

# IRN Terascale @ LPSC

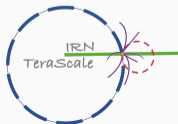
## Directional detection of WIMPs with MIMAC

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**Cyprien Beaufort**, O. Guillaudin, N. Sauzet, D. Santos

*- 24th of April 2023 -*

Presentation based on CB et al., JCAP 08 (2022) 057, arXiv 2112.12469



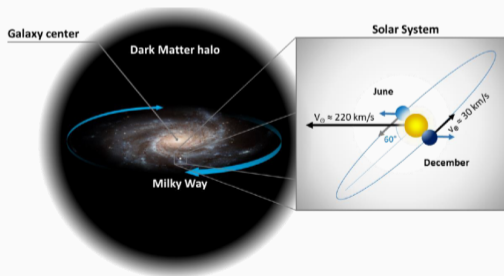
## Directional detection of WIMPs

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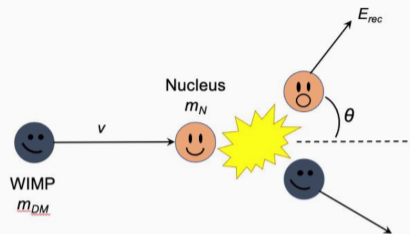
# Directional detection – Direct detection of WIMPs

**DIRECT DETECTION** = measuring the energy of a WIMP-induced nuclear recoil

$$E_{\text{rec}} = 2v^2 \frac{m_N m_{\text{DM}}^2}{(m_{\text{DM}} + m_N)^2} \cos^2 \theta$$



Credit: A. Zani

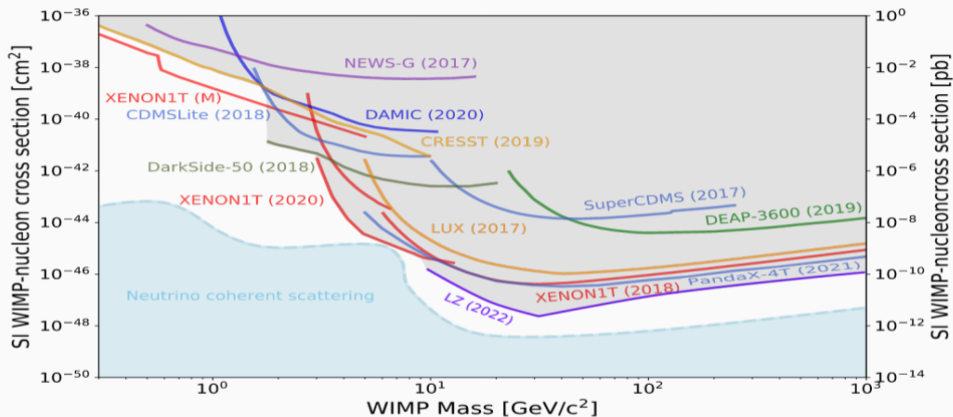


Credit: A. Monte

The motion of the solar system in the WIMP halo surrounding the galaxy induces a **"wind"** of WIMP on Earth

⇒ **The favoured incoming WIMP direction is known**

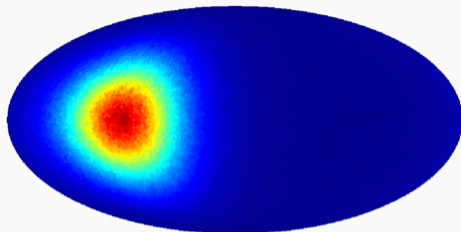
## Directional detection – State of art



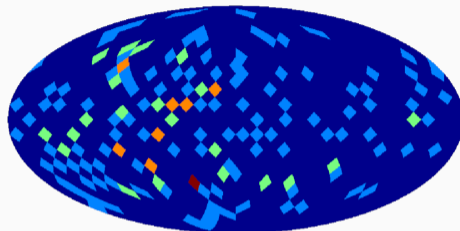
Adapted from P.A. Zyla et al., PDG 2020

⇒ Direct detection is approaching the neutrino fog

⇒ If a WIMP-like signal is measured, **direct detection cannot prove its galactic origin**



