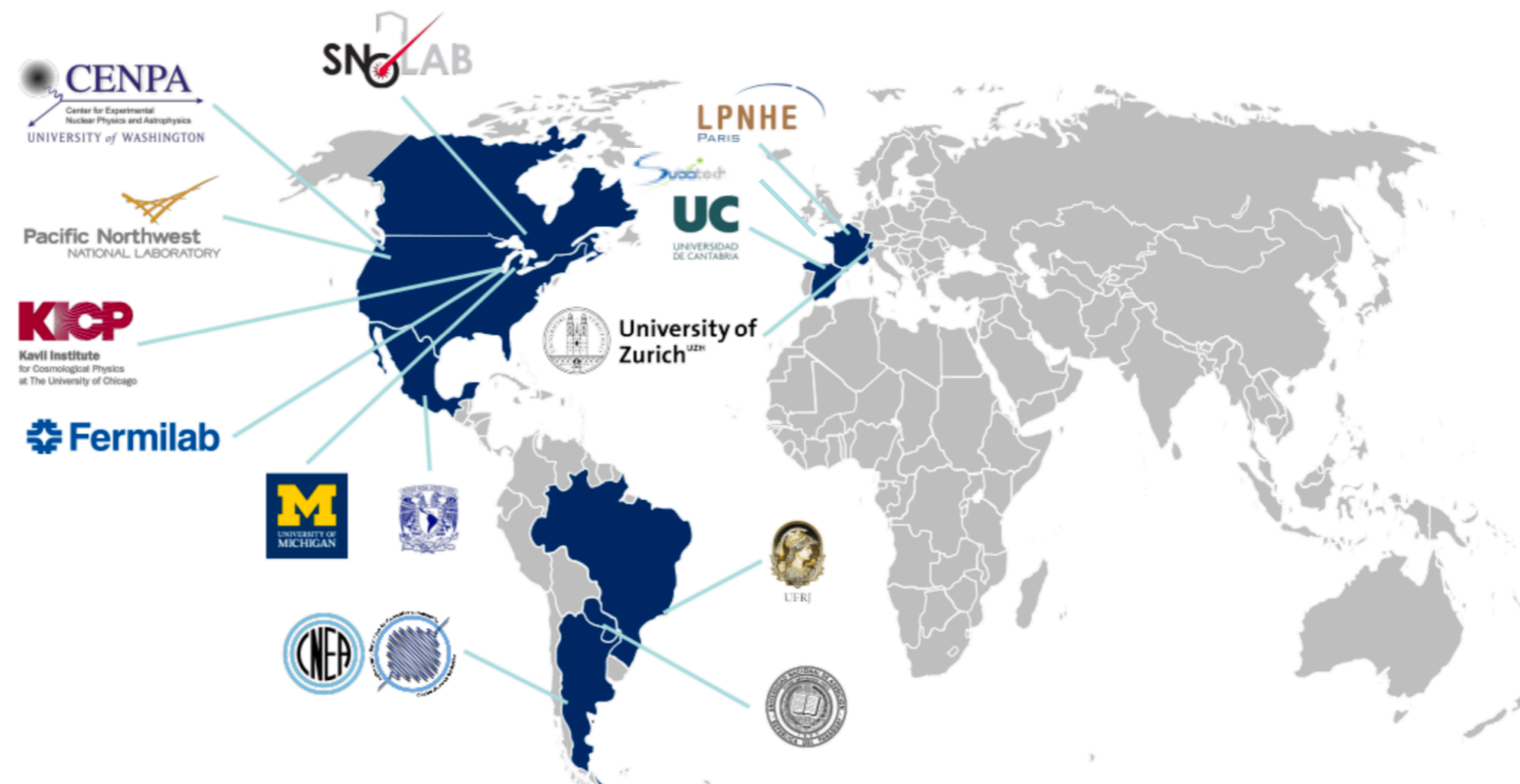


DM searches with **DAMIC** (**DA**rk **M**atter **I**n **CCD**)

Romain Gaïor for the DAMIC collaboration
PALS meeting 25-27 september 2019 (Paris)



Why CCD ???

Threshold

- kinematic matching
- Si band gap = 1.2 eV
(compared with $\sim 10\text{eV}$ in liq. noble gas)
- low readout noise (currently $\sim 2\text{ e-}$)

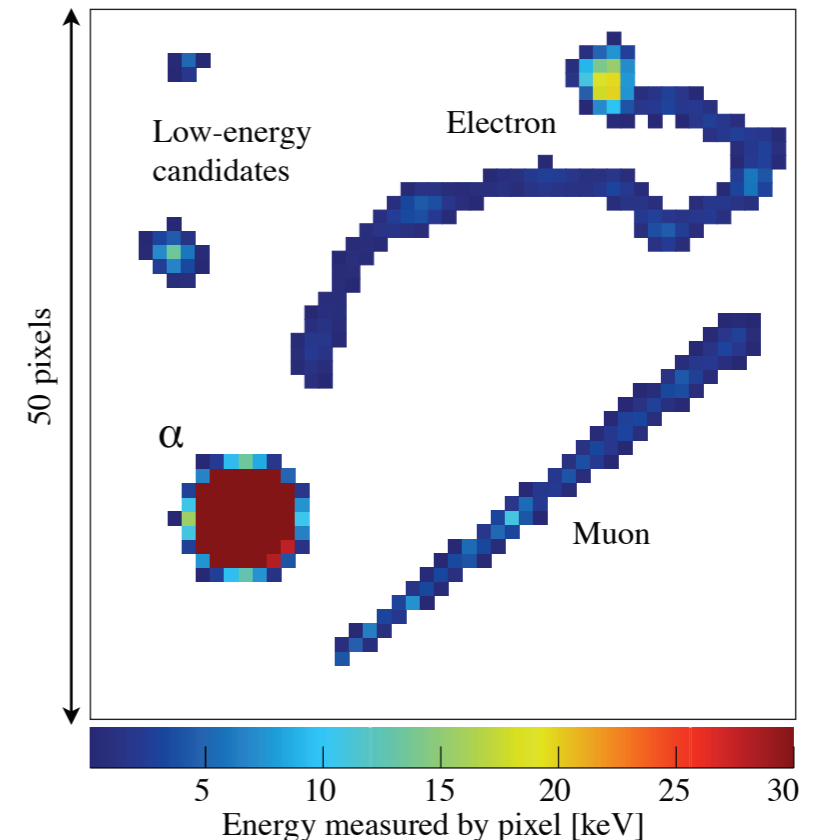
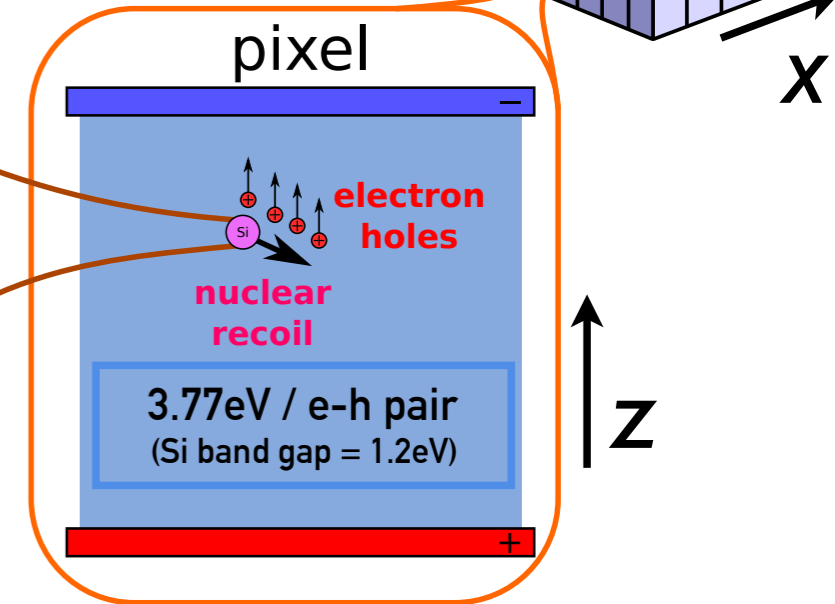
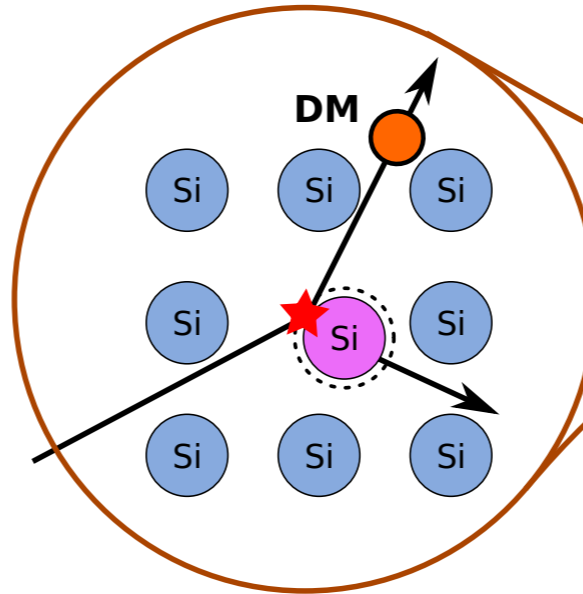
Mass

- Thick CCD
current technology $\sim 675\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
 $\sim O(10\text{g})$ a CCD
- detector of $O(100\text{g} - 1\text{kg})$

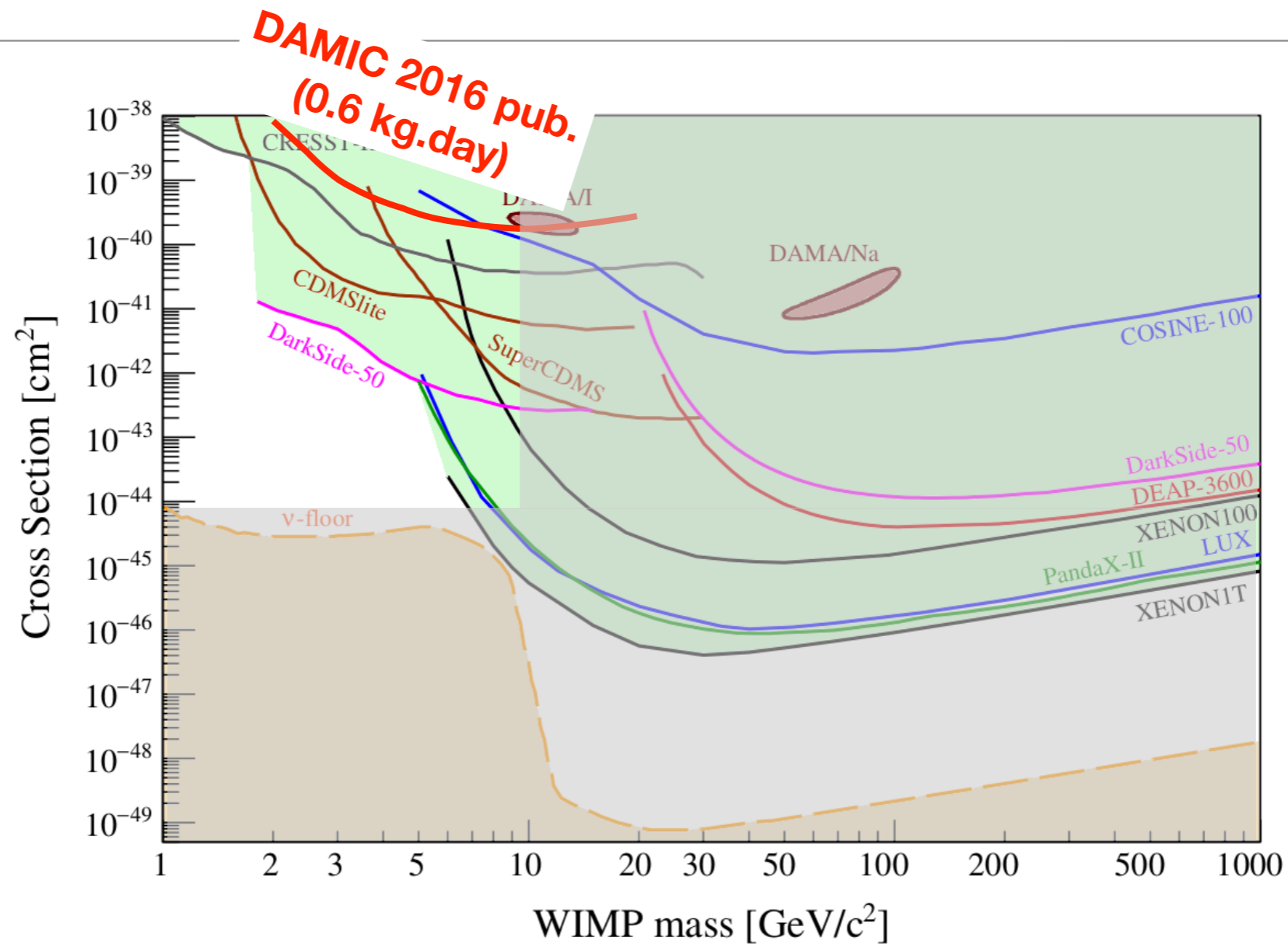
Background

- High granularity
3D information
- One intrinsic radio isotope

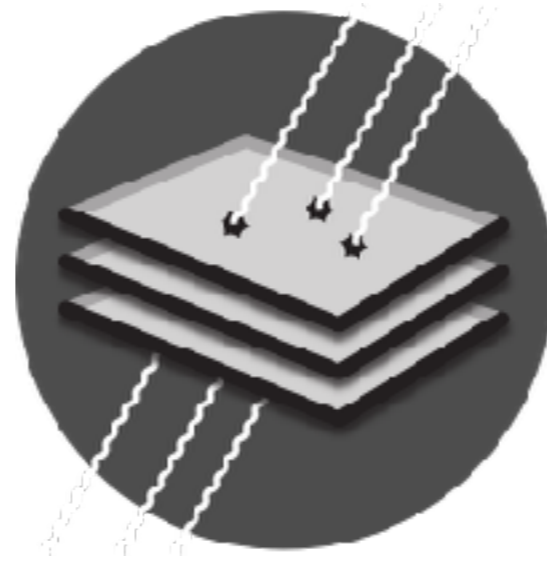
coherent elastic scattering



DAMIC goals



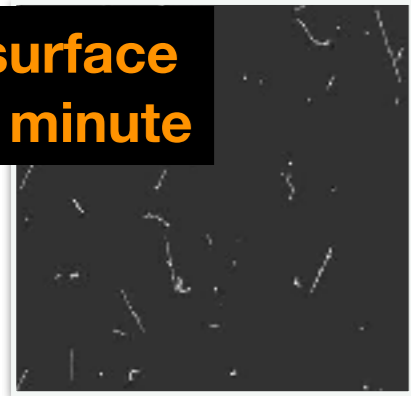
- WIMP search: **1-10 GeV/c²** (so called light WIMP)
- Light DM (MeV scale) through DM-electron scattering



