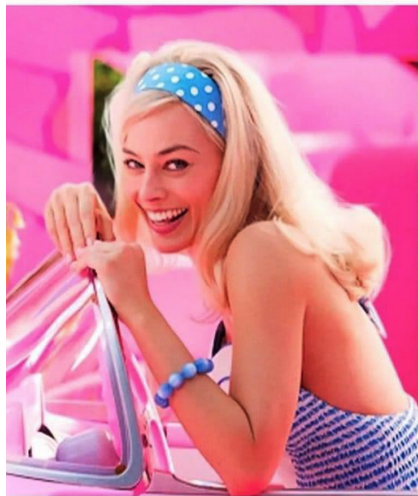


3rd 地下和空间粒子物理与宇宙物理前沿问题研讨会

用于暗物质探测的液氦时间投影室研究进展

Astronomy V.S. High energy physics

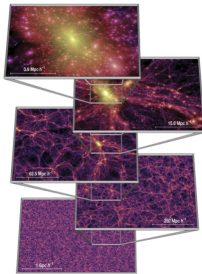
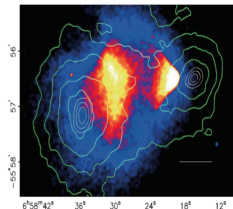
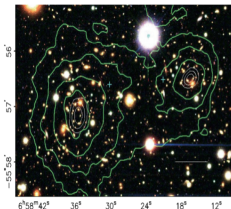
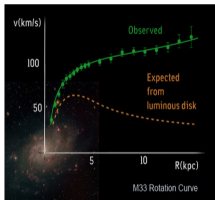
ASTRONOMY



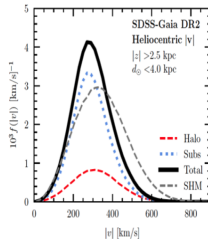
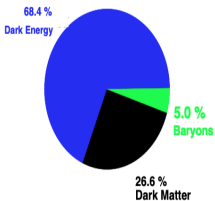
HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS



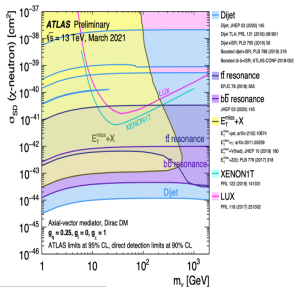
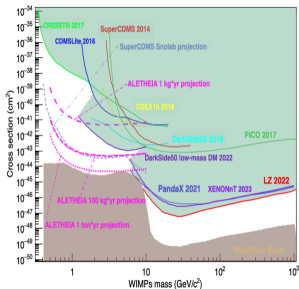
Astrophysical and cosmological evidence of DM existence.



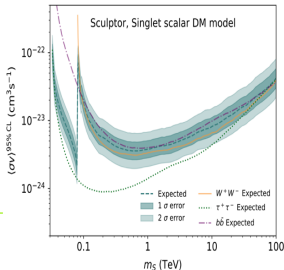
Constituents of today's universe, Planck 2018



No any convincing DM signal from HEP searches.

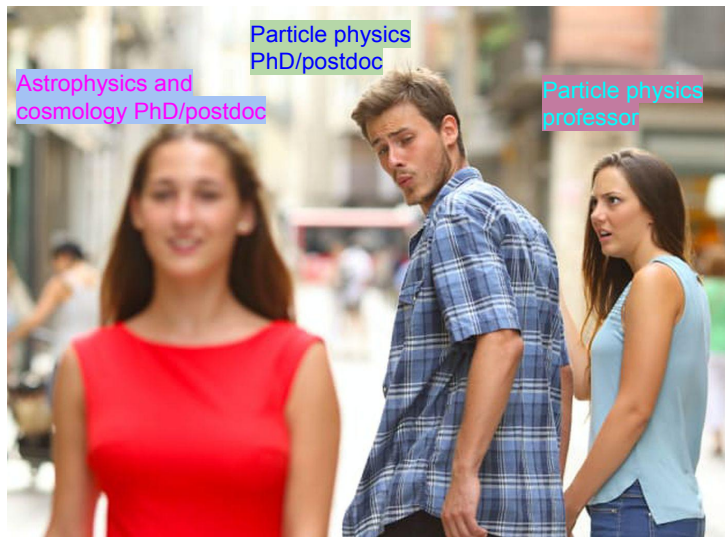


arXiv: 2210.01220



ATL-PHYS-PROC-2022-003

Particle physicist professors working in DM: completely frustrated.



