

# **Dark Matter Detection with XENON100**

## **Accomplishments, Challenges and the Future**

<http://xenon.astro.columbia.edu>

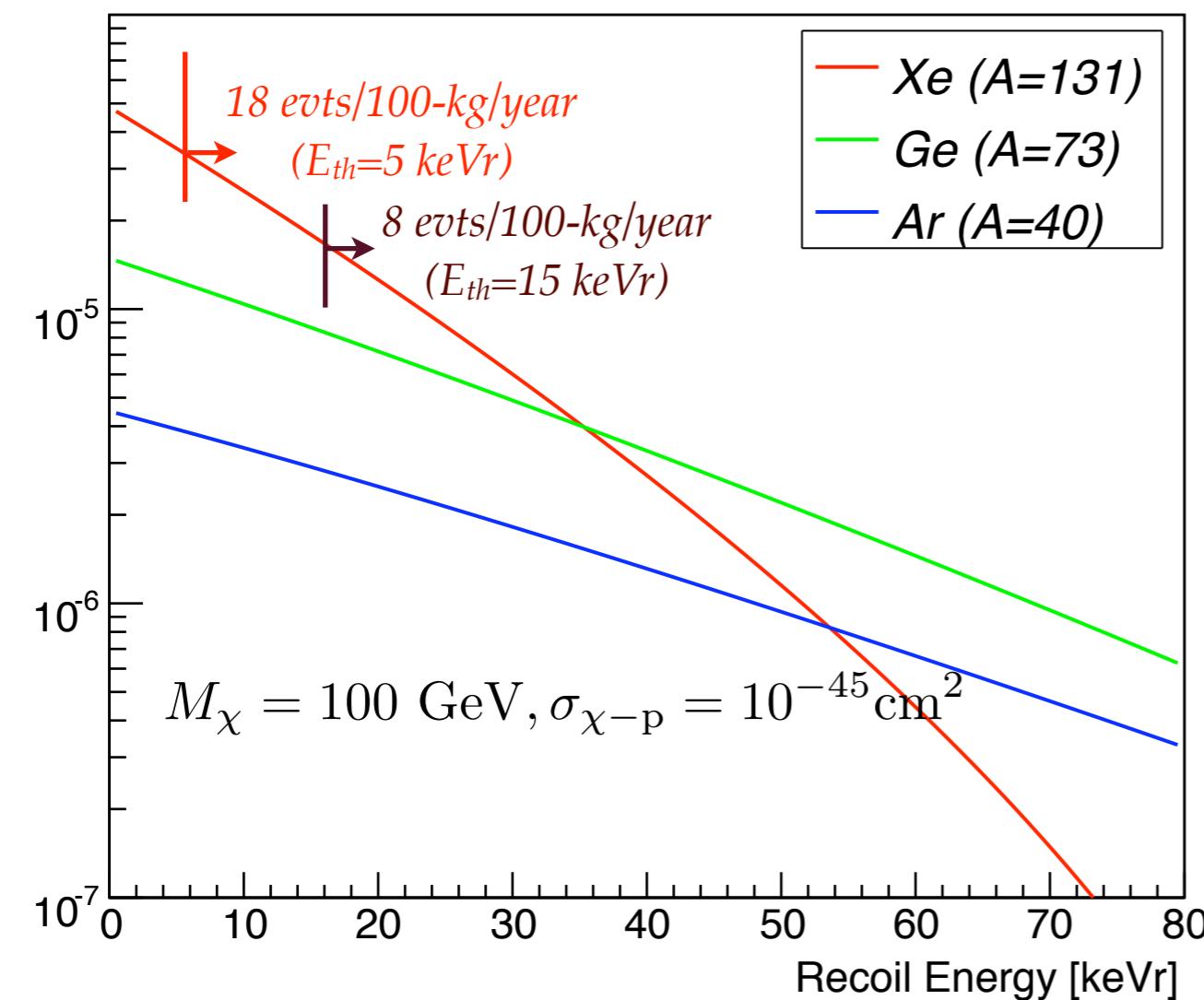
Kaixuan Ni  
Columbia University

TeV Particle Astrophysics  
IHEP, Beijing, Sep.24-28, 2008

# The Challenges for Direct DM Detection

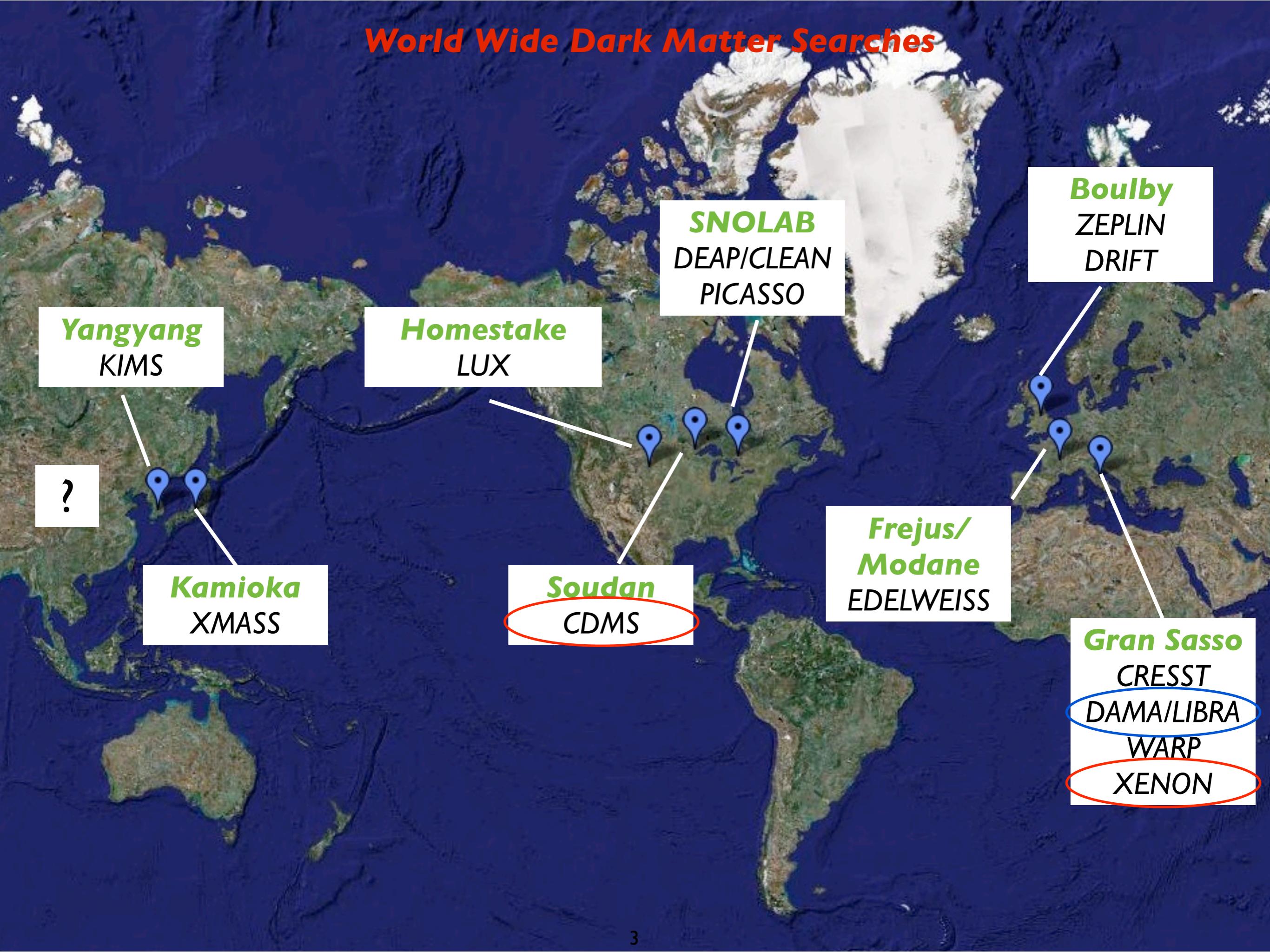
$$R \sim \frac{M_{det}}{M_\chi} \rho \sigma \langle v \rangle$$

WIMP Scattering Rates



- large mass (ton scale)
- low energy threshold (a few keV)
- background suppression
- deep underground
- passive shield
- low intrinsic radioactivity
- gamma background discrimination

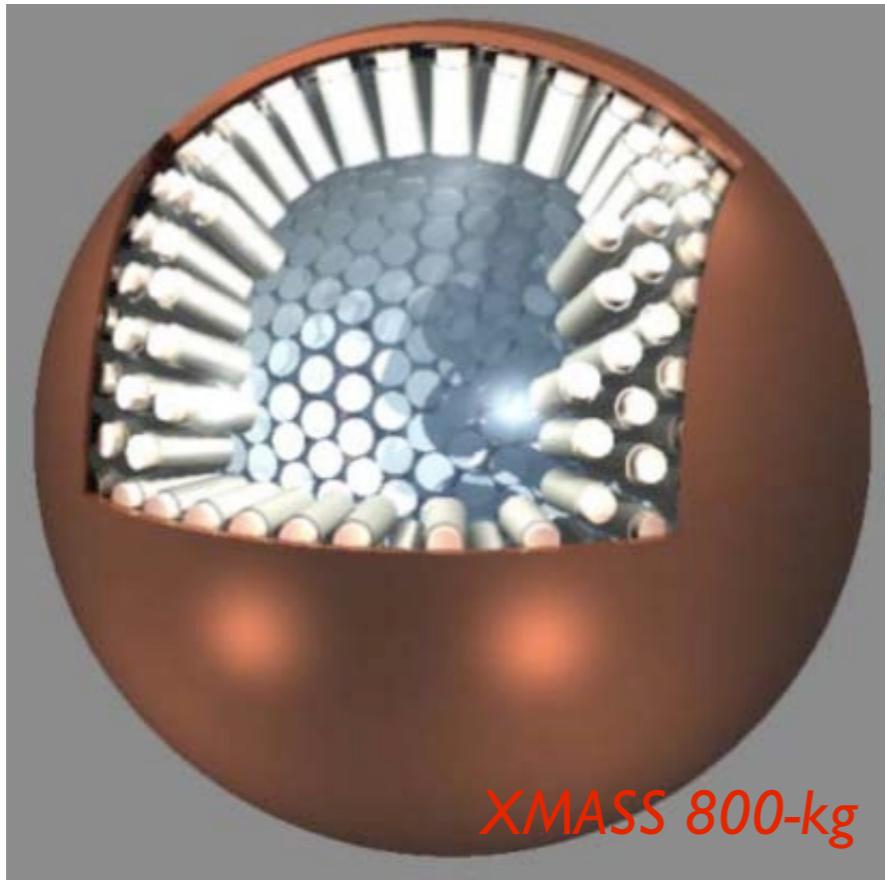
# World Wide Dark Matter Searches



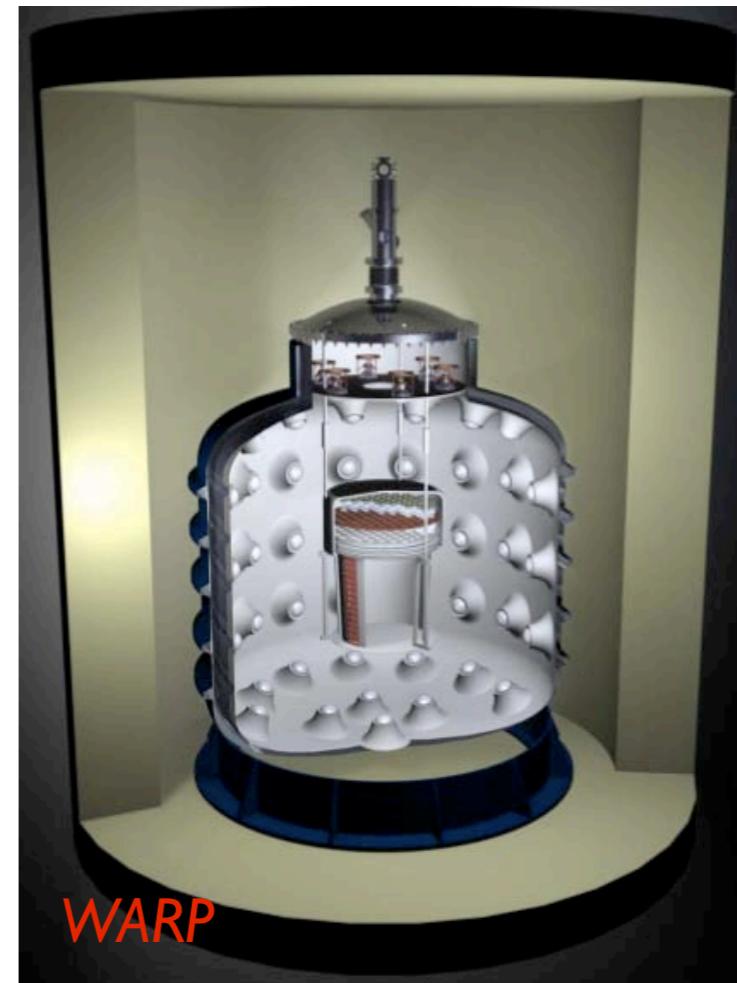
# The Noble Liquid Revolution

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- Noble liquids ( $LAr$ ,  $LXe$ ) are relatively inexpensive, easy to scale up
- Self-shielding reduce external background
- Excellent gamma background rejection (pulse-shape, or ionization/scintillation)



