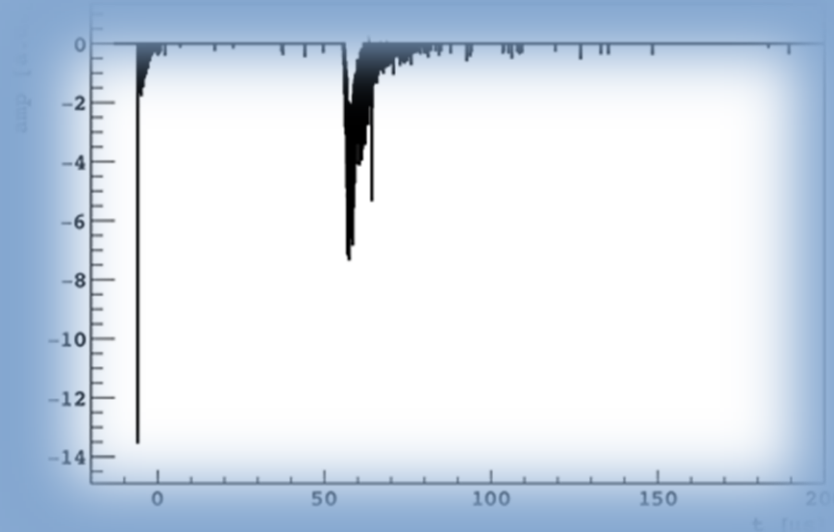


# Argon dual-phase TPCs



Roberto Santorelli

CIEMAT – Madrid



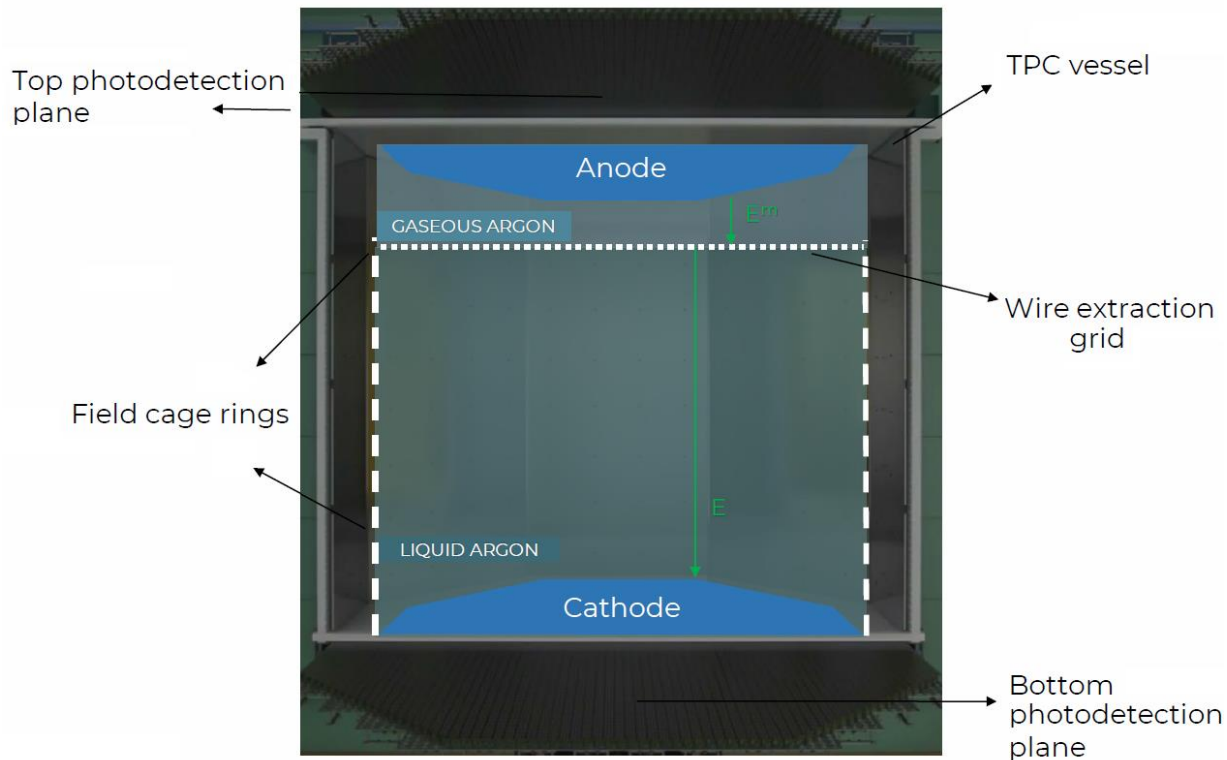
Topical workshop on New Horizons in TPCs – Santiago 06/Oct/2020

# Outline

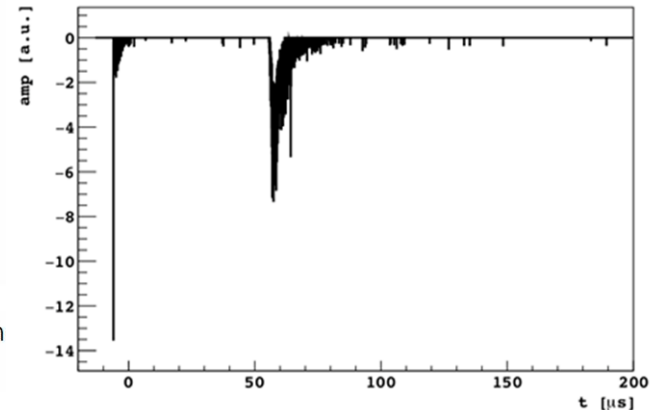
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- Dual-phase Ar TPCs: recent achievements
- Technological breakthroughs
- The global Ar community
- Prospects
- Conclusions

# LAr/GAr TPCs



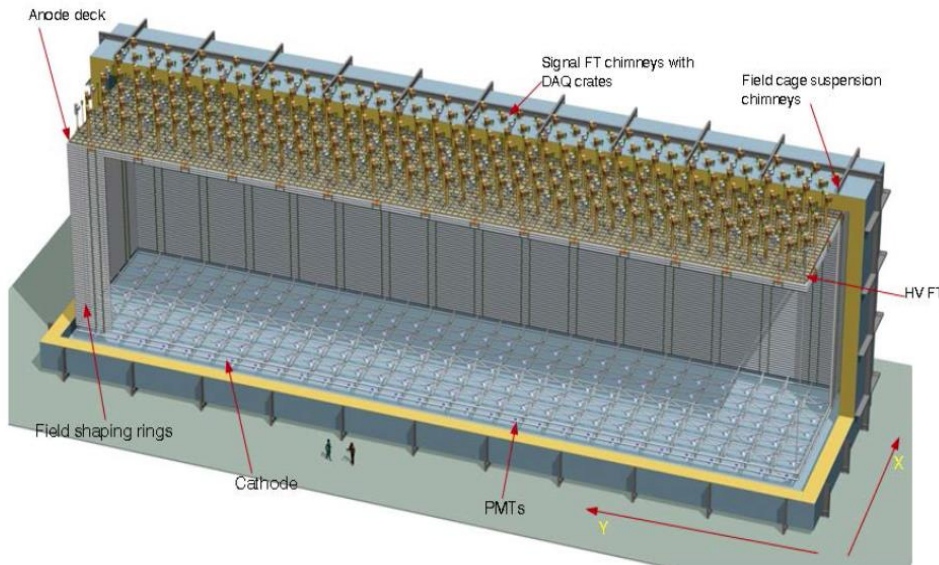
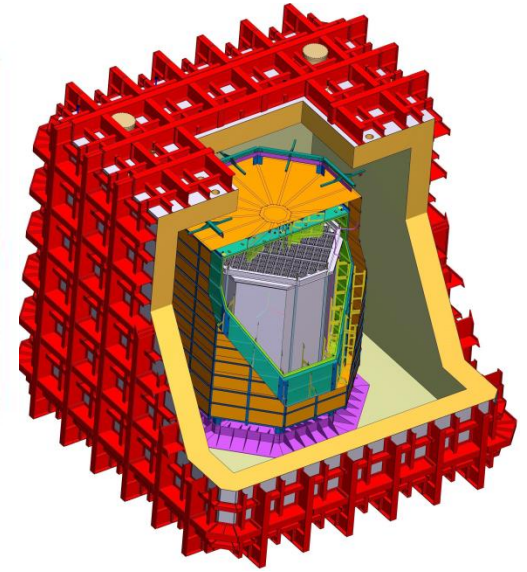
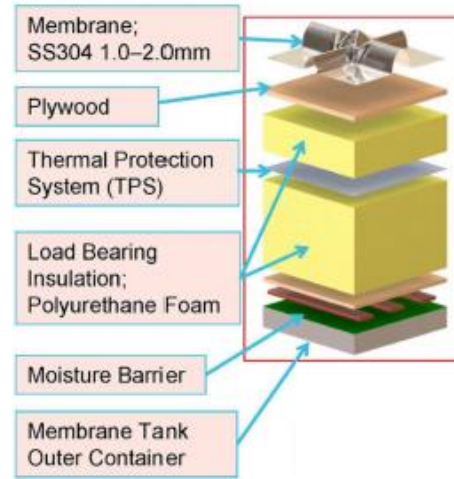
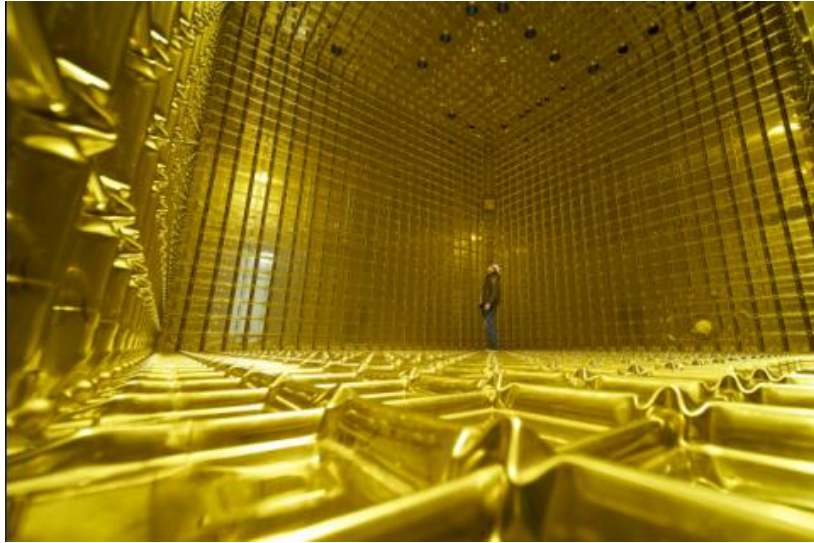
- Charge amplification/collection (larger signal/noise compared to SP)
- Electroluminescence (simple design, low threshold)



