DEAP-3600 trigger: dark matter from light

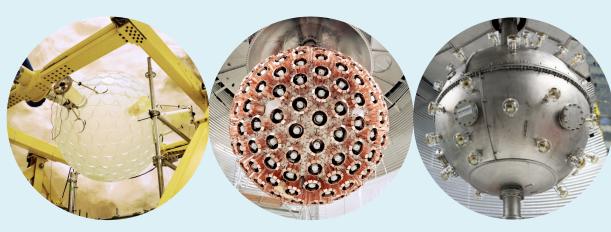
Ben Smith TRIUMF CAP – 16th June 2015

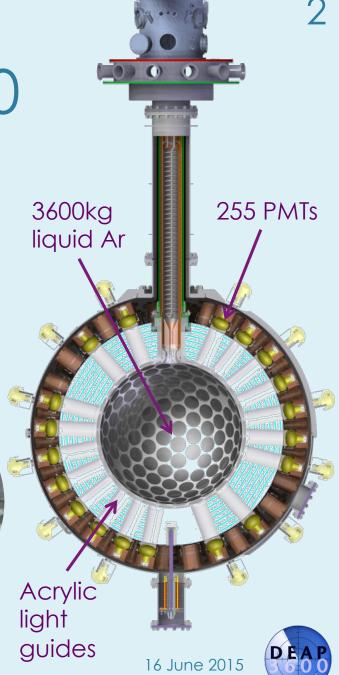




DEAP-3600

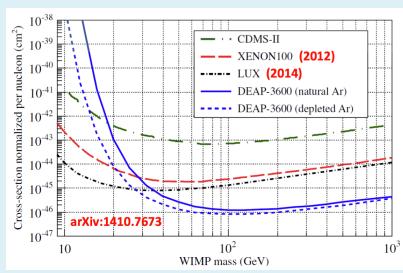
- 2km below Sudbury, ON
- Uses liquid Ar to search for WIMPs
- ~60 collaborators from Canada, UK and Mexico

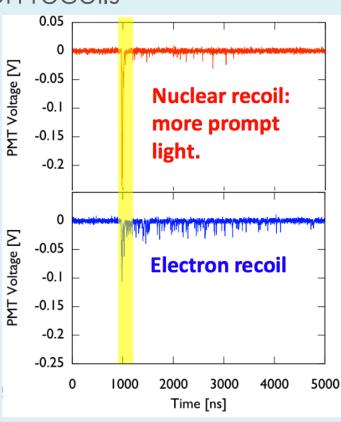




Detection principle

- Recoils in liquid argon cause scintillation
 - WIMPs cause nuclear recoils
 - Most backgrounds cause electron recoils
 - Pulse shapes are different!
- Expect world-leading sensitivity for 100GeV WIMPs









Resurfacer robot: P Giampa poster Energy calib. from β decays: C Stone poster $\stackrel{4}{\leftarrow}$

Expected event rates

Event type	Trigger rate (Hz)
³⁹ Ar β decay	3600
Surface backgrounds	< 10 ⁻³
Cosmic muons	< 10 ⁻³
WIMPs	< 10 ⁻⁵
²²² Rn decay	< 5 x 10 ⁻⁶
Neutrons in Ar	< 10-6

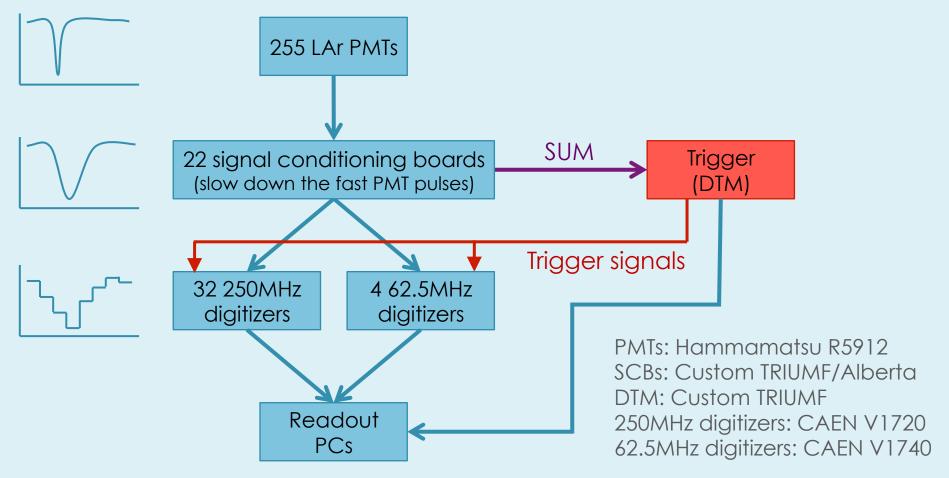
- At least 10⁸ β decays for each WIMP!
- Trigger needs to filter out most of these events, so offline analysis is feasible