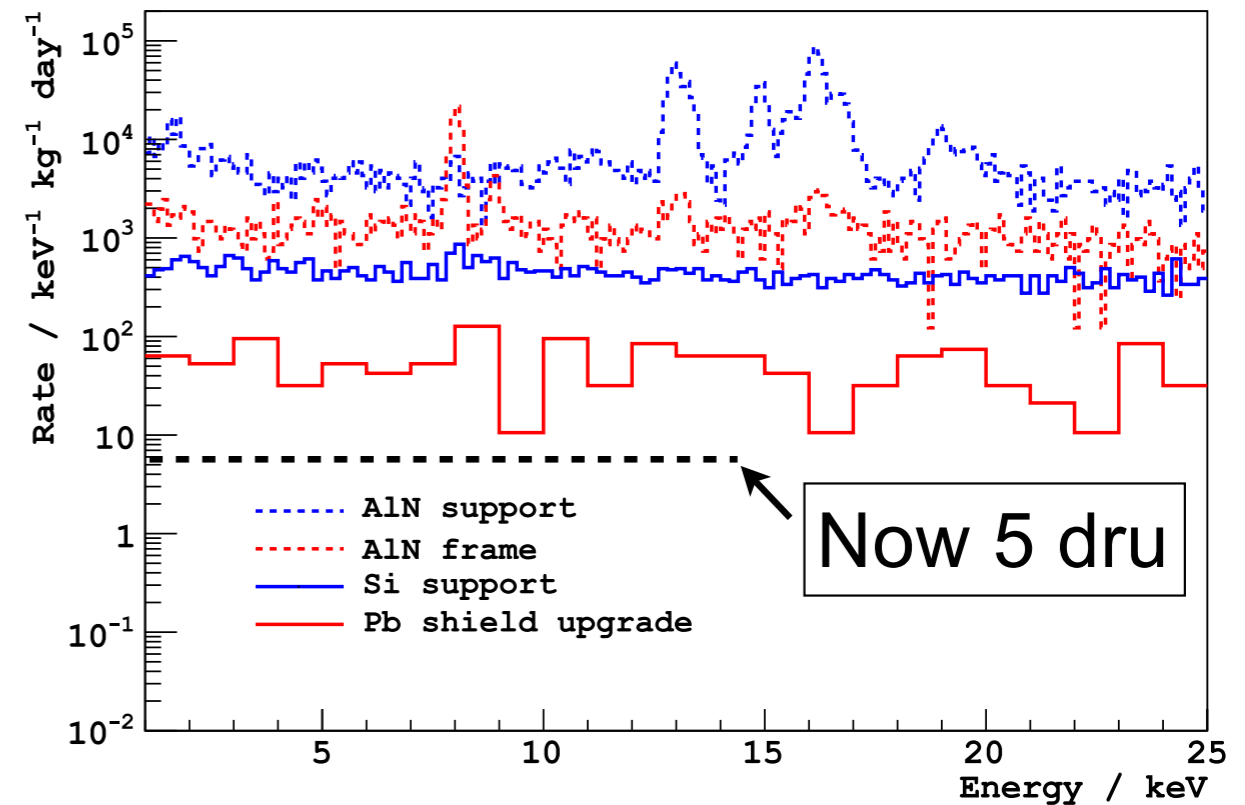
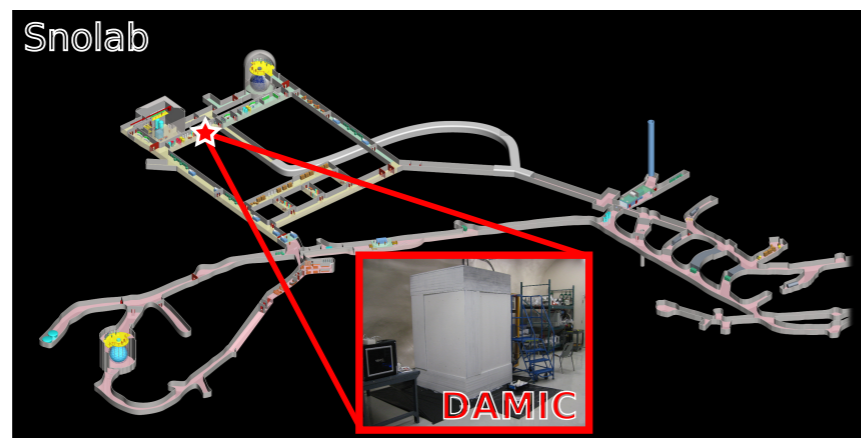
DAMIC at SNOLAB: 2012 - now

DAMIC at SNOLAB

surface
1 minute

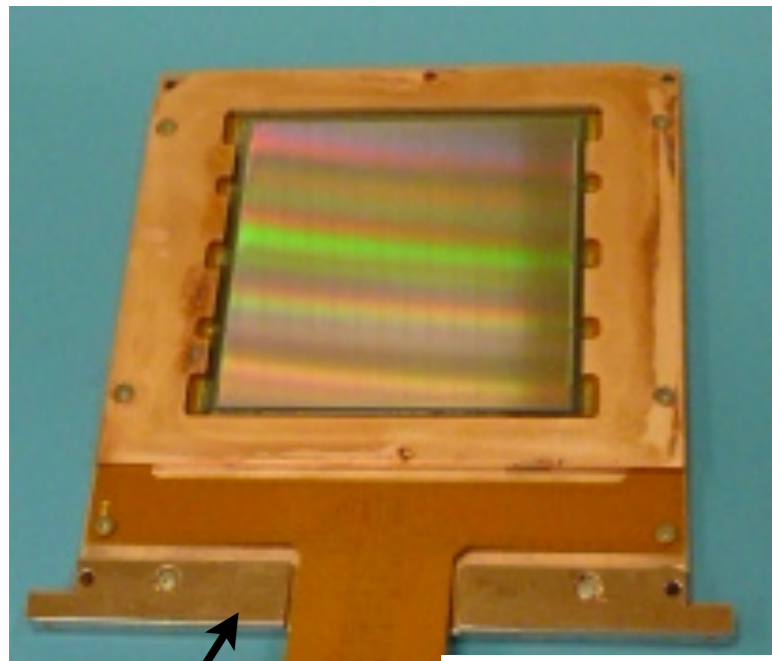


2km deep
8 hours



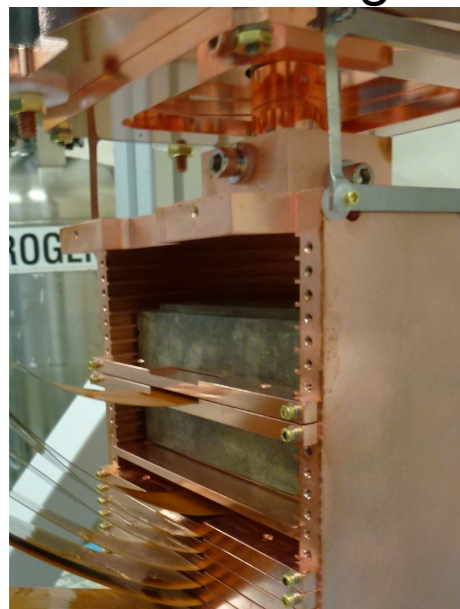
- In a (active) mine **2km** (6000m.w.e.) below surface ($1\mu / m^2 / 3$ days)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZPLcv-ASwc>
- Many improvements over the years in **background mitigation**

