E-1000 DarkSide 50-kg DAr

P-1001 MAX Multi-ton Argon & Xenon

FCPA Retreat 2010

Henning O. Back

North Carolina State University

packpromise (Princeton U.)







Princeton University
Temple University
UCLA



Liquid Argon Dark Matter arose from the program for developments in Liquid Argon aimed at large Neutrino Detectors.

Neutrino Argon program

T-962 ArgoNeuT (0.25 tonne) TPC in NuMI beam - taken data under analysis E-974 MicroBooNE (200 tonne) TPC in Booster Neutrino beam (CD-1, CD-2 at end of 2010) LBNE (20 ktonne) TPC at DUSEL (Engineering studies – CD-1 at end of 2010)

Infrastructure

Materials Test System – qualify detector materials (that do not contaminate Argon)
TPC for electronics development – develop wire readout, HV feedthroughs, TPC field cage

Purity without Evacuation

Liquid Argon Purity Demonstration (30 tonne Argon in a non-evacuable tank)



Technical Issues for Multi-ton Argon Detector

Chemical purity of Argon to allow electron drift (10's ppt O2 equivalent),

Chemical purity of Argon to allow light propagation

Light collection and detection (photodetectors, wavelength shifters)

HV feedthroughs (>100 kV) in Argon gas

TPC design

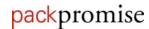
Data Acquisition

Cryogenics (and associated safety issues)

Detector Materials Qualification

Shielding from environment radiation

Radio-purity of detector materials





Technical Issues for Multi-ton Argon Detector

Chemical purity of Argon to allow electron drift (10's ppt O2 equivalent), (neutrino and DM)

Chemical purity of Argon to allow light propagation (DM)

Light collection and detection (photodetectors, wavelength shifters) (neutrino and DM)

HV feedthroughs (>100 kV) in Argon gas (neutrino and DM)

TPC design (neutrino and DM)

Data Acquisition (neutrino and DM)

Cryogenics (and associated safety issues) (neutrino and DM)

Detector Materials Qualification (neutrino and DM)

Shielding from environment radiation (DM)

Radio-purity of detector materials (DM)

obvious overlaps => leverage for DM search => association with Princeton (Galbiati, Calaprice)



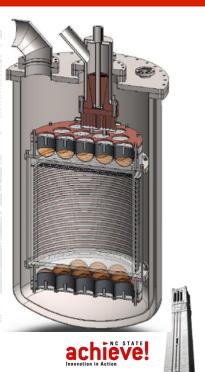
DarkSide 50

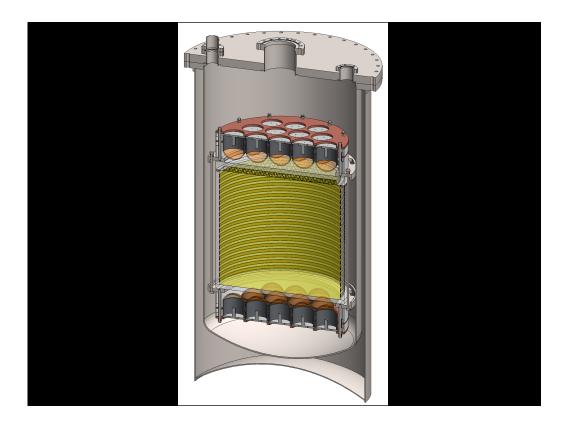
- Dual phase TPC
- 50 kg active volume, reach 10⁻⁴⁵ cm²
- A combination of technologies and techniques that maximize background characterization and rejection
- The goal: ~0 background detector in multi-ton•year exposure
- Test bed for 3 new technologies to achieve zero background
 - Depleted argon
 - QuPID (hybrid photon detector)

- Active neutron veto with n capture on boron-loaded liquid scintillator

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achieve





Here is how it would work. The DarkSide detector would be placed in a titanium sphere of 3.5 m diameter, to be filled with borated scintillator. The titanium sphere would be contained within the dimensions required for installation within the CTF tank, through the large opening on the top of the tank itself.