Experimental efforts worldwide (might have missed some efforts)

- EU: Direct detection of dark matter – APPEC committee report, arXiv: 2104.07634.

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- China: CEDX 50 kg HPGe, CDEX-100/1T (?), PandaX-xT (?), DS-1ton for low-mass DM (?); **ALETHEIA**, R&D stage

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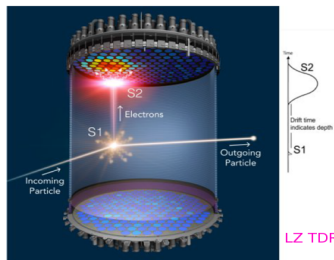
3 Summary

ALETHEIA

- ALETHEIA: A Liquid hELium Time projection cHambEr In dArk matter.

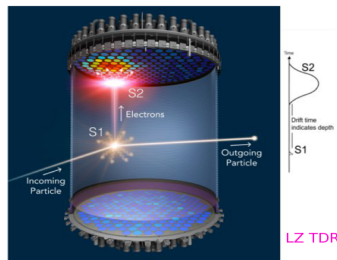
ALETHEIA

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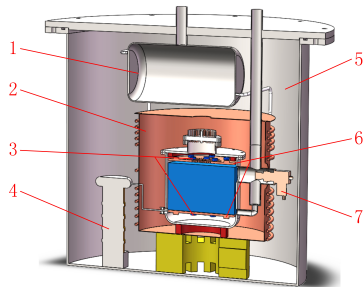
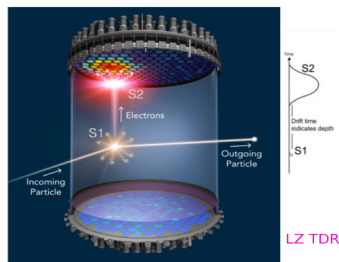
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LZ TDR

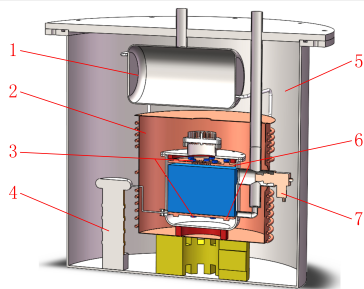
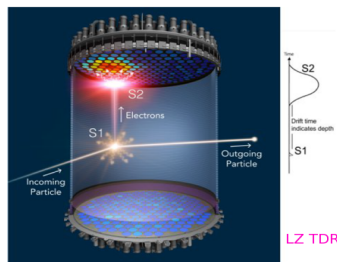
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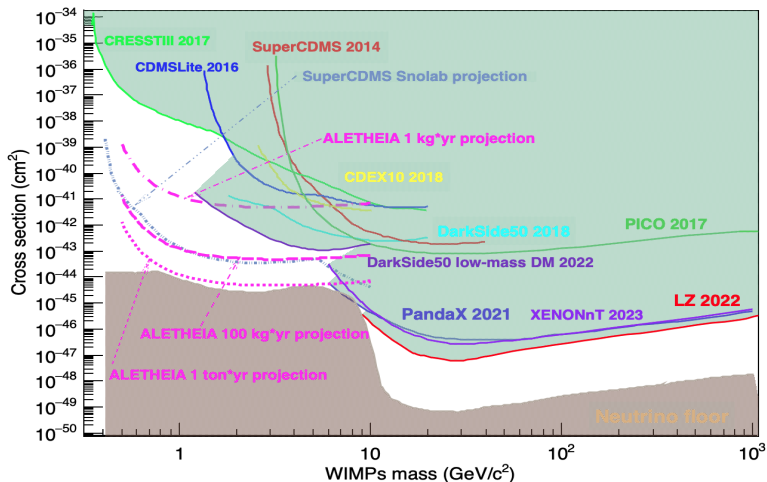
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- For details: Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2023) 138:128.



