



# Dark Matter Detector Development

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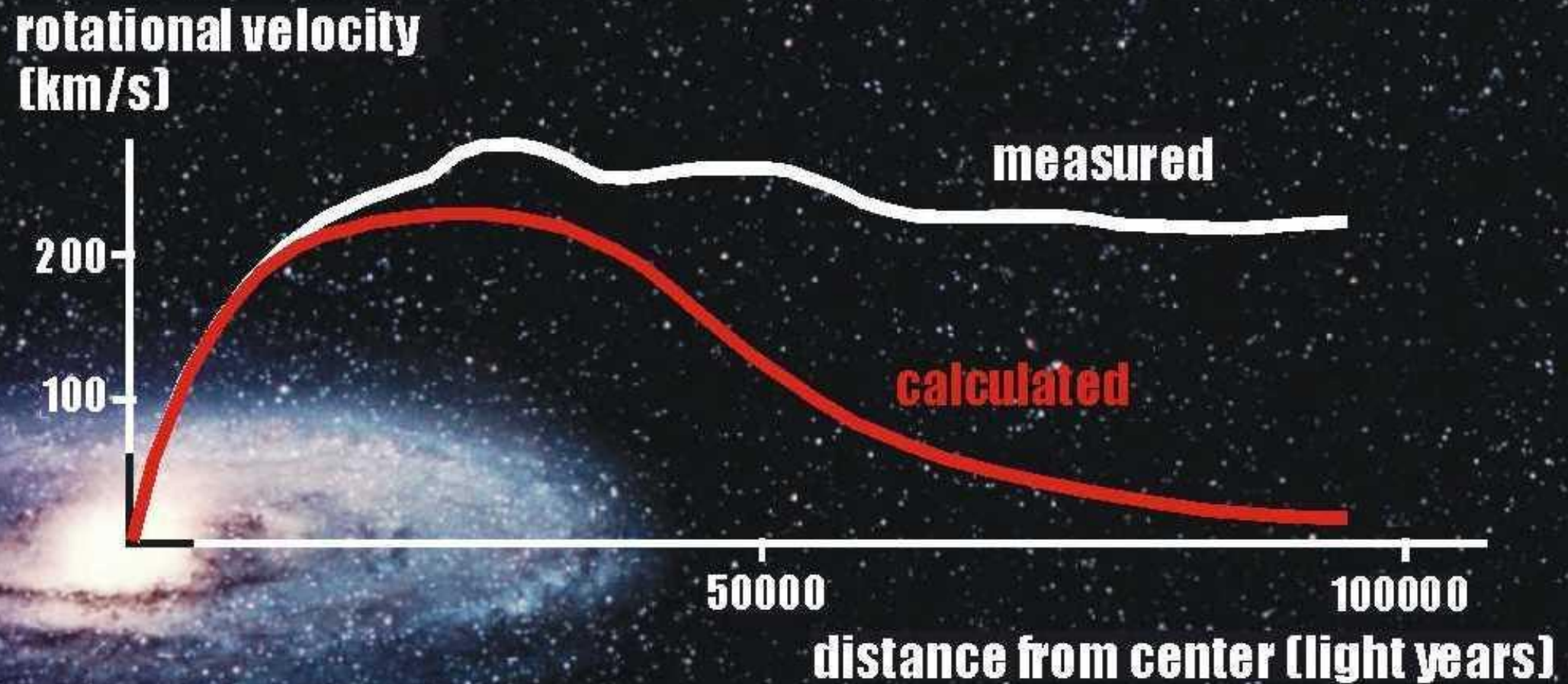
# Overview

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1. Dark Matter
2. Dark Matter Detector
  1. DAMIC
3. Summer Work
  1. Commissioning Cryocooler
  2. Image Testing
  3. Noise
4. Future Work

# Contradiction of Gravity?

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Orbital velocity of matter in galaxies do not agree with those calculated from the effects of visible matter

# Dark Matter

Extent of Survey  
around the Sun



Milky Way

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Dark Matter Halo

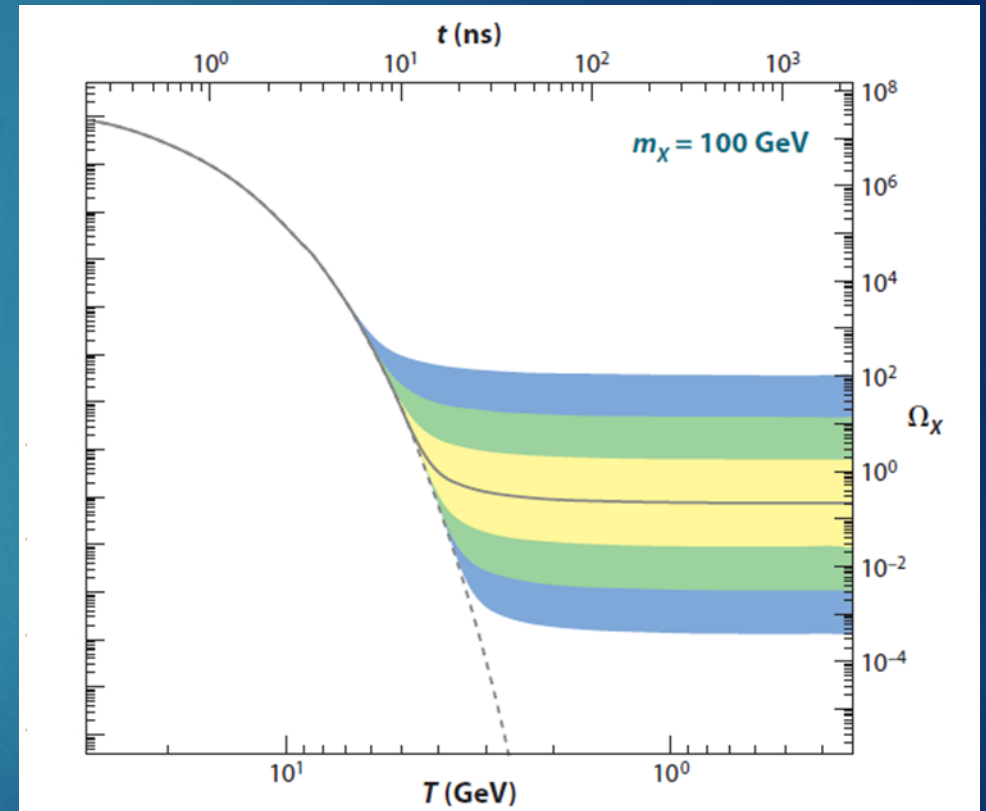


- ▶ Source of gravity like normal matter
- ▶ Does not interact electromagnetically with normal matter