Interested European Groups

- INFN Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso
- INFN and Università degli Studi Genova
- · INFN and Università degli Studi Milano
- INFN and Università degli Studi Napoli
- Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna
- RRC Kurchatov Institute, Moscow
- St. Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute
- Technische Universität München





³⁹Ar: A limiting factor

- ³⁹Ar facts
 - Beta emitter (q = 565 keV, $t_{1/2}$ = 269 years)
 - Produced in the atmosphere through cosmic ray interactions (eg, ⁴⁰Ar(n, 2n)→³⁹Ar)
 - In the atmosphere
 - ³⁹Ar/⁴⁰Ar is 8×10⁻¹⁶ (0.8 ppq)
 - Specific activity = 1 Bq/kg
 - Is the limiting factor in size and sensitivity for argon detectors
 - Due to ³⁹Ar event pile-up
 - · Detector size limited to 500-1000kg
- ³⁹Ar depleted argon gas
 - Available through isotopic purification (expensive)
 - ³⁹Ar production is strongly suppressed deep underground
 - Gas wells found with available argon (CO₂ and He)





Underground Argon extraction

- Extracted from CO₂ well in southwestern Colorado
- CO₂ and O₂ absorbed and returned to company
- Starting from ~400 ppm of argon we produce gas ~6% argon
- Final gas = Ar, N₂, and He
- Live-time production rate 1.2kg/day
- Collected ~35 kg so far, ~120 kg needed for E-1000

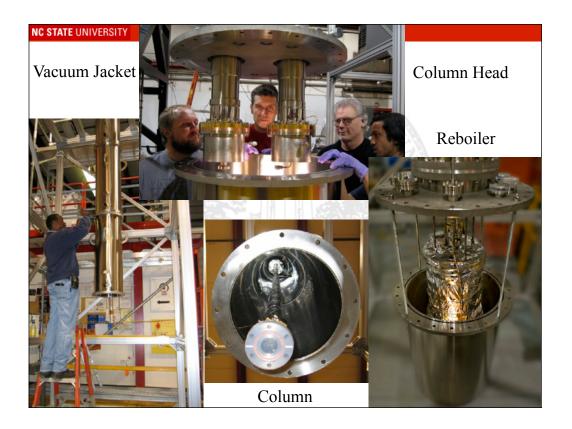


VPSA plant at DOE Canyon facility in Colorado

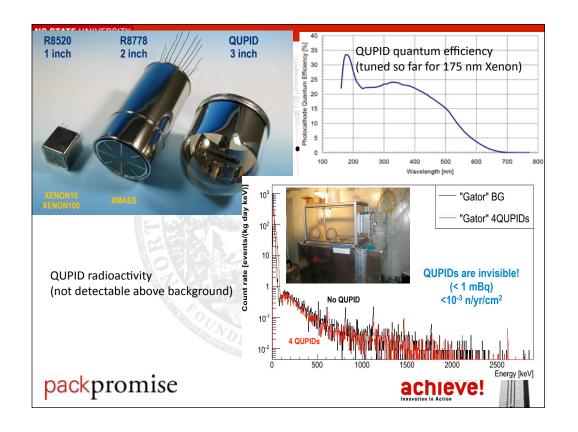
Argon purification

- Method cryogenic distillation
- Under construction at the PAB
 - Henning Back managing local Fermilab assembly
 - Large effort from Cary Kendziora and co.
 - Expected production running Aug. 2010
- Expected performance
 - Production nearly 10 kg/day
 - Argon purity 99.999%
 - Collection efficiency 95%
- Funded (NSF PHY-0811186 & FNAL)
- Capable of purifying Xe from Kr at ppt levels! Crucial for ton-scale Xe searches







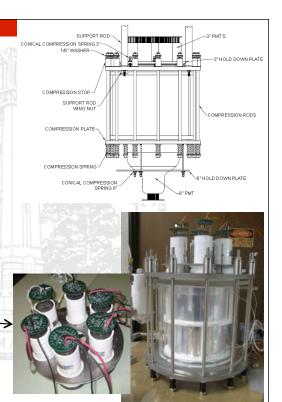


20kg detector

- Prototype for DarkSide using standard materials and equipment
- Science reach
 - 10⁻⁴⁴ cm² for WIMP cross section
- R&D goals

