Development of a cryogenic neutron monitor and Dark Matter search with a Lithium-based target

Ringberg Workshop 2018 7th September 2018 Elia Bertoldo



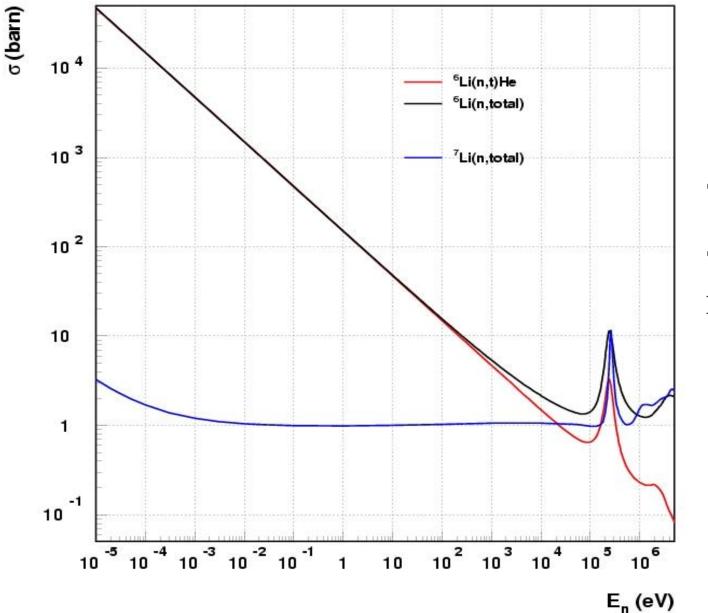
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Why detecting neutrons?

 Dangerous background for direct dark matter search experiments (like CRESST). Neutrons cause Nuclear Recoils, as expected from dark matter particles

 Measuring the neutron spectrum inside the experimental setup would give us useful information for the development of a Background Model (input for Monte Carlo simulations)

How to detect neutrons?



- Crystals containing Lithium as a target, to take advantage of neutron capture:

 $^{6}\text{Li}(n, \alpha)$

⁶Li + n \longrightarrow ³H + α 4.78 MeV E_{3H} = 2.73 MeV, E_{α} = 2.05 MeV

 Detect phonons (heat) and photons (light) to achieve particle discrimination, operating the detector at cryogenic temperatures

Which crystal as a target?

One big advantage of CRESST is that we can easily change target inside our experimental setup.

There are multiple crystals containing Lithium to choose from:

- Lithium Molybdate Li₂MoO₄ (8.0% 0.25 g/cm³ Lithium)
 - Lithium Fluoride LiF (26.8% 0.64 g/cm³ Lithium)
- Lithium Aluminate LiAlO₂(10.5% 0.27 g/cm³ Lithium)
 - Lithium Tantalate LiTaO₃(2.9% 0.22 g/cm³ Lithium)
 - Lithium Niobate LiNbO₃ (4.7% 0.22 g/cm³ Lithium)

