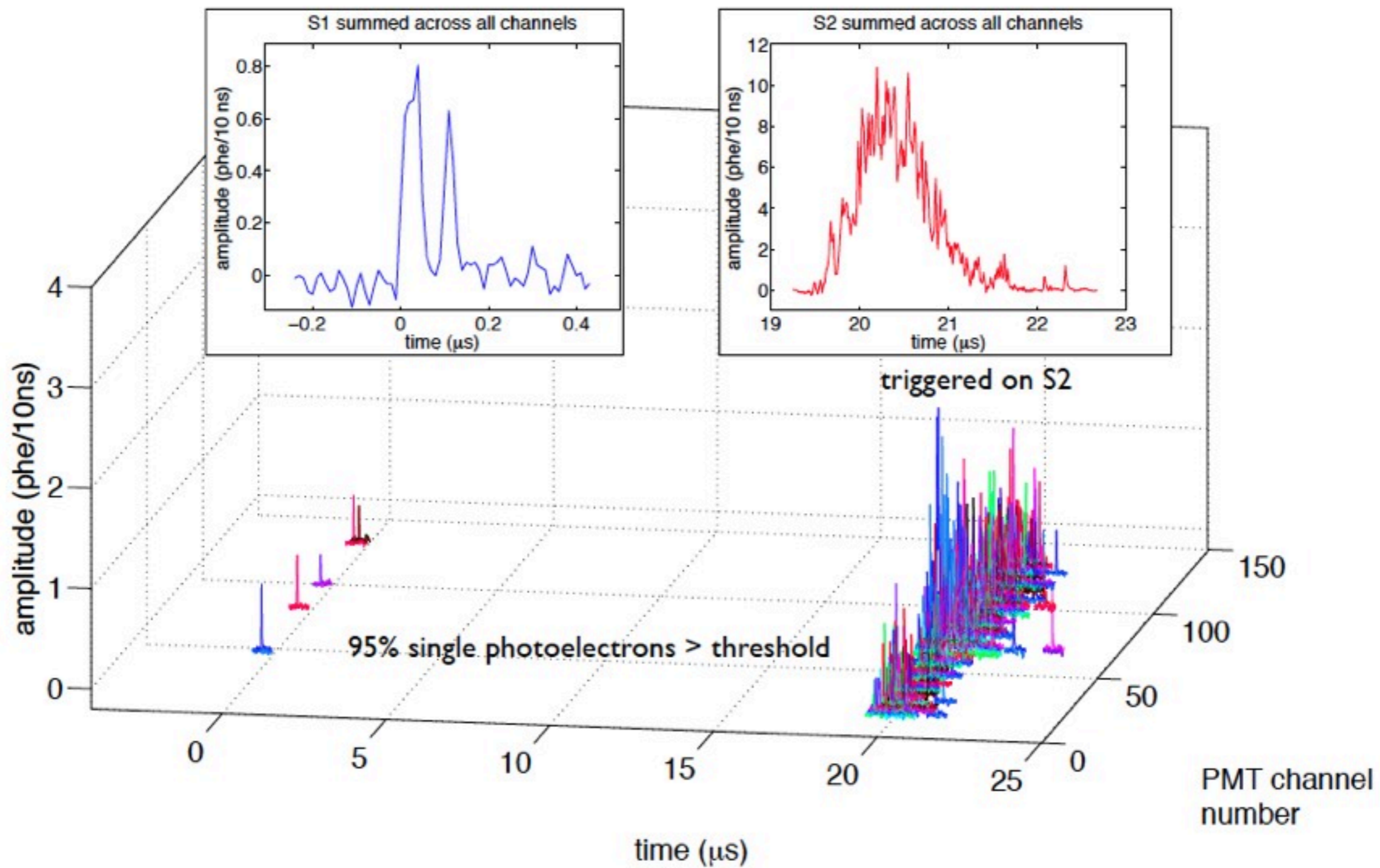


AND, THE BACKGROUND RATE IS DECREASING!