0.0 1.0 Arbitrary units



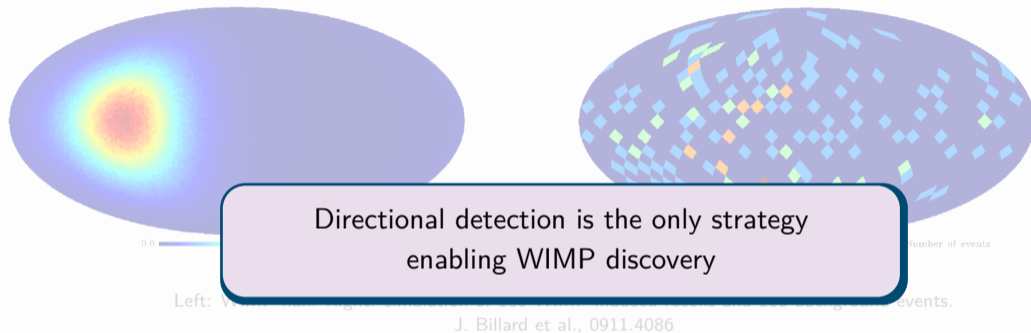
0.0 4.0 Number of events

Left: WIMP flux. Right: simulation of 100 WIMP-induced recoils and 100 background events.  
J. Billard et al., 0911.4086

**DIRECTIONAL DETECTION** = measuring the energy **AND** the direction of a nuclear recoil

**Unique signature** due to the anisotropy of the WIMP flux

- ⇒ Can go inside the neutrino fog
- ⇒ Enable WIMP discovery



**DIRECTIONAL DETECTION** = measuring the energy **AND** the direction of a nuclear recoil

**Unique signature** due to the anisotropy of the WIMP flux

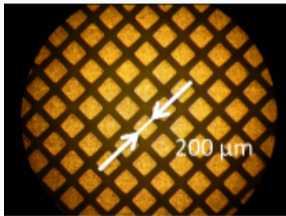
- ⇒ Can go inside the neutrino fog
- ⇒ Enable WIMP discovery

## The MIMAC detector

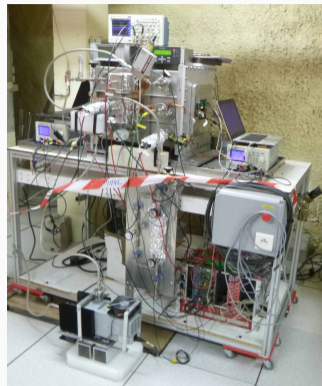
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## MIMAC

- **Gaseous detector** ( $i\text{-C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  + 50%  $\text{CHF}_3$  at 30 mbar)
- **Measure the ionization energy and reconstruct the 3D track**
- $E_K \in [50 \text{ eV}, 15 \text{ keV}]$
- Volume of 62 L that can be duplicated



