



Low-mass dark matter searches with the LZ experiment

Maria Elena Monzani
on behalf of the LZ
Collaboration



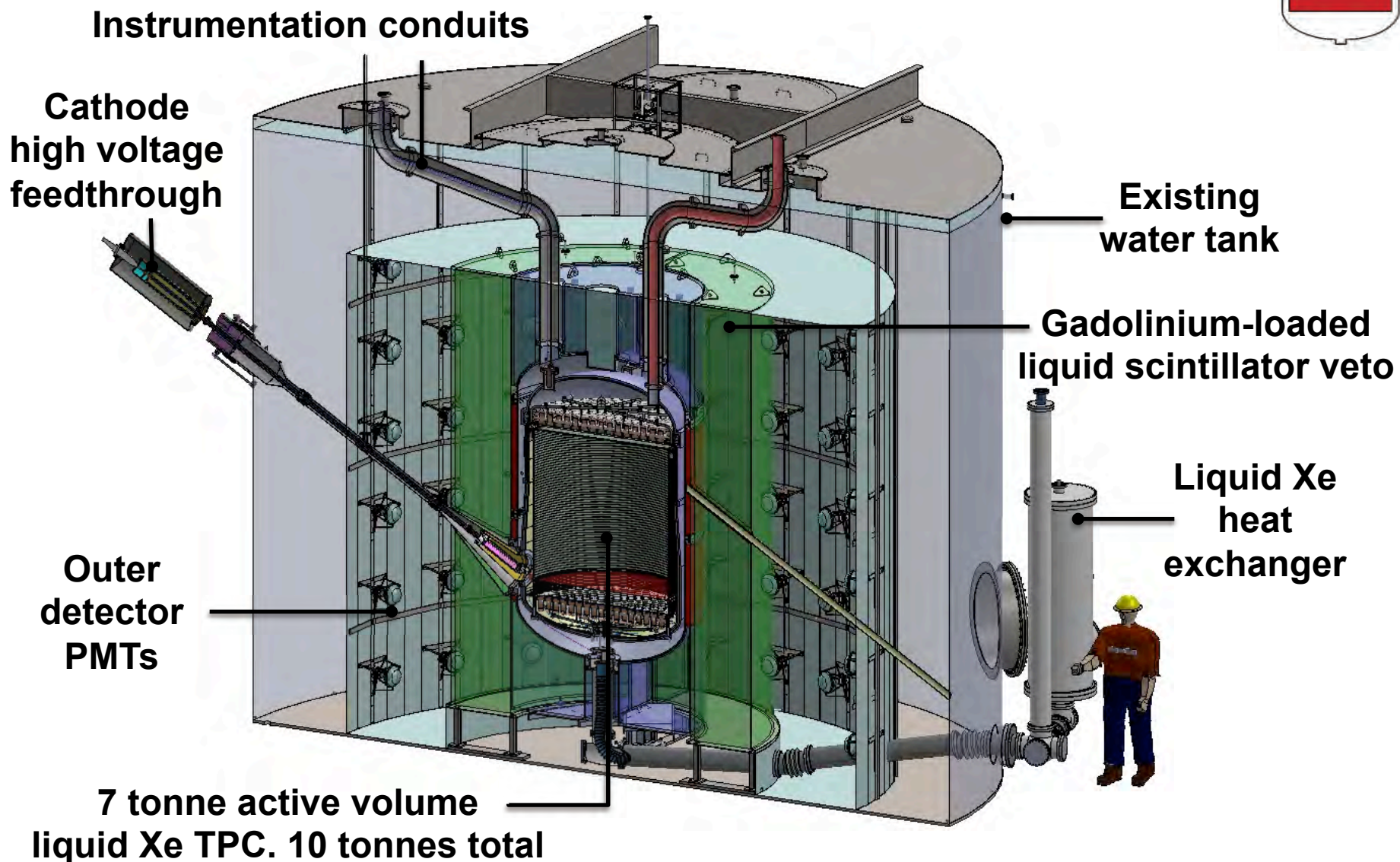
SLAC, Apr 29, 2016



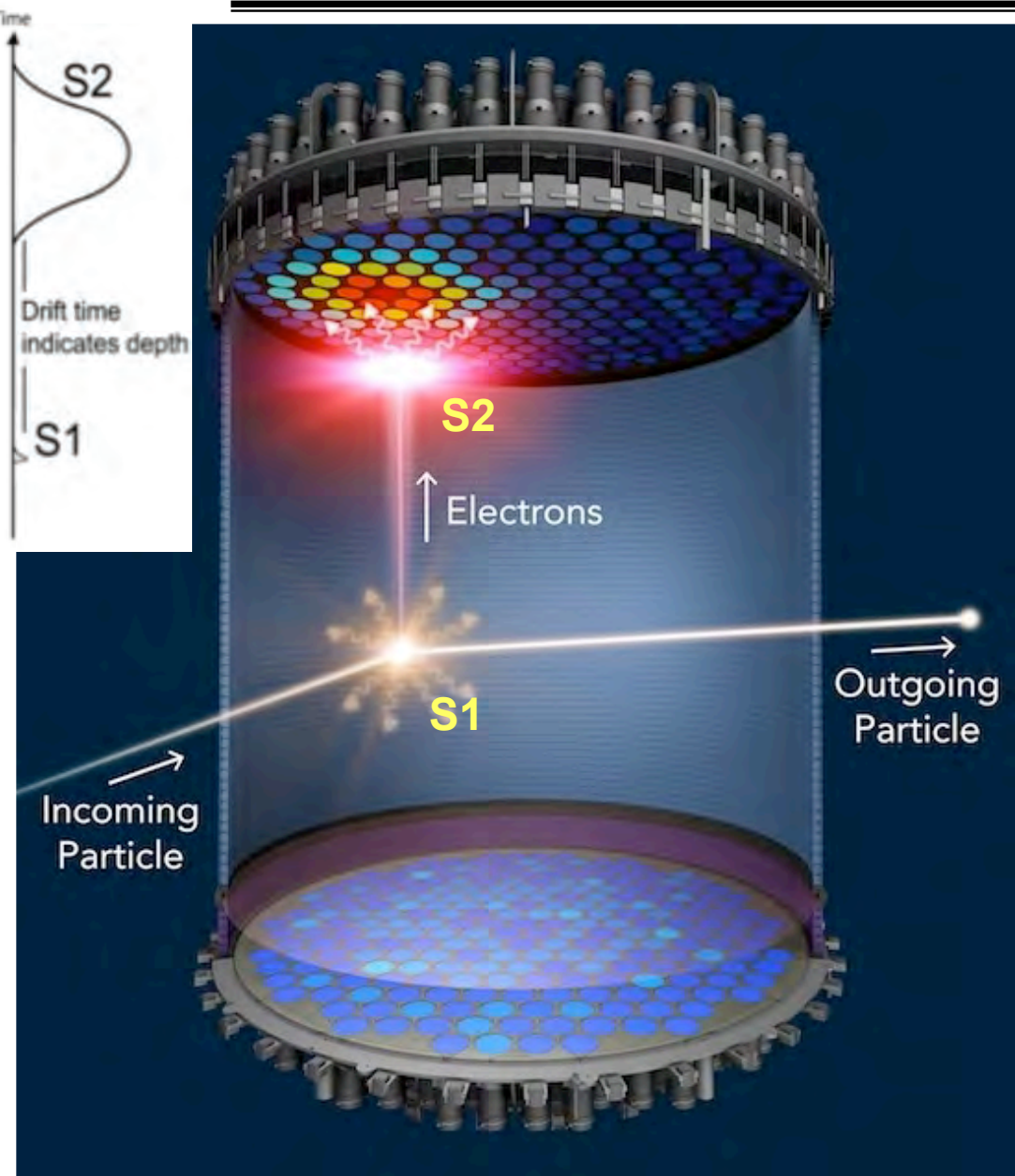
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LZ Detector Overview