ALETHEIA NR channel: Projected sensitivities

- 1 ton*yr ALETHEIA can “touch down” the ^8B solar ν fog (Assuming IBF, 50% Eff.).



ALETHEIA review, Oct 2019.

Dark matter (WIMPs) direct detection Mini - Workshop, Oct 14-Oct 16, 2019, CHEP, PKU, CHINA.



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- *“It is possible that liquid helium could enable especially low backgrounds because of its powerful combination of intrinsically low radioactivity, ease of purification, and charge/light discrimination capability.”*

ALETHEIA collaborators so far

5 institutions (increasing), ~ 20 members

- CIAE (China Institute of Atomic Energy), ~ 10 researchers.
- Peking University, 1 + 2 (?) researchers.
- University of South China, 1 + 1(?) researchers.
- China Southern Power Grid Electric Power Research Institute, 5 researchers.
- SCRI (Shanghai Cable Research Institute), 3 researchers.

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2 The progress of the ALETHEIA project

- ALETHEIA prototype detector R&D on the 30g-V1 LHe
 - TPB coating on a PTFE chamber
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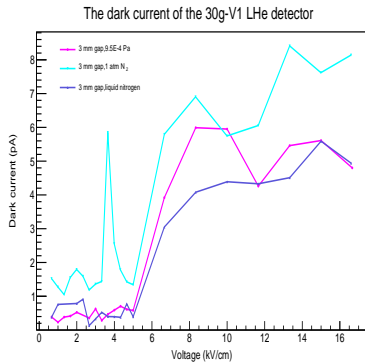
The R&D of the 30g-V1 LHe prototype.

- Left picture: the detector successfully cooled to 4 K.



The R&D of the 30g-V1 LHe prototype.

- Left picture: the detector successfully cooled to 4 K.
- Right plot: dark current is less than 10 pA under several circumstances.



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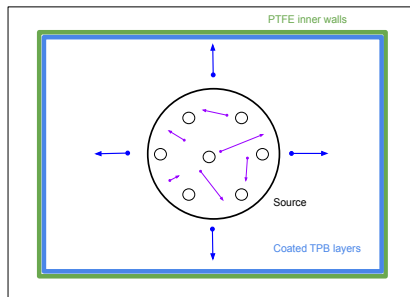
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LHe light peaked 80 nm, TPB to convert into visible light.

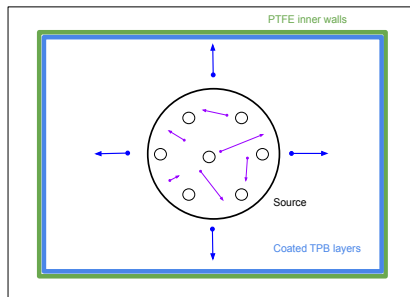
- Left picture: the principle of TPB coating.



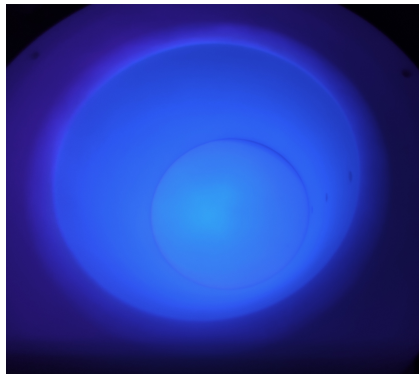
- TPB molecules move inside of the source.
- TPB molecules escape from the source then fly toward the inner walls of the cylindrical PTFE cells.

LHe light peaked 80 nm, TPB to convert into visible light.

