

# The SENSEI Experiment

## dark-matter searches with Skipper-CCDs

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A. M. Botti\* for the SENSEI† collaboration  
KEK IPNS-IMSS-QUP Joint workshop 2022  
February 8-10, 2022



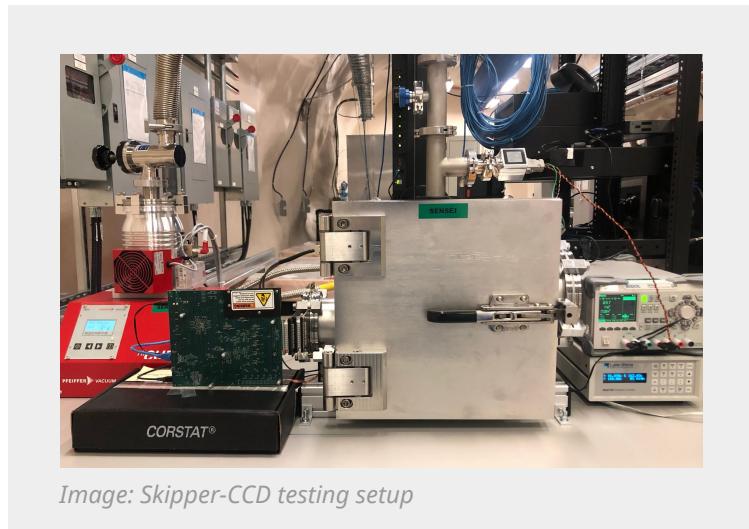
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\* Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory · [abotti@fnal.gov](mailto:abotti@fnal.gov)

† Sub-Electron-Noise Skipper-CCD Experimental Instrument · <https://sensei-skipper.github.io>

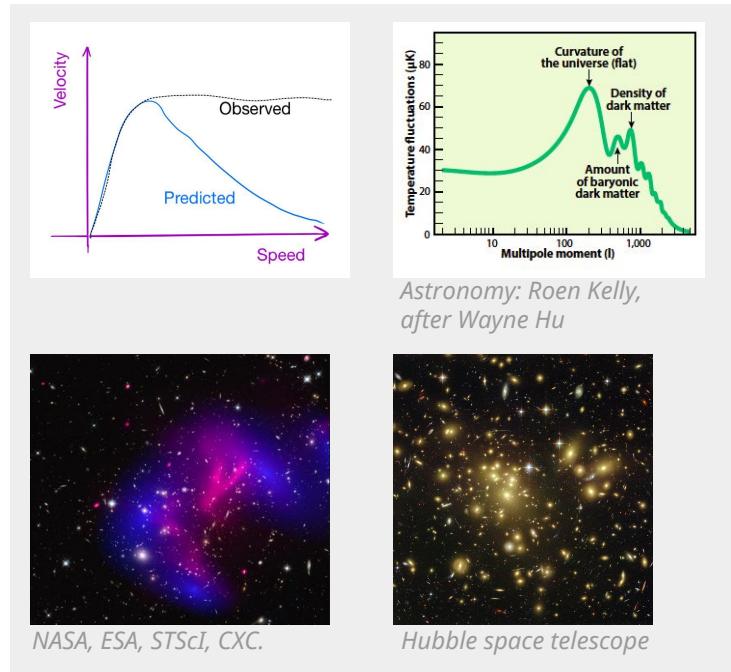
# Outline

1. Dark matter evidence, detection, candidates, and experiments
2. The SENSEI experiment
3. Skipper-CCDs
4. ProtoSENSEI
5. First scientific-grade skipper-CCD
6. Prospects

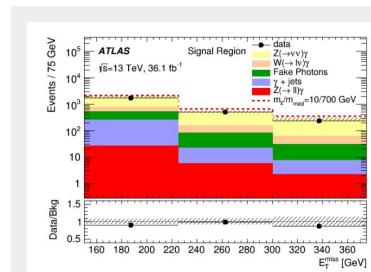
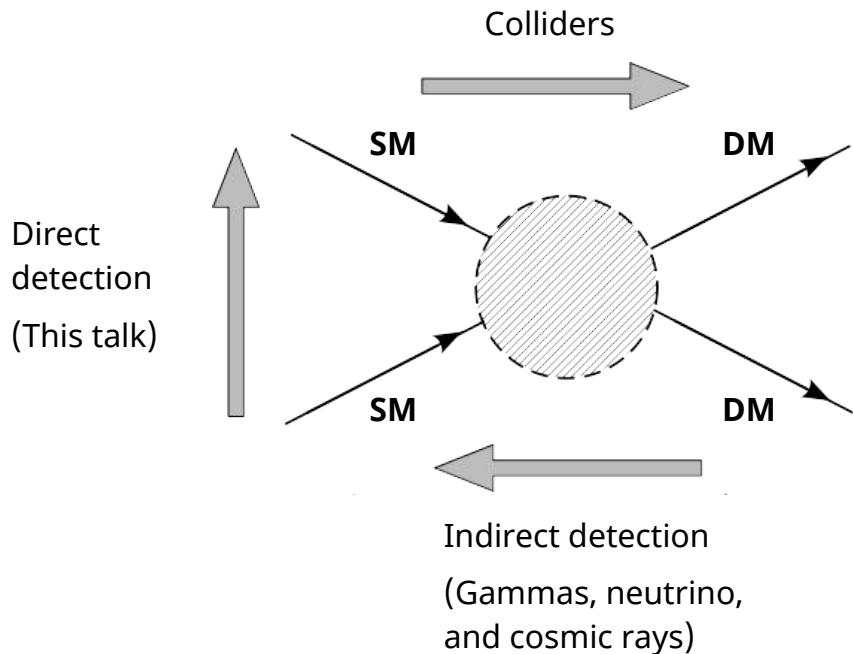


# Dark-matter evidence

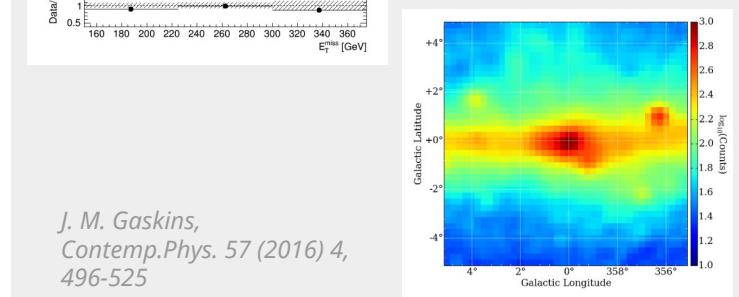
- Galaxy gas rotation
- CMB
- Cluster collision
- Gravitational lenses
- Structure formation
- etc



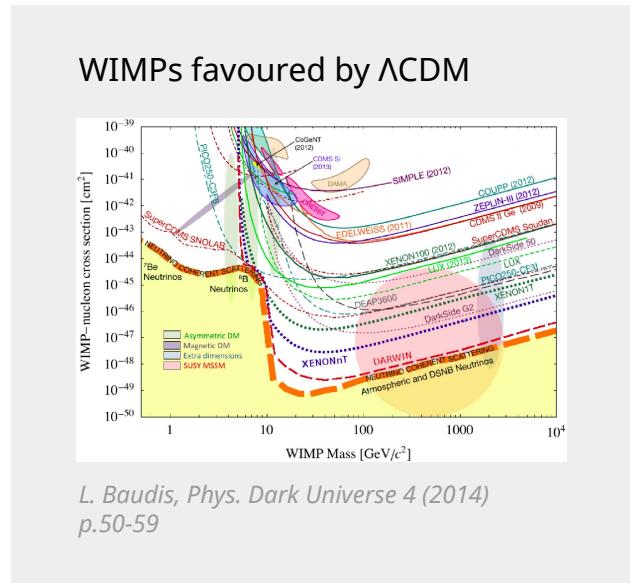
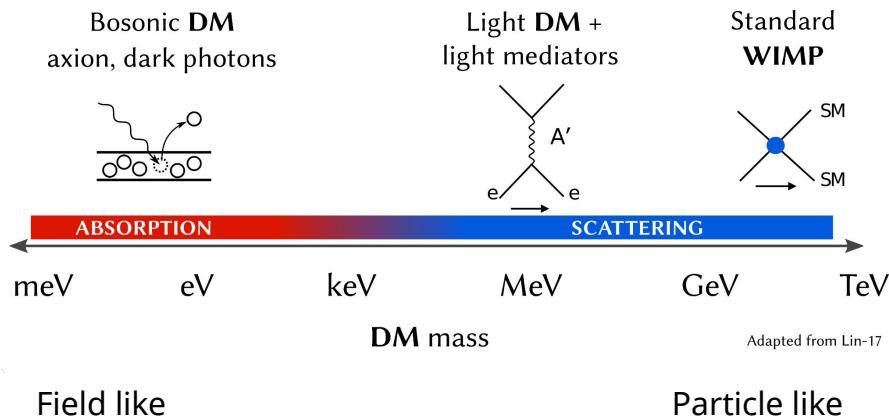
# Dark-matter detection



The ATLAS Collaboration.  
*Eur. Phys. J. C* 77, 393  
(2017)