XMASS 800-kg

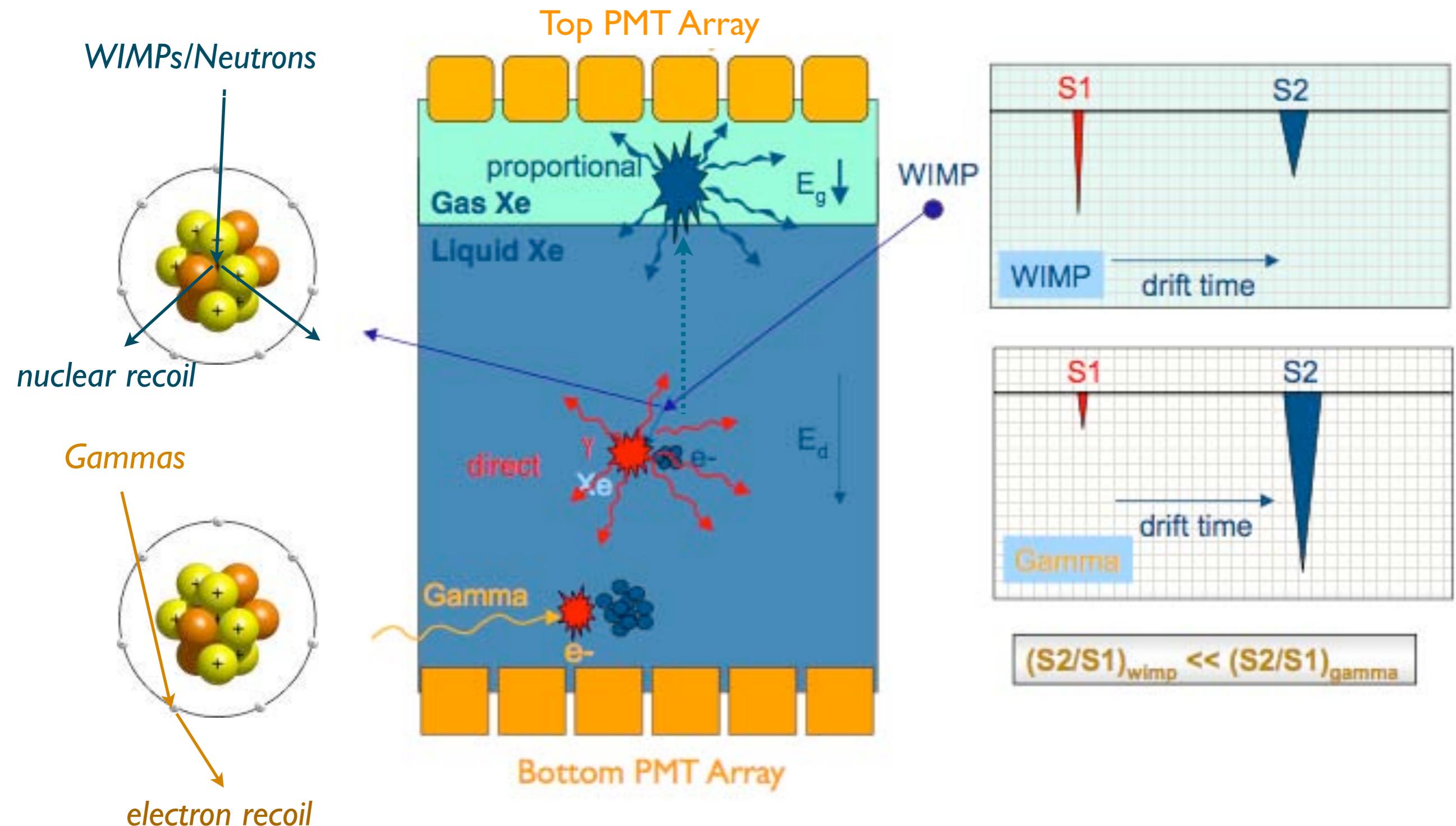


WARP

**Single Phase**  
(XMASS, CLEAN/DEAP)

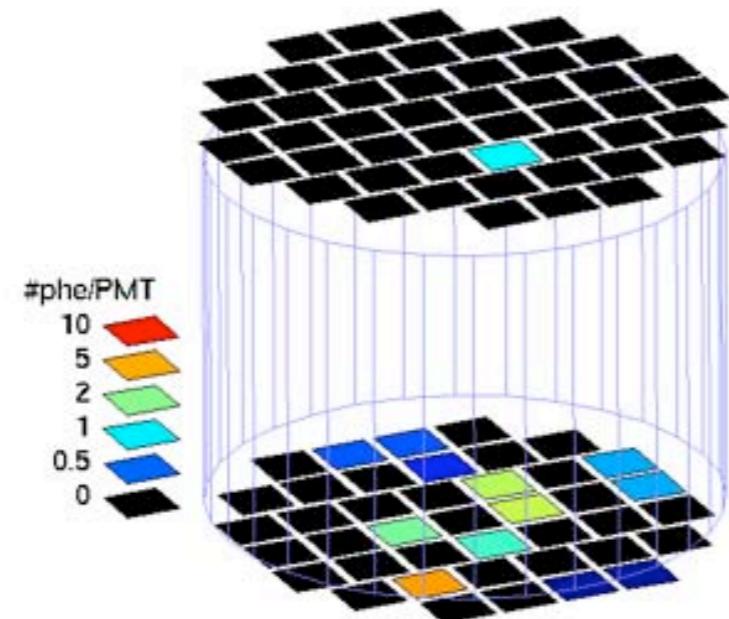
**Two Phase**  
(**XENON**, ZEPLIN II/III, WARP, ArDM, etc.)

# Two-phase Xenon Detectors for Dark Matter Detection

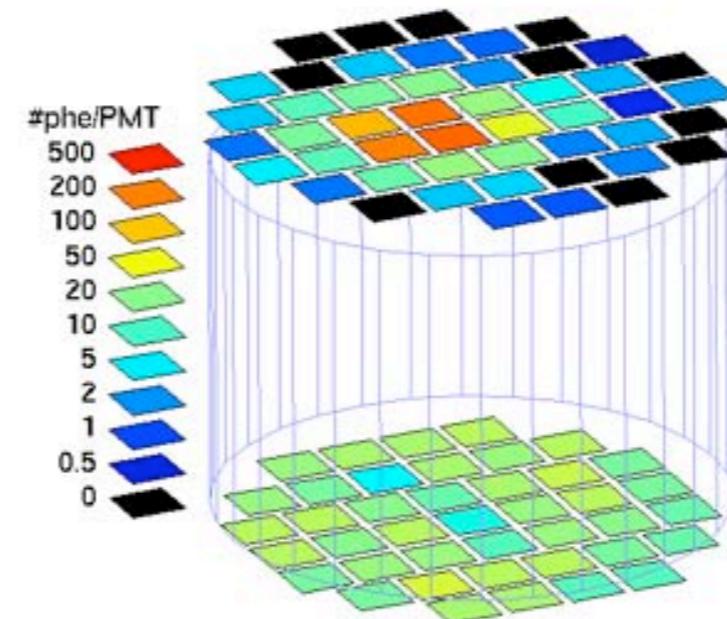


# Signals from XENON10

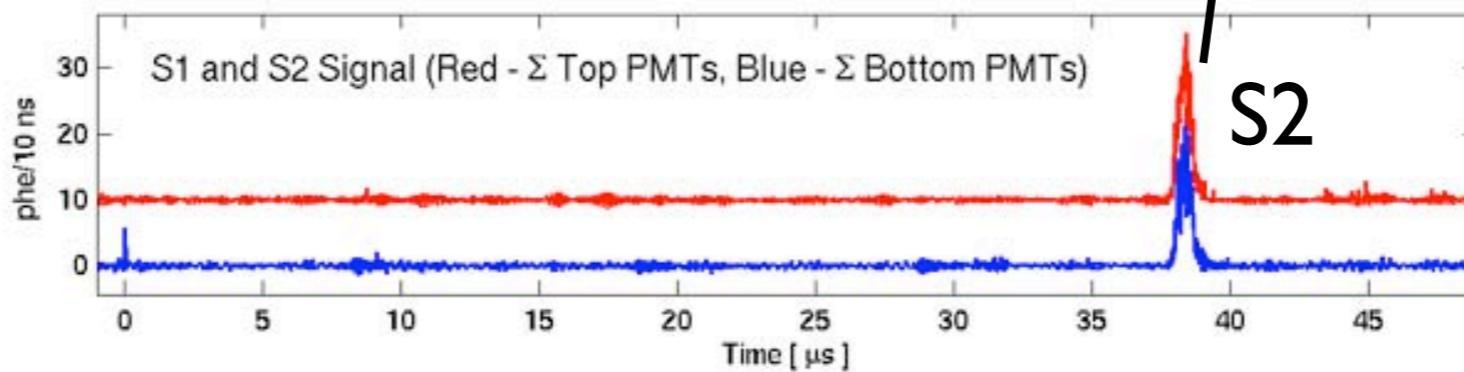
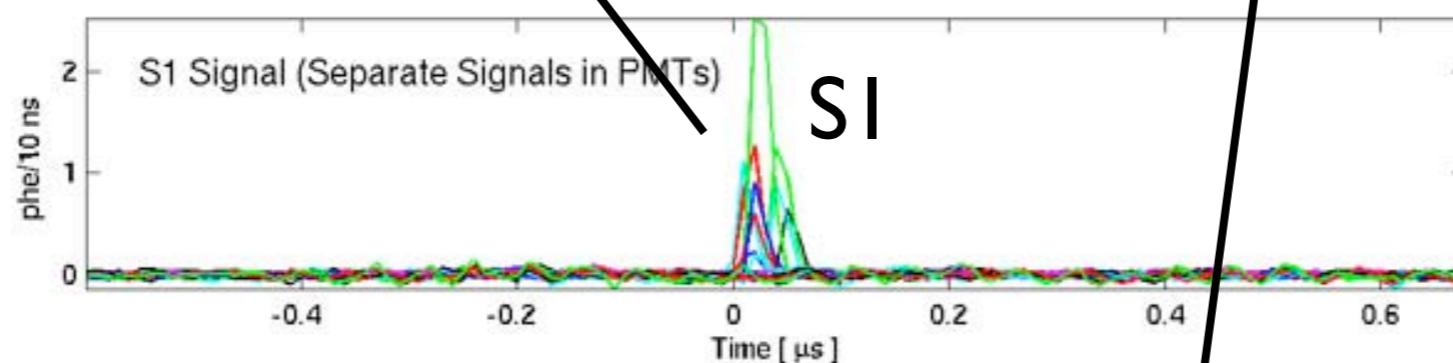
S1



S2



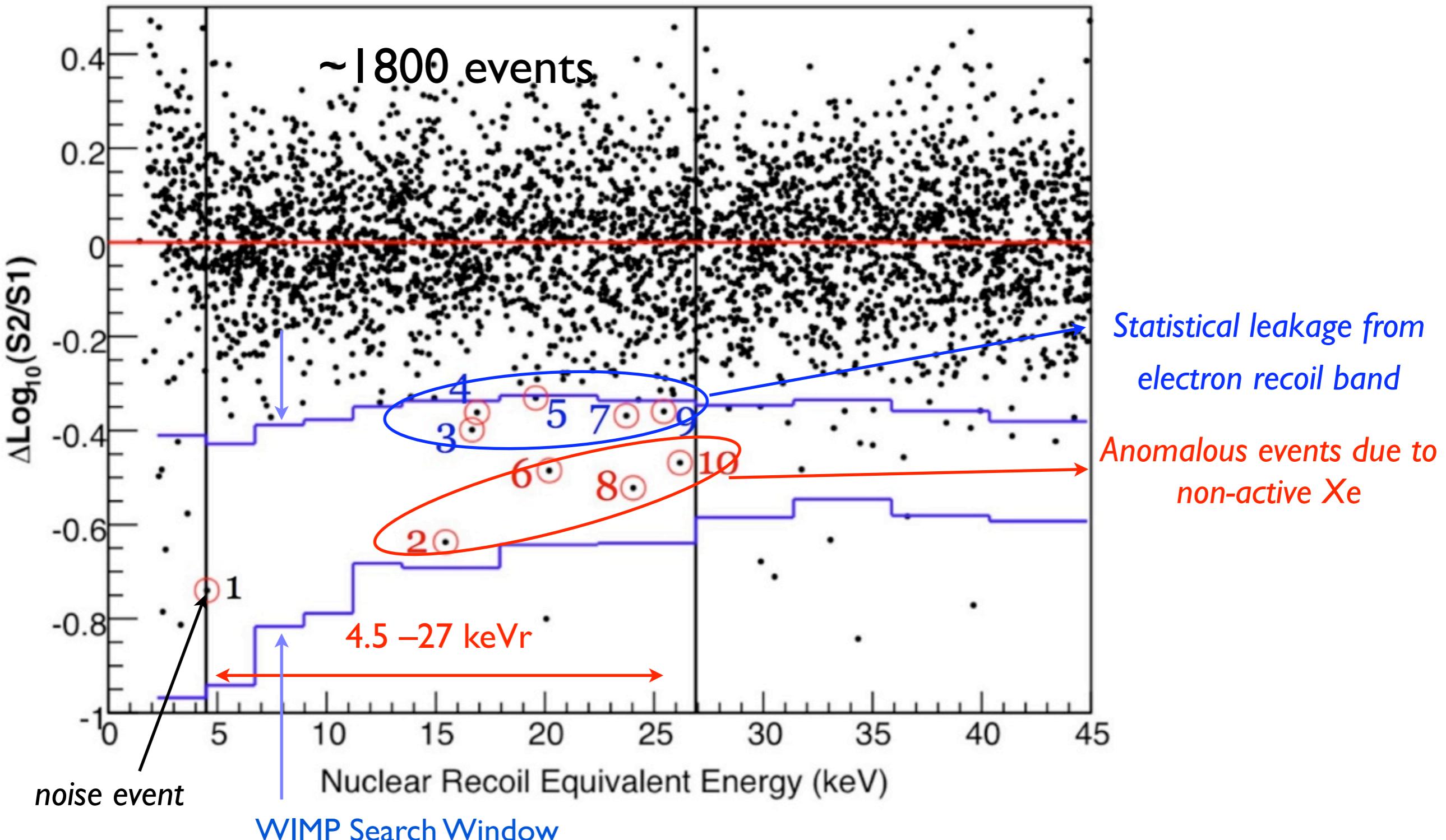
xev04\_20060426T1149 - evt: 45820



# XENON10 WIMP Search Data

136 kg-days Exposure = 58.6 live days  $\times$  5.4 kg  $\times$  0.86 ( $\varepsilon$ )  $\times$  0.50 (50% NR)

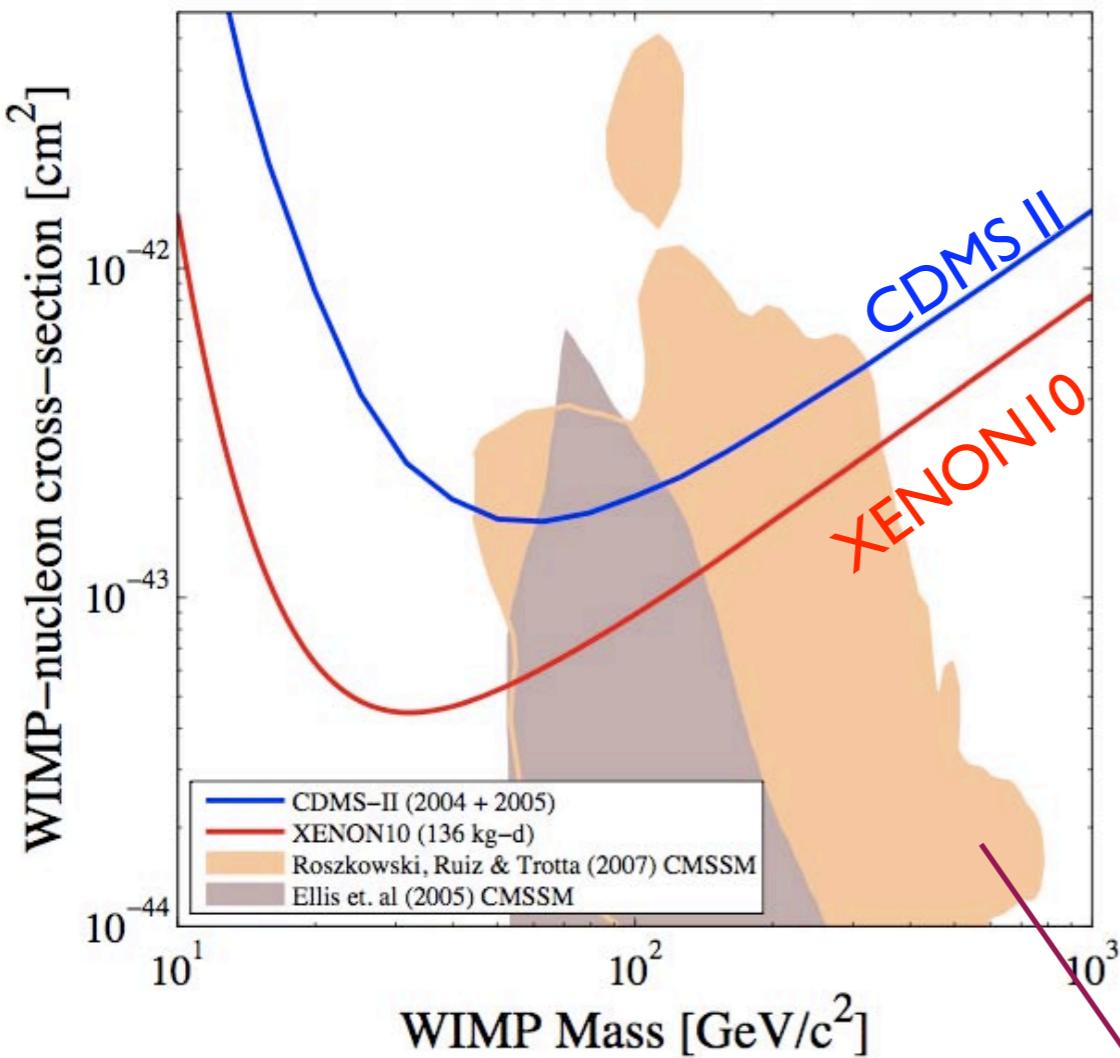
(data collected between Oct.2006 and Feb.2007)



