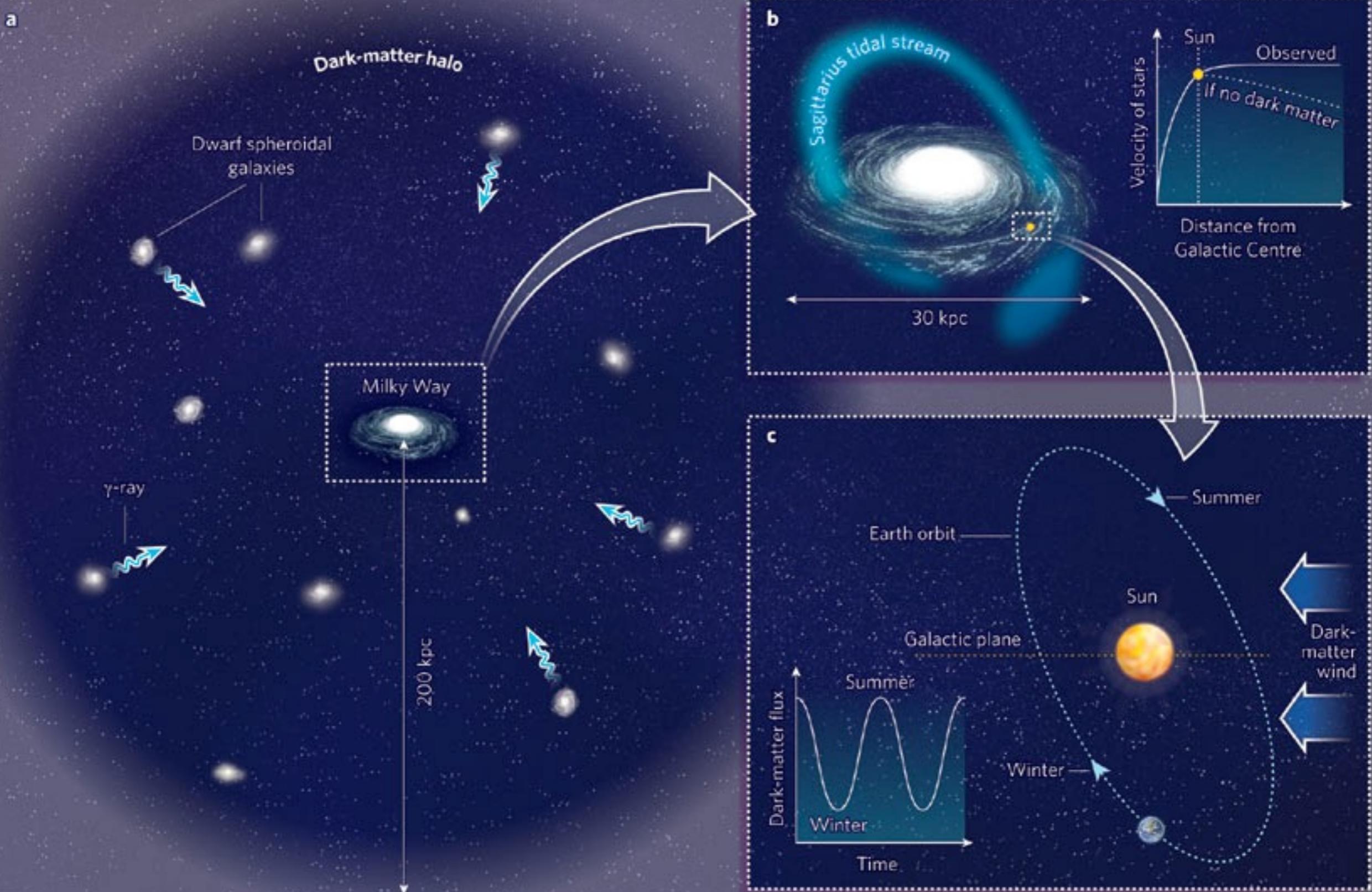


# DarkSide

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Giornate di Studio sul Piano Triennale INFN 2018-2020  
Cagliari 14 Ottobre 2017

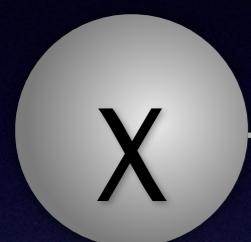


From Cosmology: Dark matter and dark energy  
 Robert Caldwell & Marc Kamionkowski  
 Nature 458, 587-589(2 April 2009)  
 doi:10.1038/458587a

# WIMP in the Milky Way

# WIMP direct detection

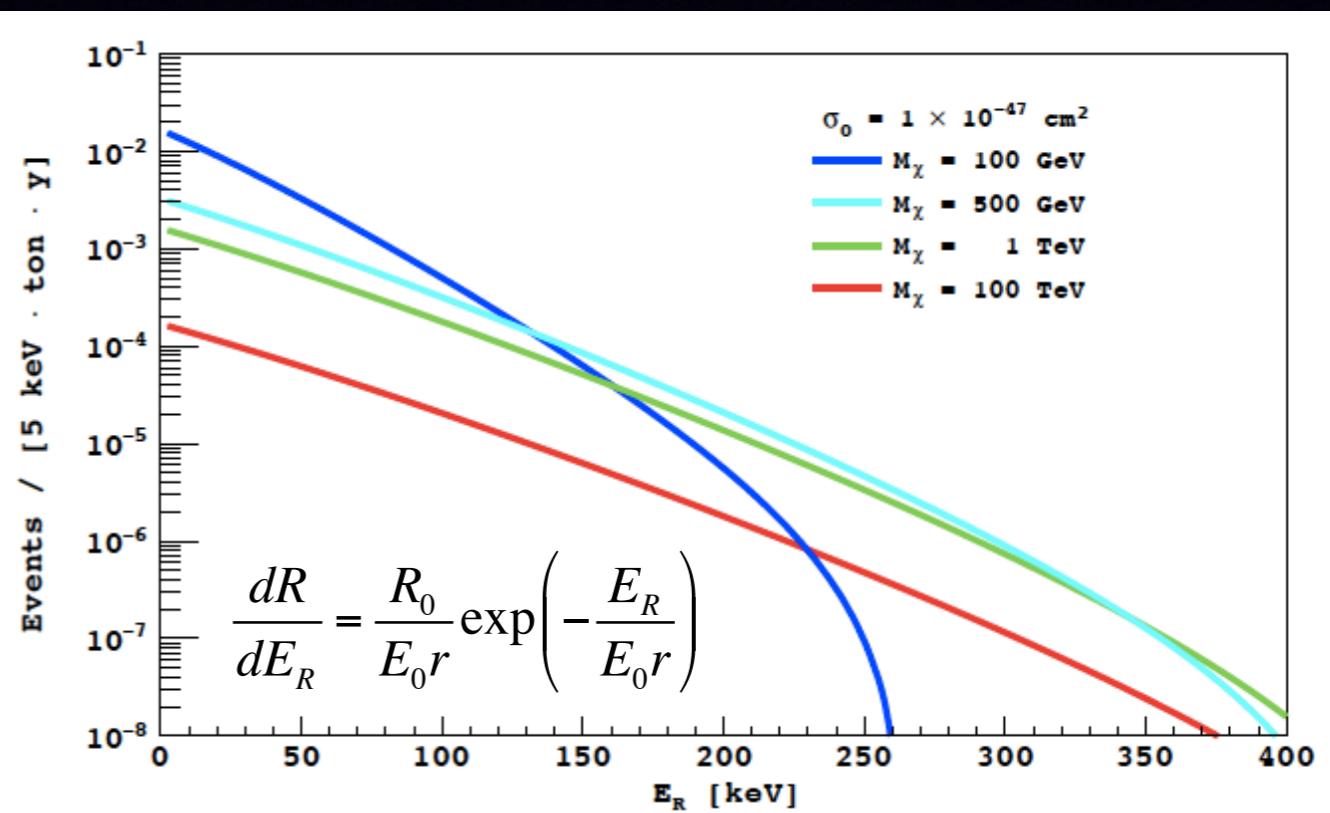
WIMP



$$E_R = \frac{q^2}{2m_N}$$

Nuclear recoil energy  
 $< O(100 \text{ keV})$

Recoil energy spectra



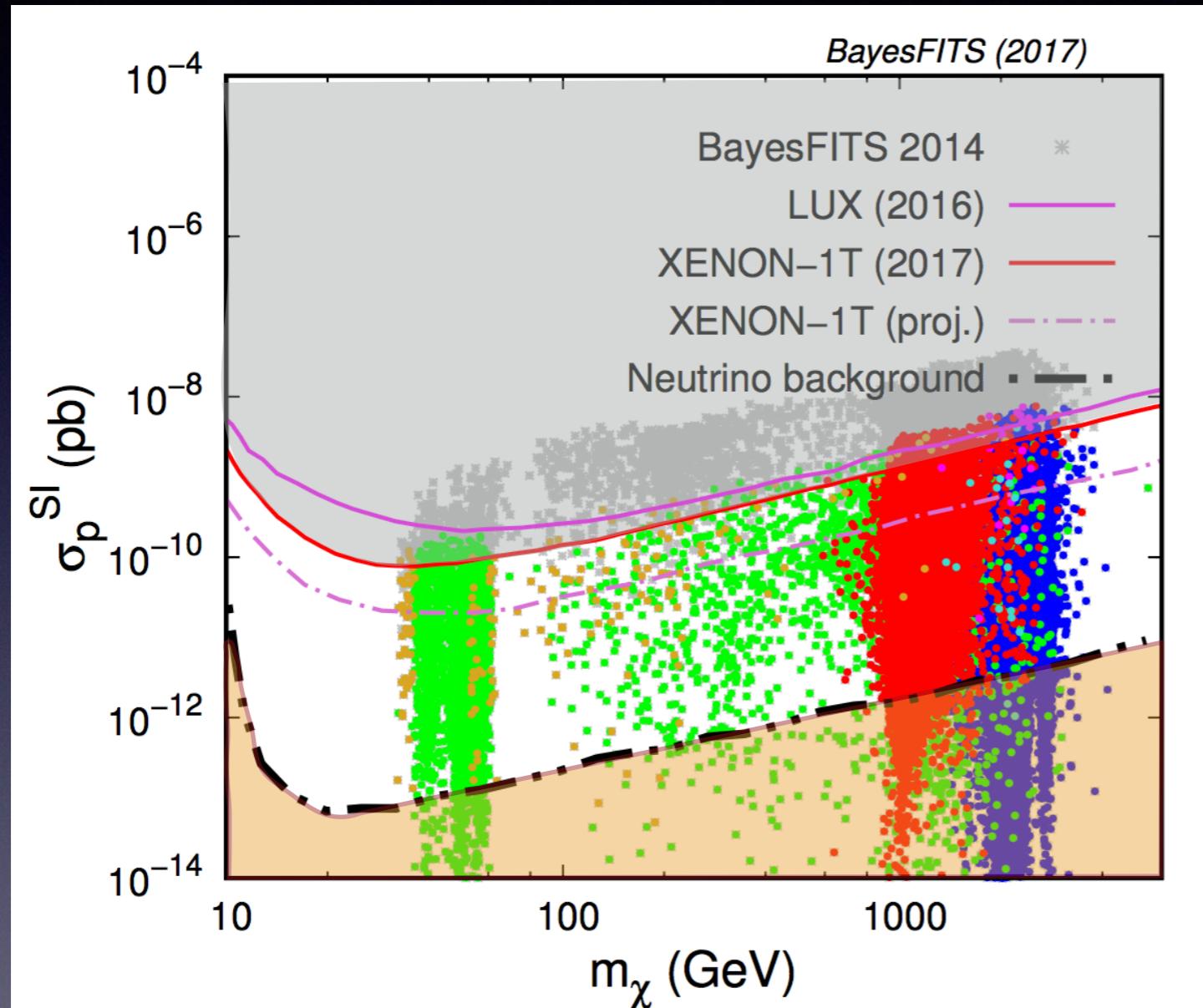
Recoil rate after integration over WIMP velocity distribution

$$R_0 \approx 4 \frac{\text{events}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{d}} \left[ \frac{\text{GeV}}{\text{A } m_\chi} \times \frac{\sigma_{\chi N}}{10^{-38} \text{cm}^2} \times \frac{\langle v \rangle}{220 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \times \frac{\rho_0}{0.3 \text{ GeV cm}^{-3}} \right]$$

