Status and prospects of CDEX @CJPL

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Tsinghua University

On behalf of CDEX Collaboration

Dark matter (WIMPs) direct detection,

14-16 October 2019, Peking University, Beijing



中国锦屏地下实验室

China Jinping Underground Laboratory

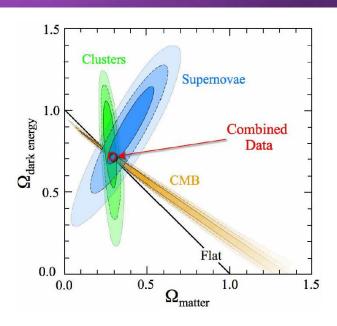
清华大学・雅砻江流域水电开发有限公司

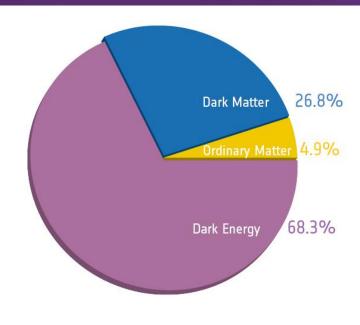


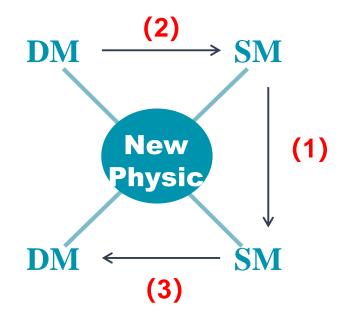
OUTLINE

- Dark Matter (DM) and its Direct detection
- Introduction to CDEX
- Recent status of CDEX-1 and CDEX-10
- R&D of key technologies
- Future plan of CDEX @CJPL-II
- Summary

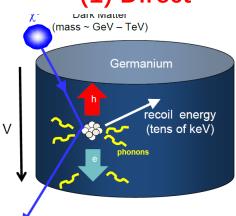
Dark Matter in Cosmology



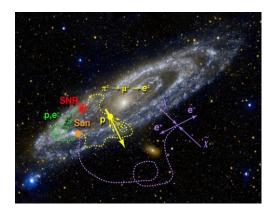




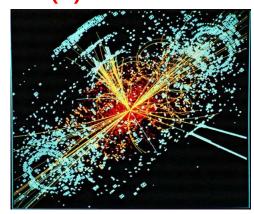




(2) Indirect

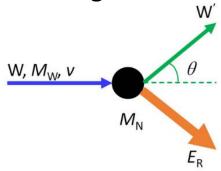


(3) Accelerator

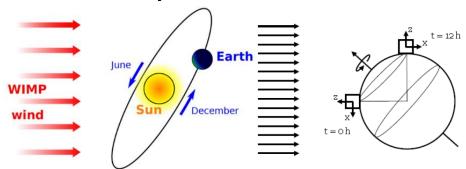


Direct detection of DM----Principle

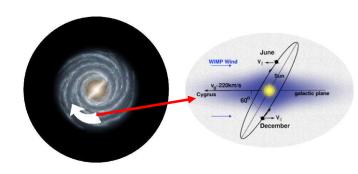
Elastic Scattering

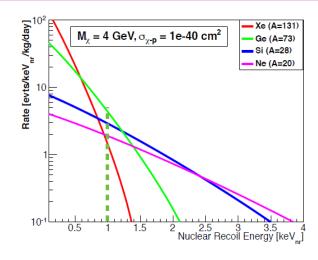


Annual/Diurnal Modulation

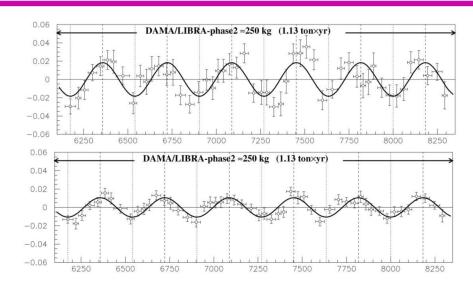


Direction Detection

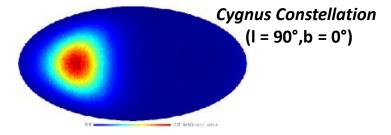


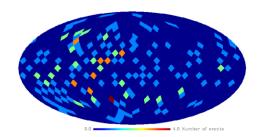


- Lower Background
- Lower Energy threshold
- Long-time stability



- □ Lower Background
- ☐ Long-time stability





☐ Angular Resolution (<20°)

China Dark matter EXperiment

- Formed in 2009, 11 institutions and ~70 people now;
- Direct detection of light DM by P-type Point-Contact (PPC) Ge detectors.

















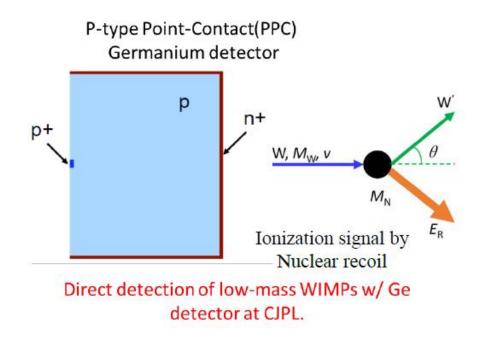




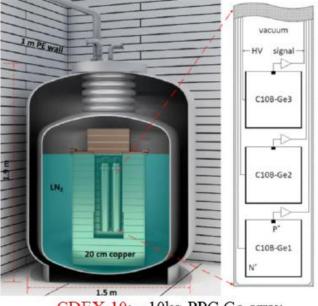


CDEX Experiment

- DM detection w/ Ge prepared since 2003 and started in 2005 in Y2L (5g);
- CDEX-1: Development of PPC Ge detector, bkg understanding, since 2011;
- CDEX-10: Performances of Ge array detector immersed in LN₂, since 2016;
- CDEX-10X: Home-made Ge detector and Ge crystal growth;

