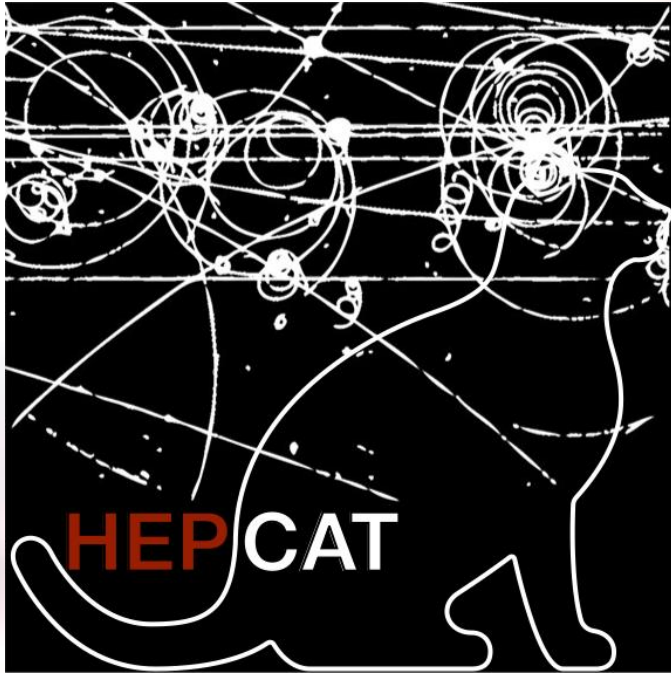




Alec's HEPCAT Research Update: Improvements for Next-Generation Noble Liquid Detectors

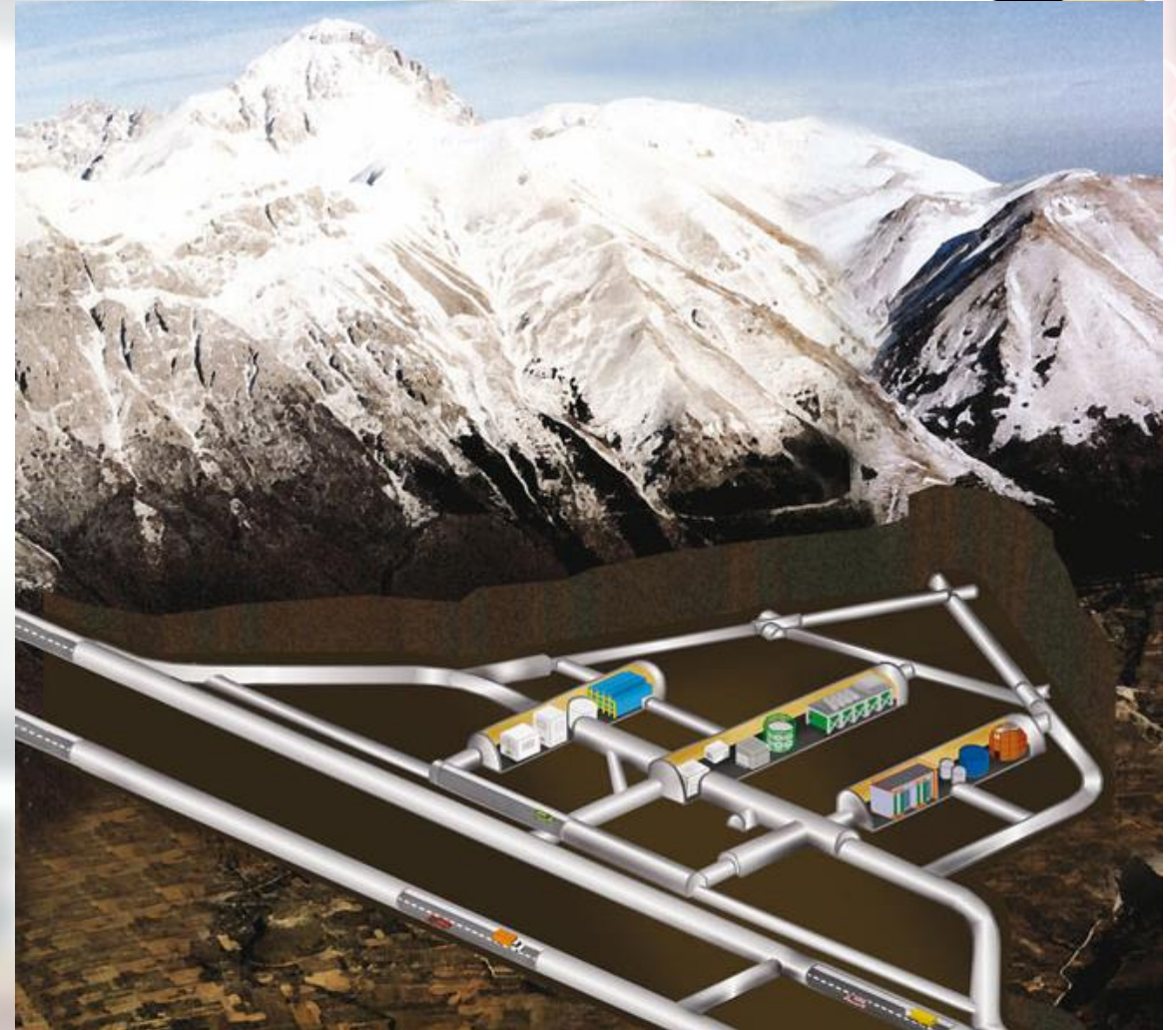
HEPCAT 2025 Annual Meeting

November 5, 2025, Alec Peck

University of California, Riverside; Advisor: Dr. Shawn Westerdale
& the DarkSide-20k Collaboration

Gran Sasso National Laboratory (LNGS)

- Funded by the National Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN) in Assergi, Italy
- Houses **DM direct detection** & neutrino physics experiments; XENON-nT, DAMA/LIBRA, BOREXINO, and...



https://indico.cern.ch/event/199223/contributions/378074/attachments/295975/413582/arneodo_lngs_red.pdf

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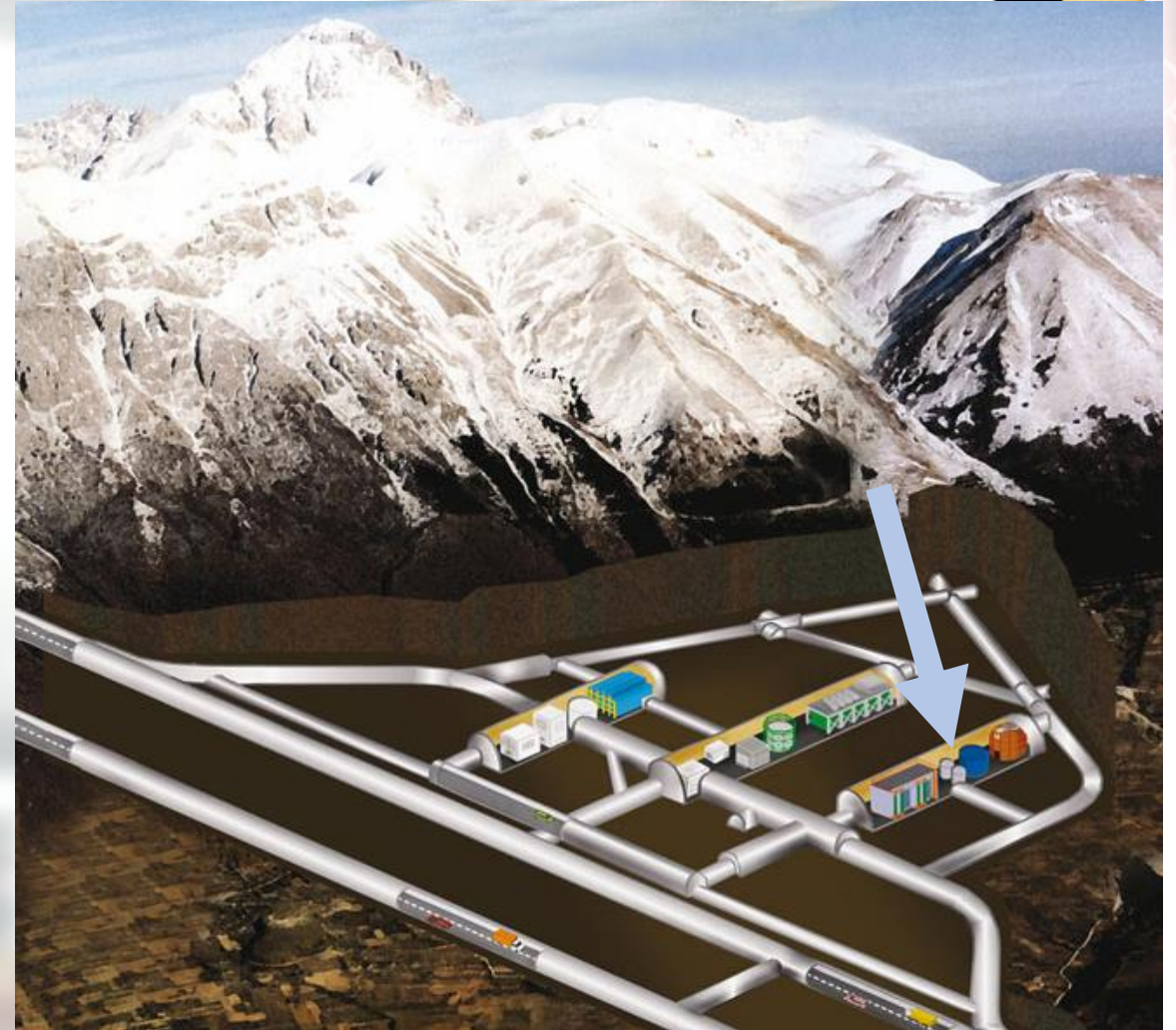
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DarkSide-50 housed here