Spin Independent Interaction:  $\chi$  scatters coherently off of the entire nucleus A  
 $\sigma \sim A^2 F^2 \sigma_0$  and  $F^2(q) < 1$

# WIMP Dark Matter

Leszek Roszkowski et al. arXiv:1707.06277v1



pMSSM predictions for different neutralino compositions

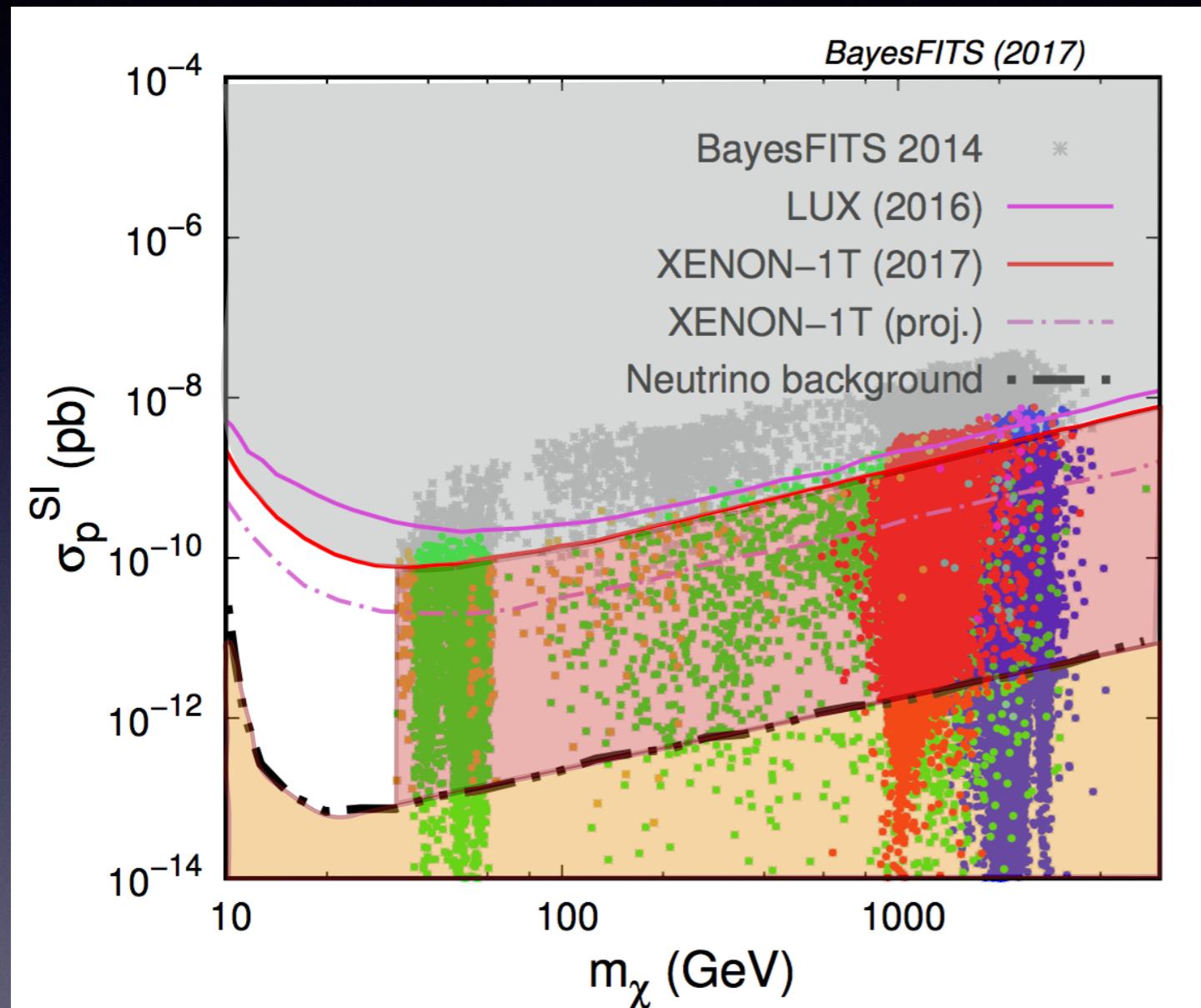
excluded region

neutrino floor

SUSY models predict high mass and low cross section WIMPs  
(even below the neutrino floor, i.e. where CENNS from solar and atmospheric neutrino becomes a background for DM)

# WIMP Dark Matter

Leszek Roszkowski et al. arXiv:1707.06277v1



pMSSM predictions for  
different neutralino compositions

excluded region

DarkSide  
program

neutrino floor

DarkSide program aimed at reaching the neutrino floor in  $\sim 10$  yr

# The DarkSide program at LNGS

A scalable technology for direct WIMP search:  
2-phase low background Argon TPC

DarkSide-10



technical prototype  
no DM goal

DarkSide-50



sensitivity  
 $10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$

DarkSide-20k



sensitivity  
 $10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

# Liquid Argon as DM detection medium

## Pro

- Favoured by form factor for high recoil energy “golden events”
- Dense and easy to purify
- High scintillation yield  $\sim 40 \text{ } \gamma/\text{keV}$
- High ionisation yield ( $W \sim 20 \text{ eV}$ )
- Very powerful rejection capability for electron recoil background

## Contra

- Intrinsic  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  radioactivity (1 Bq/kg) in atmospheric Ar (AAr) is the primary background for argon-based detectors
- Less dense than Xe
- Lower sensitivity at low mass WIMP

# DarkSide design: how to defeat background

## ► Identification:

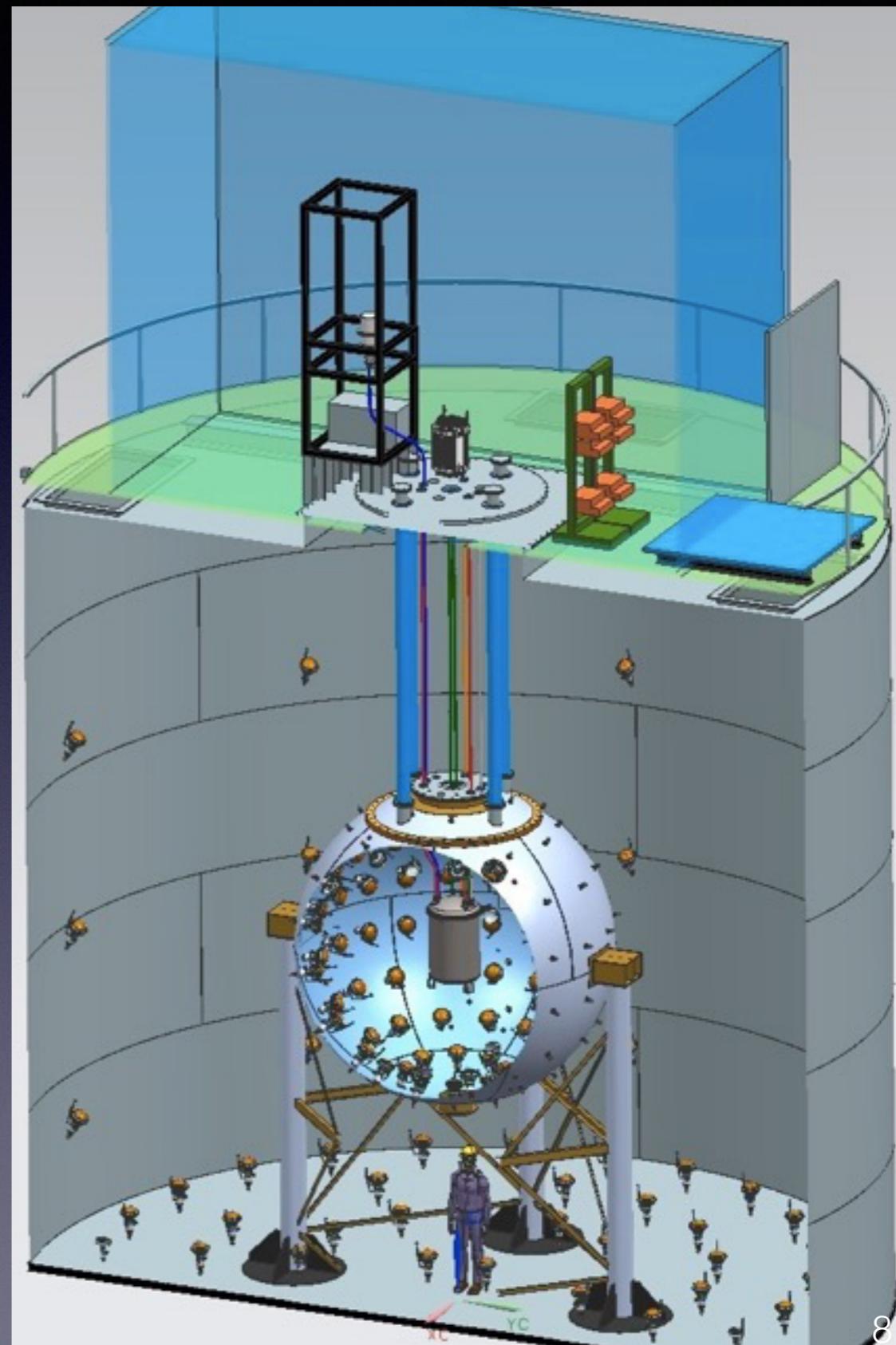
- ER/NR discrimination using PSD
- ER/NR discrimination via S2/S1
- 3D reconstruction of interactions  
(rejects  $\gamma$  and surface bkgs)

## ► Passive suppression:

- Isotopically depleted Argon
- Low radioactive materials
- Low radioactive light-detectors

## ► Active shielding:

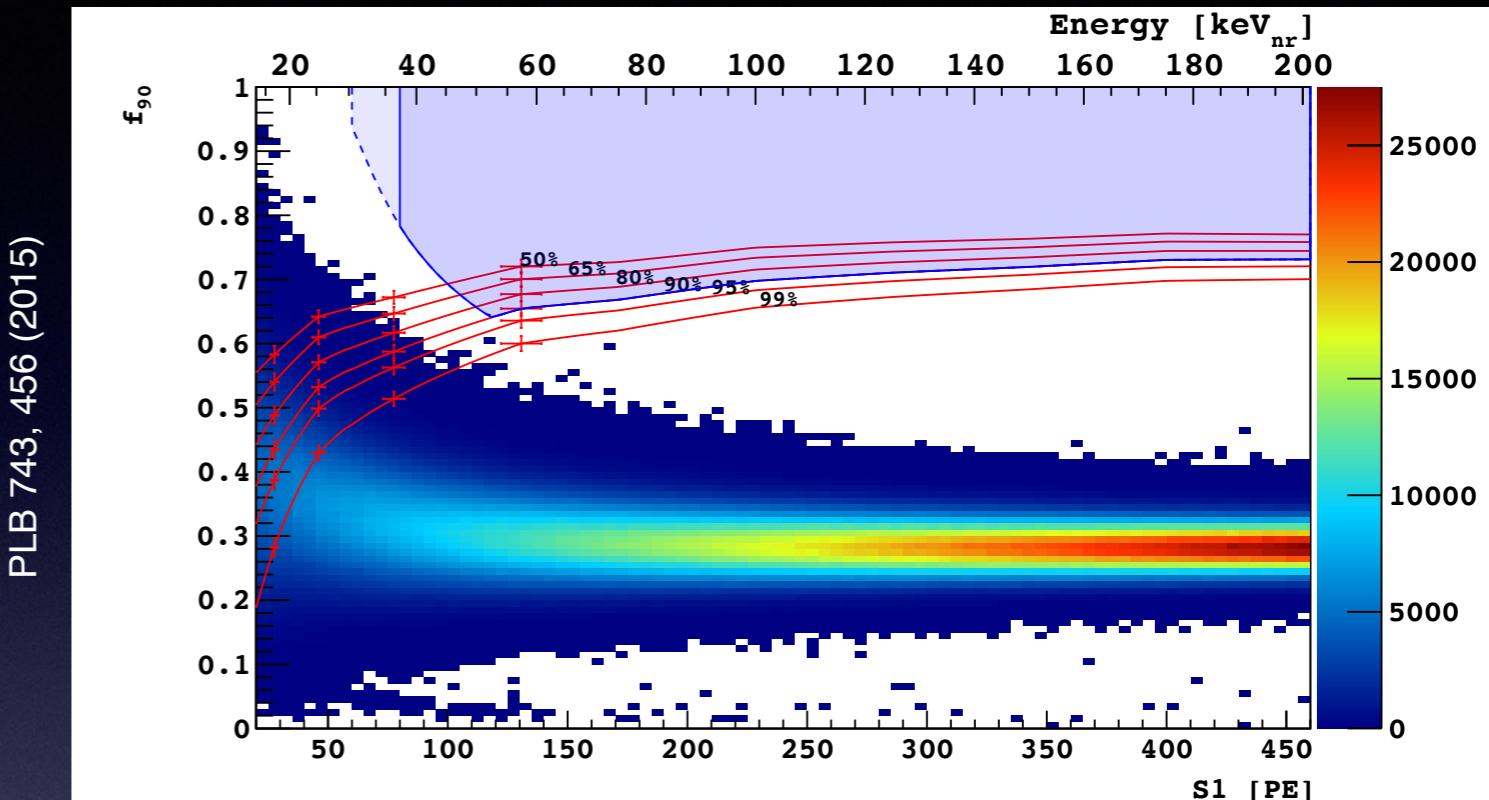
- Neutron Veto (Liquid Scintillator)
- Muon Veto (Water Cherenkov Detector)



