

24<sup>th</sup> Rencontres de Blois, 2012

# Searching for Dark Matter: The LUX Experiment

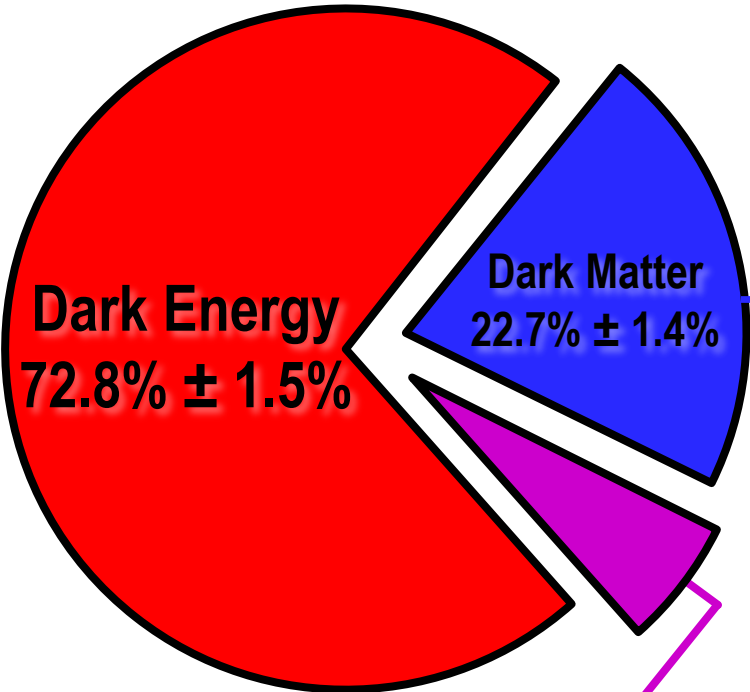
Luiz de Viveiros

for the LUX Collaboration

LIP-Coimbra (Portugal)

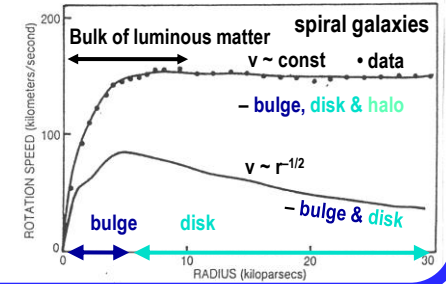


# Dark Matter

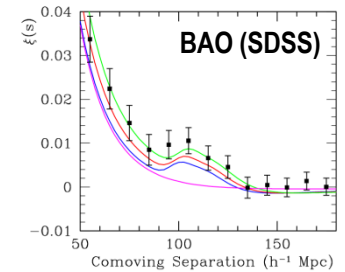
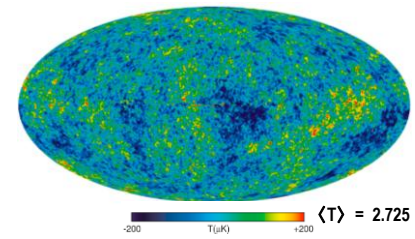


$\Lambda$ CDM Model

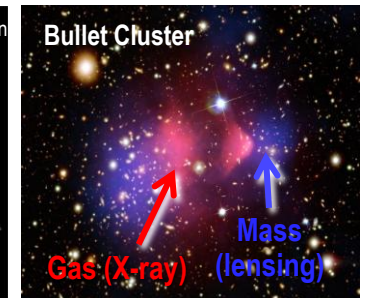
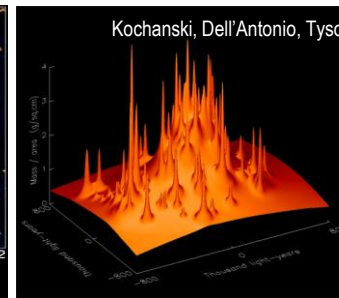
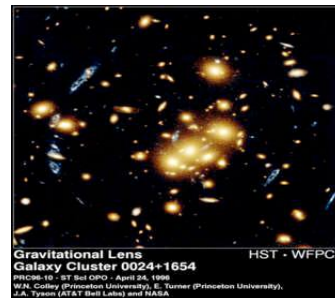
## Motion of galaxies and galaxy clusters



## Cosmological Evidence (CMB, BAO, Supernovae...)

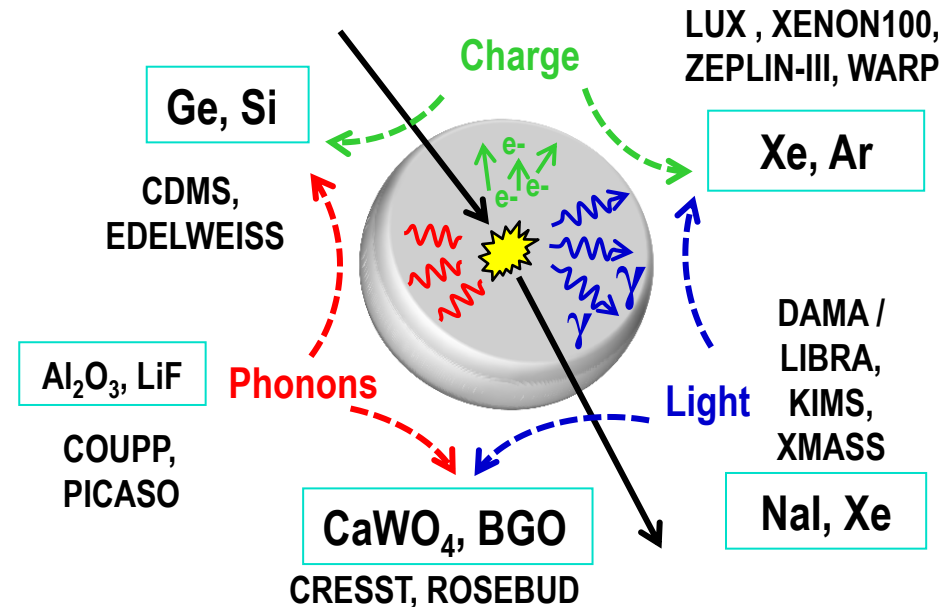
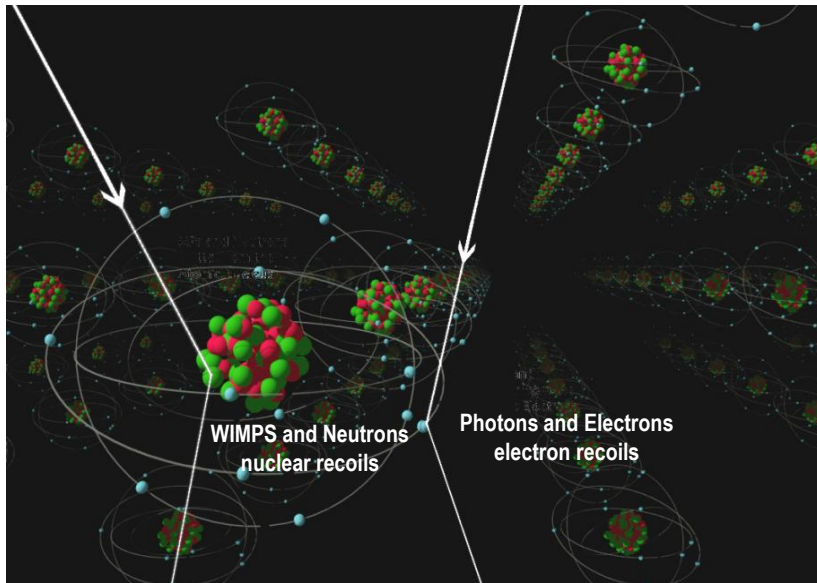


## Gravitational Lensing (weak/strong)



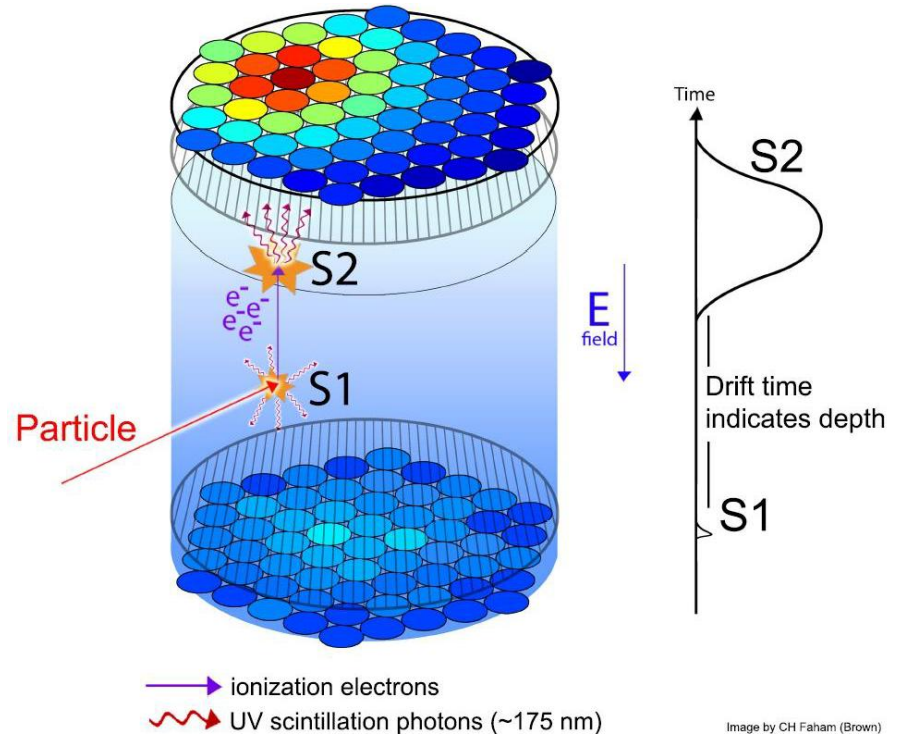
# Dark Matter Candidate: WIMPs

- **WIMPs: Stable (or long lived) particles, relics from the Big Bang**
  - Supersymmetry independently predicts *weakly interacting massive particles* (e.g. Neutralinos)
  - $M_{\text{WIMP}}$ : in the range 10 GeV – 1 TeV
- **Direct Detection: WIMPs (like neutrons) scatter elastically off nuclei**
  - Photons and electrons scatter off atomic electrons
  - Recoil energy  $\approx$  few keV – tens of keV (require detectors with low threshold)
  - Detectable via light, charge, phonons, or a combination of them