- Next generation: **DarkSide-20k**

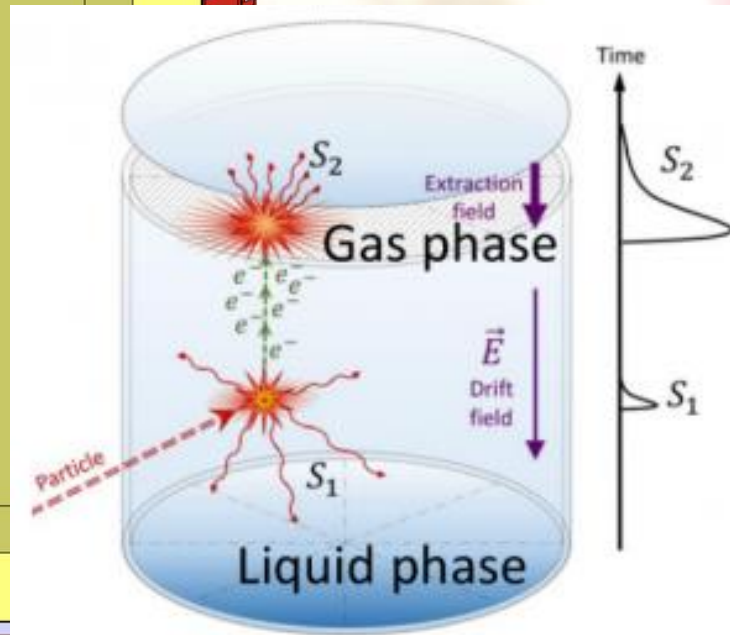
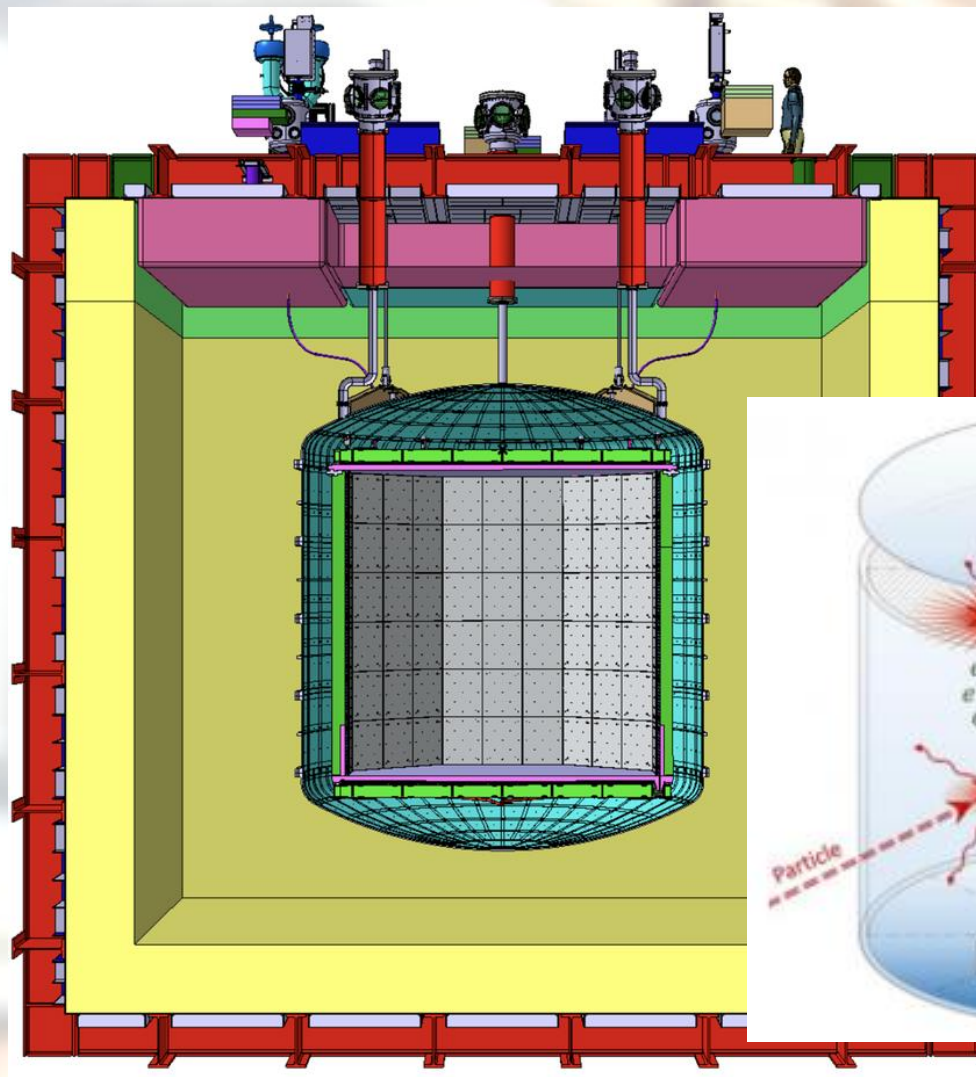
- DarkSide-20k under construction in Hall C for 2026



https://indico.cern.ch/event/199223/contributions/378074/attachments/295975/413582/arneodo_lngs_red.pdf

Two-Phase TPC

- 50 tonnes of underground liquid argon with gas layer at the top
- Sensitivity to **WIMP-like interactions**
 - nucleon cross sections of $\sim 10^{-24}$ barns (10^{-48} cm²)
 - Masses in 1 GeV to 1 TeV range
 - Neutrino physics, supernova detection
- **Scintillation light in liquid & ionization in gas** gives energy and position information



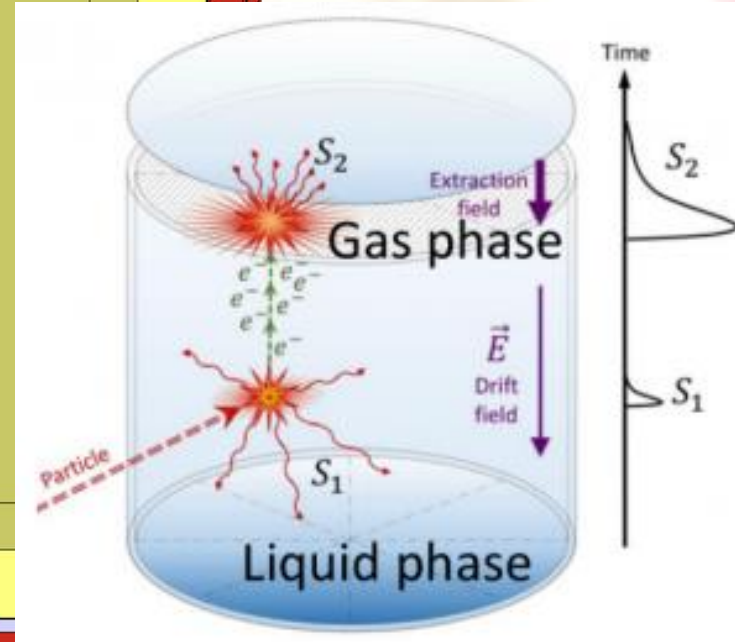
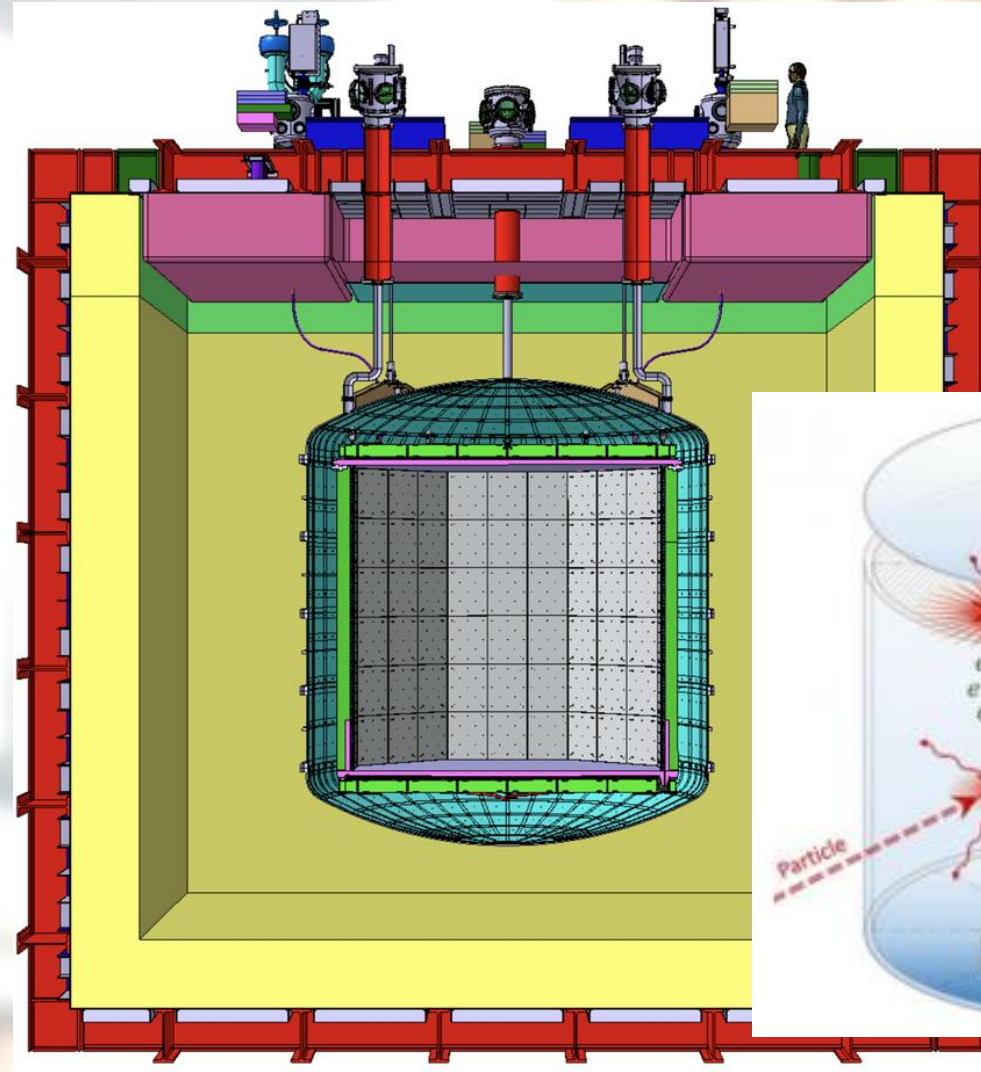
Note: image does not include HDPE neutron shielding or Outer Veto electronics
<https://deap3600.ca/darkside-20k/>
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Future Improvements

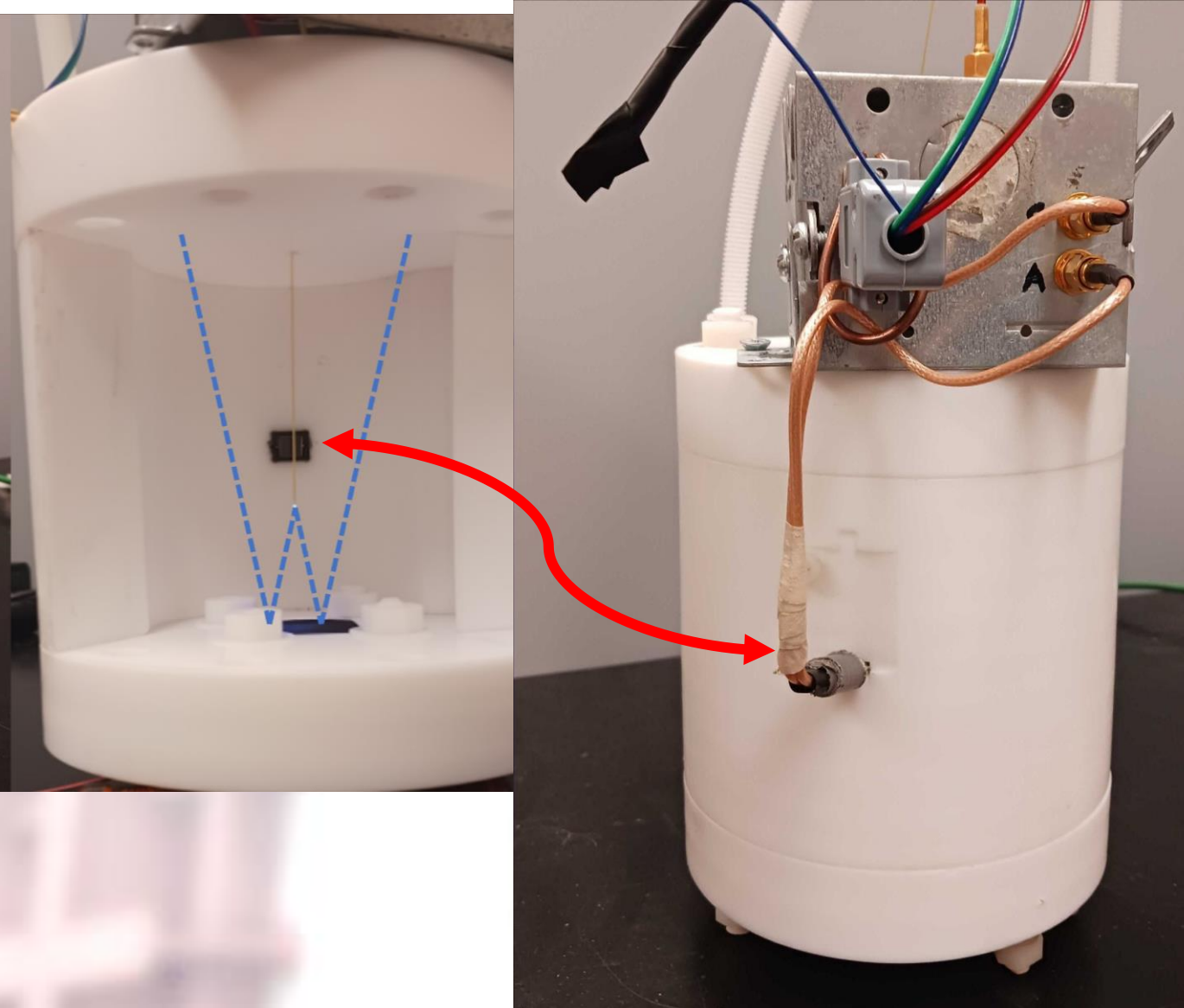
- Impact of Xenon-doping on GAR
- Test of reflector material optics
- Design and simulation of **outer veto**

