

Sources of Low-energy Backgrounds in SENSEI

Mukul Sholapurkar

C.N. Yang Institute for Theoretical Physics, Stony Brook

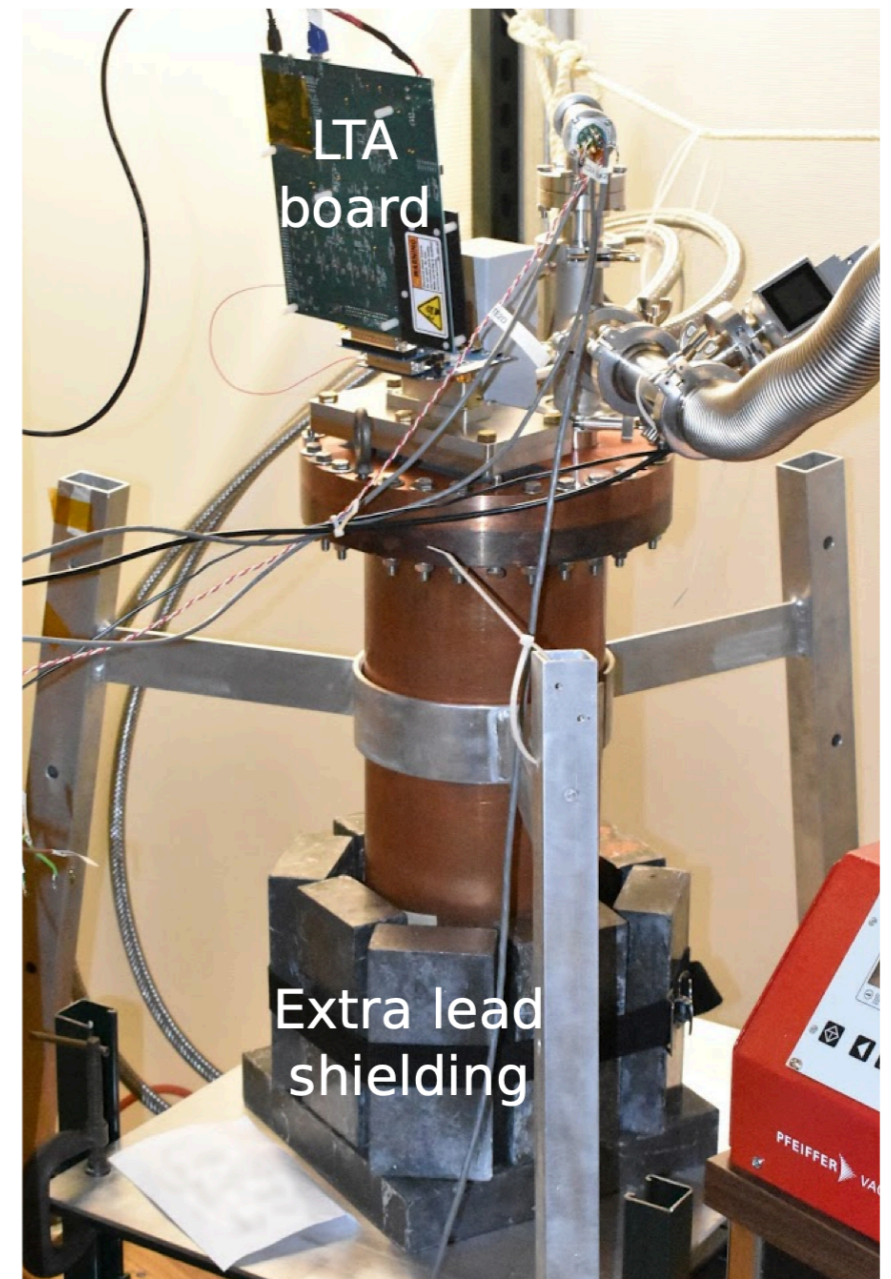
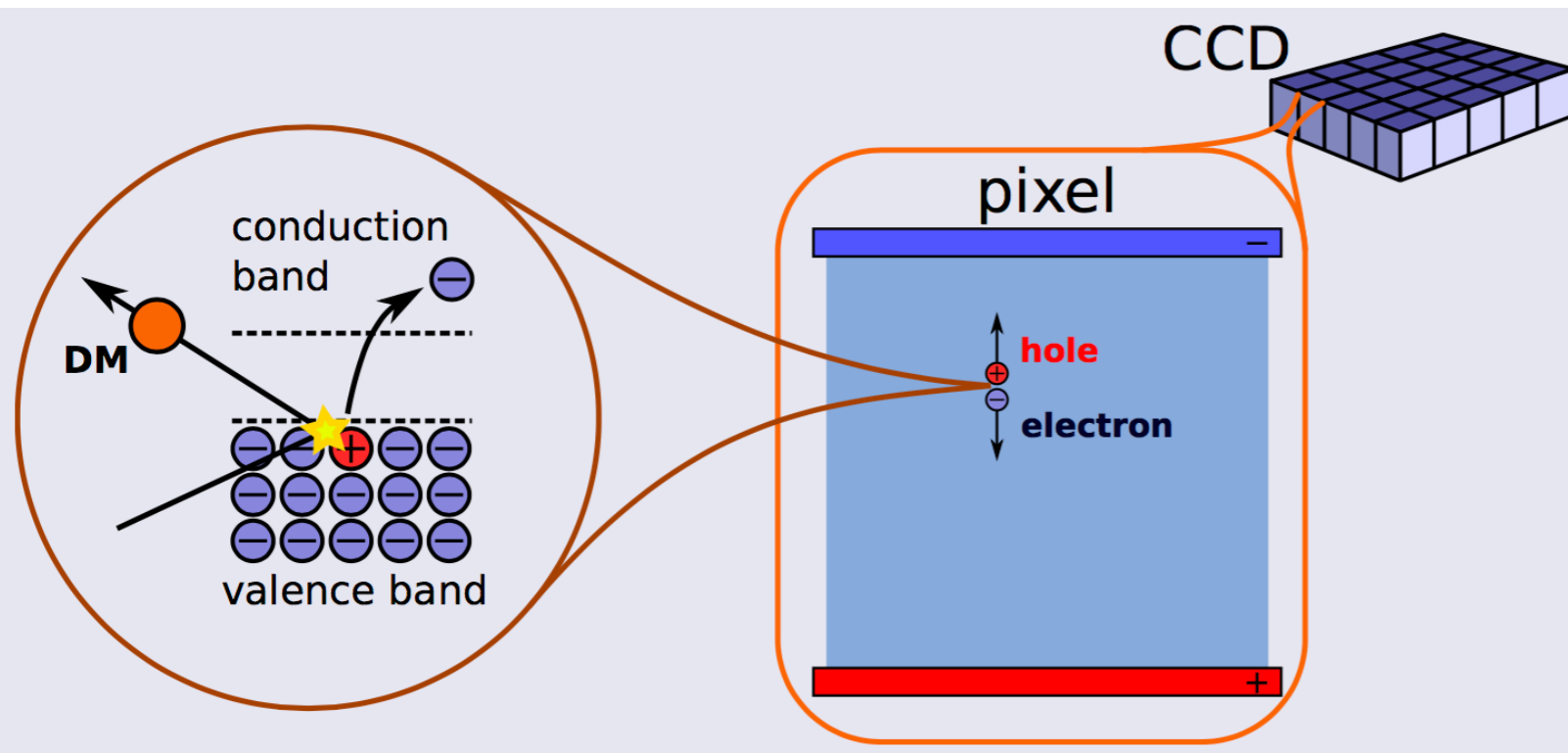
Phenomenology 2021 Symposium

*in collaboration with Peizhi Du, Daniel Egana-Ugrinovic and Rouven Essig

SENSEI at MINOS

Overview:

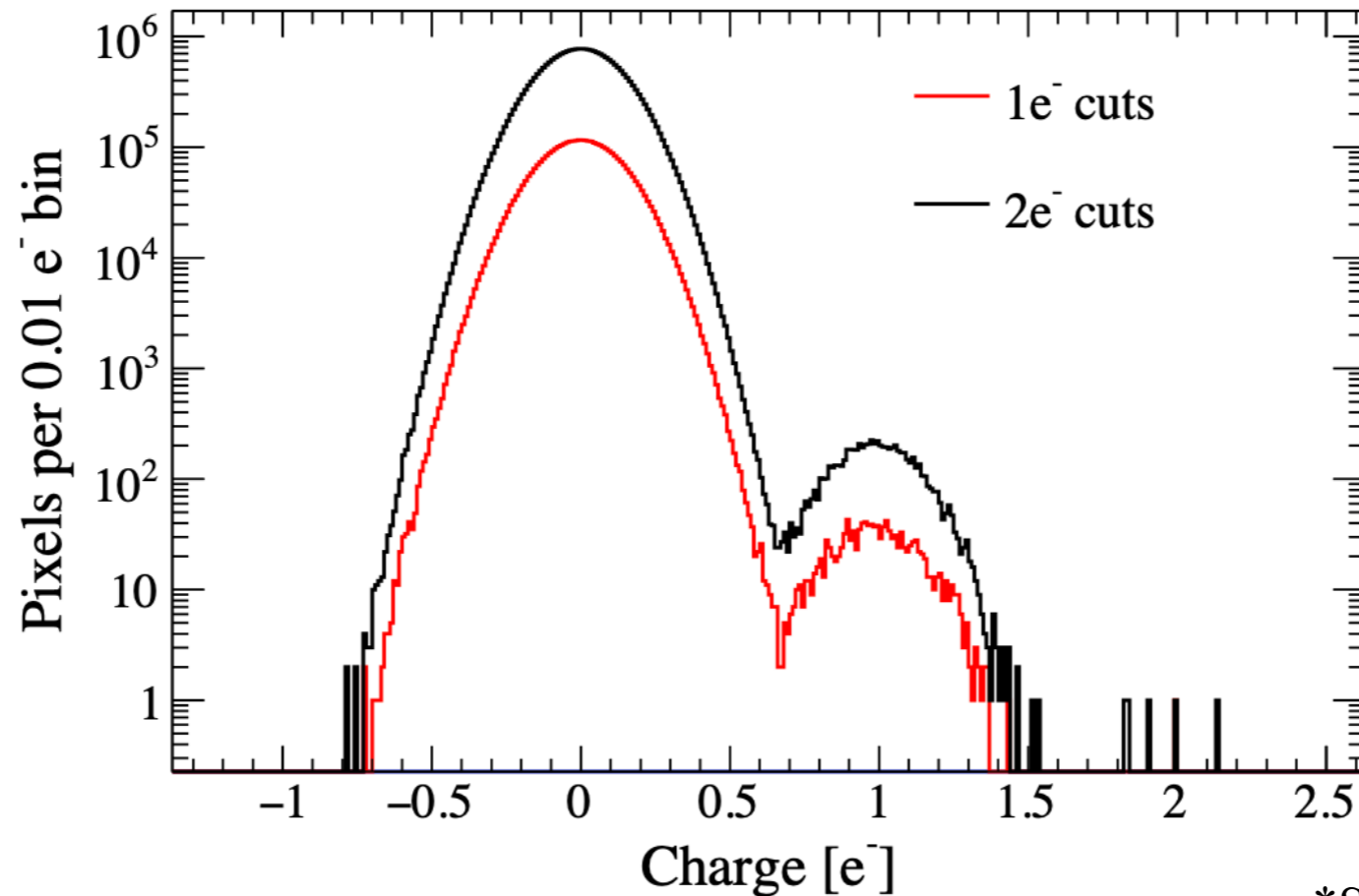
- Uses silicon Skipper-CCDs to probe sub-GeV DM by precisely measuring ionization



*SENSEI, 2020

Excess Low Energy Events in SENSEI

- SENSEI observed a sizable number of 1-e events
- Cannot be explained by previously explored backgrounds

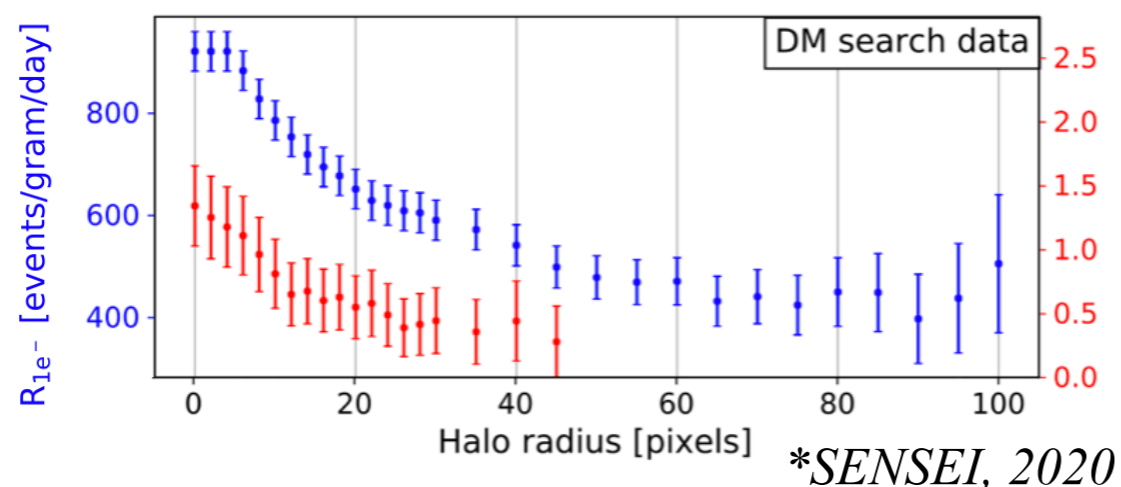


*SENSEI, 2020

SENSEI at MINOS

SENSEI data:

- **Excellent spatial resolution:**
Can place cuts based on the position of events relative to the positions of high-energy tracks
- Observed a correlation in positions of 1-e events and the positions of high energy events
- Observed ~ 450 1-e events per (gram*day) after applying a 60-pixel ($\sim 900 \mu\text{m}$) halo-mask cut

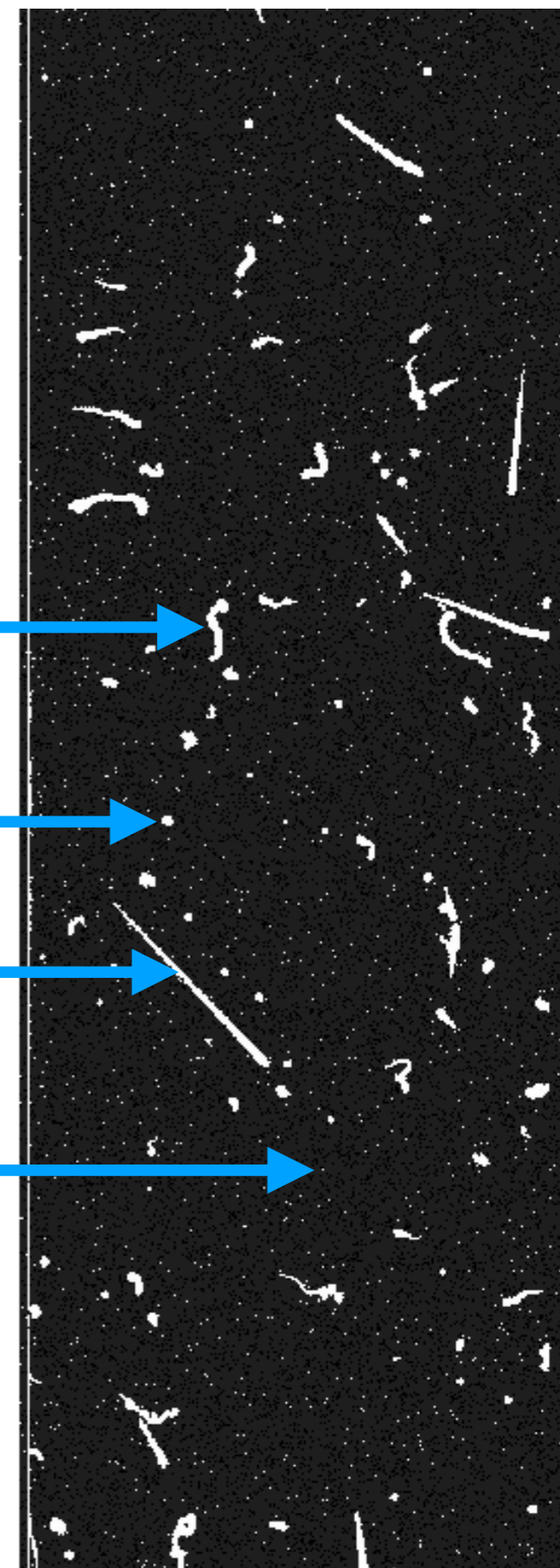


Electron →

X-ray →

Muon →

1-e event →



Our Hypothesis

Our Hypothesis

- Several unexplored radiative backgrounds exist; in this talk, will focus only on Cherenkov radiation