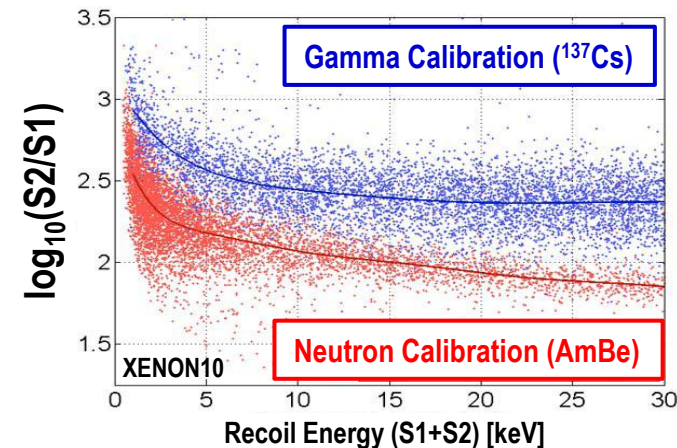
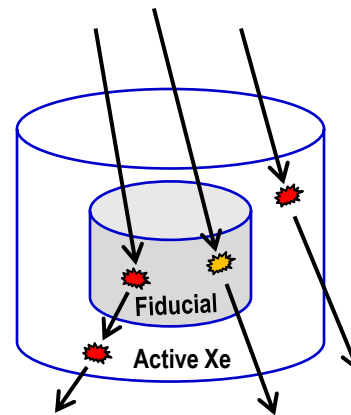


# Dual Phase Xe Detector

- **Dual Phase: Gas and Liquid Xe**
  - High density ( $\sim 3 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) and high Z
- **Sensitive to both Scintillation Light (S1) and Charge (S2)**
  - Different yields of light and charge for nuclear recoils (WIMPs, neutrons) and electron recoils ( $\gamma$ ,  $e^-$ )
  - Event-by-event discrimination: **charge/light  $\Rightarrow$  bands**
  - Background rejection:  $>99.5\%$  (LUX)
  - Nuclear recoil acceptance:  $50\%$

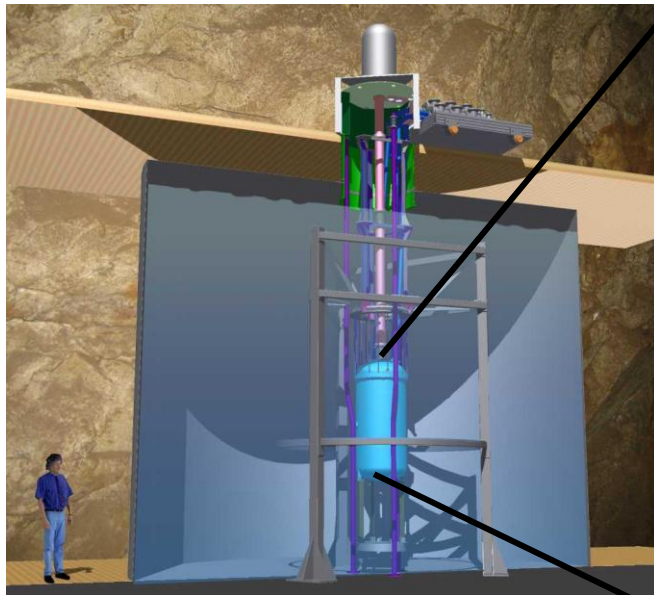


- **Position reconstruction**
  - Z from S2-S1 timing, XY from S2 pattern
  - **Self-shielding:**
    - Active: veto high-E and multiple scatters
    - Passive: fiducial volume

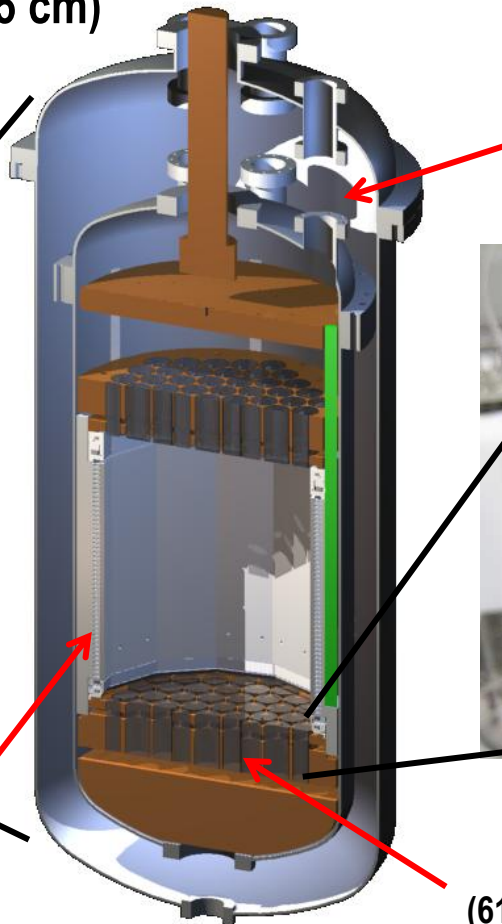


# The LUX Detector

- To be deployed in the **Sanford Lab** at the **Homestake Mine (South Dakota, USA)**
- **1.5 km deep** (4300 m.w.e.,  $\mu$  flux reduced  $\times 10^{-7}$  compared to sea level)
- **350kg Liquid Xe** Detector (59 cm height, 49 cm diameter)
- **122 PMTs** (Hamamatsu R8778,  $\varnothing = 5$  cm)  
61 on top, 61 on bottom
- **Low-background Ti Cryostat**



Teflon Can



Titanium Cryostat

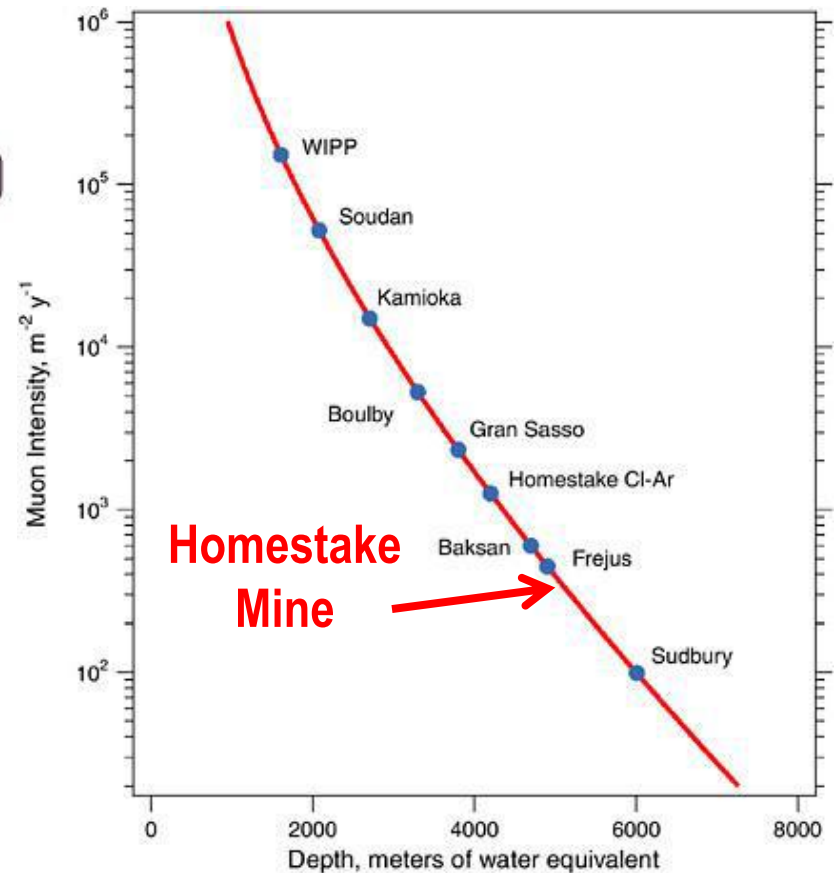
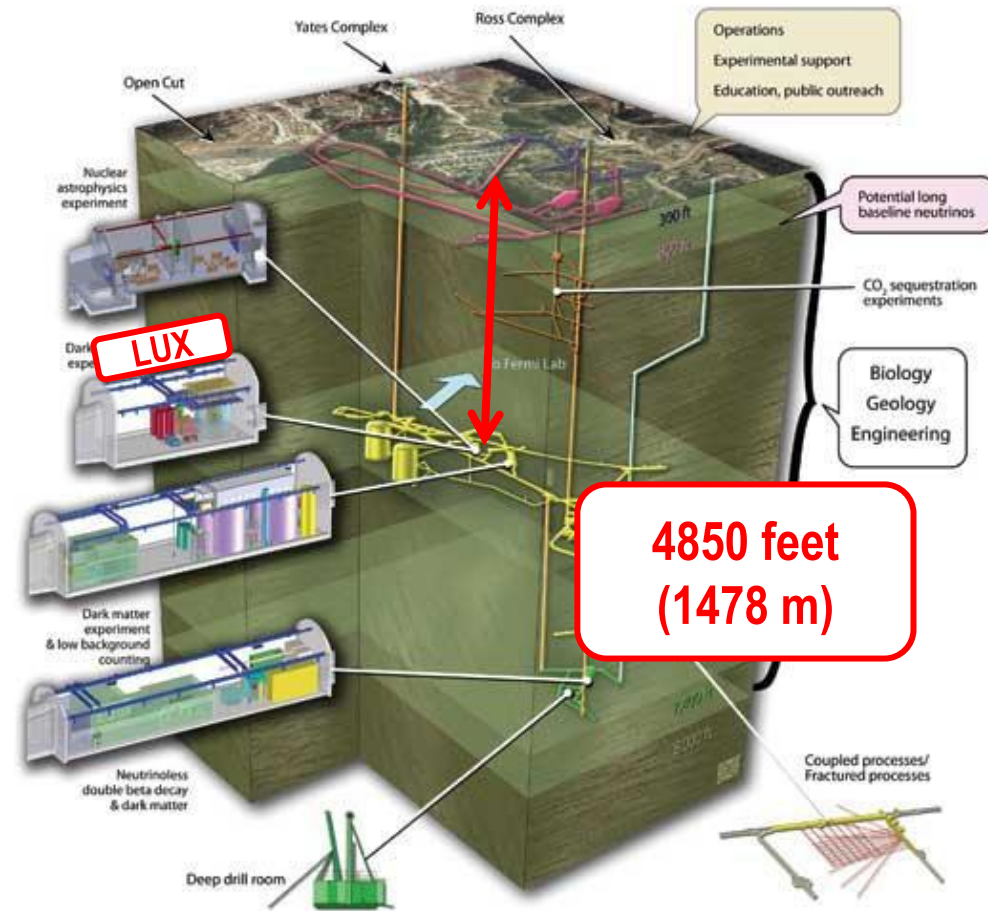


