DarkSide-20k and the Future Liquid Argon Dark Matter Program



Julie Rode (LPNHE/APC) on behalf of the DarkSide Collaboration

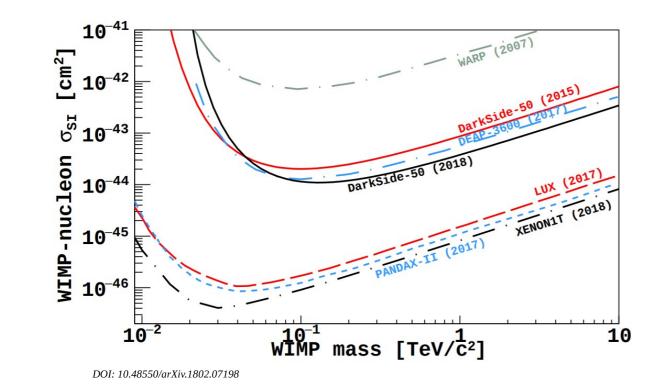
25/05/2022

33ème Rencontres de Blois

Motivation

Explore direct detection for WIMP Dark Matter down to the neutrino floor

- \rightarrow Build on existing DarkSide-50 technology
 - Low instrumental background
 - Dual phase argon time projection chamber



Noble liquid detectors assets:

- Efficient background discrimination
- Massive target
- High scintillation yield

Liquid argon detectors assets:

- Massive
- Radiopure
- High scintillation yield
- High ionization yield
- Low electron mobility
- Argon mass << Xenon mass

- Higher recoil energy (transferred momentum) wrt Xe at low energy

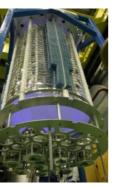
→ Upgrade to a **20 t detector** to **gain exposure** and hence **improve sensitivity** to dark matter

The Global Argon Dark Matter Collaboration

Four Argon-based Experiments gathered in GADMC



DEAP-3600



ArDM



DarkSide-50



MiniClean ~ 500 people 100 institutions

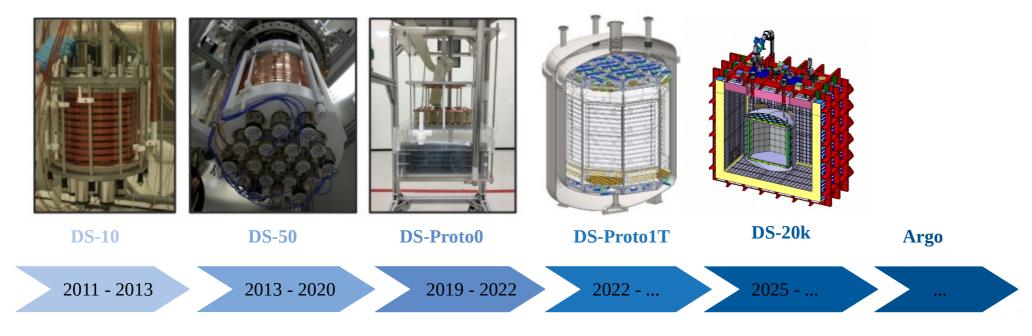


Projects: - DS-Lowmass - Argo (300 t)

DarkSide Experiment

Direct Detection of Dark Matter using Liquid Argon

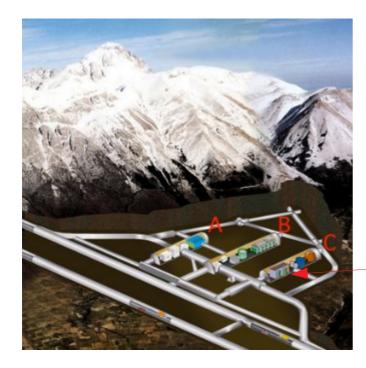
- \rightarrow Argon dual-phase Time-Projection Chamber (TPC)
- \rightarrow Direct detection by nuclear or electronic scattering
- → Background free at high WIMPs masses (Pulse Shape Discrimination)
- \rightarrow Modeled background for low DM masses studies (< 10 GeV/c2)



Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS)

