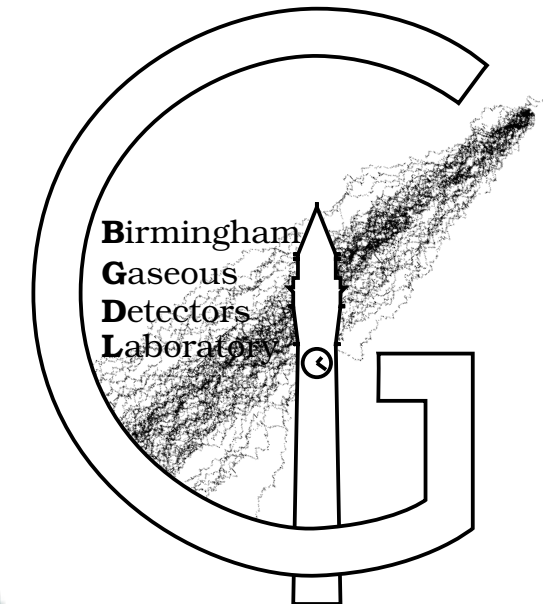


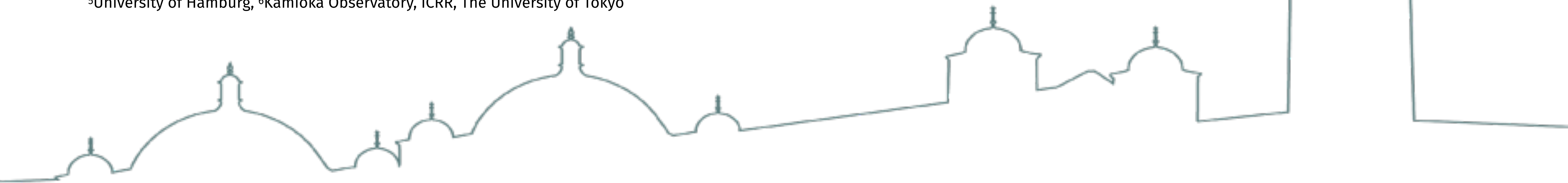


Towards a Scalable Method for Proportional Electron Multiplication in Liquid Xenon

I. Giomataris¹, K. Kanzawa², I. Katsioulas³, **P. Knights**⁴,
K. Nikolopoulos^{4,5}, H. Sekiya⁶, P. Walters⁴

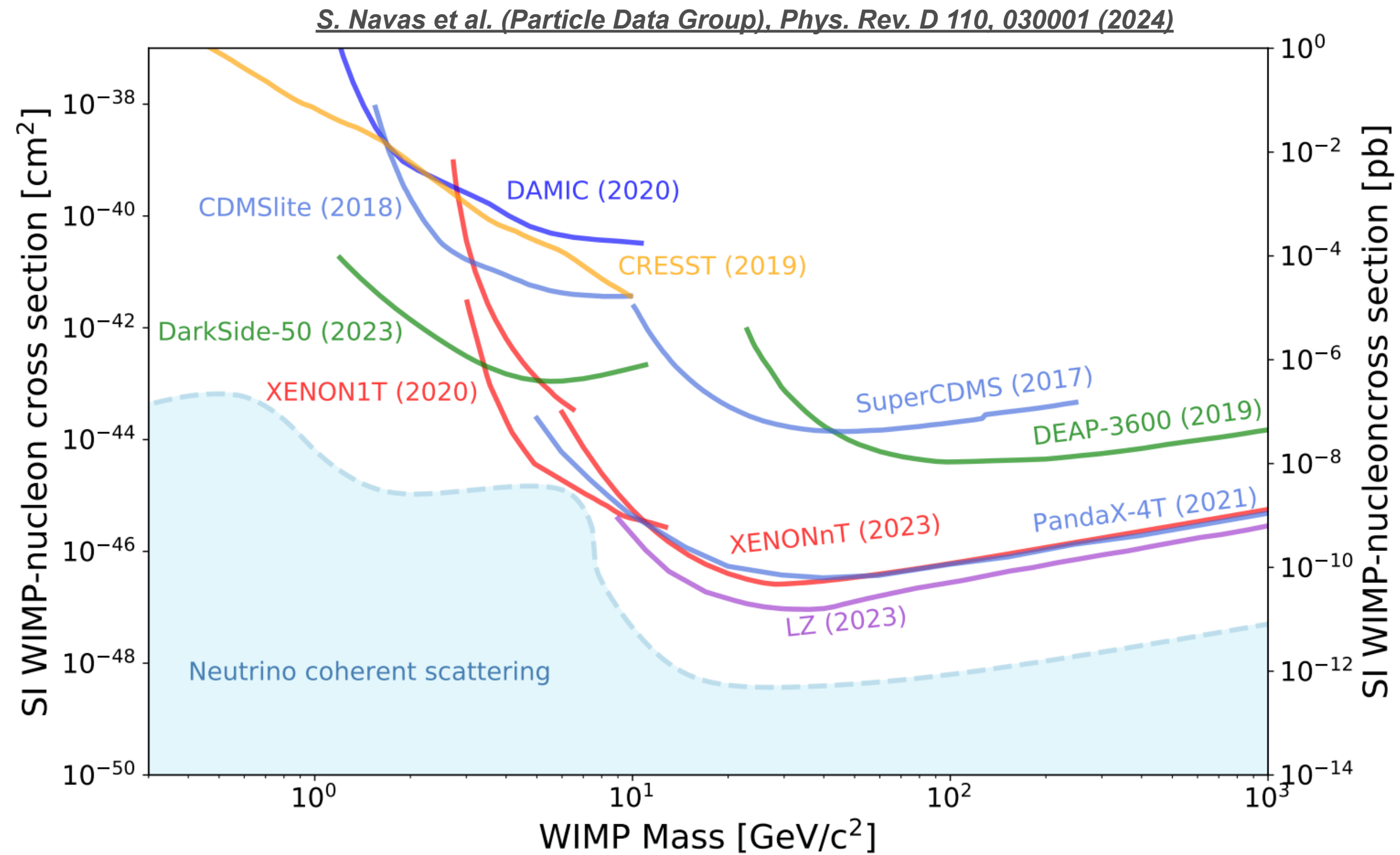
¹CEA Saclay, ²Nagoya University, ³European Spallation Source, ⁴University of Birmingham,

⁵University of Hamburg, ⁶Kamioka Observatory, ICRR, The University of Tokyo



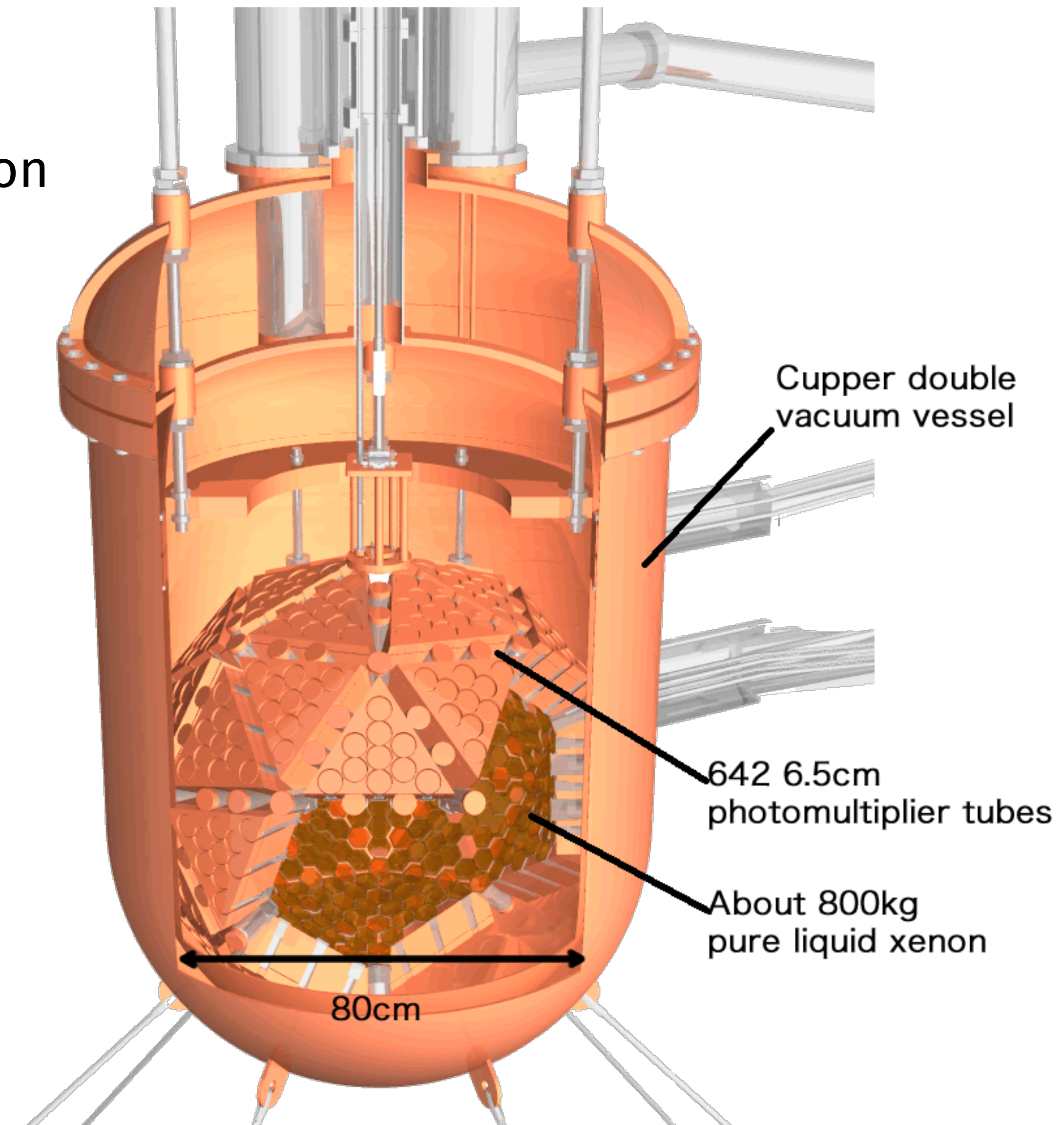
Direct Dark Matter Searches

- ❖ World-leading sensitivities from Dual-Phase TPCs
 - ➡ LZ, Panda-X, Xenon-nT, etc.
- ❖ Technology has intrinsic background rejection
 - ➡ Difference of S1 and S2 signal allows ER vs NR discrimination
- ❖ Requires two-phase operation
 - ➡ Gas phase to generate S2
- ❖ Designs converge to cylinders or polygonal prisms
 - ➡ Geometry limits photo-coverage



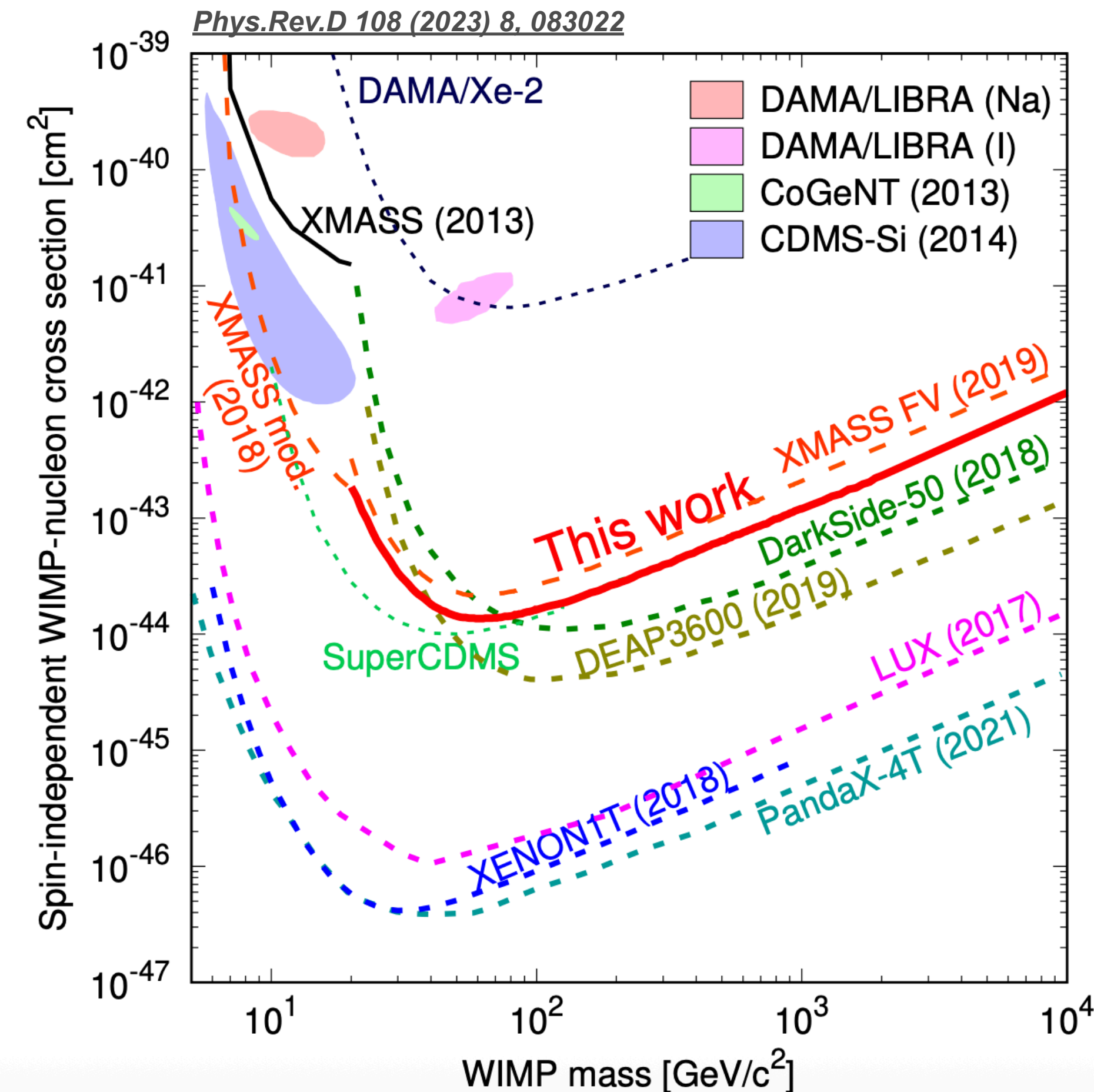
XMASS Experiment

- ❖ Single-phase, almost spherical, liquid xenon detector
 - ➡ 642 PMTs arranged on surface of a pentakis dodecahedron
- ❖ ~800 kg total Xe; ~100 kg fiducial
- ❖ Only observes 'S1' equivalent
 - ➡ Does not benefit from same background discrimination



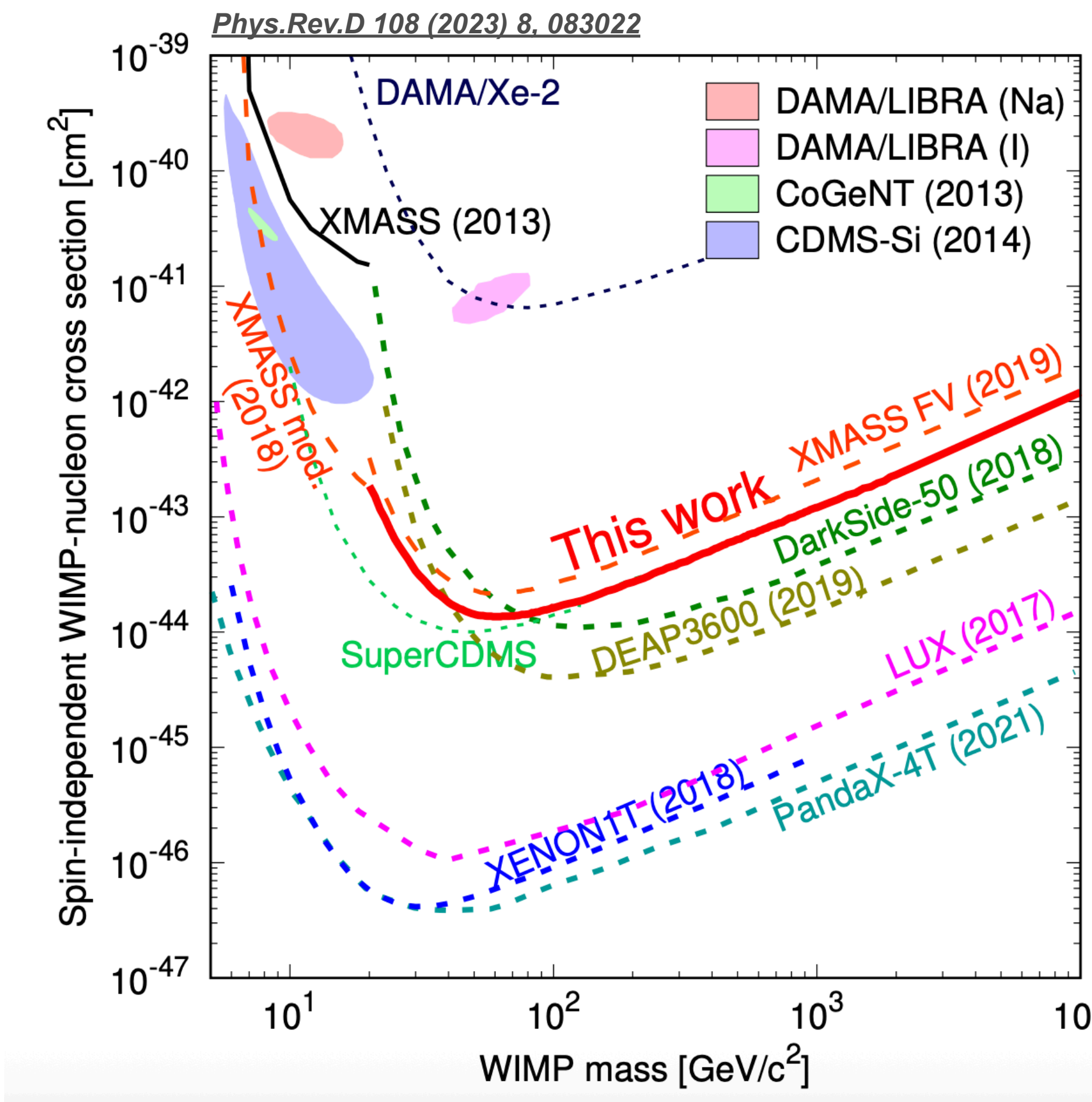
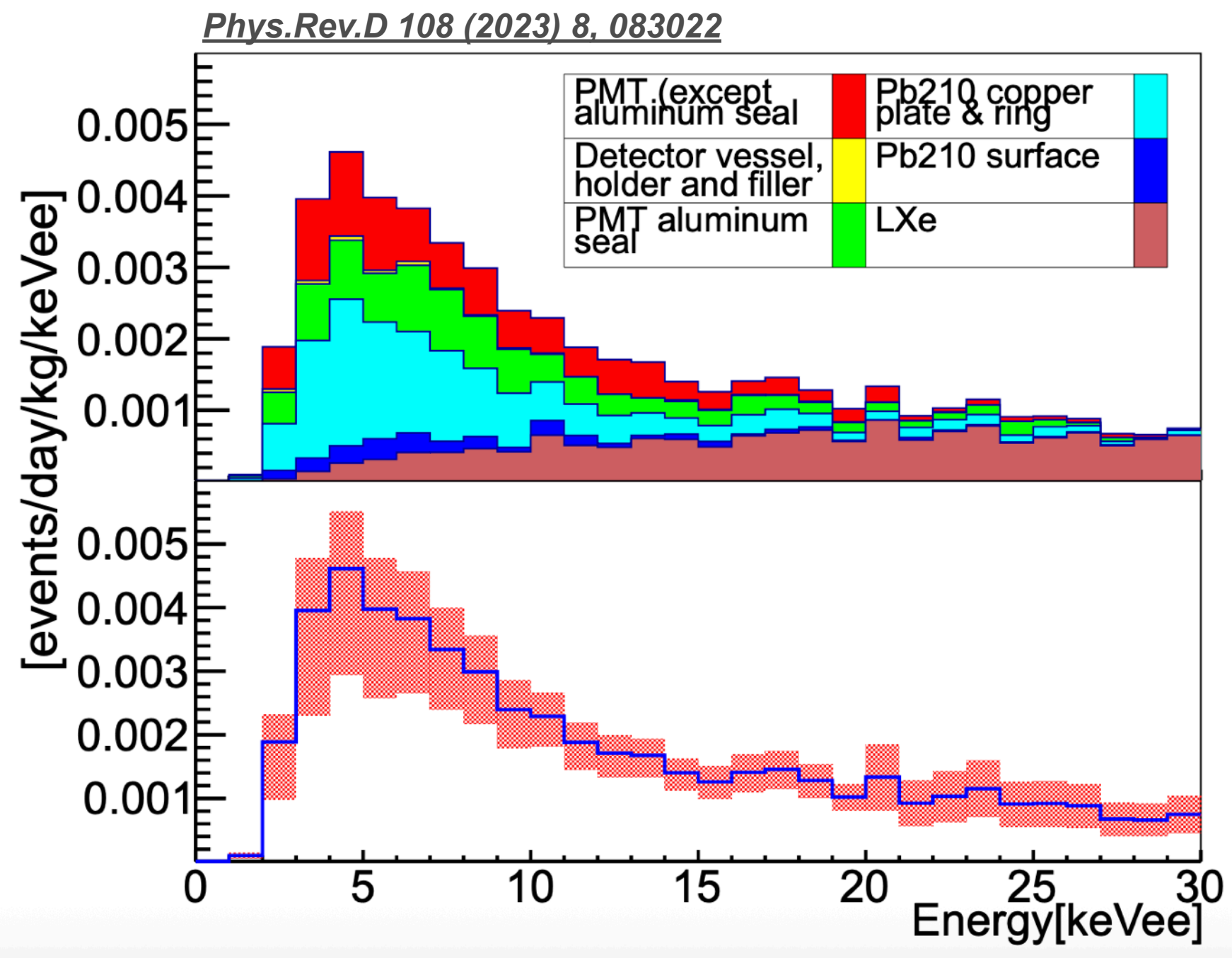
XMASS-I Result

- ❖ XMASS-I result from full data with 97 kg fiducial mass and 1590.9 days total live time
 - ➡ Strict fiducial cuts required to reduce β -decay backgrounds
- ❖ XMASS-I is leading single-phase LXe technology
- ❖ Technology would benefit greatly from additional fiducialisation capabilities and ER vs NR discrimination

