Directional dark matter detection

Ciaran O’Hare
University of Sydney

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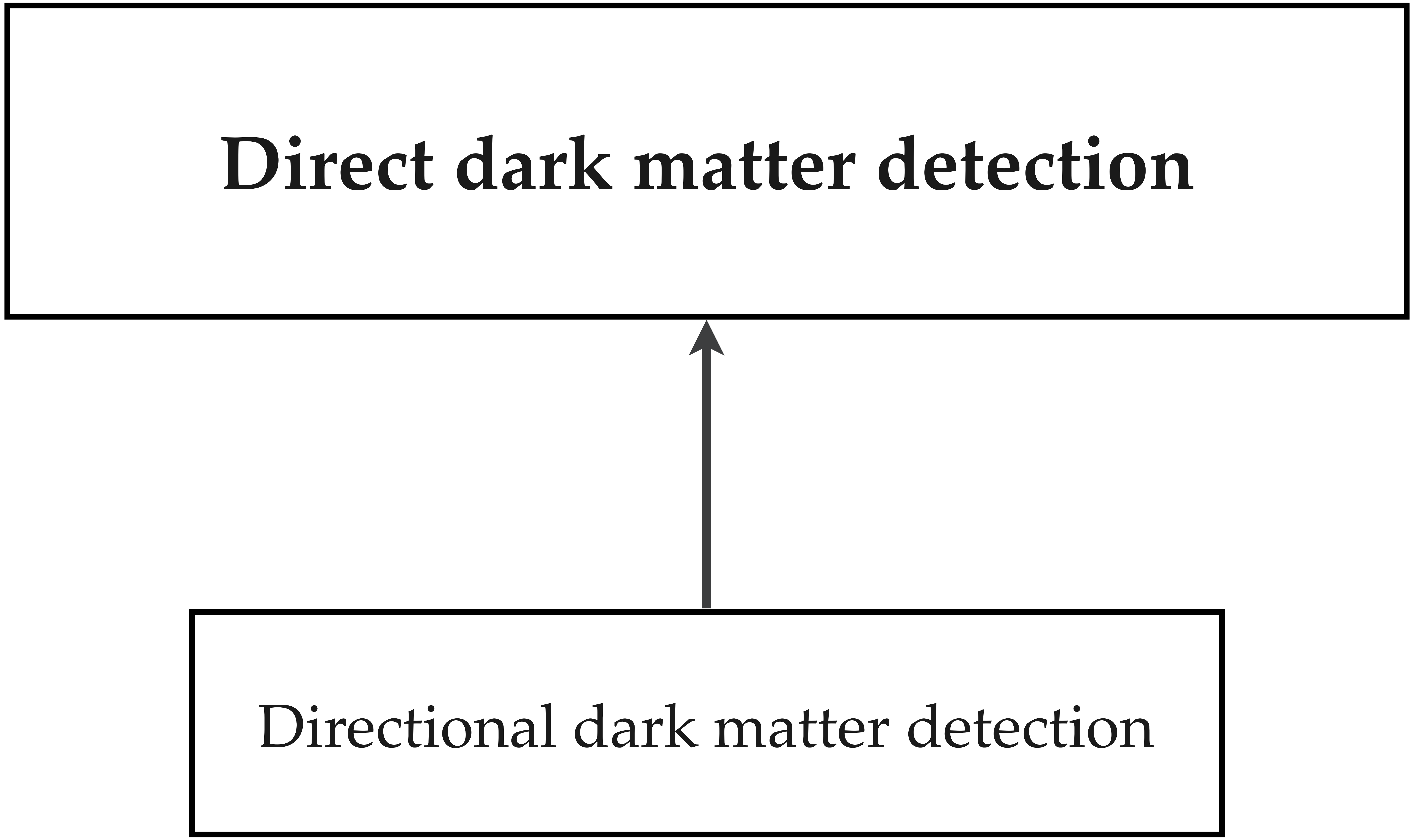
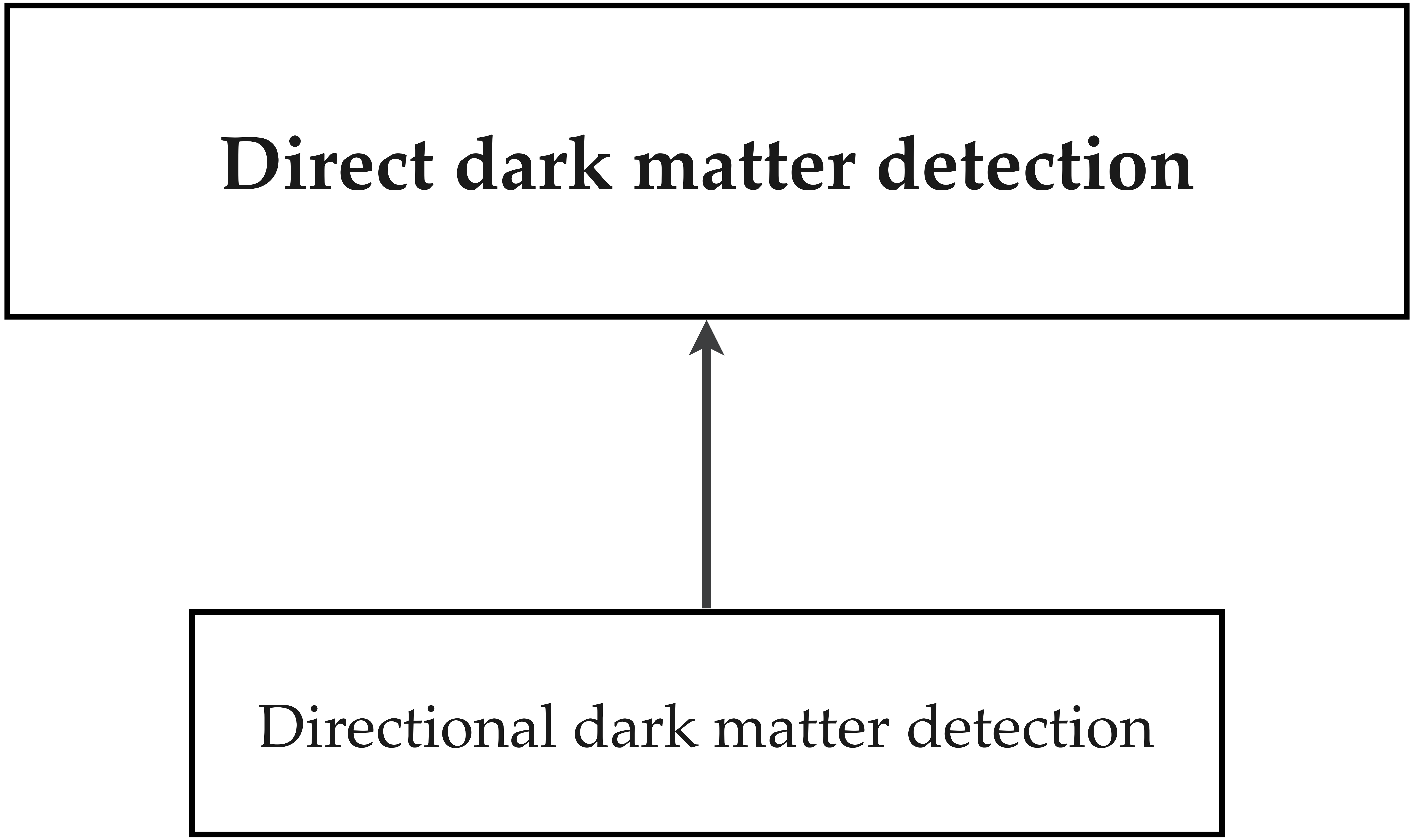
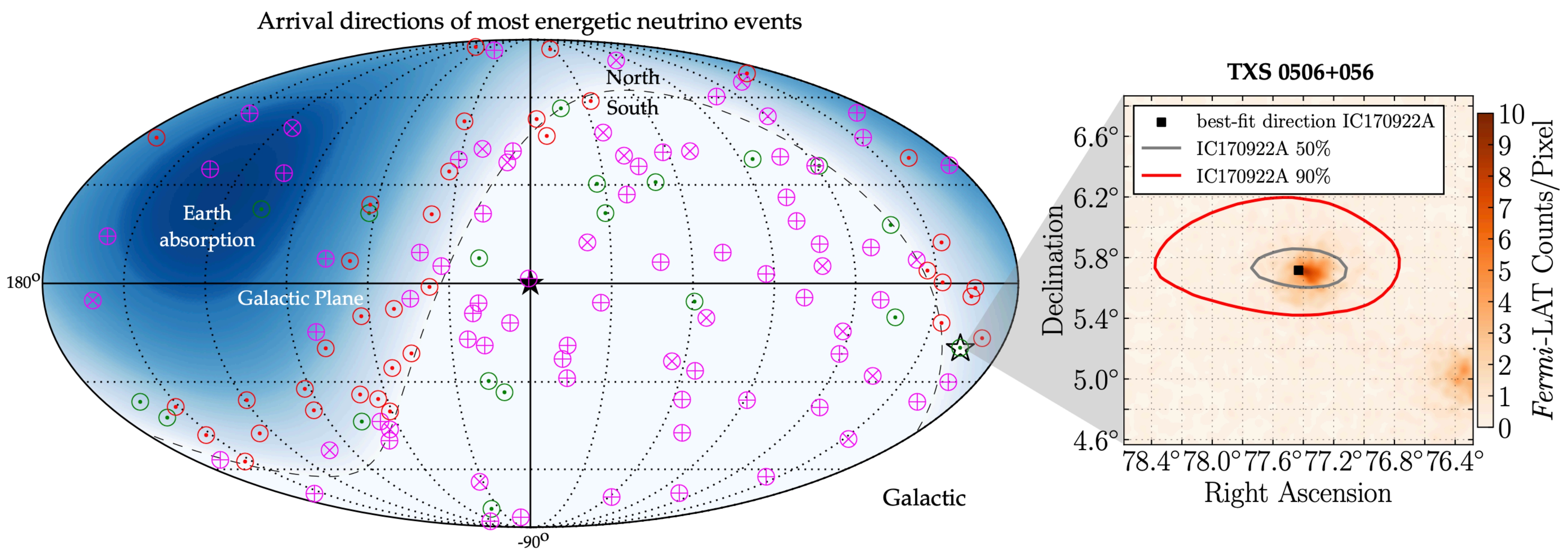

Direct dark matter detection
Directional dark matter detection



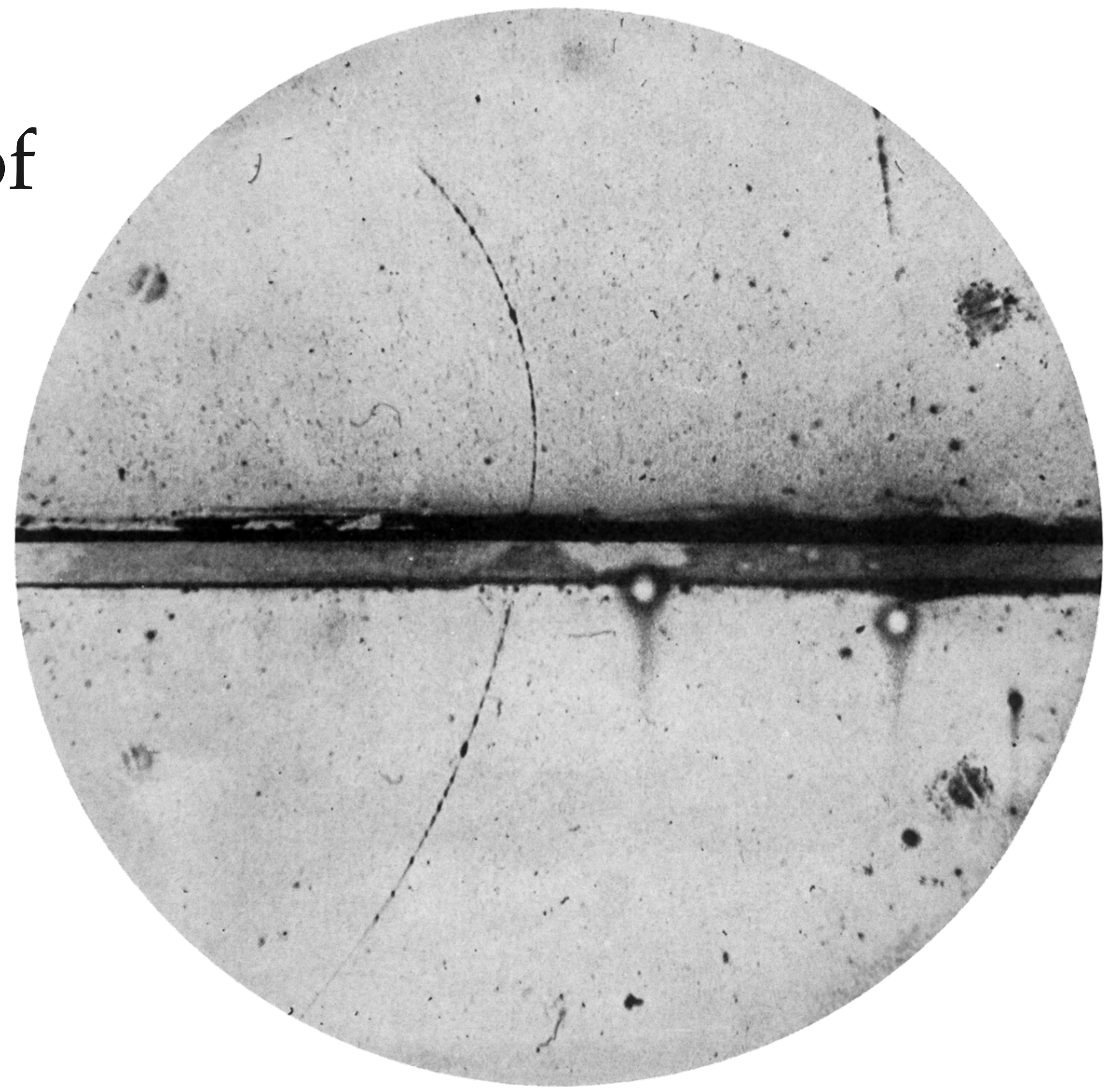
Basic message: detecting the directions of dark matter particles is a good thing to try and do, regardless of which dark matter particle you're searching for

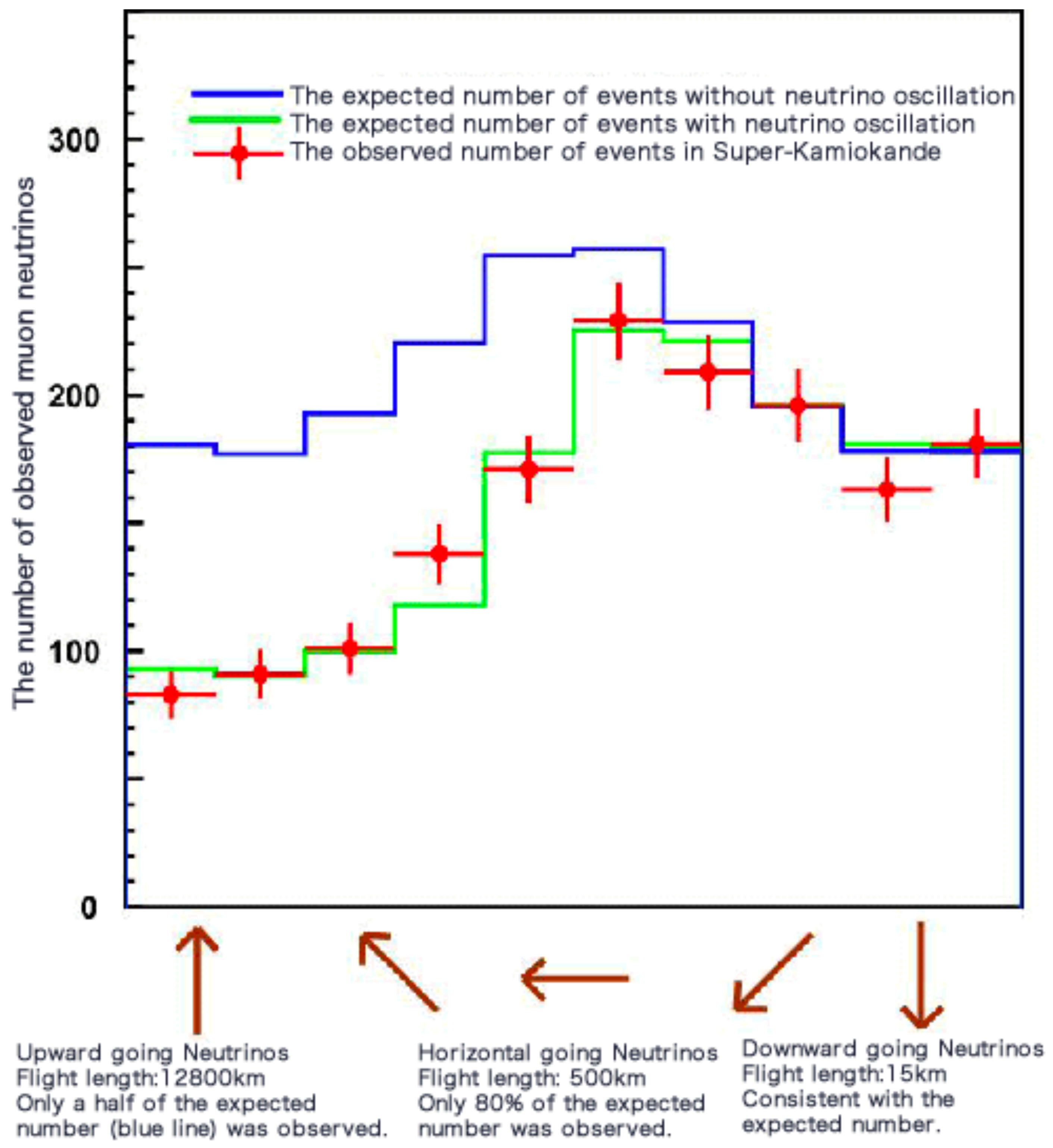
Obvious fact: Detecting particle directions is useful



IceCube high energy ν sky
1911.02561

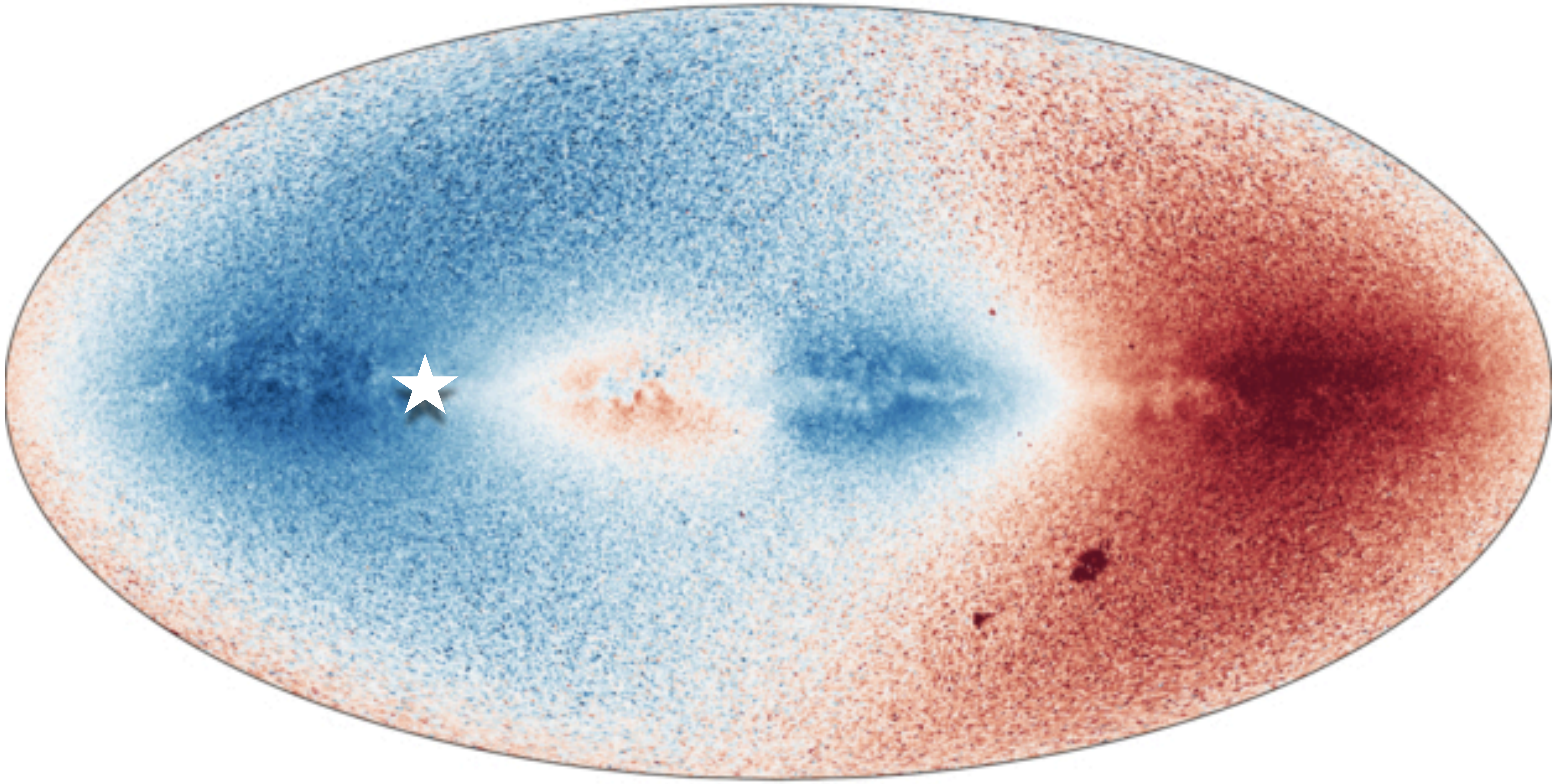
Discovery of positron



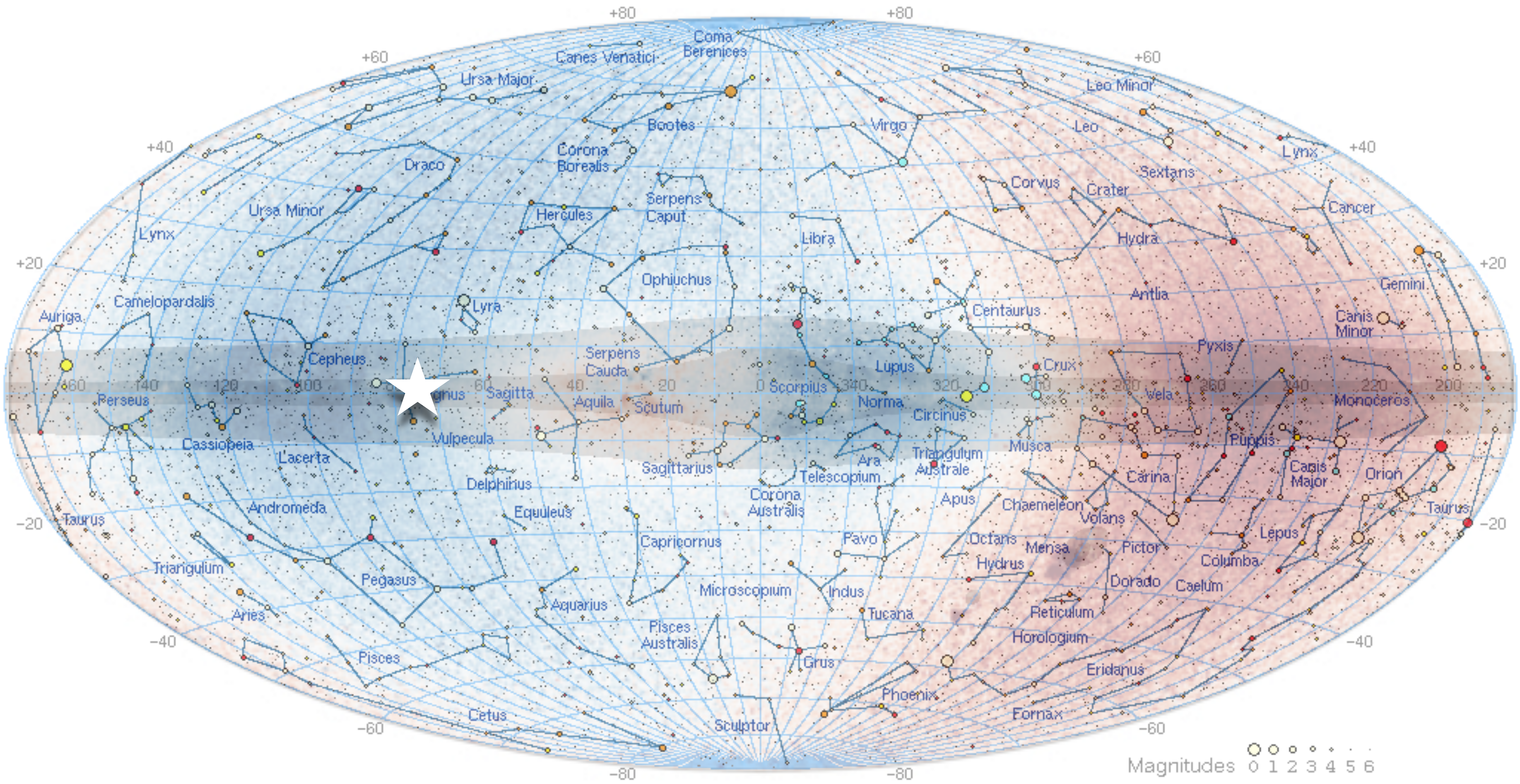


Atmospheric ν_μ
(Super-K)


Cygnus
Jun
Dec



Gaia RVS skymap of line of sight velocities
Blue = moving towards us (relatively)
Red = moving away from us



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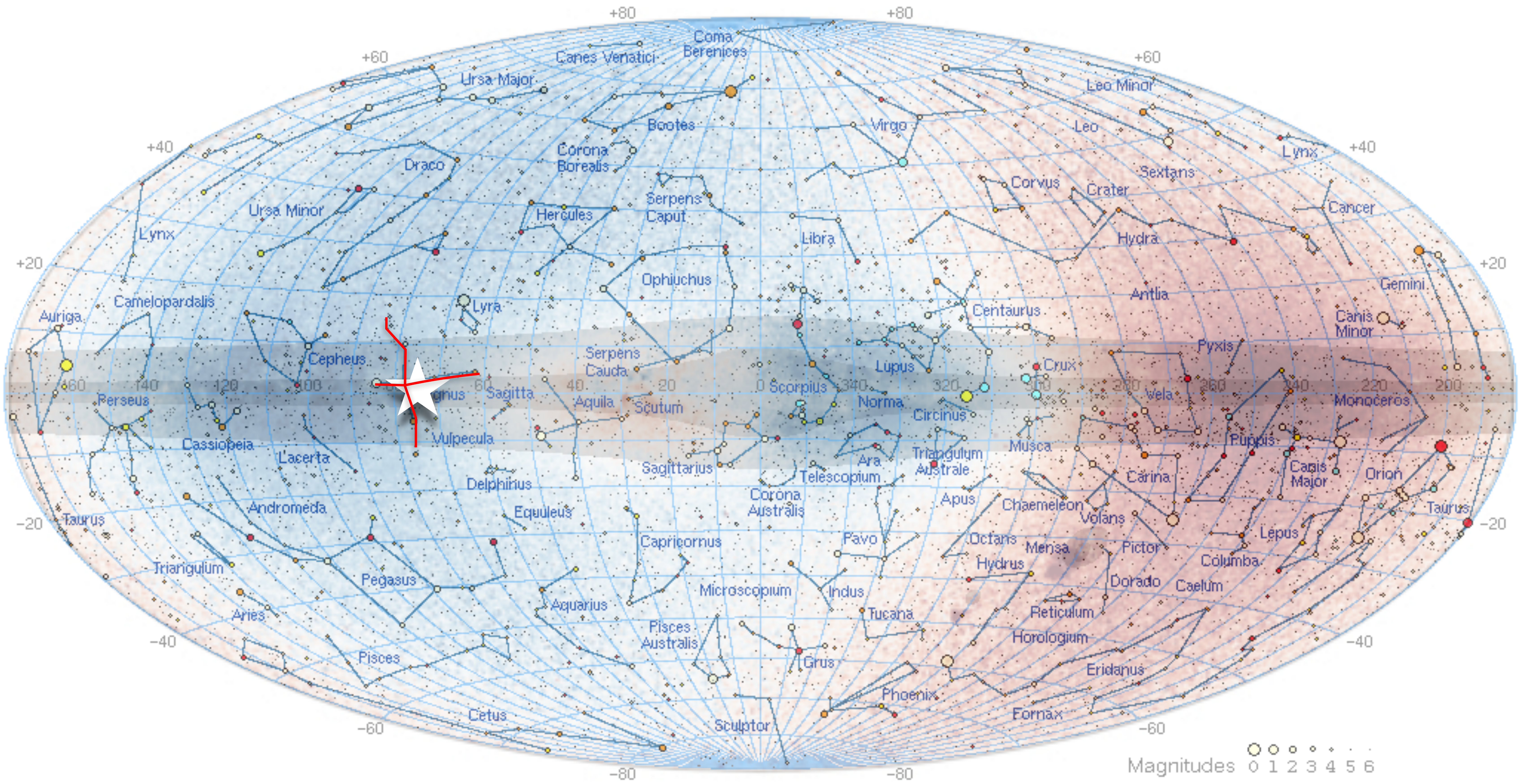

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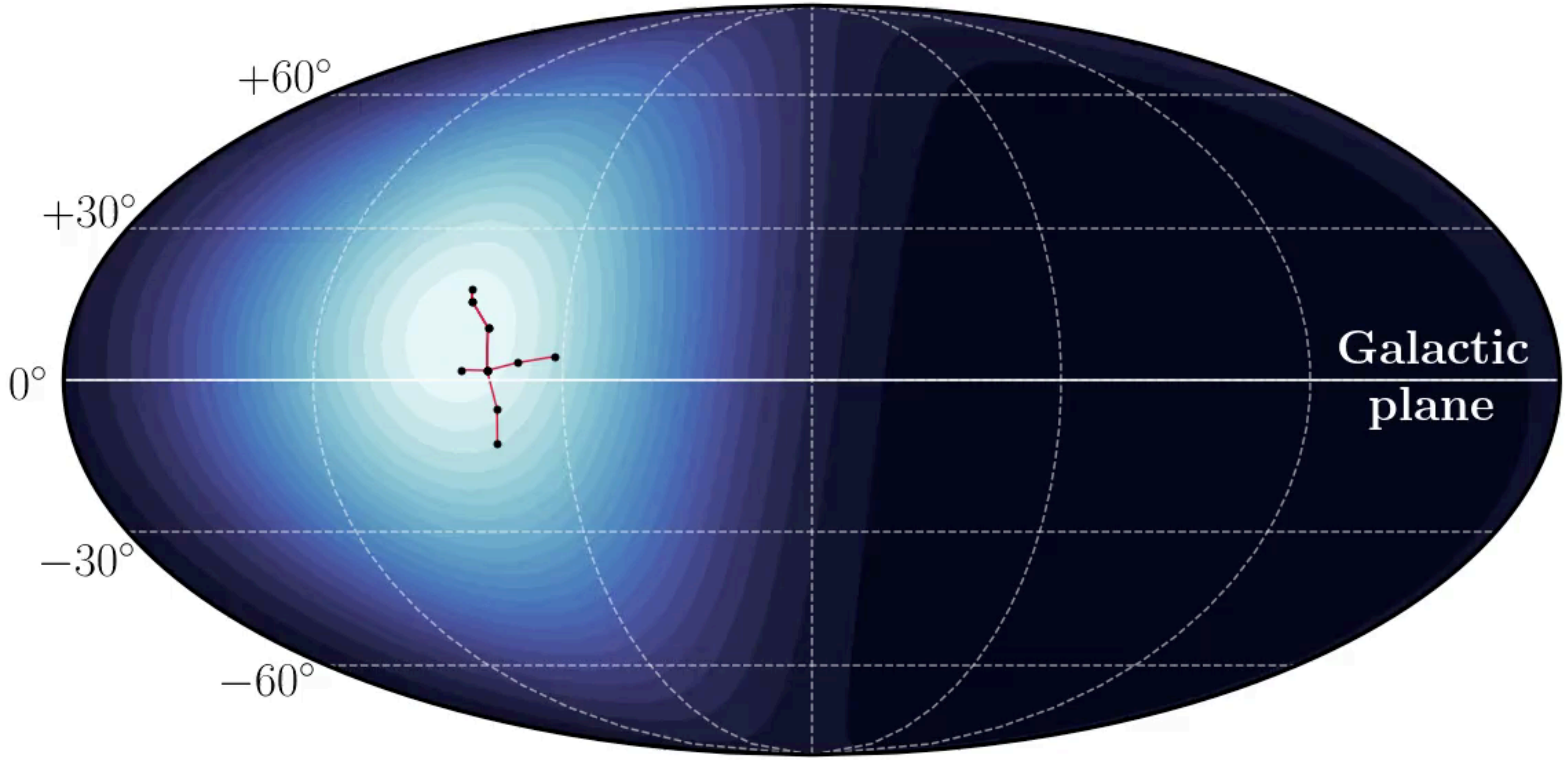
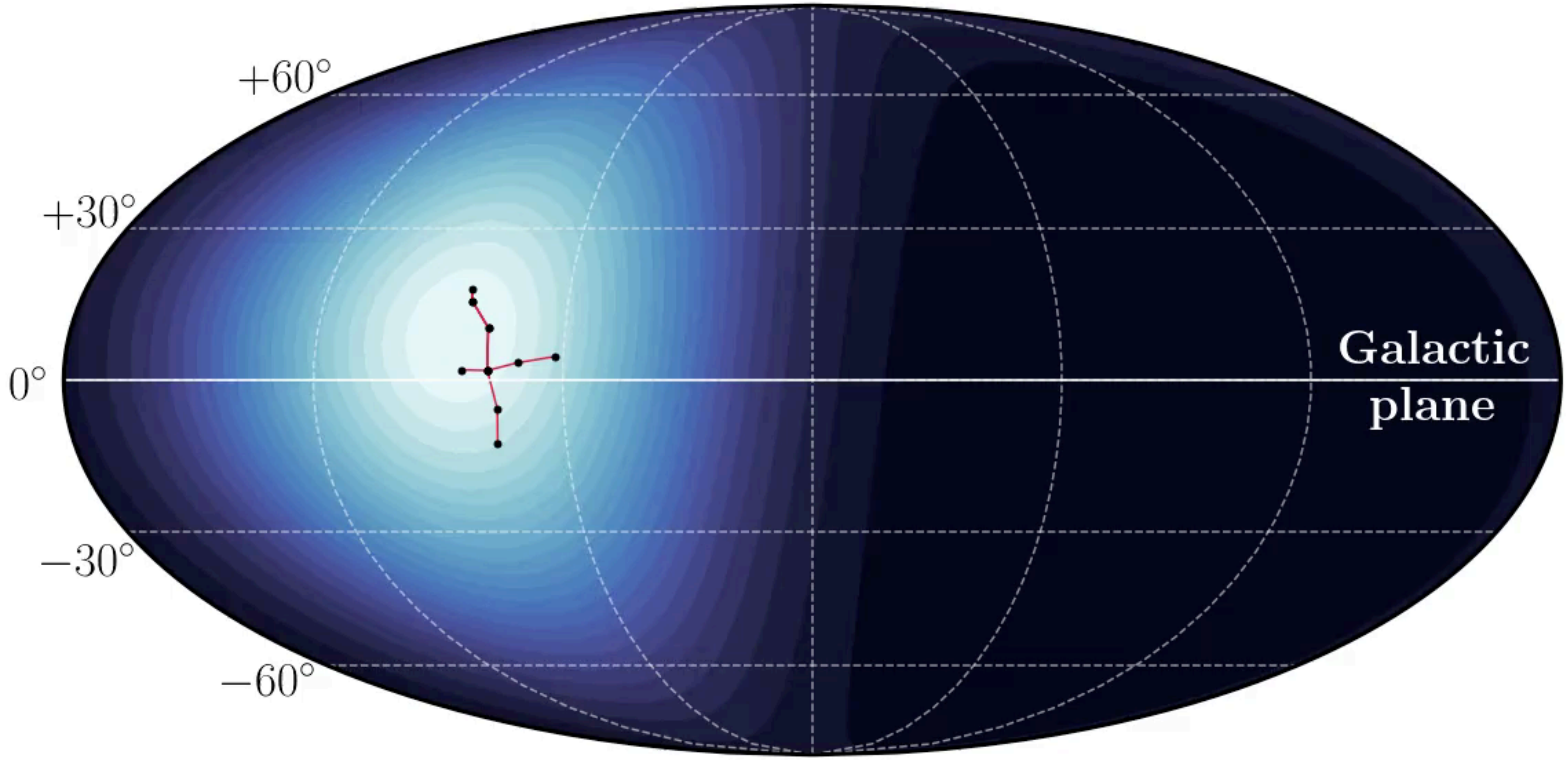


The dark matter flux on Earth is anisotropic and should align with the direction of galactic rotation → a highly characteristic signal that is robust against theoretical and astrophysical uncertainties



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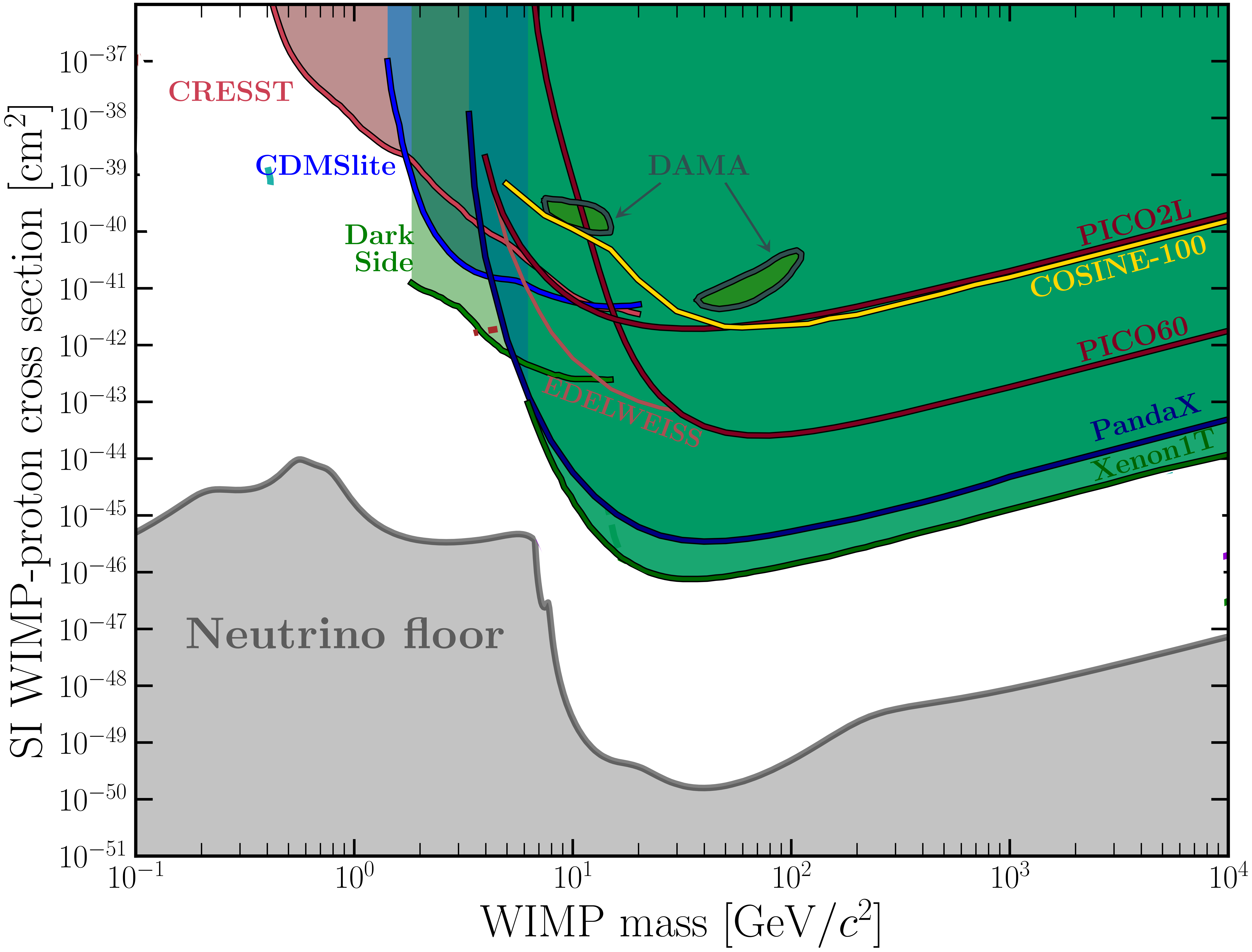
First example: Searches for WIMP-like dark matter



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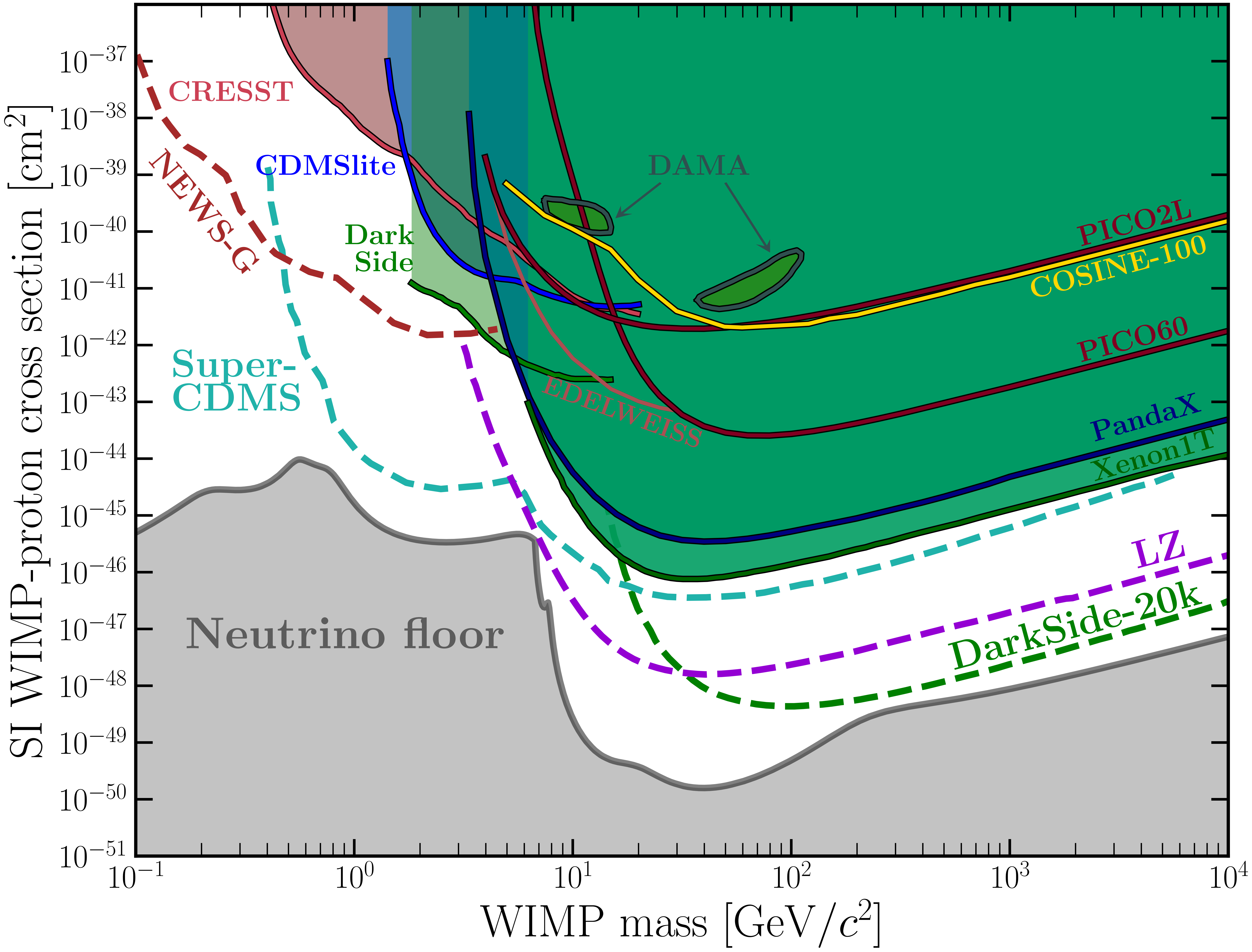
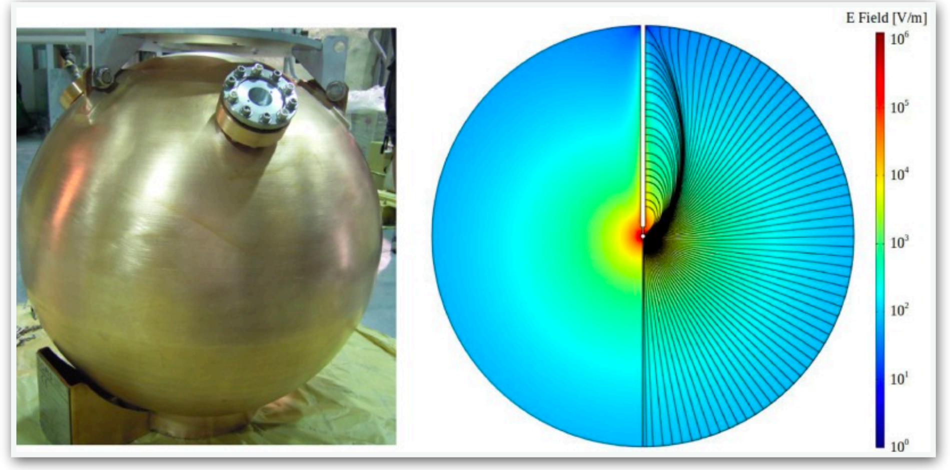
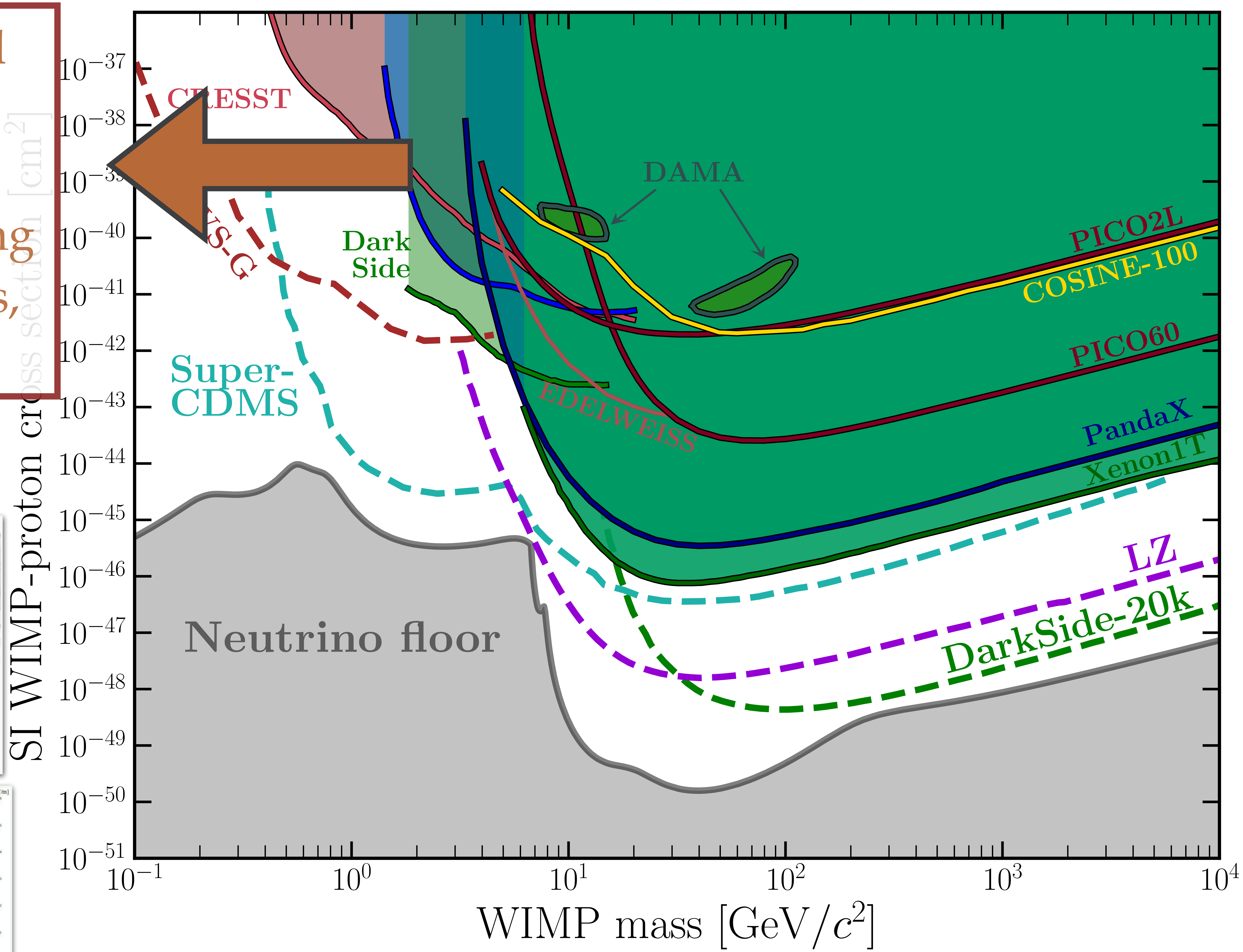


