

# Recent progress in the search for light WIMP-like particles in South America: DM<sup>2</sup> and CONNIE



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TAUP 2023

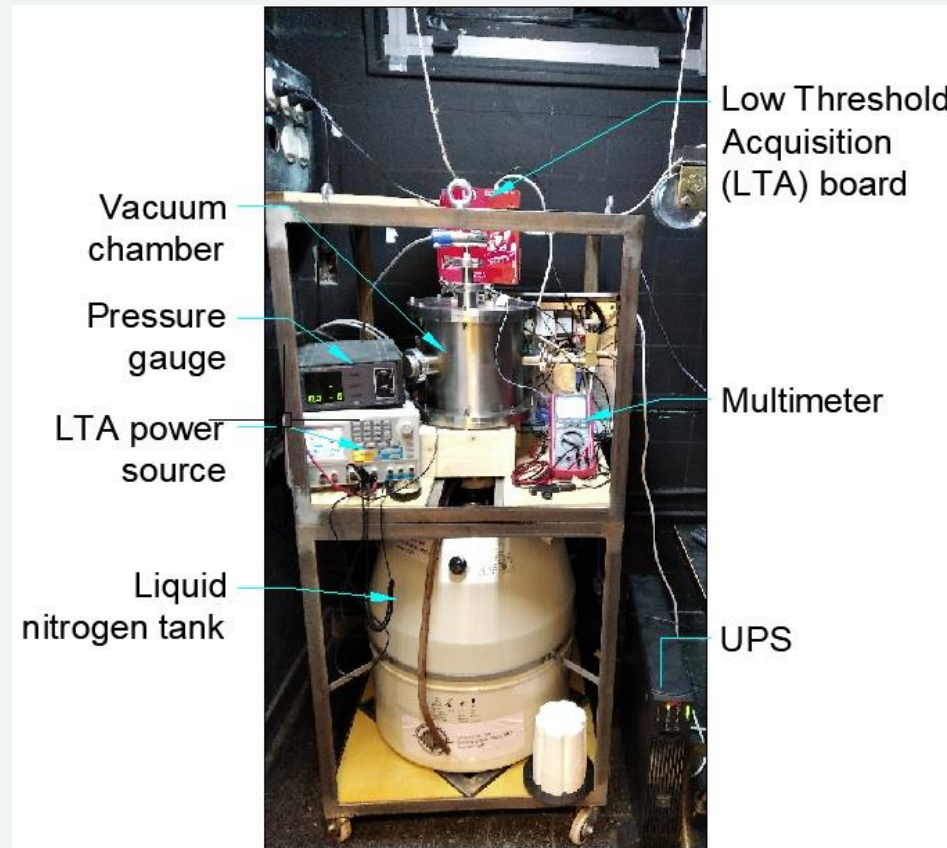


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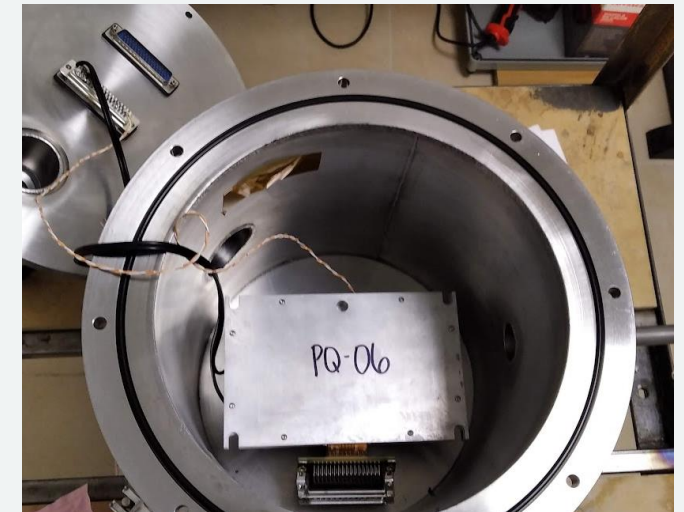
Two different  
experiments,  
same type of  
detector

# Two different experiments, same type of detector

## 1) DM<sup>2</sup> (Dark Matter Daily Modulation experiment)



A 6k x 1.5k pixel, 675  $\mu\text{m}$  thick Skipper CCD

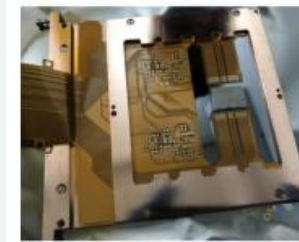


# Two different experiments, same type of detector

## 2) CONNIE (COherent Neutrino–Nucleus Interaction Experiment)



See A. Aguilar-Arévalo's talk in the Neutrino parallel session! (later today)