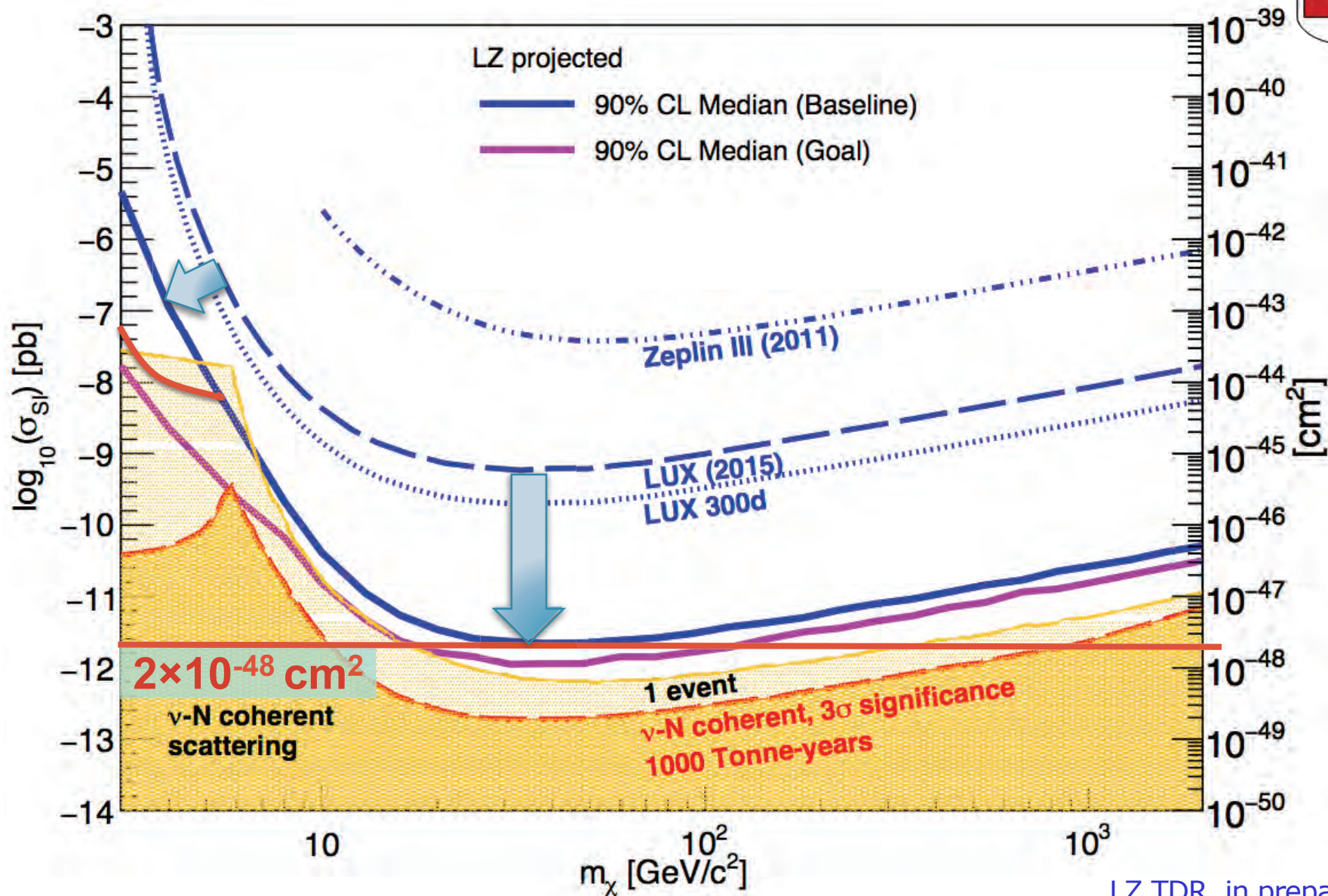


Dual-Phase Xenon TPC

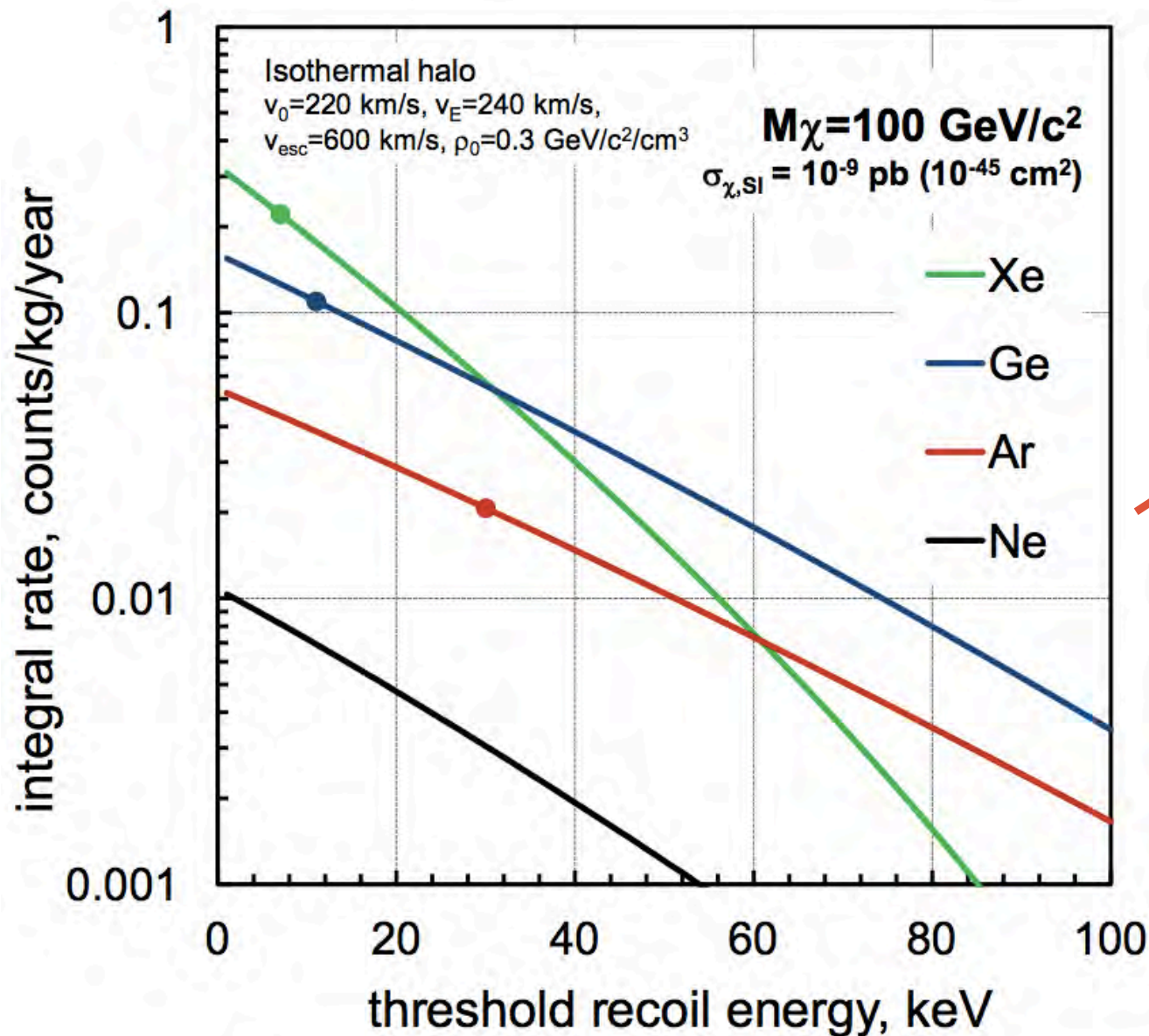


- **Electron recoil (ER) background rejection:**
 - **Charge/light ratio (aka “S2/S1”)**
- **3D event reconstruction:**
 - **Vertical coordinate from drift time**
 - **Horizontal coordinates from S2 light pattern**
- **External backgrounds:**
 - **Fiducial volume cuts**
- **Neutron rejection:**
 - **Multiple scattering**
 - **Tagged in skin/veto**

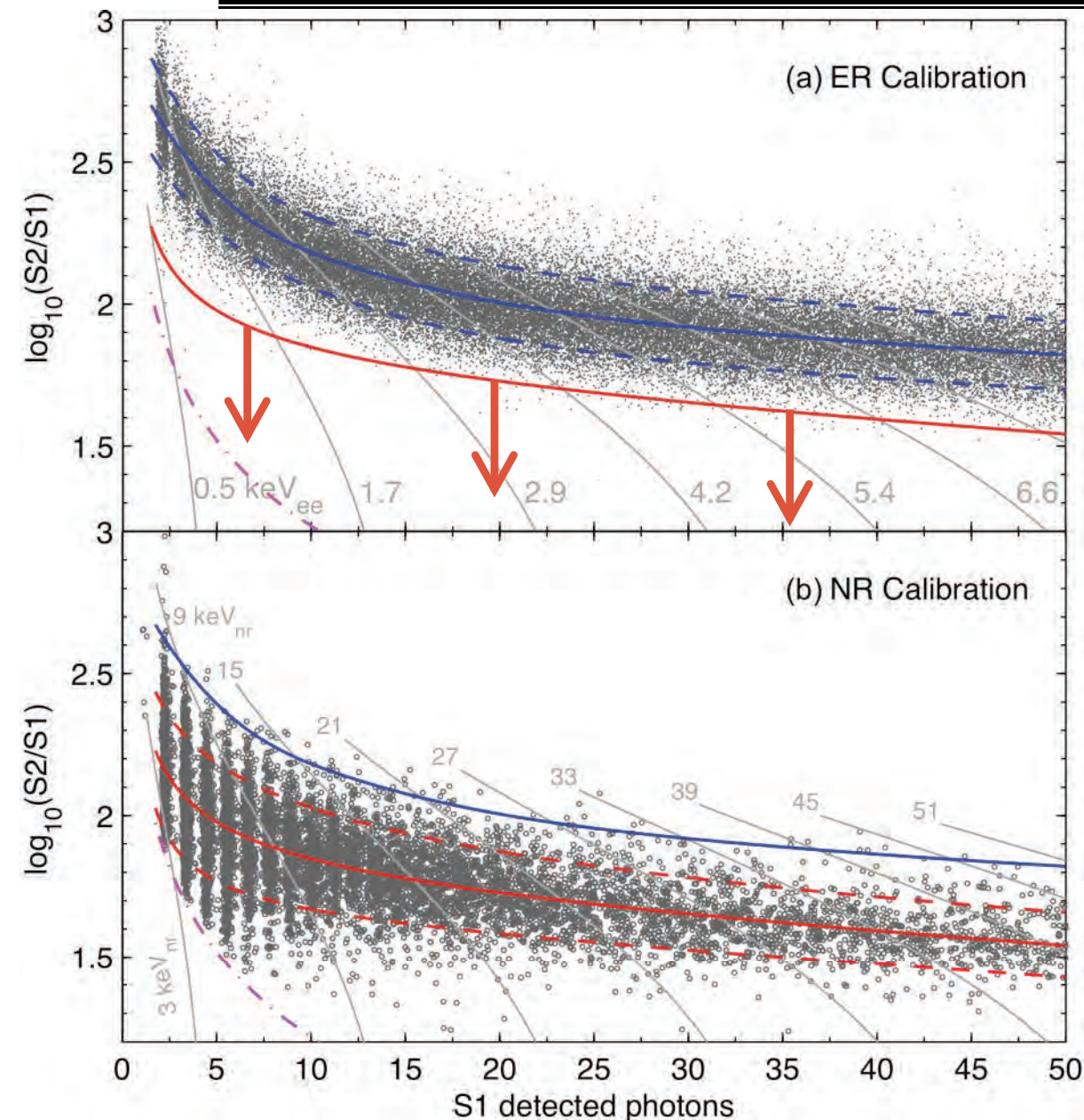
State of the Art and Projected Sensitivity



How to probe the low-mass range?