First example: Searches for WIMP-like dark matter

Low threshold detectors

e.g. cryogenic scintillators using semiconductors, gas SPCs





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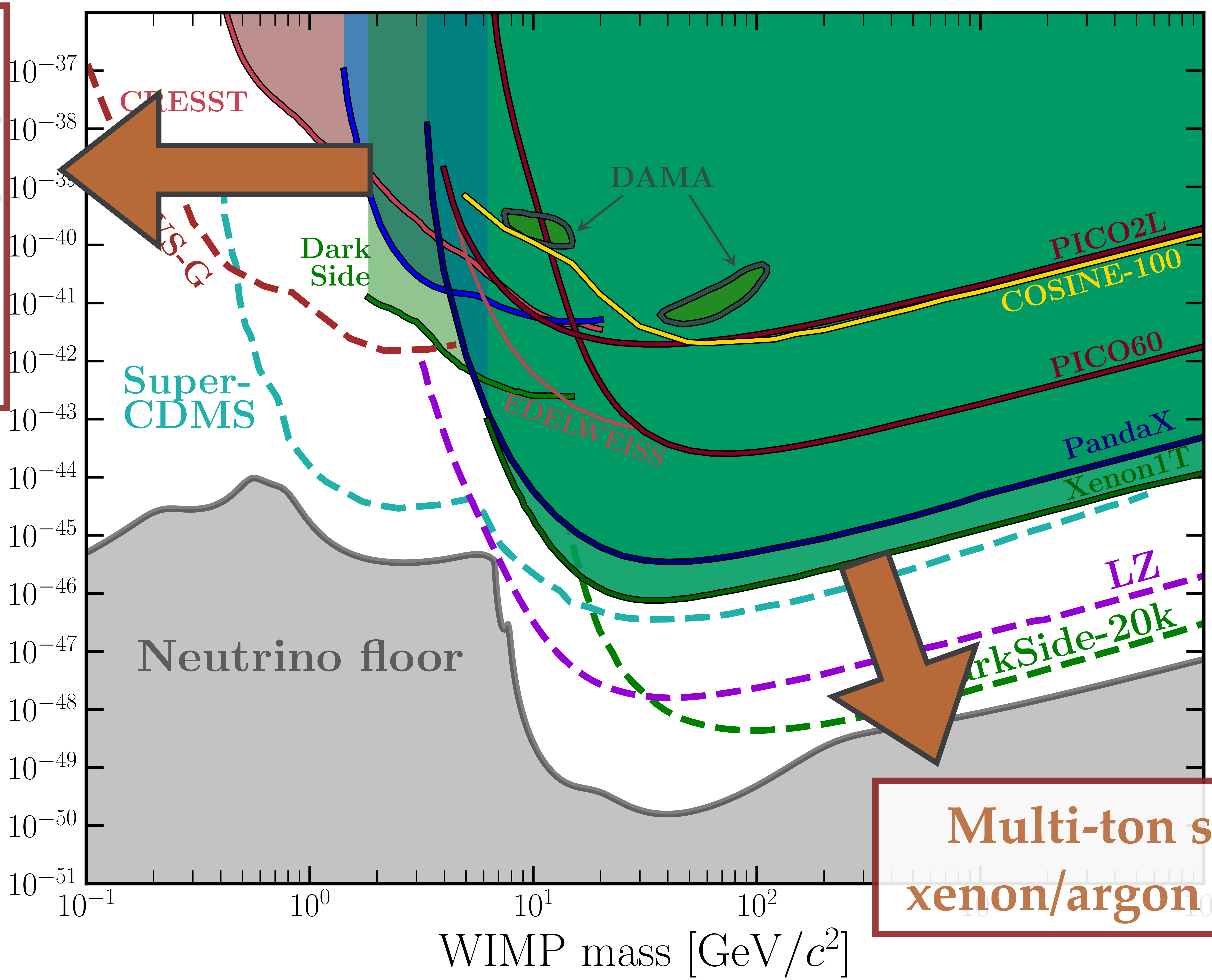
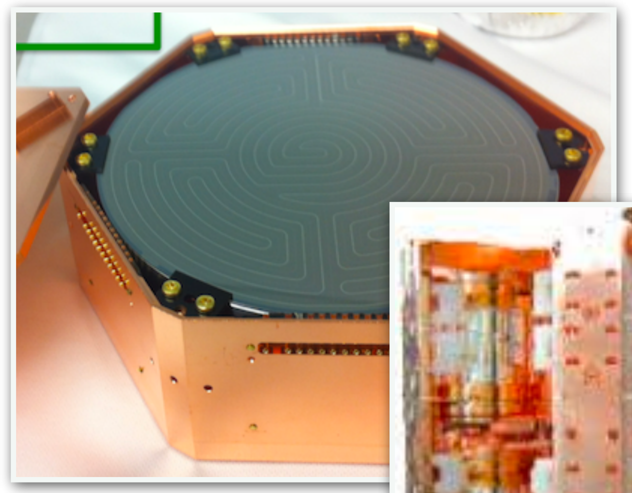
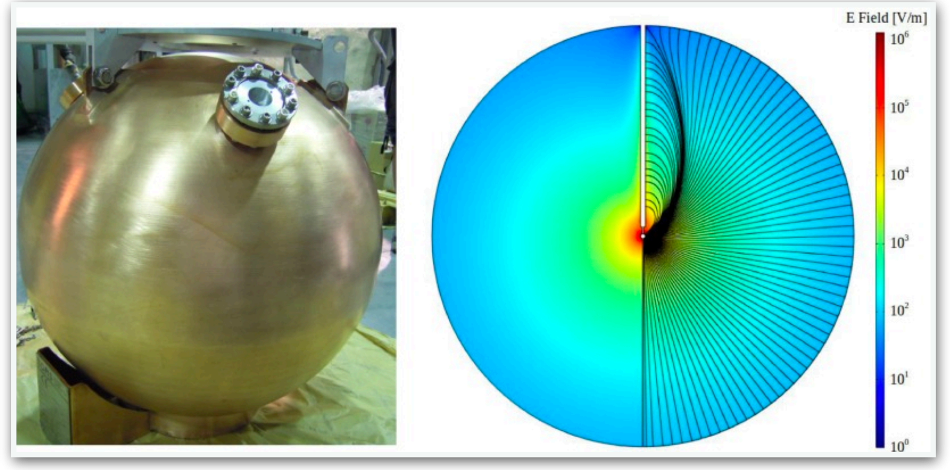
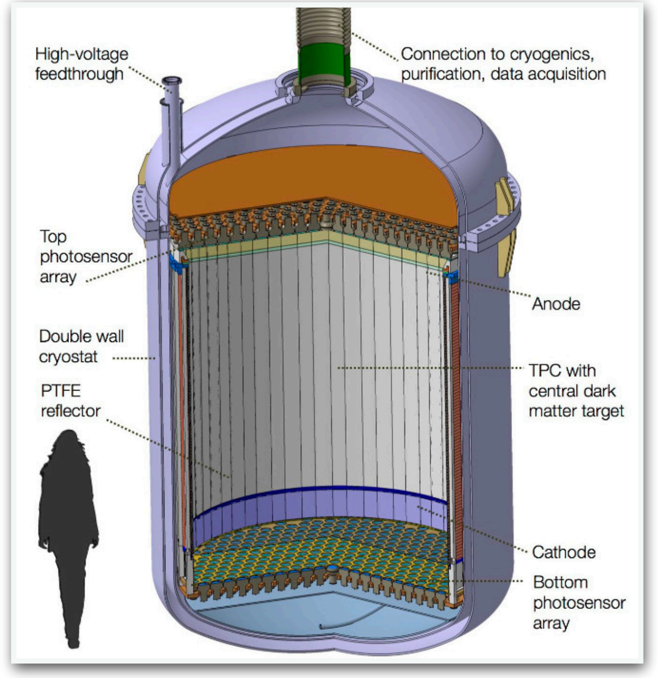




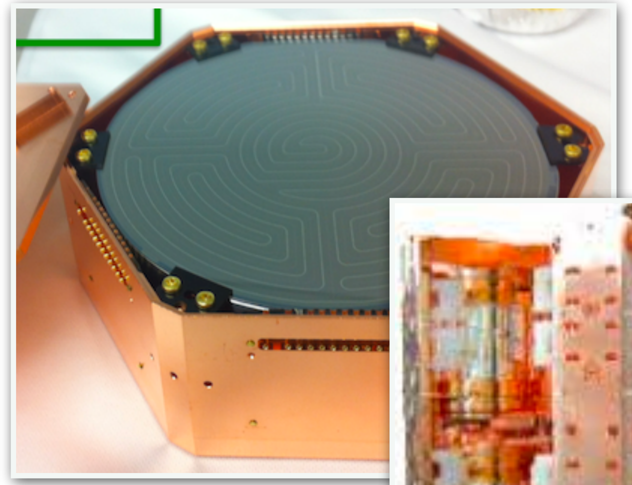


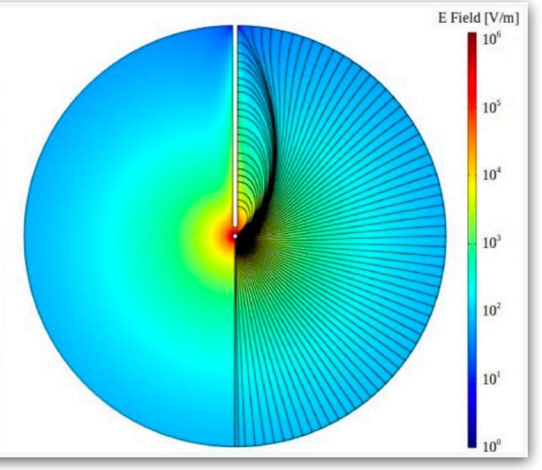


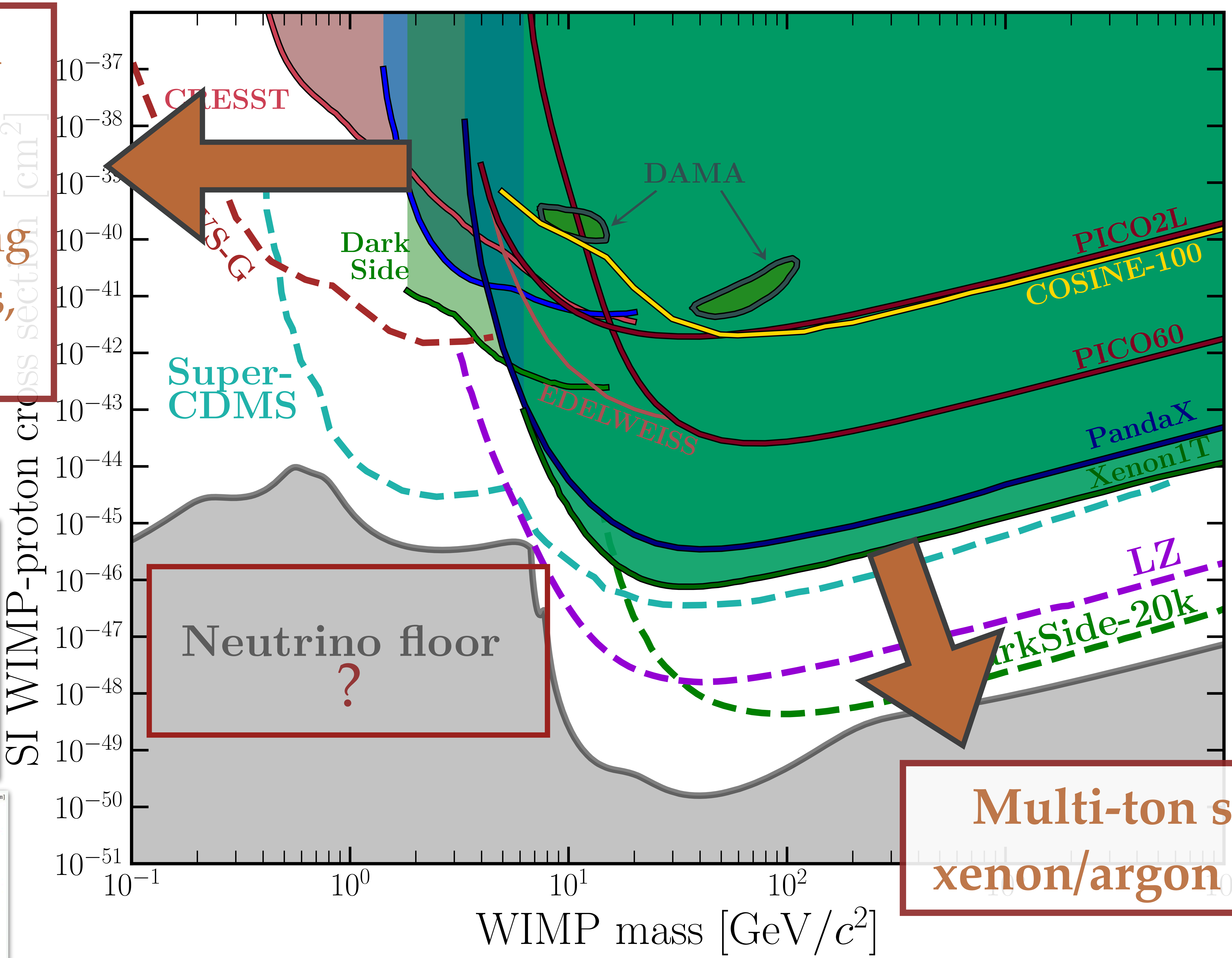
Multi-ton scale liquid xenon/argon experiments

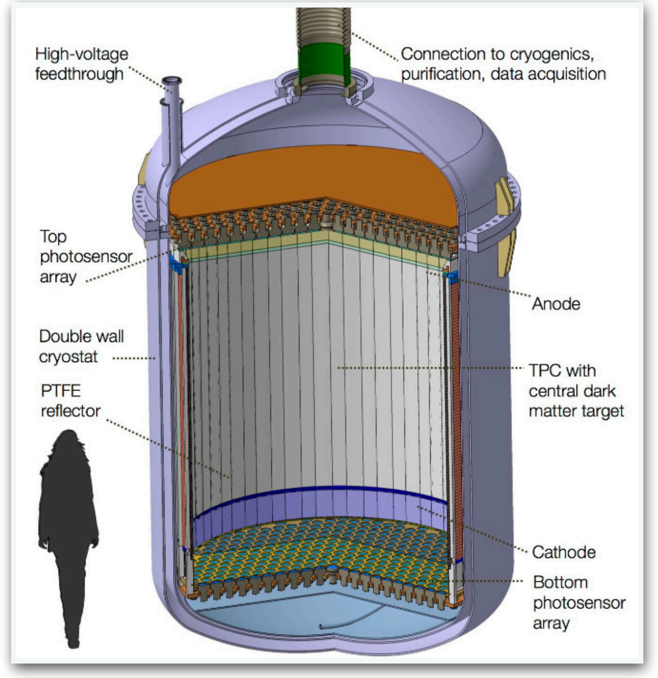
First example: Searches for WIMP-like dark matter

Low threshold detectors
e.g. cryogenic scintillators using semiconductors, gas SPCs





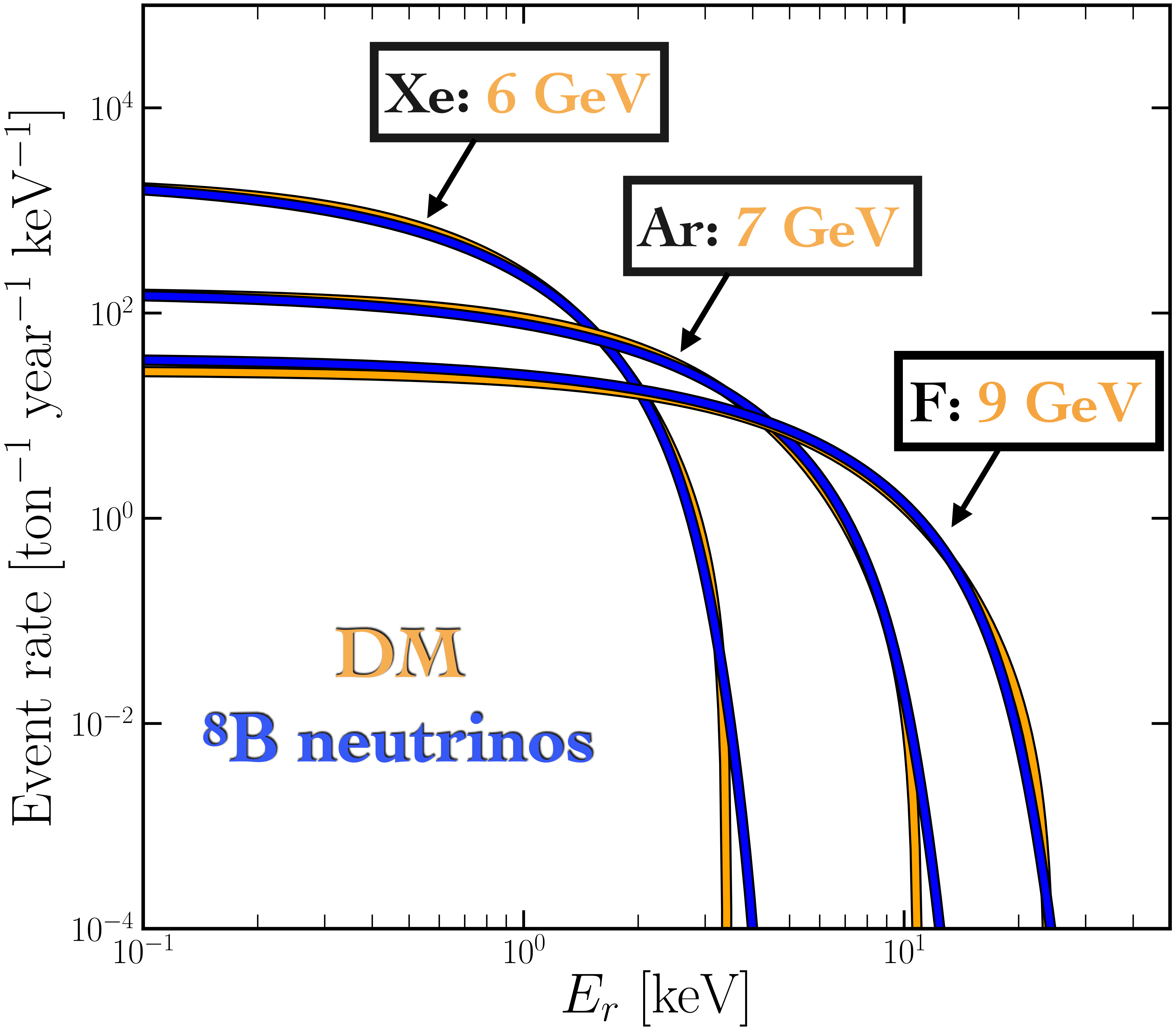




Multi-ton scale liquid xenon/argon experiments

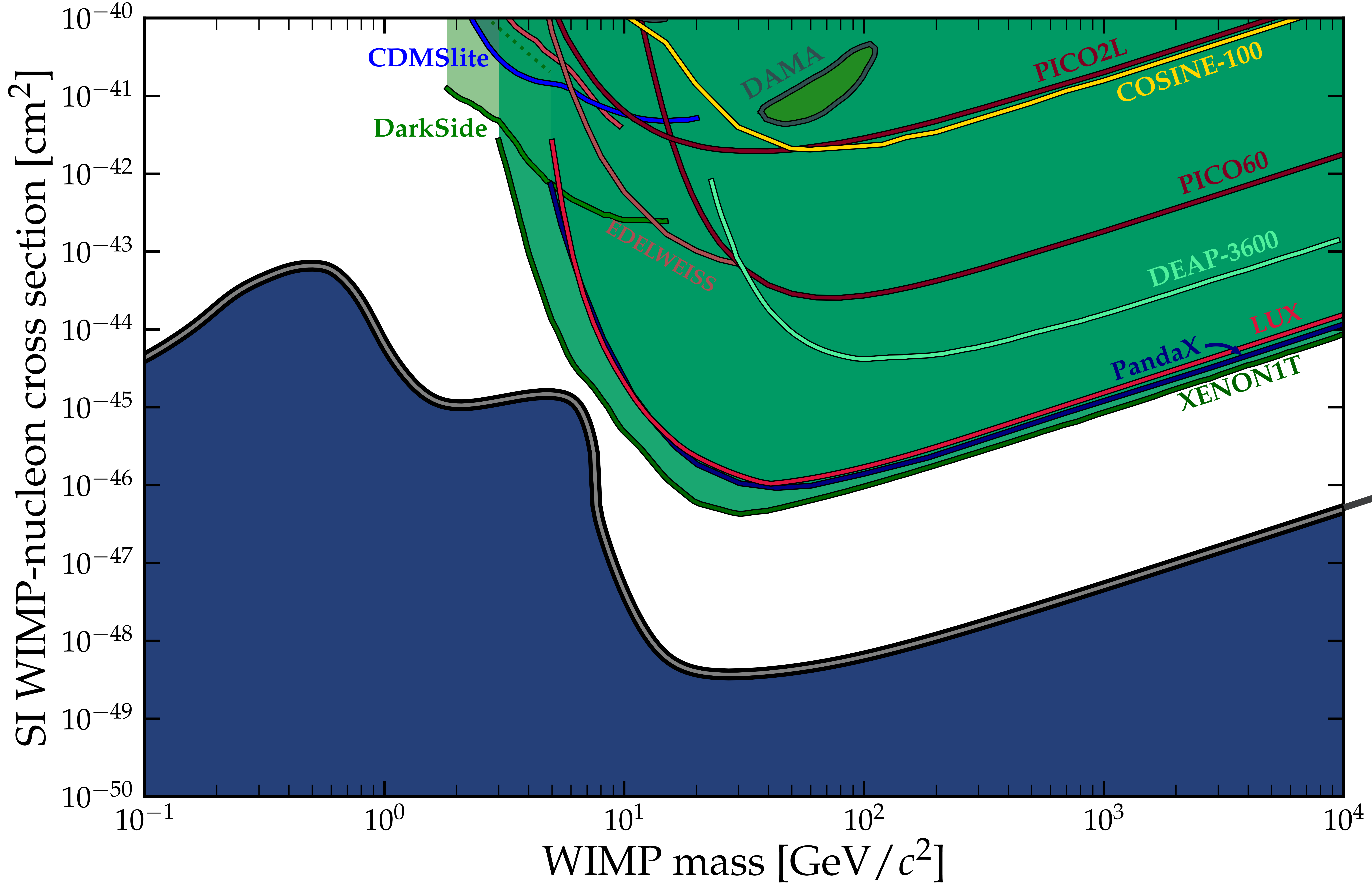
Why is there a neutrino floor?

→ close similarity between the signal of DM and solar neutrinos



Neutrino floor,

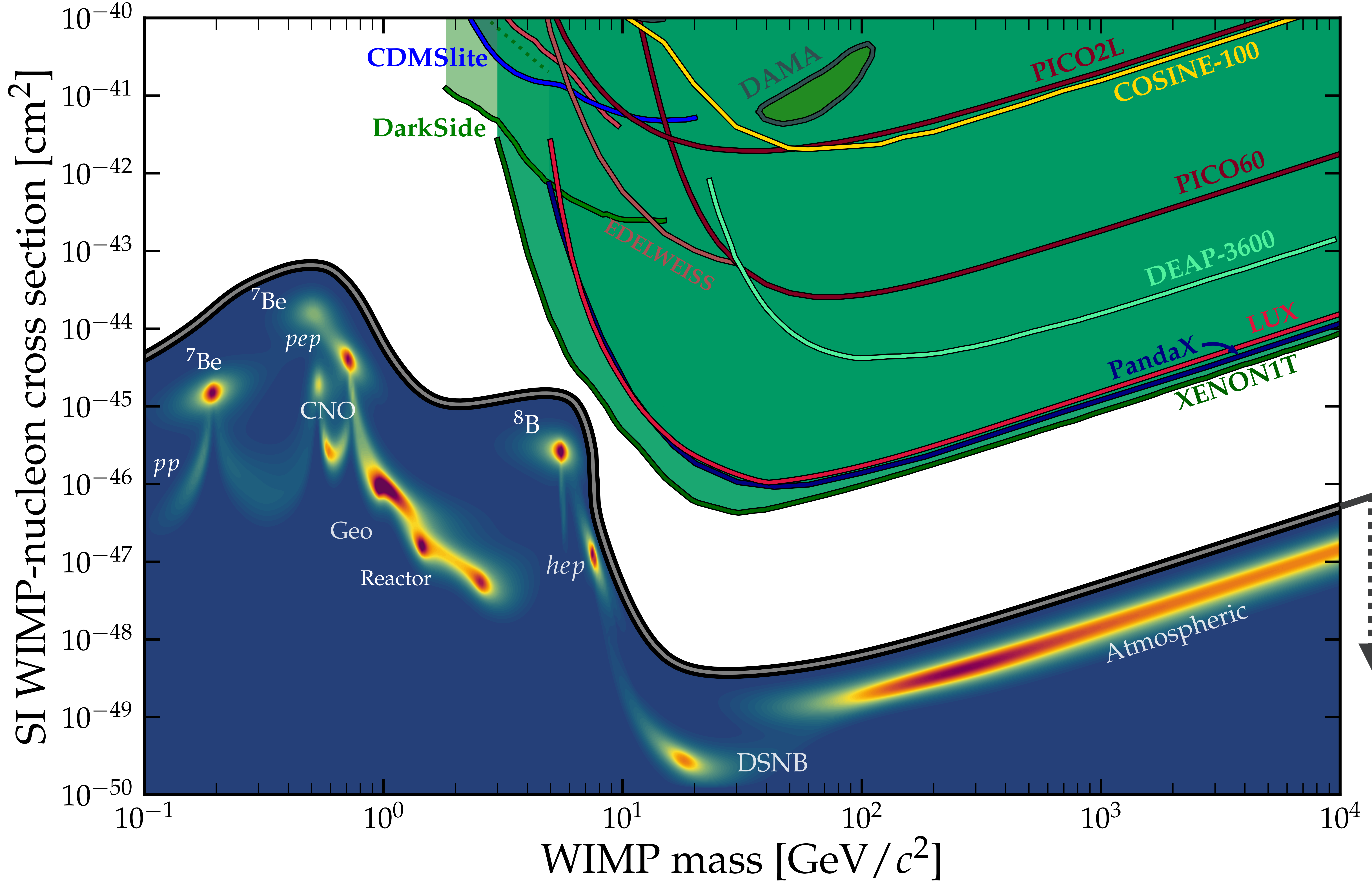
O'Hare [2109.03116]



Neutrino "floor"

Neutrino floor, or neutrino fog?

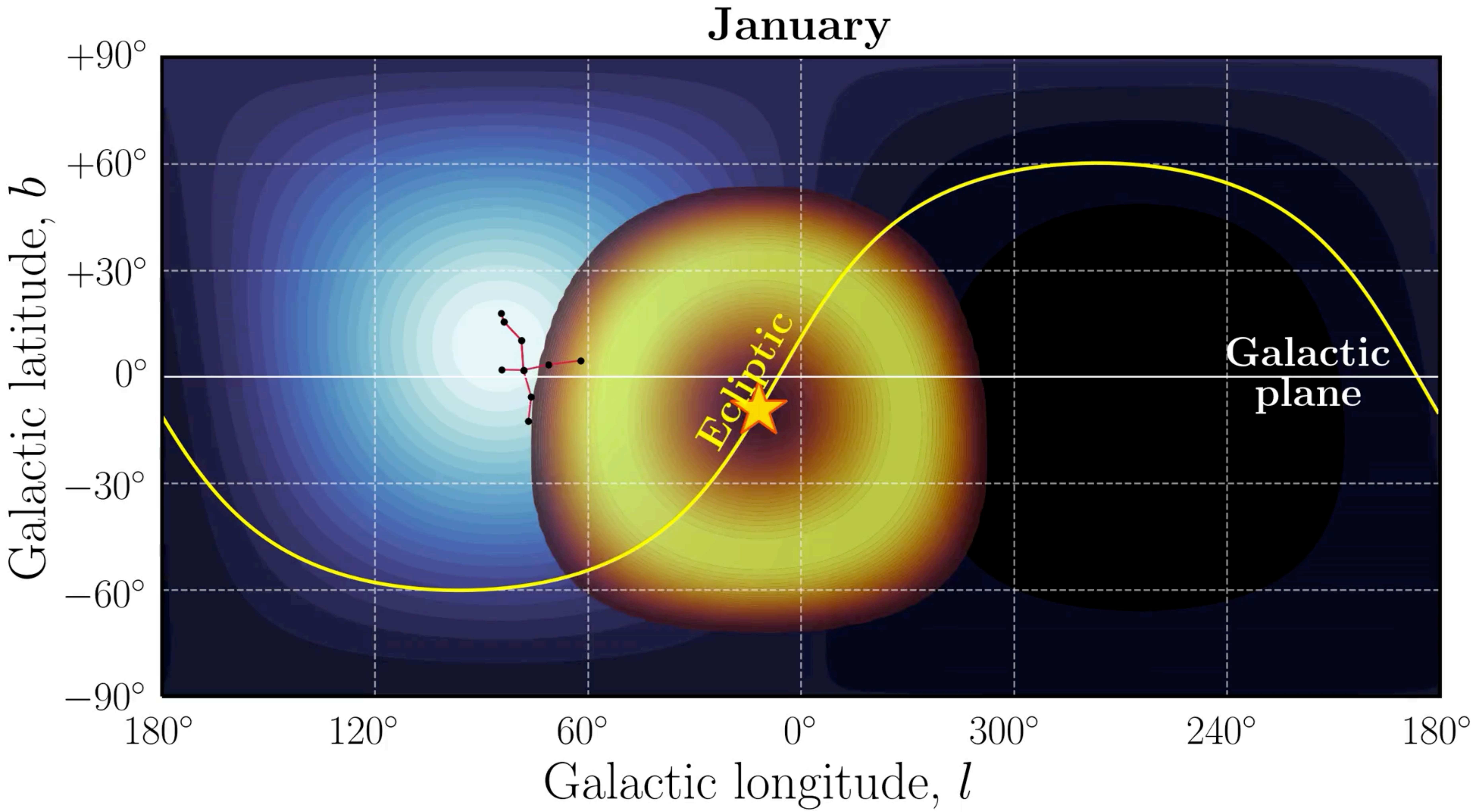
O'Hare [2109.03116]



Neutrino "floor"
(Not really a floor)

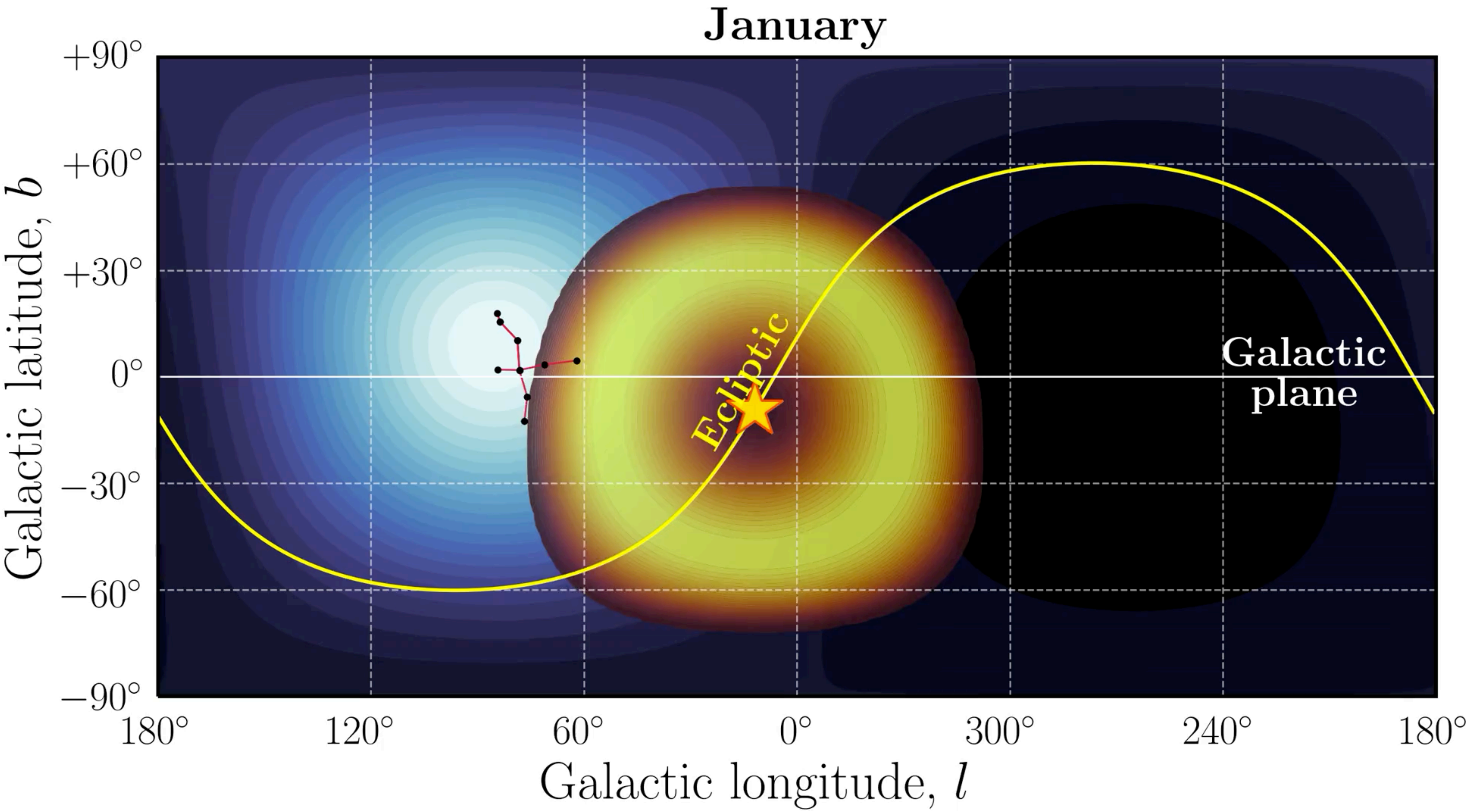
Neutrino "**fog**"
Coloured by how badly DM identification is prevented by the neutrino background

Nothing should mimic dark matter's directional signal, including neutrinos



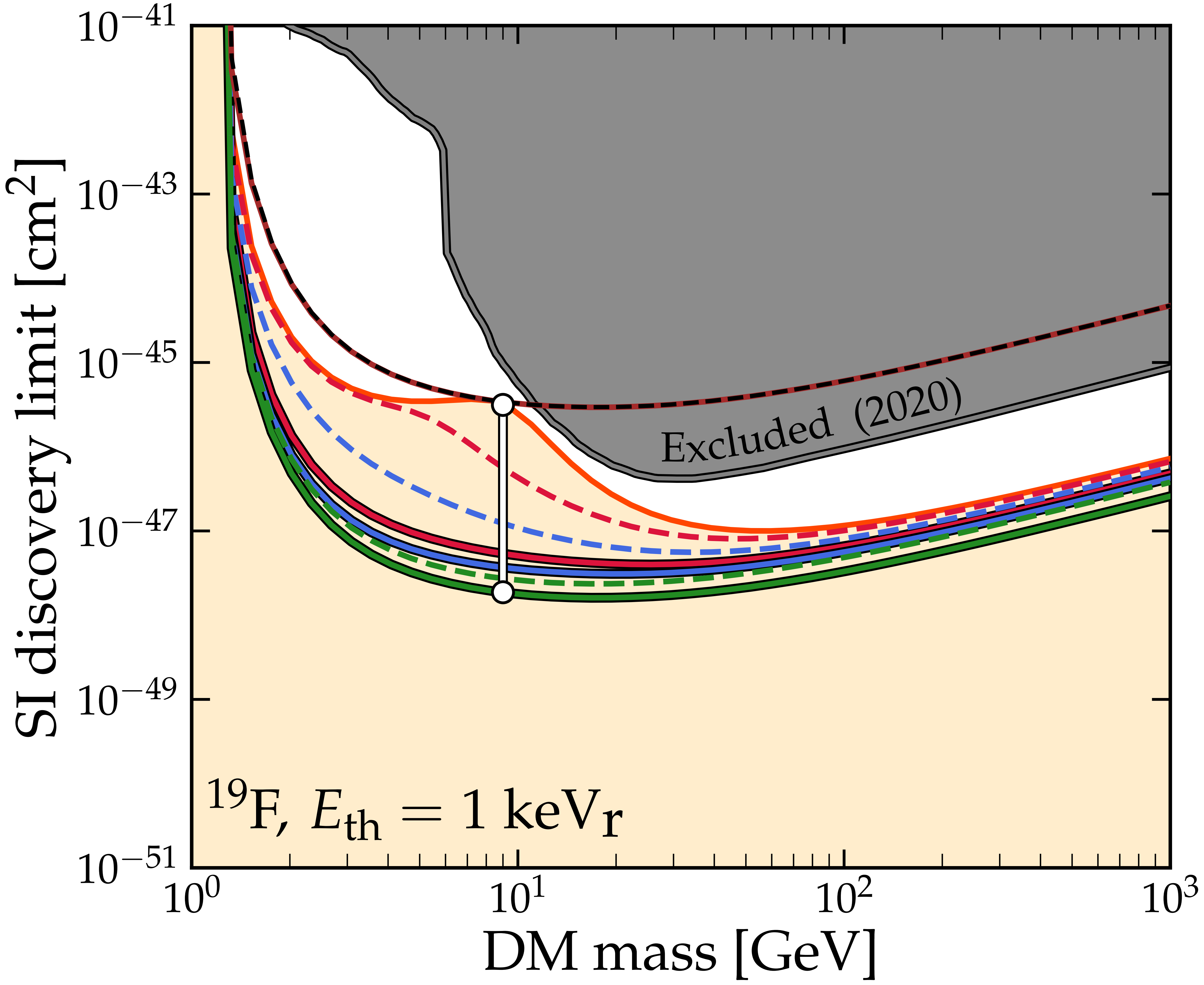
A directional detector should be able to "see through" the neutrino fog

Nothing should mimic dark matter's directional signal, including neutrinos

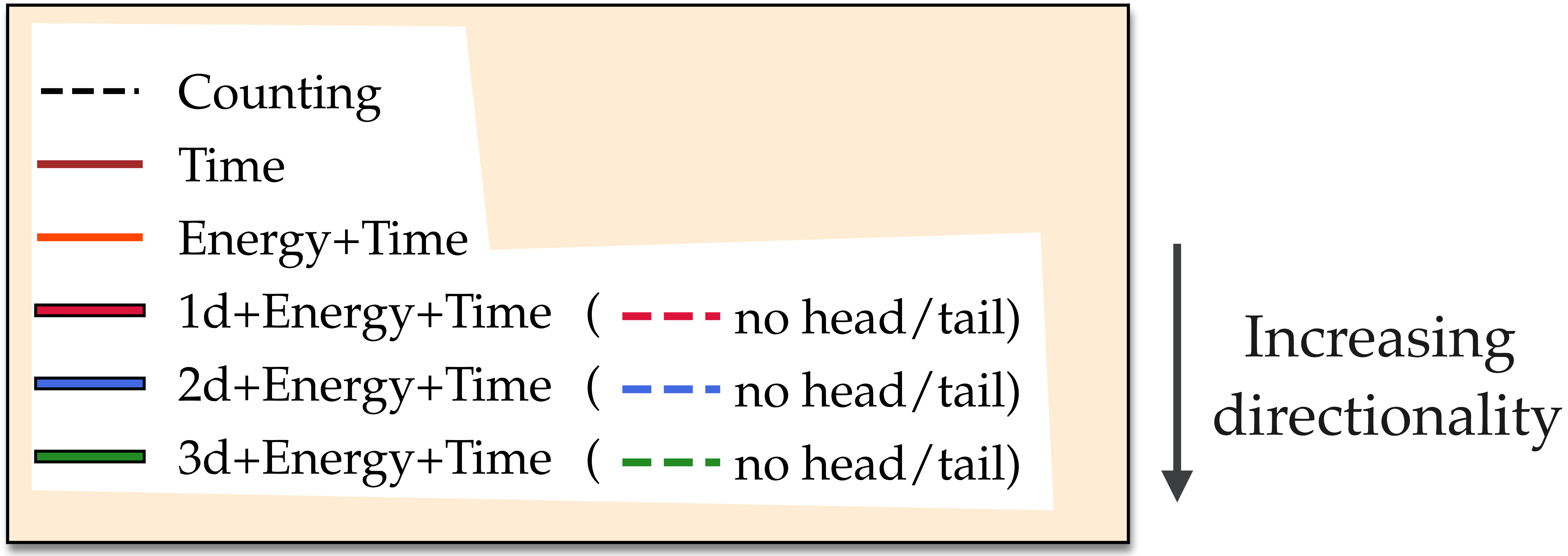


A directional detector should be able to "see through" the neutrino fog

Subtracting the neutrino background

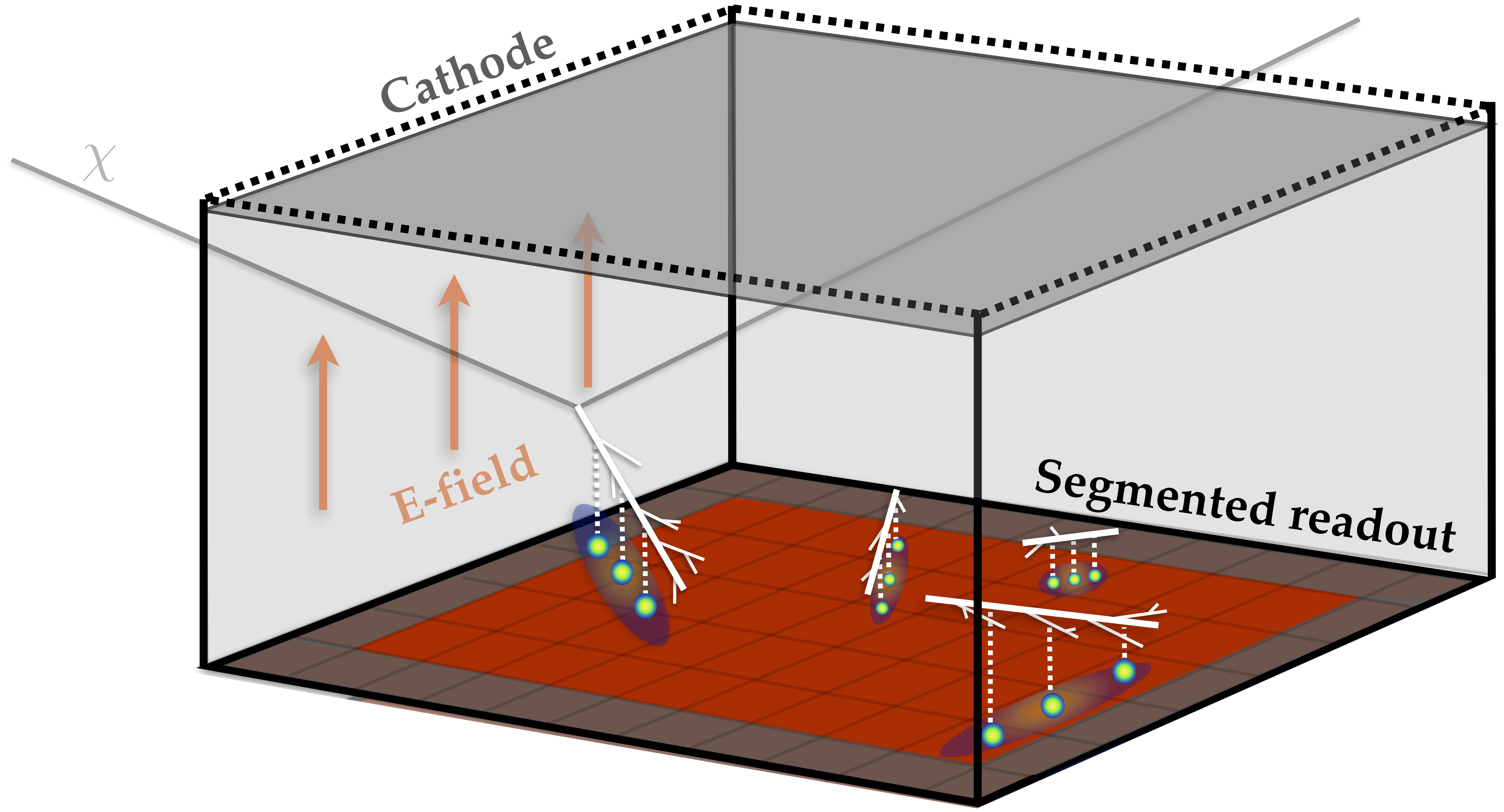


Same experiment, different information used



Directional experiments don't see the neutrino fog

One popular approach: gas time projection chamber



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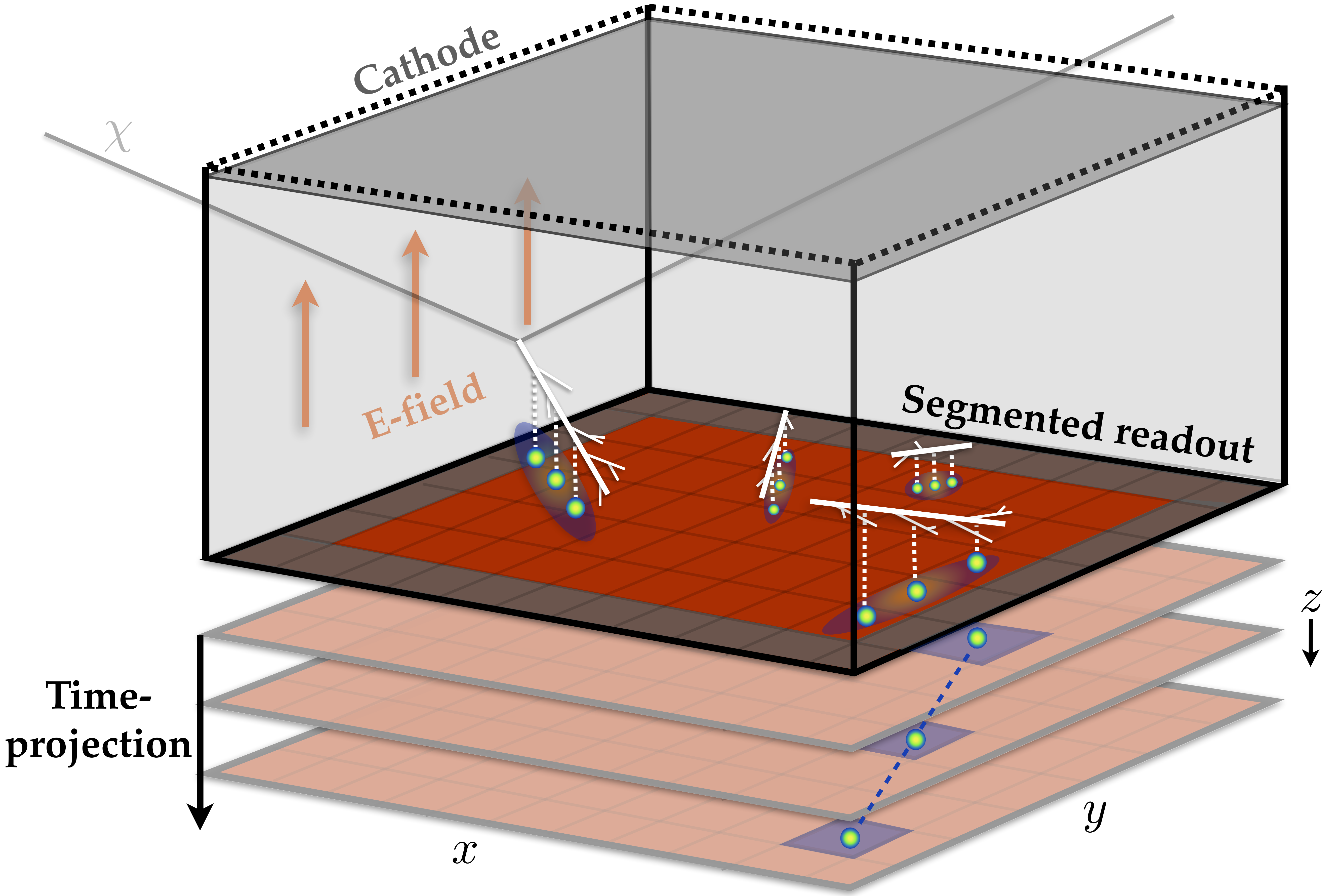

