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The Search for Light Dark Matter with DAMIC

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Millimeter-thick charge-coupled devices (CCDs) are outstanding particle detectors. Although initially developed for near-infrared astronomy, the low pixel noise also makes them the most sensitive detectors to signals from ionizing radiation. By virtue of their very low energy threshold (¡100 eV of ionizing energy) and their unique capabilities for background characterization based on their high spatial resolution, CCDs are poised to become the leading technology in the search for a wide variety of dark matter candidates with masses in the range 1 eV10 GeV. I will present the status of the completed seven-CCD array of DAMIC at SNOLAB and the recent progress toward DAMIC at Modane (DAMIC-M), a lower-background 1-kg CCD dark matter detector with an ionization threshold of 2 electrons.