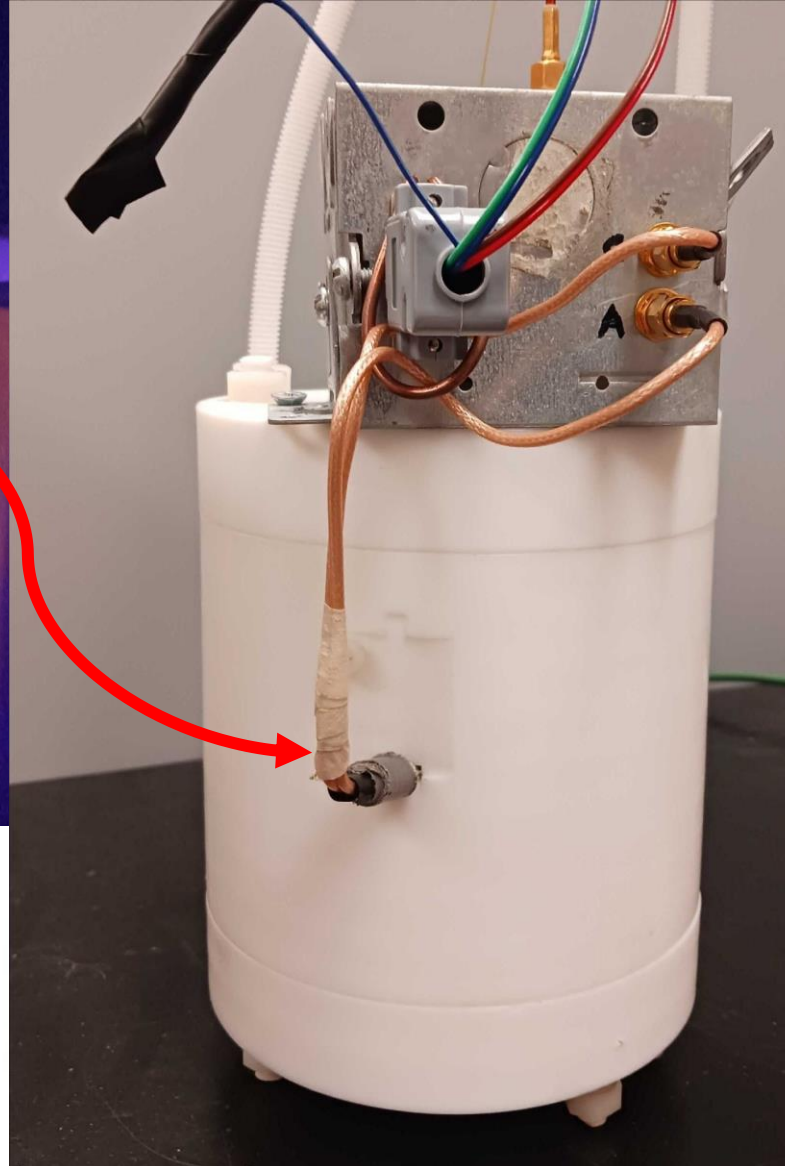


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Reflectance Effects From LAr Exposure Characterization Tool

- PTFE test chamber “integrating sphere”
- UV/blue light delivered by optical fiber
 - Reflect off sample (black foil backing)
- Single SiPM unit captures **diffuse reflections**
 - Measure change in photon count for different reflectors



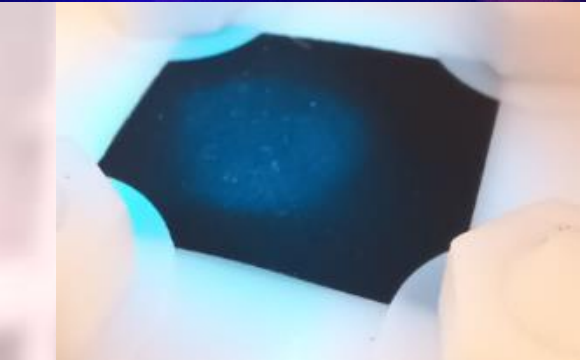


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Cryogenic Conditions

- Cold air (100–130K): temp of reflectors in argon gas pockets
- Liquid Argon (87K): Submerged in liquid
- Four broad wavelength LEDs to test reflectance spectra
 - Lumirror, Tyvek, ESR foil

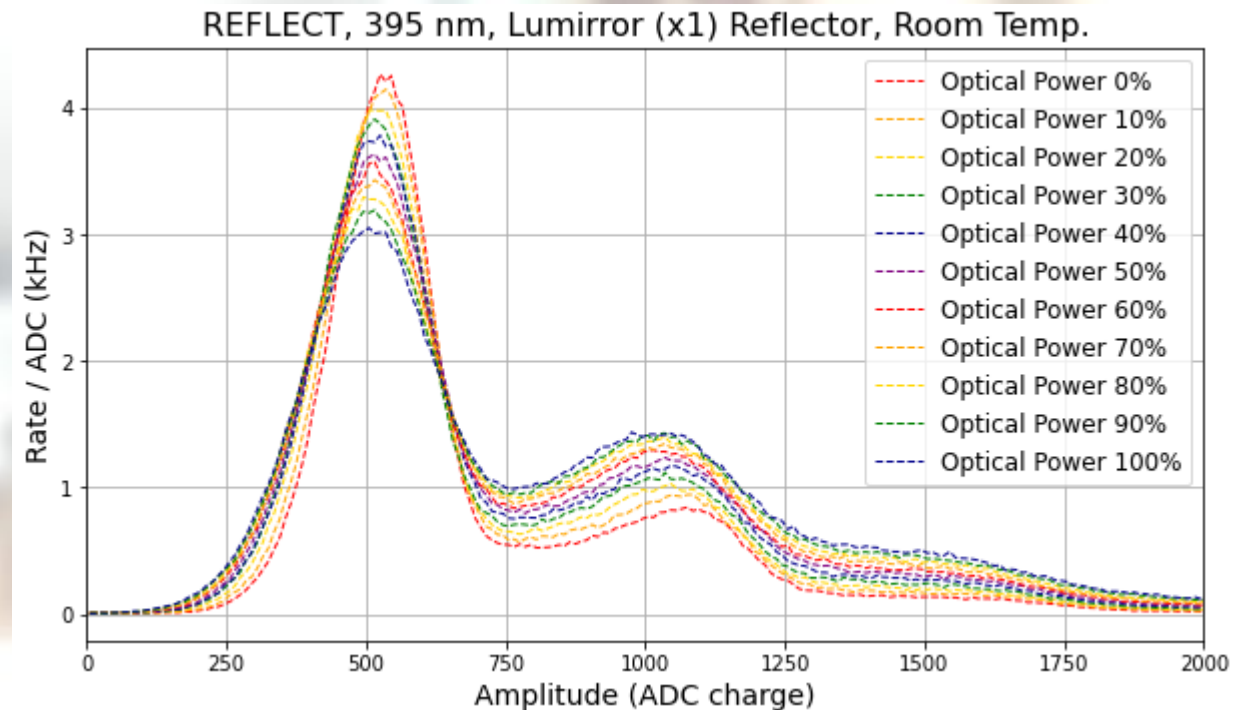
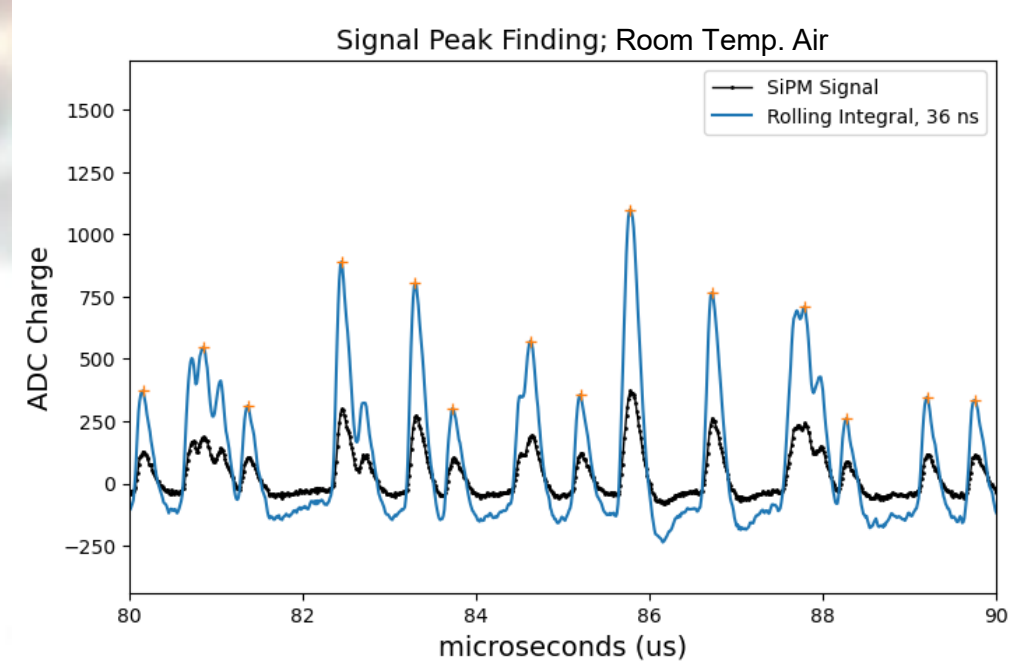




Reflector Tests

Room temperature baseline

- Large dark rate: 3 MHz
 - Adding optical power increases pulse coincidence
- Must generate finger plot to calibrate pulses
- Must calibrate pulses to make accurate finger plot





