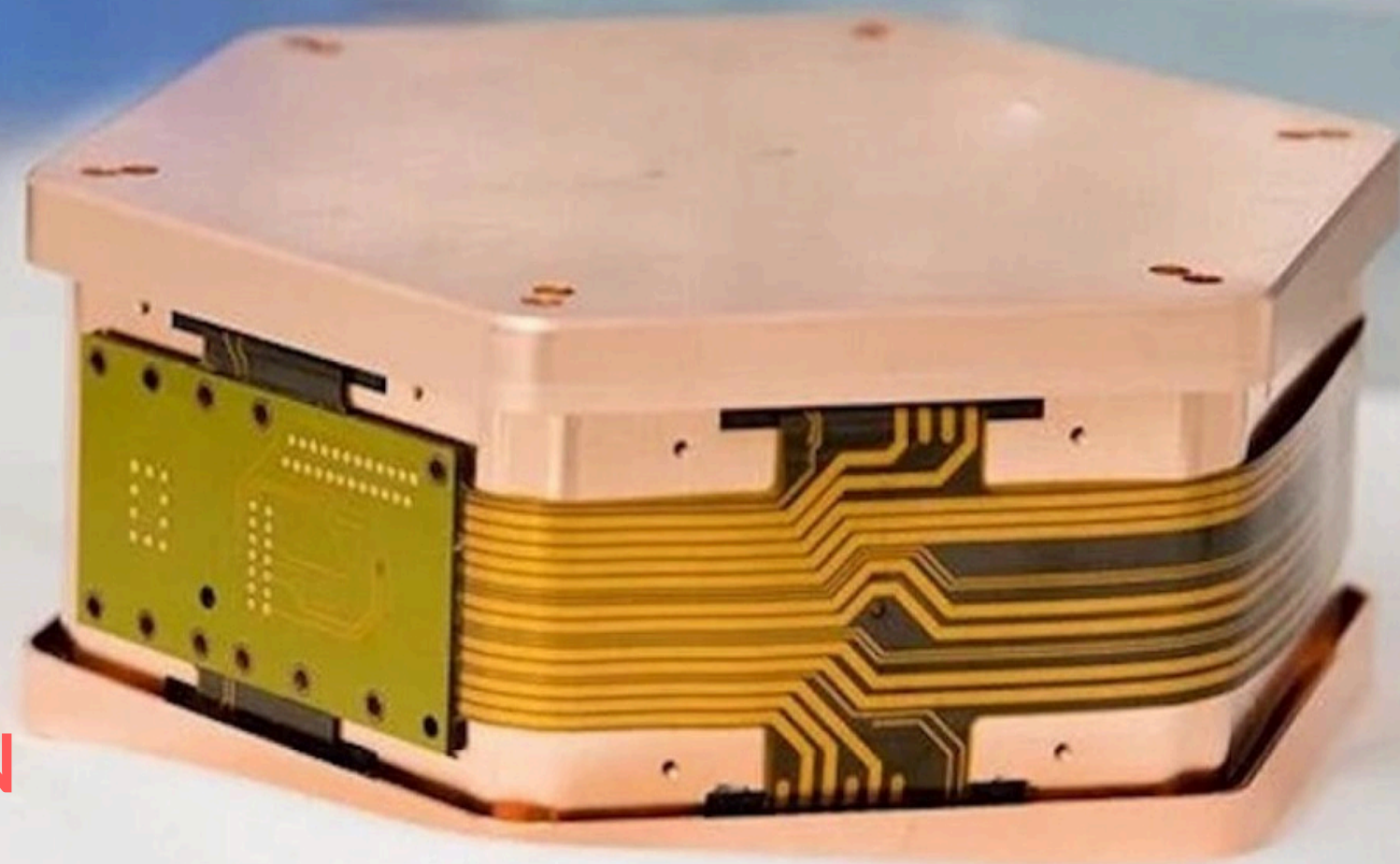


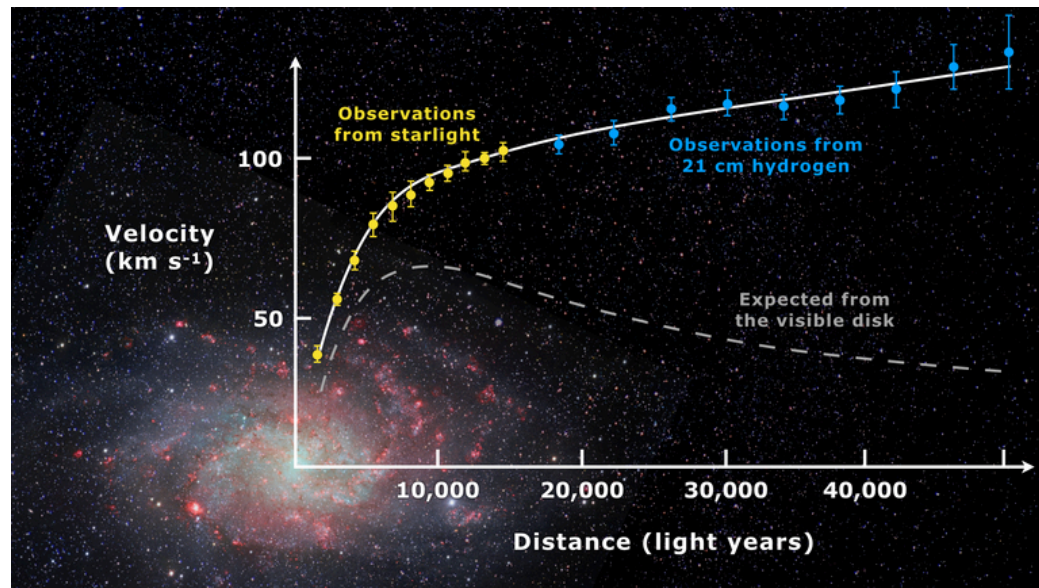
First Glimpses of the SuperCDMS High Voltage Detectors