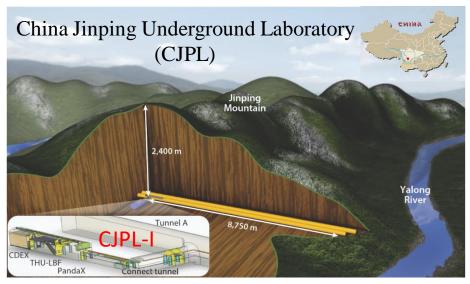


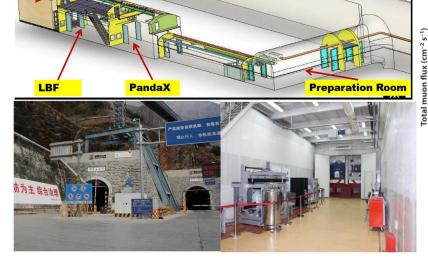




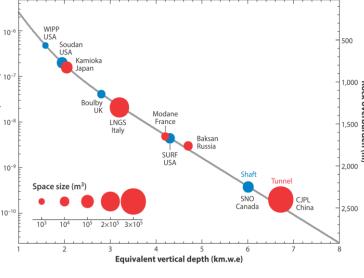
China Jinping Underground Laboratory

- •World's deepest underground lab, CJPL
 - Near Xichang city, Sichuan Province, Southwest China
 - •Constructed by Tsinghua U. and Yalong Hydropower Company in 2009-2010
 - •Two DM exp. (CDEX, PandaX)+LBF(radio-assay)operated now
 - •Extension project, CJPL-II, final exam and expected to be completed in 2022



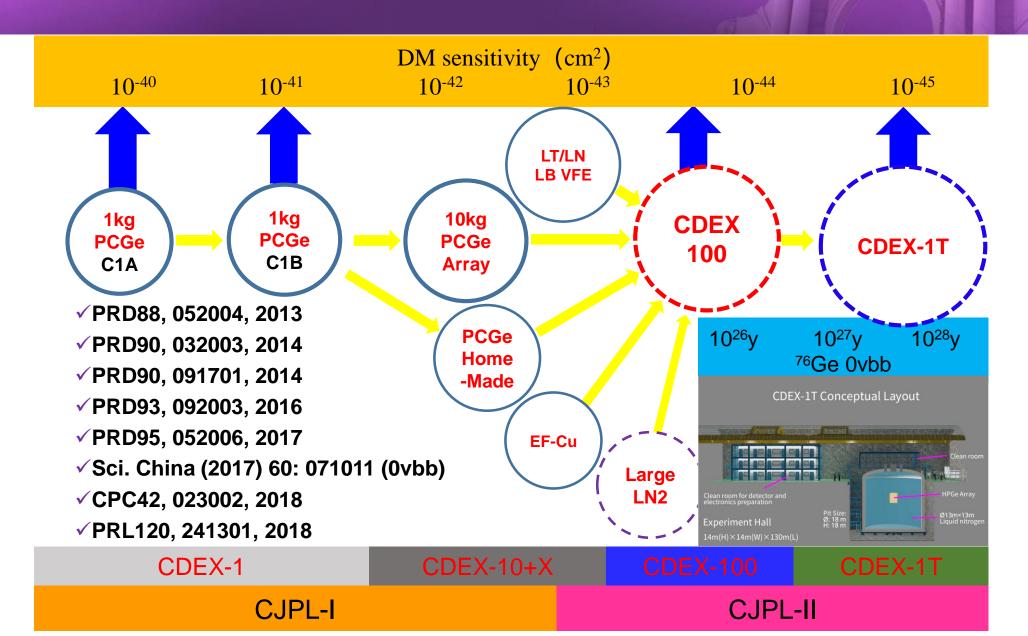


■ Main Lab Space: 6.5(W) x 6.5(H) x 42(L)



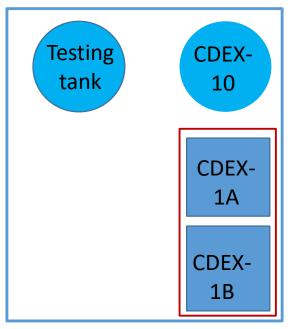
Cheng et al., Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 2017. 67:231

CDEX Roadmap

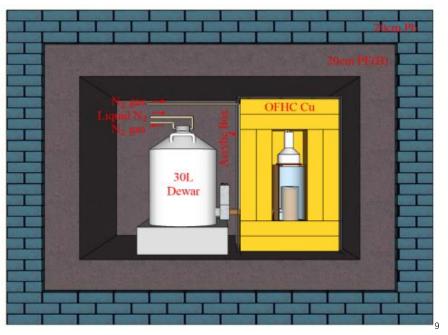


CDEX-1 Status

- 2 sub-stages: CDEX-1A(prototype, 2011) \rightarrow 1B(upgraded, 2013);
- Traditional single-element ~1kg PPC Ge detector;
- Low-bkg Pb&Cu passive shield + NaI veto detector;
- Located in PE room at CJPL-I;







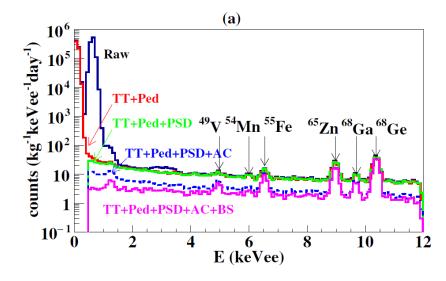
Layout of PE room, CJPL-I

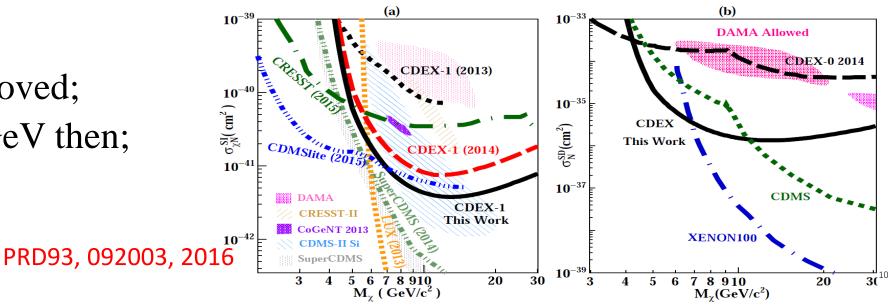
CDEX-1 inside PE room

CDEX-1A&B: 1kg PPC Ge×2

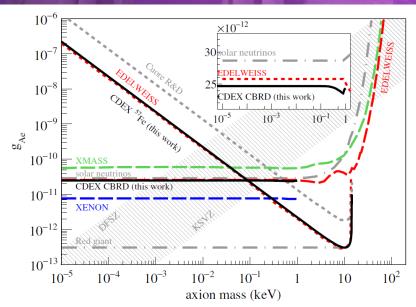
CDEX-1A Results

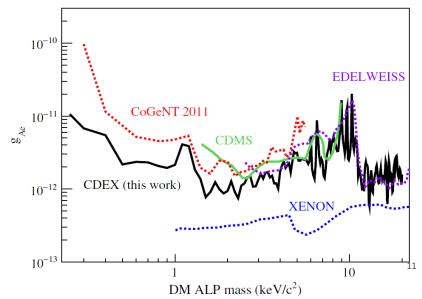
- >500 days run, ~336 kg·day dataset;
- Energy threshold: 475 eVee;
- Bulk/Surface disc. to cut events with slow risetime and partial charge collection;
- K/L X-rays from Cosmogenic nuclides to trace crystal history;
- SI sensitivity improved;
- SD best below 6 GeV then;





