



Darkside-20k

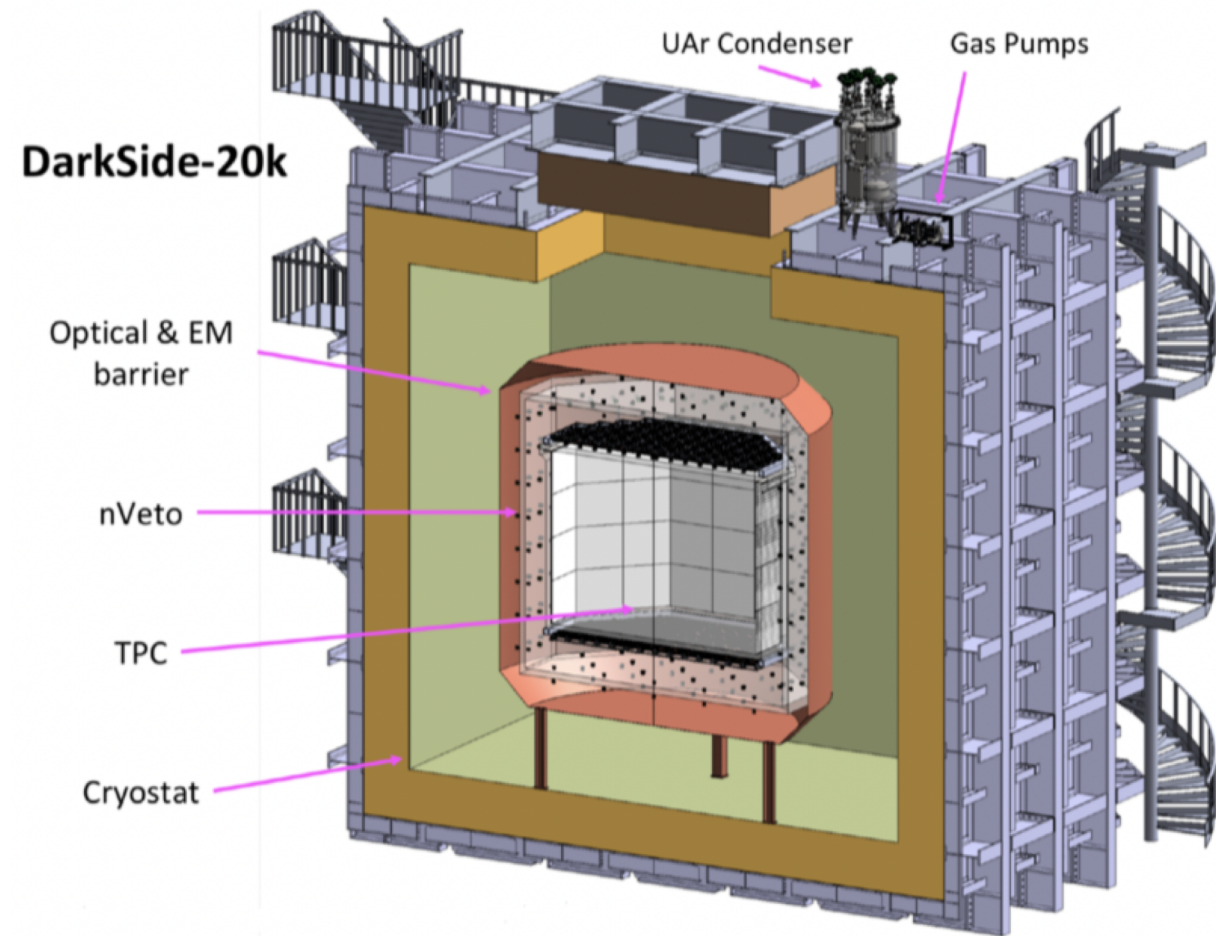
Kostas Mavrokoridis

K.Mavrokoridis@liverpool.ac.uk

HEP Meeting, April 29th 2021

Outline

- Darkside-20k experiment overview
- Darkside-20k outer detector and new Liverpool activities



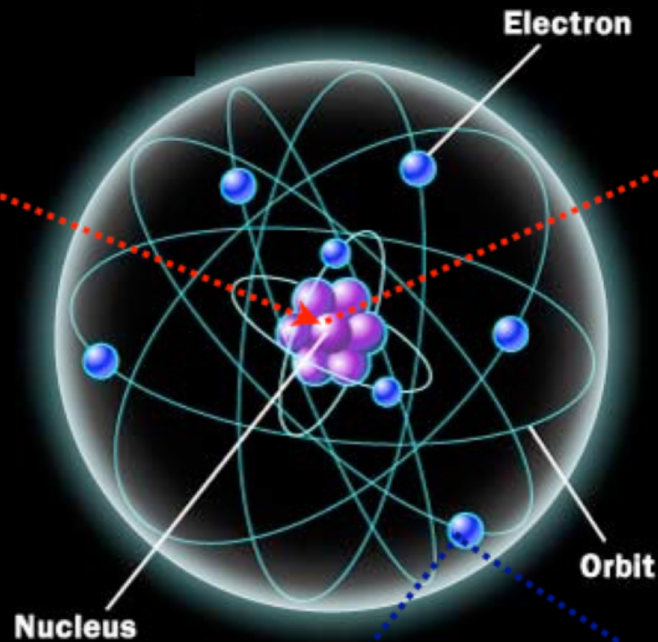
Why Liquid Argon?

- ✓ **Dense:** 40% denser than water
- ✓ **Easy ionization:** 55 000 e⁻/cm for MIPs
- ✓ **High electron lifetime** if purified → long drifts
- ✓ **High scintillation light yield:** 40k γ /MeV
- ✓ **Pulse shape discrimination ability:** (S1:fast 6ns/slow 1.6 μ s)
- ✓ **Broad recoil energy spectrum:** (0-100keV)
- ✓ **Abundant:** ~1% of the atmosphere (needs ³⁹Ar depletion for DM)
- ✓ **Cheap:** \$2/L (\$3000/L for Xe, \$500/L for Ne)

Dark Matter Direct Detection



WIMP-nucleon scattering



Nuclear recoils:

- ^{238}U and ^{232}Th in detector materials
- Cosmogenics
- (α, n) reactions
- Coherent neutrino scattering (irreducible)

Electron recoils:

- ^{238}U and ^{232}Th decay chains
- Beta decays in TPC and cryostat

experimental requirements: particle ID for recoil N , e^- , alpha, n (multiple) final states

Darkside-20k Outlook

DarkSide-20k: 50t liquid underground Ar (UAr) dark matter target, inside a 700t liquid atmospheric Ar (AAr) outer detector