# DarkSide-50

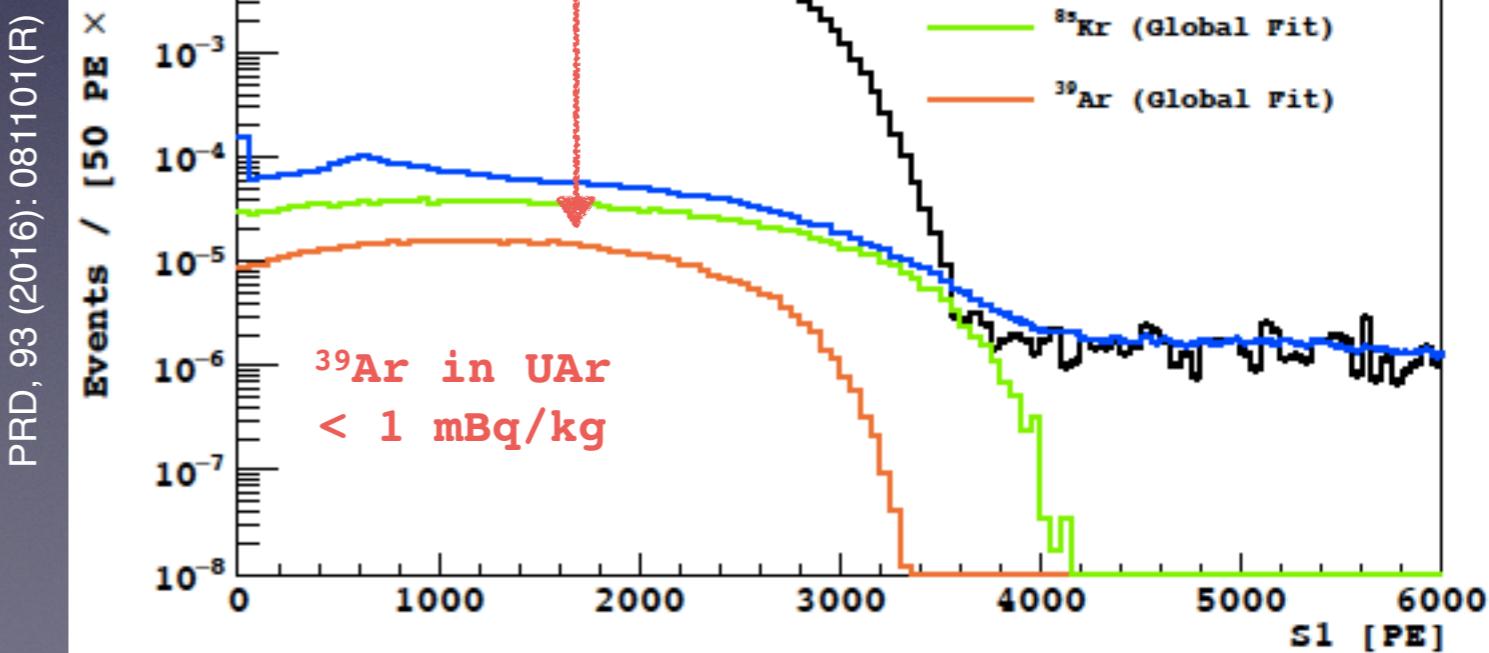
- **ER/NR Discrimination**

- PSD vs. S1 for 1422 kg d AAr exposure
- $1.5 \times 10^7$  ER events from  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  activity in AAr and Zero NR events
- Background-free UAr exposure: 5.5 ton yr



- **Suppression: AAr Vs UAr**

- Underground argon (UAr): 150 kg successfully extracted from a CO<sub>2</sub> well in Colorado
- $^{39}\text{Ar}$  depletion factor >1400



# Scaling up towards the neutrino floor: next stage world Argon program

LAr high discrimination power + depleted argon allow for the several hundreds ton yr background-free exposures needed to reach the neutrino floor

- DarkSide
- DEAP-3600
- miniCLEAN
- ArDM

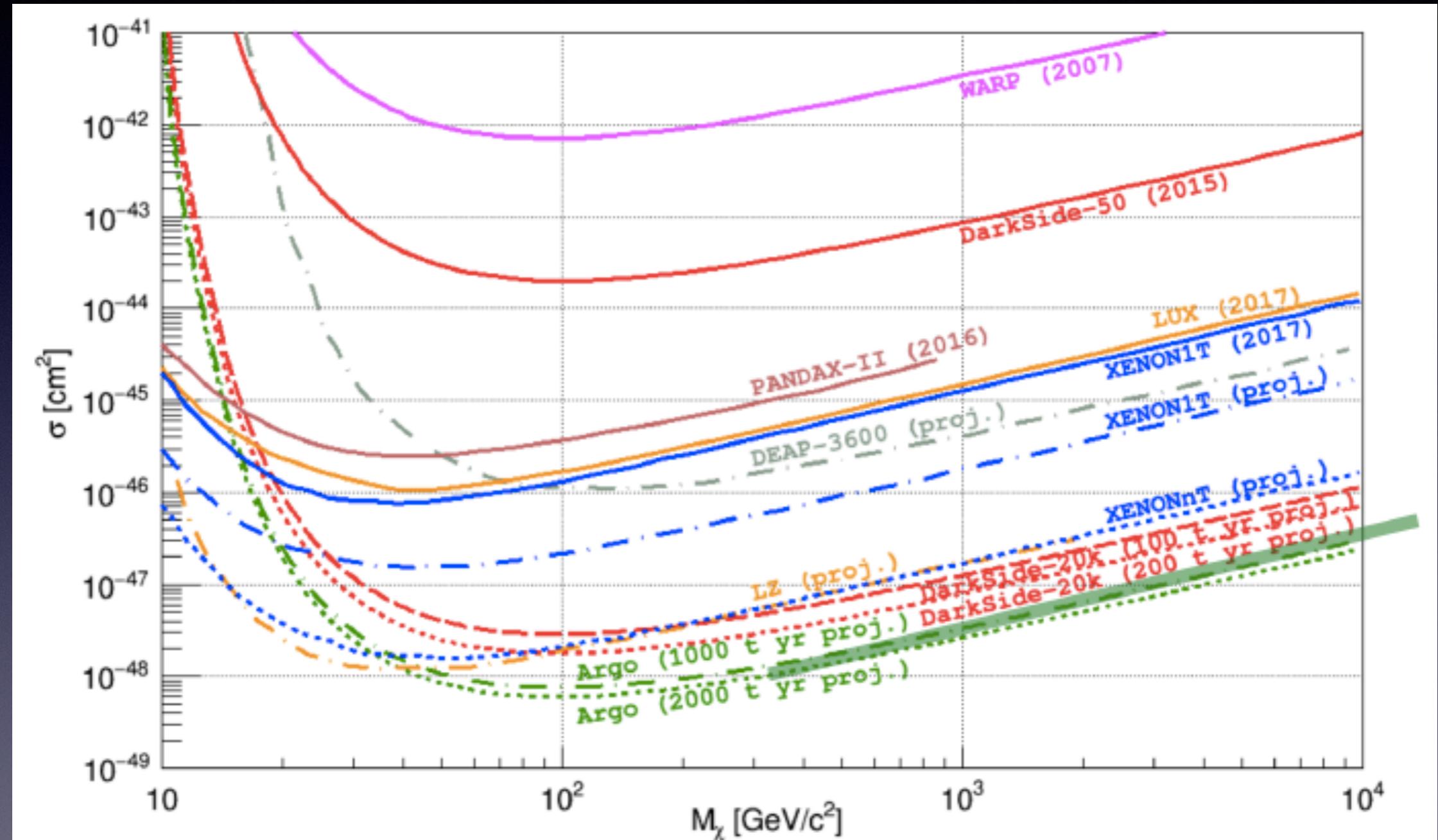


DarkSide-20k → multi 100 ton

➡ joint collaboration for a coordinated global argon dark matter program

- 68 Institutes
- 350 Researchers
- 12 Countries: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Greece, Italy, UK, Poland, Romania, Spain, Swiss, USA
- Still growing

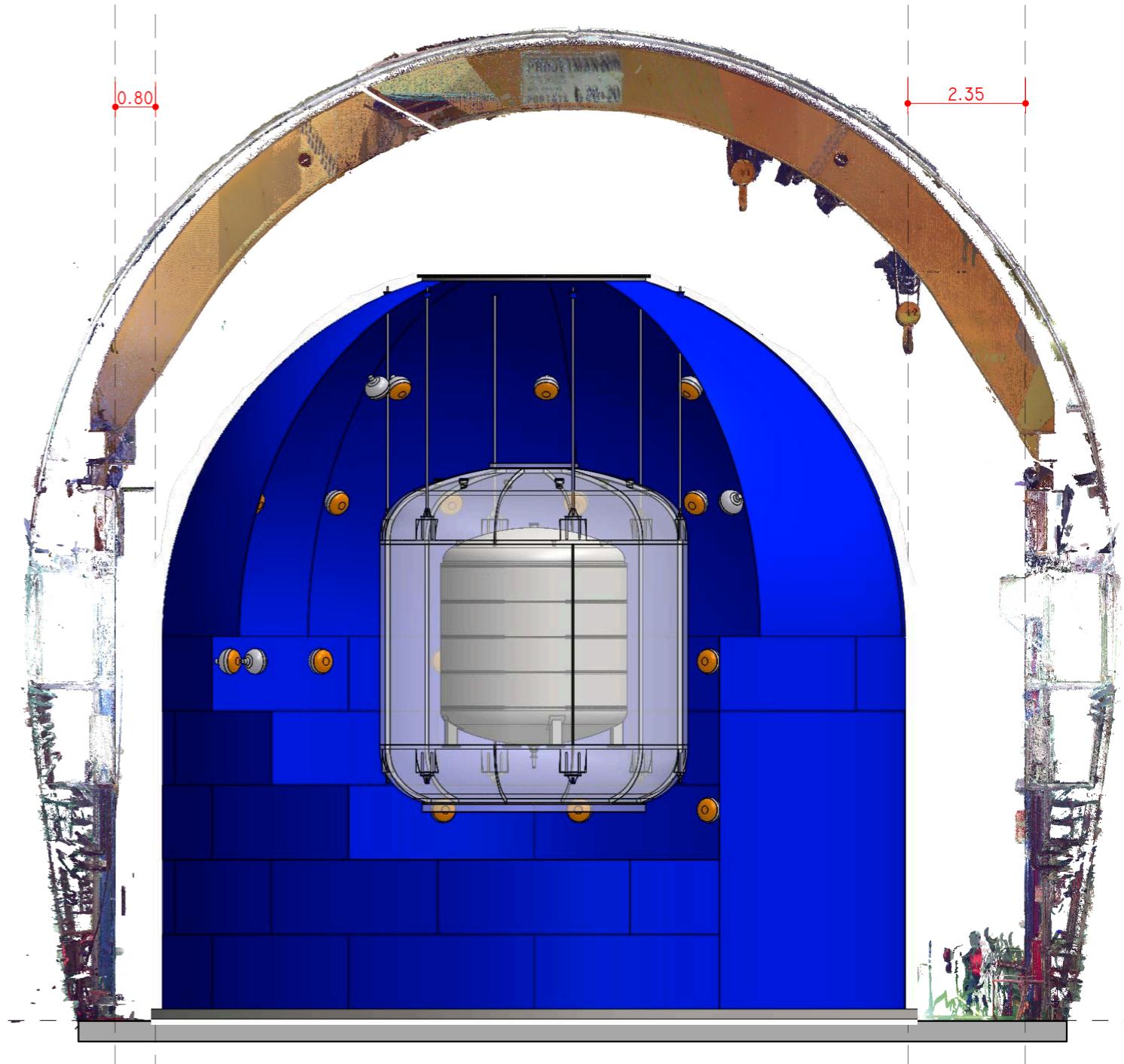
# DarkSide-20k sensitivity



Sensitivity saturates at very large exposures ( $>2000\text{ t yr}$ ) due to CENNS from atmospheric neutrinos