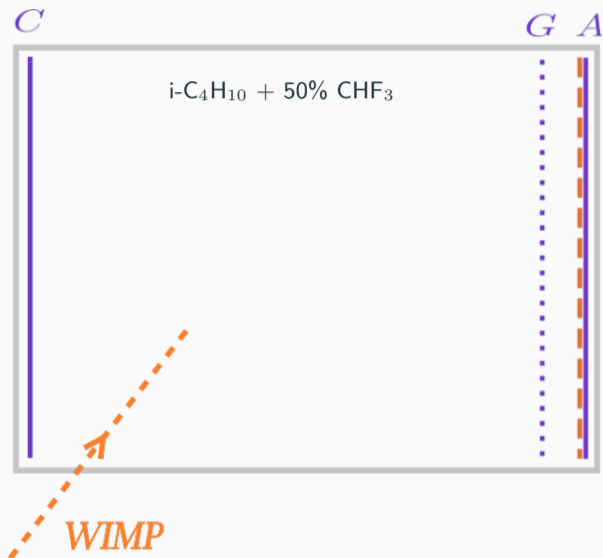
The pixelated anode

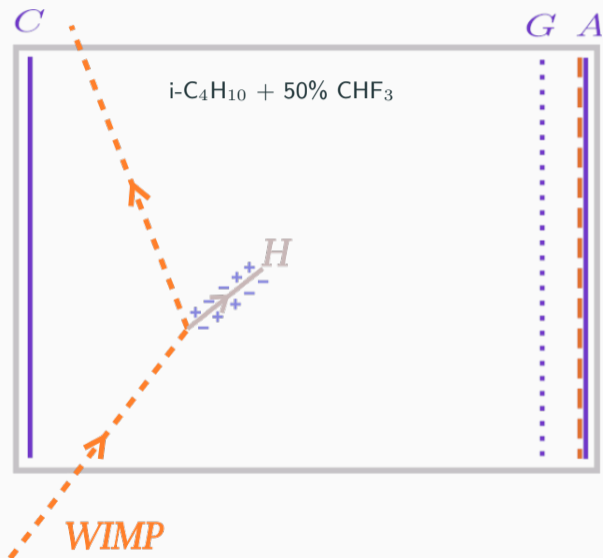


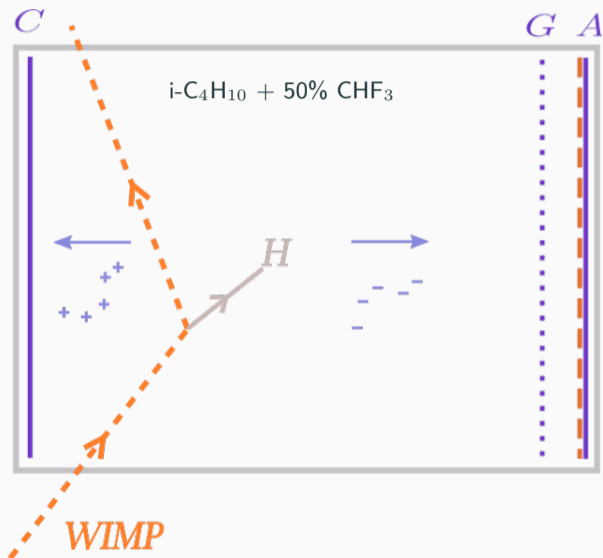
Bi-chamber module

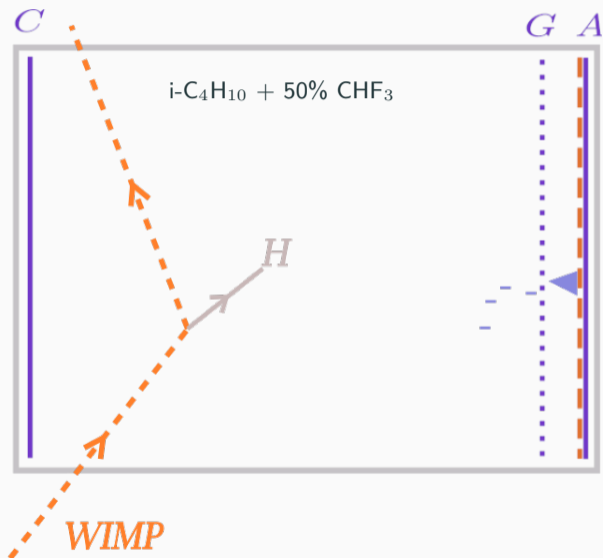
- Pixelated anode (pitch of  $424 \mu\text{m}$ )
- **Sampling at 50 MHz (20 ns)**

