



The LZ Dark Matter Detector

Maria Elena Monzani on behalf of the LZ Collaboration



SUSY 2015, August 25

LZ = LUX + ZEPLIN (+ others)



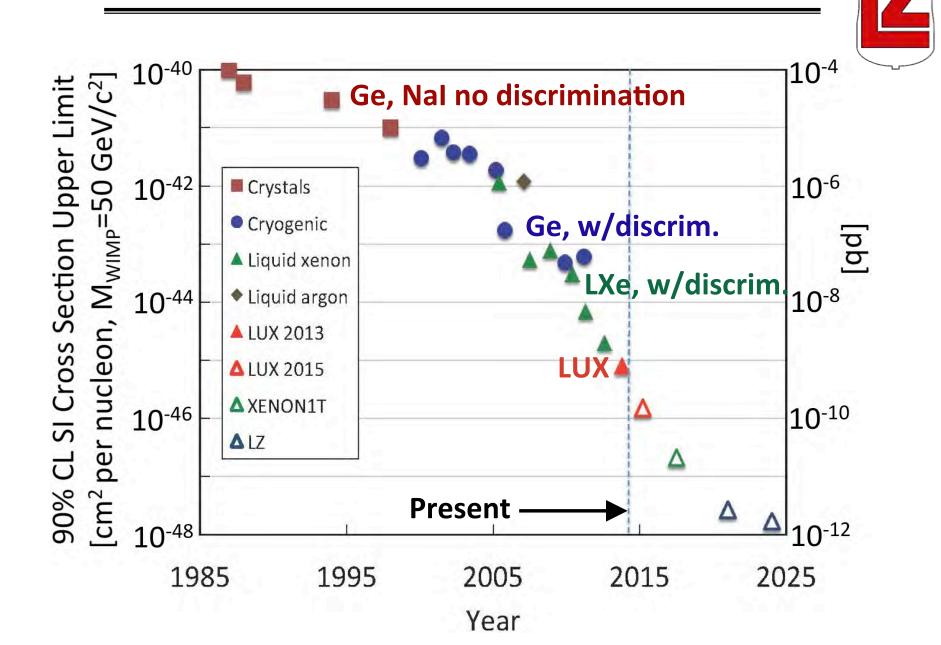
LZ collaboration:

- currently 30 institutions
- USA, UK, Portugal, Russia
- about 185 physicists and engineers
- collaboration is rapidly expanding

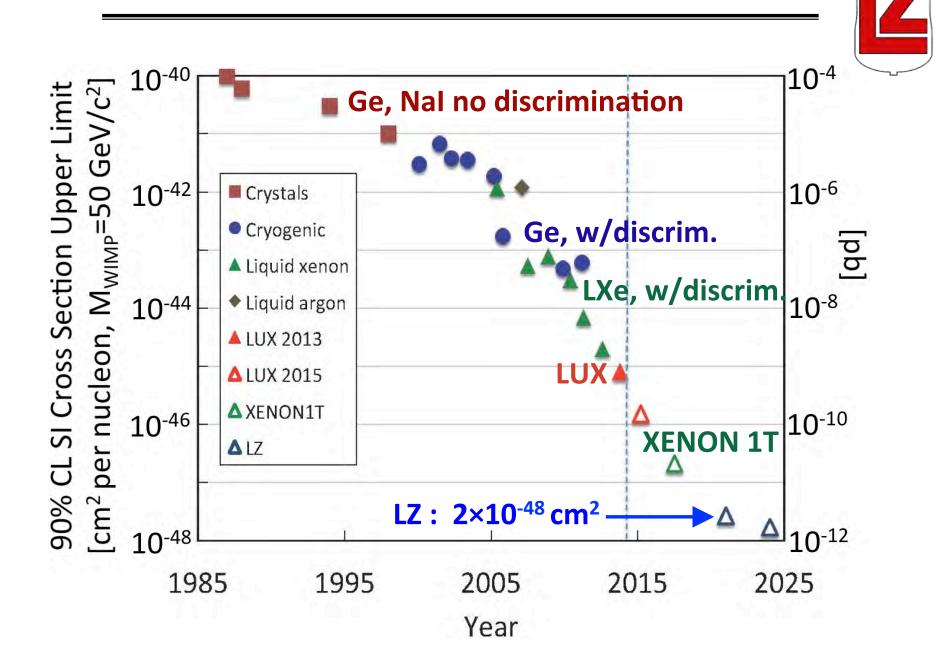


LZ collaboration meeting, Alabama, April 2015

Moore's Law of Direct Detection



Moore's Law of Direct Detection



Go big or go home!

