



106th SIF National Congress Italian Physical Society

16th September 2020



The DarkSide project

present status and future prospects

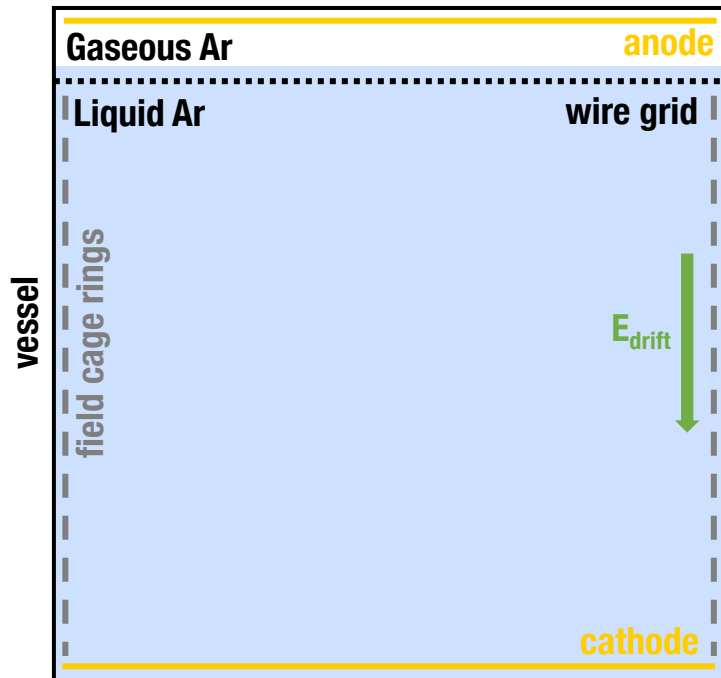
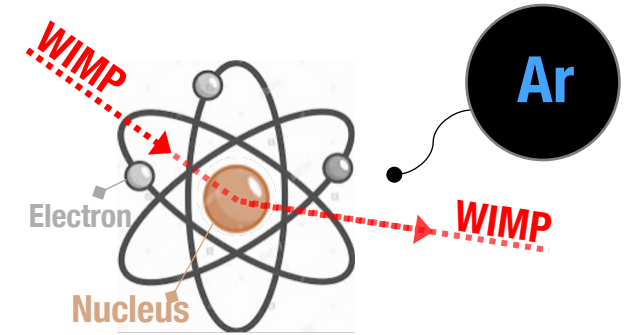
Francesca Carnesecchi

on behalf of the **DarkSide** collaboration

University and INFN of Bologna

Two-Phase Argon TPC for Dark Matter direct detection

WIMP direct detection → **nuclear recoils** from elastic scattering



Why noble elements?

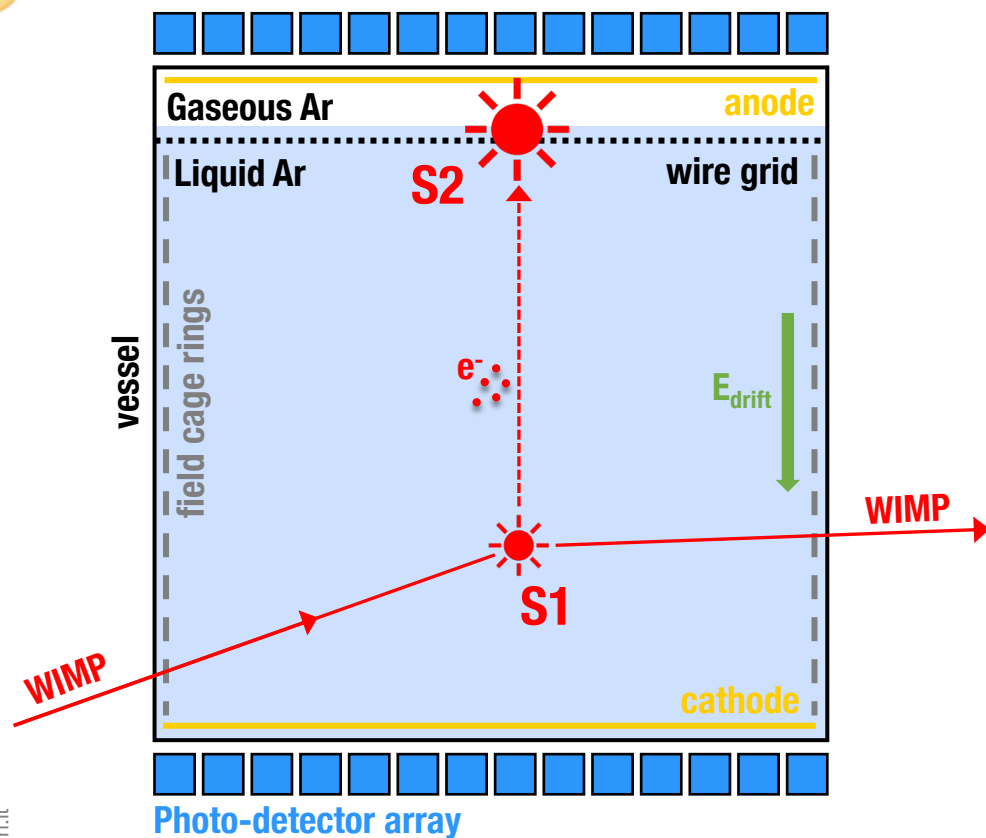
- High **light yield**, transparent to their own scintillation
- Easy to **purify** and **scalable** to very high masses
- (At least) two available detection channels:
ionization (charge) and **scintillation** (light)

Why Argon?


- Superior Electron Recoil rejection (powerful **PSD**)



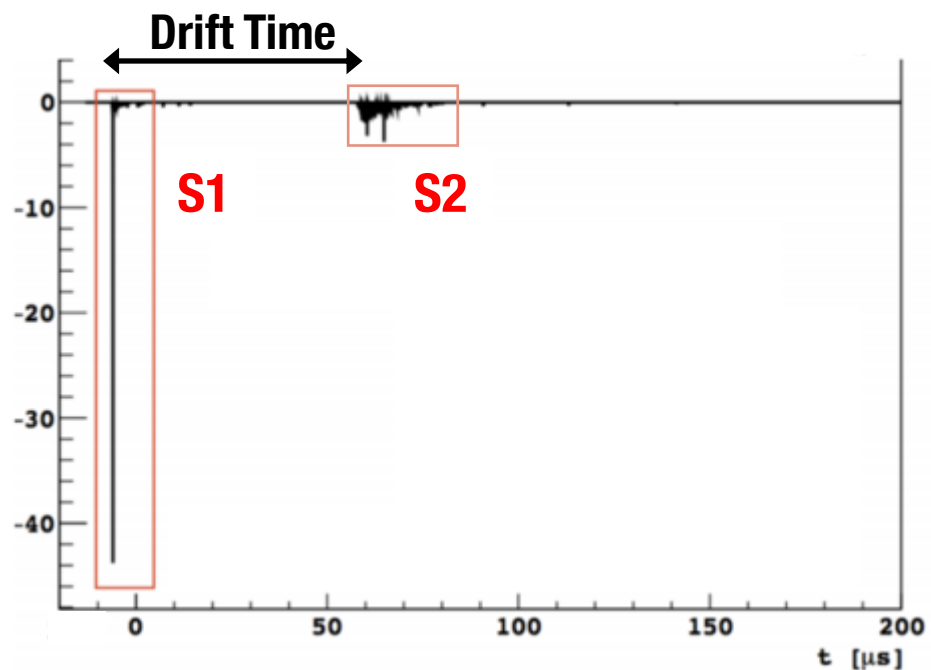
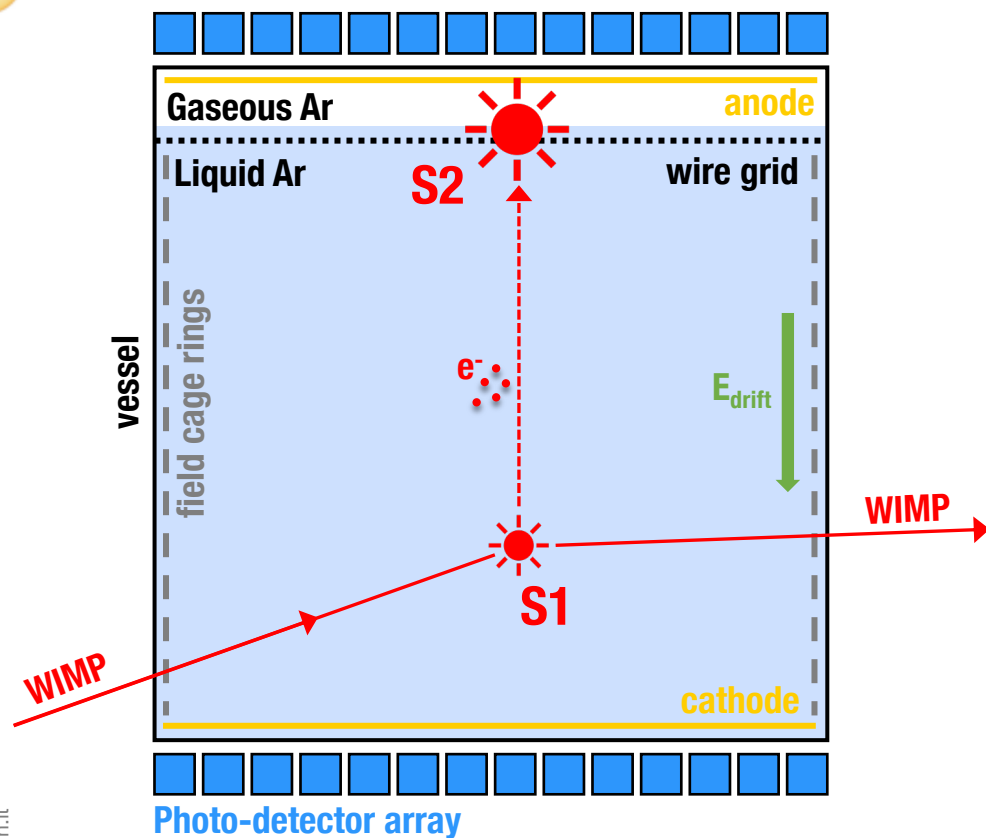
Two-Phase Argon TPC



S1: from Scintillation (light) 

S2: from Ionization (charge) + electroluminescence (light) 

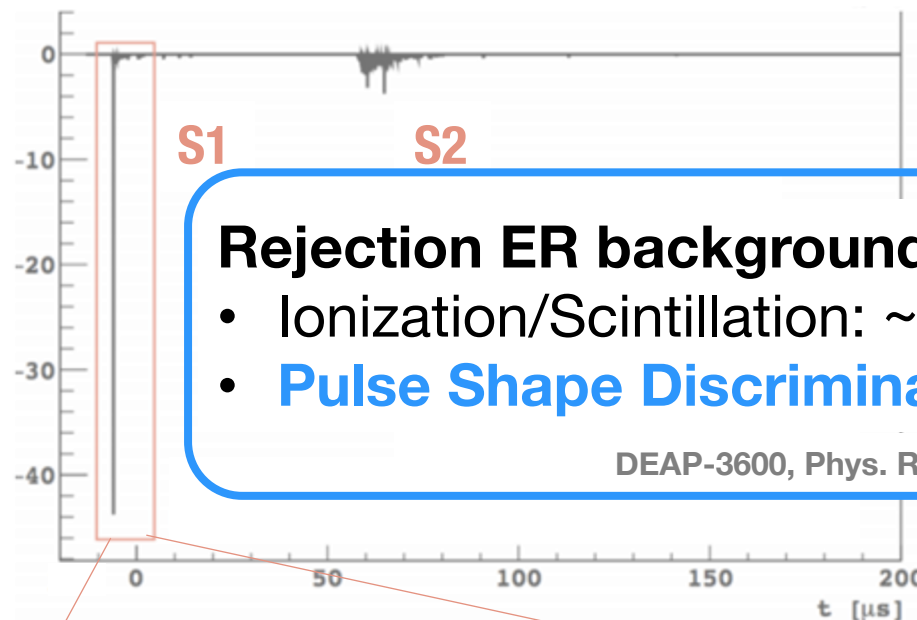
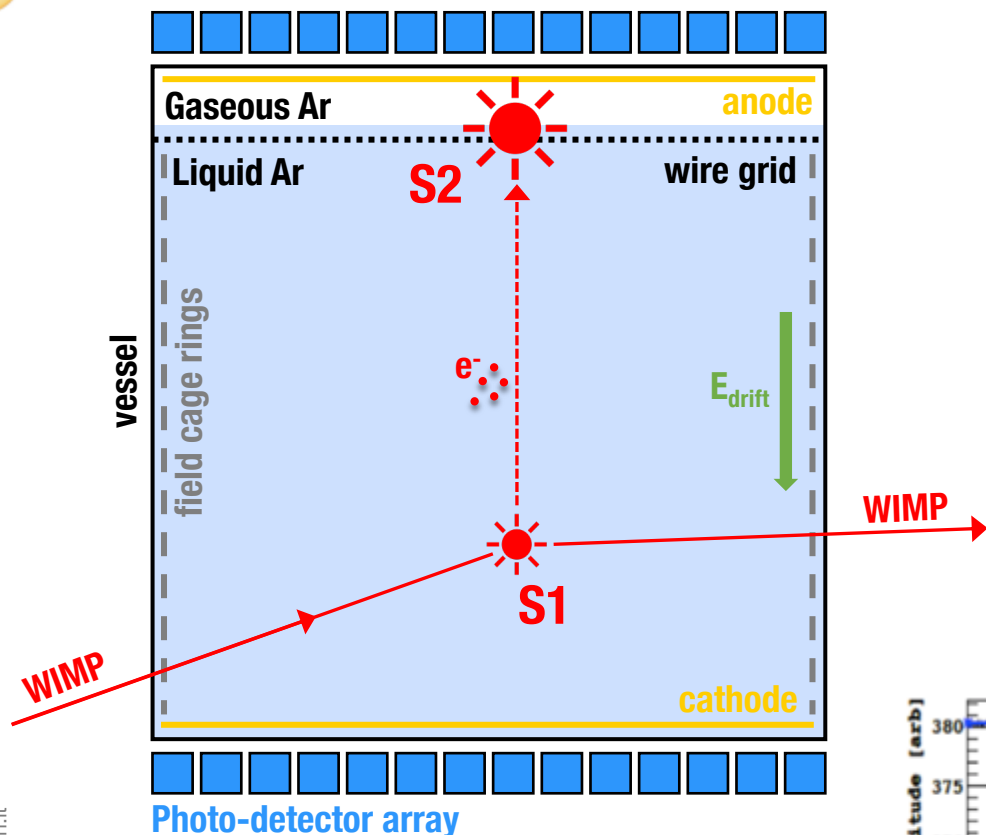
Two-Phase Argon TPC