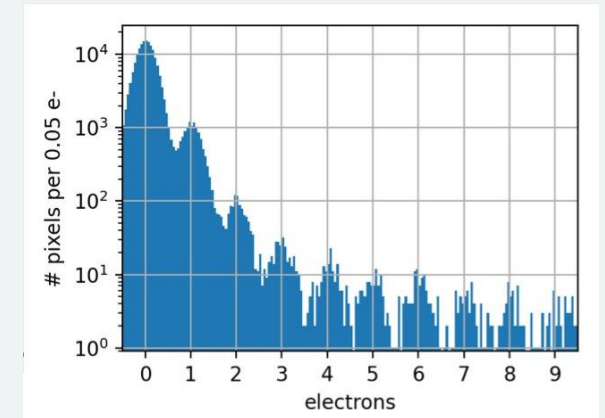
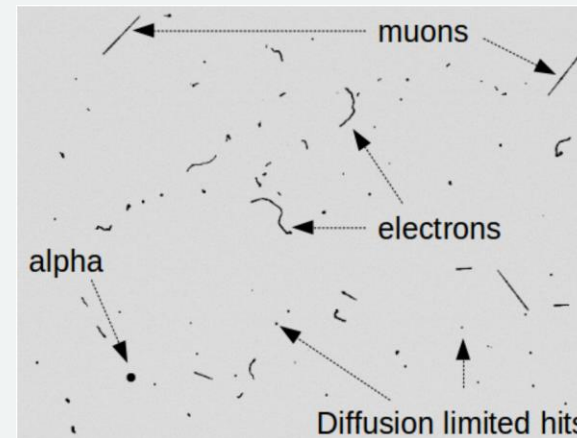
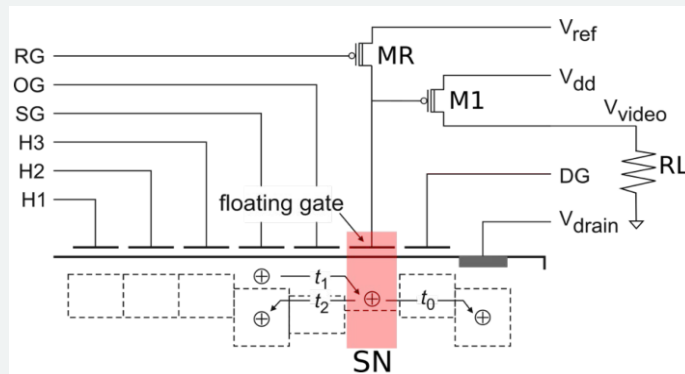
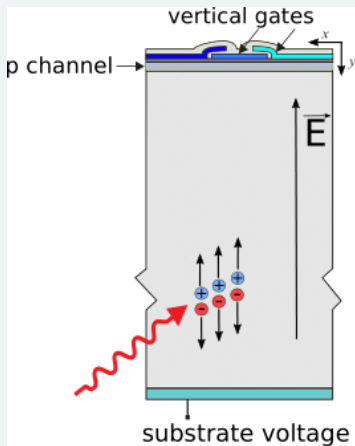
Two 0.7k x 1.2k pixel, 675 um thick Skipper CCDs