# XENON10 WIMP-Nucleon Cross-Section Upper Limits

## Spin-independent

Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 021303 (2008)



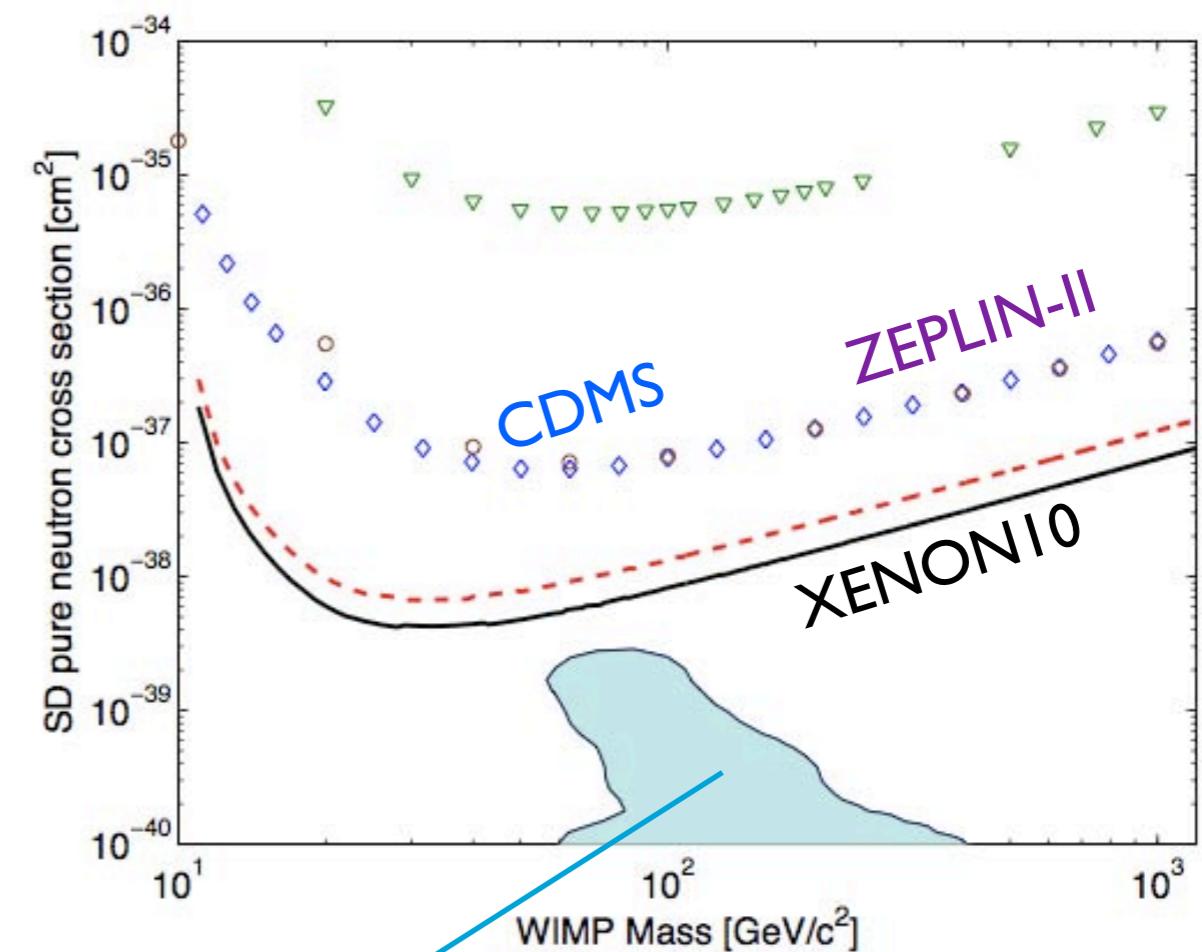
(NO BKG SUBTRACTION)

$8.8 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$  at 100 GeV

$4.5 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$  at 30 GeV

## Spin-dependent, pure neutron coupling

Phys. Rev. Lett. **101**, 091301 (2008)



Constrained Minimal  
Supersymmetric Model

(NO BKG SUBTRACTION)

$6 \times 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$  at 30 GeV

# **the phased XENON dark matter search program**

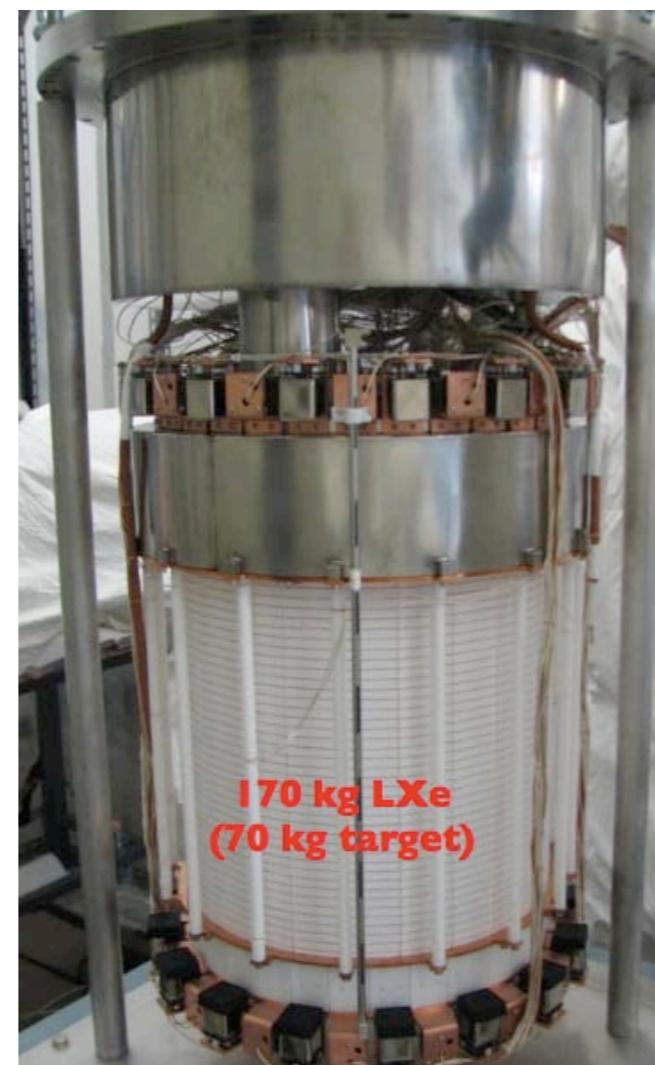
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**the past  
(2006 - 2007)**



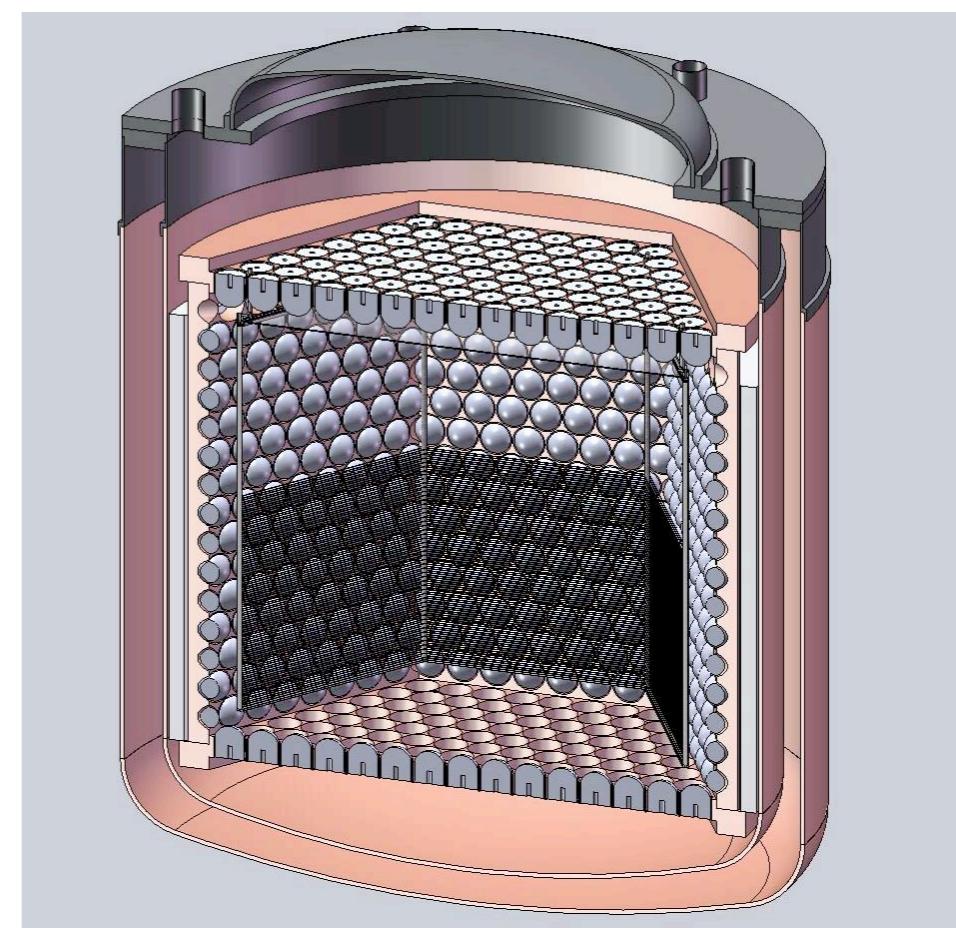
**XENON10**

**the current  
(2007-2009)**



**XENON100**

**the future  
(2009-2013)**



**XENON1T**

# The XENON100 Collaboration



**LNGS Collaboration Meeting, July 15, 2008**



## Columbia University

Elena Aprile (Spokesperson), Bin Choi, Karl-Ludwig Giboni, Kyungeun Elizabeth Lim, Antonio Jesus Melgarejo, Kaixuan Ni, Guillaume Plante, Taehyun Yoon



## Rice University

Uwe Oberlack, Yuan Mei, Marc Schumann, Peter Shagin



## University of California, Los Angeles

Katsushi Arisaka, Hanguo Wang, David Cline, Ethan Brown, Artin Teymourian



## Gran Sasso National Laboratory, Italy

Francesco Arneodo, Serena Fattori



## University of Coimbra, Portugal

Jose A Matias Lopes, Joao Cardoso, Luis Coelho, Joaquim Santos



## University of Zurich

Laura Baudis, Ali Askin, Alfredo Ferella, Marijke Haffke, Alexander Kish, Roberto Santorelli, Eirini Tziaferi

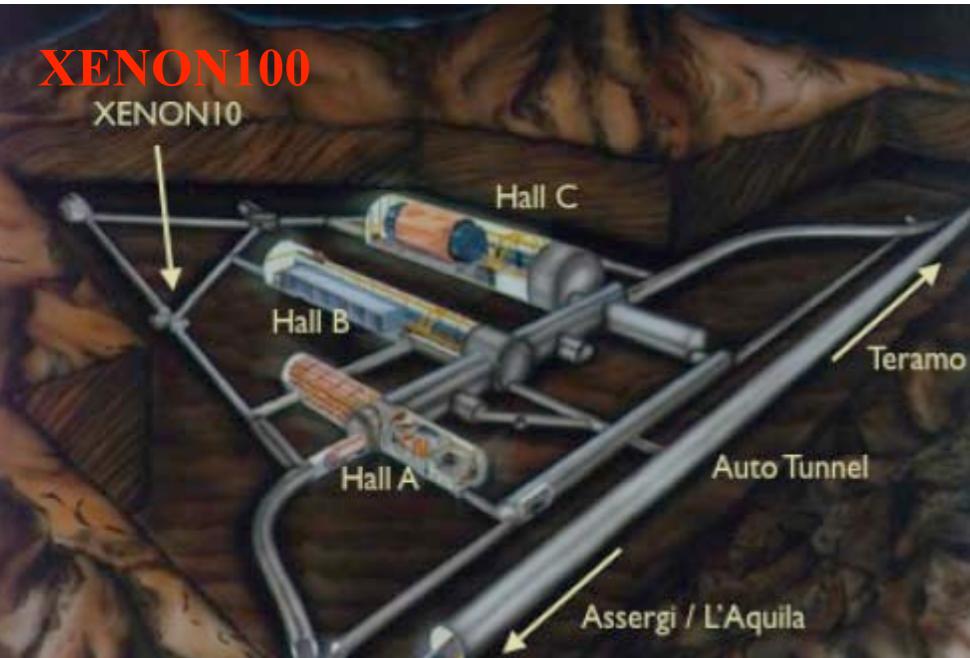
# *Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso, Italy*