Yan Liu | TRIUMF
For the SuperCDMS Collaboration
05/28/2024

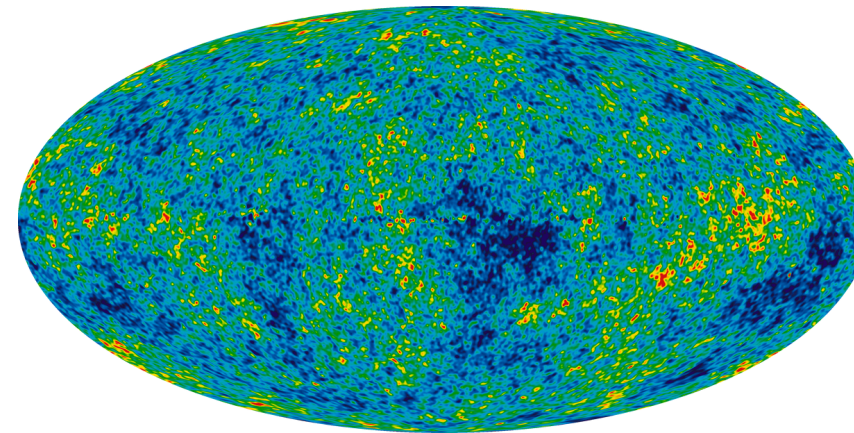
CAP 2024 @ London, ON



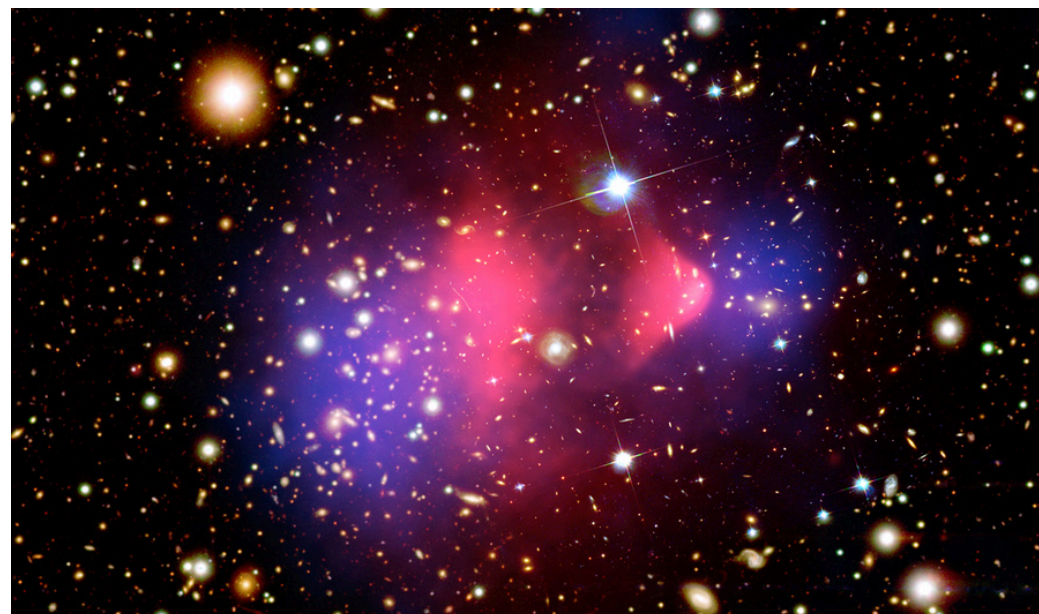
Dark Matter Properties



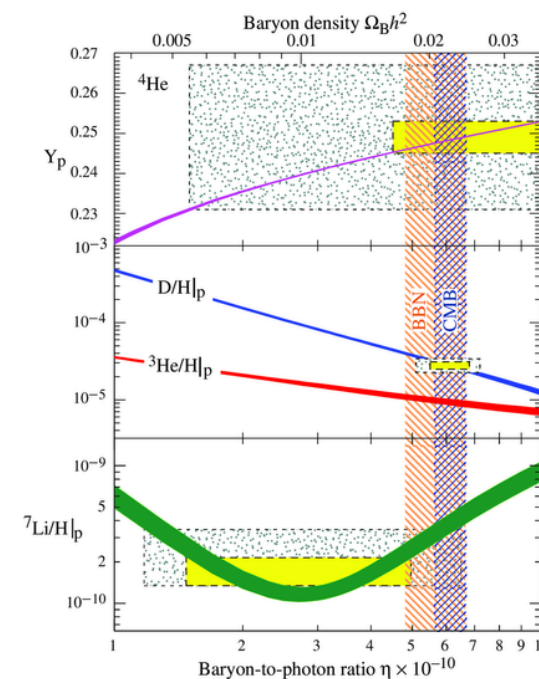
Discrepancy in galactic rotational curve



