# DarkSide-20k

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### • DS-20k Overview



- Dark Matter direct detection experiment
- Search for WIMPs promising DM candidate
- Hosted at LNGS, Italy
- 1400m natural shielding against cosmic rays (source of background noise)





### • Dual-phase TPC



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The detection mechanism is based on a dual-phase Argon TPC. WIMP candidate elastically scatters off an argon nucleus, it produces scintillation photons (S1, liquid phase) and ionization electrons (S2, gas phase). These signals are detected by two optical planes (~600 photodetectors manufactured at NOA/Italy) located at the top and bottom of the TPC giving information for the event reconstruction.

TPC: ~50 t of low-radioactivity UAr

The detector was design to operate in a negligible background level, (<0.1 neutron-WIMP-like events) to achieve significant sensitivity .



• DS-20k Veto





Crucial component is the active veto system, which acts as a shield against external and instrumental background sources.

Veto system consists:

-Inner Veto: ~35 t of UAr between the TPC and the SSV to mitigate critical background that comes from neutron scattering;

-Outer Veto: ~700 t of AAr within an 8x8x8 m<sup>3</sup> membrane cryostat surrounding the SSV to detect and tag external neutrons and muons.

TPC + Veto System instrumented 26m<sup>2</sup> of silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs)



#### PhotoDetector

SPAD: 25 µm<sup>2</sup>



(NUV-HD-Cryo SiPMs from FBK)

vTile: 5x5 cm<sup>2</sup>

vPDU: 20x20 cm<sup>2</sup>



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#### Silicon Photo Multiplier (SiPM)

- Custom SiPMs developed by
- Consists of ~95,000 SPADs (Single Photon Avalanche Diode)

#### Benefits compare to PMTs

- Lower voltage operation
- Lower intrinsic radioactivity
- Higher photon detection efficiency
- Lower noise (@cryo temp)
- Higher coverage surface area

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#### veto Tile (vTile)

 Module of 24 SiPMs assembled with front end electronic board (vPCB)

#### veto Photon Detection Unit (vPDU)

- 16 vTiles integrated onto a motherboard (MB)
- Provides signal and power to the vTiles

#### UK tasks

- Production, testing, QA/QC and delivery of ~130 vPDUs (~2400 vTiles incl. spares) to instrument the inner and outer veto
- Radiopurity control of vTiles and vPDUs
- Characterization facilities to qualify vTiles and vPDUs at both warm and cold temperatures

#### Liverpool's contribution

- Originally 50% of the vTiles production (n=1200)
- Cold testing of vPDU assemblies







#### Collaborative effort by Liverpool team!!!

- Maria Bazetto
- Liam Boynton
- Gianluigi Casse
- Heriques Gatti
- Tim Jones
- Adam Lowe
- Kostas Mavrokoridis
- Sudi Ravinthiran
- Adam Roberts
- Alan Taylor
- Jon Taylor
- Joost Vossebeld



Special thanks to:

- Mike Lockwood
- Mark Whitley, Dan Hollywood and DDMF team
- Rob Fay, Mark Wong
- Julie Clark, Angie Reid, Hannah Melia



### • Liverpool vTile Production (Clean Room at LSDC)



The radioactive contamination can be introduced during the assembly and characterisation processes. All the production phases are performed in ISO-5/ISO-7 clean room/nitrogen cabinet storage/limit exposure to Radom to control the presence of airborne particles and prevent recontamination.







### Initial visual inspection







The production process starts with SiPMs being picked from the wafer (following the DB map) and arranged into trays of 24 spaces, replicating the vTile positions.

A visual inspection of individual SiPMs is performed using an optical microscope to identify and replace any defective units and scans are taken of both the populated backside and unpopulated front side of the vPCB.









### • Die attach



The vPCB is positioned into a 3D-printed vacuum jig, and conductive indium solder paste is applied using a lasercut stencil. With a vacuum pen, the SiPMs are placed using an alignment stencil. Baking is performed in an ARGOLABTCN30 Plus convection oven with temperature monitored by 3 thermocouples. After the baking, the vTile is transferred to a process carrier and stored in nitrogen cabinet till the next step.





### • Wire-bonding

Performed on a HESSE BJ820 wire bonder. This process involves precisely calibrated parameters as mechanical pressure, temperature and ultrasonic energy to create the electrical connection between the SiPMs and the vPCB components.



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2 wires (25 µm thick) each SiPM pad









## CR-test and final inspection

To qualify the electrical connections (wire bonds, solder joints) the vTiles are submitted to a CR-test. The setup consists of a Keysight E4980A Precision LCR meter for measuring the Cs-Rs properties. Results are checked against reference values and a high-resolution flatbed scanner captures images of the SiPMs surface with visible wire-bonds for a final inspection.







Packaging

Once the vTiles have been scanned, they are carefully placed into shipping fixtures that protect the wire bonds and SiPM surfaces. They are packaged in partial-vacuumed bags and dispatched to other sites for individual cold testing and subsequent integration into vPDUs









## vTile Production and Database

The production DB stores test results collected during the assembly phase, providing data for QA/QC assessment and inventory purposes. The DB also tracks the progress and location of each component to assist the future integration phase of the experiment. Liverpool wrote the database interface software used across the collaboration.





### vTile Production Status

Liverpool went over the expectations, concluding our target in Dec/2024, continuing and to date completing 1619 units produced Production in UK is nearing completion; the primary production already finished, now producing spares The cumulative vTile yield passing cryogenic QA/QC is greater than 90% (requirement 80%)





### • Liverpool Cold Tests

vPDUs assembled in a fixture cage ready to be placed withing the cryostat.

Example of the analysis IV characterization plot in warm and cold, determining the breakdown voltage.







### Current Schedule





Documentation submitted 17 March 2025 to INFN DarkSide Review Committee, for April 9-11, 2025 meeting

- vPDU production is targeted to be completed in 2025
- Photodetectors installation on 2026/2027
- LAr fill expected to commence in Q4 2027

Expected to start taking data in 2028





### • Publishing Contribution

Attend international conferences and contributed for 2 publications

PUBLISHED BY IOP PUBLISHING FOR SISSA MEDIALAB

RECEIVED: March 12, 2025 ACCEPTED: March 28, 2025 PUBLISHED: May 6, 2025

LIGHT DETECTION IN NOBLE ELEMENTS (LIDINE 2024) São Paulo, Brasil 26–28 August 2024

#### Production and characterization of veto Photon-Detection

#### Units for the DarkSide-20k experiment

#### M.C.Q. Bazetto on behalf of the DarkSide-20k collaboration

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https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-0221/20/05/C05009

2<sup>nd</sup> paper currently under internal review, which will be submitted soon...



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### Summary/Outlook

#### DS-20k in UK

-Expected to complete the entire vTile production by August 2025;
-Perform cold characterization of integrated vPDUs;
-Finally shipping to LNGS for the detector integration.

#### DS-20k

-Utilises state-of-the-art technologies

- -Cryogenic large-area SiPMs arrays
- -Underground Ar

-Has innovated in production and testing methods for SiPM technologies

DarkSide-20k is set to be competitive with existing and future experiments across a search for Dark Matter

Thank you all here in Liverpool contributing to DS-20k!!!





