

The ZEPLIN programme: Current results & future plans

University of Edinburgh, STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Imperial College London, University of Sheffield, LIP Coimbra, ITEP Moscow, UCLA, Texas A&M University, Rochester University Science & Technology Facilities Council

ZEPLIN-II Detector



N.J.T.Smith - STFC RAL

Venice - TeV Astroparticle Physics Workshop







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Detector response: 57Co calibration

Co57 (060610 and 060617) position reconstruction



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Co-57 Calibration stability

 S1 peak stability from Co-57
 S2 shows expected improvement in E-resolution
 S1 and S2 anti-correlated
 not used as no gain in discrimination







S2 corrections

Corrections to S2 size needed for
 purity (function of depth)
 pressure (scaled to 1.5 bar)
 ... and liquid depth between grids
 liquid surface charging
 ... using cathode recoil events







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Neutron/Gamma pulses



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n - Calibration (AmBe or 252-CF)



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Discrimination Power



energy, keVe

AmBe calibration (upper)
Co-60 Calibration (lower)

- Used to define acceptance window
- 50% n.r. acceptance shown
- Iower S2/S1=40 bound fixed
- Box defined 5-20 keV_{ee}
- Uniform population across plots
 - high rate calibrations (esp Co-60)
 - coincidences between events and 'dead-region' events
- 98.5% γ discrimination at 50% n.r. acceptance

35

40

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Detector Efficiencies

Efficiencies calculated for all event selection, algorithm, DAQ, etc.

- Compared to calibration data
- Observed background consistent with PMT simulations



... but spatial distribution shows cathode events...

Selection cut	Efficiency	Description
S2 Cut-0	≈100% (exp)	Requirement that a WIMP-like event has one and only one primary and secondary
S2 Cut-1	f(E): 100% > 10 keV	Selection of S2 candidates with area>1 Vns
		(smaller pulses due to extraneous single electron extraction are ignored)
S2 Cut-2	90.2%	Removal of events by S2 pulse shape cut (photon mean arrival time)
S2 Cut-3	≈100%	Removal of events with non-physical S2 arrival times relative to trigger
S2 Cut-4	≈100%	Removal of events with multiple S2 candidates (multiple scattering)
S1 Cut-1	f(E): 100%	Selection of S1 candidates with ≥ 3 fold coincidence at 2/5 photoelectron amplitude
	$(5 \text{ keV:} 43\% \ 10 \text{ keV:} 92\%)$	
S1 Cut-2	≈100%	Removal of events with non-physical drift times relative to S2
S1 Cut-3	≈100%	Removal of events by S1 pulse shape cut (photon arrival time distribution)
S1 Cut-4	98.7%	Removal of events with multiple S1 candidates
S1 Cut-5	99.7%	Tagging of <3 -fold S1 signals with cathode drift time (event removed by S1-4)
DAQ Cut-1	f(E): 100% < 30 keV	Digitiser saturation cut
DAQ Cut-2	90%	DAQ dead-time correction for science run (trigger rate dependent)
DAQ Cut-3	99.2%	Coincidental events in veto (trigger rate dependent)
DAQ Cut-4	99.7%	Requirement that a valid S1 or S2 trigger the DAQ





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Science runs

Top plot shows events with veto Lower plot has them removed S2/S 0 Second population seen Due to radon-progeny events on walls Acceptance window as before Also shown constant S2 contours Second run in preparation Remove radon events to remove second population Emission confirmed from SAES getters 0 Expected sensitivity -> 2e-7 pb





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Expectation Analysis



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Cross-section result, first run

29 events seen in box
28.6±4.3 expected (total)
10.4 upper limit to n.r
Translates to limit shown
'canonical' halo model
constant q.f of 0.19 used

DATA listed top to bottom on plot DAMA 2000 58k kg-days Nal Ann.Mod. 3sigma,w/o DAMA 1996 limit KIMS 2007 - 3409 kg-days CsI CRESST 2004 10.7 kg-day CaWO4 Edelweiss I final limit, 62 kg-days Ge 2000+2002+2003 limit ZEPLIN I First Limit (2005) WARP 2.3L, 96.5 kg-days 55 keV threshold ZEPLIN II (Jan 2007) result CDMS (Soudan) 2004 + 2005 Ge (7 keV threshold) XENON10 2007 (Net 136 kg-d) Ruiz de Austri/Trotta/Roszkowski 2007, CMSSM Markov Chain Monte Carlos (1 Ruiz de Austri/Trotta/Roszkowski 2007, CMSSM Markov Chain Monte Carlos (1 Ellis et. al Theory region post-LEP benchmark points



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Spin dependent results

Accepted for publication: Physics Letters B

Conversion of nuclear recoil limits to 0 SD couplings (Published limits plotted) •





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Next stage: ZEPLIN-III

- ZEPLIN-III constructed
- Surface calibrations completed
 - Performance as expected
 - some indication of higher then expected light yield
- Target deployment at Boulby completed
 - Operations for next two years approved



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ZEPLIN III Features

- 8kg fiducial mass
- PMTs in liquid to improve light collection
- 3.5 cm drift depth higher E-field
- 0.5 cm electroluminescent gap
- 31 small PMTs for fine position sensitivity
- open plan no surfaces reduced feedback
- Lower-background PMTs available
- Copper construction
- Low-background xenon (from ITEP)

Position recovery















"First dark" pulses

Neutron shielding in place Full gas system operation Full PMT/DAQ operations Slow control operations Commissioning underway Iight yield purity • veto 0 gamma shielding Expected full operations by end-October







Summary

- ZEPLIN-II First run completed underground
 - First results in press
 - 29 events seen, 28.6±4.3 expected
 - 10.4 n.r 90%c.l. upper limit
 - 6.6e-7 pb SI, 7e-2 pb SD W-n
 - Second run in preparation
 - remove radon events from SAES getters
 - expected sensitivity -> 2e-7 pb
- ZEPLIN-III Construction completed
 - Deployment of target at Boulby complete
 - commissioning underway
 - Operations for next 2.0 years approved
 - Additional lab tests to confirm/explore xenon physics