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

- Light yield: achieved 4 pe/ keV
- Low energy threshold
- Neutron background
- Total argon mass = 20 kg
- Fermilab designed and built the 3" PMT bases
- Underground deployment Fall 2010





NC STATE UNIVERSITY 20 kg detector run314 Entries 60 All tubes Assembled and running at Princeton 10⁴ Spectum Arbitrary units - All PMTs combined - Source = ²²Na 511 keV (β+ emitter) peaks - 511 keV anihilation gammas are measured in coincidence with Nal 10 detector 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 ADC units packpromise

DarkSide funding

- \$1.7M estimated equipment costs
- Depleted Argon independently funded (NSF PHY-0811186)
- Proposal submitted to NSF Oct 2009 (Princeton, Temple, Houston, UCLA, UMass, Augustana) requests 100% of equipment costs
- Proposal to DOE submitted by Princeton & UCLA
- FWP to DOE submitted by Fermilab in March 2010



DarkSide-50

Manpower Request in E-1000 Proposal

- 1 Applications Physicist
- 0.5 Mechanical Engineer, 0.5 Electrical Engineering would add 0.25 ME for distillation

Fermilab Contributions

- Cryogenic Simulations
- DAQ and Electronics (with Houston)
- Chemical Purification (with Temple)
- Passive Shielding and Muon Veto
- Storage of Depleted Argon
- Possible trial operation in NuMI tunnel

Present FNAL:participation: S. Pordes (1/2 time), H.Jostlein (1/4 time),

A. Sonnenschein & S. Brice have expressed continuing interest.

Fermilab resources presently used: PAB group (C. Kendziora) ~1 FTE, S. Hansen (EE, 0.1 FTE), Preprint PPD/EE assembly



Field Work Proposal submitted in March 2010 for DarkSide-50

Item	FY10	FY11	FY12	Туре	Provides
a & b	\$285k	\$285k	-	M & S	\$500k
С	\$40k	\$30k	\$13k	EE	19 wks
d	-	\$10k	\$10k	МТ	8 wks
е	\$6k	\$5k	-	ME	2 wks
f	\$15k	\$15k	\$10k	ME	9 wks
g	-	\$55k	\$80k	EP	33 wks
total	\$346k	\$400k	\$113k		

Items a & b:The funds requested from DOE for items 1 & 2 are material costs.

Item c: We are requesting support for a total of \sim 4.5 months of electrical engineering (EE) for the design of the trigger and data-acquisition system.

Item d: We are requesting support for a total of 8 weeks of mechanical technician (MT)

Item e: We are requesting support for 2 weeks of mechanical engineering (ME) analysis, 1 week each at two different times.

Item f: We are requesting support for 9 weeks of mechanical engineering for the design of the passive shield and muon veto

Item g: We are requesting 33 wks total of technical physicist support.



















































UMass Amherst Arizona State University Augustana College Black Hills State University Coimbra University Columbia University **Fermilab** University of Houston **INAF LNGS** MIT

University of Münster University of Notre Dame **Princeton University** Rice University Shanghai Jiao Tong University Temple University **UCLA** University of Virginia Waseda University University of Zürich

S. Pordes

FCPA Retreat 4/23/2010 LAr Dark Matter

XENON100: First Spin Independent Limit MAX collaboration S4 Proposal for engineering of a 5 ton Argon and 2 ton Xenon detector at DUSEL Collaboration between DarkSide and XENON Fermilab staff assigned important positions in electronics, cryogenics, and purification XENON100 PRL in preparation for the LAr detector. 190.4 kg-days Exposure= 11.2 live days x 40 kg x 0.85 (ε) x 0.50 (50% NR) (data collected between Oct.and Nov. 2009) Fermilab Directorate provided letter of support. NSF has funded to \$3.5M **Cryogenic distillation column has very** important role in guaranteeing ultimate purify for DAr and Xe targets S. Pordes FCPA Retreat 4/23/2010 LAr Dark Matter

DarkSide – 50 Challenges/Advantages/Risks

Challenges: Existing Dark Matter experiments

Advantages: Background-free multi-ton-year exposures

Risks: Funding schedule