DAMIC detector

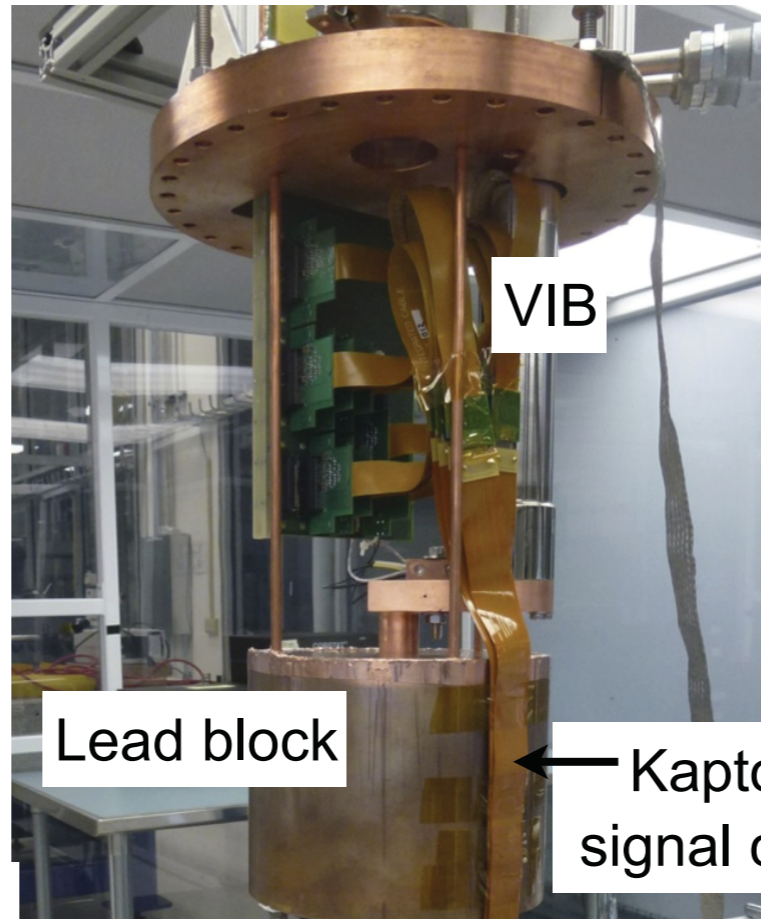


Copper module

Kapton signal cable



7 CCDs ~ 40g

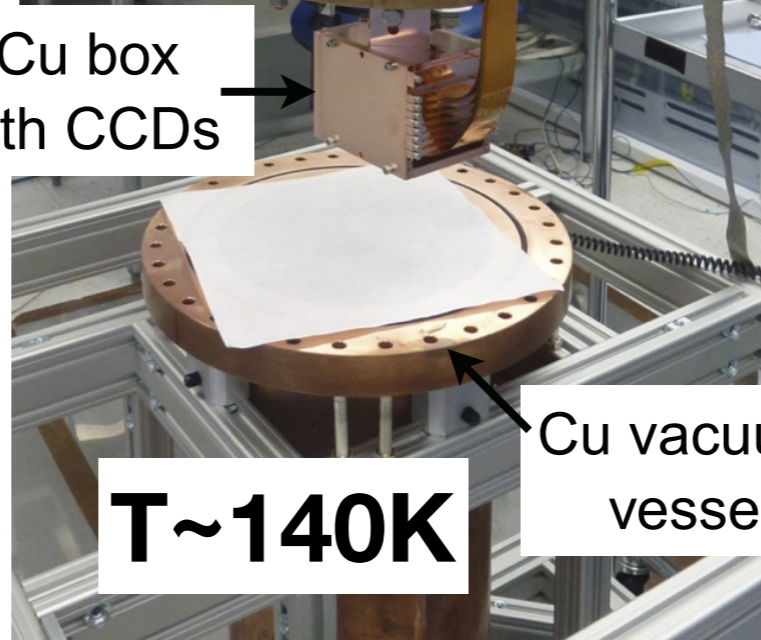


VIB

Lead block

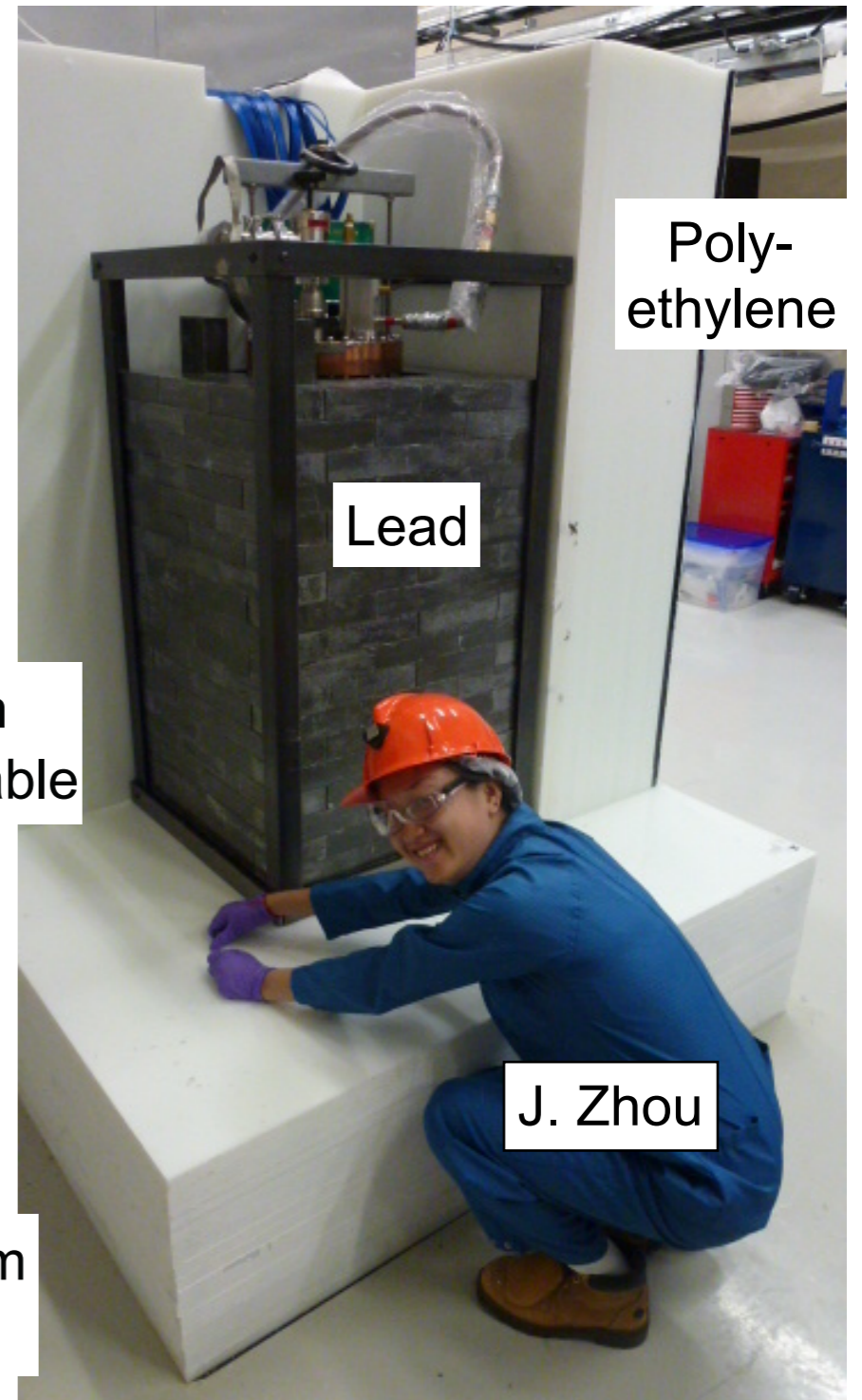
Kapton signal cable

Cu box with CCDs



Cu vacuum vessel

T~140K



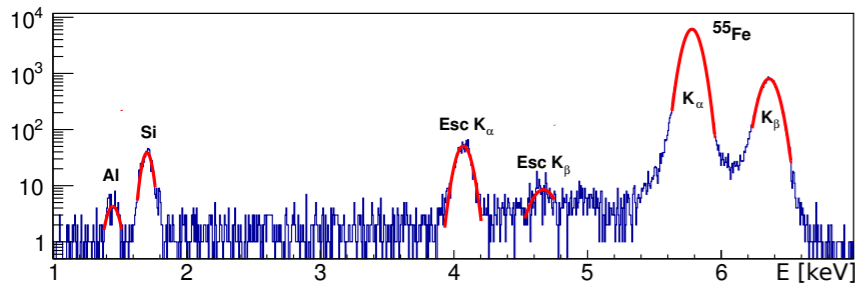
Poly-ethylene

Lead

J. Zhou

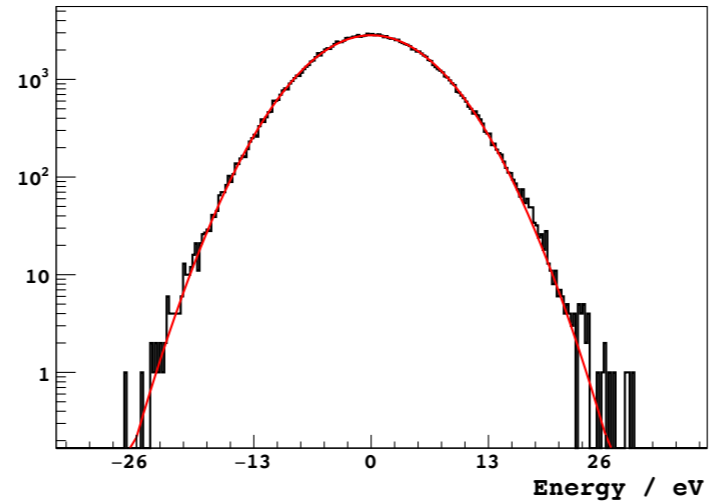
Performances

Calibration



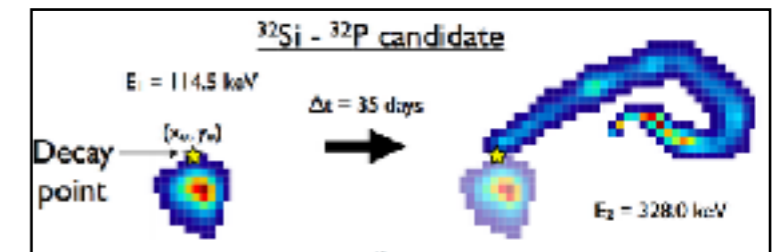
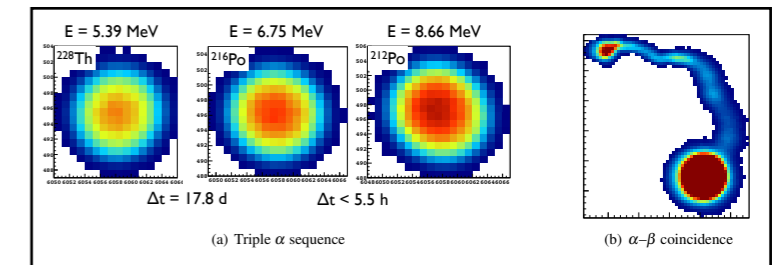
- ionisation in Si
 - fluorescence line (down to 1keV)
 - LED (40eV - 80 eV)
 - Compton spectrum
 - **Linearity** <5%
- Nuclear recoil:
 - **Quenching factor measured** in Si down to 60eV_{ee}
 - Deviation from Lindard model

Noise



- Readout: Dual Slope integration with integration time of 40μs
- Image processing (equalisation + correlated noise suppression)
- Mask to remove « hot » pixels
- noise ~ **1.6e**
- **low leakage current:** O(10) e⁻ / mm² / d

Background



- Background mitigation thanks to material choices
- **Identification of chain:** Spatial correlation + energy resolution
 - U238, Th232 (< 5 / kg / d and < 15 /kg/d)
 - Pb210 < 35 / kg / d
 - Si32: 80 (+-110/65) / kg / d
- **Surface background rejection**

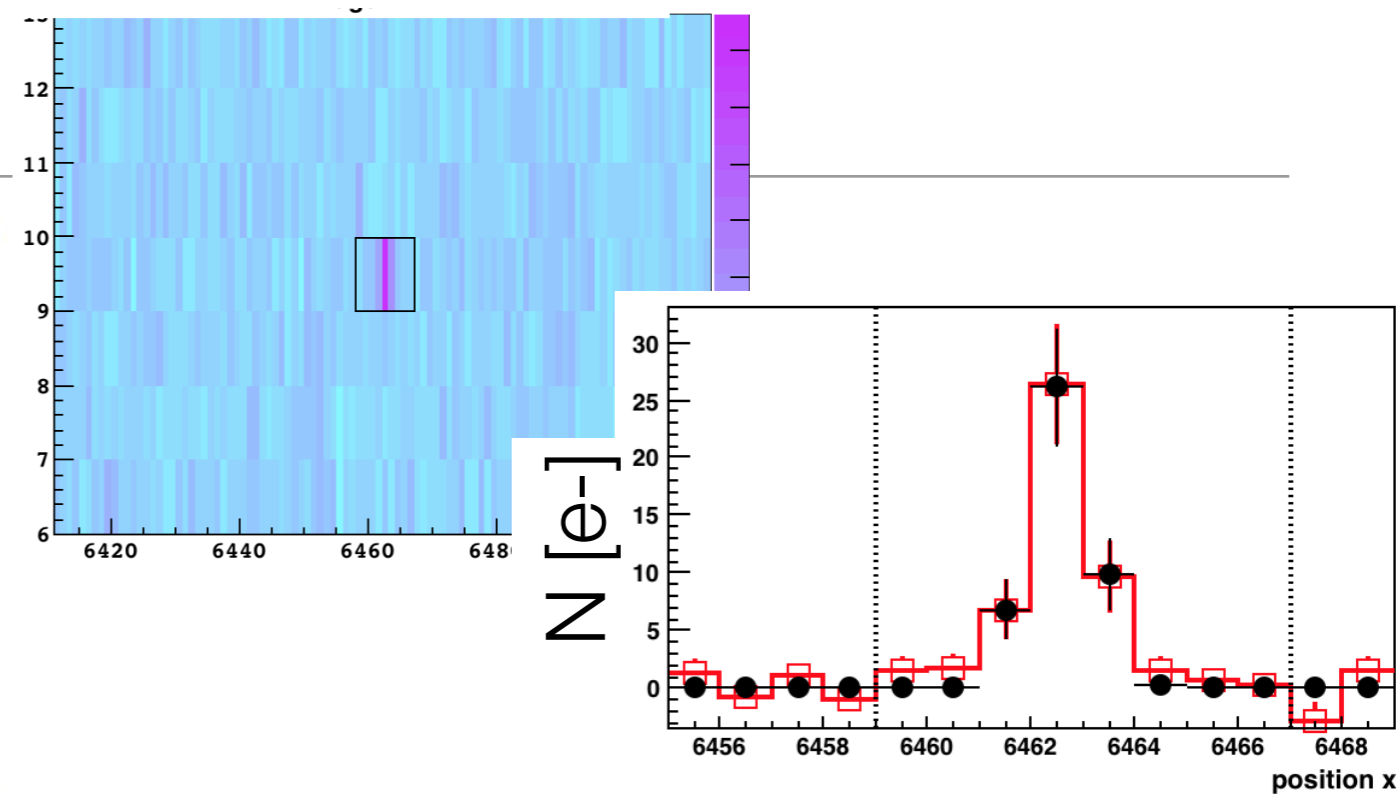
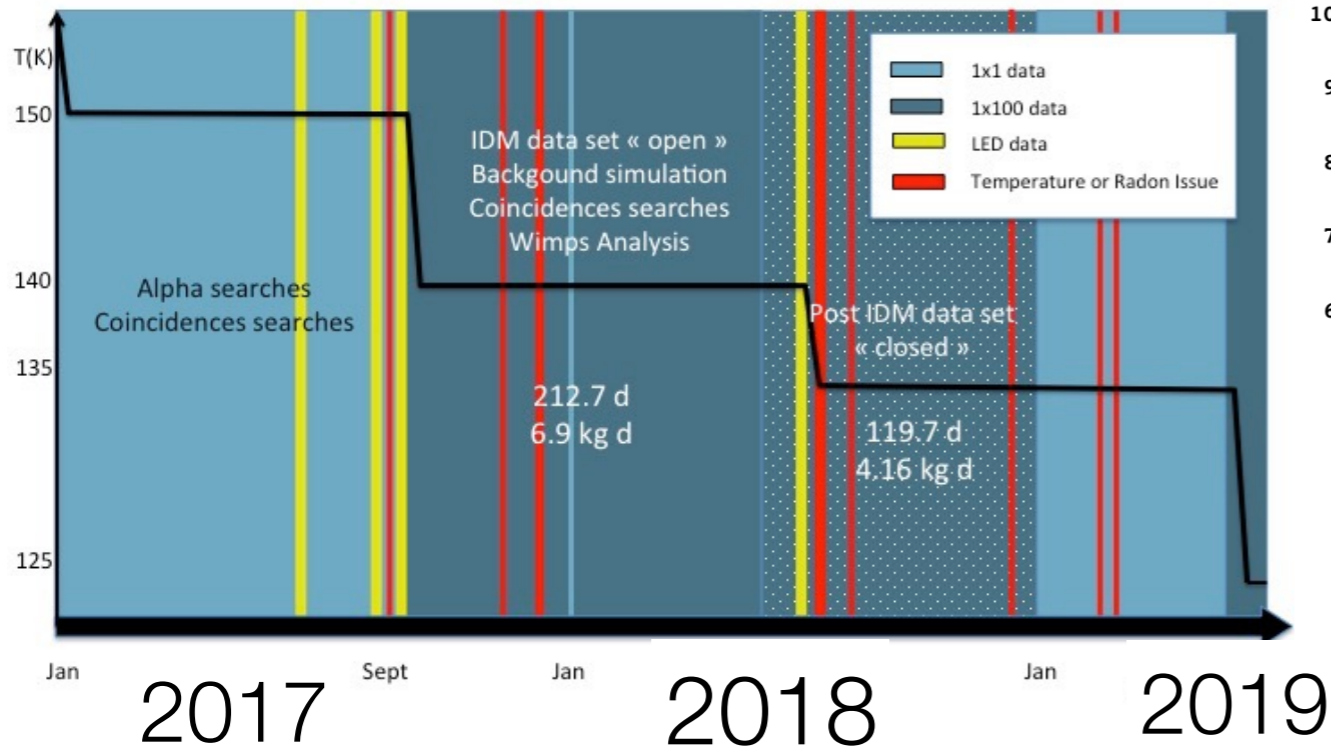
• Update coming soon

Background : arXiv:1506.02562 JINST 10 (2016) no.08, P08074

Processing + mask: arXiv:1607.07410 Phys. Rev. D 94, 082006 (2016).

Compton: arXiv:1706.06053 Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) no.4, 042002
NR: IOP June 2017 Vol 12 P06014; Phys. Rev. D 94, 082007,

WIMP search



Data set

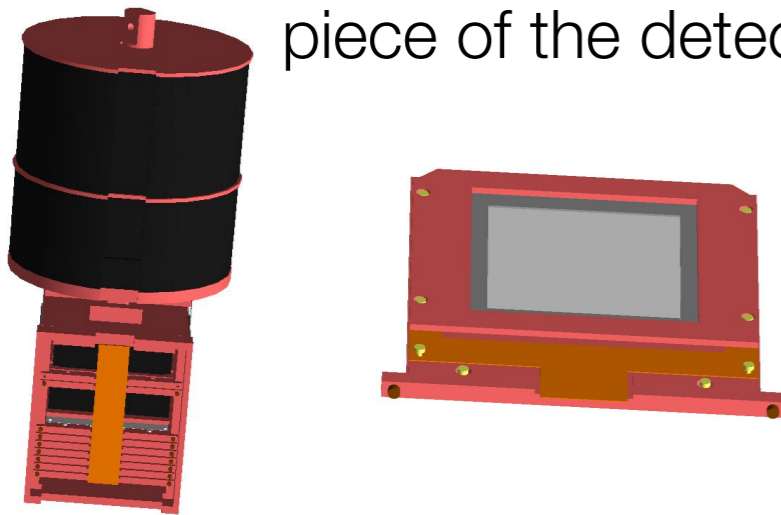
- **1x100 binning** (15 x1500um pixels)
- Data set of 864x7 images (8h or 24h exposure)
- Low radon & Low leakage current & quality cuts
- **~11 kg.day**
(previous publication 0.6 kg.day:
arXiv:1607.07410 Phys. Rev. D 94, 082006 (2016))

Analysis steps

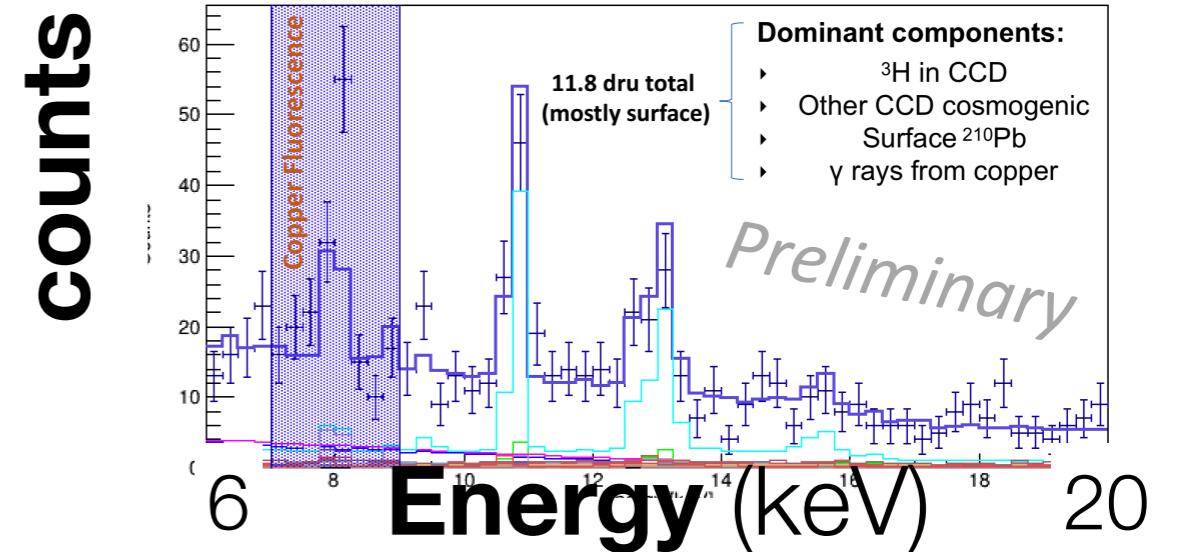
- Search for low energy deposition (~50ev - 10keV)
- Geant4 Simulation of the radioactive contaminations
- Build a background model in a test region
- Compare data / model in region of interest
—> Discovery (or limits...)

