

Status and Perspectives of Direct Dark Matter Detection

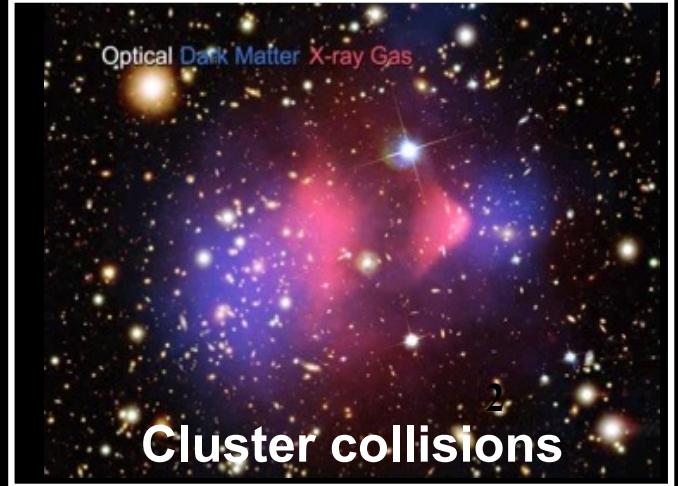
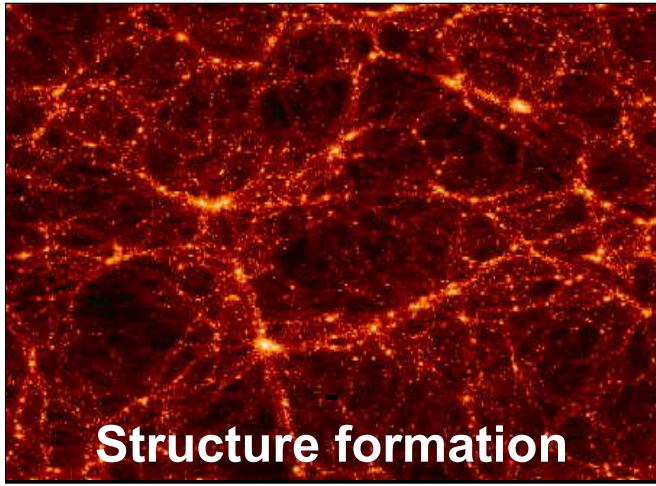
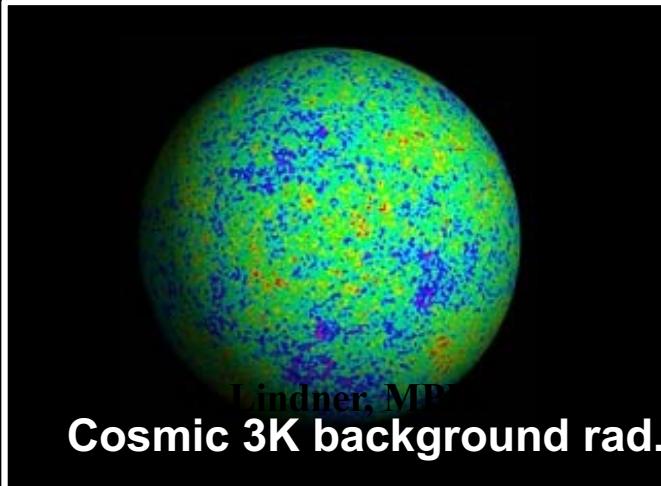
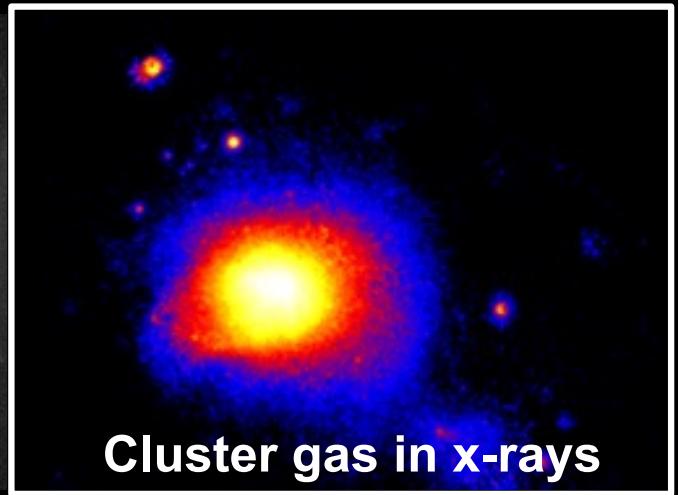
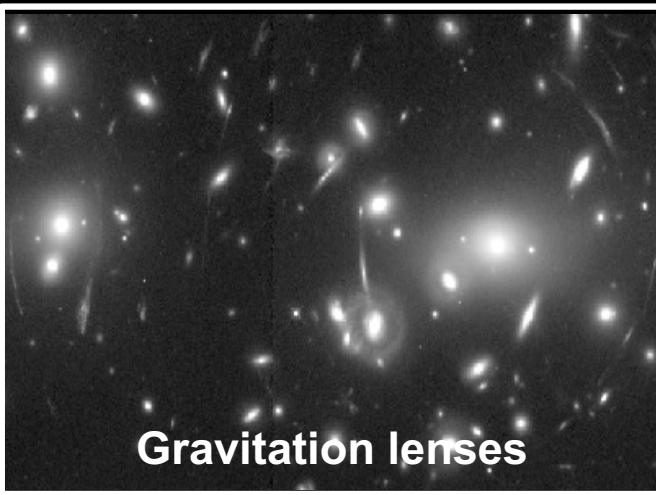
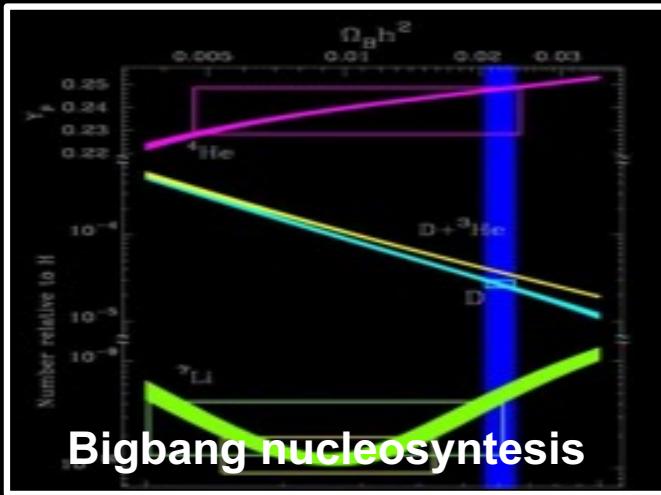
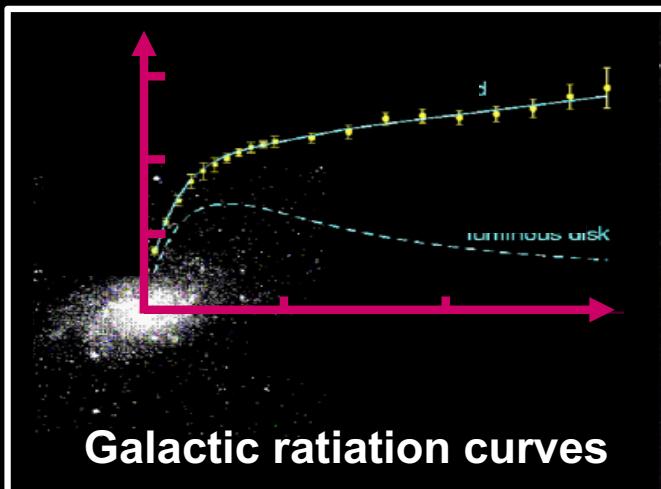
Manfred Lindner



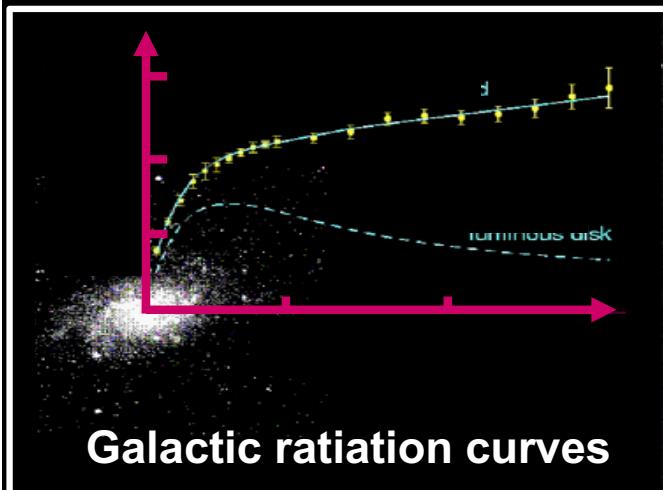
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SUBNUCLEAR PHYSICS

58th Course: *GRAVITY AND MATTER IN THE SUBNUCLEAR WORLD, June 15-24, 2023*

Evidence for Dark Matter



Evidence for Dark Matter



Galactic rotation curves



Dwarf galaxies



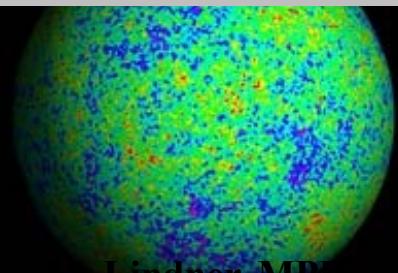
Cluster dynamics

an impressive variety of arguments:
GR-dynamic, GR-static, radiation, ...

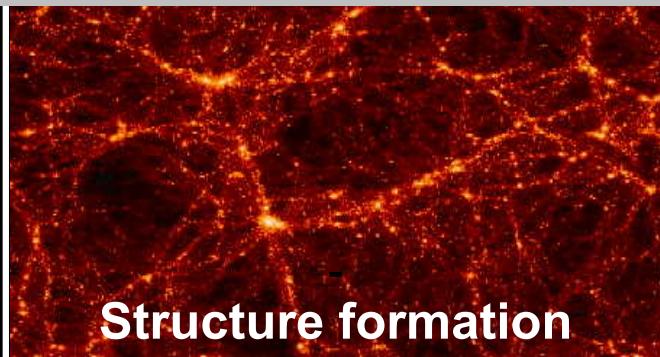
vastly different scales and times: galactic to cosmology

→ something going beyond

- Standard Model of particle physics → BSM
- General Relativity (GR) & standard cosmology



Cosmic 3K background rad.
Lindner, MPG



Structure formation



Cluster collisions

Competing Dark Matter Directions

Gravity

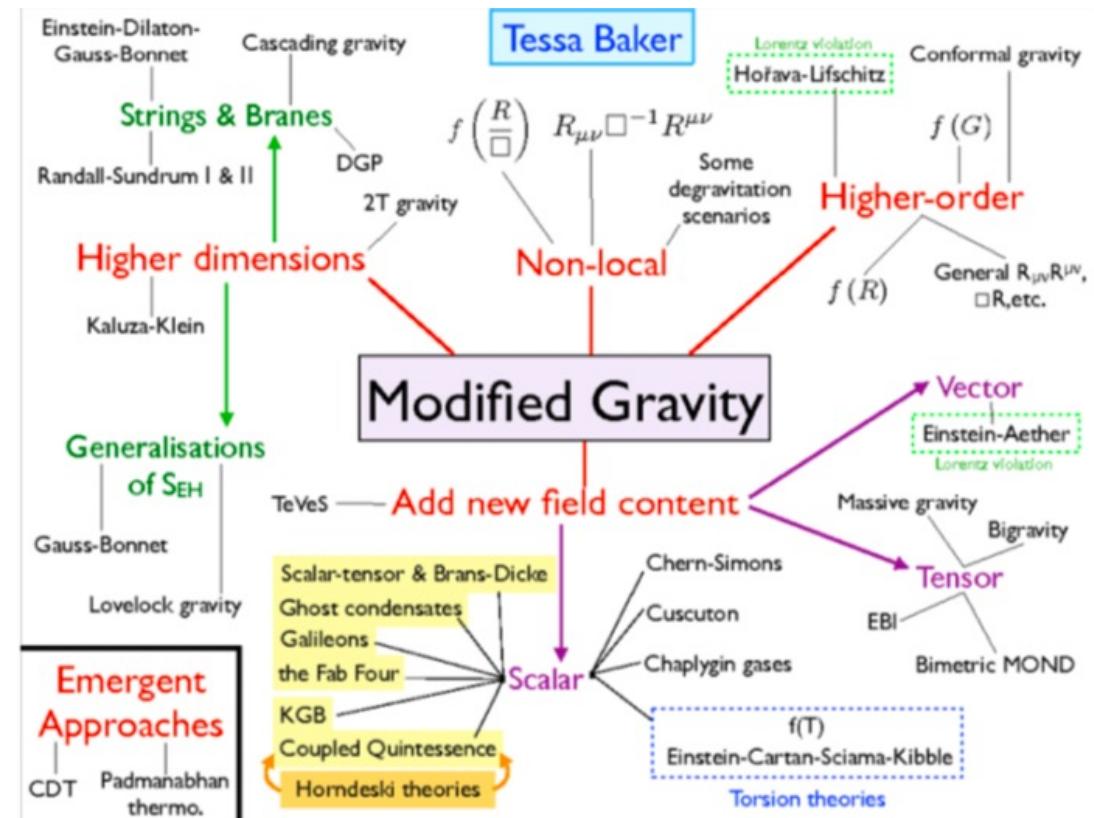
Something wrong with GR?

Einstein Field Equations:

- 1) From line element:
metric, Bianchi identities,
Riemann tensor,
Ricci scalar
- 2) Hilbert-Einstein action
→ variation → field equations

$$I_{HE} = \frac{1}{2\kappa} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} [R + \mathcal{L}_m].$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$$



Credit: J. Chagoya

Competing Dark Matter Directions



Particles

DM candidates should

- have no EM interaction
- not couple to QCD
- may have weak interaction
- must couple to gravity
- must not spoil things:
 - BBN
 - ...
- must not be excluded:
 - LHC, ν -experiments, DM searches, ...

→ solve known problems
→ convincing extensions
(not probabilistic)

Competing Dark Matter Directions

Gravity

MOND
a simple one
scale
modification
→ fails badly

Other
more elaborate
GR
modifications
or

a suitable
population
(mass,
number) of
black holes

Particles

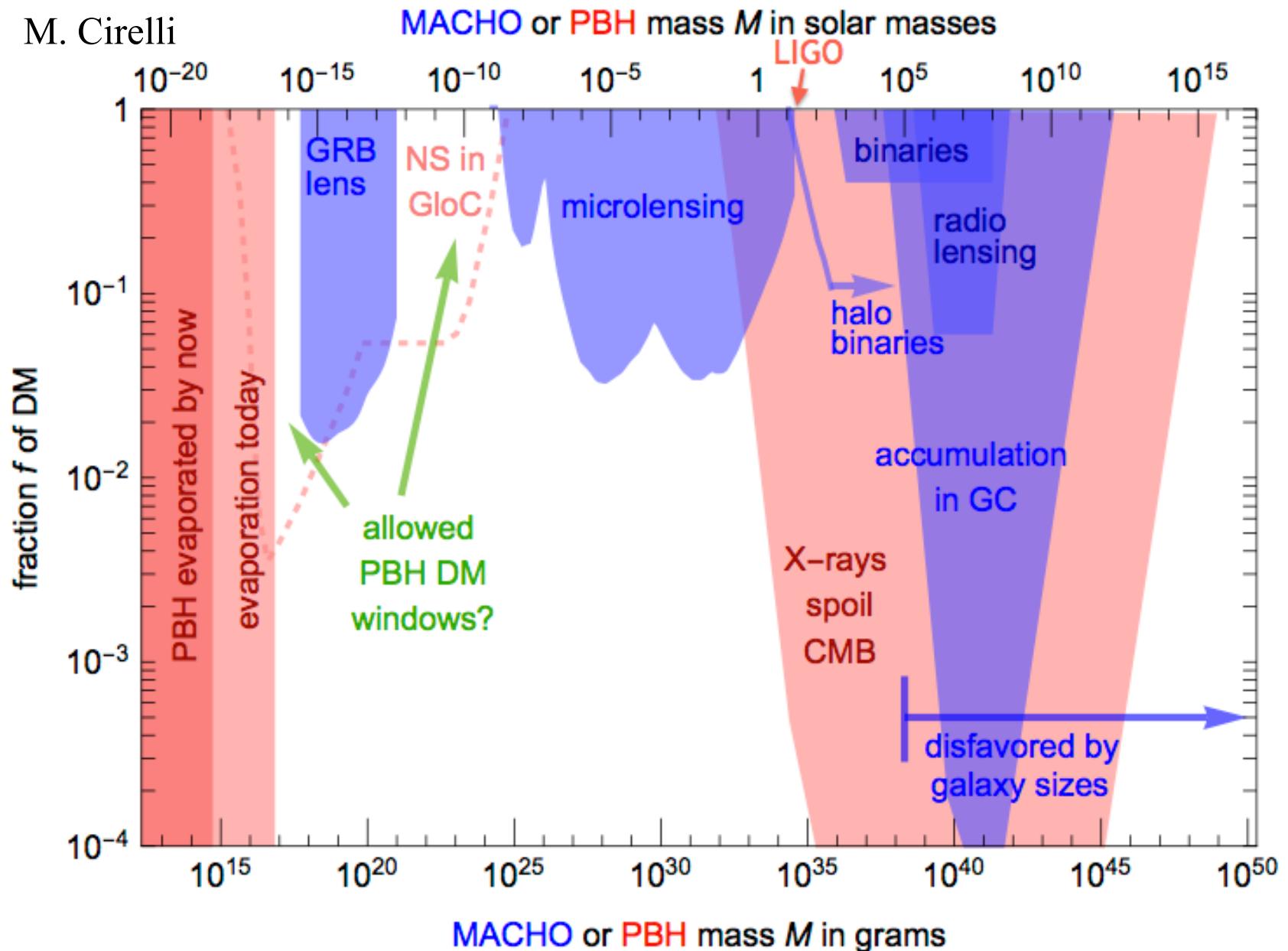
**BSM physics
motivated
by SM problems**
+ WIMPs
(neutralinos)
+ axions
+ sterile ν's
- ...

**Correct
thermal
abundance**
+ WIMPs
- dark photons
- ALPs
? other new
particles

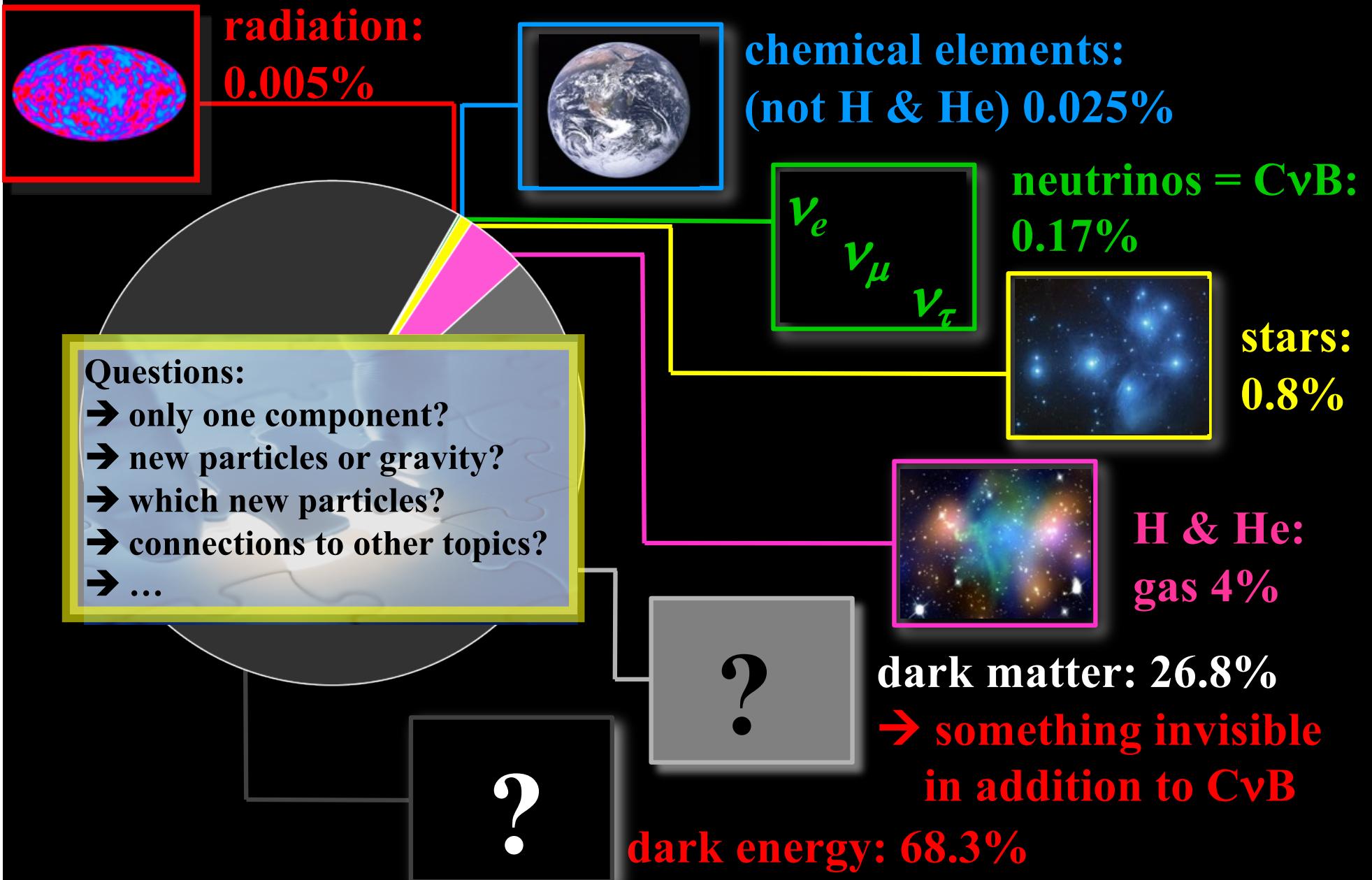
**WIMPs combine both
aspects in an attractive
way: BSM + abundance**