High Statistics Calibrations from LUX



Electron Recoil (ER)
(Tritiated methane)

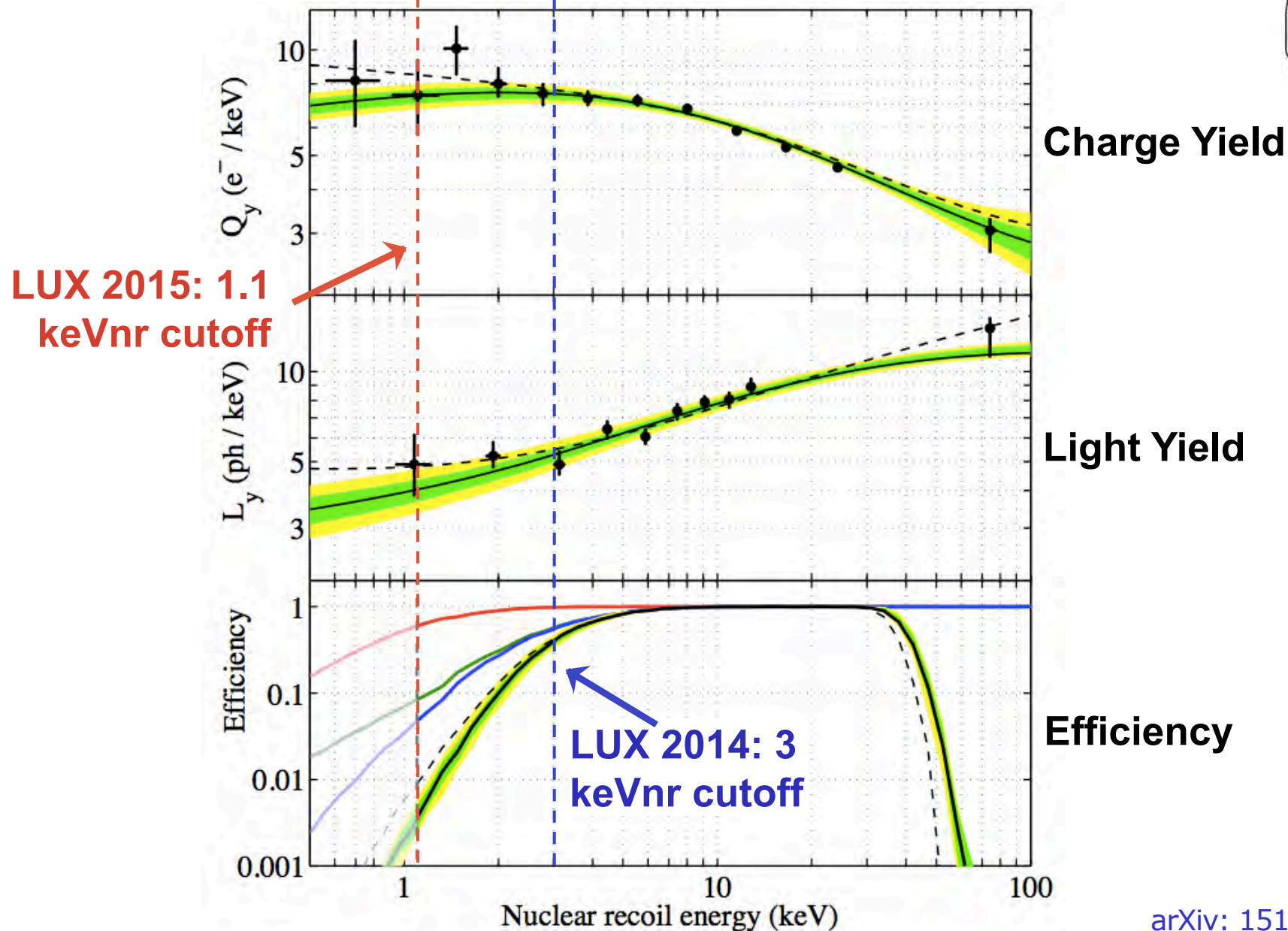
+

Nuclear Recoil (NR)
(DD neutron gun)

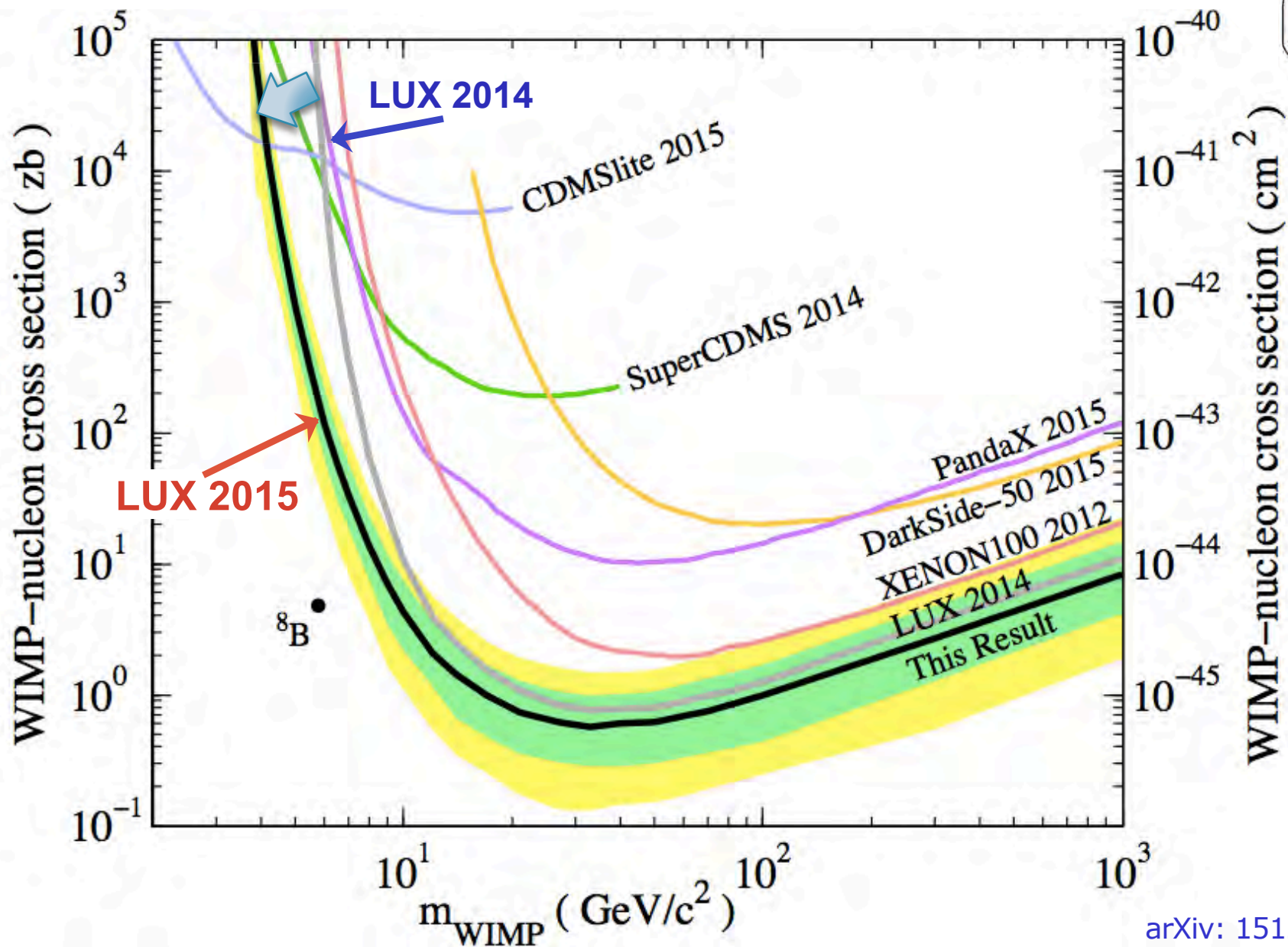
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**In-situ calibrations,
unpreced. accuracy,
lower NR threshold**