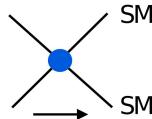


## Dark-matter candidates

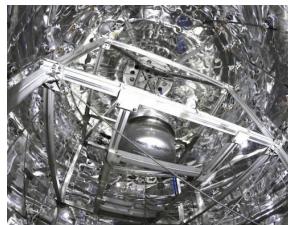


# Detecting dark-matter candidates

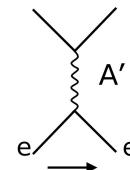
Standard  
**WIMP**



XENON Collaboration



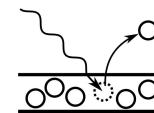
Light DM +  
light mediators



SuperCDMS Collaboration



Bosonic DM  
axion, dark photons



ADMX Collaboration

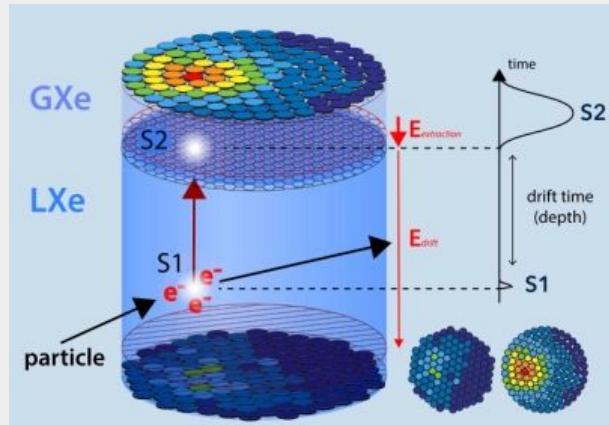


- Coherent nucleus interaction  
 $\sigma_{n-DM}$
- Nucleus / electron interactions
- Light nuclei for mDM  $<< 10$  GeV
- Targets: noble gases / liquids, cryogenic crystals , semiconductors, scintillators

- Electron interactions
- Targets: noble gases / liquids, cryogenic crystals , semiconductors, scintillators

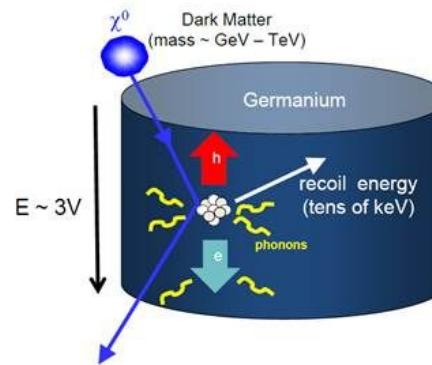
- Photon mixing, photoelectric absorption
- Targets: resonant cavities, semiconductors.

# Experimental examples



Xenon 1T (nobel Gas/Liquid):

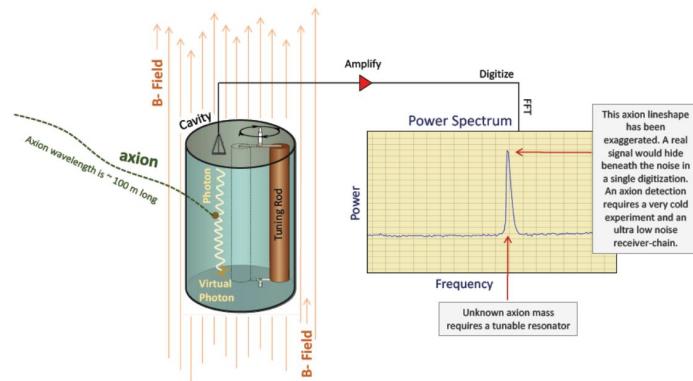
- dual-phase TPC with Xe at  $T \sim 170$  K
- 2016-2018 at LNGS (3600 mwe)
- Nucleus recoil: no evidence of WIMPs
- Electron recoil:  $3.5 \sigma$  excess at about 1~7 keV



SuperCDMS SNOLAB (cryogenic):

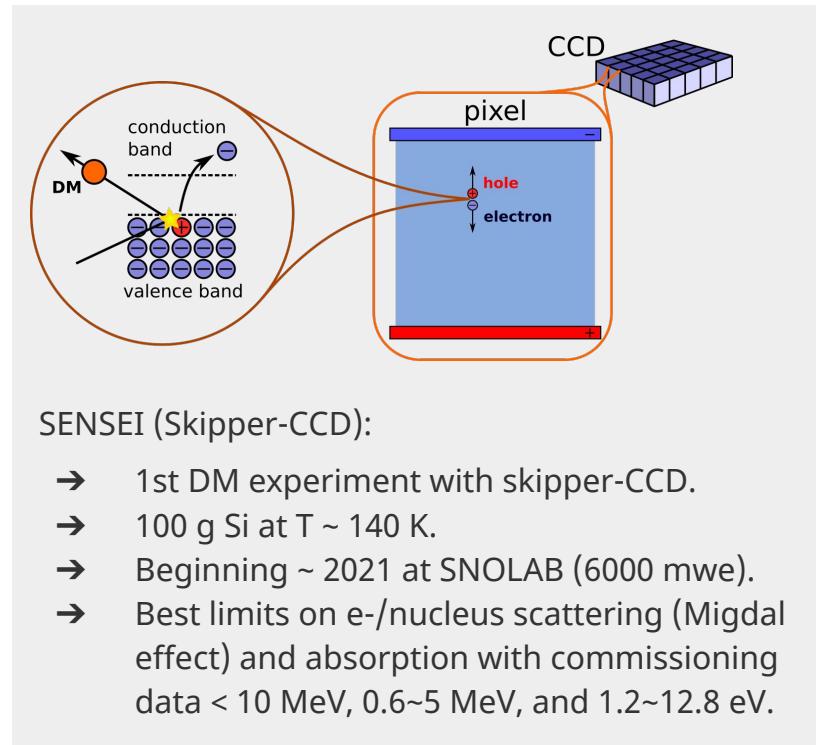
- SuperCDMS SOUDAN (2012 – 2015) sucesor.
- 40 kg Ge/Si solid-state detectors at  $T \sim \text{mK}$ .
- Beginning 2021 at SNOLAB (6000 mwe).
- Leading limits on low-mass WIMPs

# Experimental examples



ADMX (resonant microwave cavity):

- 8 Tesla magnet
- Operated T  $\sim$  100 mK to a few K.
- Since 2010 at Washington (no overburden).
- Upgrade undergoing.
- Best constraints in the 2.66 – 3.31  $\mu$ eV region.



SENSEI (Skipper-CCD):

- 1st DM experiment with skipper-CCD.
- 100 g Si at T  $\sim$  140 K.
- Beginning  $\sim$  2021 at SNOLAB (6000 mwe).
- Best limits on e-/nucleus scattering (Migdal effect) and absorption with commissioning data < 10 MeV, 0.6~5 MeV, and 1.2~12.8 eV.

# The Collaboration

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T.-T. Yu



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Fully funded by Heising-Simons Foundation  
& leveraging R&D support from Fermilab



# The Experiment

**Sub-Electron-Noise Skipper-CCD Experimental Instrument**

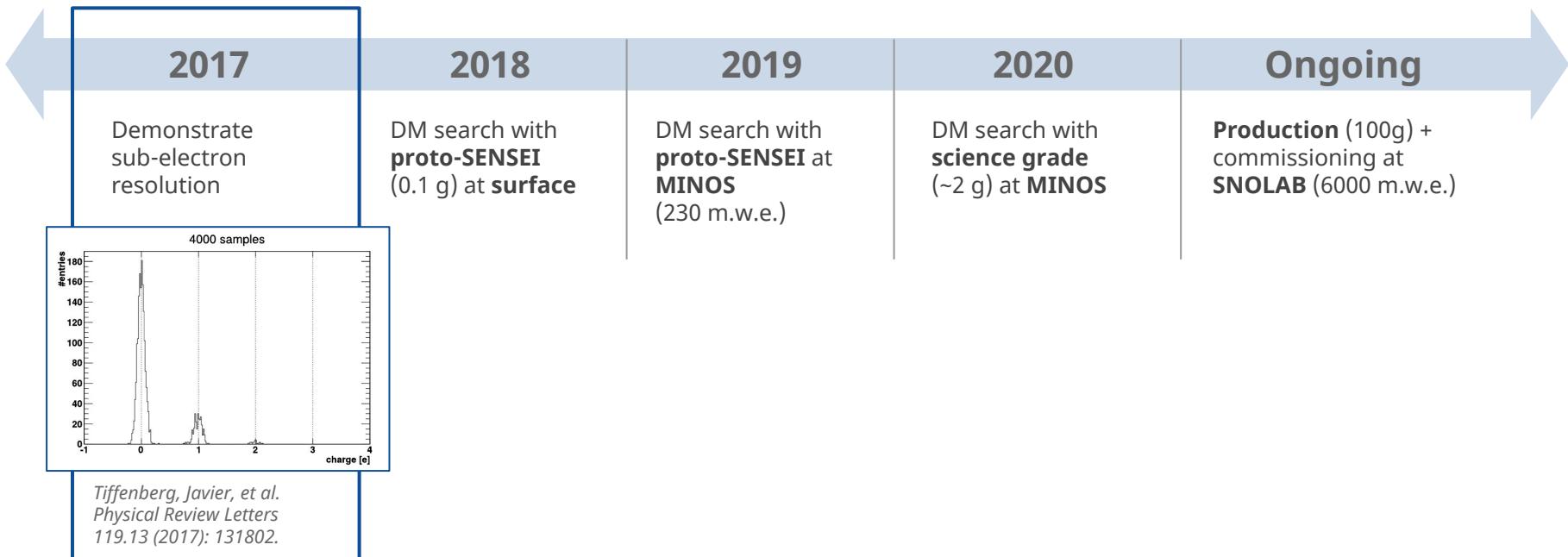
New generation Charge Couple Devices (**CCD**)

