

Backgrounds from Cosmogenic Activation in DM-Ice

Walter C. Pettus
on behalf of the DM-Ice collaboration
University of Wisconsin – Madison



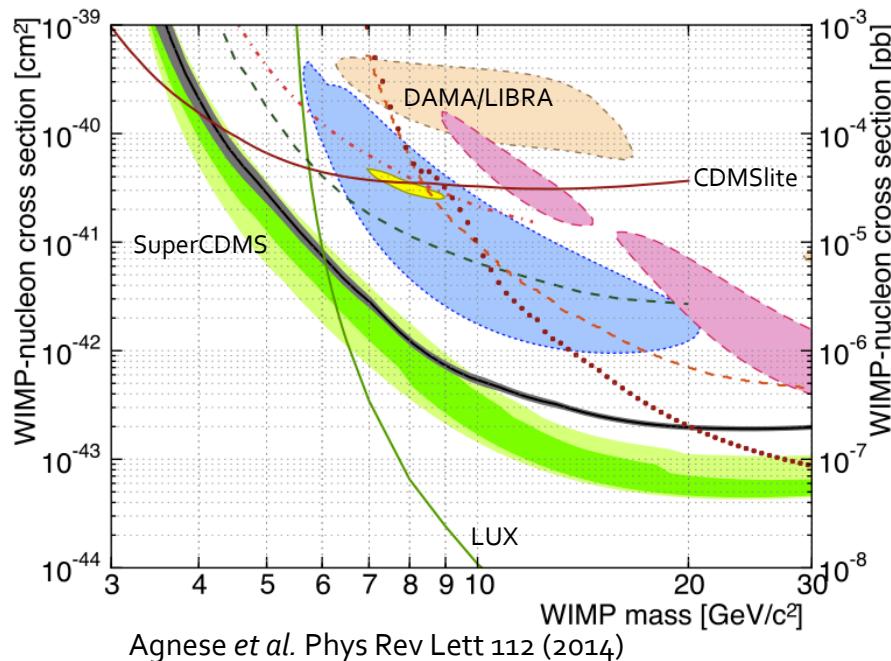
IPA 2015
Madison, WI
4 – 6 May 2015



Tension of Experimental Results

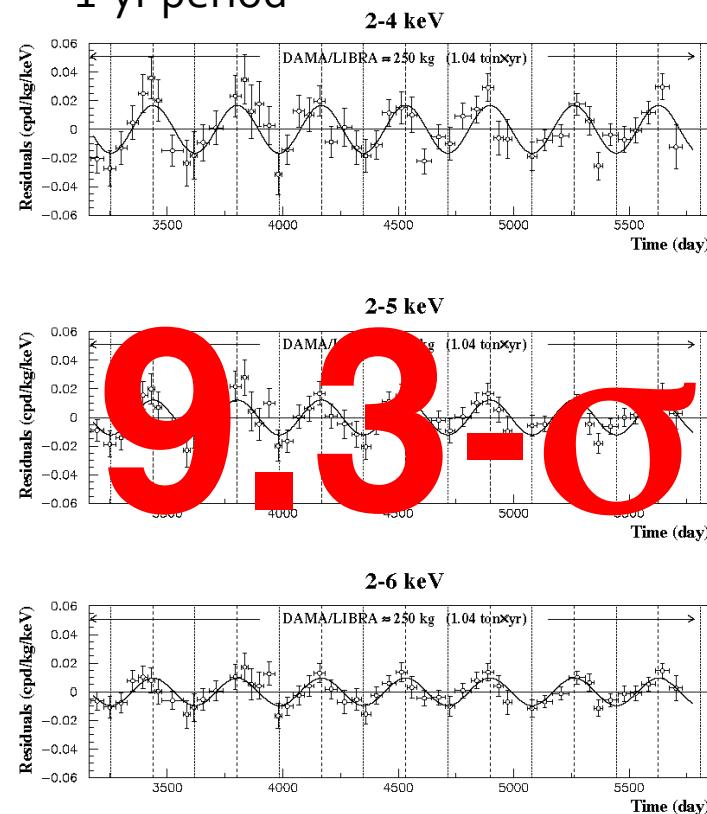
Exclusion Limits vs. Low-Mass WIMP Hints

Multiple experiments strongly disfavor dark matter interpretation of DAMA



Persistent Signal

DAMA/LIBRA-phase1 (1.04 ton*yr):
Consistent signal modulating with 1-yr period



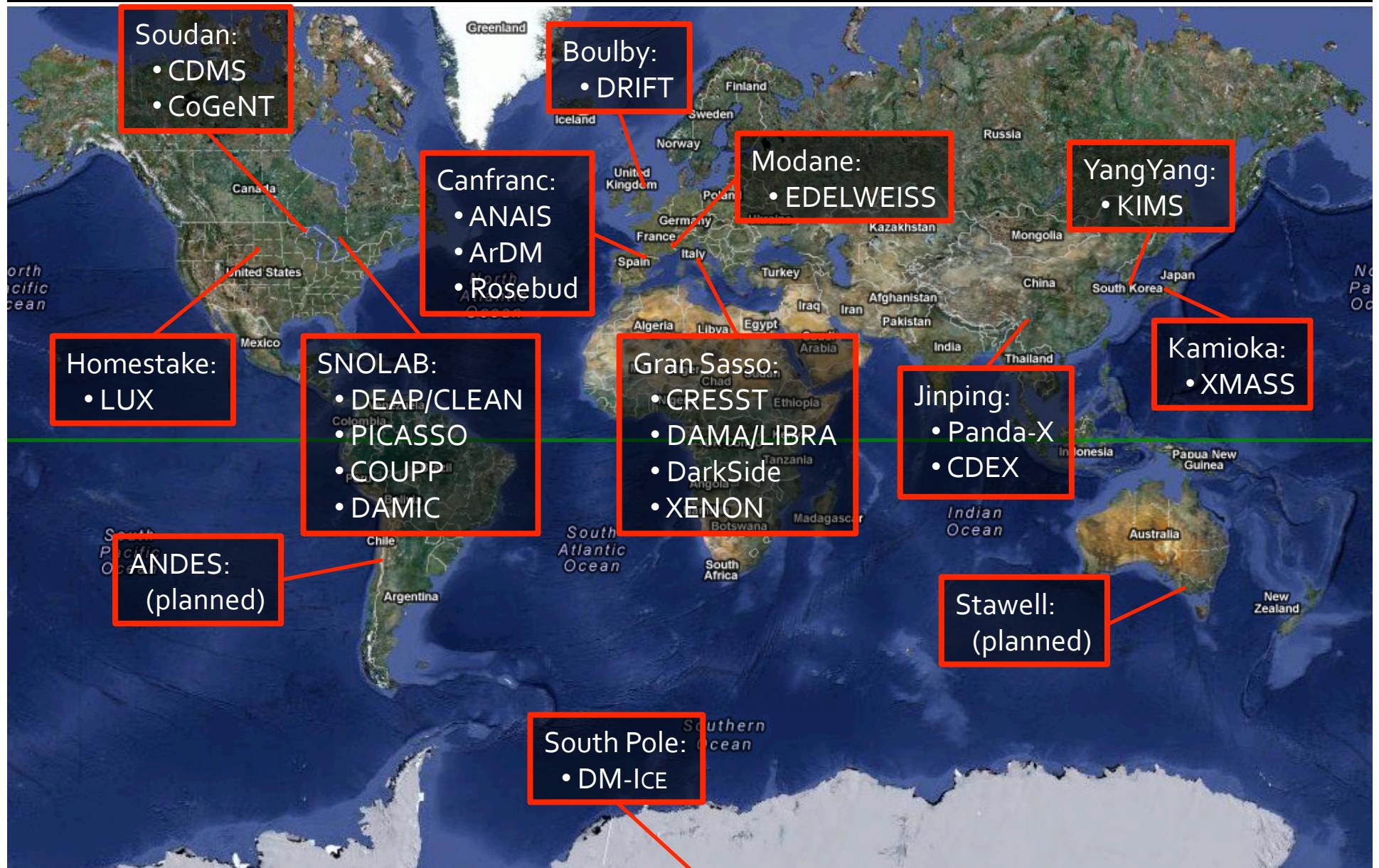
Bernabei et al. Eur. Phys. J. C 73 (2013)

Resolution hidden in Astrophysics, Particle Physics, Instrumental Effects, or Background?

