SuperCDMS

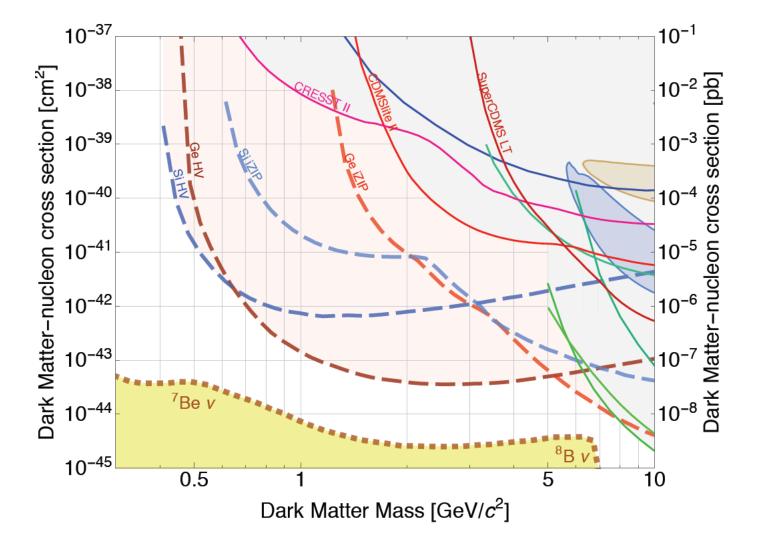
May 4th 2017

SuperCDMS Experiment

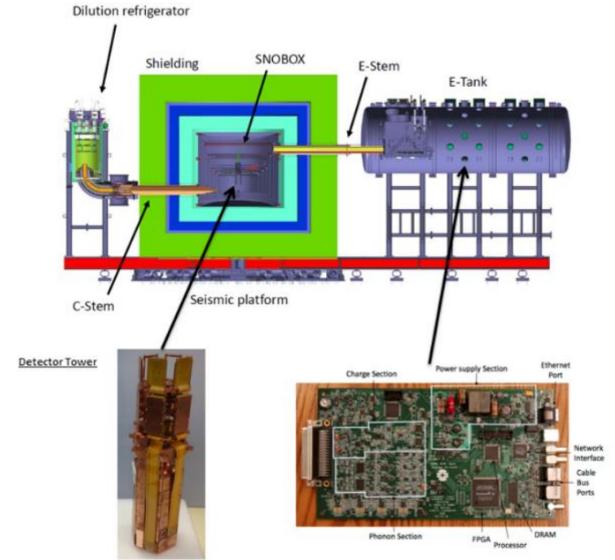
- SuperCDMS (Cryogenic Dark Matter Search) is a direct detection experiment, aimed to be sensitive to low mass WIMP dark matter particles (< 10 GeV)
- Main experiment will take place at SNOLAB in Sudbury, Canada
 - ~2 km underground
- Uses Ge and Si crystals to detect WIMP interactions with crystal atoms.

SuperCDMS Experiment

Sensitive down to WIMP masses of 0.3 GeV



SuperCDMS Experiment



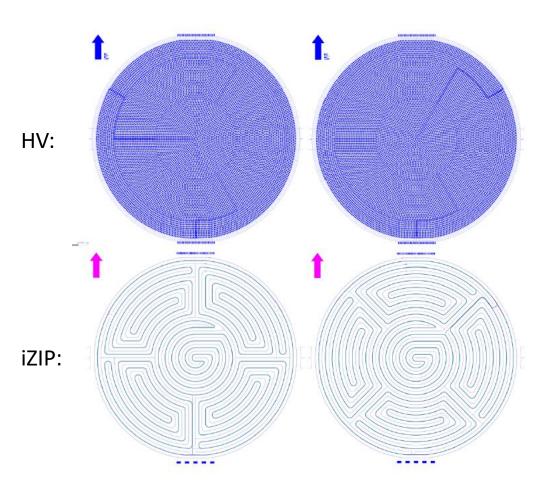
Detectors will operate at a temperature $\leq 30 \text{ mK}$