# Possible Particles of Dark Matter

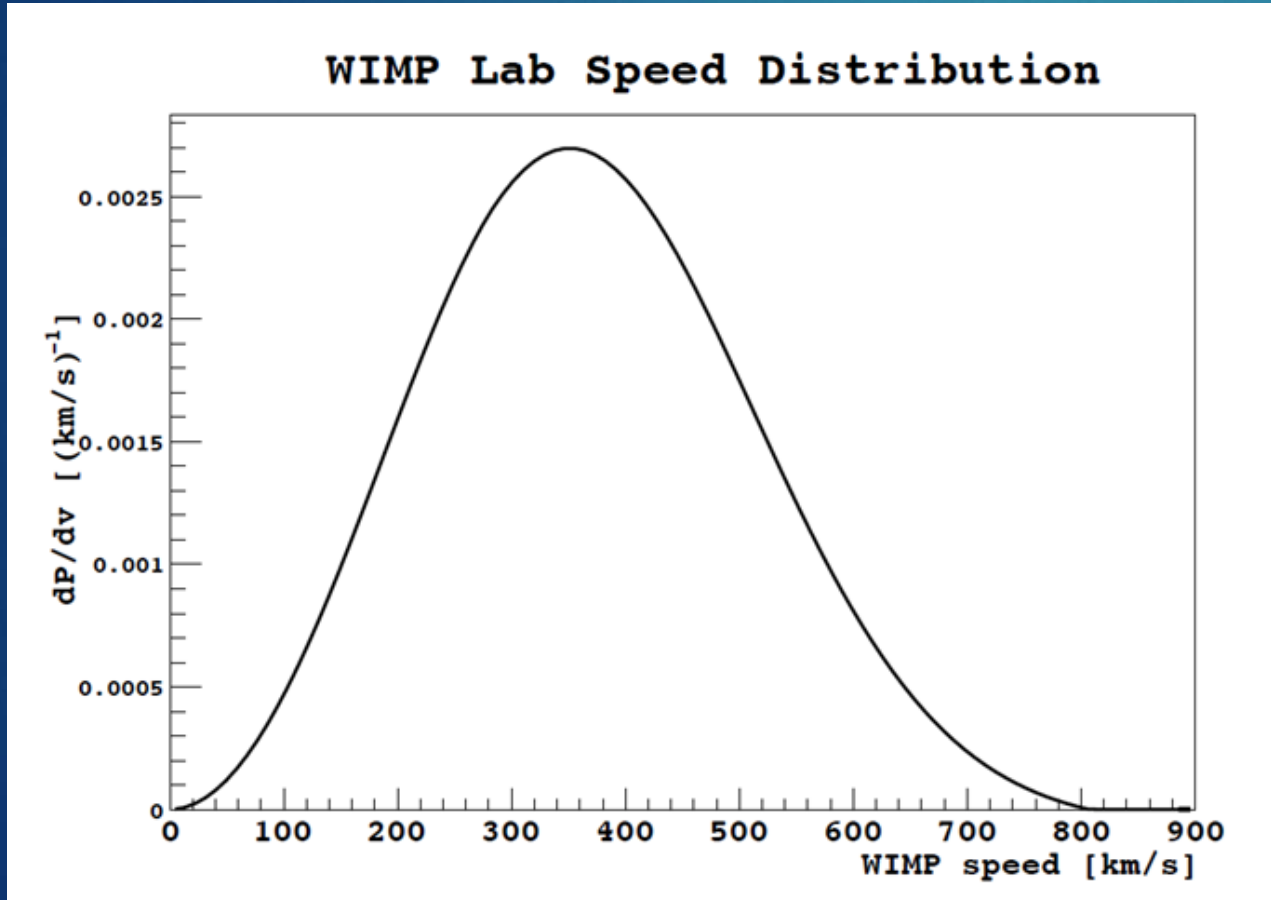
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- ▶ All of normal matter is composed of particles so dark matter could be as well.
- ▶ One possible type: Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs)
- ▶ Created in the Big Bang
- ▶ As Universe cooled, they spread out enough to not meet and annihilate with each other
- ▶ Relic density determined by the “freezeout” conveniently fits expected density



# Energy of Dark Matter

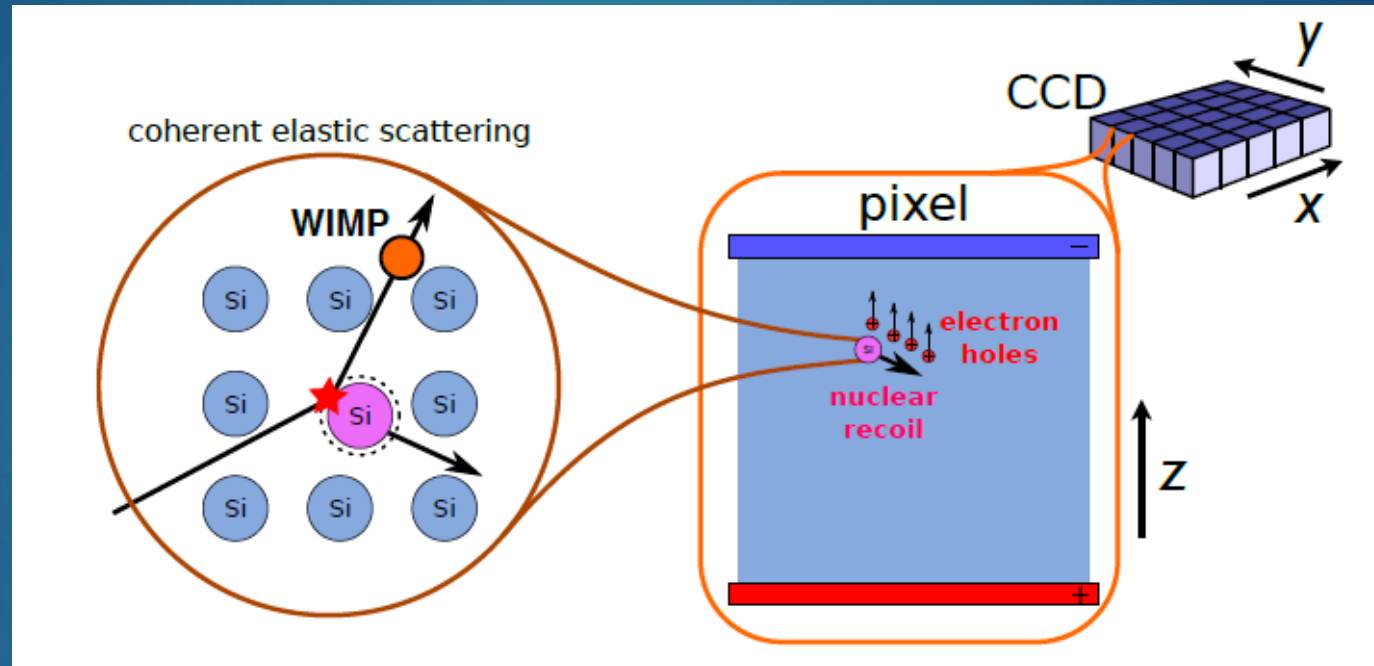
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- ▶ Bound to galaxies
- ▶ From kinetic energy find mass
$$E = \frac{1}{2} M v^2 = \frac{1}{2} M c^2 \beta^2$$
$$E \approx \left( \frac{M c^2}{\text{GeV}} \right) \text{keV}$$
- ▶ 1 keV of kinetic energy for 1 GeV massive particle