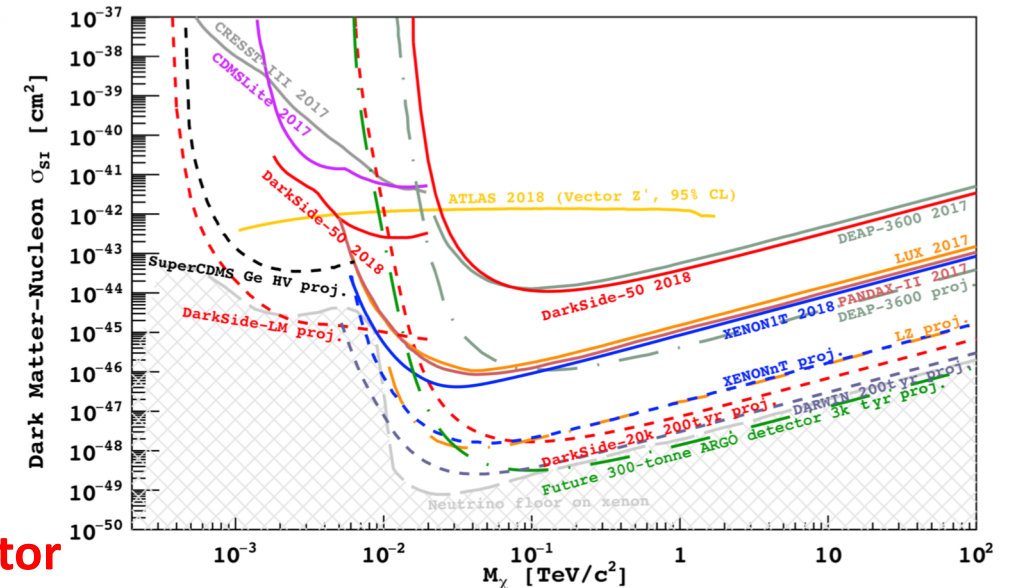
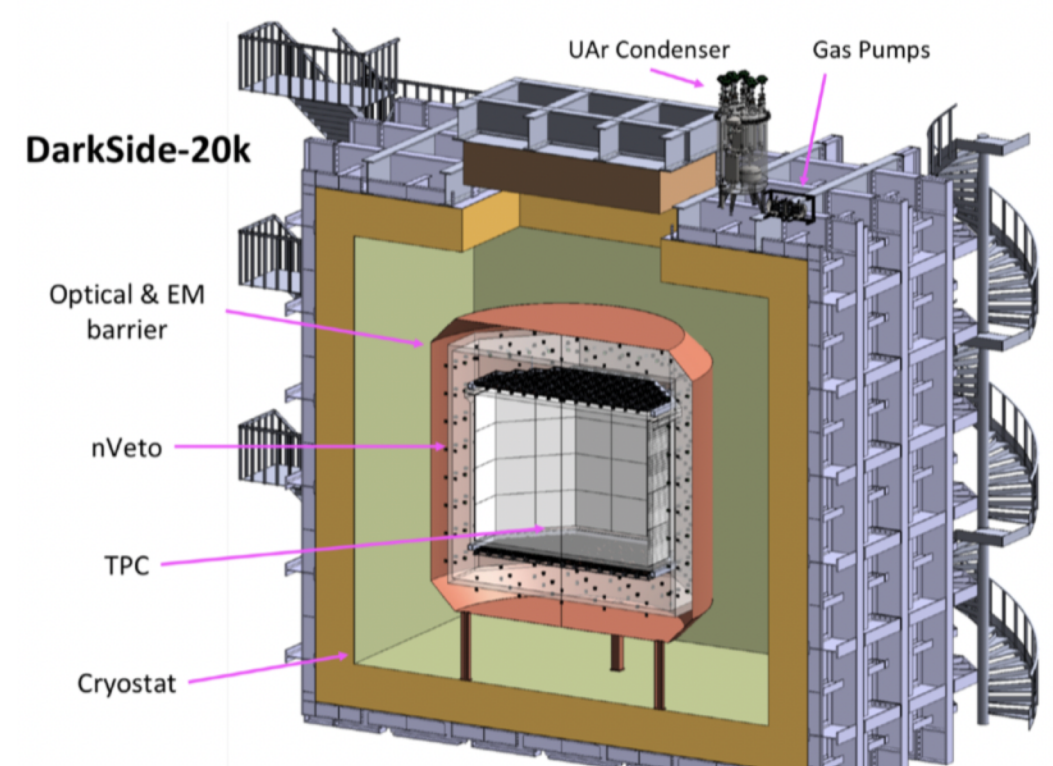
- Physics data-taking timescale 2023—2028.
- Expected sensitivity two orders of magnitude above current experiments at 1 TeV WIMP mass, with sensitivity from sub-GeV to the multi-TeV regime.

DarkSide-20k aims to be a background-free detector

- Expected background with full exposure <0.1 events.

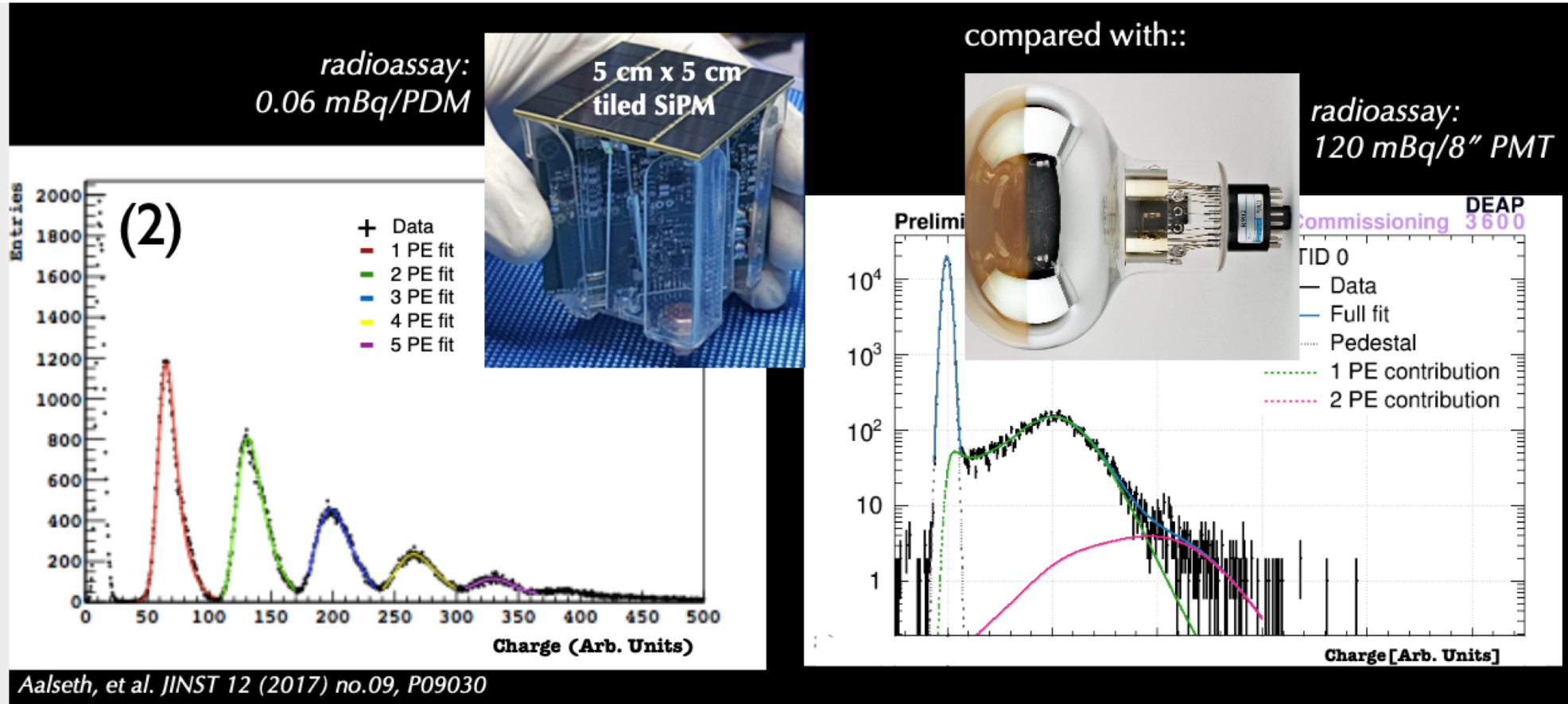
First large-scale use of large-area cryogenic Si photodetection modules ("PDMs") instead of PMTs

- **UK will deliver photodetection modules for the outer detector**



Darkside-20k: Key innovation on Photon Sensors

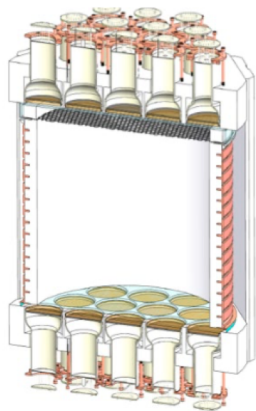
- Low noise, high efficiency, cryogenic Si sensors developed in collaboration with FBK in dedicated 5+ year program



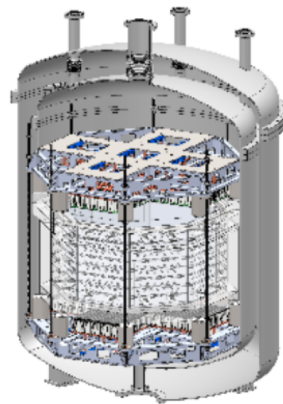
>3x photon detection efficiency, 10x lower noise, >50x lower radiogenic backgrounds than PMTs.

Darkside-History

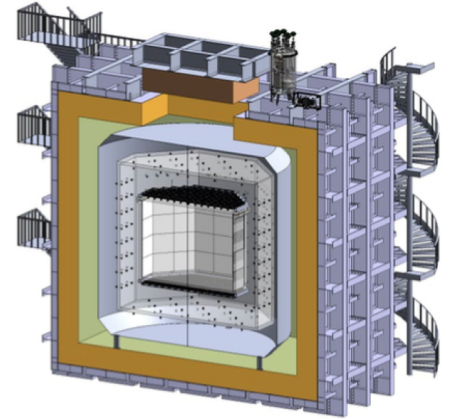
DarkSide is multi-stage program that aims to the direct detection of **Dark Matter**, by operating a dual phase **Underground Argon (UAr)** time projection chamber (TPC), at the underground **Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso**.