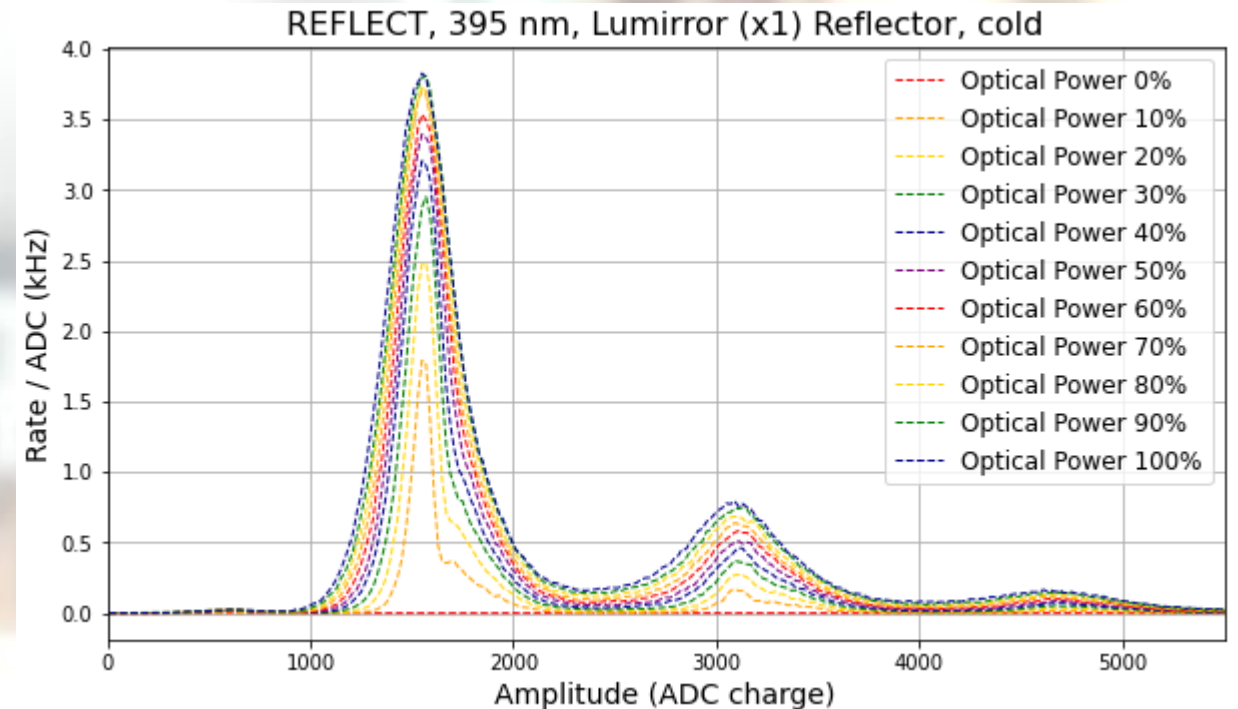
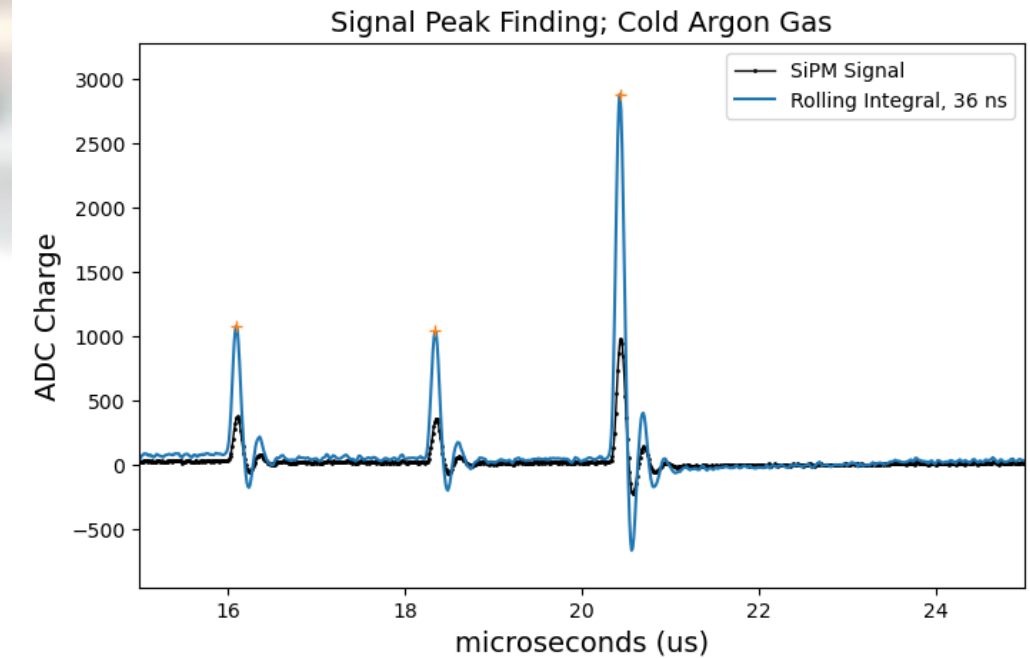
Reflector Tests

Cold Argon/N2 gas mixture

- ☉ Very low dark date: ~ 50 Hz (< 3 Hz/mm²)
- ☉ Taller, sharper pulses, ~ 3 x warm SPE
- ☉ Changing pulse shape as diode changes junction capacitance

Wandering SPE charge

- ☉ Estimate SPE charge and zero-offset





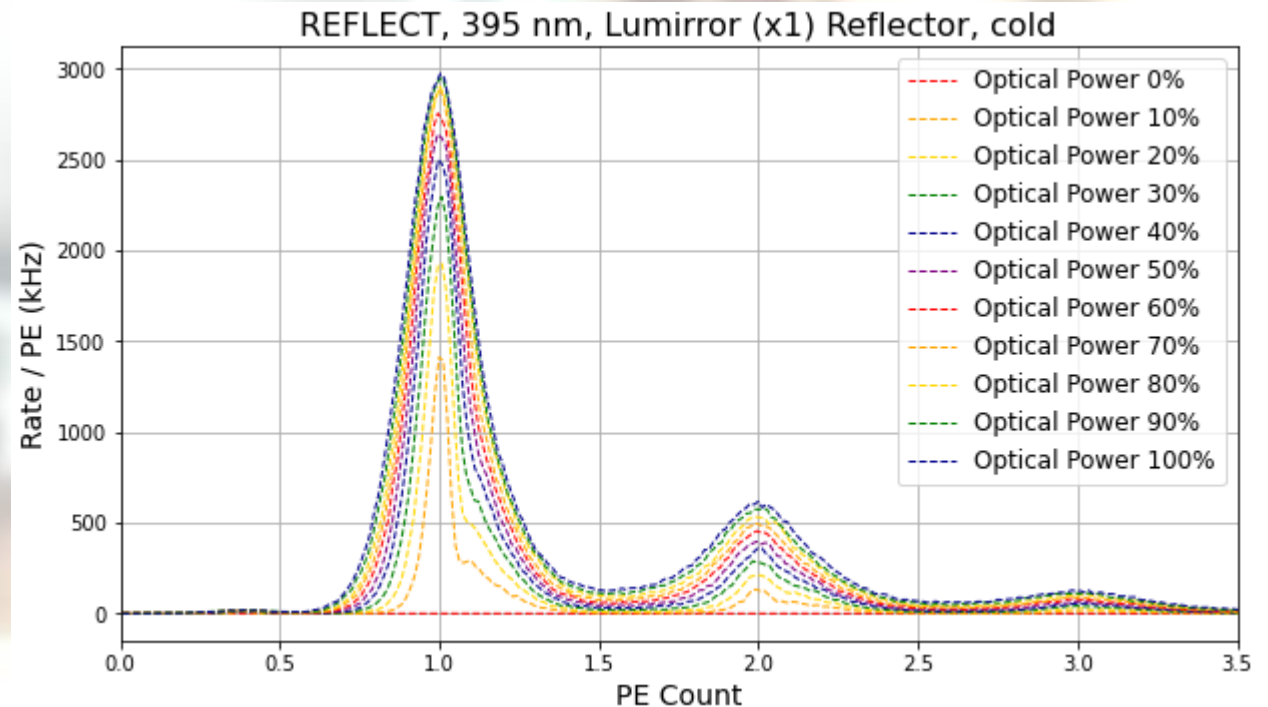
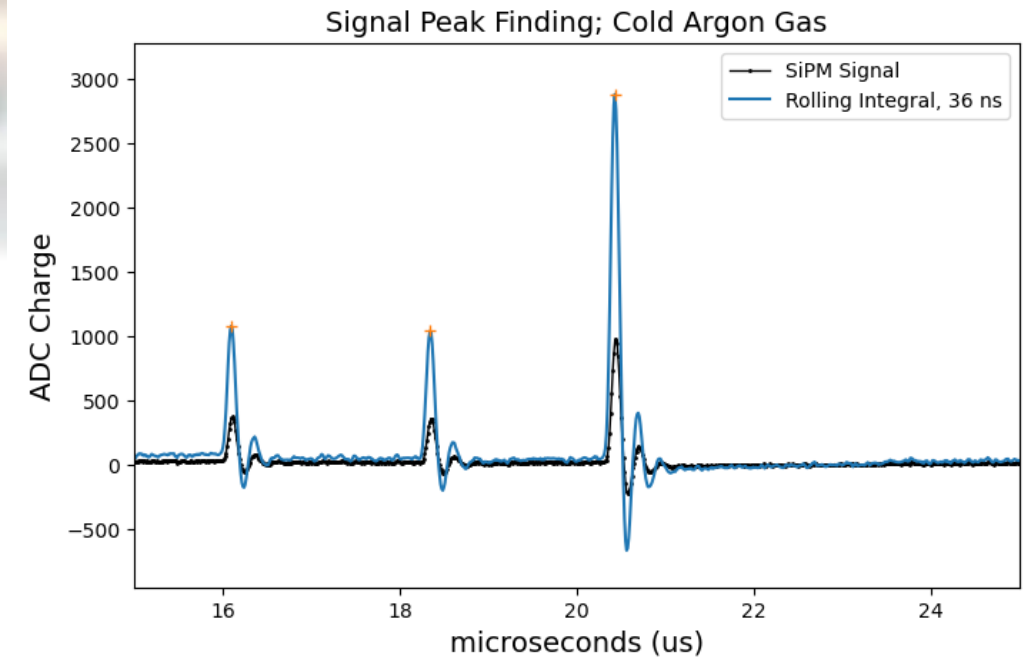
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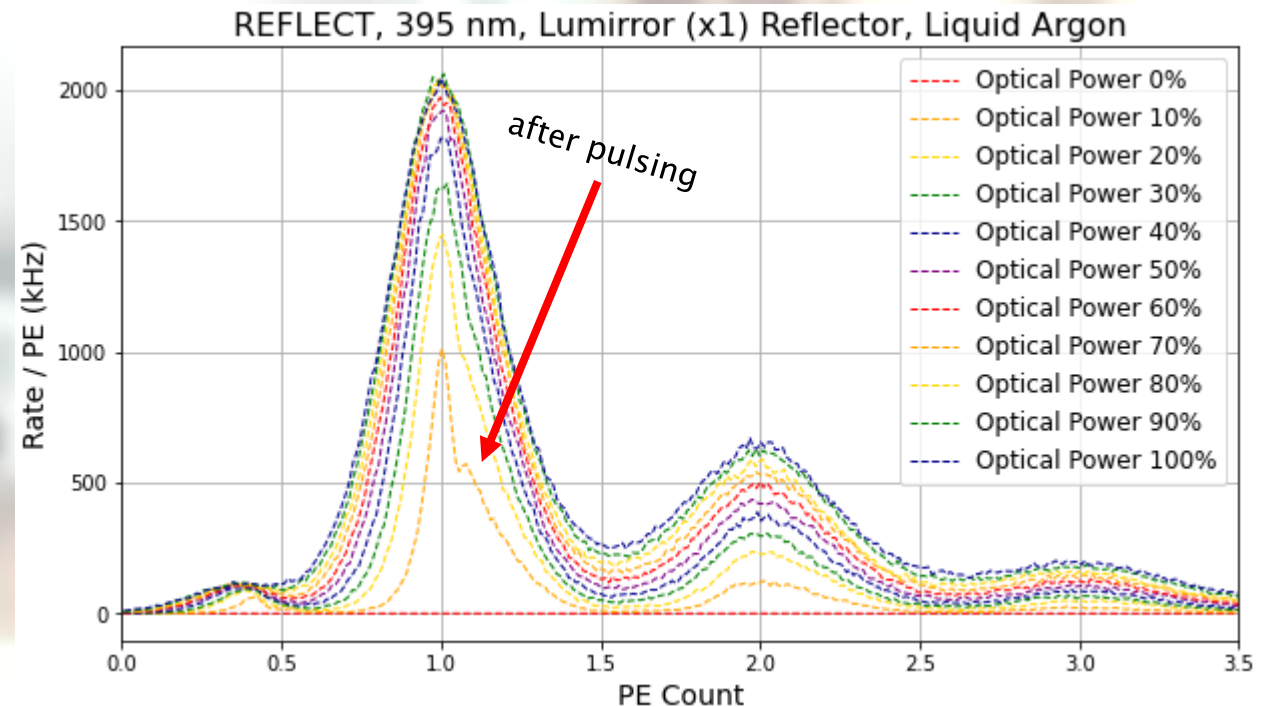
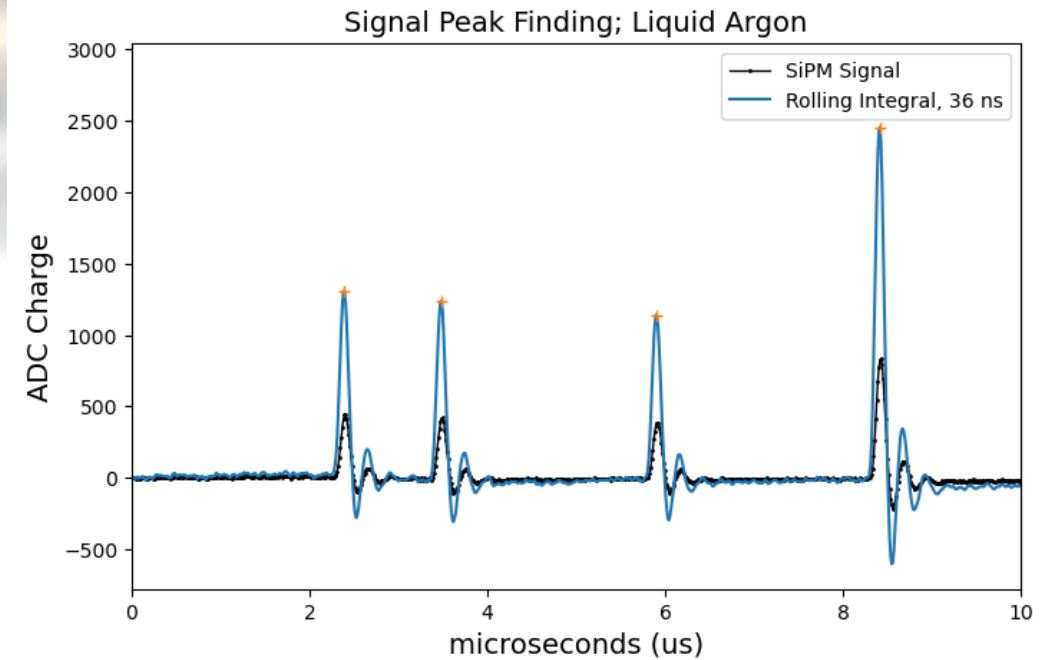
- ☉ Estimate SPE charge and zero-offset
- ☉ Re-calculate finger plot with known SPE



