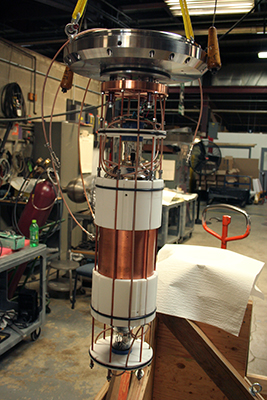
Album caption: DM-Ice is currently in the design phase, operating two detectors for development purposes in the ice at the South Pole. DM-Ice detects dark matter particles in an effort to understand the nature of this elusive matter.

1. Image: station\_pobes

The South Pole location provides an extremely clean, stable environment; scientific infrastructure provided by the NSF South Pole Station; and ideal southern hemisphere locations to complement dark matter searches in the northern hemisphere.

Credit: Carlos Pobes/NSF

1. Image: IMG\_3957

 Each detector has two photomultiplier tubes, an encapsulated NaI crystal, quartz light guides, and light reflectors. Here you see the prototype DM-Ice detector before insertion into metal pressure vessel under construction at the UW-Madison Physical Sciences Lab in 2010.

credit: Reina Maruyama/NSF

1. Image: img\_4241

After testing and calibration, the detectors were carefully packed for the long journey to the South Pole.

credit: Reina Maruyama/NSF

1. Image: IMG\_4574

 At the Pole, the detectors were attached to the end of IceCube strings and lowered into the array. The in-ice South Pole location provides stable environmental conditions for temperature, humidity, and pressure with very low backgrounds.

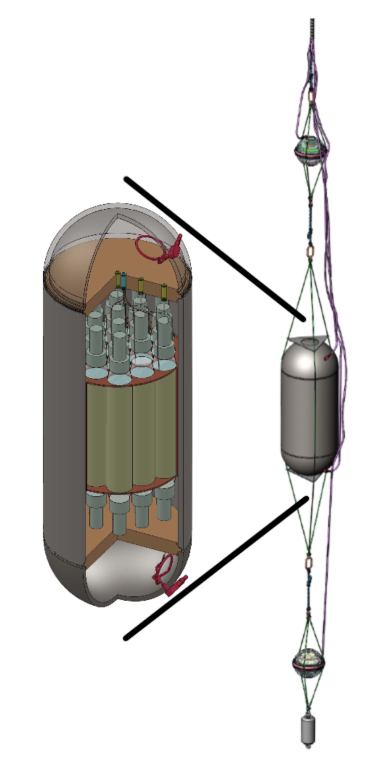
credit: Reina Maruyama/NSF

1. Image: IMG\_4704

Currently, 17 kg of NAI detectors are in operation in the South Pole ice, just below strings 79 and 7 of the IceCube array. DM-Ice is in the design and development phase for a full-scale experiment.

credit: Reina Maruyama/NSF

1. Image: newschematic

 Updates to the DM-Ice detector modules are underway. The current detector deployments will help assess the feasibility of deploying the detectors in the Antarctic ice, the environmental stability, and explore the capability of IceCube to act as a veto.

Credit: DM-Ice Collaboration