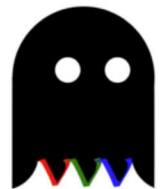


Direct searches of Dark Matter



María Martínez
ARAID & CAPA (U. Zaragoza)
mariam@unizar.es



Dark Ghosts

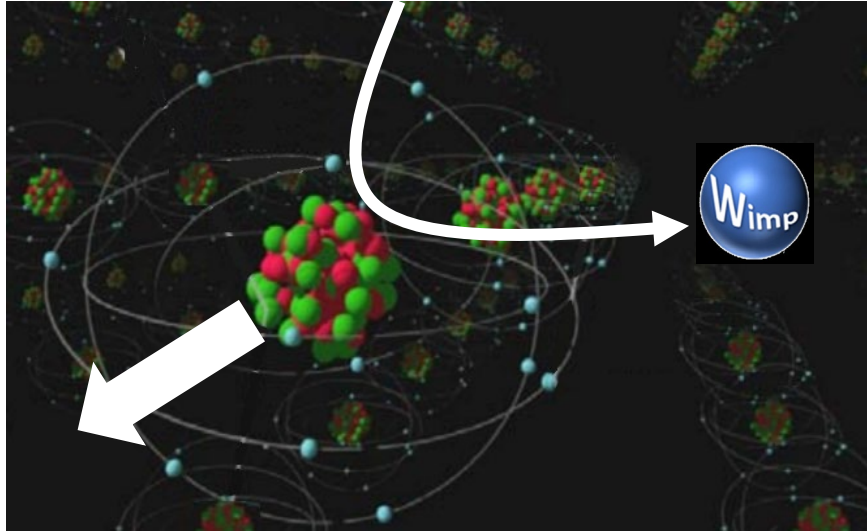
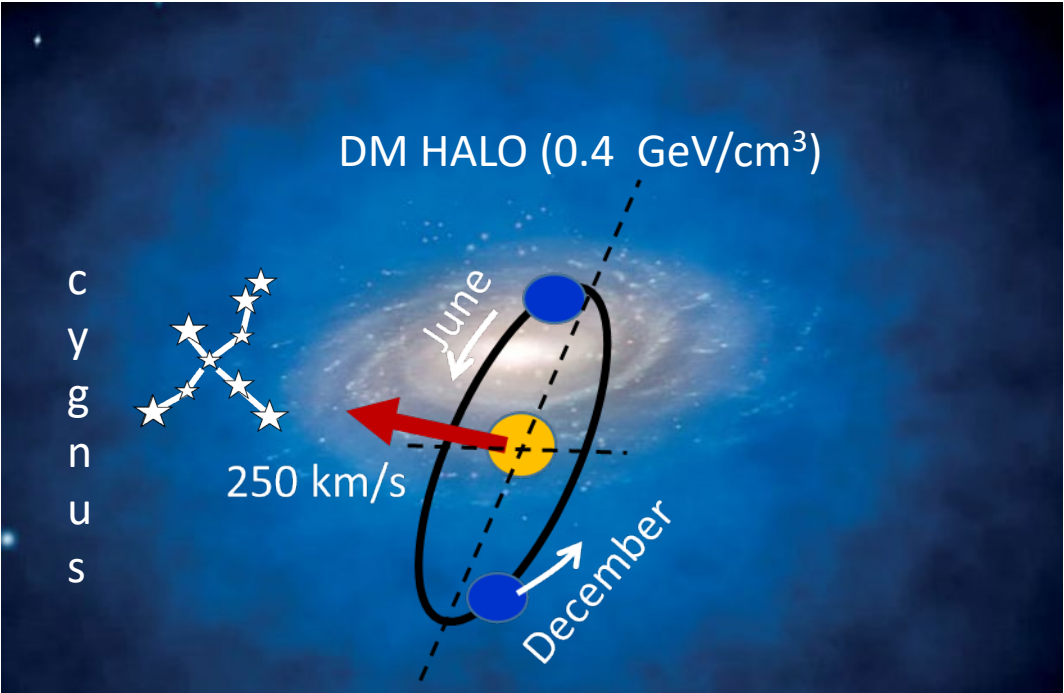
Granada, 31st March - 1st April 2022



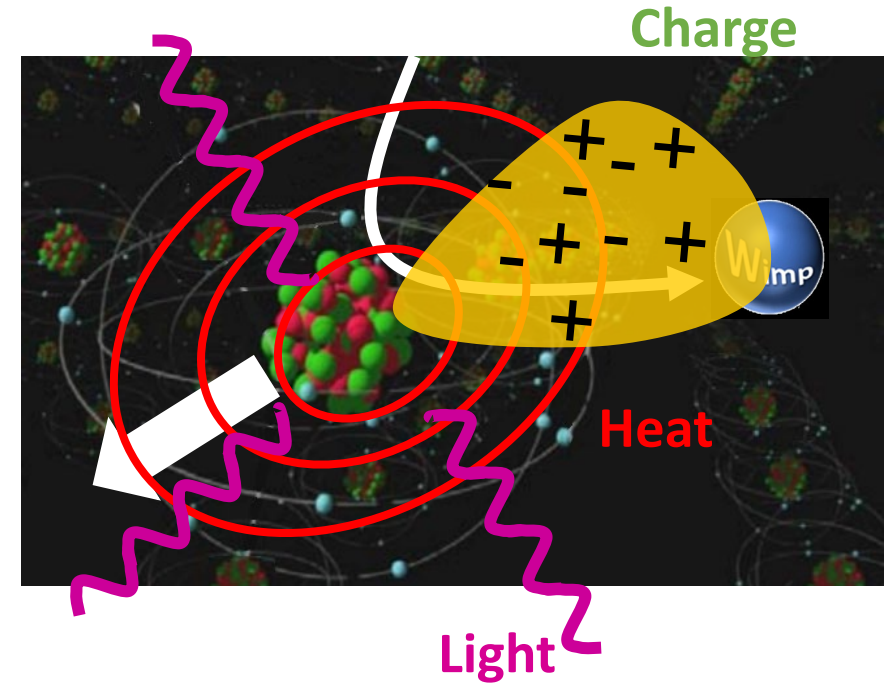
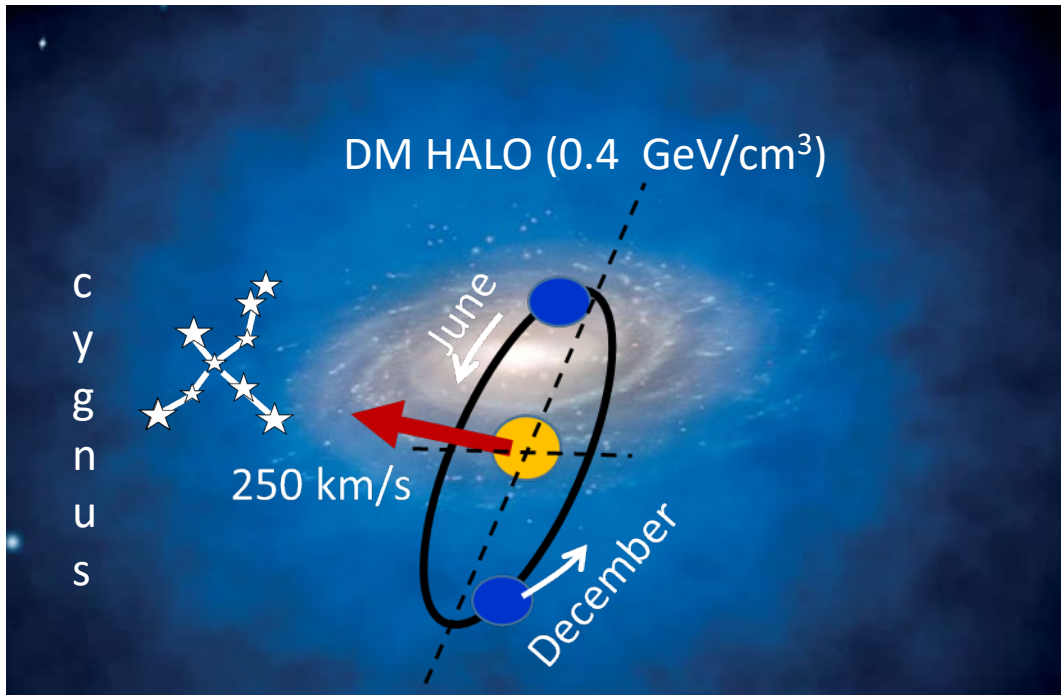
3rd GNN Workshop on Indirect Dark Matter Searches with Neutrino Telescopes



DM direct detection



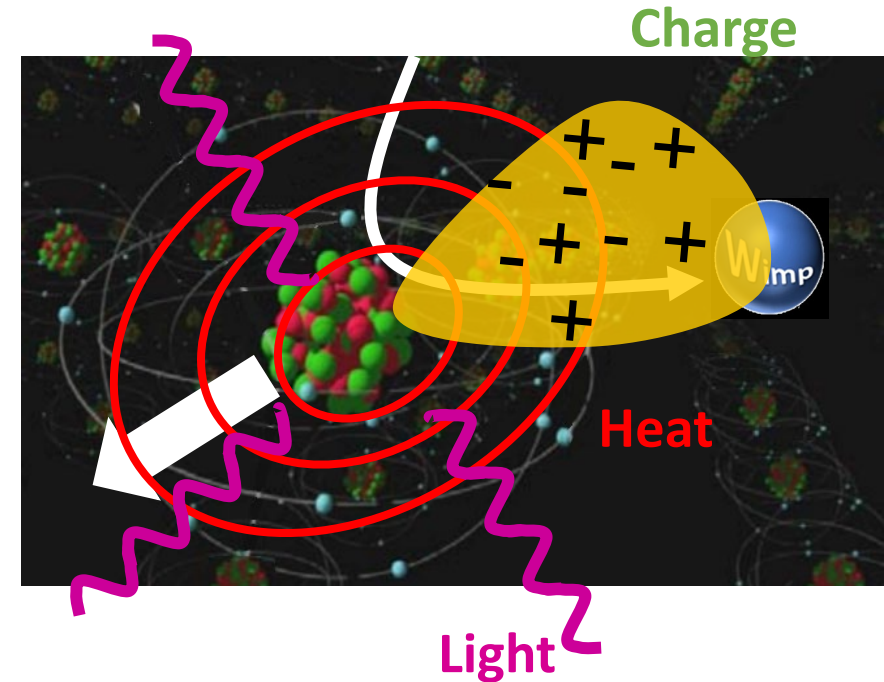
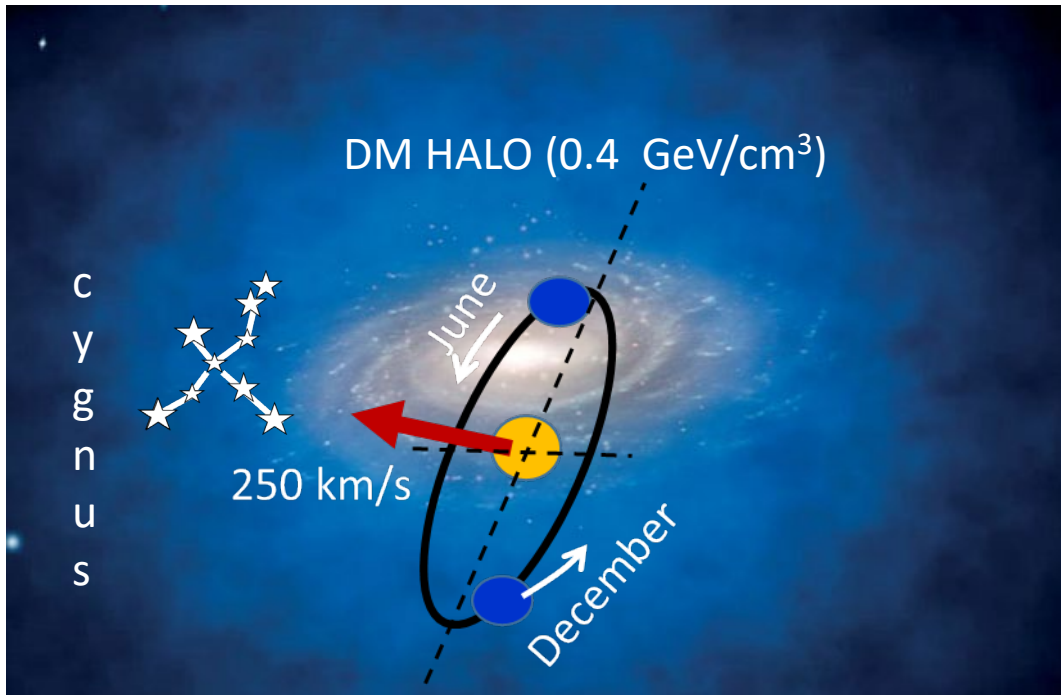
DM direct detection



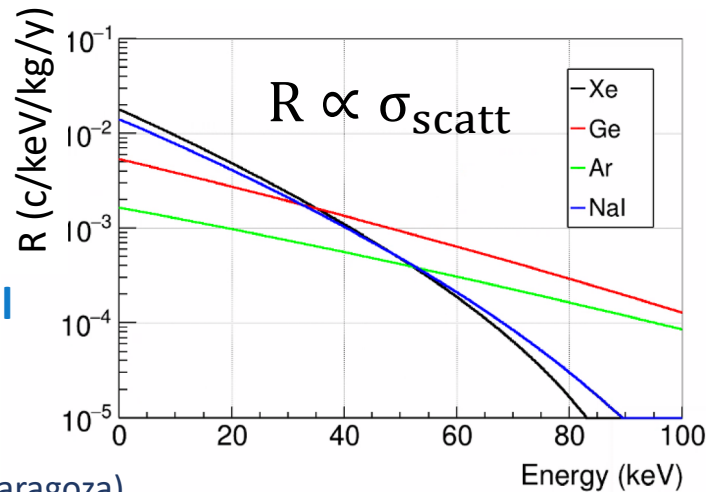
$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{M_{det} \rho_\chi}{2m_\chi \mu_{\chi N}^2} \sigma^0 F^2(q) \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{esc}} \frac{f(\mathbf{v}, t)}{v} d^3\mathbf{v}$$

DM local density (points to ρ_χ)
 DM mass (points to m_χ)
 DM velocity distribution in detector's frame (points to $f(\mathbf{v}, t)$)
 scattering cross section (points to $\sigma^0 F^2(q)$)
 where $v_{min} = \sqrt{\frac{E_R m_N}{2\mu_{\chi N}^2}}$

DM direct detection



- Very low rates! → go **underground** and shield!
- Low energy → **low energy threshold!**
- Distinctive signatures: **annual modulation, directionality**



DM local density

DM velocity distribution in detector's frame

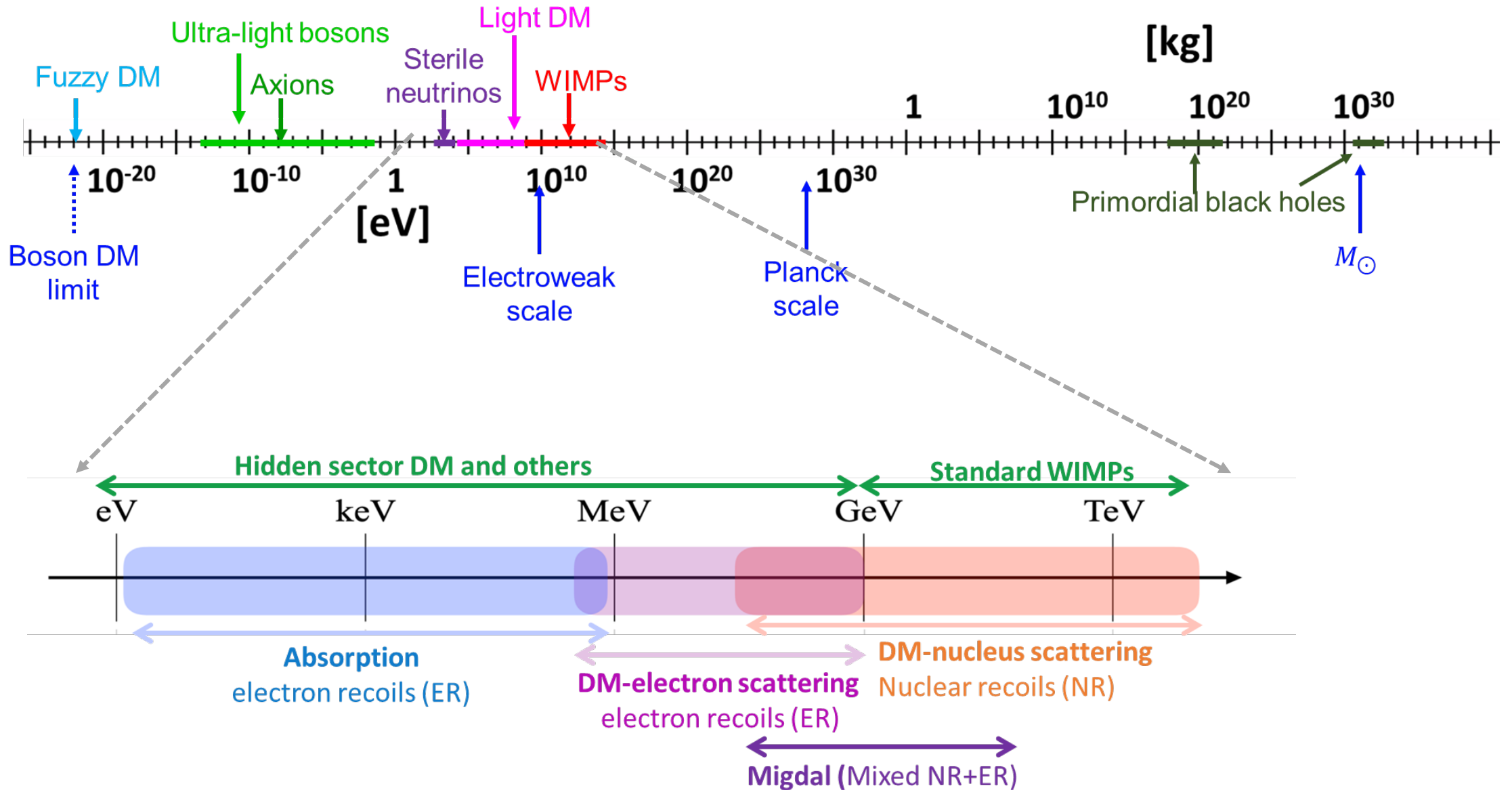
$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{M_{\text{det}} \rho_\chi}{2m_\chi \mu_{\chi N}^2} \sigma^0 F^2(q) \int_{v_{\text{min}}}^{v_{\text{esc}}} \frac{f(v, t)}{v} d^3v$$