**LBNL** MicroSystems Lab Energy threshold  $\sim 1.1$  eV  
(Si bandgap) and readout noise  $\sim 0.1$  e $^-$

## Main goals

- First DM detector with Skipper-CCDs
- Validate technology for DM and  $\nu$  detection
- Probe DM masses at the MeV scale (e $^-$  recoil)
- Probe axion and hidden-photon  
DM masses  $> 1$  eV (absorption)

# The SENSEI Experiment



# First Skipper-CCD prototypes

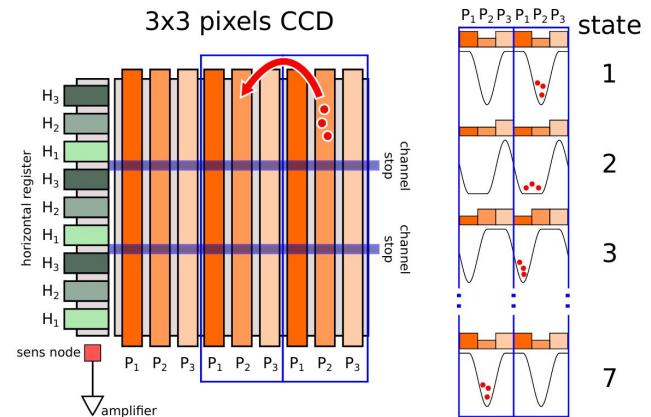
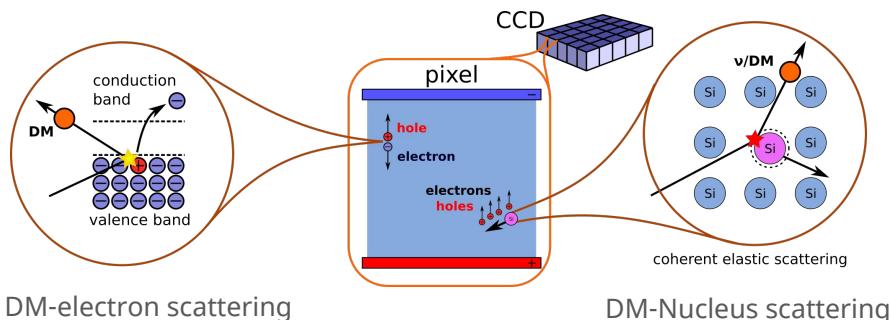
- Prototype designed at LBNL MSL
- 200 & 250  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, 15  $\mu\text{m}$  pixel size
- Two sizes 4k  $\times$  1k (0.5gr) & 1.2k  $\times$  0.7k pixels
- Parasitic run, optic coating and Si resistivity  $\sim 10\text{k}\Omega$
- 4 amplifiers per CCD, three different RO stage designs



## Instrument:

- System integration done at Fermilab
- Custom cold electronics
- Firmware and image processing software
- Optimization of operation parameters

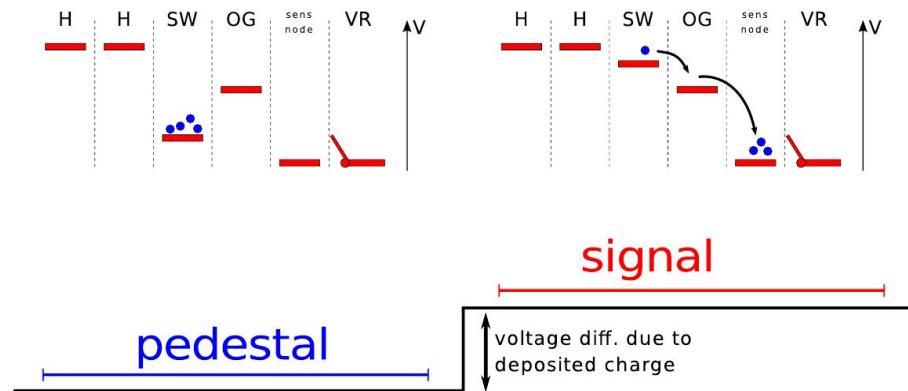
# Charge-coupled devices (CCD)



## CCD read-out

Charge estimation:

1. **pedestal** integration
2. **signal** integration
3. **charge** = **signal** - **pedestal**

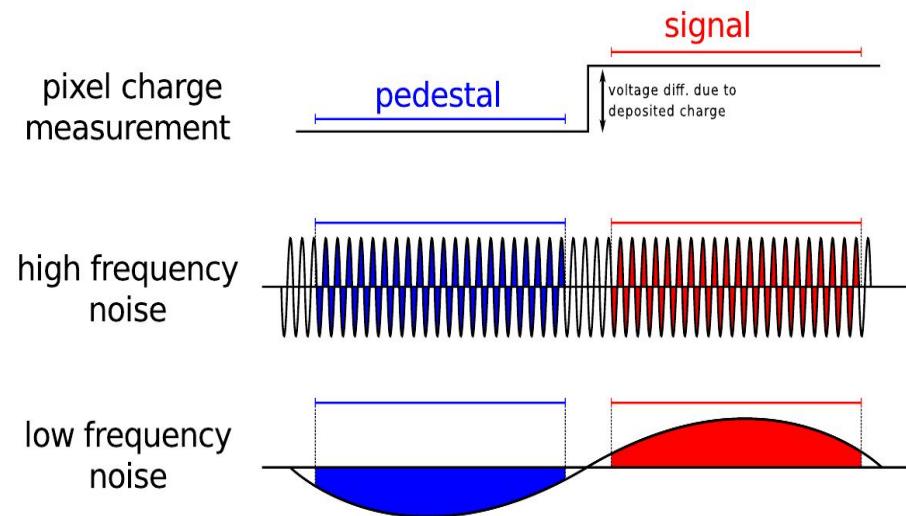


## CCD read-out noise

Traditional **CCD**: **charge** transferred to sense node and read **once**

**Pedestal** and **signal** integration reduces high-frequency noise.

But not **low frequency**...

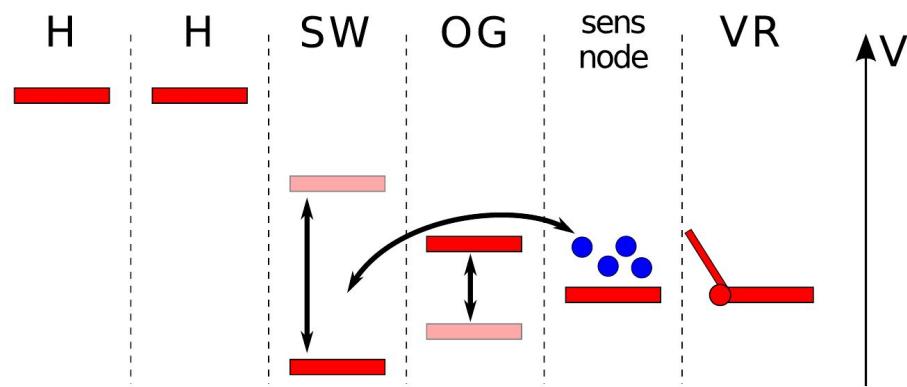


## Skipper CCD read-out

Multiple sampling of same pixel without corrupting the charge packet.

Pixel value = average of all samples

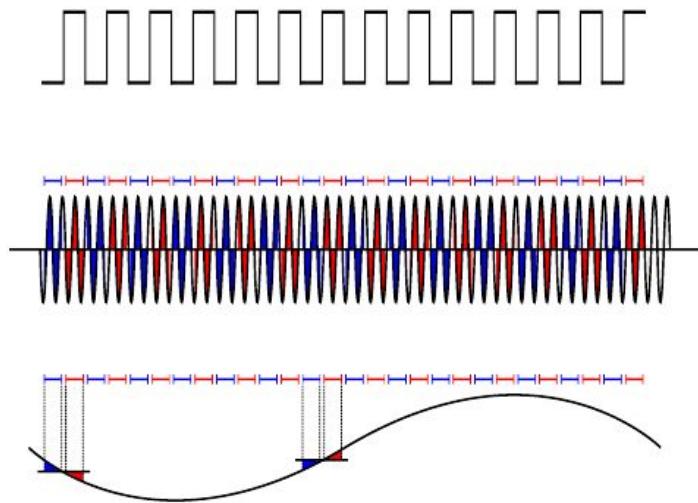
Suggested in 1990 by Janesick et al.  
(doi:10.1117/12.19452)



## Skipper CCD read-out

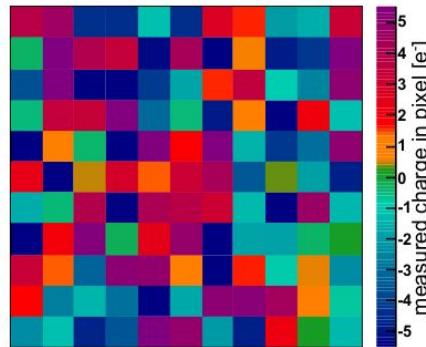
1. **pedestal** integration.
2. **signal** integration.
3. **charge** = **signal** – **pedestal**.
4. Repeat N times.
5. **Average** all samples.