Black Holes as Dark Matter

M. Cirelli



The cosmic Matter Balance



The WIMP Miracle

- Inflation → many e-folds
- Reheating → all particle types produced
- Evolution of original plasma by:
 - expansion (dilution)
 - decays
 - interactions → conversion processes

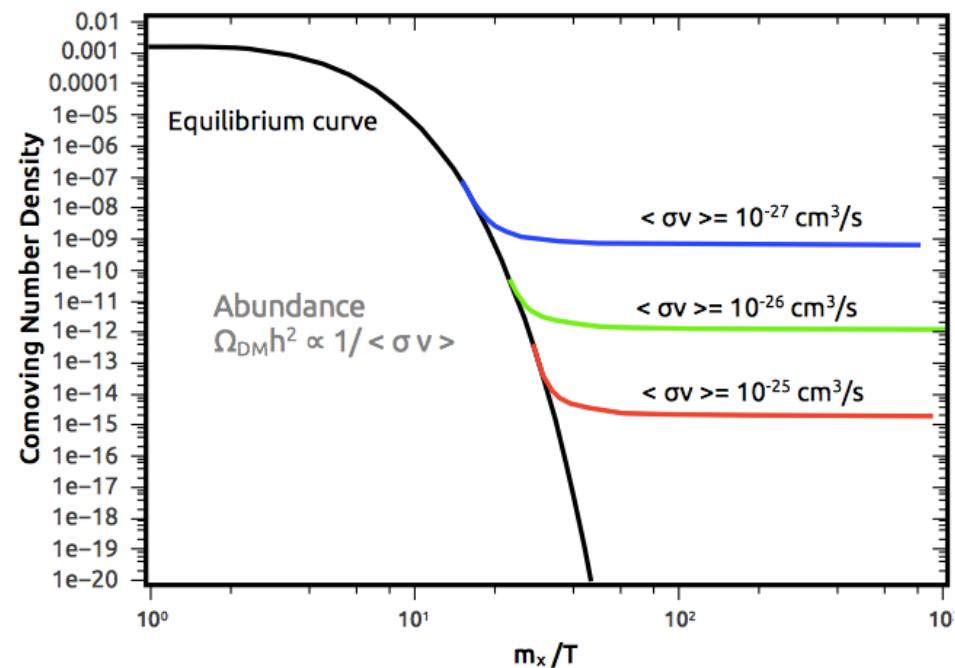
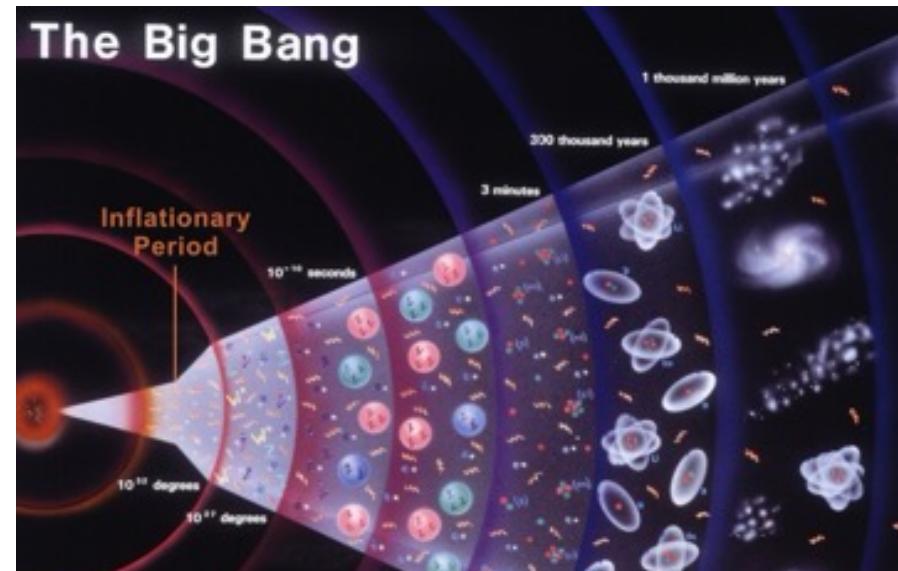
Evolution of original DM density:

→ Boltzmann equation

$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3H(T)n_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle(n_\chi^2 - n_{\chi,eq}^2)$$

Remarkable coincidence:

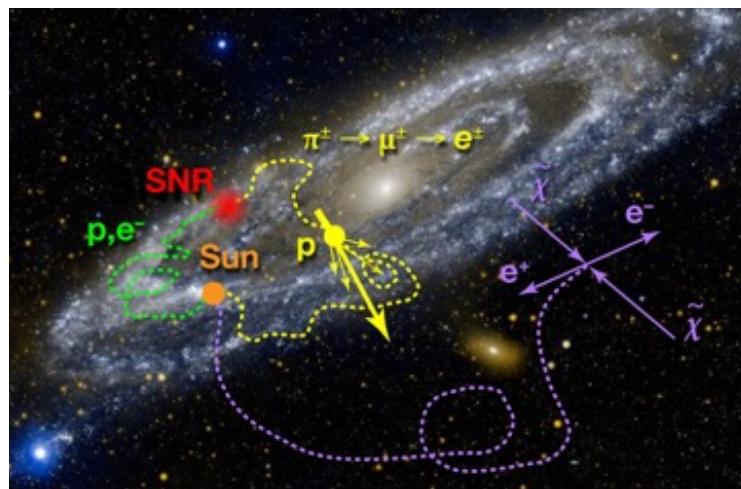
- **Correct (cold) DM abundance**
→ WIMP masses O(10-1000 GeV)
 - **SM hierarchy problem**
→ TeV BSM physics
→ BSM motivated DM candidates
- Automatically ~ correct abundance



Hunting WIMPS in different Ways

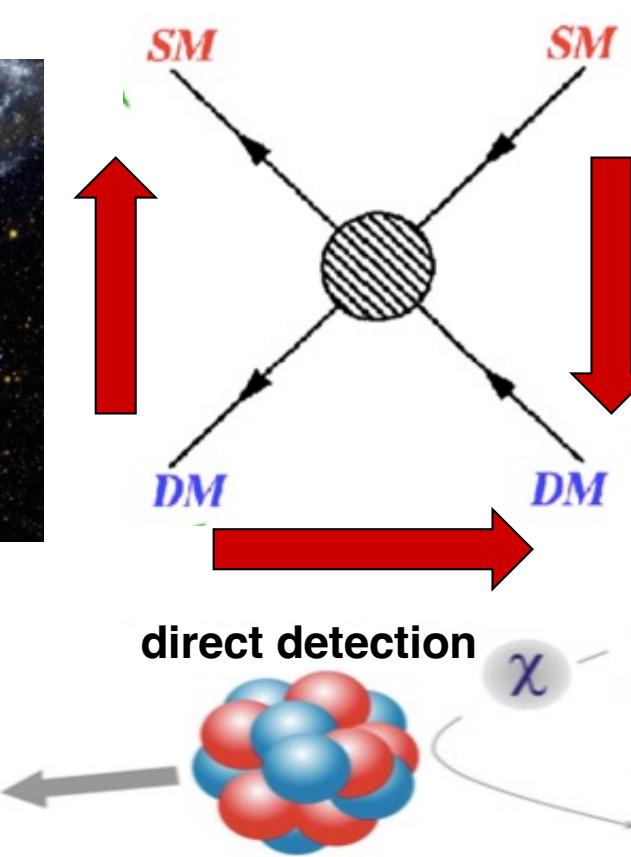
known Standard Model (SM) particles interact with WIMPs: **assumptions...**

indirect detection

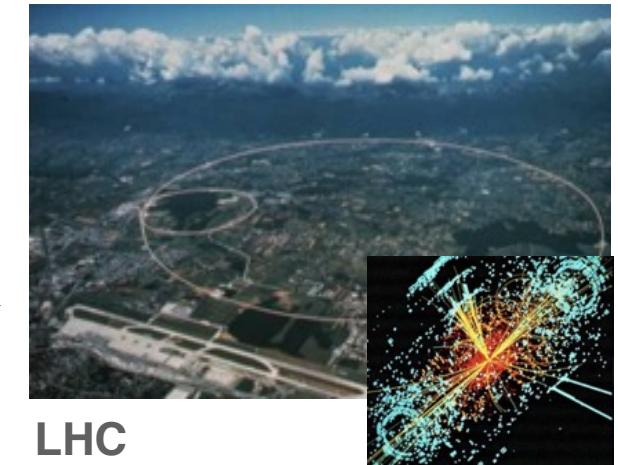


FERMI, PAMELA, AMS, HESS,
IceCube, CTA, HAWC...

- astronnomical uncertainties...
- signal without doubt from DM?



colliders



LHC

- may detect new particles
- is it DM (lifetime, abundance)?

WIMP wind : 220km/s from Cygnus
→ see the DM in the Universe

Dark Matter Production at Colliders

DM particles do not interact via electromagnetic interaction
→ no DM tracks in a detector

DM particles carry energy & momentum
→ missing energy

two approaches at colliders for DM search:

1) direct production of DM particles

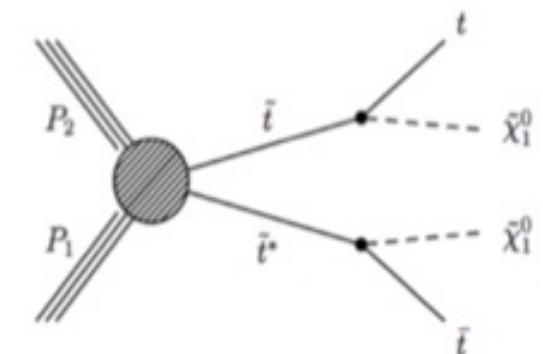
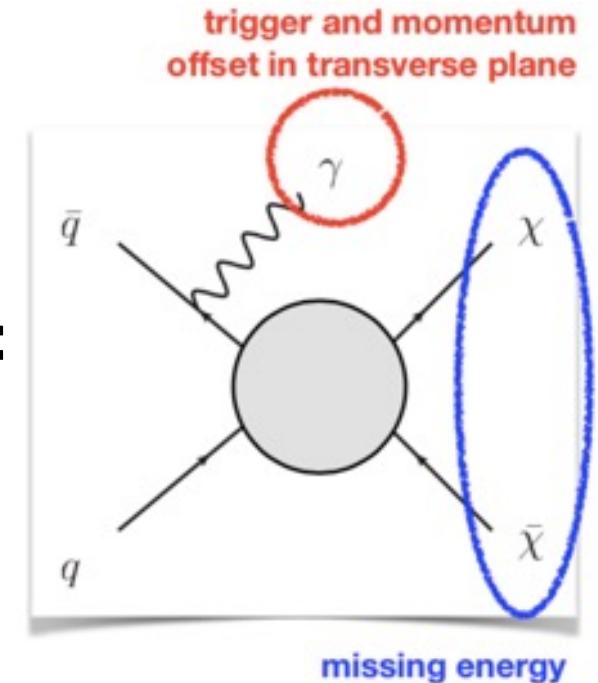
annihilation of standard model particles into a pair of DM particles

2) indirect production of DM particles

search for dedicated decay chains with DM-like particles using a dedicated model (e.g. SUSY)

Drawbacks:

- a signal does not guarantee a long life-time
- unrelated to DM density in the Universe



EFT Interpretation

For $q \ll$ mediator mass M_{med}

→ Interaction described by M^* and m_{DM}

Type of interaction → different operators

Name	Initial state	Type	Operator
D1	qq	scalar	$\frac{m_q}{M_*^3} \bar{\chi} \chi \bar{q} q$
D5	qq	vector	$\frac{1}{M_*^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi \bar{q} \gamma_\mu q$
D8	qq	axial-vector	$\frac{1}{M_*^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma^\mu q$
D9	qq	tensor	$\frac{1}{M_*^2} \bar{\chi} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \chi \bar{q} \sigma_{\mu\nu} q$
D11	gg	scalar	$\frac{1}{4M_*^3} \bar{\chi} \chi \alpha_s (G_{\mu\nu}^s)^2$

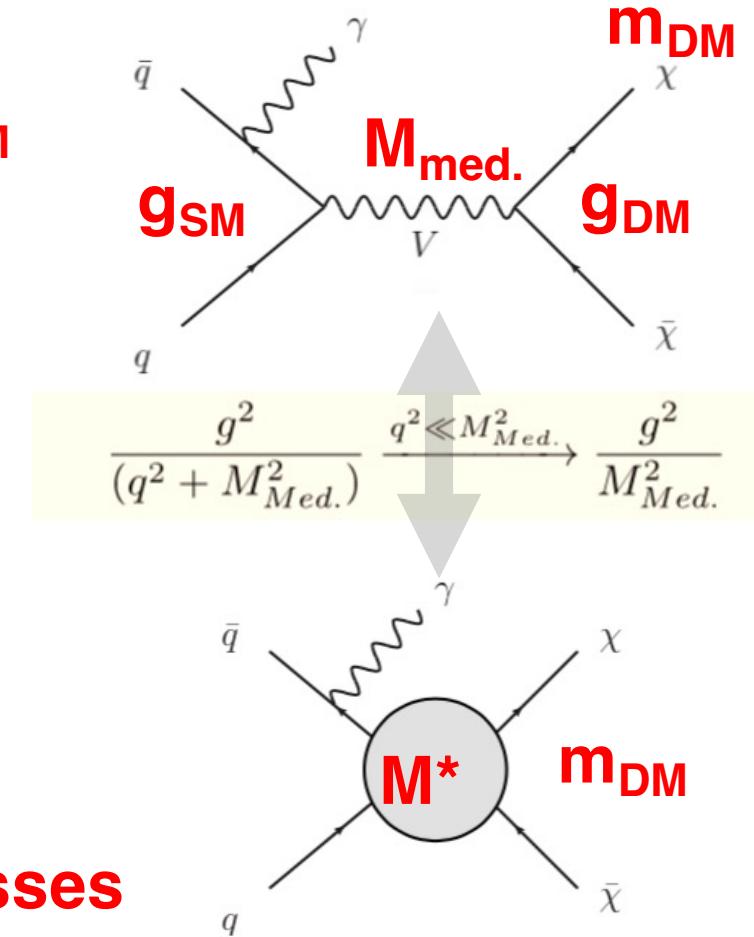
D1, D5, D11 spin independent (SI), D8, D9 = SD

Mediator induces also SM → SM processes

→ LHC sets limits on $g_{\text{SM}}^2/M_{\text{med}}^2$ (mod. m_{DM})

→ Unless g_{SM} is tiny TeV-ish limits on M_{med} .

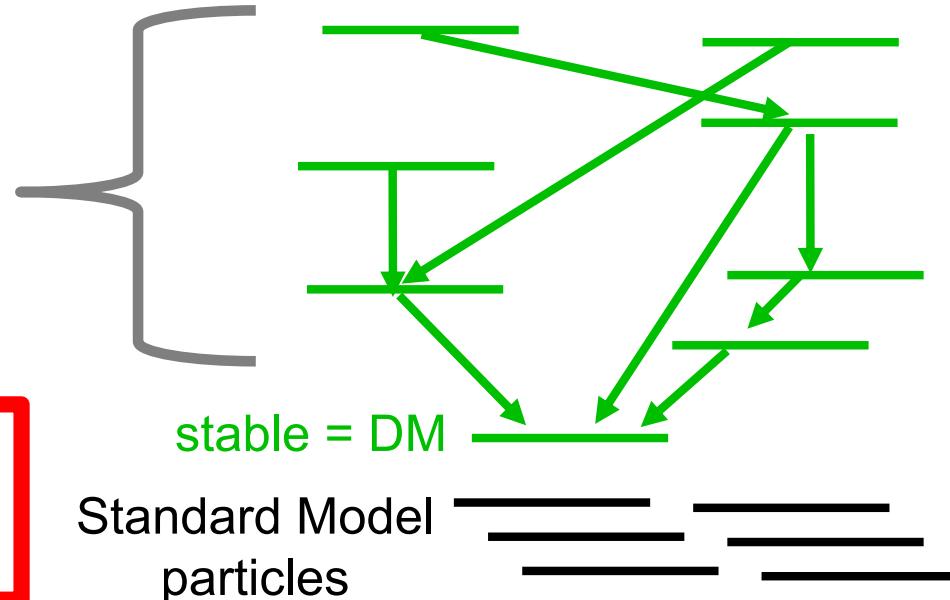
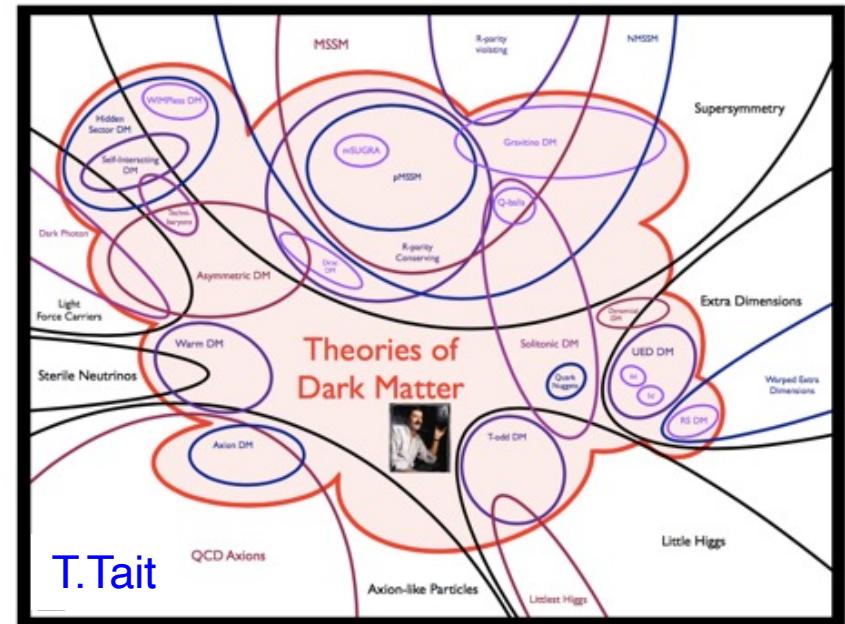
$g_{\text{DM}} = 1$ is an assumption → could be tiny → weaker DM limits
 or a full model → more signatures/effects & constraints



DM motivated Extensions have other Consequences

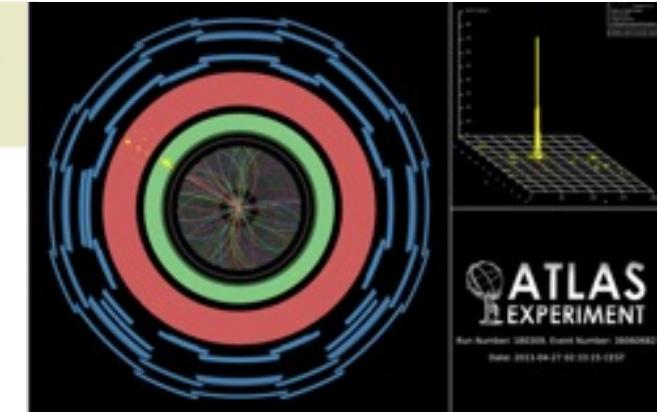
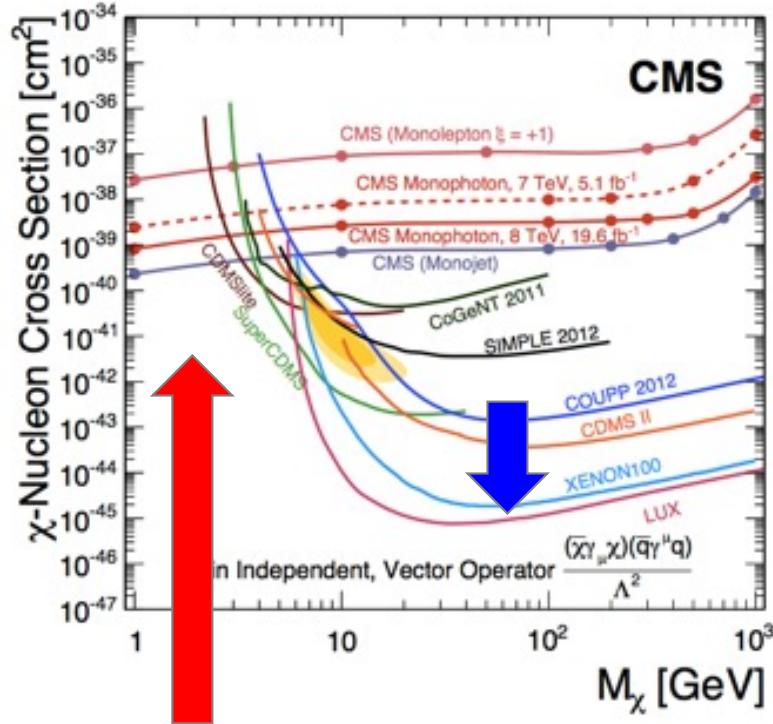
- More particles...
- All existing particles **produced in Big Bang** and later (decays, ...)
- Some particles may be stable
- Very long-lived due to **small parameters** → natural?
- Effects of unstable states +/- → on the early Universe
→ on collider physics

Warning: Your DM model may affect many other known things!



