Review of
Direction-Sensitive Direct Dark Matter Search

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Physics in LHC and the Early Universe

Contents

Dark Matter Direct detection

Physics

Experiments

科研費 KAKENHI

Direction-Sensitive WIMP-search NEWAGE

Algebra of LHC

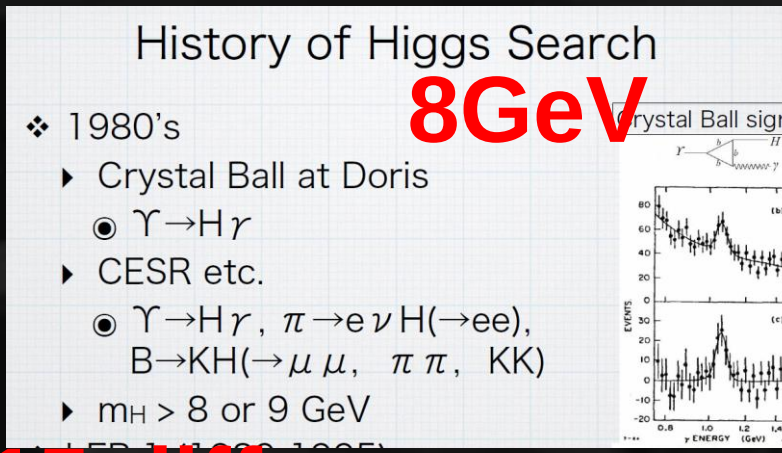
2×5σ =

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

François Englert, Peter Higgs

Hanagaki-san's slide

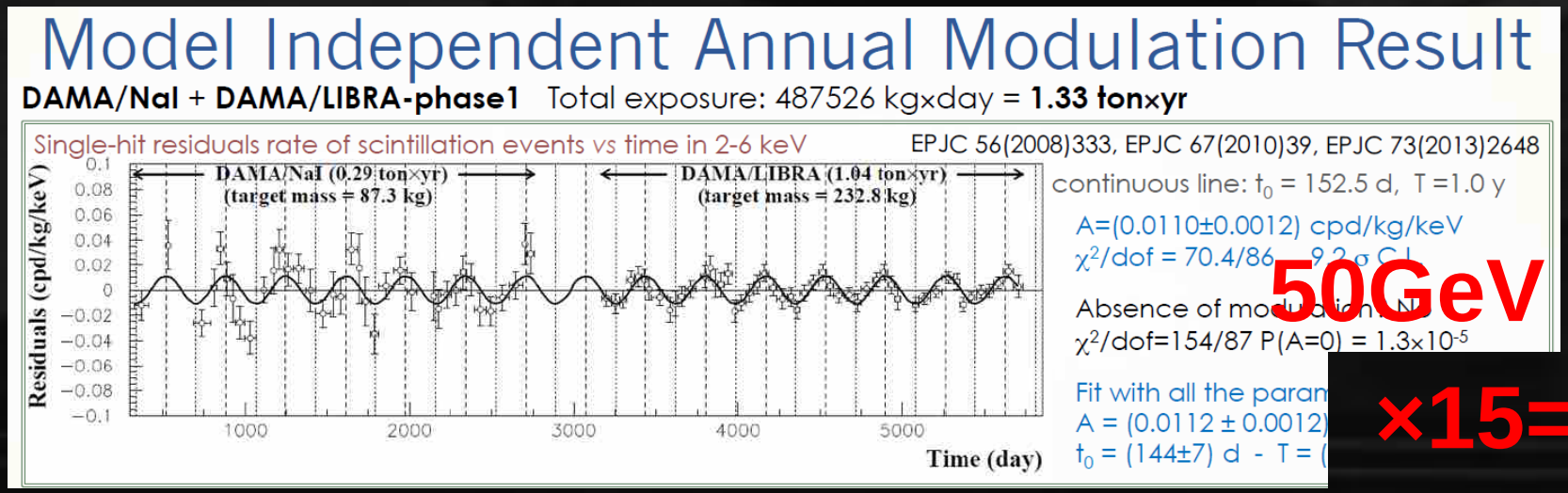
="crystal ball" + 30yrs!



