

The DarkSide Experimental Program: Dark Matter detection with Argon targets

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on behalf of the Global Argon Dark Matter Collaboration

Princeton University



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Overview

Will DM be on the quiz?

1. Dark Matter detection 101
2. The DarkSide Program
3. DarkSide-50:
low-mass searches
4. DarkSide-20k:
design and physics reach

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

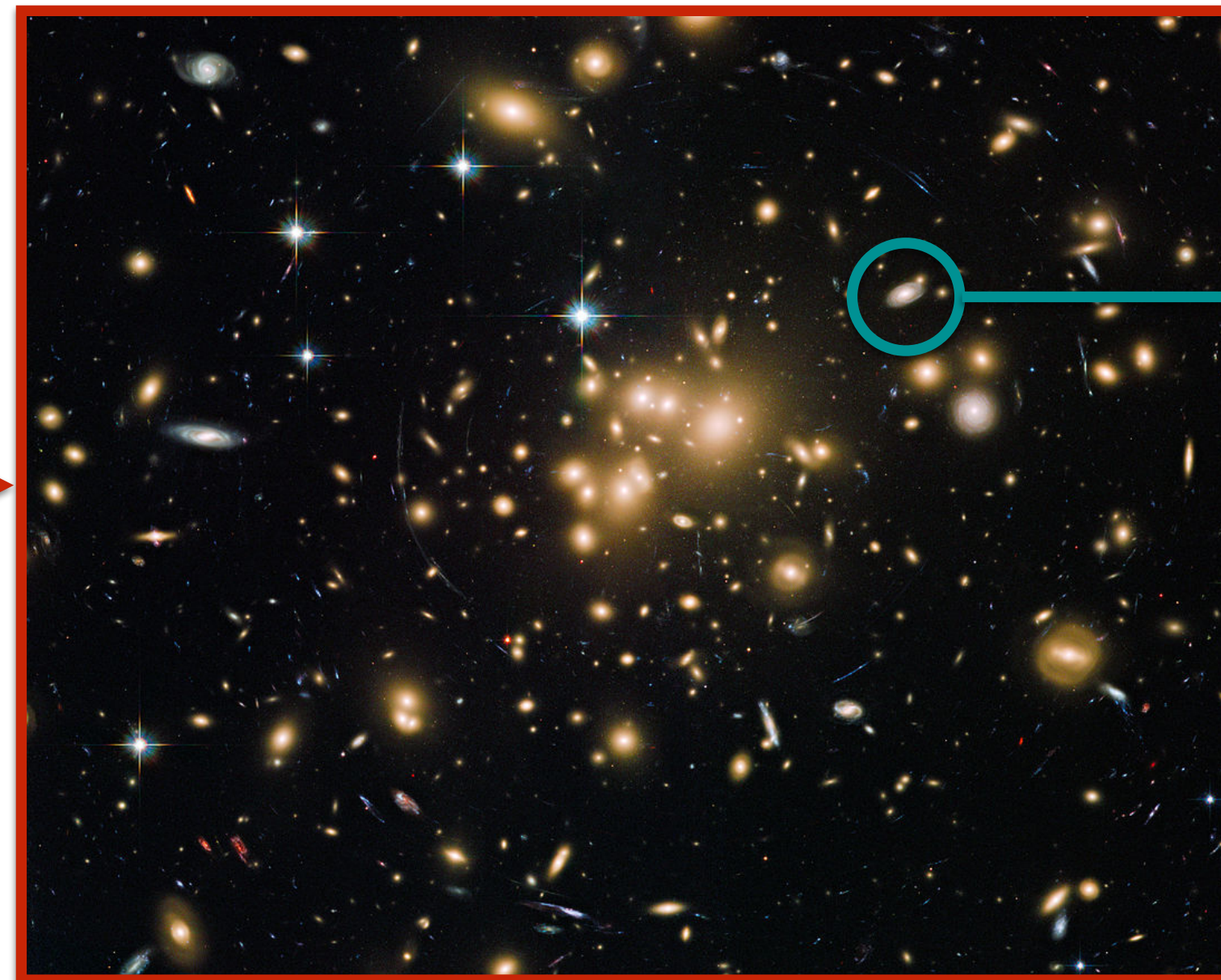
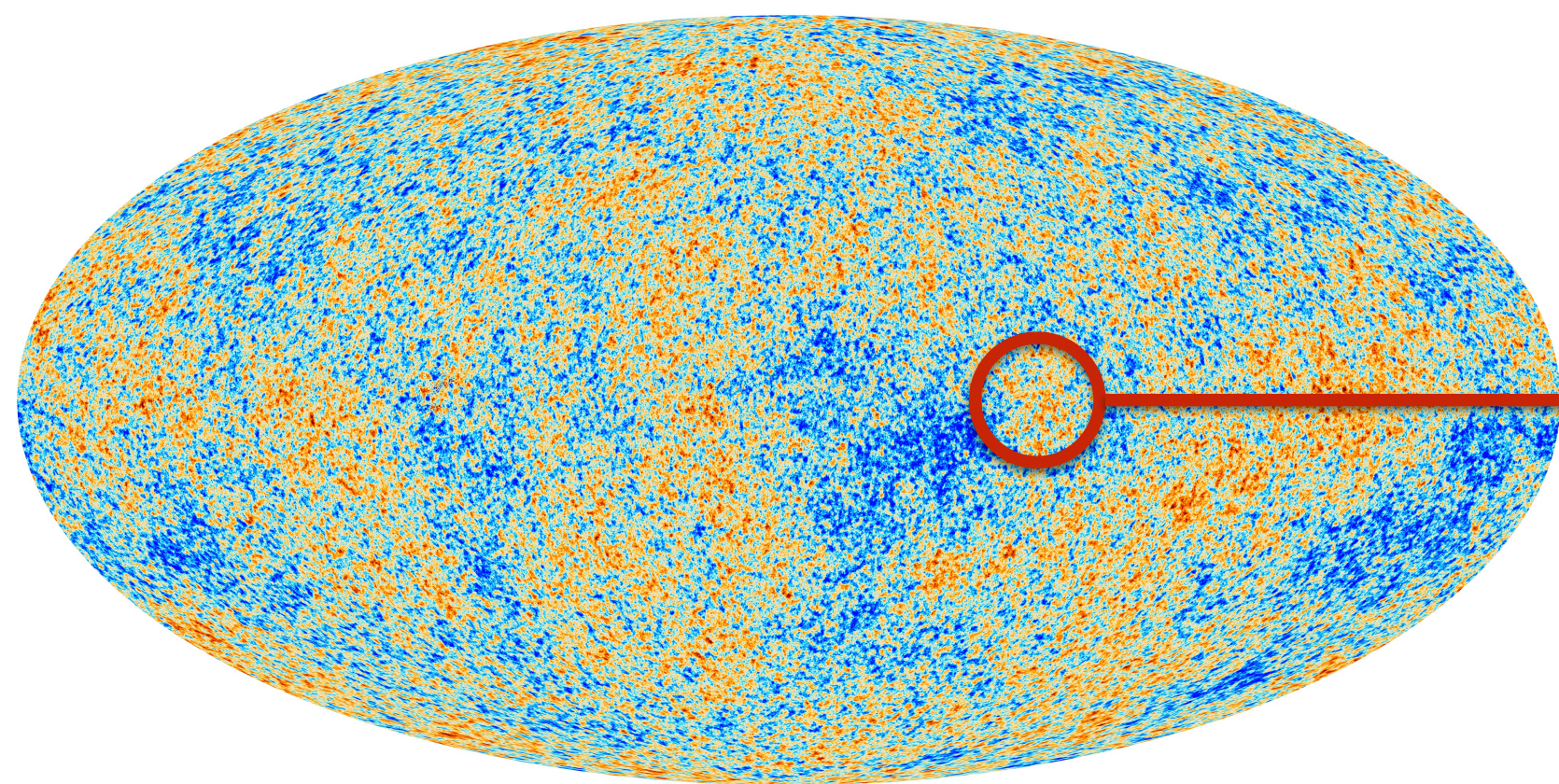


Is something missing?

CMB

Galactic clusters

Galaxies



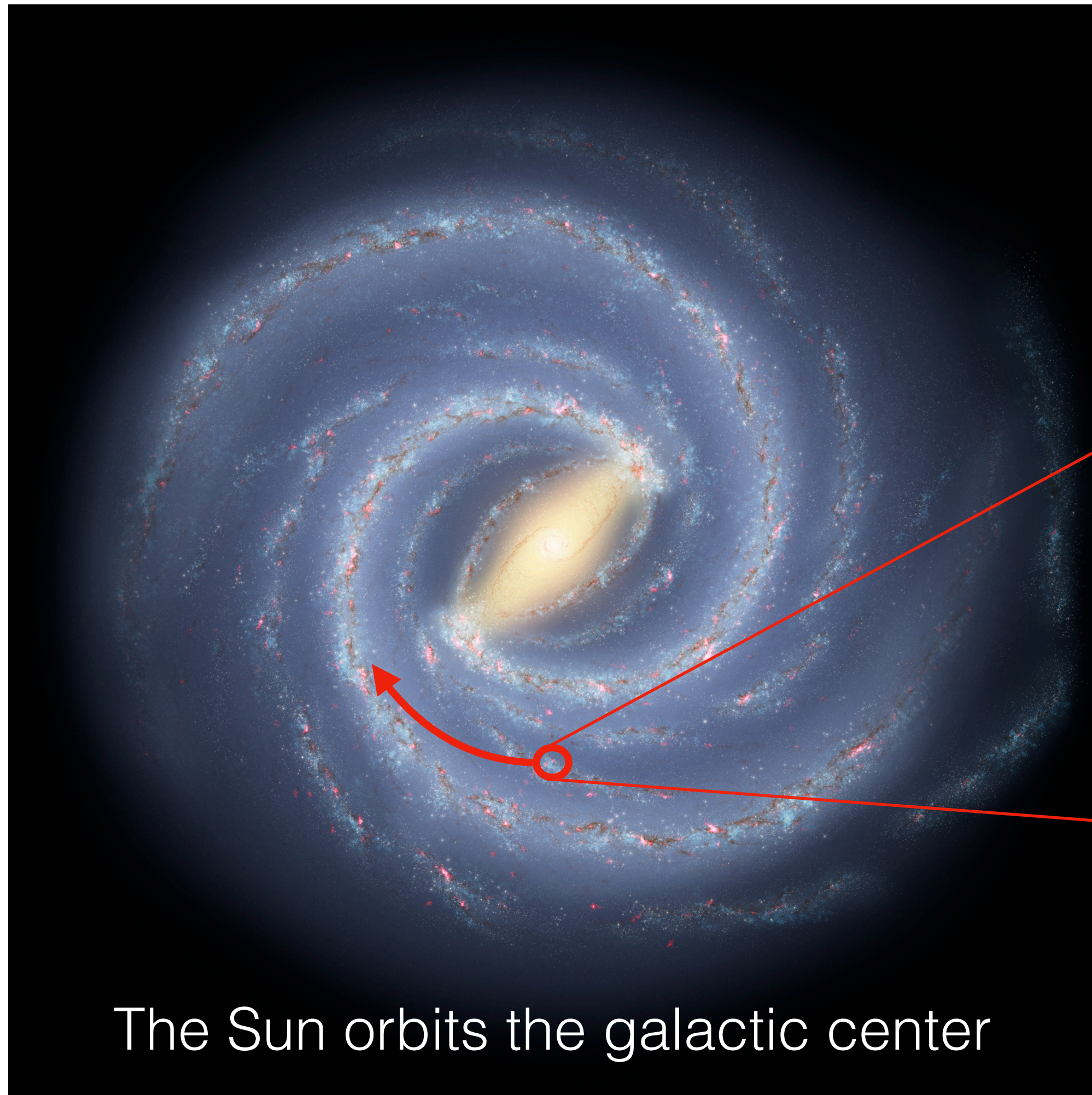
Multipole expansion
CMB thermal anisotropies

Galaxy velocities
Gravitational lensing (Bullet)

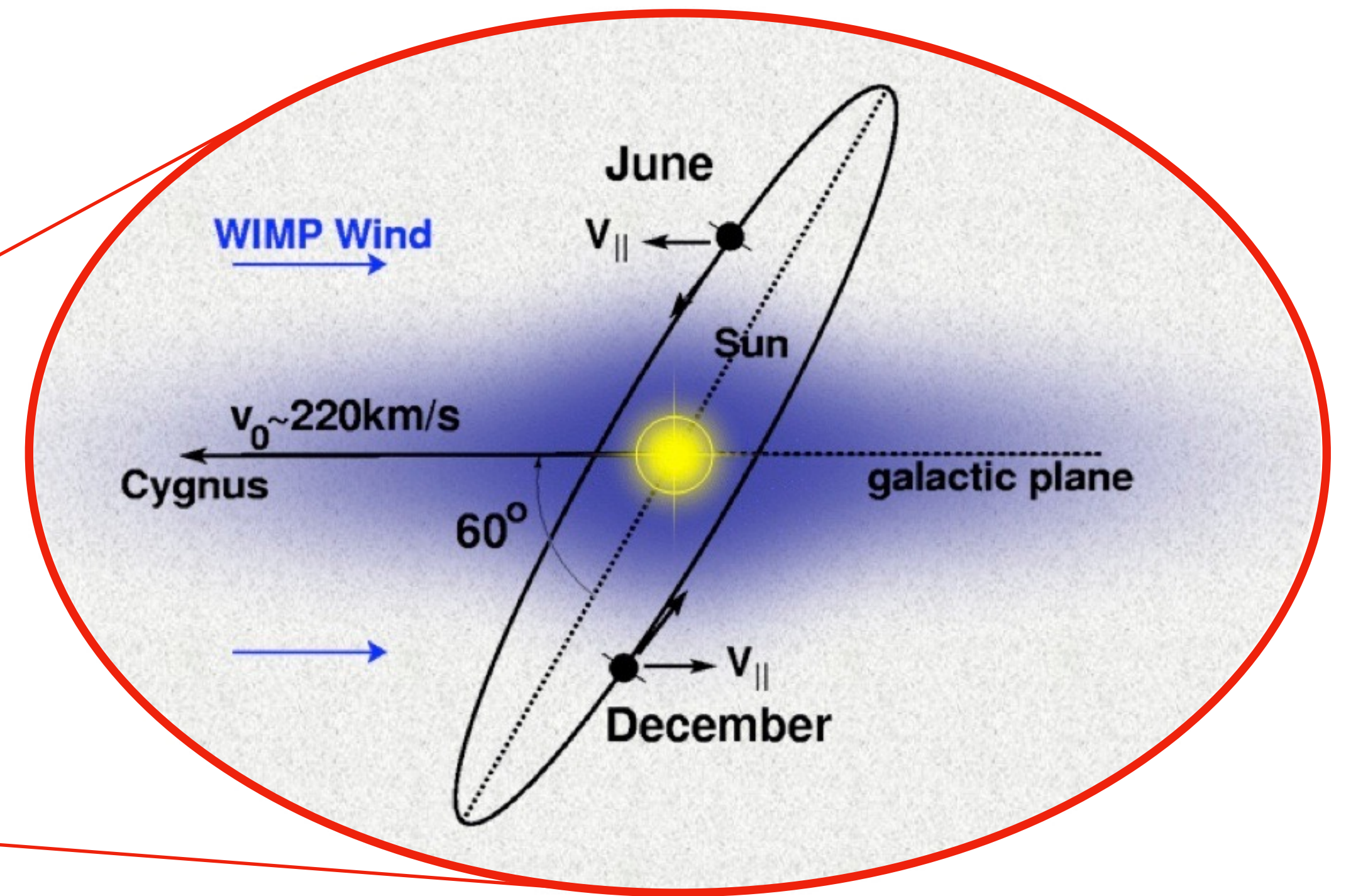
Rotation curves
Gravitational lensing

Compelling evidence at all scales

WIMP Wind

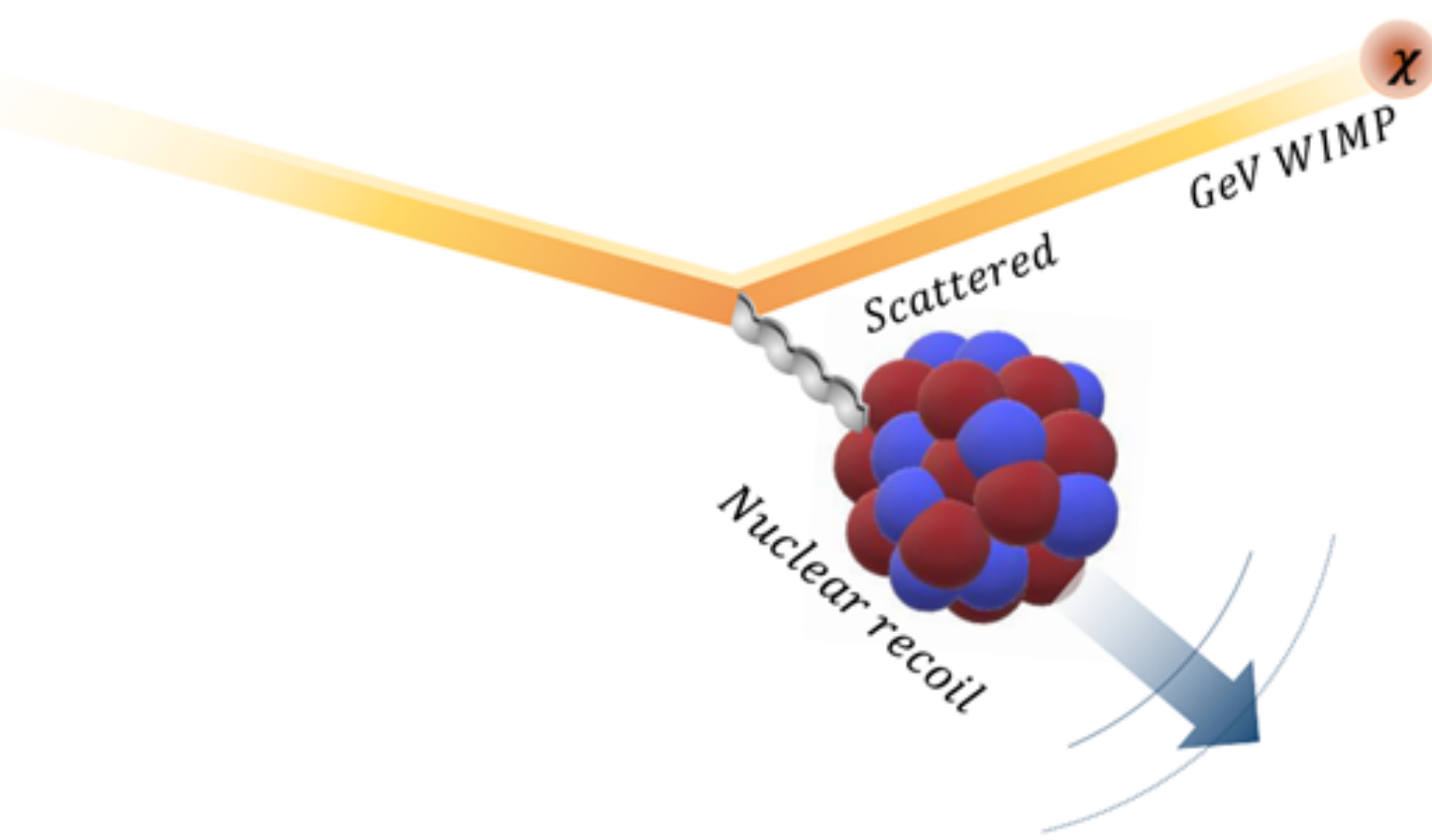


“Gas” of WIMPs



The Sun moves through a WIMP “gas”
“WIMP wind” on Earth

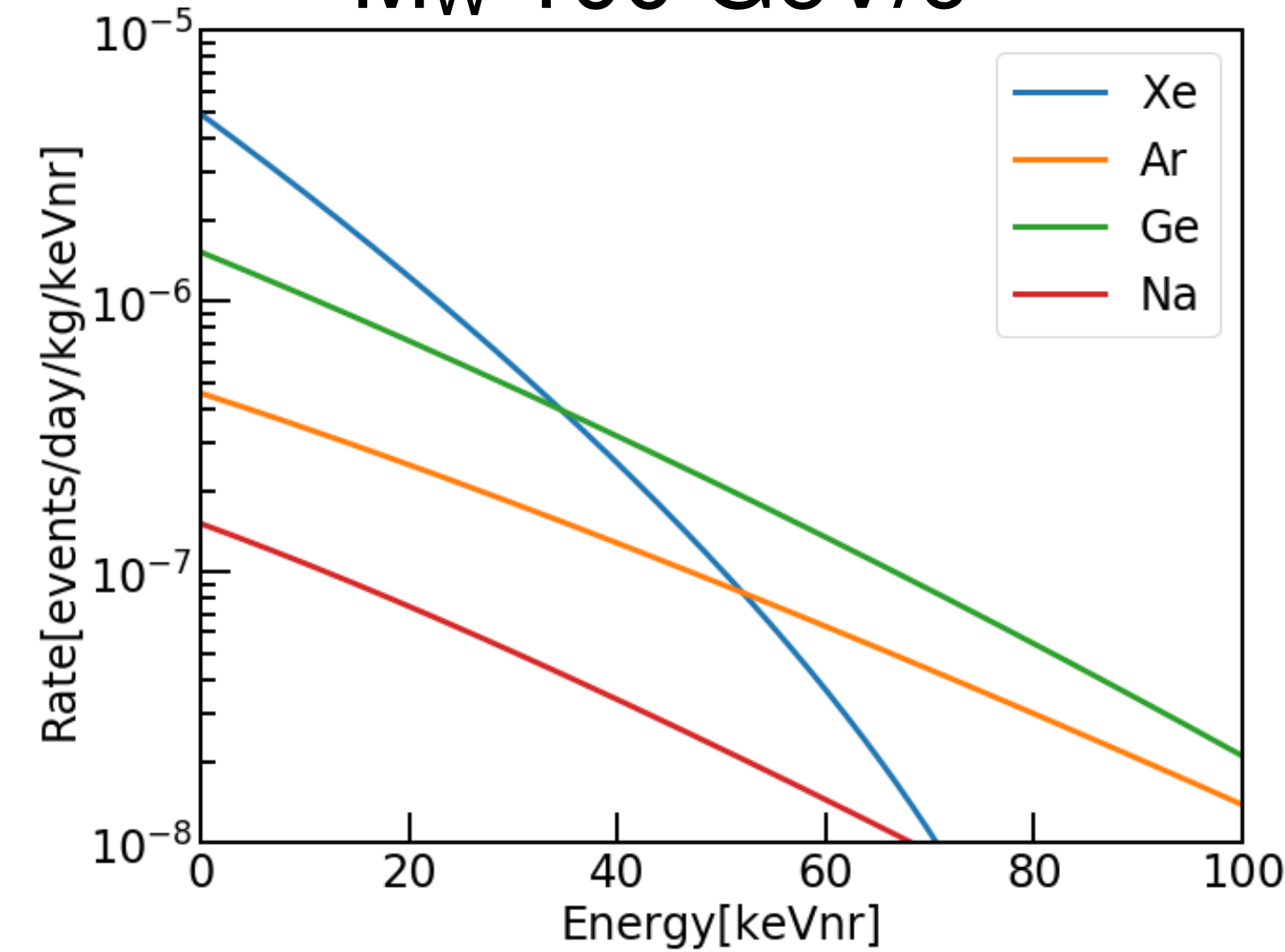
WIMP Signal



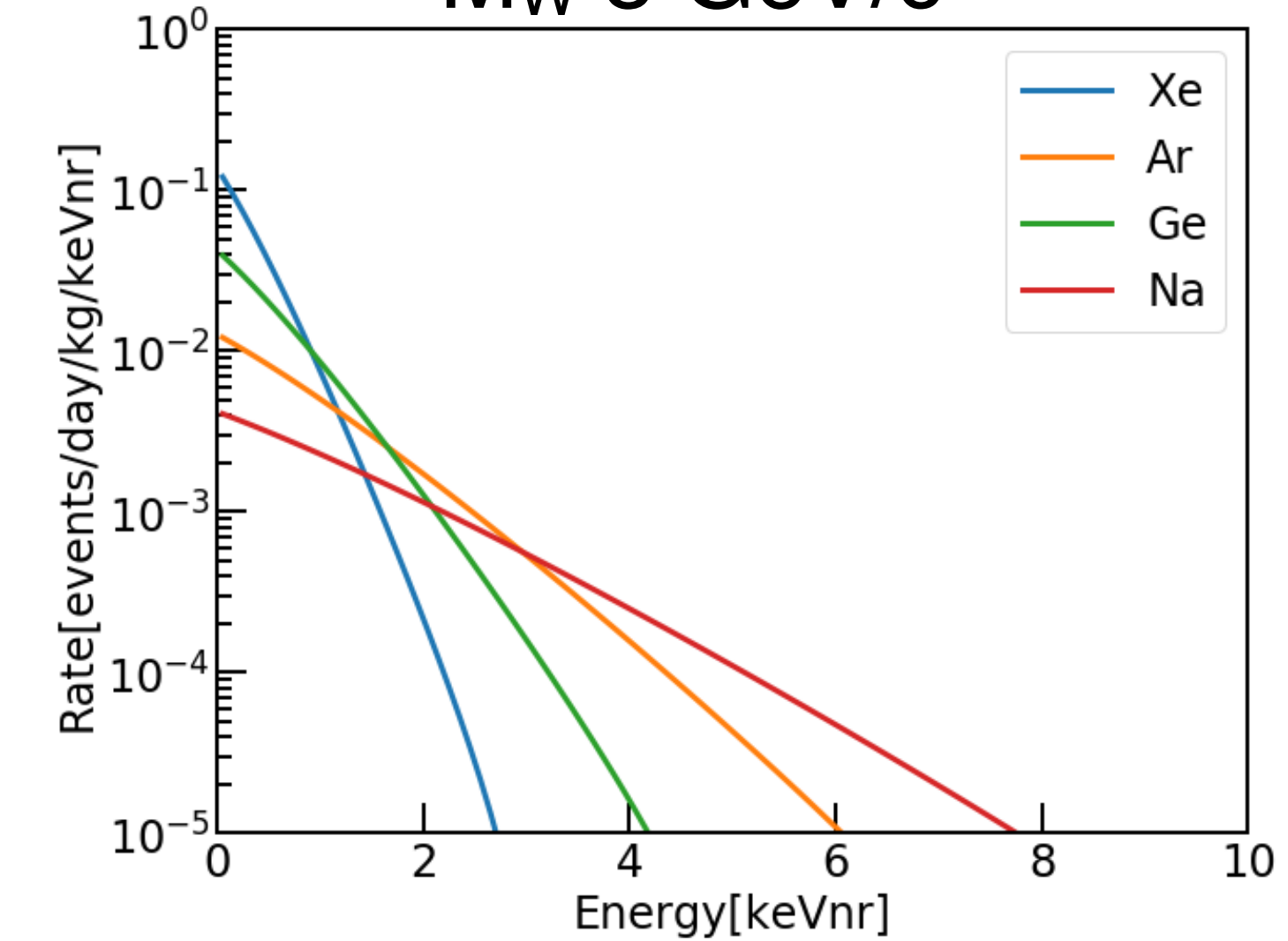
$$\frac{dR}{dE_r} = \frac{MT}{2m_W \mu_N^2} \times \sigma_{Wn} \times \frac{\mu_N^2}{\mu_p} A^2 \times F^2(E_r) \times \rho_0 \times \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} \frac{f(\vec{v})}{v} d^3v$$

Particle physics
Nuclear physics
Astrophysics

M_W 100 GeV/c²



M_W 5 GeV/c²



- Non relativistic regime ($v \ll c$)
- Coherent scattering enhancement (A^2)

• **Signal: nuclear recoils (NR)**

- Rate exponential in obs. energy

High M_W $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Low number density} \times \\ \text{High recoil energies} \checkmark \\ \text{High A target} \checkmark \end{array} \right.$

Low M_W $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{High number density} \checkmark \\ \text{Low recoil energies} \times \\ \text{Low A target} \times \end{array} \right.$