- Axion (335.6 kg·day data)
 - Solar axions: CBRD processes and ⁵⁷Fe M1 transition;
 - ALPs: more stringent constraint below 1 keV;

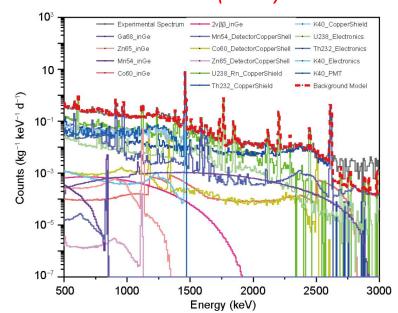


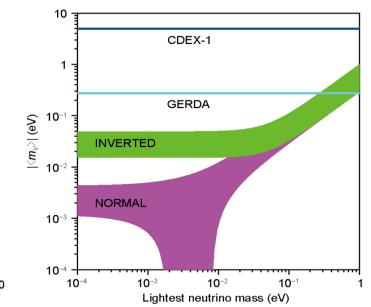


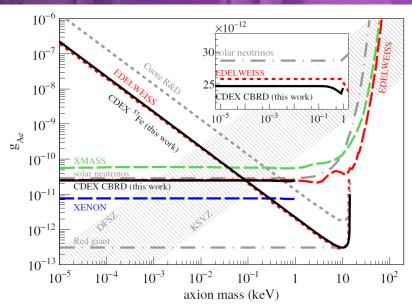
- Axion (335.6 kg·day data)
 - Solar axions: CBRD processes and ⁵⁷Fe M1 transition;
 - ALPs: more stringent constraint below 1 keV;
- $0v\beta\beta$ (304 kg·day data)
 - Natural Ge crystal;

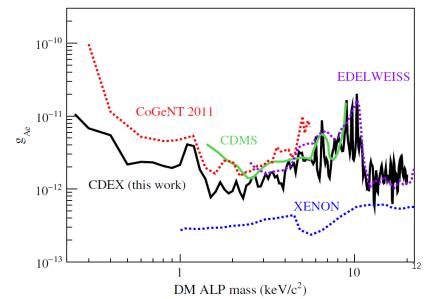
$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \ge 6.43 \times 10^{22} \, yr$$
, 90% *C.L*.

Science China PMA (2017) 60: 071011





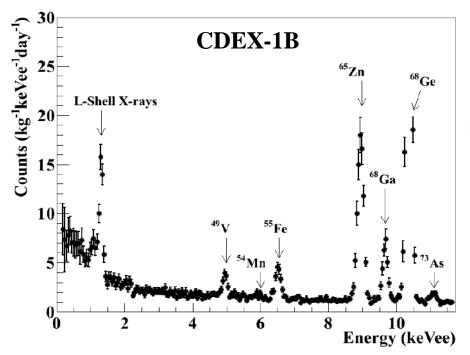


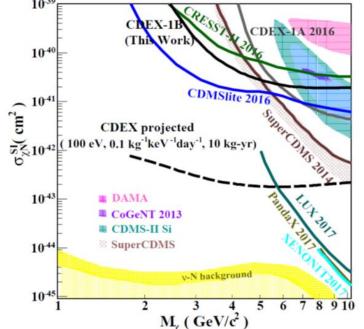


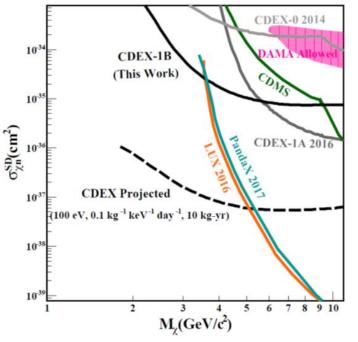
- Detector upgraded w/ lower JEFT noise and material bkg;
- >4 years run (Run-1&Run-2), >1200 kg·day exposure;
- Achieving 160 eVee energy threshold;
- Sensitivity improved and extending to 2 GeV/c².

Detector	FWHM of pulser
CDEX-1A	130 eVee
CDEX-1B	80 eVee





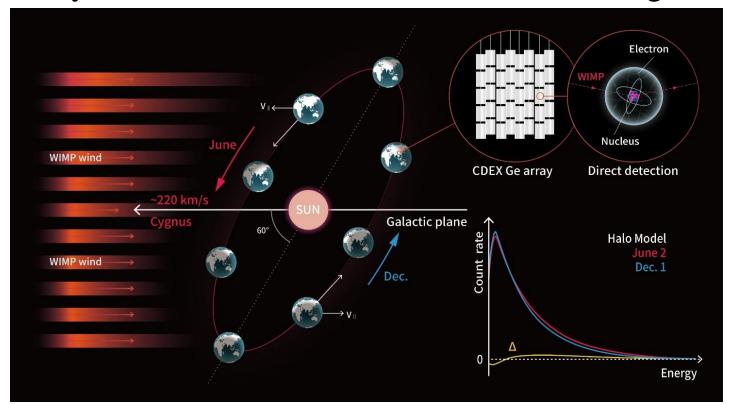




WIMPs: Annual Modulation analysis from CDEX-1B

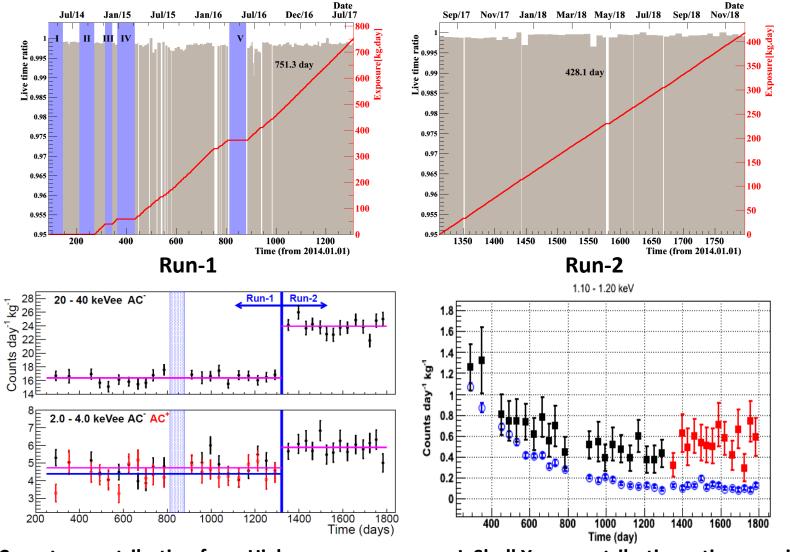
[arxiv: 1904.12889]

- AM provide smoking-gun signatures for WIMPs independent of background modeling, while only requires background at relevant energy range is stable with time;
- The expected χN rates have distinctive AM features with maximum intensity in June and a period of one year due to Earth's motion relative to the galactic WIMP-halo.