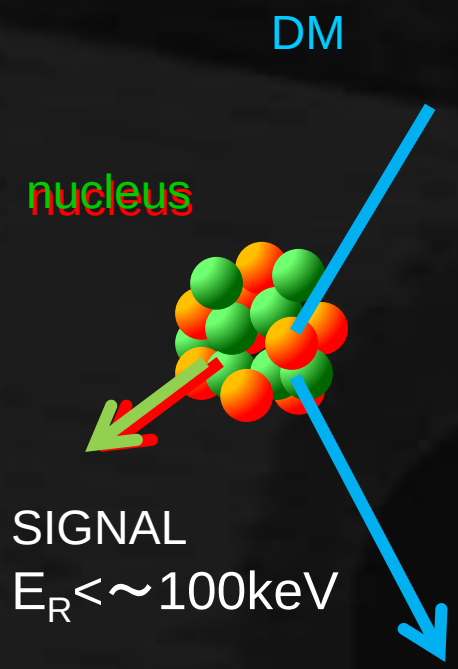
Algebra of DM search

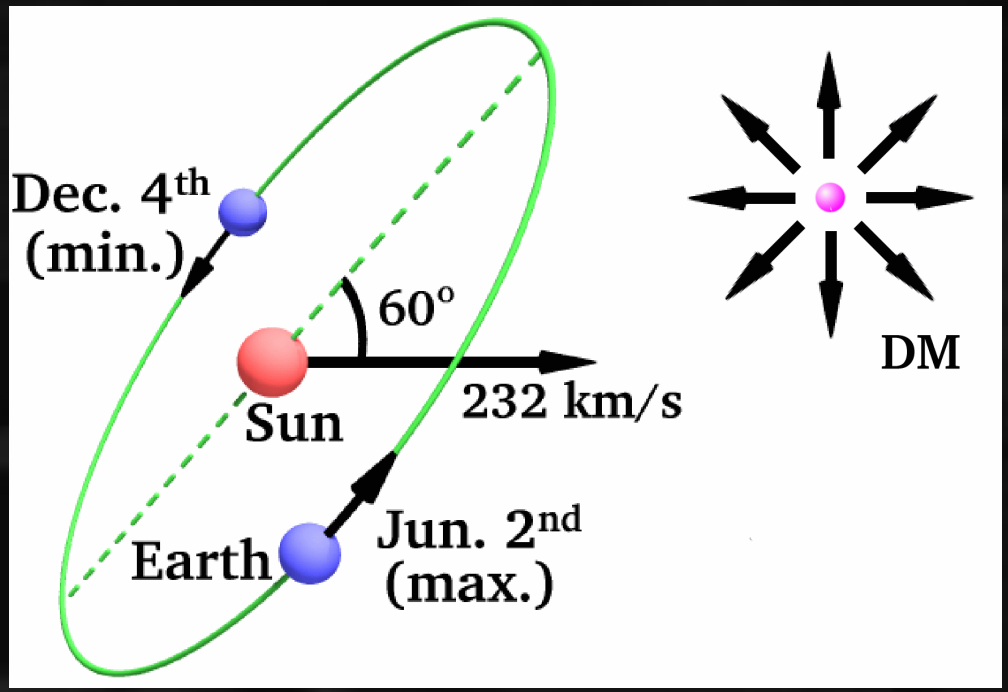
×15 difference

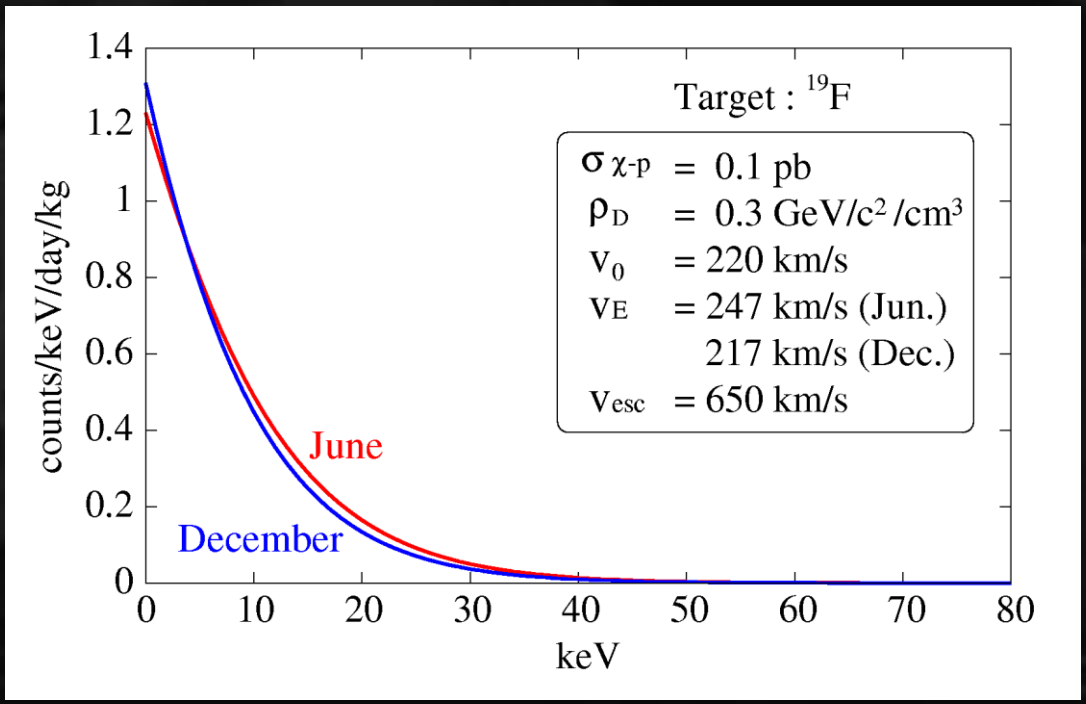
over 9σ (by 14yrs of measurement) < discovery



DM direct detection





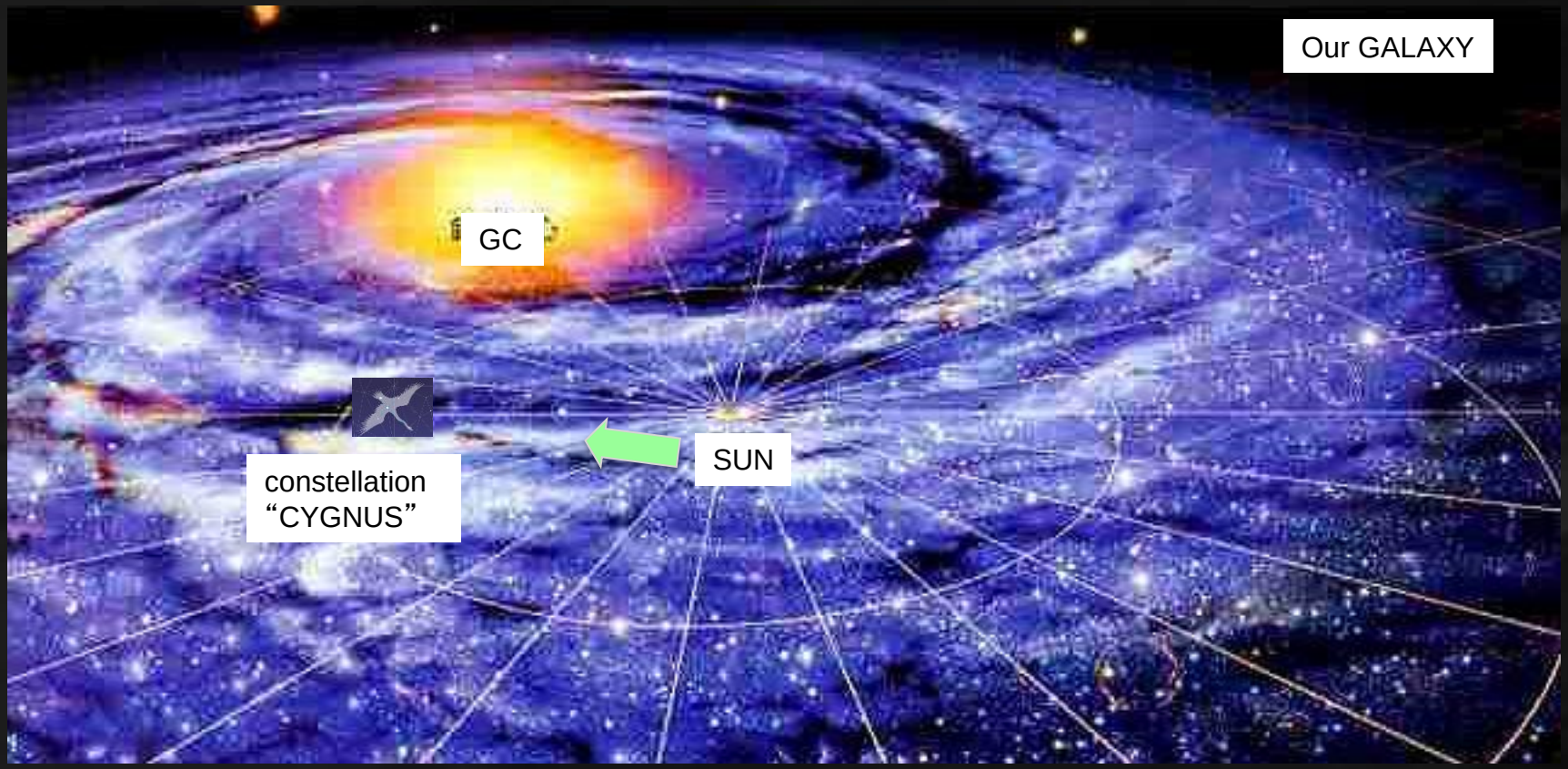


expected direct DM signals

- ① observed * events
- ② energy spectrum
- ③ seasonal modulation
- ④ material dependence
- ⑤ direction-sensitive

Physics cases

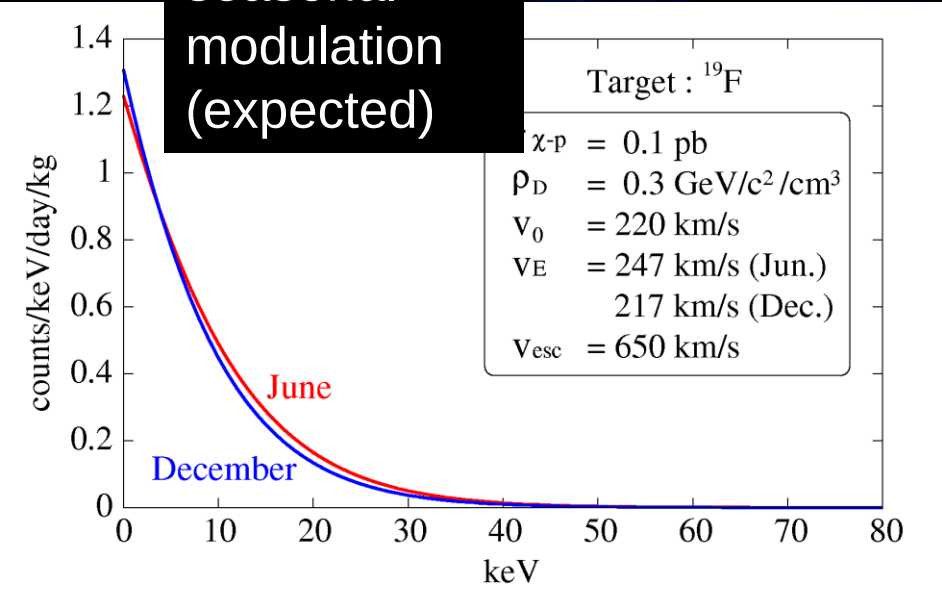
Direction-Sensitive Dark Matter Search concept “CYGNUS”



WIMP-WIND from “CYGNUS”