NR Calibrations: towards Lower Threshold



WIMP Sensitivity with Lower Threshold



Light Dark Matter Searches with LXe

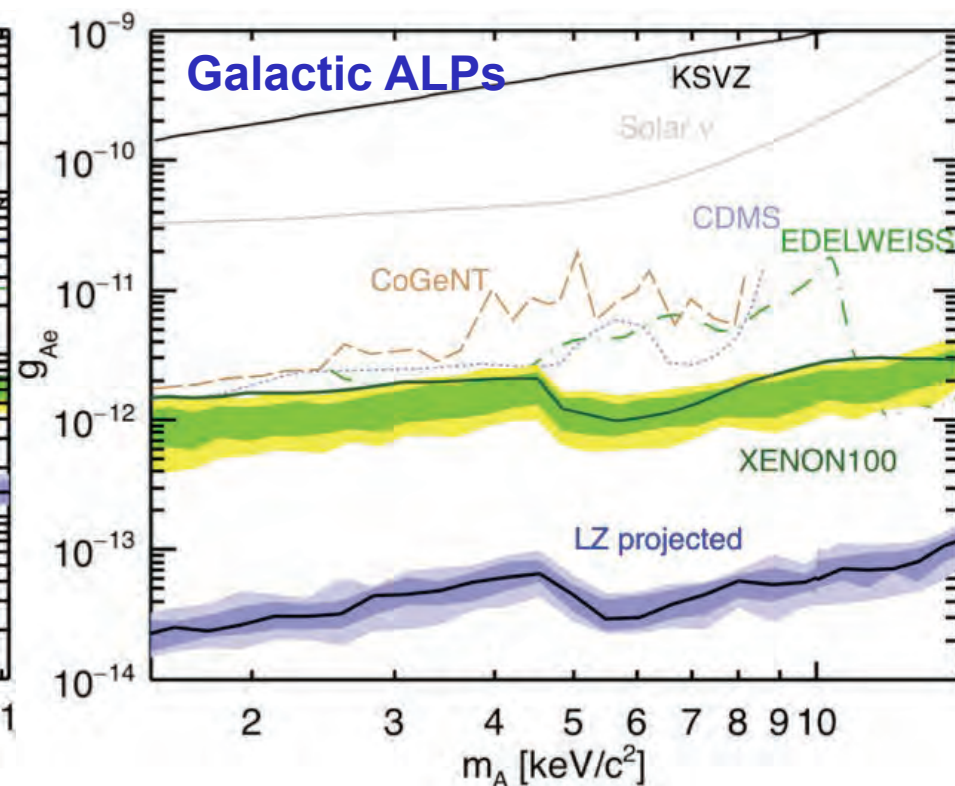
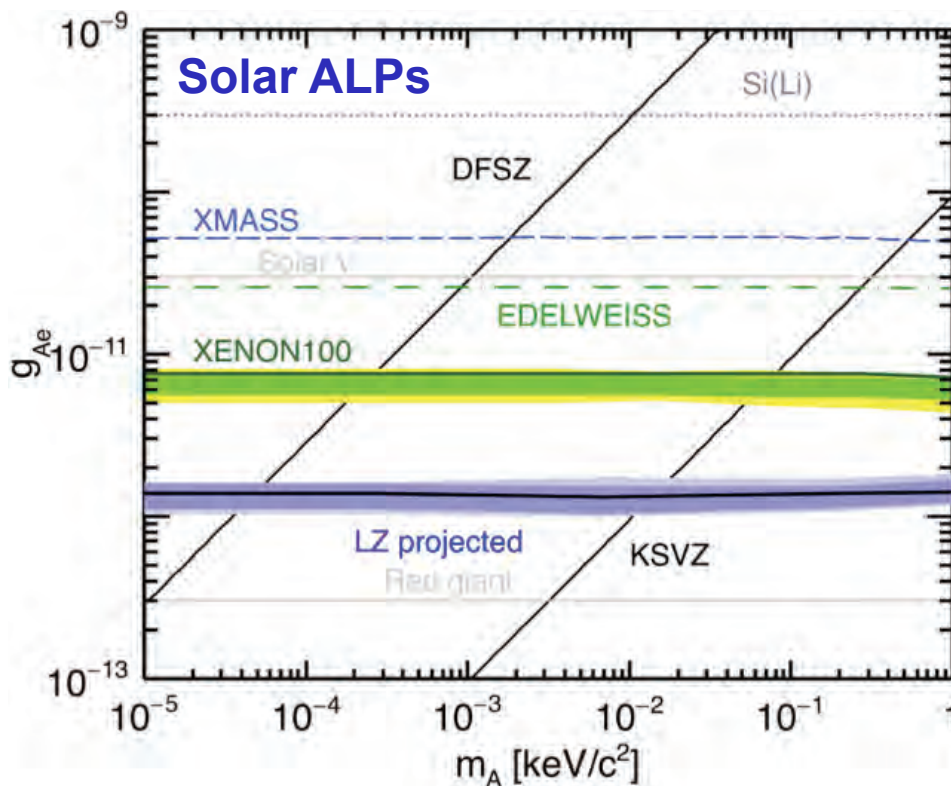


	S1 + S2	S2 - only
Nuclear Recoils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vanilla WIMPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Light(er) WIMPs• Asymmetric Dark Matter
Electron Recoils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \simkeV axion-like particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• subGeV hidden sector models (Rouven's talk)

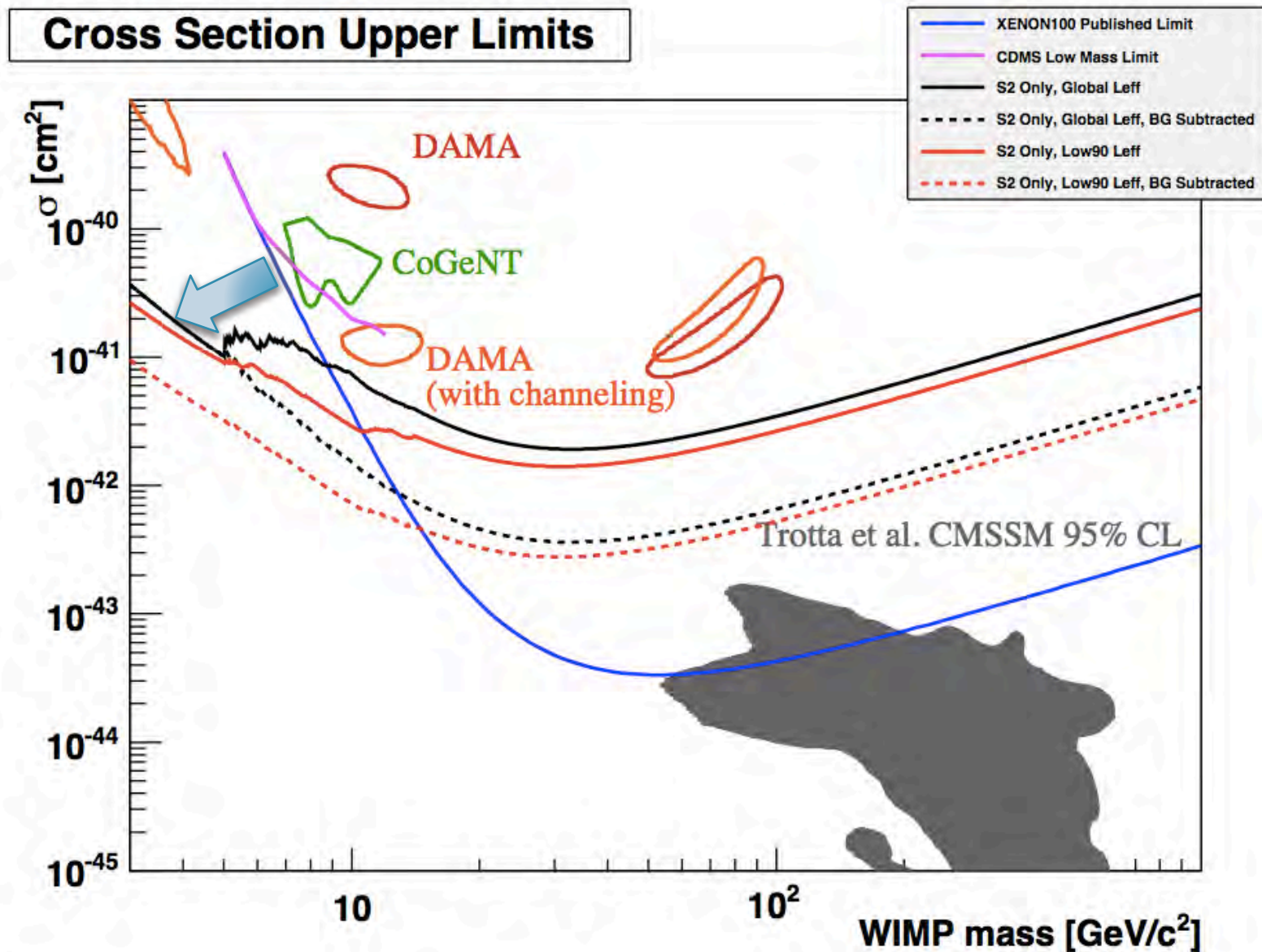
Axion-Like Particles (ALP)



- Sensitivity to axions and ALPs via the axioelectric effect:
 - Nonrelativistic galactic ALPs (DM candidates)
 - ALPs emitted by brems/Compton in the Sun
- Technique pioneered in Xenon100 (see arXiv:1404.1455)



S2-only analysis: Light(er) WIMPs



S2-only analysis: Experimental Challenges



- Xenon10 results were described by Rouven yesterday
- Going to a larger detector doesn't make this any easier
 - No S2-only results from Xenon100 or LUX so far...
- Limited background rejection with S2-only analysis
 - No S1/S2 discrimination, no Z coordinate available
- Electrons can be captured by impurities in drift volume
 - Depth-dependent effect... but we don't know Z coordinate
- Incomplete extraction from liquid phase
 - Uniformity issues? increase extraction field?
- Single electron background, difficult to model/subtract
 - Correlated with larger events (at least to some degree)
 - Electrons trapped under the liquid level? increase field?
 - Imperfections in the grids? can we make better grids?