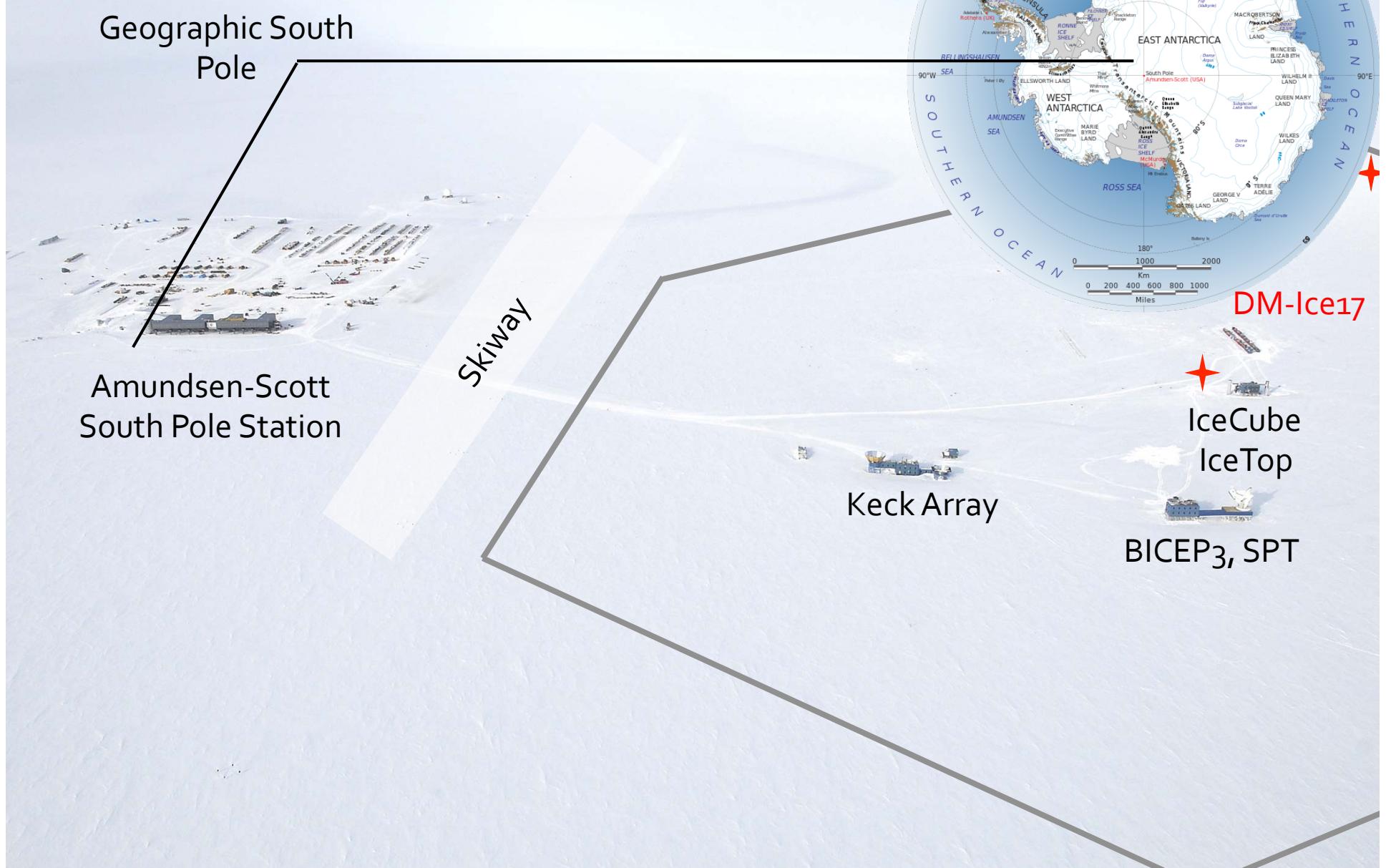
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A World of Dark Matter Searches