Liquefied Noble Elements

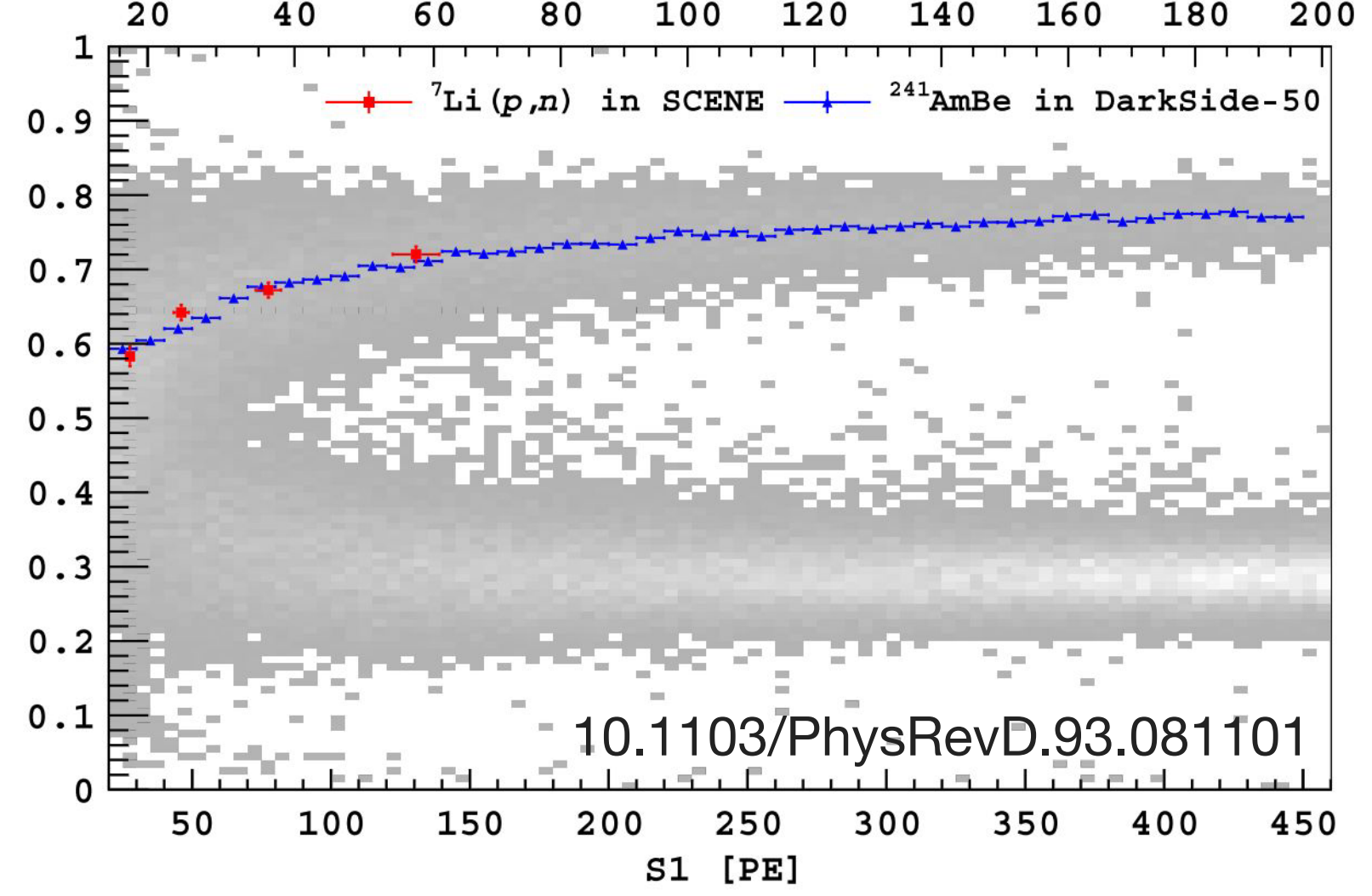
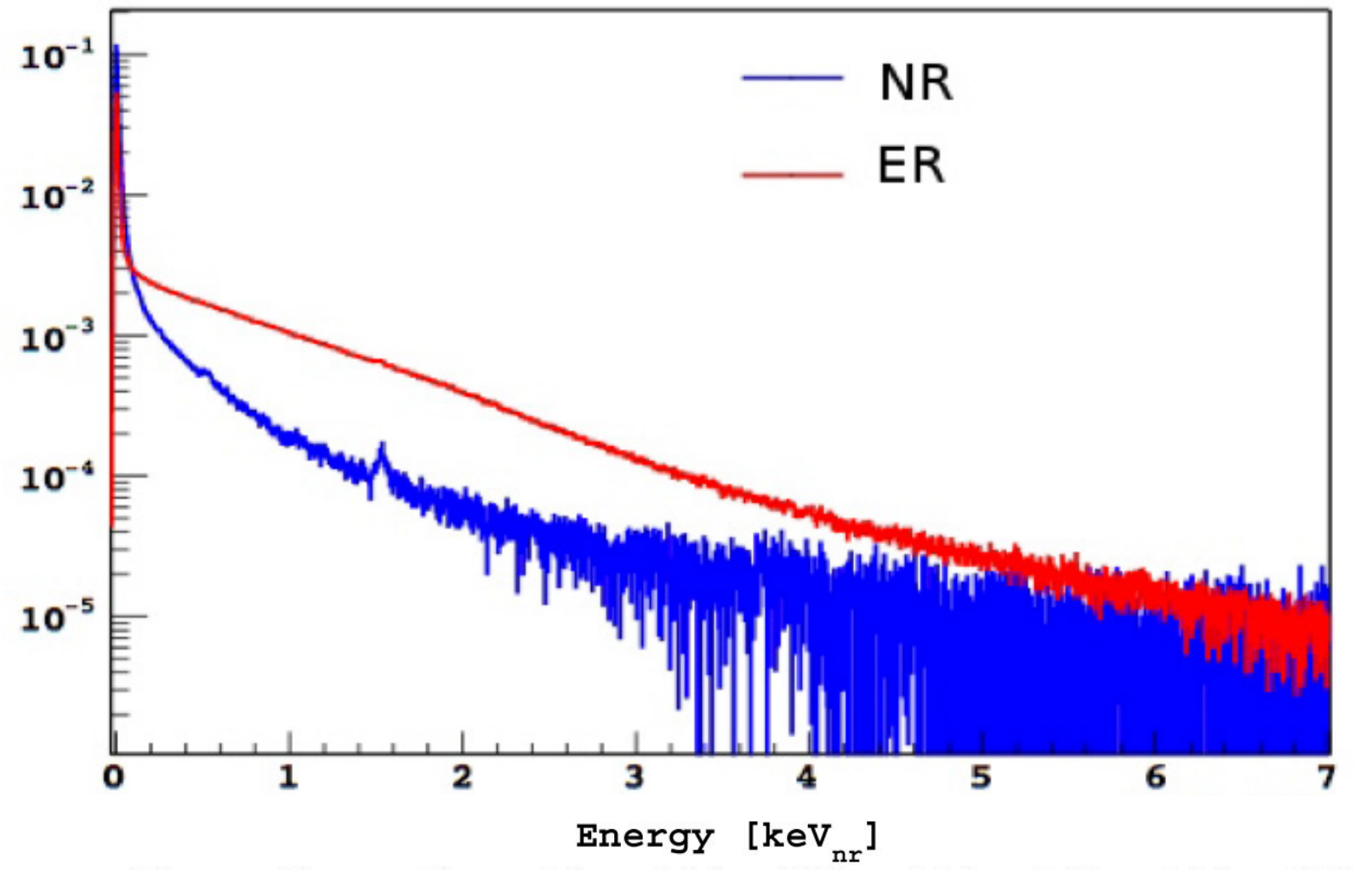
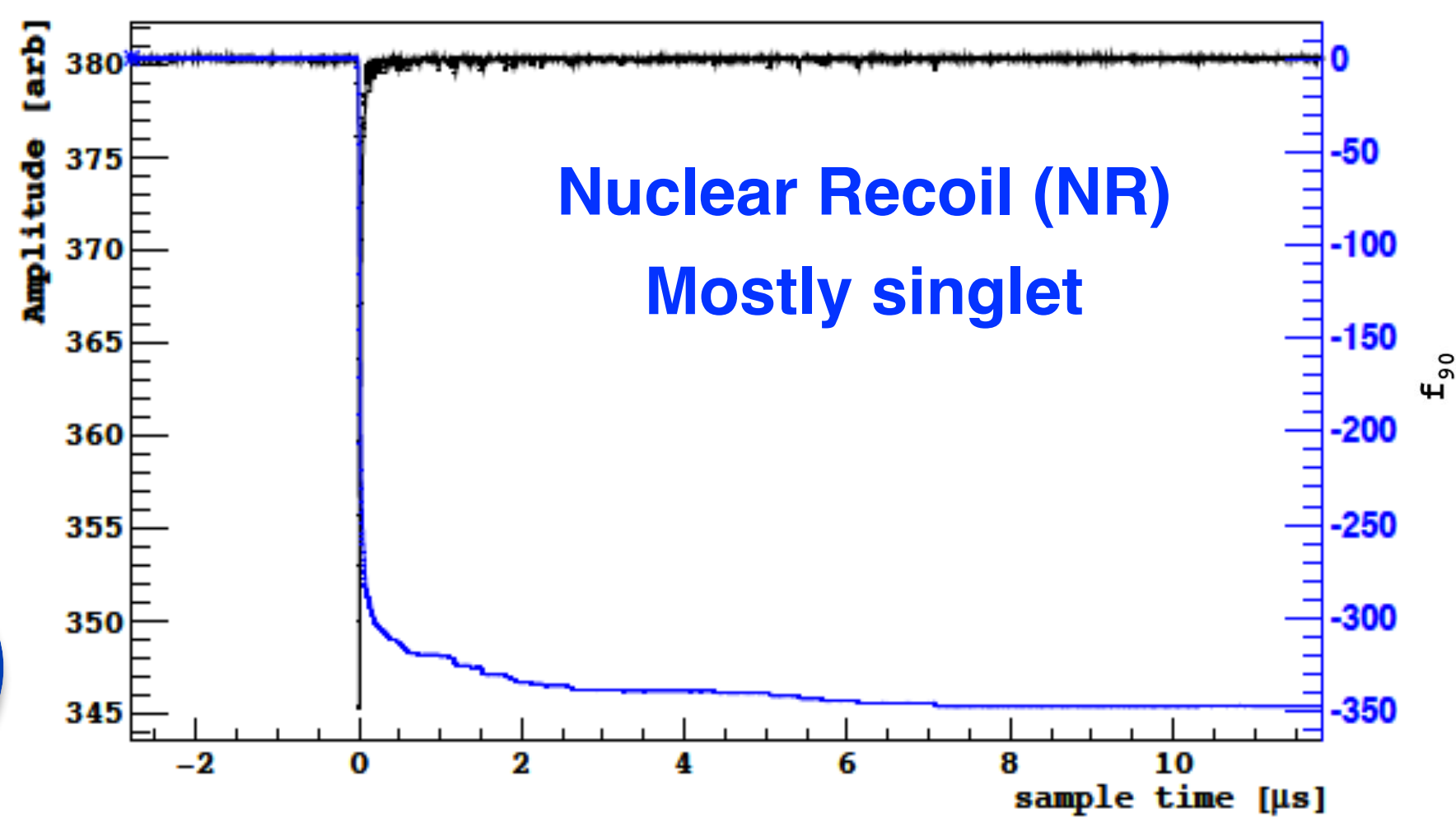
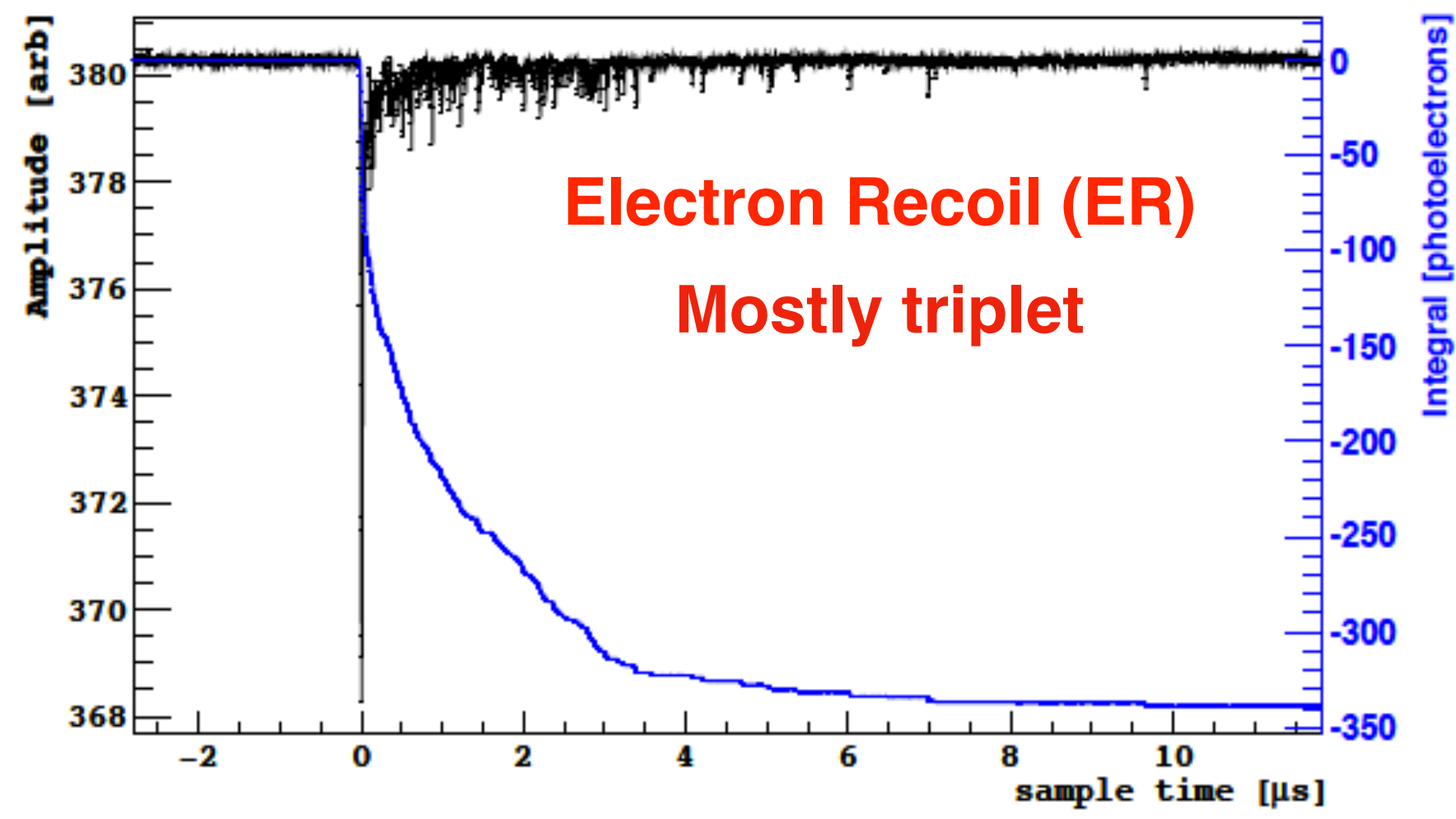
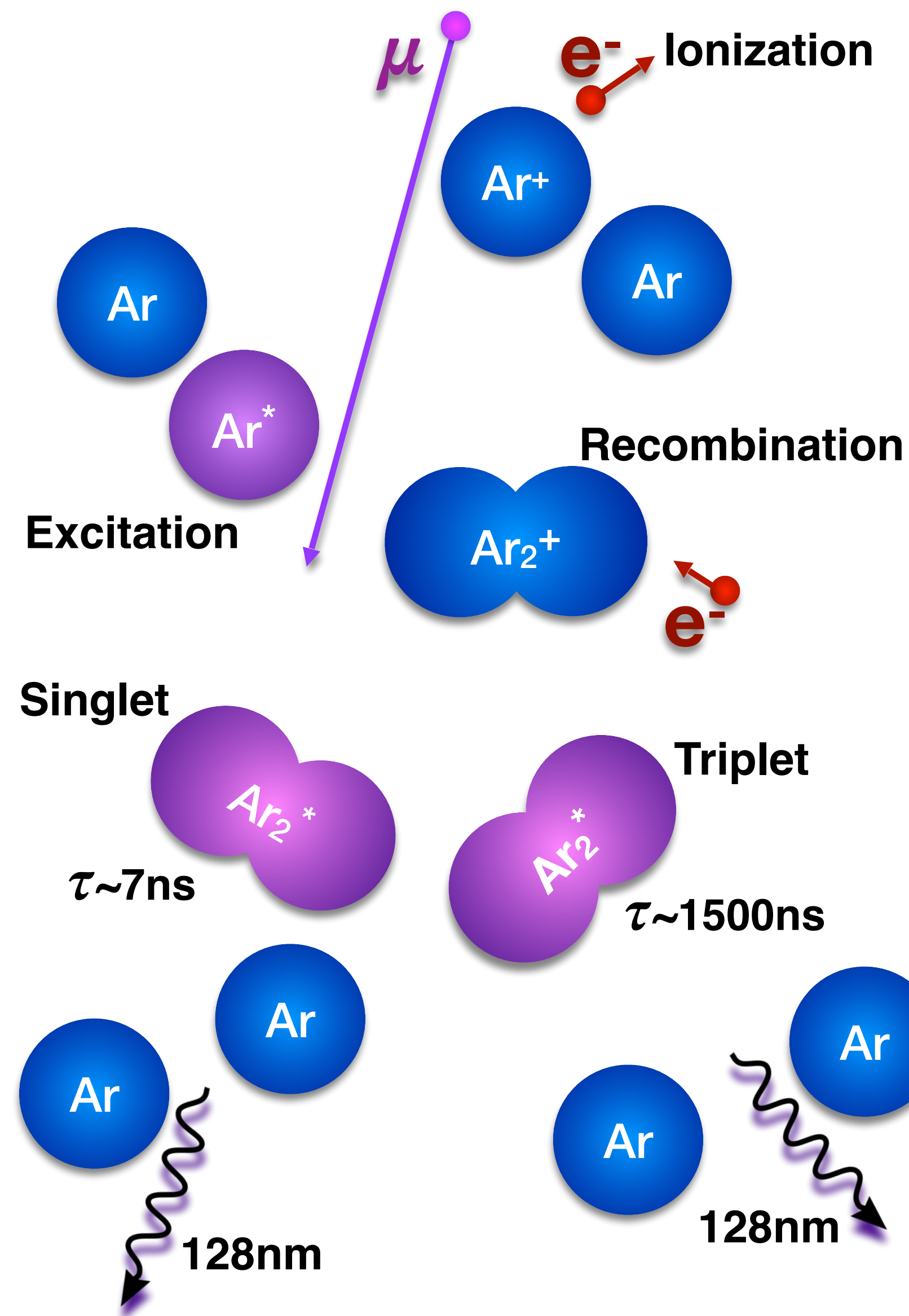
- WIMP DM signal: nuclear recoils (NR)
- Electron Recoils (ER) are background
- High density ✓
 - Self screening
 - Good scalability
- Easy(-ish) purification, also online ✓
- Target Excitation:
 - Scintillation ✓
 - Ionization ✓
- ER (background) rejection ✓
- NR quenching at low energies ✗



		<i>LAr</i>	<i>LKr</i>	<i>LXe</i>
Physical properties	Atomic number	18	36	54
	Boiling point at 1 bar, T_b (K)	87.3	119.8	165.0
	Density at T_b (g/cm^3)	1.40	2.41	2.94
Ionisation	W (eV) ¹	23.6	20.5	15.6
	Fano factor	0.11	~0.06	0.041
	Drift velocity ($\text{cm}/\mu\text{s}$) at 3 kV/cm	0.30	0.33	0.26
	Transversal diffusion coefficient at 1 kV/cm (cm^2/s)	~20		~80
Scintillation	Decay time ² , fast (ns)	5	2.1	2.2
	slow (ns)	1000	80	27/45
	Emission peak (nm)	127	150	175
	Light yield ² (phot./Mev)	40000	25000	42000
	Radiation length (cm)	14	4.7	2.8
	Moliere radius (cm)	10.0	6.6	5.7

Excellent discrimination power!

ER rejection in liquid argon



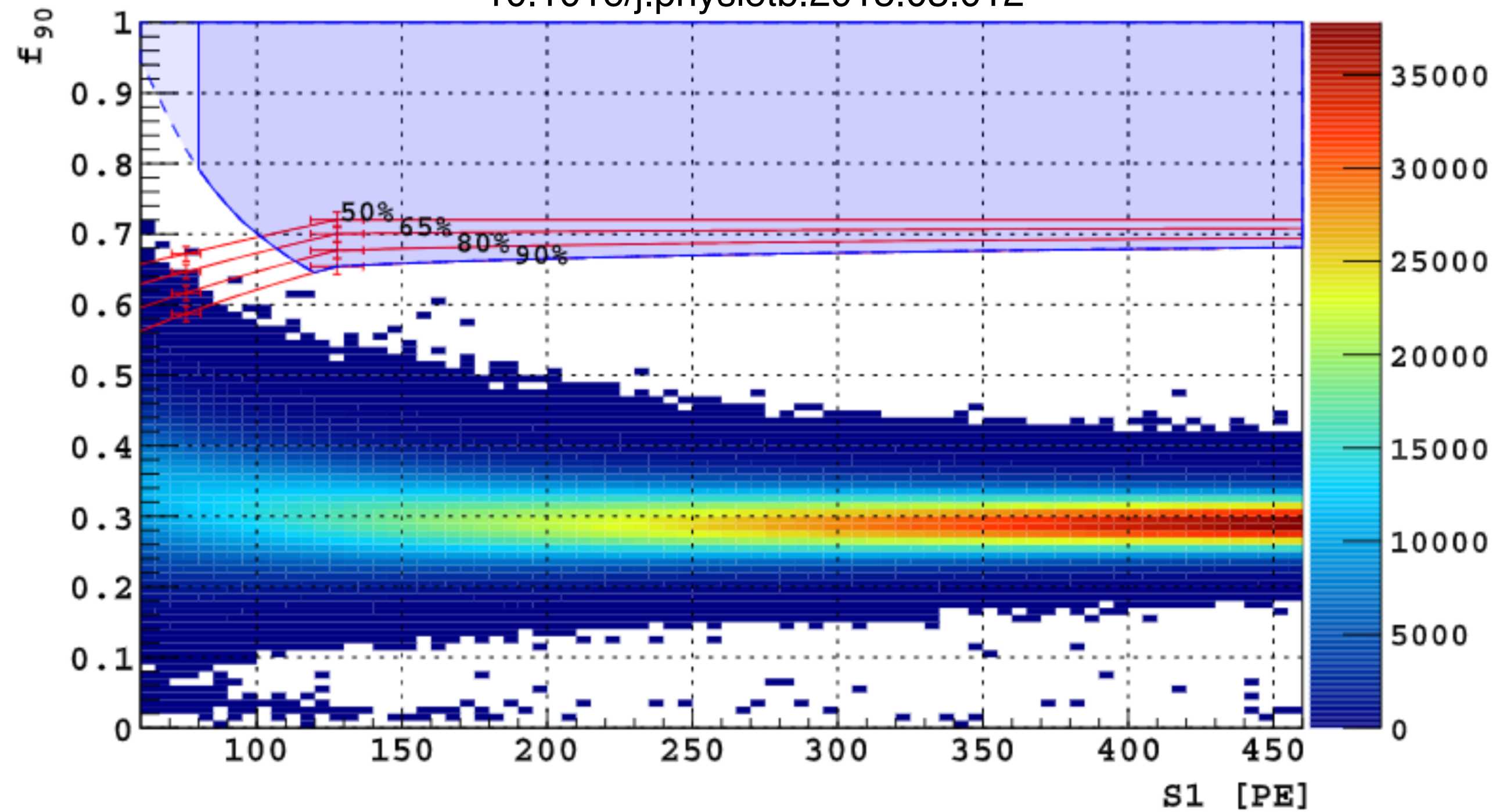
$\beta, \gamma \rightarrow \text{ER}$ $\nu, n, \text{WIMPs} \rightarrow \text{NR}$