CDEX-1B Annual Modulation analysis

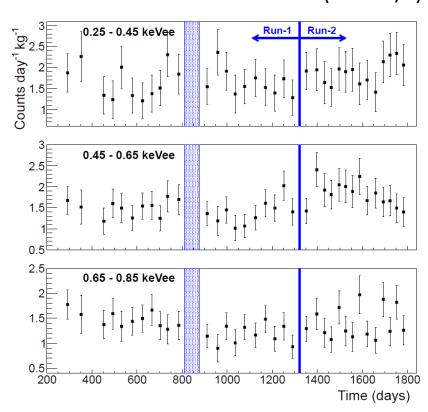
[arxiv: 1904.12889]



Compton contribution from High-energy gammas

L-Shell X-ray contribution – time varying

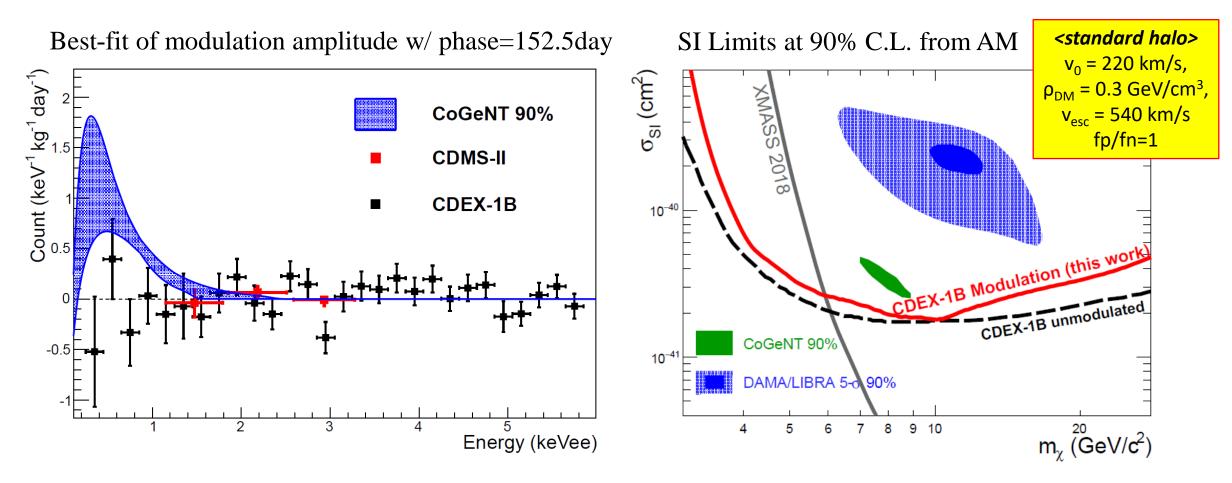
Bulk event count rates vs. time (after B/S)



$$\chi_{ik}^{2} = \sum_{j \in \text{Time}}^{N} \frac{(n_{ijk} - P_{ijk} - B_{ik} - A_{ik}cos(\frac{2\pi(t_{j} - \phi)}{T_{yr}}))^{2}}{\Delta_{ijk}^{2}}$$

CDEX-1B Annual Modulation analysis

[arxiv: 1904.12889]



✓ CDEX-1B excludes DAMA/LIBRA phase-1's interpretation with the spin-independent WIMP interaction with Standard Halo model in Germanium crystal.

sub-GeV WIMPs: Migdal effect analysis

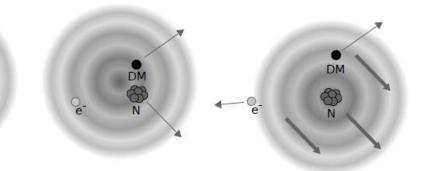
[arxiv: 1905.00354]

Time-Integrated Analysis with Migdal: 737.1 kg-d,
 w/ Eth 160 eVee;

• AM Analysis: 1107.5 kg-d, w/ Eth 250 eVee;

• Leading sensitivity in $m_{DM} \sim 50-180 \text{ MeV}$;

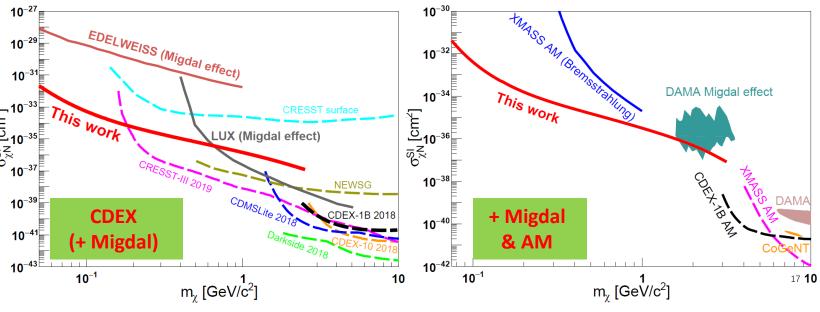
Migdal effect (M. Ibe et al., 2018)



Expected measureable spectra

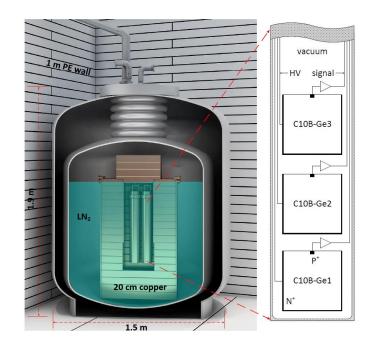
$m_{\chi} = 1 \text{ GeV/c}^{2} \qquad --- \text{ NR}$ $m_{\chi} = 1 \text{ GeV/c}^{2} \qquad --- \text{ (n=2)+(n=3)}$

[arxiv: 1905.00354, PRL online soon]