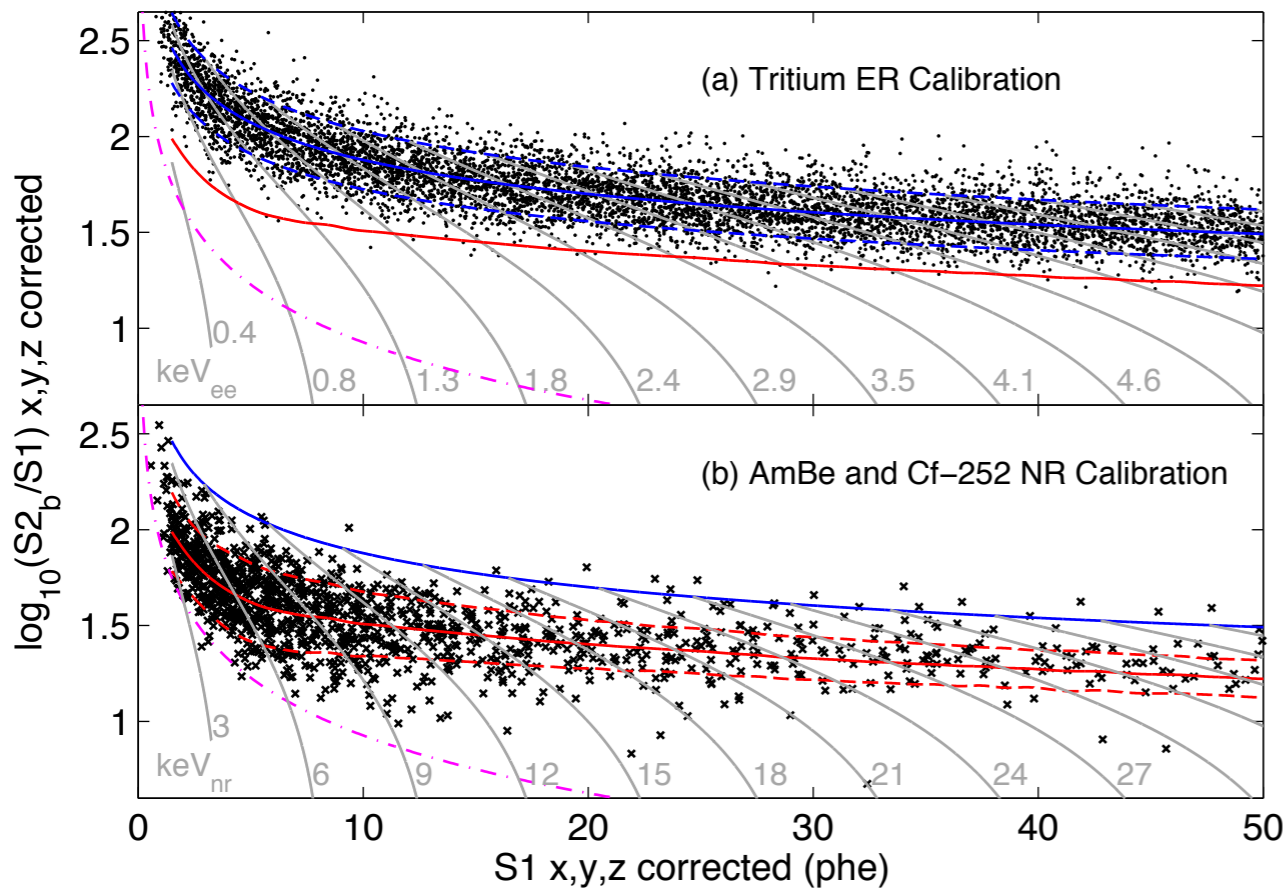


SHOWING EVENT RATE 0-5 KEV

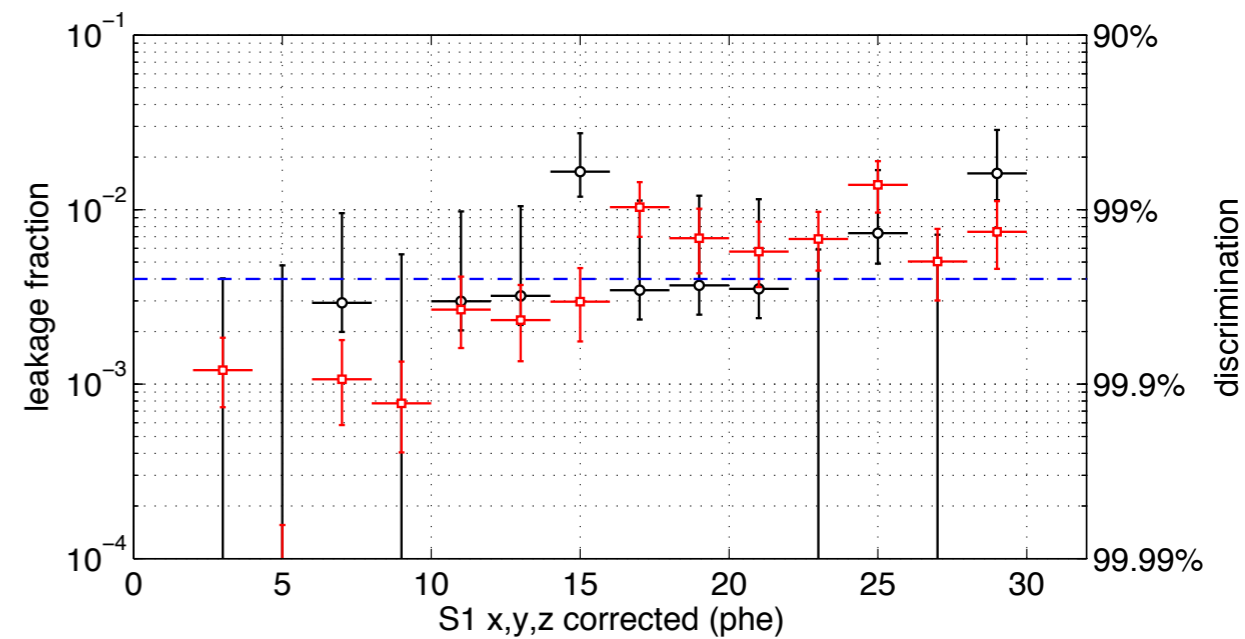
# A TYPICAL BACKGROUND EVENT AT 1.5 KEV



# WE'VE GOT BACKGROUND REJECTION!



99.6% background rejection in low energy region of interest



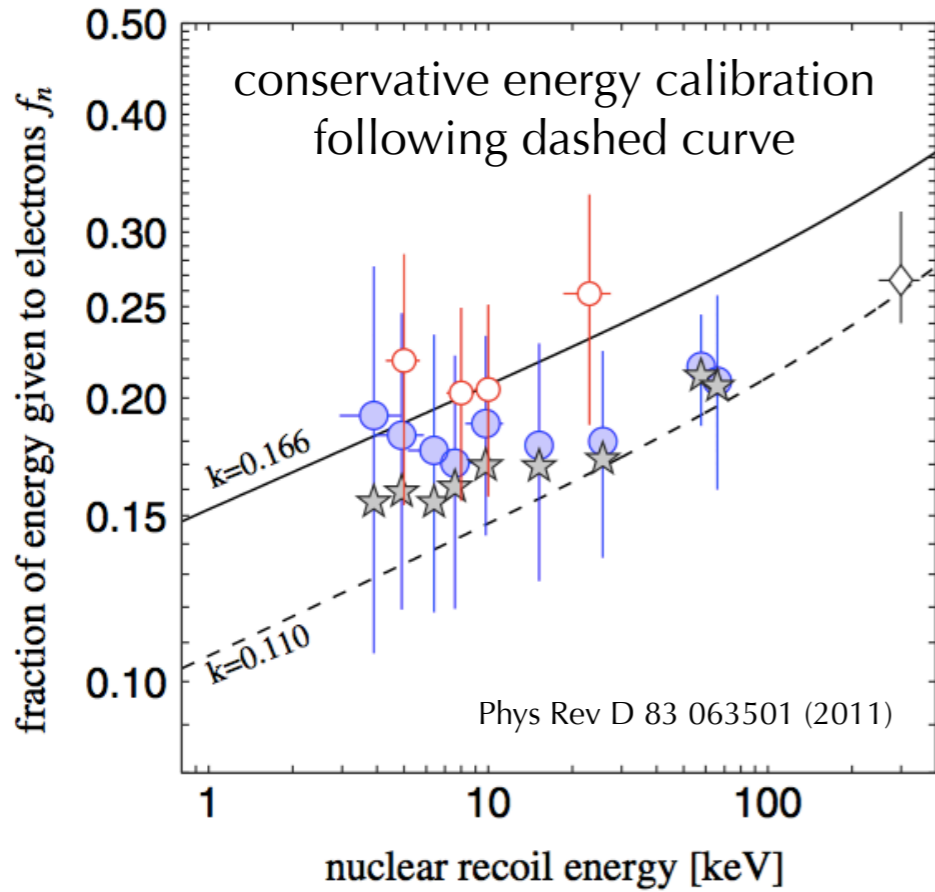
NB: data reduction built on robust event identification and extremely minimal software cuts



# AND, AN ENERGY THRESHOLD OF ~3 KEV

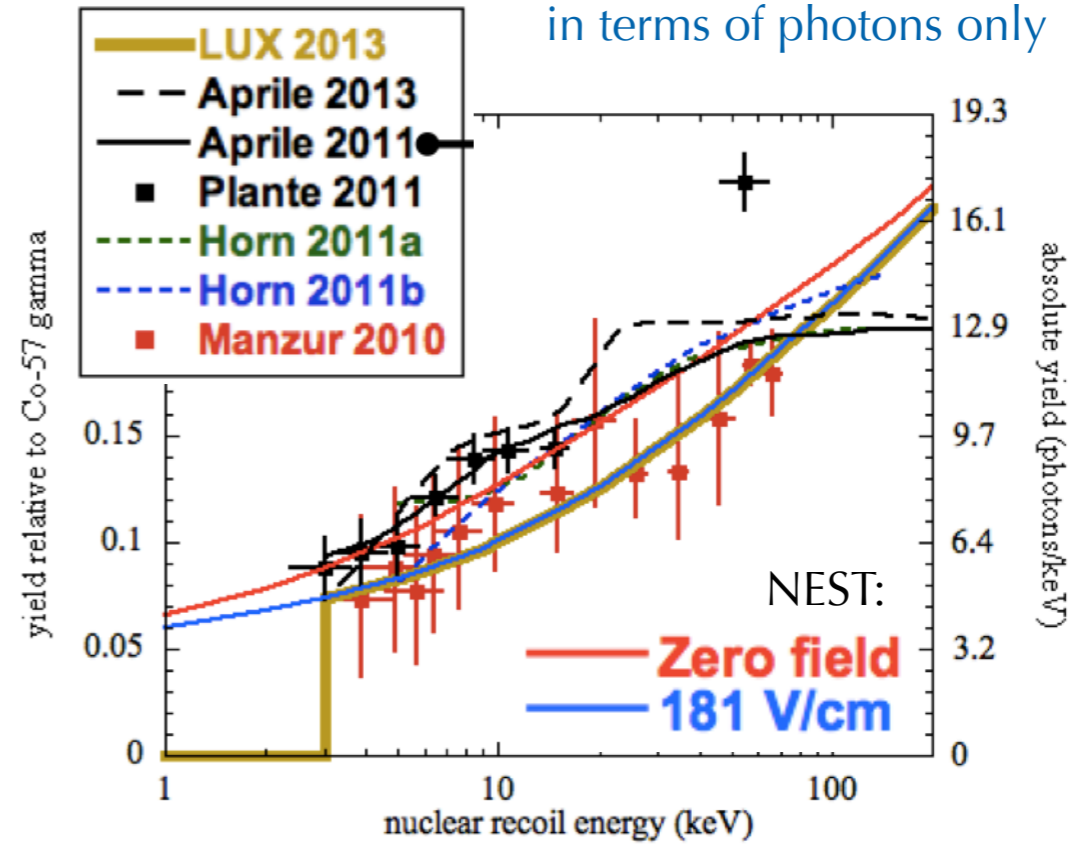
=> (ENERGY OF RECOILING XENON ATOM)

