

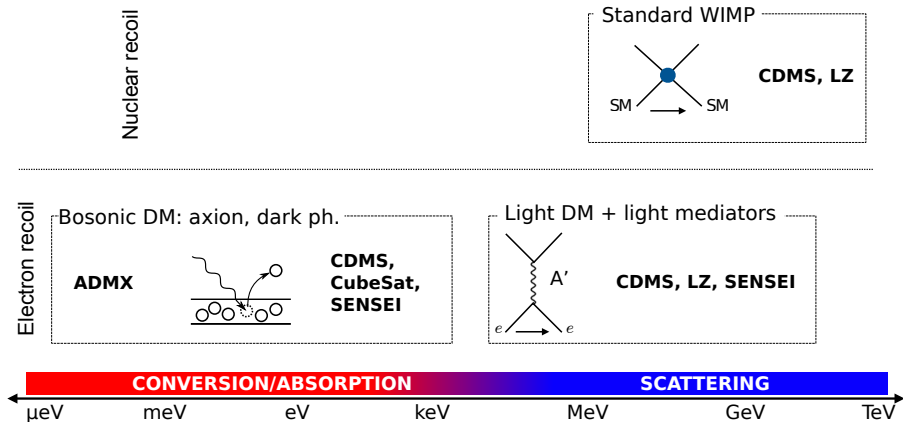
Dark Matter

Experimental Direct Detection Summary

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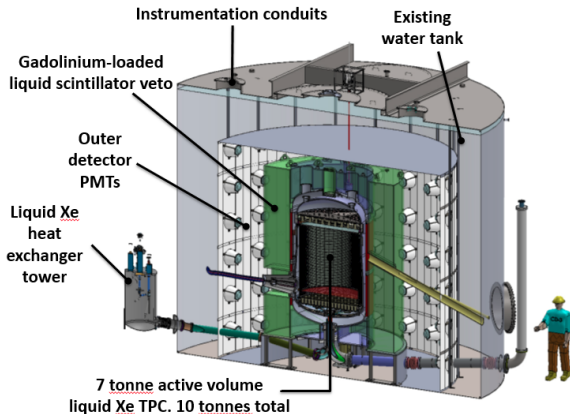
June 20, 2018

Fermilab DM - Direct Detection landscape for 2018+



- Fermilab has a strong participation in the three G2 experiments
 - ▶ ADMX, CDMS & LZ
- Broad program covering a wide spectrum of DM candidates

LZ: giant Xe Time Projection Chamber



- Lots of mass - 7 tonnes in TPC, 5.6 tonnes fiducial
- D494 3" PMTs in TPC
- Extensive internal and external calibration program

LZ: giant Xe Time Projection Chamber

Project on schedule:

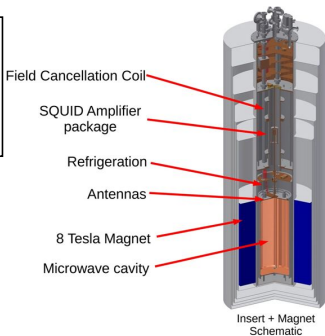
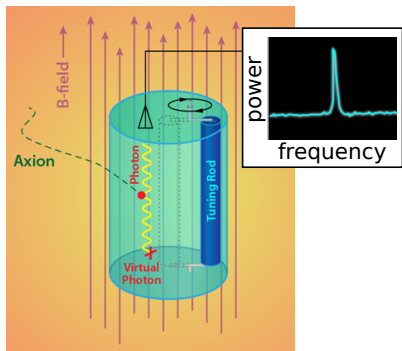
- TPC installation Spring-Summer 2019
 - ▶ Cryostat already on site.
Arrived May 14.
- Cooldown planned for Winter 2019
- First physics data - Spring 2020



