

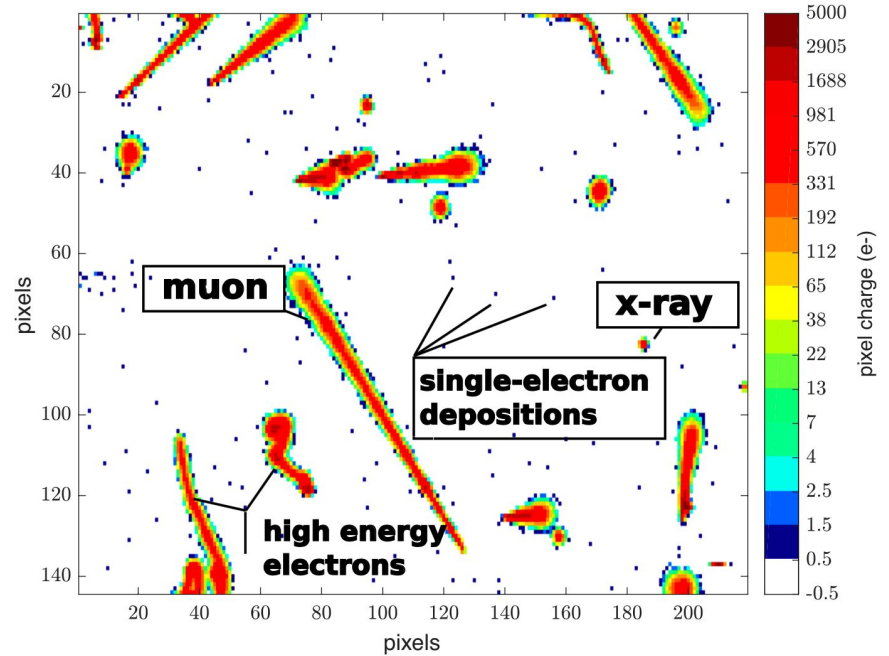
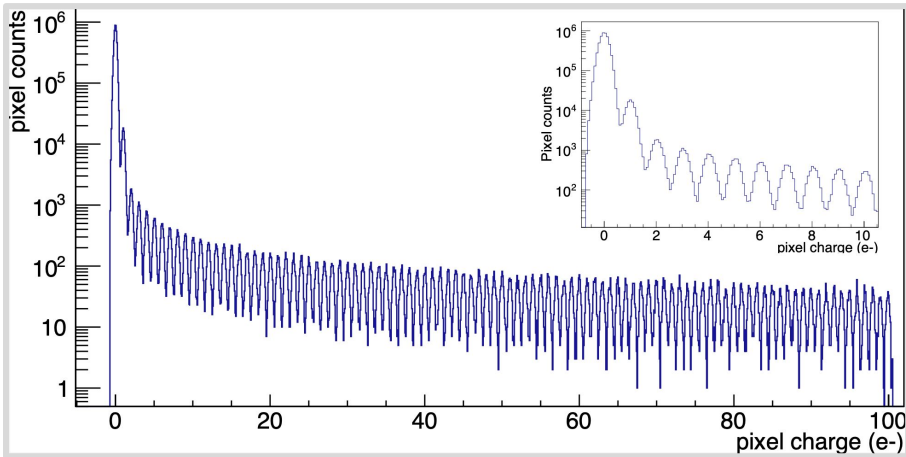
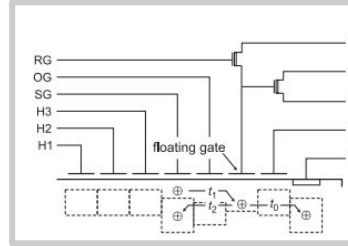
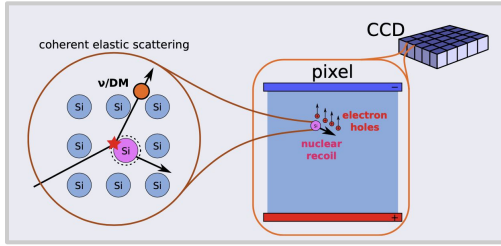
Installing a Skipper-CCD sensor in Atucha 2 power reactor: current status