Dark Matter at the LHC

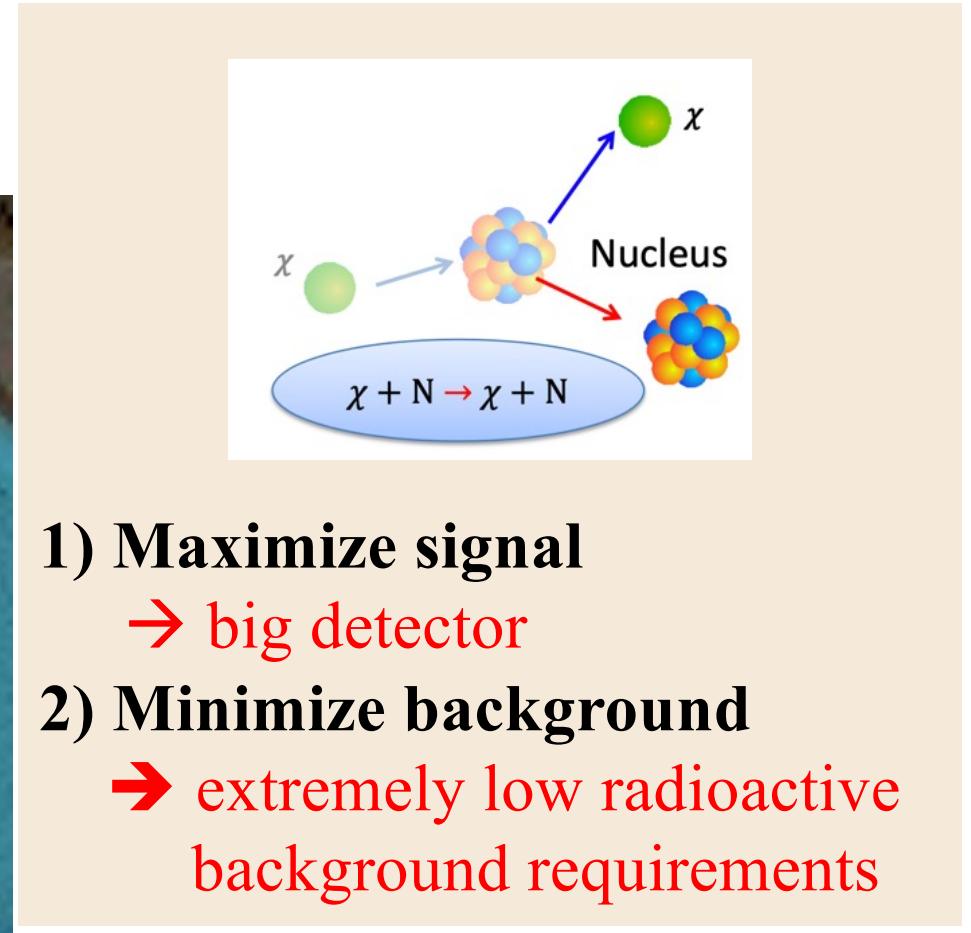
- Generic signature $pp \rightarrow \cancel{E}_T + X$
- Generic kinematics: weak dependence on WIMP mass for $m_{DM} \ll \text{beam energy}$



- Life is more complex...
 - many conceivable candidates
 - detection efficiencies, ...
 - ➔ EFT or simplified models
 - =parametrization – not always appropriate
 - g_{DM} = assumptions *or* full model +...
- LHC:
 - can exclude a DM candidate
 - can establish a candidate
 - does not test if it is DM in Univ.: long lived? abundance?

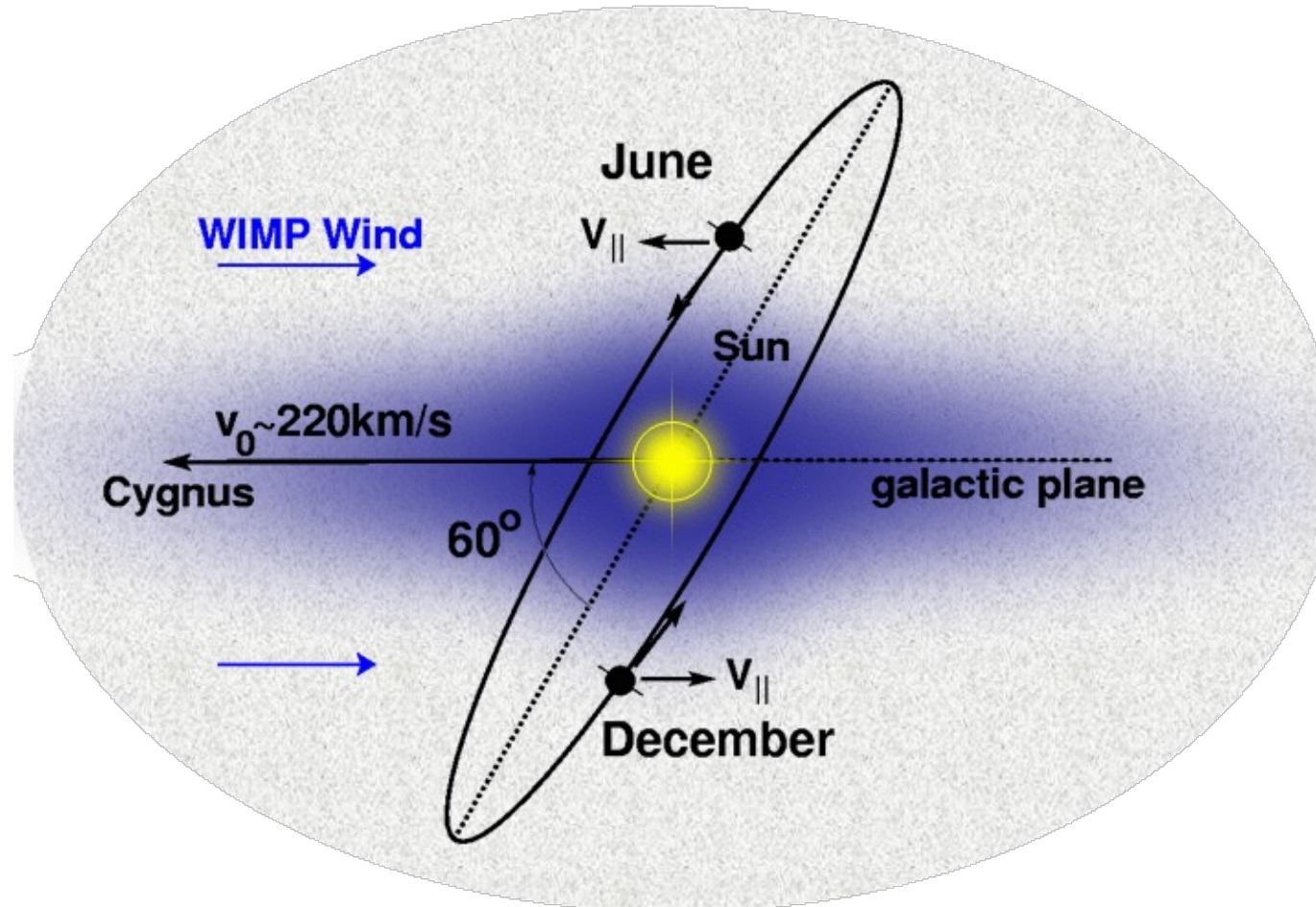
Direct Detection: Billard with invisible Balls

- WIMPs scatter off atoms in a detector → detect the signal...
- Maximal momentum transfer → $M_{\text{WIMP}} \sim M_{\text{atom}}$
Additionally: clean, transparent, high density, no free charges,
→ liquid Xenon (ca. -100 degree)
 \leftrightarrow rarest stable element



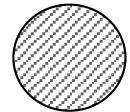
The WIMP Wind

- Solar system is about 8.5 kpc from galactic center
- Is pulled towards the Cygnus-Cluster $\rightarrow \sim 220$ km/s
 \rightarrow flow of DM particles from Cygnus \rightarrow WIMP wind



The generic WIMP Cross-Section

- Quantum mechanics: wavelength $\lambda \sim 1/\text{mass}$



“size = area” of a particle: $\pi\lambda^2 = \pi/m^2$

→ cross section: area \propto coupling strength

$$\sigma \sim O(0.001-1.0)^2 g_2^2 \frac{\pi}{m^2}$$

model parameters some weak coupling area

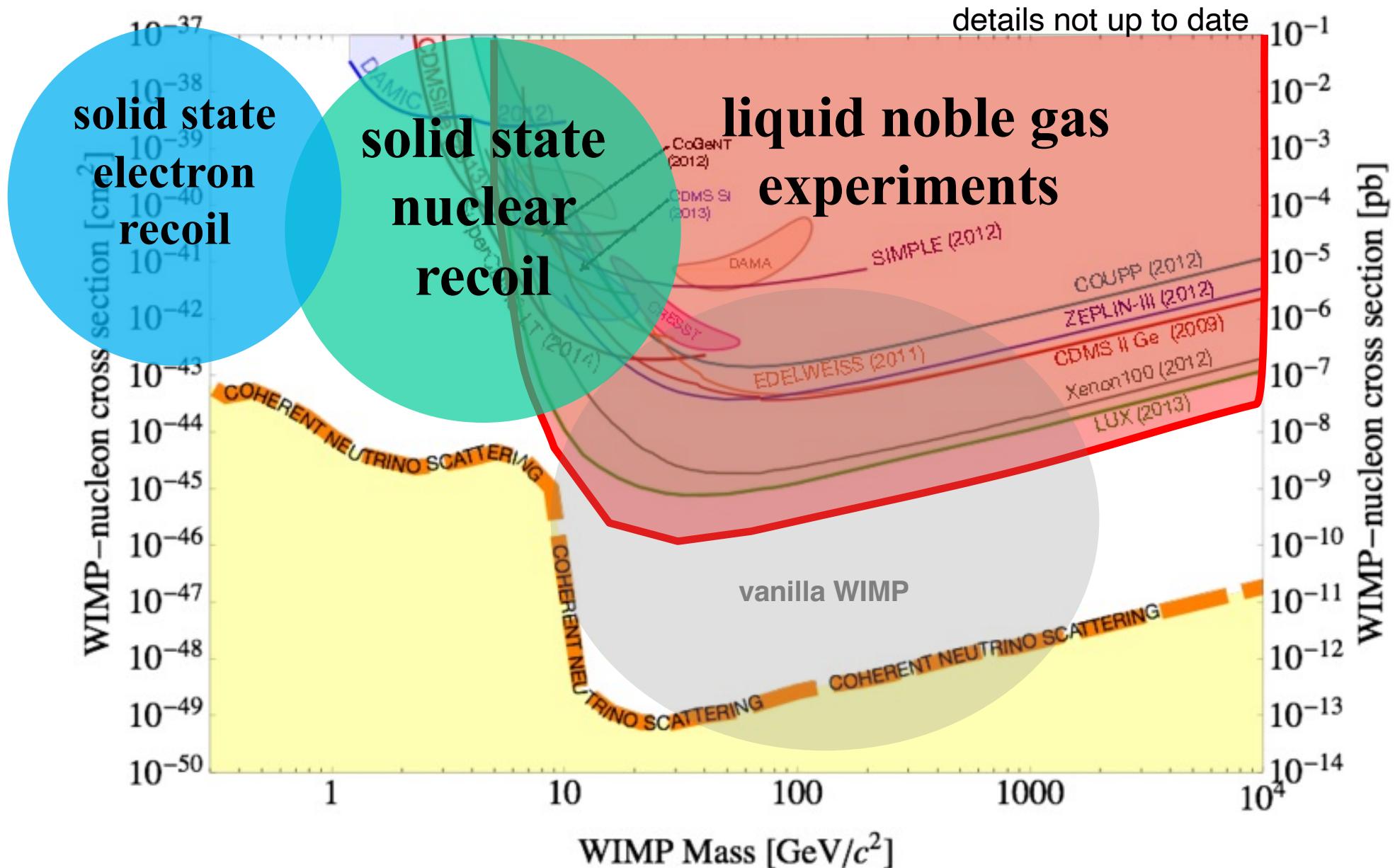
or tuning, symmetry, ...
↔ abundance

→ natural range for a 50GeV WIMP: $\sigma \sim 10^{-42} - 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$

known amount of DM → ~WIMP flux → rate@direct.det.

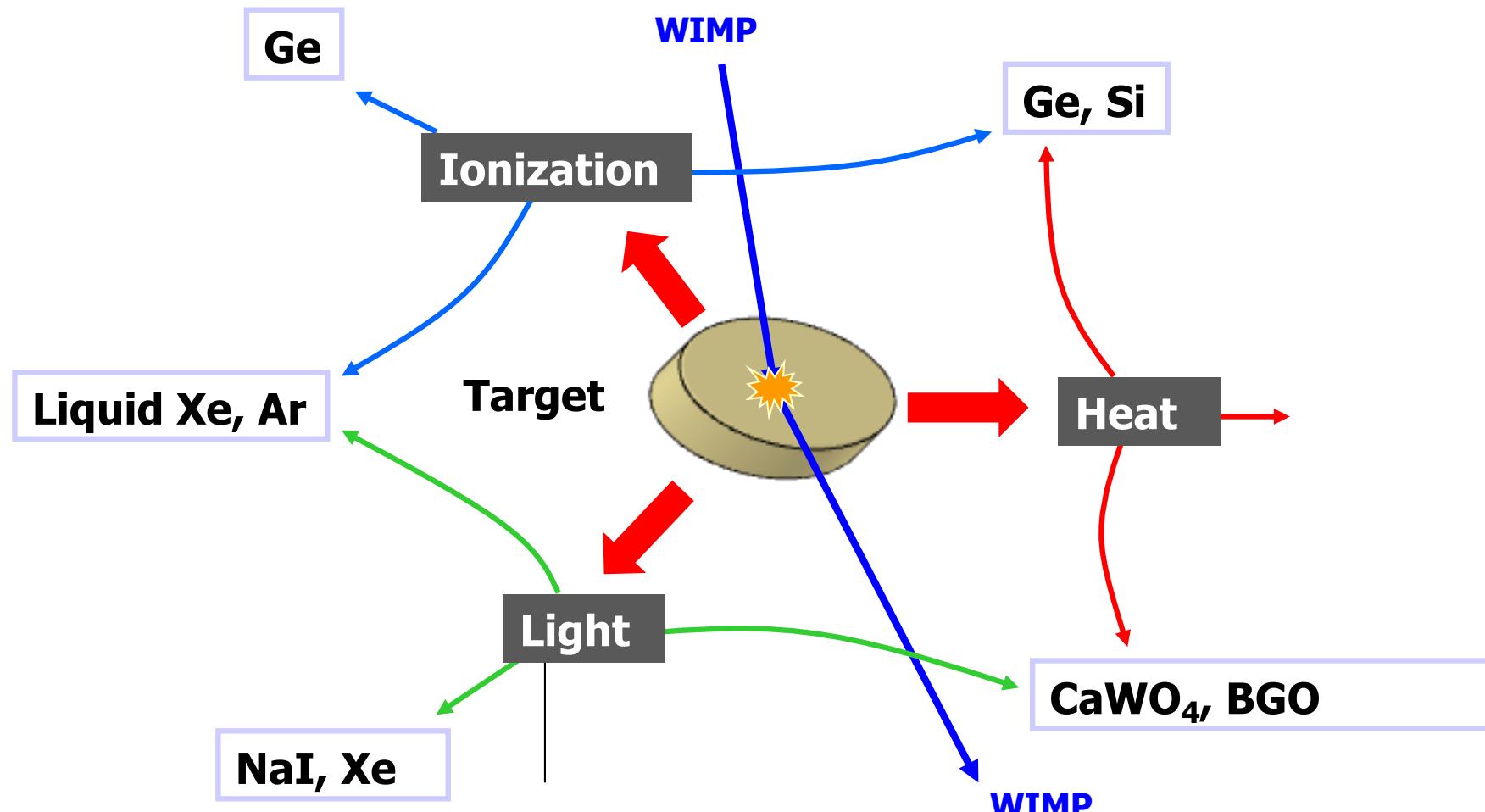
→ we know size/sensitivity of a detector which can cover the most interesting natural WIMP space

The Players and their main Territory



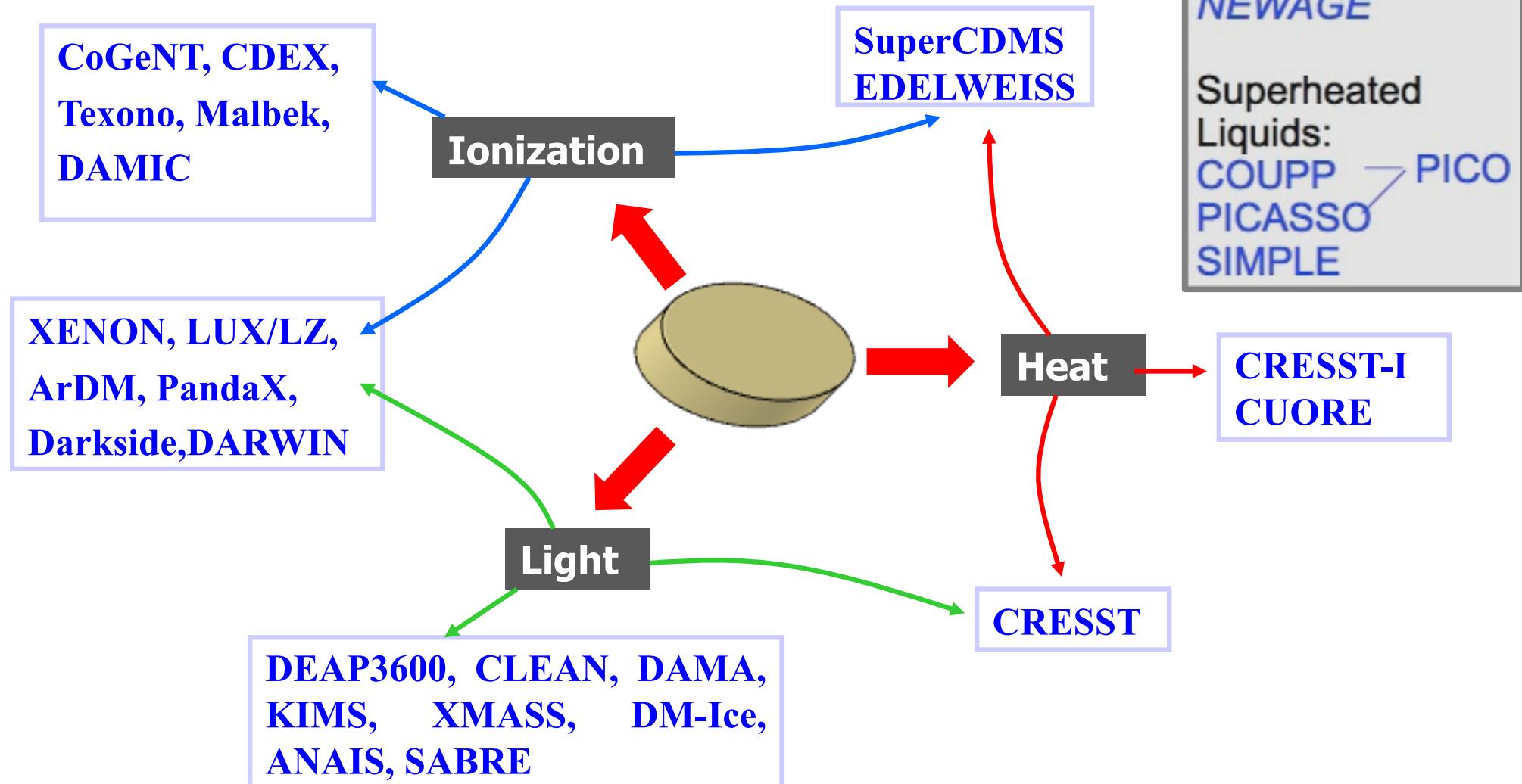
Direct Detection Techniques (WIMPs)

- Detection of DM = see what the Universe is made of
→ WIMP wind (known flux) scatters on target atoms → signal...



Direct Detection Experiments

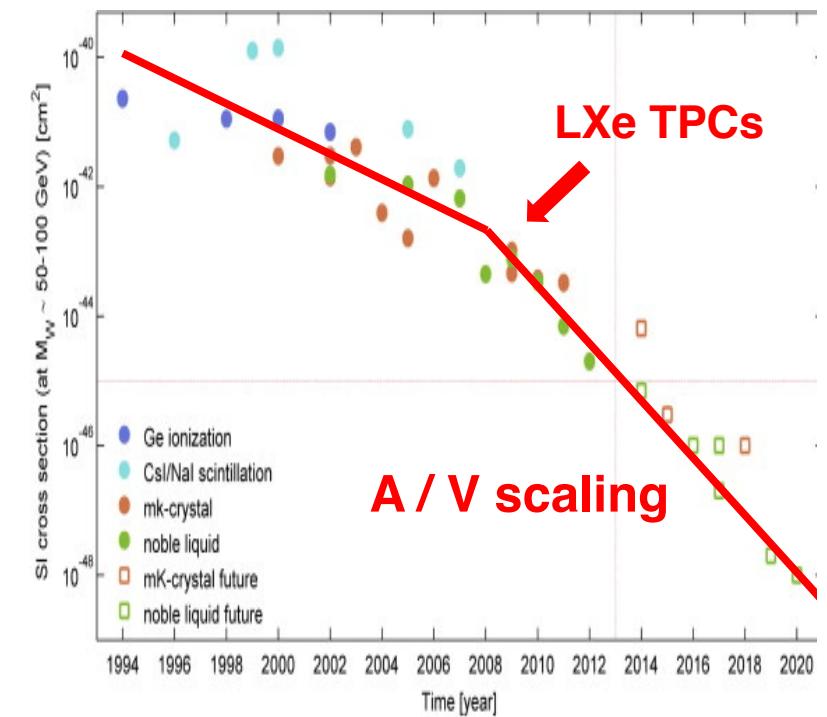
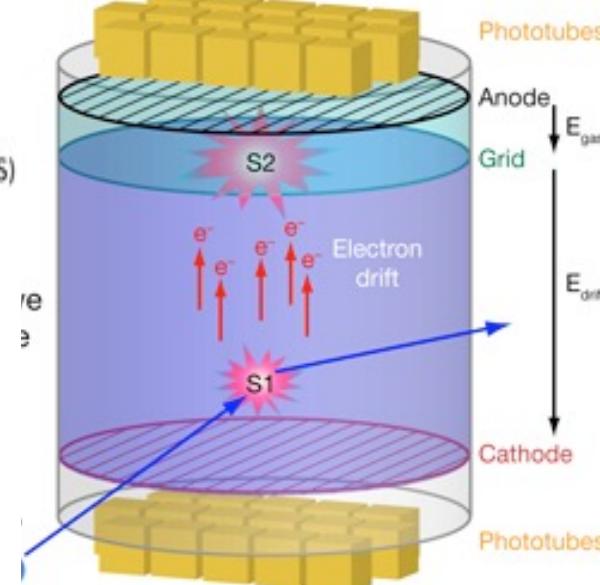
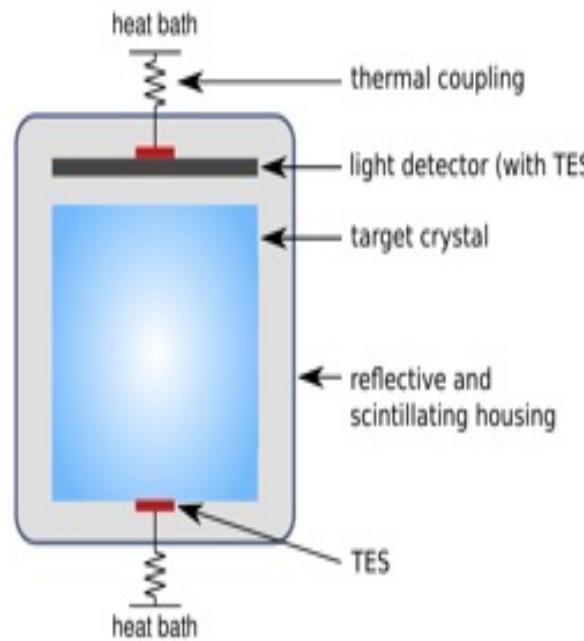
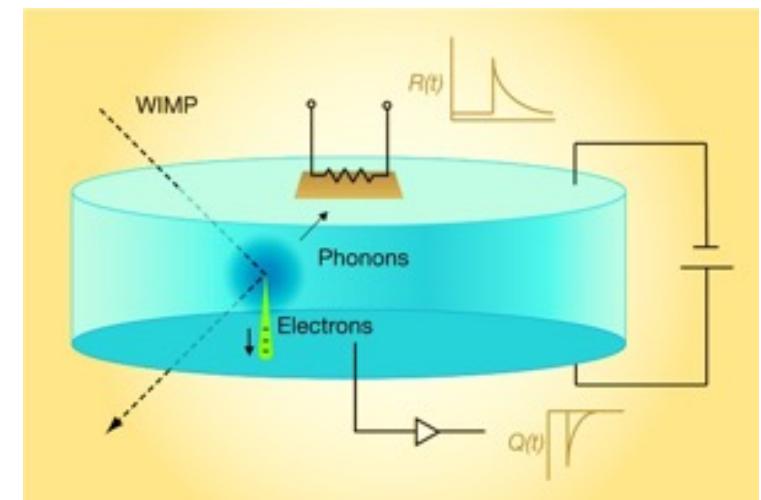
Detection methods: Crystals (NaI, Ge, Si),
Cryogenic Detectors, Liquid Noble Gases



