





R2D2 (Rare Decays with Radial Detector) Status

e Projects @ LSM

DUPhy GDR Meeting – 19-21/10/2022

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R2D2 IN2P3 Master-project

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R2D2 motivation: Development of a **single** anode HP-TPC with 136 Xe for $2\beta0\nu$ search

Assets of our approach (relative to imagers like NEXT or PANDA-X):

- 1) Simplest mechanical structure => reduction of the near-background
- 2) Energy resolution ~1% FWHM @ $Q_{\beta\beta}$
- Track localization (NEWS-G: point-like)
- 2-tracks recognition (at least for background)

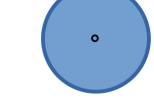
>=> rejection of the background

Choice of gas & pressure:

- Low Mass Dark Matter "à la NEWS-G"
- Solar Kaluza-Klein axion (Q. Arnaud at al., PHYSICAL REVIEW D 105, 012002 (2022))
 - Neutrino Magnetic Moment (Article in preparation C. Jollet et al.)

Recent developments:

- SPC (Spherical Prop. Counter) => CPC (Cylindrical Prop. Counter) => 1/r field
- Proportional / ionization regime (choice of ion or e⁻ mode) => choice in 2023, (sensor diameter, HV parameter, FEE)



Prototypes evolution

Test facility @ CENBG (no radio-purity)



SPC-1 (2018) 0.4 m diam., 1 mm ball (pressure certification => 1 bar)



SPC-2 (2021) 0.4 m diam. (40 bar)



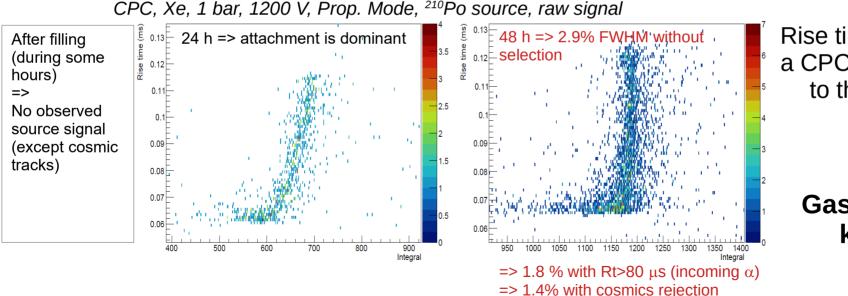
Inverted CPC-1 (2022)
1 x 0.37 m, wire of 20 µm
(1 bar)
Our backup modular option



Recent results: Energy resolution

Numerical treatment of the signal (deconvolution, filtering, etc.) is stabilized

- Xe filling available since July 2022
- SPC with Xe => only in ionization mode @1bar (HV insulation)



Rise time vs integral of a CPC in Xe according to the time of gas cycling



Gas purity is an key point

Recent results: Gas purification



- Not crucial with Ar
- Crucial with Xe (drift velocity)

A simple system based on a circulating pump and 2 cold getters to trap electronegative molecules in Xe

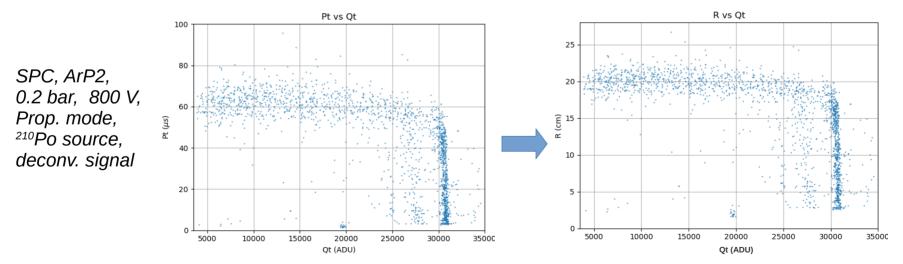
=> Upgrade of the system adding a hot getter (pending) Additional stage ? use of spark discharge purifier ? S.G. Pokachalov et al. NIM A327 (1993)

- Xe recovery: cryogenic pumping (=> will benefit in the future from the expertise of the Xe group of SUBATECH)
- Removal of Rn in the Xe is under study @CCPM (With the mixtures of light gases of NEWS-G, this is being solved)

Recent results: Track localization

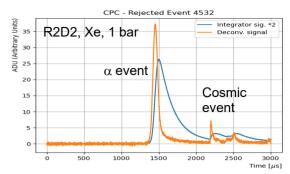
A macroscopic model of the signal formation has been developed. Combined to our signal treatment => the peak time (Pt) of the induced anode signal (this is our deconvolved signal) mainly depends on:

- The diffusion of the primaries during their drift
- The minimal distance of energy deposition relative to the anode
- + From simulations and experimental calibrations => Pt varies as : $Pt = Pt_{max} * (R/R_{max})^{\alpha}$



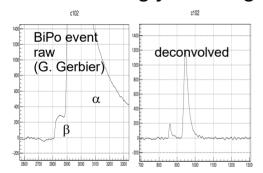
Recent results: Multi-tracks recognition

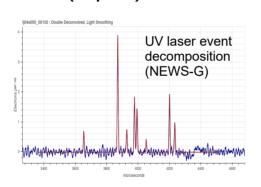
Efficient recognition of background events (Compton, cosmics, etc.) should be achieved
 (=> tests of CPC response without cosmics @LSM in 2023)

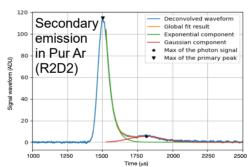


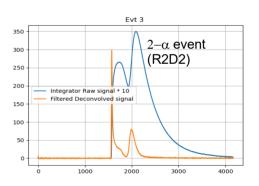
@ low pressure:

- For low energies => decomposition in elementary e⁻ (in routine in NEWS-G)
- For strongly ionizing tracks (Alpha) => use of the Bragg peak signal









@ high pressure:

• Except for cosmics, all interactions appear as point-like => recognition of the 2-tracks of $2\beta0\nu$ decay is very challenging => work is in progress

Recent results: CPC option

Based on composite tank technology (600 bars) for H₂ storage

- Drift field in 1/r instead of 1/r² (SPC) => relax gas purity?
- Resistive wire => additional localization capacity along the longitudinal axis => background rejection
- Non-polarized anode => FEE noise + easier insulation
- Easy detector scalability up to tons (& cost)
- Internal structure (< 1 gram of metal) => composite-induced background ? composite conductivity (cathode) ? => to be checked in 2023

=> 2023 : development of the process of the tank instrumentation

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Internal surface = Polarized
cathode Resistive wire

(L=3m, d=1m, => vol=2.3m² => m=0.5T de Xe à 40 bar)
Maximum size of industrial tanks currently available
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R&D stage @ LSM

2023: Recent tests of the CPC (1 x 0.4 m) shows a sensibility to cosmics (rate of several hundred of Hz @ 1 bar) => This will increase with the gaz pressure => Test of the CPC response without cosmics @LSM (not low background)

2023–2024: Towards a low background composite detector

- 2023: Material screening @LSM and @LP2I (especially for composite material) Construction and commissioning of a low background prototype @LP2I and @SUBATECH
- 2024: Background measurements in Edelweiss shielding

By 2025-2026: Towards a full scale experiment @LSM

- Shielding optimization (active/passive) from data with prototype
- Footprint roughly 10m x 10m for detector, shielding and utilities
 - + top to bottom occupancy of the main hall (gantry needed)

Low energy impact expected with the R2D2 experiment (no cryogenics)