# DarkSide-20k

- 30 ton total, 20 ton fiducial, dual phase TPC, underground argon
- inside a liquid scintillator active neutron veto
- inside a 15m diameter 16m tall water tank, as active muon veto
- 15m<sup>2</sup> SiPM sensors (radiopure, increased LY, essential to keep PSD threshold low)
- Scalable design for application to larger scale detector
- Start of operation in 2021



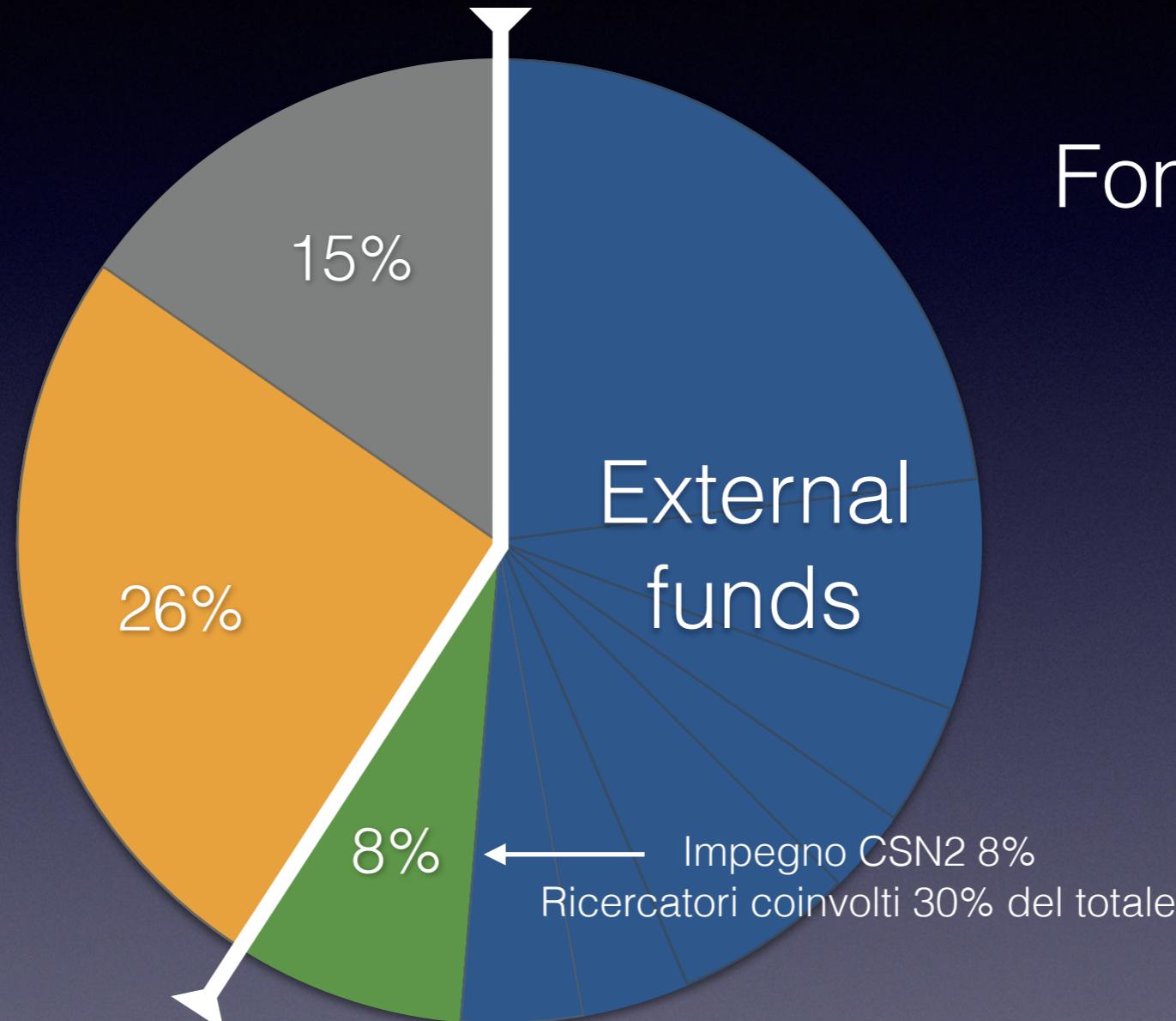
**100 ton yr background-free exposure**

# DarkSide-20k

## Impegno finanziario ~ 65M€

Fondi richiesti

Fondi allocati



- CIPE RA
- ARIA Premiale
- URANIA LNGS
- To be covered

- Masterplan RA
- FISR ARIA
- INFN CSN2

- RAS legge 7
- URANIA premiale
- Other International partners

# Two key technologies

Research & Innovation projects stemming from DarkSide

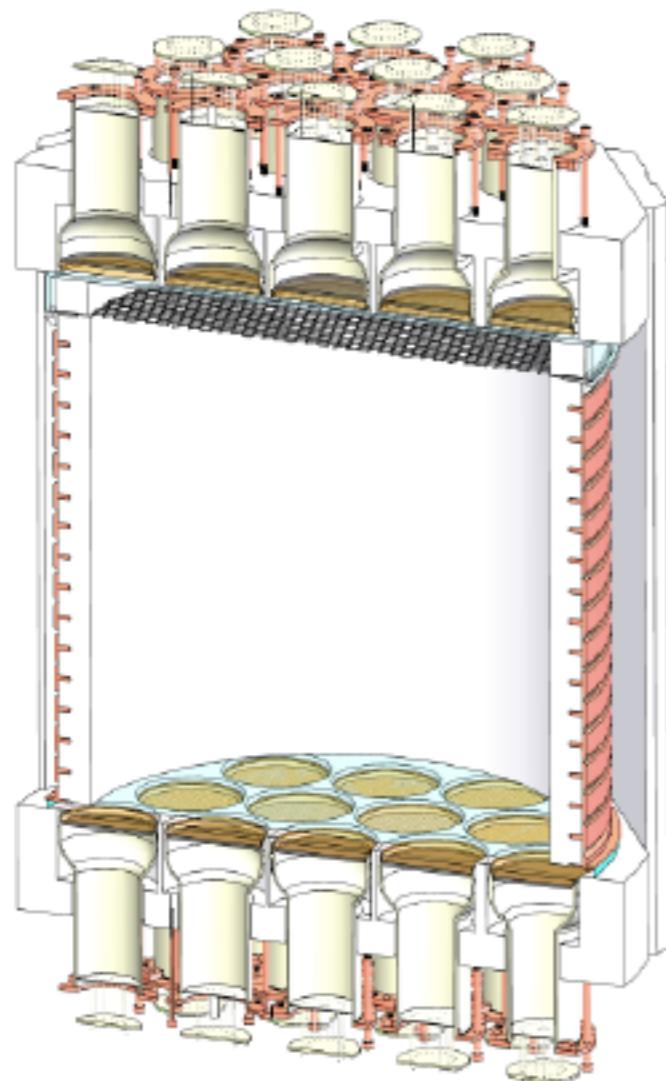
- Cryogenic SiPMs
  - **DarkSide-20k @ Abruzzo** funded by FSC 2014-2020 Programma RESTART 2016 (15M€), Masterplan (5M€)
- Liquid argon target depleted in the radioactive  $^{39}\text{Ar}$ 
  - **URANIA** extraction plant funded by Progetto Premiale FOE 2013 (2.8M€)
  - **ARIA** Seruci-I funded by Regione Autonoma della Sardegna (2.7M€), Progetto Premiale FOE 2015 (1.7M€), FISR 2017 (4M€)