Converting WIMP Scattering into Signals

Light – ionization – heat: 3 examples

- **semiconductors (Ge)**
→ ionization → pulses
- **crystals (e.g. CaWO₄)**
→ heat + light
- **liquid noble gases @TPC's**
→ light + ionization



The XENON Dark Matter Program

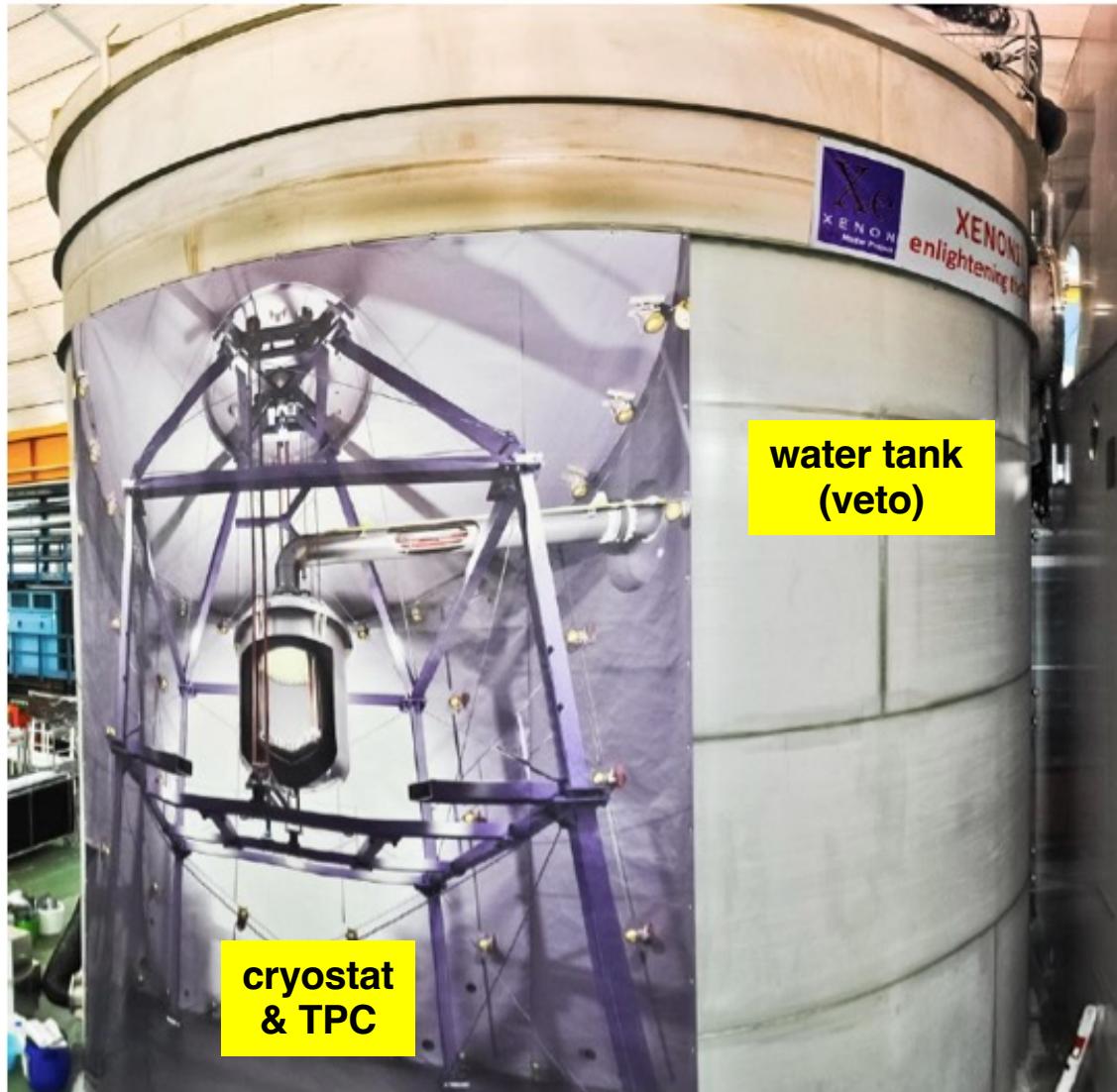
The XENON program at
Gran Sasso, Italy (3600 mwe)



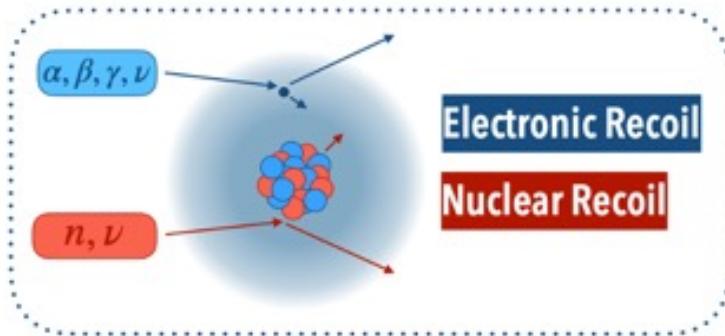
	XENON10	XENON100	XENON1T & XENONnT
Period	2005-2007	2008-2016	2012-2018
Total (active) mass	25 kg (14kg)	161 kg (62 kg)	3200 kg (2t)
Drift length	15 cm	30 cm	100 cm
Status	Completed (2007)	Completed (2016)	Completed (2019)
σ_{SI} limit (@50 GeV/c²)	$8.8 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$	$1.1 \times 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$	$1.6 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$
			\rightarrow 2019-202n

**XENONnT prepared while XENON1T was running
→ switching gears**

XENON1T @ LNGS



Direct Dark Matter Detection



WIMPs
→ nuclear recoils

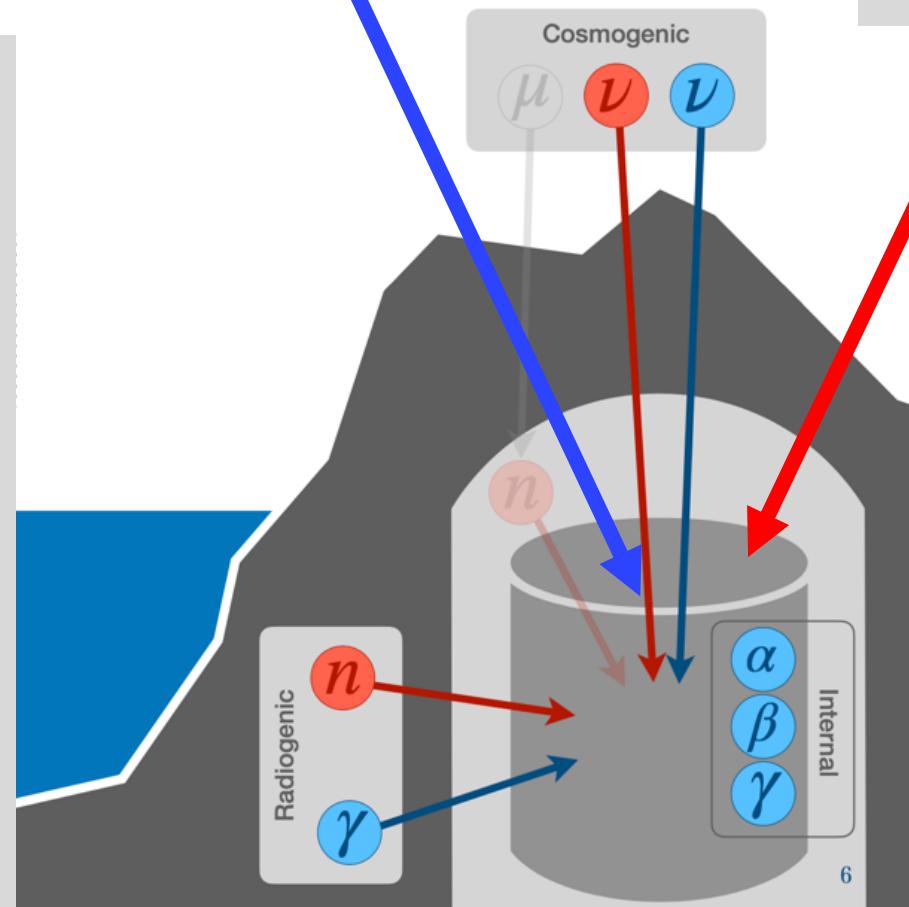
Sun:

- Neutrinos
- Axions ?
- ???

Background reduction

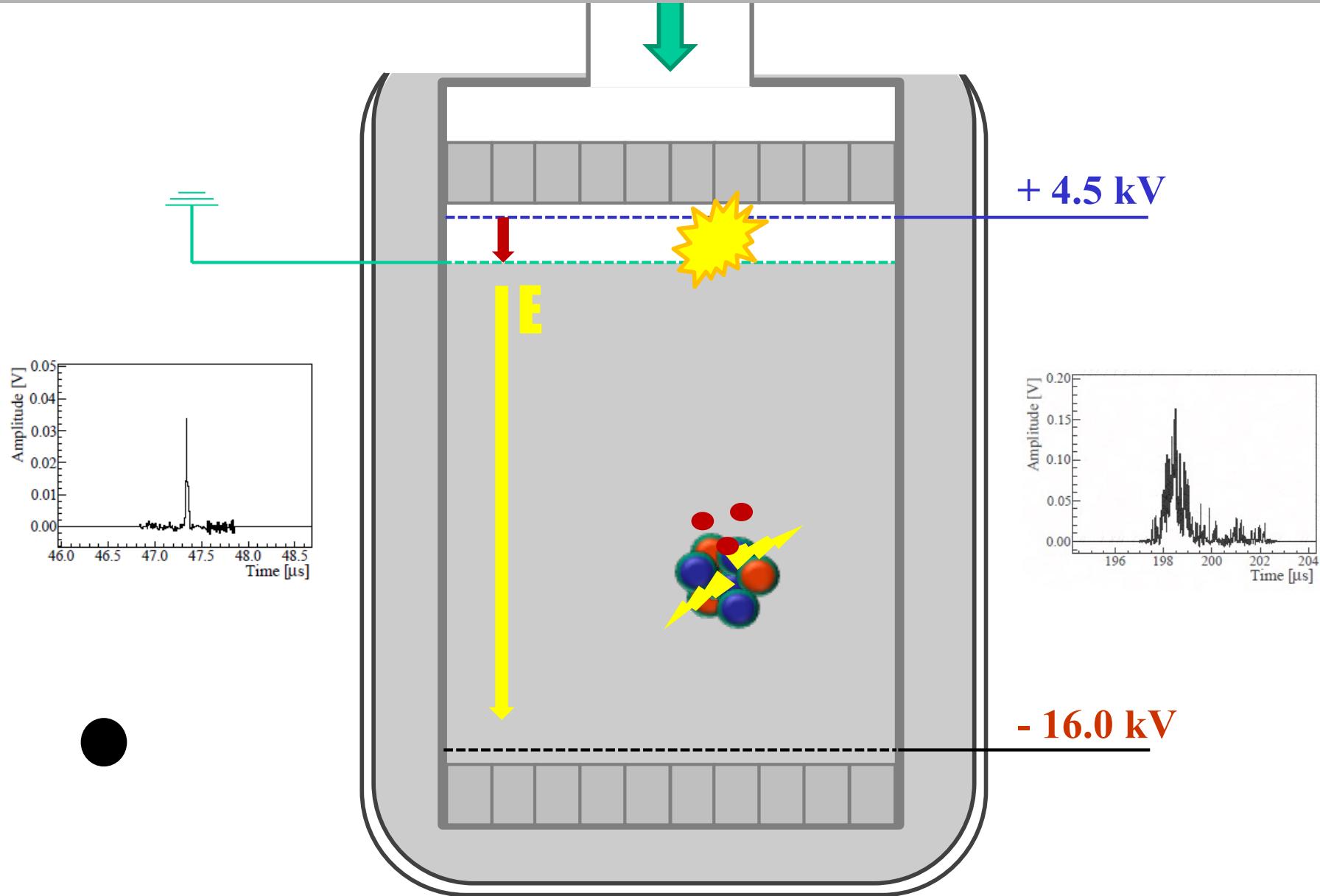
→ extremely challenging:

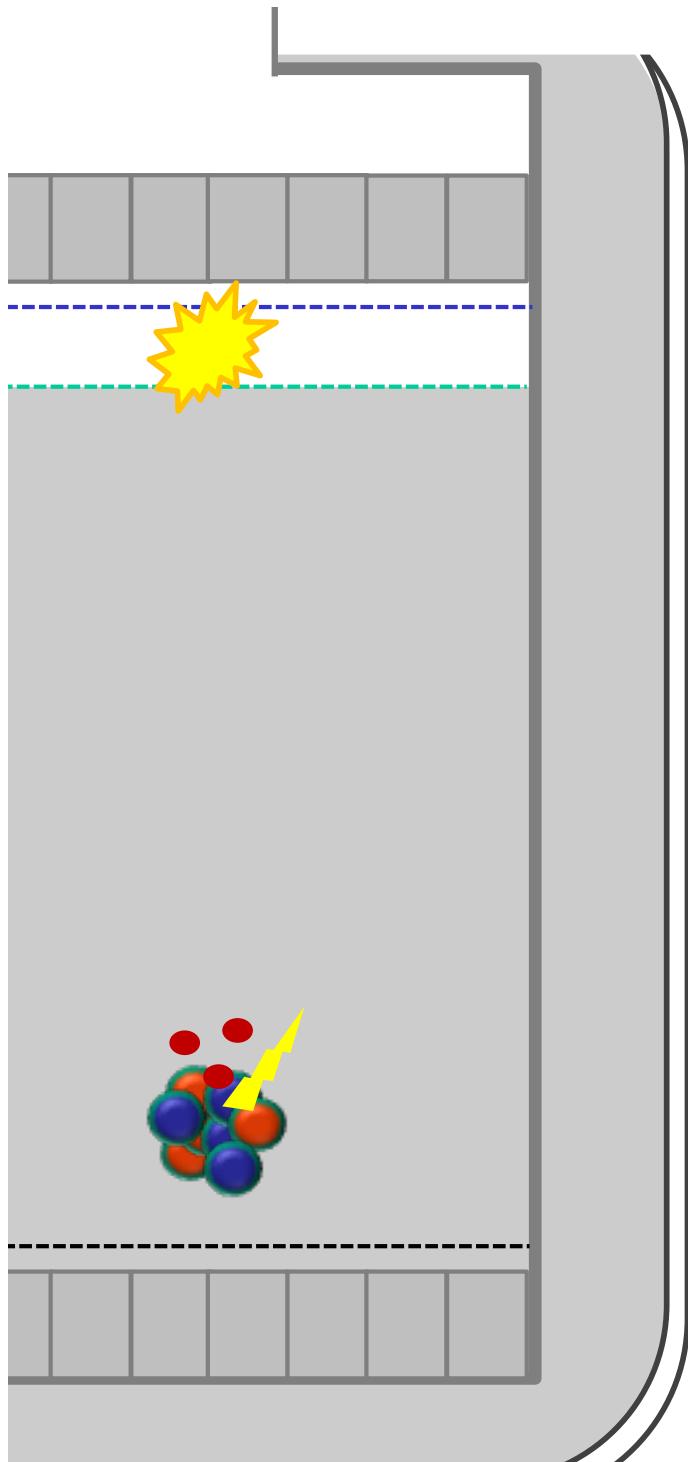
- graded shielding
 - go deep underground
 - water
 - veto systems
- material selection
 - screening (γ , Rn, ...)
 - distillation
- cryogenic distillation
- pulse shape analysis
- ...