3D vertex reconstruction

- X – Y by S2 pattern on photodetectors
 - Z by Drift Time ($t_{S2} - t_{S1}$)
- Precise fiducialization

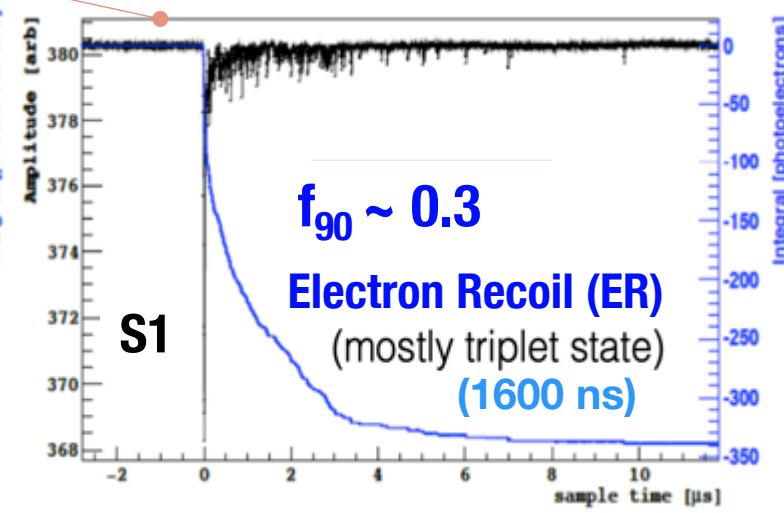
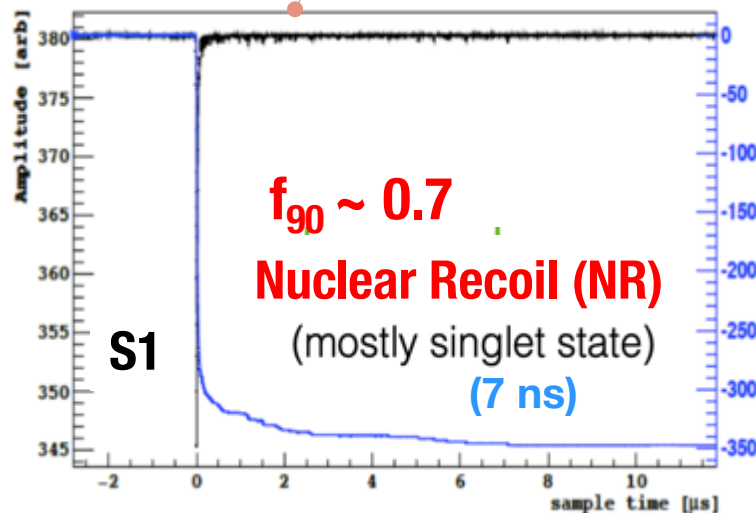
Two-Phase Argon TPC



Rejection ER background:

- Ionization/Scintillation: $\sim 10^3$
- **Pulse Shape Discrimination** (f_{90}): $\sim 10^9$

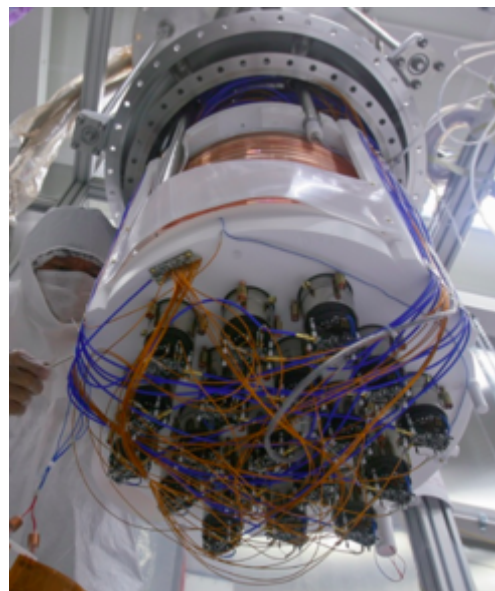
DEAP-3600, Phys. Rev. D 100, 022004



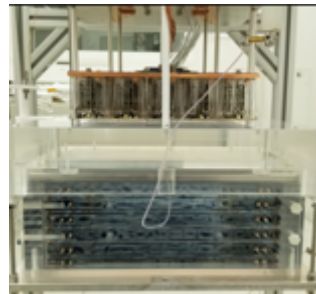
f_{90} = fraction of S1 light arriving within first 90 ns

The DarkSide program

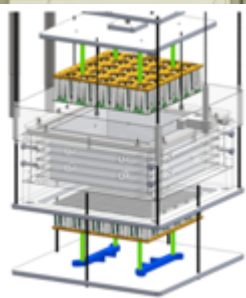
Global Argon Dark Matter Collaboration
(DarkSide-50+DEAP-3600+miniCLEAN+ArDM)



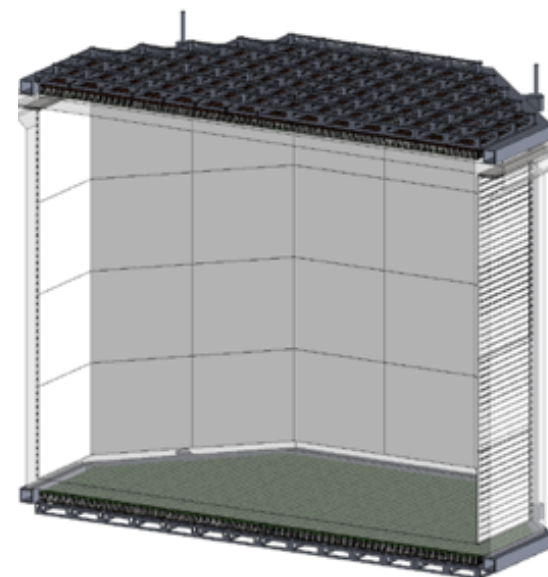
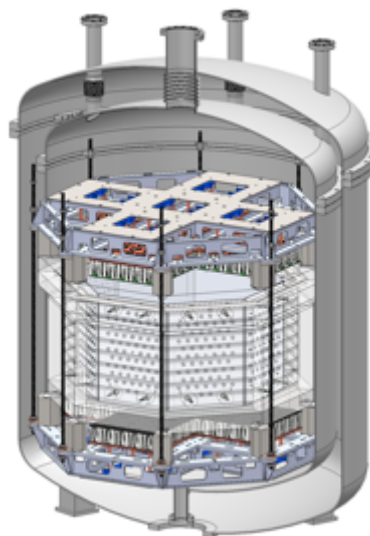
DarkSide-50



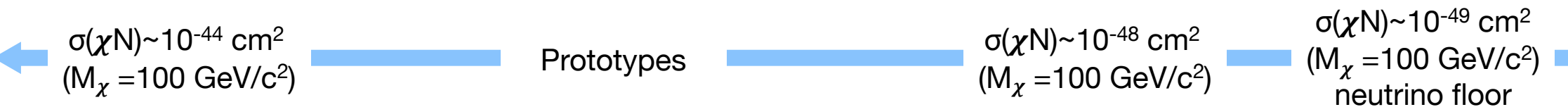
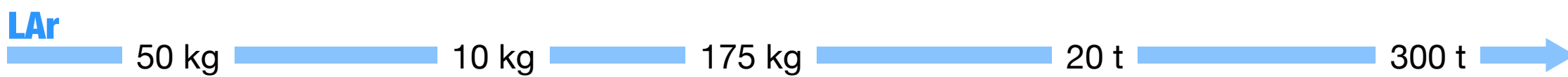
DS-Proto0