Then, the low-frequency noise is reduced

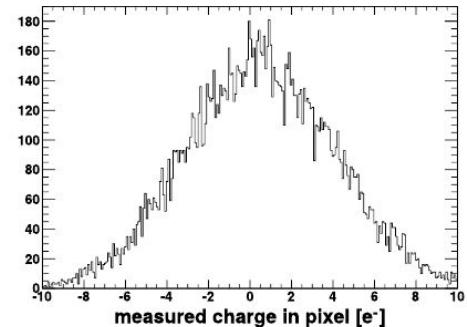


# Skipper-CCD read-out noise

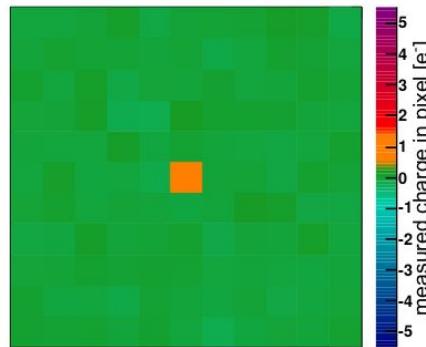
Standard CCD mode: charge in each pixel is measured once



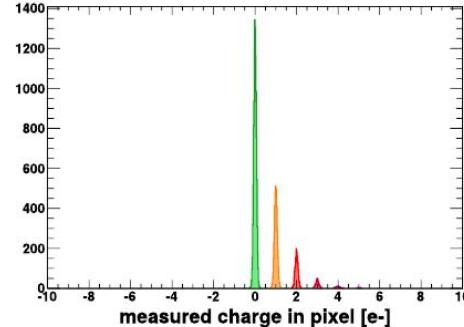
Readout-noise: 3.5 e RMS



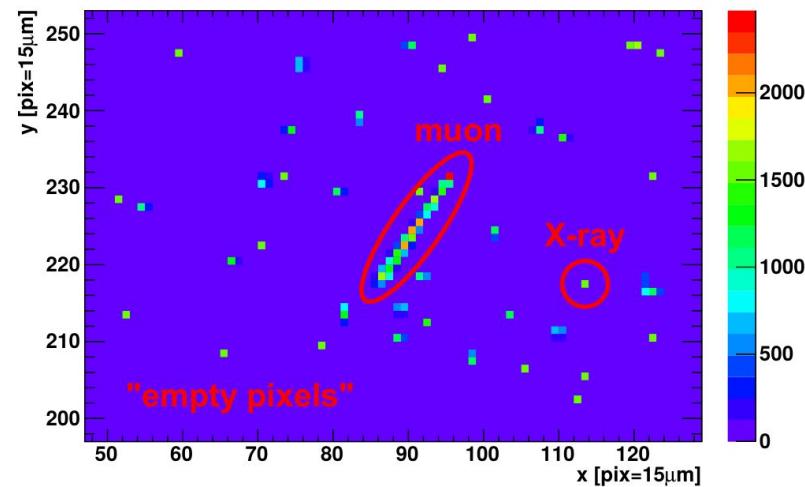
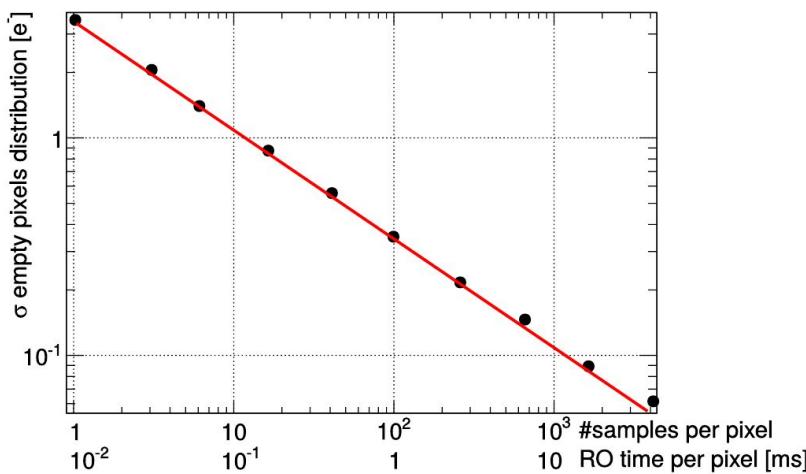
New Skipper CCD: charge in each pixel is measured multiple times



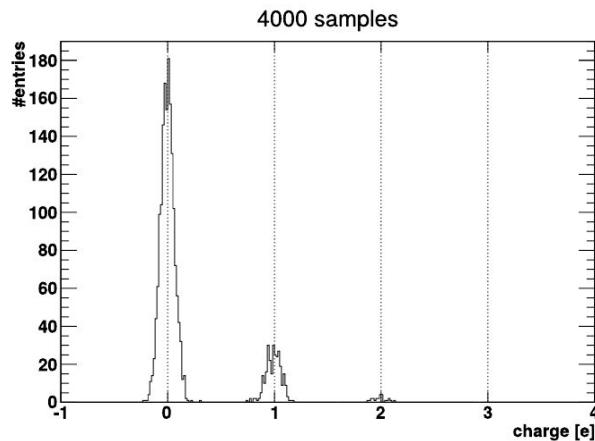
Readout-noise: 0.06 e RMS



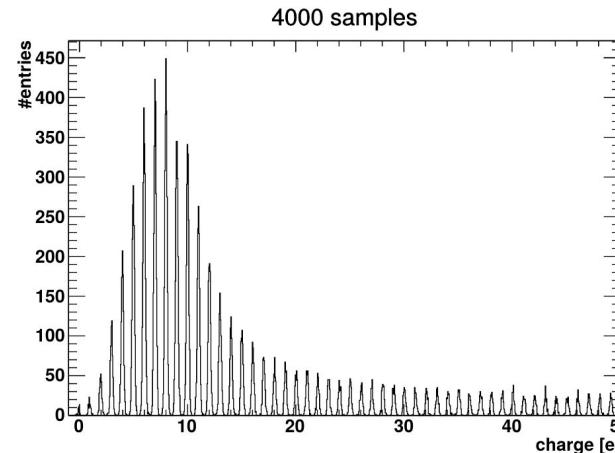
# Skipper-CCD read-out noise



# Skipper-CCD resolution



(Almost) Empty CCD



Front-illuminated CCD

# Skipper-CCDs for dark matter

Light-DM mass range:

- 1-1000 MeV for  $e^-$  recoil
- 1~1000 eV for **absorption**
- 0.5~1000 MeV **Nucleus** recoil (Migdal effect)

Sensitivity to **1,2,3  $e^-$**  signals needed: **Skippers** can do this!

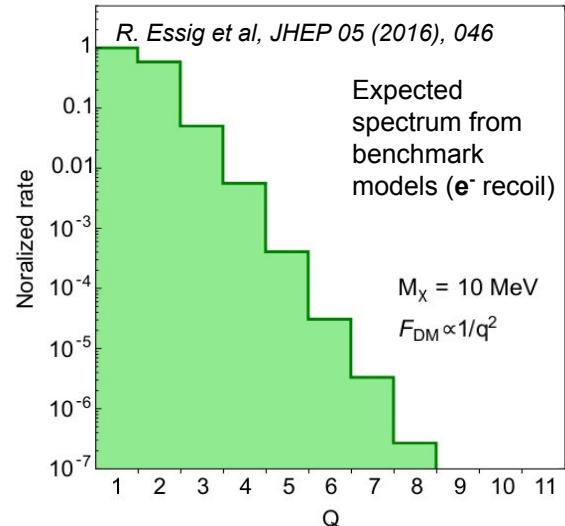
But only if we understand and control **backgrounds**

**Environmental background:**

- Air-shower **muons** → go **underground**
- **Soil radioactivity/environmental radiation** → **shielding**

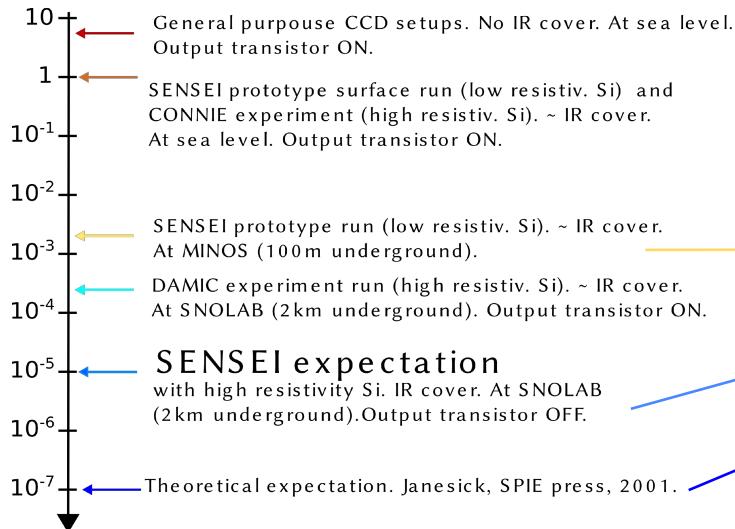
**Detector noise:**

- Dark counts → **CCD operation**
- Defects in crystal lattice → **quality cuts**
- Other spurious charge → **CCD operation + quality cuts**



# Expected background

DC (e-/pix/day)



Dark Current [ $e^- \text{ pix}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$ ]	$\geq 1e^-$ [pix]	$\geq 2e^-$ [pix]	$\geq 3e^-$ [pix]
$10^{-3}$	$1 \times 10^8$	$3 \times 10^3$	$7 \times 10^{-2}$
$10^{-5}$	$1 \times 10^6$	$3 \times 10^{-1}$	$7 \times 10^{-8}$
$10^{-7}$	$1 \times 10^4$	$3 \times 10^{-5}$	$7 \times 10^{-14}$

Background estimations for 1 year and 100 g.

