

A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a complex network of filaments and nodes of dark matter, rendered in shades of purple and orange against a dark background.

# Low-Mass Dark Matter Searches

## Rencontres de Blois

Snowmass2021 Cosmic Frontier:

The landscape of low-threshold dark matter direct  
detection in the next decade

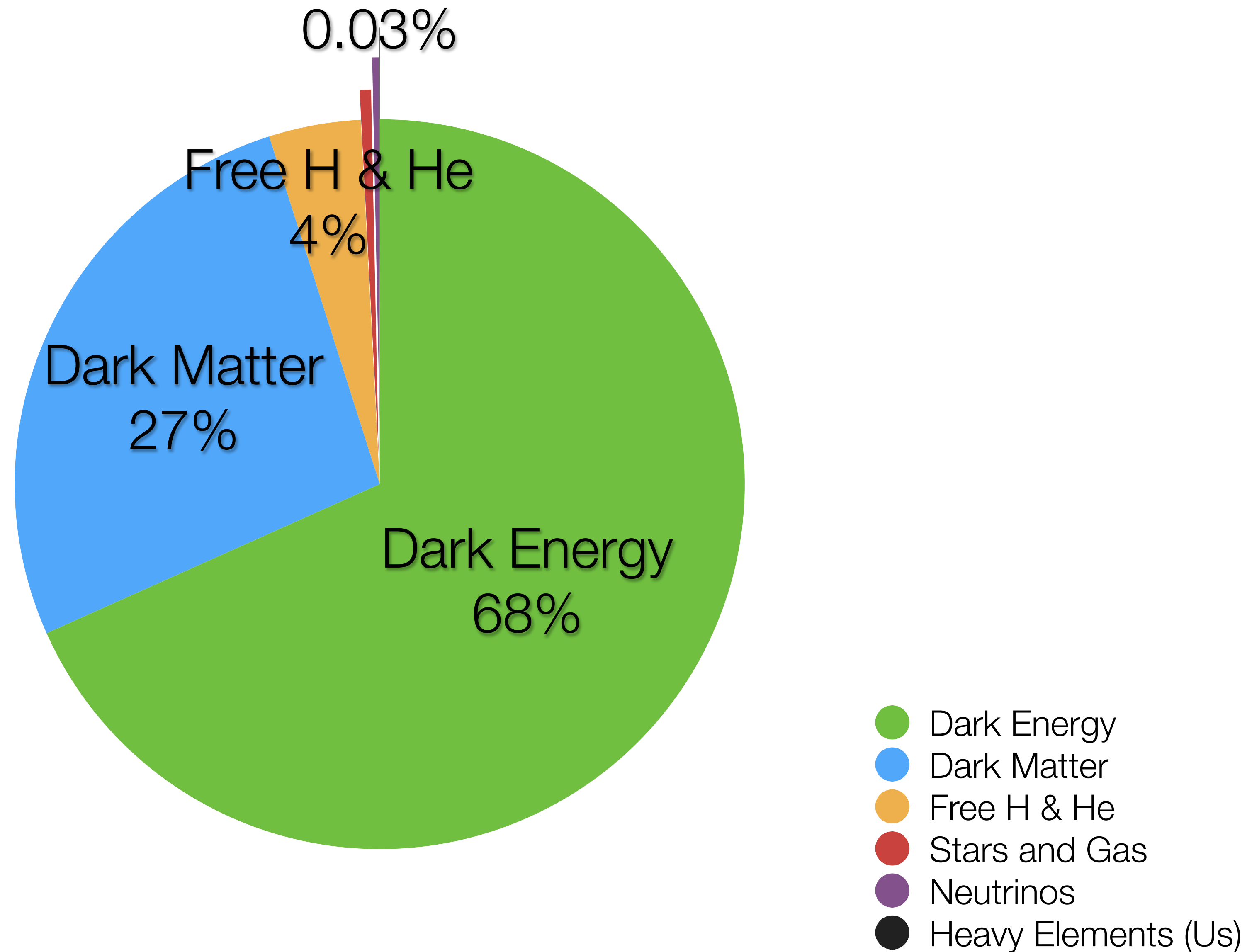
*arXiv:2203.08297*

Eneetalí Figueroa-Feliciano

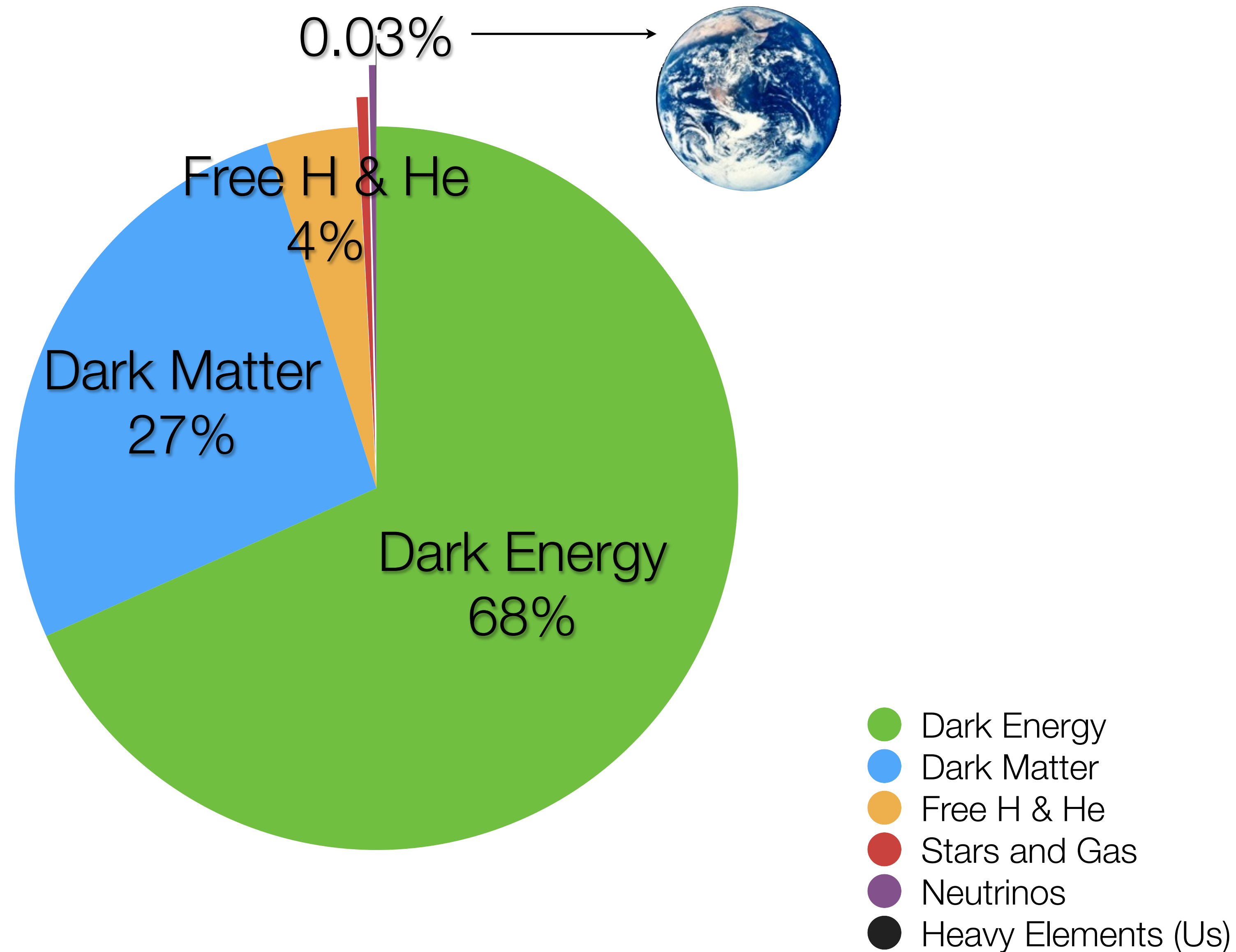
Northwestern

# The $\Lambda$ CDM Model of Cosmology

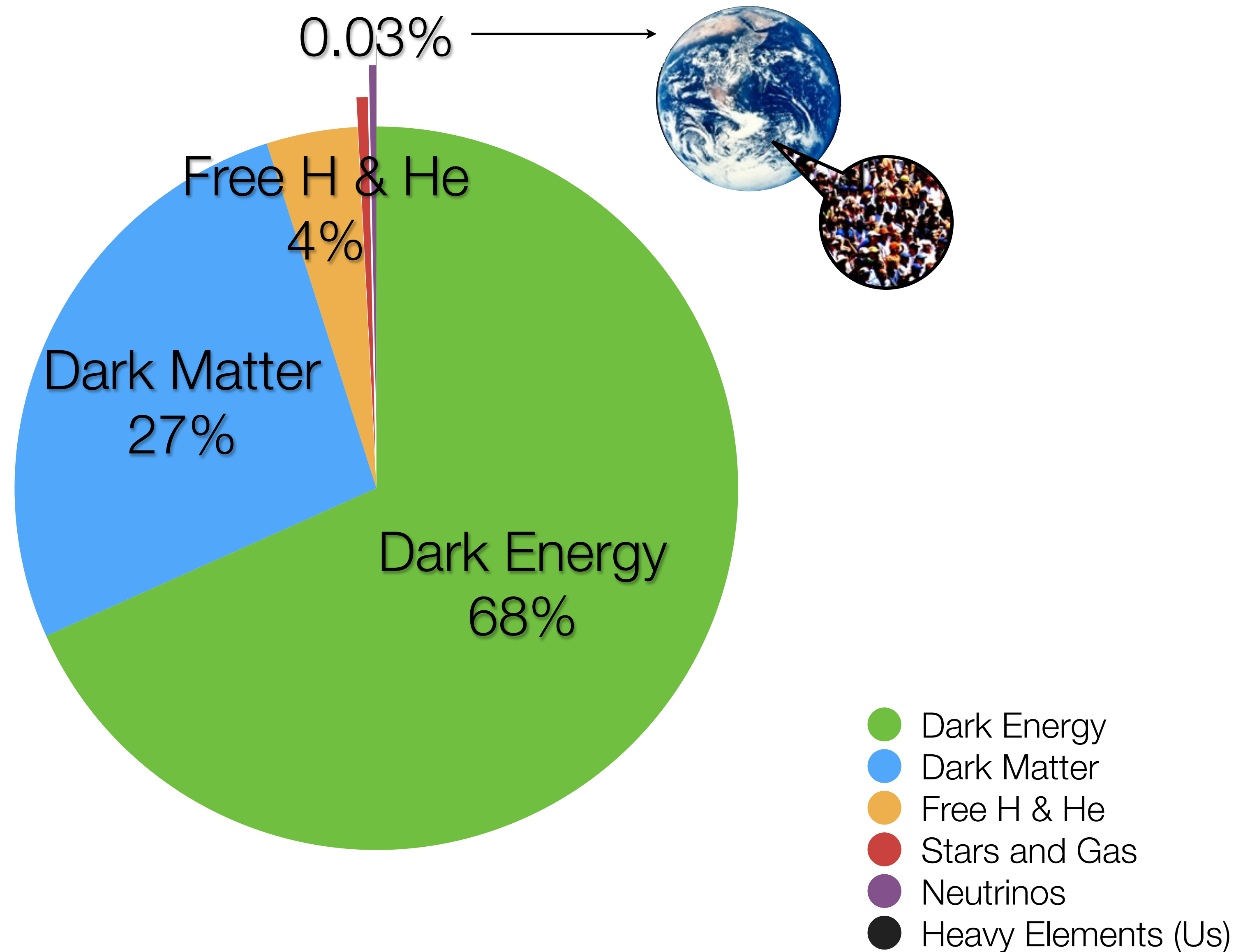
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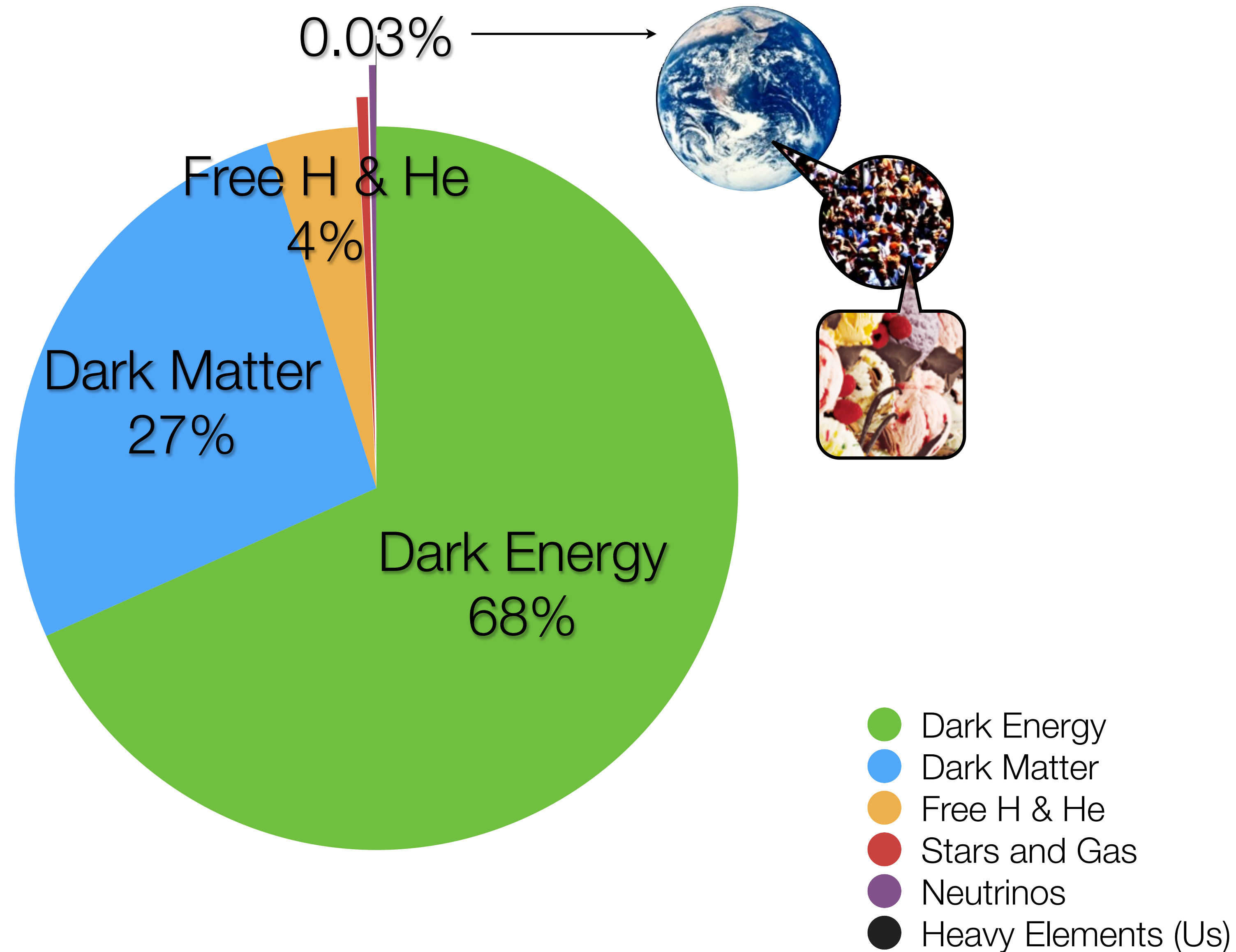
# The $\Lambda$ CDM Model of Cosmology



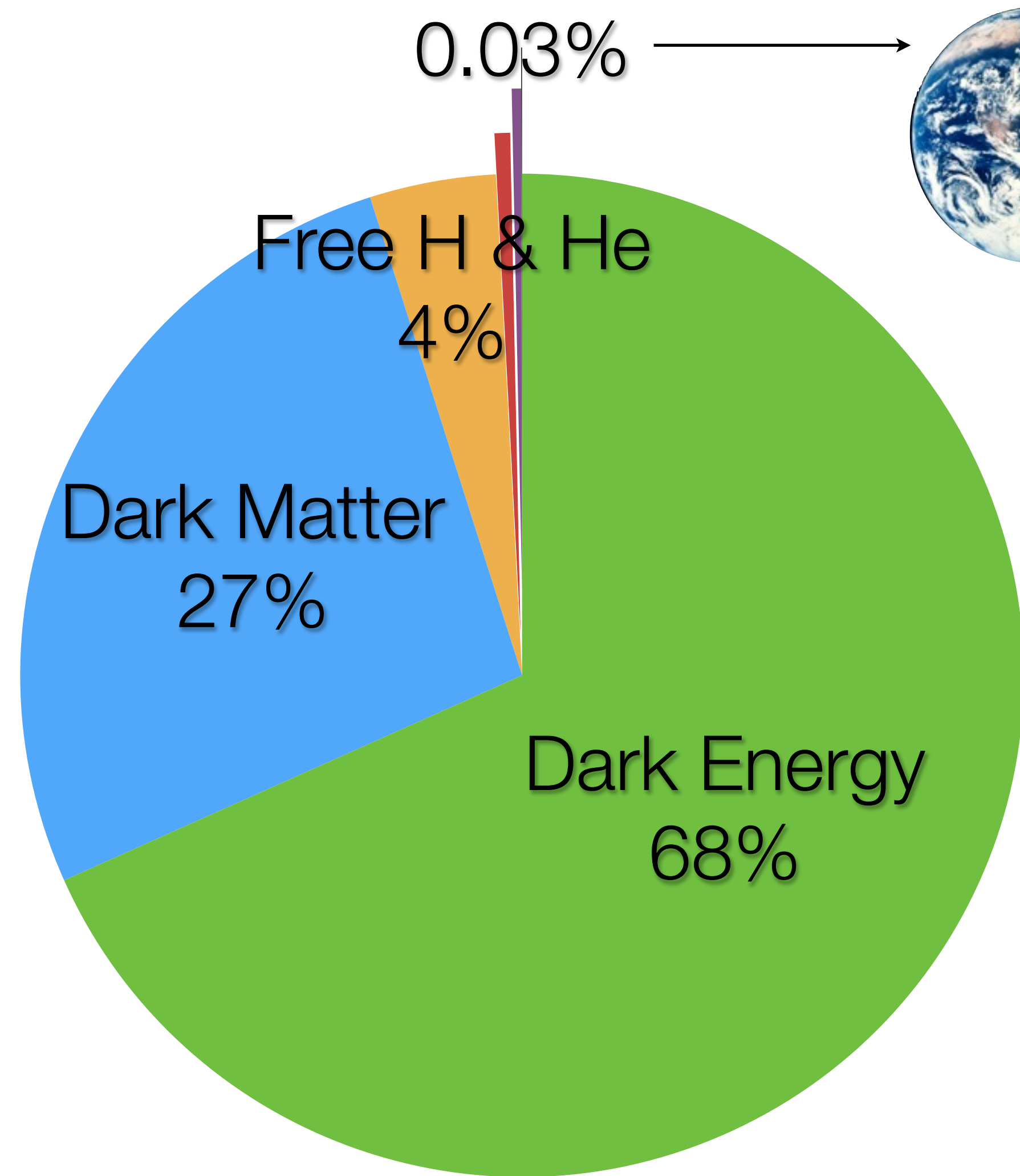
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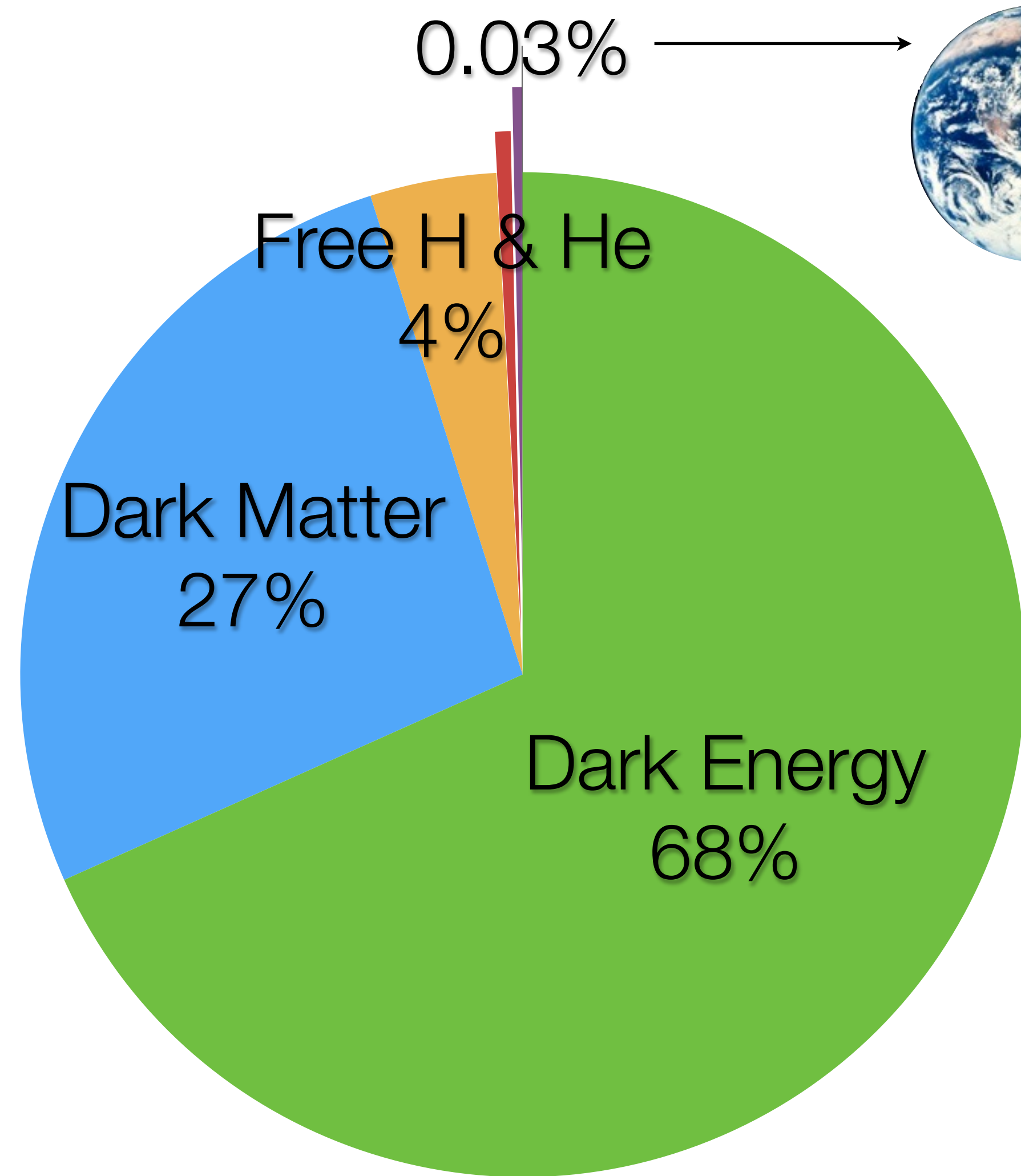


**96% of the Universe is Dark Matter and Dark Energy!**



- Dark Energy
- Dark Matter
- Free H & He
- Stars and Gas
- Neutrinos
- Heavy Elements (Us)

# The $\Lambda$ CDM Model of Cosmology



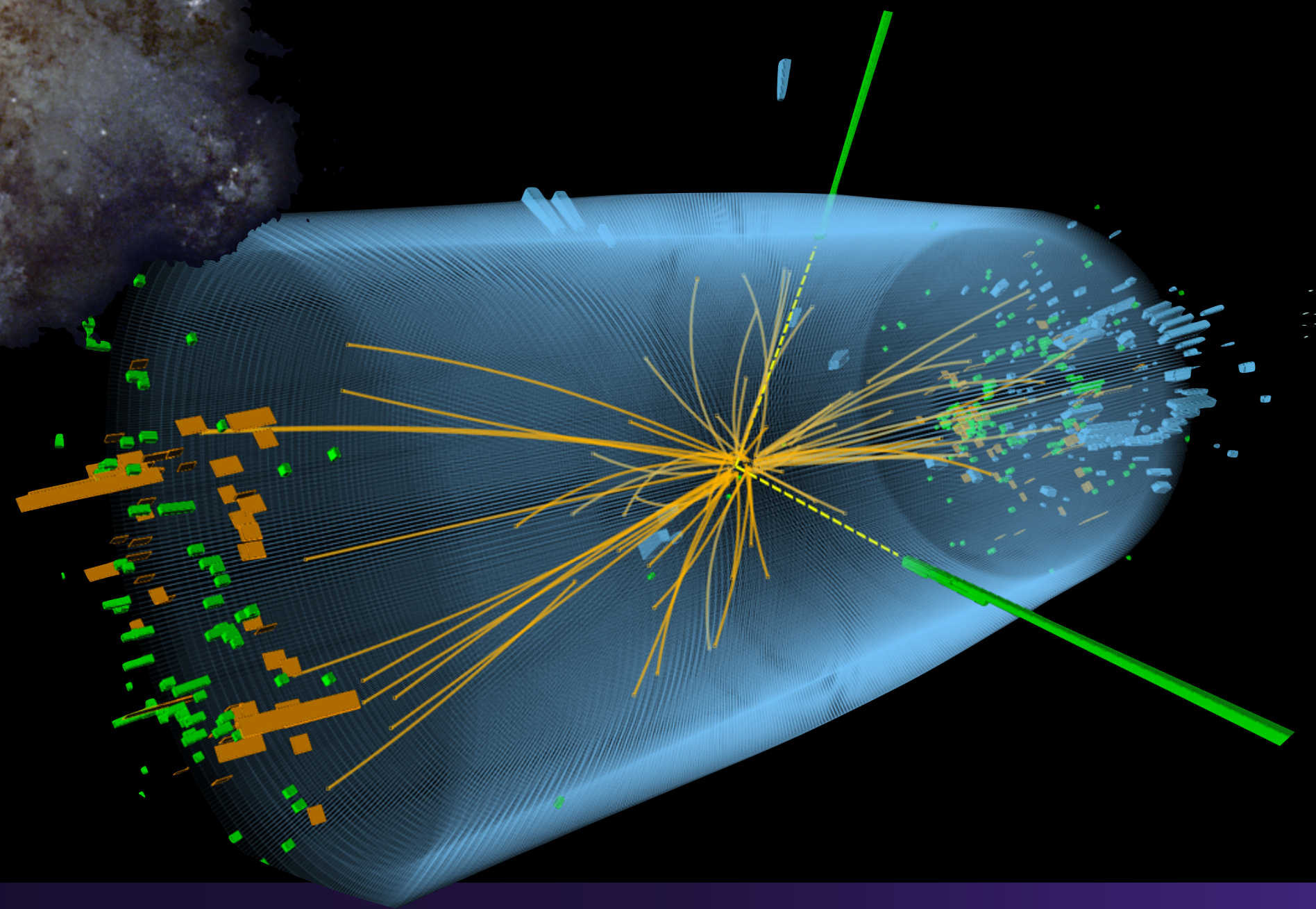
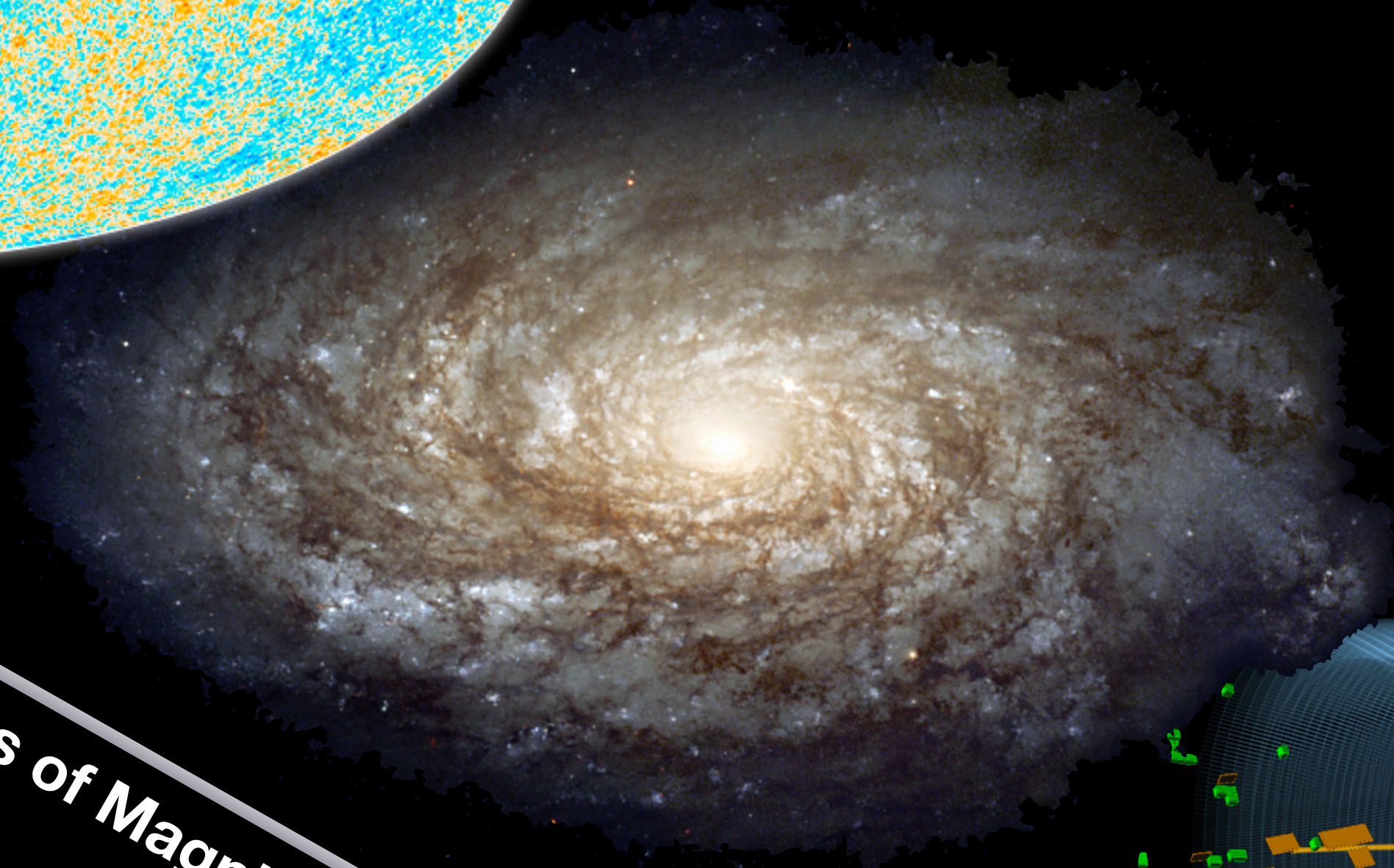
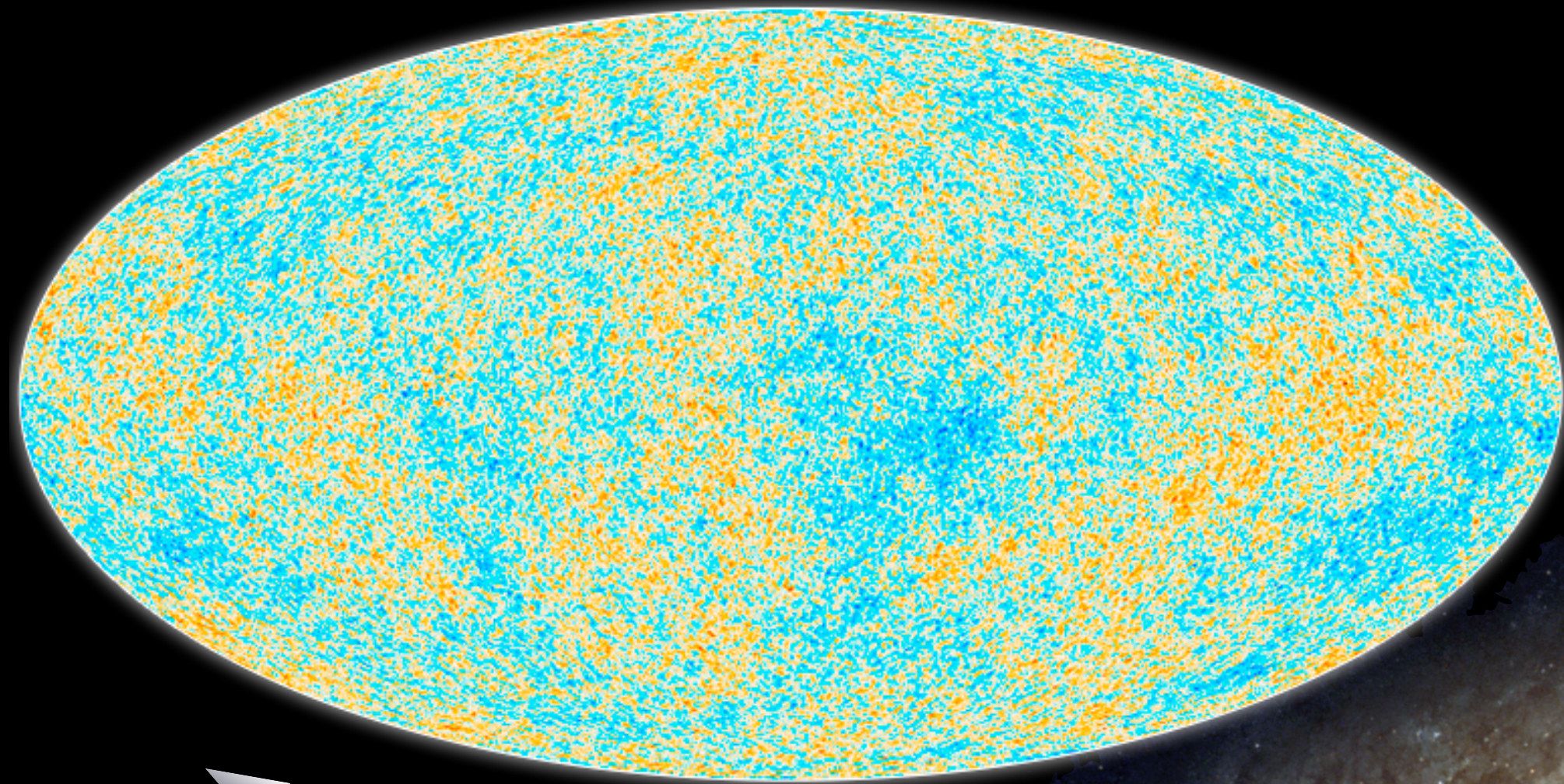
**96% of the Universe is Dark Matter and Dark Energy!**



