

KIMS experiment

Searching for WIMP with CsI crystals

SeungCheon Kim
(CUP, IBS)

Underground Physics Workshop, SNU
15Sep2023

My fond recalling of KIMS

The recent results from KIMS

Seung Cheon Kim
(Seoul National University)

for KIMS collaboration

At Yangyang beach,
Looking for something
in the swamp of particles
and waves.

Dark Side of the Universe 2011

1

Slide from SeungCheon Kim,
DSU 2011

KIMS in wiki

Korea Invisible Mass Search

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The **Korea Invisible Mass Search (KIMS)**, is a South Korean experiment, led by [Sun Kee Kim](#), searching for [weakly interacting massive particles](#) (WIMPs), one of the candidates for [dark matter](#).^[1] The experiments use [CsI\(Tl\)](#) crystals at **Yangyang Underground Laboratory (Y2L)**, in tunnels from a preexisting underground power plant.^[2] KIMS is supported by the Creative Research Initiative program of the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation. It is the first physics experiment located, and largely built, in Korea.^[3]

KIMS in wiki

NOT “Kim’s family”

Korea Invisible Mass Search

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Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMP),

One of the candidates for dark matter :

Particles of ~100 GeV mass from BSM

Nuclear recoil of a few keV

They seemed to be detectible!

But, Never (so WEAK) !!

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Korea Invisible Mass Search

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CsI(Tl) :

Experiences from Belle experiments

Higher light yield than NaI of DAMA, Easy handling

What about the background?

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Korea Invisible Mass Search

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CsI(Tl) :

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What about the background?

DAMA :

Famous early runner in DM hunting race

They believe they already got them!

They used NaI, so similar detector (CsI) should see DM too!?

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Korea Invisible Mass Search

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Yangyang Underground Lab (Y2L) :

Yangyang, remote (not any more) beautiful country side

Using spaces in Yangyang pumped storage power plant

700 m rock overburden

Reaching the underground lab by car

Muon flux of $3.8 \times 10^{-7}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$

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Korea Invisible Mass Search

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“First physic experiment located, and largely built, in Korea”
Setting an example and a role model for the next generation in Korea
Inspiring young people to be innovative and open to challenge

Korea Invisible Mass Search

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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“First physic experiment located
Setting an example and a role m
Inspiring young people to be in

World class results

Starting to appear in “The Review of Particle Physics” by PDG since 2008

 $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ - p elastic cross section

Experimental results on the $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ - p elastic cross section are evaluated at $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}=100$ GeV. The experimental results on the cross section are often mass dependent. Therefore, the mass and cross section results are also given where the limit is strongest, when appropriate. Results are quoted separately for spin-dependent interactions (based on an effective 4-Fermi Lagrangian of the form $\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\chi\bar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5q$) and spin-independent interactions ($\bar{\chi}\chi\bar{q}q$). For calculational details see GRIEST 88B, ELLIS 88D, BARBIERI 89C, DREES 93B, ARNOWITT 96, BERGSTROM 96, and BAER 97 in addition to the theory papers listed in the Tables. For a description of the theoretical assumptions and experimental techniques underlying most of the listed papers, see the review on "Dark matter" in this "Review of Particle Physics," and references therein. Most of the following papers use galactic halo and nuclear interaction assumptions from (LEWIN 96).

Spin-dependent interactions

<u>VALUE (pb)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 15	90	1 ALNER	07	ZEP2 Xe
< 0.17	90	2 LEE	07A	KIMS Csl
< 5		3 AKERIB	06	CDMS Ge
< 2		4 SHIMIZU	06A	CNTR CaF ₂
< 0.4		5 ALNER	05	NAIA NaI Spin Dep.
< 2		6 BARNABE-HE.	05	PICA C
< 1.4		7 GIRARD	05	SMPL F, Cl
< 4		8 KLAPDOR-K...	05	HDMS Ge

Citation: C. Amsler et al. (Particle Data Group), PL **B667**, 1 (2008) (URL: <http://pdg.lbl.gov>)



Brief History of KIMS

- **97 Summer** : **First discussion on WIMP search(cryogenic detector)**
- **97 Fall** : Started R&D on CsI(Tl) for WIMP search
- **98 Summer** : **First result at ICHEP98**
- **99 Spring** : **Started background measurement at Cheongphyung**
- **99 Summer** : Started measurement of intrinsic
background from crystal, shielding material
- **99 Fall** : Expanded the collaboration
- **00 Spring** : Prototype shielding structure installed
- **00 Summer** : **Approval of the proposal for CRI**
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- **01 March** : Taiwan, China joined KIMS collab.

Slide from SunKee Kim,
“WIMP Dark Matter Search”, 2001(?)



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Slide from SunKee Kim,
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2003 : Experiments at Yangyang underground lab

Why CsI(Tl) Crystal ?

Advantage

High light yield $\sim 50,000/\text{MeV}$

Pulse shape discrimination

Easy fabrication and handling

High mass number(both Cs and I)

SI + SD

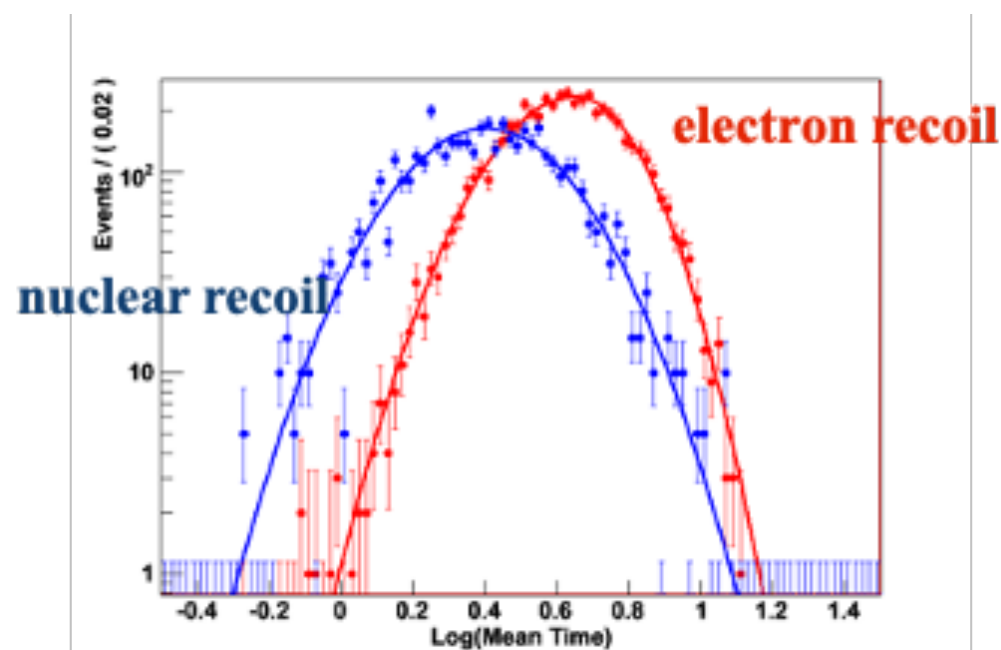
	CsI(Tl)	NaI(Tl)
Density(g/cm ³)	4.53	3.67
Decay Time(ns)	~ 1000	~ 230
Peak emission(nm)	550	415
Hygroscopicity	slight	strong

Disadvantages

Emission spectra does not match with normal bi-alkali PMT

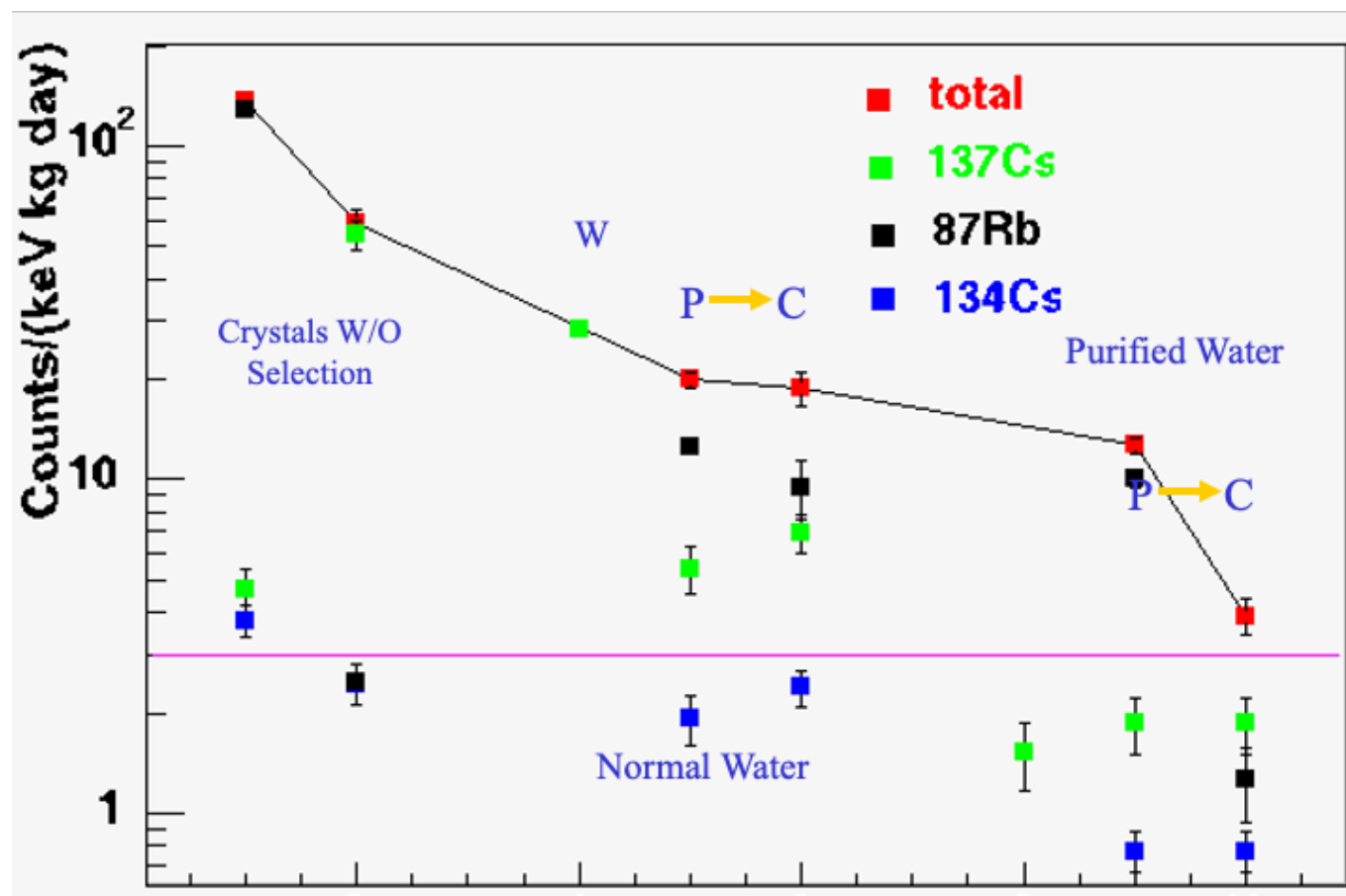
$^{137}\text{Cs}(\tau_{1/2} \sim 30\text{y})$, $^{134}\text{Cs}(\tau_{1/2} \sim 2\text{y})$ may be problematic