DM mass

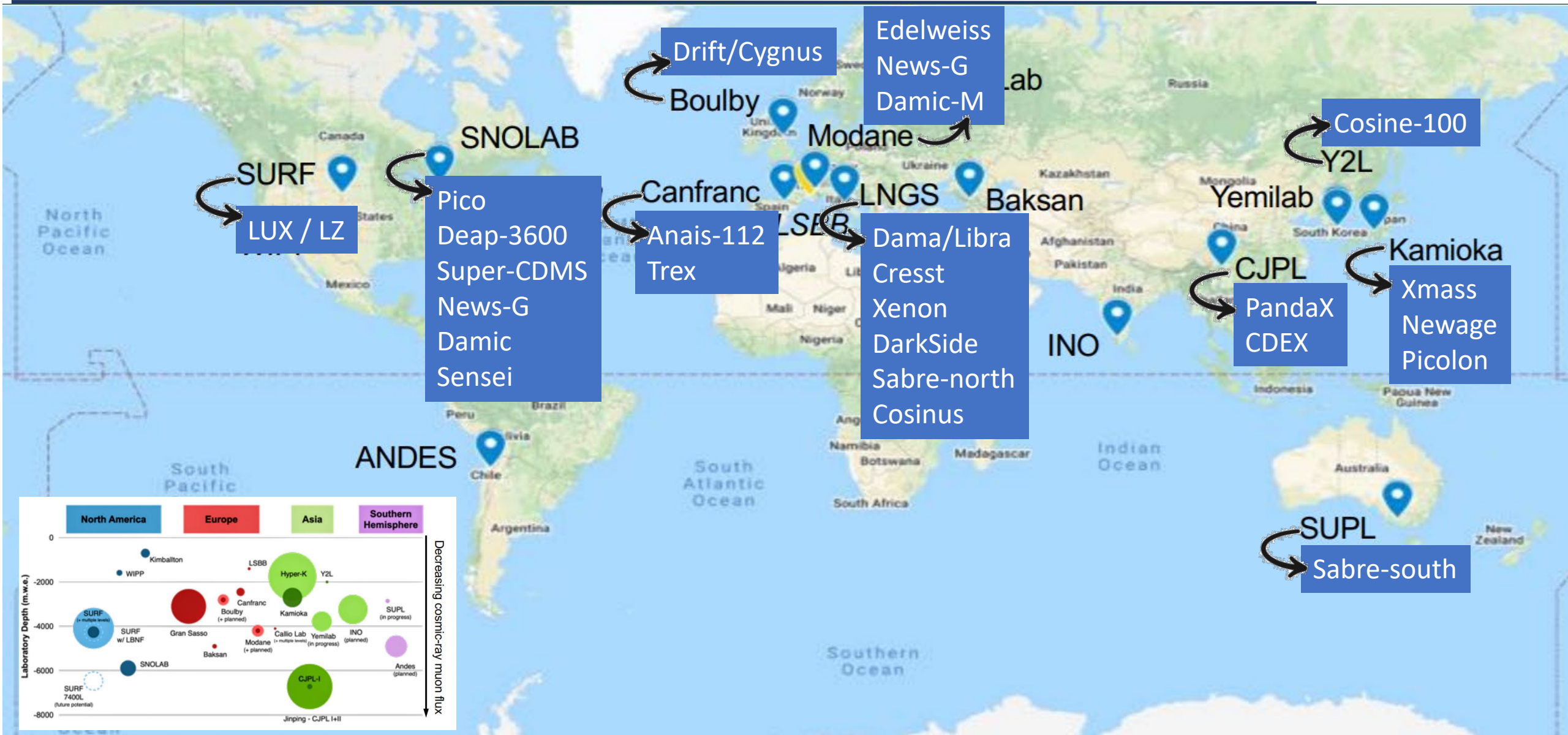
scattering cross section

where $v_{\text{min}} = \sqrt{\frac{E_R m_N}{2\mu_{\chi N}^2}}$

Direct detection: mass ranges

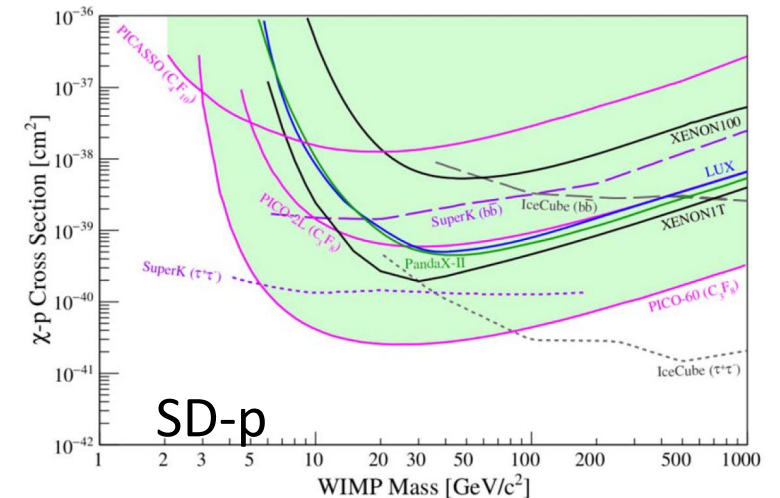
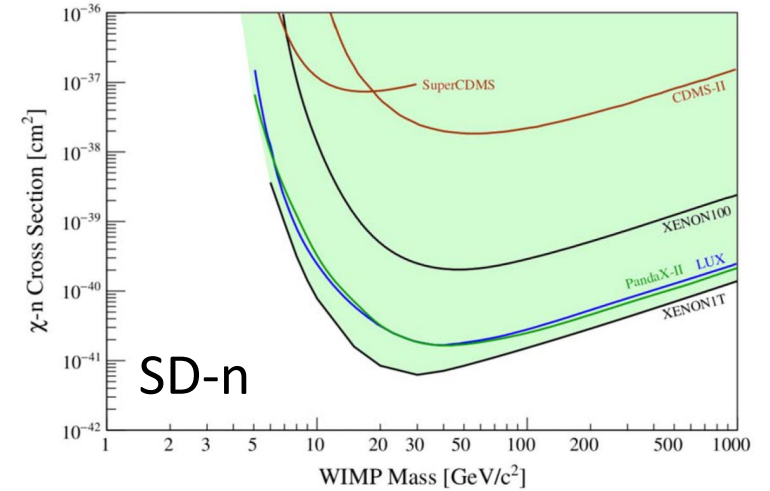
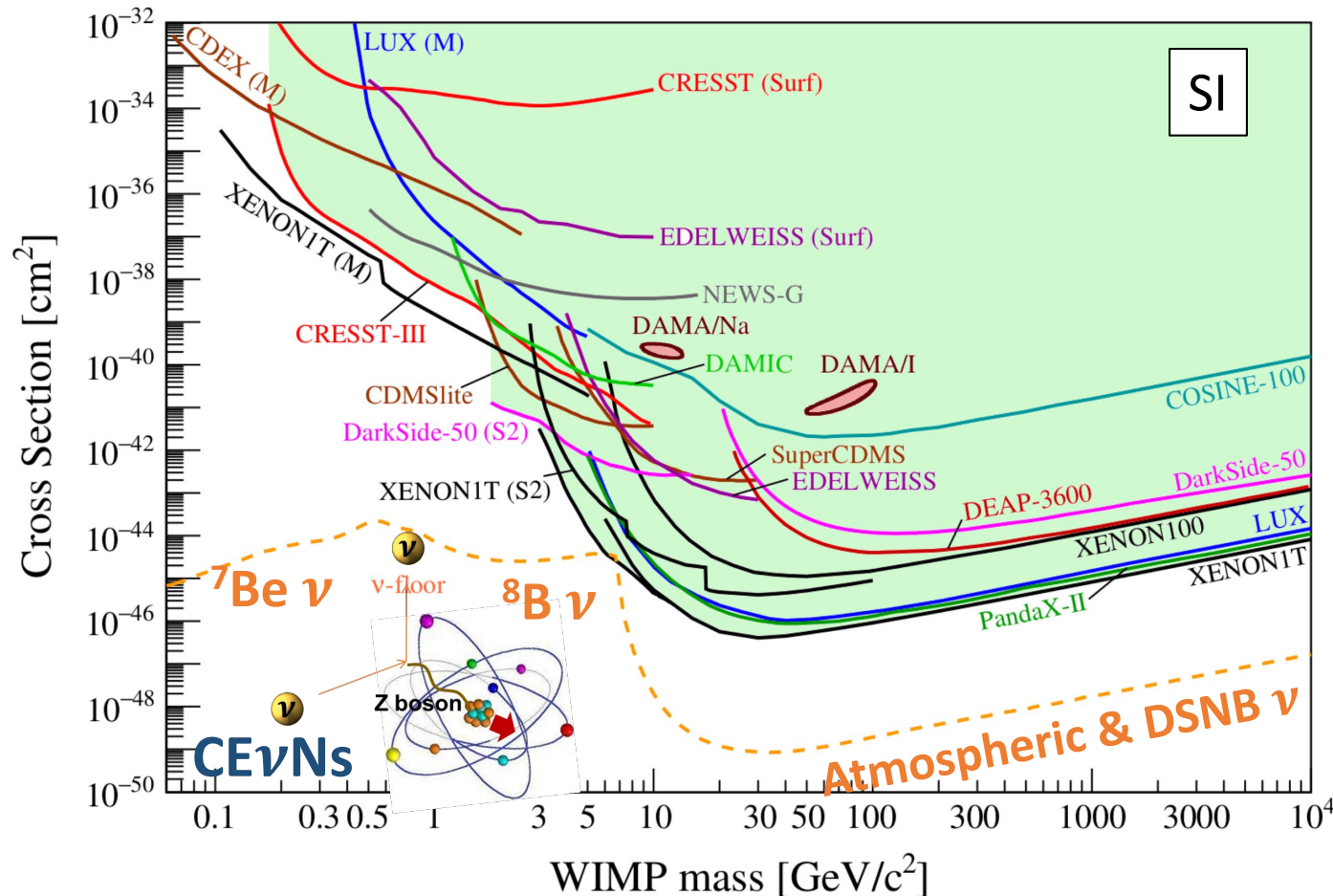


Underground DD searches



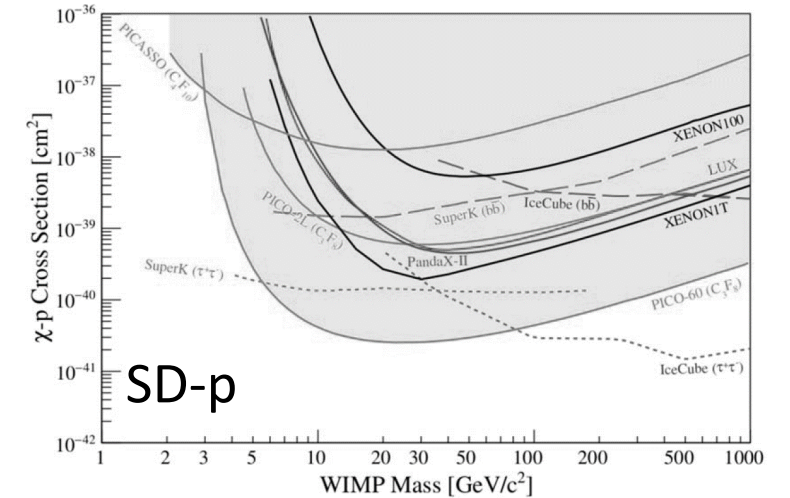
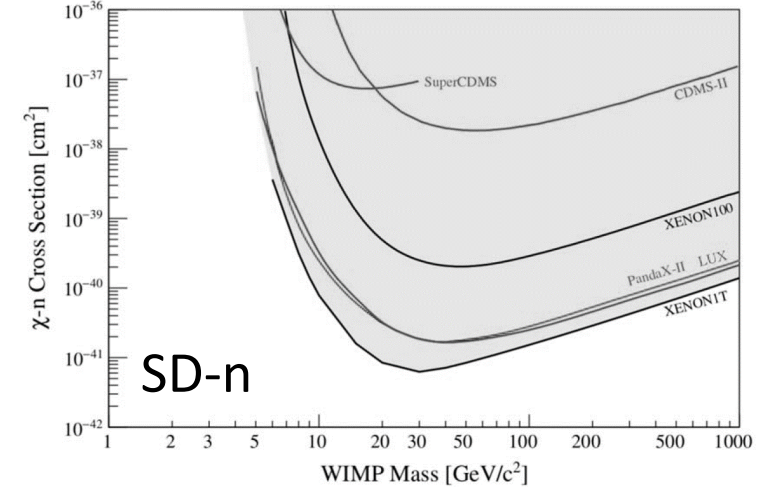
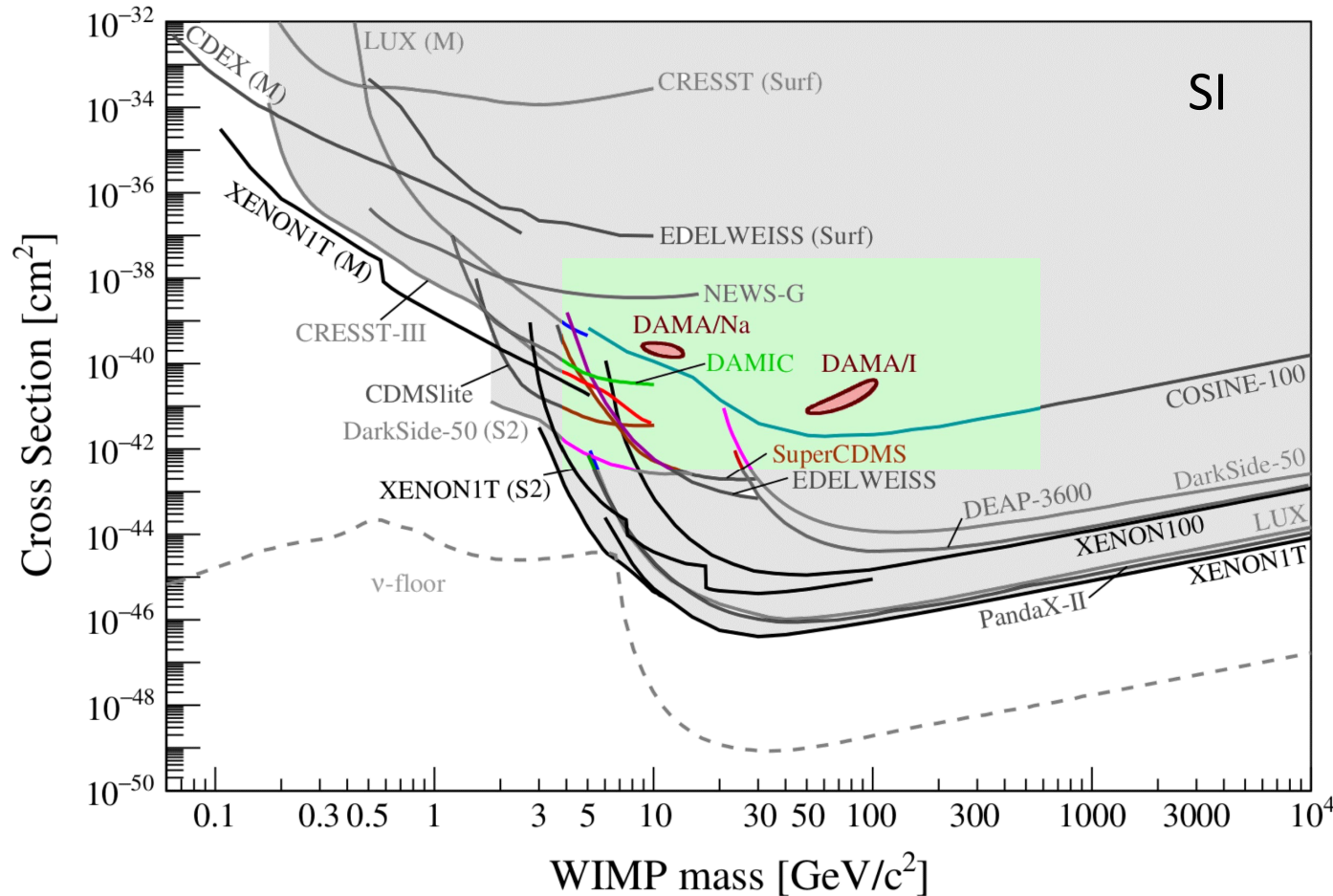
Experimental sensitivity @ 2021

