

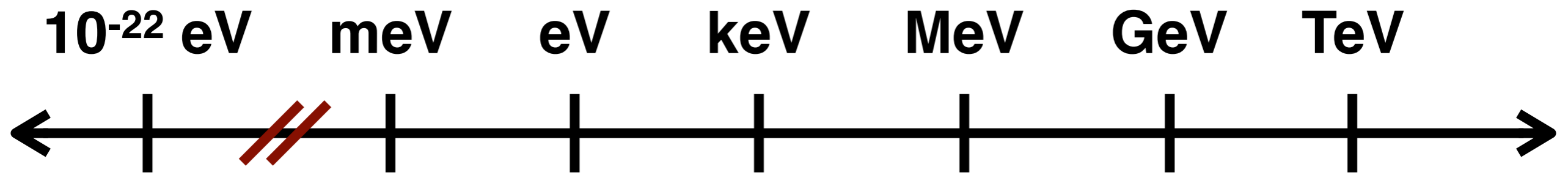
New Ideas for sub-GeV Dark Matter Direct Detection

**Tien-Tien Yu
(CERN & University of Oregon)**

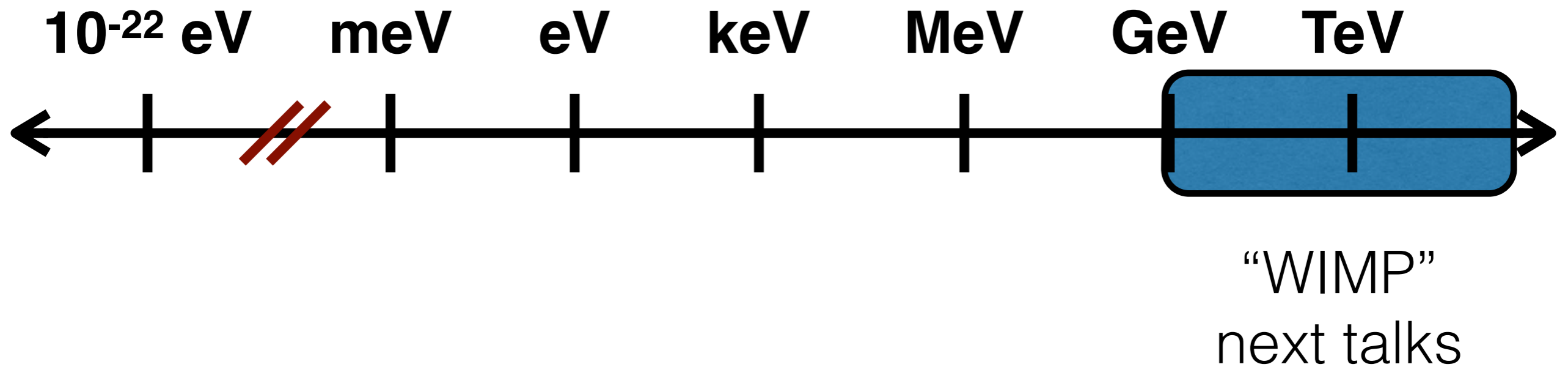
UCLA Dark Matter 2018

February 21, 2018

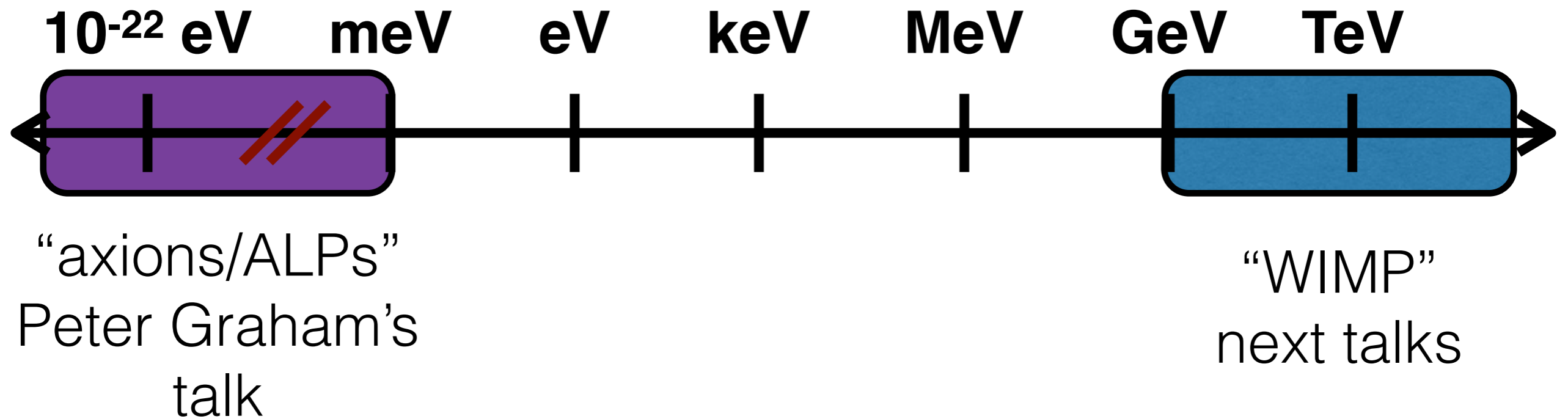
dark matter candidates



dark matter candidates




dark matter candidates



challenges for meV-GeV DM direct detection

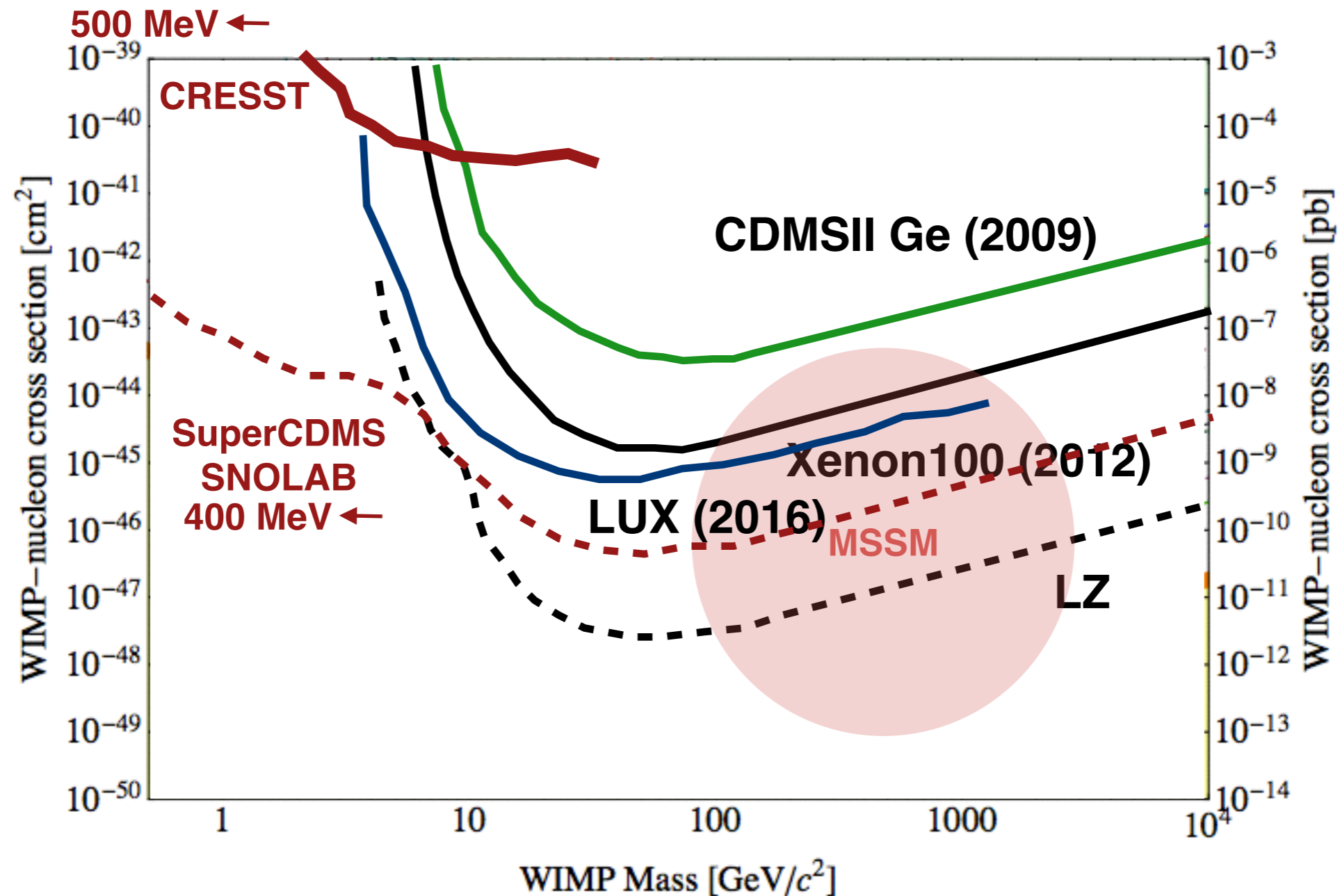
fundamental challenge:

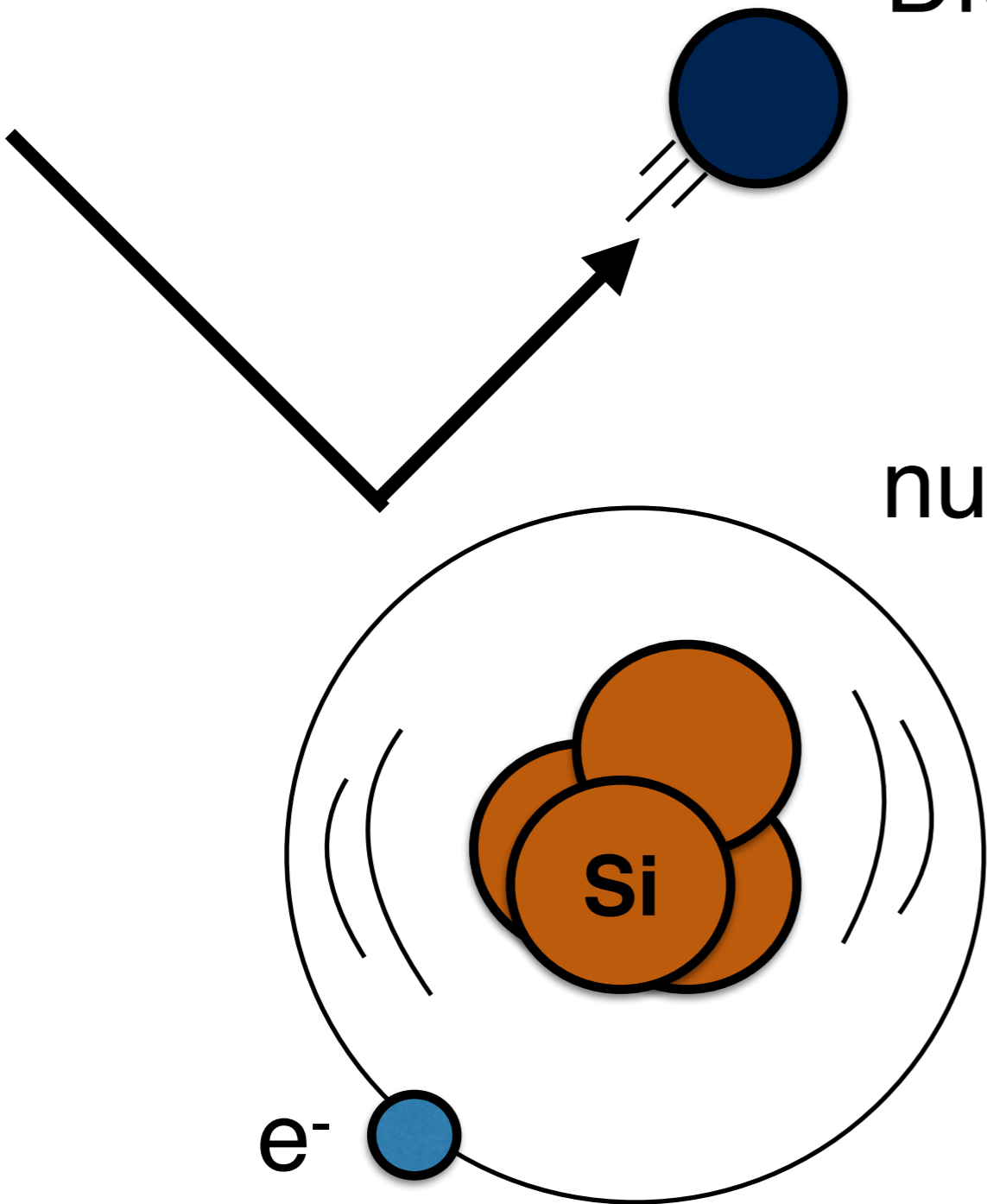
need enough **energy transfer**
from DM-target interaction
to create a detectable **signal**



*depends on process
and
detector setup*

DM-nucleon elastic scattering





DM

nucleus

*not to scale

$$E_R = \frac{q^2}{2m_N}$$

momentum transfer

$$\simeq 50 \text{ keV} \left(\frac{m_\chi}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_N} \right)$$

nucleus mass

$$m_N = 28 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_\chi = 100 \text{ GeV}$$