**We did not know the power of the dark side...**

- Dark Energy
- Dark Matter
- Free H & He
- Stars and Gas
- Neutrinos
- Heavy Elements (Us)

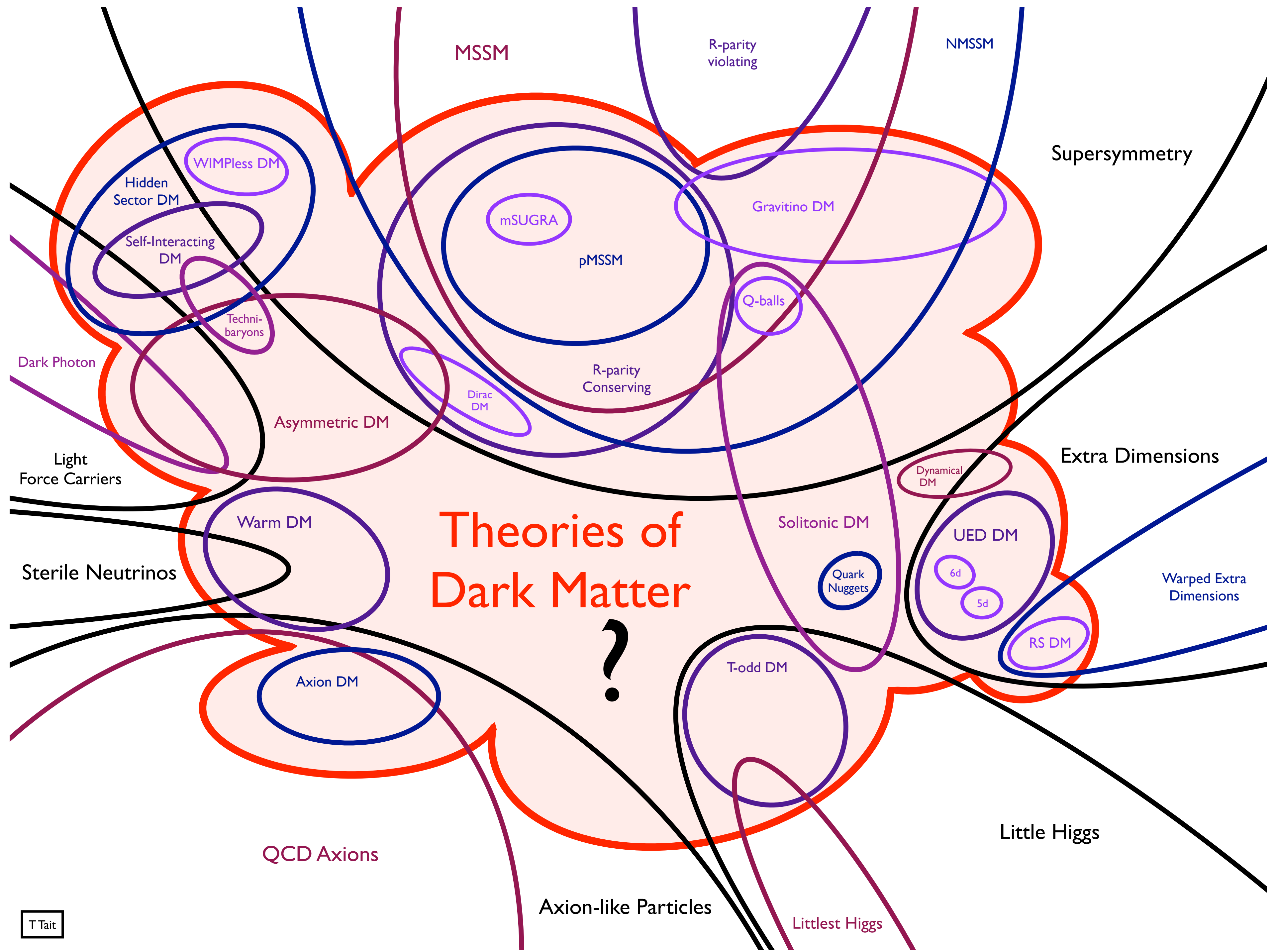
# A Beautiful Problem in Physics



	$2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ <b>u</b> up	$1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ <b>c</b> charm	$1.73.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ <b>t</b> top	<b>g</b> gluon	$124.37 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ <b>H</b> higgs
<b>QUARKS</b>	$4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ <b>d</b> down	$95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ <b>s</b> strange	$4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ <b>b</b> bottom	<b><math>\gamma</math></b> photon	
	$0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ <b>e</b> electron	$105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ <b><math>\mu</math></b> muon	$1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ <b><math>\tau</math></b> tau	$91.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ <b>Z</b> Z boson	
<b>LEPTONS</b>	$0 \text{ eV}/c^2$ <b><math>\nu_e</math></b> electron neutrino	$0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ <b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> muon neutrino	$1.82 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ <b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> tau neutrino	$80.38 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ <b>W</b> W boson	
				<b>GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS</b>	<b>SCALAR BOSONS</b>

40 Orders of Magnitude!



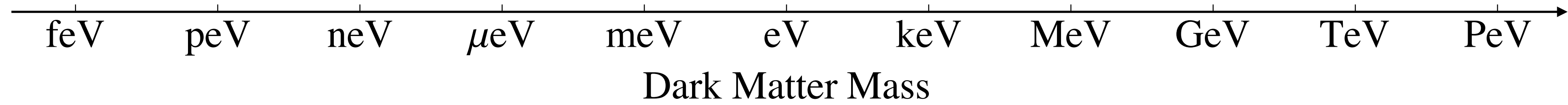


# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels

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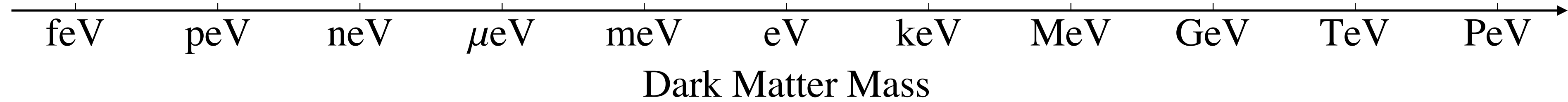
# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels

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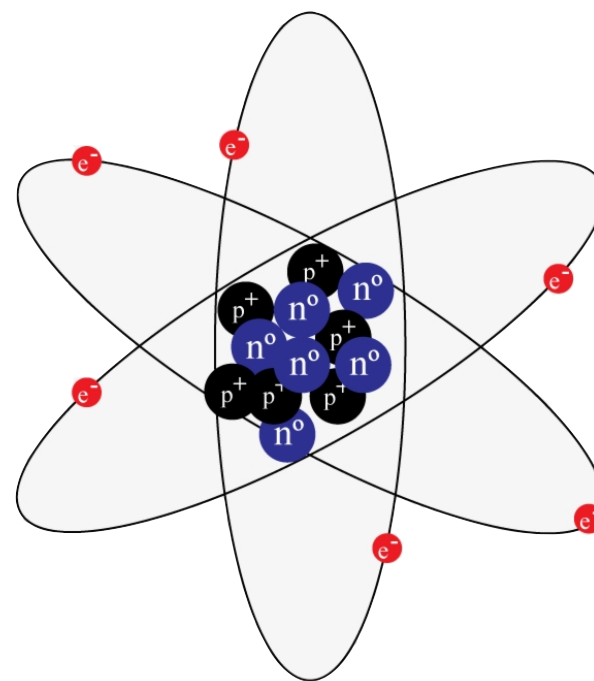
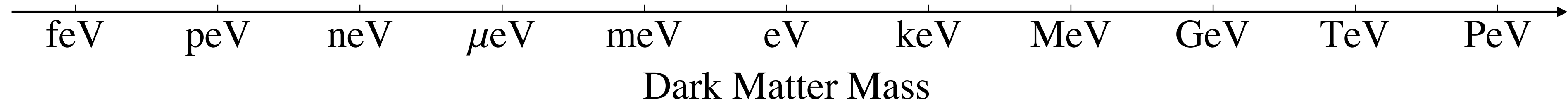
# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels

## Dark (or Secluded) Sectors



# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels

## Dark (or Secluded) Sectors



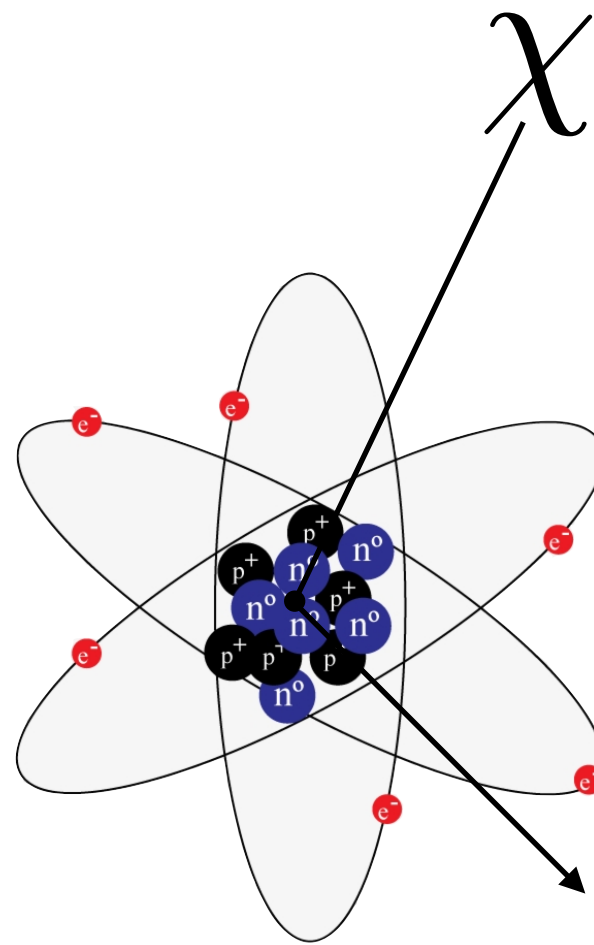
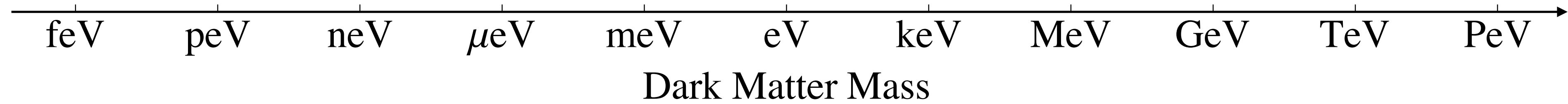
# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels

## Dark (or Secluded) Sectors

Axions, ALPs, Scalar-vector

Sterile  
v's

Thermal, WIMPs



# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels

## Dark (or Secluded) Sectors

Axions, ALPs, Scalar-vector

Sterile  
v's

Thermal, WIMPs

feV

peV

neV

$\mu\text{eV}$

meV

eV

keV

MeV

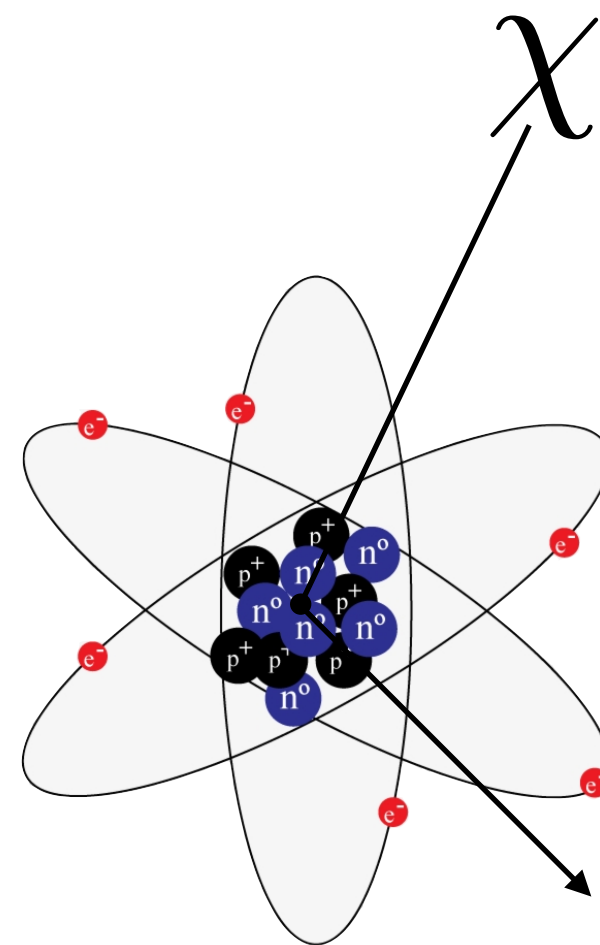
GeV

TeV

PeV

Dark Matter Mass

Nuclear  
Recoils



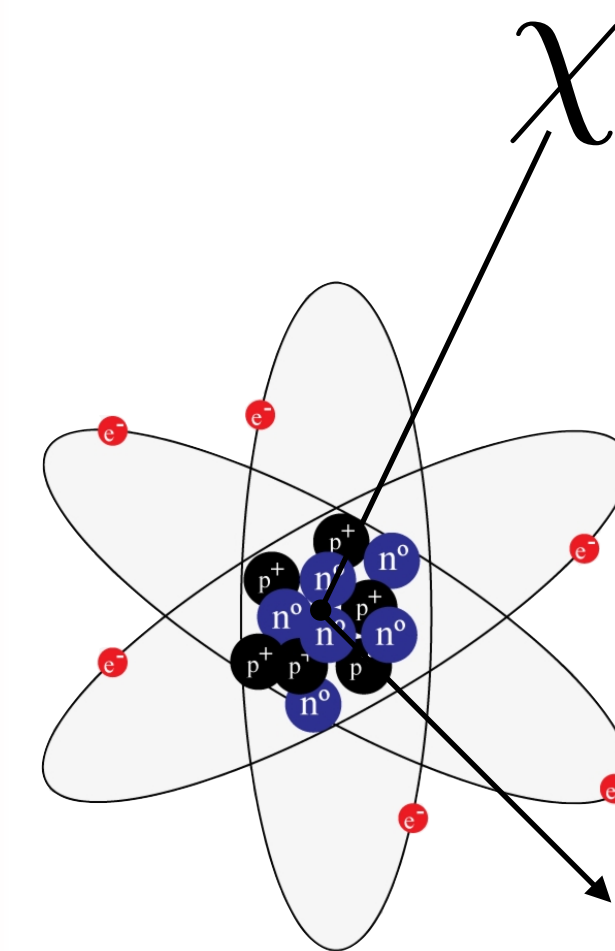
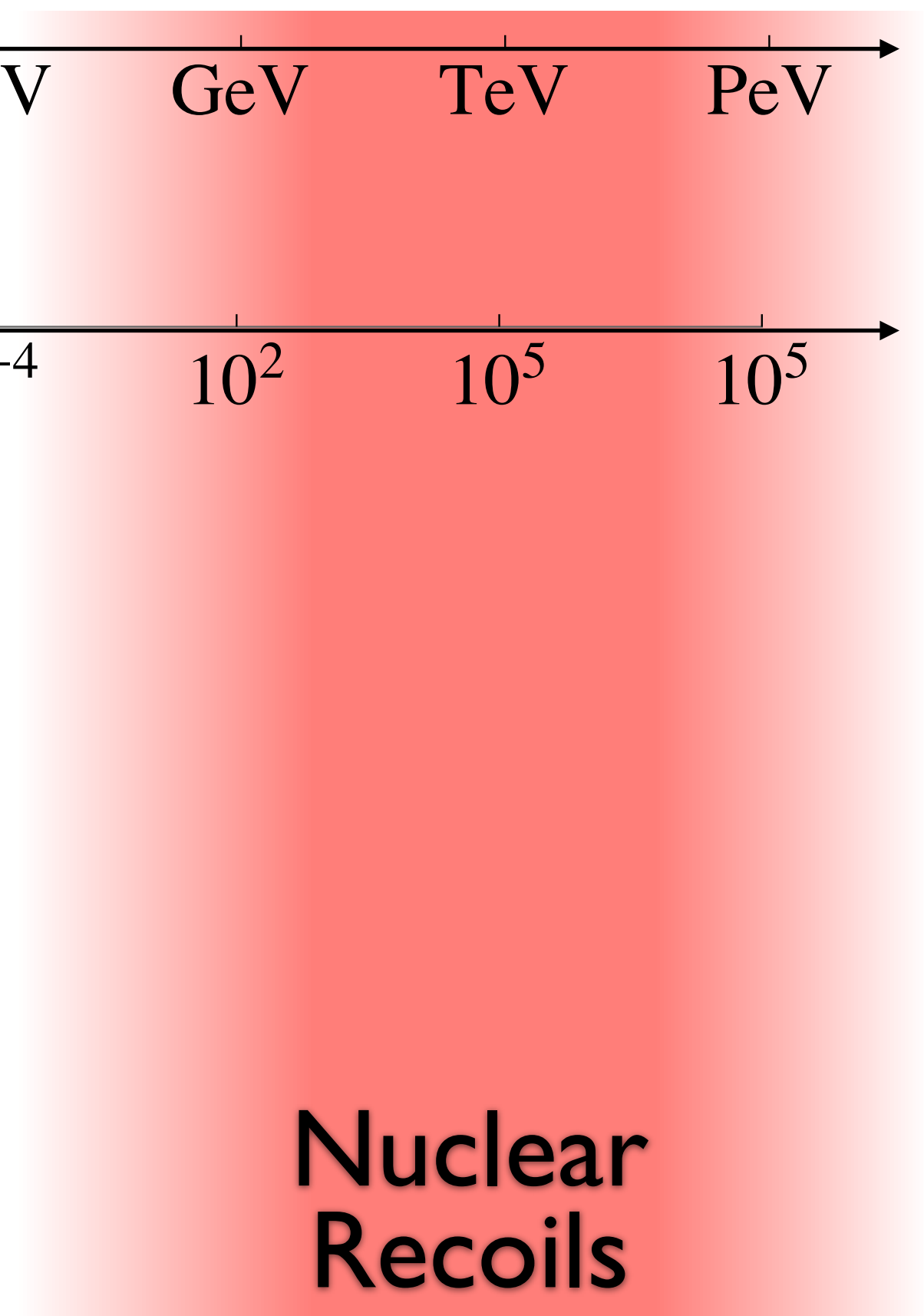
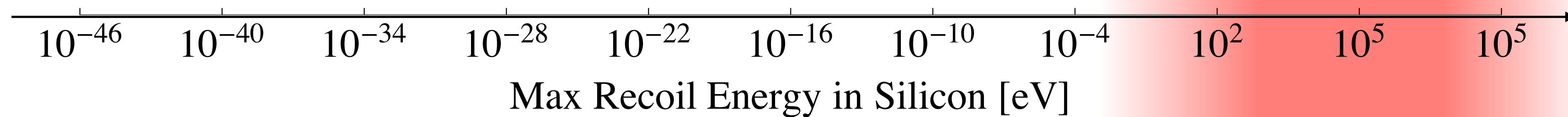
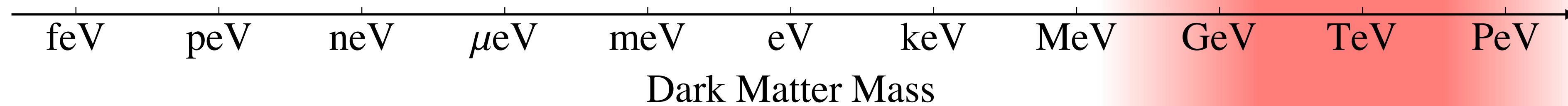
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Axions, ALPs, Scalar-vector

Sterile  
 $\nu$ 's

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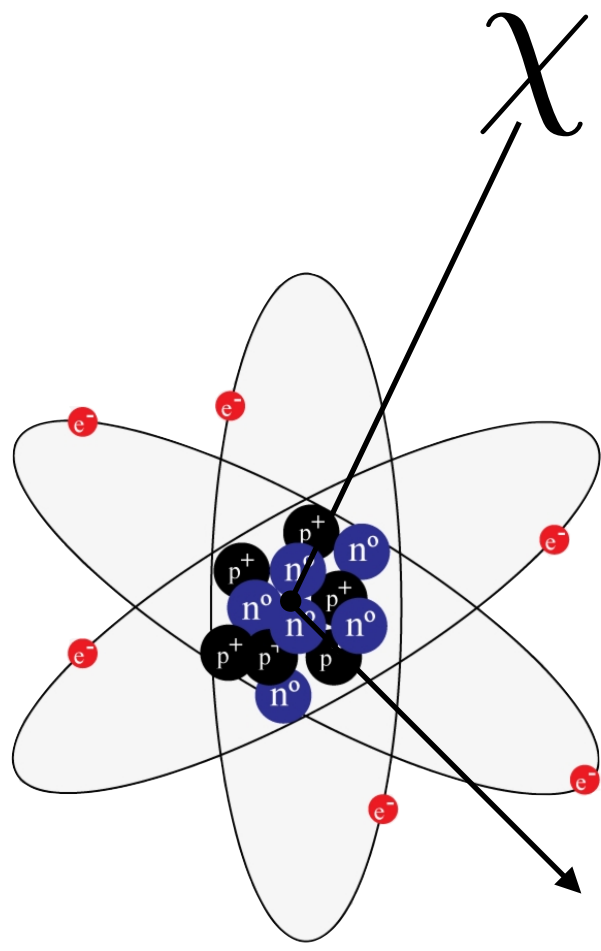
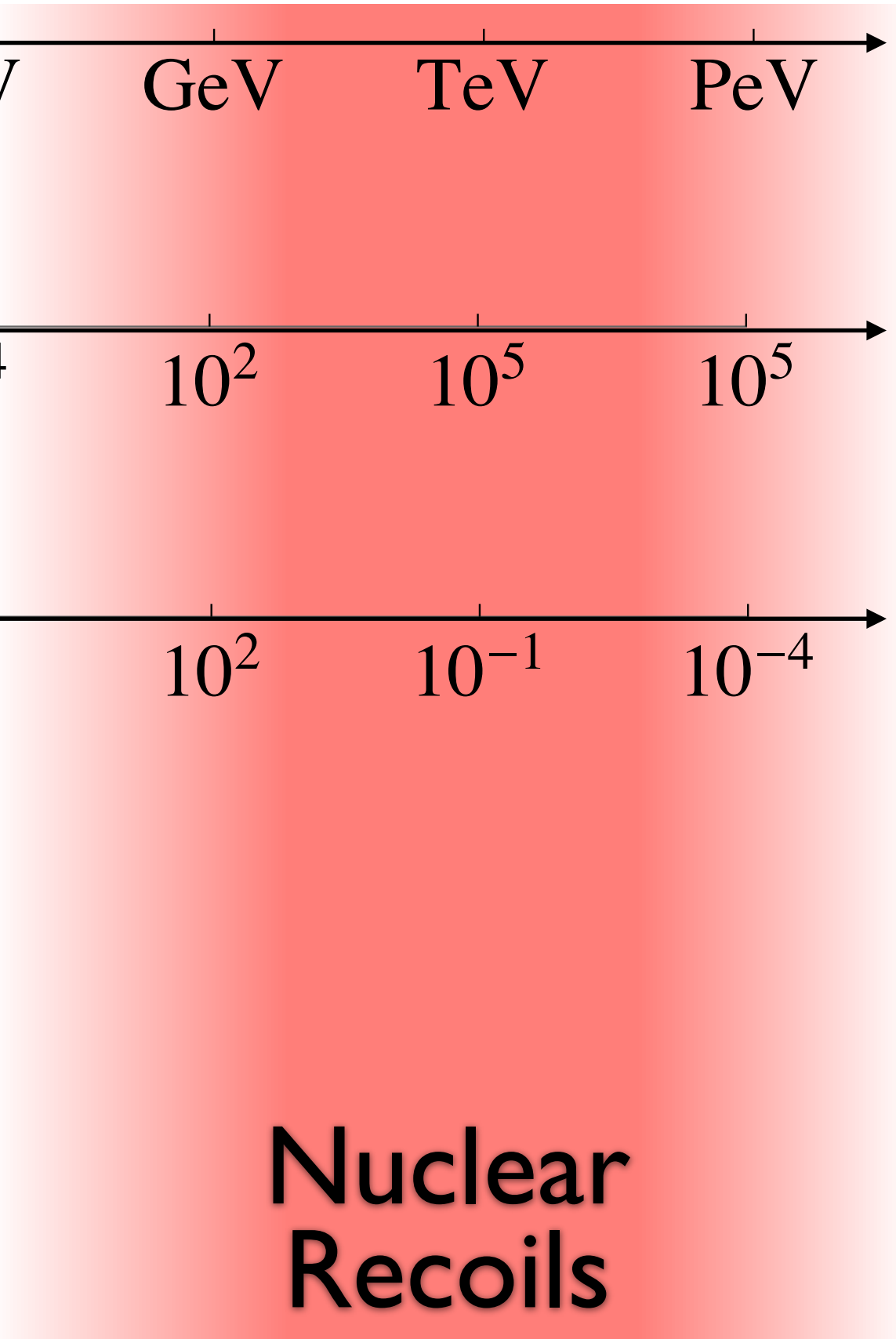
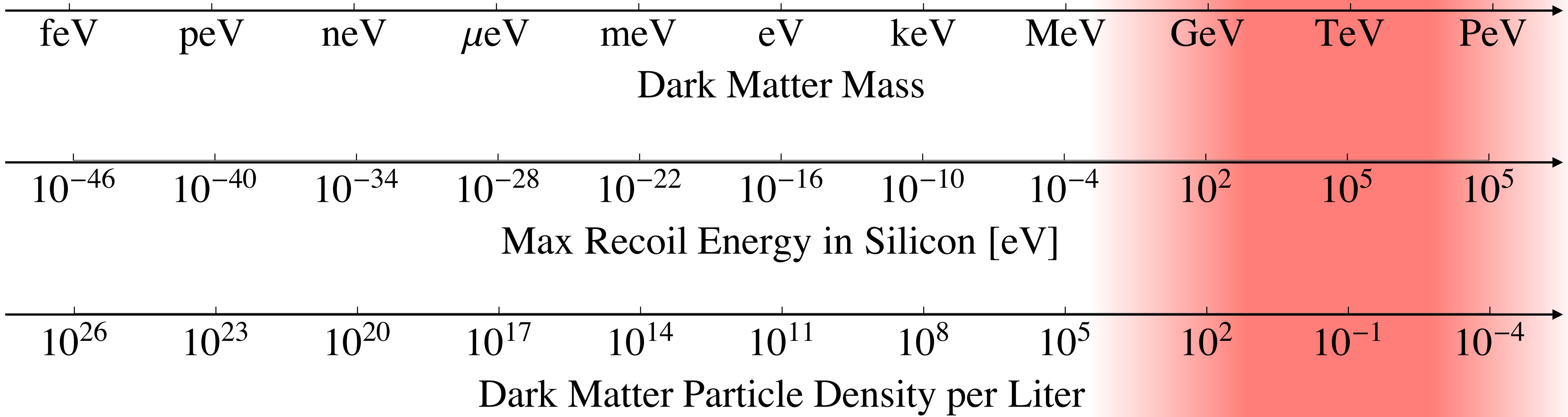