- Left picture: the principle of TPB coating.
- Right plot: top view of the coated 10-cm size PTFE chamber.
- Published: Acta Phys. Sin. Vol. 71, No. 22 (2022) 229501

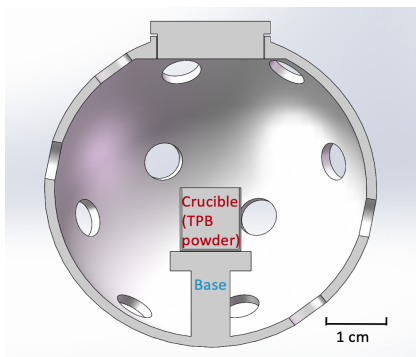


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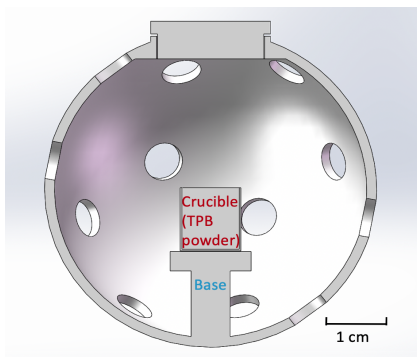
The coating source.

- Left picture: The source's drawing.



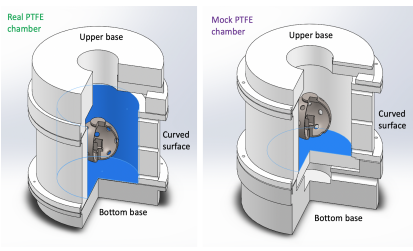
The coating source.

- Left picture: The source's drawing.
- Right plot: The image of the source.



Coating process.

- Left picture: Coating into steps.



Coating process.

- Left picture: Coating into steps.
- Right plot: real time monitoring on TPB thickness.

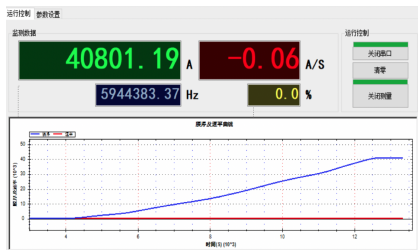
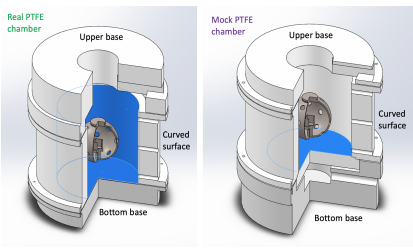


Figure out the TPB coating thickness.

- Left picture: sample films inside of the chamber.

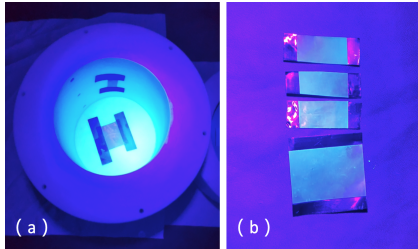


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- Left picture: sample films inside of the chamber.
- Right plot: calculate TPB's thickness based on the mass difference.

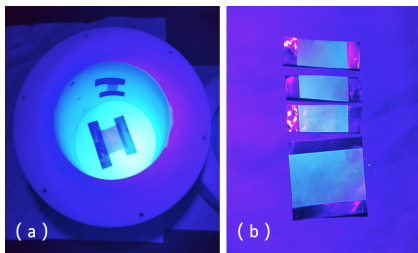


Table 1. TPB coating thickness calculation based on the mass difference before and after coating on the aluminum plates

Sample #	Plate area (cm ²)	Plate position	Mass increase (mg)	thickness (μm)
1	2	Chamber top	0.75±0.02	3.48±0.11
2	2	Chamber top	0.46±0.04	2.13±0.17
3	2	Curved surface	0.87±0.04	4.03±0.16
4	6	Chamber bottom	2.54±0.02	3.92±0.03

Figure out the TPB coating thickness.

- Left picture: sample films inside of the chamber.
- Right plot: calculate TPB's thickness based on the mass difference.
- The third method to figure out TPB's thickness is based on the TPB mass consumed, 0.2 g.
- All of the three methods returned consistent thickness.