# WIMP Scattering Interaction

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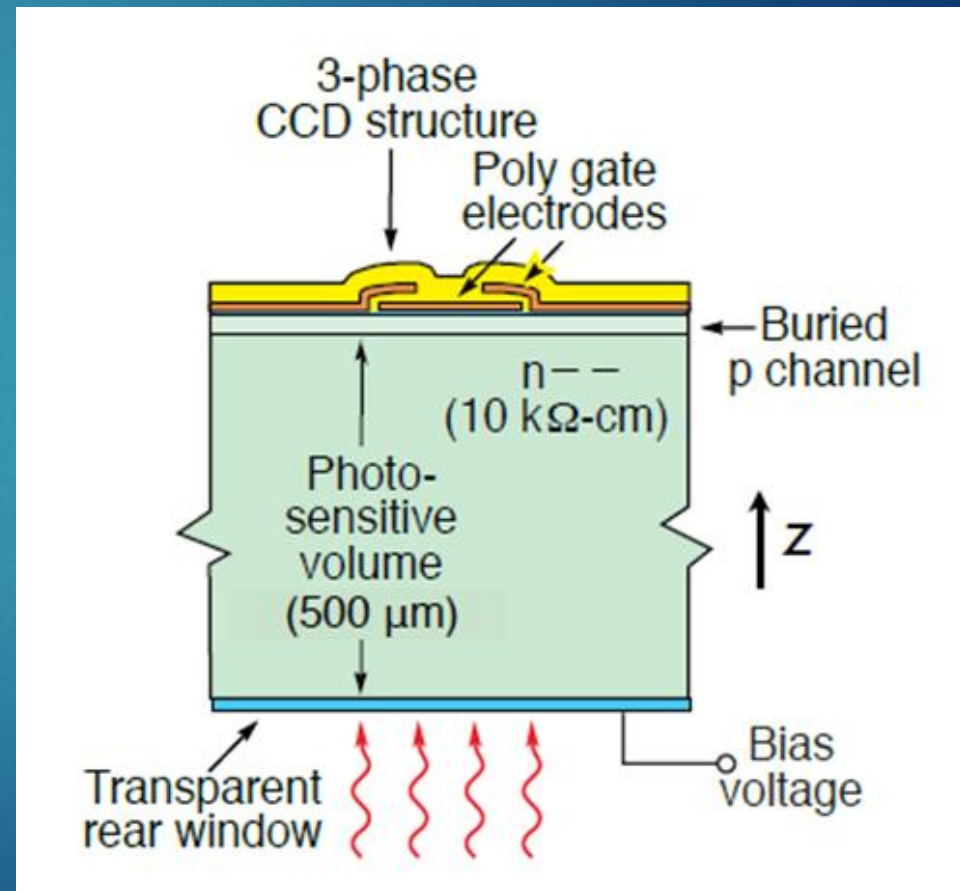


- ▶ Dark matter particles recoil off nuclei
- ▶ Nuclei deposit some of transferred kinetic energy as ionization

# Charged-Coupled Device (CCD)

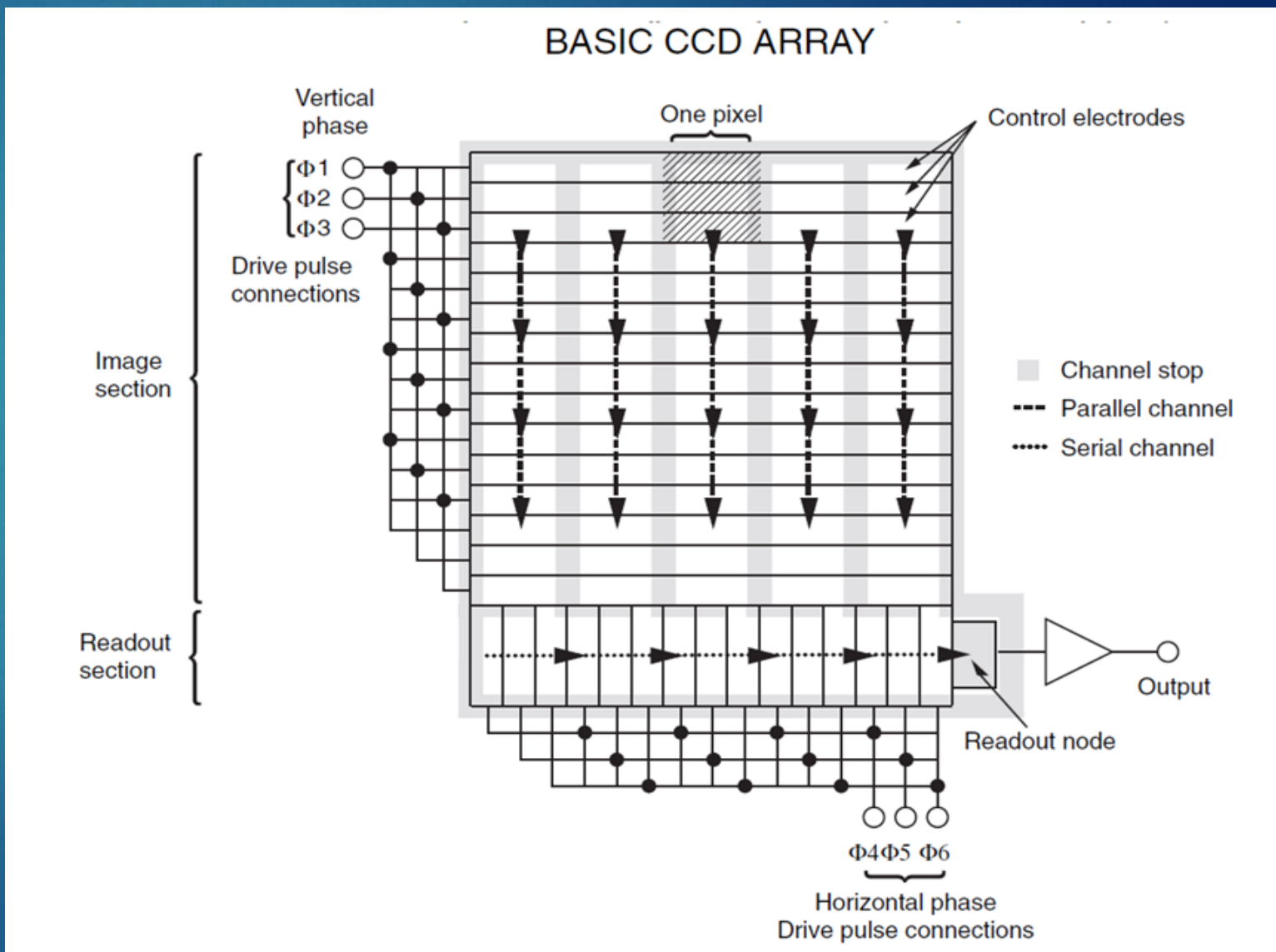
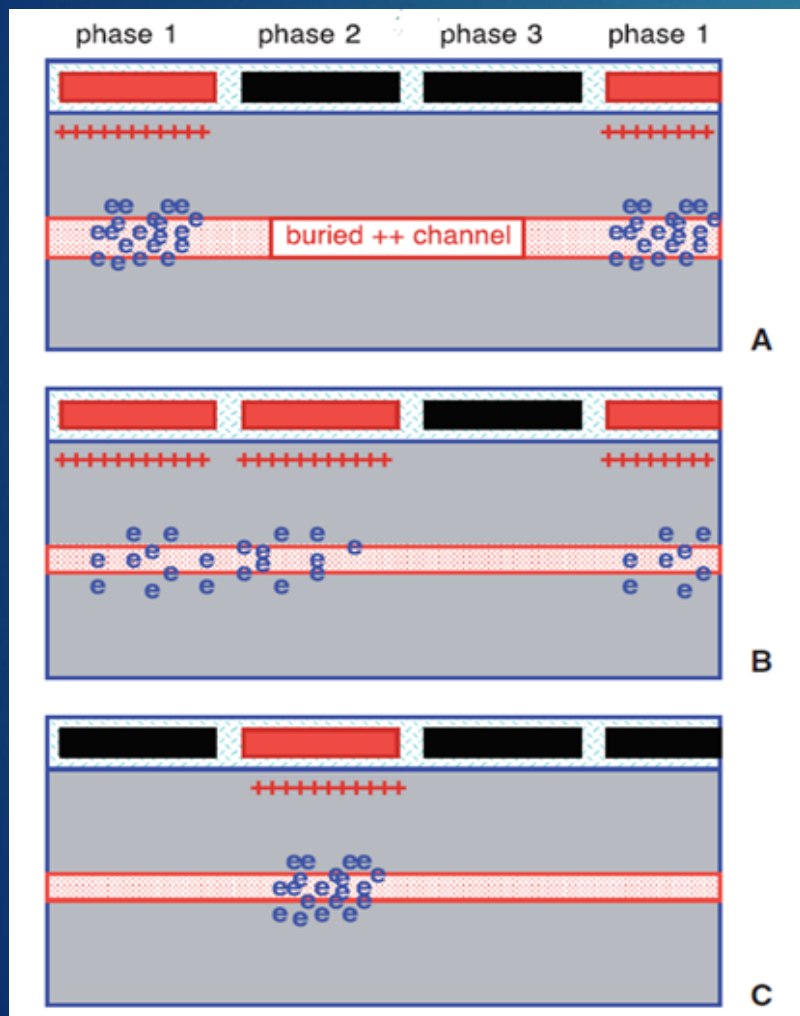
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- ▶ Used in wide variety of fields for high quality imaging
- ▶ Silicon wafers divided into pixels
- ▶ Charged particles cause ionization



