

# Neutrino and Dark Matter Physics with an Ultra-Low-Energy Germanium Detector

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## OUTLINE

$\bar{\nu}_e N$  Coherent ...

$\bar{\nu}_e$  spectrum ...

Quenching factor

Integral Spectrum

ULE-HPGe detector

Calibration data

Background ...

Low Energy Noise

Plan : ...

Dark ...

WIMP ...

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Future Plan

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# OUTLINE

- ▶  $\bar{\nu}_e N$  Coherent Scattering
- ▶ LEGe Prototype Measurements with Sources
- ▶ Background Level at Exp. Site
- ▶ Plan : Quenching Factor Measurement
- ▶ Plan : Dark Matter Feasibility Studies
- ▶ Future Plans
- ▶ Summary

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# $\bar{\nu}_e N$ Coherent Scattering

## Differential cross-section

$\bar{\nu}_e e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e e^-$  scattering :

$$\blacktriangleright \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt}\right)_{SM} = \frac{G_F^2 m_e}{2\pi} [(g_V - g_A)^2 + (g_V + g_A)^2 (1 - \frac{T}{E_\nu})^2 + (g_A^2 - g_V^2) \frac{m_e T}{E_\nu^2}]$$

$$\blacktriangleright \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt}\right)_{MM} = \frac{\pi \alpha^2 \mu_\nu^2}{m_e^2} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{E_\nu}\right)$$

$\bar{\nu}_e N \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e N$  scattering :

$$\blacktriangleright \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt}\right)_{SM} = \frac{G_F^2 m_N}{4\pi} [Z(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W) - N]^2 \left[1 - \frac{M_N T_N}{2E_\nu^2}\right]$$

$\rightarrow N^2$  enhancement

$$\blacktriangleright \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt}\right)_{MM} = \frac{\pi \alpha^2 \mu_\nu^2}{m_e^2} Z^2 \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{E_\nu}\right)$$

[ A. C. Dodd, et. al. Phys. Lett. **B 266** 434]

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Low recoil energy : } T_{max} = \frac{2E_\nu^2}{M_N + 2E_\nu} \quad (\sim 1.9 \text{ keV for } E_\nu = 8 \text{ MeV, Ge})$$

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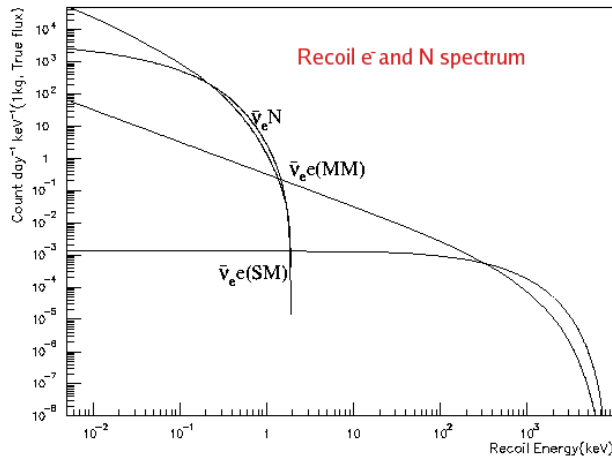
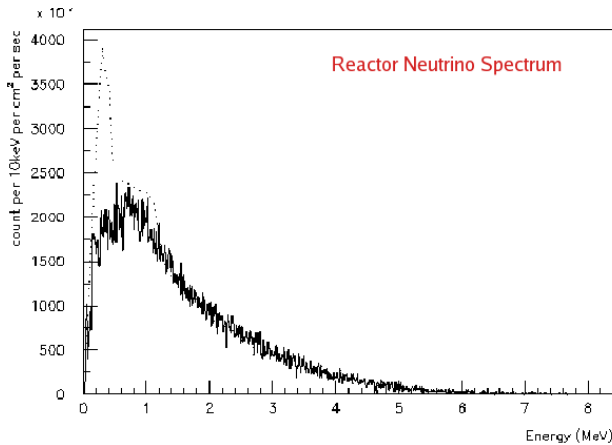
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# $\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum and Recoil $e^-$ , N Spectrum



