

DRIFT-BDX: A low-energy, low-
background, directional search for
LDMA

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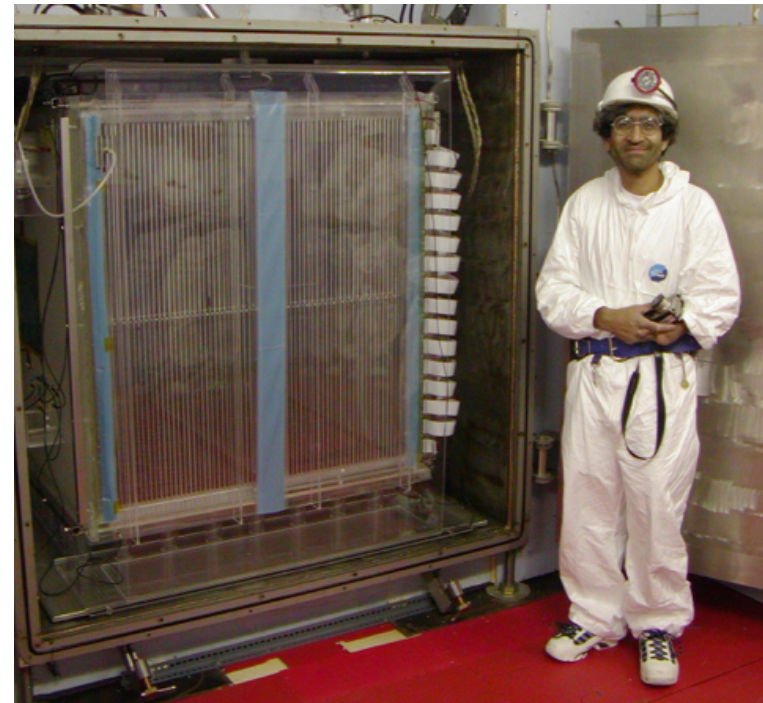
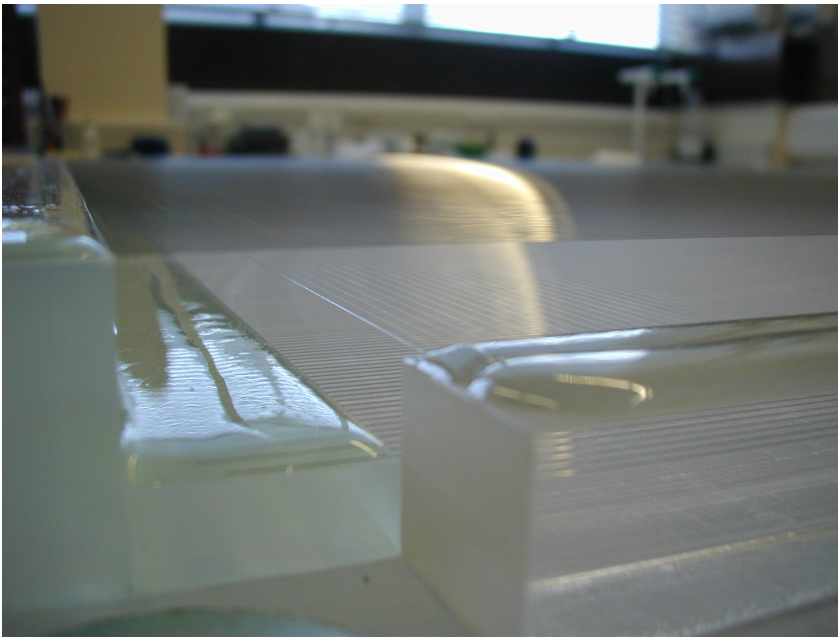
DRIFT lightning summary