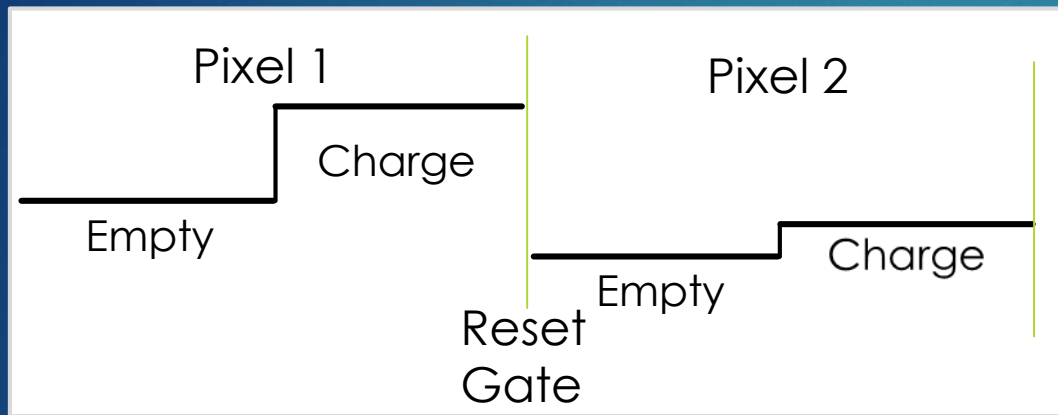


# Readout Operation

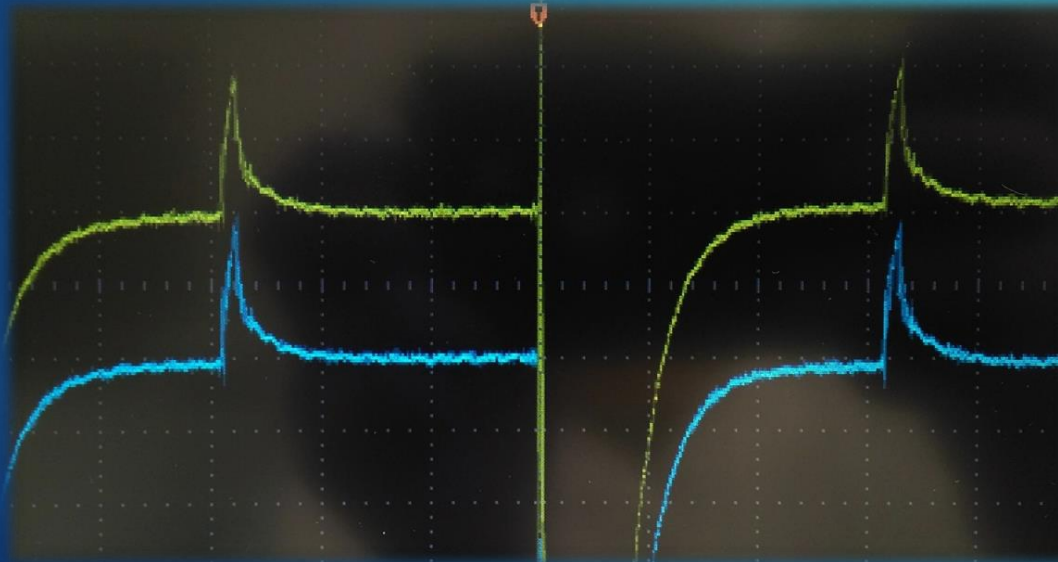


# Measuring the Charge

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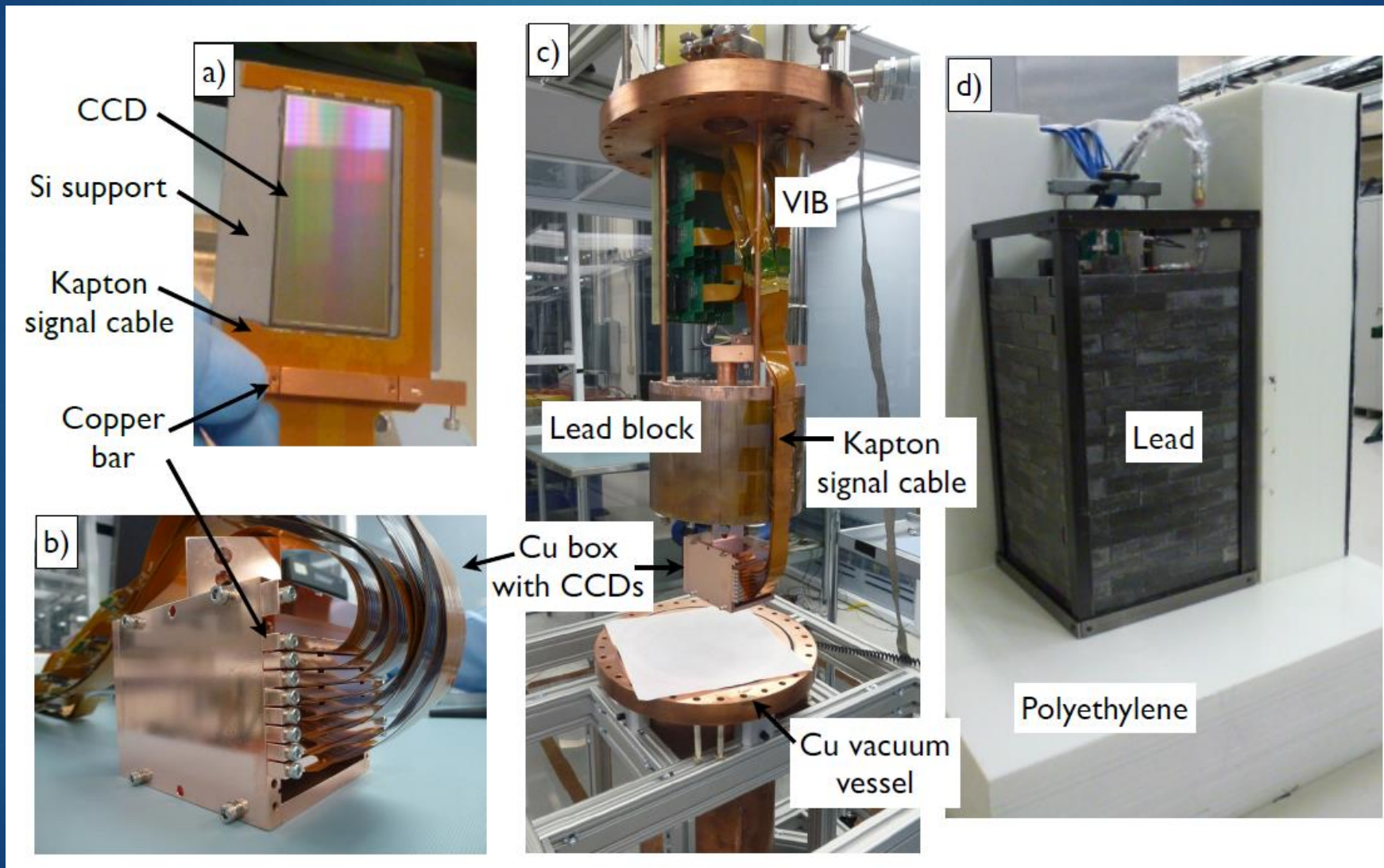


- ▶ Correlated double sampling
- ▶ Sample by integrating over measurement period