- Exclude WIMPs that would produce a measurable rate over known backgrounds
- Assuming WIMPs coupling only spin-independent (SI) or only spin-dependent to neutrons (SD-n) or protons (SD-p)

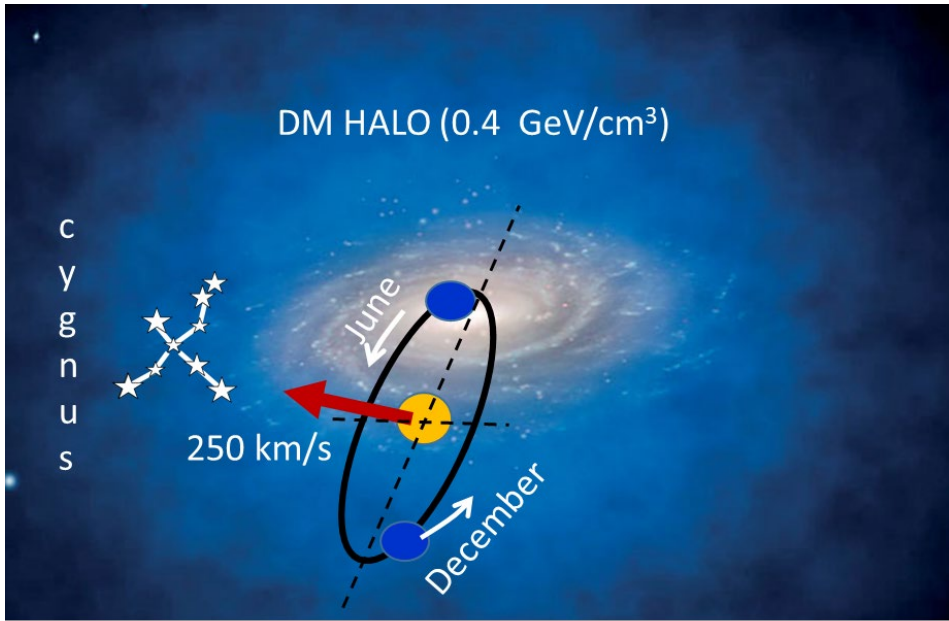


The DAMA/LIBRA annual modulation positive signal

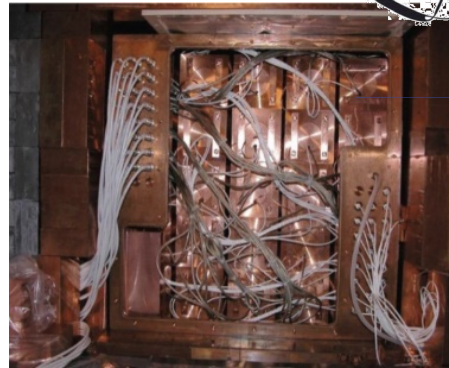
Direct Detection of Dark Matter – APPEC Committee Report 2021
[2104.07634]



The DAMA/LIBRA annual modulation positive signal



LABORATORI NAZIONALI DEL GRAN SASSO



DAMA / NaI (1995-2002)

- 100 kg NaI(Tl) scintillators
- $E_{th} = 2 \text{ keVee}$
- 7 annual cycles

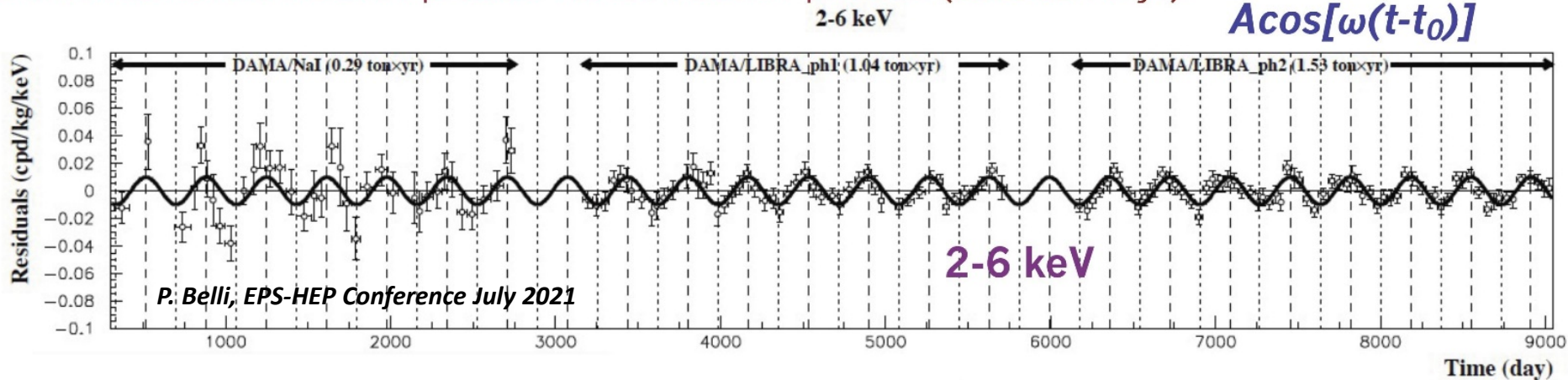
DAMA / LIBRA ph1 (2003-2010)

- 250 kg NaI(Tl) scintillators
- $E_{th} = 2 \text{ keVee}$
- 7 annual cycles

DAMA / LIBRA ph2 (2011-today)

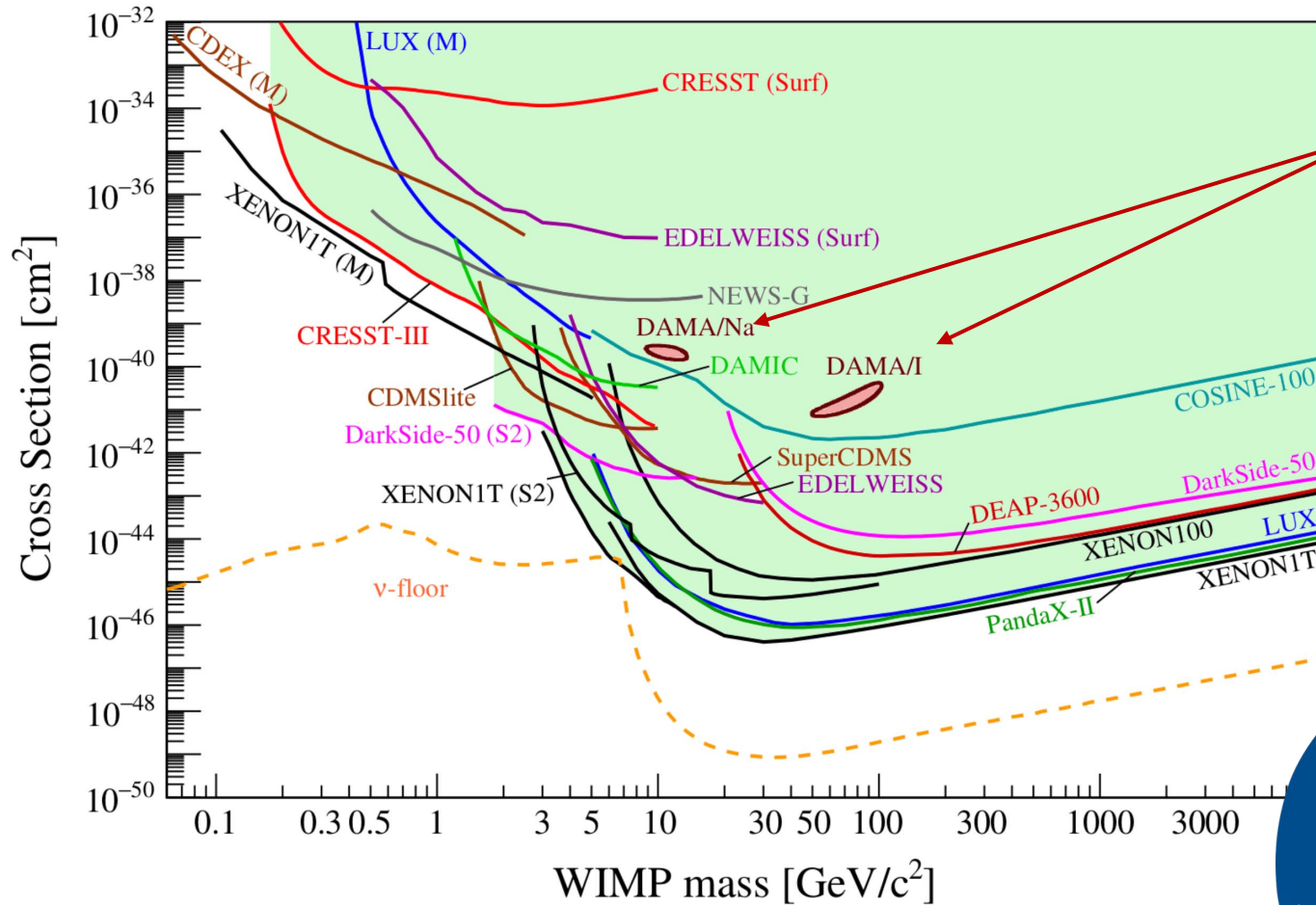
- 250 kg NaI(Tl) scintillators
- $E_{th} = 1 \text{ keVee}$
- 10 annual cycles

DAMA/NaI+DAMA/LIBRA-phase1+DAMA/LIBRA-phase2 (2.86 ton × yr)



DAMA clearly sees an annual modulation at 13.7σ C.L.

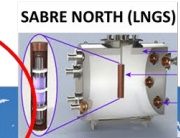
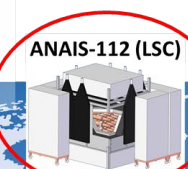
Testing the DAMA/LIBRA signal



DAMA clearly sees an annual modulation at 12.9σ but the parameter's region singled out by DAMA/LIBRA is excluded by many DM experiments

**But this comparison is model dependent
TO AVOID ANY MODEL DEPENDENCE, AN
INDEPENDENT CONFIRMATION WITH THE
SAME TARGET, NaI(Tl), IS REQUIRED**

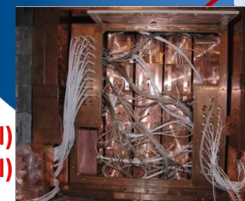
IN DATA-TAKING
Since Aug 2017
112 kg NaI(Tl)



IN DATA-TAKING
Since Sep 2016
~60 kg NaI(Tl)



DAMA/LIBRA (LNGS)
IN DATA-TAKING
Since 1995 100 kg NaI(Tl)
Since 2003 250 kg NaI(Tl)



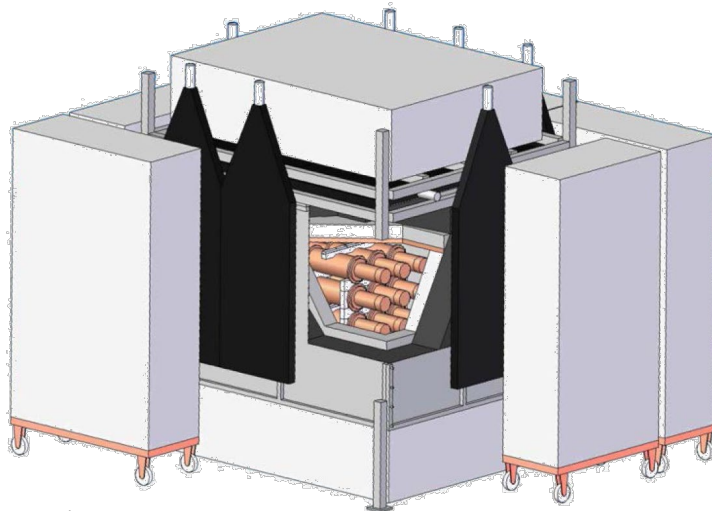
ANAIS-112 vs DAMA/LIBRA



ANAIS-112: First model independent test of the DAMA/LIBRA signal (same target and technique)

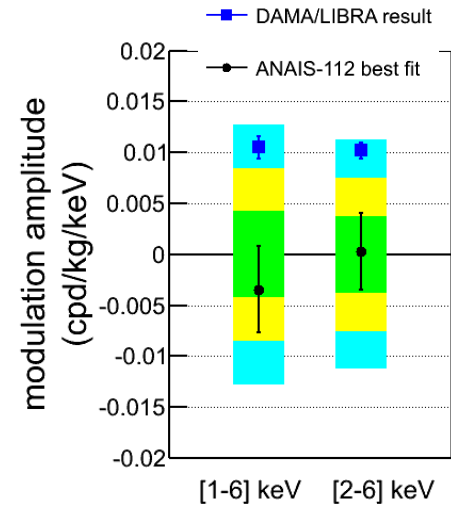
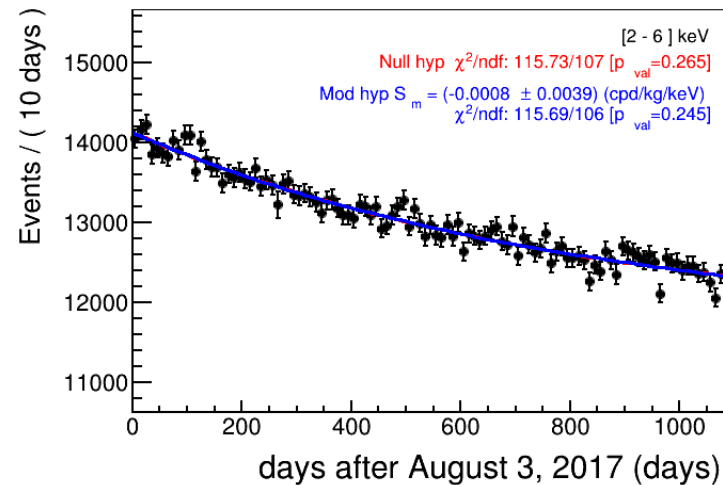


112 kg NaI(Tl) scintillators
 @ Canfranc Underground Laboratory
 In data-taking since August 2017
 1 keVee energy threshold
 Background @ ROI x3 DAMA/LIBRA