Started = 1998, US/UK

Directional WIMP dark matter detector

Continuous R&D for 18 years

Current detector = DRIFT-IIId

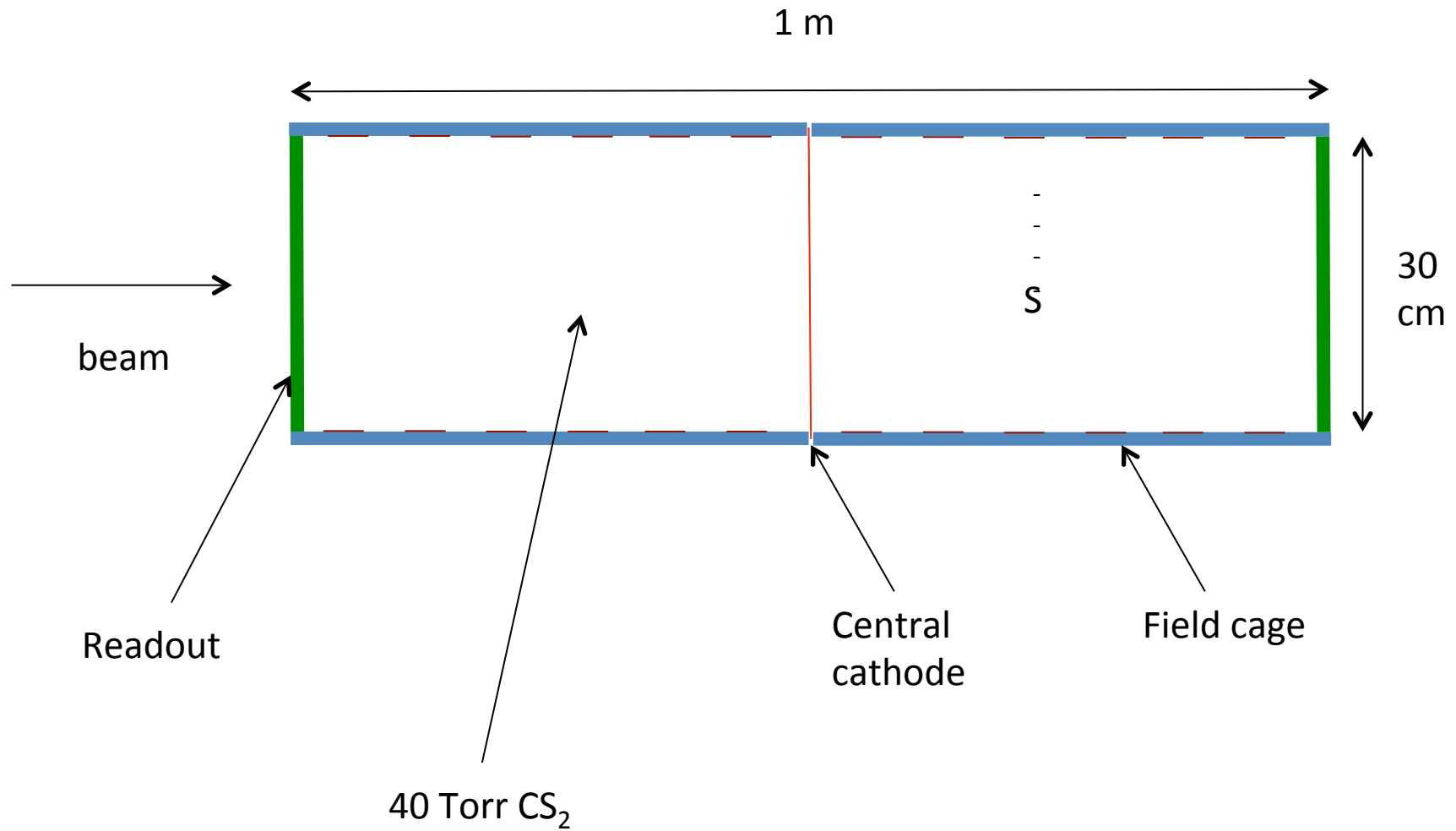


Low energy (~ 20 keV) threshold for nuclear recoils

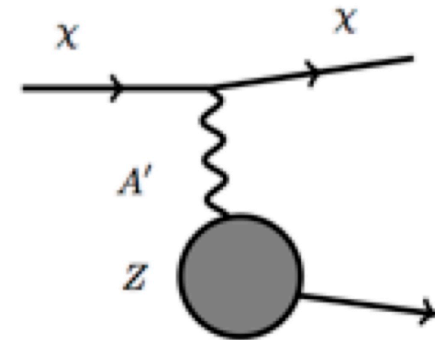