- ▶ 40  $\mu\text{s}$  total integration time per pixel



# DAMIC Search Focus

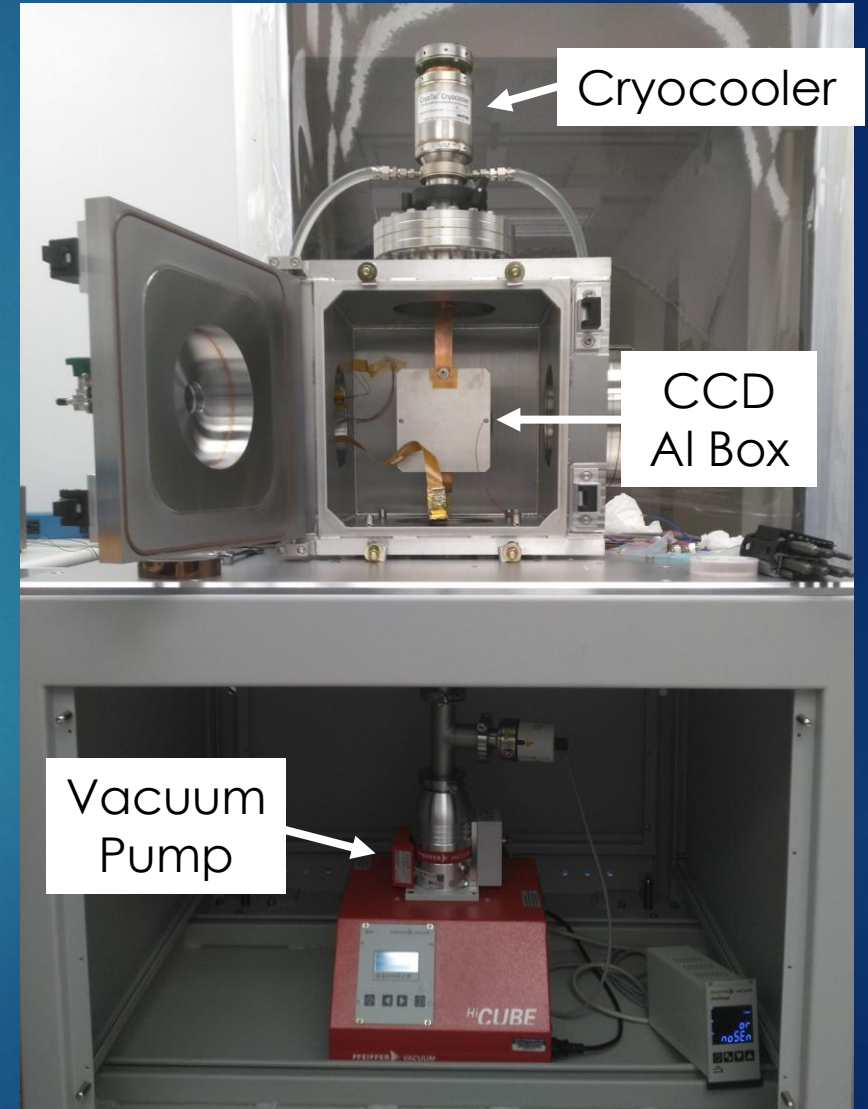
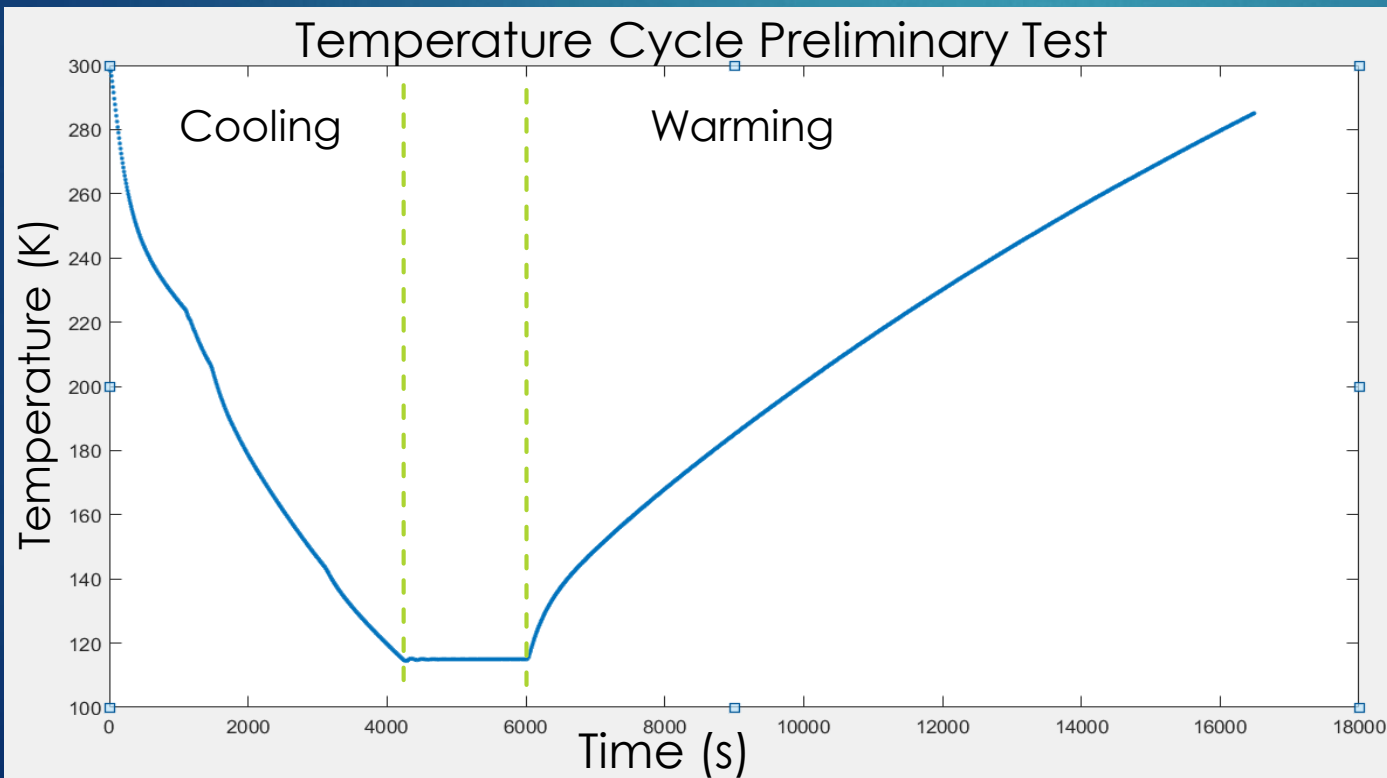
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# Summer Work: Commissioning a Testing Chamber