R8778 PMTs

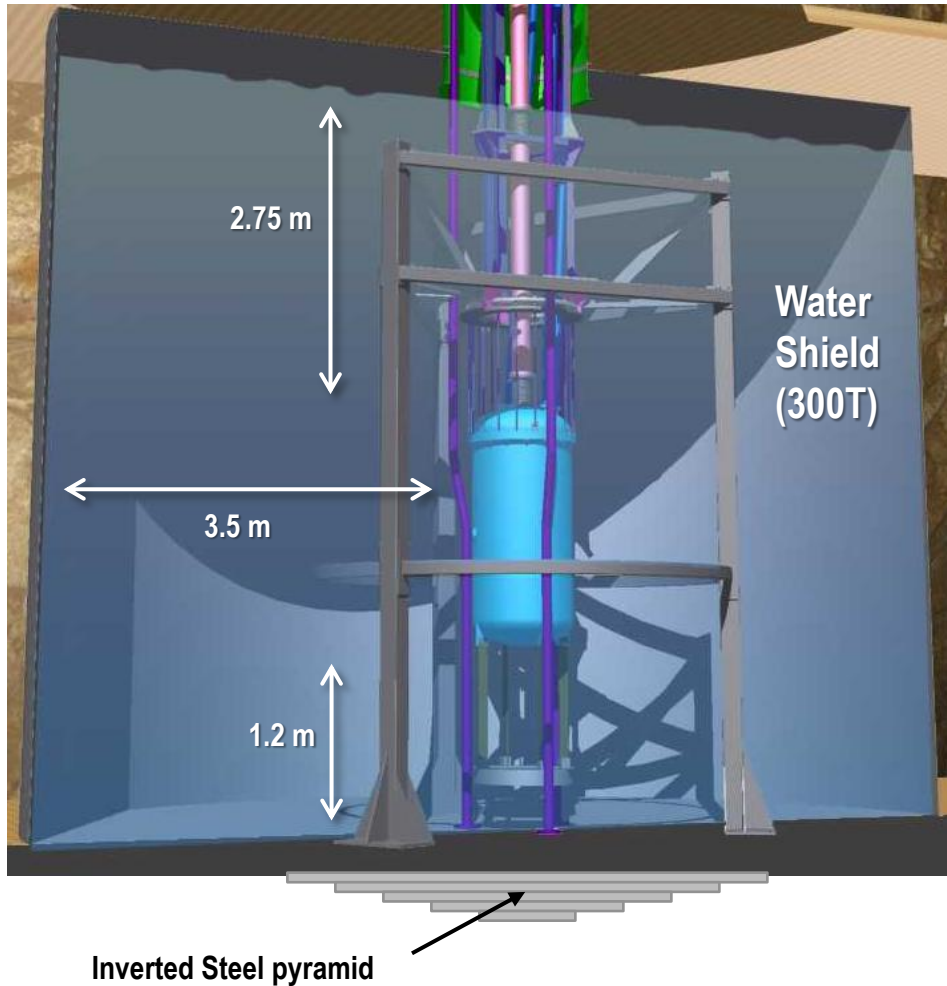
PMTs  
(61 Top / 61 Bottom)

# Sanford Lab at Homestake Mine

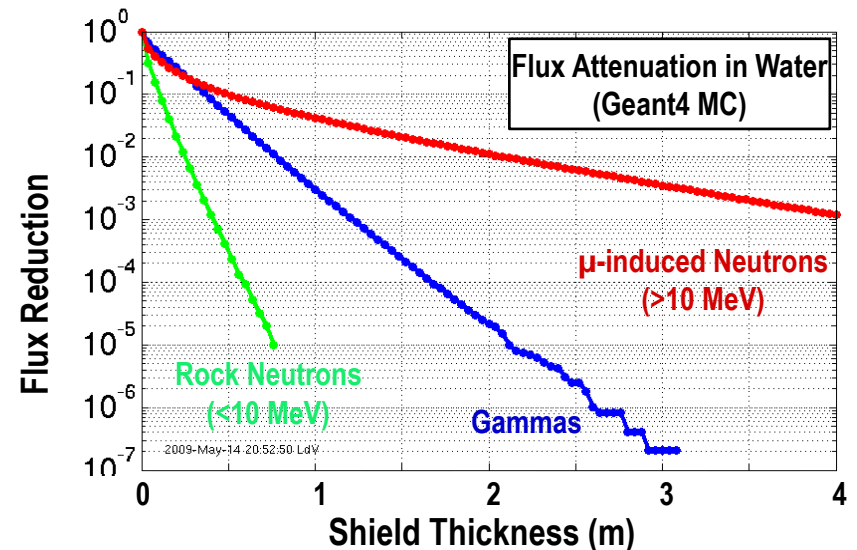
- To be deployed in the **Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF)** at the **Homestake Mine (South Dakota, USA)**
- **1.5 km deep** (4300 m.w.e.,  $\mu$  flux reduced  $\times 10^{-7}$  compared to sea level)



# LUX Water Shield



- **Water Tank:  $\varnothing = 8$  m,  $h = 6$  m (300 Tonnes)**
  - 3.5 m shield thickness on the sides
  - Inverted steel pyramid (20 tons) under tank to increase shielding on top/bottom
  - Muon Veto: 20 PMTs ( $\varnothing = 10''$ )
- **Ultra-low background facility**
  - Gamma event rate reduction:  $2 \times 10^{-10}$
  - High-energy neutrons ( $> 10$  MeV) rate reduction  $\sim 10^{-3} \Rightarrow < 100$  ndru,



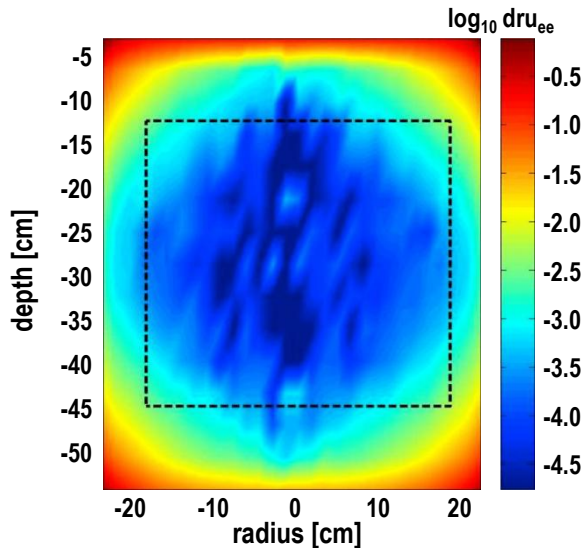
# LUX Internals

- All detector components are screened for radioactivity at the SOLO counting facilities and by LBNL
  - Internal backgrounds dominate over external (from cavern rock)
- Active region defined by PTFE slabs (high reflectivity for Xe scintillation light)

**100 kg fiducial**  
reduces background by  $10^{-4}$

$\gamma$ :  $\sim 400 \mu\text{dru}$   
 $n$ :  $\sim 500 \text{ndru}$

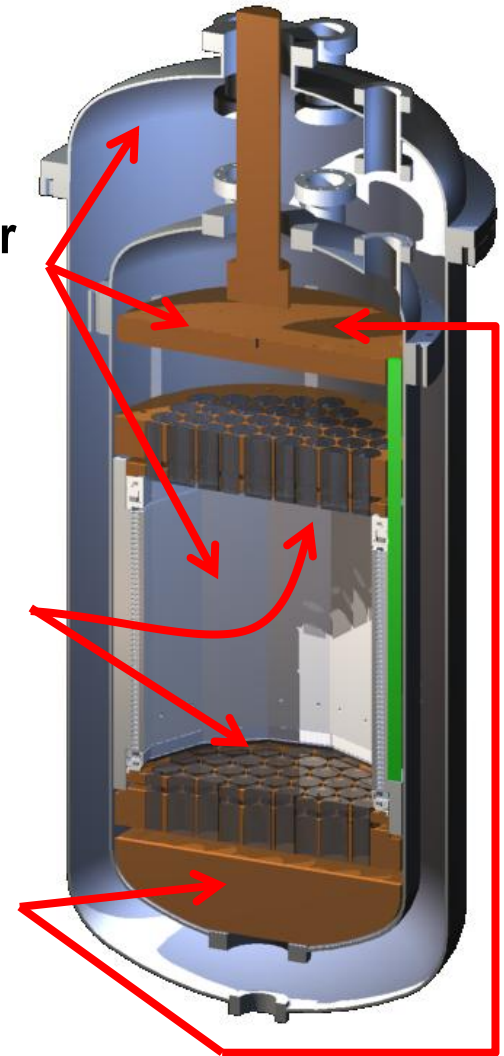
$\text{dru} = \text{events} / \text{kg} / \text{keV} / \text{s}$



Construction materials chosen for low radioactivity (Ti, Cu, PTFE)