$$f_{\text{prompt}} = \frac{\text{prompt light}}{\text{total light}}$$

ER rejection in LAr

DarkSide-50

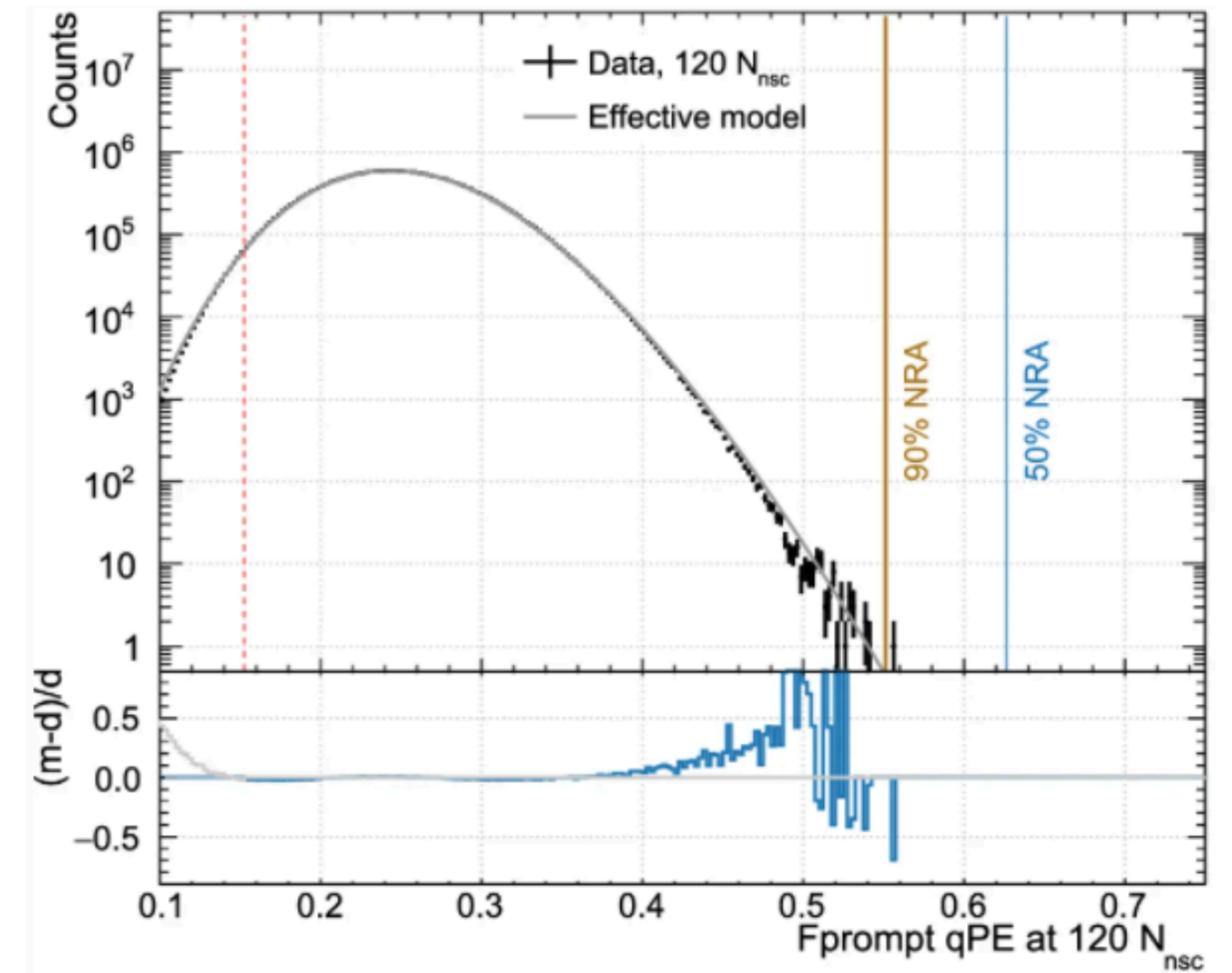
10.1016/j.physletb.2015.03.012



β, γ rejection better than 1.5×10^7

DEAP-3600

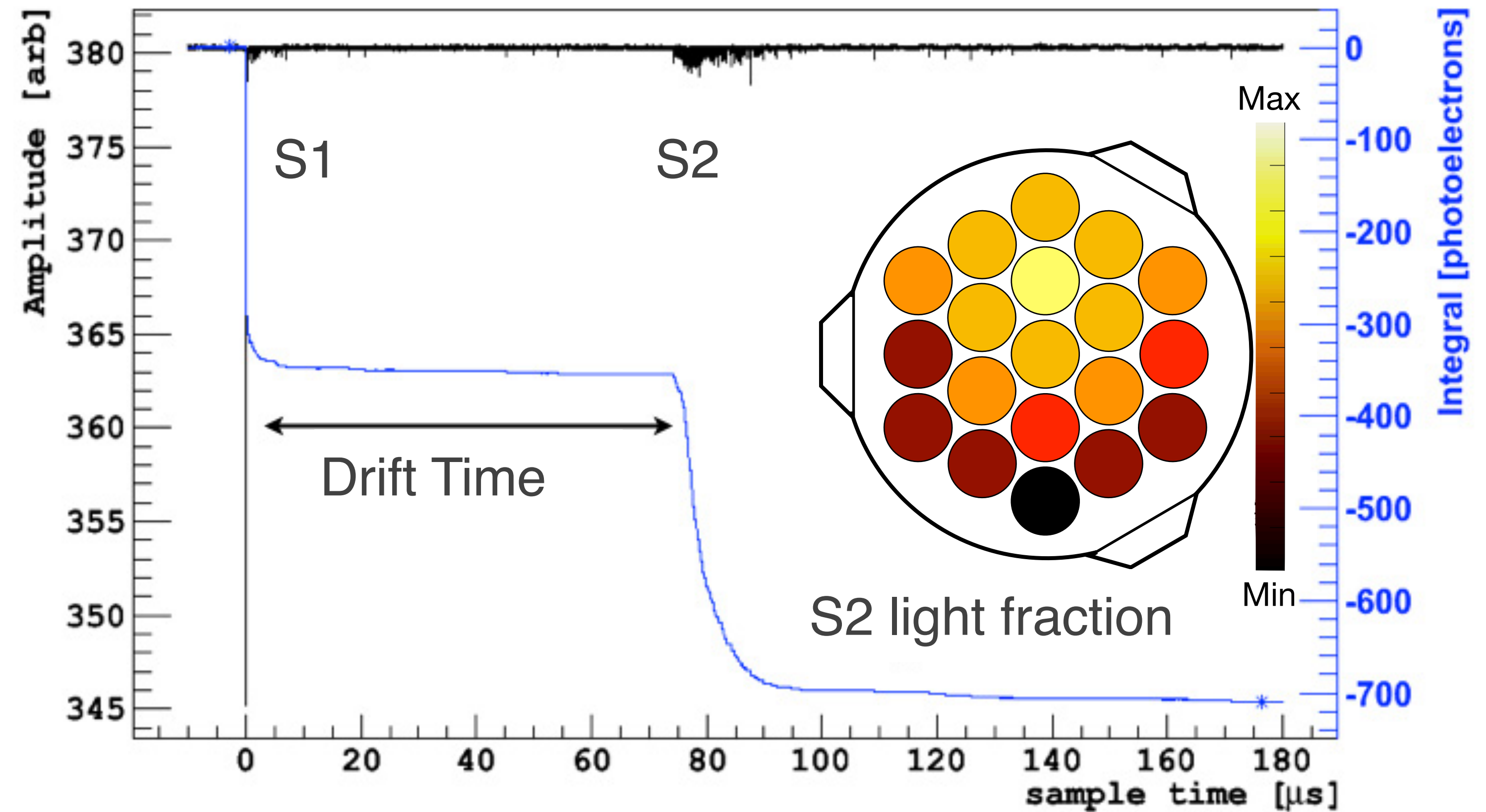
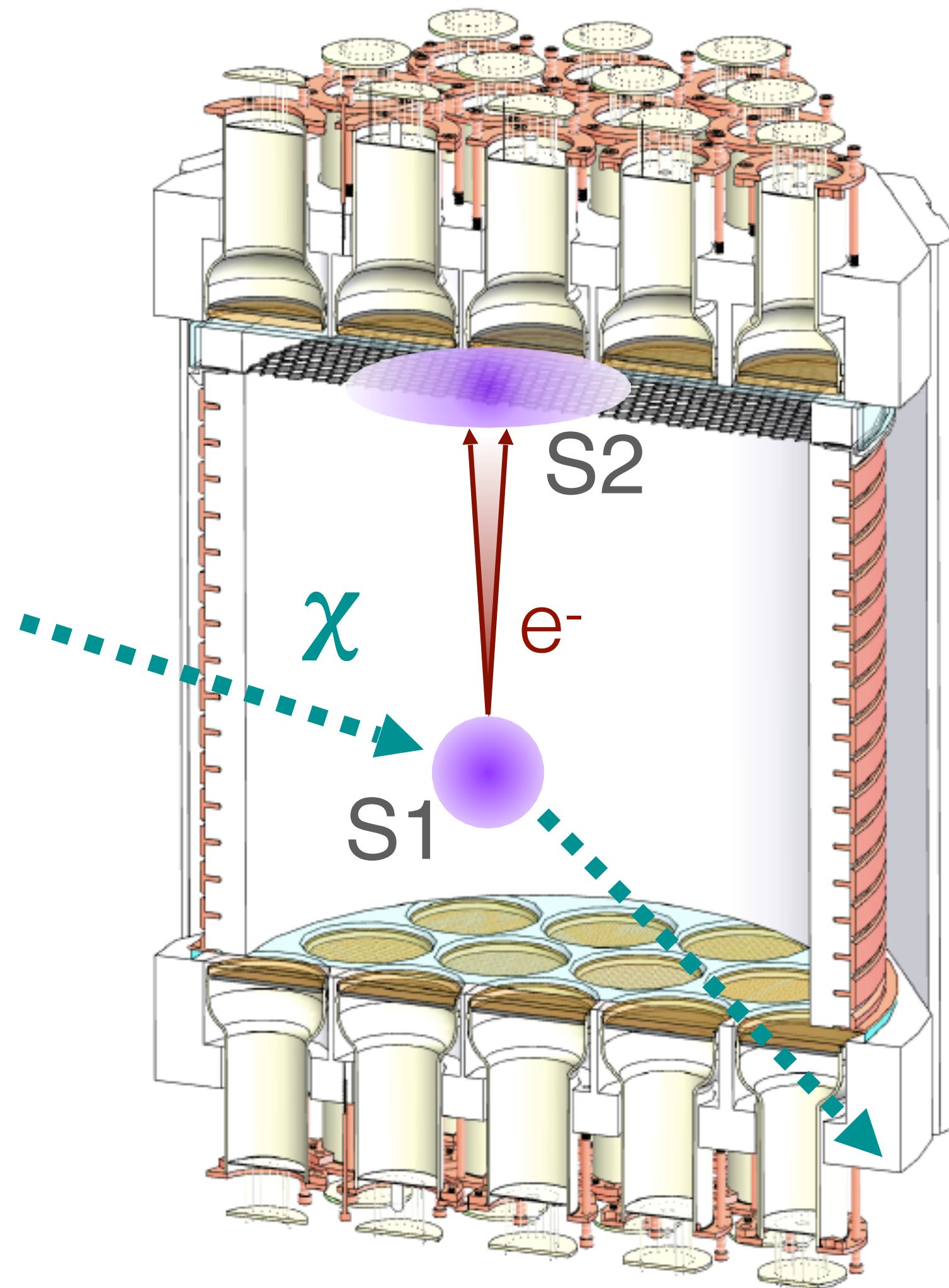
Eur. Phys. J. C 81,823 (2021)



β, γ rejection better than 10^8

Dual-phase TPCs

3D position reconstruction



S1 = Scintillation Light

S2 = Light from ionization e^-

- Z from S1-S2 time difference
- XY from S2 light distribution

- Definition of a Fiducial Volume
- Rejection of multiple scattering

The DarkSide Program

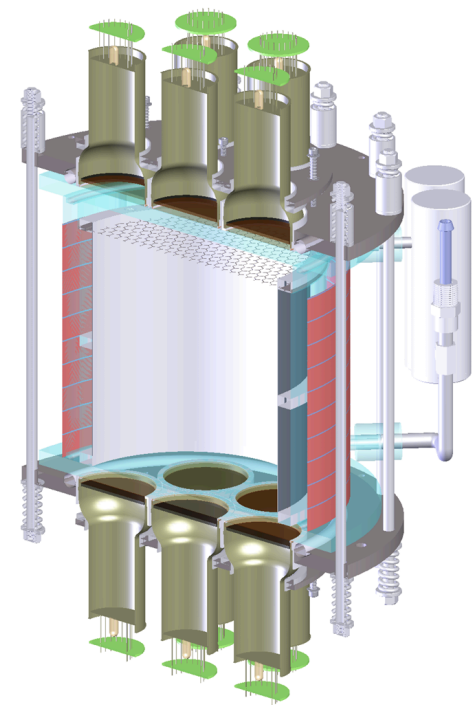
A multi-stage approach

2012

2013 - 2018

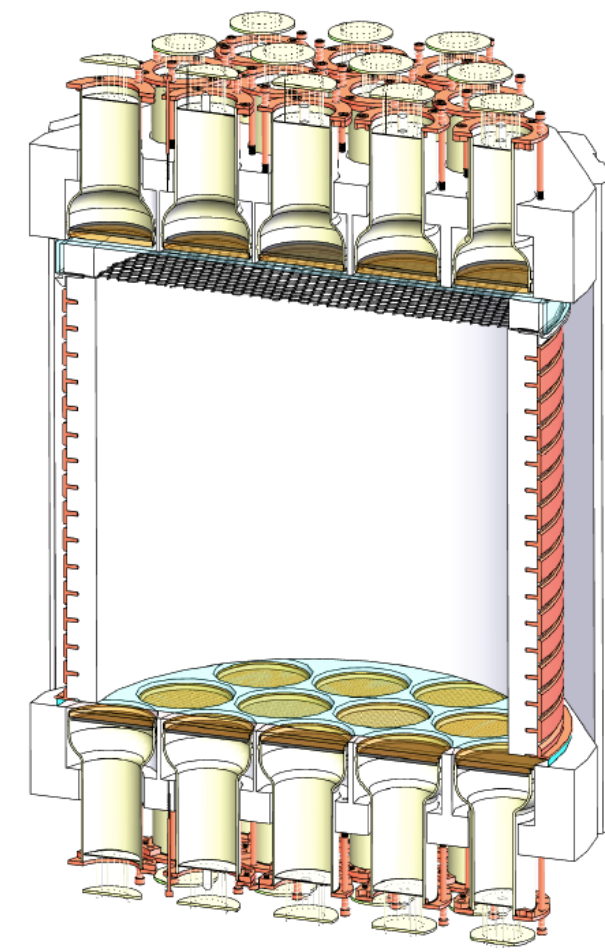
2025 - 2035

2030s - ...



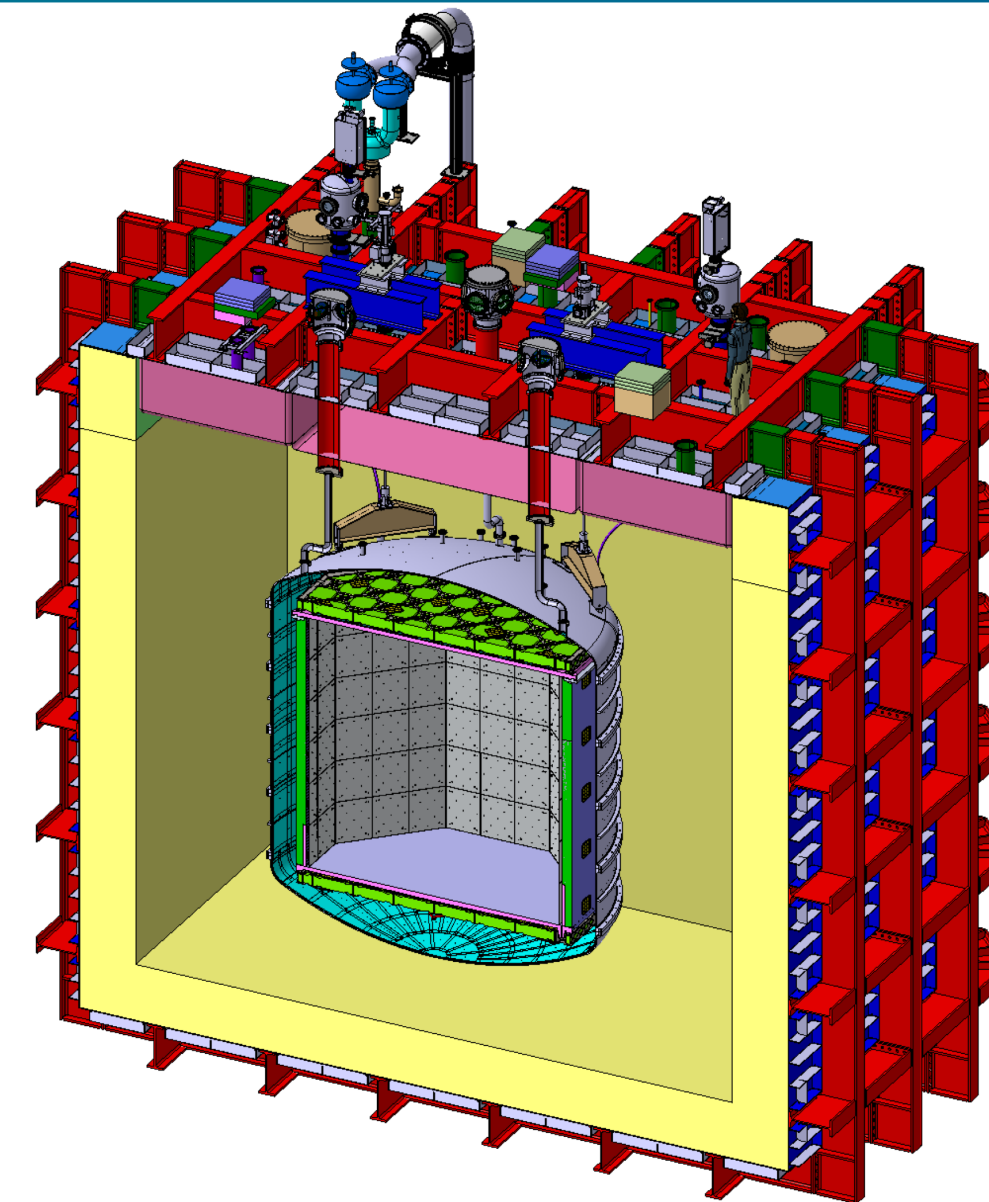
DarkSide-10

- First prototype
- Helped to refine TPC design
- Demonstrated a light yield $>9\text{PE/keV}_{ee}$



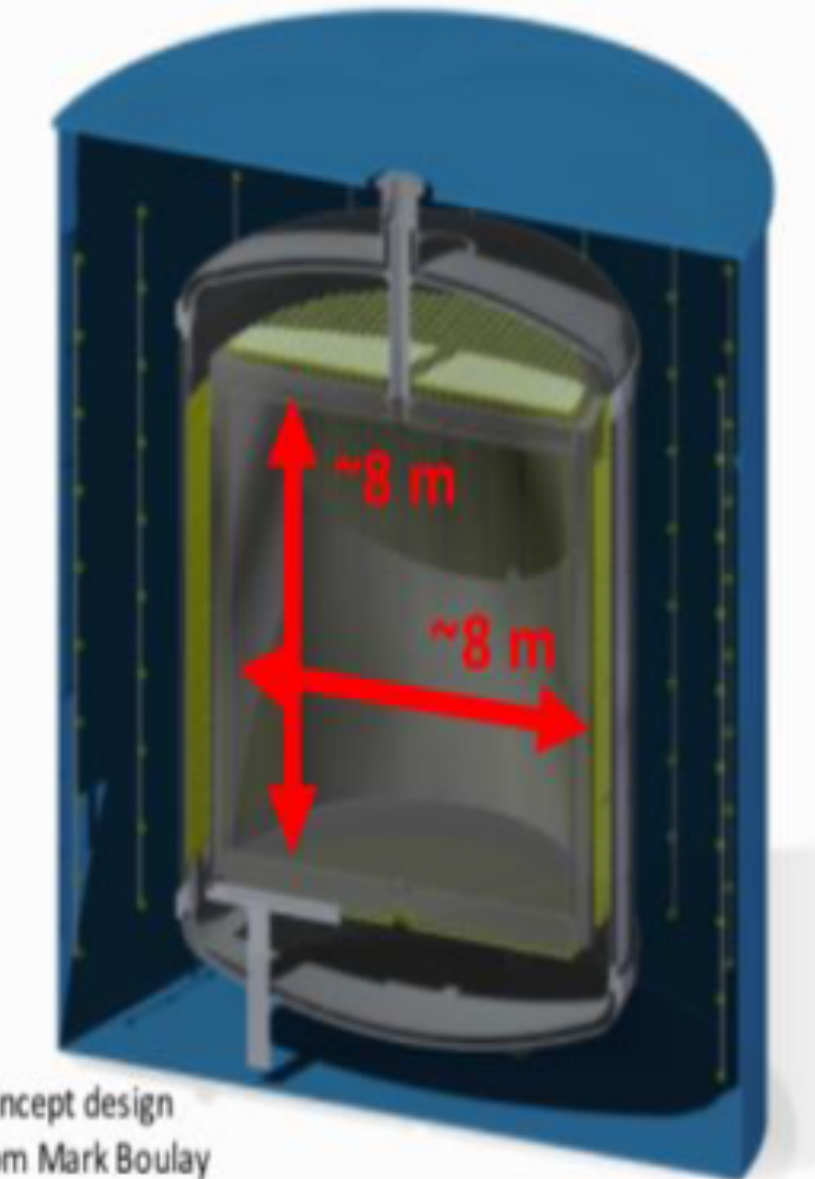
DarkSide-50

- Science detector
- Demonstrated the use of UAr
- First background-free results
- Best limits for low mass WIMP searches



DarkSide-20k @ LNGS

- Novel technologies
- First peek into the neutrino fog
- Nominal exposure: 200 t y



Concept design
from Mark Boulay

Argo @ SNOLAB

- Ultimate LAr DM detector
- Push well into the neutrino fog
- Nominal exposure: 3000 t y

DarkSide-50

2023 Results

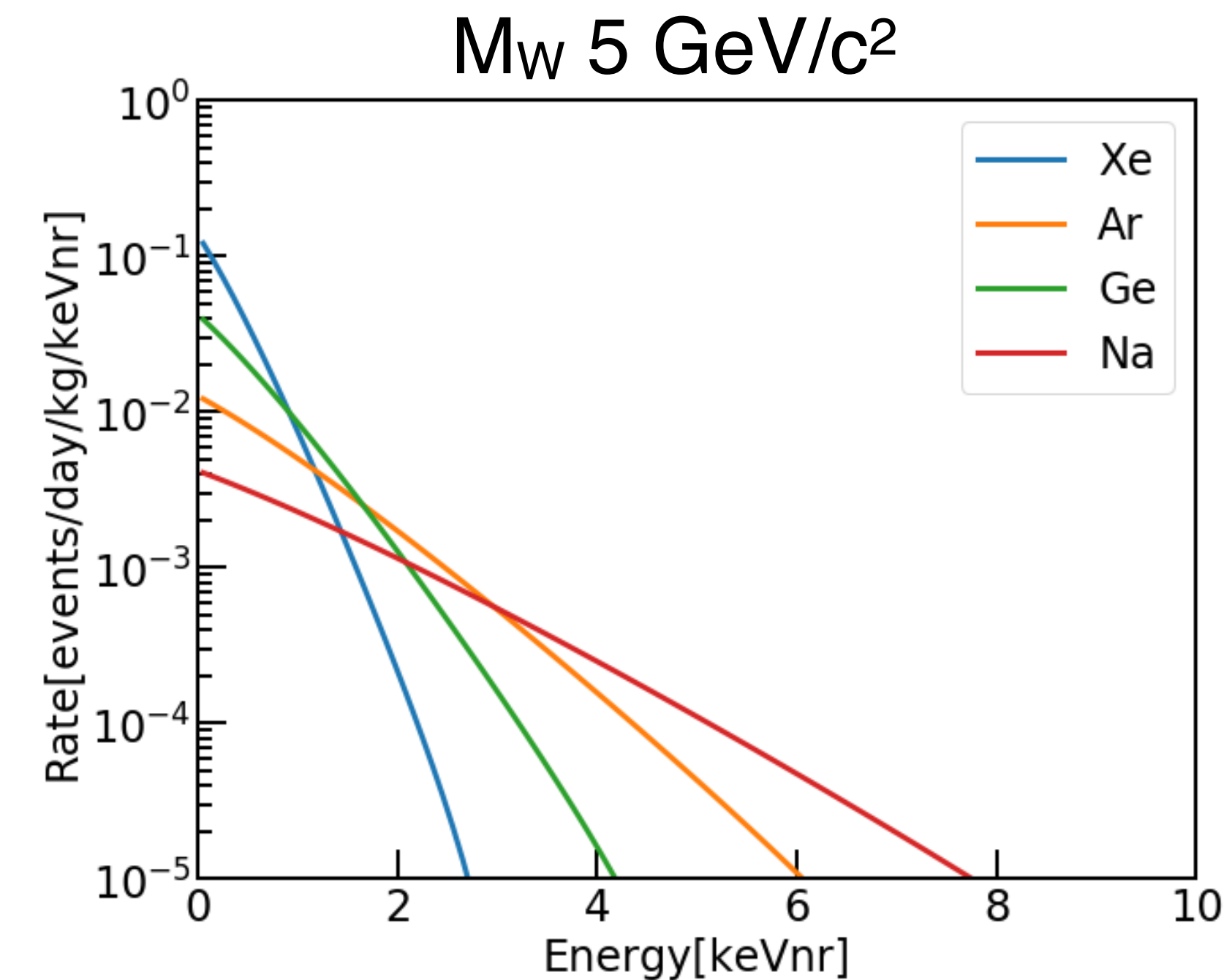
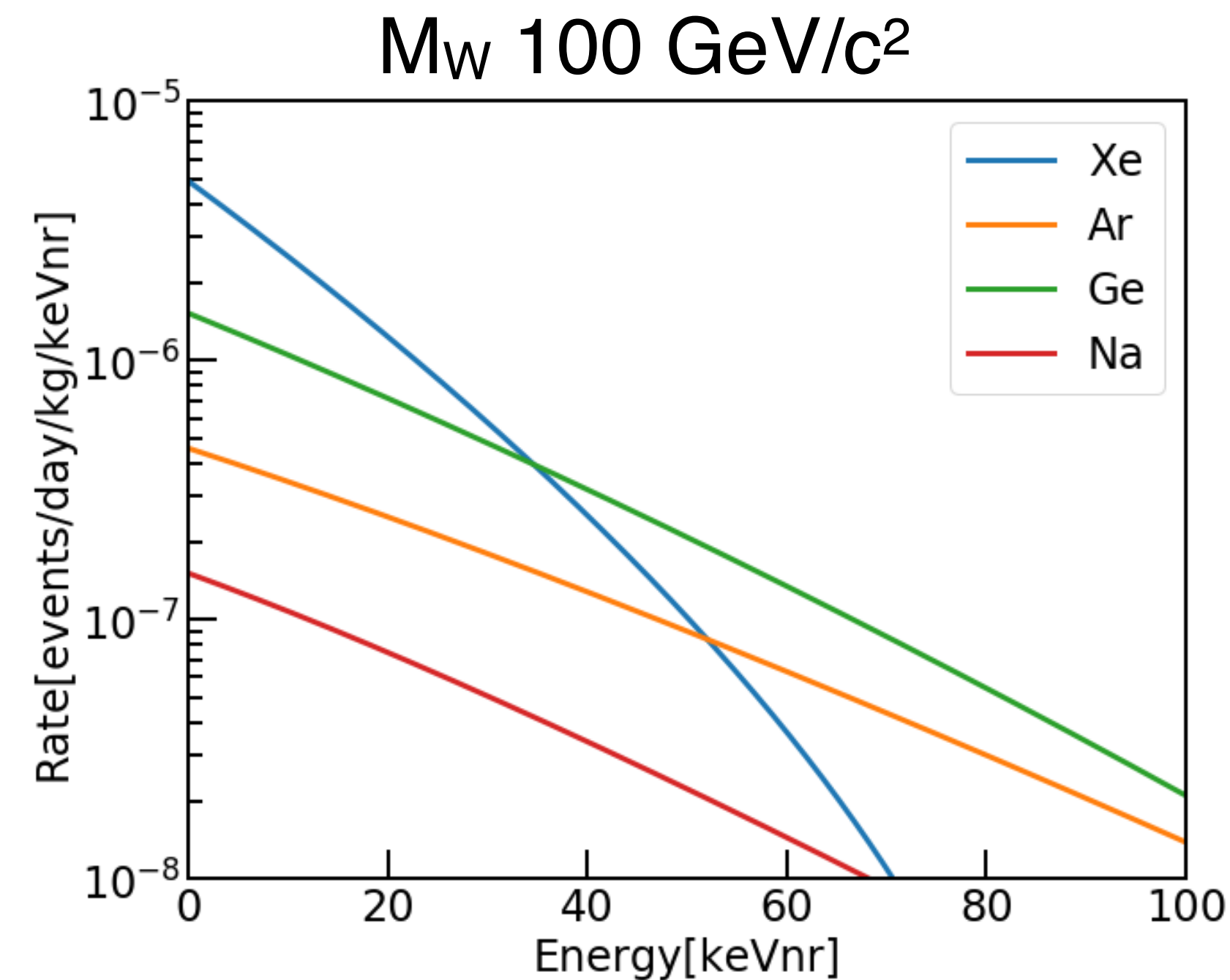
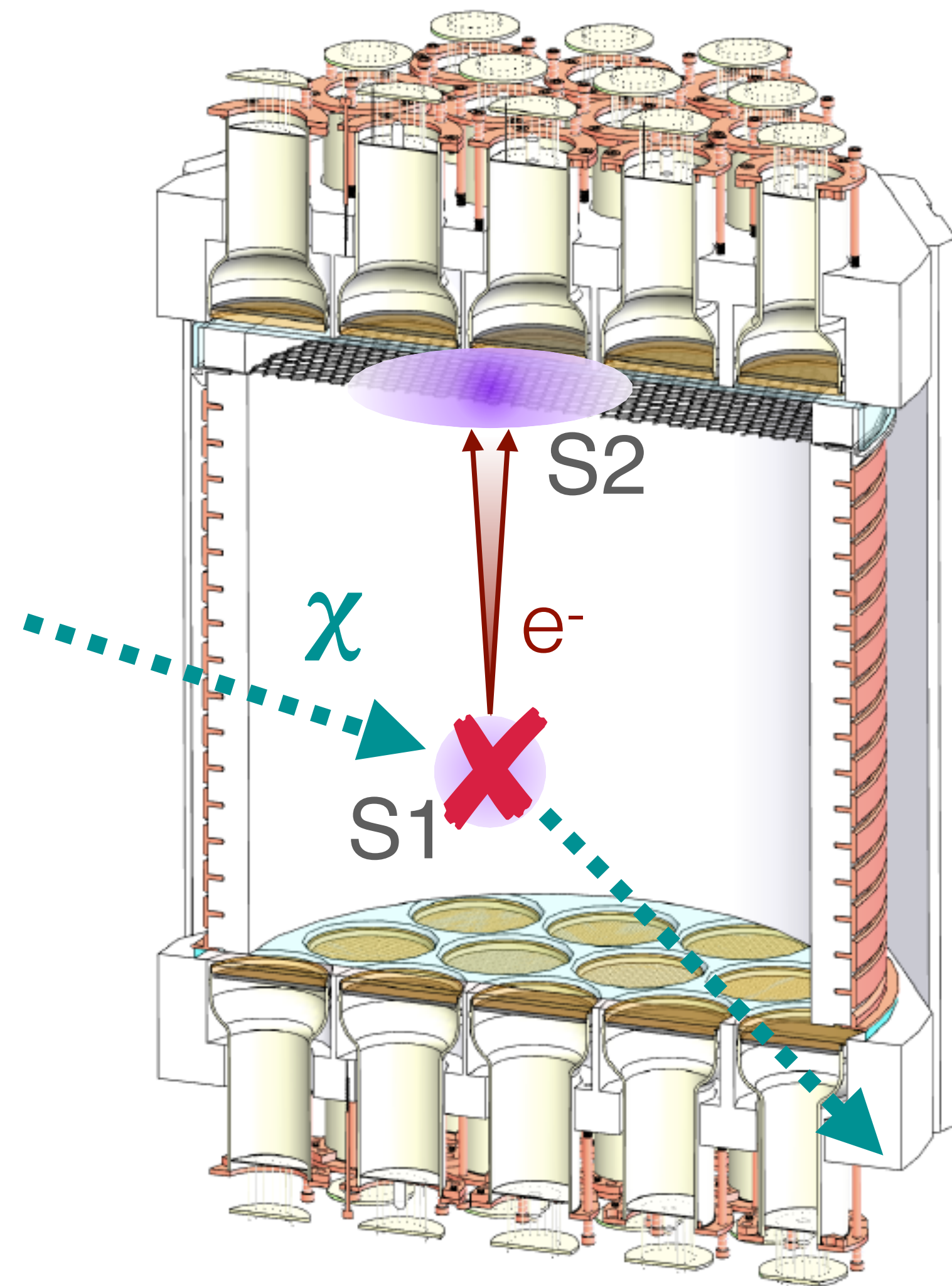
Phys.Rev.Lett. 130 (2023) 10, 101002

