

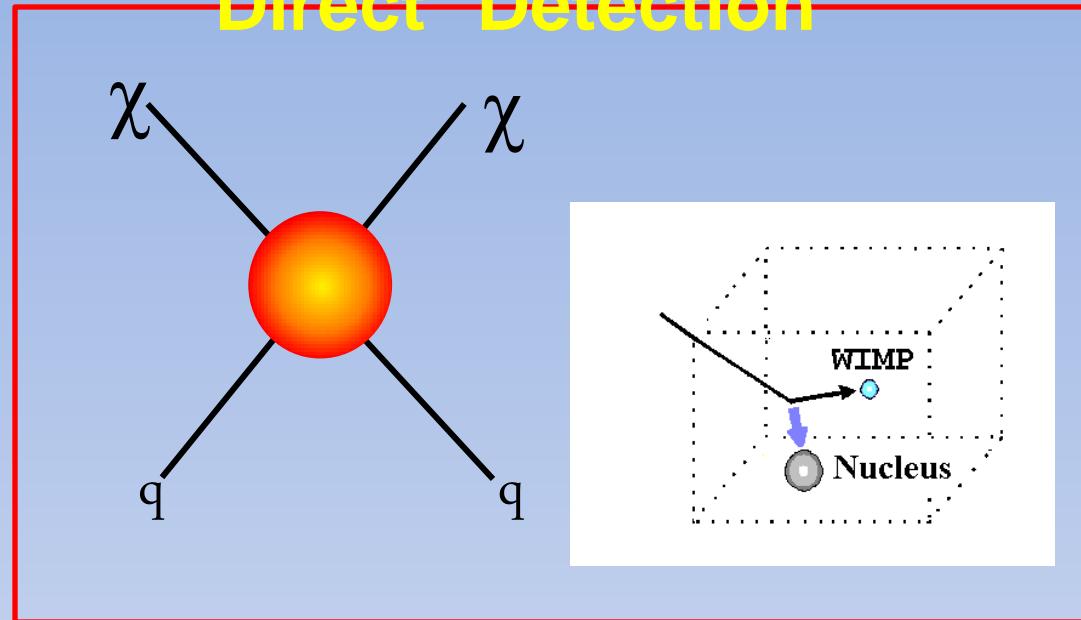
Fundamental Particle Physics Lab.

Division of Particle and Astrophysical Sciences
School of Science of Nagoya University

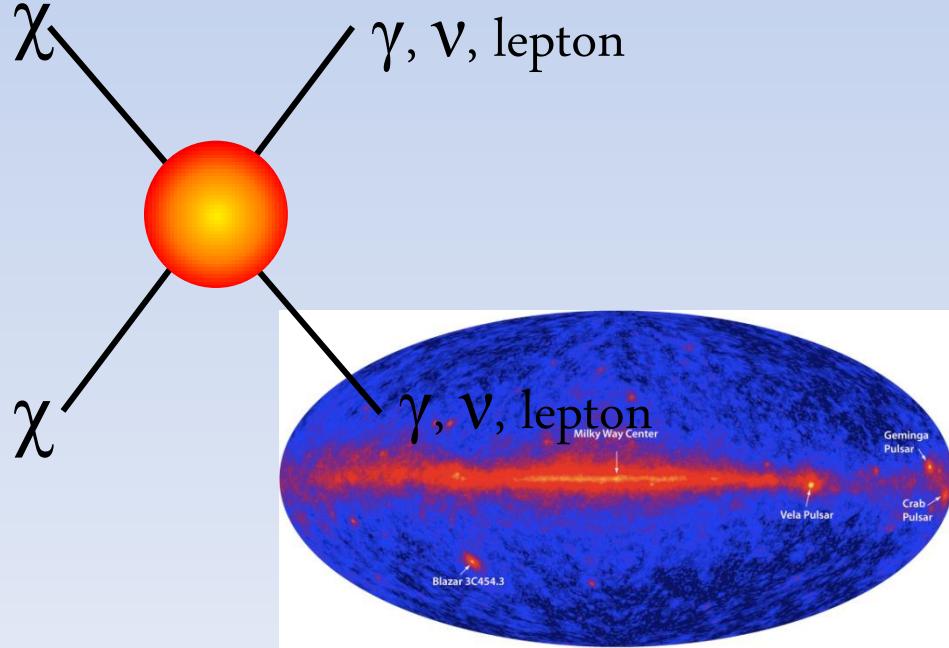
高分解能原子核乾板を用いた暗黒物質探索

中 竜大
名古屋大学基本粒子研究室(F研)

