



DARWIN



Universität
Zürich^{UZH}



DARWIN – a next-generation observatory for dark matter and neutrino physics



Kevin Thieme
University of Zurich

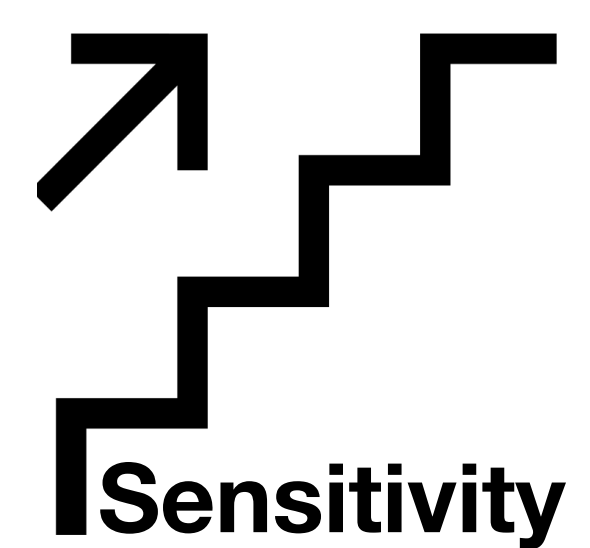
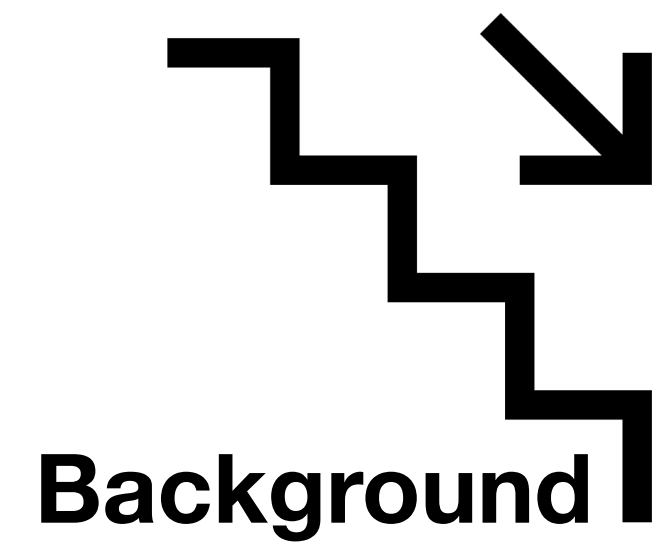
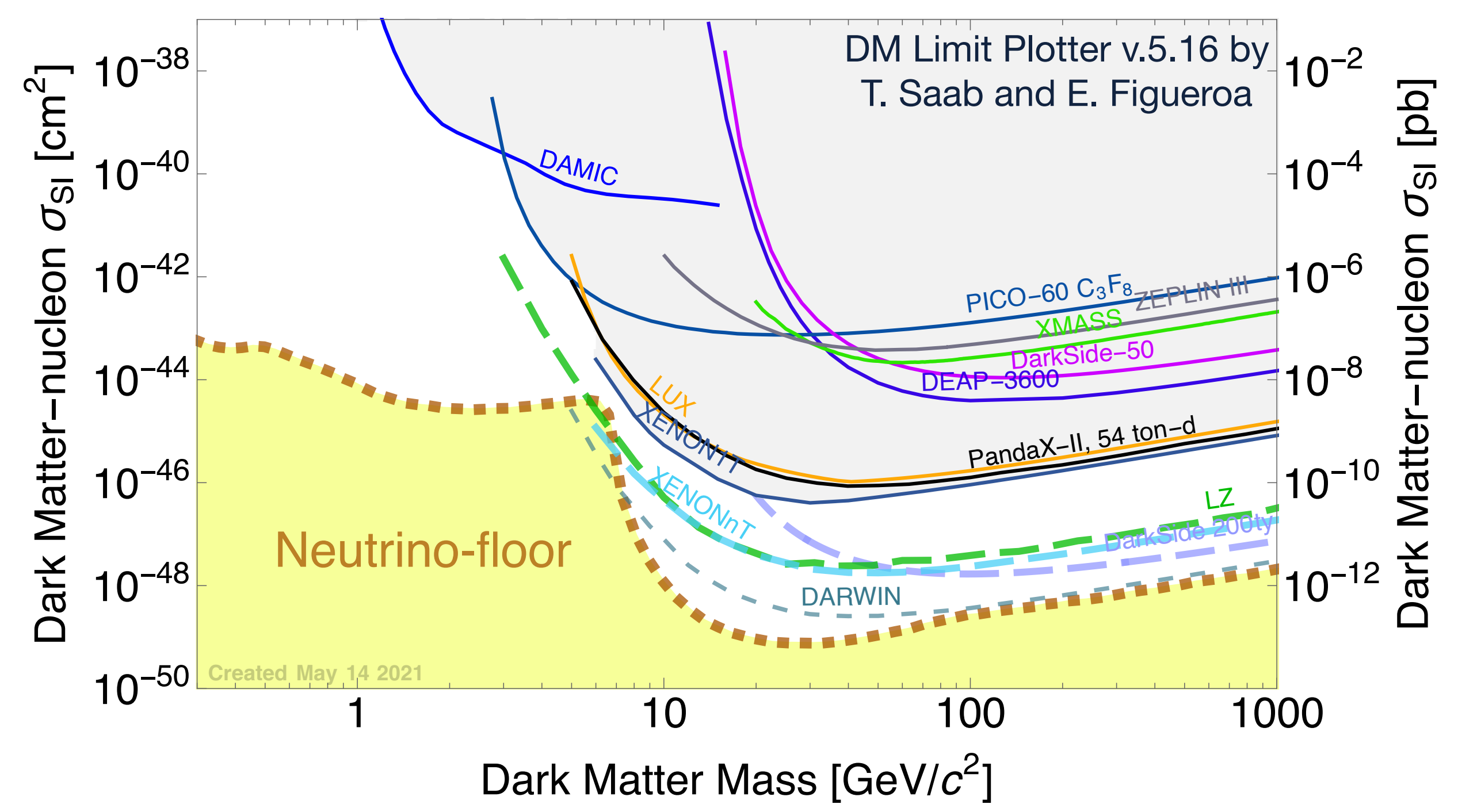
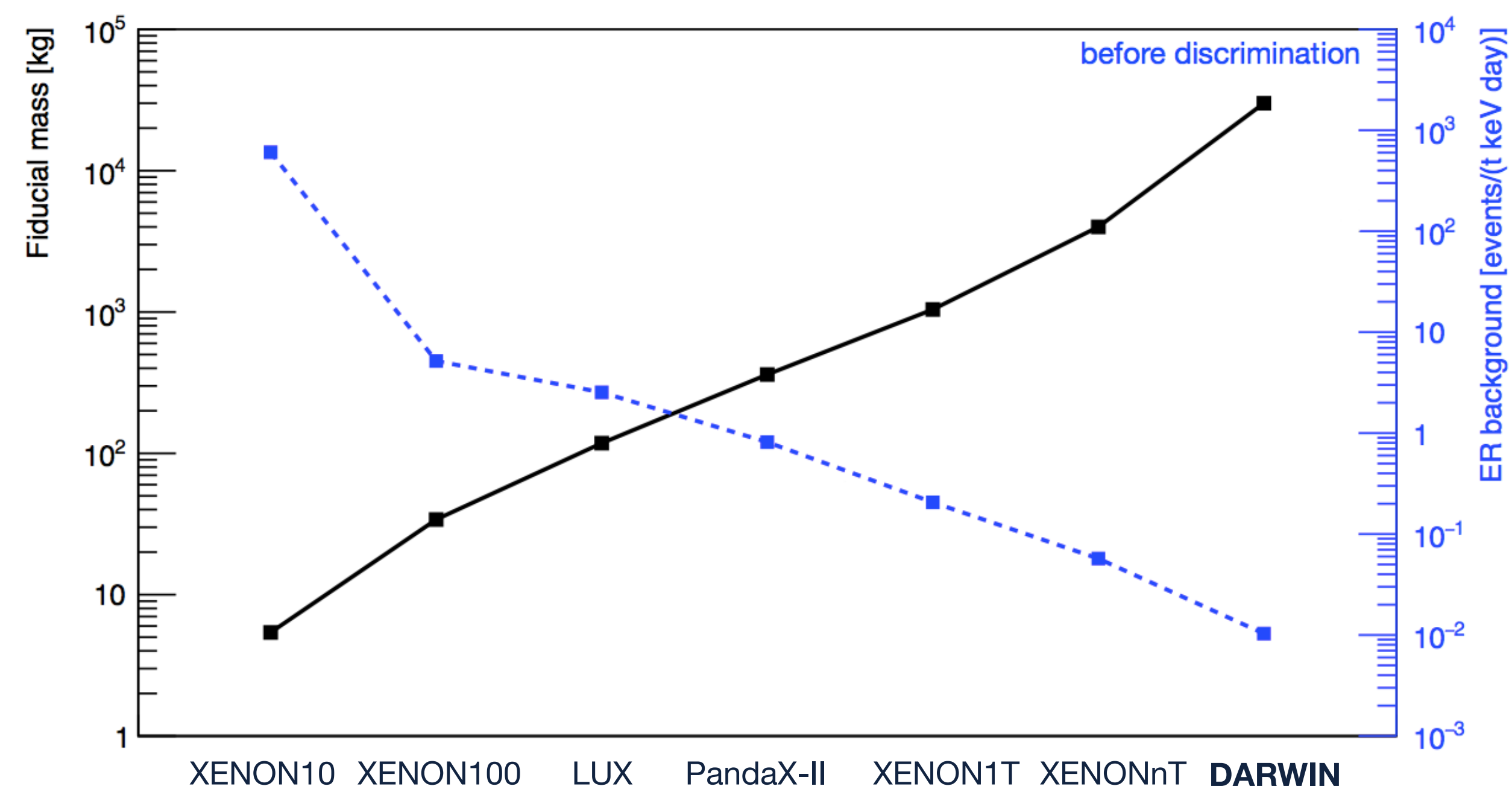
on behalf of the DARWIN collaboration