Slide from Yeongduk Kim,
IDM 2002

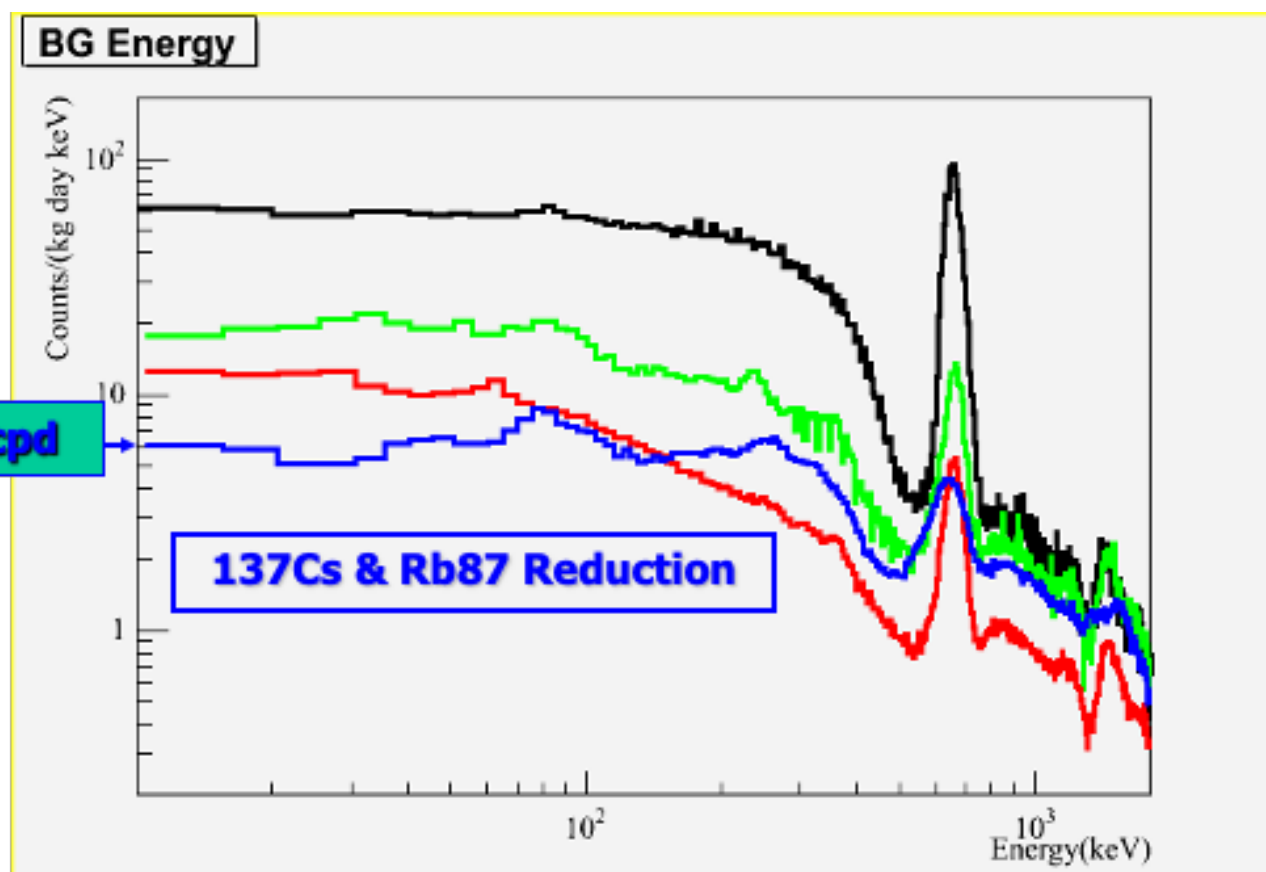


Isotope	J	Abun	<Sp>	<Sn>
^{133}Cs	7/2	100%	-0.370	0.003
^{127}I	5/2	100%	0.309	0.075
^{73}Ge	9/2	7.8%	0.03	0.38
^{129}Xe	1/2	26%	0.028	0.359
^{131}Xe	3/2	21%	-0.009	-0.227

Summary of Internal Background Reduction



Slide from Yeongduk Kim,
IDM 2002



Contributions

1. Cs137 ~ 3.0 cpd

2. Cs134 ~ 1.8 cpd

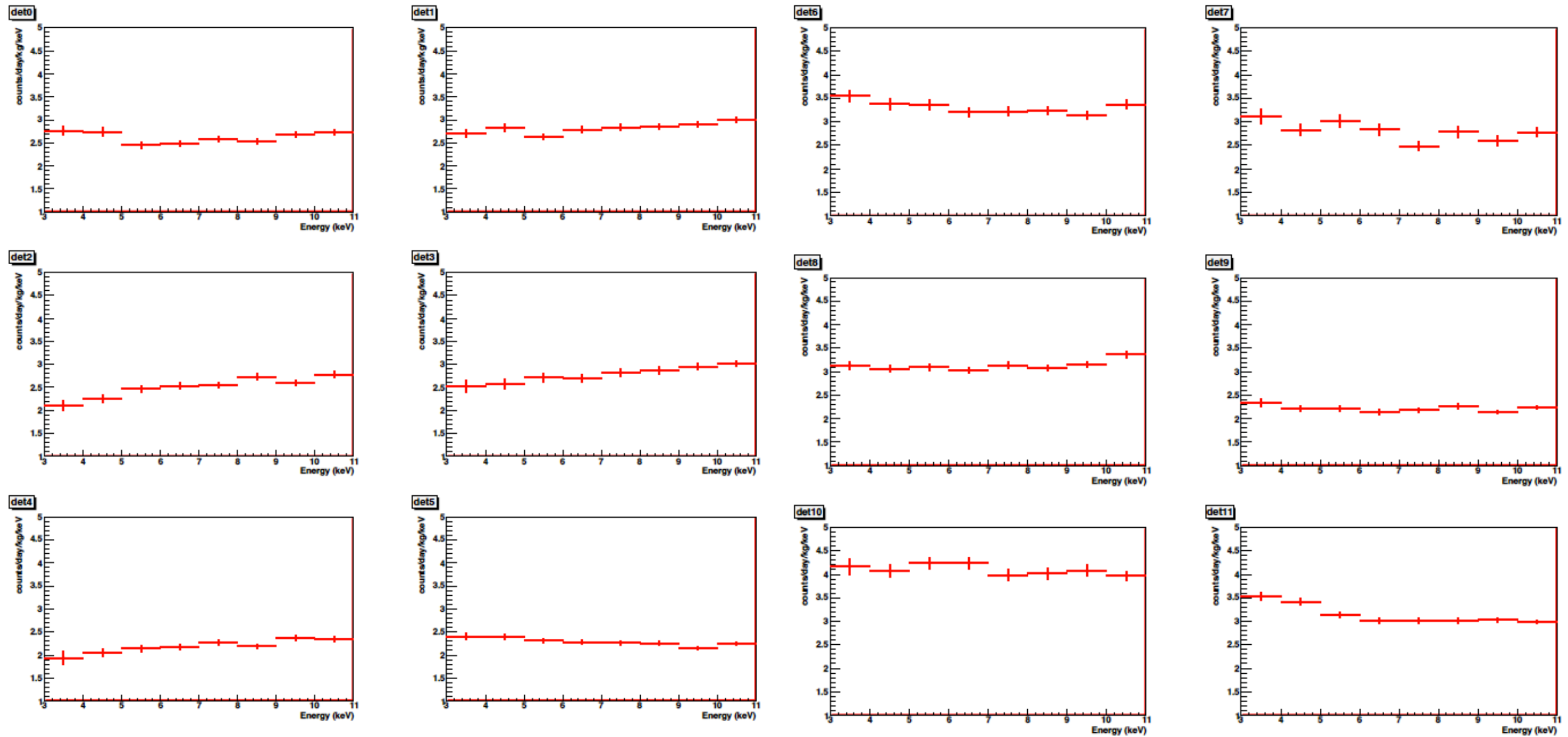
3. Rb87 ~ 1.0 cpd

Total ~ 6 cpd @ 10keV

237 kg days data

Slide from Yeongduk Kim,
The Future of Dark Matter Detection 2004 (?)

Background level reached 2~4 cpd, eventually.

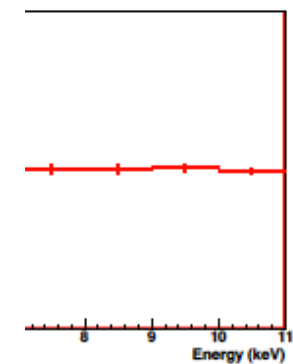
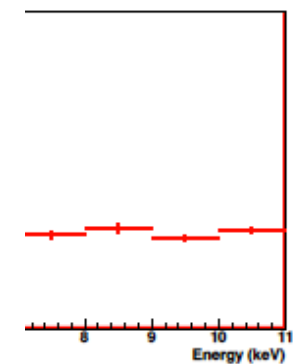
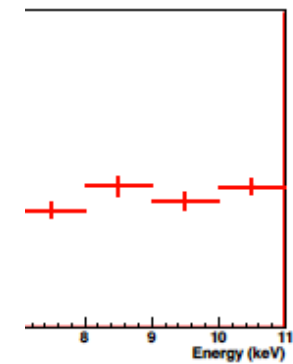
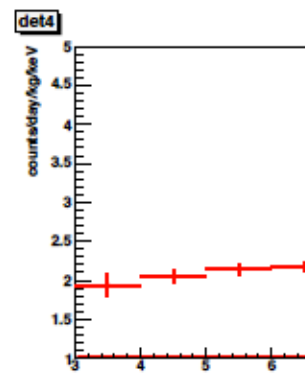
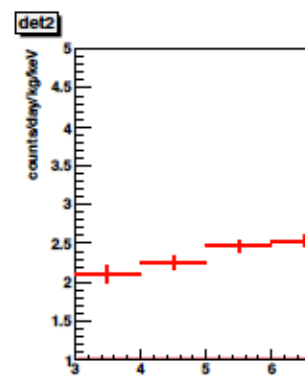
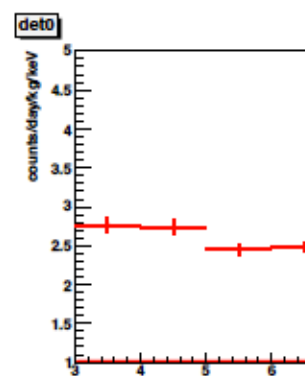


Background level reached 2~4 cpd, eventually.

Background at the low energy

A few tens of recoil energy will be measured as a few keV because quenching.

The current background level below 10 keV
: **2.8** counts/keV/kg/day (cpd) + PMT dark current



γ & β background (electron recoil (ER) events) -main background	Background level (cpd) & their origin
Internal source	~ 1 ($^{134,137}\text{Cs}$) ~ 0.1 (^{238}U , ^{232}Th) ~ 0.3 (^{87}Rb)
PMT	~ 0.5 (^{238}U , ^{232}Th , ^{40}K)
Crystal surface (progenies of ^{222}Rn)	0.1 – 1 (?) (mainly, ^{210}Pb)
Surface alpha (SA)	~ 0.1
Scintillation at PMT body	< 0.1

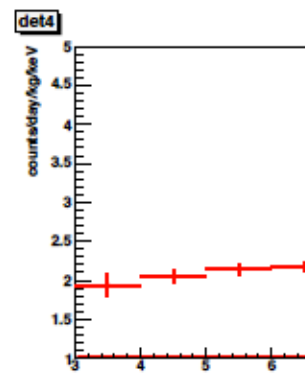
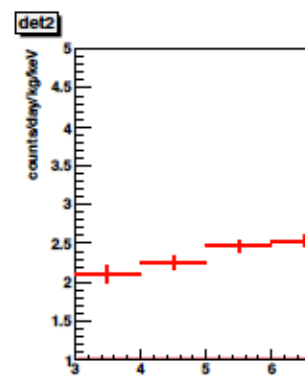
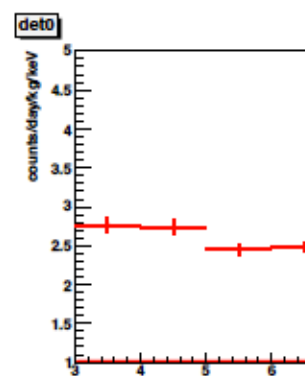
Slide from SeungCheon Kim,
“A WIMP dark matter search with CsI(Tl) crystal” 2012²¹

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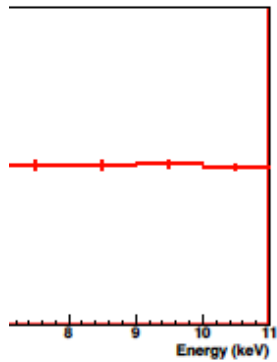
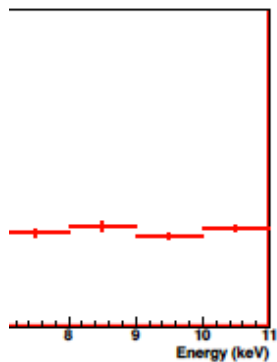
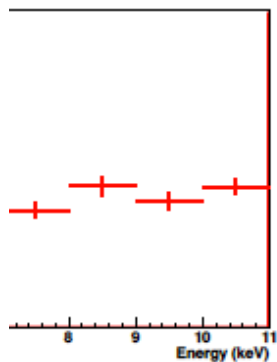
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Slide from SeungCheon Kim,
“A WIMP dark matter search with CsI(Tl) crystal” 2012²¹

Detector with < 2 cpd possible now?
: good surface cleaning + clean PMT

Neutron calibration facility in SNU

300 mCi Am/Be source

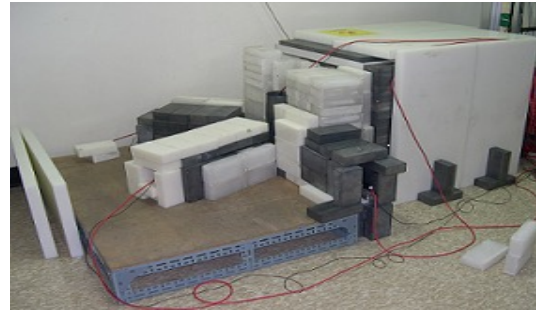
→ neutron rate 7×10^5 neutrons /sec

→ a few 100 neutrons/sec hit 3cmX3cm crystal

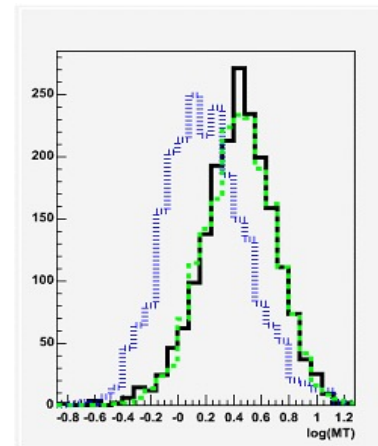
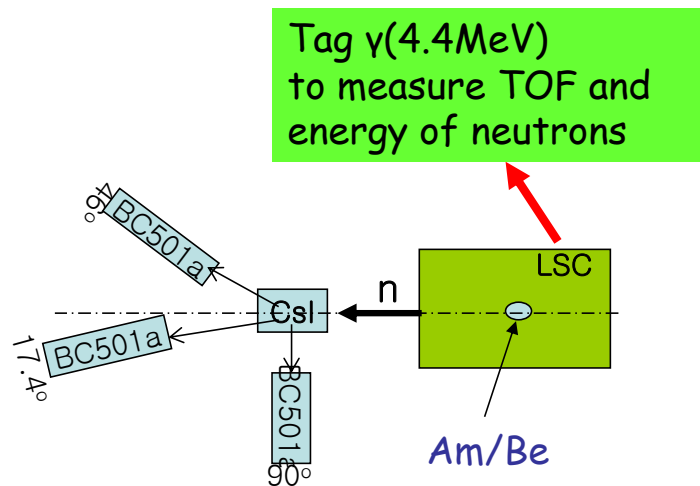
→ Quenching factor of Recoil Energy