Li₂MoO₄ crystal

-High purity

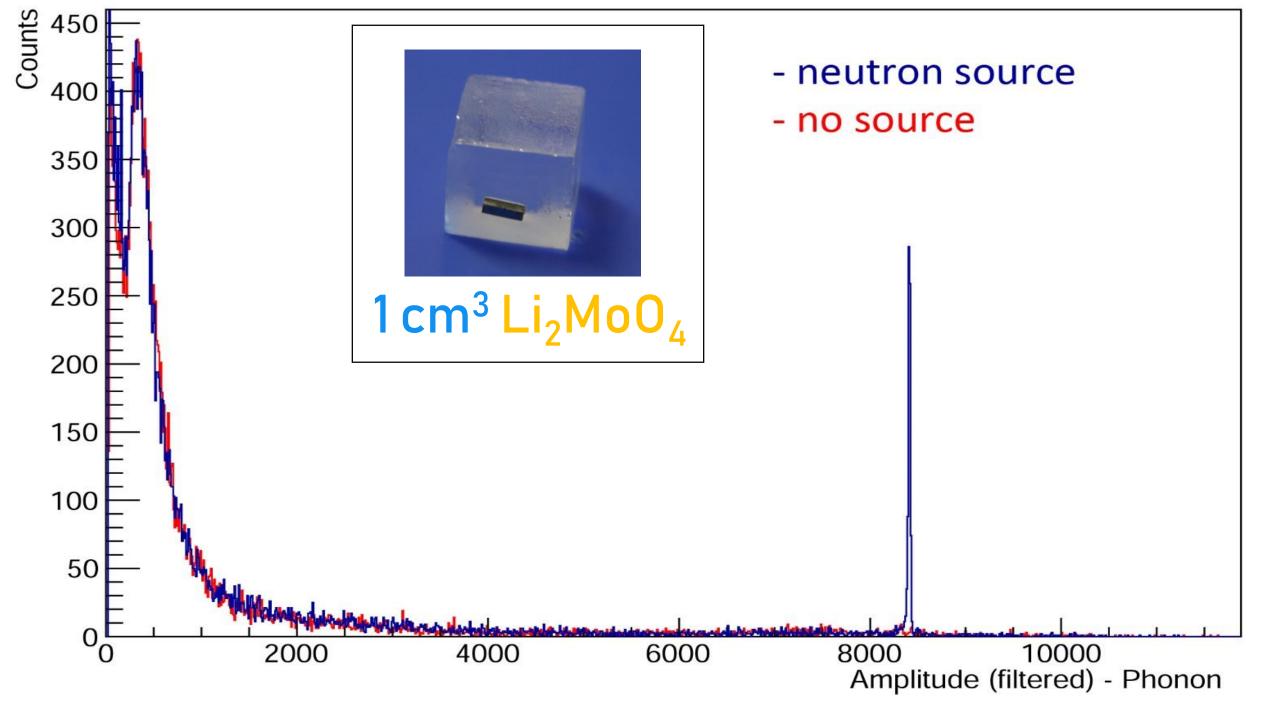
-Soluble

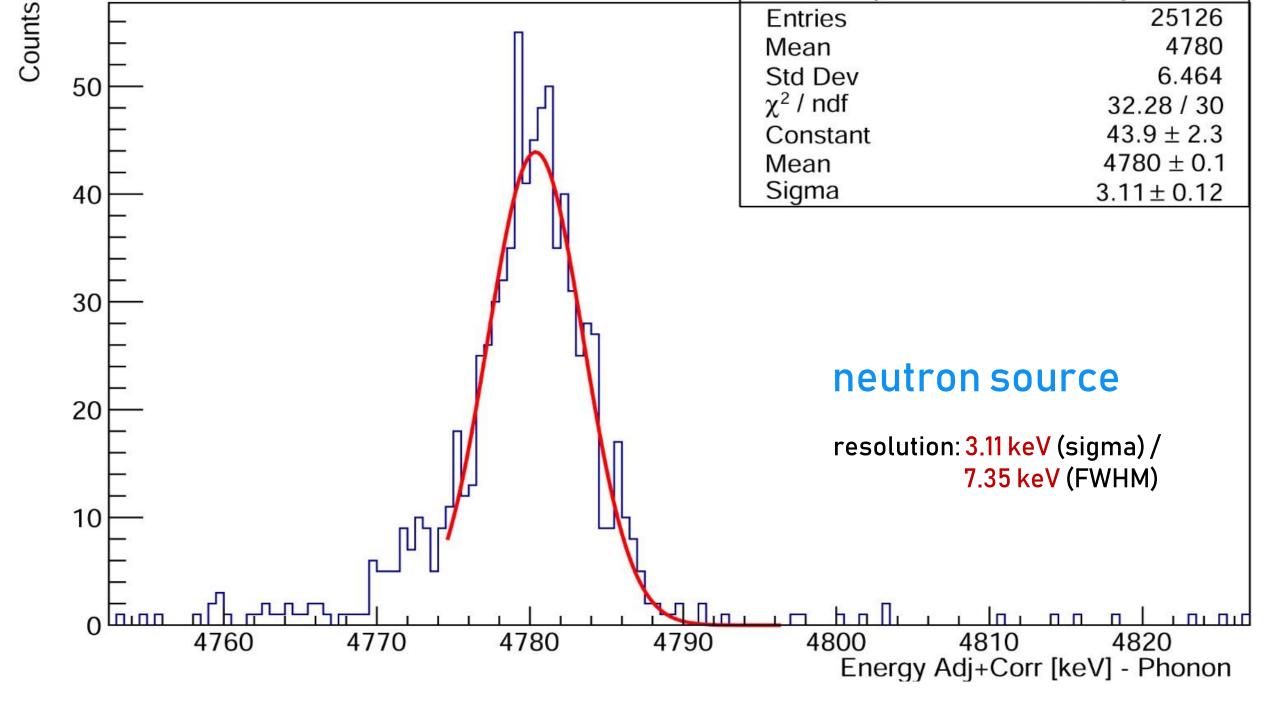
-Scintillating

-Easypolishing

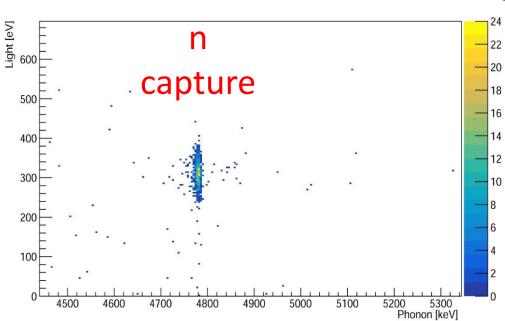
no polishing

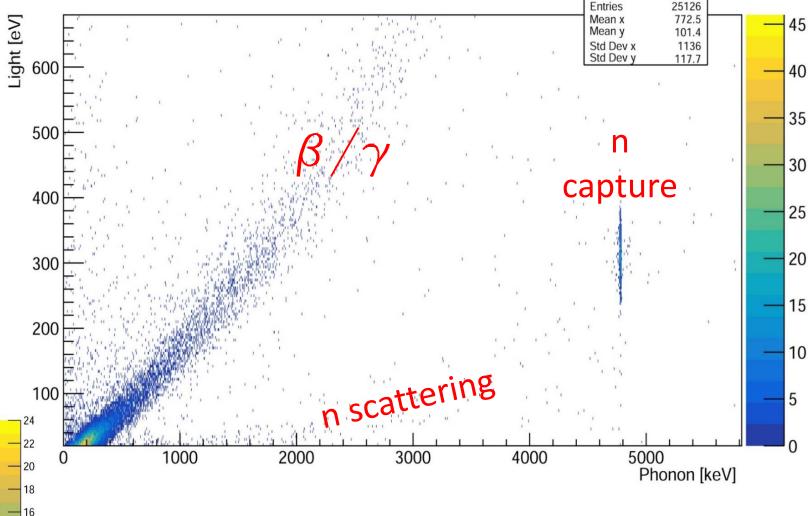
water polishing (30-60-90 s)