PMT calibration: T Pollman poster Photon counting: T Mcelroy talk

Electronics setup







Digitizer and trigger module

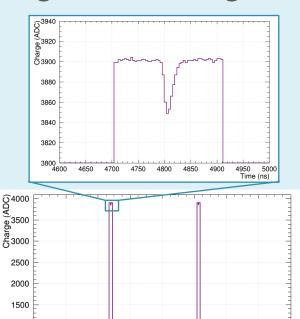
- Trigger is at the heart of the electronics
- Can trigger based on different sources
 - A timer (e.g. take data at 1kHz)
 - External signal (e.g. calibration system)
 - Analysing the PMT signals
- Each source is connected to one or more outputs
 - Which hardware to trigger
 - Whether to skip this event (to reduce trigger rate)
- This system is incredibly flexible and powerful
 - Can change the entire trigger scheme run-to-run

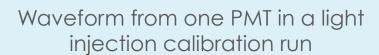




DEAP-3600 events

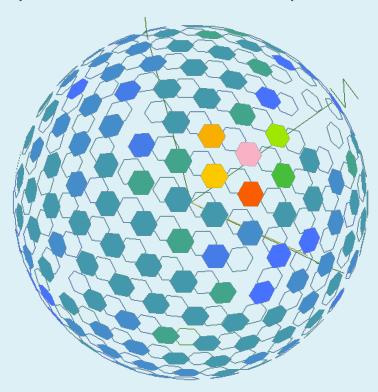
- Expect <1 pulse per PMT from a WIMP
- Digitizers configured to only save data near pulses





8000 10000 12000

1000 500

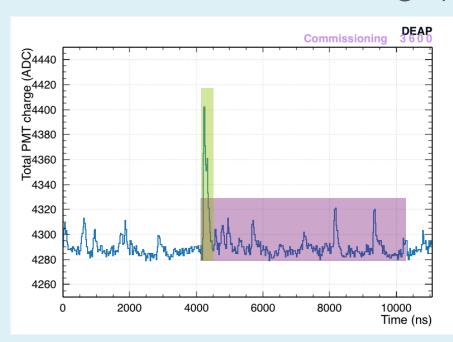


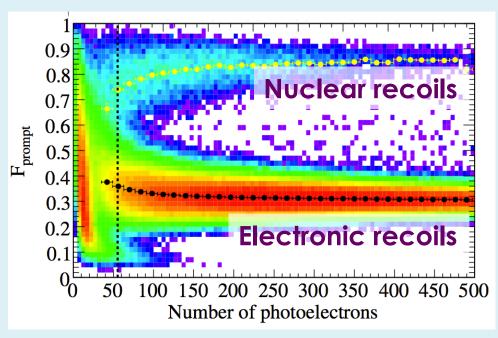
Average charge on each PMT from a light injection calibration run



Energy and Fprompt

- Trigger looks at sum of all 255 PMTs
- Can distinguish ³⁹Ar β decays and WIMP-like nuclear recoils using Fprompt





Eprompt = charge in prompt window
Fprompt = Eprompt / Ewide

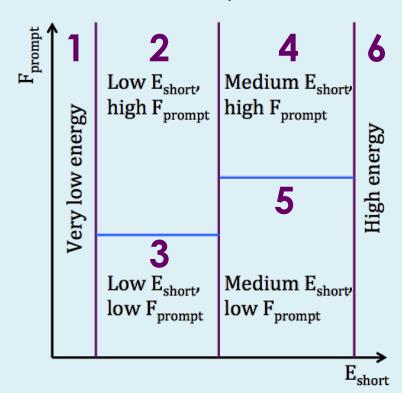
Electronic and nuclear recoil calibration data from DEAP-1 (arXiv:0904.2930)





Energy and Fprompt

- The main physics trigger for DEAP-3600 will split up the energy/Fprompt phase-space into 6 regions
- Each region is connected to a different output
 - Keep all data for events in region 4 (WIMP-like!)
 - Ignore some events in region 5 (β decays)
 - Ignore almost all events in region 1 (noise)
- Thresholds are being tuned during commissioning