3 years results

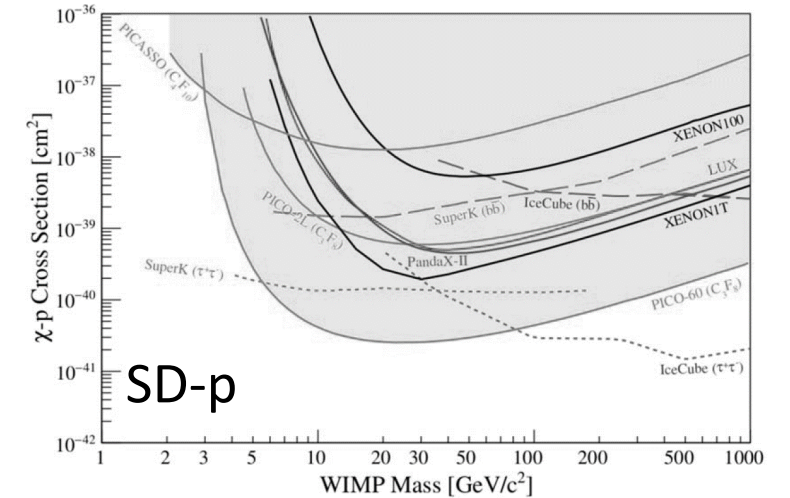
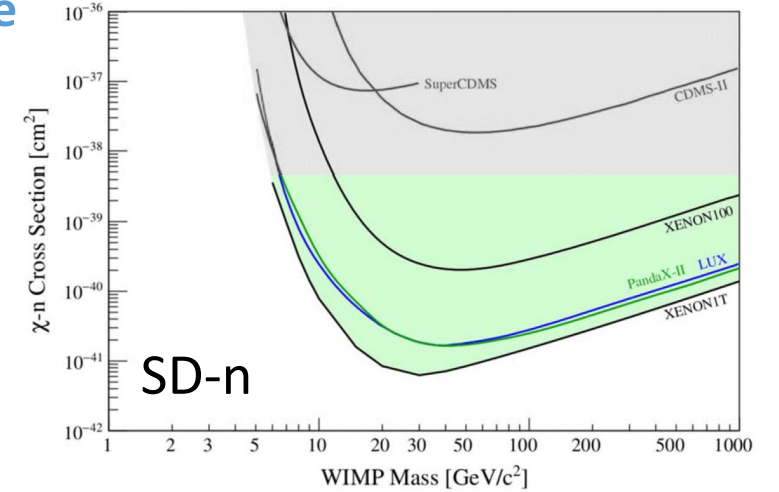
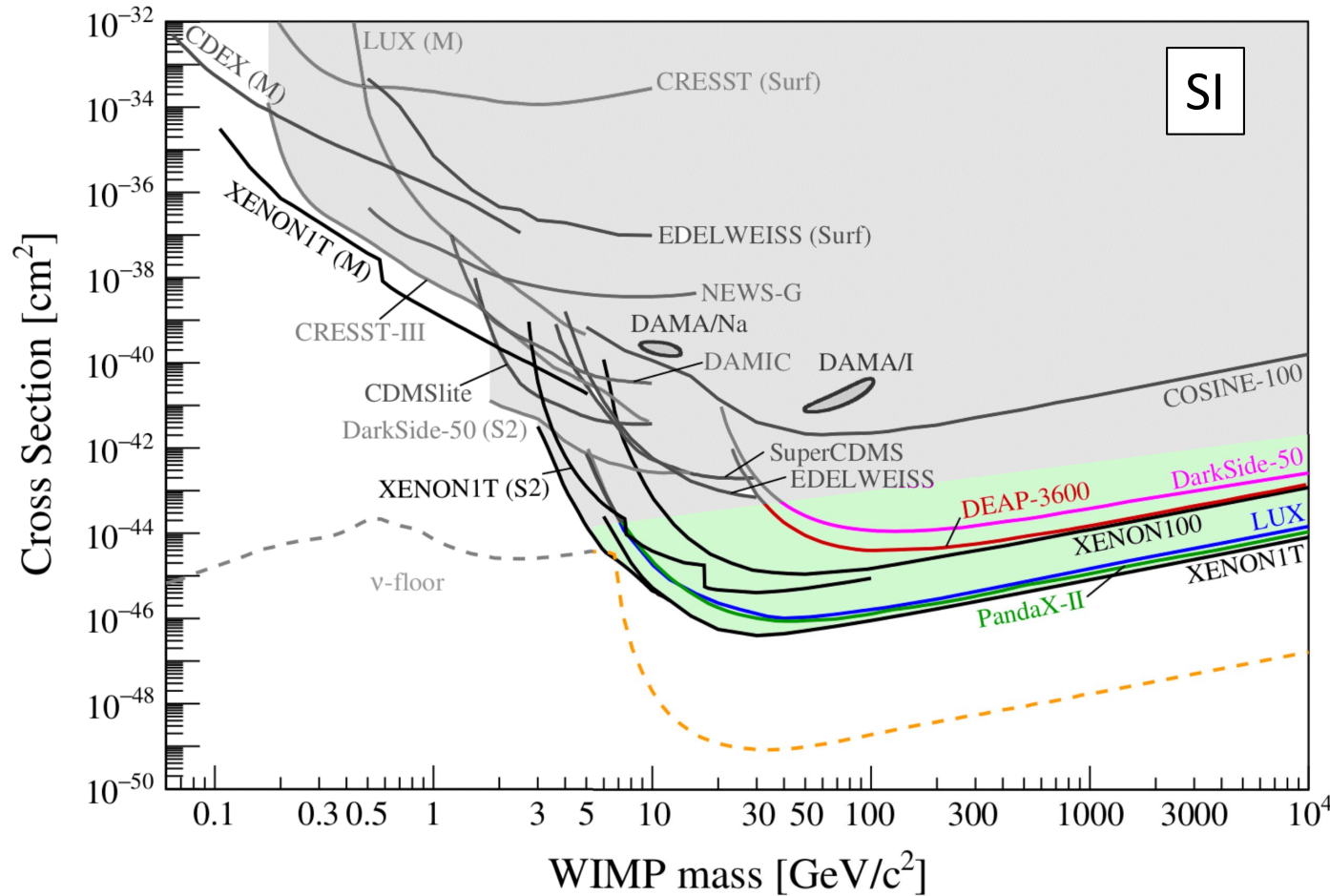
PRD 103, 102005 (2021)



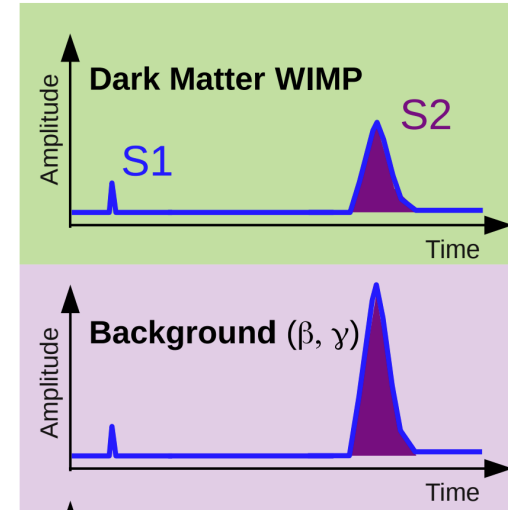
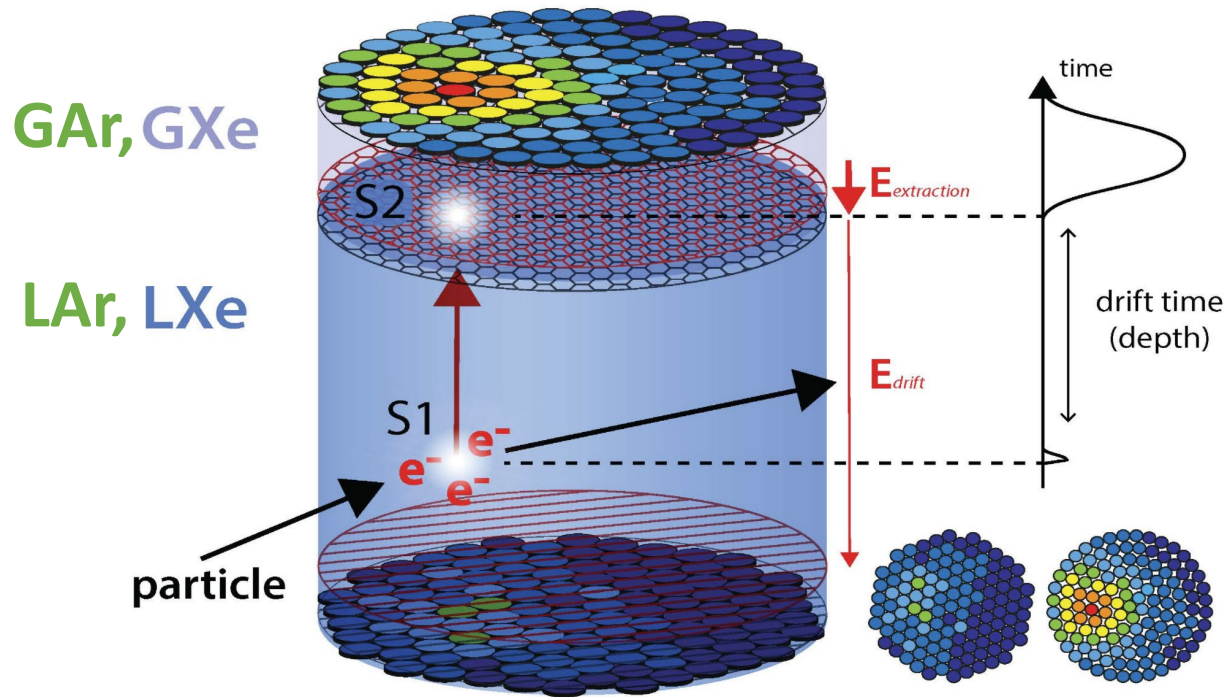
Best fit incompatible with DAMA/LIBRA at 3.3 (2.6) σ
Current sensitivity: 2.5-2.7 σ

High WIMP mass

- Double-phase noble elements TPC: Lux/LZ, PandaX, Xenon, DarkSide
- noble liquid (single phase): Deap, XMass



Double-phase noble elements TPC (light + charge)



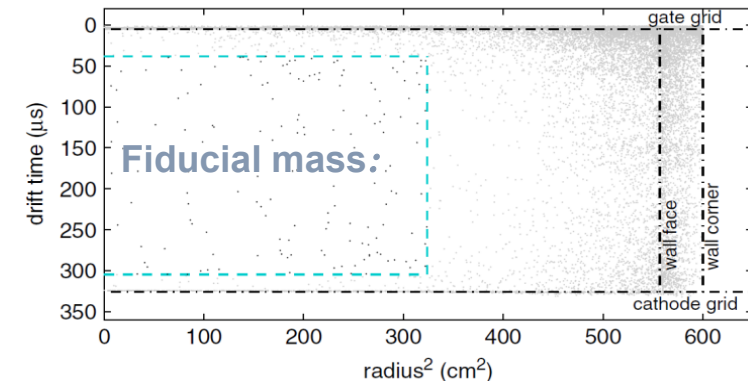
The ratio $S1/S2$ is different for nuclear recoils (WIMPs) or electron recoils (background)

Reconstruction of the hit position

- Top/bottom photomultipliers $\rightarrow (x, y)$
- Drift time $\rightarrow z$

\rightarrow fiducialization (use only the inner (cleaner) part)

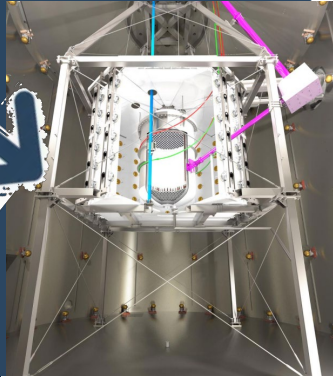
- ER Background rejection
- Fiducialization
- Possibility to reduce the threshold working only with charge readout (no bkg discrimination!)



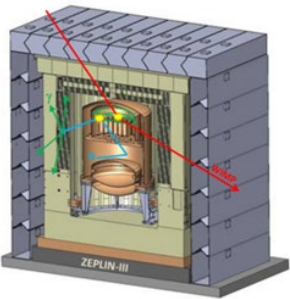
Present and future of noble-TPCs



Xenon 1T
(1 ton LXe)
(decommissioned)



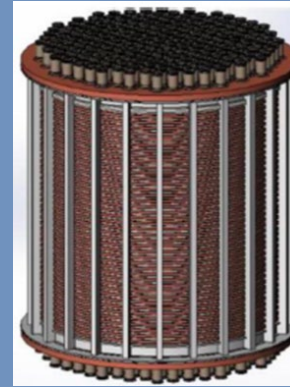
Xenon nT
(5.9 ton LXe)
STARTED IN 2021



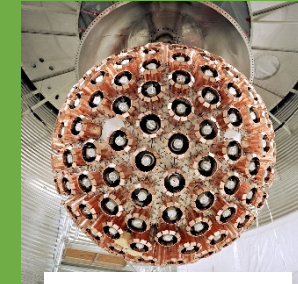
ZEPLIN-III
(6 kg LXe)
(decommissioned)



LUX
(100 kg LXe)
(decommissioned)



PANDAX-4T
(4 ton LXe)
STARTED IN 2021



Deap-3600
(3.6 ton LAr)



DarkSide-50
(50 kg LAr)
(decommissioned)



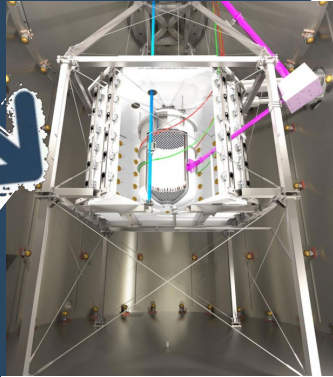
ArDM (1 ton LAr)
(decommissioned)

Ar

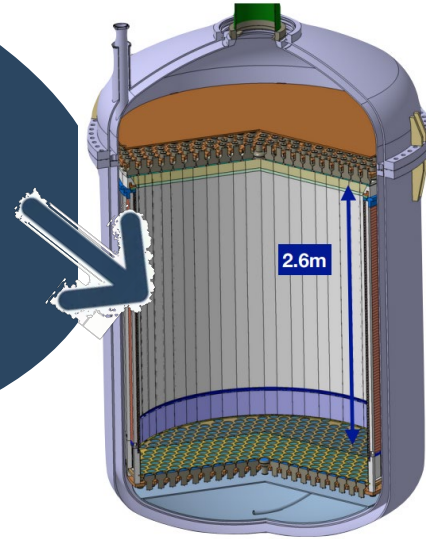
Present and future of noble-TPCs



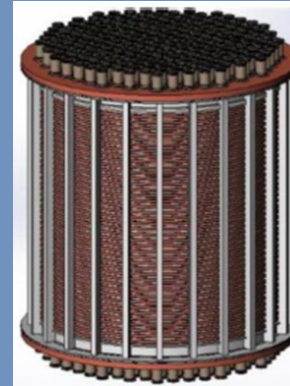
Xenon 1T
(1 ton LXe)
(decommissioned)



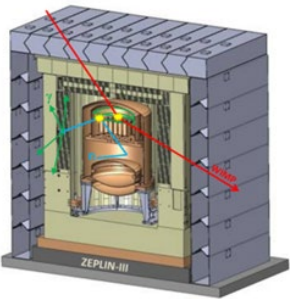
Xenon nT
(5.9 ton LXe)
STARTED IN 2021



Future: DARWIN
(50 ton LXe)



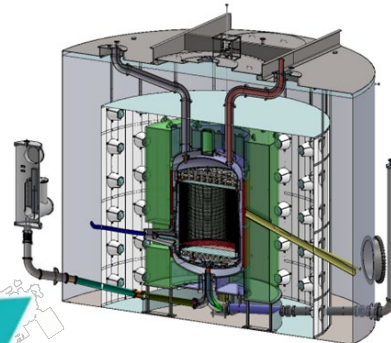
PANDAX-4T
(4 ton LXe)
STARTED IN 2021



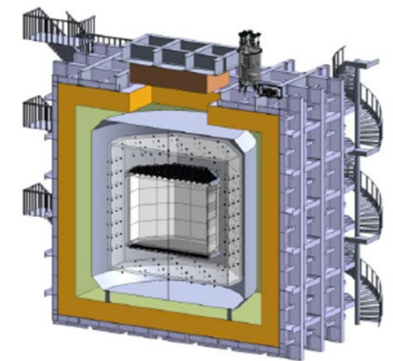
ZEPLIN-III
(6 kg LXe)
(decommissioned)



LUX
(100 kg LXe)
(decommissioned)



LZ (in construction @ SURF)
(7 ton-fiducial LXe)



DarkSide-20k (in construction @ LNGS)
(50 ton LAr , 20 ton fiducial)



Deap-3600
(3.6 ton LAr)



ArDM (1 ton LAr)
(decommissioned)



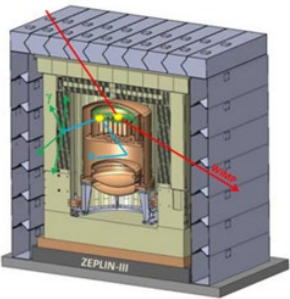
DarkSide-50
(50 kg LAr)
(decommissioned)