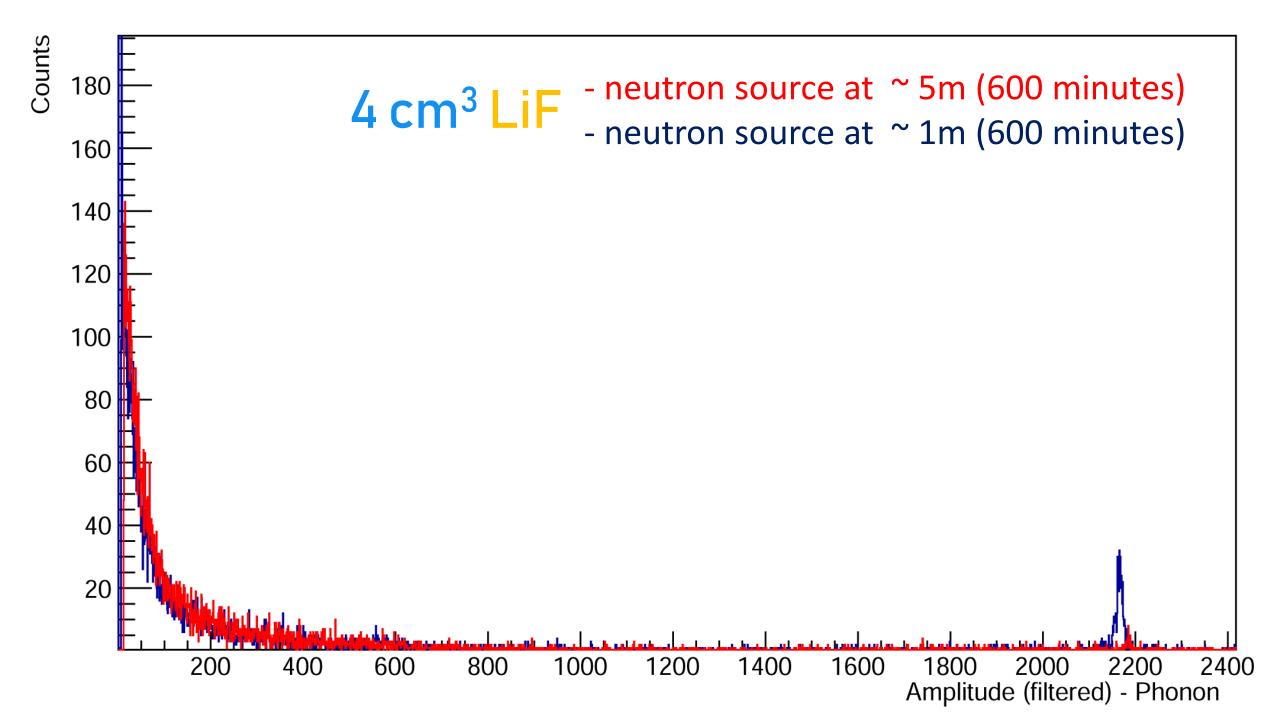


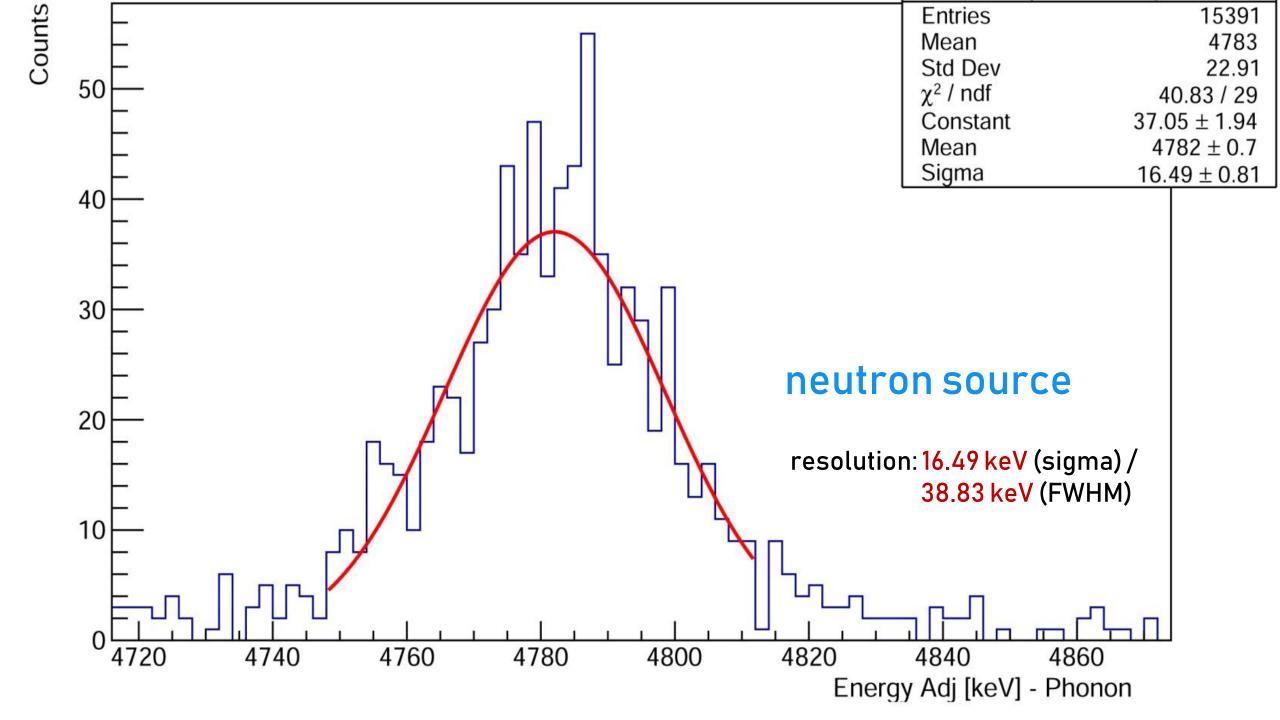