PMT radioactivity gives dominant background  $\sim 12 \text{ mBq/PMT}$

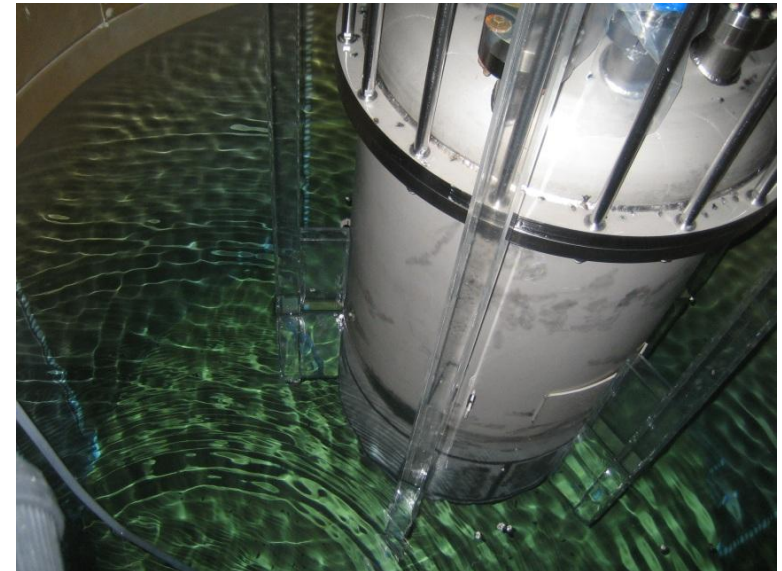
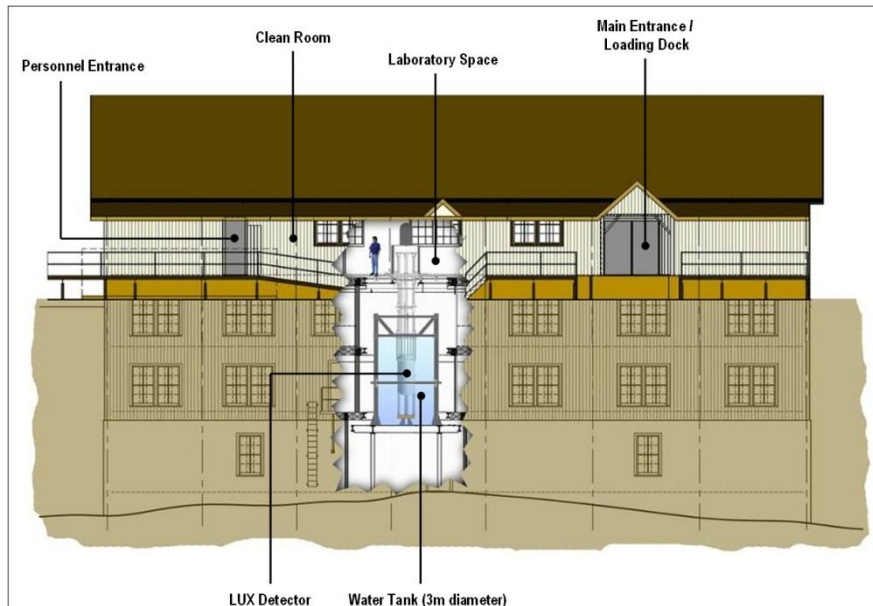
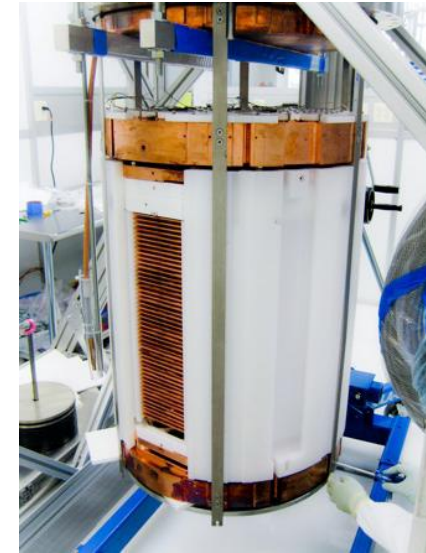
Majority of materials heavily shielded by Cu





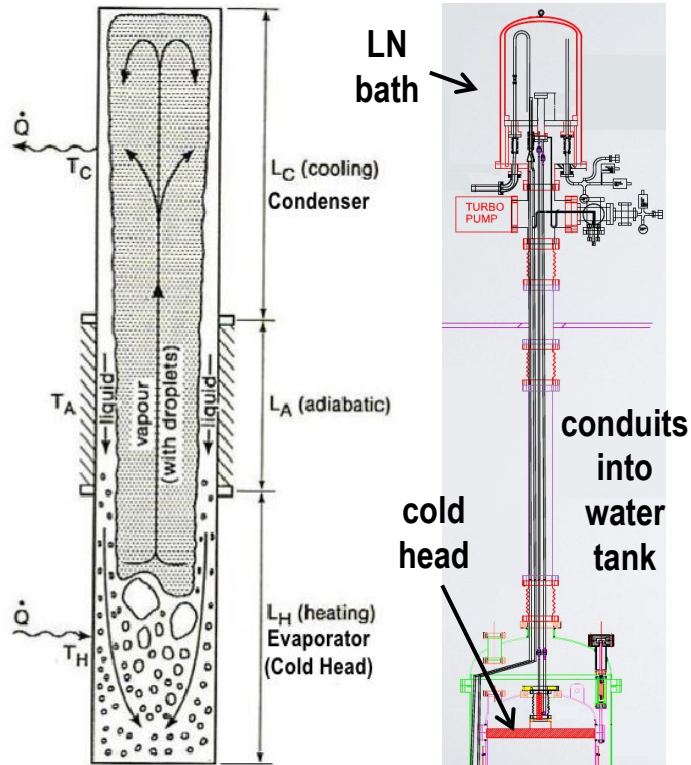
# LUX Surface Run (at Homestake)

- **Stable cryogenic operation for  $> 100$  days**
  - Ended on Feb 2012, detector being moved underground
- **First successful use of technologies proposed for tonne-scale detectors:**
  - **Biggest double phase Xe detector in operation: 350 kg, 122 PMTs**
  - **Low background Titanium vessel**
  - **Thermosyphon cooling**
  - **Full scale deployment in water tank**



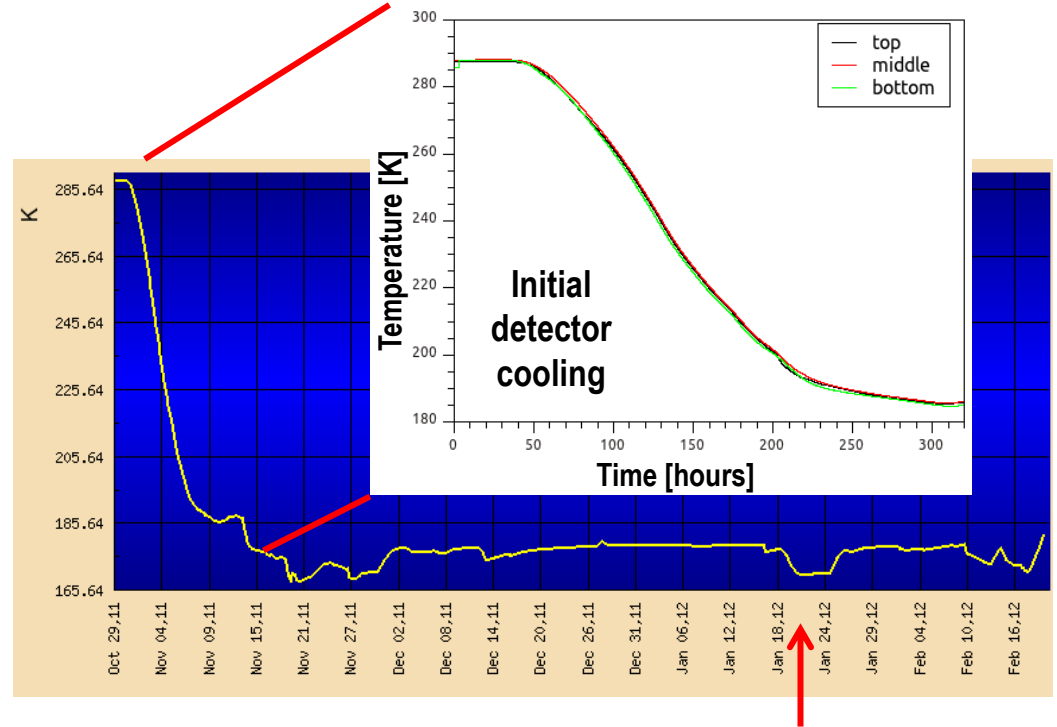
# Surface Run – Cooling System

- Thermosyphon: ~kW capacity, multiple cold head deployment;
- High flow plumbing and heat exchanger for rapid circulation through external purifier: 35 liters per minute (300 kg/day)
  - Very low heat load: < 5 W



Thermosyphon principle

LUX Thermosyphon

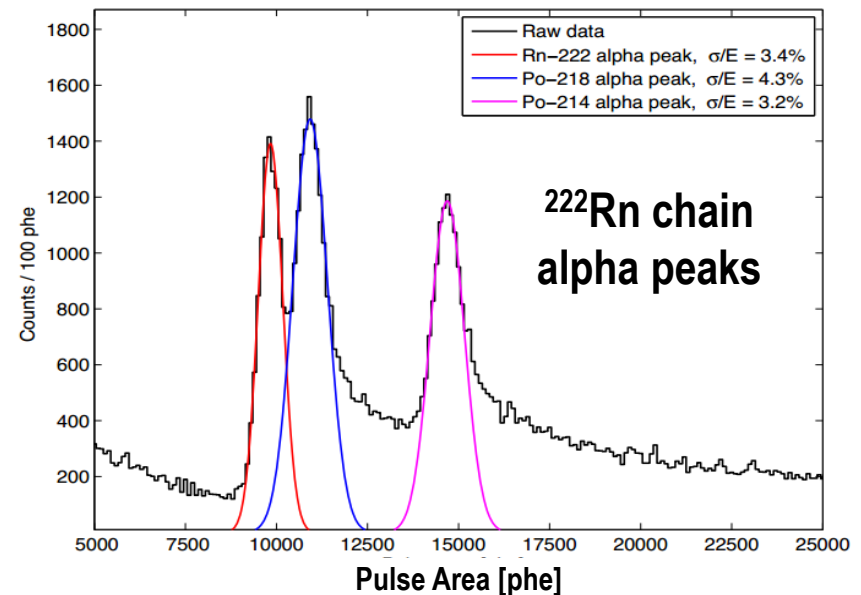
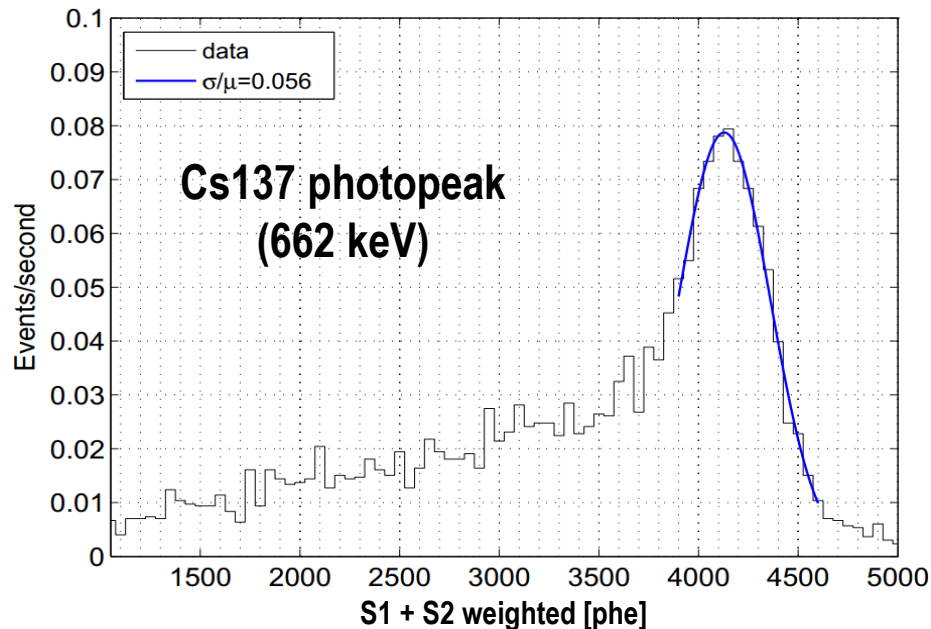