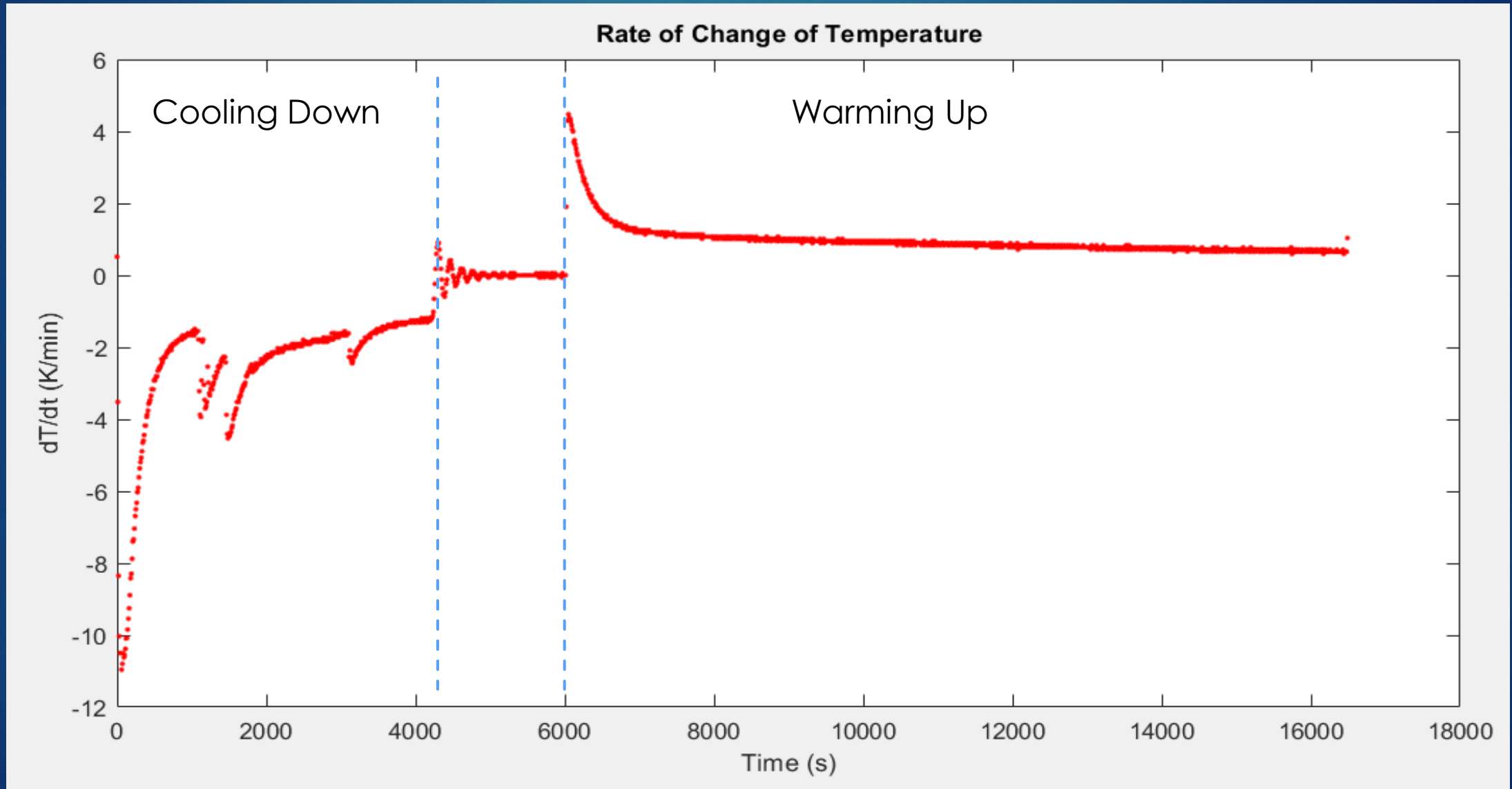
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- ▶ Setting up cryocooler in vacuum chamber