**LNGS 1400 m Rock (3100 w.m.e)**

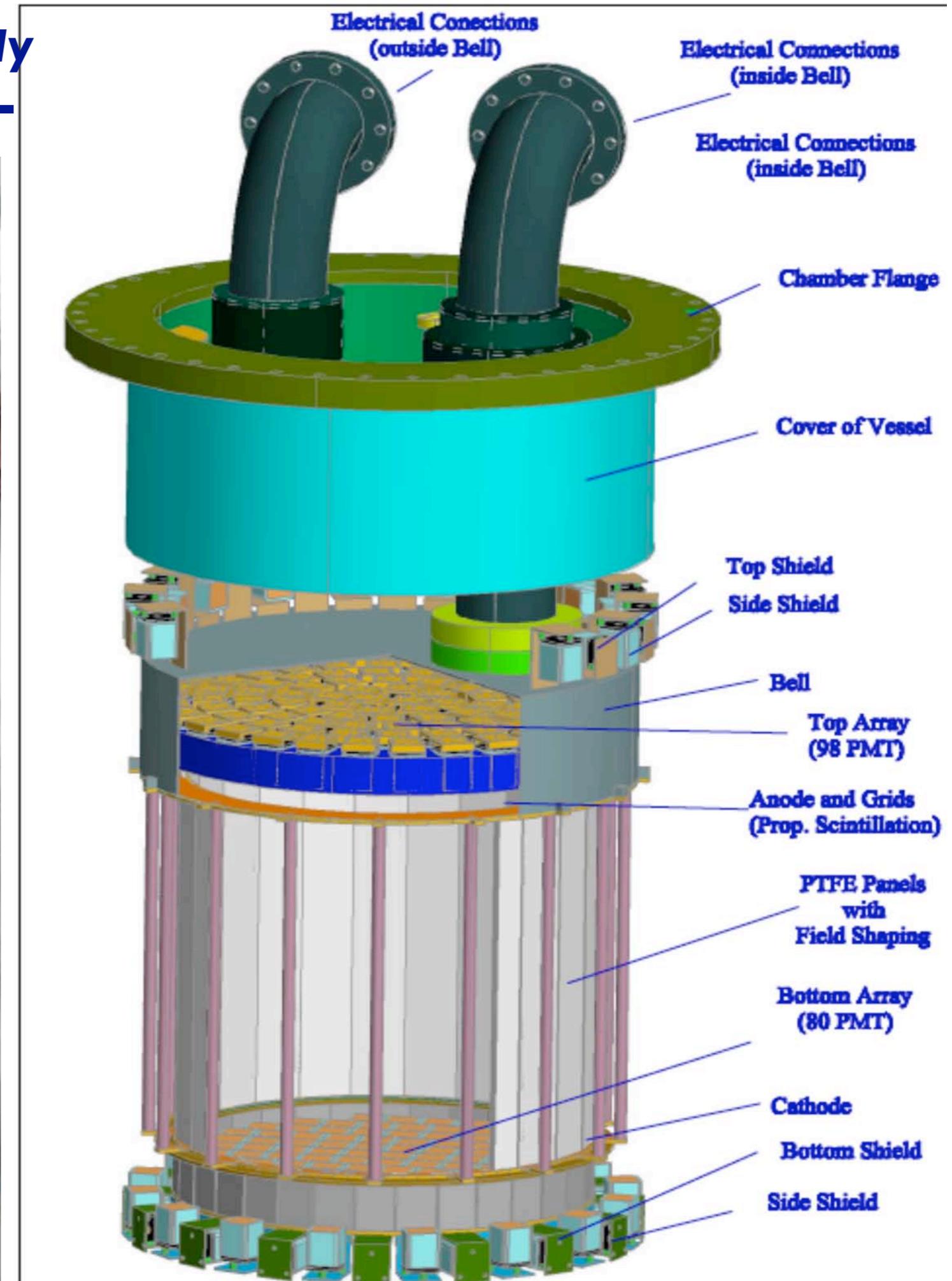
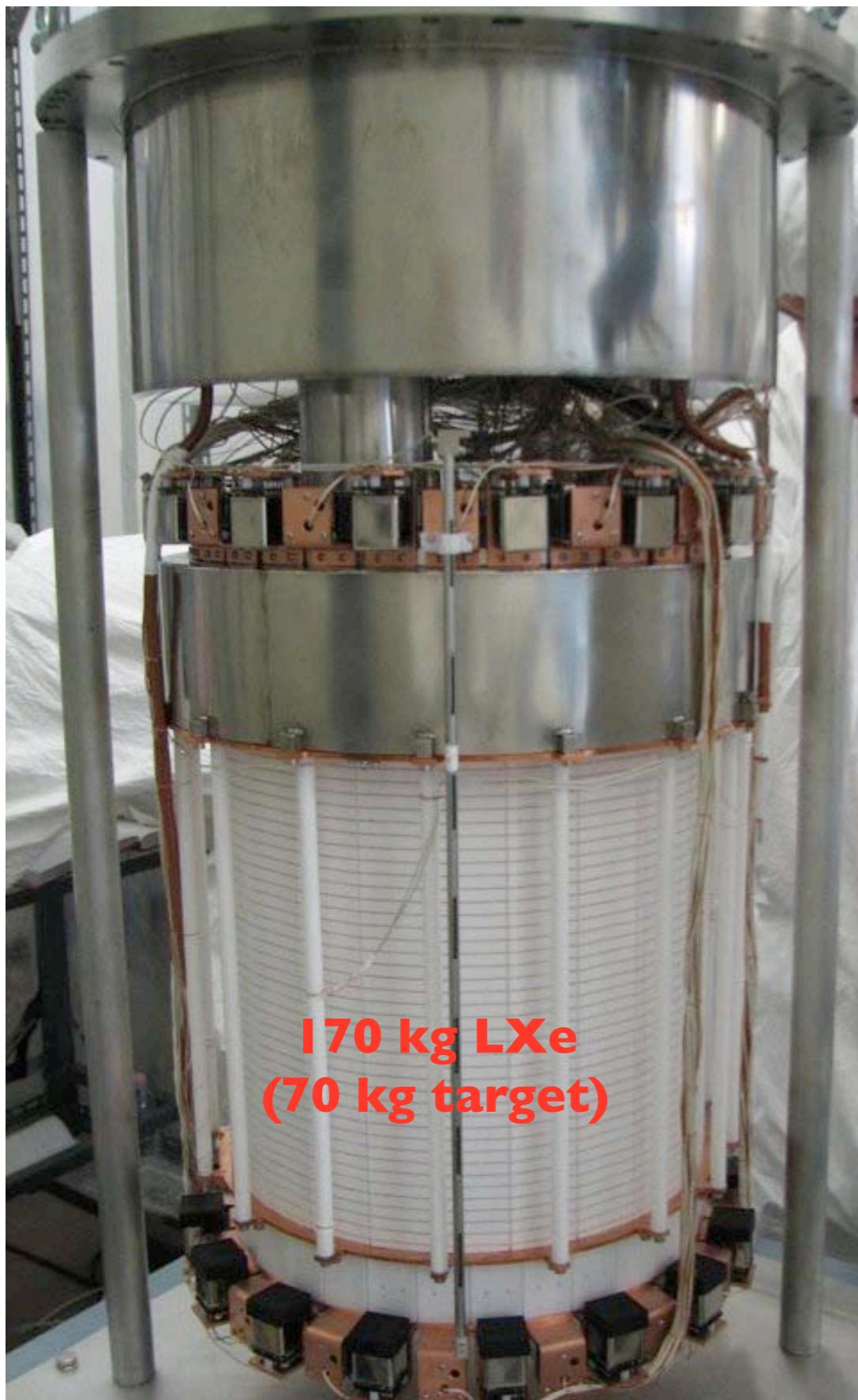


# XENON100 Underground at the Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso

LNGS: 1.4km rock (3100 mwe)



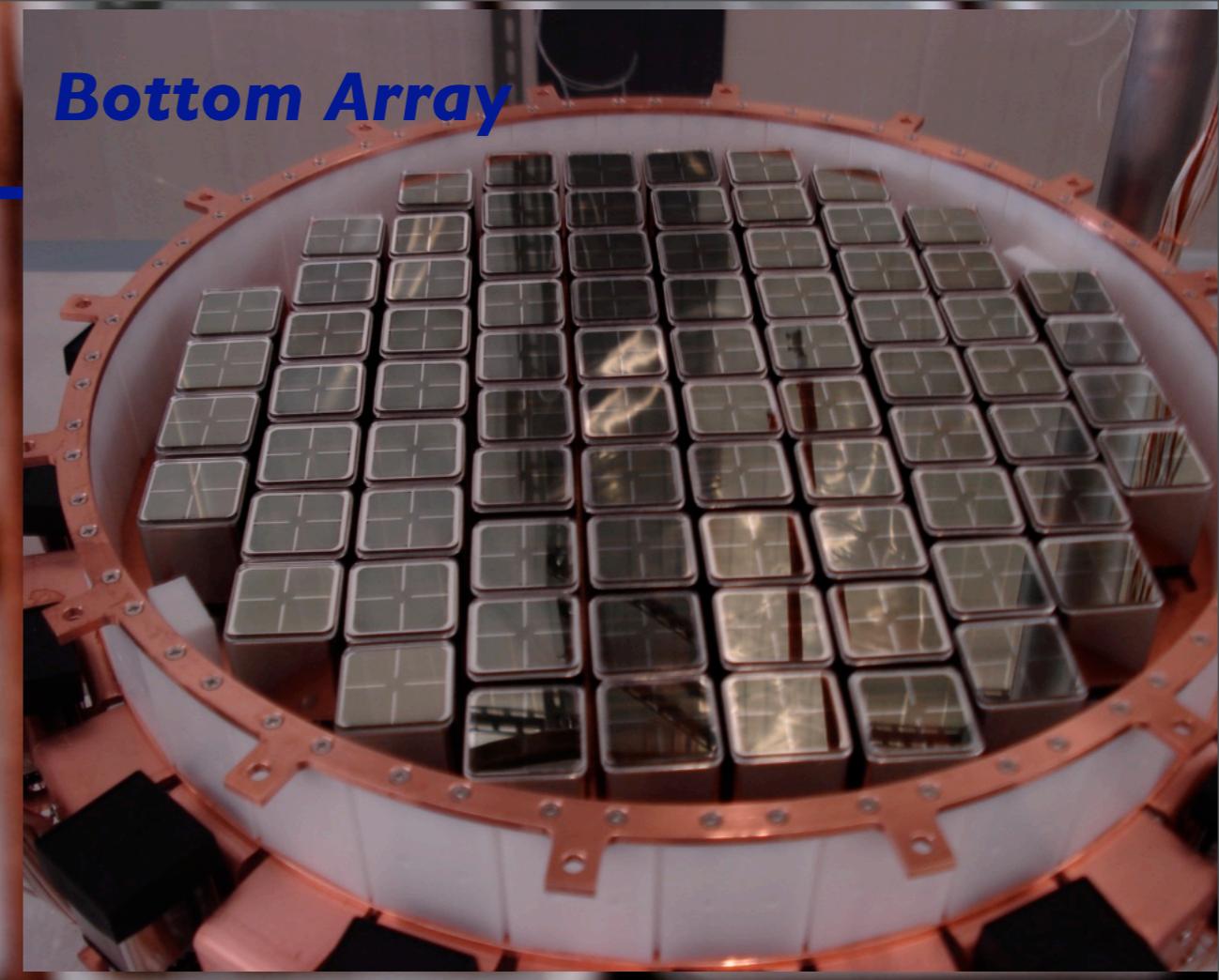
# XENON100: The TPC Assembly



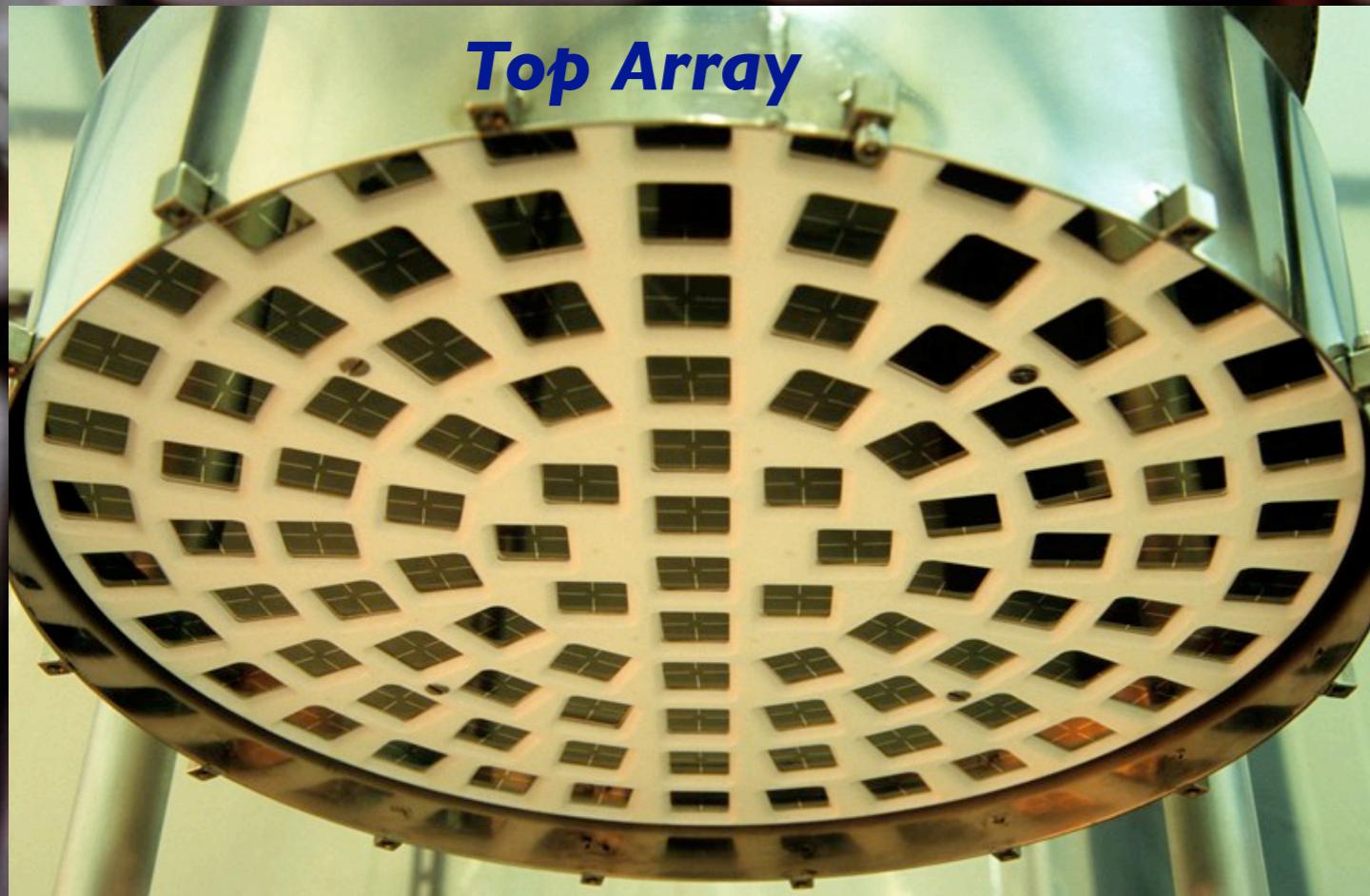
## XENON100: The PMTs

- 242 PMTs (*Hamamatsu R8520-06-Al*)
- 1 “square metal channel developed for XENON
- Low radioactivity (<1 mBq U/Th per PMT)
- 80 PMTs for bottom array (33% QE)
- 98 PMTs for top array (23% QE)
- 64 PMTs for top/bottom/side Veto (23% QE)