**Blue:** discovery channel (background free)  
**Red:** modulation or limits

# Expected background (detector)

Contribution ( $e^-/\text{pix}$ )		Time dependence			Spatial distribution	
		Linear		Independent		
		Exposure	Readout			
Dark current	Intrinsic	$\lambda_{DC} t_{EXP}$	$\frac{\lambda_{DC}}{2} t_{RO}$	-	Uniform	
	Extrinsic				Uniform	
Amplifier-light current		-	$\lambda_{AL} t_{RO}$	-	Localized	
Spurious charge		-	-	$\mu_{SC}$	Uniform	

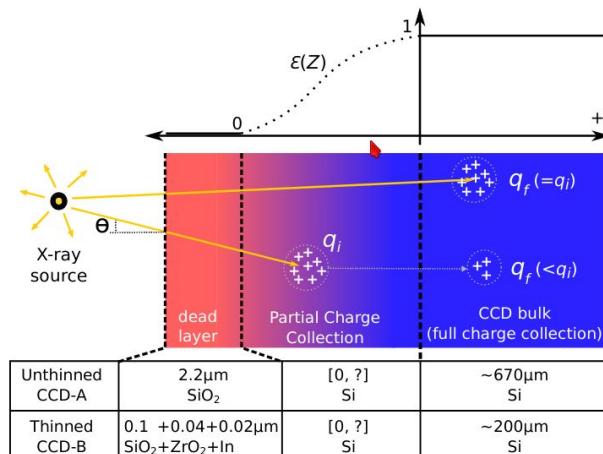
## Single electron rate reduced by optimizing operation parameters

- Read-out mode: continuous vs expose
- Voltage configuration
- Amplifier off while not reading

The SENSEI Collaboration. Phys. Rev. Applied 17, 014022 (2022)

# Expected background (environment)

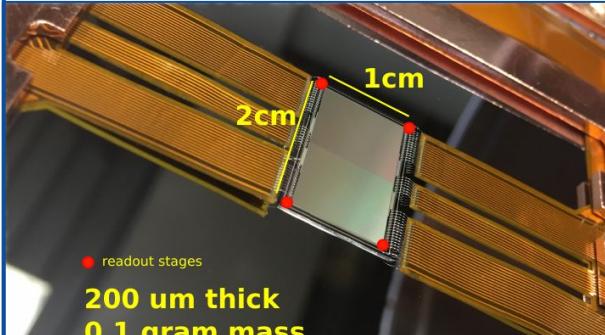
- High-energy events (muons, electrons, etc).
- Halo and transfer inefficiency from high-energy events
- Interactions in partial charge collection layer
- Compton scattering



G. Fernandez Moroni, Phys. Rev. Applied 15, 064026 (2021)

# The SENSEI Experiment

2017	2018	2019	2020	Ongoing
Demonstrate sub-electron resolution	DM search with <b>proto-SENSEI</b> (0.1 g) at <b>surface</b>	DM search with <b>proto-SENSEI</b> at <b>MINOS</b> (230 m.w.e.)	DM search with <b>science grade</b> (~2 g) at <b>MINOS</b>	<b>Production</b> (100g) + commissioning at <b>SNOLAB</b> (6000 m.w.e.)



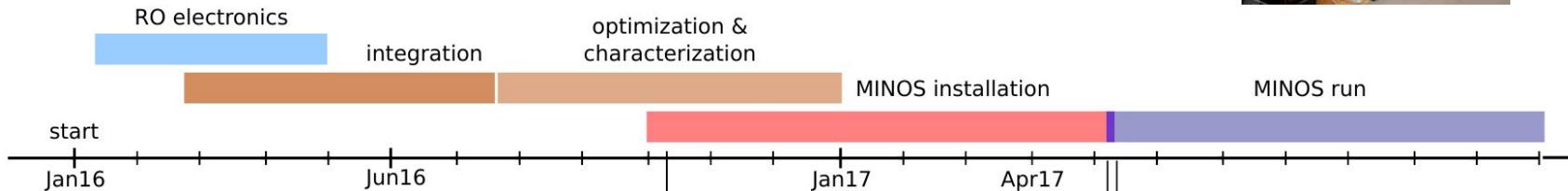
*The SENSEI Collaboration  
Physical Review Letters 121.6 (2018): 061803.*

*The SENSEI Collaboration  
Physical review letters 122.16 (2019): 161801.*

# proto-SENSEI

R&D sensor:

- **optimize** operation parameters
- develop **packaging** and **shielding**
- Characterize **background/noise**
- first physics **results!**



# Proto-SENSEI runs

## @ surface:

- Data from May 2017
- Sea level
- 3 mm copper shielding
- 18 images **continuous read**
- DC **1.14 e-/pixel/day**
- **0.019 gram-day** total exposure

## @ MINOS:

- Data from 2018
- 230 m.w.e.
- **Cylindrical vacuum vessel** with 2" lead.
- Two readout modes (**continuous & periodic**)
- Single-electrons events **0.1~0.005 events/pix/day**
- **0.177 ~ 0.069 gram-day** total exposure

## Device:

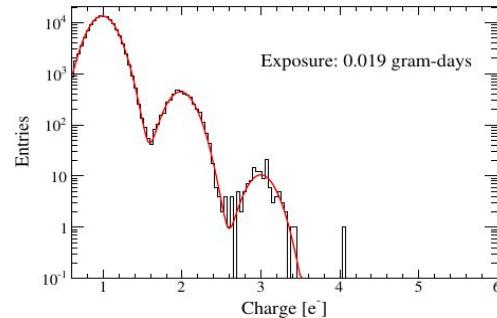
- 0.9 Mpix of 15  $\mu\text{m}$  and 200  $\mu\text{m}$  thick
- Active mass  $\sim 0.1$  g
- 10 k $\Omega$
- T  $\sim 130$  K + vacuum
- 4 amplifiers
- 0.14 e- RO noise (800 samples)
- Operated with LTA board

# Proto-SENSEI cuts

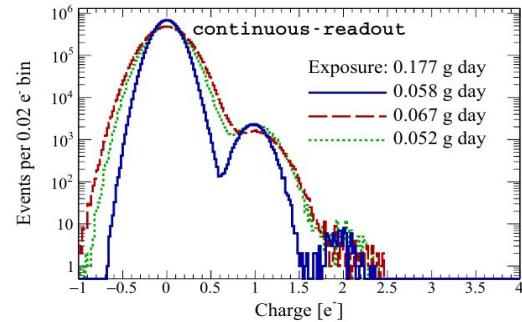
Cuts \ $N_{e,\min}$	1	2	3	4	5
1. DM within a single pixel	1	0.62	0.48	0.41	0.37
2. Nearest Neighbor	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
3. Noise	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
4. Bleeding	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Total	0.67	0.41	0.32	0.27	0.24
Number of events	140,302	4,676	131	1	0

Cuts \ $N_e$	periodic			continuous		
	1	2	3	3	4	5
1. DM in single pixel	1	0.62	0.48	0.48	0.41	0.36
2. Nearest Neighbour		0.92			0.96	
3. Electronic Noise		1			~1	
4. Edge		0.92			0.88	
5. Bleeding		0.71			0.98	
6. Halo		0.80			0.99	
7. Cross-talk		0.99			~1	
8. Bad columns		0.80			0.94	
Total Efficiency	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.37	0.31	0.28
Eff. Expo. [g day]	0.069	0.043	0.033	0.085	0.073	0.064
Number of events	2353	21	0	0	0	0