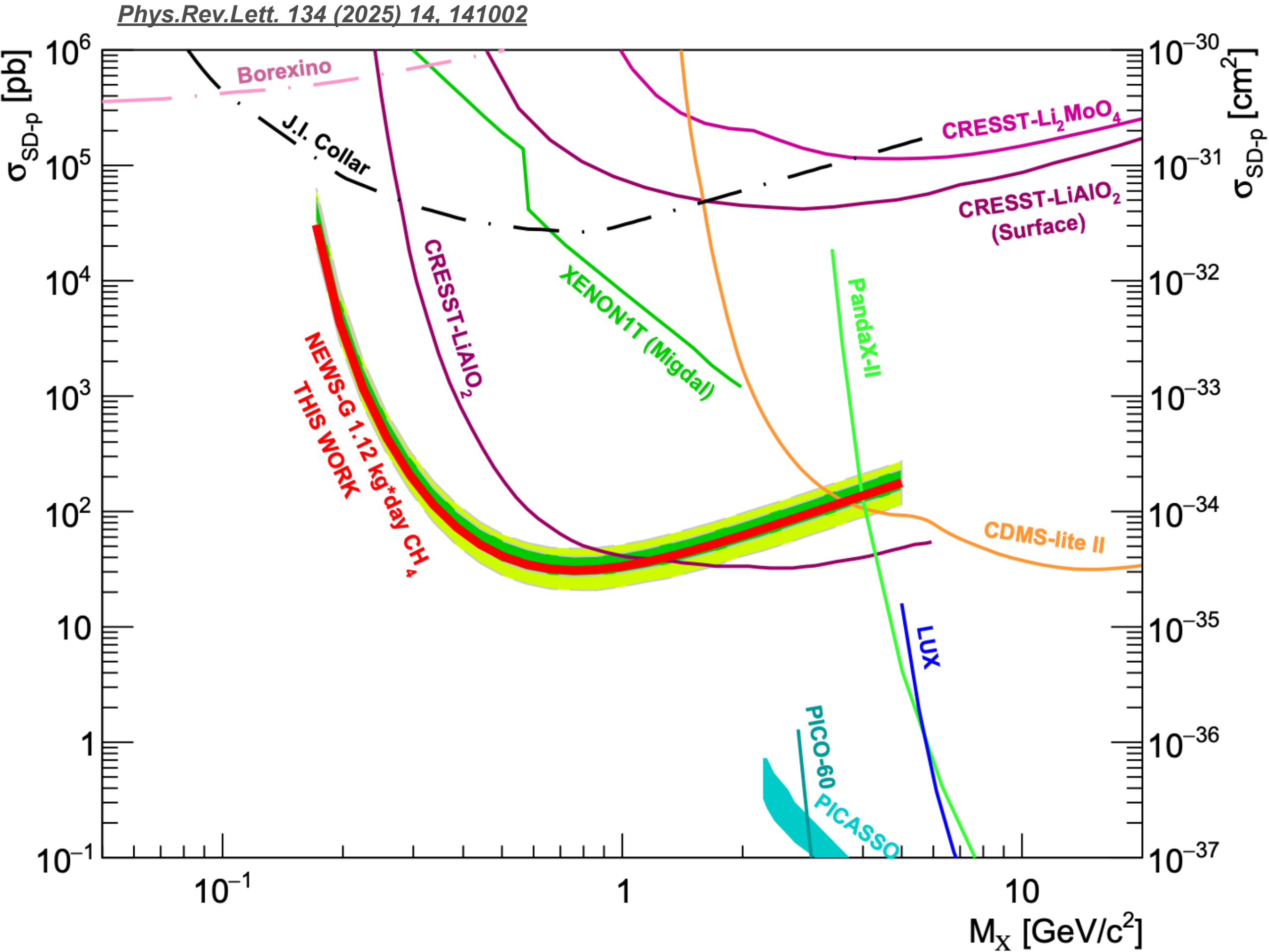
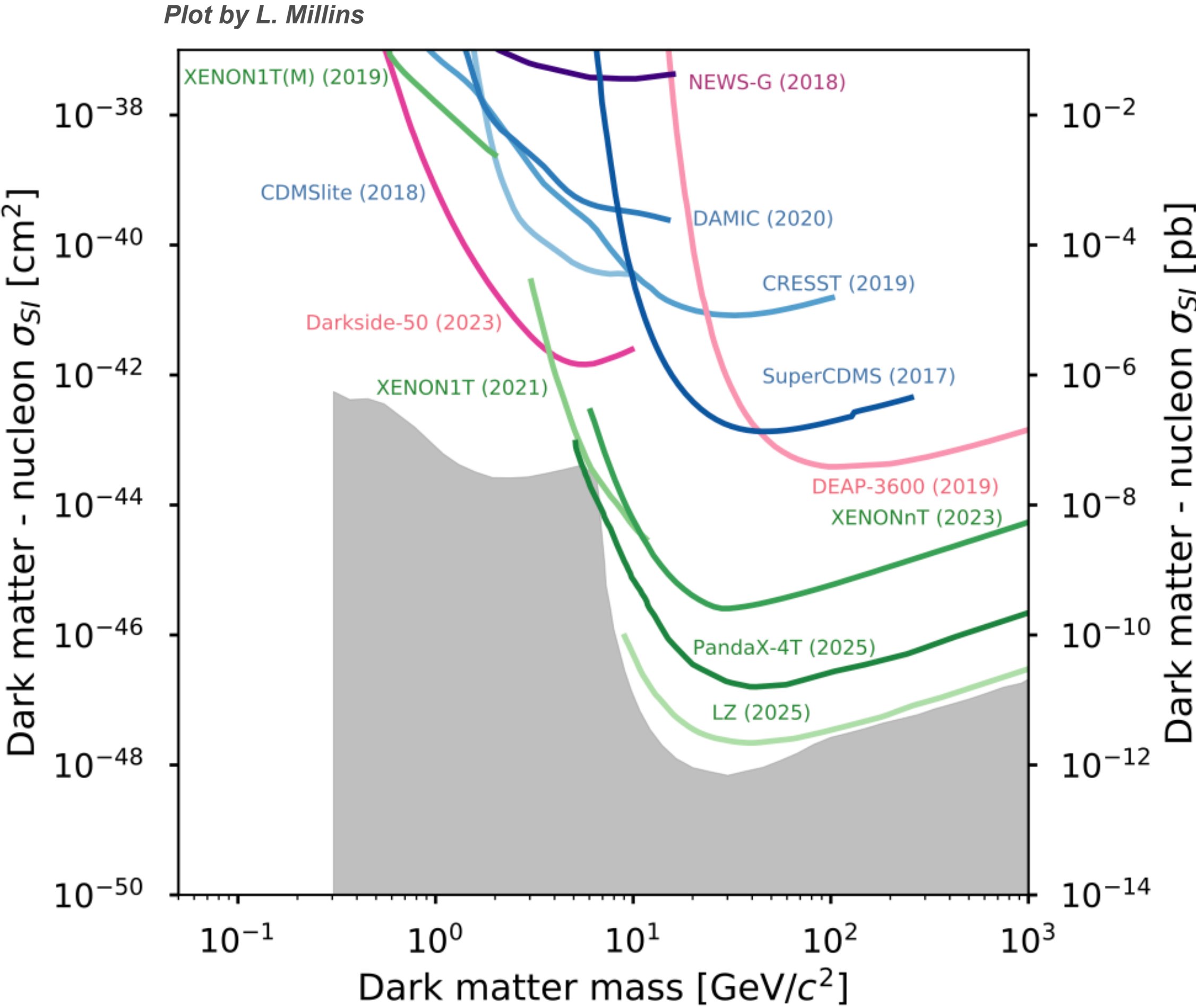


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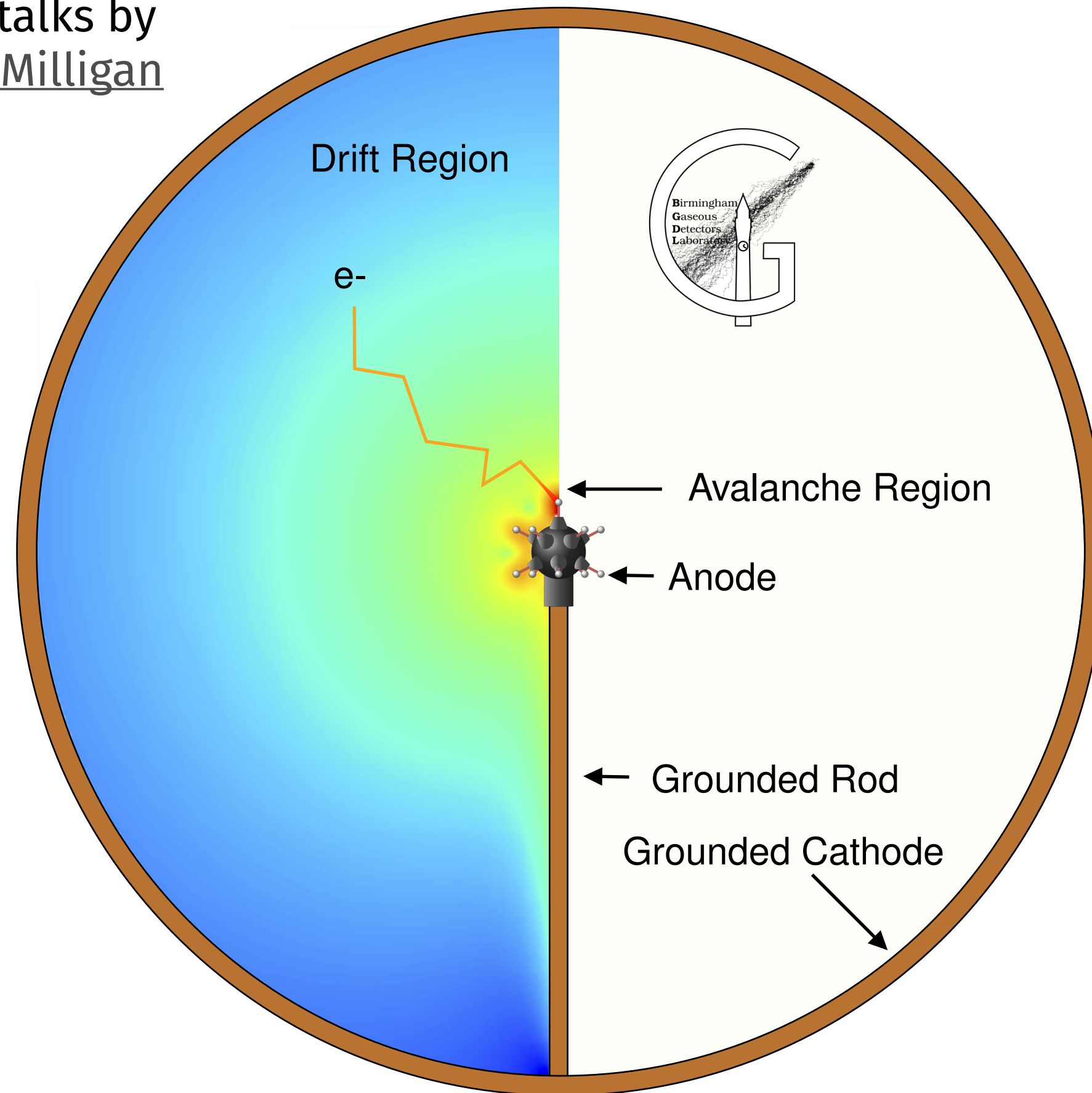


Direct Dark Matter Searches



Spherical Proportional Counters

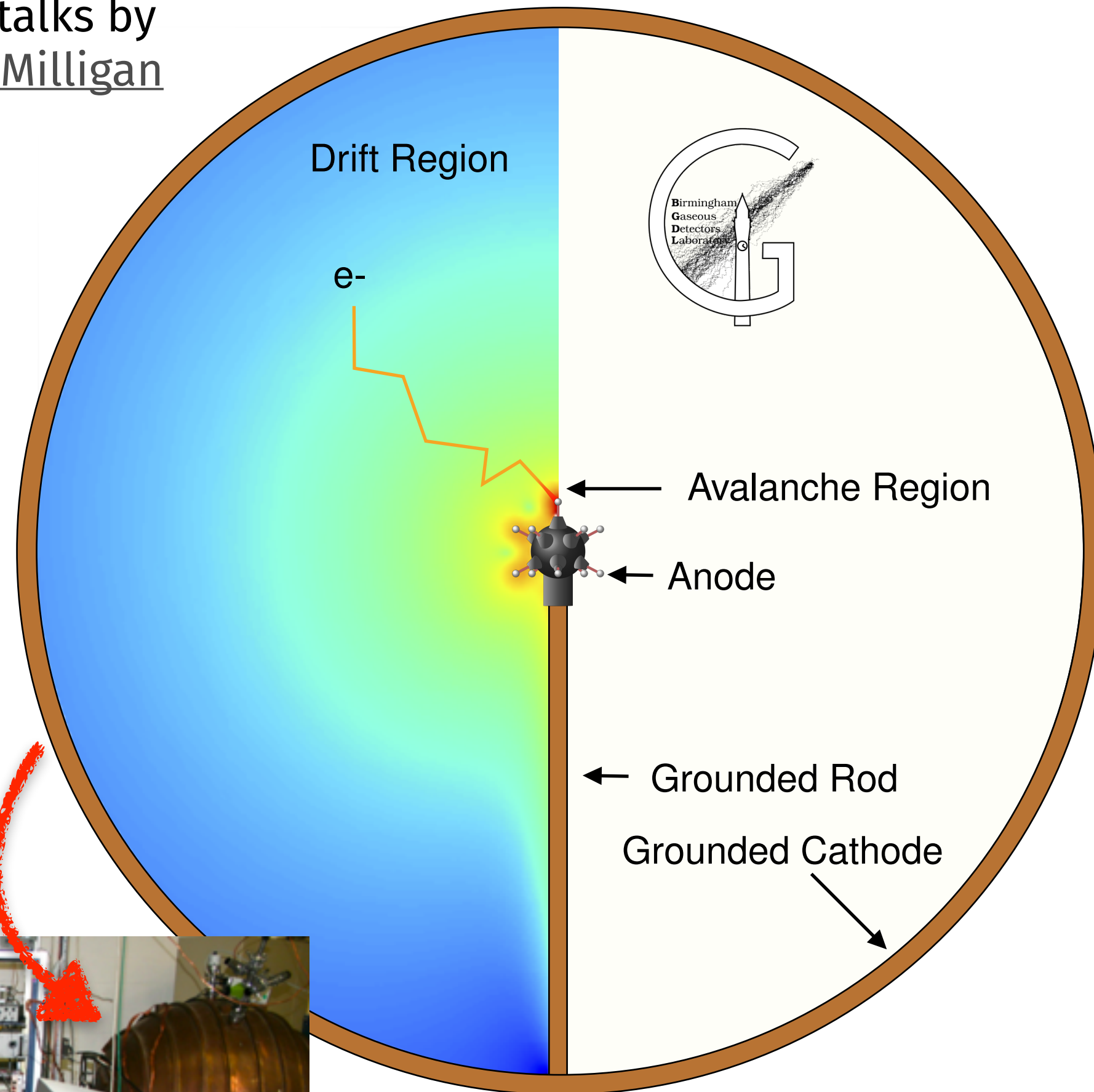
More on this in talks by
[G. Giroux](#) and [L. Milligan](#)



- ❖ Low capacitance, single-e detection
- ❖ Smallest surface area to volume ratio
- ❖ Low-mass target nuclei
- ❖ H and C (in CH₄, i-C₄H₁₀), He, Ne, etc.
- ❖ Simple, radiopure construction
- ❖ Currently used for direct DM searches by NEWS-G
 - ➔ S140 in SNOLAB [*Phys.Rev.Lett.* 134 \(2025\) 14, 141002](#)
 - ➔ Future: DarkSPHERE [*Phys.Rev.D* 108 \(2023\) 11, 112006](#)

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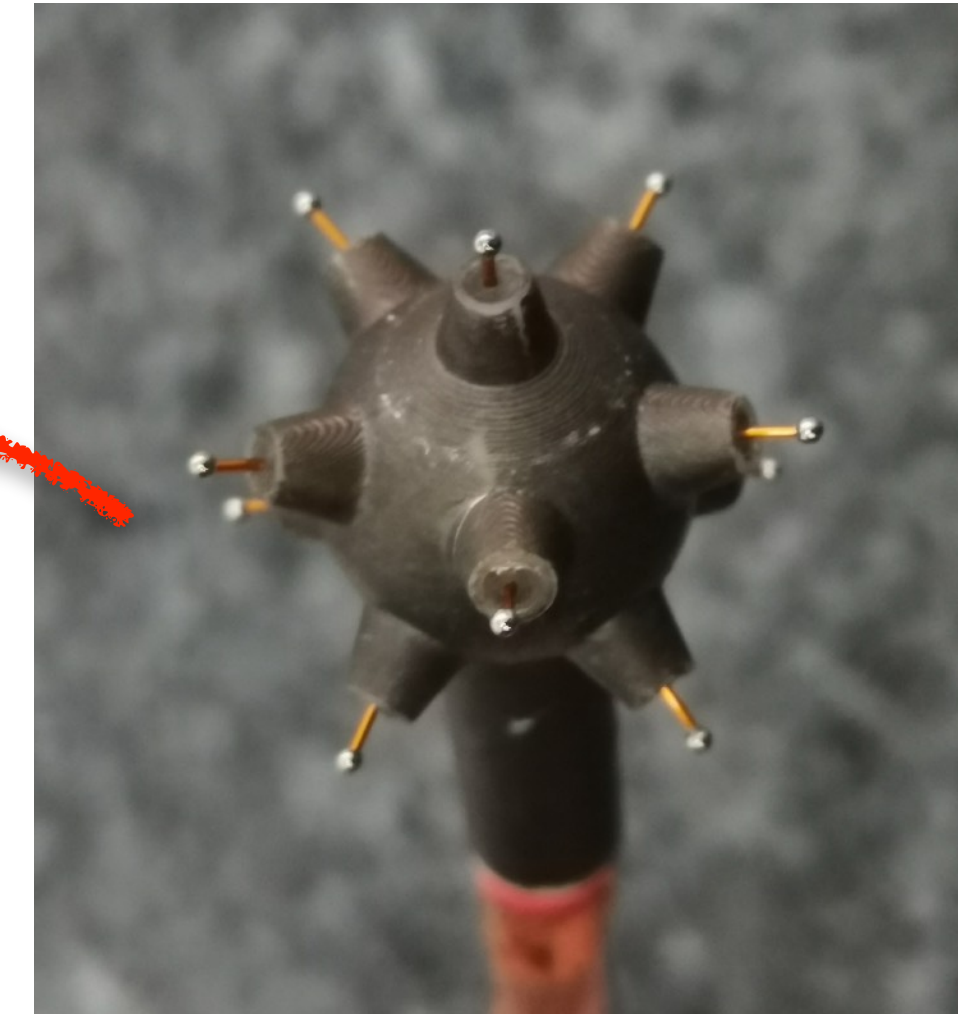
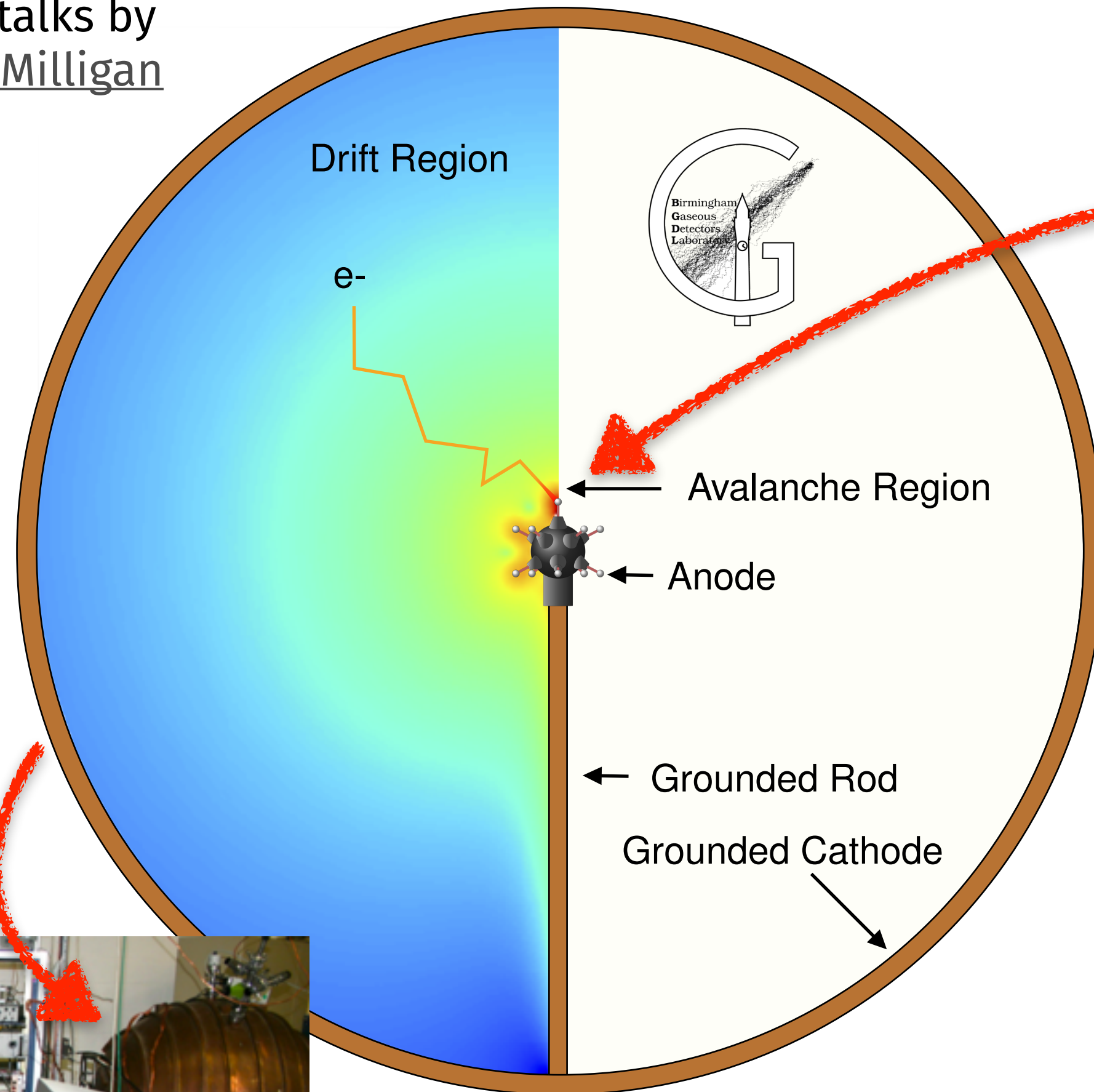