SM: too weak
→ should
not show up

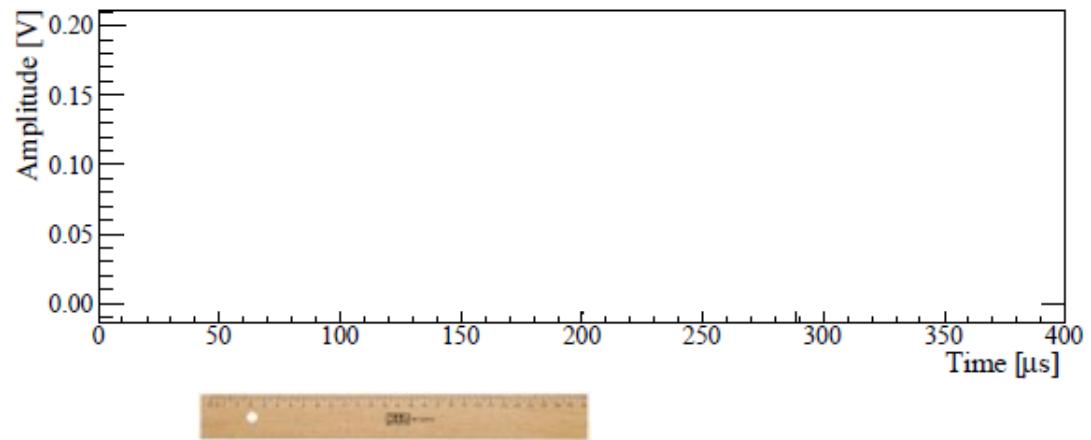
Dual Phase LXe TPC





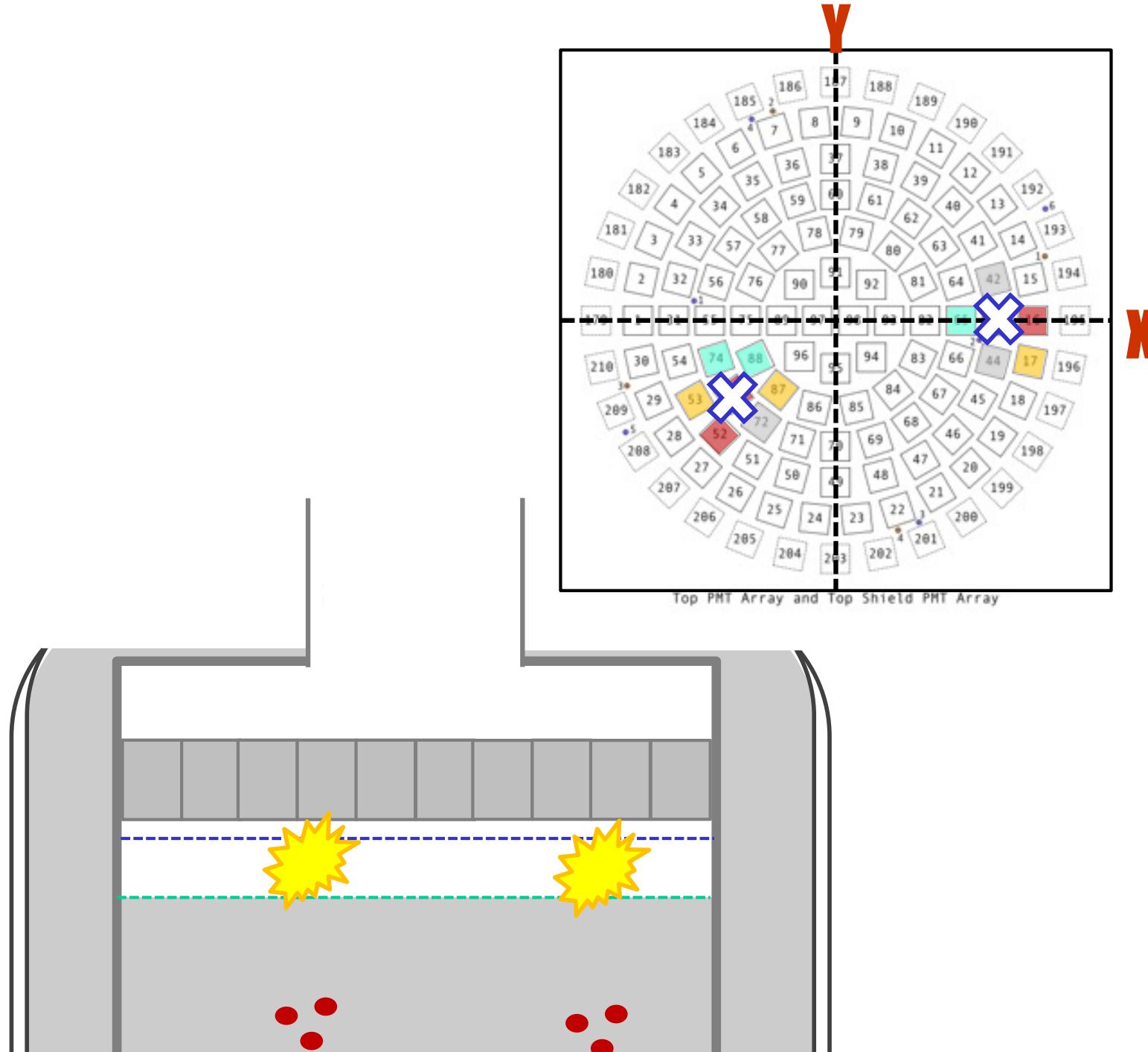
● Rec

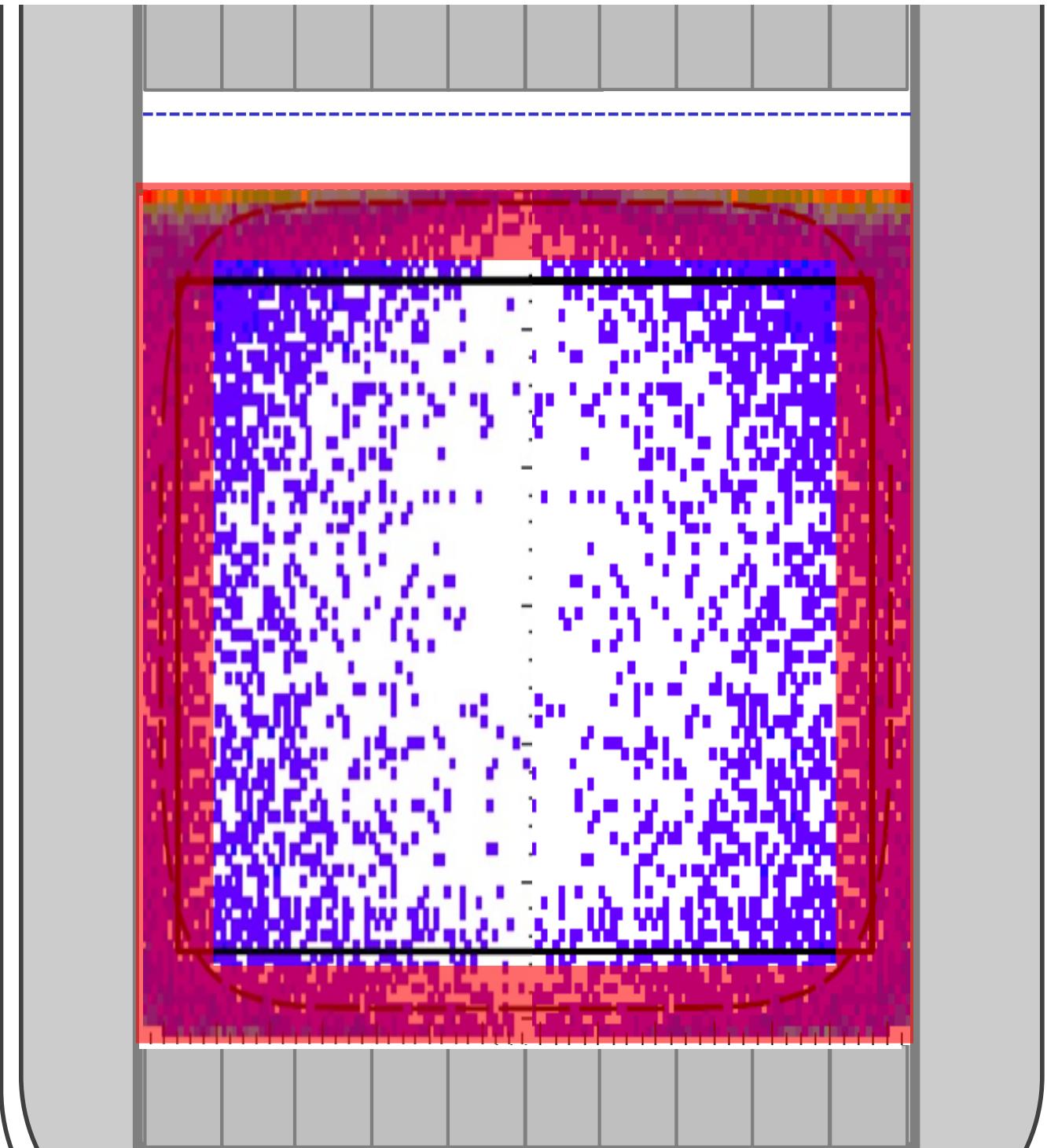
Slow motion



$$z(dt) = v_{Drift} \cdot dt$$

$$v_{Drift} \approx 1,74 \text{ mm}/\mu\text{s}$$



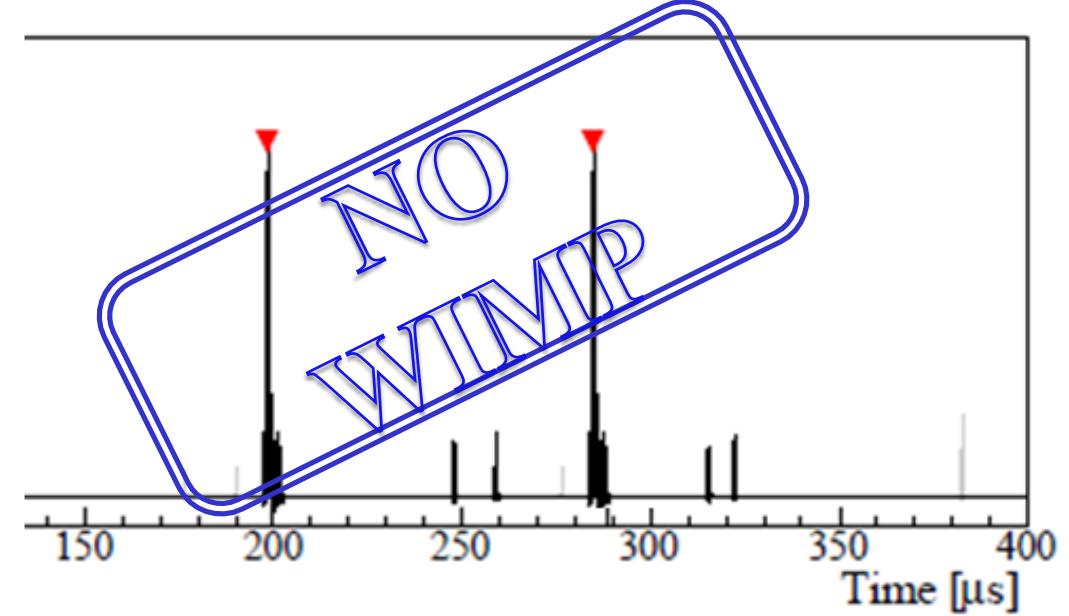
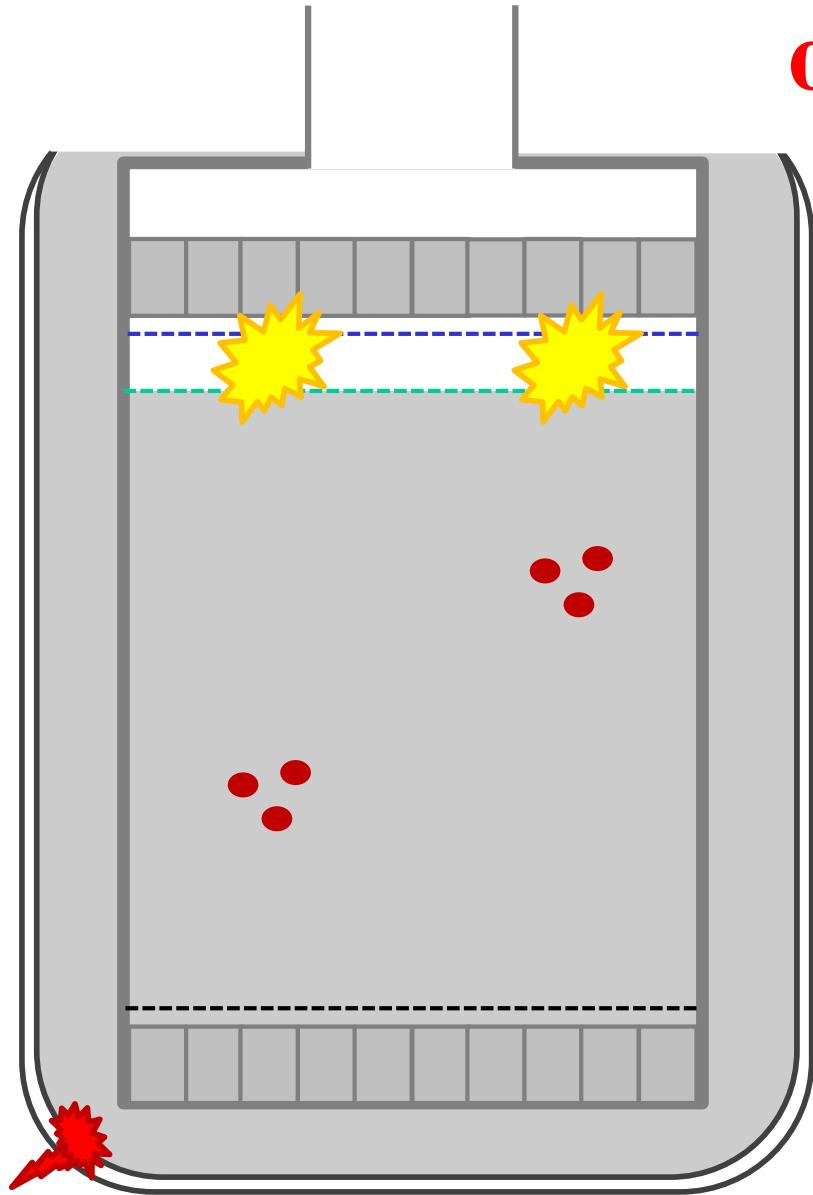


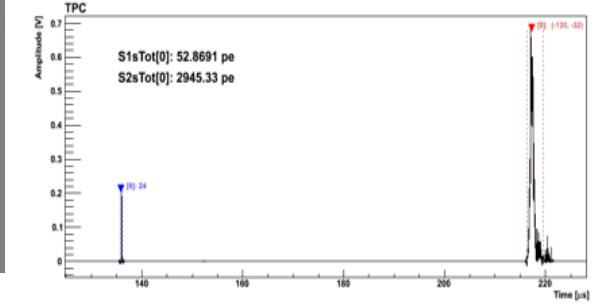
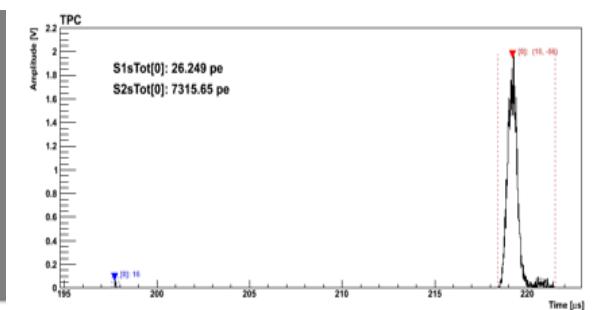
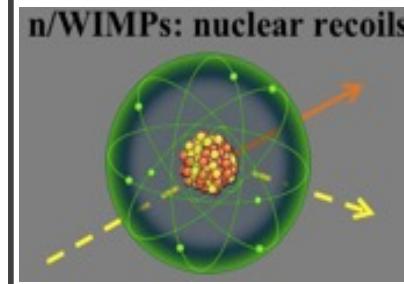
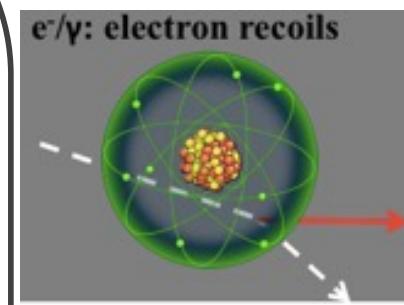
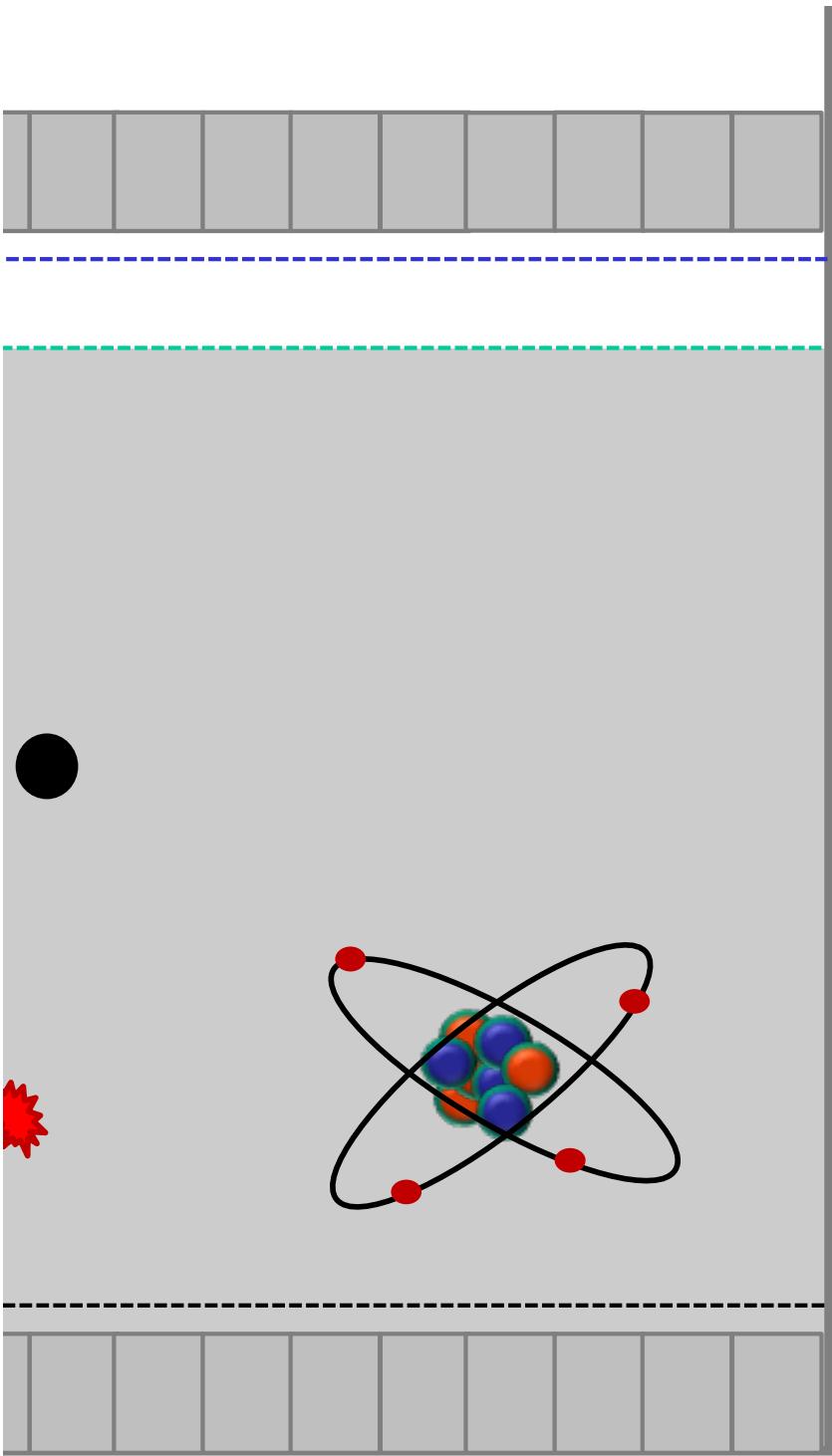
- reconstruct x,y,z

Next:

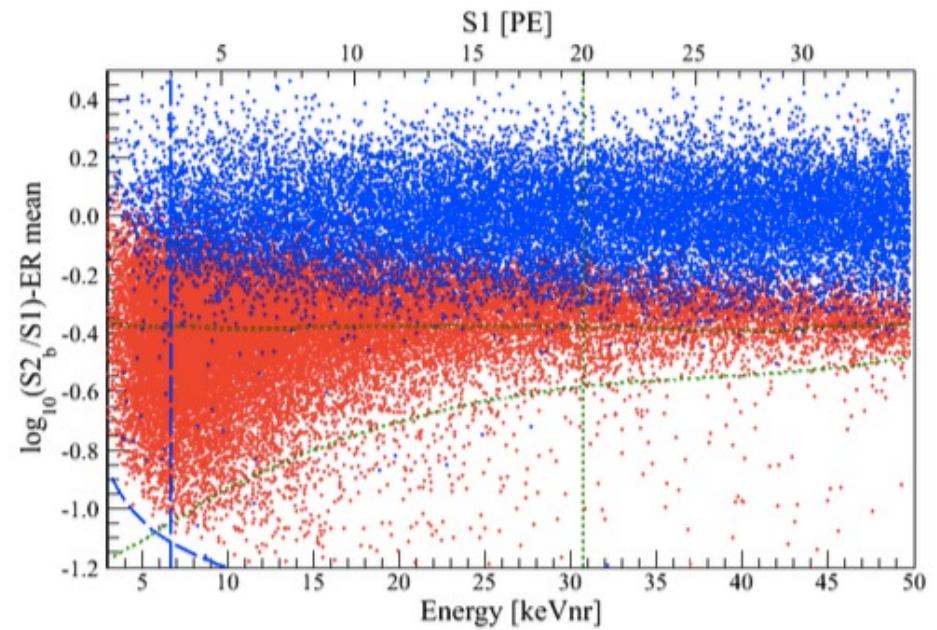
- fiducialize
- remove bg events

A WIMP scatters only once (if at all)

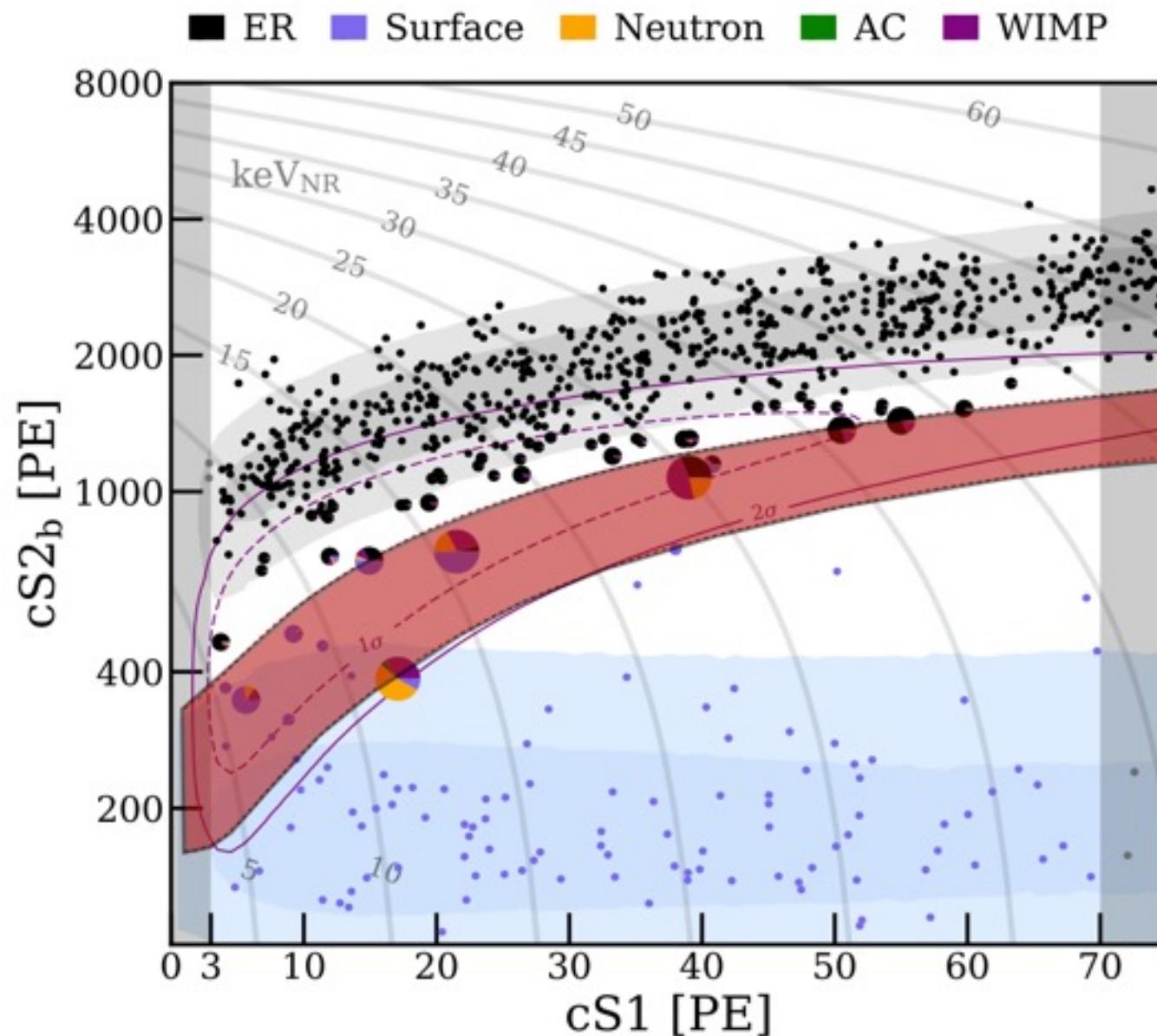




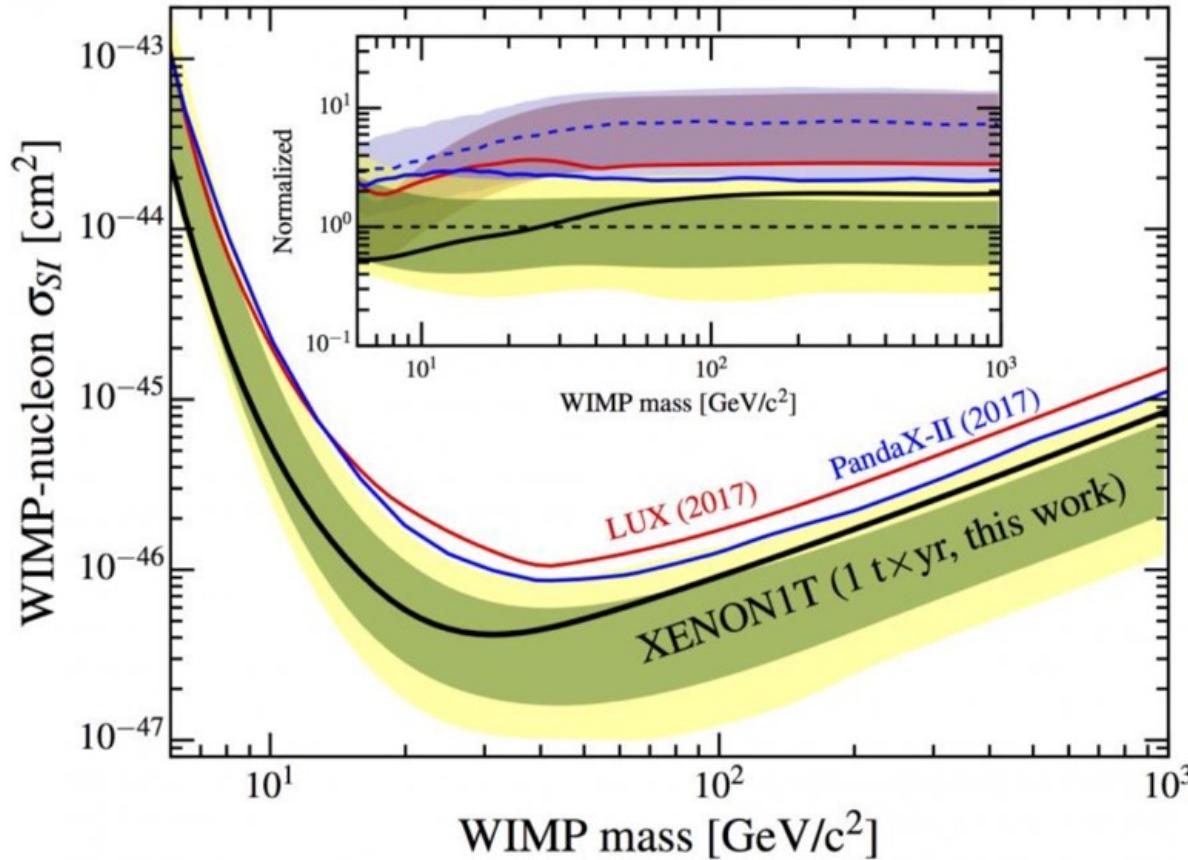
→ Distinguish: **electronic recoils (ER)**
nuclear recoils (NR)