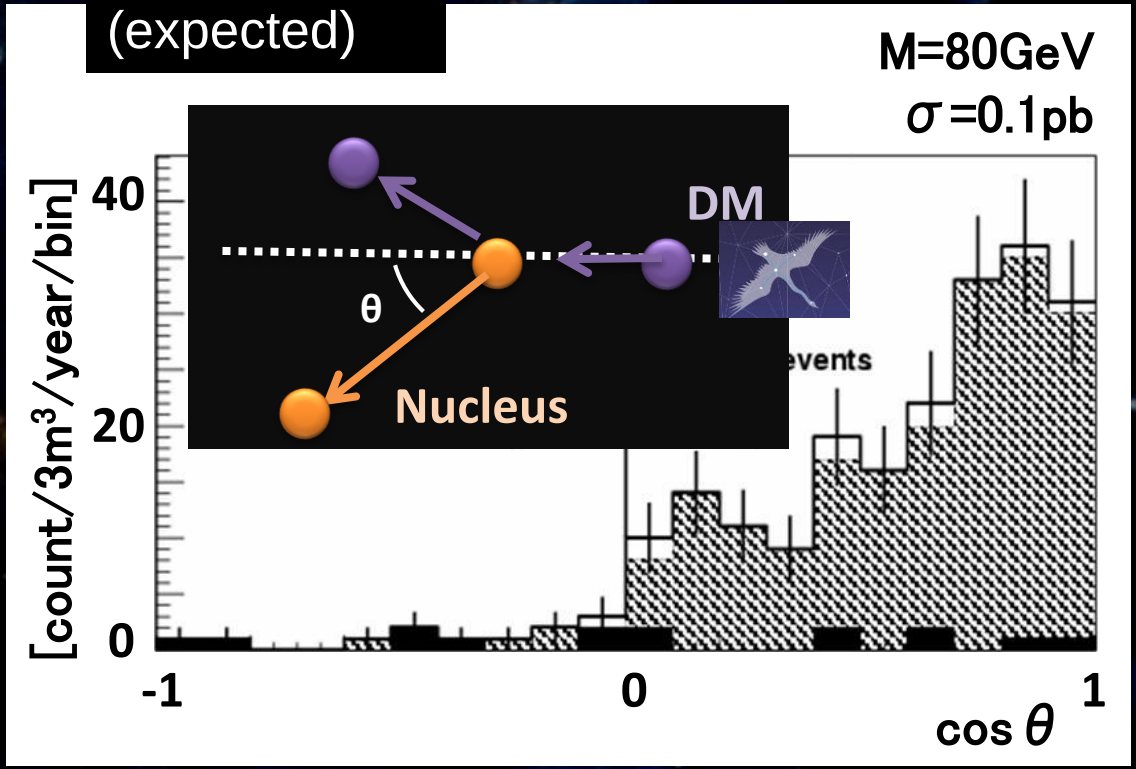
“CYGNUS” concept

seasonal modulation (expected)



directionality (expected)

Physics Letters B 578 (2004) 241–246

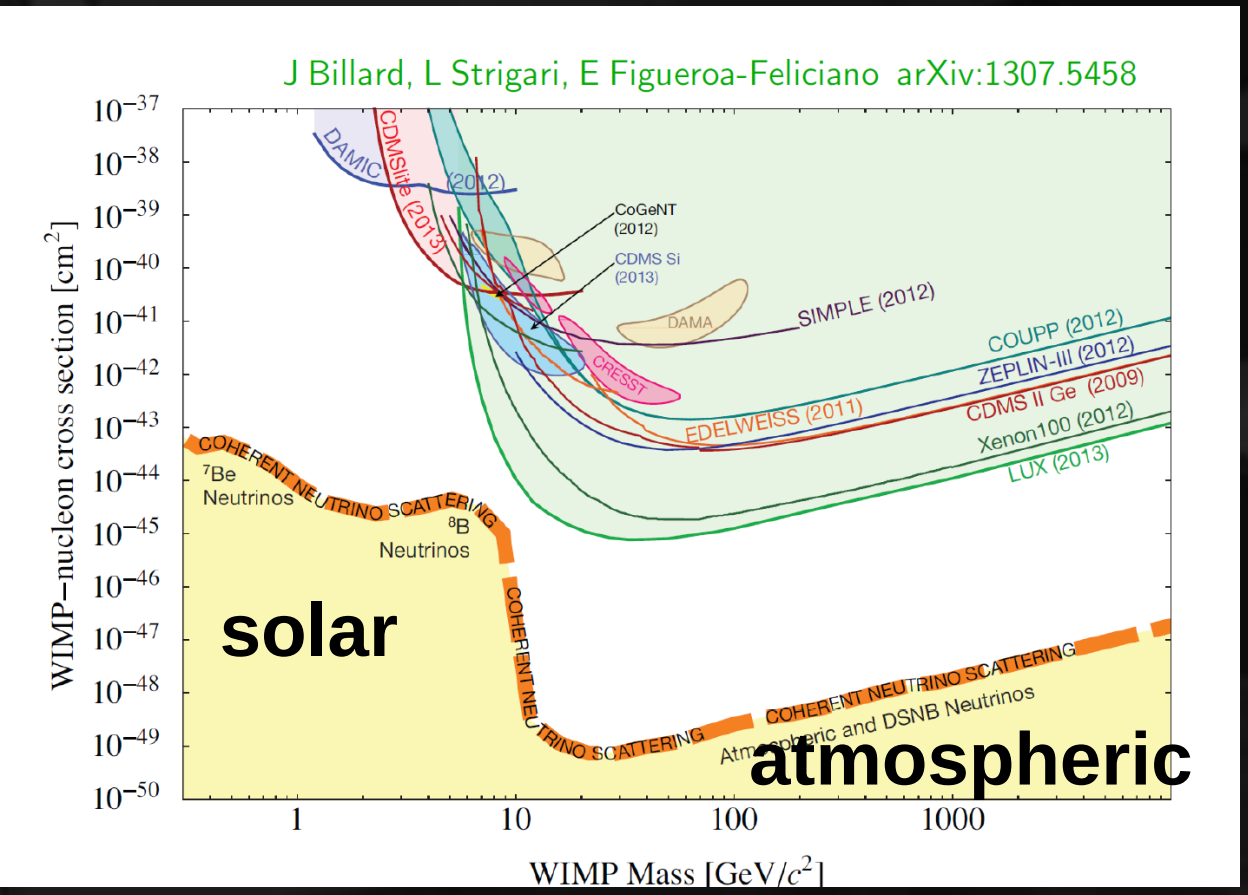


Clear Discovery

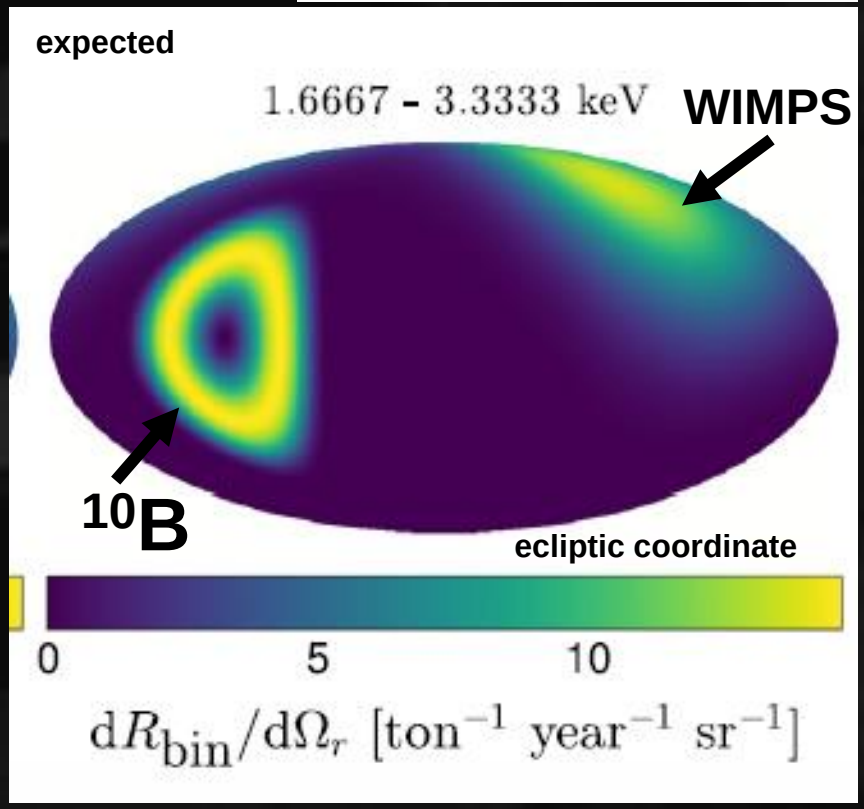
+ study the nature of DM after discovery