Low background

Unique and robust technology

Strawman DRIFT LDMA detector – DRIFT-BDX



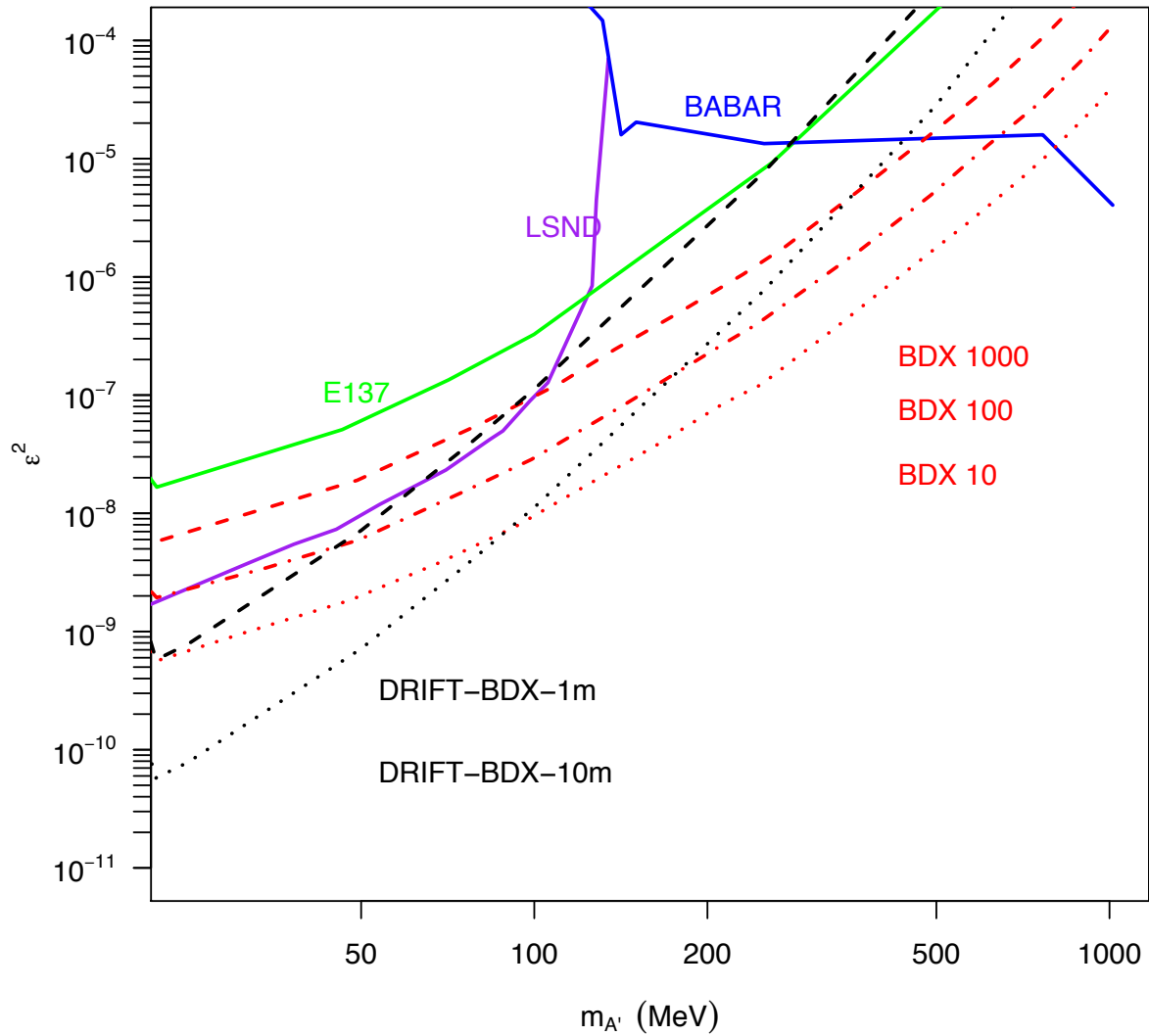
DRIFT-BDX - Signal



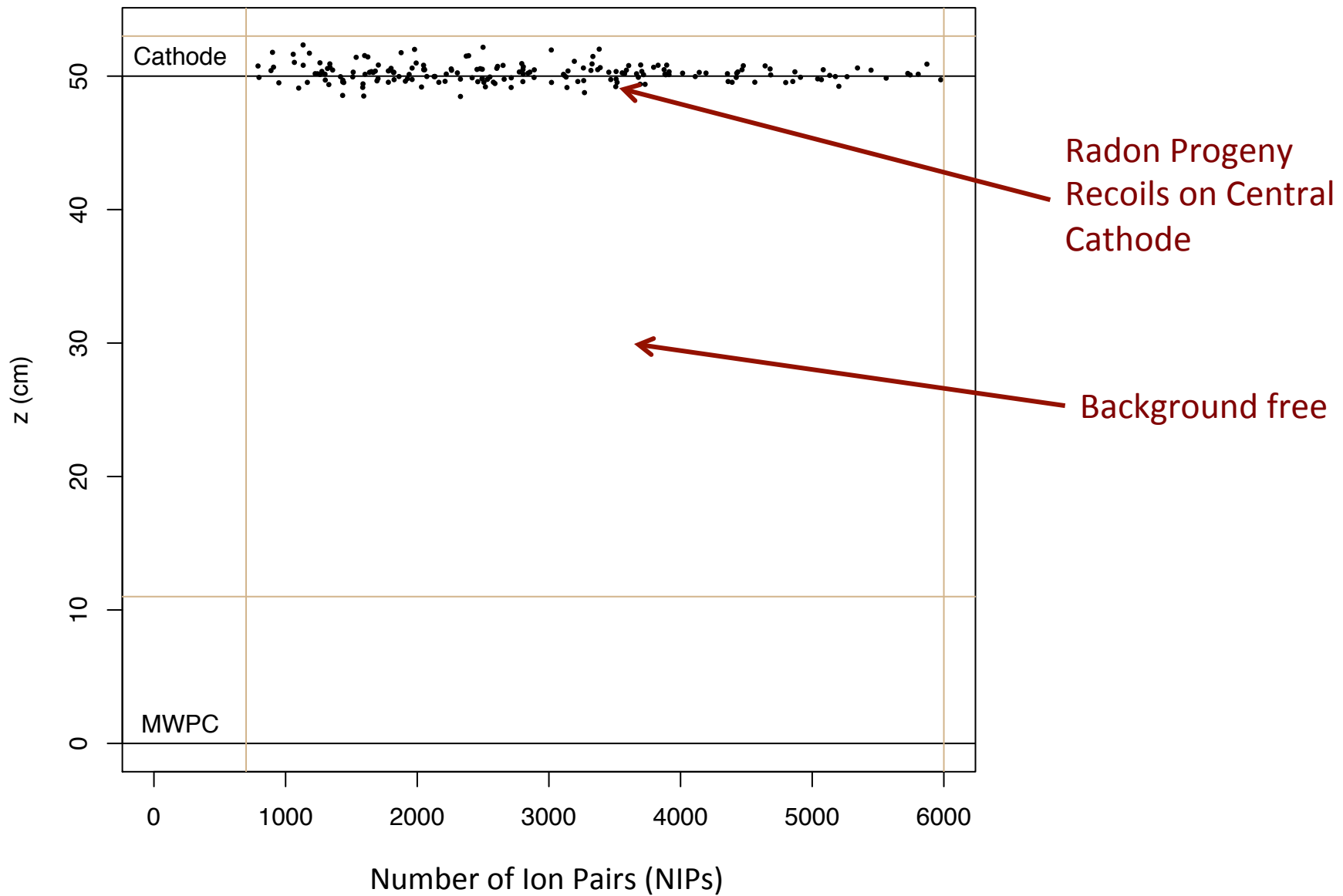
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} \approx \frac{8\pi\alpha\alpha_D\epsilon^2 Z^2 M}{(m_{A'}^2 + 2MT)^2}$$

DRIFT-BDX - Limits

DRIFT-BDX limits (90% C.L.)
 $m_{\chi} = 10 \text{ MeV}$, $\alpha_D = 0.1$, $EOT = 1e+22$
0 background, 20 keV threshold