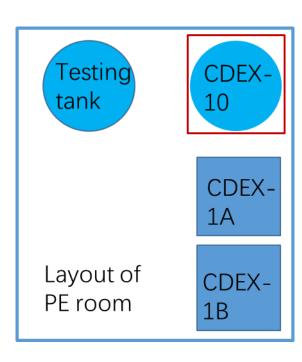
CDEX-10 Status

- Array detectors: 3 strings with 3 detectors each, ~10kg total;
- Direct immersion in LN₂;
- Prototype system for future hundred-kg to ton scale experiment
 - Light/radio-purer LN₂ replacing heavy shield i.e. Pb/Cu;
 - Arraying technology to scalable capability;



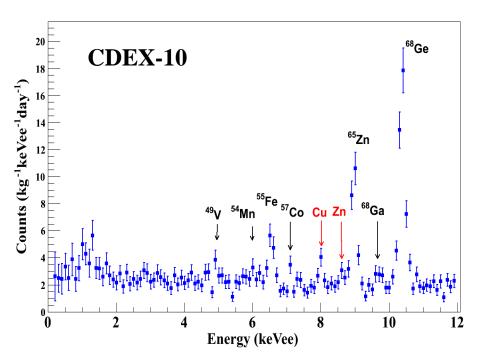


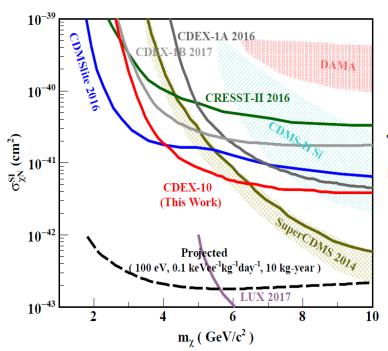
CDEX-10: ~10kg PPC Ge array

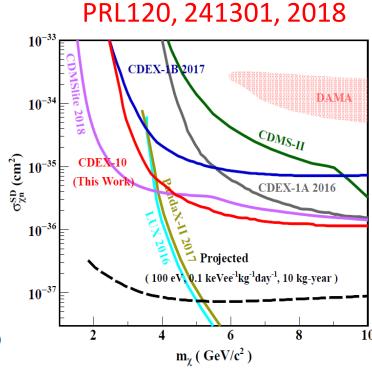


First Results from CDEX-10

- First results from 102.8 kg·day exposure w/ Eth 160eV;
- Bkg level: ~2 cpkkd @ 2-4 keV;
- New SI limit on 4-5 GeV/c²;



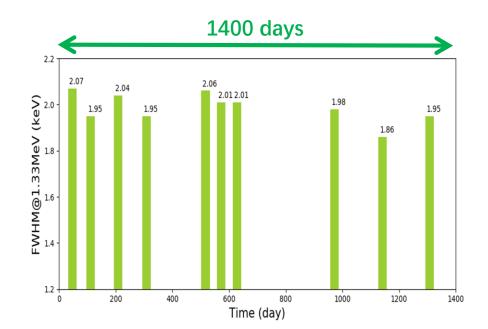




Technical R&D: Ge detector fabrication

- CDEX10+X home-made Ge detectors;
- Understand & reduce detector intrinsic bkg;
- Various types, ~20 detectors
 - P-type planar/coaxial;
 - P-type point contact/ BEGe;
- Long time stability
 - ✓ Commercial Ge crystal;
 - ✓ Structure machining;
 - ✓ Li-drift and B-implanted;
 - √ Home-made ULB PreAmp;
 - ✓ Underground EF-Cu;
 - ✓ Underground assemble;
 - ✓ Underground testing...

good performance keeping, >1400 days









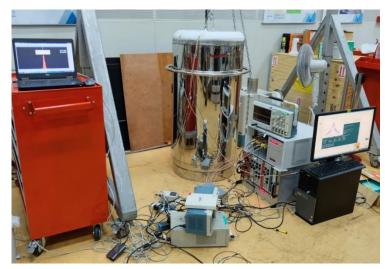
Vacuum systems

20

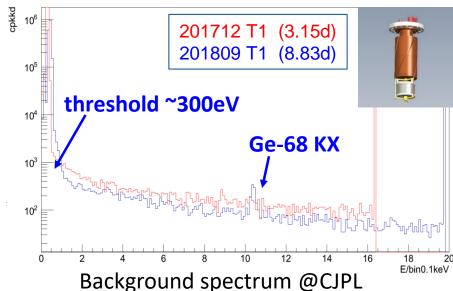
Technical R&D: Ge detector fabrication

- Commercial Ge crystal + stainless steel canister;
- T1 detector: $500g \text{ Ge}(\phi 50 \times 50 \text{mm}) + \text{CMOS ASIC preAmp}$;
- Works w/ expected performance!
- Going on to improve bkg, low-noise electronics...







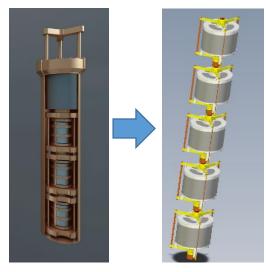


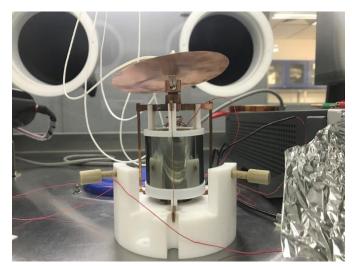
Peak: 5644.51 = 122.06 keV
FWHM: 0.48 FW.1M: 0.89
Library: Co-57 (Coball) at 122.06; 238 cA
Gross Are: 100381
Net Area: 93309 ±422
Gross/Net Count Rate: 219.17 / 203.73 cps

CO-57 spectrum

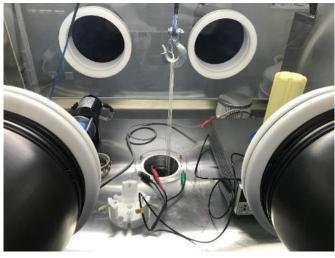
Technical R&D: Ge detector fabrication

- Vacuum chamber, structure materials, not conducive to further reduce the radioactive background;
- ASIC-based preamplifiers can work well in liquid nitrogen;
- ✓ Develop bare HPGe detectors immersed into LN₂!
- ✓ Immerse the detector into LN_2 for ~8 hours, we got a stable leakage current ~10 pA for 1000V bias voltage.