Take Neutron calibration data

PSD check - Quality factor



Nuclear recoil



@Energy = 10 keV

137Cs Compton

Neutron Recoil

Background data

Extraction of Nuclear recoil events

Workshop @ PyungChang

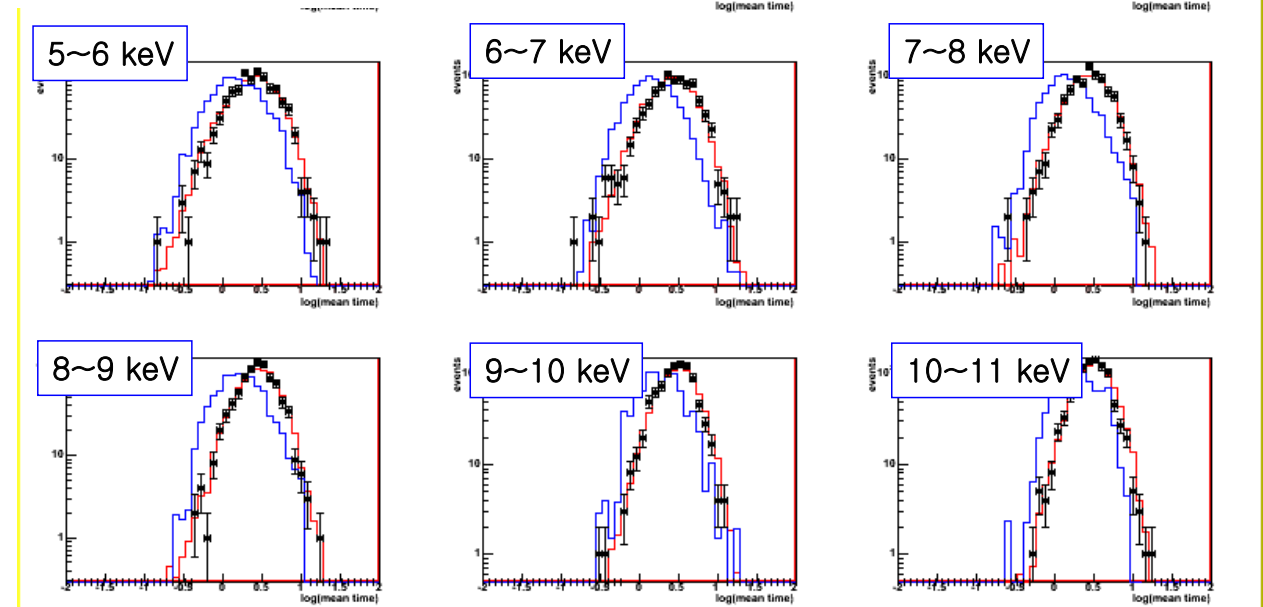
2006/02/06

HYUNSU

Background Data

Gamma Calibration

Neutron Calibration



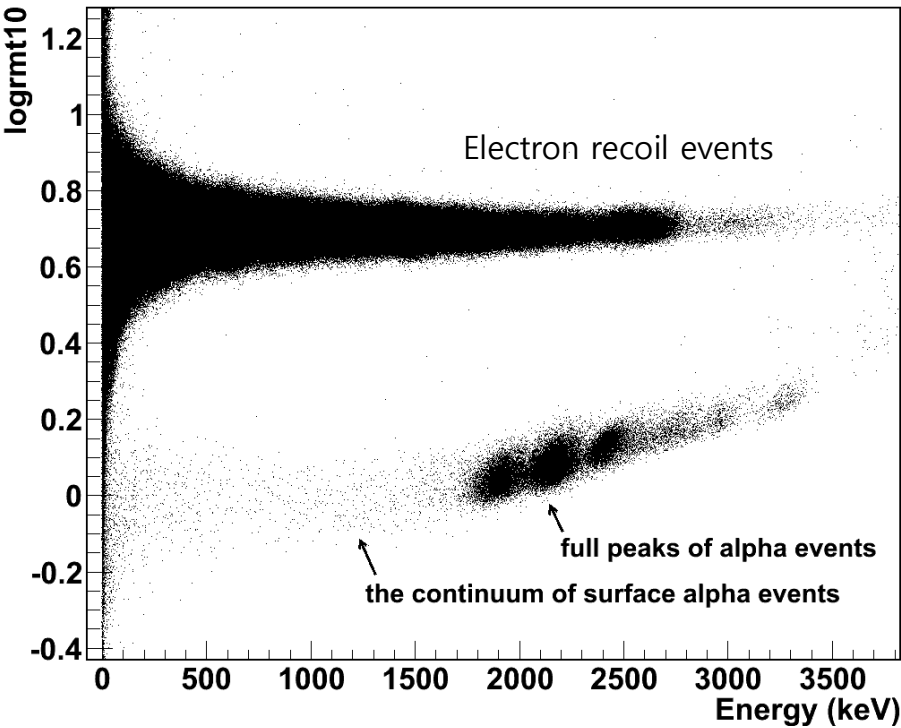
Slide from Hyunsu Lee,
“CsI(Tl) crystals for WIMP search”, 2006

Workshop @ PyungChang

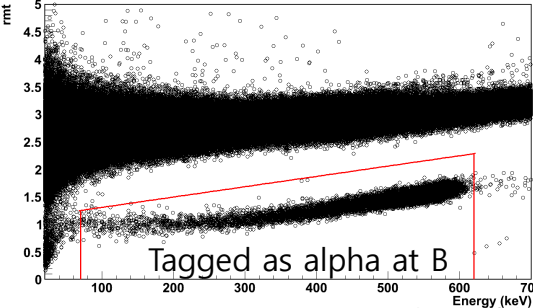
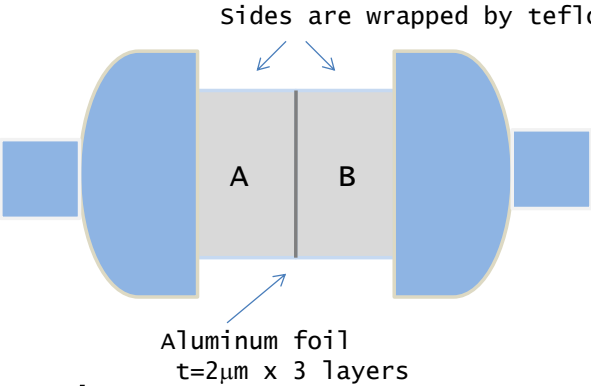
2006/02/06

HYUNSU LEE

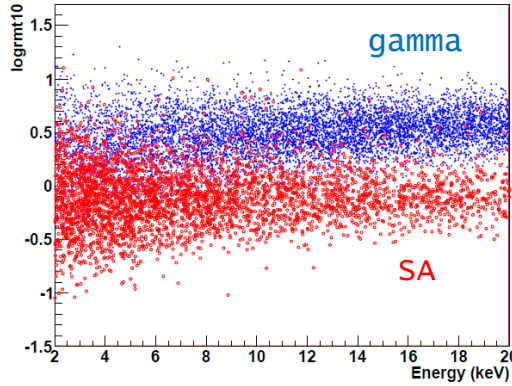
Surface alpha (SA) background



Study of SA events using Rn progeny contaminated crystal



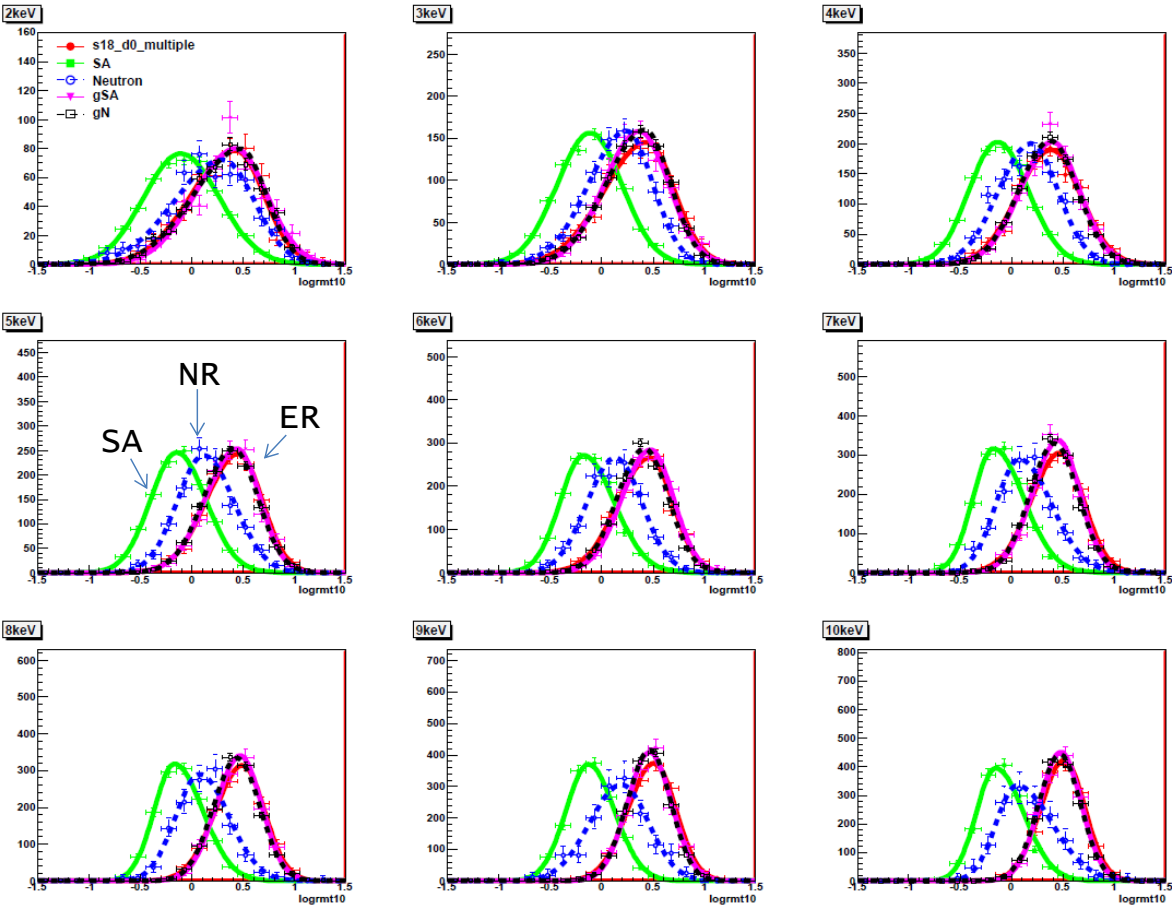
Dark Side of the Universe 2011



11

Surface alpha

Comparison of PSD parameter, $\log r_{mt10}$



Dark Side of the Universe 2011

12

Slide from SeungCheon Kim, DSU 2011

Detector design

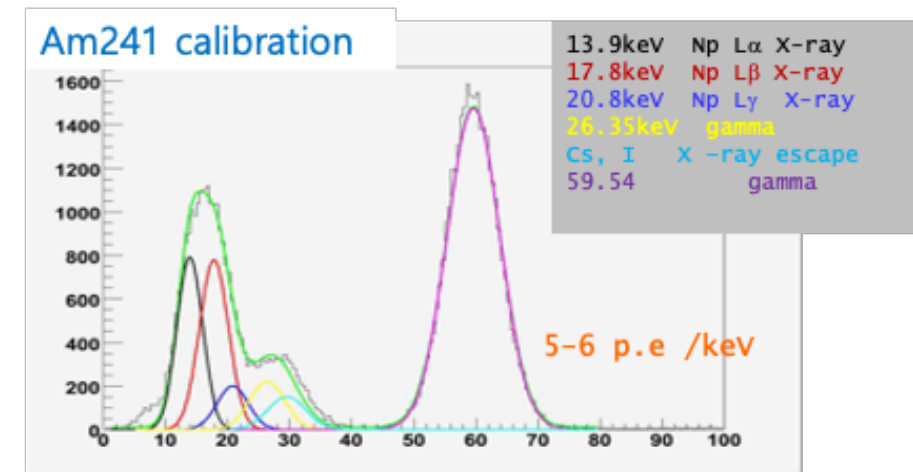
One detector module : one CsI Crystal + 2 PMTs
 Crystal size: $8 \times 8 \times 30 \text{ cm}^3$ (8.7 kg)
 (Beijing Hamamatsu Photon Techniques Inc.)