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## Dark (or Secluded) Sectors

Axions, ALPs, Scalar-vector
Sterile  
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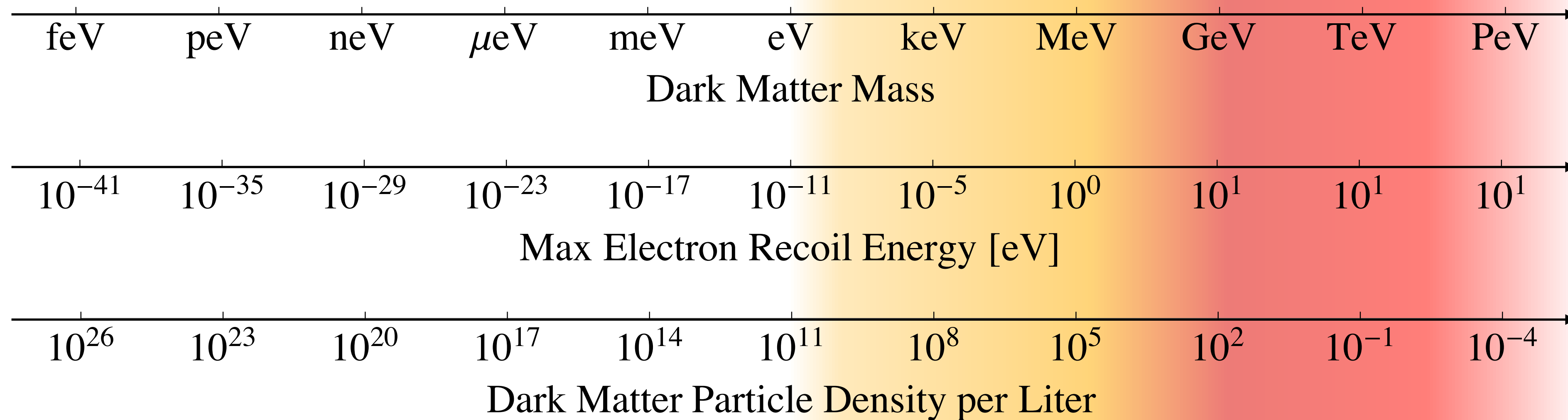
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Axions, ALPs, Scalar-vector

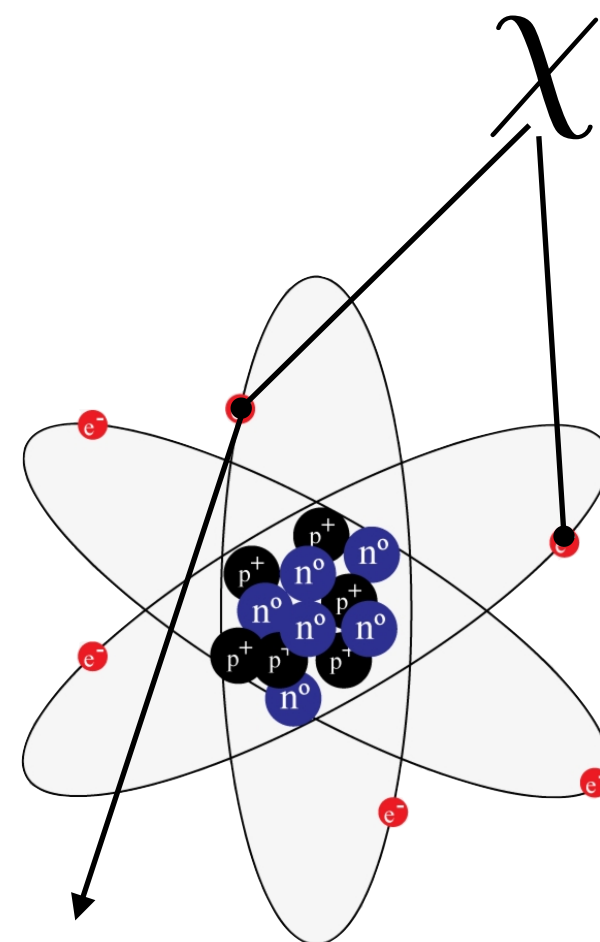
Sterile  
ν's

Thermal, WIMPs



Electron  
Recoils

Nuclear  
Recoils



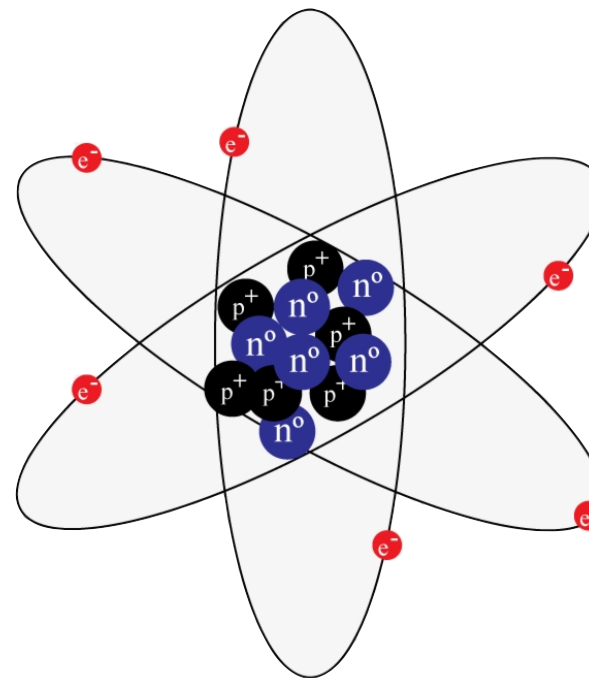
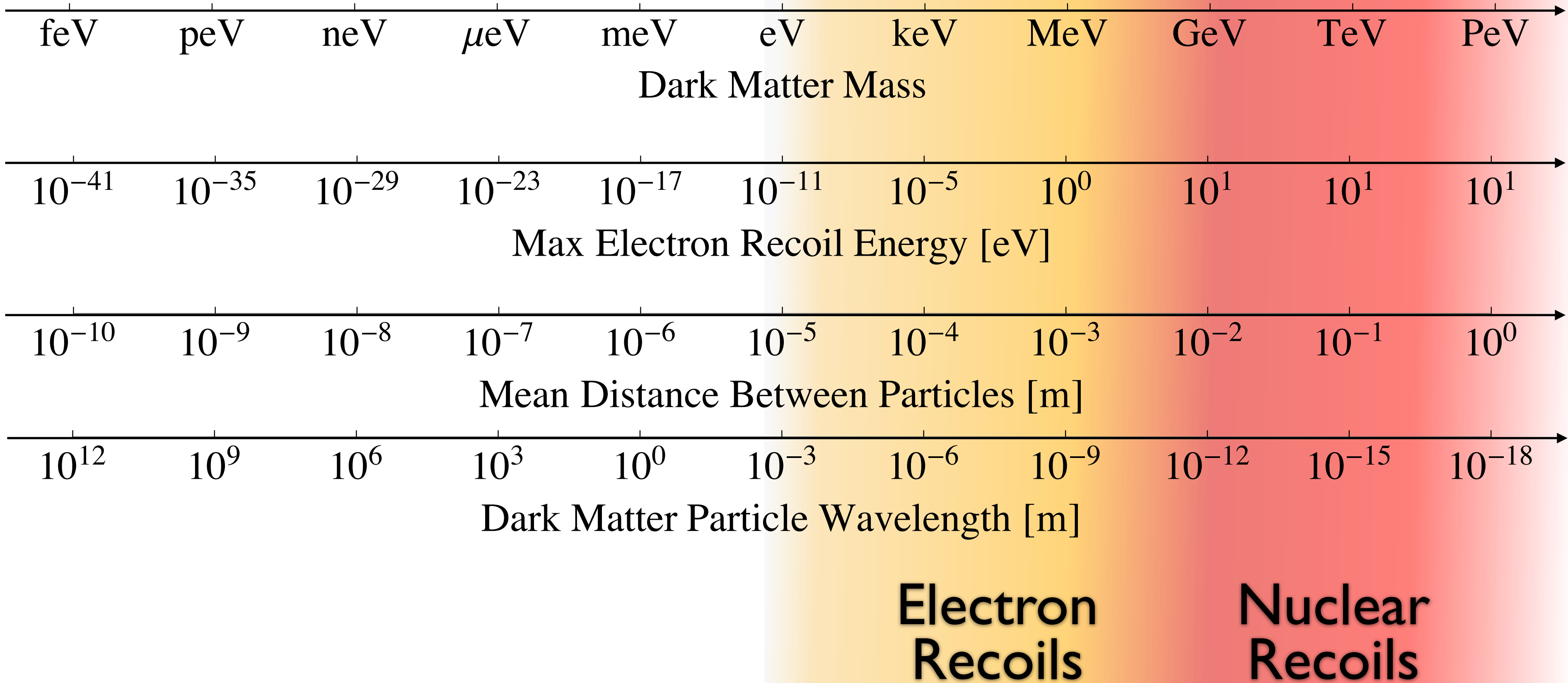
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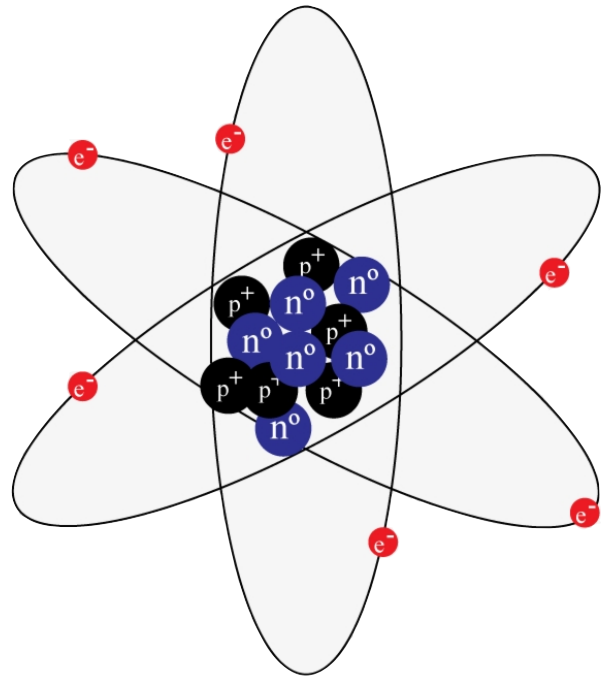
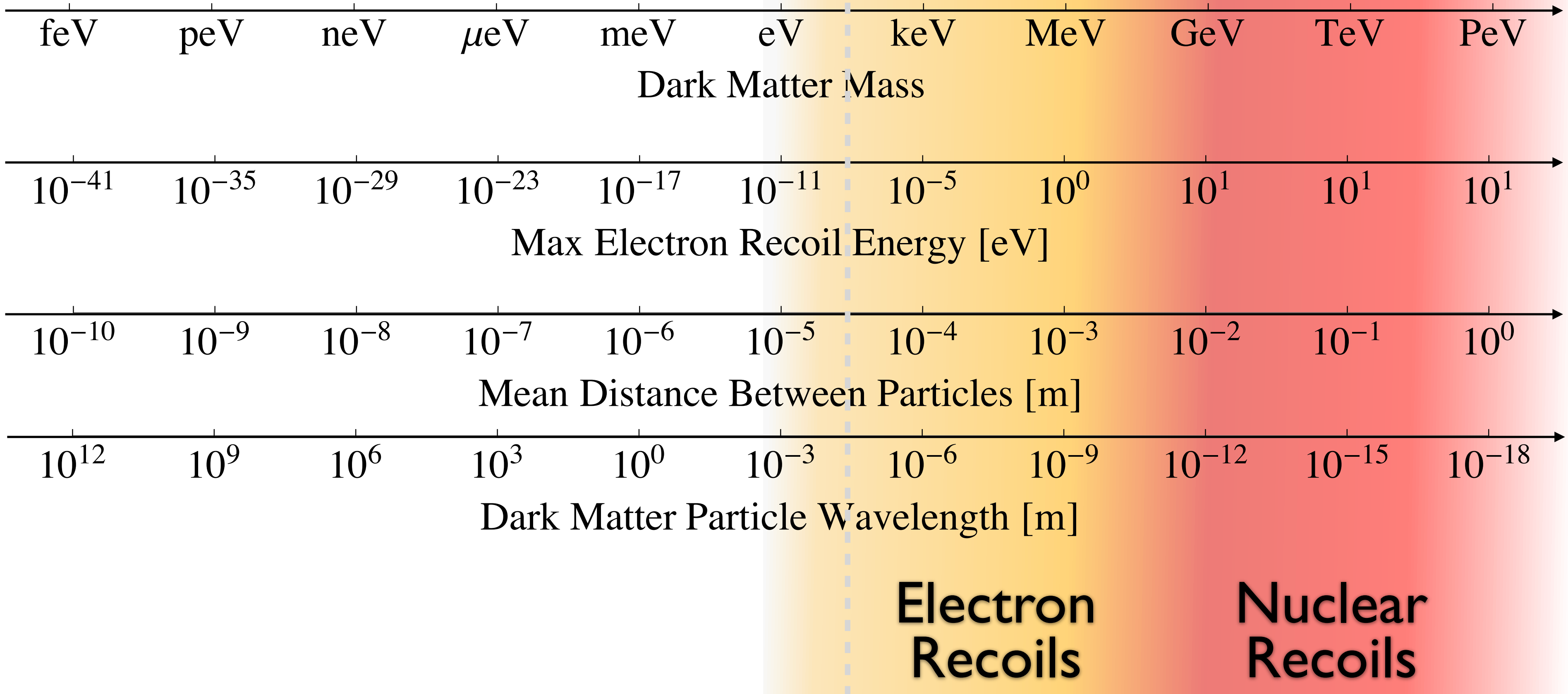
Thermal, WIMPs



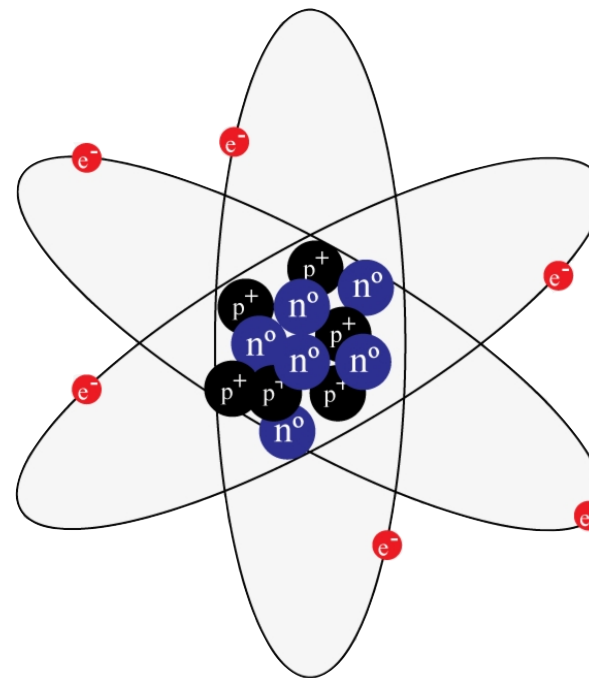
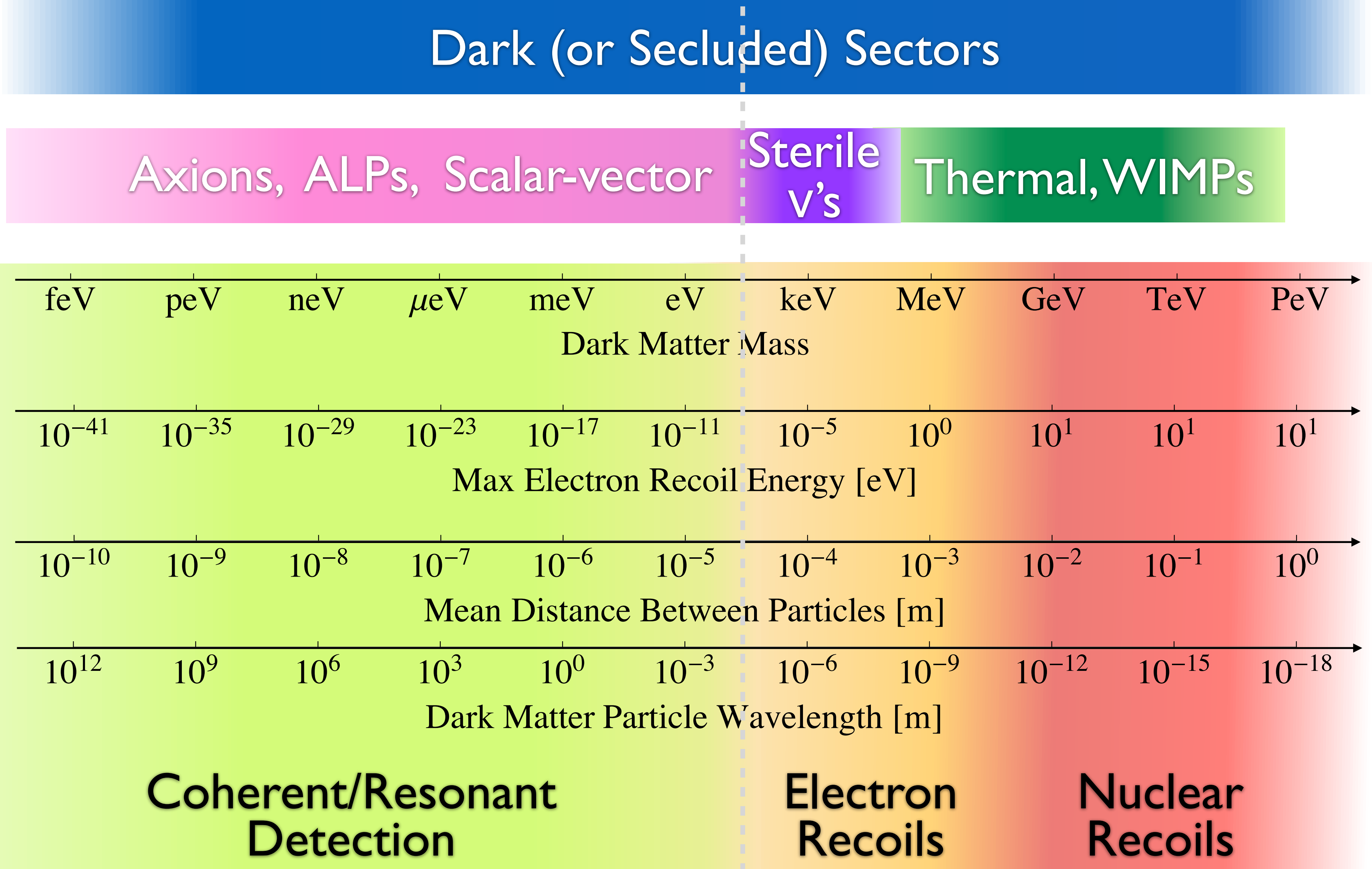
# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels

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Axions, ALPs, Scalar-vector      Sterile  $\nu$ 's      Thermal, WIMPs



# Dark Matter Direct Detection Channels



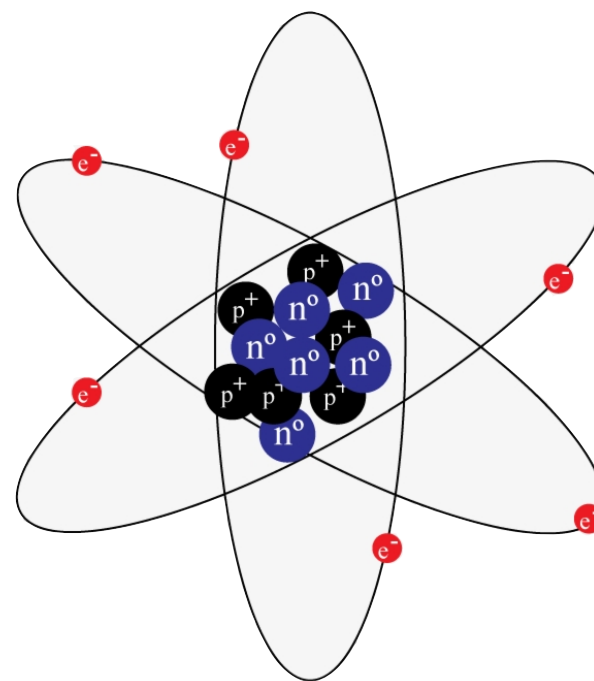
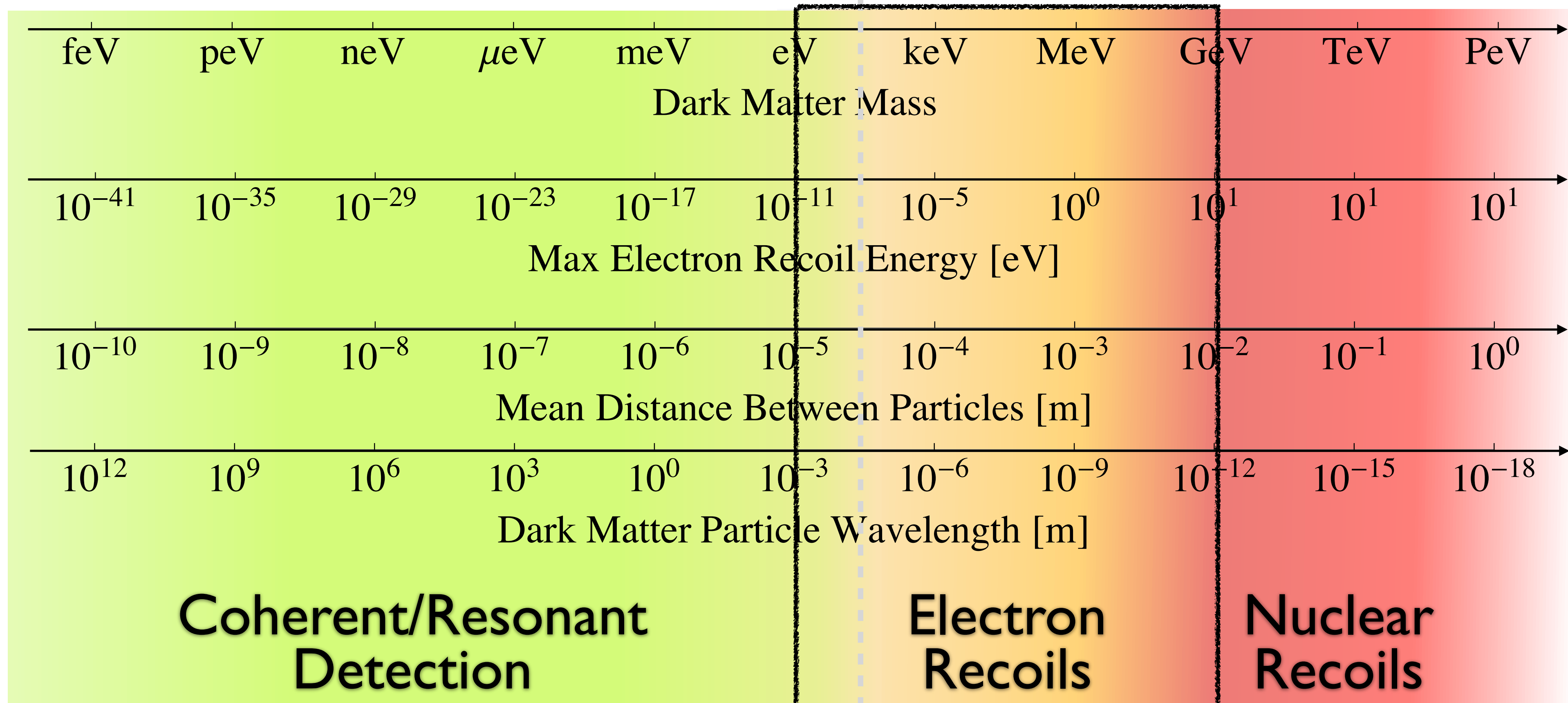
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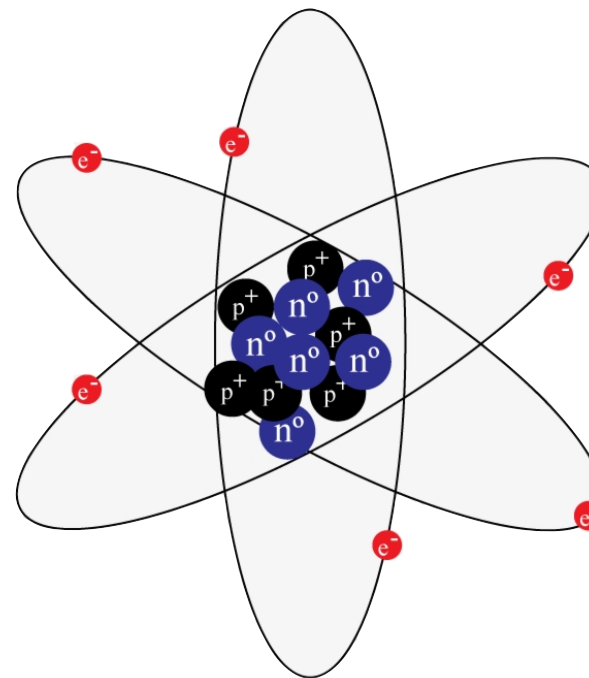
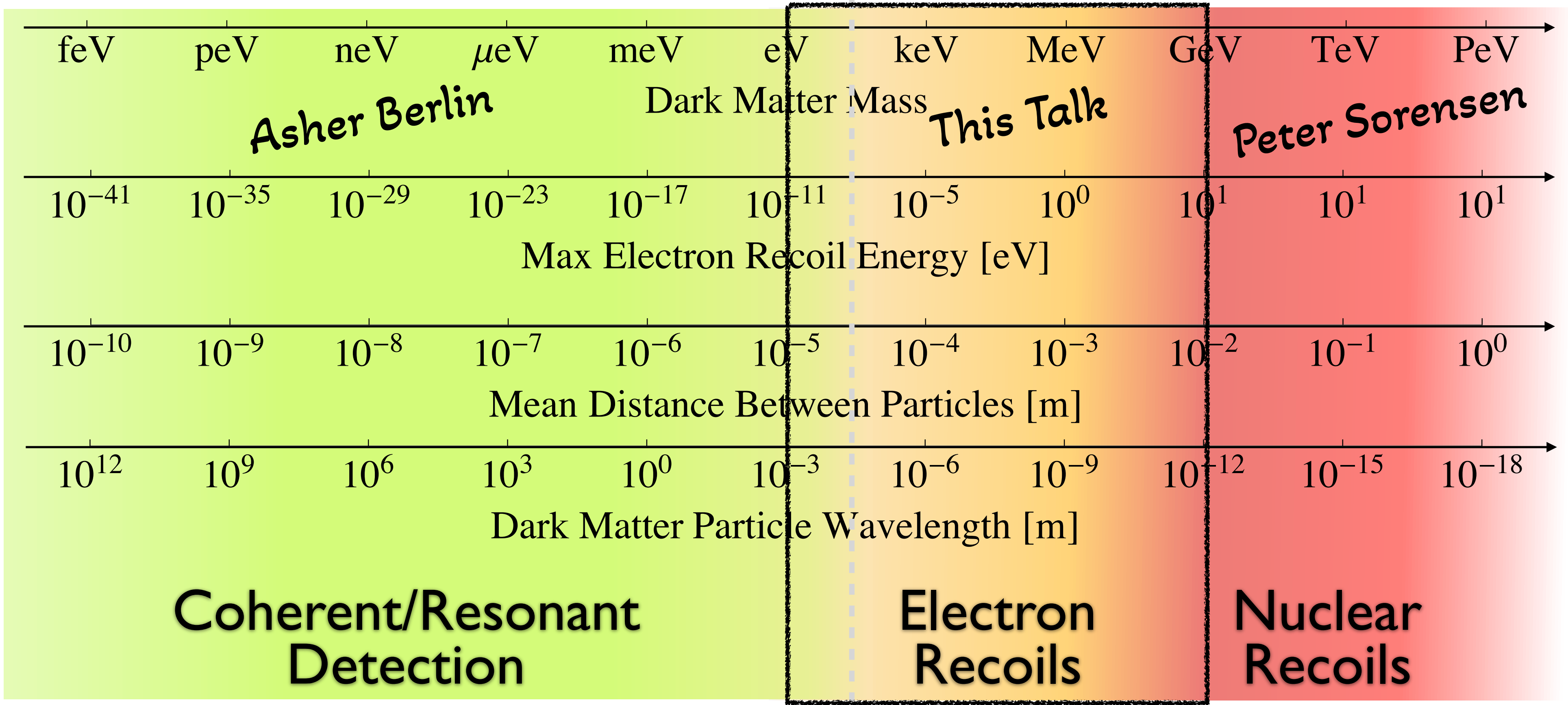
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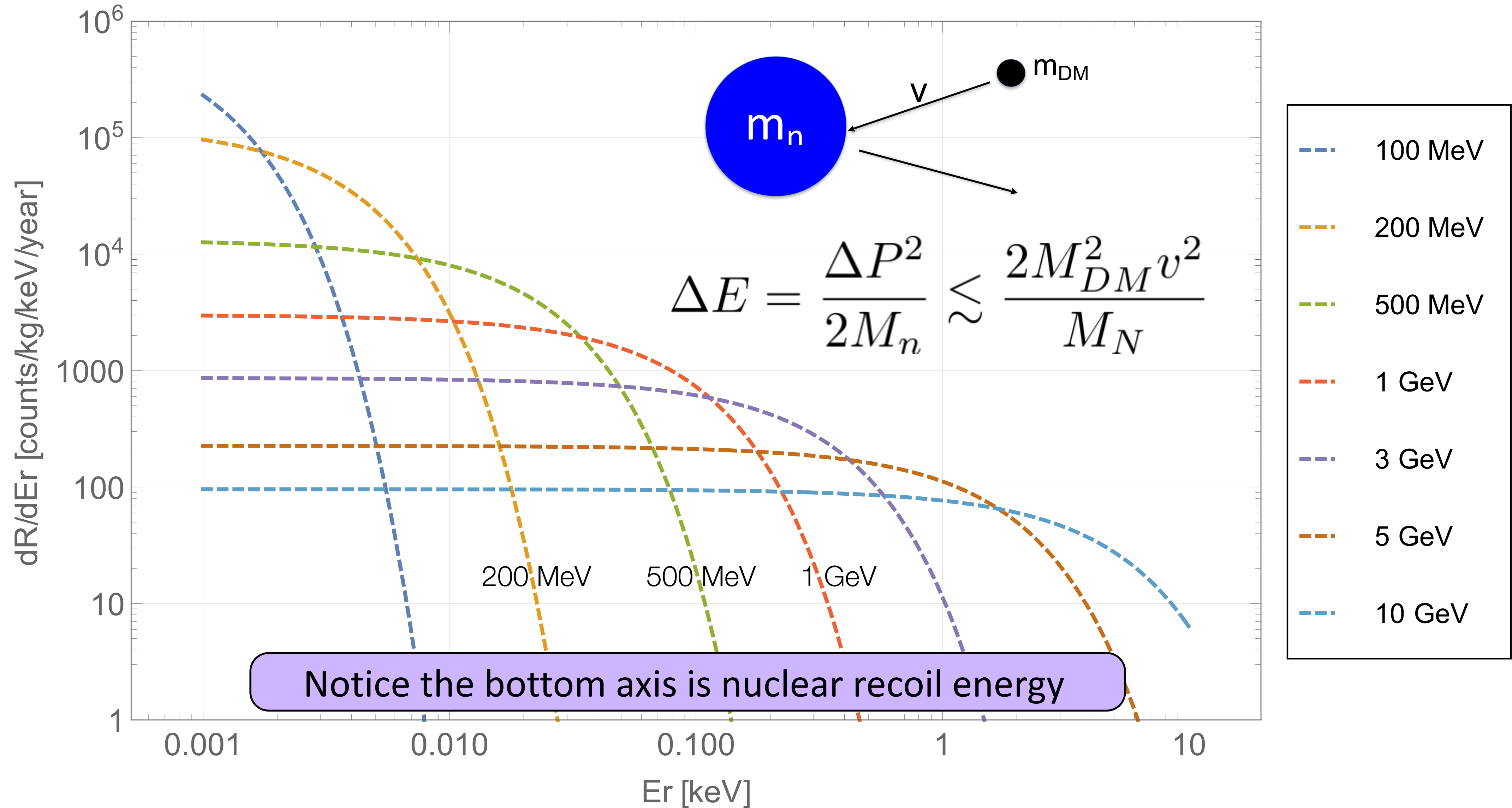
Sterile  
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# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

