

Silicon Photomultipliers for DM Searches with Liquid Argon Detectors

G. Fiorillo, B. Rossi, S. Walker

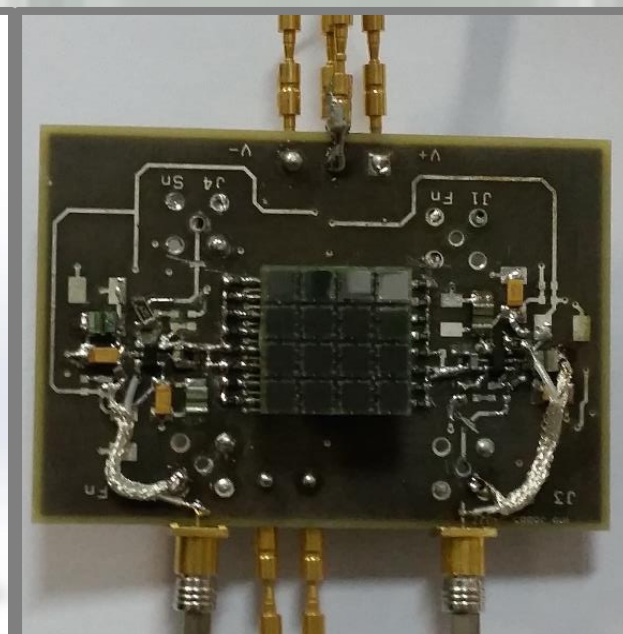
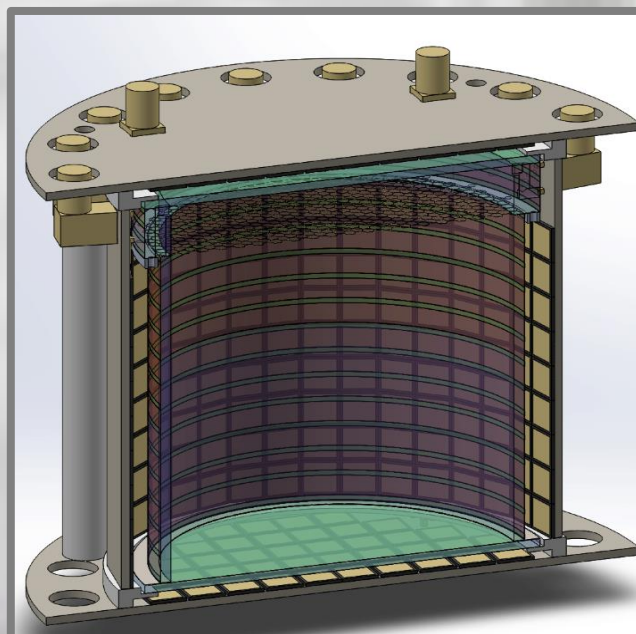
Universita di Napoli Federico II

M. D'Incecco, G. Korga, A. Razetto, D. Sablone

LNGS INFN



- Next generation multi-ton scale noble liquid experiments have the unique opportunity to discover dark matter particles at the TeV scale
- Requirements for next-gen experiment photosensors:
 - Negligible levels of radioactivity
 - High quantum efficiency
 - High gain
 - High single photon resolution
 - Fast response
 - Large sensitive areas
 - Low radioactivity
 - Low power consumption
 - Low price
- SiPM arrays are an attractive solution, with low intrinsic radioactive background and small mass in addition to unrivalled performances in single photon detection.
- SiPMs have been proven to perform adequately in cryogenic conditions, and their behavior has been fully characterized.