### Bottom Array



### Top Array



### PMTs for Side & Bottom Shield



### PMT Base

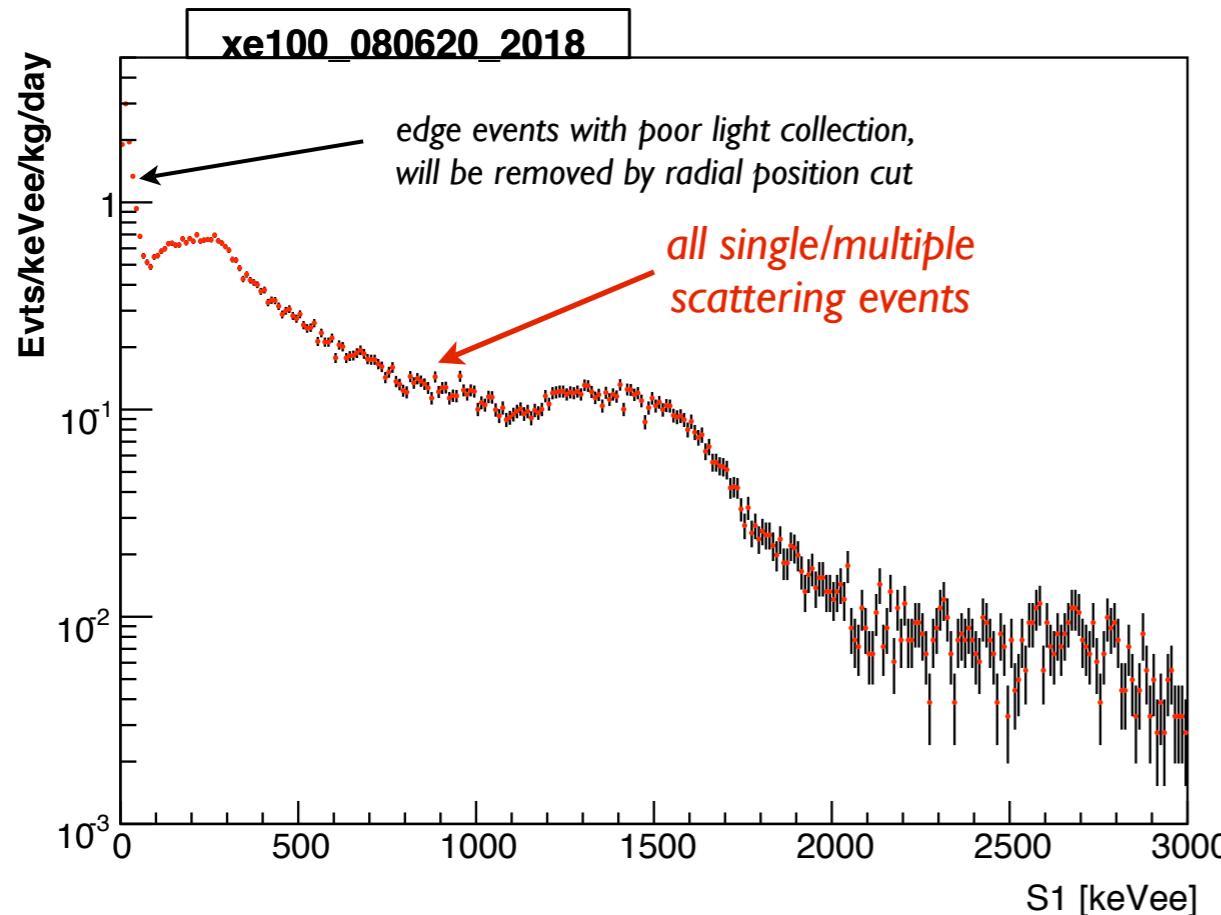
# XENON100 Material Screening

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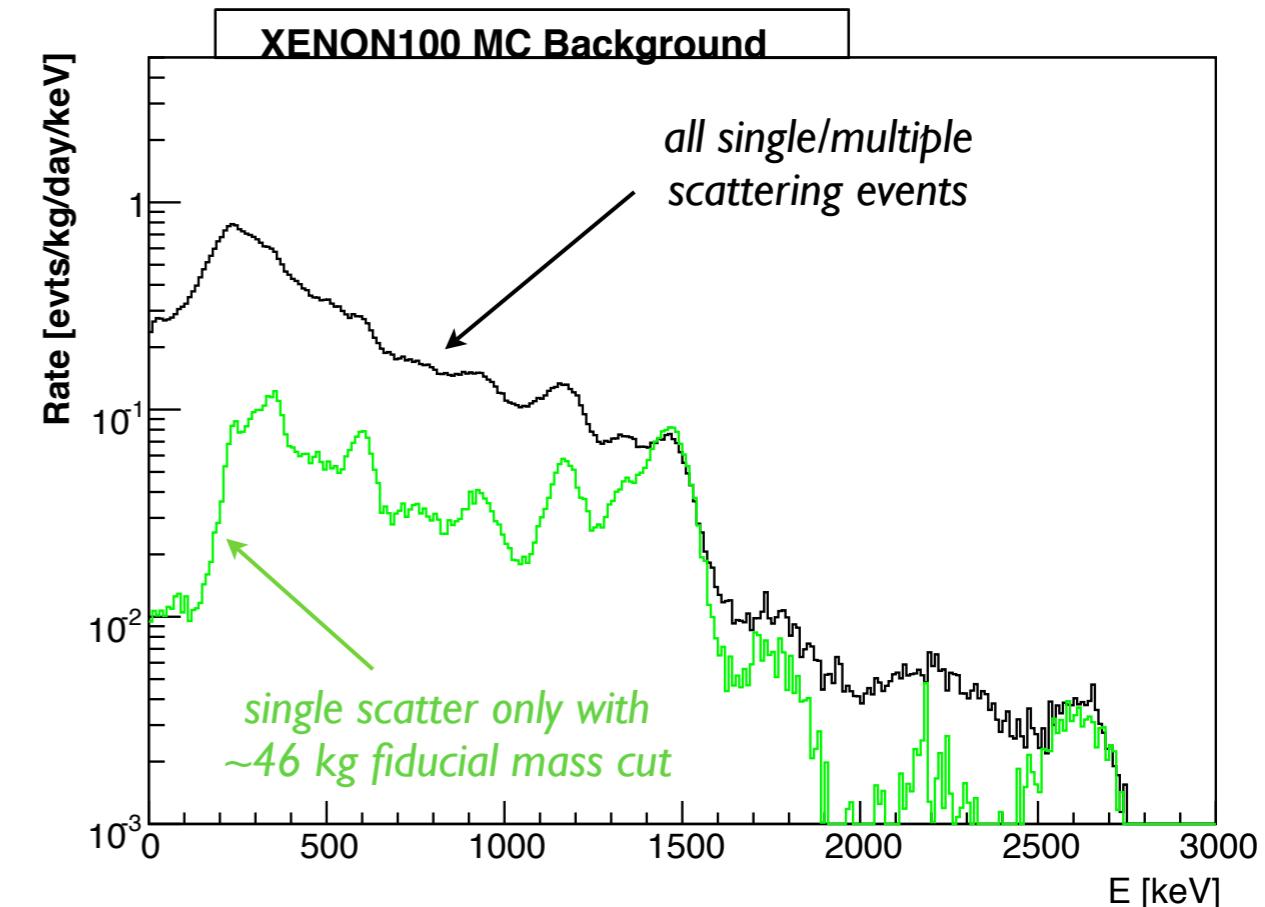
Material*	$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{40}\text{K}$	$^{60}\text{Co}$
Stainless Steel 1.5 mm (316Ti, Nironit; cryostat)	<2 mBq/kg	<2 mBq/kg	10.5 mBq/kg	8.5 mBq/kg
Stainless Steel 25 mm (316Ti, Nironit, cryostat)	<1.3 mBq/kg	<0.9 mBq/kg	<7.1 mBq/kg	1.4 mBq/kg
PMTs (R8520-AL)	< 0.24 mBq/PMT	0.18 mBq/PMT	7.0 mBq/PMT	0.67 mBq/PMT
PMT Bases	0.16 mBq/pc	0.10 mBq/pc	<0.16 mBq/pc	<0.01 mBq/pc
Teflon (TPC)	< 0.3 mBq/kg	<0.6 mBq/kg	< 2.3 mBq/kg	--
Poly I (shield)	< 3.8 mBq/kg	< 2.9 mBq/kg	< 5.88 mBq/kg	--
Poly II (shield)	2.43 mBq/kg	< 0.67 mBq/kg	<4.66 mBq/kg	--
Polish Pb (outer shield)	< 5.7 mBq/kg	< 1.6 mBq/kg	14 mBq/kg	< 1.1 mBq/kg
French Pb (inner shield)	< 6.8 mBq/kg	< 3.9 mBq/kg	< 28 mBq/kg	< 0.9 mBq/kg

# XENON100 Current Status

data



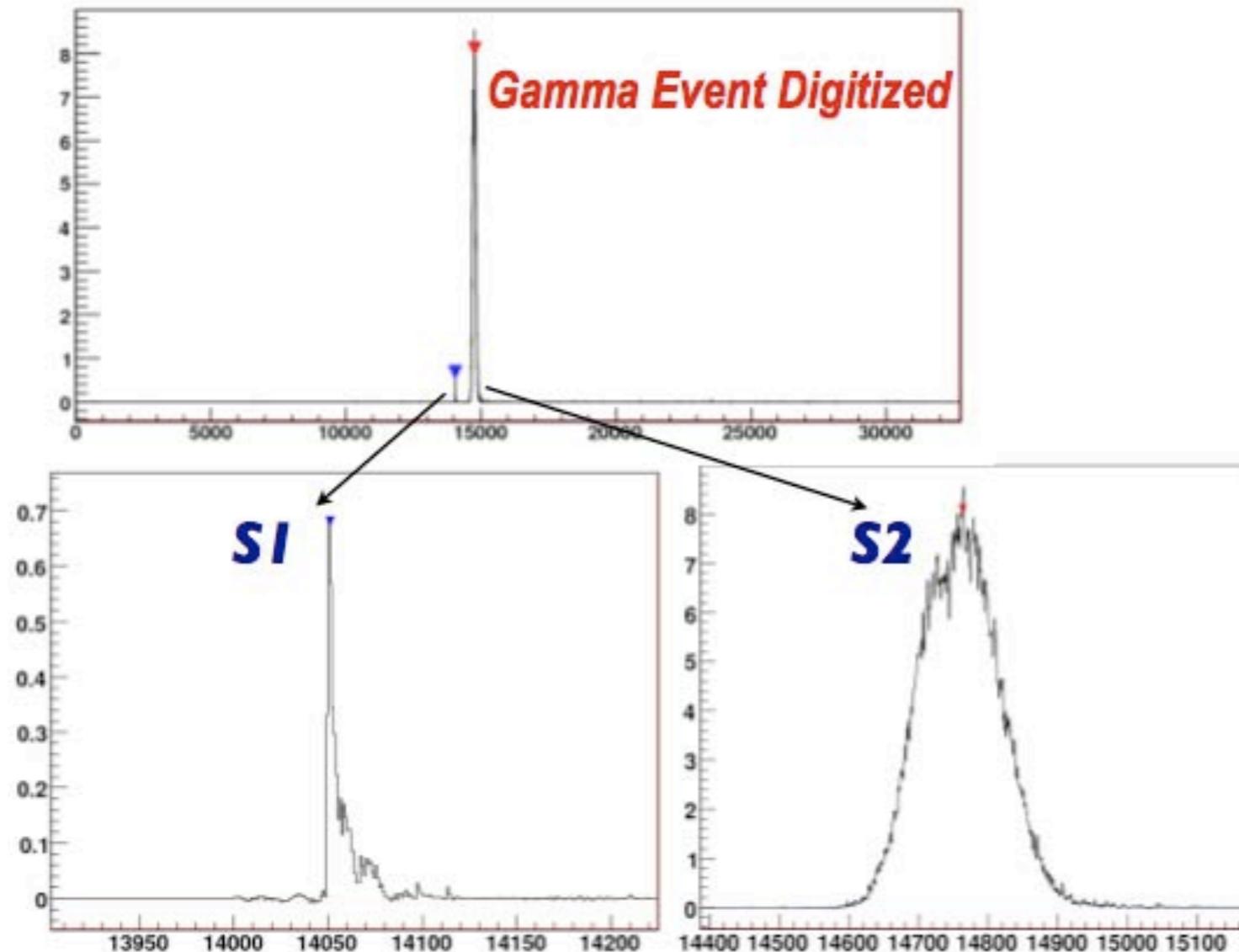
MC



Detector has been fully filled with liquid xenon.

**First Measured background Spectrum in good agreement with MC prediction!**

# XE100: First Light & Charge Signals (CsI37)

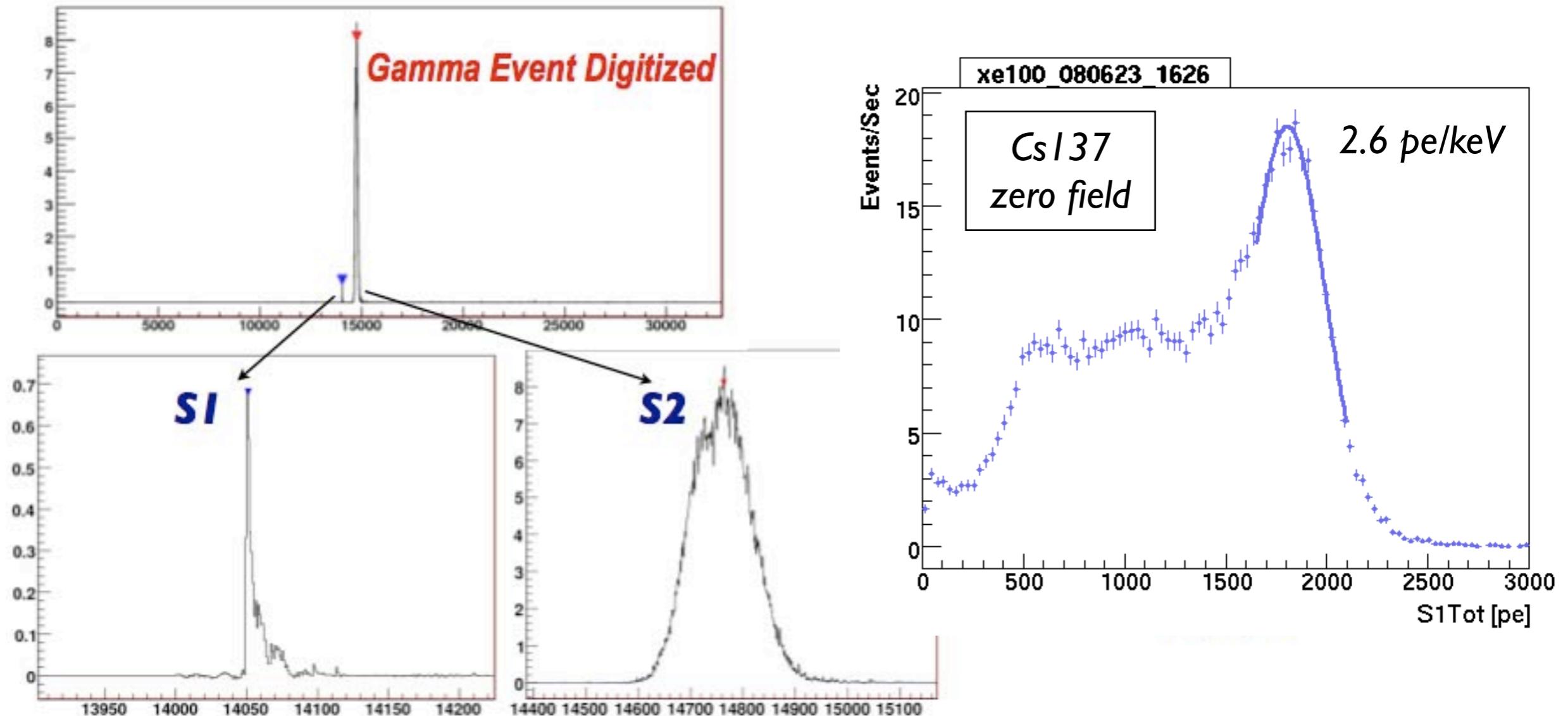


Gamma Event Localized



**Current effort: Liquid Xenon is continuously purified to achieve better purity**

# XE100: First Light & Charge Signals (CsI37)



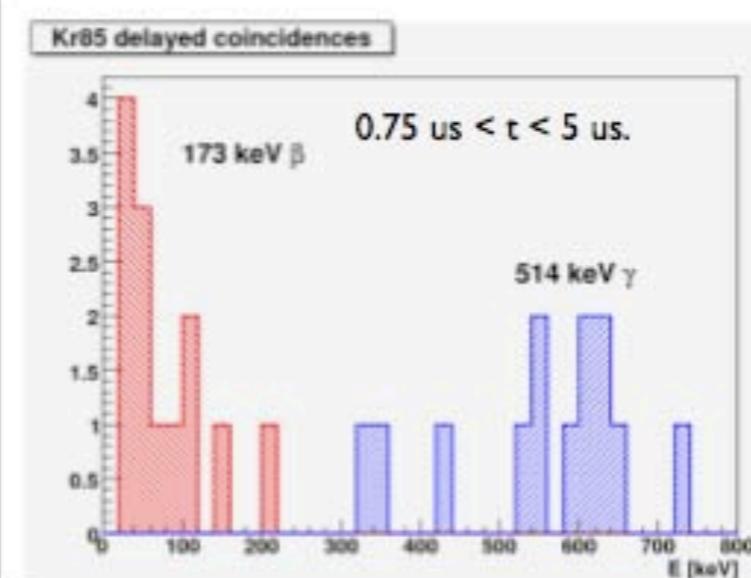
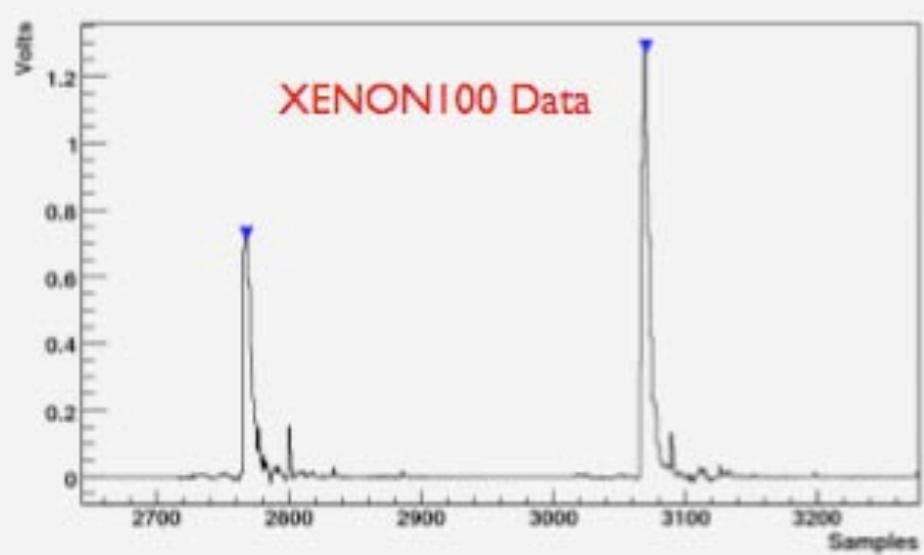
**Current effort: Liquid Xenon is continuously purified to achieve better purity**