Total external funds > 30M€



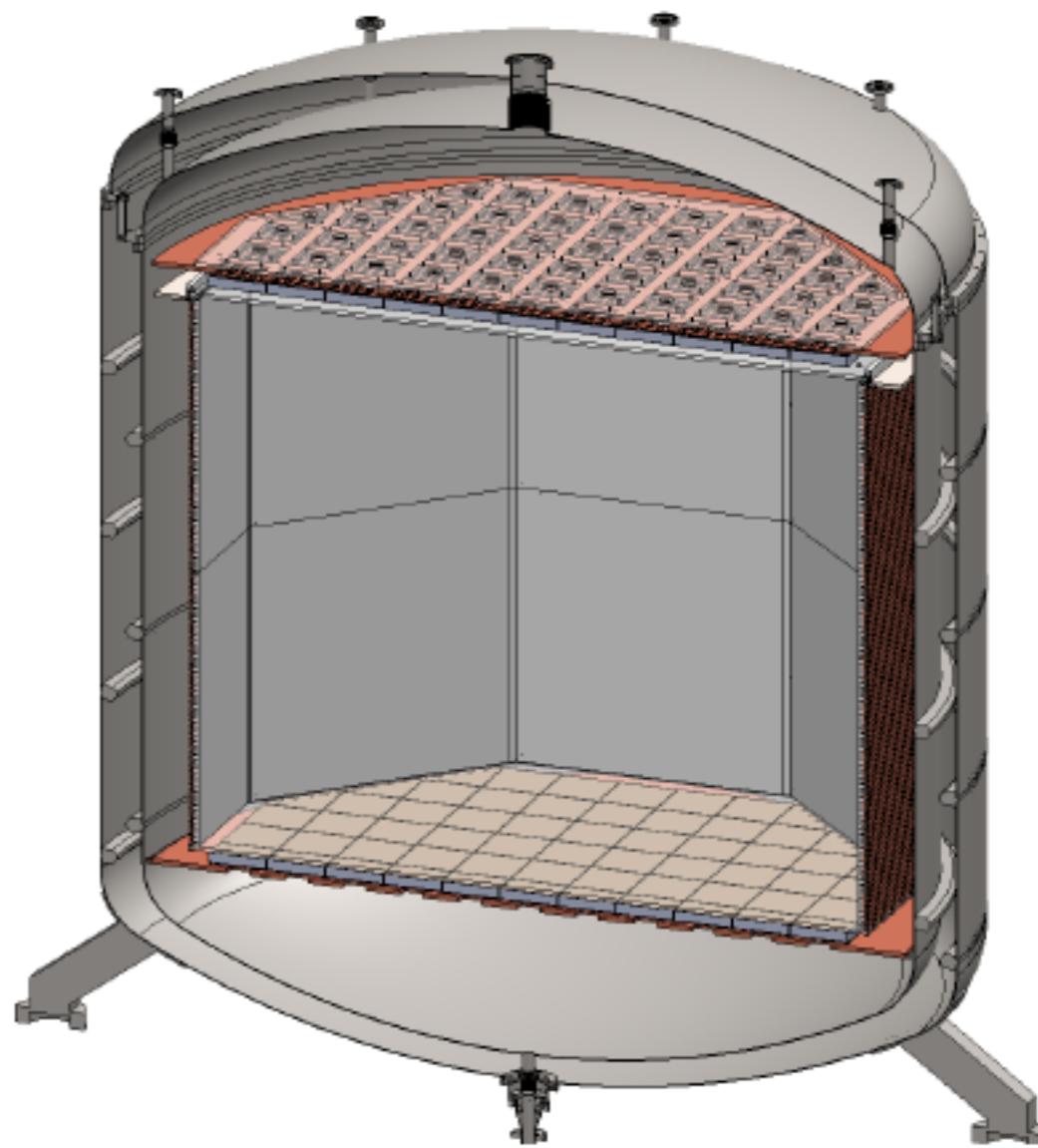
# From DarkSide-50 to DarkSide-20k

**38 3" PMTs**



← ~35 cm →

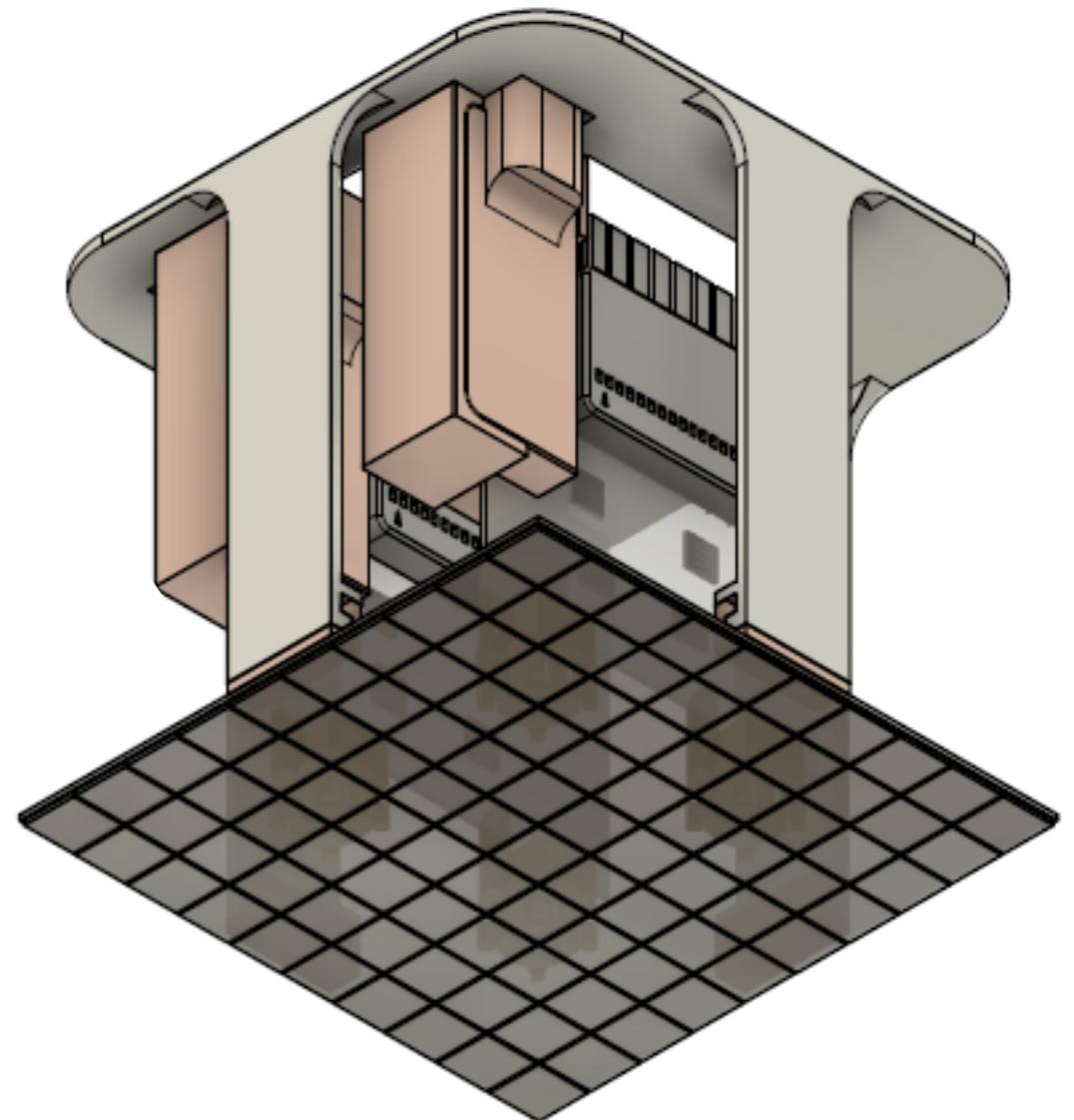
**13 m<sup>2</sup> of SiPMs**



← ~290 cm →

# Why transition from PMTs to SiPMs?

- Higher photo-detection efficiency
- Better single photon resolution
- Lower background
- Lower cost
- High dark rate
- Small area → large number of preamps/cables/feedthroughs
- High capacitance per unit area



# Requirements for DS-20k photodetector modules

## pulse shape discrimination



- Detection efficiency > 40%
- Timing resolution < O(10) ns
- Dark rate + noise trigger rate < 0.1 Hz/mm<sup>2</sup>



**SNR > 7**

## practical constraints

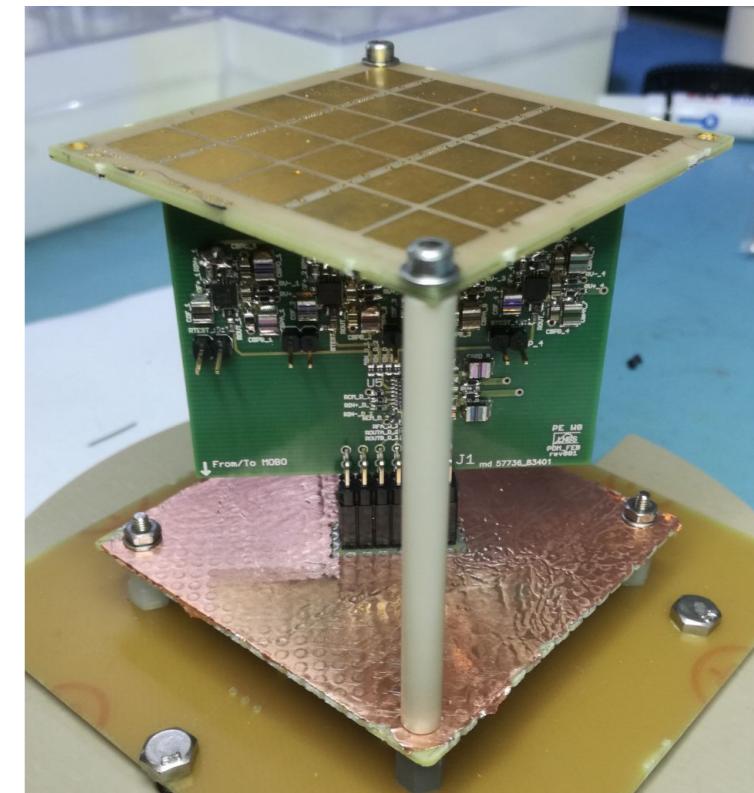
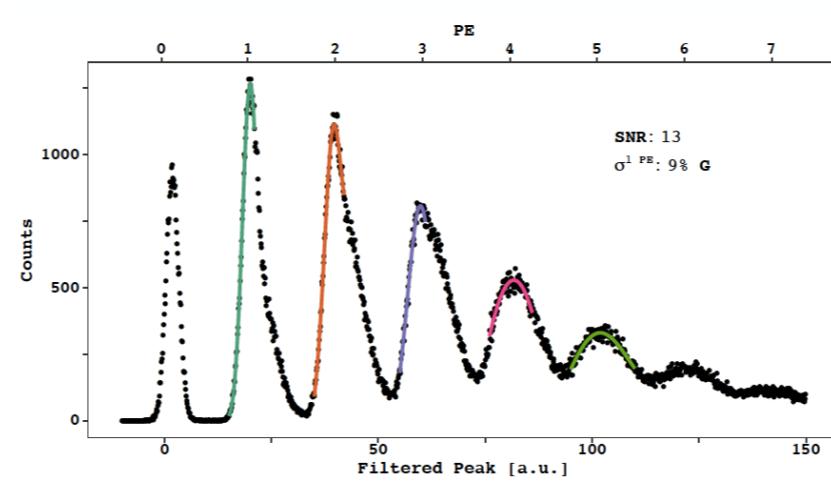
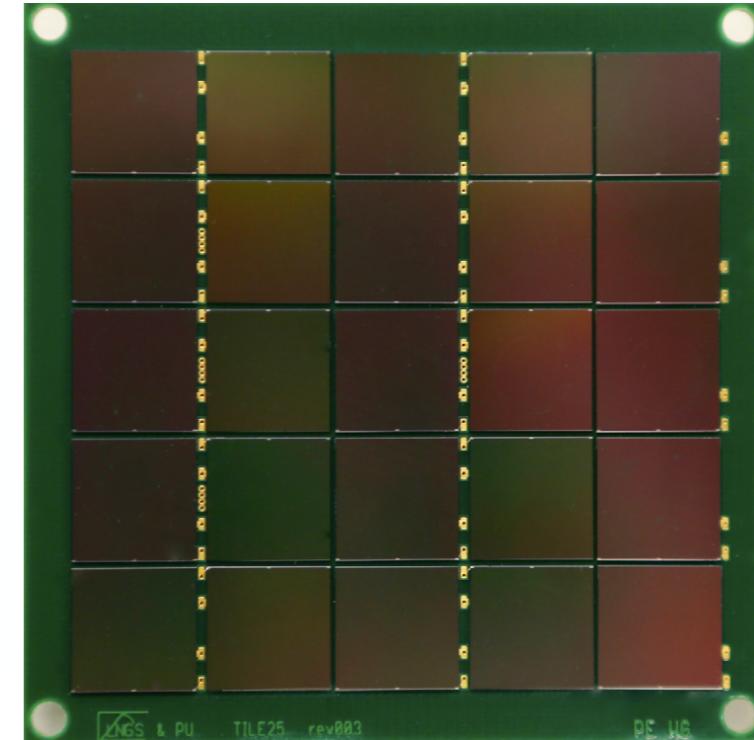
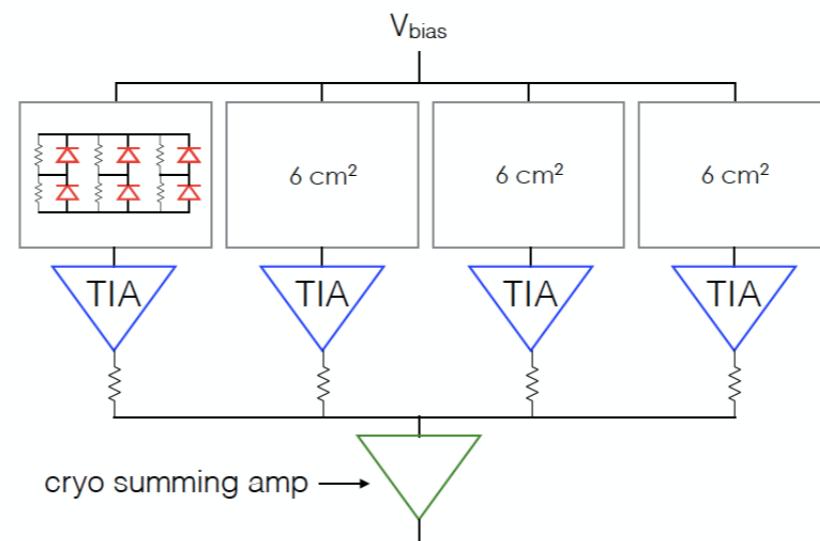


- Operation at 87 K
- 5 x 5 cm<sup>2</sup> area per channel
- Power dissipation < 250 mW