Our Hypothesis

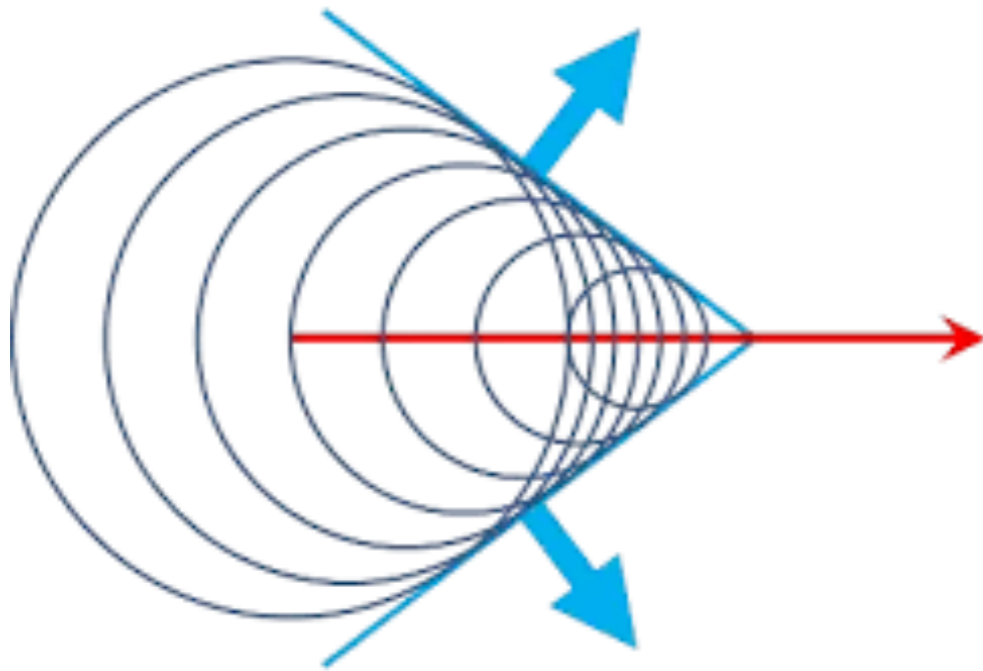
- Several unexplored radiative backgrounds exist; in this talk, will focus only on Cherenkov radiation
- **Cherenkov radiation** emitted by **sufficiently energetic** charged particles interacting with any **non-conducting material** in the detector can be absorbed to produce one- or a few-electron event

Our Hypothesis

- Several unexplored radiative backgrounds exist; in this talk, will focus only on Cherenkov radiation
- **Cherenkov radiation** emitted by **sufficiently energetic** charged particles interacting with any **non-conducting material** in the detector can be absorbed to produce one- or a few-electron event
- Can account for a significant fraction of 1-e events

Cherenkov Radiation

- Cherenkov radiation is the spontaneous emission of radiation by a charged particle passing through a dielectric material, when the speed of the particle exceeds the speed of light in the material

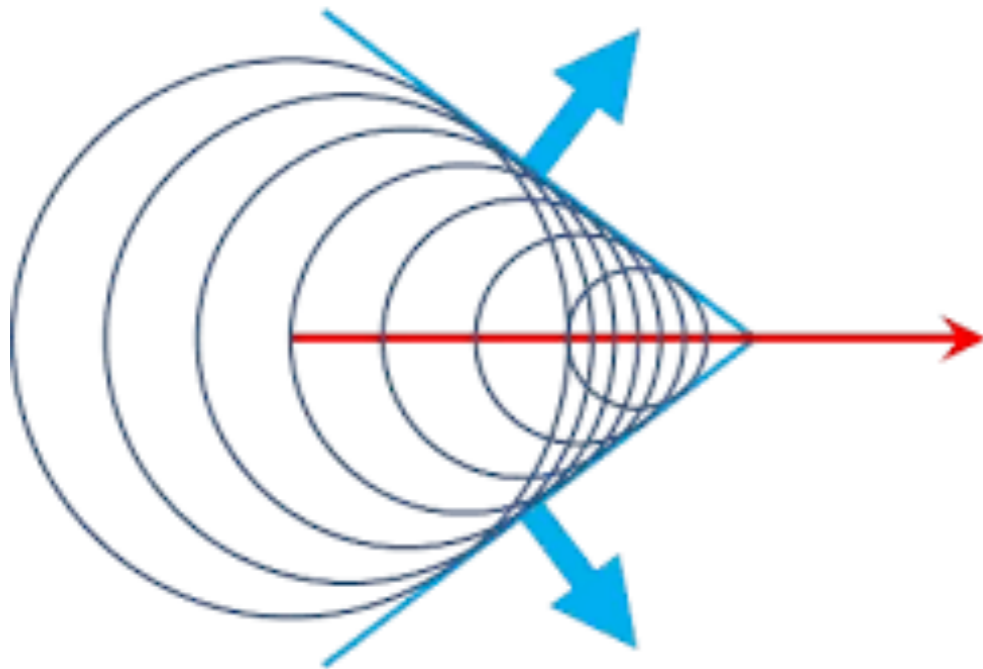


Cherenkov Radiation

- Cherenkov radiation is the spontaneous emission of radiation by a charged particle passing through a dielectric material, when the speed of the particle exceeds the speed of light in the material

$\epsilon(\omega)$: Dielectric Function as a function of photon frequency ω

$$v^2 \text{Re } \epsilon(\omega) > 1$$

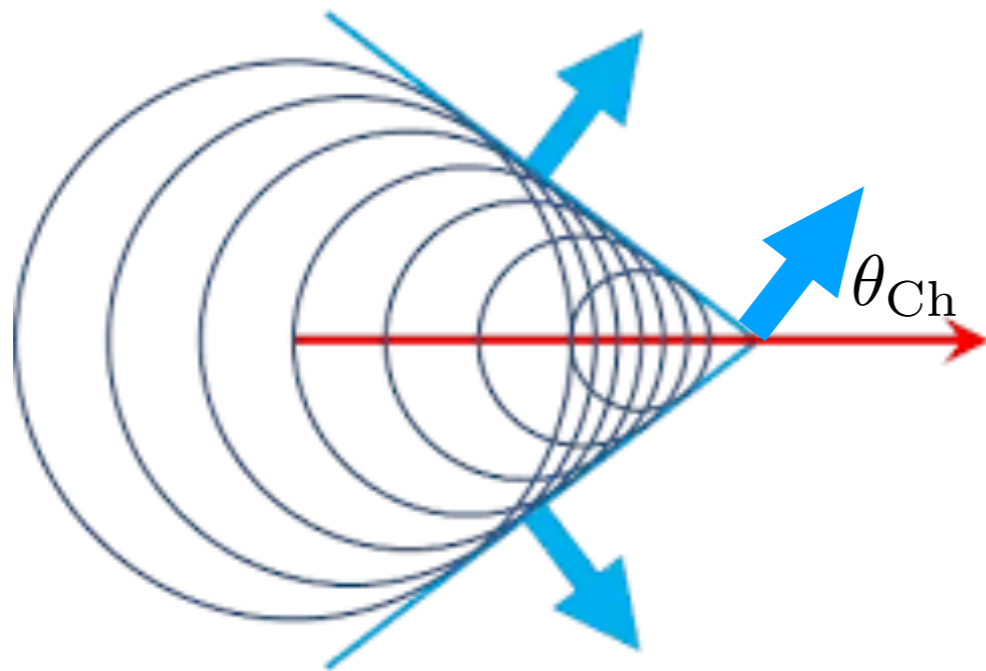


Cherenkov Radiation

- Cherenkov radiation is the spontaneous emission of radiation by a charged particle passing through a dielectric material, when the speed of the particle exceeds the speed of light in the material