Magnificent CEvNS 2021

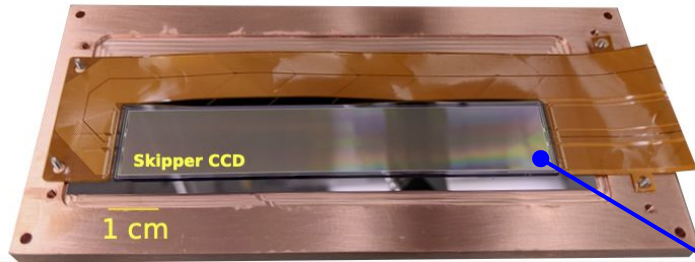
October 7, 2021

Speaker: Guillermo Fernández Moroni (Fermilab)

Skipper CCD



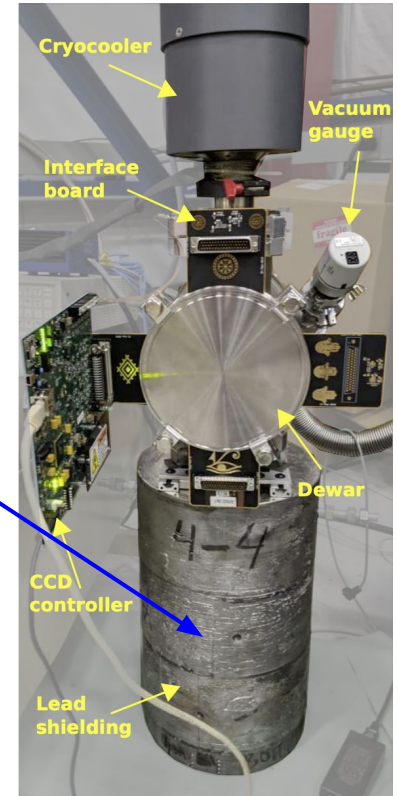
Detector shipped to Atucha 2 power plant