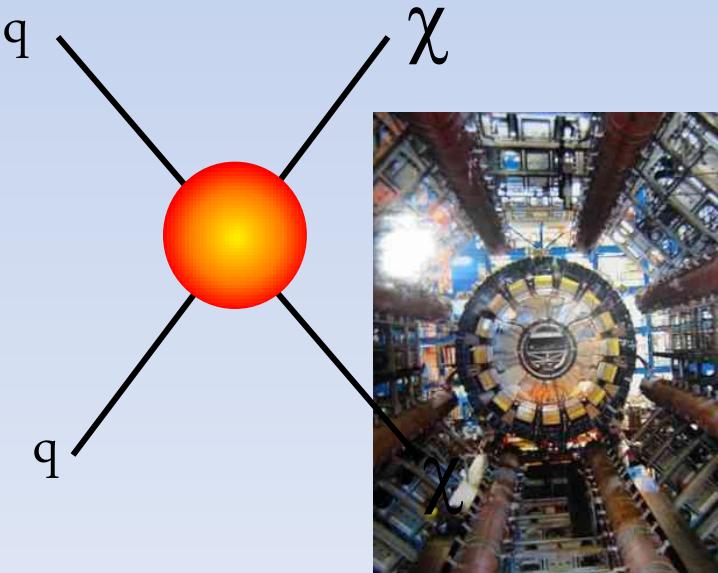
Direct Detection



Indirect Detection

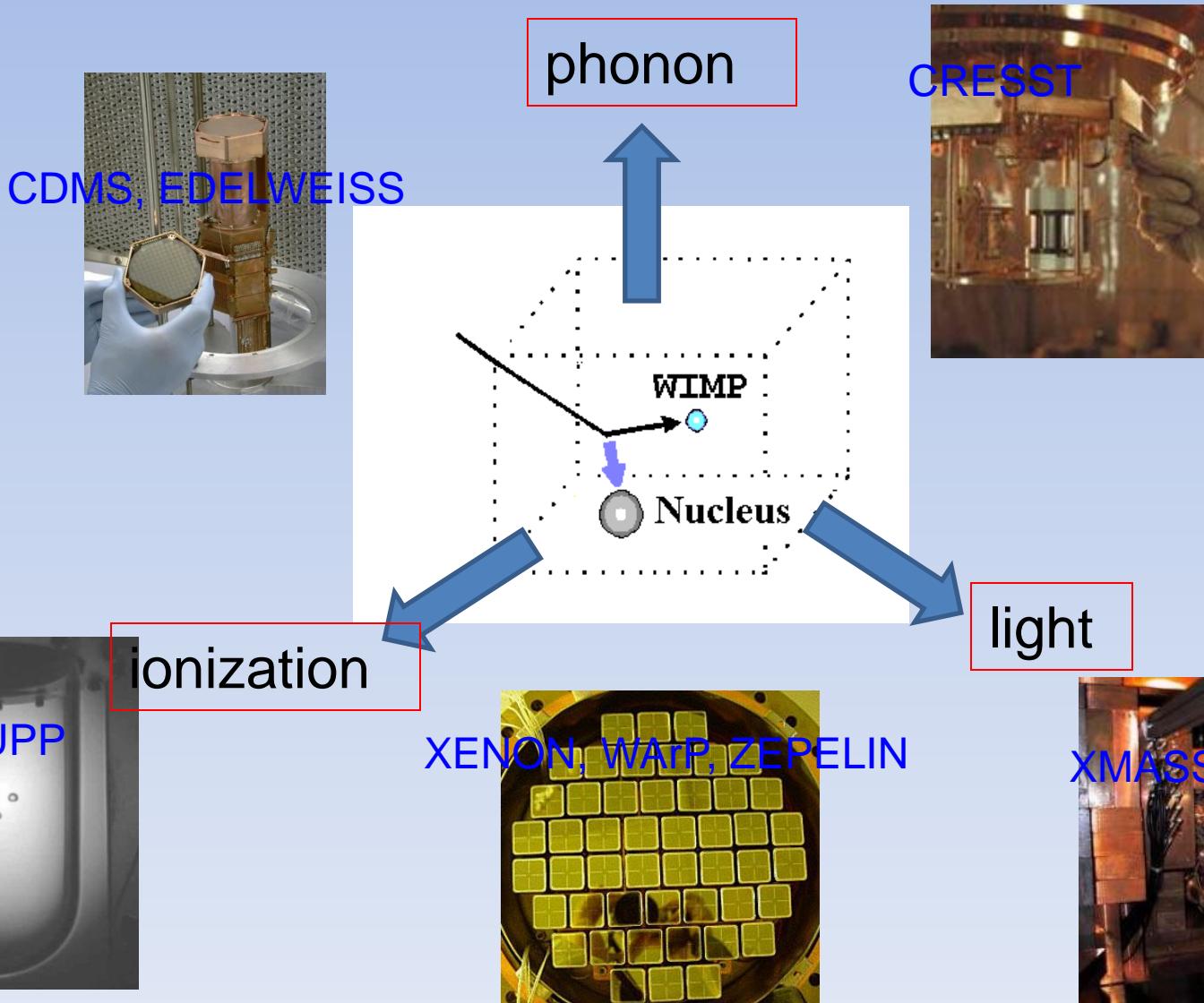


Accelerator Detection



Direct Dark Matter Search

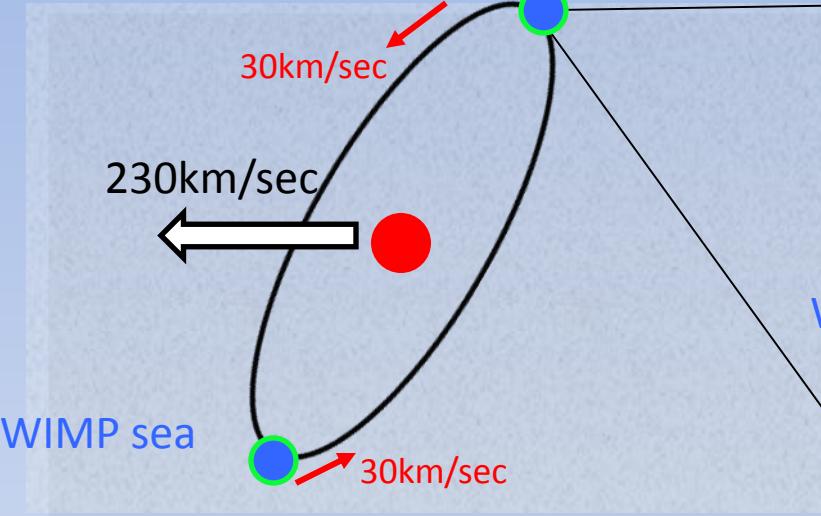
Target : Xe, Ge, Si, NaI, Ar etc



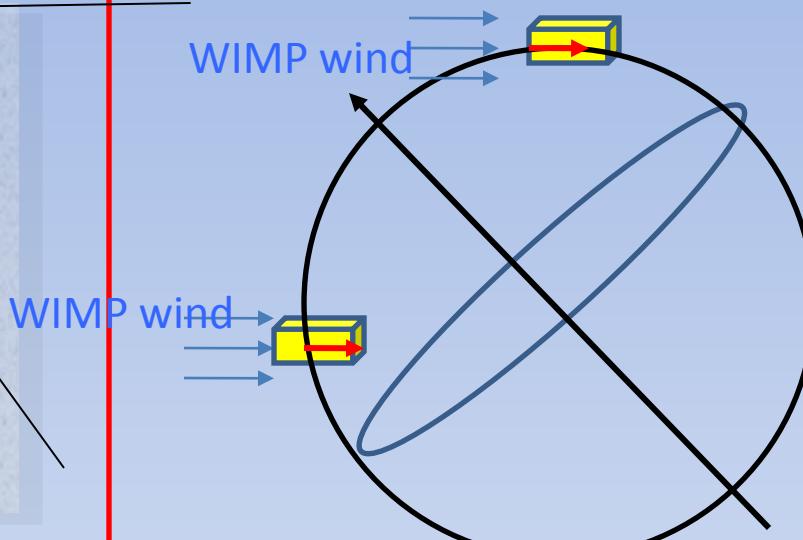
How to detect the WIMP

Detect the nuclear recoil by WIMP

annual modulation detection

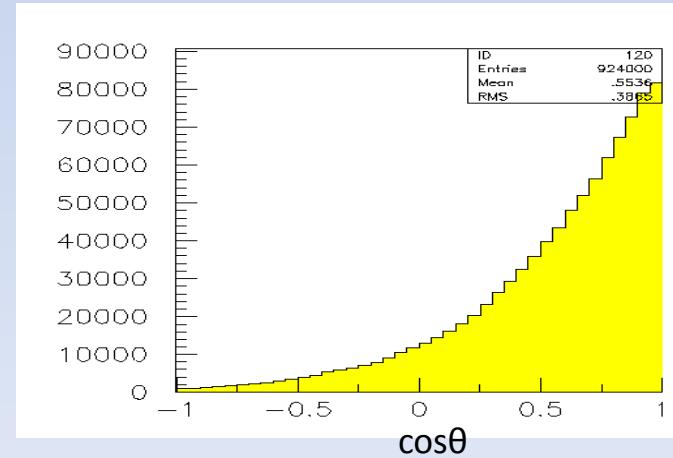
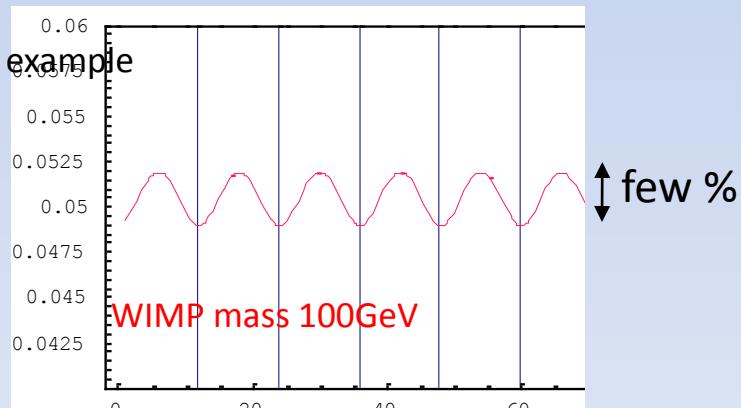


Directional detection



highly reliable confirmation of WIMP

Event rate [/kg/keV/day]



原子核乾板によるDMの方向検出

原子核乾板

- ・固体飛跡検出器(密度~3g/cc) → target mass
- ・高い位置分解能 → tracking

⇒世界中で、target massを稼げて、DMの方向検出が可能な検出器のアイディアはこれだけ。



すごくおもしろい。
もっと若ければこの研究をやりたかった。。。

Vitaly Ginsburg
(2003 Nobel Prize)

Directional Dark Matter Detector

gas

DRIFT (CS_2 , $\text{CS}_2\text{-CF}_4$)

NEWAGE(CF_4)

DM-TPC(CF_4)

MIMAC(${}^3\text{He}$ / CF_4)

solid

Nuclear emulsion (AgBr)

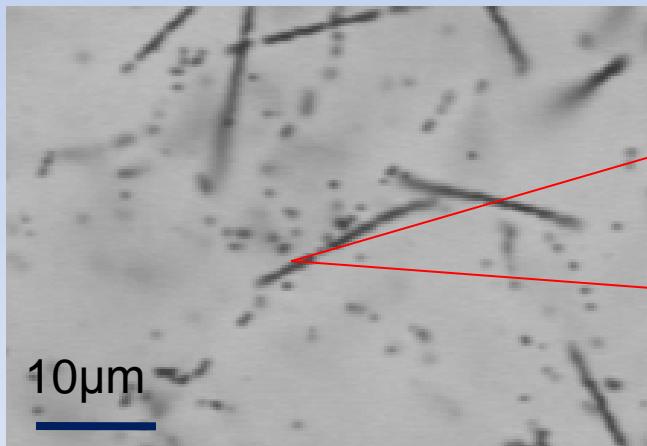
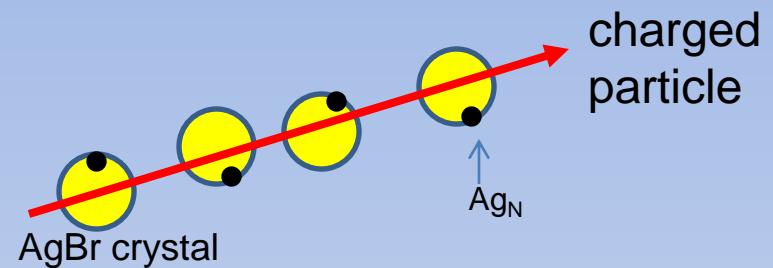
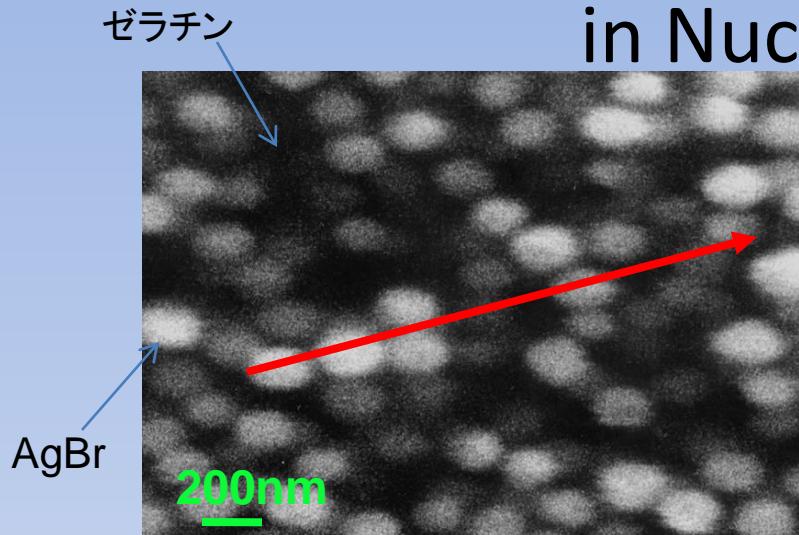


特にSpin dependentな反応に
有利なtarget

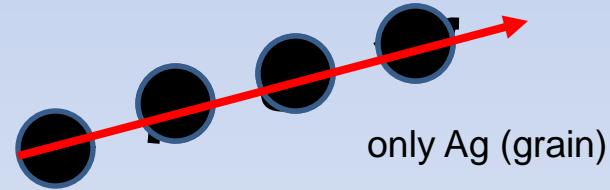
Spin independentな反応に有利
(SDにも感度あり)