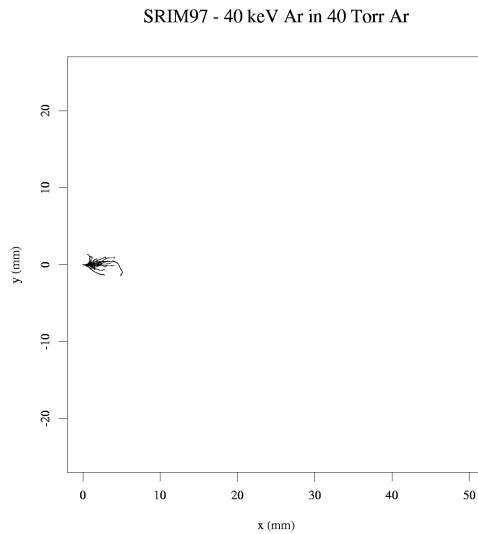


Background results – 55 days



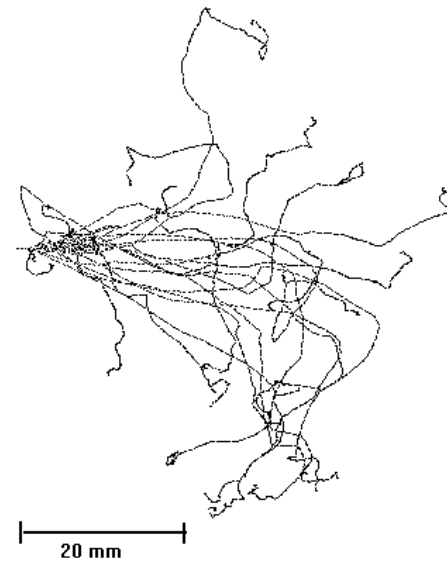
Backgrounds

40 keV Ar recoils
from WIMPs
500 NIPs



13 keV e^s
from Compton
scatters
500 NIPs

EGS4/Presta - 13 keV e^s in 40 Torr Ar



Negative Ion Drift

- CS₂ is highly electronegative
- CS₂⁻ drifts with minimal, thermal diffusion

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{2kTL}{eE}$$

- e.g. rms = 0.65 mm over 50 cm drift
- After drift the negative ion releases its electron for a normal avalanche at the detector

Surface Beam-Unrelated Backgrounds

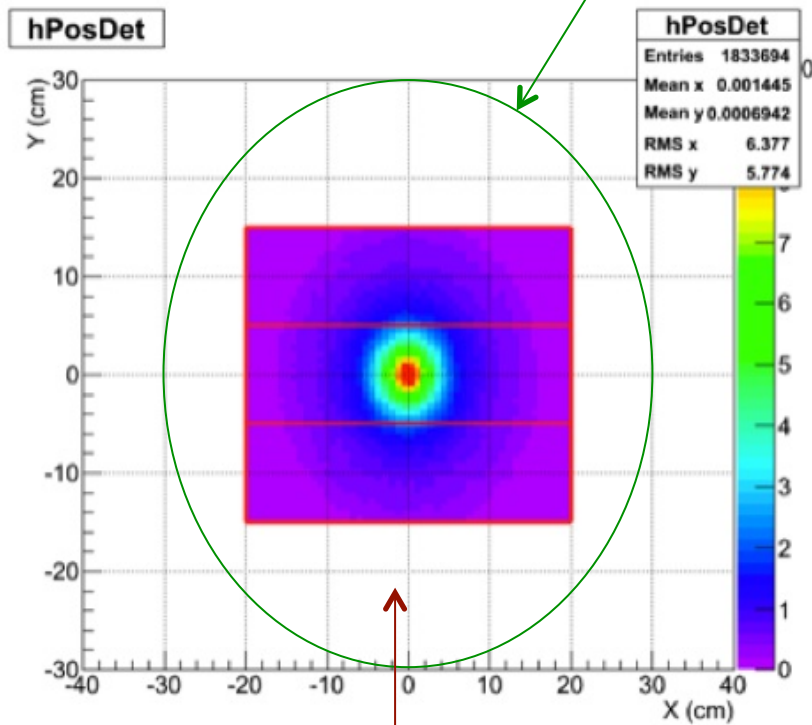
- Nothing from the detector.
- Nothing from the walls of the lab.
- Muons are minimum ionizing so we can reject them.
- Cosmic ray neutrons are a problem unless we go ~ 8 m underground.