Sensor package:
Skipper CCD + Kapton cable + Copper tray



Sensor stays inside
the lead shield

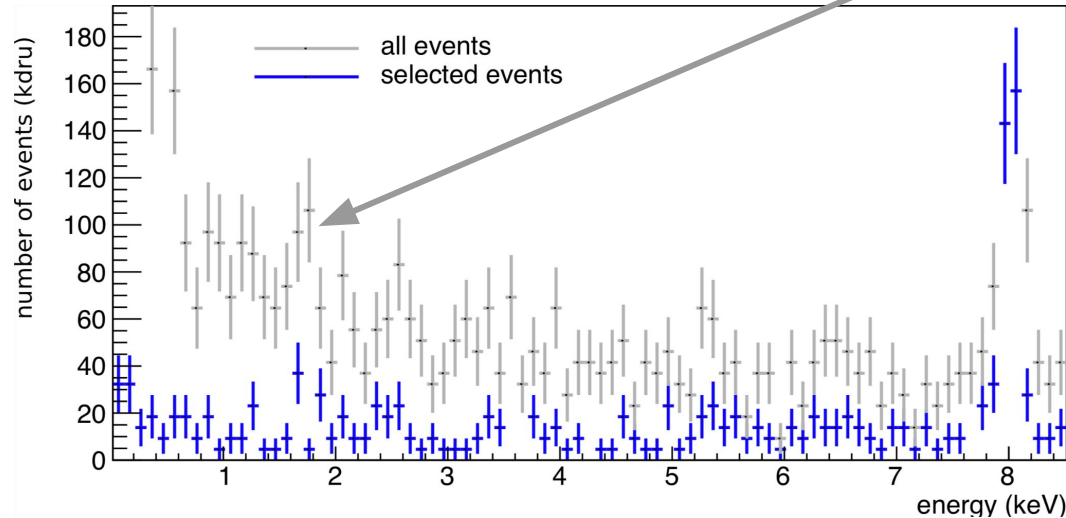


5 cm of lead around the sensor

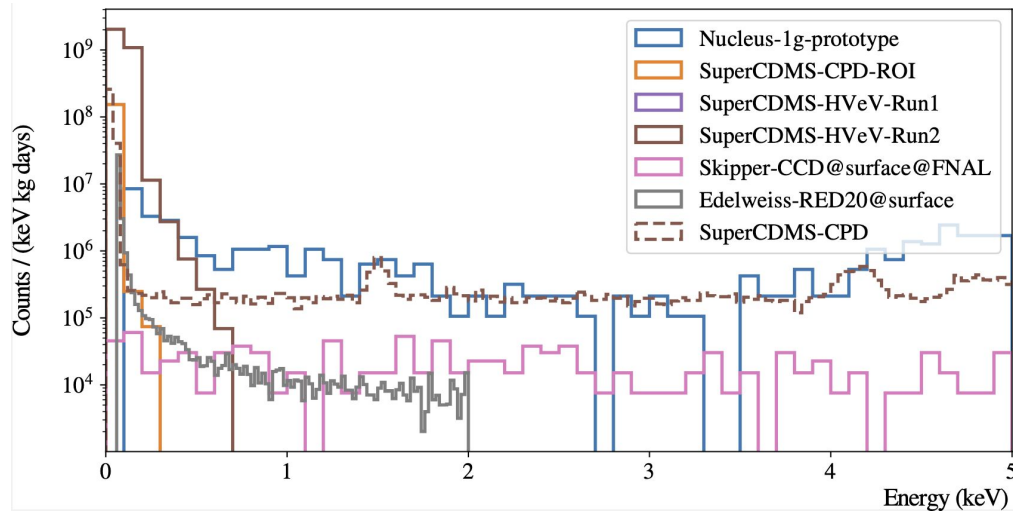
- Skipper output stage designed at LBNL
- CCDs on high resistivity silicon developed at LBNL

Study how to operate the Skipper for experiments above ground (arXiv:2107.00168)

- Results run @ Fermilab before shipping
- 0.675 grams of active silicon
- running for 3.21 days
- events with $5e^-$ (18.75 eV) or more
- spectrum not normalized by efficiency
- Best fit: $\text{efficiency}(\%) = 59 - 0.17 \times E \text{ (keV)}$



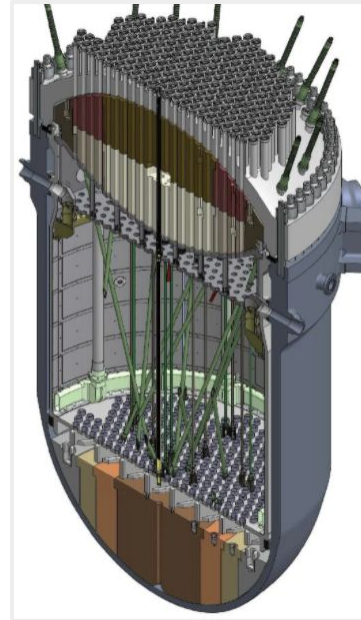
Comparison with other technologies @ surface



- All spectra scaled by efficiency
- Only published results are shown here

To generate spectrum: https://indico.cern.ch/event/1013203/attachments/2264385/3847018/how_to_plot_excess.pdf