Cosmic Microwave Background



The Bullet cluster

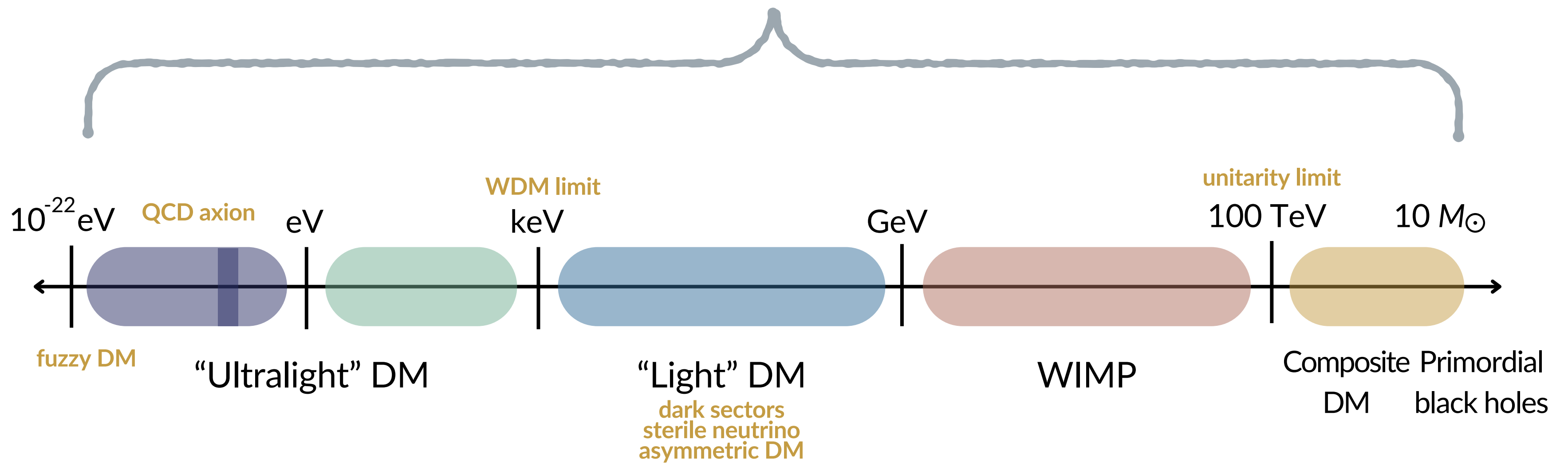


Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

- Dark
- Stable
- Non-baryonic
- Not "hot"
- ~25% of the total universe mass

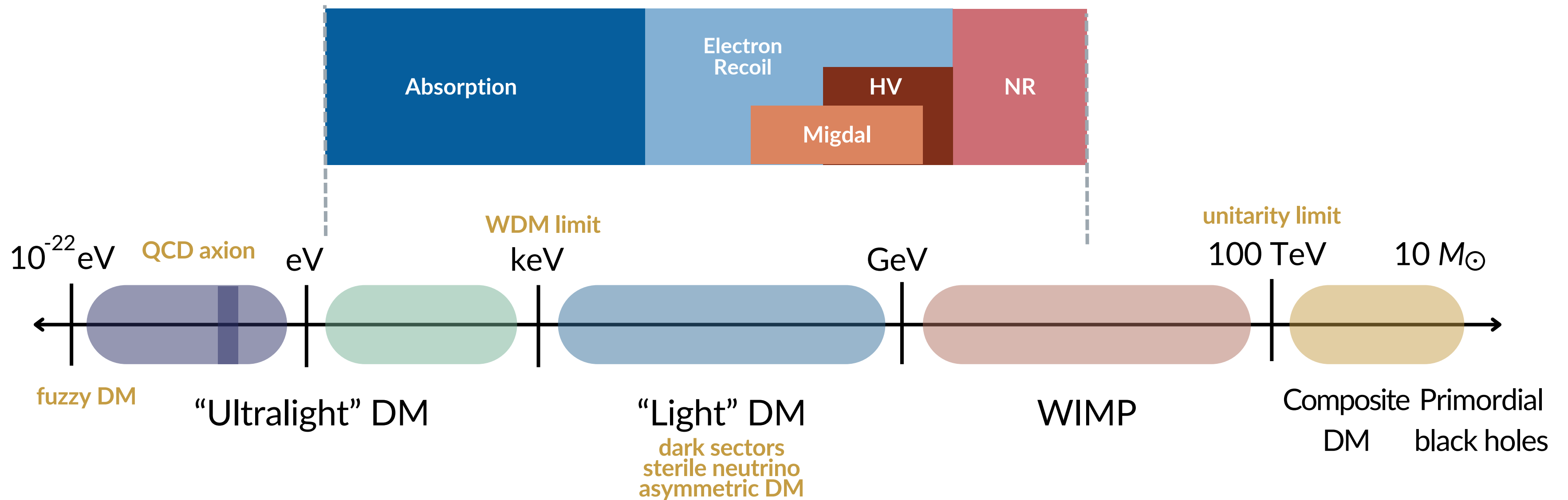
Dark Matter Mass

spanning across ~88 orders of magnitude



SuperCDMS as a Dark Matter Experiment

SuperCDMS SNOLAB is sensitive to various dark matter models across **10 orders of magnitude!**

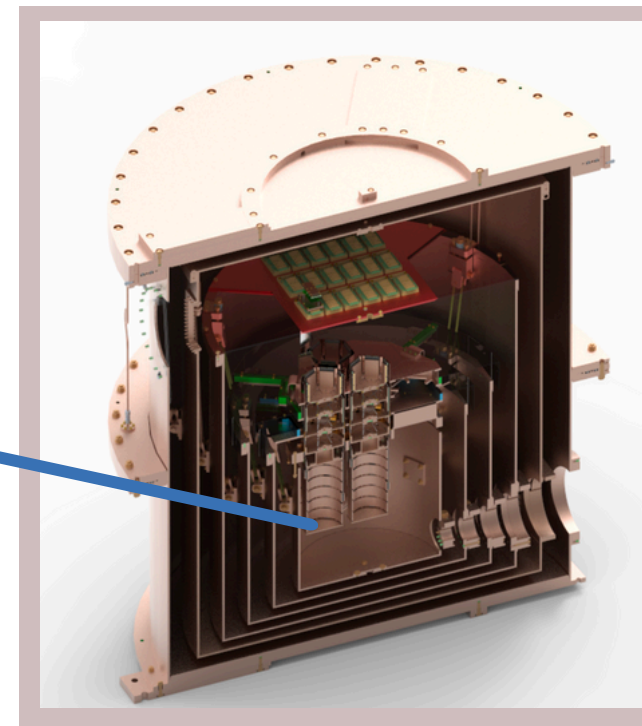


SuperCDMS SNOLAB Experiment

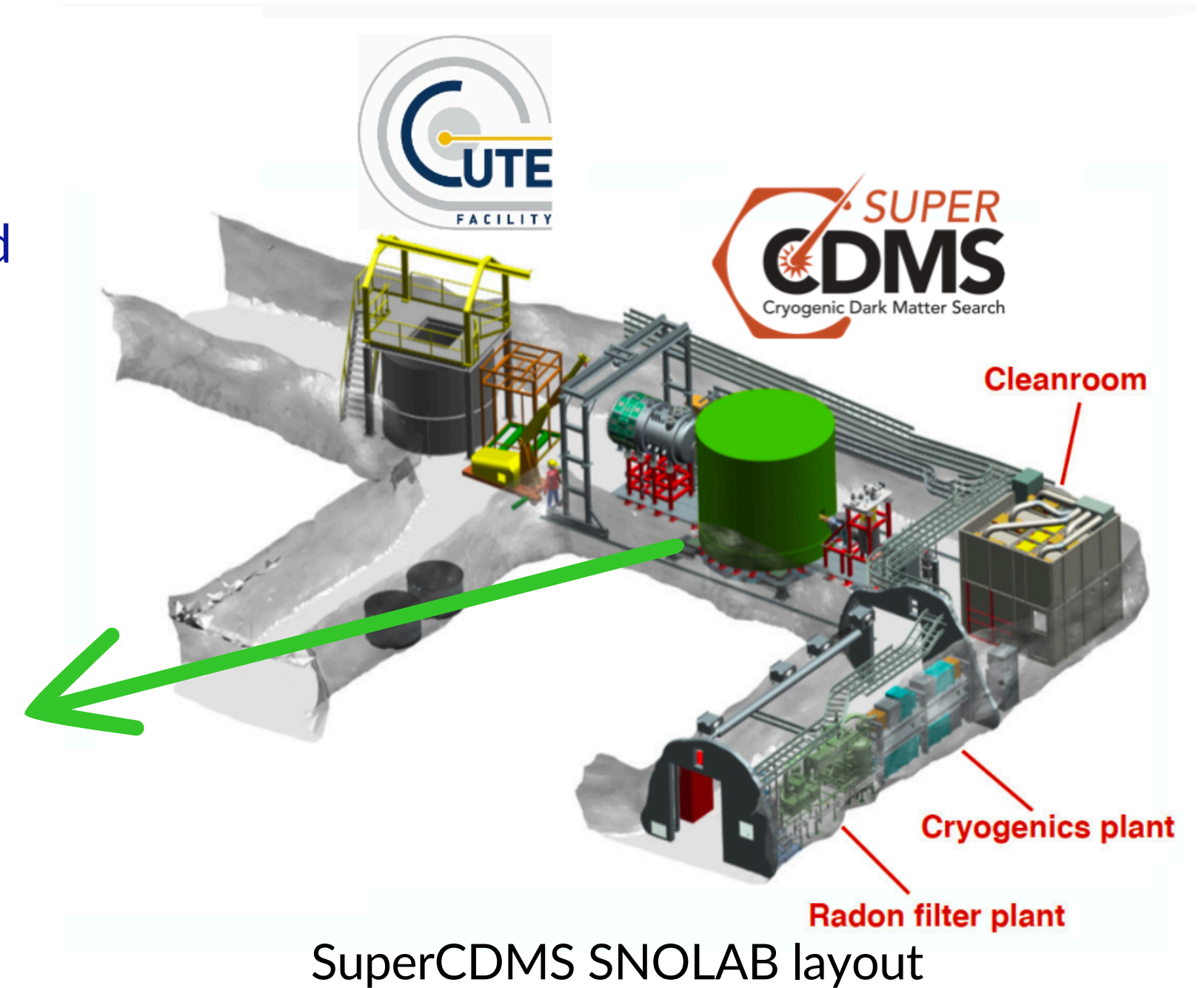
- 2 km underground in Sudbury, Canada
- Tower (stacks of 6 detectors) mounted inside a cryostat, which is surrounded by shielding to minimize background
- Germanium and Silicon crystals cooled down to ~ 10 mK to be sensitive to minute dark matter signals