Surface Beam-Related Backgrounds

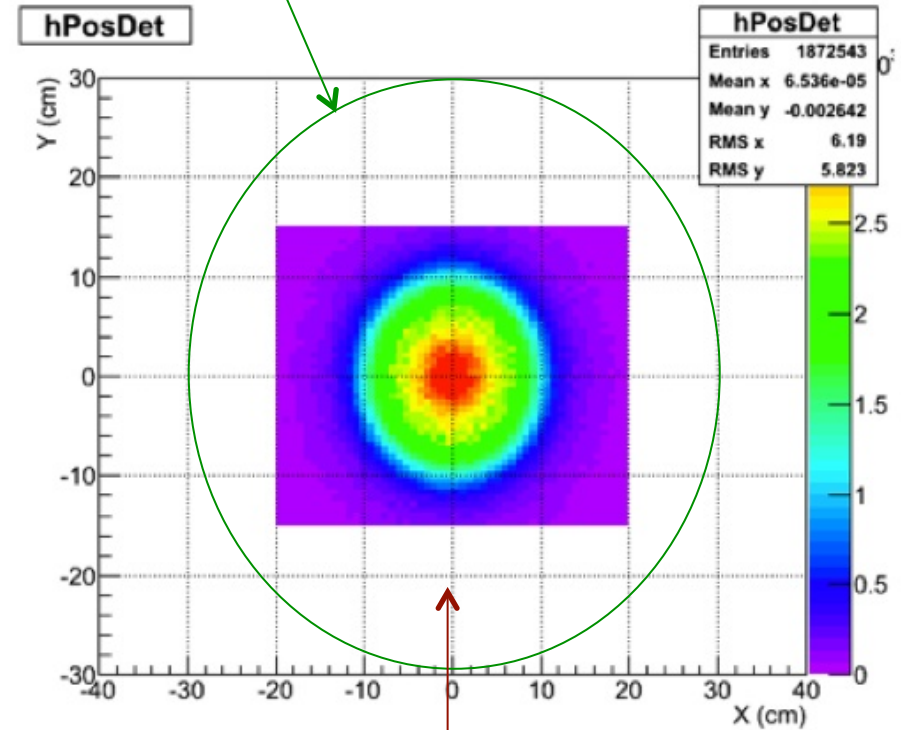
- No ν backgrounds, for better or for worse.
- We have not explored other beam-related backgrounds at length yet but...
- Beam related backgrounds are measureable in a highly segmented detector.