Phys.Rev.Lett. 130 (2023) 10, 101001

Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) 6, 063001

Lower the energy threshold

Lower the energy threshold \Rightarrow Look at the S2 only events

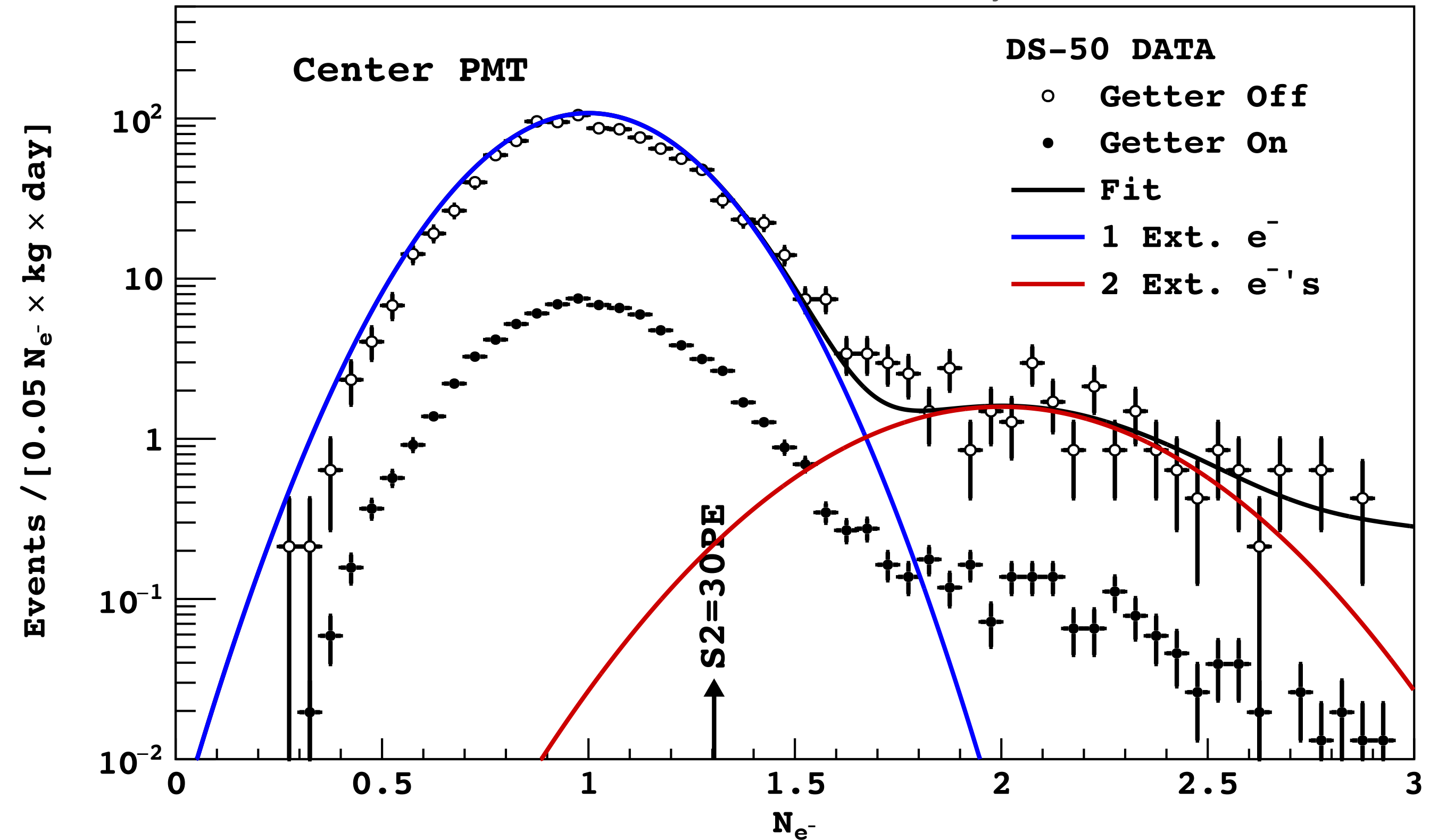
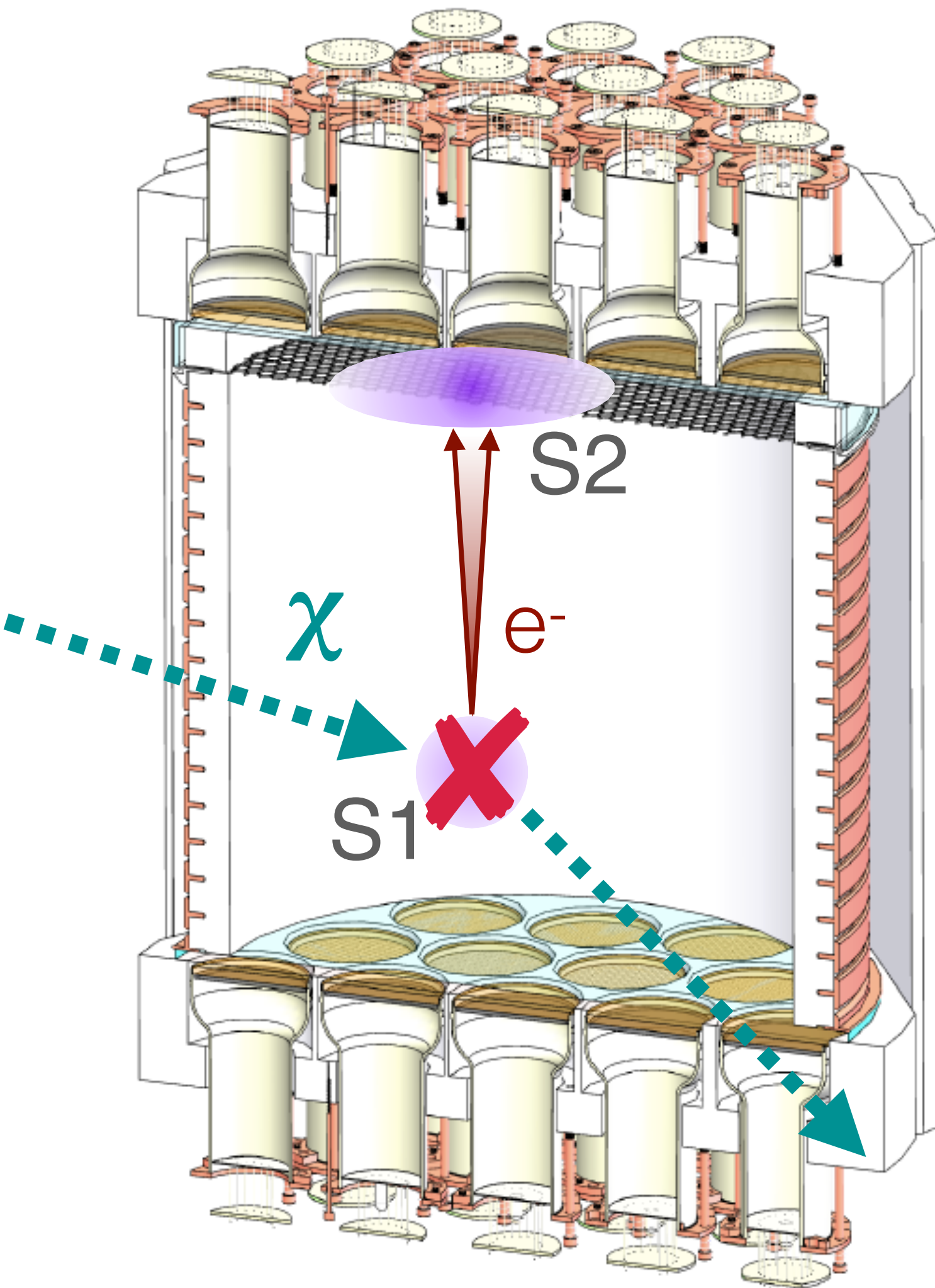


- S2 \gg S1 (23ph/e⁻ in DS50)
- 100% Trigger eff. $>$ \sim 40PE
- 100% S2 identif. eff. $>$ \sim 30PE
- Thresholds: $<$ 0.1keV_{ee}, 0.4keV_{nr}

Lower the energy threshold

Lower the energy threshold \Rightarrow Look at the S2 only events

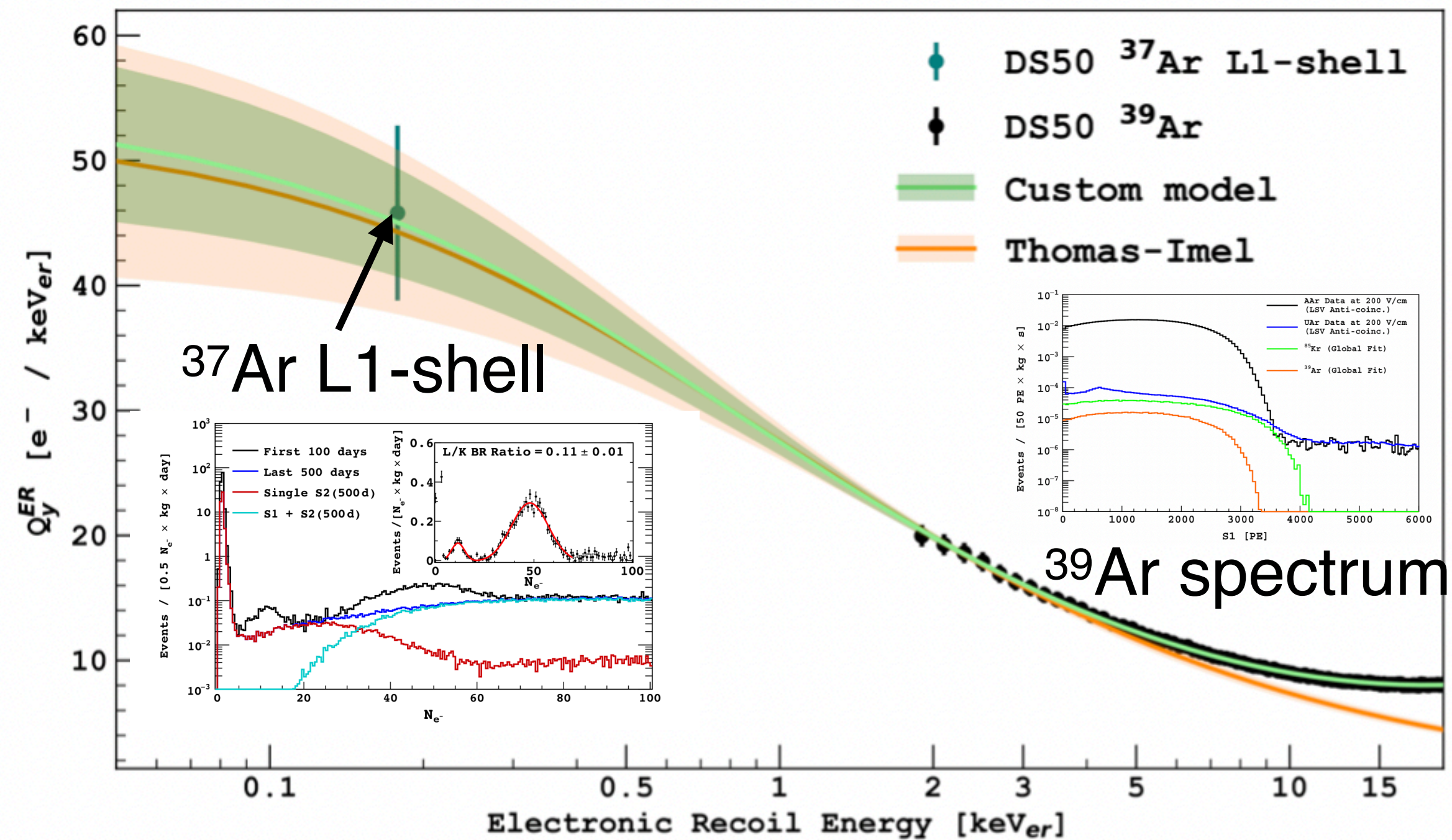
Phys. Rev. Lett. **121**, 081307



- S2 \gg S1 (23ph/e⁻ in DS50)
- 100% S2 identif. eff. $>$ \sim 30PE
- 100% Trigger eff. $>$ \sim 40PE
- Thresholds: $<$ 0.1keV_{ee}, 0.6keV_{nr}

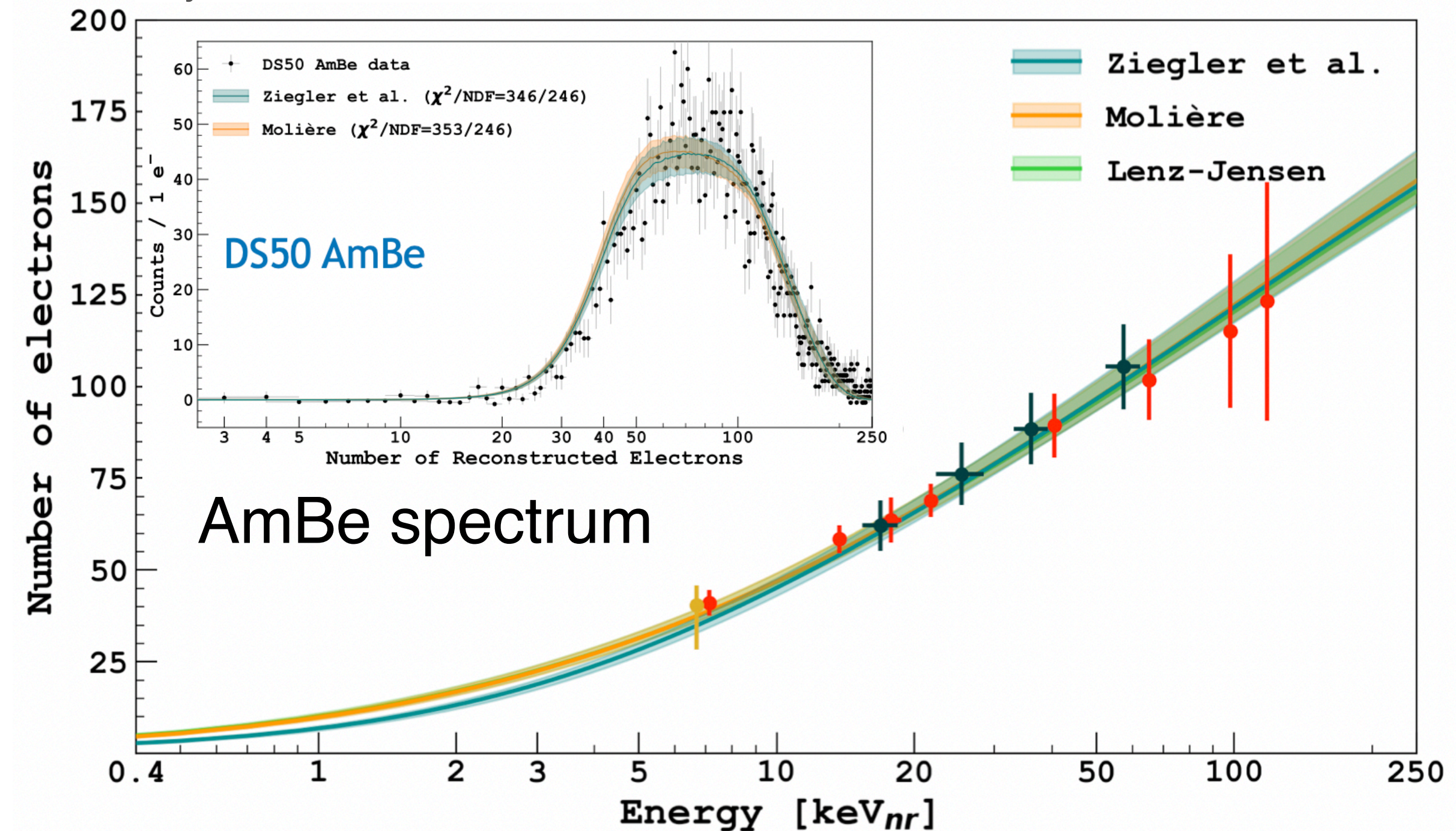
ER and NR energy scales

Phys. Rev. D **104**, 082005



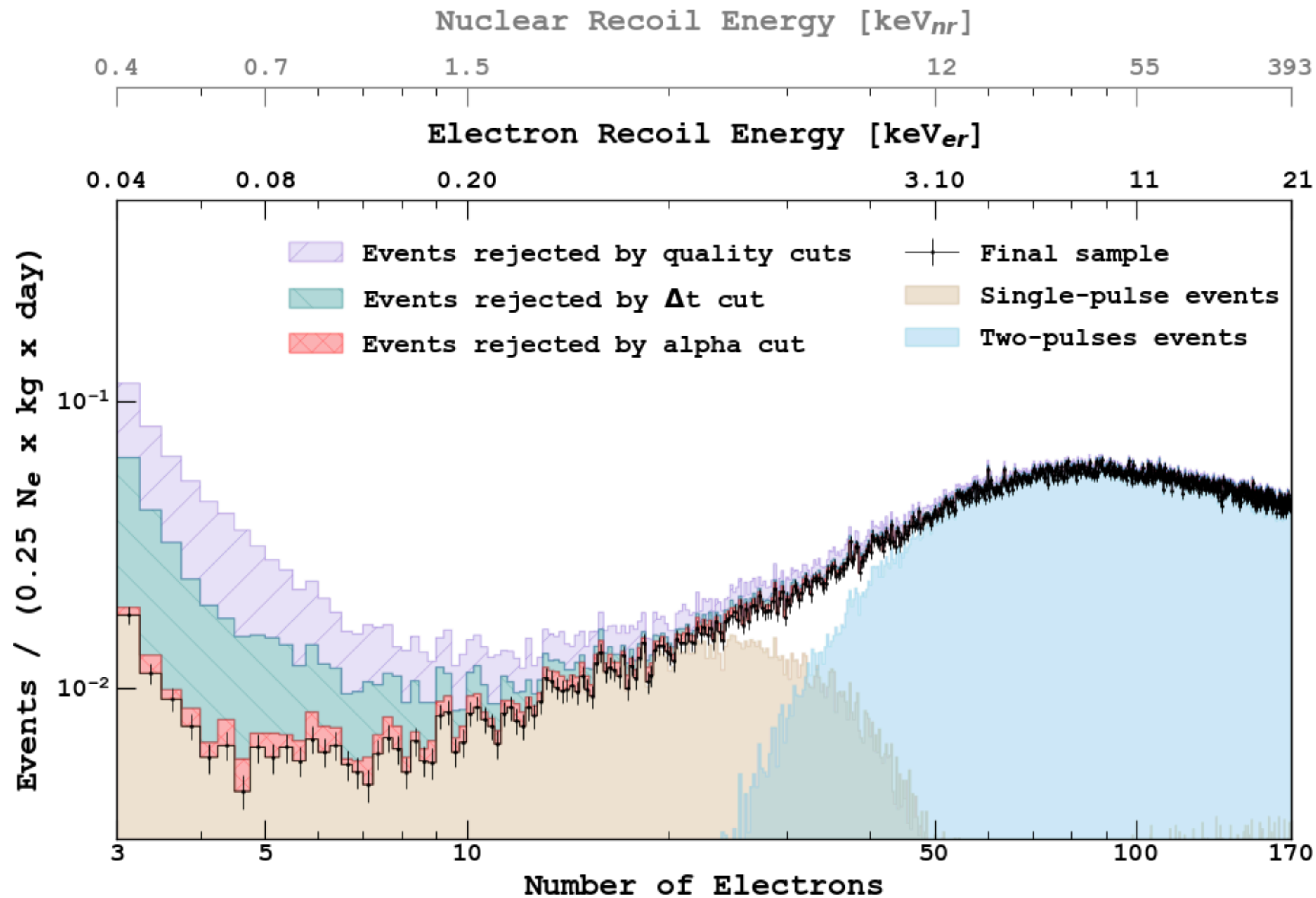
- First 100 days UAr dataset
- ER calibration from ^{37}Ar EC ($t_{1/2} = 35\text{d}$)
- ^{37}Ar lines:
 $E = 0.27\text{ keV} \rightarrow N_e = 11$
 $E = 2.82\text{ keV} \rightarrow N_e = 48$

Phys. Rev. D **104**, 082005



- MC template fit to DS50 AmBe and Am^{13}C neutron spectra data
- Red and black data points from external neutron calibrations (ARIS, SCENE)

Dataset



- Exposure: 653.1 live-days
- Average **trigger rate**: 1.54 Hz

Quality cuts

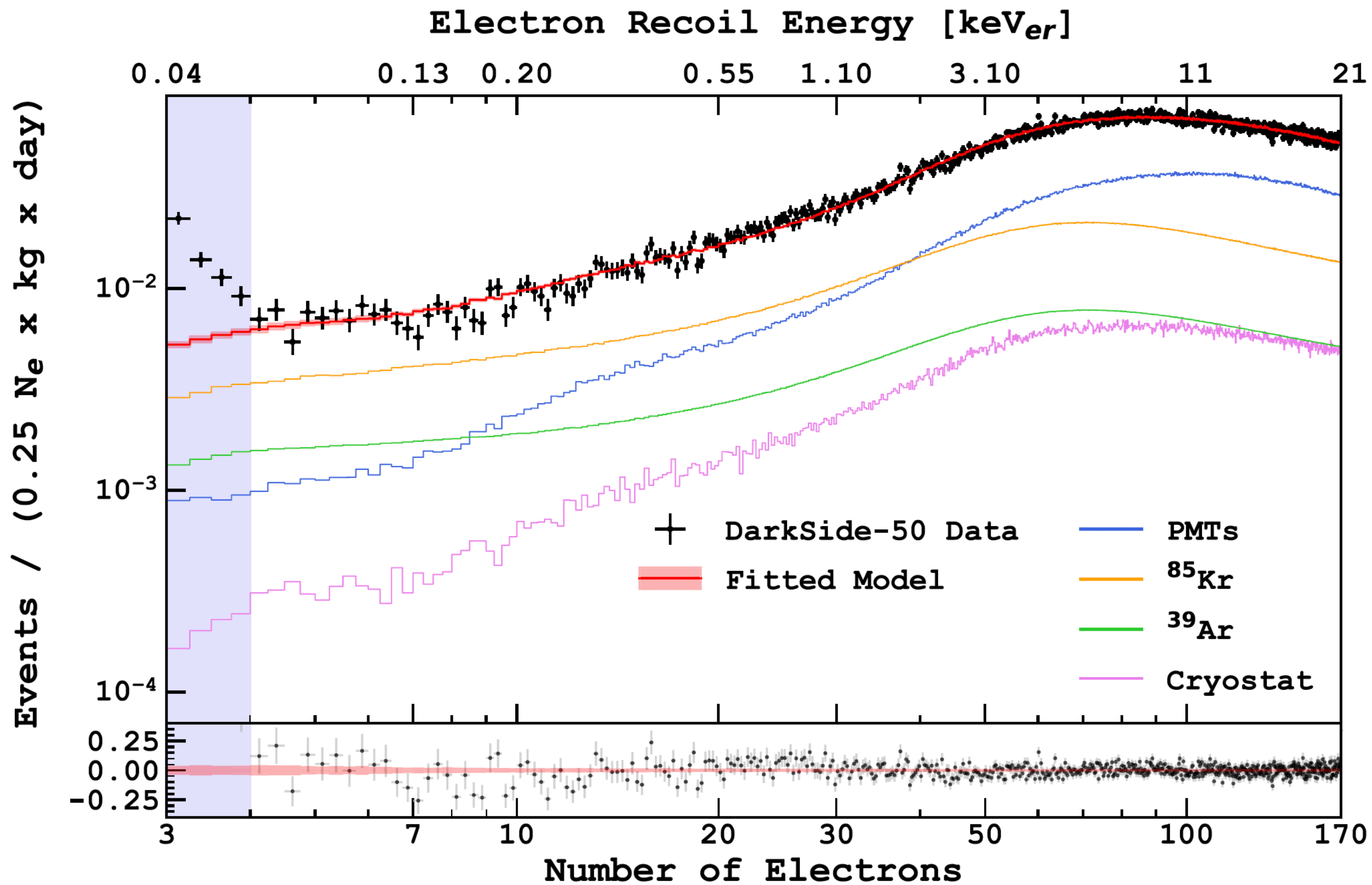
- Pulse-shape: remove anomalous pulses due to the pile-up
- Acceptance: 95% at 4 Ne and 99% at >15 Ne

Selection Cuts

- Fiducialization
- S2/S1 against S2's from alphas
- Time veto againsts spurious electrons