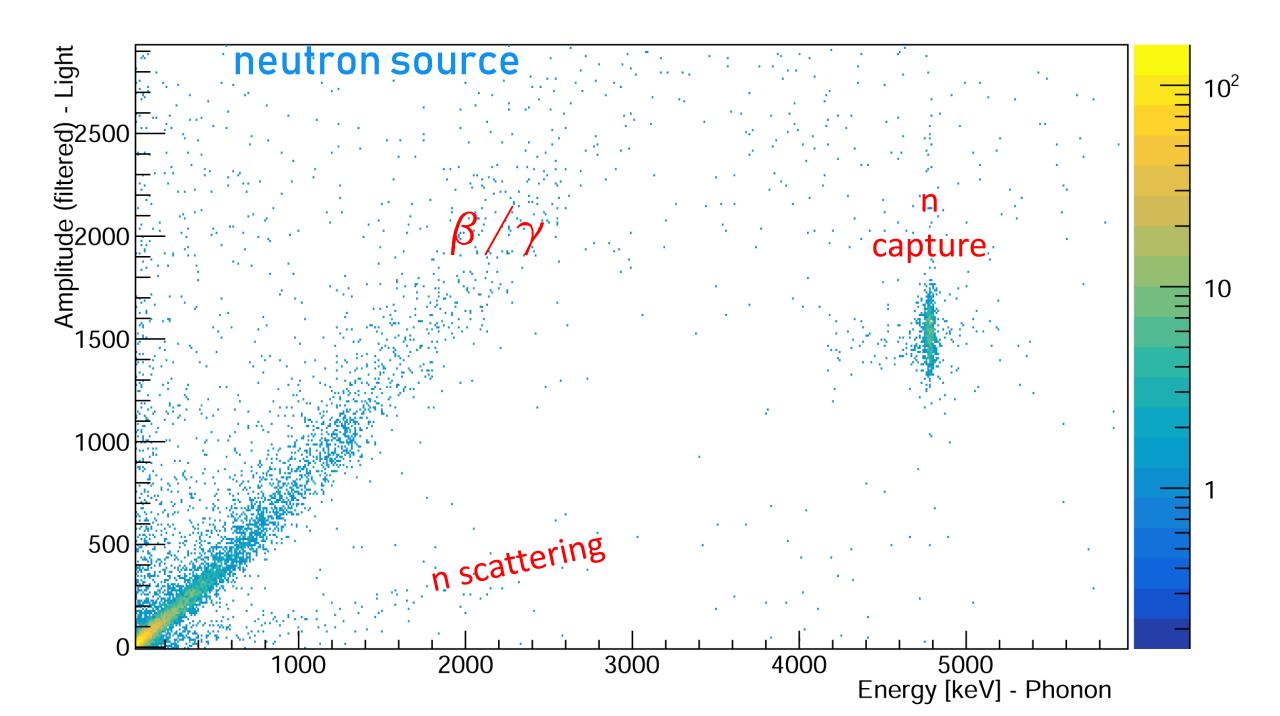
LiF crystal (4 cm³)