DARWIN Collaboration



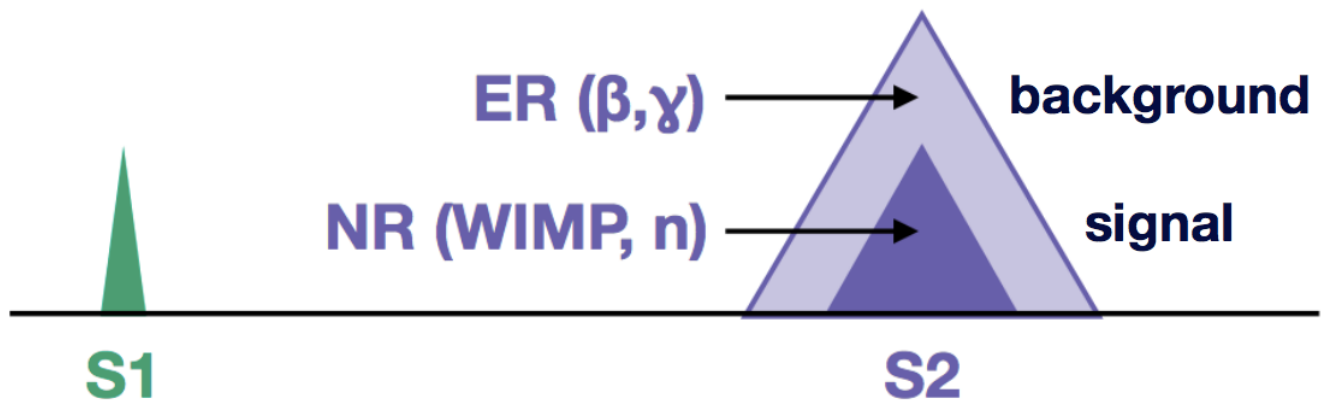
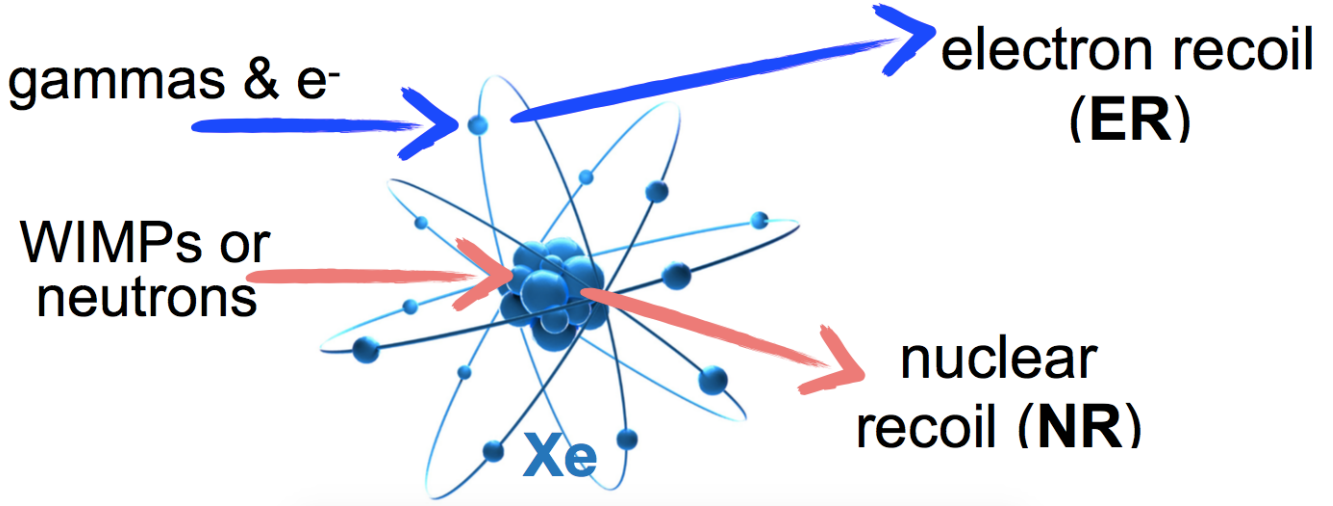
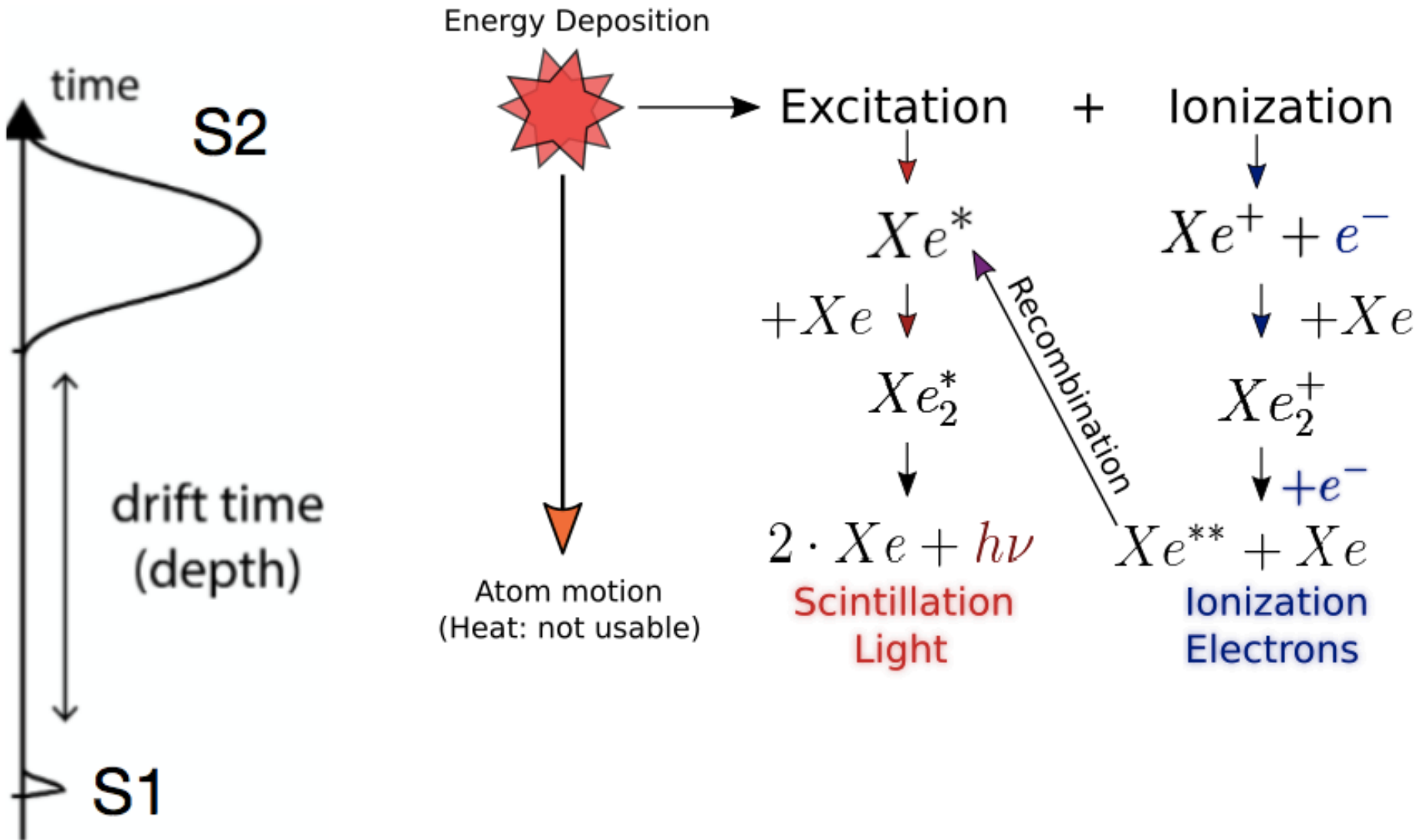
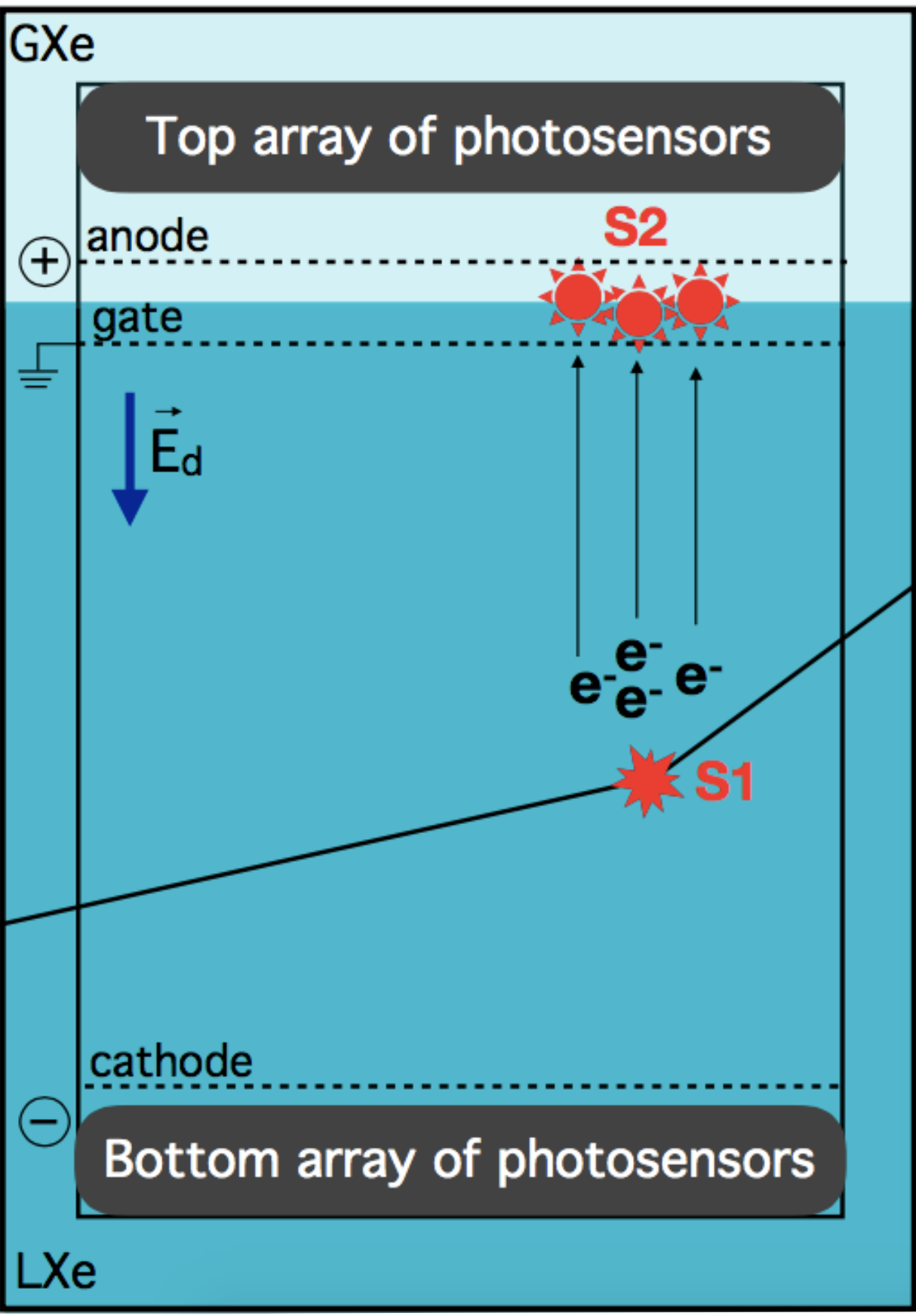
- Over 160 scientists
- 33 institutions
- 13 countries
- Large overlap with XENON Collaboration