Reflector Tests

Liquid Argon submersion

- Slight increase in SPE charge
 - Significantly more after-pulsing
 - Larger apparent current draw
- Fingers have spread significantly
 - Long-lasting undershoot affects following pulse

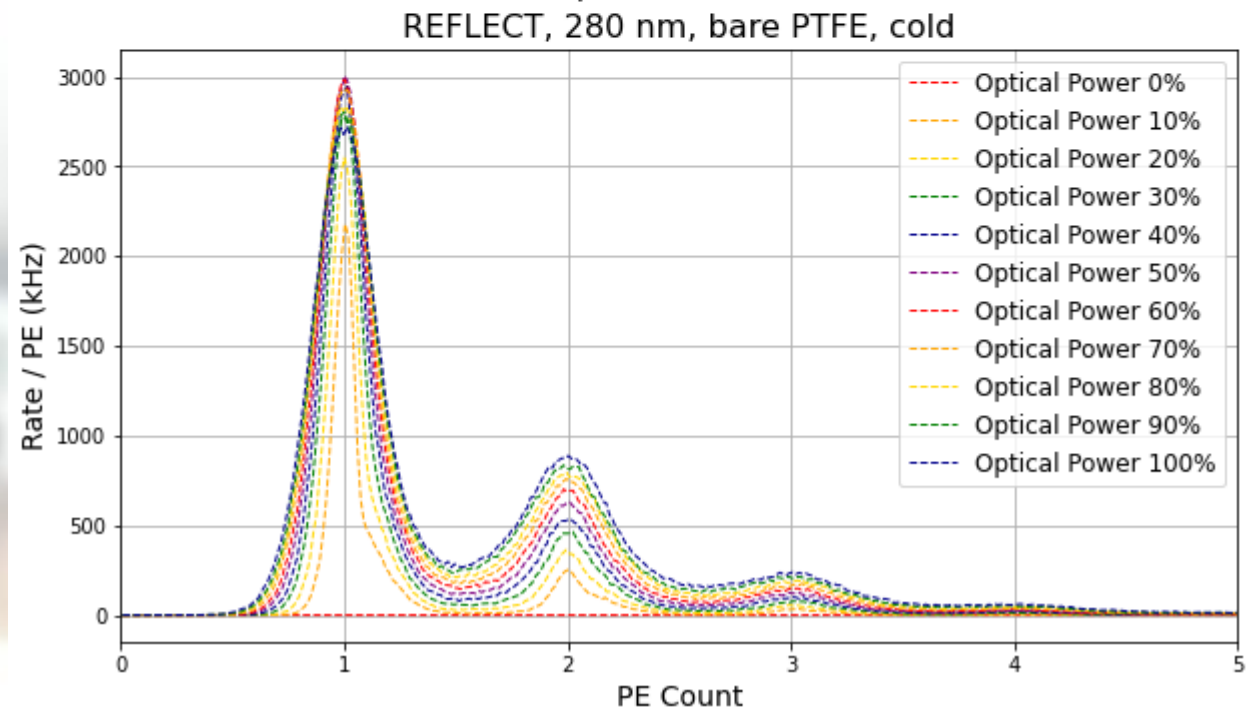
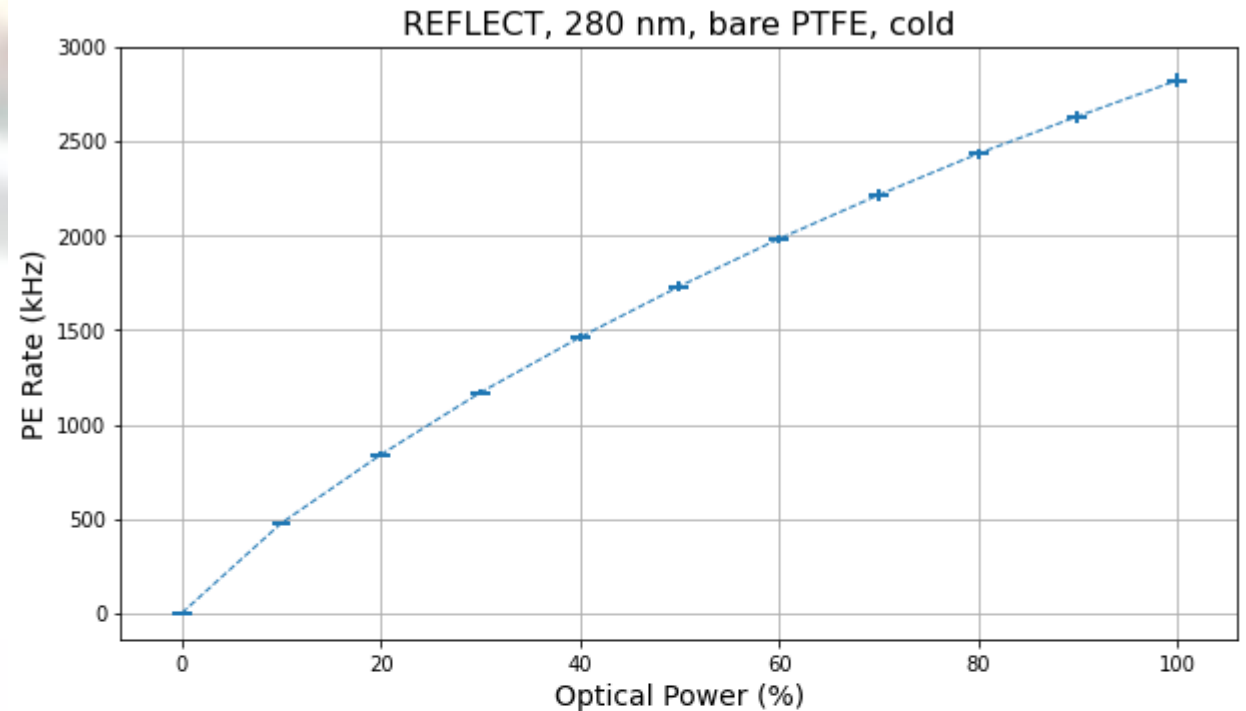


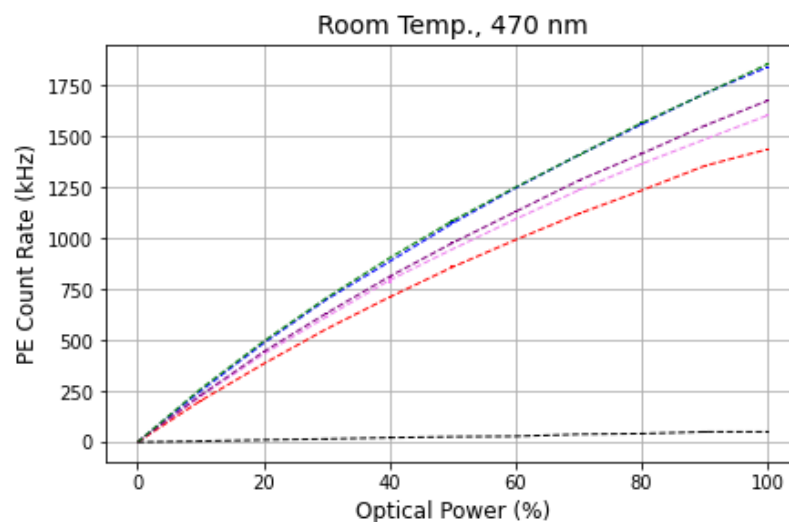
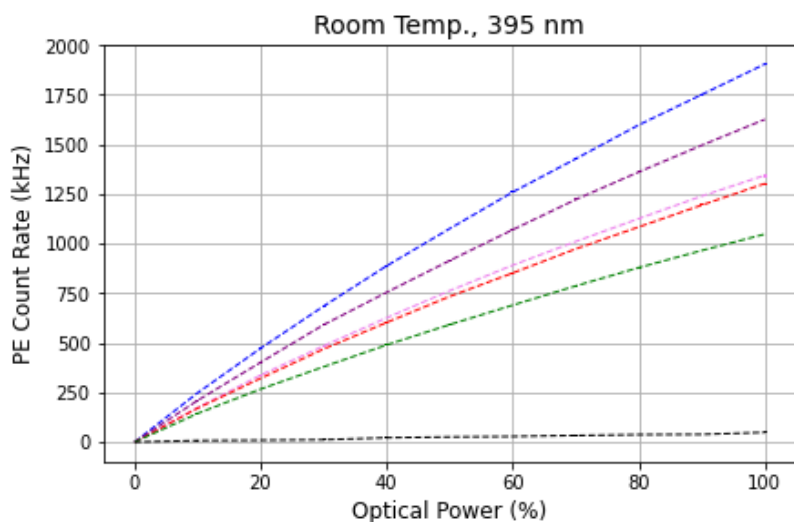
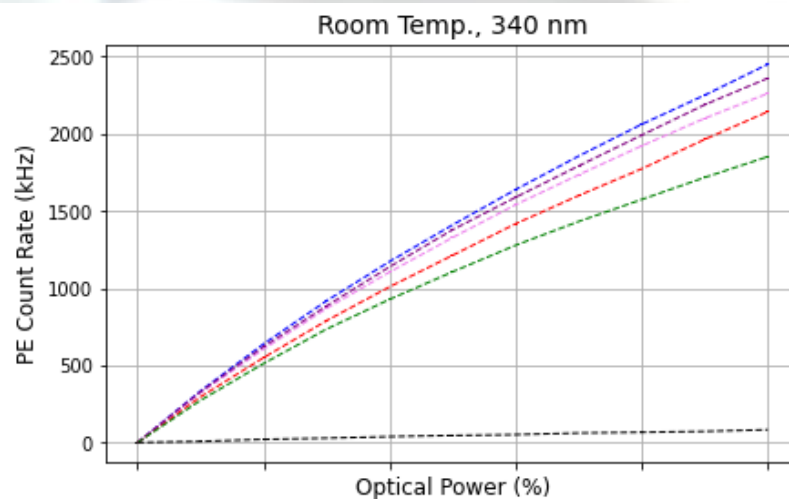
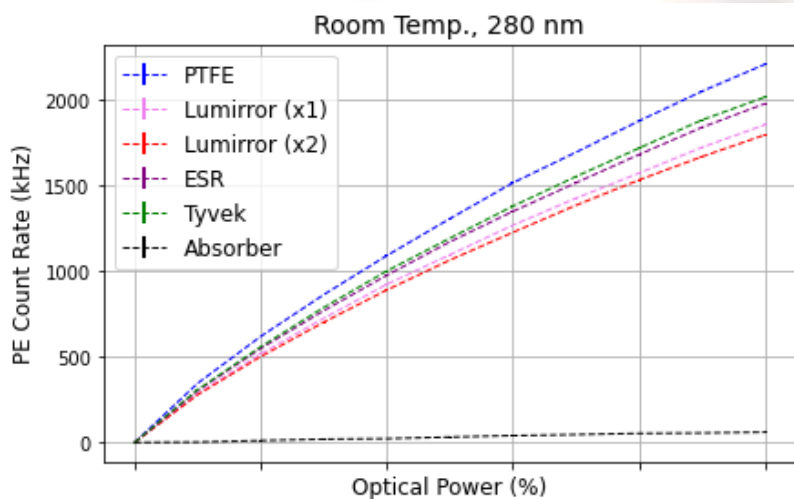


