

Dark Matter Search with Germanium Detector at O(100eV) threshold

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The current goals of the TEXONO research program are on the development of germanium detectors with sub-keV sensitivities to realize experiments on neutrino magnetic moments, neutrino-nucleus coherent scattering, as well as WIMP dark matter searches. New limits were placed for the couplings of low-mass WIMPs with matter with a ultra-low-energy germanium prototype detector. Data are being taken with a 500 g Point Contact Germanium detector, where a threshold of ~ 350 eV was demonstrated. The dark matter program will evolve into a dedicated experiment at an underground laboratory under construction in Sichuan, China.

1 Introduction

A research program on low energy neutrino and dark matter physics is pursued at the Kuo-Sheng Neutrino Laboratory (KSNL) by the TEXONO Collaboration[1]. The laboratory is located at a distance of 28 m from a 2.9 GW reactor core and has an overburden of about 30 meter-water-equivalent. Results on neutrino magnetic moments[2] and neutrino-electron scattering cross-section have been obtained[3]. The present goals are to develop advanced detectors with kg-size target mass, 100 eV-range threshold and low-background specifications[4] for searches of Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs)[5] at the low-mass region as well as studies of neutrino-nucleus coherent scattering[6] and neutrino magnetic moments.

2 Results on Dark Matter Searches

A four-channel Ultra-Low-Energy Germanium (ULEGe) prototype detector with a total active mass of 20 g has collected low-background data at KSNL[5]. The trigger and analysis efficiencies are shown in Figure 1. An energy threshold of (220 ± 10) eV was achieved at an efficiency of 50%. The background spectrum with 0.338 kg-day of exposure is displayed in Figure 2. Constraints on WIMP-nucleon spin-independent $[\sigma_{\chi N}^{SI}]$ and spin-dependent $[\sigma_{\chi N}^{SD}(n)]$ couplings as functions of WIMP-mass (m_{χ}) were derived, as depicted in Figures 3&4, respectively. Overlaid on the plots are results from experiments which define the current exclusion boundaries, the DAMA-allowed regions and that favored by SUSY models[5, 7]. The KSNL limits improve over previous results at $m_{\chi} \sim 3 - 6$ GeV. Sensitivities for full-scale experiments at 1 cpd background level are projected as dotted lines. The observable nuclear recoils at $m_{\chi}=5$ GeV

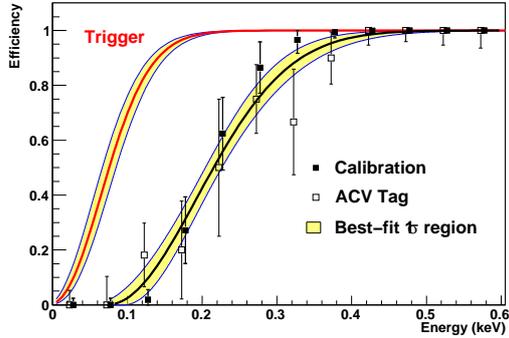


Figure 1: The trigger efficiency for physics events recorded by the DAQ system and analysis efficiency of the PSD cut with the best-fit 1σ region, using the 20 g ULEGe prototype detector, as derived by the the ^{55}Fe -calibration and *in situ* background events with ACV tags, respectively.

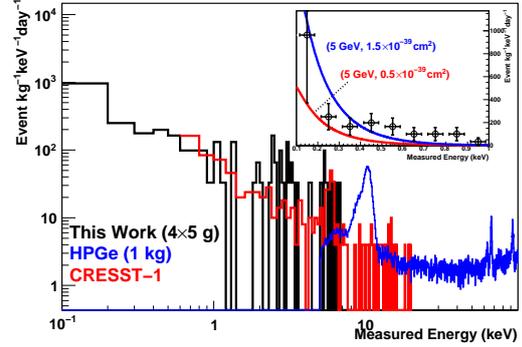


Figure 2: The measured spectrum of ULEGe with 0.338 kg-day of data, after various background suppression procedures. Background spectra of the CRESST-I experiment[7] and the HPGGe[2] are overlaid for comparison. The expected spectra for two cases of $(m_\chi, \sigma_{\chi N}^{\text{SI}})$ are superimposed onto the inset.

and $\sigma_{\chi N}^{\text{SI}} = 0.5 \times 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$ (allowed) and $1.5 \times 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$ (excluded) are superimposed with the measured spectrum in the inset of Figure 2 for illustrations.

3 Performance of Point-Contact Germanium Detectors

The design of Point-Contact Germanium (PCGe) detectors was first proposed in the 1980's[8], offering the potential merits of sub-keV sensitivities with kg-scale target mass. There is intense recent interest triggered by successful realization and demonstration of the detector technique[9]. A PCGe of target mass 500 g was constructed and has been collecting data in KSNL since early 2009.

Similar procedures to those developed for the ULEGe were adopted to study the efficiency factors below the electronic noise edge. The results, analogous to those of Figure 1, are displayed in Figure 5. The trigger efficiencies were measured with two methods. The fractions of calibrated pulser events above the discriminator threshold provided the first measurement, while the studies on the amplitude distributions of *in situ* data contributed to the other. The relative timing between the PCGe and anti-Compton (ACV) NaI(Tl) detectors is shown in Figure 6, for “sub-noise edge” events at 200-400 eV before and after the pulse shape discrimination (PSD) selection processes. Events in coincidence with ACV at the “50–200 ns” window are due to multiple Compton scatterings, which are actual physical processes having similar pulse shapes as the neutrino and WIMP signals. It can be seen that only these events have substantial probabilities of surviving the cuts, and the fractions constitute to the PSD efficiencies. The threshold at $\sim 50\%$ combined efficiencies is ~ 350 eV. Intensive background and optimization studies with the PCGe at KSNL are underway.