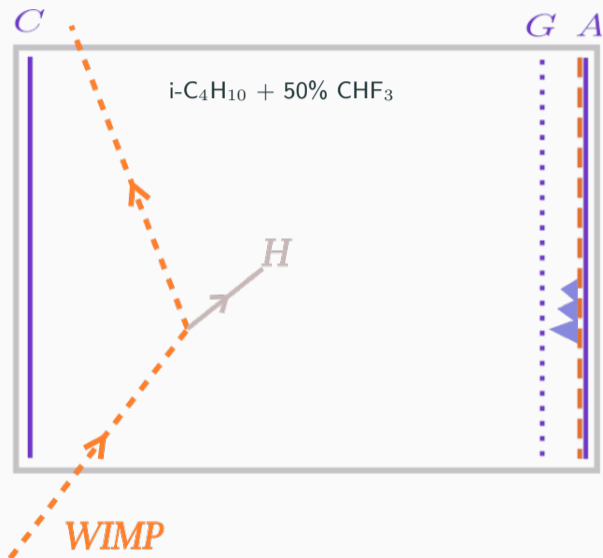




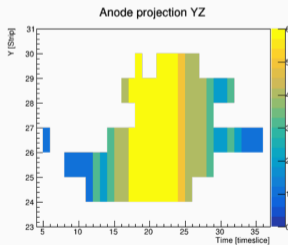
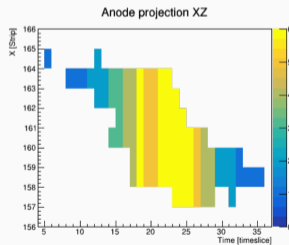
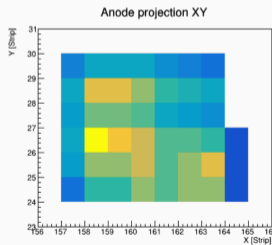
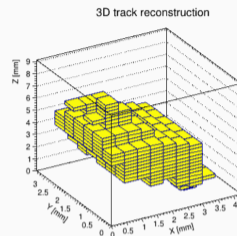
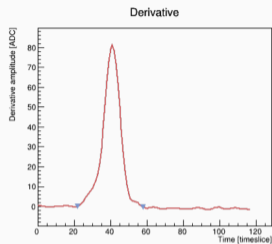
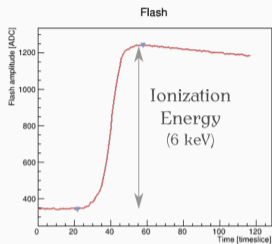








# MIMAC – Typical measurement



Measurement of a neutron-induced proton recoil with  $E_K = 8.6$  keV

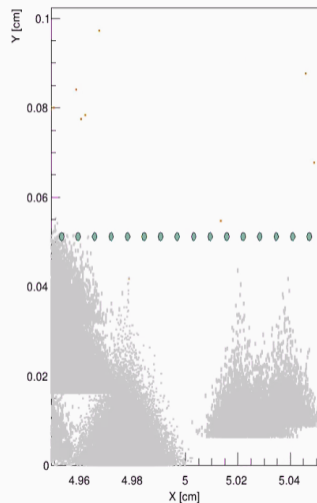
## The 3D track distortions at high-gain

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The WIMP would induce nuclear recoils in the keV-range

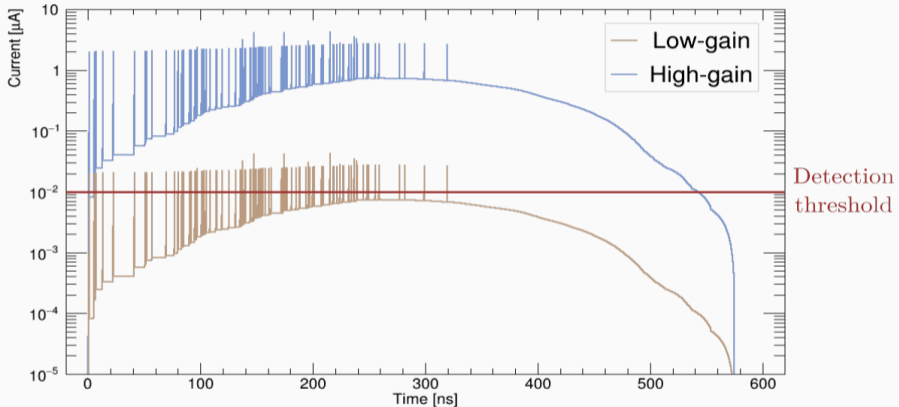
⇒ MIMAC must operate at high gain ( $> 10^4$ )

⇒ **A large number of ions** ( $> 10^6$ ) produced  
in the avalanches **accumulate in the detector**





## High-gain – The distortions

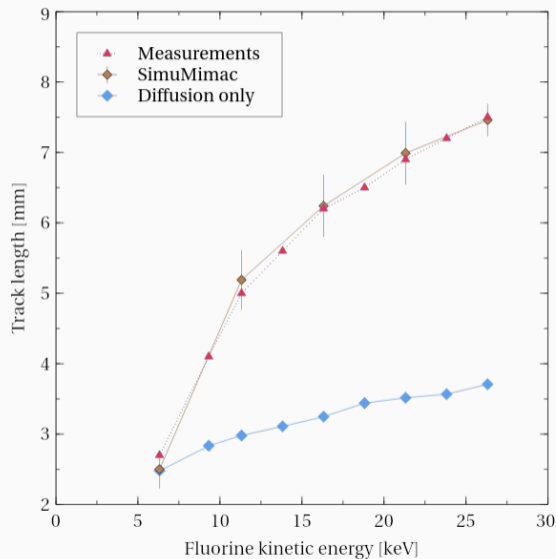


Signal induced by electrons (peaks) and ions (baseline) with different kinematics