# Skipper CCDs

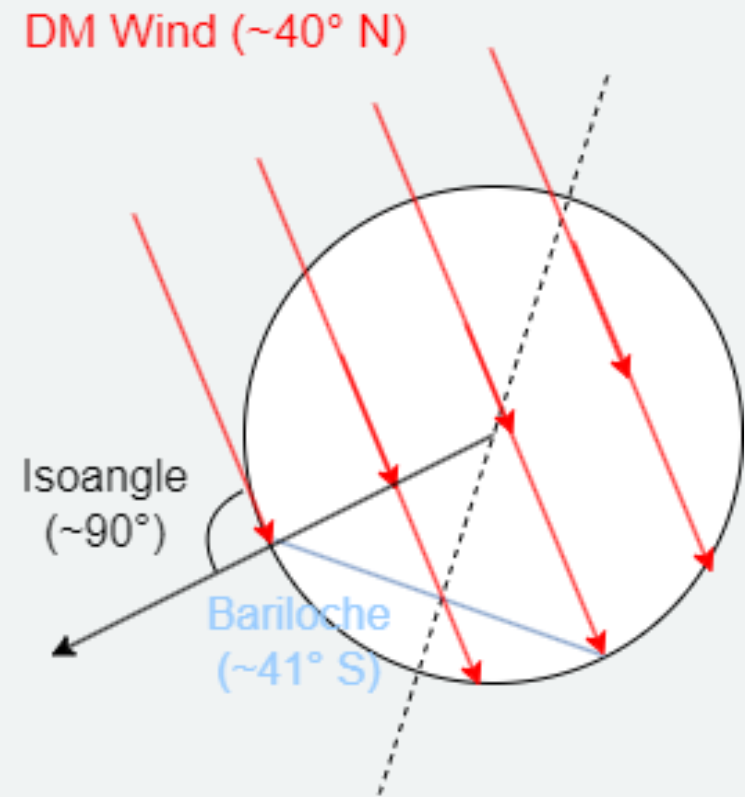
- Charge-Coupled Devices (CCDs) with a modified readout stage that allows to resolve single-electron events
- We can see interactions with a lower threshold of deposited energy of 1.2 eV
- However this comes with a cost – increased readout time



# Diurnal modulation of Dark Matter

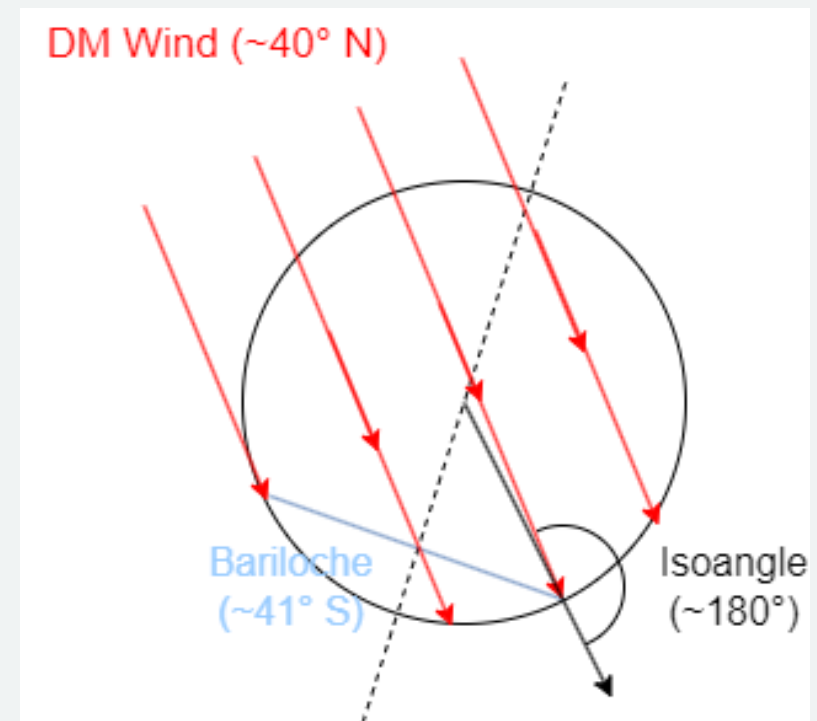
# Diurnal modulation of Dark Matter events

- As the Solar System travels through the galaxy, a wind of DM particles arrive from a particular direction
- The angle between this direction and the normal to the surface is called "isodetection angle" or, abbreviating, "isoangle"
- As seen from the Earth surface, this direction varies throughout the day



# Diurnal modulation of Dark Matter events

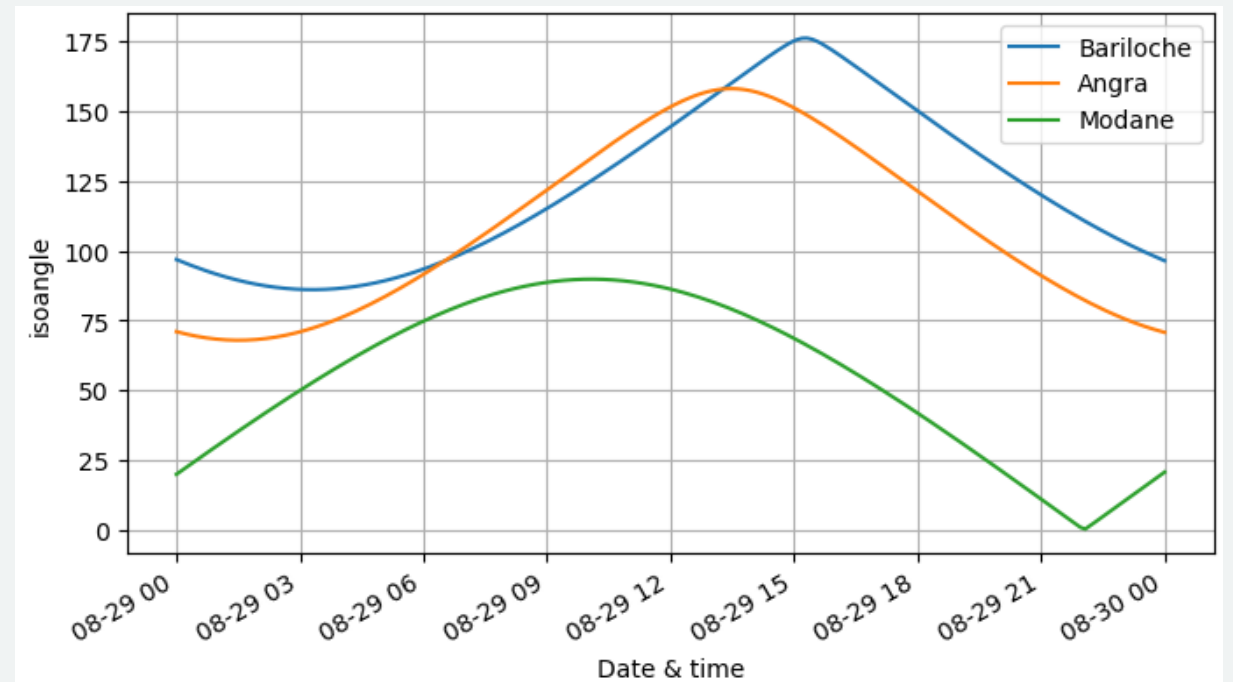
- As the Solar System travels through the galaxy, a wind of DM particles arrive from a particular direction
- The angle between this direction and the normal to the surface is called "isodetection angle" or, abbreviating, isoangle
- As seen from the Earth surface, this direction varies throughout the day
- An isoangle of  $0^\circ$  means the DM wind comes from above. An isoangle of  $180^\circ$  means it comes from below and has to traverse the whole Earth to reach the detector.





# Diurnal modulation of Dark Matter events

- Depending on where we stand on the Earth surface, we can scan different isoangles
- For masses in the MeV range, there is a range of non-rejected cross-section in which DM particles may interact strongly enough to scatter inside the Earth and generate a diurnal modulation of flux in the detector
- See Xavier Bertou's talk on Thursday!



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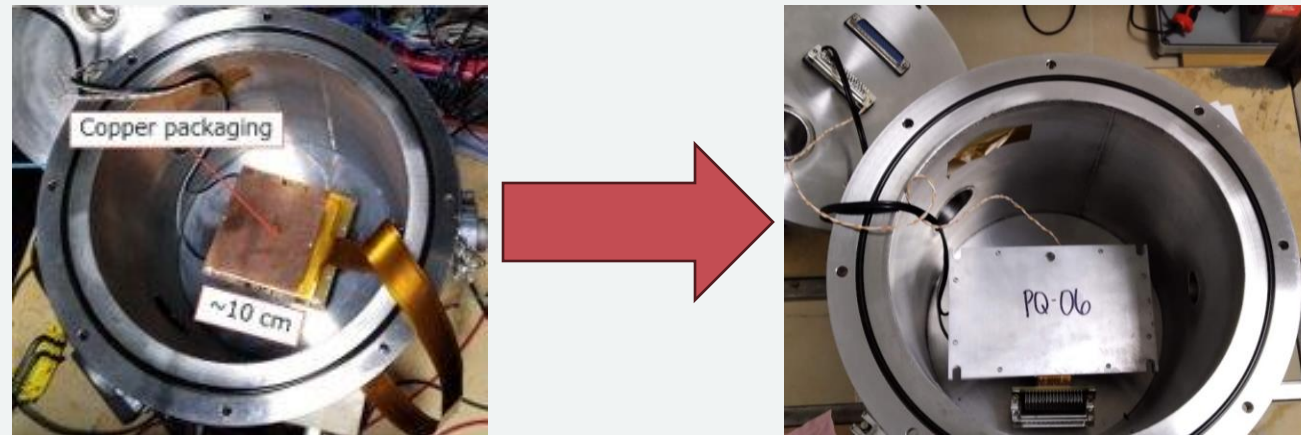
# Data