Scalable fiducial volume

DRIFT-BDX detector plane

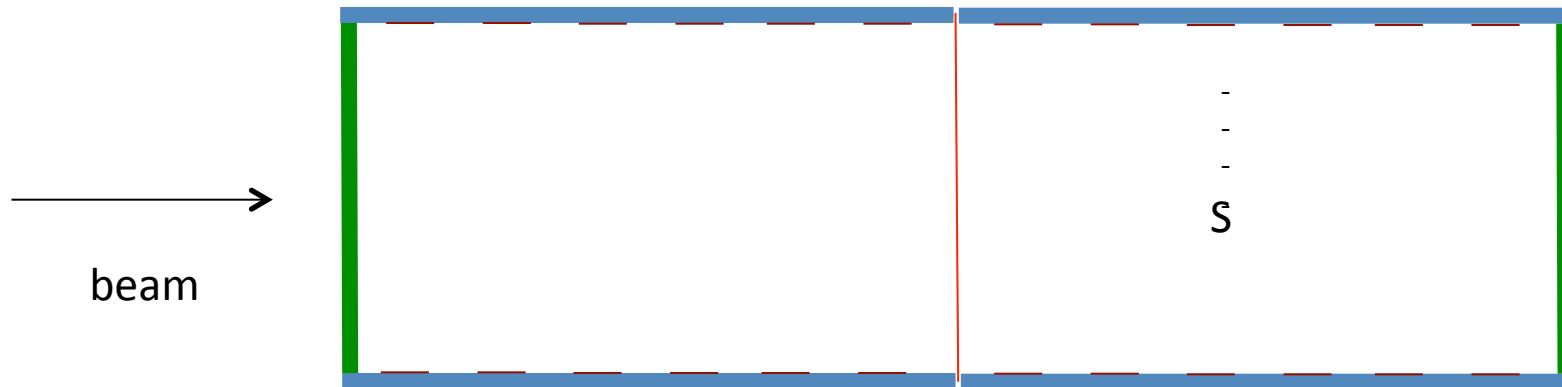


36x signal volume



9x signal volume

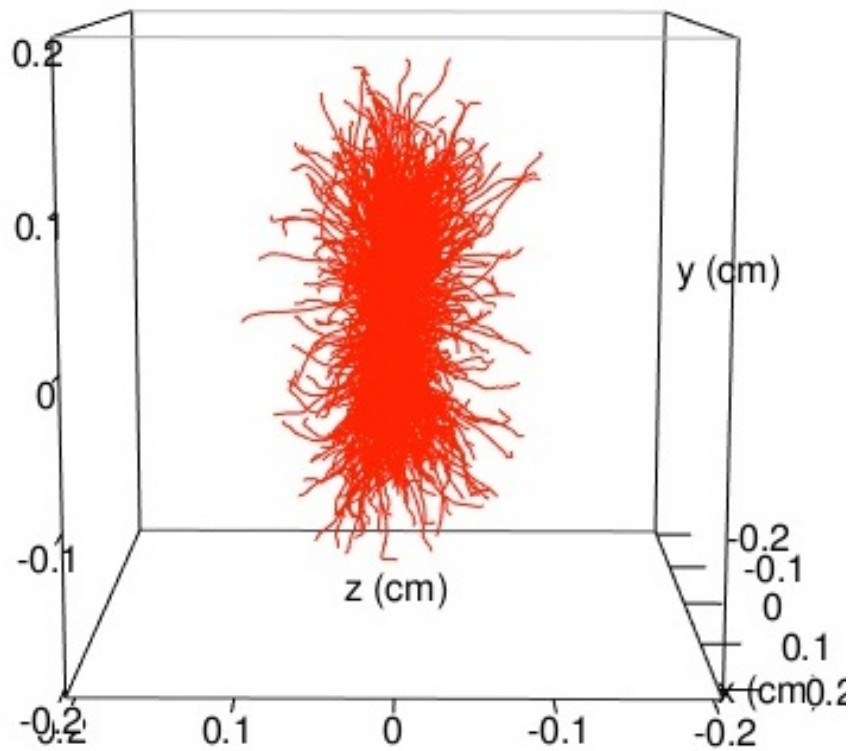
The signature -



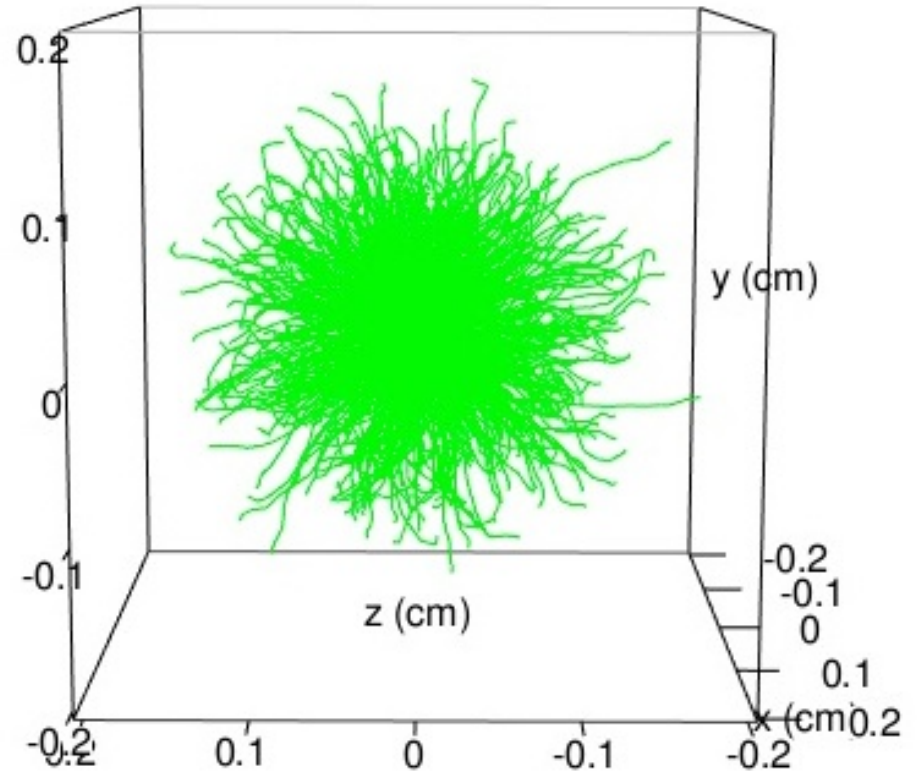
Directional Signal and Isotropic Background