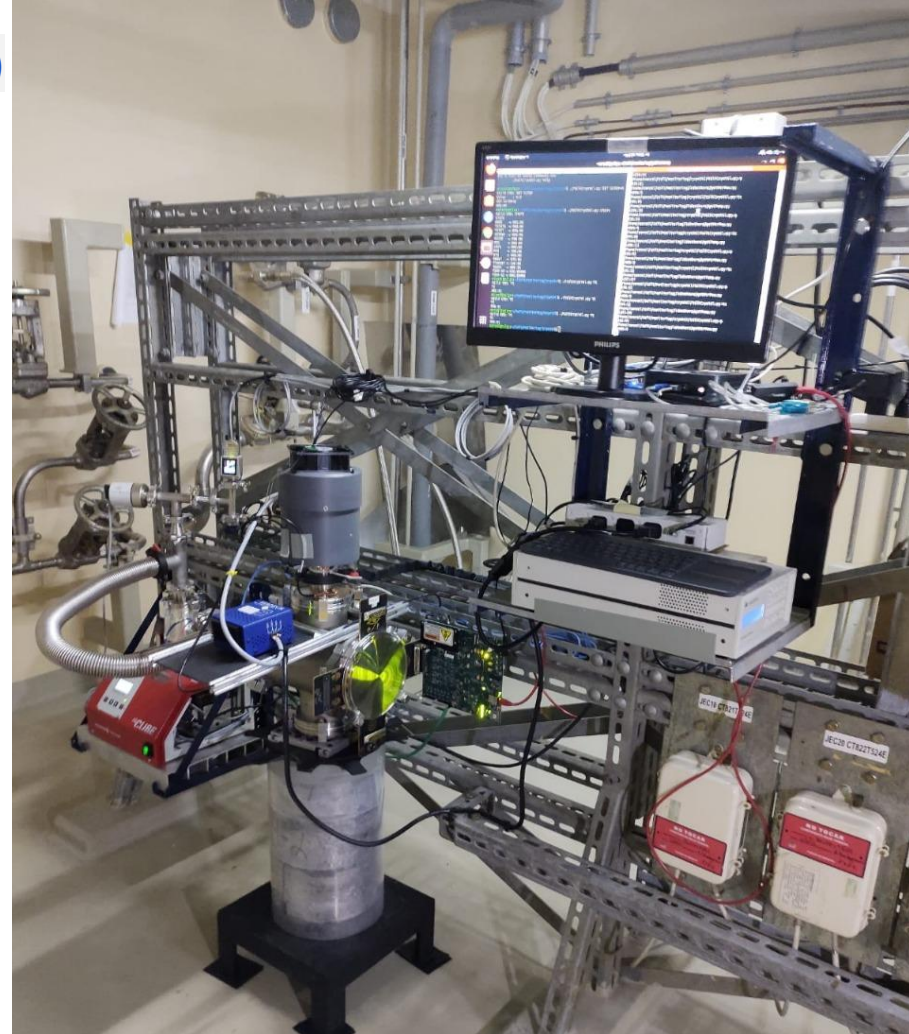
Atucha 2 reactor (2 GW of thermal power), Lima, Buenos Aires, Argentina



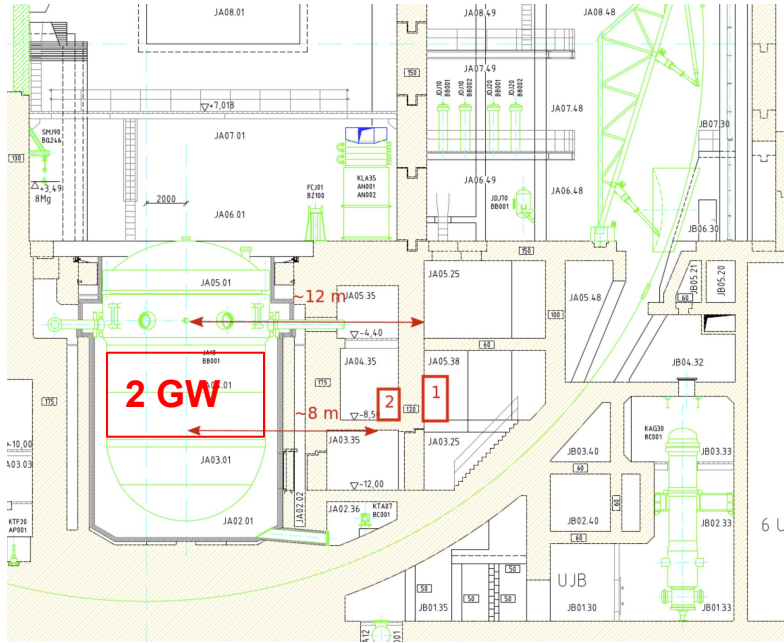
Installation at Atucha 2 (September, 2021)