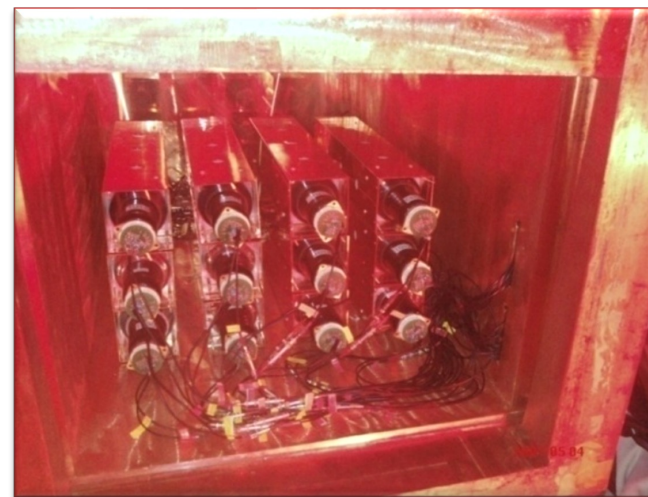
PMT : 3" PMT (9269QA),
 Quartz window,
 RbCs photo cathode
 (green extended)

Event window is $40 \mu\text{s}$.
 Digitized with 400MHz FADC

KIMS detector



Detector array

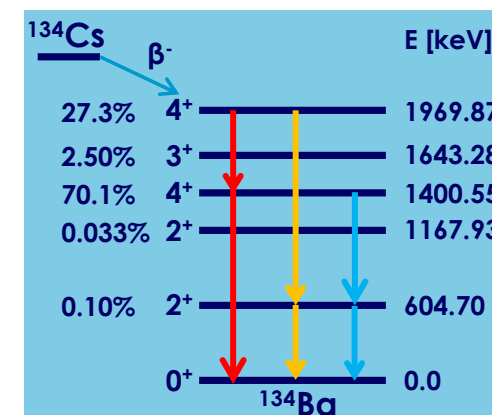
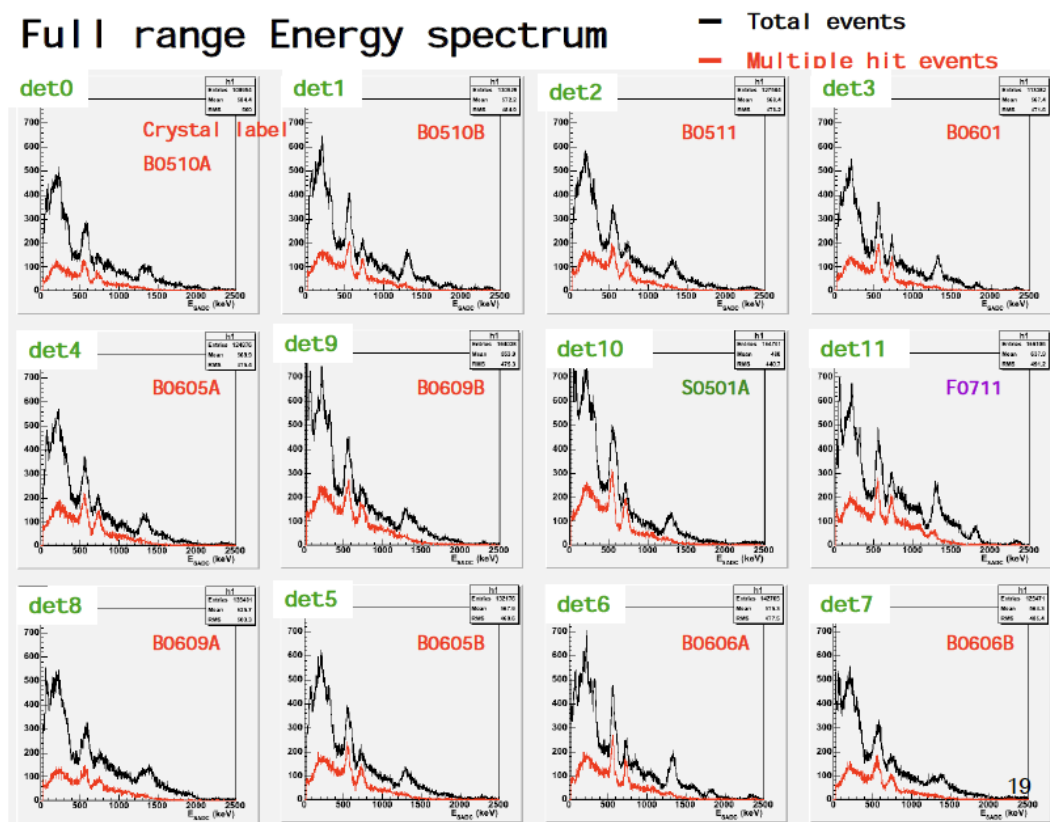


3 x 4 detector array

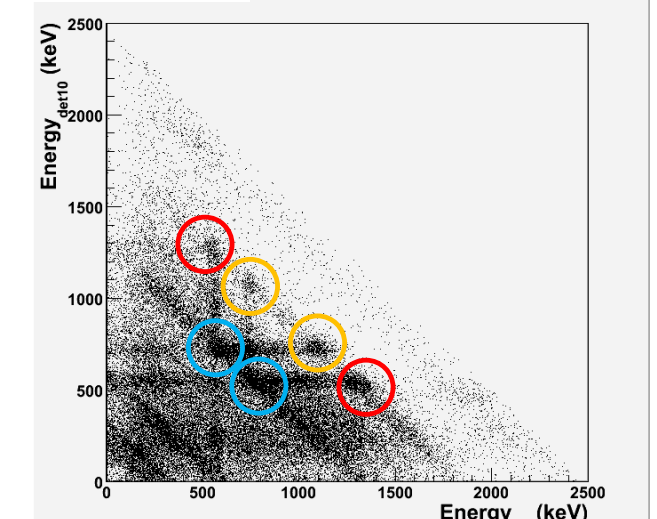
The total mass : 103.4 kg

Multiple hit events
 \Rightarrow references for calibration

Full range Energy spectrum



E of det10



Total E except det10

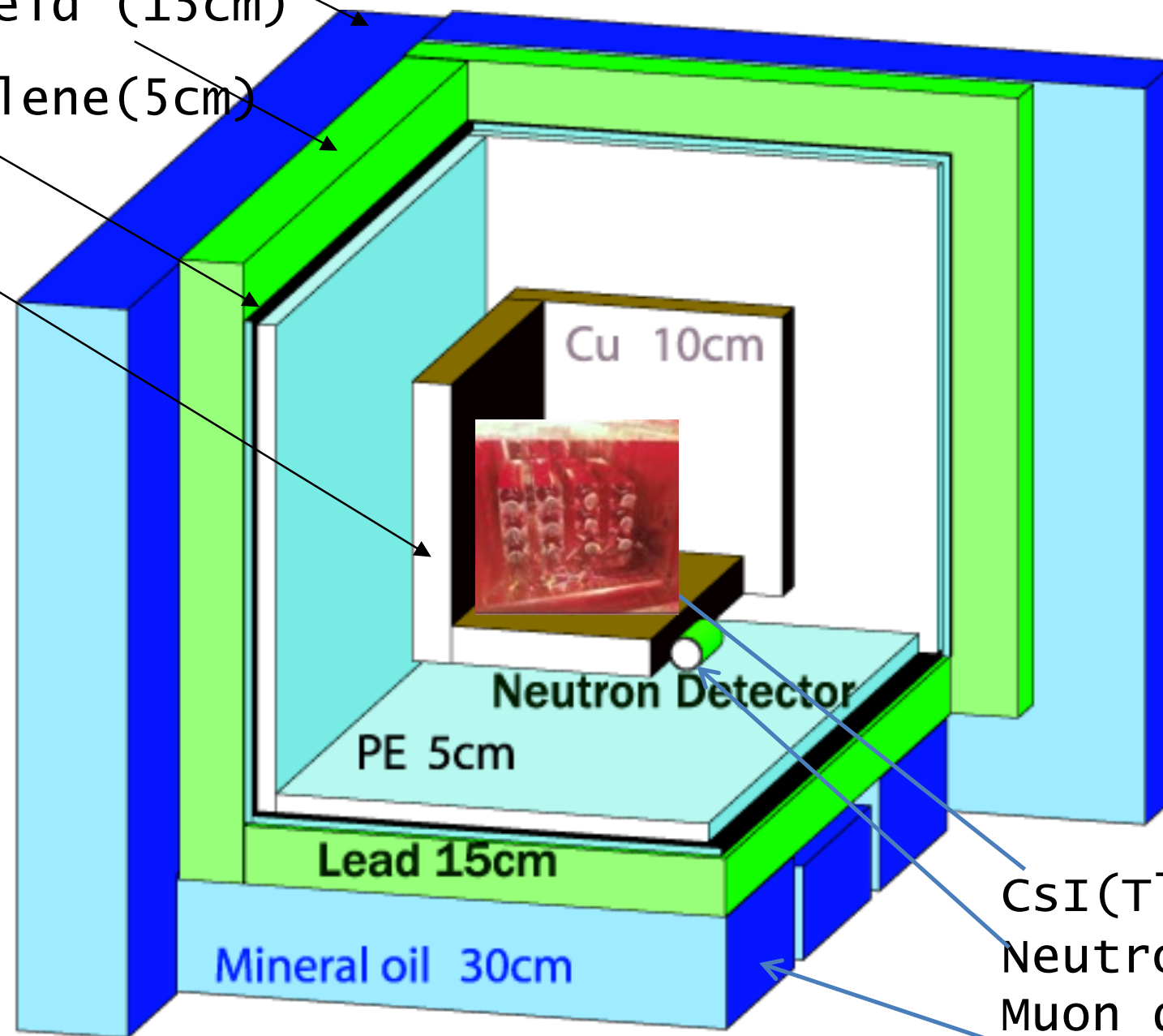
Neutron shield(30cm mineral oil)

Lead shield (15cm)

Polyethylene(5cm)

Copper
(10cm)

KIMS Detector system



CsI(Tl) scintillator
Neutron detector
Muon detector
(Neutron shield)

N₂ gas flow inside the Cu shield

Neutron shield(30cm mineral oil)

KIMS Detector

Lead shield

Polyethy

Copper
(10cm)



ator

N₂ gas flow inside the Cu shield

(neutron shield)

Yangyang Underground Laboratory

Korea Middleland Power Co.

Yangyang Pumped Storage Power Plant

(Upper Dam)

Construction of Lab. buildings done in 2003

(Power Plant)

(Lower Dam)

양양양수발전소

Minimum depth : 700 m / Access to the lab by car (~2km)



Yangyang Underground

Korea Middleland P
Yangyang Pumped

(Upper Dam)

Construction of Lab. buildings do

(Power Plant)



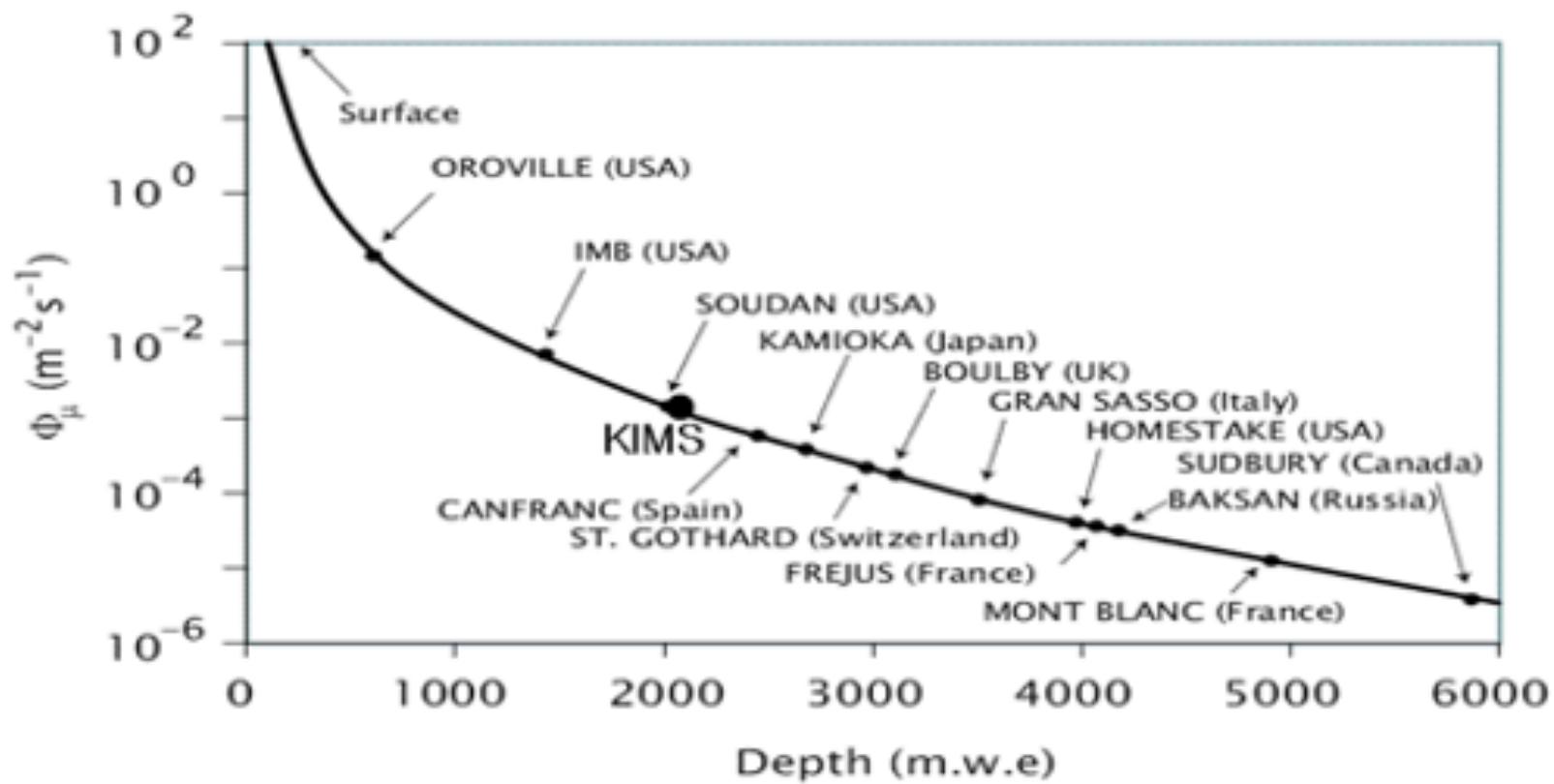
양양양수발전소

Minimum depth : 700 m / Access to the lab by car (~2km)