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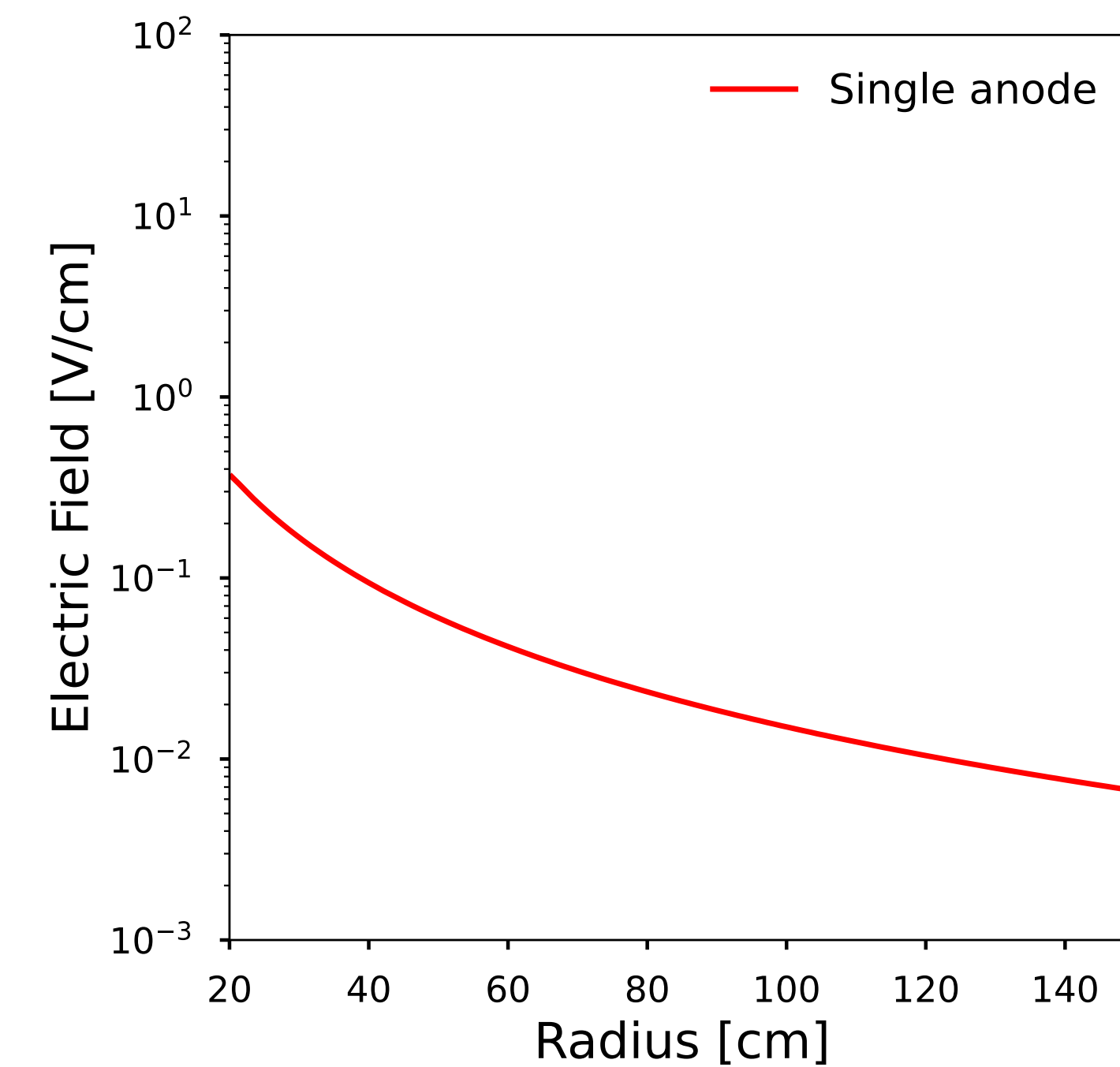
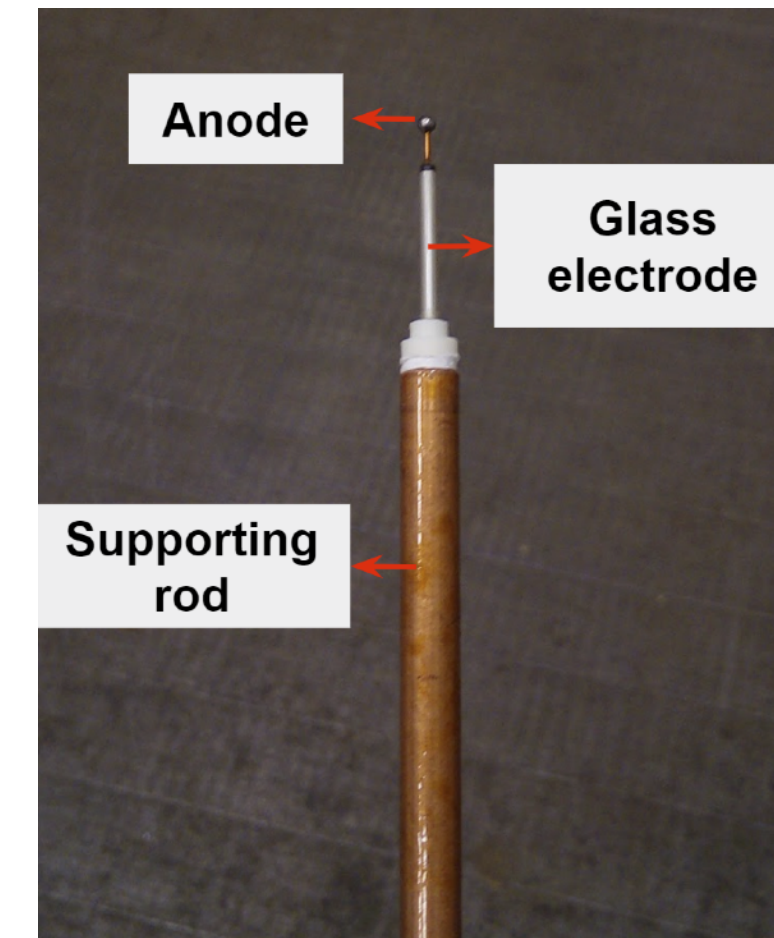
JINST 15 (2020) 11. 11
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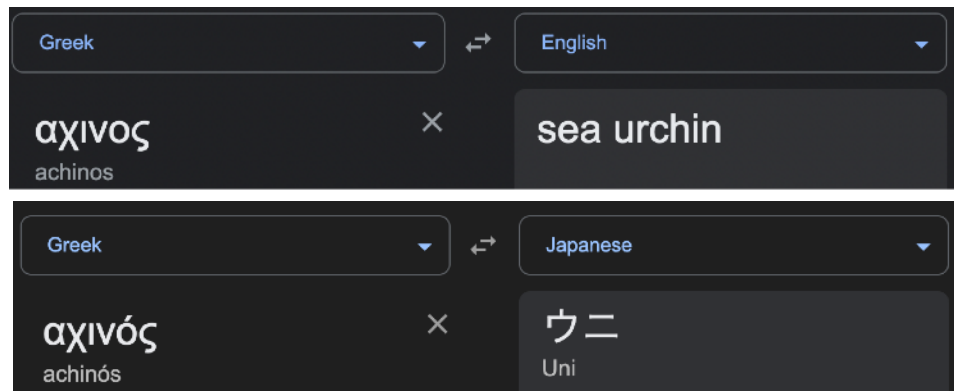
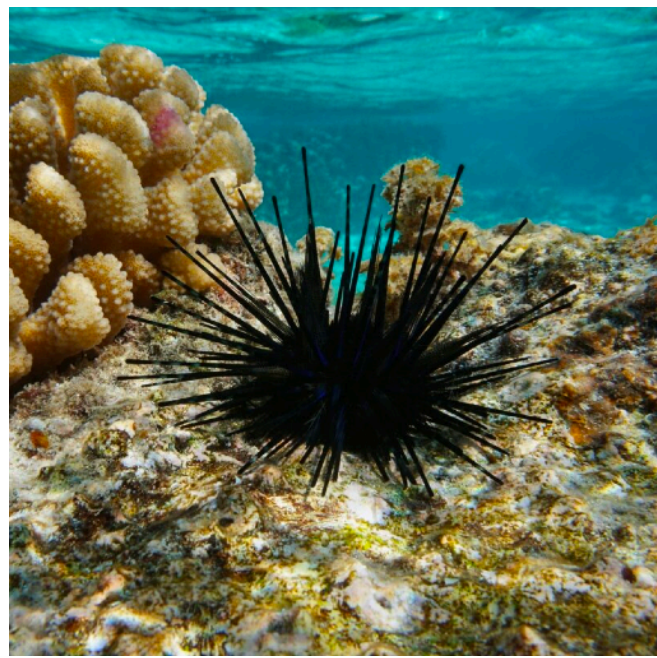
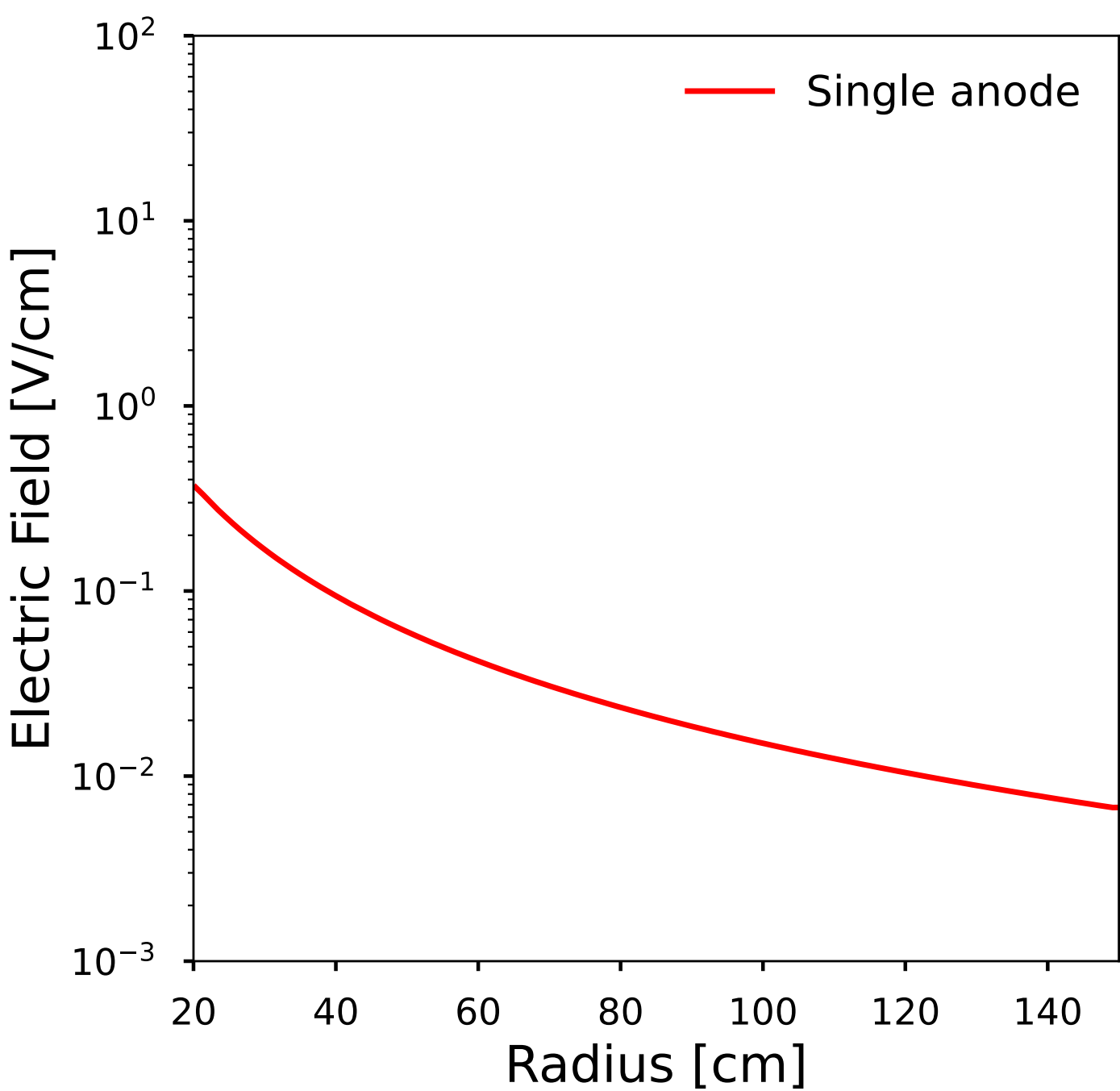
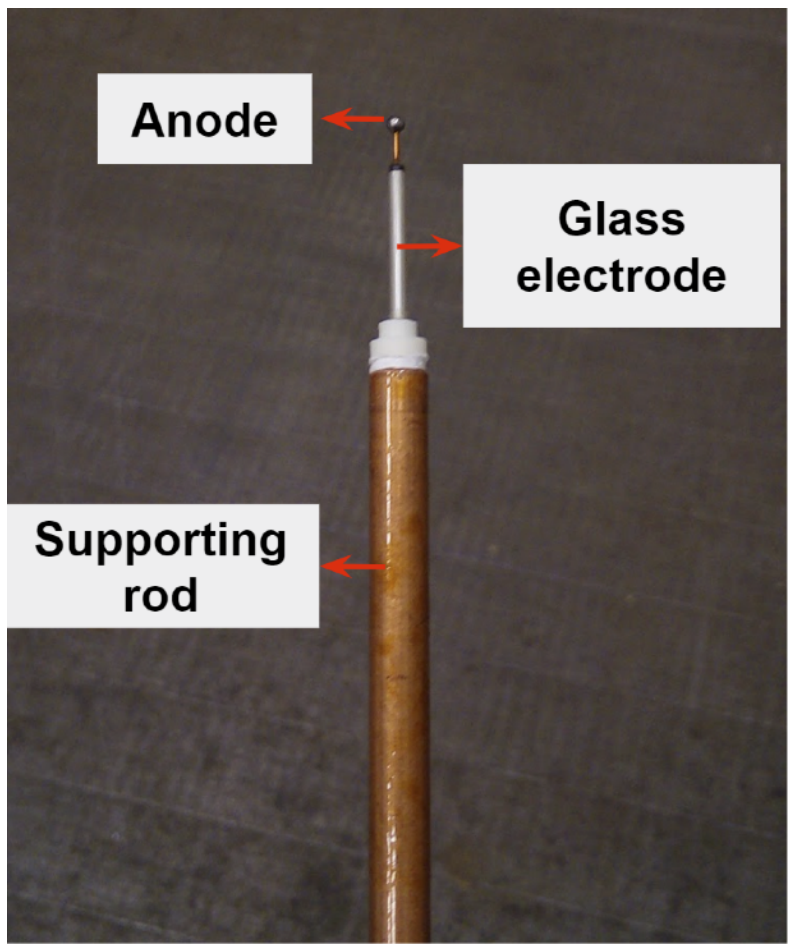
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- ❖ Single anode: drift and avalanche fields coupled
 - ➡ $E \approx V \cdot r_a / r^2 \rightarrow$ higher voltage for same field at high r
 - ➡ Challenge to scale detector size or pressure



ACHINOS

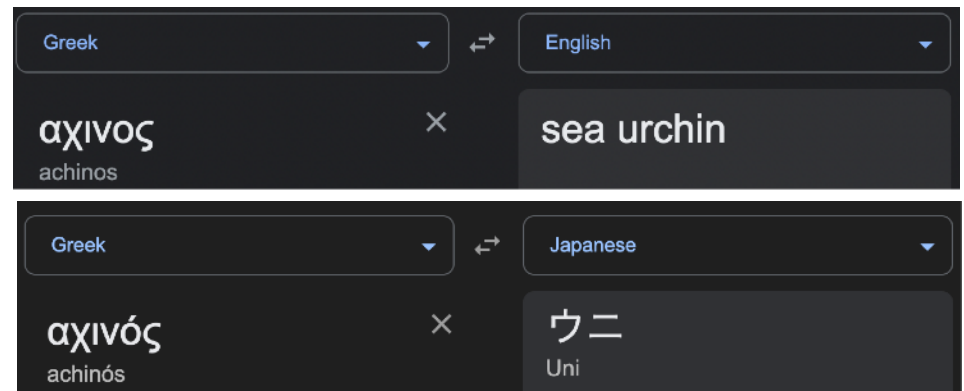
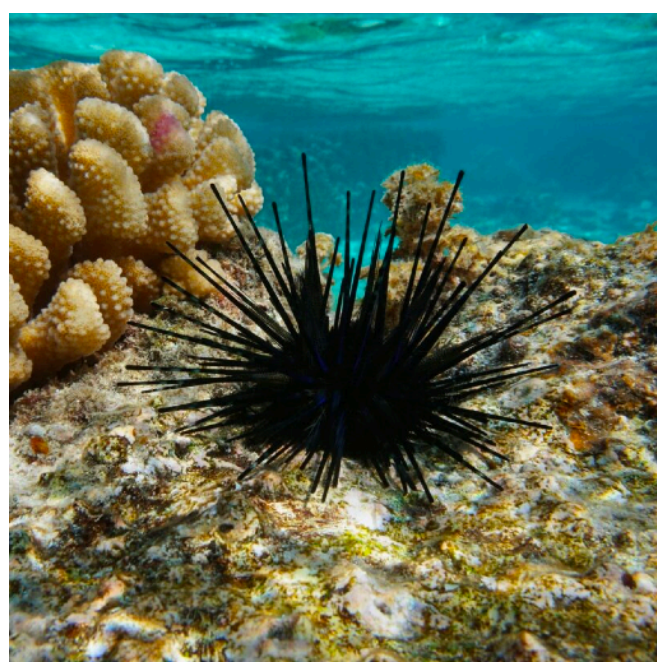
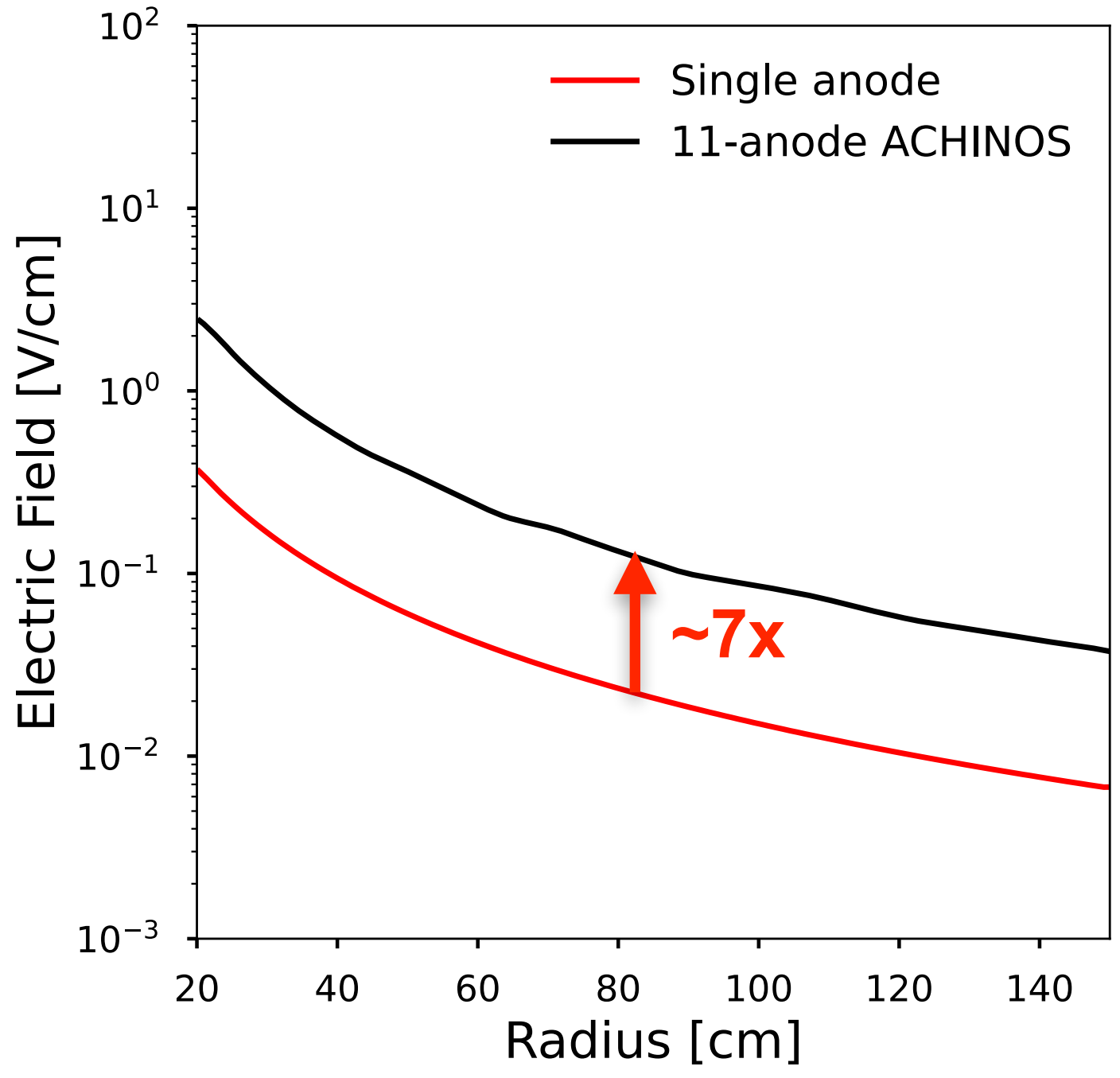
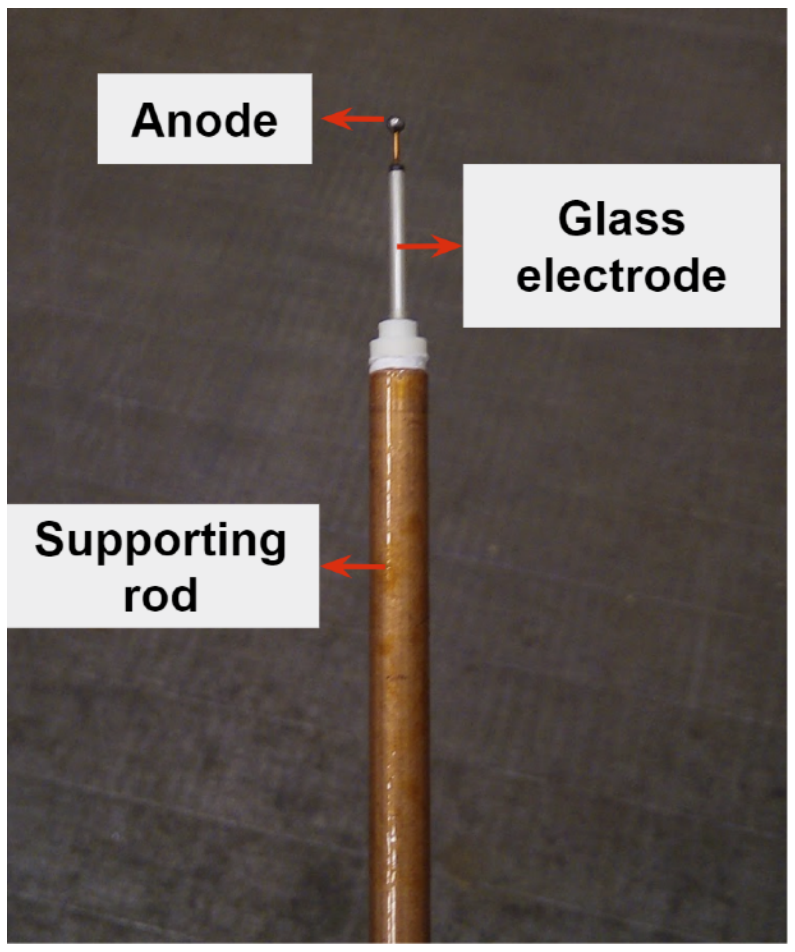
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ACHINOS