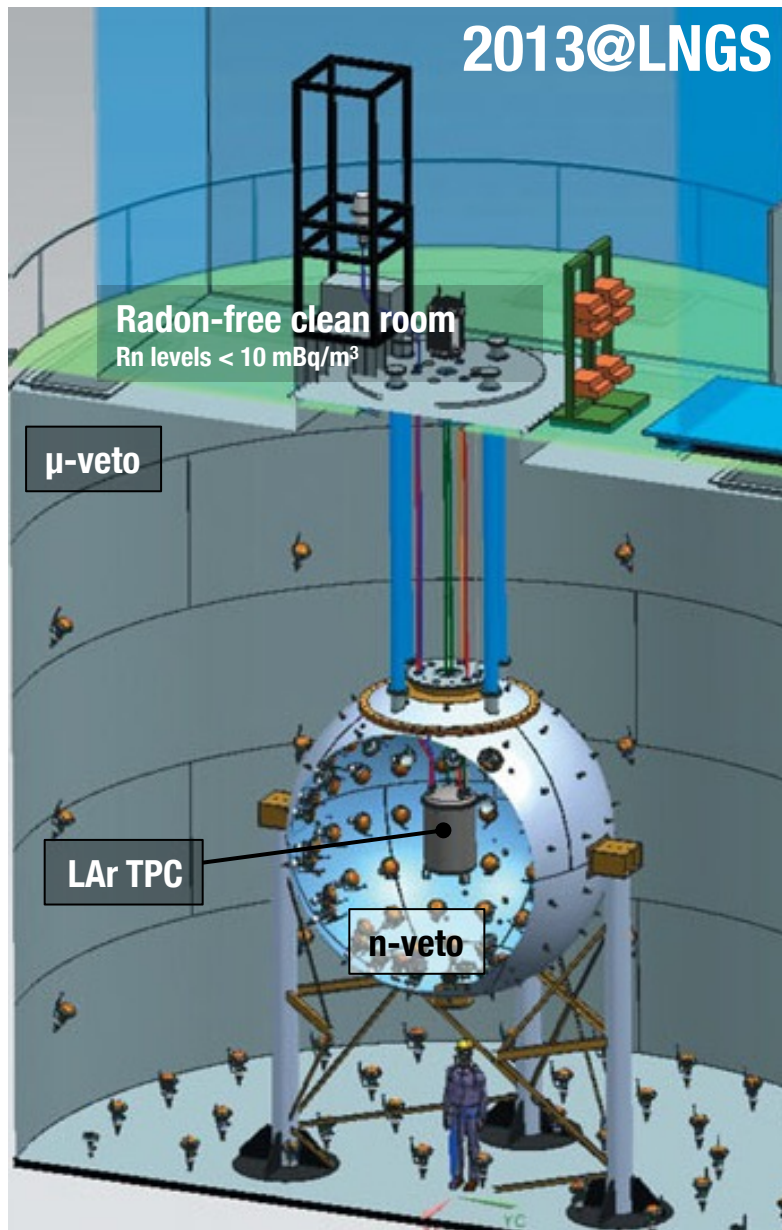
DS-Proto1



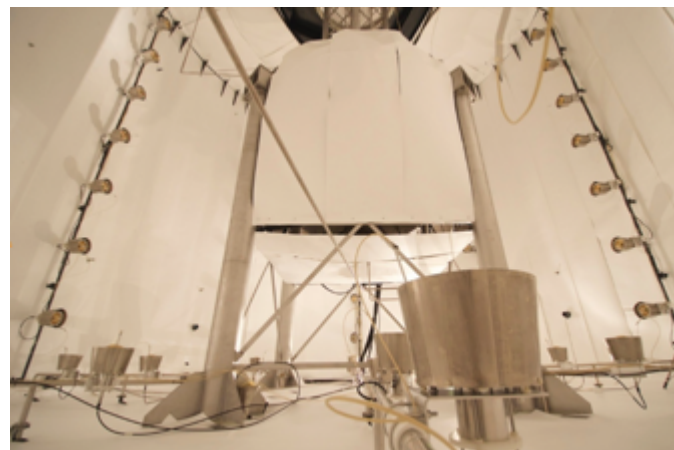
DarkSide-20k



DarkSide-50

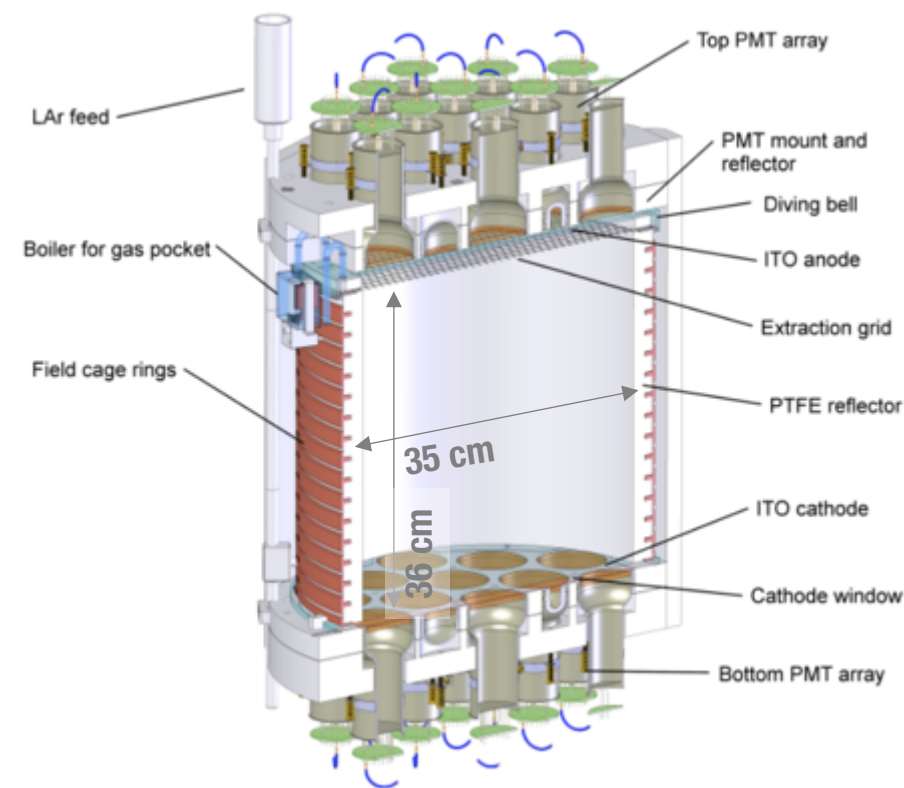


Muon veto (& passive shield)
1 kton ultra pure Water Cherenkov

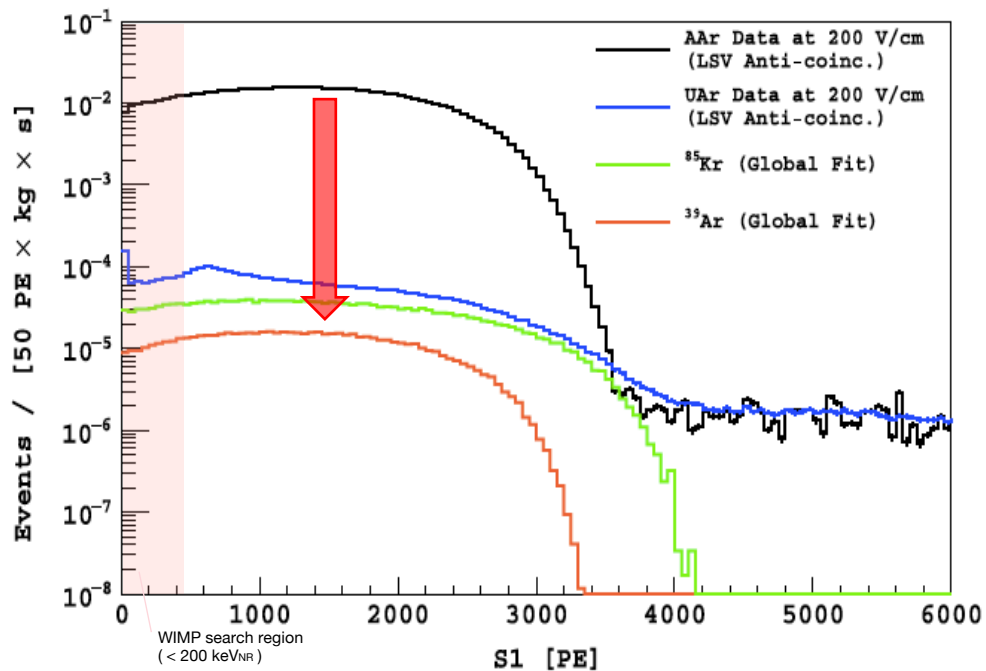


Neutron veto
30 ton Borated Liquid Scintillator

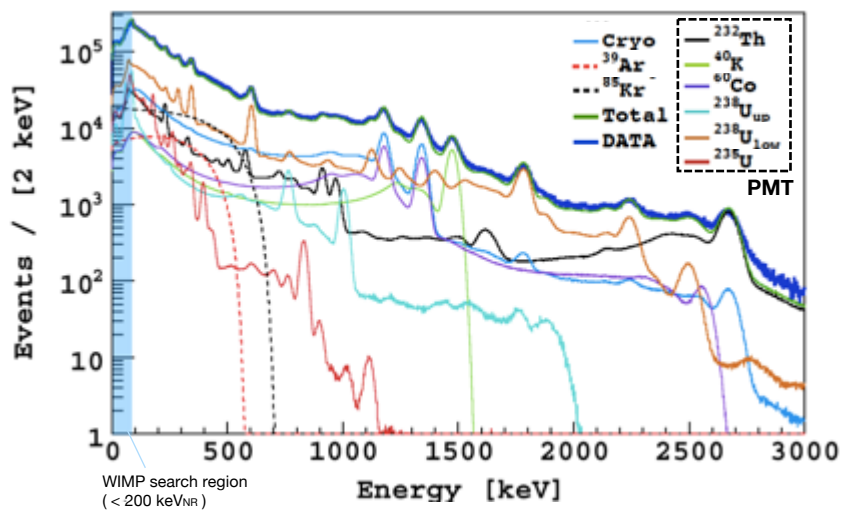
Two-phase LAr TPC
46.4 kg Liquid Argon from **underground** source depleted in $^{39}\text{Ar} \sim 0.7 \text{ mBq/Kg}$ (since 2015)



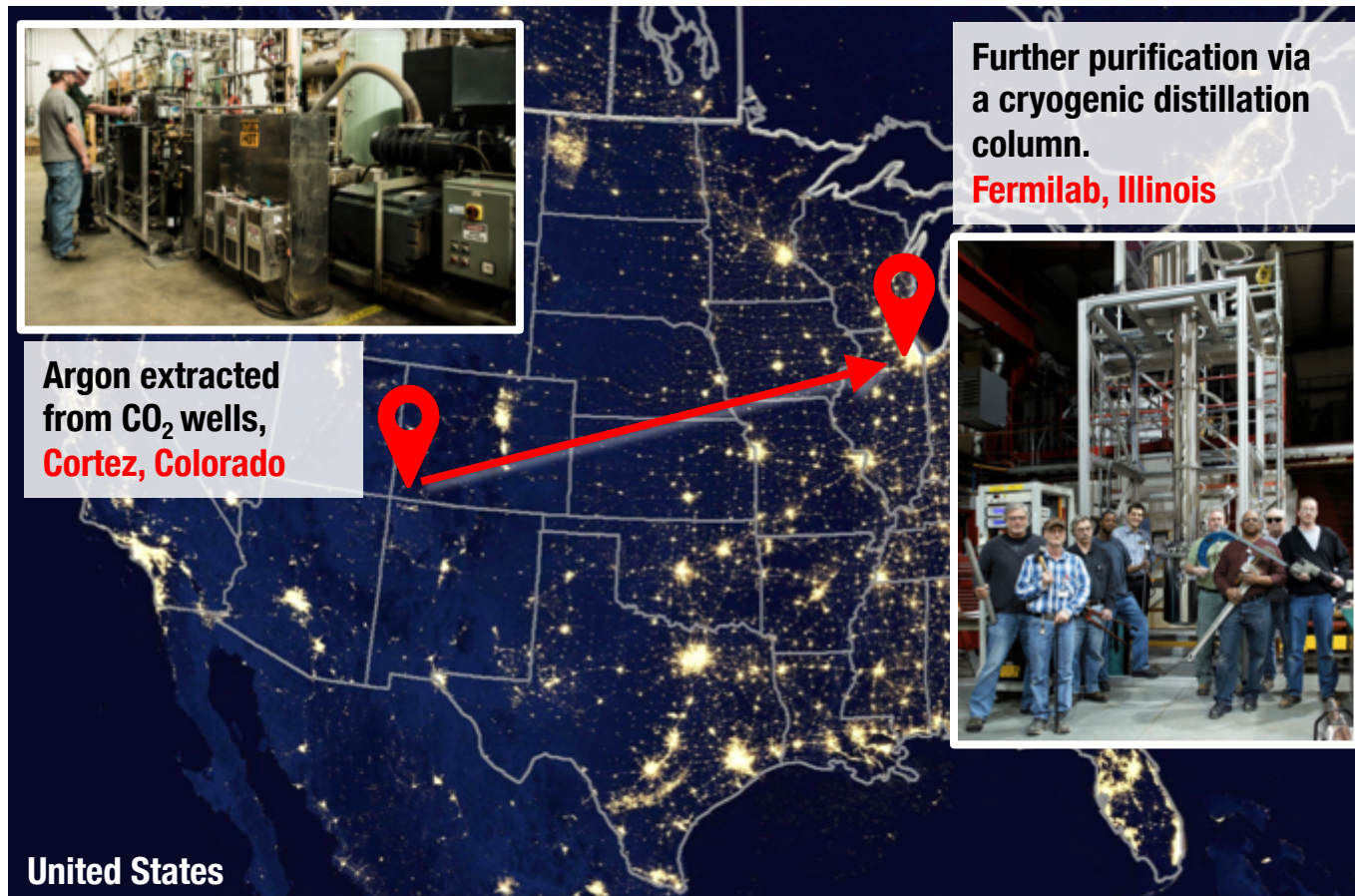
DS-50 Underground Argon



UAr ~ 1400 fewer ³⁹Ar events than AAr



Argon extracted from CO₂ wells, Cortez, Colorado



Further purification via a cryogenic distillation column.