Background model

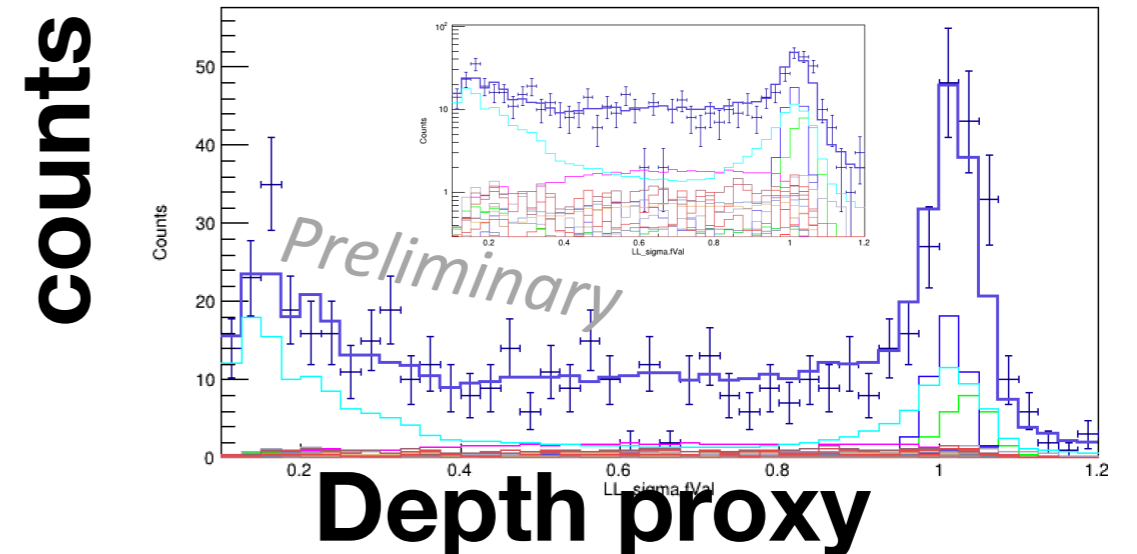
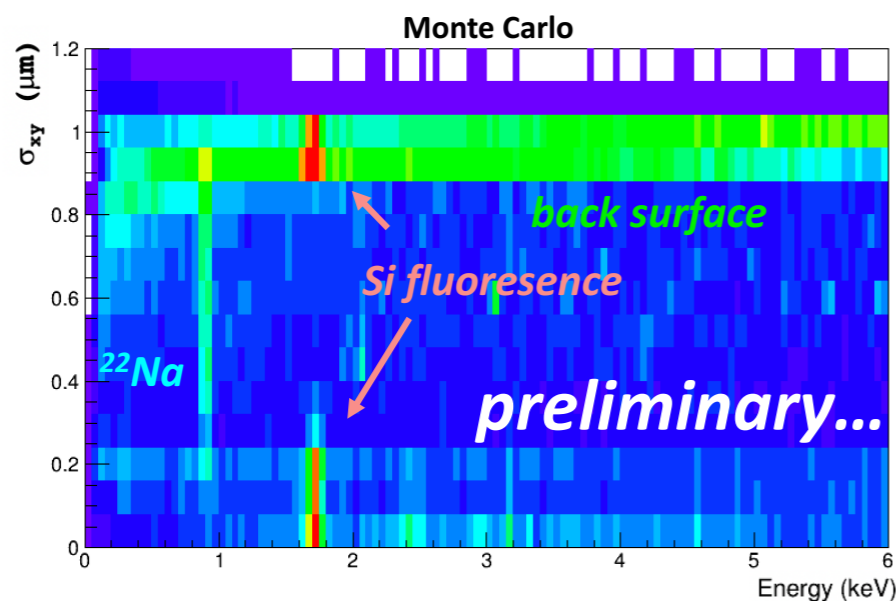
1 GEANT4 Simulation of relevant decay chains in each piece of the detector



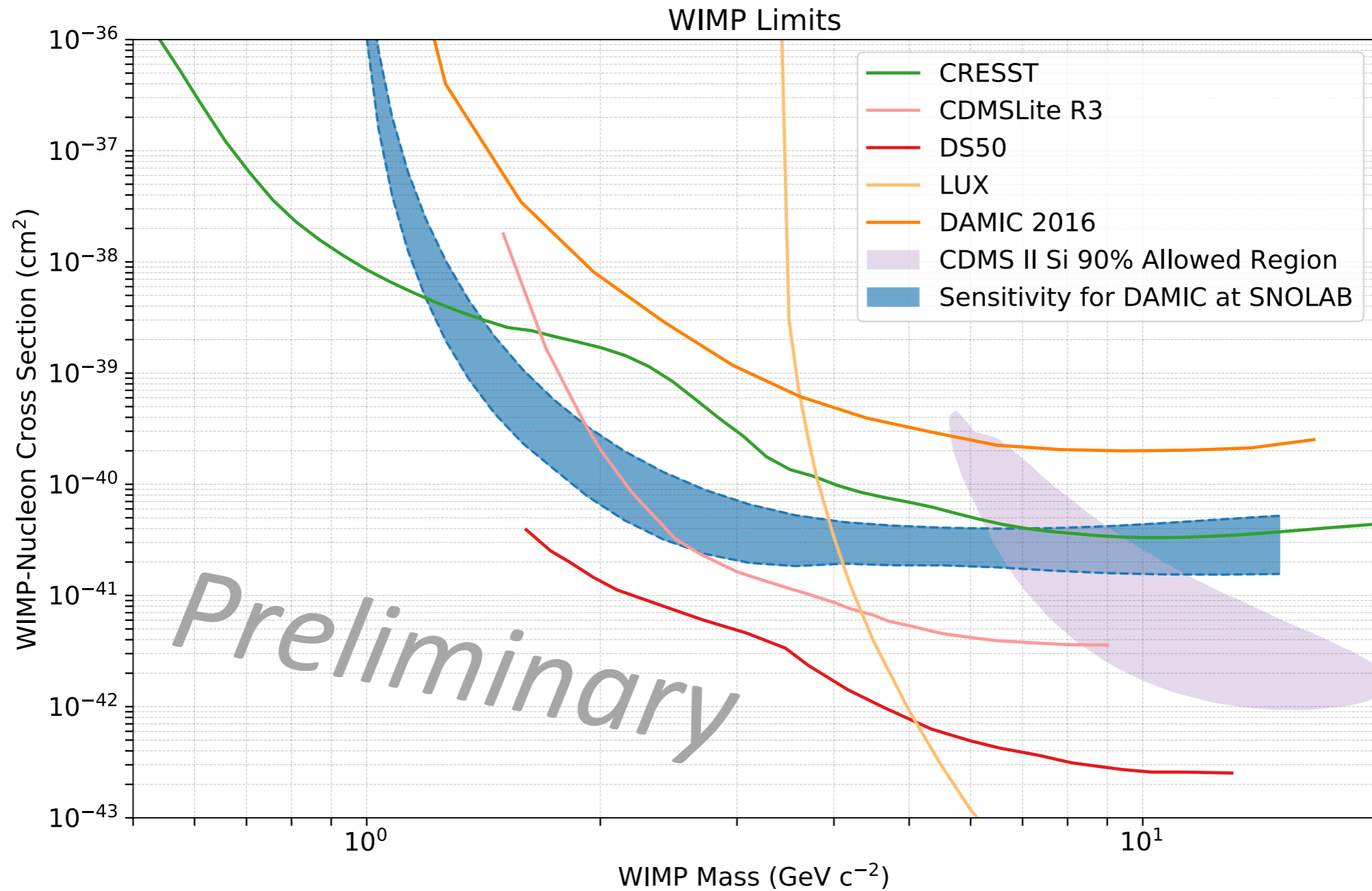
2 2D fit in the plane Energy-Depth at **$E > 6\text{keV}$** (constrained with assay value)



3 Background Model in ROI

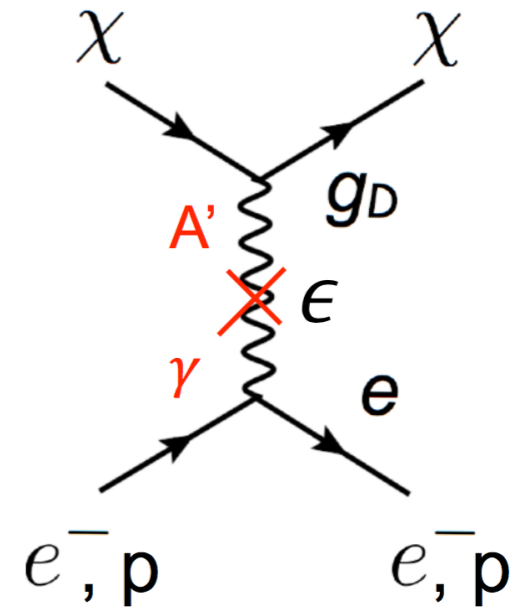


Sensitivity to WIMP with 11kg.day



Light dark matter - DM-e scattering

- Light dark matter (keV- GeV) appear in hidden sector scenarios
- elastic scattering with e- or absorption of dark photon
 —> Deposited energy large enough to directly ionise atom
 (in crystal excite from valence to conduction band)



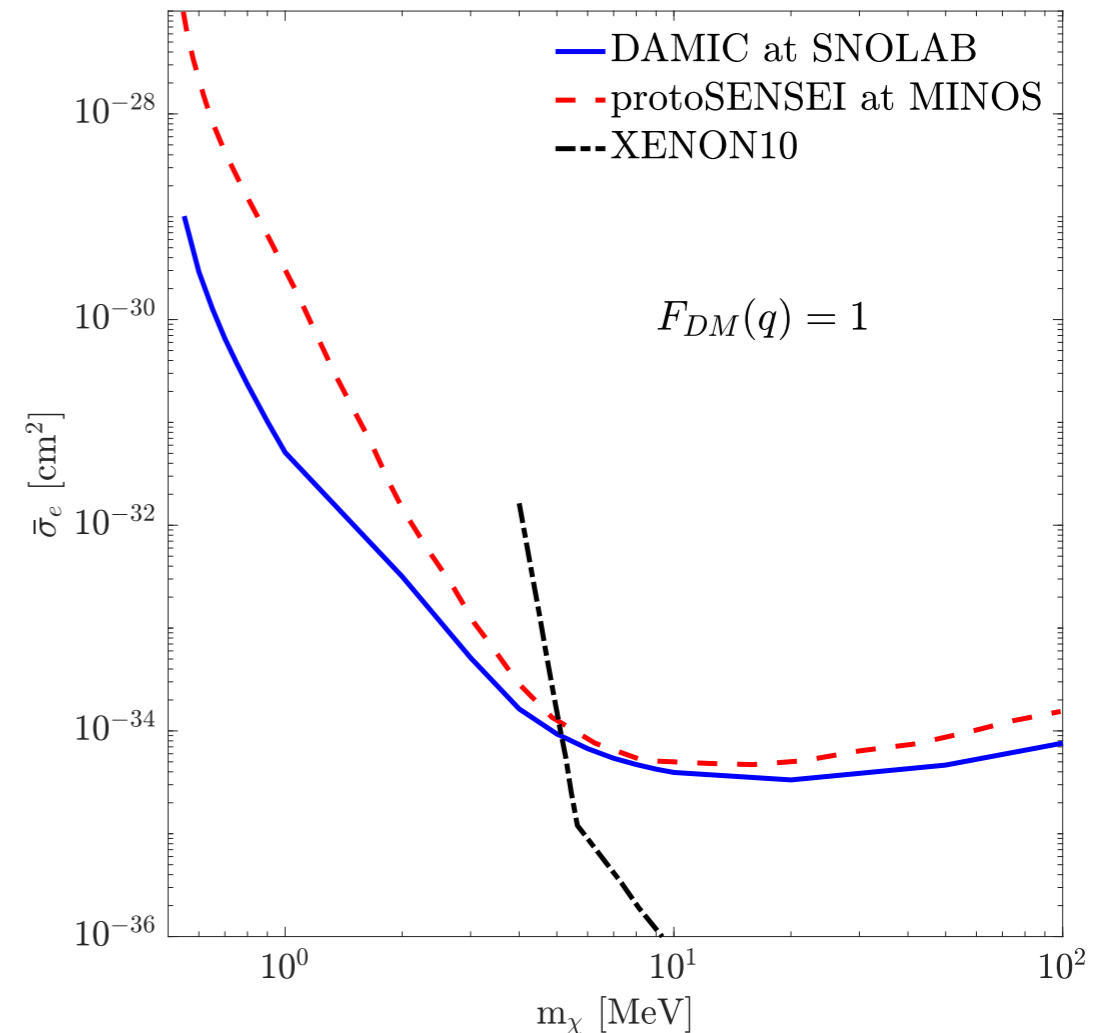
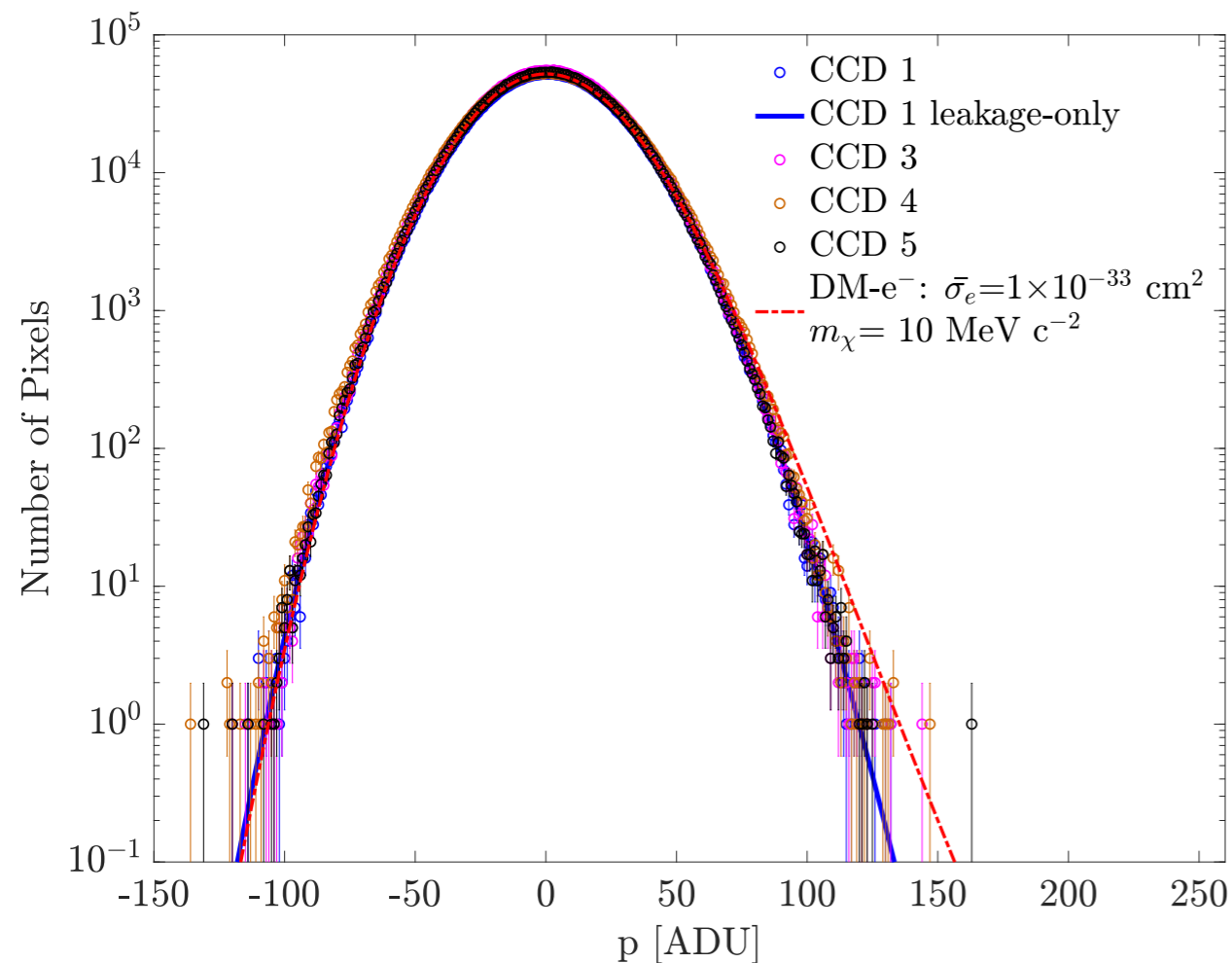
Simulation in DAMIC detector

