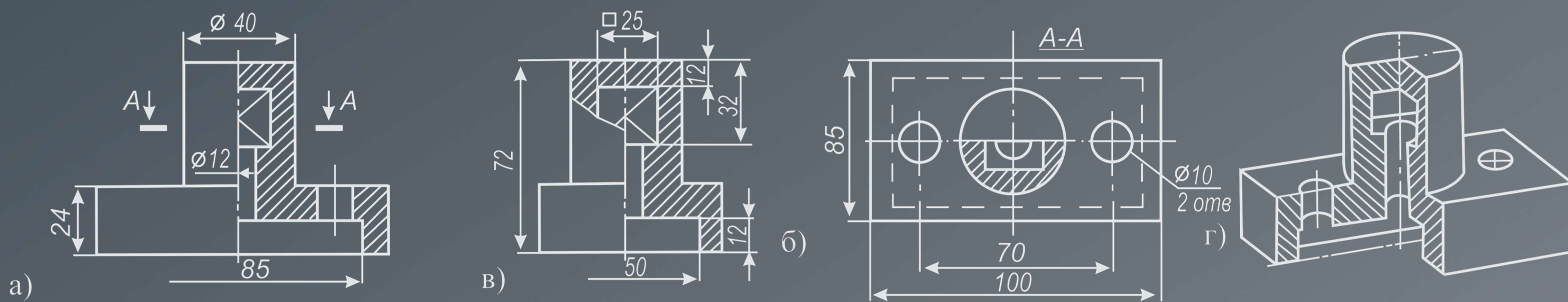


DARK MATTER

University of Zurich
searching for dark matter

We propose the use of superconducting nanowires as both target and sensor for direct detection of sub-GeV dark matter. With excellent sensitivity to small energy deposits on electrons and demonstrated low dark counts, such devices could be used to probe electron recoils from dark matter scattering and absorption processes.