“CYGNUS” physics towards discovery

- **Potential to search beyond the “neutrino floor”†**



F. Mayet et al. / Physics Reports 627 (2016) 1–49

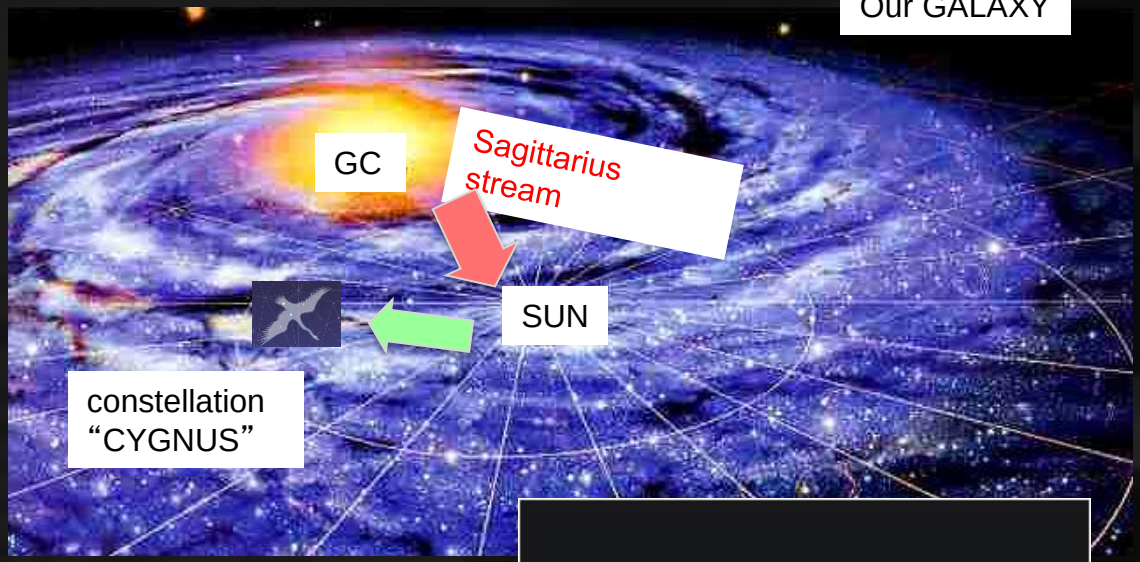


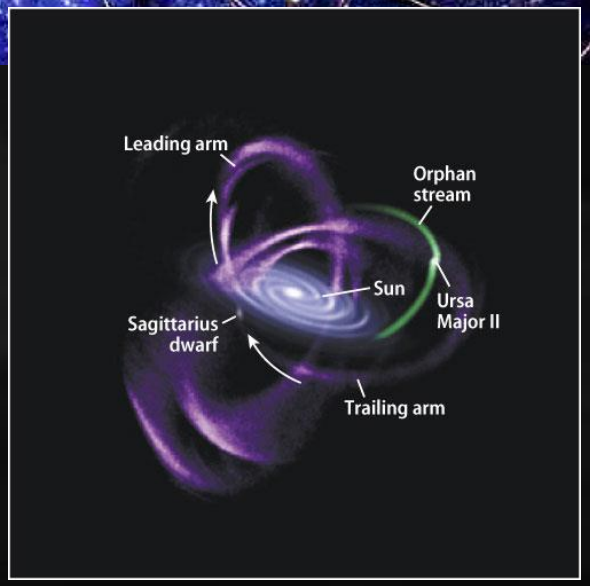
- **clearly distinguishable**

† neutrino-nucleus coherent scattering

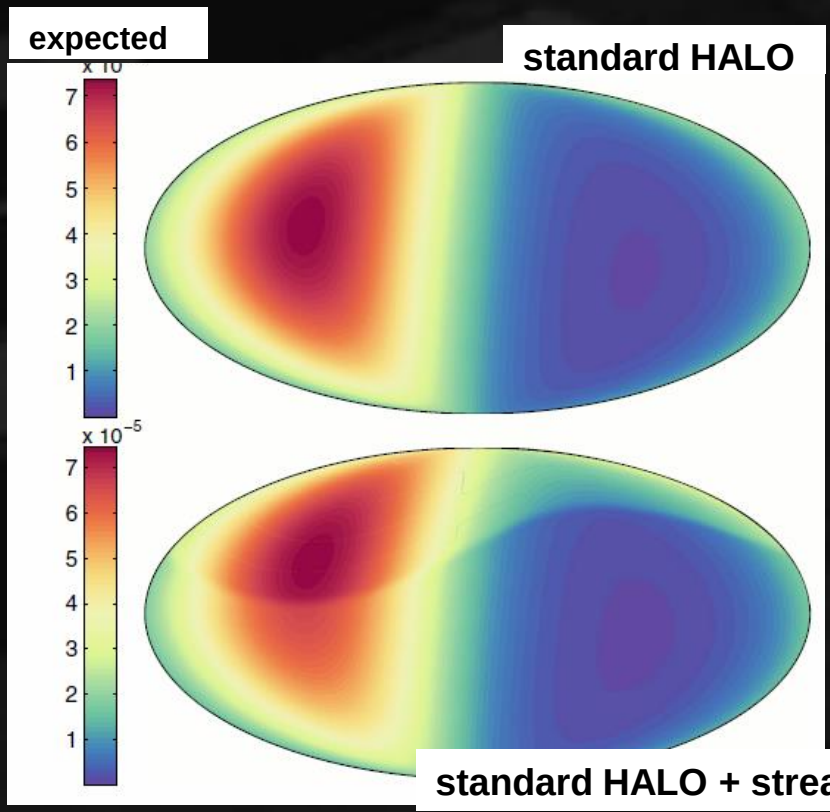
“CYGNUS” physics after discovery

- **Test the DM motion**
  - **ex. Sagittarius stream**





PHYSICAL REVIEW D **90,** 123511 (2014)



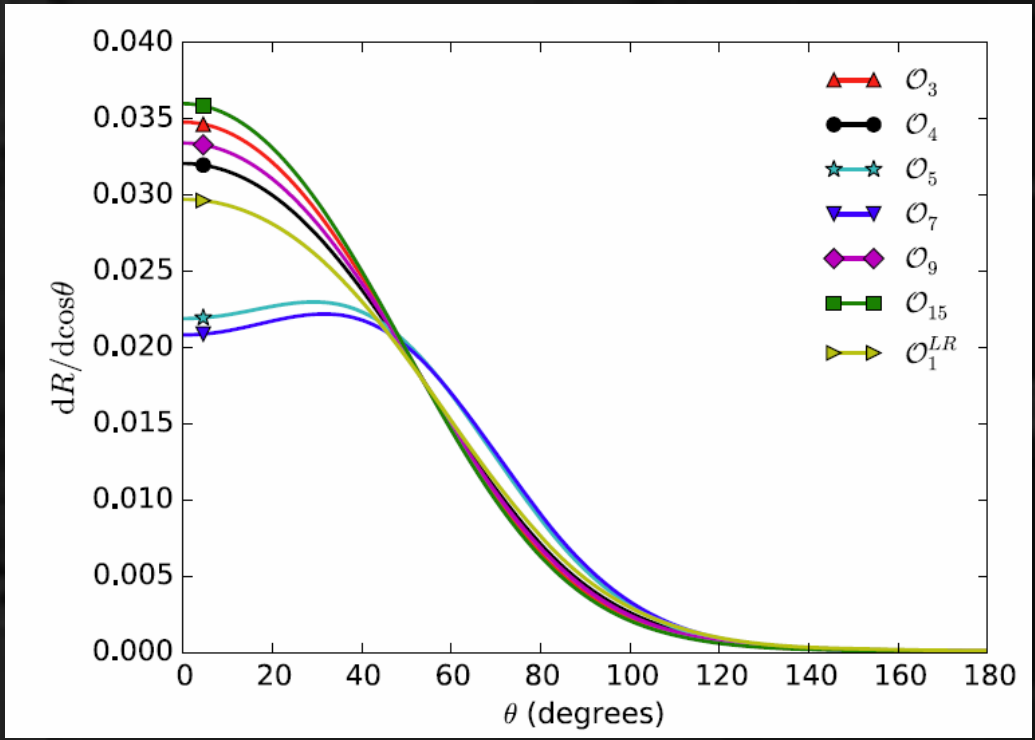
galactic coordinate

- **streams, halo model…**

“CYGNUS” physics after discovery

- **Test the interaction by scattering angle ①**

PHYSICAL REVIEW D **92,** 023513 (2015)