All requirements met and surpassed

# 24 cm<sup>2</sup> single-channel detector

- R&D phase concluded, with some minor steps to be finalized
- From prototype to production - ongoing work
  - FBK NUV-HD-LF SiPMs with optimized form factor and performance improvement
  - Low-background packaging R&D
- DarkSide-20k @ Abruzzo
  - SiPM large scale production in INFN selected foundry
  - Dedicated packaging facility at LNGS:



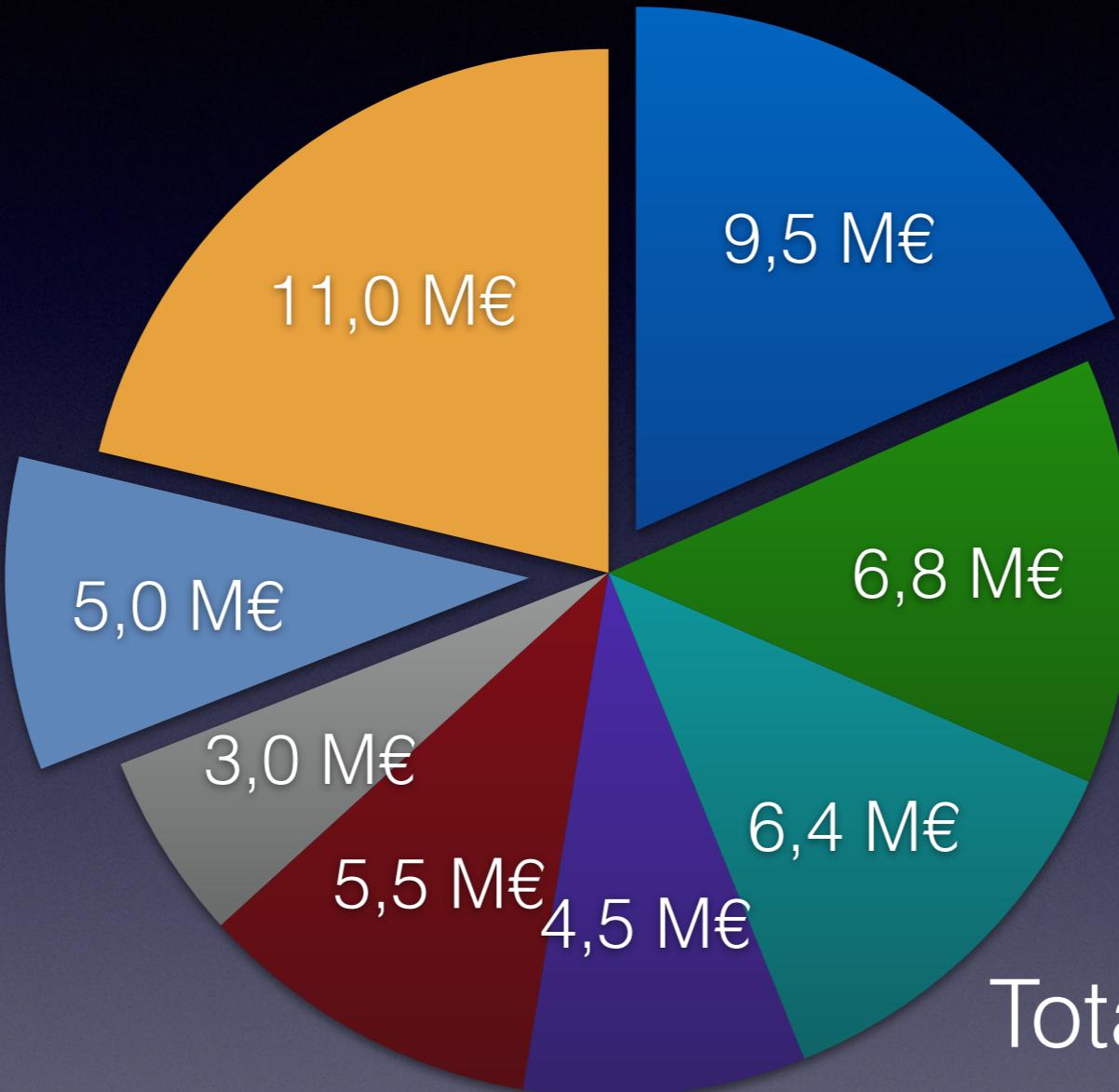
# Nuova Officina Assergi

Un hub tecnologico interno a LNGS e aperto al territorio  
► **Infrastruttura industriale e di ricerca**

- NOA: Facility di assemblaggio e test di fotorivelatori
- Screening di Materiali
- Microelettronica e Packaging
- Laboratorio di Elettronica Criogenica
- Servizio di Meccanica Avanzata



# DarkSide-20k @ Abruzzo



Totale progetto 52M€  
15M€ già allocati

- NOA
- Strutture sala C
- Argon 3Dpi
- Alta formazione

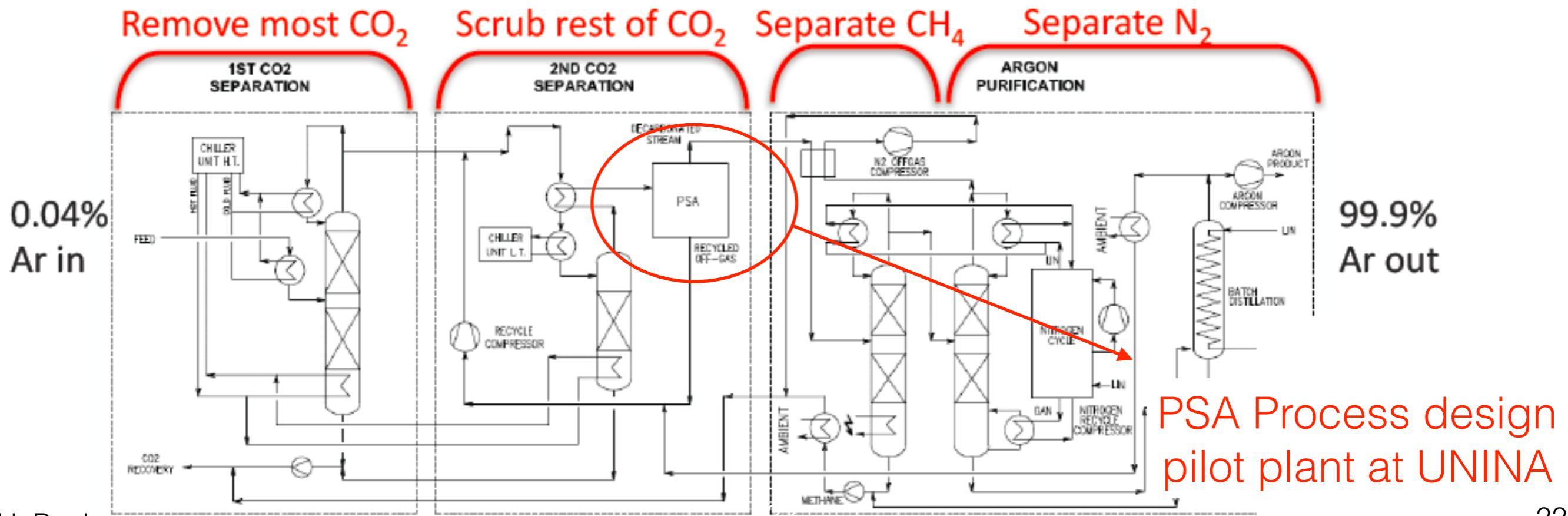
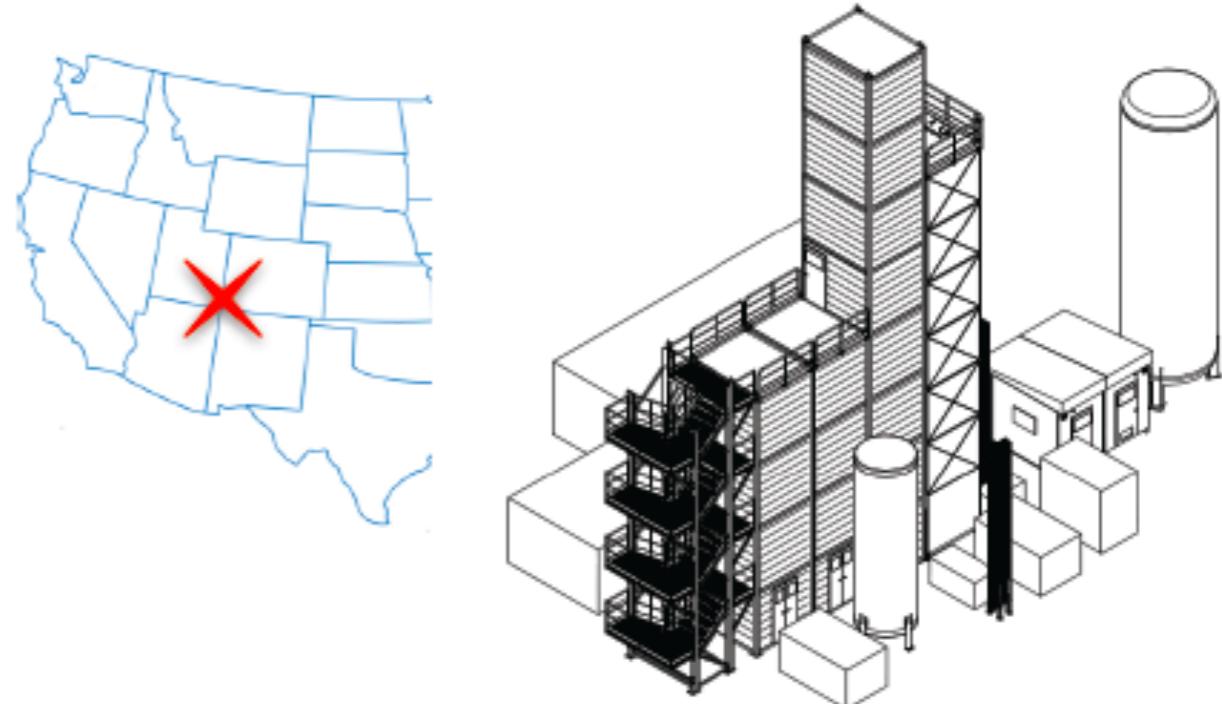
- Fotosensori
- Lab diffuso tecniche speciali
- Scintillatore sicuro
- Potenziamento LNGS specifico per DS20k