Total signal (electrons + photons)

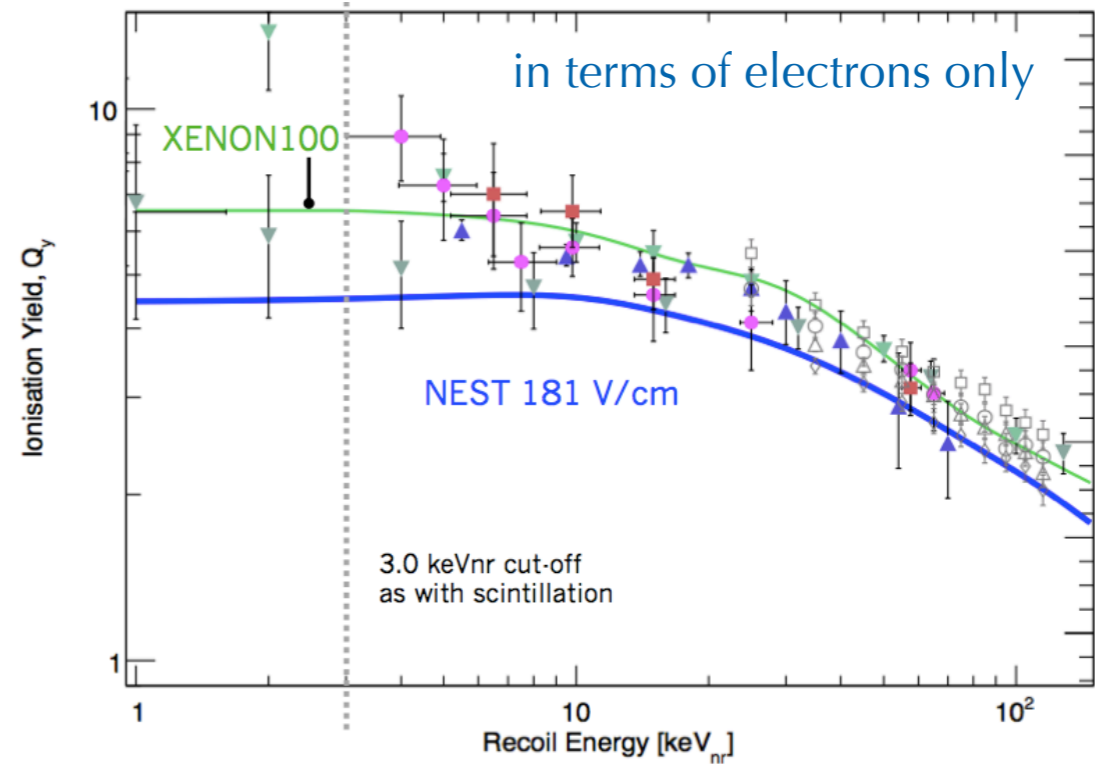


\*\* for details about NEST see e.g. arxiv:1307.6601

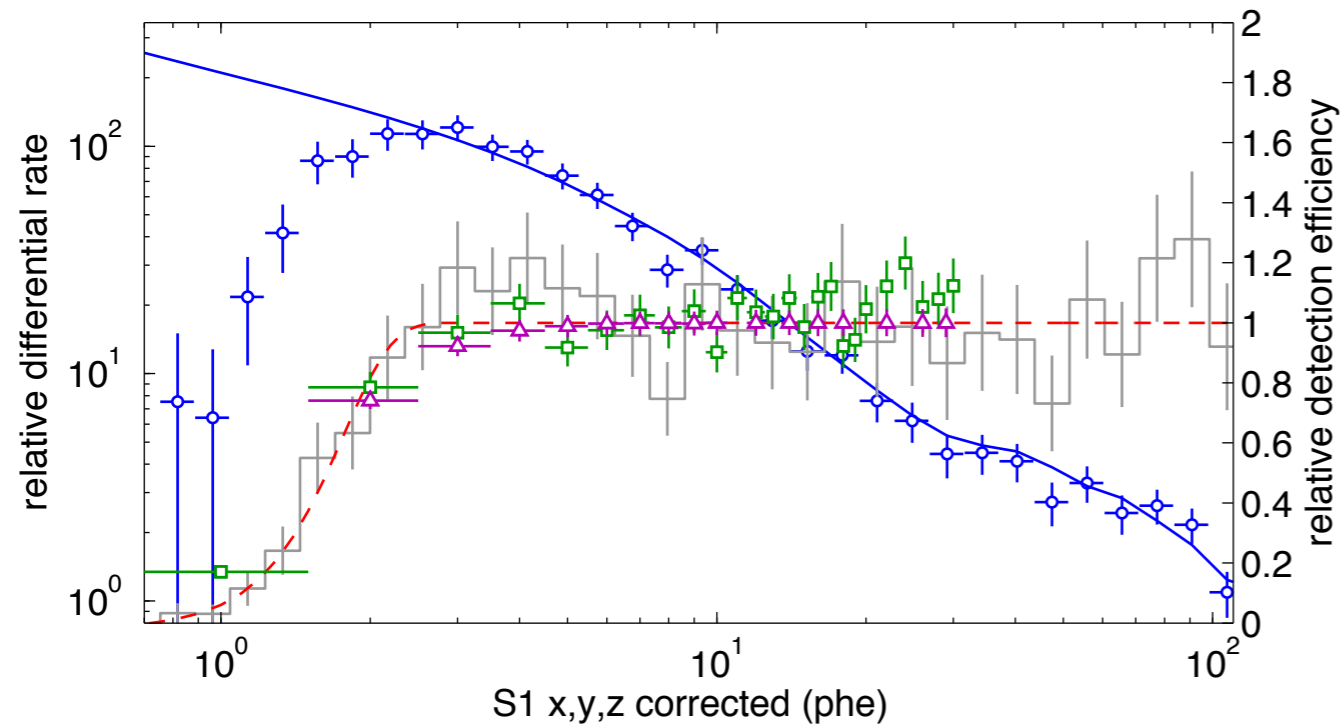
in terms of photons only



in terms of electrons only