Light Detector (TES)

Phonon Detector (NTD)







Direct Dark Matter Search with Lithium

1	8
VII	IA

1																	2 2
H	2											13	14	15	16	17	He
Hydrogen	II A											III A	IV A	VA	VI A	VIIA	Helium
1.00794	4 2											5 7	6	7	8	20 2	4.002602
(1 1		^י _ '	
Li	Be											B	U U	N	0	F	Ne
Lithium 8.941	Beryllium 9.012182											Boron 10.811	Carbon 12.0107	Nitrogen 14.0067	Oxygen 15.9994	Fluorine 18.9984032	Neon 20,1797
11	12 🚦											13 🚦	14	15	16	17	18 🚦
Na	Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	AI	Si	P	S	CI	Ar
Sodium	Magnesium	III B	IV B	VВ	VIB	VII B	VIII B	VIII B	VIII B	IВ	ΠВ	Aluminium	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon
22.98976928	24.305			Less.				-		-	1	26.9815386	28.0855	30.973762	32.065	35.453	39.948
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca 🛛	Sc	Ti	V 1	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Potassium 39.0983	Calcium 40.078	Scandium 44.9559	Titanium 47.867	Vanadium 50.9415	Chromium 51.9961	Manganese 54.938045	Iron 55.845	Coball 58.933195	Nickel 58.6934	Copper 63.546	Zinc 65.38	Gallium 69.729	Germanium 72.64	Ansenic 74.9216	Selenium 78.96	Bromine 79.904	Krypton 83.798
37 2	38 3	39 3	40	41 2	42 2	43 3	44	45	2 46 2	47	48 2	49 3	50	51	52	: 53 :	54 2
Rb	Sr	v	Zr	Nb	Мо	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	1Am	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Те		Xe
Rubidium	Strontium	Yttrium	Zirconium	Niobium	Molybdenum	Technetium	Ruthenium	Rhodium	Palladium	Ag	Cadmium	Indium	Tn	Antimony	Tellurium	lodine	Xenon
85.4678	87.62	88.90585	91.224	92.9063	95.98	[98]	101.07	102.9055	108.42	107.8682	112.411	114.818	118.71	121.76	127.6	128.90447	131.293
55	56		72	73	74	75 2	76	77	78 2	79	80	81 🛔	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	57-71	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	l Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Caesium	Barium	Lanthanoids	Hafnum	Tantalum	Tungsten	Rhenium	Osmium	Indium	Platinum	Gold	Mercury	Thallium	Lead	Bismuth	Polonium	Astatine	Radon
132.9054519 87	137.327 88		178.49	180.94788	183.84	186.207 107 3	190.23	192.217 109	195.084	196.966569 111	200.59 112	204.3833	207.2	208.9804	[209] 116	[210]	[222] 118
	3	USUS ALCONTA-		105	106		108		110		10	113		1			
Fr	Ra	89-103	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh 🕴	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	FI	Mc	LV	Ts	Og
Francium [223]	Radium [226]	Actinoids	Rutherfordium [267]	Dubnium [268]	Seaborgium (271)	Bohrium (272)	Hassium (270)	Meitnerium [276]	Darmstadtium [281]	Roentgenium [280]	Copernicium (285)	Nihonium (286)	Flerovium (289)	Moscovium (288)	Livermorium [293]	Tennessine [294]	Oganesson [294]
			Present in	Treaded 1	E STATE	The set	fer al	Test of	100001	Tradal.	Transfer Land	10001	research 1	Transfer In	Territori .	100001	

