

High Electric Field R&D in LUX-ZEPLIN

**TEST BENCH TO STUDY HIGH ELECTRIC
FIELD PHENOMENOLOGY ON
CATHODE WIRES**

H. Araujo, A. Bailey and A. Tomas

Imperial College
London



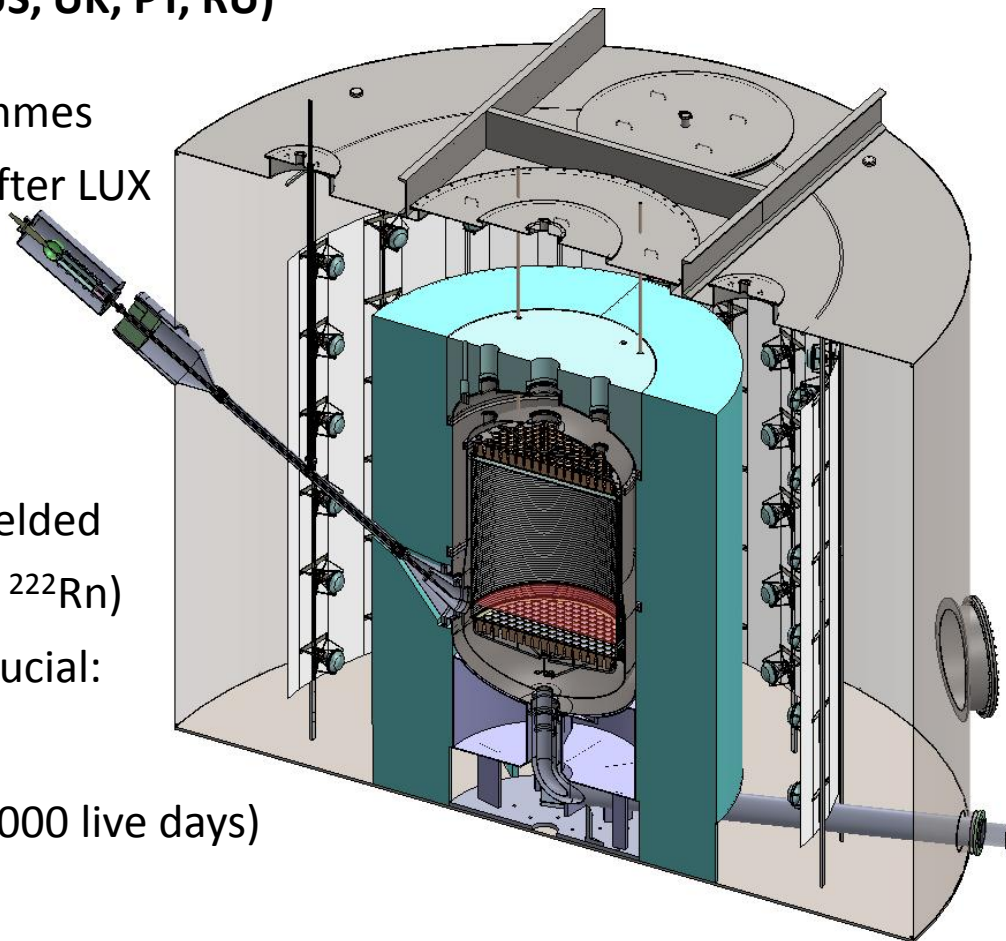
LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ)

See Ethan Bernard talk

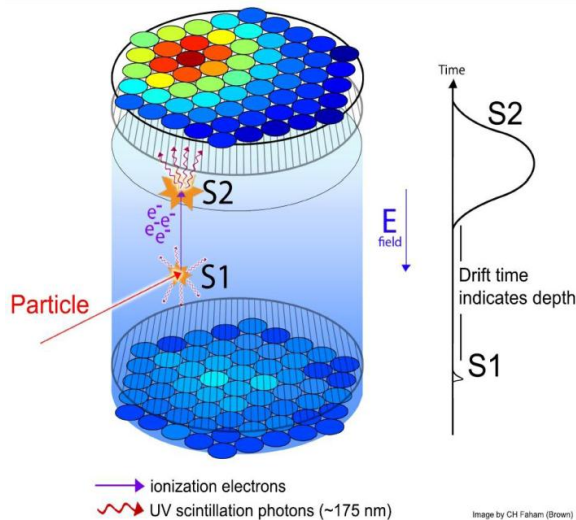
Target: 7,000 kg LXe TPC
(two-phase xenon)