Evolution from XENON10 to DARWIN



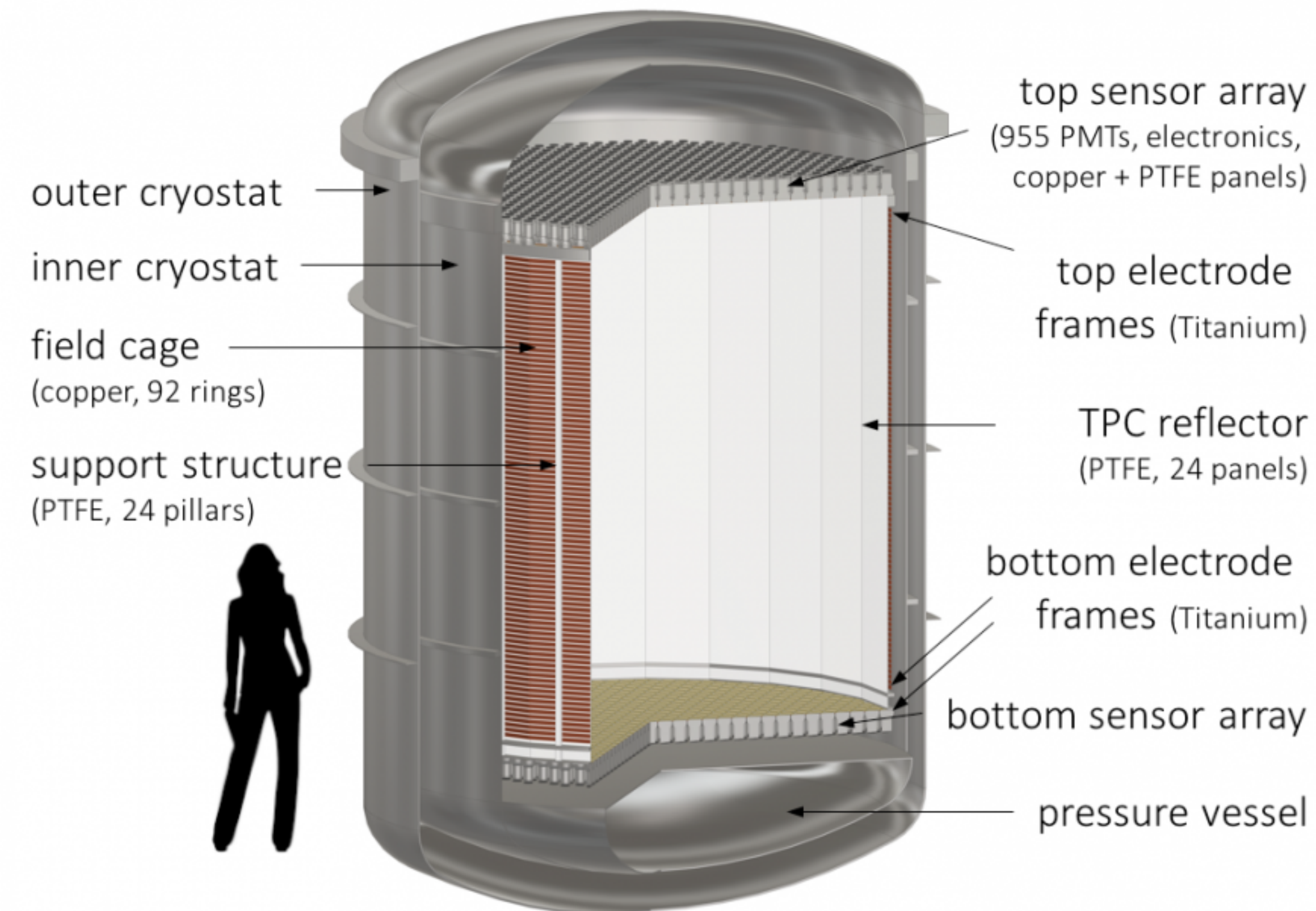
- Hunt for WIMPs from ~GeV to ~TeV led by liquid noble gas experiments
- DARWIN aims to push near-future sensitivities by an order of magnitude down to the irreducible CE ν NS background

Dual-Phase Xenon Time Projection Chamber



- Detection of prompt scintillation (S1) and delayed ionisation signal (S2)
- 3D position reconstruction
- ER/NR discrimination based on S1/S2 ratio

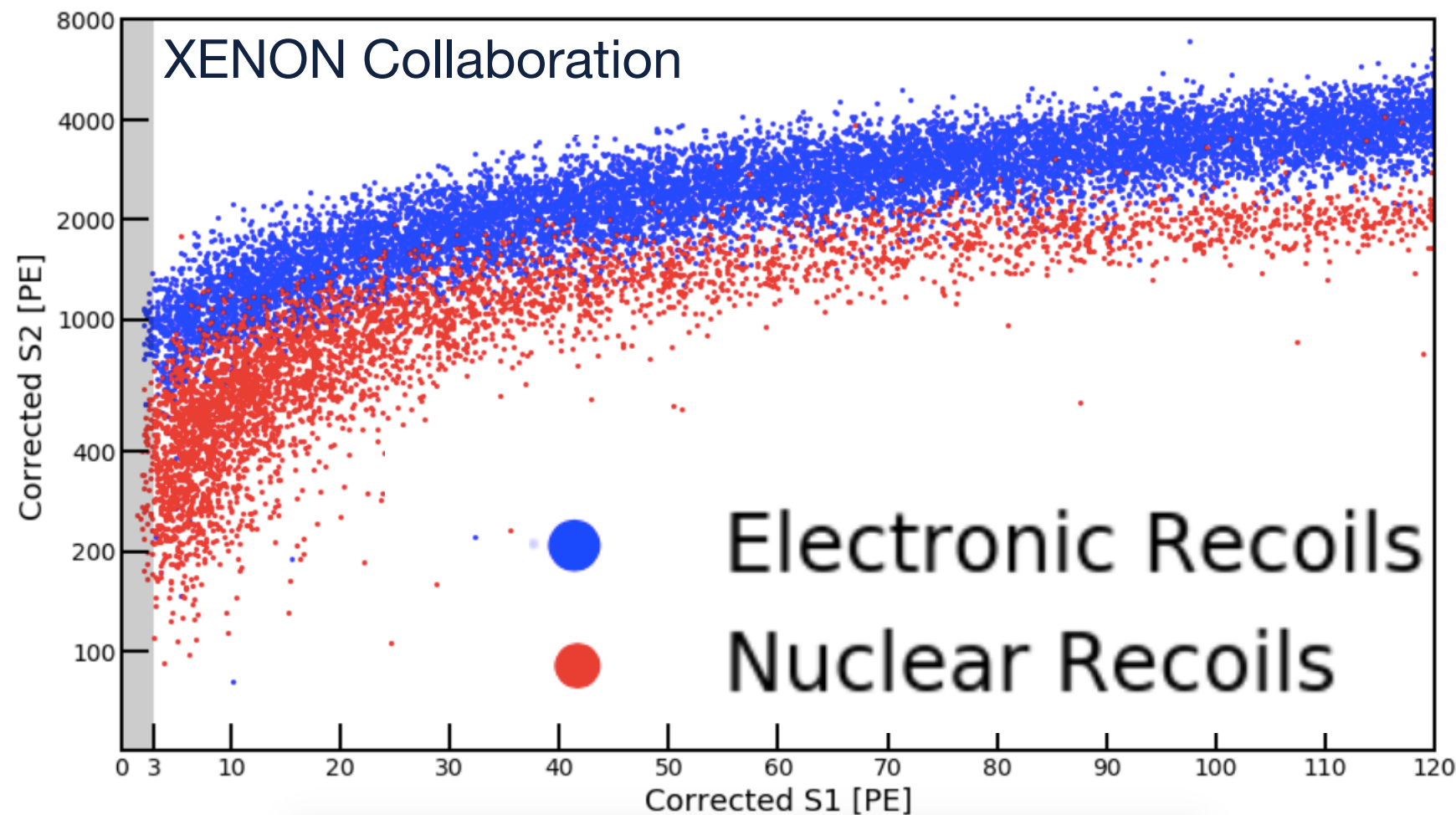
Baseline Design



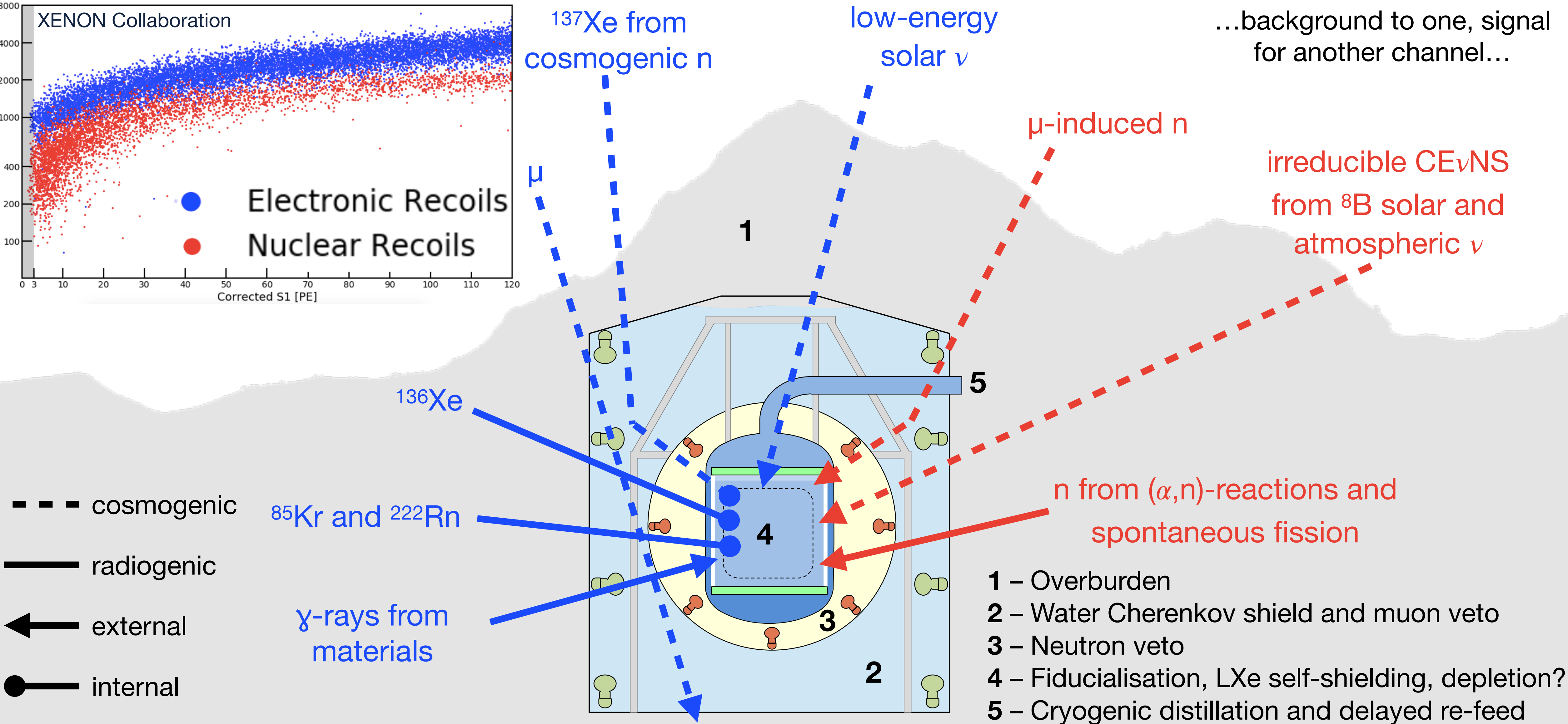
- 2.6 m x 2.6 m dual phase TPC in a double-walled cryostat
- 50 t (40 t active) liquid xenon (LXe) target
- Top and bottom array of 3-inch PMTs
- Surrounded by highly reflective PTFE walls
- Drift field $\mathcal{O}(0.1)$ kV/cm
- Inner neutron veto
- Min. 12 m \times 12 m water Cherenkov shield and muon veto

JCAP11 (2016) 017

Expected Events in DARWIN



...background to one, signal for another channel...