temperature variation  $\Leftrightarrow$  circulation change

# Surface Run – Signals

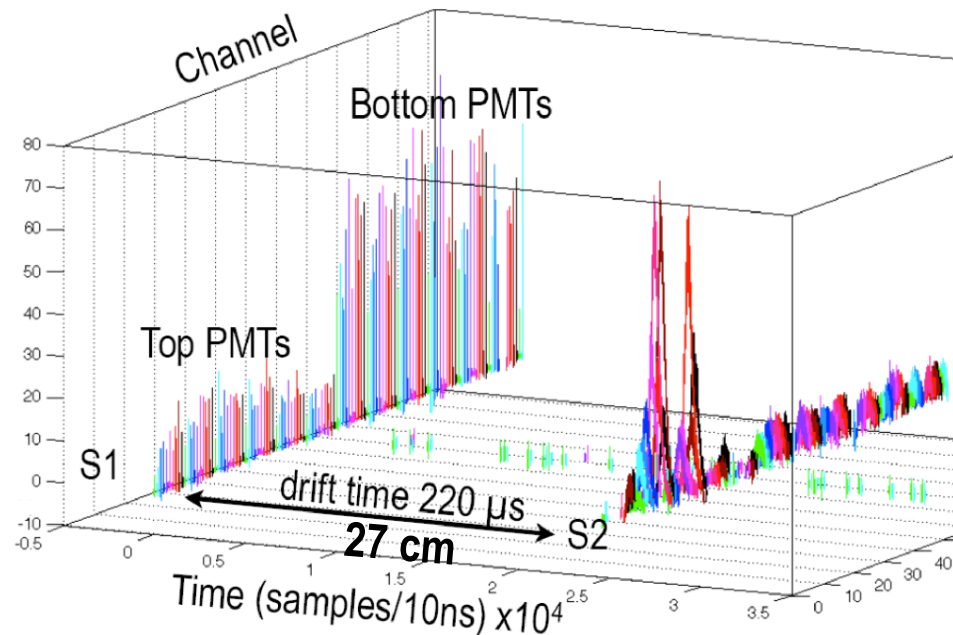
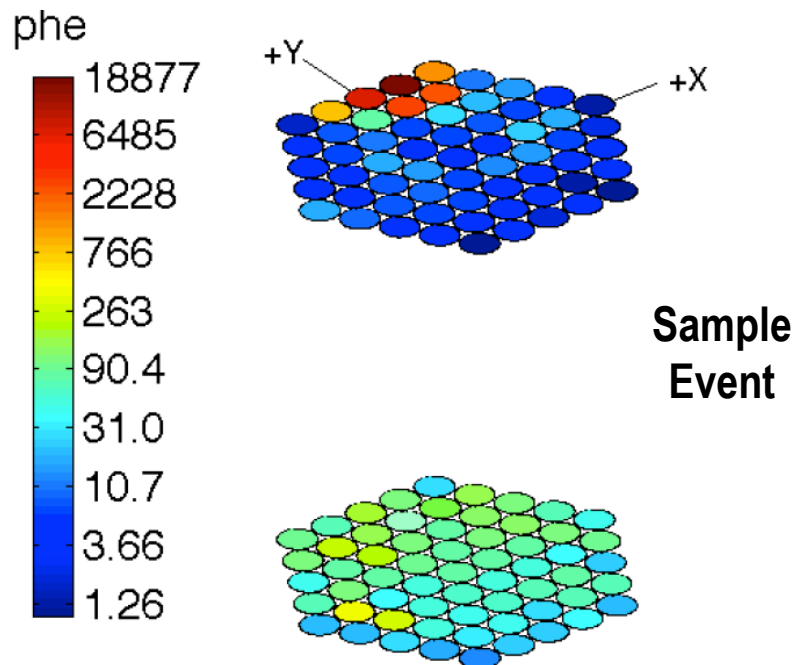
## ■ Functional trigger, DAQ, analysis chain:

- 3 TB of data generated and processed – backgrounds and gamma source calibrations
- DAQ samples at 100 MHz with 14 bit depth;
- 122/122 PMTs are working (1 faulty base)
- PMT operation limited to low gain ( $1e5 - 5e5$ ) due to overwhelming Muon background at surface ( $\sim 300$  MeV per event  $\Rightarrow$  too much light)
- E resolution:  $\sim 6\%$  at 662 keV (Cs137),  $\sim 3\%$  at 5.5 MeV ( $\alpha$ 's)



# Surface Run – Light and Charge

- Light collection:  $\sim 8$  phe/keV<sub>ee</sub> in detector center (zero electric field)
  - Comparison with MC simulation:  $R_{\text{PTFE}} > 95\%$ ;  $\lambda_{\text{abs}} > 5$  m
- Xe purity (Electron lifetime) monitored by muon, alpha and gammas signals.
  - Muon tagging system using plastic scintillator panels
  - Alphas from  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  injection
- Electron lifetime measured by alphas:  $> 90$   $\mu\text{s}$  (12 cm)
  - Broken internal pipe limited circulation through active region and purification performance
  - Lifetime known to be higher, a limiting pulse threshold effect under study

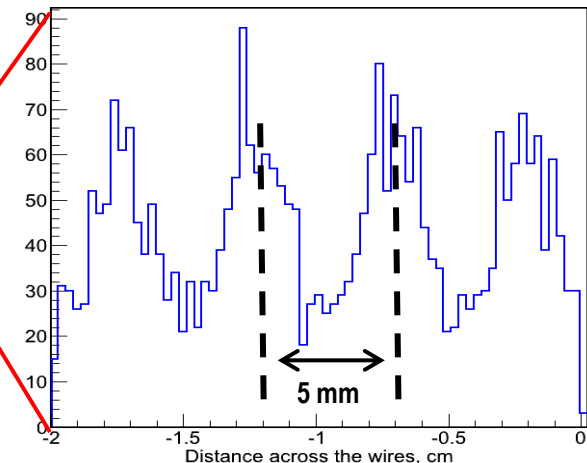
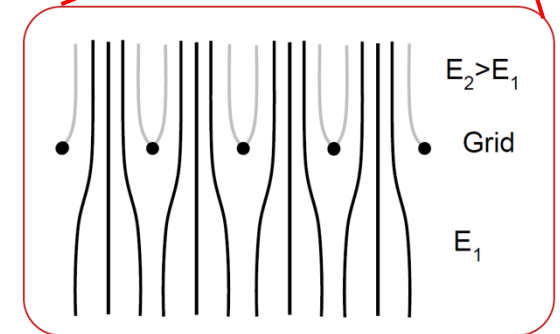
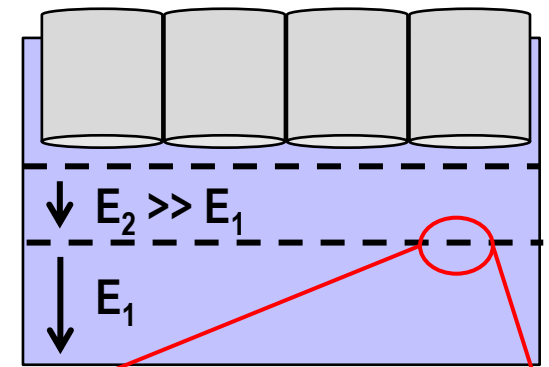
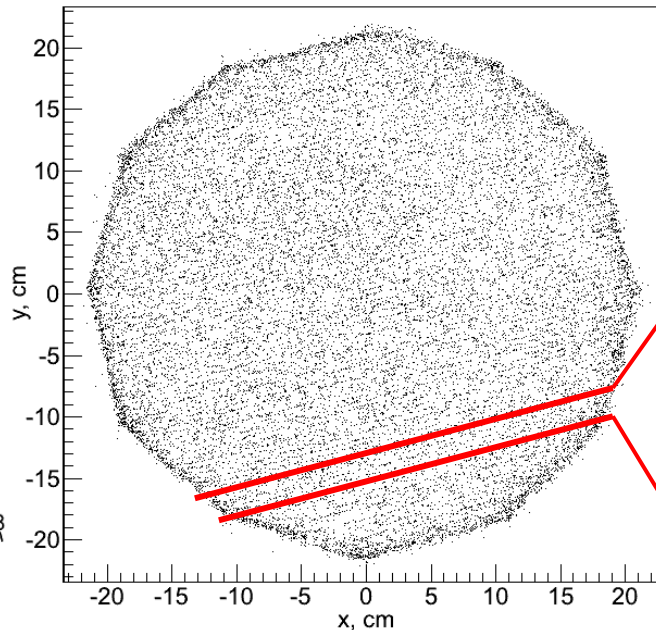
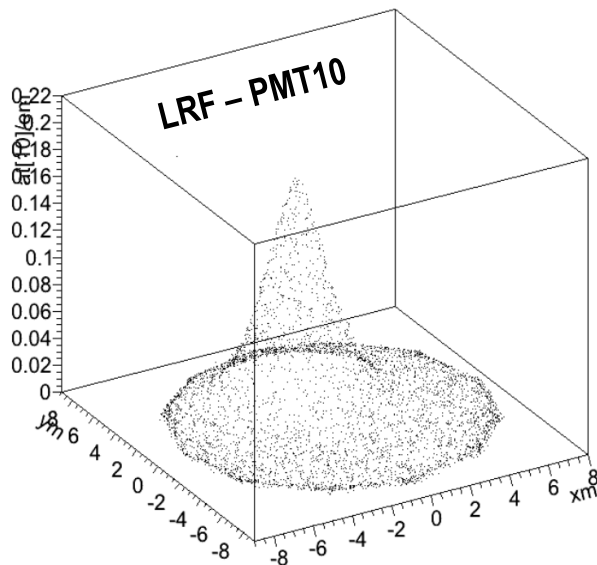