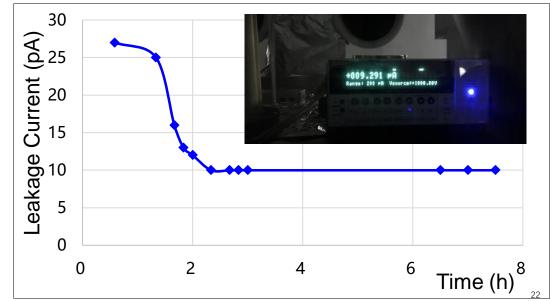


Bare HPGe detectors



Bare HPGe in LN₂

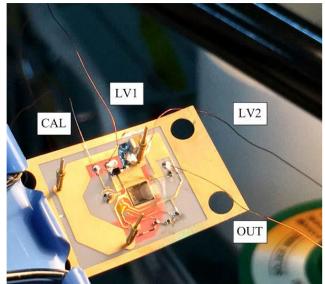
PPC: φ50mm x 50mm, Depleted voltage: ~800V

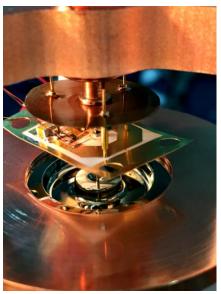


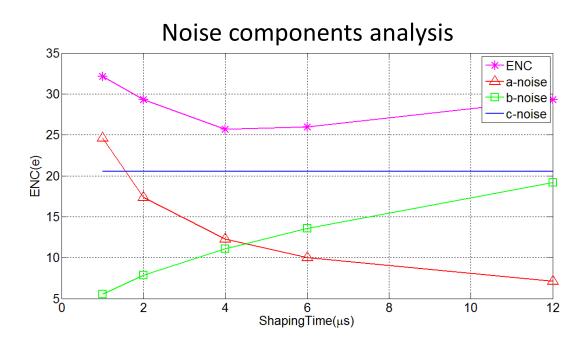
Technical R&D: CMOS ASIC Front-end Electronics

- Light DM search \rightarrow low noise/threshold (low capacity, etc)
- Very close to Ge detectors \rightarrow low bkg (radiopure, low-mass, etc)
- ASIC preamplifier @ 77K
 - PCB material: PTFE(Rogers 4850);
 - ENC \sim 26e(<200eV) w/ 4µs shaping time, mainly from 1/f noise (\sim 21e);

Details in JINST (2018) 13: 8019





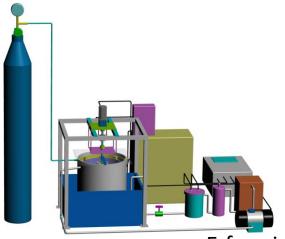


Technical R&D: Underground E-forming copper and Assay

- Prototype setup for underground EF-Cu production
 - Cathode mandrel: 316L stainless steel, φ95x380mm;
 - Plating bath: PE, φ400x500mm;
 - Goal: Majorana copper, U/Th content $\sim O(0.1 \mu Bq/kg)$;
- Test run in Tsinghua U. and moved to CJPL-I;
- U/Th Analysis by ICP-MS
 - Wet chemistry testing..., blank sensitivity $\sim 10^{-13}$ g/g



UG copper e-forming facilit@CJPL-I









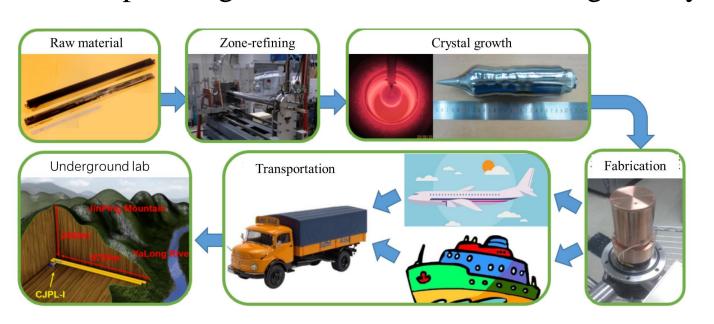
E-forming setup

optimized electrical parameters

ICP-MS

Future Plan - Detectors

- New detectors cooperated with commercial companies
 - 3kg from BSI, 2kg from ORTEC, planning 5kg from CANBERRA/ORTEC;
 - Particular control of detector fabrication process above ground;
- Home-made detectors
 - Improve T1 w/ low bkg material and low noise electronics;
 - Set up underground fabrication and testing facility;



C10D

BEGe

PCGe

Inverted Ge

BSI

Detector production: 45days +

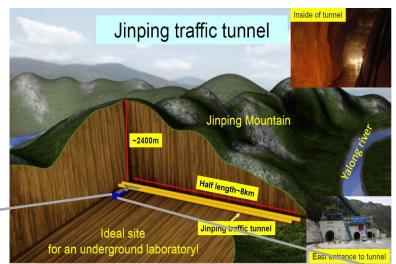
Ground transportation: 60 days +

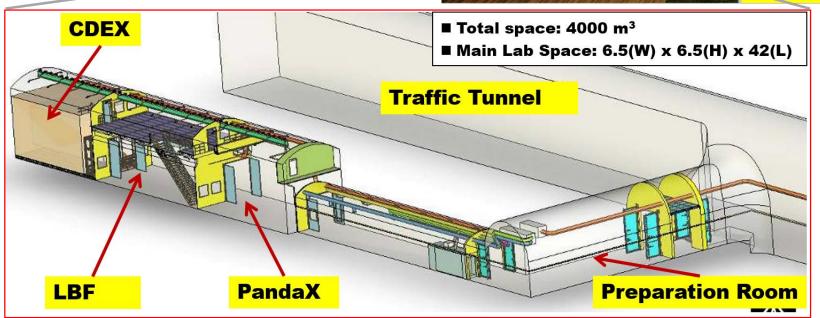
Underground cooling: 180days →

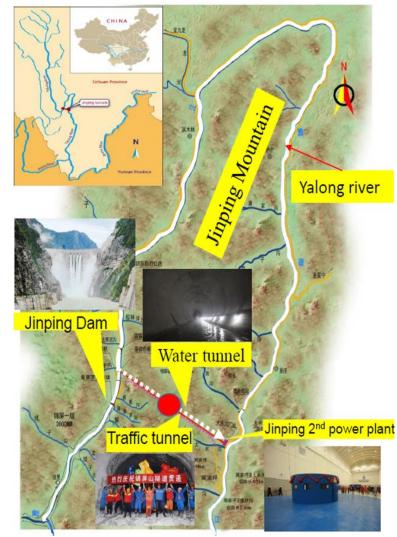
Cosmogenic bkg: 0.03cpkkd(sim.)