Frontiers

- Extreme large mass (>10kton) and long drift (> 10 m)
- Extreme purity and radiopurity
- HV
- Very low thresholds ( ~keV)
- New sensors...

# Cryostat



- Active mass 12.096 kton
- Drift 12 m
- Nb. of channels 153600
- 80 CRP units
- 180 PMTs

# Space charge

---

- Ions have drift velocity which is five/six orders of magnitude lower than  $v_e$
- Without taking into account the liquid motion:
  - $\mu_i \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (T.H. Dey , T.J. Lewis , J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. 1 (8) - 1968)
  - $\mu_i \sim 1.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (M. Torti , Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on New Frontiers in Physics - 2015 )

At  $E_d = 1 \text{ kV/cm}$ ,  $v_i \sim 1.6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mm}/\mu\text{s}$  to be compared to  $v_e \sim 2 \text{ mm}/\mu\text{s}$

- $v_i \ll v_e \Rightarrow \rho_i \gg \rho_e$  Depending on drift field, ionization rate, (+liquid motion ...etc)

The electrons drift to the anode, the ions stay!

The electron drift in a **positively charged volume** (neutral target only when the field is off)

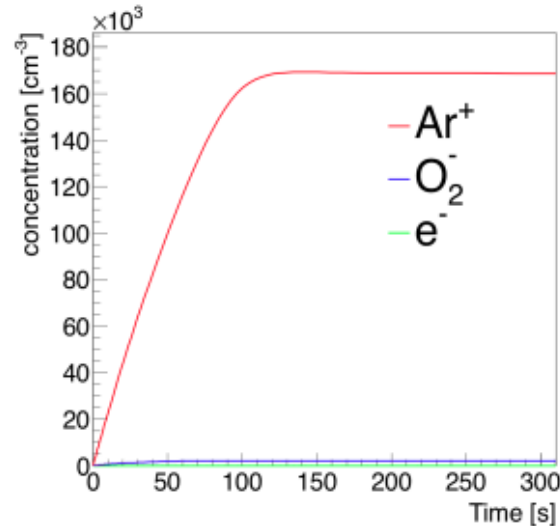
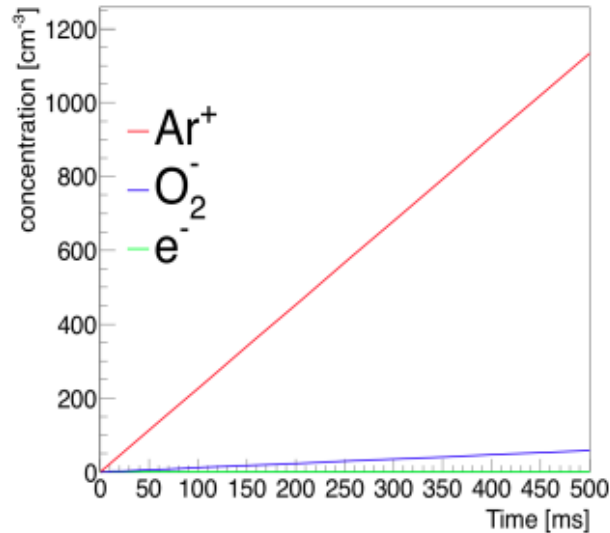
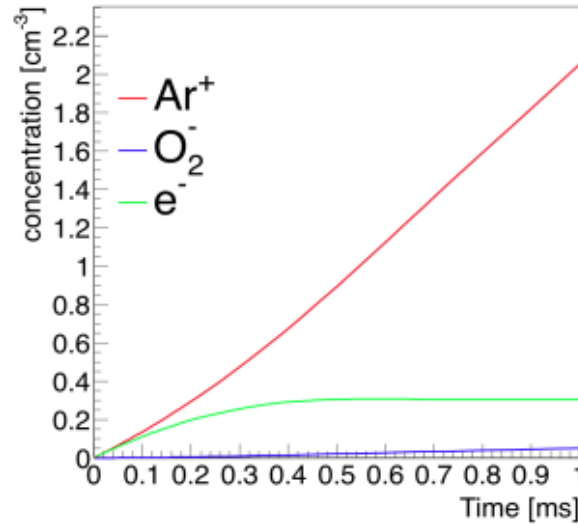
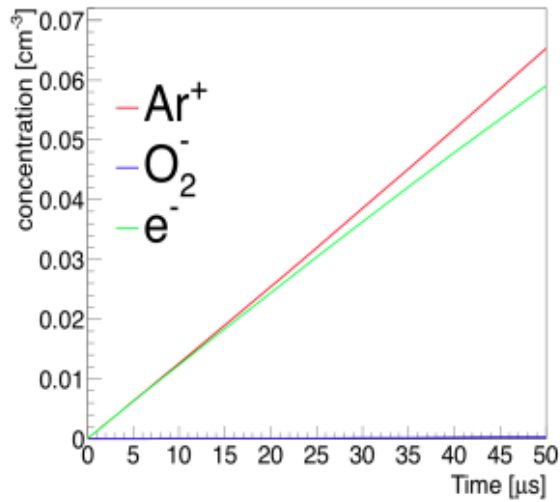
- $\rho_i$  depends on:
  - Amount of ionization (event energy and rate)
  - Total drift length
  - Ion velocity ( $E_d$  and mobility)

# Finite element analysis

COMSOL Multiphysics

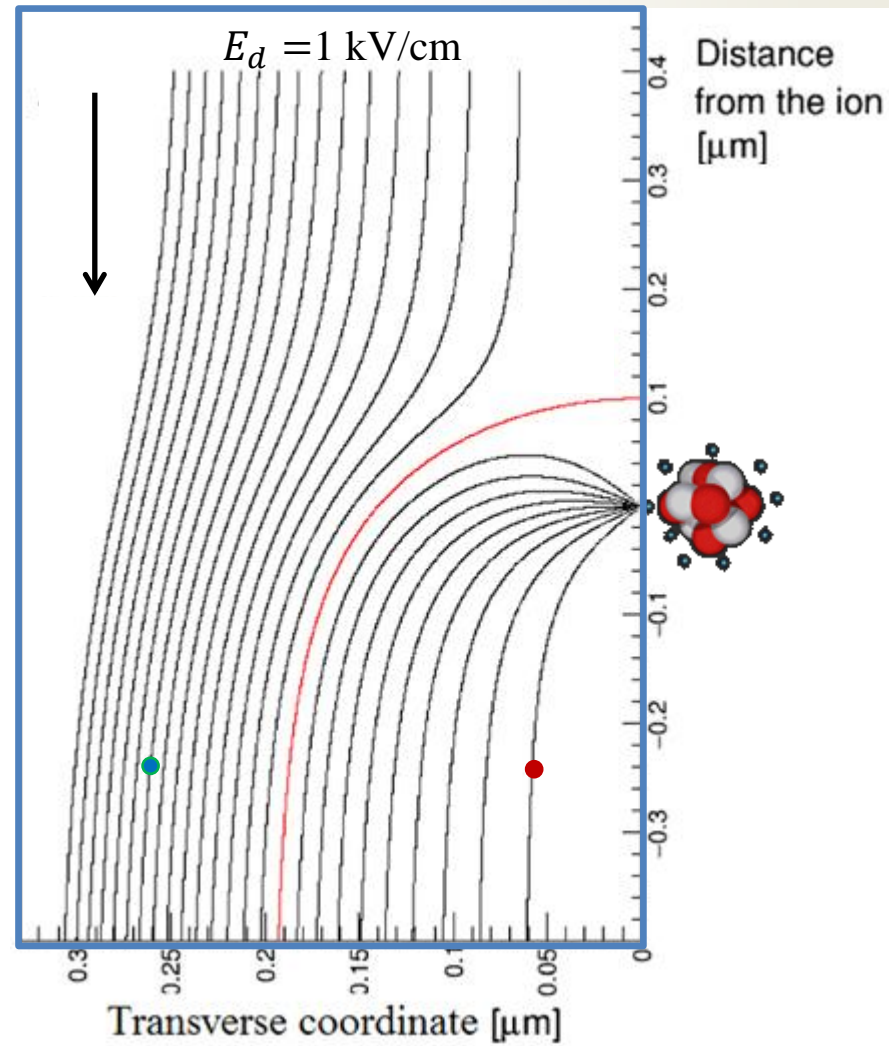
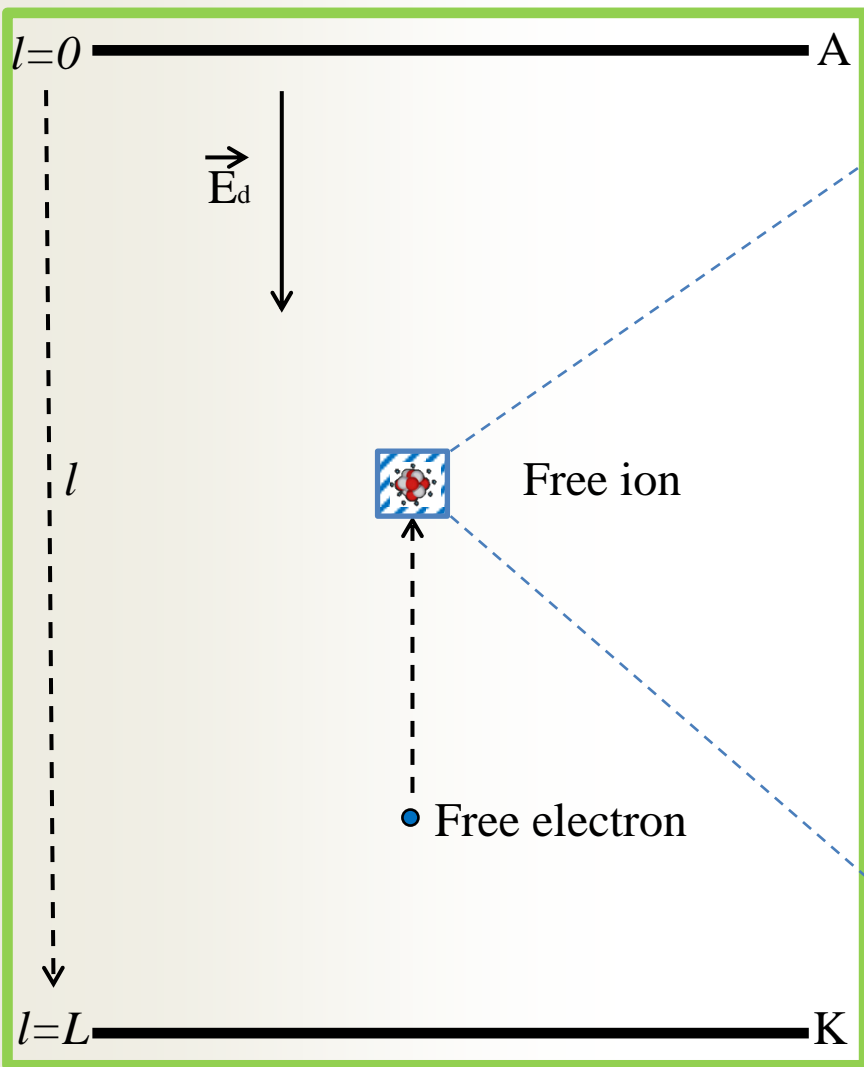
*Electrostatics and Transport of Diluted Species* modules

1 × 1 × 1 m<sup>3</sup> box filled with liquid Argon, 100 kV between the top and the bottom surface.



***JINST 13 (2018)  
no.04, C04015***

# Field distortion, “Secondary” recombination and volume light emission

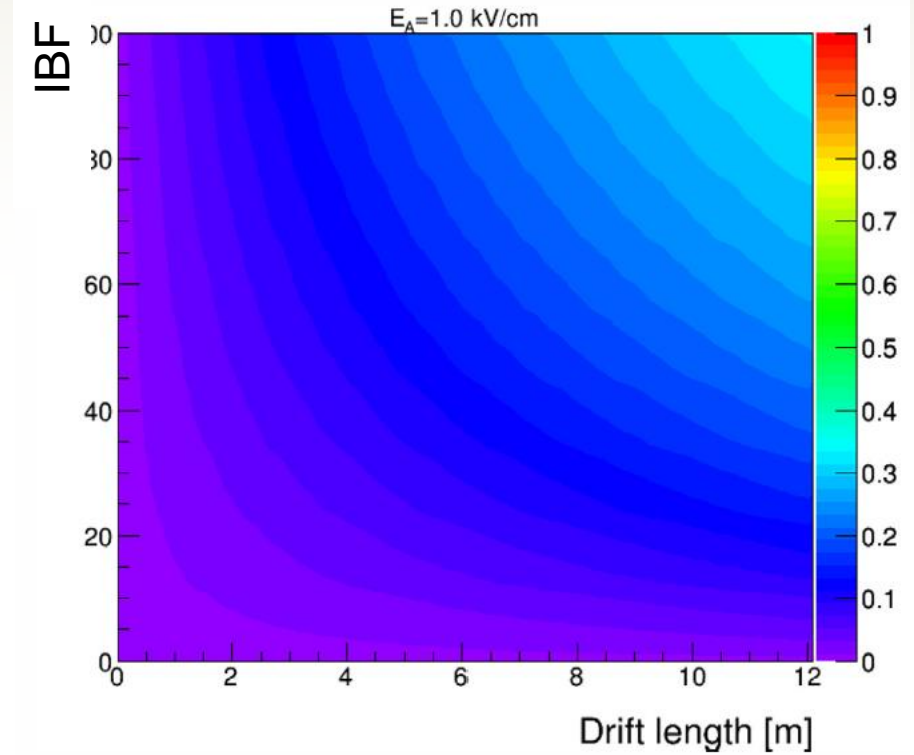
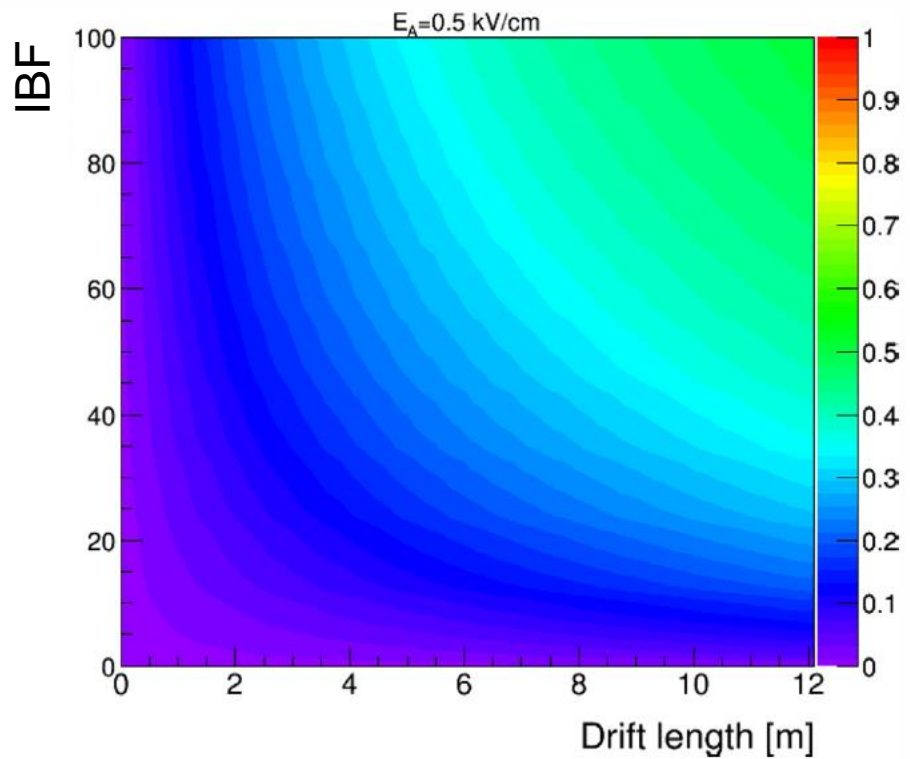


$S_{CS} \rightarrow$  transverse area (far enough) whose crossing field lines end on one ion (all the lines emerging from the ion cross that section)

$$S_{CS} = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{with } E_d = 1 \text{ kV/cm}$$