S2-only analysis: Experimental Challenges

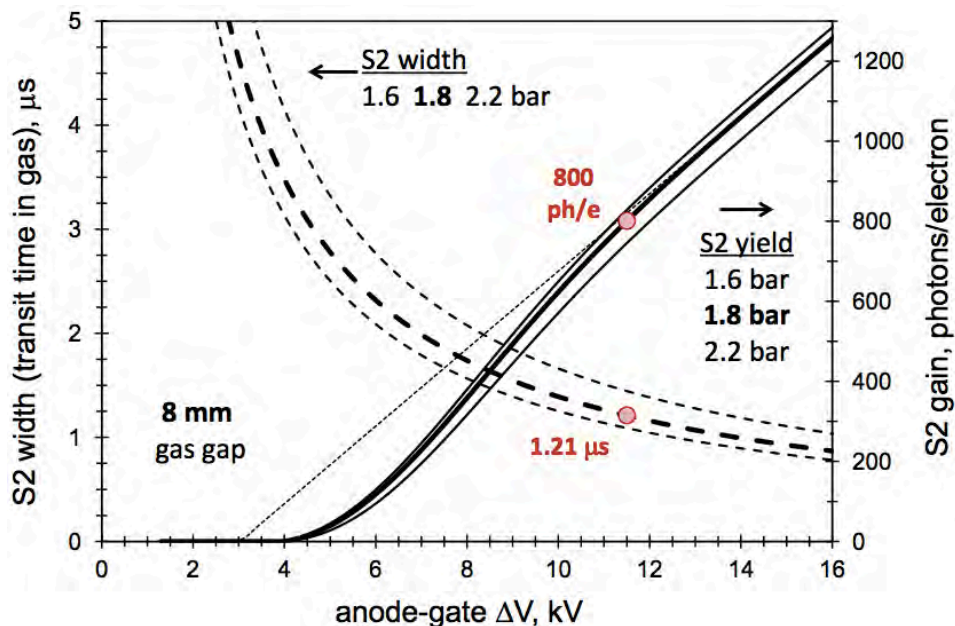


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Single Electron Sensitivity in LZ



- Single electron signal depends on field configuration:
 - expected >50 p.e./electron (x2 higher than Xenon10)
 - expected 97.6% extraction efficiency for electrons



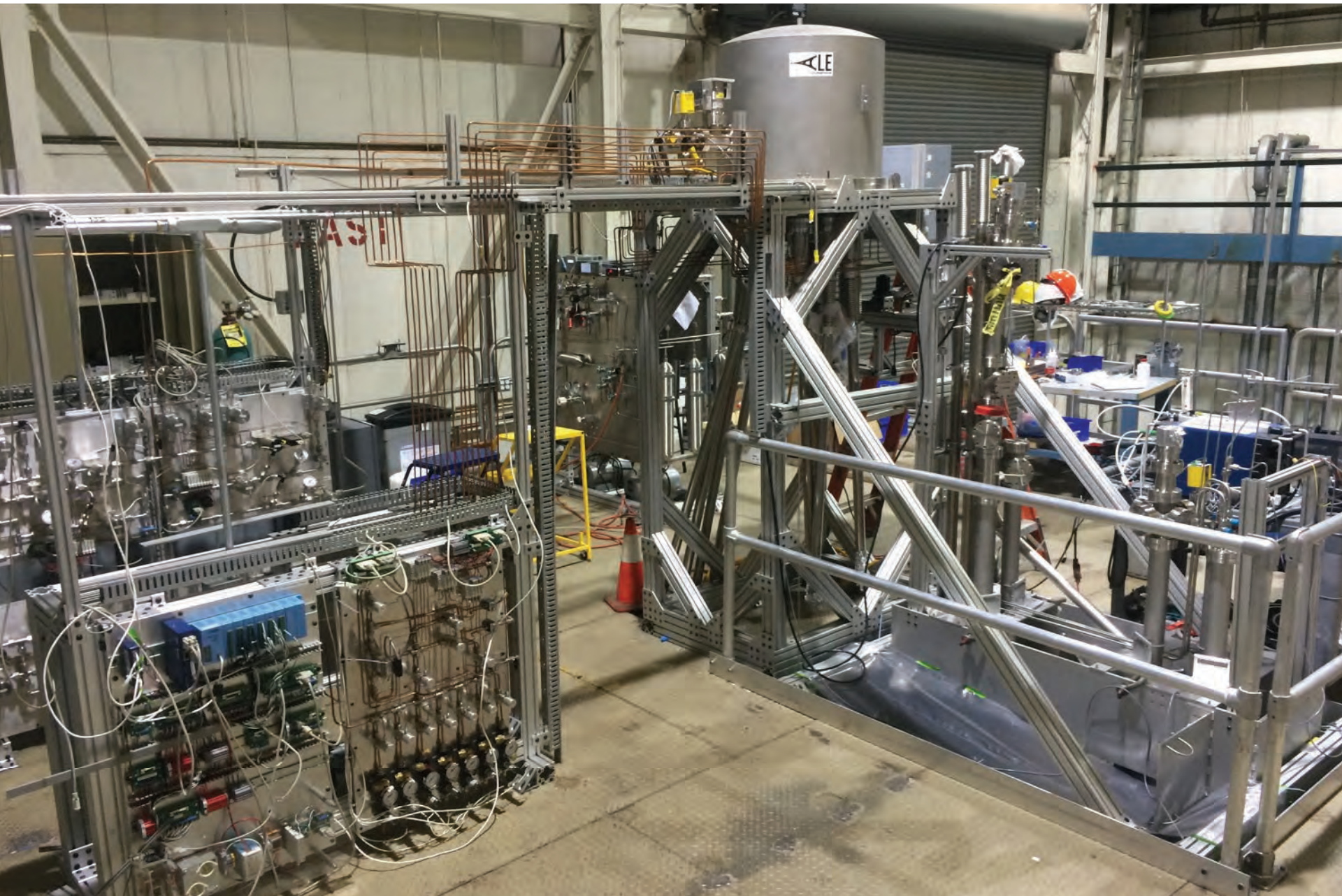
Parameter	value
Gate-Anode separation (and tolerance)	13.0 mm (± 0.2 mm)
Gas gap (and tolerance)	8.0 mm (± 0.2 mm)
Field in LXe (GXe)	5.2 kV/cm (10.2 kV/cm)
Electron emission probability	97.6 %
S2 photon yield	820 ph/e
S2 width FWHM	1.2 μ s
Detailed modeling	
S2 photon yield	910 ph/e
S2 photon rms	2.0 %
S2 width FWHM	1.0 μ s to 2.0 μ s ^a

^a The larger value is for diffusion-broadened S2 pulses from interactions near the cathode (see Figure 3.6.4).