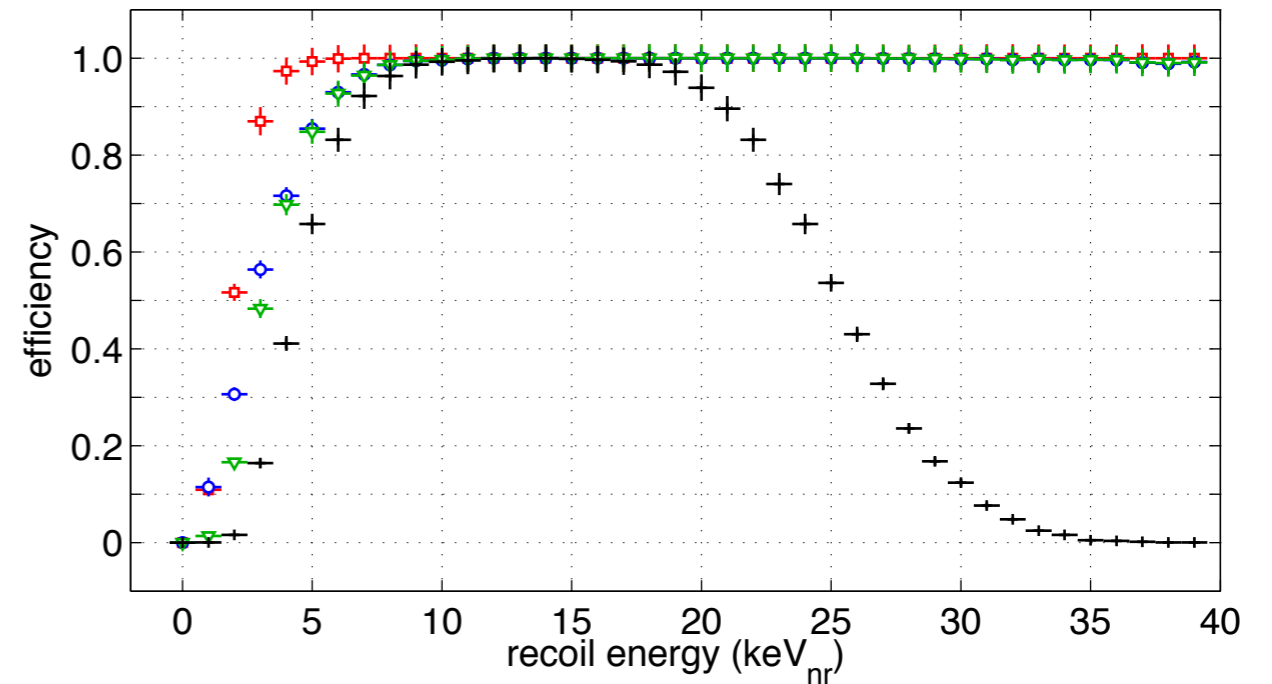
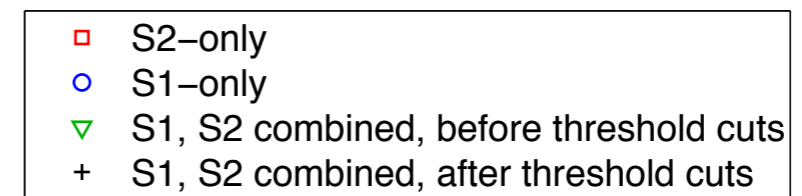


# SIGNAL DETECTION EFFICIENCY IS ROBUST

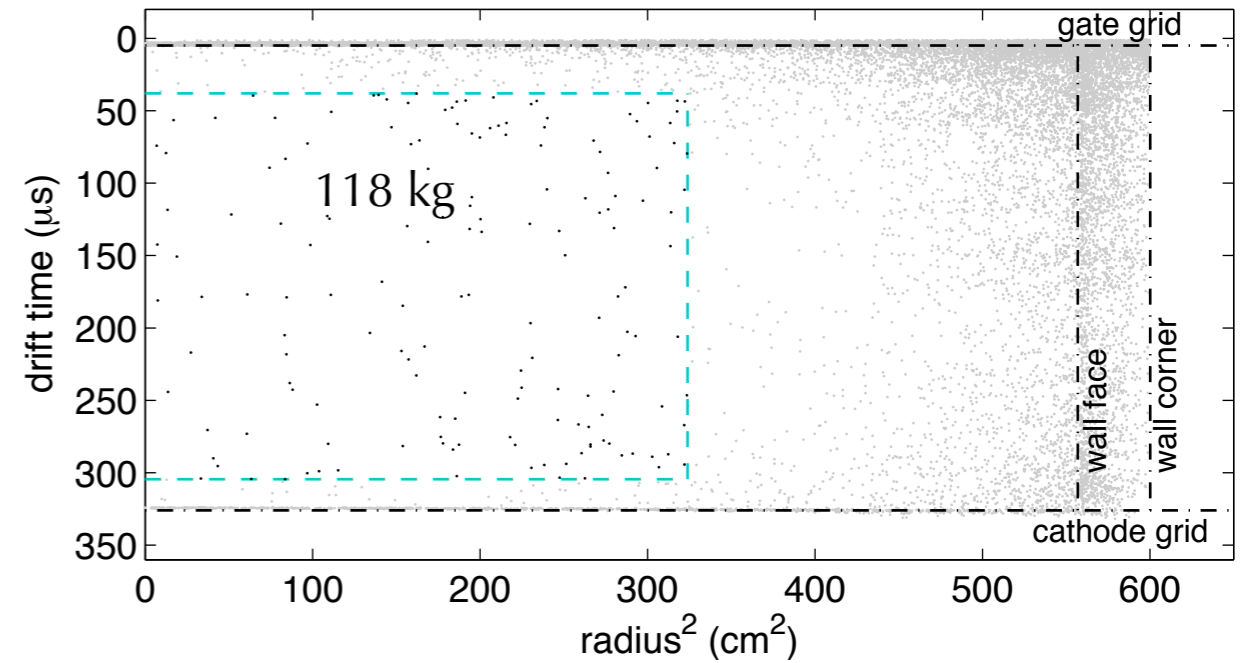
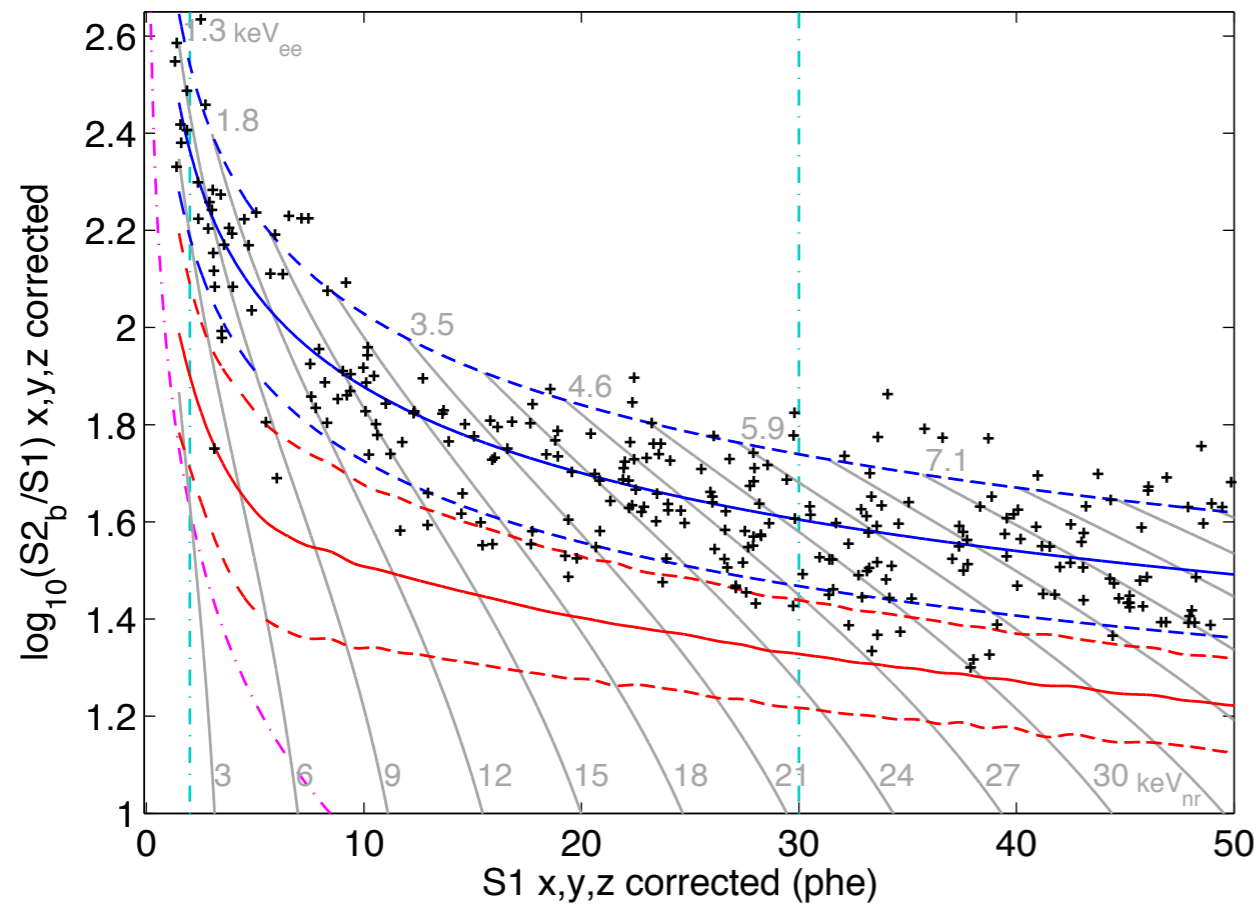


