THE DEAP-3600 DARK MATTER SEARCH IN SNOLAB

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DEAP-3600 Dark Matter Search

Liquid Argon for DM (Single-phase)



Scattered nucleus (several 10's of keV) is detected via scintillation in LAr

Very large target masses possible, no absorption of UV scintillation photons in argon, no pileup until beyond tonne-scale

Project Overview

3600 kg liquid argon in ultraclean acrylic vessel, 255 8-inch HQE PMTs

1000 kg fiducial mass designed for < 0.2 background events/year

 $10^{\text{-}46}\,\text{cm}^2$ sensitivity for ~100-GeV WIMP with 3-year exposure





DEAP-3600 Detector

3600 kg argon target (1000 kg fiducial) in sealed ultraclean Acrylic Vessel

Vessel is "resurfaced"in-situ to remove deposited Rn daughters after construction TPB coating for wavelength shifting

255 Hamamatsu R5912 HQE PMTs 8-inch (32% QE, 71% coverage)

50 cm light guides + PE shielding provide neutron moderation

Steel Shell immersed in 8 m water shield at SNOLAB

Background Budget 3000 kg-years Exposure

Background	Events in WIMP Energy Range	Events dominated by prompt light (singlet scintillation) in Fiducial Volume	Mitigation
Neutrons	30	<0.2	Detector designed as passive neutron shielding, SNOLAB location, water tank, materials selection
Surface alpha's	150	<0.2	Material selection, resurfacing, controlled exposure to radon, neck and liquid argon flow guide design
³⁹ Ar betas, other electromagnetic events	1.6 x 10 ⁹	<0.2	Argon scintillation properties (PSD)

Critical Elements of the Design

- Acrylic cryostat with lightguides and filler blocks.
 - Very low radioactivity (on order of ppt U and thorium)
 - Good neutron moderator (requires 50 cm of acrylic to reduce neutrons from PMTs to background budget levels)
 - Good visible light transmission- moves the light from the ultraclean fiducial volume to the relatively "dirty" PMT's/electronics/outer detector
 - Added bonus: thermal insulation is sufficient to allow use of room temperature PMT's which are better understood than cryogenic PMTs. We need to understand PMT behaviour- especially light sources within PMTs at the level of one pulse/255 PMTs/3 years.
- Completely radon-tight inner volume that can be remotely resurfaced in a radon-controlled atmosphere and then sealed to prevent further exposure to airborn radon.
- Liquid argon active region
 - "Easily" purified (liquid noble)
 - Well defined and homogeneous background model
 - Exceptional PSD because of singlet (6 ns)/triplet (1.5 μs) lifetime difference

Acrylic Cryostat Design

• Measured mechanical (Young's modulus, tensile



Figure 1: First principal stress for a neck and bottom supported acrylic vessel. The maximum is 11.9

Fabrication and Assay of DEAP Acrylic

- Fabrication from pure MMA monomer at RPTAsia (Thailand), strict control of radon exposure for all steps
- DEAP Collaborators present during fabrication
- Control to $< 10^{-20}$ g/g ²¹⁰Pb from radon exposure
- Developed system to vaporize and assay large quantities of acrylic (10 kg samples), count residue with Ge well detector for ²¹⁰Pb peak, and with alpha counter for ²¹⁰Po; (Corina Nantais M.Sc. Thesis)





Monomer cast at RPT Asia

Thermoformed Panel at RPT Colorado



The journey of the acrylic vessel begins in Thailand, where acrylic sheets are poured from clean acrylic monomer.



The sheets are thermoformed and machined into 'orange slices'.









AV Neck Bond (Reynolds Polymer, Tech. (RPT) at SNOLAB Jan 2013)



Vessel sealed and purged, approx. 50 LGs bonded (September 2013)



Bonded underground, finish machined and then light guides attached:







Assayed Polyethylene (white) & Styrofoam (blue) ٠

Neutron shielding (PMTs)





Background suppression

- 50 cm of plastic shield
- $2.6 \times 10^5 n \rightarrow 0.14 n \text{ (in ROI)}_{DM 2015 \text{ Jyvaskyla, June 2015}}$

Maximum light detection

 Hamamatsu R5912 HQE (32% QE)

DEAP-3600 Acrylic Vessel Resurfacer



Removes ~1 mm acrylic in-situ after construction

Radon-scrubbed N₂ purge gas and UPW flushing to extract residue

Surface contamination returns to bulk purity level



24% uniformity demonstratedune 2



4π TPB (Organic WLS) deposition source developed for DEAP-3600



20-inch test vessel, 1/3 scale 2015 Jyvaskyla, June 2015







DEAP-3600 Dark Matter Search



Liquid Argon Target Transfer





DEAP-3600 Argon Cooling System



Commissioning at 86K, June 11 2014

Flow Guides



- Design guides convection of warm liquid argon up, cold liquid argon down the neck
- UV scintillation light from surface contaminants on cooling coils, upper steel components, or acrylic neck is blocked from entering the main acrylic vessel.
- Iterations of GEANT calculations done to ensure shadowing will decrease topological backgrounds to an acceptable level
- Machined in low radon cleanroom and with radon exposure limited therafter.

Electronics/DAQ





Starting to look at calibration pulses! This is a raw single photon pulse, from an LED flasher, as digitized (in blue), overlaid with derivative and various derived quantities.

Prompt occupancy for several flasher runs, looking at PMTs more than 50 degrees away from the LED flasher



Calibration Systems





SNOLAB



Deap Status

- DEAP-3600 detector assembly completed, currently completing wavelength shifter coating. Detector will have 1000-kg fiducial liquid argon with < 0.2 background events/year background budget
- Extensive backgrounds and assay program, in particular ultralow background acrylic inner vessel and low radon emanation inner detector and purification system
- \circ 10⁻⁴⁶ cm² sensitivity for 100-GeV WIMP

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