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# DM2: new data & analysis

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- Detector upgrade: from a 0.1 g prototype Skipper-CCD (presented @ TAUP 2021) to a 3 g Skipper-CCD (provided by the DAMIC-M collaboration)



- Analysis upgrade: binned-likelihood rejection method
  - We now bin in isoangle

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# CONNIE: brand-new analysis

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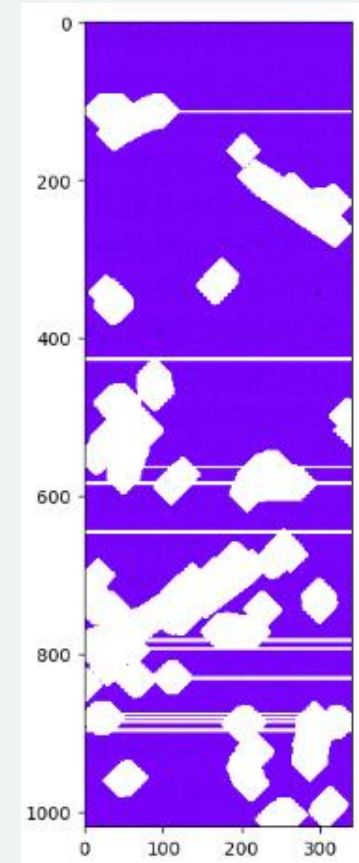
- It is a neutrino experiment...
- But now a DM experiment too :)

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# Data analysis

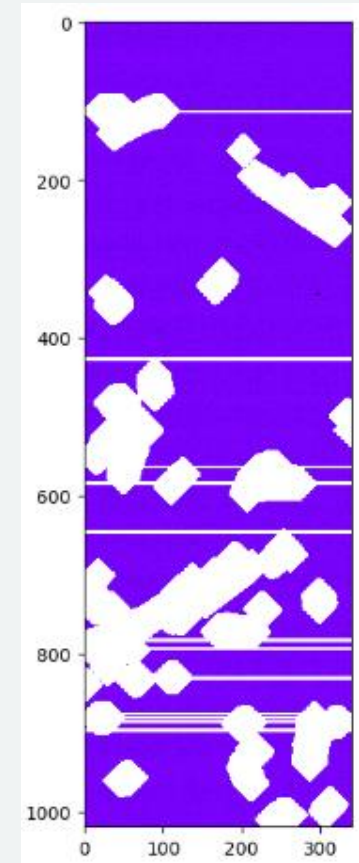
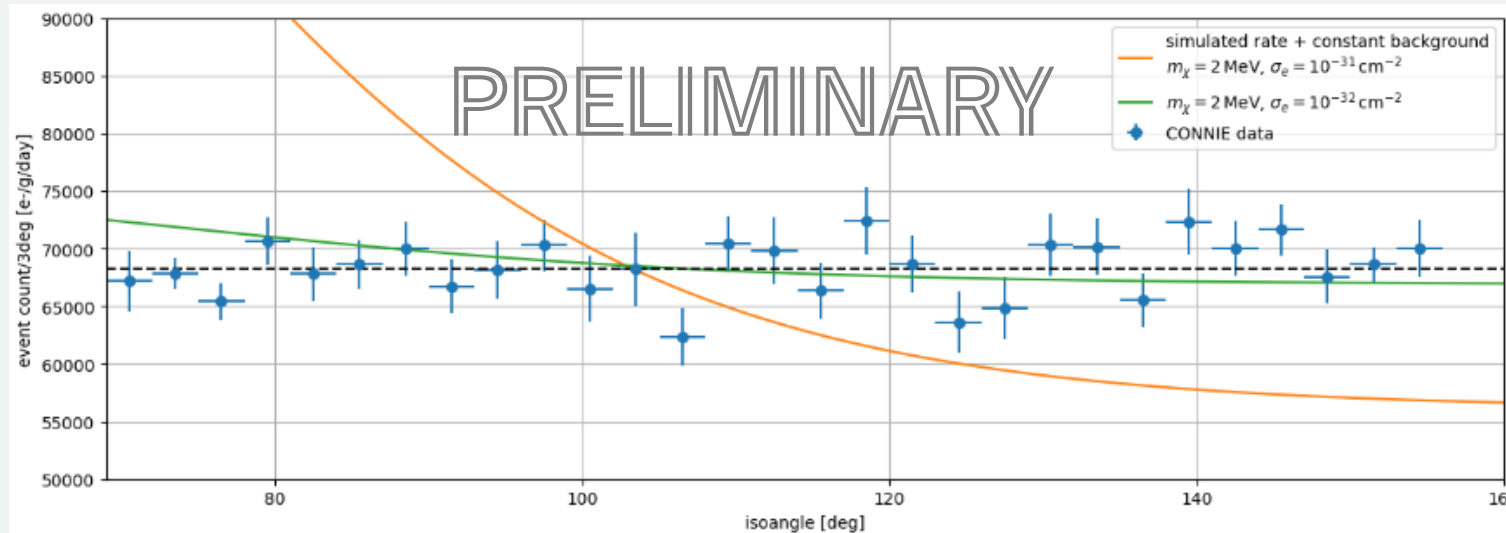
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- Raw image -> High-energy events mask -> Serial Register events mask
- Count empty, 1e- and 2e- pixels