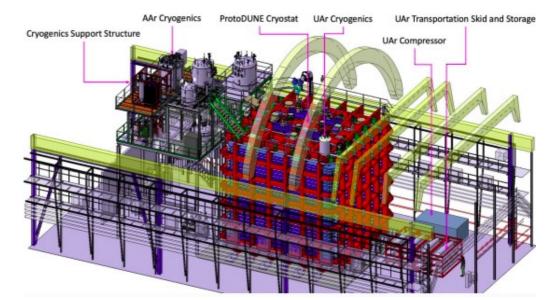
Underground Research Facility

 \rightarrow 1400 m of rock above the facility

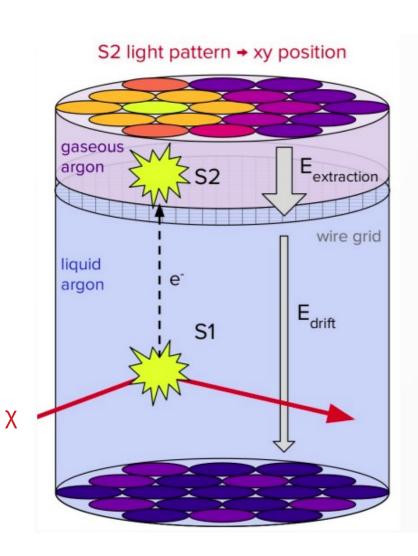


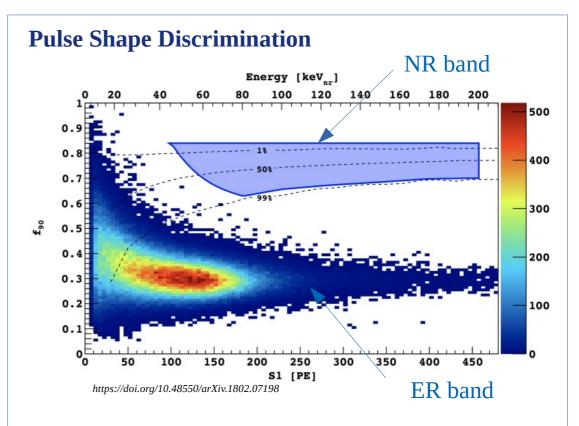


DarkSide-20k will be in Hall-C



Time Projection Chamber





- Discrimination between electron recoils (ER) and nuclear recoils (NR)

- β , γ rejection background

- Based f90: the ratio of scintillation light in the first 90 ns compared to the total

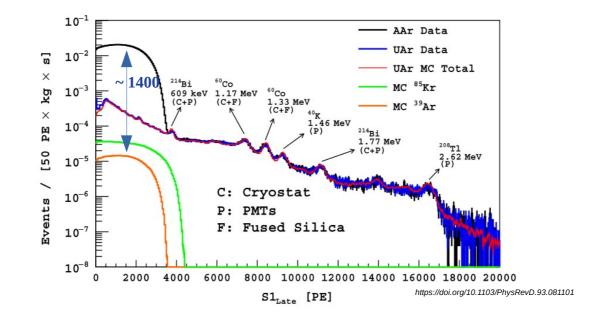
$$\rightarrow \text{ ER} \sim 0.3$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ NR} \sim 0.7$$

Underground Argon (UAr)

- 39Ar radioactivity in **atmospheric** argon:
 - \rightarrow β -emitter with an endpoint of 565 keV
 - \rightarrow activity ~ 1Bq/kg
- 39Ar cosmogenic isotope
 - \rightarrow Lower 39Ar production rate in UAr

Using **UAr** allows to have a **reduction factor of background** ~1400.



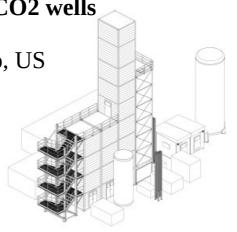
Thanks to UAr + PSD: We expect < 0.1 events/(200t year) of residual background due to electron recoils

UAr: Urania / Aria /DArT

Urania

Extraction of UAr from CO2 wells

- Plant in Cortez, Colorado, US
- Can extract 330 kg/day
- Purity 99.99%

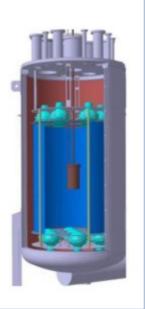


DArT

Measures 39Ar depletion factor

- At LSC, Canfranc, Spain
- Radiopure single phase LAr inner detector (1.42 kg LAr)