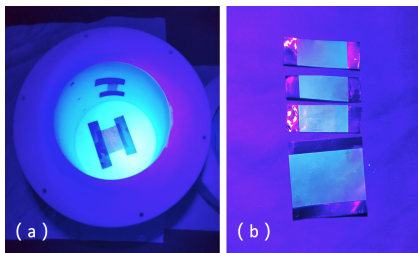
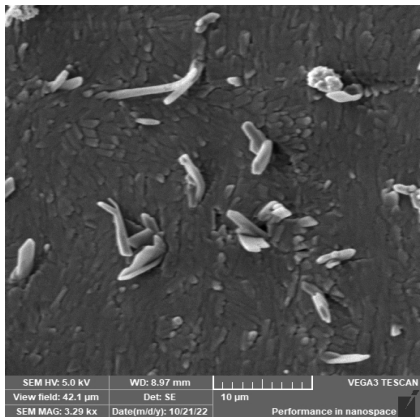


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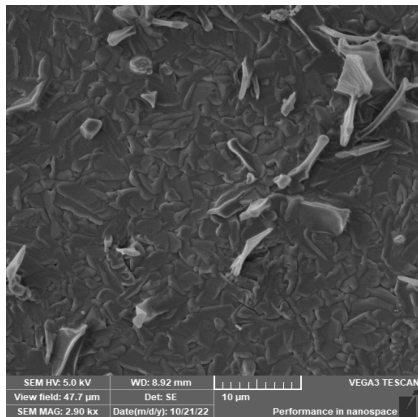
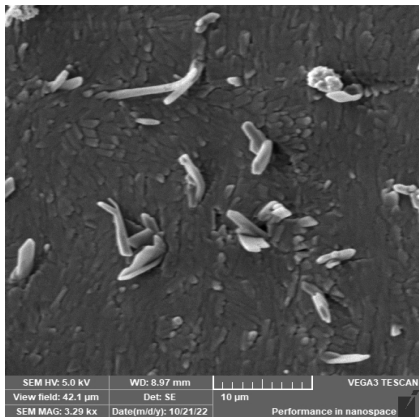
TPB coating film, exposed at 4 K.

- Left picture: SEM scanning image on TPB coated film experienced at 4 K.



TPB coating film, exposed at 4 K.

- Left picture: SEM scanning image on TPB coated film experienced at 4 K.
- Right plot: SEM scanning image on TPB coated film W/O cryogenic experience.
- Published in JINST, 2022 JINST 17 P12001.



Outline

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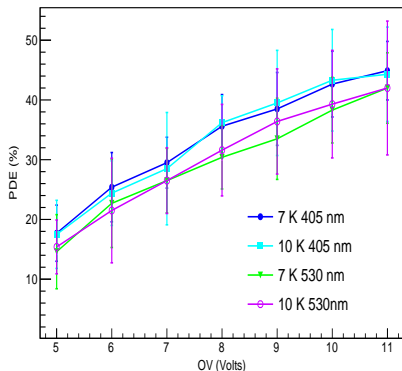
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- **SiPMs tests near LHe temperature.**
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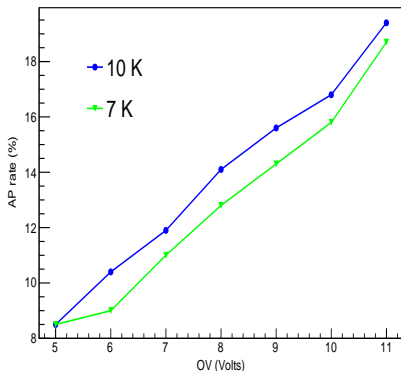
FBK SiPMs PDE @ 10 K and 7 K, 405 and 530 nm.

- FBK NUV-HD-Cryo SiPMs, $\sim 100 \text{ mm}^2$.
- Lowest temperature being measured.
- 更详细的介绍，5月10号下午15:40马梅月楠报告。



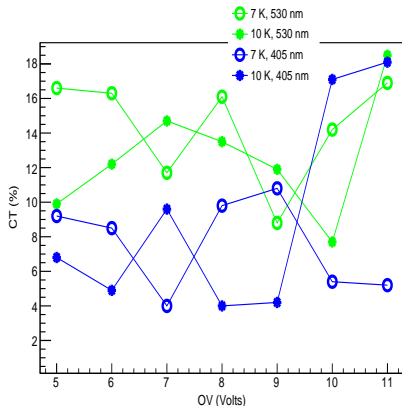
FBK SiPMs after-pulse @ 10 K and 7 K (measured in dark).