57	58	59 ²	60	61 🧯	62 3	63 🚦	64 3	65	66 ²	67	68 3	69	70 🚦	71 🚦
La 2 Lanthanum 138.90547	Cerium 140.116	Praseodymium 140.90765	Nd 22 Deadymium 144.242	Pm ² Promethium [145]	Samarium 150.36	Eu 2 Europium 151.964	Gadolinium 157.25	Tb ²⁷ Terbium 158.9253	Dy 2 Dysprosium 162.5	Ho ² Holmium 164.93032	Er 2 Erbium 167.259	Tm ³ 2 Thulium 168.93421	Yberbium 173.054	Lu 2 Lutetium 174.9668
89 2	90	91 🚦	92 2	93 🚦	94 🚦	95 🚦	96 🚦	97	98 🚦	99 👔	100 g	101 📑	102	103 🔮
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
Actinium [227]	Thorium 232.03806	Protactinium 231.03588	Uranium 238.02891	Neptunium [237]	Plutonium [244]	Americium [243]	Curium [247]	Berkelium [247]	Californium [251]	Einsteinium [252]	Fermium [257]	Mendelevium (258)	Nobelium [262]	Lawrencium [262]

1 1A

Expected Rate – Spin Independent

$$\frac{dR}{dE} \left[\frac{1}{keV \cdot kg \cdot day} \right] = \varphi' \cdot \frac{m_T}{A m_{\chi} \mu_p^2} \cdot A^2 \cdot F^2(E_r) \cdot I_{halo} \cdot \sigma^{SI}$$

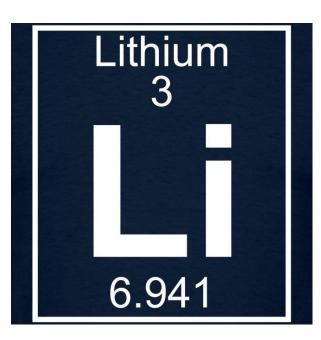
Expected Rate – Spin Dependent

$$\frac{dR}{dE} \left[\frac{1}{keV \cdot kg \cdot day} \right] = \varphi \cdot \frac{m_T}{A m_{\chi} \mu_{p/n}^2} \frac{J}{(J+1)} \cdot \langle S_{p/n} \rangle^2 \cdot F^2(E_r) \cdot I_{halo} \cdot \sigma_{p/n}^{SD}$$

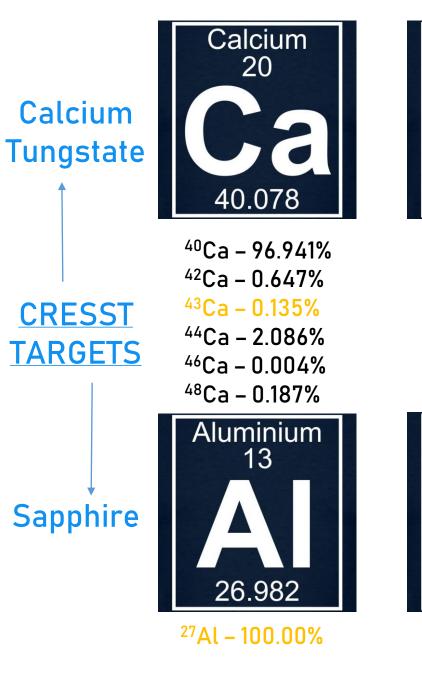
 $\frac{m_T E_{th}}{2\mu_T^2}$

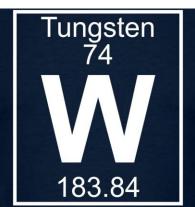
$$I_{halo} = \frac{\rho_0}{k} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} \frac{f(v, v_E)}{v} d^3 v \qquad v_{min} =$$