- (left)
- well understood
- limited by scintillation photon (S1) detection
- geometrical
- two-fold coincidence in xxx ns

- (right)
- same efficiency curve as a function of recoil energy
- fall-off at 20 keV due to search window defined in S1



# 160 EVENTS IN 85 DAYS SEARCH WITH 118 KG TARGET



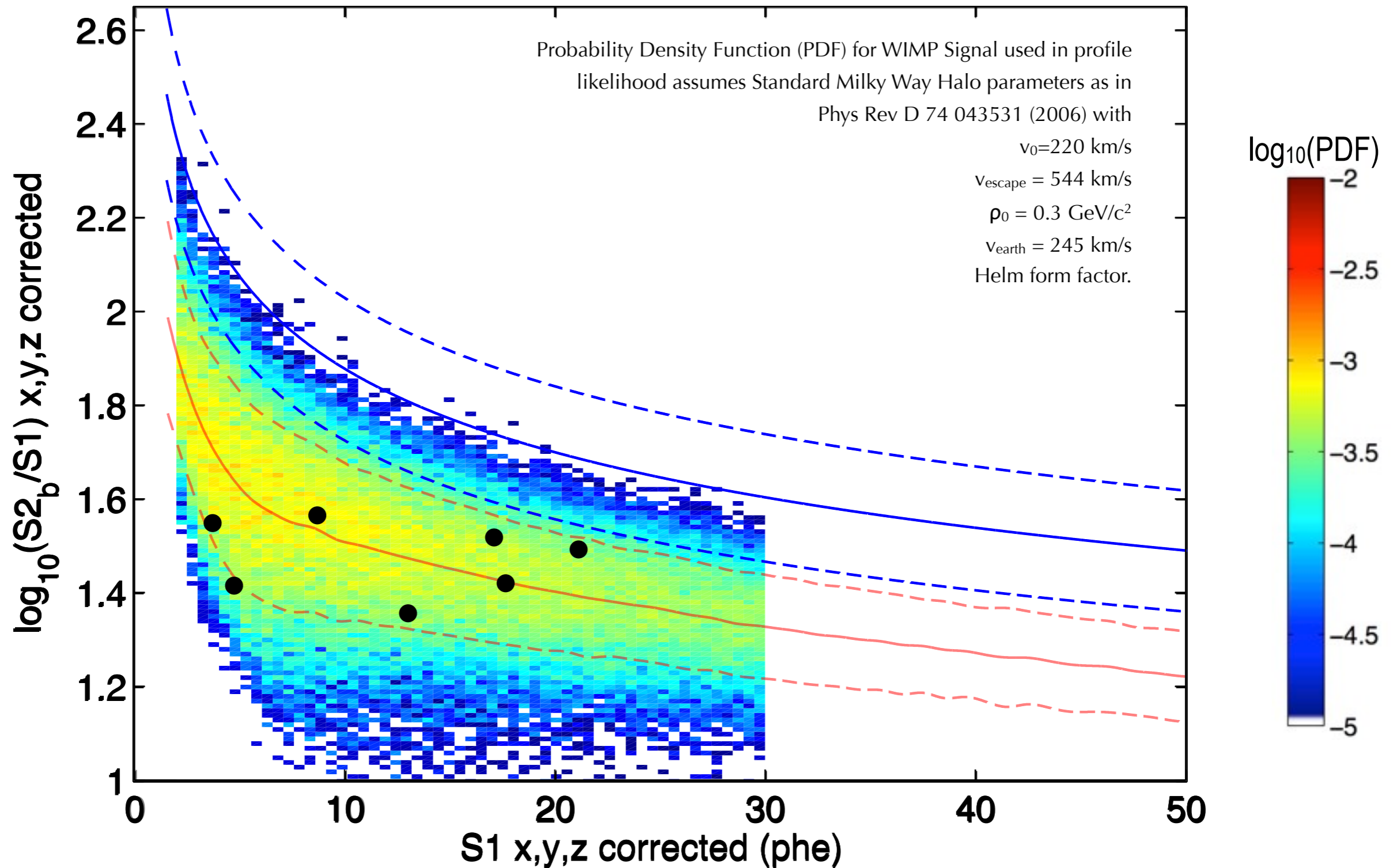
Source	Background rate, mDRU <sub>ee</sub>
γ-rays	$1.8 \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.3_{\text{sys}}$
<sup>127</sup> Xe	$0.5 \pm 0.02_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.1_{\text{sys}}$
<sup>214</sup> Pb	0.11–0.22 (90% C.L.)
<sup>85</sup> Kr	$0.13 \pm 0.07_{\text{sys}}$
Total predicted	$2.6 \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.4_{\text{sys}}$
Total observed	$3.1 \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}}$

inset gray curves defined from  $E_{\text{nr}} = \epsilon(n_\gamma + n_e)/f_n$

# SIMULATED WIMP SIGNAL FOR 1000 GEV MASS

At 1000 GeV particle mass and cross section at the existing XENON100 90% CL Sensitivity  $1.9 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2 \dots$

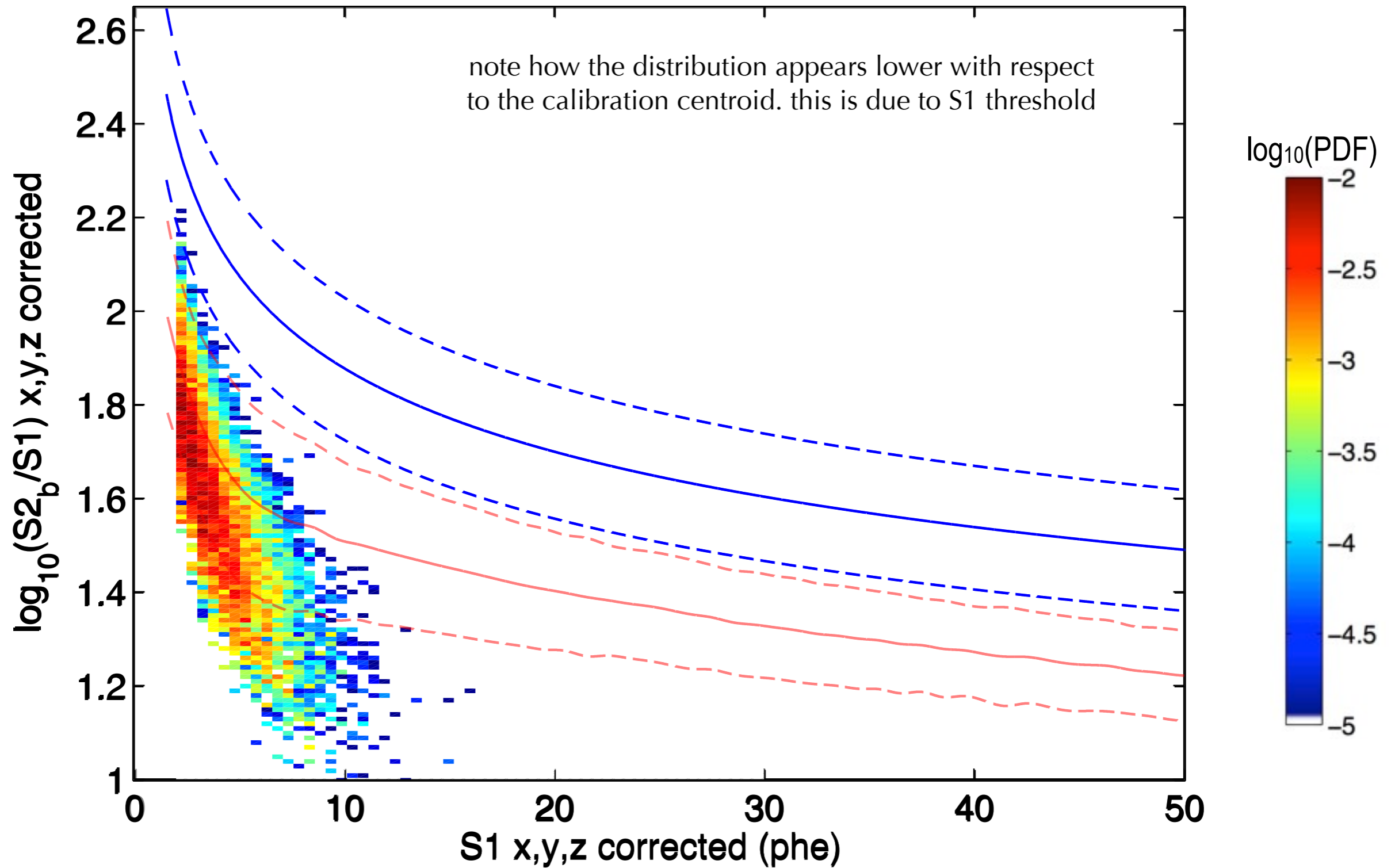
We would expect  $\sim 7$  WIMPs in LUX Search (trial experiment shown as filled circles)