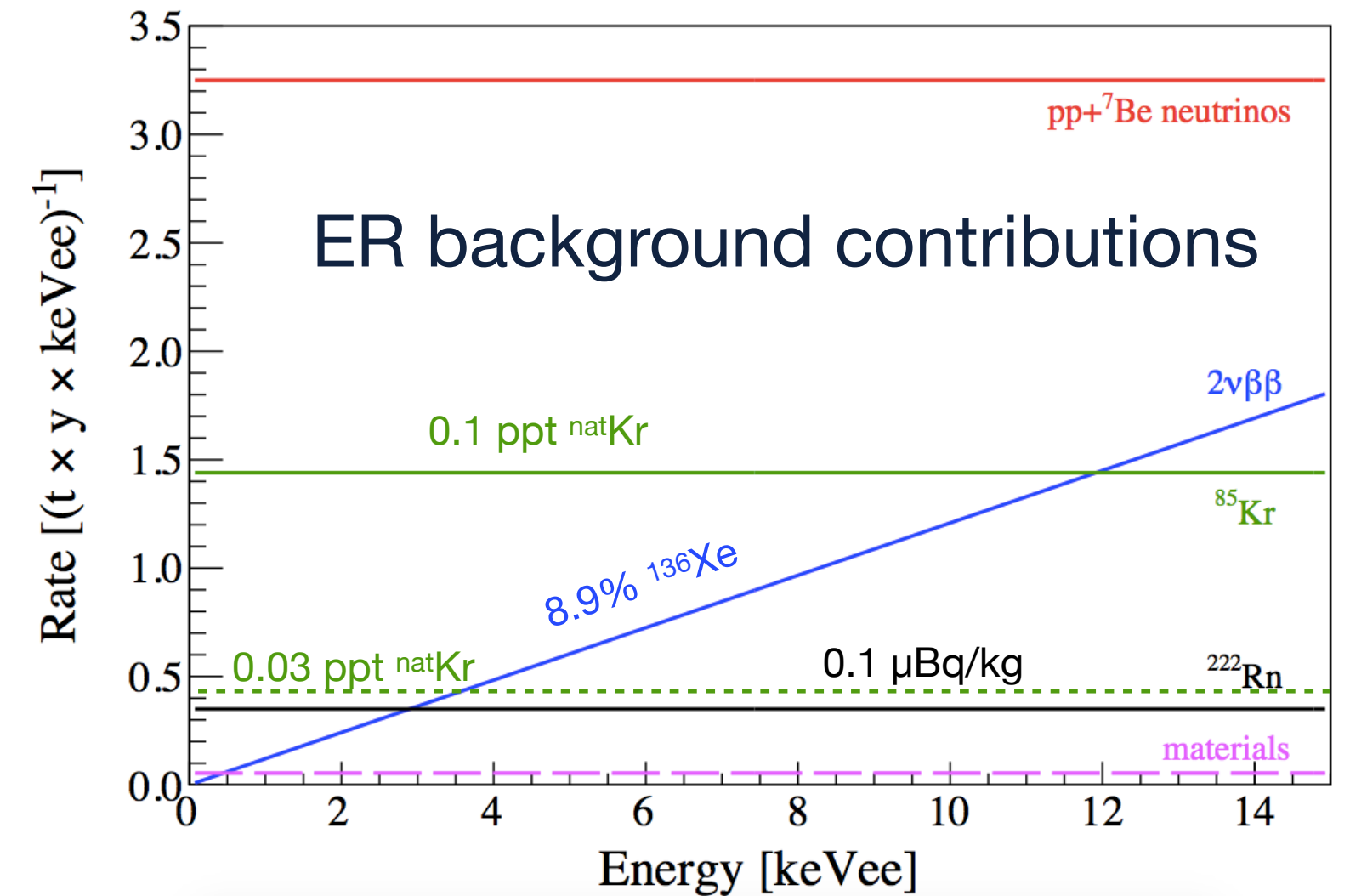


- cosmogenic
- radiogenic
- ← external
- internal

WIMP Dark Matter

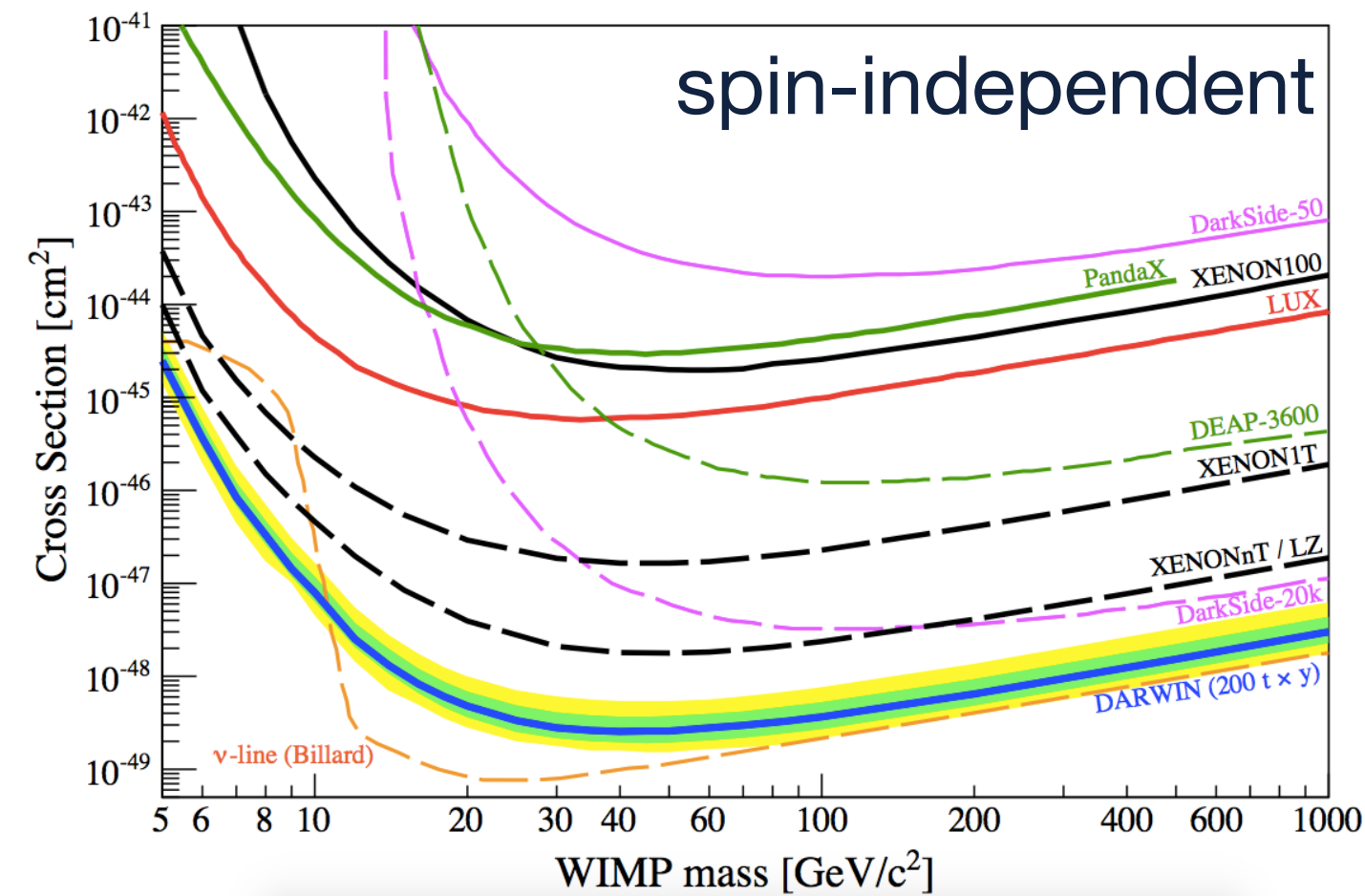


- 30 t fiducial volume and 200 t x y exposure
- 99.98% ER rejection -> achieved by ZEPLIN-III ✓
Phys. Rev. D 80 (2009) 052010
- at 30 % NR acceptance
- 0.1 ppt natKr -> XENON achieved 0.03 ppt in distillation test ✓
Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 275
- 0.1 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{222}Rn -> push by another order of magnitude
- 8 PE/keV light yield

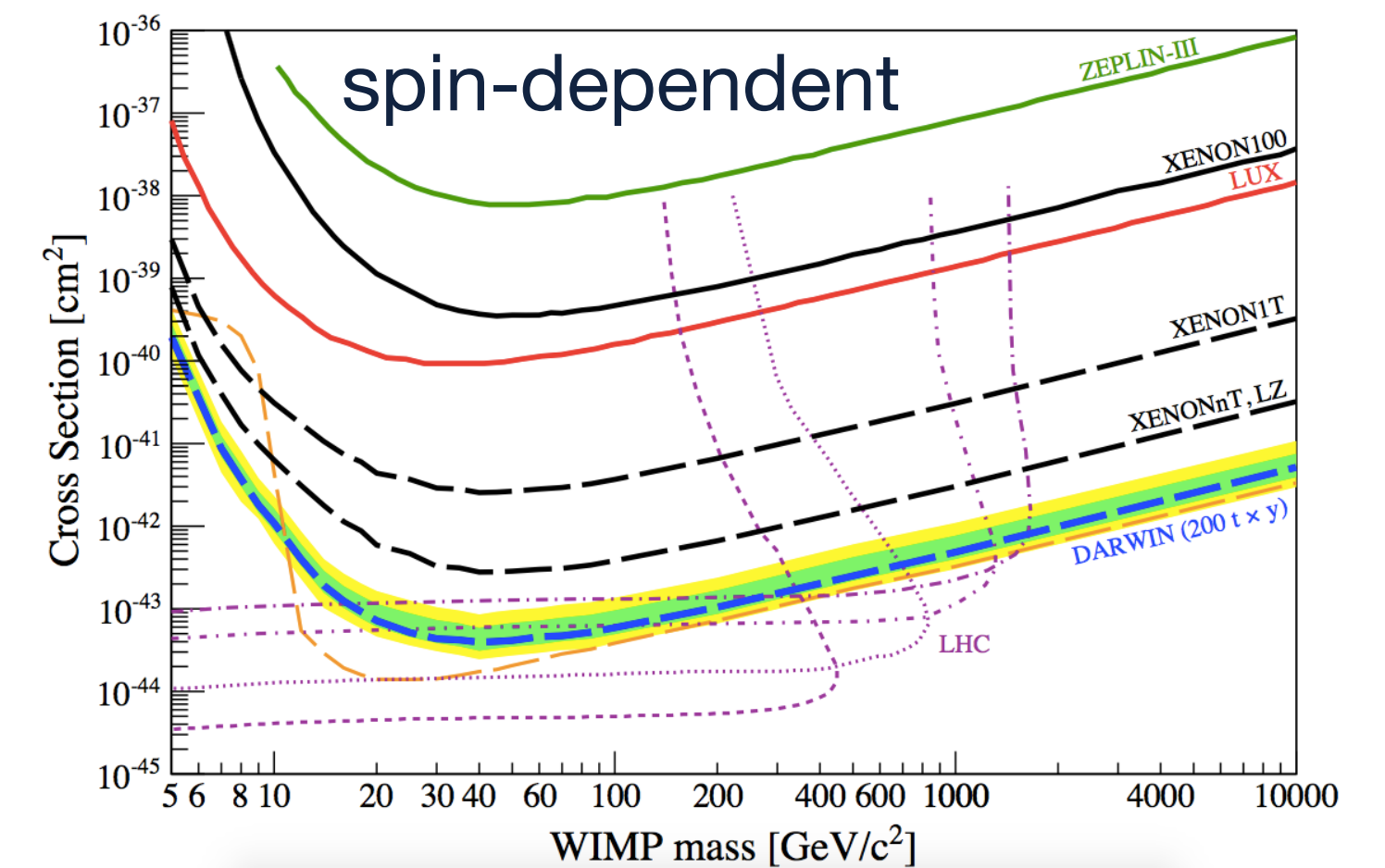


JCAP10 (2015) 016

JCAP11 (2016) 017



$2.5 \times 10^{-49} \text{ cm}^2$ at $40 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