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Liquid detectors:

"easy" scaling

LZ

Total Xe mass – 10 T

Active Mass – 7 T

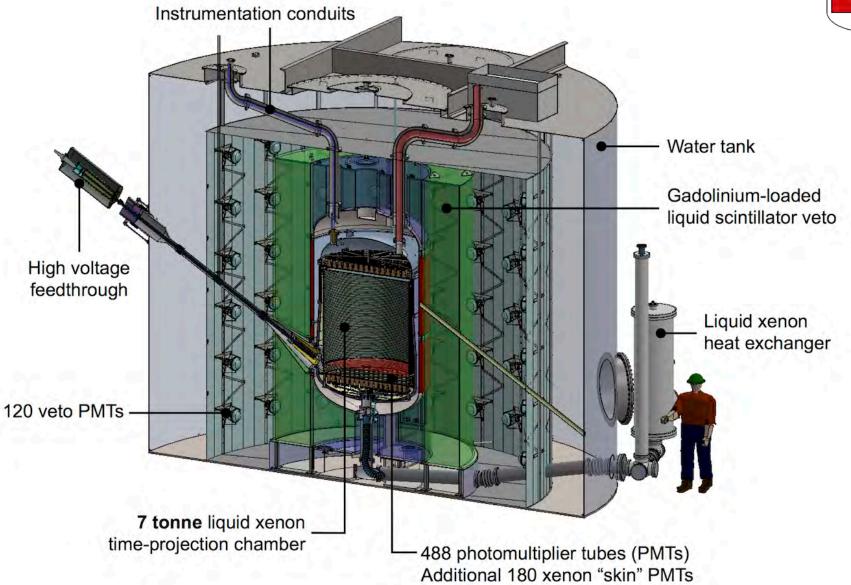
Fiducial Mass – 5.6 T



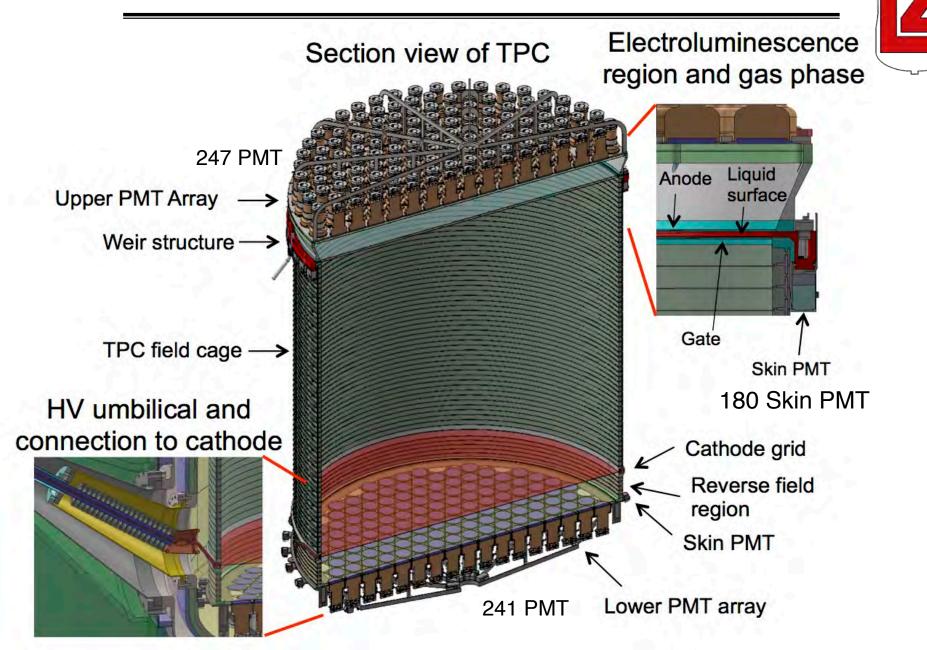
LUX

LZ Overview





The Xenon TPC Detector





- Backgrounds, backgrounds:
 - External (PMT, Cryostat, etc.): select materials carefully
 - Internal (Kr + Rn): Kr removal by charcoal chromatography
 - Cosmogenic (muons etc.): experiment deep underground
 - Cosmogenic (neutrinos): ER/NR selections, will graze floor



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- Maximize WIMP target mass:
 - Self-shielding necessary (Xe100-LUX: fiducial fraction ~1/2)
- ER and NR Calibrations:
 - Self-shielding complicates matter: source injections (LUX)
- High-voltage requirements:
 - No Xe detector (to date) achieved design HV specifications



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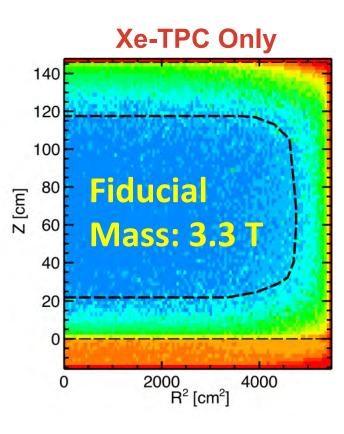
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- Two-component outer detector:
 - 0.75 m thick Gd-loaded scintillator
 - instrumented Xenon "skin"
 - tag neutrons and gammas

in-situ monitoring of
residual backgrounds!!!