XENON1T: NR Search for WIMPs

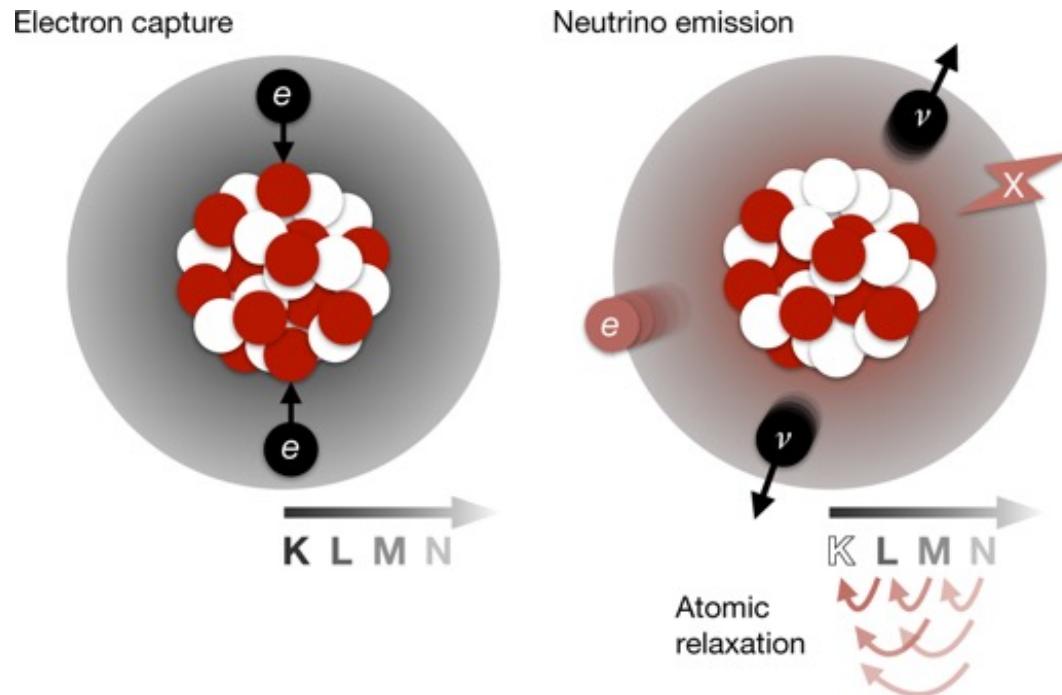


XENON1T: Results on WIMPs



→ Most stringent result on SI scattering of WIMP Dark Matter down to 3 GeV/c² masses [PRL 121, 111302 + PRL 123, 251801]

Double Electron Capture of ^{124}Xe



$$T = 1.8 \pm 0.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.1_{\text{sys}} \times 10^{22} \text{ yr}$$

No rejection significance: 4.4σ

→ about one trillion times the age of the Universe
→ longest half-life ever measured directly

Nature 568 (2019) 7753, 532-535



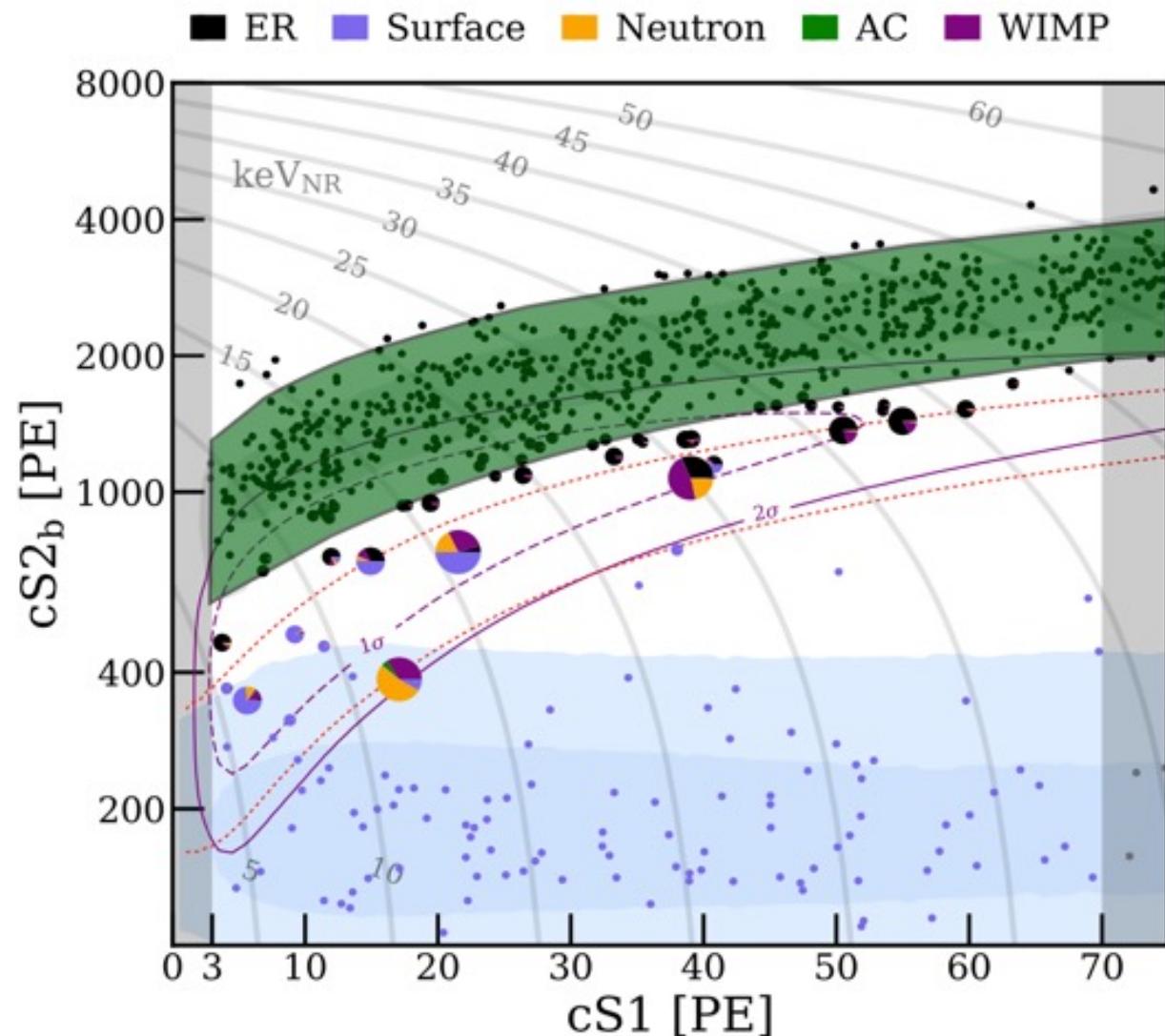
Search for New Physics with ER Events

[Phys. Rev. D 102, 072004](#)

Large exposure:
0.65 tonne-years

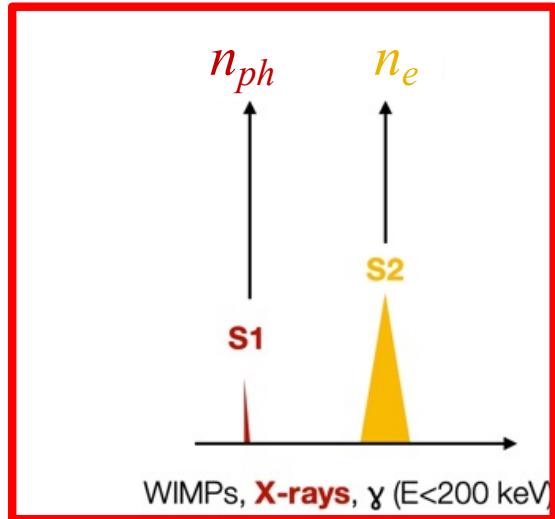
Unprecedented low background:
 76 ± 2 events/t/yr/keV

Low threshold:
1 keV_{ee}



Energy Reconstruction and Resolution

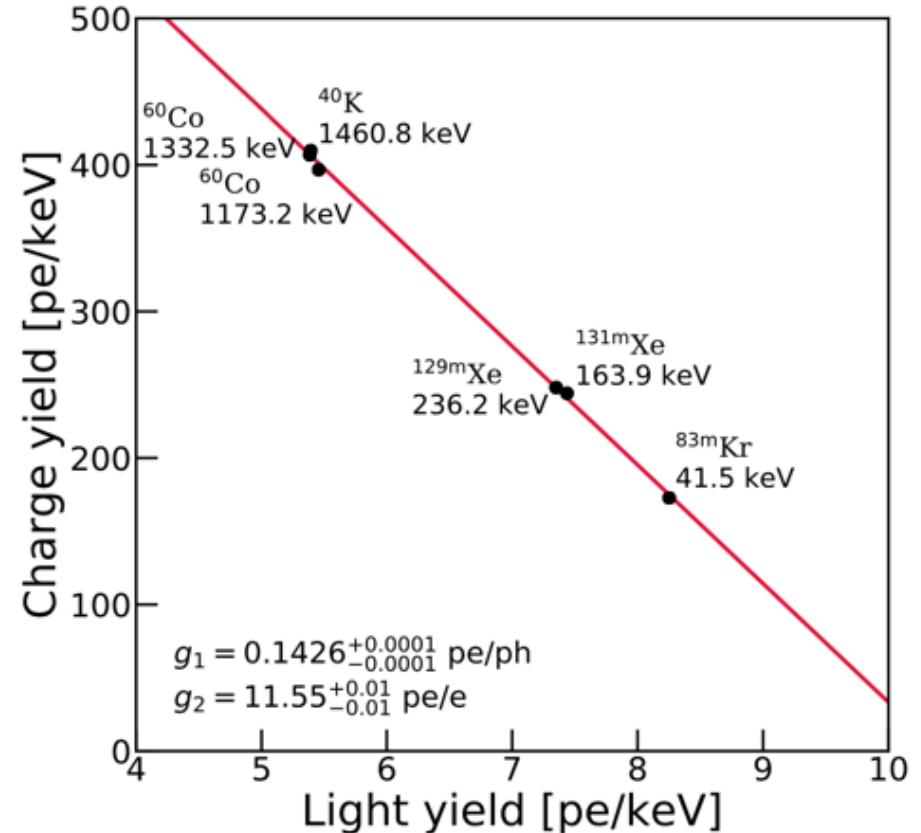
Combine light and charge



$$\begin{aligned} E &= W \cdot (n_{ph} + n_e) \\ &= W \cdot \left(\frac{S_1}{g_1} + \frac{S_2}{g_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

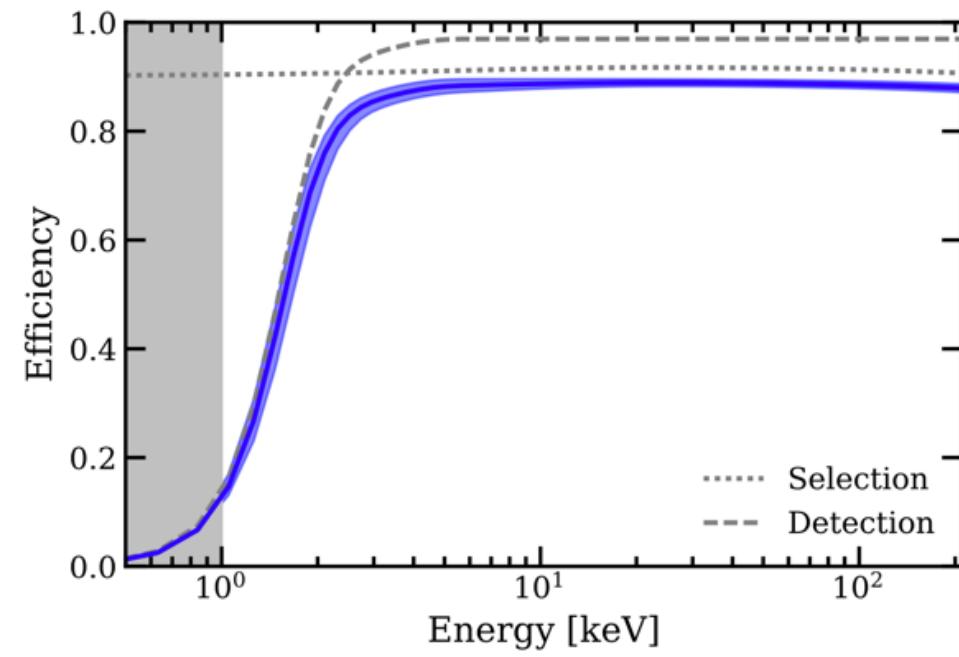
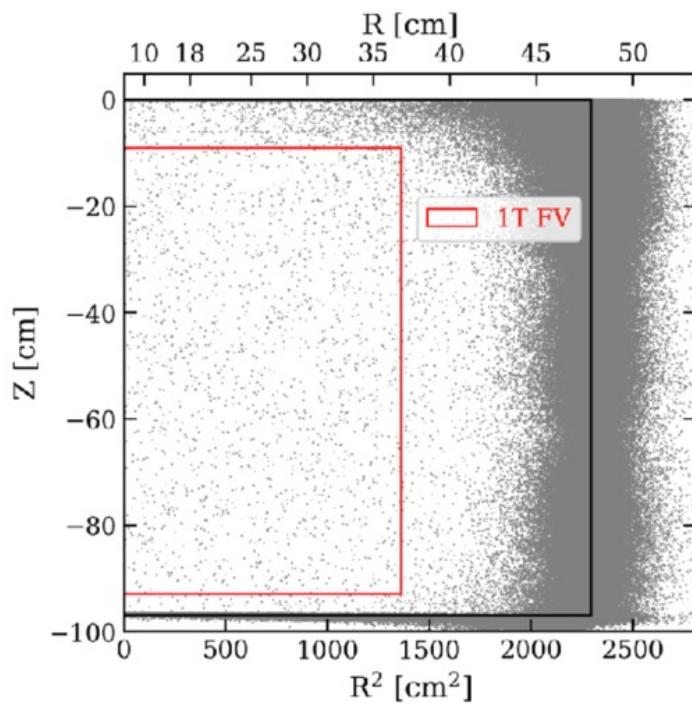
→ detector constants g_1 and g_2

- Anti-correlation between light and charge
→ checked with calibration sources
- Energy resolution $< 5\%$ at 50 keV

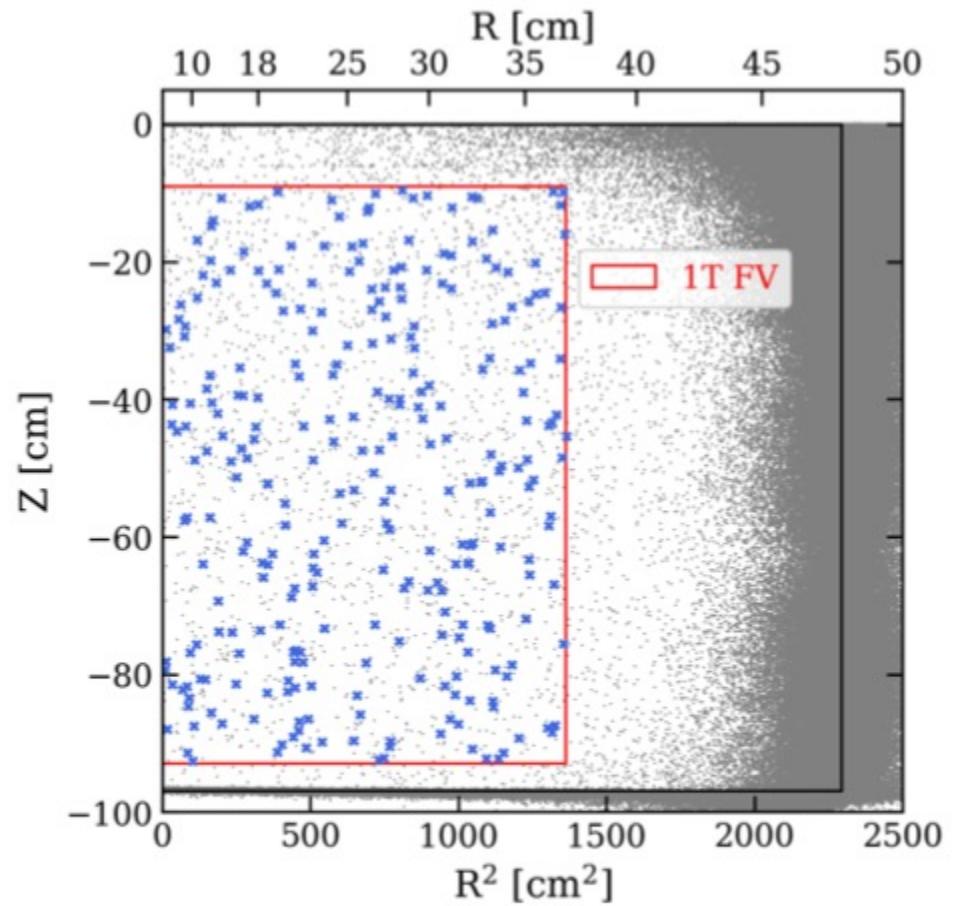
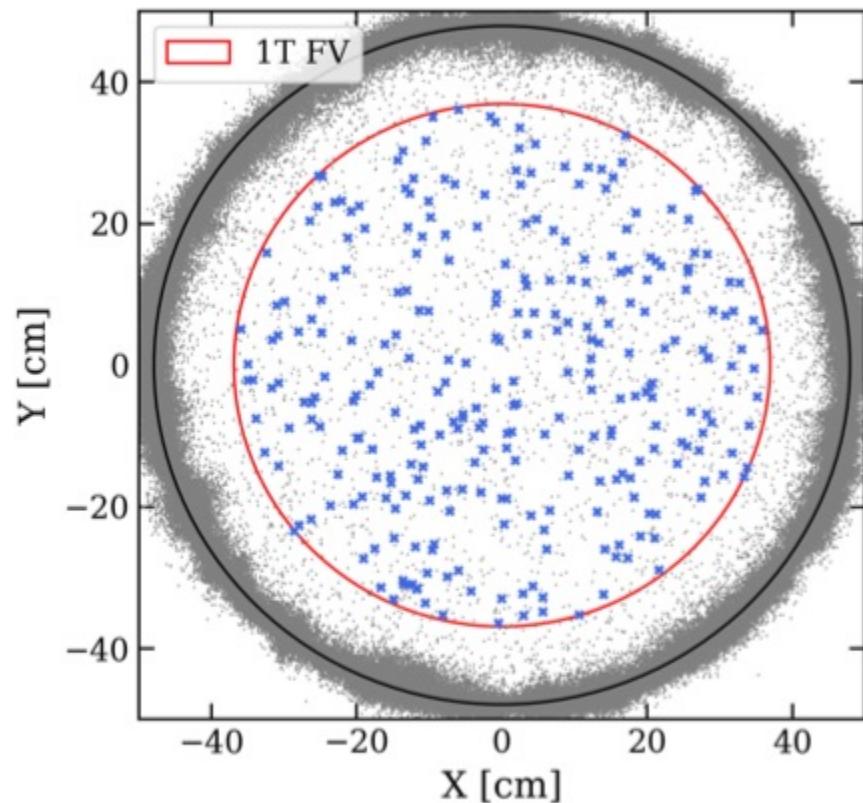


Data Selection and Detection Efficiency

- **Science Run I:** Feb. 2017 - Feb. 2018 → 226.9 live days
- Fiducial volume: 1 tonne
- Energy range for single scatter events: [1,210] keV_{ee}
- Data quality cuts
- Include reconstruction efficiency & threshold at 10% detection efficiency