(Lower Dam)

Slide from Hongjoo Kim,
Windows on the Universe, 2013



Slide from Hongjoo Kim,
Windows on the Universe, 2013

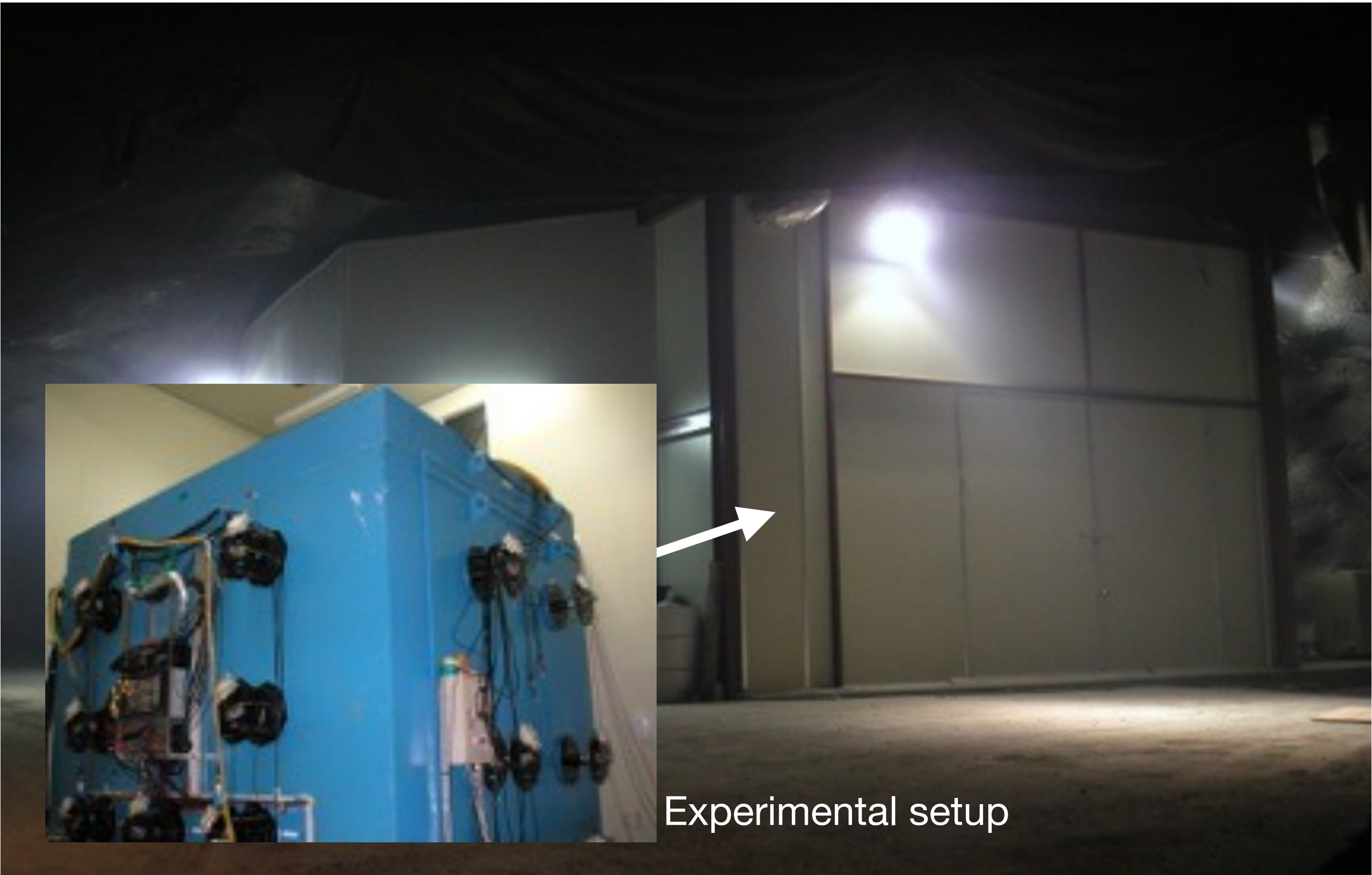
Experimental hall



Experimental hall



Experimental setup



DAQ & Electronics Experimental hall



Experimental setup

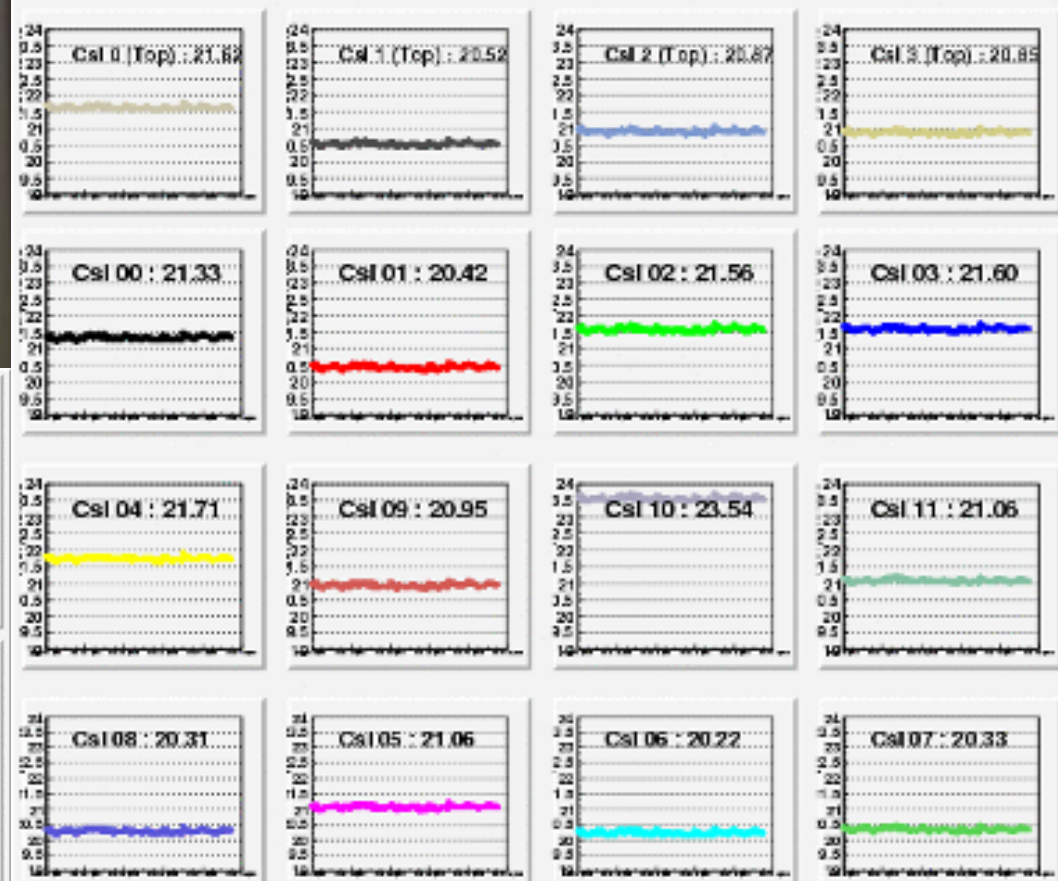
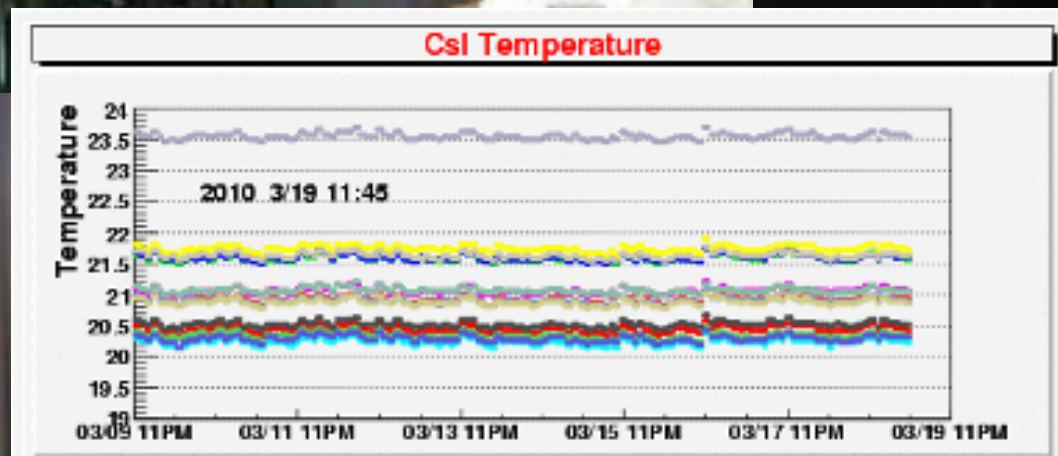
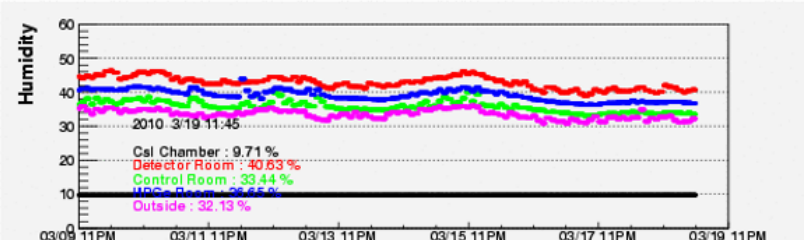
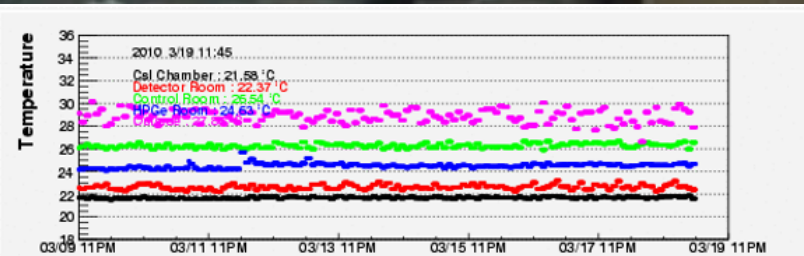
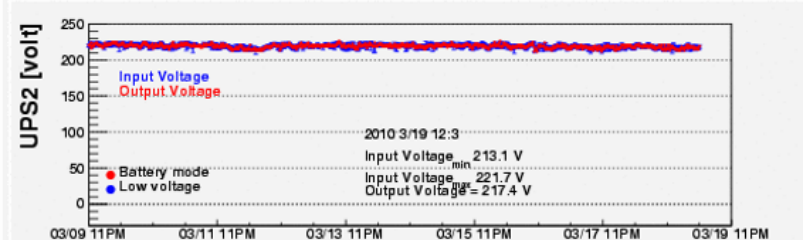
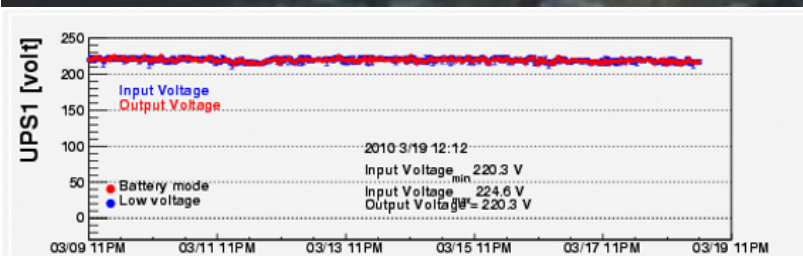
DAQ & Electronics Experimental hall