- indefinite momentum and band structure —> need specific treatment
 see [arxiv:1509.01598](https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.01598) (Essig et al)

$$\frac{dR}{dE_e} \propto \sigma_e \int \frac{dq}{q^2} \eta(m_\chi, q, E_e) |F_{DM}(q)|^2 |f_c(q, E_e)|^2$$

DM flux parameters (points to $\eta(m_\chi, q, E_e)$)
crystal form factor (points to $|f_c(q, E_e)|^2$)
reference X section (points to σ_e)
 $F_{DM} = (\alpha m_e)/q^n \{n = 0, 1, 2\}$
depends on interaction (points to $|F_{DM}(q)|^2$)

DAMIC DM-electron limits: [arXiv:1907.12628](https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.12628)



- **Selection of images** with the lowest leakage current (1-3 e⁻ / mm² / day)
- **Fit the pixel distribution** with electronics, leakage current, signal components
- **extract limit** on σ_e (for various interaction assumptions)

—> **Lowering the threshold to ~ 1 e⁻** would change the game...

DAMIC-M

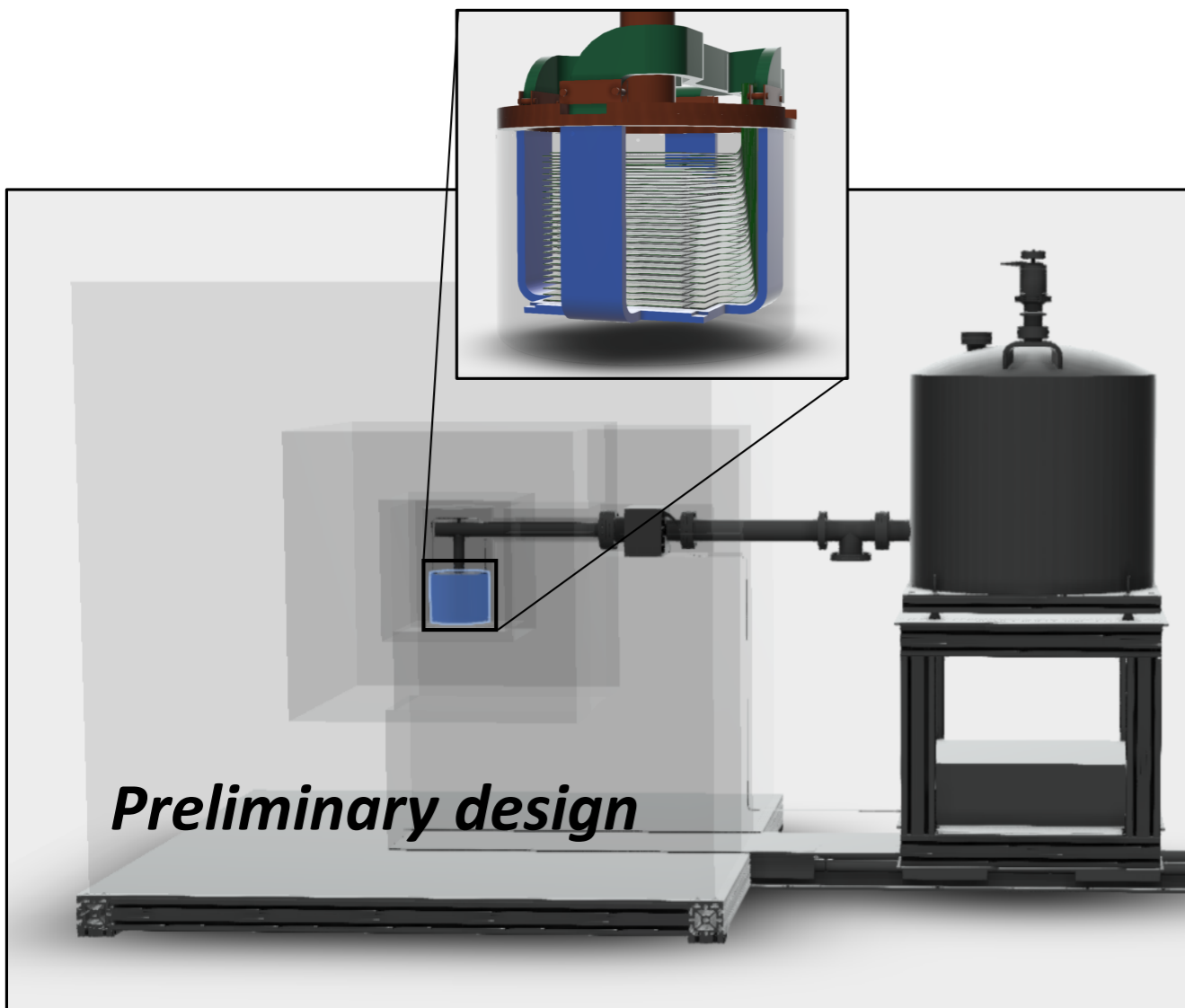


LSM logo

(Laboratoire Sous terrain de Modane)

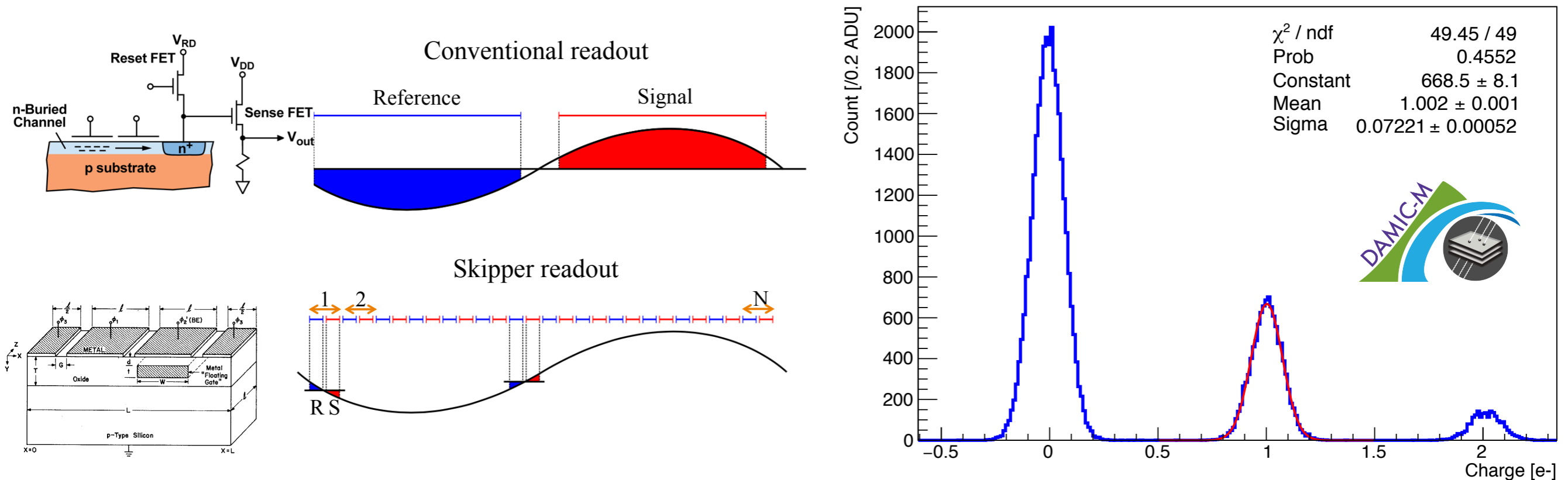
DAMIC logo

DAMIC-M in a nutshell



- Snolab —> **Modane**
- mass: 40g —> **1kg**
more + larger CCDs
- Background: 5 —> **0.1 d.r.u**
Very thorough component choice, gained experience
- Threshold: 10e- —> **1e-**
Use of skipper CCD, integrated electronics

