HeRALD: Direct Detection with Superfluid 4He

Doug Pinckney on behalf of the HeRALD collaboration

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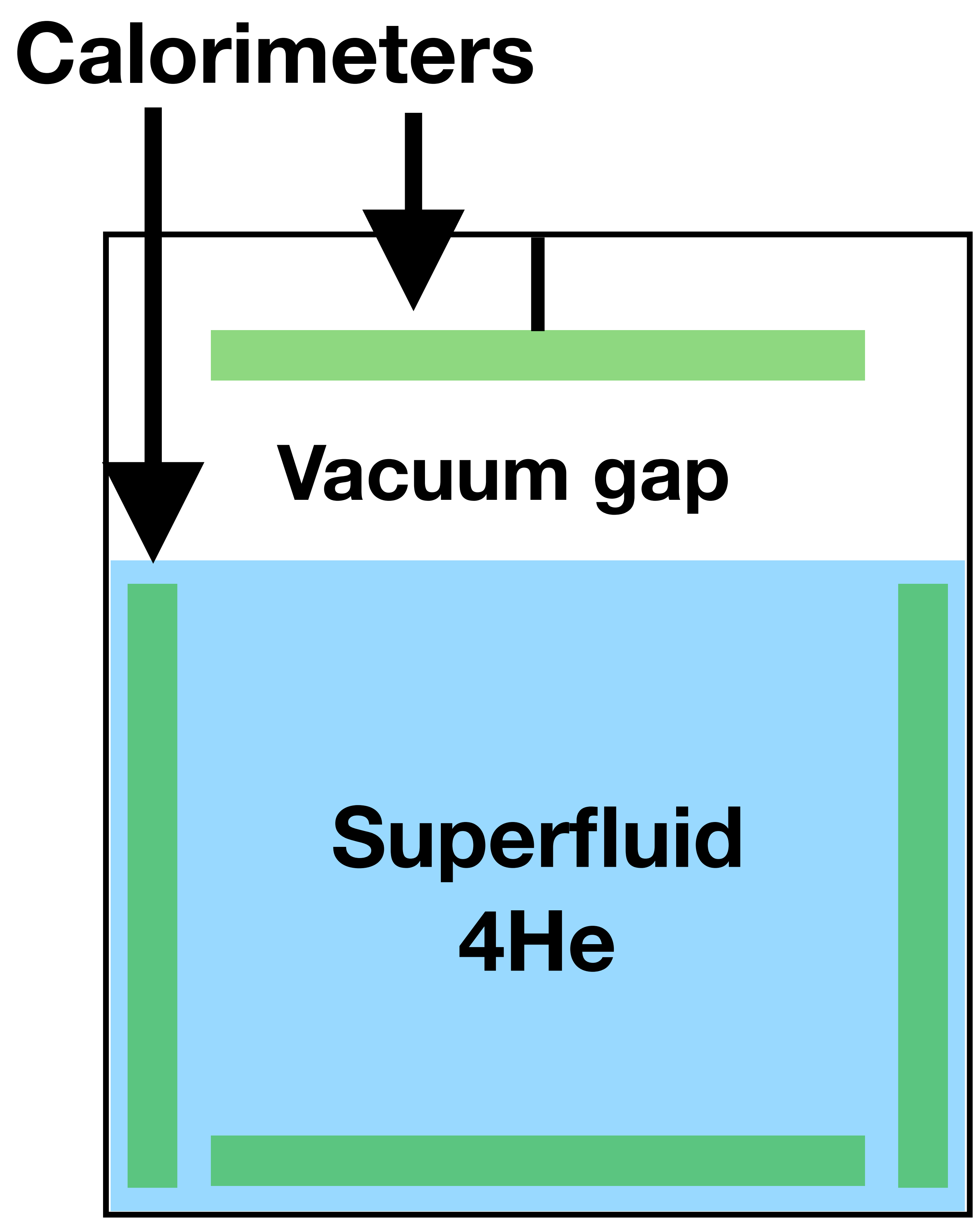
Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HeRALD: Helium Roton Apparatus for Light Dark matter

- Superfluid 4He as a target material
  - Favorable recoil kinematics
  - Recoil energy can be fully reconstructed with TES calorimetry
  - Zero bulk radiogenic backgrounds
  - No Compton backgrounds below 20 eV
- HERON experiment at Brown (Seidel, Maris), proof of concept work



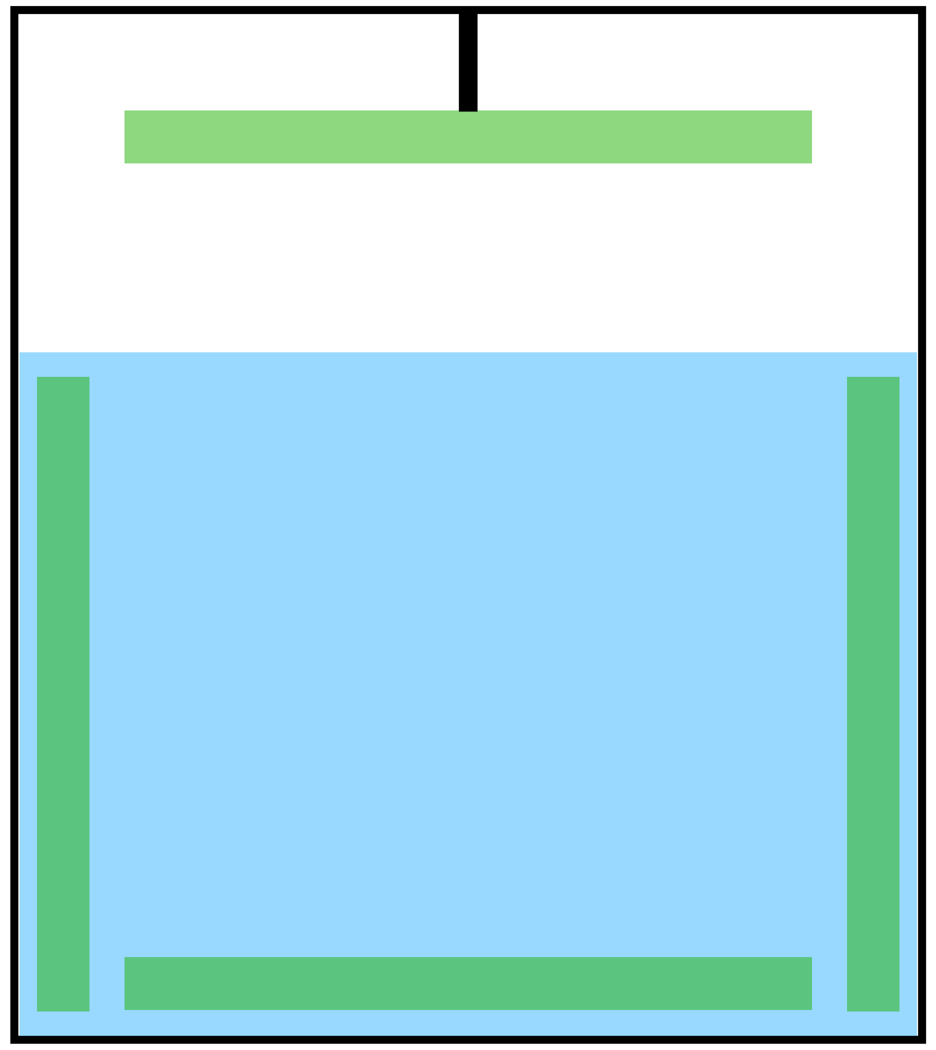
Excitations in Superfluid 4He

DM

O(ns)

He

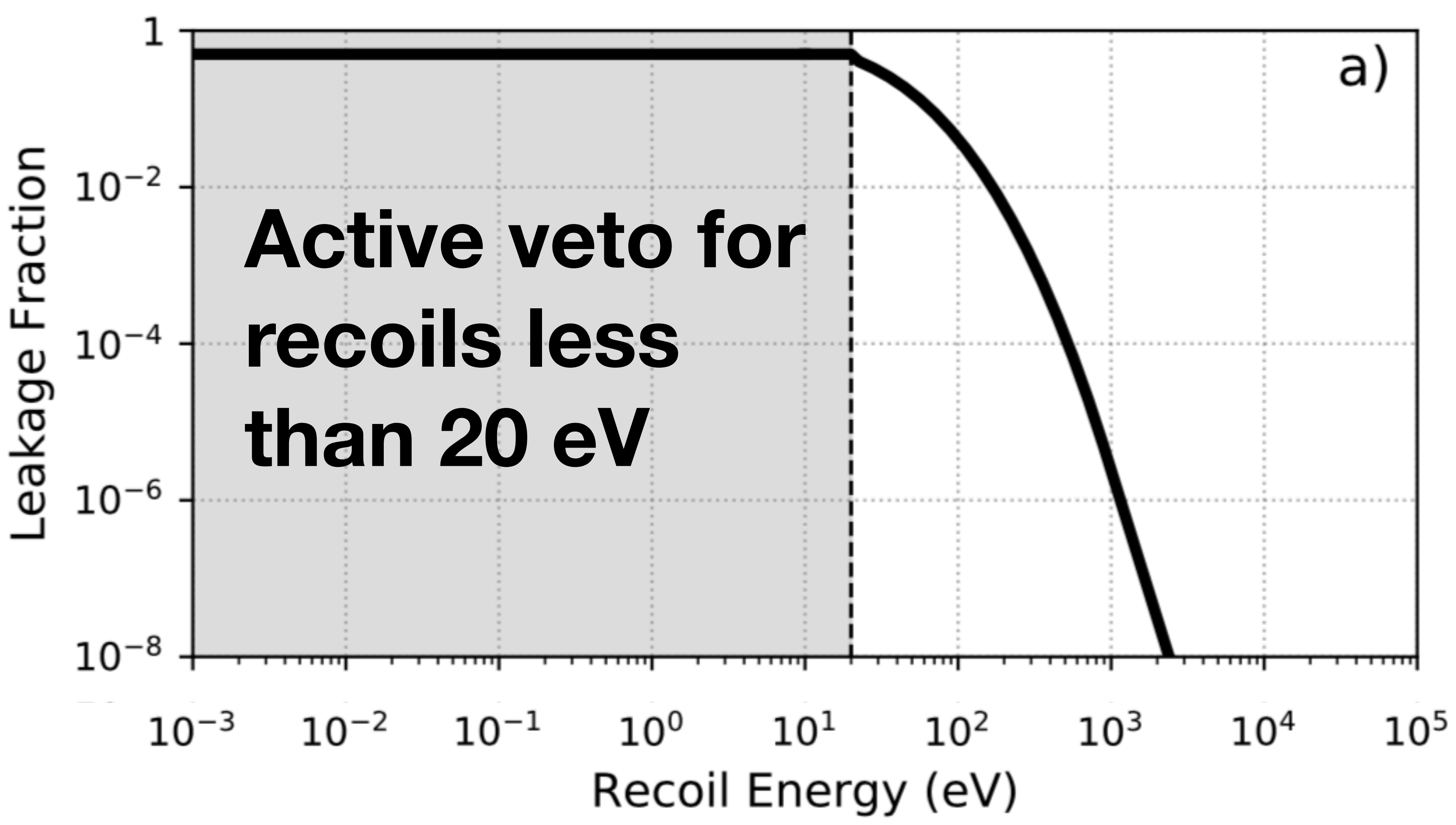
Excitation	Detection Method
~meV Vibrations (phonons, rotons)	Adsorption of quantum evaporated He atoms on upper calorimeter + adhesion gain, 10-100 ms timescale
Singlet UV (16 eV) Photons	Absorbed in calorimeters on 10 ns timescale
Triplet Kinetic Excitations	Ballistic, travel at O(1 m/s), deposit energy in immersed calorimeters