# Surface Run – Event Reconstruction

## ■ Event Reconstruction Software: Mercury

- Light Response Functions (LRFs) are obtained by iteratively fitting the radial distribution of events for each PMT
- Uses  $\chi^2$  minimization of S2 hit pattern (relative to LRFs) to reconstruct each event position
- LRFs can be found using background data

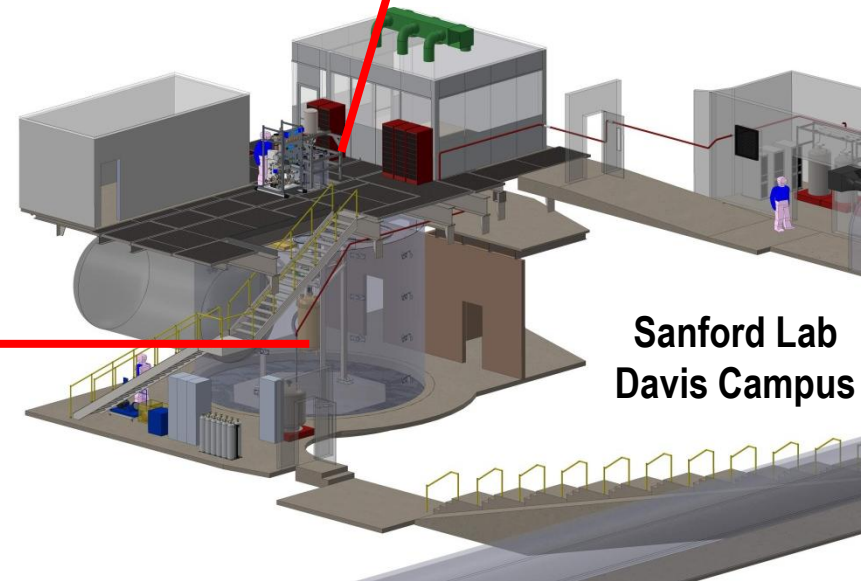
## ■ Reconstruction of XY from $\alpha$ interactions ( $E = 5.5$ MeV) near anode grid resolves grid wires with 5 mm pitch



# Underground Deployment (Homestake Mine)

## ■ Underground Science Timeline

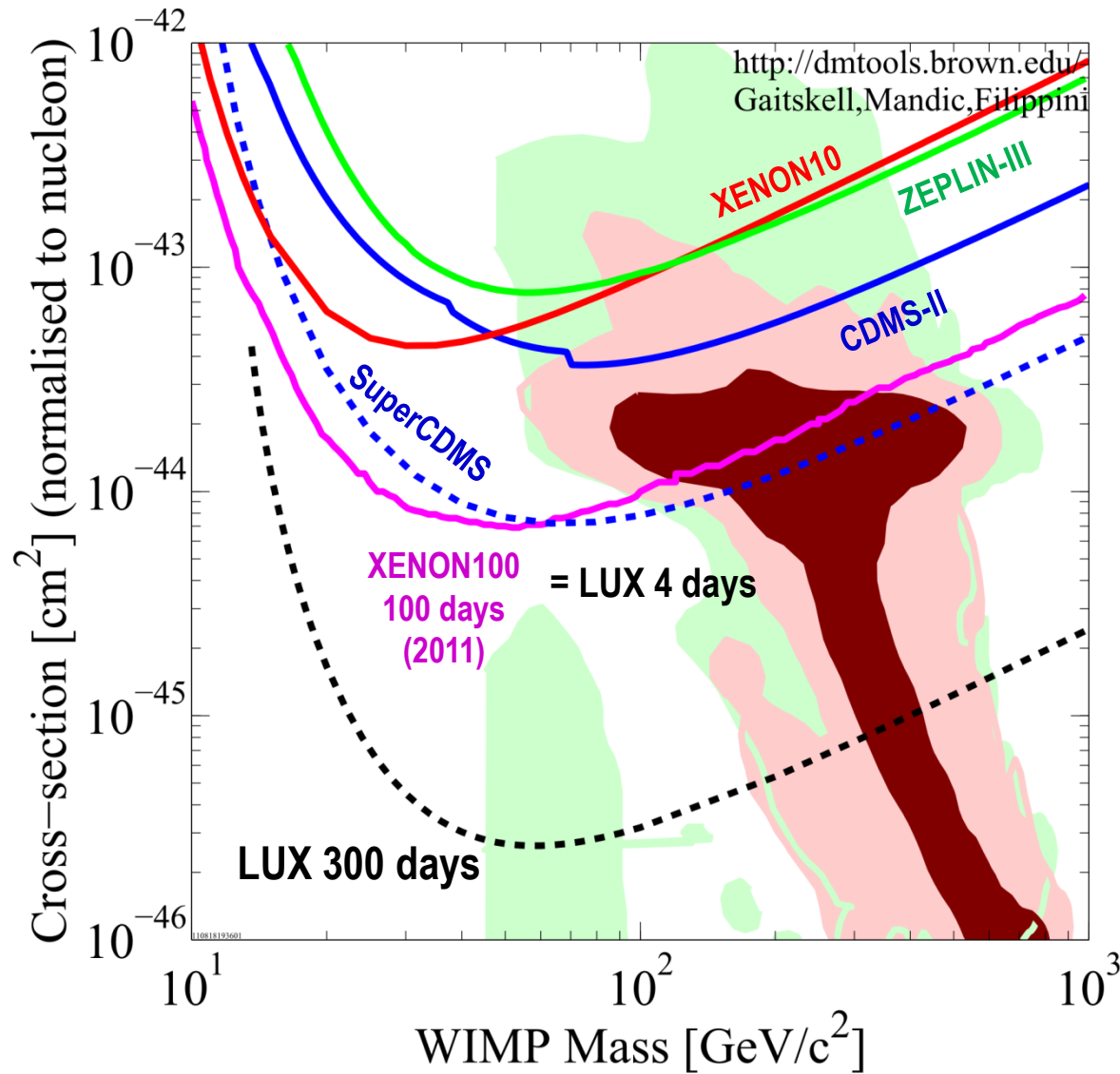
- Start dismantling at surface March 2012
- Start installation underground May 21, 2012
- Finish installation September 2012
- Finish commissioning November 2012
- First science data before the end of 2012
- First result in first quarter of 2013
- 300 days result by end 2013