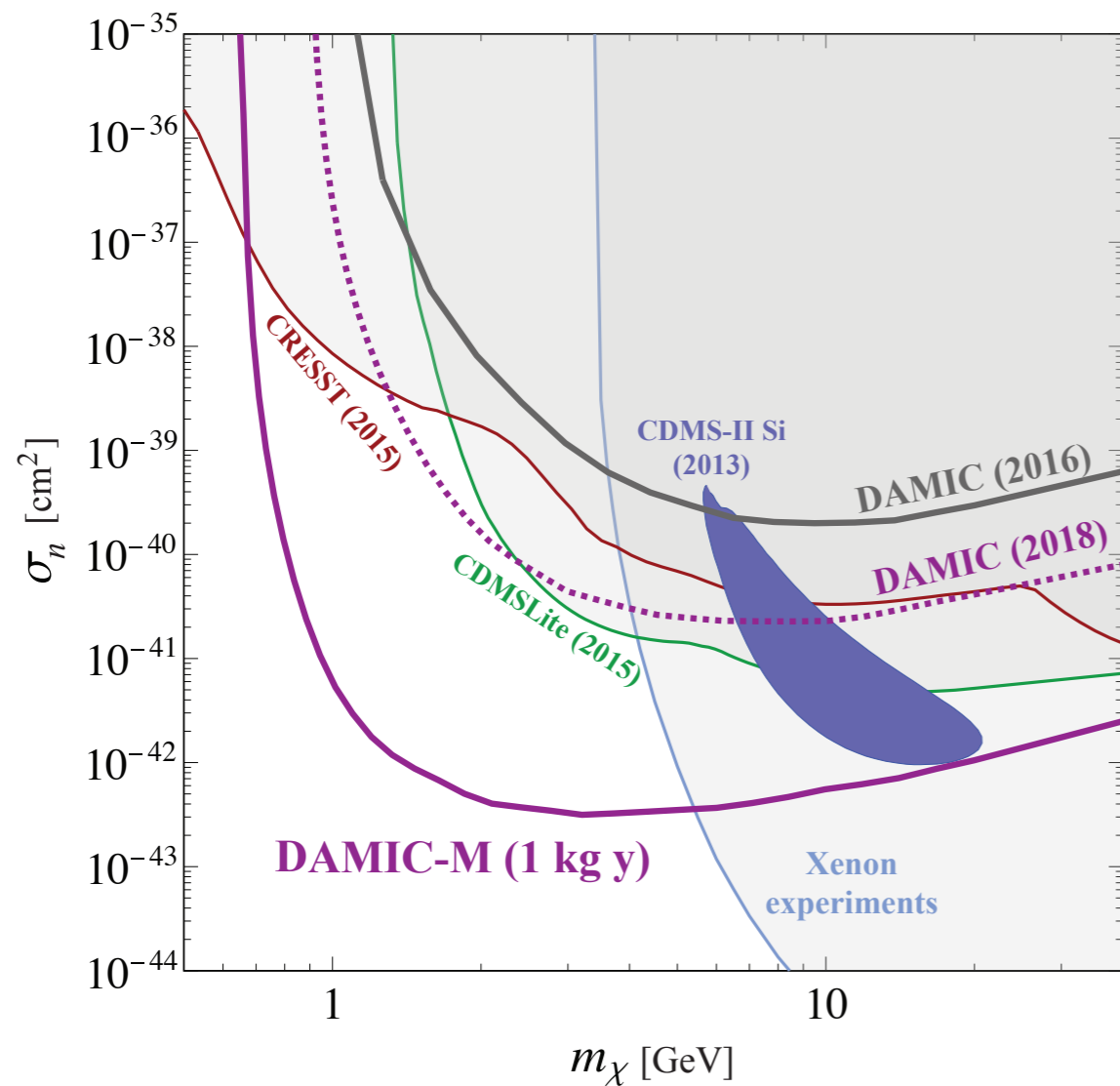
Skipper CCD



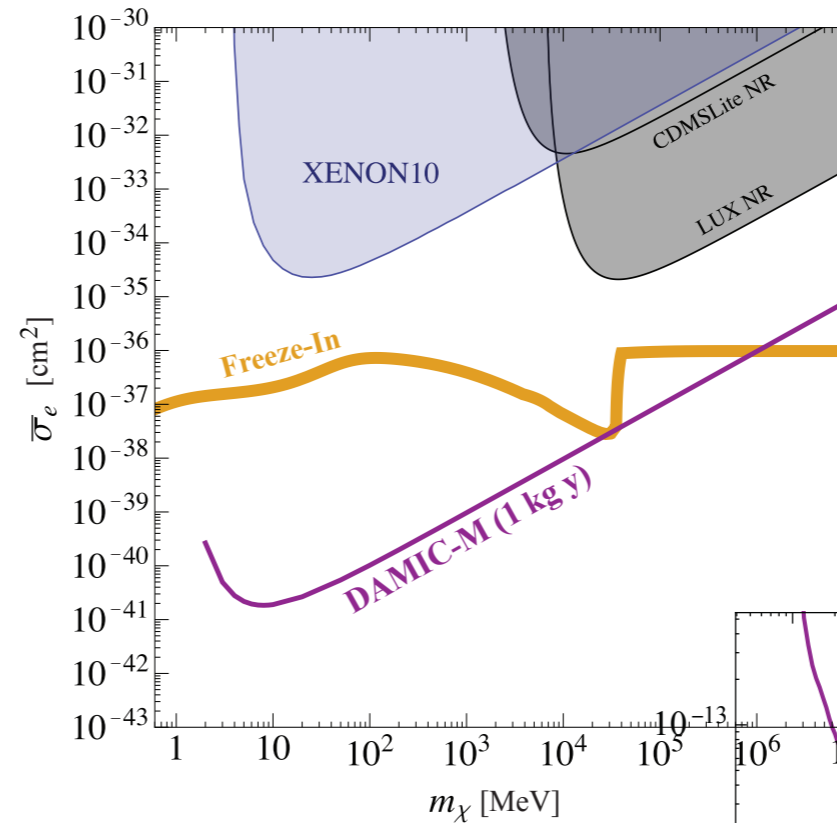
- Skipper CCD is an innovative technique ([arXiv:1706.00028](https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.00028))
Non destructive multiple uncorrelated readings
- **DAMIC-M teams have reached sub-electron resolution !**
- Improve readout noise: development of an ASIC
- dark current limiting but very low in Si: **1-2e- threshold possible**

DAMIC-M expected science performances

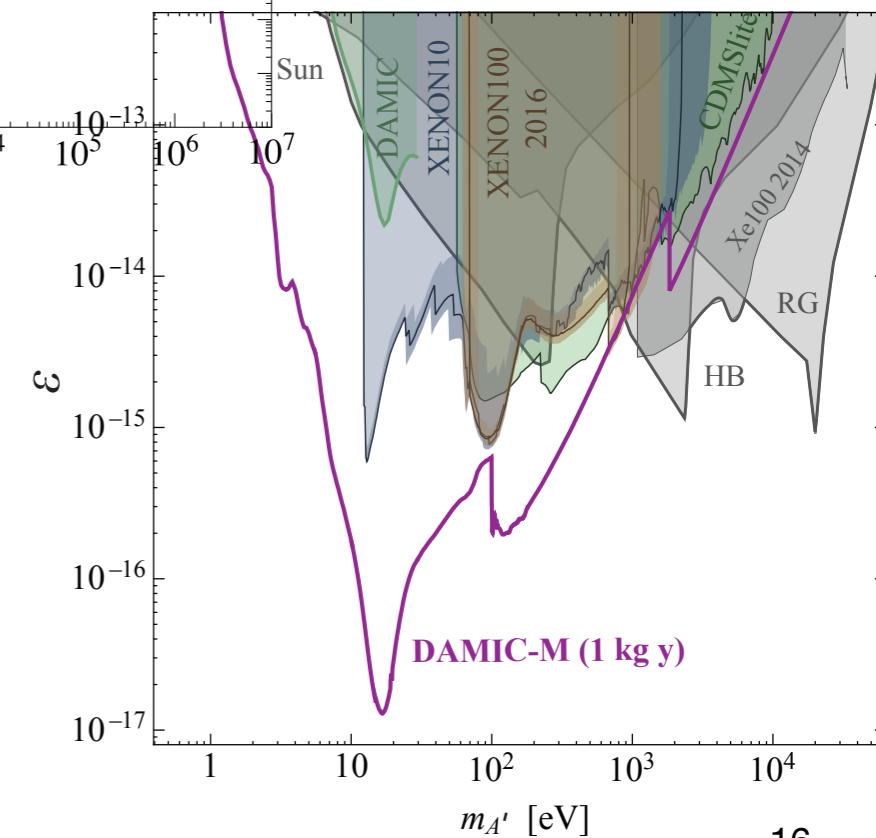
WIMPs



DM - e scattering



hidden photon



Conclusions

DAMIC:

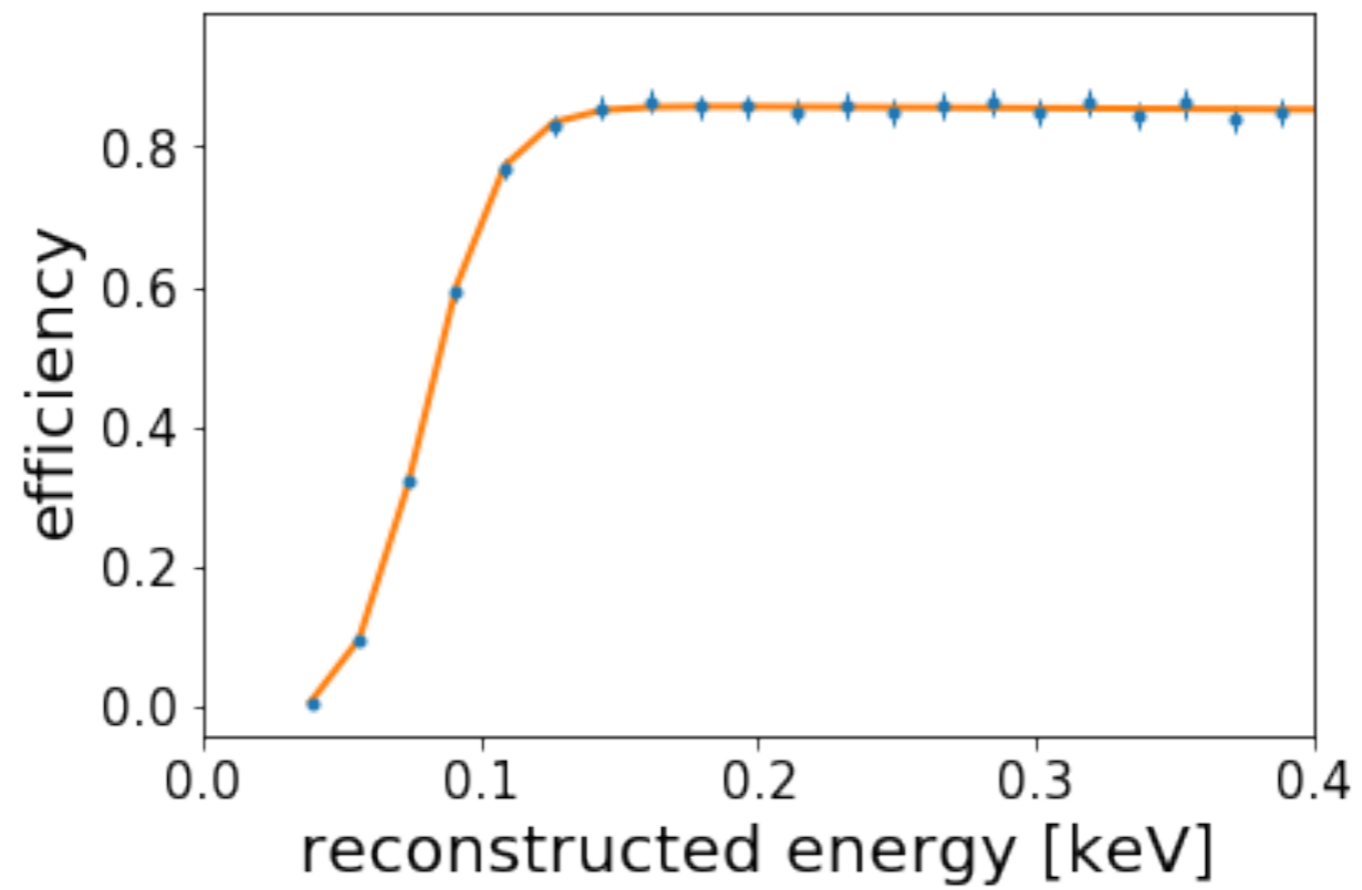
- DM-e exclusion: expected very soon publication (already on arxiv)
- Updated background model
- low mass WIMP with $\sim 11 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{day}$: publication soon (months scale)

DAMIC-M

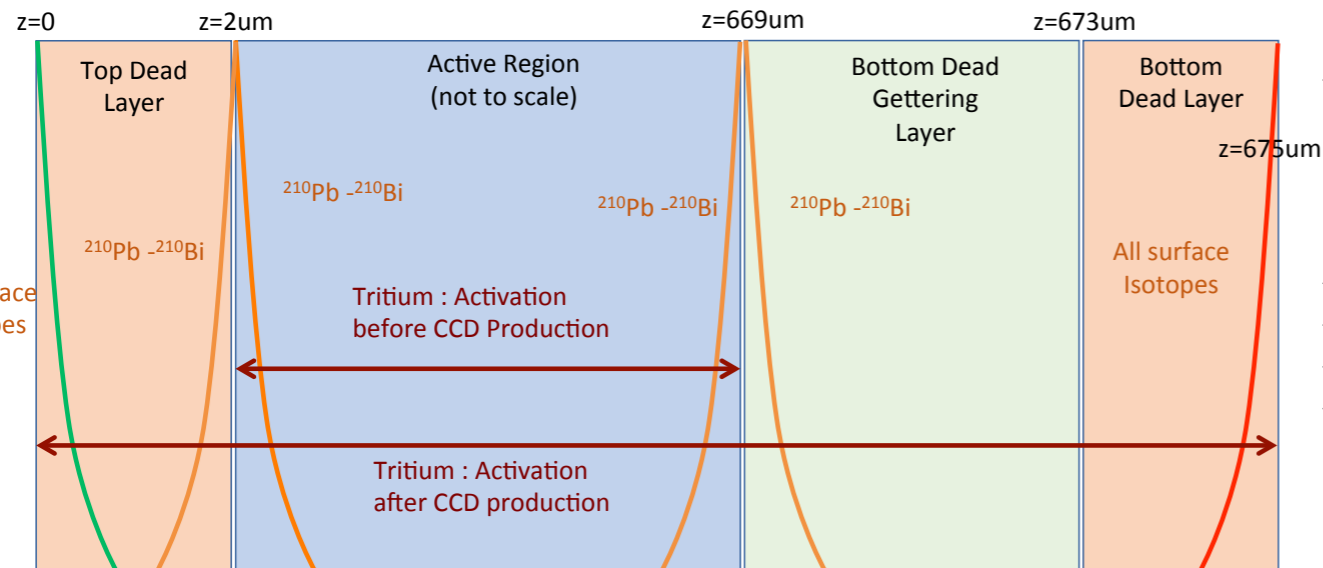
- decreased threshold, lower background, increased exposure will lead to significant science results
- very active developments:
low background, mechanical design, electronics
- expected first « light » in 2021-2022

Thanks for your attention

WIMP Analysis



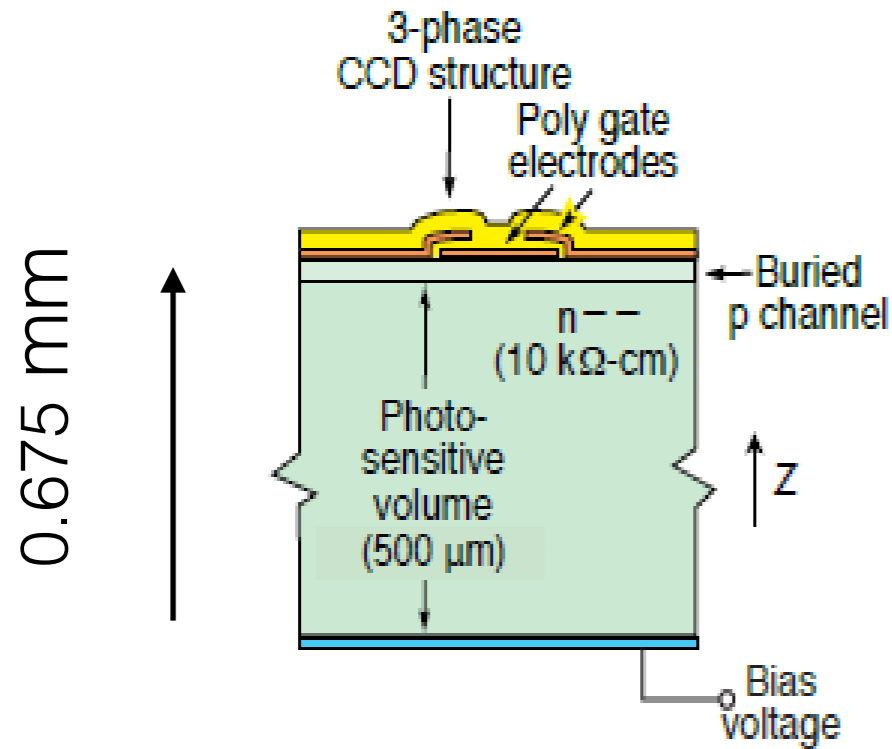
Background model



| Parent Chain | Isotopes Considered | Simulation ID | Comments |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| U238 | Pa234 | 234a91z | |
| | Th234 | 234a90z | |
| Ra226 | Pb214 | 214a82z | |
| | Bi214 | 214a83z | |
| Pb210 | Pb210 | 210a82z | (surface and bulk) |
| | Bi210 | 210a83z | |
| Th232 | Ac228 | 228a89z | |
| | Ra228 | 228a88z | |
| | Pb212 | 212a82z | |
| | Bi212 | 212a83z | 0.64 BR |
| | Ti208 | 208a81z | 0.36 BR |
| K40 | K40 | 40a19z | |
| Rb87 | Rb87 | 87a37z | |
| Cs137 | Cs137 | 137a55z | |
| Activation | Co56 | 56a27z | (copper/flex/screws) |
| | Co57 | 57a27z | |
| | Co58 | 58a27z | |
| | Co60 | 60a27z | |
| | Fe59 | 59a26z | |
| | Mn54 | 54a25z | |
| | Sc46 | 46a21z | |
| Si32 | Si32 | 32a14z | (silicon only) |
| | P32 | 32a15z | |
| H3 (Tritium) | H3 | 3a1z | (silicon only) |
| Na22 | Na22 | 22a11z | (silicon only) |