complementary to 14 TeV LHC

A Multipurpose Observatory



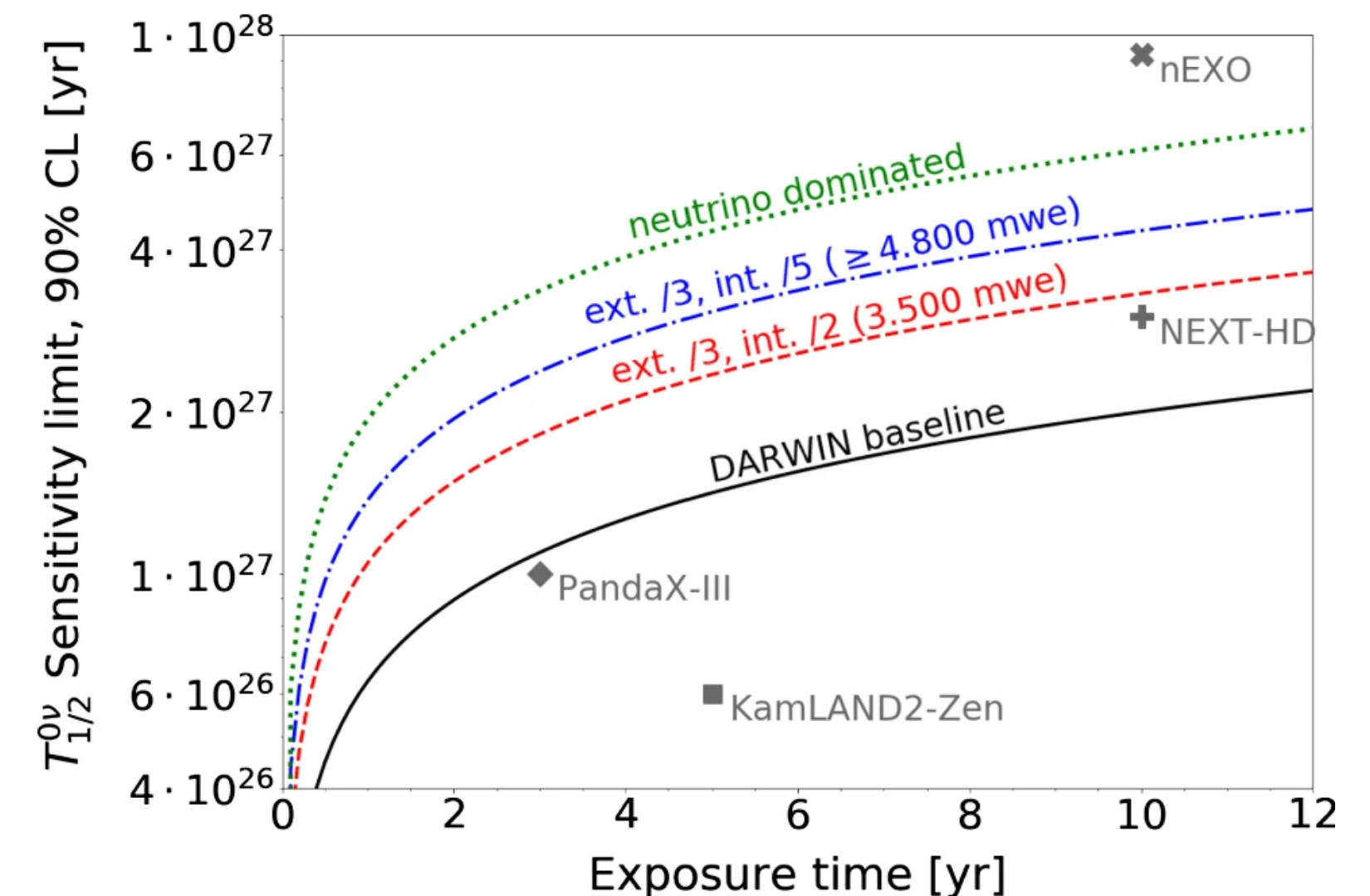
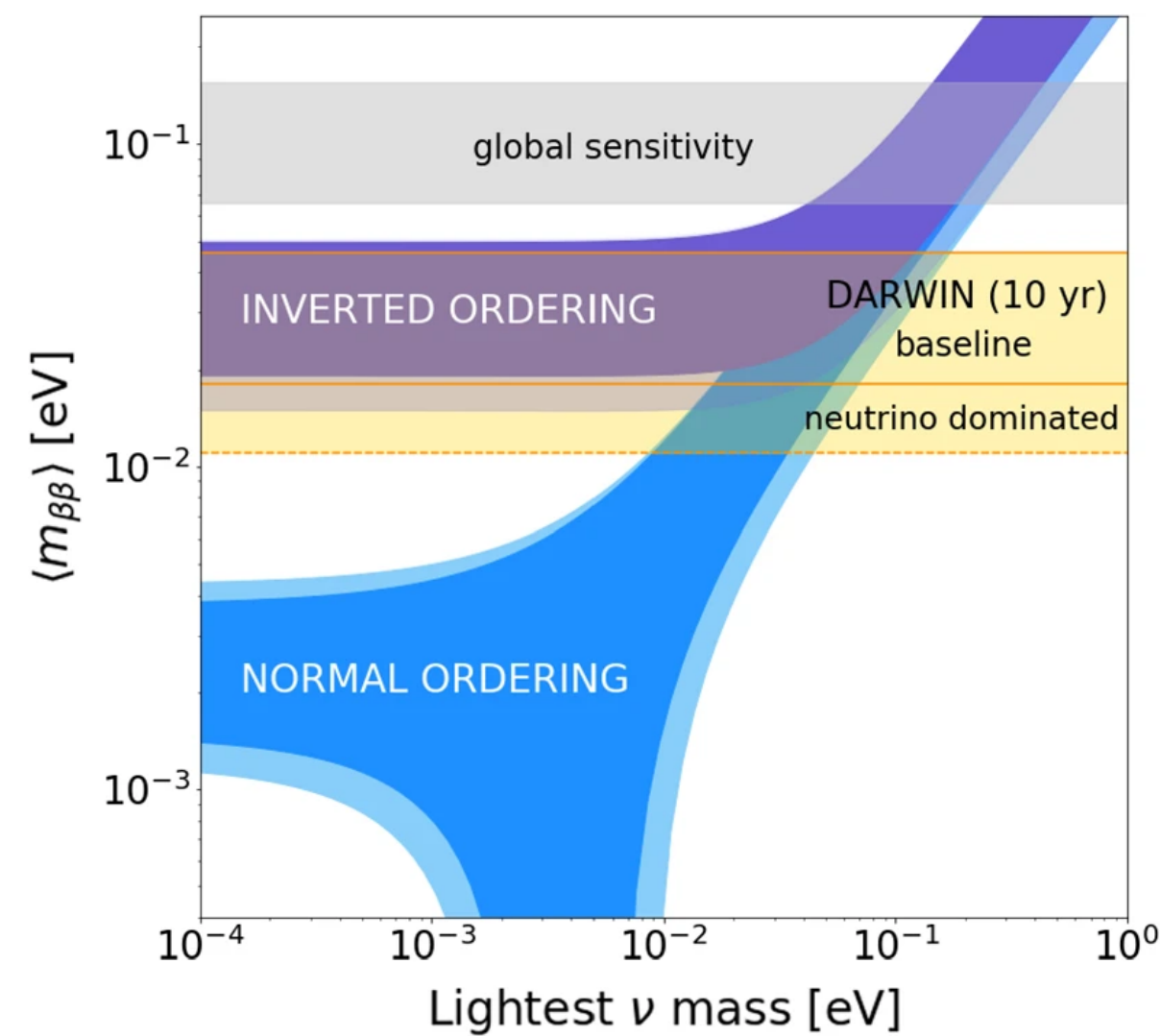
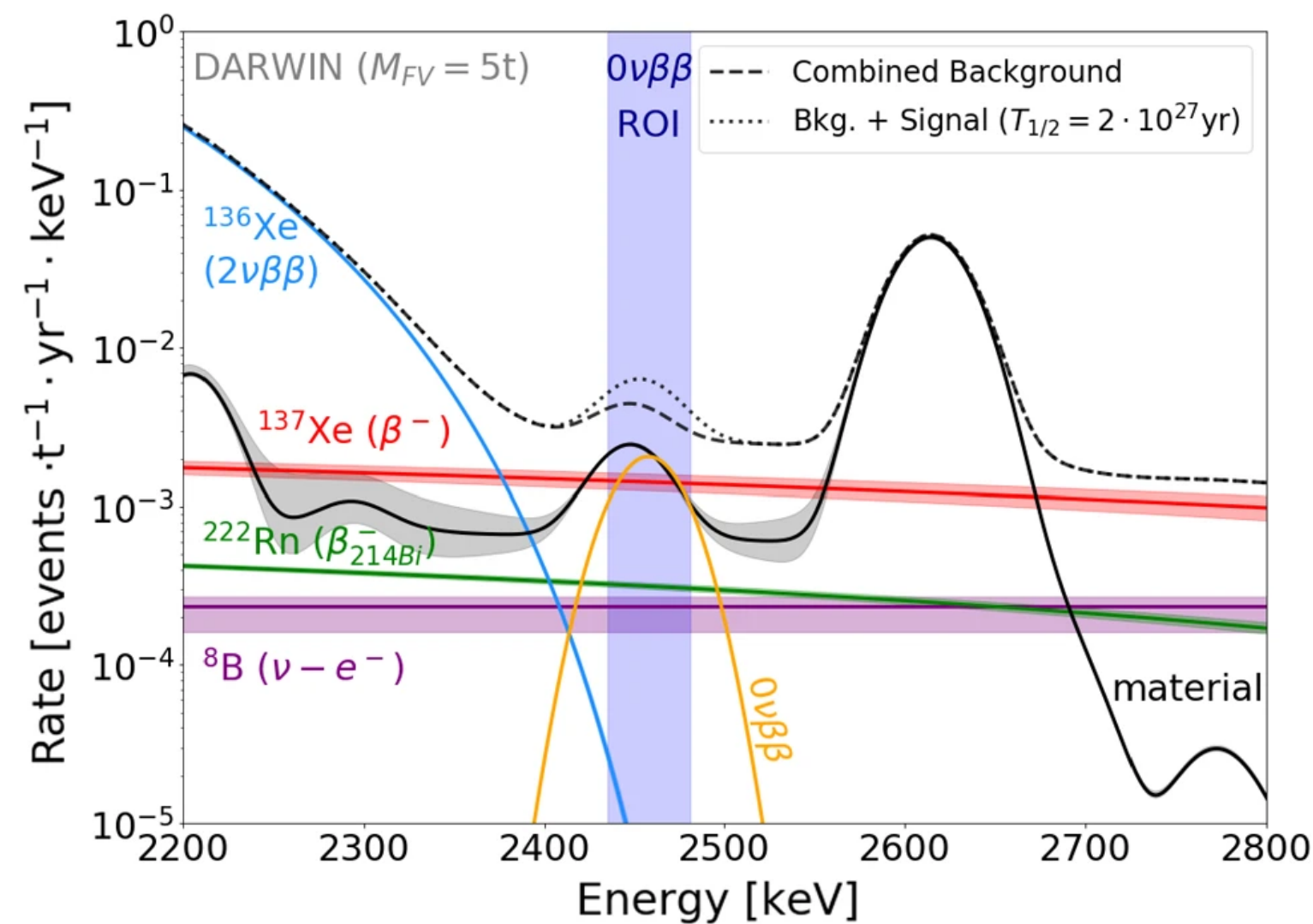
The large mass, low energy threshold and ultra-low background makes a variety of other channels accessible...