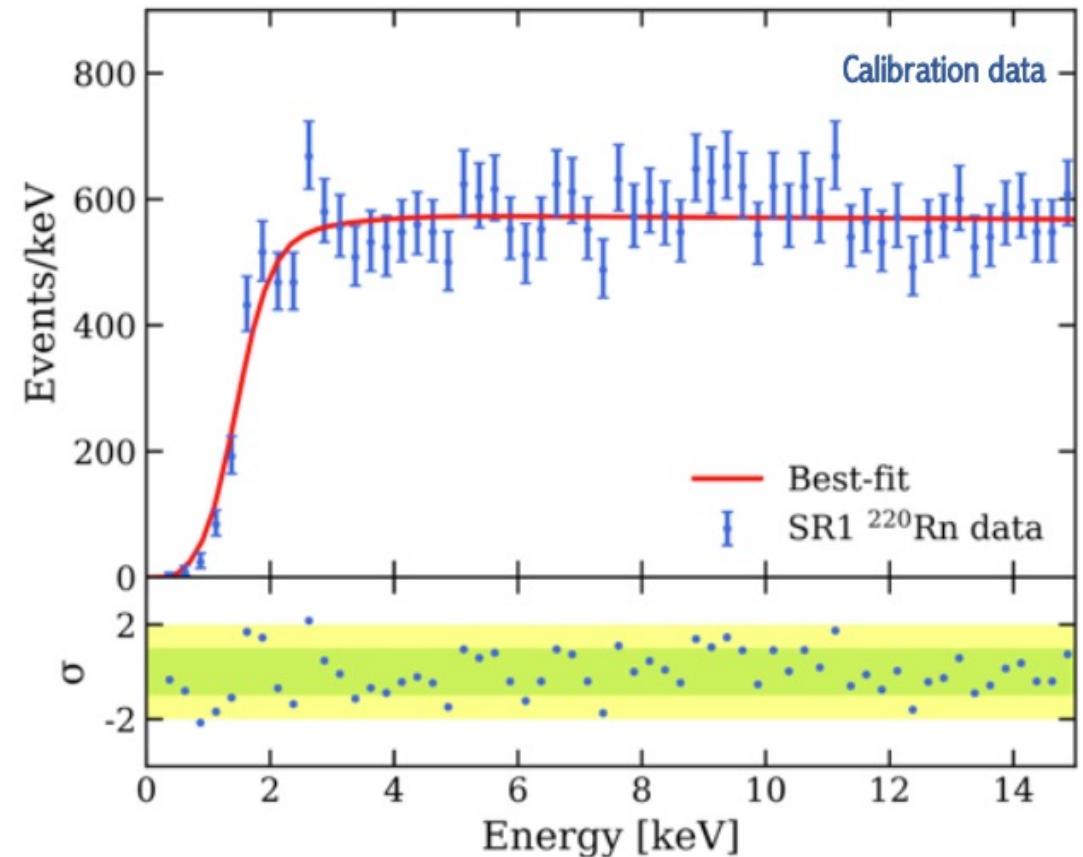
Distribution of Events



- [1 - 120] keV
- [1 - 7] keV

Detector Calibration

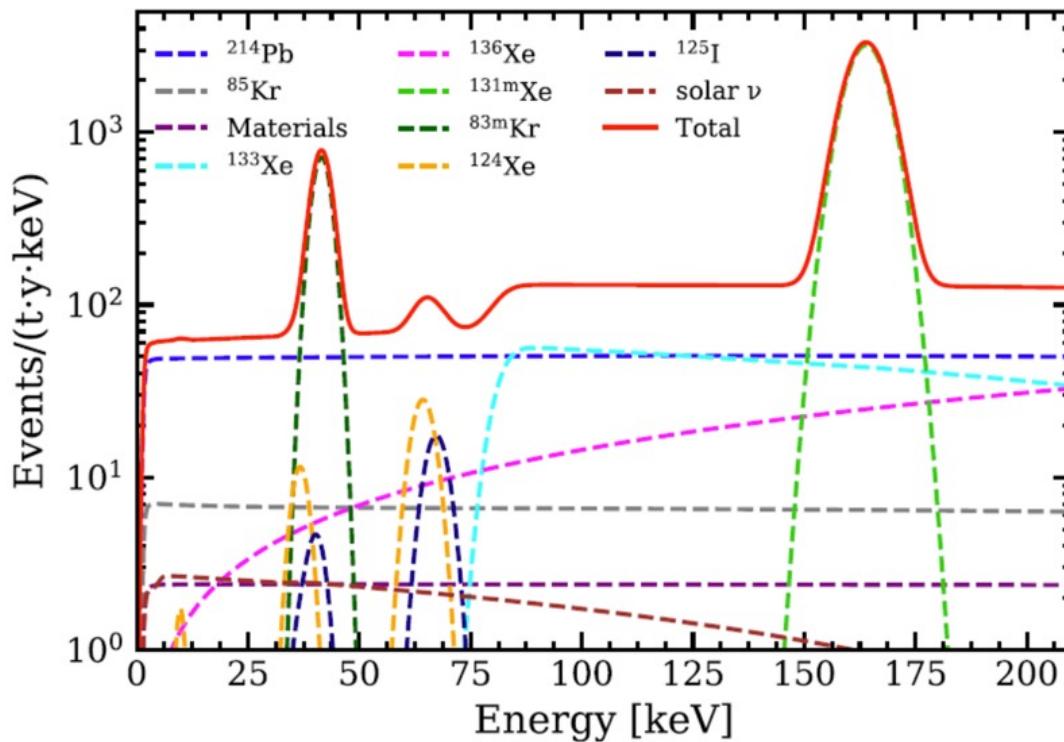
- ^{220}Rn (^{212}Pb , β -decay) calibration data validates our model even below 1keV
- No threshold excess
- No large systematics
- Uses the same un-binned likelihood framework as in the main analysis



Background Model

Background prediction in [1,210] keV interval based on:

- knowledge from material screening and control measurements
- GEANT4 simulations smeared with detector effects
- 10 components



Internal (uniform in volume)

^{214}Pb (main contribution)

^{85}Kr (distilled out)

^{136}Xe , ^{124}Xe [Nature 568,532]

$^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ (calibration source issue)

Neutron induced

$^{131\text{m}}\text{Xe}$, ^{133}Xe , ^{125}I

Solar neutrinos

Materials \longleftrightarrow radio-assay & GEANT4

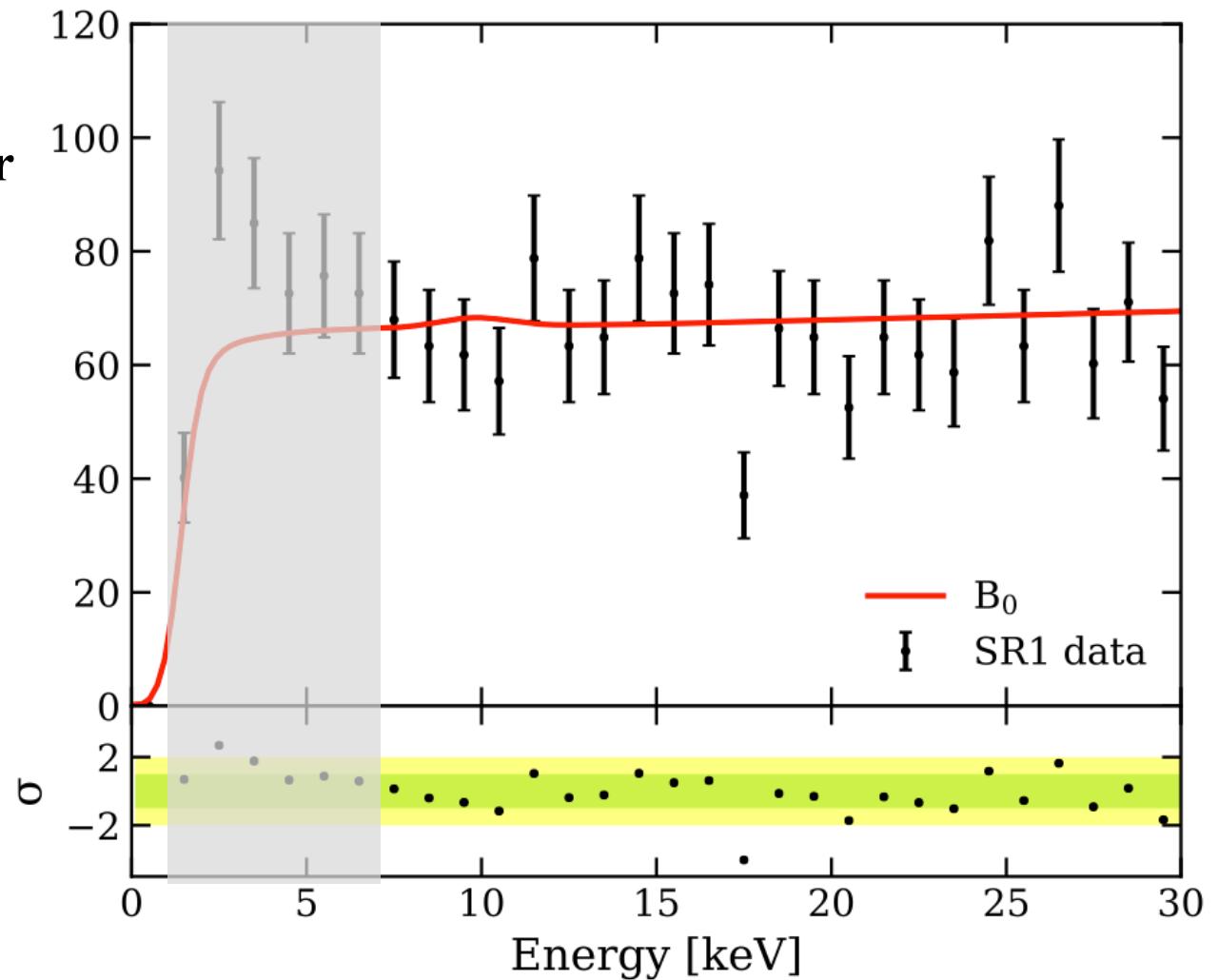
Time-dependency

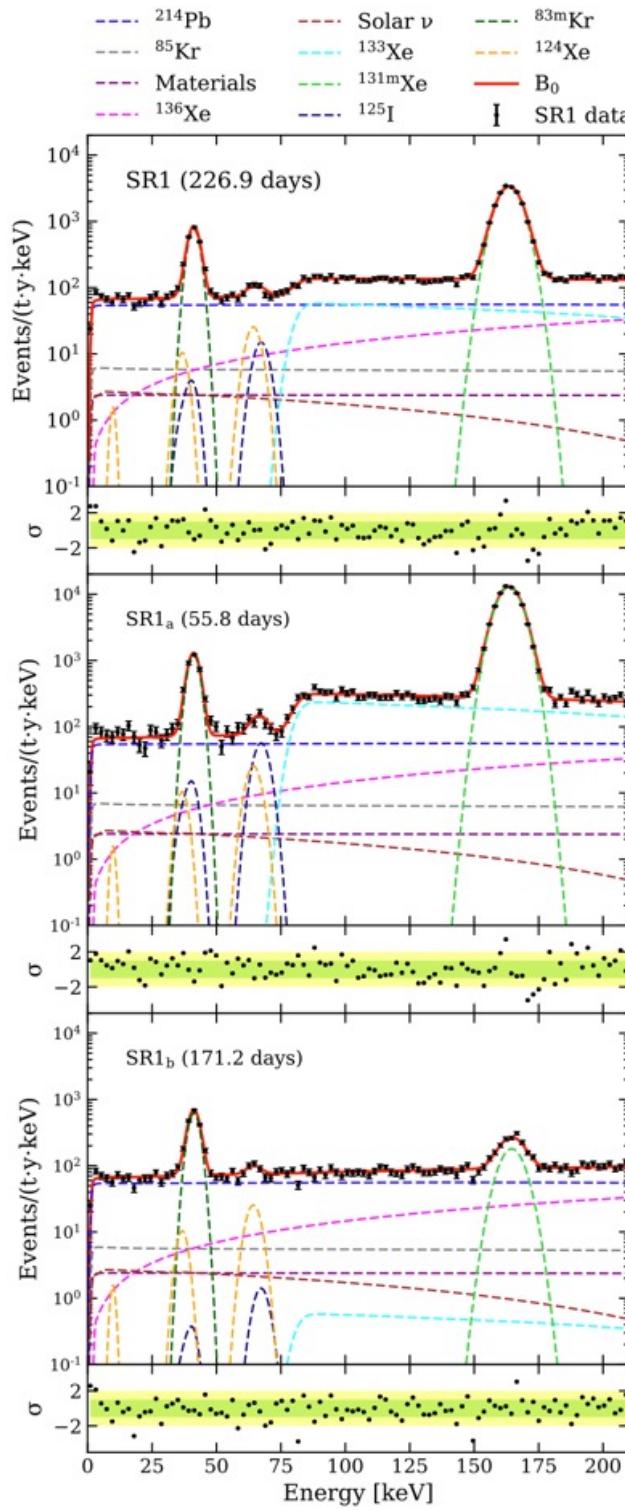
The Result

- Exposure: $0.65 \text{ t}^* \text{y}$
- Single scatter events within $[1, 210] \text{ keV}_{\text{ee}}$
- Nice agreement at higher recoil energies

→ Excess between 1-7 keV:
285 events observed
 (232 ± 15) expected from
best-fit

Explanation #1:
 3.5σ fluctuation





- Good fit observed over most of the energy range
- Consistent with expectations
- Unbinned maximum likelihood fit profiling over nuisance parameters:

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu_s, \mu_b, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \text{Poiss}(N|\mu_{\text{tot}})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \prod_i^N \left(\sum_j \frac{\mu_{b_j}}{\mu_{\text{tot}}} f_{b_j}(E_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \frac{\mu_s}{\mu_{\text{tot}}} f_s(E_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right) \\ & \times \prod_m C_{\mu_m}(\mu_{b_m}) \times \prod_n C_{\theta_n}(\theta_n), \\ \mu_{\text{tot}} & \equiv \sum_j \mu_{b_j} + \mu_s, \end{aligned}$$

→ **(76 ± 2) events / (t*y*keV) in [1,30] keV window**

Lowest bg rate ever achieved in this energy range

Explanation #2:

Some unexpected new background?

Explanation #3: New Physics

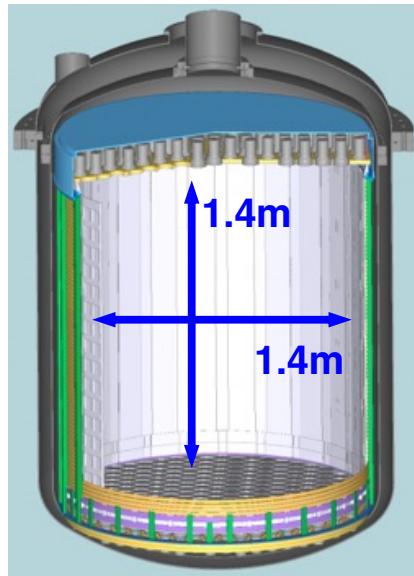
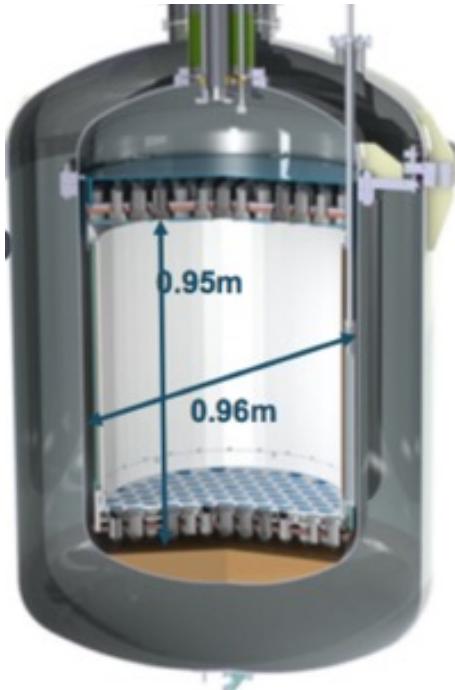
- A singal from where?
- Sun:
 - neutrinos (exist, but CEvNS too small \leftrightarrow neutrino floor)
→ some non-standard ν interaction with electrons
 - axions or ALPS produced in the sun
- DM density/flow
 - some new particle
→ not WIMPs
→ light and not hot DM? A new light boson?
- Diffuse background of invisible particles
 $\leftrightarrow \rightarrow$ consistency with other searches/limits

Many papers which try to explain the XENON1T result

→ mostly 3 main directions: Axions, ν 's, light bosons

→ stay tuned: analysis of 1st run of XENONnT is on-going...

XENON1T → XENONnT



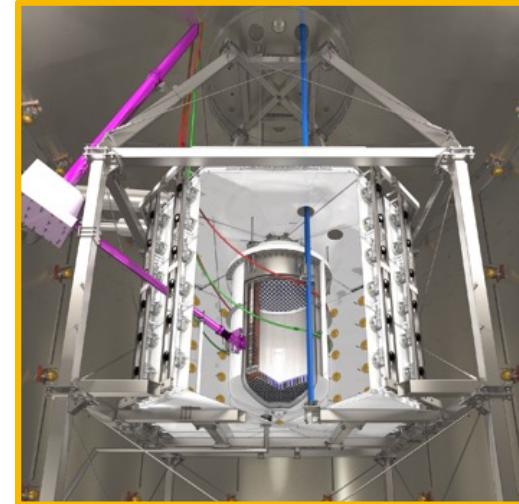
being prepared while XENON1T runs → switching gears

Main changes for XENONnT



Larger TPC

- Total 8.4 t LXe
- 5.9 t in TPC
- ~ 4 t fiducial
- 248 → 494 PMTs



Neutron veto

- Inner region of existing muon veto
- optically separate
- 120 additional PMTs
- Gd in the water tank
- 0.5 % $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$



^{222}Rn distillation

- Reduce Rn (^{214}Pb) from pipes, cables, cryogenic system
- New system, PoP in XENON1T

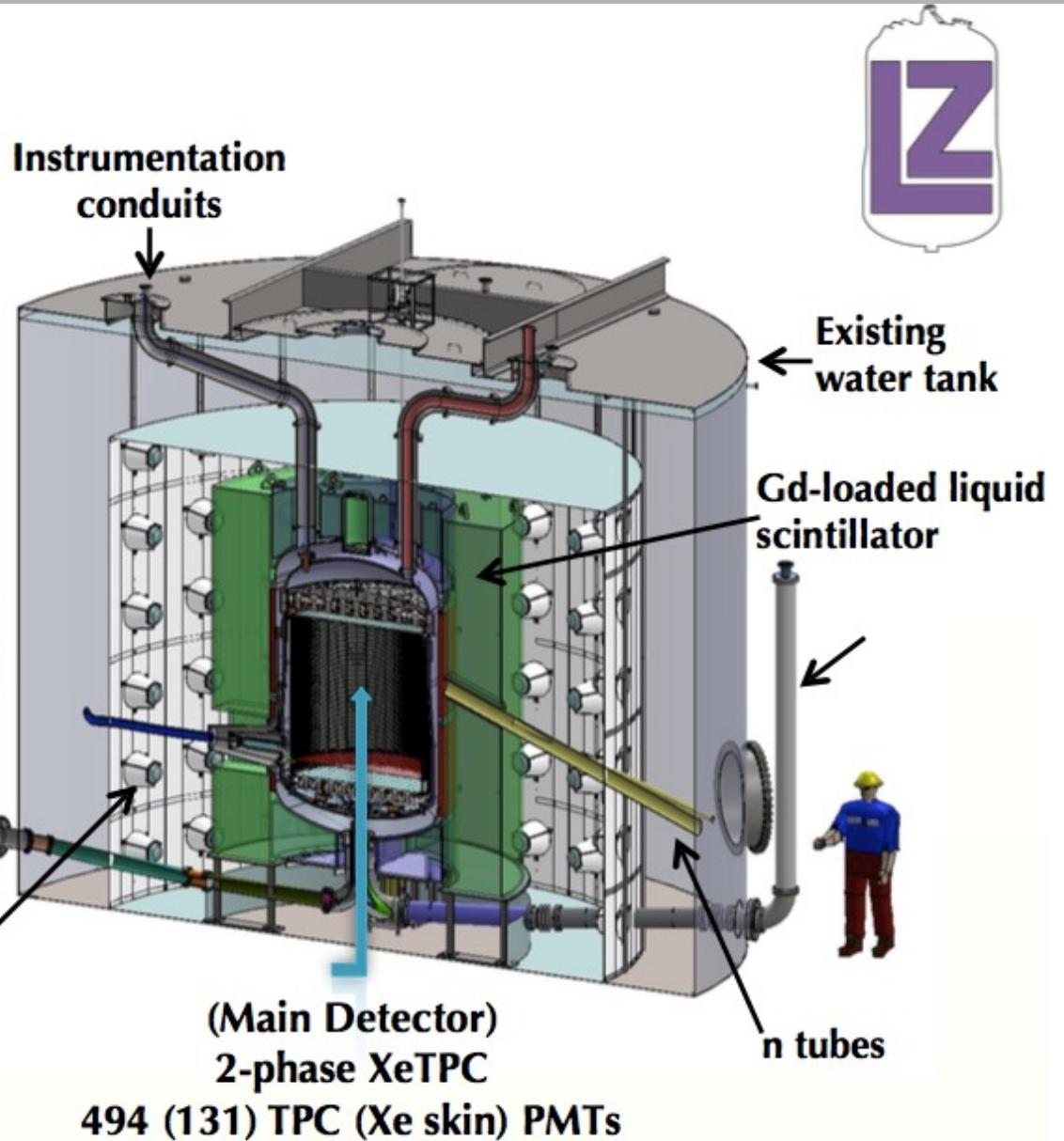
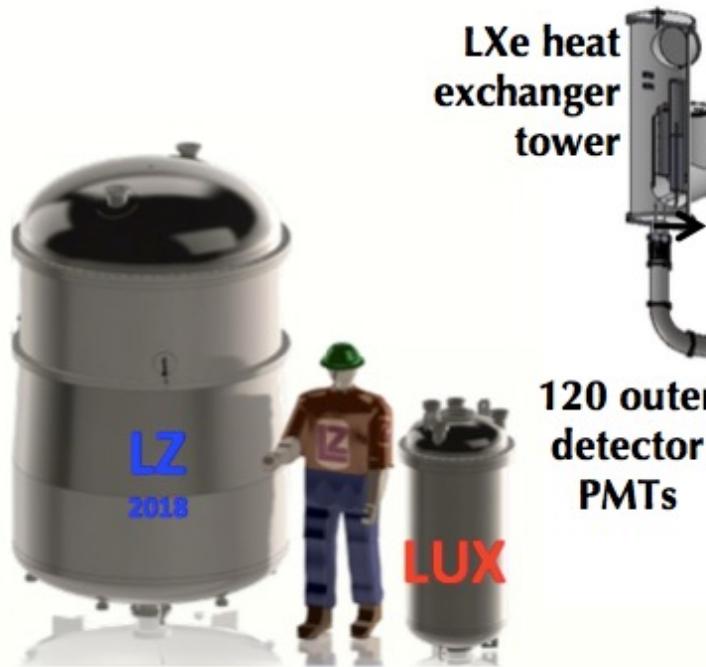