26 institutes (US, UK, PT, RU)

- Building on ZEPLIN and LUX programmes
- Construction 2014-17; installation after LUX
- Down-selection ongoing in US
- Endorsed by DMUK consortium for construction proposal to STFC
- External neutrons and γ -rays self-shielded
- Intrinsic backgrounds removed (^{85}Kr , ^{222}Rn)
- Dominant background in 6-tonne fiducial: astrophysical neutrinos (ν -e, ν -A)
- Sensitivity 2.5×10^{-12} pb at 50 GeV (1,000 live days)



CONTEXT AND MOTIVATION



Two-phase xenon emission detectors

Scintillation & ionisation both measured via optical signatures

- **Absolute z position** reconstruction
TPC – z: S1-S2 time; (x,y): S2 ‘splash’;
- **discrimination** S2/S1 ratio

HV motivation: Drift field improves S2/S1 discrimination power

Problem: difficulty to go over ~ 50 kV/cm (ZeplinIII cathode @62.5 kV/cm)
(EL threshold Lxe ~ 400 kV/cm)

TASK DEFINITION

Possible origins related with local imperfections of the electrodes (impurities, crashes, tips ...) → *enhanced surface field points*

may cause

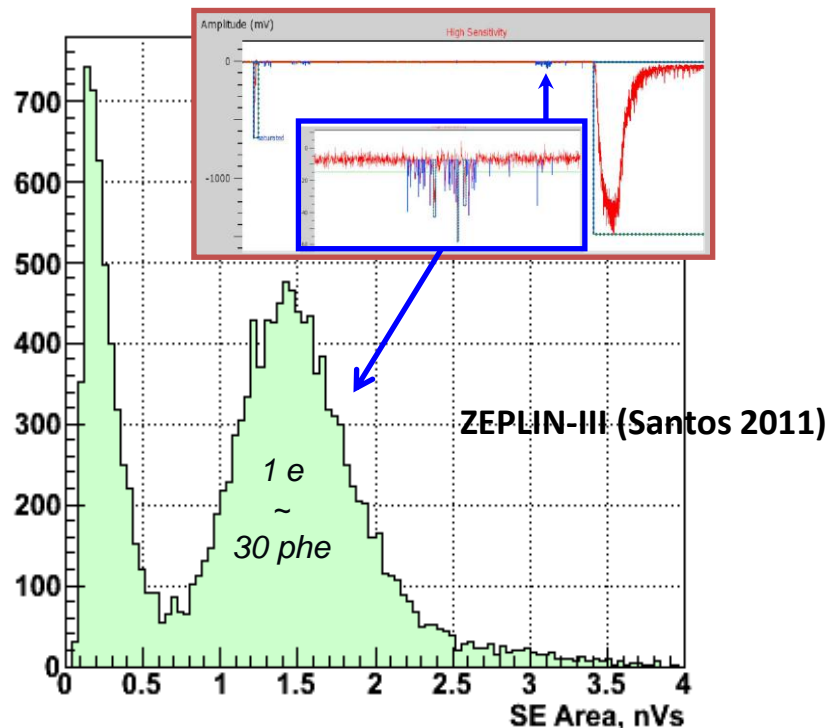
- microsparks, avalanche
- **electron emission** (*skin effects*)

TASK DEFINITION

Possible origins related with local imperfections of the electrodes (impurities, crashes, tips ...) → *enhanced surface field points*

may cause

- microsparks, avalanche
- **electron emission** (*skin effects*)