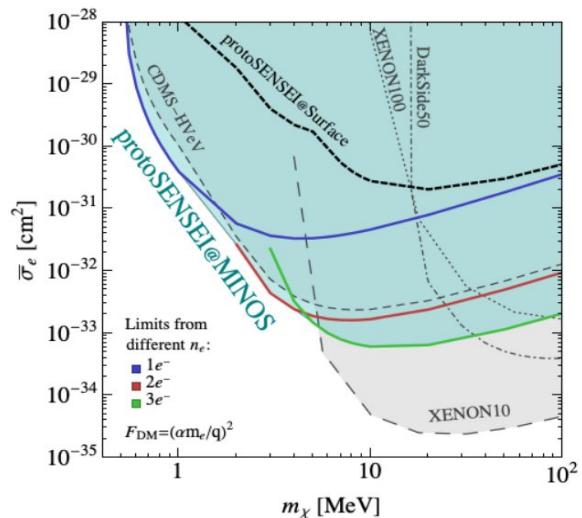
## Surface run



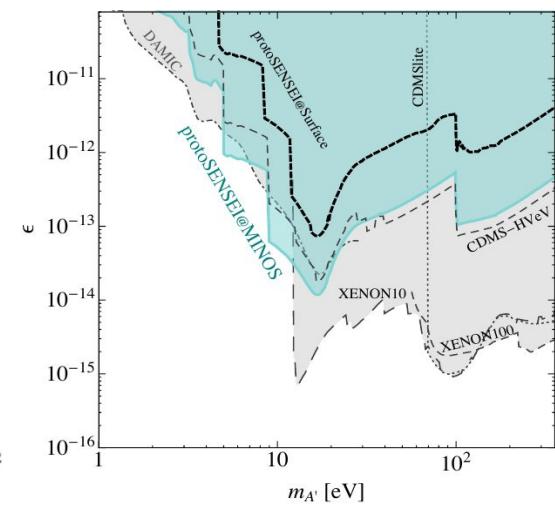
## MINOS run



# Proto-SENSEI results

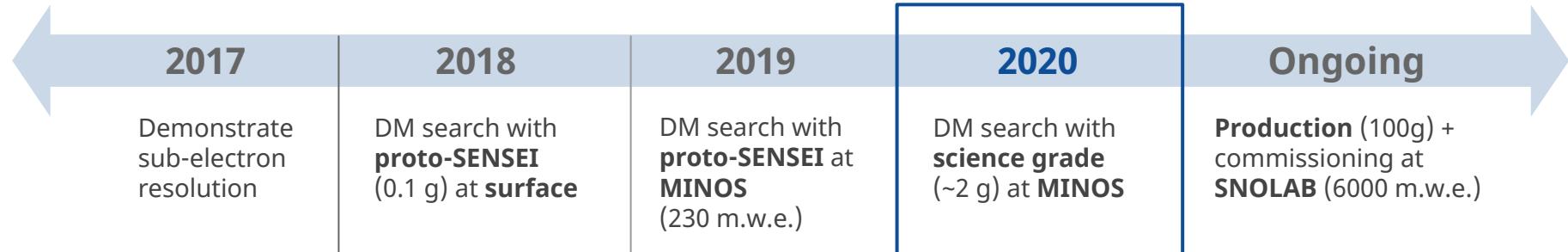


*Ultralight mediator*



*Absorption*

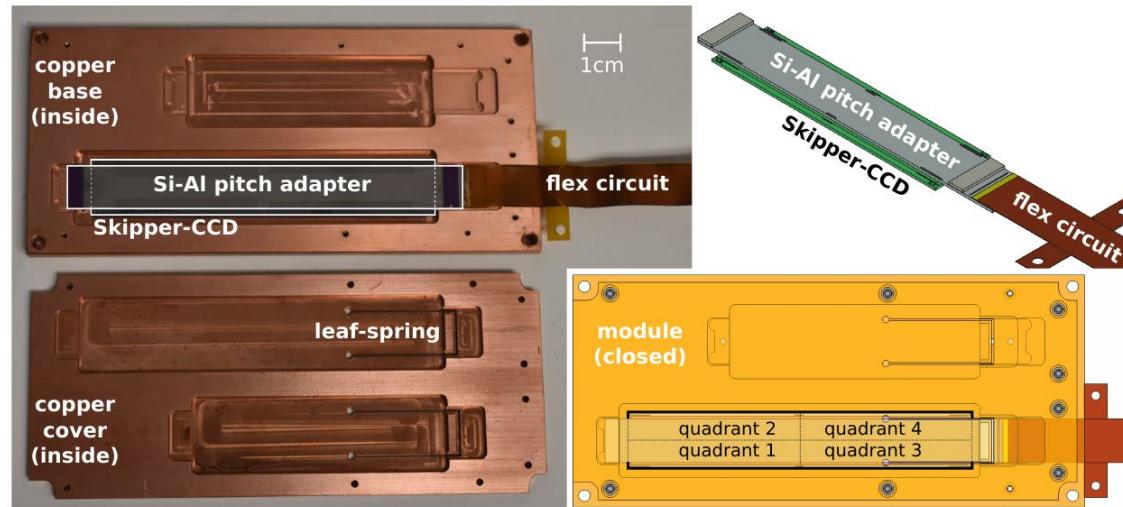
# The SENSEI Experiment



*The SENSEI Collaboration  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 171802  
(2020)*

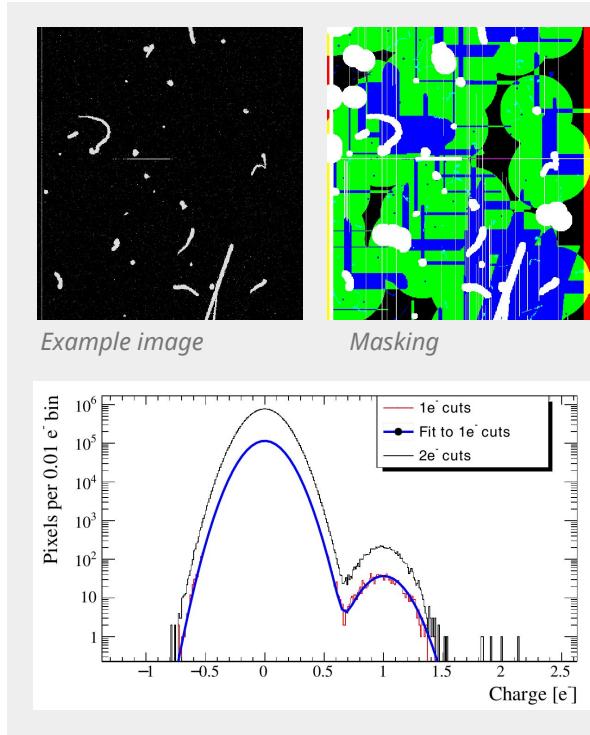
## New device

- First skipper-CCD optimized for DM detection
- 5.5 Mpix of 15  $\mu\text{m}$
- 675  $\mu\text{m}$  thick
- Active mass  $\sim 2$  g
- $20 \text{ k}\Omega$
- 4 amplifiers
- $T \sim 135 \text{ K} + \text{vacuum}$

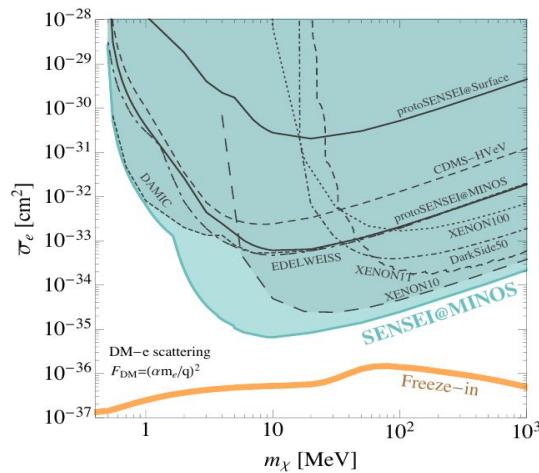


# Quality cuts

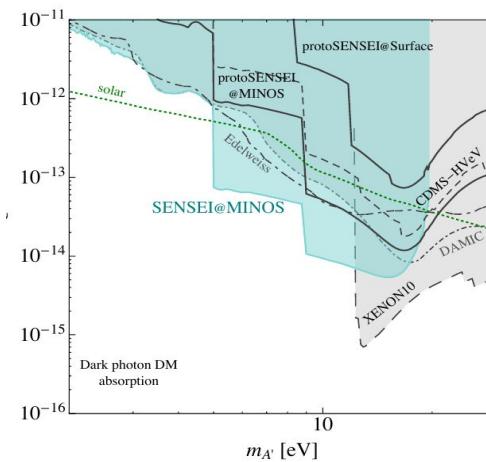
$N_e$ Cuts	1	2	3	4				
1. Charge Diffusion	1.0	0.228	0.761	0.778				
	Eff.	#Ev	Eff.	#Ev	Eff.	#Ev	Eff.	#Ev
2. Readout Noise	1	$> 10^5$	1	58547	1	327	1	155
3. Crosstalk	0.99	$> 10^5$	0.99	58004	0.99	314	0.99	153
4. Serial Register	$\sim 1$	$> 10^5$	$\sim 1$	57250	$\sim 1$	201	$\sim 1$	81
5. Low-E Cluster	0.94	42284	0.94	301	0.69	35	0.69	7
6. Edge	0.70	25585	0.90	70	0.93	8	0.93	2
7. Bleeding Zone	0.60	11317	0.79	36	0.87	7	0.87	2
8. Bad Pixel/Col.	0.98	10711	0.98	24	0.98	2	0.98	0
9. Halo	0.18	1335	0.81	11	$\sim 1$	2	$\sim 1$	0
10. Loose Cluster	N/A		0.89	5	0.84	0	0.84	0
11. Neighbor	$\sim 1$	1329	$\sim 1$	5	N/A			
Total Efficiency	0.069		0.105		0.341		0.349	
Eff. Efficiency	0.069		0.105		0.325		0.327	
Eff. Exp. [g-day]	1.38		2.09		9.03		9.10	
Observed Events	1311.7 <sup>(*)</sup>		5		0		0	
90%CL [g-day] <sup>-1</sup>	525.2 <sup>(*)</sup>		4.449		0.255		0.253	