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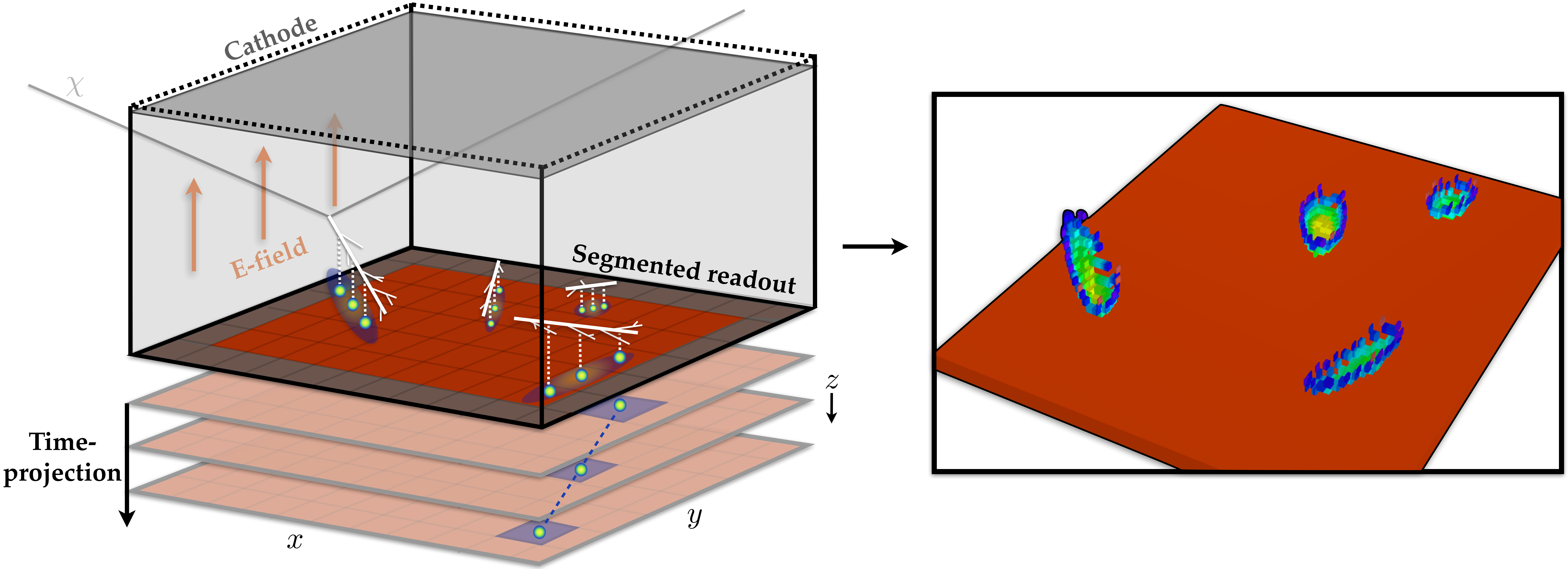
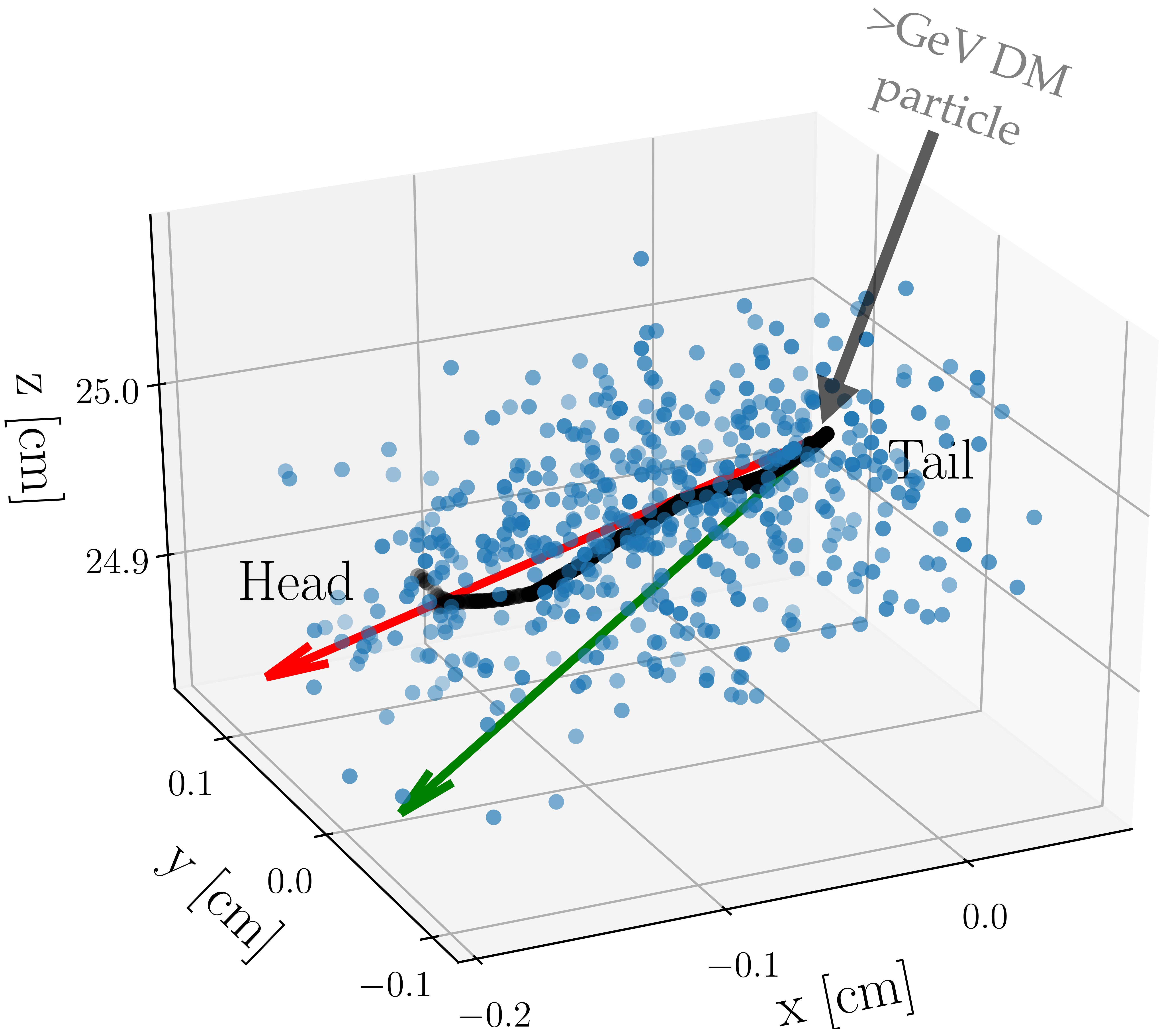




The ideal detector measures:

- **Initial** recoil direction (i.e. what the DM scattering predicts)
- The full 3-dimensions of the track
- The head / tail (i.e. sign of the track vector)
- The time of the event (to account for Earth rotation)

● **Initial track**

● **After diffusion**

↑ **True recoil dir.**

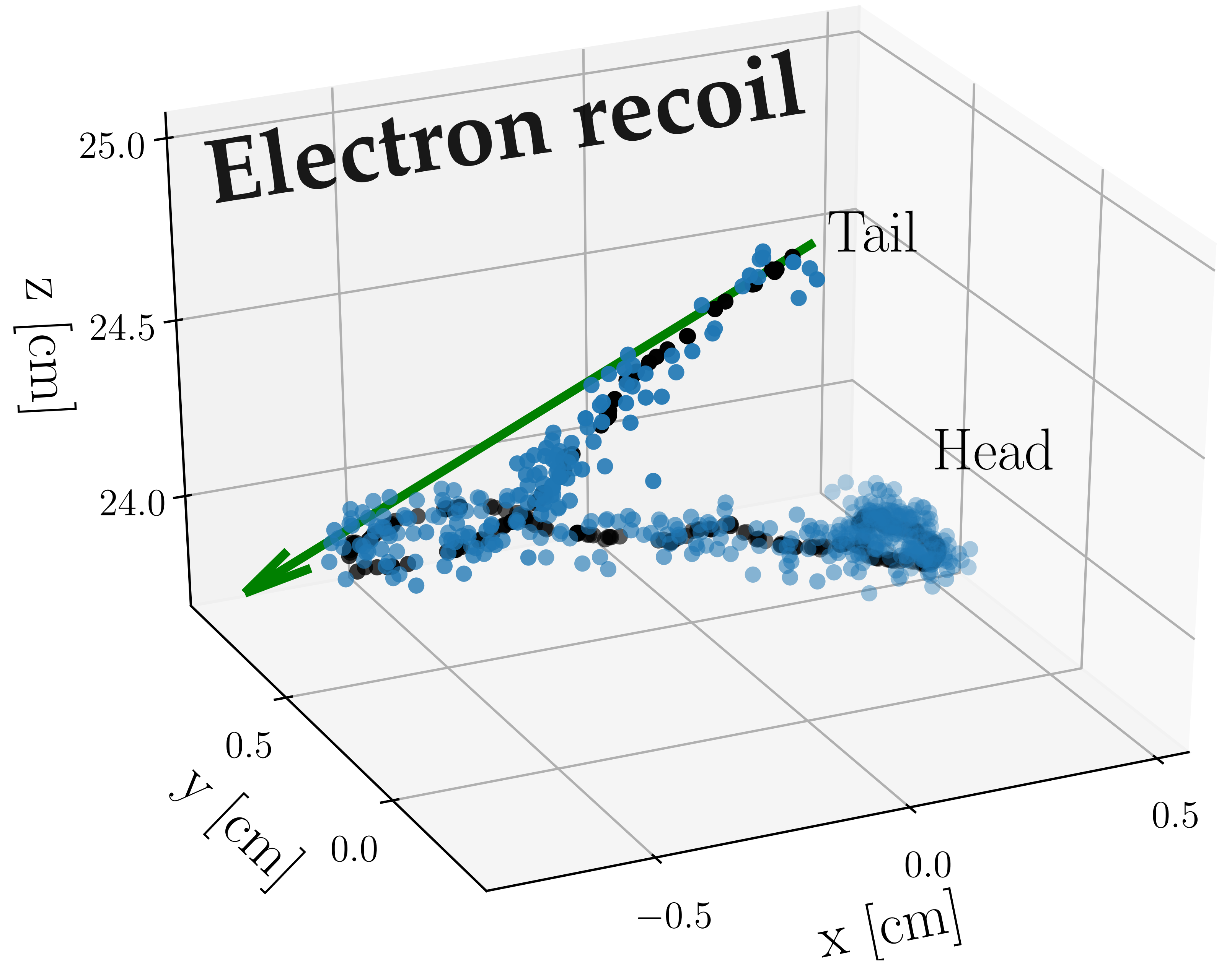
↑ **Straggled recoil dir.**

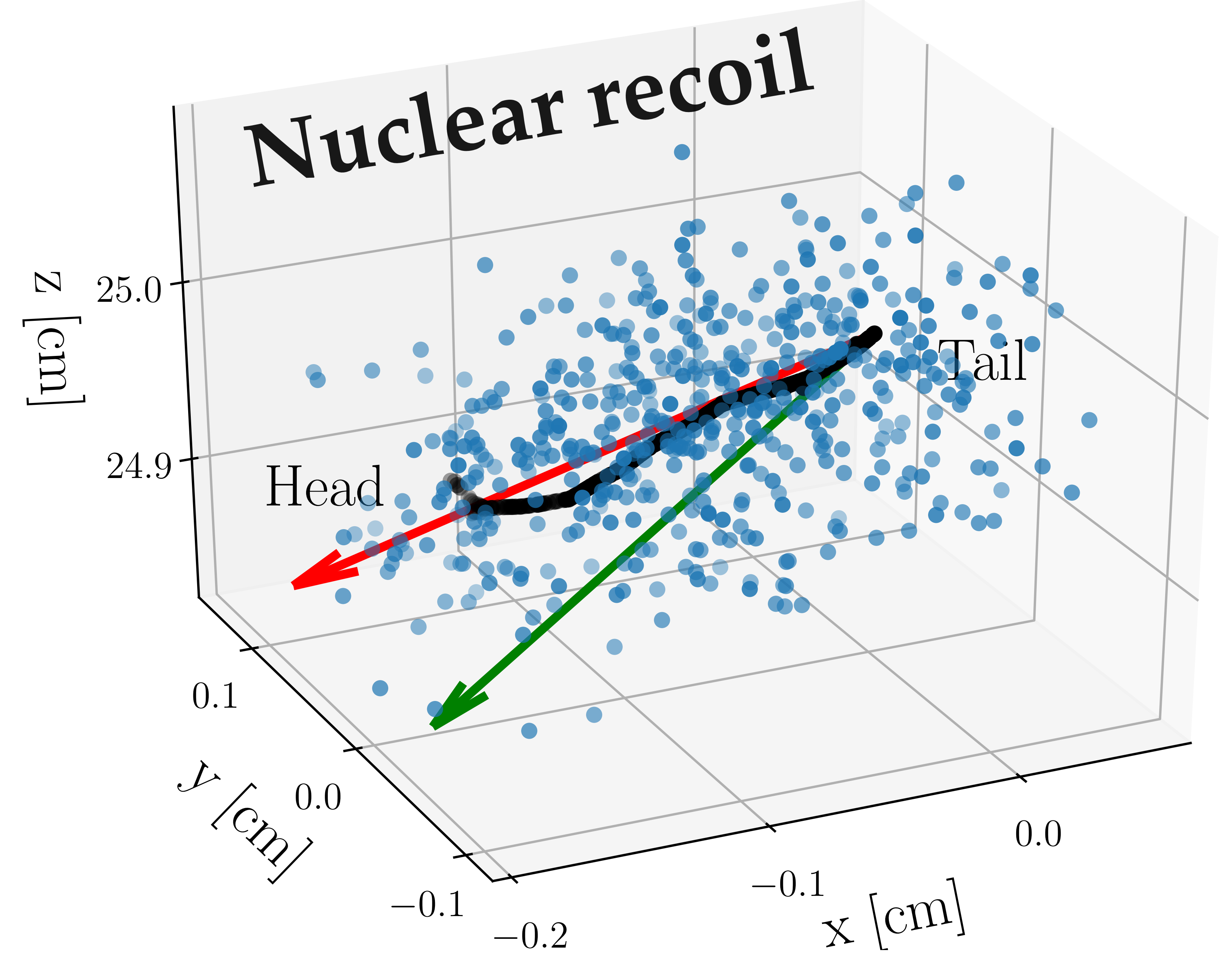
Angular performance

Everything gets worse at lower energies:

- Decreasing quenching factor, means recoils are harder to detect
- Tracks get shorter → harder to measure directions
- Contrast in dE/dx is lower, harder to measure head-tail
- All this makes it harder to distinguish ER/NRs, so worse background rejection

→ Energy dependence of directional performance is very important, and needs to be the focus of all directional detection proposals

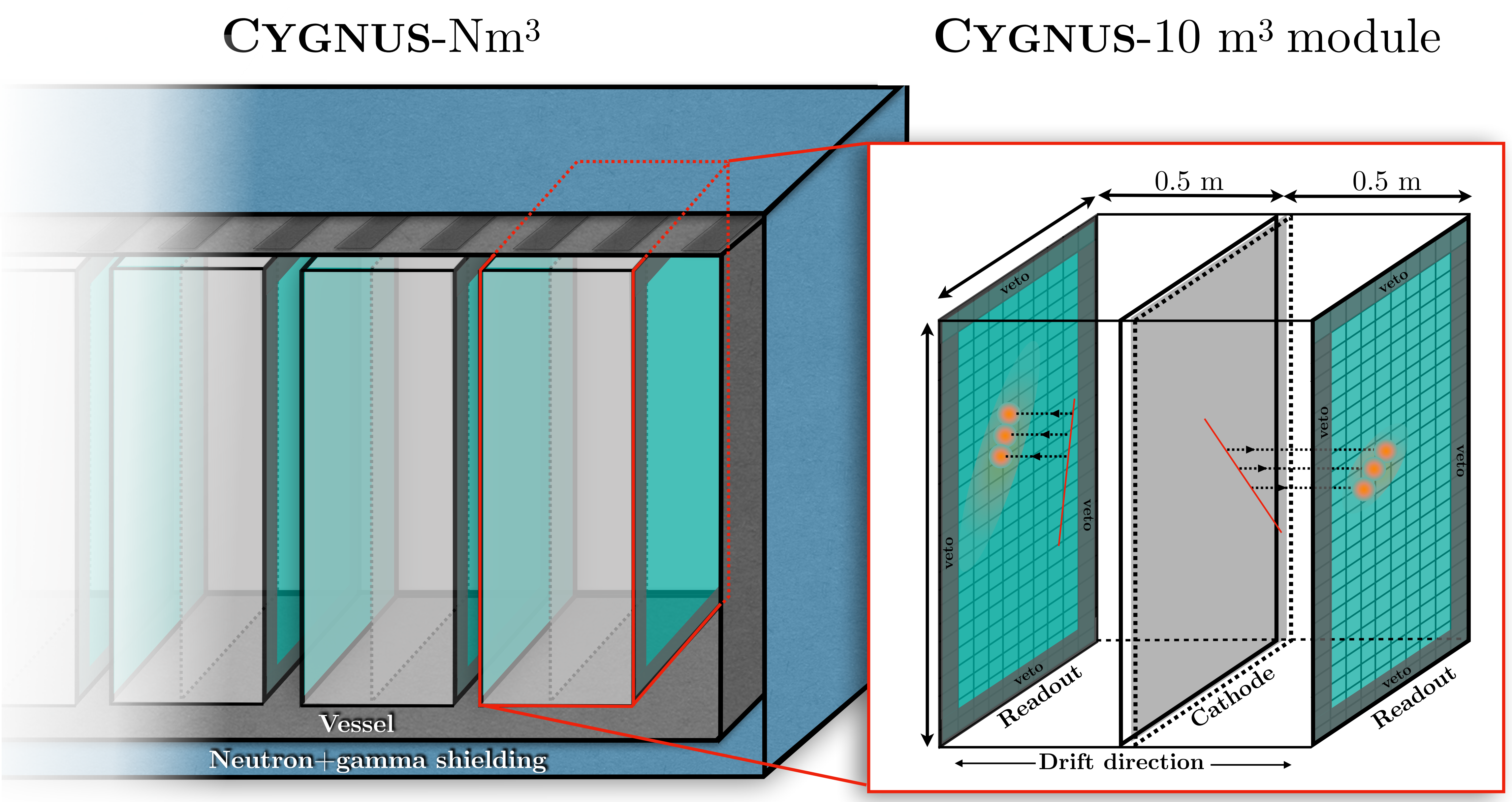


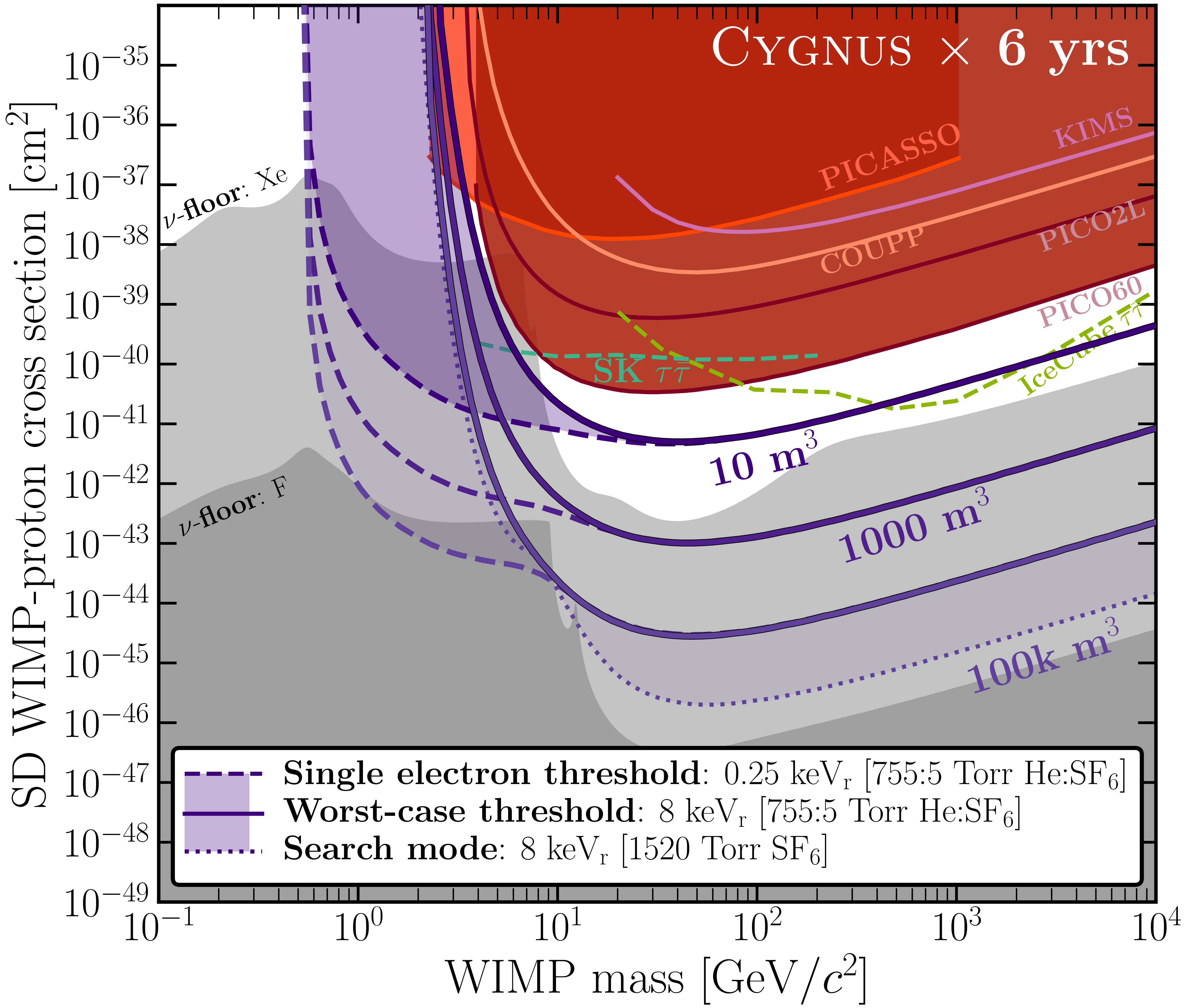


[2008.12587]

CYGNUS: Feasibility of a nuclear recoil observatory with directional sensitivity to dark matter and neutrinos

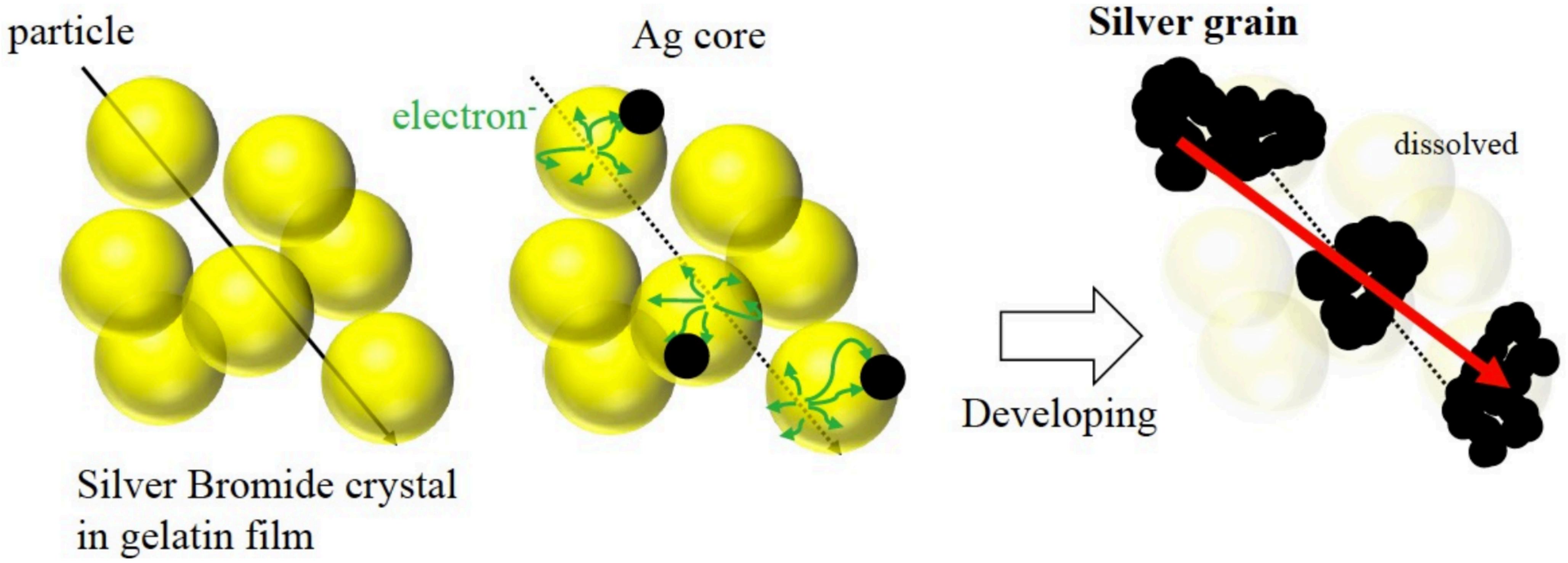
S. E. Vahsen,[1] C. A. J. O'Hare,[2] W. A. Lynch,[3] N. J. C. Spooner,[3] E. Baracchini,[4,5,6] P. Barbeau,[7] J. B. R. Battat,[8] B. Crow,[1] C. Deaconu,[9] C. Eldridge,[3] A. C. Ezeribe,[3] M. Ghrear,[1] D. Loomba,[10] K. J. Mack,[11] K. Miuchi,[12] F. M. Mouton,[3] N. S. Phan,[13] K. Scholberg,[7] and T. N. Thorpe[1,6]

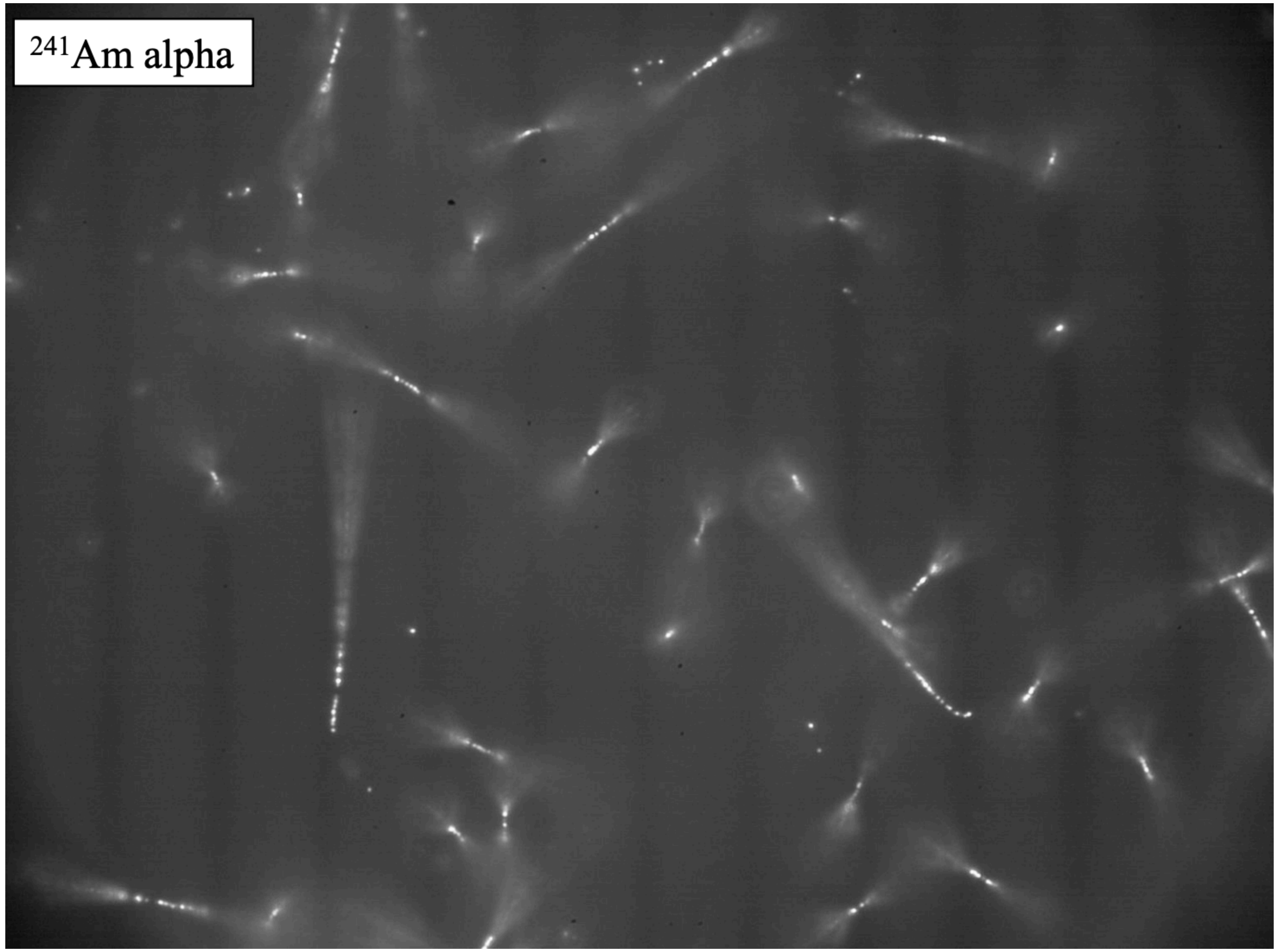




3D tracking in high density targets?

Nuclear emulsions-based directional detector being pursued by NEWSdm collaboration [1604.04199]

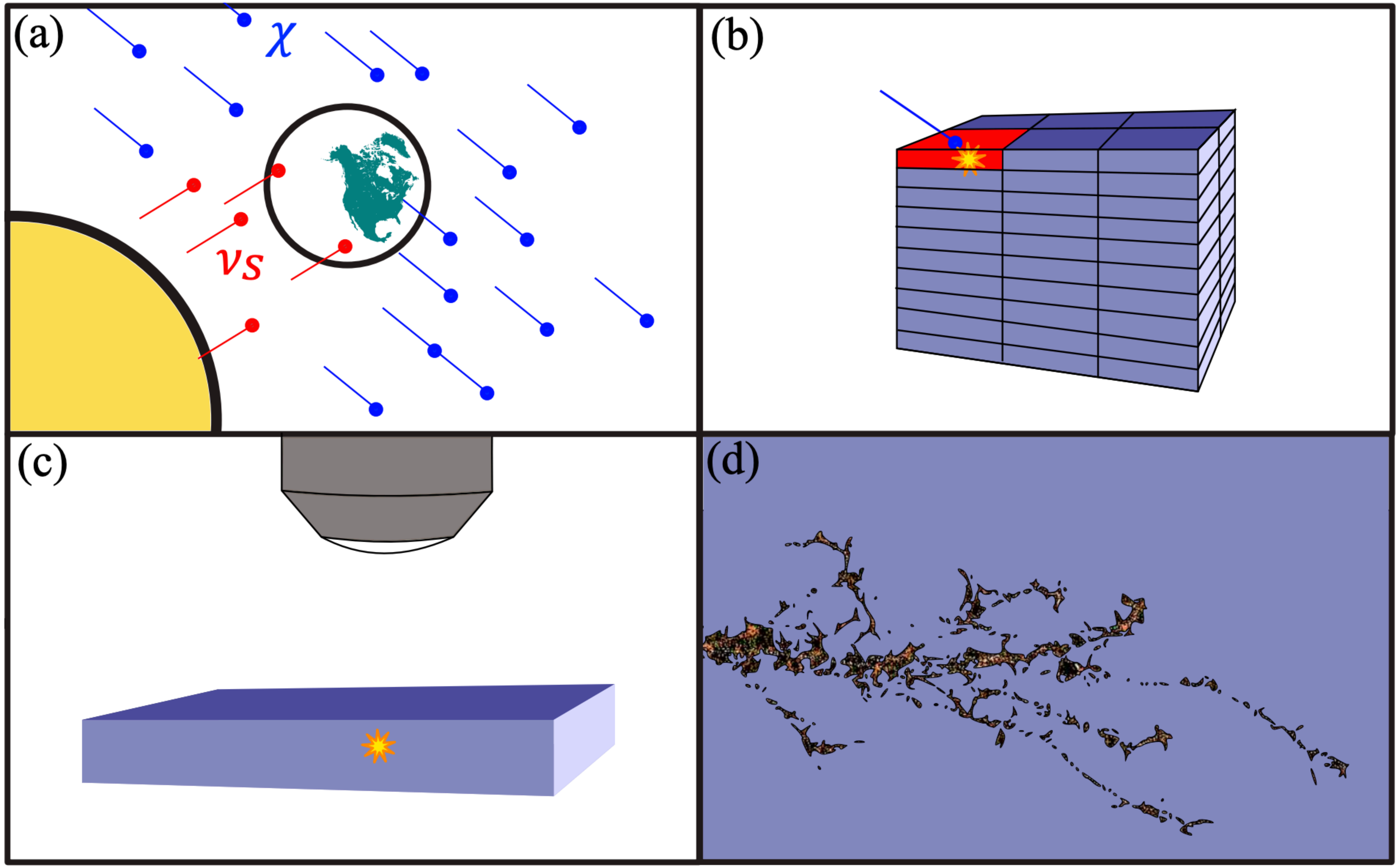




Another idea for a solid target: crystal defect spectroscopy

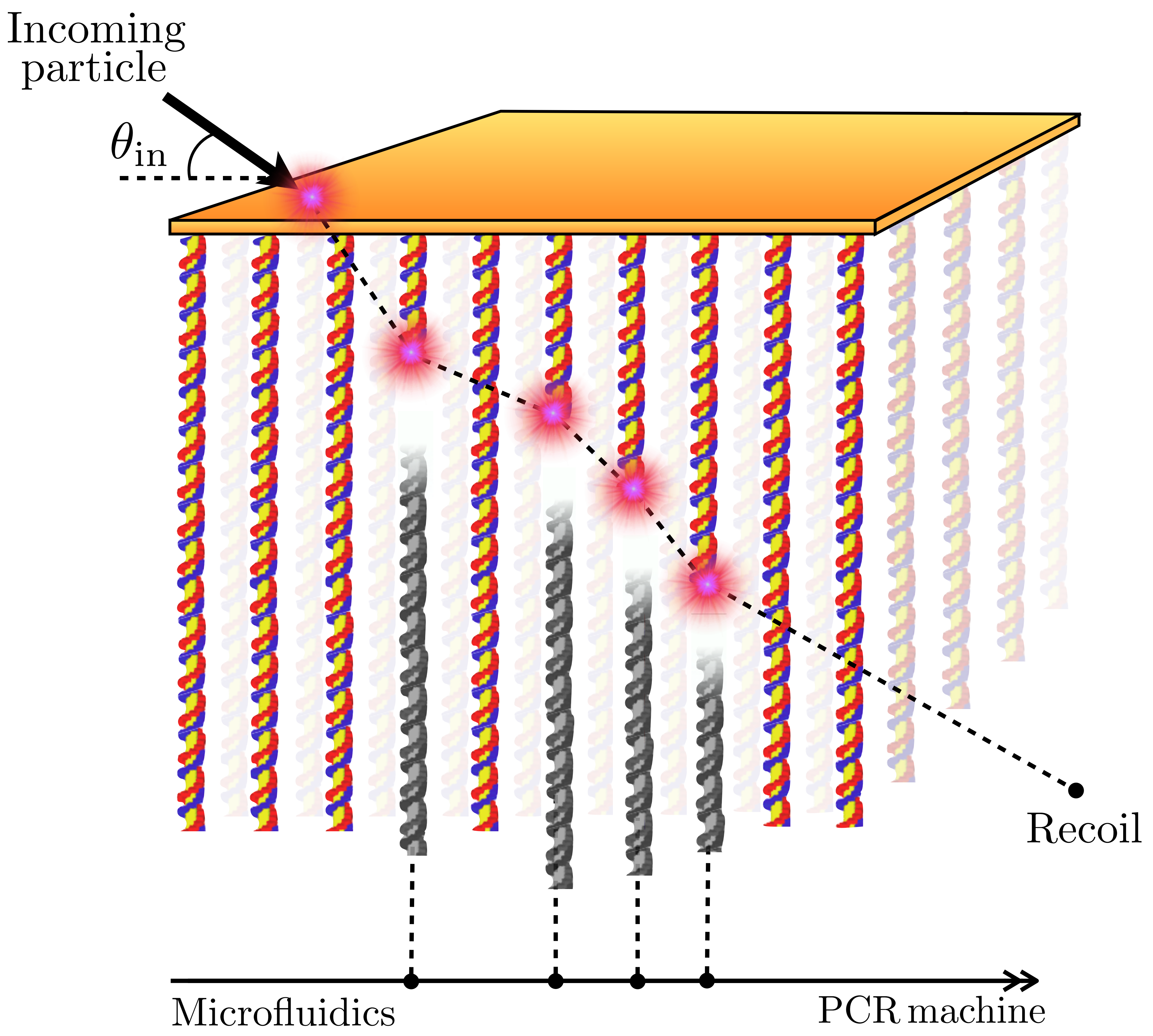
Marshall+ [2009.01028]

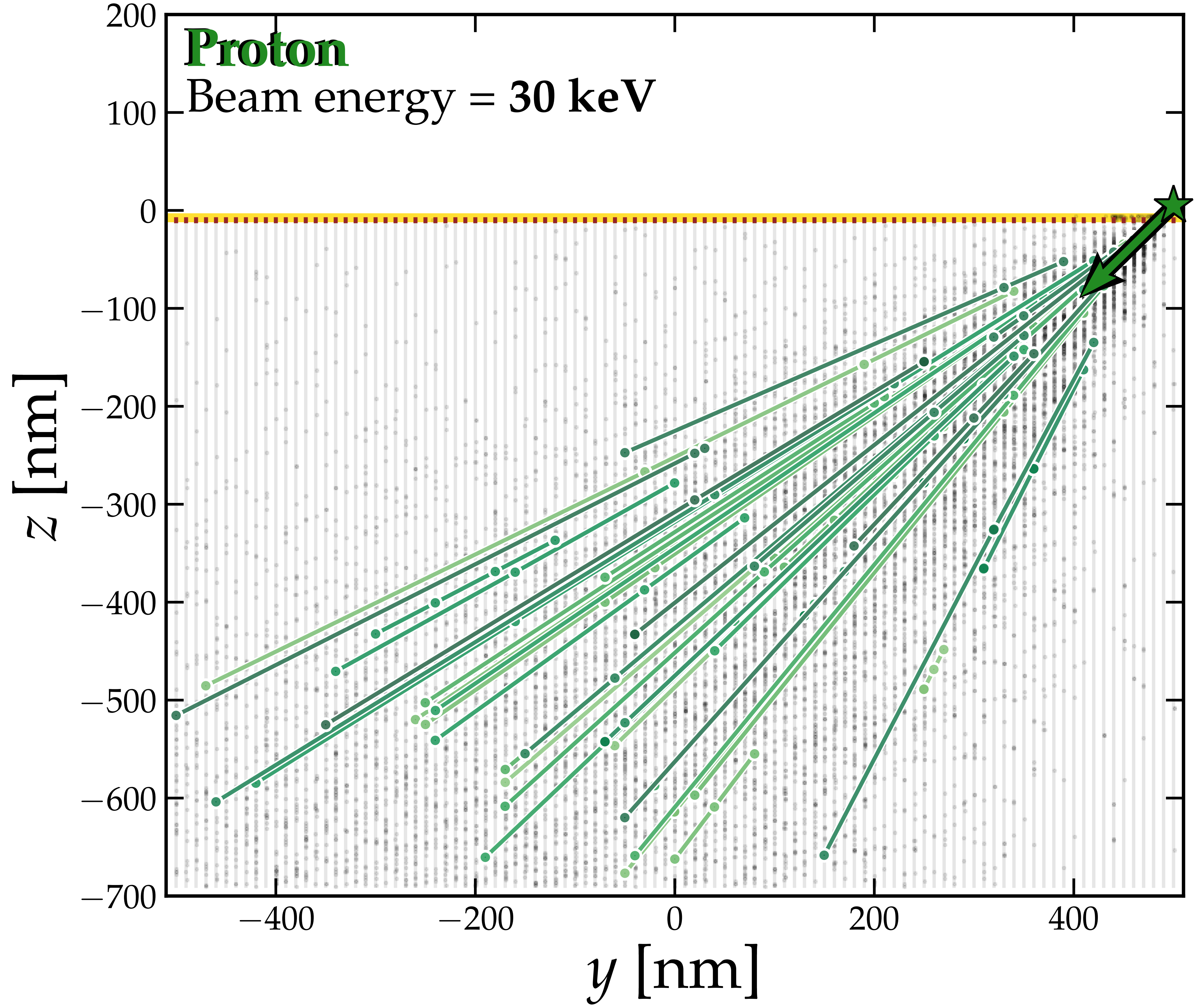
Nitrogen vacancy centres in diamond. Can spectroscopically interrogate crystal damage to detect tracks



DNA-based directional detector?

Not that high-density, but could provide nm-scale tracking

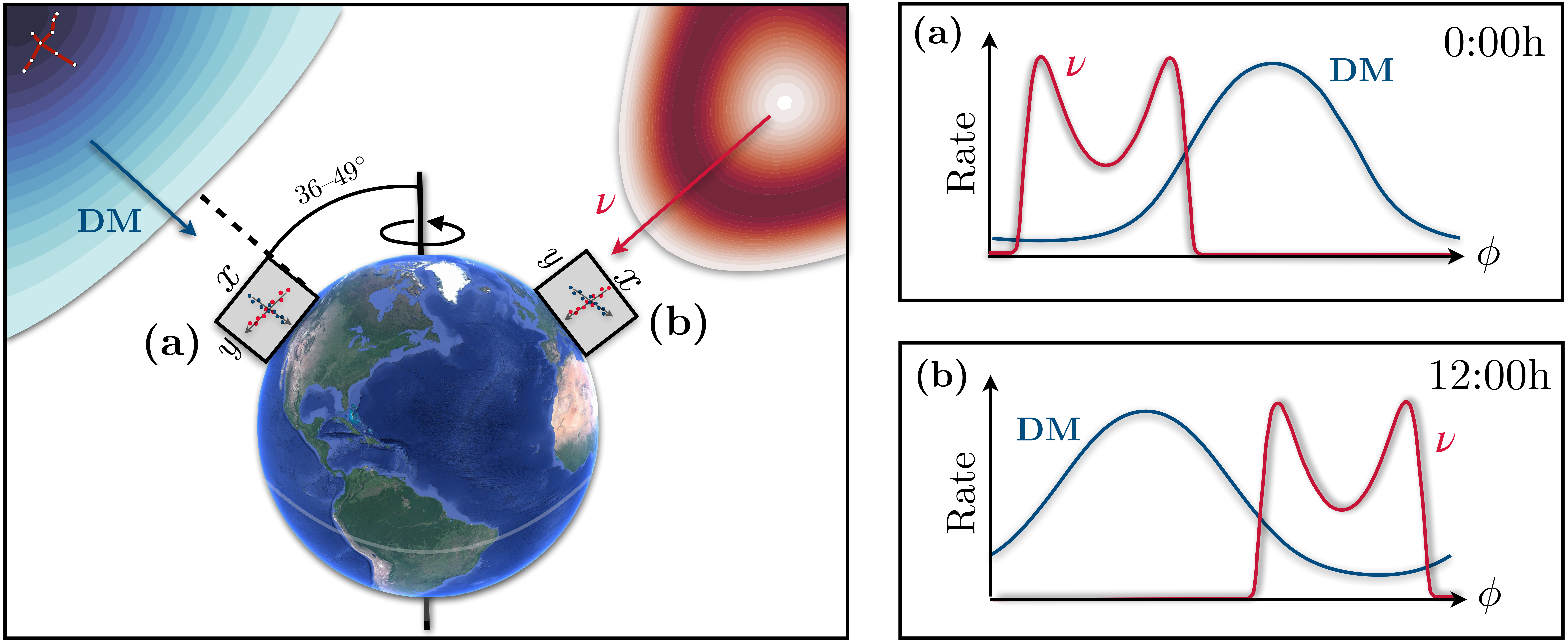




O'Hare+ [2105.11949]

A different way of seeing directionality: Daily modulation

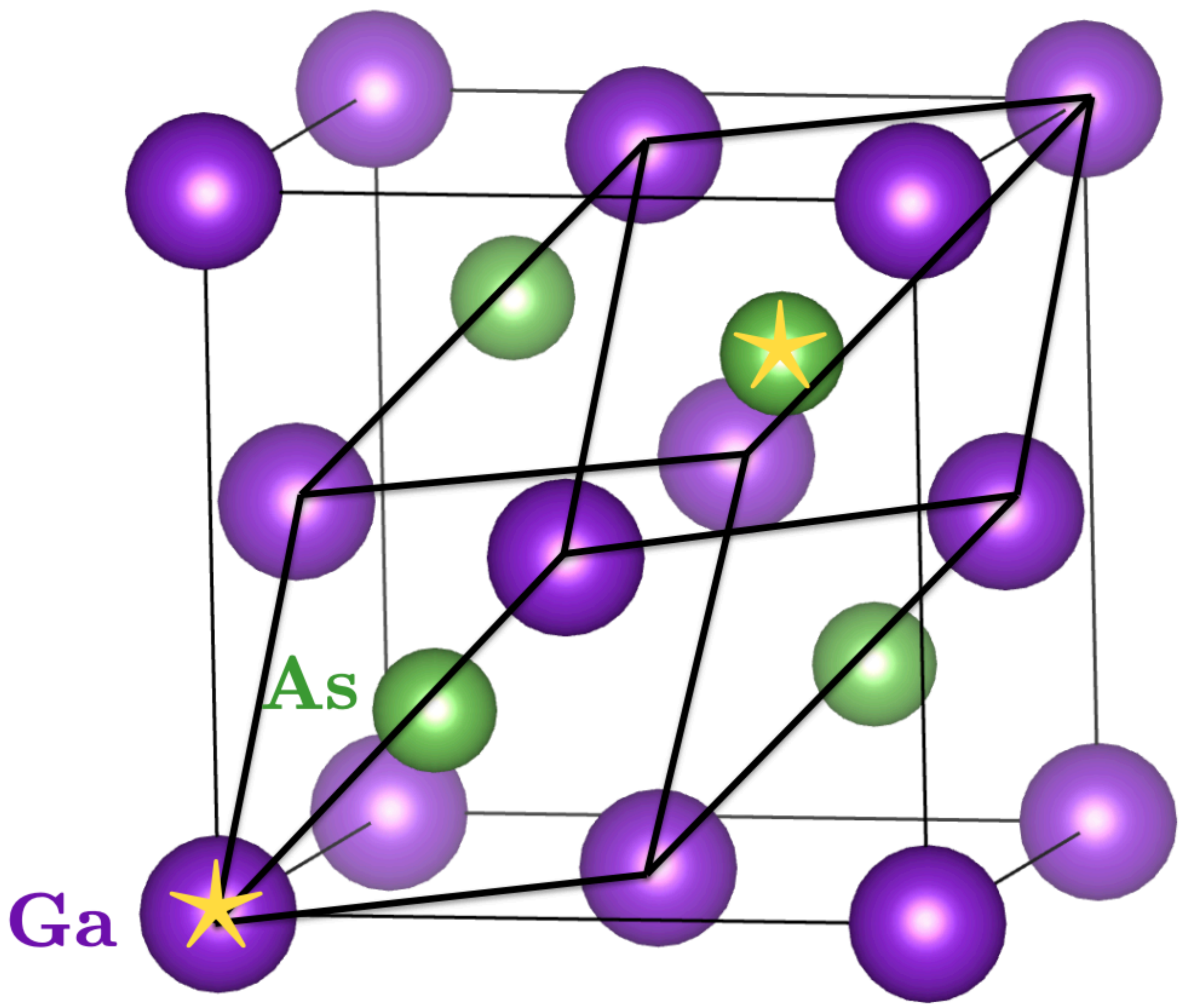
From the detector's perspective, the galactic dipole signature translates to a <u>sidereal</u> daily modulation in angle → this is also a smoking gun

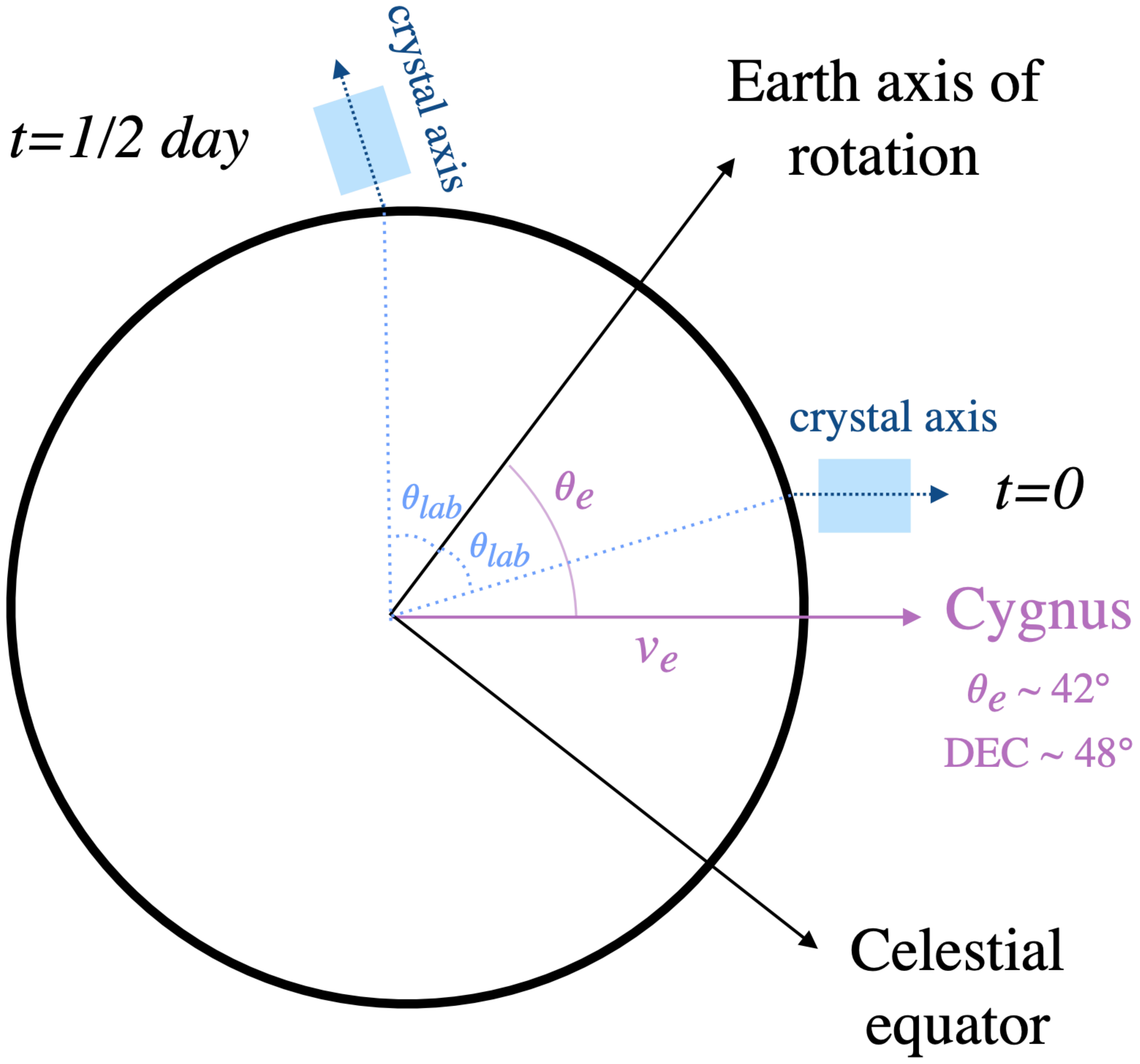


Directionality via daily modulation

Use some material with an anisotropic response to a DM signal (e.g. via phonons/light)
→ Detect directionality via daily modulation without needing to reconstruct a track in 3D.
Could be an approach for very low mass DM-electron scattering

e.g. "Polar materials" Griffin+ [1807.10291]





What about wave-like dark matter, e.g. axions?

$$a(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \frac{\sqrt{2\rho_{\rm DM}}}{m_a} \cos\left(m_a t - m_a \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \phi\right)$$

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How to extract directional signal?