⇒ **Distorts the 3D track reconstruction but improves the detector sensitivity**

## SIMUMIMAC

- Simulation that models MIMAC at high gain
- **Reproduce the high-gain measurements**
- Demonstrate that the 3D track distortions are due to the ions accumulated near the readout plane

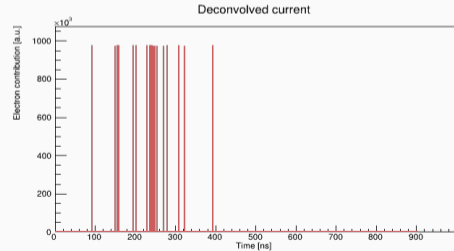
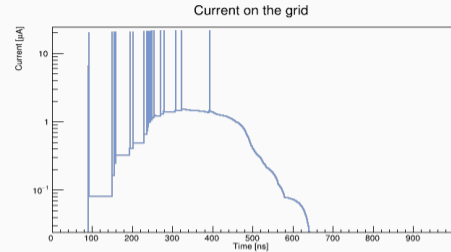


## DECONVOLUTION:

We developed a procedure to extract the electronic current from the measured charge

⇒ No parameter required

⇒ **Can be applied to any measurements**



Deconvolution example on simulated data

### HEAD-TAIL RECOGNITION:

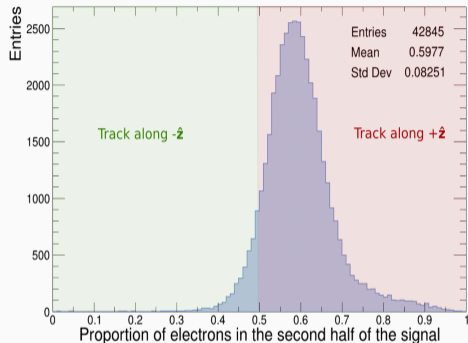
#### Measuring the direction

#### AND the sense of the nuclear recoil

⇒ Improves the directional performance

### ASYMMETRY IN THE CHARGE DEPOSITION:

For a nuclear recoil, most of the charges are produced at the beginning of the track



Measurement of 13 keV protons

**The deconvolution of the ionic signal reveals the fine-structure  
of the primary electrons cloud**

⇒ Gives access to head-tail recognition for tracks along the Z-axis

### HEAD-TAIL RECOGNITION:

Measuring the direction

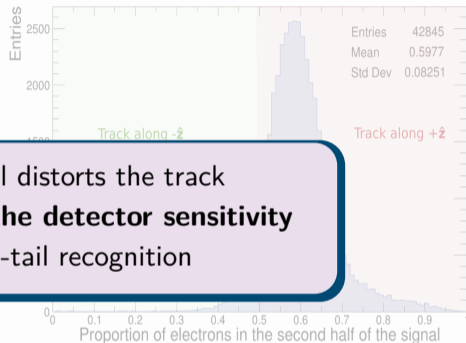
AND the sense of the nuclear recoil

⇒ Improves the directional performance

### ASYMMETRY IN

For a nuclear recoil  
produced at the

At high gain, the ionic signal distorts the track reconstruction **while improving the detector sensitivity** and giving access to head-tail recognition



Measurement of 13 keV protons

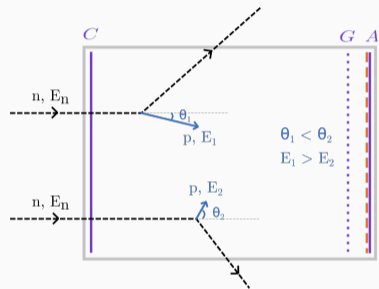
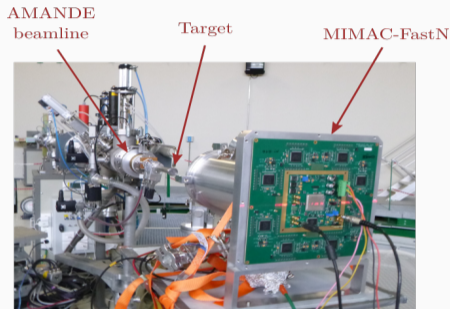
The deconvolution of the ionic signal reveals the **fine-structure**  
of the primary electrons cloud