# Latest results

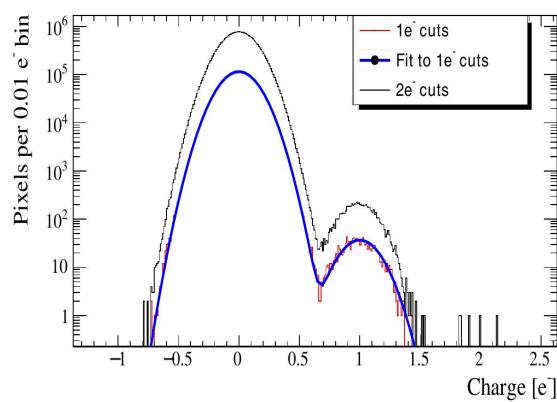
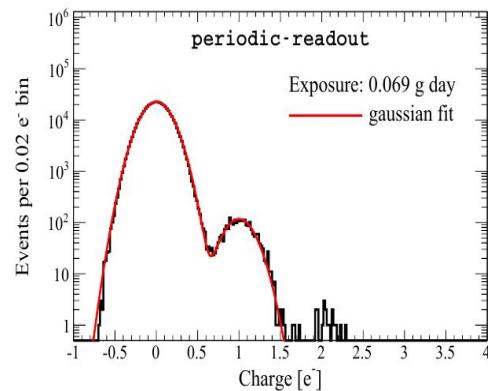
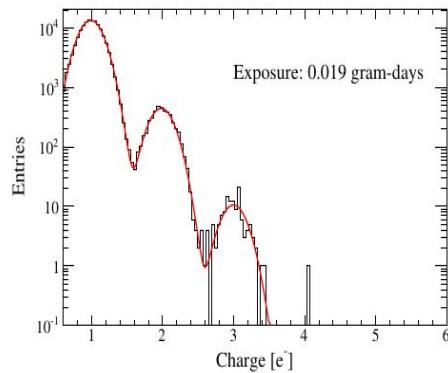


Light mediator  
 $e^-$  scattering



Absorption

# Summary: from prototype to science grade



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Active mass  $\sim 0.1$  g  
**0.019** gram-day exposure  
0.14  $e^-$  RO noise  
(800 samples)  
SEE  $\sim 1.14$   $e^-$ /pixel/day

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Active mass  $\sim 0.1$  g  
**0.069** gram-day exposure  
0.14  $e^-$  RO noise  
(800 samples)  
SEE  $\sim 0.005$   $e^-$ /pix/day

---

Active mass  $\sim 2$  g  
**19.926** gram-day exposure  
0.14  $e^-$  RO noise  
(300 samples)  
DC  $\sim 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$   $e^-$ /pix/day

# The SENSEI Experiment

2017

Demonstrate  
sub-electron  
resolution

2018

DM search with  
**proto-SENSEI**  
(0.1 g) at **surface**

2019

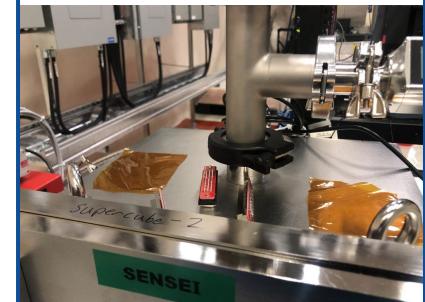
DM search with  
**proto-SENSEI** at  
**MINOS**  
(230 m.w.e.)

2020

DM search with  
**science grade**  
(~2 g) at **MINOS**

Ongoing

**Production** (100g) +  
commissioning at  
**SNOLAB** (6000 m.w.e.)



# Perspectives: beyond Sensei

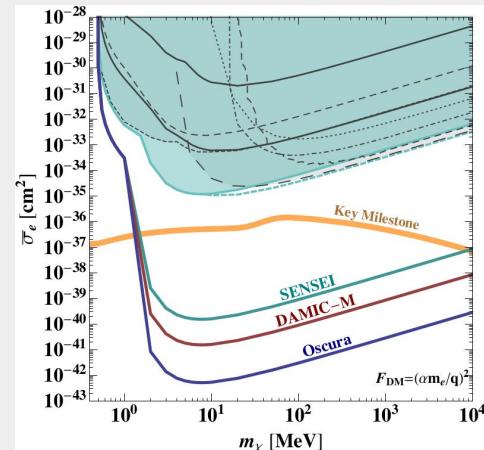
2021

SENSEI 100g

Snowmass 2021, OSCURA LOI, J.  
Estrada et al.

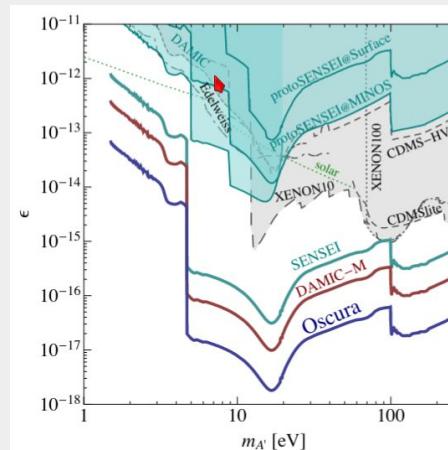
2024

DAMIC-M 1kg



2027

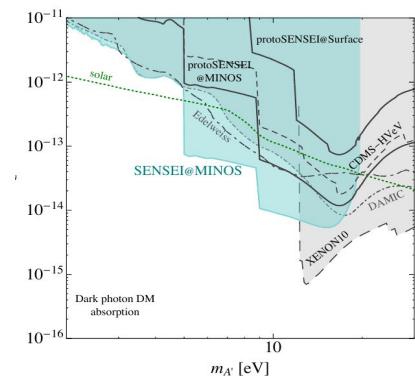
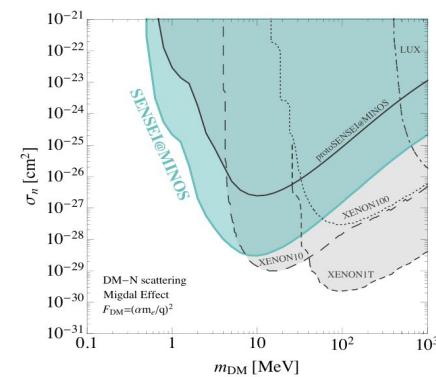
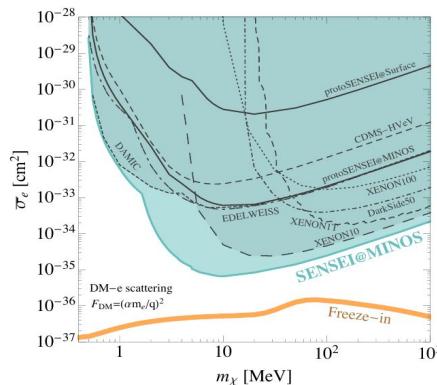
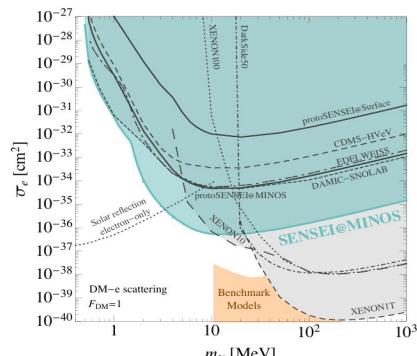
OSCURA 10kg



# Summary

- **SENSEI**: first dedicated experiment searching for **e-DM** interactions.
- **protoSENSEI** at the **surface** and **MINOS** produced first physics.
- First **scientific grade skipper-CCD** achieved.
- Best constraints on **DM-e-** scattering for light mediator and heavy mediator, up to **10 MeV**.
- Best constraints for **Nucleus recoil** (Migdal Effect) for light mediator with **0.6~5 MeV**.
- Best constraints for **DM absorption** on electrons for mass **1.2~12.8 eV**.
- **Production** of full **100 g** detector fully funded and ongoing.
- **SENSEI** experiment will collect almost **2 million** times the exposure of the first run in ~ **2-3 years**, probing large regions of uncharted territory populated by popular models
- **generations** of **skipper-CCD** experiments foreseen for DM searches in the next ~ 7 years

