# Discovering the Migdal Effect with Neutrons

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# The Migdal Effect - Background

- Ionization signal from nuclear recoils, theorized by A. Migdal in the 30s
- Enhanced sensitivity to  $\sigma_{\chi n}$  for sub-GeV DM
- Migdal scattering has never been measured
- Need to measure and calibrate in a controlled environment!



Fig: Incoming DM scatters off nucleus, with electron being ejected from its shell Dolan, Kahlhoefer, McCabe: 1711.09906



Essig et al: 2203.0829



## **Previous Studies**

- Papers appear in mid 2000s for WIMPS Ejiri, Vergados: 0401151 Ejiri, Moustakidis, Vergados: 0510042
- Ibe et al publish groundbreaking study in 2017 Ibe et al: 1707.07258
- Development of theory calculations:

Bell et al: 1905.00046 Baxter, Kahn, Krnjaic: 1908.00012 Essig, Pradler, Sholapurkar, Yu: 1908.10881 Liu, Wu, Chi, Chen: 2007.10965 Knapen, Kozaczuk, Lin: 2104.12786

- MIGDAL Collaboration in UK actively working to get the first results in gas <a href="https://migdal.pp.rl.ac.uk/">https://migdal.pp.rl.ac.uk/</a>
- Feasibility study of Migdal from neutrons and CEvNS in Xe and Ar Bell, Dent, Lang, Newstead, Ritter: 2112.08514

# This Work

- Propose a novel detection strategy using a neutron beam with backing detector array
- Calculations of Migdal spectra at fixed scattering angle
- Smoking gun signal: tail of events that produce more ionization than a pure elastic nuclear recoil
- Important to measure this effect in a controlled laboratory setting



Fig: Cartoon of Migdal Effect in a semiconductor

Kahn, Krnjaic, Mandava: PhysRevLett.127.081804

# **Overview of Calculation**

- Migdal factorization:  $R_M \sim R_{el} imes P_M$
- Using elastic cross sections taken from nuclear databases
- Ionization spectra from Migdal
- Predict observables in idealised setups
- In Xe, S1/S2 (scintillation/charge)
- In Si, event rate binned in number of electron-hole pairs

## Ionization Energy - Migdal vs Elastic

Idealised ionization spectrum in Xe. The fixed angle nicely separates the Migdal from the elastic.

In practice, this picture is complicated by energy smearing, multiple scatters, beam spread, etc.



# **Experimental Strategy - Backing Detectors**

- Tag scattering angle of the outgoing neutron
- Comparison with predicted migdal signal at fixed angle
- Ionization from both the nuclear recoil (quenching), and the Migdal electron
- Tried and true methods for ionization calibration, need to optimize for Migdal



Fig: A cartoon of a backing array setup used in calibration (Lenardo et al: 1908.00518)

# Experimental Strategy - Optimization

• Theoretical and experimental Constraints

• Theory: 
$$\frac{R_M}{R_{el}} \propto E_n(1-\cos\theta)$$

- Experiment:
  - Very shallow and very wide angles difficult
  - Difficult to make neutrons of arbitrary energy
  - High energy smearing effects wash out the signal
- The Game: Find angles/energies that give a decent migdal rate but don't make the experiment needlessly difficult or expensive



Ratio of migdal/elastic rates in Xe as a function of angle shown for two beam energies









Results - Xenon@14MeV, 17°



Plots courtesy of Brian Lenardo

\* Noble Element Simulation Technique, https://zenodo.org/badge/latestdoi/96344242

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#### Next Steps





• Measurements being developed in Xe and Si!

## Conclusions

- Measurements at a fixed scattering angle give a high discovery potential of the Migdal effect
- "Smoking Gun" is a tail in the ionization rate above the elastic component
- Measurement essential to validate DM limits!