DS-50
50Kg LAr



DS-proto-1t
175Kg LAr



DS-20k
50ton LAr

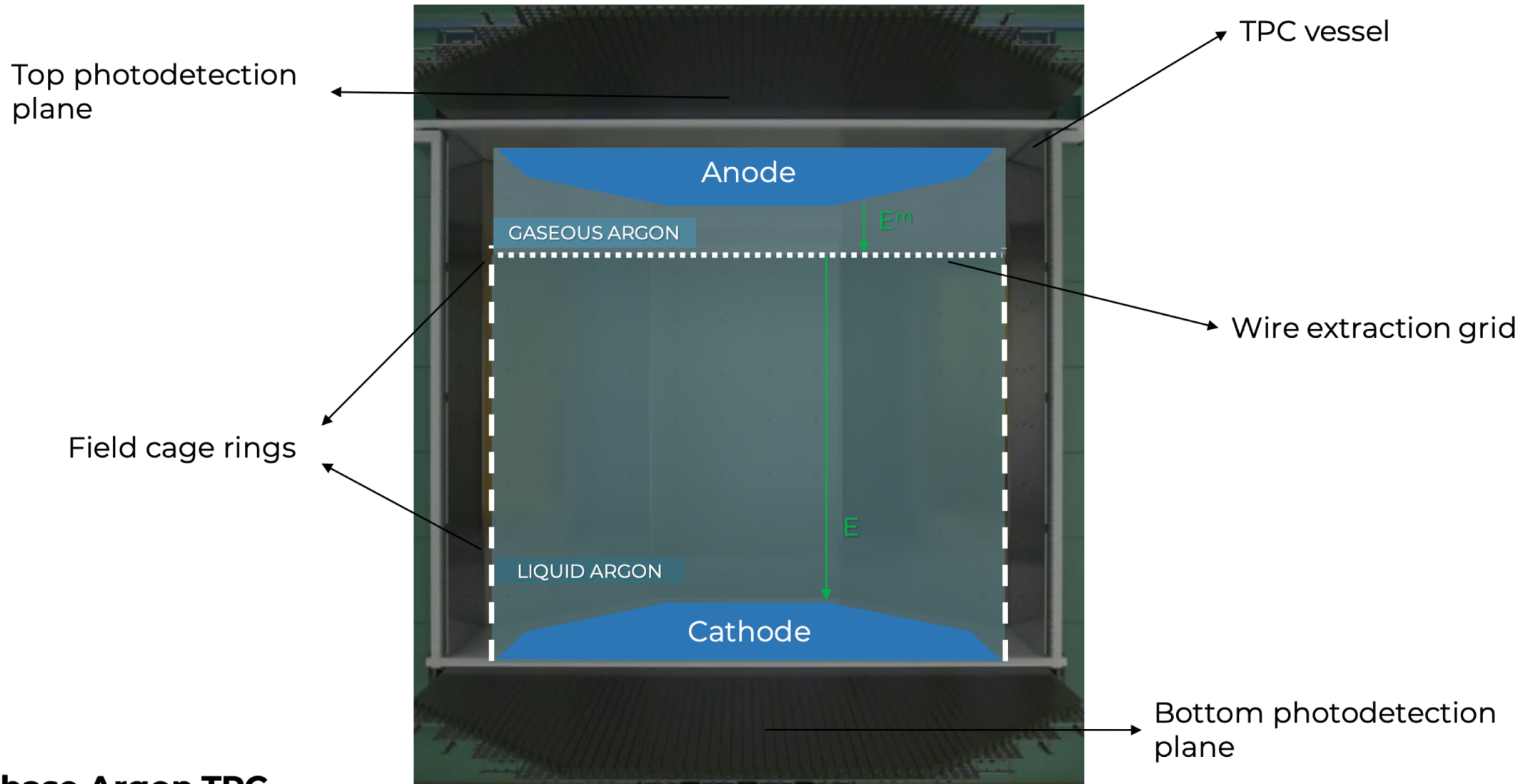


kton scale

It lives within the Global Argon Dark Matter Collaboration (**GADMC**): past and current experiments (**DEAP-3600, MiniCLEAN, ArDM** and **DarkSide-50**) joining forces for the **next generation liquid Argon Dark Matter detectors**

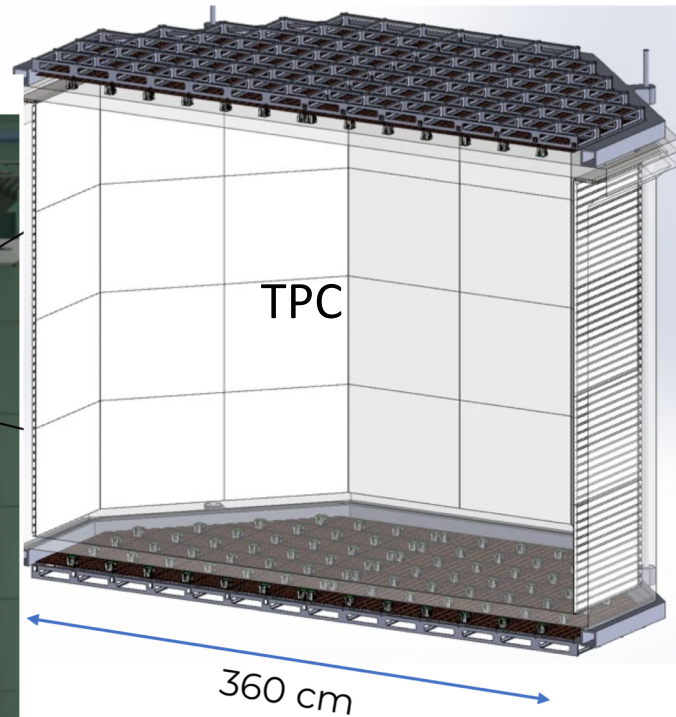
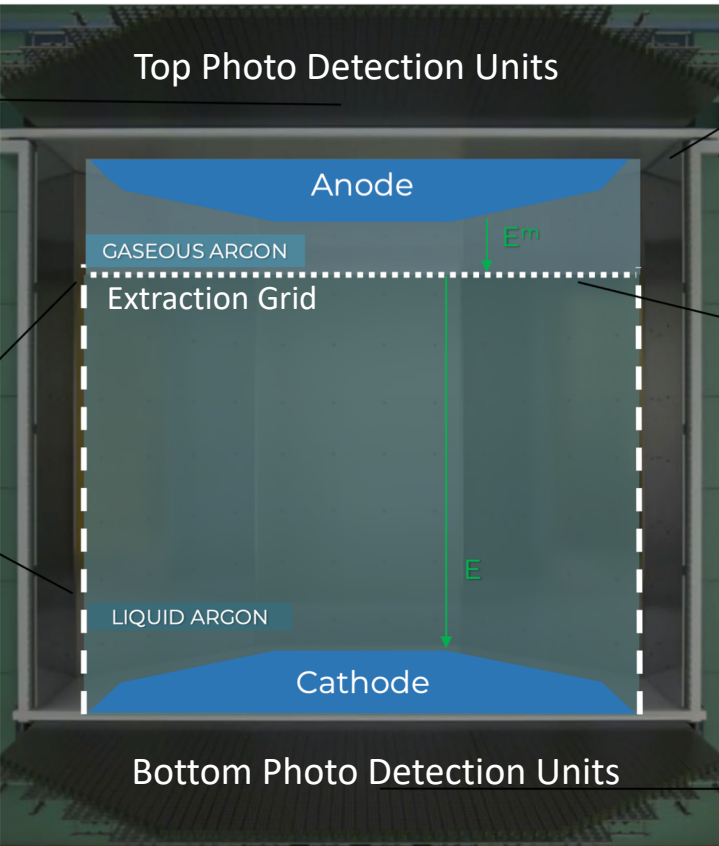
Global argon dark matter collaboration: >400 researchers
14 countries: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Greece, Russia, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, UK, USA.