→ Measure field over scales $|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2| \gtrsim 1/m_a v$

→ Measure gradient of the field $\nabla a \sim \mathbf{v}\sin(m_a t - m_a \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{x} + \phi)$

Directional detection for QCD axions

May also be possible to do some kind of directional measurement to extract even more information

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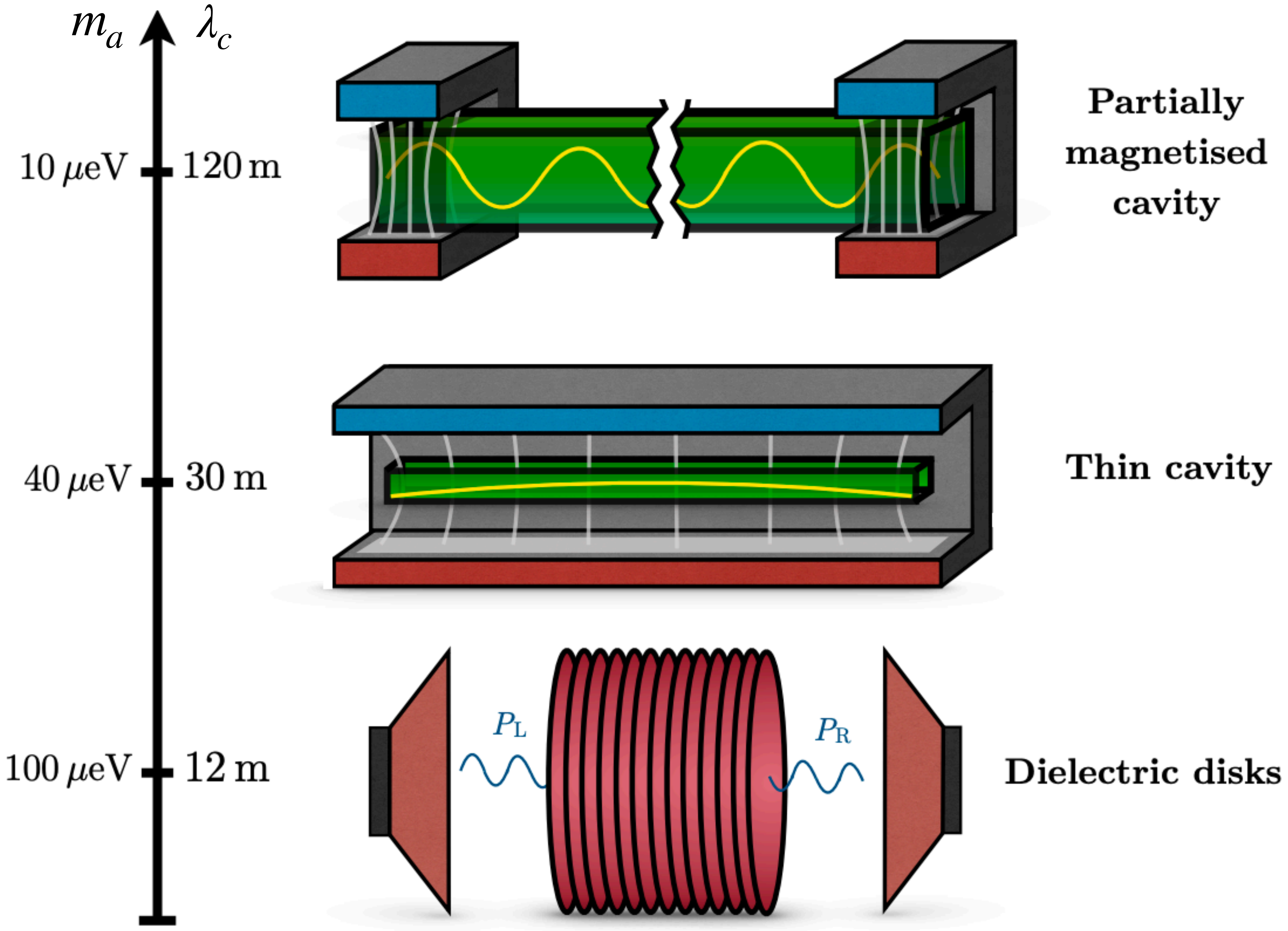
Single experiment directionality

→ Exploit different phase of oscillation at different ends of a large detector

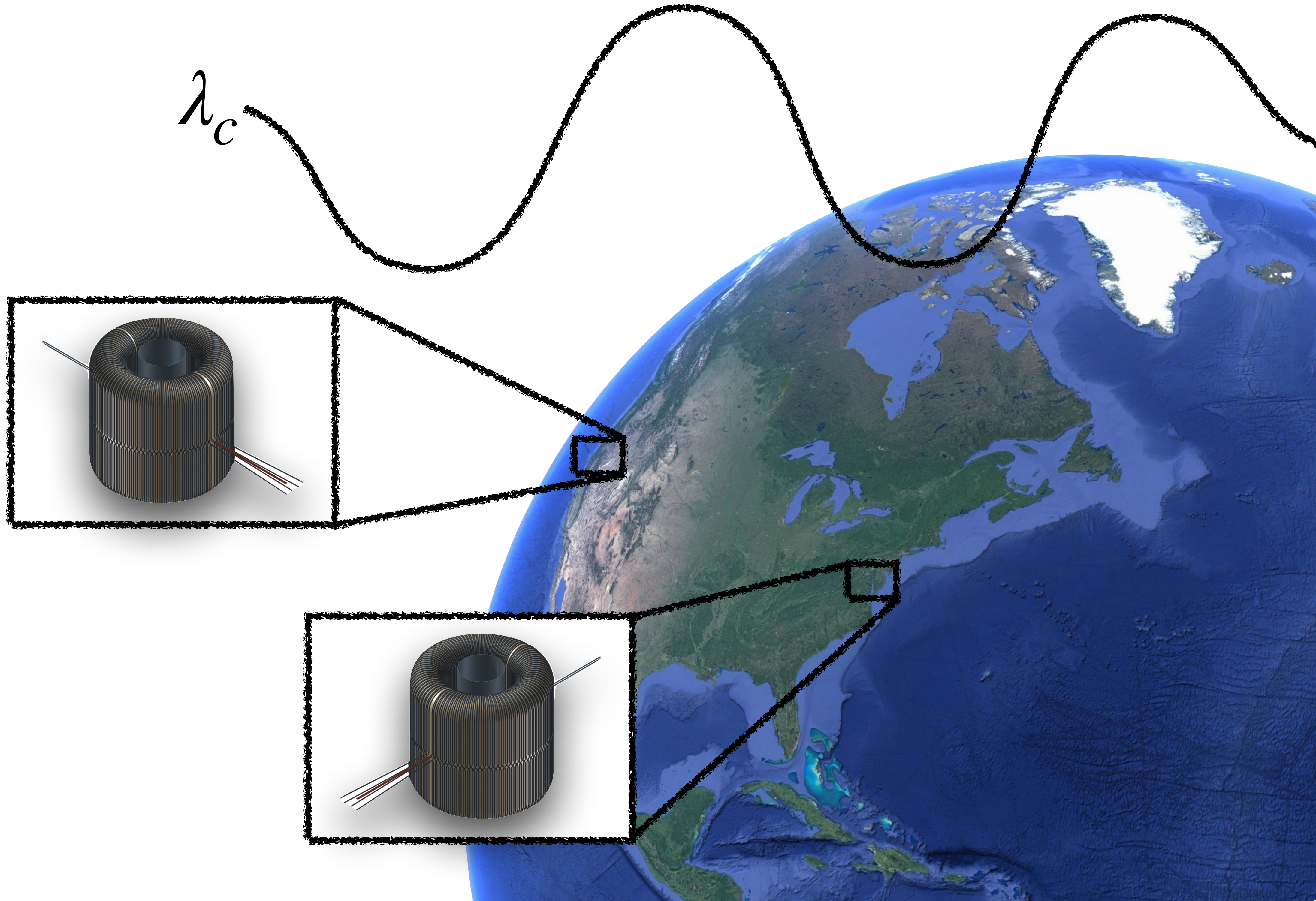
Knirck+ [1806.05927]



Multi-experiment directionality

→ combine precise axion phase information at detectors separated by a few wavelengths

Foster+ [2009.14201]



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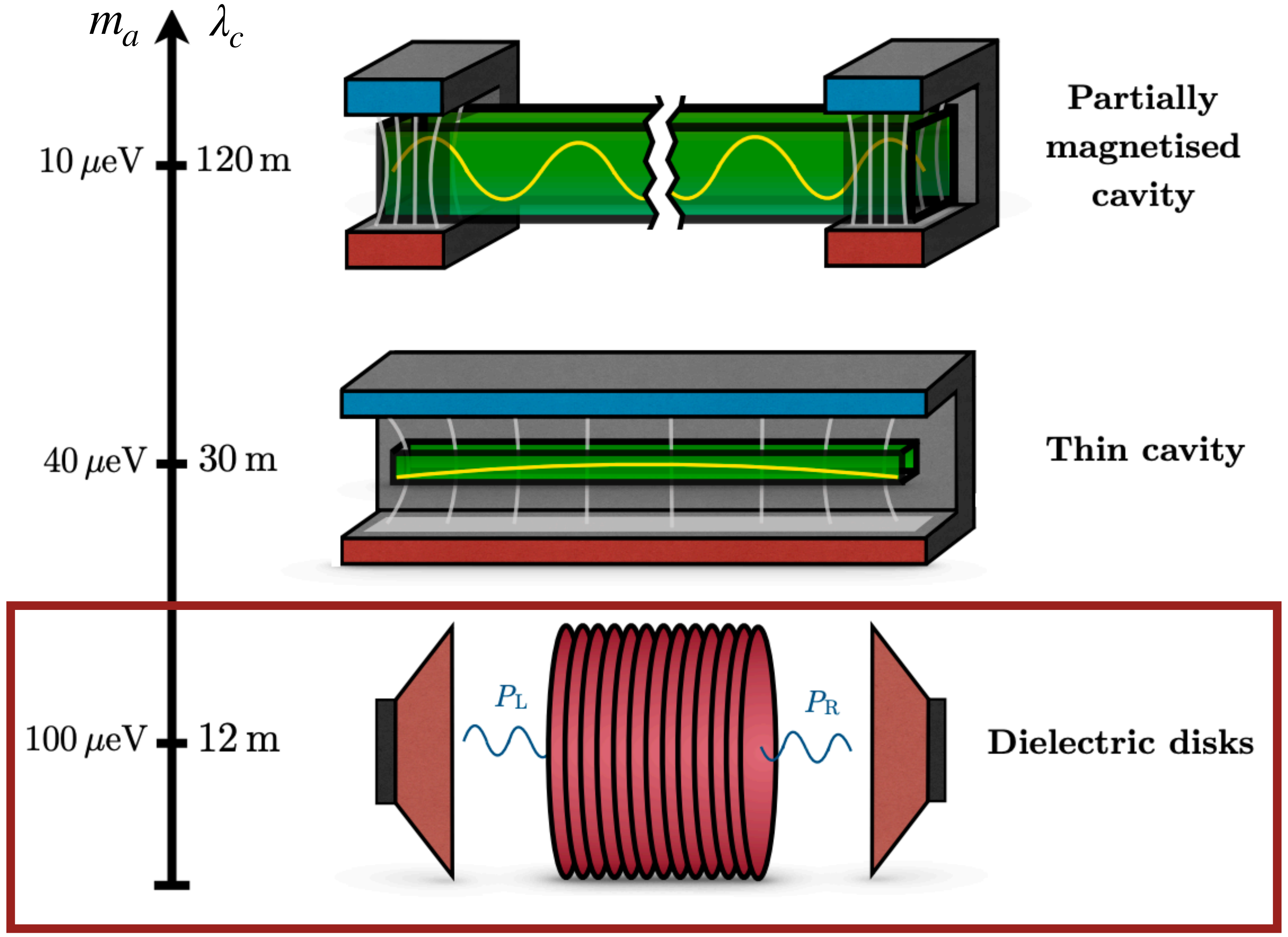

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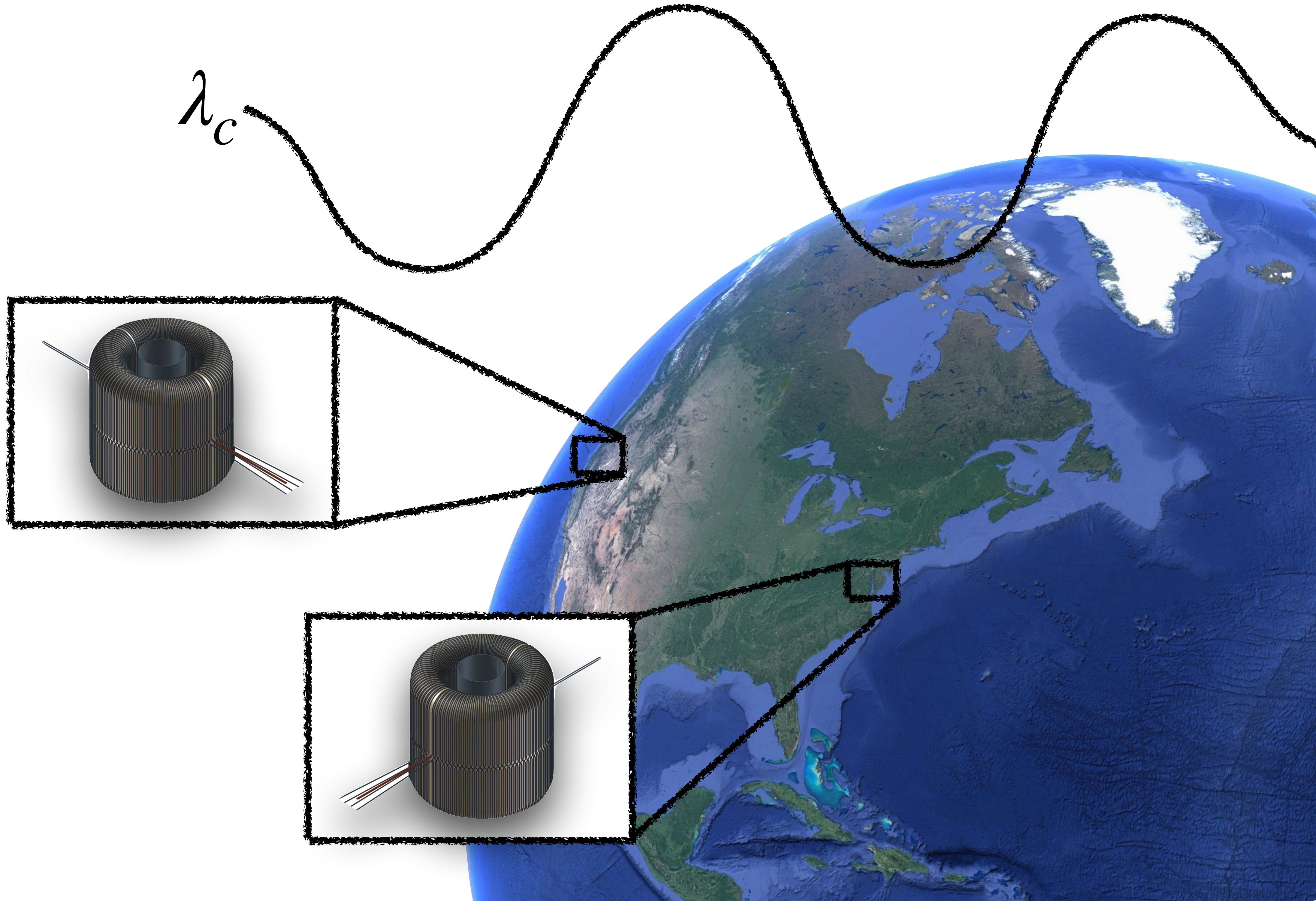

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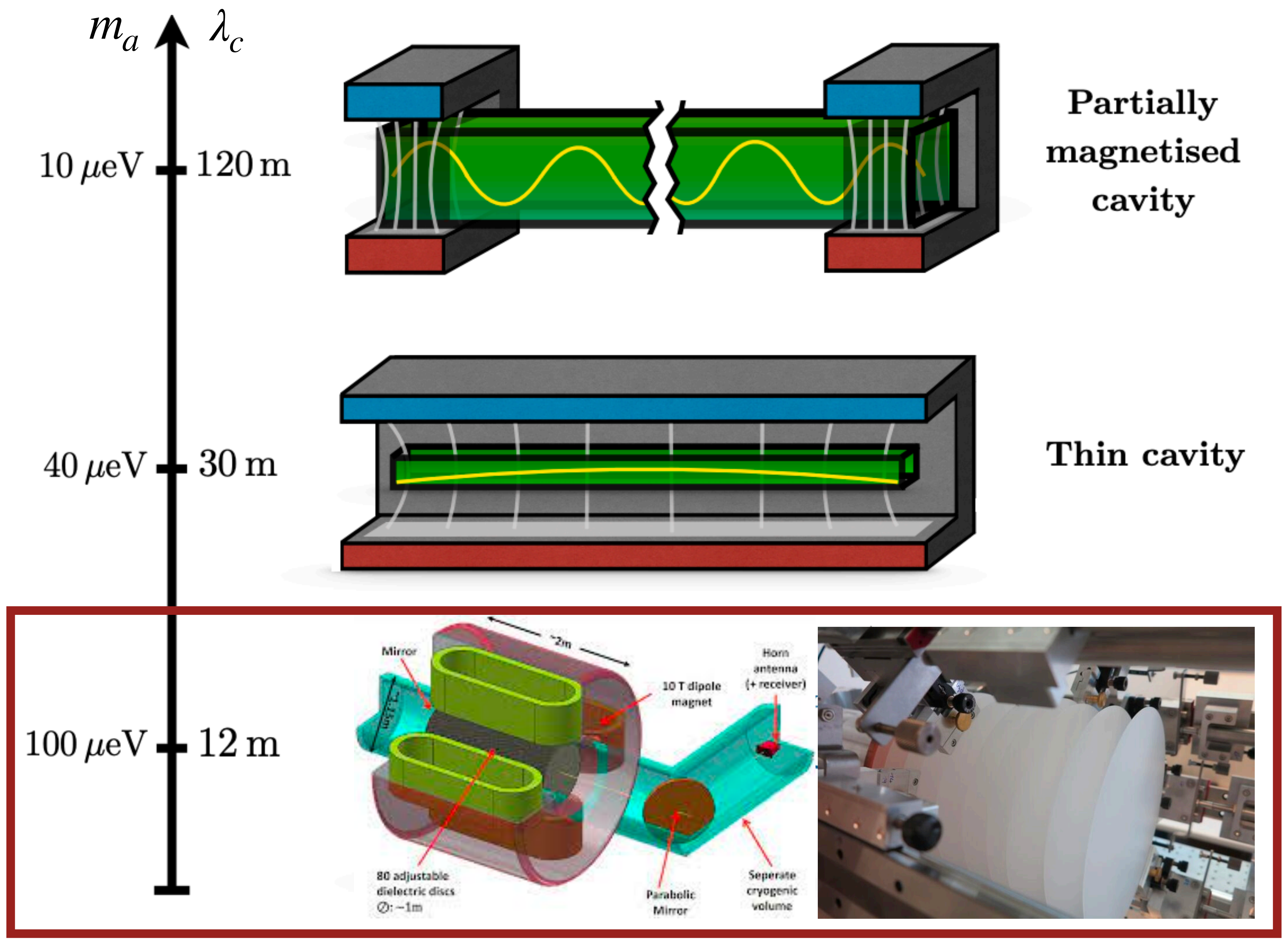
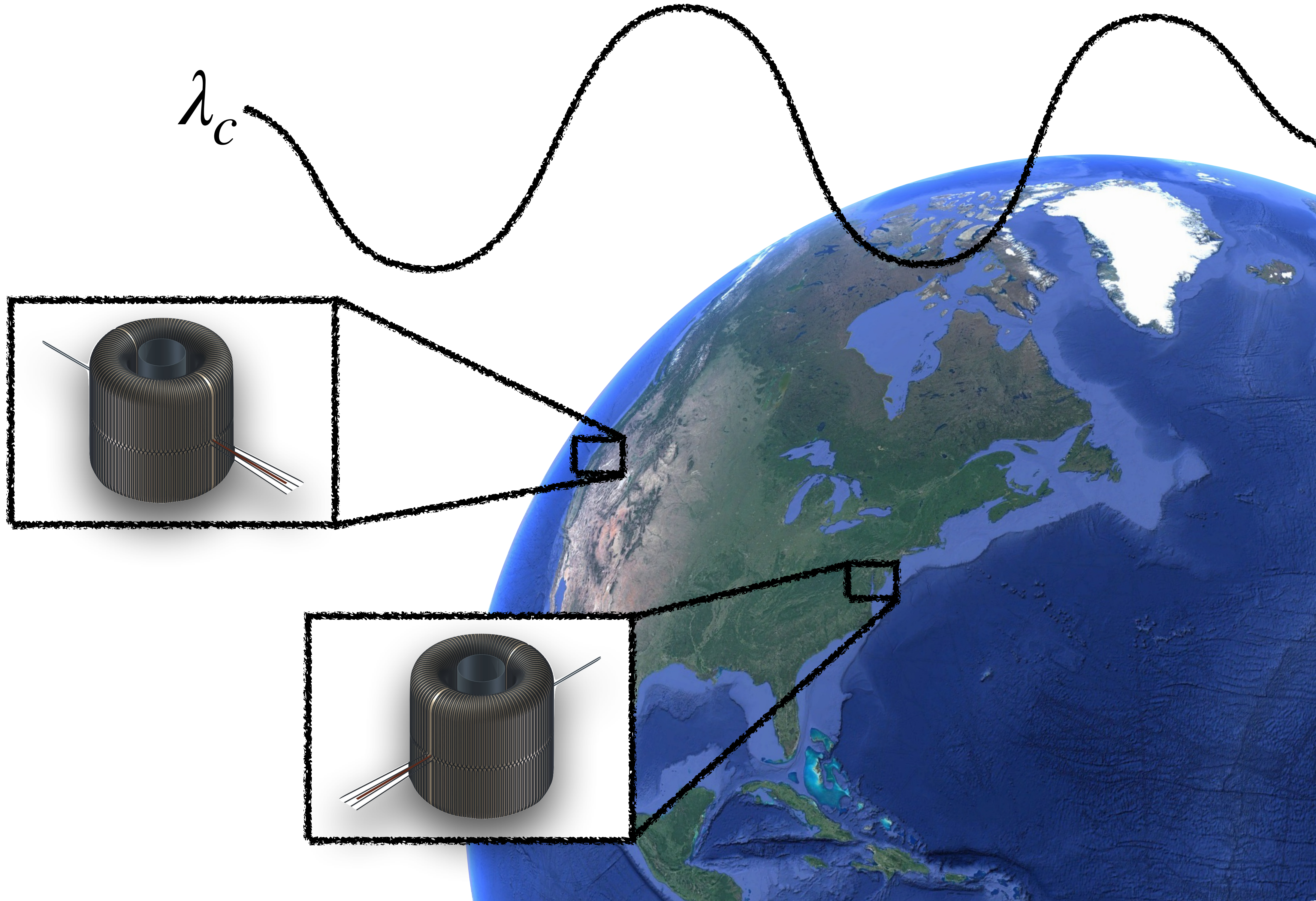


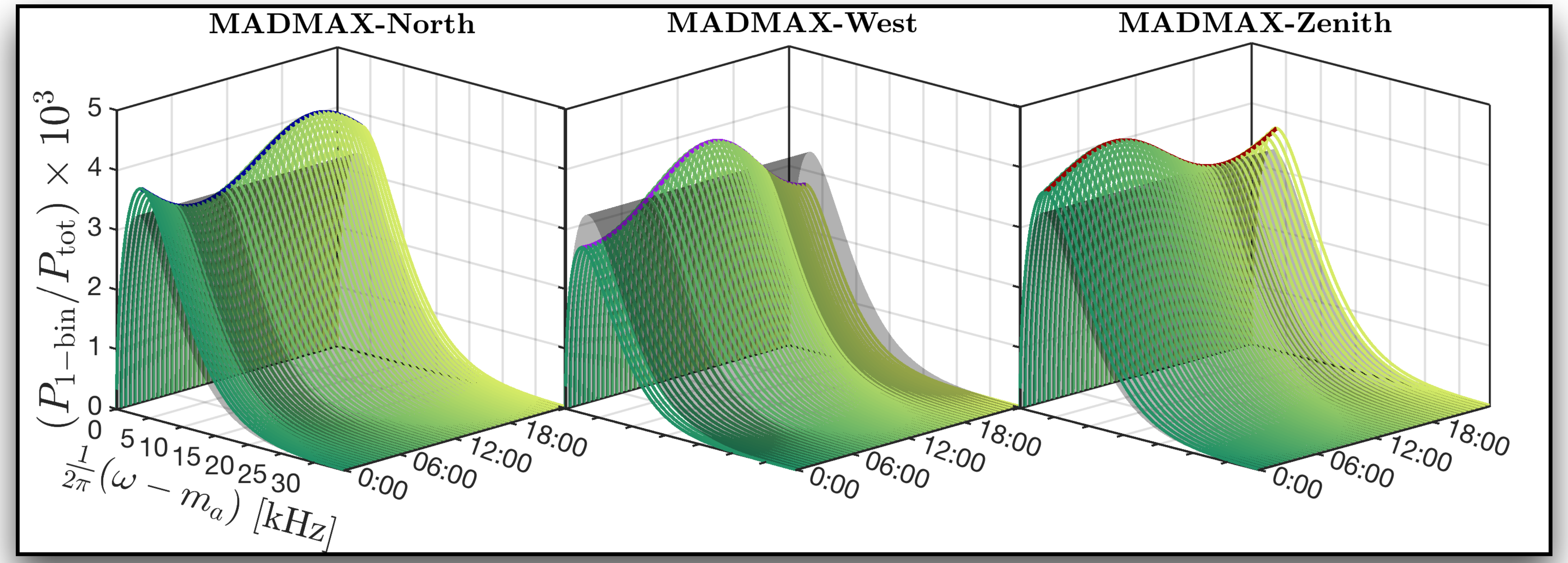


Directional detection for QCD axions

Directionality/sidereal modulation provides unambiguous evidence of a dark matter signal, but can also help study the velocity distribution of dark matter

Single-experiment directionality

Knirck+ [1806.05927]



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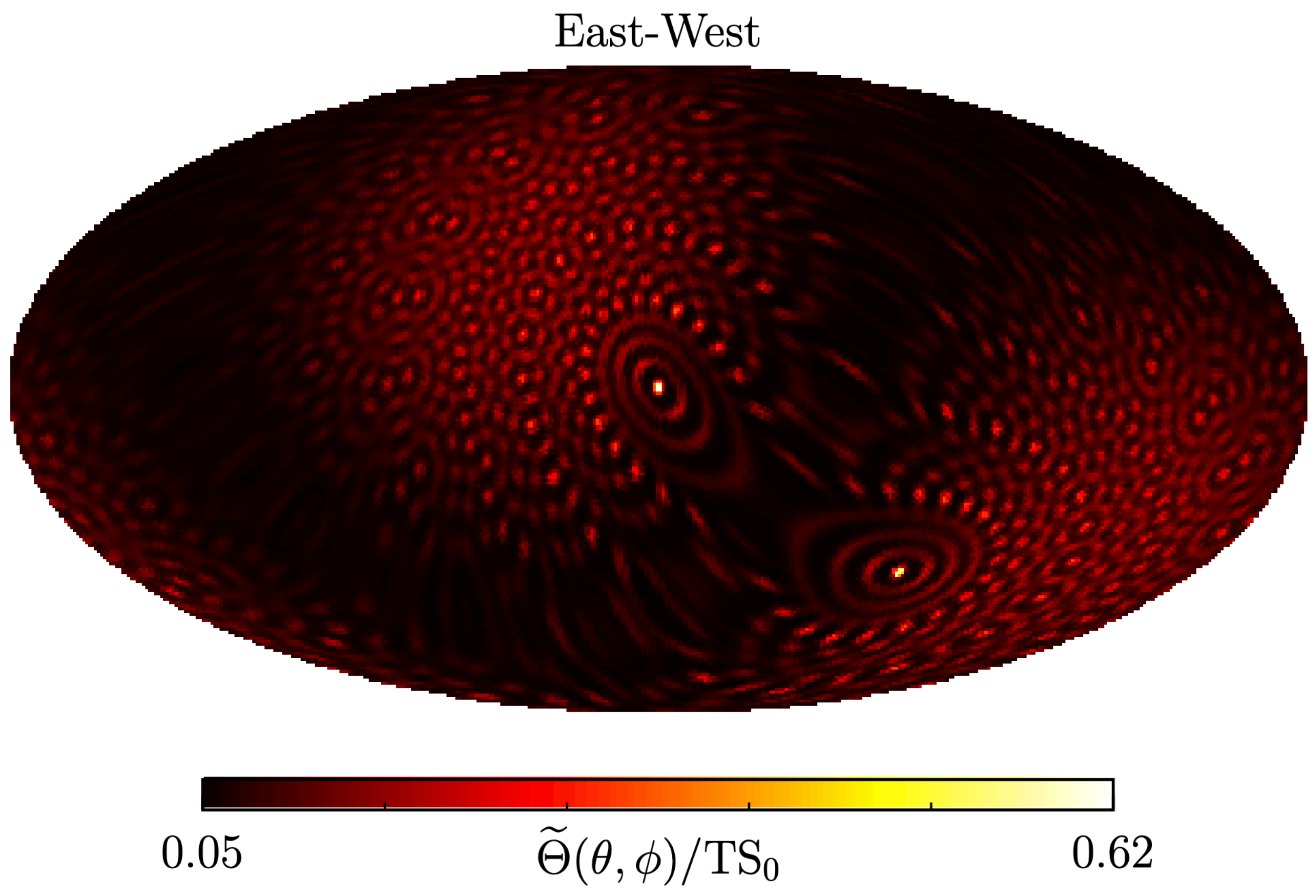
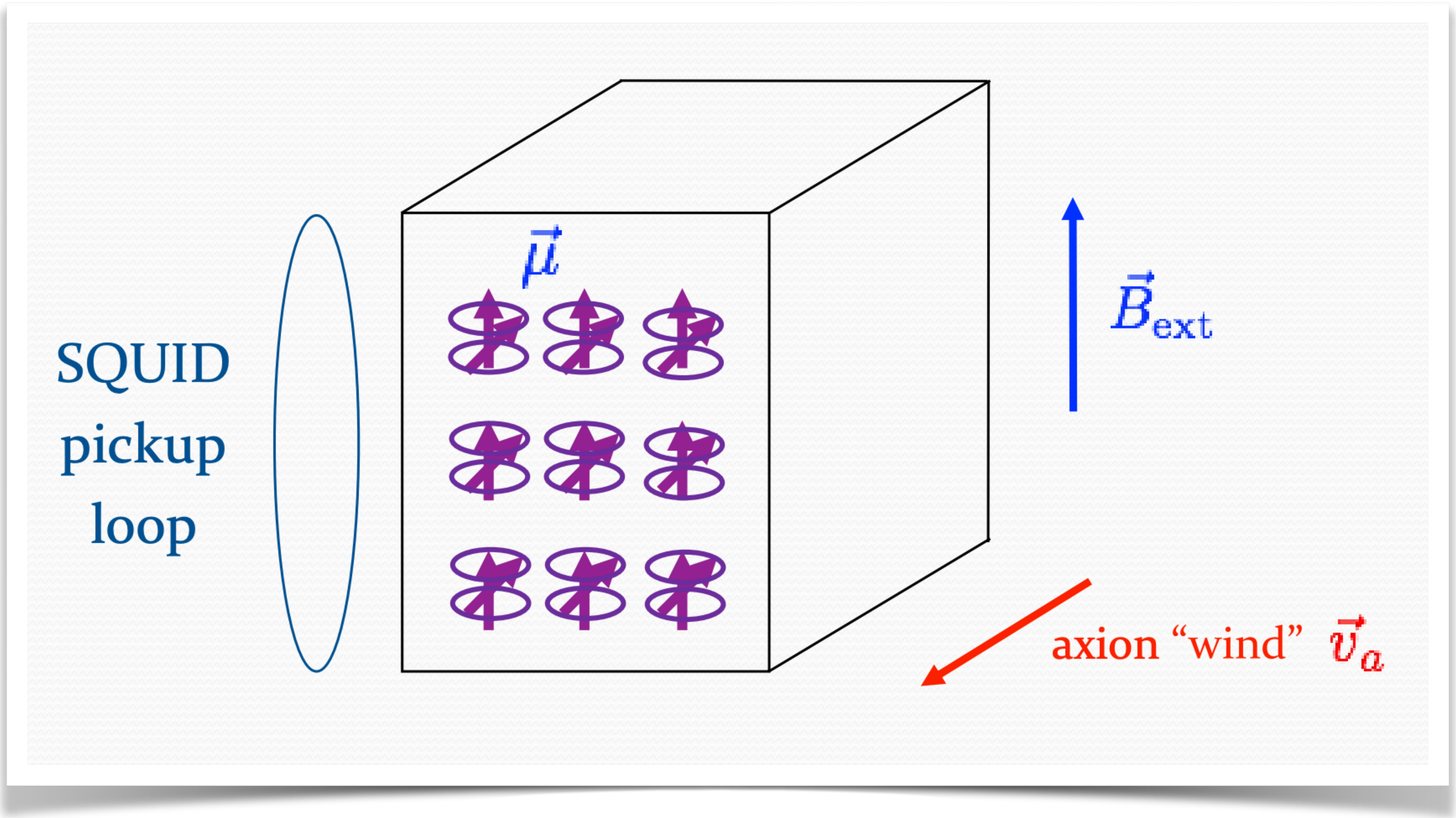
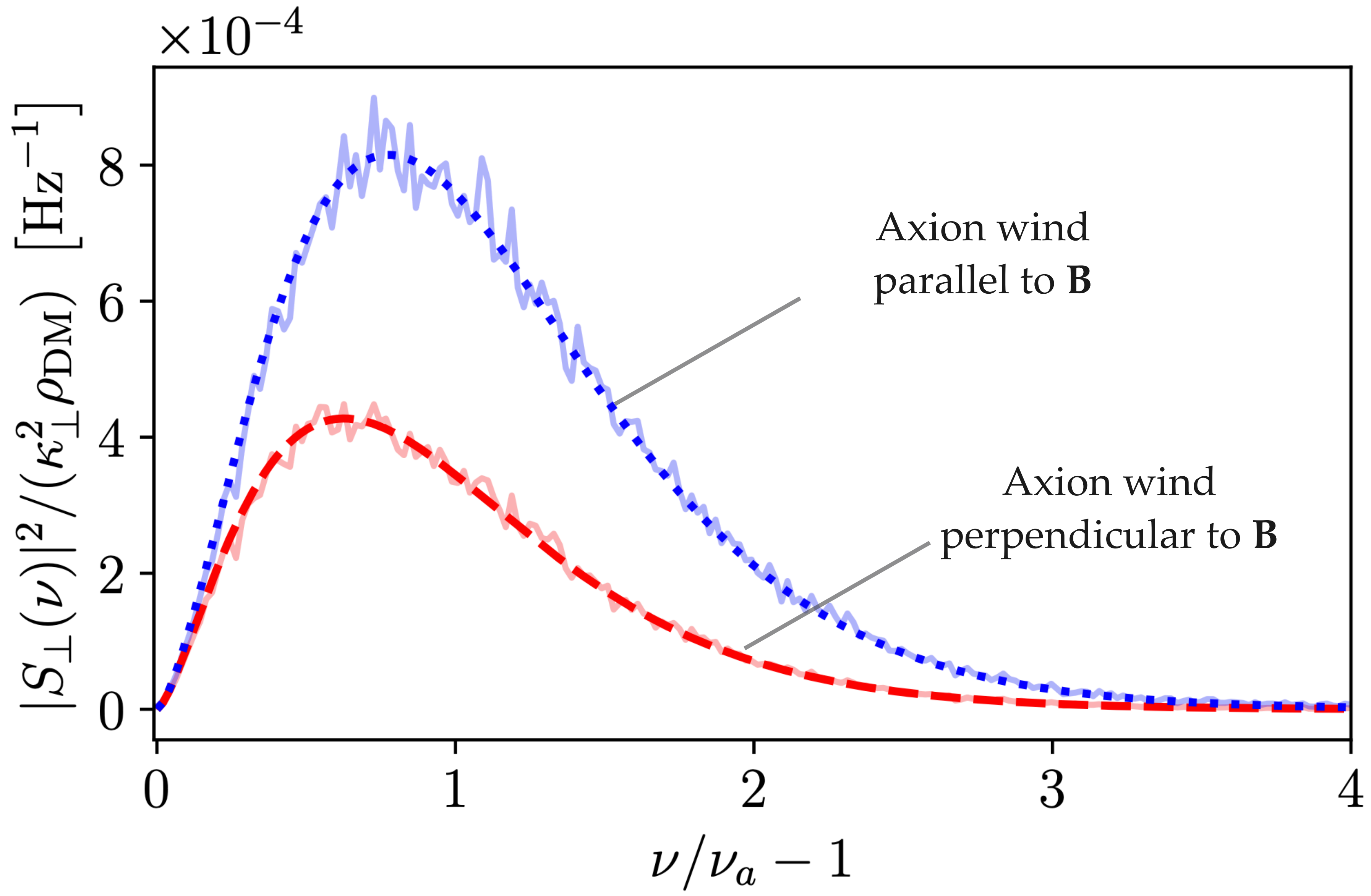


Directional detection for light ALPs: CASPEr-gradient

$$\mathcal{L} \sim \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 N$$





Daily modulation due to directional dependence on axion gradient

Gramolin+ [2107.11948]

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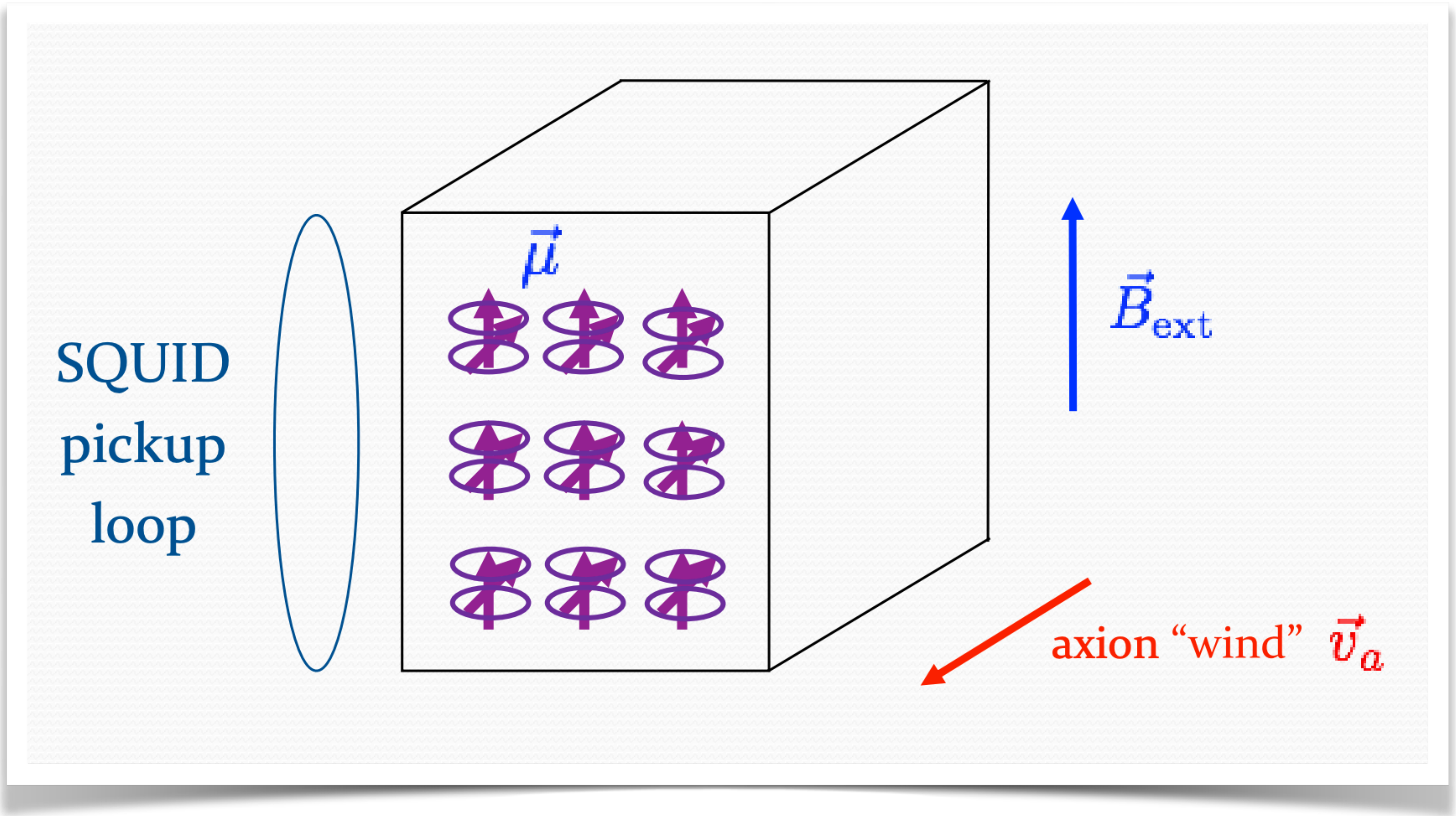
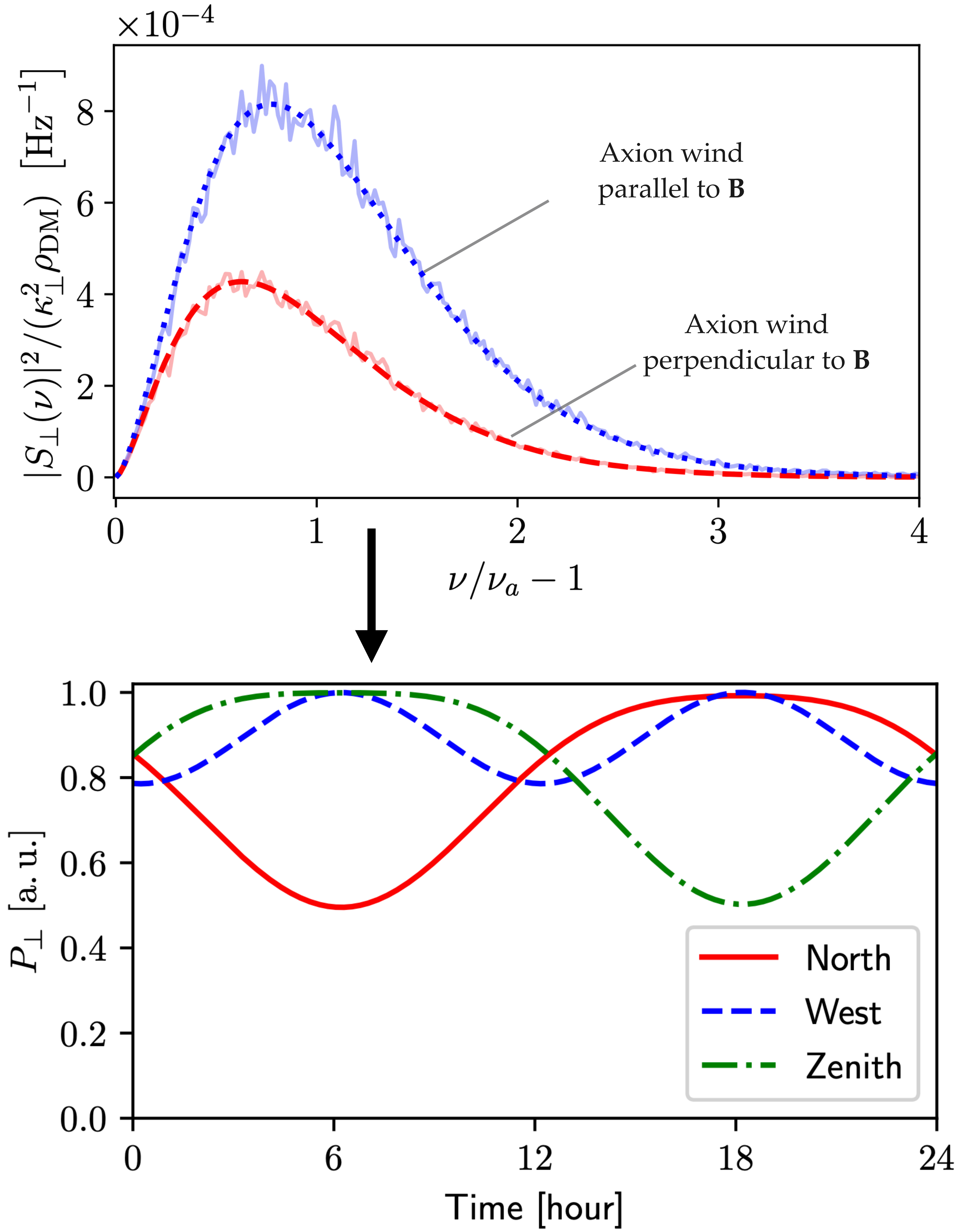
$$\mathcal{L} \sim \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 N$$



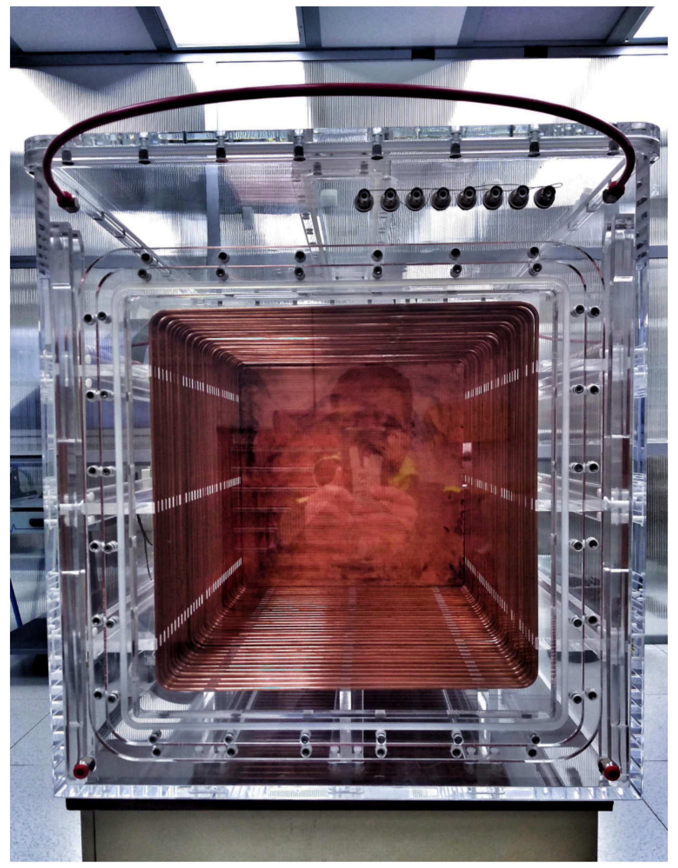


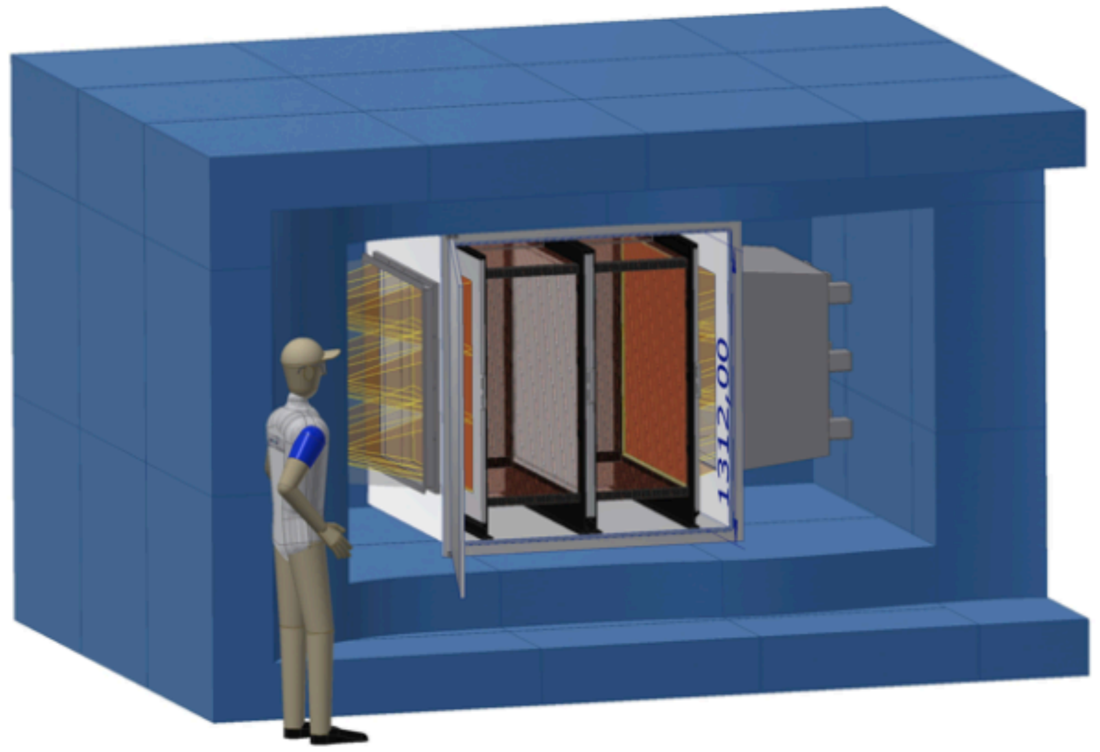
Daily modulation due to directional dependence on axion gradient