- a) An illustration of a GAP-TPC utilizing SiPMs for 4π coverage of the TPC
- b) SensL-30035-16P SiPM array

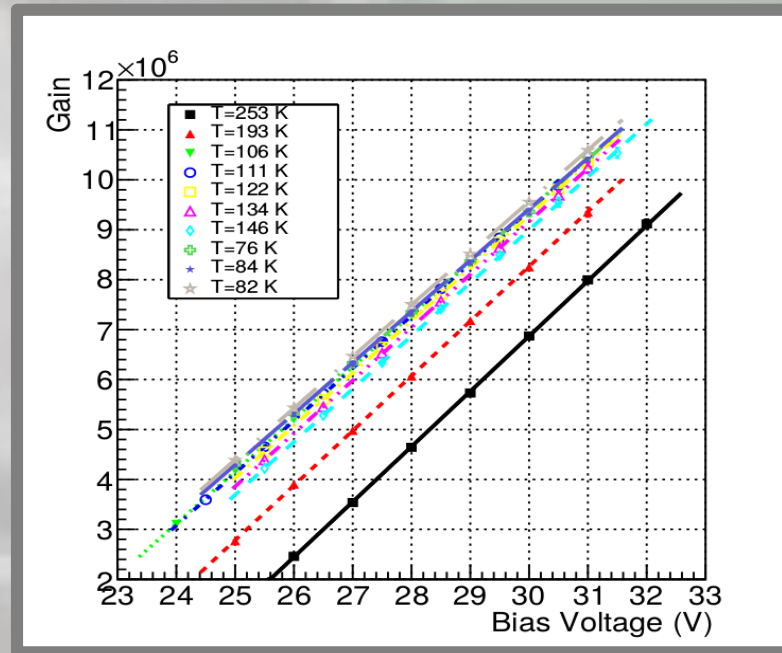
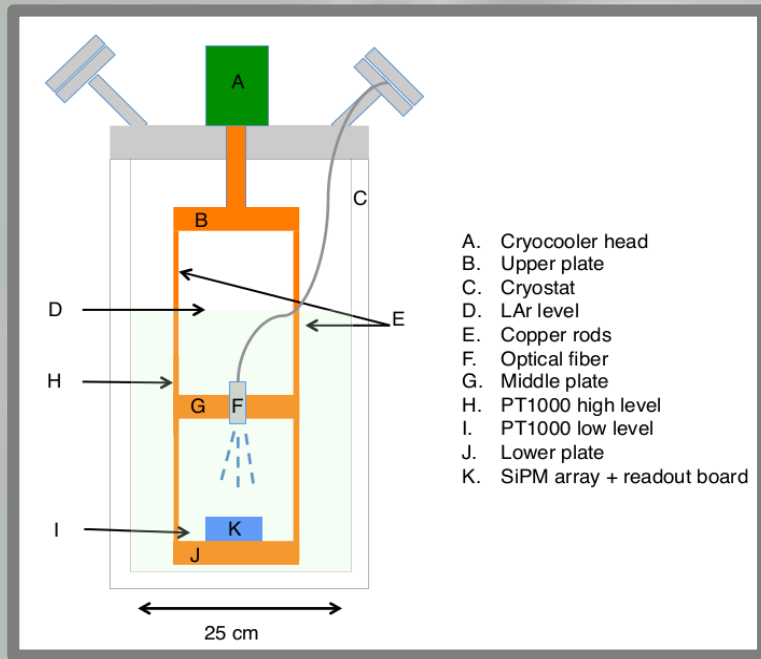
Silicon Photomultipliers for DM Searches with Liquid Argon Detectors

G. Fiorillo, B. Rossi, S. Walker

Universita di Napoli Federico II & INFN Napoli

M. D'Incecco, G. Korga, A. Razeto, D. Sablone

LNGS INFN



- SiPMs were tested in cryogenic conditions to assess parameters such as gain, resolution, correlated pulses, after-pulse delay times, quenching resistance, and recharge time.
- A SensL-30035-16P array was tested using a special custom-made active front end board near to the array to sum together the signals from the individual SiPM dies.

- Initial results are encouraging, showing durability, adequate gain and excellent SPE.
- Difficulties with increased recharge time at low temperatures and correlated pulses must be resolved.