Fermilab

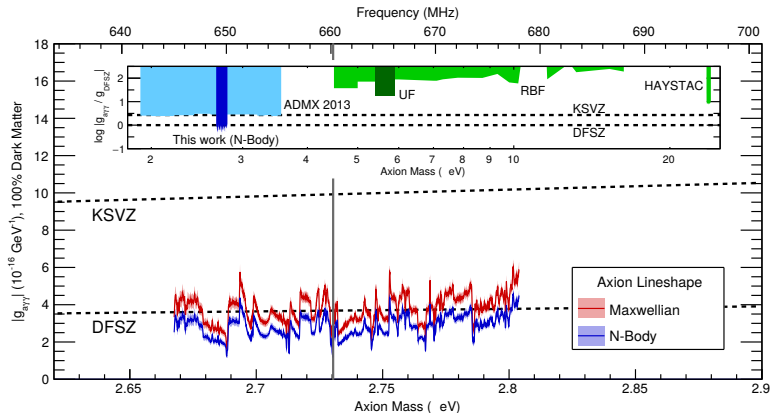
- In charge of cryogenics, xenon circulation and controls
- Currently hosting cryo and xenon circulation installation planning meeting
- Strong involvement with full time Scientist and Postdocs

ADMX: superconducting cavity resonator



- Fermilab is the DOE's lead Lab for ADMX.
- Strong group at Fermilab and many R&D project within the lab
- The experiment is operating at university of Washington with a plan to scan up to 2 ghz over three years.

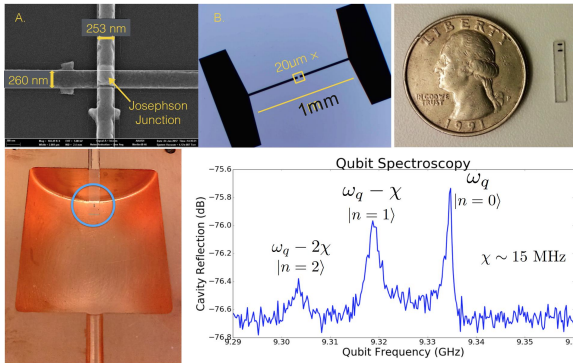
ADMX: superconducting cavity resonator



- Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 151301 (2018).
- Did not find an axion, but could have.
- First measurement at the DFSZ frontier.

Quantum non-demolition single microwave photon detectors based on superconducting qubits

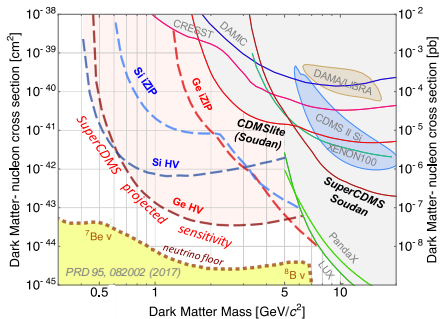
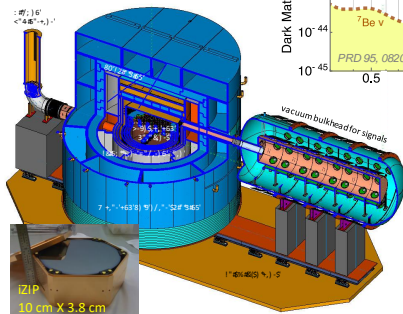
Aaron Chou, Daniel Bowring (FNAL),
David Schuster, Akash Dixit, Ankur Agrawal (UChicago)



Photon amplitude is non-destructively mapped onto the qubit's frequency.
Reduce noise levels in axion detectors by evading the quantum back-action.