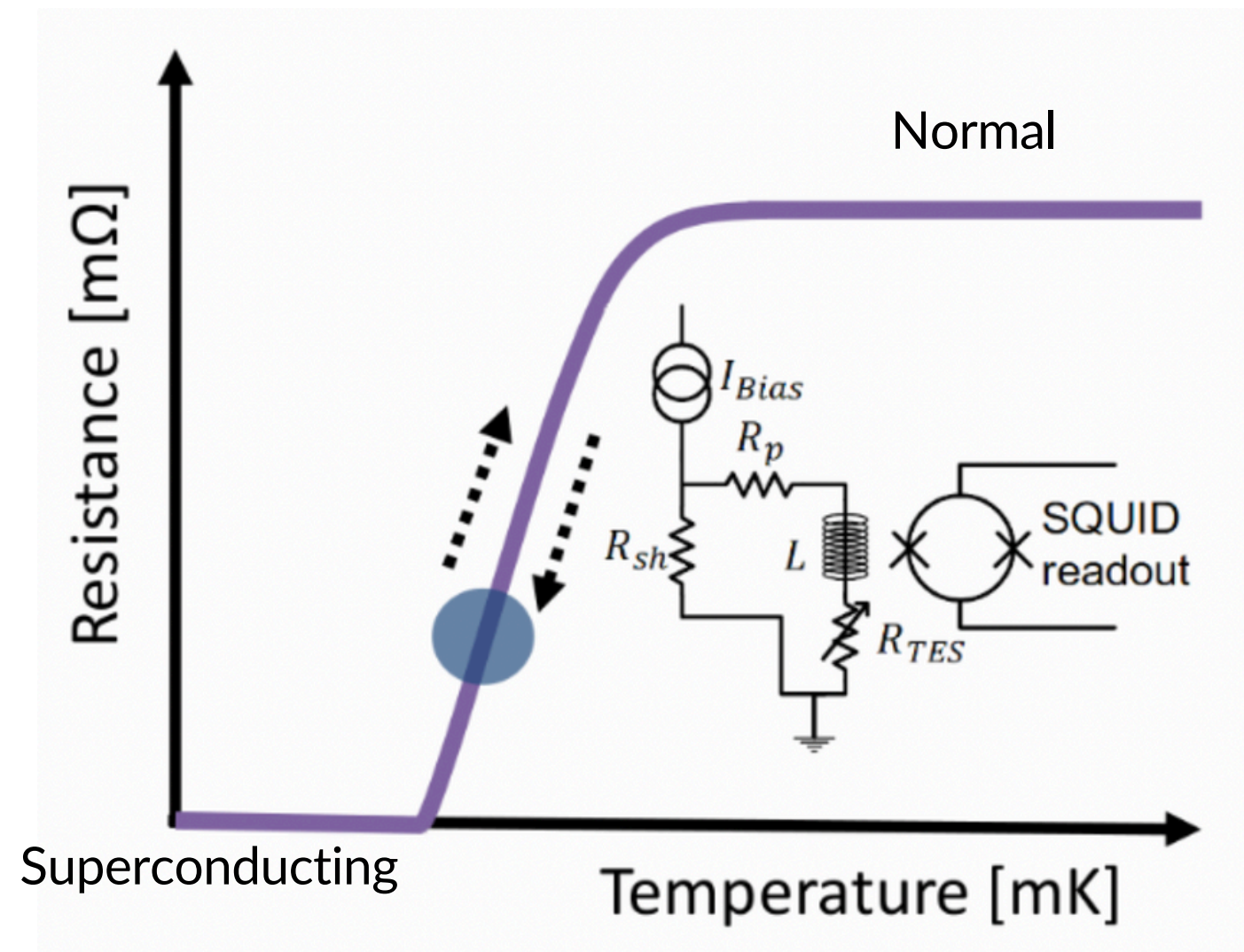
Detector



Cryostat



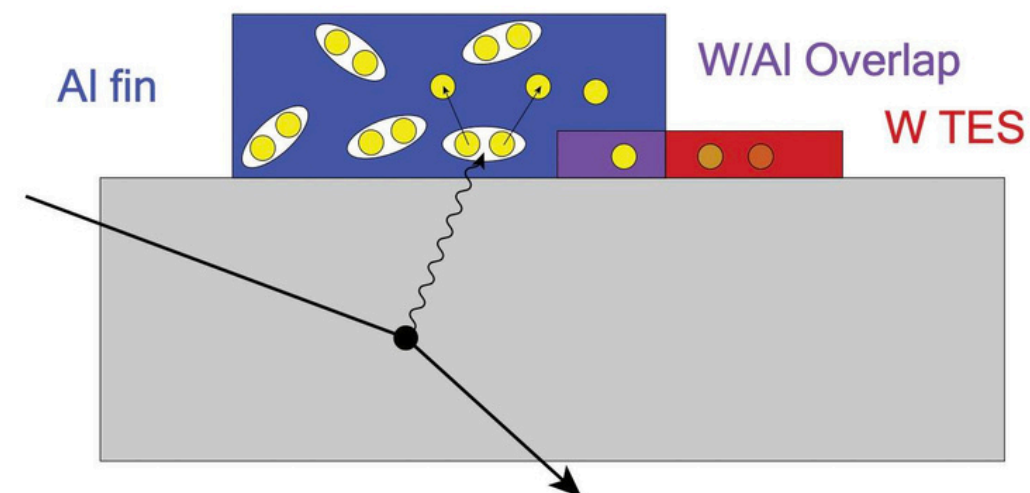
SuperCDMS SNOLAB Detector Technology



TES: Transition Edge Sensor

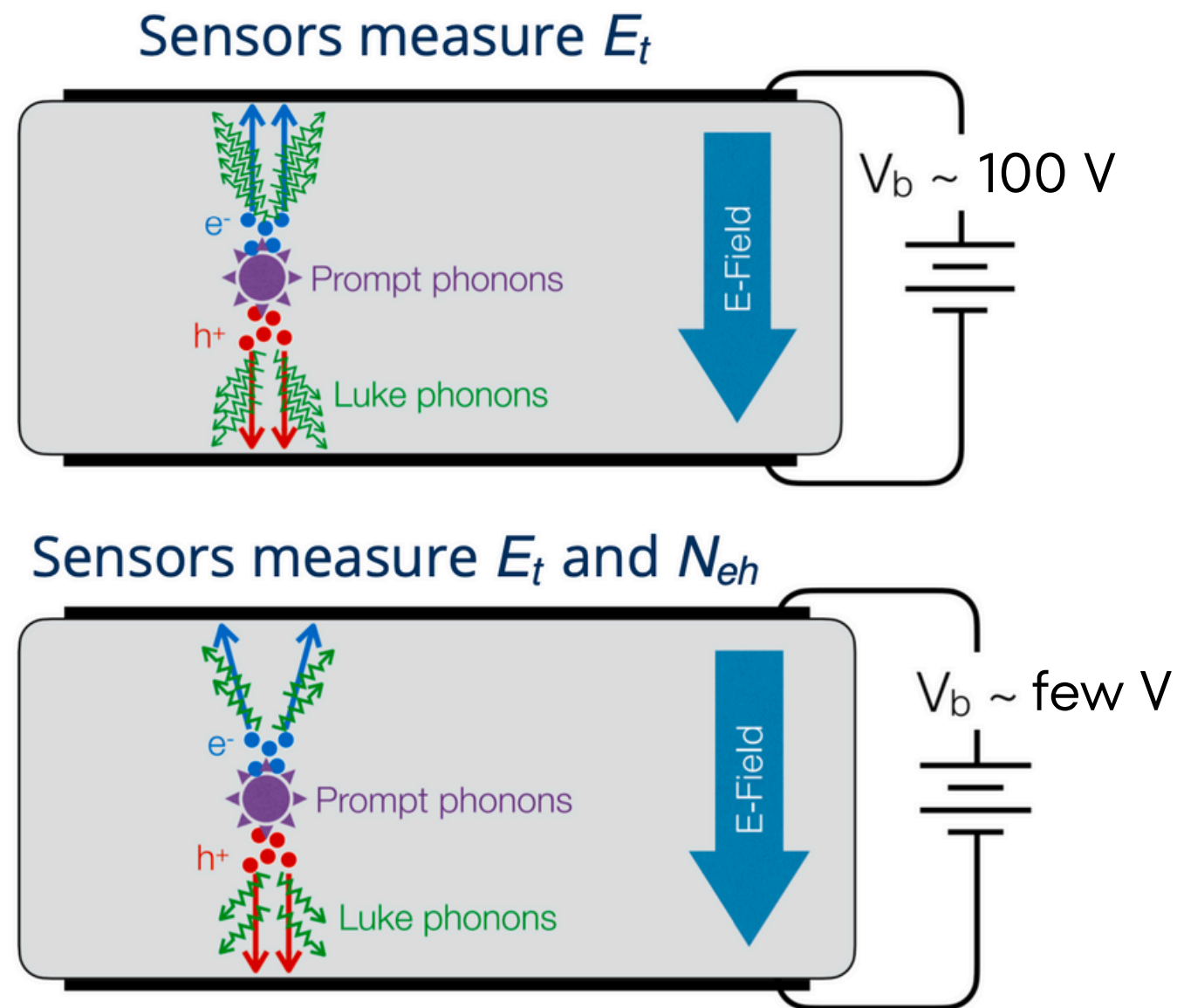
Athermal phonon detectors

- Only partial energy is measured
- To first order decoupled from crystal heat capacity
- Fast pulses compared to thermal measurement