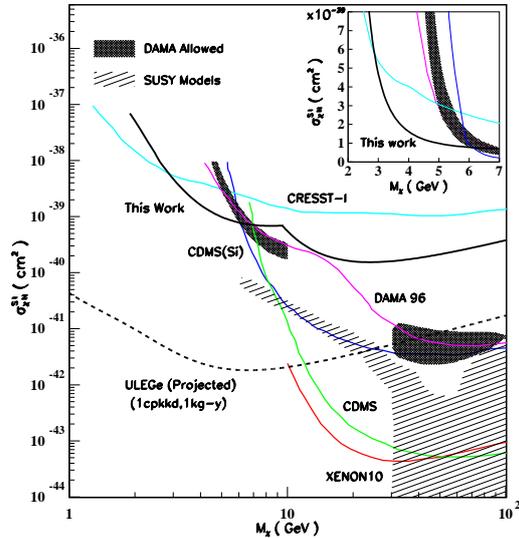


Figure 3: Exclusion plot of the spin-independent χN cross-section versus WIMP-mass.

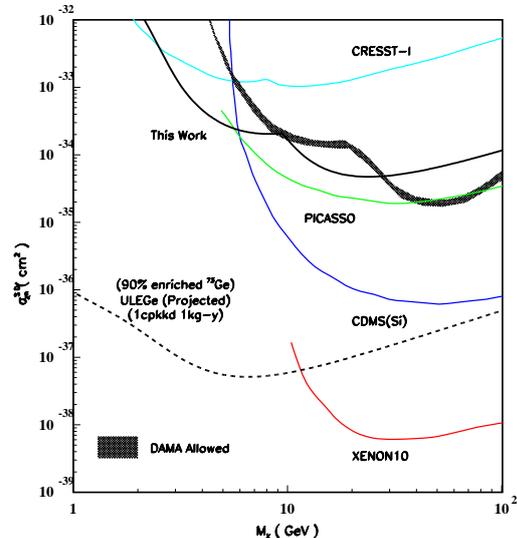


Figure 4: Exclusion plot of the spin-dependent χ -neutron cross-section versus WIMP-mass.

4 China Jin-Ping Underground Laboratory

The dark matter limits of Ref. [5] are by-product results of an experimental configuration optimized for neutrino physics. It is essential that the program will evolve into a dedicated dark matter search experiment in an underground location.

An excellent candidate site for a deep underground laboratory was recently identified in Sichuan, China where the China Jin-Ping Laboratory (CJPL) is being constructed[10]. The laboratory has more than 2500 m of rock overburden, is accessible by a road tunnel built for public traffic, and is supported by excellent infrastructures already available near the entrance. The first cavern of size 6 m(height)X6 m(width)X40 m(depth) is scheduled for completion in early 2010.

5 Status and Plans

A detector with 1 kg mass, 100 eV threshold and 1 cpd background level has important applications in neutrino and dark matter physics, as well as in the monitoring of reactor operation. Crucial advances have been made in adapting the Ge detector technology to satisfy these requirements. Competitive limits have been achieved in prototype studies on the WIMP couplings with matter. Intensive research programs are being pursued along various fronts towards realization of experiments which can meet all the technical challenges.

The low energy neutrino physics program will continue at KSNL, where a 900 g PCGe detector will be installed in 2010. Dedicated dark matter search with both 20 g ULEGe and 500 g PCGe detectors will be the first experimental program conducted at CJPL commencing 2010.

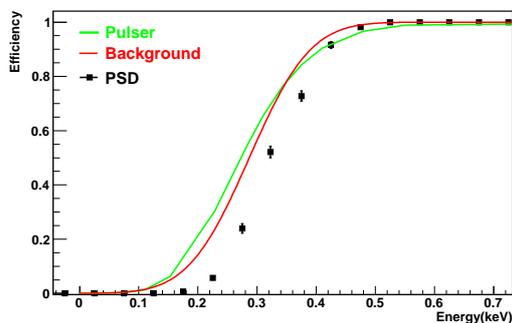


Figure 5: The trigger and analysis efficiencies of the 500 g PCGe detector, as derived from the test pulser and *in situ* events, respectively.

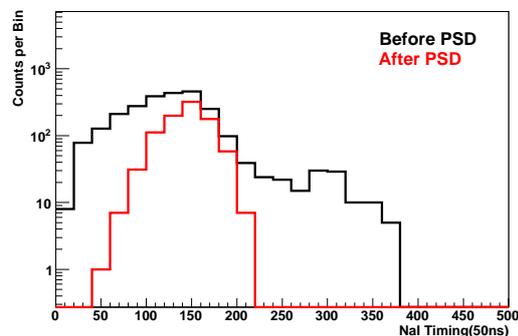


Figure 6: Events as a function of relative timing between ACV-NaI(Tl) and PCGe systems, before and after PSD selection.

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