New high statistics Background Model

Background Model



- High statistics MC samples

Internals

- Argon-39
- Krypton-85

Externals

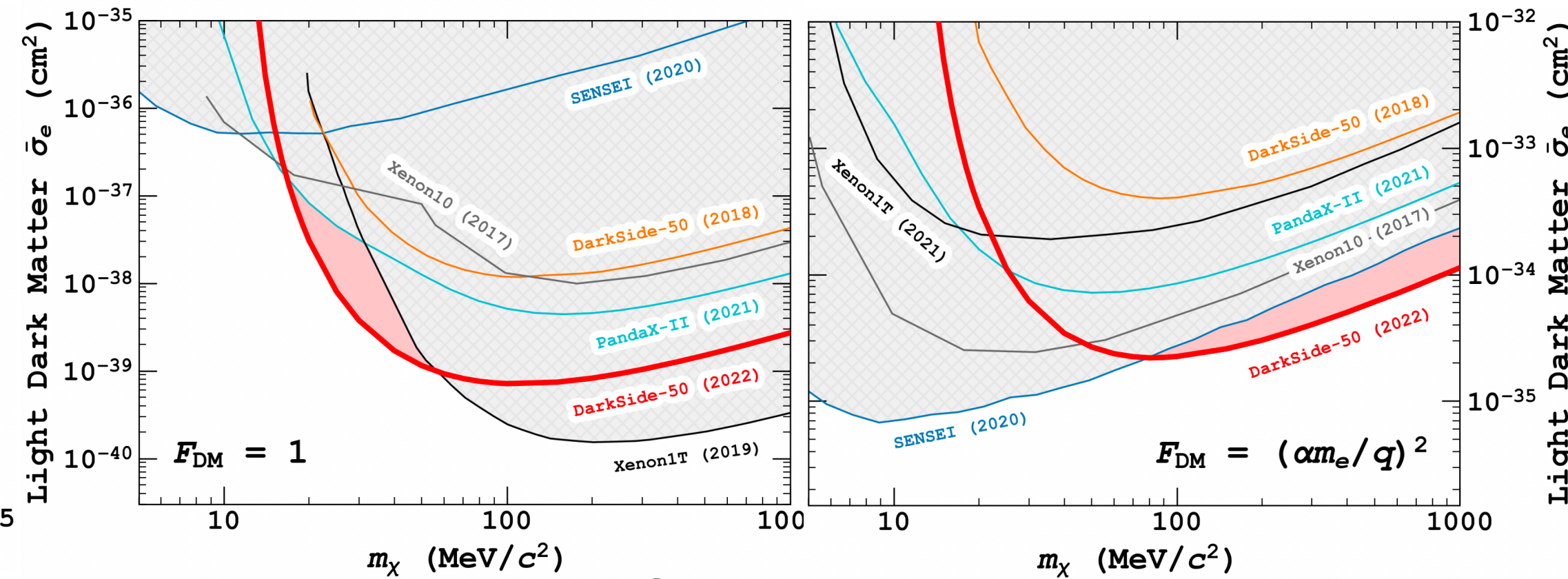
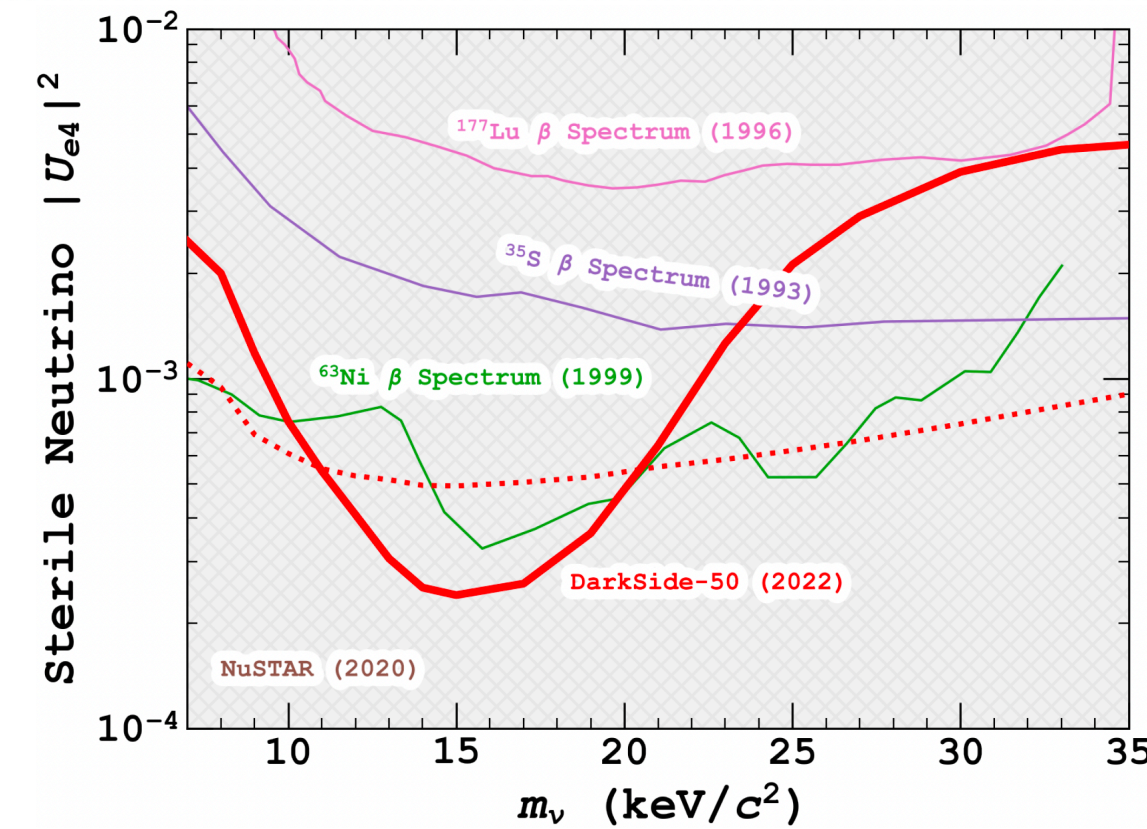
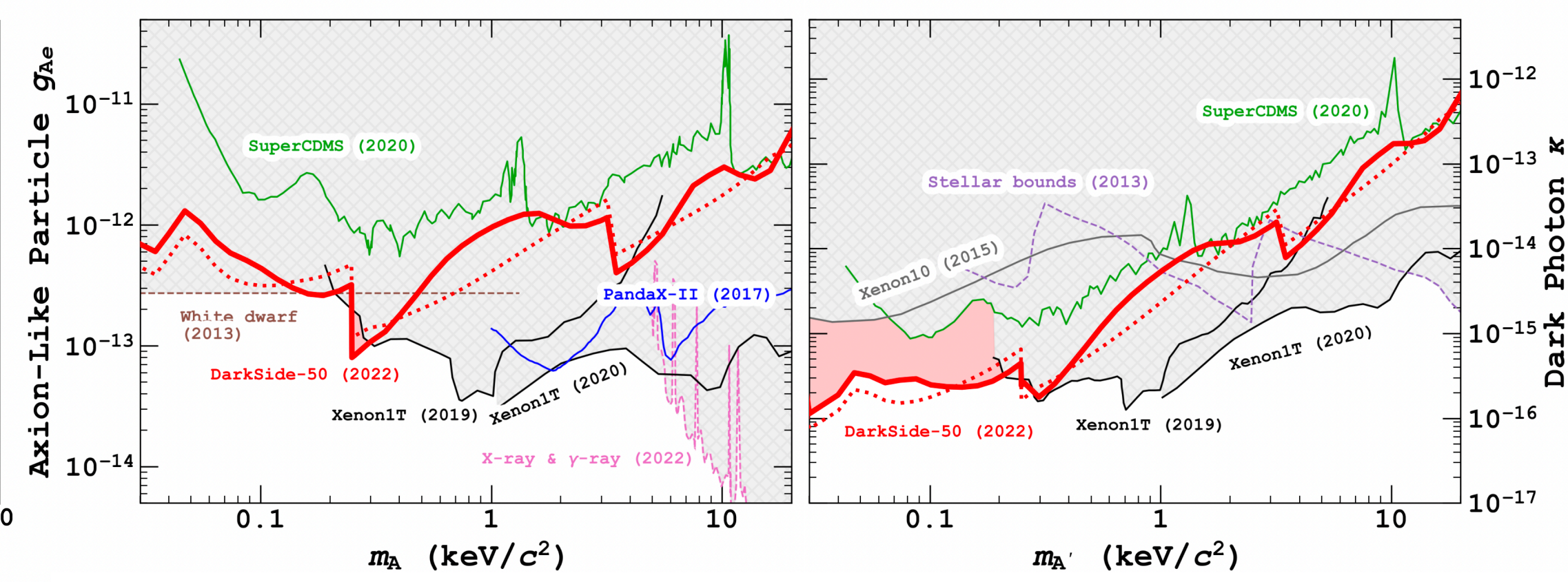
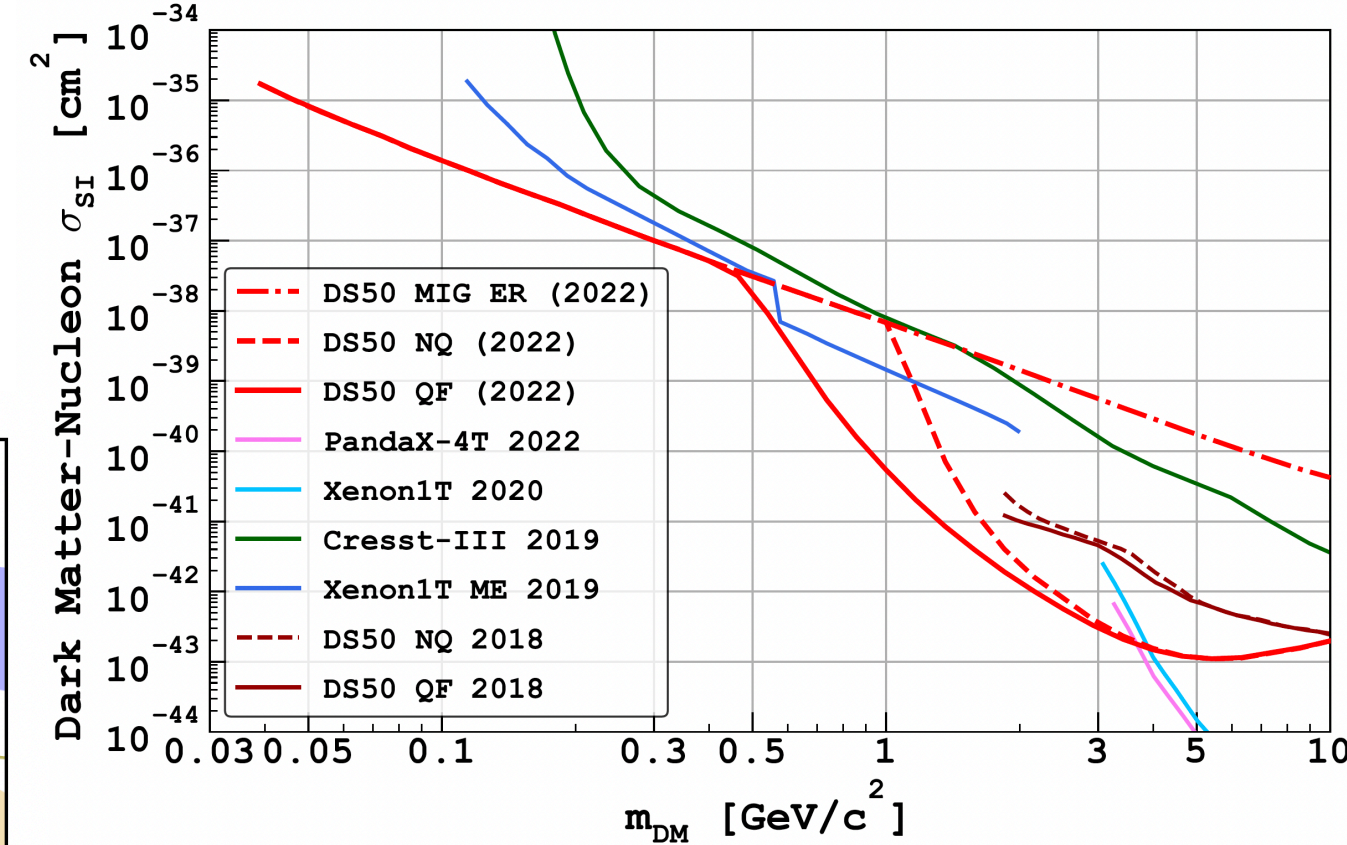
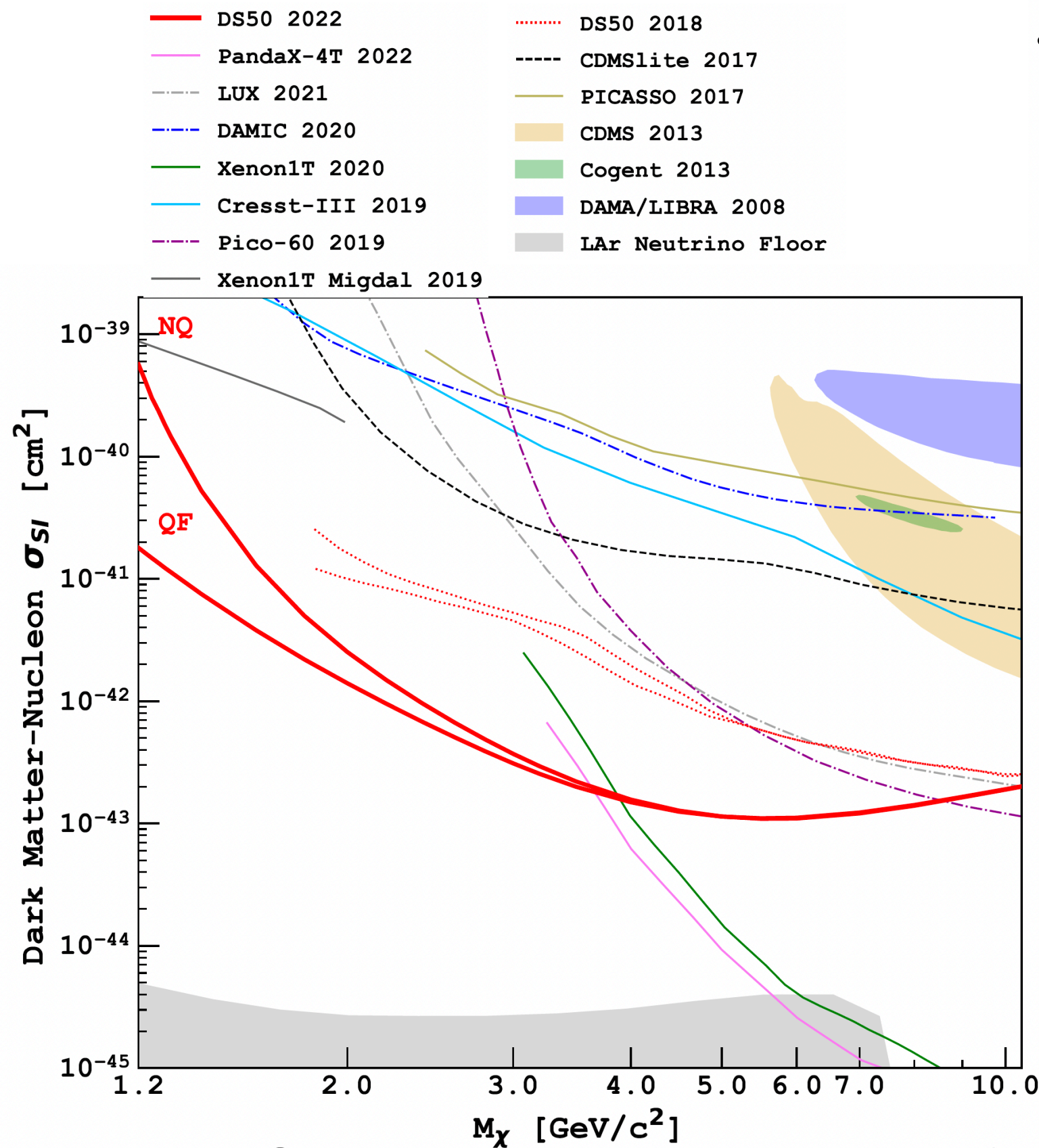
- PMTs
- Cryostat

A treasure trove of new limits

Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) 6, 063001

Phys.Rev.Lett. 130 (2023) 10, 101001

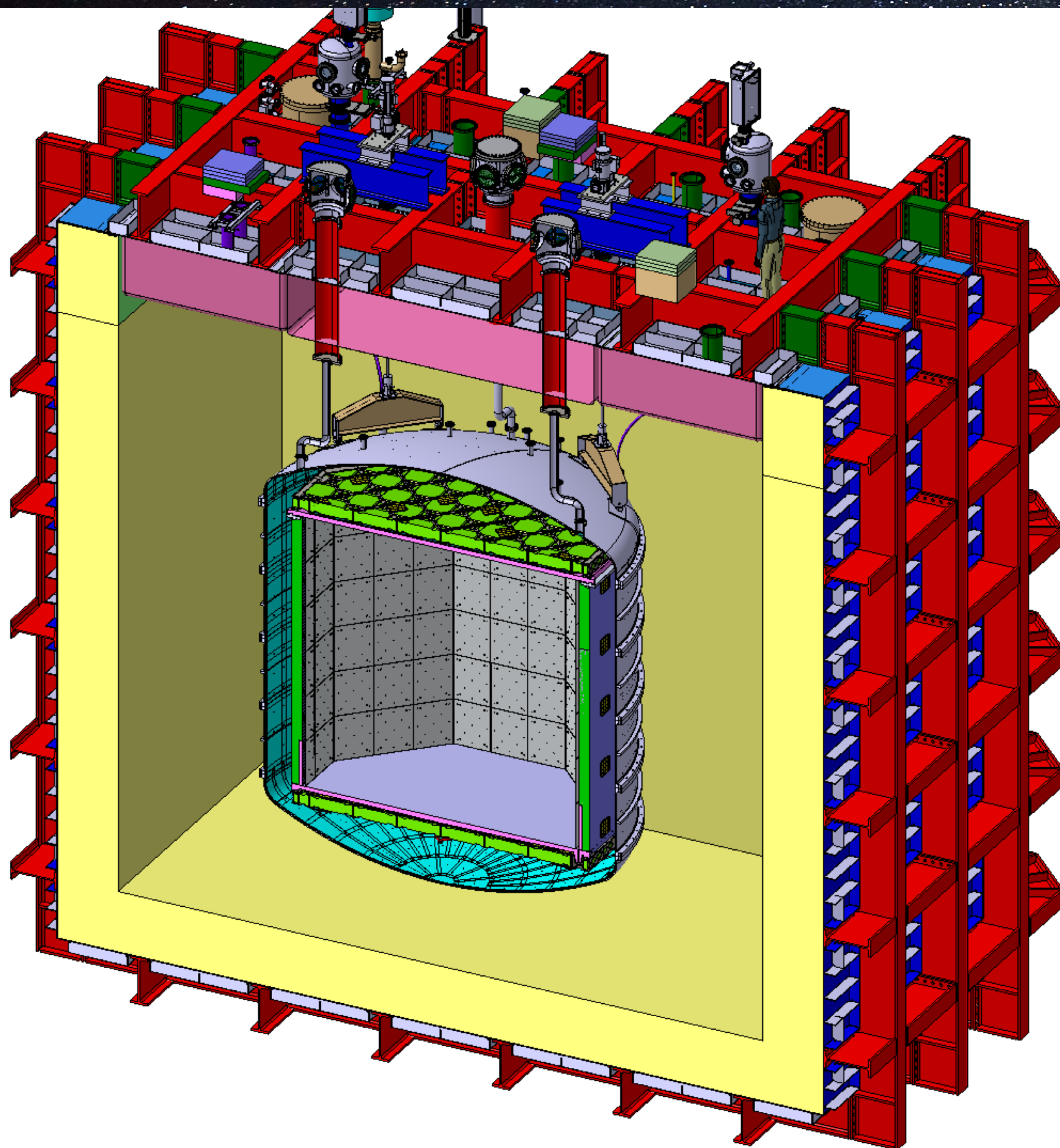
Phys.Rev.Lett. 130 (2023) 10, 101002



- DS-50 demonstrated the feasibility of LDM searches with dual-phase LAr TPCs.
- Use of ionization signals only: down to $E_{th} = 0.05 \text{ keV}_{ee}$ with 100% trigger efficiency.
- Many LDM models probed and world-leading limits. 4 papers published in Q2 of 2023 in PRD + 2 PRL

The DarkSide-20k Detector

Detector overview



Nested detectors structure:

ProtoDUNE-like cryostat ($8 \times 8 \times 8 \text{m}^3$) - Muon veto
SS vessel separating AAr from underground UAr.
Neutrons and γ veto
WIMP detector: dual-phase TPC hosting 50t of LAr
Fiducial mass: 20 tonnes

Multiple detection channels for bkg suppression:

Neutron after cuts: < 0.1 in 100 t yr
 β and γ after cuts: < 0.1 in 100 t yr

Position reconstruction resolution:

~ 1 cm in XY
 ~ 1 mm in Z

Inner Detector

- **ID: TPC** and **VETO** integrated

- **TPC:**

- top + bottom: PMMA + TPB
- lateral walls: Gd-PMMA + ESR + TPB
- anode + cathode + field cage: Clevios

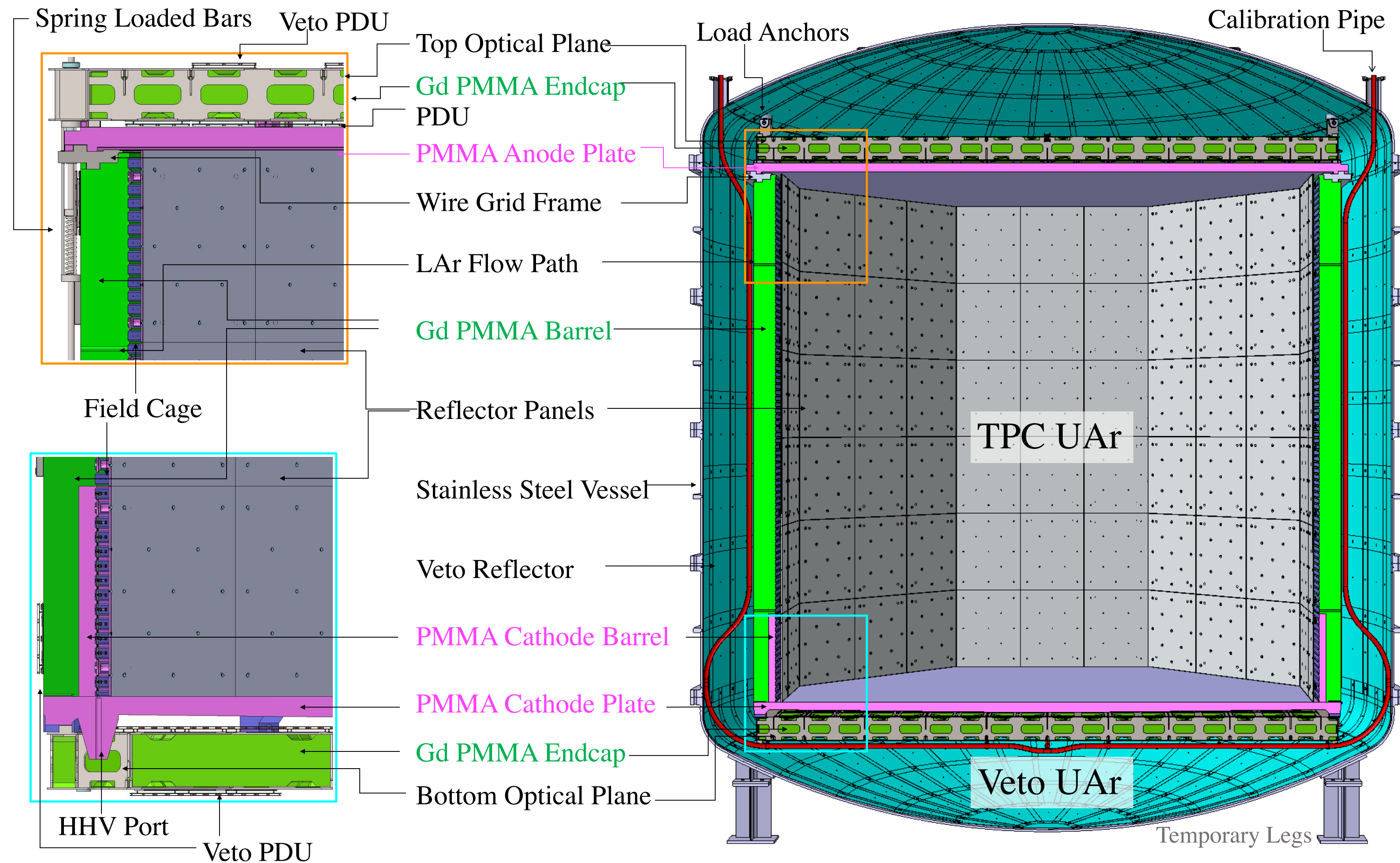
- **TPC Readout:** 21m² of cryogenic SiPMs

- **Veto:**

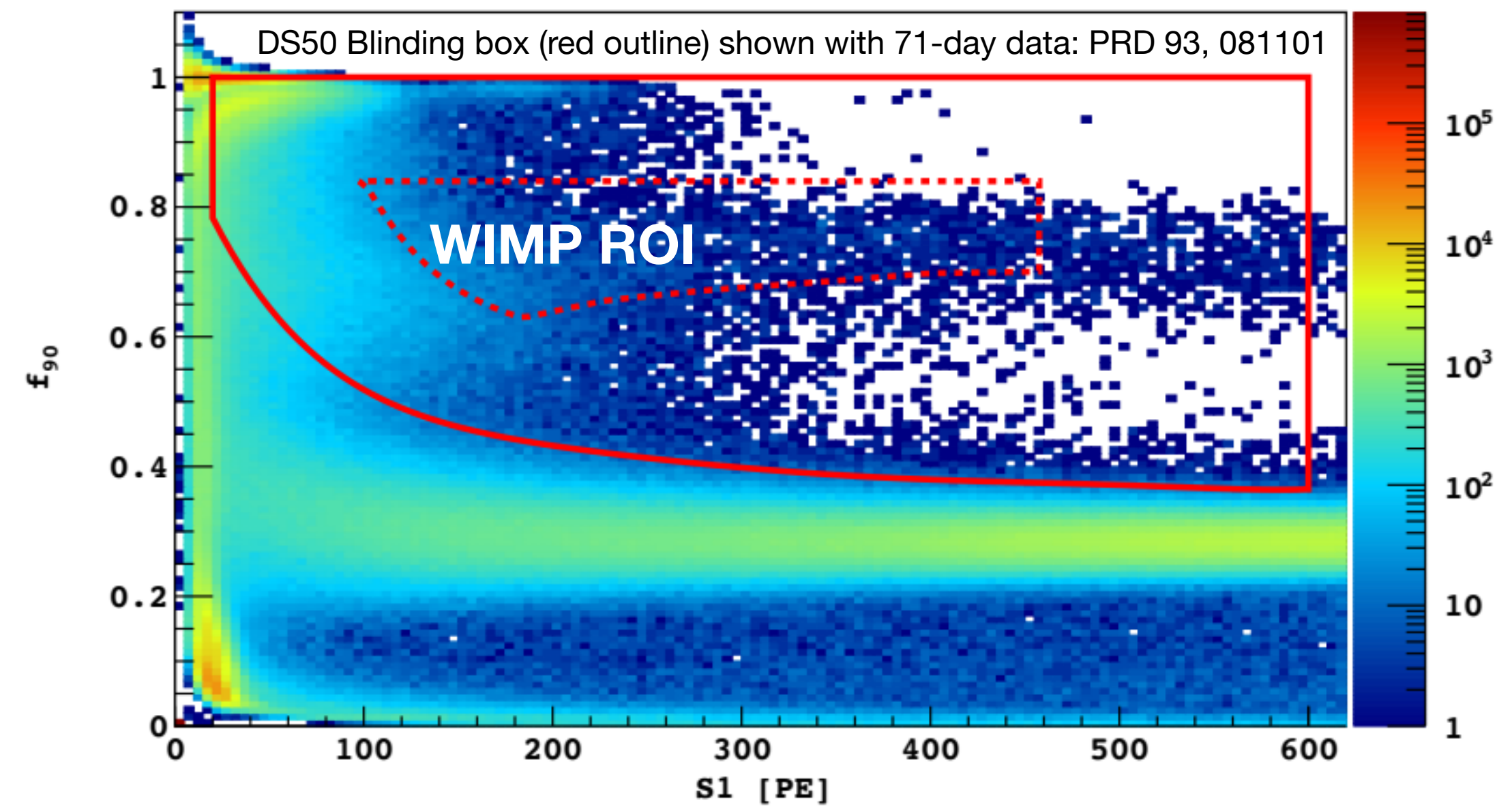
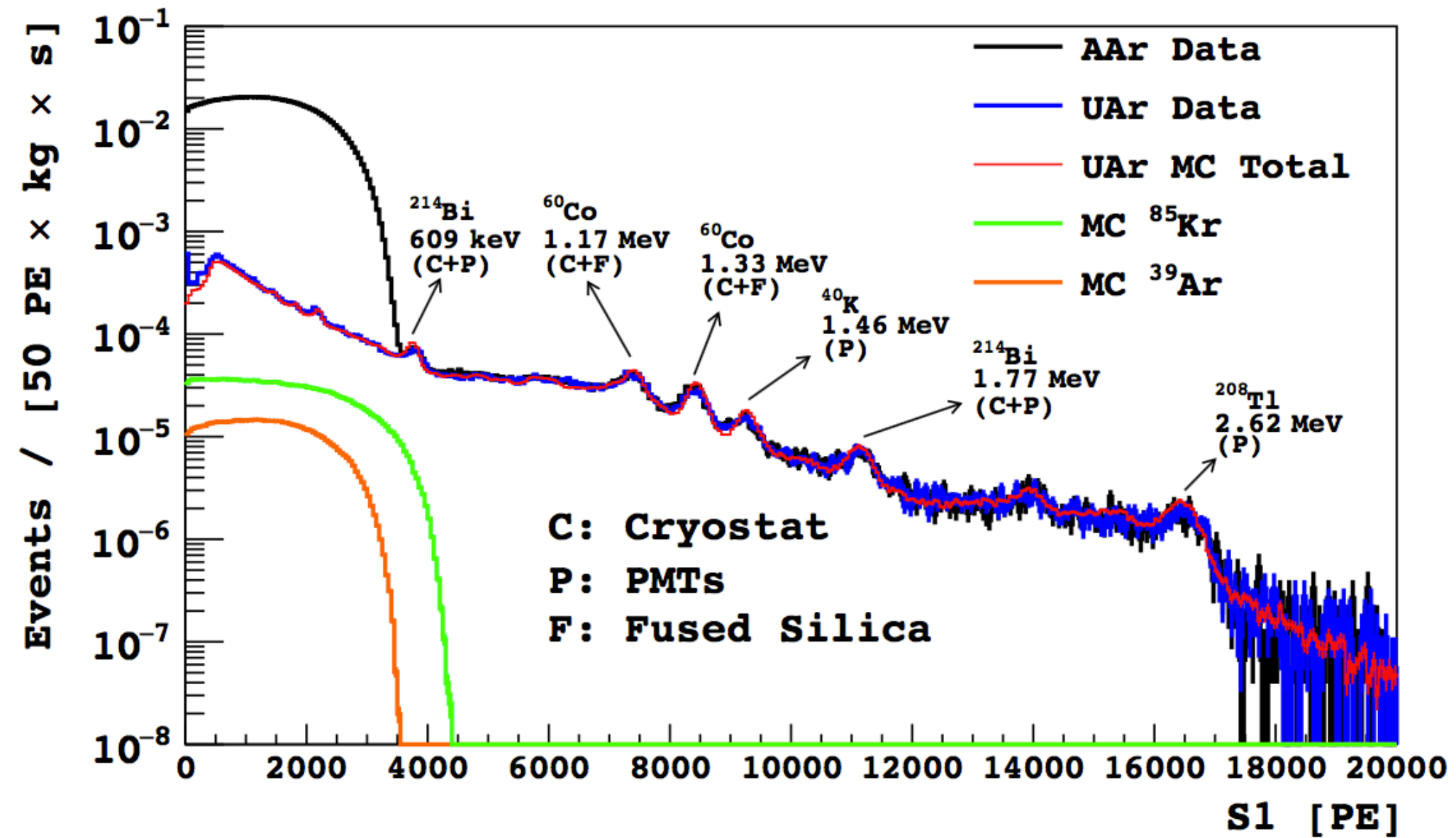
- Single phase detector in UAr
- TPC lateral walls + additional top&bottom planes in Gd-PMMA. Mechanism:
 - Neutron thermalization
 - Capture moderated n on Gd
 - Emission of 8 MeV shower of γ

- **Veto Readout:** 5 m² cryogenic SiPMs

99 tonnes of UAr held in SS vessel



Background Mitigation Strategies



Electron Recoils (ER)

^{39}Ar β decays \longrightarrow Use of UAu, PSD
 γ decays from U,Th chains + non actinides
 $(^{40}\text{K}, ^{60}\text{Co}, ^{137}\text{Cs}) \longrightarrow$ Material selection, PSD

Surface events

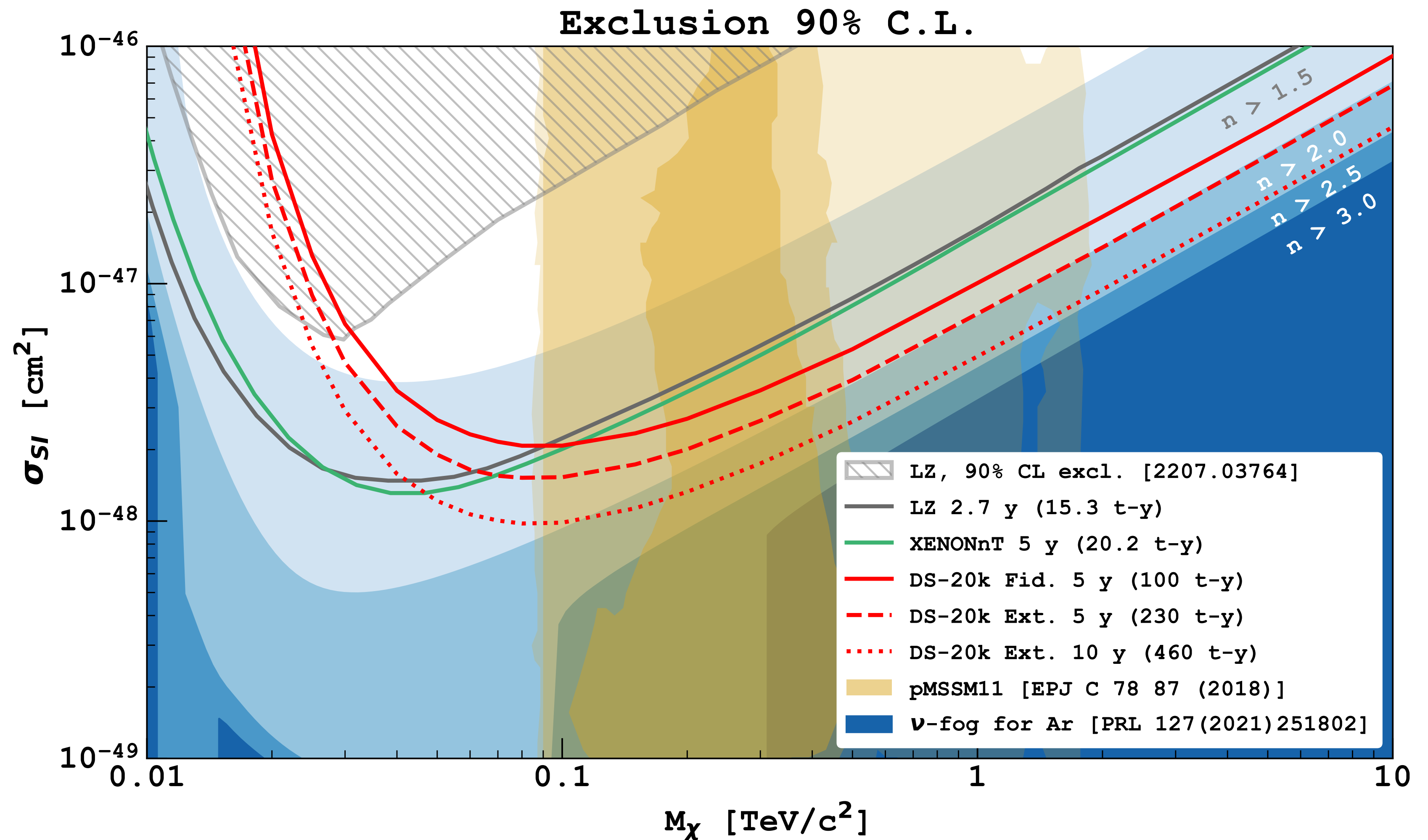
Radon progeny \longrightarrow Position reconstruction
 \longrightarrow Surface cleaning
 \longrightarrow Rn abatement

Nuclear Recoils (NR)

Radiogenic neutrons, mainly from (α,n) reactions.
 \longrightarrow Material selection, Neutron Veto
 Cosmogenic neutrons, from materials activation
 due to residual muon flux \longrightarrow Muon Veto
 Atmospheric neutrinos \longrightarrow Irreducible

Sensitivity to WIMPs

- Upper limits for a 1 TeV/c² WIMP (90% C.L. exclusion)
 - 200 t-y: $7.4 \times 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$
- First probe of the argon **neutrino fog** at gradients $n > 1.5$



Thanks!