Ar

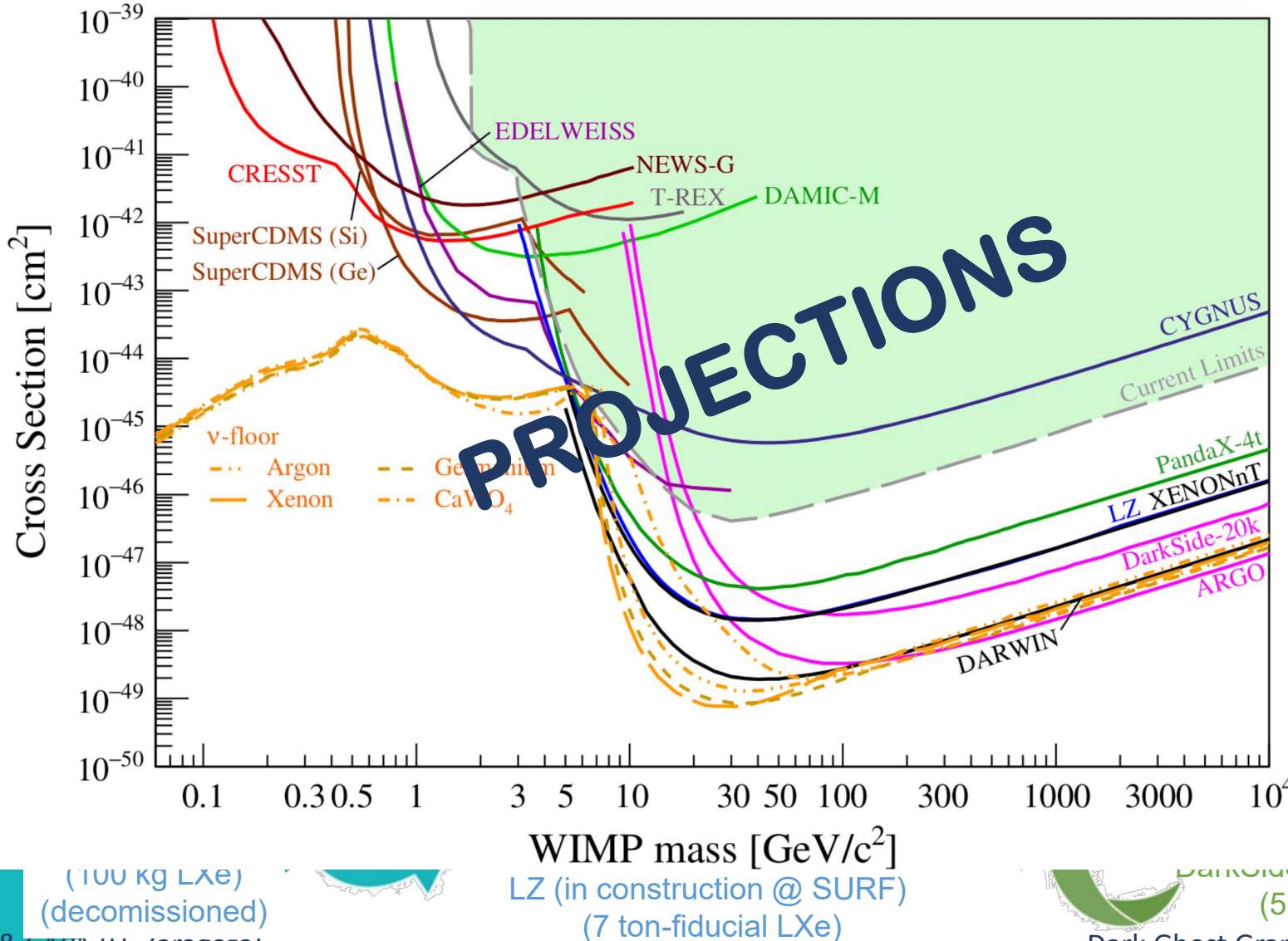
Present and future of noble-TPCs



Xenon 1T
(1 ton LXe)
(decommissioned)



ZEPLIN-III
(6 kg LXe)
(decommissioned)



(100 kg LXe)
(decommissioned)

LZ (in construction @ SURF)
(7 ton-fiducial LXe)

DarkSide-20k (in construction @ LNGS)
(50 ton LAr, 20 ton fiducial)

Ar



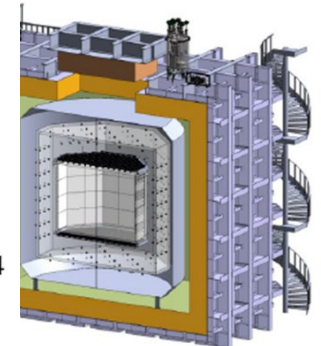
DarkSide-50
(50 kg LAr)
(decommissioned)



Arapac-3600
(3600 ton LAr)

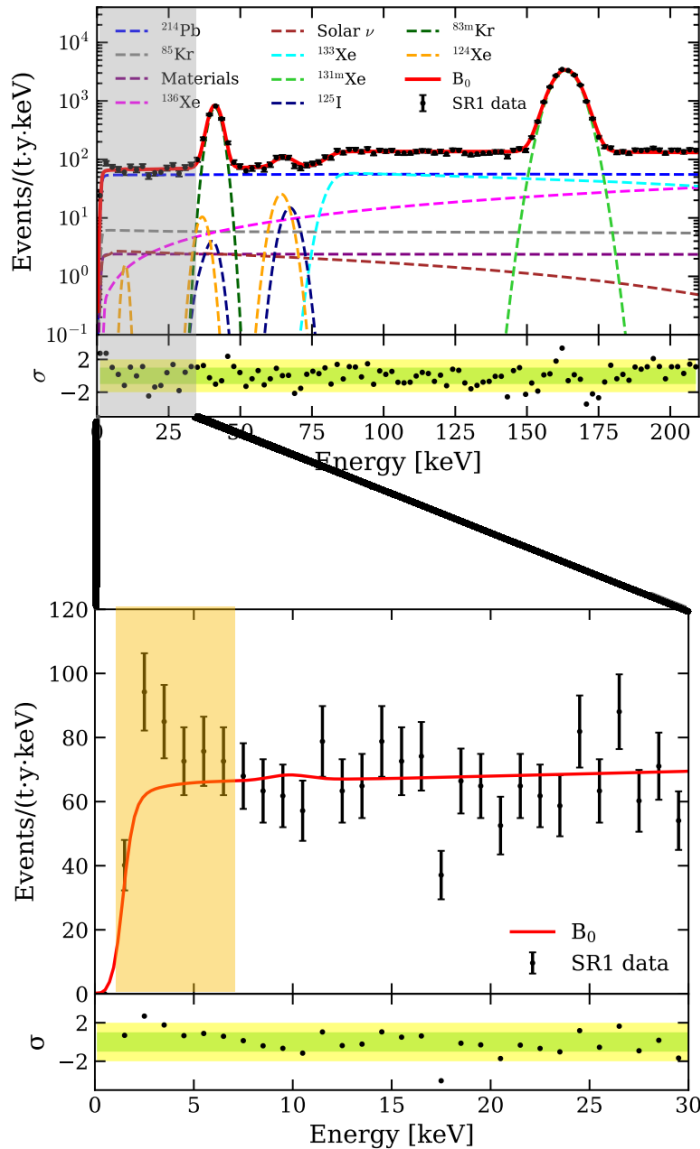


ArDM (1 ton LAr)
(decommissioned)



Xenon1T electronic excess

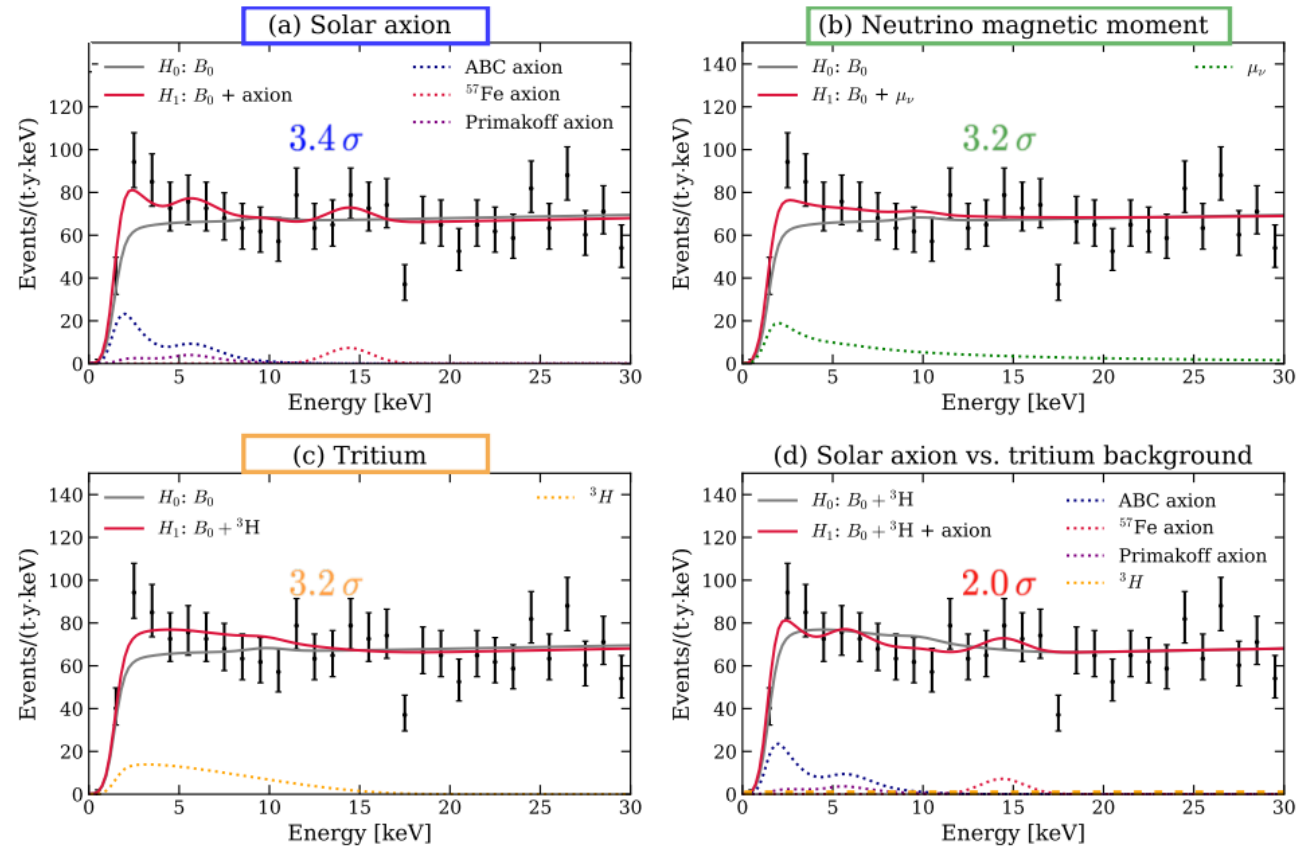
PRD 102, 072004 (2020)



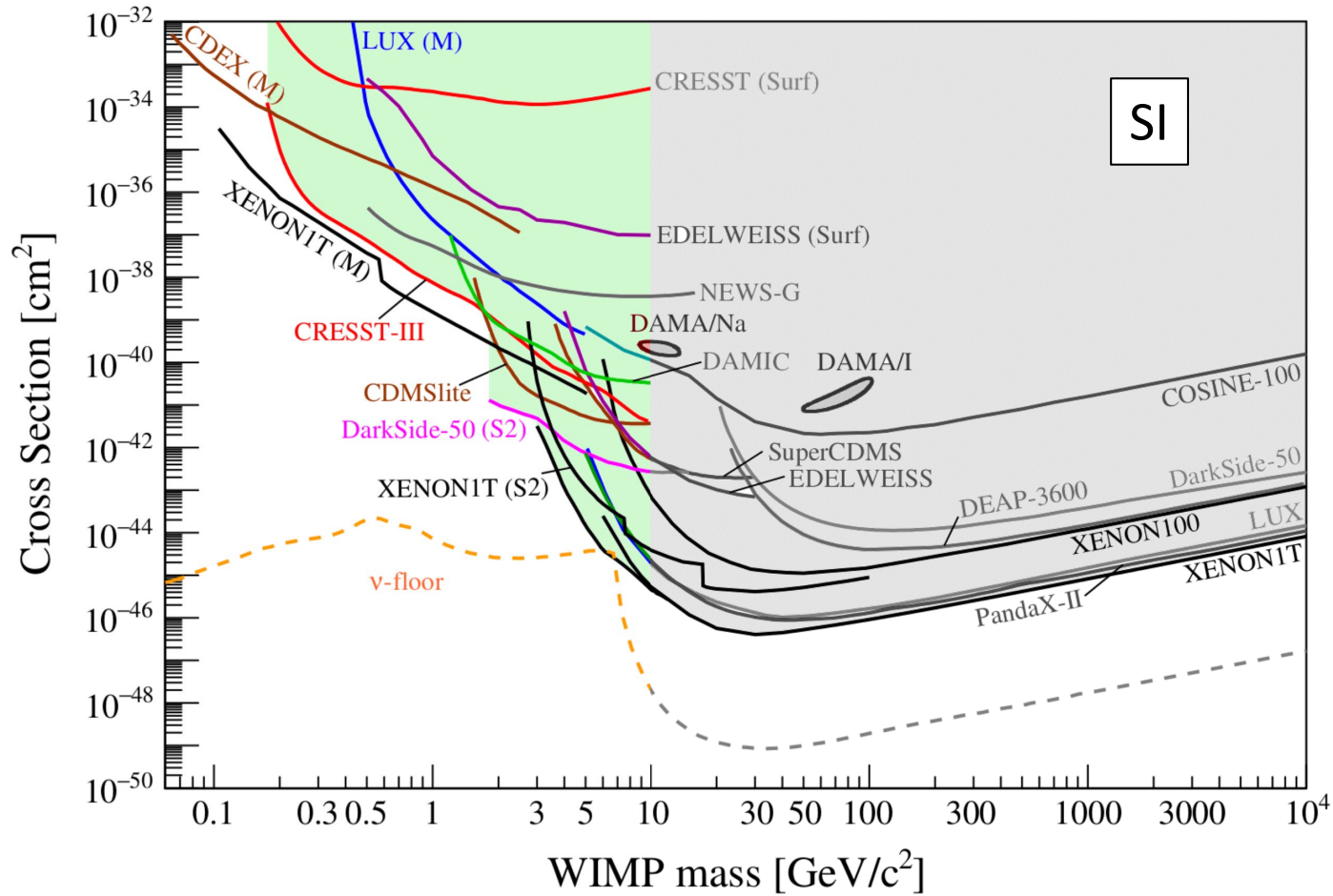
No electron recoil discrimination

Background-only Fit

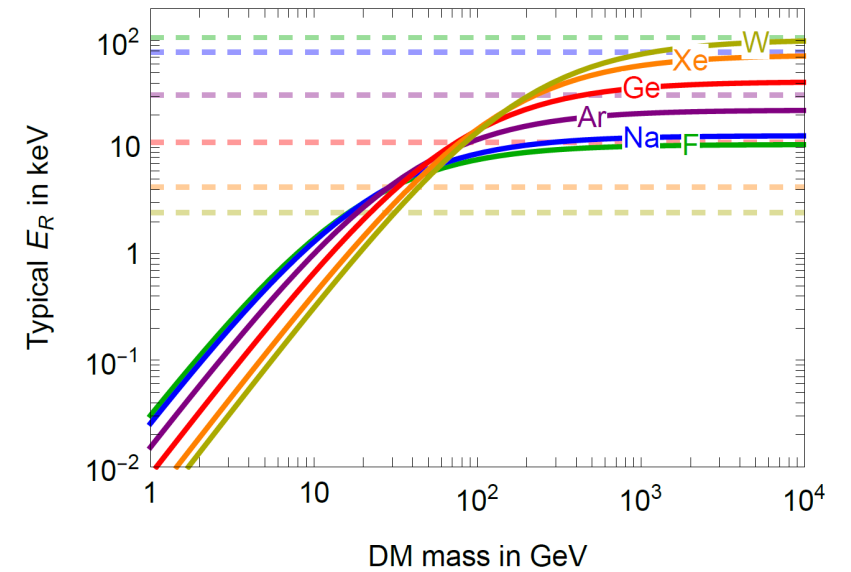
Possible explanations:



Low WIMP mass



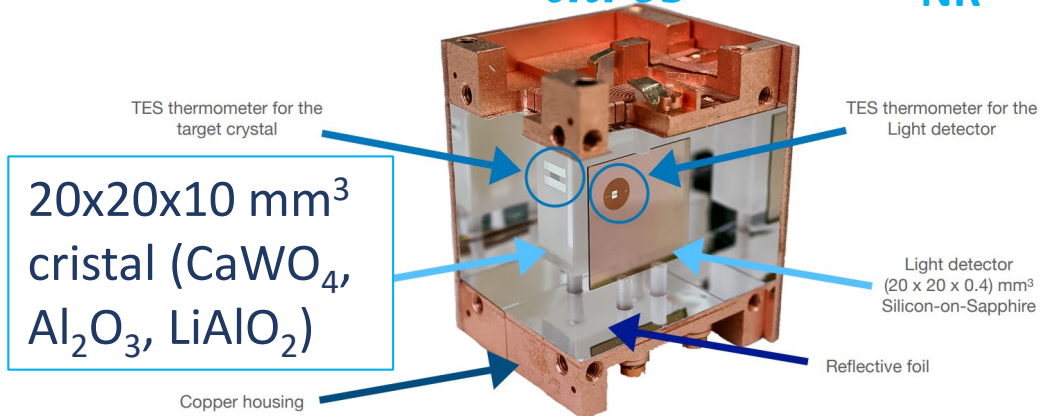
A very low energy threshold is needed to explore the low-mass region



- **Cryogenic detectors: Edelweiss, CRESST, SuperCDMS**
- **CCds: Damic, Sensei**
- **High-pressure gas chambers: News-G**