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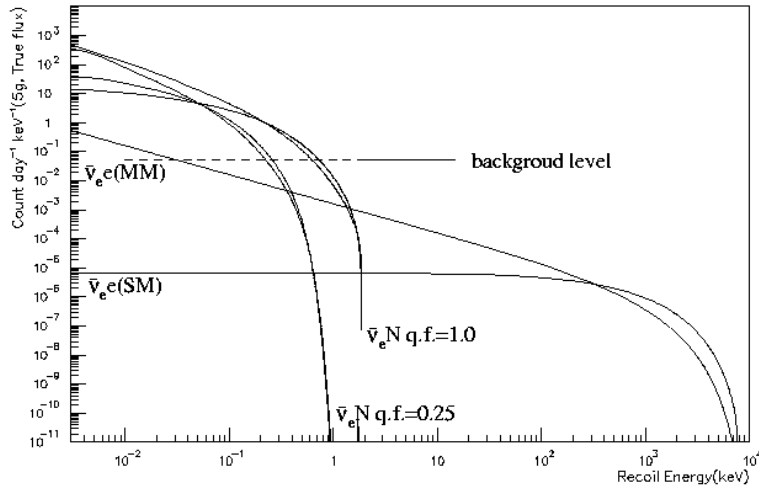
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# Quenching factor

Quenching factor = 0.25,  $\frac{\Delta E}{E} \sim 0.05$



At quenching factor = 0.25 :  $\sim 0.05$  count day<sup>-1</sup>keV<sup>-1</sup> at  $\sim 140$  eV.  
P1 data with HPGe : 0.05 count day<sup>-1</sup>keV<sup>-1</sup> below 10 keV for 5g.

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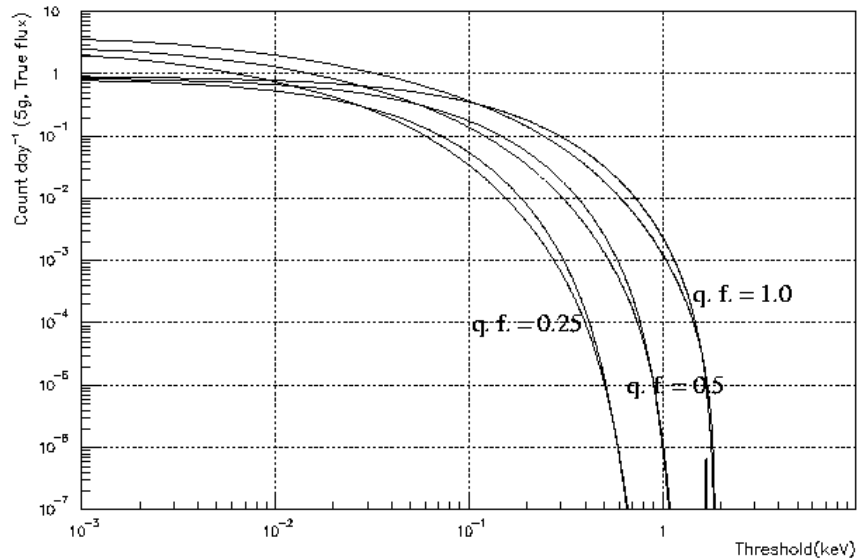
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# Integral Spectrum

For quenching factor = 1.0, 0.25, 0.5



If threshold  $\sim 100$  eV  $\rightarrow$  **0.055** count day<sup>-1</sup> (for 5 g, **11** count day<sup>-1</sup> for 1 kg)  
Signal to noise ratio in this energy range  $\sim$  **2.2**