Contacts:

claudios@princeton.edu

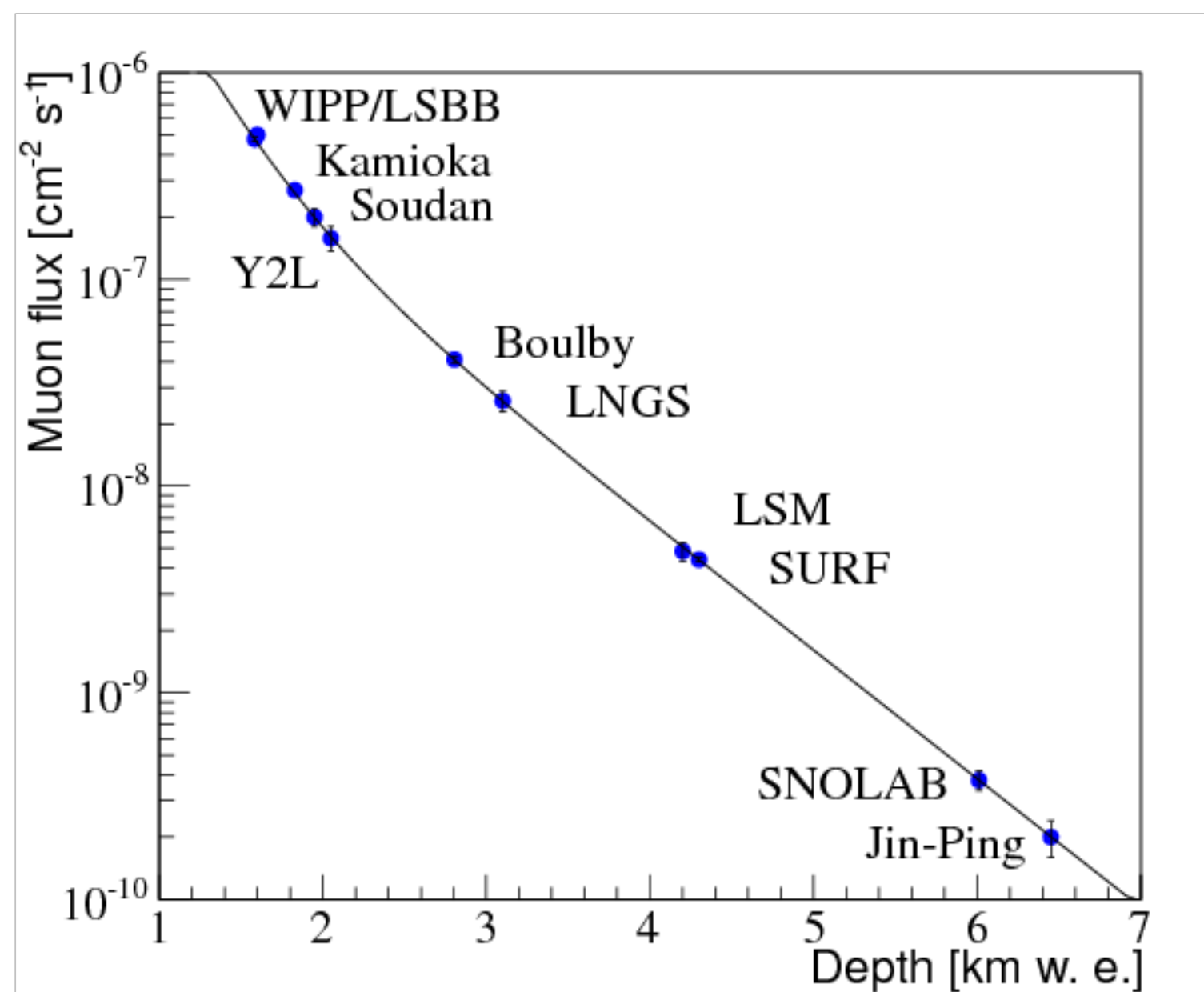
373 Jadwin Hall, Physics Department, Princeton University

(609) 258-4372

Extras for Q&A

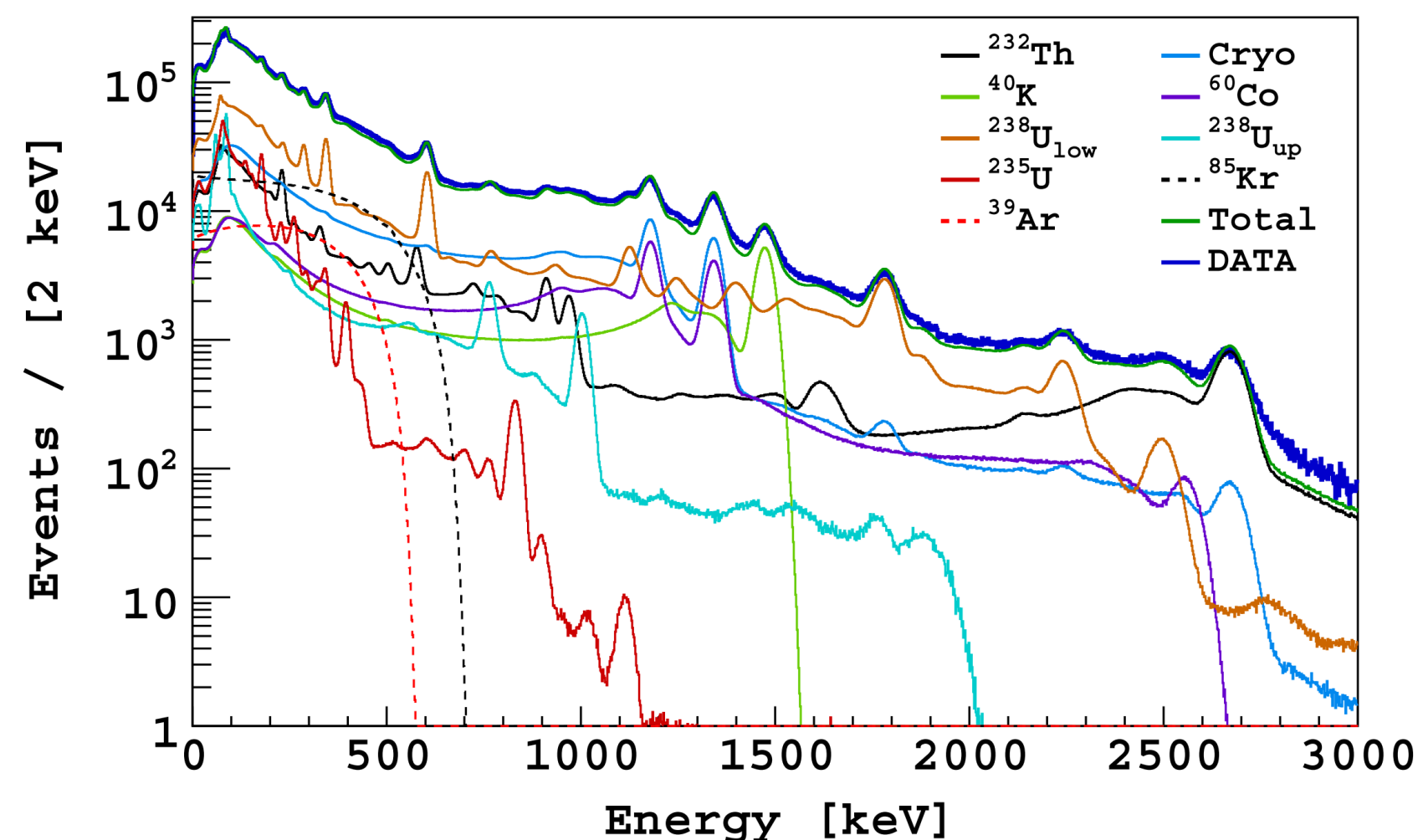
Backgrounds

From above



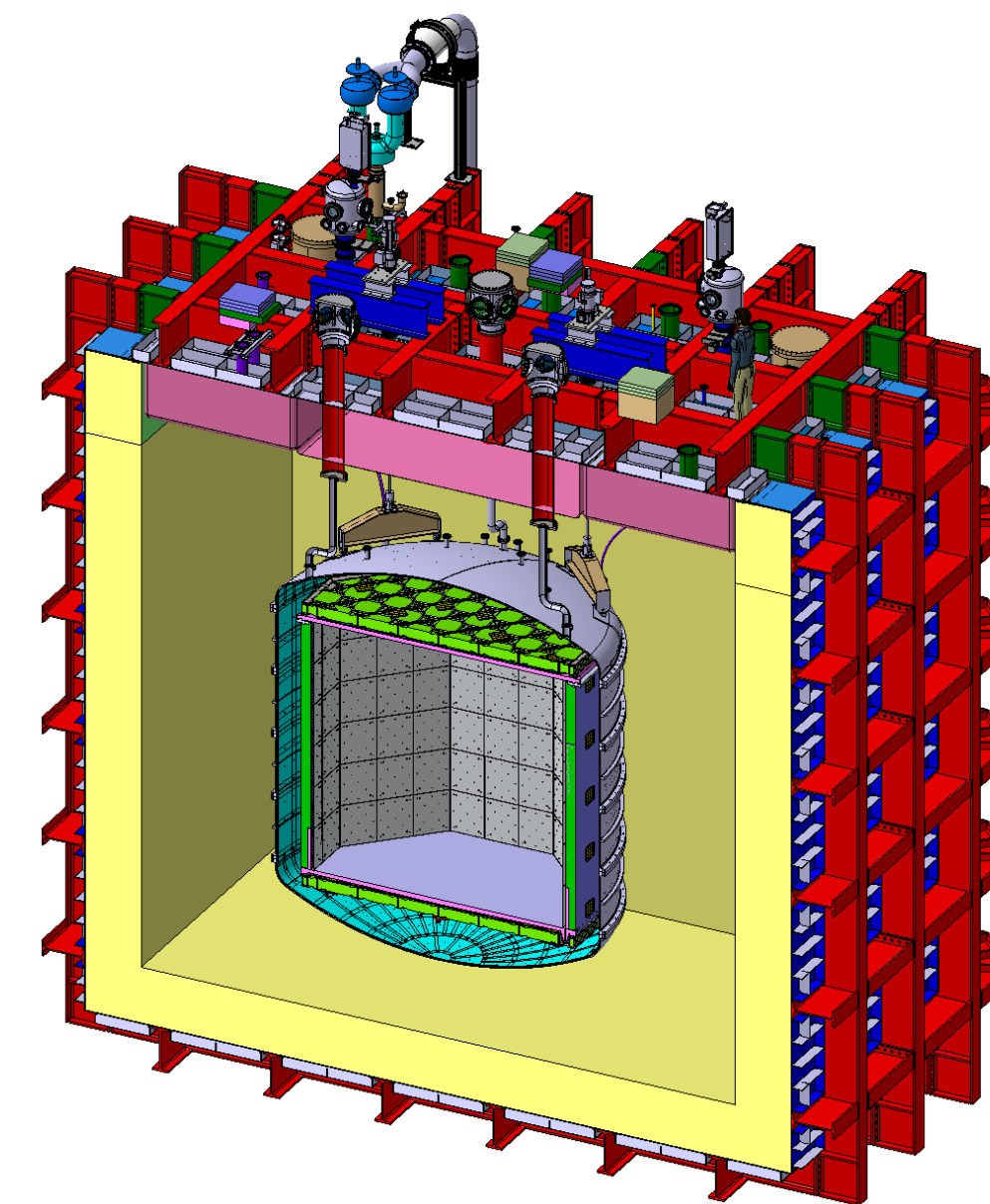
- Excessive muon rate at surface
- Radioactive isotopes activated
- Neutron generation
- Go underground!

From below



- Natural radioactive isotopes: U and Th chains, non-actinides
- Material assay and selection
- Particle identification: ER/NR
- Fiducialization: surface events

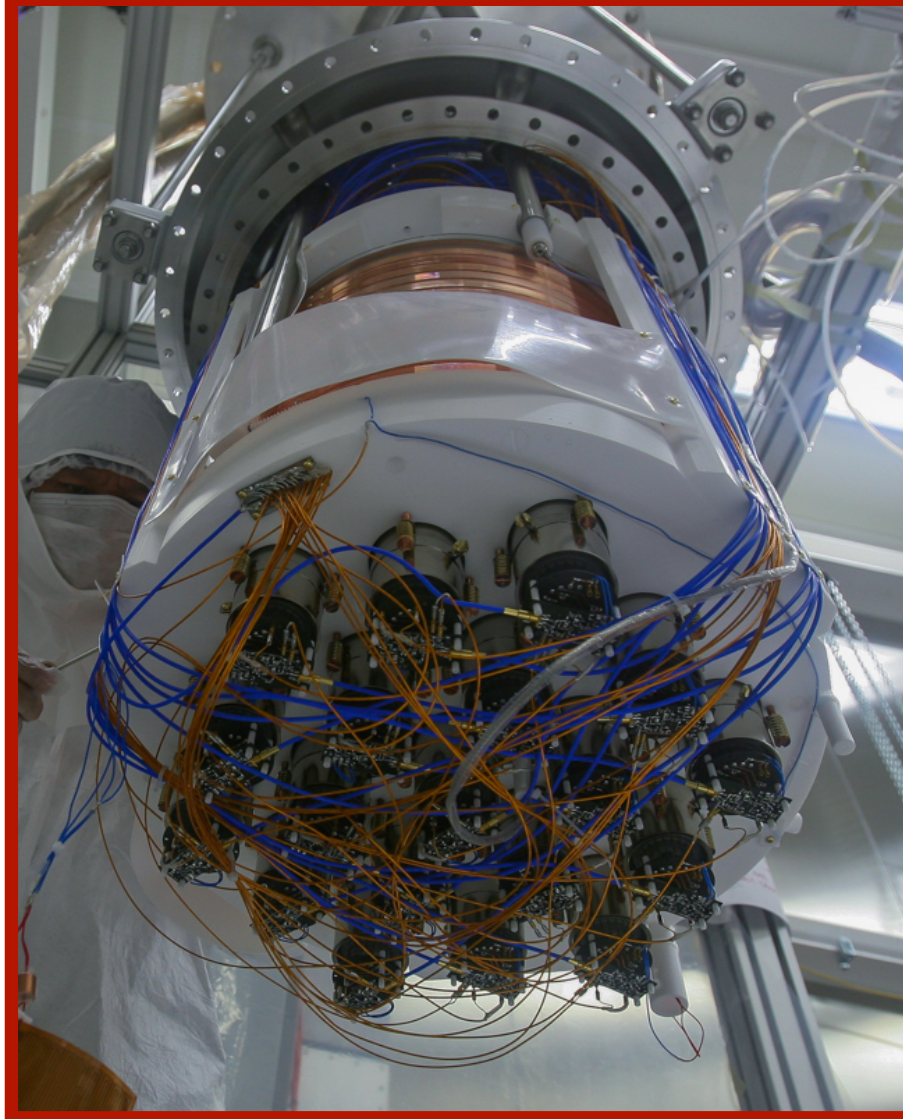
Solution



- Onion-like structure:
 1. Muon veto
 2. Neutron veto
 3. WIMP detector

The GADMC

DarkSide-50 @ LNGS



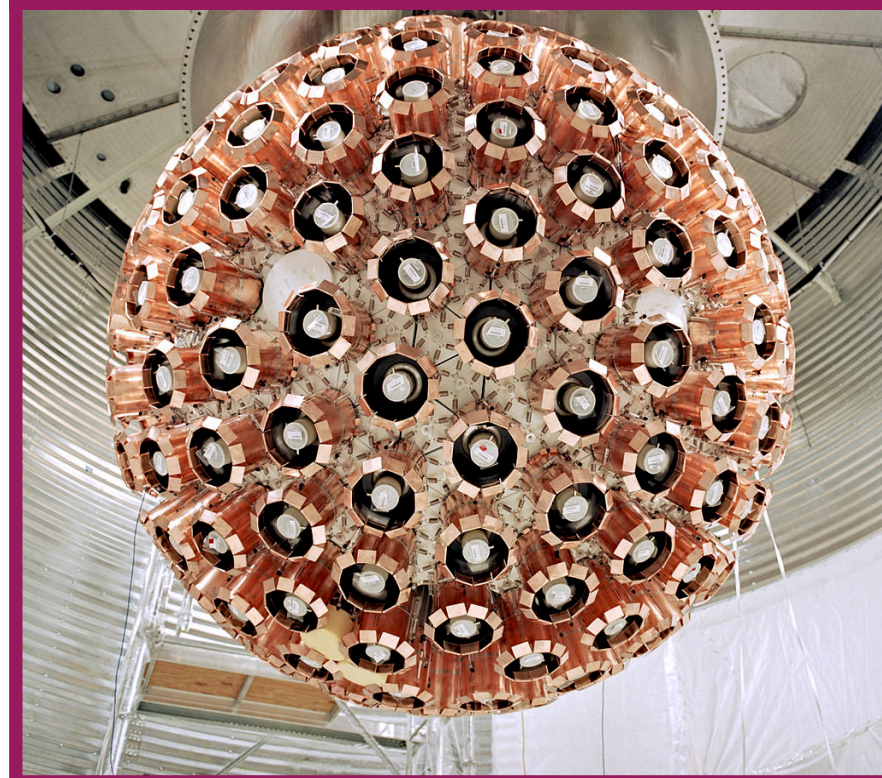
ArDM @ Canfranc



MiniClean @ Snolab



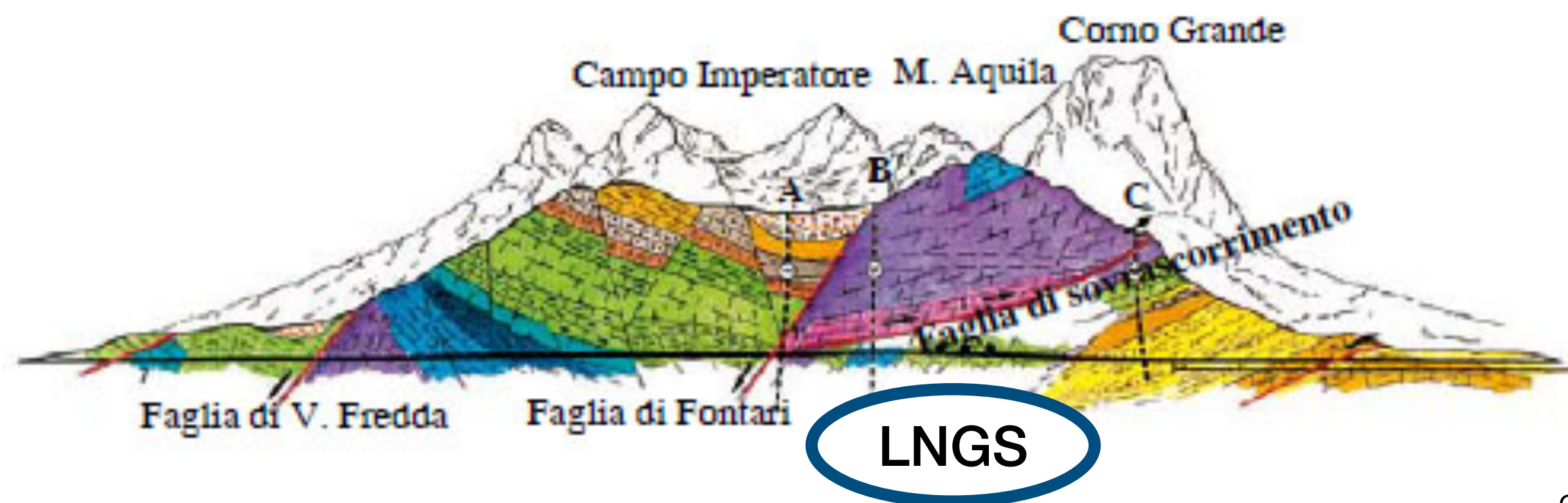
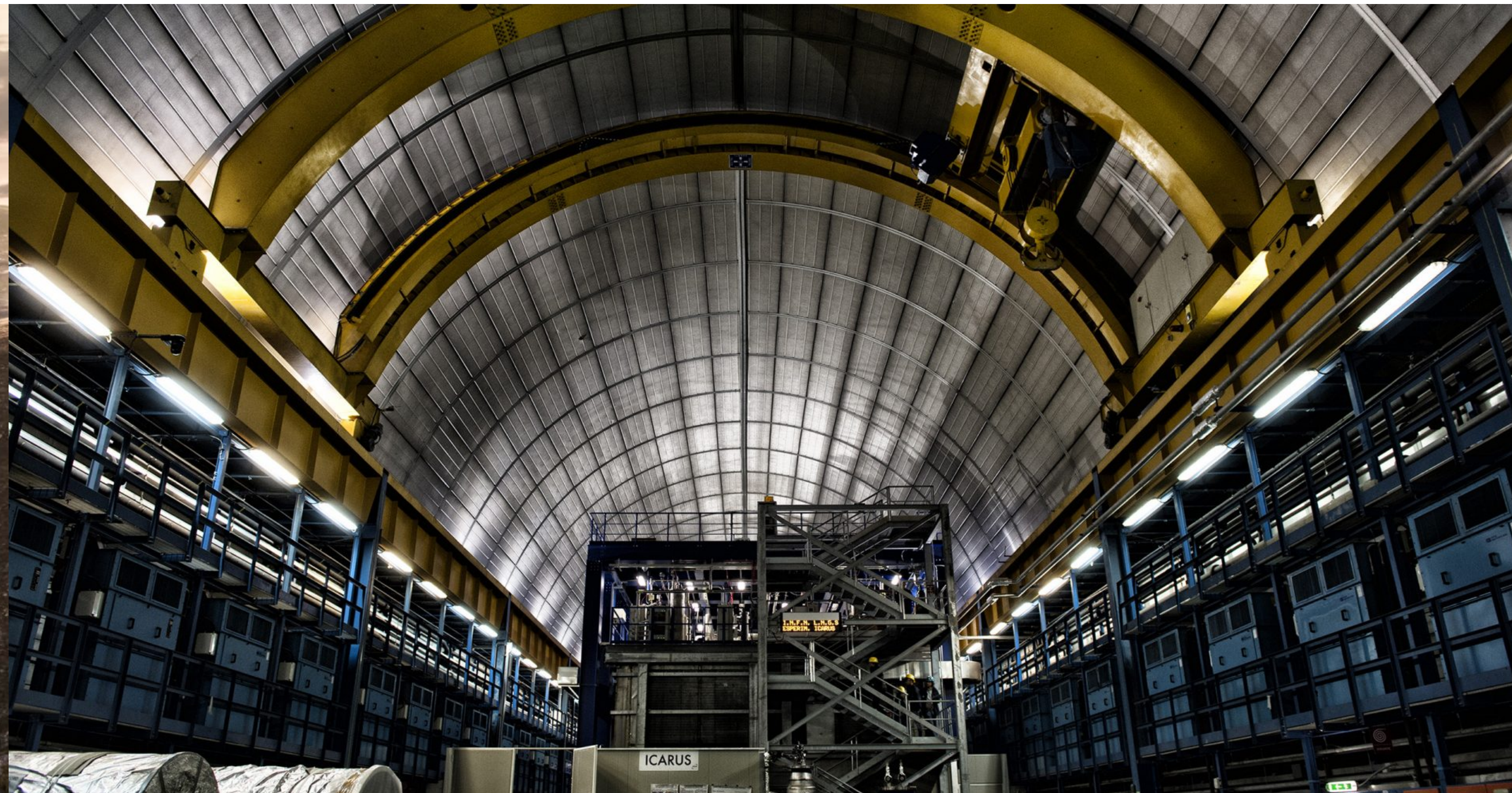
DEAP @ Snolab



>400 scientists, >100 institutions distributed across 13 countries

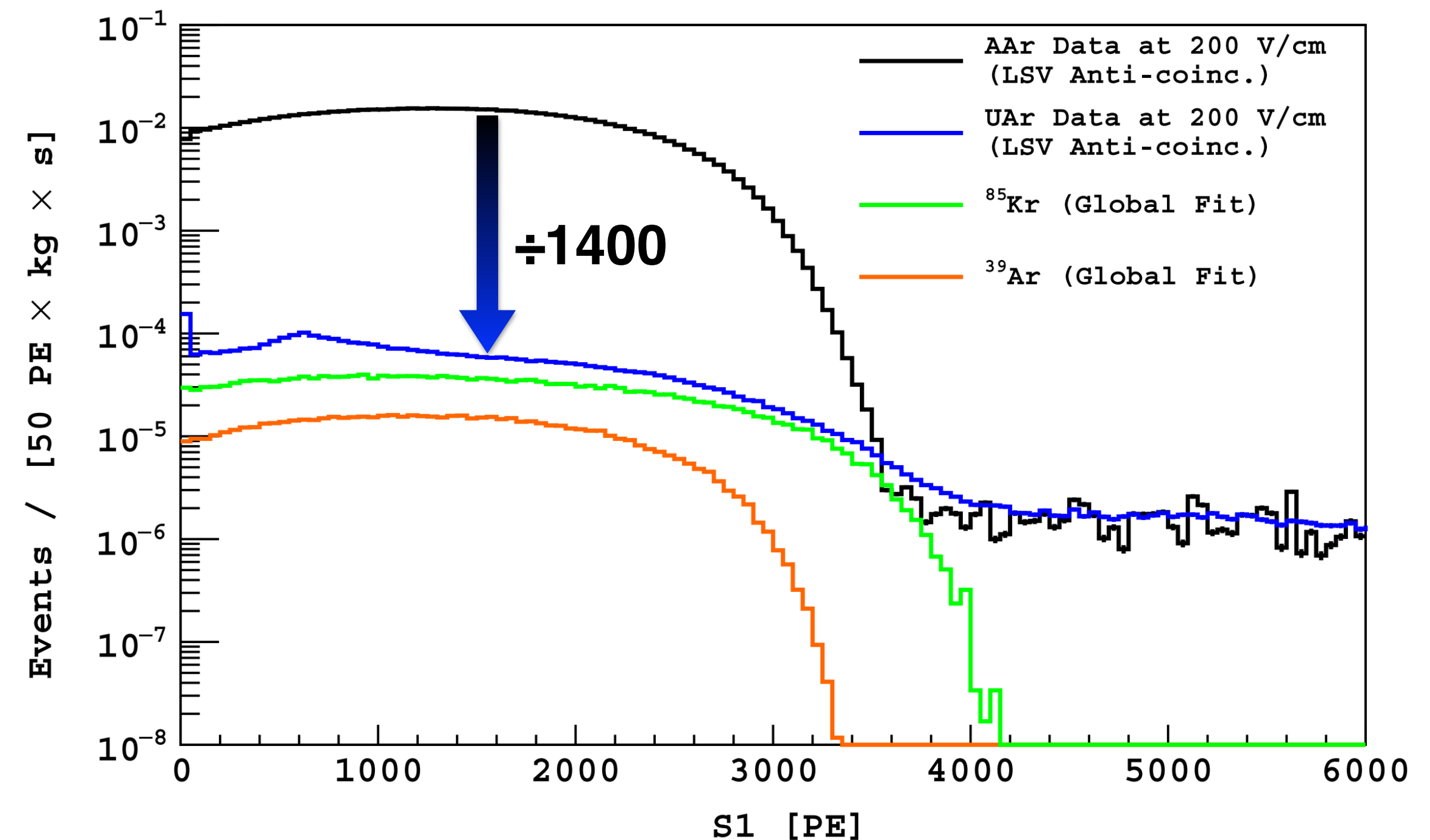
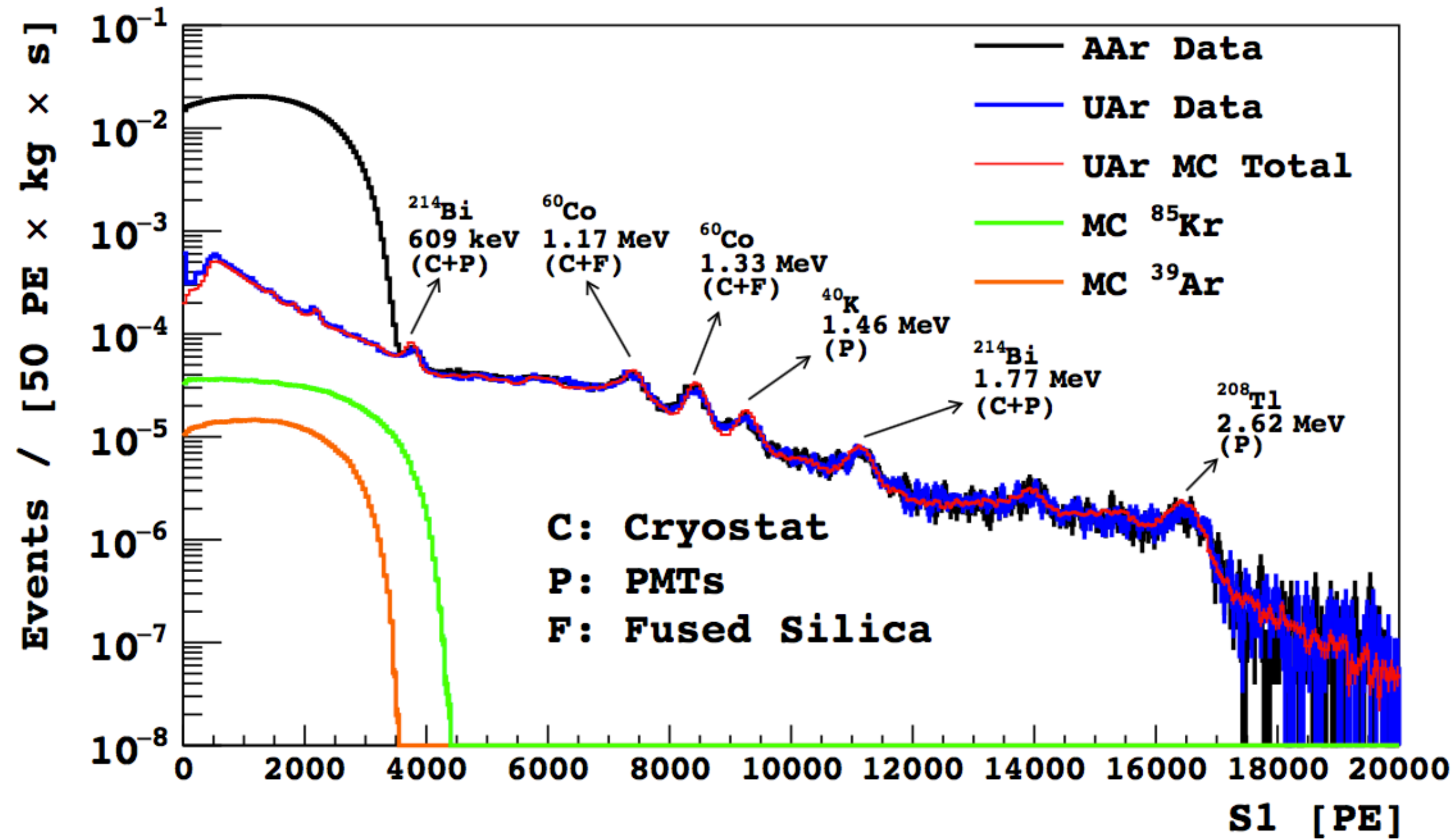