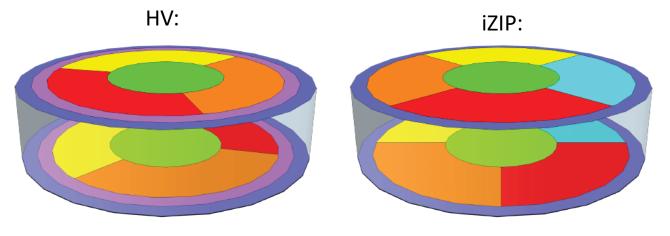
Detectors

SuperCDMS experiment has two types of detectors: HV and iZIP

- HV (high voltage) detectors:
 - Have better sensitivity to low WIMP masses (<5 GeV)
 - Contains only phonon sensors
- iZIP detectors
 - Have better sensitivity to larger WIMP masses (>5 GeV)
 - Contains both phonon and charge sensors
- Both types of detectors have Ge and Si versions

Detectors



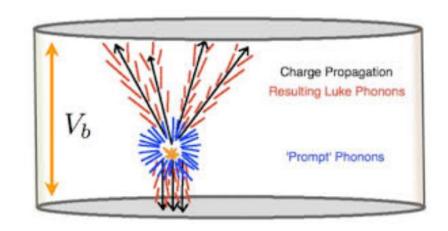


iZIP:



Detection Method

- When a WIMP interaction with Crystal atom:
- Can either be an electron recoil event (ER) or a nuclear recoil event (NR)
- ER events liberate an electron, down-converts to free more electrons
- NR events produce electron hole pairs.
- Luke Neganov phonons produced by drifting charges in crystal
- Detectors measure signal from charges themselves, and from phonon signal

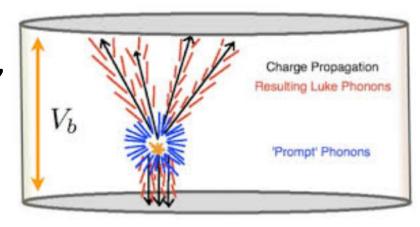


Detection Method

• Total phonon signal is initial (prompt) phonons, plus Luke-Neganov phonons:

•
$$E_{phonon} = E_{prompt} + E_{Luke}$$

 $= E_{recoil} + n_{eh} * eV$
 $= E_{recoil} \left(1 + eV * \left(\frac{Y(E_{recoil})}{\epsilon_{eh}} \right) \right)$



How do we measure such low energies?

- HV detectors: apply a very high voltage to the detector (~100 V)
- Energy from Luke-Neganov phonons (dependent on eV), dominates
- Small recoil energies are "amplified" by the Luke-Neganov phonons

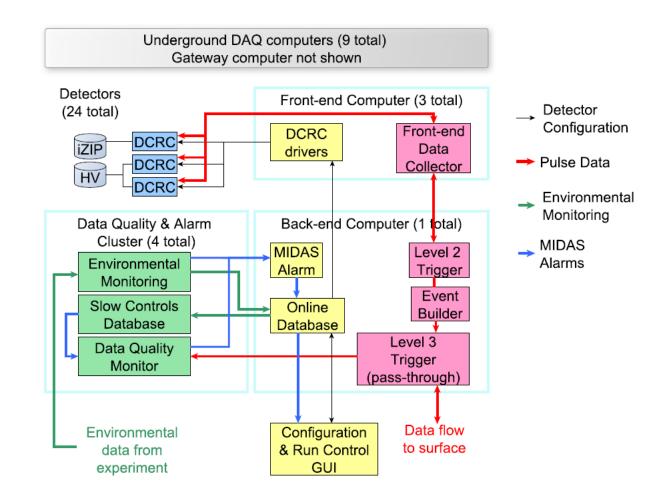
 Charge information becomes very noisy – this is why HV detectors only have phonon sensors

What I Do:

Data Acquisition (DAQ)

3-level trigger system

 Deadtime-free triggering with use of buffer



What I Do:

 Creating an IO library to standardize data formatting

- Be able to pack, unpack data
- Can be used across multiple platforms (SNOLAB DAQ, Detector Monte Carlo)