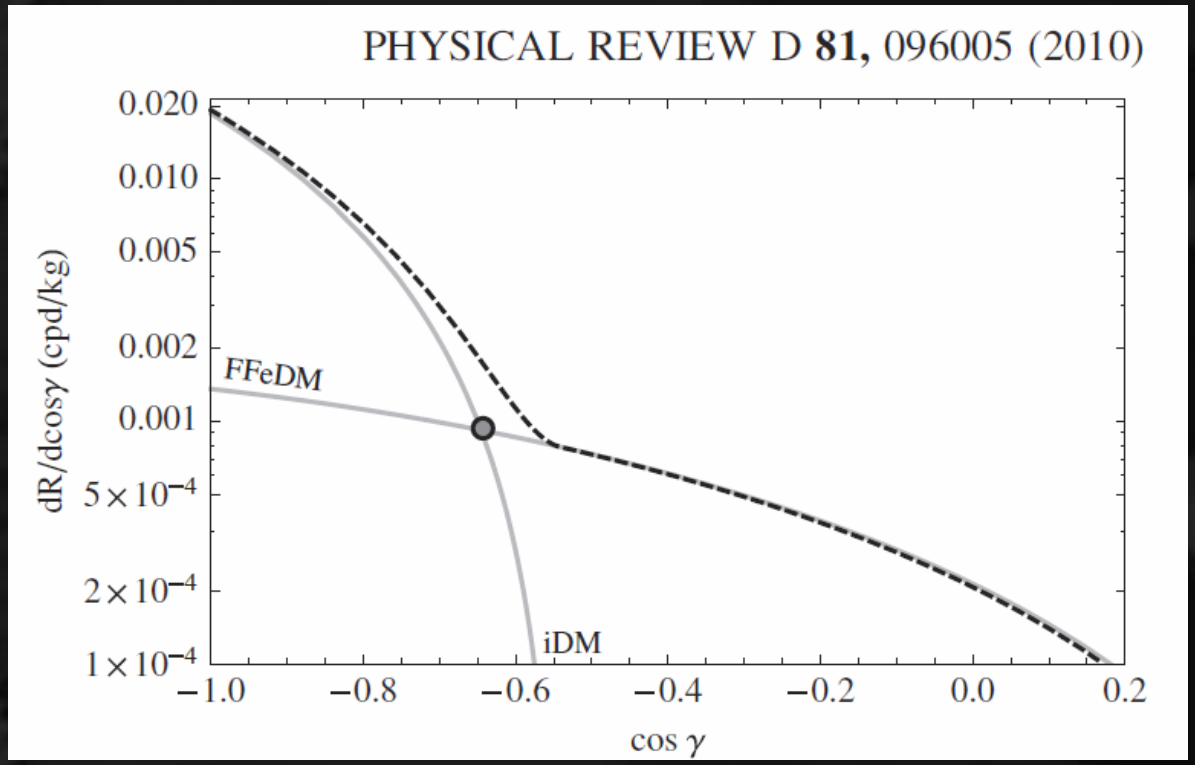
SI SD

$$\text{Proportional to} \begin{cases} 1 & : \mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_4, \\ v_\perp^2 & : \mathcal{O}_7, \mathcal{O}_8, \\ q^2 & : \mathcal{O}_9, \mathcal{O}_{10}, \mathcal{O}_{11}, \mathcal{O}_{12}, \\ v_\perp^2 q^2 & : \mathcal{O}_5, \mathcal{O}_{13}, \mathcal{O}_{14}, \\ q^4 & : \mathcal{O}_3, \mathcal{O}_6, \\ q^4(q^2 + v_\perp^2) & : \mathcal{O}_{15}, \\ q^{-4} & : \mathcal{O}_1^{\mathrm{LR}}. \end{cases}$$

- **some operators are distinguishable**

“CYGNUS” physics after discovery

- **Test the interaction by scattering angle ②**



- **iDM (inelastic scatterings dark matter) and normal darkmatter (FFeDM (**form factor elastic dark matter**)) show different angular DISTRIBUTION**

Experimental Status

Experimental concept

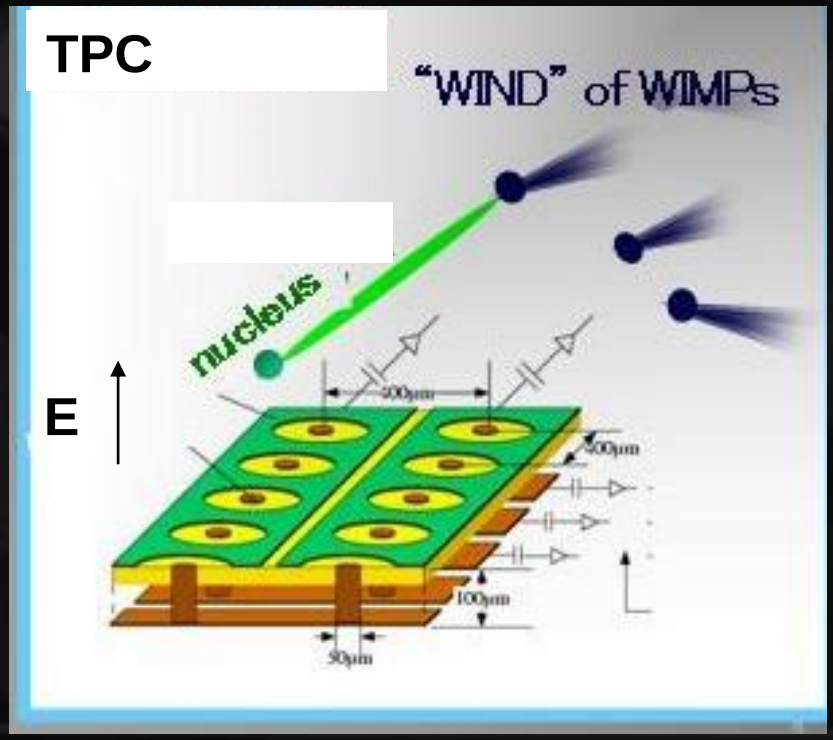
Recoil nuclear track detection < 100keV

challenge: short track

a few mm in low pressure gas
a few 100 nm in solid

Most typical "CYNGUS": low pressure gas TPC

2D readout + timing
→ 3D tracking



DRIFT: pioneer of "CYGNUS" concept

- early 2000s ~
  - large TPC
  - low BG study

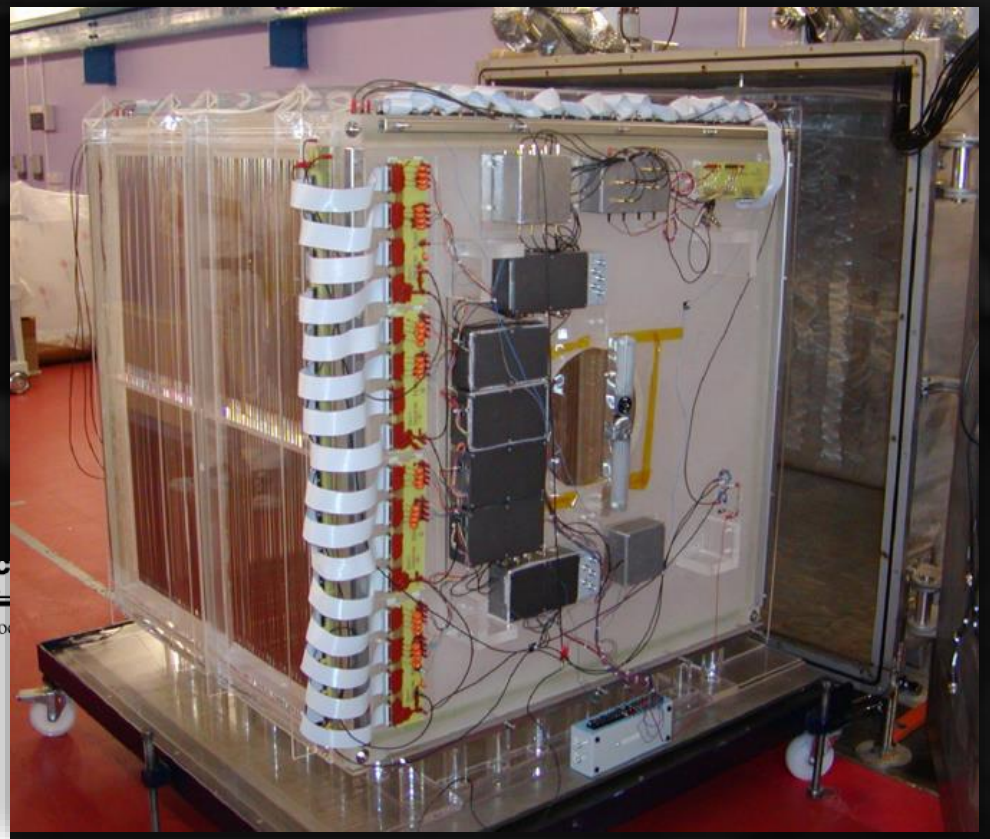
ELSEVIER Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 463 (2001) 142–148
RESEARCH Section A
www.elsevier.nl/locate/nima

Measurement of carbon disulfide anion diffusion in a TPC

Tohru Ohnuki[a,*], Daniel P. Snowden-Ifft[a], C. Jeff Martoff[b]

[a] Department of Physics, Occidental College, 1600 Campus Road, Los Angeles, CA 90041-3314, USA
[b] Department of Physics, Temple University, 1900 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122-6082, USA

Received 15 May 2000; received in revised form 13 November 2000; accepted 14 November 2000



R Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 498 (2003) 155–164
RESEARC Section A
www.elsevier.com/lo

Neutron recoils in the DRIFT detector

D.P. Snowden-Ifft[a,b,*], T. Ohnuki[a,b], E.S. Rykoff[a,b], C.J. Martoff[a,b]

[a] Physics Department, Occidental College, 1600 Campus Road, Los Angeles, CA 90041, USA
[b] Barton Hall, Temple University, 1900 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, PA 19122-6082, USA

Received 5 July 2002; received in revised form 11 October 2002; accepted 27 November 2002

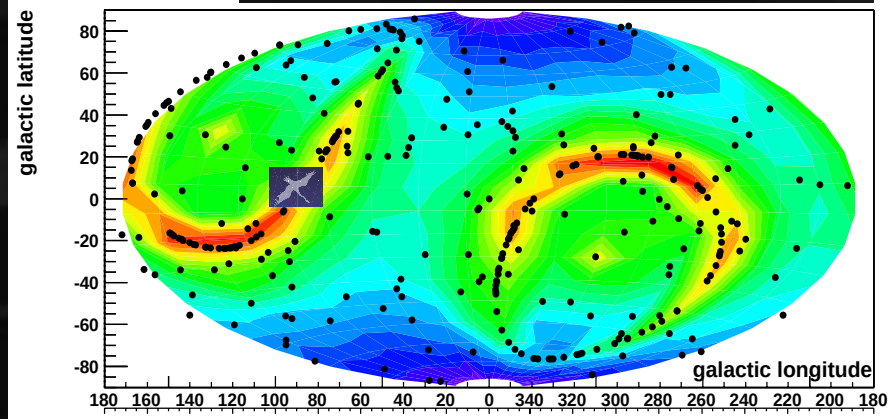
- 2mm pitch multi-wire proportional chamber
- not very direction-sensitive

NEWAGE: always direction-sensitive

New general WIMP search with an Advanced Gaseous tracker Experiment

- μ-PIC(MPGD) based TPC
  - 3-D tracks SKYMAP
- CF_4 gas for SD search

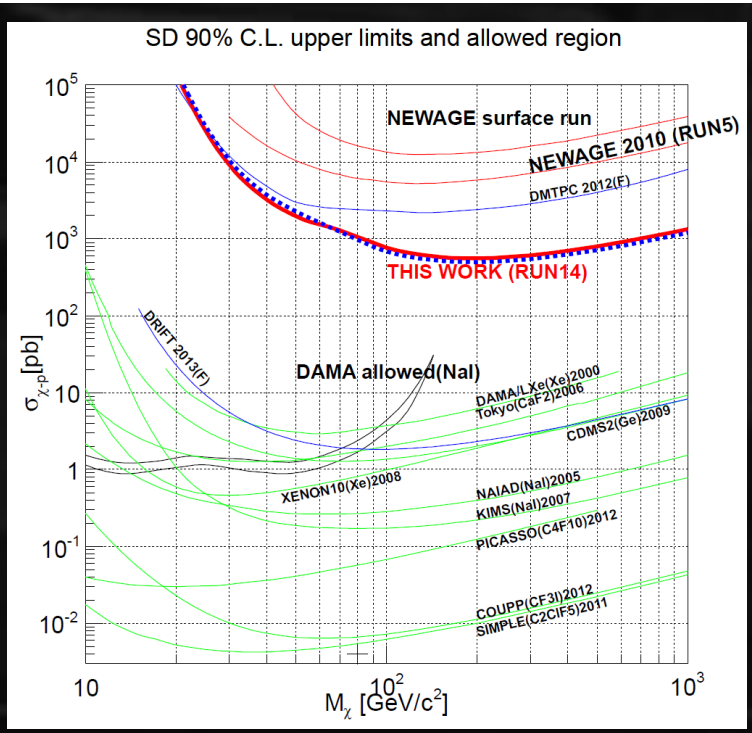
SKYMAP (measured DATA)



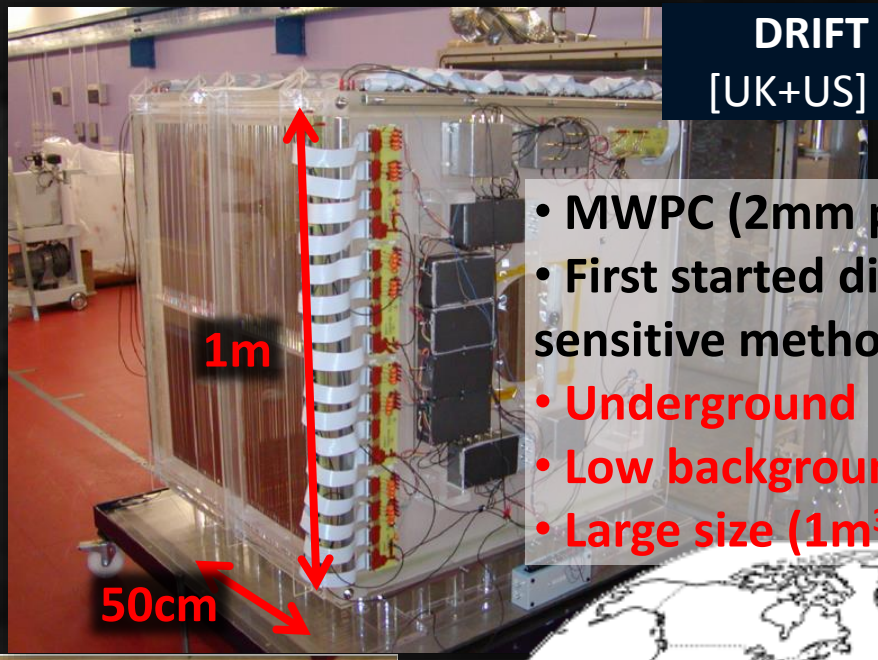
- **Proposal** PLB 578 (2004) 241
- **First direction-sensitive limits**

  PLB654 (2007) 58
- **Underground results**

  PLB686 (2010) 11, PTEP (2015) 043F01s
- **Phase for "low BG detector"**



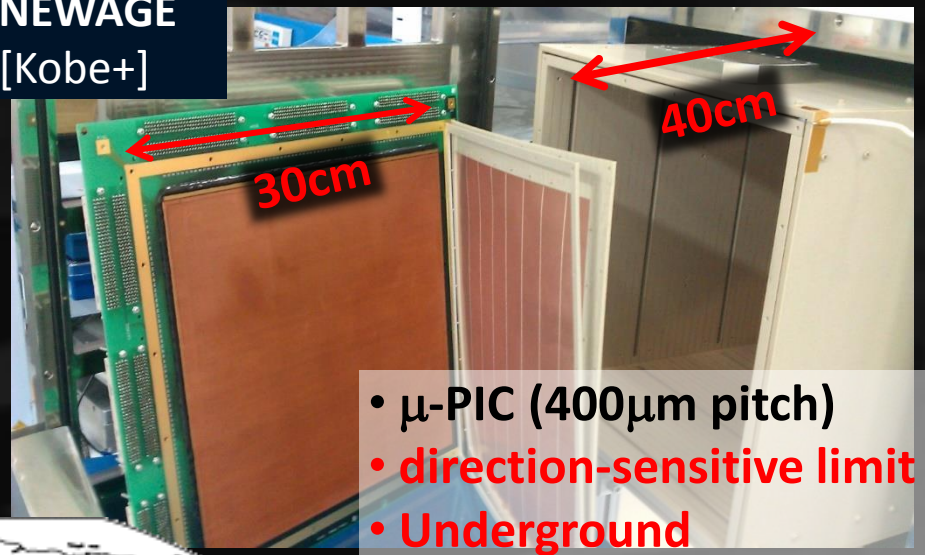
Cygnus, gas TPCs



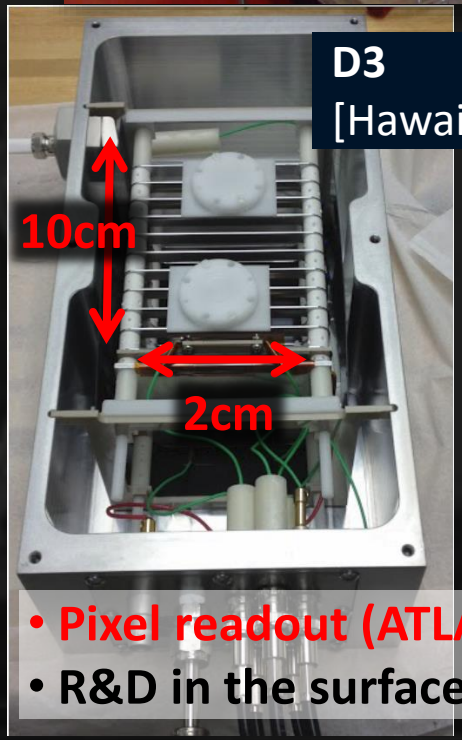
DRIFT
[UK+US]

- MWPC (2mm pitch)
- First started direction-sensitive method
- Underground
- Low background
- Large size ($1m^3$)

NEWAGE
[Kobe+]



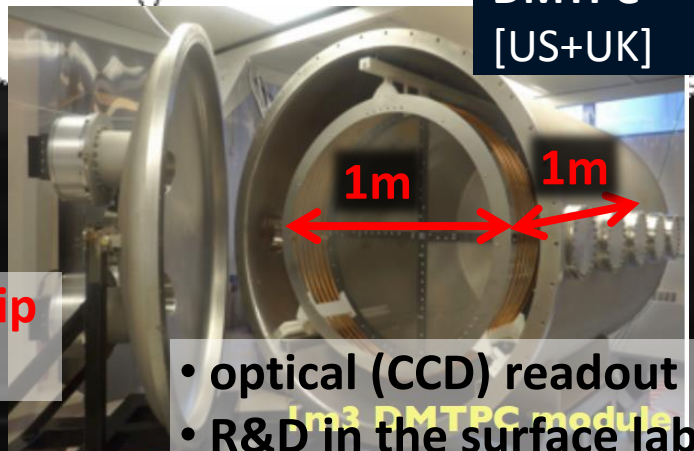
- μ-PIC (400μm pitch)
- direction-sensitive limit
- Underground



D3
[Hawaii]

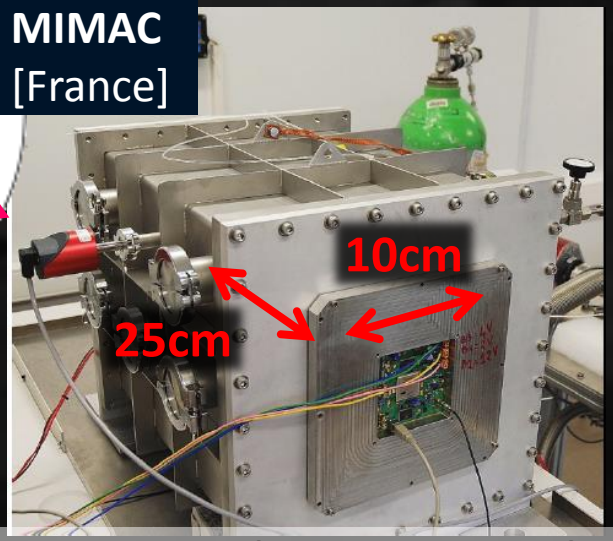
- Pixel readout (ATLAS FE-I4) chip
- R&D in the surface lab

DMTPC
[US+UK]



- optical (CCD) readout
- R&D in the surface lab

MIMAC
[France]



- Micromegas (~400μm pitch)
- quenching factor measurement

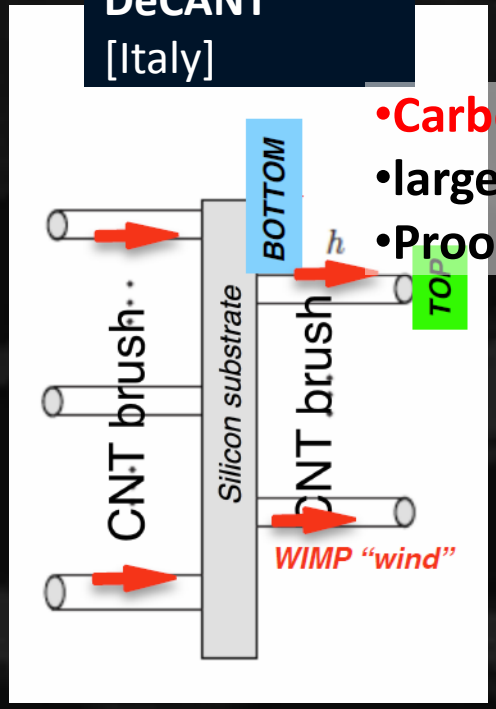
Cygnus, others

Gianluca Cavoto INFN Roma
IDM 2016
18th 22nd July 2016
The University of Sheffield

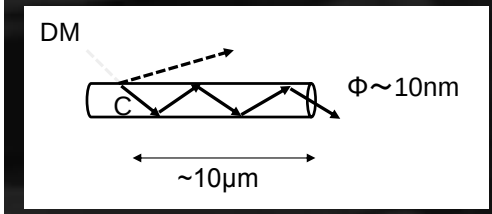
NEWSdm
[Japan+Italy]

- emulsion (20~50nm crystal)
- good position resolution
- large mass
- No time resolution

DeCANT
[Italy]



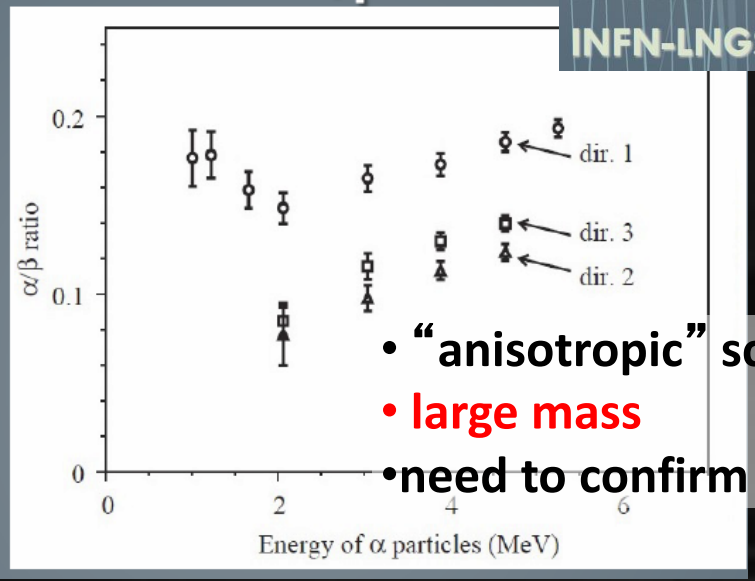
- Carbon nano tube
- large mass
- Proof of concept is ongoing



$ZnWO_4$
[Italy, Japan]

α/β ratio

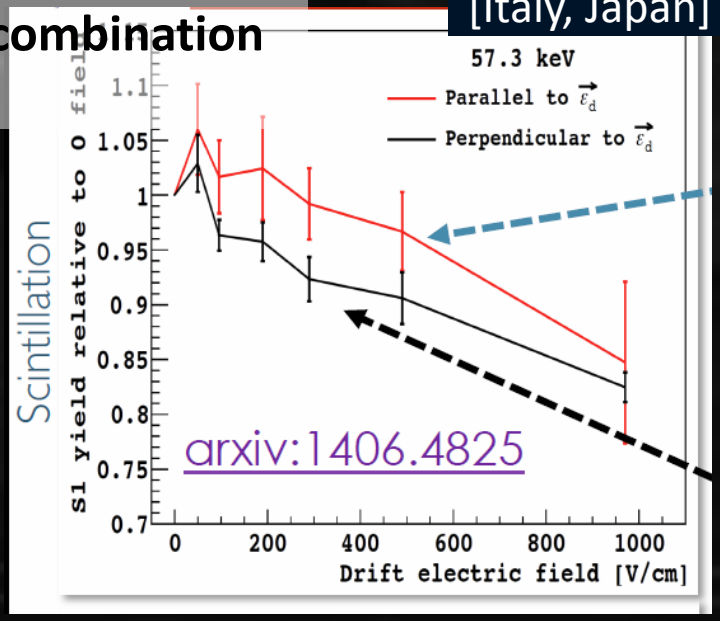
R. Cerulli
INFN-LNGS



- "anisotropic" scintillator
- large mass
- need to confirm in low energy

- columnar recombination
- large mass

Liq Ar
[Italy, Japan]



SUMMARY

- Direction sensitive dark-matter search
  - Discovery and further investigation
  - Many small size R&Ds are actively ongoing

EFT operators

PHYSICAL REVIEW D **92,** 023513 (2015)

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = 1$$
$$\mathcal{O}_3 = i\vec{S}_n \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{q}}{m_n} \times \vec{v}^{\perp}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_4 = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{S}_n$$
$$\mathcal{O}_5 = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{q}}{m_n} \times \vec{v}^{\perp}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_6 = (\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})(\vec{S}_n \cdot \vec{q})$$
$$\mathcal{O}_7 = \vec{S}_n \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_8 = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_9 = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{S}_n \times \vec{q})$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = i\vec{S}_n \cdot \vec{q}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{11} = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{12} = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{S}_n \times \vec{v}^{\perp})$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{13} = i(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp})\left(\vec{S}_n \cdot \frac{\vec{q}}{m_n}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{14} = i\left(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \frac{\vec{q}}{m_n}\right)(\vec{S}_n \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp})$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{15} = -\left(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \frac{\vec{q}}{m_n}\right)\left((\vec{S}_n \times \vec{v}^{\perp}) \cdot \frac{\vec{q}}{m_n}\right). \qquad \text{(A2)}$$

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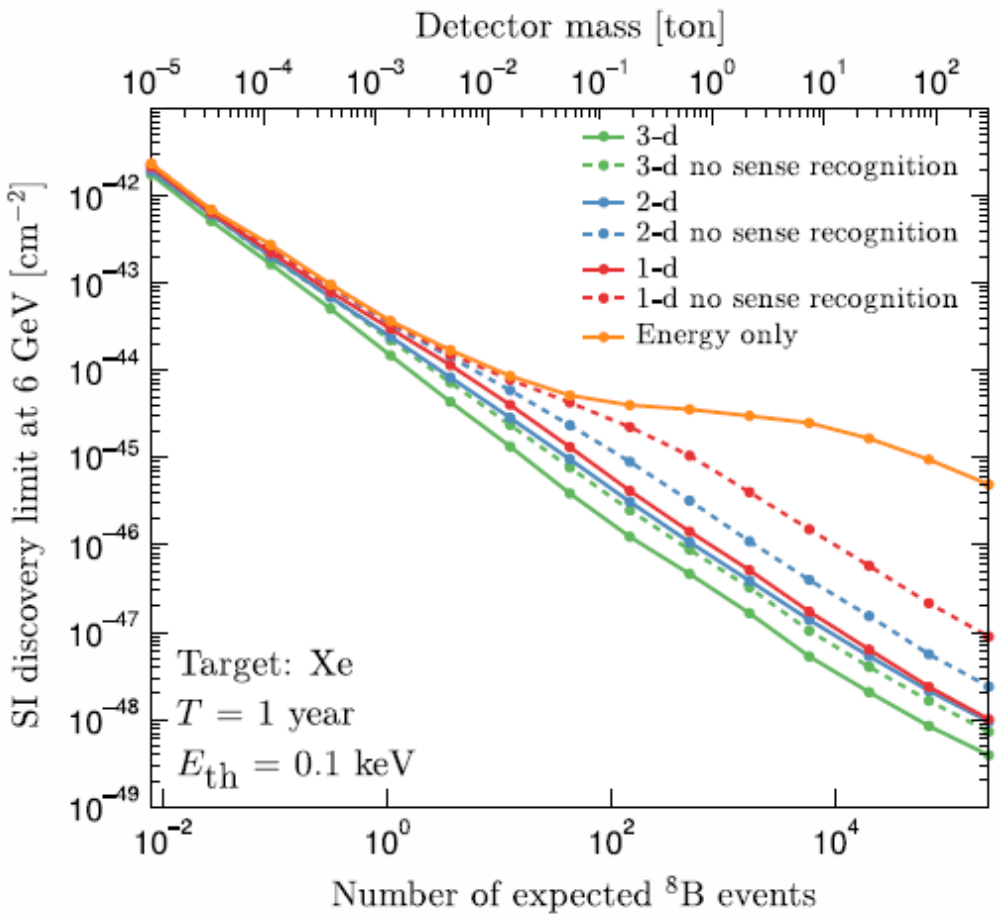

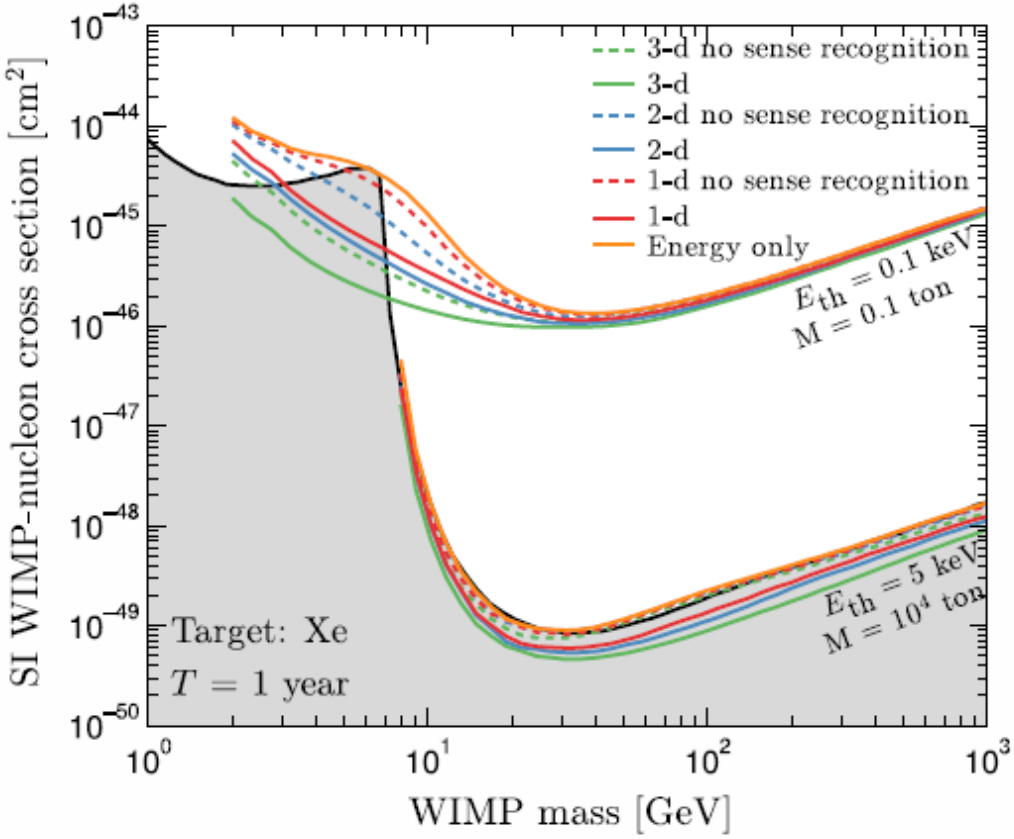

Physics Letters B 578 (2004) 241–246