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FBK SiPMs cross-talk @ 10 K and 7 K, 405 and 530 nm.

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Concept introduction

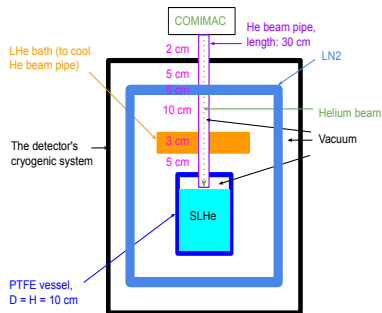
Traditional NR calibration implement fast neutrons

- Difficult to get ~ 10 keV neutrons from an accelerator, a generator, or a source.

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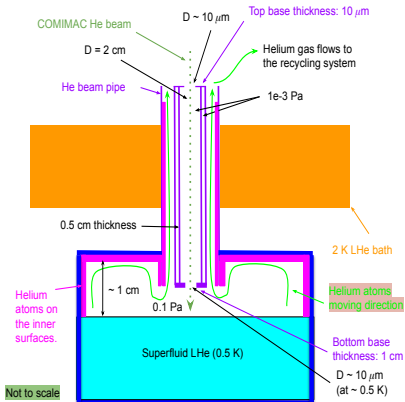
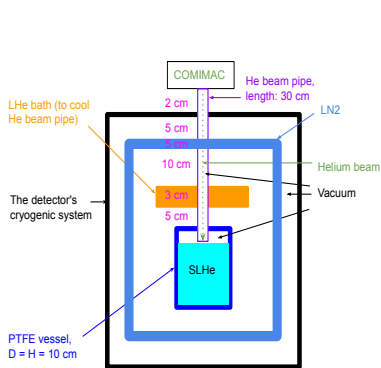
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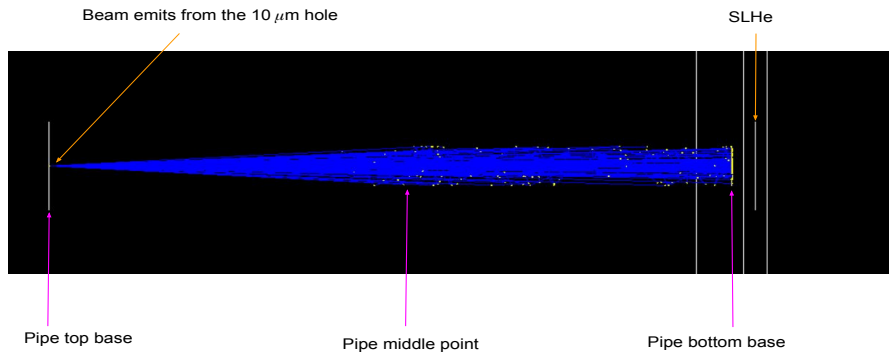
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Beam introduction

- G4 simulation shows a typical beam trajectory



Beam energy deposition in the journey before hitting SLHe

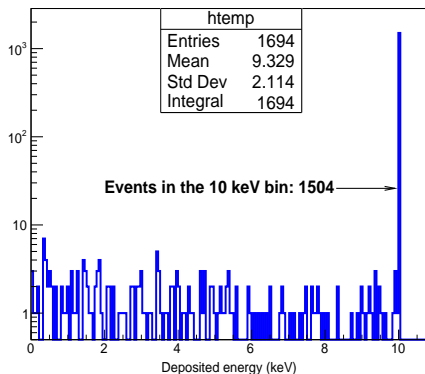
G4 simulation shows beam energy deposition in the journey is ignorable