⇒ Gives access to head-tail recognition for tracks along the Z-axis

## Directional performance of MIMAC

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## MEASUREMENT OF THE DIRECTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF MIMAC

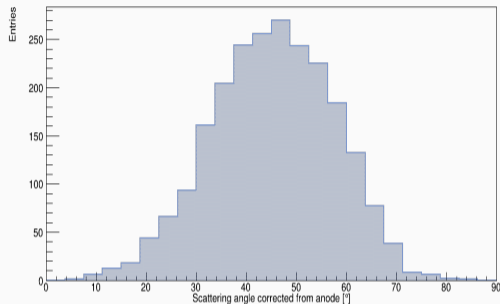


⇒ The AMANDE facility produces mono-energetic neutron fields at 27 keV and 8 keV

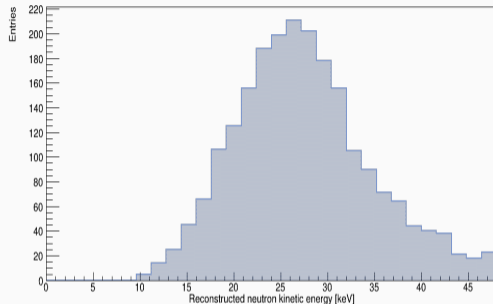
⇒ **The neutrons produce proton recoils at different angles** in the detector with kinetic energies given by

$$E_p = E_n \cos^2 \theta$$

## Directionality – Neutron spectrum reconstruction at 27 keV



Angular distribution



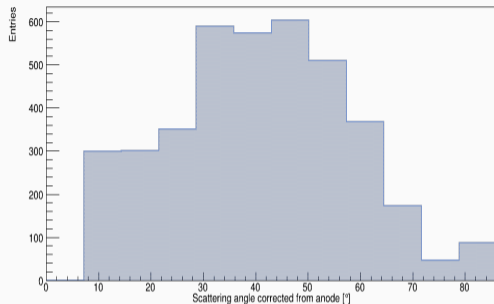
Reconstructed spectrum

### DIRECTIONAL PERFORMANCE AT 27 keV:

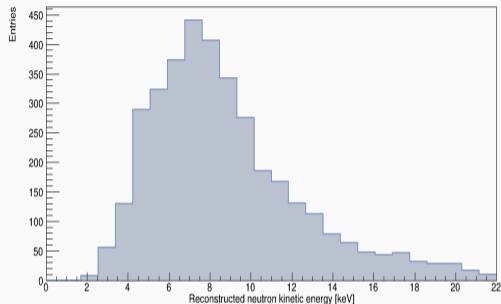
- ⇒ Energy reconstructed agrees within 4% with the energy of the neutron source
- ⇒ Directional threshold at 4 keV kinetic
- ⇒ **Angular resolution better than 12°**
- ⇒ **Embeds all systematics!**(calibration, IQF, energy resolution, angle reconstruction, background discrimination)



## Directionality – Neutron spectrum reconstruction at 8 keV



Angular distribution



Reconstructed spectrum

### DIRECTIONAL PERFORMANCE AT 8 keV:

- ⇒ Energy reconstructed agrees within 9.0%
- ⇒ Directional threshold at 2 keV kinetic
- ⇒ **Angular resolution better than 15°**

⇒ **World-leading  
directional performance**

## Summary and outlook

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- **Directional detection is the only admitted strategy to discover WIMPs** even in the presence of a background
  - ⇒ Requires to measure the direction of WIMP-induced nuclear recoils in the keV-range
- At high-gain ( $> 10^4$ ), the large number of accumulated ions in MIMAC has two main consequences:
  - ⇒ **Distorts the reconstructed 3D tracks**
  - ⇒ **Improves the detector sensibility**
- From simulations and experiments, **we exploited the information contained in the 3D track distortions** to improve the directional performance of MIMAC
  - ⇒ Access to **head-tail recognition** for protons with  $E > 13$  keV along the electric field lines
  - ⇒ **15° angular resolution to proton recoils in the keV-range**
  - ⇒ Demonstrate that directional detection is now able to search for WIMPs with masses above few GeVs