Darkside-20k: 50t TPC



Dual phase Argon TPC

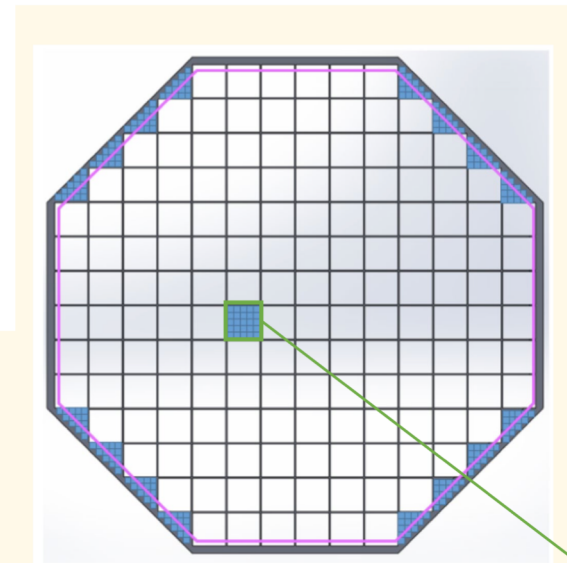
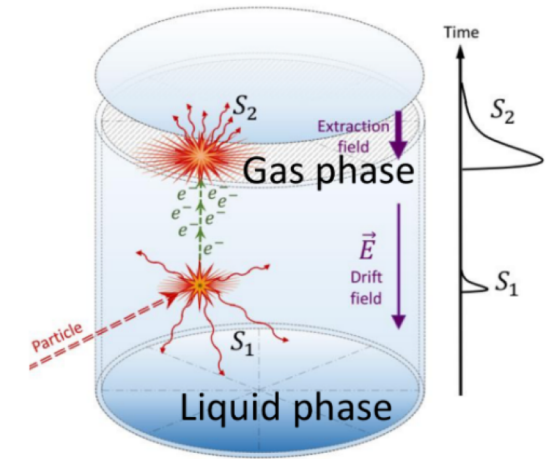
DarkSide-20k TPC



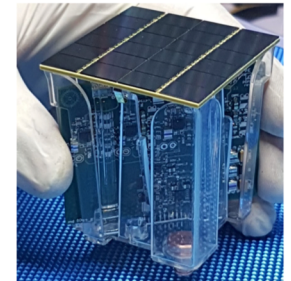
- 50t of depleted **UAr**
- Octagonal **sealed acrylic TPC**
- **Clevios** conductive polymer **coating** for anode, cathode and field cage rings
- Enhanced Specular Reflector
- **TPB coated** as **WLS**.

350 cm

360 cm



Each **detection plane** is composed by **4140 PDMS** grouped in **344** Photo Detection Units (**PDUs**)

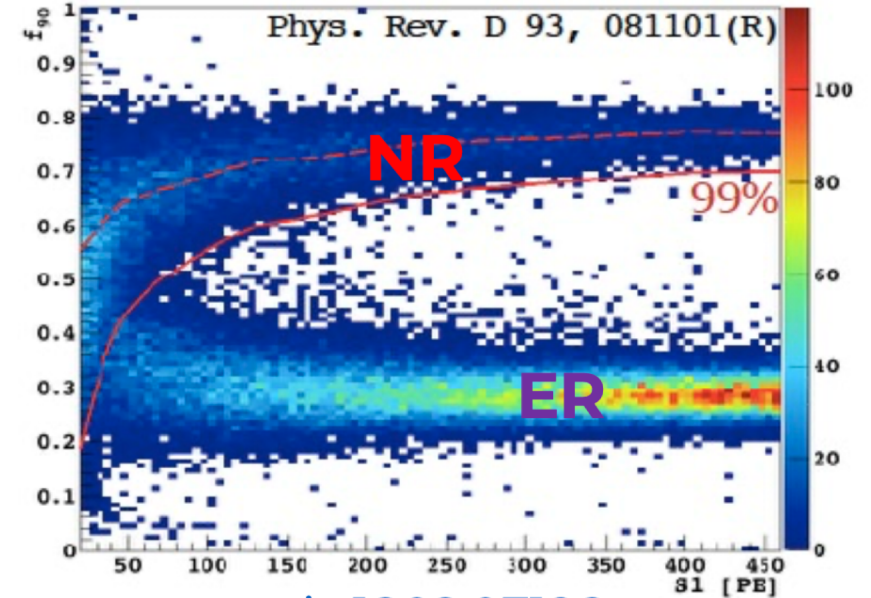
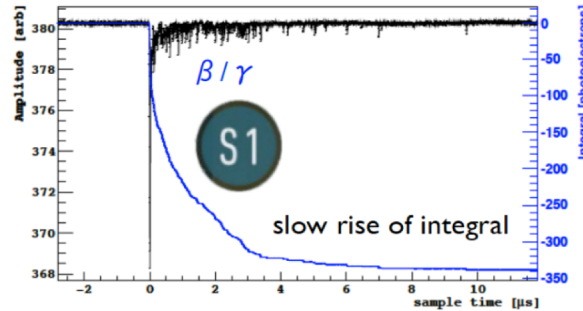
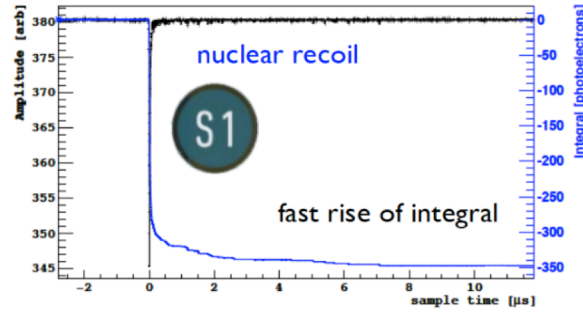
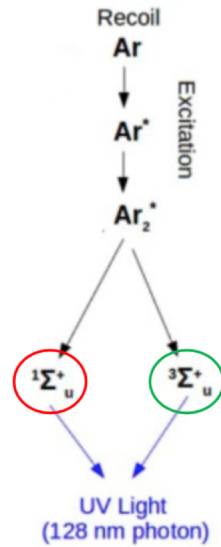
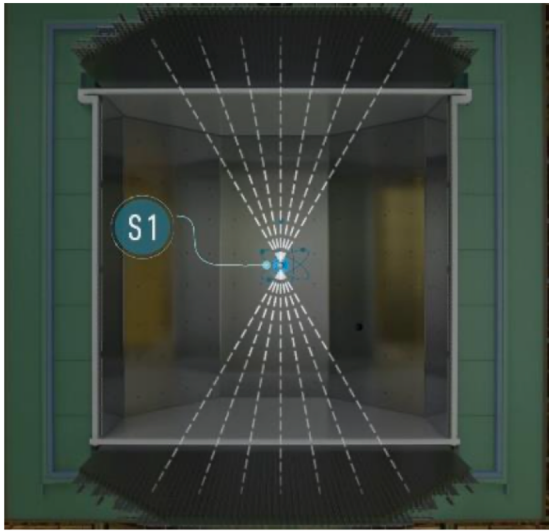


×
25



PDU: 25x25x5cm 25ch

Scintillation S1 light



[arxiv:1802.07198](https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.07198)