- ~ 1 / 1000 of beam energy

Medium	2 keV α			10 keV α			50 keV α		
	G4 (keV)	NIST (keV)	SRIM (keV)	G4 (keV)	NIST (keV)	SRIM (keV)	G4 (keV)	NIST (keV)	SRIM (keV)
30.0 (1e-3 Pa air)	5.0e-5		9.6e-5	1.2e-4		1.4e-4	2.8e-4		2.6e-4
0.5 (0.1 Pa He ₂)	1.7e-3	2.2e-3	2.3e-3	2.5e-3	2.6e-3	2.6e-3	5.2e-5	5.4e-3	5.4e-3
1.0 (0.1 Pa He ₂)	3.2e-3	4.3e-3	4.7e-3	5.0e-3	5.2e-3	5.3e-3	1.0e-2	1.1e-2	1.1e-2
2.0 (0.1 Pa He ₂)	6.2e-3	8.7e-3	9.3e-3	9.9e-3	1.0e-2	1.1e-2	2.1e-2	2.2e-2	2.2e-2
SLHe	1.6			9.2			50		

The events rate

- Events rate = (α particles in the beam) / (recorded meaningful events) $\approx 1.5 \text{ E-4}$
- The beam rate can go up to 100 kHz $\Rightarrow \sim 10 \text{ Hz}$ events rate.
- Paper already accepted in EPJP, suppose to come online this week.



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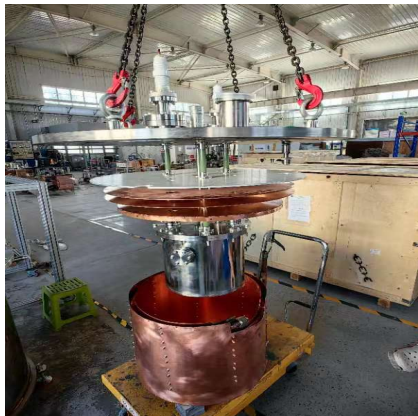
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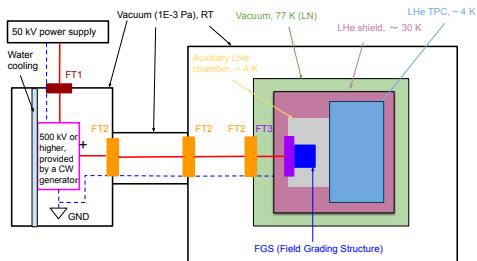


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Transmitting ~ MV (Million Volts) into an LHe TPC, 2310.12504

- 10 kV/cm drift field is trade-off to get reasonable drift speed (2 m/s) and fraction of ion-e separation (~50%); 1m size TPC (~ 100 kg LHe) requires 1 MV.



FT1: 50 kV, RT, one side is air, another is vacuum.

FT2: 500 kV or higher, both sides are RT or 77K and vacuum, no need to seal.

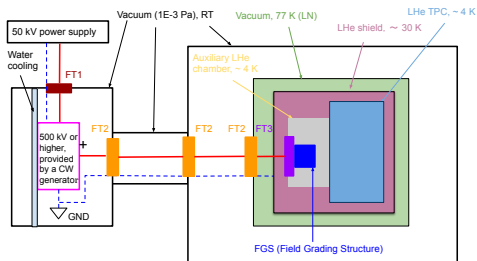
FT3: 500 kV or higher, one side is vacuum and ~ 30 K, another is LHe and 4 K, seal vacuum from LHe.

FGS: Immersed in 4 K LHe.

— : Thin wall tubing (304 SS); - - - : Grounding cable or cathode.

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- Left plot: the preliminary scheme. Right plot: an electrode capable of delivering 100 kV is house-made at CIAE. Testing underway.



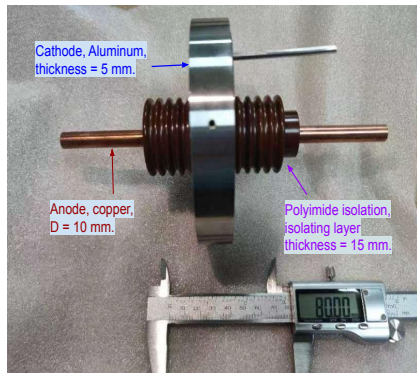
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Summary

We demonstrated the viability of a single-phase LHe TPC

- (a) detector assembly,
- (b) wavelength-shifter TPB coating,
- (c) FBK SiPMs are capable of working near LHe temperature.
- The R&D on a dual-phase LHe TPC is currently underway.

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