Spin Dependent interaction requires targets with odd-numbered nuclei



⁶Li – 7.59% ⁷Li – 92.41%





 $^{180}W - 0.12\%$

¹⁸²W – 26.50%

¹⁸³W – 14.31%

¹⁸⁴W – 30.64%

¹⁸⁶W – 28.43%

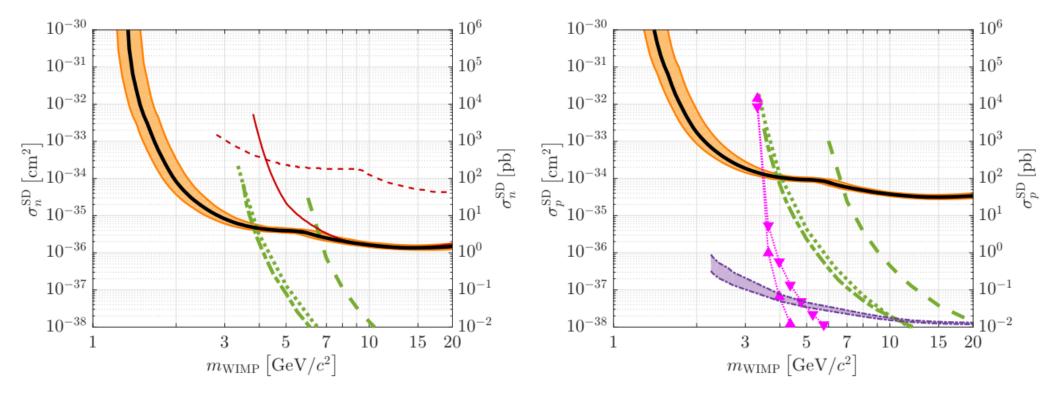


¹⁶O - 99.76% ¹⁷O - 0.04% ¹⁸O - 0.20%

Oxygen 8 0 15.999

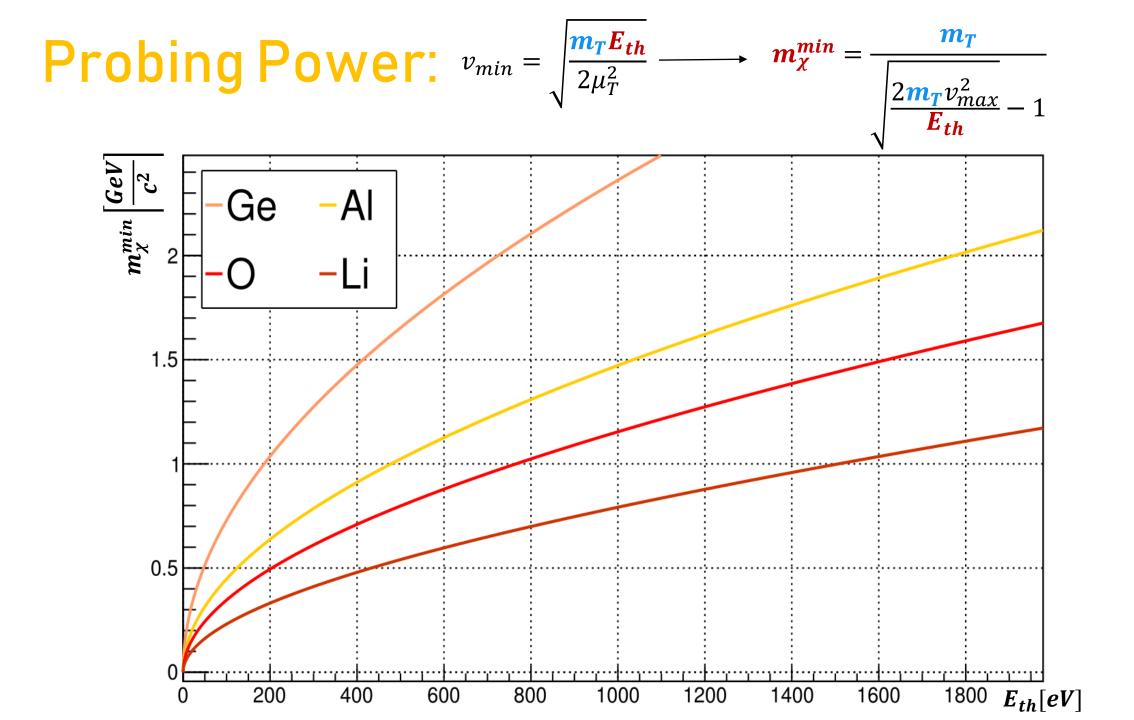
¹⁶O - 99.76% ¹⁷O - 0.04% ¹⁸O - 0.20%

Spin Dependent Search - State of the Art



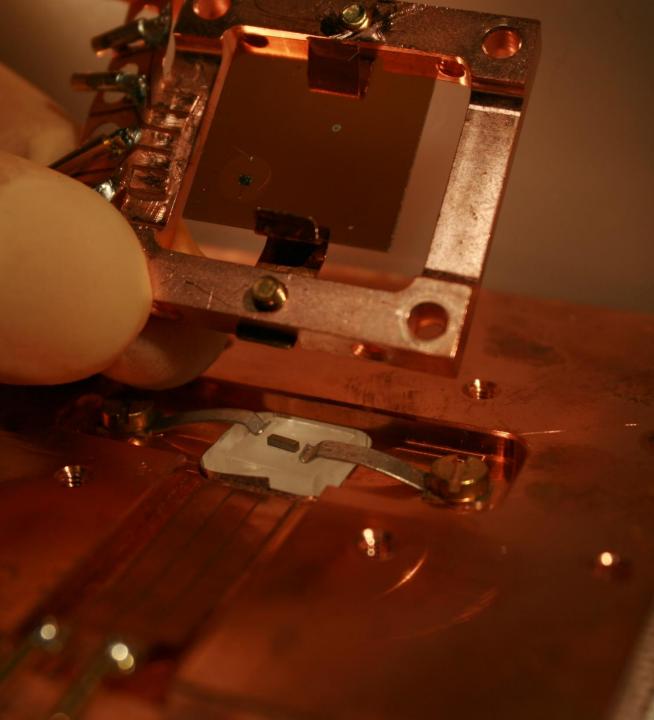
* Figure 32. Upper limits on the spin-dependent free neutron σ_n^{SD} (left) and free proton σ_p^{SD} (right) WIMP scattering cross sections in the proton- and neutron-only models, respectively. For both, the median (90% C.L) (thick black solid curve) upper limit from CDMSlite Run 2 is compared to other selected direct-detection limits from PANDAX-II (thick-green dotted curve) [61], LUX (thick-green dot-dashed curve) [62], XENON100 (thick-green dashed curve) [63], PICO-60 (magenta upward triangles) [64], PICO-2L (magenta downward triangles) [65], PICASSO (purple dot-dashed band) [66], CDEX-0 (thin-red dashed curve) [67, 68], and CDEX-1 (thin-red