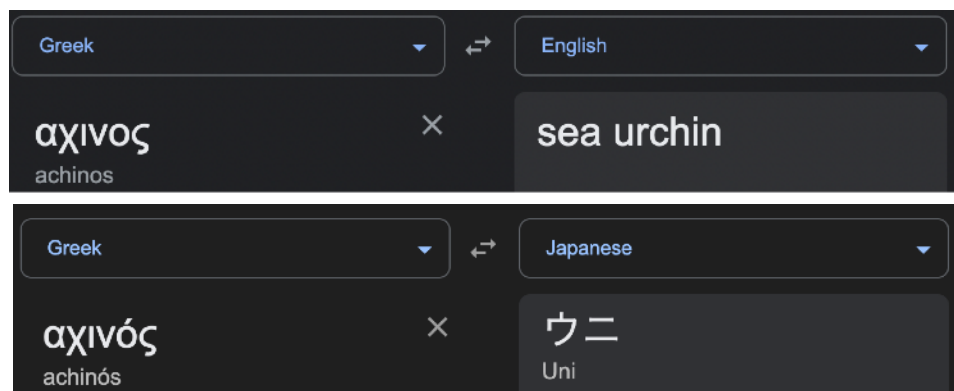
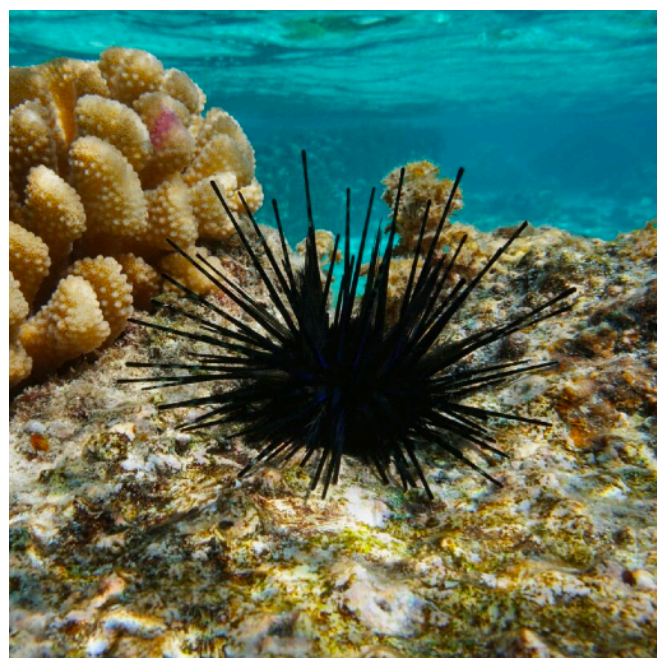
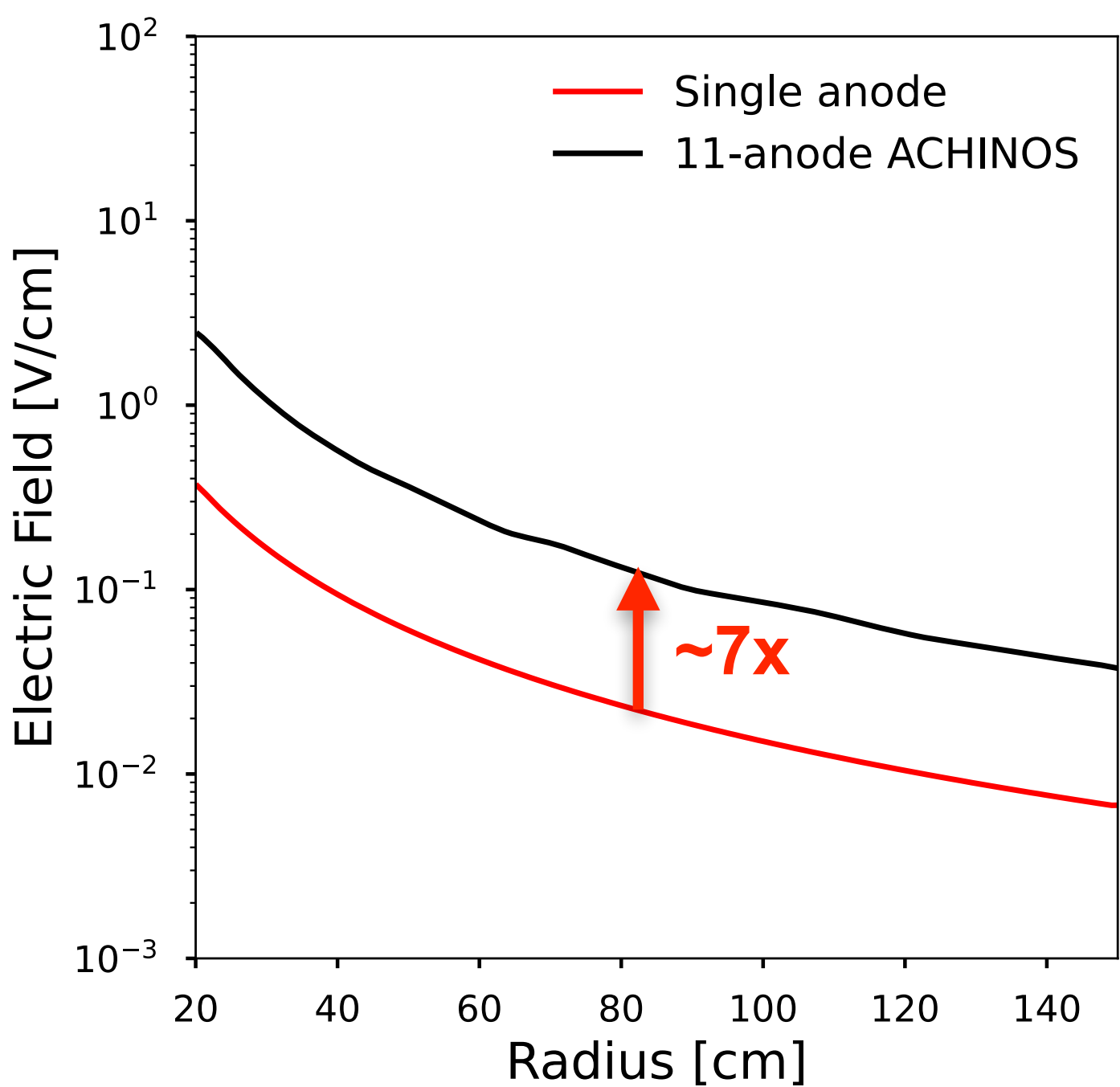
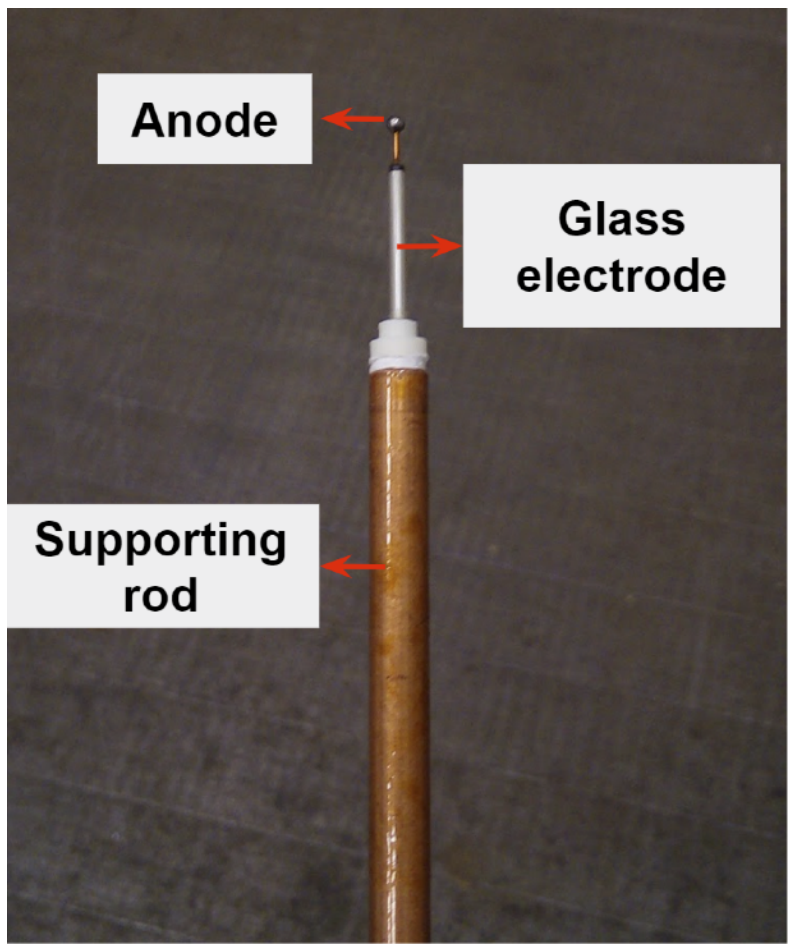
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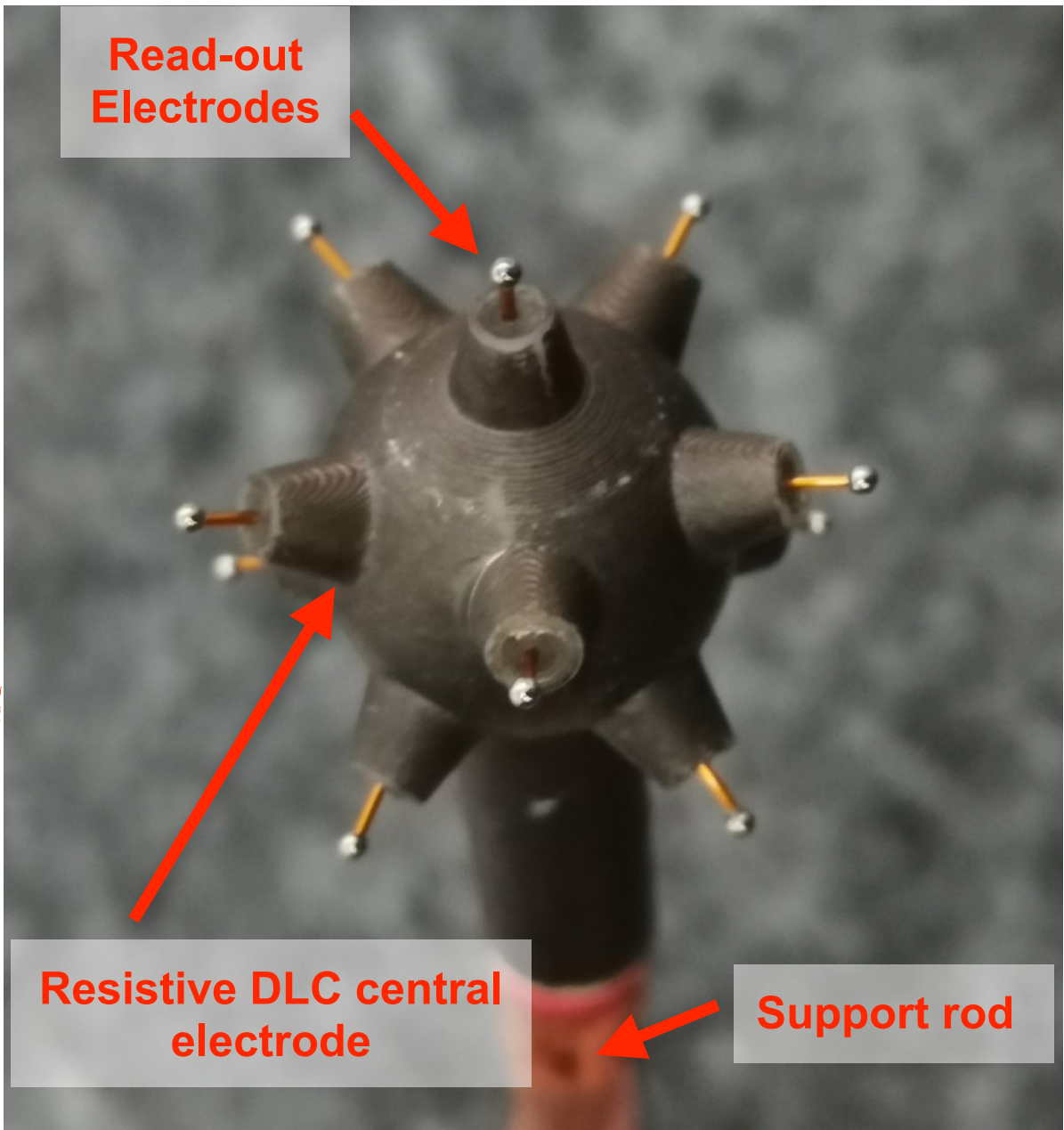
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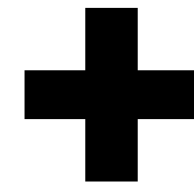
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JINST 15 (2020) 11, 11



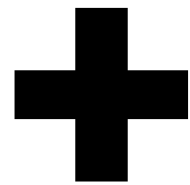
Combining Two Spherical Detectors

- ❖ Goal: Develop ACHINOS to be installed in XMASS
 - ➡ Need to achieve significantly high fields
 - ➡ Materials must be cryogenic-friendly



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Measurement of scintillation from proportional electron multiplication in liquid xenon using a needle

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^a*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, B15 2TT, Birmingham, United Kingdom*

^b*Kamioka Observatory, Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, The University of Tokyo, 456 Higashi-Mizumi, Kamioka, Hida, Gifu, 506-1205, Japan*

^c*Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe, The University of Tokyo, 5-1-5 Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba, 277-8583, Japan*

^d*European Spallation Source, PO Box 176, 22100, Lund, Sweden*

^e*Institute of Experimental Physics, University of Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761, Hamburg, Germany*

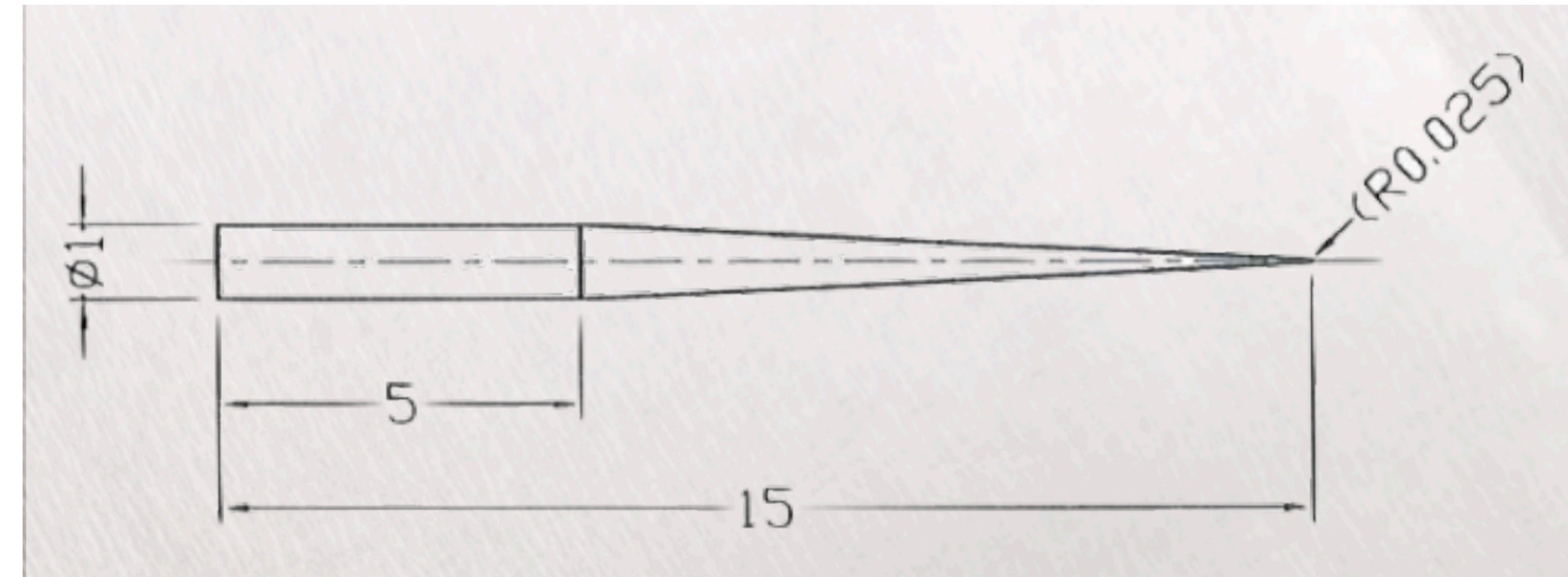
^f*Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan*

^g*IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

JINST 19 (2024) 10, P10015

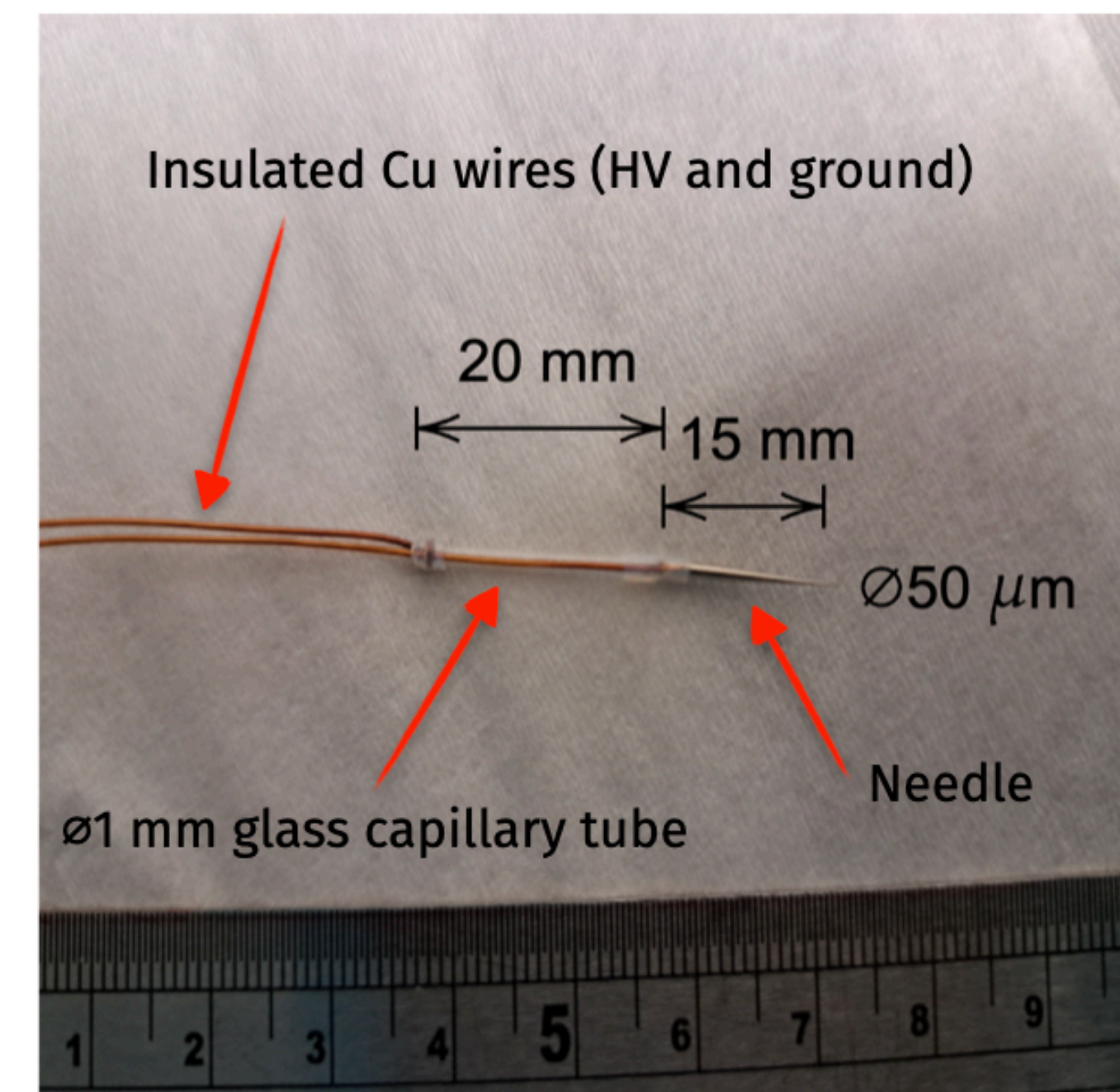
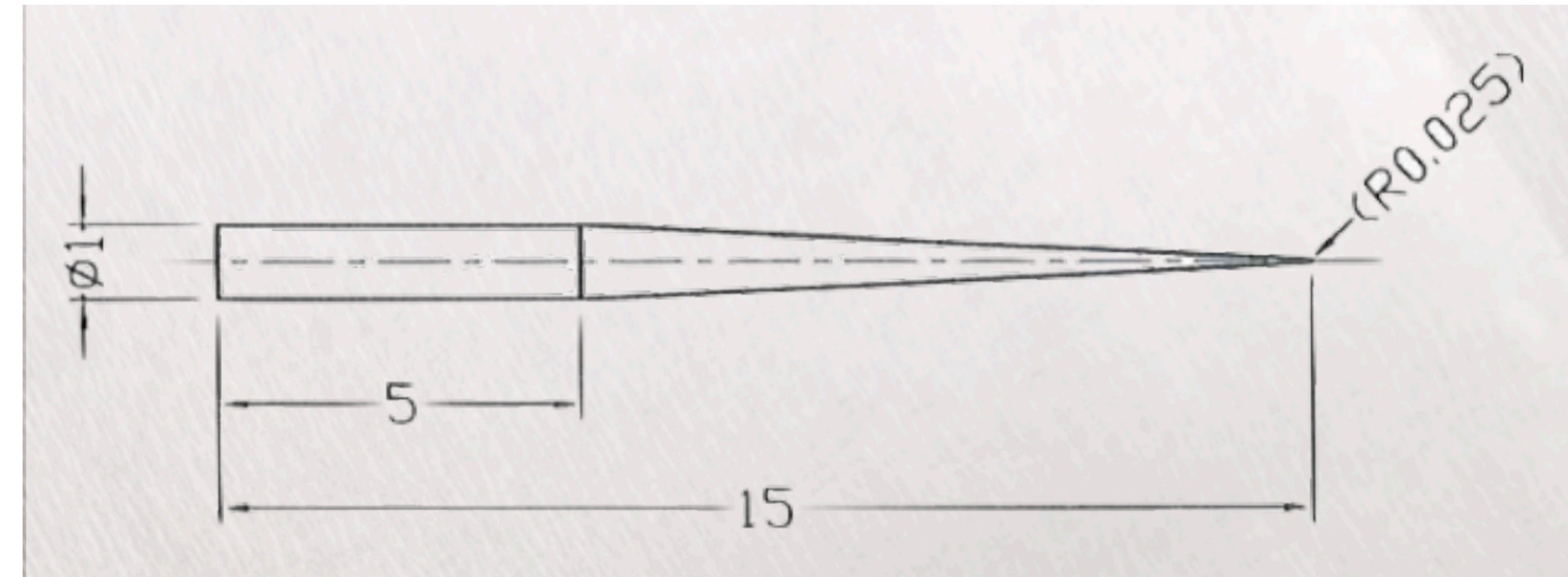
Proportional Signal Amplification in LXe

- ❖ ACHINOS currently uses $\varnothing 1$ mm anodes
 - ➔ Fields $\sim < 40$ kV/cm near anode surface at ~ 2 kV
- ❖ Approximately x10 increase required in LXe
 - ➔ Previous studies indicate ~ 400 kV/cm threshold for electroluminescence in LXe (~ 700 kV/cm for electron multiplication)
- ❖ Motivates the use of spherical-tipped needles
 - ➔ $\varnothing 50\mu\text{m}$ needle tip achieves this without significant voltage increase