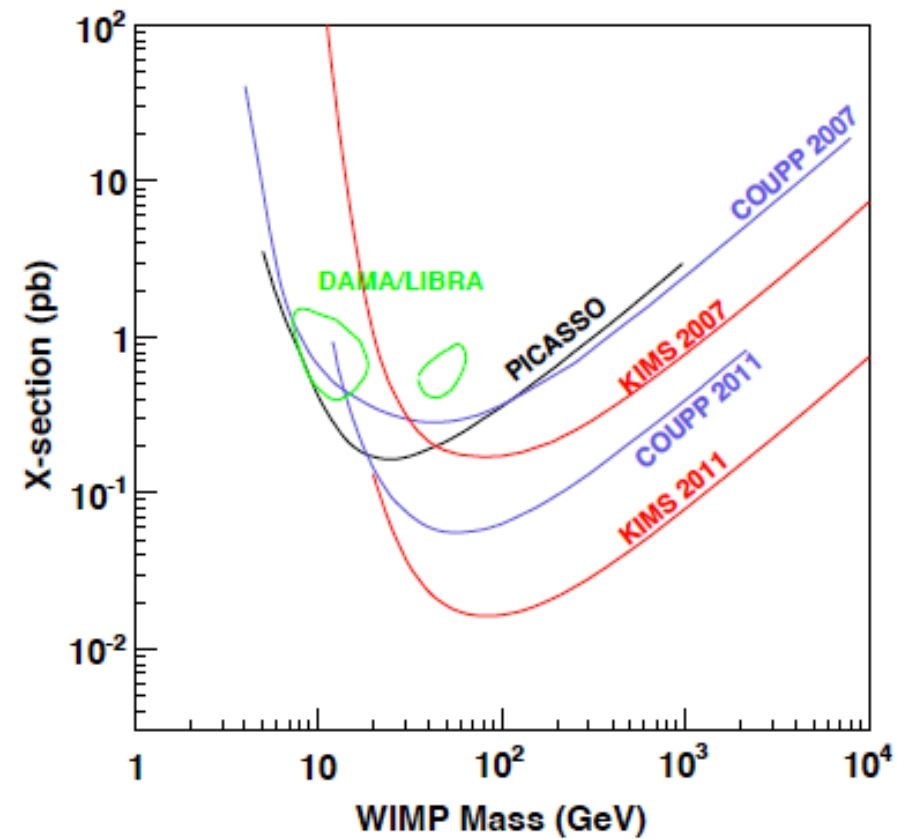
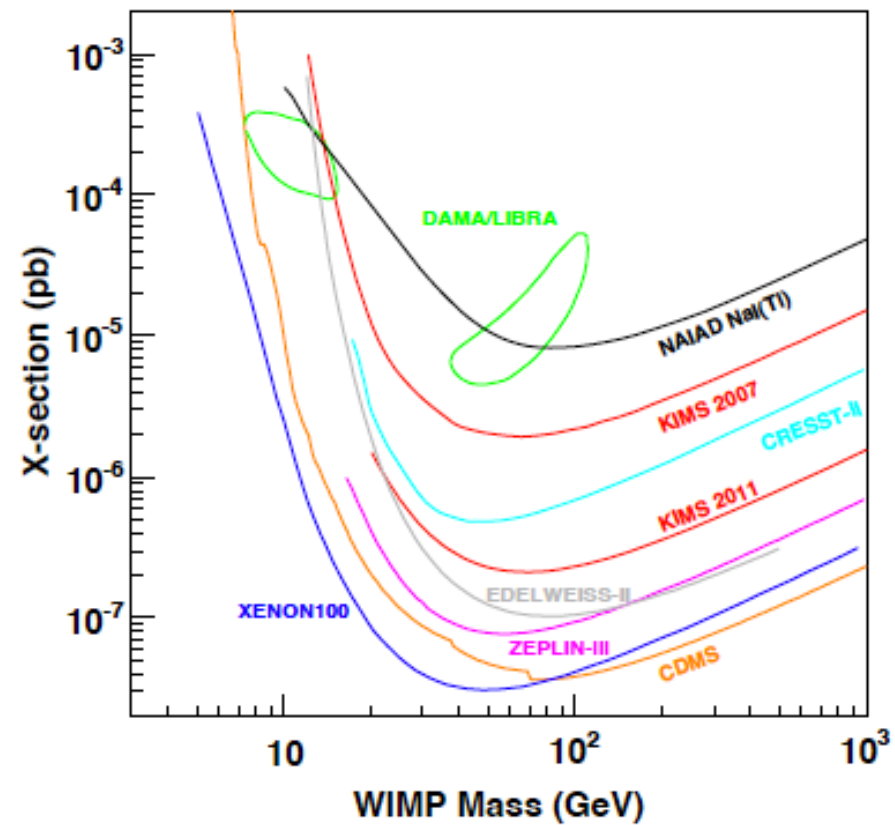
DAQ & Electronics Experimental hall



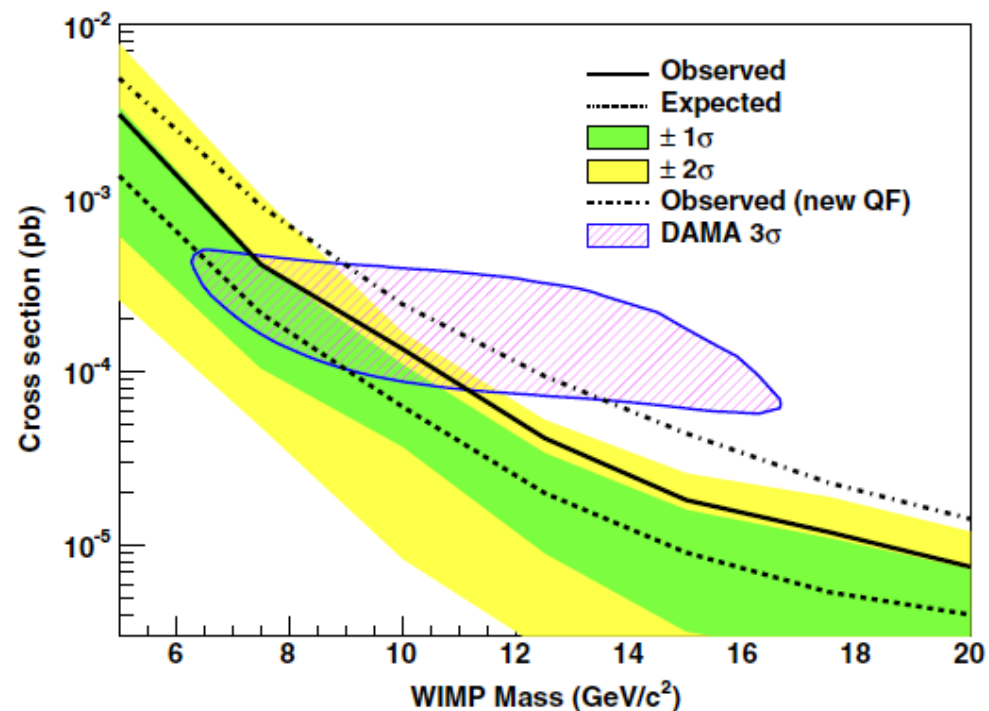
Online monitoring of temperature, humidity, power, Rn level



Exclusion limits for WIMP search



World best limit for spin dependent WIMP-proton interaction

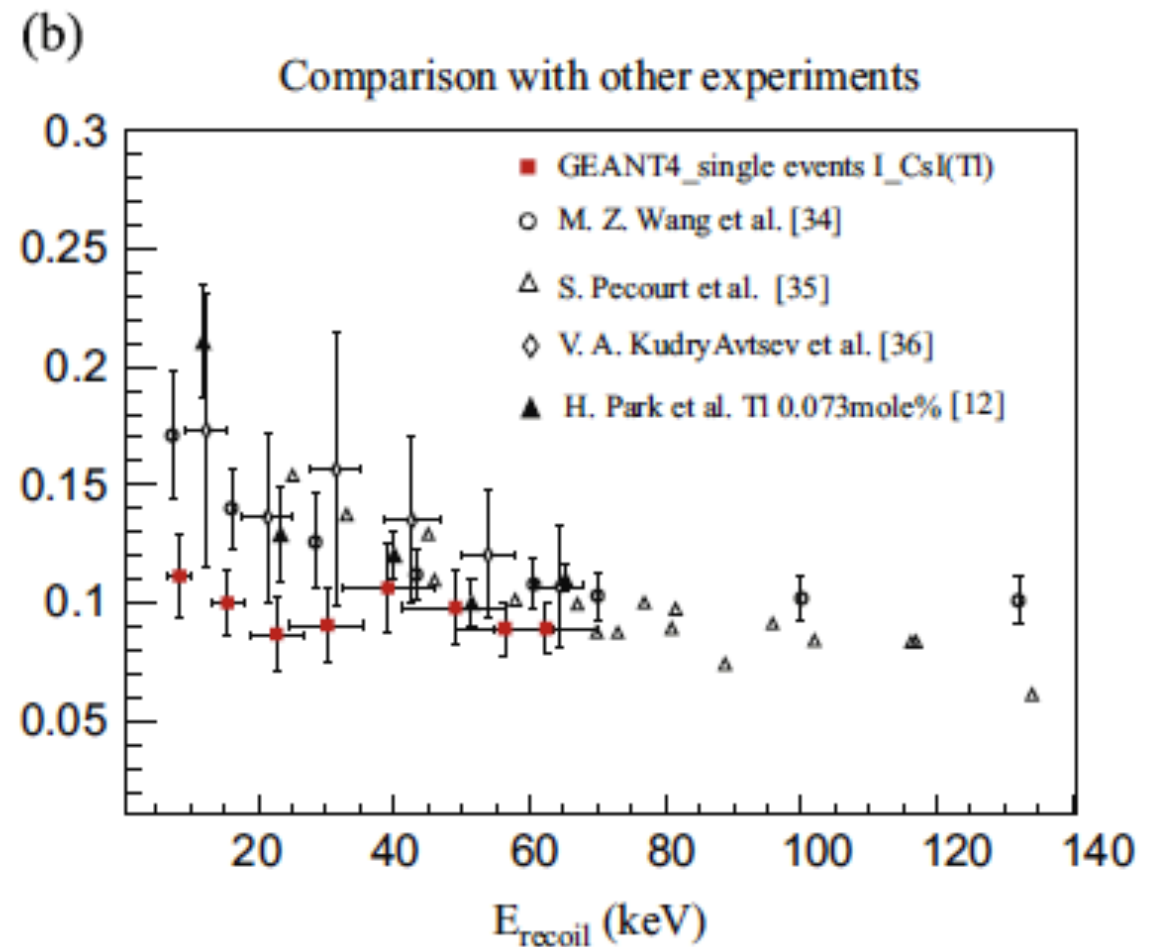
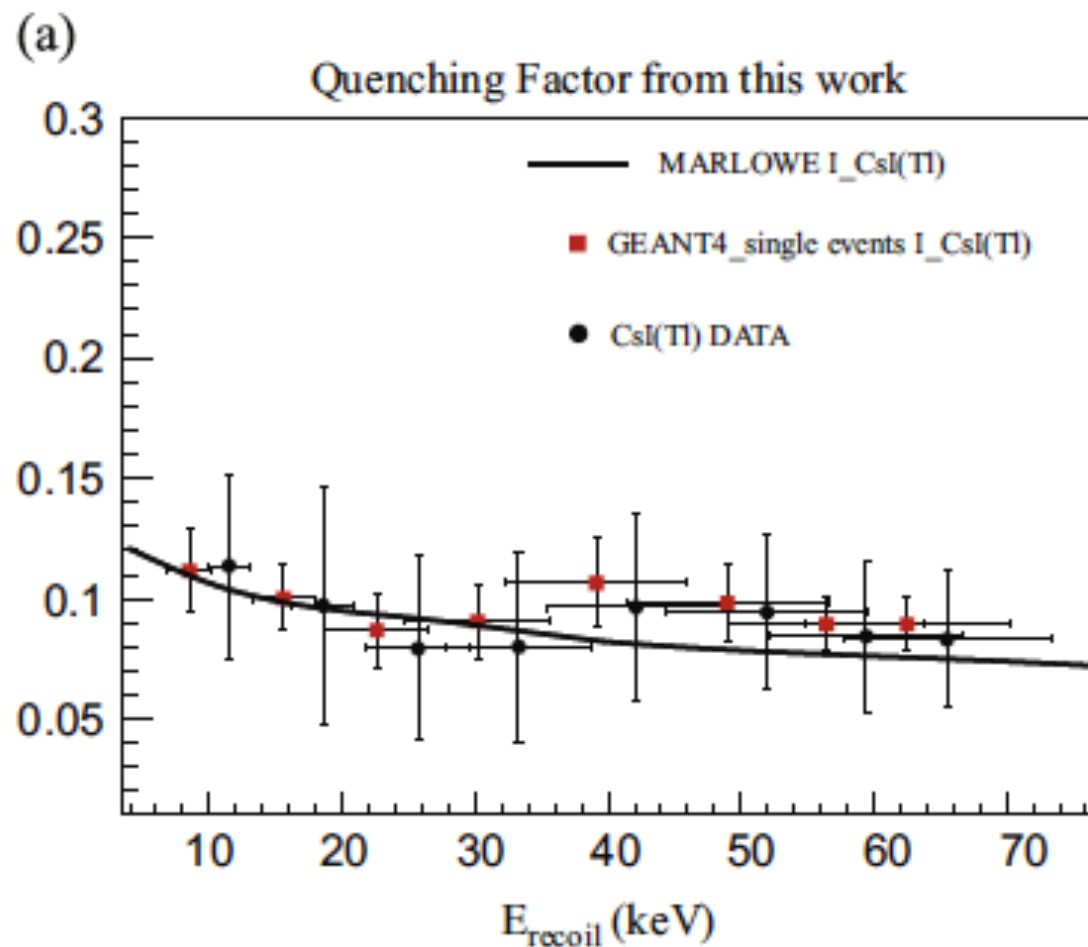