Reflector Tests

Finger plot to photon rate

- Calibrate pulse height to p.e. count from finger plot
- Integrate at each optical power level
- Apply first-order corrections
 - Subtract dark (0% optical power) rate for **excess** p.e. rate
 - Changes in overvoltage/junction capacitance appears in SPE charge

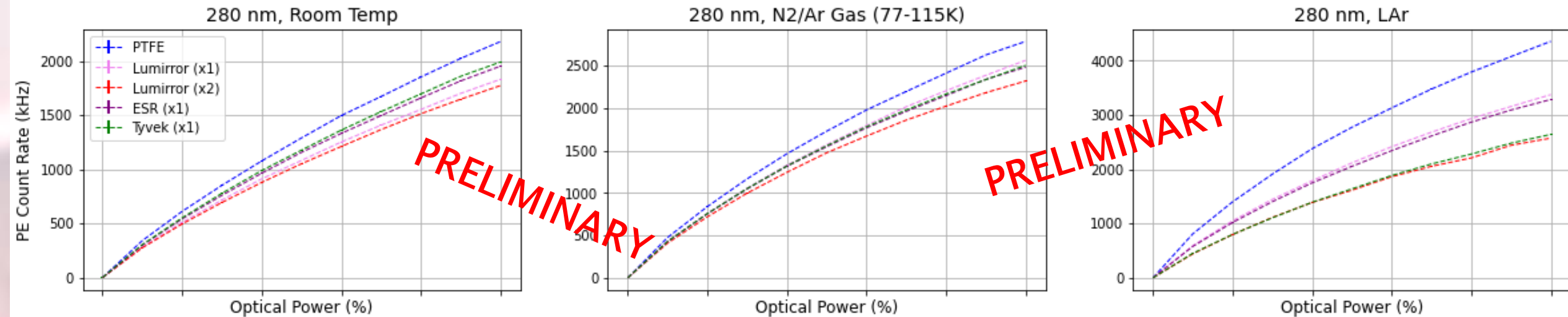




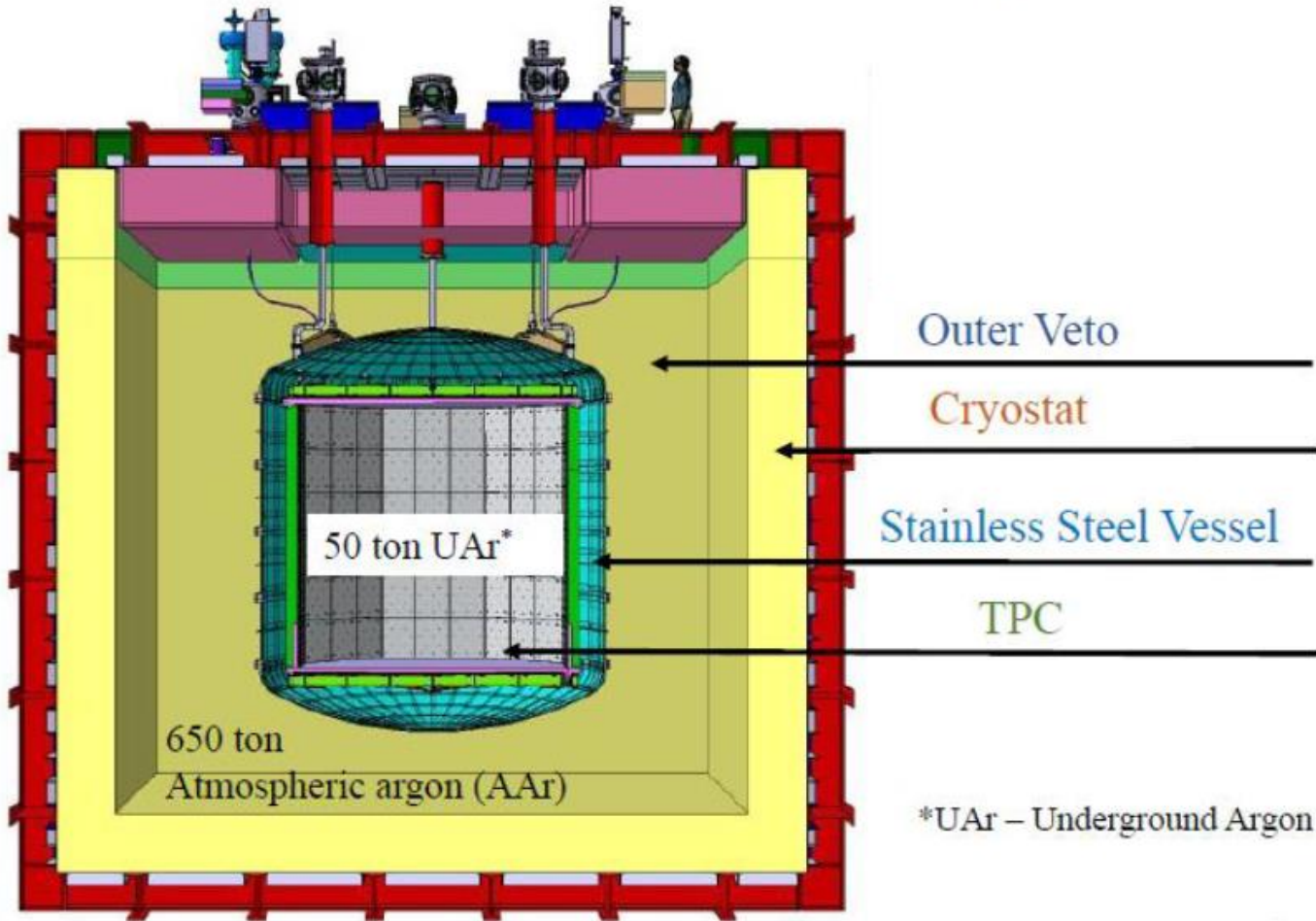
Photon rate to relative reflectance

- Compare different materials at each wavelength
- Each optical power gives reflectance ratio
- Repeat this for cryogenic conditions...

- Next steps: apply corrections from optical uncertainties
- Purpose: outer veto material selection & analysis



DarkSide-20k: The Muon Veto



- 650 tons atmospheric argon , between the inner veto and Cryostat

- Gas phase layer at top for stability

- **Passive shield** minimizes interactions

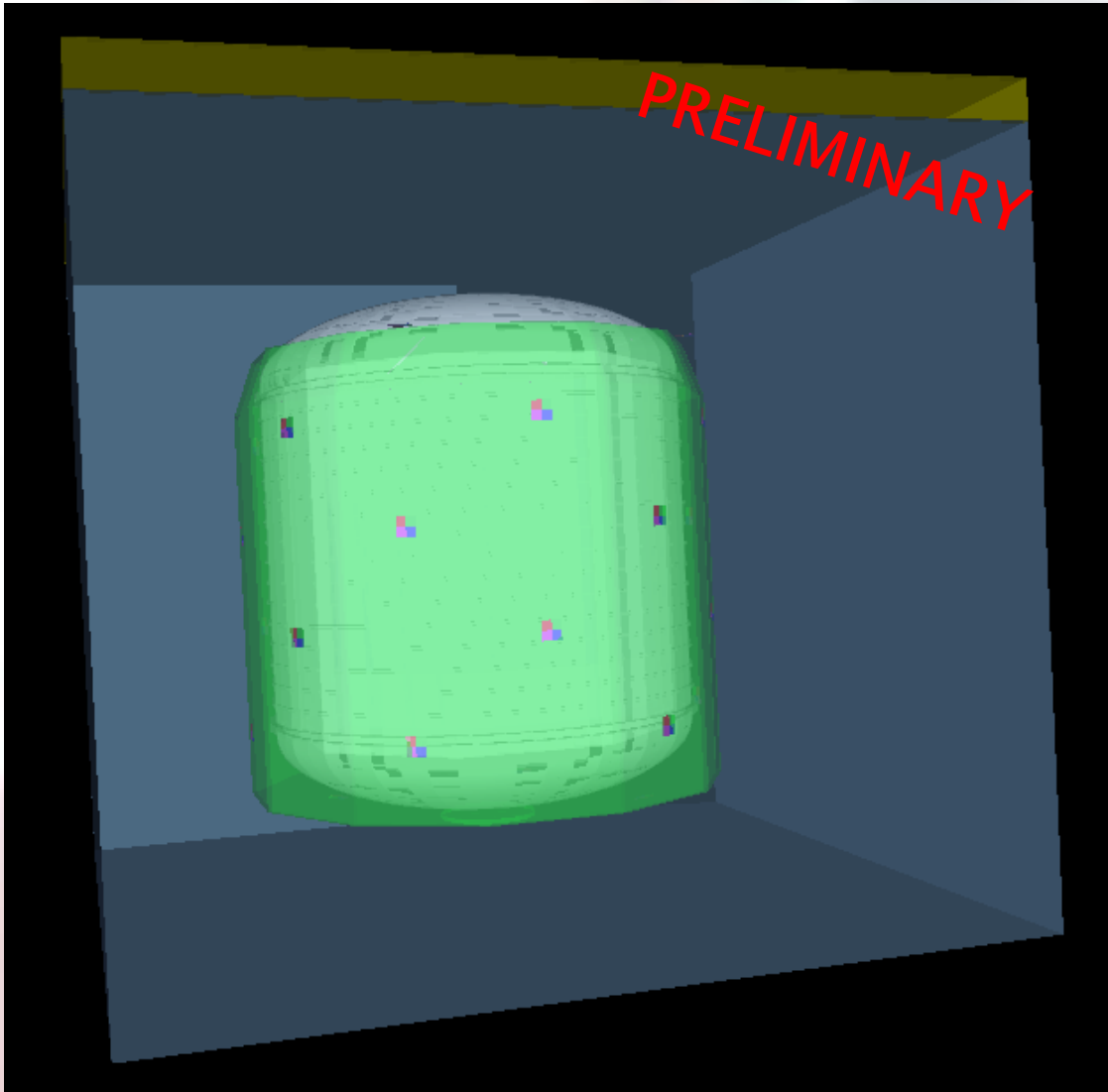
- Cosmogenic neutrons generate muons and particle showers

- **Active scintillation** detection

- Silicon Photomultiplier (SiPM) arrays give single-photon sensitivity
- Tag cosmic ray events to veto for TPC analysis
- Large volume gives potential for event detection