# SIMULATED WIMP SIGNAL FOR 8.6 GEV MASS

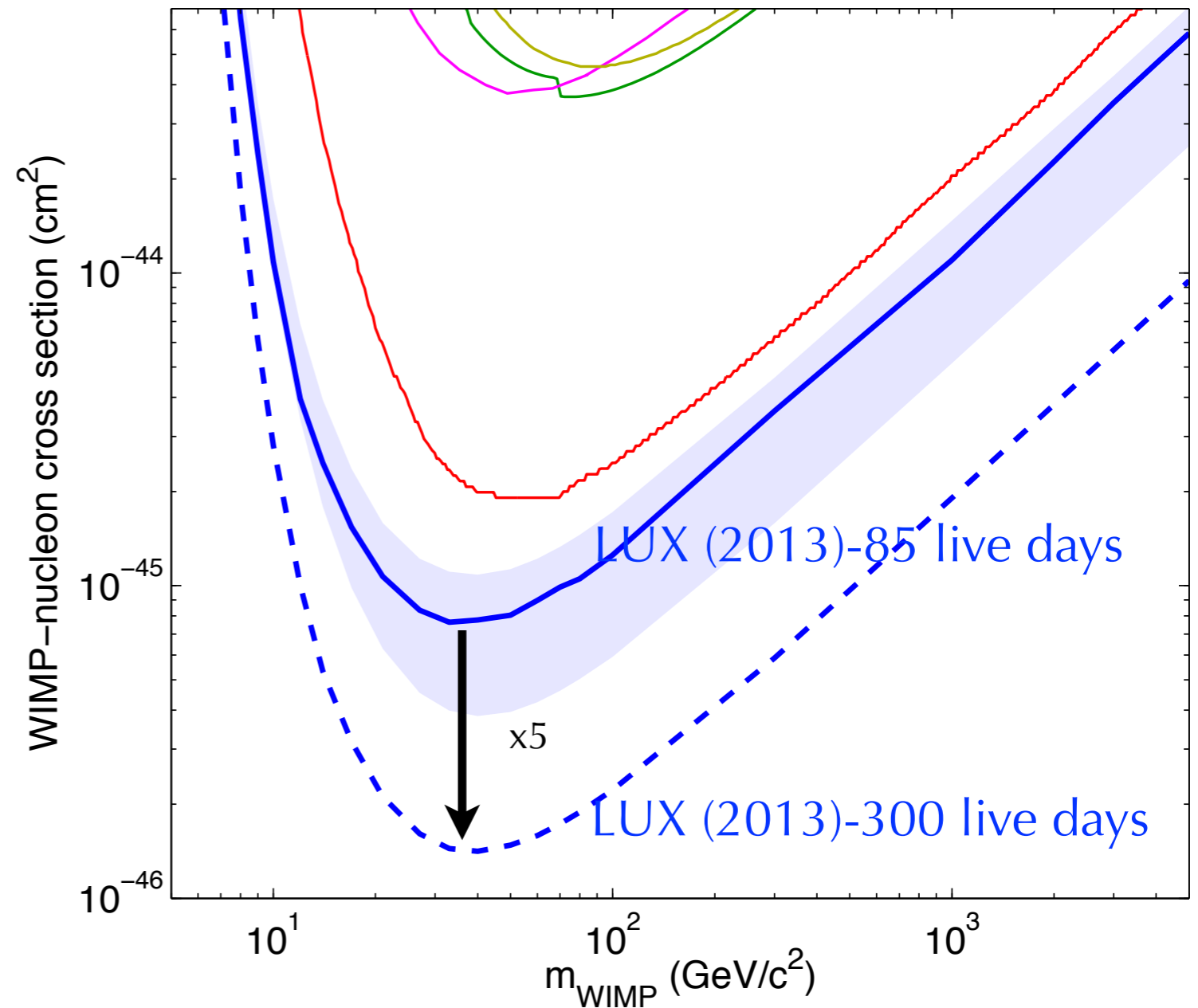
At 8.6 GeV particle mass and cross section favored by CDMS II silicon (2012)  $\sim 2.0 \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^2 \dots$

We would expect 1550 WIMPs in LUX Search (trial experiment NOT shown :)