Fermilab, Illinois



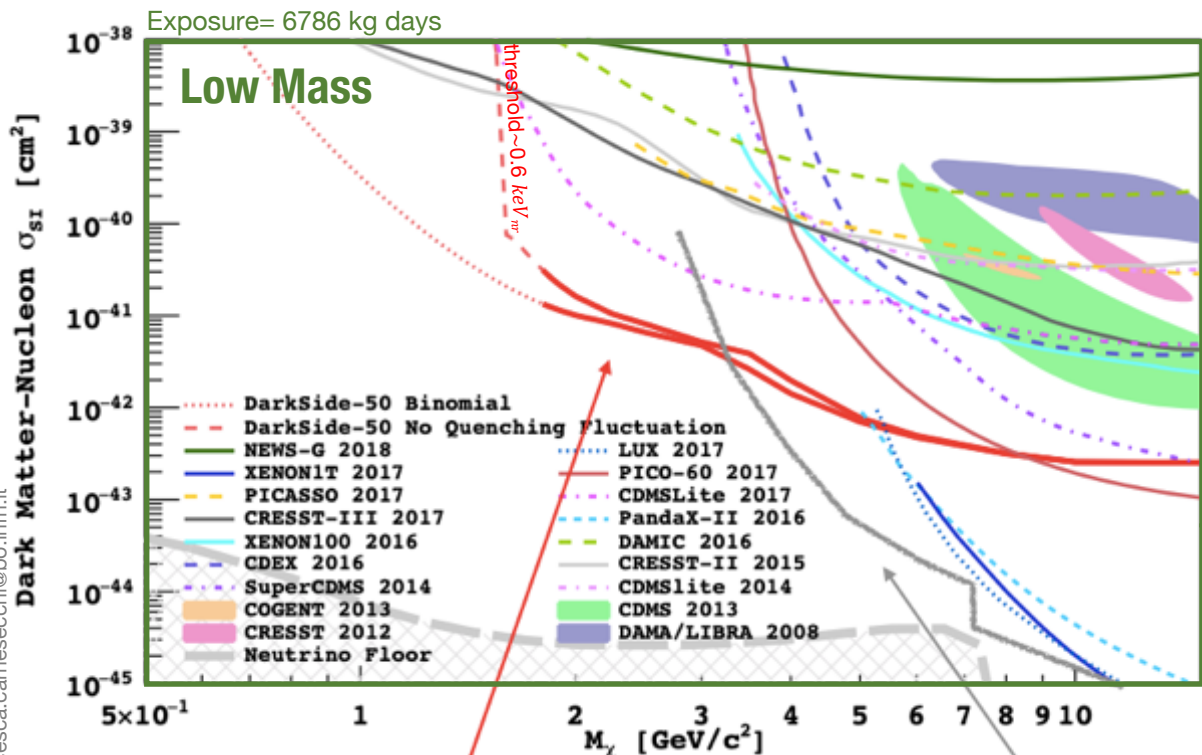
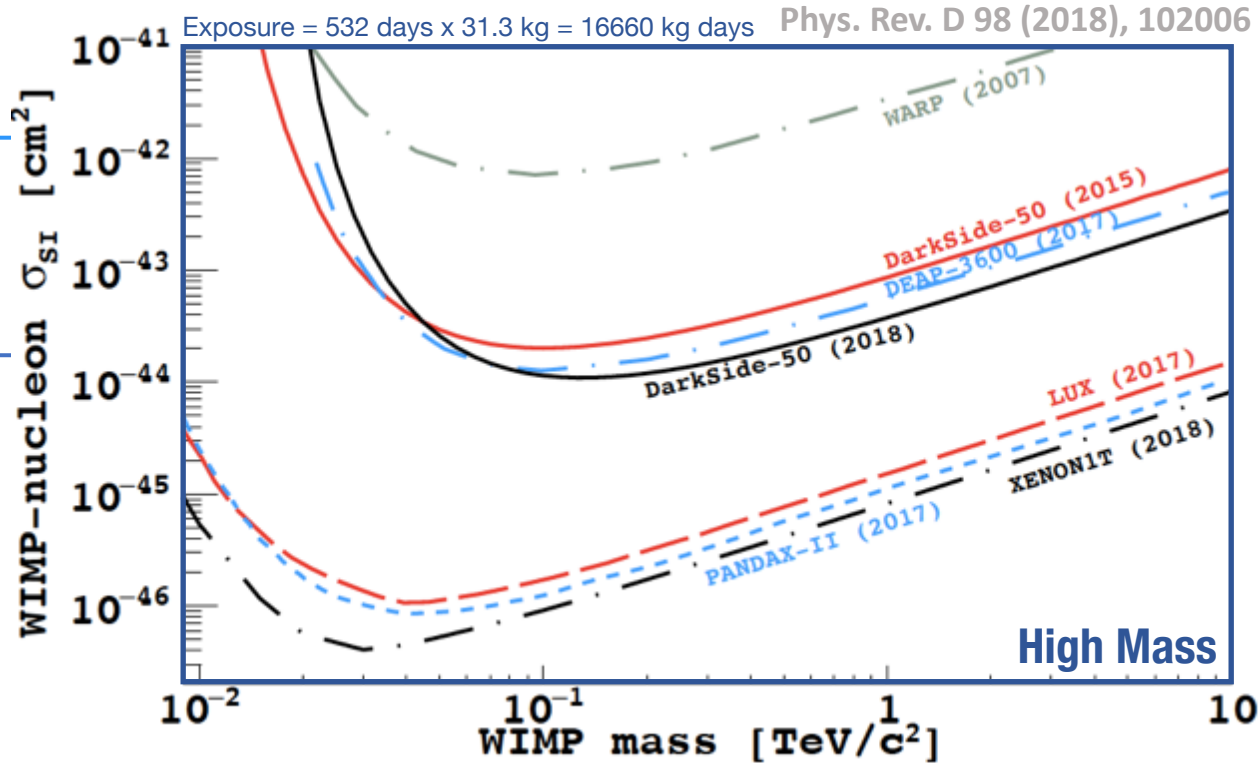
Main Background source in DS-50:

- ⁸⁵Kr and ³⁹Ar
- Cryostat
- PMTs

DS-50 results

High Mass:

$1.14 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2 @ 100 \text{ GeV}$



50 kg of Ar

1 ton of Xe

Phys.Rev.Lett. 121(2018) 8, 081307

Phys.Rev.Lett. 123 (2019) 25, 251801

Low Mass: S2-only analysis

$\sim 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^2 @ 2 \text{ GeV}$

1.8-3.5 GeV

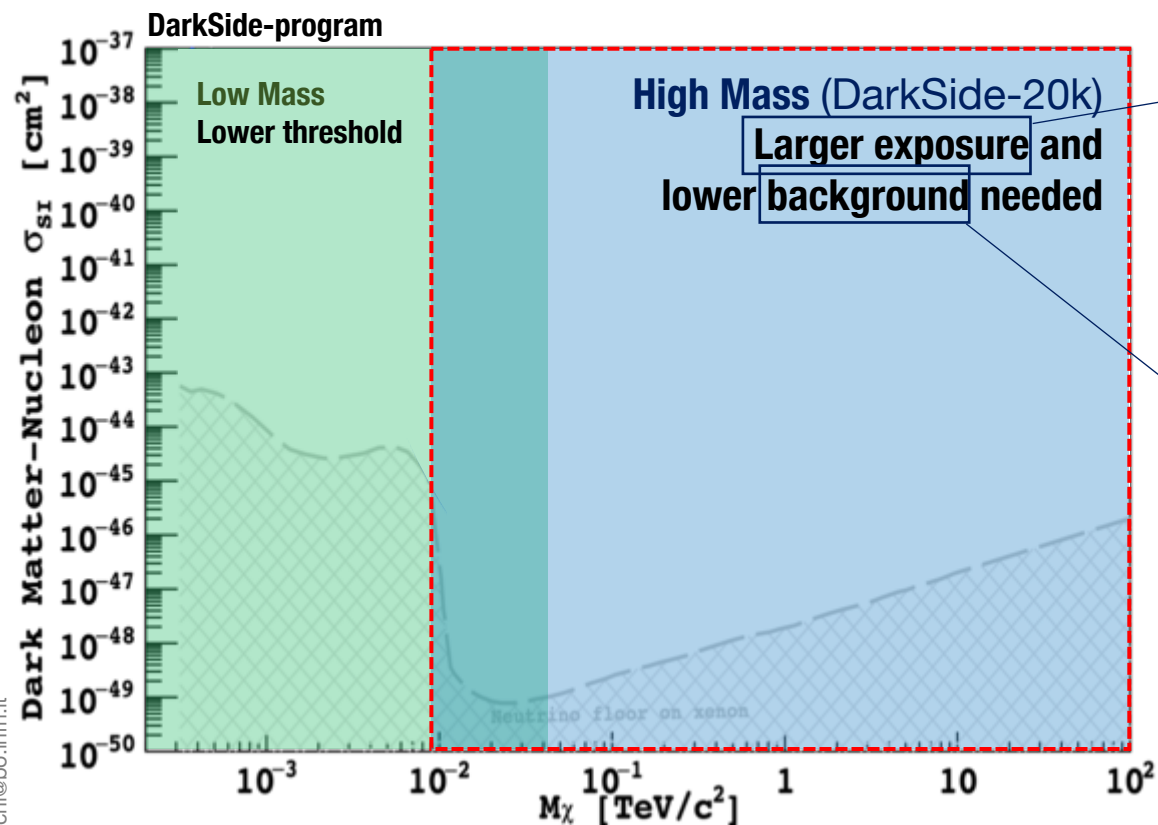
Sub-GeV: S2-only analysis, DM-Electron

Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) 8, 111303

DarkSide 20k - a **Bigger** Detector Better

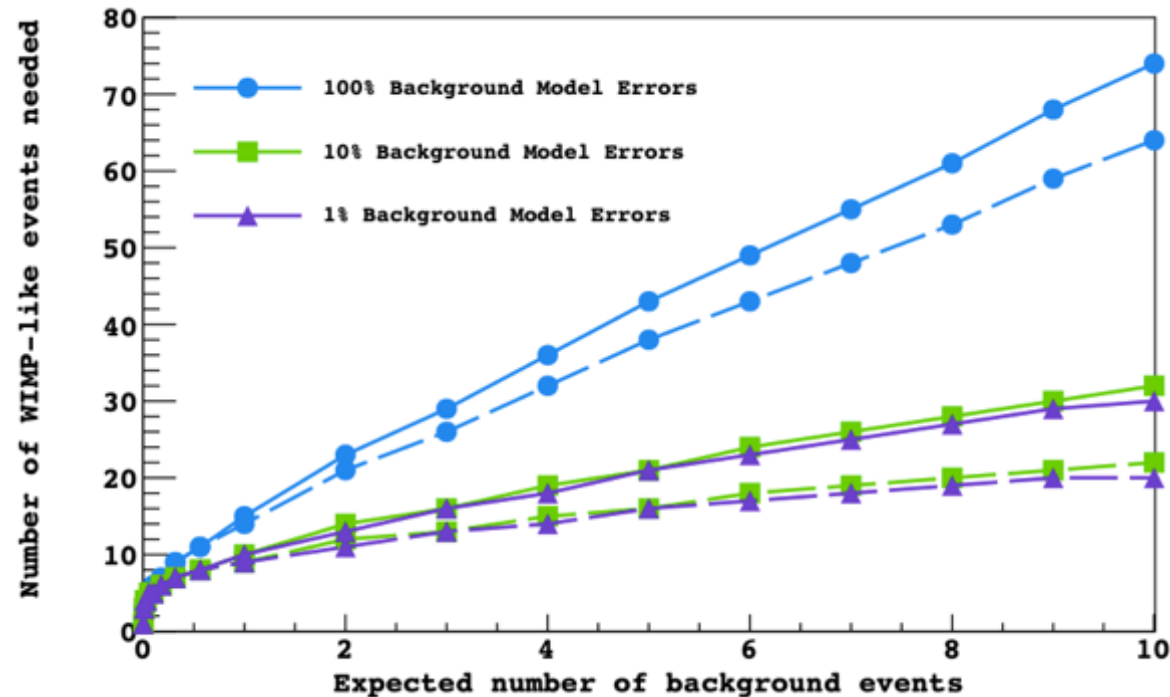
F. Carnesecchi, 16th September 2020, 106° SIF

francesca.carnesecchi@bo.infn.it



Larger detector:

- From 50 kg to 20 tons of LAr



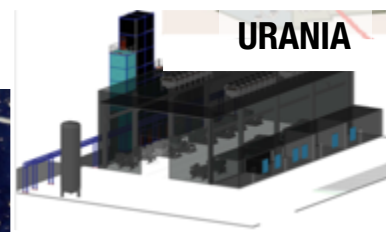
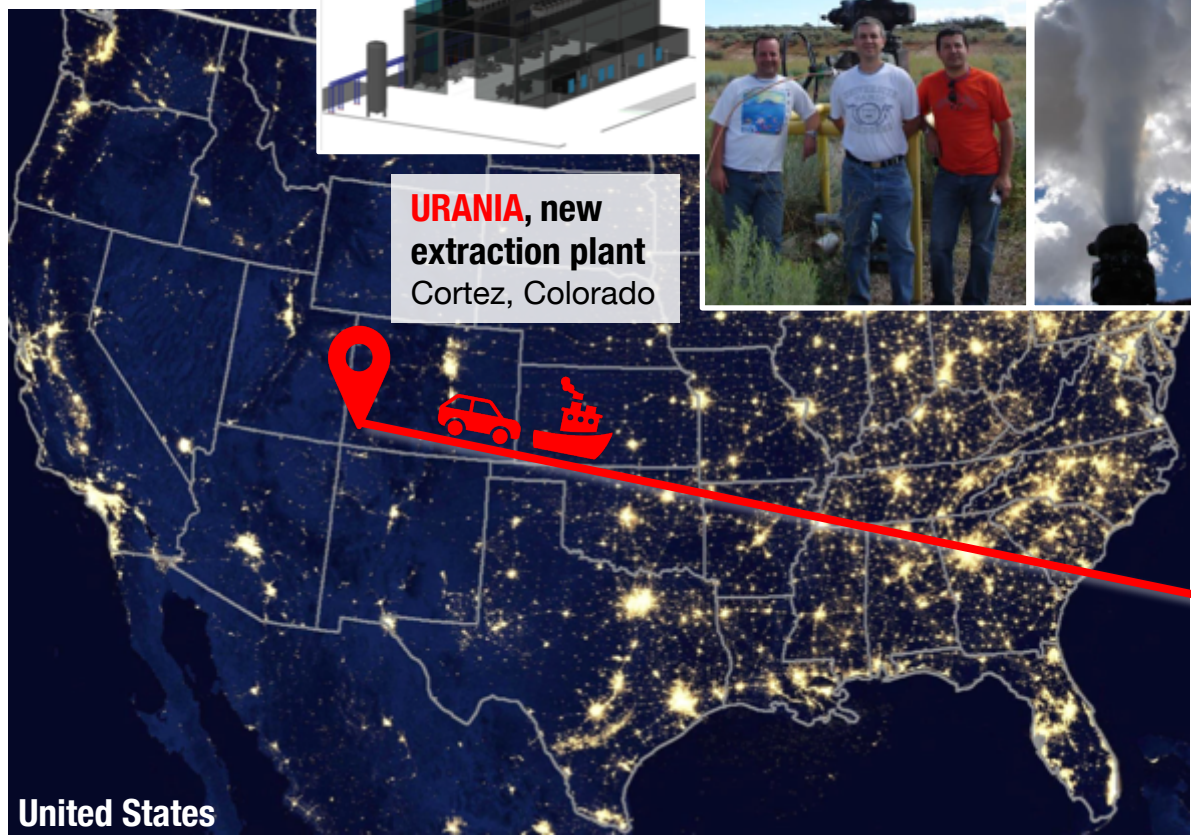
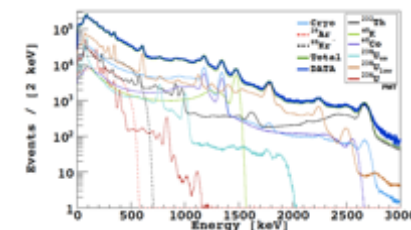
For a discovery : we need 5 events if background < 0.1