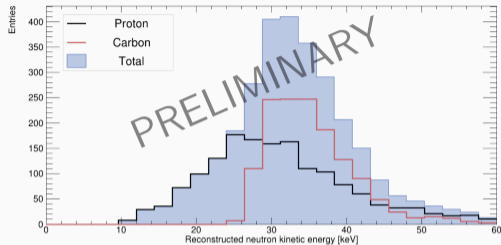
## A NEW METHOD:

Development of a new method that would **exploit the entire measured information**

- Would relate the measured charge to the reconstructed 3D track

## PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS:

- Provides similar angular resolution than the deconvolution method
- Handles poly-energetic neutron field
- **Gives access to directionality on carbon recoils**



Application to AMANDE 27 keV data

## NEXT STEPS:

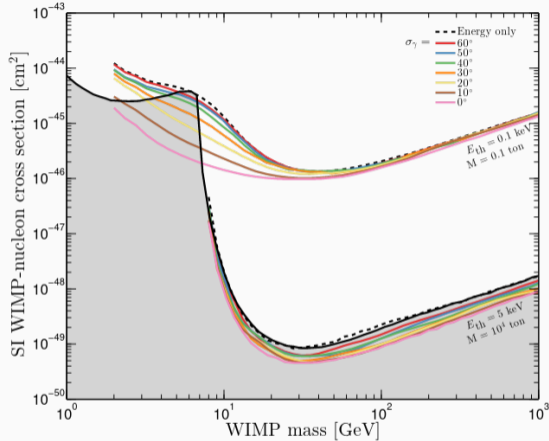
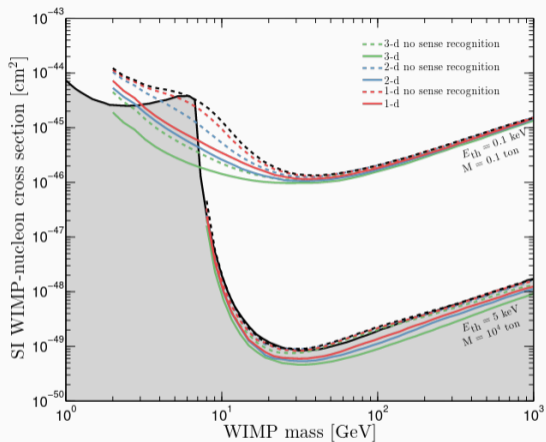
**New AMANDE measurements have been performed** (March 2023). Goals of the analysis:

- Validate the new method
- Quantify the head-tail recognition efficiency
- Quantify the angular resolution on carbon recoils