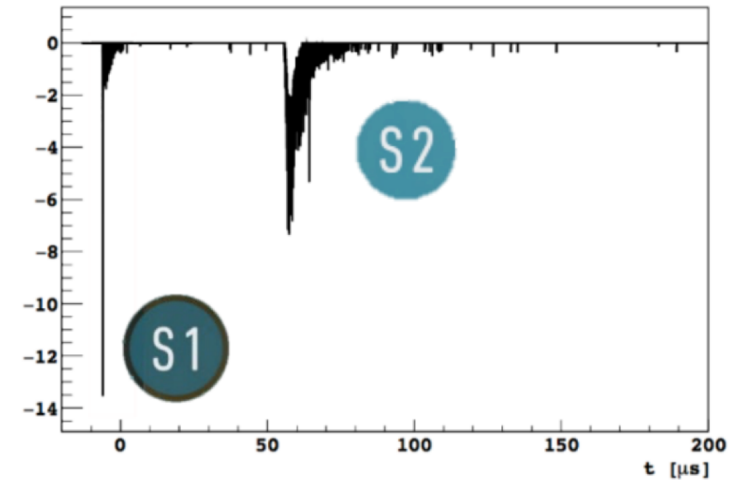
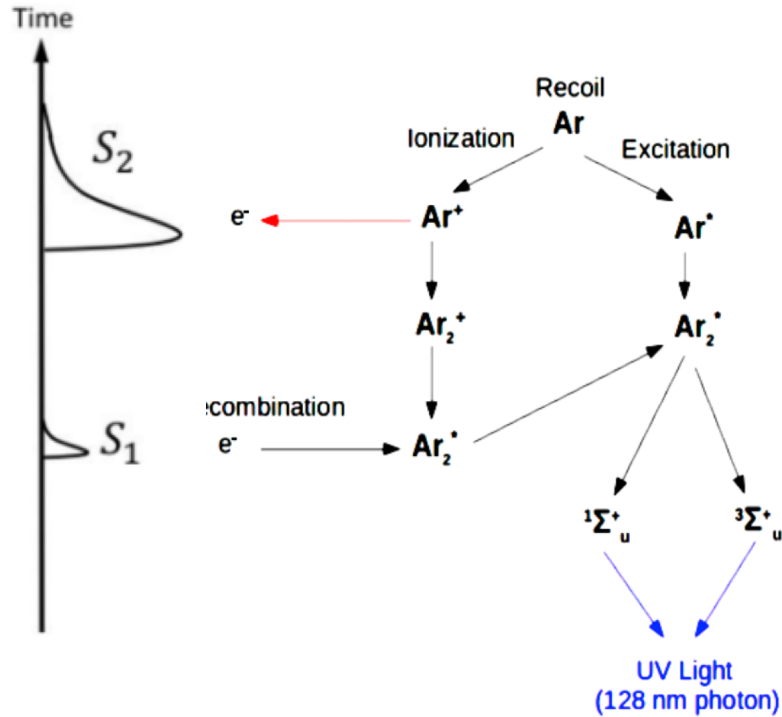
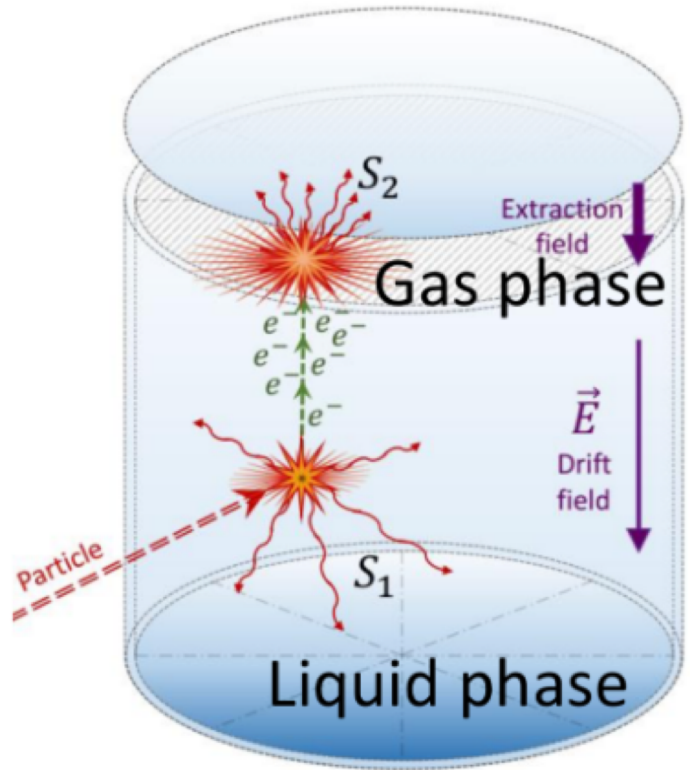
Very different decay times of **singlet** (~7ns) vs. **triplet** (~1.6μs) state.

Electron **R**ecoils cause a higher fraction of **triplet** states than **N**uclear **R**ecoils.

The resulting signals have different shapes that can be discriminated by using **PSD** techniques (f_{90} fraction of signal in the first 90ns).

NR band from the AmBe calibration
ER band from β-γ backgrounds.
Exceptional discrimination up to 10⁹
 (from [DEAP-3600@SNOLAB](https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.07198))

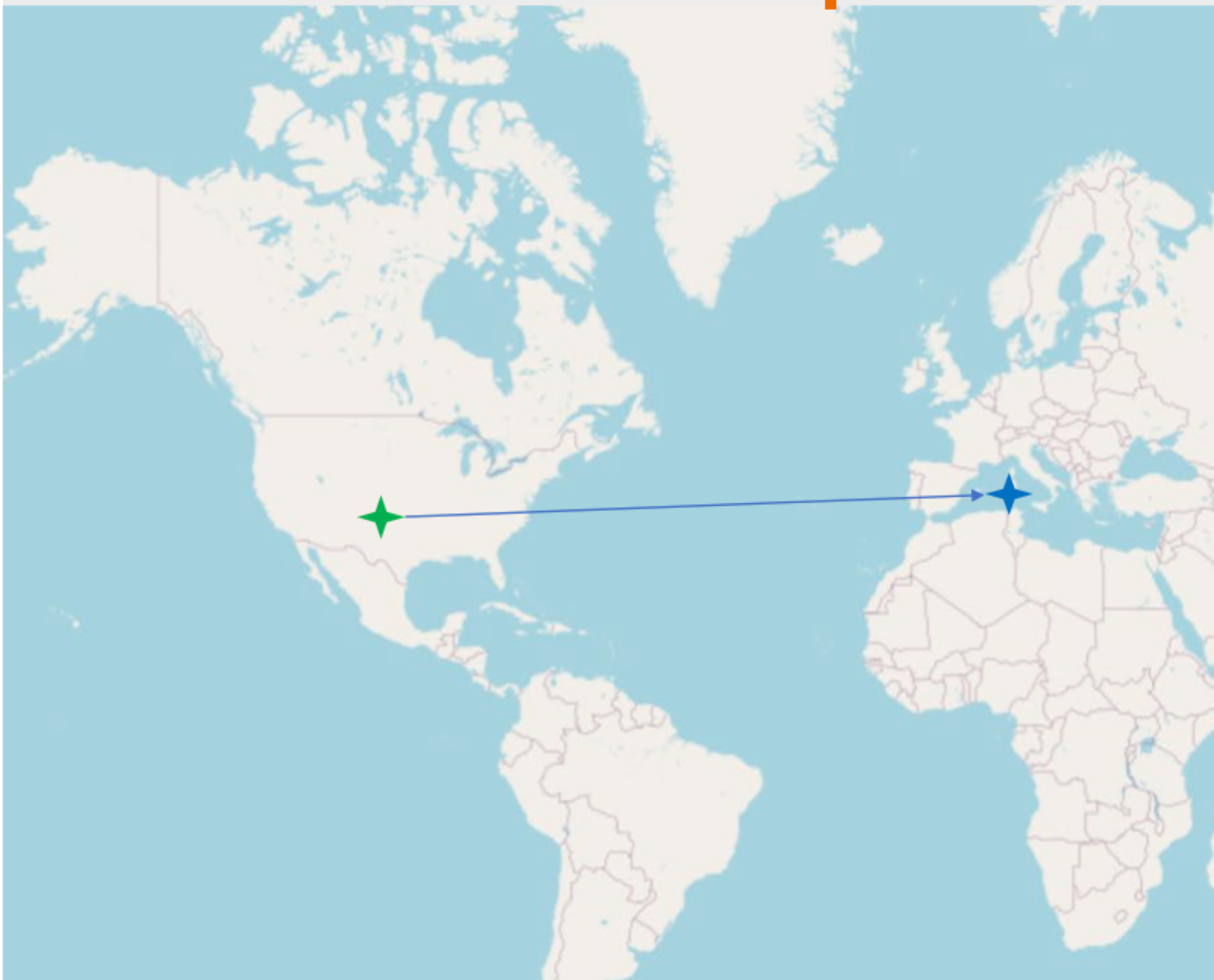
Electroluminescence light S2



S2 proportional electroluminescence allows **xy** reconstruction. By the **S2-S1 time difference** the **z** coordinate of the interaction can be calculated.