# Latest results



**Heavy mediator**  
 $e^-$  scattering

**Light mediator**  
 $e^-$  scattering

**Light mediator**  
**Nucleus** scattering

**Absorption**

# Perspectives: beyond Sensei

2021

SENSEI 100g

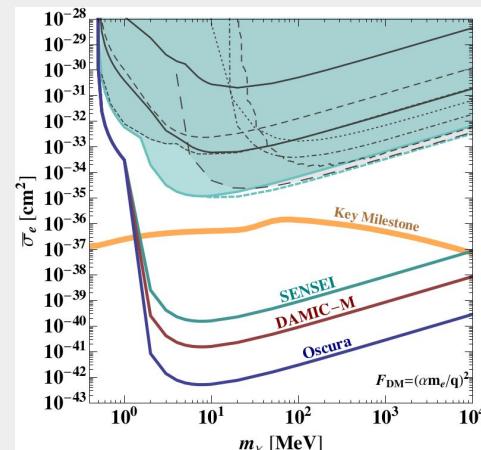
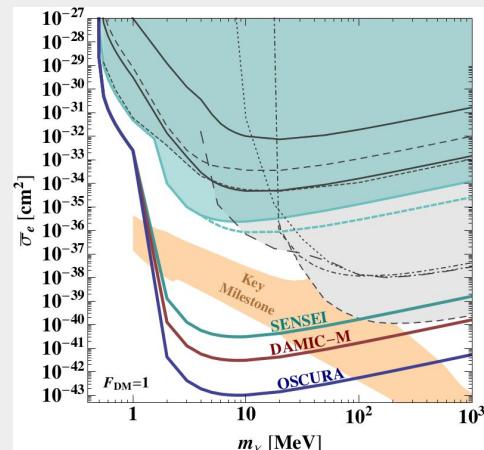
2024

DAMIC-M 1kg

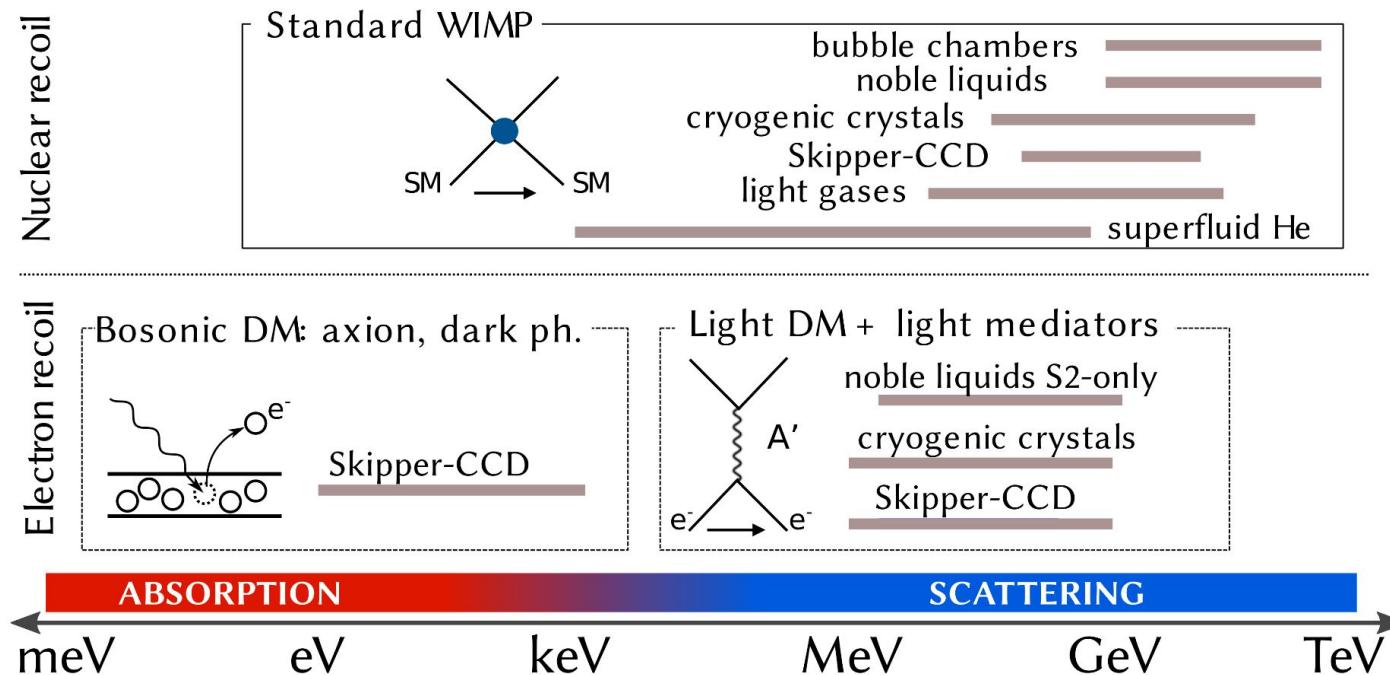
2027

OSCURA 10kg

Snowmass 2021, OSCURA LOI, J.  
Estrada et al.



# Experimental approach



# Skipper-CCD single electron events

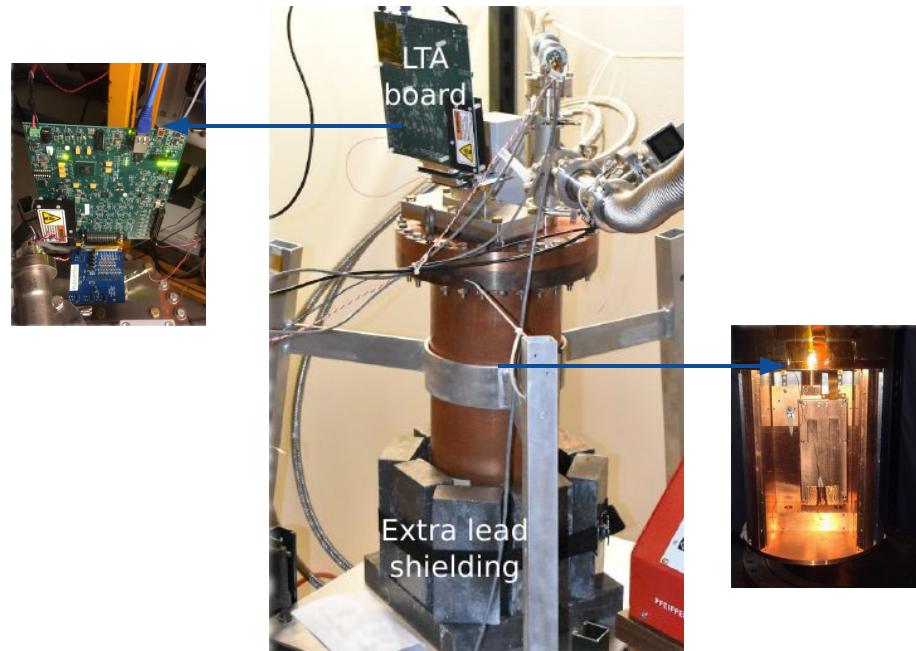
Contribution ( $e^-/\text{pix}$ )		Time dependence			Spatial distribution	
		Linear		Independent		
		Exposure	Readout			
Dark current	Intrinsic	$\lambda_{\text{DC}} t_{\text{EXP}}$	$\frac{\lambda_{\text{DC}}}{2} t_{\text{RO}}$	-	Uniform	
	Extrinsic				Uniform	
Amplifier-light current		-	$\lambda_{\text{AL}} t_{\text{RO}}$	-	Localized	
Spurious charge		-	-	$\mu_{\text{SC}}$	Uniform	

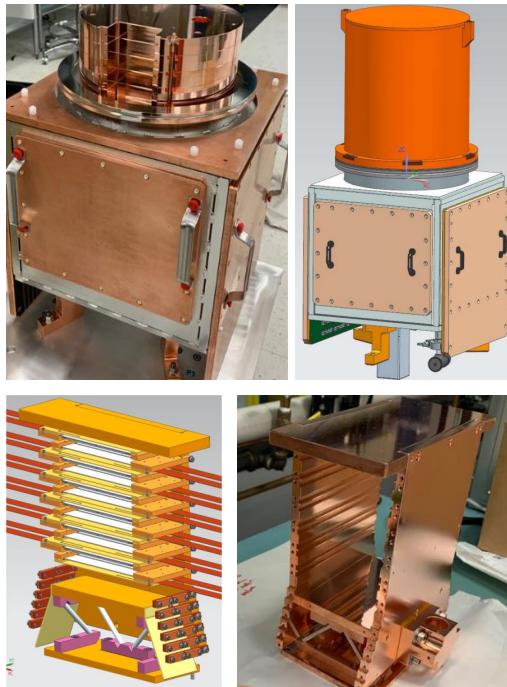
**Single electron rate reduced by optimizing operation parameters**

- Read-out mode: continuous vs expose
- Voltage configuration

## Setup @ MINOS

- 230 m.w.e.
- Previous vessel + extra shielding
- $T \sim 135$  K + vacuum
- LTA board





## Perspectives @ SNOLAB

- Science-grade skipper-CCDs achieved
- Packaging and electronics also achieved
- Phase 1 system @ SNOLAB
- Vessel delivered to SNOLAB
- First CCDs deployed

Towards a **100 g** skipper-CCD detector:

- Produce ~ **50** devices
- **Packaging** at Fermilab
- **Testing**
- Deliver and deploy at **SNOLAB**
- Status of Vessel?

- **10000** dru (MINOS standard shield): proto-SENSEI
- **3000** dru (MINOS extra shield): first science grade skipper
- **5** dru (SNOLAB): SENSEI 100 g