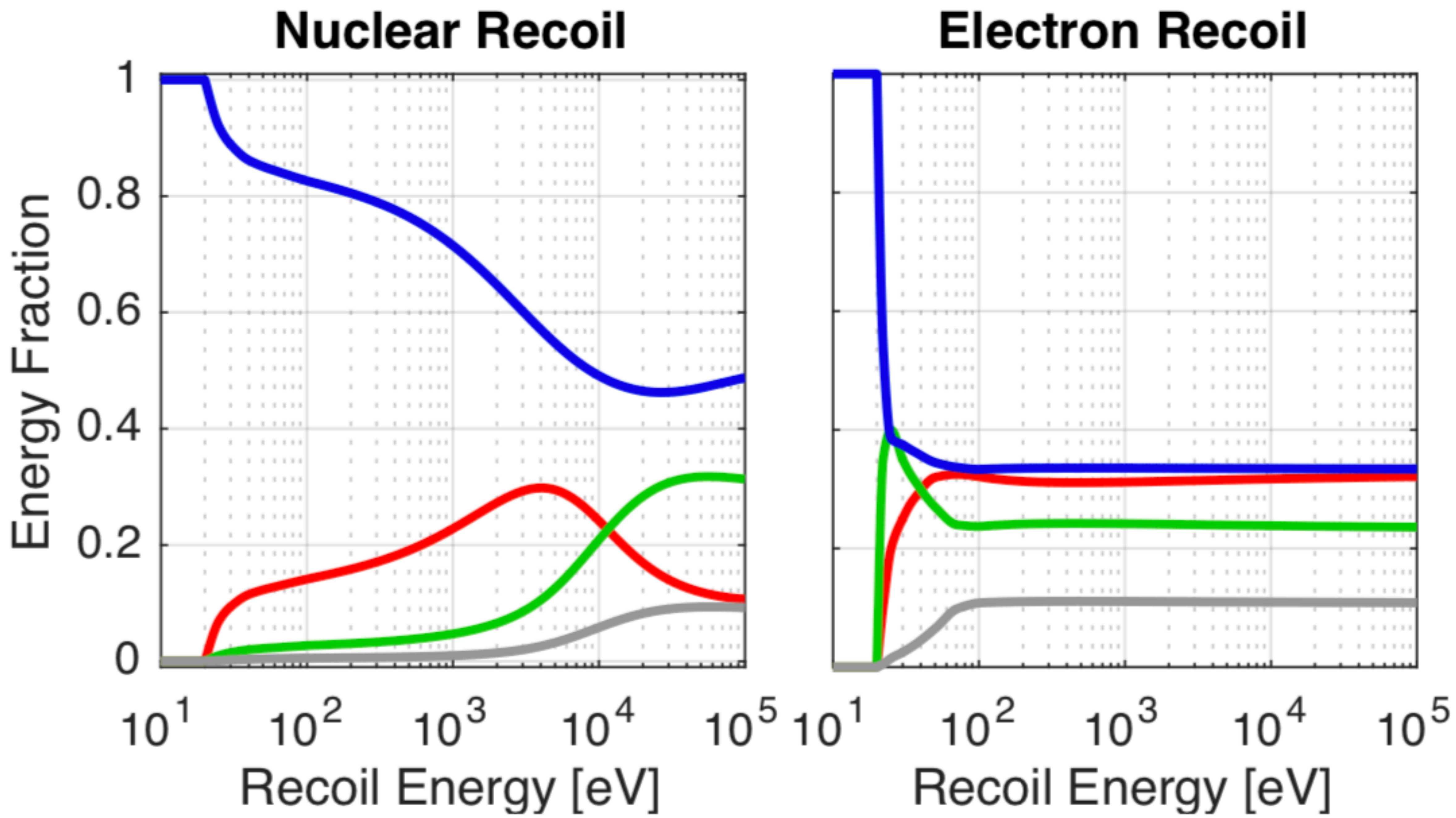


Energy Partitioning

Blue = quasiparticle
Red = Singlet
Green = Triplet
Grey = IR photon

- **Nuclear and electron recoils have different energy partitioning!**
- Estimated from measured excitation/ionization cross sections
- Compared to other noble elements, lots of energy goes into atomic excitations
- Distinguishable with signal timing

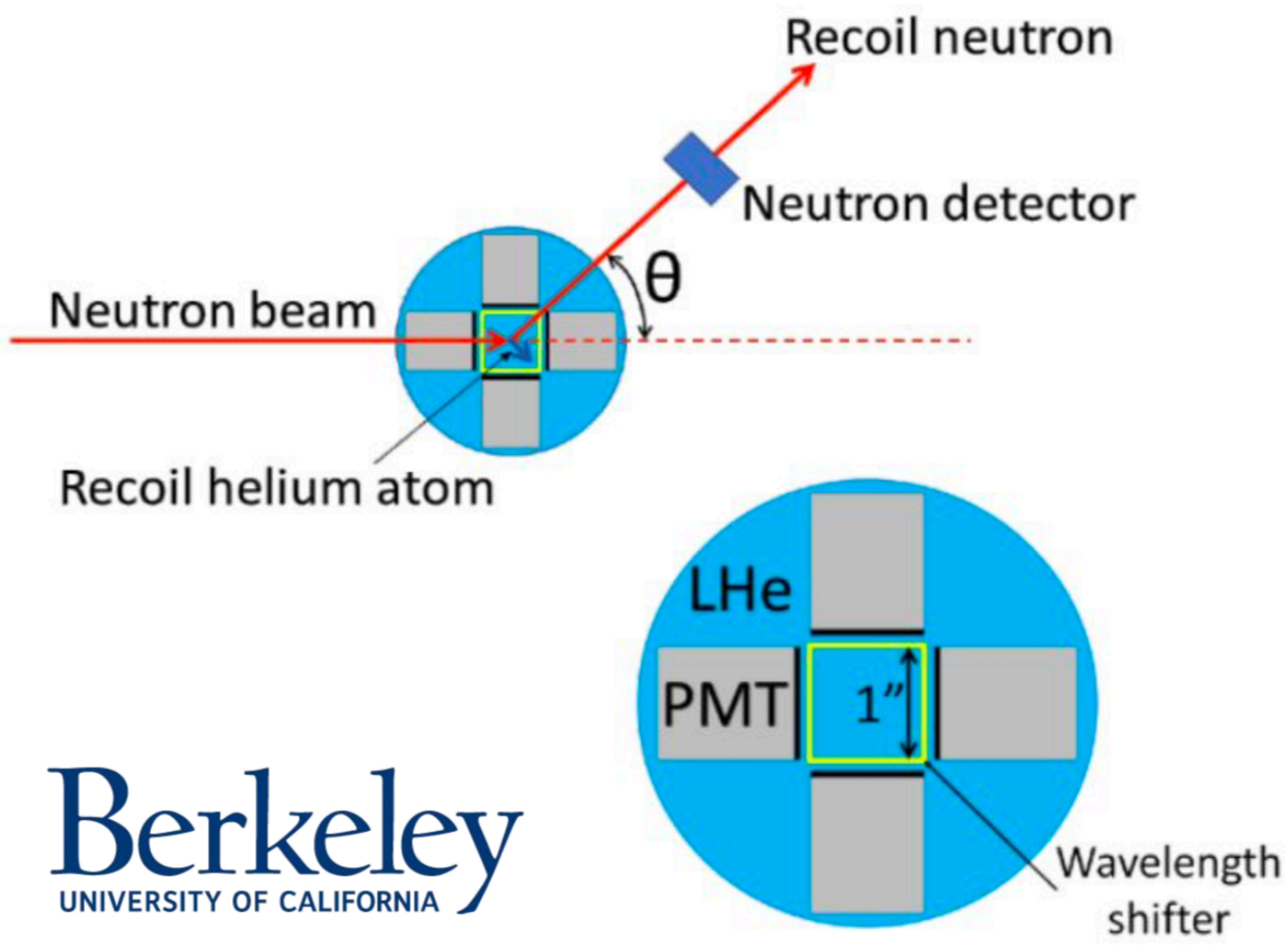




Activities at Berkeley

Blue = quasiparticle
Red = Singlet
Green = Triplet
Grey = IR photon

- Measuring the light yield for nuclear recoils in 4He (red curve)
- Neutron scattering experiment at room and cryogenic temperatures