Cryogenic detectors & p-type Ge for low-mass WIMPs

CRESST: $E_{thres} = 30 \text{ eV}_{NR}$

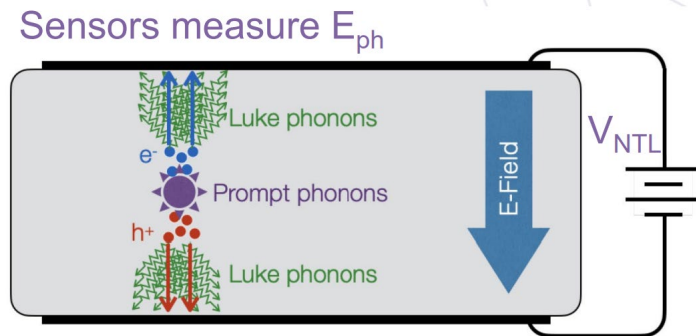


PRD 100 (2019) 102002

CDMSLite $E_{thres} = 70 \text{ eV}$

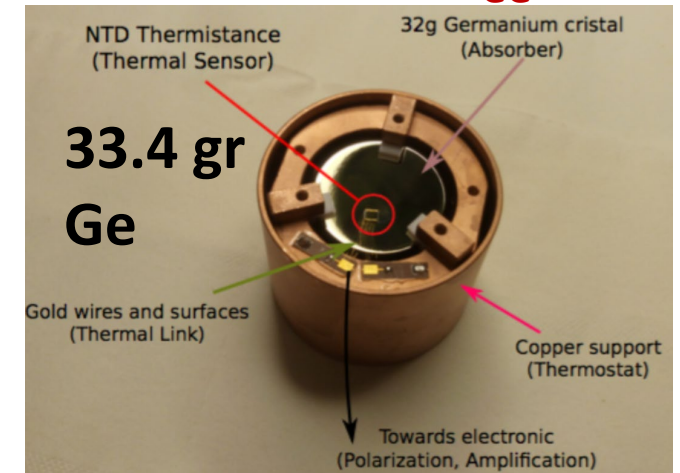
600 gr SuperCDMS detectors operated at high voltage
 → Neganov-Trofimov-Luke (NTL) amplification

PRD 99 (2019) 062001



Turn off – nuclear + electron recoils
 Turn on – charge detector

EDELWEISS: $E_{thres} = 6 \text{ eV}_{ee}$



PRL 125 (2020) 14, 141301

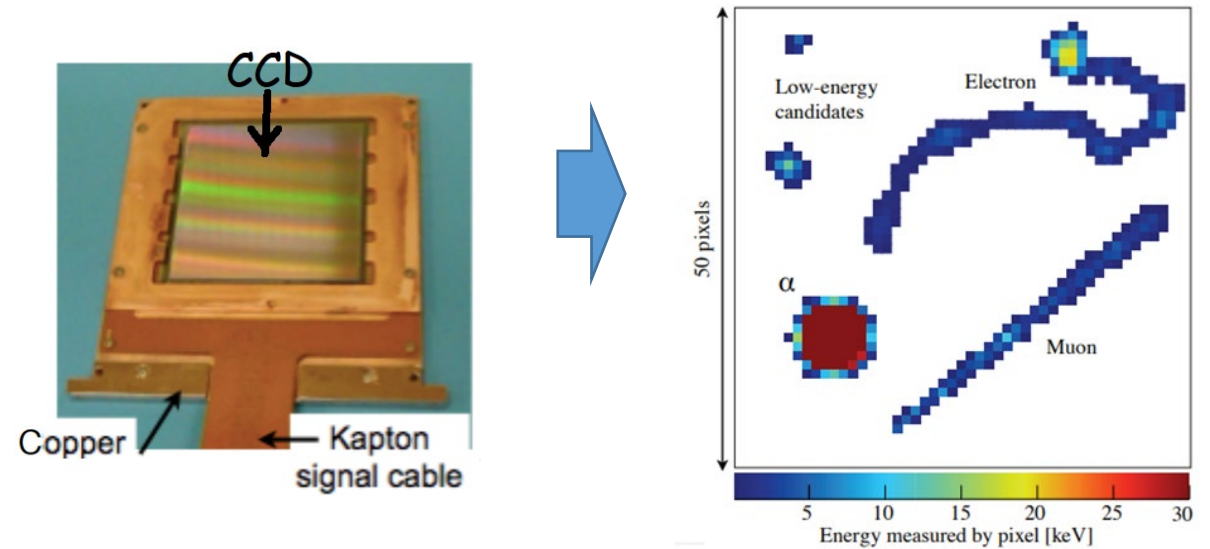
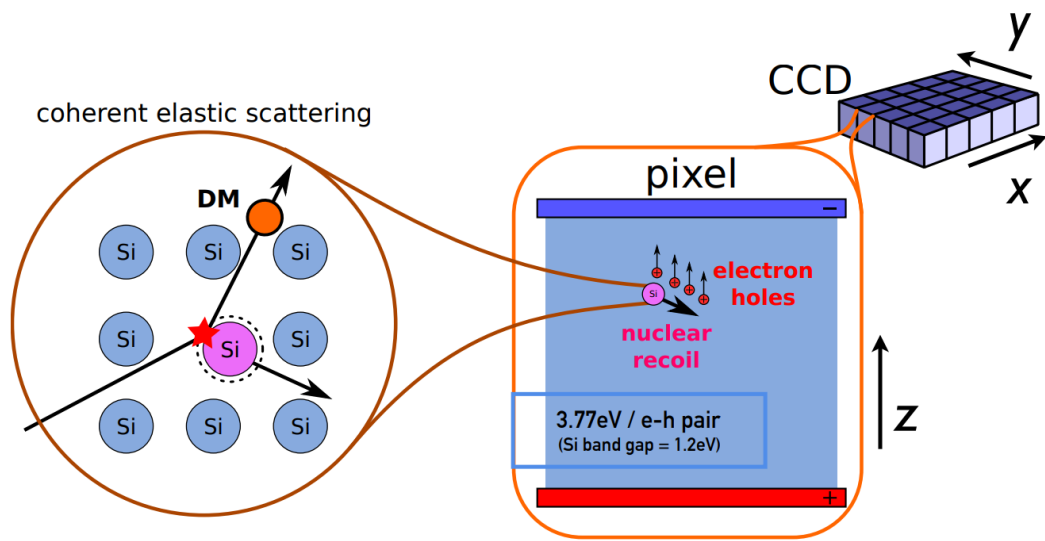
CDEX $E_{thres} = 160 \text{ eV}$

~1 kg p-type point contact Ge

PRL 123 (2019) 161301



CCDs for low-mass & e^- scattering: DAMIC, Sensei

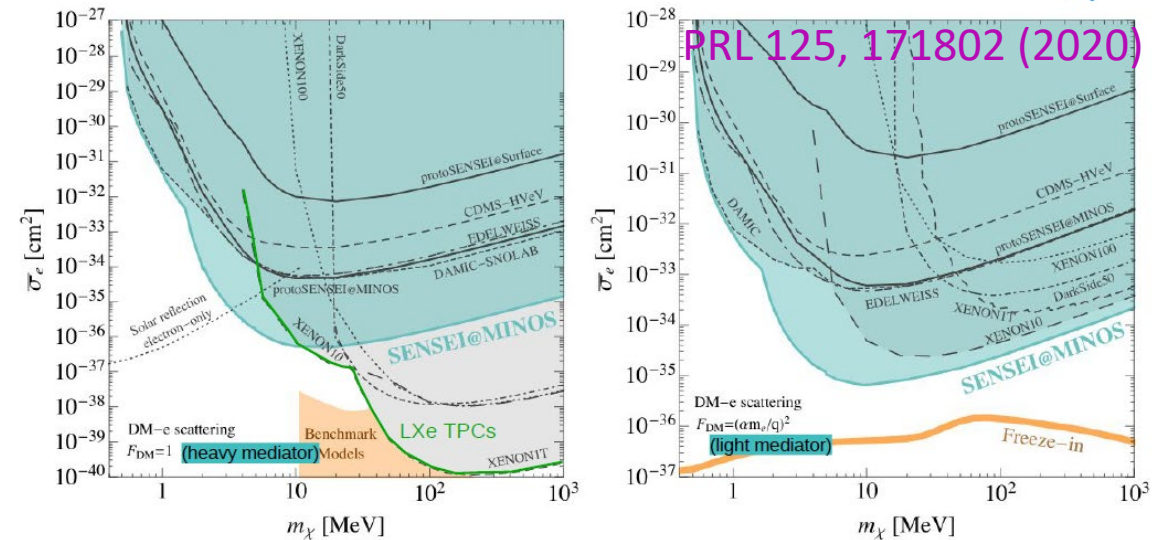


DAMIC @ SNOLAB: 42 gr Si (7 CCDs), $E_{th} = 50$ eV
 Future: DAMIC-M (LSM) (1 kg)

SENSEI @ MINOS: ~ 2 gr Si-CCD, E_{th} few eV
 Future: 100 gr @ SNOLAB

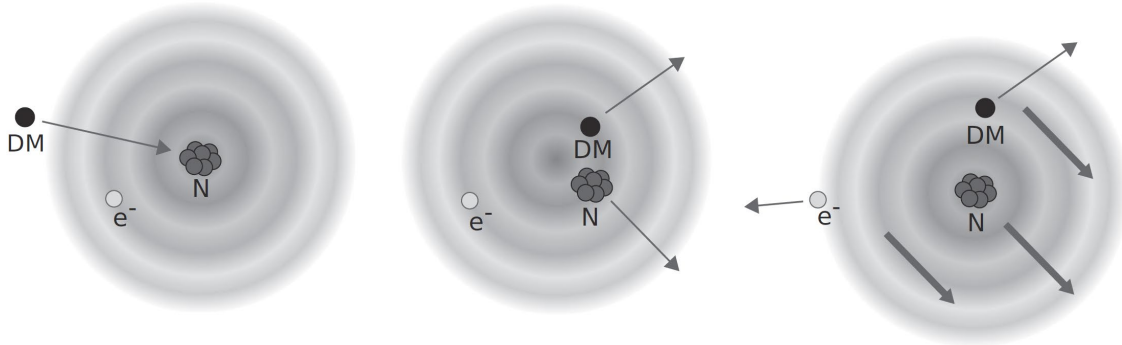
OSCURA (O(10) kg), in development

WIMP- e^- scattering



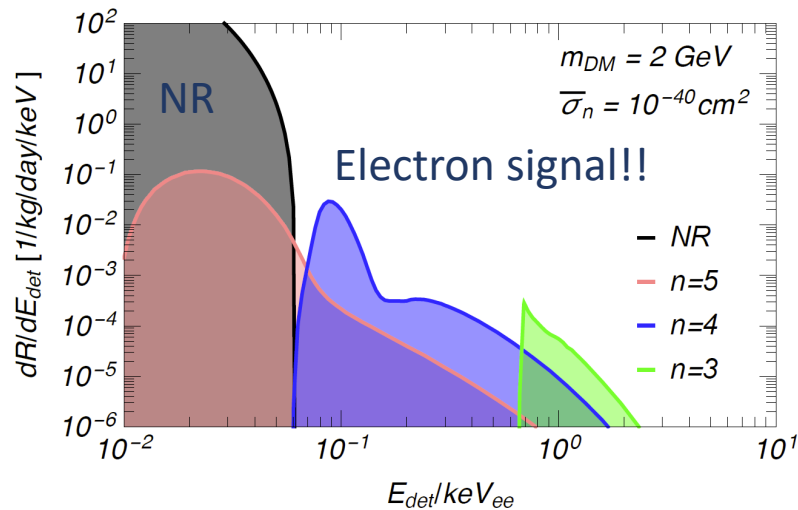
Migdal effect

M. J. Dolan, "Directly Detecting Sub-GeV Dark Matter with Electrons from Nuclear Scattering", Phys.Rev.Lett. 121, 101801 (2018) [arXiv:1711.09906]

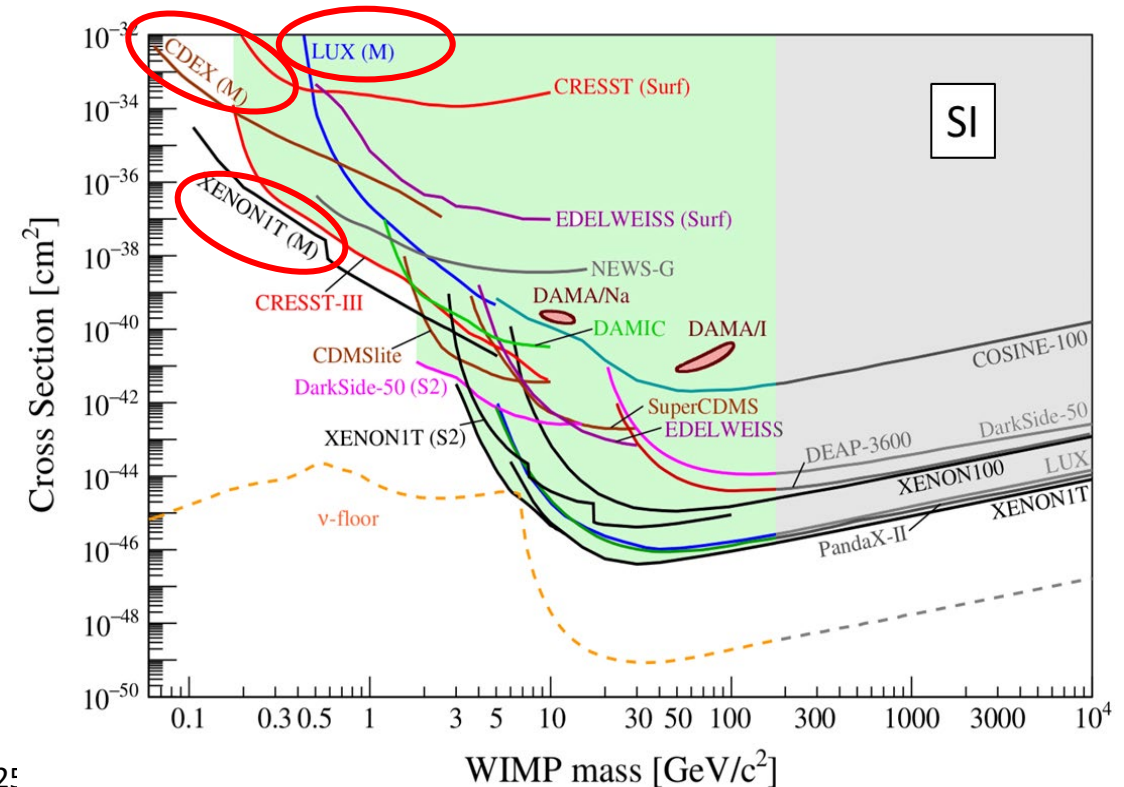


Migdal approximation: immediately after the collision the nucleus moves relative to the surrounding electron cloud. The electrons eventually catch up with the nucleus, but individual electrons can be "lost", leading to ionization of the recoiling atom

New detection channels (e-) for light dark matter with a mass in the GeV range.