DS-20k URANIA and ARIA

GADMC

Main Background in DS-50:

- ^{85}Kr and ^{39}Ar
- Cryostat
- PMTs

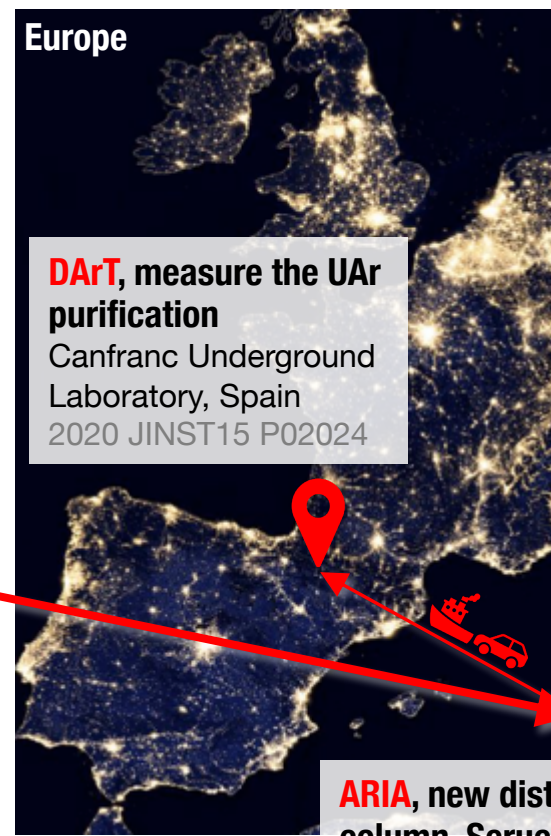


URANIA, new extraction plant
Cortez, Colorado



United States

Extraction rate 330 kg/day with 99.99% purity



DArT, measure the UAr purification
Canfranc Underground Laboratory, Spain
2020 JINST15 P02024

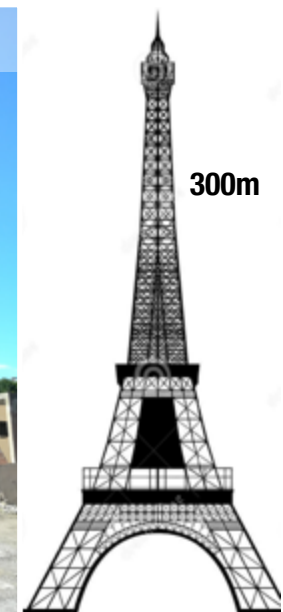
Europe

Purify 1 ton/day UAr (x100 reduction of all chemical impurities) and isotopically separate ^{39}Ar from ^{40}Ar (x10 reduction) at 10 kg/day.



ARIA

350m



300m



LNGS, Abruzzo, Italy

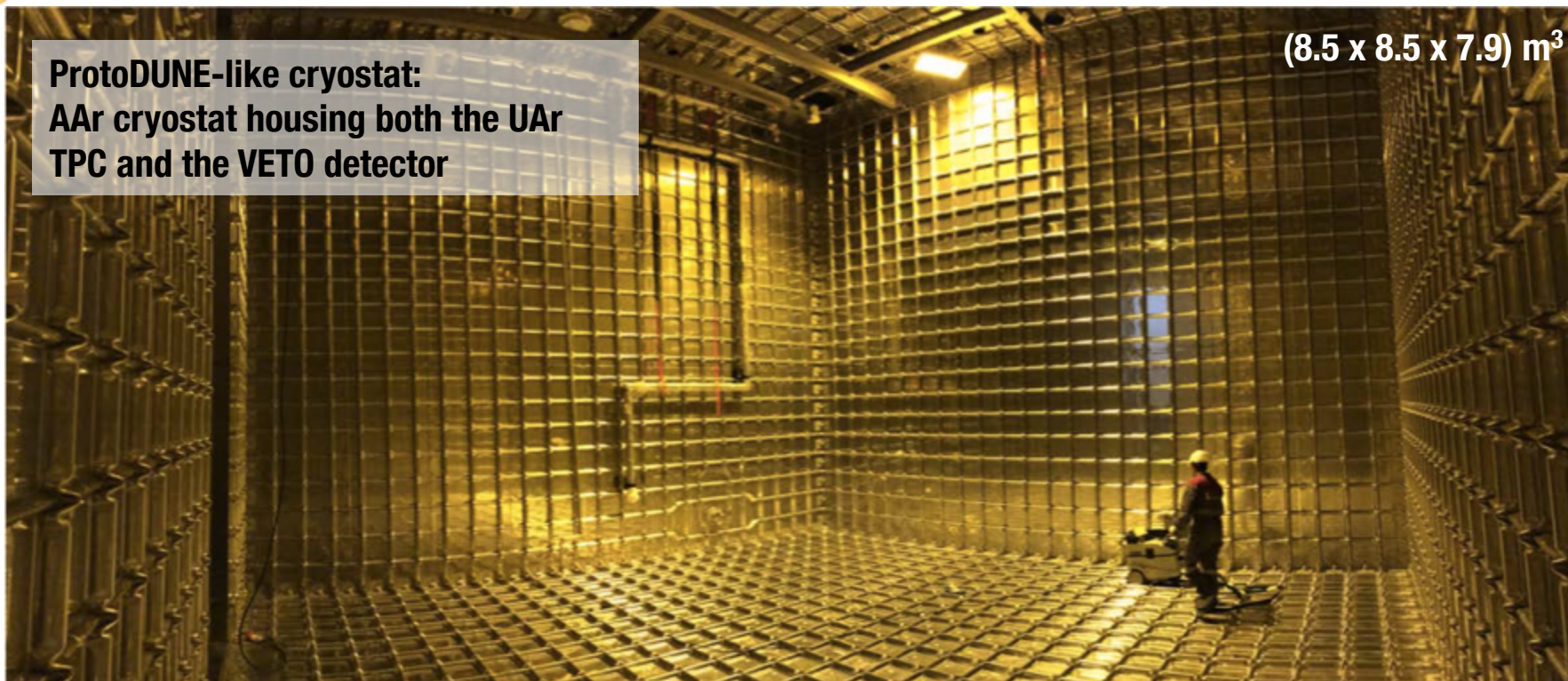
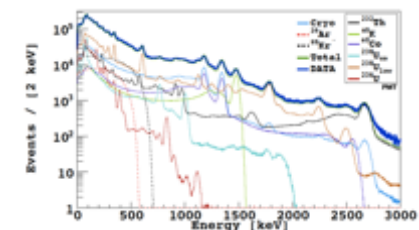
ARIA, new distillation column, Seruci-1
Sardinia, Italy

DS-20k ProtoDUNE cryostat

GADMC

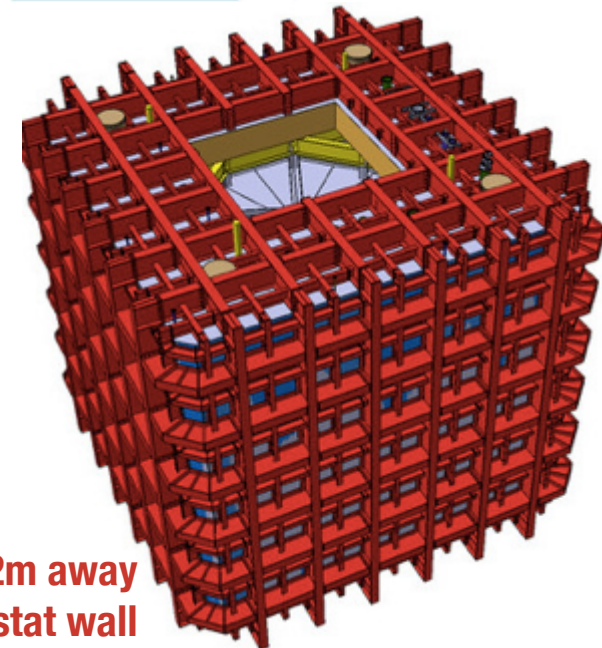
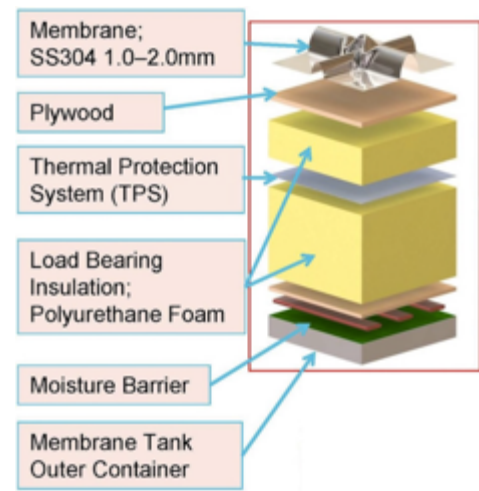
Main Background in DS-50:

- ^{85}Kr and ^{39}Ar
- Cryostat
- PMTs



ProtoDUNE-like cryostat:
AAr cryostat housing both the UAr TPC and the VETO detector

(8.5 x 8.5 x 7.9) m³



UAr TPC immersed in a liquefied AAr (same temperature and pressure)

→ No more (stainless steel vacuum vessel) cryostat (necessary for DS-50) in the immediate proximity of TPC

Vessel → replaced by a sealed radio-pure acrylic vessel

TPC outer walls ~2m away from inner cryostat wall

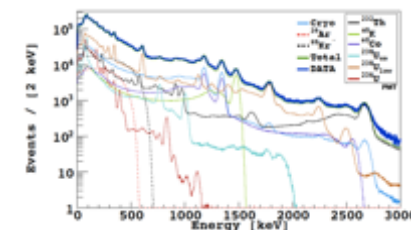
DS-20k Photoelectronics

From 38 PMTs to ~200'000 SiPMs

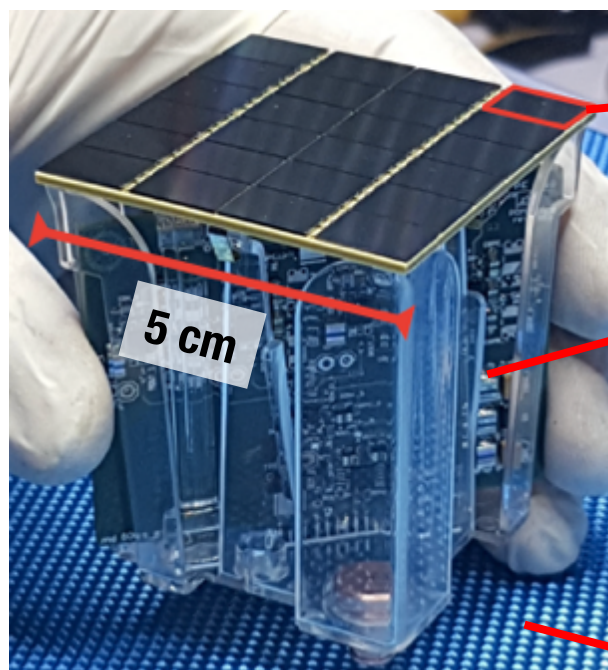
GADMC

Main Background in DS-50:

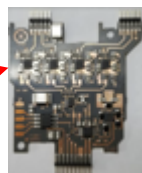
- ^{85}Kr and ^{39}Ar
- Cryostat
- PMTs



- Compact Size → High coverage efficiency
- Low Radioactivity



11.7 x 7.9 mm² NUV-HD-CRYO SiPM designed by **FBK. LFoundry** is in charge for the mass production



4x TransImpedance Amplifier (TIA) developed and optimized for cryo operations

IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., **65**, 1, (2017)
IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., **65**, 4, (2018)