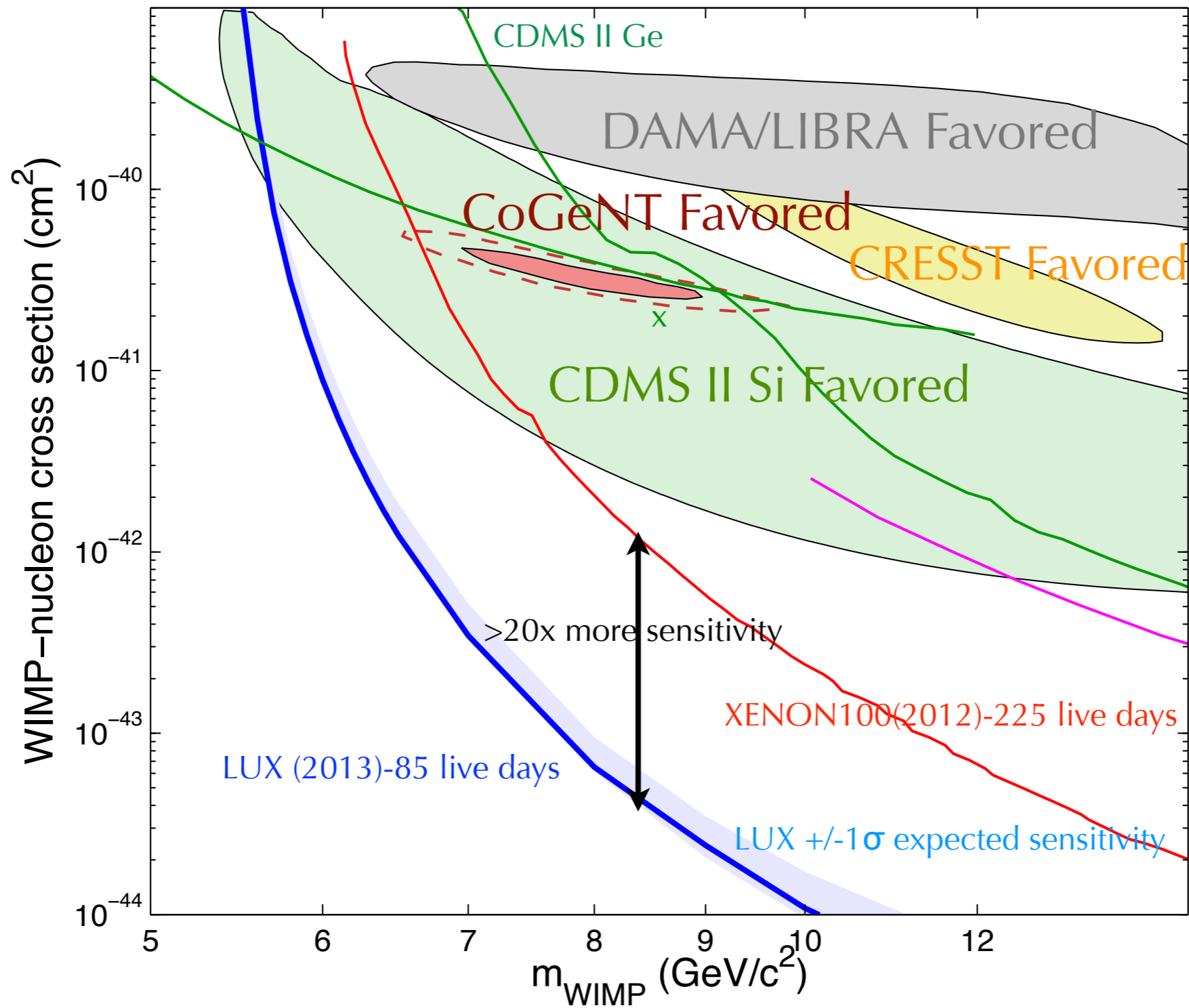


# LUX 85 LIVE DAY SEARCH, AND PROJECTED LUX 300 DAY WIMP SEARCH

- First results from LUX -- consistent with background-only hypothesis ( $p=0.35$ )
- additional dark matter search analyses under consideration
- We intend to run LUX for a new run of 300 days in 2014/15
  - Extending sensitivity by another factor 5
  - Even though LUX sees no WIMP-like events in the current run, it is still quite possible to discover a signal when extending the reach
  - "LUX does not exclude LUX"



# LOW MASS WIMPS - FULLY EXCLUDED BY LUX



# CONCLUSION

- LUX has made an 85 live day WIMP search and released manuscript (arxiv:1310.8214) within 9 months of commissioning the detector underground at the Davis Lab at SURF
  - Low backgrounds as expected, inner fiducial (118 kg) ER rate  $<2$  events/day in region of interest
  - New calibration techniques including  $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$  and Tritiated- $\text{CH}_4$  injected directly into Xe target (not discussed in this talk)
  - Very low energy threshold achieved: 3 keVnr with no ambiguous/leakage events
  - ER rejection shown to be  $99.6\pm 0.1\%$  in energy range of interest
- Extended sensitivity over existing experiments by x3 at 35 GeV WIMP mass and x2 at 1000 GeV WIMP mass
- Low Mass WIMP Favored Hypotheses ruled out
  - LUX WIMP Sensitivity 20x better
  - LUX does not observe 6-10 GeV WIMPs favored by earlier experiments
- Results due to lots of great work by a large number of scientists!



# LUX COLLABORATION: ~100 SCIENTISTS FROM 17 INSTITUTIONS



## Brown

Richard Gaitskell	PI, Professor
Simon Fiorucci	Research Associate
Monica Pangilinan	Postdoc
Jeremy Chapman	Graduate Student
David Malling	Graduate Student
James Verbus	Graduate Student
Samuel Chung Chan	Graduate Student
Dongqing Huang	Graduate Student



## Case Western

Thomas Shutt	PI, Professor
Dan Akerib	PI, Professor
Karen Gibson	Postdoc
Tomasz Biesiadzinski	Postdoc
Wing H To	Postdoc
Adam Bradley	Graduate Student
Patrick Phelps	Graduate Student
Chang Lee	Graduate Student
Kati Pech	Graduate Student



## Imperial College London

Henrique Araujo	PI, Reader
Tim Sumner	Professor
Alastair Currie	Postdoc
Adam Bailey	Graduate Student



## Lawrence Berkeley + UC Berkeley

Bob Jacobsen	PI, Professor
Murdock Gilchriese	Senior Scientist
Kevin Lesko	Senior Scientist
Carlos Hernandez Faham	Postdoc
Victor Gehman	Scientist
Mia Ihm	Graduate Student



## Lawrence Livermore

Adam Bernstein	PI, Leader of Adv. Detectors Group
Dennis Carr	Mechanical Technician
Kareem Kazkaz	Staff Physicist
Peter Sorensen	Staff Physicist
John Bower	Engineer



## LIP Coimbra

Isabel Lopes	PI, Professor
Jose Pinto da Cunha	Assistant Professor
Vladimir Solovov	Senior Researcher
Luiz de Viveiros	Postdoc
Alexander Lindote	Postdoc
Francisco Neves	Postdoc
Claudio Silva	Postdoc



## SD School of Mines

Xinhua Bai	PI, Professor
Tyler Liebsch	Graduate Student
Doug Tiedt	Graduate Student



## SDSTA

David Taylor	Project Engineer
Mark Hanhardt	Support Scientist



## Texas A&M

James White †	PI, Professor
Robert Webb	PI, Professor
Rachel Mannino	Graduate Student
Clement Sofka	Graduate Student



## UC Davis

Mani Tripathi	PI, Professor
Bob Svoboda	Professor
Richard Lander	Professor
Britt Holbrook	Senior Engineer
John Thomson	Senior Machinist
Ray Gerhard	Electronics Engineer
Aaron Manalaysay	Postdoc
Matthew Szydagis	Postdoc
Richard Ott	Postdoc
Jeremy Mock	Graduate Student
James Morad	Graduate Student
Nick Walsh	Graduate Student
Michael Woods	Graduate Student
Sergey Uvarov	Graduate Student
Brian Lenardo	Graduate Student



## UC Santa Barbara

Harry Nelson	PI, Professor
Mike Witherell	Professor
Dean White	Engineer
Susanne Kyre	Engineer
Carmen Carmona	Postdoc
Curt Nehr Korn	Graduate Student
Scott Haselschwardt	Graduate Student



## University College London

Chamkaur Ghag	PI, Lecturer
Lea Reichhart	Postdoc



Collaboration Meeting, Sanford Lab, April 2013



## University of Edinburgh

Alex Murphy	PI, Reader
Paolo Beltrame	Research Fellow
James Dobson	Postdoc



## University of Maryland

Carter Hall	PI, Professor
Attila Dobi	Graduate Student
Richard Knoche	Graduate Student
Jon Balajthy	Graduate Student



## University of Rochester

Frank Wolfs	PI, Professor
Wojtek Skutski	Senior Scientist
Eryk Druszkiewicz	Graduate Student
Mongkol Moongweluwan	Graduate Student