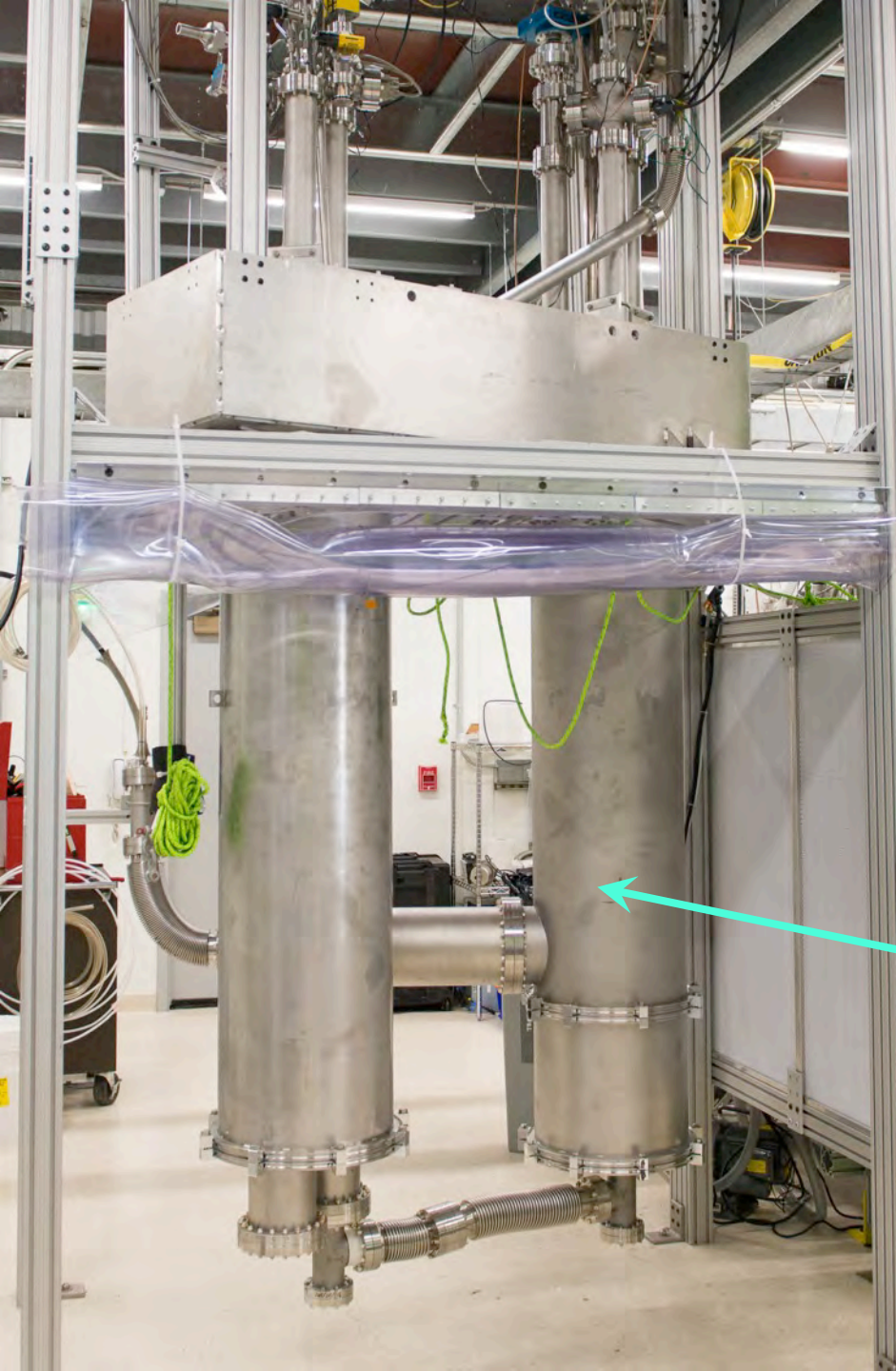
LZ TDR, in preparation

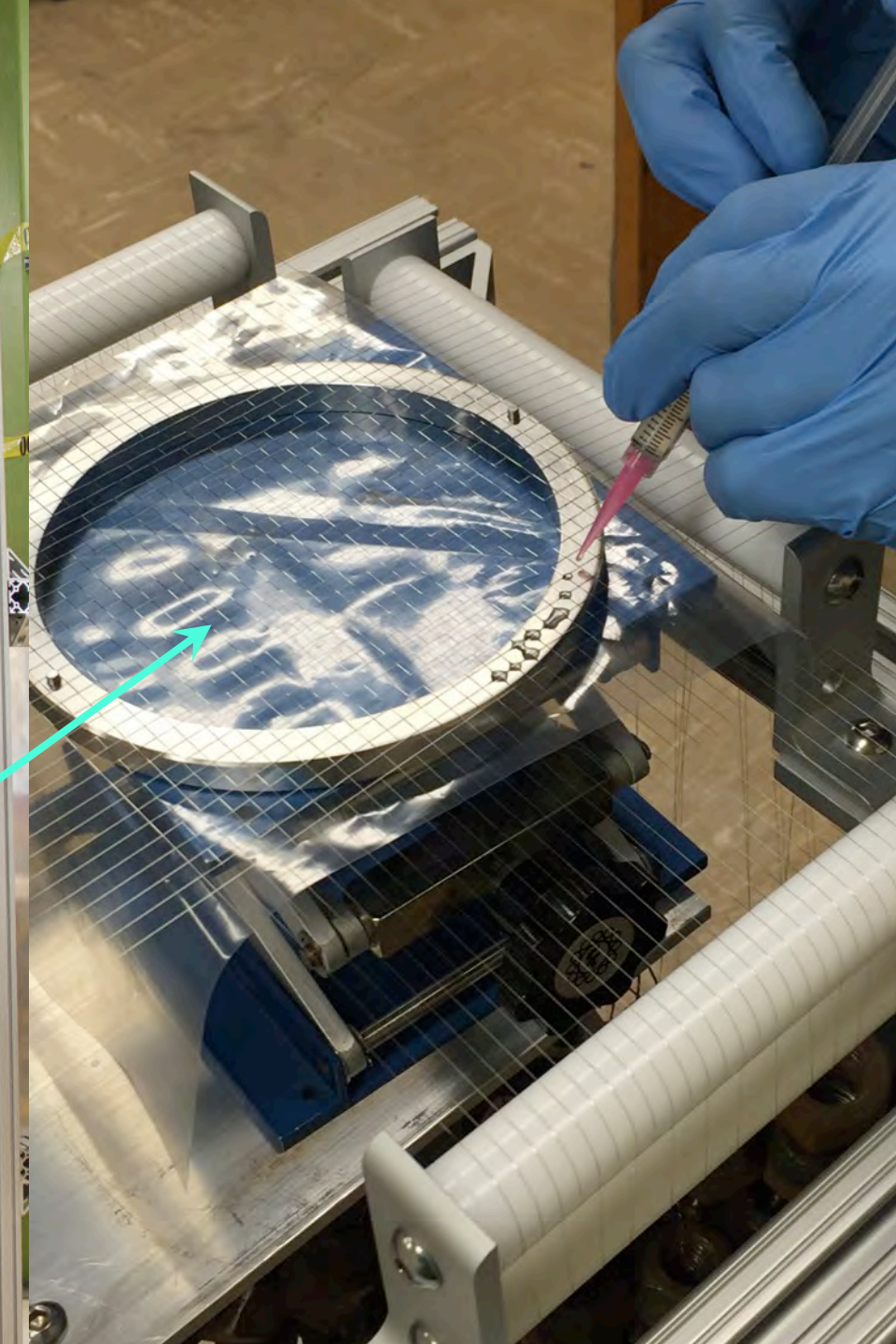
- Reaching HV specs has proven elusive in all LXe detectors
 - very extensive fields/grid R&D/testing in progress at SLAC

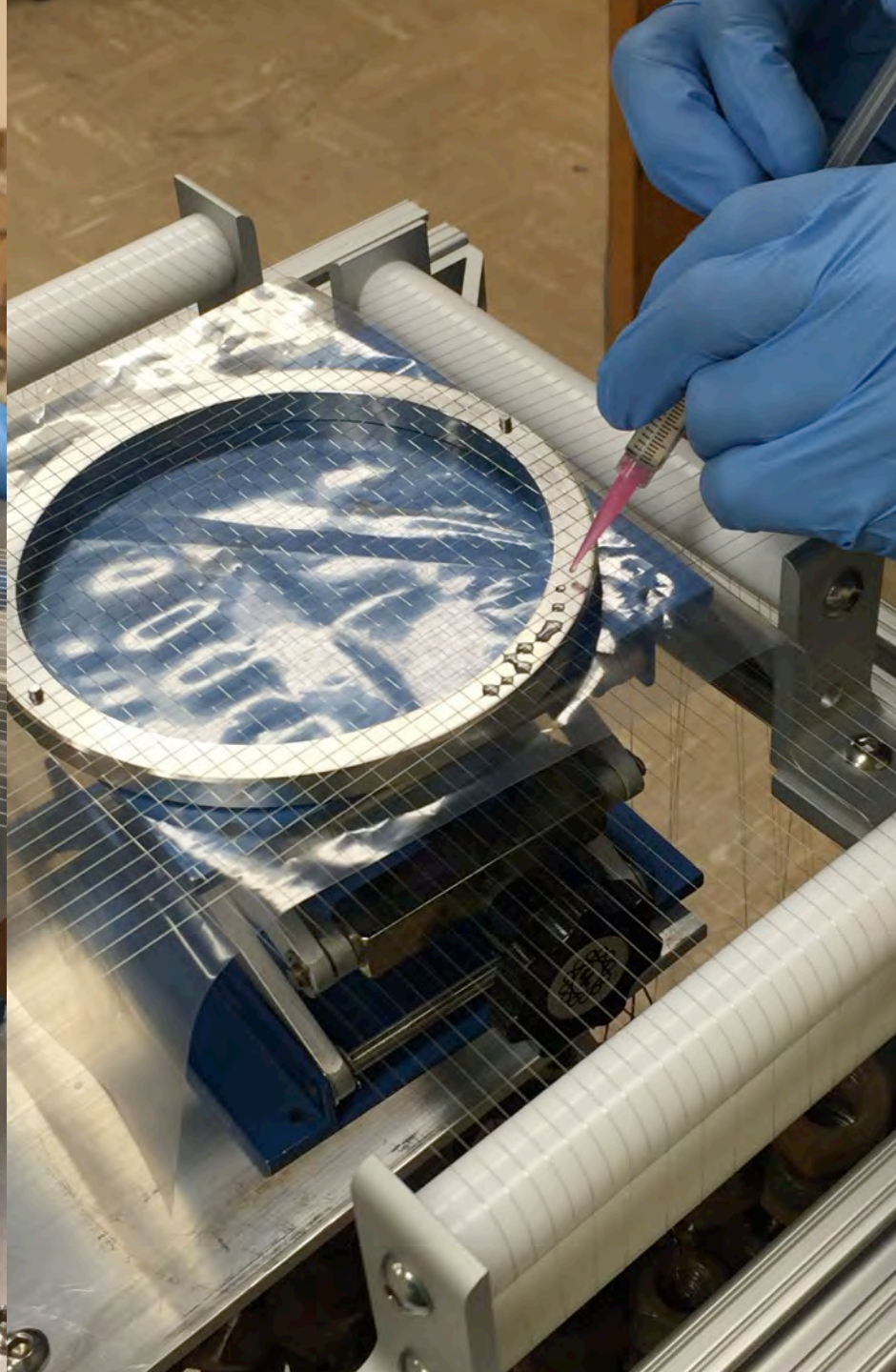
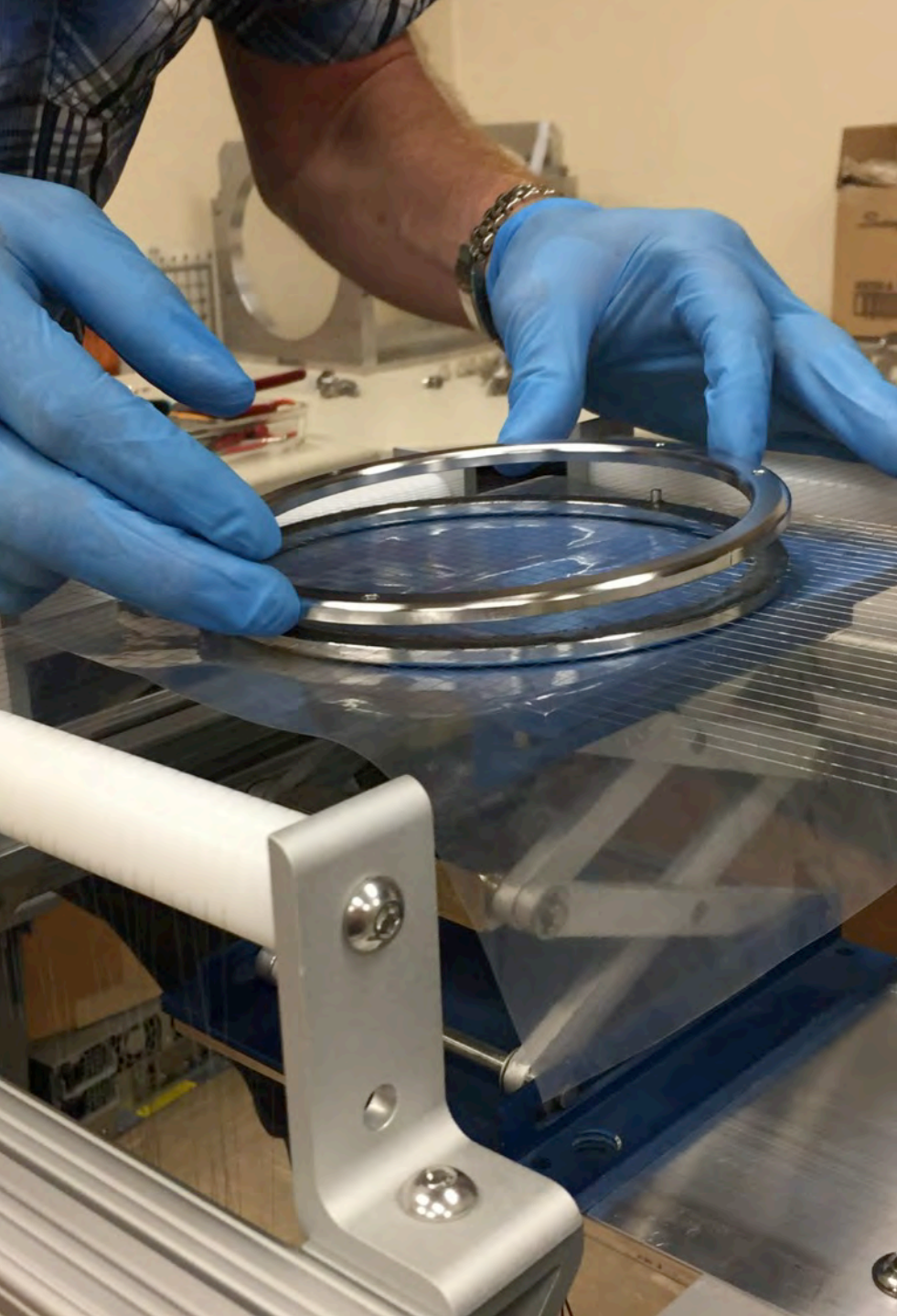
SLAC Noble Liquid Test Platform