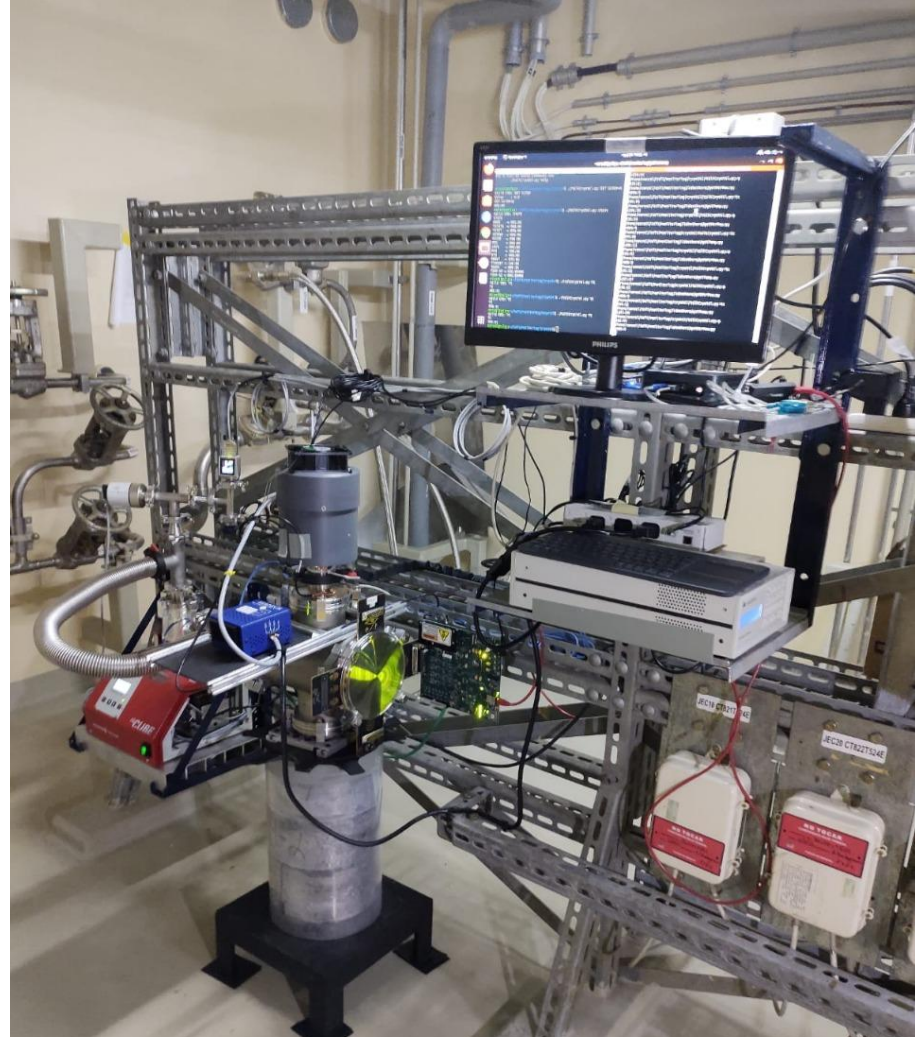
- ❑ A team of scientist from Buenos Aires and Bariloche and engineers from the nuclear plant installed the detector.
- ❑ The group conducted a background measurement campaign using a HPGe detector to find the best spot.