$\epsilon(\omega)$: Dielectric Function as a function of photon frequency ω

$$v^2 \text{Re } \epsilon(\omega) > 1$$



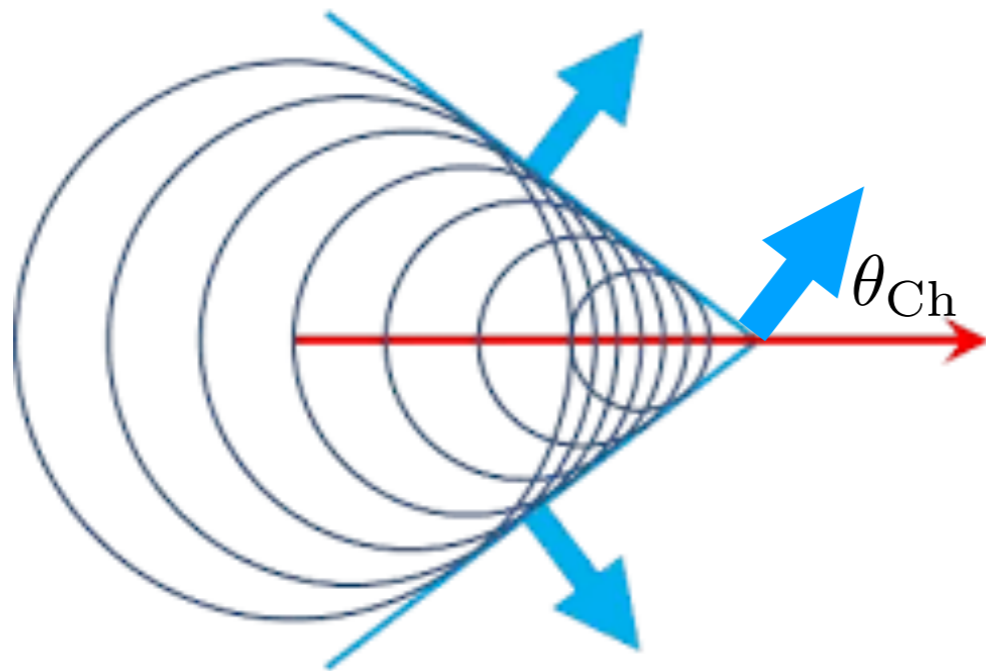
$$\cos \theta_{\text{Ch}} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Re } \epsilon(\omega)}}{v |\epsilon(\omega)|}$$

Cherenkov Radiation

- Cherenkov radiation is the spontaneous emission of radiation by a charged particle passing through a dielectric material, when the speed of the particle exceeds the speed of light in the material

$\epsilon(\omega)$: Dielectric Function as a function of photon frequency ω

$$v^2 \text{Re } \epsilon(\omega) > 1$$



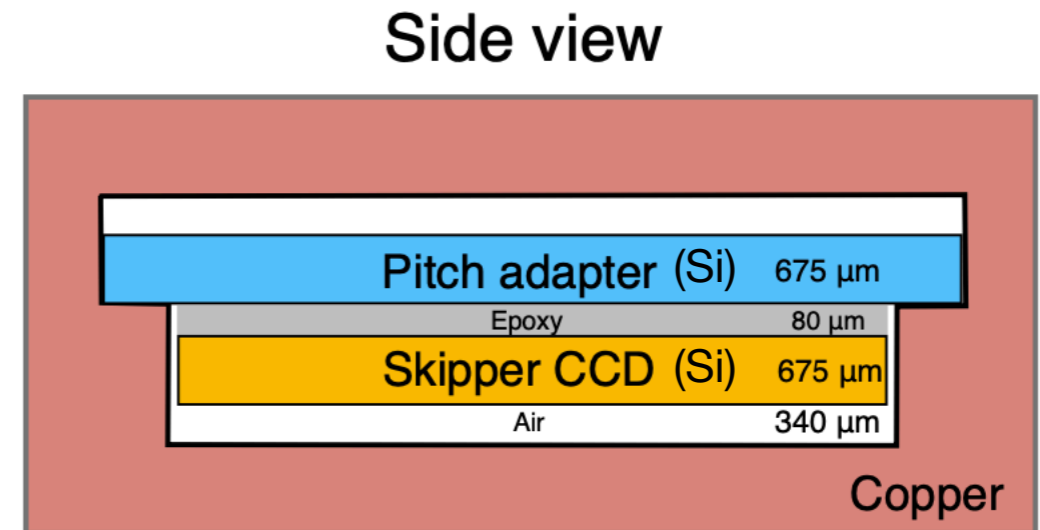
$$\cos \theta_{\text{Ch}} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Re } \epsilon(\omega)}}{v |\epsilon(\omega)|}$$

$$\frac{d^2 N}{d\omega dx} = \alpha \left(1 - \frac{\text{Re } \epsilon(\omega)}{v^2 |\epsilon(\omega)|^2} \right)$$

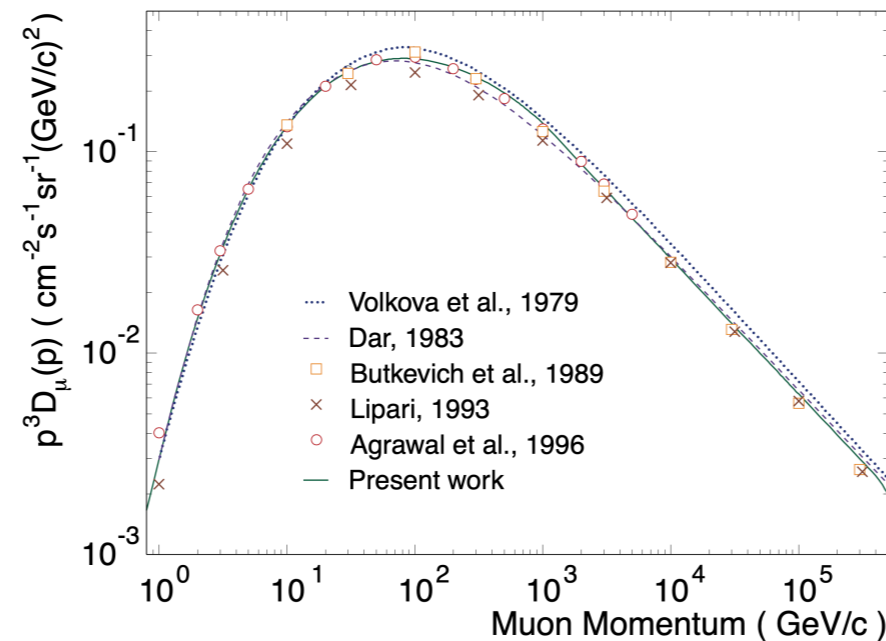
Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

Materials that can emit Cherenkov:

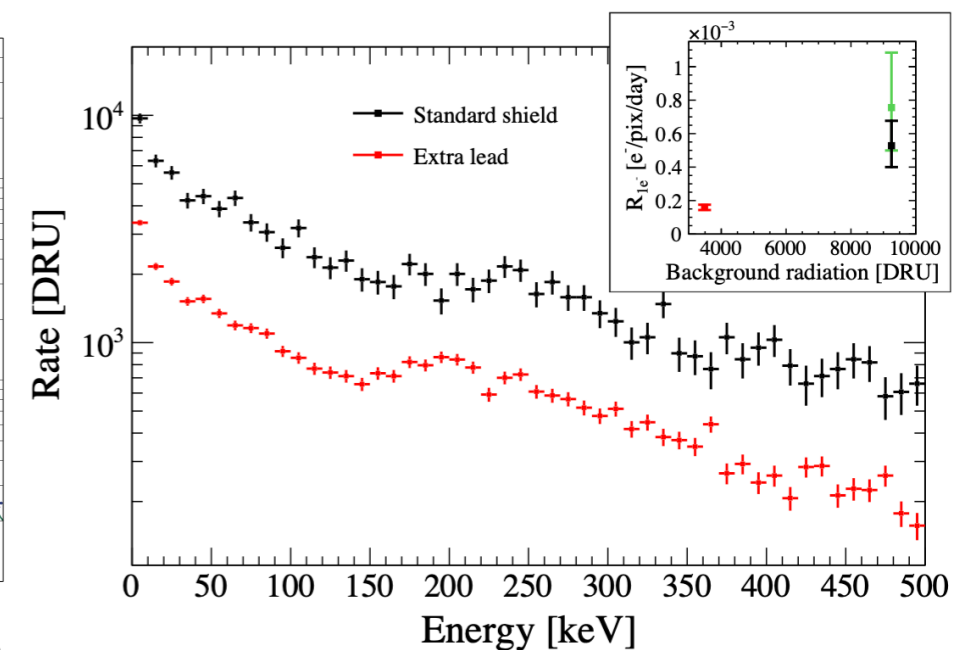
- **Silicon CCD (675 μm)**
- **Silicon in pitch adapter (675 μm)**
- Epoxy-glue (80 μm)



High-energy Particles	Cherenkov Energy Threshold (Si)
Electrons	20 keV
Muons	4.1 MeV