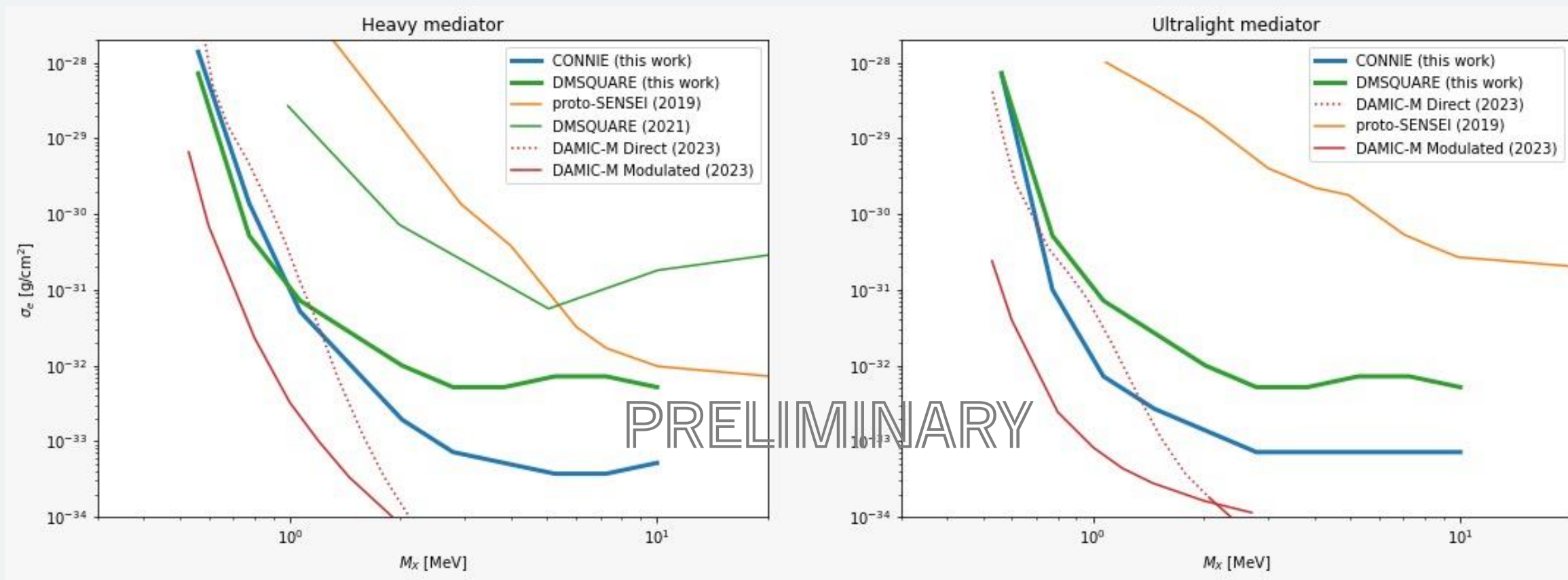
# Data analysis

- Raw image -> High-energy events mask -> Serial Register events mask
- Count empty, 1e- and 2e- pixels
- Compute the isoangle, compare with simulations, find the 90% CL rejection limits





# DM-electron interaction limits



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# Summary

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- DM-electron interactions in the low mass range can be explored via a diurnal modulation
- Both DMSQUARE and CONNIE yield very good constraints to these interactions, even when they are located at surface
- Stability of single-electron events is crucial for this search

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# Future prospects

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- What do we need?
  - Less fluctuations in single-electron events
  - Shielding the experiments works well, going underground too
- Moving to the south?

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Thank you!