Gramolin+ [2107.11948]

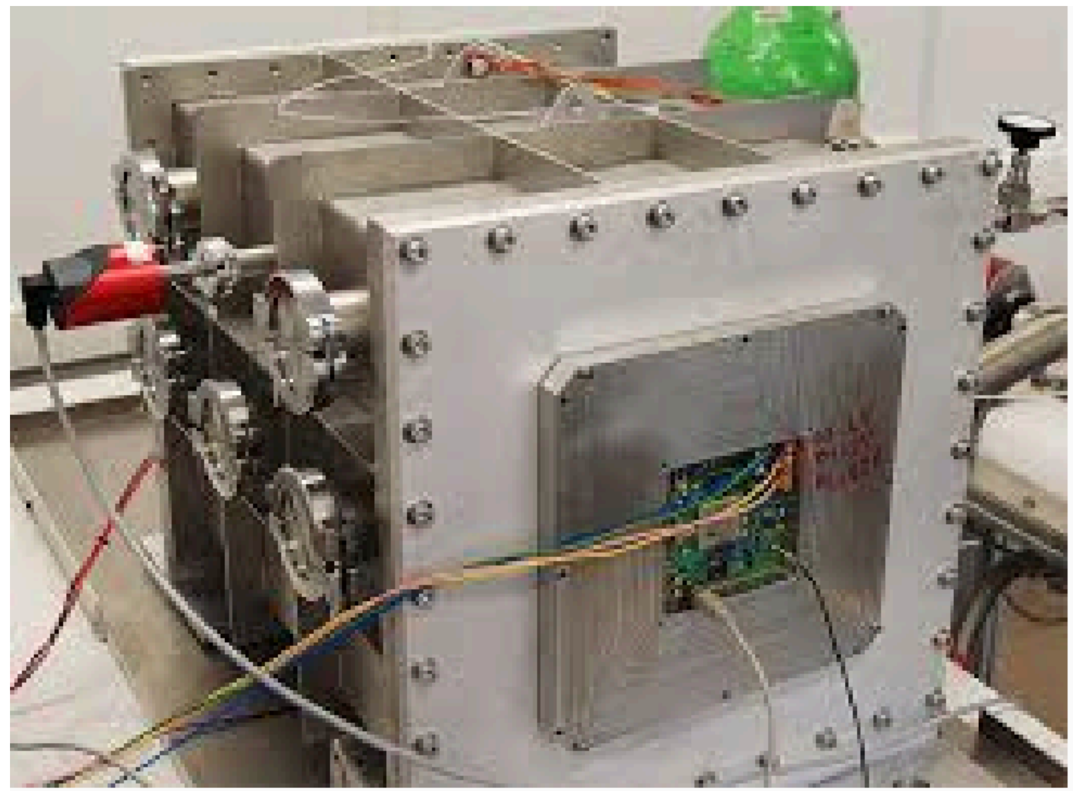
More experiments I didn’t have time to mention

CYGNO (various TPC projects)

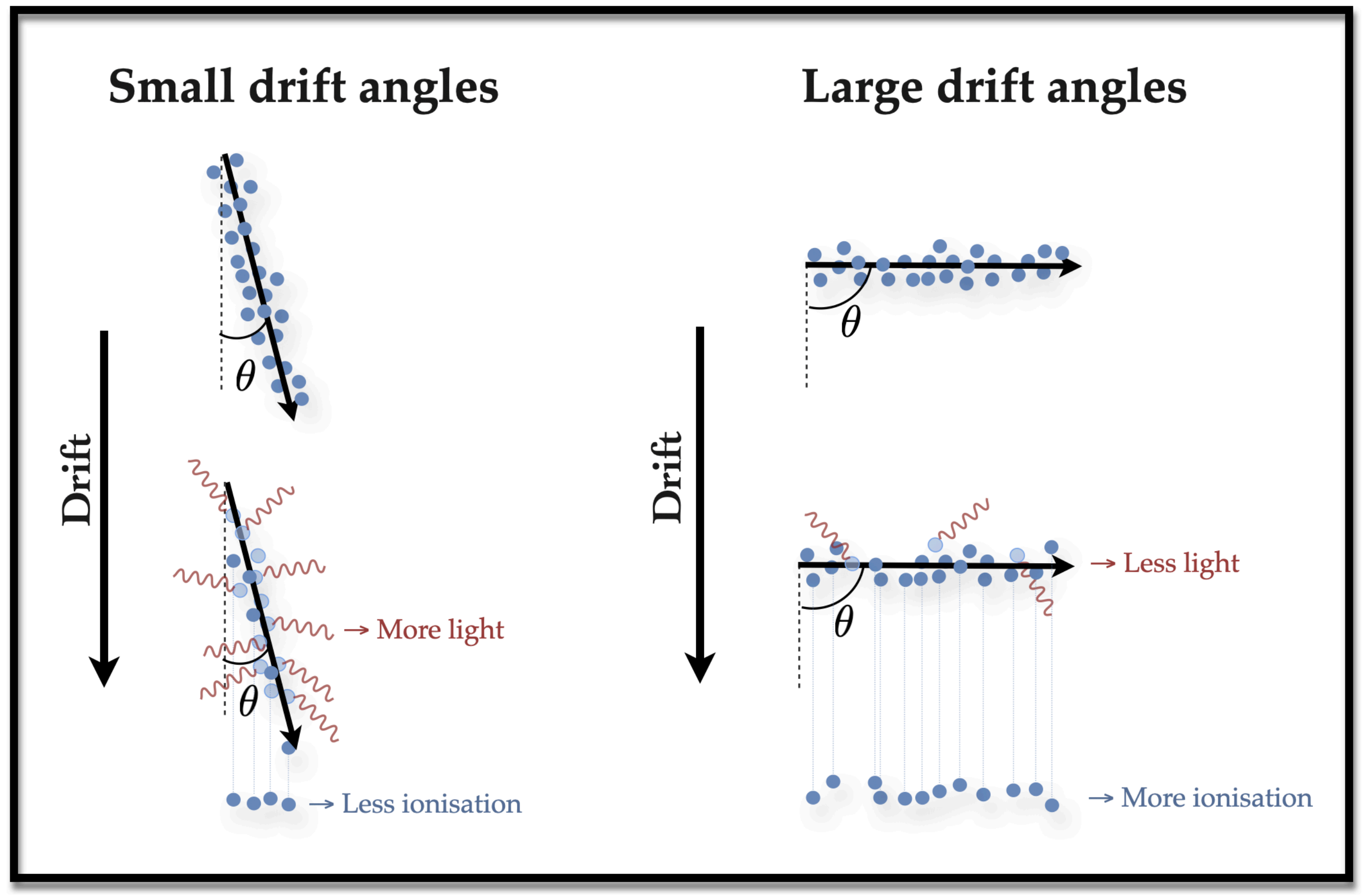




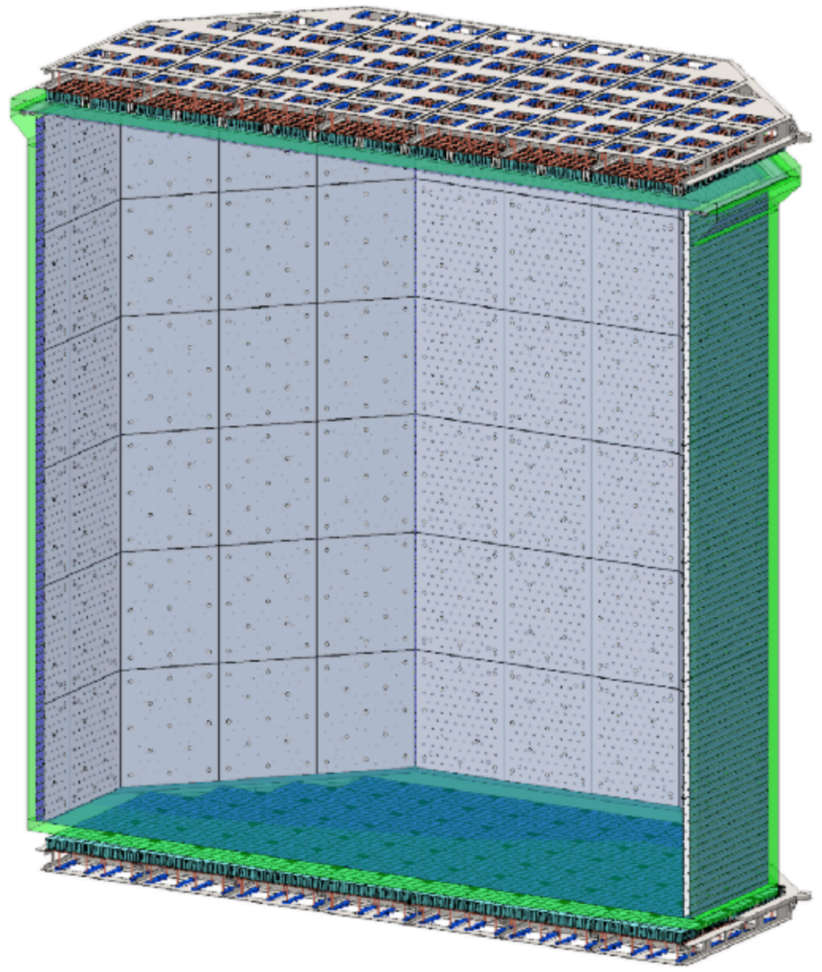
MIMAC (TPC)



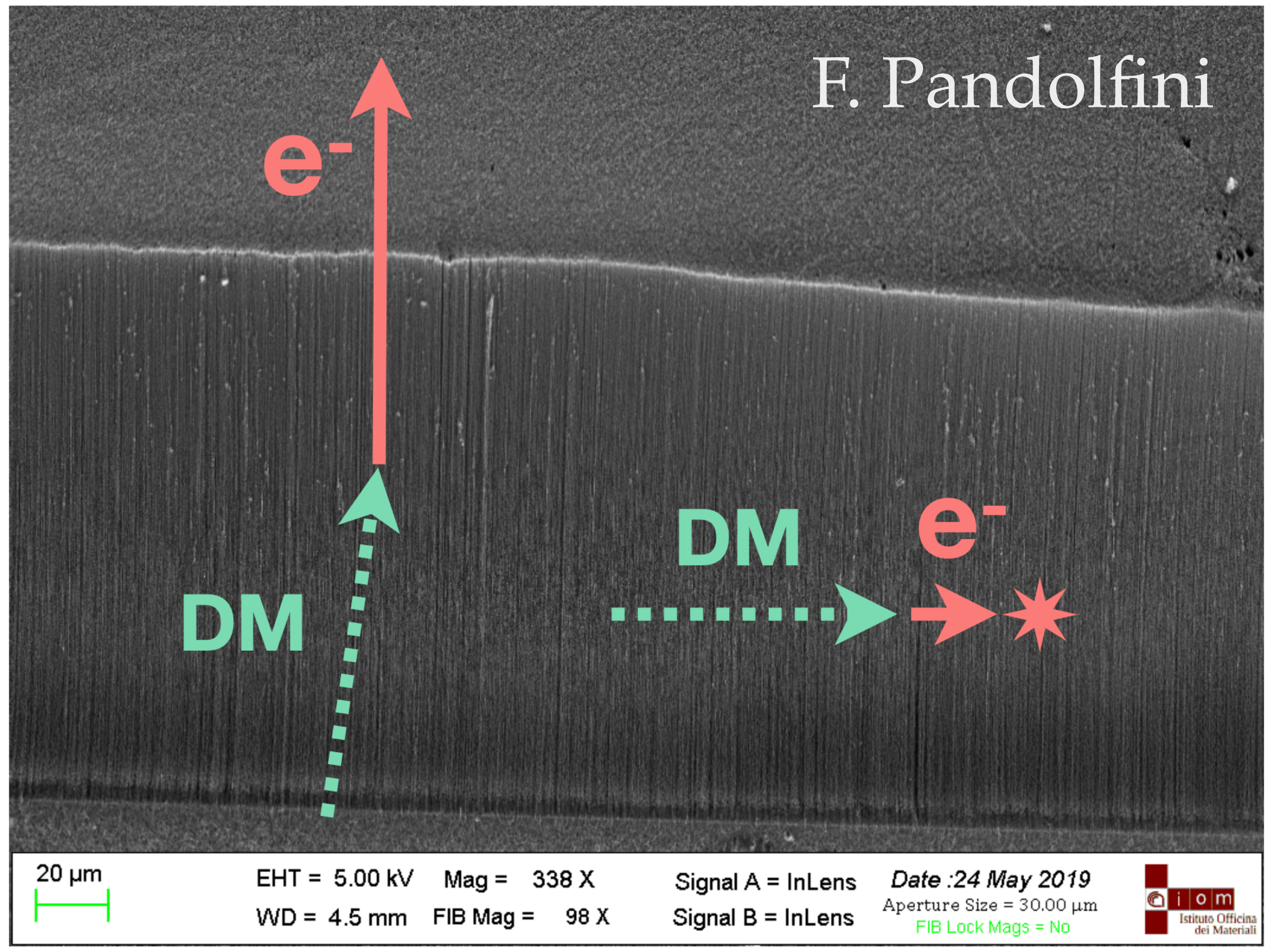
ReD/DarkSide
(columnar recombination in LAr)



DarkSide-20k. 2024-??



Dark-PMT (Carbon nanotubes)



Summary

- Directionality is a smoking gun signature that could be used to confirm the signal of almost any DM candidate detected directly
- Especially helpful for confronting impending crises in the field like the neutrino fog
- Directionality is inspiring many novel detector concepts

See [2102.04596] for a recent review of directional detection

ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR DARK MATTER

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Further reading (of my own papers...)

[2102.04596] - a review of directional detection

[2002.07499] - directional detection in Xe/Ar

[2008.12587] - directional detection with gas TPCs

[2105.11949] - directional detection with DNA

Extra slides

Target gas mixture: 755:5 He+SF_6 at 1 atm.

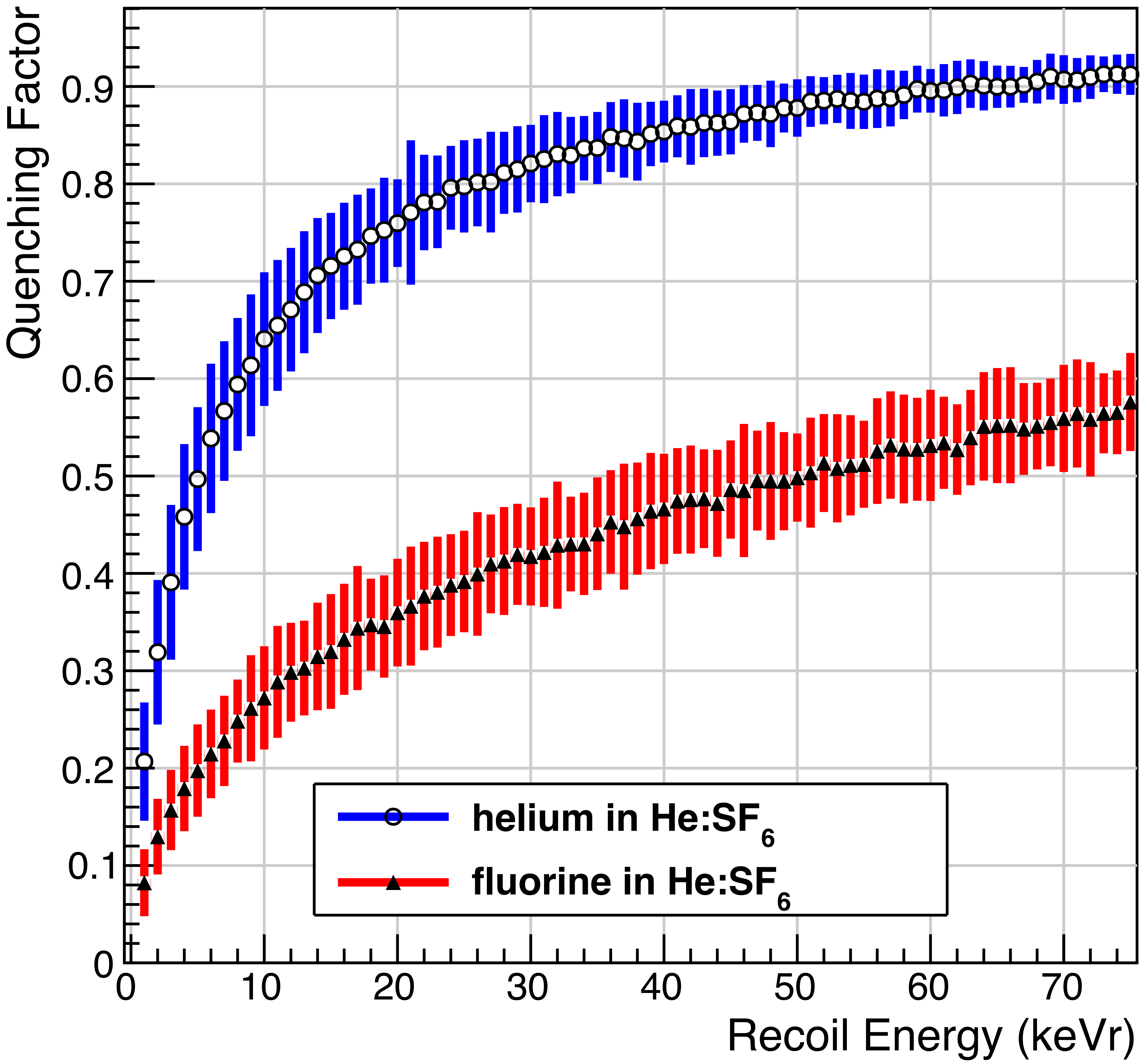
Why SF_6?

- ☑ **Negative ion drift mixture:** drift ions rather than electrons, results in lower diffusion and better track preservation
- ☑ **Minority charge carriers** which can be used to fiducialise the gas volume in the drift direction (z)
- ☑ **^{19}F has very high $\langle S_p \rangle$** so sets powerful spin dependent WIMP limits (this is why PICO's SD-p limits are so good)

Why He?

- ☑ **Light WIMPs** still give large recoil energies with He: improves the low mass sensitivity
- ☑ **High quenching factor** in gas mixture (>70% above 10 keVr)
- ☑ **Doesn't significantly impact Fluorine tracks**, can be used simultaneously

Quenching factors for recoils in 1 atm of He+SF_6

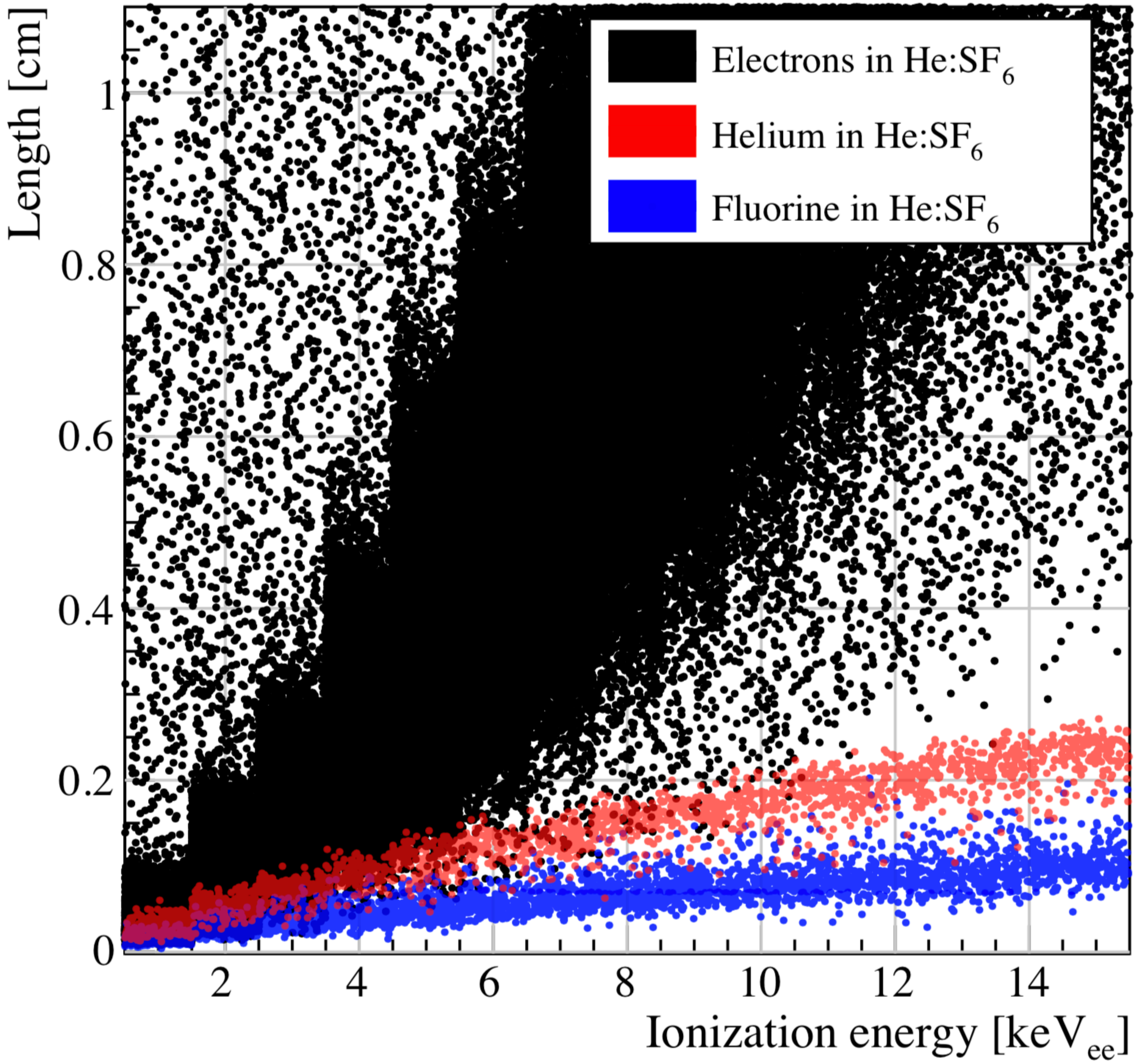


Electron discrimination

- Electrons have much longer tracks than nuclei so can discriminate based on this info.

- Track lengths for recoils in He+SF_6 at 1 atm:

Energy threshold will be based on how low this can be achieved, probably can do a lot better with more sophisticated track fit and comparison metric



Gas mixture	SF_6	$He:SF_6$	$He:SF_6$
Pressure [Torr]	20	740:20	755:5
Density [kg/m^3]	0.16	0.32	0.20
W [eV/ion pair]	35.5	38.0	40.0
Trans. diffusion [$\mu m/\sqrt{cm}$]	116.2	78.6	78.6
Long. diffusion [$\mu m/\sqrt{cm}$]	116.2	78.6	78.6
Drift velocity [mm/μs]	0.140	0.140	0.140
Mean avalanche gain	9×10^3	9×10^3	9×10^3

TABLE I. Various gas-dependent parameters assumed in the TPC detector simulation. The values are sourced as follows: the W factor for pure SF_6 is from a measurement with alpha particles [310], while the W factors for the $He:SF_6$ and $He:CF_4$ mixtures are calculated using Eq.(1) of Ref. [266]. The diffusion values and drift velocity in 20 Torr of pure SF_6 were measured in Ref. [299]. For the $He:SF_6$ mixtures, no measurements or reliable simulations exist, so we use the 40 Torr pure SF_6 diffusion from Ref. [299] and then assume the electric field can be adjusted to keep the drift velocity constant. The avalanche gain assumed for pure SF_6 has been achieved with THGEMs in Ref. [311] and triple thin GEMs in Ref. [312], and is also used for $He:SF_6$ mixtures.

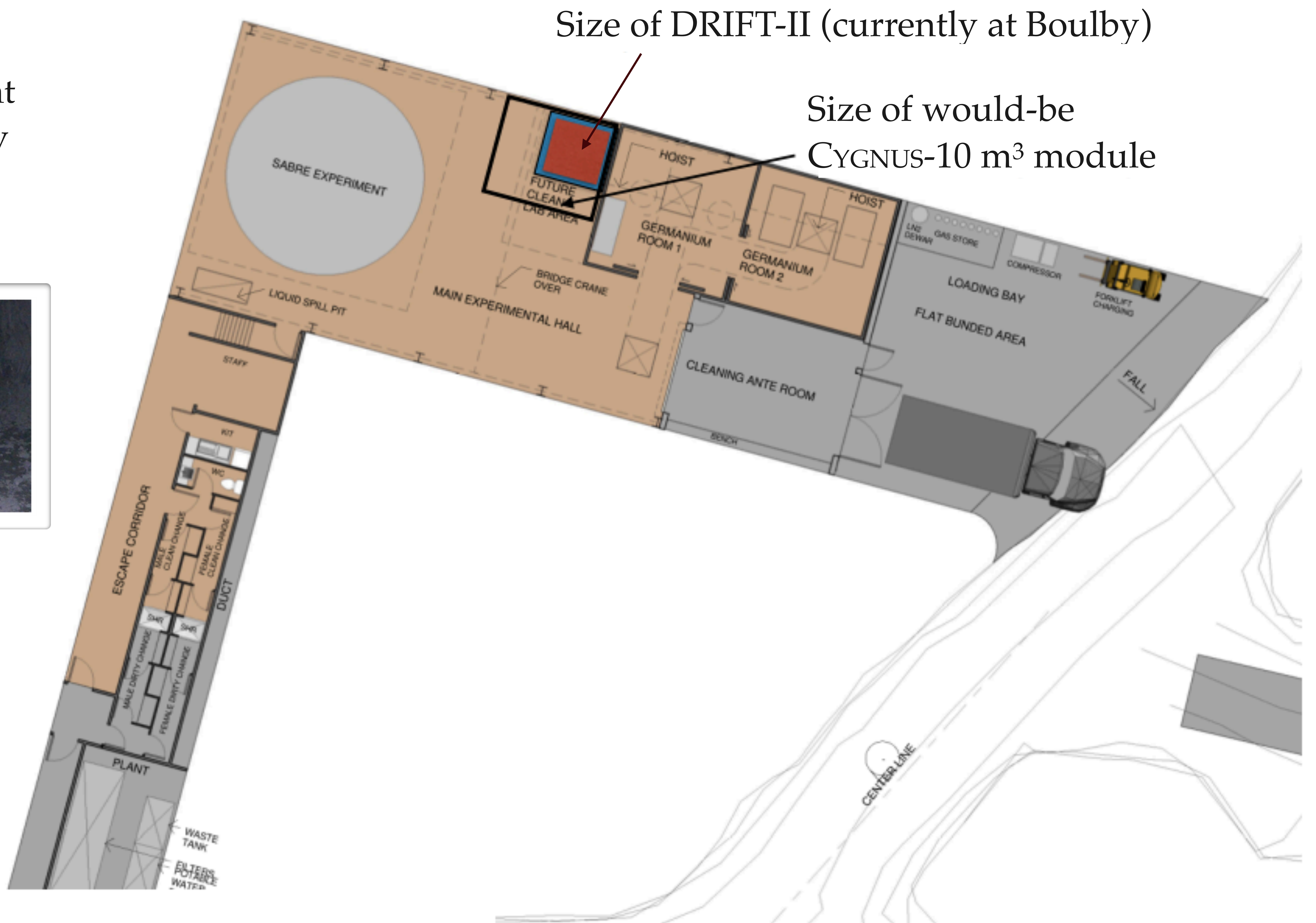
Readout type	Dimensionality	Segmentation ($x \times y$)	Capacitance [pF]	σ_{noise} in 1 μs	Threshold/σ_{noise}
planar	1d (z)	10 cm × 10 cm	3000	18000 e^-	3.09
wire	2d (yz)	1 m wires, 2 mm pitch	0.25	800 e^-	4.11
pad	3d (xyz)	3 mm × 3 mm	0.25	375 e^-	4.77
optical	2d (xyz)	200 μm × 200 μm	n/a	2 photons	5.77
strip	3d (xyz)	1 m strips, 200 μm pitch	500	2800 e^-	4.61
pixel	3d (xyz)	200 μm × 200 μm	0.012 - 0.200	42 e^-	5.77

TABLE II. List of readout-specific parameters that are used in the simulation of each technology we consider here. The capacitance, which determines the noise level, is listed as that for a single detector element. For the optical readout, a yield of 7.2×10^{-6} photons per avalanche electron is used to account for the combined effects of photon yield, geometric optical acceptance, optical transparency, and quantum efficiency.

Stawell Underground Physics Laboratory (SUPL)

- 1.6 km depth, still operational gold mine
- First underground site in Southern Hemisphere
- Will host one half of SABRE experiment
- Cygnus involvement as part of recently formed Centre of Excellence for Dark Matter Particle Physics





μ-PIC (strip) readout currently looks the best in terms of cost vs. directional sensitivity

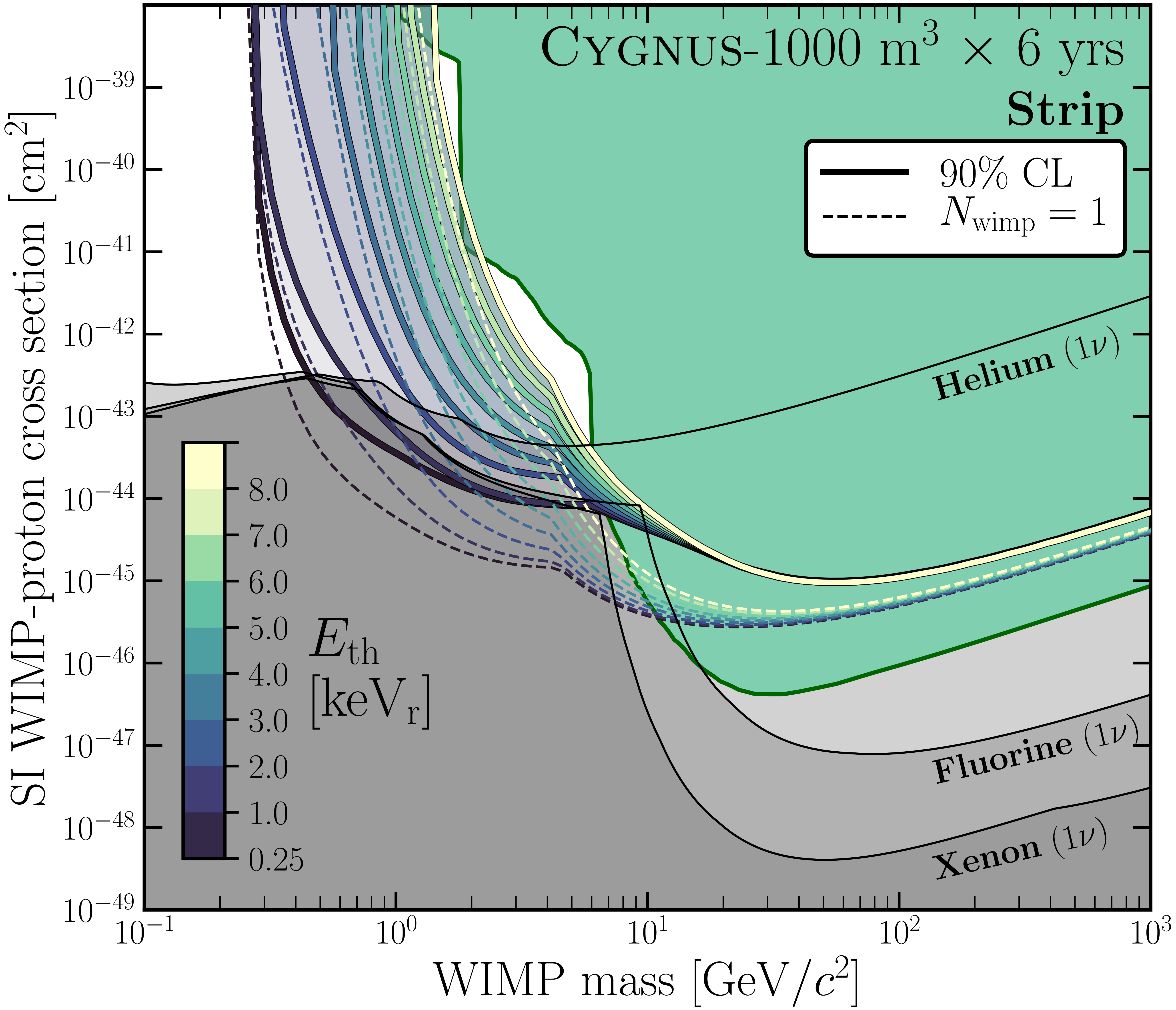
A closer look at dependence on threshold:

<u>Threshold:</u>

→ 8 keVr definitely feasible with simplest electron rejection strategy

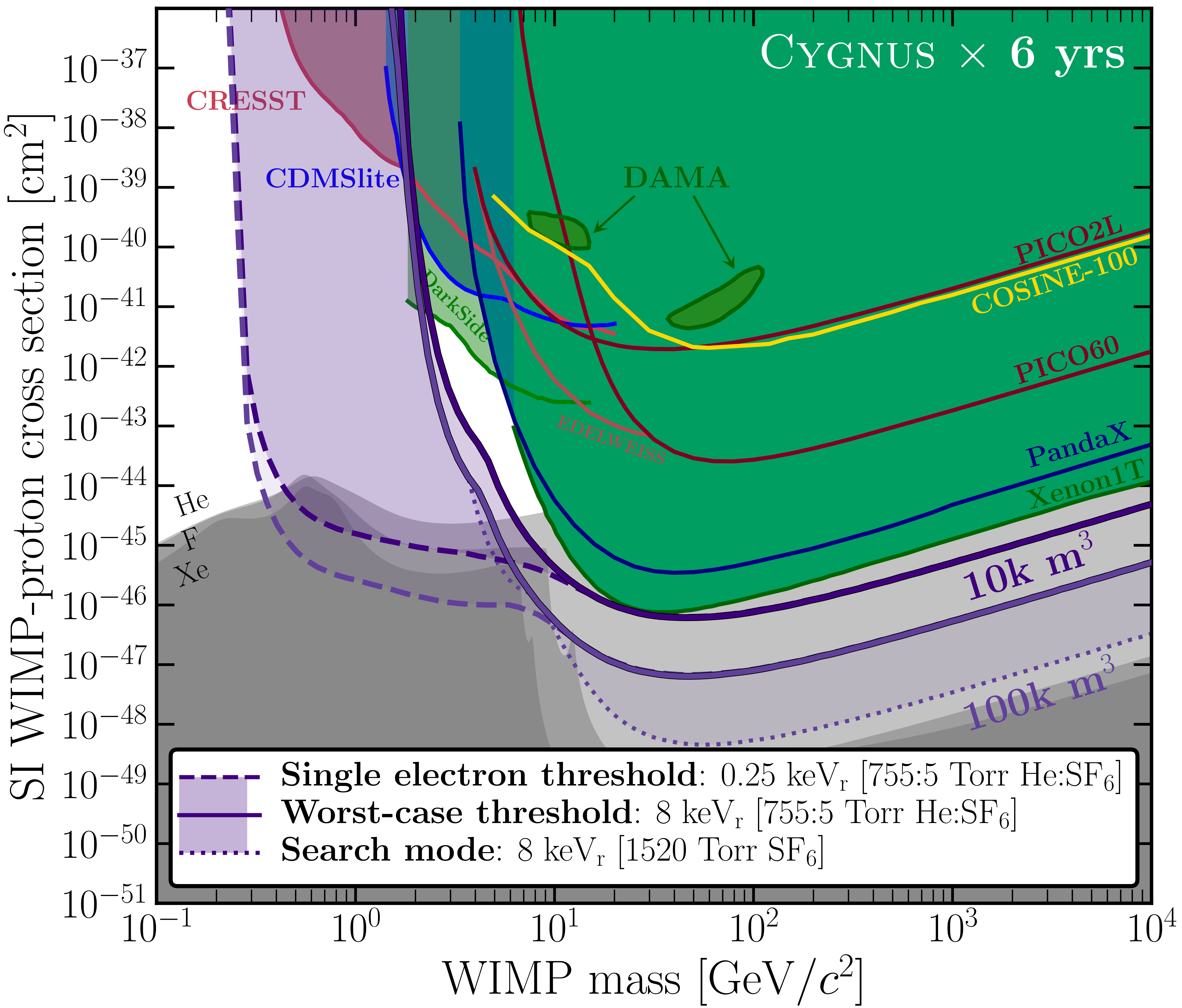
→ 3 keVr is probably feasible with optimisation of gas, bespoke track fitting algorithms

→ 0.25 keVr is theoretical minimum (single electron)



Sensitivity (SI)

→ Window worst/best case threshold
→ Search mode: 1 atm. of SF_6 but no directionality (possible way to extend high mass sensitivity)



Important note: these limits are true discovery limits, i.e. a signal can be confirmed as DM, so comparison of Cygnus limits with other experiments undersells its potential

2102.04596

Detector classes by directional information

Demonstrated
R&D
Proposed

Indirect — **Recoil imaging**

Statistical — **Event-level**

Modulation-based directionality → Indirect recoil event directionality → Time-integrated recoil imaging → Time-resolved recoil imaging

Anisotropic scintillators
- No event-level directions
- Exploits modulation of DM with respect to crystal axes

Columnar recombination
- Event-level 1d directions
- No head/tail
- Direction and energy are not independent

Nuclear emulsions
- 2d recoil tracks, without head/tail
- No event times information recorded

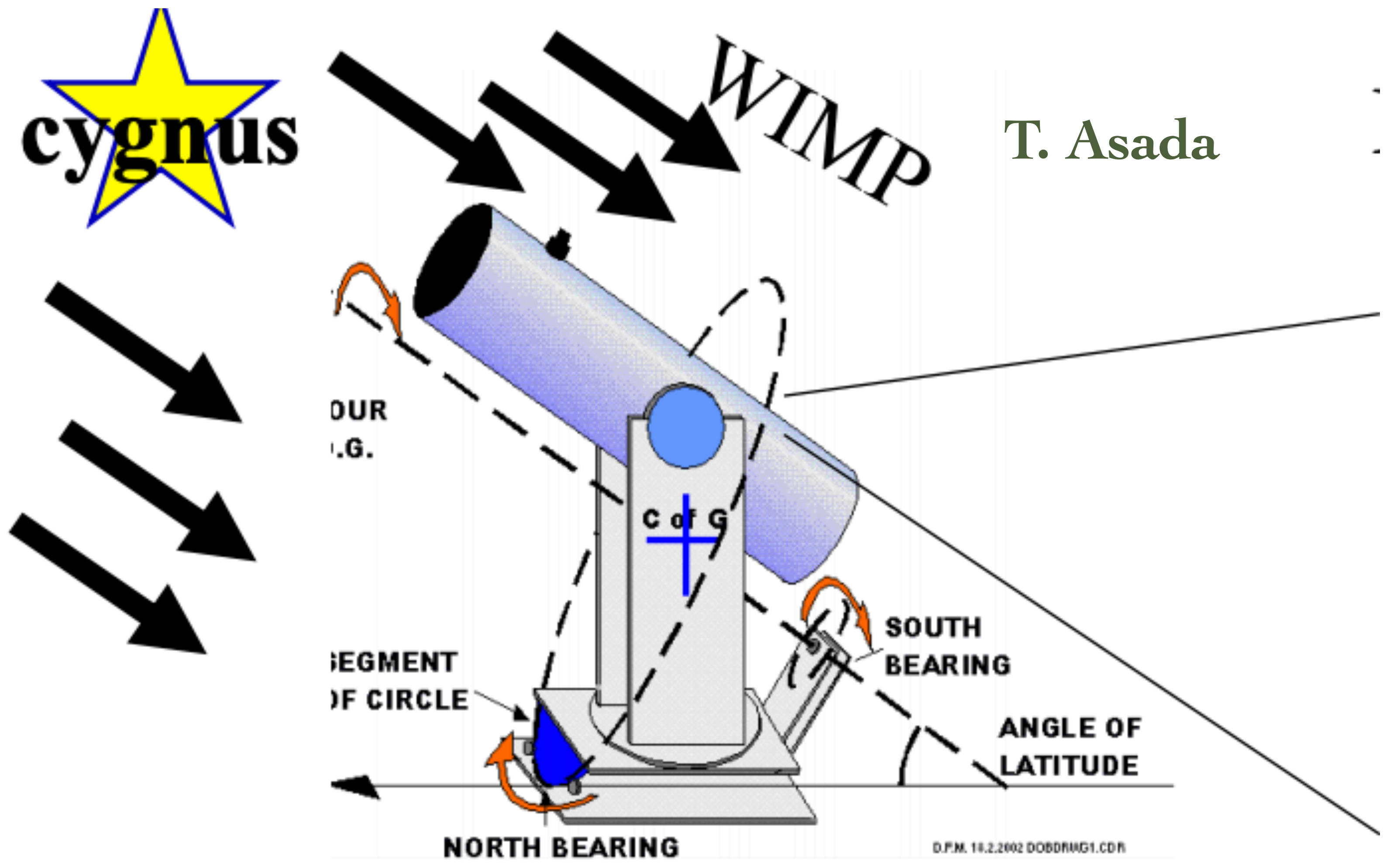
DNA detector
- 3d recoils without head/tail
- No event times recorded

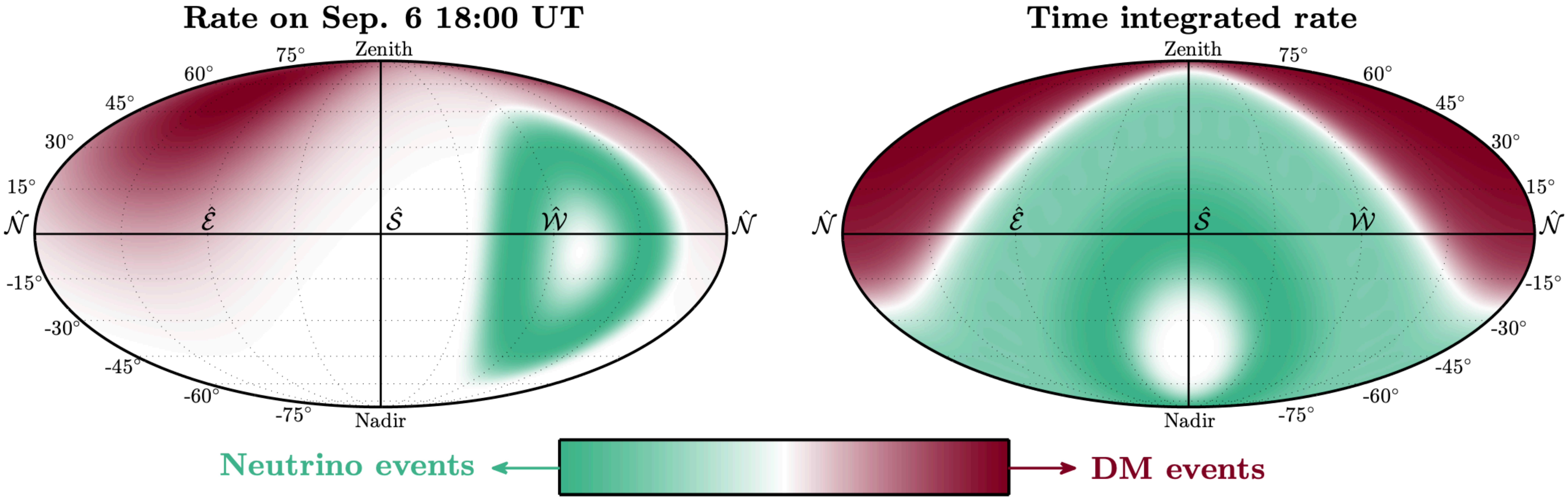
Gas TPC
- Head/tail measurable
- 1d, 2d or 3d
- Independent energy/direction measurement

Crystal defects
- 3d track topology
- Head/tail measurable

Time-integrated directional detection

Experiments like NEWSdm need to develop tracks after exposure
→ rotation of Earth will wash out anisotropy unless some Cygnus-tracking is implemented

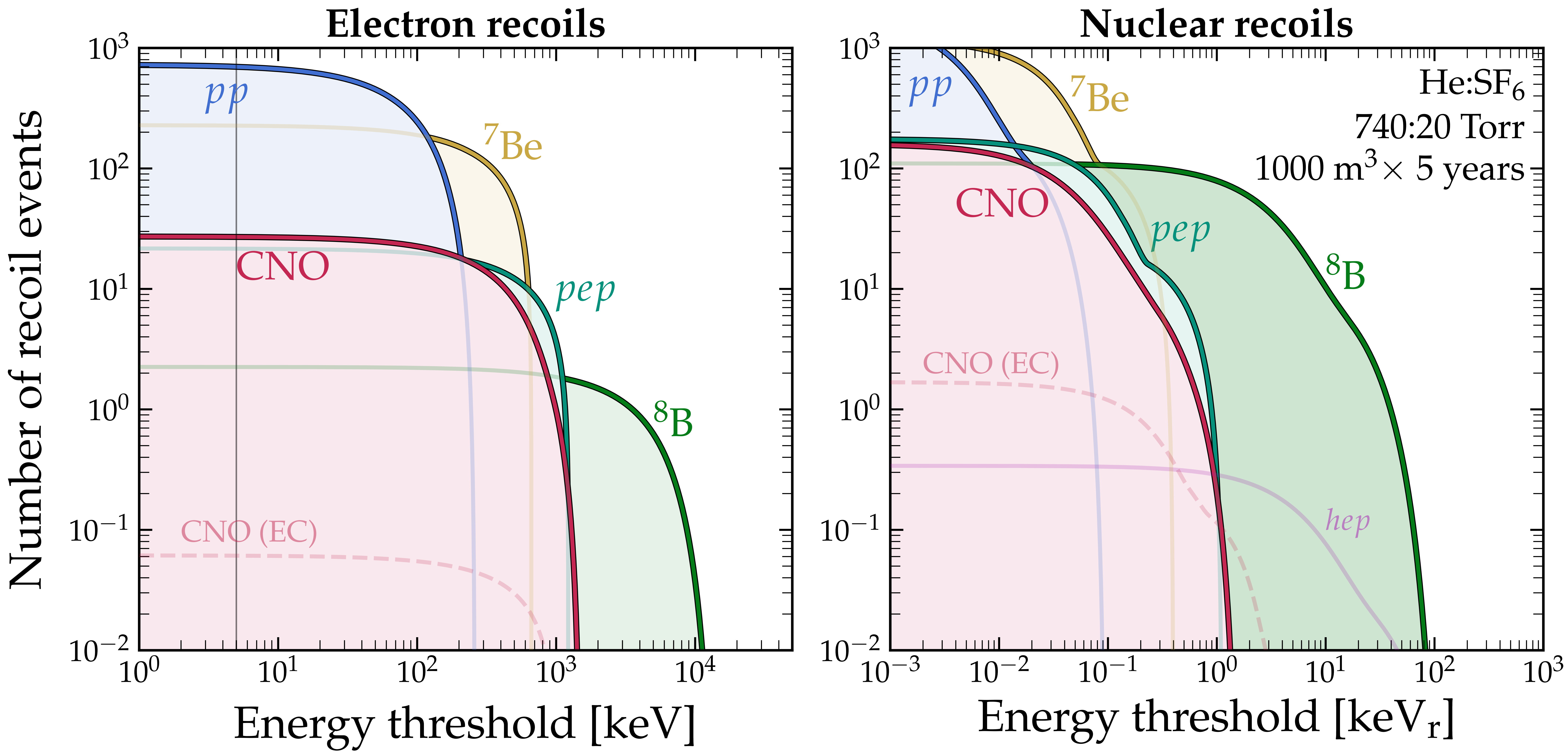




O'Hare et al. 1708.02959

Directionality in TPCs, beyond dark matter

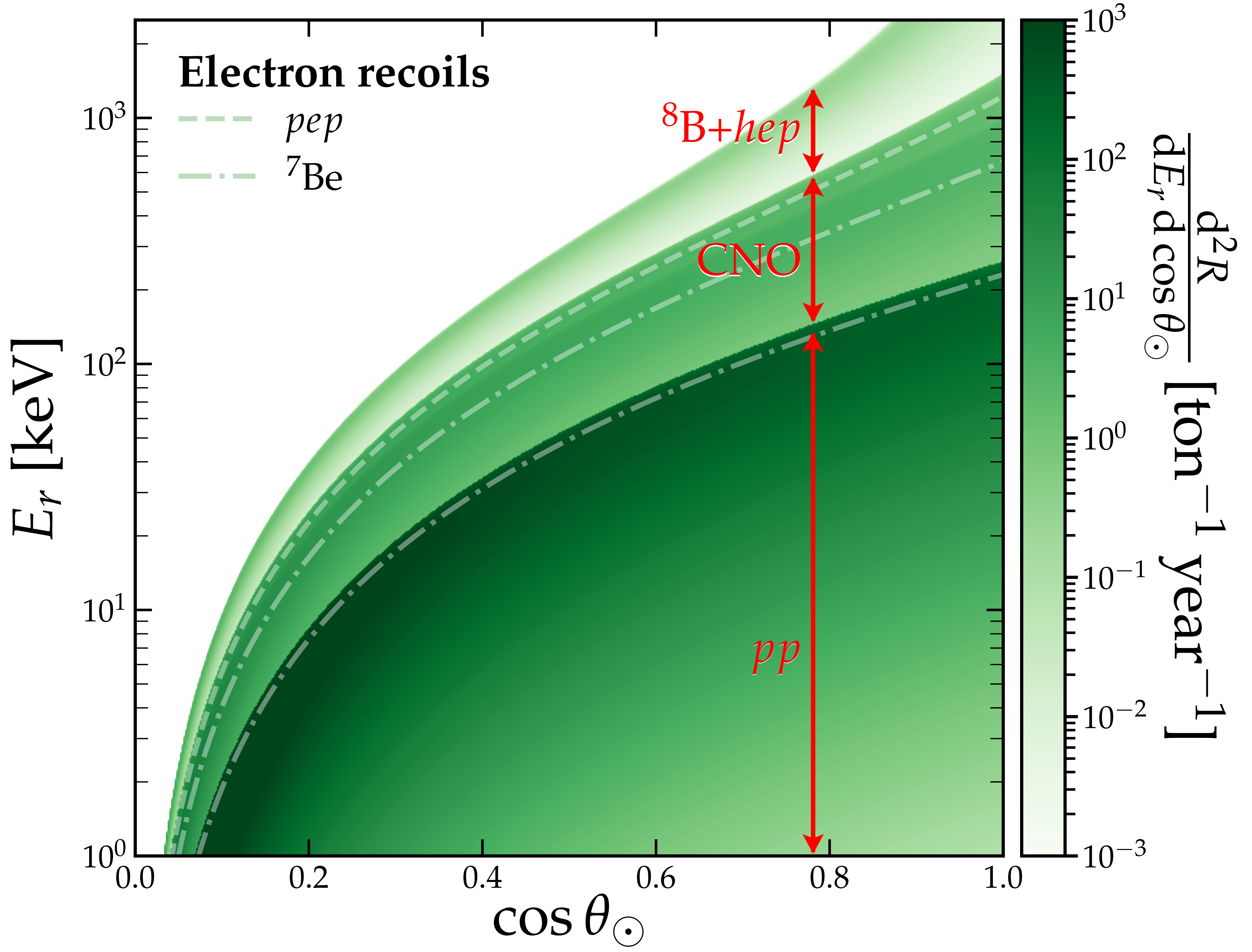
A directional detector has the potential for superior background rejection and NR/ER discrimination
→ this is true even if we're not interested about DM below the neutrino floor



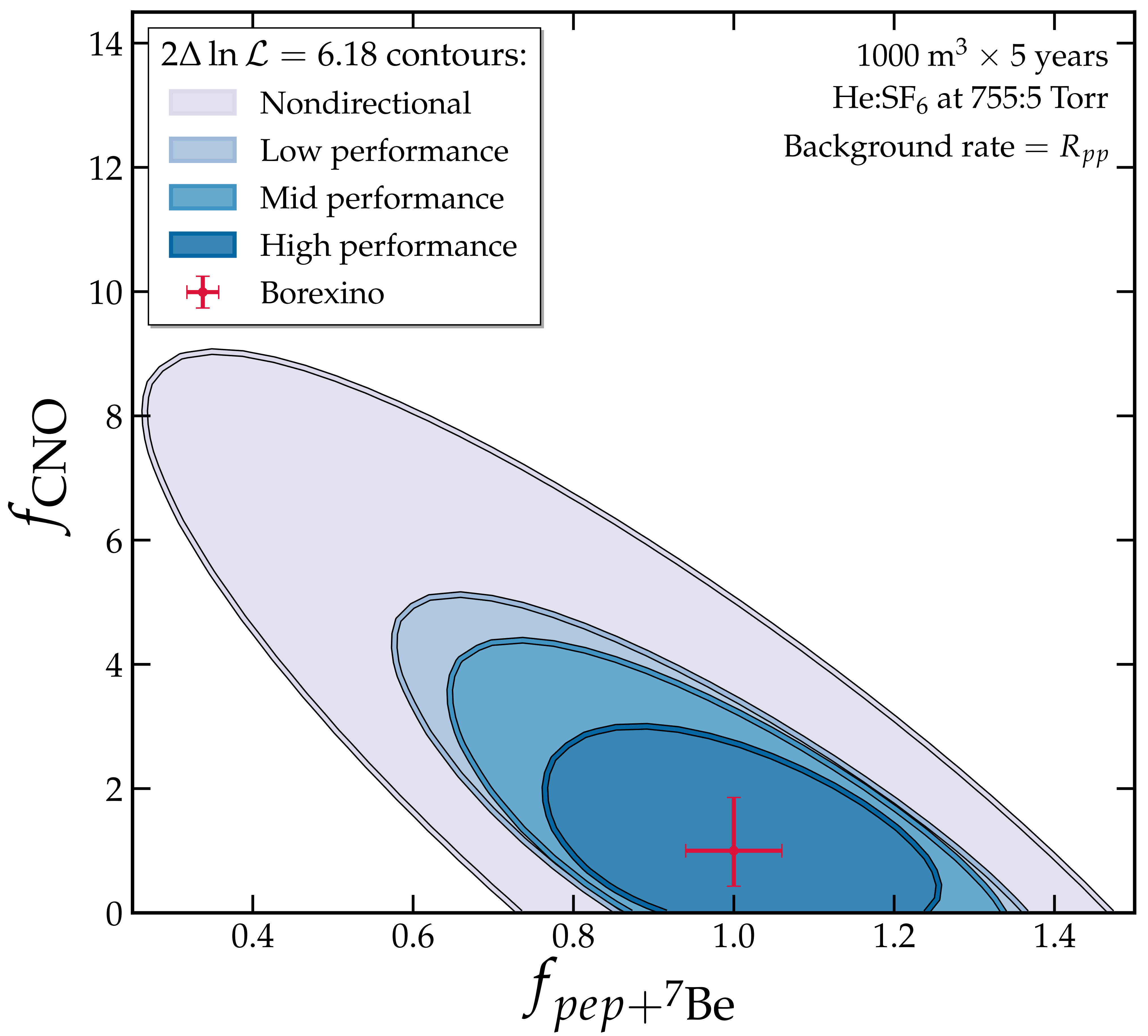
CYGνS?