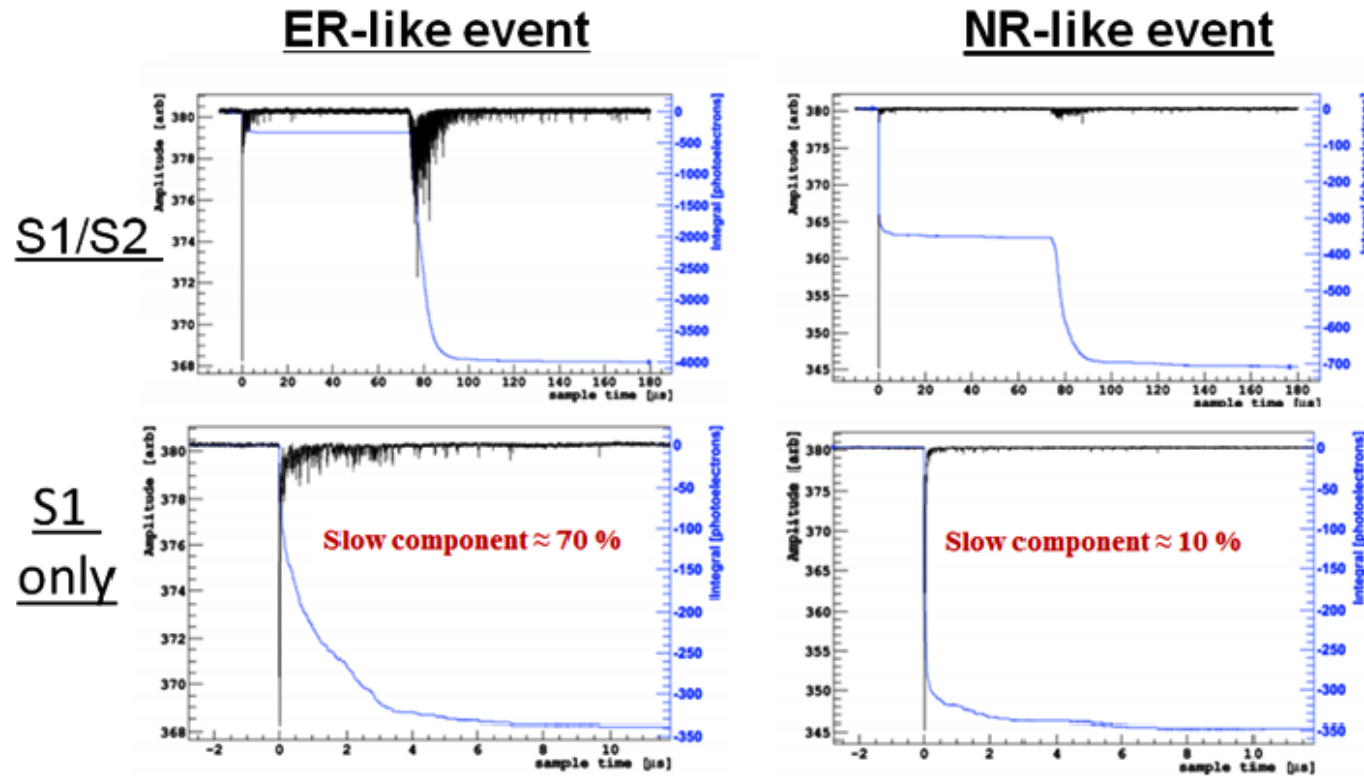
**“Uncorrelated”**  
**Light**  
**production**

# Underground case $L=12$ m





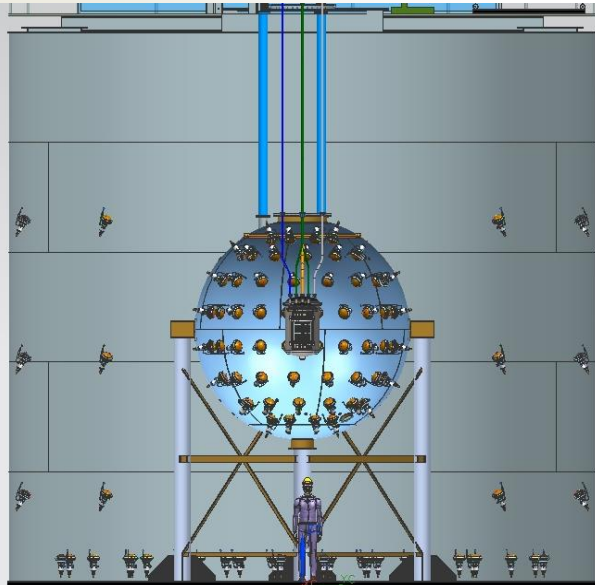
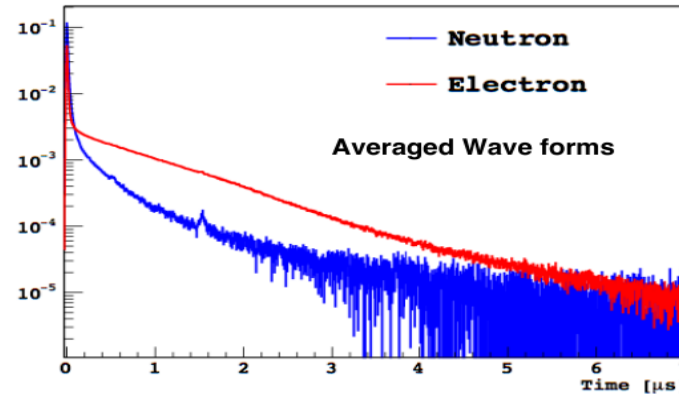
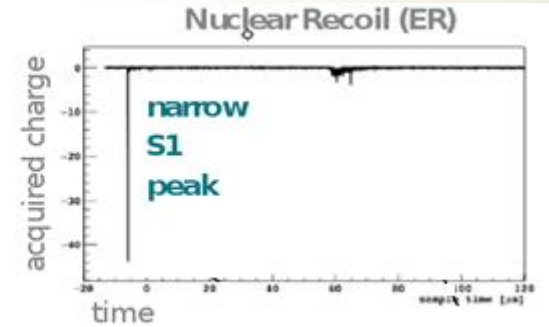
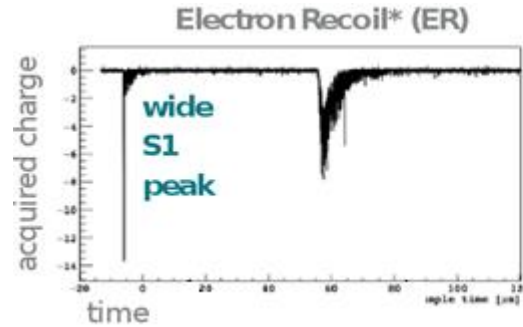
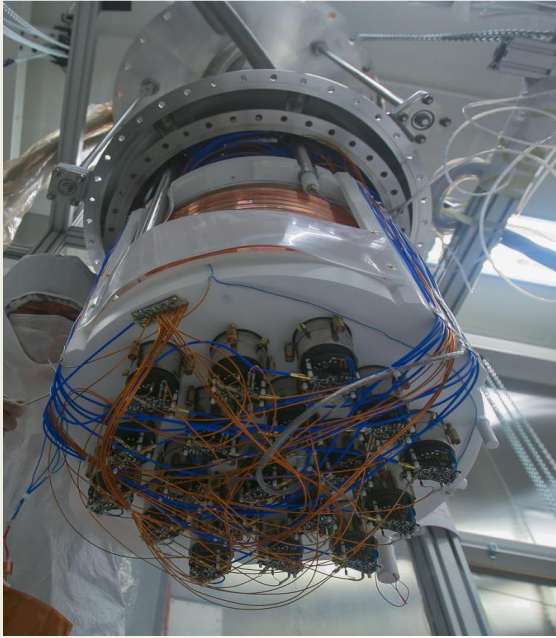
- Neutrino experiments using dual-phase technology have been proposed in recent years.
- This technology has been a standard for dark matter experiments for a couple of decades.



$$\left. \frac{S_2}{S_1} \right|_{ER} > \left. \frac{S_2}{S_1} \right|_{NR}$$

Due to an enhancement of the recombination process

# DarkSide-50



- $\emptyset$  36.5 cm x 36.5 cm TPC
- 46.4 kg of Active LAr (150 kg of UAr)
- 38 3" Hamamatsu R11065 PMTs
- 4 m(d) sphere veto: 30 tonne boron loaded liquid scintillator (120 PMTs, eff > 99.8 %)
- 1 kt ultrapure water - Cherenkov Veto (80 PMTs, eff > 99.8 %)
- Installed @ LNGS (3400 m.w.e)

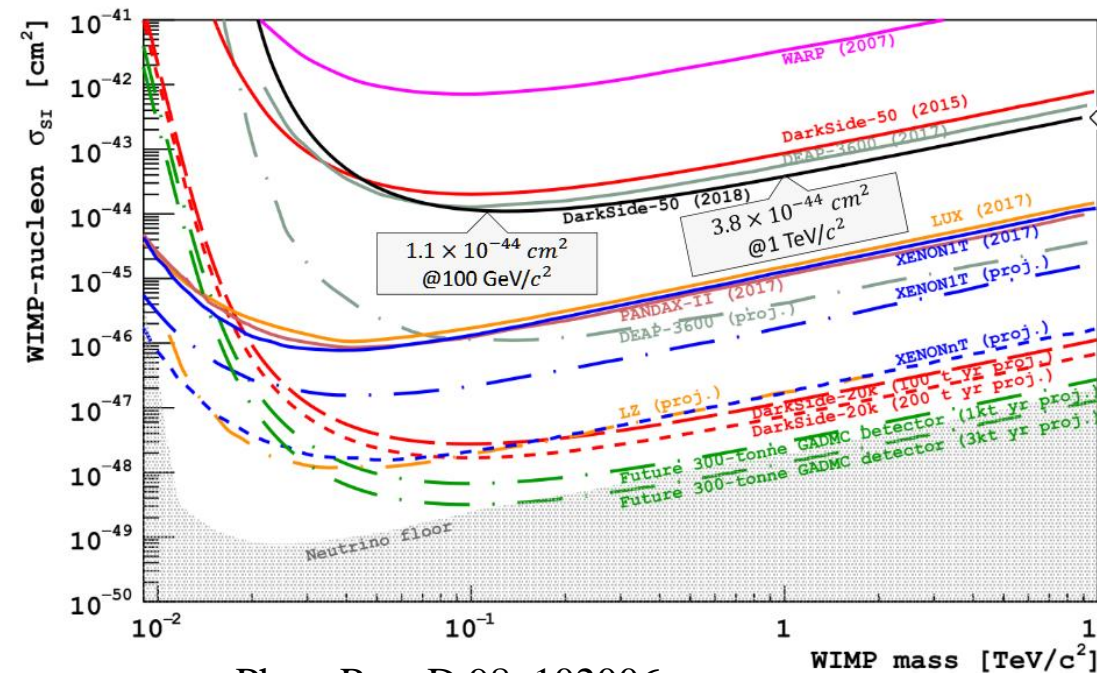
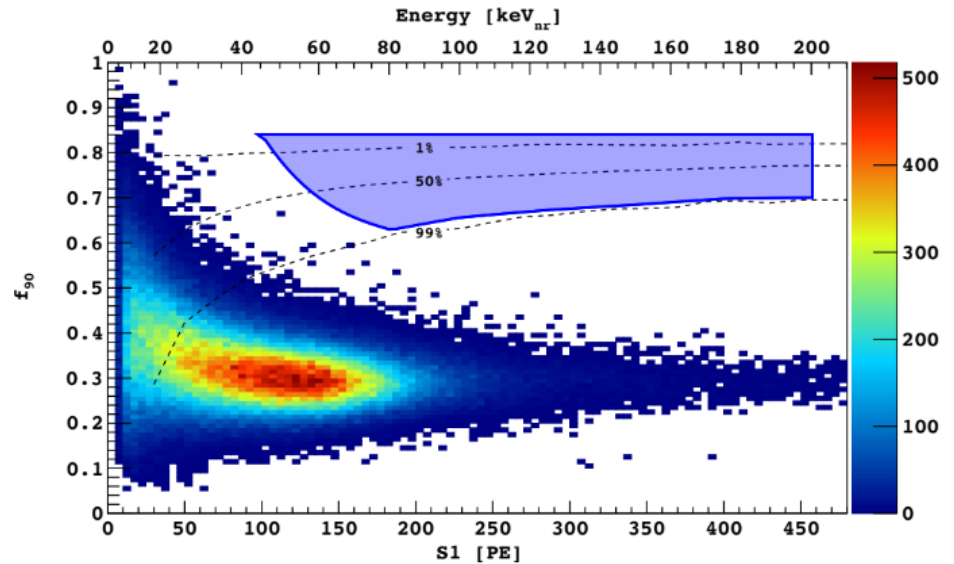
# High WIMP mass search