7*Bugaev et al., 1998

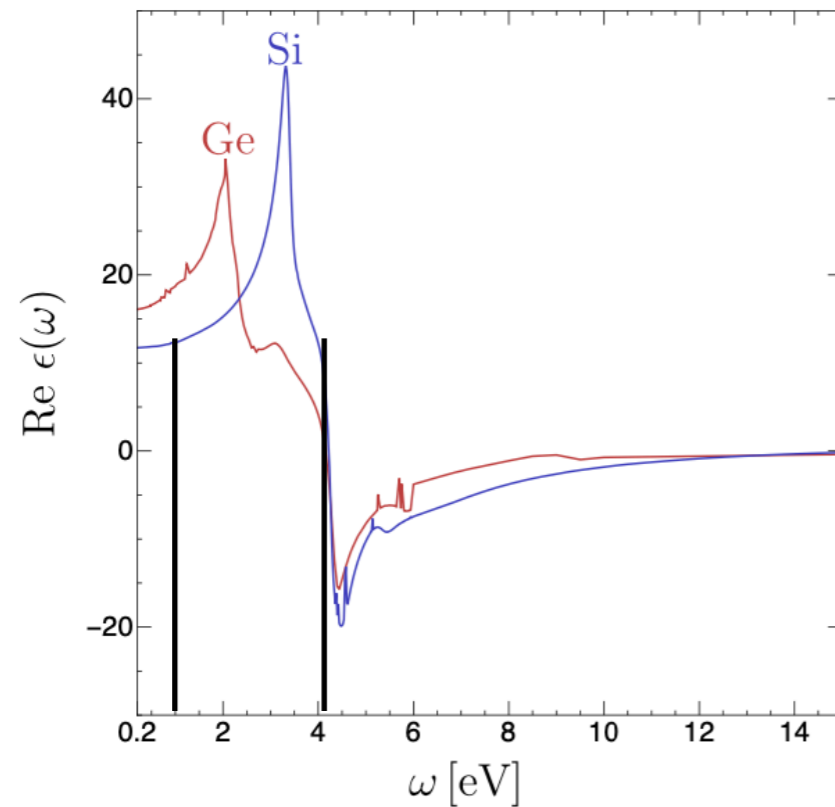


*SENSEI, 2020

Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

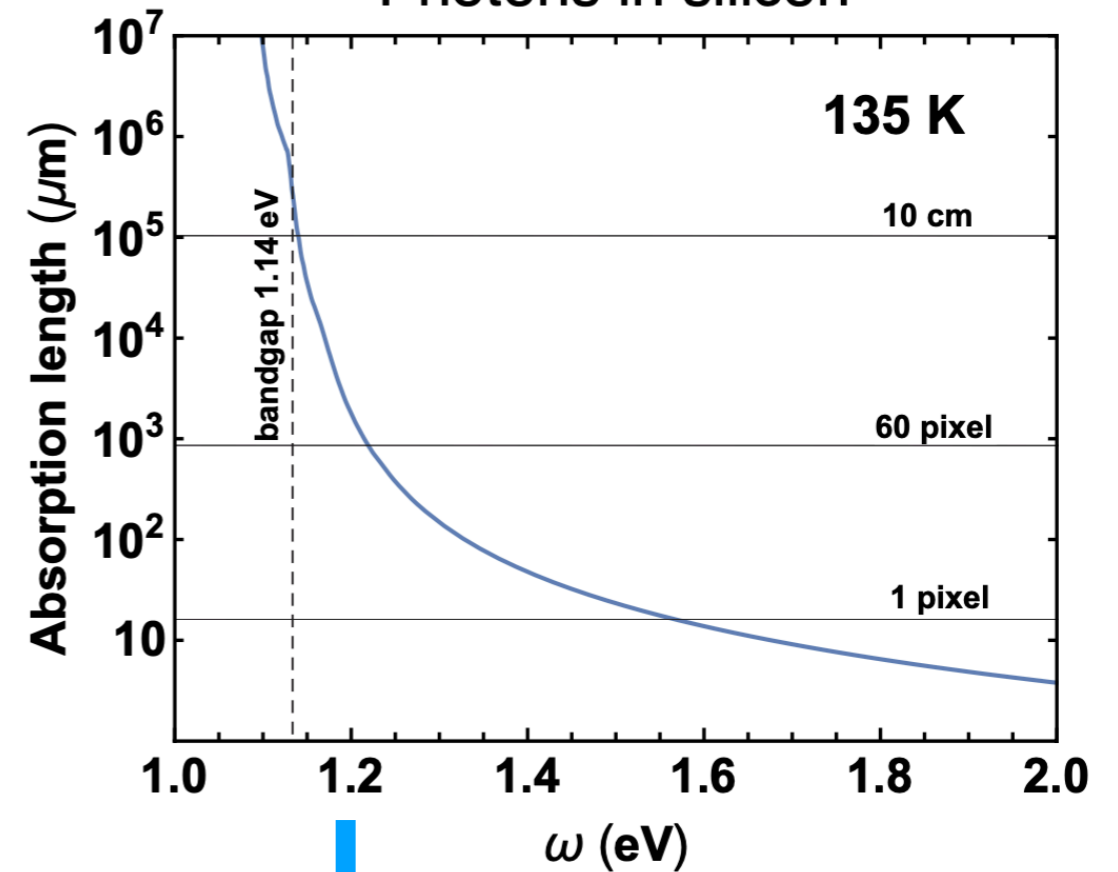
**Rajkanan, Singh, Shewchun, 1978*

Dielectric function



Emitted Cherenkov photons
can be absorbed to produce
1-e event

Photons in silicon

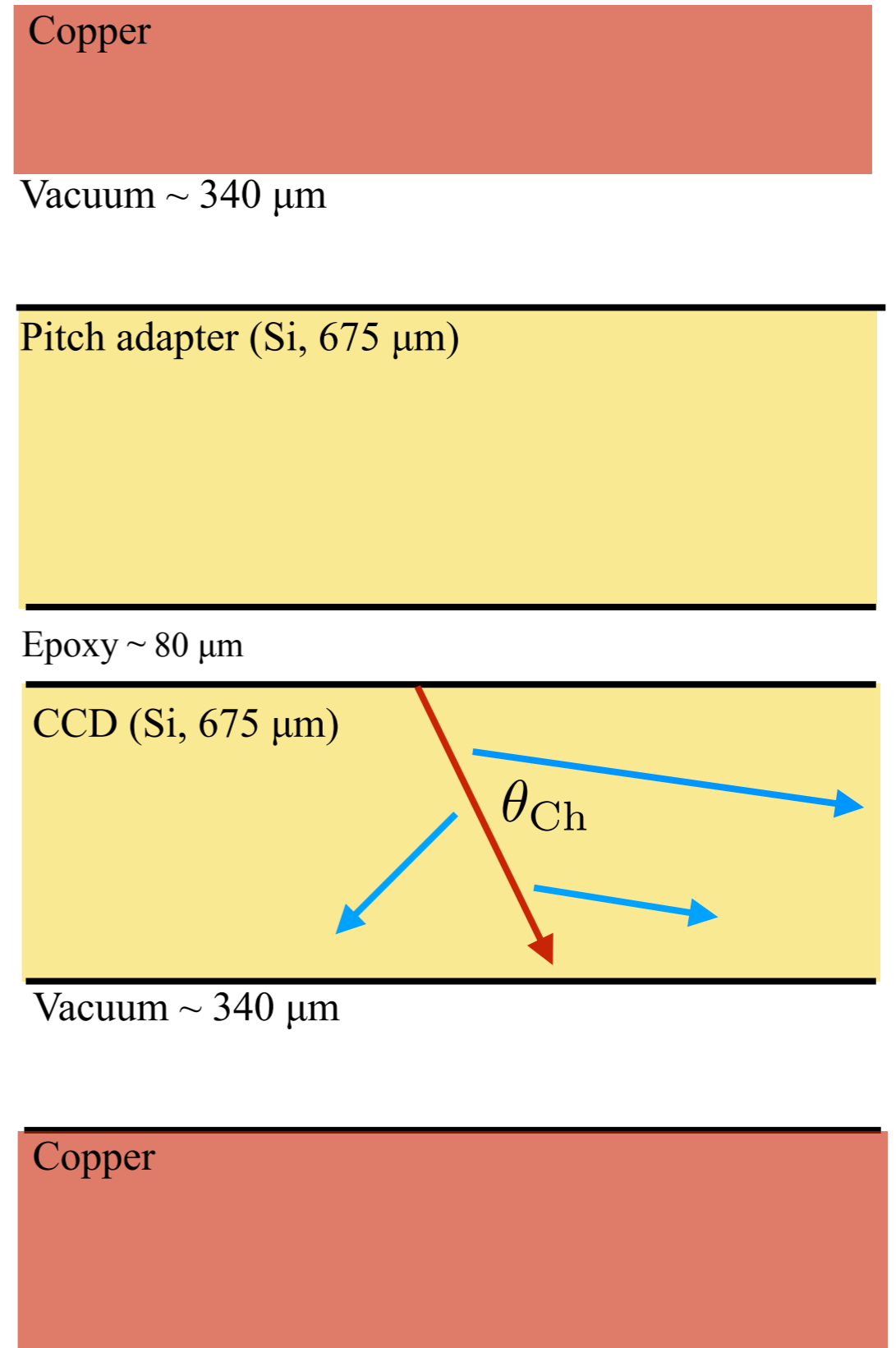


Can evade 60-pixel halo-mask if
energy is close to bandgap

Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

Simulate Cherenkov background:

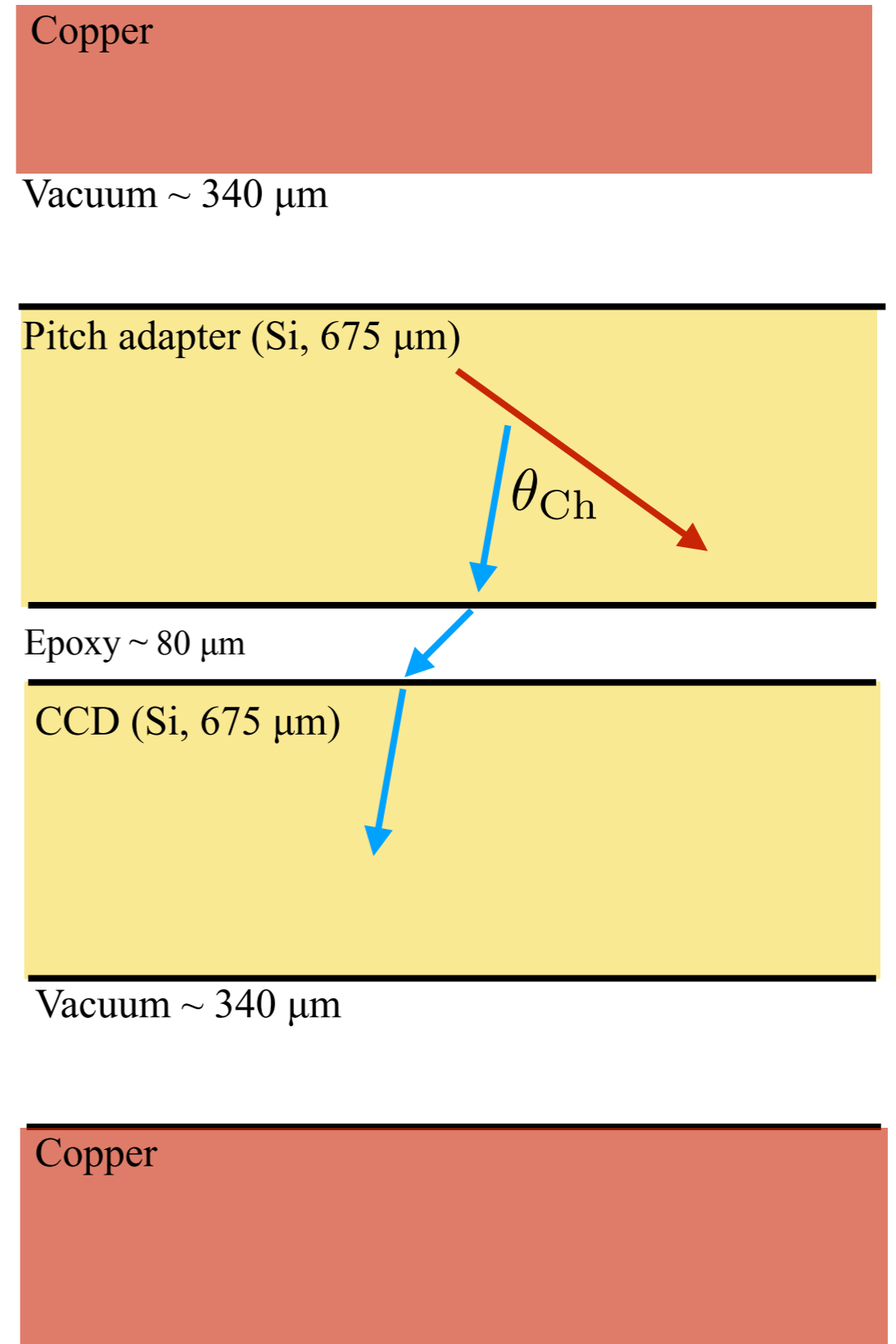
- Simulate high-energy particle tracks
- Tracks in CCD or pitch-adapter will emit Cherenkov photons
- Include reflections, refractions, and thin-film interference at interfaces, and reflections from copper housing



Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

Simulate Cherenkov background:

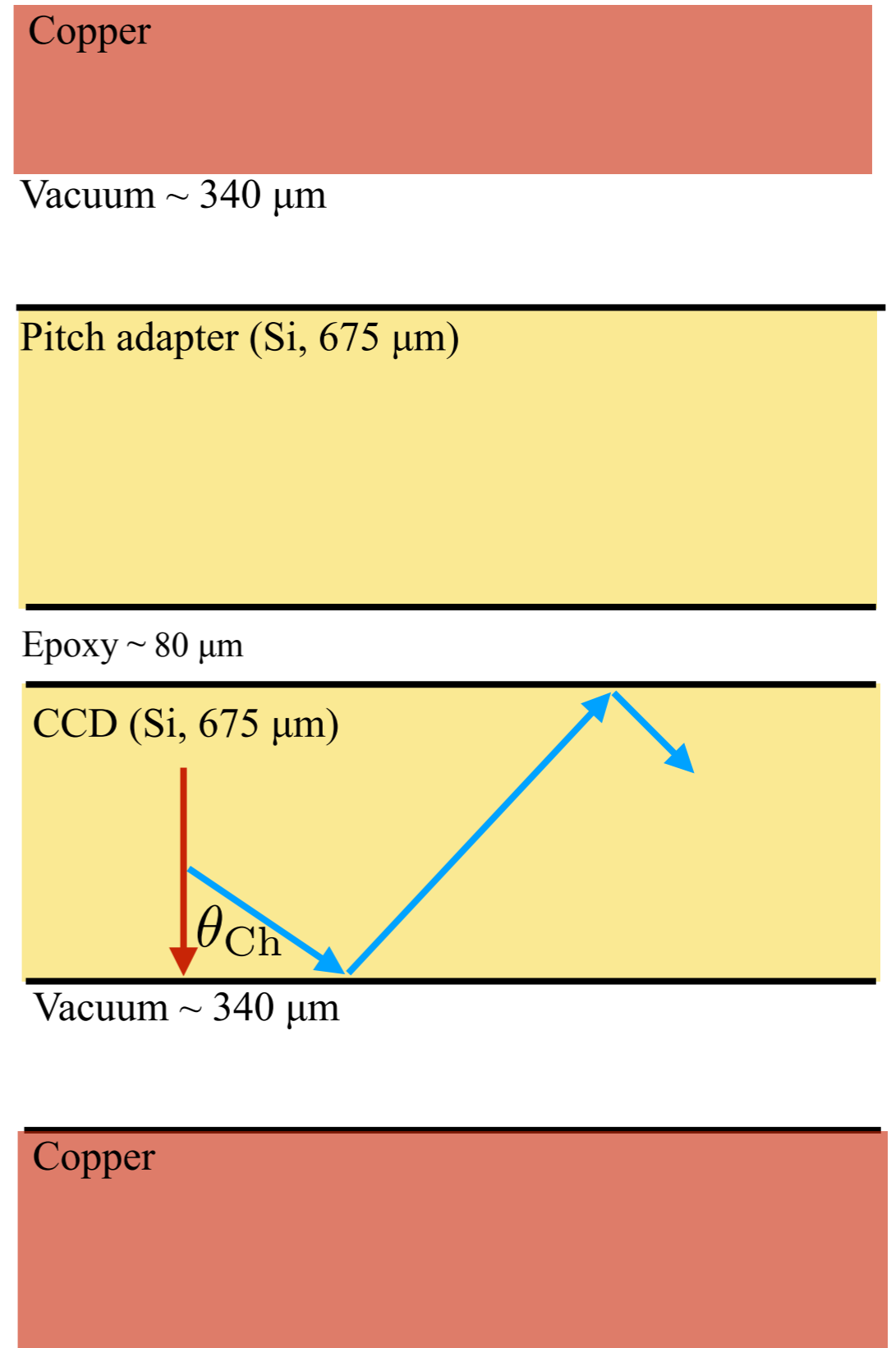
- Simulate high-energy particle tracks
- Tracks in CCD or pitch-adapter will emit Cherenkov photons
- Include reflections, refractions, and thin-film interference at interfaces, and reflections from copper housing



Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

Simulate Cherenkov background:

- Simulate high-energy particle tracks
- Tracks in CCD or pitch-adapter will emit Cherenkov photons
- Include reflections, refractions, and thin-film interference at interfaces, and reflections from copper housing