-Veto: Inside ArDM detector (1t LAr)



Aria

Perform chemical and isotopic purification of UAr

- At Seruci mine in Sardinia, Italy
- Distillation Column, rate 1t/day
- A 39Ar reduction factor 10 expected per pass

- Medical applications (oxygen isotope separation for instance)

- Assembly of the final column will be finish this year

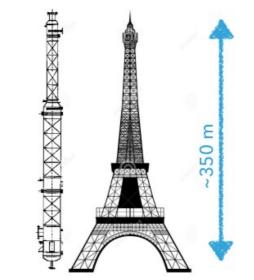


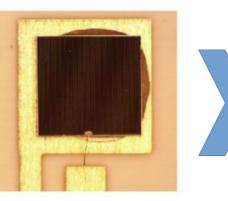


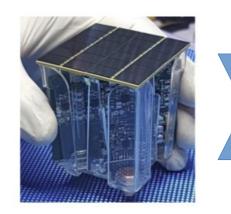
Photo Detection

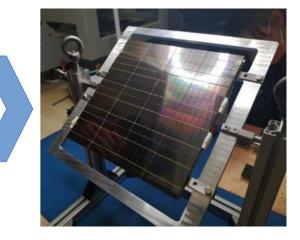
Single-Photon Avalanche Diode (SPAD) – 25-30 µm² Silicon Photomultipliers (SiPM) – 7.9 x 11.7 mm² Composed by SPADs Photo Detector Module (PDM) – 5 x 5 cm² Composed by 24 SiPMs Photo Detection Unit (PDU) – 20x20 cm² composed by 4x4 PDMs









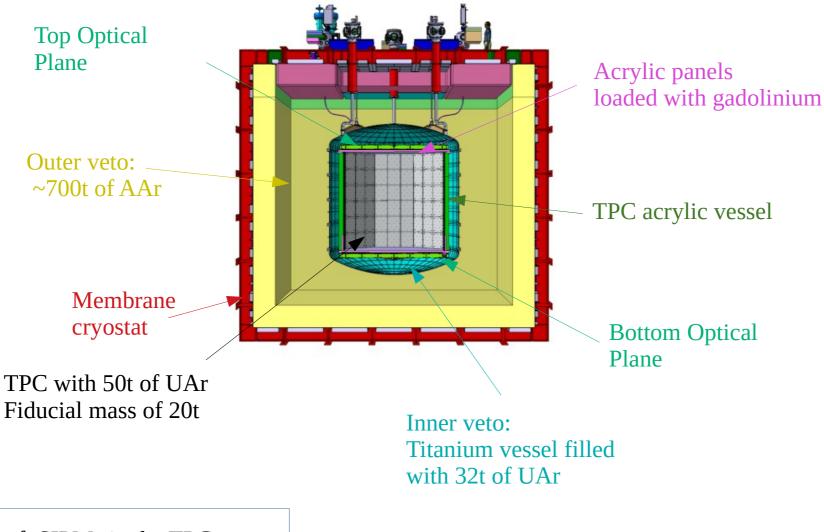


SiPMs

- Developed with the Fondazione Bruno Kessler
 - \rightarrow 8448 tiles for the TPC
 - \rightarrow 1920 tiles for the Veto
- Key features:
 - \rightarrow Low dark count rate < 20 cps
 - \rightarrow Timing resolution $\sim 10~\text{ns}$
 - $\rightarrow\,$ Photon detection efficiency $\sim 45~\%$
 - \rightarrow Radiopure ~ 2mBq/PDM