Collaboration	Technology	Target	Interactions	Head-tail	Readout	V (m ³)
DRIFT	NITPC	CS_2 , $\text{CS}_2\text{-CF}_4$	SI/SD	yes	MWPC 2D + timing	1
DMTPC	TPC	CF_4	SI/SD	yes	Optical (CCD) 2D	0.01
NEWAGE	TPC	CF_4	SI/SD	no	μ PIC 2D + timing	0.03
MIMAC	TPC	${}^3\text{He}$ / CF_4	SI/SD	yes	Micromegas 2D + timing	0.00013
Emulsions	emulsions	AgBr	SI/SD	no	Microscope 3D	N/A

Principle of the Track detection in Nuclear Emulsion



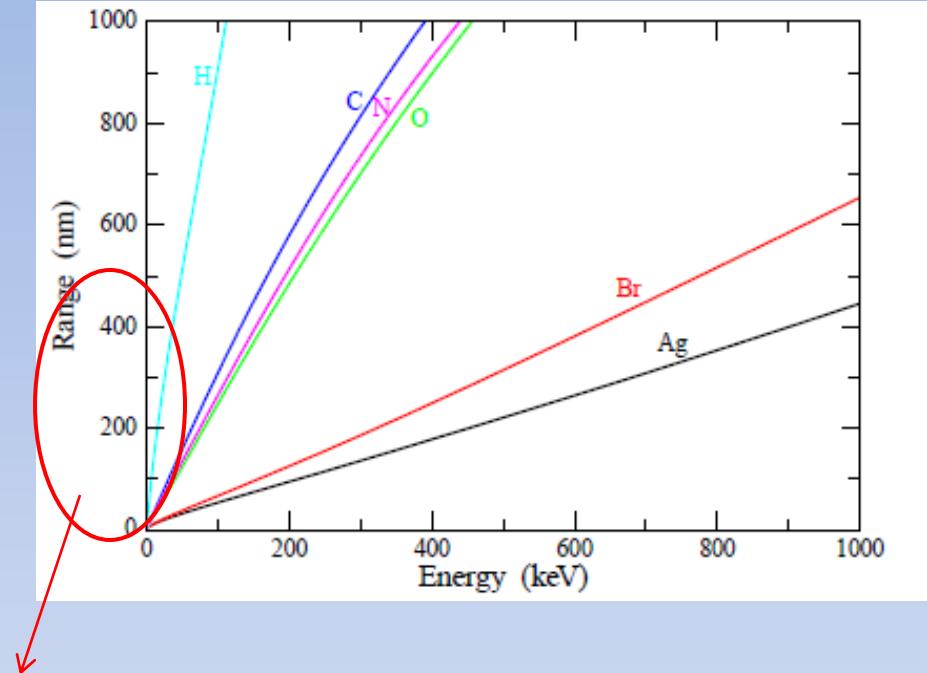
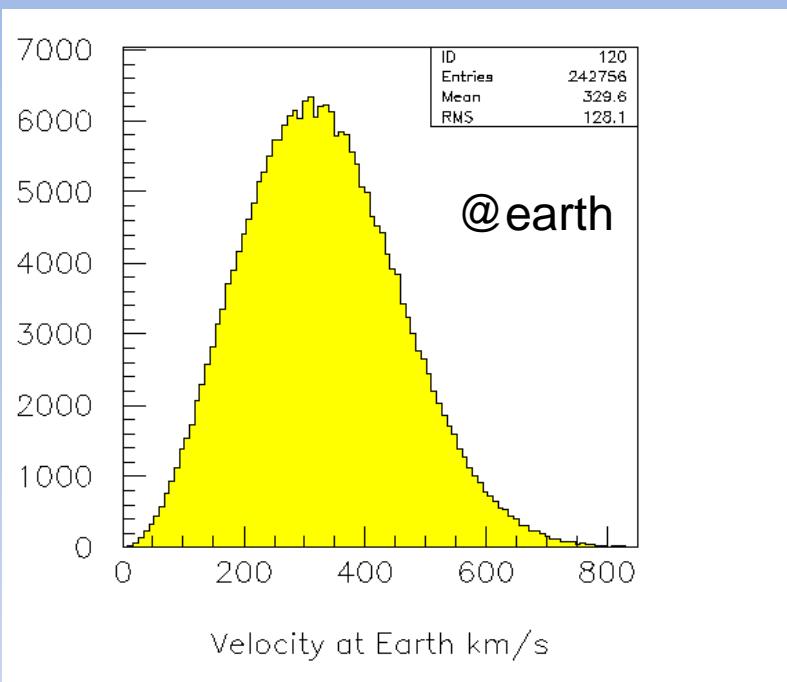
↓ Development



Developing probability depend on the dE/dx of the incident particle

Resolution depend on AgBr size and density.

Required resolution of Nuclear Emulsion



Ex) WIMP mass any hundred GeV/c²
recoil energy

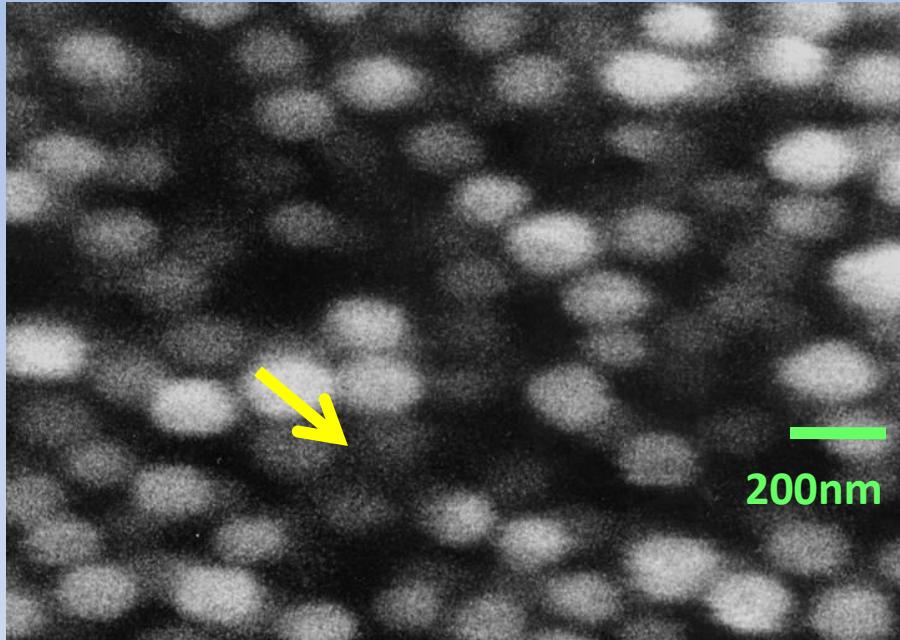
Target : heavy atom (Br,Ag) < 600keV
light atom (C,N,O) < 100keV



Required tracking resolution < 300~400nm

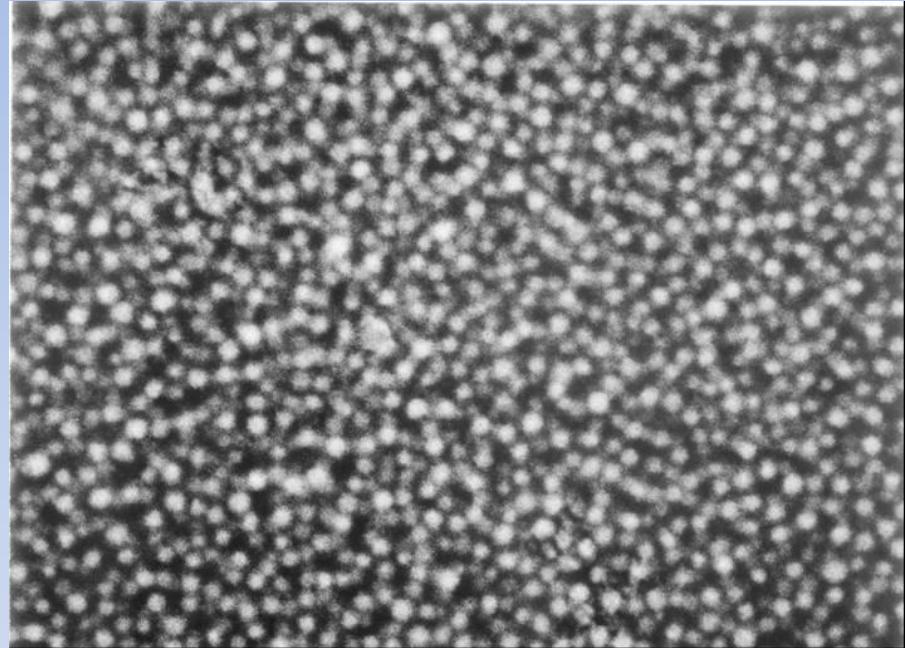
High resolution emulsion (Nano Imaging Tracker:NIT)

normal emulsion(OPERA emulsion)



size 200 ± 16 nm
density $2.8\text{g/cc} \rightarrow V_{\text{AgBr}} : V_{\text{gel}} = 3 : 7$
↓
2.3 grains/ μm

NIT



size 40 ± 9 nm
density $2.8\text{g/cc} \rightarrow V_{\text{AgBr}} : V_{\text{gel}} = 3 : 7$
↓
11 grains/ μm

5times high resolution

Check of the sensitivity of nuclear emulsion to the low velocity Kr ion.