- (16 660±270) kg d exposure
- No WIMP-like event in the search box

→ 90% CL exclusion limit

- $1.1 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2 @ 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- $3.8 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2 @ 1 \text{ TeV}/c^2$
- $3.4 \times 10^{-43} \text{ cm}^2 @ 10 \text{ TeV}/c^2$

(standard isothermal WIMP model)



Type of bkg	Estimated evts passing the cut
Surface $\alpha$	0.001
Cosmogenic n	<0.0003
Radiogenic n	<0.005
ER	0.008
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.09±0.04</b>

# Low WIMP mass search (S2-only)

- Light WIMPs ( $\sim 2$  GeV) might produce low energy NR
- Other lighter DM candidates ( $\sim 50$  MeV) might induce low energy ER
- Low-energy interactions  $\rightarrow$  S1 too small ( $E_{\text{th}} \sim 13 \text{keV}_{\text{nr}}$ )
- S2 charge signal sensitive to a single  $e^-$

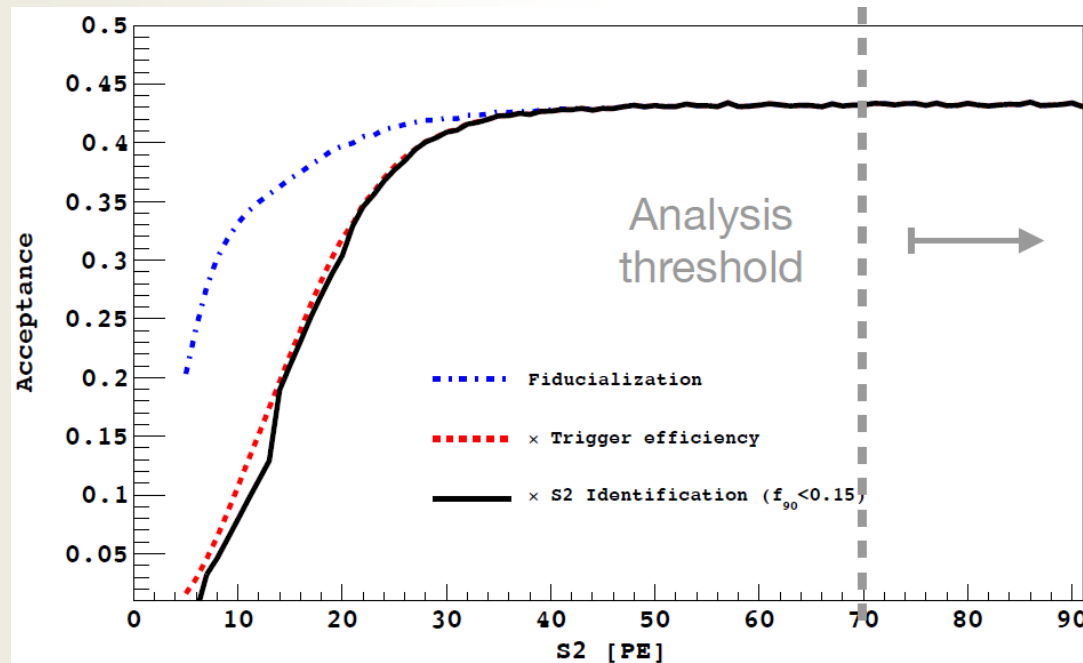
Hardware trigger efficiency 100% above 30 PE

$E_{\text{th}} < 0.6 \text{keV}_{\text{nr}}$  sensible to low mass WIMP

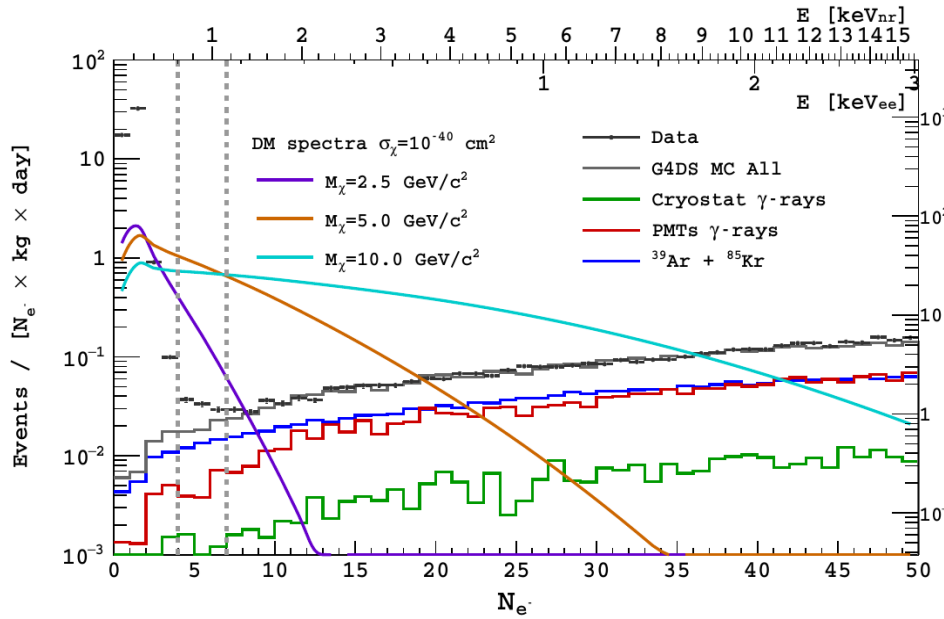
S2 yield = 23 (1) PE/ $e^-$ ,

Background:

- electrons captured  $0.5 \times 10^{-5} e^-/e^-$  ER  
Analysis threshold set to  $N_{e^-} = 3$
- Low E phenomena from the TPC walls  
(Fiducialization: volume under inner 7 PMTs)
- Large S1 with S2 in the ROI



# Low WIMP mass: above 1.8 GeV



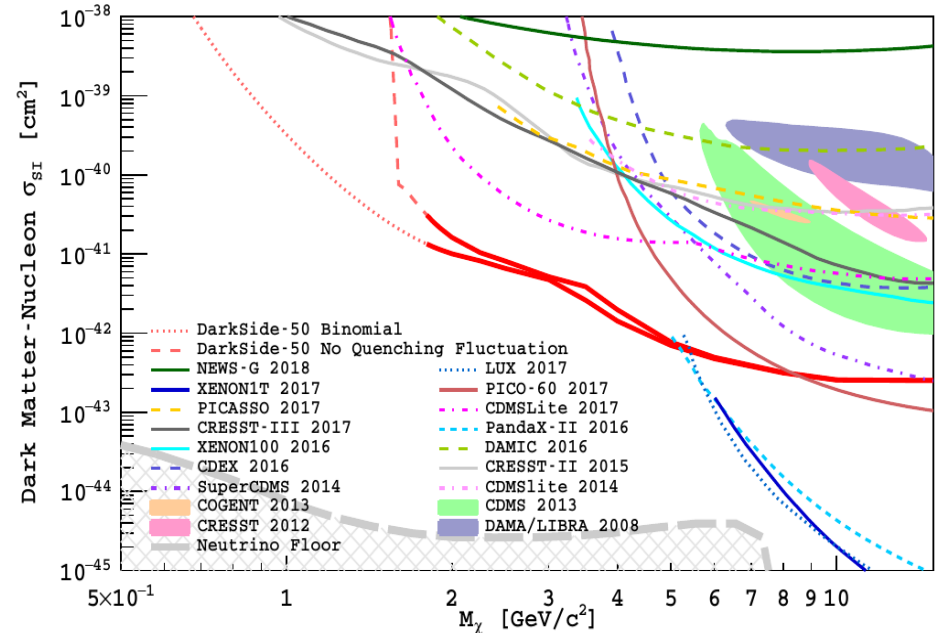
- ER energy scale:  $^{37}\text{Ar}$
- NR energy scale: AmBe and AmC