Given known direction to the Sun, directional information allows one to reconstruct the neutrino energy spectrum event-by-event using both electron and nuclear recoils

Recoil energy+angle spectrum (ERs)

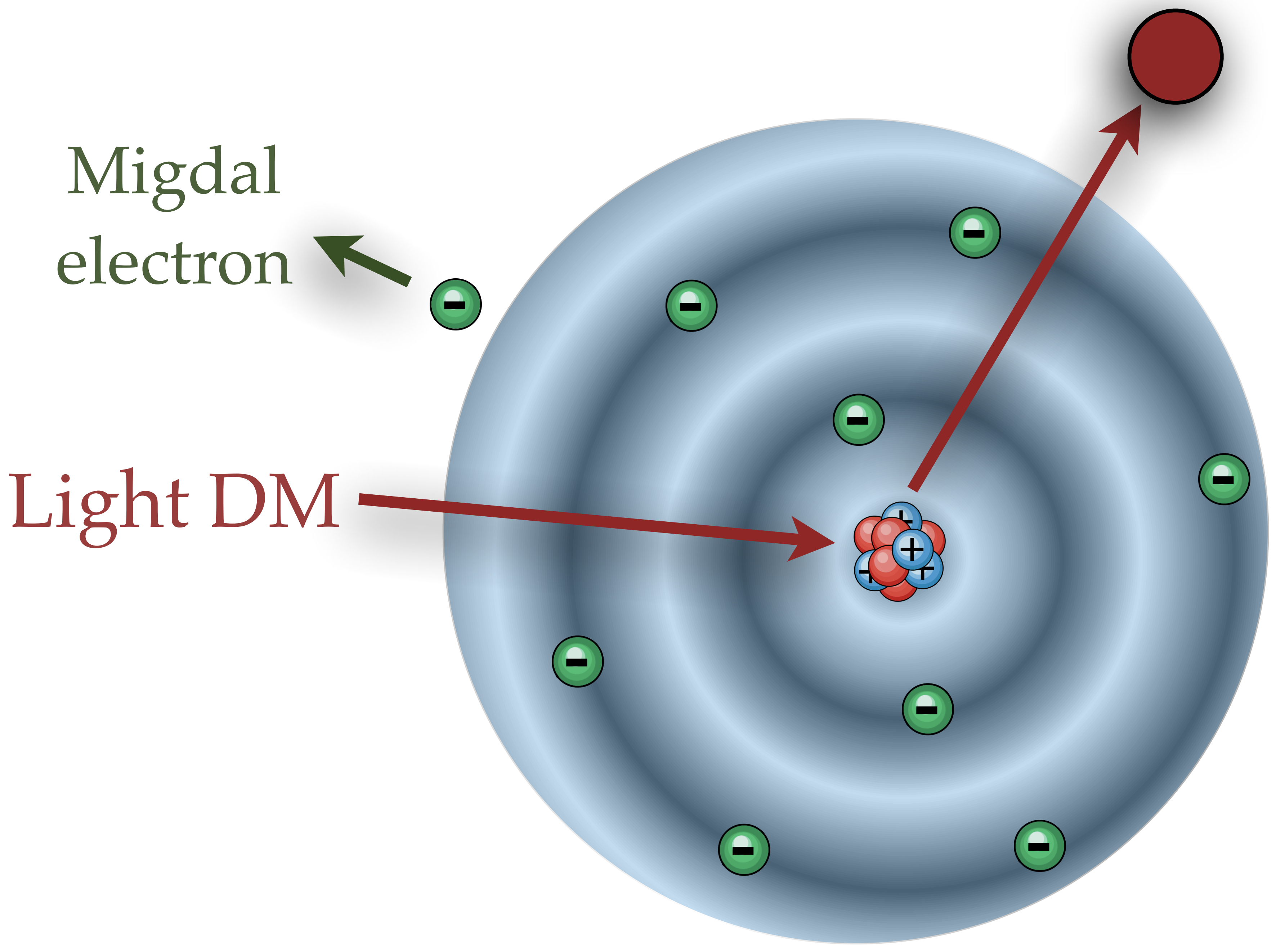


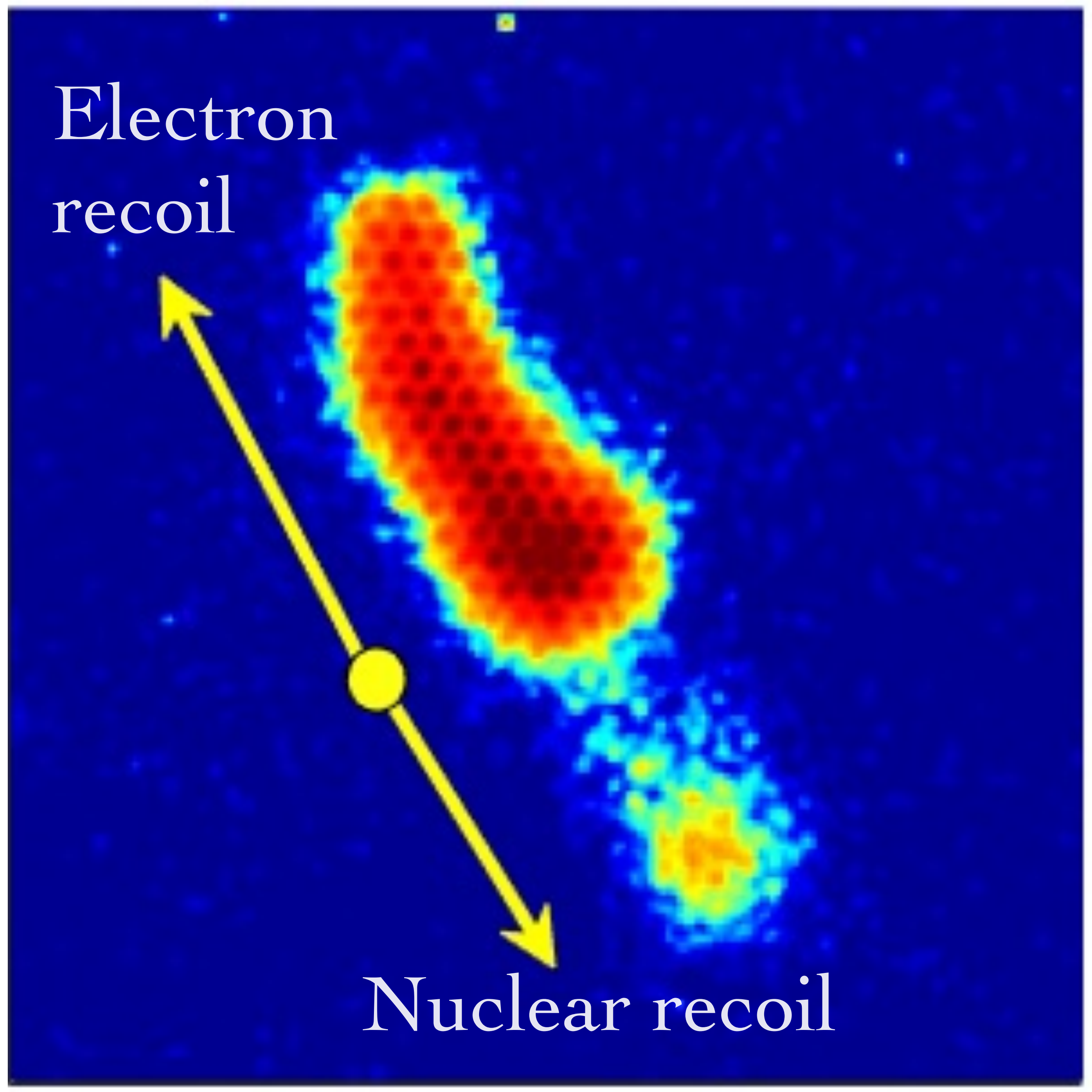
Measure neutrino fluxes



General physics: Measurement of the Migdal effect

→ Emission of ~keV electron for very low energy NRs. Important for sub-GeV DM searches, but on shaky ground theoretically as it has never been measured





Could be confirmed directionally, using a small-scale TPC!

2102.04596

Directional Recoil Detection

Sven E. Vahsen,[1] Ciaran A. J. O'Hare,[2] and Dinesh Loomba[3]

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[2]ARC Centre of Excellence for Dark Matter Particle Physics, The University of Sydney, School of Physics, NSW 2006, Australia; email: ciaran.ohare@sydney.edu.au
[3]Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, NM 87131, USA, email: dloomba@unm.edu

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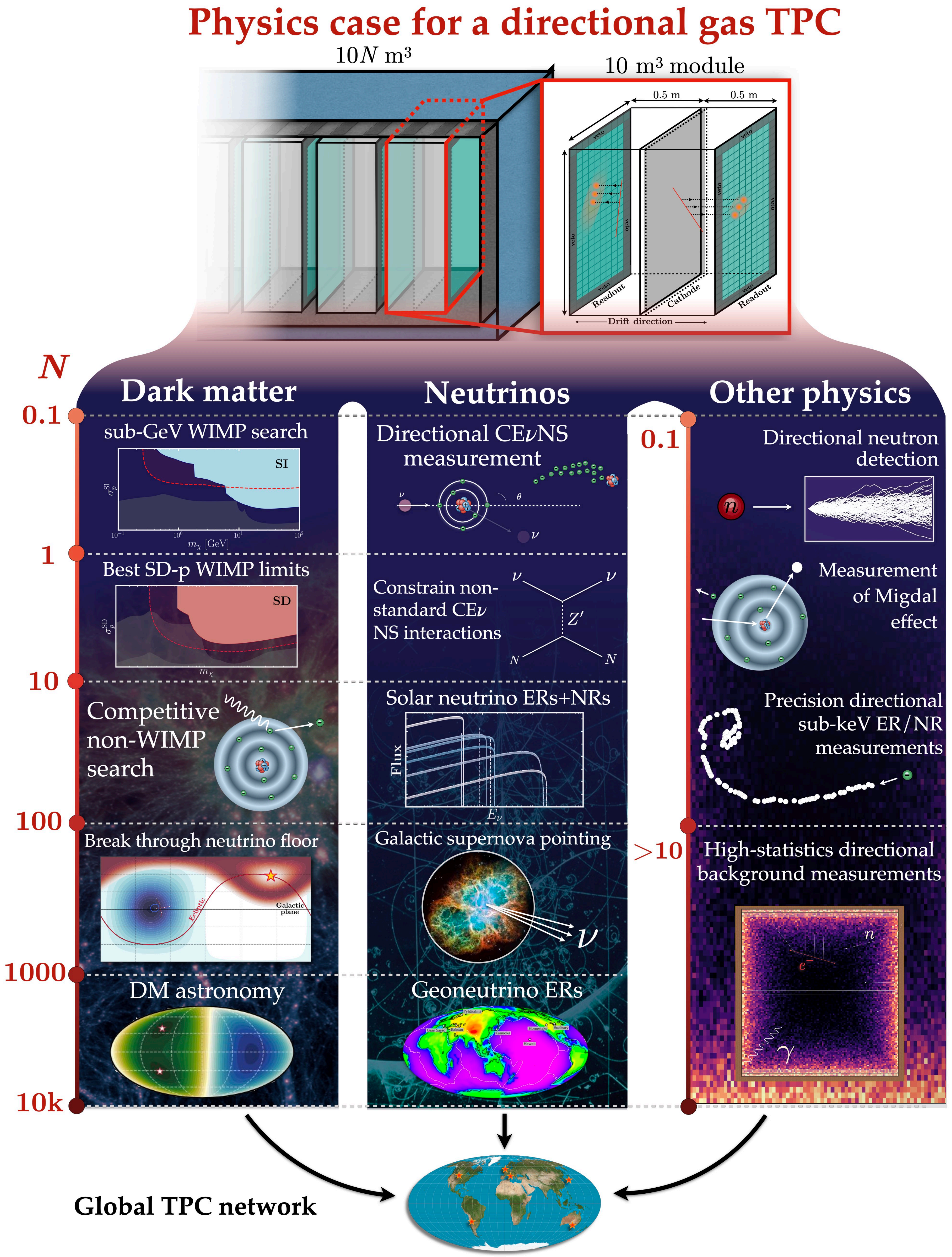
This article's doi:
10.1146/annurev-nucl-020821-035016

Keywords

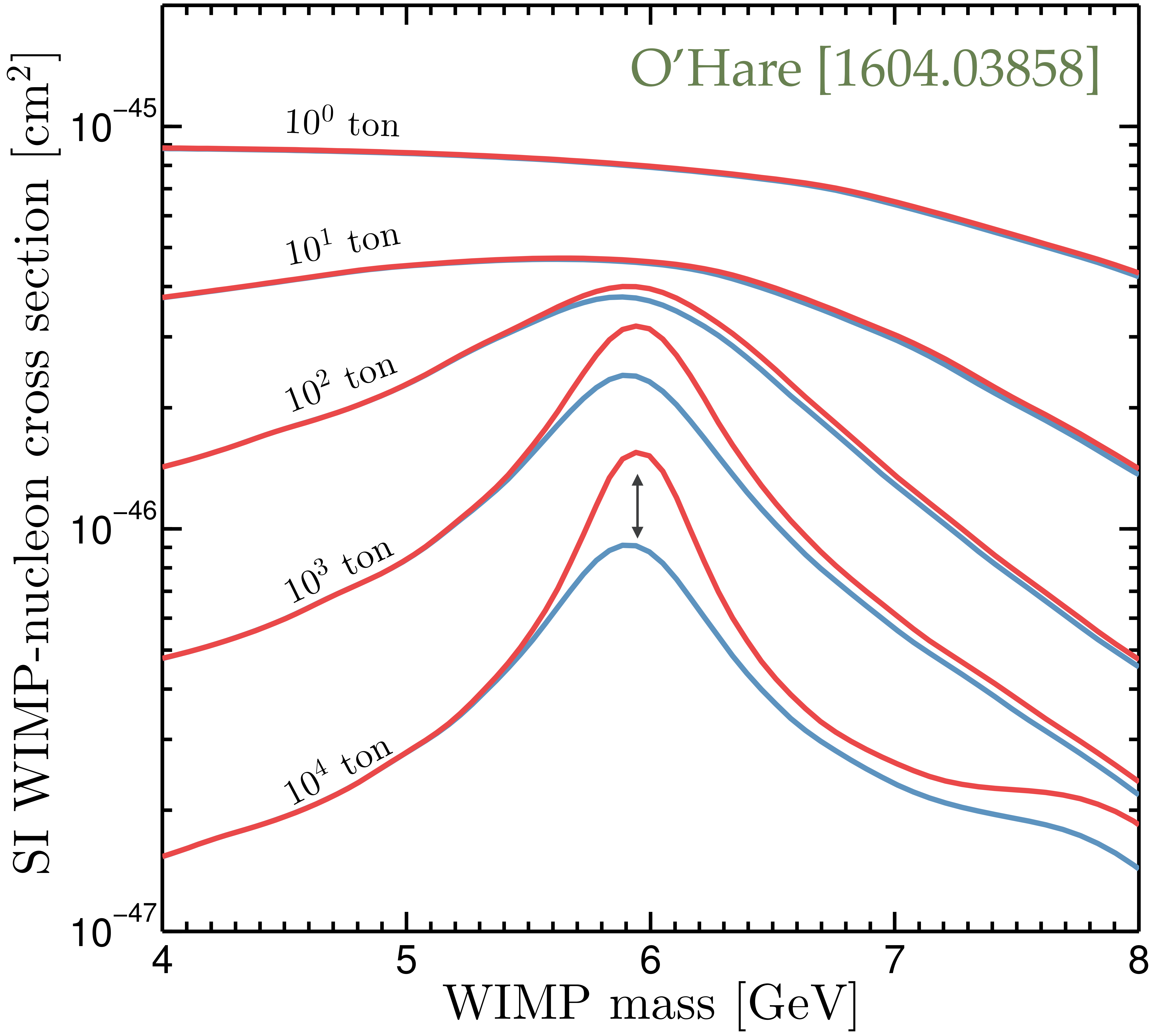
nuclear recoils, electron recoils, dark matter, neutrinos, gas time projection chambers, Migdal effect

Abstract

Searches for dark matter-induced recoils have made impressive advances in the last few years. Yet the field is confronted by several outstanding problems. First, the inevitable background of solar neutrinos will soon inhibit the conclusive identification of many dark matter models. Second, and more fundamentally, current experiments have no practical way of confirming a detected signal's galactic origin. The concept of directional detection addresses both of these issues while offering opportunities to study novel dark matter and neutrino-related physics. The concept remains experimentally challenging, but gas time projection chambers are an increasingly attractive option, and when properly configured, would allow directional measurements of both nuclear and electron recoils. In this review, we reassess the required detector performance and survey relevant technologies. Fortuitously, the highly-segmented detectors required to achieve good directionality also enable several fundamental and applied physics measurements. We comment on near-term challenges and how the field could be advanced.



Annual modulation: does it help?



Information used:

Energy only

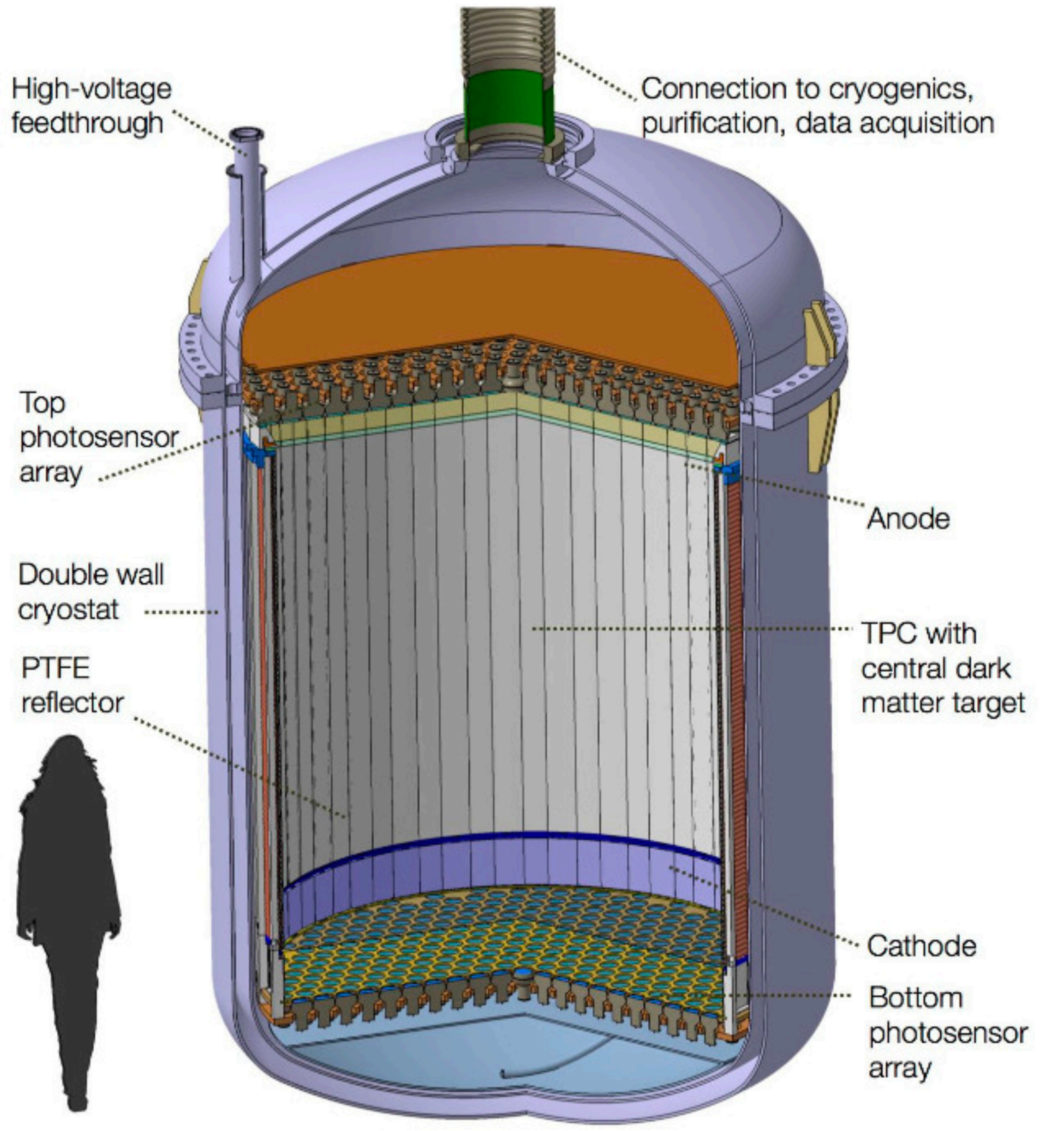
Energy+Time

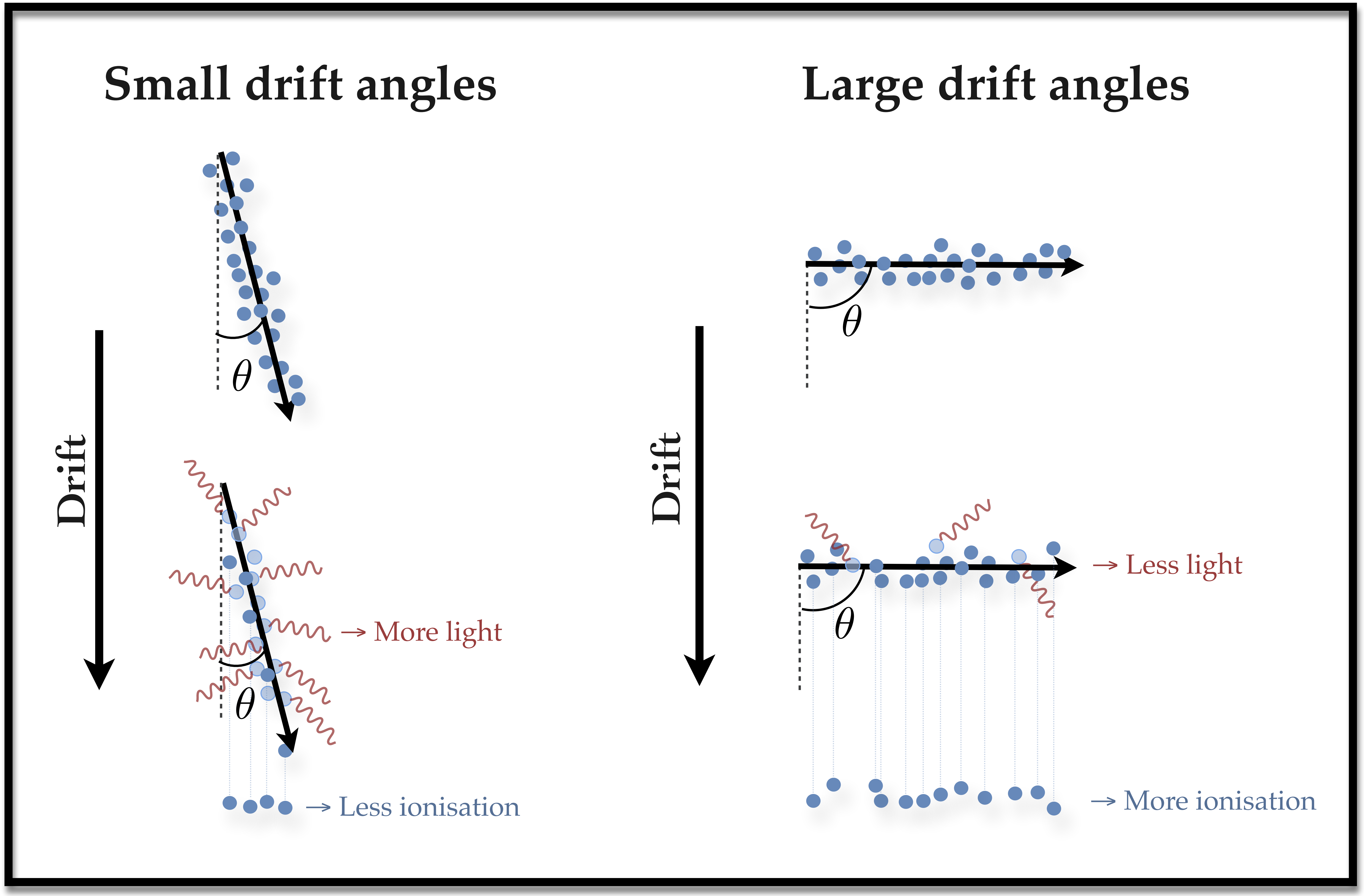
Increasing exposure

Directionality in liquids: columnar recombination

Nygren 2013 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 460 012006

→ Possible directional effect where charge/light yield in LXe/LAr depends on angle of recoil w.r.t. electric field





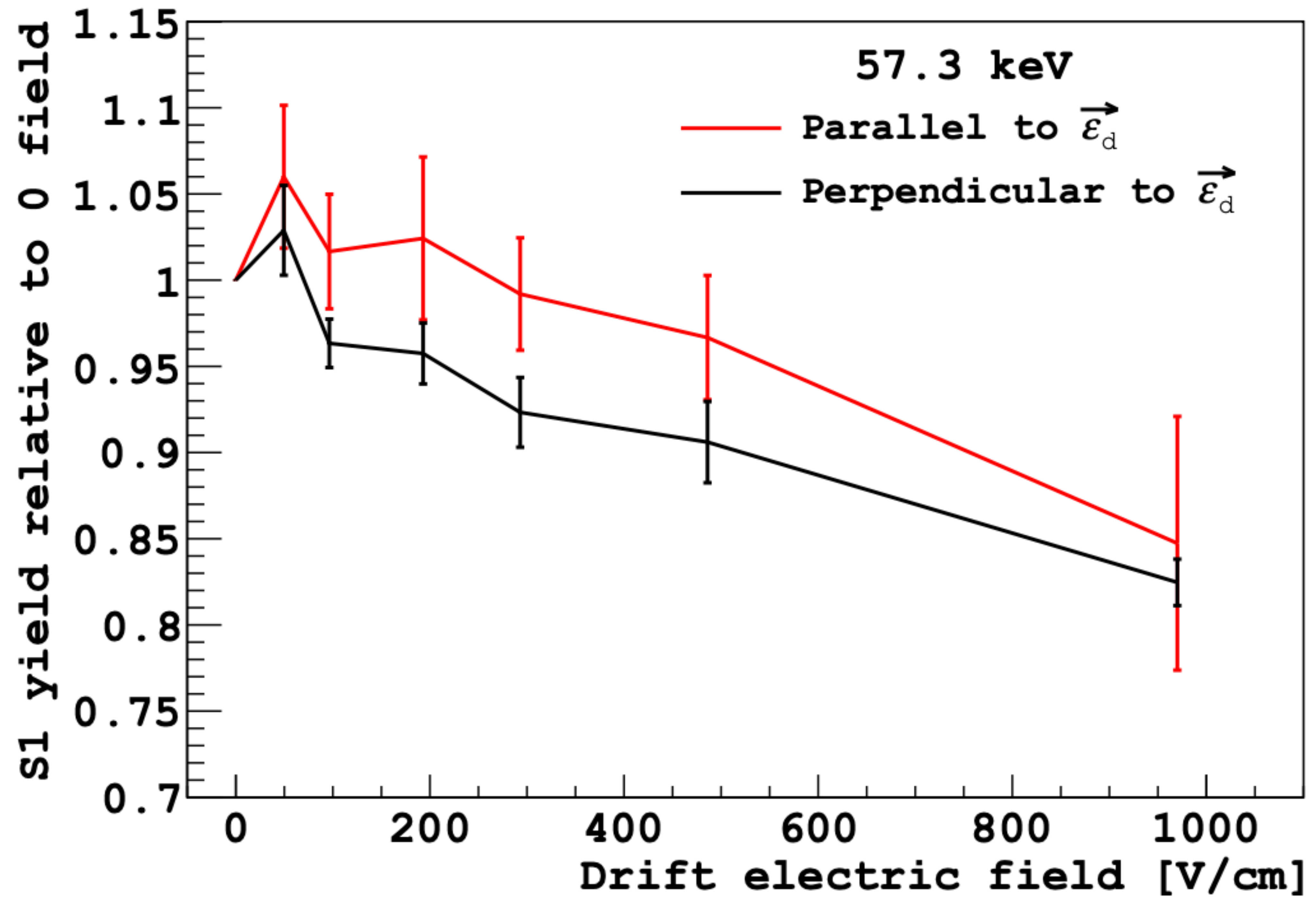
Directionality in liquids: columnar recombination

- Possible hint in LAr
- Almost certainly unobservable in LXe (at interesting energies, though GXe is a possibility)

Measurement of scintillation and ionization yield and scintillation pulse shape from nuclear recoils in liquid argon

H. Cao,[1] T. Alexander,[2,3] A. Aprahamian,[4] R. Avetisyan,[4] H. O. Back,[1] A. G. Cocco,[5] F. DeJongh,[3] G. Fiorillo,[5] C. Galbiati,[1] L. Grandi,[6] Y. Guardincerri,[3] C. Kendziora,[3] W. H. Lippincott,[3] C. Love,[7] S. Lyons,[4] L. Manenti,[8] C. J. Martoff,[7] Y. Meng,[9] D. Montanari,[3] P. Mosteiro,[1] D. Olvitt,[7] S. Pordes,[3] H. Qian,[1] B. Rossi,[5,1] R. Saldanha,[6] S. Sangiorgio,[10] K. Siegl,[4] S. Y. Strauss,[4] W. Tan,[4] J. Tatarowicz,[7] S. Walker,[7] H. Wang,[9] A. W. Watson,[7] S. Westerdale,[1] and J. Yoo[3]
(The SCENE Collaboration)

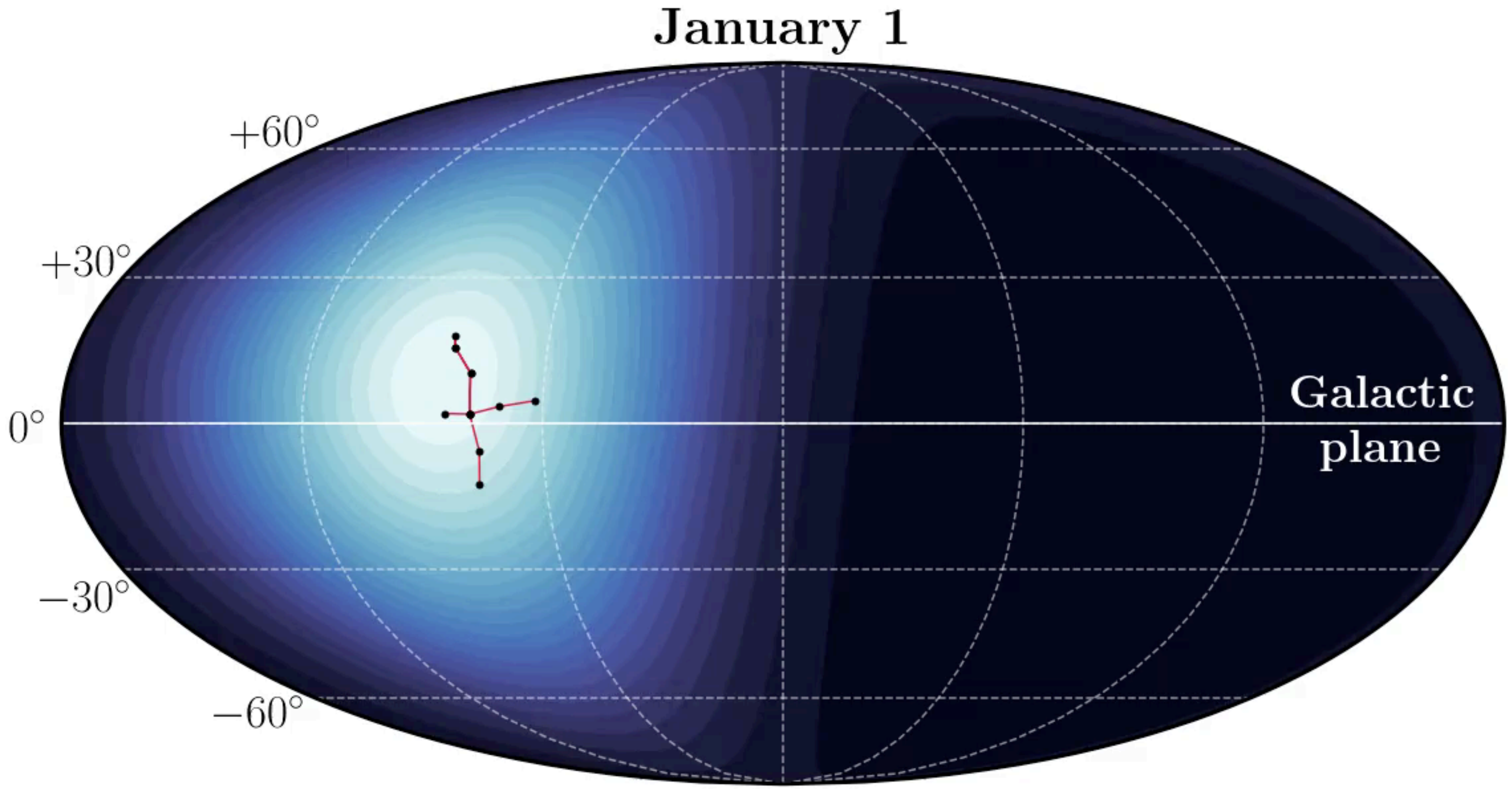
1406.4825



Based on standard assumptions, what <u>should</u> the signal look like?

→ a Gaussian peaking towards Cygnus

$$\left.\frac{\mathrm{d}R(t)}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta}\right|_{E_r} \propto \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_v^2)^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(v_{\rm min} + v_{\rm lab}(t)\cos\theta)^2}{2\sigma_v^2}\right)$$



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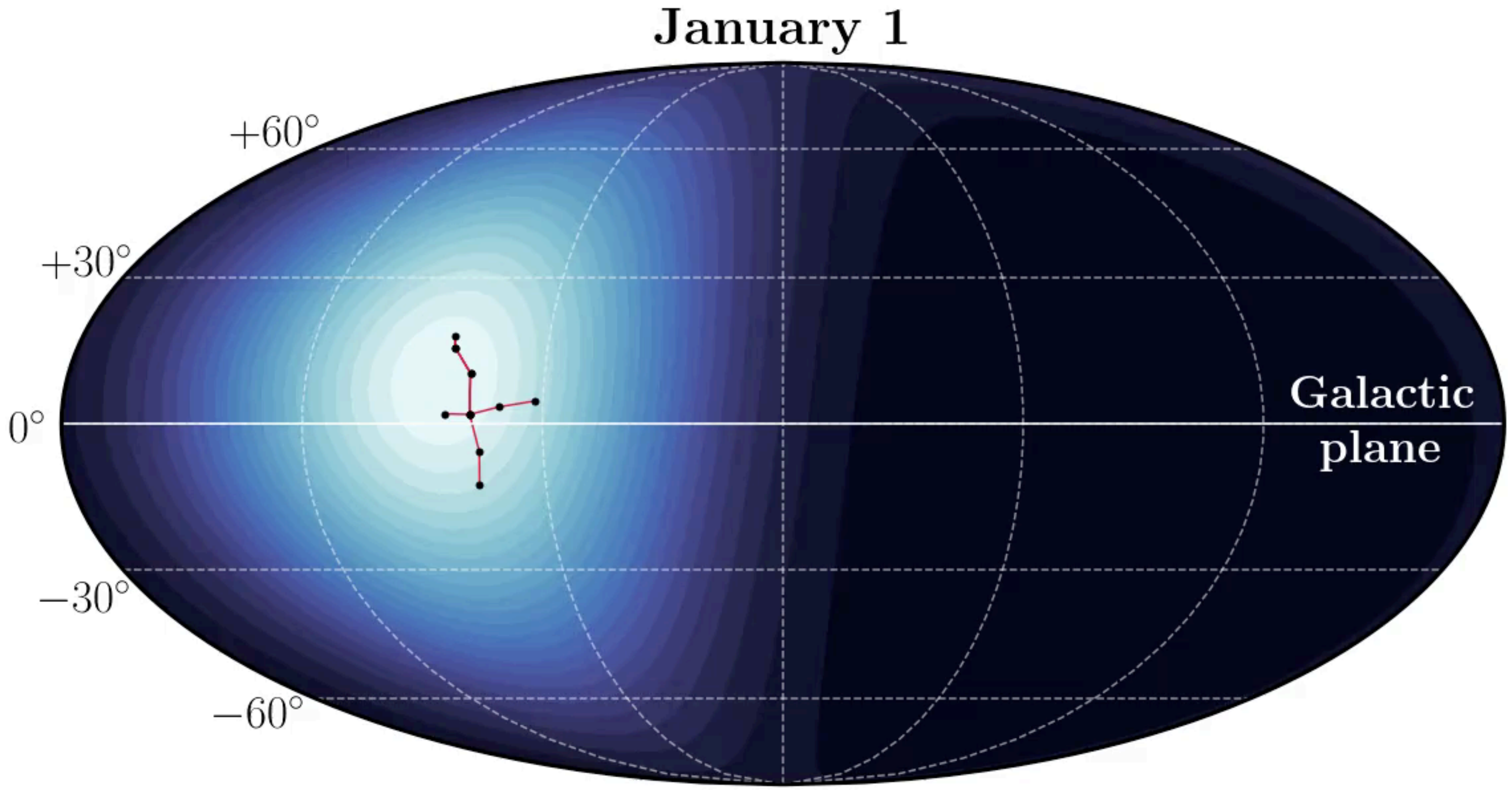
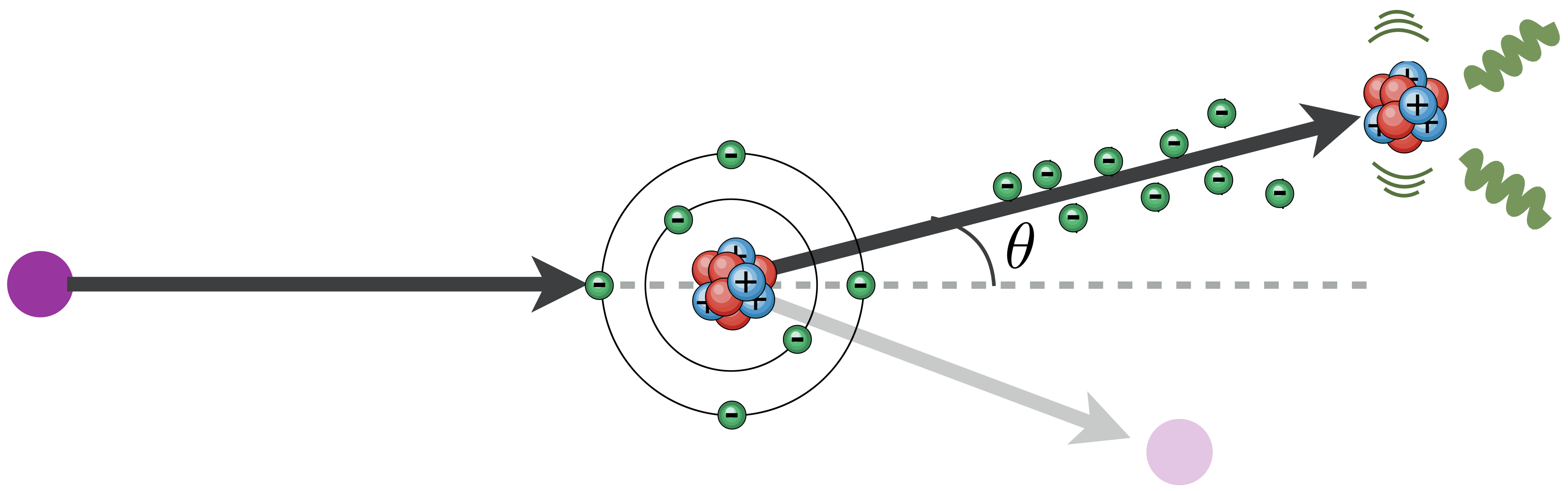


Standard prediction based on a few assumptions

- The DM scatters elastically

$$E_r = \frac{2 m_N m_\chi^2}{(m_N + m_\chi)^2} v^2 \cos^2\theta$$



- The DM velocity distribution is a Gaussian (SHM)

$$f(\mathbf{v}) \sim \exp\left(-\frac{(\mathbf{v}+\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{lab}})^2}{2{\sigma_v}^2}\right)$$

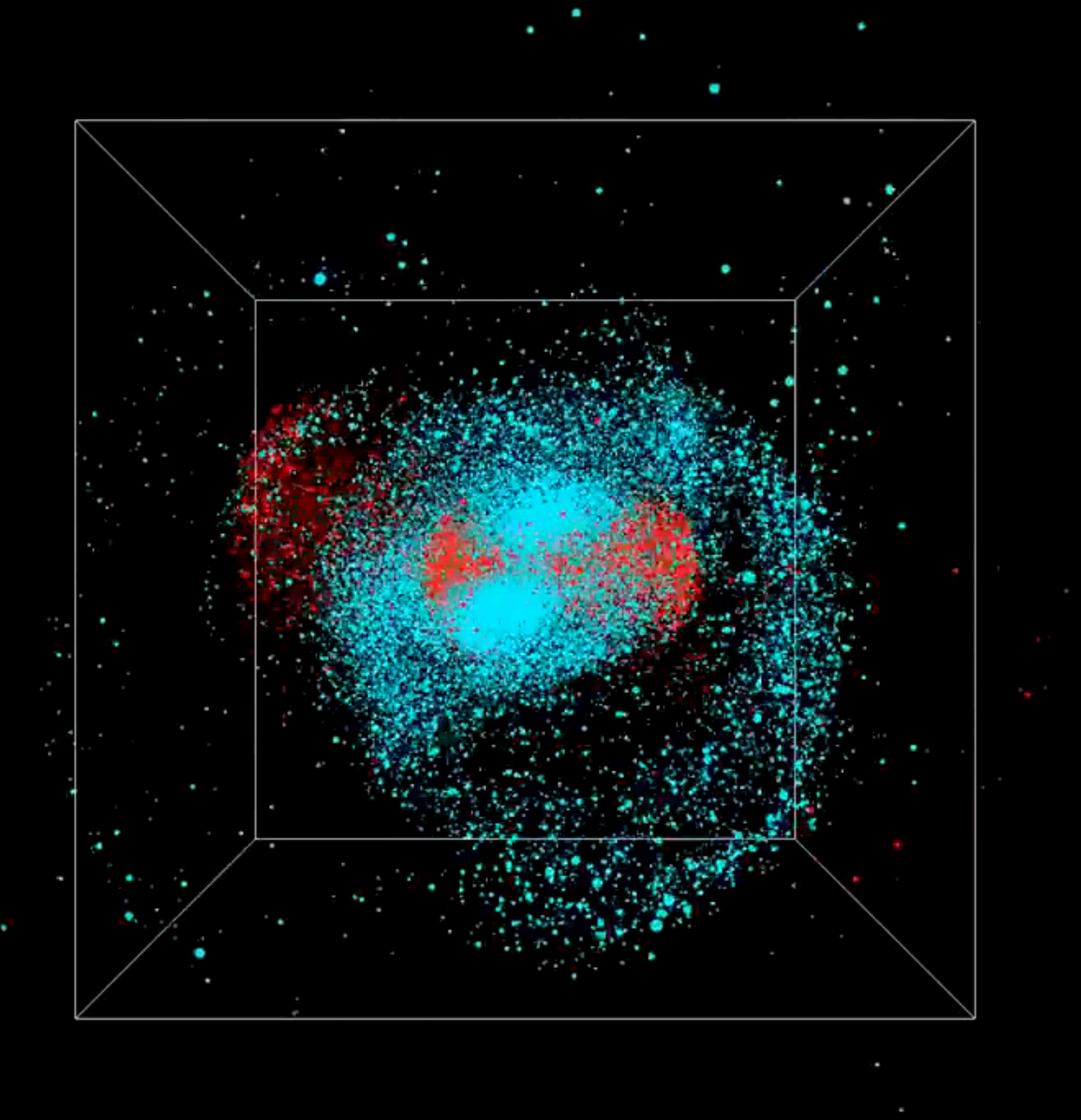
- DM-nucleus matrix element does not depend on velocity

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}R}{\mathrm{d}\Omega} \sim \int \delta\left(v\cos\theta - v_{\mathrm{min}}\right) f(\mathbf{v}) \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{v}$$

Should the DM velocity distribution be a Gaussian?