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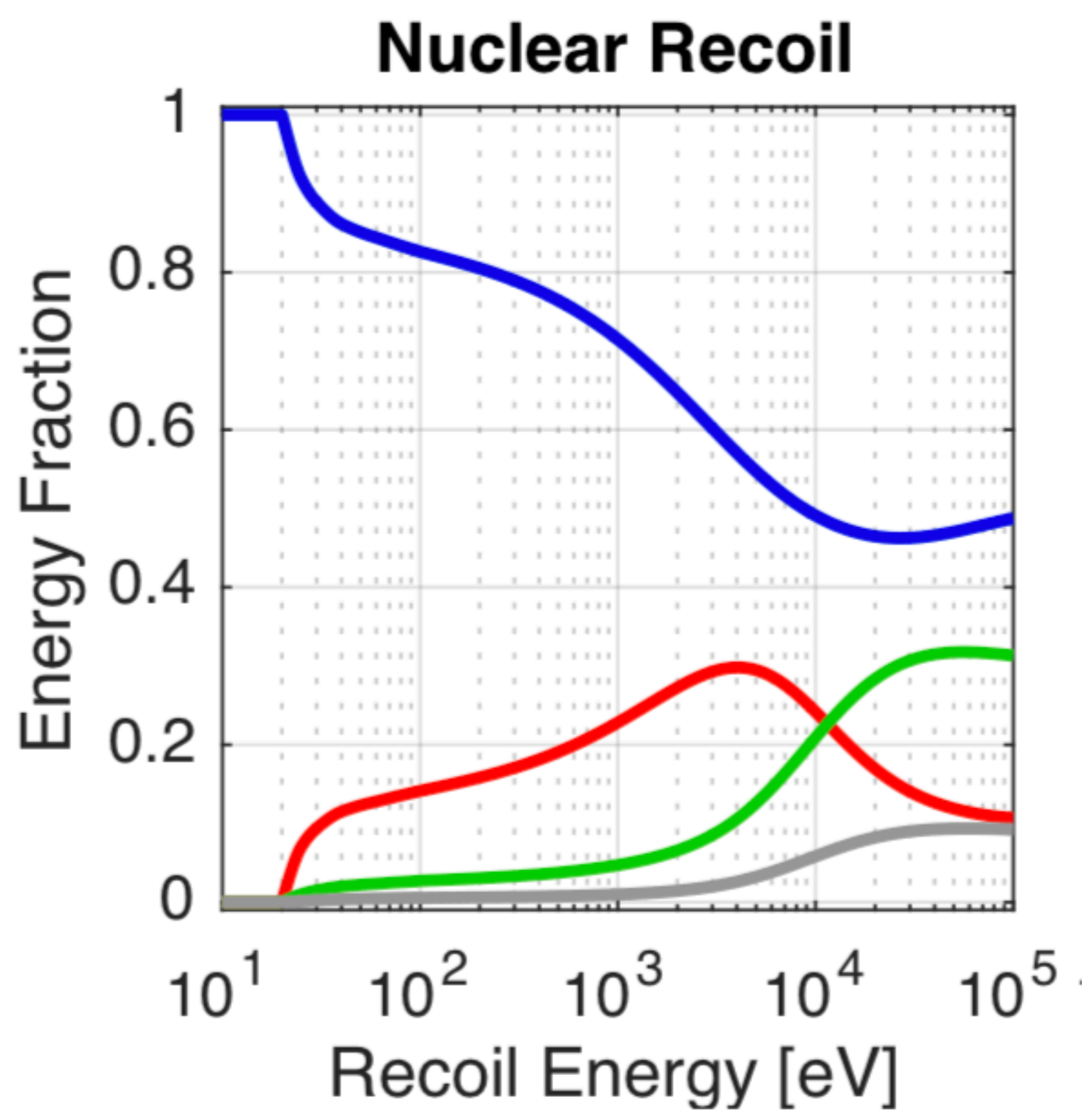
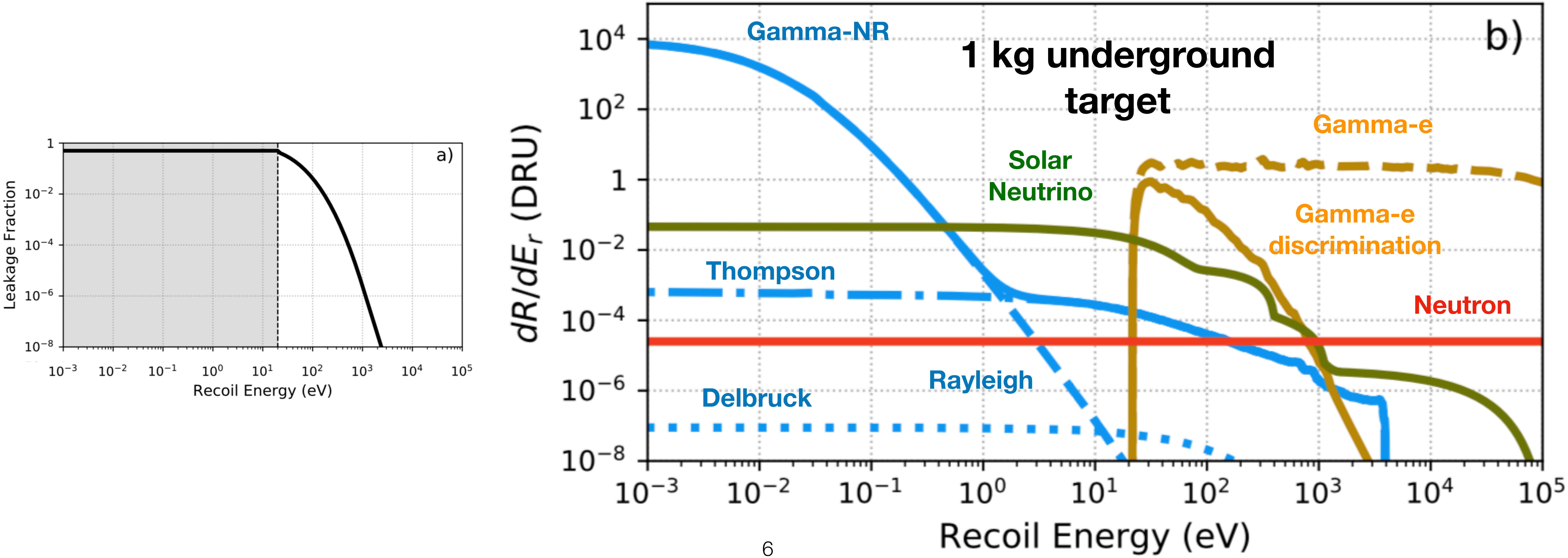


From V. Velan

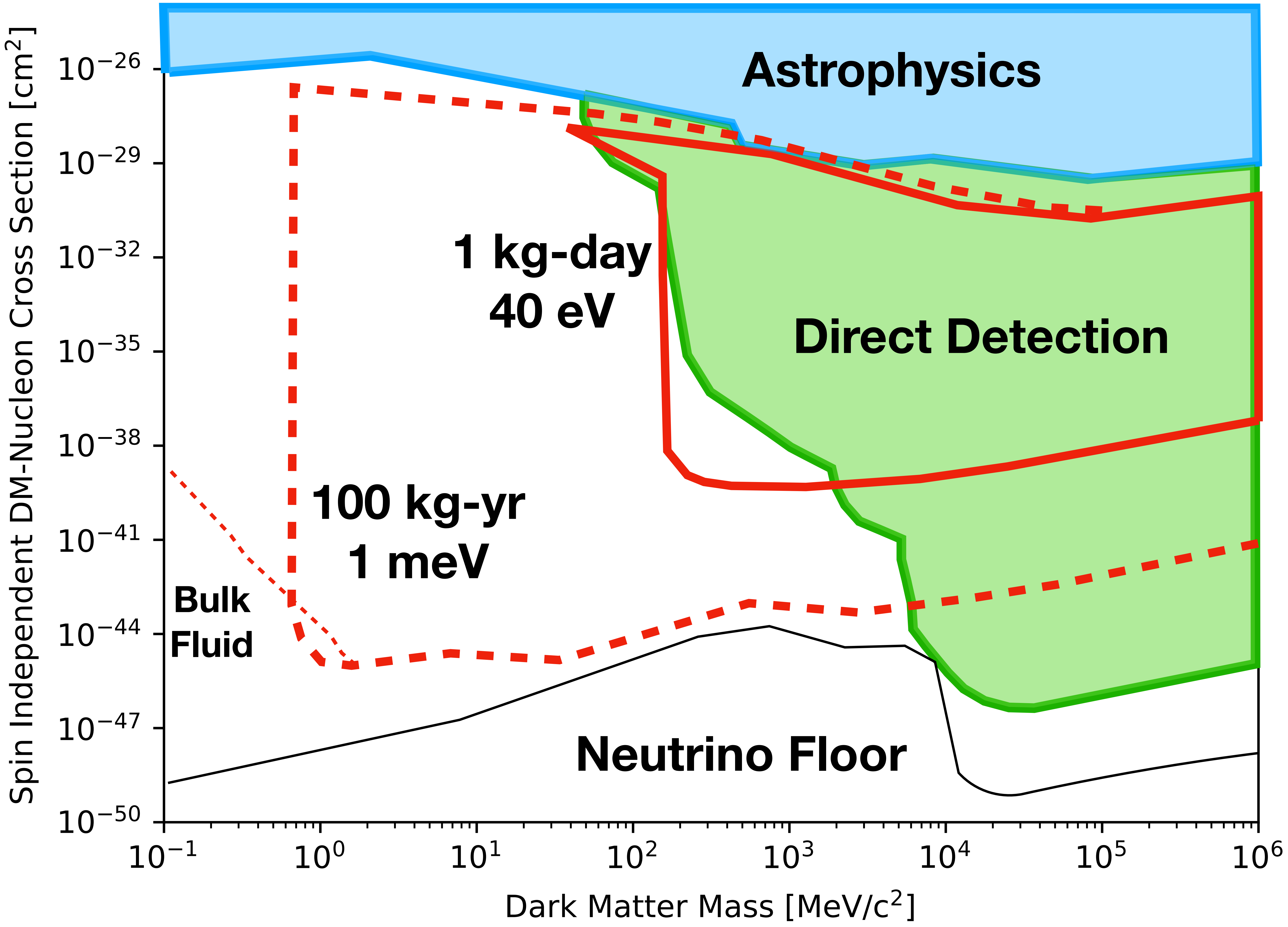
Background Simulations

- Uncertainty in neutron flux spectrum low energy
- Radon surface backgrounds not yet considered



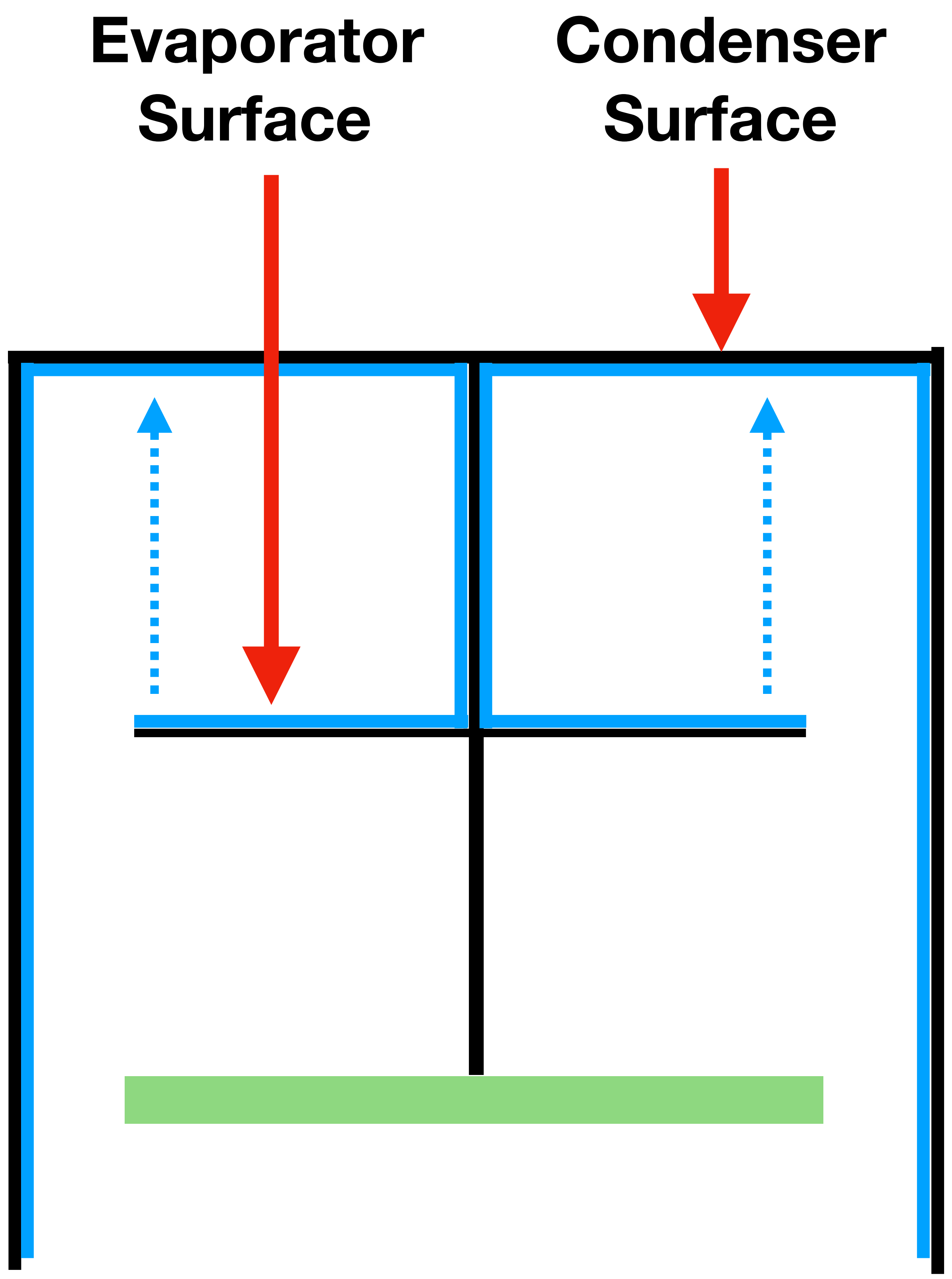
Sensitivity Projections

- Solid red curve, 1 kg-day @ 40 eV threshold
  - 3.5 eV (sigma) calorimeter resolution
  - 9x “adhesion gain”
  - 5% quasiparticle detection efficiency