- At low energy excess of events (between  $N_{e^-} = 4$  and  $N_{e^-} = 7$ )
- $N_{e^-}$  spectra expected for recoils induced by dark matter particles with 2.5, 5 and 10  $\text{GeV}/c^2$  for  $10^{-40}\text{cm}^2$  xsec

Fits performed using two thresholds  
 $N_{e^-} = 7$  (down to  $\sim 3 \text{ GeV}$ ) and  $N_{e^-} = 4$

Two models with and w/o fluctuations in the energy quenching ( $E_{\text{th}} = 0.6 \text{ keV}_{\text{nr}}$ )

Competitive results at  $M_\chi > 1.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
*Phys.Rev.Lett.* 121 (2018)



# LAr vs LXe: why LAr?

**LXe:**

- ✓ *Density*
- ✓ *~50% odd isotopes (  $^{129}\text{Xe}$ ,  $^{131}\text{Xe}$  ) for spin dependent interactions*
- ✓ *No long-lived radioactive isotopes*

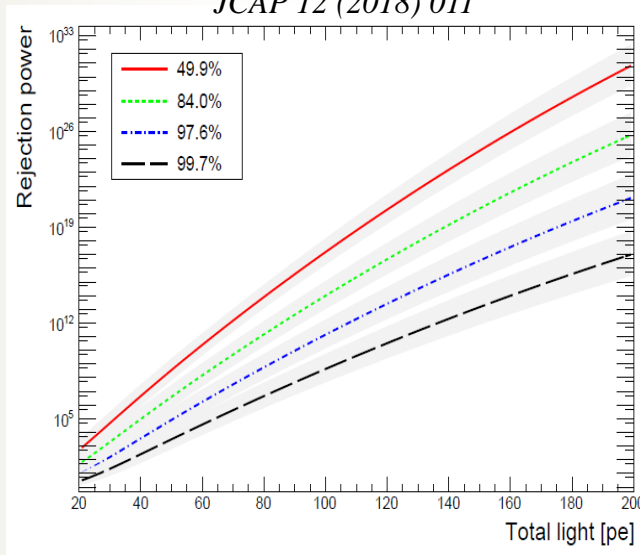
- ✗ *Price*
- ✗ *ER discrimination*

**LAr:**

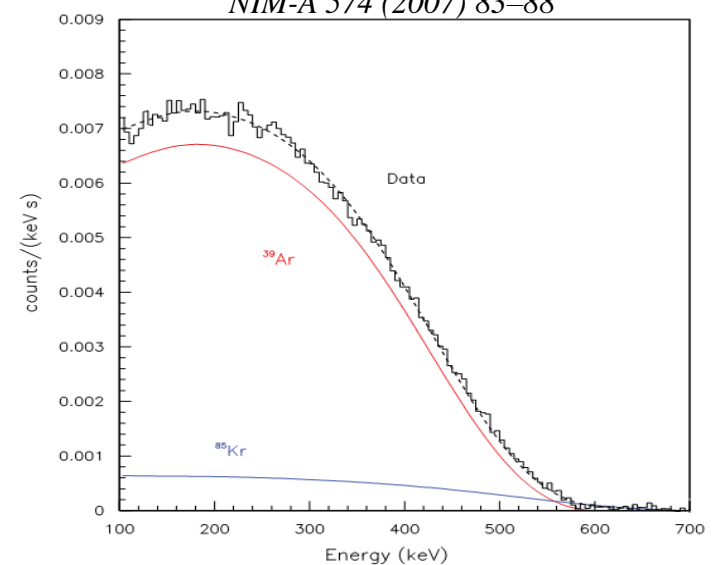
- ✓ *Available in large quantity*
- ✓ *ER background discrimination*

- ✗ *Radioactive isotopes*  
 $^{39}\text{Ar} \rightarrow 1.01 \text{ Bq/kg}$

“Backgrounds and pulse shape discrimination in the ArDM liquid argon TPC”  
JCAP 12 (2018) 011



“Measurement of the specific activity of ar-39 in natural Argon”  
NIM-A 574 (2007) 83–88



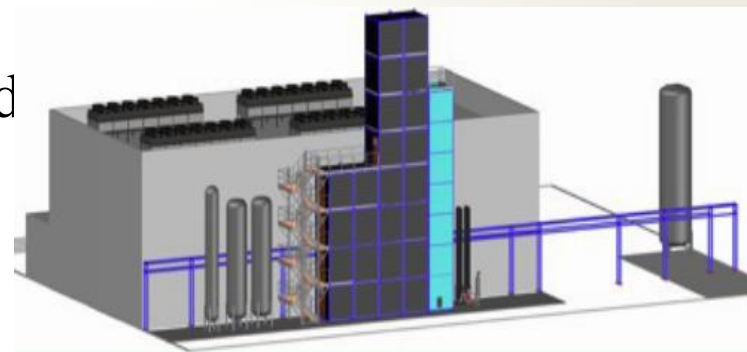
# Technology breakthrough 1: radiopure Ar

- **URANIA** project:

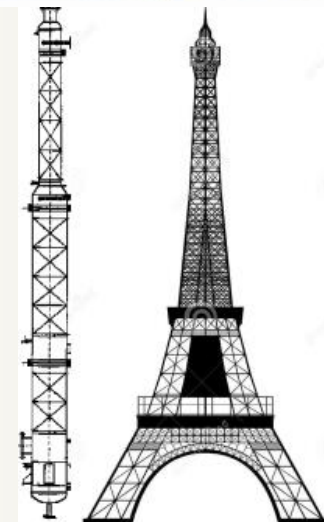
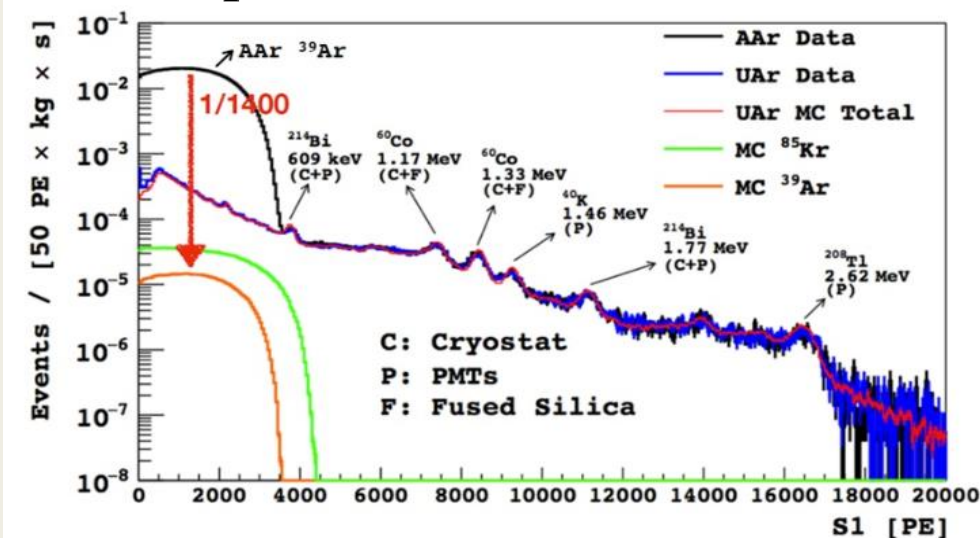
Procurement of 50 ton of UAr extracted from the CO<sub>2</sub> wells at Cortez mine, Colorado (~330 kg/d, 99.99% purity)

- **ARIA** project:

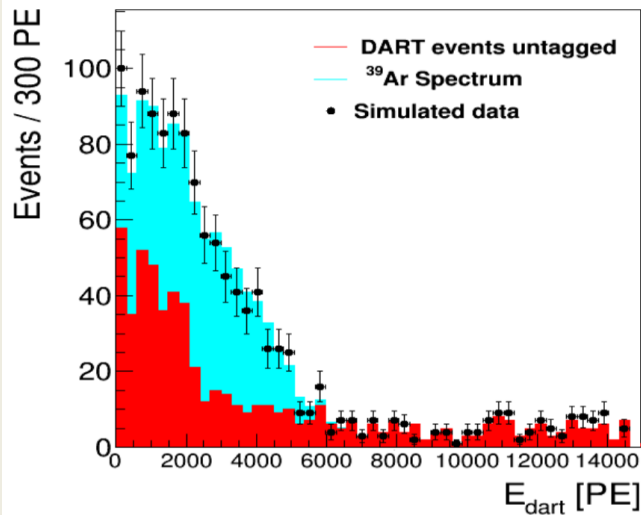
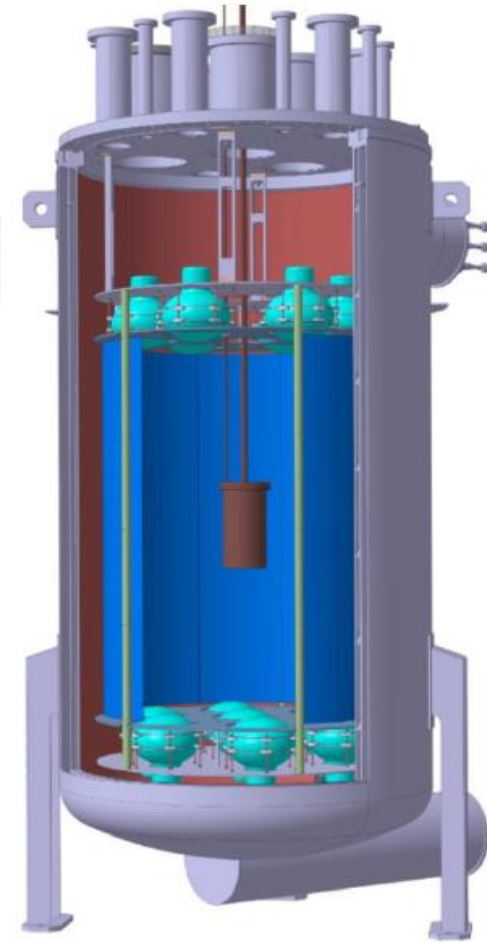
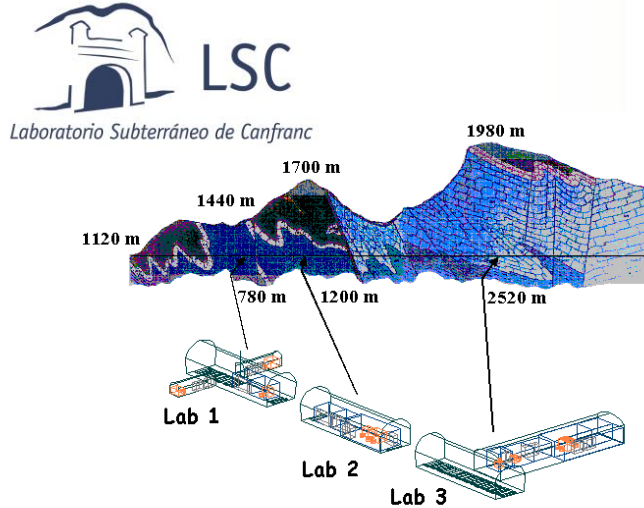
- Seruci 1: chemical purification of the UAr by cryogenic distillation (reduction factor 1000 per pass, 1 t/d)
- Seruci 2: Active Ar-39 depletion via isotope distillation



28 modules, 360 m in total



# DART: Radiopure Ar measurement



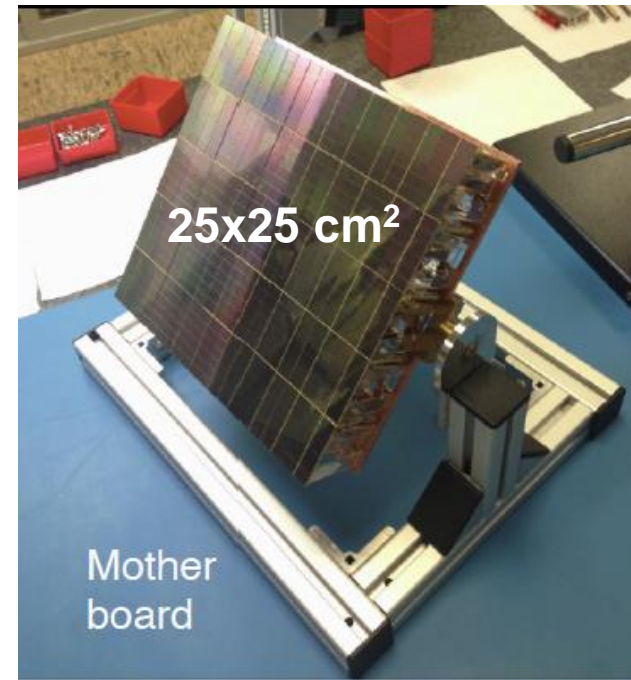
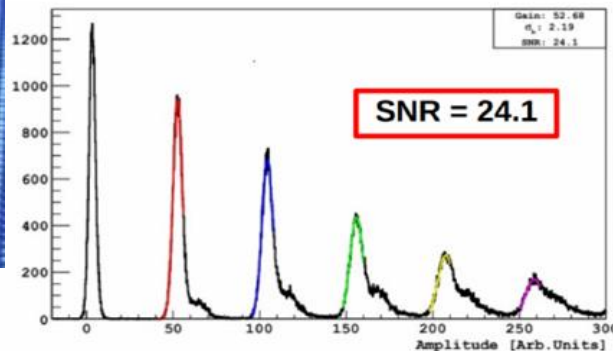
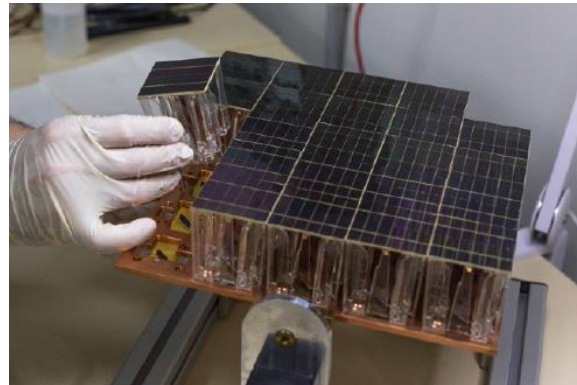
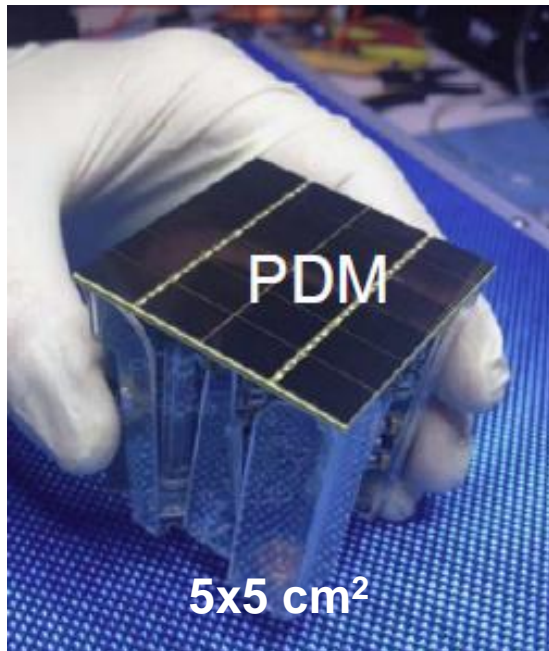
- Main Lab under mount Tobazo
  - ~850 m rock
  - ~2500 mwe
  - 1400 m<sup>2</sup>
- ArDM
  - 850 kg AAr to be used as active veto ( $E_{\text{veto}} = 10 \text{ keV}$ )
  - RUN-I SP operations, DP planned

7% uncertainty in about a week of running  
for 1400 DF



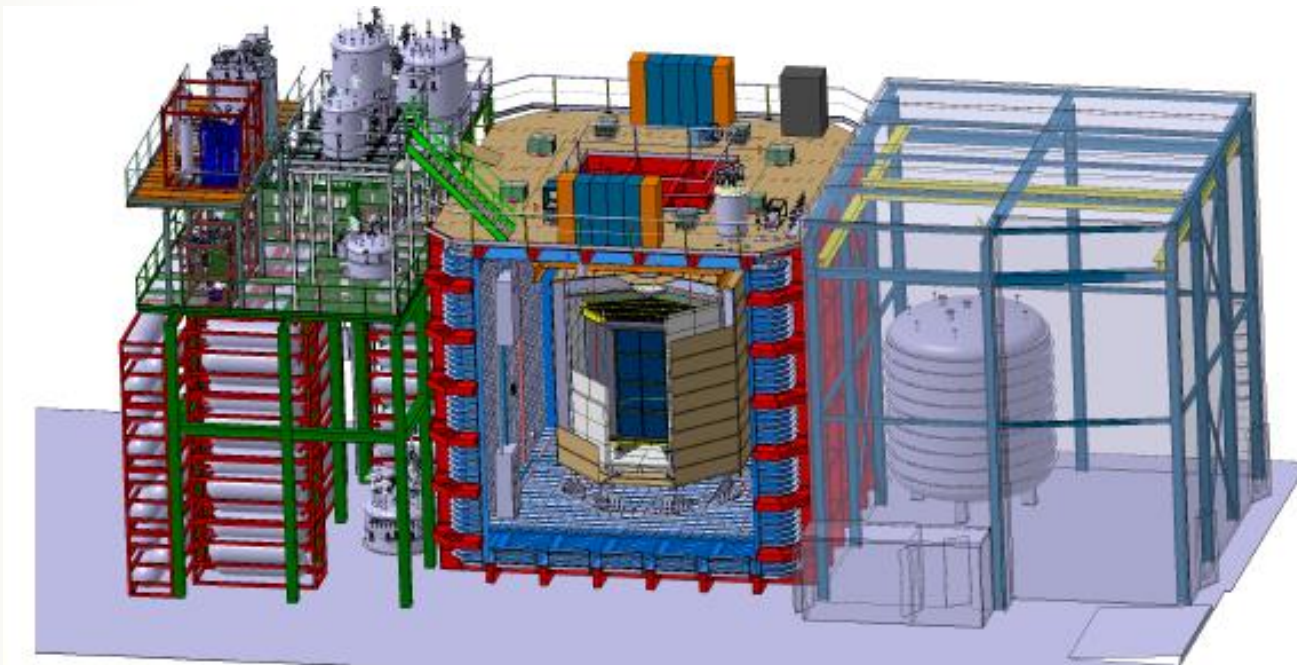
# Technology breakthrough 2: radiopure cryogenic SiPM