Sanford Lab  
Davis Campus



# Sensitivity Limits

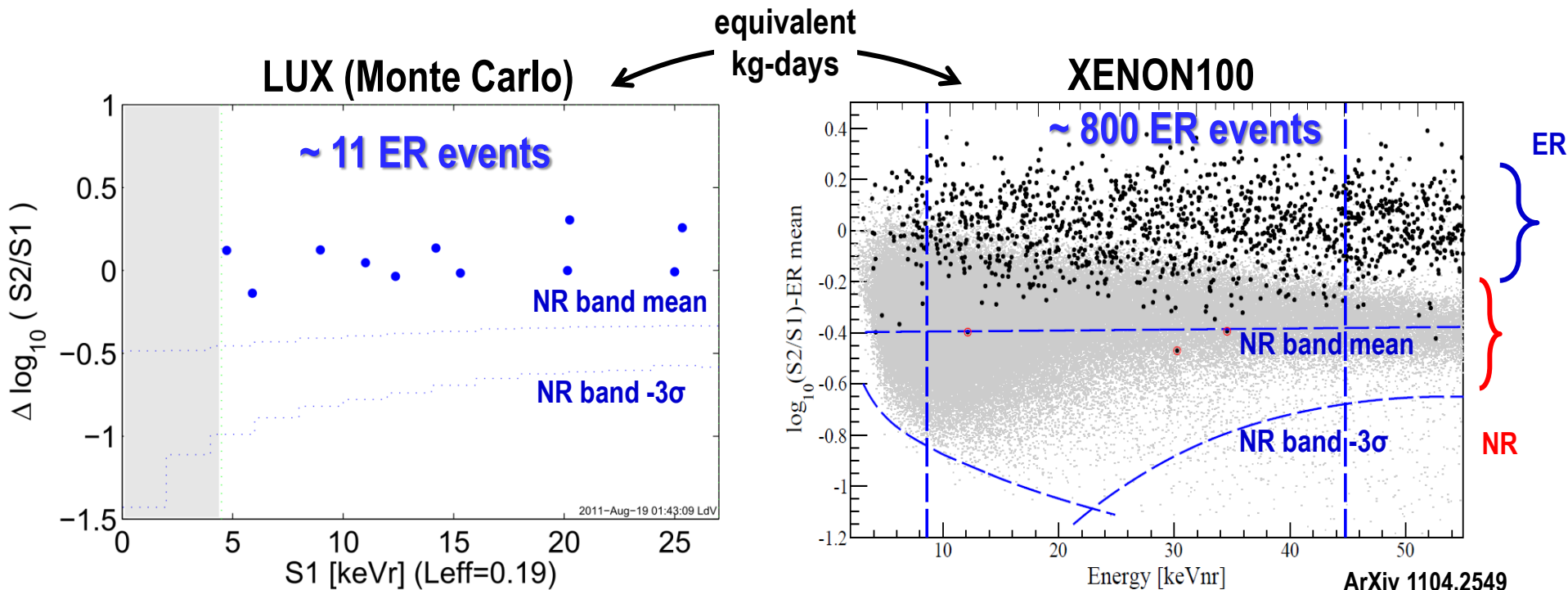


Exclusion curves for WIMP-nucleon cross-sections

Spin-independent coupling

# LUX WIMP Sensitivity

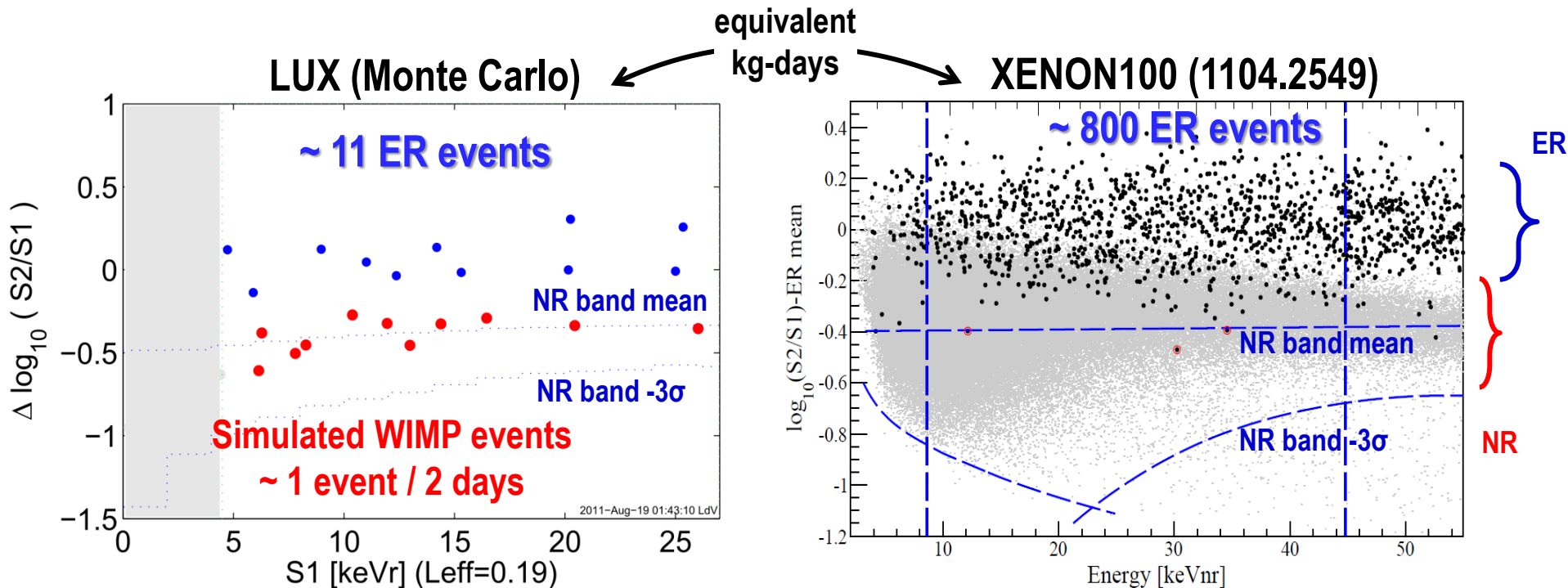
- LUX is designed for very low ER background rate, with strong emphasis on unambiguous discovery of WIMP signal
- Contrast LUX with current best limit (XENON100)
  - 40 kg x 100 day XENON100 exposure => 100 kg fiducial x 40 days in LUX





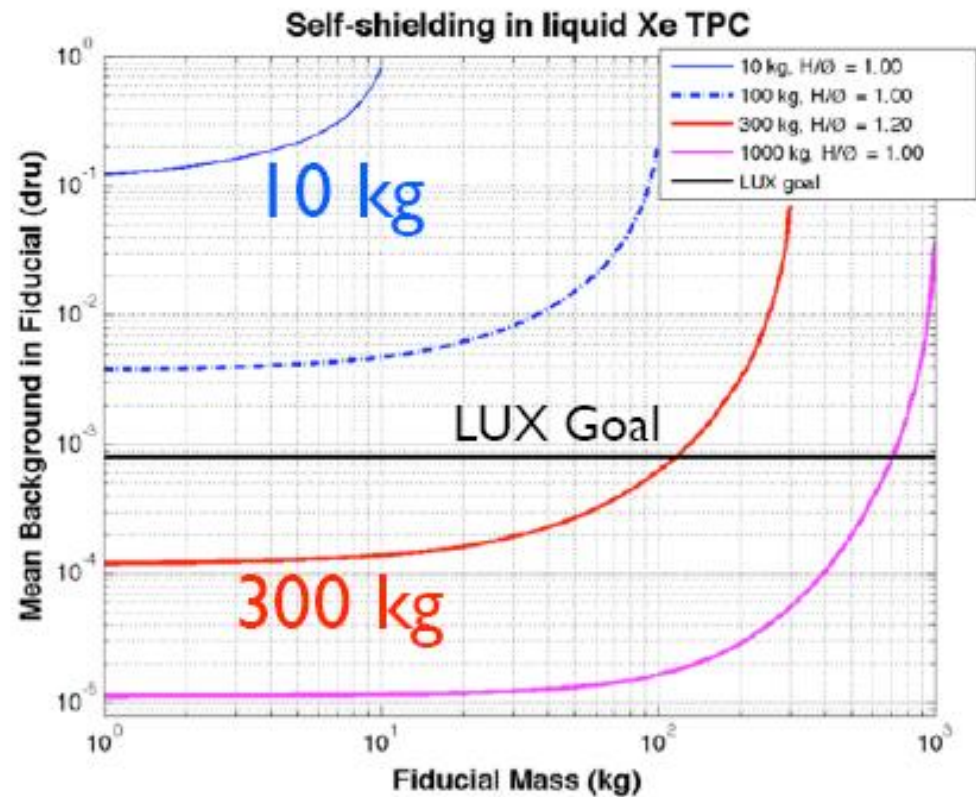
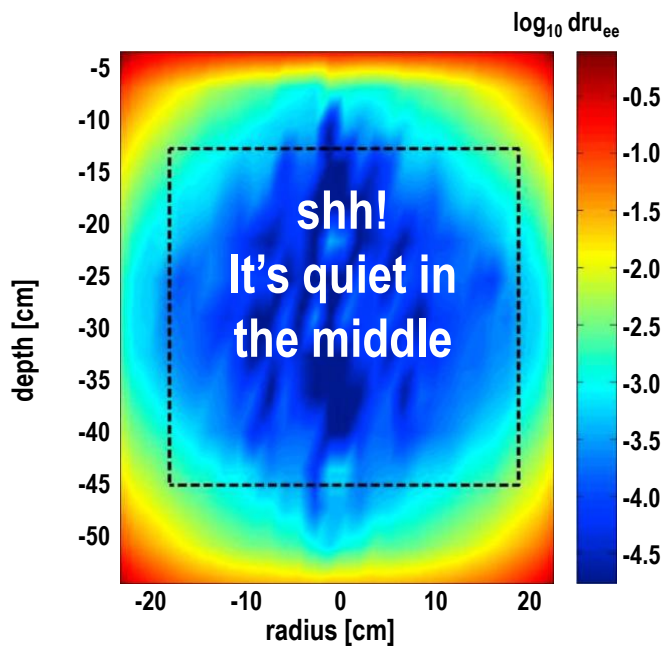
# LUX WIMP Sensitivity

- LUX is designed for very low ER background rate, with strong emphasis on unambiguous discovery of WIMP signal
- Contrast LUX with current best limit (XENON100)
  - 40 kg x 100 day XENON100 exposure => 100 kg fiducial x 40 day in LUX
- What will WIMPs look like in LUX?
  - Best 90% CL Exclusion Limit:  $\sigma_{\text{WIMP}} = 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$  at 100 GeV



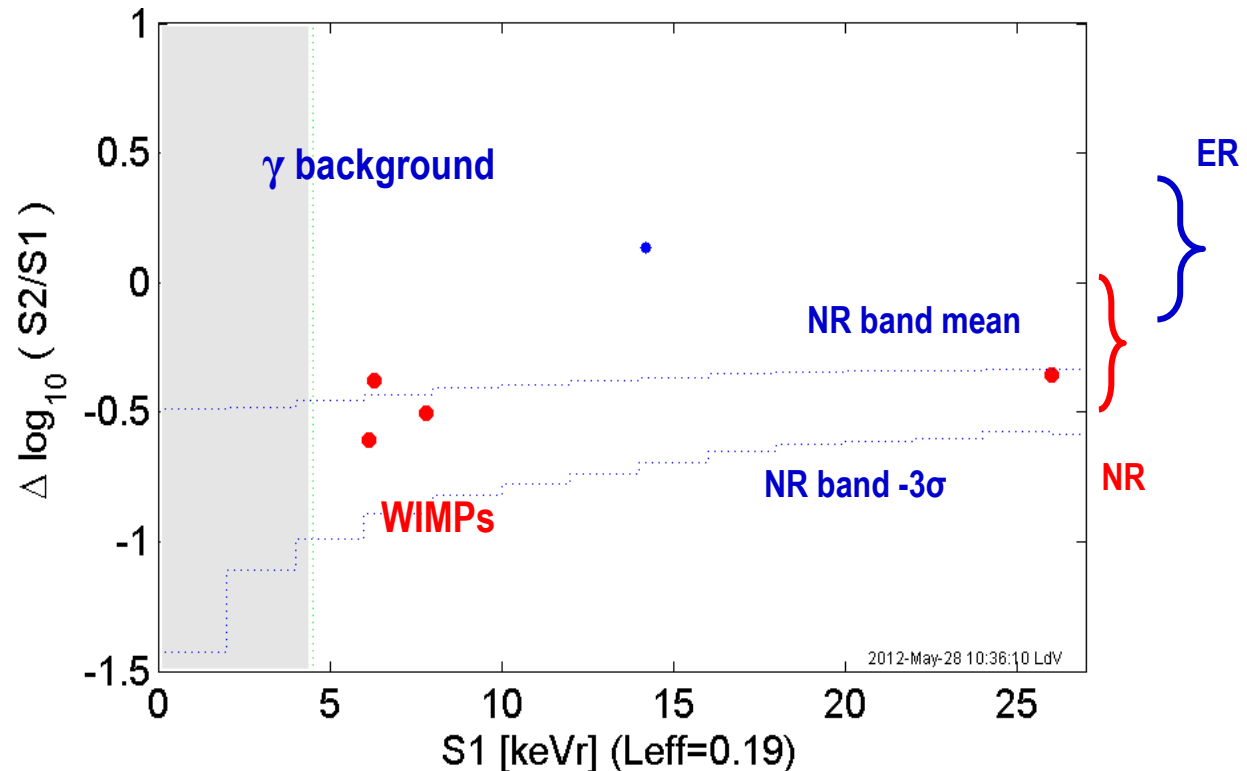
# LUX Backgrounds – Self-shielding

- At LUX's scale, self-shielding allows nearly background-free acquisition by using a reduced fiducial:



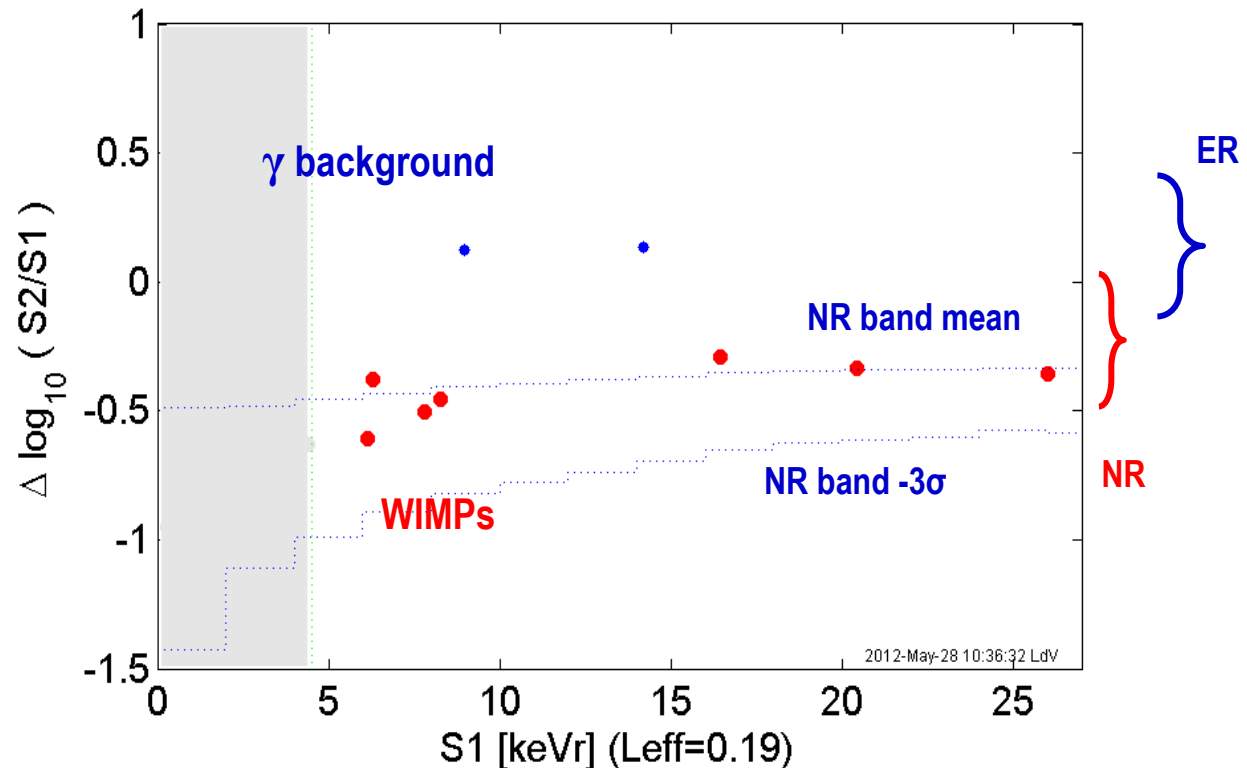
# Simulated WIMP signal in LUX

- Example:  $m_{\text{WIMP}} = 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  and  $\sigma_{\text{WIMP}} = 1 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$   
(sensitivity limit set by XENON100)
- 40 days acquisition, 25 kg fiducial mass
  - 1 single background event, before cuts and discrimination (ER Background  $\sim 390 \mu\text{dru}$ )



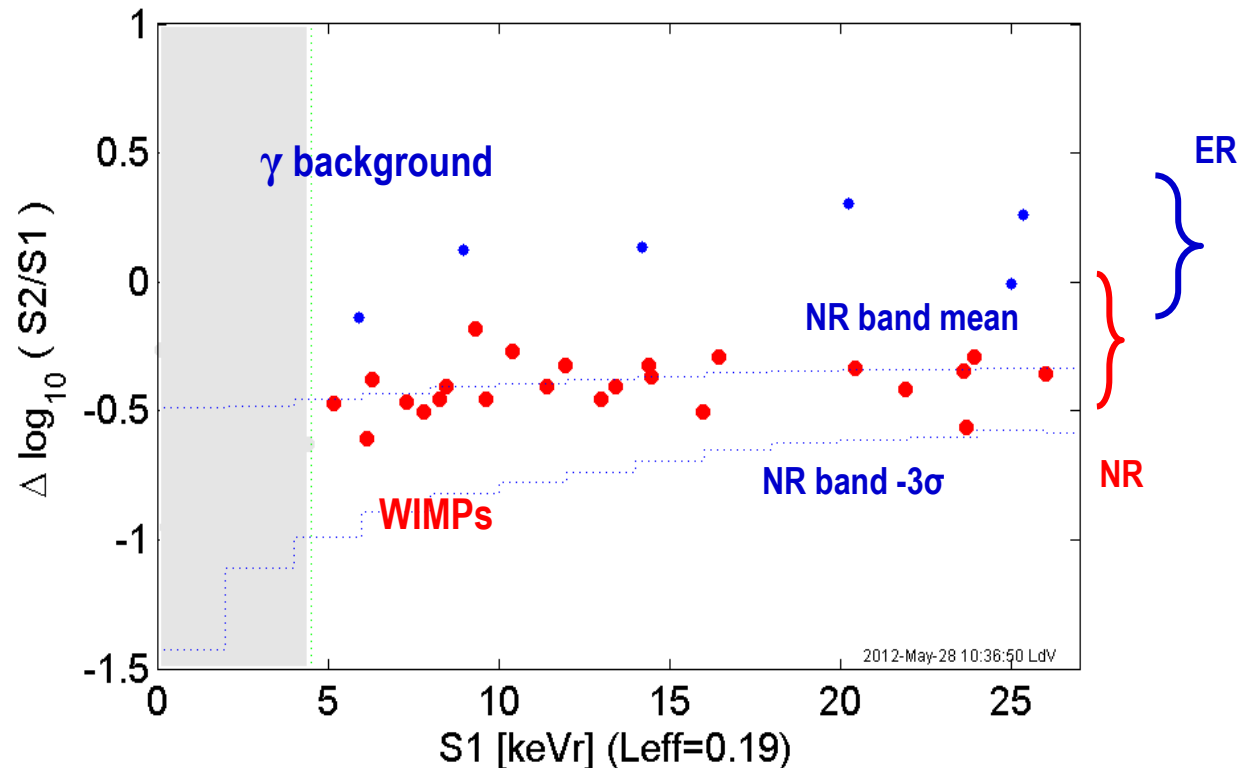
# Simulated WIMP signal in LUX

- Example:  $m_{\text{WIMP}} = 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  and  $\sigma_{\text{WIMP}} = 1 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$   
(sensitivity limit set by XENON100)
- 100 days acquisition, 25 kg fiducial mass
  - Still only a couple of background events; well defined WIMP signal



# Simulated WIMP signal in LUX

- Example:  $m_{\text{WIMP}} = 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  and  $\sigma_{\text{WIMP}} = 1 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$   
(sensitivity limit set by XENON100)
- 300 days acquisition, 25 kg fiducial mass
  - Longer exposure, signal becomes better defined
  - Still only a handful of background events, **before cuts and discrimination**



# The LUX Collaboration



## Brown

Richard Gaitskell	PI, Professor
Simon Fiorucci	Research Associate
Monica Pangiliinan	Postdoc
Jeremy Chapman	Graduate Student
Carlos Hernandez Faham	Graduate Student
David Malling	Graduate Student
James Verbus	Graduate Student



## Case Western

Thomas Shutt	PI, Professor
Dan Akerib	PI, Professor
Mike Dragowsky	Research Associate Professor
Tom Coffey	Research Associate
Carmen Carmona	Postdoc
Karen Gibson	Postdoc
Adam Bradley	Graduate Student
Patrick Phelps	Graduate Student
Chang Lee	Graduate Student
Kati Pech	Graduate Student
Tim Ivancic	Graduate Student



## University of Rochester

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



## SD School of Mines

Xinhua Bai	PI, Professor
------------	---------------



Collaboration was formed in 2007 and fully funded by DOE and NSF in 2008.



## University of Maryland

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



## Texas A&M

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



## UC Davis

Mani Tripathi	PI, Professor
Robert Svoboda	Professor
Richard Lander	Professor
Britt Hollbrook	Senior Engineer
John Thomson	Senior Machinist
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



## 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



## Imperial College London

Henrique Araujo	PI, Senior Lecturer
Tim Sumner	Professor
Alastair Currie	Postdoc



## University of South Dakota

Dongming Mei	PI, Professor
Chao Zhang	Postdoc
Dana Byram	Graduate Student
Chris Chiller	Graduate Student
Angela Chiller	Graduate Student



## Lawrence Berkeley + UC Berkeley

Bob Jacobsen	PI, Professor
David Taylor	Engineer
Mia ihm	Graduate Student



## UC Santa Barbara

Harry Nelson	PI, Professor
Mike Withereil	Professor
Dean White	Engineer
Susanne Kyre	Engineer



## Yale

Daniel McKinsey	PI, Professor
Peter Parker	Professor
James Nikkel	Research Scientist
Sidney Cahn	Lecturer/Research Scientist
Alexey Lyashenko	Postdoc
Ethan Bernard	Postdoc
Markus Horn	Postdoc
Blair Edwards	Postdoc
Louis Kastens	Graduate Student
Nicole Larsen	Graduate Student
Evan Pease	Graduate Student

# Summary

---

- **LUX is the largest double-phase Xe detector in operation**
- **Surface Run on-site (at Homestake mine) marked successful test of technologies proposed for tonne-scale detectors**
  - **>100 days cryogenic operation**
  - **Full deployment inside water shield**
- **All systems fully tested and characterized**
  - **Purification 300 kg/day**
  - **Excellent light collection (8 phe/keV) => low energy threshold**
  - **All PMTs working**
  - **DAQ, Trigger and Data Processing Software ready**
- **Underground deployment this summer, science data by end of 2012**
  - **Matches and surpasses all existing sensitivity limits within days of science run start (for WIMPs with mass above ~10 GeV)**

# The End

Thank You