# Limiting Thermal Stress

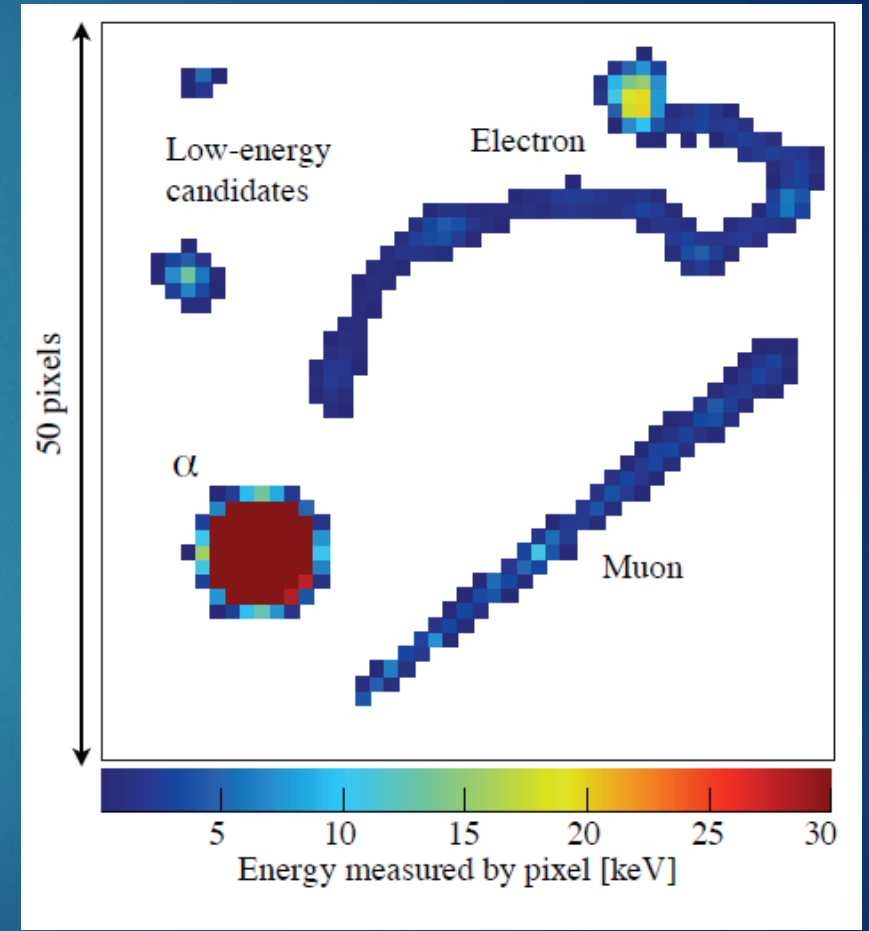
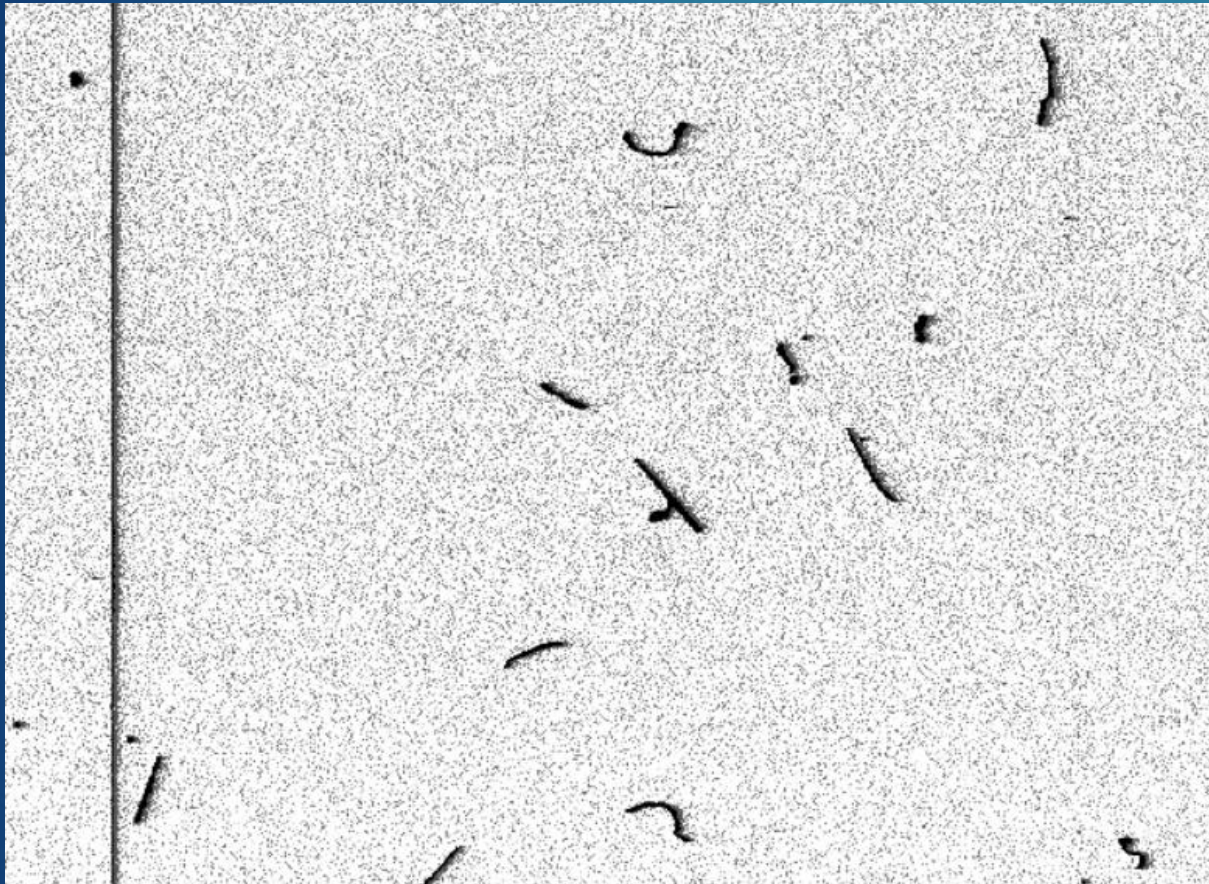
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# Tracks and Defects

