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The DAMIC experiment at SNOLAB

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Charge-coupled devices (CCDs) are excellent particle detectors with the ability to probe a wide range of low-mass dark matter candidates. Initially developed for use in astronomy, CCDs have low per-pixel noise and excellent spatial resolution, giving them unique background discrimination and low ($<100\text{eV}$) energy thresholds. I will present the status of the DAMIC100 experiment, an ongoing direct dark matter search consisting of an array of 16 megapixel CCDs operated in the low radioactivity environment of the SNOLAB underground laboratory.

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