Single channel Photo Detector Module (PDM)
24 SiPMs + front-end board

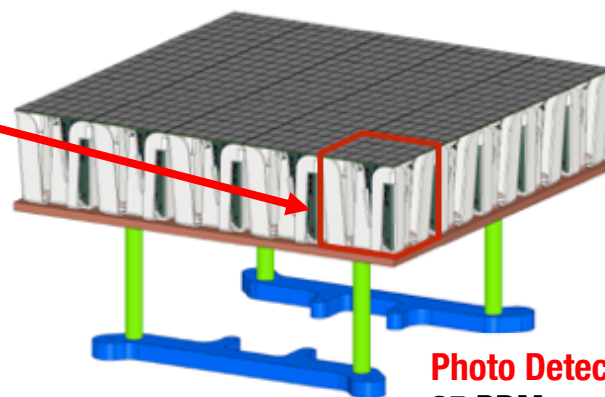
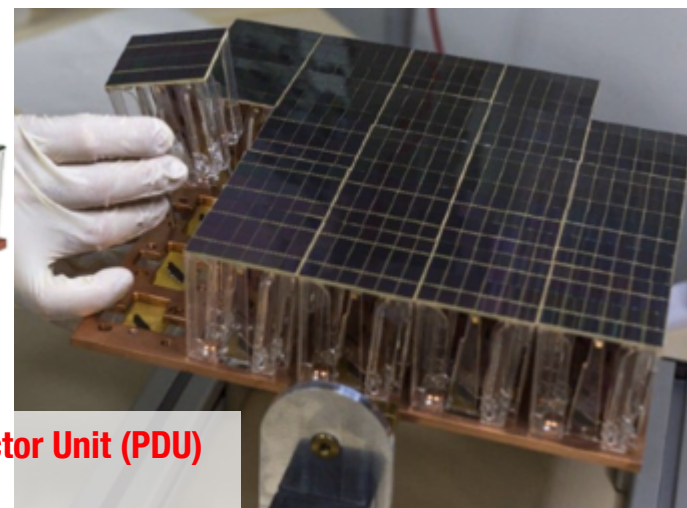


Photo Detector Unit (PDU)
25 PDMs



First PDU assembled
082018@LNGS
Tested at cryo temp
112018@LNGS 082019@CERN

Second PDU assembled
082019@LNGS
Tested at cryo temp
092019@LNGS 102019@CERN

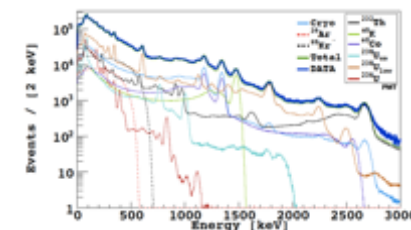
DS-20k Photoelectronics

From 38 PMTs to ~200'000 SiPMs

GADMC

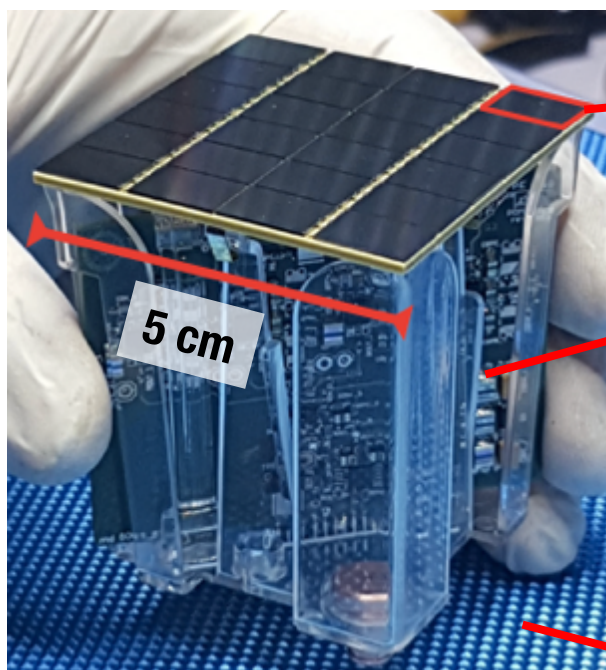
Main Background in DS-50:

- ^{85}Kr and ^{39}Ar
- Cryostat
- PMTs

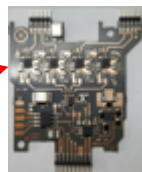


- Compact Size → High coverage efficiency
- Low Radioactivity

- TPB coating inner TPC as WaveLength Shifter to shift the 128nm to 420 nm
- PDUs mounted **outside** the TPC vessel (thanks to the new acrylic vessel): less background, simpler assembly strategy

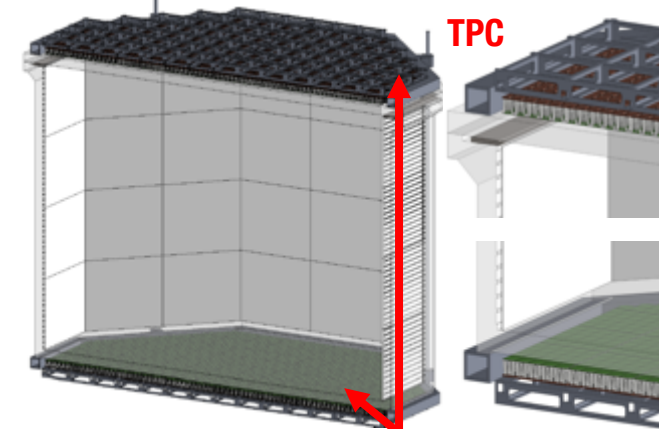


11.7 x 7.9 mm² NUV-HD-CRYO SiPM designed by FBK. LFoundry is in charge for the mass production



4x TransImpedance Amplifier (TIA) developed and optimized for cryo operations

IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., **65**, 1, (2017)
IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., **65**, 4, (2018)



TPC top & bottom:

344 PDUs, ~8280 PDM

Single channel Photo Detector Module (PDM)
24 SiPMs + front-end board

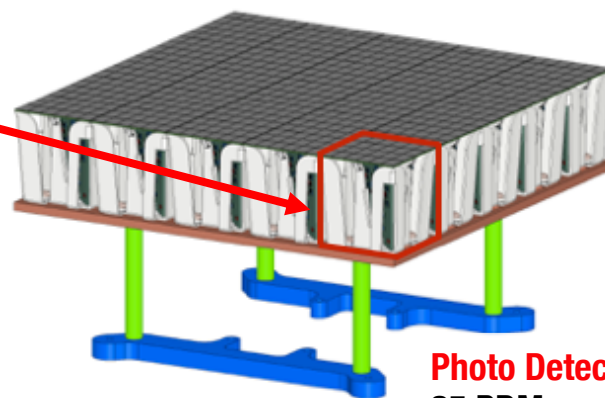
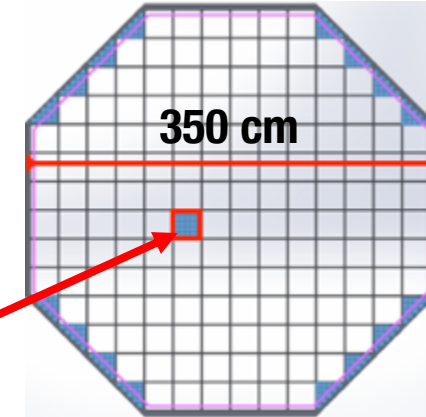
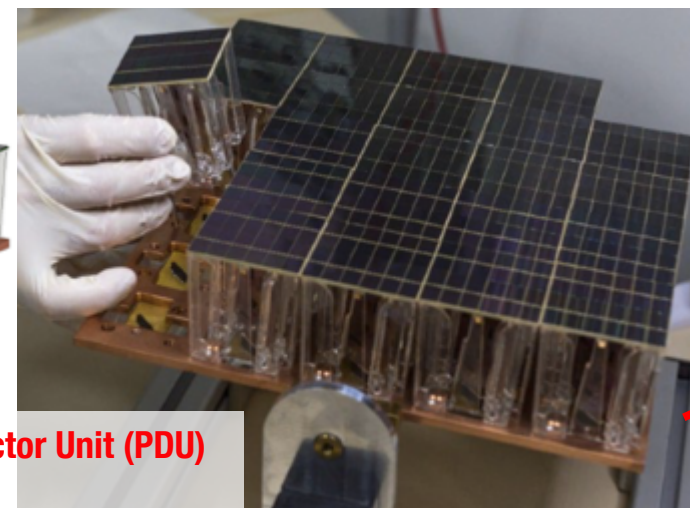


Photo Detector Unit (PDU)
25 PDMs



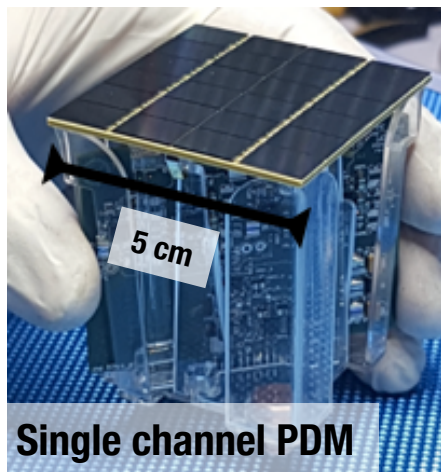
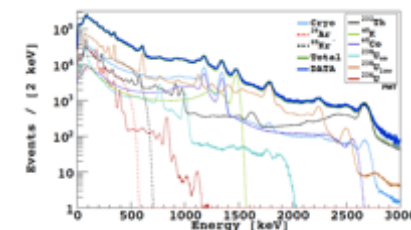
DS-20k Photoelectronics

From 38 PMTs to ~200'000 SiPMs

GADMC

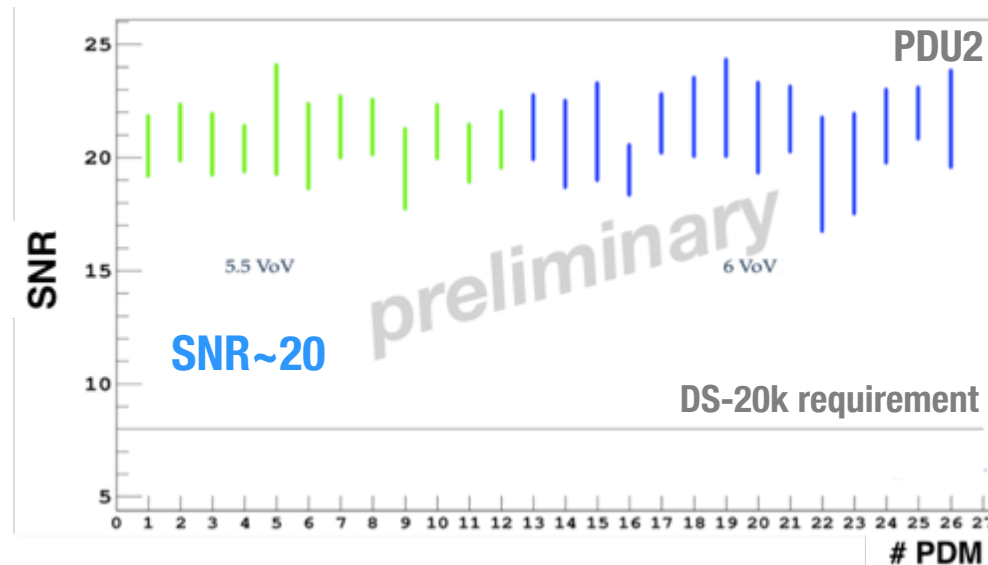
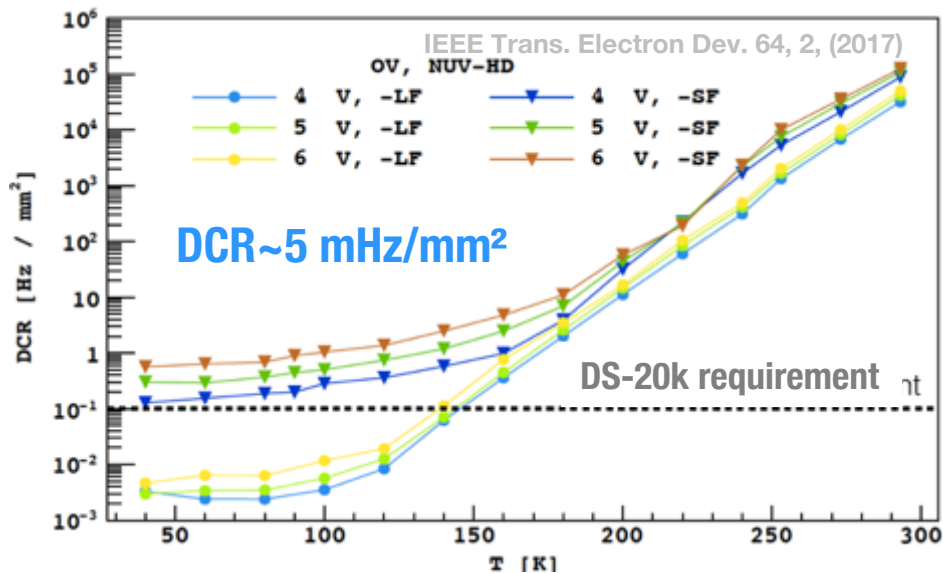
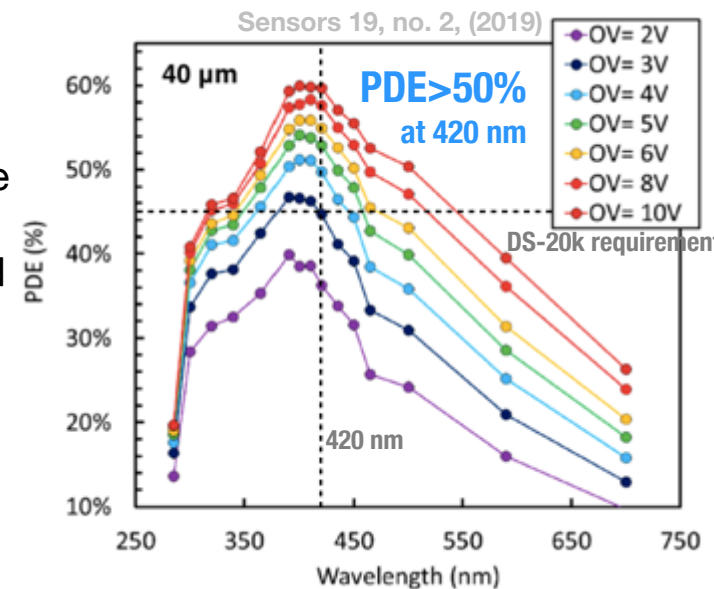
Main Background in DS-50:

- ^{85}Kr and ^{39}Ar
- Cryostat
- PMTs



DS-20k Requirements → fulfilled:

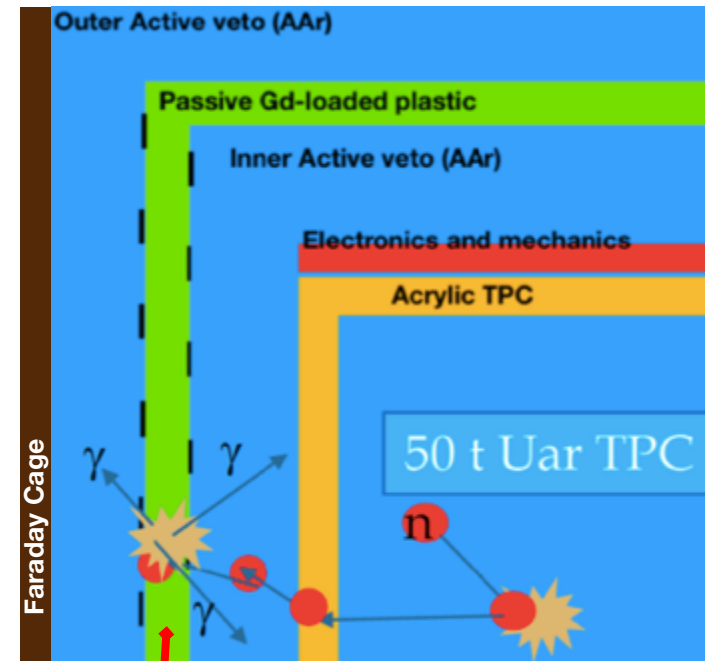
- **5 x 5 cm² area per channel** → to optimize the number of channels
- **Power dissipation < 100 μW/mm²** → avoid bubbling and excessive thermal load on the cryogenic system
- **PDE_{PDM} at 420 nm > 40%** (**PDE_{SiPM} > 45%**) → higher light yield and then PSD power
- **Noise rate < 0.1 Hz/mm²** and **SNR > 8** → PSD power
- **Time resolution O(10ns)** → PSD power



DS-20k neutron VETO

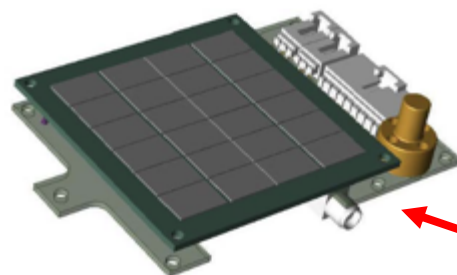
GADMC

- **Moderate and capture neutrons:** 10 cm thick Gd doped acrylic vessel (~2% of Gd oxide in mass)
- **Detect gammas** (due to neutron capture on Gd): **40 cm thick inner** (towards the TPC) and **outer** (towards the Faraday Cage) active liquid **AAR** volumes
- **Faraday cage** to optically and electrically isolate veto and TPC detectors
- **Vertical segmentation:** reduce pile-up rate of ^{39}Ar (from Aar).
- ESR foil (same as TPC) as **reflector** to maximize light collection
- TPB or PEN (**wavelength shifter**) coated on all internal surface

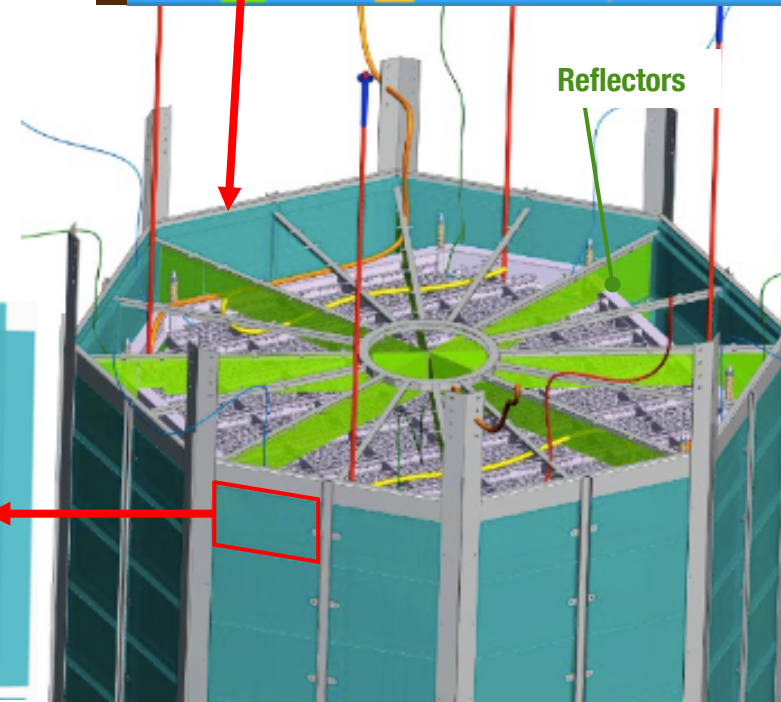


Design goal: $< 0.1 \text{ n}/(200 \text{ t year})$ after VETO&TPC event selection

atticon12765, *The Darkside-20k veto detector*, Rossi M.



3000 channels (Veto-PDMs)
4 π coverage



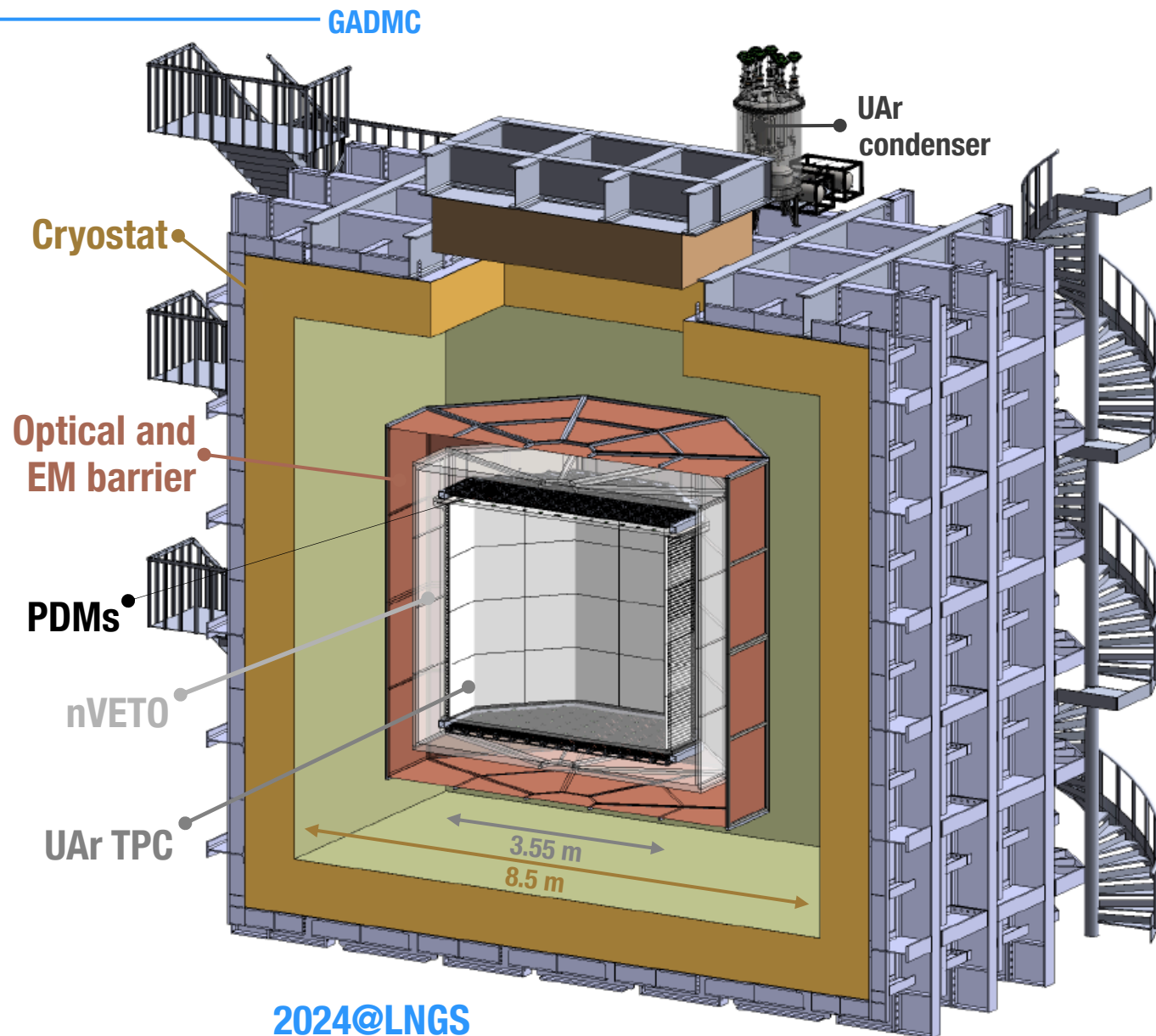
DarkSide-20k

a “background-free” detector

- **TPC**
 - Underground Ar (UAr)
 - Acrylic vessel
 - ~8000 PDMs
- **nVETO**
 - Gd doped acrylic panels
 - Atmospheric Argon (AAr)
 - ~3000 Veto-PDMs
- **Cryostat**
 - AAr
 - ProtoDUNE like

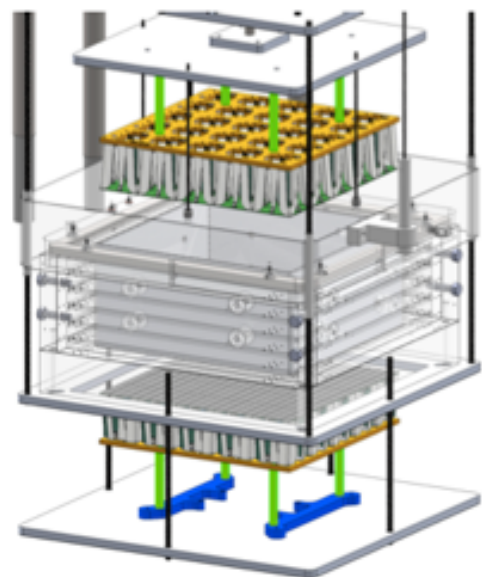
Separate cryogenic systems for UAr and AAr volumes

AAr ~ 700t (cryo) + 120t (veto)
UAr ~ 51t.1 (20.2t fiducial)



2024@LNGS

DS-20k Prototypes



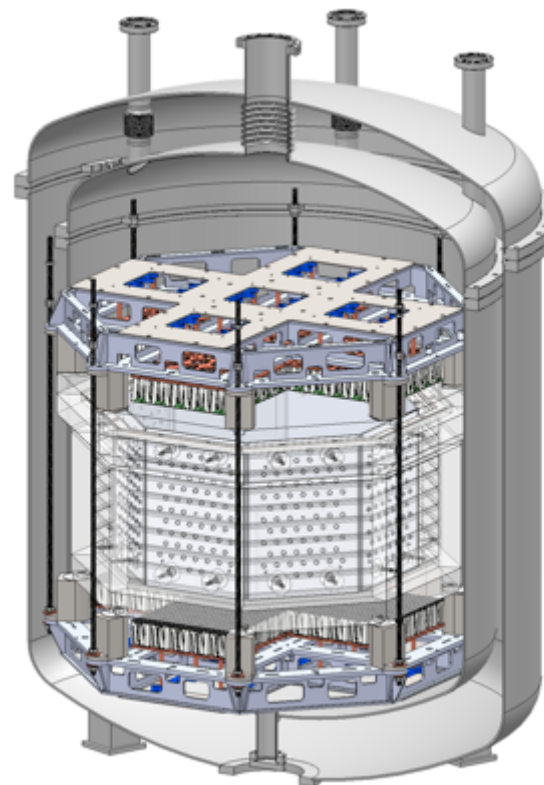
DS-Proto0

2 PDUs
50 PDMs
 1200 SiPMs

10kg Active LAr

- **S2 study with PDMs**
- **test of new techniques** (conductive polymer (Clevios), ESR, wire grid...)