Gain on ionization signal (**S2**) allows to easily detect **single ionization electrons** resulting in a lower the detection threshold (**Low Mass DM**)

Distillation Column - Depleted ^{39}Ar



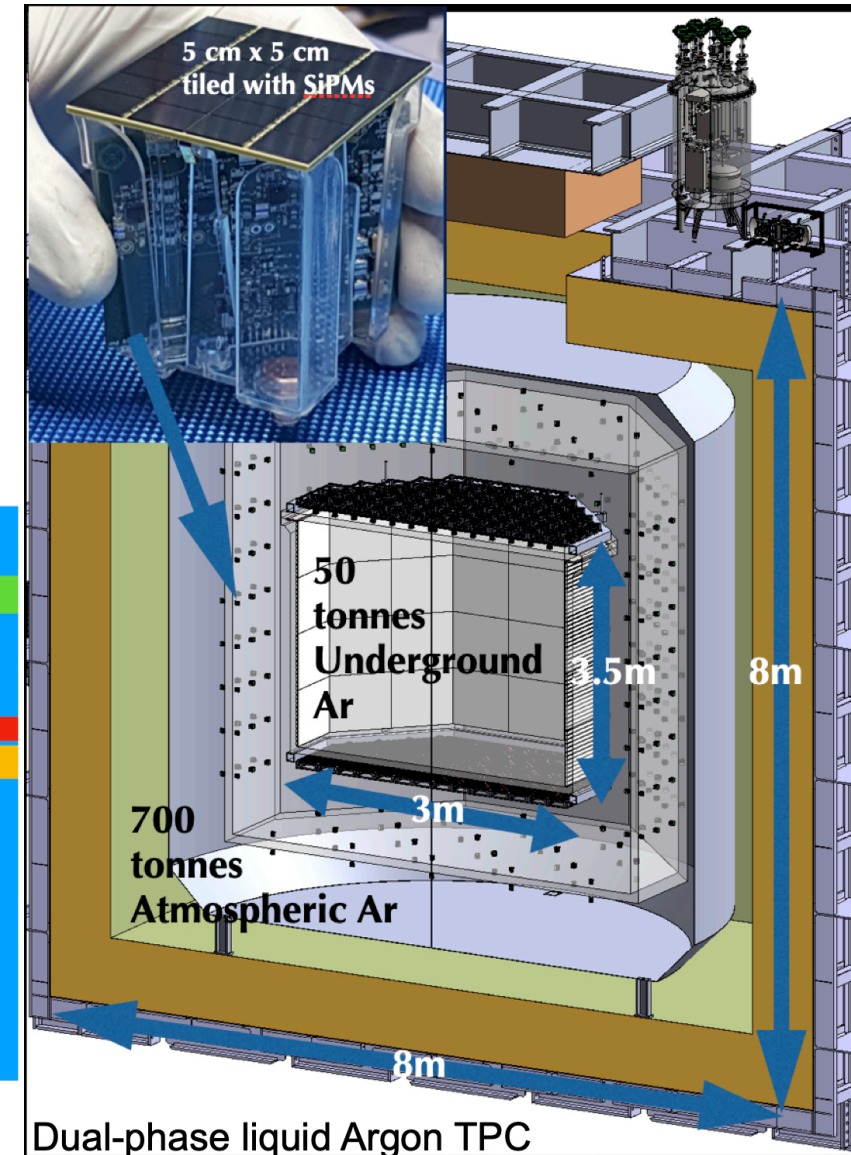
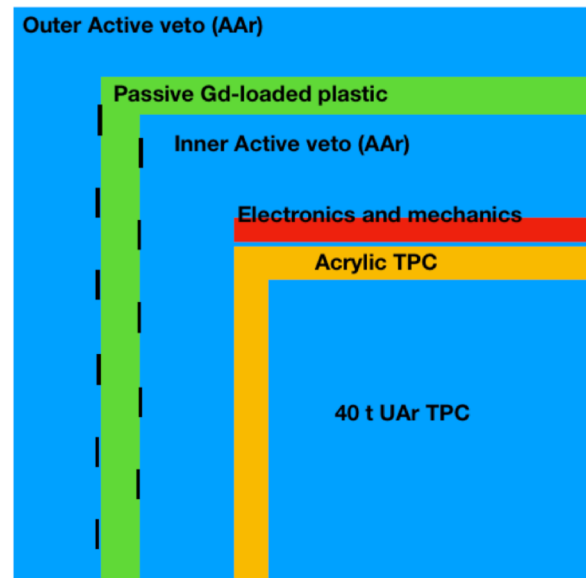
ARIA

New **distillation column**, 350m tall installed in the coal mine well in Nuraxi Figus, **Sardinia**. **UAr** will be **chemically distilled** at a rate of **1t** per day. Further ^{39}Ar reduction factor 10 per pass can be achieved (most important in low mass DM search).

Darkside-20k Liquid Argon Neutron Veto

Veto is key to achieving design sensitivity

- Cryostat Proto-DUNE design delivered by CERN Neutrino Platform and DarkSide-20k project office at CERN
- *Allows elimination of Liquid Scintillator Veto and water tank*
- Design makes use of ultra-radiopure acrylic (DEAP) and Gd (SuperK)
- Must achieve 90% neutron capture efficiency



UK to produce 3000 Photo Detection Modules for the Veto!

DarkSide UK - Outer detector (Veto) PDMs production in UK

Successful STFC bid

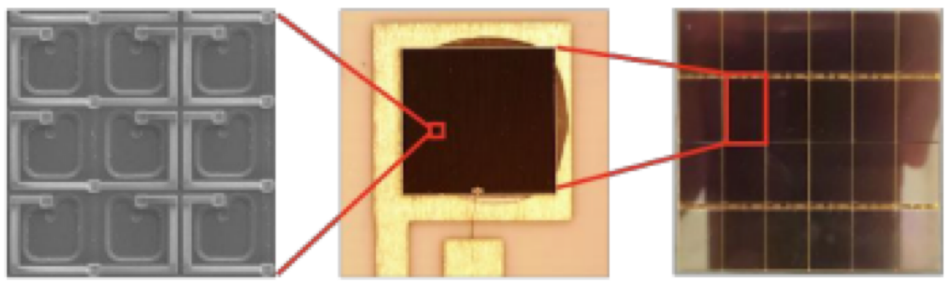
The team

| Name | Role |
|---------------------|--|
| Kostas Mavrokoridis | Overall coordination PDMs characterization Warm and Cold in UK |
| Joost Vossebeld | Overall coordination of low radioactivity bonding in UK |
| Jon Taylor | Epoxy Die Bonding |
| Technical staff | Epoxy Die Bonding |
| Adam Roberts | Cold platform and tests |
| More | |

| UK institutions | Responsibilities |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Liverpool | Epoxy Die Bonding, Cold Test platform |
| RAL | Flip chip Bonding, dicing development |
| Manchester | PDMs assembly |
| Birmingham | FEB |
| RHUL | Radiopurity qualification |
| Warwick | Warm optical calibration |
| Lancaster | Detector characterization analysis |
| Edinburgh | Detector characterization analysis |

Darkside-20k: Large Area SiPM Readout

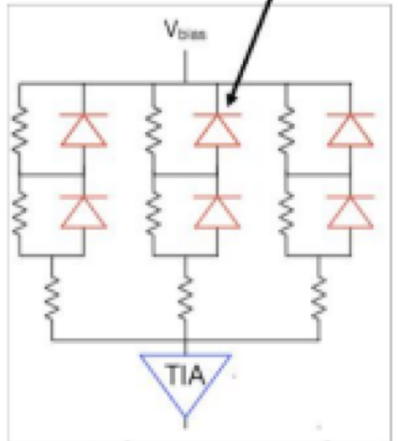
Ganging approach



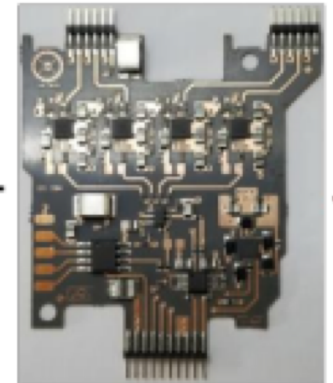
Individual SPADs
25-30 μm^2

Single SiPM
 $\approx 1\text{cm}^2$

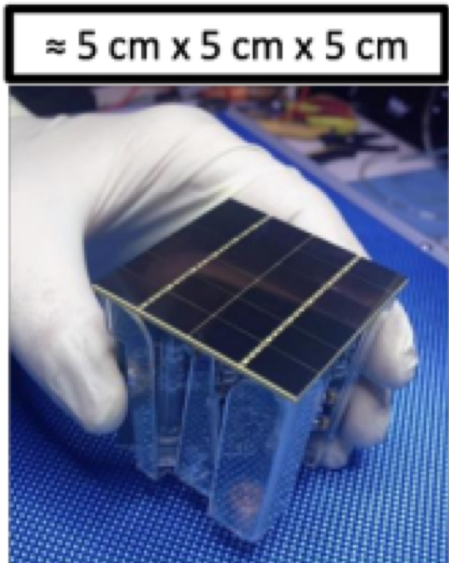
Single tile
(2_3 |)x4;
 $\approx 5\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm}$