Kr

Electron microscope

NIT

サイズ 7cm × 3cm

乳剤層の厚み

NIT: 5μm

OPERA: 20μm

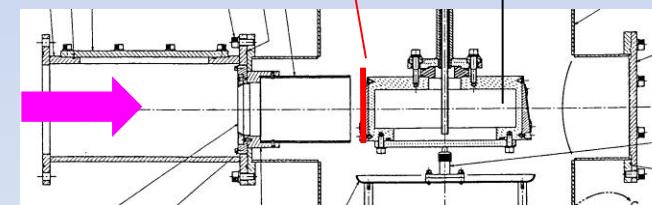
Rotation stage

NIT emulsion

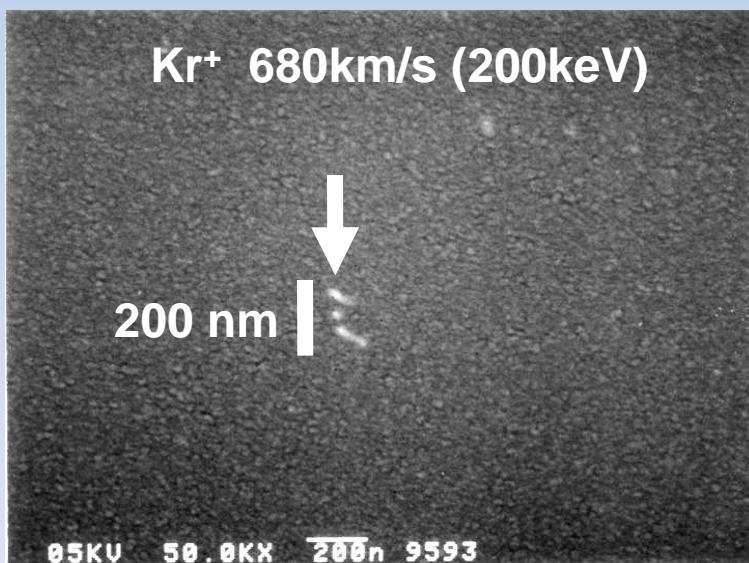
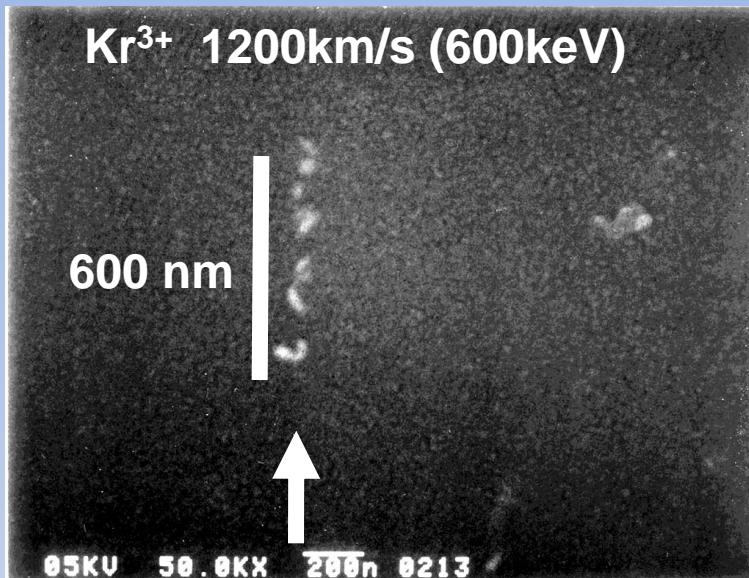
Top view

Ion beam

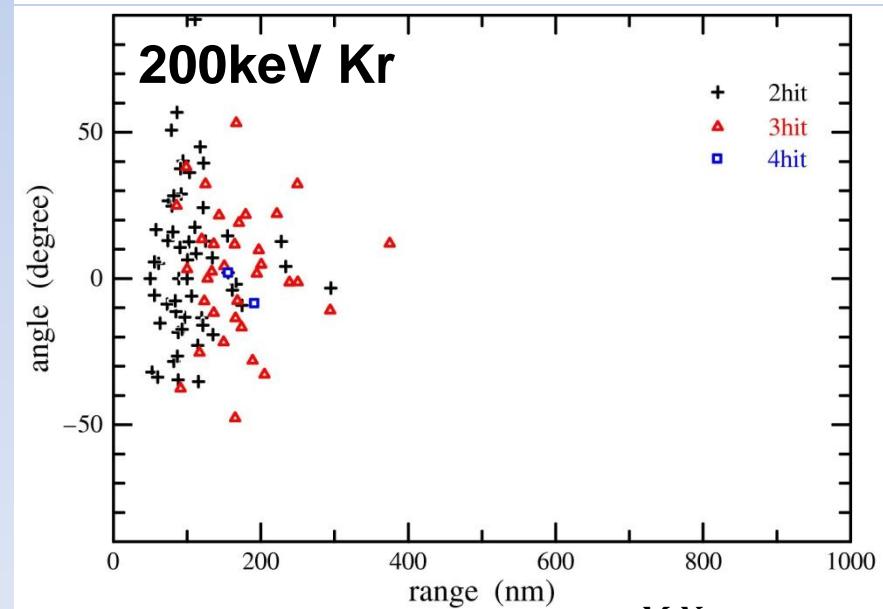
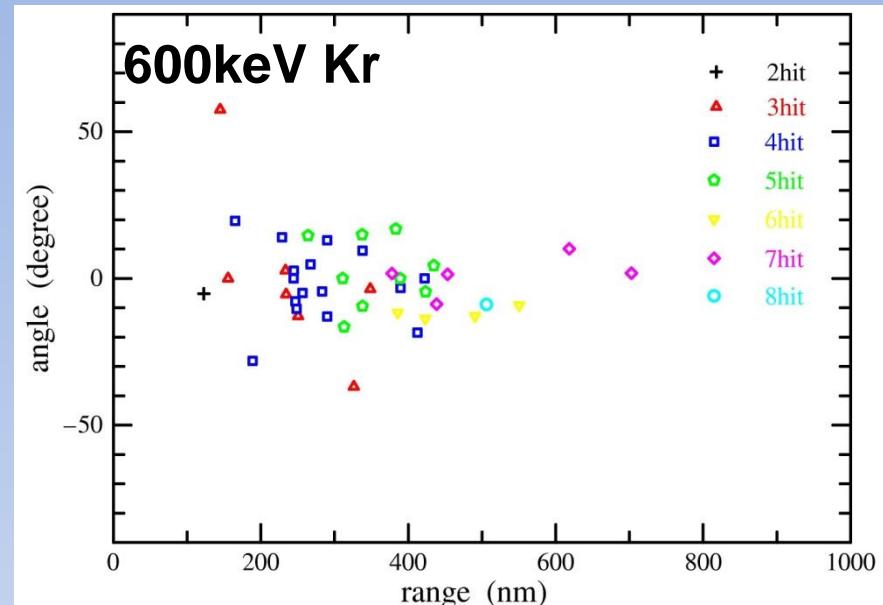
Side view



SEM image



Track data



NIT can detect tracks recoiled by WIMPs!

主な課題

- 1μm以下の飛跡をいかに読みだすか
→このR&Dがもっともchallenging
(これをclearすればすぐに実験開始が可能)
- Background rejection
- より高分解能なNIT→lower energy threshold

OPERA実験まで蓄積された原子核乾板技術の延長とは違ったアプローチが必要！！

Strategy of readout of submicron NR track

⇒これさえできれば、massを増やすのは簡単！！

1. Expanding emulsion

⇒emulsionを膨らますことで、飛跡を引き伸ばす
100nm (need electron microscope)



1μm (can use optical microscope)

長所
Track認識が非常に
簡単
短所
Scanning volumeの
増大

2. 銀粒子からの散乱光における非線形応答

散乱光から飛跡候補をpick up

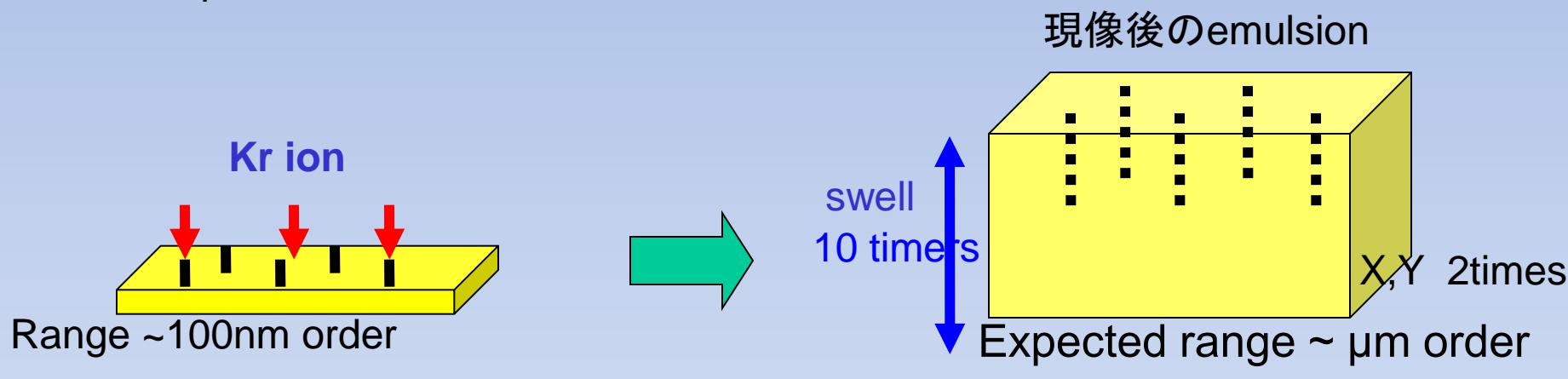


高分解能な顕微鏡でcheck

長所
高速scanning
短所
銀粒子のサイズ・形状の制御

Swell the low velocity ion tracks recorded in the NIT

Swell technique of NIT emulsion



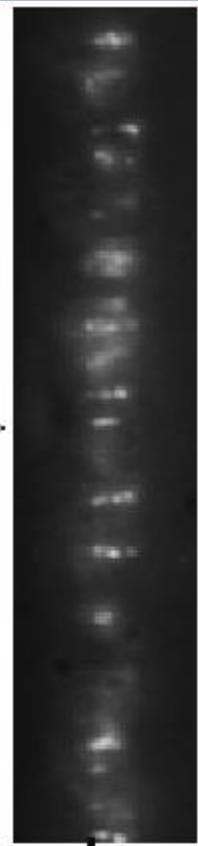
pH treatment + glycerin treatment \Rightarrow Larger swelling (possible to 10 times!)