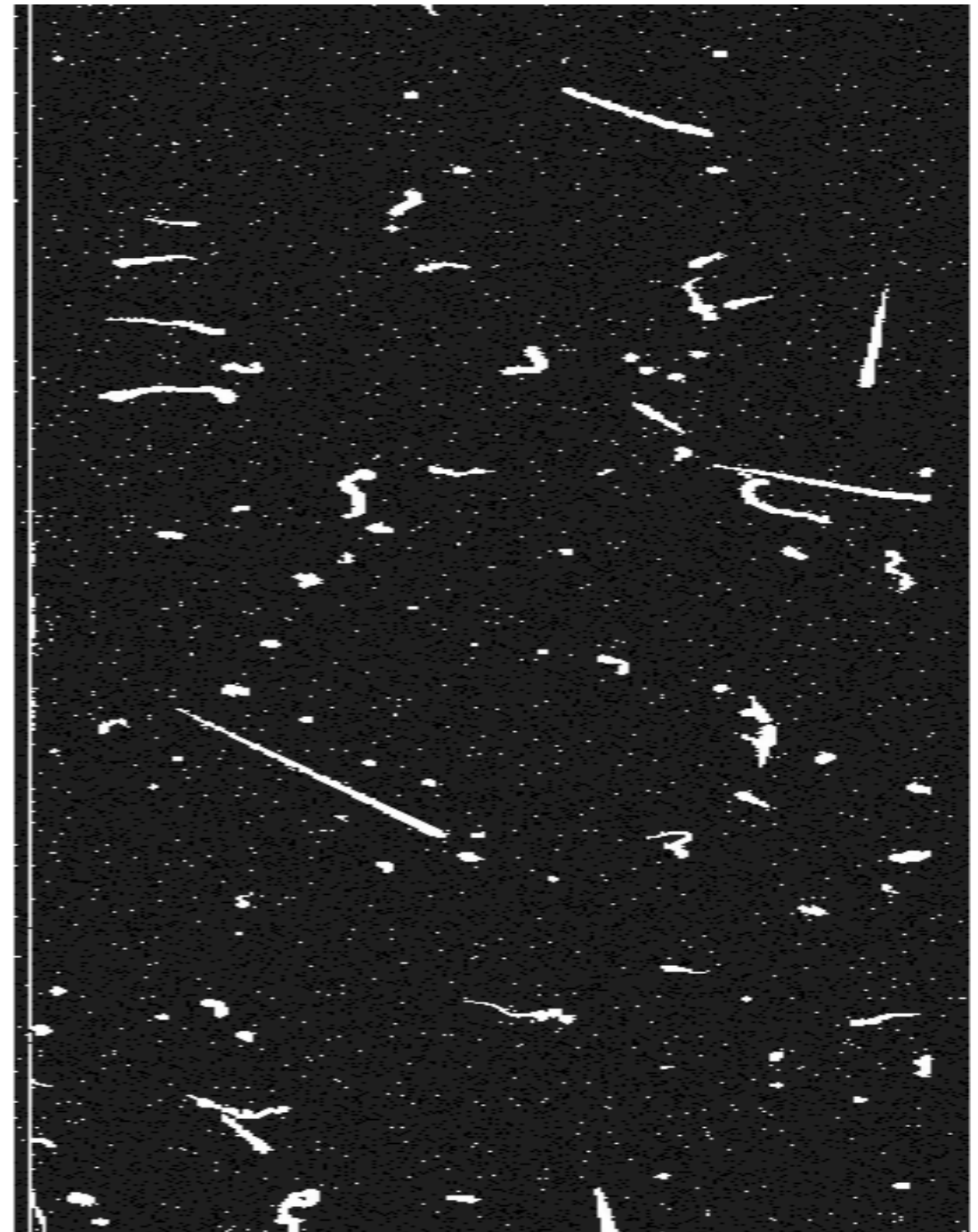


SENSEI Images

Simulated Tracks

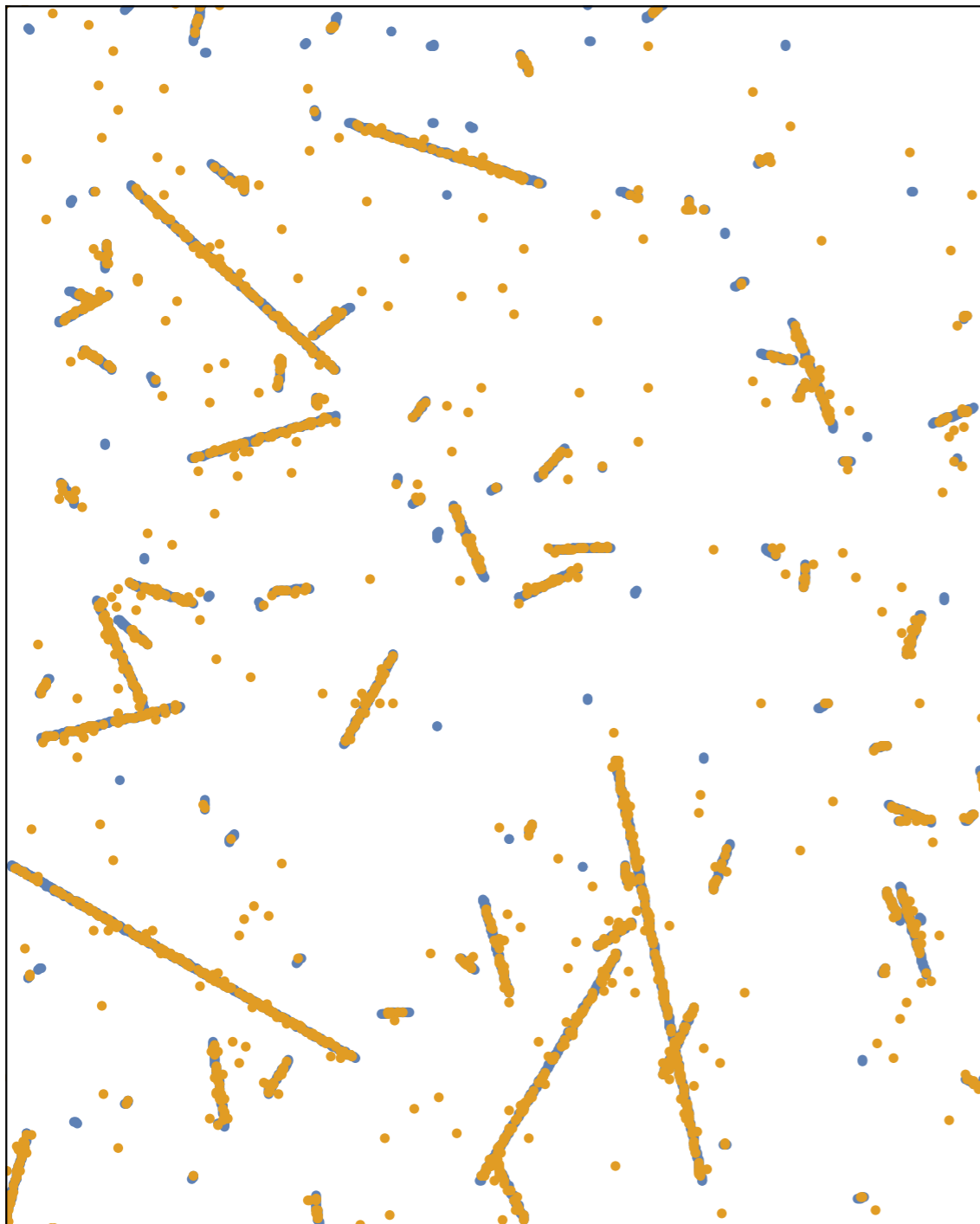


SENSEI data

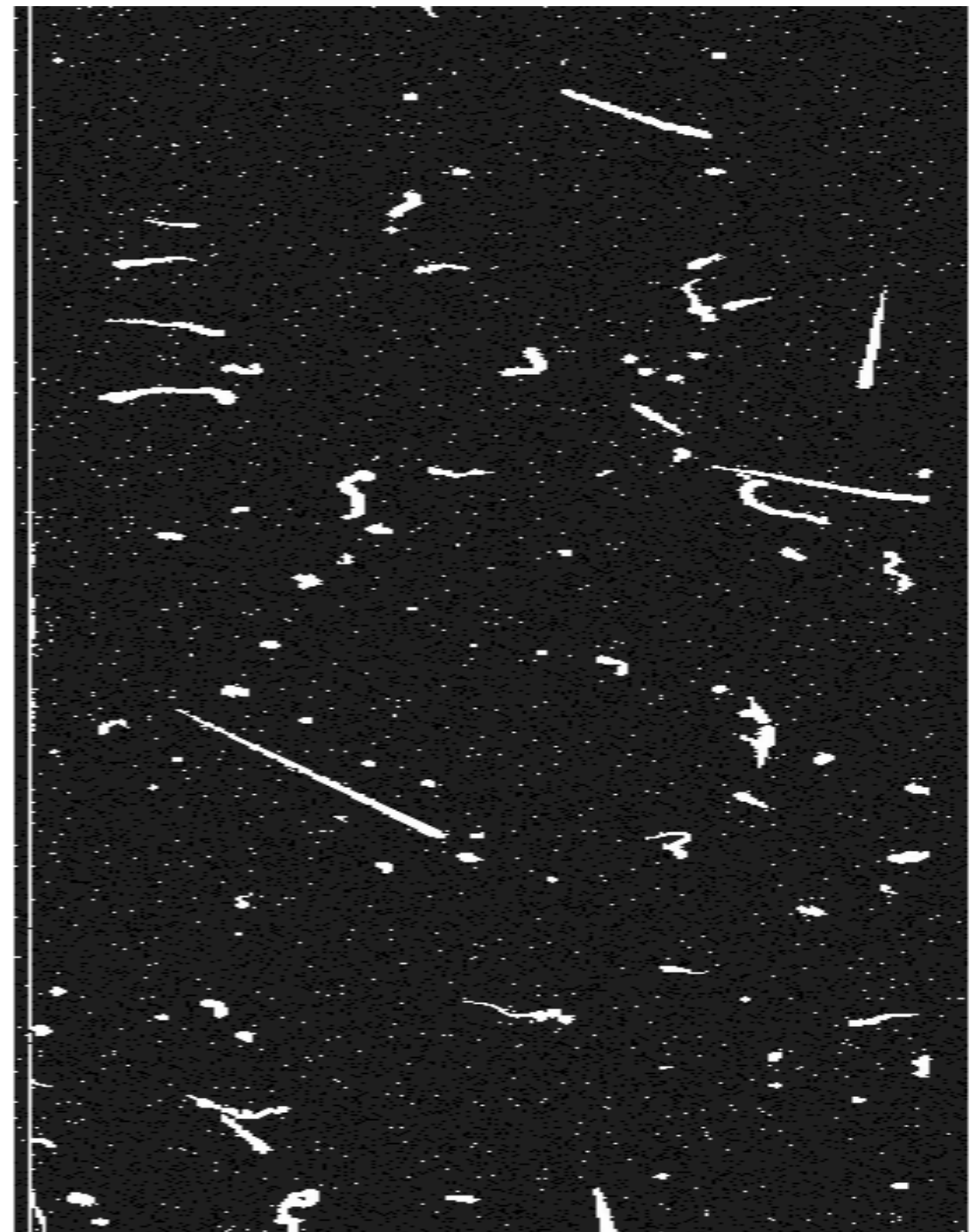


SENSEI Images

Simulated Tracks + Cherenkov



SENSEI data



Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

- From an analysis of our current simulations, we can explain an $O(1)$ fraction of the 1-e event rate observed in SENSEI

Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

- From an analysis of our current simulations, we can explain an $O(1)$ fraction of the 1-e event rate observed in SENSEI
- We have identified another possible source, namely radiative recombination

Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

- From an analysis of our current simulations, we can explain an $O(1)$ fraction of the 1-e event rate observed in SENSEI
- We have identified another possible source, namely radiative recombination
- Several systematic uncertainties which we are investigating, for example,

Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

- From an analysis of our current simulations, we can explain an $O(1)$ fraction of the 1-e event rate observed in SENSEI
- We have identified another possible source, namely radiative recombination
- Several systematic uncertainties which we are investigating, for example,
 - Behavior of electron-hole pairs and photons in the doped CCD Backside

Cherenkov Radiation as a Background in SENSEI

- From an analysis of our current simulations, we can explain an $O(1)$ fraction of the 1-e event rate observed in SENSEI
- We have identified another possible source, namely radiative recombination
- Several systematic uncertainties which we are investigating, for example,
 - Behavior of electron-hole pairs and photons in the doped CCD Backside
 - CCD surface roughness

Summary and Conclusions

- We have identified an important and unexplored background for low-threshold DM detectors: Cherenkov radiation
- Likely explains a sizable fraction of low-energy events observed in SENSEI
- Evaluation of systematic uncertainties and other unexplored radiative backgrounds is in progress