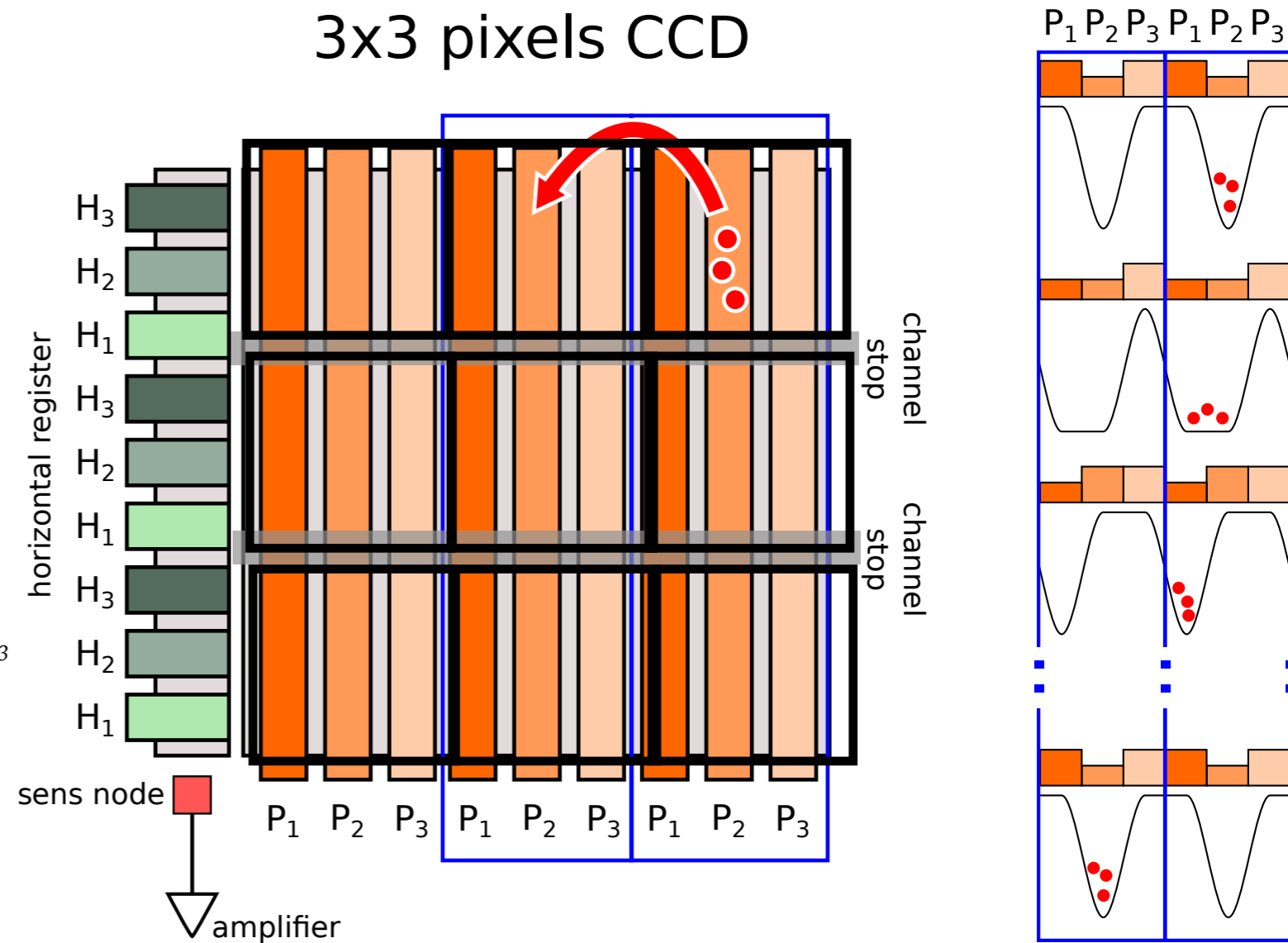
Table 11: Decay chains considered in this analysis.

DAMIC CCD



IEEE Transactions On Electron Devices, VOL. 50, No. 1, 225-338, Jan.. 2003

- Thick CCD: 0.675 mm
- 2.9g (5.8g)/ CCD
- 8 (16) MegaPixels
- pixel size: 15 x 15 μm
- High resistivity: 10-20 kΩ.cm
(low donor density—>fully depleted at 40V)
- low dark current (10^{-3} e⁻ /pix /day at 120K)

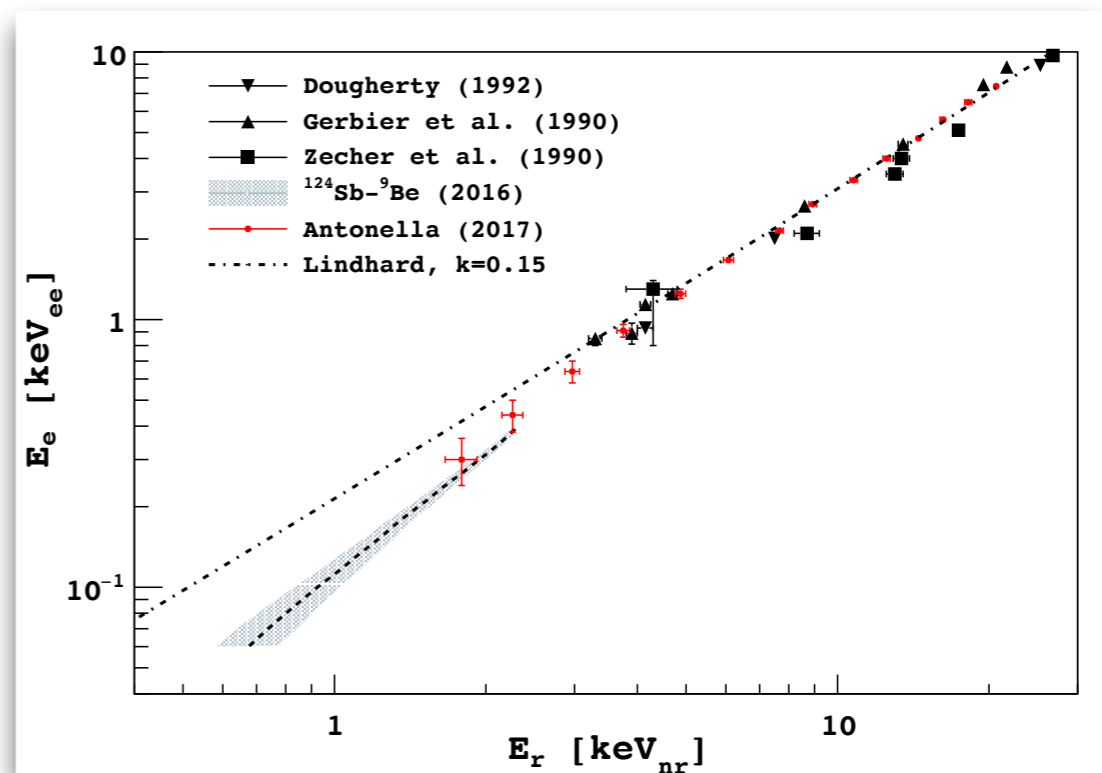
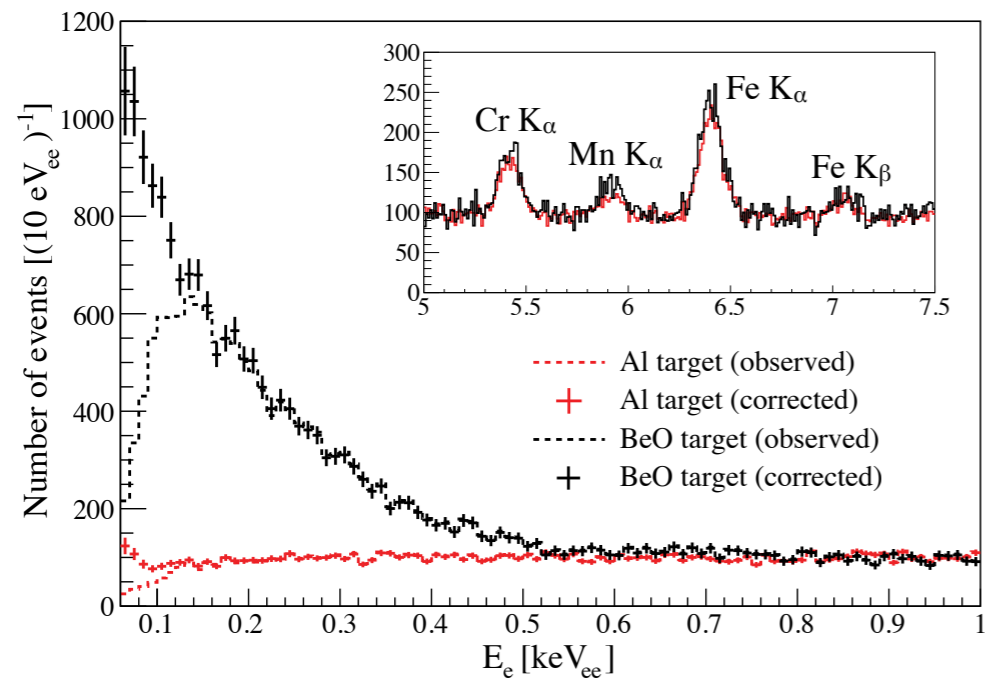
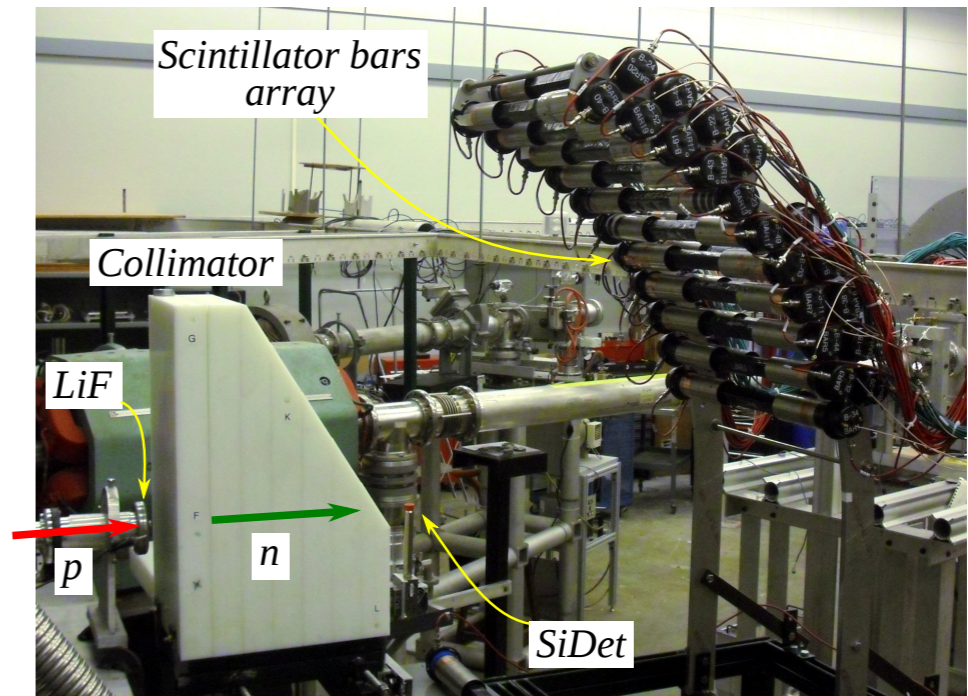
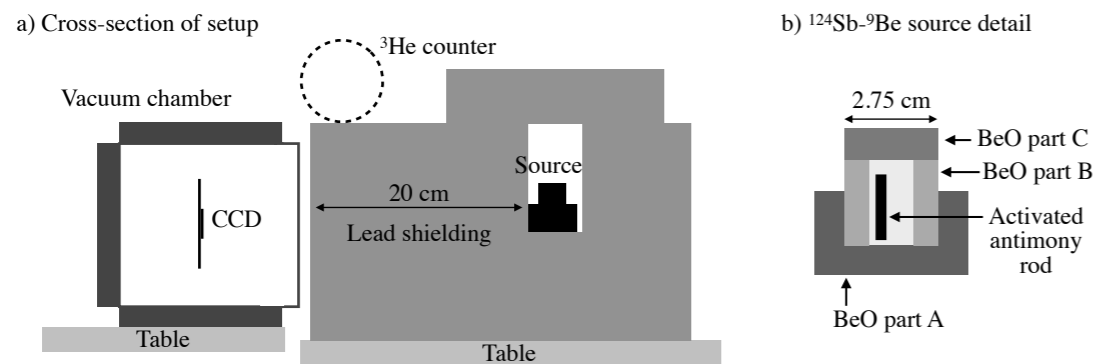


- readout noise < 2 e⁻
- readout time ~ 40us / pix

NUCLEAR RECOIL CALIBRATIONS

.....fast neutrons.....