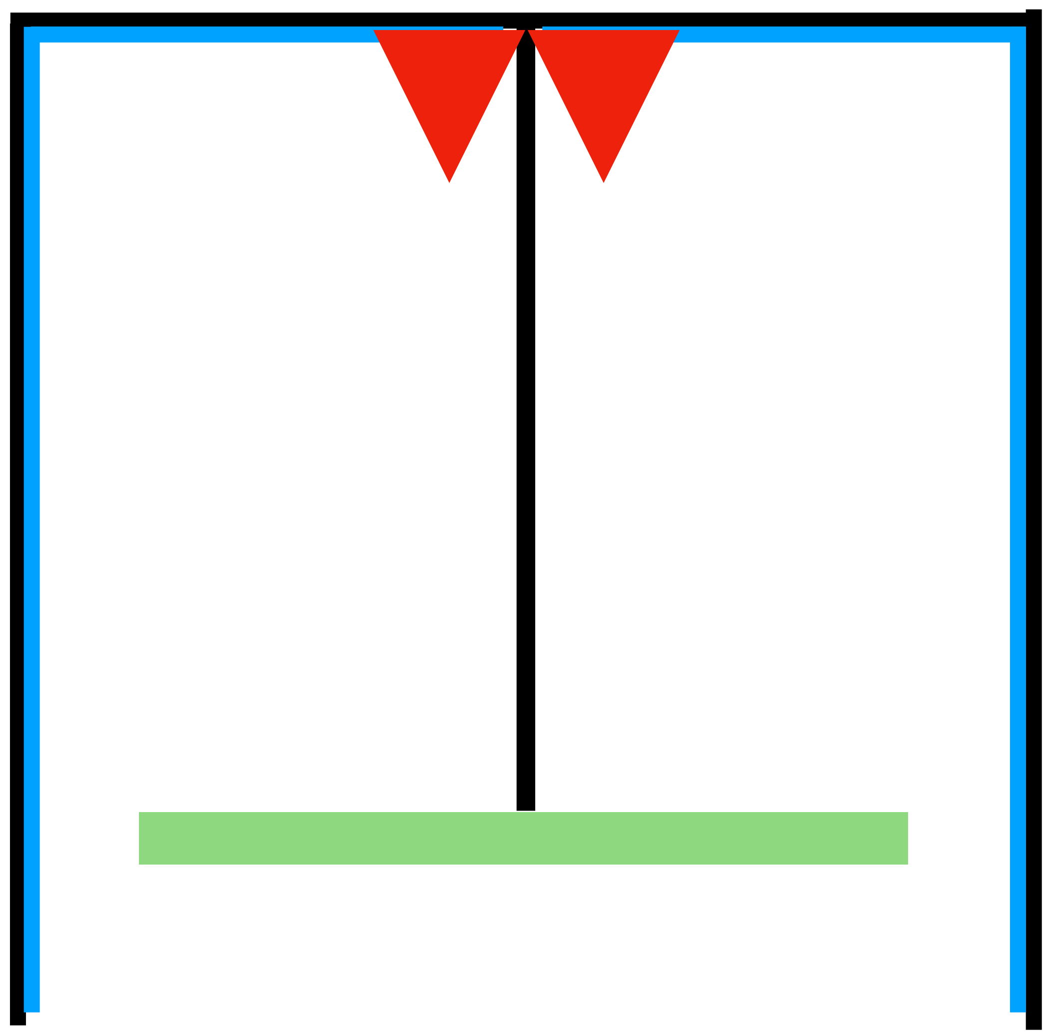


Activity at UMass

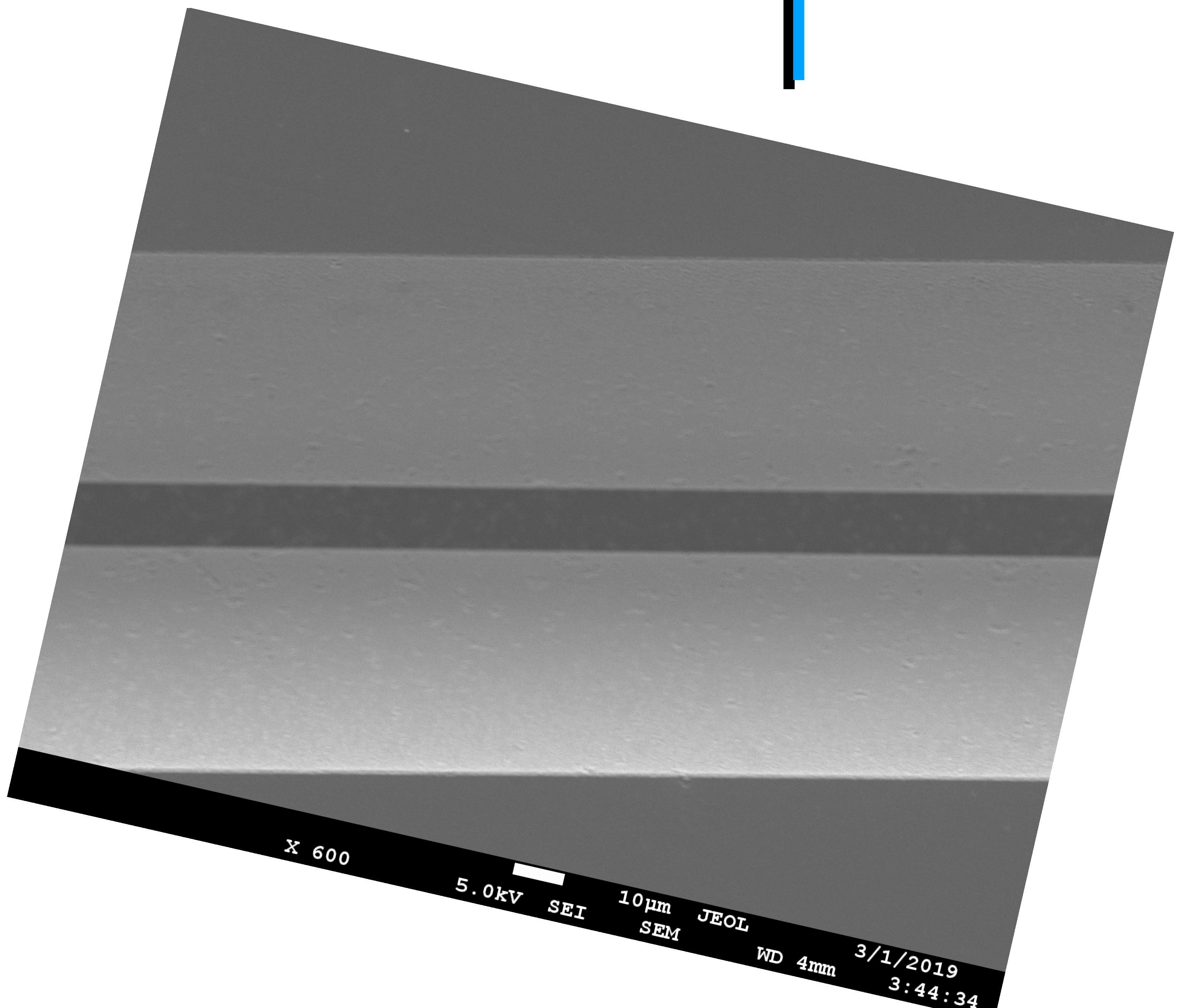
- Uncertainty in how quasiparticles, triplet excitations interact at surfaces
- 24 keV neutron calibration source
- Adhesion gain: keep calorimeter dry and use materials with higher van der waals attraction
    - Adapting the HERON film burner design, demonstrated but **heat load problematic**



Heat Load Free Film Stopping

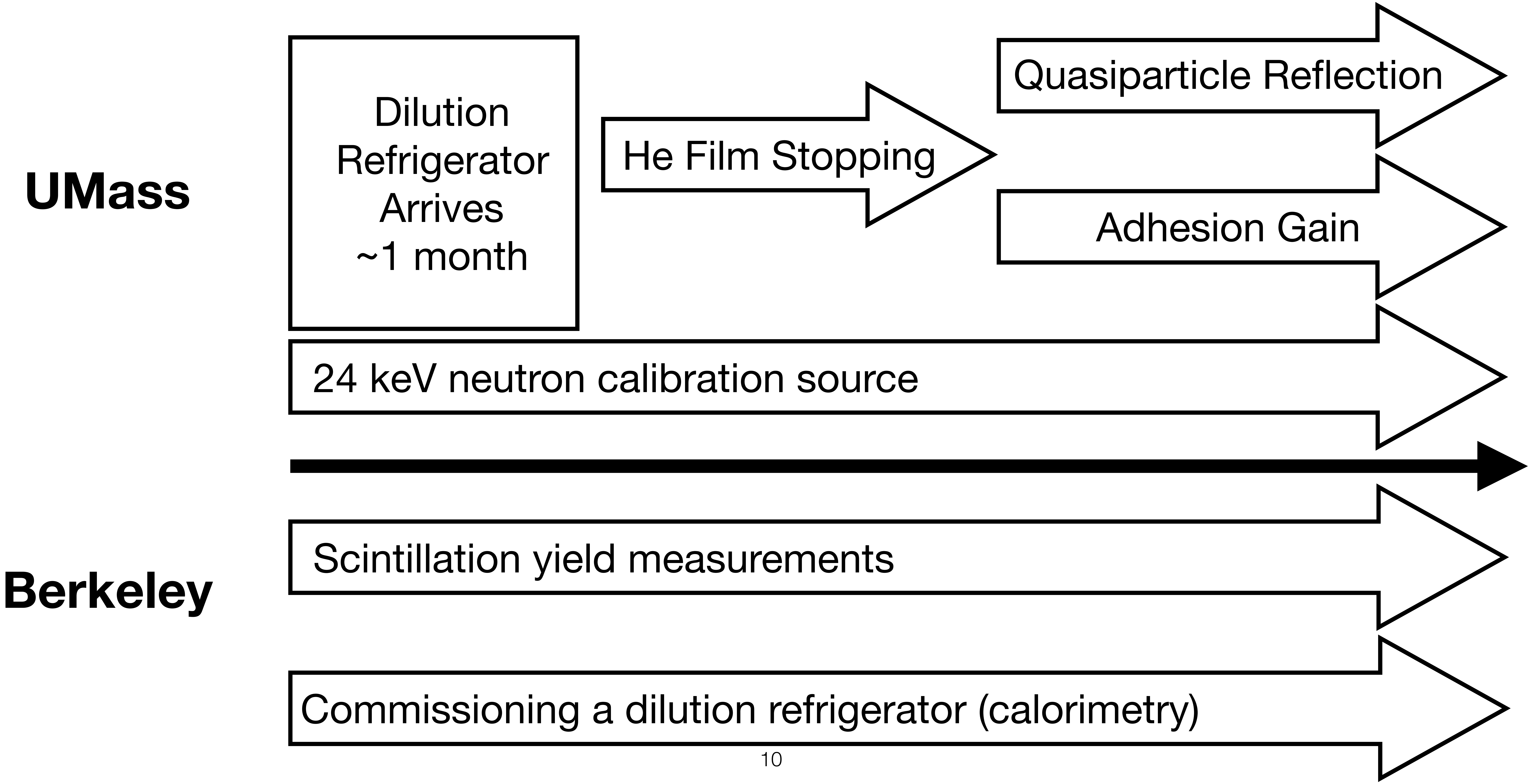


- Cesium coated surfaces, demonstrated but technically difficult
- Atomically sharp knife edges, used by x-ray satellites at higher temperatures, has yet to be conclusively demonstrated