## XENON100: Kr Removal

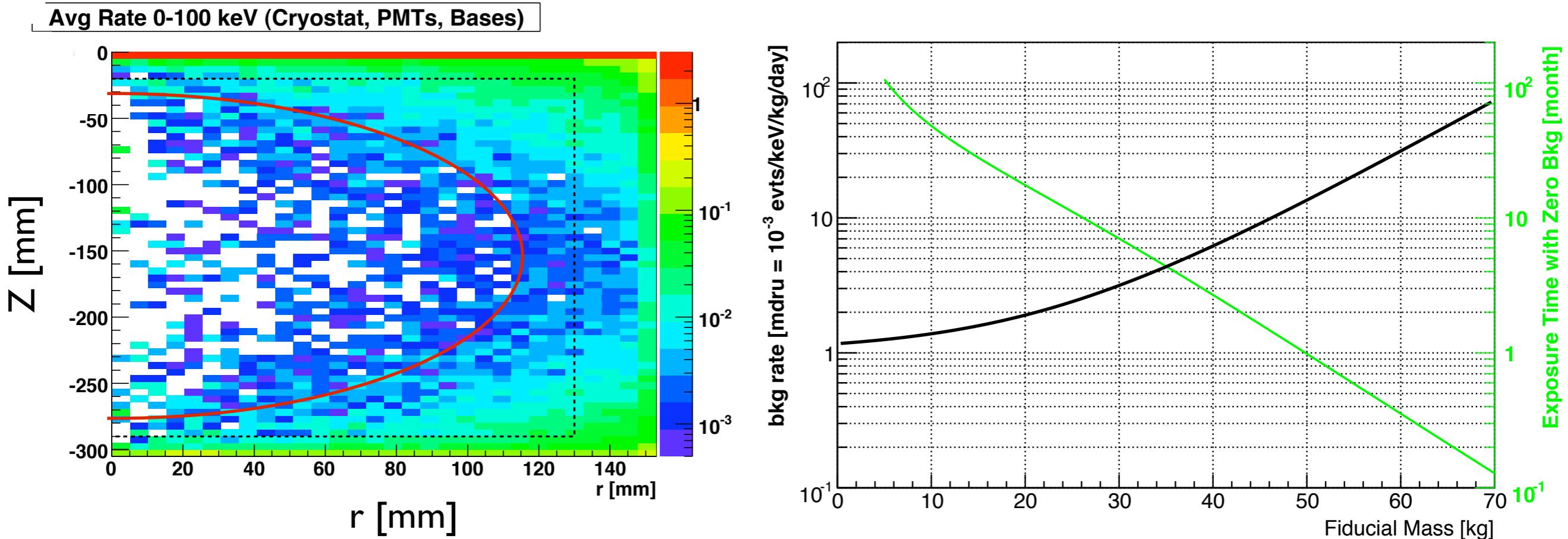
Kr removal process was finished on Sep.24.  
Currently we are taking data to verify the Kr concentration in Xe.

Less than 50 ppt Kr/Xe expected.

~7 ppb before Kr removal process

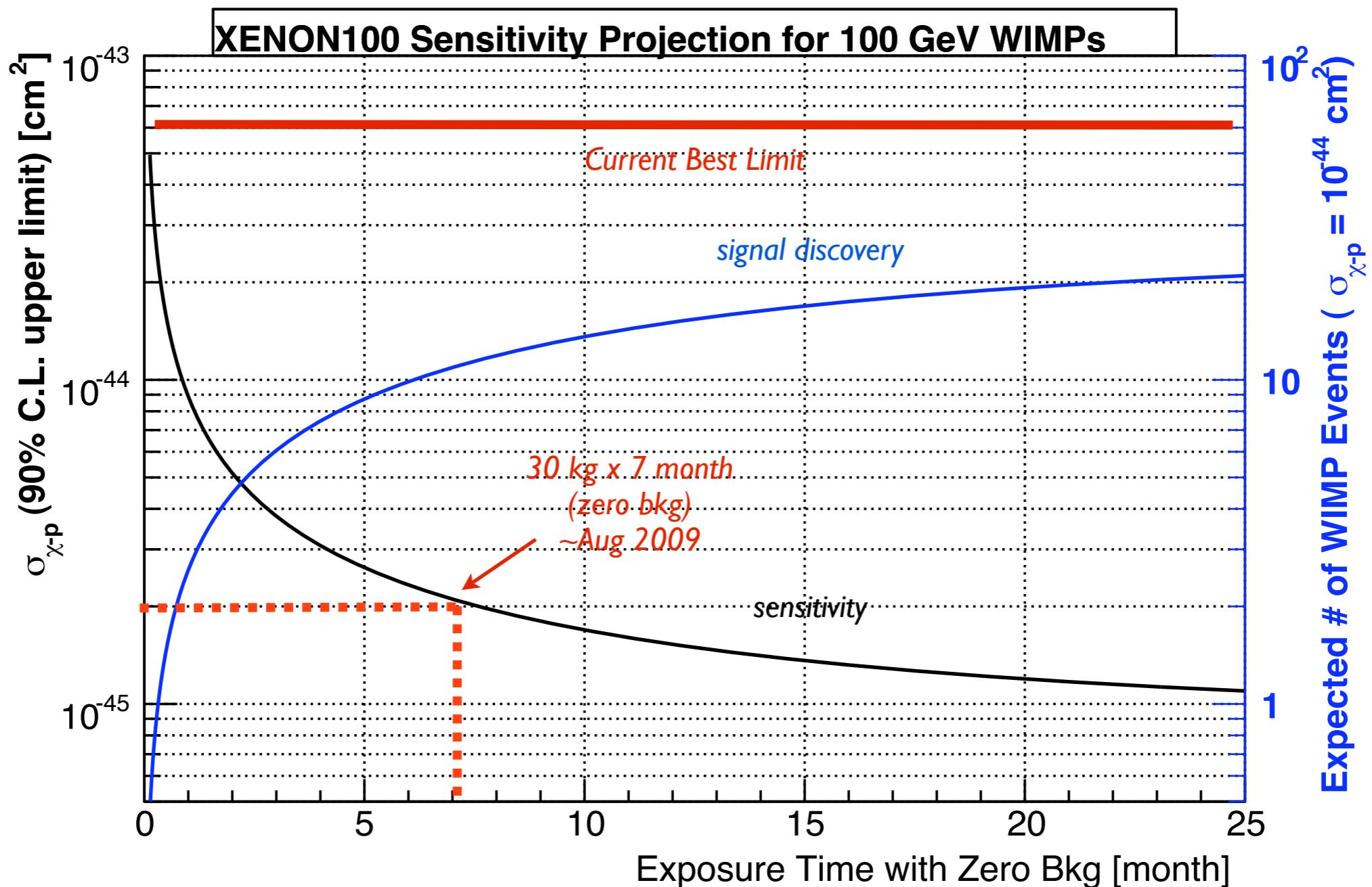


# XENON100 Background Prediction from Simulation



- different fiducial volume cuts (spherical vs cylindrical) to achieve the best bkg rate vs fiducial mass
- $\sim 6 \text{ mdru}$  for a fiducial mass of 40 kg (no gamma background for 3 months)
- $\sim 2 \text{ mdru}$  for a fiducial mass of 20 kg (no gamma background for 1.5 year)

## XE100 sensitivity projection

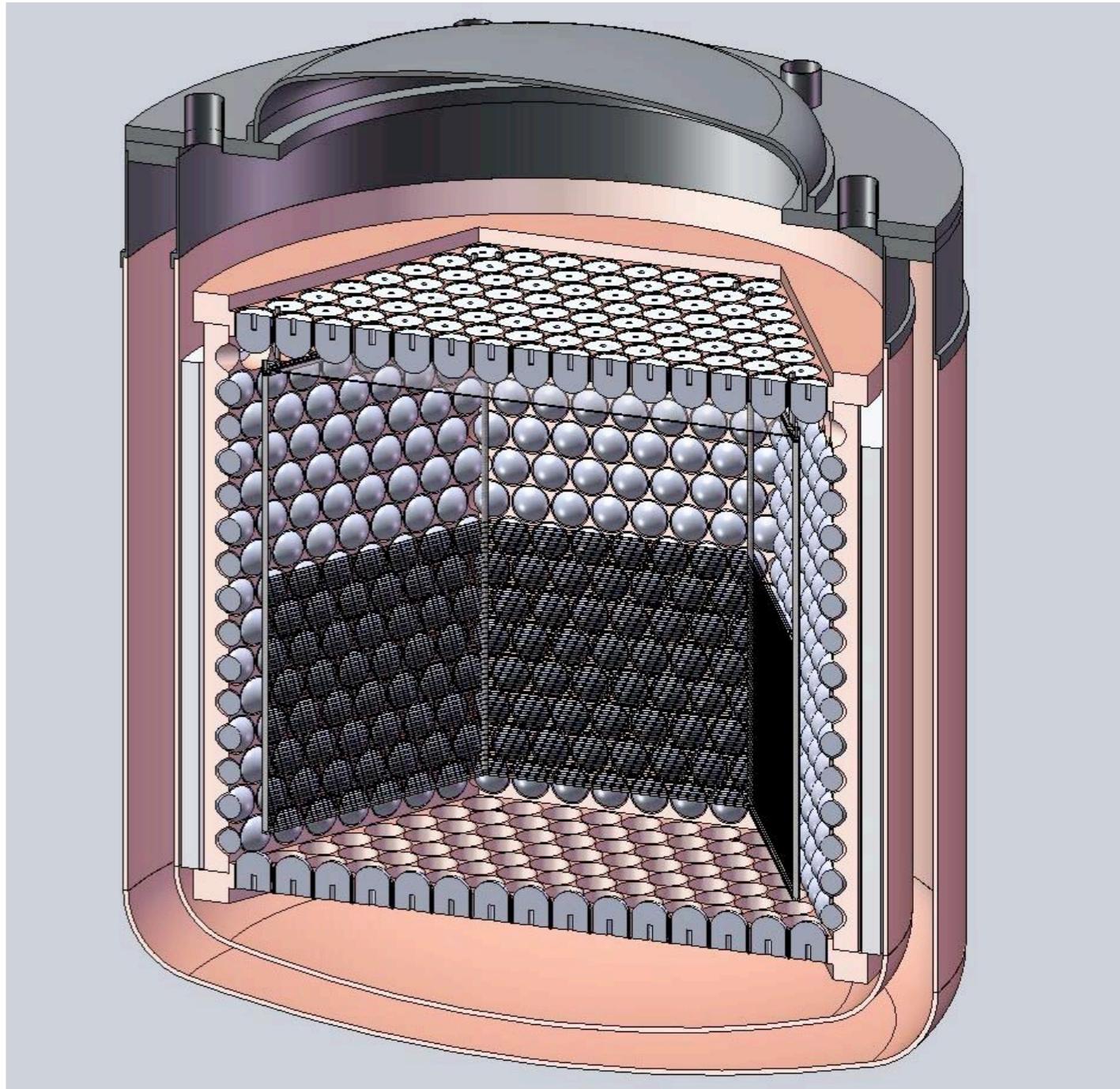
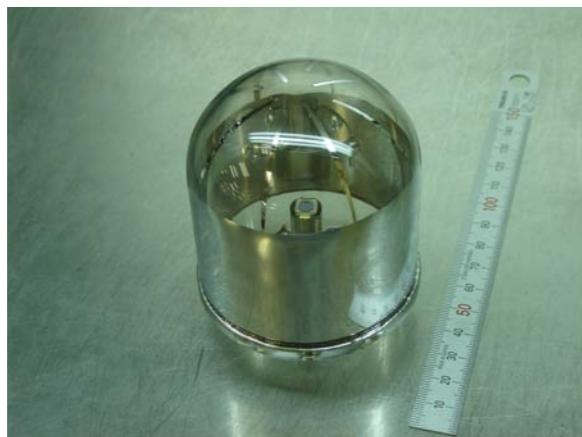


- XENON100 experiment can probe down to  $10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$ , but also has great discovery potential!

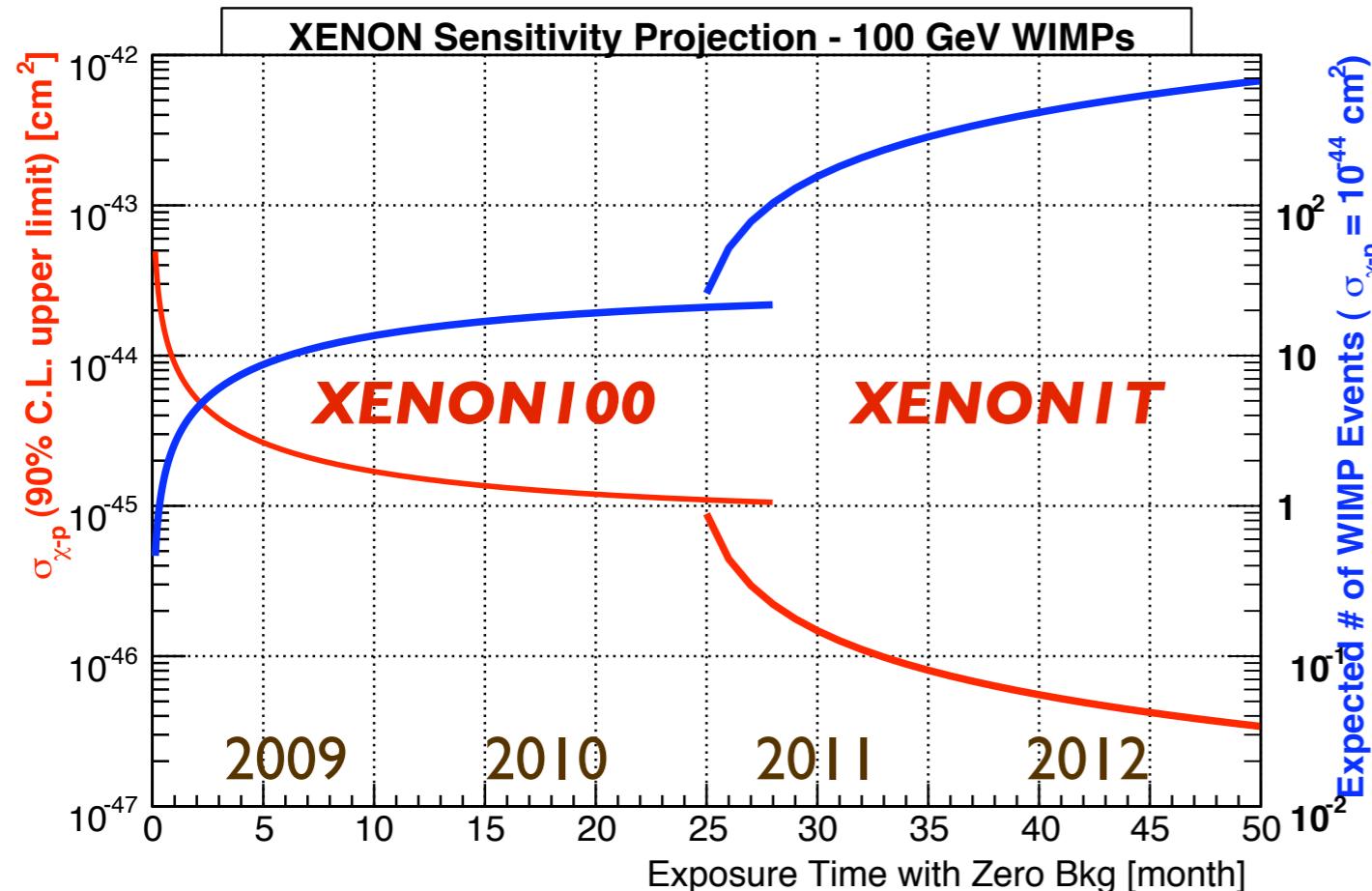
# XENON1T - the ultimate dark matter detector