DarkSide-20k: Design

Nested structure detector

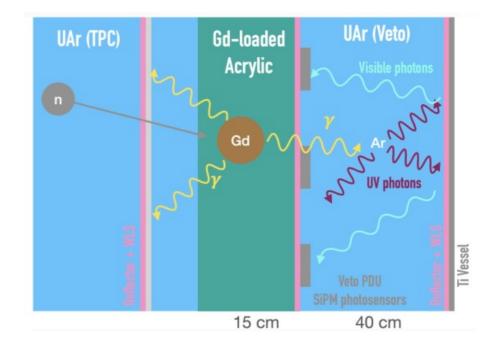


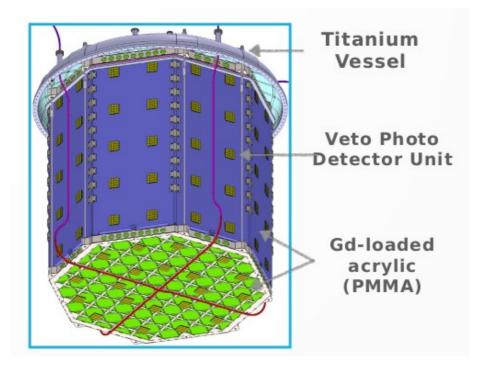
21 m² of SIPMs in the TPC 5 m² cryogenic SiPMs in the Veto

DarkSide-20k: Inner Veto

Neutron Veto Principle

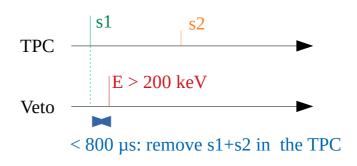
- \rightarrow Neutrons are captured by the Gd-loaded Acrylic
- \rightarrow Gd emits γ rays up to 8 MeV
- \rightarrow They interact with UAr
- \rightarrow The scintillation light is shifted using TPB
- \rightarrow And then detected by SiPMs





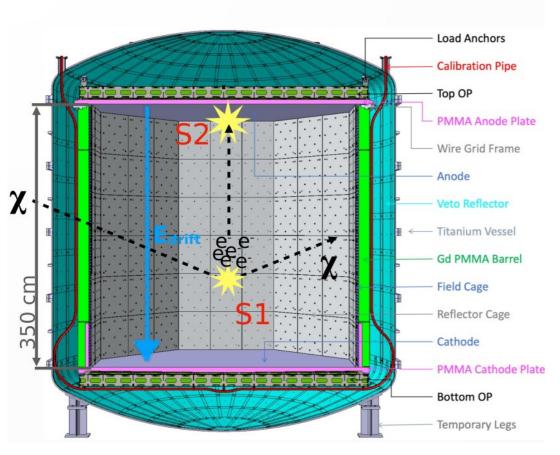
Veto Condition

 \rightarrow Measured energy of the scintillation light in the veto > 200 keV and within a 800 μs time coincidence with an s1 in the TPC



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DarkSide-20k: TPC



Design inside the Titanium Vessel:

Features:

Maximum drift length: 348 cm Octagonal inscribed circle diameter: 350 cm Gas pocket width: 7.0±0.5 mm S1 Light Yield: 10 pe/keV S2 Yield: > 20pe/e-

Drift field: 200 V/cm Extraction field: 2.8kV/cm Luminescence field: 4.2kV/cm

XY resolution: < 5cm Z resolution: 1 mm

UAr mass in TPC: 51.1t Vertical fiducial cut: 70 cm Radial fiducial cut: 30 cm Fiducial UAr mass: 20.2t

Prototypes



DS-Proto0

 \rightarrow At CERN (2019 - 2020) and then at Naples (2022)

Goal:

- \rightarrow First test of a full motherboard with SiPMs
- \rightarrow Test of the formation of the gas pocket
- \rightarrow Development of the offline calibration and reconstruction software