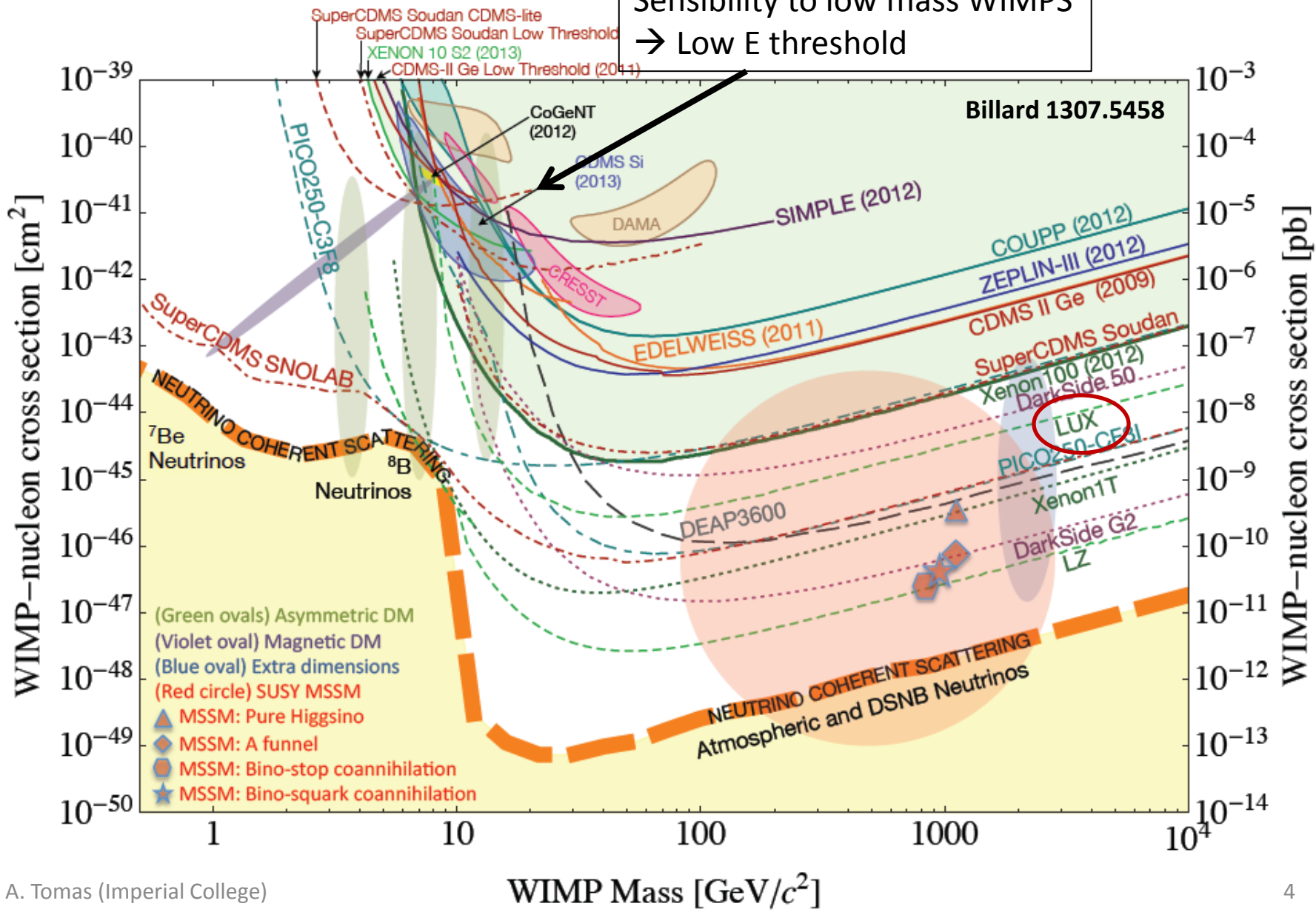


Single electron extra motivation:

- Improve the detector **energy threshold** using *S2-only analysis*, but:
 - Lose discrimination by S2/S1 ratio
 - Lose z information (regain some from S2 pulse width)
 - Uncertainty in ionisation yield below a few keV

Cosmic Frontier Report CF1: *WIMP Dark Matter Detection*

Sensibility to low mass WIMPS
 → Low E threshold



Goals and requirements for the chamber prototype

- High field in cathode → Small chamber, single wire cathode
About 15 kV enough (commercial FT)
- Single e- Identification and study → **Completely operational 2 phases TPC**
→ High Xe purity → **Gas System**
- Practical* Test bench → Easy and fast to be operated. Including the opening of the chamber any time