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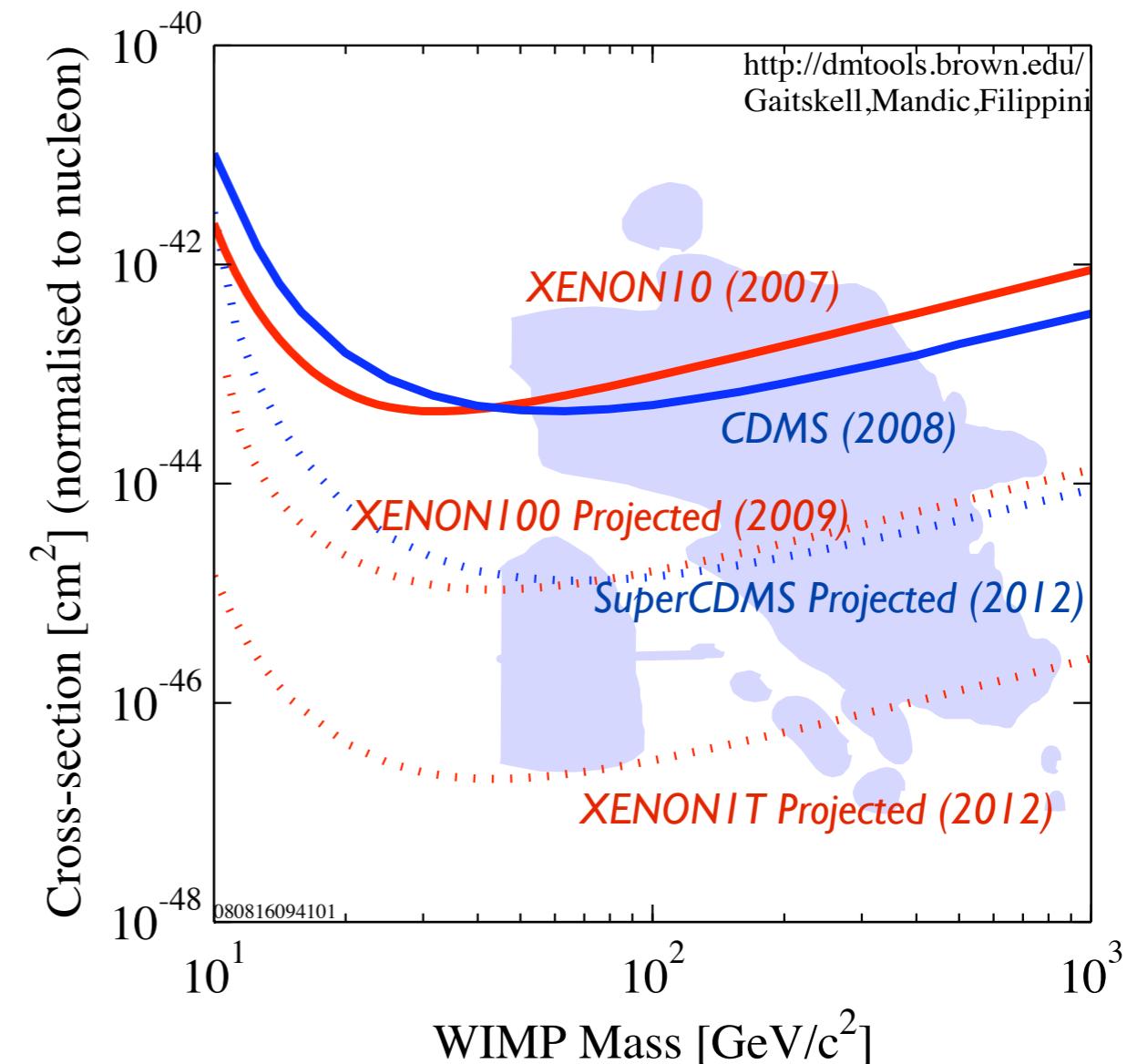
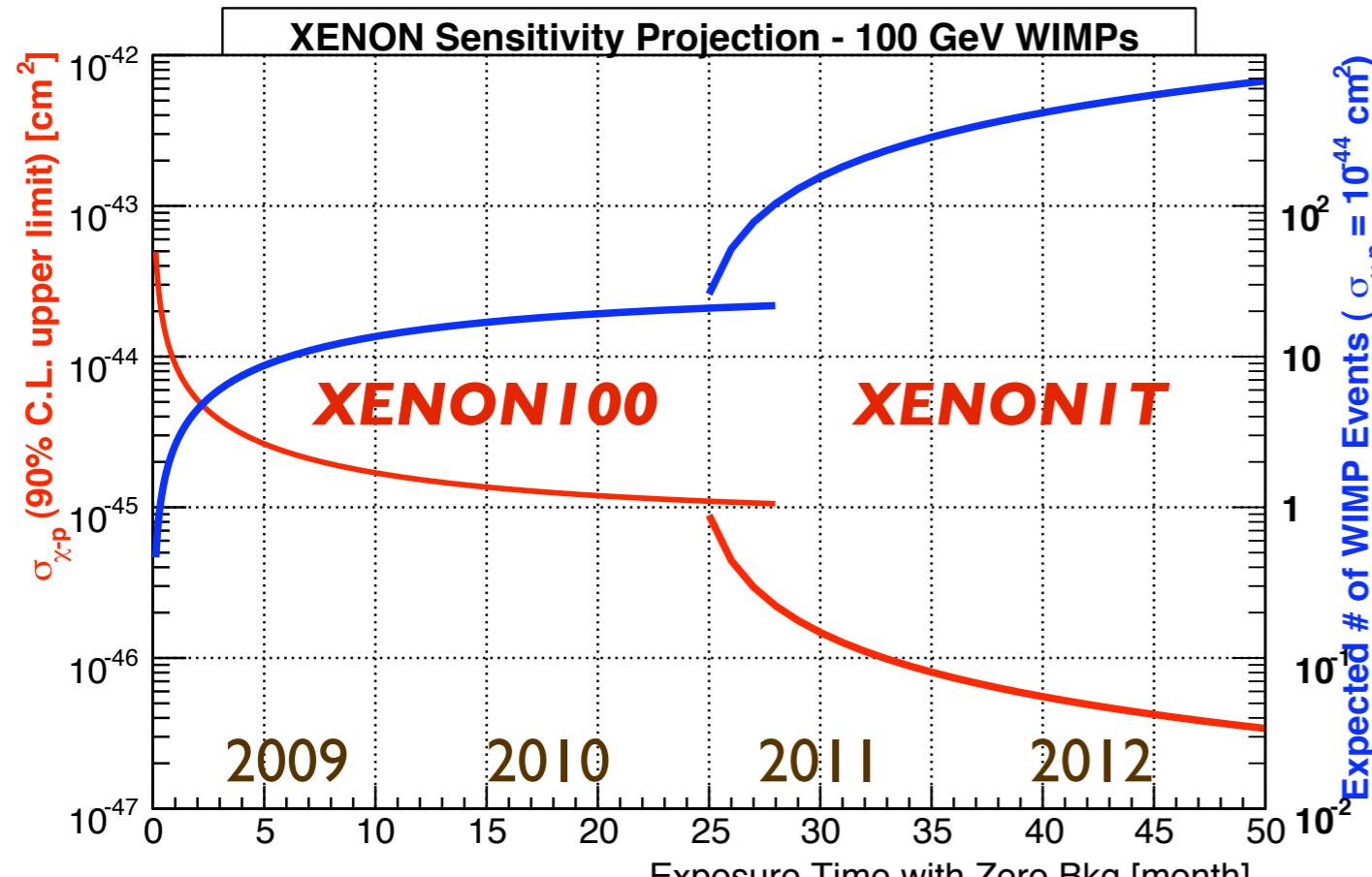
- Explore the full region in CMSSM space
- New design with full coverage of ultra-low background photodetectors and cryostat
- Need a deeper underground lab (or efficient muon veto) and larger space
- Larger International Collaboration
- To be proposed for 2009-2013
- Total project cost: estimate ~\$20M



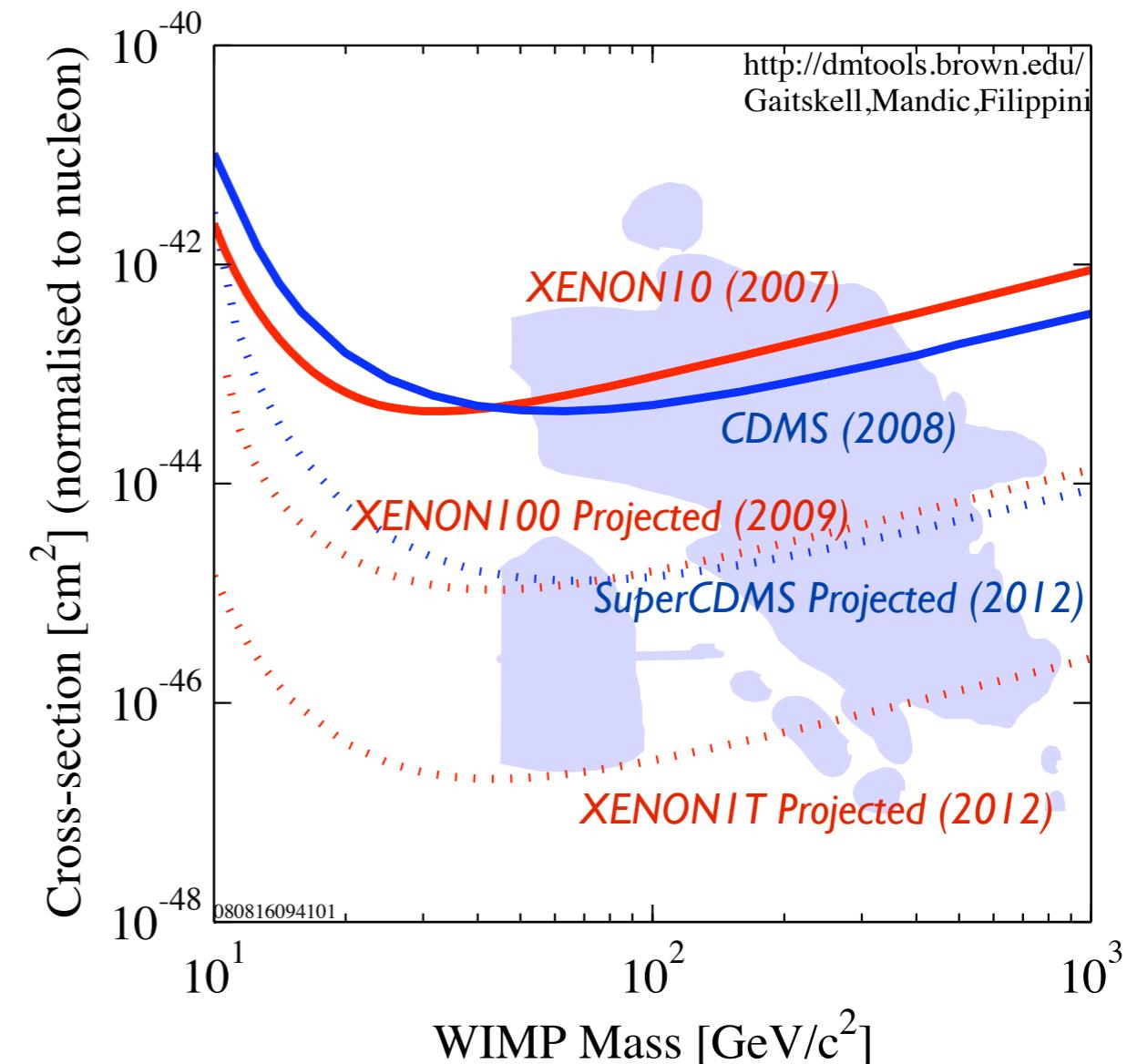
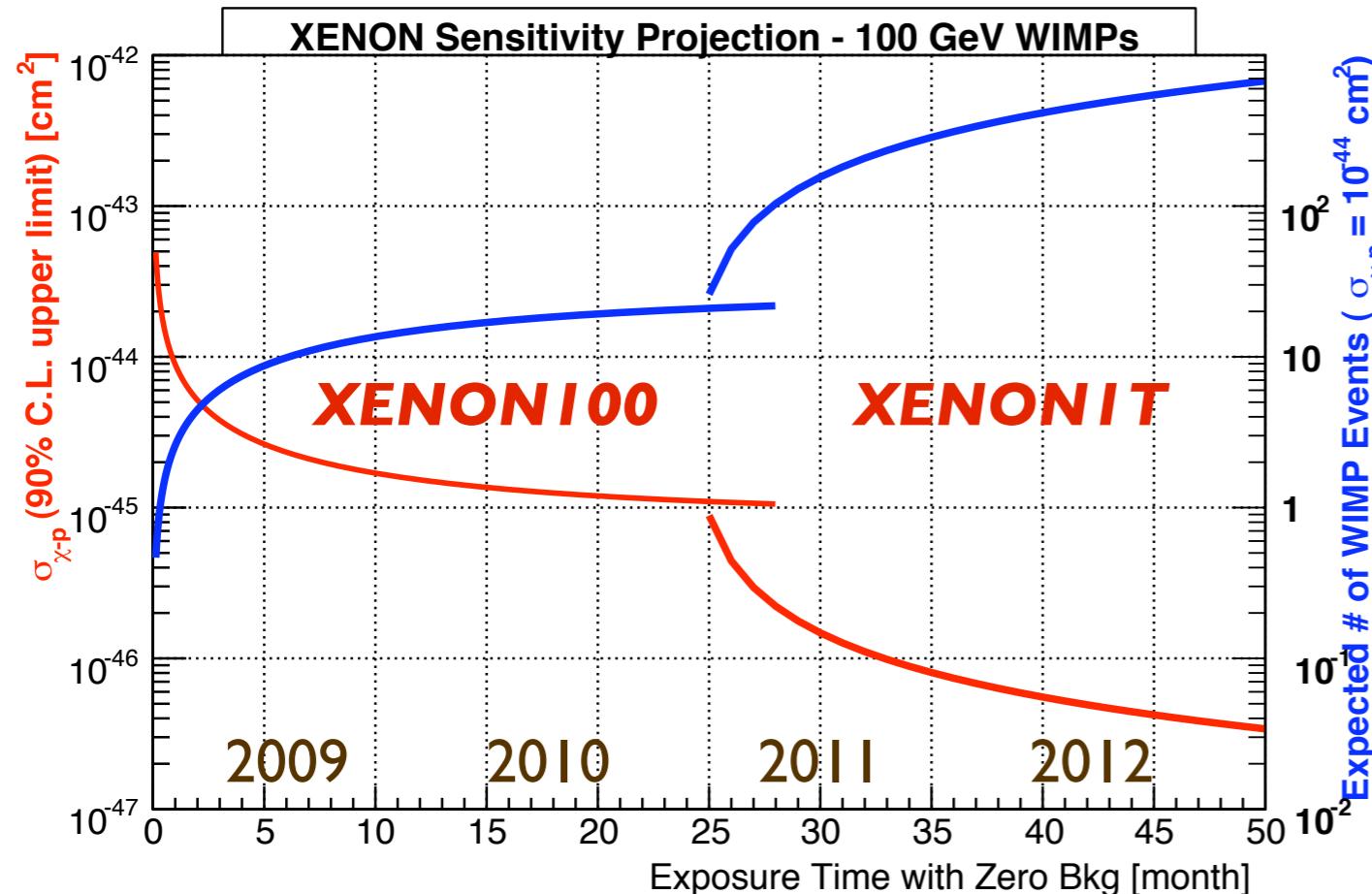
# The Road to Direct DM detection: from XENON100 to XENON1T