CAVEAT: EFFECT NOT YET PROVED EXPERIMENTALLY!!
(but maybe will be proved soon by the **MIGDAL** collaboration)



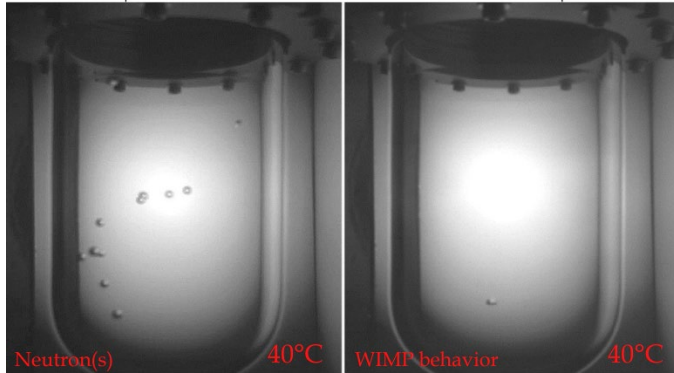
M. Ibe et al, "Migdal effect in dark matter direct detection experiments", JHEP03(2018)194 [1707.0725]

M. Martinez. F. ARAID & CAPA (U. Zaragoza)

Dark Ghost Granada 31 March - 1 April 2022

Bubble chambers for SD-p

Best DD SD-p limits come from bubble chambers experiments that use targets with F (highest sensitivity to SD WIMP-proton couplings)

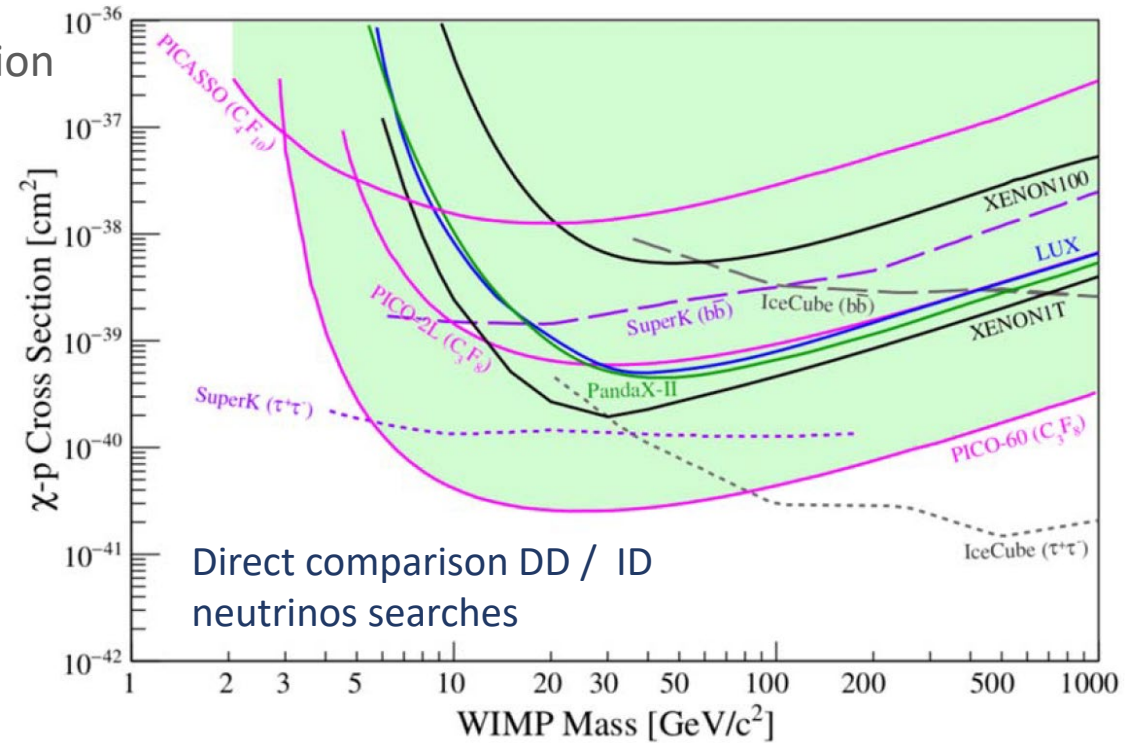
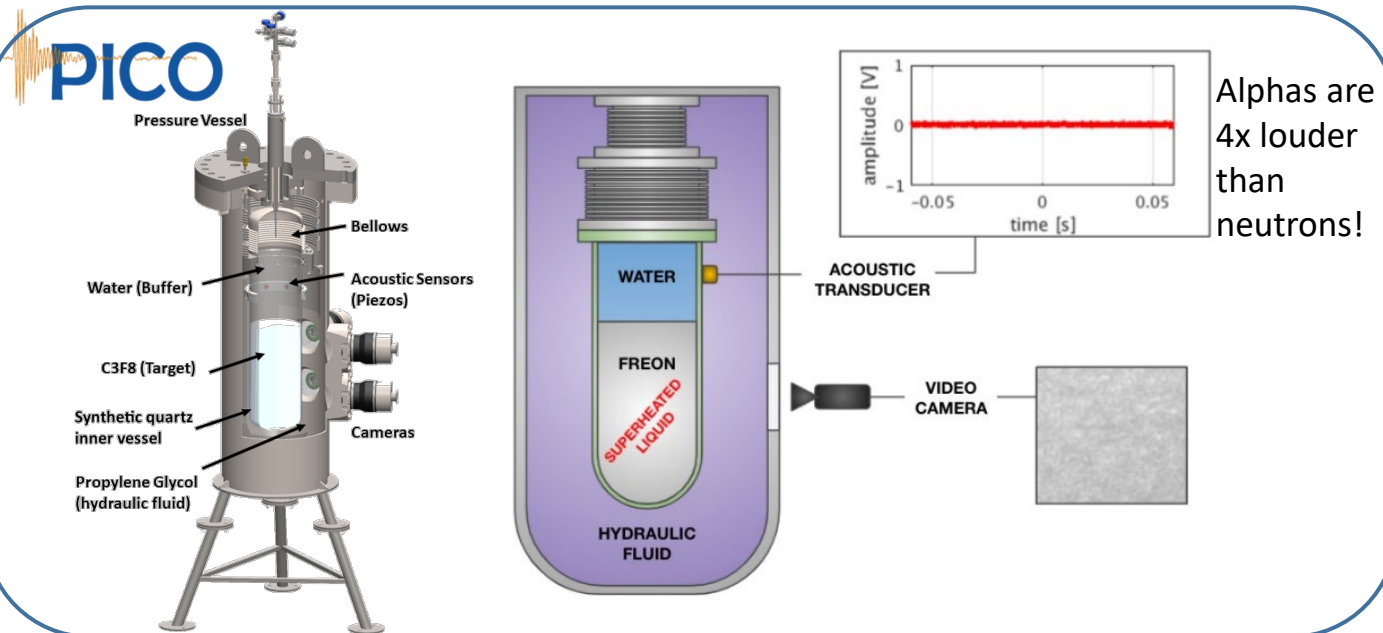


- Freon in metastable superheated state
- Tune the chamber to be unresponsive to most backgrounds. Only recoiling nuclei produce bubbles!
- Tune the chamber to set a nucleation energy threshold

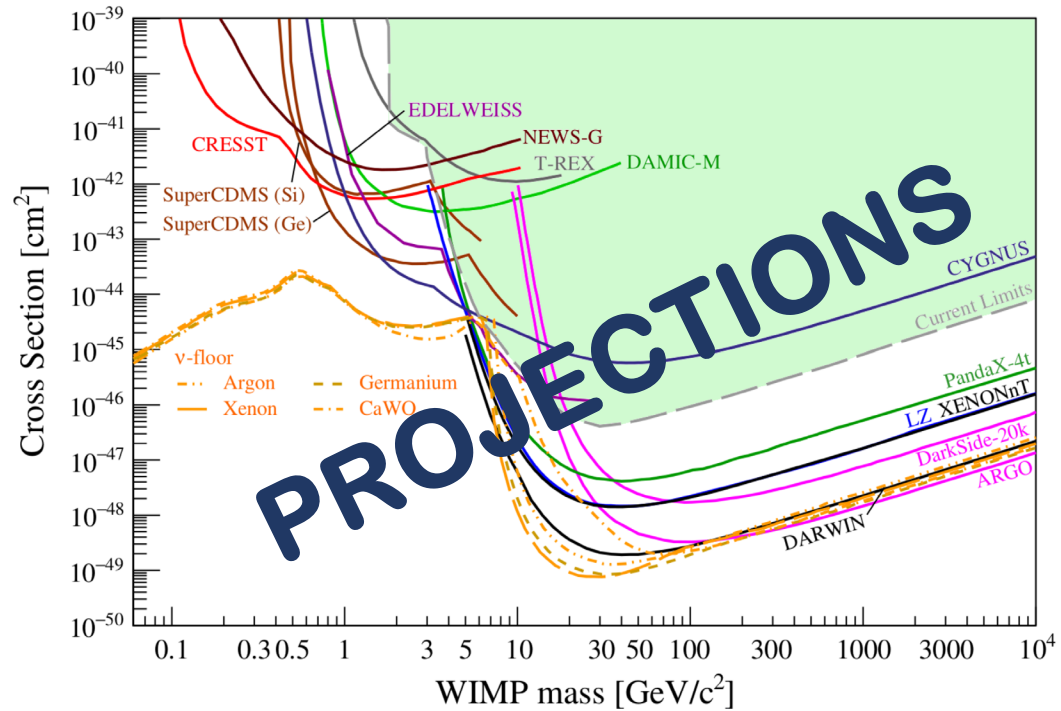
2-4 GeV: PICASSO (3 kg C_4F_{10})
Astropart. Phys. 90 (2017) 85

5-100 GeV: PICO-60 (52 kg C_3F_8)
PRD 100 (2019), 2 022001

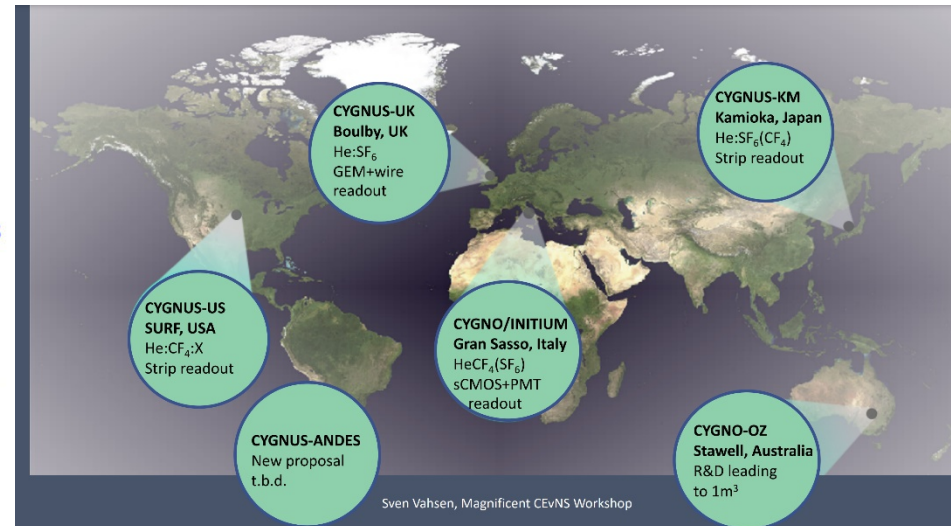
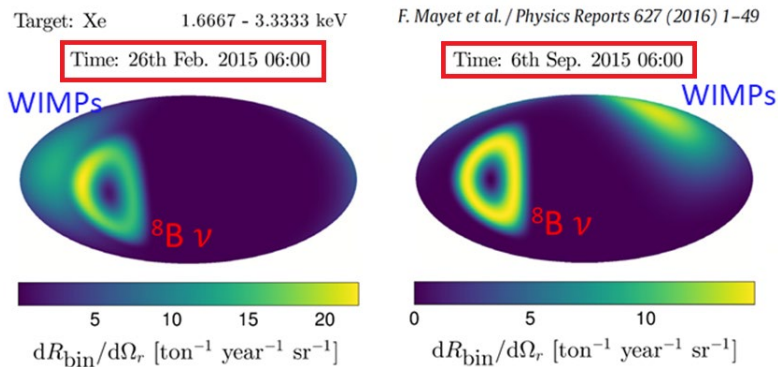
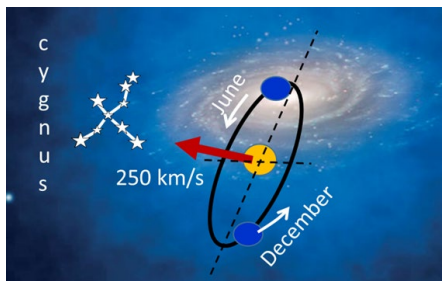
> 100 GeV: Icecube ($\tau^+\tau^-$)



Outlook & prospects



- DAMA/LIBRA positive signal tested at almost 3σ by ANAIS-112/COSINE-100 experiments
- Xenon1T electronic excess – new physics or just background?
- Xe&Ar experiments planned to reach the neutrino floor in the next decade
- Many new ideas/experiments to explore DM excenarious in the GeV (NR), MeV (ER), keV \rightarrow eV (absorption) regions
- Beyond the neutrino floor? Directionality? \rightarrow **CYGNUS collaboration**

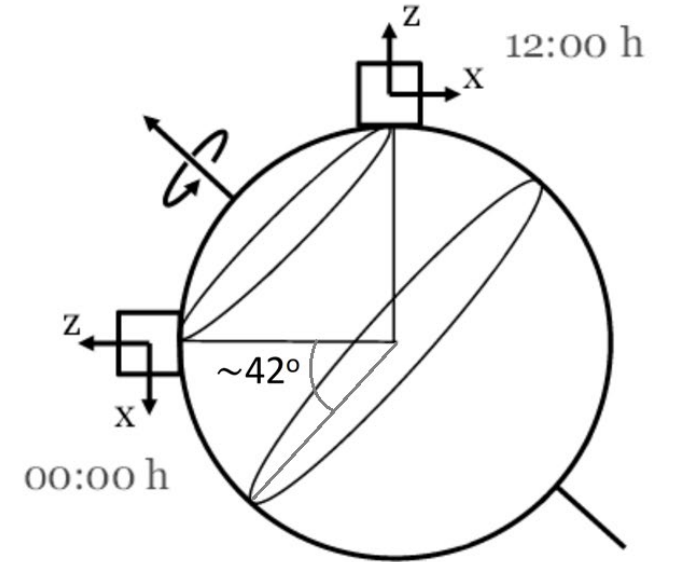
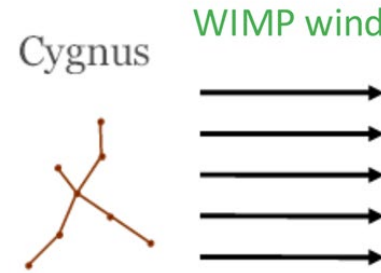
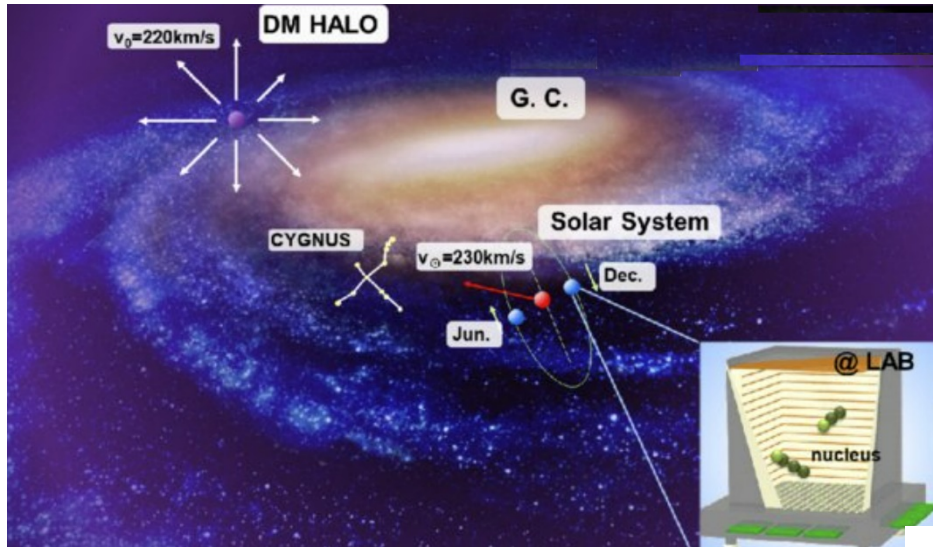


Vahsen et al, “Cygnus: Feasibility of a nuclear recoil observatory with directional sensitivity to dark matter and neutrinos”, 2008.12587

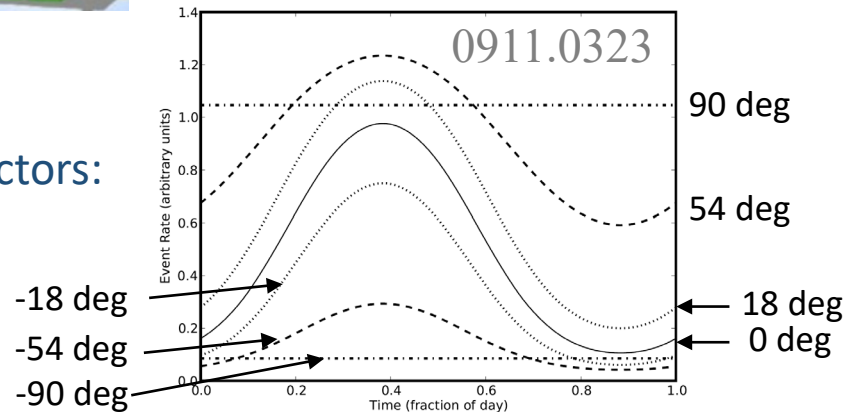
backup

Directionality & daily modulation

There is a strong forward/backward asymmetry. However, the mean recoil direction oscillates due to the rotation of the Earth, with a period of a sidereal day (23h 56m)



→ Daily modulation in anisotropic detectors:

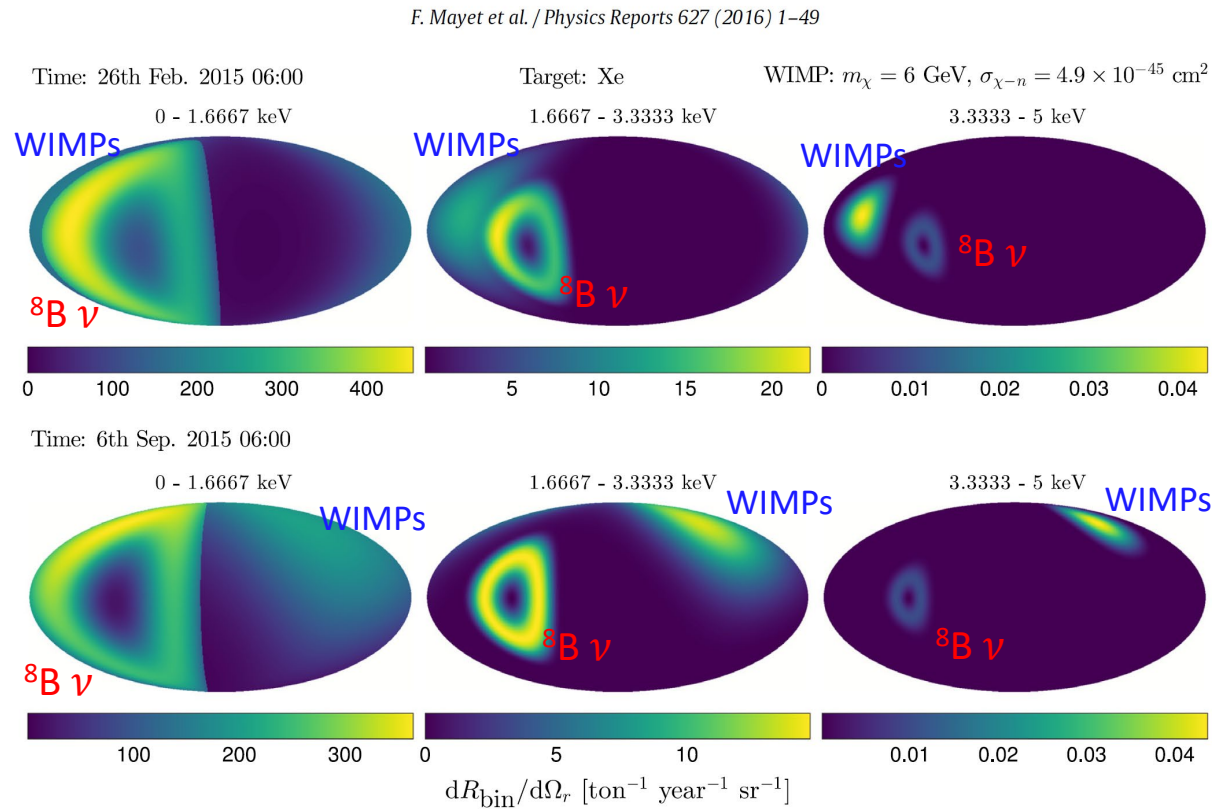


Most of the underground laboratories are at latitudes 35 – 45 deg N

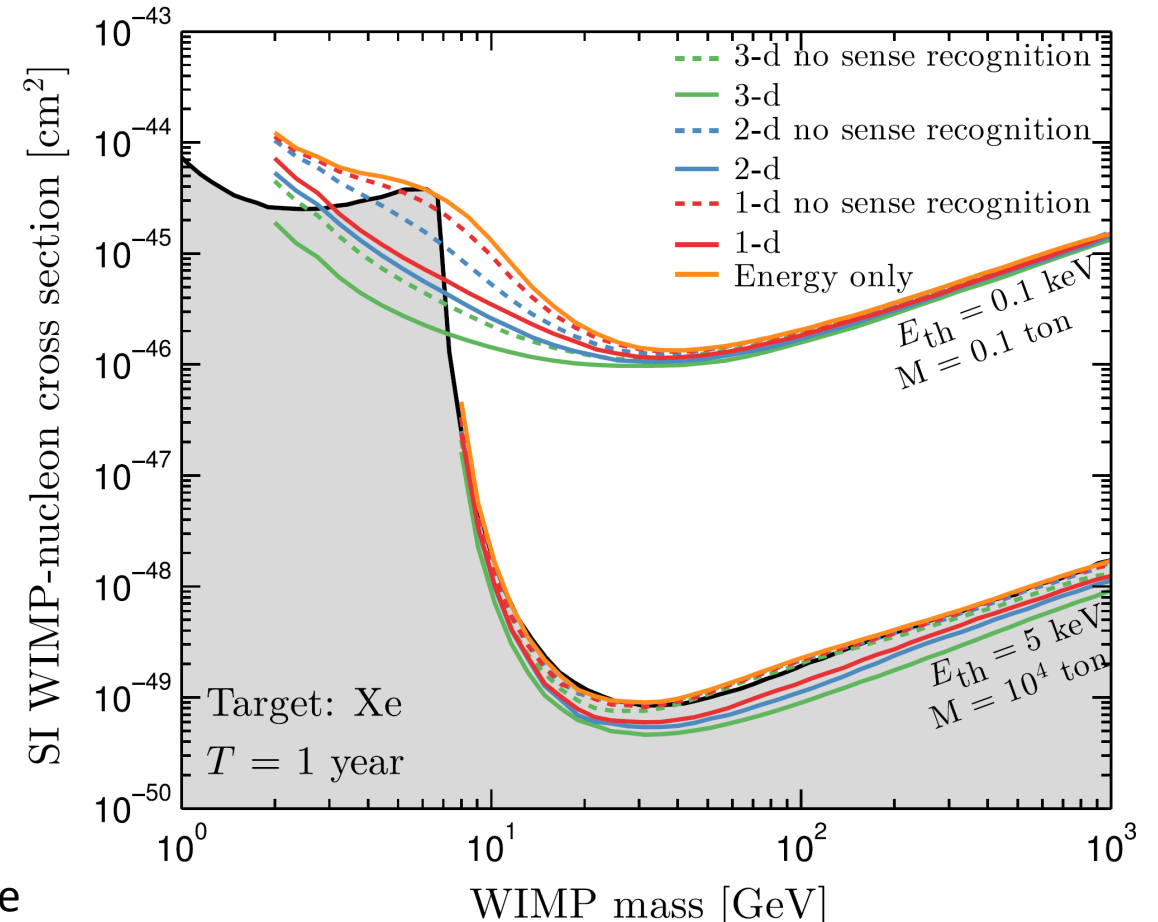


Wimps Vs ^8B neutrinos

F. Mayet et al, "A review of the discovery reach of directional Dark Matter detection", Phys. Rep. 627, 1 (2016)



Mollweide projections of WIMP- & $^8\text{B}\nu$ -induced recoils in lab frame

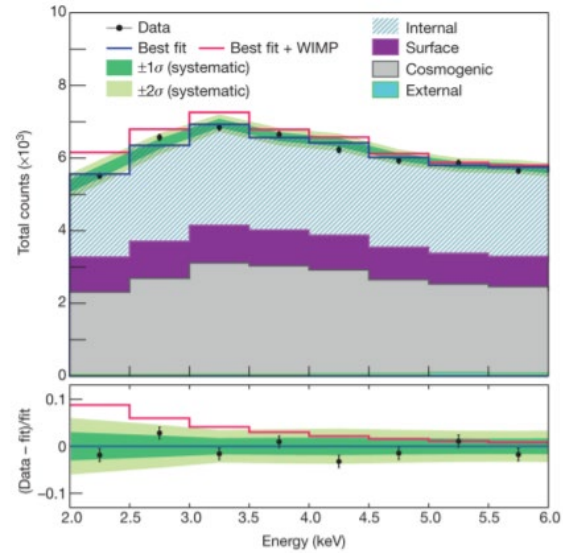


COSINE-100 results: model dependent analysis

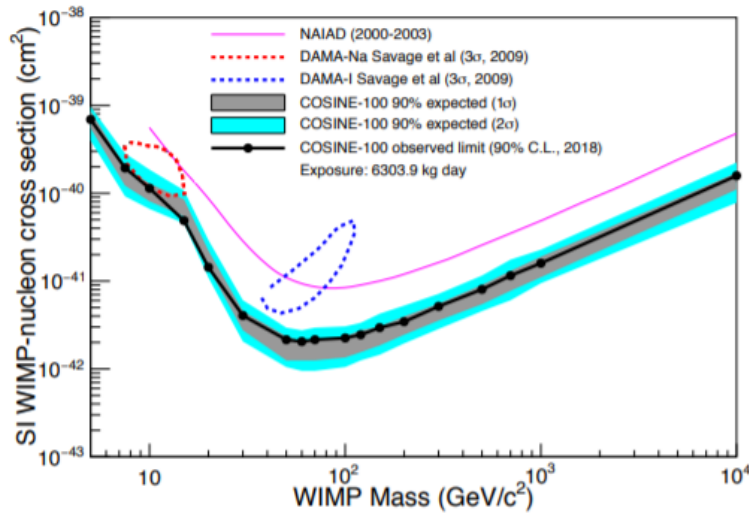
MODEL DEPENDENT ANALYSIS: background model + WIMP signal fit to data

SET1 (59.5 days) (2 keV threshold)

Nature 564 (2018) 83

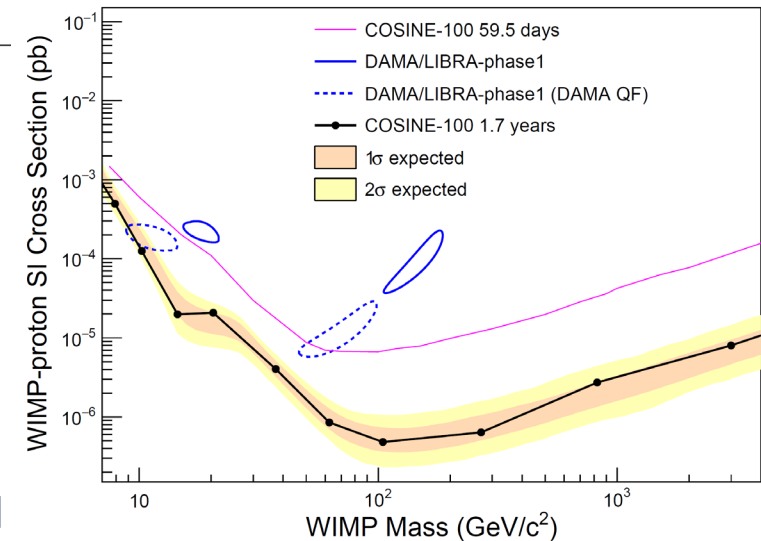
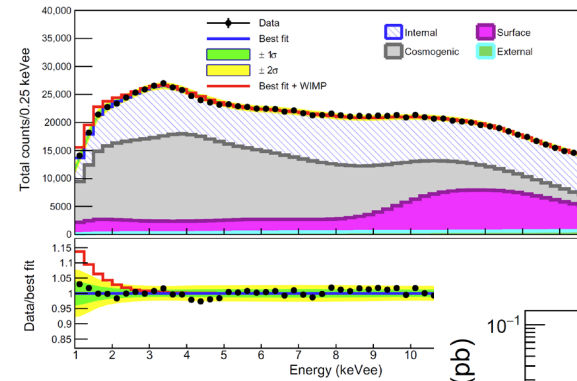


90% CL COSINE limits excluded DAMA region in SI scenarios



SET2 (1.7 y, 97.7 kg·year exposure, 1 keV threshold)

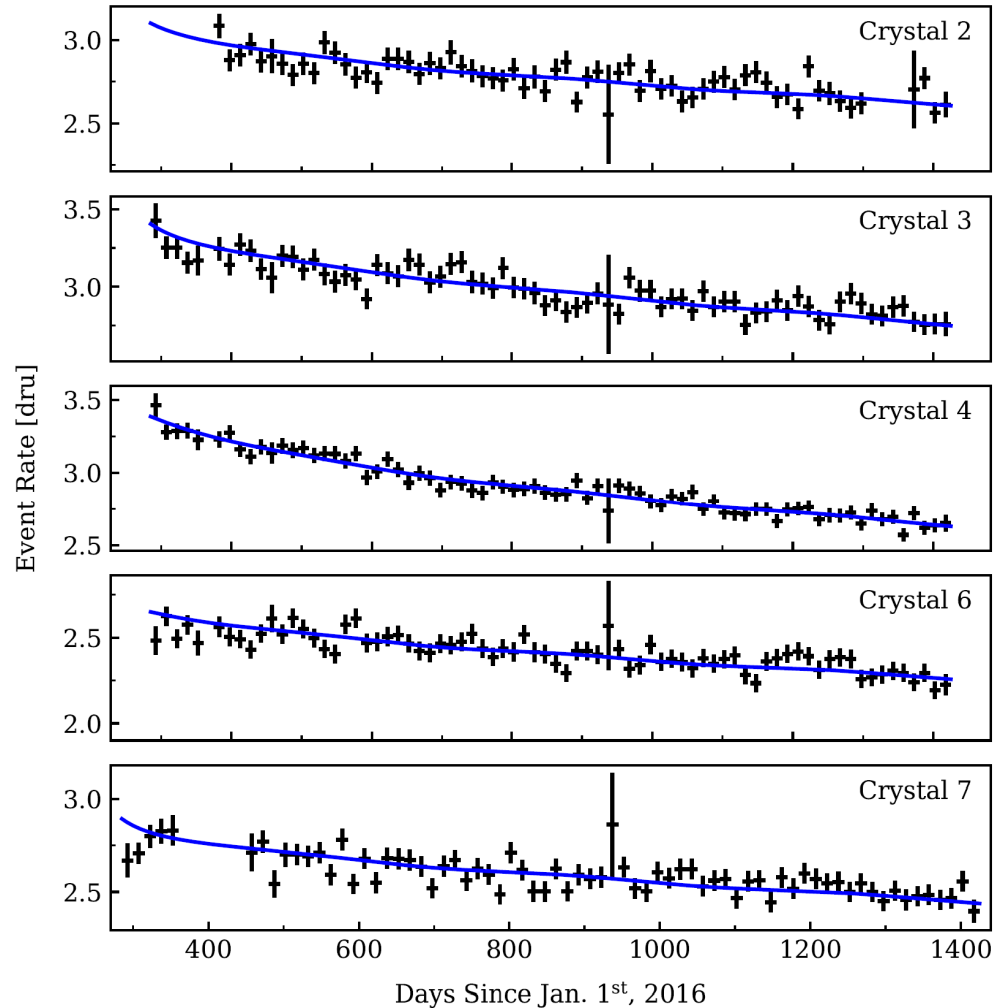
Sci. Adv. 7, eabk2699 (2021)



- 1 keV threshold
- Using **COSINE QF** measurement
- Strong constraint also in other alternative scenarios

COSINE-100 results: 3-year annual modulation

[2111.08863] Data: 2.82 yr livetime utilizing an active mass of 61.3 kg for a total exposure of 173 kg×yr.



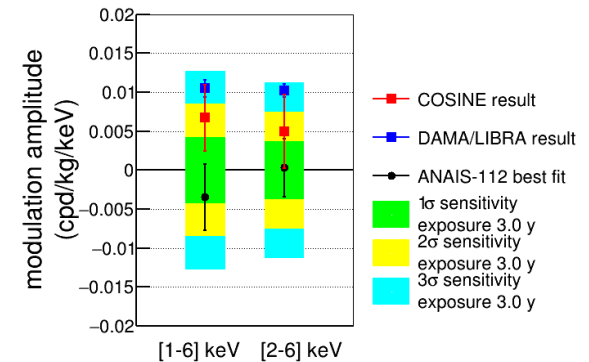
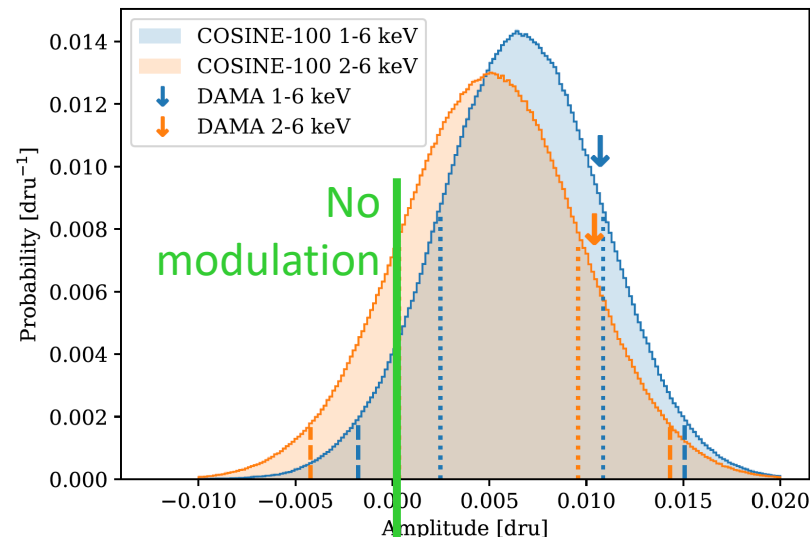
$$R_i(t|S_m, \alpha_i, \beta_i) = \alpha^i + \sum_{k=1}^{N_{bkgd}} \beta_k^i e^{-\lambda_k t} + S_m \cos(\omega(t - t_0)).$$

$N_{bkgd} = 8$ background components (λ_k fixed)

α_i, β_k^i free (45 parameters)

[1 – 6] keV: $S_m = 0.0067 \pm 0.0042$ cpd/keV/kg

[2 – 6] keV: $S_m = 0.0050 \pm 0.0047$ cpd/keV/kg



ANAIS vs COSINE

ANAIS: Phys. Rev. D 103, 102005 (2021)

COSINE: [2111.08863]

| | S_m (counts/keV/kg/day) | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | ANAIS-112 | COSINE-100 | DAMA/LIBRA |
| [1-6] keV | -0.0034 ± 0.0042 | 0.0067 ± 0.0042 | 0.0105 ± 0.0011 |
| [2-6] keV | 0.0003 ± 0.0037 | 0.0050 ± 0.0047 | 0.0102 ± 0.0008 |