# Argon



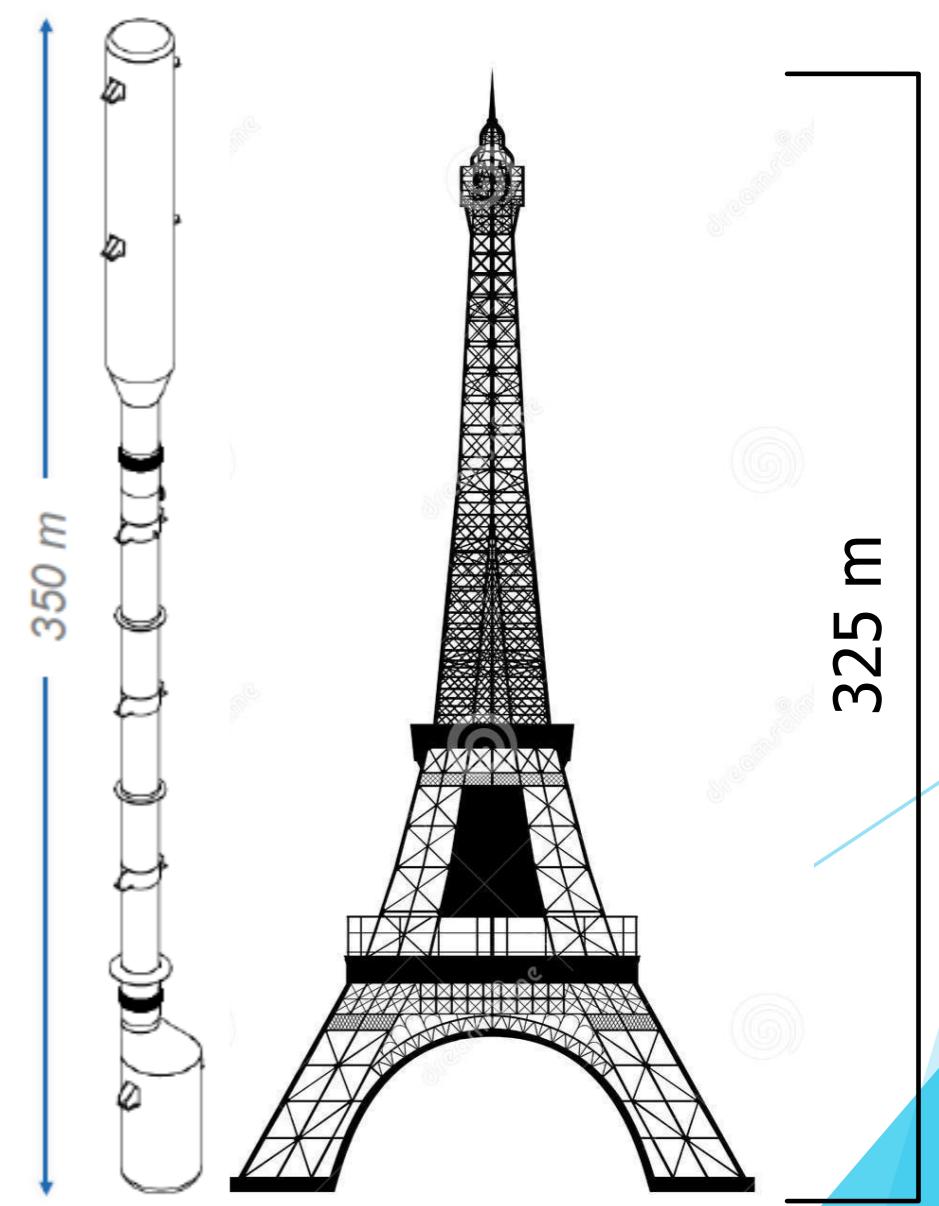
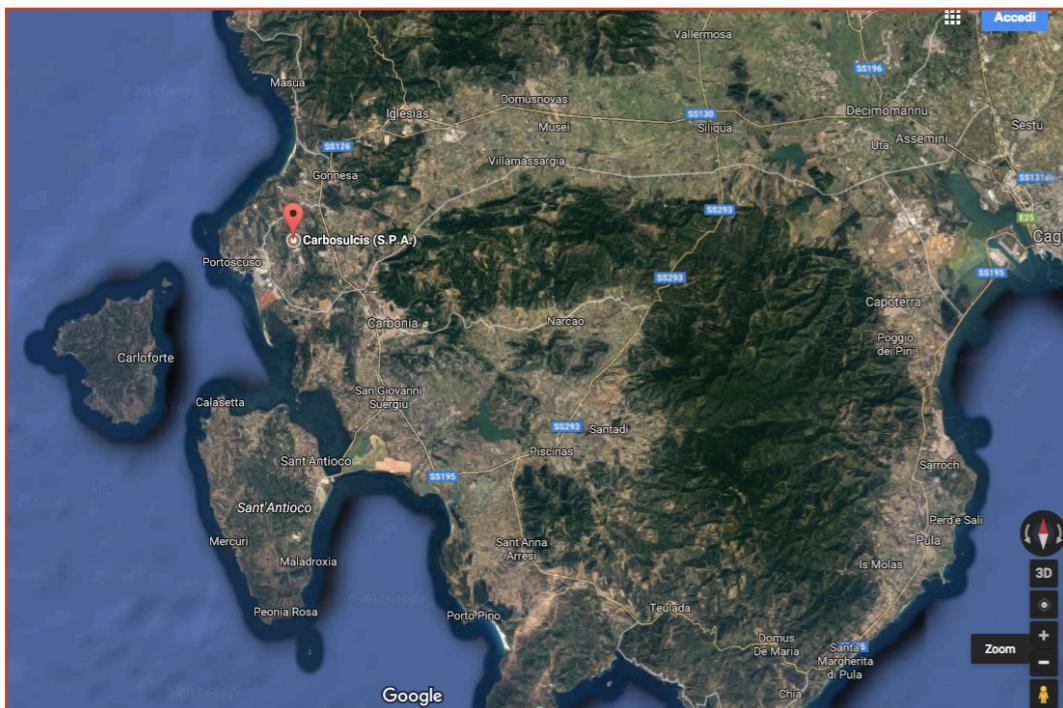
# DS-20k UAr target: URANIA

- Extracts argon from CO<sub>2</sub>
- Doe Canyon Kinder Morgan Facility, Cortez, CO, USA
- Same source as DarkSide-50 target
- Production:
  - 100 kg/day
  - 99.9% pure



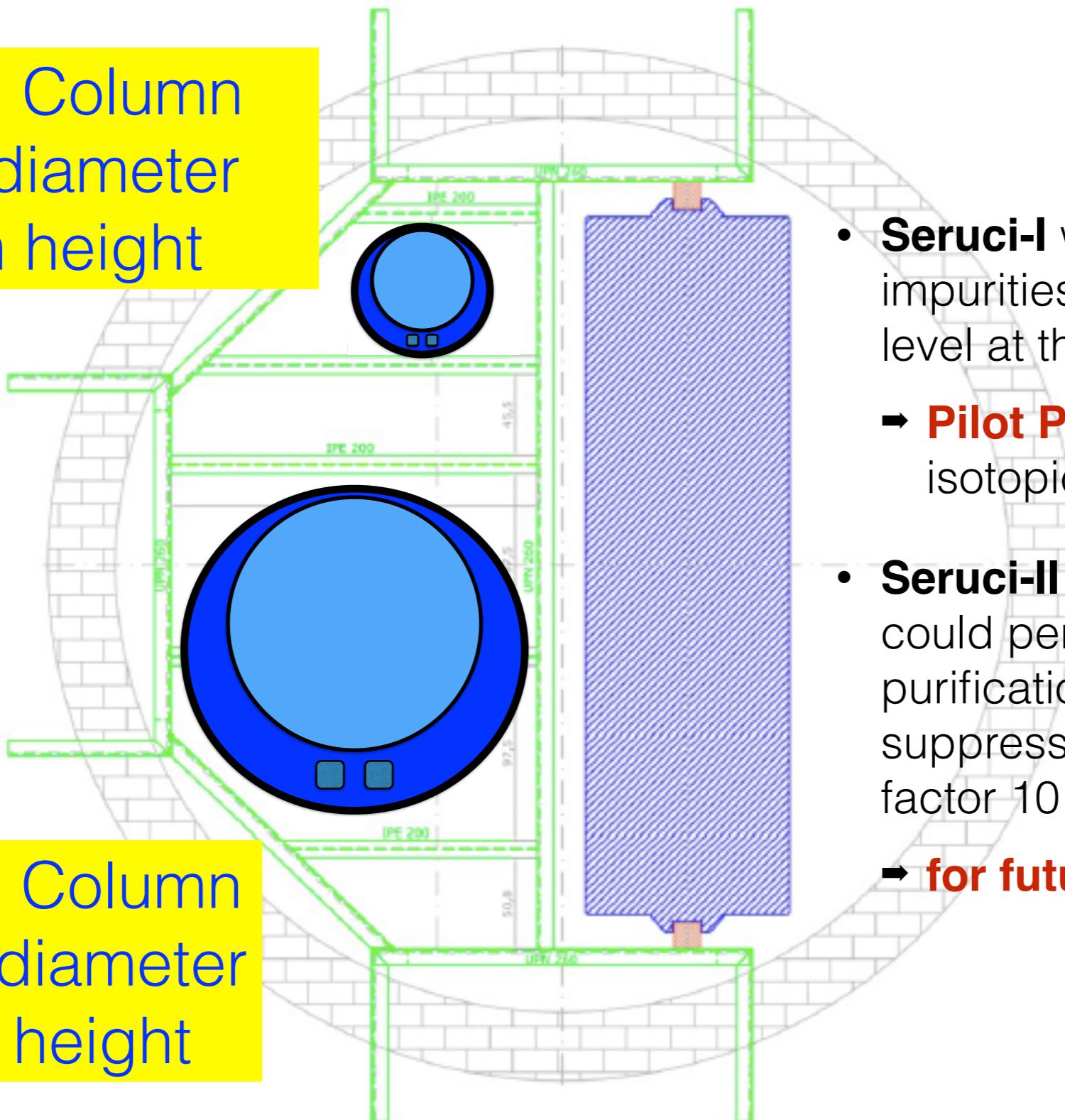
# DS-20k UAr target: ARIA

- 350 m distillation column
- Capable of isotope separation through distillation
  - Noble gas isotopes have different vapour pressure (i.e. non zero relative volatilities)
- Final argon purification for DarkSide-20k
- Can further deplete UAr of  $^{39}\text{Ar}$
- Located in coal mine shaft in Sardinia



# ARIA Seruci Plants

Seruci I Column  
30 cm diameter  
350 m height



Seruci II Column  
150 cm diameter  
350 m height

- **Seruci-I** will remove chemical impurities in UAr to 0.25-1ppm level at the rate of 1 ton/day
  - **Pilot Plant** to demonstrate isotopic separation feasibility
- **Seruci-II** (yet to be funded) could perform a step of isotopic purification for UAr further suppressing the  $^{39}\text{Ar}$  content of a factor 10 per pass (150 kg/day)
  - **for future DM projects**

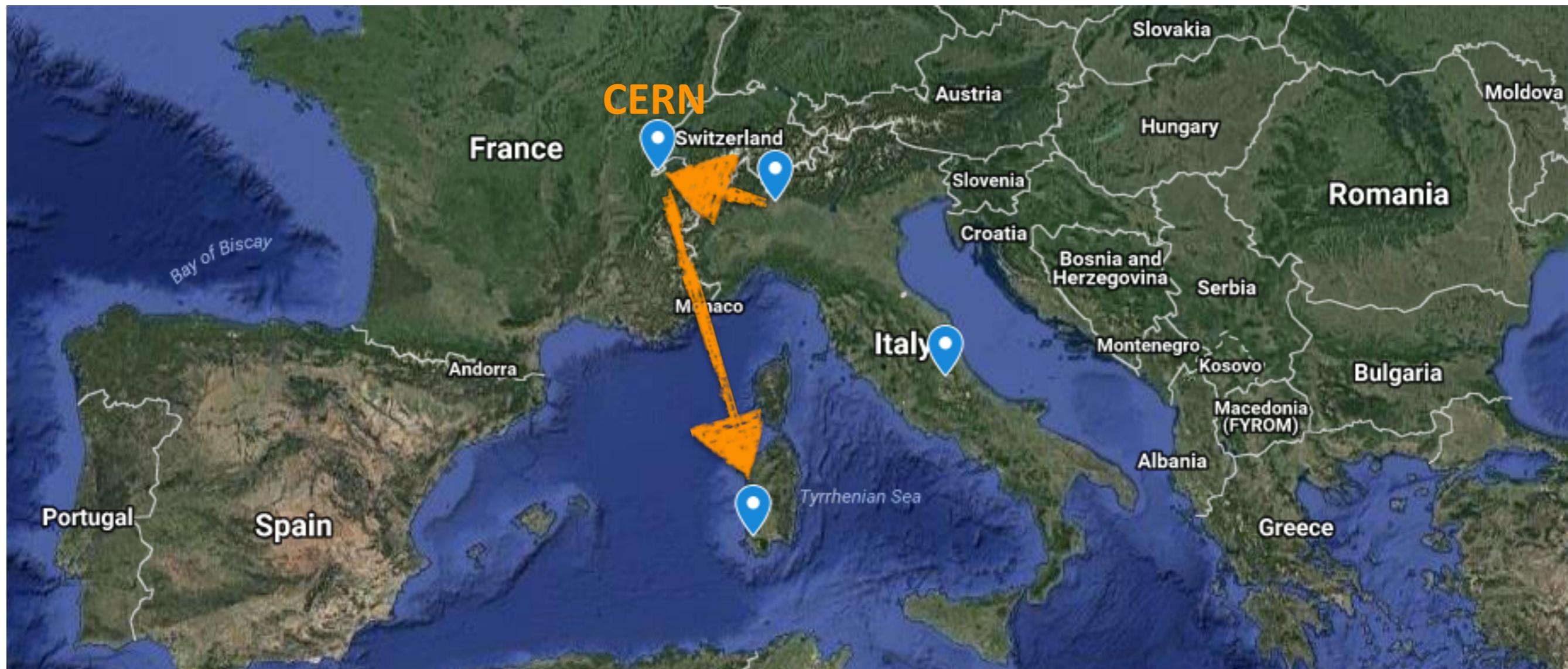






# Production and Leak Test

**Polaris** (Misinto), **CERN** (Ginevra), **Seruci** (Sardegna) .



**Polaris**: Production site, individual parts Leak check test and the SI installation;

**CERN**: Global leak check test of the fully assembled modules;

**Sardegna**: Final destination: Seruci-0 & 1 installation, testing & operation.

## Test 1 – Column module 1

June 2016 - Building 180



## ARIA at CERN

### Test 2 – Top&Bottom

August 2016 - Building SMI2



### Test 3 – Bottom cryo test

March 2017 - Building 185

## Test 4 – Series modules 25-28

April 2017 - Building 185

ARIA at CERN



## Test 5 – Series modules 21-24

May 2017 - Building SMI2

# Current Status

Full tower - 30 modules

Seruci-0: First 3 Modules

- Top Module (Condenser) ✓ **built and tested**
- Bottom Module (Reboiler) ✓ **built and tested**
- Column Module #1 ✓ **built and tested**