South Pole Science



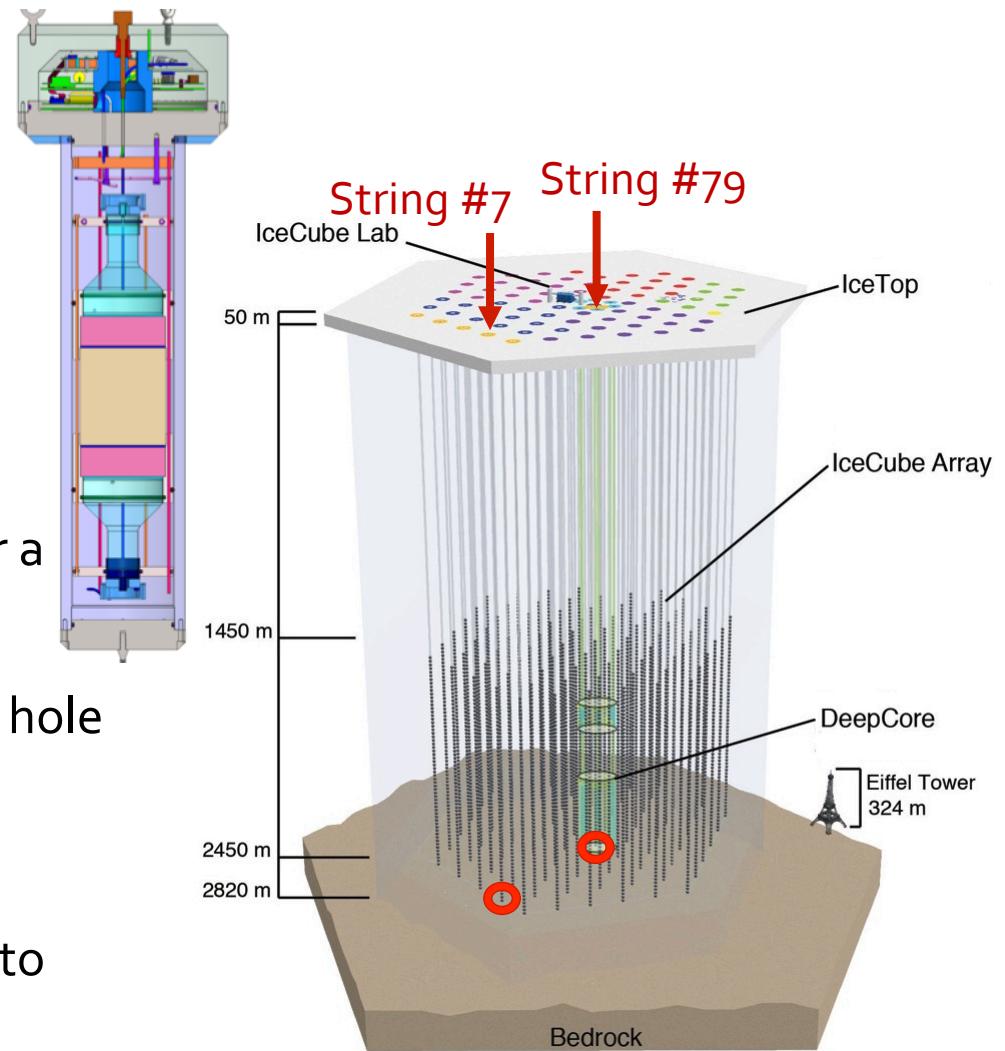
DM-ICE17 Experiment

(2x) 8.5-kg NaI(Tl) modules

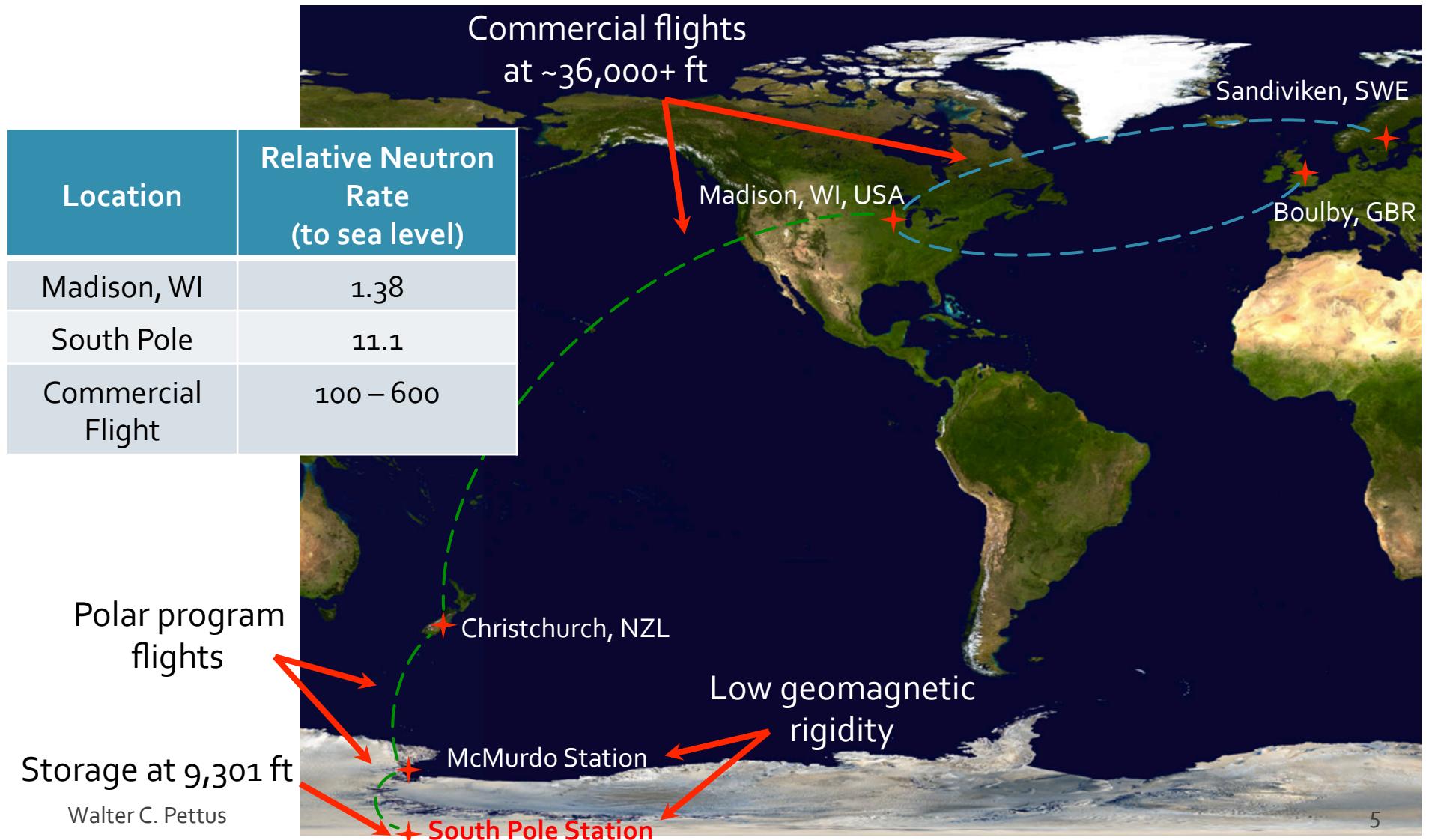
- Installed Dec 2010
- Data run from June 2011

Goals:

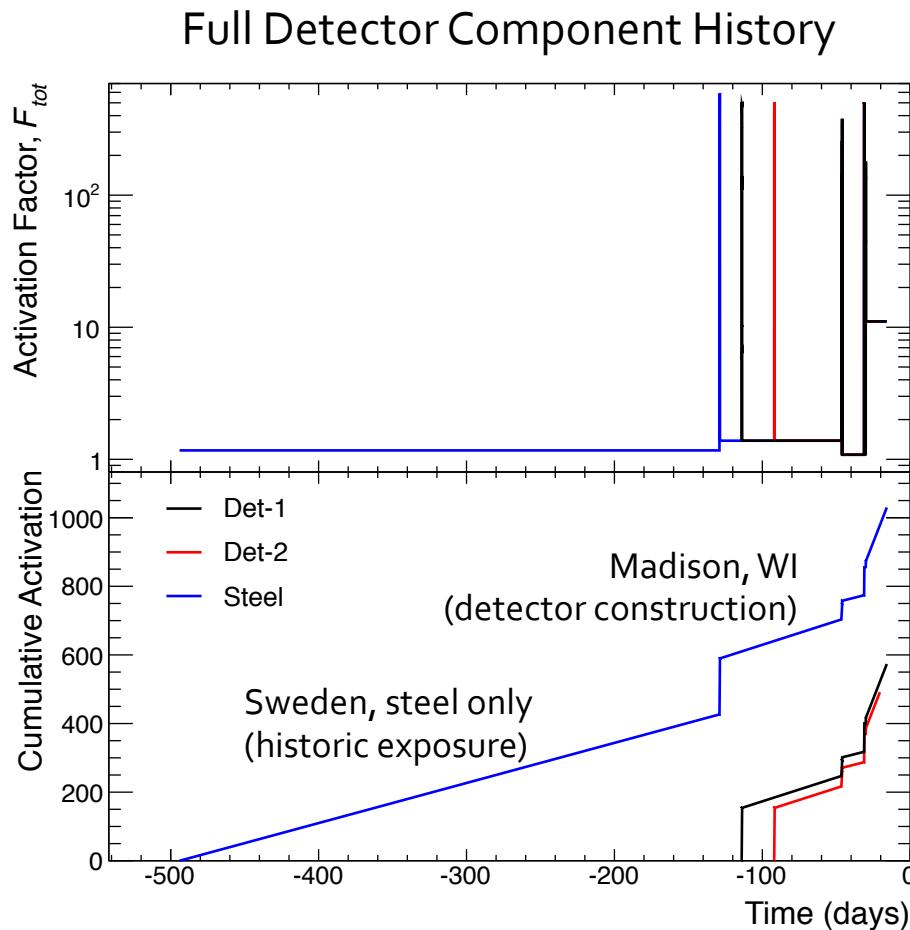
- Demonstrate the feasibility of deploying and operating NaI(Tl) detectors in the Antarctic Ice for a dark matter search
- *In situ* measurement of the radiopurity of the Antarctic ice / hole ice at 2450 m depth
- Study environmental stability
(see Z. Pierpoint, this session)
- Study the capability of IceCube to veto muons
(see A. Hubbard, this session)



Cosmogenic Activation Hazards



Cosmic Ray Exposure Timeline



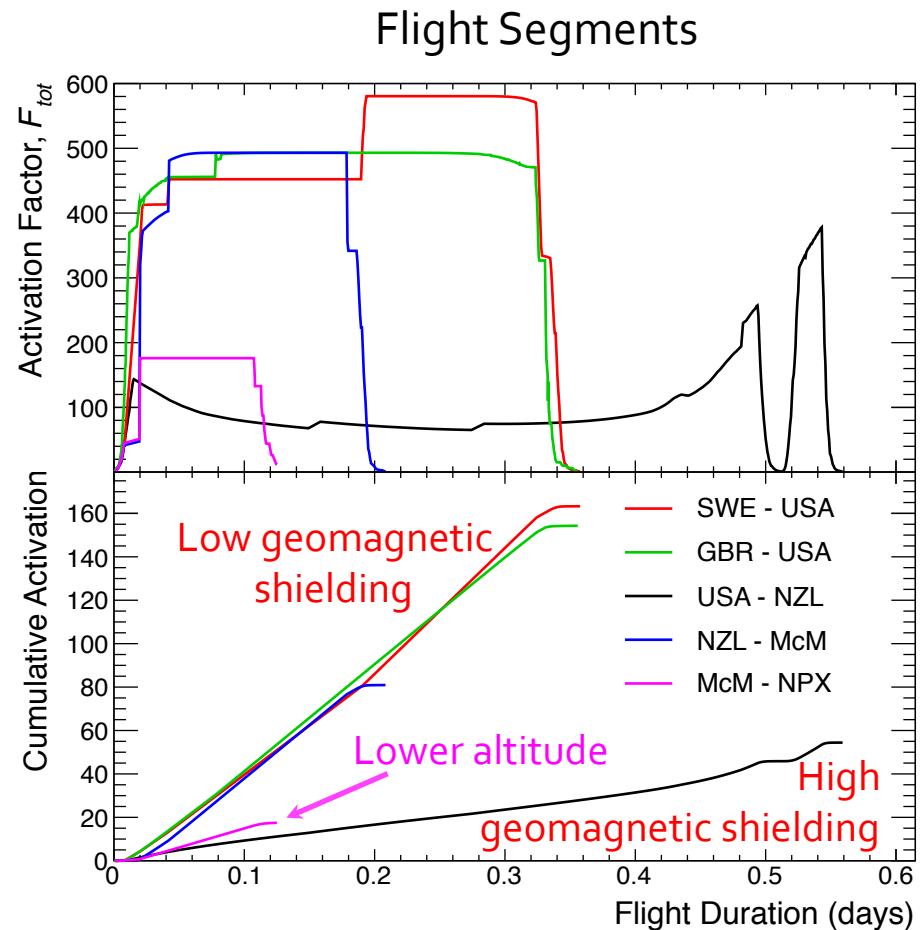
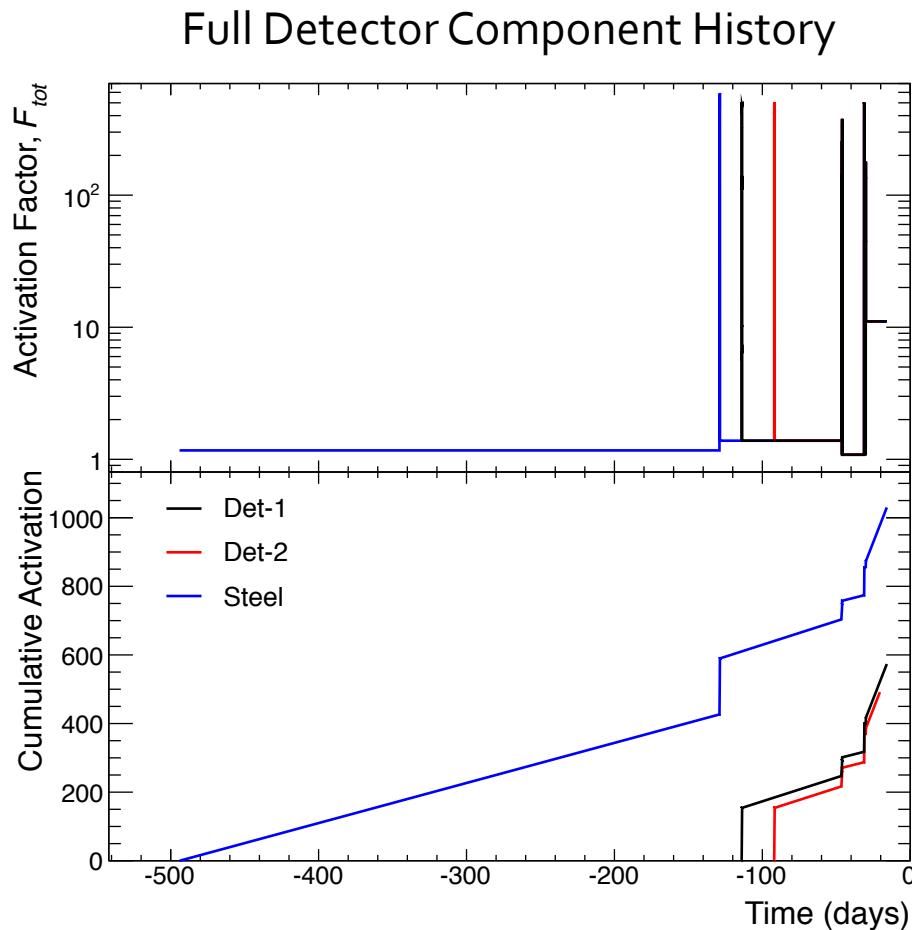
F_{tot} – Relative cosmic ray neutron flux
(scaling from sea level)

- Long periods of low-level exposure during storage and construction
- Punctuated exposure from flight shipment

“Cumulative Activation” – Time-integrated neutron flux scaling

- Different detector components have different exposure histories
- Two DM-Ice17 detectors have different deployment times

Cosmic Ray Exposure Timeline

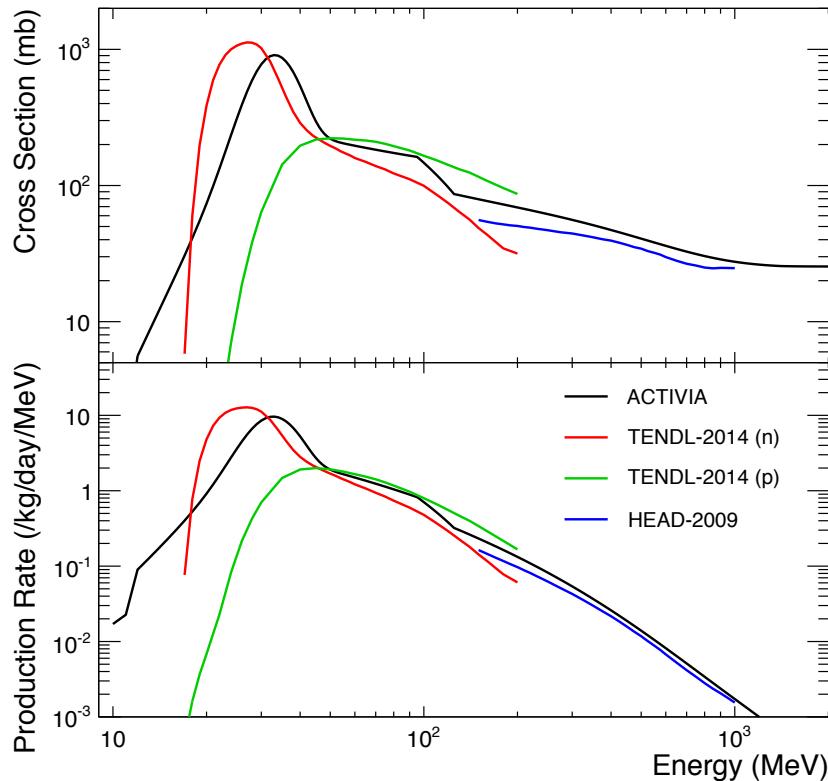


Activation Calculation

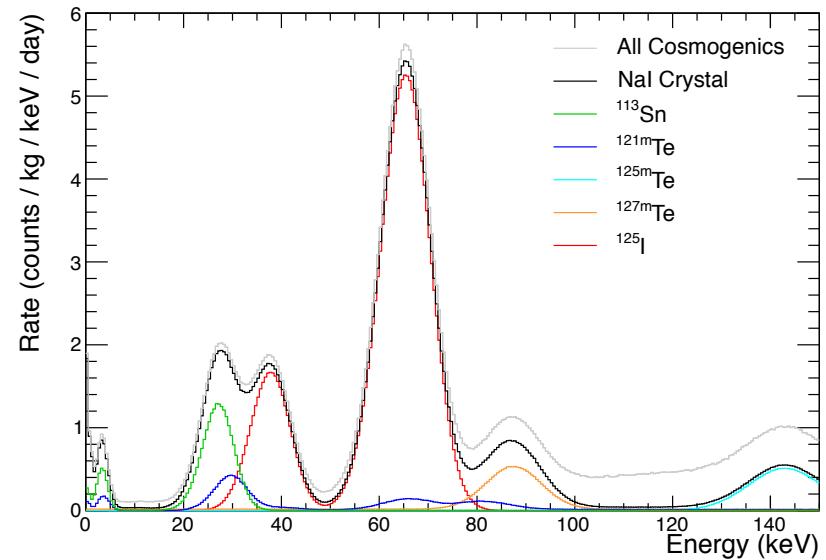
Calculate sea-level activation:

- Identify isotopes of interest from activation code (ACTIVIA)
- Validate cross section against libraries (TENDL, HEAD)
- Integrate over cosmic ray neutron flux

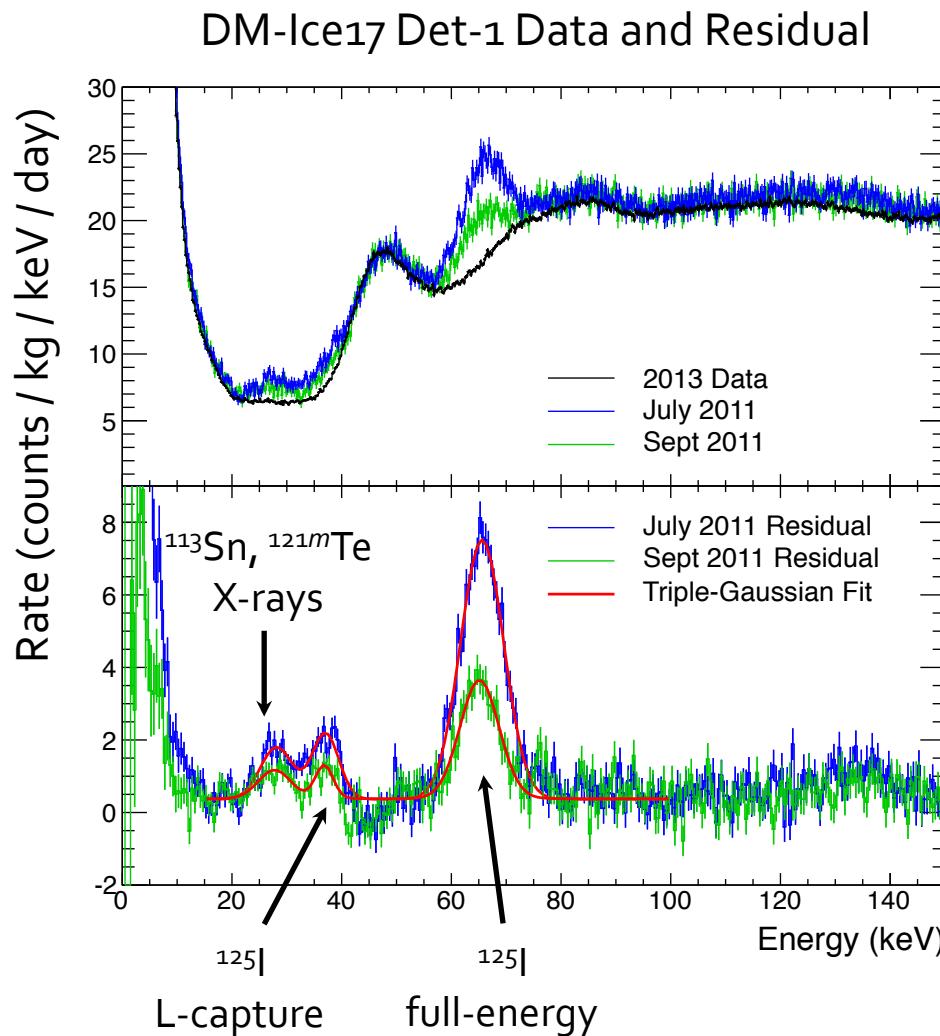
$$R \propto \int \phi_n(E) \cdot \sigma(E) \cdot dE$$



- Scale isotope production by exposure history
- Allow decay governed by known half-lives

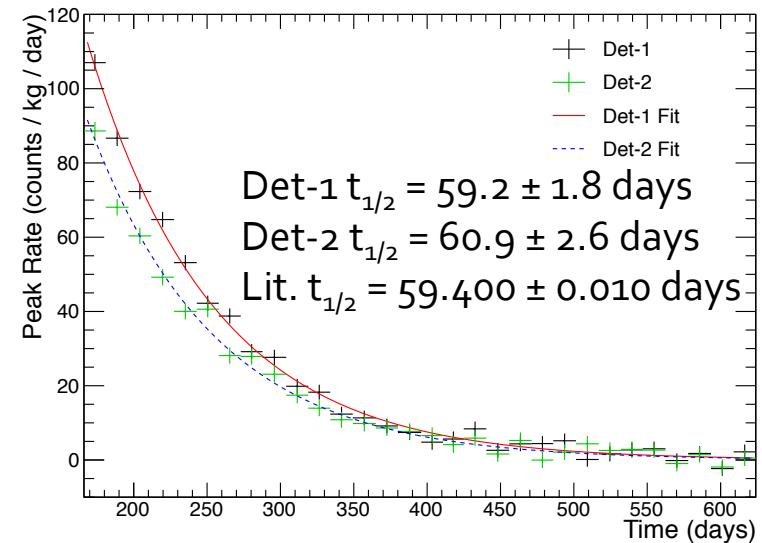


Cosmogenic Decay Peaks



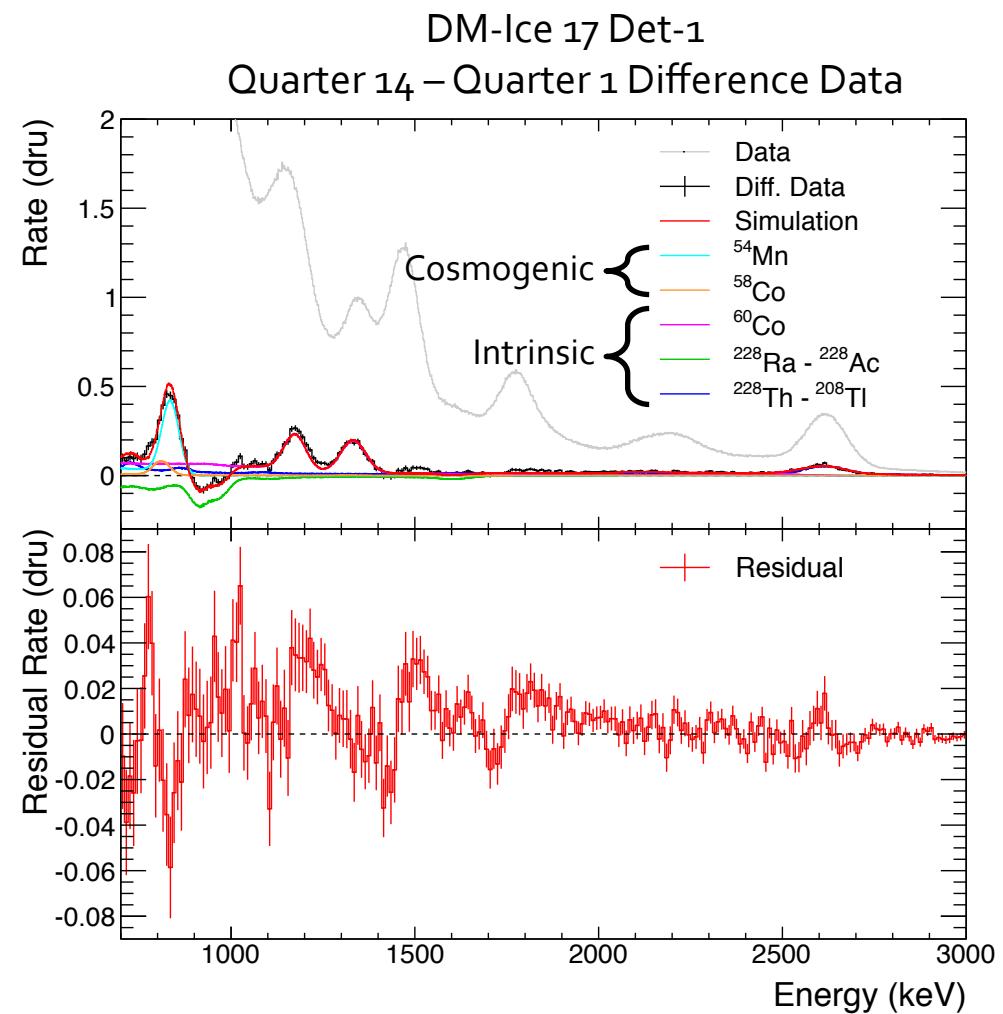
Confirm identity of cosmogenic peaks:

- Match simulated spectral features
 - Expect 65.3 keV full-energy and 37.6 keV L-shell capture peaks for ^{125}I
- Measuring decay time
 - Expect 59.4 day half-life for ^{125}I



High-Energy Spectrum

- Examining changing spectrum at high-energy
- Demonstrates presence of cosmogenic decays
 - ^{54}Mn ($t_{1/2} = 312$ days) and ^{58}Co ($t_{1/2} = 71$ days)
 - Reveals decay of intrinsic contaminants
 - ^{60}Co ($t_{1/2} = 5.3$ yr) in steel pressure vessel
 - Maximally broken ^{232}Th -chain in steel



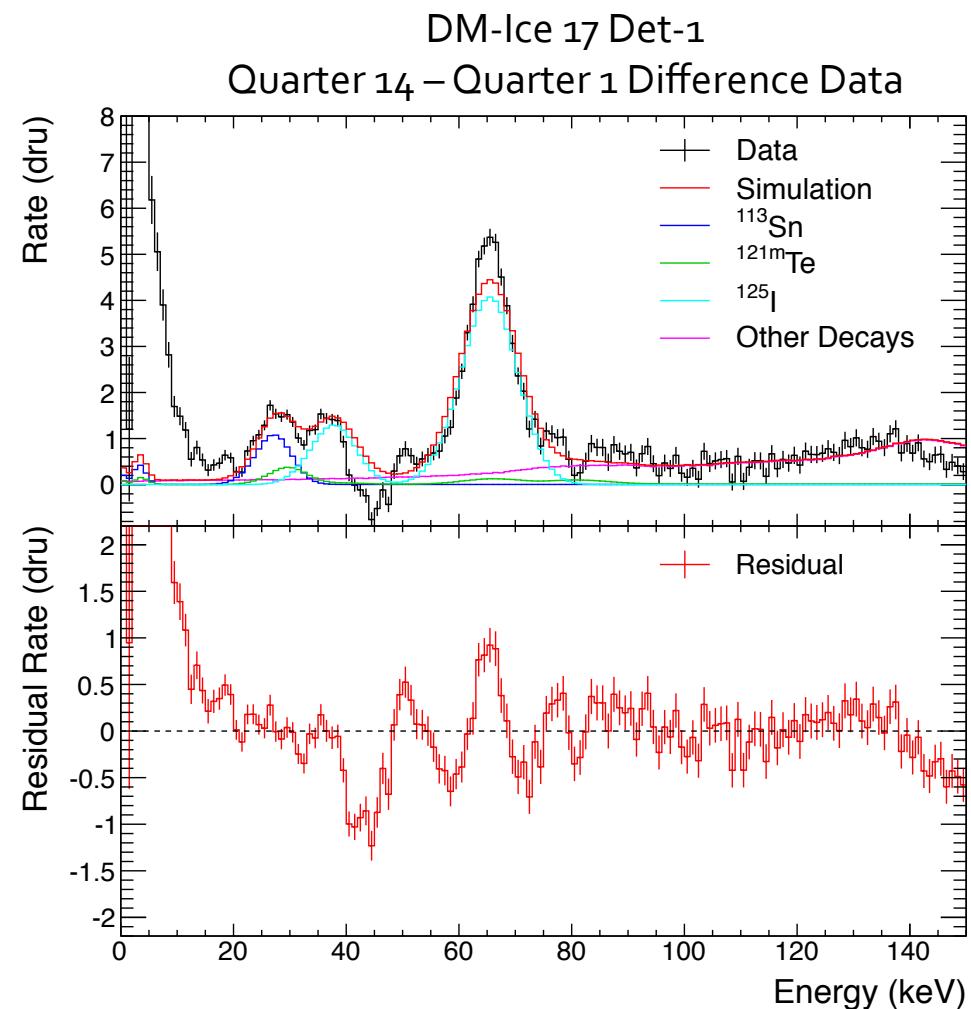
Low-Energy Spectrum

Low-energy spectrum has fewer features, but all cosmogenic:

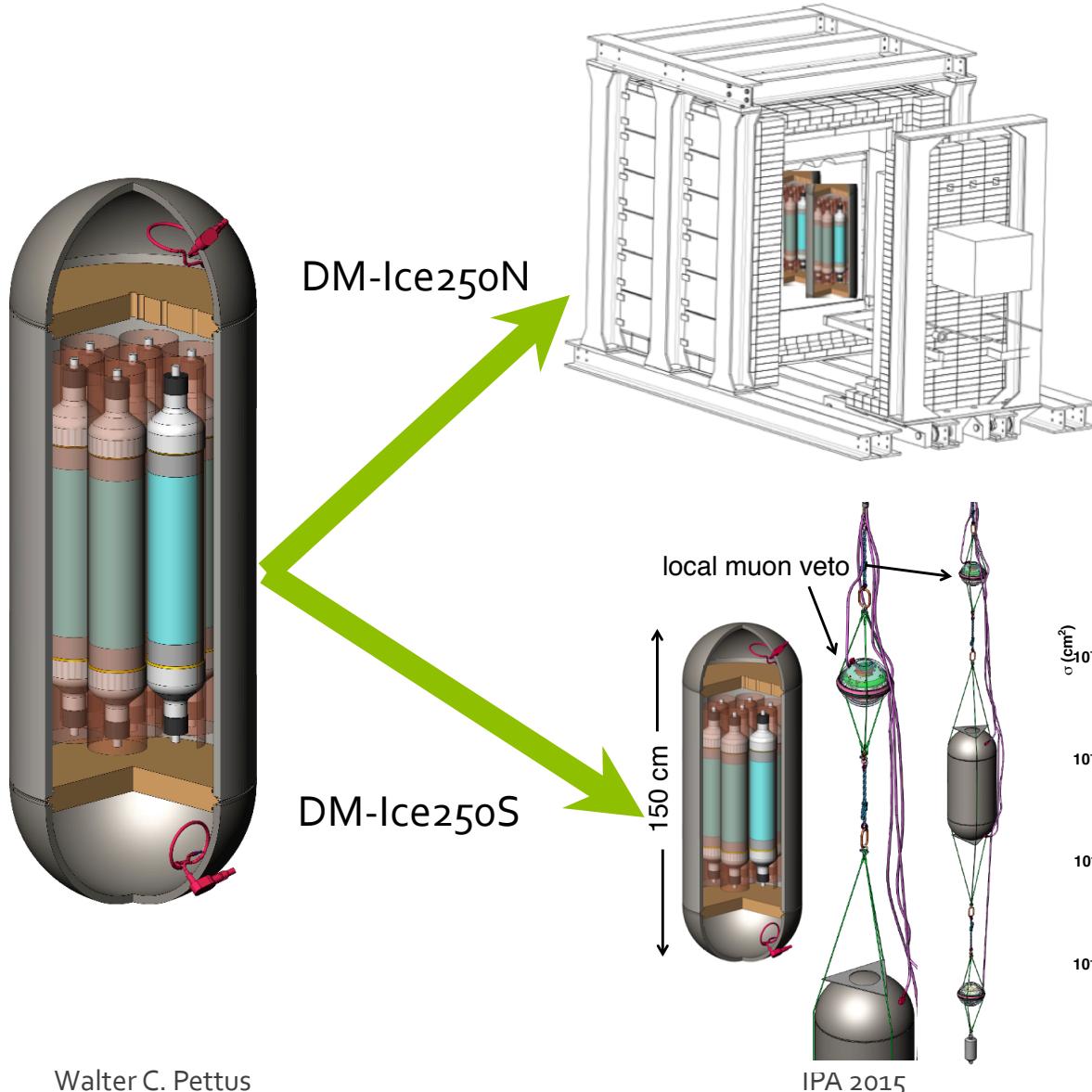
- ^{125}I ($t_{1/2} = 59$ days)
 - only low-energy features
 - ^{113}Sn ($t_{1/2} = 115$ days) and $^{121\text{m}}\text{Te}$ ($t_{1/2} = 164$ days)
 - Constrained by peaks at 200 – 700 keV