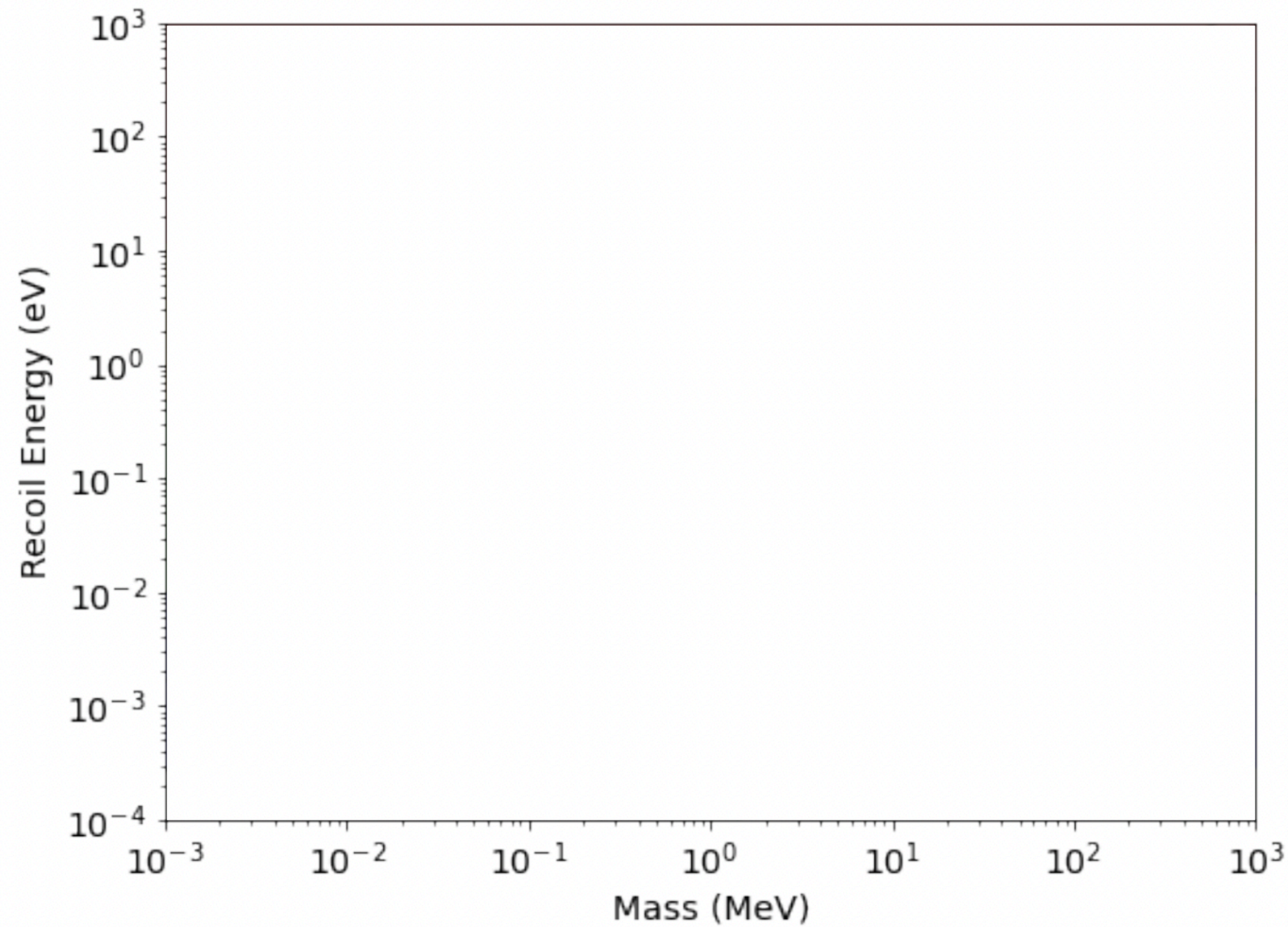
Differential Rate, Si,  $\sigma = 1. \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^2$





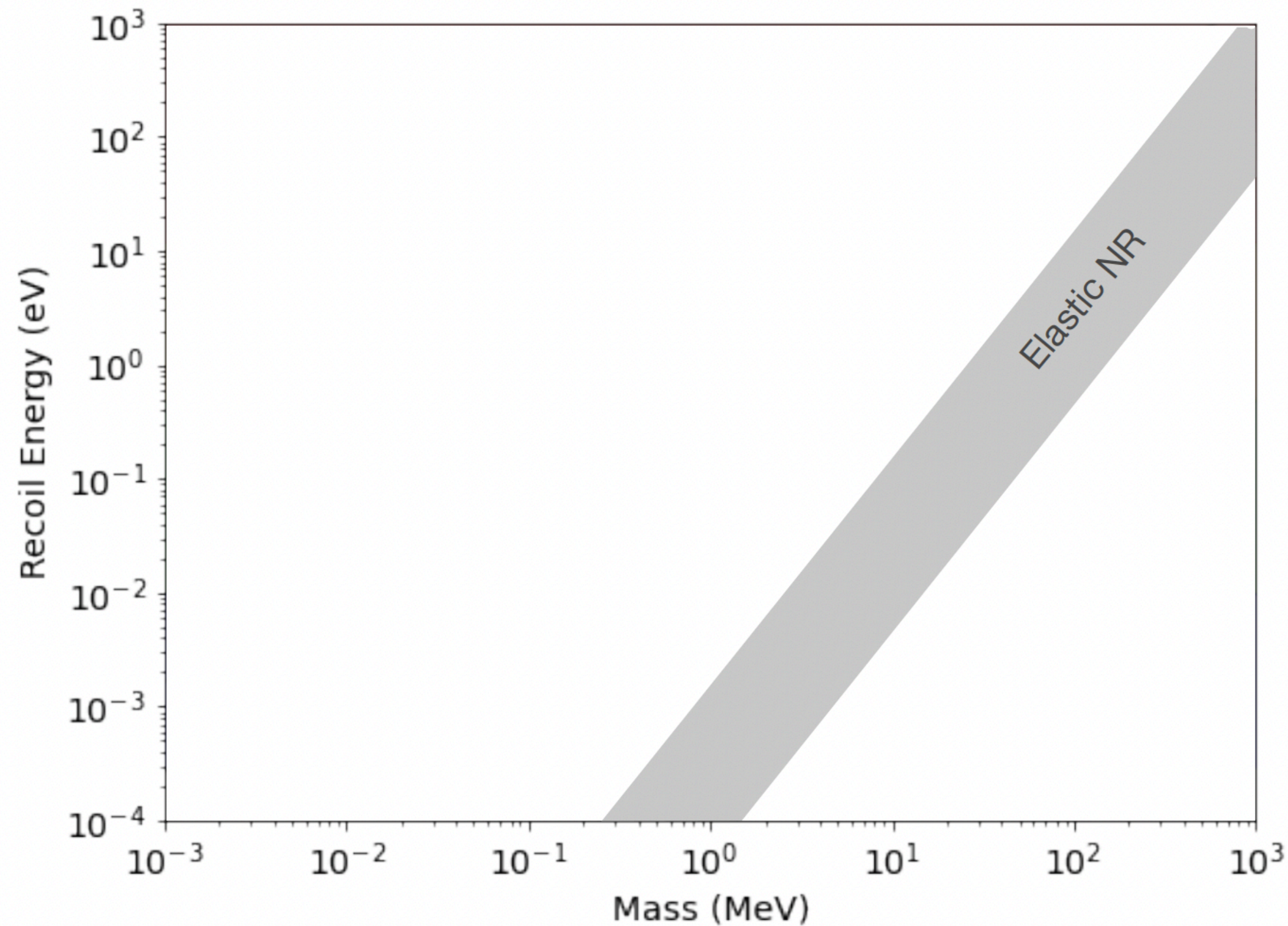
# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

Fig. adapted from 2203.08297



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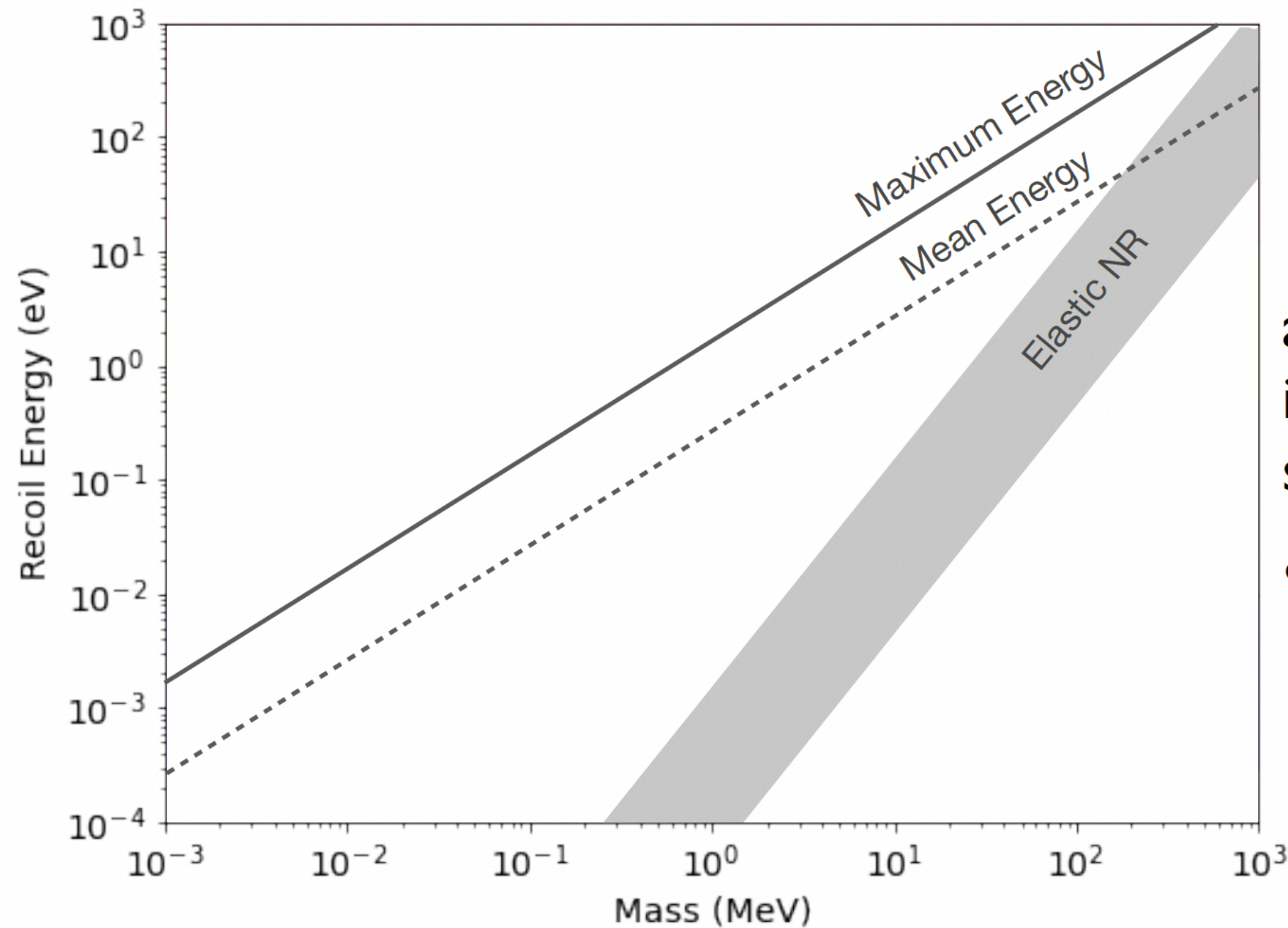


elastic DM-nucleus scattering:

$$E_{\text{NR}} = \frac{q^2}{2m_N} \sim 1 \text{ eV} \left( \frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{100 \text{ MeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{28 \text{ GeV}}{m_N} \right)$$

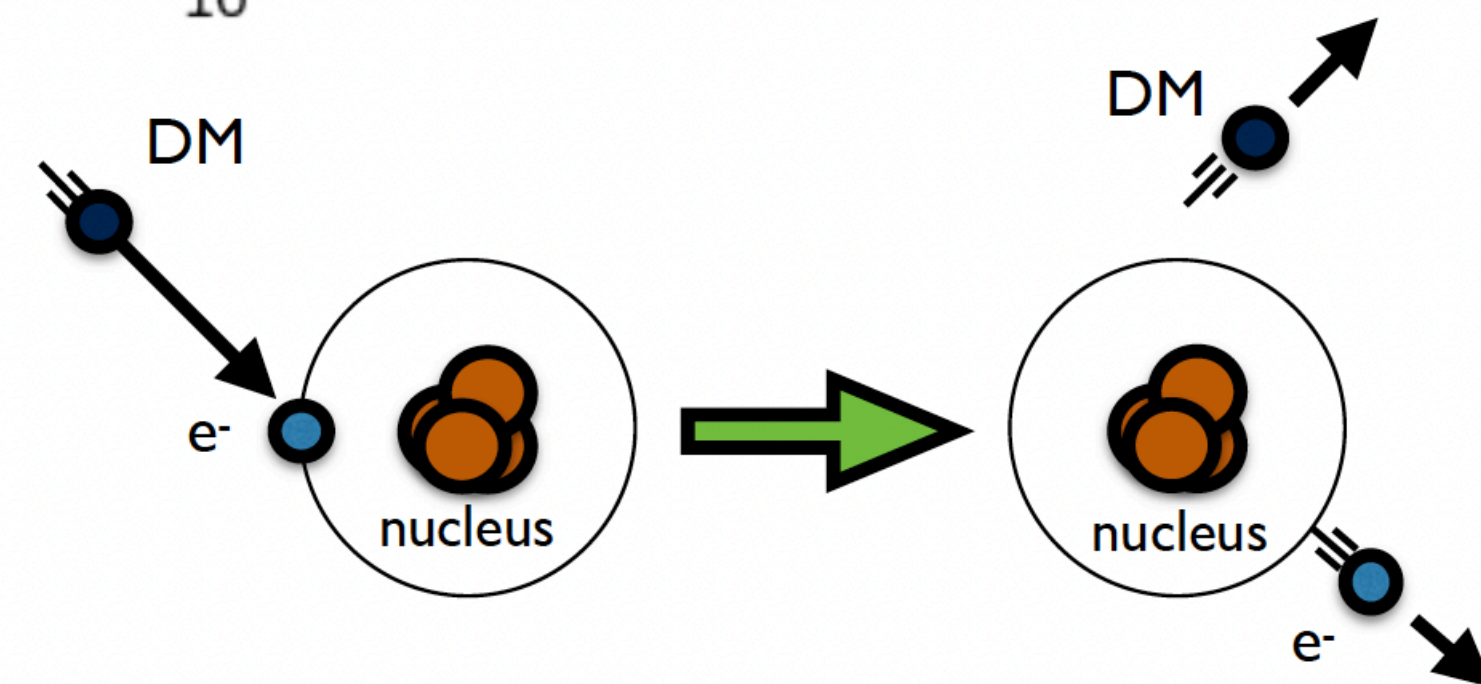
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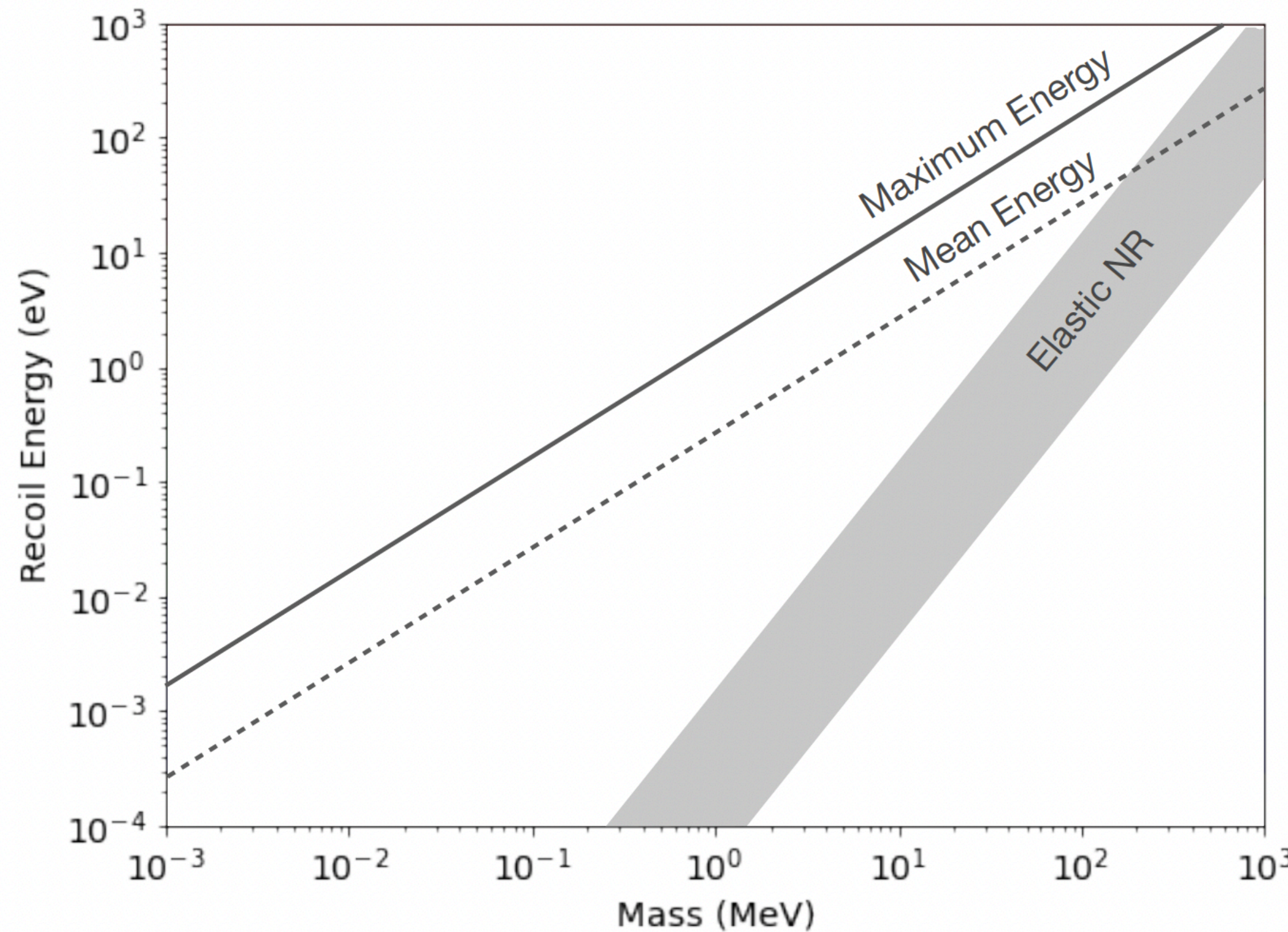
accessible through inelastic interactions (sometimes w/ suppressed rate), e.g.:

- DM-e scattering



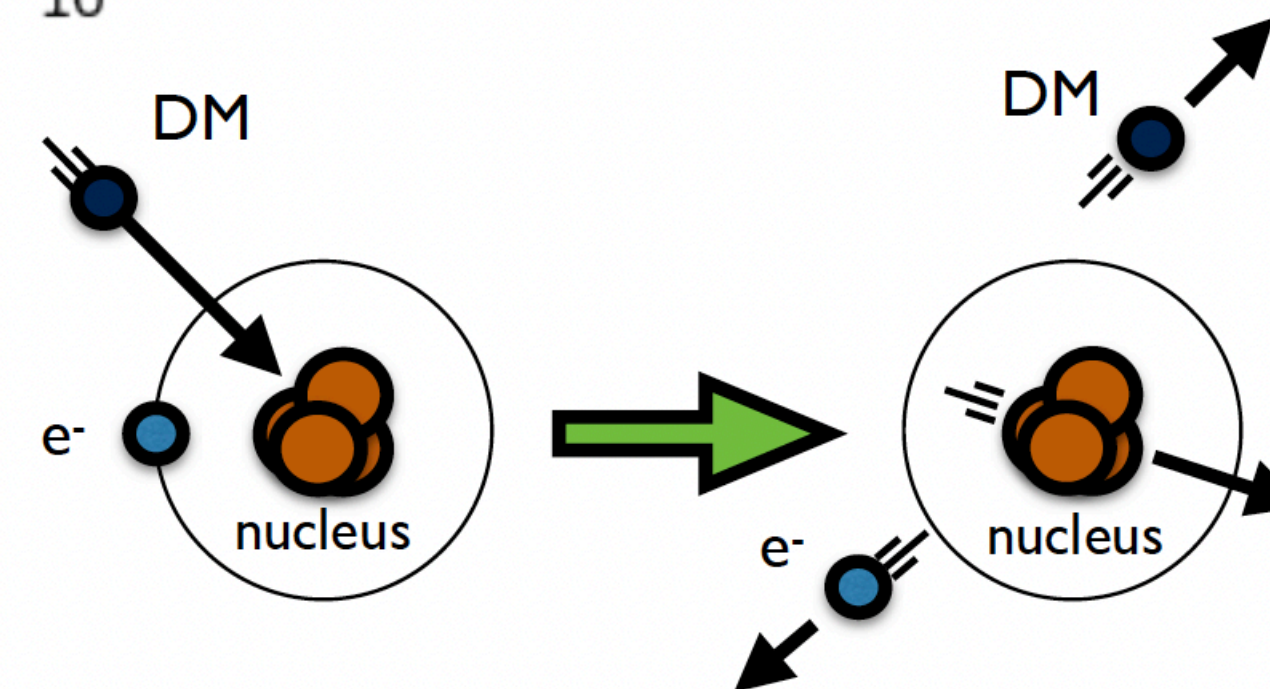
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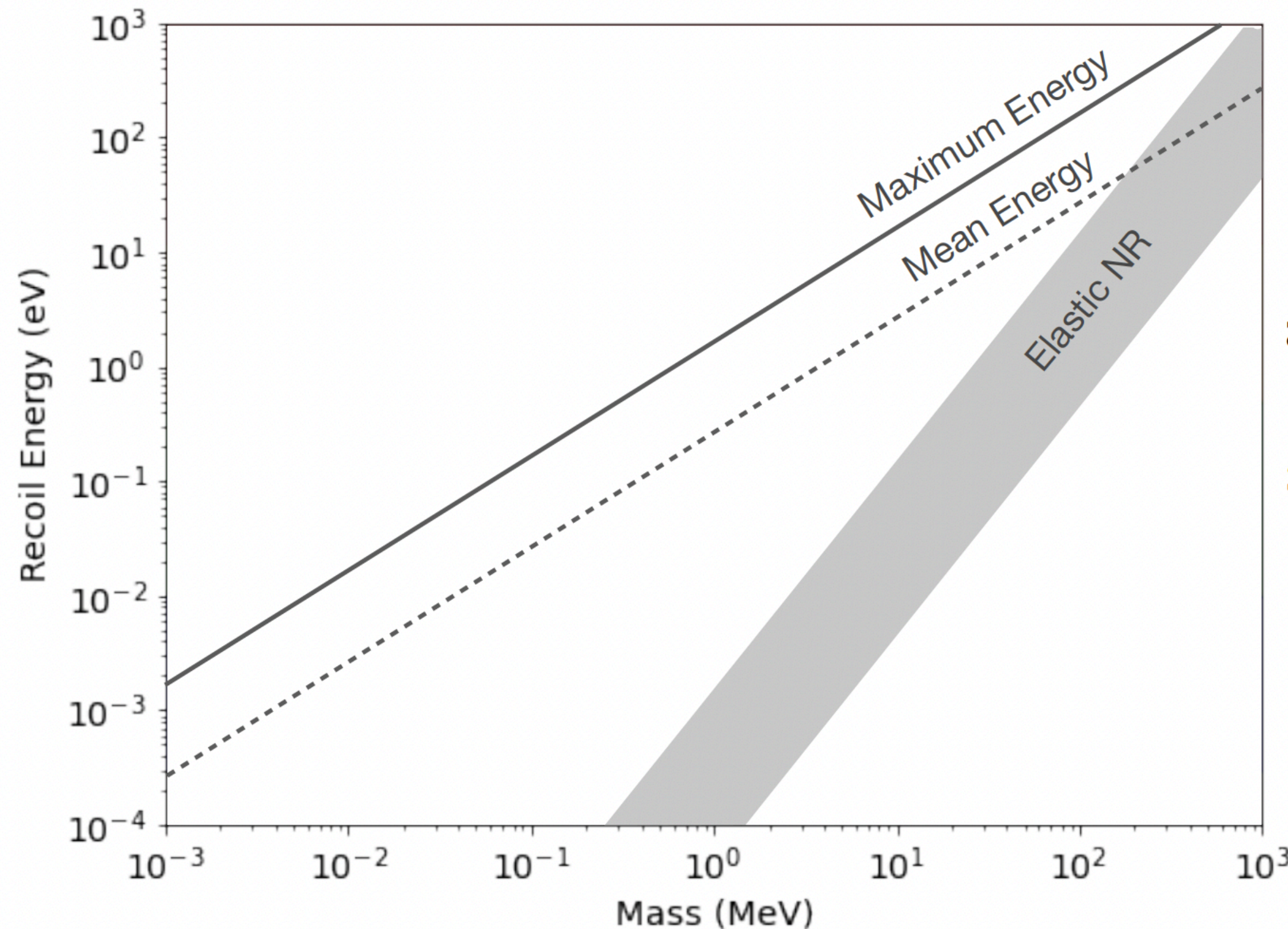
accessible through inelastic interactions (sometimes w/ suppressed rate), e.g.:

- DM-e scattering
- DM-N scattering w/ Migdal



# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

Fig. adapted from 2203.08297

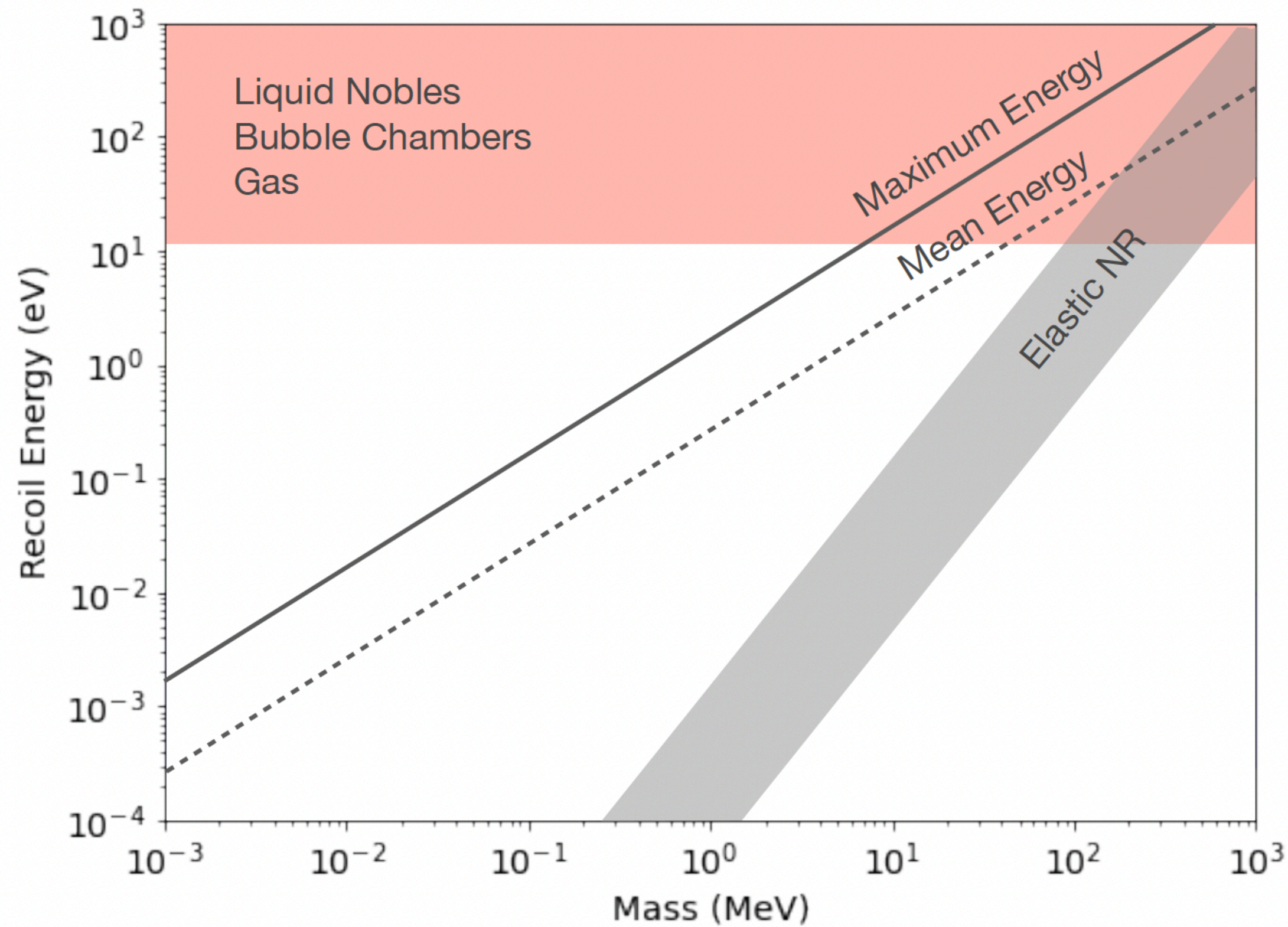


accessible through inelastic interactions (sometimes w/ suppressed rate), e.g.:

- DM-e scattering
- DM-N scattering w/ Migdal
- DM scattering w/ collective modes (e.g. phonons, magnons)

# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

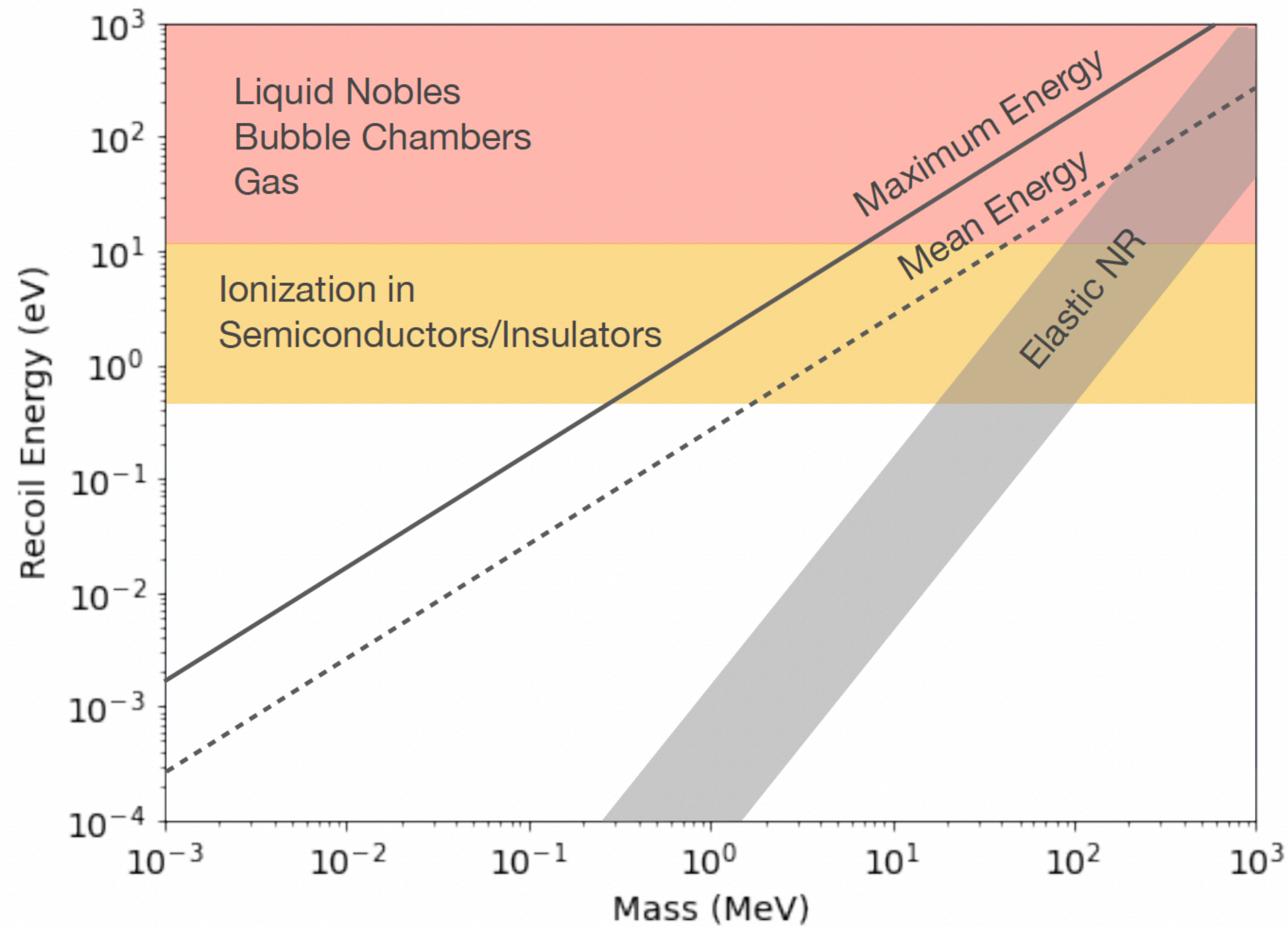
Fig. adapted from 2203.08297



$\Delta E \sim 10$  eV  
e.g. Xe, Ar, He

# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

Fig. adapted from 2203.08297

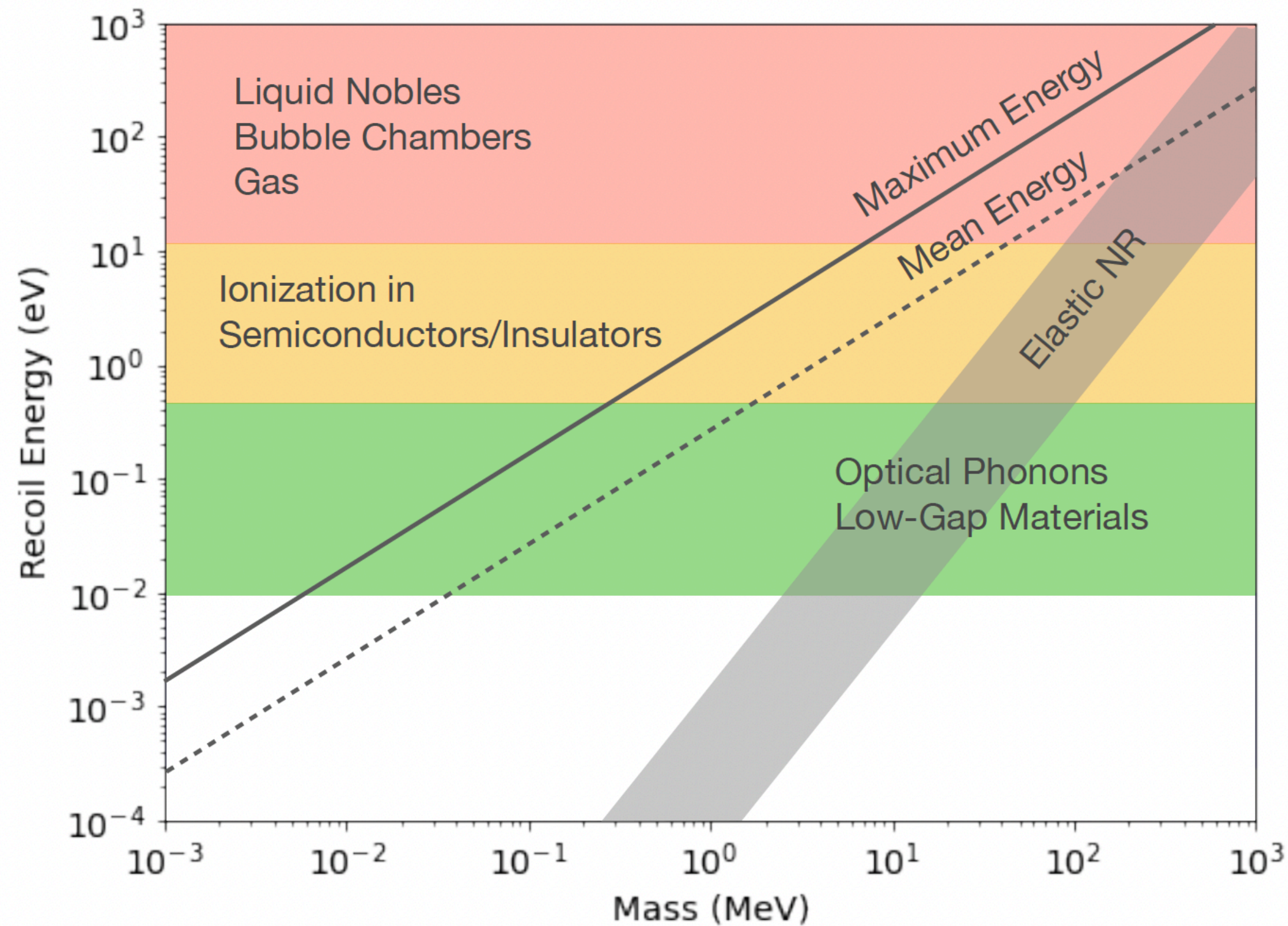


$$\Delta E \sim 1 \text{ eV}$$

e.g. Si, Ge, GaAs, diamond,  
Quantum Dots, organic  
scintillators...

# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

Fig. adapted from 2203.08297

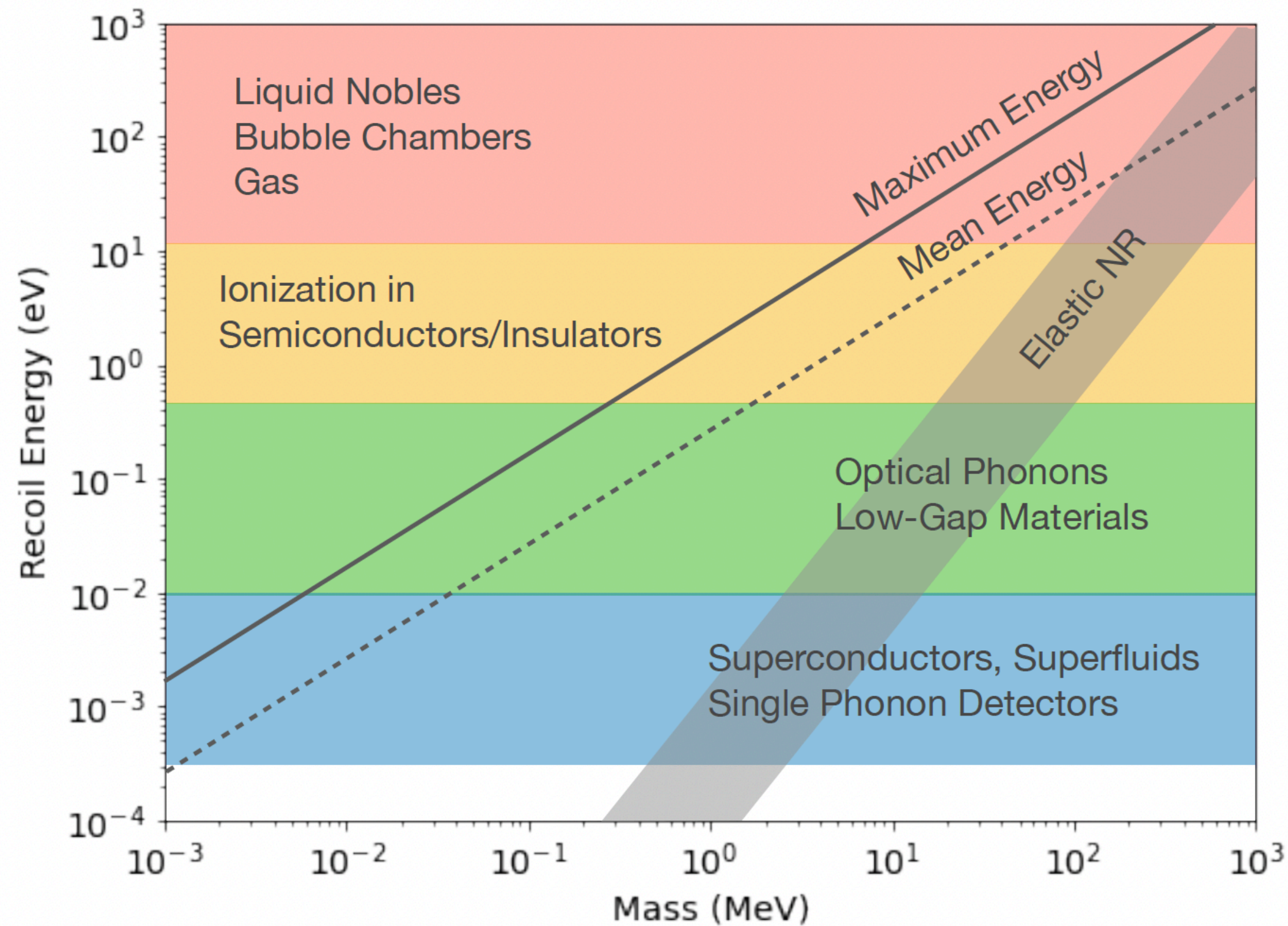


$\Delta E \sim 10 - 100$  meV  
e.g. GaAs, sapphire, Dirac materials, doped s/c, ...



# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

Fig. adapted from 2203.08297

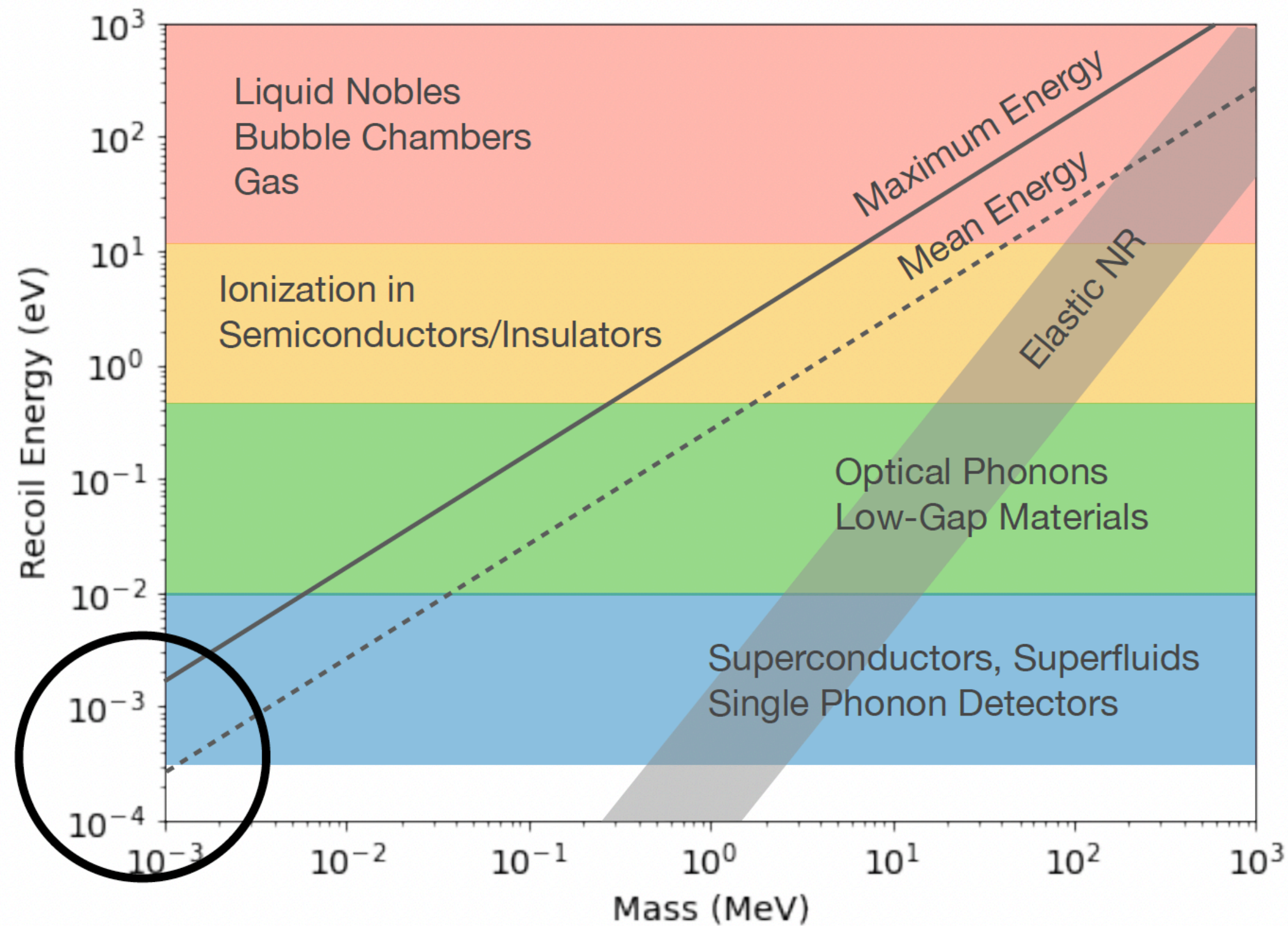


$$\Delta E \sim 1 \text{ meV}$$

e.g. superfluids,  
superconductors

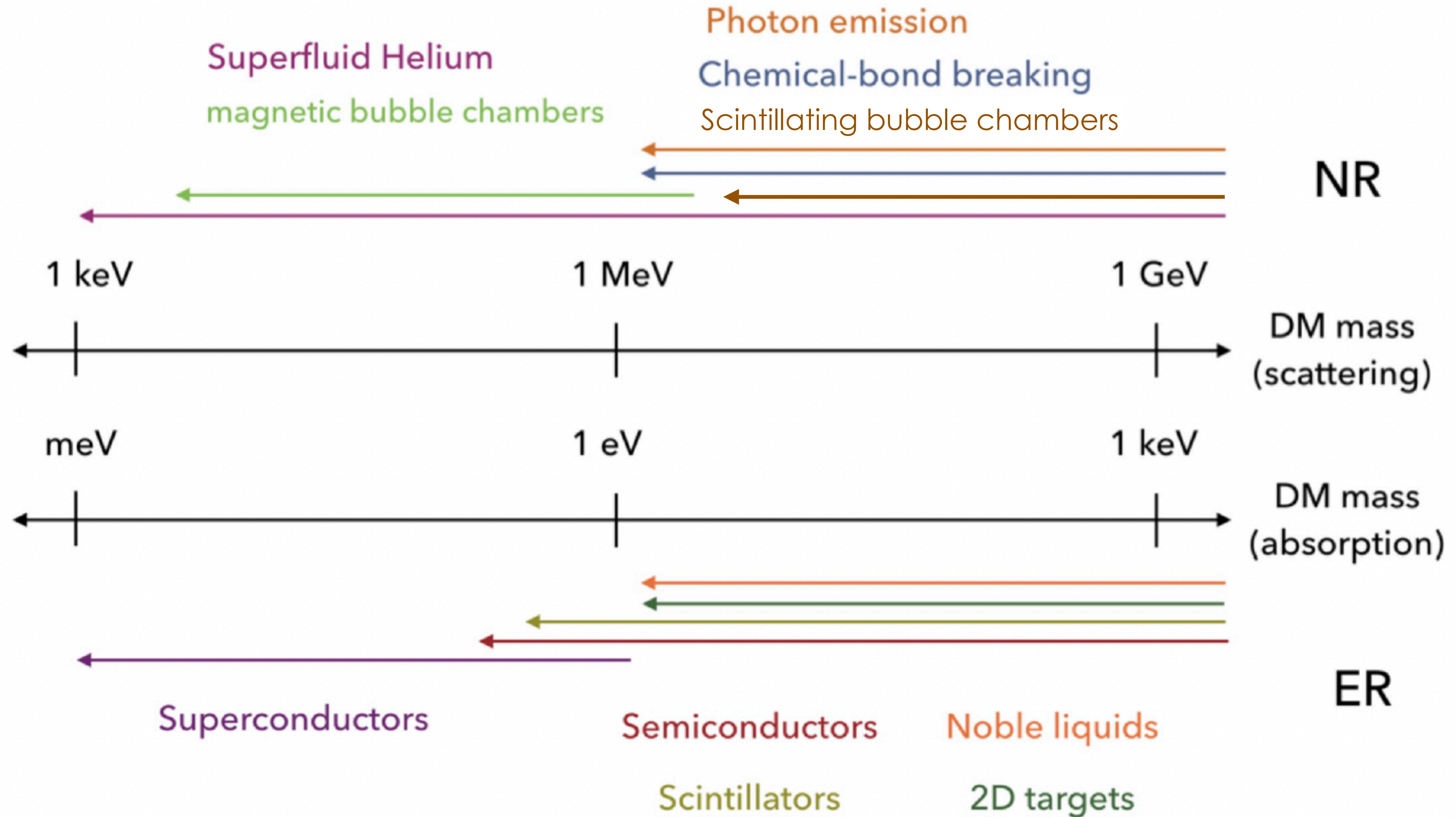
# The low-mass DM Direct Detection Challenge

Fig. adapted from 2203.08297



ultimate reach: keV masses w/ single phonon excitations  
or electron recoils from low-gap materials

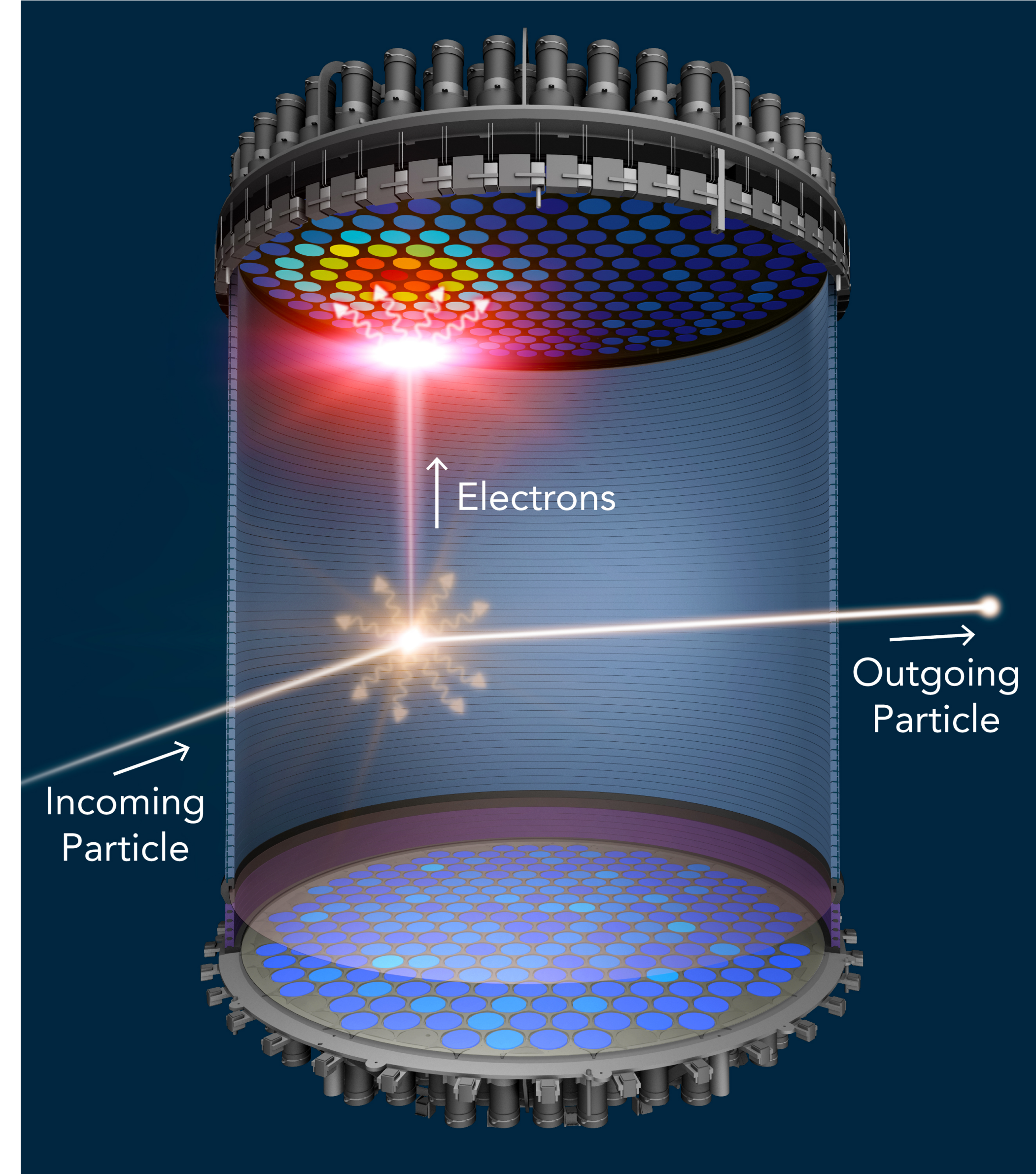
# Many new technologies under development!



arXiv:1707.0459

# Noble Liquid Time Projection Chambers

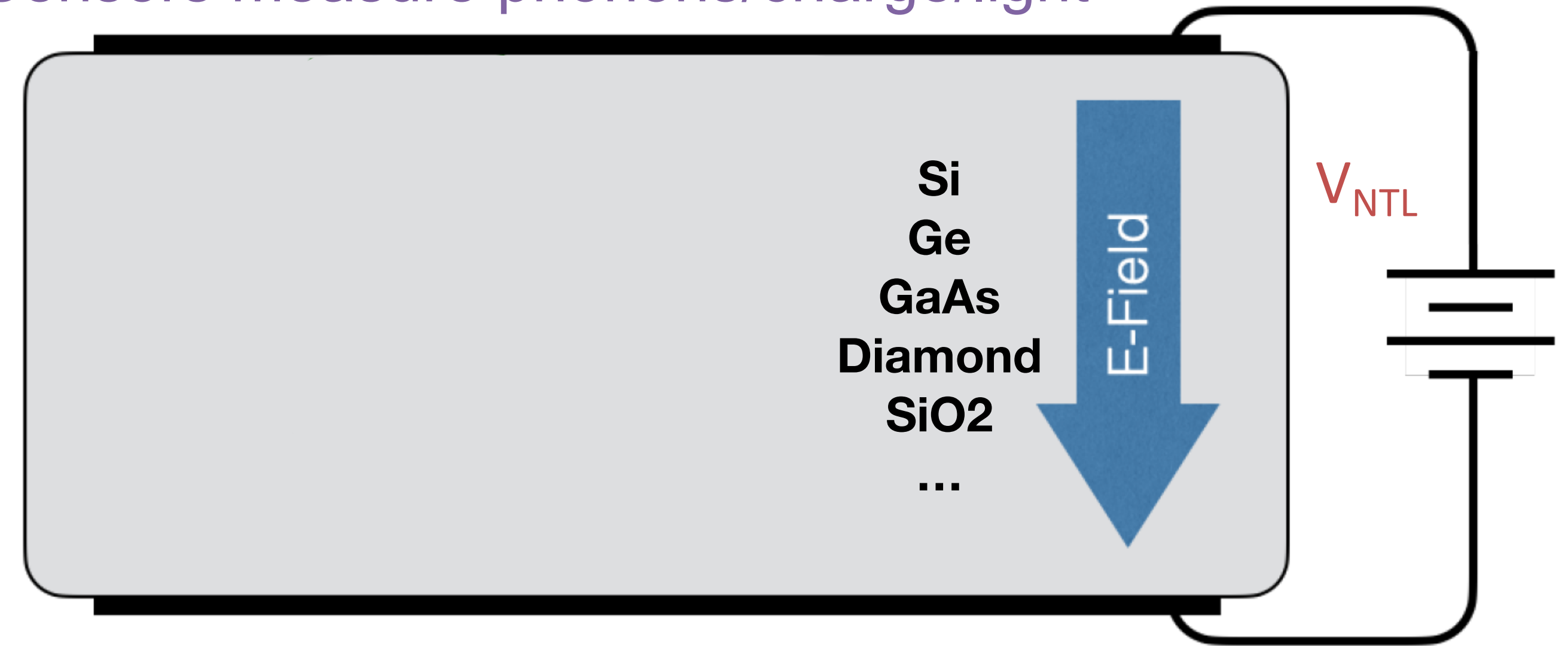
- S1: initial light from scintillation of liquid
- S2: Signal from drifted electrons creating a second avalanche of scintillation when crossing from the liquid to gas phase.
- Can also get some particle ID from pulse shape
- XENON10/100/1T/nT, LZ, DarkSide, PandaX, ...