This talk	Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay with ^{136}Xe	EPJ C 80 (2020) 808
	Low-Energy Solar Neutrinos	EPJ C 80 (2020) 1133
	Galactic Supernova Neutrinos	PR D94 (2016) 103009
New studies ongoing	Coherent Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering	JCAP11 (2016) 017
	Solar Axions and Galactic Axion-like Particles	
	...	

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay



- Natural abundance of ^{136}Xe is 8.9% \rightarrow ~ 3.5 t active mass without enrichment
- Q-value is 2458 keV \rightarrow well above WIMP region
- Background from materials, ^{137}Xe , ^{222}Rn , solar ^8B ν , $2\nu\beta\beta$ of ^{136}Xe
- Optimised 5 t fiducial mass
- Sensitivity of baseline scenario after 10 y: $T_{1/2} = 2.4 \times 10^{27}$ y (90 % CL) \rightarrow 3σ discovery potential: 1.1×10^{27} y
- Will cover inverted hierarchy Majorana mass region
- Competitive to future dedicated experiments

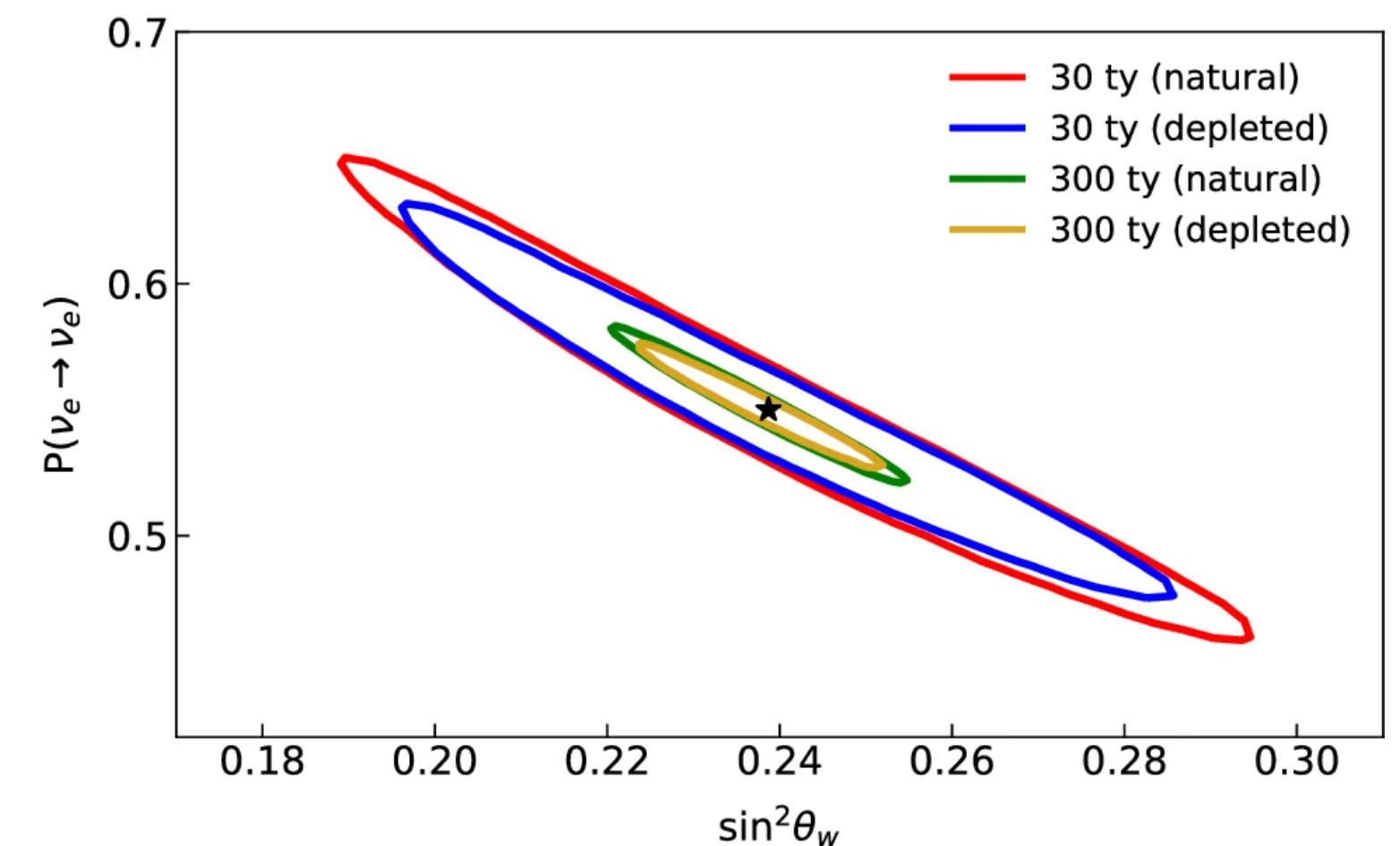
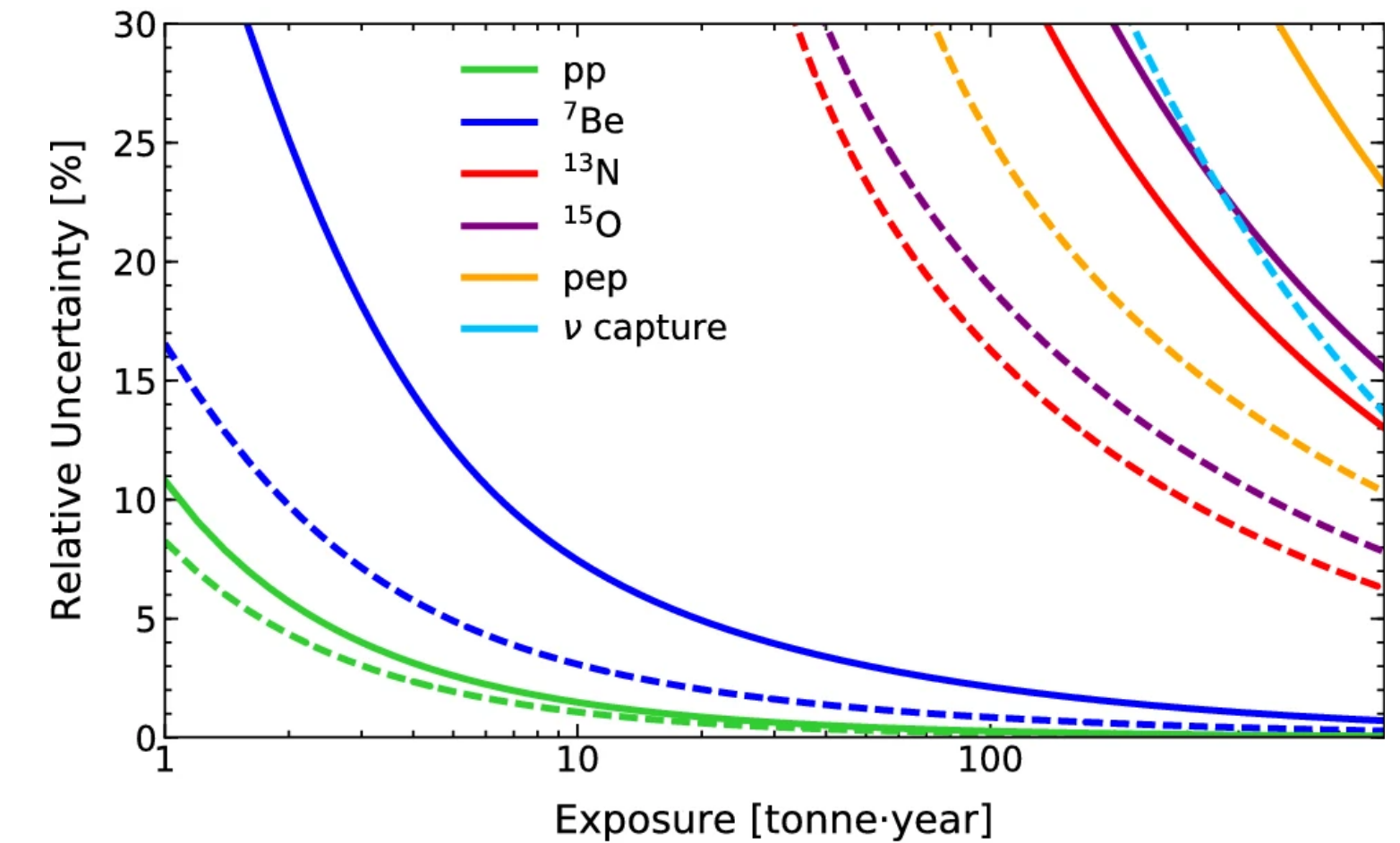
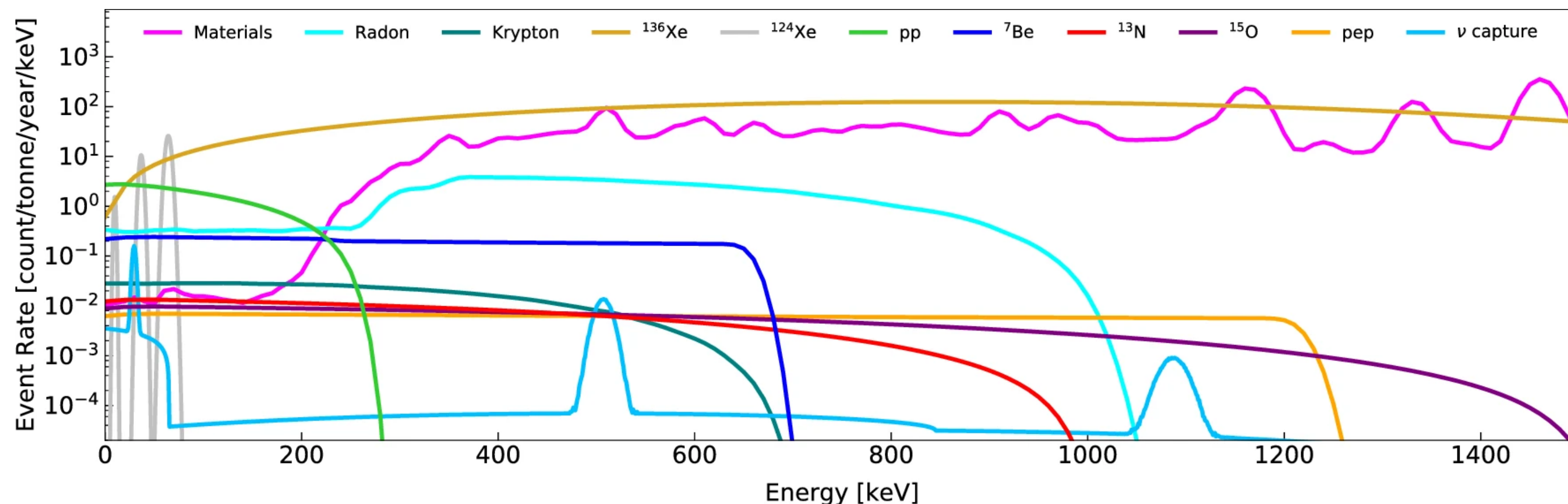


Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020) 808

Low-Energy Solar Neutrinos



- pp and ${}^7\text{Be}$ neutrinos account for $> 98\%$ of solar neutrino flux (SSM)
- Detection via elastic electron scattering
- Background from $2\nu\beta\beta$ of ${}^{136}\text{Xe}$, materials, ${}^{222}\text{Rn}$, ${}^{85}\text{Kr}$, DEC of ${}^{124}\text{Xe}$
- 30 t fiducial volume
- High-precision pp (${}^7\text{Be}$) flux measurement $\rightarrow 0.15\%$ (1%) after 300 t x y
- Measurement of ν_e survival probability (4.0 % precision) and neutrino mixing angle (5.1 % precision) below 300 keV
- ${}^{13}\text{N}$, ${}^{15}\text{O}$ within reach, but pep and ν -capture on ${}^{131}\text{Xe}$ requires depletion



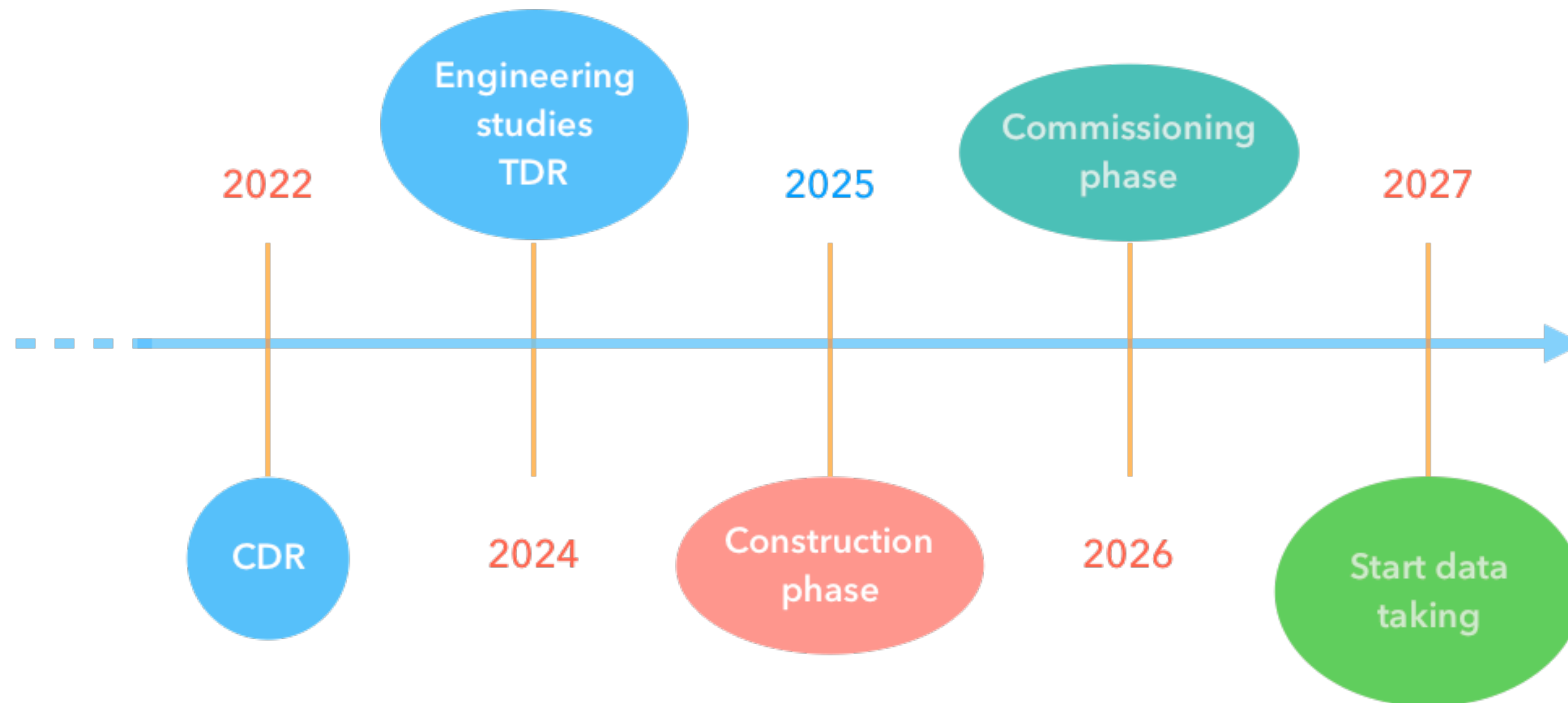
Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020) 1133



Status and Schedule



- Working towards CDR and TDR
- DARWIN is in the APPEC roadmap
- Letter of Intent submitted to LNGS in 2019 with positive feedback
- Supported by two ERC grants for R&D (Xenoscope @ Zurich CH, ULTIMATE @ Freiburg GER)





DARWIN-LZ Collaboration



- Future merger of DARWIN and LUX-ZEPLIN Collaborations
 - > new, stronger international collaboration
- Comes after XENONnT and LZ are done
- First joint and successful DARWIN LZ Meeting (26–27 April): <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1028794/>
- Memorandum of Understanding in progress



Ongoing R&D: Full-scale Demonstrators

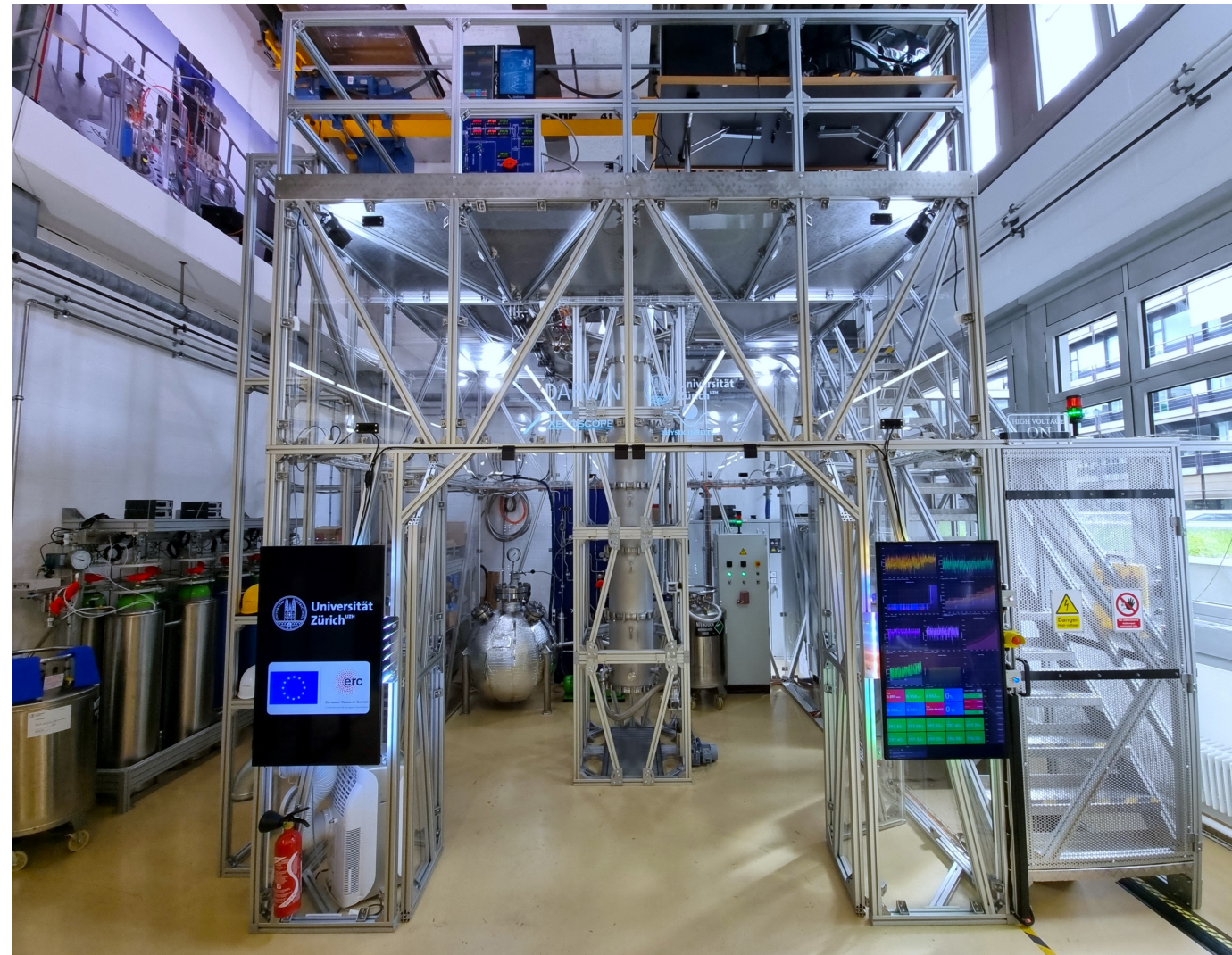
➔ Test instrumentation and detector technology at DARWIN scale



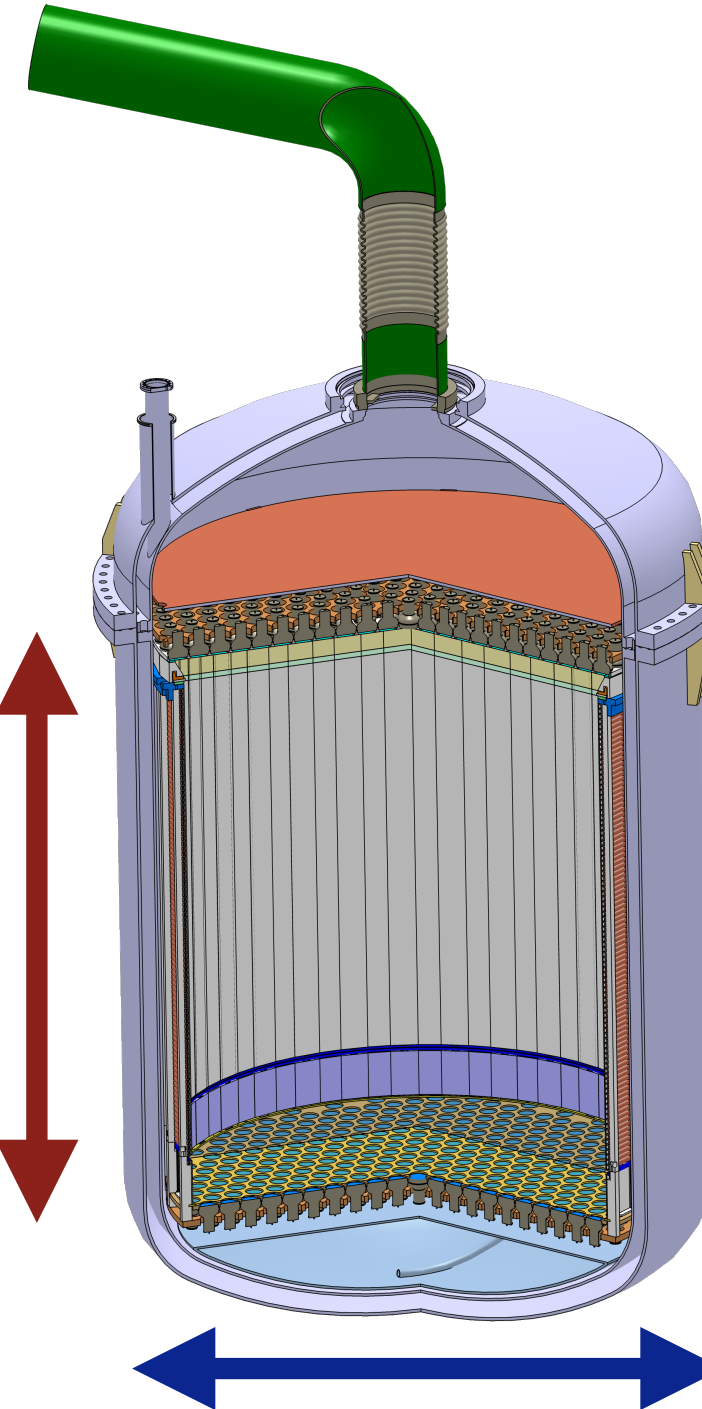
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Full-Height

arXiv:2105.13829



- Demonstrate 2.6 m electron drift and study purity requirements
- Test optical properties of xenon
- R&D on HV feedthrough



2.6 m

2.6 m

Full-Diameter



- Mechanical and electrical test of electrodes
- Test detector materials under cryogenic conditions
- Address sagging, shrinkage, uniform S2-amplification



Photosensors

- Alternative to 3-inch PMT 11410 from Hamamatsu
- Goal: Reduce background contribution, maximise light collection and position resolution, good SPE resolution
- Address dark count rate, readout, number of channels
- SiPM [1–4], Digital SiPM, ABALONE [5], VSiPMT [6], Liquid Hole Multipliers [7], 2-inch square PMTs, ...