$$E_R \sim 100 \text{ keV}$$

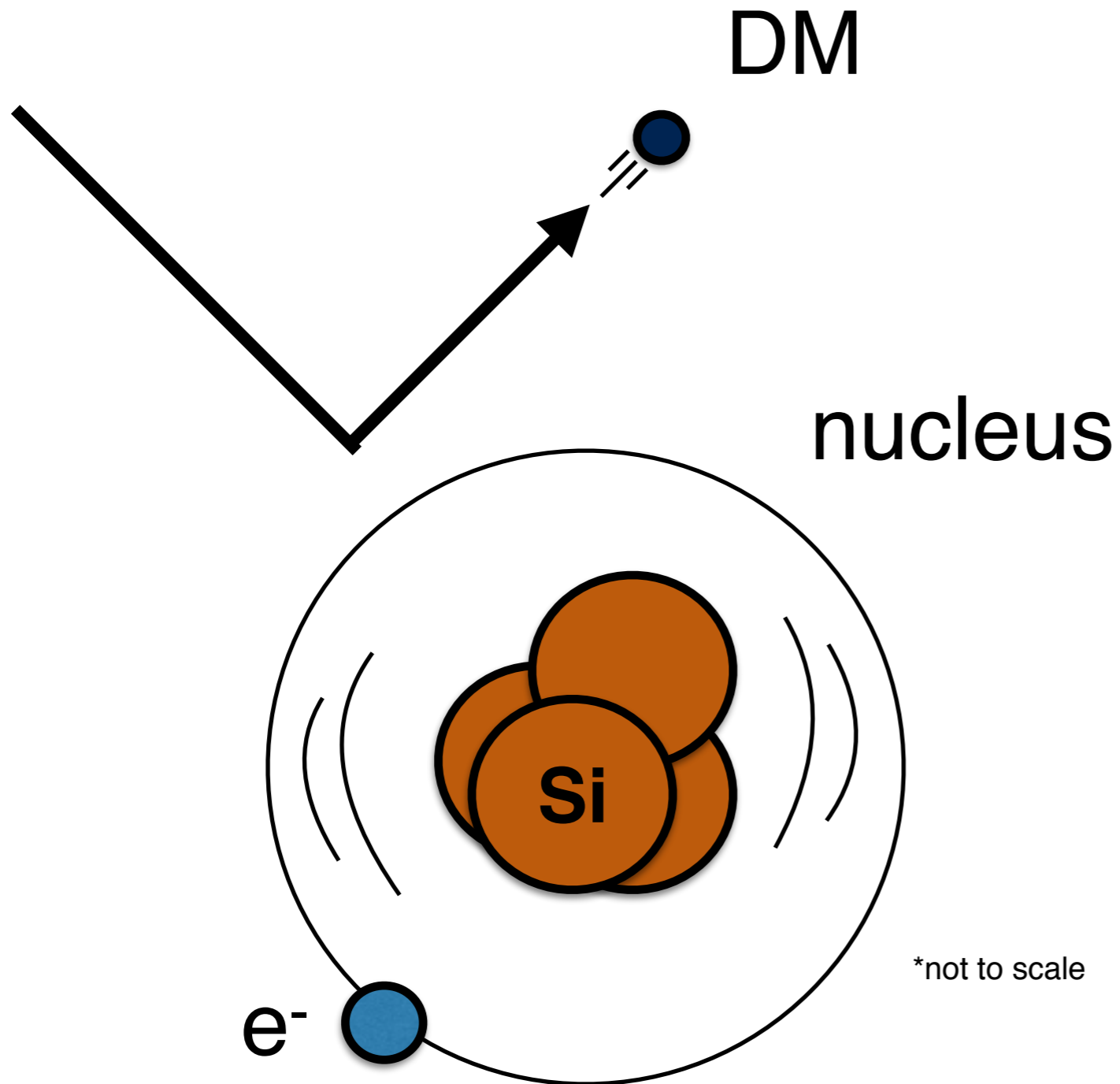
available for detection

$$E_R = \frac{q^2}{2m_N}$$

momentum transfer

$$\simeq 50 \text{ keV} \left(\frac{m_\chi}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_N} \right)$$

nucleus mass



*not to scale

$$m_N = 28 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_\chi = 100 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_R \sim 0.1 \text{ eV}$$

available for detection

detecting sub-GeV DM in 2 easy steps

1. increase amount of detectable energy
2. decrease energy threshold or increase sensitivity

detecting sub-GeV DM in 2 easy steps

1. increase amount of detectable energy

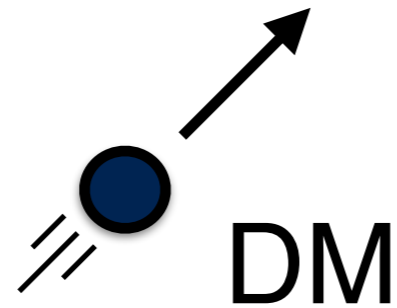
consider different physical processes

2. decrease energy threshold or increase sensitivity

consider a variety of materials

Bernard Sadoulet's talk

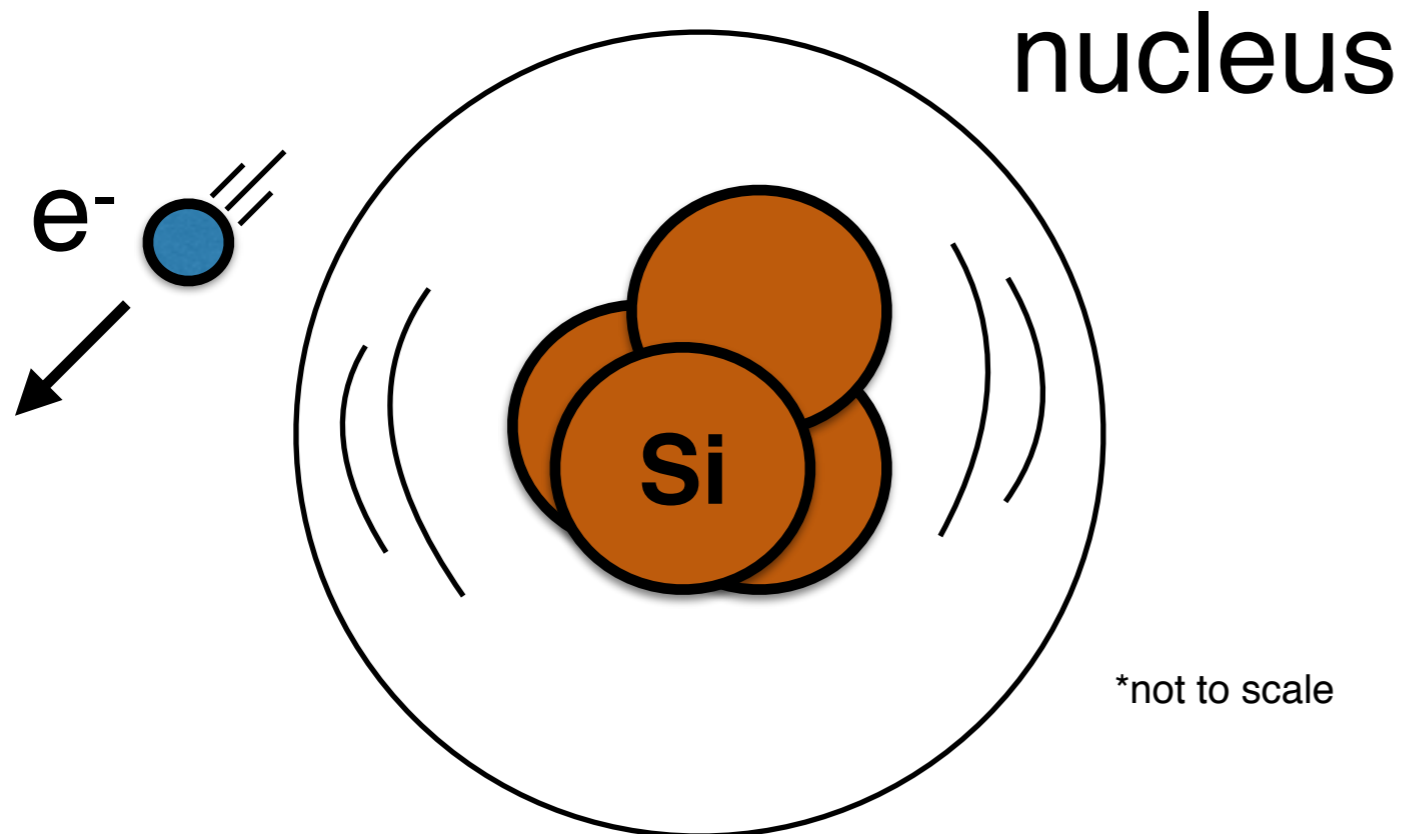
DM-electron scattering



$$E_R = \vec{q} \cdot \vec{v} - \frac{q^2}{2\mu_{\chi N}}$$
$$\sim \frac{1}{2} \text{eV} \times \left(\frac{m_\chi}{\text{MeV}} \right)$$

$$m_N = 28 \text{ GeV}$$

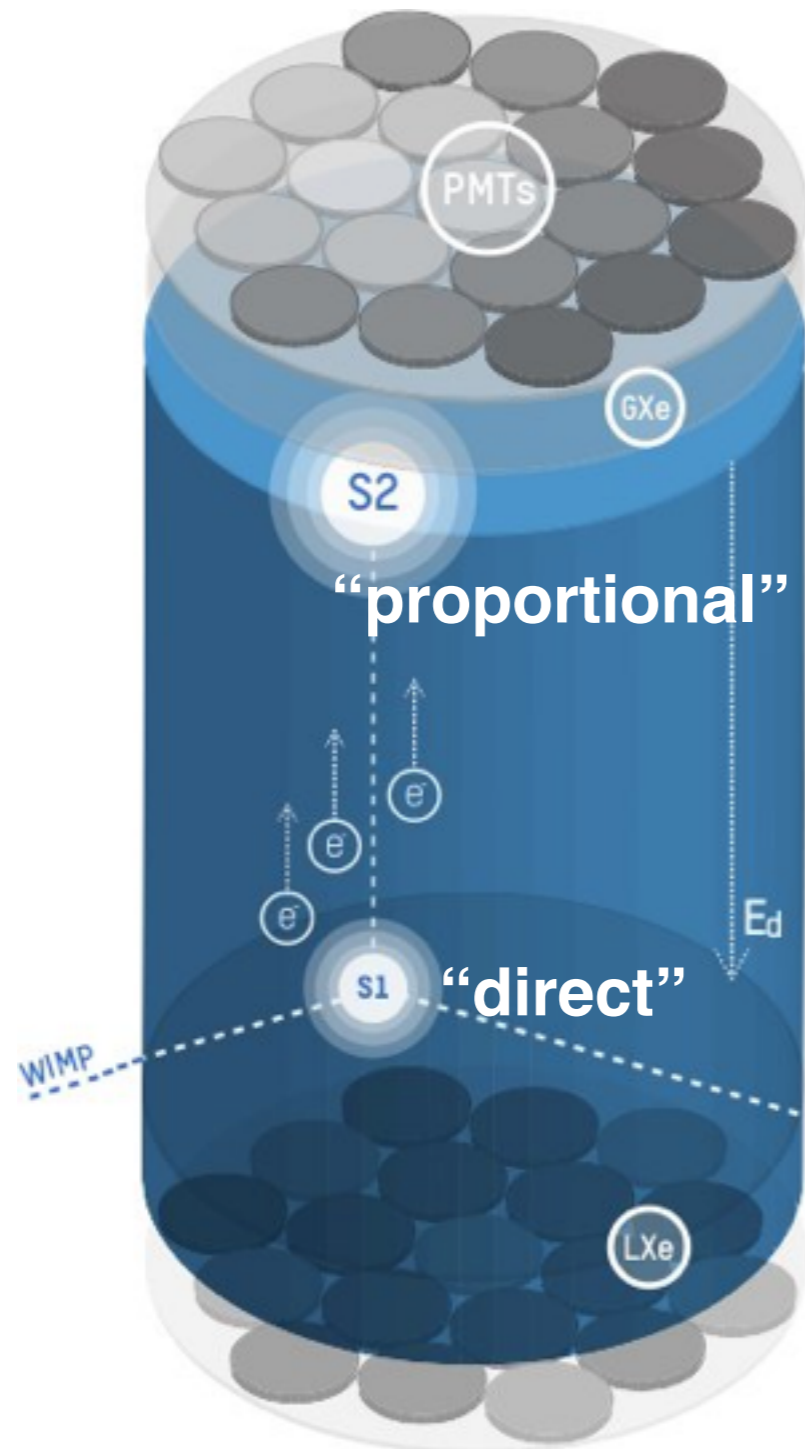
$$m_\chi = 100 \text{ MeV}$$



$$E_R \sim 50 \text{ eV}$$

available for detection

Liquid Xenon



i.e. XENON10, XENON100, XENON1T, LUX, UA(1)'

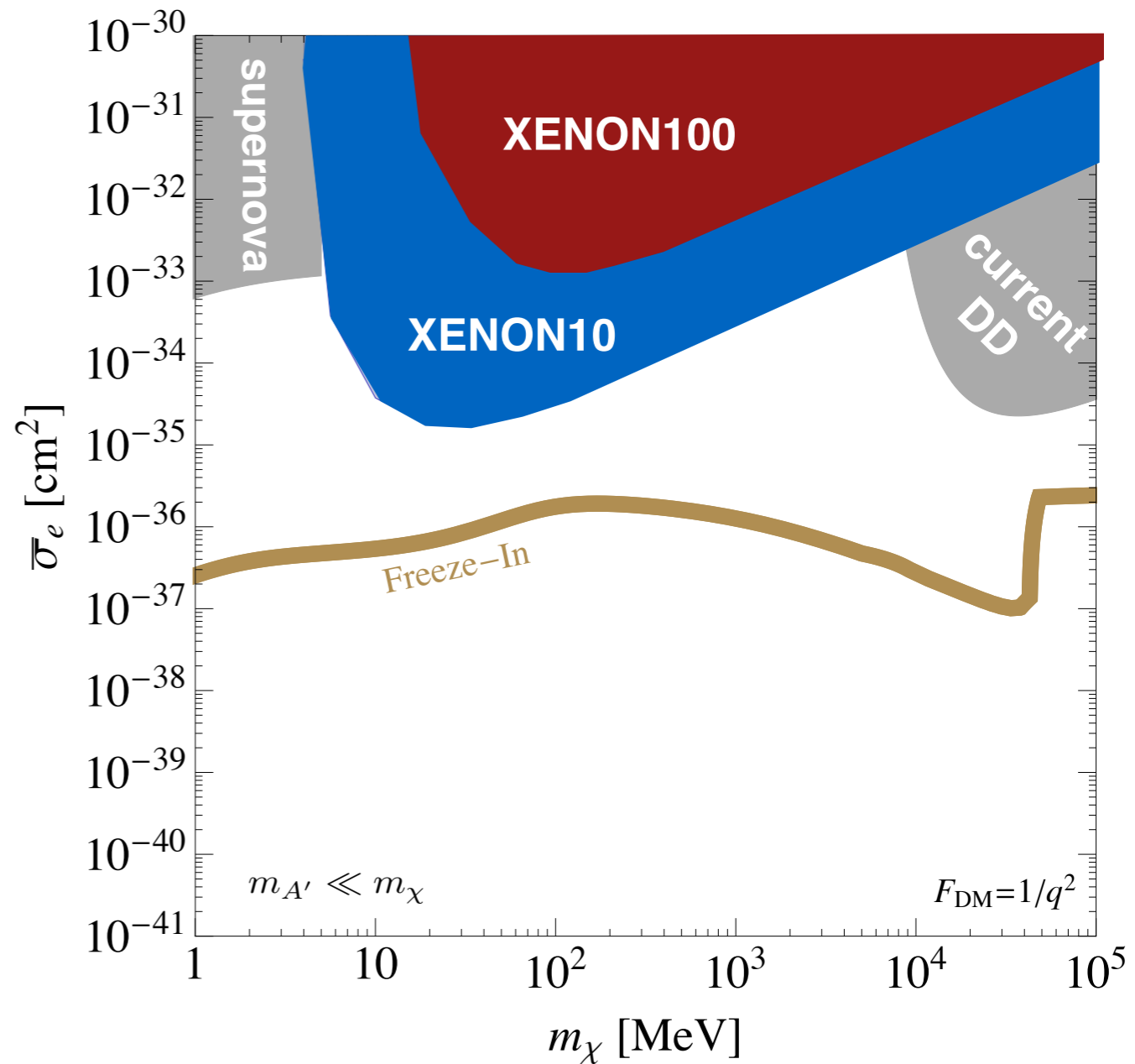
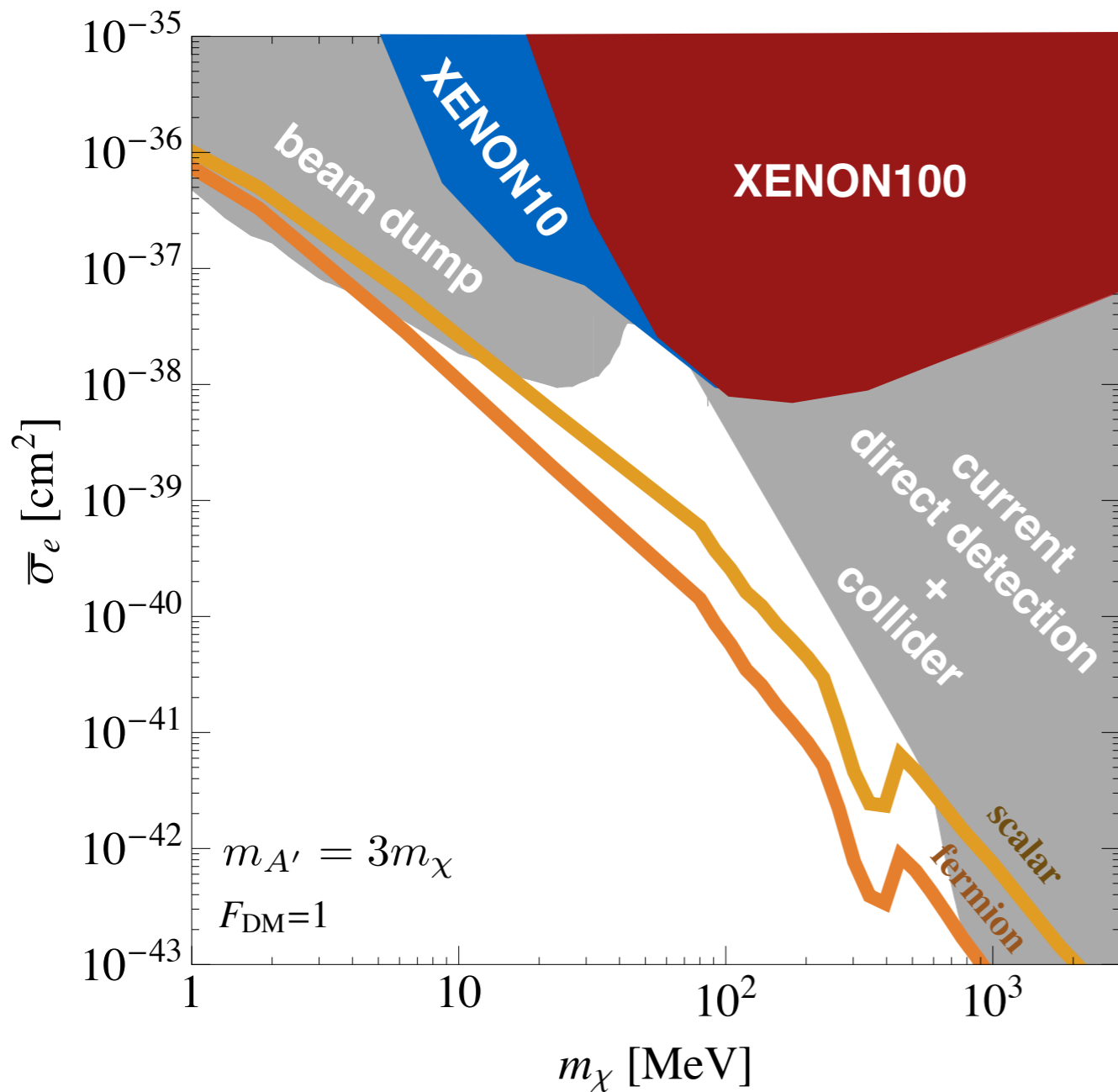
DM-electron scattering
=
S2 only signal

sensitive to **~10 eV energy depositions**

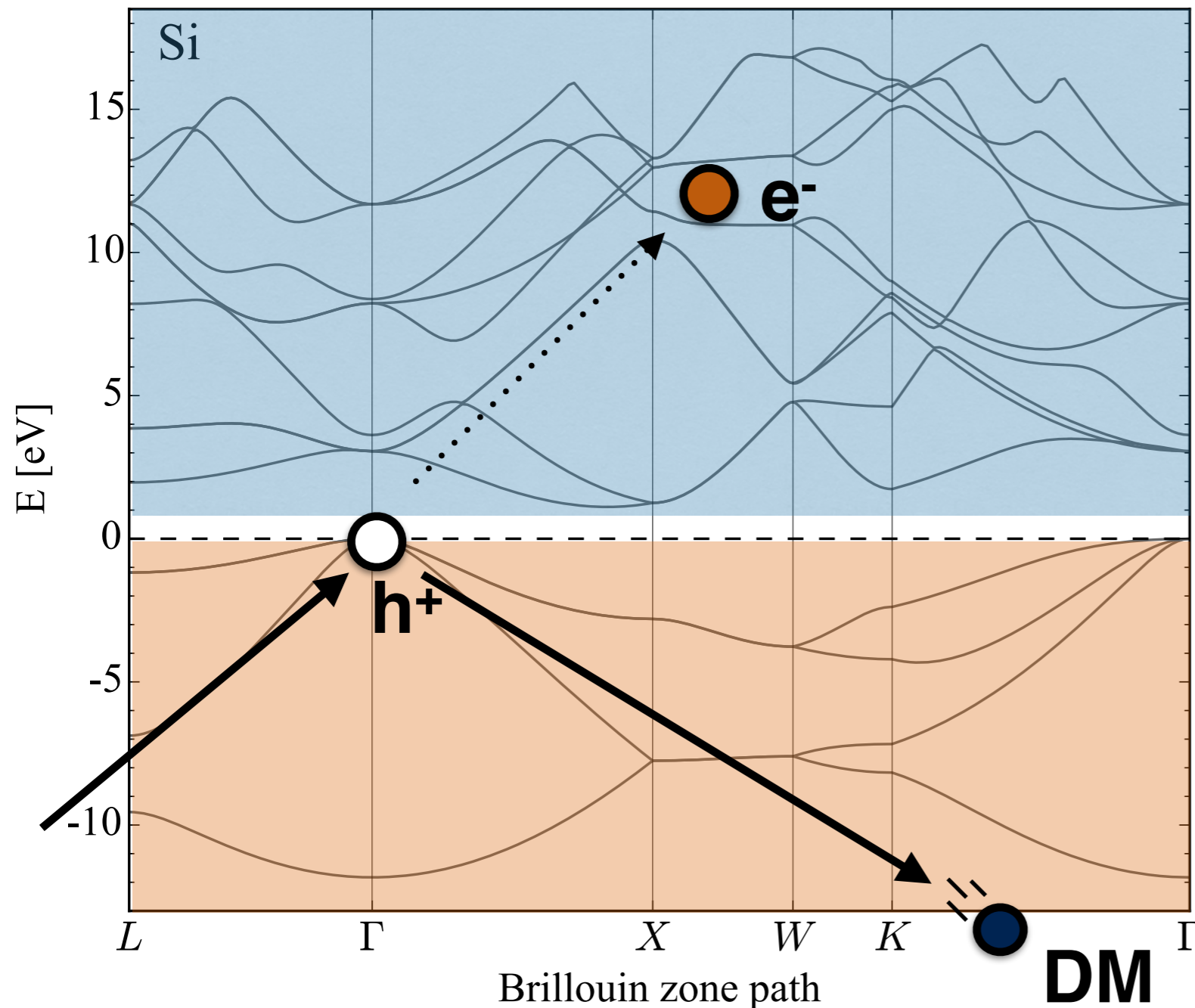
measures **PhotoElectrons**

*Cristiano Galbiati's &
Elena Aprile's talks*

DM-electron scattering



semiconductor targets



detect the electron(s)

sensitive to ~eV energy depositions

i.e. silicon, germanium

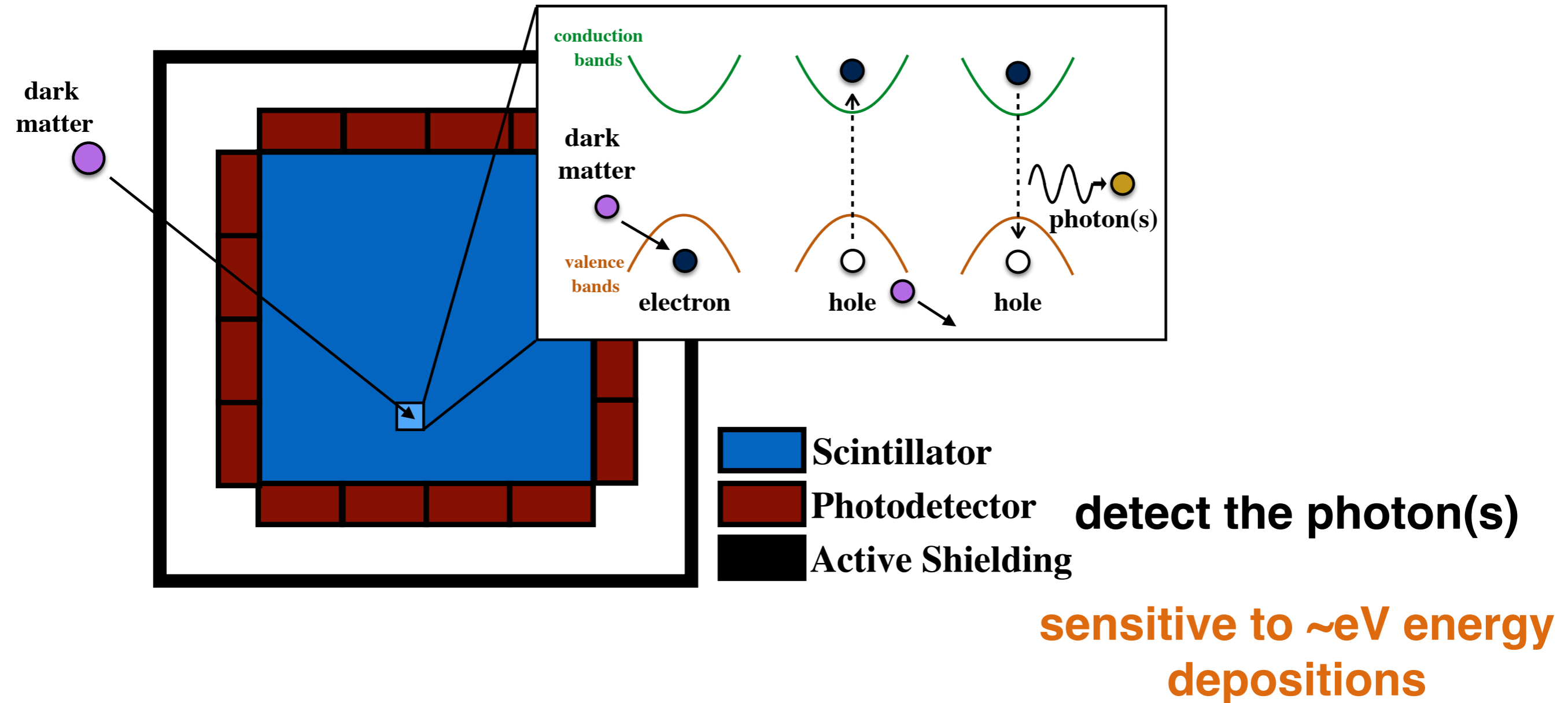
Essig, Mardon, Volansky [1108.5383]

Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran, Walters [1203.2531]

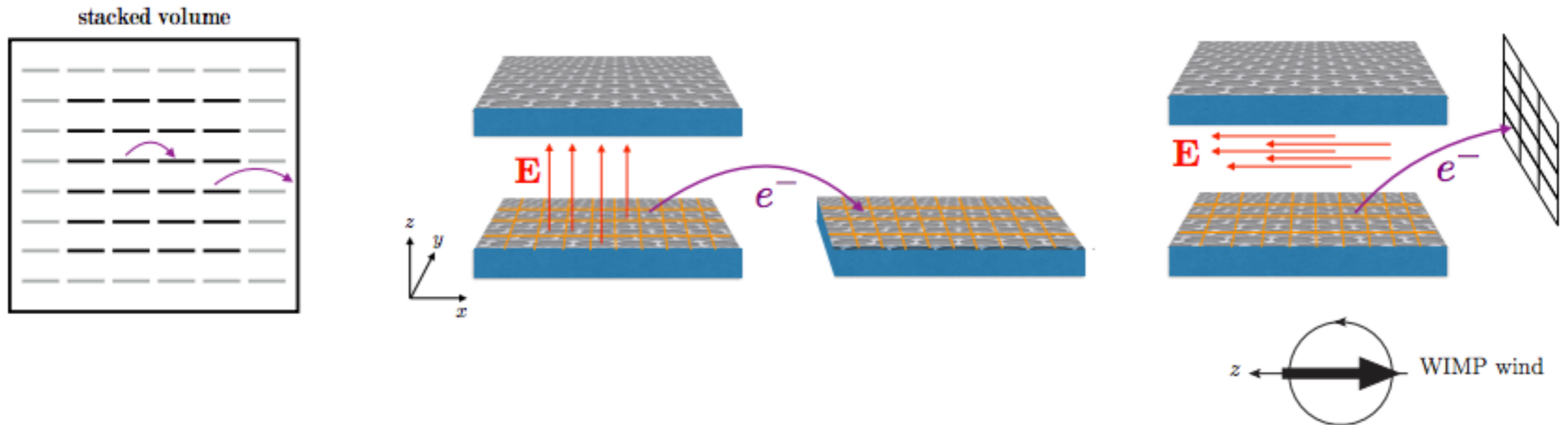
Lee, Lisanti, Mishra-Sharma, Safdi [1508.07361]

Essig, Fernandez-Serra, Mardon, Soto, Volansky, TTY [1509.01598]

scintillators



graphene and carbon nanotubes

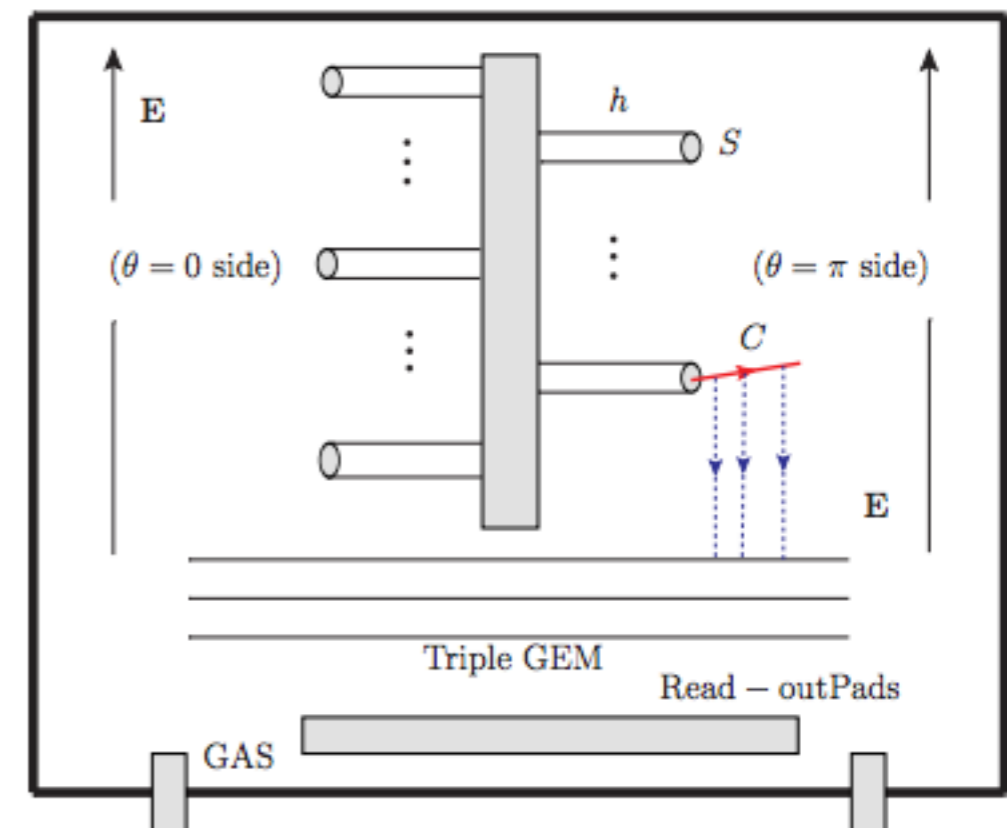


$$\Phi \simeq 4.3 \text{ eV}$$

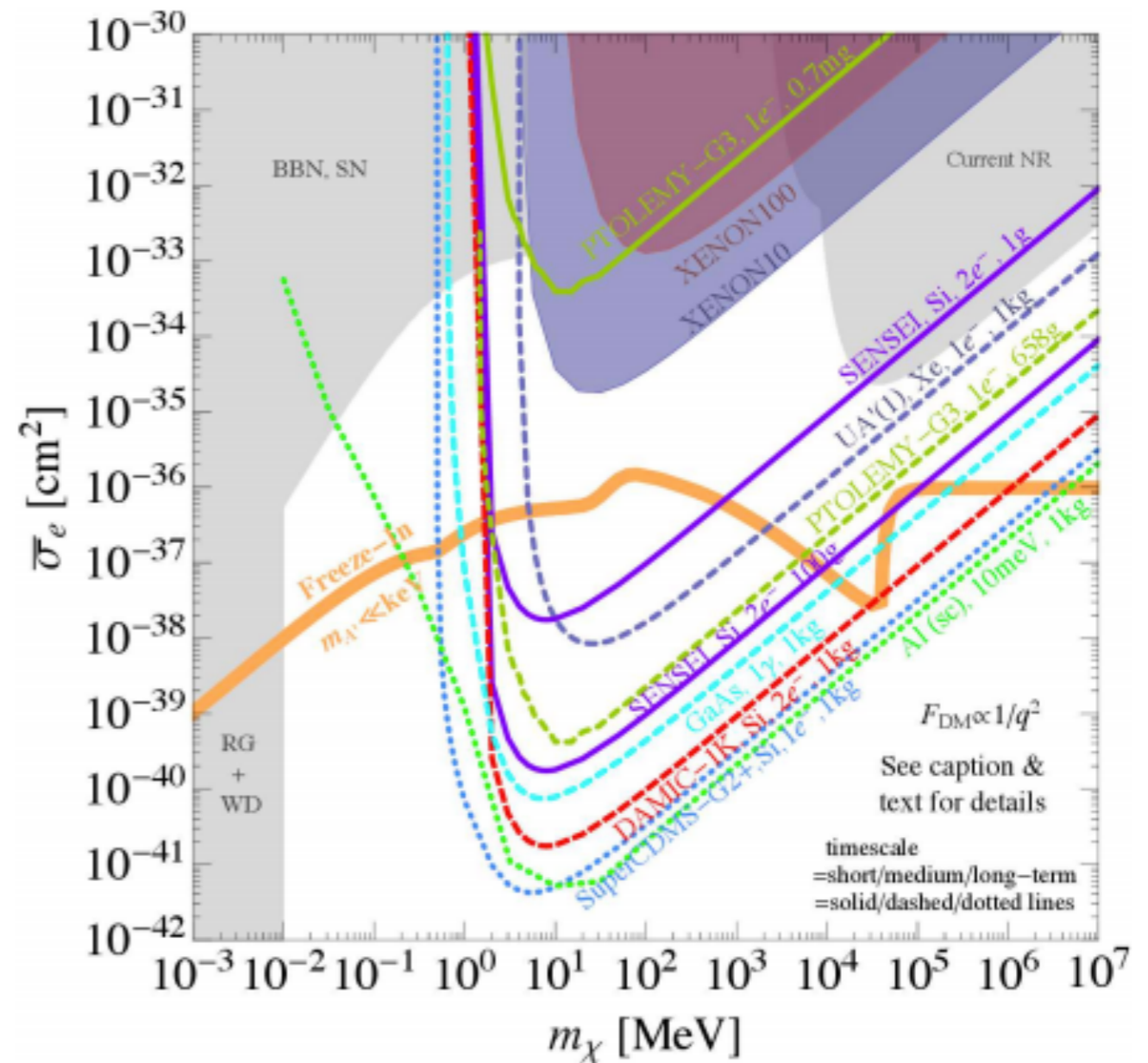
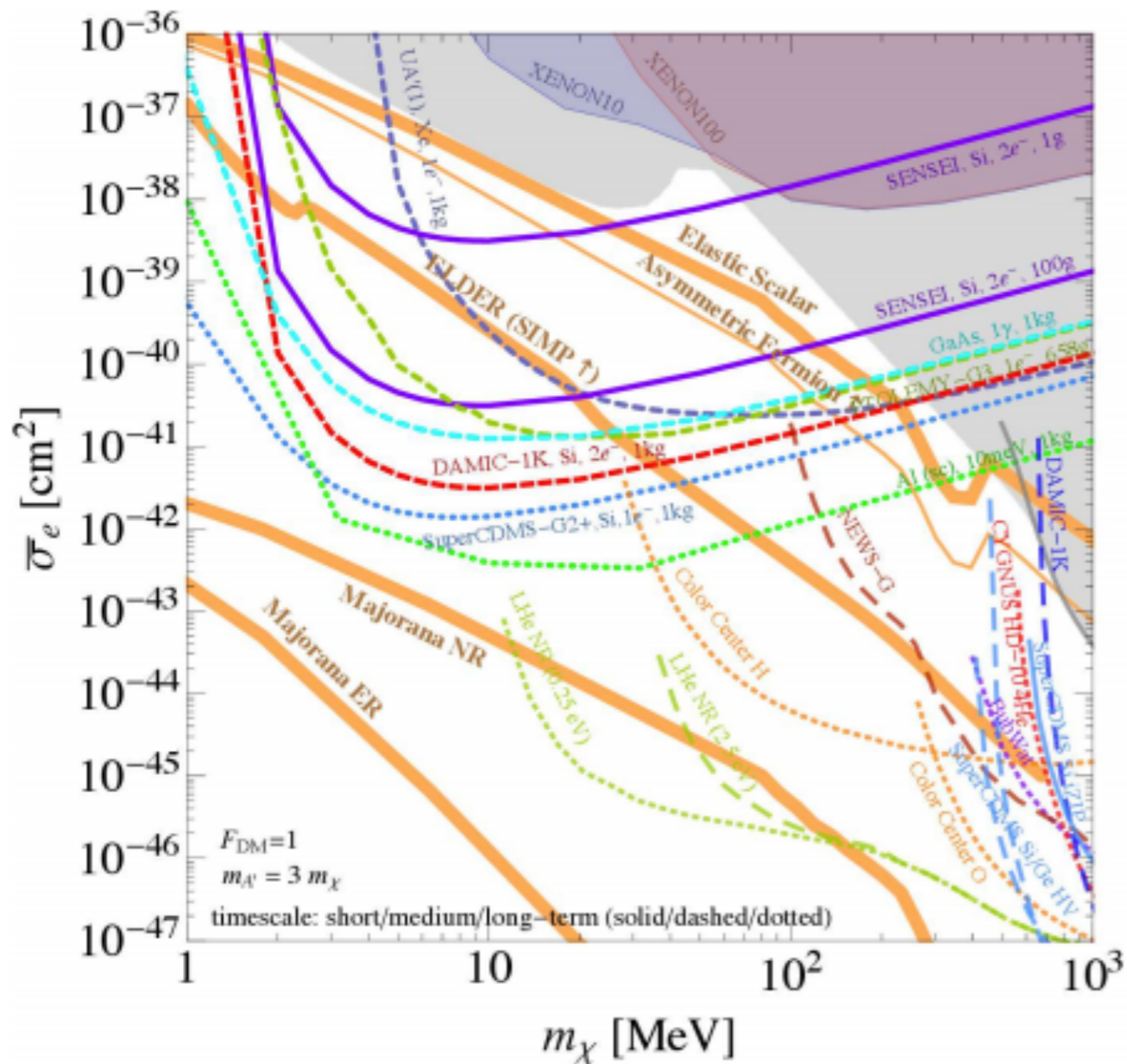
**work function = minimum energy
to eject an electron**