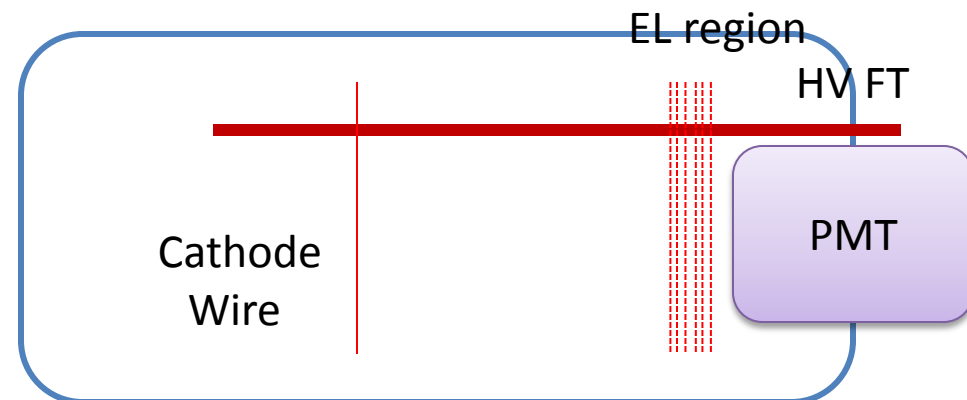
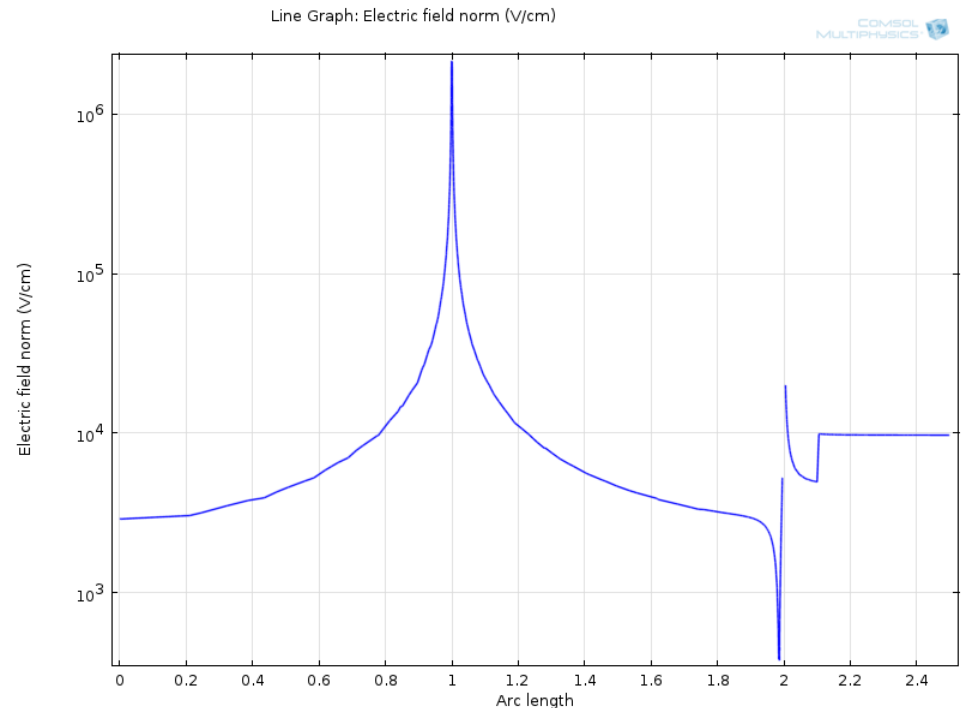
Research program