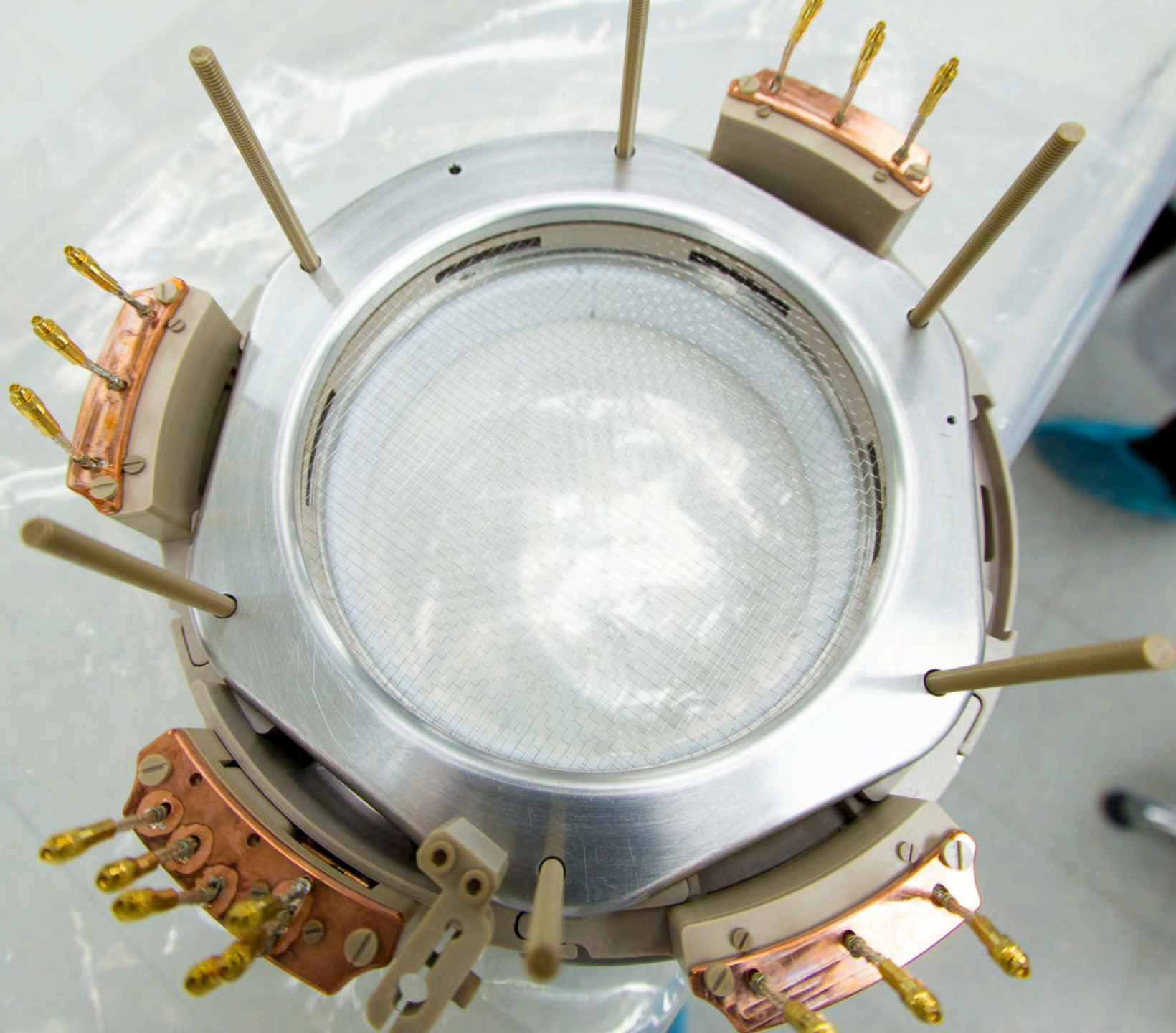


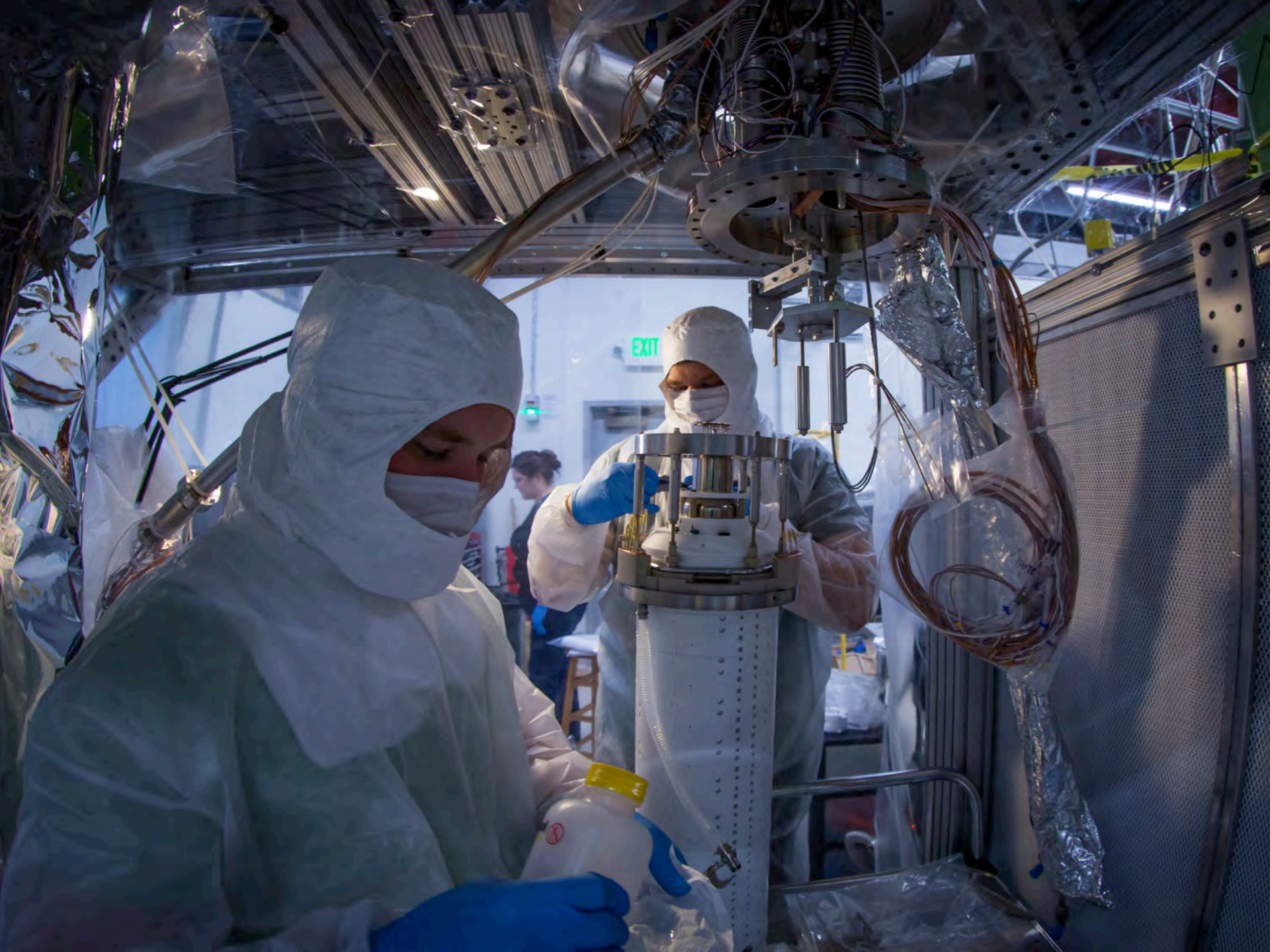
Test Platform

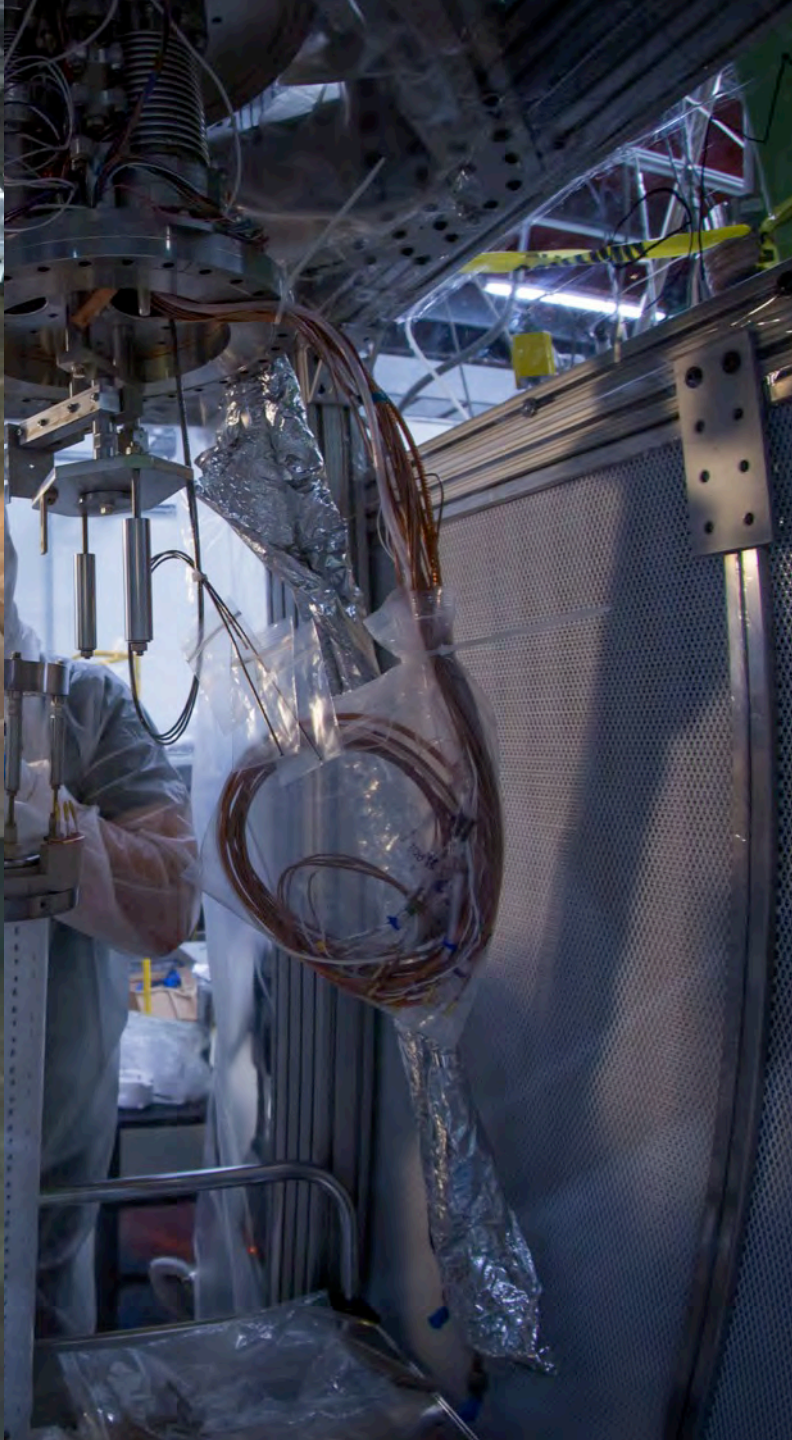


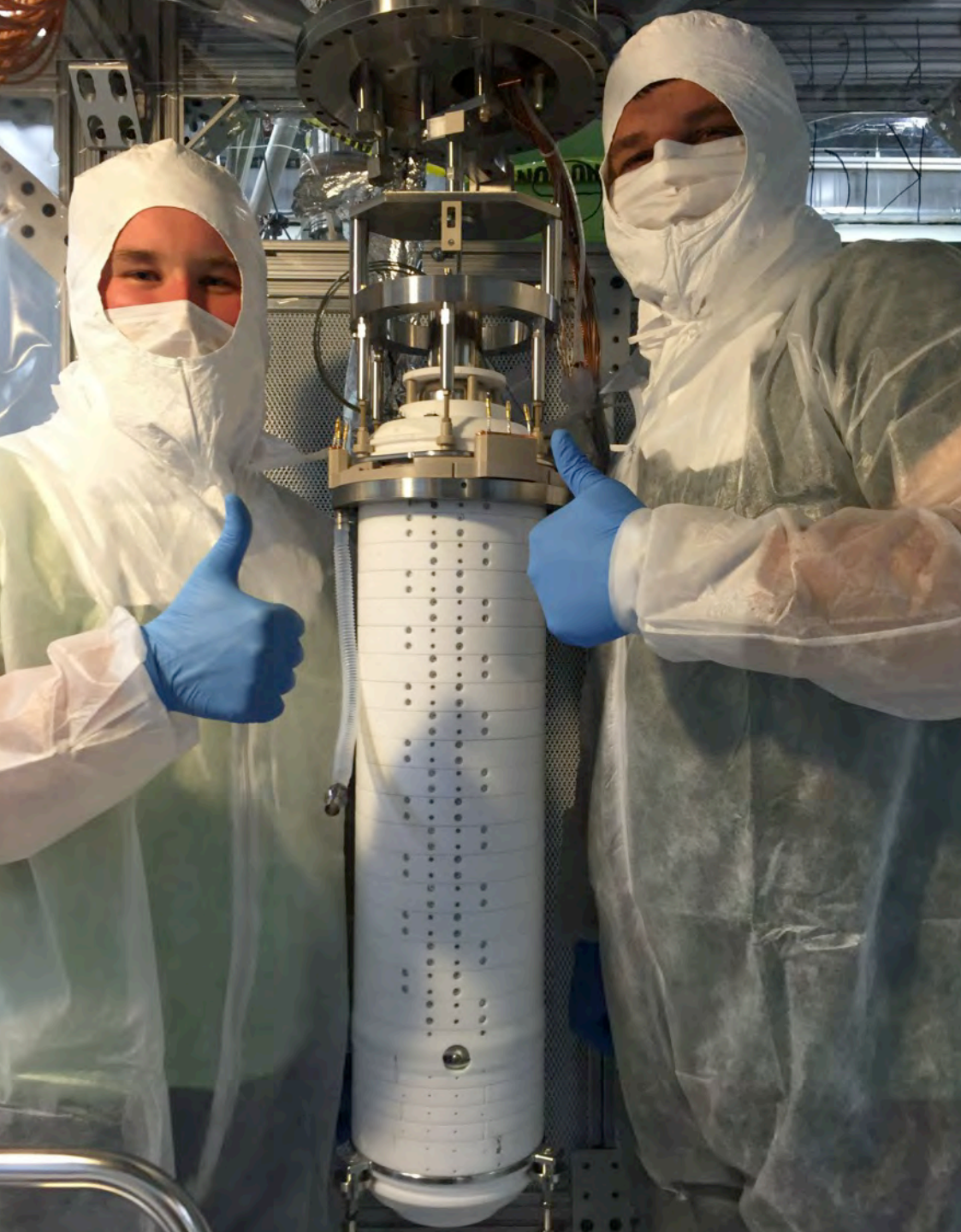












Conclusions



- Low-energy calibrations drastically improved across the field:
 - Lower thresholds in LUX
 - Sensitivity to lighter DM particles
- S2-only analysis is always challenging due to backgrounds
 - No S2/S1 or Z-coordinate cut
- Single electron sensitivity will be greatly enhanced in LZ
 - Single electron background a possible concern (large area)
 - Tackling the single electron background very aggressively
 - Includes full-scale grid testing