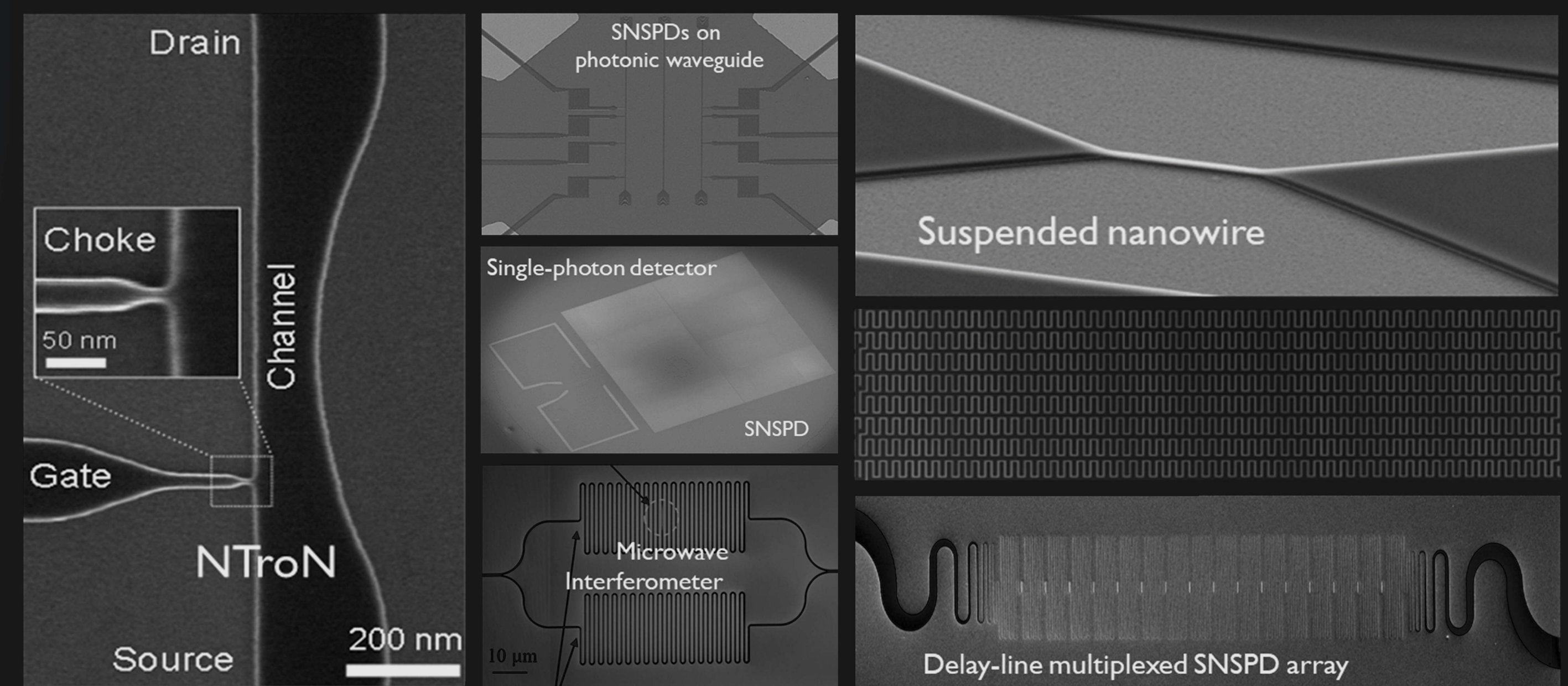
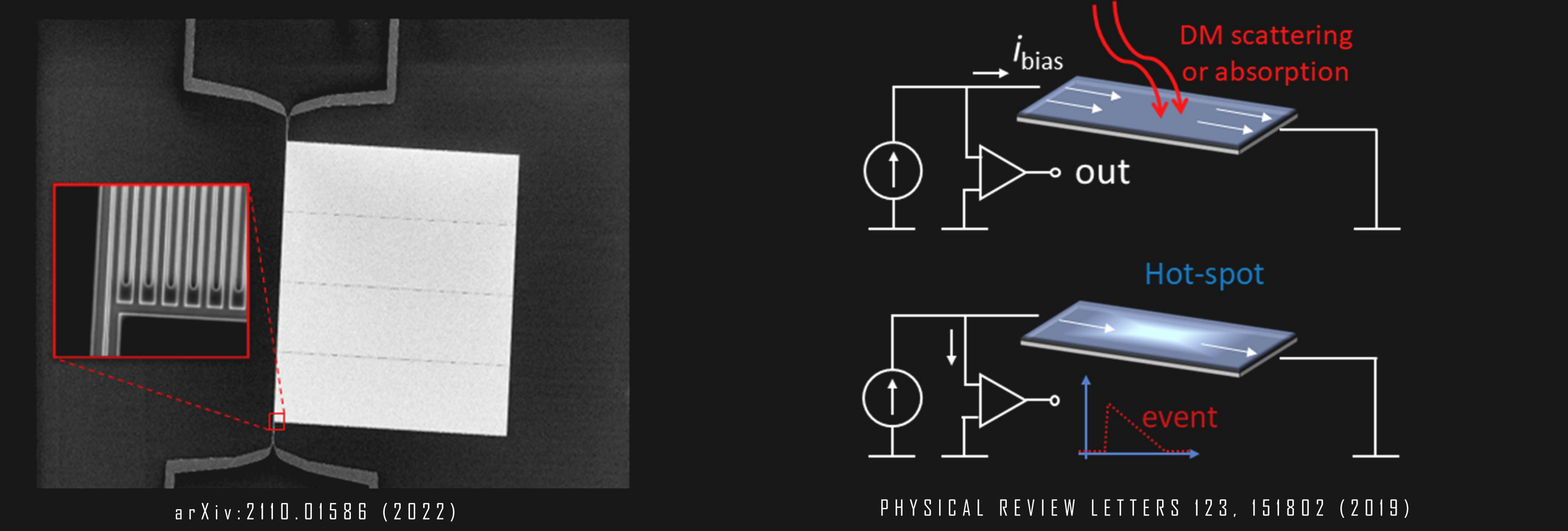
We'll implement the experiment using existing fabricated tungsten silicide and molybdenum silicide nanowire prototypes with 0.1 - 0.8 eV energy threshold and large detector mass. The results from these devices might place meaningful bounds on dark matter-electron interactions, including the strongest terrestrial bounds on sub-eV dark photon absorption to date.



Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso

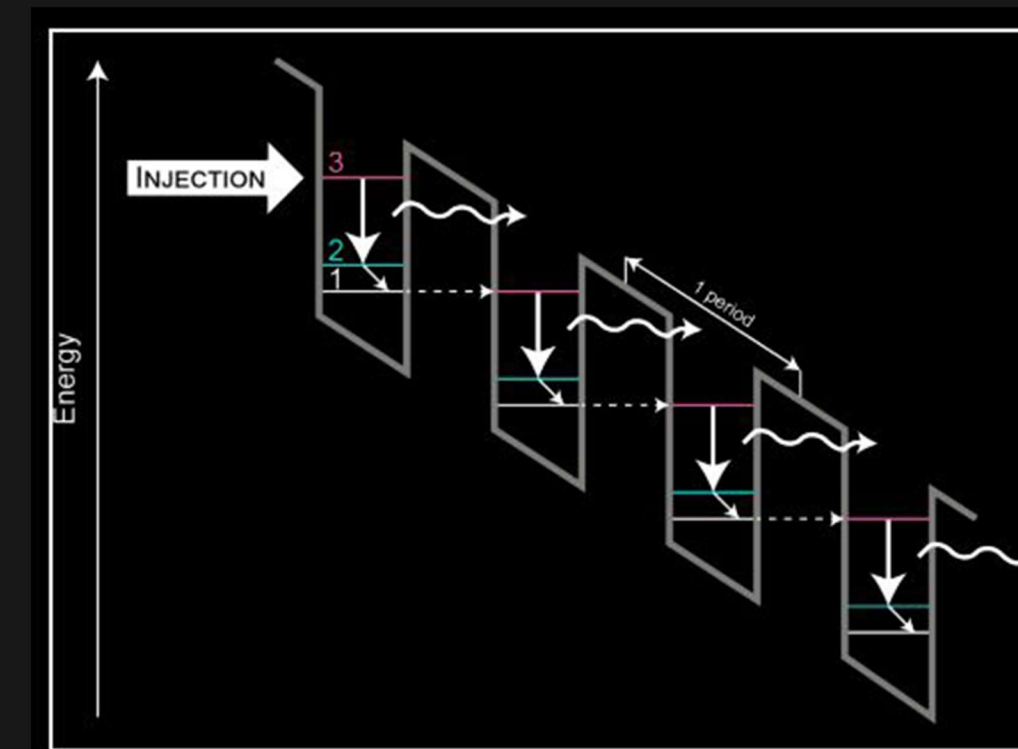
We can probe a variety of dark matter candidates, including fermions or bosons via absorption, or scalars, pseudoscalar and vectors through absorption.

Large-area Superconducting Nanowire Single-Photon Detector (SNSPD)