KIMS 2007: H.S.Lee et al. PRL 99, 091301 (2007)
KIMS 2011: S.C.Kim et al. PRL 108, 181301 (2012)

Low mass DM
H.S.Lee et al. PRD 90, 052006 (2014)

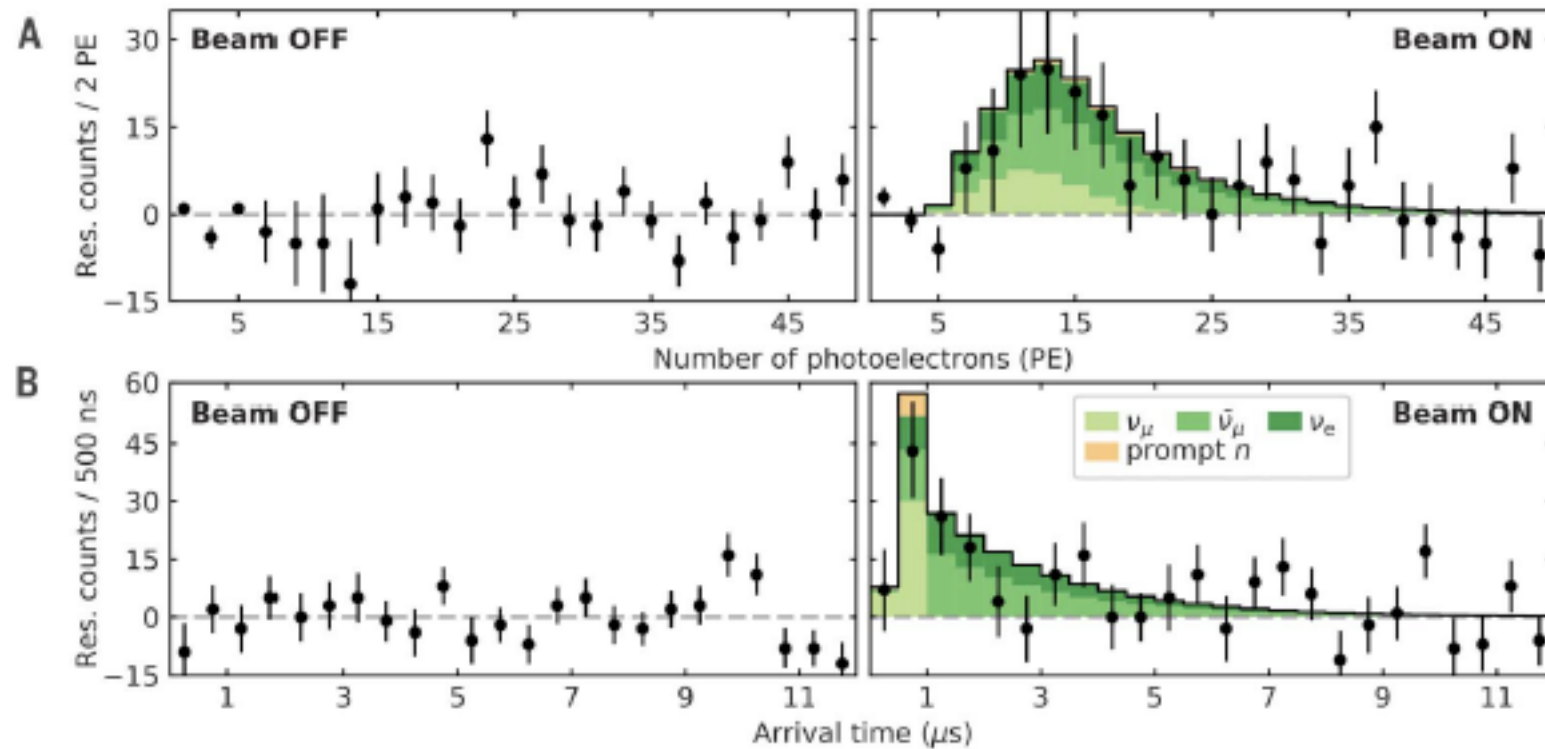
Quenching factor measurement for nuclear recoil events

$$QF = E_{\text{meas}}/E_{\text{recoil}}$$

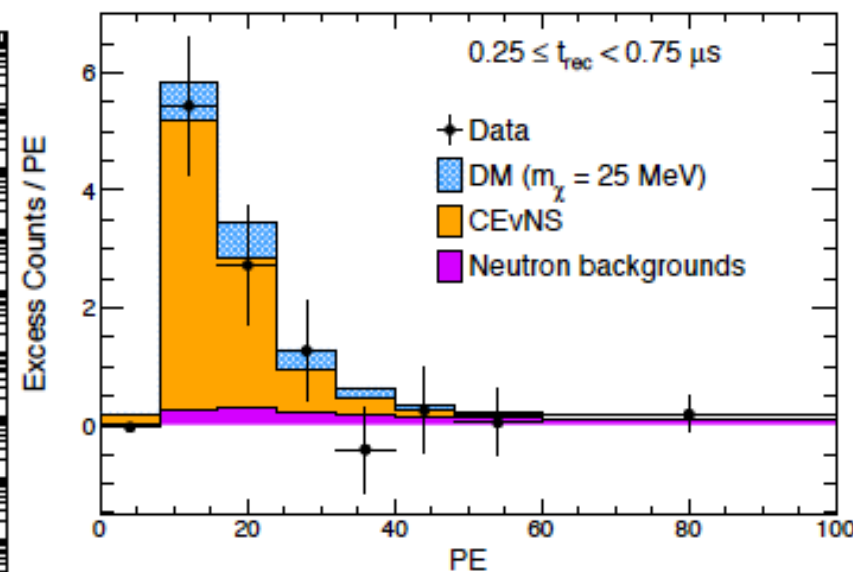
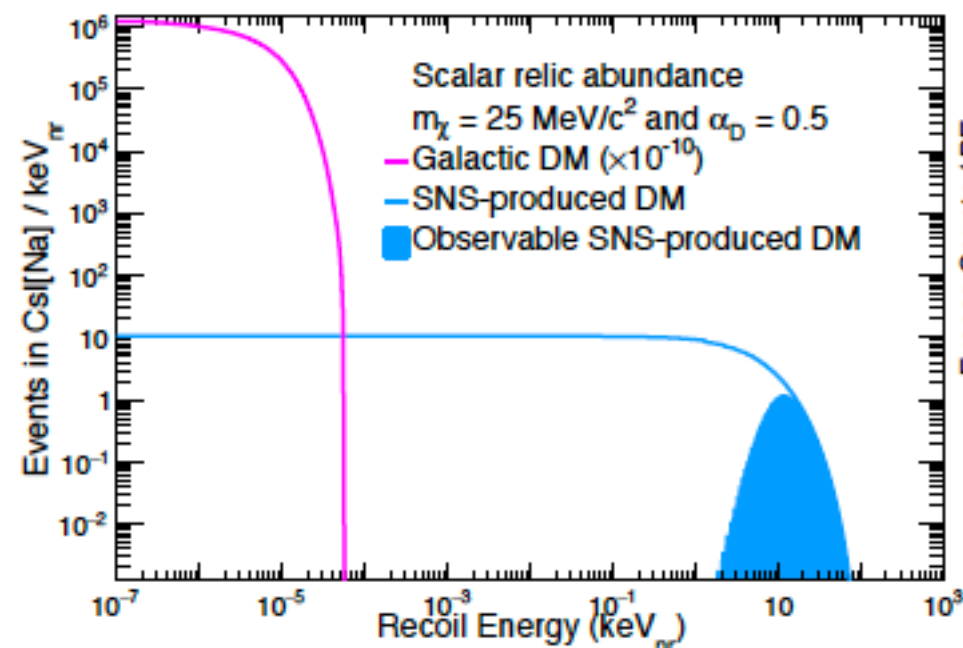


H. Park et al. NIMA 491, 460 (2002)
J. H. Lee et al. NIMA 782, 133 (2015)

Other Csl experiments for rare phenomena search?



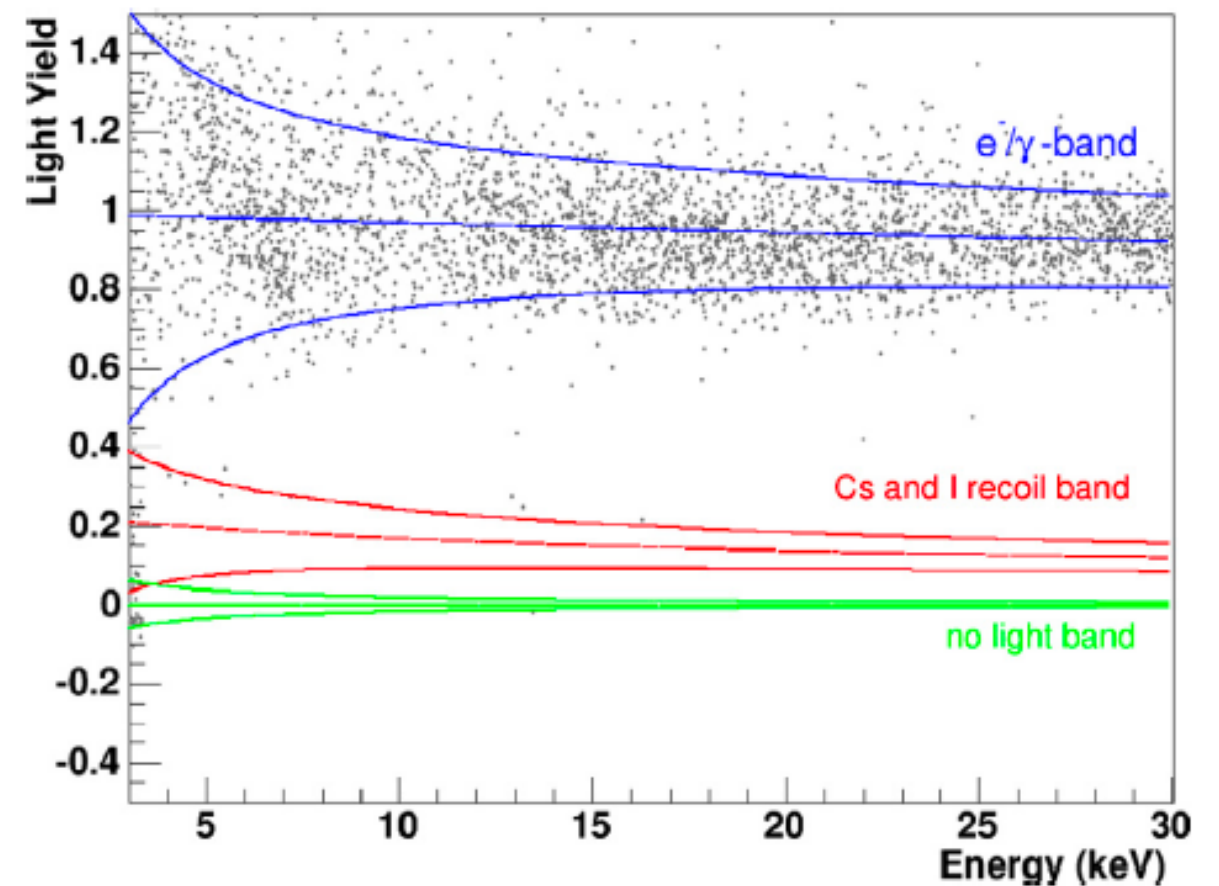
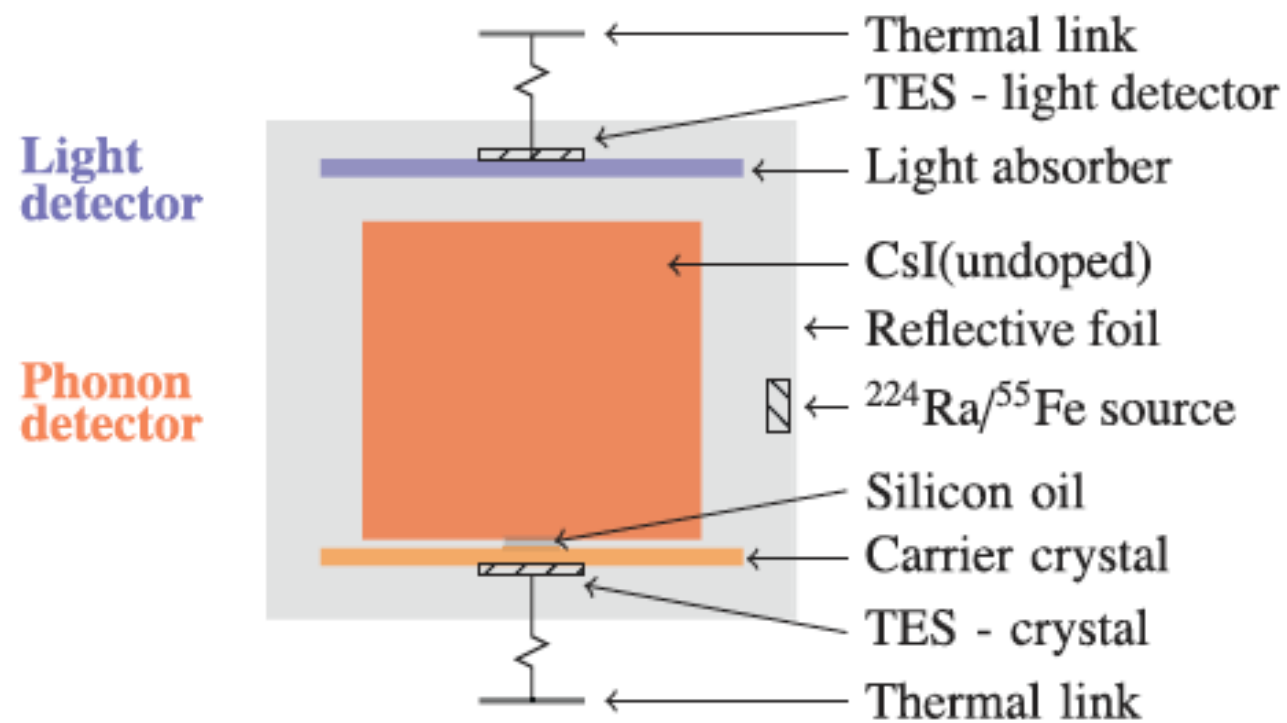
Coherent elastic neutrino nucleus scattering
 Science 357, 1123 (2017)
 14.6 kg of Csl (Na), 1.17 PE/keV for NR
 Neutrinos of tens of GeV from SNS