GADMC



DS-Proto1

10 PDUs
250 PDMs
 6000 SiPMs

350kg Active LAr
 (175kg fiducial)

- Sealed acrylic TPC
- to **validate DS-20k in mechanical and functional aspect** (scaled-down version)

~~Assembly in summer 2020 (delayed due to COVID-19)~~

DS-20k Prototypes

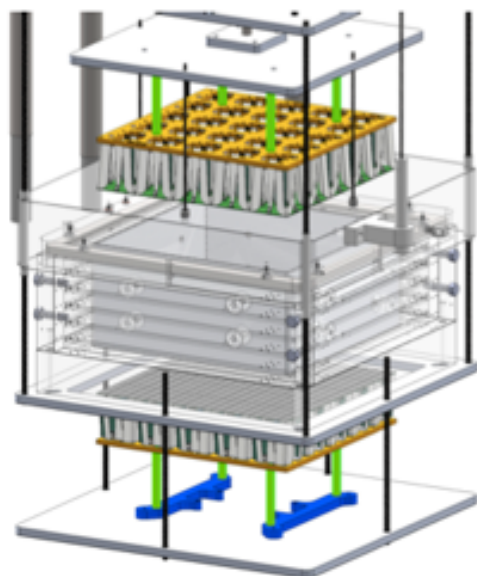
GADMC

atticon12747, Characterisation of SiPM light detectors in the Darkside prototype liquid-argon TPC, Luzzi L.

summer2019@CERN

JINST 15 C03038, 2020

- **First LAr run** with TPC done
- First experience of DAQ and analysis with 25 PDMs (channels) in a LAr TPC
- New TPC design proven successful; **fully functional**
- ~~Next run in early 2020~~ (suspended due to COVID-19)

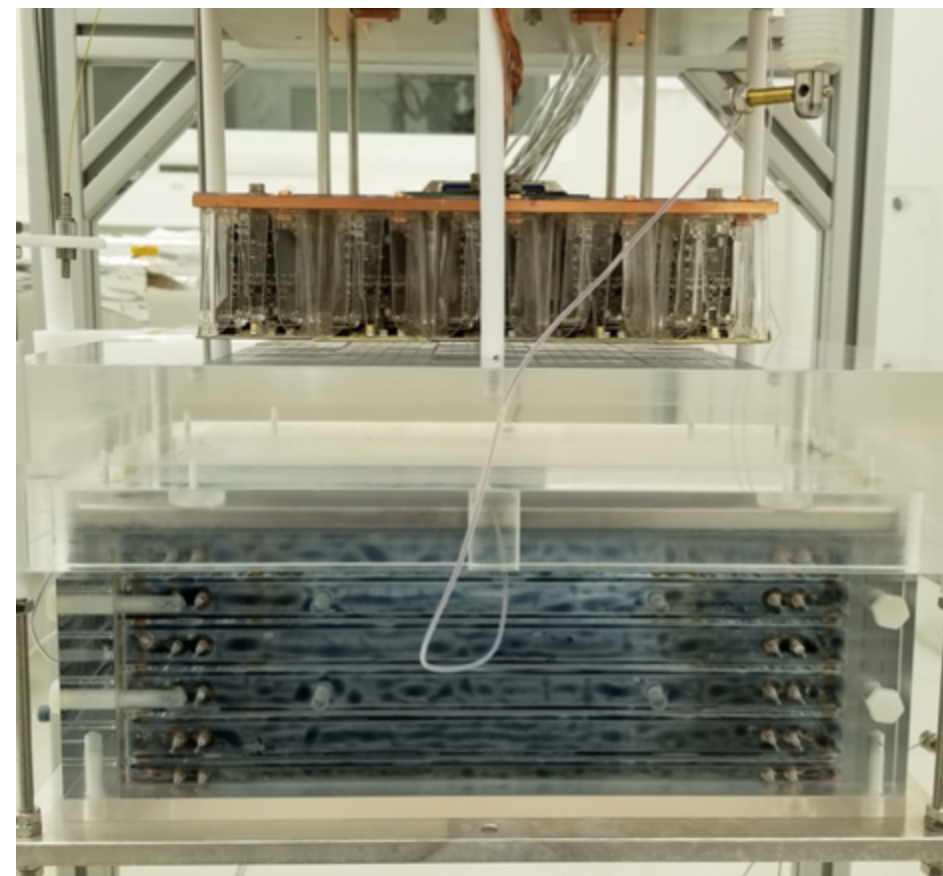


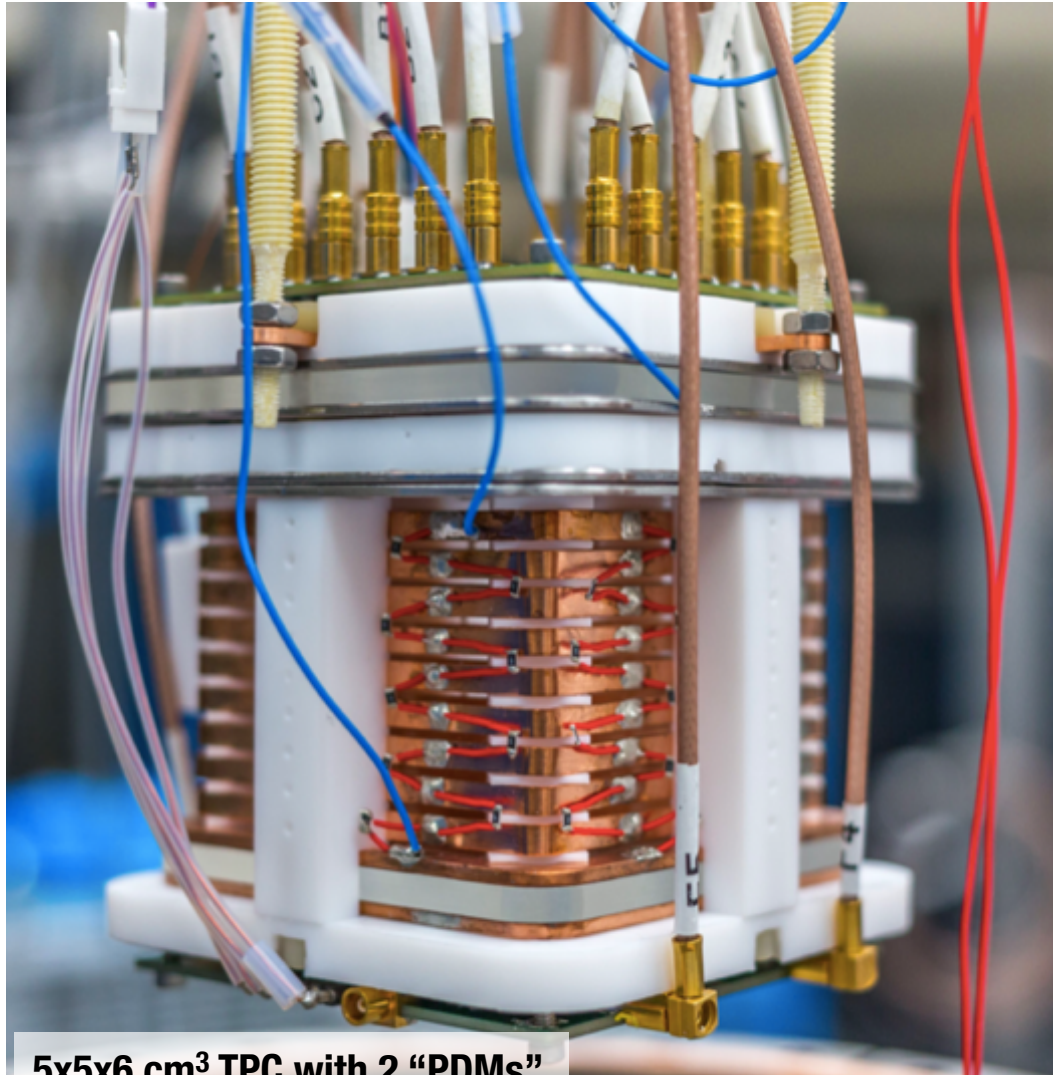
2 PDUs
50 PDMs
 1200 SiPMs

10kg Active LAr

DS-Proto0

- S2 study with PDMs
- **test of new techniques** (conductive polymer (Clevios), ESR, wire grid...)





- **Study the LAr TPC response to the neutron induced Ar recoils using the key features of the future detector: recoils parallel or orthogonal wrt E_{field} to probe directionality in LAr**
- Long characterisation campaign in **Naples**. Detailed study of the S1&S2. Multiple calibrations with radioactive sources, laser. System continuously operated for 5 months with stable and reproducible performance. Paper in preparation.
- **Two weeks beam run in Catania (LNS)**. Data analysis in progress. **022020@INFN-LNS**
- Next goal: **direct measurement of low-energy nuclear recoils (important for low-mass searches), 2021**

Acrylic inner chamber and reflective foil ERS. Acrylic windows for Anode and Cathode both coated with 15nm ITO and TPB.

5x5x6 cm³ TPC with 2 “PDMs”

Conclusions

DarkSide leads the WIMP search at low mass

DS-50 2015@LNGS with depleted Ar, for $m_{\text{WIMP}} < 3.5 \text{ GeV}$

Unique discovery potential at high mass

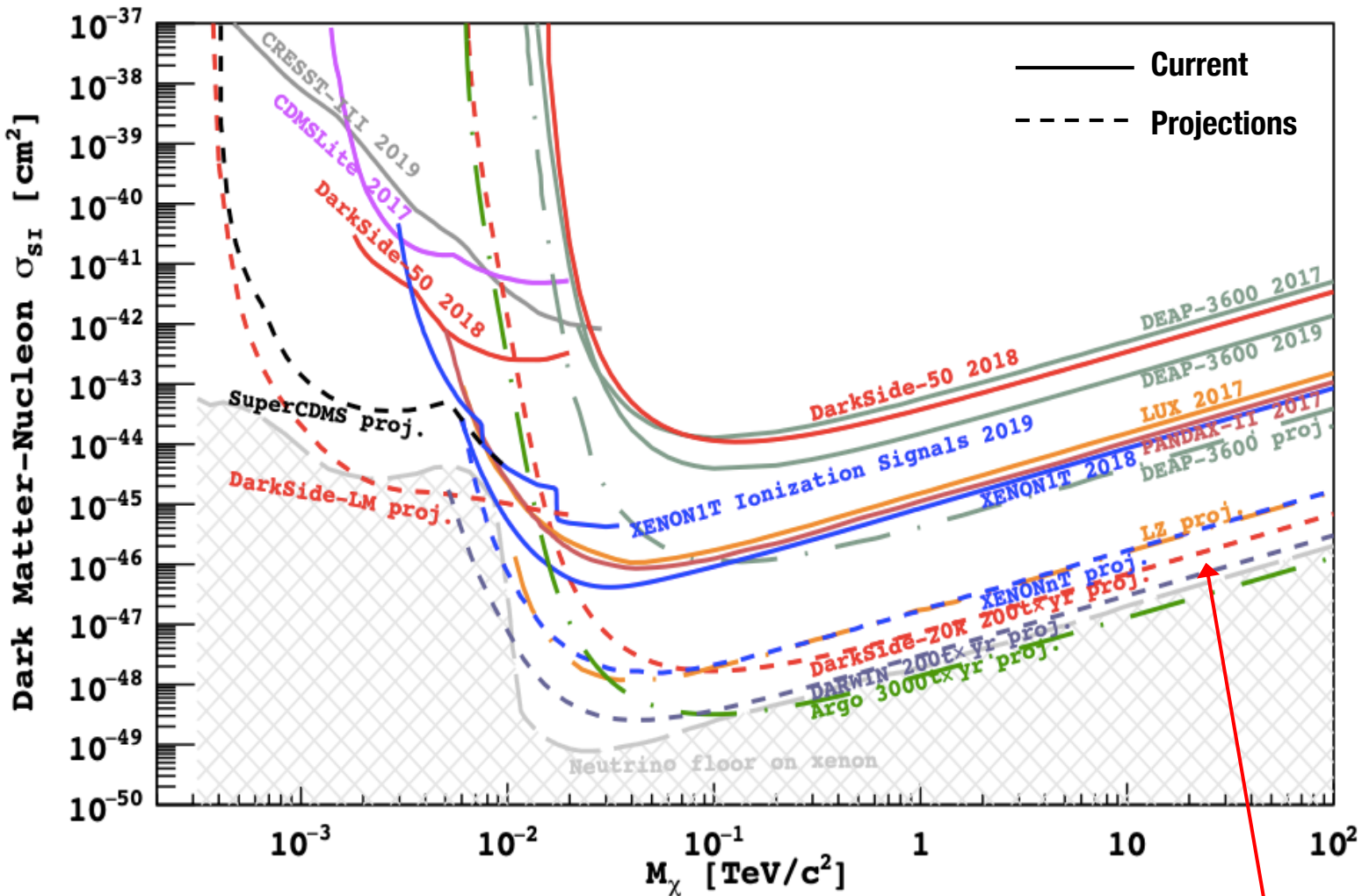
DS-20k 2024@LNGS, a "free-background" search, with PSD, purified Ar, new cryostat design, SiPM

Could reach neutrino floor using DS-20k technologies

ARGO 2029, 300t

Construction and test phases started with prototypes

DS-Proto0 2019@CERN, first working demonstrated test performed



$7.4 \times 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$

@1TeV/c², in ten years run