# Cryogenic Crystal Detectors

SuperCDMS, EDELWEISS, CRESST, etc.

Sensors measure phonons/charge/light



TES, NTD, MKID, MagCal, SNSPD...

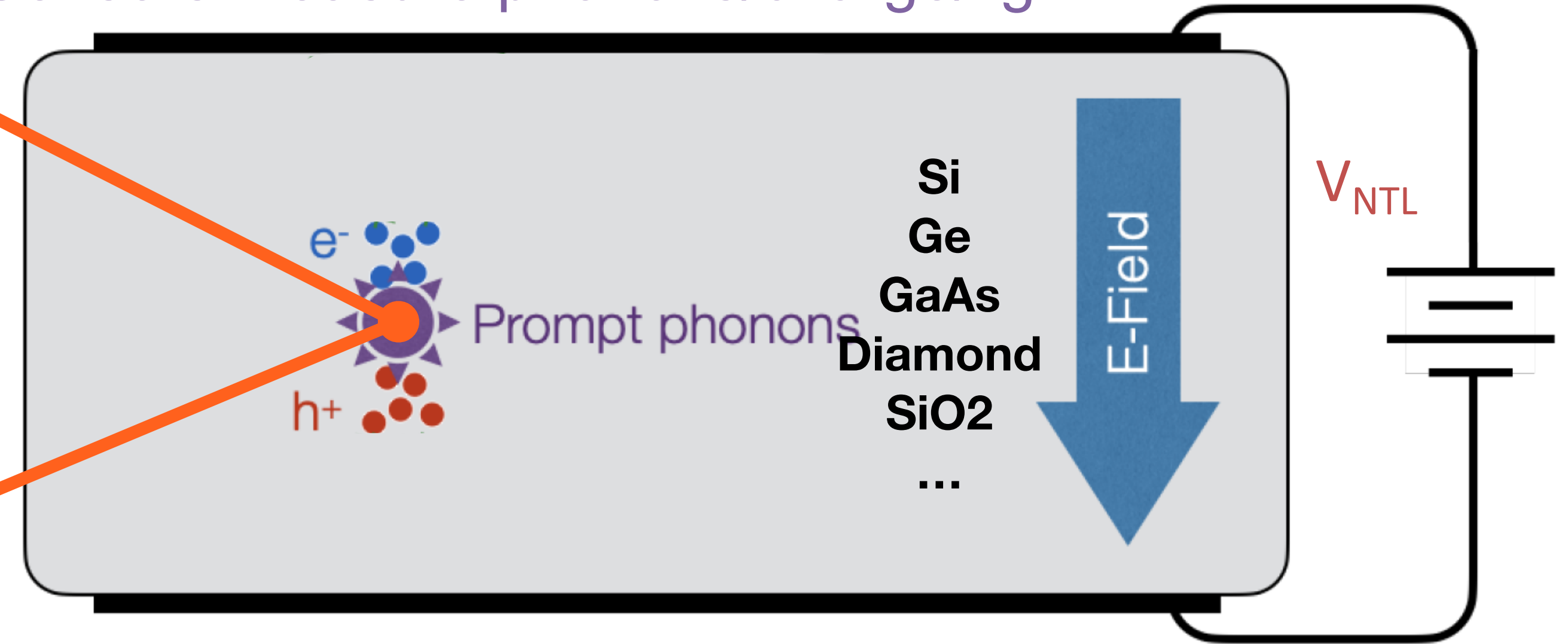
B. S. Neganov and V. N. Trofimov, Otkryt. Izobret., 146, 215 (1985)

P. N. Luke, J. Applied Phys. 64,6858 (1988)

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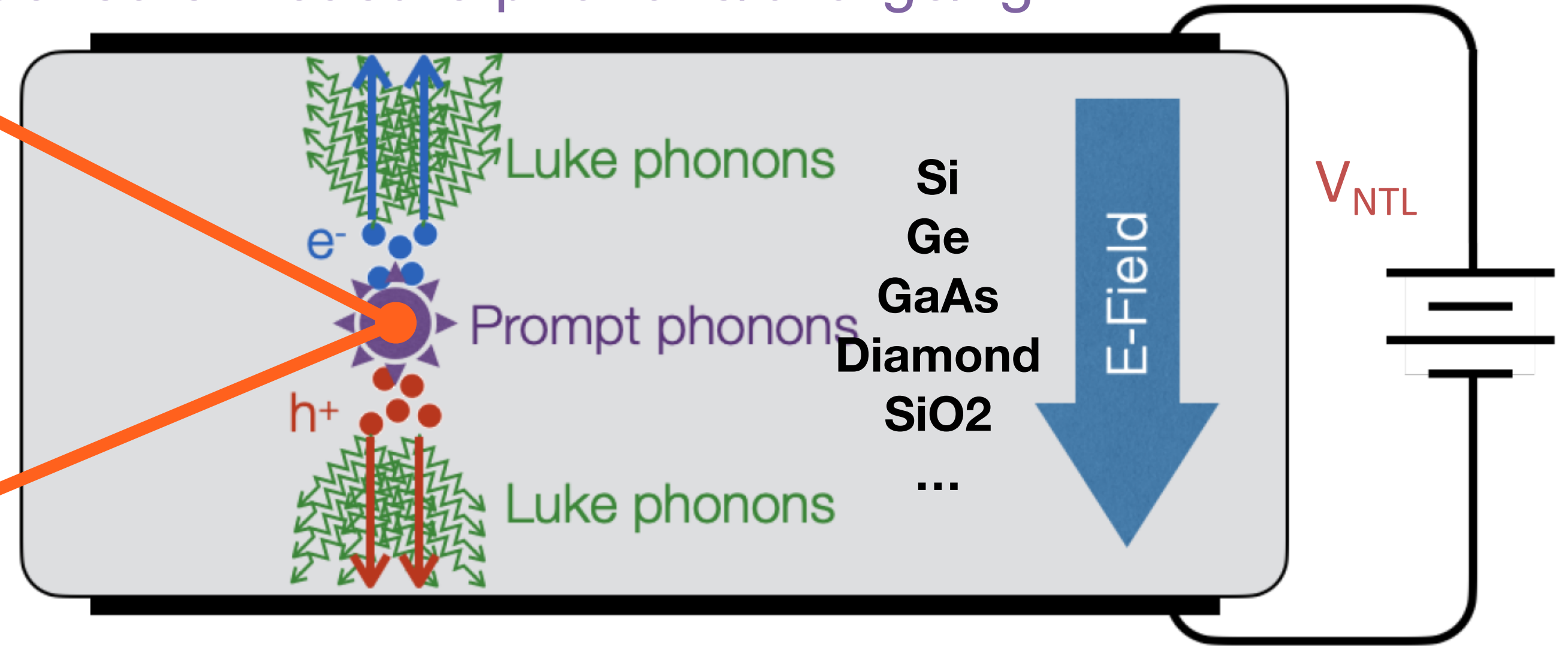
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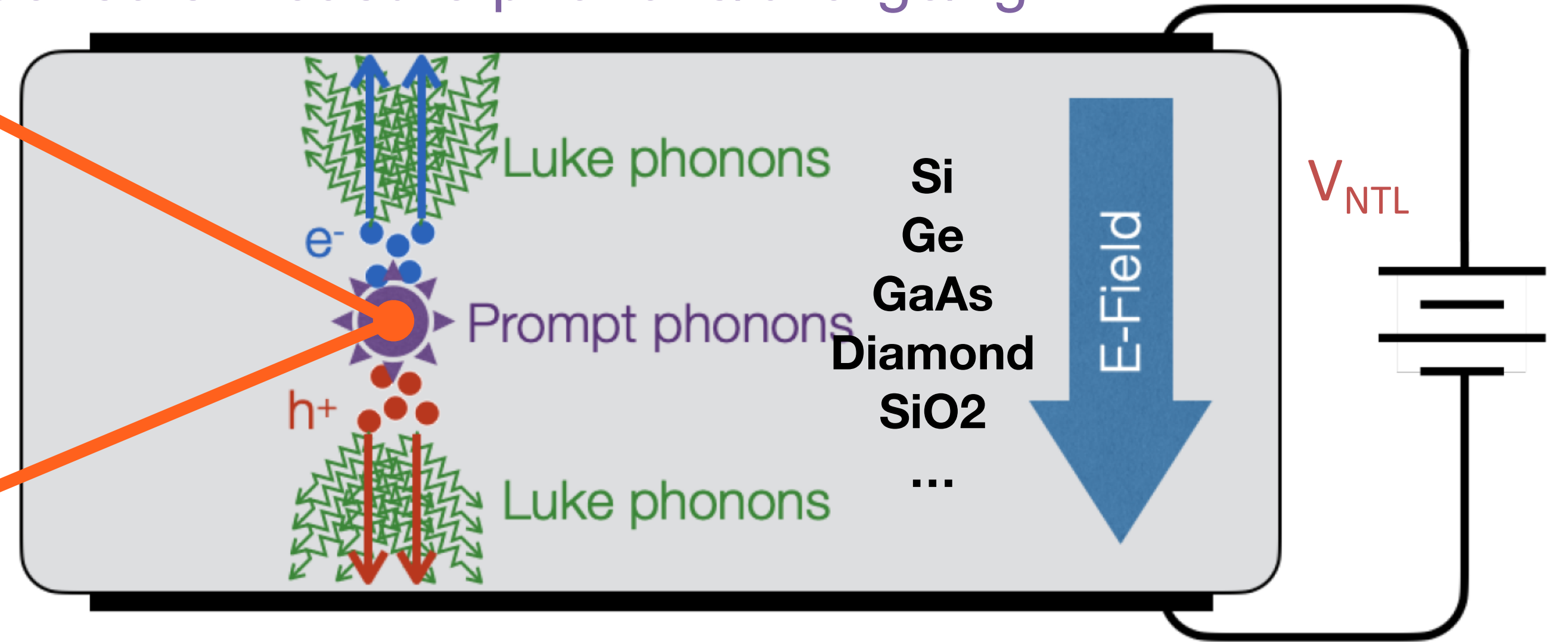
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# Cryogenic Crystal Detectors

SuperCDMS, EDELWEISS, CRESST, etc.

Turn off – nuclear recoil  
Turn on – charge detector

Sensors measure phonons/charge/light



TES, NTD, MKID, MagCal, SNSPD...

B. S. Neganov and V. N. Trofimov, Otkryt. Izobret., 146, 215 (1985)

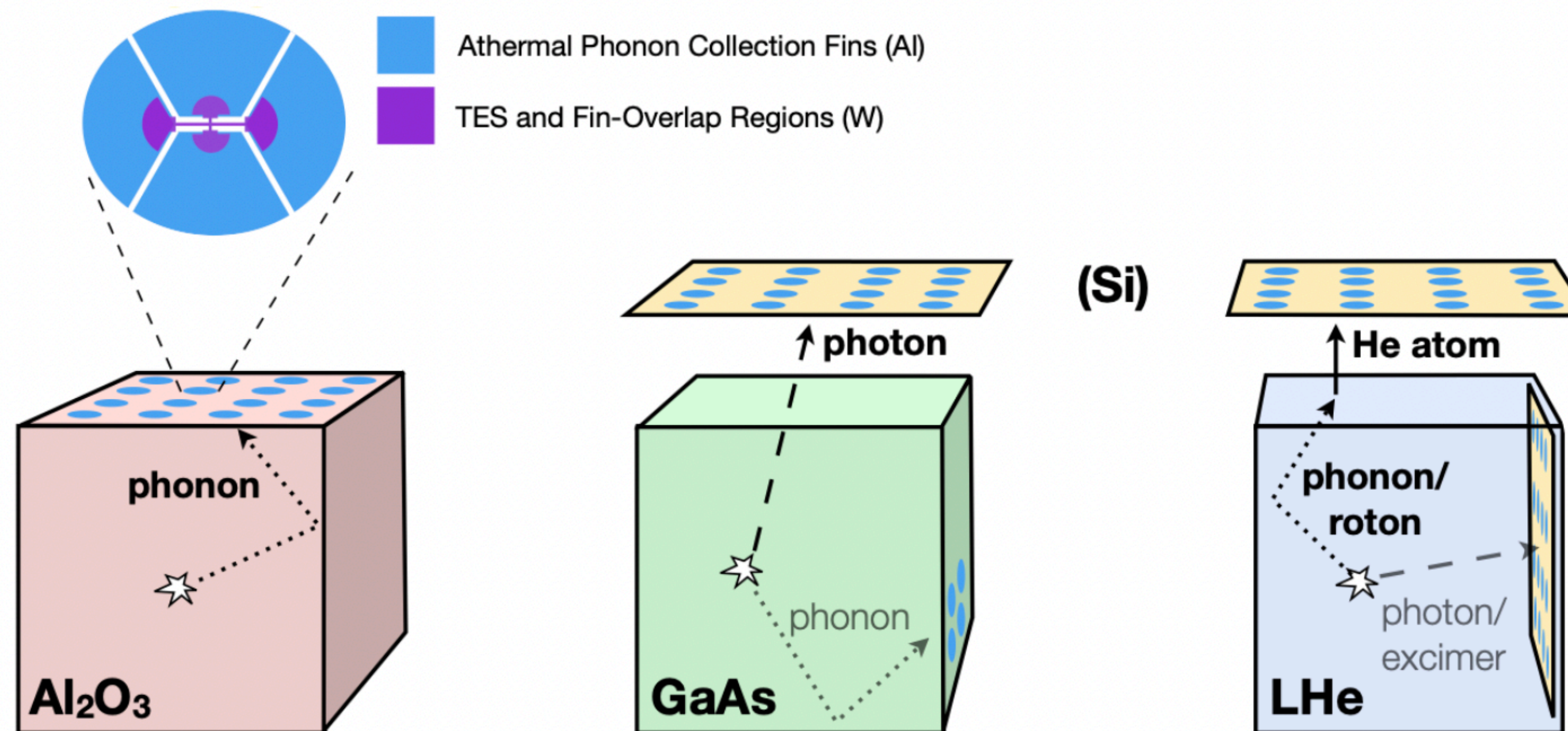
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# TESSERACT

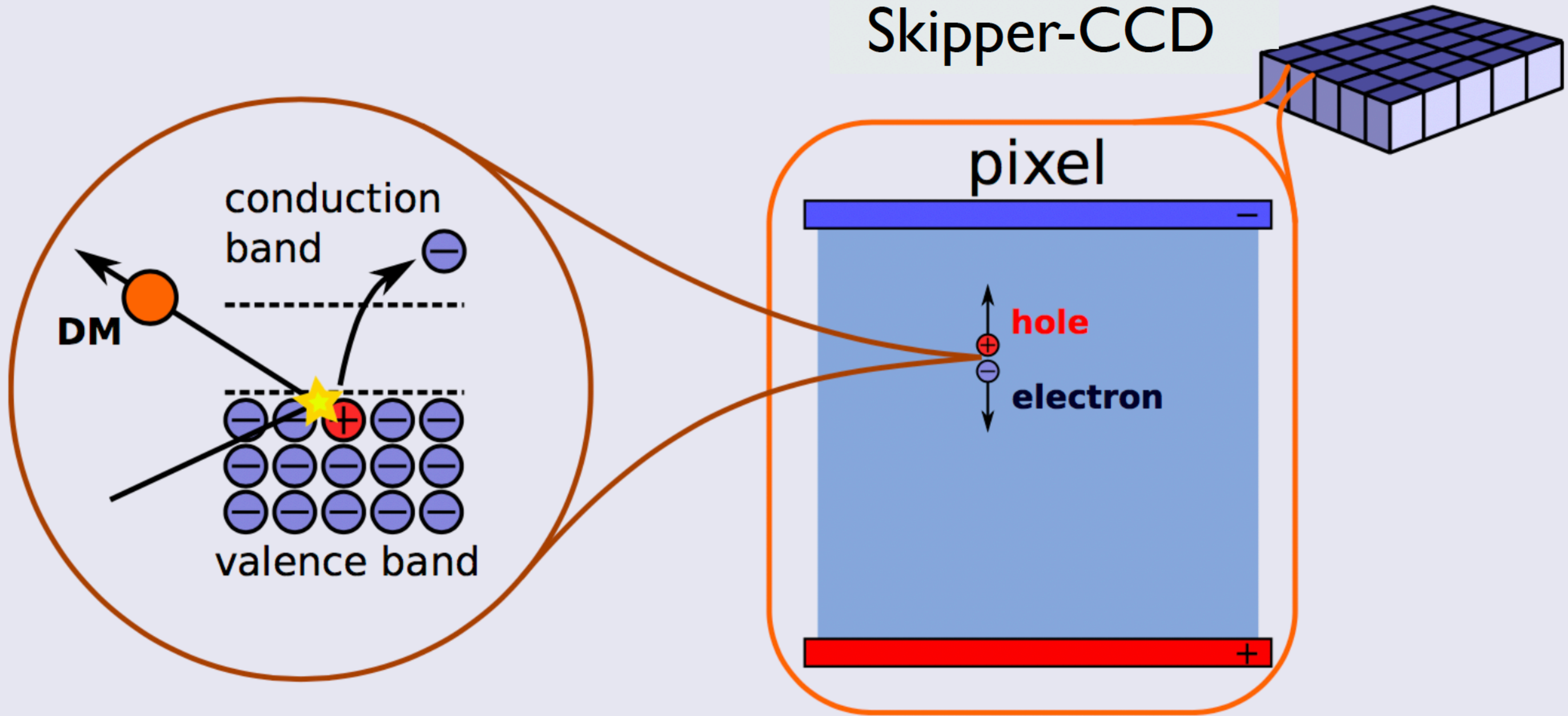
## Transition Edge Sensors with Sub-eV Resolution And Cryogenic Targets

Goal: use multiple target materials + advances in TES sensor technology

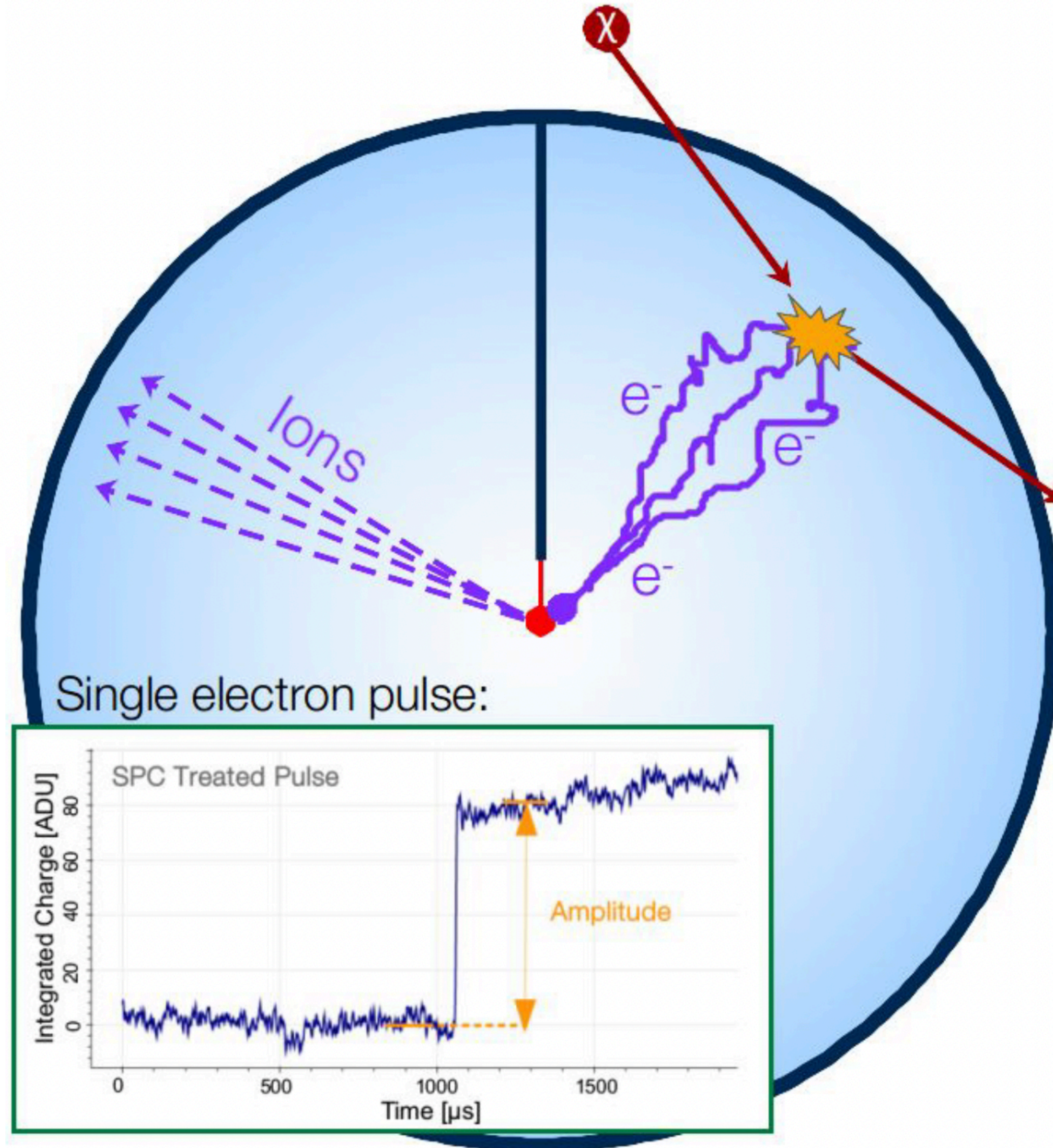
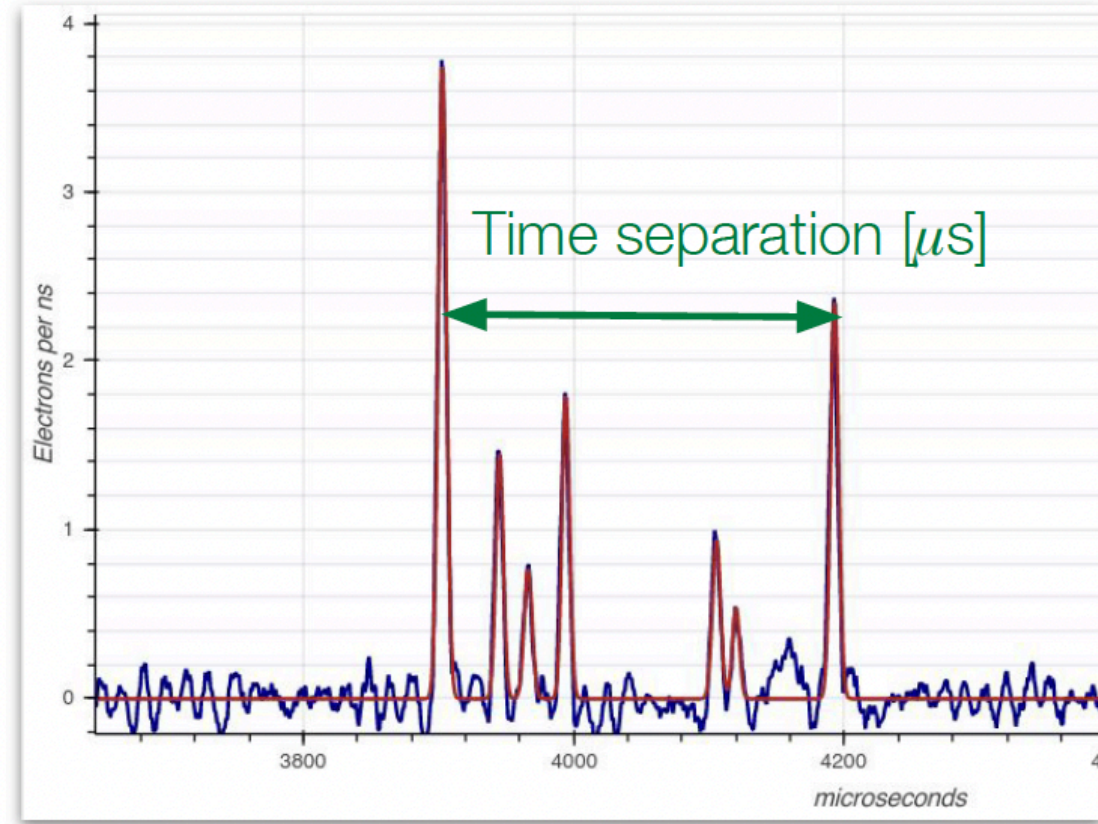


Liquid helium experiment (HeRALD)  
GaAs and Sapphire-based experiments (SPICE)

# SENSEI, DAMIC-M, OSCURA



## Single e<sup>-</sup> ionization threshold!



(1) Primary Ionization

$$\langle \#PE \rangle = \frac{E}{W(E)}$$

$$W_{nr} = W_{\gamma} / Q(E) \quad \text{Neon: } W_{\gamma} \sim 36 \text{ eV/pair} \\ Q \sim 0.2$$

(2) Drift of charges

Radially-dependent diffusion allows for fiducialization

(3) Avalanche of secondary e<sup>-</sup>/ion pairs

Amplification of signal through Townsend avalanche (tunable with V)

(4) Signal formation

Current induced by the secondary ions drifting away from anode

(5) Signal readout

Current integrated and digitized

# Scintillating Bubble Chambers

## SBC Liquid Noble Bubble Chambers

Objective:

Quasi-background-free detection of sub-keV Nuclear Recoils

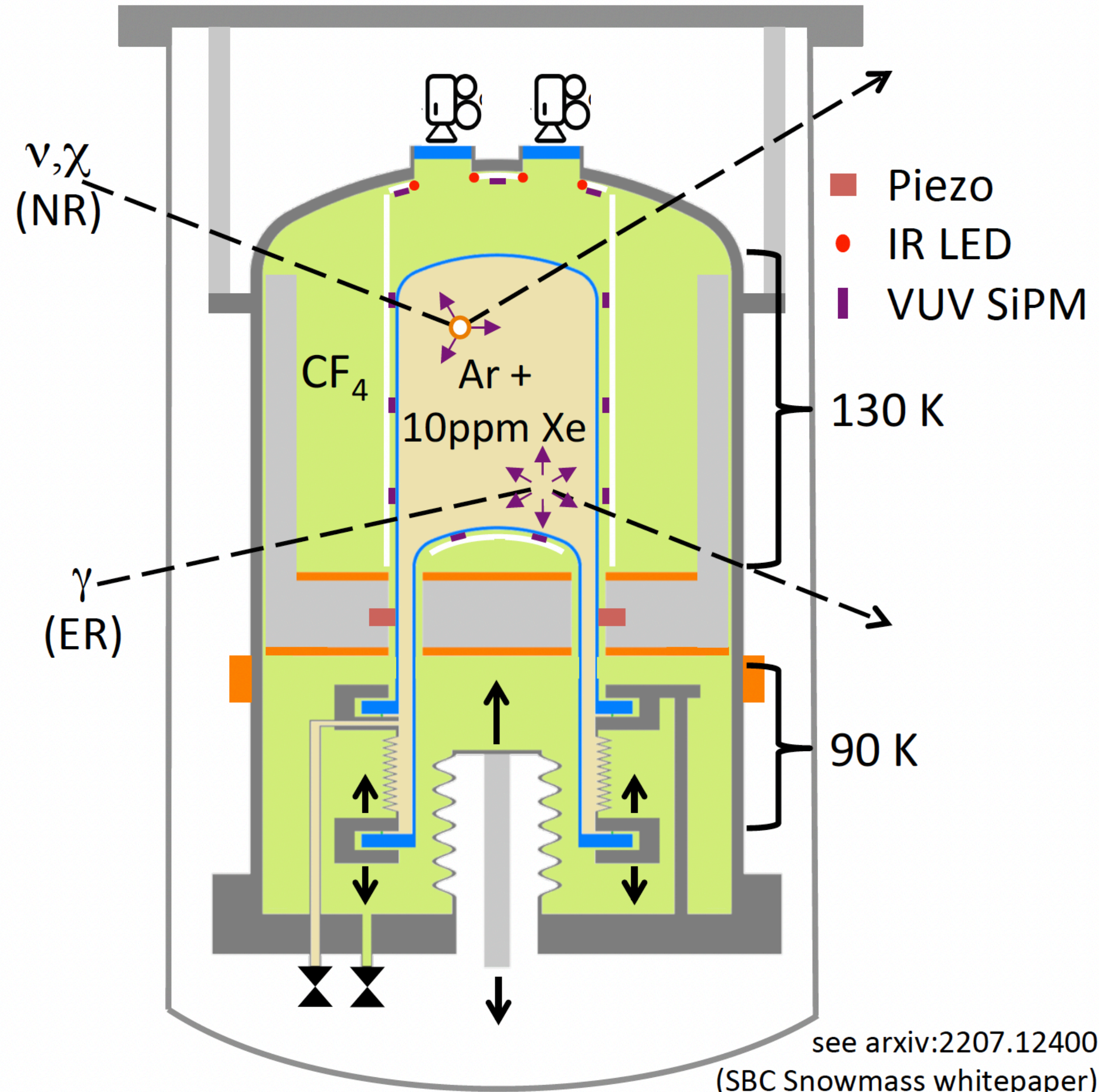
Signal:

Single bubble with little or no coincident scintillation

Backgrounds:

ER's (beta, gamma):  
No bubbles

NR's (fast neutron):  
Multiple bubbles  
Strong coincident scintillation



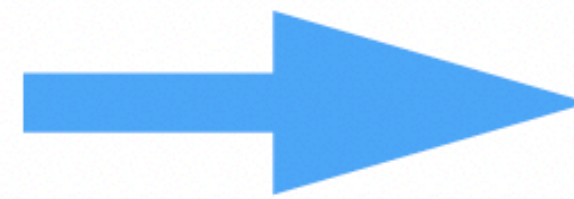
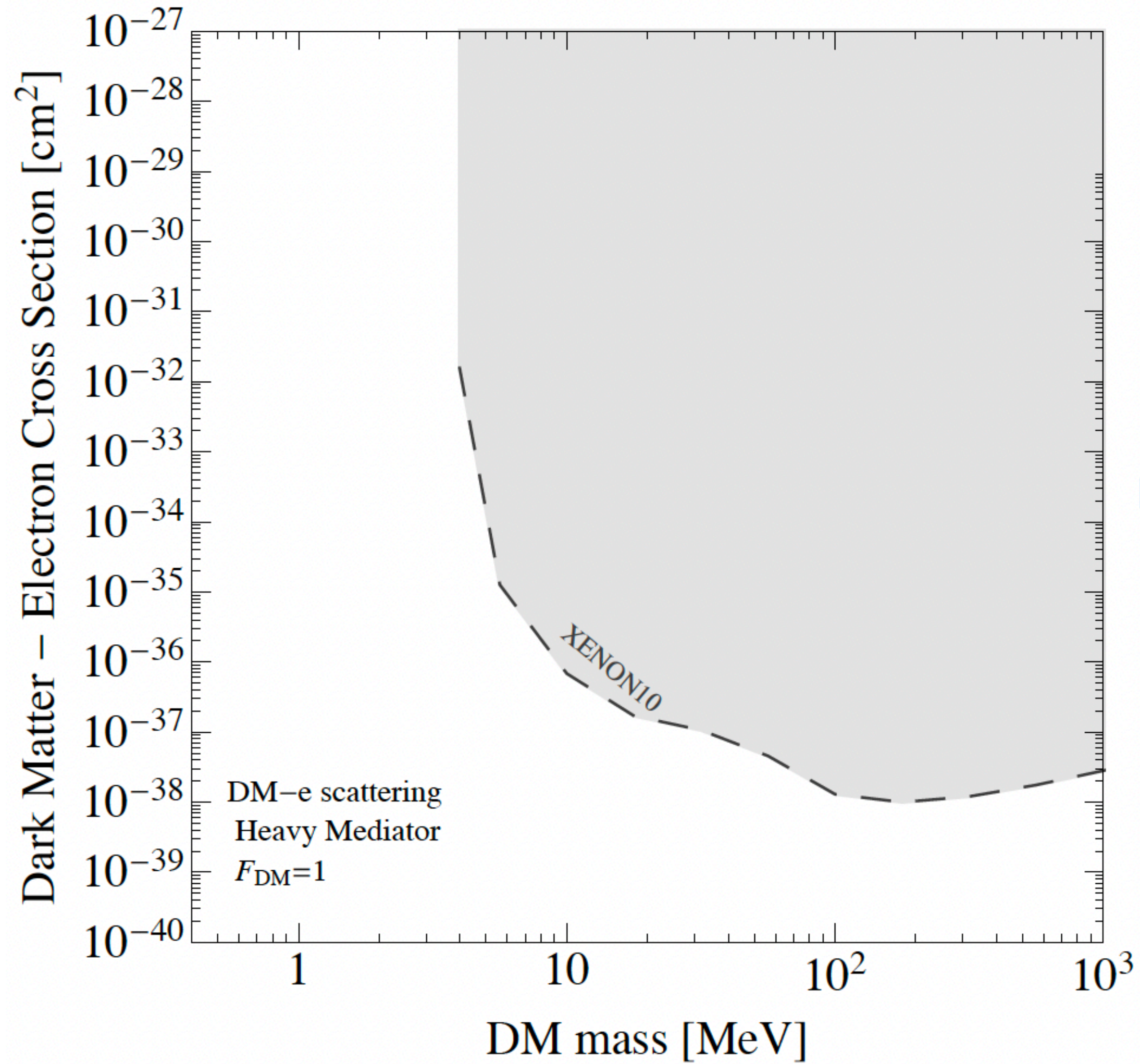
# Many other technologies

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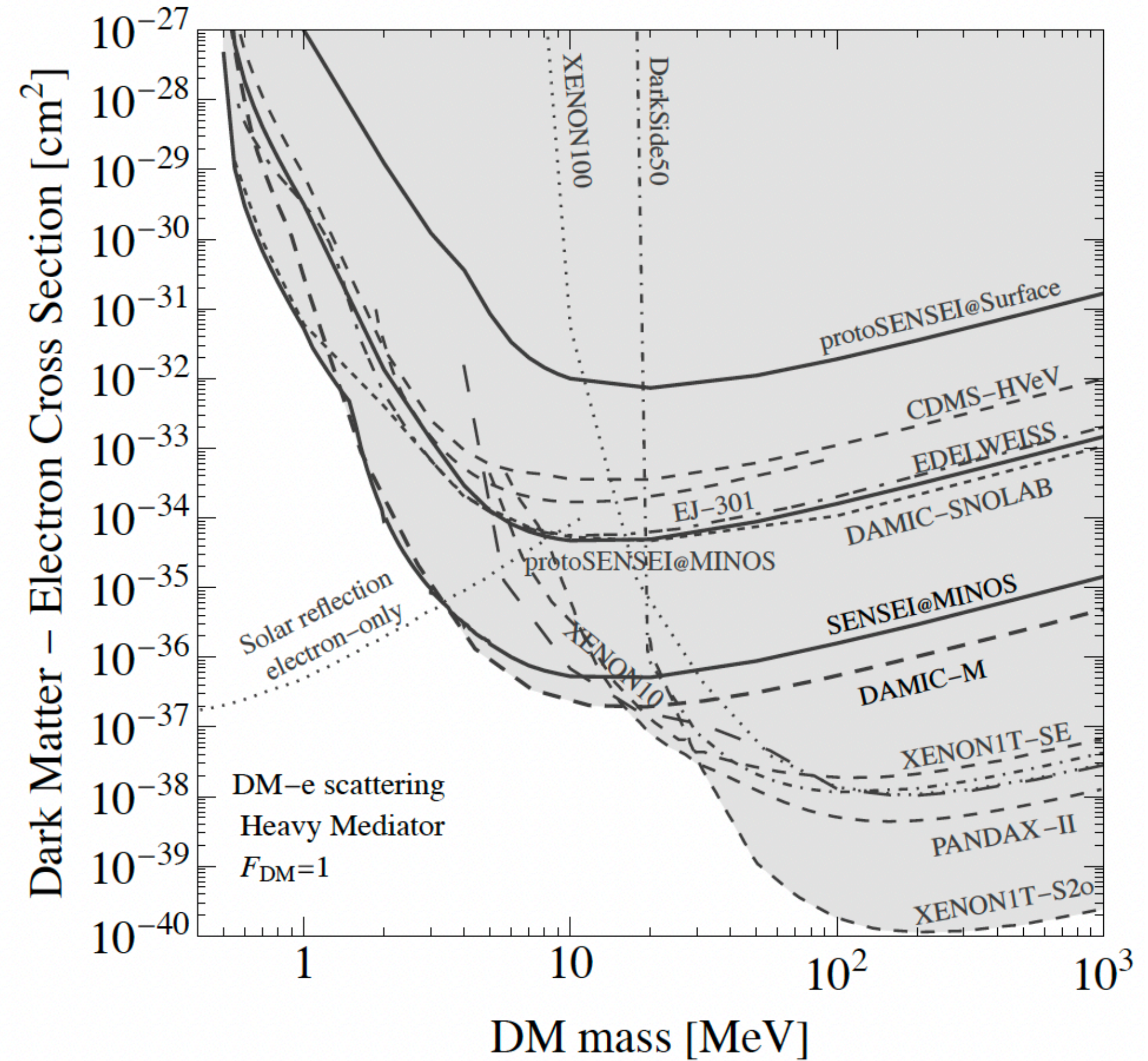
- SNSPDs
- Qubits
- MKIDs
- Quantum Charge Parity Detectors
- Narrow-gap Semiconductors (SPLENDOR)
- Supercooled water (Snowball chamber)
- Hydrogen-doped Liquid Xenon

# Huge Progress of the last 11 years...

2012



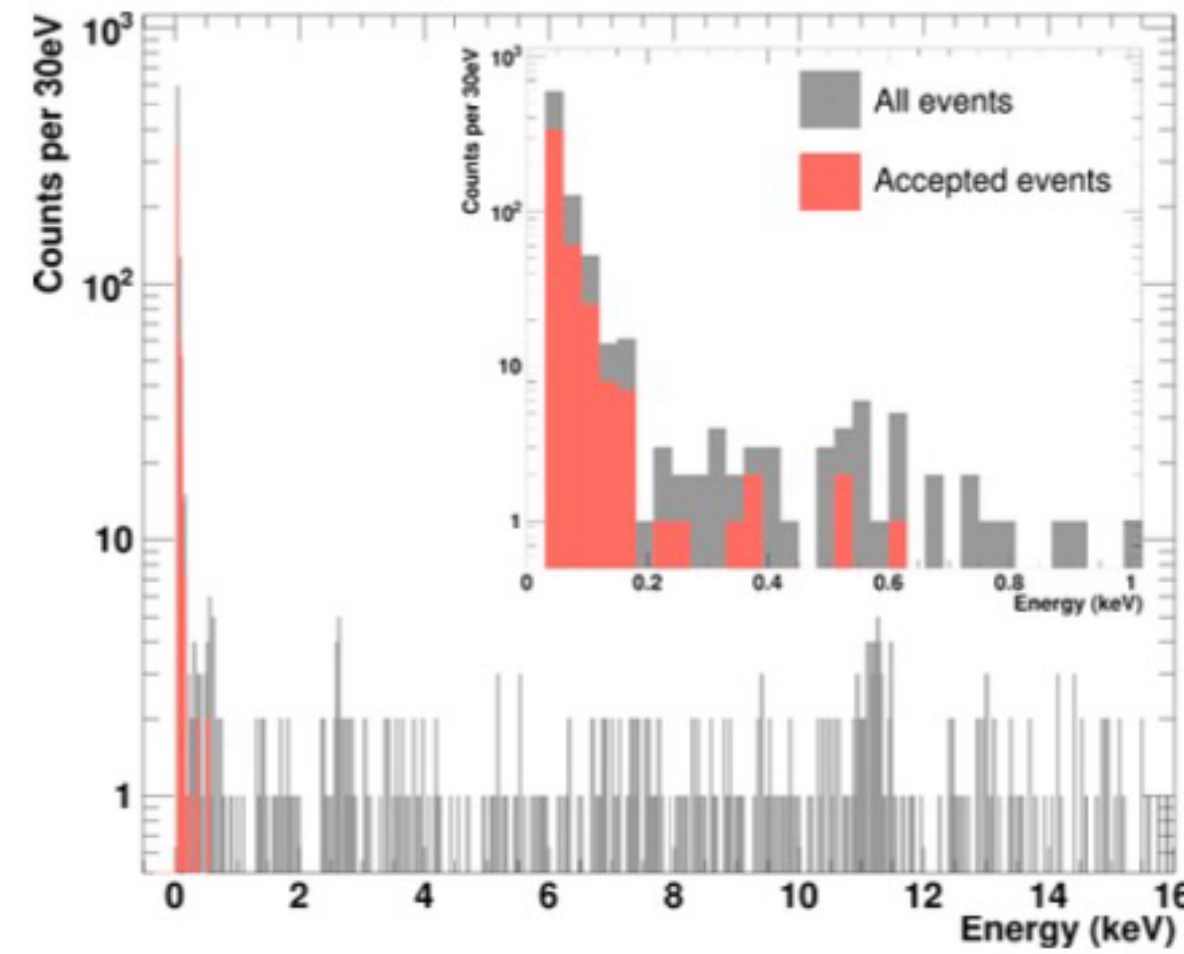
2023



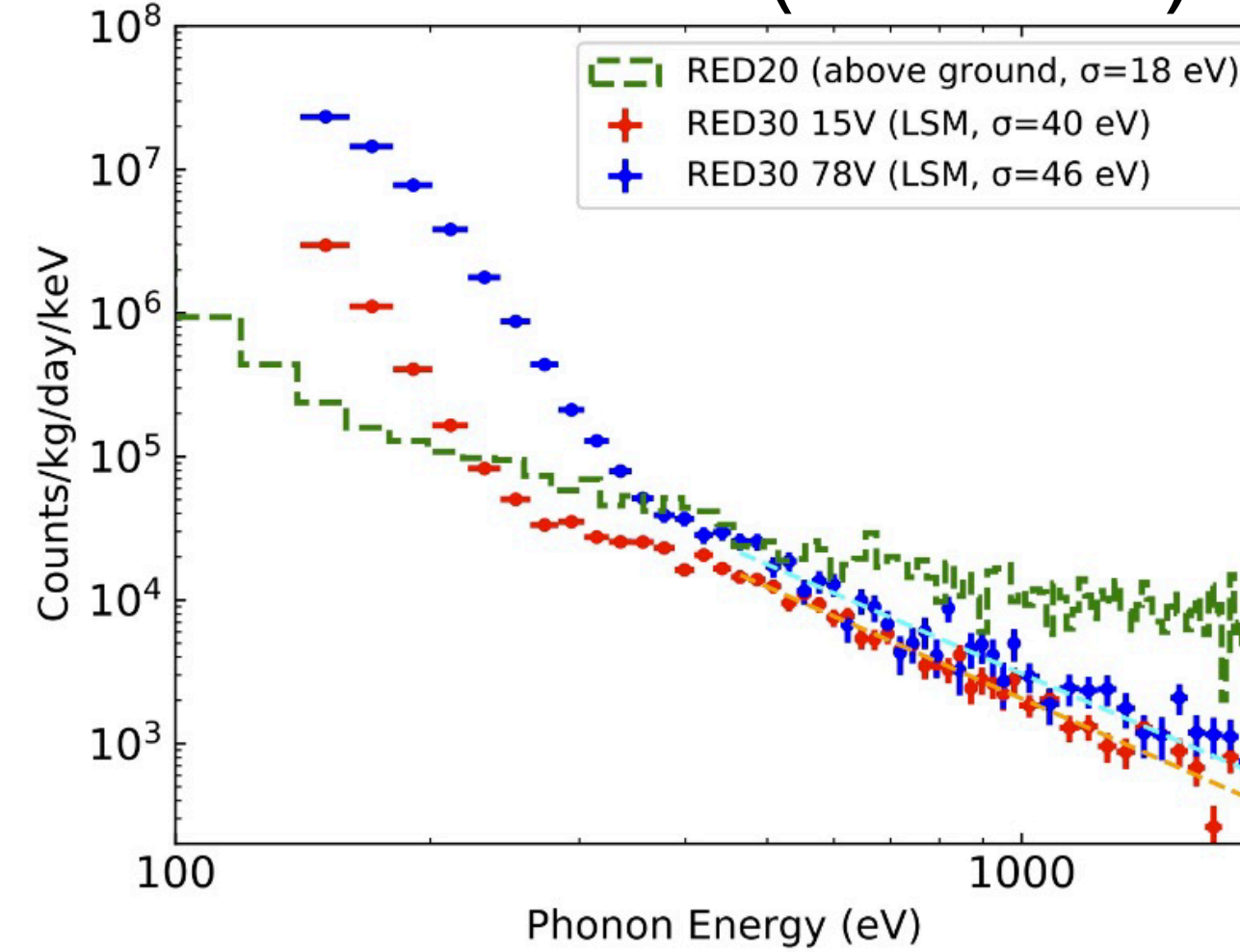
# Challenges: Low-energy excess and other backgrounds

<https://scipost.org/SciPostPhysProc.9.001>

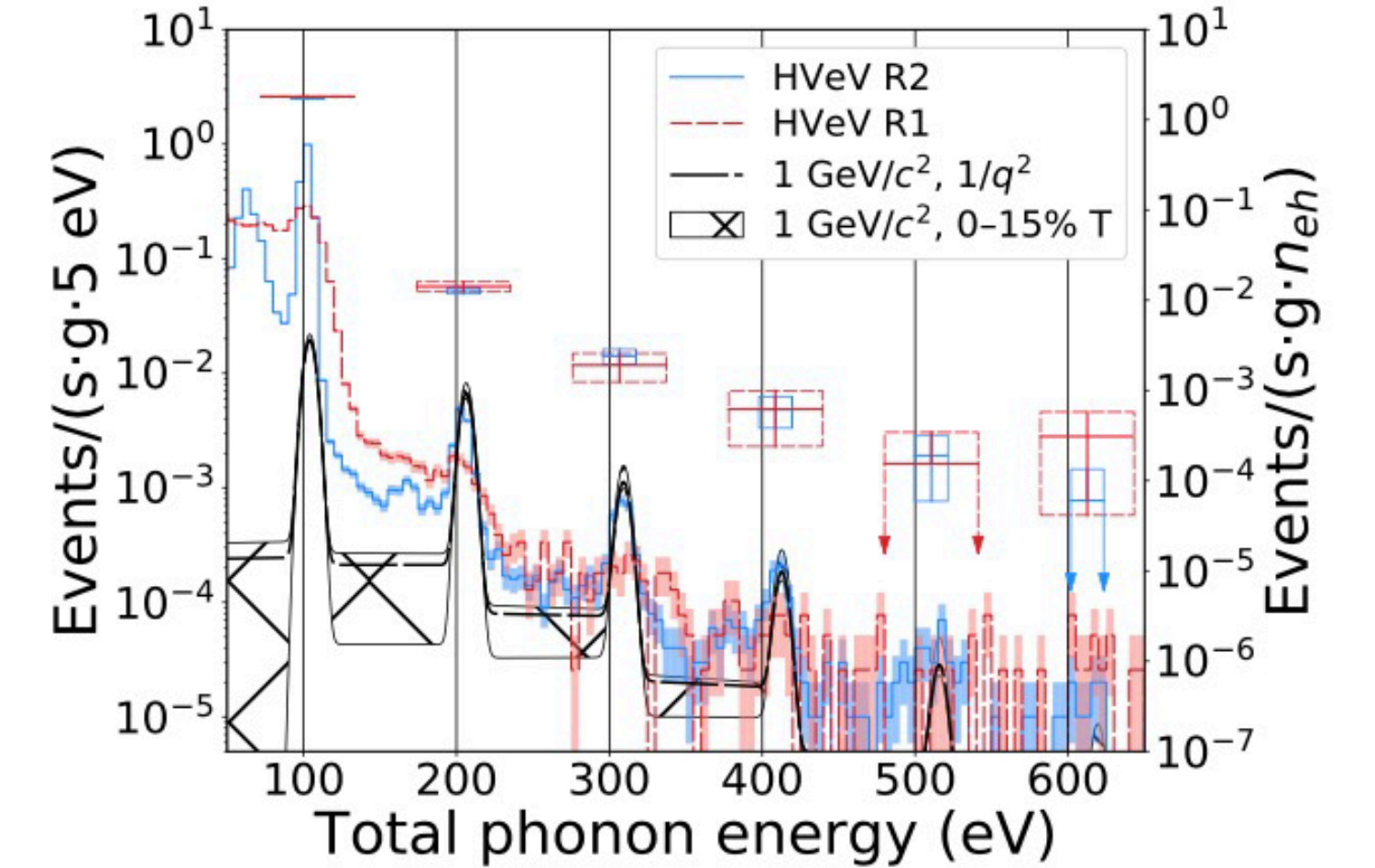
## CRESST-III (2019)



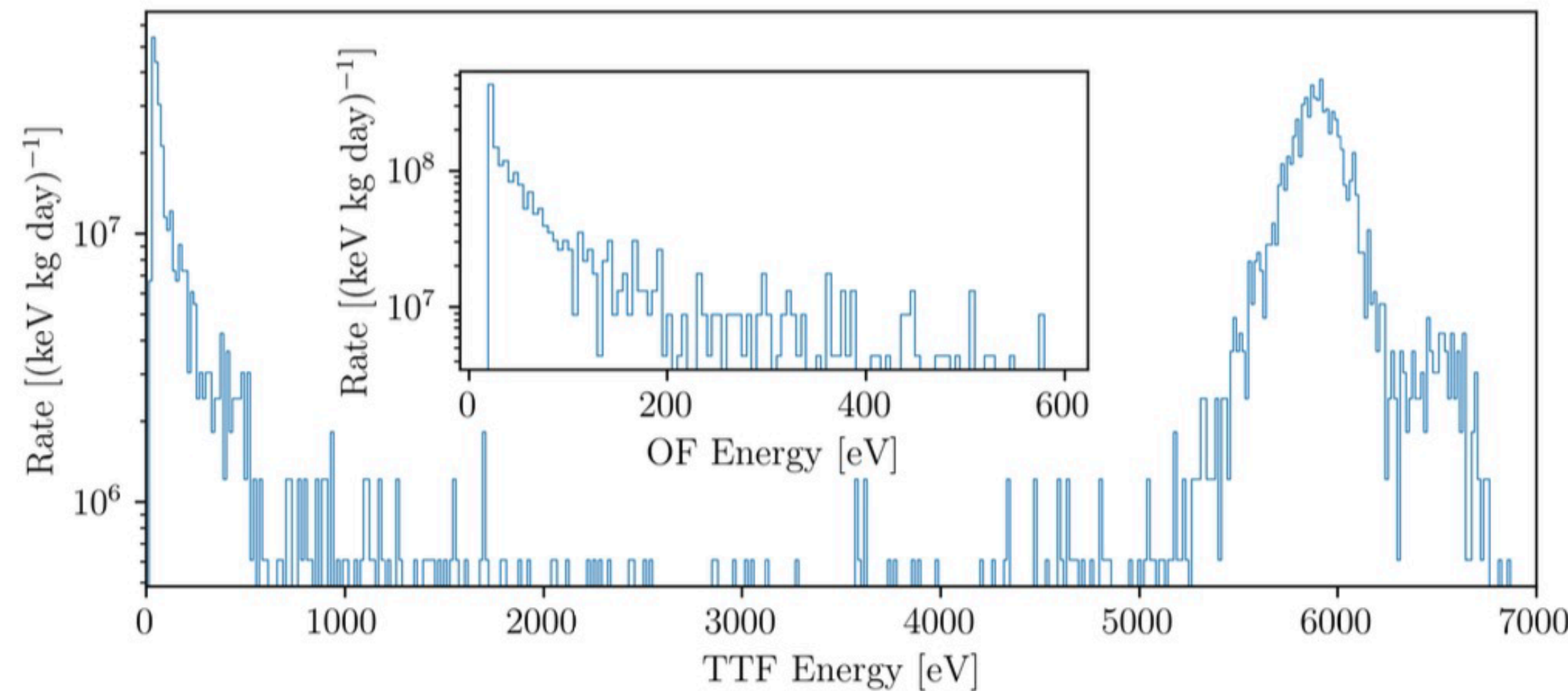
## EDELWEISS (2019/20)



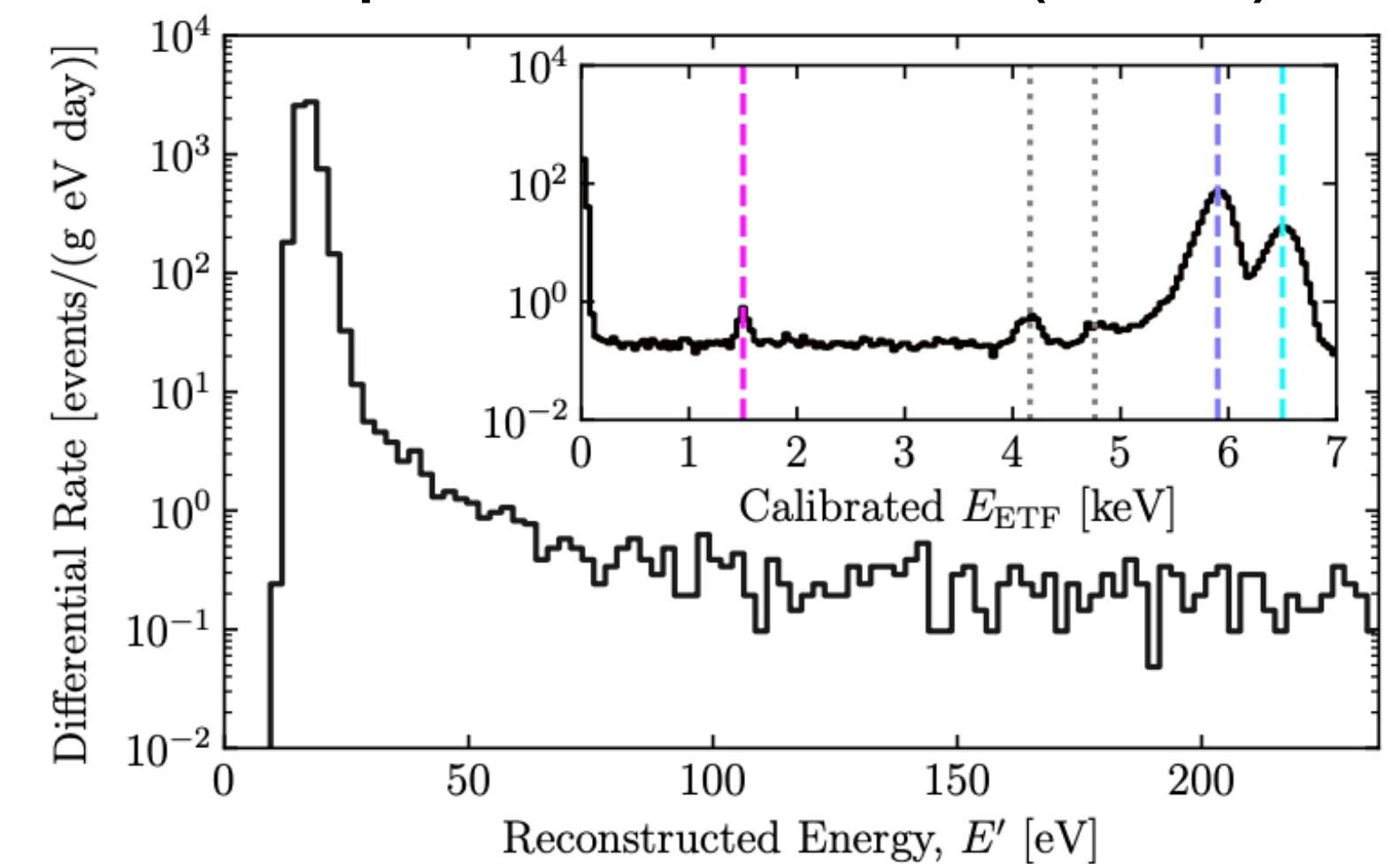
## SuperCDMS HVeV (2021)