SuperCDMS SNOLAB

Will provide superb sensitivity to low mass WIMPs with Ge and Si operated in both HV and iZIP modes

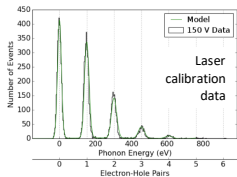


- One of three experiments in U.S. “suite” of Generation 2 dark matter experiments
- Expected to begin operation in early 2020 and run for ~5 years
- Facility designed for future upgrade to reach neutrino floor

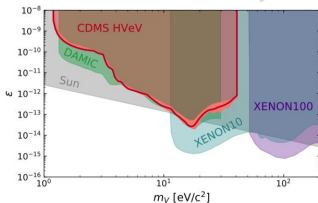
1

Early science with single-charge sensitive detectors

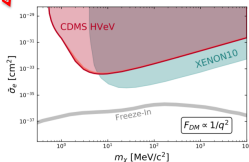
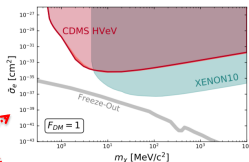
SuperCDMS recently demonstrated first HV device that measures single e/h pairs.



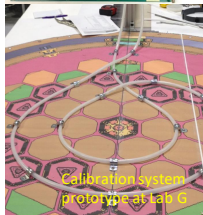
Surface running of prototype Si device constrains dark photons and electron-scattering dark matter



arXiv: 1804.10697

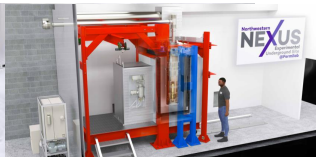


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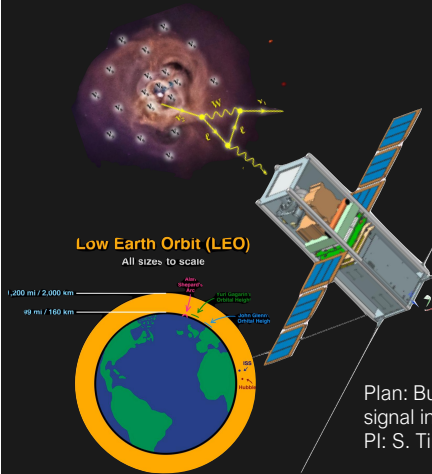
SuperCDMS at Fermilab

- FNAL continuing 20 years of involvement with SuperCDMS with major roles in G2 project:
 - Cryogenic design
 - Warm electronics design and fabrication
 - Calibration system design
 - Infrastructure and Integration for whole experiment
- Lab-G is home-base for SuperCDMS efforts at FNAL; will commission cryogenic and calibration systems here.
- Northwestern cryogenic testing facility (NEXUS) to be installed in MINOS near detector hall
 - *Allows low background testing of "beyond G2" detectors*
 - *Installation to take place this summer*
 - *Developed in collaboration with FNAL SuperCDMS group and with support from FNAL detector R&D funds*

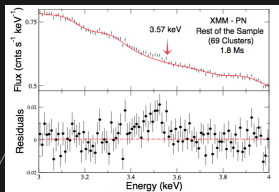


CubeSat: X-ray detector in space

cubeSat for detecting
the decay of dark matter in our own galaxy.



3.5 keV lines seen in clusters of
galaxies Bulbul et al 2014.



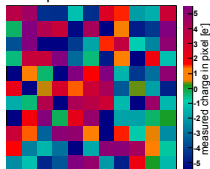
it may come from 7 keV sterile
neutrino DM decay.

Plan: Build a cubesat and look for this
signal in our galaxy. LDRD 2018.
PI: S. Timpone.

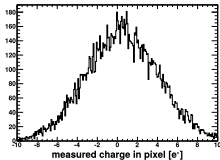
SENSEI: silicon Skipper-CCDs

- Technology developed at the Lab through LDRD award
- First dedicated experiment looking for DM-electron interactions
- Fully funded: 10g & 100g design/construction started.
 - ▶ Grant from Heising-Simons Foundation technical support from Fermilab

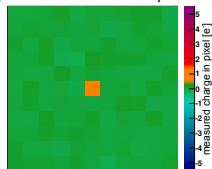
Standard CCD mode: charge in each pixel is measured once