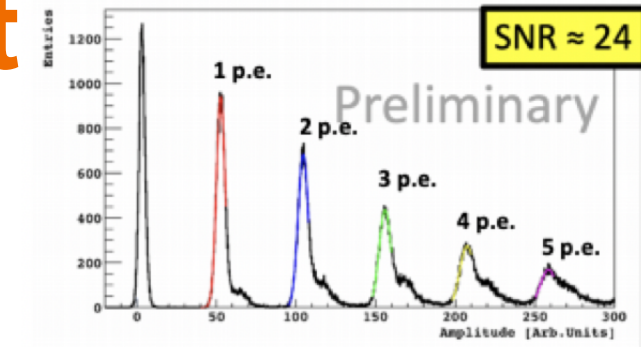
x4 then summed



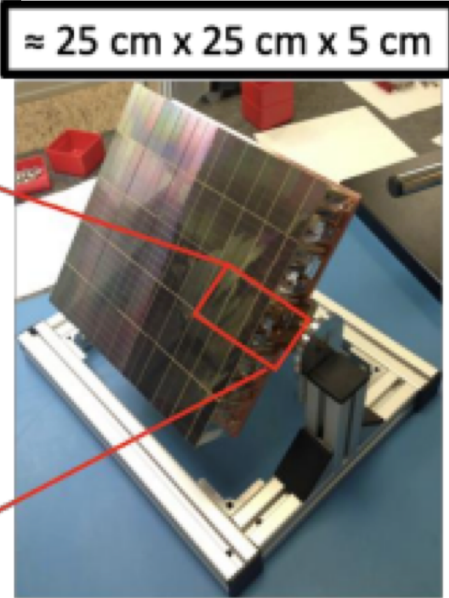
Front End Board



$\approx 5\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm}$
PDM
Photo Detection Module
(Tile + FEB in acrylic cage;
base detection unit; one
summed readout channel)



PDM single
photoelectron
spectrum

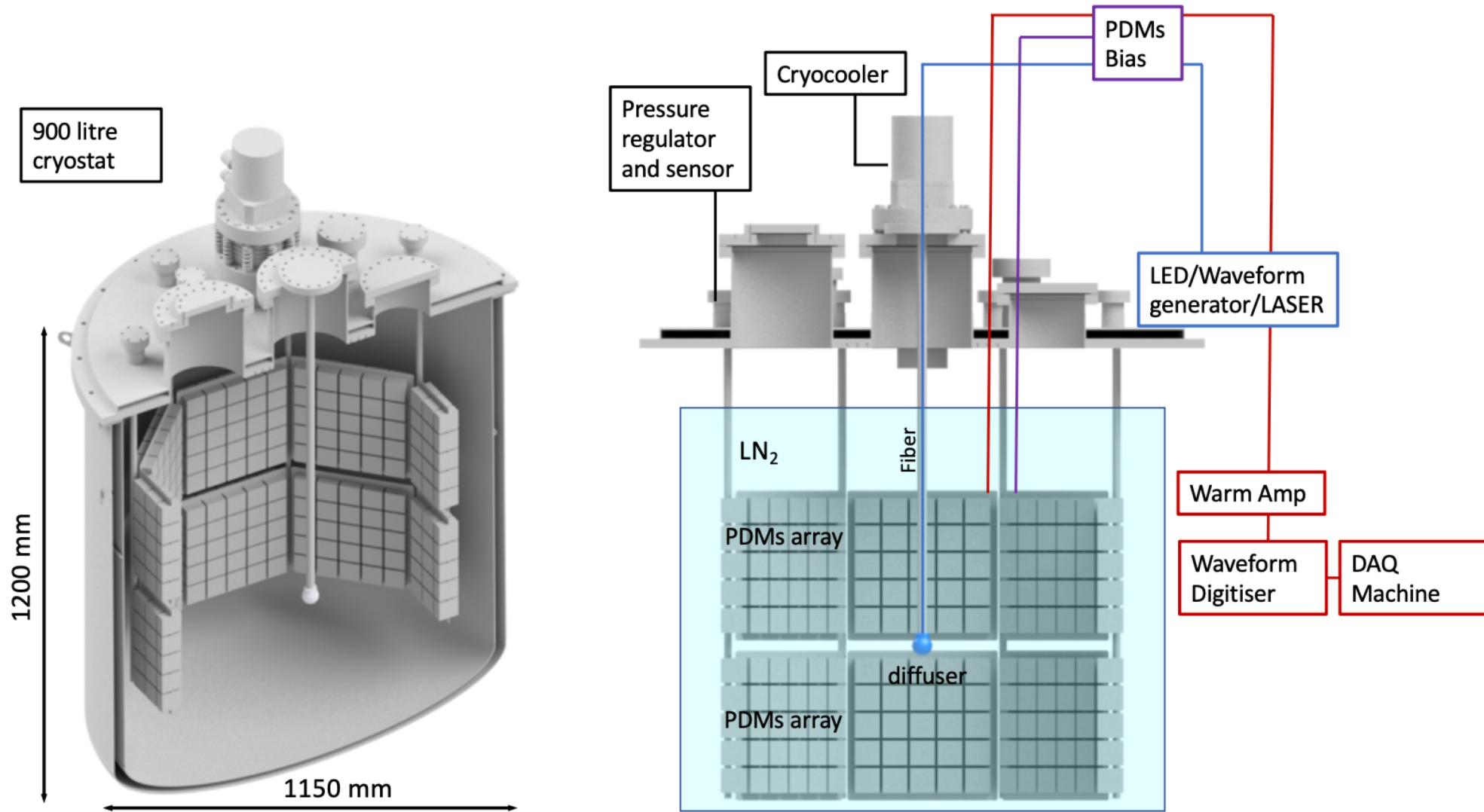


$\approx 25\text{ cm} \times 25\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm}$
25 PDMs with mechanical
support structure; base
mechanical unit for DS-
20k; routing structure for
power and signal readout
contained



IEEE Trans. Electron. Dev. 64 2, 521-526
IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. 65 (2017) 1, 591-596
IEEE Trans. Nuc. Sci. 65, no. 4, pp. 1005-1011, April 2018
Sensors (Basel). 2019;19(2):308.
F. Acerbi et al., IEEE Trans. Electron. Dev. 64, 2, (2017), 521-526