- **Radiopure**  $\sim 2$  mBq/PDM dominated by the substrate (for SiPM and front-end)
  - **High PDE** ( $\sim 50\%$ ), **>90% fill factor**
  - **Gain**  $> 10^6$
  - 0.1 Hz/mm<sup>2</sup> dark count rate (87 K)
  - Time resolution  $\sim 3$  ns (sigma)
  - Power consumption  $< 100$   $\mu$ W/mm<sup>2</sup>
- 6 SiPMs  $\rightarrow$  1 r.o. channel
  - 4 channels  $\rightarrow$  one tile (PDM)
  - 25 tiles  $\rightarrow$  one Motherboard (PDU)
- 8280 PDMs (+3000 in the Veto)
- 21 m<sup>2</sup> SiPM, LY above 8 PE/keV  
A packaging facility (NOA) at LNGS funded by INFN

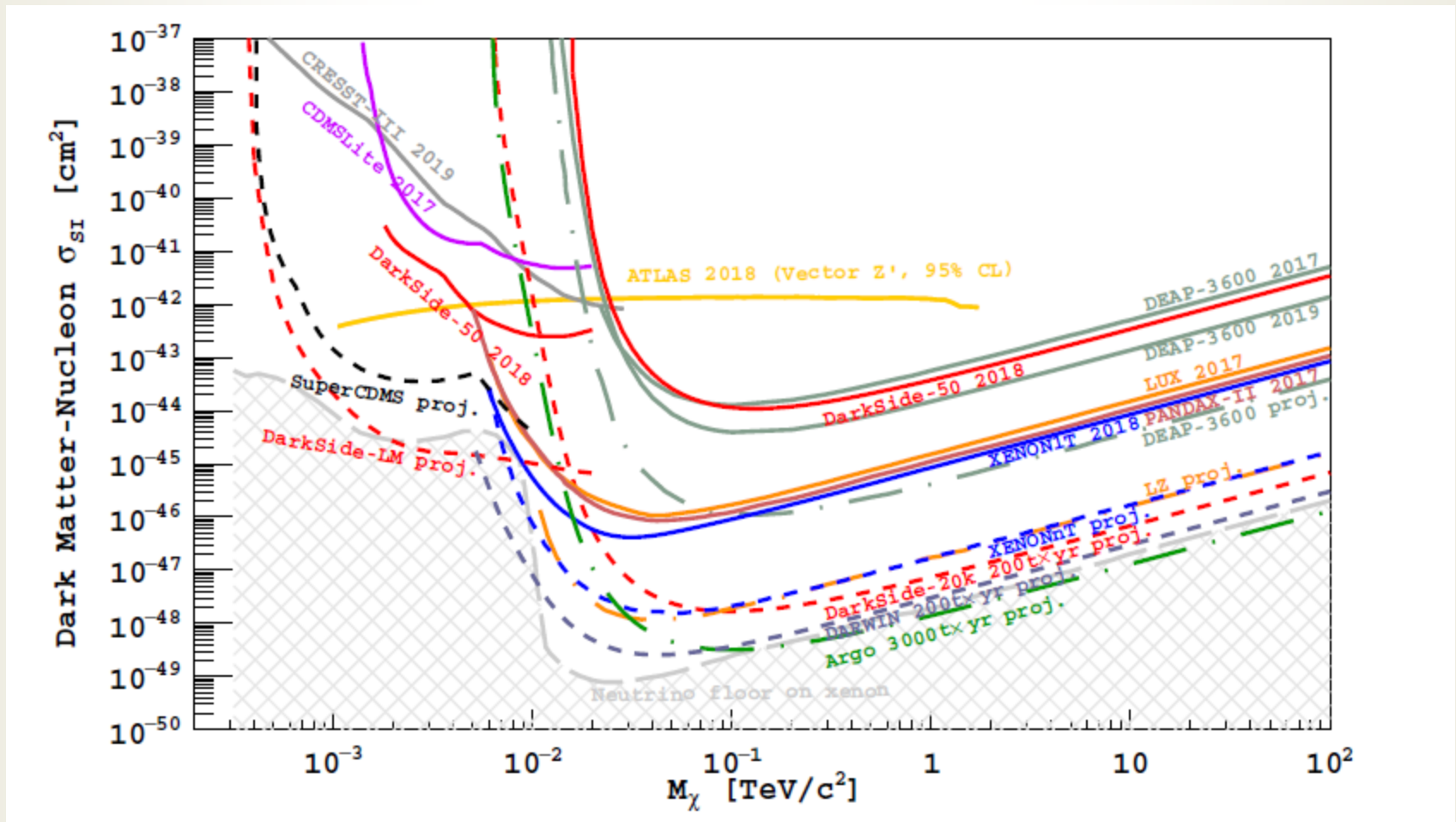


# DarkSide-20k: Baseline design

- *GADMC*: New collaboration with groups from DS-50, ArDM and DEAP-3600.
- More than 70 institutions, 350 researchers, 12 countries (still growing)
- 200s ton $\times$ yr exposure with  $< 0.1$  evt bkg
- $\sim 50$  ton low radioactivity Ar
- $\sim 20$  m<sup>2</sup> SiPM, LY above 8 PE/keV
- ProtoDune style large cryostat to provide shielding and active VETO
- Cubic volume, 8.5 m side (7.9 m int. height). 700 t AAr.
- Sensitivity  $\sim 10^{47}$  for 1 TeV/c<sup>2</sup> WIMP mass
- ➔ Fully scalable design for future larger size detector (300 ton)



# DarkSide-20k: Projected sensitivity

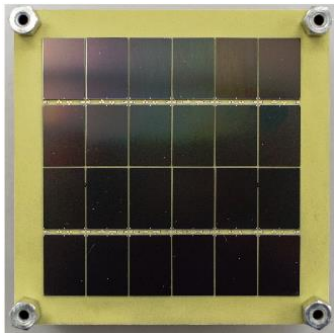
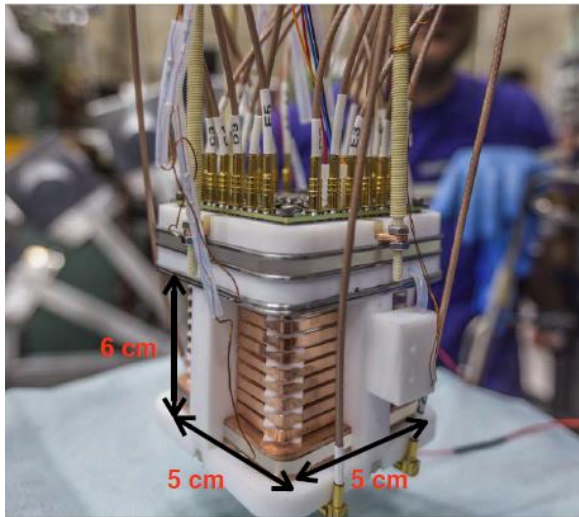


# New studies: Recoil Directionality (ReD)

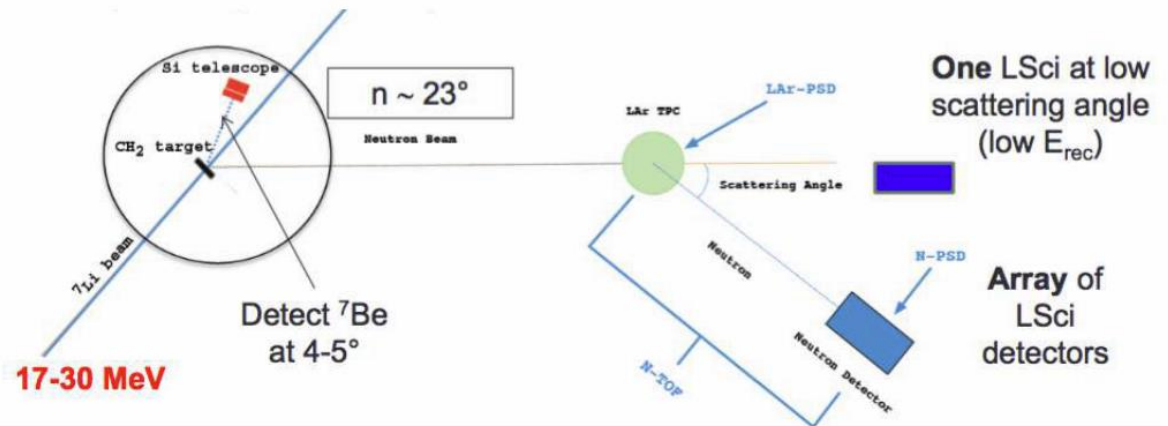
Goal: to sense recoil directionality in Liquid Argon

Strategy: Columnar recombination models suggest that the magnitude of the  $e^-/Ar^+$  recombination depends on the angle between the field and the track direction.

ReD will try to demonstrate whether columnar recombination in a LAr TPC can provide directional DM detection



Neutron beam produced at INFN - LNS by the 15 MV Tandem via the  $p(^7Li, ^7Be)n$  reaction



**Recoil directionality** might be the key for dark matter **discovery!**

# Summary

---

- **Competitive results with Ar(DP)-TPCs**
  - High mass WIMPs
  - Low / Sub-GeV mass WIMPs
- **Exciting studies and technological developments on several fronts: UAr, SiPMs, directionality...etc**
- **PSD+ UAr+ SiPM+Radiopurity makes Ar a good candidate to lead the path towards the neutrino floor**
- **We are looking forward to the results of DP neutrino prototype**

**Backup**