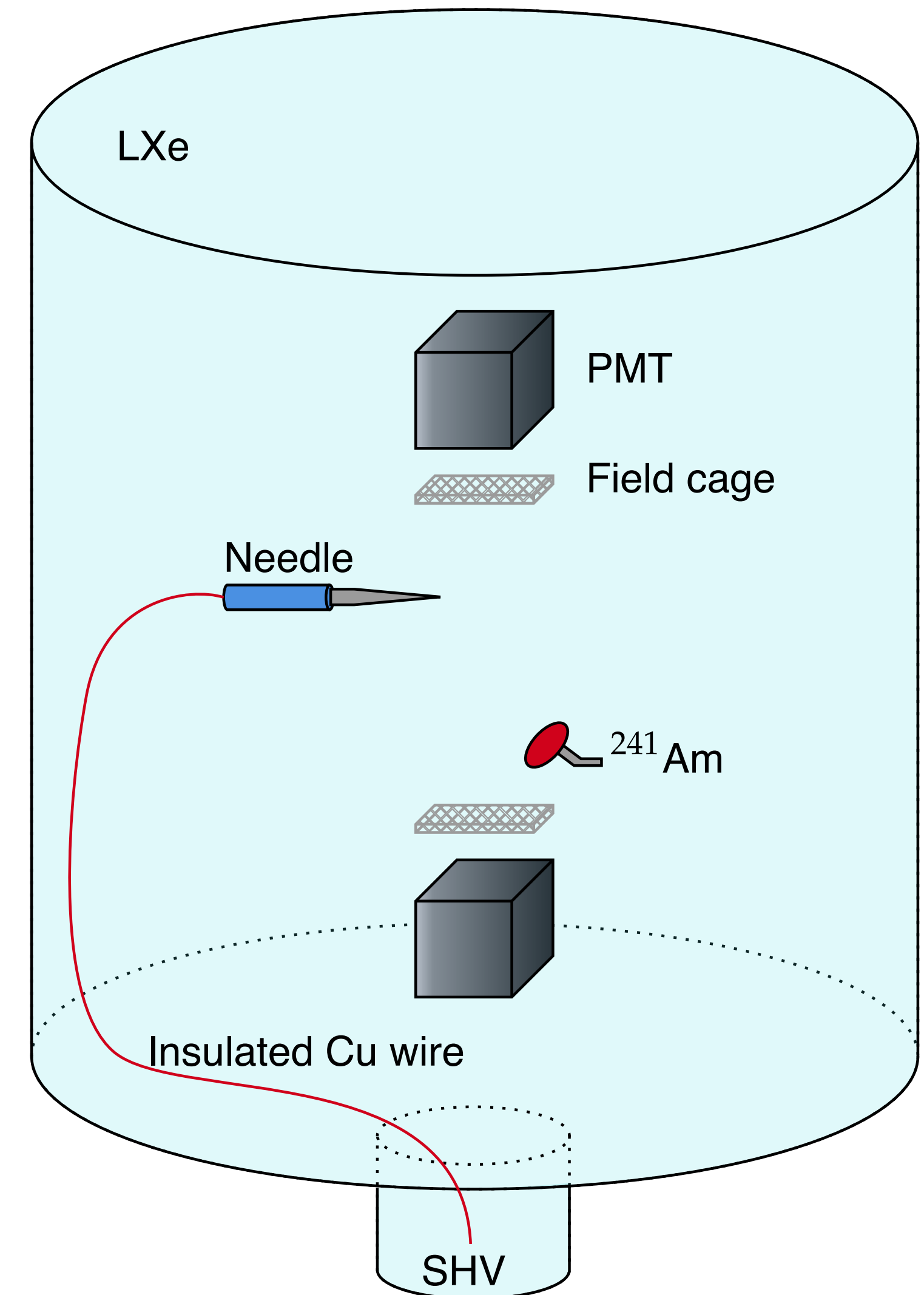
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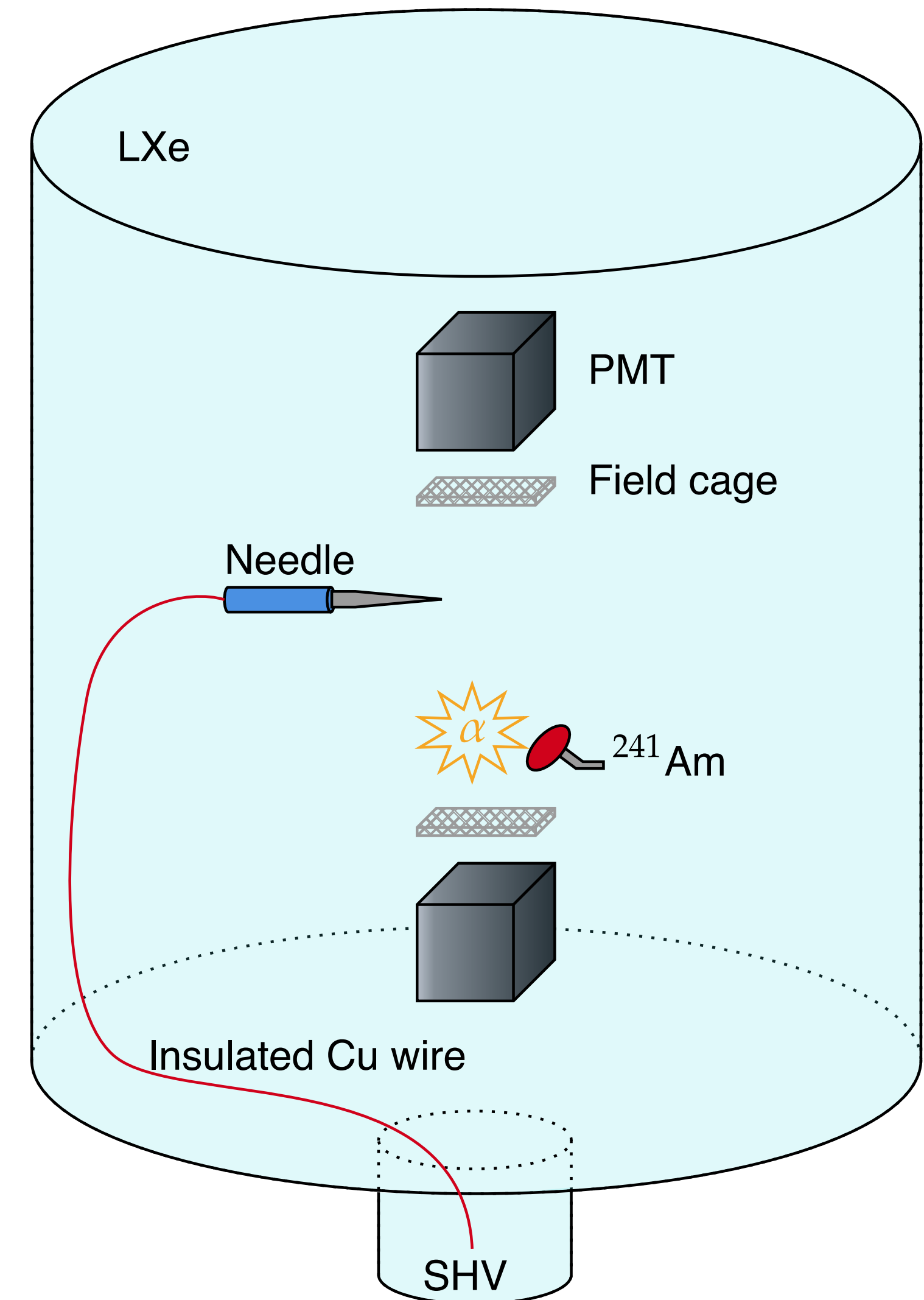
Test TPC

- ❖ Structure tested at Kamioka Observatory in test TPC
 - ➡ ^{241}Am source used as α -source
 - ➡ TPC read-out by two Hamamatsu R8520-406 PMTs