solid curve) [68]. The orange band surrounding the Run 2 result is the 95% uncertainty interval on the upper limit. The Run 2 limits are the most sensitive for $m_{\text{WIMP}} \lesssim 4$ and $\lesssim 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ for the neutron- and proton-only models, respectively.

(* Low-mass dark matter search with CDMSlite, SuperCDMS Collaboration, 2017)



SUMMARY

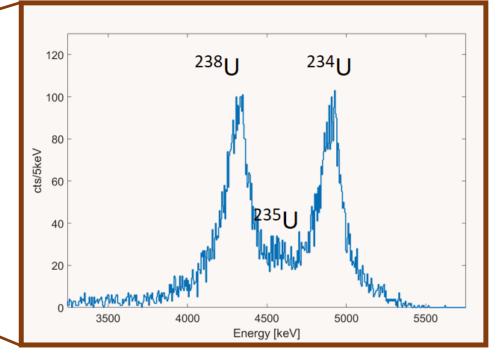
- R&D to find a suitable crystal (Li₂MoO₄) to build a cryogenic neutron monitor for CRESST experiment
- Motivation to use Lithium-based crystals for Dark Matter search
- First results for Spin-Dependent DM search with Lithium are <u>coming soon</u>
- R&D on crystals containing Lithium (LiAlO₂, LiTaO₃, and LiNbO₃) to be done

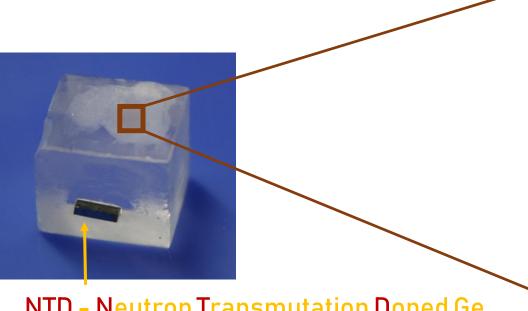




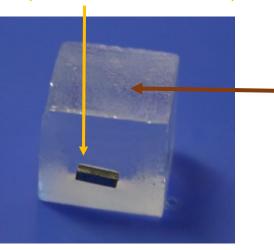
"I can't tell you what's in the dark matter sandwich. No one knows what's in the dark matter sandwich."

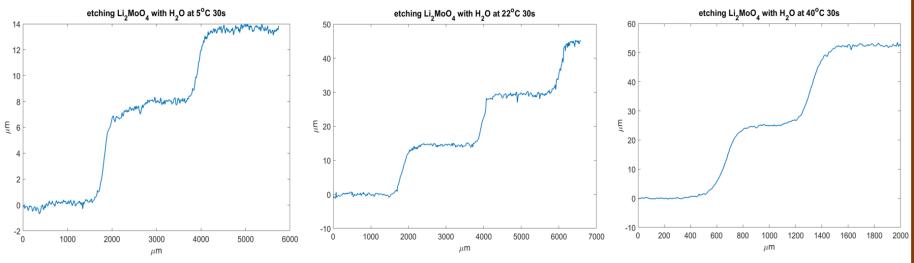
THANK YOU





NTD – Neutron Transmutation Doped Ge (Phonon Detector)





water polishing