Stability and instability on

- Wire material
- Wire conditioning
- Environmental parameters

CHAMBER FEATURES

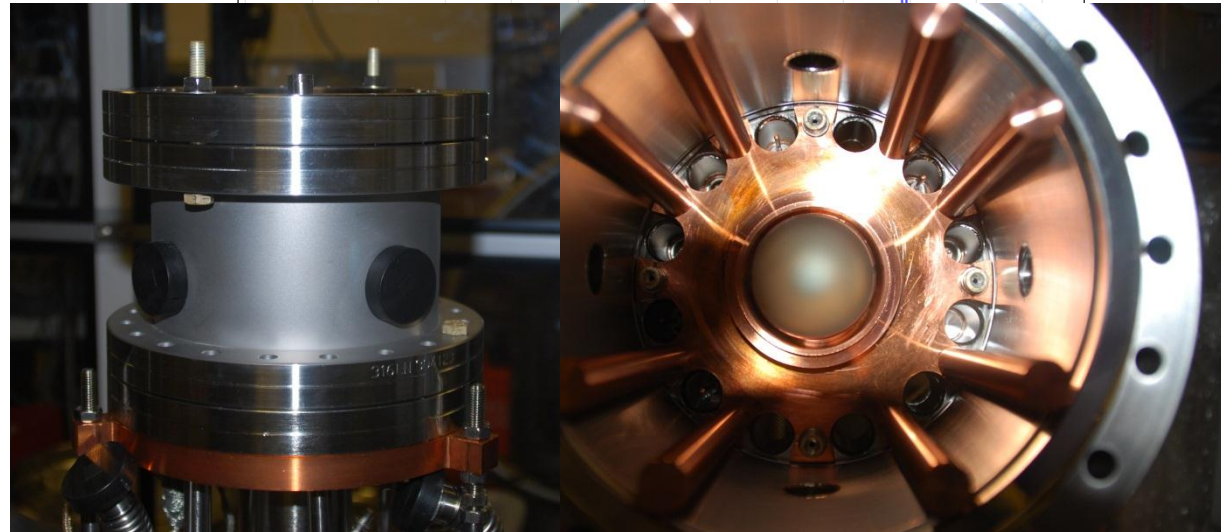
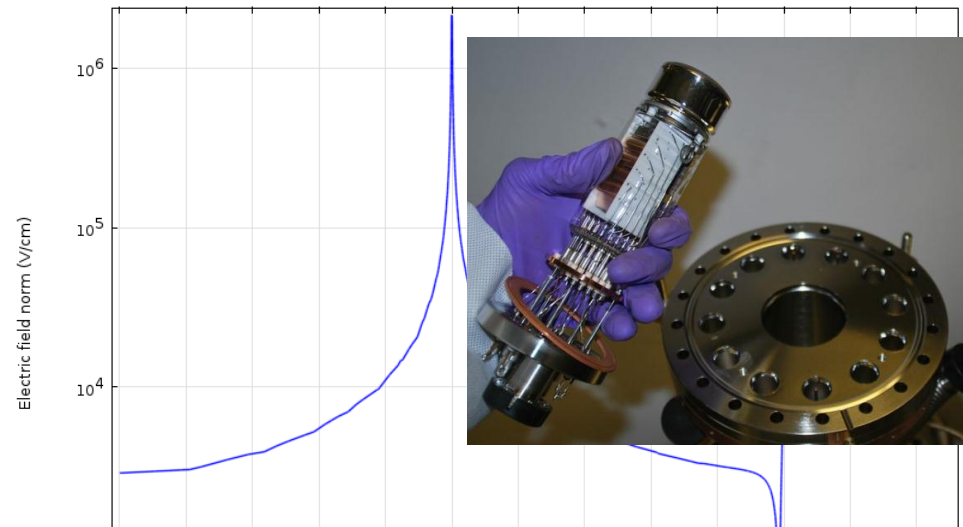
- 25 kV feedthrough into GXe
- Four viewports
- Available ID: 125 mm
- Chamber ID :150 mm
- Height (2-ph): 76 mm
- Height (PMT): 95 mm
- Capacity: 4.3 kg of Lx
- ZEPLIN-III DAQ



CHAMBER FEATURES

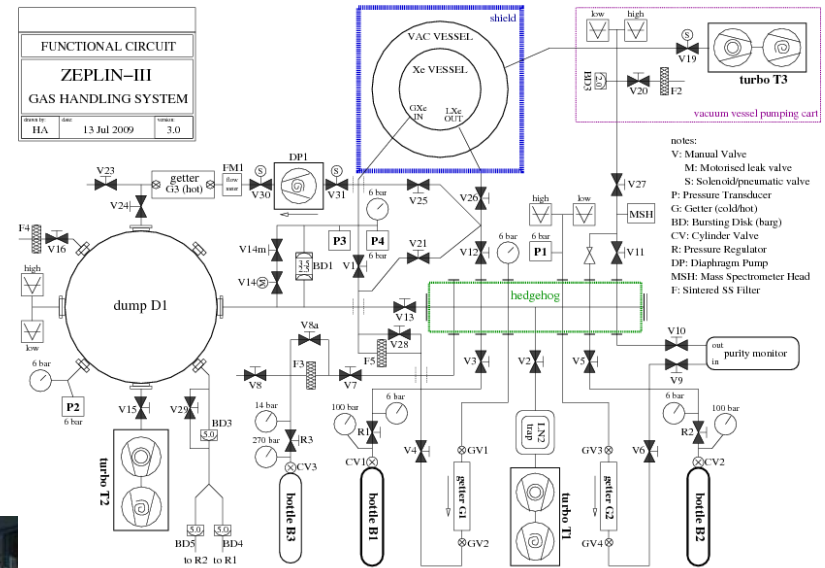
- 25 kV feedthrough into GXe
- Four viewports
- Available ID: 125 mm
- Chamber ID :150 mm
- Height (2-ph): 76 mm
- Height (PMT): 95 mm
- Capacity: 4.3 kg of LXe