# The Road to Direct DM detection: from XENON100 to XENON1T

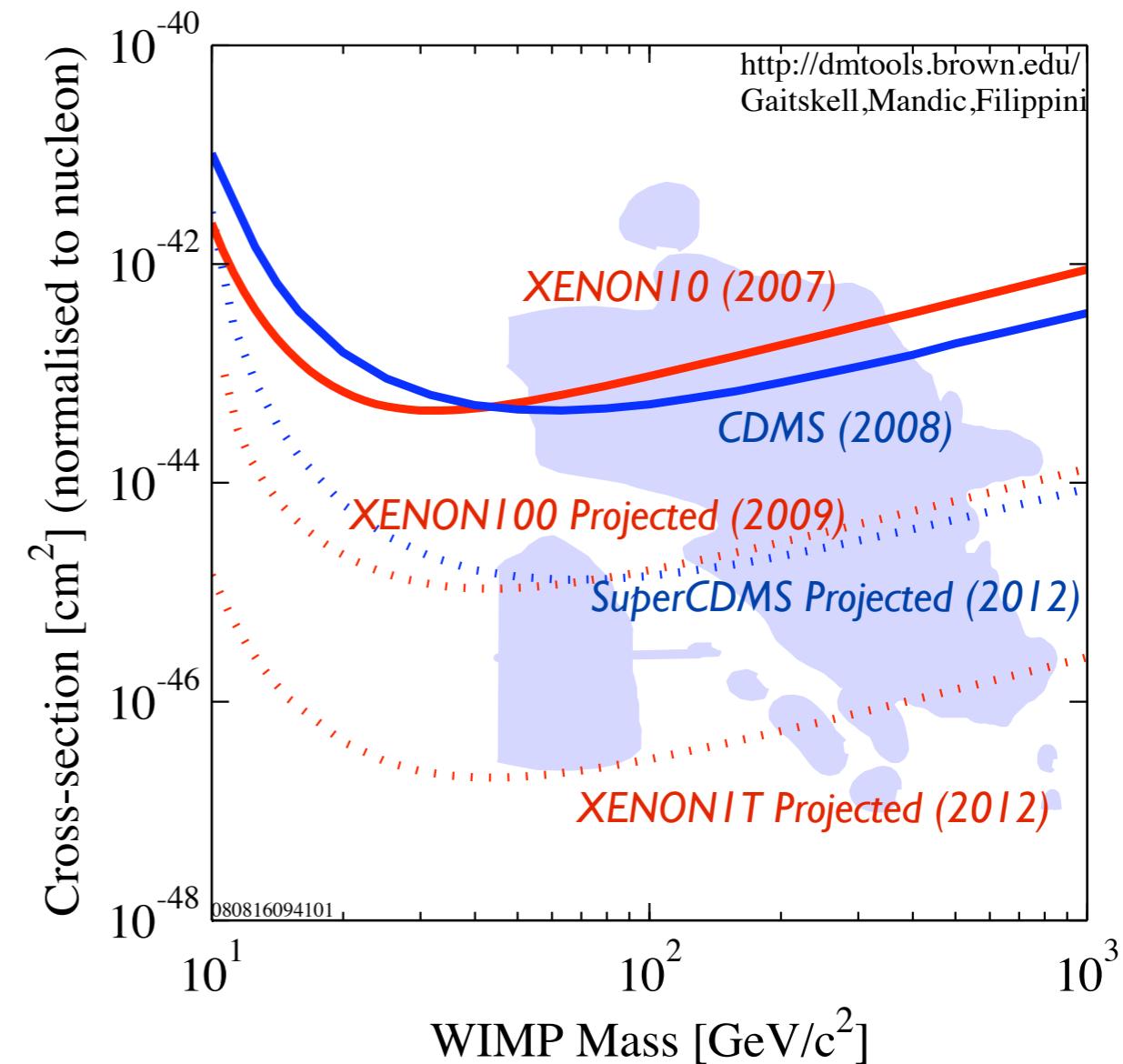
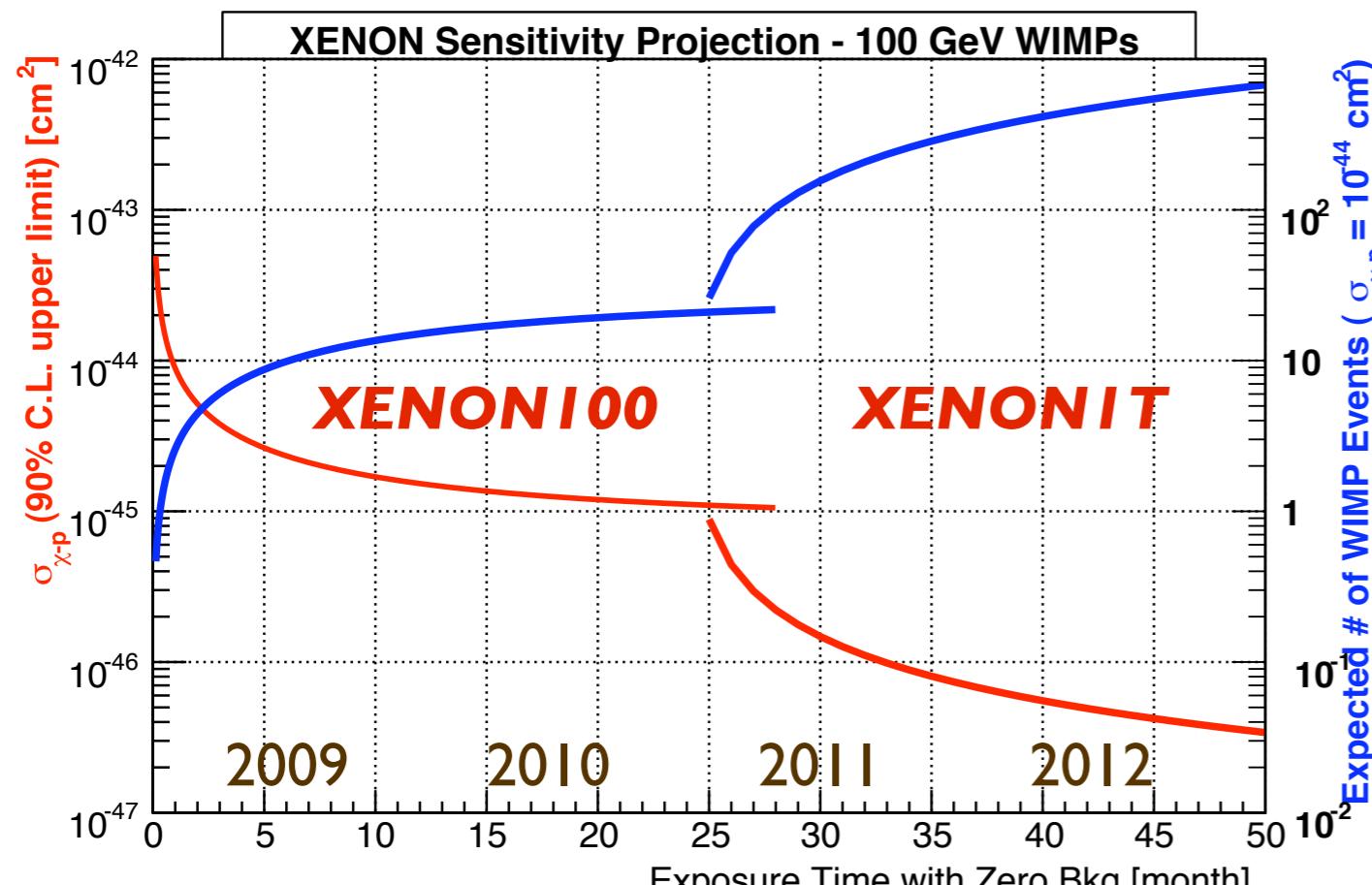


# The Road to Direct DM detection: from XENON100 to XENON1T



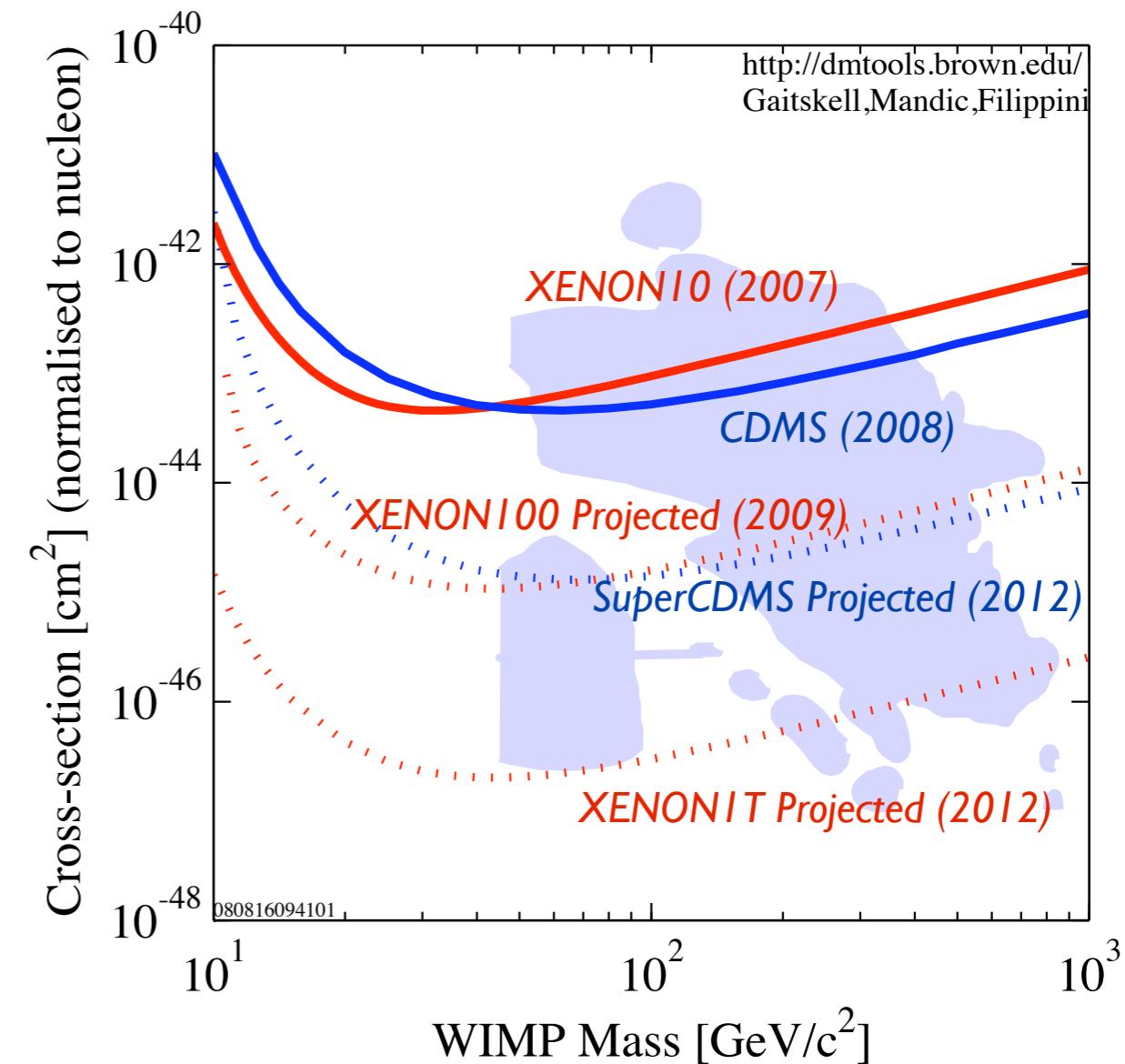
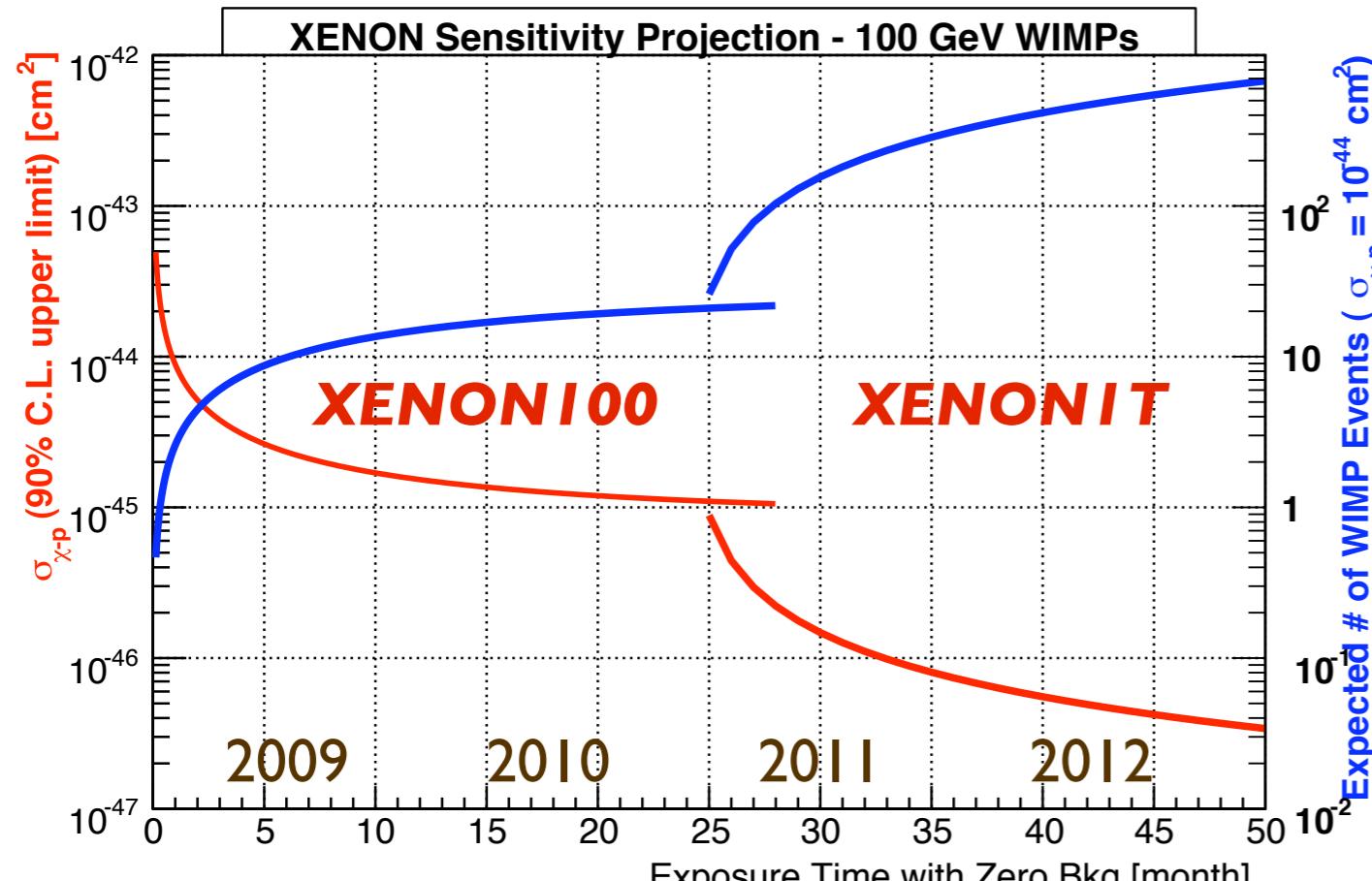
- “**Two-Phase Xenon**” is currently the most promising technology for DM detection

# The Road to Direct DM detection: from XENON100 to XENON1T



- “**Two-Phase Xenon**” is currently the most promising technology for DM detection
- **XENON100** is currently the largest “two-phase xenon” detector under operation

# The Road to Direct DM detection: from XENON100 to XENON1T



- “**Two-Phase Xenon**” is currently the most promising technology for DM detection
- **XENON100** is currently the largest “two-phase xenon” detector under operation
- **Let’s hope we will see WIMPs in 2009!**