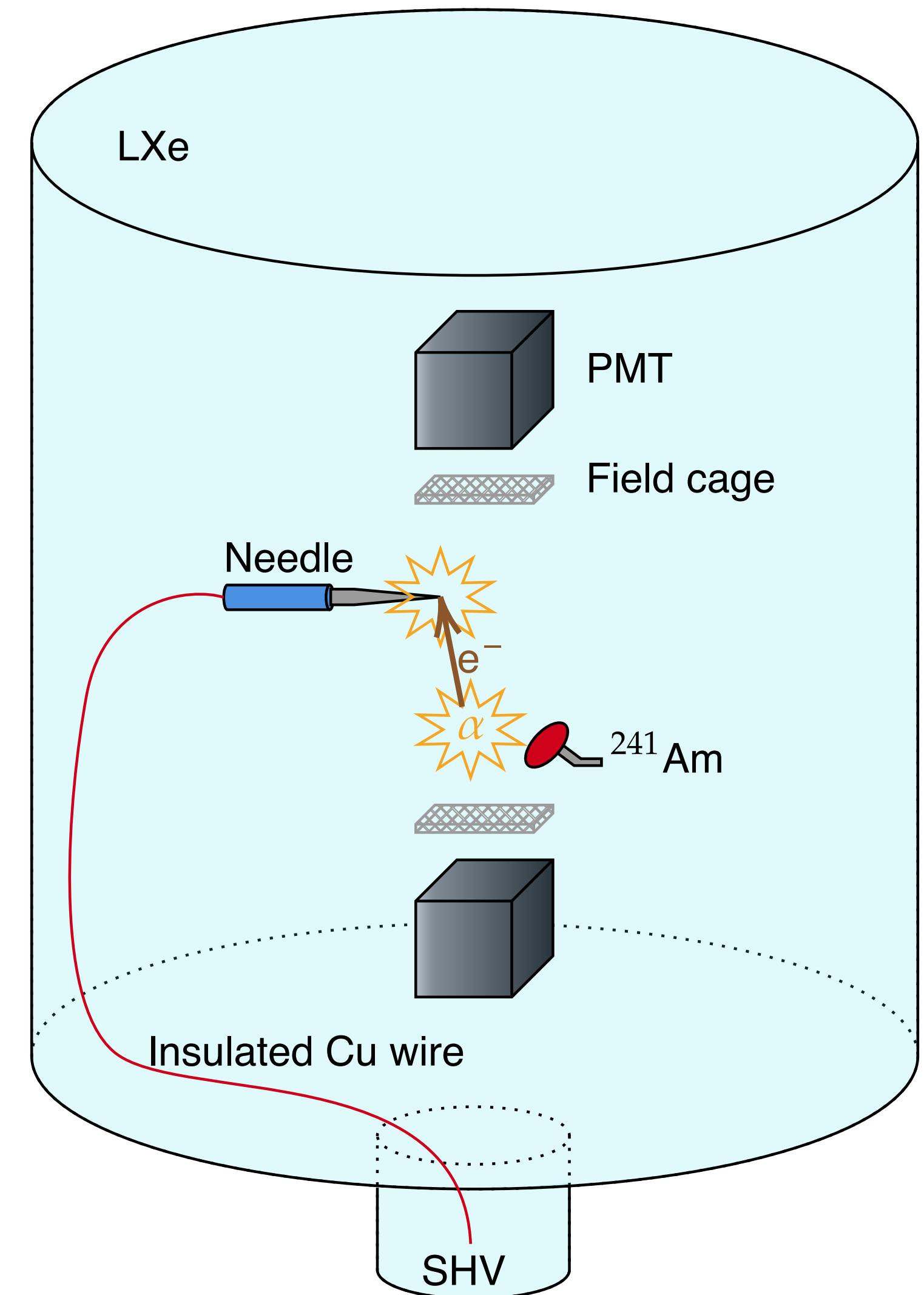
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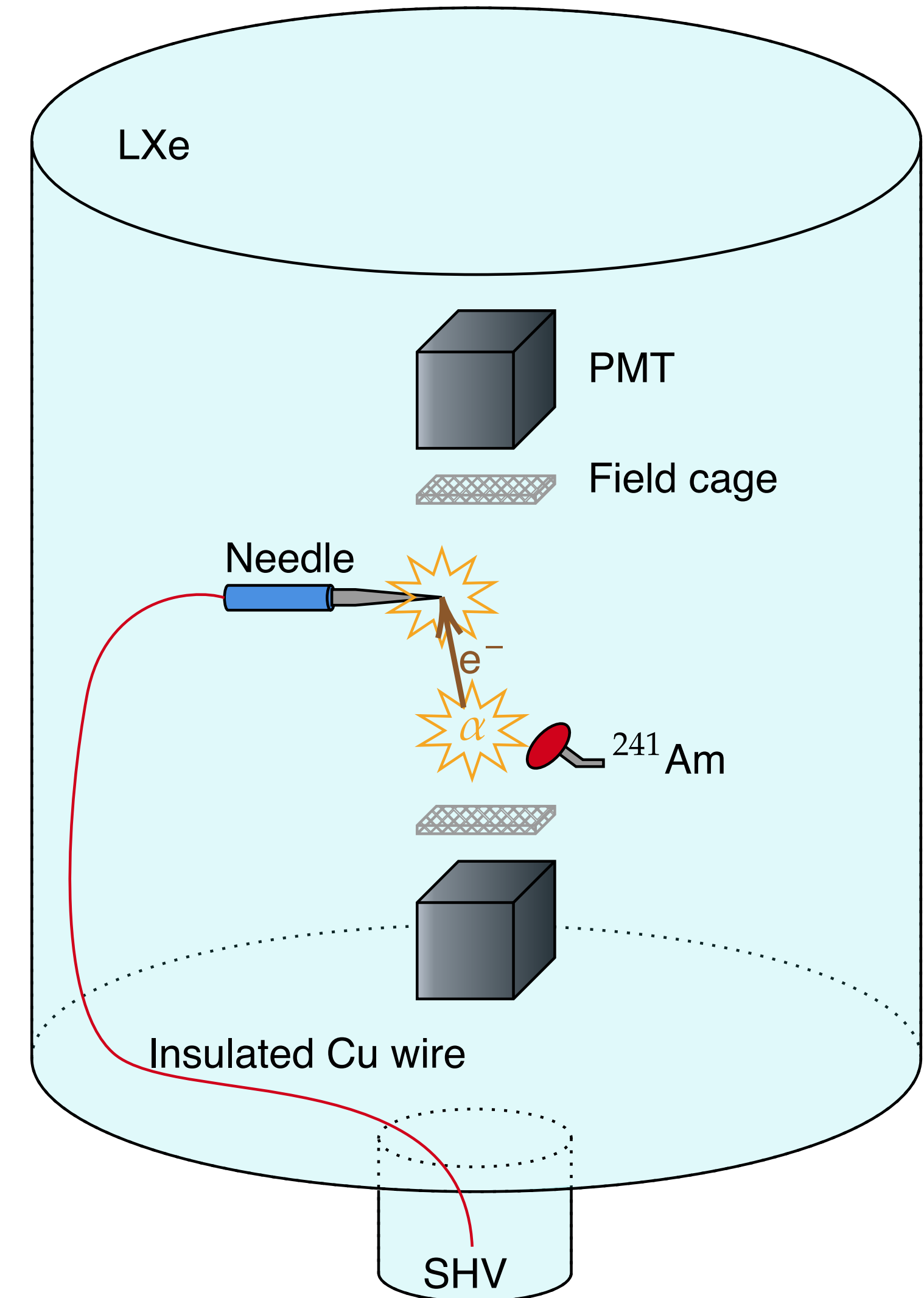
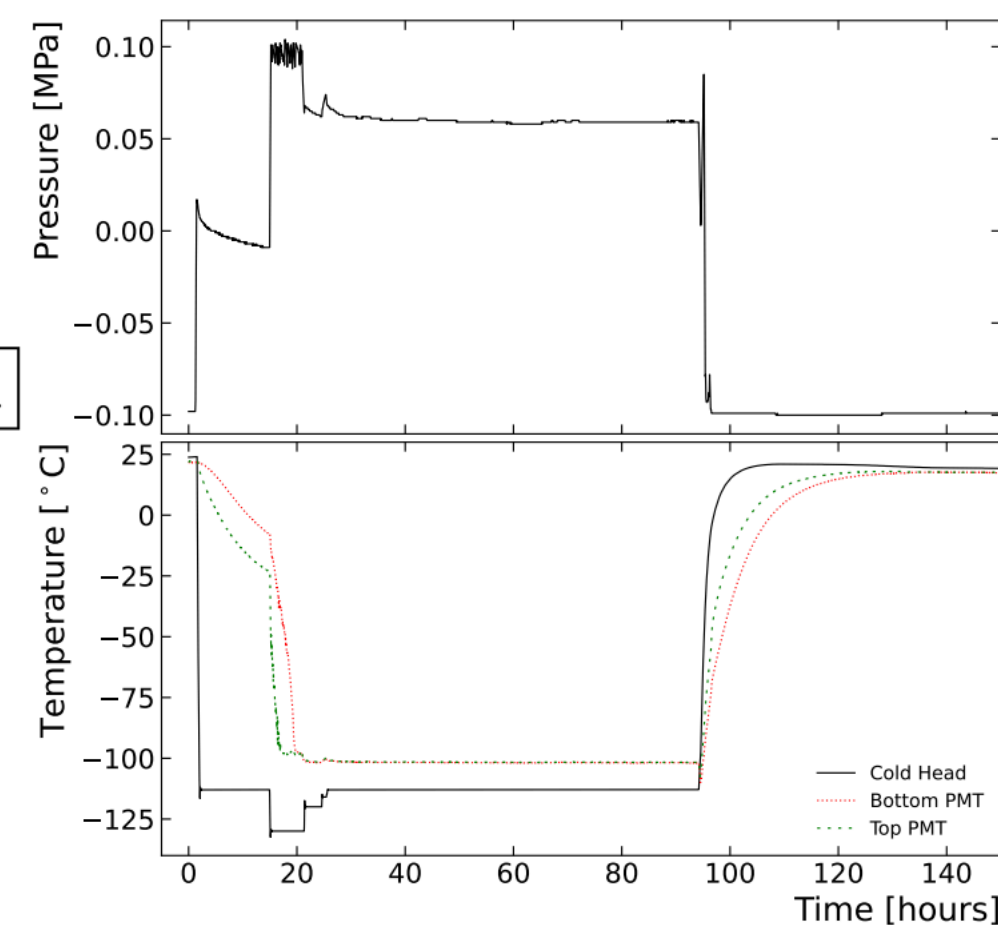
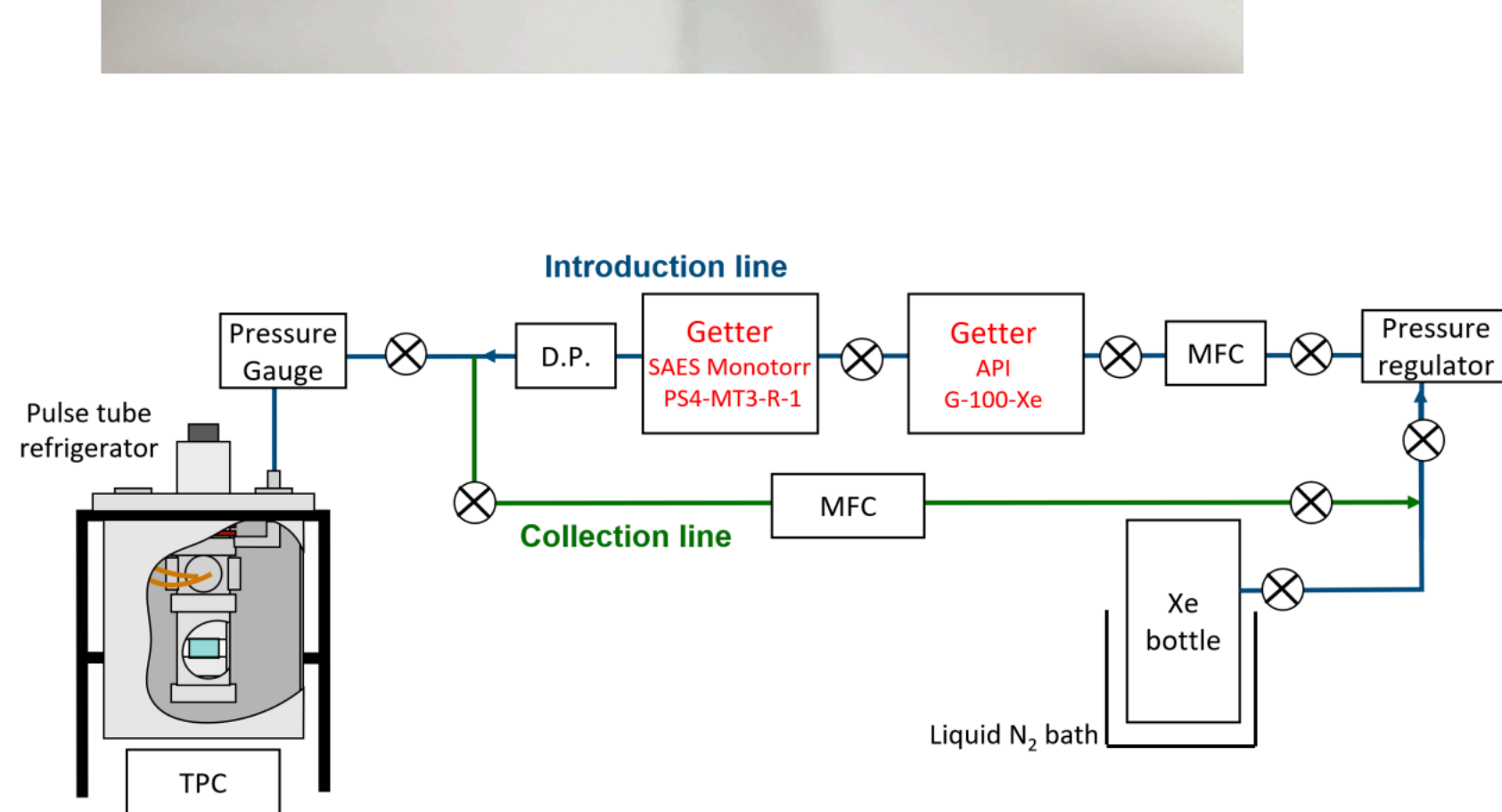
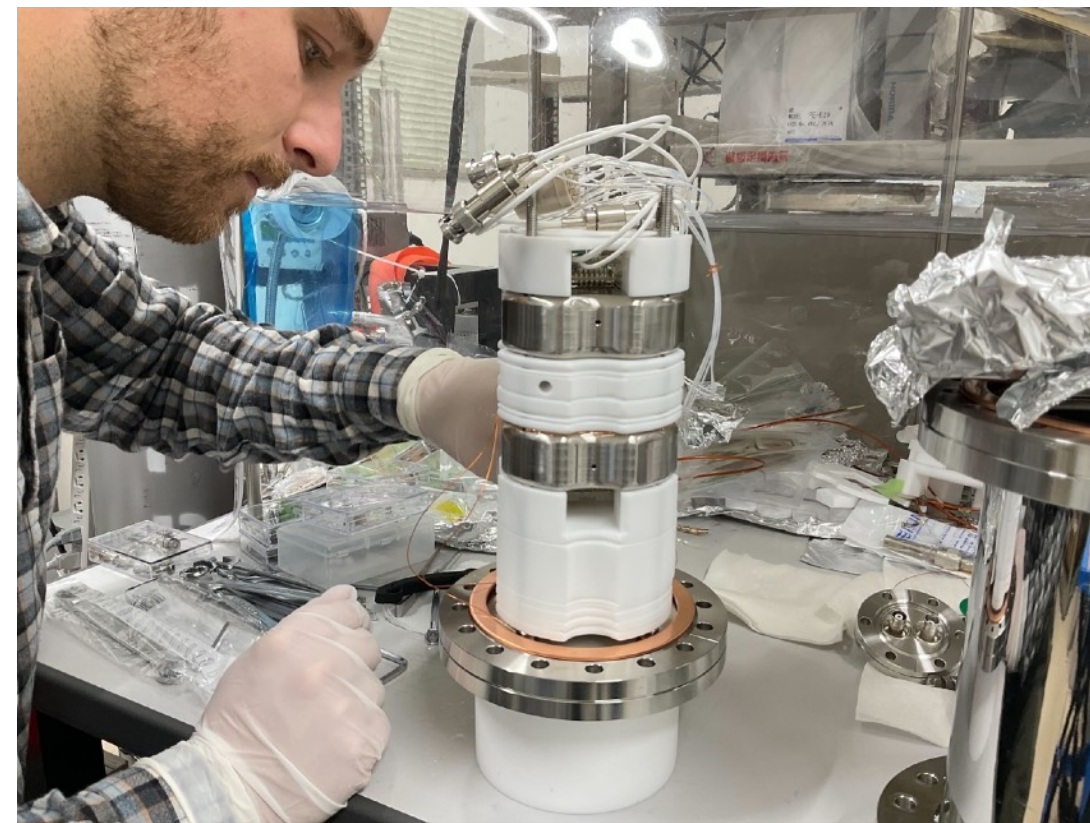
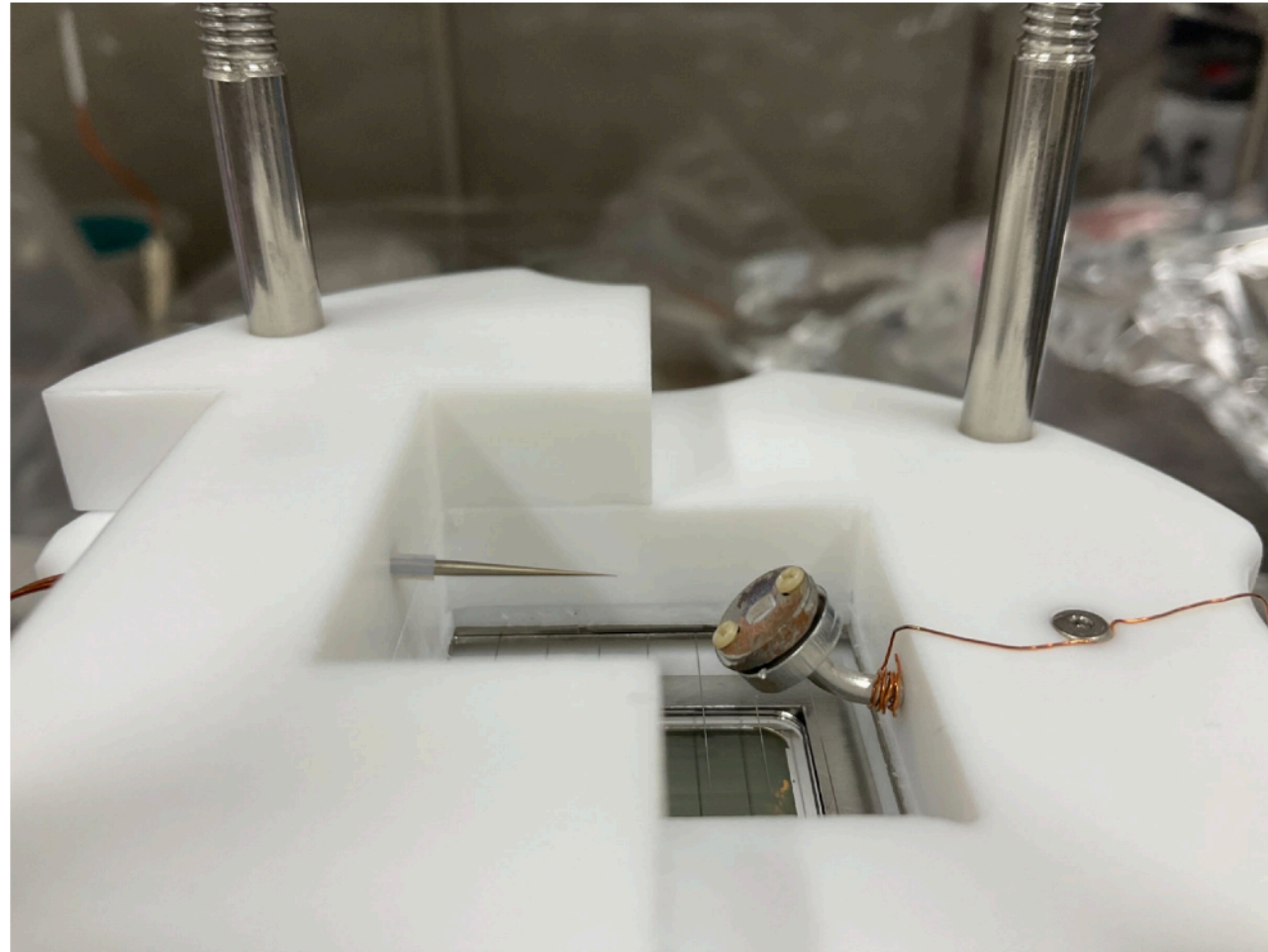
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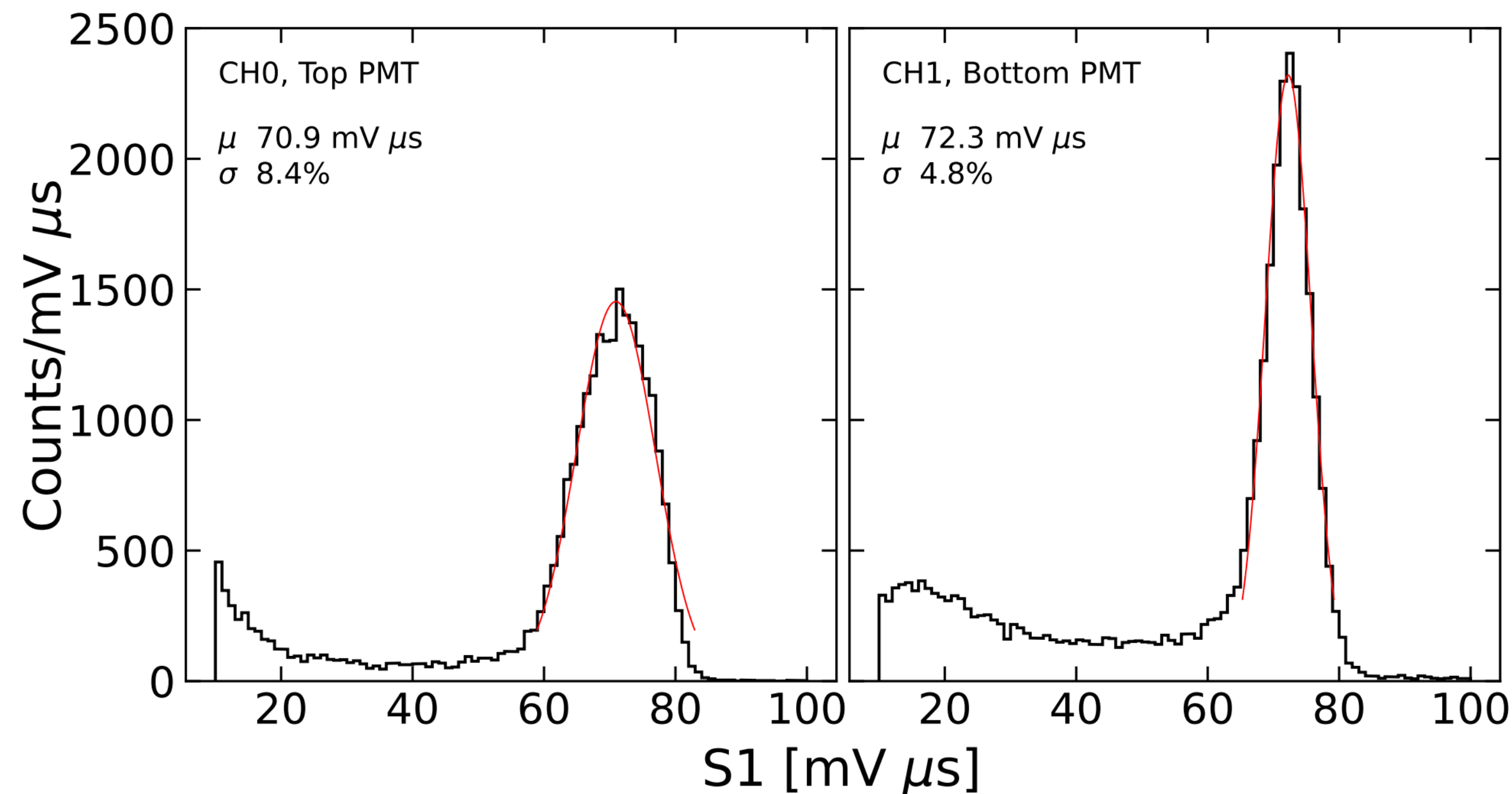
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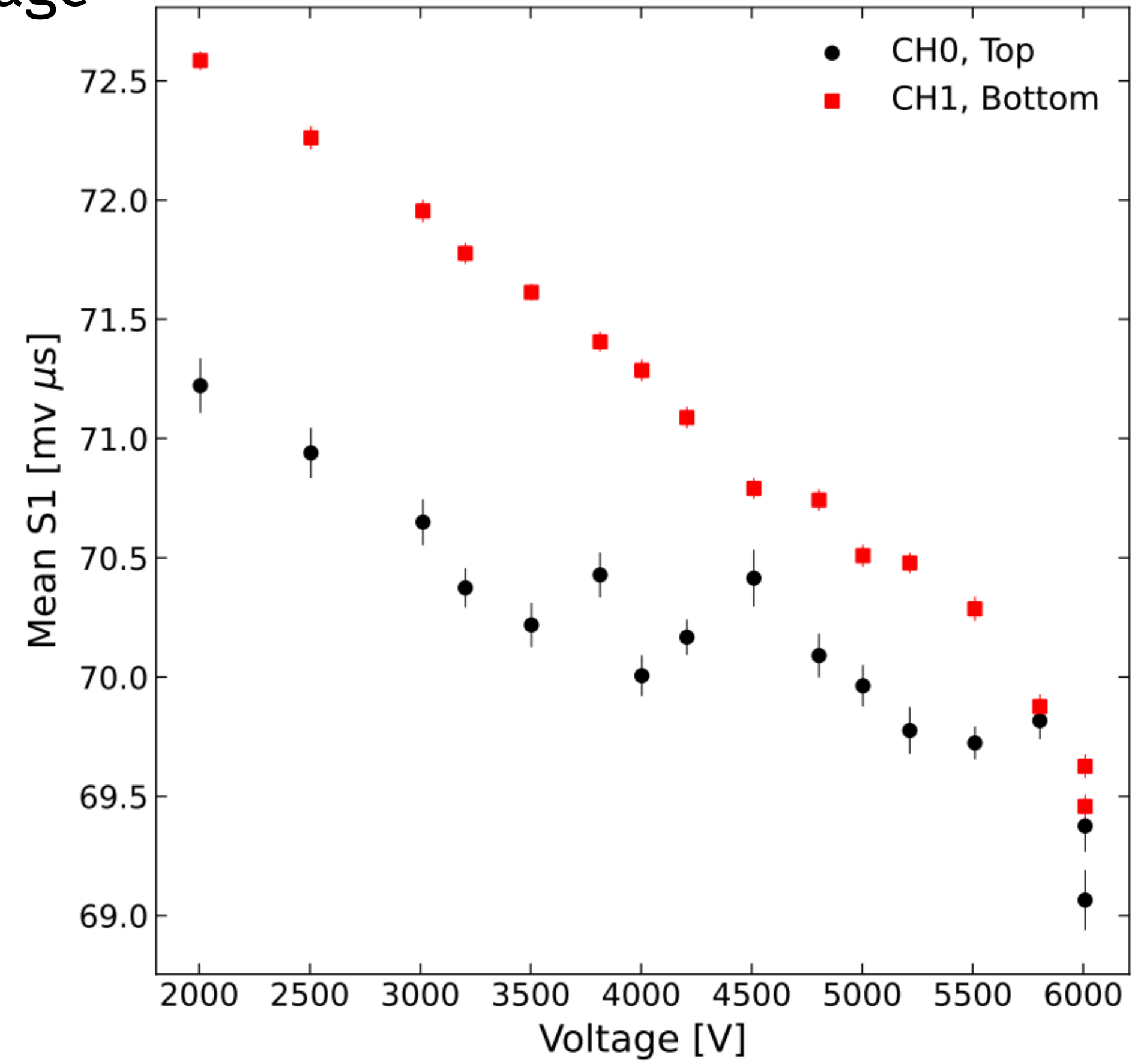
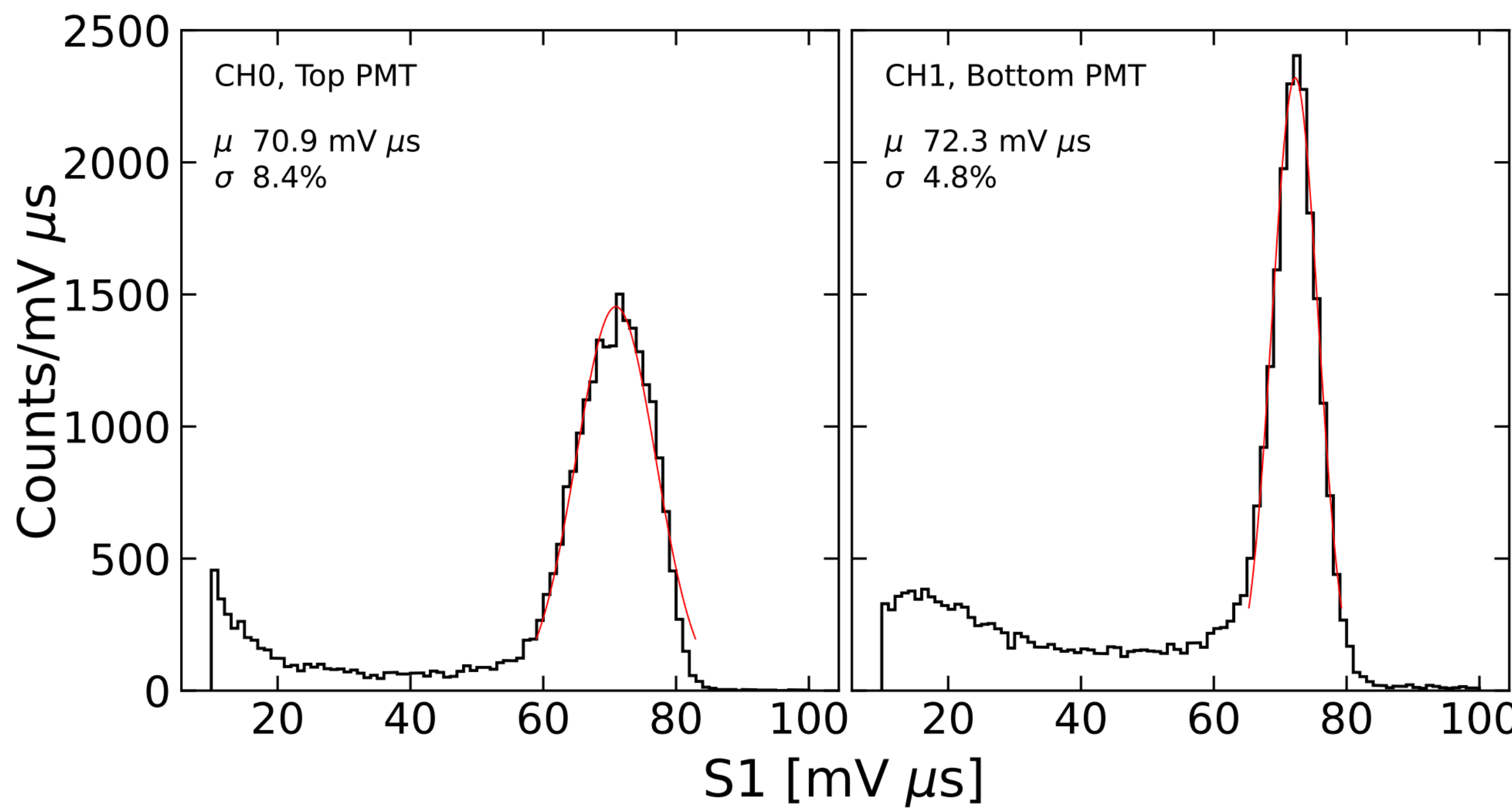
- ❖ S1 is induced by the interaction of the α -particle in the LXe
 - ➔ It's full-energy integrated voltage decreases with needle voltage due to reduction in recombination
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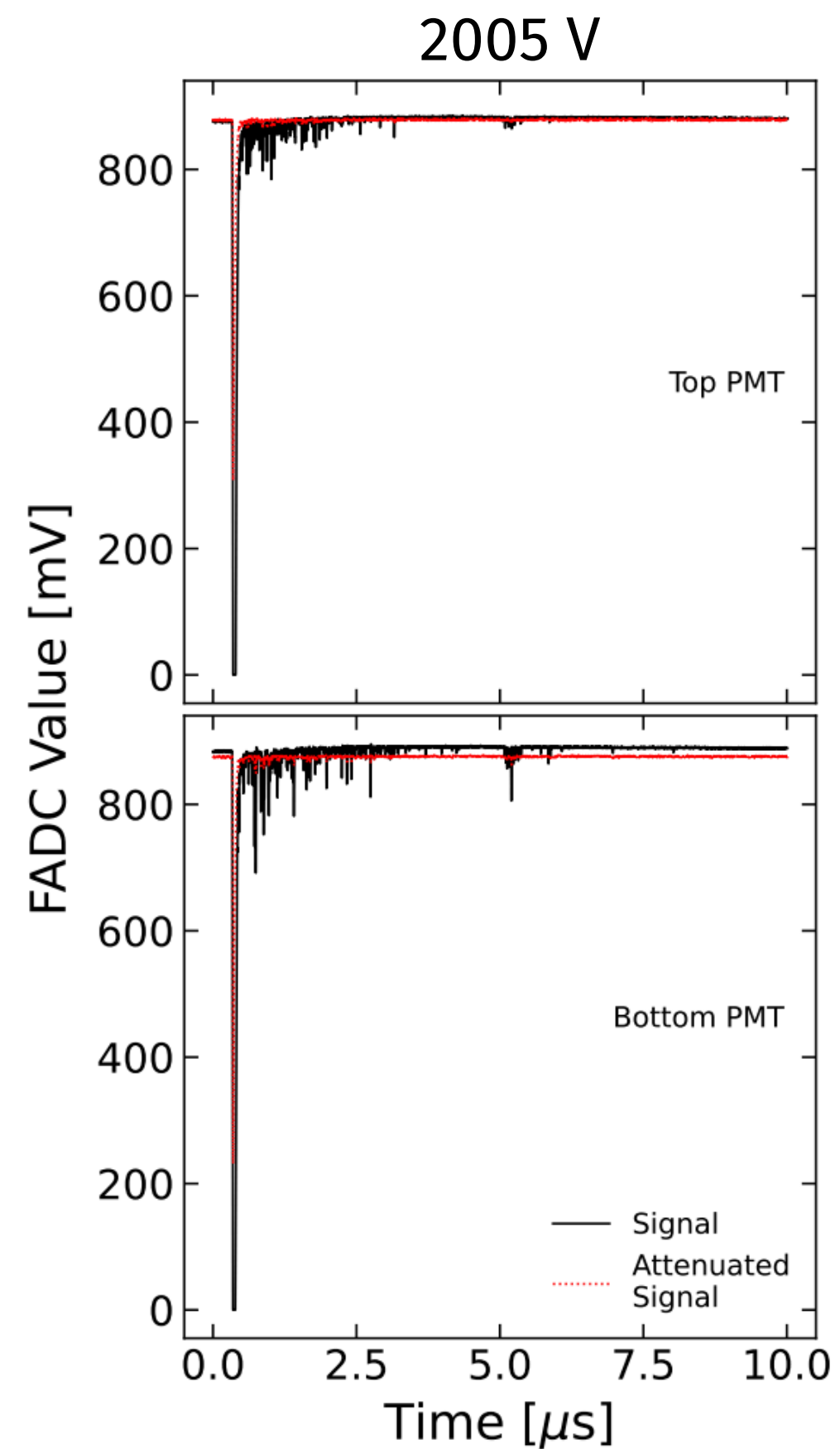
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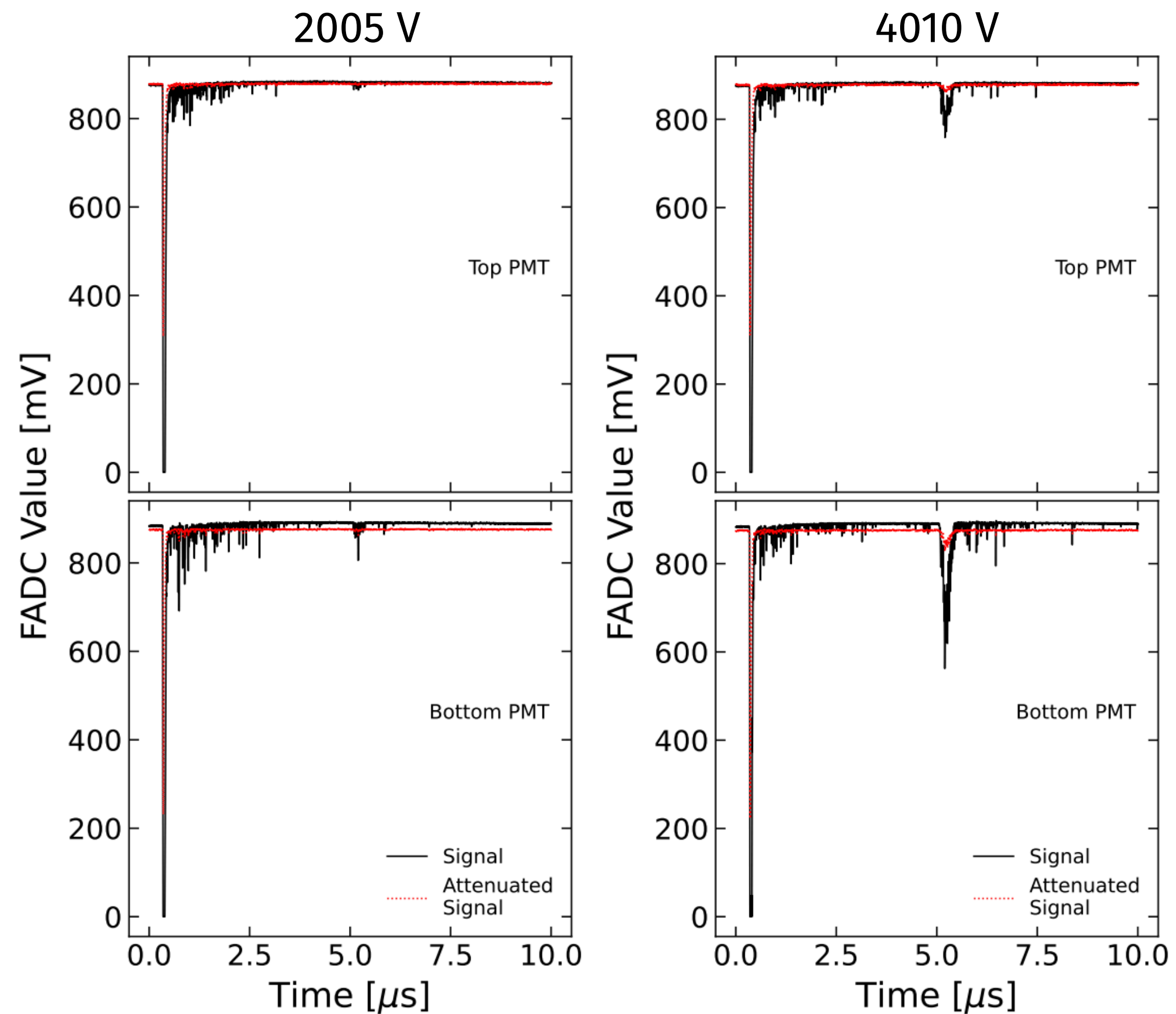
- ❖ S2 observed at 2000 V, corresponding to ~ 400 kV/cm
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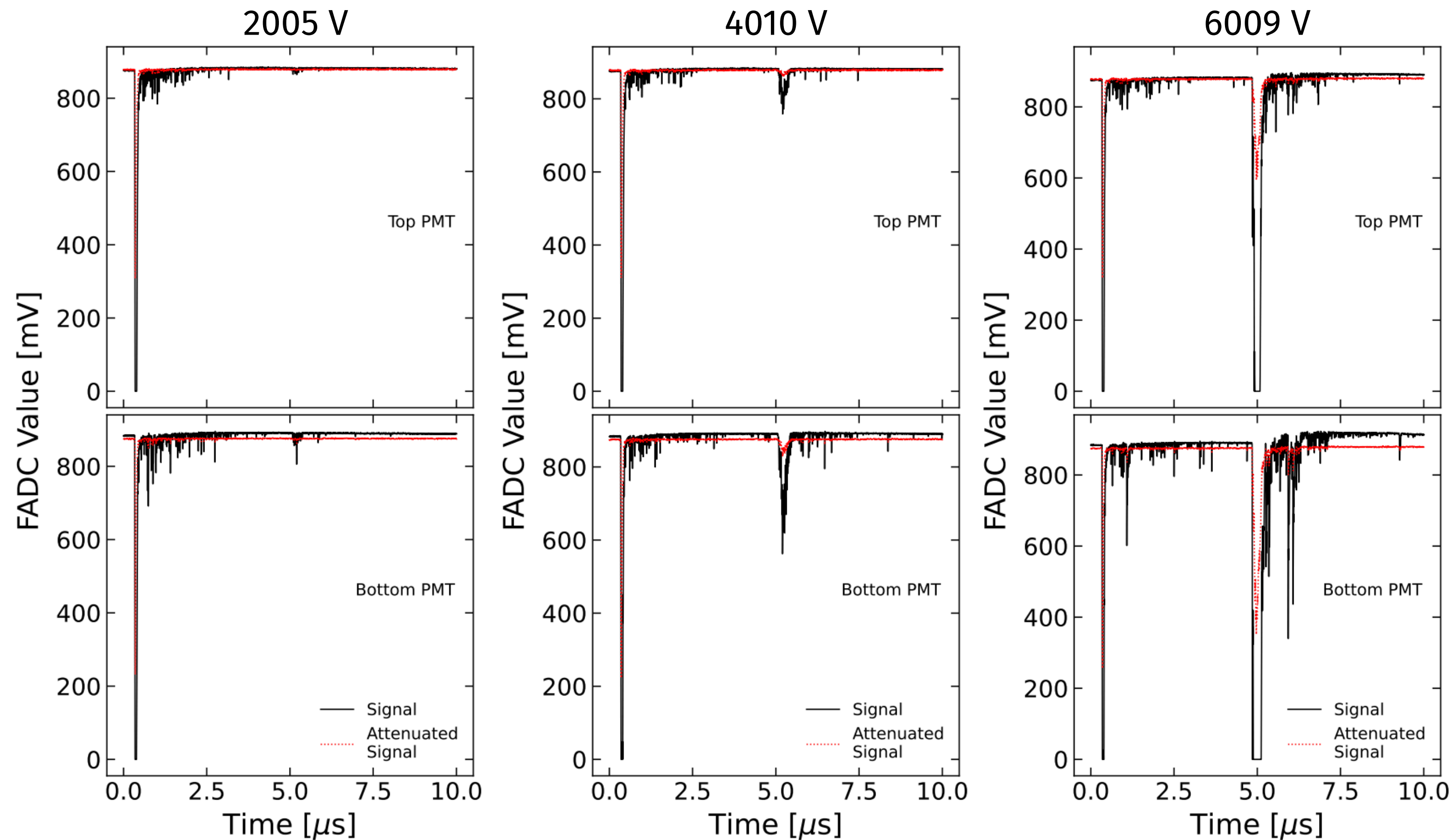
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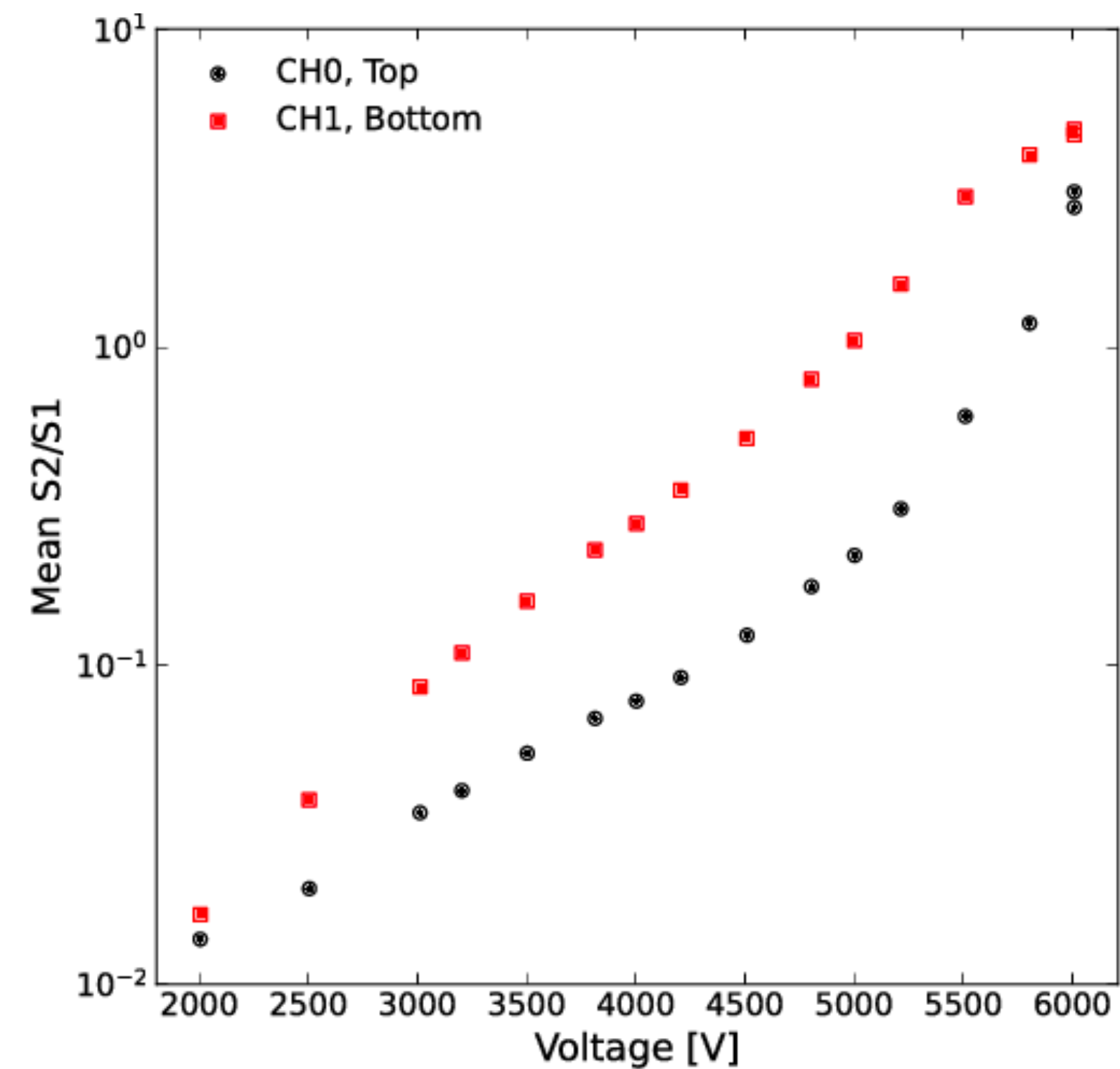
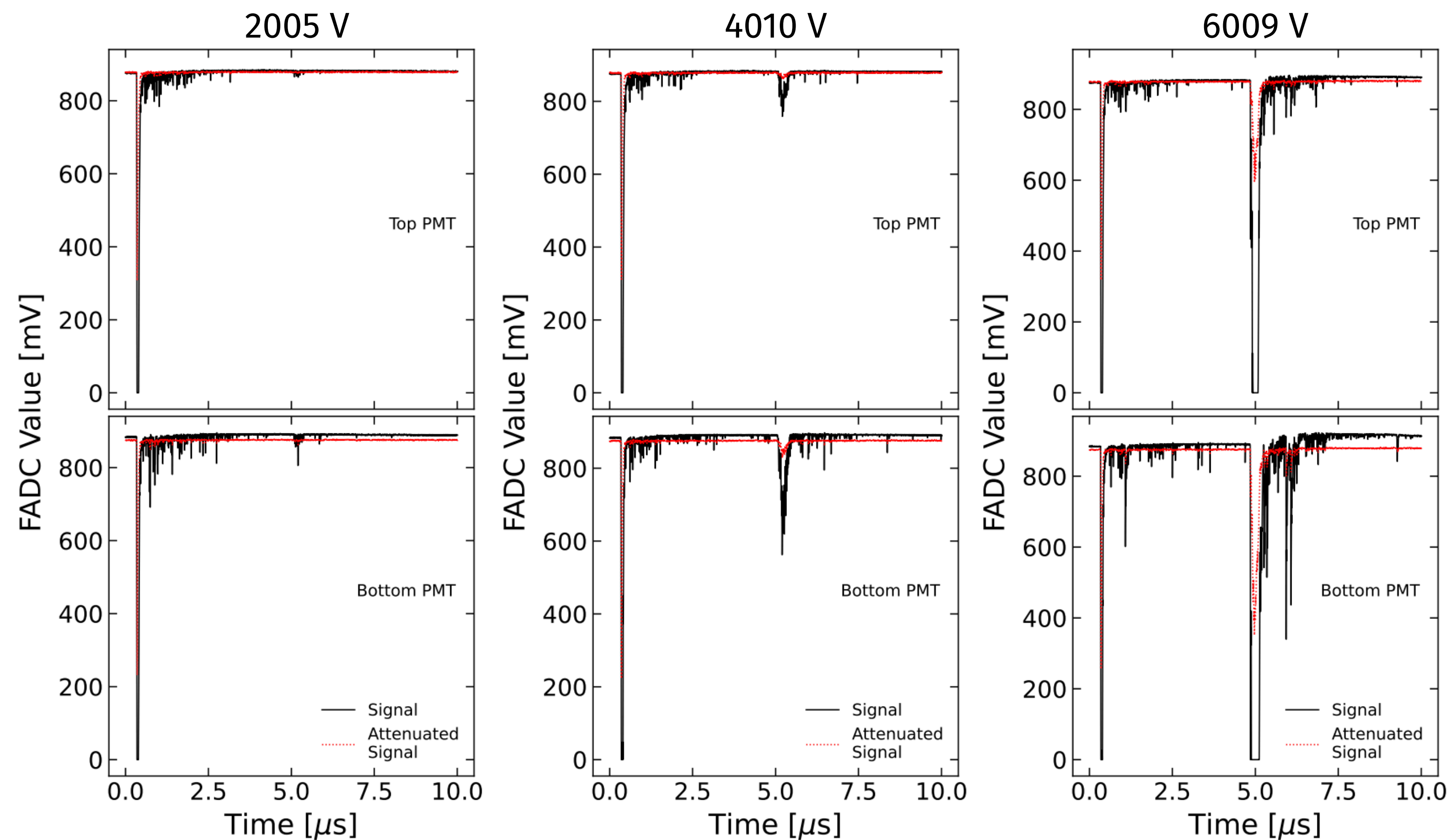
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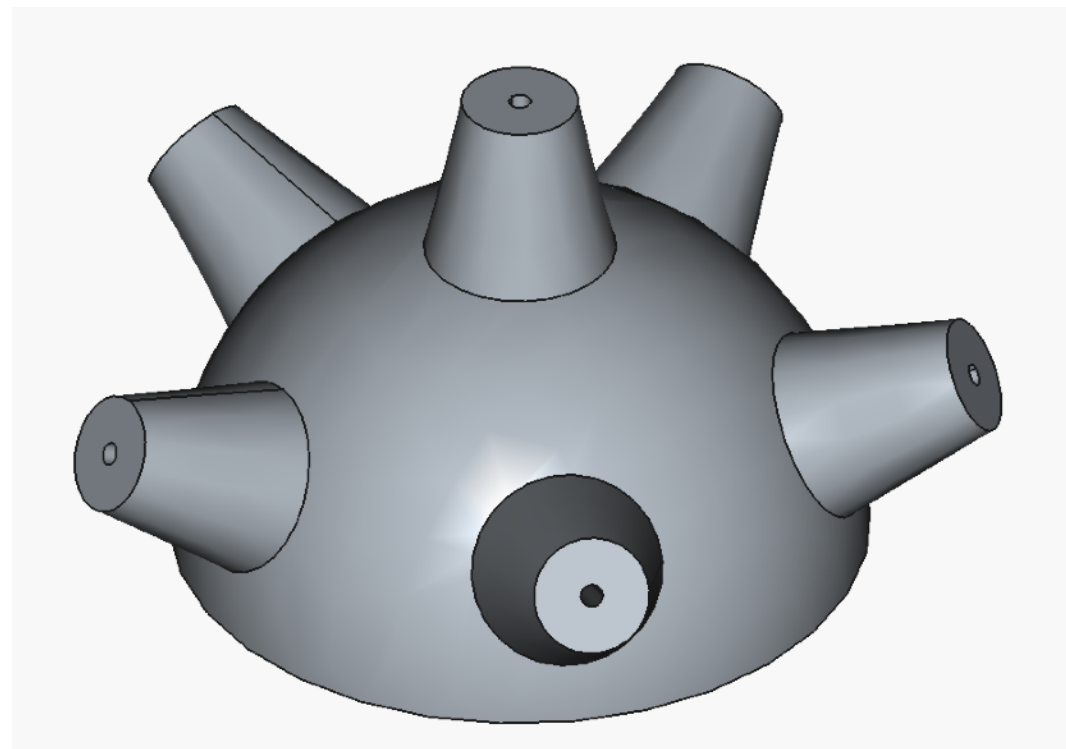
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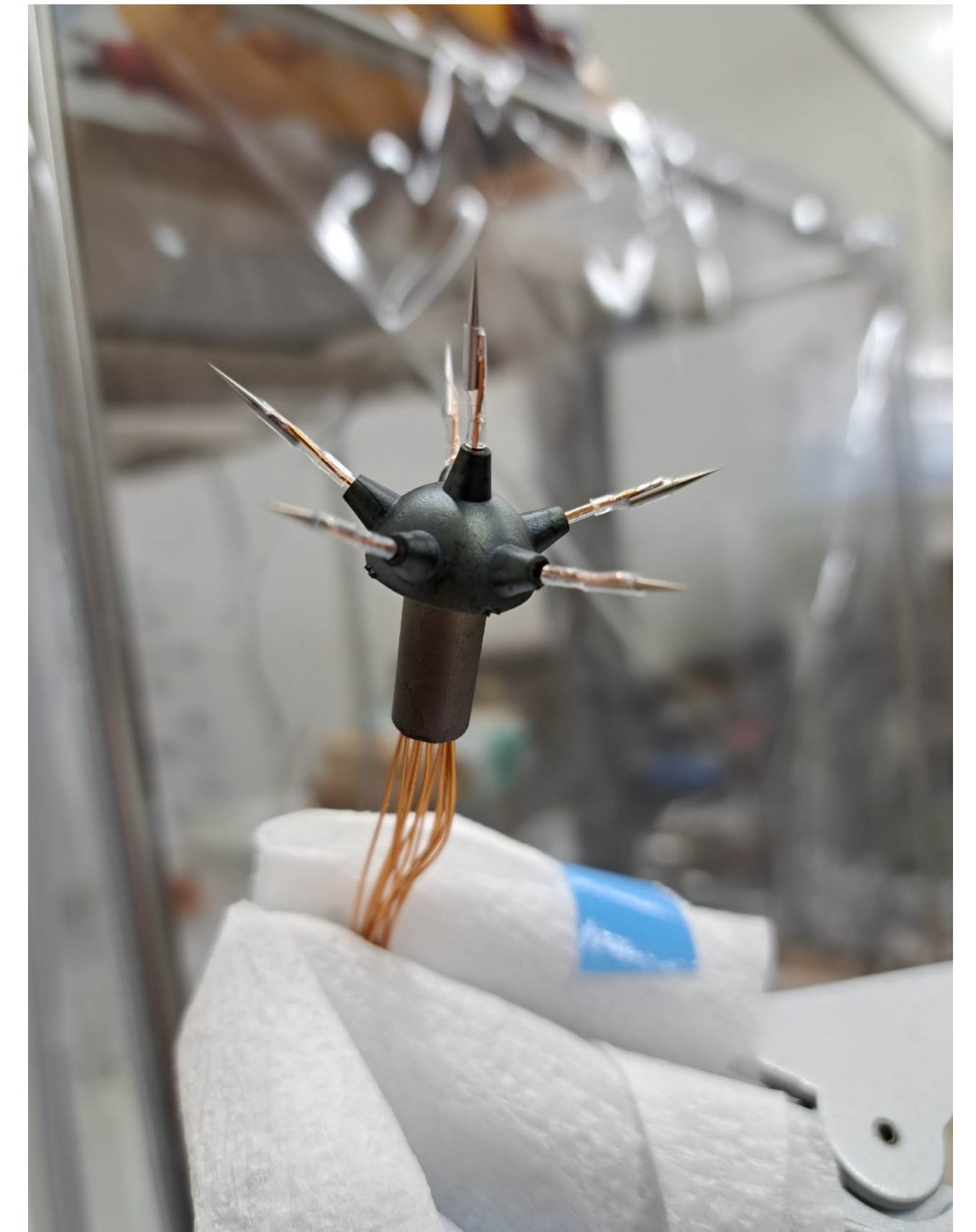
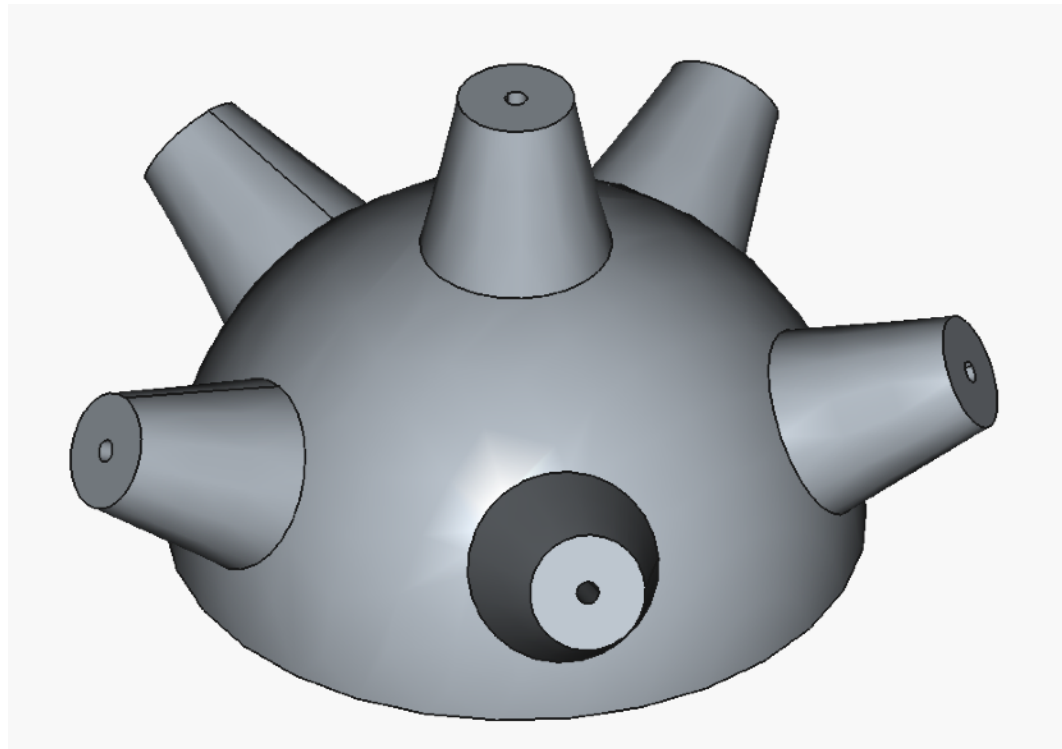
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- ❖ Exploring integration of needles onto ACHINOS structure
 - ➡ Starting with half-ACHINOS to fit test TPC
- ❖ Verified stability of DLC coating to LN2 temperatures
- ❖ Assembled and installed half-ACHINOS prototype for testing