LXe purification

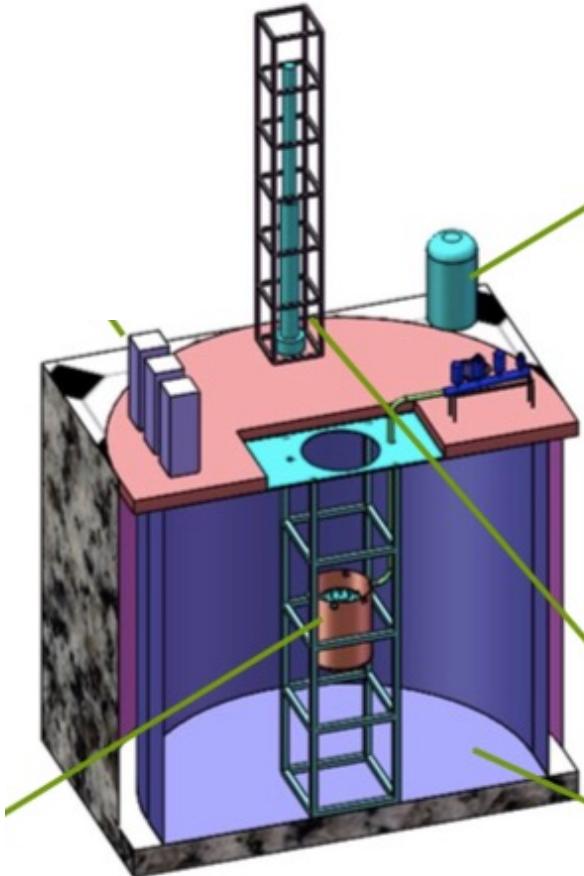
- Faster xenon cleaning
- 5 L/min LXe (2500 slpm)
- XENON1T ~ 100 slpm

LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ)

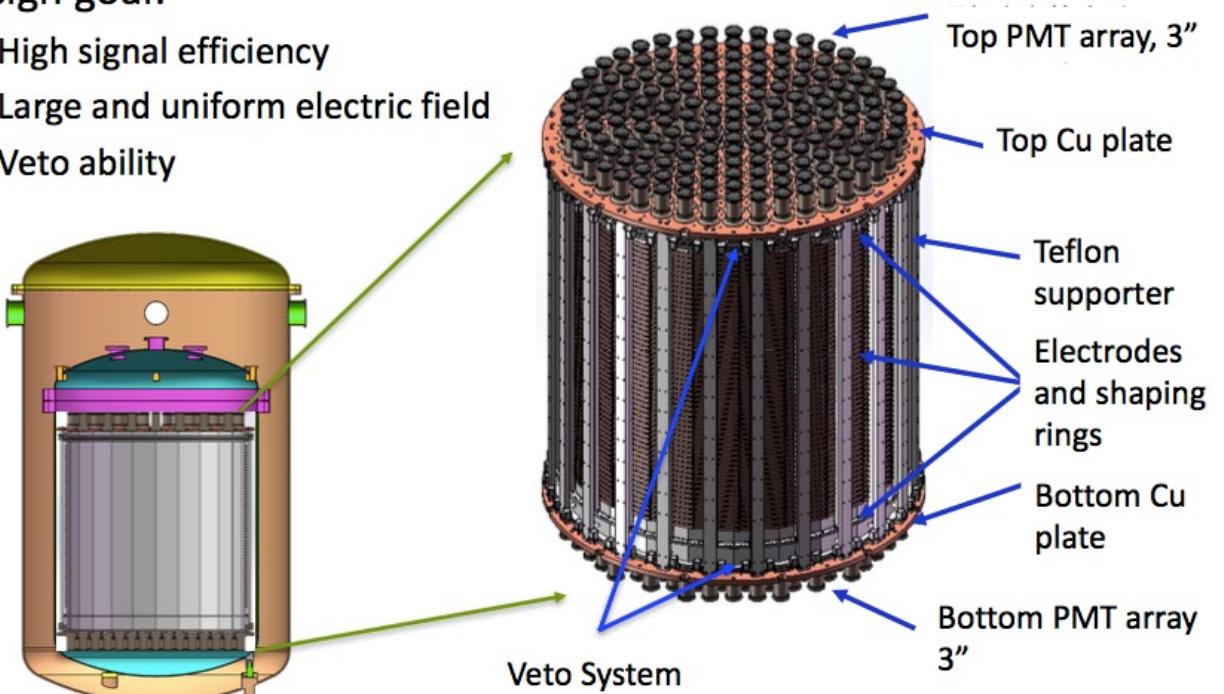
- Turning on by 2022 with 1,000 initial live-days plan
- 10 tons total, 7 tons active, ~5.6 ton fiducial
- Unique triple veto
- GOALS: $< 2 \times 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$, at 40 GeV ~100 times better than LUX



PandaX-4T at CJPL



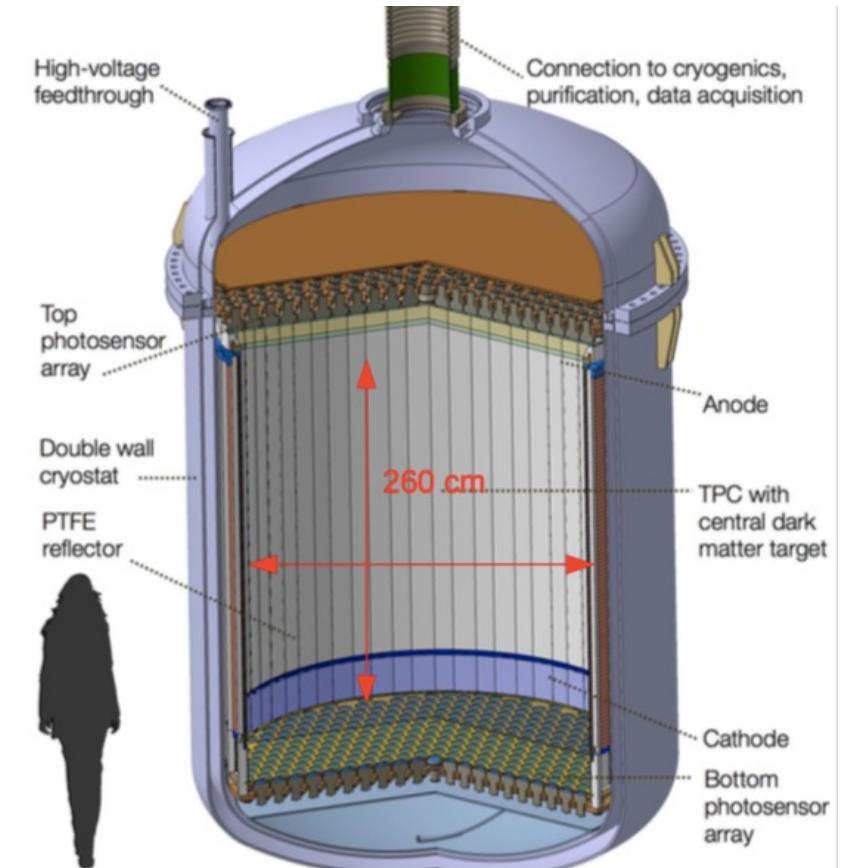
- Drift region: $\Phi \sim 1.2\text{m}$, $H \sim 1.2\text{m}$
 - Xenon in sensitive region $\sim 4\text{ton}$
- Design goal:
 - High signal efficiency
 - Large and uniform electric field
 - Veto ability



- 2017-2018: Produce all components and test
- 2019-2020: On-site assembling and commissioning
- 2021-2022: Data-taking
- eventual goal: $\sim 30\text{ t}$ at CJPL to reach neutrino floor sensitivity

Overall Status and Plans

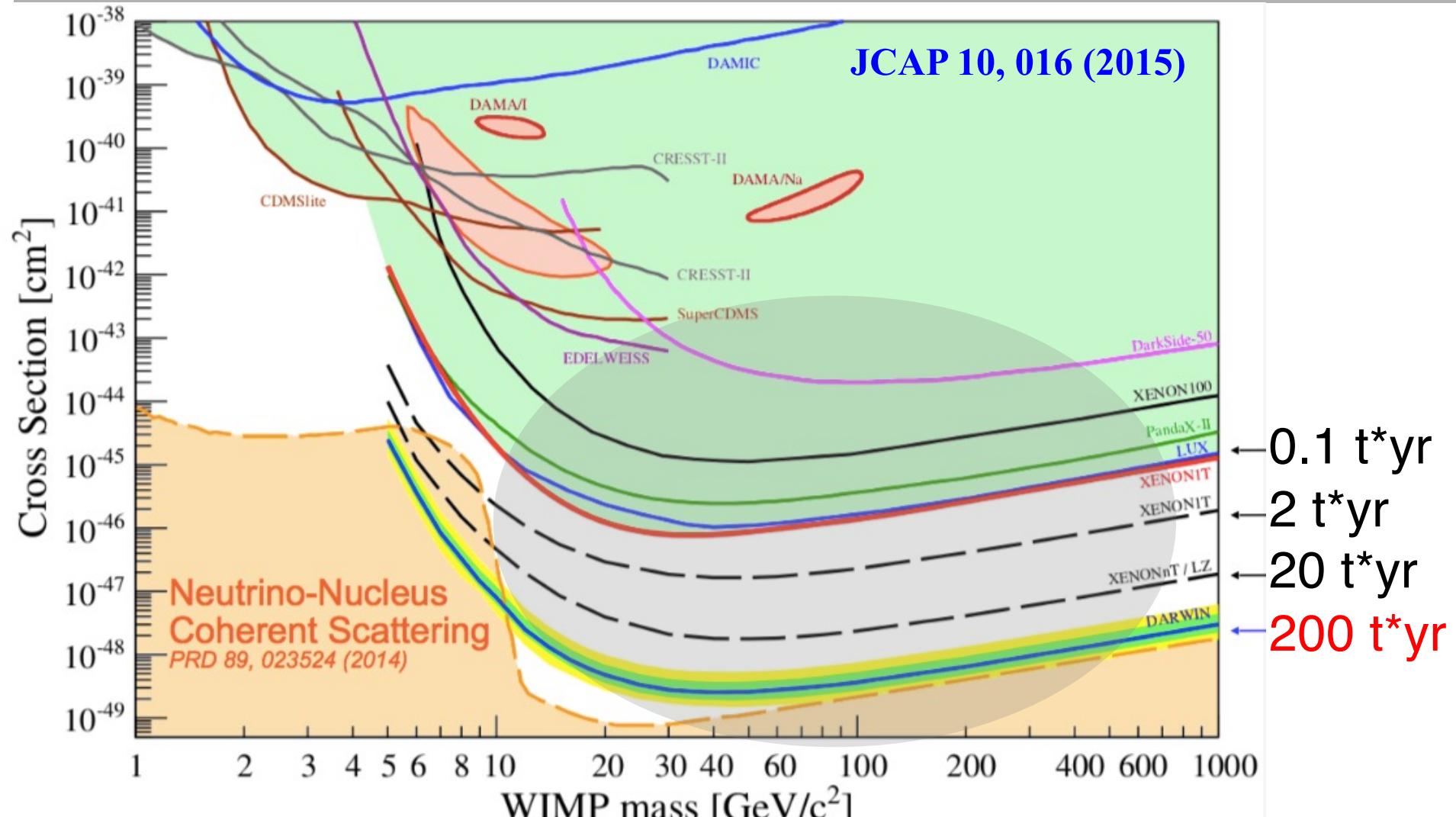
- XENONnT is analyzing data from 1st science run → stay tuned!
- 2nd science run started
- LZ (similar size) is also operational
→ competition
- DARWIN (XENON + few more) →
50t target mass
- DARWIN-LZ-consortium:
 - merge expertise, ...



JCAP 11, 017 (2016)

www.darwin-observatory.org

Spin Independent (SI) WIMP Interaction



tests the generic WIMP space → find a WIMP or a paradigm change
→ solar neutrino signal & CEvNS
→ supernova neutrinos

neutrino phase

0νββ with ^{136}Xe

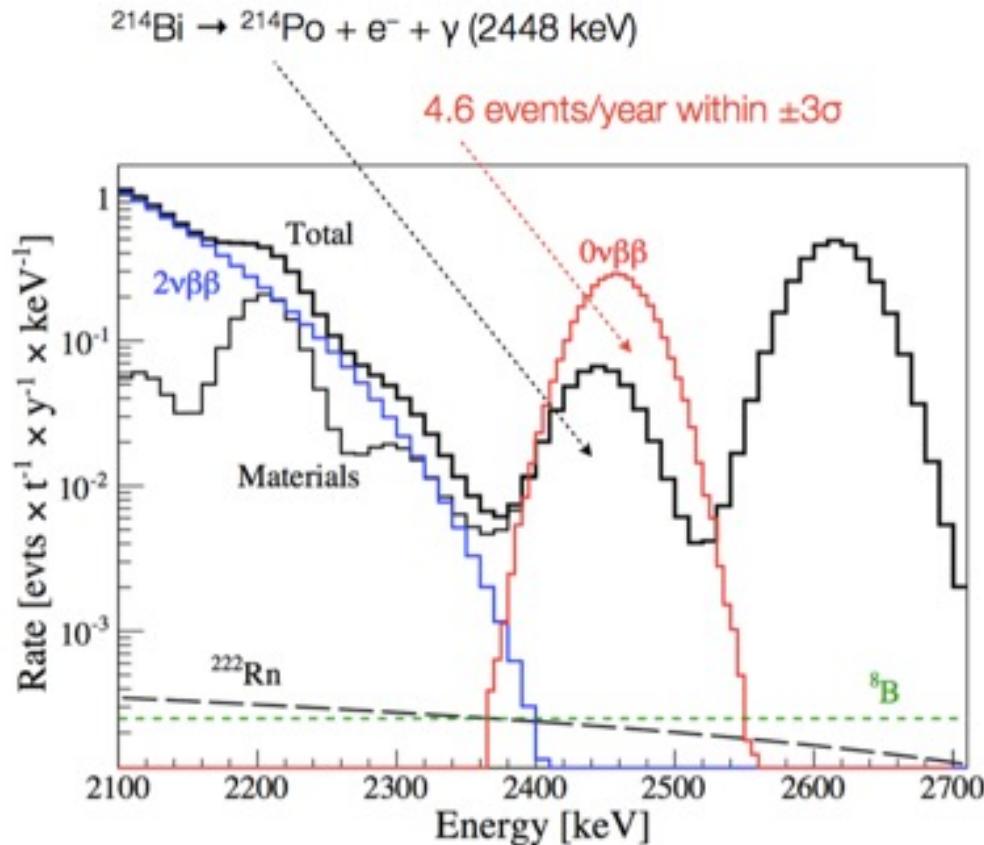
8.9% natural abundance

→ 3.5 t ^{136}Xe in 40t without enrichment!

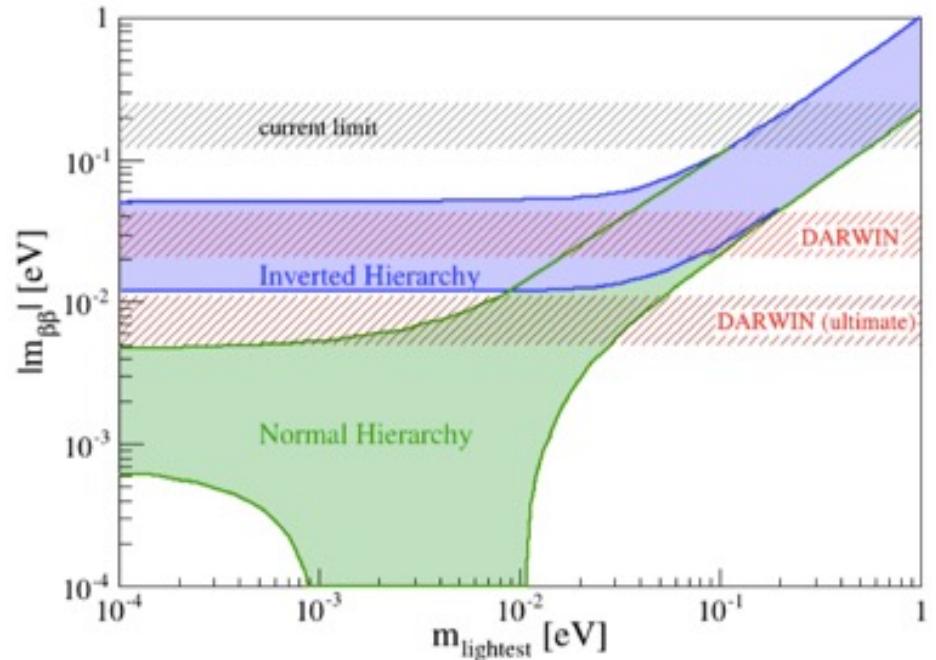
$$Q_{\beta\beta} = (2458.7 \pm 0.6) \text{ keV}$$

Assume:

- 6t fiducial
- energy resolution at $Q_{\beta\beta} \simeq 1\%$



JCAP 01, 044 (2014)



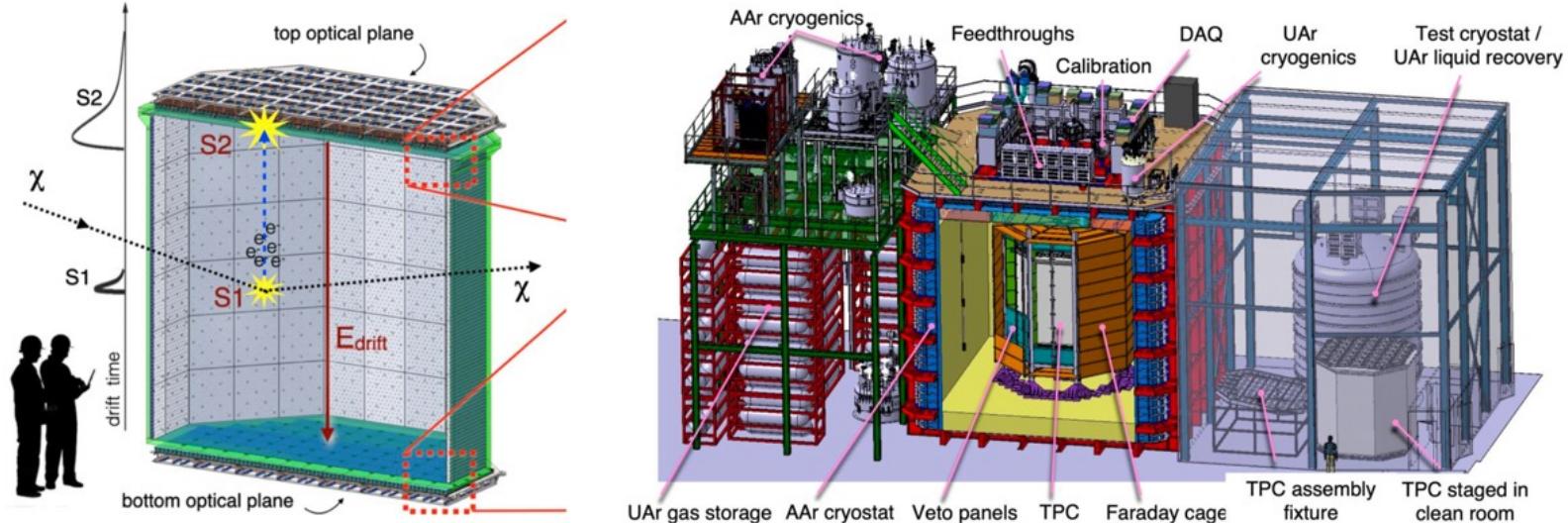
Sensitivity @ 95% CL:

- 30 t*yr → $T_{1/2} > 5.6 \times 10^{26}$ yr
- 140 t*yr → $T_{1/2} > 8.5 \times 10^{27}$ yr

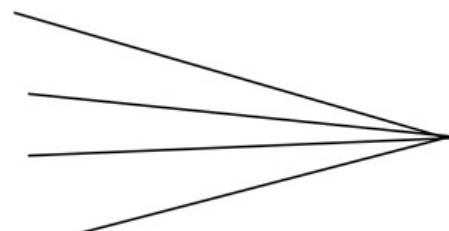
IMPORTANT: DARWIN might become a powerful, cost effective and time-wise competitive 0νββ experiment (no enrichment!)

LAr based TPCs

Darkside 20k @LNGS: 40 t LAr – see talk by A. Zoccoli



- DarkSide
- DEAP
- ArDM
- MiniCLEAN



DS-20K →

ARGO
@SNOLAB

→ 300 t of underground argon

Conclusions

- Direct detection of dark matter is essential for proving that it is made of particles
- Many candidates... \leftrightarrow spectrum of theoretical ideas
- WIMPs, axions, sterile ν 's appear best motivated
 \rightarrow find them or paradigms will change!
- Strong competition \rightarrow impressive sensitivity gain/time
- New results expected...
- Exciting longer term projects...
- Options for the discovery of other new physics (ν 's, ...)
 \rightarrow will remain an exciting field