200keV

400keV

600keV

No exposure



Emulsion

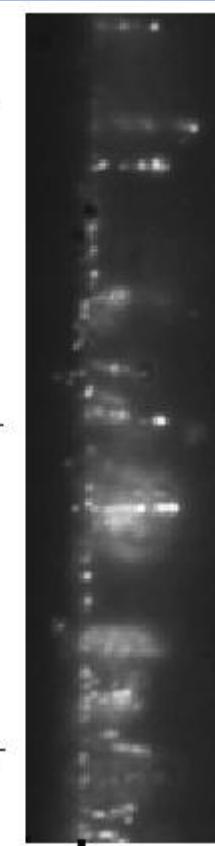


Emulsion

4 μ m

4 μ m

4 μ m



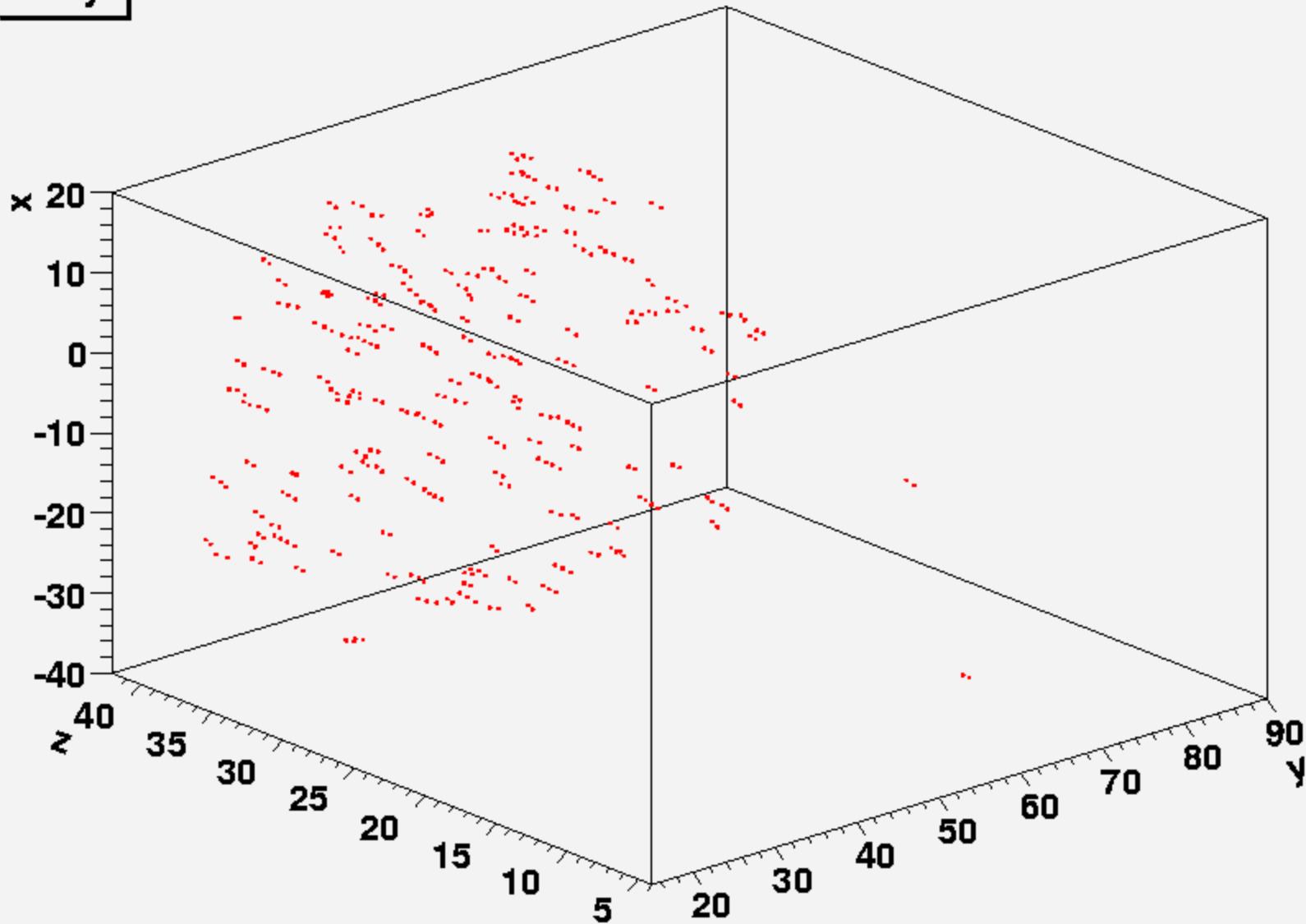
Emulsion



Random fog
(just one point)