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# ULE-HPGe detector



**ULE-HPGe**



**target mass : 5 g**

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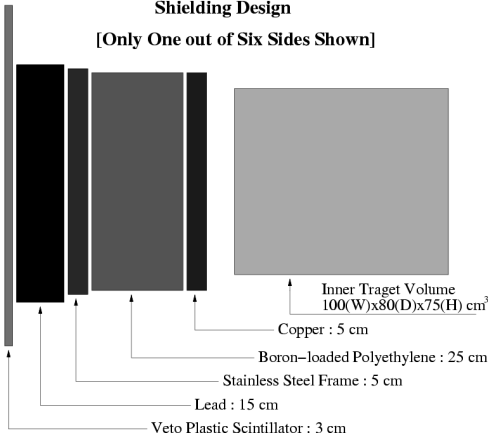
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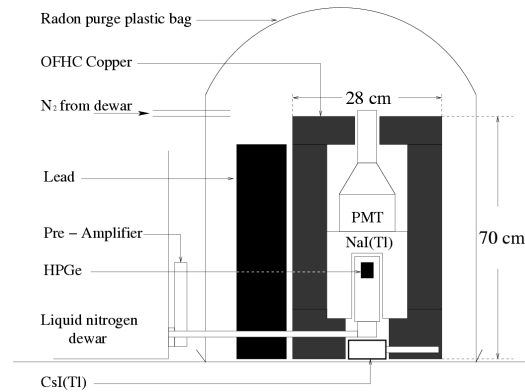
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### Shielding Design

[Only One out of Six Sides Shown]



**shielding 4 $\pi$  coverage**

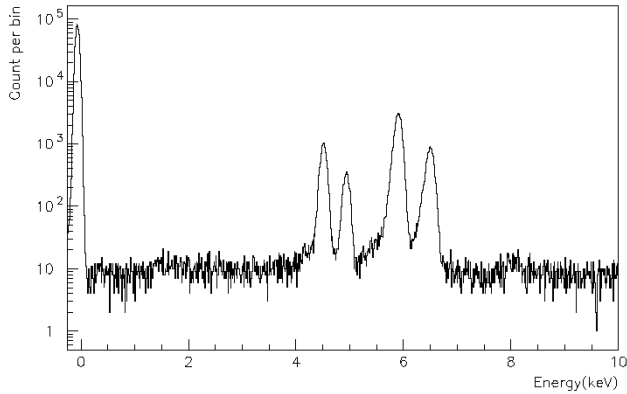


**ULE-HPGe with anti-compton**



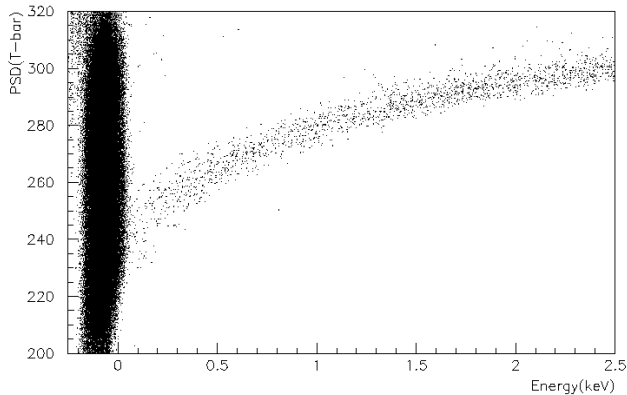
# Calibration data

Source :  $^{55}\text{Fe}$ (5.9 keV, 6.49 keV) and Ti(4.51 keV, 4.93 keV) :



Extrapolate energy calibration  
to low energy

→ threshold  $\sim 60$  eV.



Noise and signal are well separated

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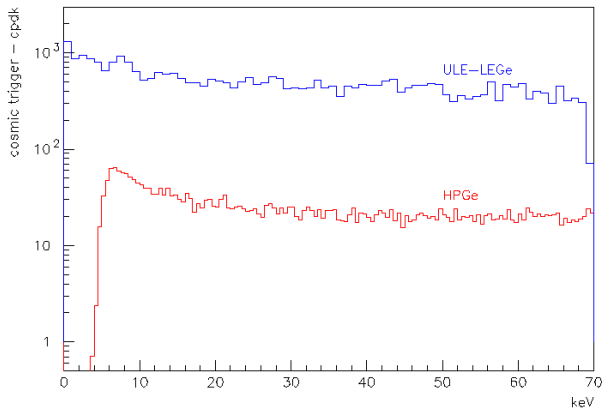
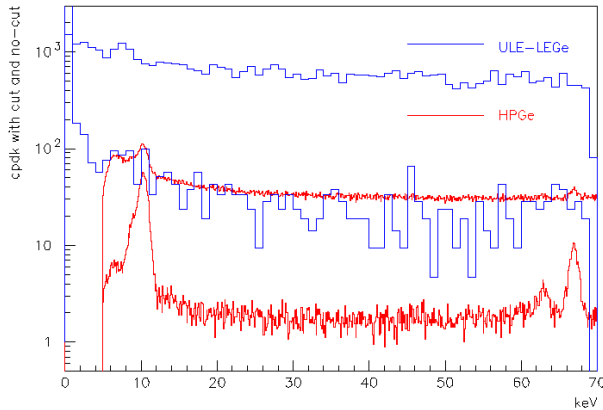
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# Background with ULE-HPGe