- Signal is position dependent
- Al fins as phonon collectors which enable large coverage area



SuperCDMS SNOLAB Detector Technology

Two different detector configurations



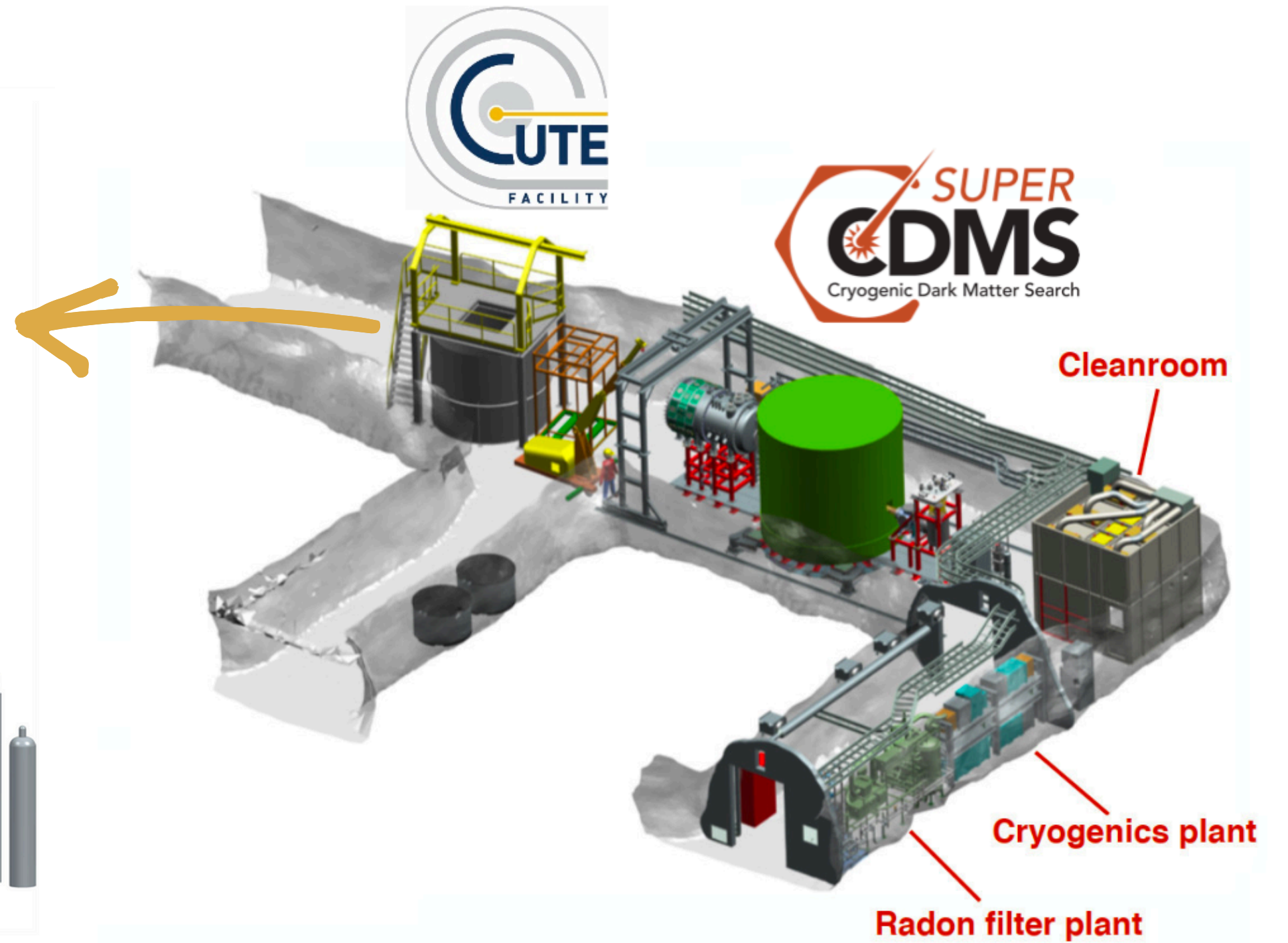
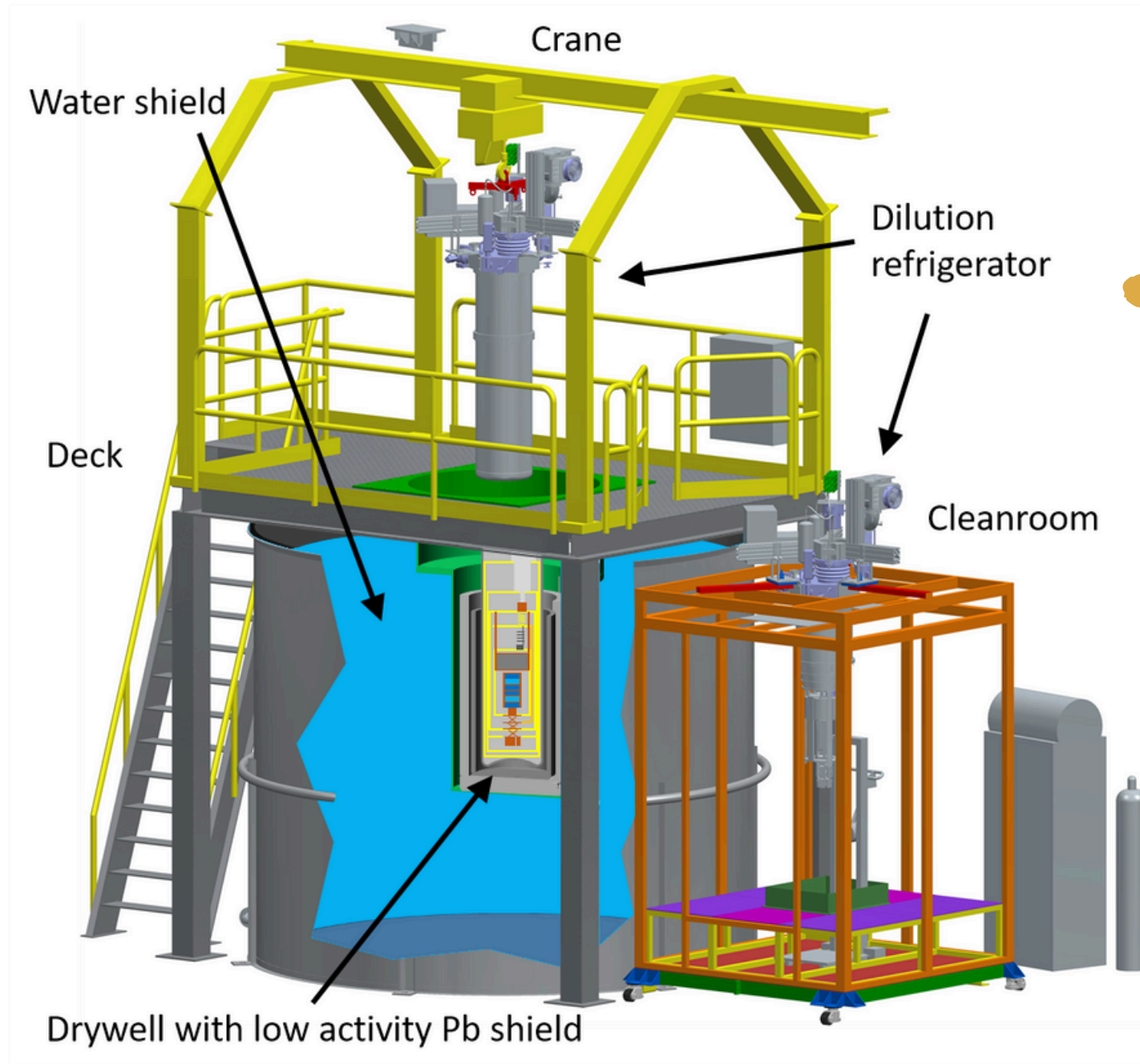
- **HV detectors -> low threshold**
 - Luke effect can amplify phonon signals under E field to lower detection threshold
 - highest science reach