Future Plan - Lab

- CJPL-I
 - Volume: 4000 m³
 - 1 main hall (6.5x6.5x42m)

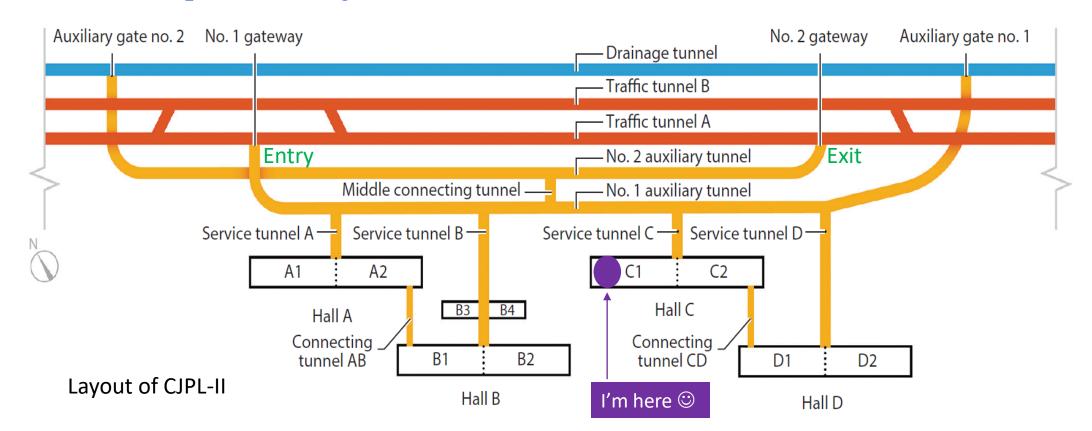






Future Plan – New location

- CJPL-I to CJPL-II
 - Volume: 4000 m³ to 300,000 m³;
 - 1 main hall (6.5x6.5x42m) to 8 main halls (14x14x60m each);
 - Additional pit for next-generation CDEX;



CJPL-II construction next plan



Main Hall



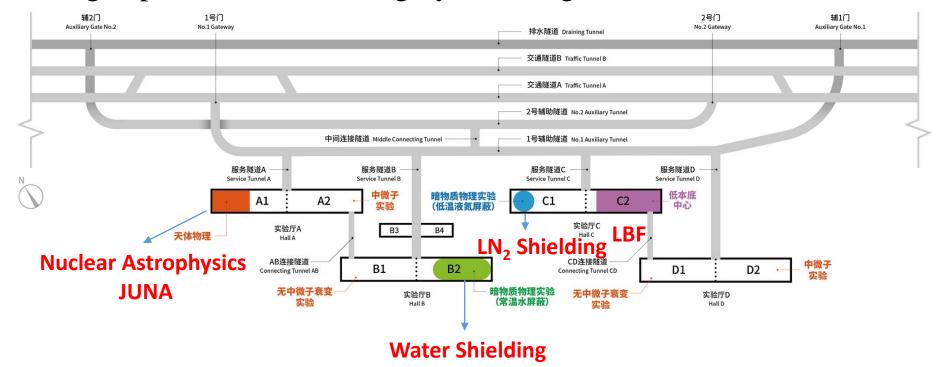
Service tunnel

- CJPL was selected to be a candidate project of National Major S&T infrastructure of China in 2016.
- Proposal has been approved in Dec. 2018. The funding, ~\\$180M, just for the construction of the facility including the infrastructure, shielding, instrument and so on.
- Possible users:
 - CDEX-1T(DM, 0νββ), PandaX-xT, LAr DM, CUPID-China
 - Nuclear astroparticle physics
 - Solar neutrino experiment
 - Rock mechanics experiment
 - •
- Service
 - Low background counting
 - Ultra pure copper
 - popularization of science



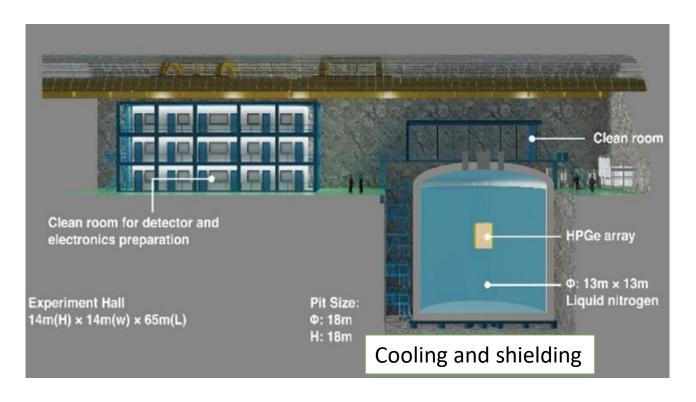
CJPL-II construction next plan

- CJPL will be an international platform for particle physics, nuclear physics, and so on.
- CJPL will aim to provide services to the researchers performing experiments there, and to develop it into an open and world-class research facility with first-rate working conditions used by internationally leading research teams.
- World-leading experiments will be highly encouraged to locate in CJPL-II.



Future Plan - CDEX

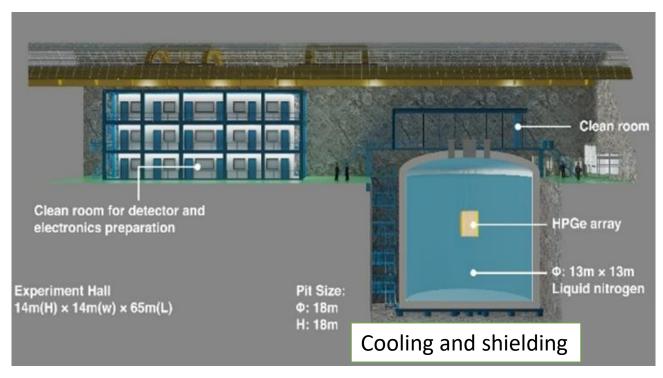
- CDEX-10X moving to a 1725m³ LN₂ tank (φ13x13m) located in the pit;
- Construction of LN₂ tank kicked off in Nov. 2018 and done end of 2019;
- CDEX-100 stage under technical design, report comes soon.