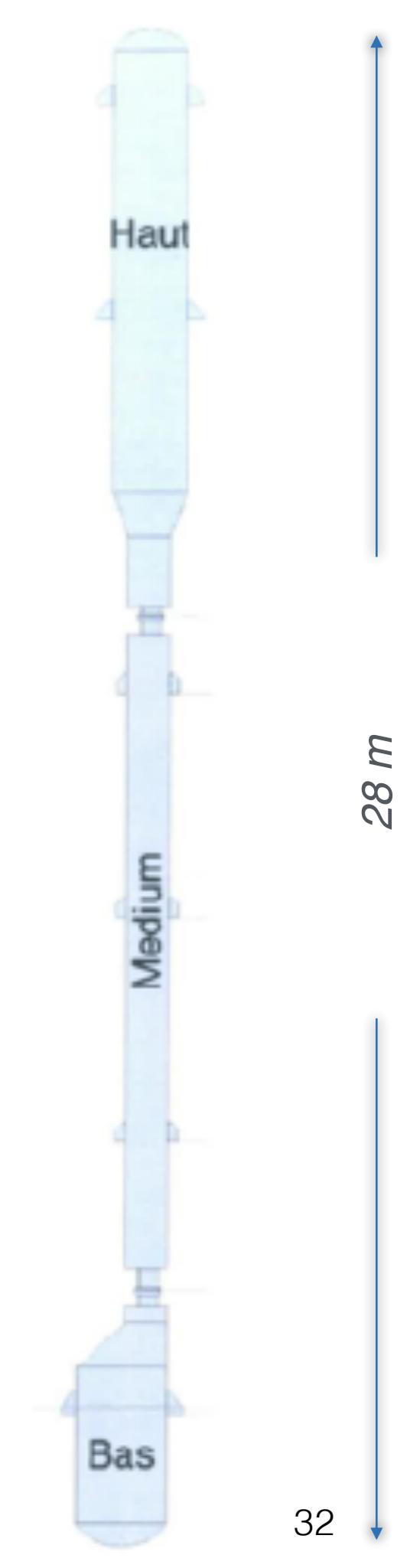


Seruci-I: remaining 27 Modules

- 4 Modules from #28 to 25 ✓ **built and tested**
- 4 Modules from #24 to 21 ✓ **built and tested**
- Other 19 Modules will be produced and tested by the first quarter of 2018

@ CERN with other equipment and devices, ready to be shipped to Sardinia

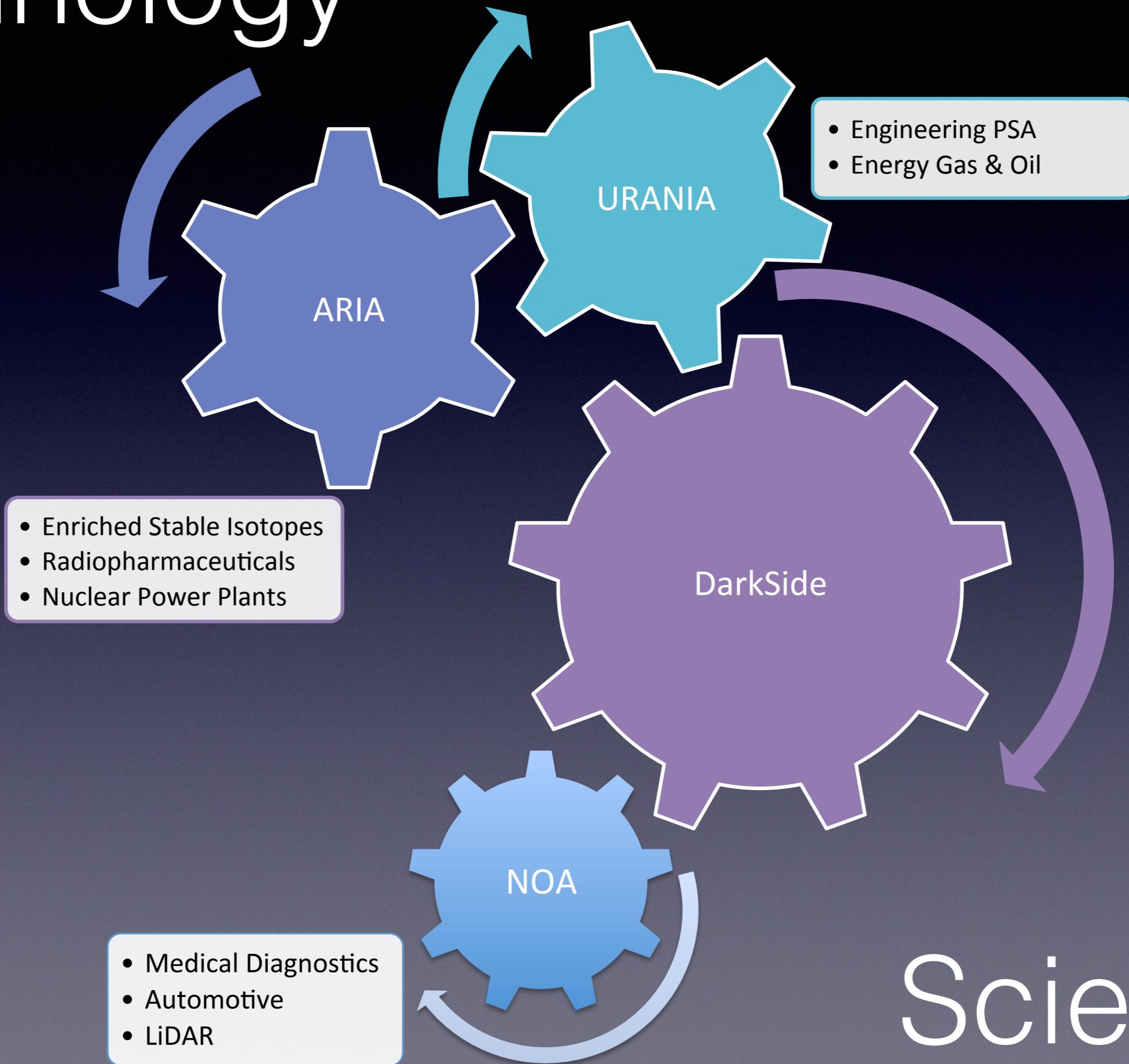
# SERUCI-O @ Nuraxi Figus



# Broader Impact

- ARIA Project:  $^{39}\text{Ar}$ - $^{40}\text{Ar}$  separation by distillation
- Application to the separation of other stable isotopes
  - Attention focused on  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ , and  $^{18}\text{O}$
  - Industrial applications in medical diagnostics, energy production, ...
- Bringing together science and industry to drive innovation-led economic growth
  - Mine closure plans have resulted in the collaboration of CARBOSULCIS, local government, investors, to identify the alternative use of the mine site
  - Repurposing the mine site can take advantage of existing infrastructure and contribute to the local economy after the mine has closed down

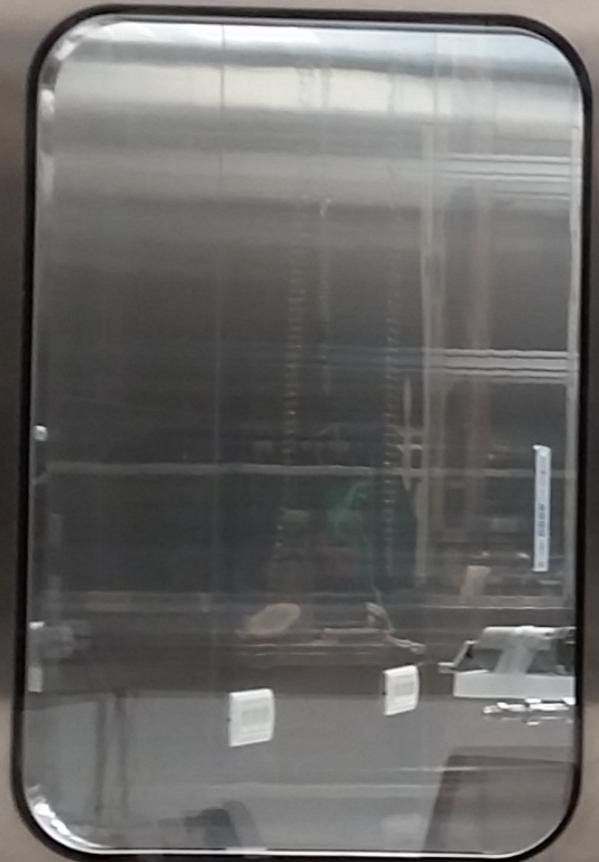
# Technology



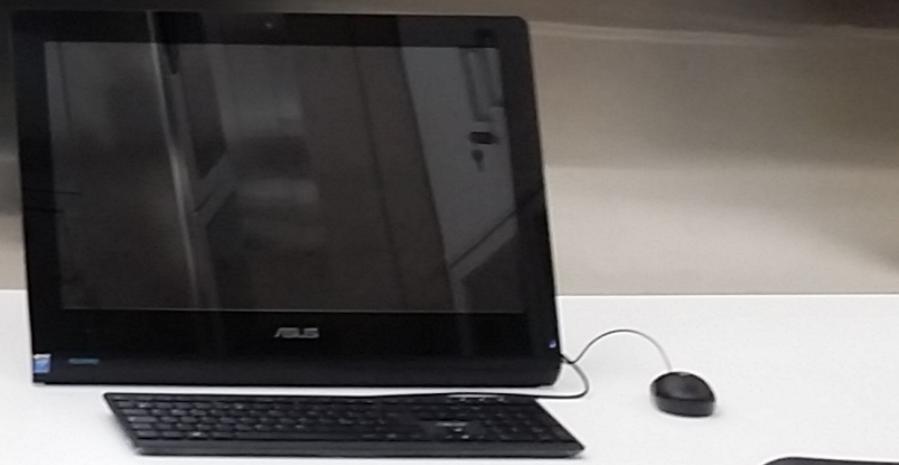


Grazie

# DarkSide laboratory @ Napoli



## Backup



# DSItalia

- Università di Bologna & INFN
- Università di Cagliari & INFN
- Università di Genova & INFN
- GSSI - Gran Sasso Science Institute
- LNF - Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati
- LNGS - Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso
- LNS - Laboratori Nazionali del Sud
- Università Statale di Milano & INFN
- Politecnico di Milano
- Università Federico II di Napoli & INFN
- Università di Perugia & INFN
- Università di Pisa & INFN
- Università La Sapienza di Roma & INFN
- Università di Roma Tre & INFN
- Università di Sassari
- Università di Salerno & Centro Fermi
- TIFPA - FBK
- Università di Torino & INFN

12 sezioni, 3 laboratori nazionali



118 ricercatori, 49.5 FTE