$$E_t = E_r + N_{eh}eV_b$$

\nearrow total phonon energy \nearrow primary recoil energy \nwarrow Luke phonon energy

- **iZIP detectors -> low background**
 - ionization-based NR/ER background discrimination
 - higher dynamic range
 - radioactive background measurements

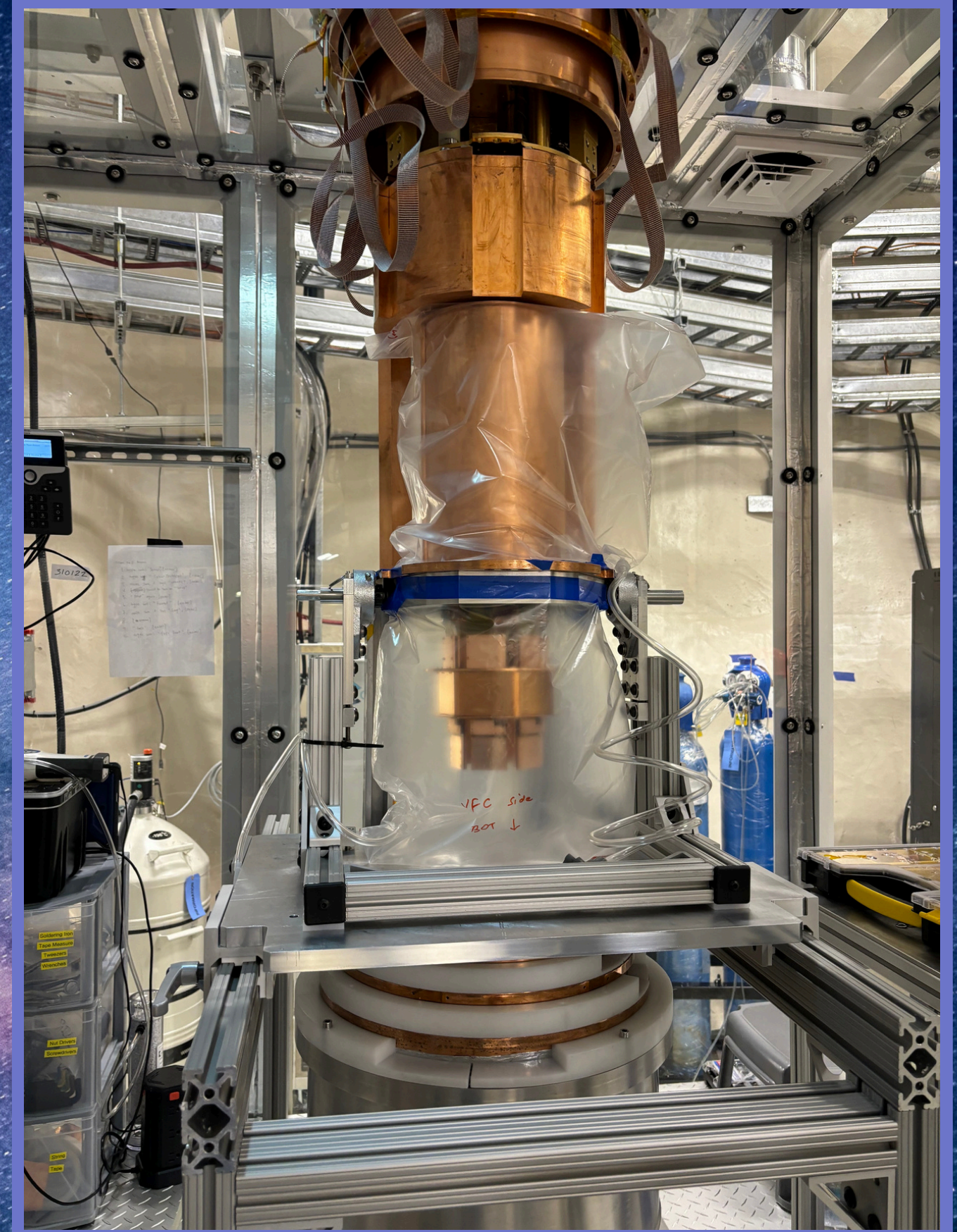
Cryogenic Underground Test Facility



Installing Tower into CUTE Fridge

A major milestone of the experiment:

A SuperCDMS SNOLAB High Voltage tower operated in an underground, low background environment.



SuperCDMS Tower is being installed at CUTE

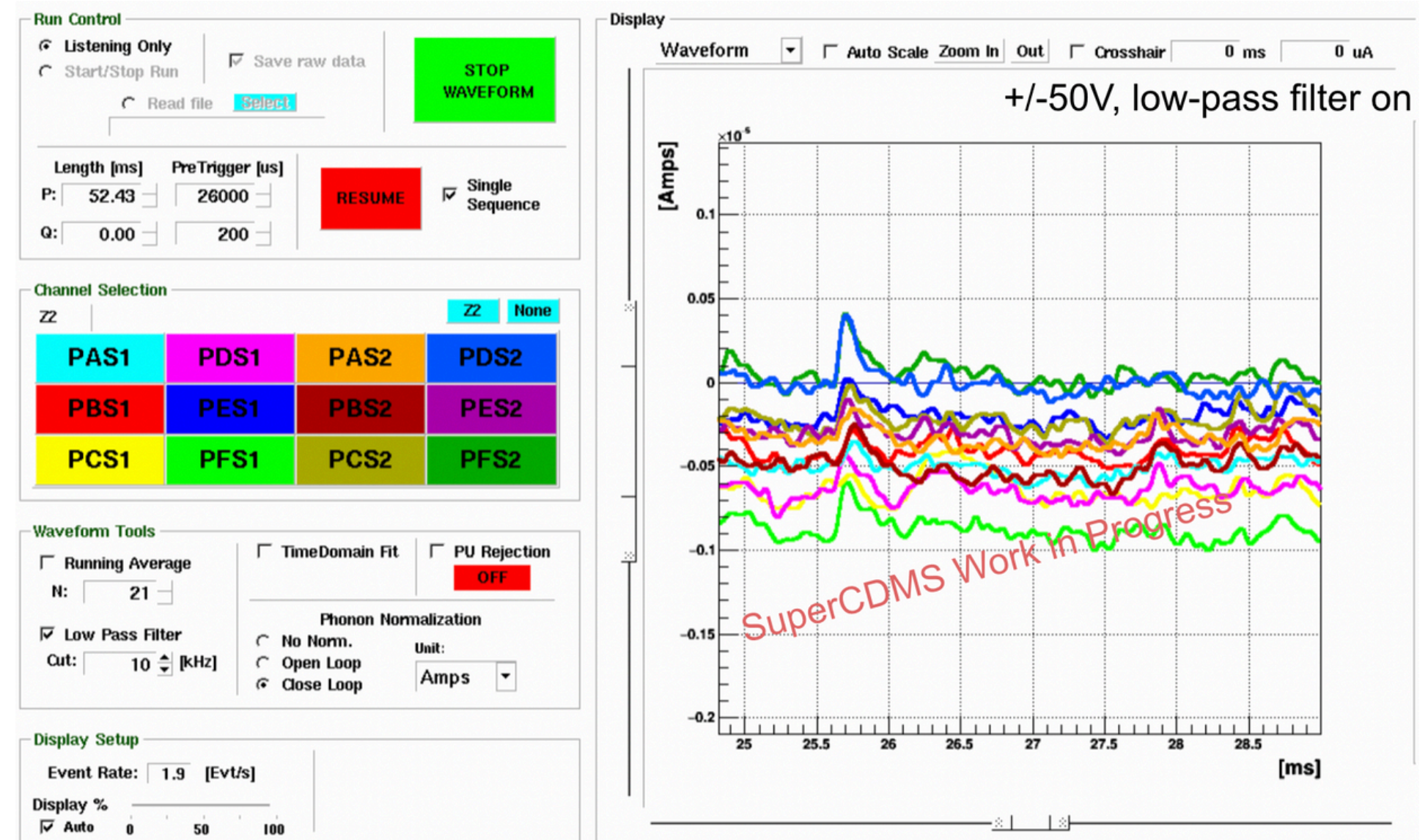
Tower Testing at CUTE: Statistics

151 days covering 4 thermal cycles

Total data volume: 400 detector days

~2 month of calibration data

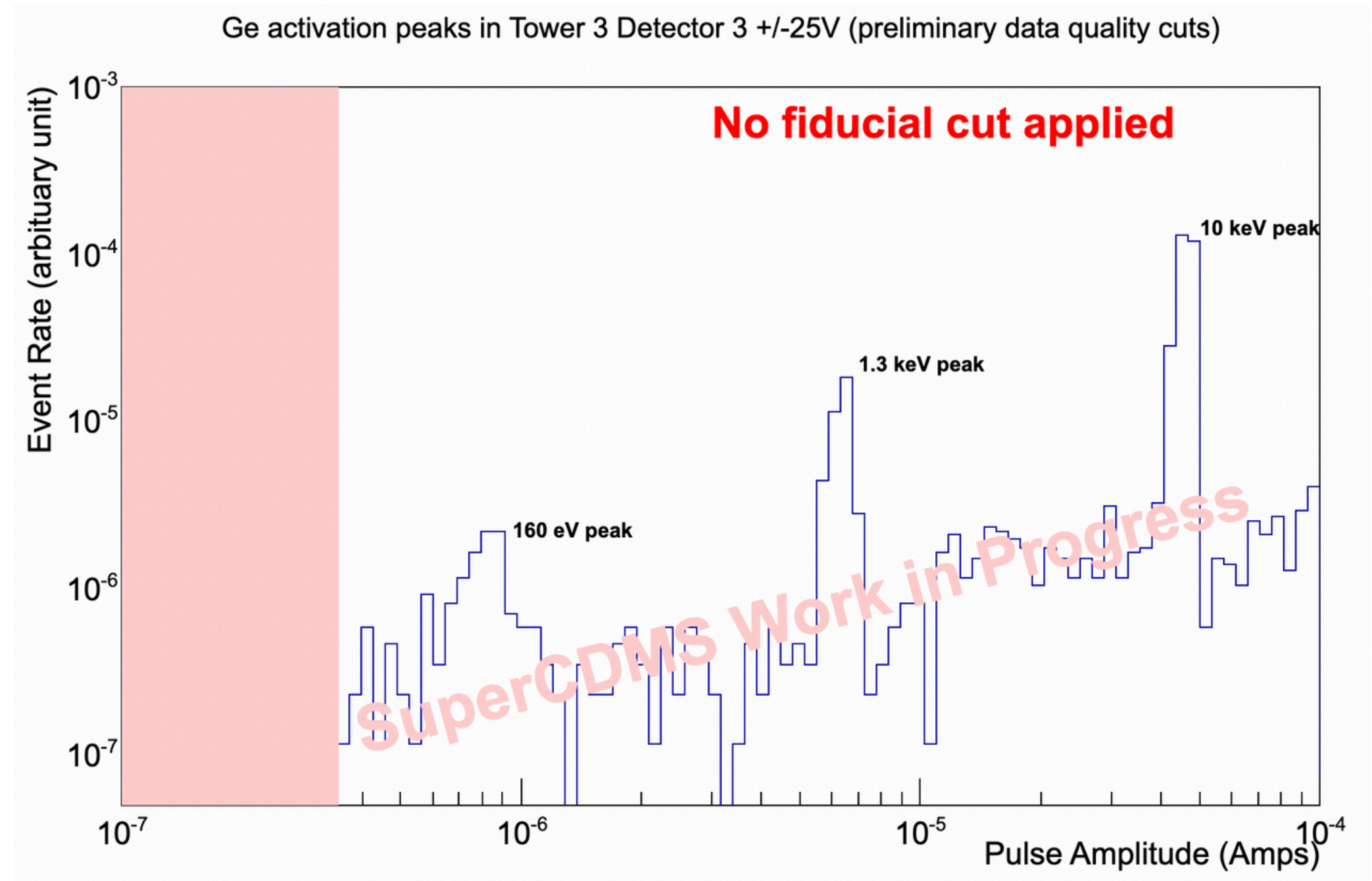
~2 weeks of low background data



Example pulses from a Silicon detector operated at 100V

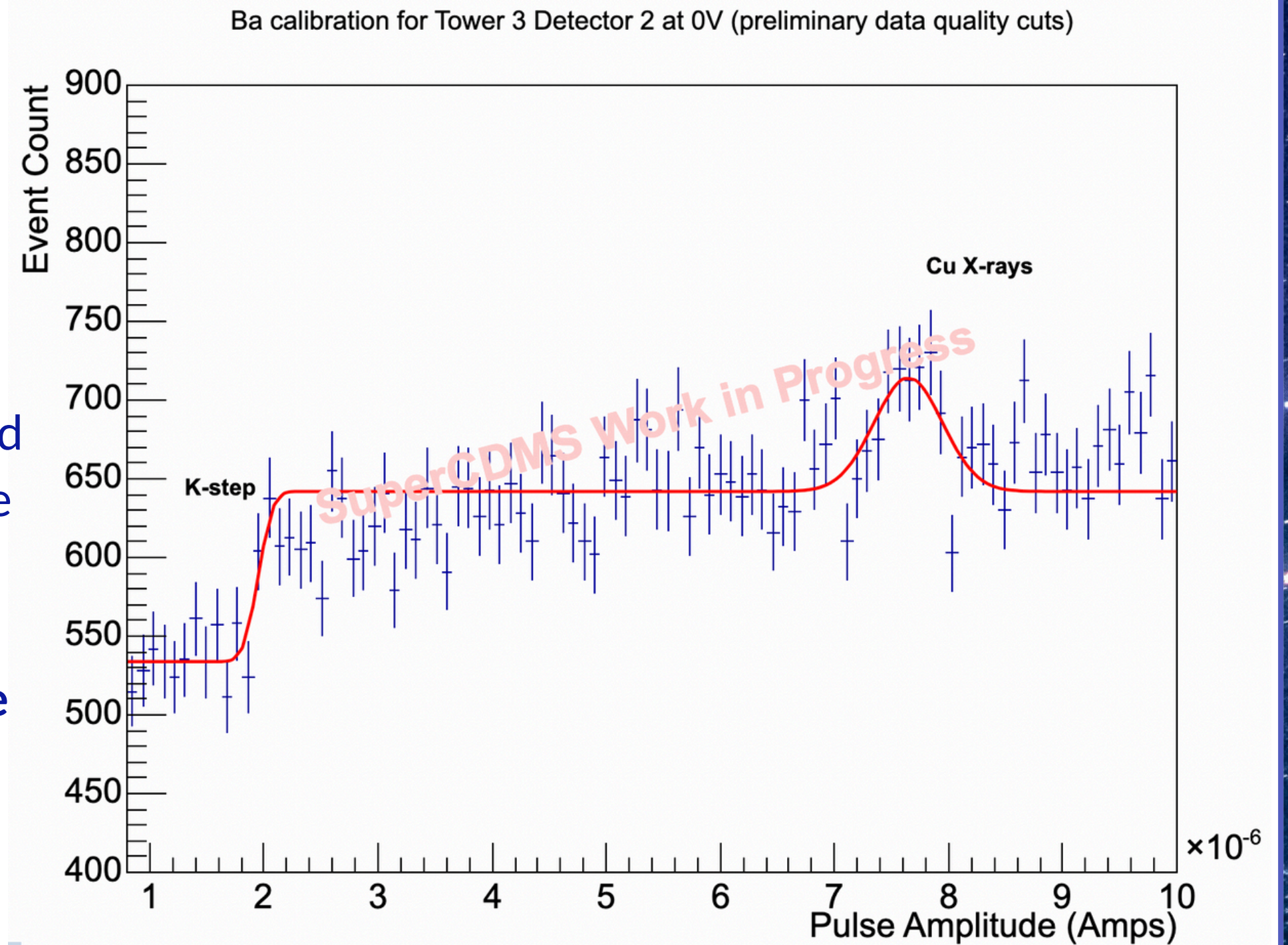
Tower Testing at CUTE: Ge Detector Calibration

- Irradiating Ge with neutrons produces ^{71}Ge (11.4 days half-life)
- The activation lines from ^{71}Ge electron captures are:
 - 10 keV, 1.3 keV, 160 eV
- From Dec. 16 to Dec. 21, ~90 hours of Ge detector calibration dataset was taken



Tower Testing at CUTE: Si Detector Calibration

- ~90 hrs of Ba source data for Si detector operated at 0V.
- Characteristic steps in energy spectrum caused by the binding energy of shell electrons can be used to calibrate the Si detector.
- **Demonstrating the calibration method for the Si detector was one of the most important goals for CUTE tower testing**



CONCLUSIONS

- 1.** Direct detection of dark matter is one of the most promising methods we have to investigate BSM physics.
- 2.** SuperCDMS SNOLAB is sensitive to a variety of dark matter models ranging over 10 orders of magnitude in dark matter mass.
- 3.** SuperCDMS High Voltage tower at CUTE marks the first time these detectors are operated in an underground, low background environment.
- 4.** Preliminary results indicate great potentials with these detectors, enabling us to explore exciting science in the coming months and beyond.

 thank you