Background

1,000 50 keV
signal events



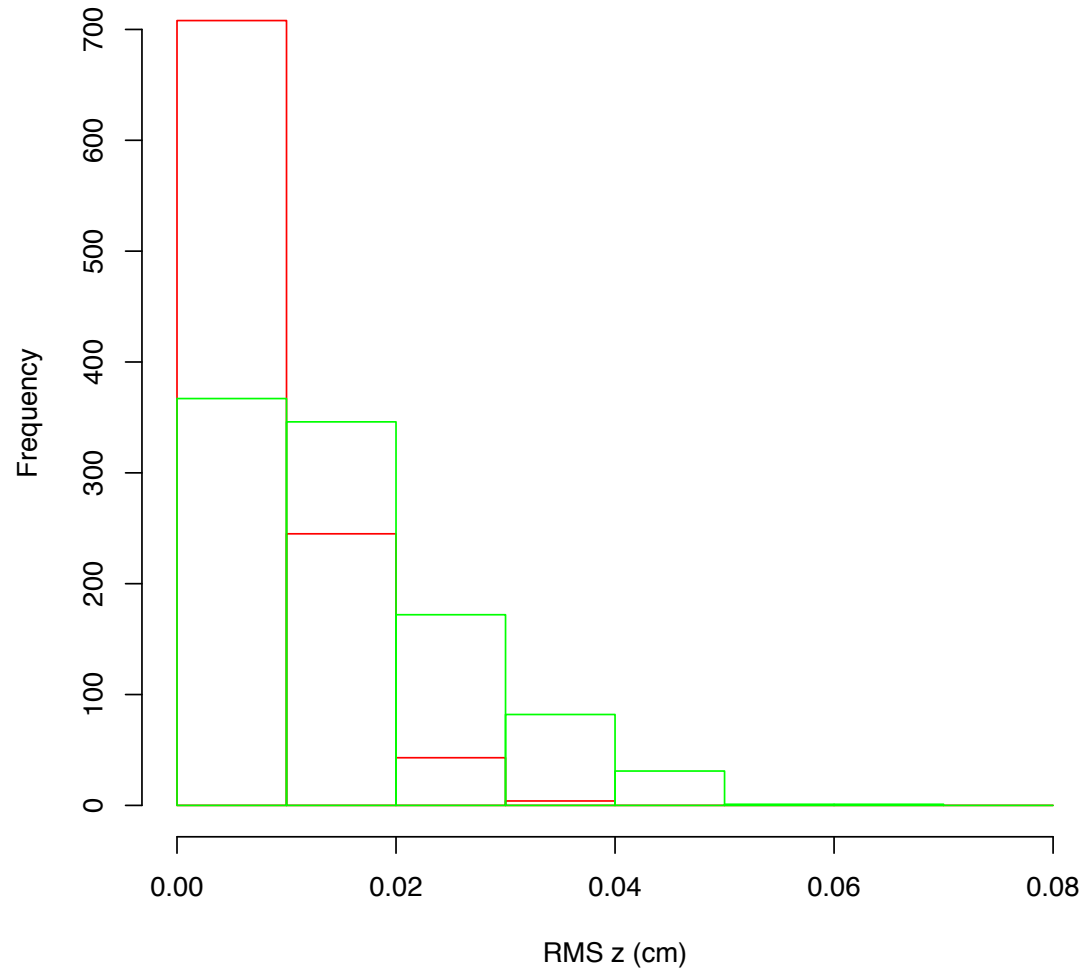
1,000 50 keV
background events



One of the easiest things to measure is the RMS in z.

Directional Signal vs Isotropic Background

Comparison of RMS z
N = 1000



Directional Signal and Isotropic Background

Detection (90% C.L.) after 16
events if no background and 50
keVr threshold.

Conclusions

- High Z/Low threshold gives a signal enhancement enough to make even a 1 m long DRIFT-BDX detector competitive.
- Background suppression is expected to be good.
- Simple directionality ideas are promising
- Questions and/or comments are welcome!