Line Graph: Electric field norm (V/cm)



GAS HANDLE SYSTEM

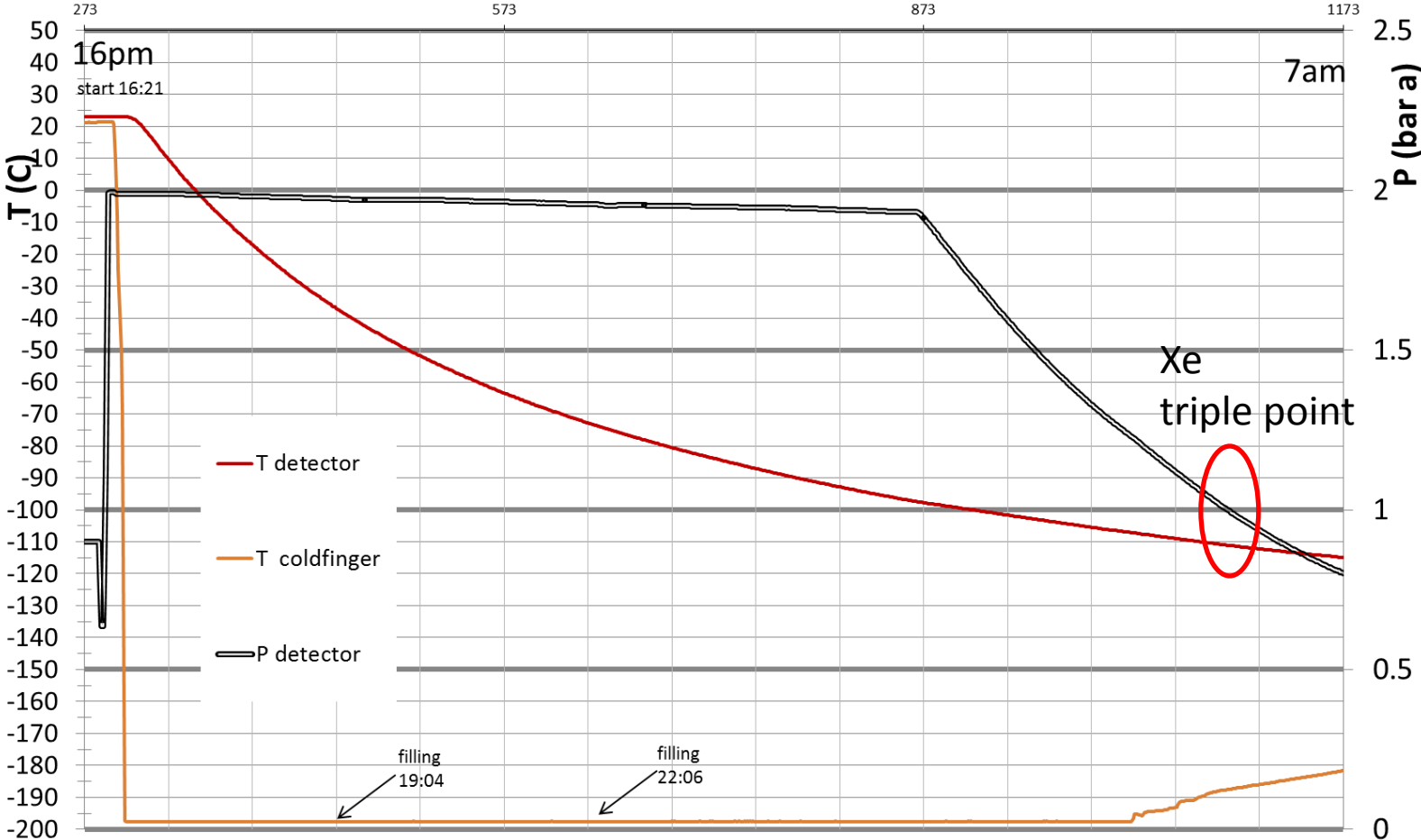
- Zeplin-III GHS recommissioned
- Pressure safety inspection passed
- Slow control operational
- To be connected: hot getter (recirculation)
- and electron life time monitor



OPERATION



OPERATION. FIRST TESTS



SUMMARY

Test bench to study High Electric Field limitations and phenomenology in LXe:

(double phase detector with single e- sensibility)

- Stability on wire material and conditions
- Further study on electron emission

to be commissioned at Imperial College London for the beginning of the new year.