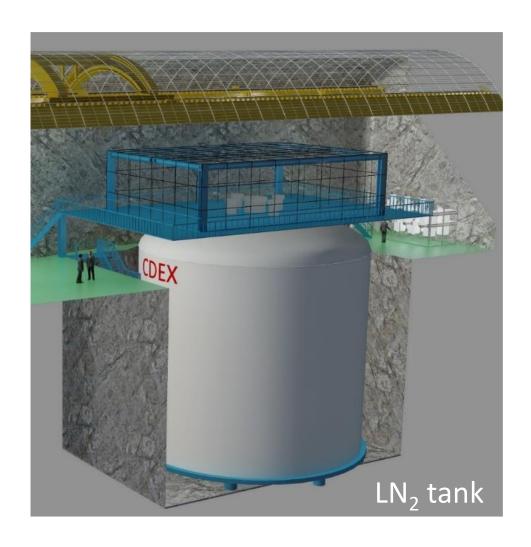
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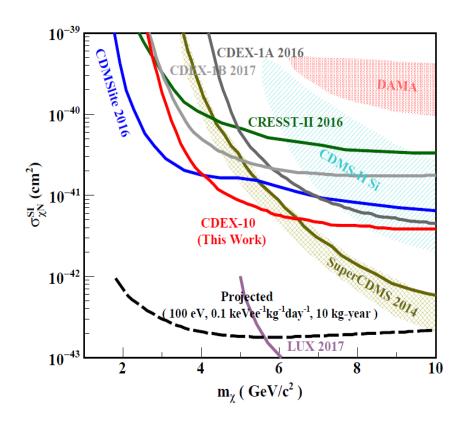
Future Plan - CDEX



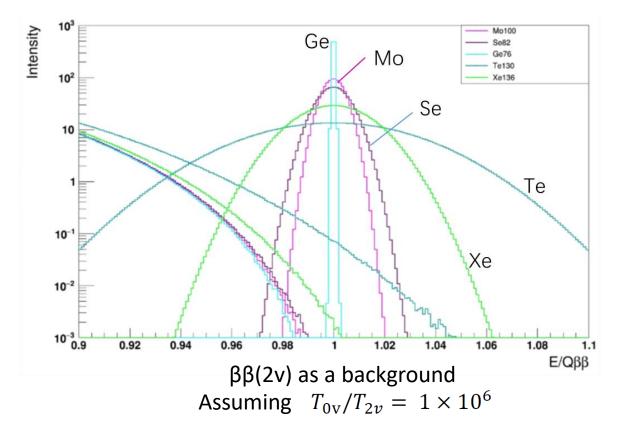


Future Plan – Main Goals

- DM
 - WIMPs, include AM;
 - Axion, Dark Photon...

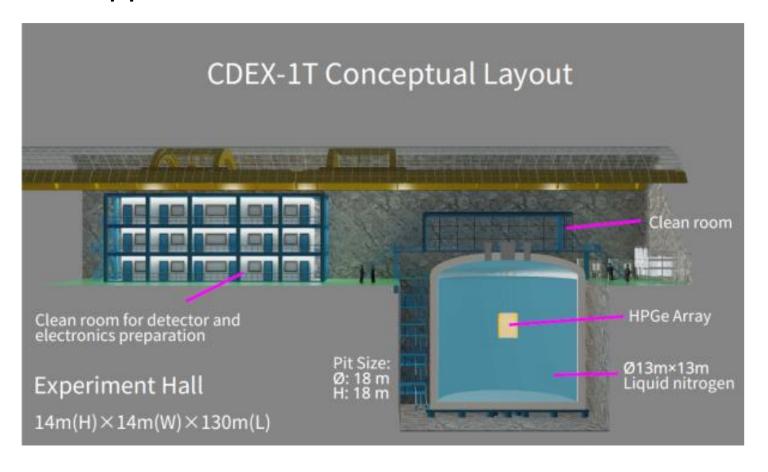


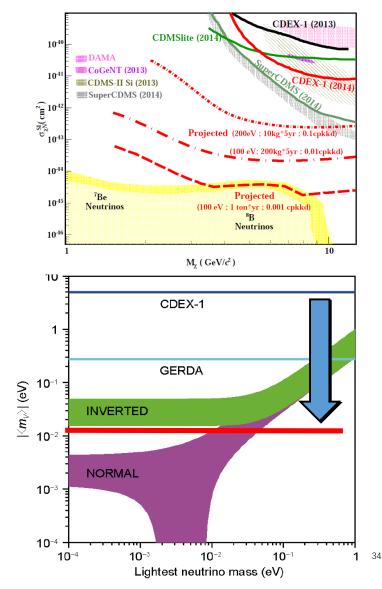
- 0νββ
 - Taking advantages of Ge detectors;
 - Combined with Legend-1T
 - Location Undetermined!



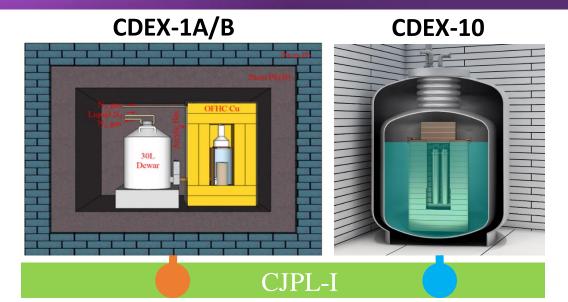
CDEX: Projected sensitivities

- Based on Ge technologies, to directly detect DM;
- For $0\nu\beta\beta$, Combined with L1T.

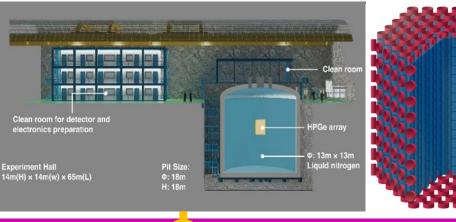




CDEX Roadmap



CDEX-100 / CDEX-1T



CJPL-II

2011

- PPC Ge detector with a mass of up to ~1 kg
- ✓ PRD88, 052004, 2013
- ✓ PRD90, 032003, 2014
- ✓ PRD90, 091701, 2014
- ✓ PRD93, 092003, 2016
- ✓ PRD95, 052006, 2017 (Axion)
- **✓** Sci. China (2017) (0νββ)
- ✓ CPC42, 023002, 2018

2016

- ☐ 10 kg PPC Ge detector array immersed into LN₂
- ✓PRL120, 241301, 2018

Lower background
Lower threshold

202X

- ☐ Ge array in large-volume LN₂
- ☐ multi-purpose: DM and 0vββ

Key technologies:

- **√** Ge crystal growth and ⁷⁶Ge enrichment
- √ Ge detector fabrication
- **✓** Ultra-low background VFE
- ✓ Ultra-pure copper for structure and cables
- ✓ Natural Ge detectors as veto
- **√**.....

Enriched Ge

Natural Ge

Summary

- CDEX: unique advantages of PPC Ge detectors for light DM search at CJPL;
- New AM limits from >4-year data ruled out DAMA/LIBRA-phase1 and CoGeNT results, best sensitivity below 6 GeV;
- New Migdal effect analysis: leading sensitivity for $m_{\chi} \sim 50-180$ MeV.
- New site for next-generation CDEX in Hall C1 of CJPL-II project;
- Easy scalability and lower bkg expected w/ new large cryo-tank;
- Ongoing effors on home-made Ge detector, FE electronics, crystal growth, UG copper e-forming...
- Other physics: Axion, dark photon, $0\nu\beta\beta$ (LEGEND),...