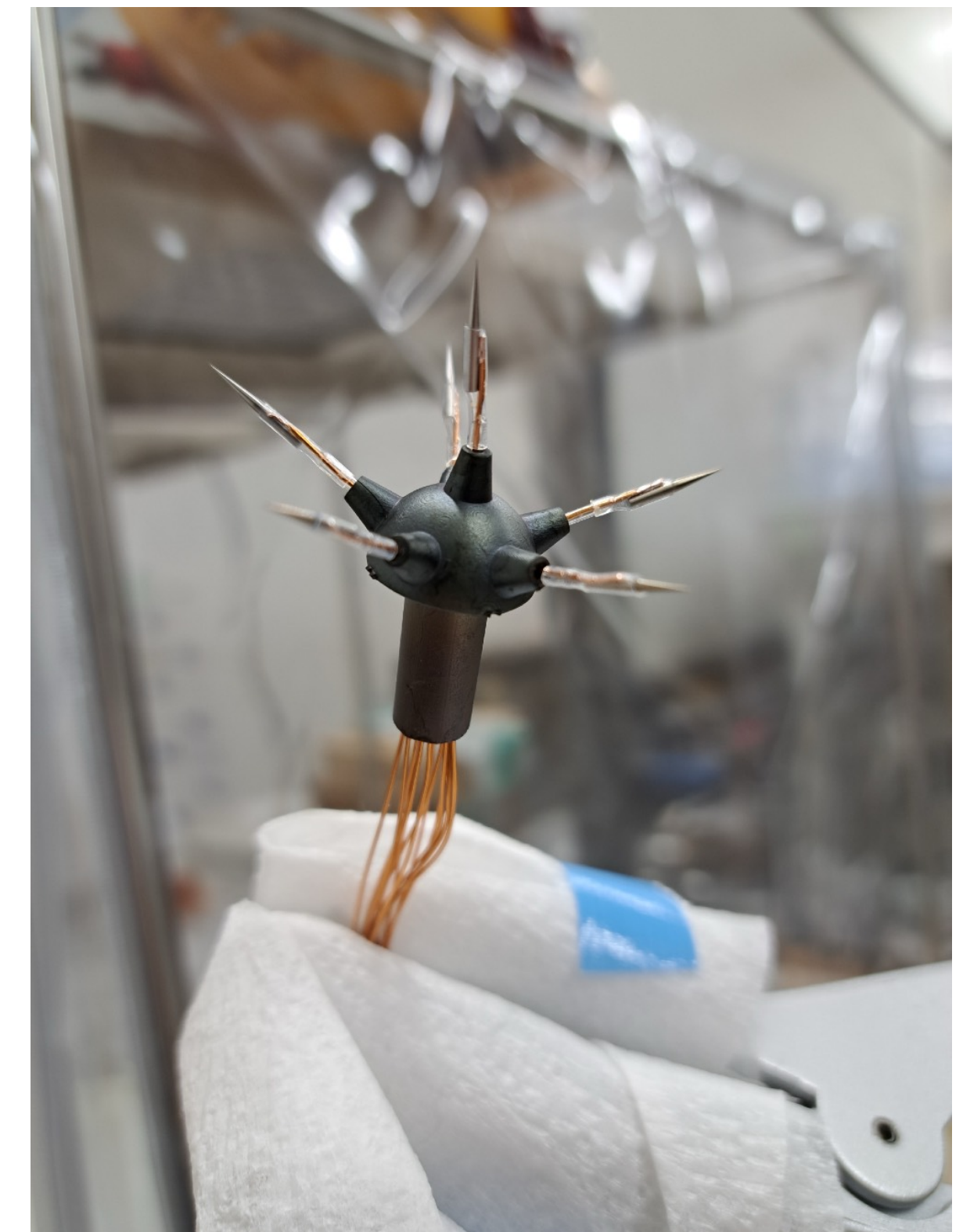
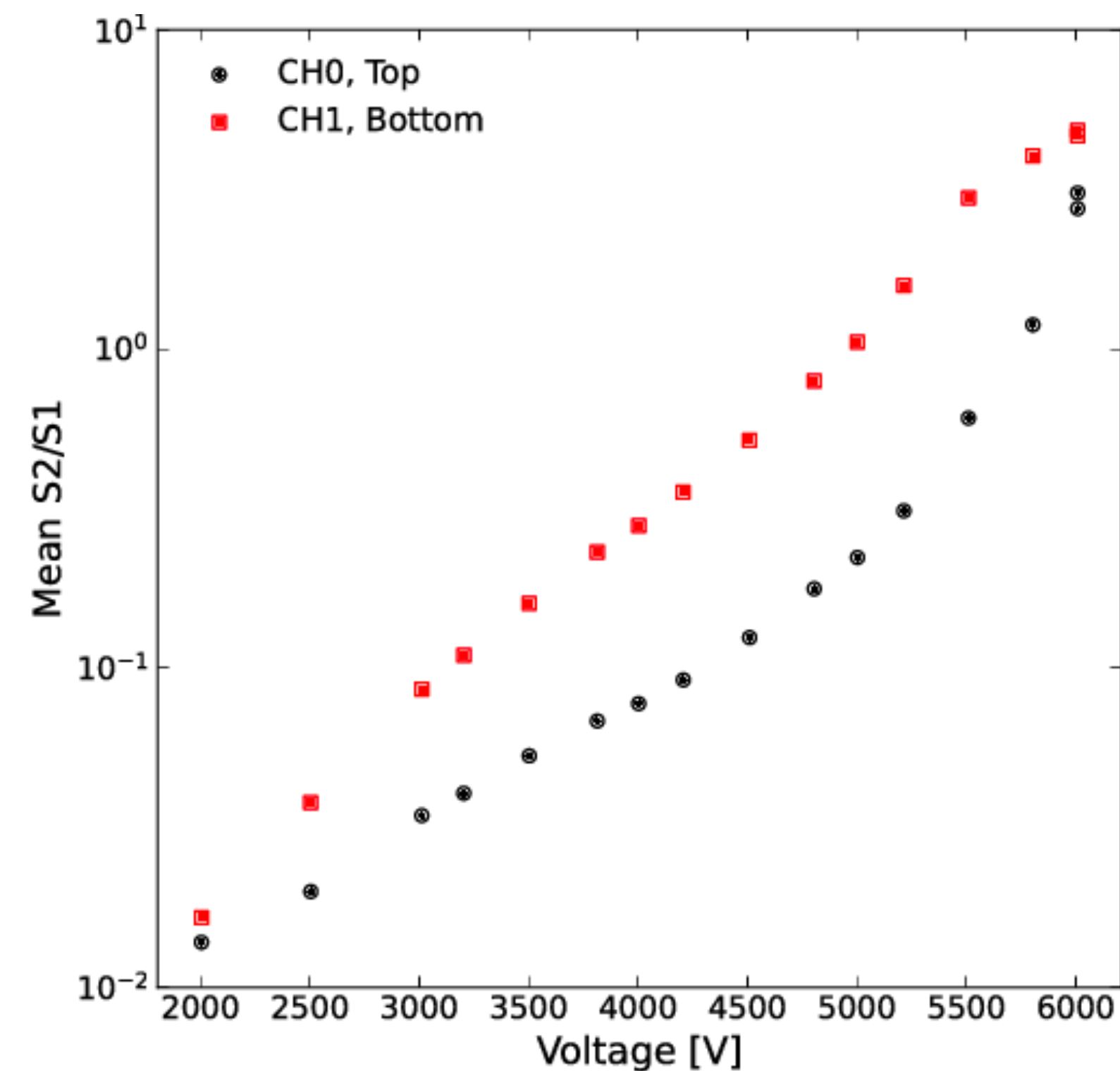
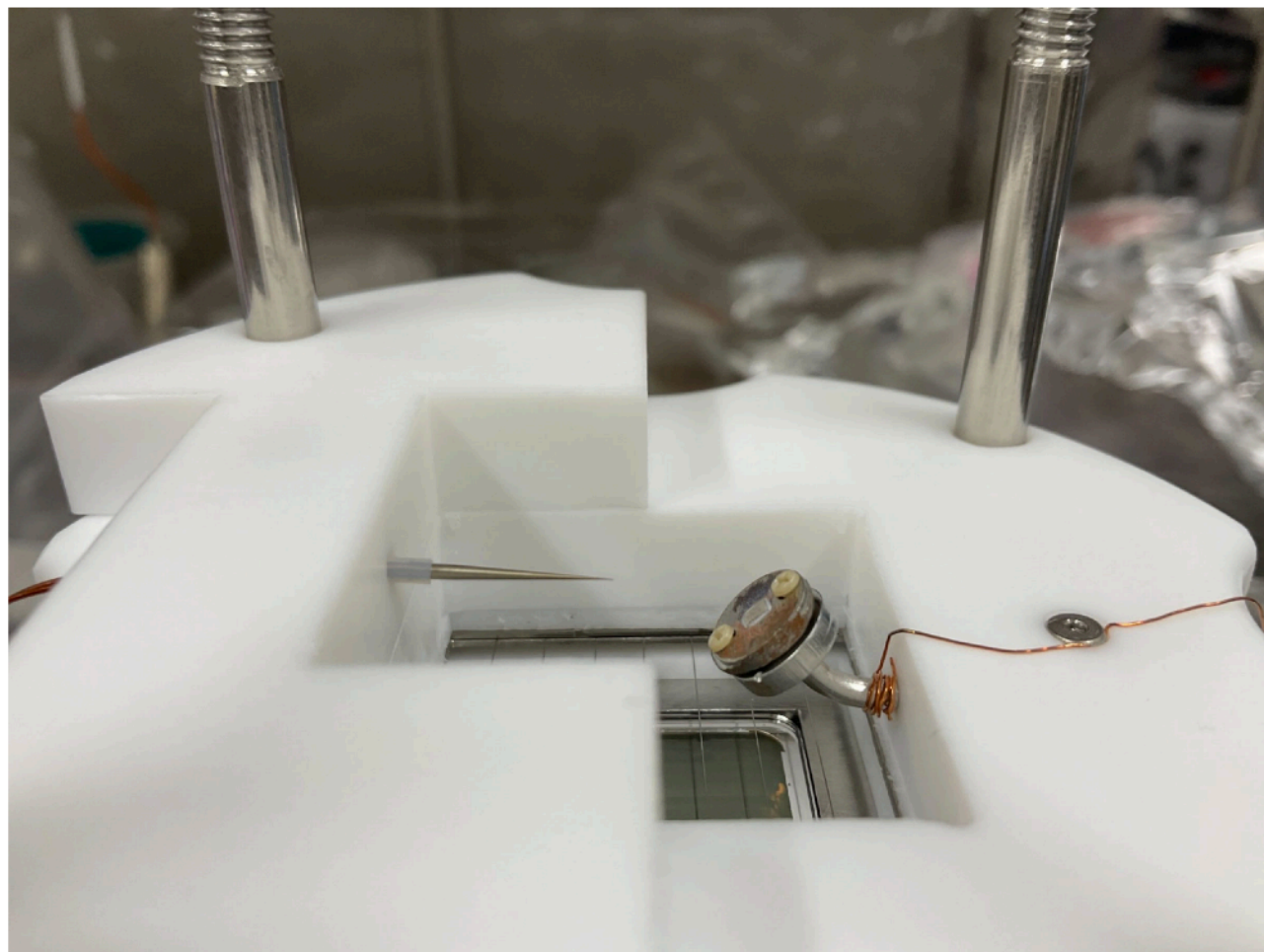
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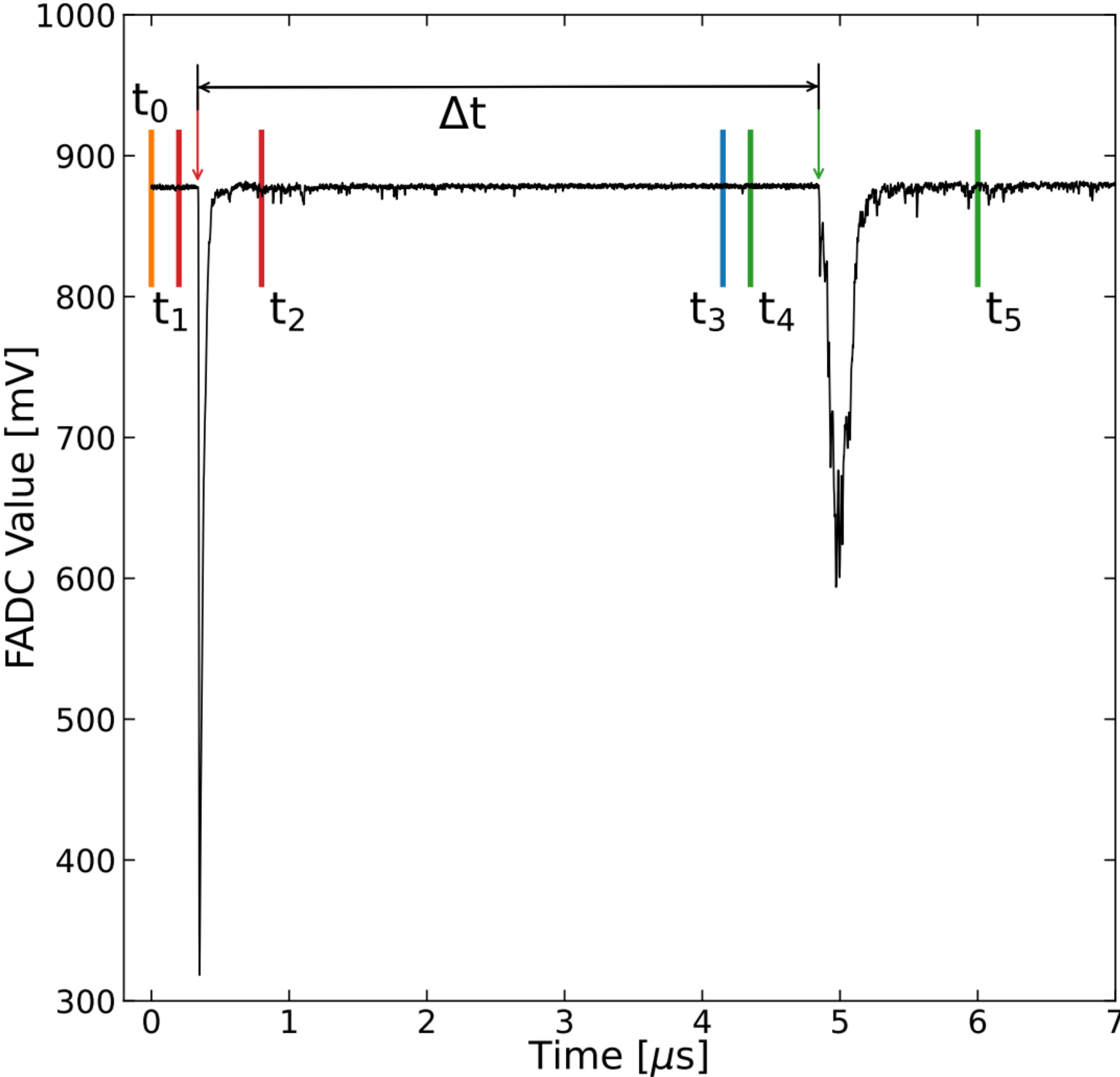