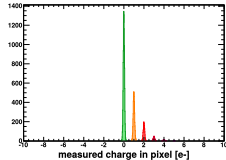
Readout-noise: 3.5 e RMS



New Skipper CCD: charge in each pixel is measured multiple times

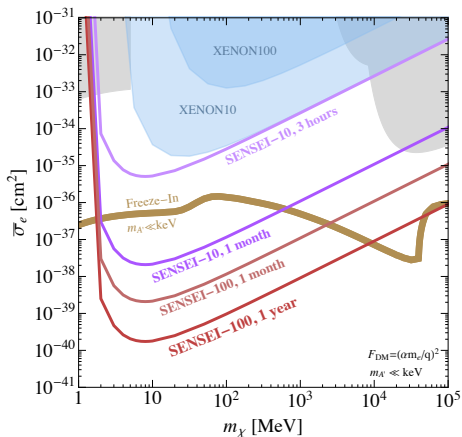


Readout-noise: 0.06 e RMS

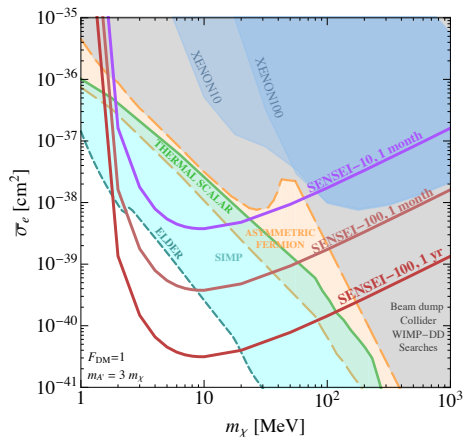


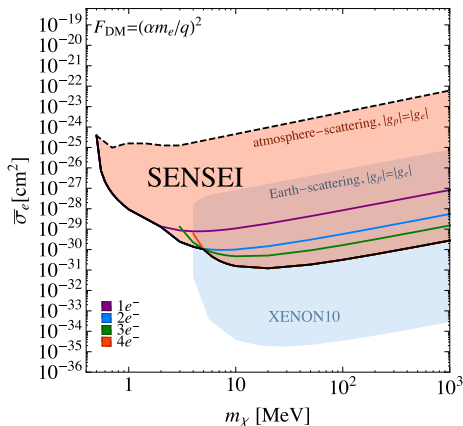
SENSEI: expected sensitivity

Light Dark Photon



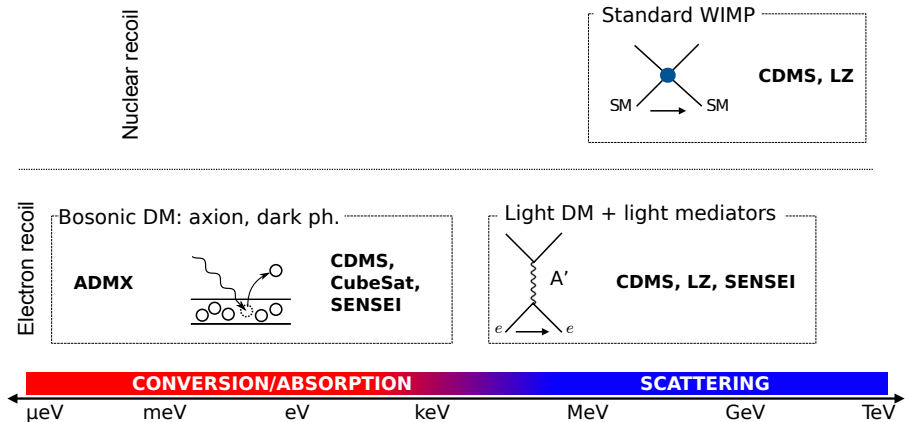
Heavy Dark Photon



First direct-detection constraints between ~ 500 keV to 4 MeV

Explored 3 orders of magnitude of large- x_s DM candidates using data from an engineering surface run (tiny exposure: 0.02 g-dat)

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