## NUCLEUS (2017)



## SuperCDMS CPD (2021)



# Challenges: Calibrating low-energy processes

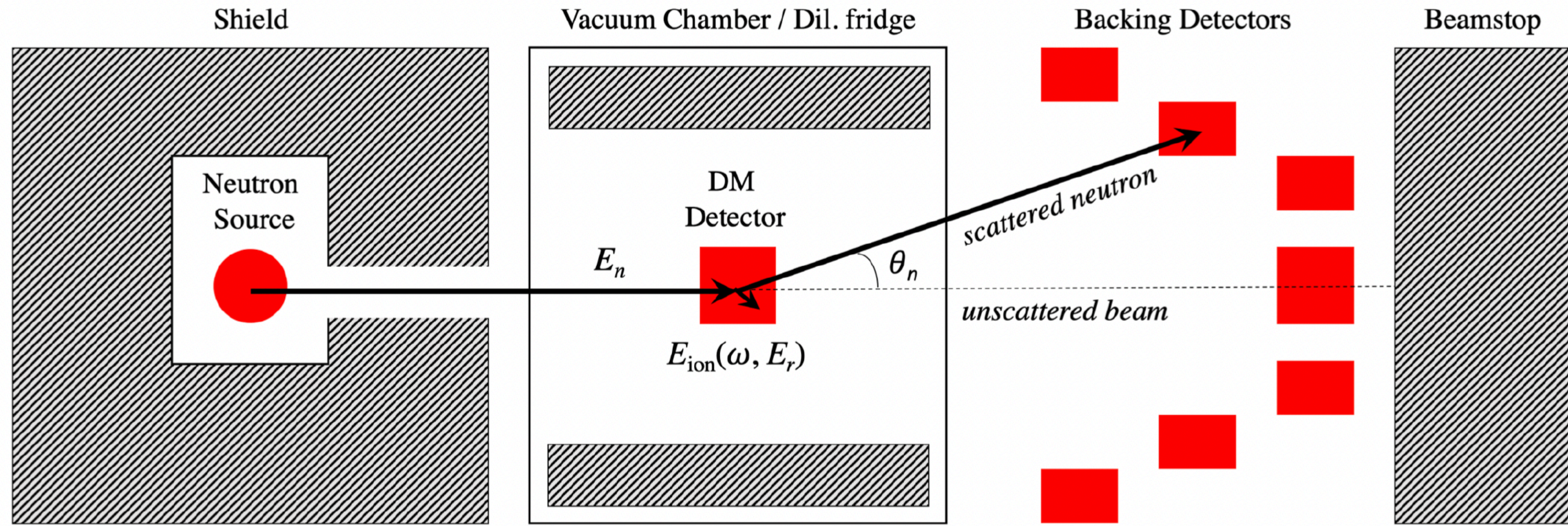
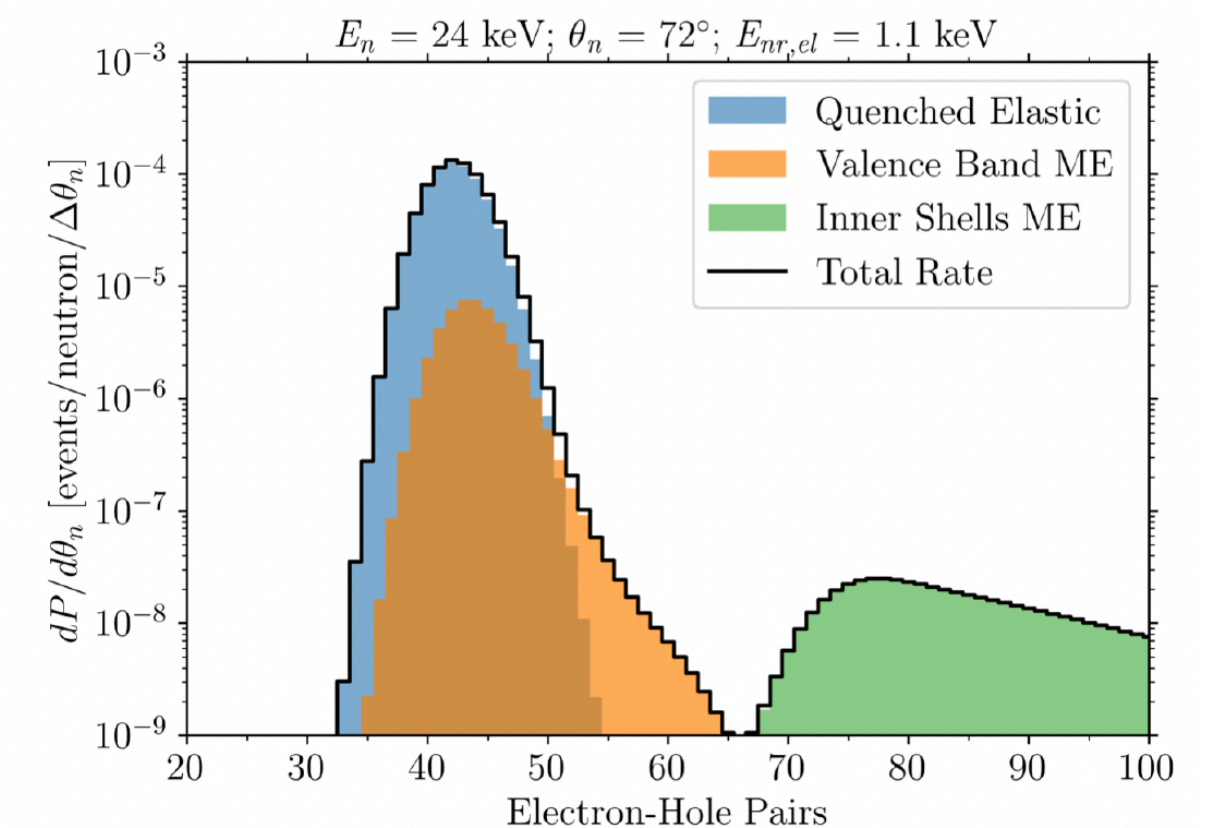
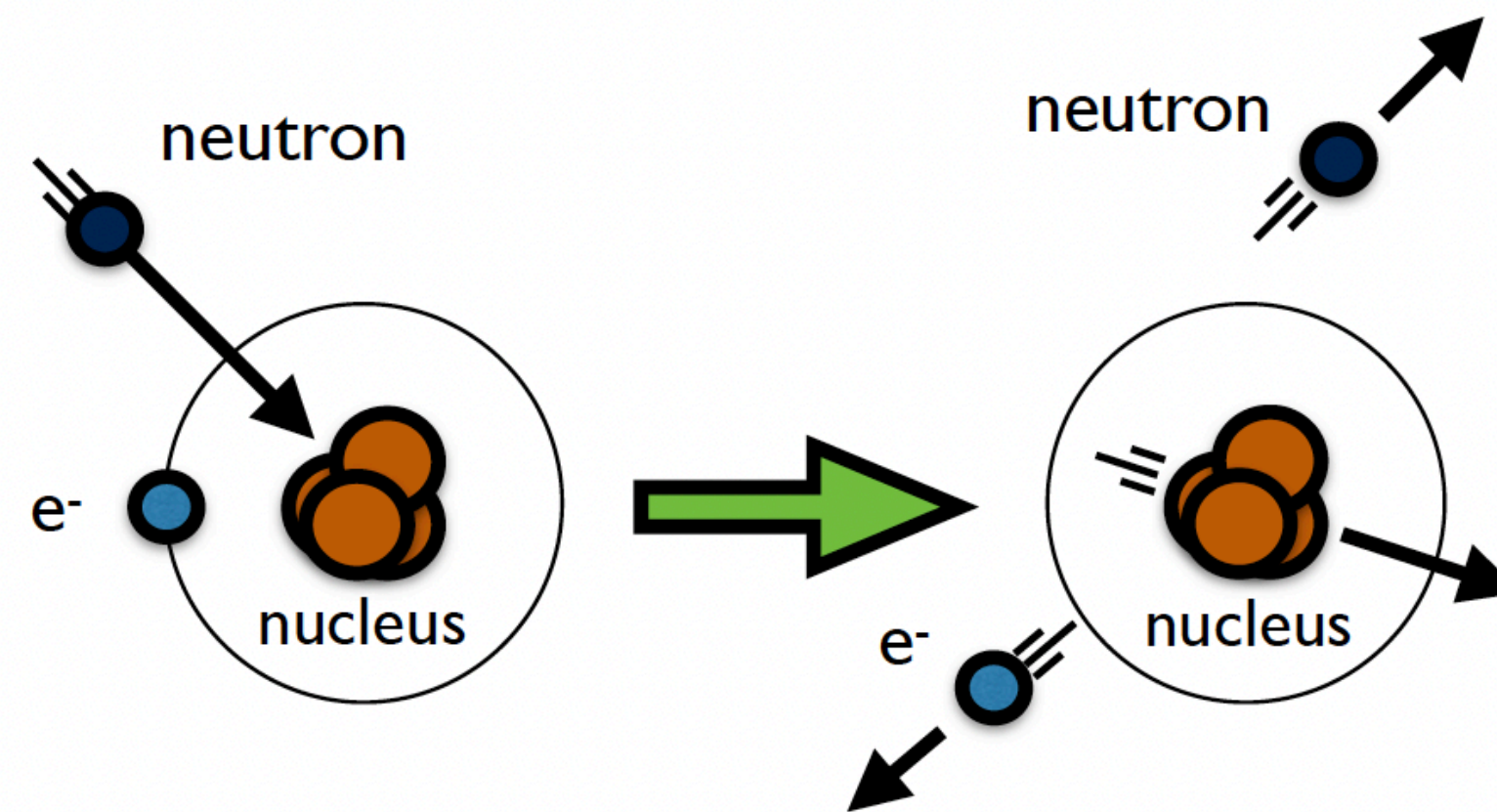


Fig from: Adams, Baxter, Day RE, Kahn, 2210.04917

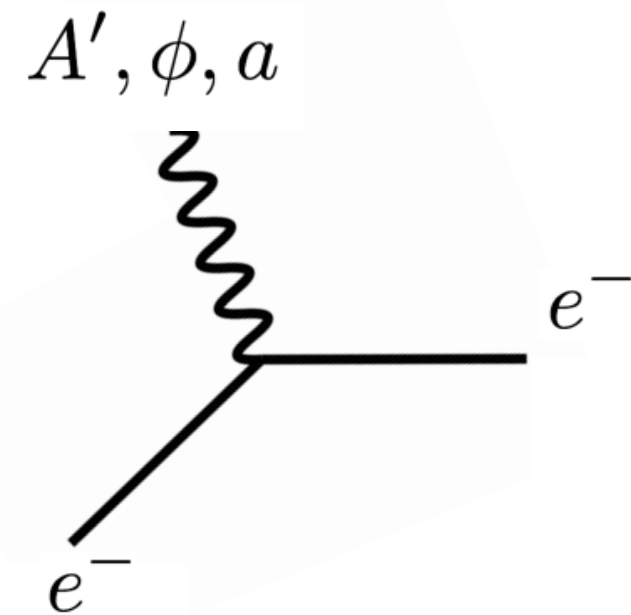
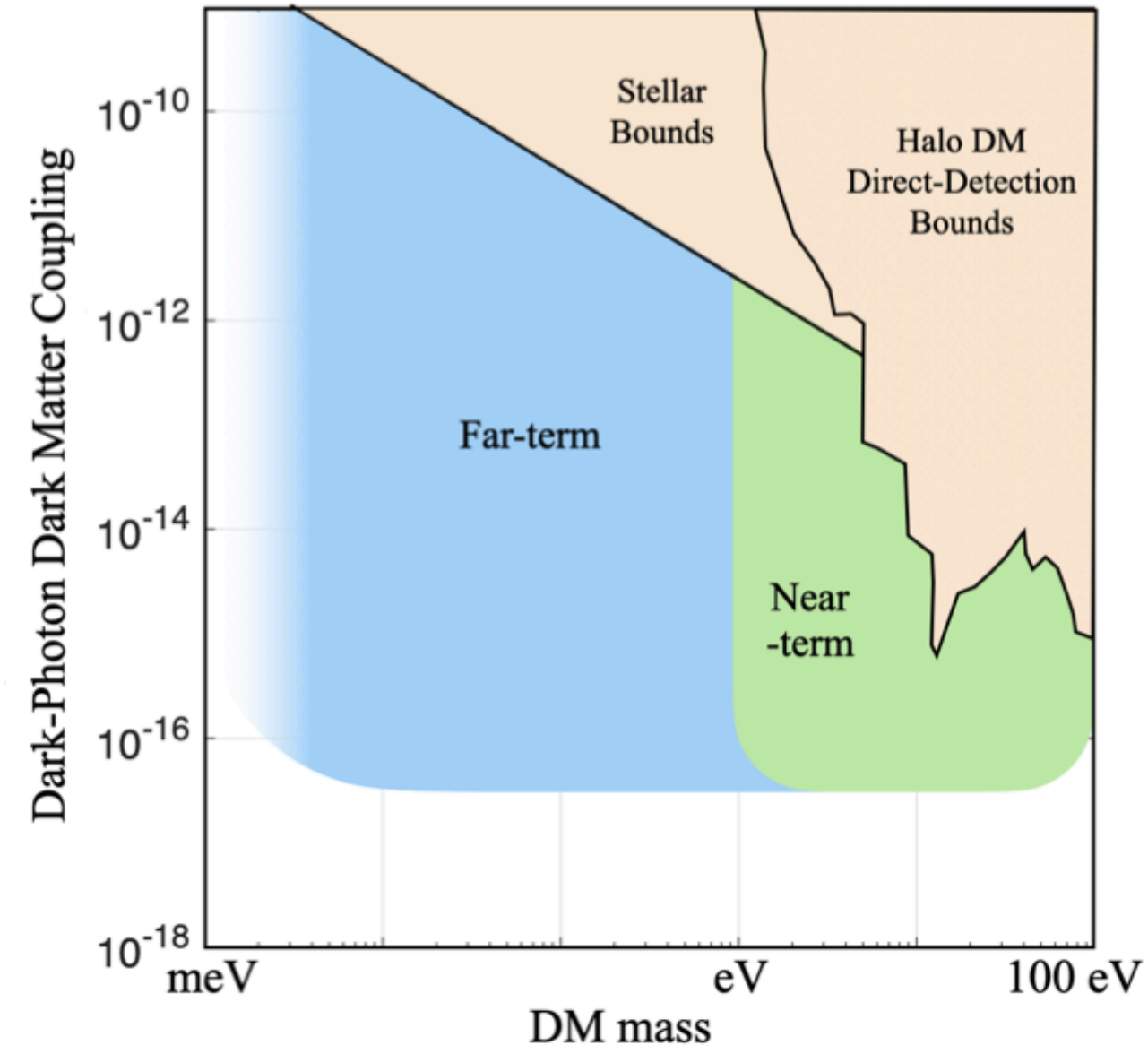
Migdal, Cherenkov,  
radiative recombination,  
transition radiation,  
molecular excitations,  
collective phonon modes,  
mignons, etc...



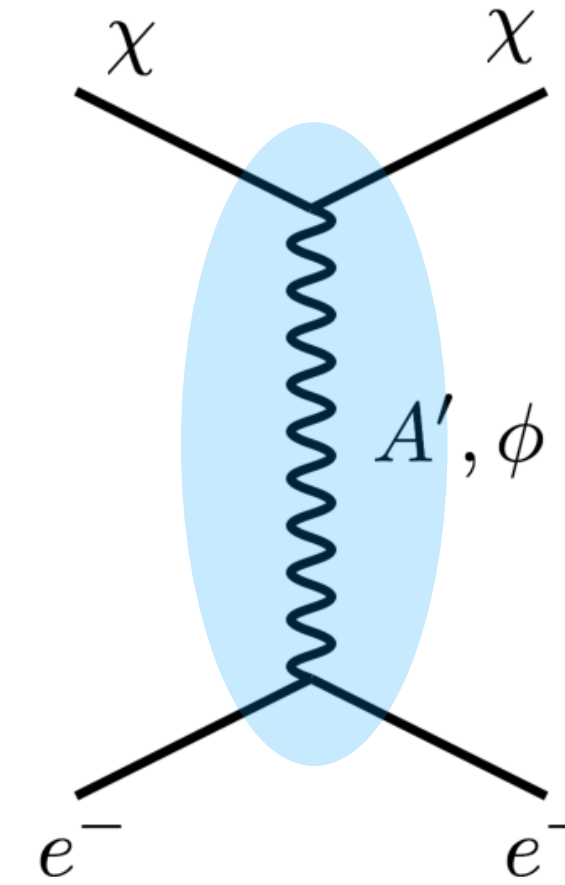
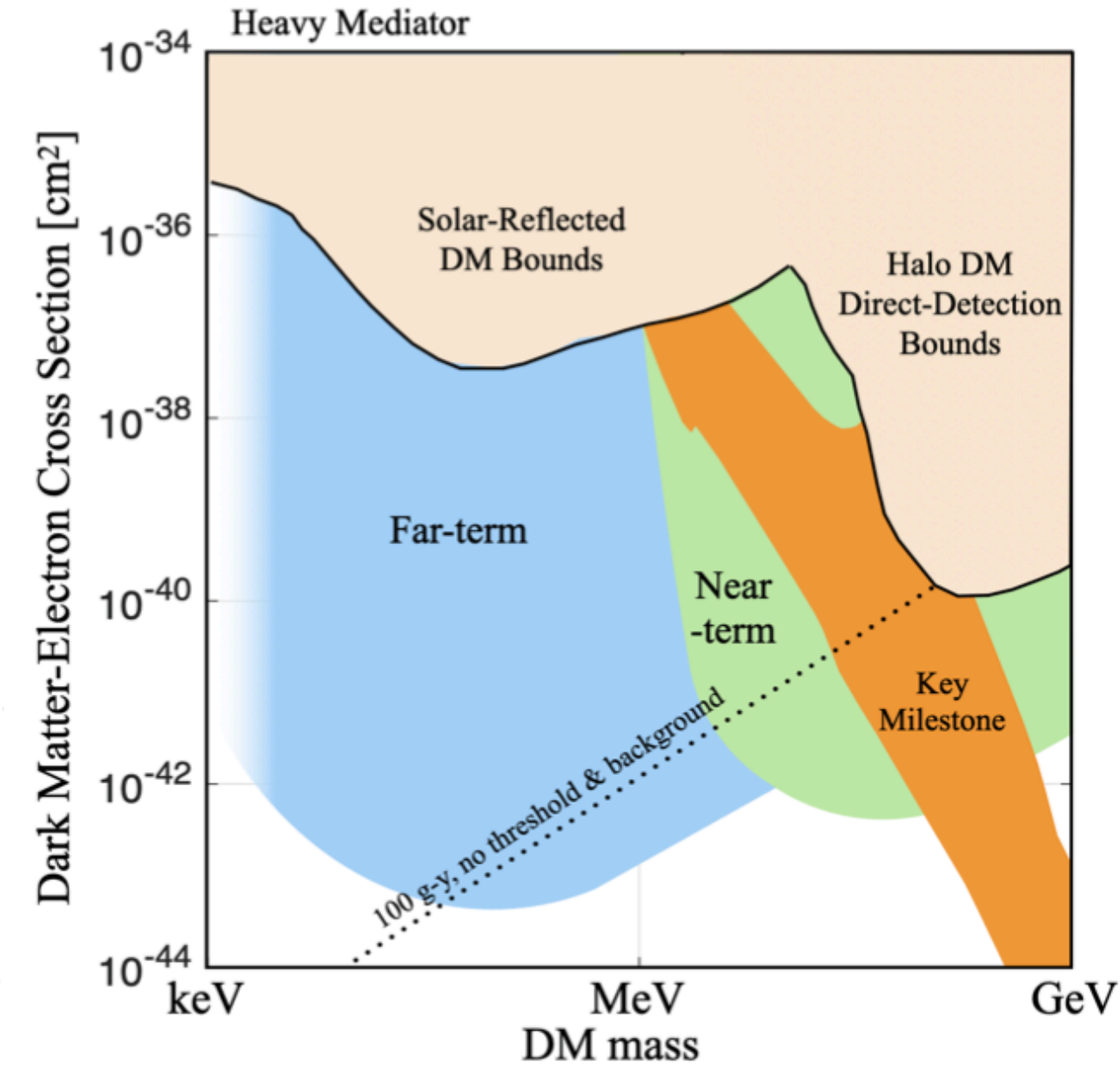
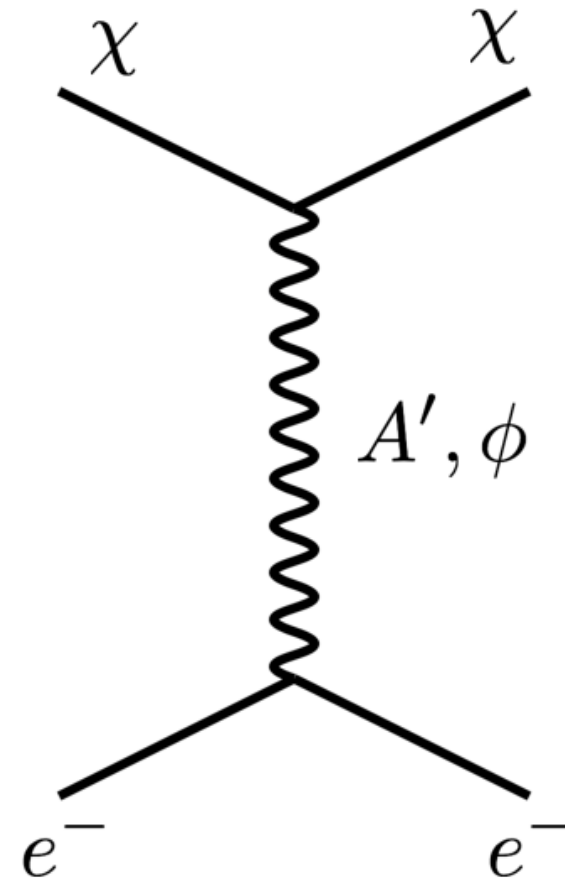
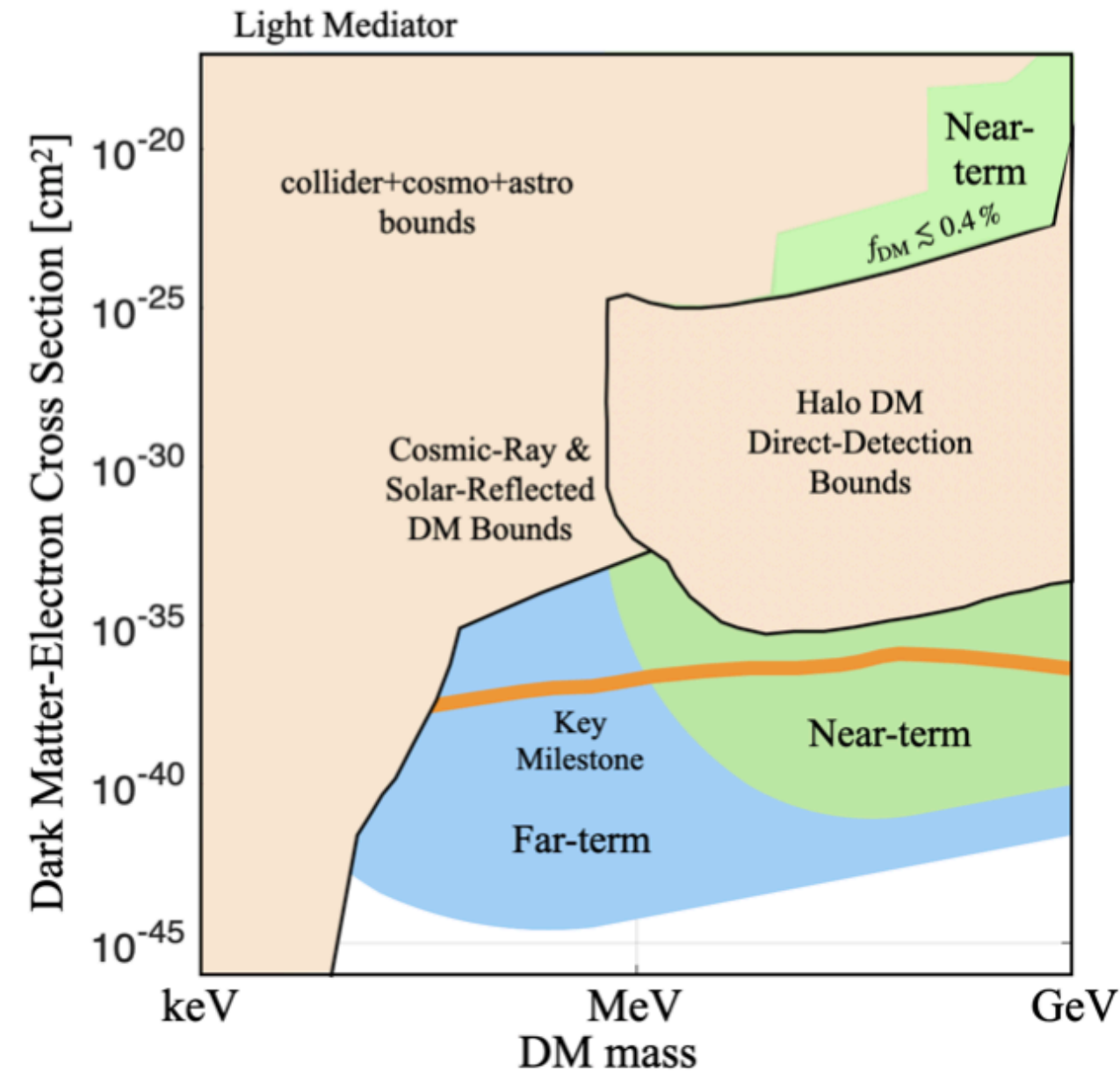


# Lots more parameter space left to explore!

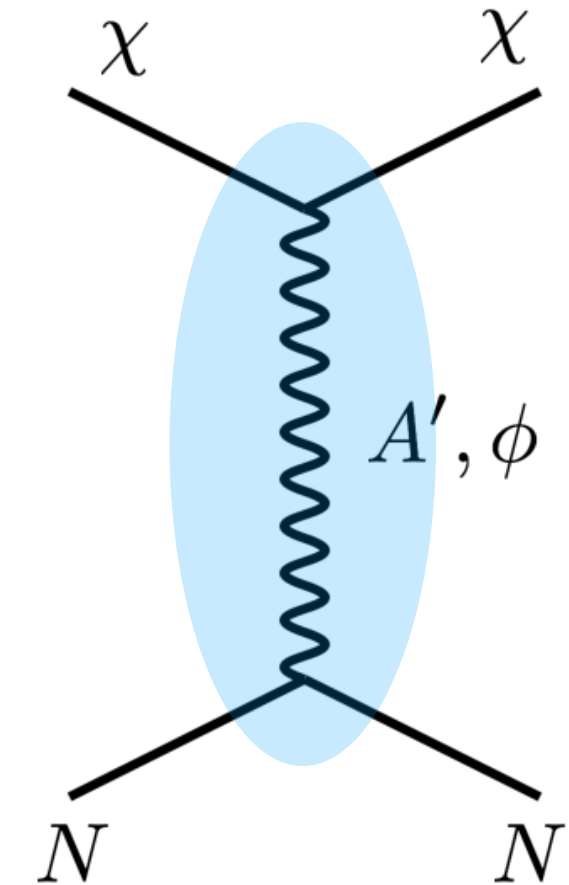
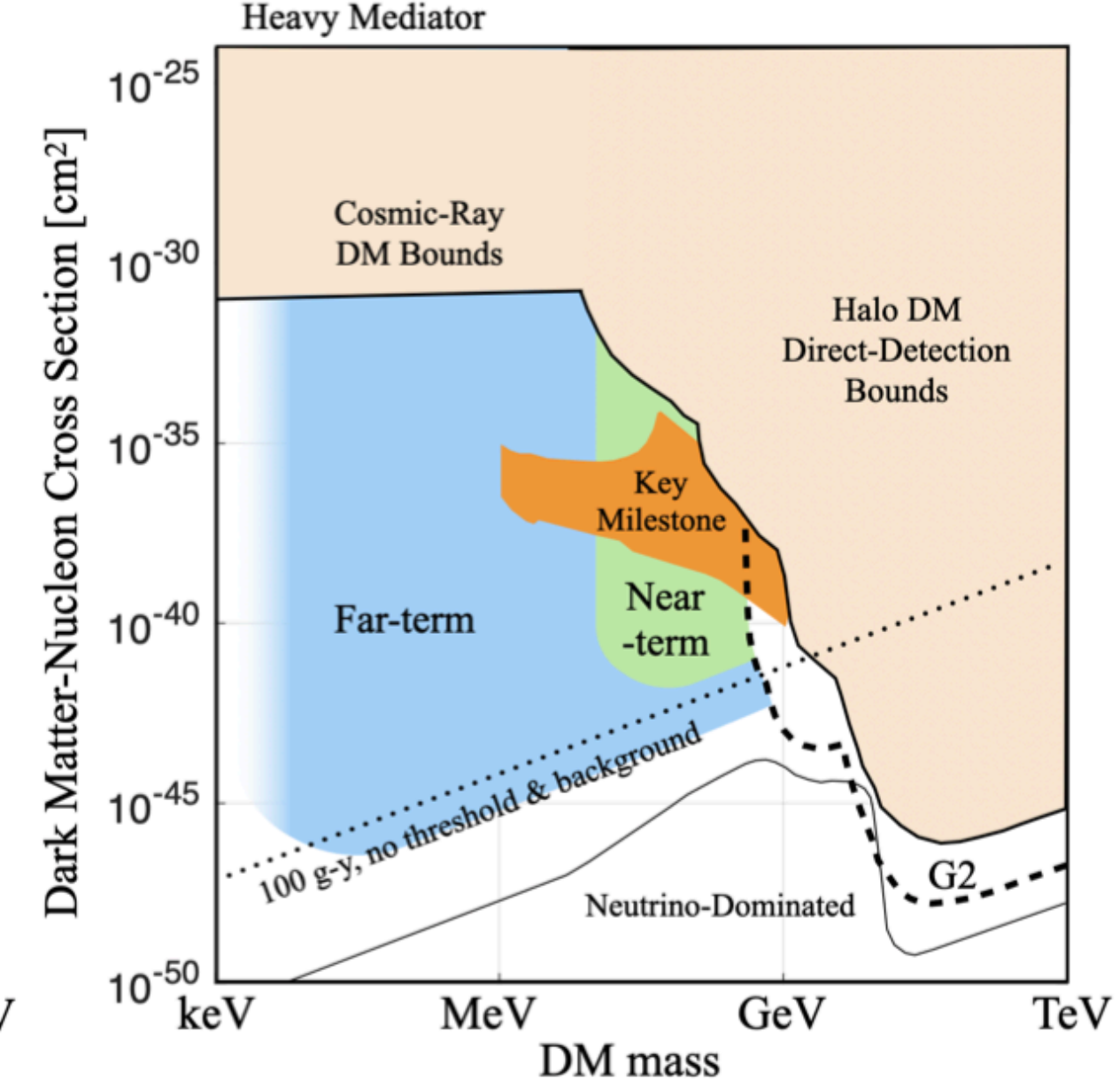
## Absorption



## Electron Recoils



## Nuclear Recoils



arXiv:2211.09978,1707.0459

# Conclusions

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- Dark Matter remains one of the great questions in physics
- New theoretical and experimental advances have opened up new parameter space to search for dark matter
- The next ten years will see rapid improvement in the sensitivity of experiments over orders of magnitude of parameter space
- Many interesting benchmark models for low-mass dark matter will be reached in this time frame
- A positive signal would herald a new chapter in our search for physics beyond the standard model!