## University of South Dakota

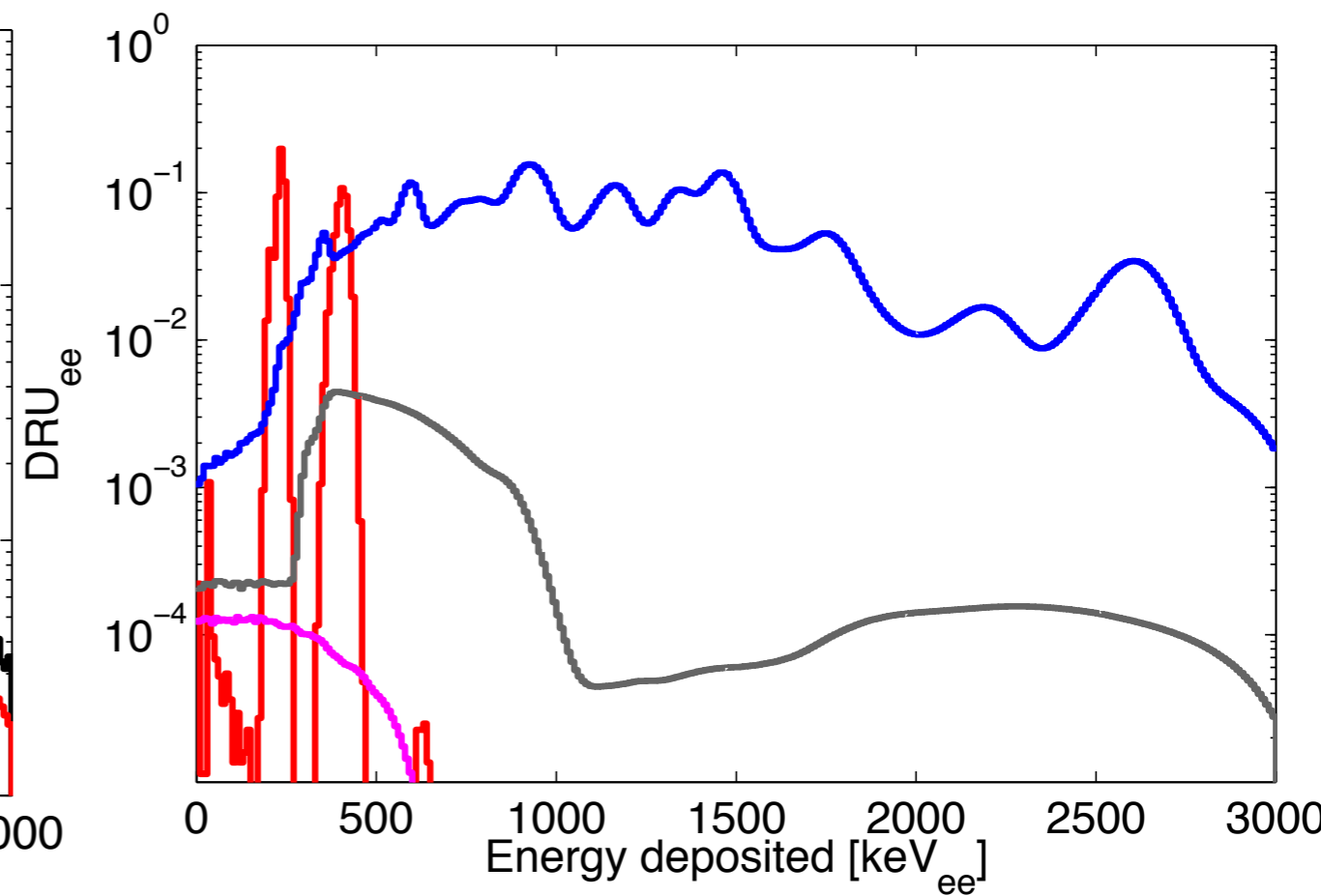
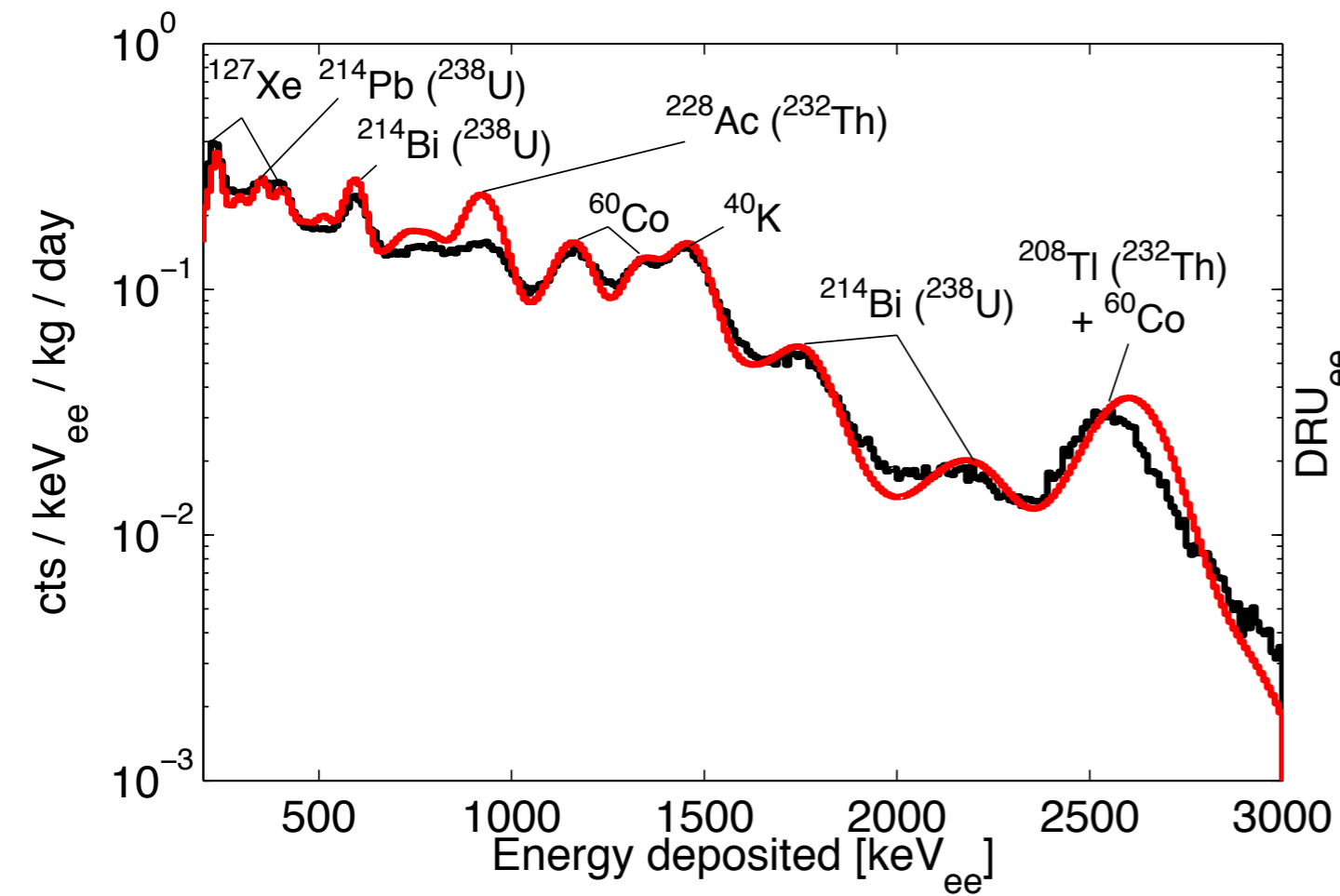
Dongming Mei	PI, Professor
Chao Zhang	Postdoc
Angela Chiller	Graduate Student
Chris Chiller	Graduate Student
Dana Byram	*Now at SDSTA



## Yale

Daniel McKinsey	PI, Professor
Peter Parker	Professor
Sidney Cahn	Lecturer/Research Scientist
Ethan Bernard	Postdoc
Markus Horn	Postdoc
Blair Edwards	Postdoc
Scott Hertel	Postdoc
Kevin O'Sullivan	Postdoc
Nicole Larsen	Graduate Student
Evan Pease	Graduate Student
Brian Tennyson	Graduate Student
Ariana Hackenburg	Graduate Student
Elizabeth Boulton	Graduate Student

# EXTRA SLIDE: BACKGROUNDS WELL UNDERSTOOD



# EXTRA SLIDE: BACKGROUND SUMMARY FOR 118 KG FIDUCIAL

Background Component	Source	$10^{-3} \times \text{evts/keVee/kg/day}$
Gamma-rays	Internal Components including PMTS (80%), Cryostat, Teflon	$1.8 \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.3_{\text{sys}}$
$^{127}\text{Xe}$ (36.4 day half-life)	Cosmogenic 0.87 $\rightarrow$ 0.28 during run	$0.5 \pm 0.02_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.1_{\text{sys}}$
$^{214}\text{Pb}$	$^{222}\text{Rn}$	0.11-0.22 (90% CL)
$^{85}\text{Kr}$	Reduced from 130 ppb to $3.5 \pm 1$ ppt	$0.13 \pm 0.07_{\text{sys}}$
Predicted	Total	$2.6 \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.4_{\text{sys}}$
Observed	Total	$3.1 \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}}$