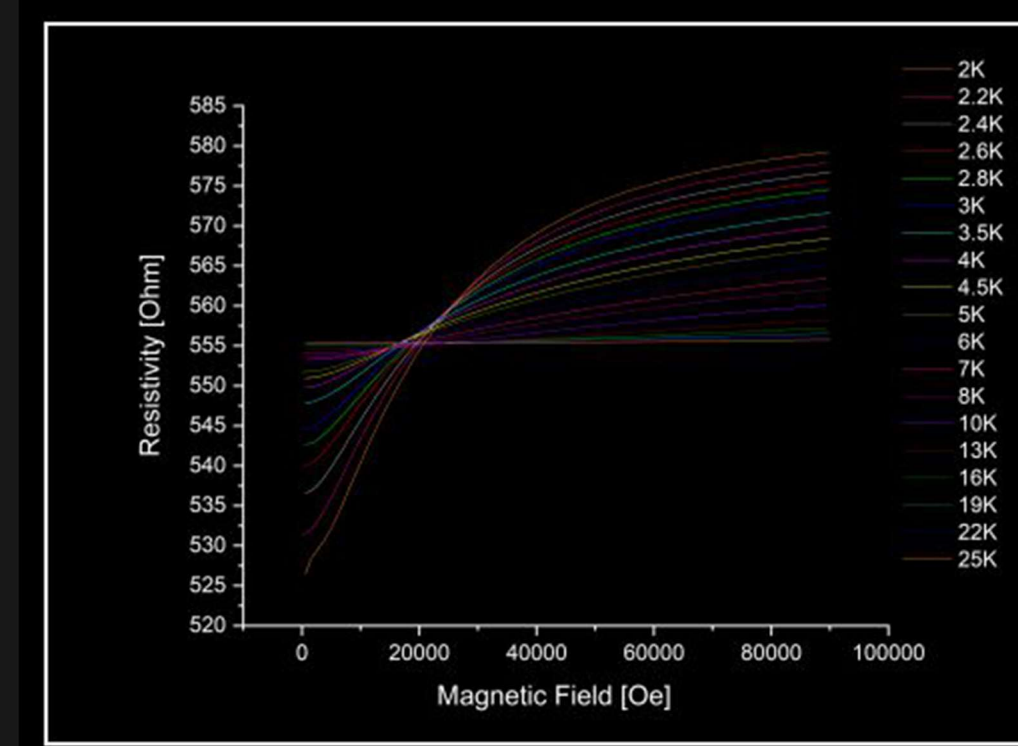


Ongoing experiment

1. Quantum Cascade Laser



2. Analyze results of experiment



3. Learn different languages



Metrics

High detection efficiency :
98% @ 1550 nm

Broad response range:
from X-ray to mid-infrared

Ultra short timing jitter:
< 3 ps

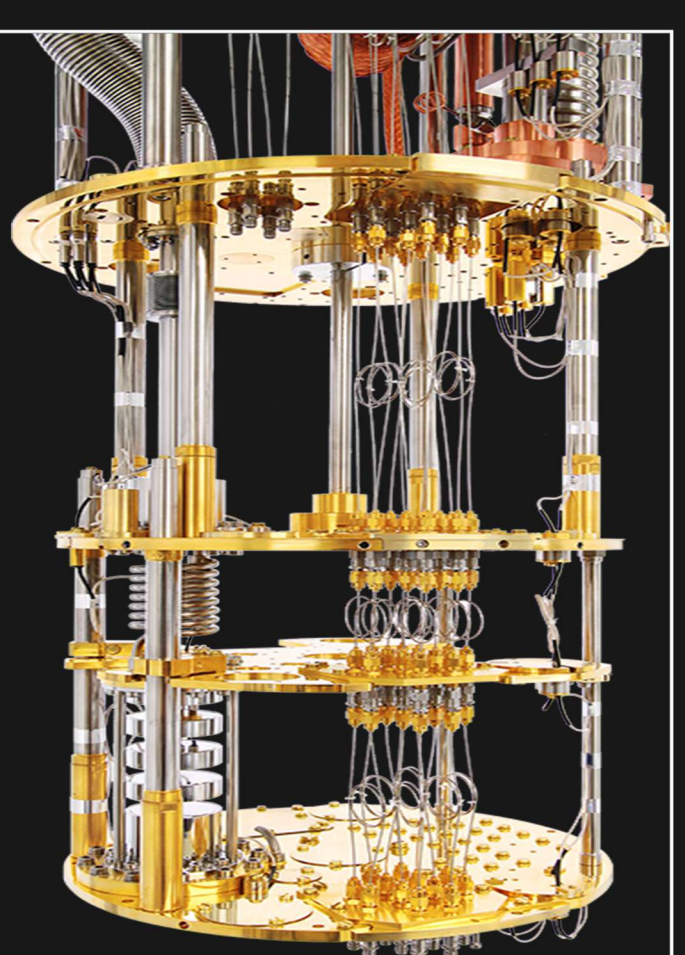
Low noise characteristics:
< 10-5 cps

Cryogenics

Base temperature:
100 mK

Magnetic field:
up to 8 T

Light sources:
400 nm - 11000 nm



- Excellent Temperature Control
- Low vibration and noise
- External magnetic field
- Single and multimode fibers

Condensed matter physics



Ilya Charaev



Andreas Schilling



Titus Mangham-Neupert



Severin Nægeli



Noah Brugger

Astroparticle physics



Laura Baudis



Ben Kilminster



Yonit Hochberg



Benjamin Lehmann



Alexander Bismark



In collaboration with



האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM