Generation-3 Dark Matter: LXe

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History of Direct Detection Dark Matter at LBL

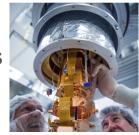
UCSB-LBL Ge detectors in Oroville in the 1980s: low background assay, HPGe detectors, shielding & veto

CDMS: low background assay, detector developments DAMIC: CCDs

LUX: lead-lab, laboratory-infrastructure, OPS

LZ: lead-lab, project and experimental leadership, engineering, low background assay, OPS, calibration, HV delivery, simulations, analysis routines, ...

R&D Efforts: HeRALD, CrystaliZe, HydroX, TESSERACT, instrumentation efforts



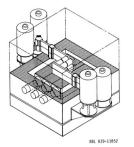


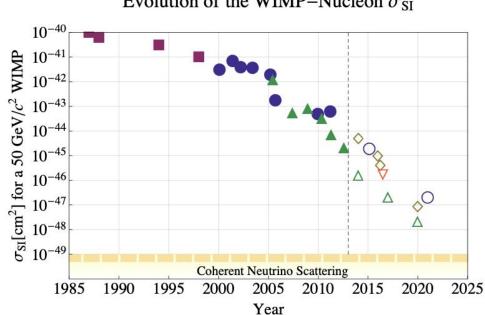
Fig. 2 Exploded view of the lower layers of detecto





Future of Direct Detection of Dark Matter

Impressive progress in pursuing WIMPS over the past ~35 years.



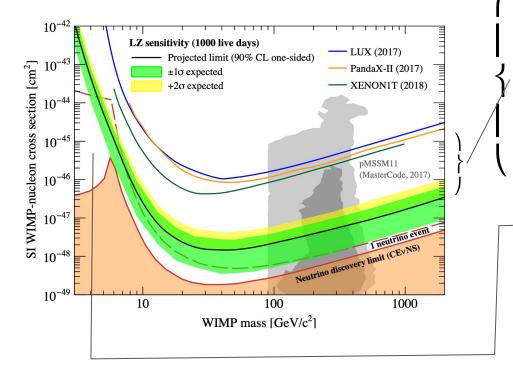
Evolution of the WIMP–Nucleon σ_{SI}

Liquid Nobles leading the way for \sim few to 100s GeV WIMPs Scalable to large masses Background control advancing rapidly Good Energy and Position Resolution Detector microphysics well-known Larger detectors offer greater physics reach

Details in forthcoming white-paper

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1310.8327.pdf

Current status of G-2 Experiments



XenonNT - 'taking physics data' (4T fiducial)

LZ - 'final commissioning stages' (5.6T fiducial)

Panda4T - Published first results (3.7T fiducial)

SuperCDMS@SNOLAB - recently — rebase-lined, several years of construction and I&I remaining

ADMX: covered mass range 2.66 to 3.3 microeV down to DFSZ limit, continues scanning, R&D higher freq

SNOWMASS 2013

Recommendation to host a *domestic* Generation-3 Dark Matter Experiment

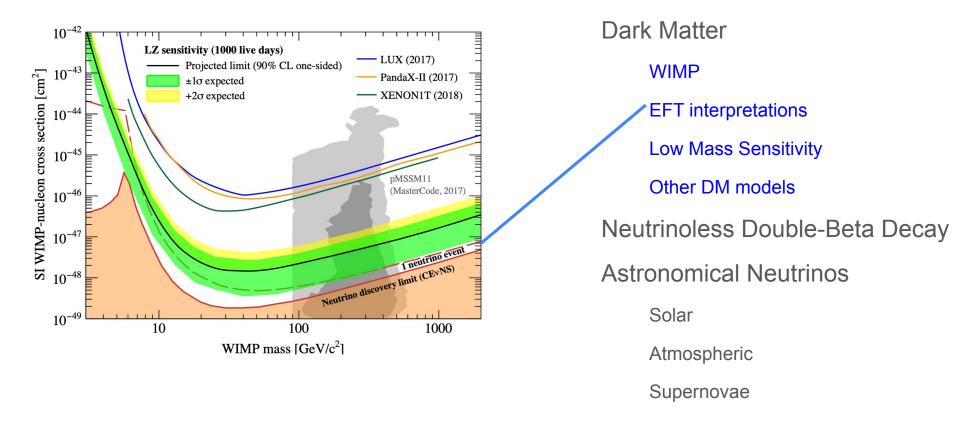
Informed by Generation-2 experiments

Generation-3 not well defined, but discussion at that time was continued pursuit of GeV-scale WIMPs.

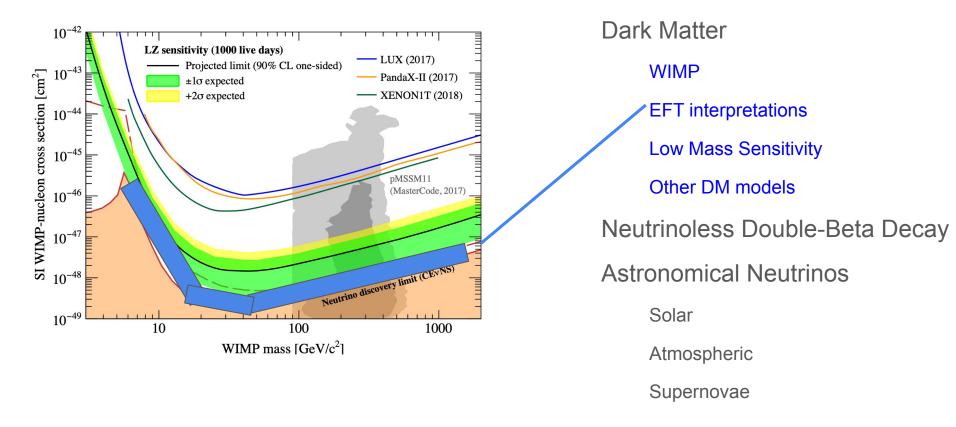
Community will have to assess in the upcoming SNOWMASS process where the greatest opportunity for discovery lies.

We will present some of the physics opportunities of a large-scale LXe TPC, scaling and informed from LZ, XenonNT, Panda4T, and R&D in many areas

Physics Opportunities of a Xenon Observatory



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Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay

 136 Xe ~ 9% abundance

No isotopic separation required

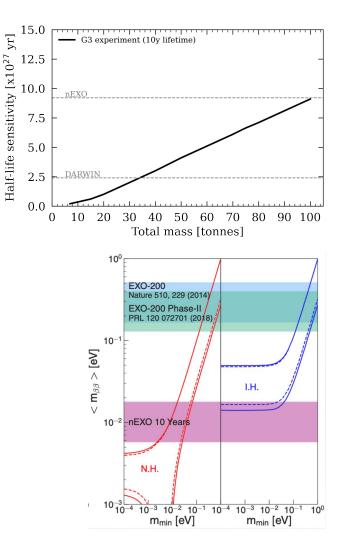
Reach across Inverted Hierarchy

Additional isotopes offer signals

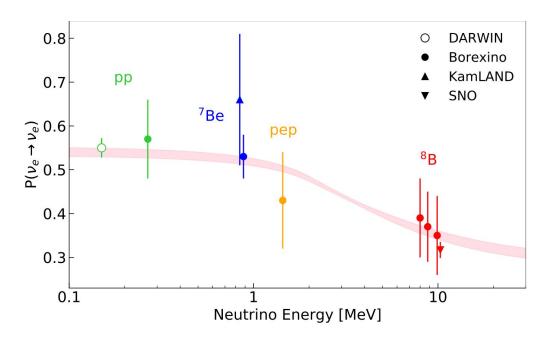
Sensitivity vs. exposure by Ibles

100 T would have sensitivity ~ nEXO

Additional challenges to operation from ev to MeV detector energy range



Solar Neutrinos



Measurement of pp neutrinos below 420 keV

Refine MSW osc.

From 2006.03411 (Darwin)

LZ-Darwin Efforts and Collaboration

Recently LZ has engaged the Darwin Collaboration to form new, combined effort (LBL and SLAC have seats, election completed of "LZ" membership

Interest in exploring larger Fiducial Mass O(100 T)

Notional - 3.5m diameter 3.5m tall right cylinder of LXe (~ 4.5 x 6m cryostat)

Add 3m water shield and PMT array (10.5m diameter x 12m tall) water tank and Outer Veto

Possible sites:

Boulby 2800 mwe: 16 to 20 m custom cavities discussed, Cosmic Ray veto needed, low Rn, potash mine

Gran Sasso 3100 mwe: 20w x 18m tall x 100m long : 20 to 40T discussed by Darwin, Cosmic Ray veto required and a challenge

SURF 4200 mwe (see next)

Jinping 6700 mwe (14 x 14 x 130 m halls) (included for completeness)

DUNE cavities

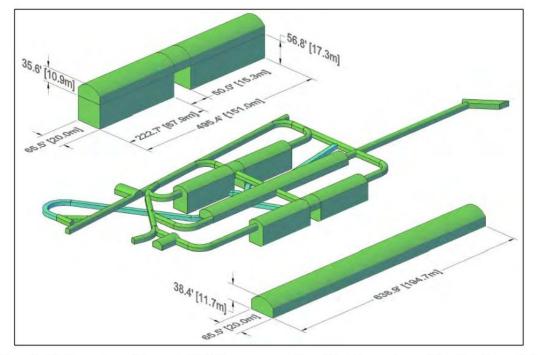
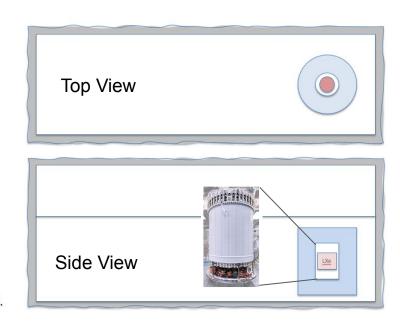


Figure 3r12: Dimensions of the main LBNEavern excavations (final dimensions will be slightly smaller). (Sanford Lab)

20m wide 67m long (17+11)m tall



Other considerations

Waste heat

Access

U/G construction

Cleanrooms

Radon-reduced air

The neighbours

Emergency power

ODH

Electronics space

In general, G3-LXe is a smaller consumer of resources than the proposed 20kt DUNE modules. Co-existing with LBNE will require careful coordination. Obtaining permission will require substantial discussion with DOE, DUNE, STFC, CERN, ... will likely be the larger hurdle.

LZ-Darwin SNOWMASS efforts

Developing a white-paper

Formed international proto-collaboration formed from LZ, Darwin, XenonNT membership

R&D efforts underway in the UK and Europe, starting in the US