DS-Proto1T

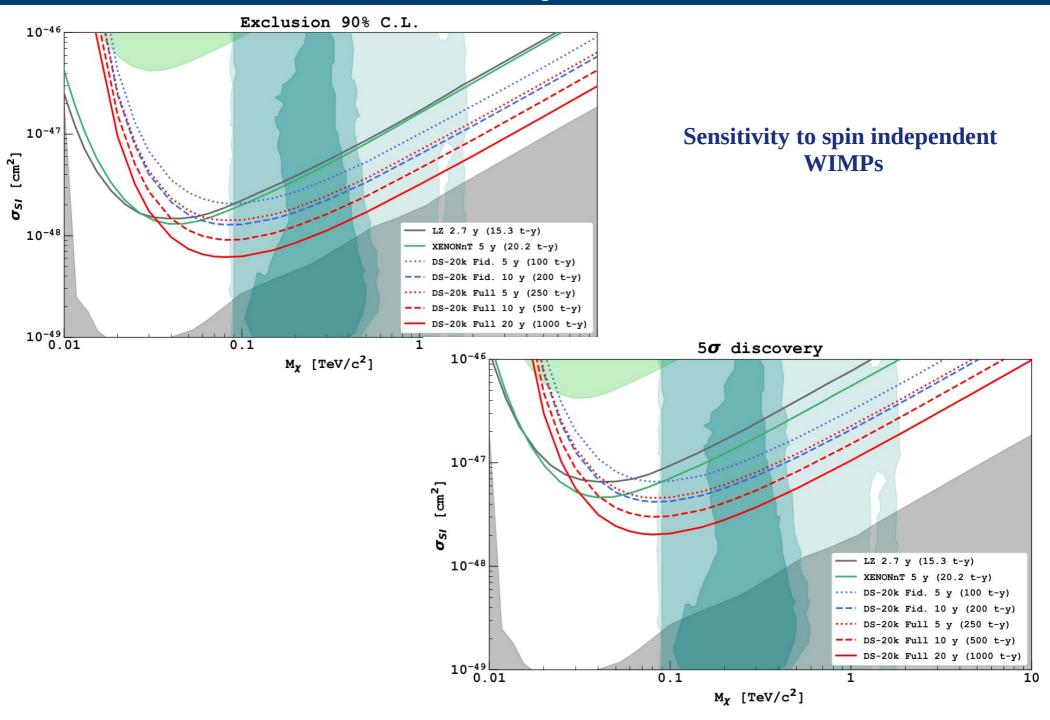
 $\rightarrow\,$ At CERN, started in 2022

Goal:

- \rightarrow Test of a down-scaled version of DarkSide-20k
- $\rightarrow\,$ Test of PDUs and of the octagonal acrylic vessel



DarkSide-20k: Sensitivity

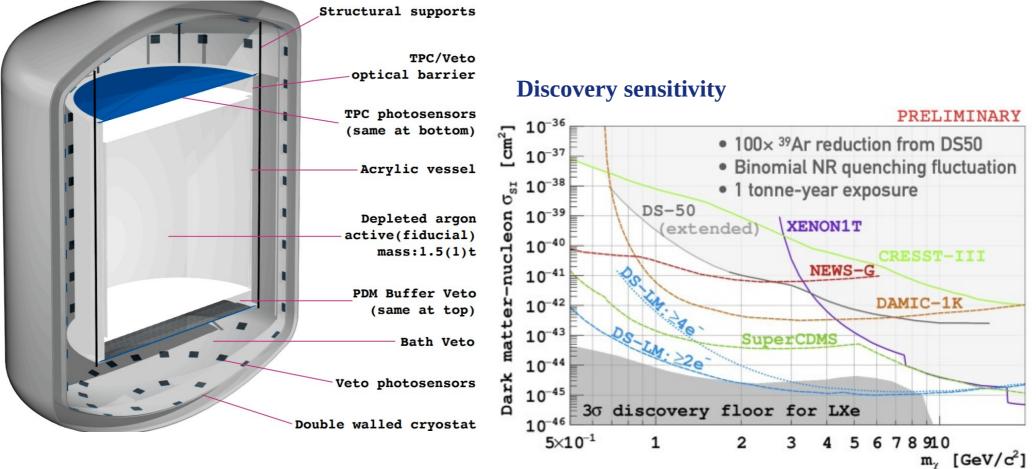


Side Project: DarkSide-Lowmass

Design

- \rightarrow Dual-Phase TPC
- \rightarrow Cylinder or octagonal shape
- → 864 PDMs

Aim: Gaining sensitivity to **light dark matter** candidates



Based on the **s2 only signal** as for DarkSide-50 low mass analysis

 \rightarrow Sensitive **up to** the **neutrino floor**

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Summary

- \rightarrow UAr allows to perform efficient WIMP searches both a low and high masses
- → A dedicated process **Urania/Aria/DArT** is under development to scale up UAr production
- \rightarrow A new detector aiming at reaching a better sensitivity to dark matter :

DarkSide-20k

- \rightarrow A large collaboration (GADMC) with **expertise** on argon detectors
- → **Technological developments**, for instance for photo-sensors
- \rightarrow Construction of DarkSide-20k started in **2022** and the data taking will start in **2025**



Thank you for your attention!