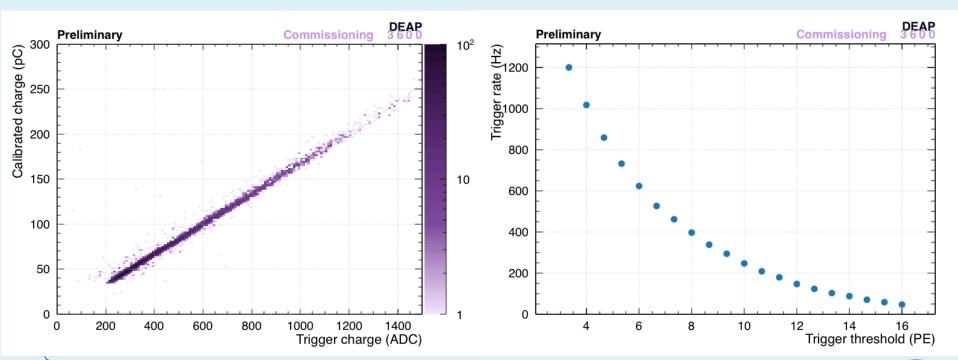






Latest commissioning results 10

- Trigger is calibrated
- Low-threshold data being used to tune MC noise model
- Lots of data taken to model trigger rates

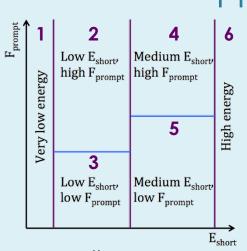






The roadmap

- Need to optimize all the thresholds for the energy/Fprompt trigger
- Backgrounds change as the detector continues to be built



- Add water to the veto tank fewer "rock gammas"
- Add wavelength-shifter more α backgrounds
- Install LAr flow guides in neck more α backgrounds
- Add gaseous Argon start to understand β rate
- Step-wise approach gives us great insight to the different background sources
- Final goal: 5MB/s, don't miss a single WIMP-like event

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Summary

- DEAP-3600 expects to see at least 10⁸ times more
 ³⁹Ar β decay events than WIMPs
- TRIUMF has developed a very flexible trigger module
- Trigger scheme will be refined and optimised as we learn more about our detector
- Aim to keep 100% of WIMP-like events, but greatly suppress β decays and other backgrounds



Backups





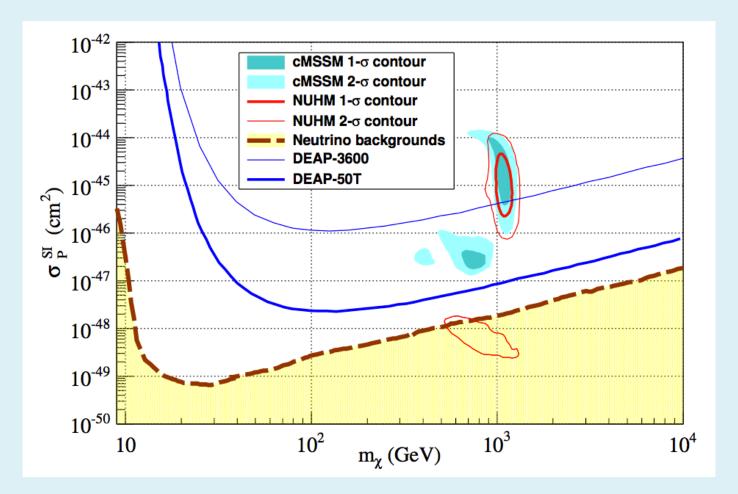
More about DEAP-3600

- Talks
 - Optical calibrations Berta Beltran next!
 - Photon counting Thomas Mcelroy this session!
 - Alpha backgrounds James Bueno today T3-4
 - Wavelength-shifter Derek Cranshaw today T3-4
 - Invited talk Bei Cai yesterday M2-7
- Posters PPD poster session tomorrow
 - Detector hardware Pollman/Giampa/Dering
 - Resurfacer robot Pietro Giampa
 - PMT calibration Tina Pollman / Marcin Kuzniak
 - Neck alpha backgrounds Courtney Mielnichuk
 - Energy calibration from beta decays Connor Stone





SUSY



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Commissioning

- Trigger system is being used to collect lots of commissioning data
 - Light injection
 - PMT dark noise
 - Background characterisation
- Trigger is also used to monitor the health of PMTs