1000p

800p



# Current Obstacle: Background Noise

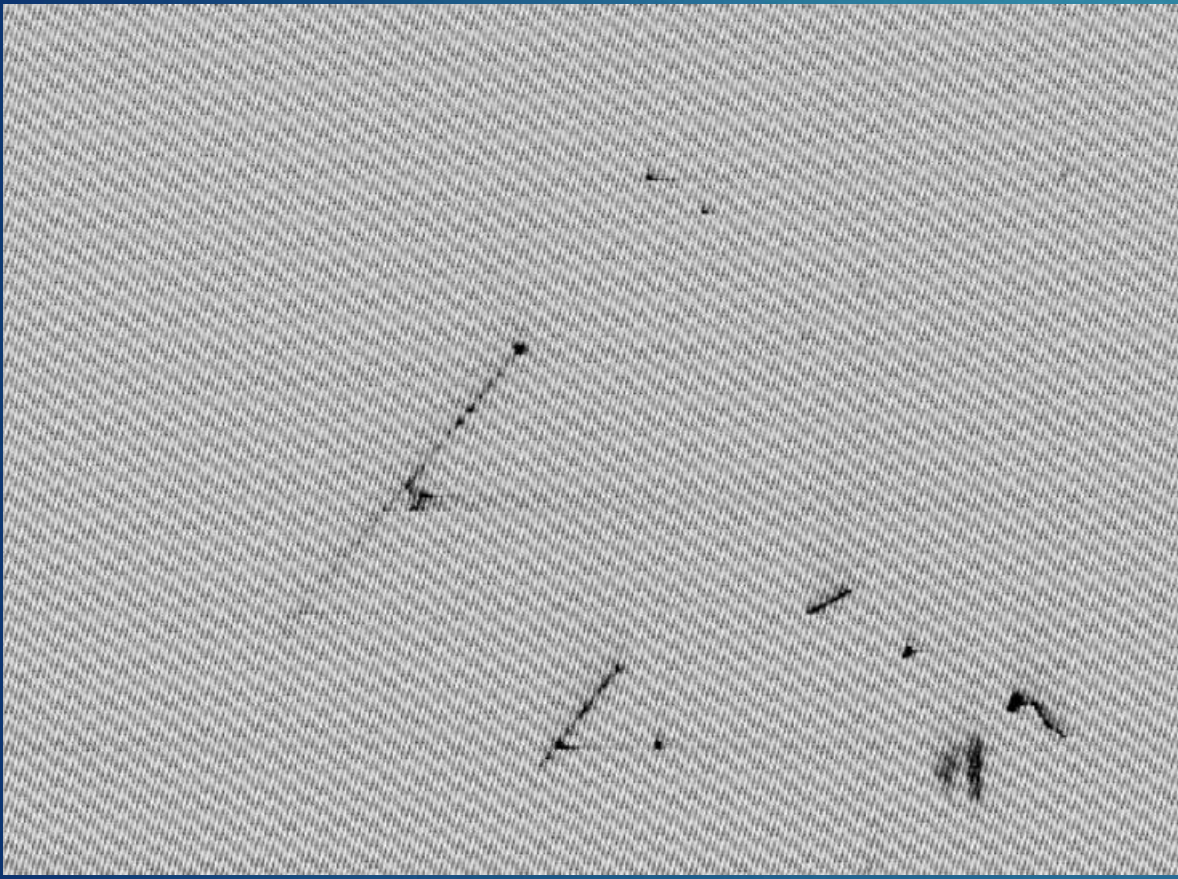


Image taken with cryocooler on

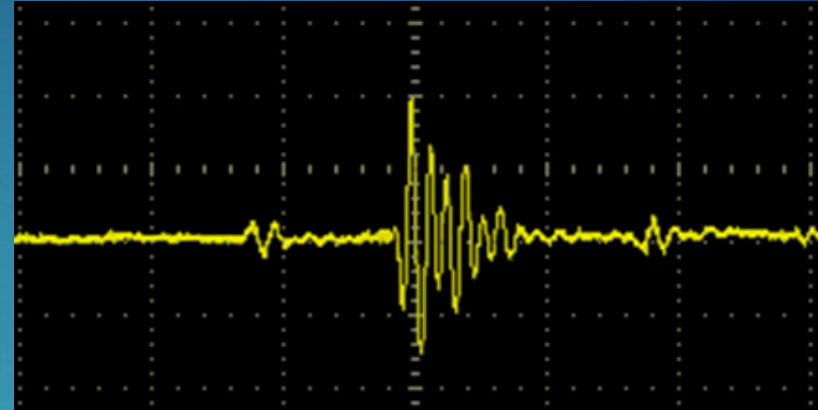


Image taken with cryocooler off

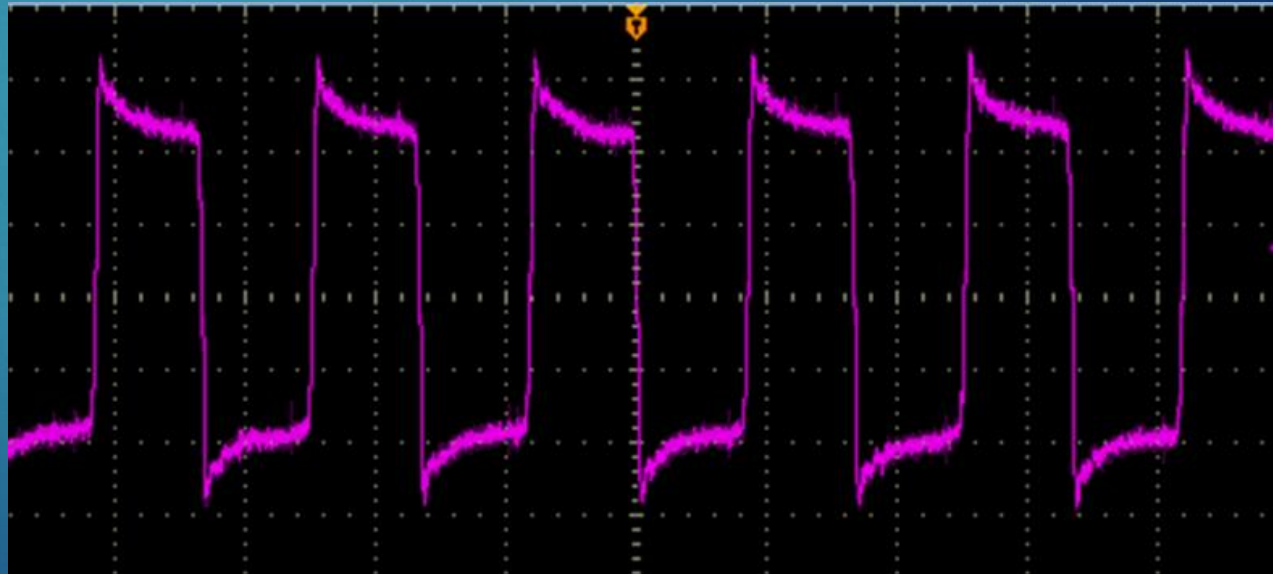
# Noise

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- ▶ 1  $\mu\text{s}$ , 25 mV wave packet bursts
- ▶ 28 kHz 15 mV square wave
- ▶ 1 MHz 8 mV sine wave
- ▶ 156 Hz 2.6 mV sine wave



1  $\mu\text{s}$  burst



28 kHz 'square' wave



# Noise – Sources

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- ▶ General Noise Level – Weak electrical connection between readout controller and chamber
- ▶ 1  $\mu$ s wave packet bursts – Switching 48V DC power supply
- ▶ 28 kHz waves – RF signal from cryocooler controller
- ▶ 1 MHz wave – Ground loop

# Mitigating Noise: Sequence of Attempts

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- ▶ Testing different grounding configurations
- ▶ Using different outlets for the CCD readout controller and cryocooler power supply
- ▶ Replacing switching power supply with linear power supply
- ▶ Electrically and vibrationally isolating CCD from cryocooler cold tip
- ▶ Adding grounding wire between CCD box and chamber

# Successes

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# Future Steps

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- ▶ Stable vacuum at desired pressure
  - ▶ Safe temperature control
  - ▶ Working readout system
- ▶ Further reduce noise
    - ▶ Design cryocooler controller
    - ▶ Construct frequency filter
  - ▶ Calibrate energy readings
    - ▶ Radioactive source
  - ▶ Develop next generation of CCDs

# Thank you

Alvaro Chavarria, Pitam Mitra, Alex Piers  
Gray Rybka, Deep Gupta, Cheryl McDaniel, Linda Vilett  
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# Image Sources

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- ▶ <https://phys.org/news/2011-12-dark.html>