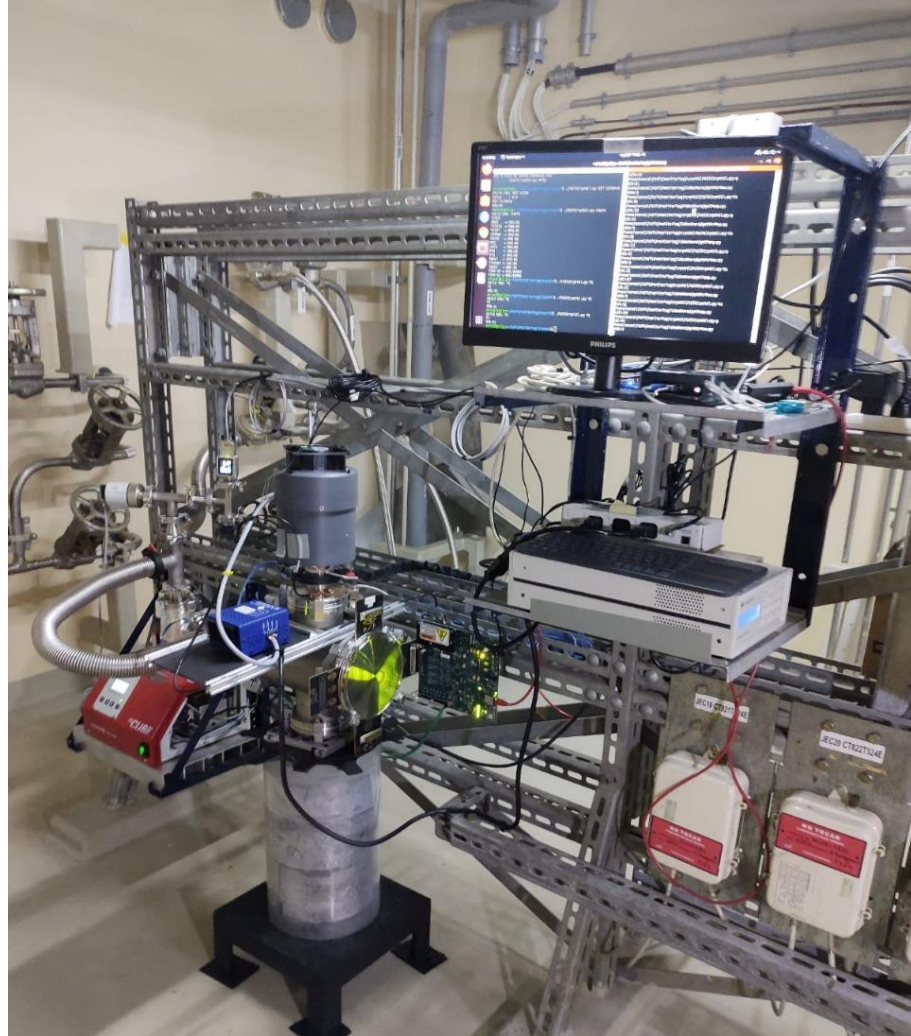
Installation in Atucha 2



from Poster 523 Neutrino 2020.
<https://nusoft.fnal.gov/nova/nu2020postersession/pdf/posterPDF-523.pdf>



Installation in atucha: first light



Conclusions and future work

- The Skipper CCD is a promising technology for neutrino interaction and other searches at very low deposited energy.
- The technology has shown a good background control for events of 5 ionized electrons or more.
- The installation is still in progress. We are optimizing optimizing noise sources of the system.
- One Skipper CCD (2.5 grams of instrumented silicon) running at 12 m of a 2 GW reactor.
- First step is to measure the background rate below 500 eV using single electron counting.

References from slide 5

Legend label	References
Skipper-CCD@surface@FNAL	this talk
Nucleus-1g-prototype	[33–36]
SuperCDMS-CPD-ROI	[37]
SuperCDMS-HVeV-Run1	[38]
SuperCDMS-HVeV-Run2	[39]
Edelweiss-RED20@surface	[40, 41]
SuperCDMS-CPD	[42]

- [33] R. Strauss, J. Rothe, G. Angloher, A. Bento, A. Gütlein, D. Hauff, H. Kluck, M. Mancuso, L. Oberauer, F. Petricca, et al., “Gram-scale cryogenic calorimeters for rare-event searches,” *Physical Review D* **96** (2017), 10.1103/physrevd.96.022009.
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- [41] E. Armengaud, C. Augier, A. Benoit, A. Benoit, L. Bergé, J. Billard, A. Broniatowski, P. Camus, A. Cazes, M. Chapellier, et al., “Searching for low-mass dark matter particles with a massive ge bolometer operated above ground,” *Physical Review D* **99** (2019), 10.1103/physrevd.99.082003.
- [42] I. Alkhatib, D. W. P. Amaral, T. Aralis, T. Aramaki, I. J. Arnquist, I. A. Langroudy, E. Azadbakht, S. Banik, D. Barker, C. Bathurst, et al., “Light dark matter search with a high-resolution athermal phonon detector operated above ground,” (2021), arXiv:2007.14289 [hep-ex].

Back-up slides