Host laboratory: LNGS



- Below $\sim 1400\text{m}$ of rock (3400 m.w.e)
- Muon flux reduction factor $\sim 10^6$
- 3 main experimental halls ($20 \times 100 \times 18\text{ m}^3$)

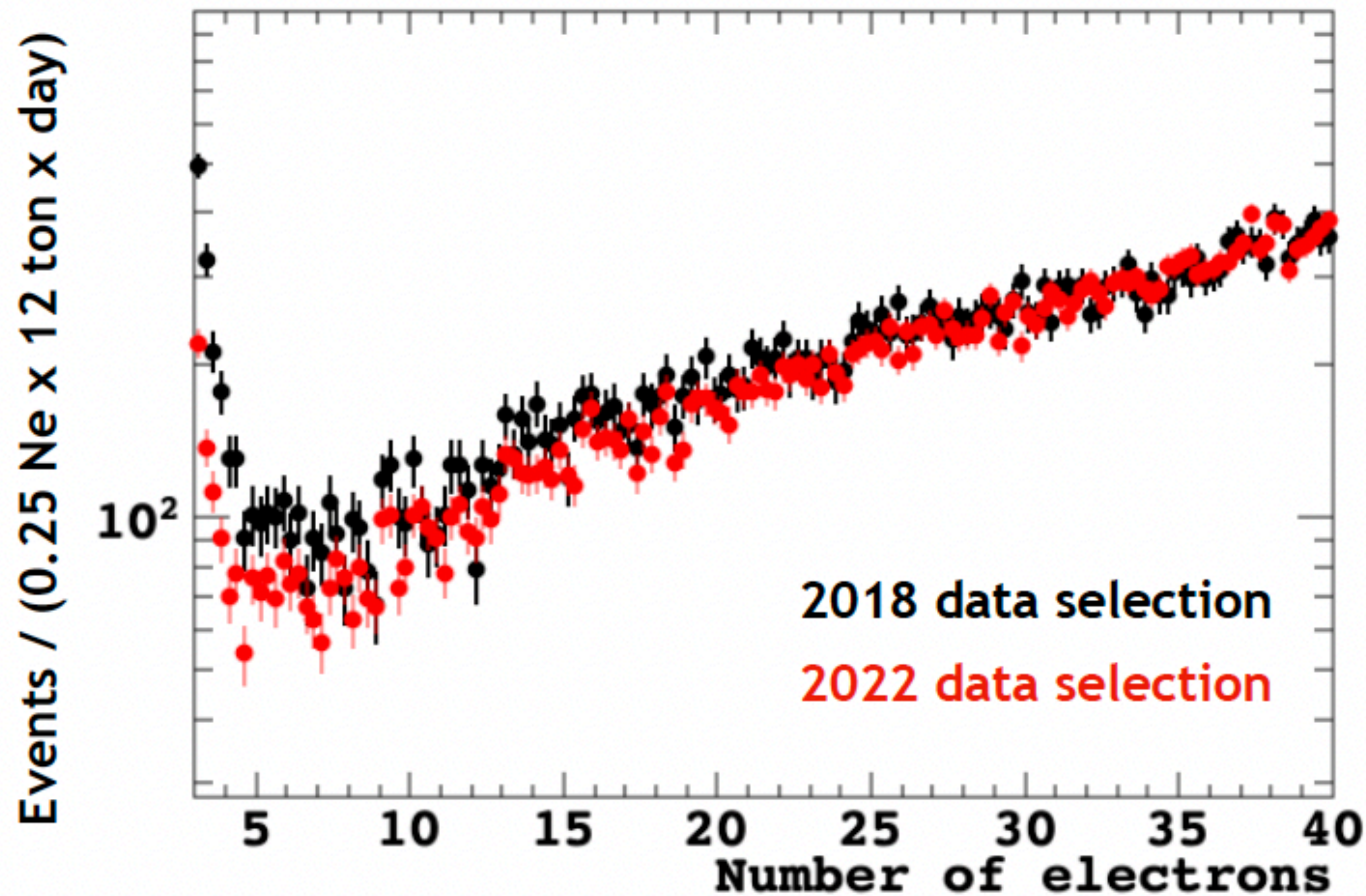
Argon from underground (UAr)



- ^{39}Ar is a cosmogenic isotope
- β -decay with 565 keV endpoint and $\sim 269\text{y}$ of half life
- $\sim 1\text{Bq/kg}$ in atmospheric Ar
- Rejection possible with PSD, but there's pile-up!

- No activation in Ar from deep gas reservoirs (UAr)
- Suppression factor ~ 1400 demonstrated in DS-50
- Possibly higher depletion factor

Dataset



- Exposure: 653.1 live-days
- Average **trigger rate**: 1.54 Hz

Quality cuts

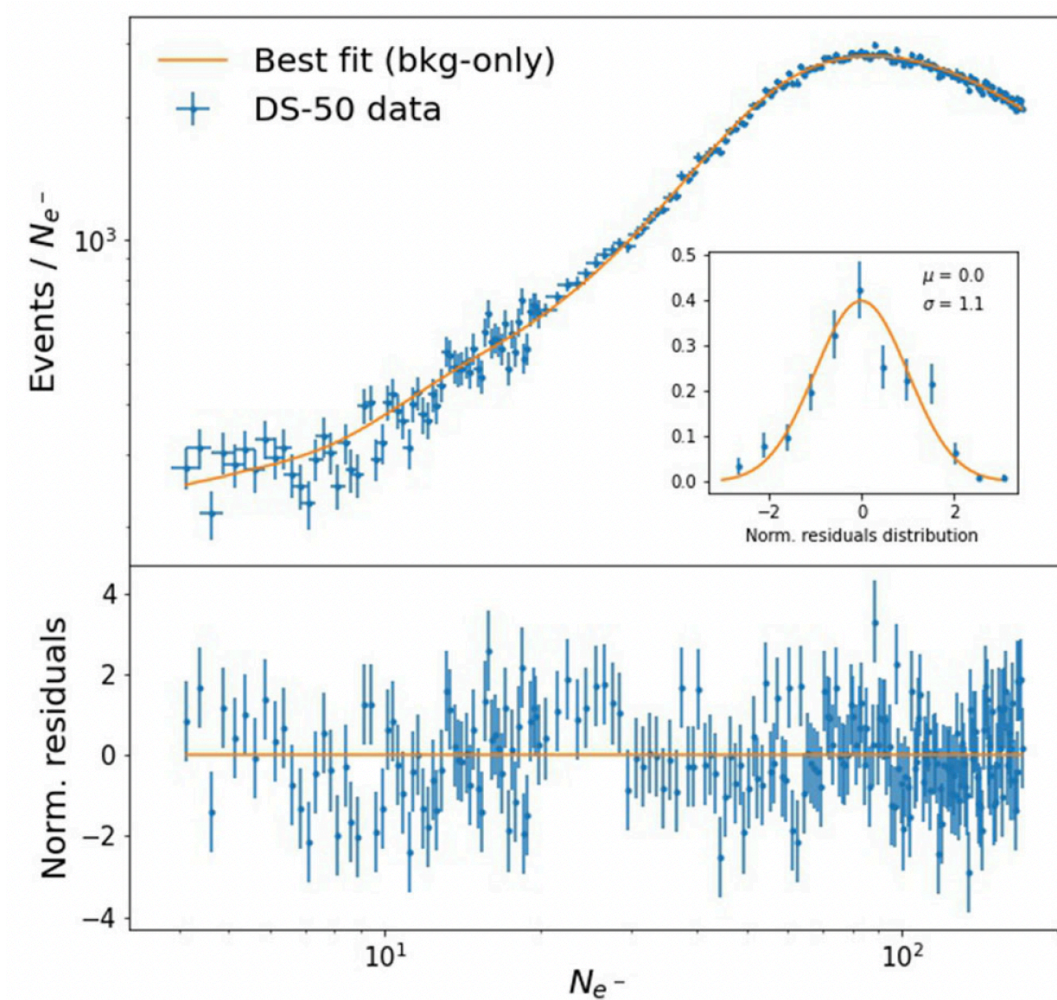
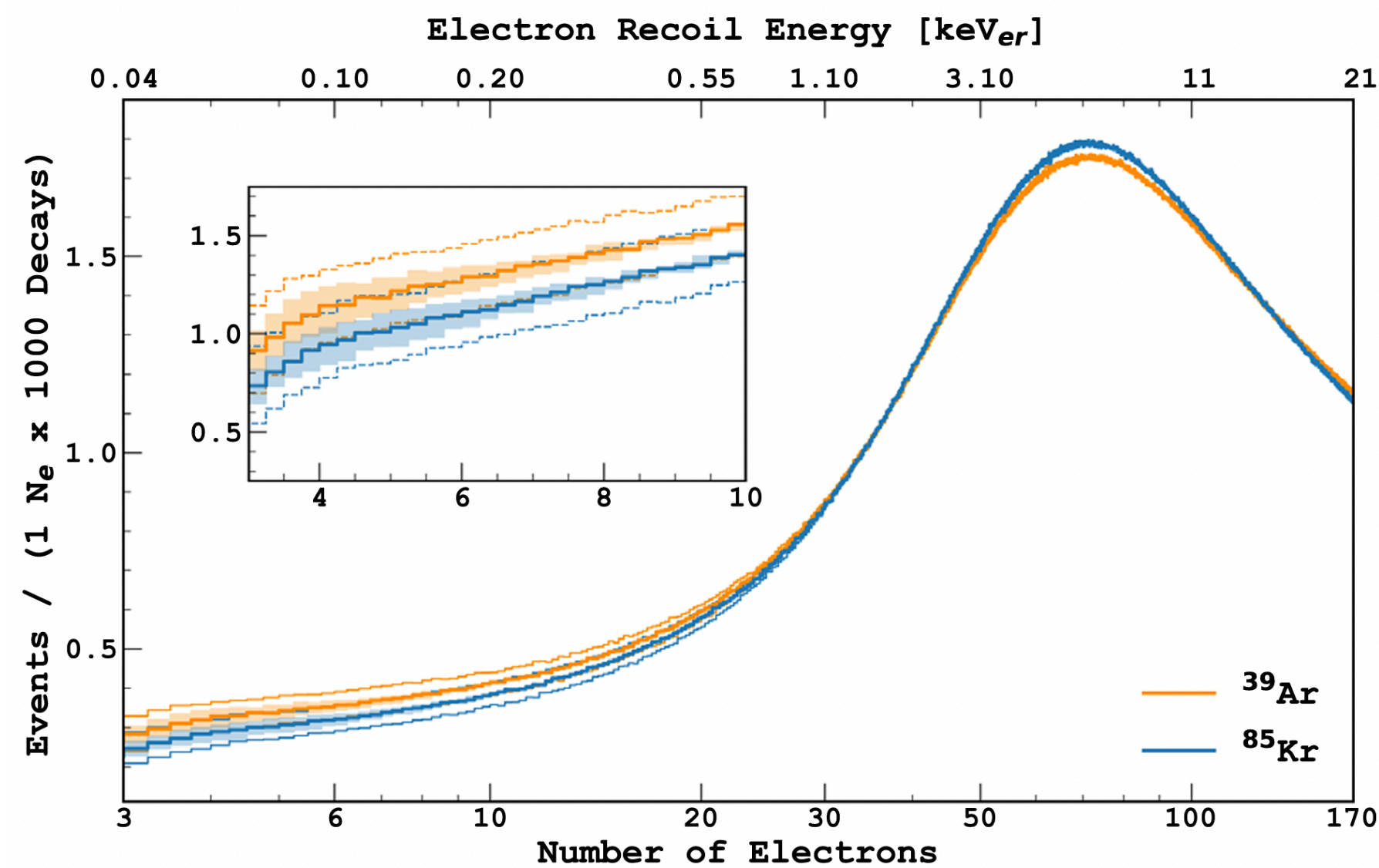
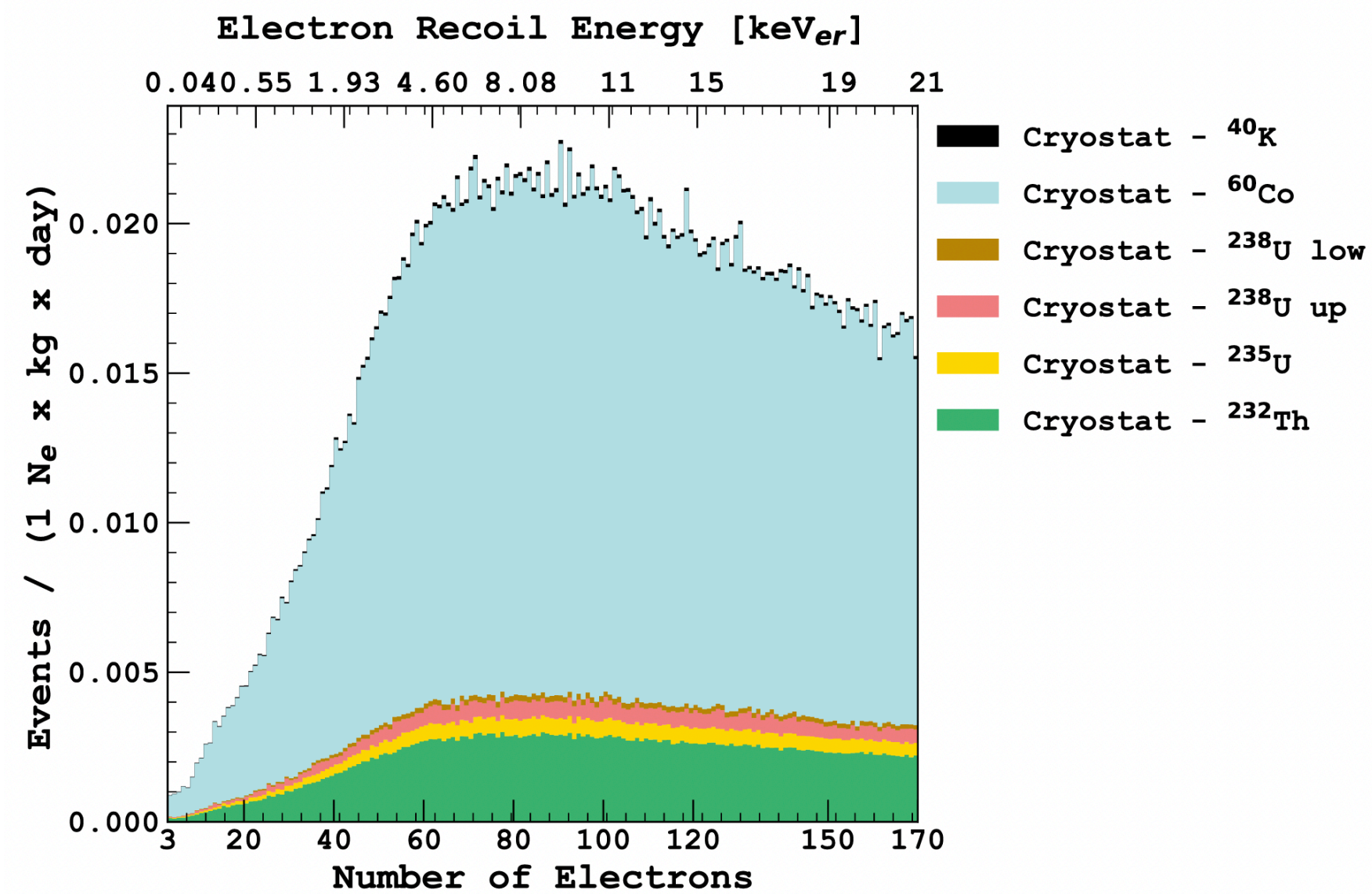
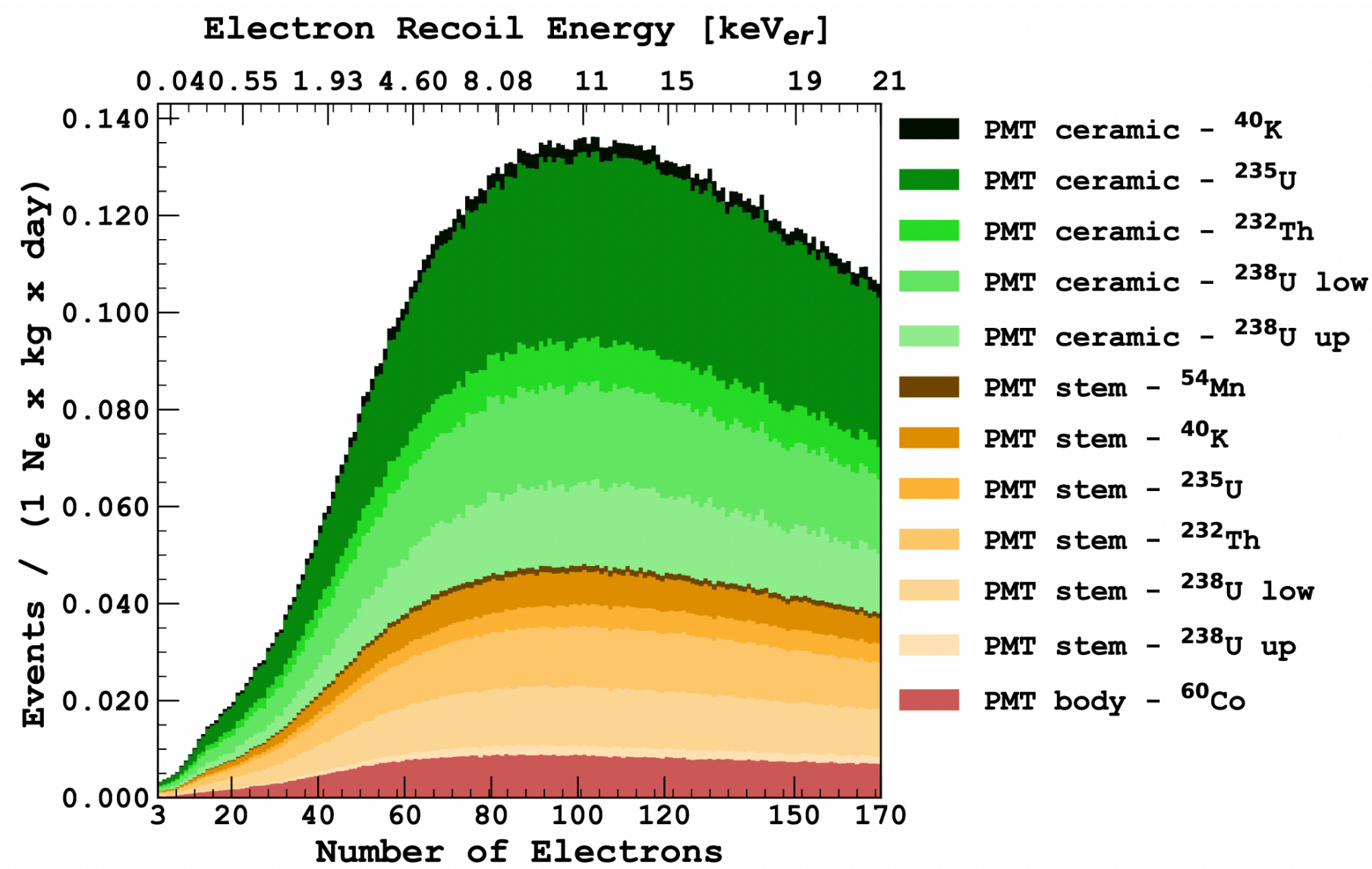
- Pulse-shape: remove anomalous pulses due to the pile-up of multiple S2's or S1+S2
- Acceptance: 95% at 4 Ne and 99% at >15 Ne

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- Time veto against spurious electrons