600keV Kr 3D image of optical microscope

x:z:y

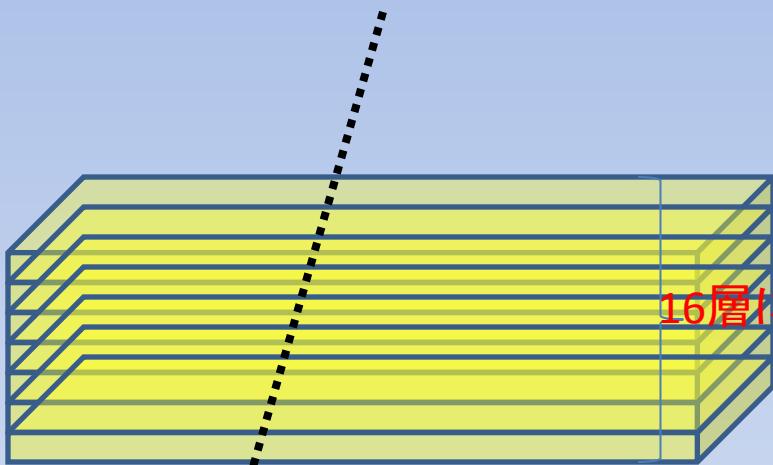


Automatic scanning R&D by UTS

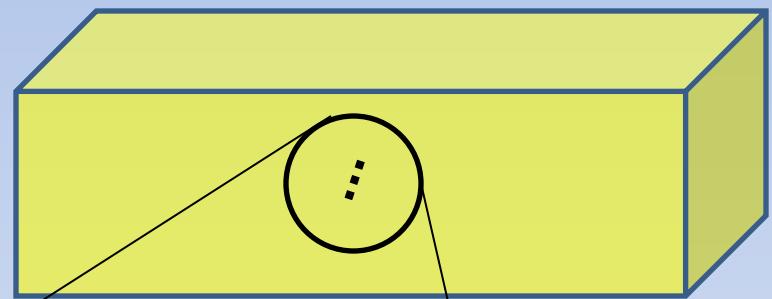


中性子によるrecoil trackでscanning test

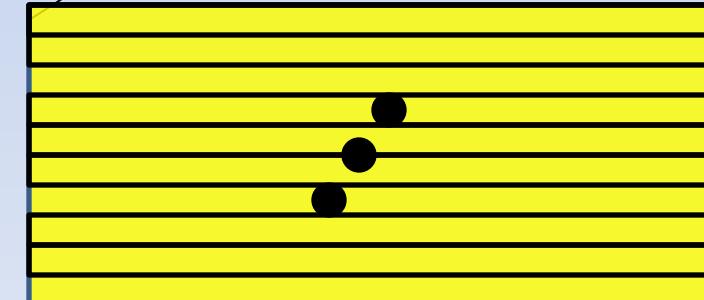
通常の原子核乾板の飛跡認識



今回の飛跡認識



10 μm

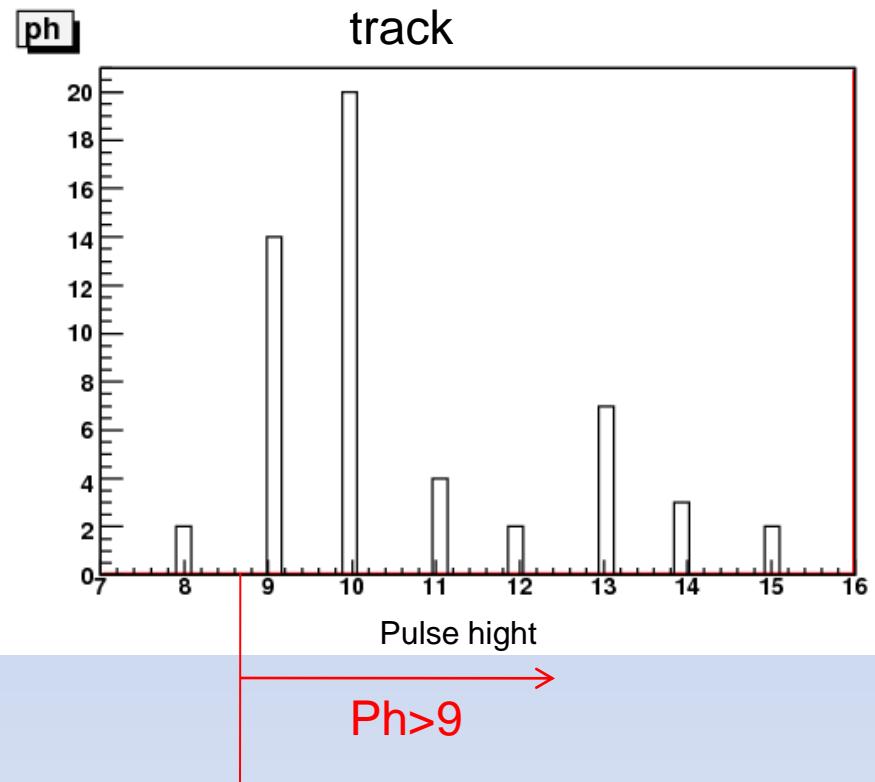
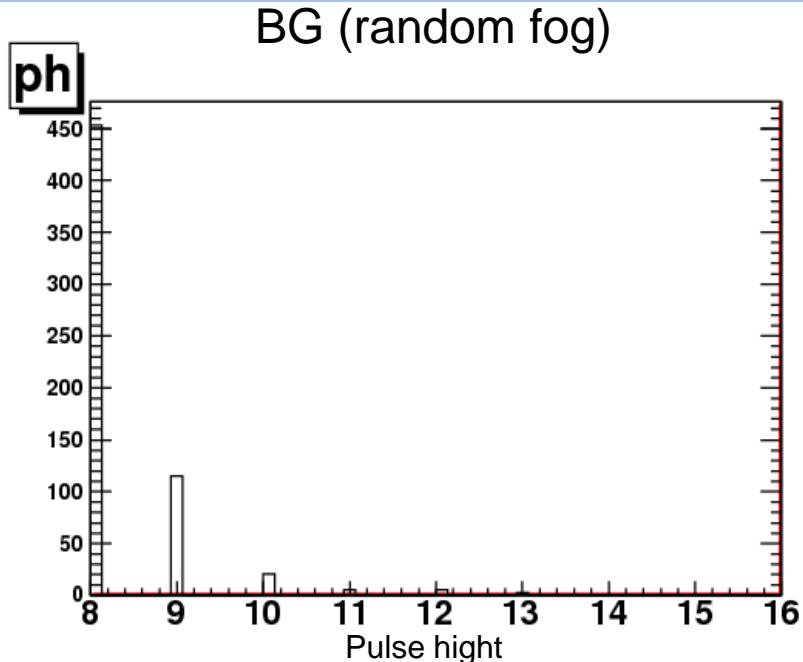


- ・暗視野顕微鏡を使用
- ・任意の深さポイントからscan

4 μm

—

Automatic scanning R&D result



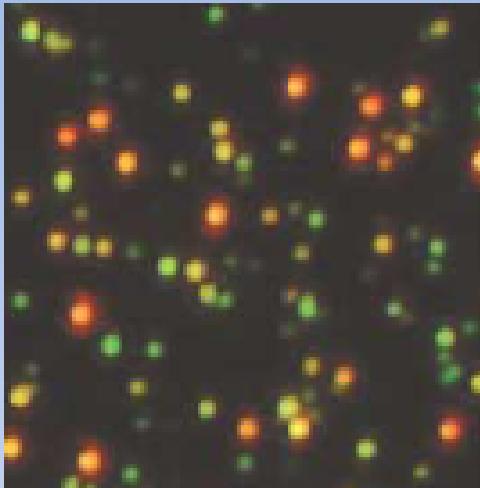
[Tracking efficiency](#)

ph>9 cut 86+-11%

ph>10 cut 81+-13%

散乱光のtrack情報

Gold nano particle



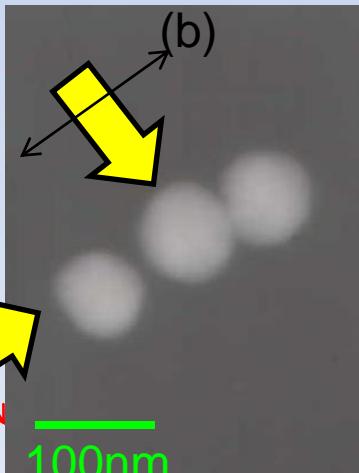
金属ナノ粒子のプラズモン共鳴

$$p = \frac{\epsilon(\omega)-1}{\epsilon(\omega)+2} a^3 E$$

誘電関数 $\epsilon(\omega)=-2$ のときの周波数で共鳴ピークを持つ。
ここで、 $\epsilon(\omega)=1-\omega_p^2/\omega^2$ [ドルーデモデル近似]

共鳴周波数は、サイズや形状、金属種に依存。
(emulsionでは銀ナノ粒子)

並んだ銀ナノ粒子光学応答
→偏光方向による散乱強度の違い



双極子モーメント

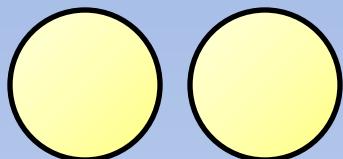
a) $P=(1-\alpha/r^3)p_0$

b) $p=(1+2\alpha/r^3)p_0$

$$\alpha = \frac{\epsilon(\omega)-1}{\epsilon(\omega)+2} a^3$$

b)の方が $2p_0$ より大きな双極子が誘起される。a)では、 $2p_0$ より小さくなる。

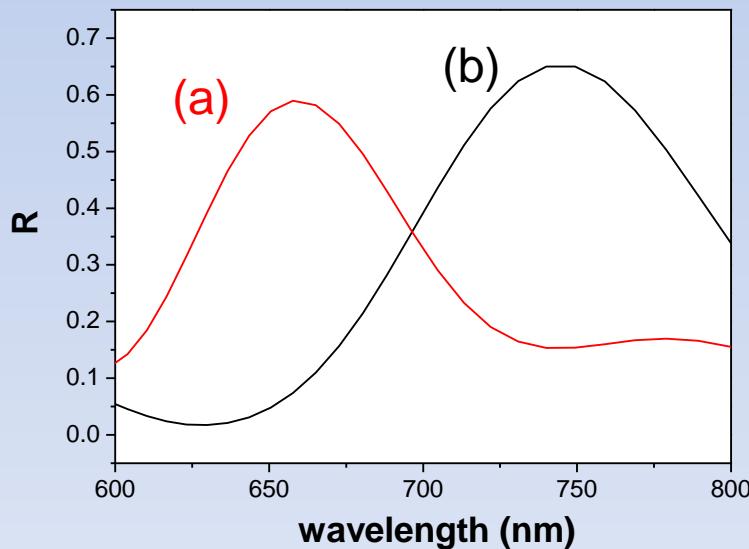
原子核乾板中での利用



= NIT中での飛跡 (銀ナノ粒子の並び)

乾板中で100nmの銀粒子が並んだ場合を
シミュレーション (媒質屈折率=1.5)

FDTD simulation

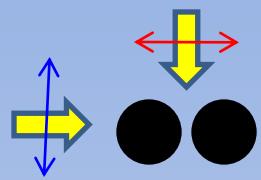


飛跡候補の高速選び出し
→波長: サイズ、偏光依存: 方向

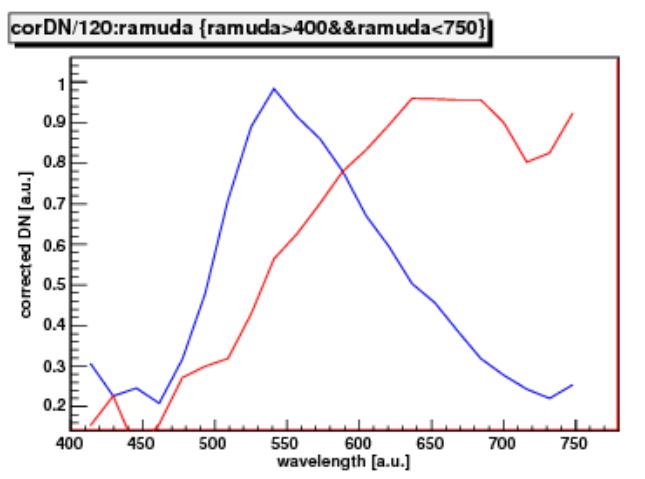


高分解能の顕微鏡で飛跡を最終チェック！

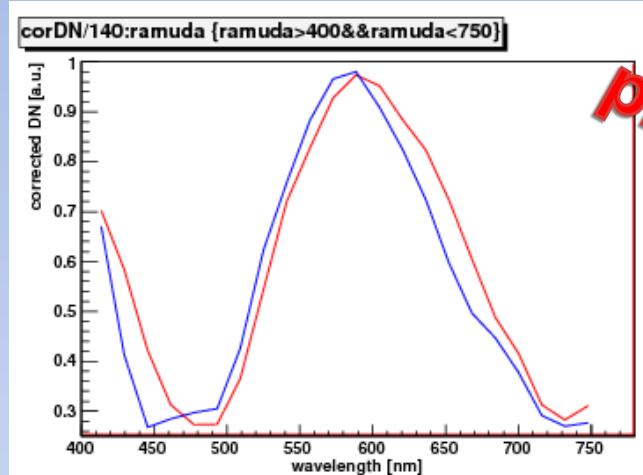
Spectrum



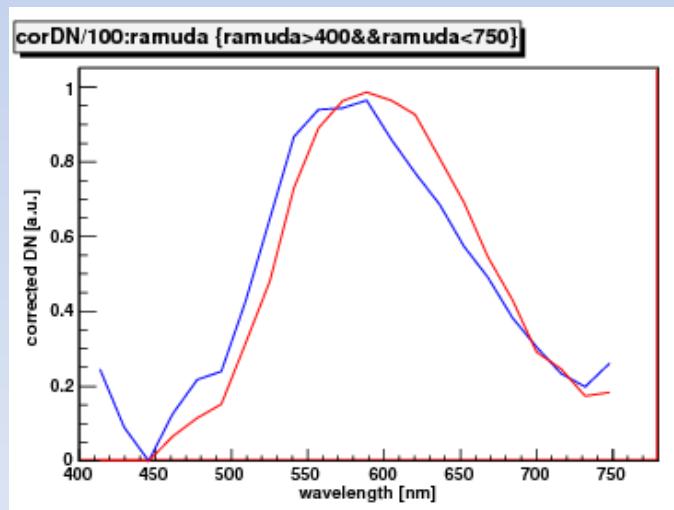
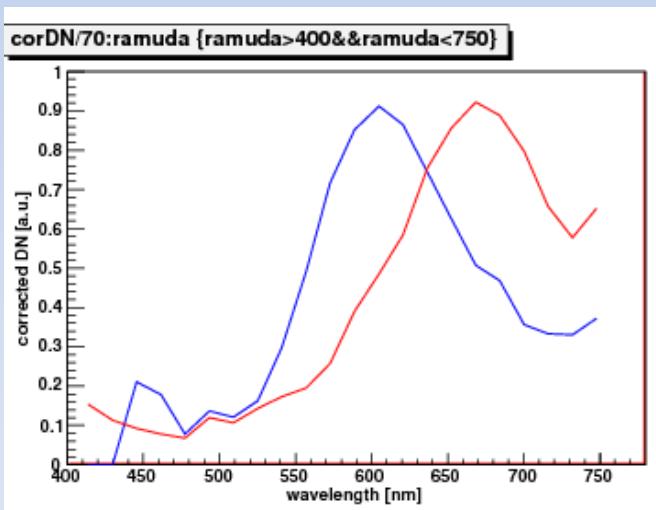
Wavelength shift event



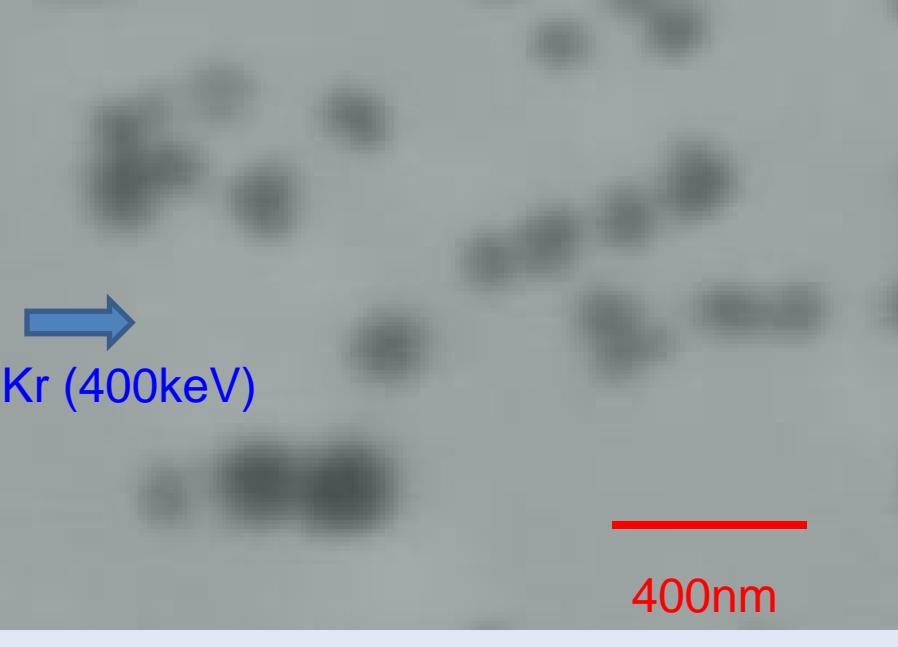
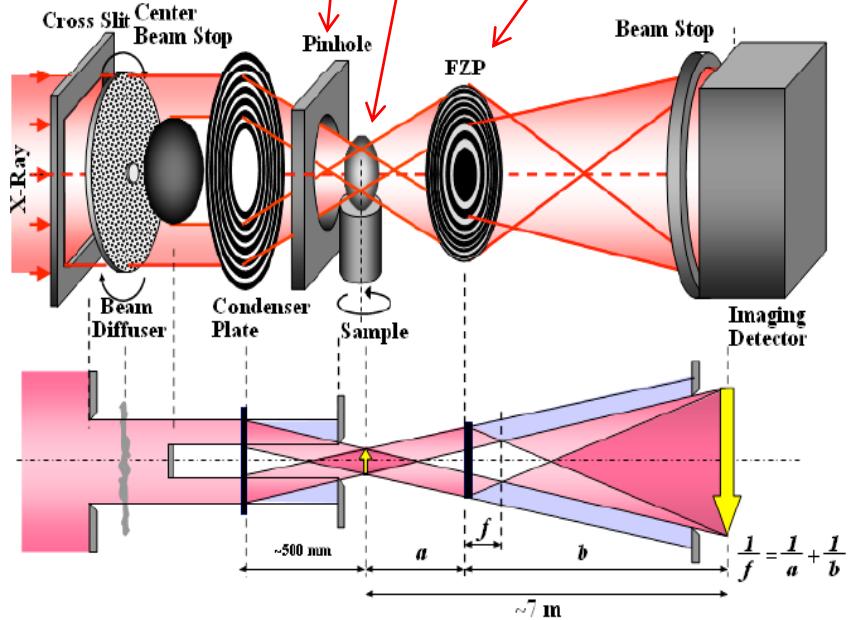
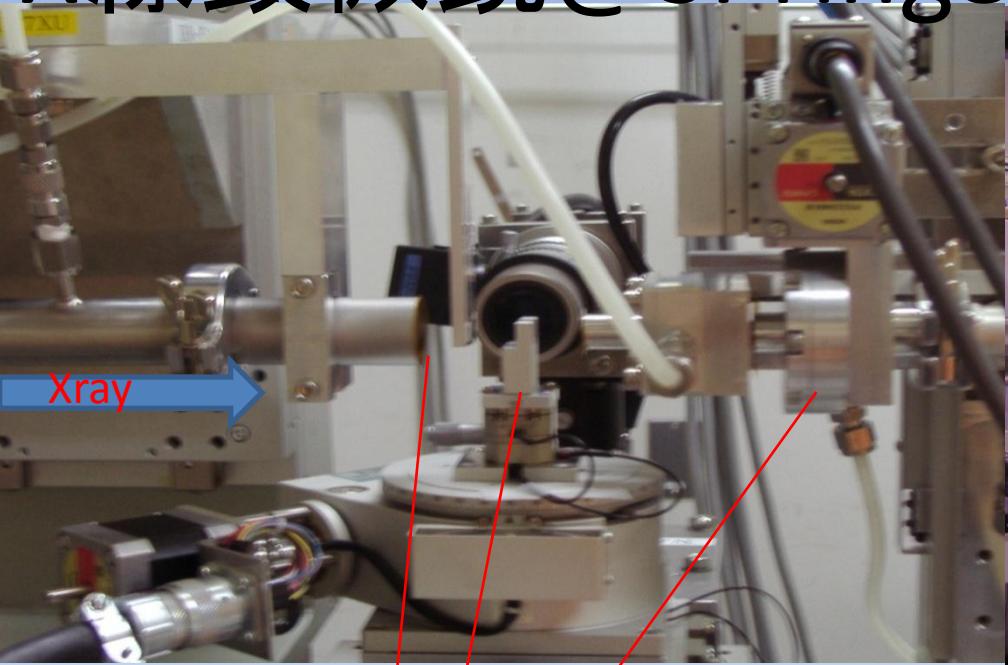
No wavelength shift event



preliminary



X線顕微鏡@SPring8



Background rejection concept

For γ ray, electron

⇒ Sensitivity control

- nuclear emulsion itself
- development control

- shield

For α ray

- range discrimination
- development control
- fiducial cut

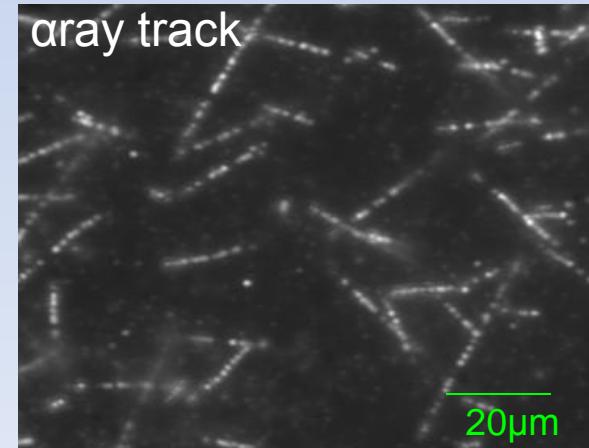
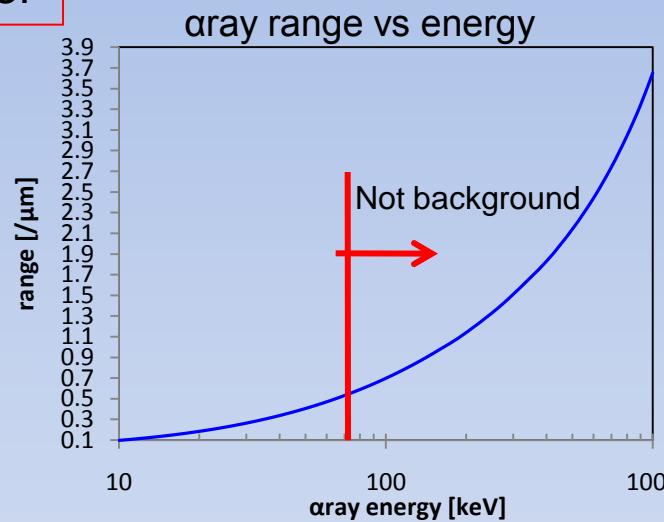
alpha from Th,U chain and Rn is not background

For neutron

- shield
- development control
- directional

Sensitivity of emulsion is corresponded to generated rate of latent image. ⇒ depending on dE/dx of incoming particle.