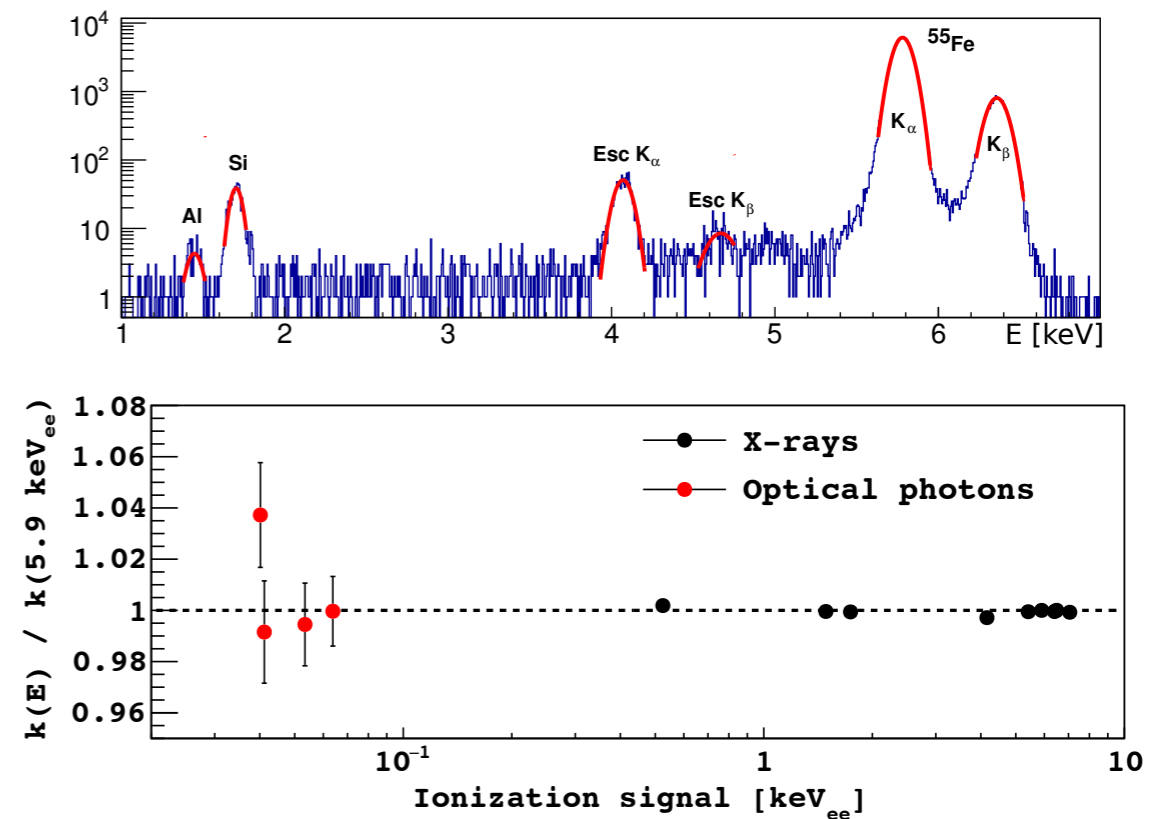
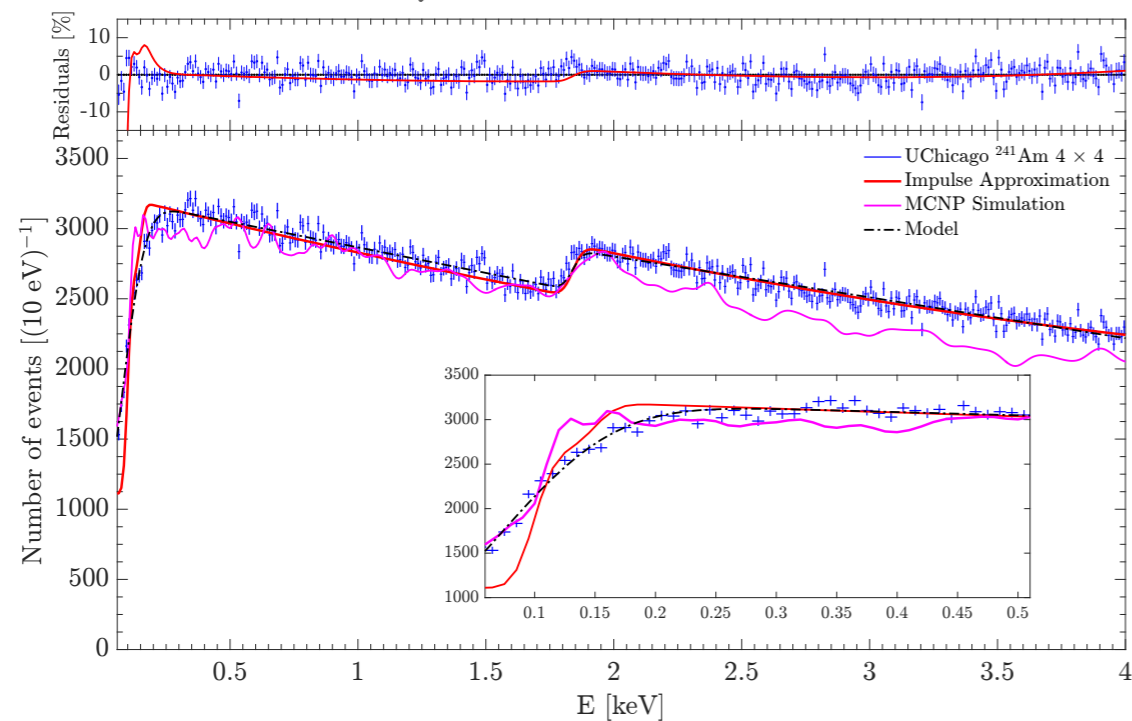
low E neutrons



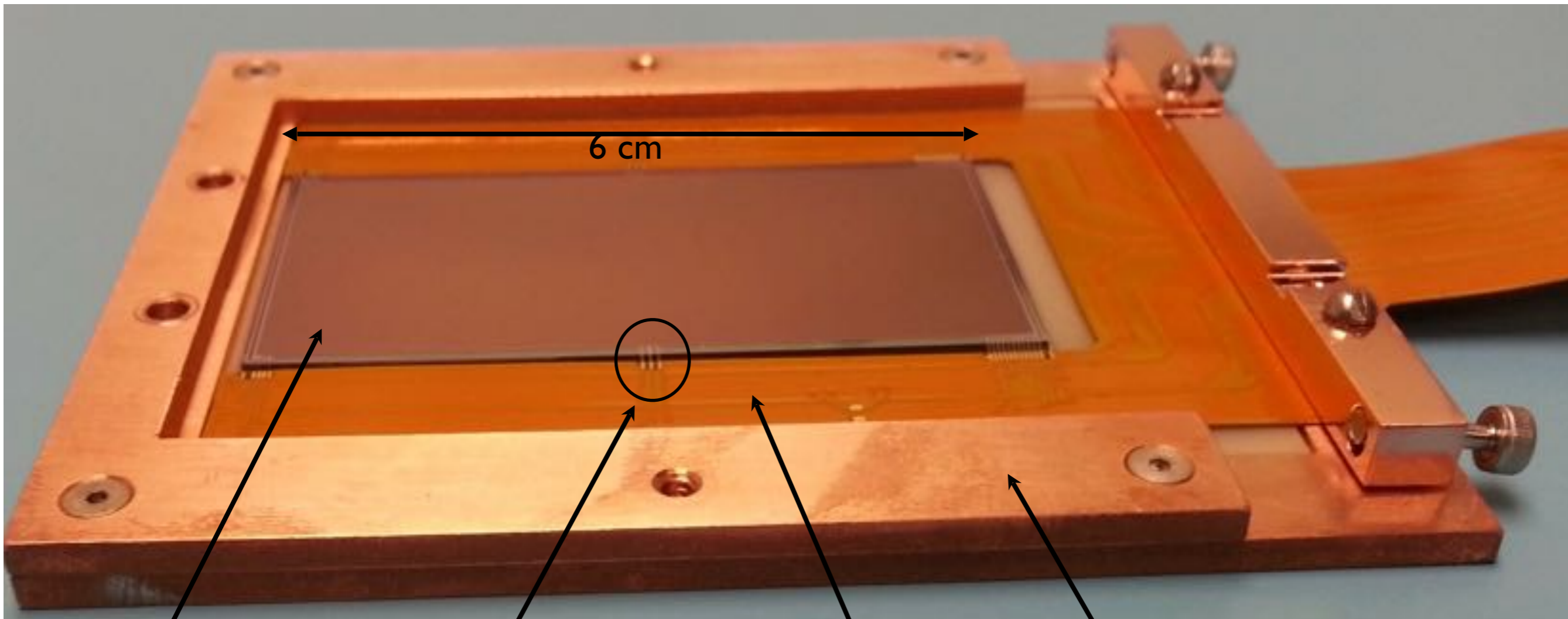
ionisation calibration

Compton spectrum measurement

(arXiv:1706.06053 Phys.Rev. D96 (2017) no.4, 042002)



CCD



CCD

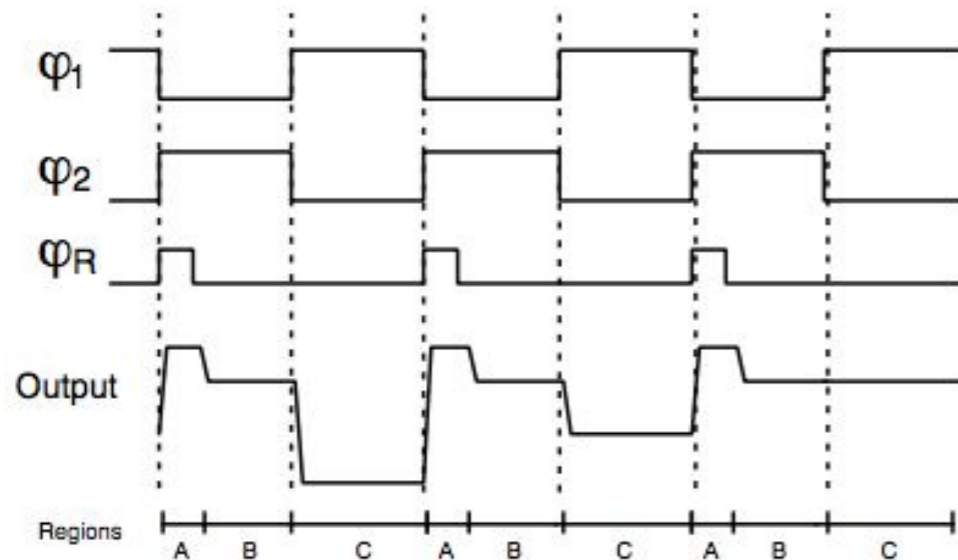
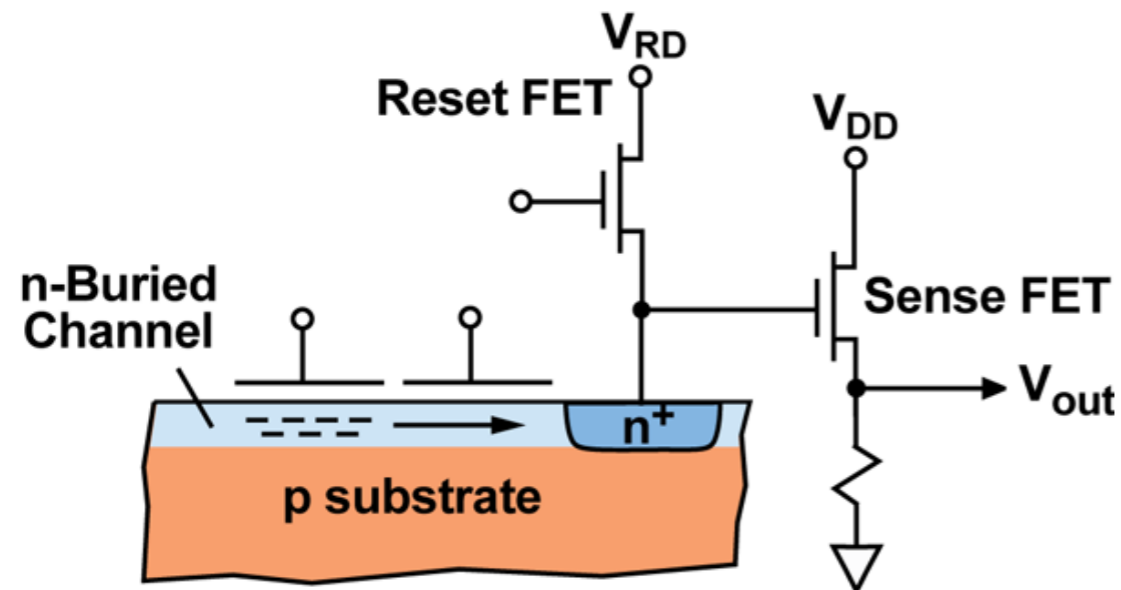
Wire bonds

Clocks, Bias, and
Signal cable

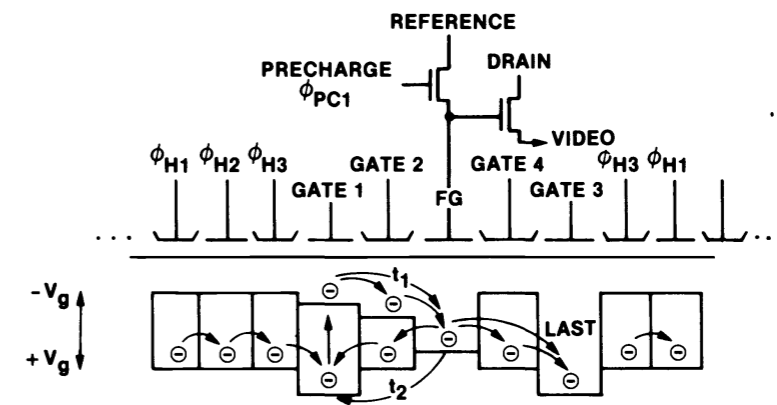
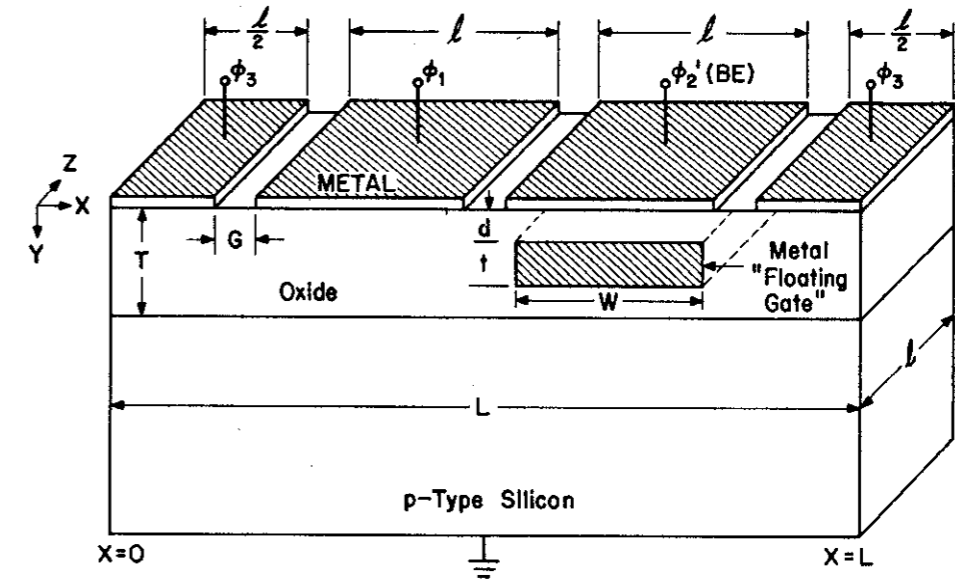
Copper frame

Skipper CCD

Regular Diffusion gate CCD



Skipper



TIMING FOR $N_s = 3$