Provides feedback to energy resolution for simulation

- Significant overestimate for both ^{125}I peaks



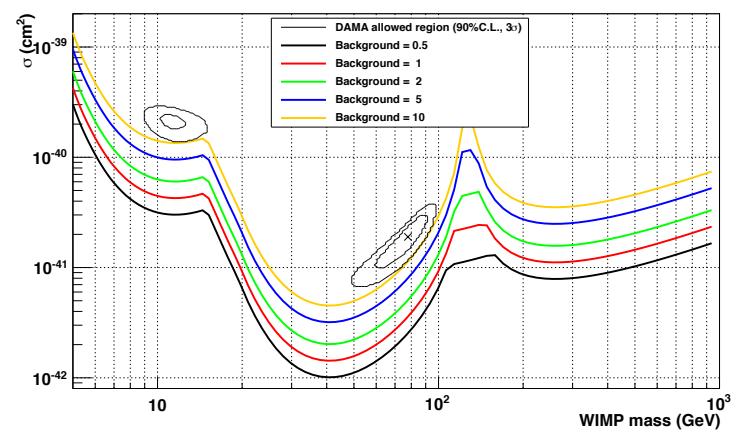
DM-Ice250 Experimental Program



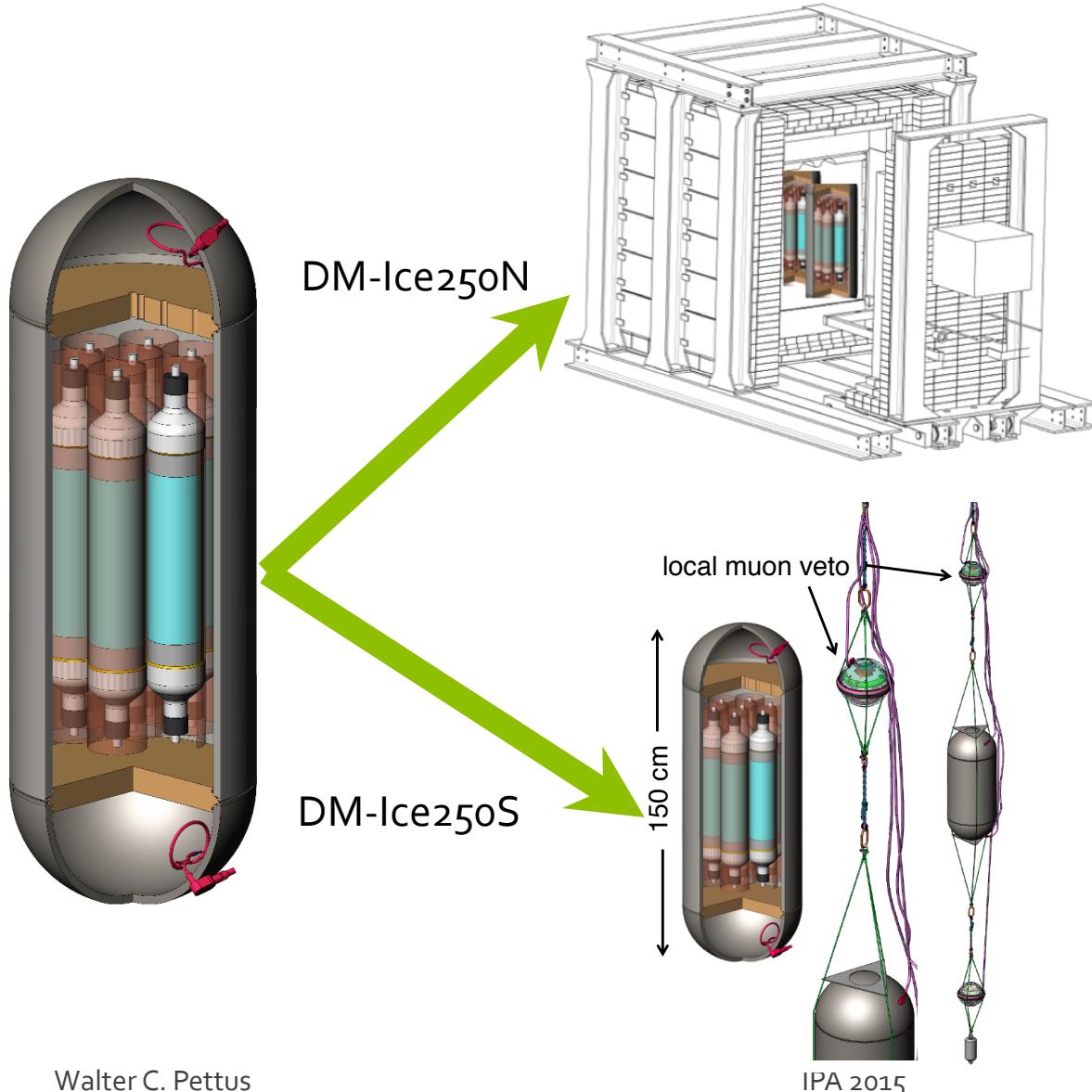
Modular detector supporting deployment in both hemispheres

- 125 kg NaI(Tl) / module
- 7-crystal array

Sensitivity to test DAMA in 500 kg*yr:



DM-Ice250 Experimental Program



Few cosmogenic activation concerns

- Standard mitigation techniques

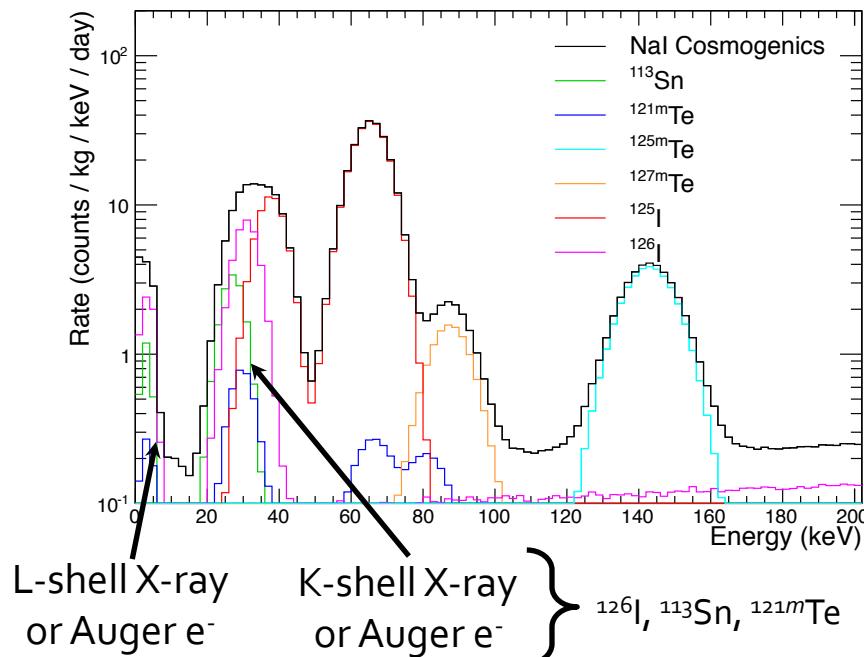
Significant cosmogenic activation concerns

- Novel mitigation techniques required

DM-ICE250S Cosmogenics

Event rate one month after deployment

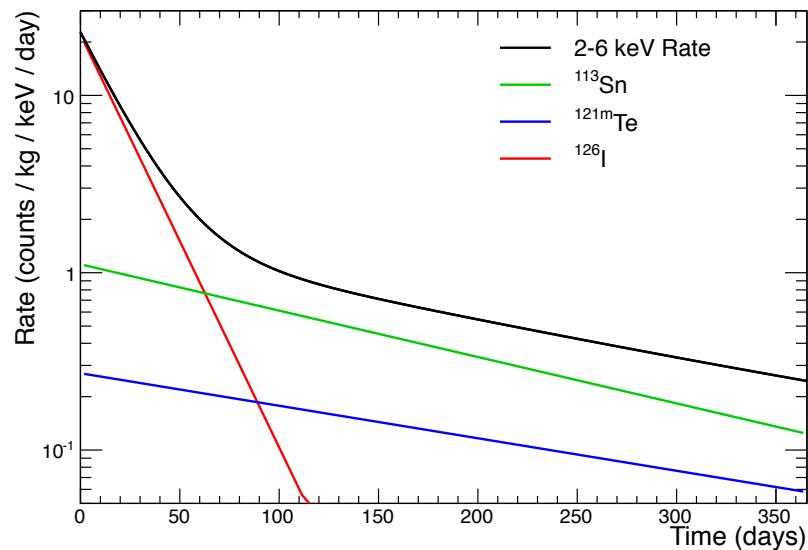
- Multiple strong cosmogenic calibration lines
- Significant contributions to 2 – 6 keV region of interest



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Cosmogenic contribution to ROI:

- ^{126}I ($t_{1/2} = 13$ days)
 - lead contribution at deployment
- ^{113}Sn ($t_{1/2} = 115$ days)
 - dominates rate over physics run



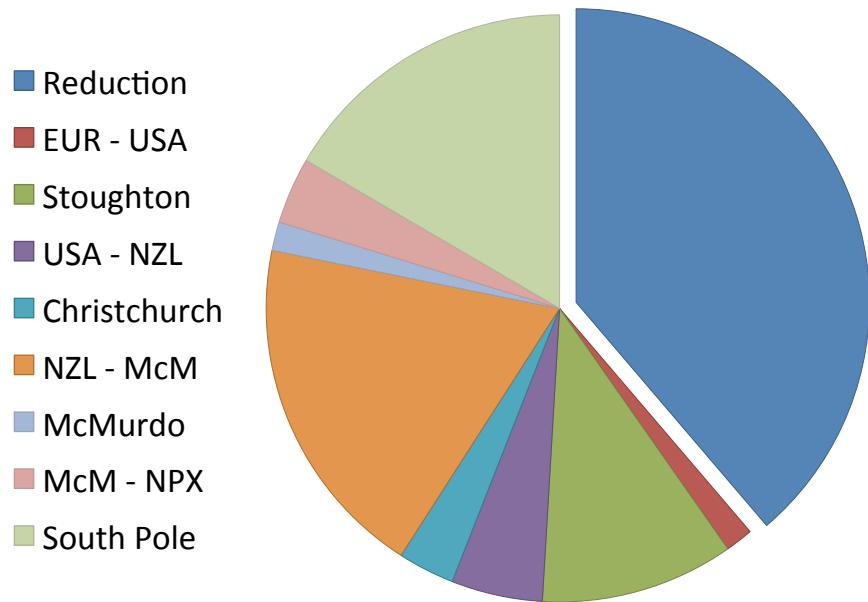
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14

Cosmogenic Mitigation

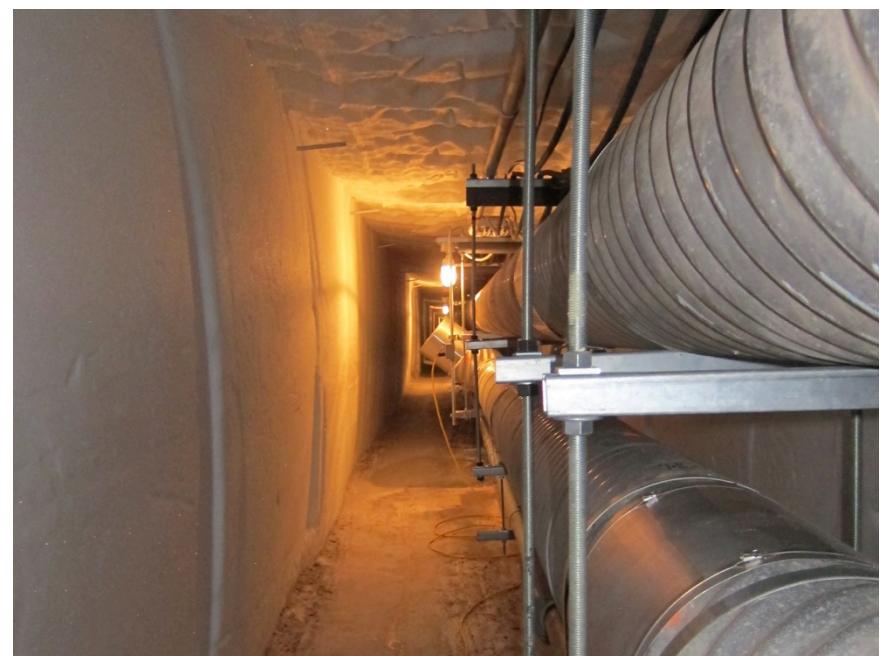
“Exposure budget” for ^{113}Sn in DM-Ice250S:

- 40% reduction is “easy”
- Major contributions remain from NZL-McM flight and South Pole



Further reductions:

- 50% reduction in low-altitude NZL-McM flight (10% of total)
- 90% reduction in South Pole exposure from tunnel storage



DM-Ice Collaboration

Yale University

Reina Maruyama, Karsten Heeger, Kyungeun Lim, Estella de Souza

University of Wisconsin – Madison

Francis Halzen, Michael DuVernois, Antonia Hubbard, Albrecht Karle, Matt Kauer, Walter Pettus, Zachary Pierpoint

University of Sheffield

Neil Spooner, Vitaly Kudryavtsev, Anthony Ezeribe, Frederic Mouton, Matt Robinson, Sam Telfer, Lee Thompson, Dan Walker

Boulby Underground Science Facility

Sean Paling

Fermilab

Lauren Hsu

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Liang Yang

University of Alberta

Darren Grant

Pennsylvania State University

Doug Cowen, Ken Clark

NIST-Gaithersburg

Pieter Mumm

University of Stockholm

Chad Finley, Per Olof Hulth, Klas Hultqvist, Christian Walck

DigiPen

Charles Duba, Eric Mohrmann

SNOLAB

Bruce Cleveland