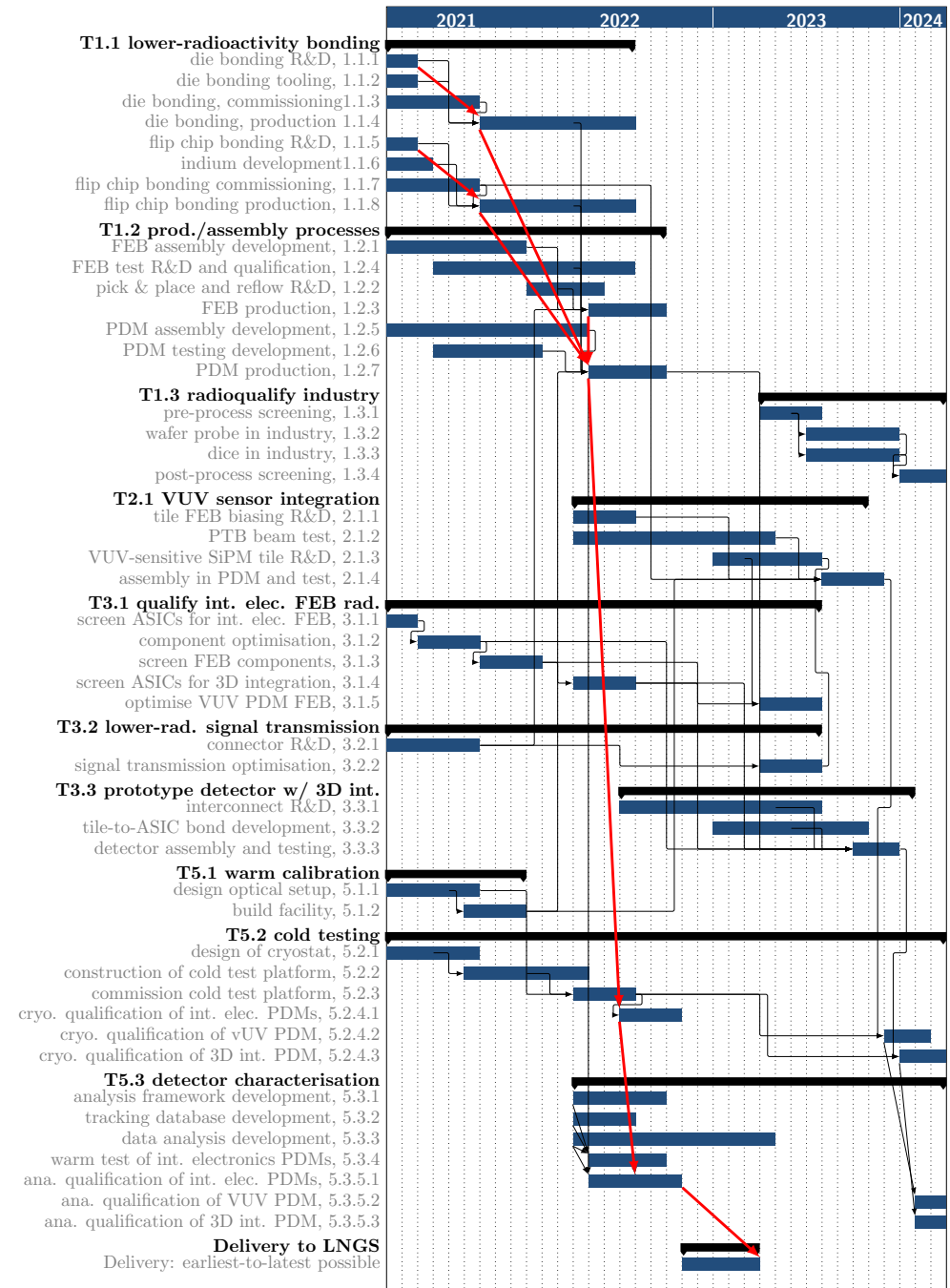
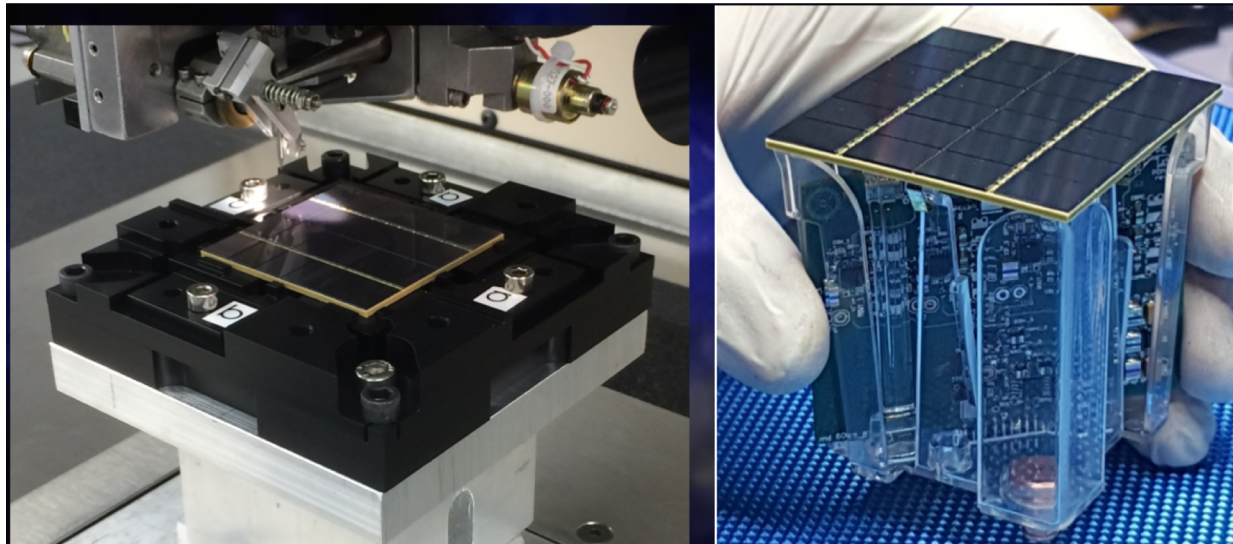
Cryogenic Characterisation of PDMs at Liverpool

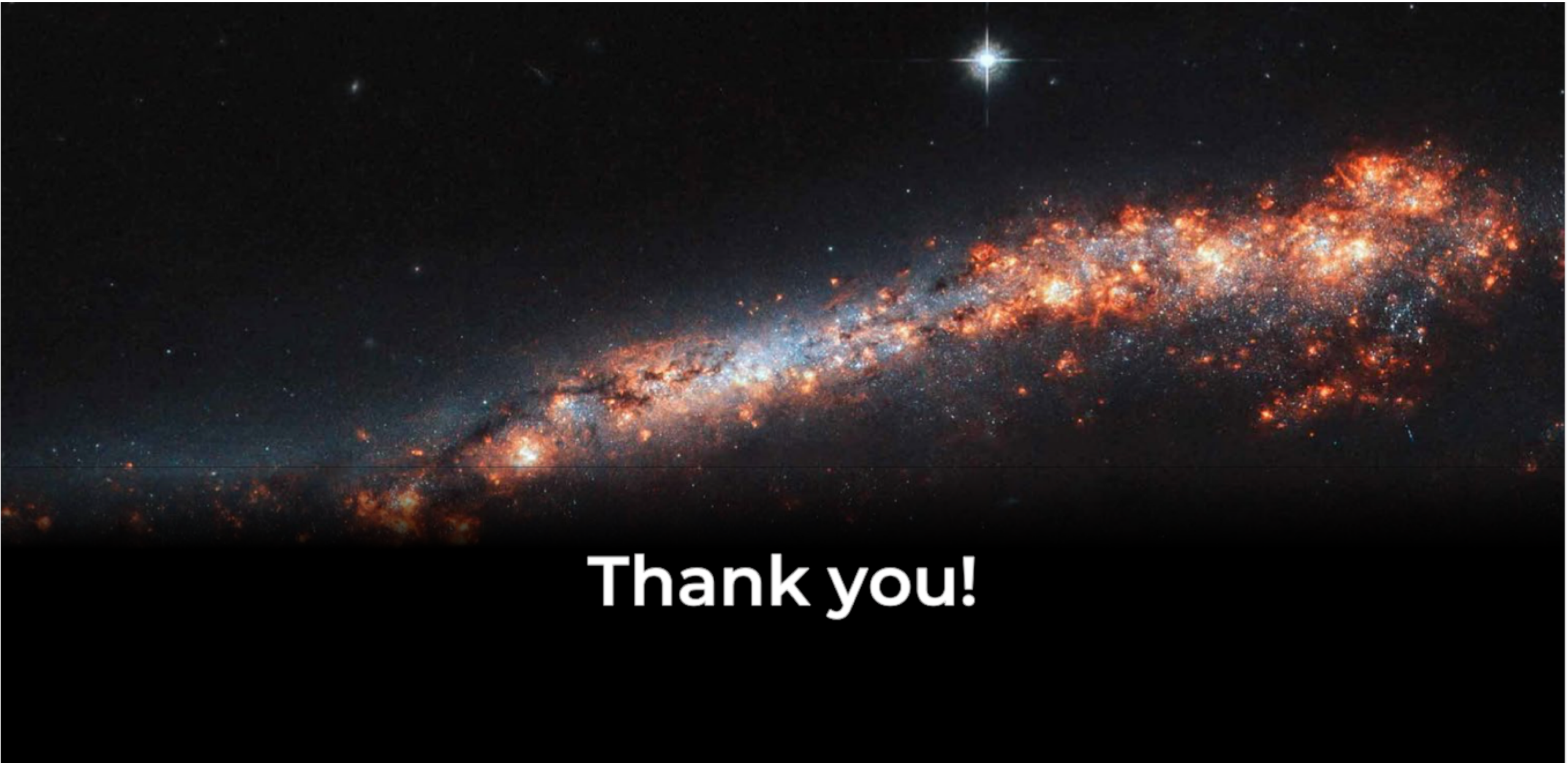


- Test up to 400 PDMs in the cryostat

Tentative Schedule

Aim to build and test 3000 outer detector PDMs over the next 3 years for delivery to Gran Sasso.





Thank you!