Summary

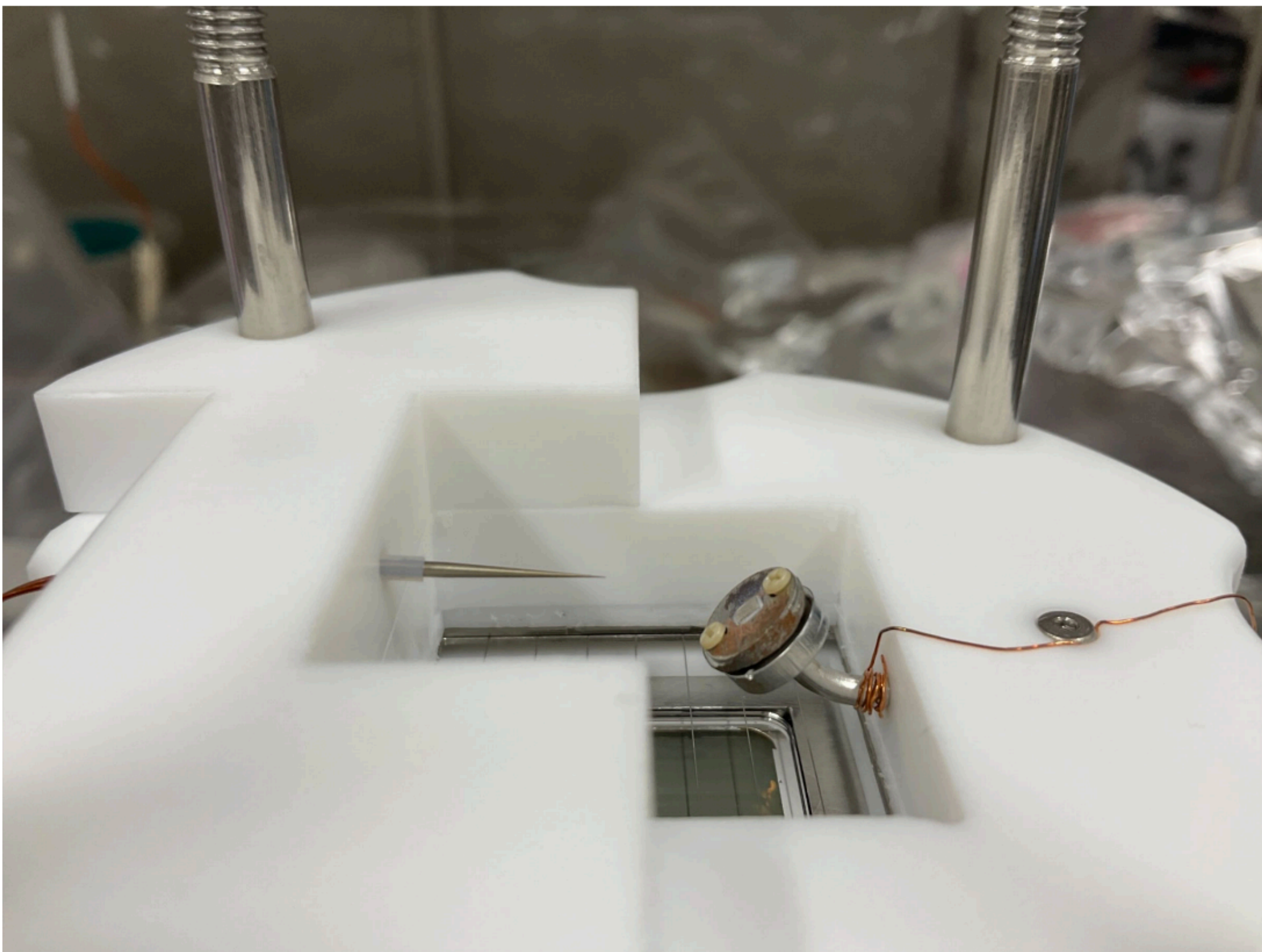
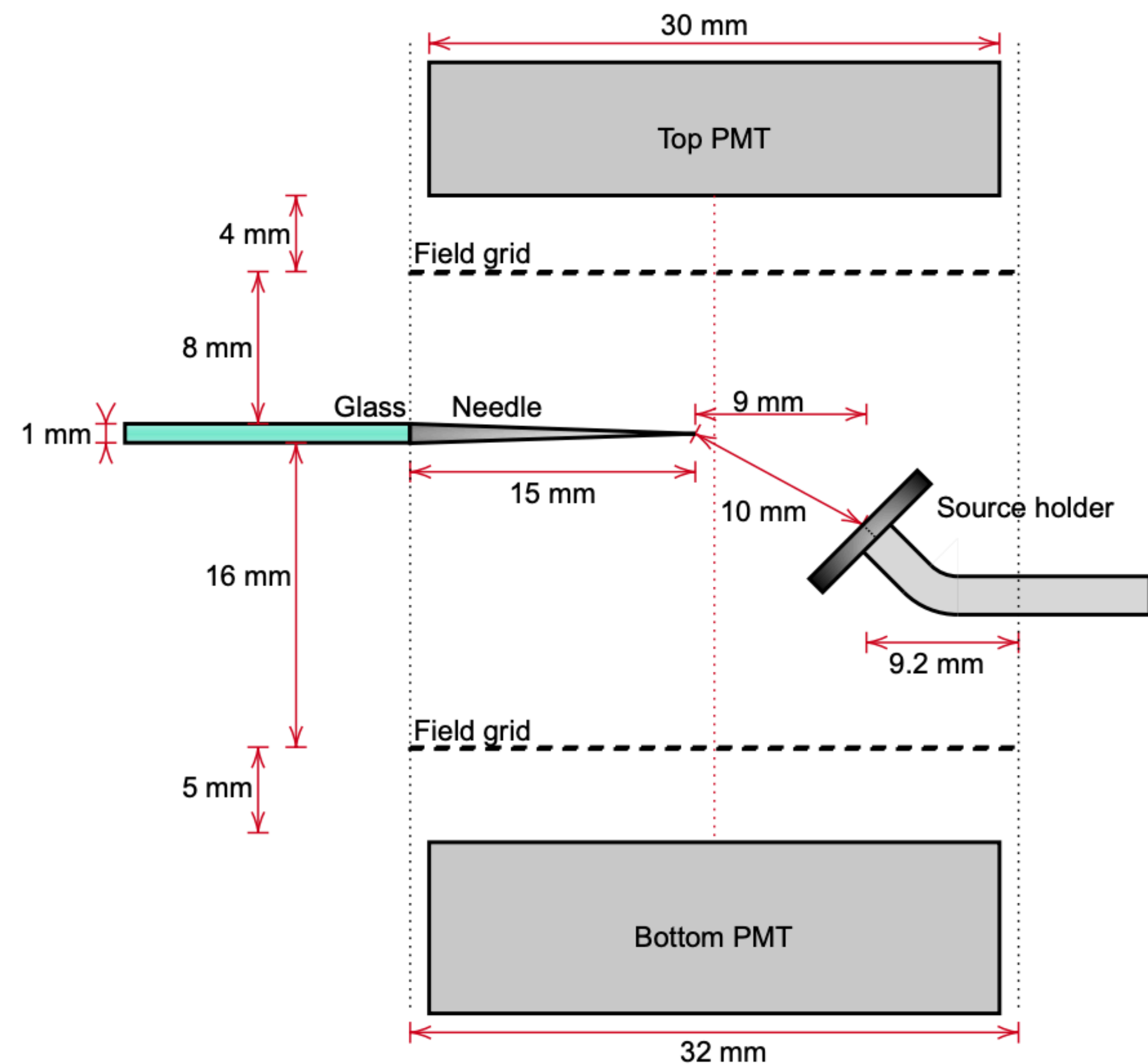
- ❖ XMASS-I design has high photo-coverage, but its performance would be enhanced from improved background rejection
- ❖ Demonstration of a scalable charge-amplification structure in a LXe TPC, inspired by spherical proportional counter
- ❖ Moving towards a multi-electrode design which would be suitable for installation in a spherical LXe detector



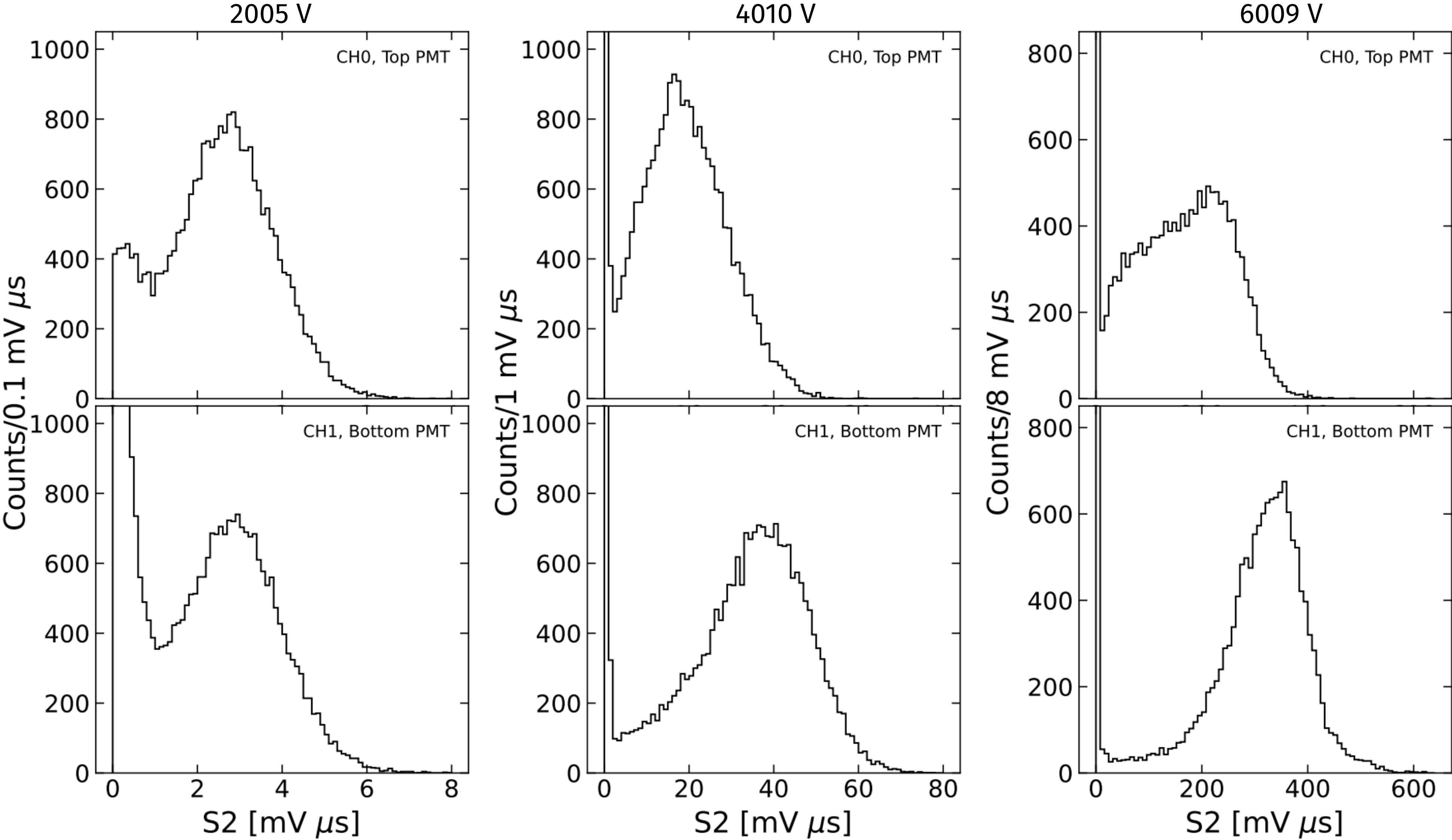
Pulse Shape Processing



Experimental Configuration



S2 Integral



Data Acquisition