→ $<10^{-5}$ rejection power



乳剤製造システム

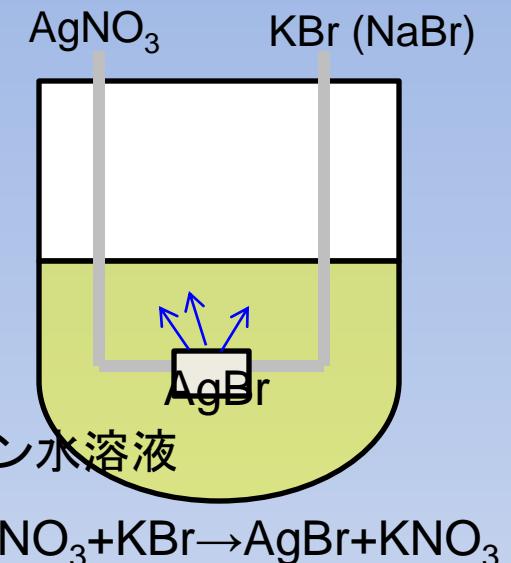
これまでFuji Filmが原子核乳剤を製造してきたが。。。。

研究室で乳剤を自由に製造・R&D

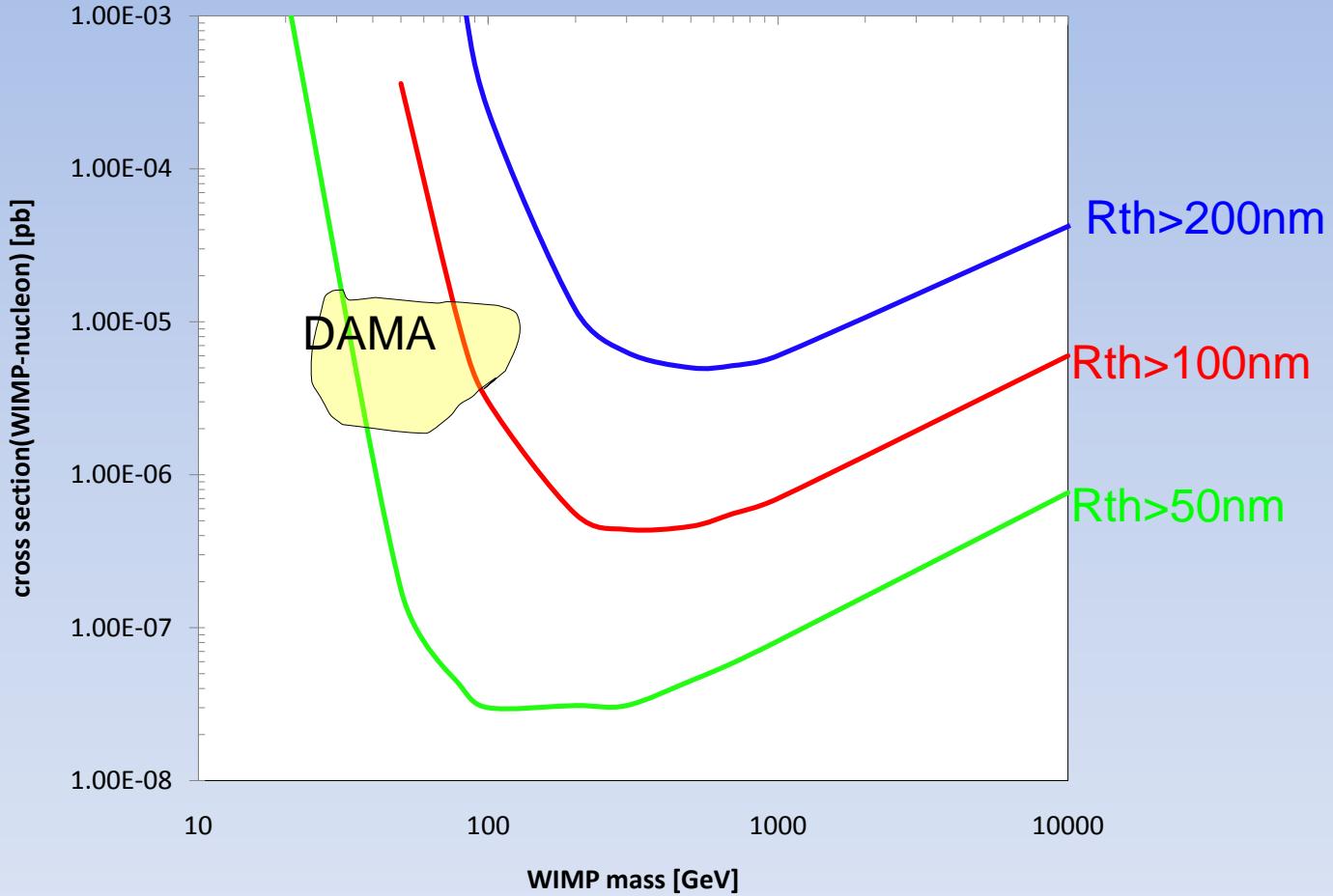
〔装置: Fuji Filmの乳剤製造装置メーカーと提携
技官(職人): OPERA film、NITを開発した技術者
者の全面協力



- ✓ Qualityの高いNITの定常的な生産
- ✓ 低バックグラウンド(特に ^{40}K)NIT開発
- ✓ さらなる高分解能NITの開発
- ✓ 高分解能・高感度原子核乾板の開発
- ✓ OPERA乳剤の生産



1kg·year best limit for NIT

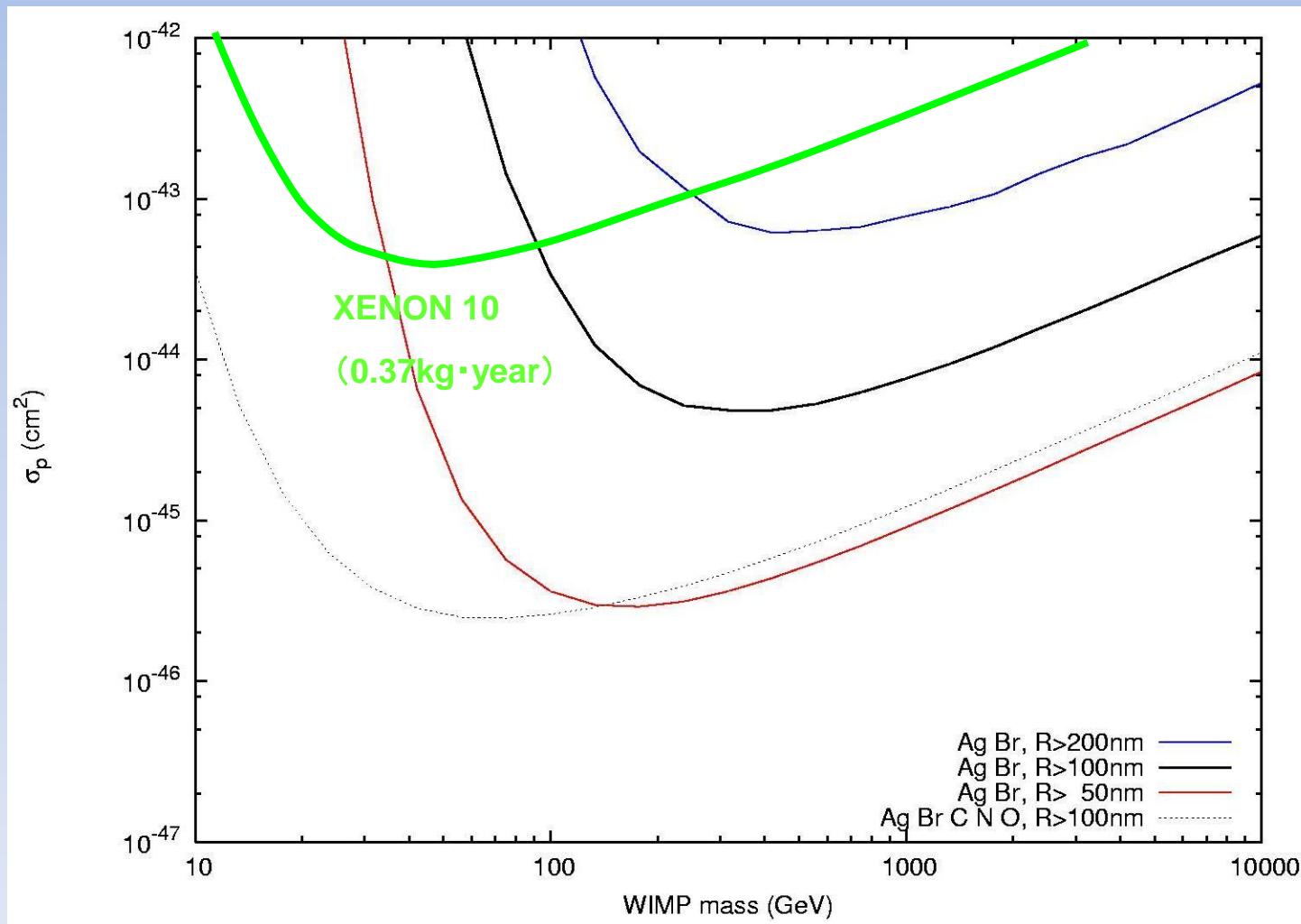


最初の目標:DAMA領域をdirectionalで検証

WIMP sensitivity for NIT

WIMPs event rate 1 counts/(1000kg year) limit

Range threshold



Summary

- 高分解能原子核乾板NITを開発
- 世界で唯一のdark matterの方向検出可能なsolid detector
- 開発要素
 - 1μm以下の飛跡読み出し
 - background rejection (現状でelectronに対して 10^{-5})
- 乳剤製造facilityの建設によって定常的な生産と開発が可能となる
- まずはDAMA領域の探索が目標
- 将来的に数トンのdark matterの方向検出を目指す