New high statistics Background Model

Background Model



- High statistics MC samples

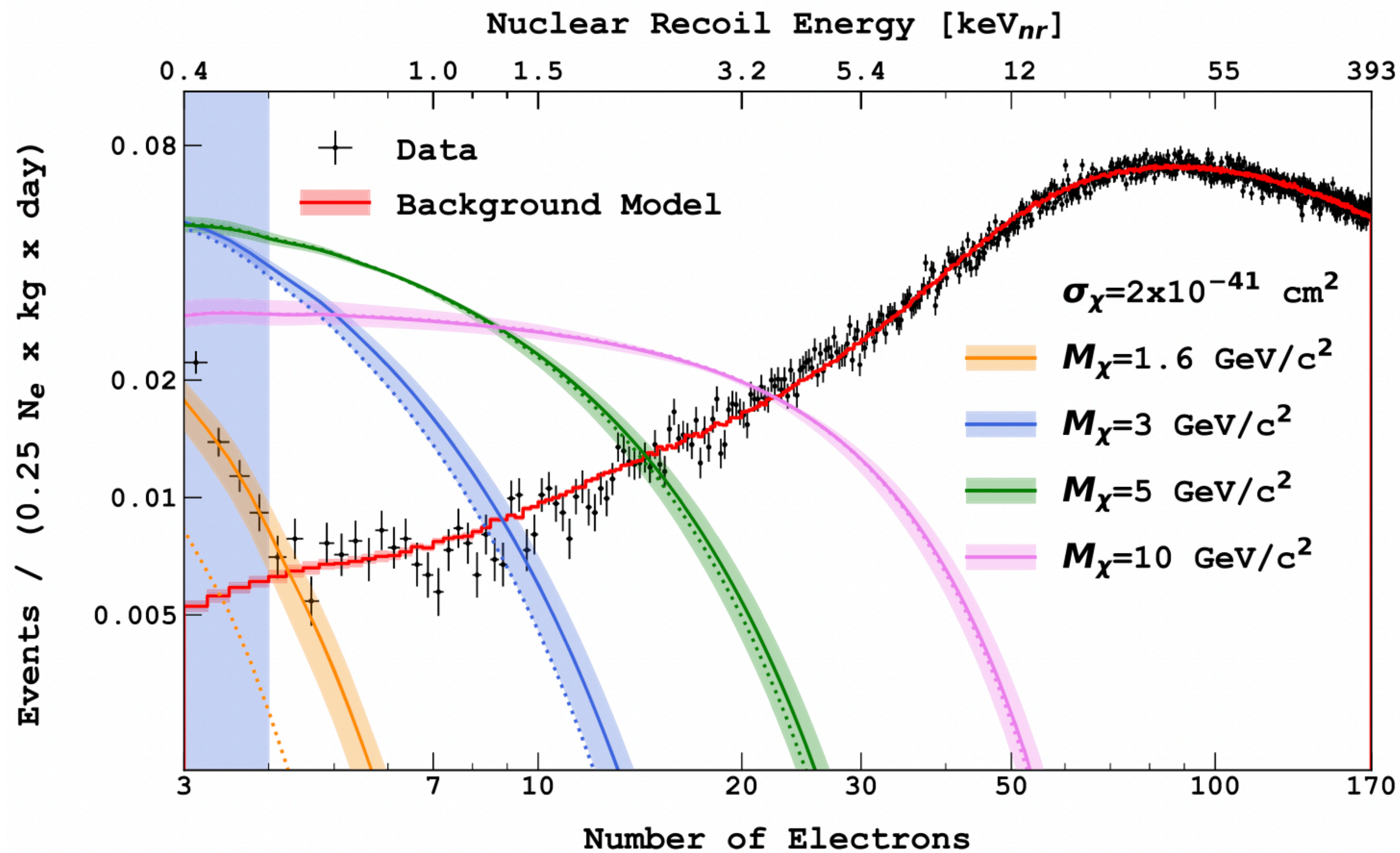
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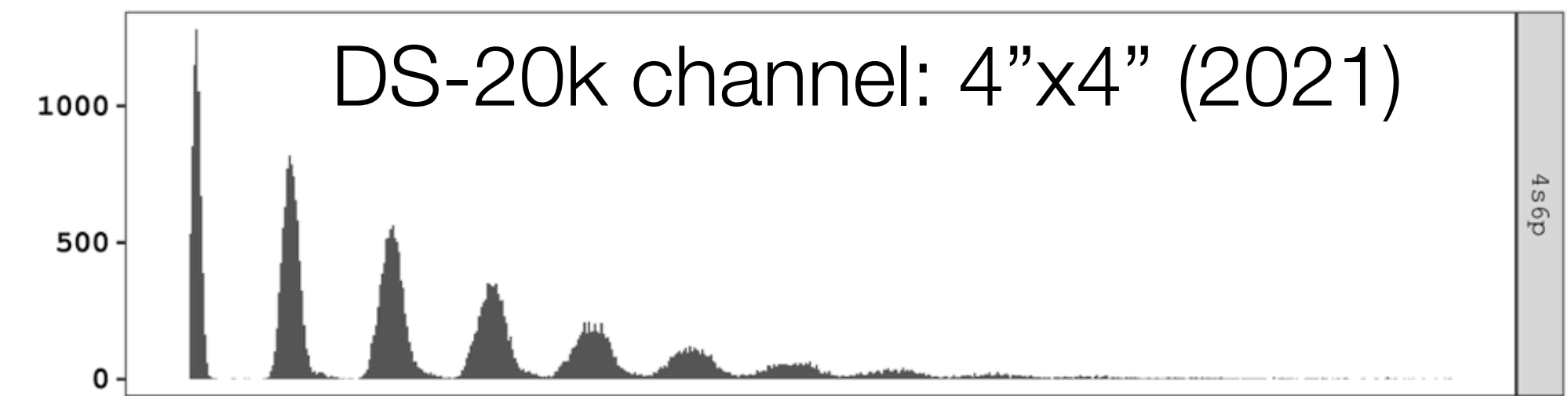
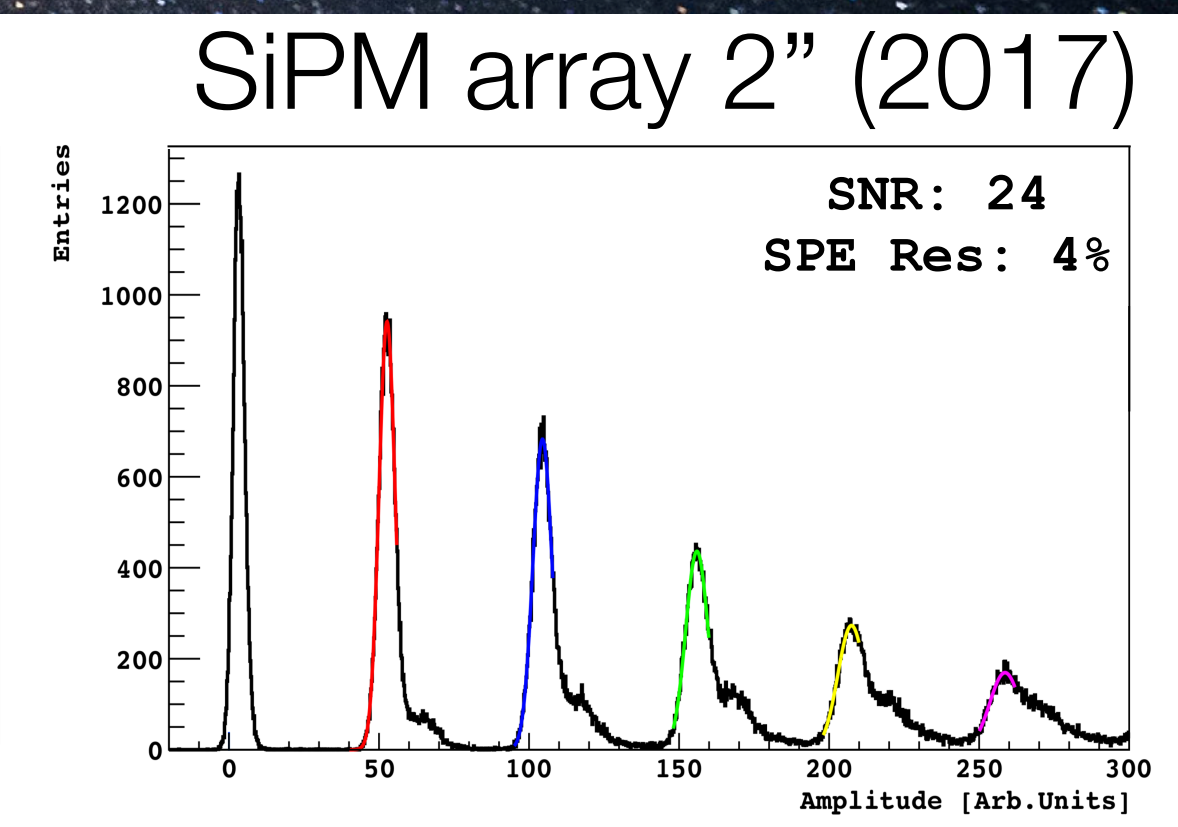
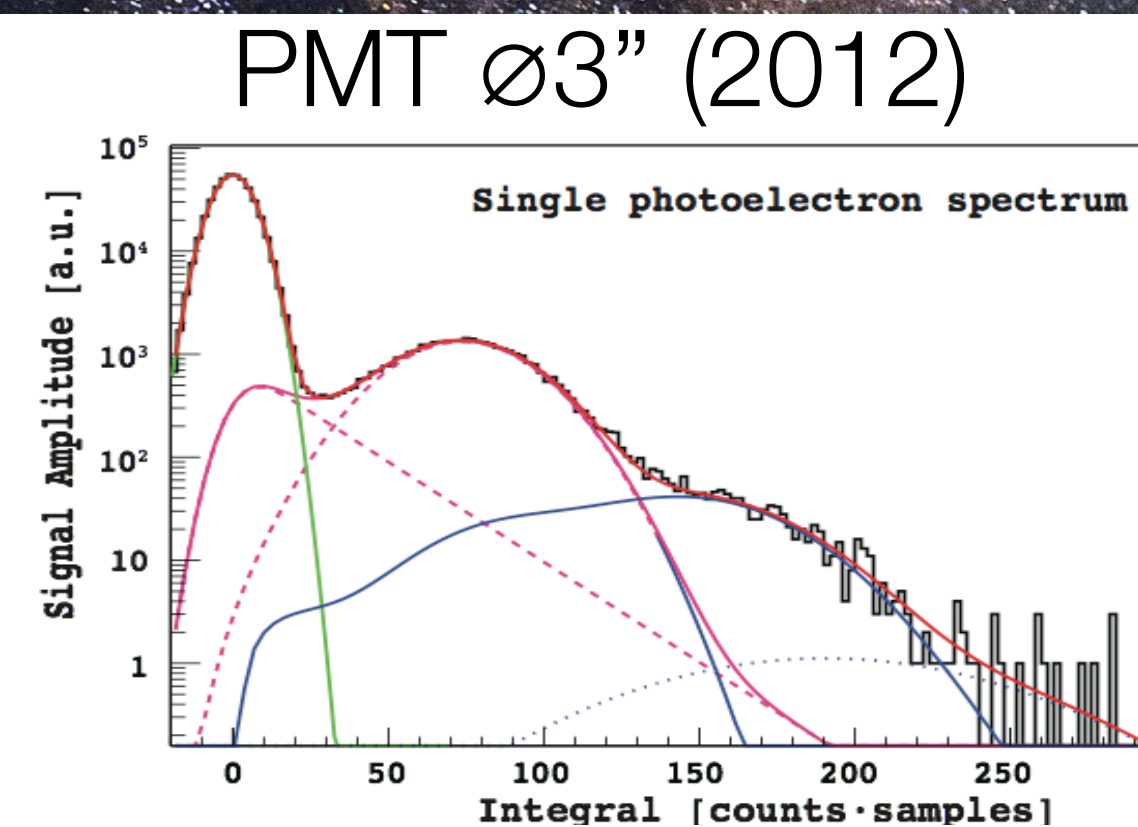
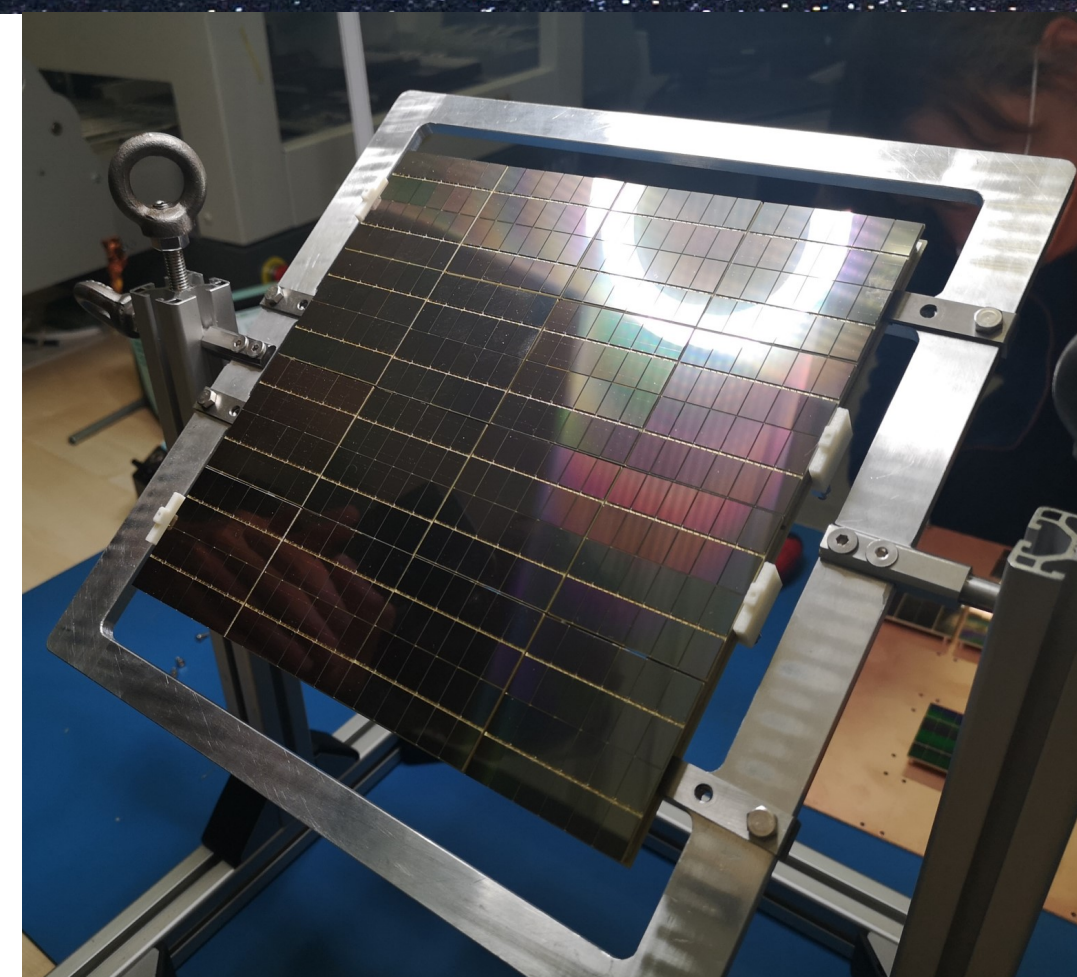
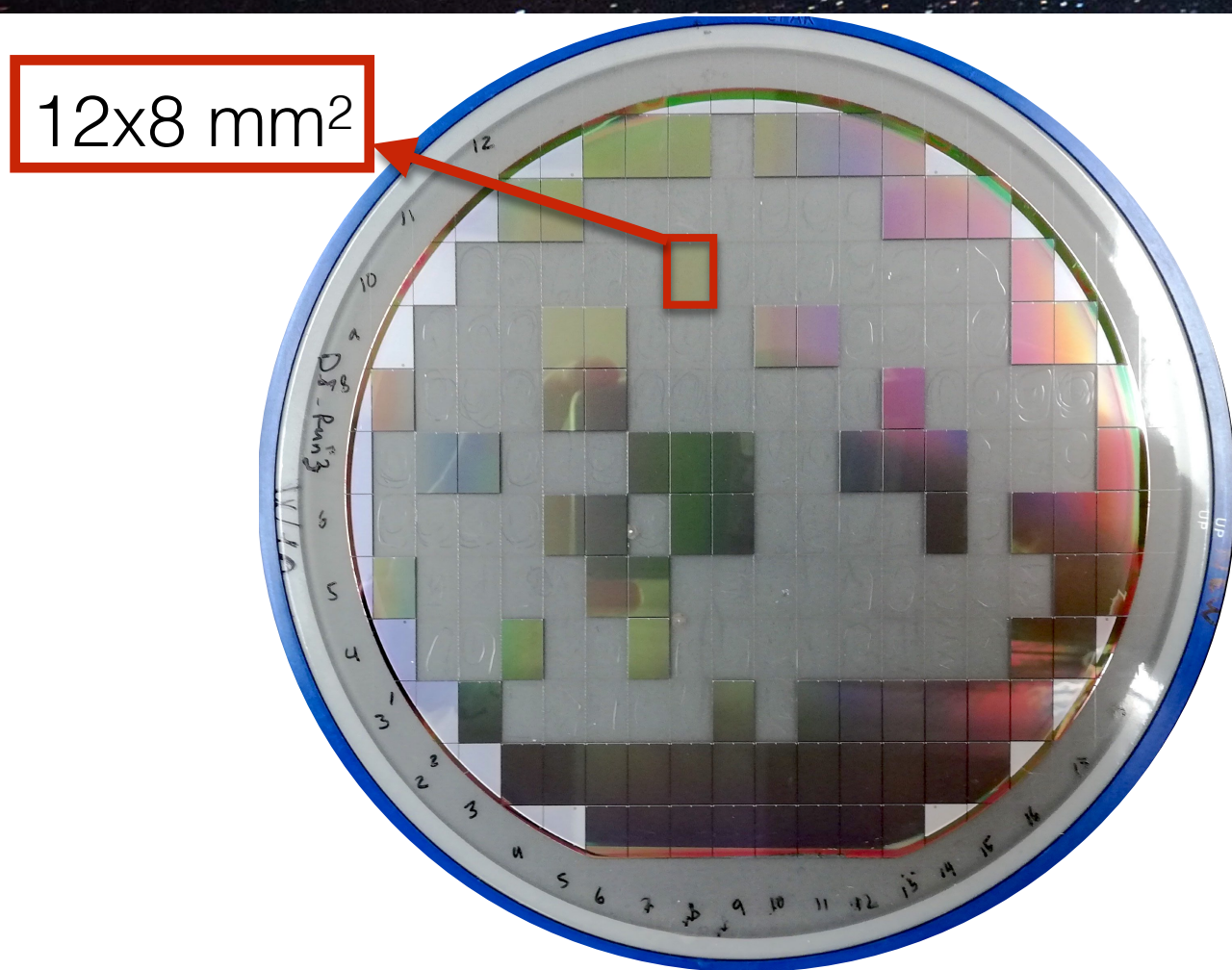
- Pulse-shape: remove anomalous pulses due to the pile-up of multiple S2's or S1+S2
- Acceptance: 95% at 4 Ne and 99% at >15 Ne

Selection Cuts

- Fiducialization
- S2/S1 against S2's from alphas
- Time veto against spurious electrons

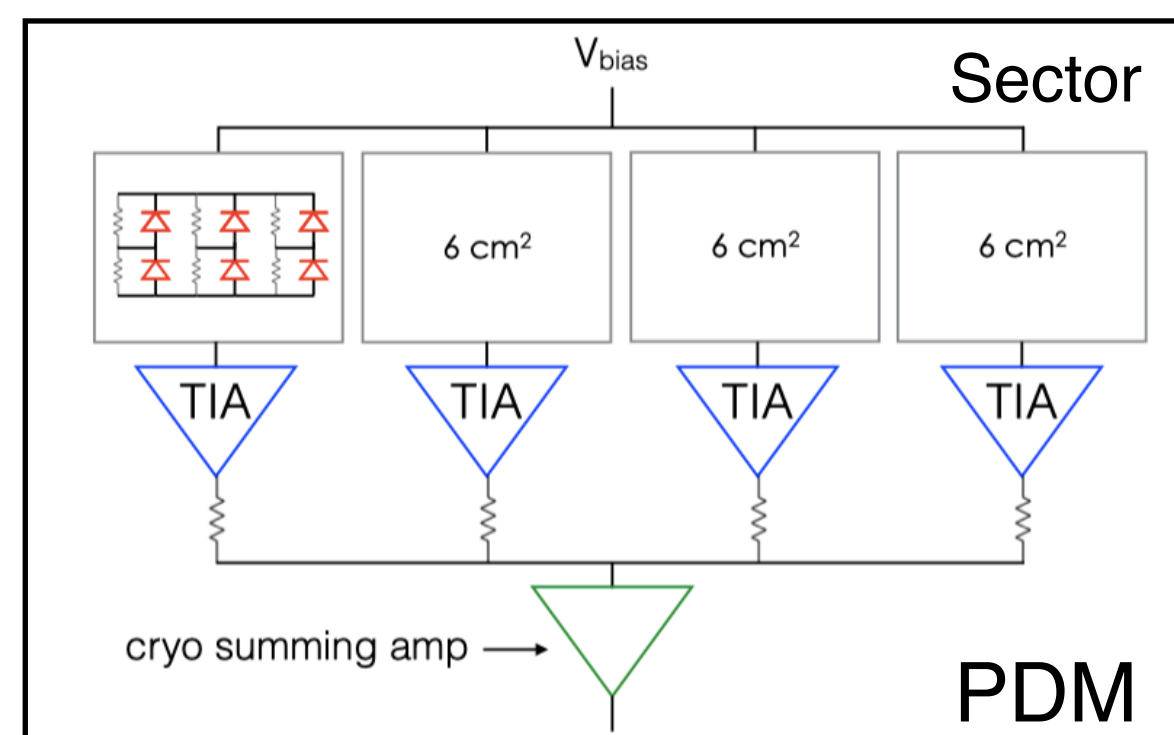
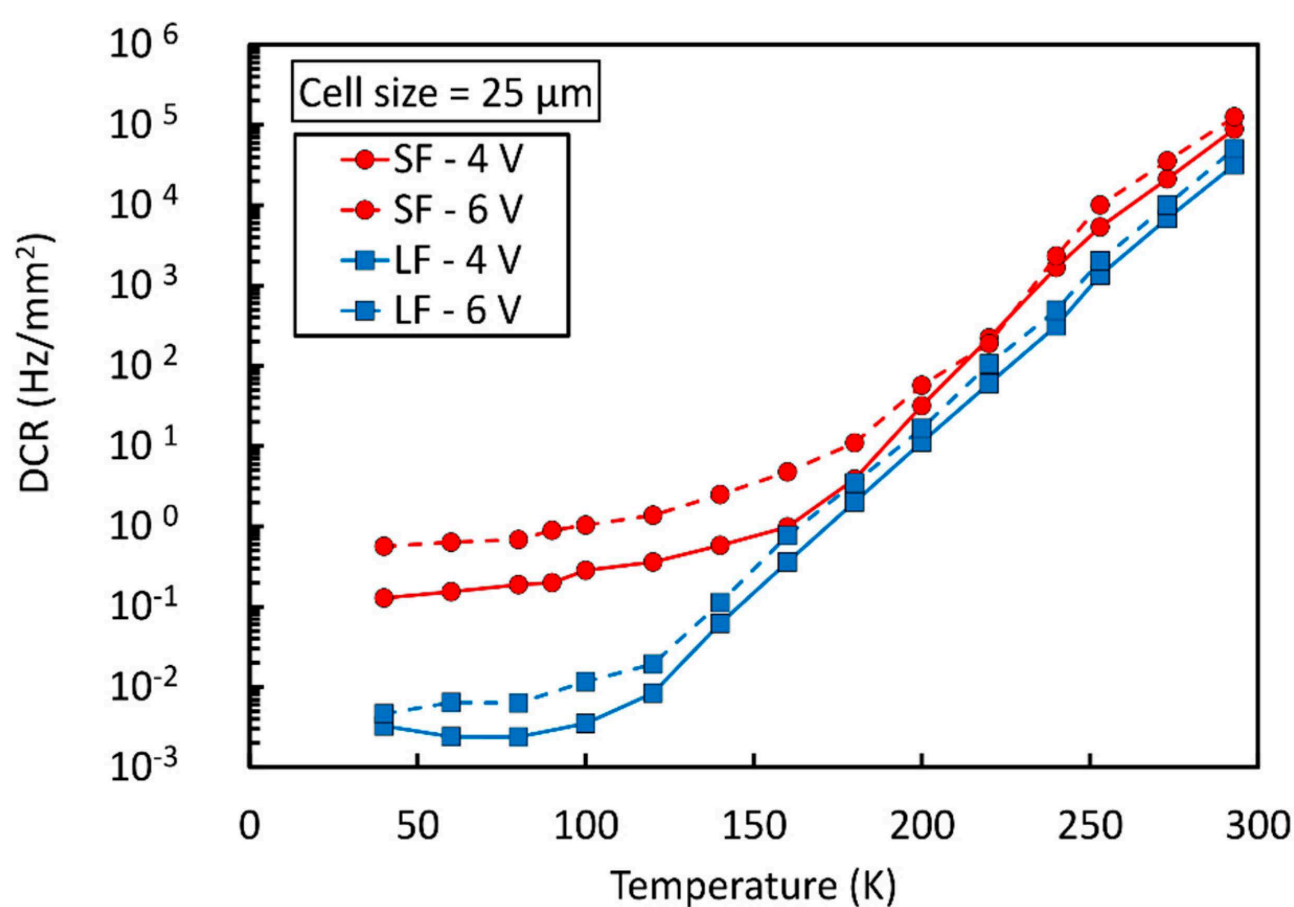
New high statistics Background Model

SiPMs: an enabling technology



PMT: sub-optimal operation in LAr, PDE~35%

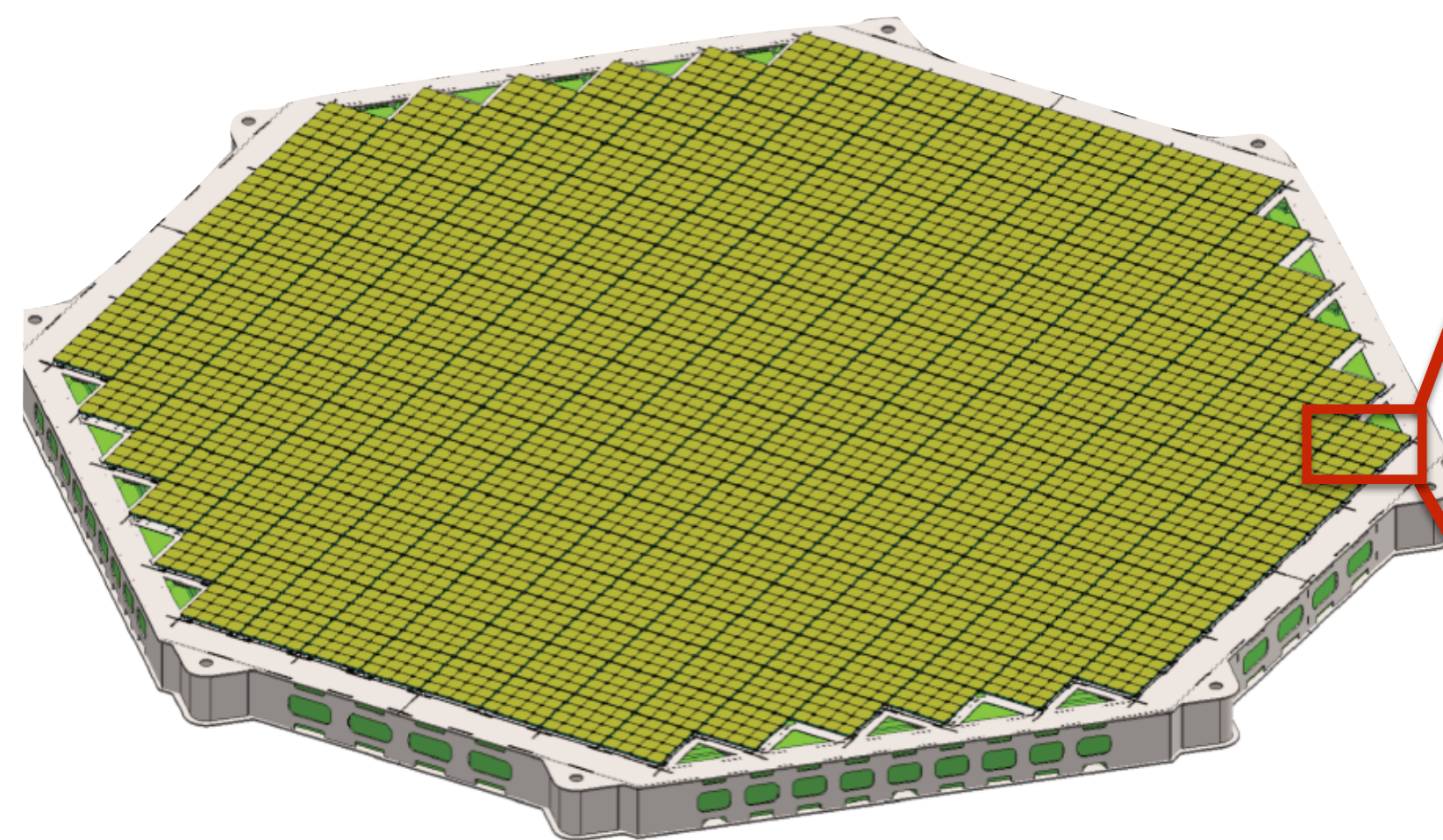
SiPMs: good PDE, but noise and readout challenges



- Requirements: [10.1140/epjp/i2018-11973-4](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1140/epjp/i2018-11973-4)
- Noise suppression: [10.1109/TED.2016.2641586](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1109/TED.2016.2641586), etc.
- Cryogenic amplifiers: [10.1109/TNS.2018.2799325](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1109/TNS.2018.2799325)
- Ganging: [10.1109/TNS.2017.2774779](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1109/TNS.2017.2774779)
- Final design: [10.1088/1748-0221/17/05/P05038](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1088/1748-0221/17/05/P05038)

Photo-detection system

TPC optical plane

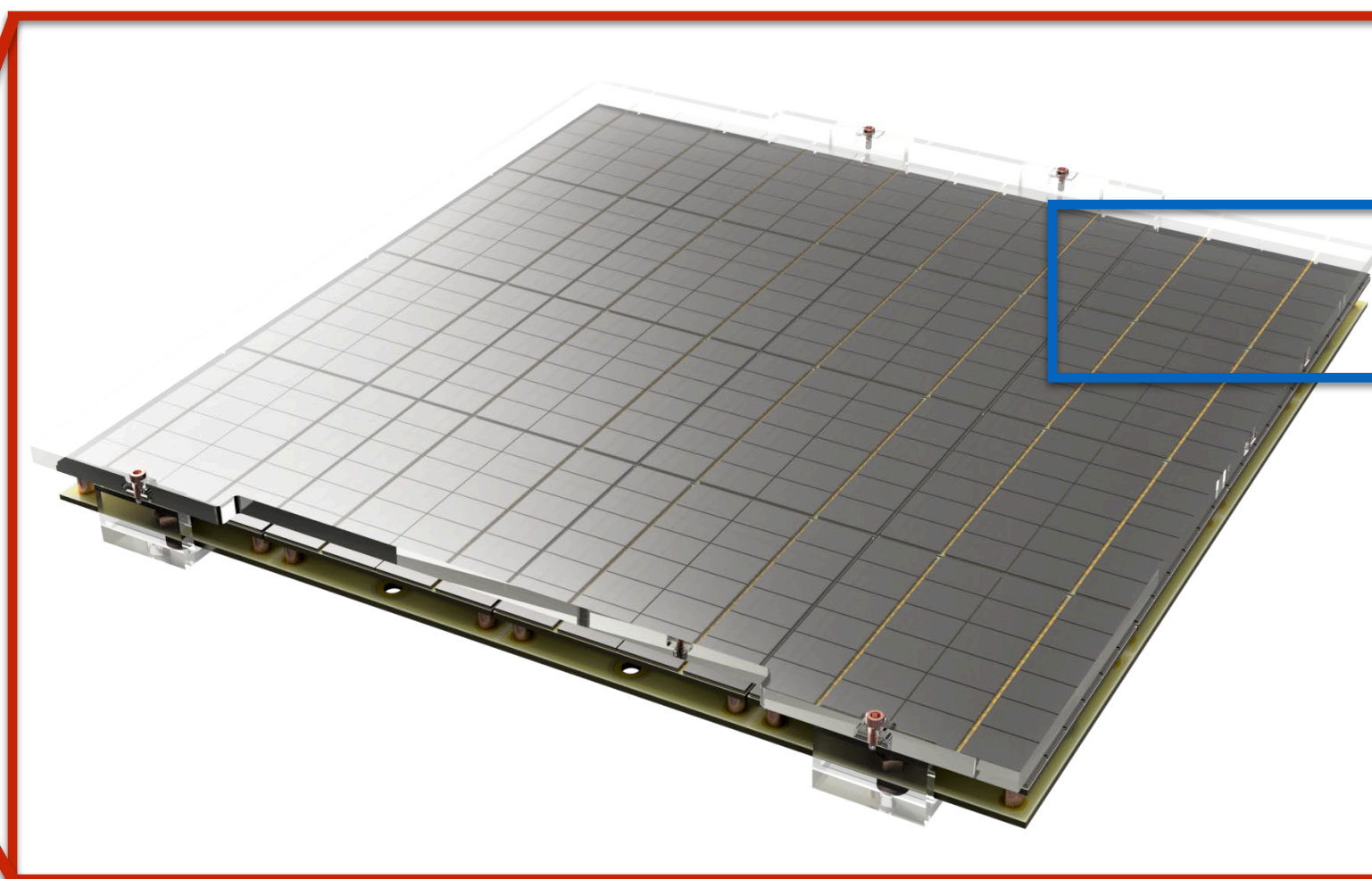


TPC planes area: 21m²

2100 readout channels

100% coverage of TPC top and bottom

Photo-Detection Unit

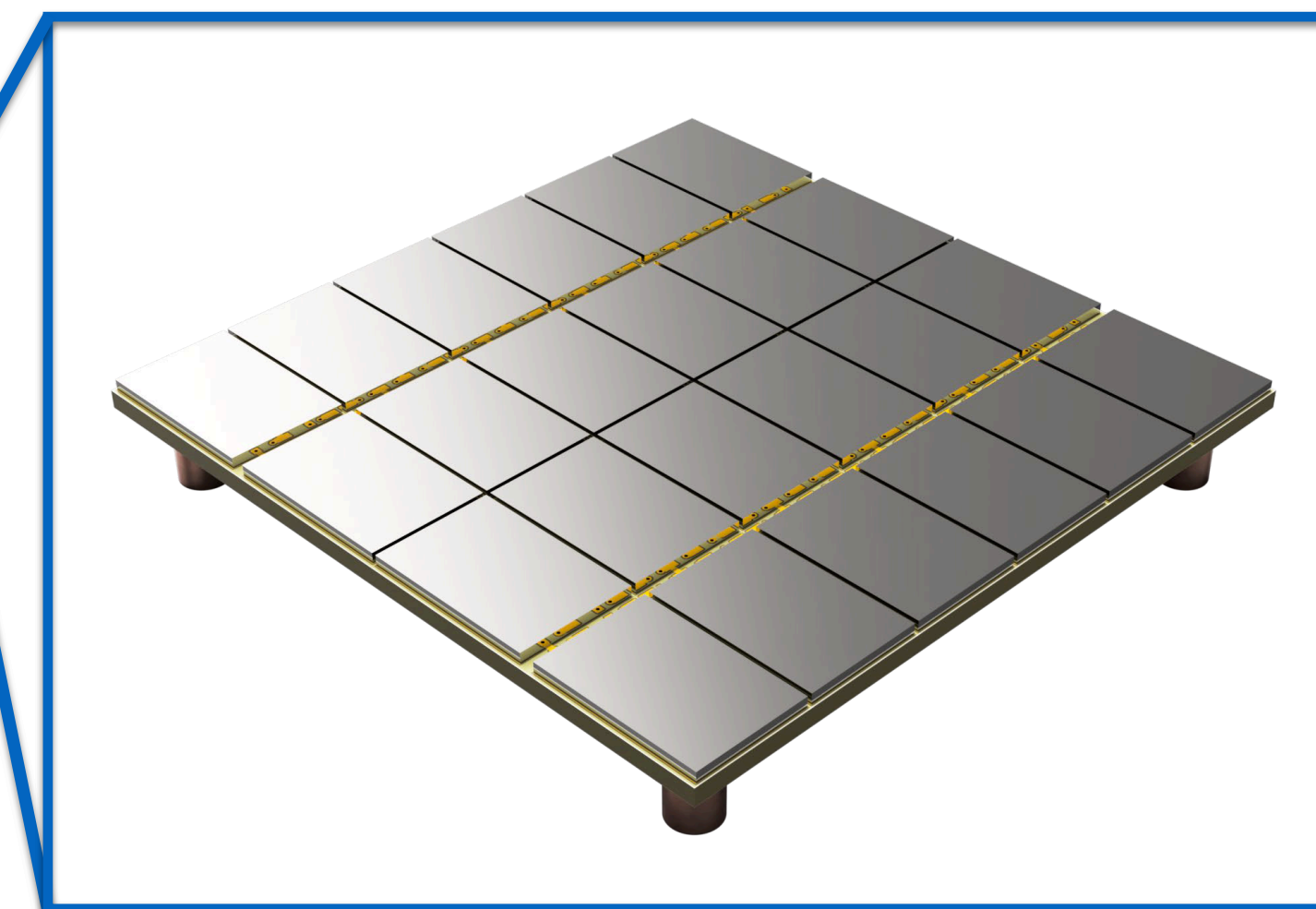


16 tiles arranged in 4 readout channels

Bias distribution

Signal transmission

Tile



Photosensor

Array of 24 SiPMs

Signal pre-amplification

R&D and design phases completed. SiPM production completed.

Assembly of photo-sensors in NOA (LNGS clean-room facility) to start this summer.