- Expected operation of DarkSide-20k by 2026

<https://www.lngs.infn.it/en/darkside>

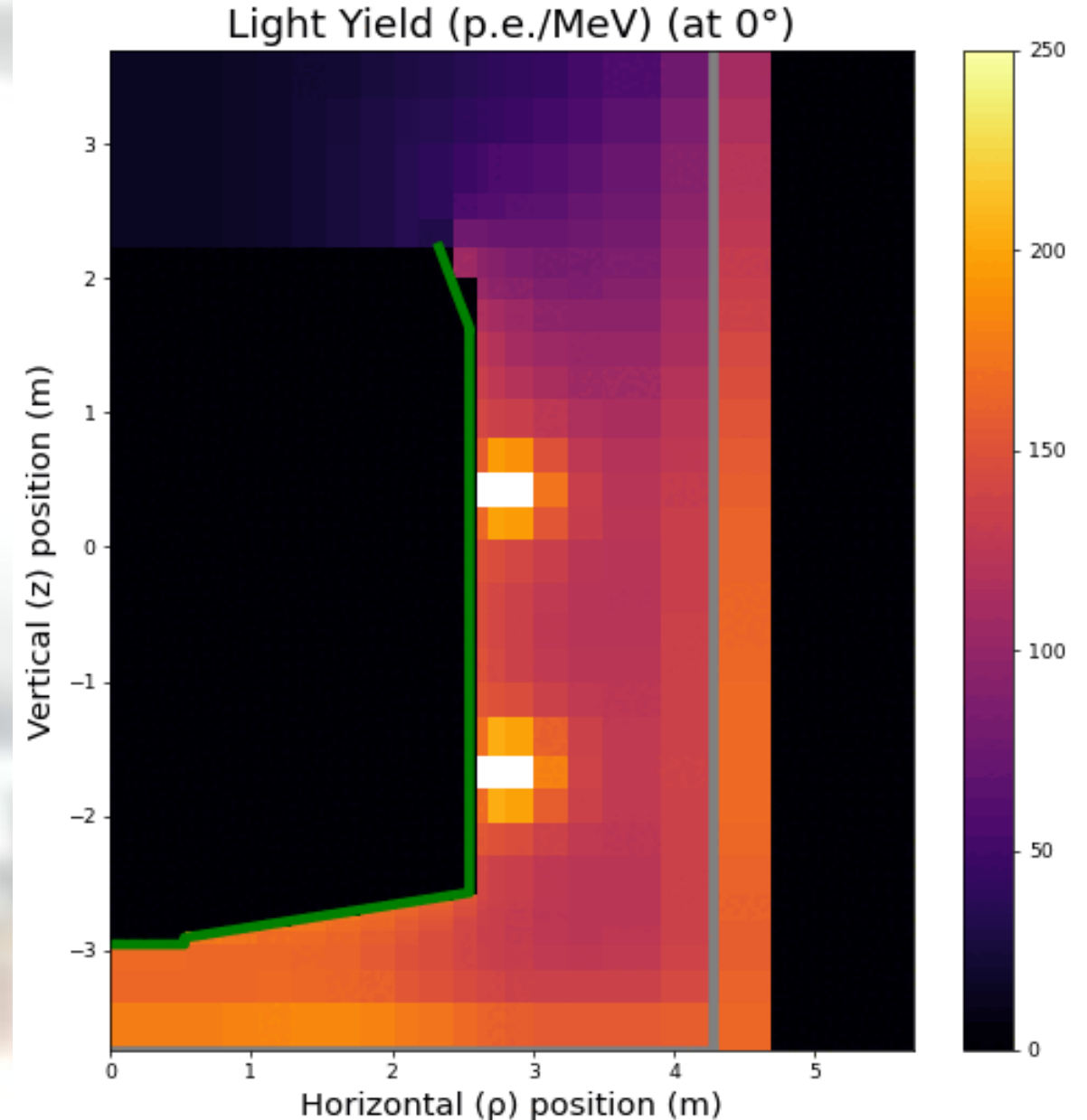
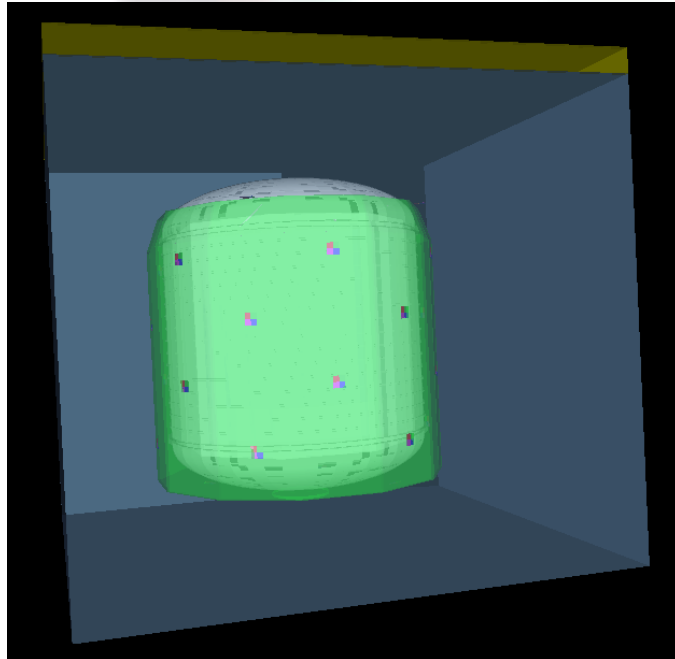


- 32x16x24 (12,288) SiPM placed on interior of muon veto
- Argon scintillation light in UV (128 nm) is **wavelength shifted** to visible
- UV & visible light must be efficiently collected
 - Diffuse, **reflective interior** acts as large integrating sphere
 - Visible photons bounce between walls multiple times before detection

GEANT4 model of DarkSide-20k Cryostat. Liquid phase argon shown in light blue; gas phase argon shown in yellow; plastic shield shown in blue

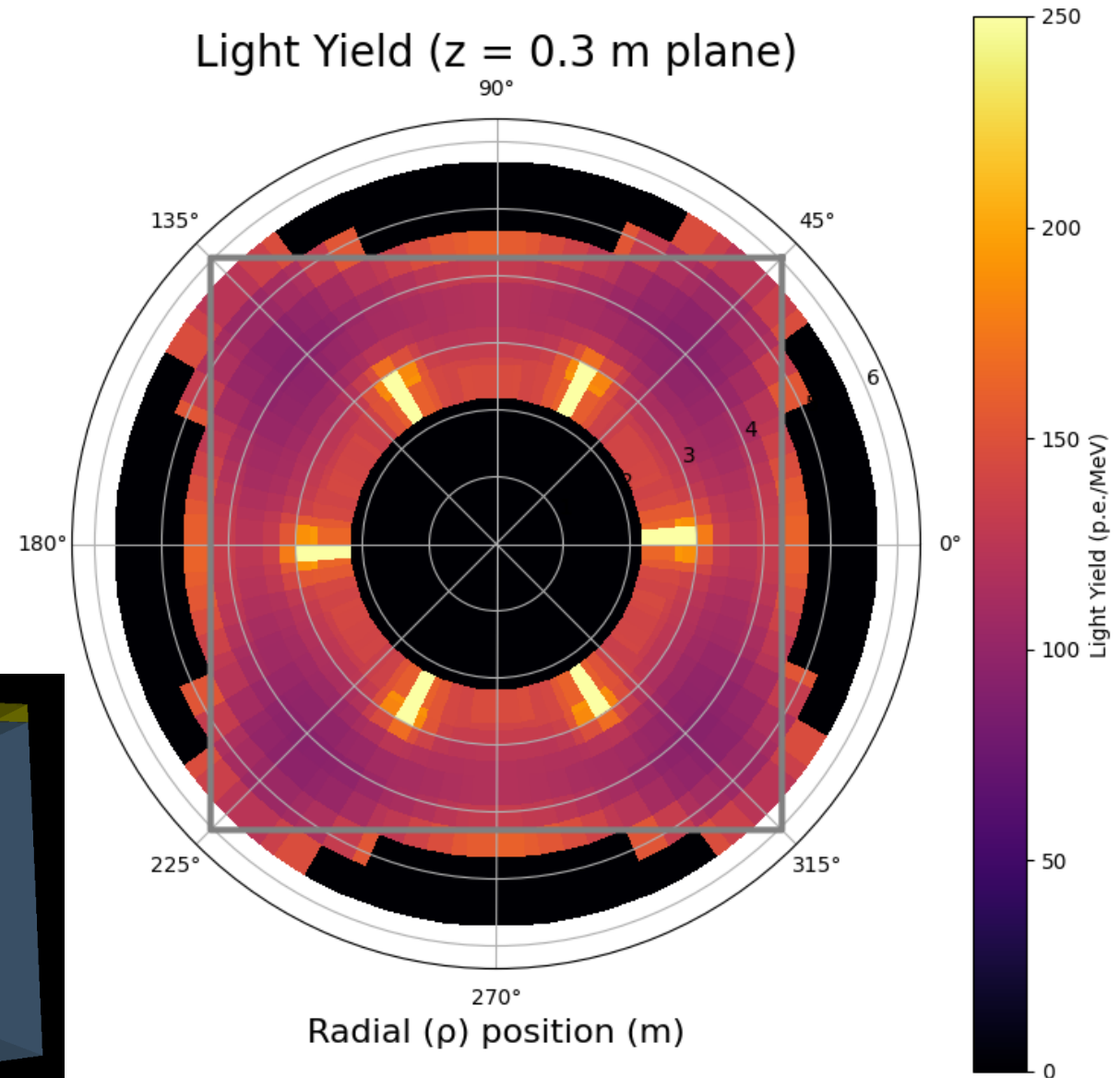
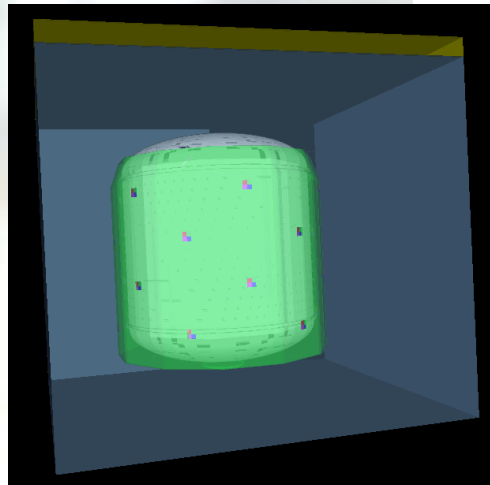
Light Yield Optimization

- GEANT4 simulation of cosmic rays
 - Large energy depositions can take hours to manually track photons
- Measure number of **detected** photons (per MeV) generated in all 128 readout channels