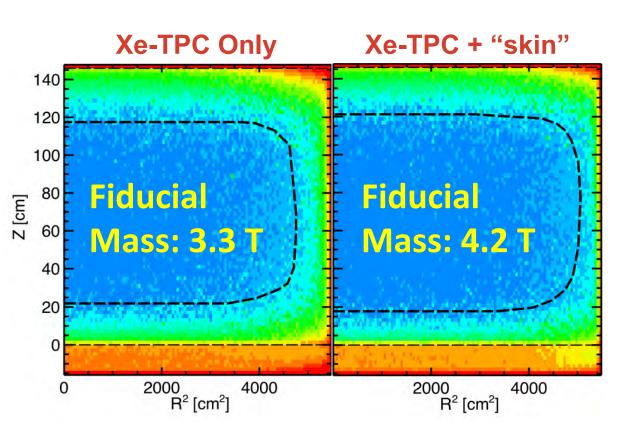
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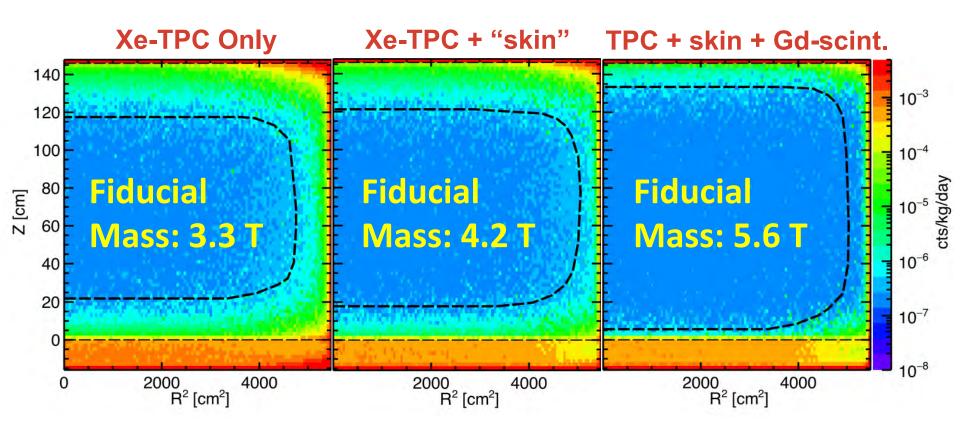
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	ER	NR
WIMP background events (99.5% ER discrimination, 50% NR acceptance)	1.96	0.41
Total ER+NR background events	2.3	37

Z

	ER	NR
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	<u>ER</u>	NR
Neutrinos (v-e, v-A)	271	0.5
Total events	391.5	0.82
WIMP background events (99.5% ER discrimination, 50% NR acceptance)	1.96	0.41
Total ER+NR background events		7

Z

				ER	NR
Dispersed radionuclides (Rn, Kr, Ar)			54.8		
¹³⁶ Xe 2νββ				53.8	-
Neutrinos (v-e, v-A)		 41 1 - 17		271	0.5
Total events		-		391.5	0.82
WIMP background events (99.5% ER discrimination, 50% NR acceptance)			1.96	0.41	
Total ER+NR background events		<u> </u>	2.3	2.37	

ER N	IF
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Item	Mass kg	U mBq/kg	Th mBq/kg	⁶⁰ Co mBq/kg	⁴⁰ K mBq/kg	n/yr	ER cts	NR cts
R11410 PMTs	93.7	2.7	2.0	3.9	62.1	373	1.24	0.20
R11410 bases	2.7	74.6	29.1	3.6	109.2	77	0.17	0.03
Cryostat vessels	2,140	0.09	0.23	≈0	0.54	213	0.86	0.02
OD PMTs	122	1,507	1,065	≈0	3,900	20,850	0.08	0.02
Other components						602	9.5	0.05
Total components			1 - 1	18 40	10 _ 3 !!		11.9	0.32
Dispersed radionuclides (Rn, Kr, Ar)					54.8	14.5		
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Xenon detector prototyping