Compare period I HPGe data with ULE-HPGe :



After **scale to mass**, ULE-HPGe data is 1 order larger then period I data, with or without veto cut.

Even the cosmic trigger event rate is 1 order different.

→ scale with surface?

→ need further simulation to clarify.

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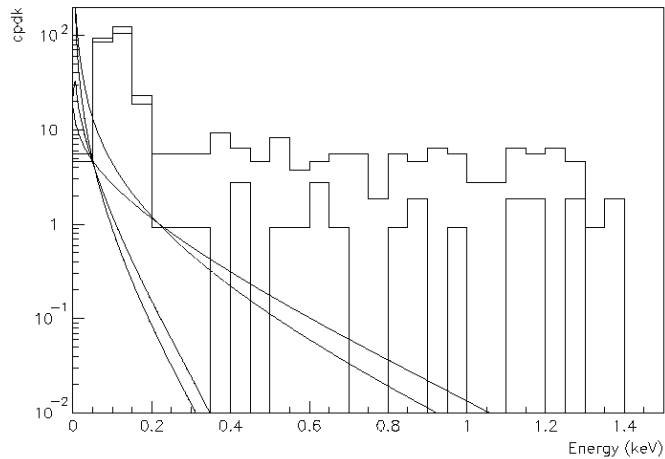
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# Low Energy Noise



Peak at 100 eV → probably noise.  
→ a better PSD analysis is need.

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# Plan : Quenching Factor Measurement

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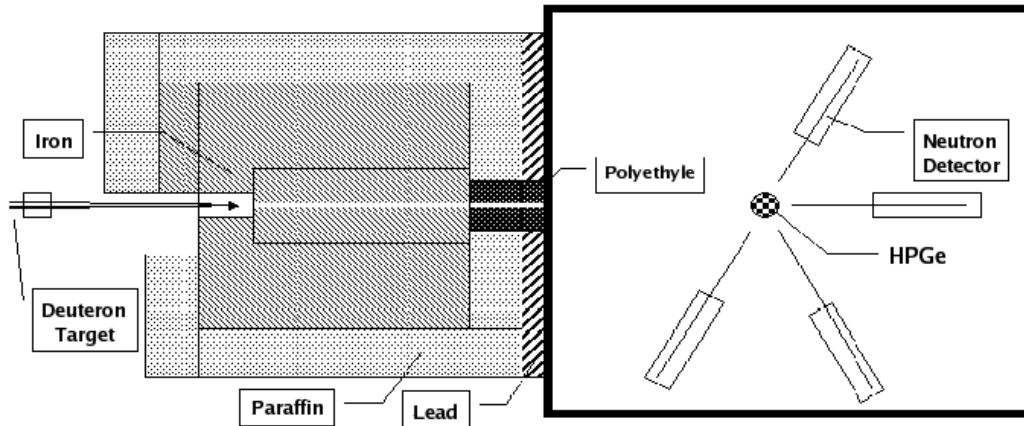
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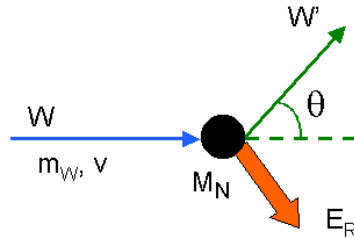
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Last Quenching Factor Measurement of Ge is 30 years ago.  
Quenching Factor by using neutron beam at  
Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing(CIAE).



# Dark Matter(WIMP) Experiment



WIMP detection :

- ▶ passible mass range 1 GeV - 1 TeV.
- ▶ Typical nuclei recoil energy 0 - 100 keV.
- ▶ expected background rate  $\sim 1$  cpd, or less.

Rate per recoil energy :

$$\frac{dR}{dE_r} = \frac{\rho\sigma_0|F(q)|^2}{2m_W\mu^2} \int_{v>\sqrt{M_N E_r/2\mu^2}} \frac{f(\vec{v}, t)}{v} d^3v.$$

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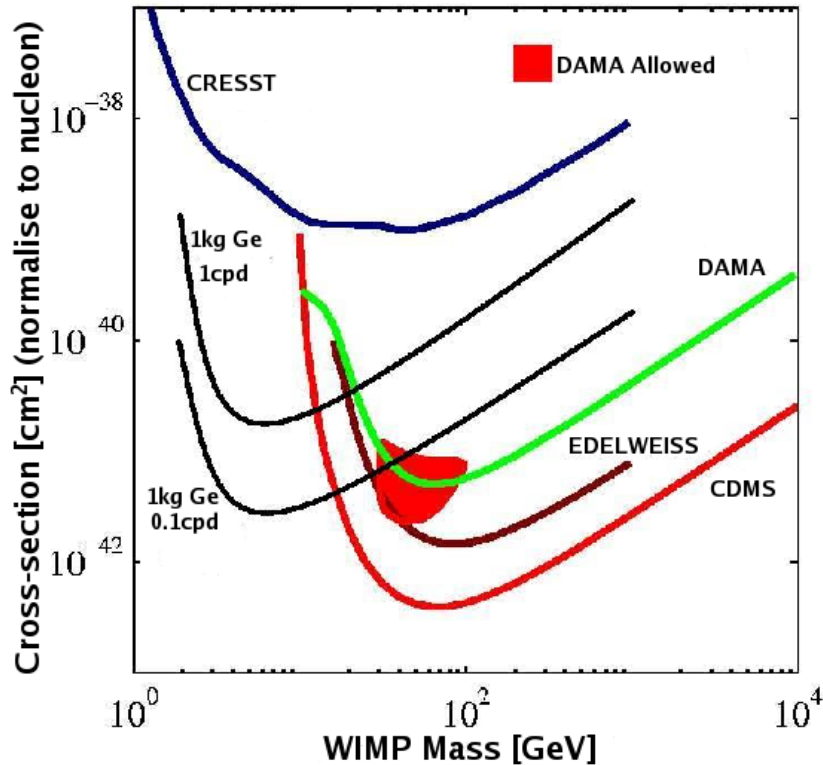
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# WIMP detection with ULE-HPGe



Low threshold  $\rightarrow$  sensitive to low mass region.

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# Plan : Background Measurement at Y2L



Background measurement at Yang Yang Underground Lab(South Korea), supported by KIM group.

- ▶ with 5 g ULE-HPGe
- ▶ 700 m of rock.
- ▶ Cosmic-rays level → 5 order less.

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# Future Plan

- ▶ Quenching factor measurement at CIAE.
- ▶ Background measurement at Y2L.
- ▶ Install  $4 \times 5$  g array ULE-HPGe at power plant.
- ▶ Understand the background level  
→ simulation and PSD studies
- ▶ Background and threshold studies with a 10 g ULE-HPGe.
- ▶ Calibration at  $< \text{keV}$ ,  $e^-$  source generate X-rays from C, O.

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- ▶ explore potentials on  $\bar{\nu}_e N$  coherent scattering  
→ open window on low mass WIMP studies.
- ▶ preliminary result :  
→ threshold  $\sim 60\text{eV} - 120\text{eV}$  could be achieved  
→ background level is  $10\times$  of period I when scale by mass.  
→ trying to understand high background rate.
- ▶ plans :  
→ prototype study on multi-array  $4\times 5$  g detector on site  
→ background level study on 10 g detector  
→ quenching factor with neutron beam exp at CIAE  
→ background measurement at Y2L
- ▶ target : 1 kg multi-array ULE-HPGe detector  
→ Dark Matter experiment  
→  $\bar{\nu}_e N$  coherent scattering experiment

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