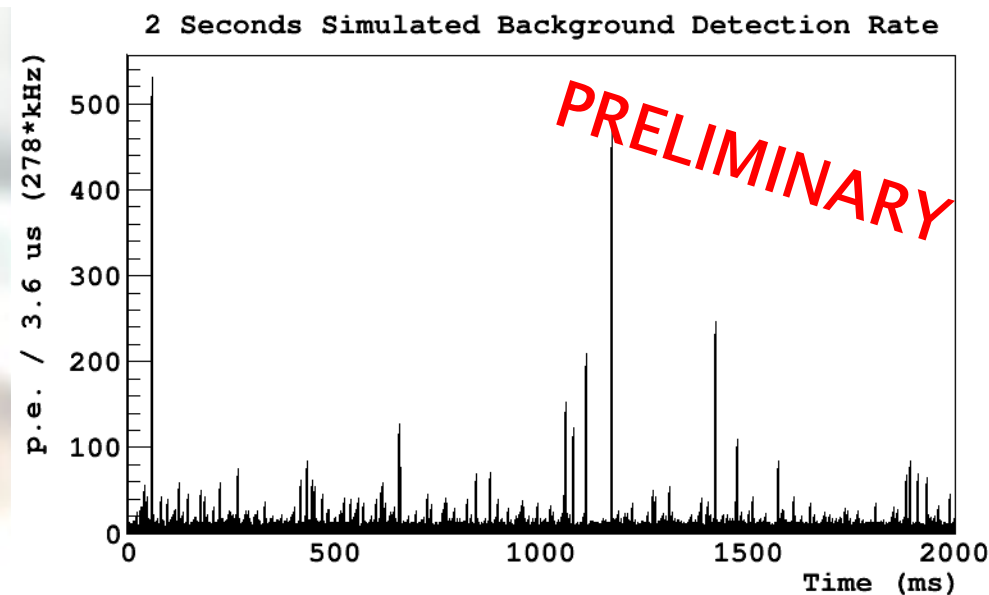
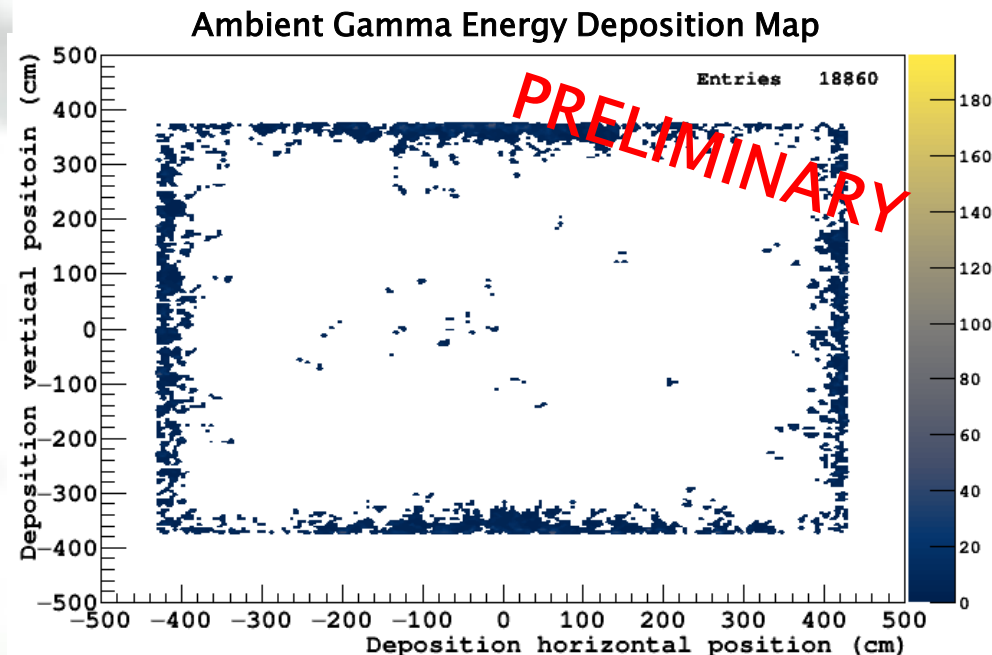


Light Yield Optimization

- GEANT4 simulation of cosmic rays
 - Large energy depositions can take **hours** to manually track photons
- Measure number of **detected** photons (per MeV) generated in all 128 readout channels
- Light map specifies light yield per voxel
 - Total p.e. generated
 - Channel distribution of p.e.
 - Time of flight to channel



- Spatial and temporal distribution of radioactive backgrounds
 - Good passive shield: interactions do not reach inner veto
 - Generate constant ~ 200 kHz background rate per channel
- Low background rate:
 - Can detect high energy muons above background
 - Rate changes may indicate supernova activity

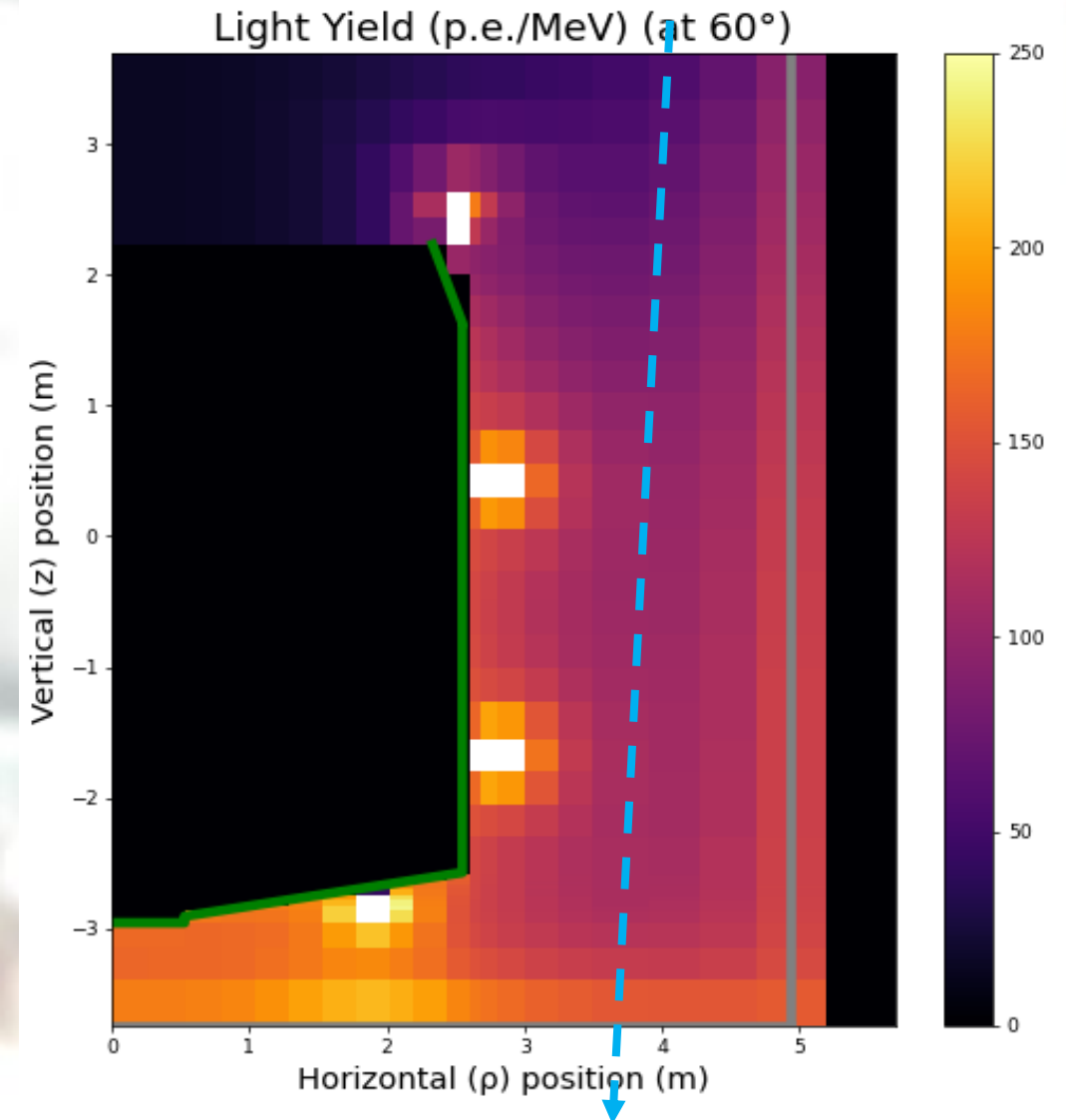
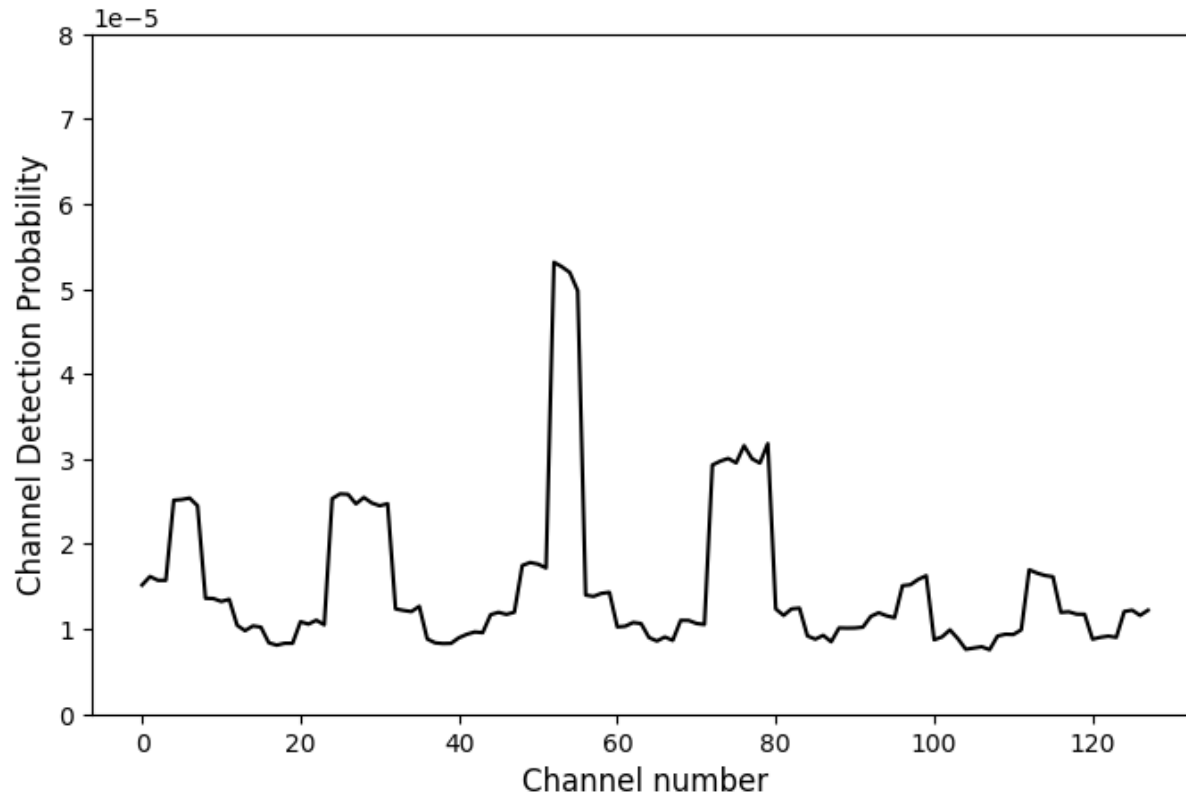


Muon Veto Simulations



- Event Simulation: interpolate light map
- Event Reconstruction: 128 channels of relative occupancy and time of arrival
- Looking into GNN algorithms

Occupancy per Channel at $\rho = 3.91$ m , $\phi = 60.0$ deg, $z = 1.10$ m

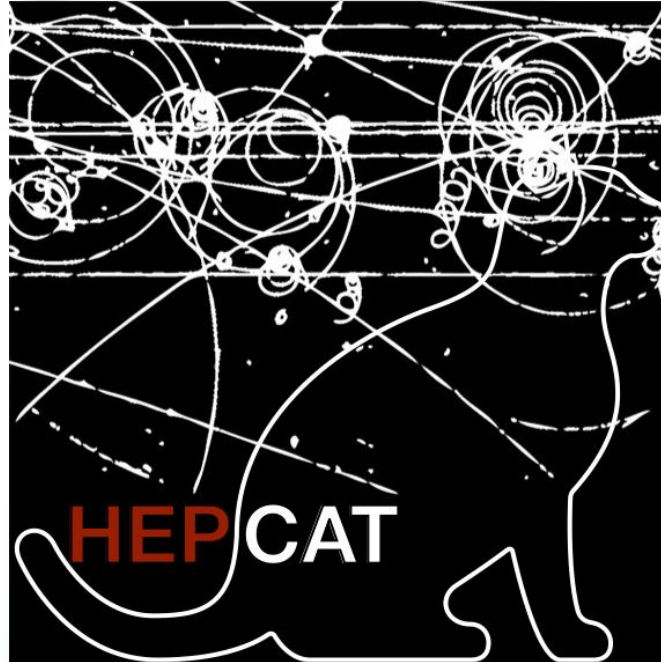




Thank you!



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