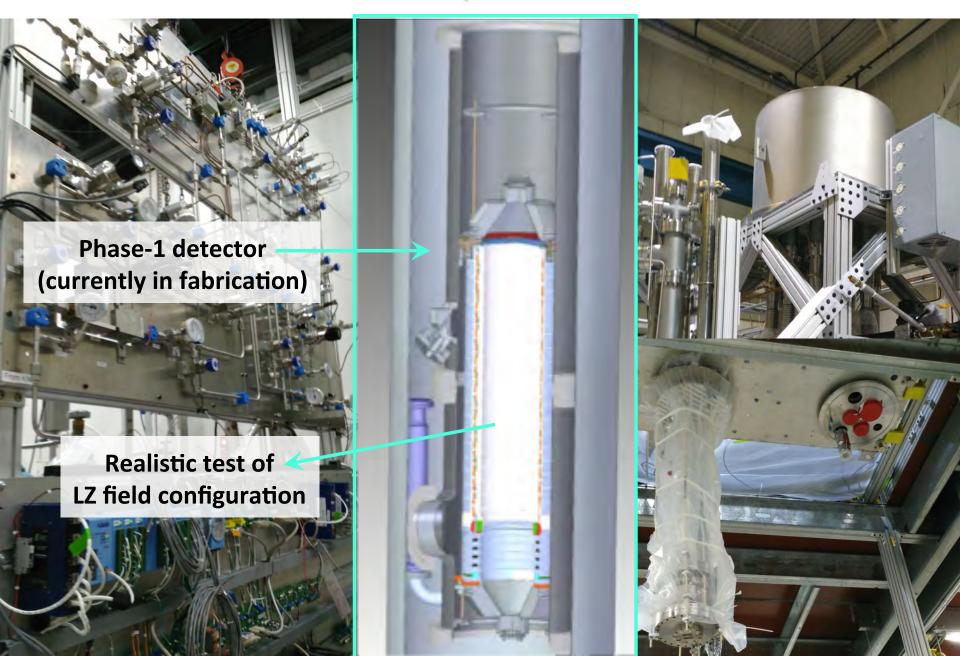
- Extensive program of prototype development underway
- Three general approaches:
 - Testing in liquid argon, primarily of HV elements, at Yale and soon at LBNL
 - Design choice and validation in small (few kg) LXe test chambers in many locations: LLNL, Yale/UC Berkeley, LBNL, U Michigan, UC Davis, Imperial College, MEPhl
 - System test platform at SLAC, Phase I about 100 kg of LXe,
 TPC prototype testing to begin in a few weeks



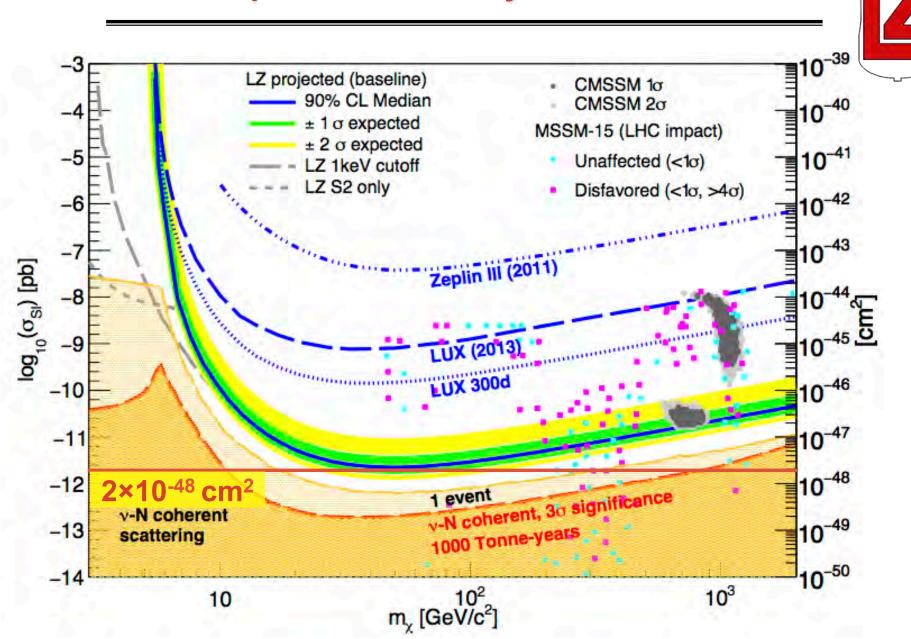








Expected Sensitivity Reach of LZ



Conclusions





- DOE CD-1/3a approval in April 2015
- April 2016: CD-2/3b review expected
- June 2017: surface assembly at SURF
- July 2018: underground installation
- Extensive prototyping program underway
- LZ benefits from excellent LUX calibrations and understanding of backgrounds
- LZ science run to start in 2019:
 - Spin-Indep. sensitivity: 2×10⁻⁴⁸ cm²
 - 3 years run, 5.6 tons fiducial volume
 - sensitivity limited by neutrino-induced backgrounds