→ Evidence of significant merger in the MW's history

The Gaia Sausage

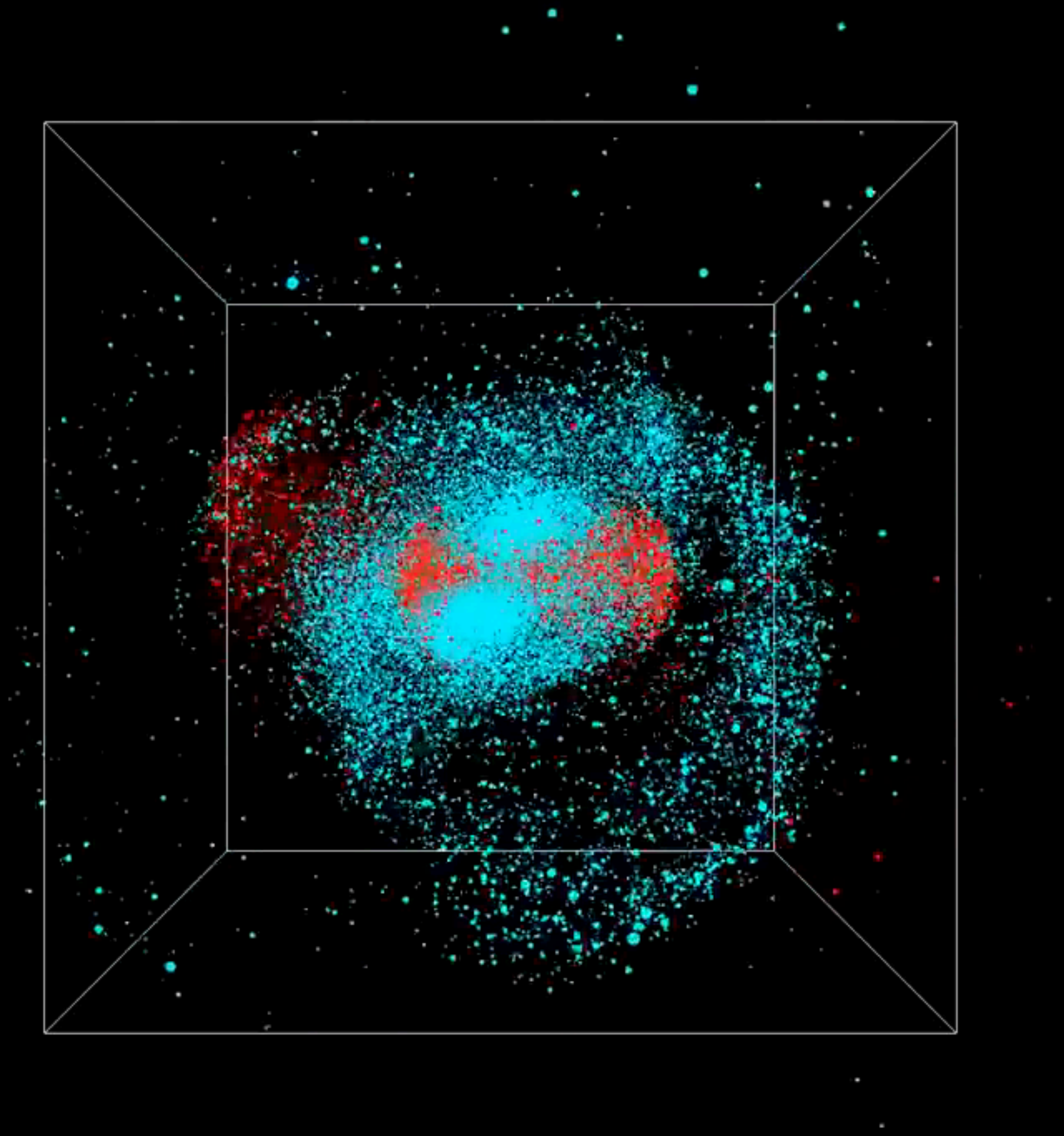


See e.g. Helmi et al. 1806.06038, O'Hare et al., 1810.11468, Necib et al. 1810.12301

Should the DM velocity distribution be a Gaussian?

→ Evidence of significant merger in the MW's history

The Gaia Sausage

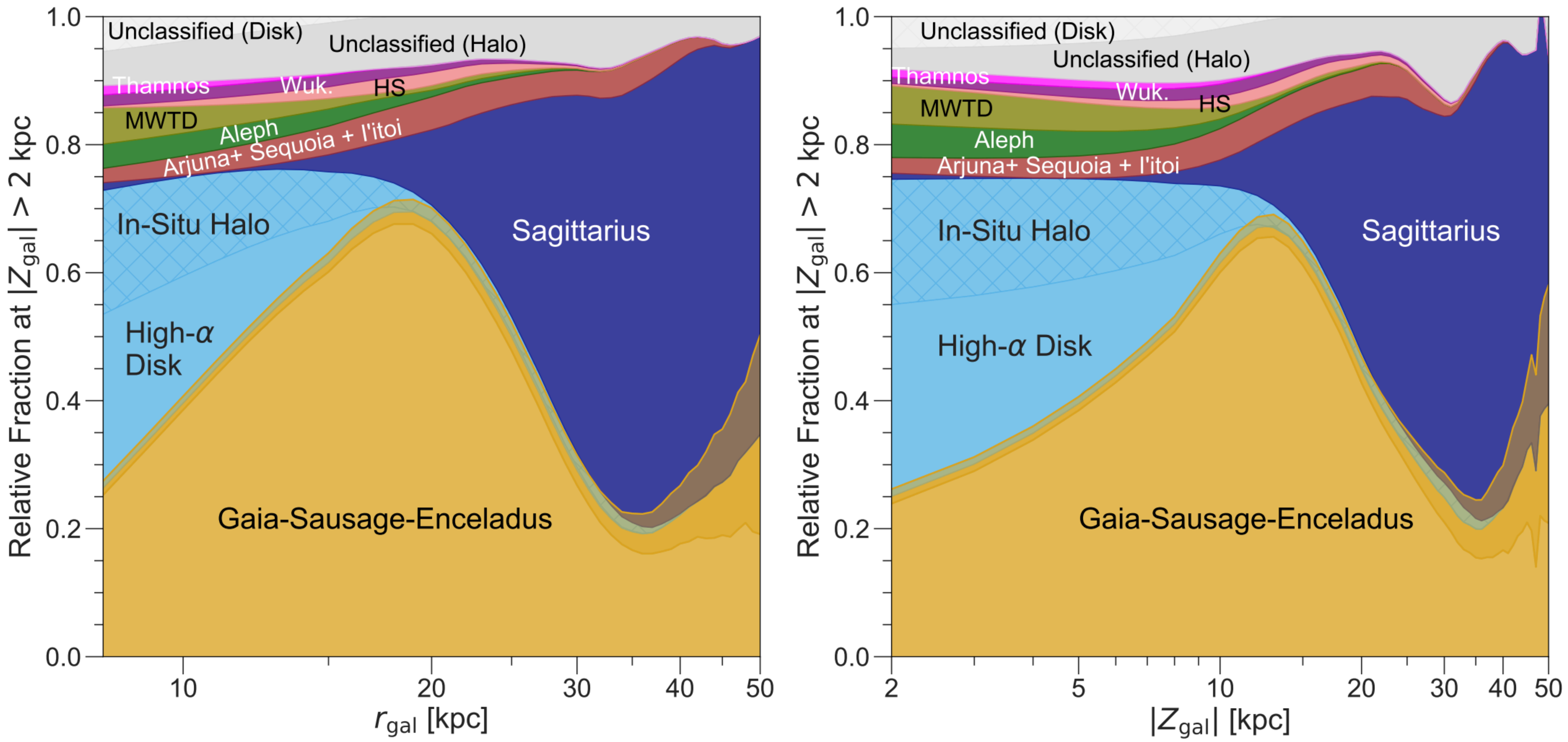


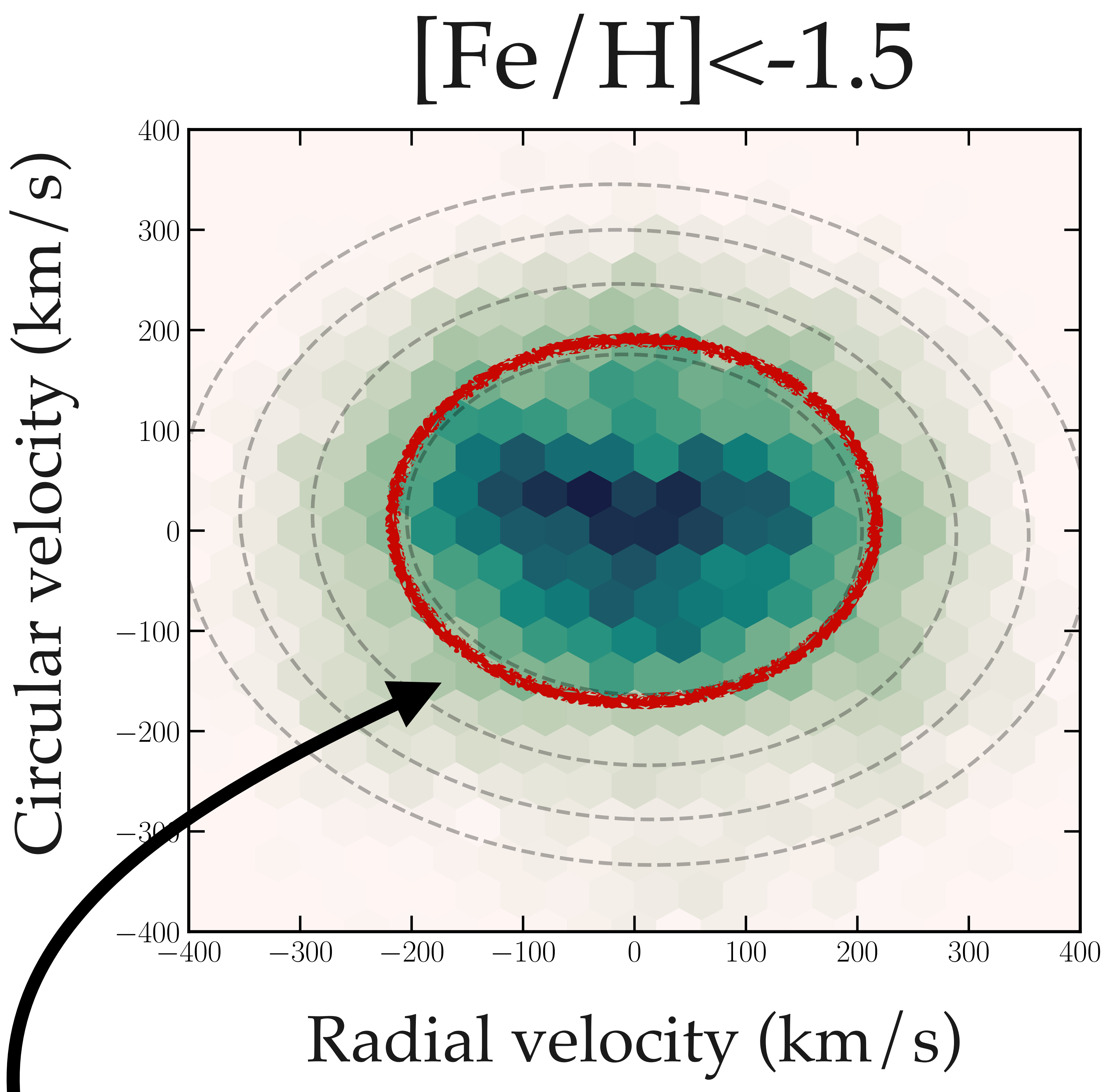
See e.g. Helmi et al. 1806.06038, O'Hare et al., 1810.11468, Necib et al. 1810.12301

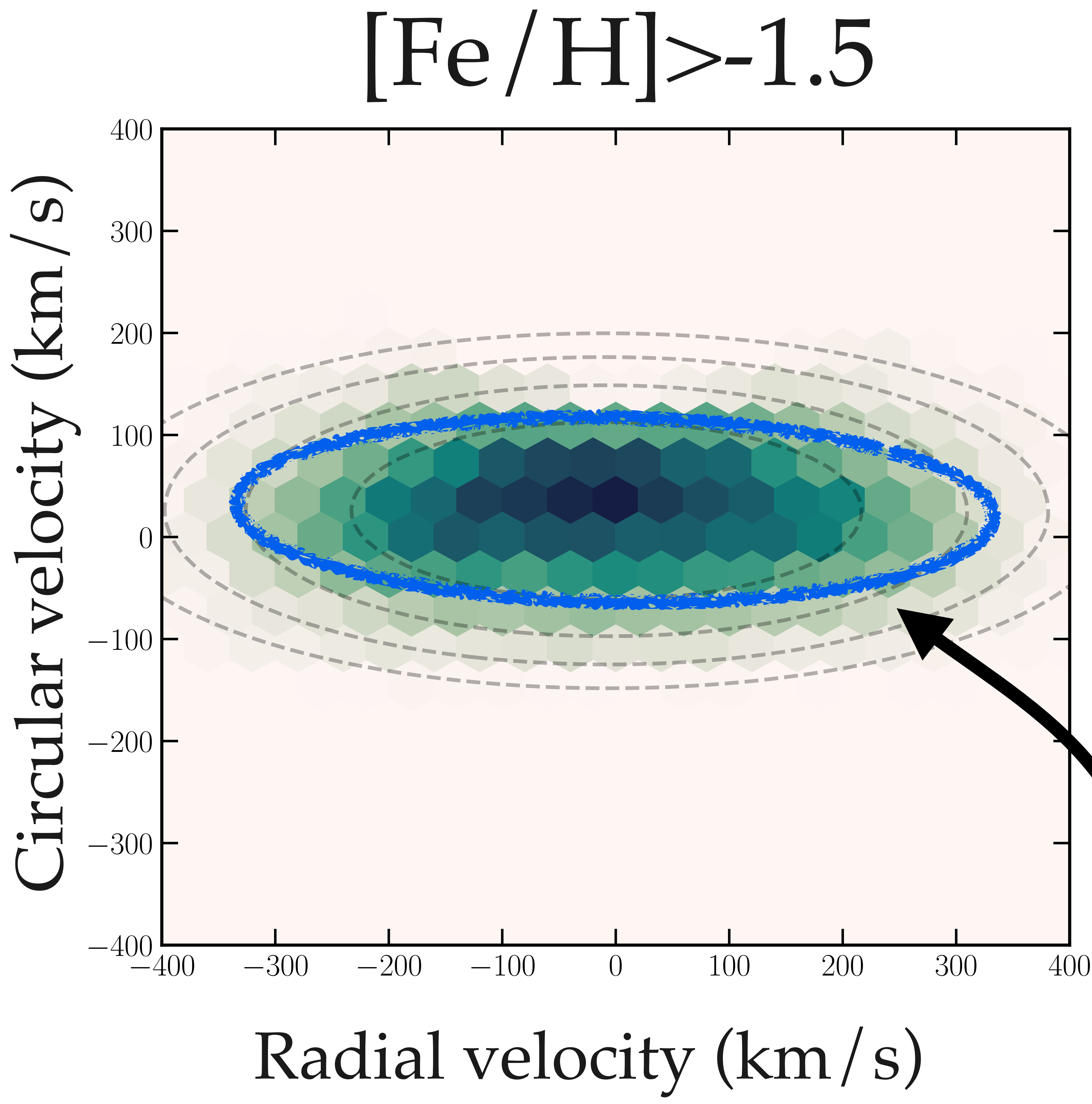
2006.08625

Evidence from the H3 Survey that the Stellar Halo is Entirely Comprised of Substructure

Rohan P. Naidu,[1] Charlie Conroy,[1] Ana Bonaca,[1] Benjamin D. Johnson,[1] Yuan-Sen Ting (丁源森),[2,3,4,5,*]
Nelson Caldwell,[1] Dennis Zaritsky,[6] and Phillip A. Cargile[1]







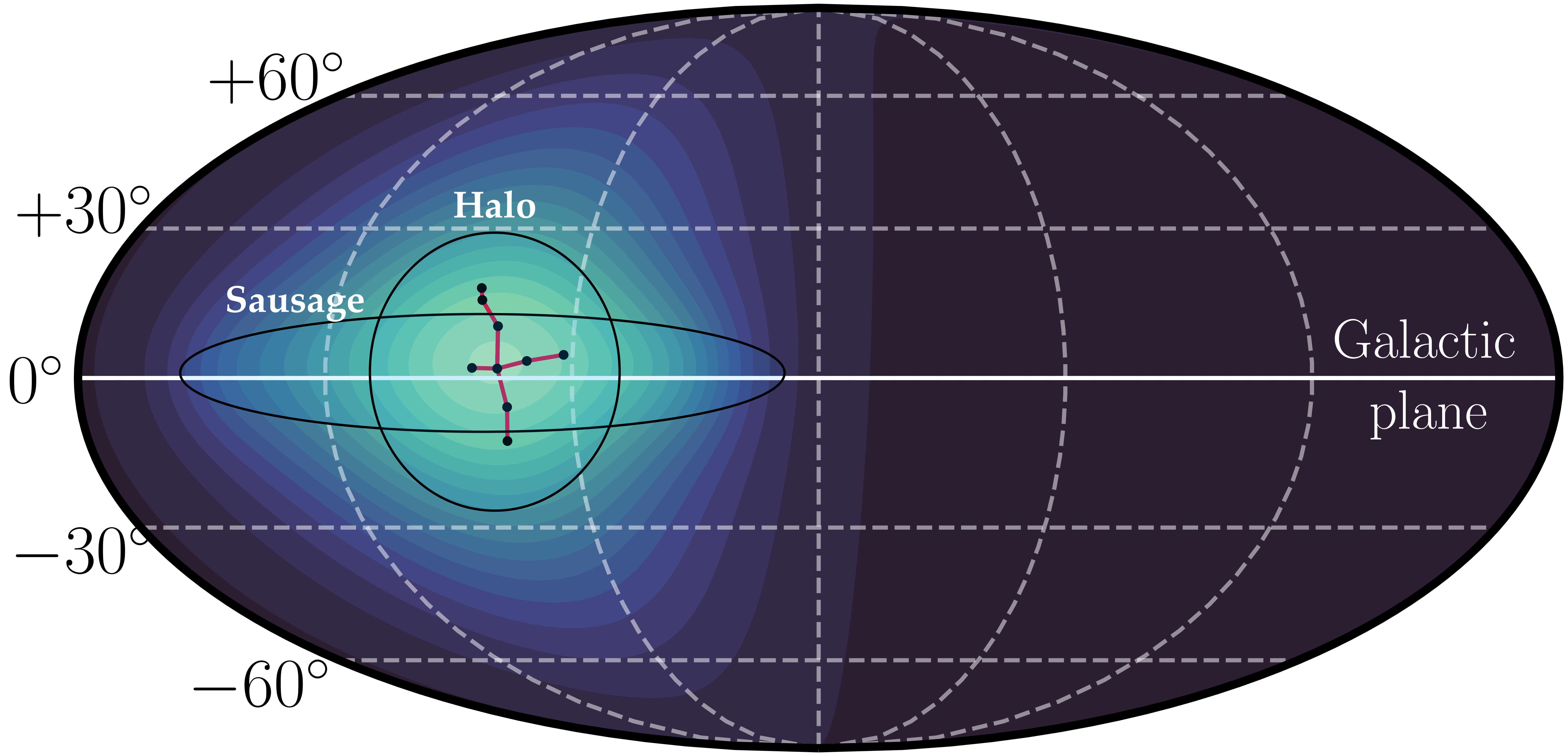
“Metal-poor” halo

- Round velocity ellipsoid
- ~30% of main sequence halo sample
- More metal-poor on average

“Metal-rich” halo

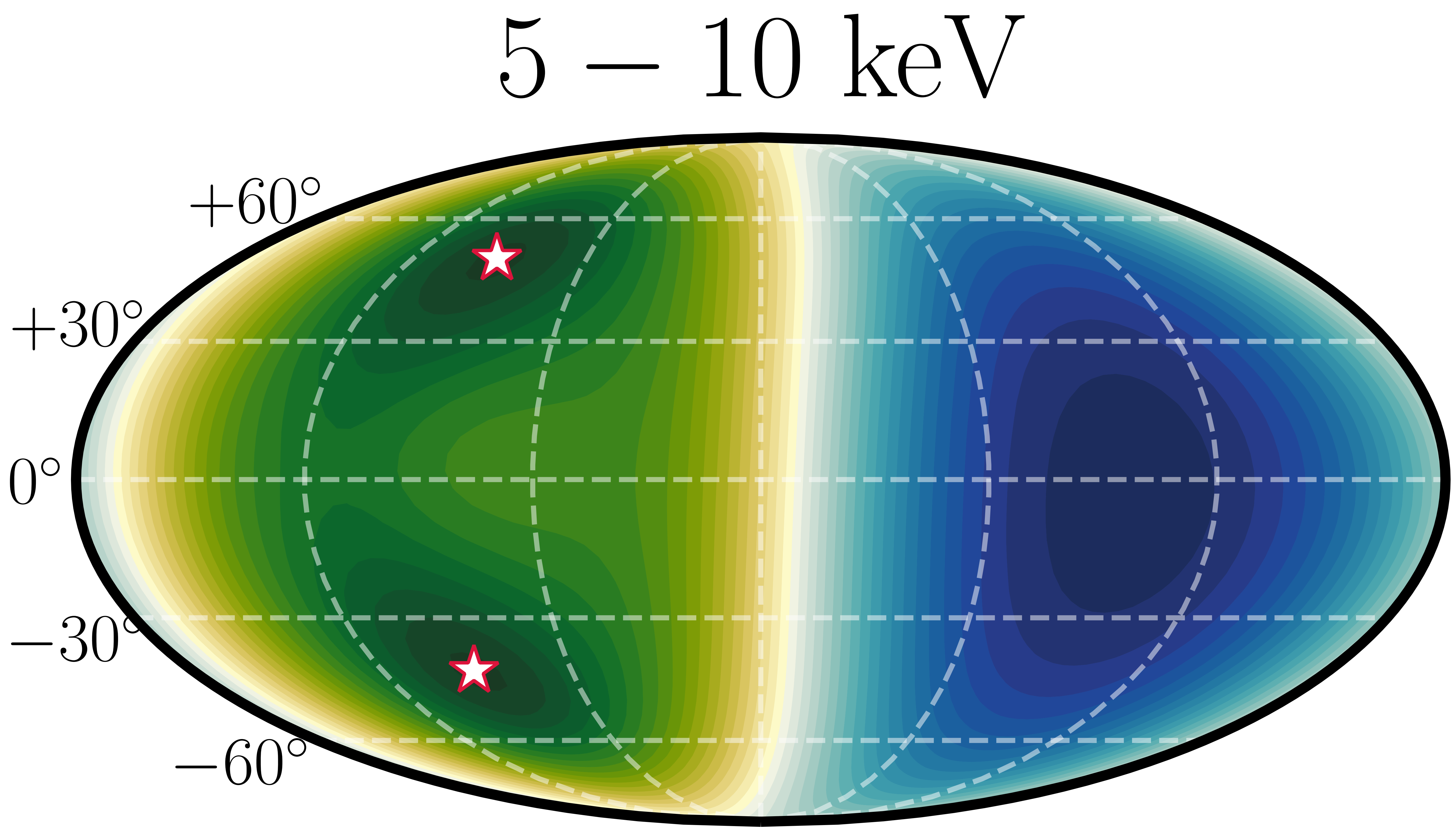
- Highly eccentric radial orbits
- Dominant contribution ~50%
- Characteristic metallicity [Fe/H] = -1.4

Flux of DM from the Gaia Sausage versus the rest of the halo



The Gaia Sausage gives rise to peaks off center from Cygnus

O'Hare+ [1909.04684]



Distribution for 5-10 keVr Fluorine recoils with a 100 GeV WIMP

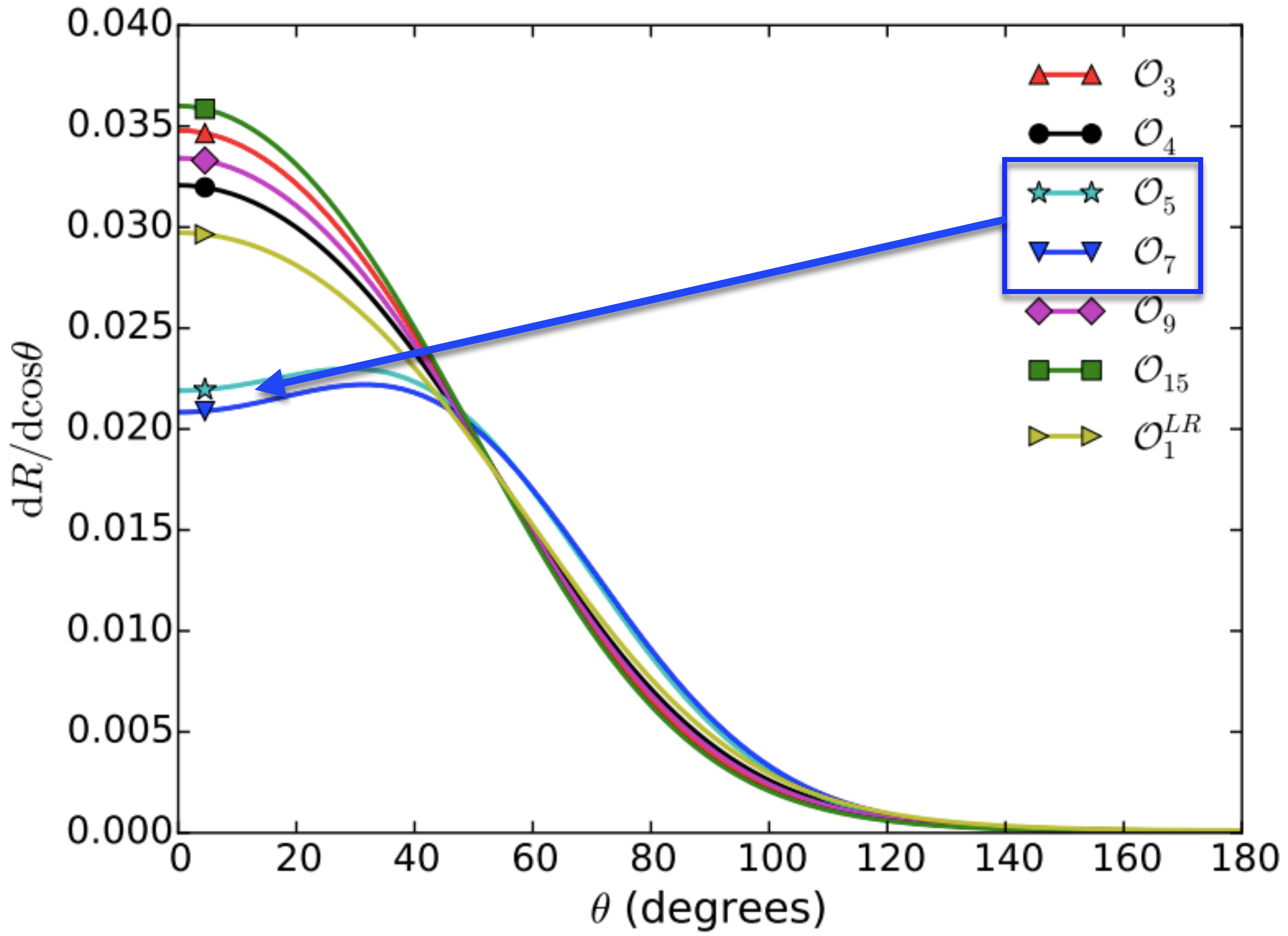
Halo model = SHM + Sausage

Non-relativistic EFT of DM-nucleus interaction

Allows for operators (e.g. O_5, O_7) dependent on transverse velocity:

Kavanagh [1505.07406]

→ **Non-Gaussian angular distributions**



DNA detector?

New Dark Matter Detectors using DNA or RNA for Nanometer Tracking

Andrzej Drukier,[1,*] Katherine Freese,[2,3,†] Alejandro Lopez,[2,‡] David Spergel,[4,§] Charles Cantor,[5,¶] George Church,[6,**] and Takeshi Sano[7,††]

[1] *BioTraces Inc., 5660 Oak Tanager Ct., Burke, Va. 22015*

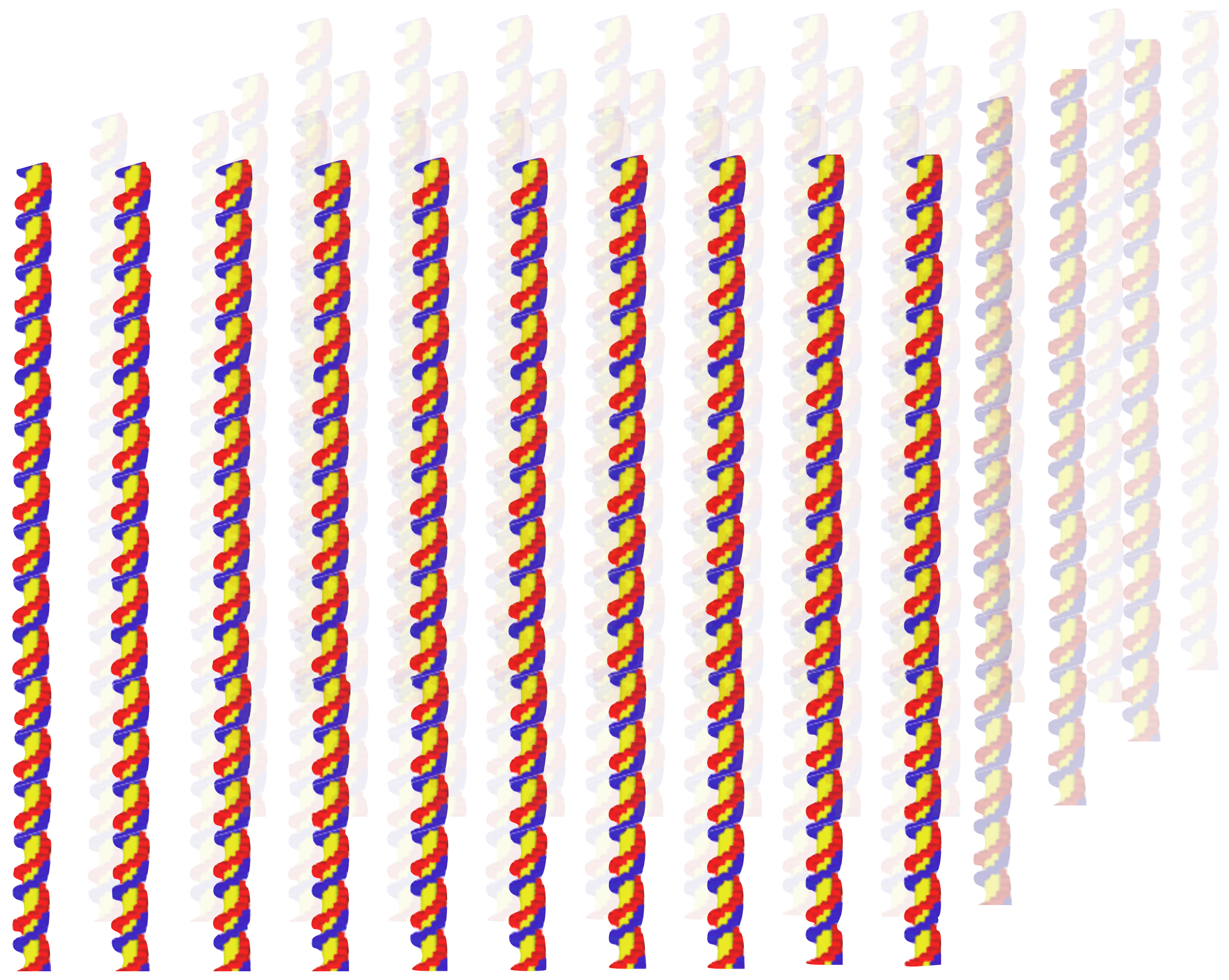
[2] *Michigan Center for Theoretical Physics, Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109*

[3] *Physics Department, Caltech, Pasadena, CA 91101*

1206.6809

DNA-based particle detector?

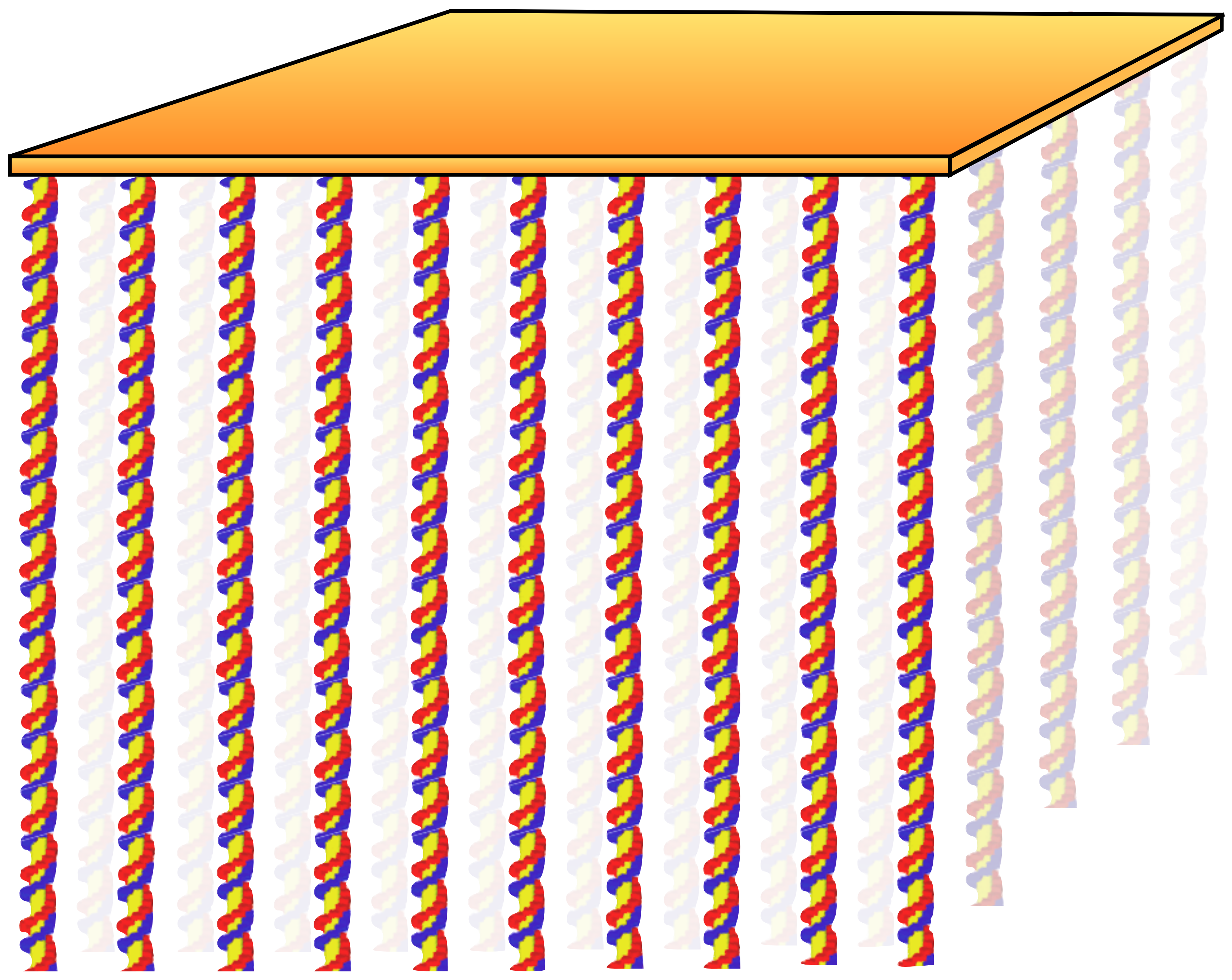
Step 1: acquire some double or single-stranded nucleic acids, each with a known sequences of bases



DNA-based particle detector?

Step 1: acquire some double or single-stranded nucleic acids, each with a known sequences of bases

Step 2: Attach them in a regular pattern to a thin substrate made of a high density material

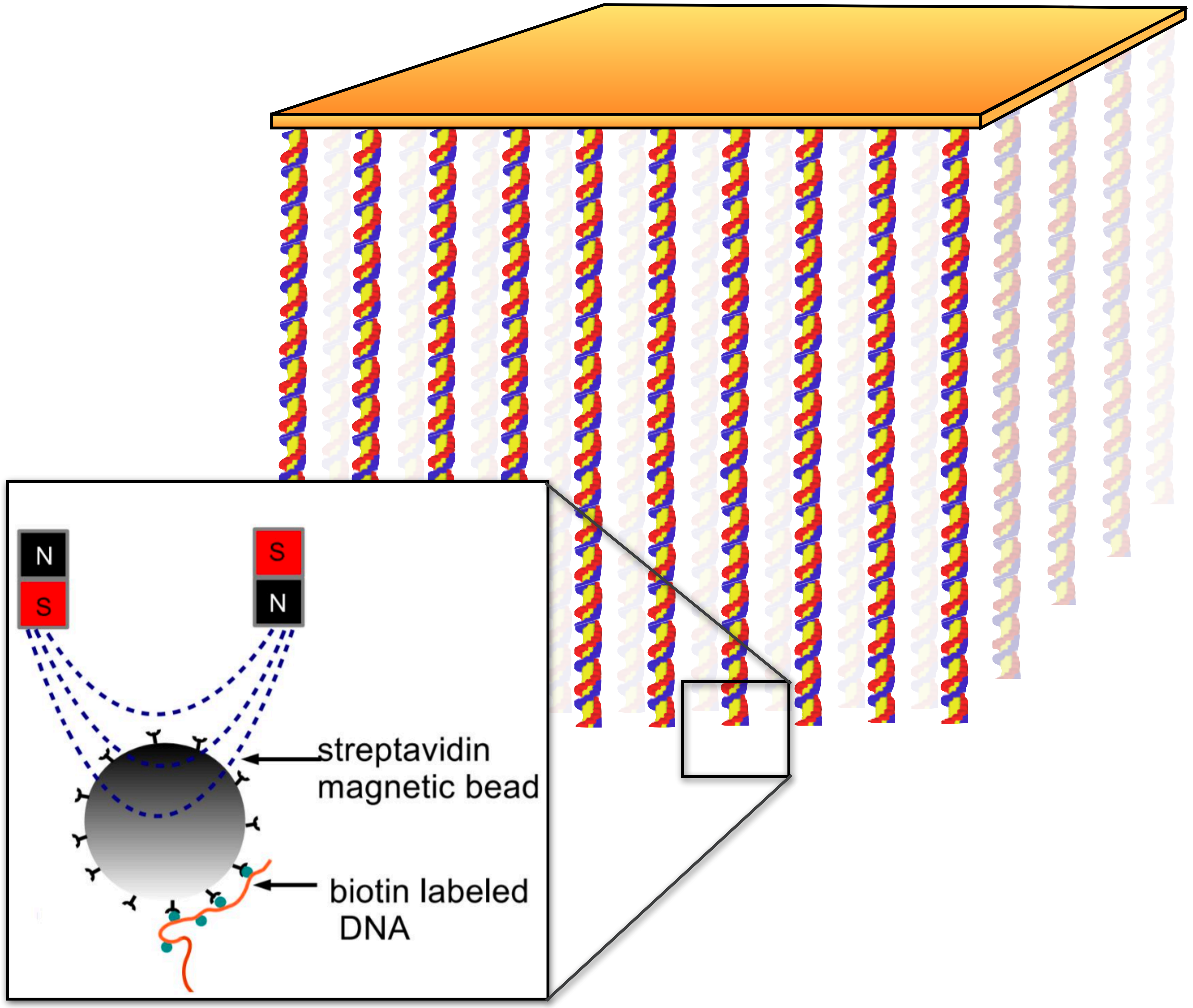


DNA-based particle detector?

Step 1: acquire some double or single-stranded nucleic acids, each with a known sequences of bases

Step 2: Attach them in a regular pattern to a thin substrate made of a high density material

Step 3: Attach a paramagnetic bead to each strand



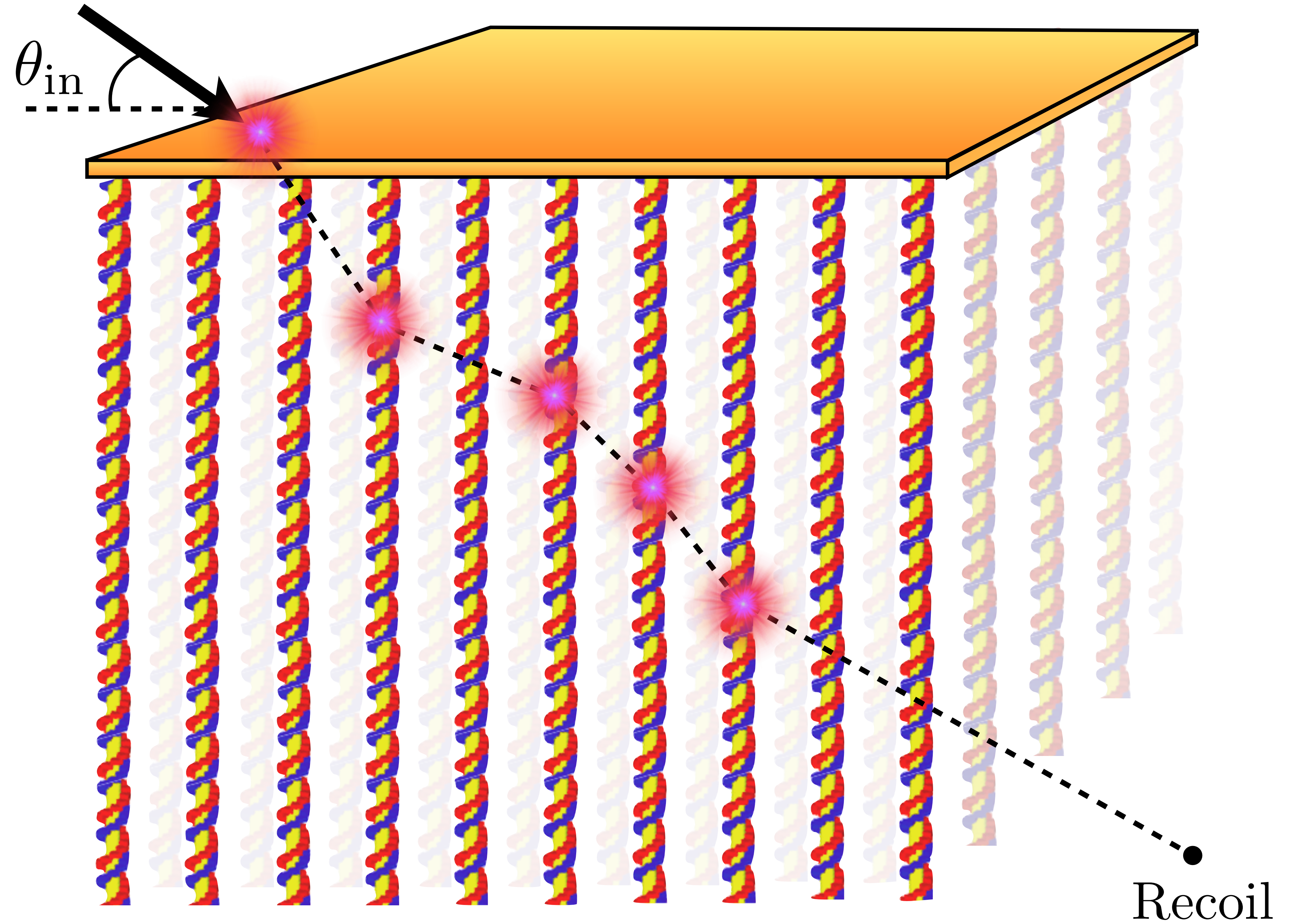
DNA-based particle detector?

Step 1: acquire some double or single-stranded nucleic acids, each with a known sequences of bases

Step 2: Attach them in a regular pattern to a thin substrate made of a high density material

Step 3: Attach a paramagnetic bead to each strand

Step 4: Particles come in and break a sequence of bases



DNA-based particle detector?