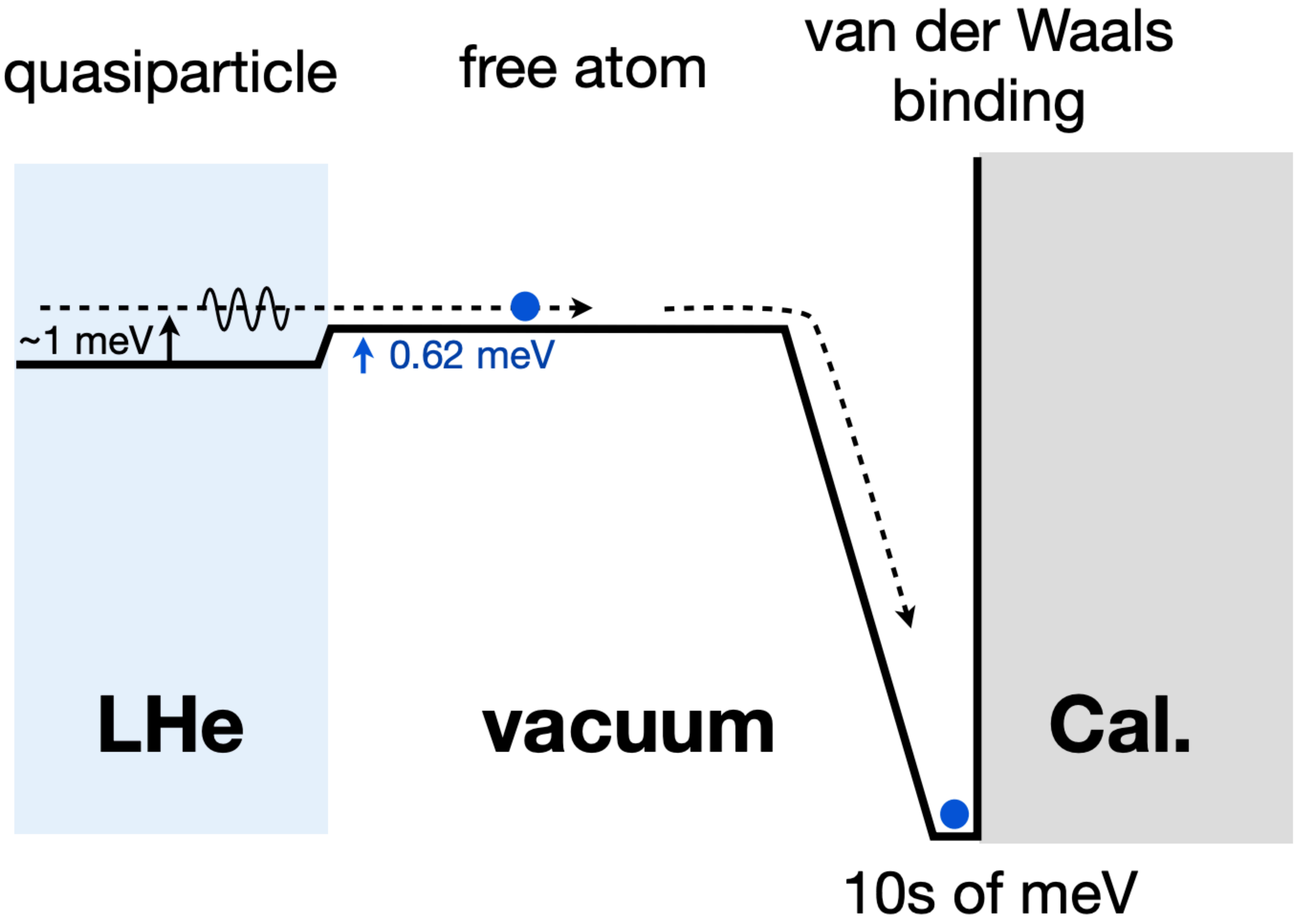
Trench Cross-section

Next Steps

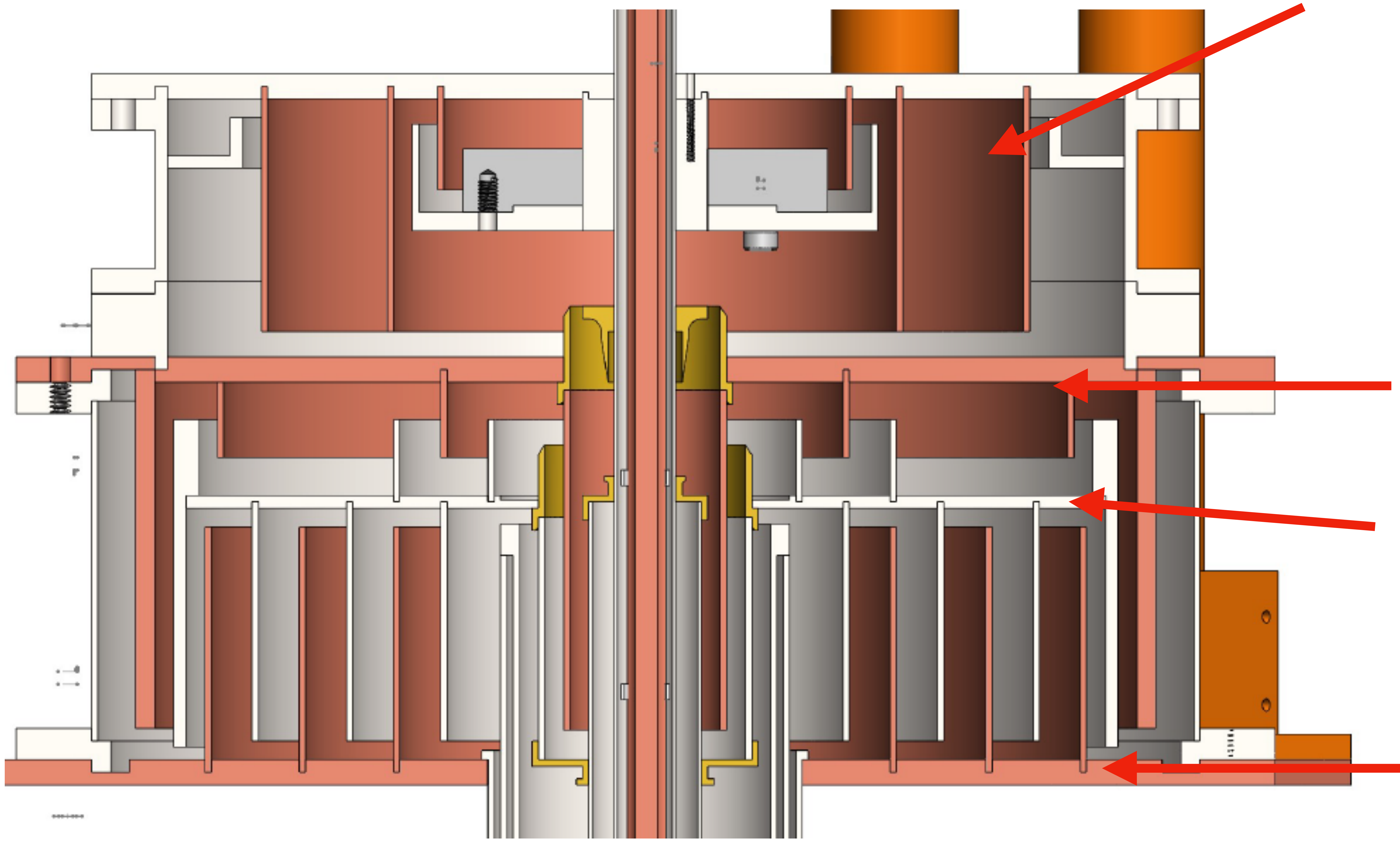

UMass
Dilution Refrigerator Arrives ~1 month
He Film Stopping
Quasiparticle Reflection
Adhesion Gain
24 keV neutron calibration source
Berkeley
Scintillation yield measurements
Commissioning a dilution refrigerator (calorimetry)

Extras

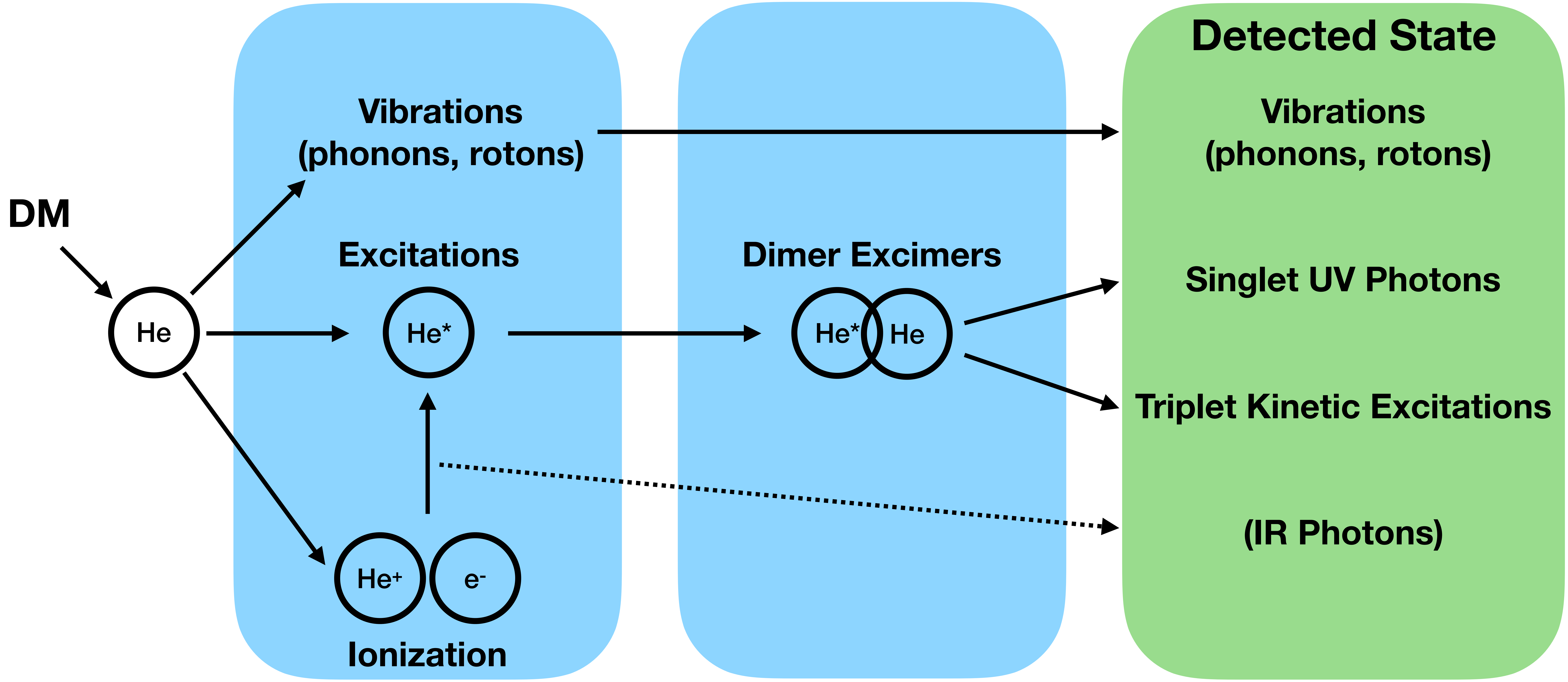
From Scott Hertel



Film Burner Model

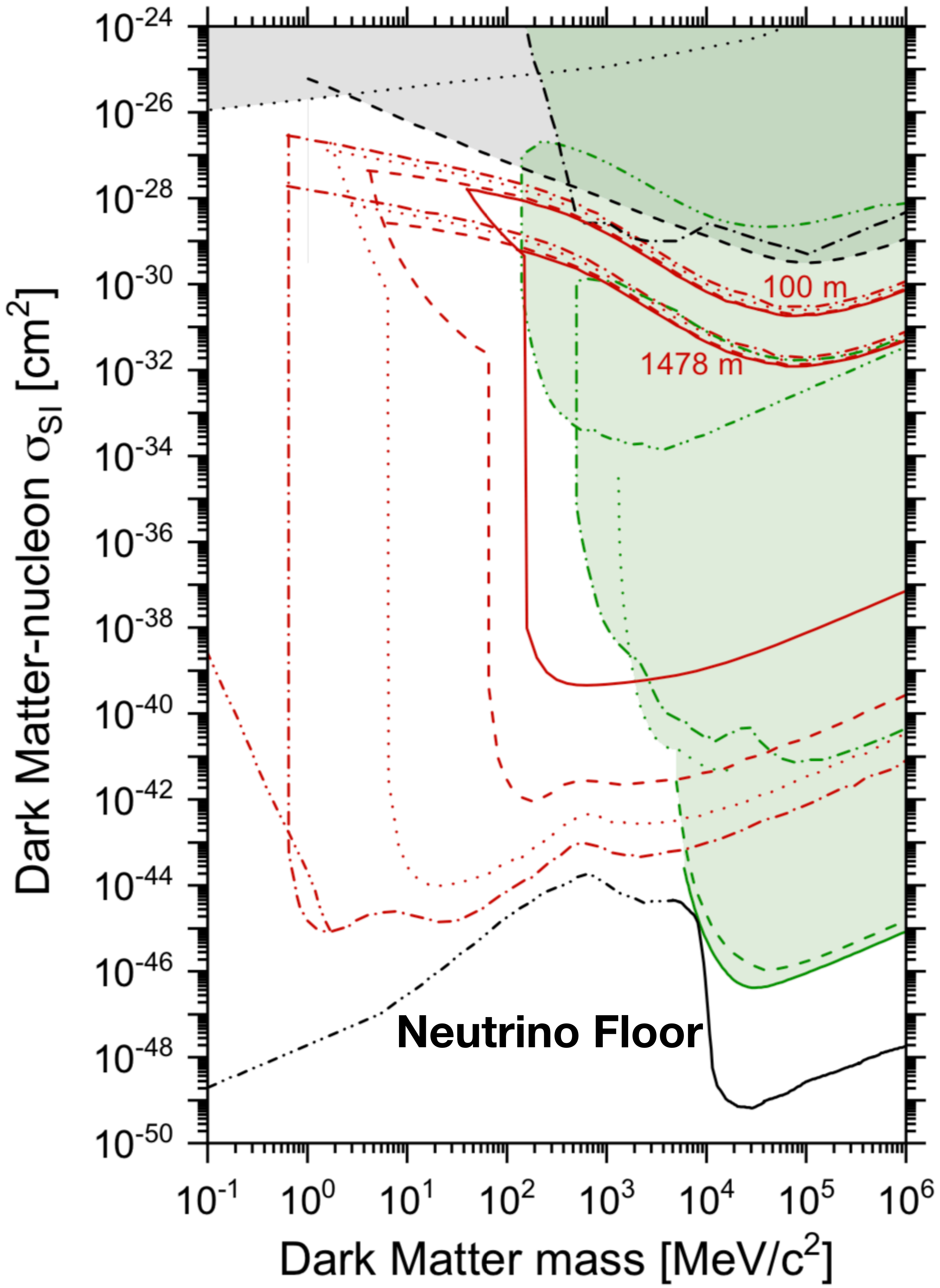


Excitations in Superfluid 4He



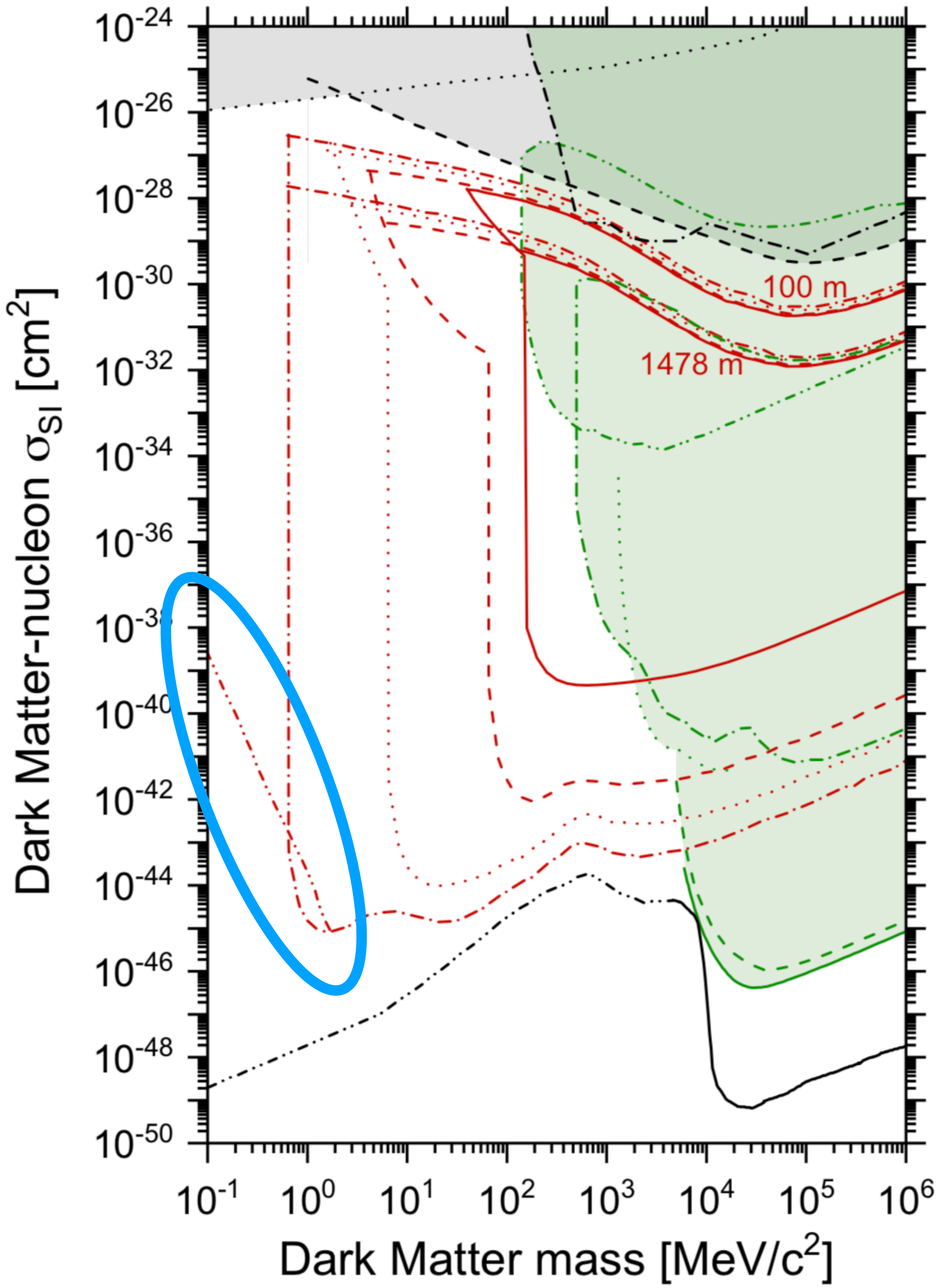
Sensitivity Projections Cont.

Curve	Exposure	Threshold	
Solid Red	1 kg-day	40 eV	
Dashed Red	1 kg-yr	10 eV	
Dotted Red	10 kg-yr	0.1 eV	
Dashed-Dotted Red	100 kg-yr	1 meV	
Dashed-Dotted-Dotted Red	100 kg-yr	1 meV	**+ off shell phonon sensitivity**



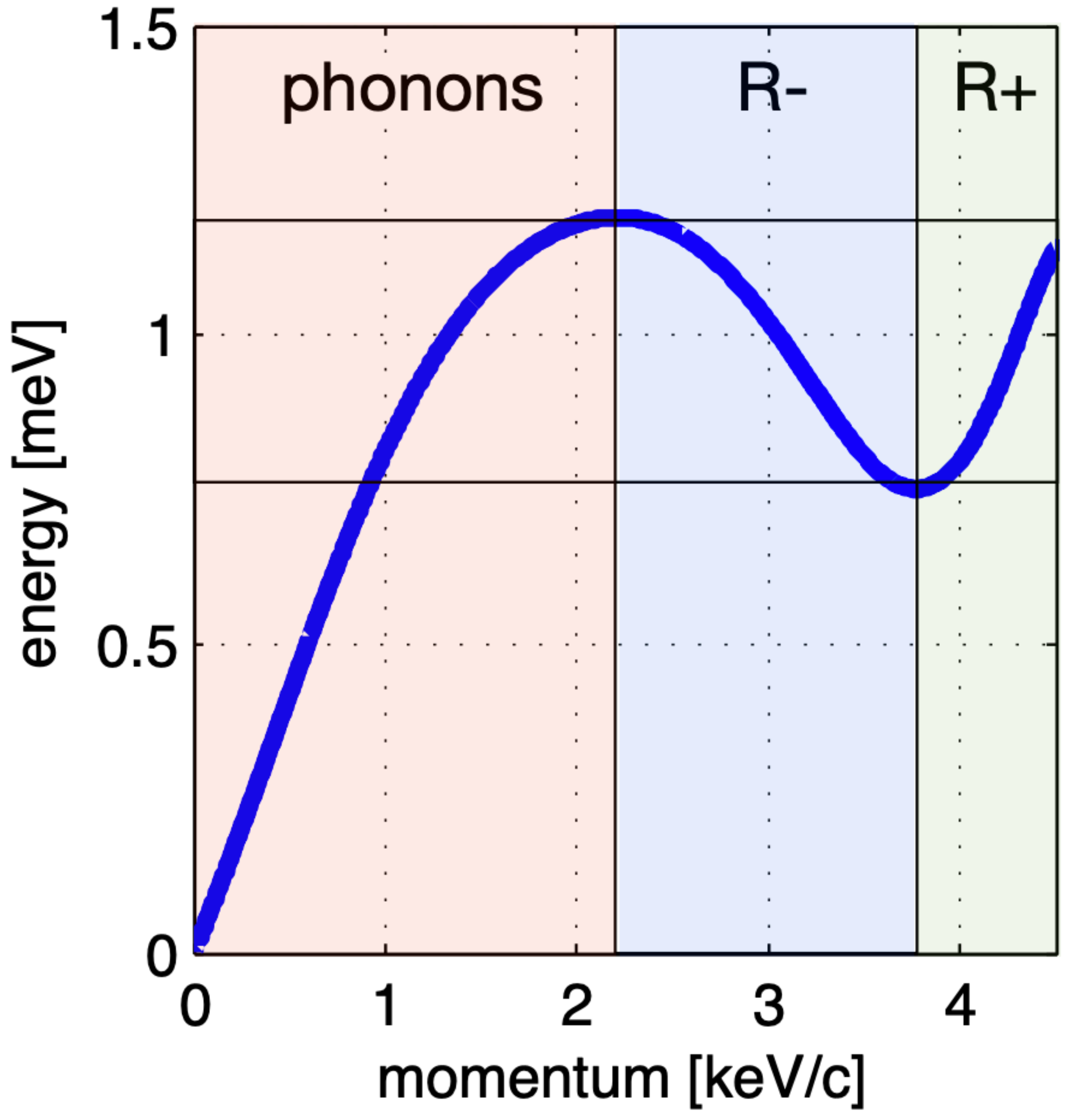
Extending Sensitivity with Off Shell Interactions

- The 0.6 meV evaporation threshold limits nuclear recoil DM search to m_{DM} >~ 1 MeV
- Can be avoided if we find an excitation with an effective mass closer to the DM mass, allow DM to deposit more energy in the detector
  - In helium this could be recoiling off the bulk fluid and creating off shell quasiparticles



Detecting Vibrations: Vibrations in Helium

- The vibrational ("quasiparticle", "QP") excitations we expect to see are phonons and rotons
- Velocity is slope of dispersion relation
- Rotons ~ "high momentum phonons"
  - Just another part of the same dispersion relation
  - R- propagates in opposite direction to momentum vector

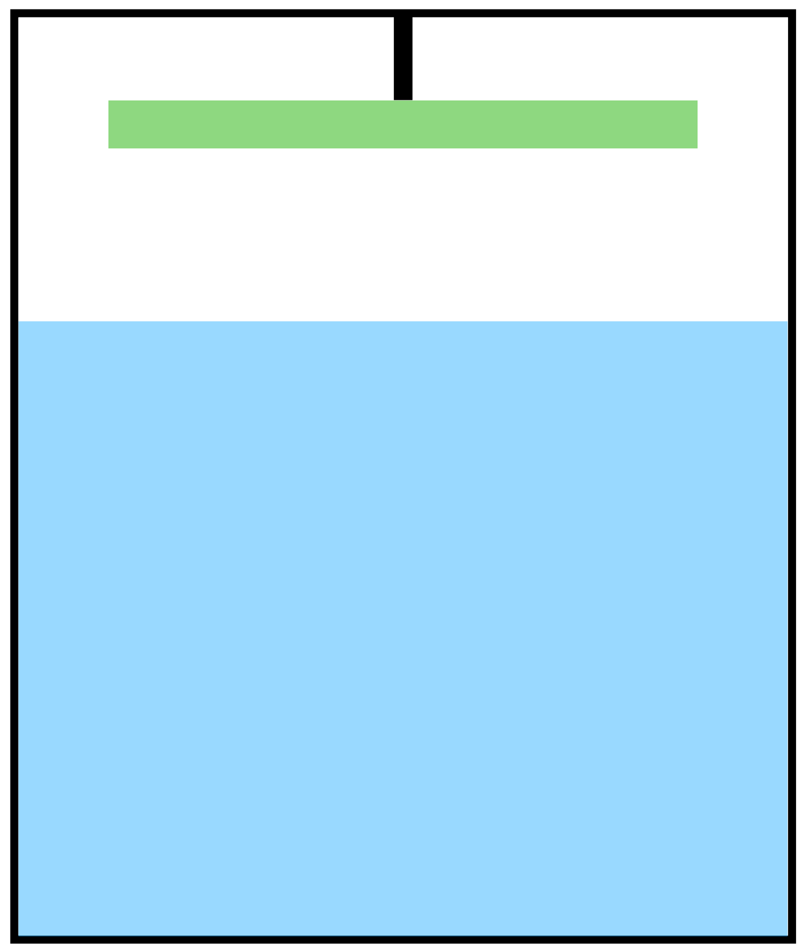


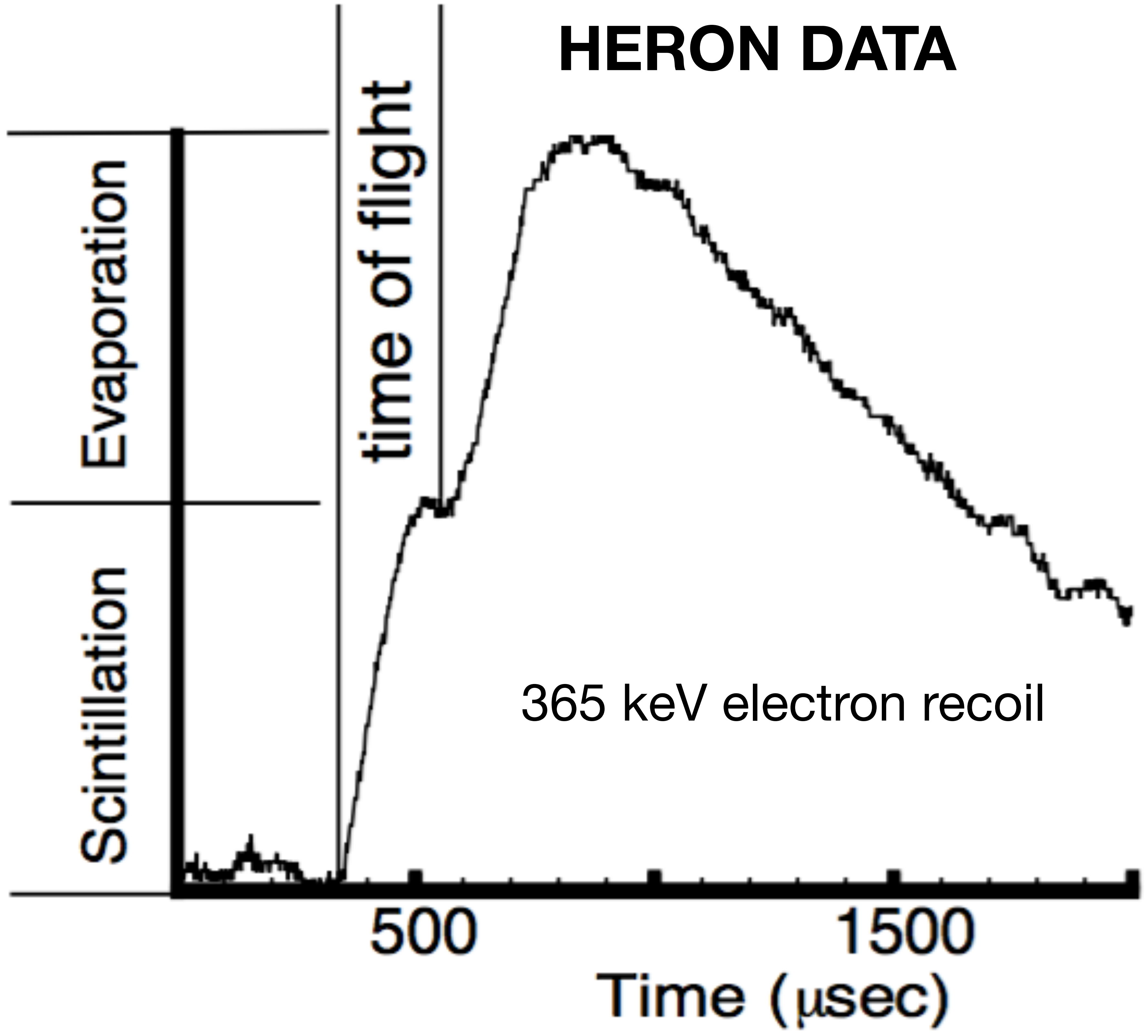
Distinguishing Quasiparticles and Excitations

- Use signal timing
  - Singlet signal expected to have O(10 ns) fall time, delta function in calorimeter
  - Triplets have O(1 m/s) velocity, observed as a delta function mostly in immersed calorimetry
  - Quasiparticles signal expected to have O(10-100 ms) fall time, mostly observed on surface calorimeter spread out

Example Waveform

- Based on HERON R&D
  - Can distinguish scintillation and evaporation based on timing



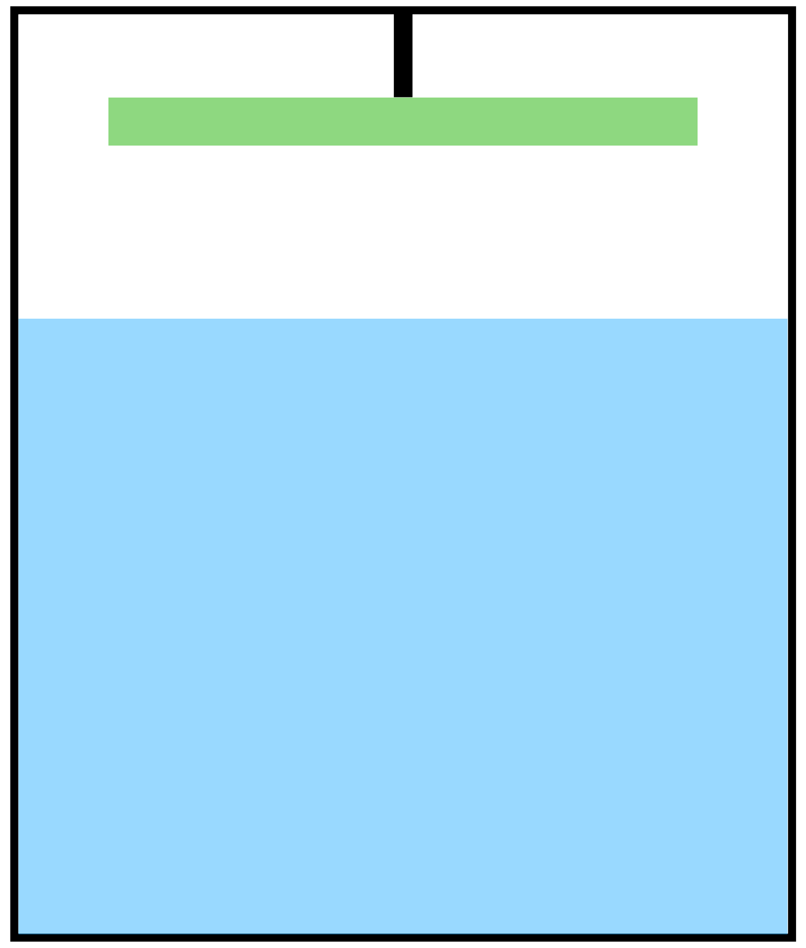


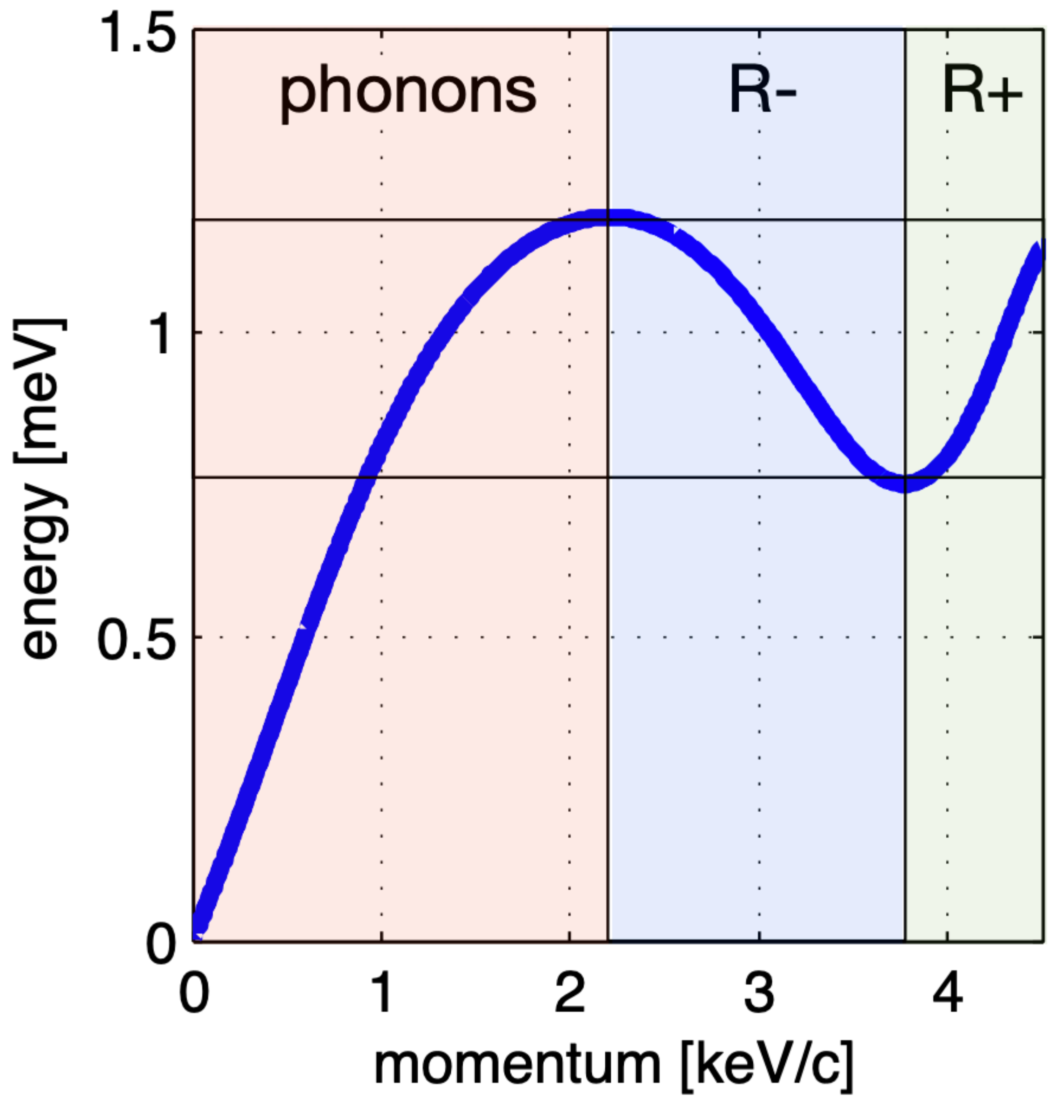
J. S. Adams et al. AIP Conference Proceedings 533, 112 (2000)

Annotations from Vetri Velan

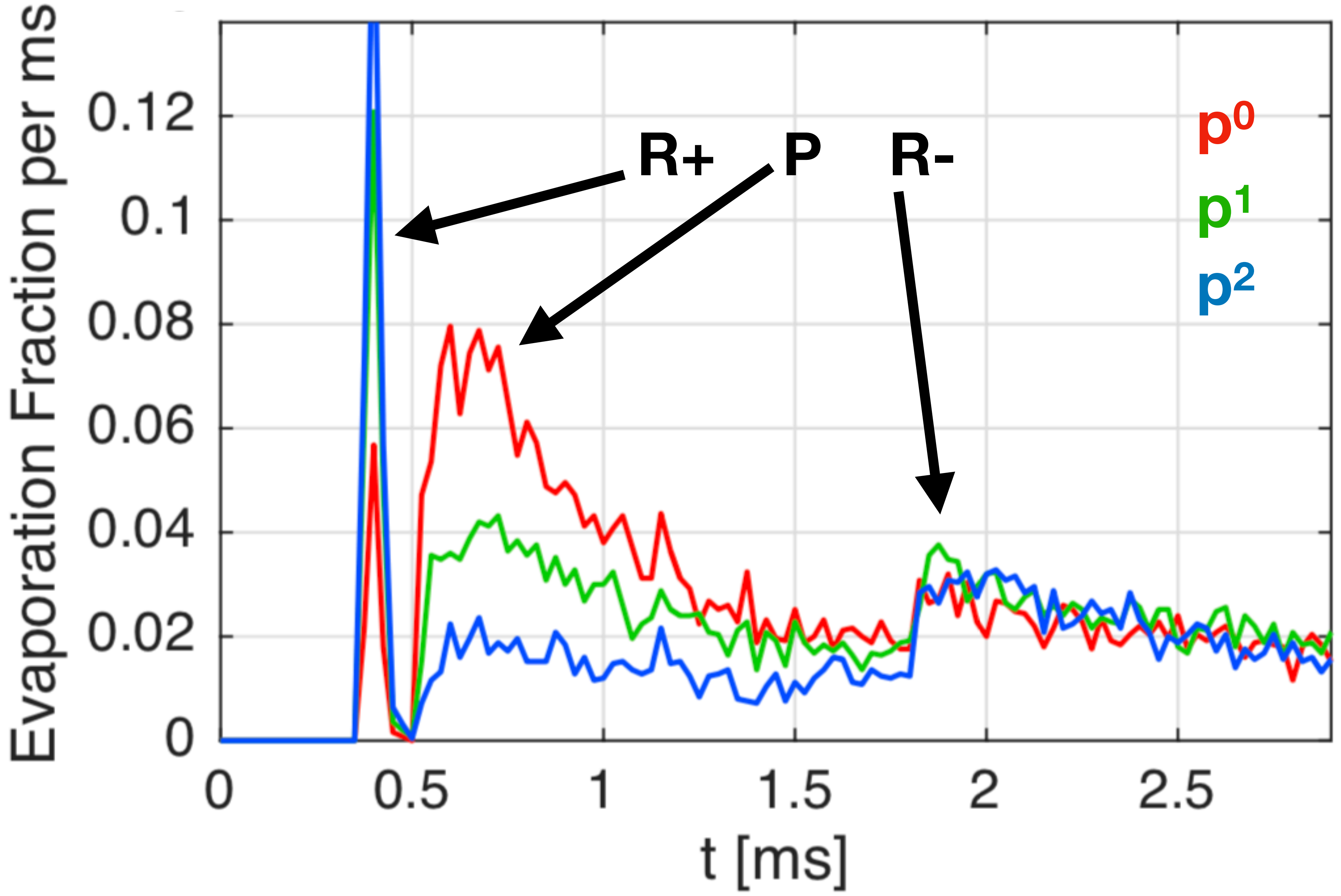
Another Example Waveform

- Distinguish between different phonon distributions by arrival time in detector
  - R+ arrive first
  - P travel at a mix of slower speeds and arrive next
  - R- can't evaporate directly, need reflection on bottom to convert into R+ or P





Recent Quasiparticle Simulation



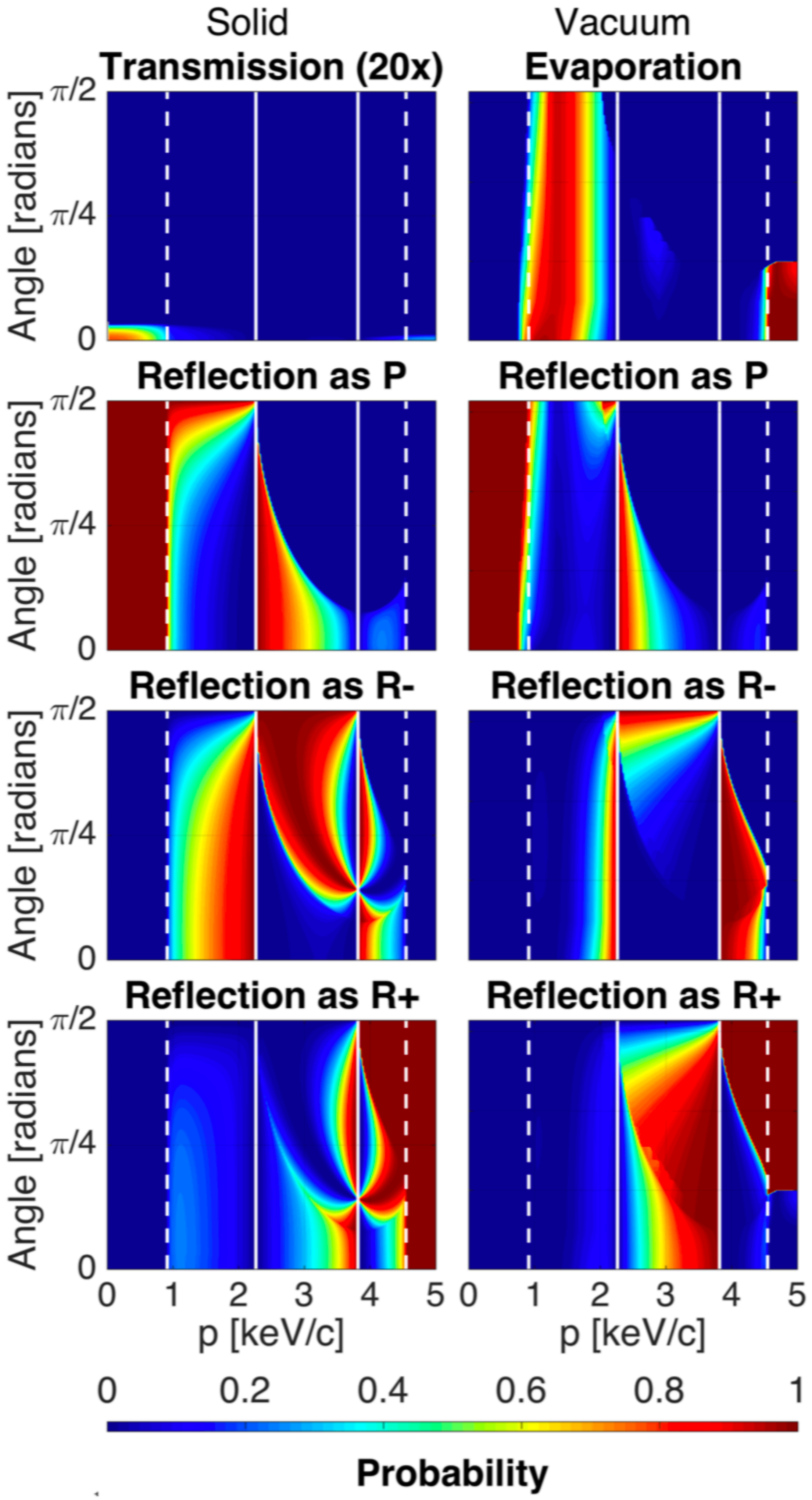

Solid
Vacuum
Transmission (20x)
Evaporation
Reflection as P
Reflection as P
Reflection as R-
Reflection as R-
Reflection as R+
Reflection as R+
Angle [radians]
π/2
π/4
0
0 1 2 3 4 5
p [keV/c]
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
Probability

FIG. 3. Several fundamental characteristics of superfluid ^{4}He quasiparticles are here illustrated. TOP: the dispersion relation. MIDDLE: the group velocity. BOTTOM: transmission probabilities at normal incidence in two cases, incident on a ^{4}He-solid interface with solid phonon outgoing state (red dashed) and incident on a ^{4}He-vacuum interface with outgoing state a ^{4}He atom (blue solid). At both high and low momentum quasiparticles are of finite lifetime, and unlikely to reach an interface before decay.