



Contribution ID: 117

Type: Oral presentation

## Overview of the SuperCDMS SNOLAB Experiment

*Monday 18 July 2022 16:50 (20 minutes)*

The SuperCDMS SNOLAB experiment is a direct dark matter search experiment with expected world-leading sensitivity to dark matter particles with masses  $\leq 10 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ . Currently under construction at the SNOLAB facility in Sudbury, Canada, the experiment will have an initial payload of 24 cryogenic germanium and silicon detectors that are able to detect sub-keV energy depositions. Two types of detectors are employed, known as high voltage (HV) detectors and interleaved Z-dependent ionization and phonon (iZIP) detectors. HV detectors apply a voltage bias to amplify the ionization signal in the form of phonons in order to achieve a low energy threshold and excellent resolution. iZIP detectors measure both phonon and ionization signals in order to discriminate between electron recoils and nuclear recoils, which is important for discriminating backgrounds from signals. This presentation will provide an overview of the status of the SuperCDMS SNOLAB experiment, including its projected sensitivities.

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**Session Classification:** Parallel 1A - Direct detection I