Testing sub-GeV DM
 produced by SNS

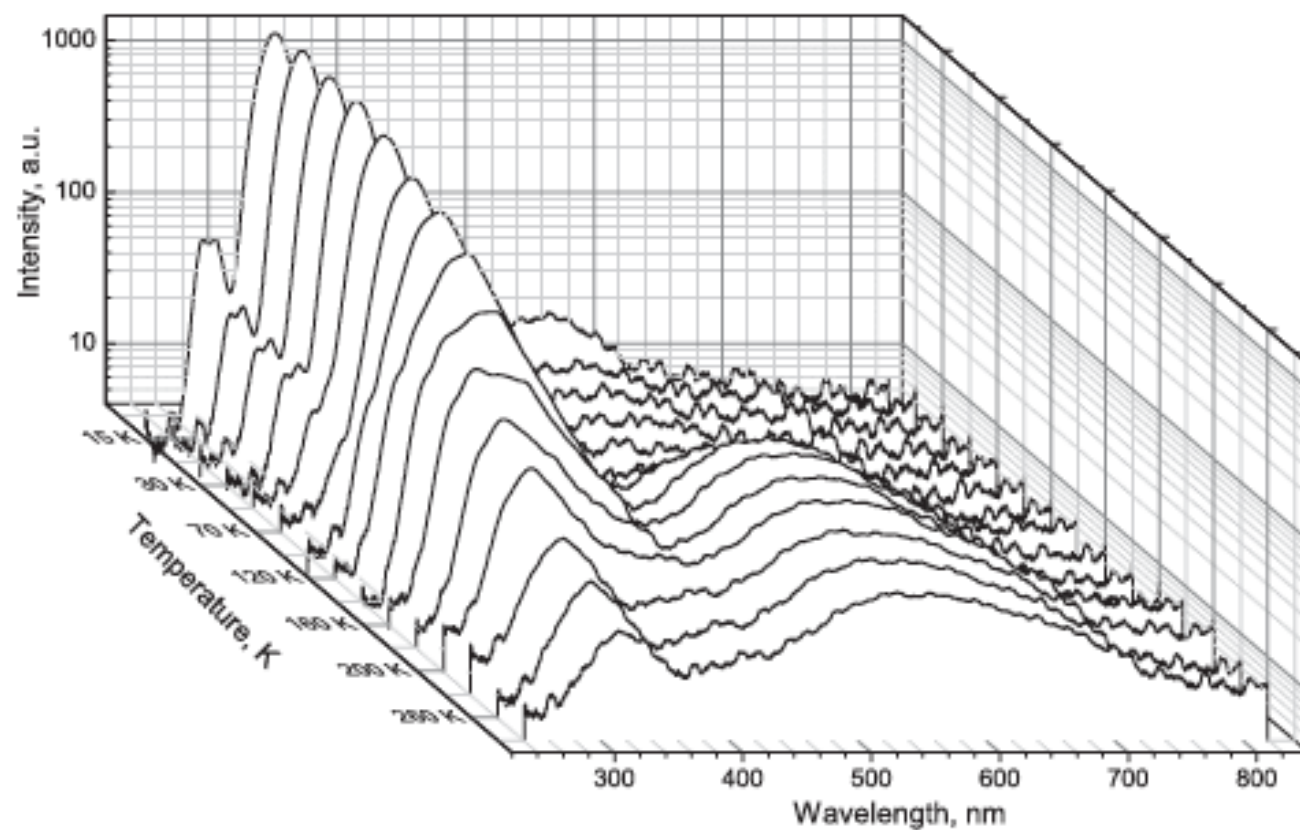
scalar DM mediated by a vector
 portal

PRL 130, 051803 (2023)
 $E_{\text{NR}} > 9 \text{ keV}$, 13 PE/keV

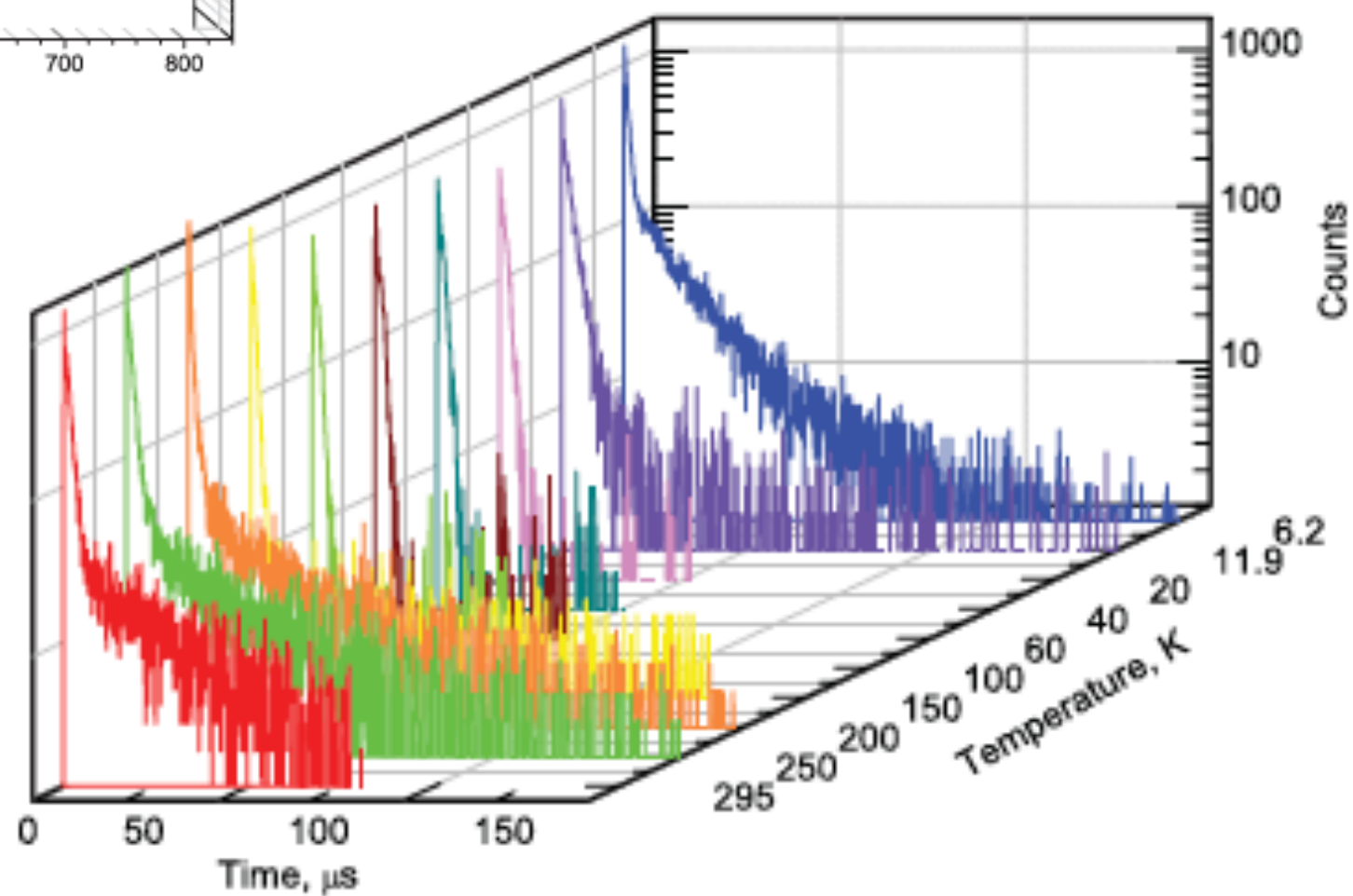
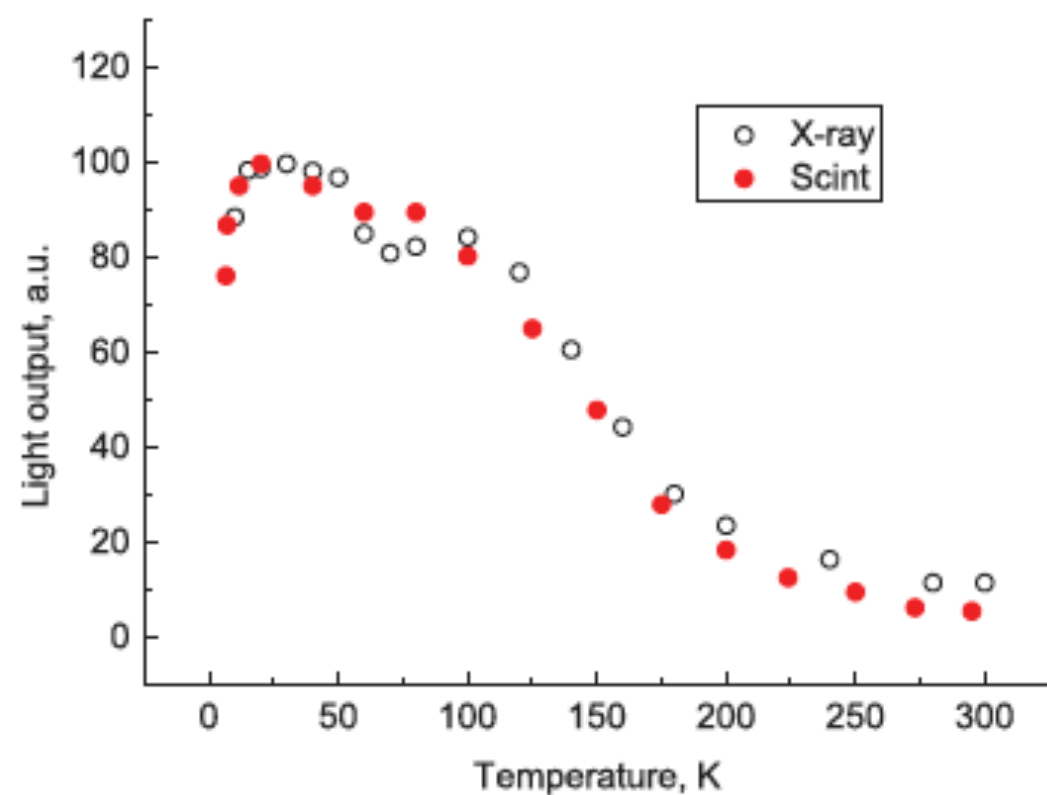


CsI LTD for DM, Astro. Phys. 84. 70 (2016)

$\sigma = 3 \text{ keV @ } 60 \text{ keV}$



Pontential cryogenic calorimeter
 Phys. Status. Solidi B 252, 804 (2015)



How KIMS has developed today!

Low background assay & purification & simulation:
Approaching

~ 1 cts/keV/kg/day @ ~ 1keV for COSINE

~ 10^{-4} cts/keV/kg/year @ ~ 3MeV for AMoRE-II

Low background facility:

Yemilab, 1000 m deep, Rn-free air, clean room, large space, utilities

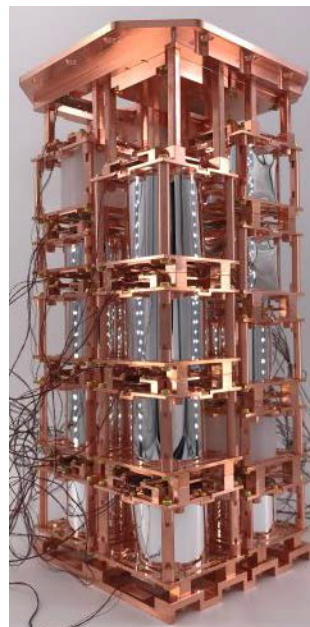
Strong research core:

Center for underground physics, IBS

Various research R&D

Critical players in rare phenomena searches:

COSINE, AMoRE, sterile neutrino search, LSC, so on



Acknowledgement:
KIMS collaboration



Thank you
for the attention