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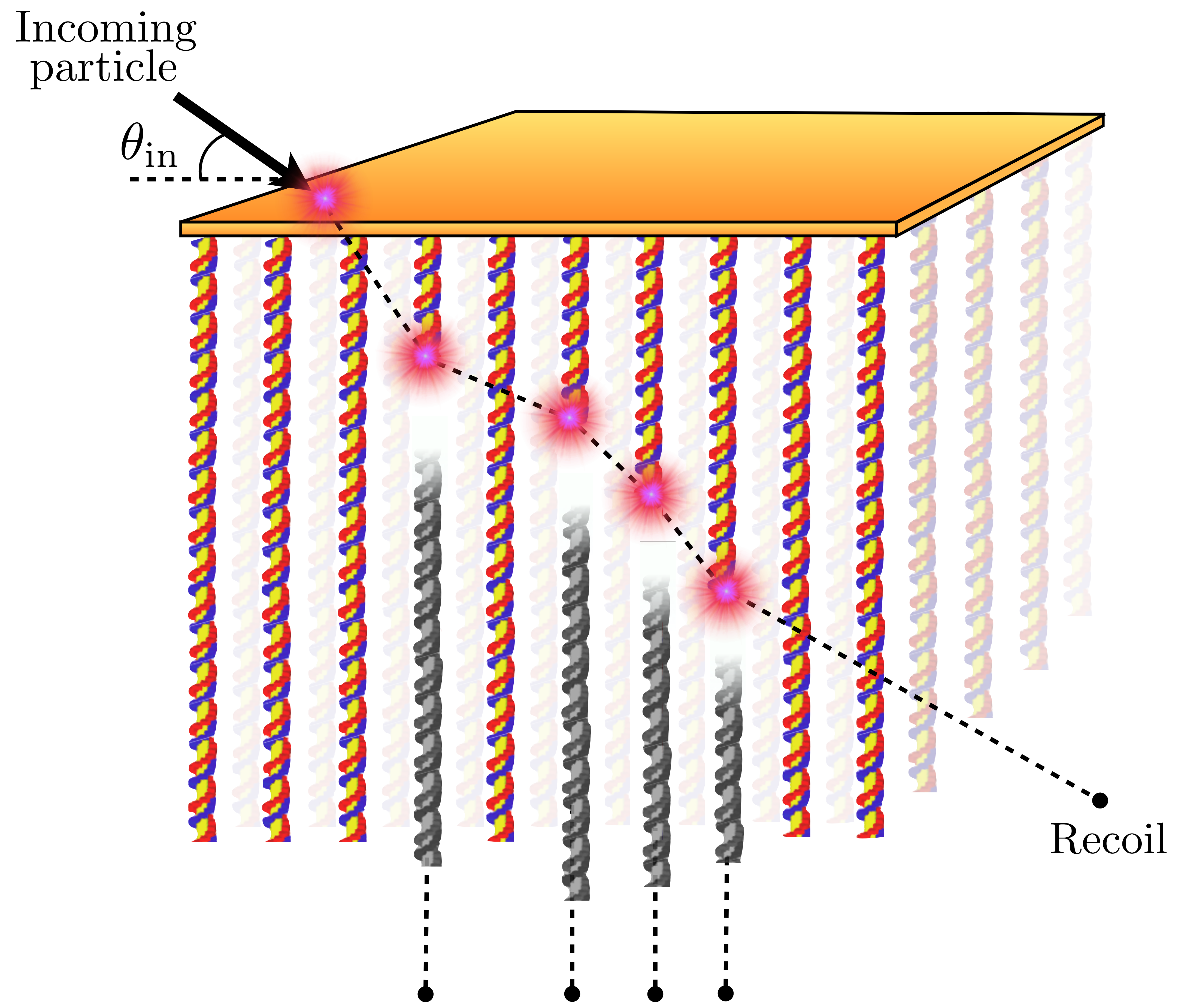

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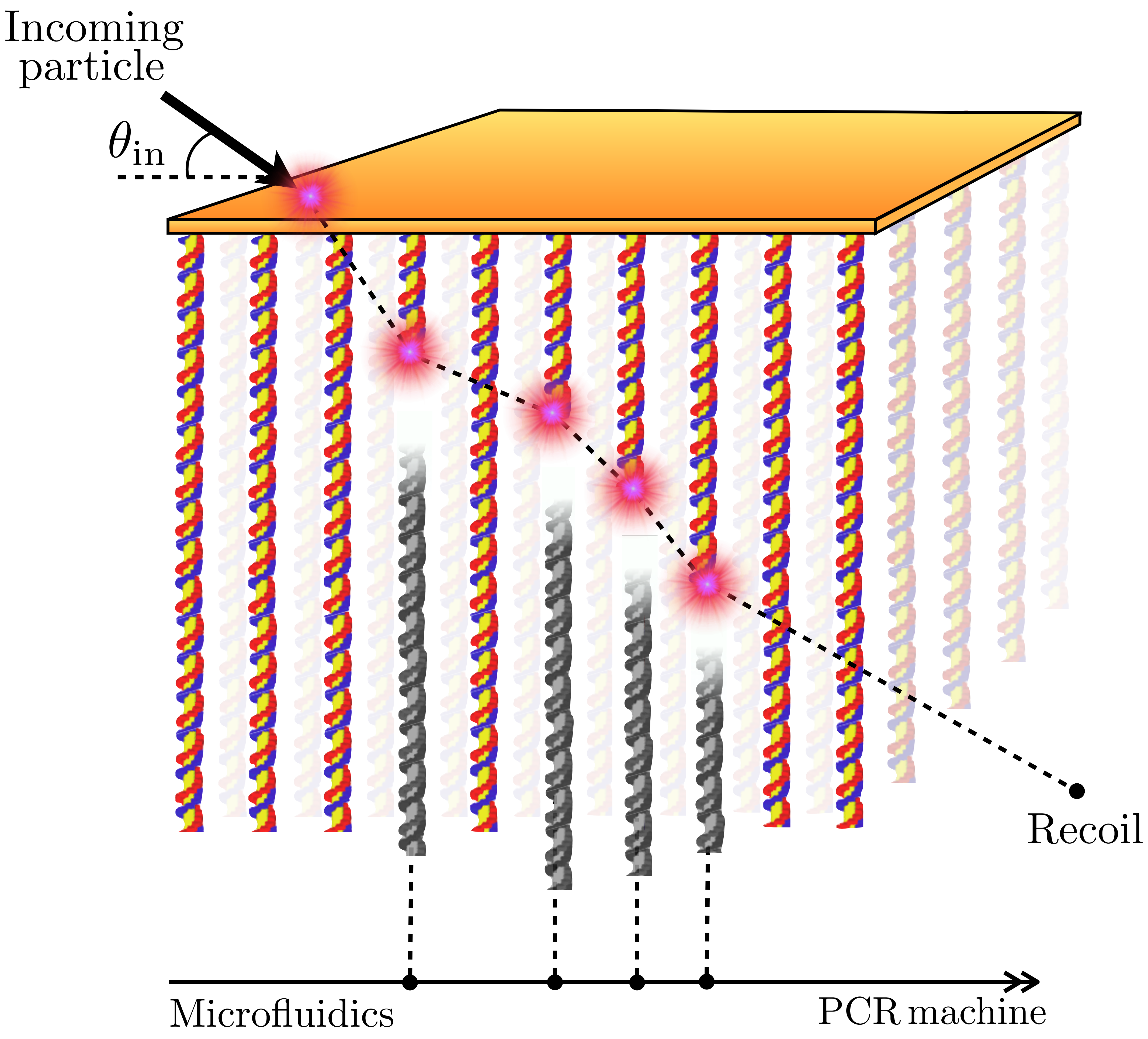
Step 6: System of microfluidics transports the strand segments to a PCR machine which amplifies them and the original (x,y,z) positions are reconstructed

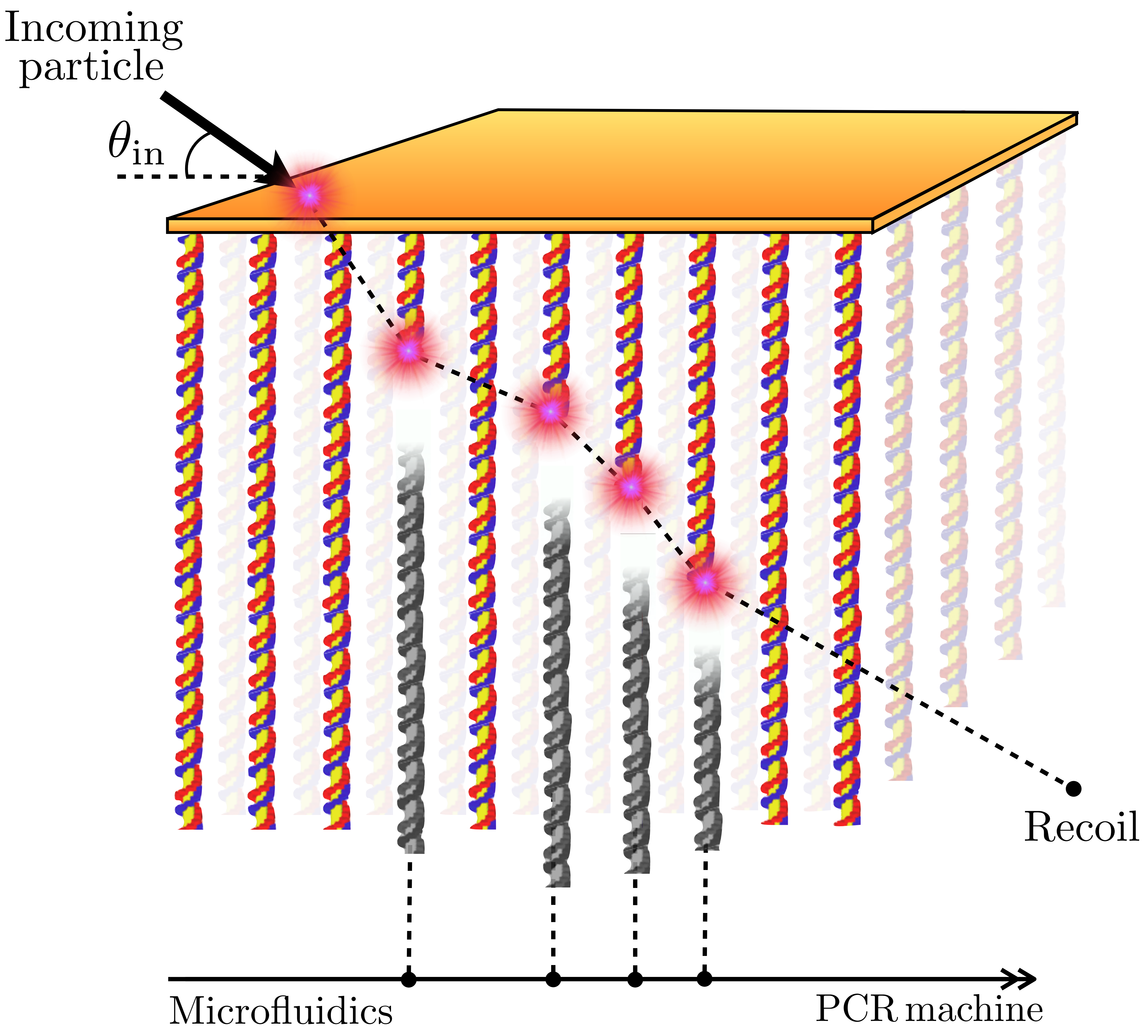


DNA-based particle detector?

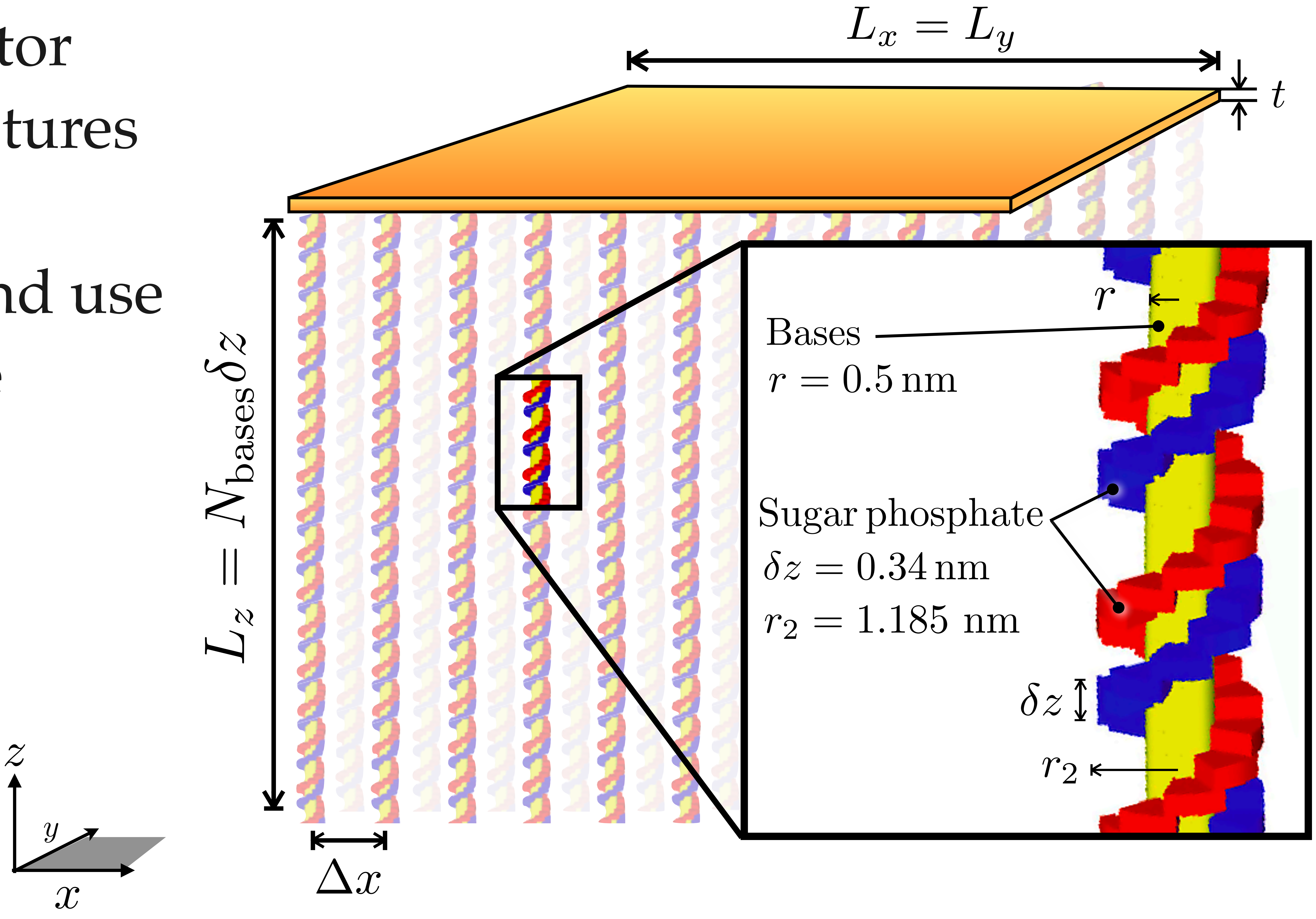
How crazy is it?

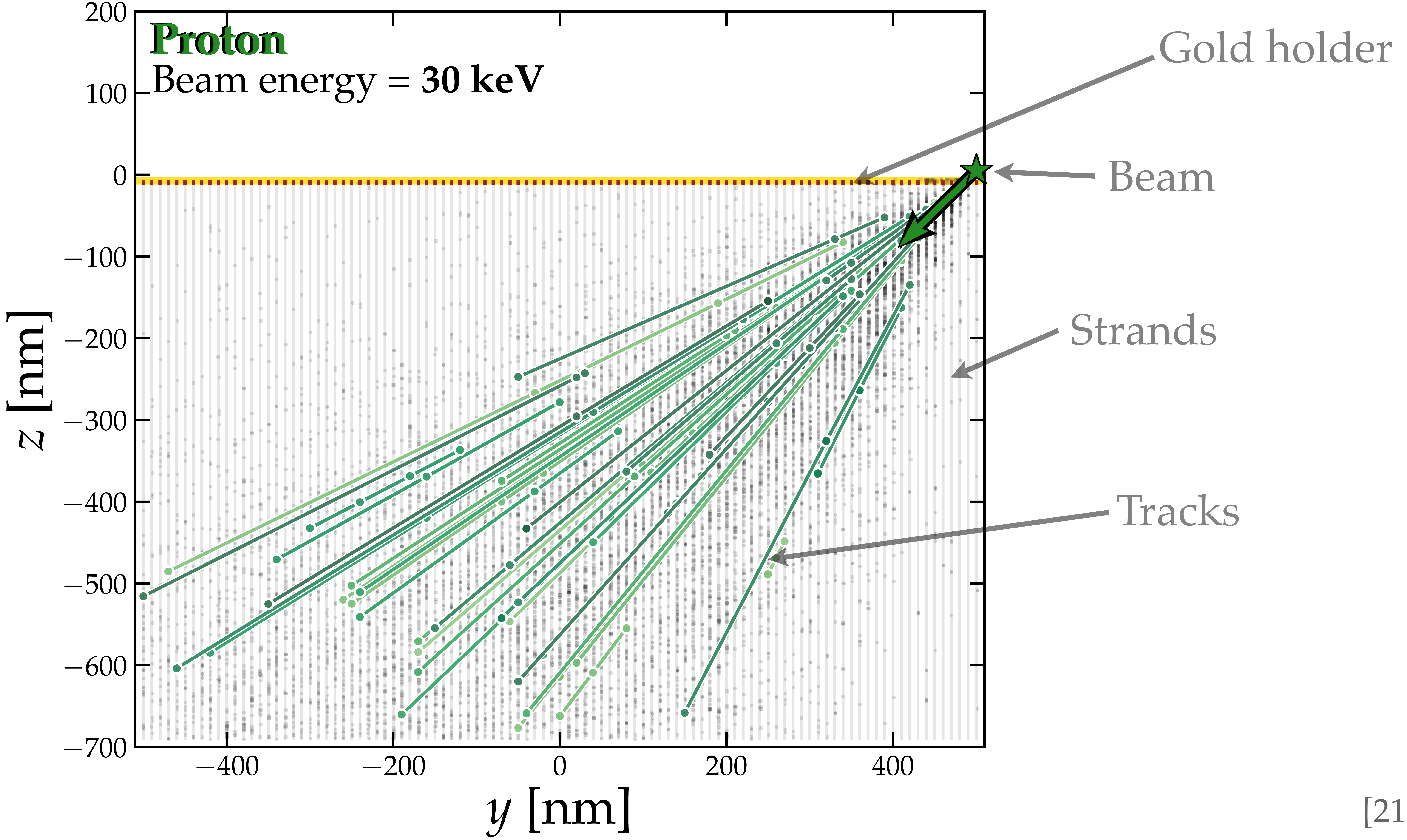
Putting aside the obvious experimental challenge, there is a clear advantage in the context of directional detection

→ No diffusion and no nanoscale interrogation required



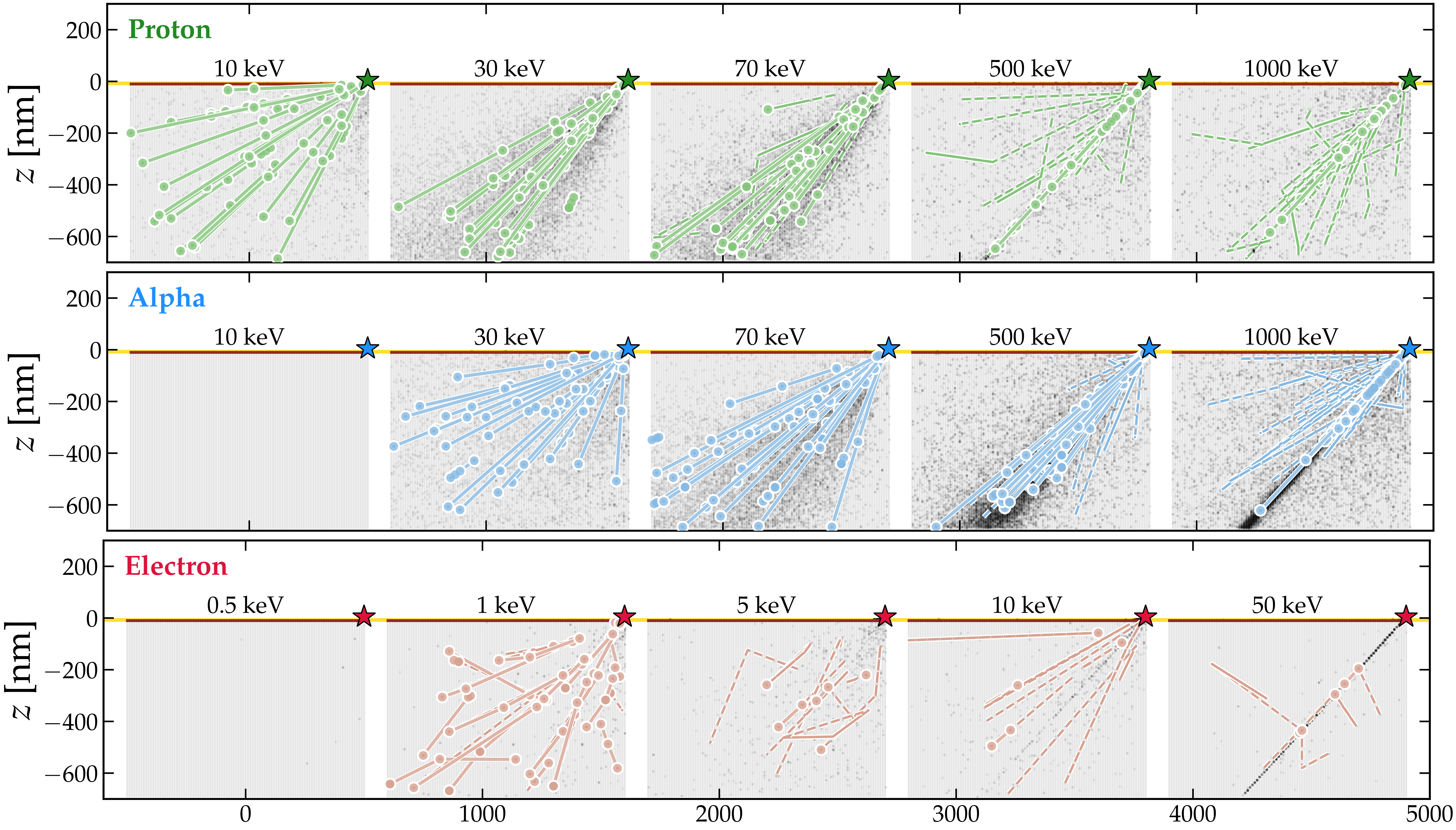
Idea: Lets make a crude model of the detector which roughly captures the geometry and material content and use Geant4 to simulate particle tracks





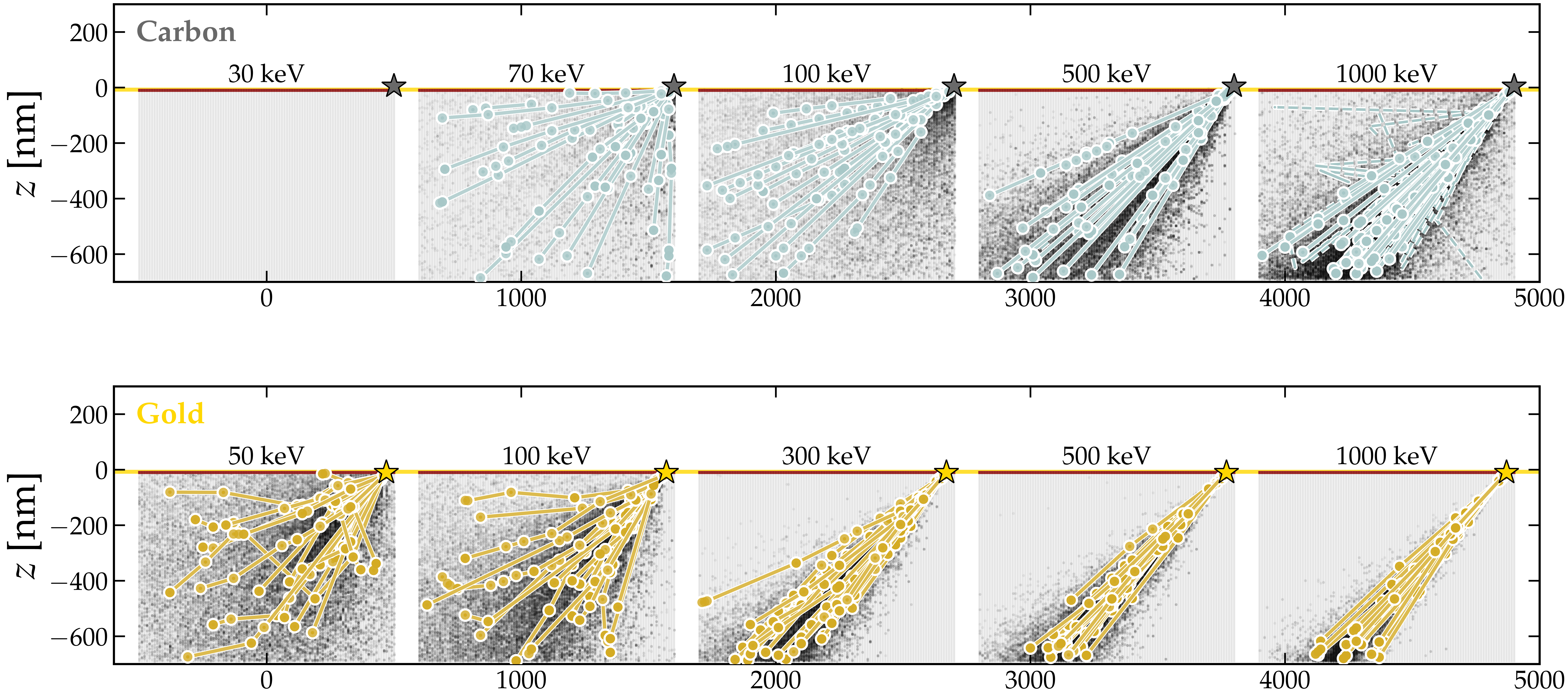
Proton
Beam energy = 30 keV
Gold holder
Beam
Strands
Tracks
z [nm]
y [nm]
200
100
0
−100
−200
−300
−400
−500
−600
−700
−400
−200
0
200
400

[2105.11949]

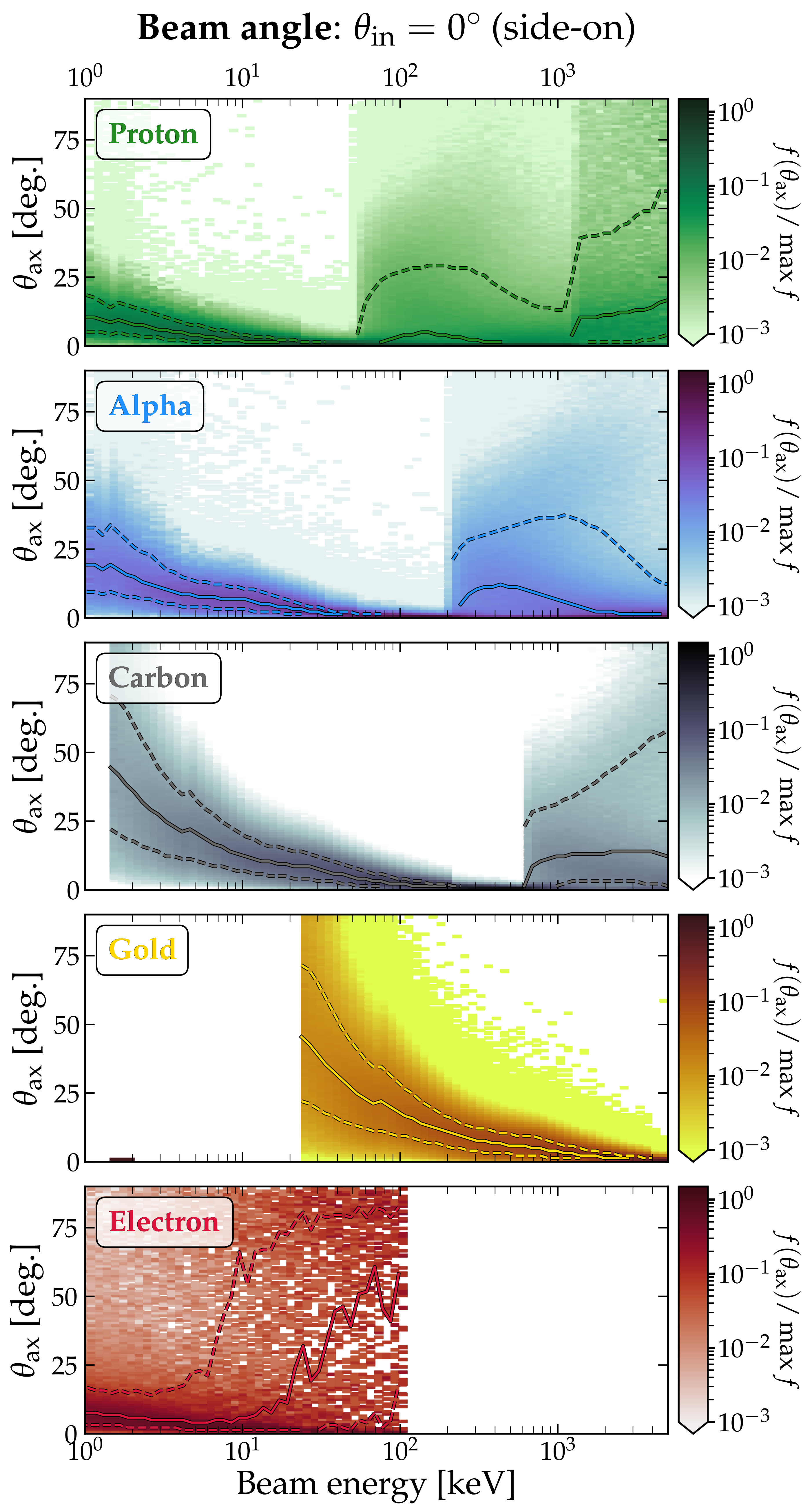


Proton
10 keV
30 keV
70 keV
500 keV
1000 keV
Alpha
10 keV
30 keV
70 keV
500 keV
1000 keV
Electron
0.5 keV
1 keV
5 keV
10 keV
50 keV
z [nm]
200
0
−200
−400
−600
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000

[2105.11949]


Carbon
30 keV
70 keV
100 keV
500 keV
1000 keV
Gold
50 keV
100 keV
300 keV
500 keV
1000 keV
z [nm]
200
0
−200
−400
−600
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000

[2105.11949]



Main conclusions from the μm^3 unit simulation

- Track directions well-preserved. Around 25° angular res. for *initial* recoil direction

- Particle ID and energy reconstruction not really possible, need to look at tracks over many units and measure dE/dx

- Need to find a good purpose for the idea…

[2105.11949]

Experimental side

- **Detector construction →**

DNA-origamists can make practically anything

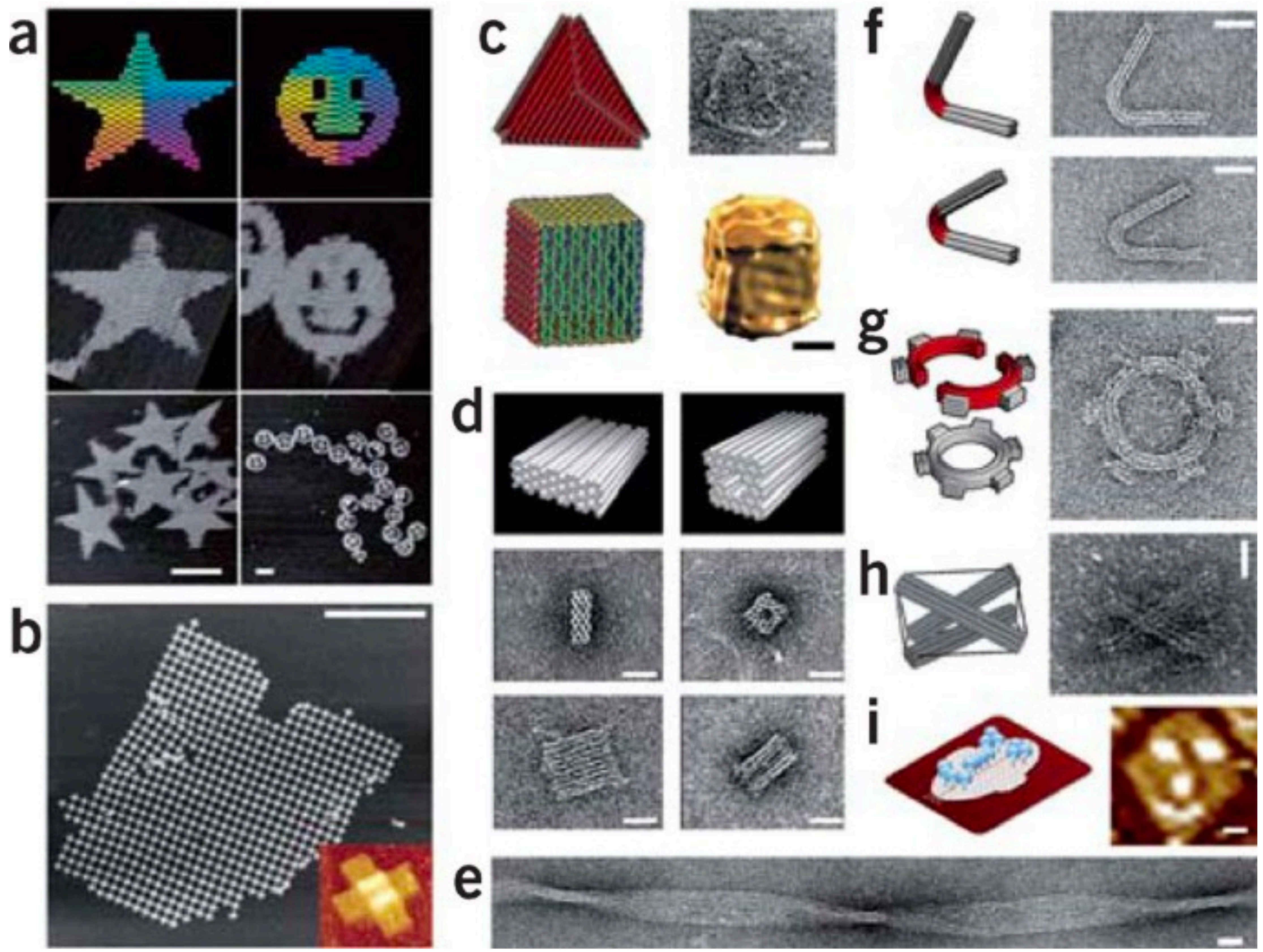
Primer | Published: 28 January 2021

DNA origami

Swarup Dey, Chunhai Fan, Kurt V. Gothelf, Jiang Li, Chenxiang Lin, Longfei Liu, Na Liu, Minke A. D. Nijenhuis, Barbara Saccà, Friedrich C. Simmel, Hao Yan & Pengfei Zhan

Nature Reviews Methods Primers **1**, Article number: 13 (2021) | Cite this article

11k Accesses | **7** Citations | **25** Altmetric | Metrics

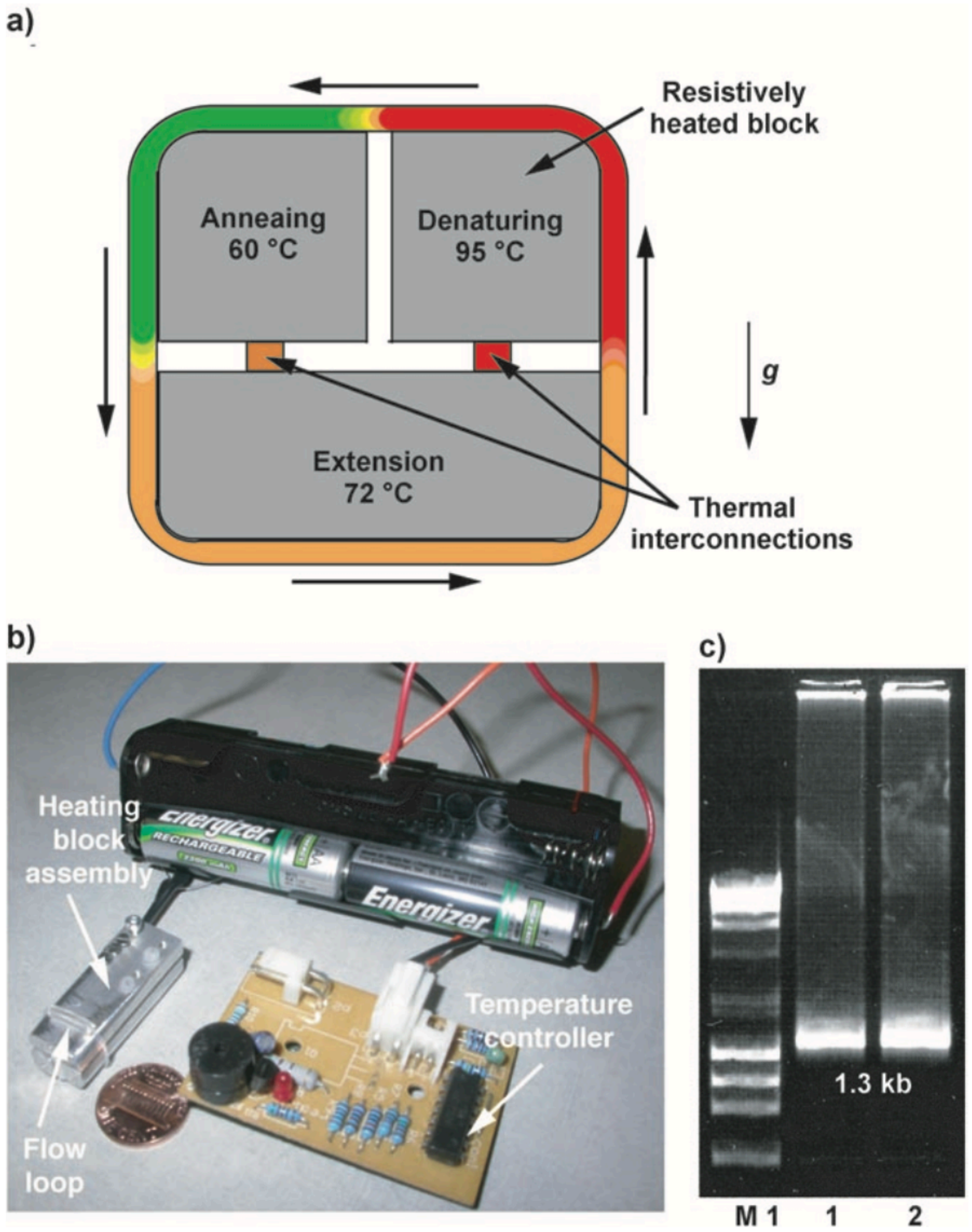


Experimental side

- **Detector construction →** DNA-origamists can make practically anything
- **PCR machines →** cheap, commercially available, portable, and fast.

A Pocket-Sized Convective PCR Thermocycler**

*Nitin Agrawal, Yassin A. Hassan, and Victor M. Ugaz**



https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17465434/

Experimental side

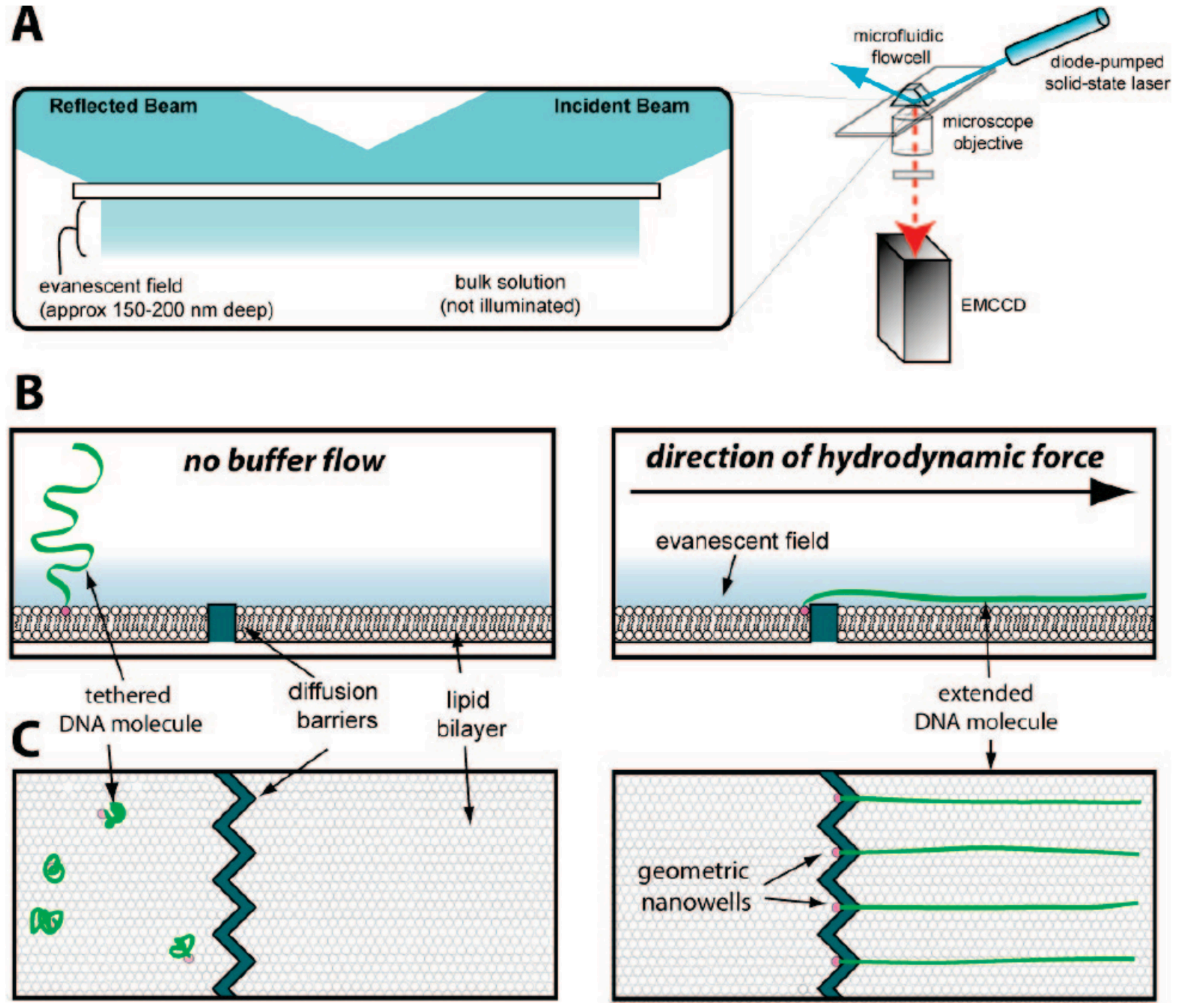
- **Detector construction →** DNA-origamists can make practically anything
- **PCR machines →** cheap, commercially available, portable, and fast.
- **DNA-substrate attachment →** standard protocols (looking at this in the lab right now!)

Parallel Arrays of Geometric Nanowells for Assembling Curtains of DNA with Controlled Lateral Dispersion

Mari-Liis Visnapuu,[‡,§] Teresa Fazio,[†,§] Shalom Wind,[†] and Eric C. Greene*[,‡]

Department of Applied Physics and Applied Mathematics, Center for Electron Transport in Molecular Nanostructures, NanoMedicine Center for Mechanical Biology, Columbia University 1020 Schapiro CEPSR, 530 West 120th Street, New York, New York 10027, and Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics, Columbia University, 650 West 168th Street, Black Building Room 536, New York, New York 10032

Received June 6, 2008. Revised Manuscript Received August 18, 2008



https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17465434/

Experimental side

- **Detector construction →** DNA-origamists can make practically anything
- **PCR machines →** cheap, commercially available, portable, and fast.
- **DNA-substrate attachment →** standard protocols (looking at this in the lab right now!)
- **Main challenge →** stability of detector and ensuring strands are collected, maybe a total rethink of design is in order (DNA-based harddrive?)

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15588-z

DNA punch cards for storing data on native DNA sequences via enzymatic nicking

S. Kasra Tabatabaei[1], Boya Wang[2,8], Nagendra Bala Murali Athreya[3,8], Behnam Enghiad[4], Alvaro Gonzalo Hernandez[5], Christopher J. Fields[6], Jean-Pierre Leburton[3], David Soloveichik[2], Huimin Zhao[1,4,7] & Olgica Milenkovic[3]

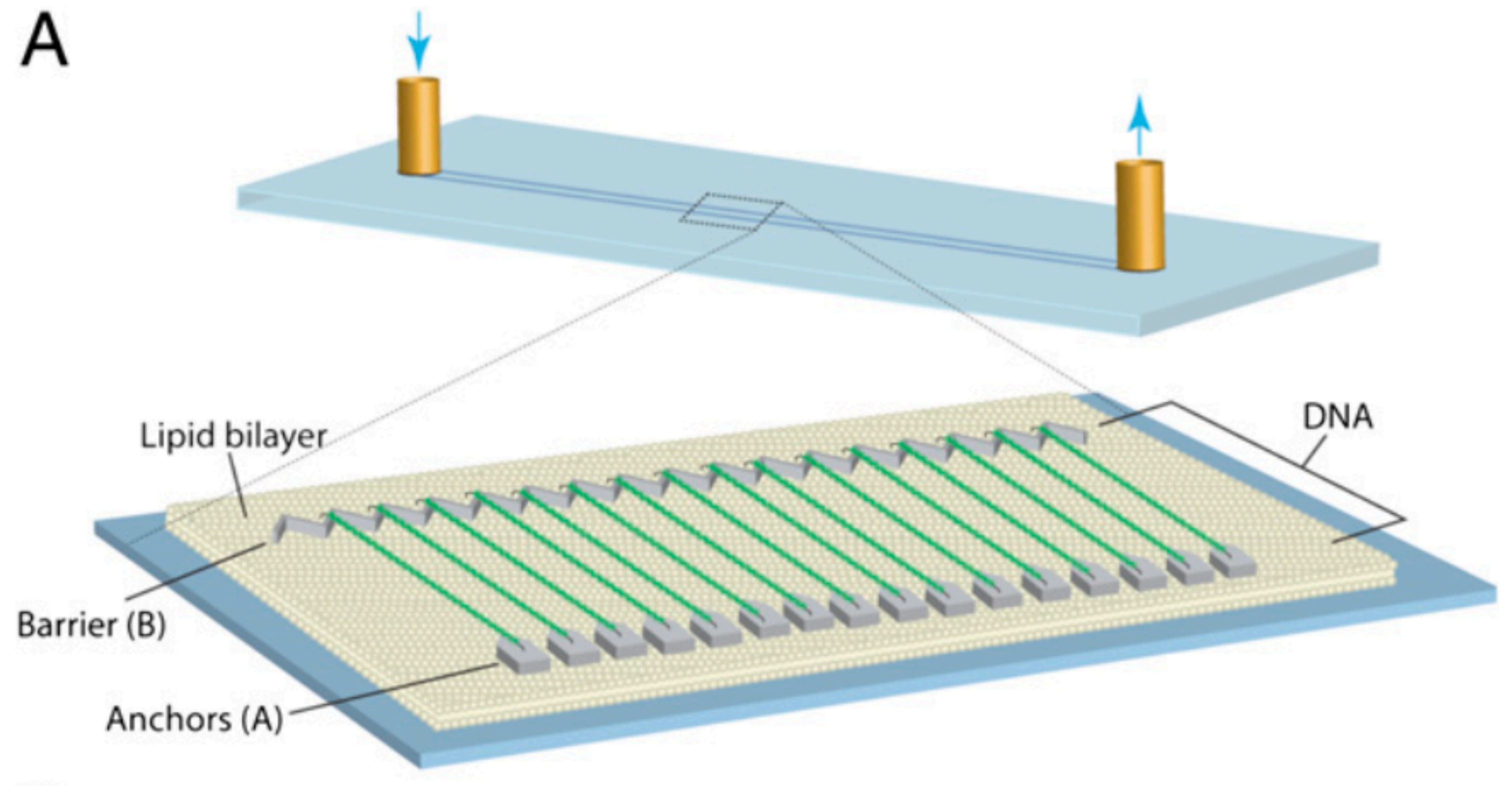
+

Single-molecule imaging of DNA curtains reveals mechanisms of KOPS sequence targeting by the DNA translocase FtsK

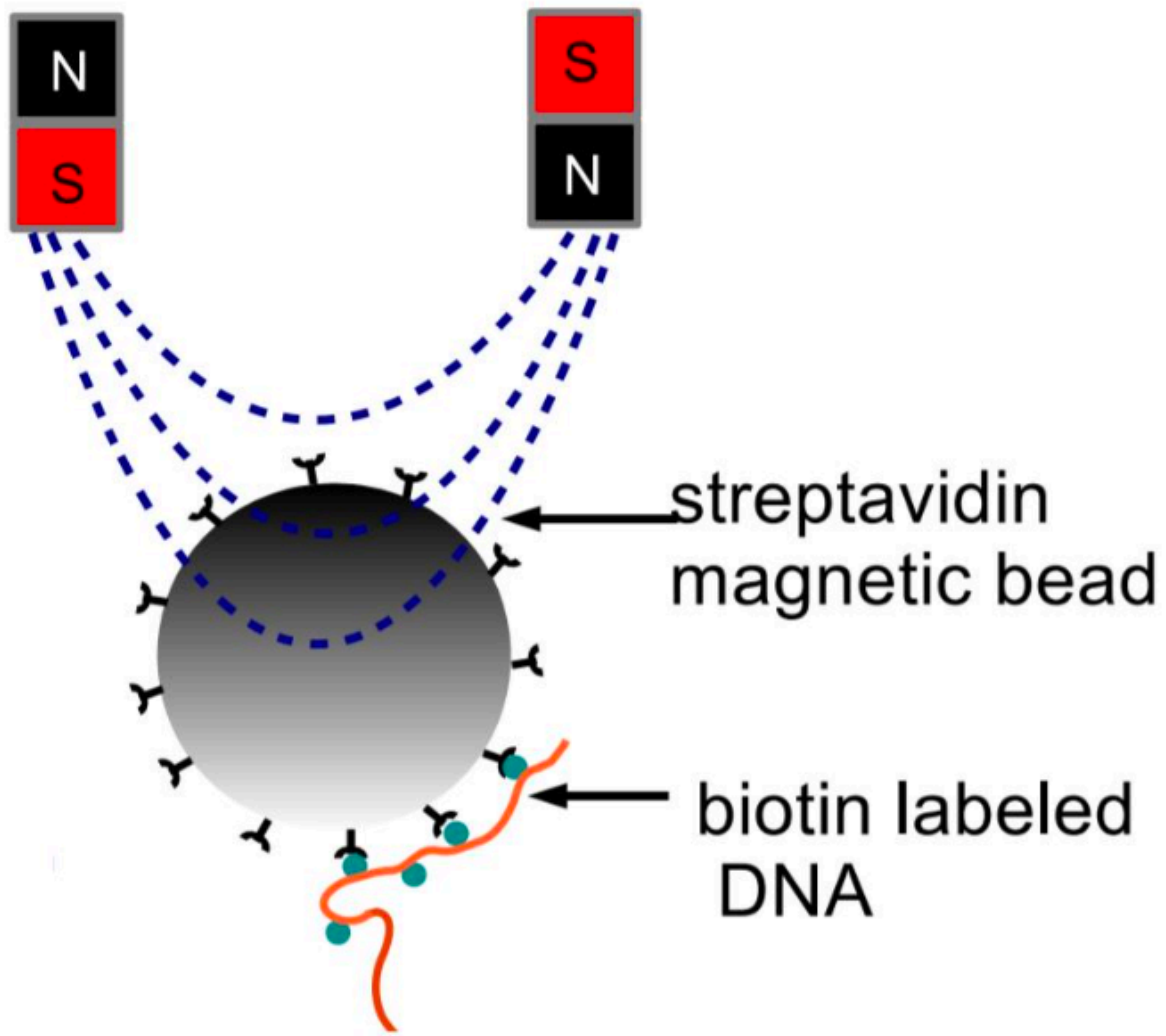
Ja Yil Lee[a,1], Ilya J. Finkelstein[a,1], Estelle Crozat[b,2], David J. Sherratt[b], and Eric C. Greene[a,c,3]

[a]Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics and [c]Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY 10032; and [b]Department of Biochemistry, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3QU, United Kingdom

A



Attachment of paramagnetic beads to the DNA strands



[t]

FIG. 3. Diagram from [16] illustrating the DNA to paramagnetic bead attachment and manipulation via an external magnetic field. The connection occurs due to the extreme affinity of Streptavidin (a type of protein) to biotin molecules (vitamin H). Streptavidin is known to form one of the strongest bonds known in nature with biotin.

https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1478-3975/12/4/046011