Material, Radon Background Mitigation and Screening

- Material coating to reduce radon emanation
- Low-background screening facilities [8–9] and radon emanation chamber

Detector Design

- Optimise established TPC design and consider alternatives
- Hermetic TPC for radon lock-out [10]
- Single Phase LXe TPC with S2-production on thin wires

[1–4] JINST 13 (2018) P10022, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 893 (2018) 117, Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020) 477, JINST 16 (2021) P03014

[5] arXiv:1703.04546

[6] Astropart. Phys. 67 (2015) 18

[7] JINST 15 (2020) C04002

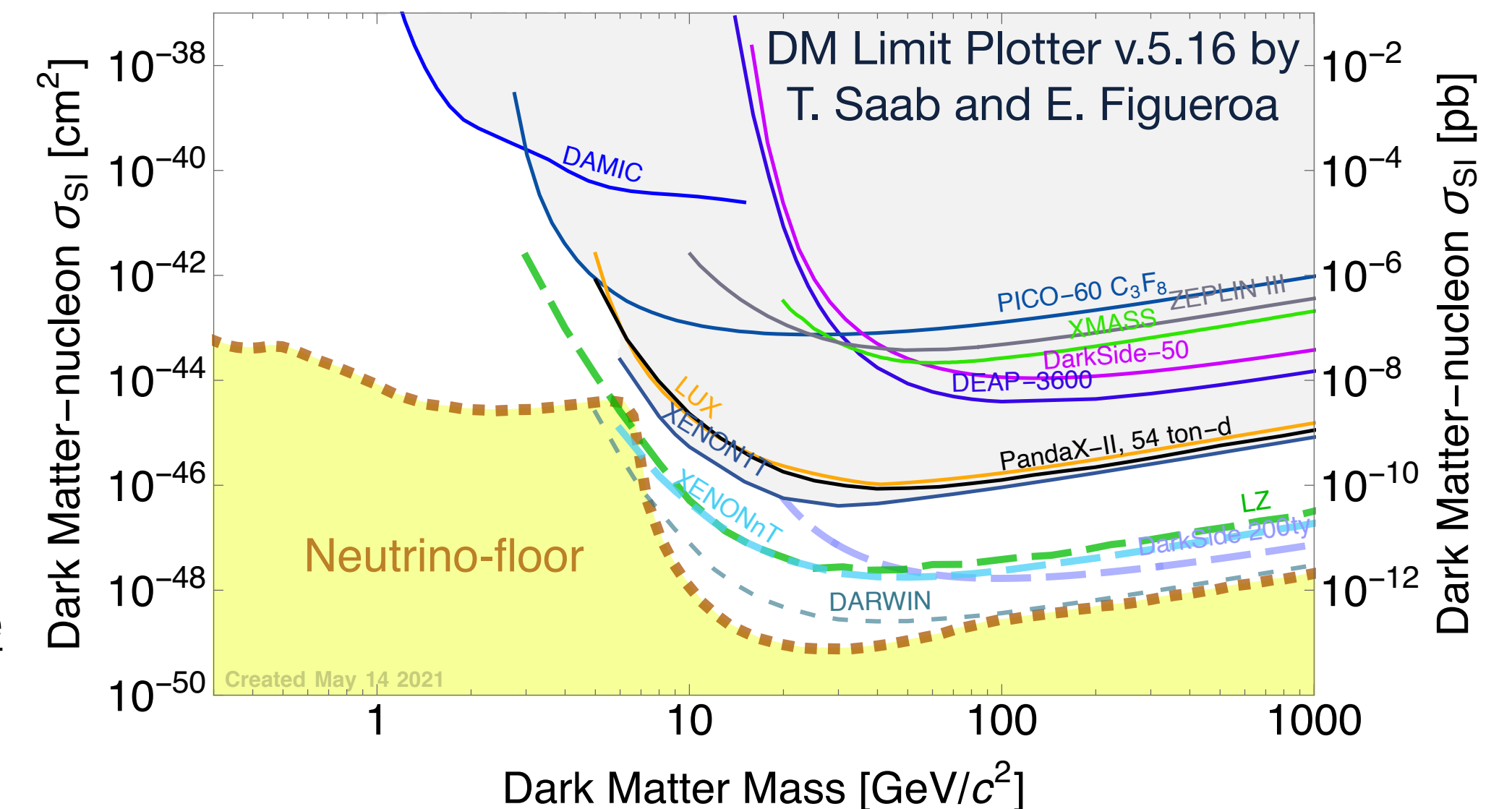
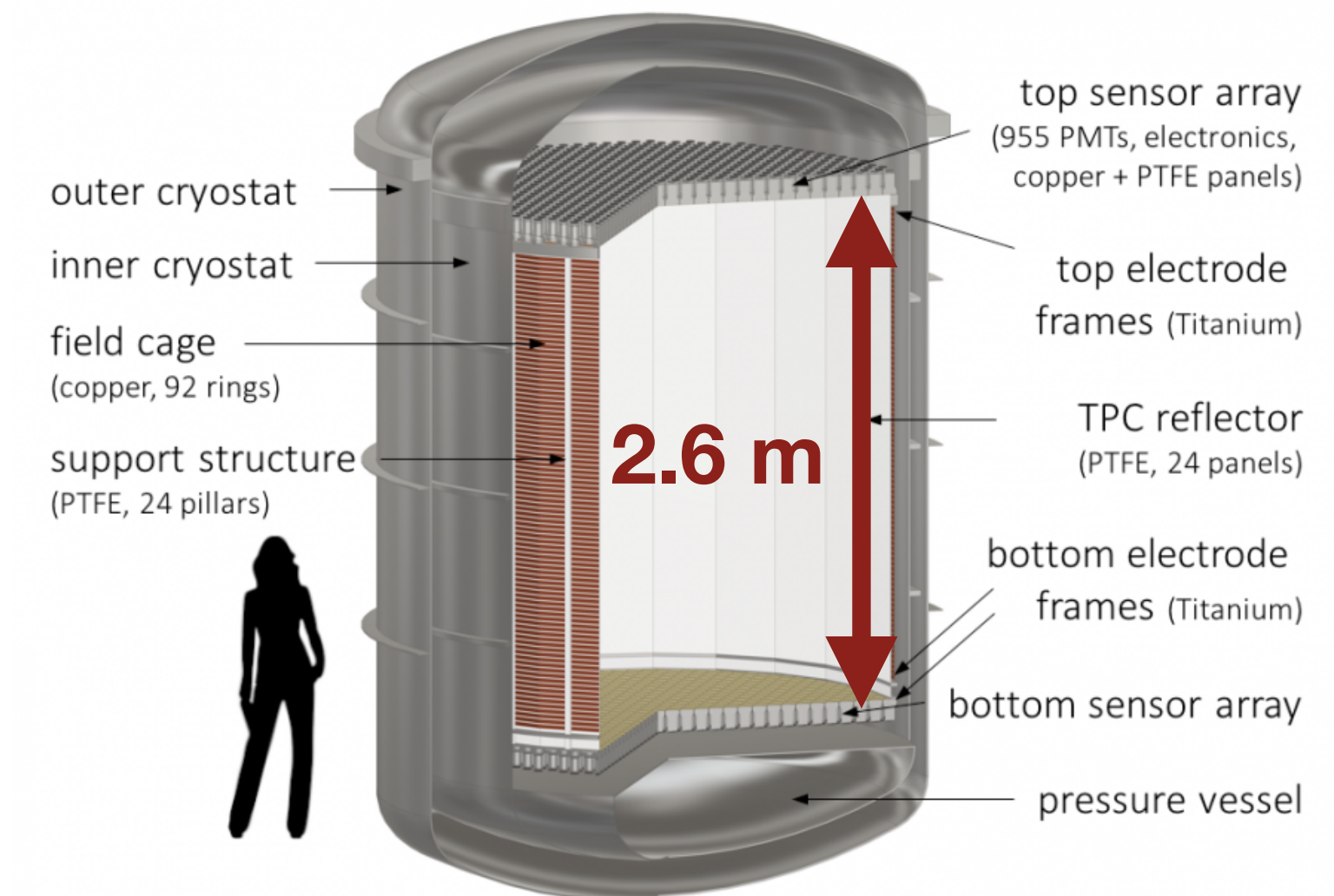
[8–9] JINST 6 (2011) P08010, JINST 11 (2016) P12017

[10] PTEP 2020 (2020) 11, 113H02

DARWIN Observatory – Summary



- **DARWIN** will be the **ultimate dark matter detector**, probing a wide mass range and WIMP-nucleon cross sections down to the irreducible background of coherent neutrino-nucleus interactions
- **Dual-phase TPC** with **50 t xenon** (40 t active) deep underground with neutron veto, water Cherenkov muon veto and shield
- The large mass, low-energy threshold and ultra-low background will open a **large variety of accessible physics channels**: WIMPs, $0\nu\beta\beta$, low-energy solar neutrinos, galactic supernova neutrinos, CEvNS, solar axions and galactic ALPs
- Competitive **$0\nu\beta\beta$** half life sensitivity and high-precision measurements of the **low-energy solar neutrino fluxes**
- DARWIN is growing, currently 33 institutions from 13 countries
- Future merger with **LUX-ZEPLIN collaboration**
- R&D: 2 full-scale demonstrators, photosensors, detector design, background mitigation -> supported by two **ERC Grants**: Xenoscope (Zurich CH), ULTIMATE (Freiburg GER)



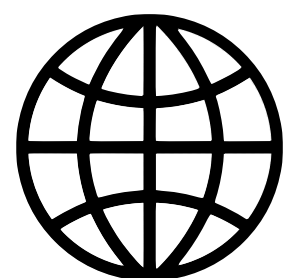
DARWIN



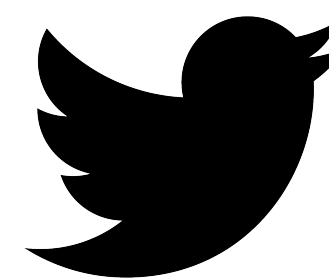
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Thank you for watching!



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