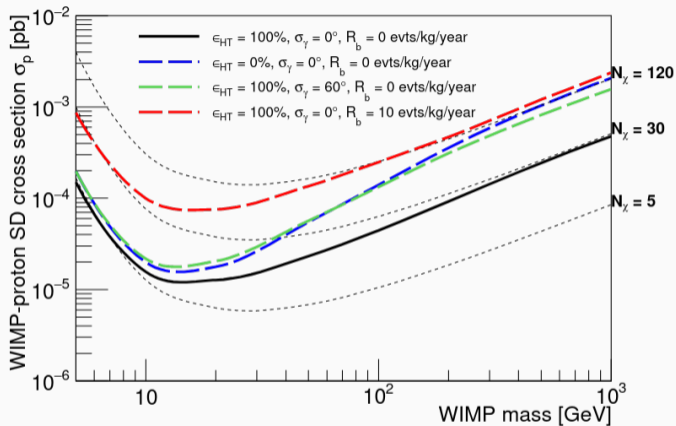
## Backup

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# Neutrino fog

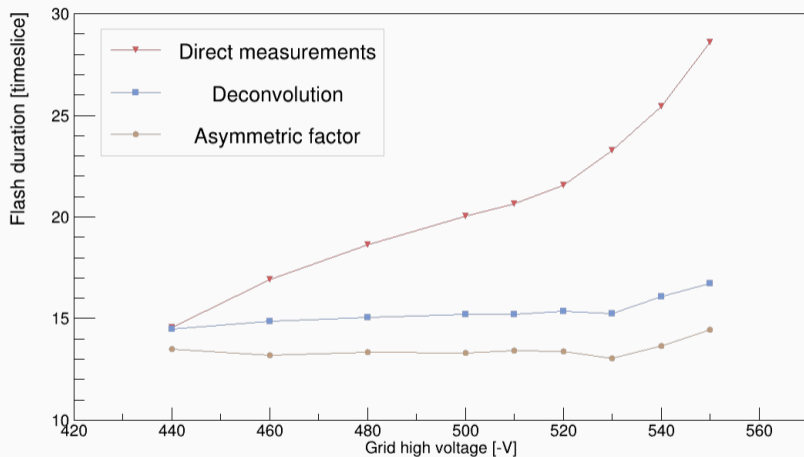


Entering the neutrino fog. Detector using Xe target and an exposure time of one year.  
C.A.J. O'Hare et al., 1505.08061



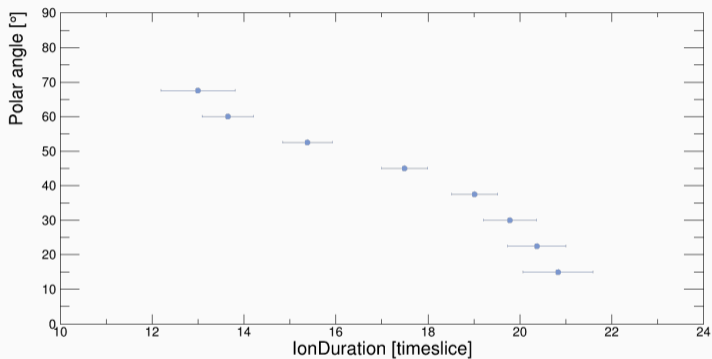
$3\sigma$  discovery potential of directional detection at 90% confidence level. Estimations for a 30 kg·year  $\text{CF}_4$  directional detector with an energy range of [5, 50 keV].

F. Mayet et al., 1602.03781

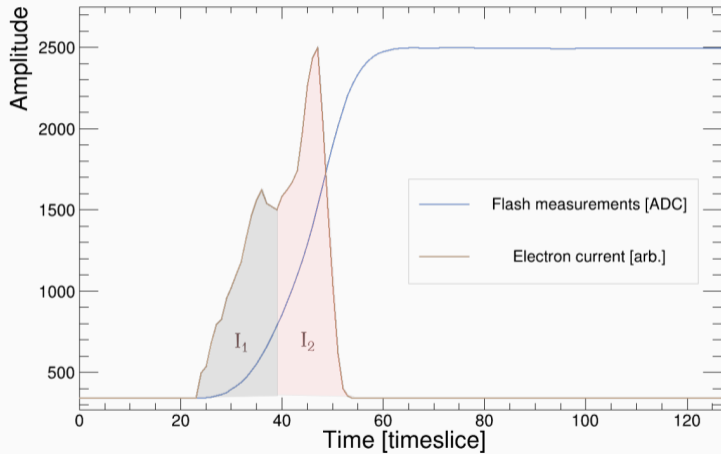


5 keV electrons in  $i\text{-C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  + 50%  $\text{CHF}_3$  at 30 mbar

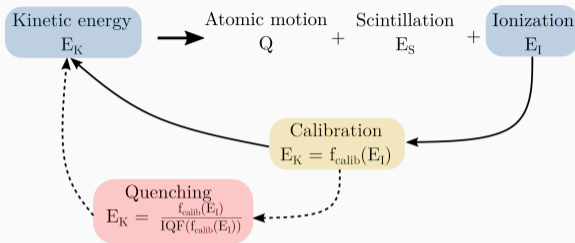




Simulation of the correlation between the polar angle and IonDuration



Flash and deconvolution of a 13 keV proton. Head-tail ratio =  $I_2 / (I_1 + I_2)$ .



*For nuclear recoils or ions*

IQF = conversion function from  $E_I$  to  $E_K$  after calibration

Since the electrons are used as energy reference (calibration),  $\text{IQF}(E_K) = \left. \frac{E_I^{\text{ion}}}{E_I^{\text{elec.}}} \right|_{E_K}$

**The IQF is a crucial quantity  
for ionization detectors**