has directional sensitivity!

Hochberg, Kahn, Lisanti, Tully, Zurek [1606.08849]
Capparelli, Cavoto, Mazzilli, Polosa [1412.8213]
Cavoto, Luchetta, Polosa [1706.02487]

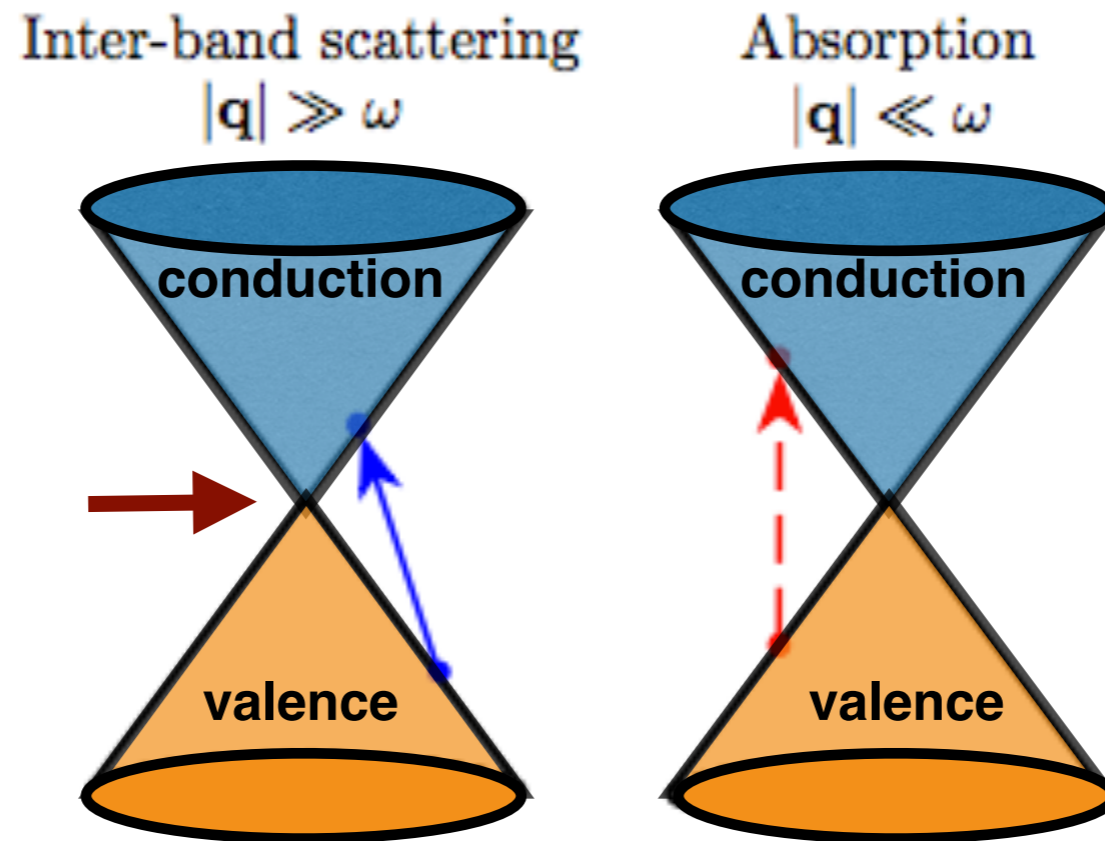


MeV-GeV DM-e scattering



dirac materials

can have zero or
very small gap
 $\sim \text{meV}$



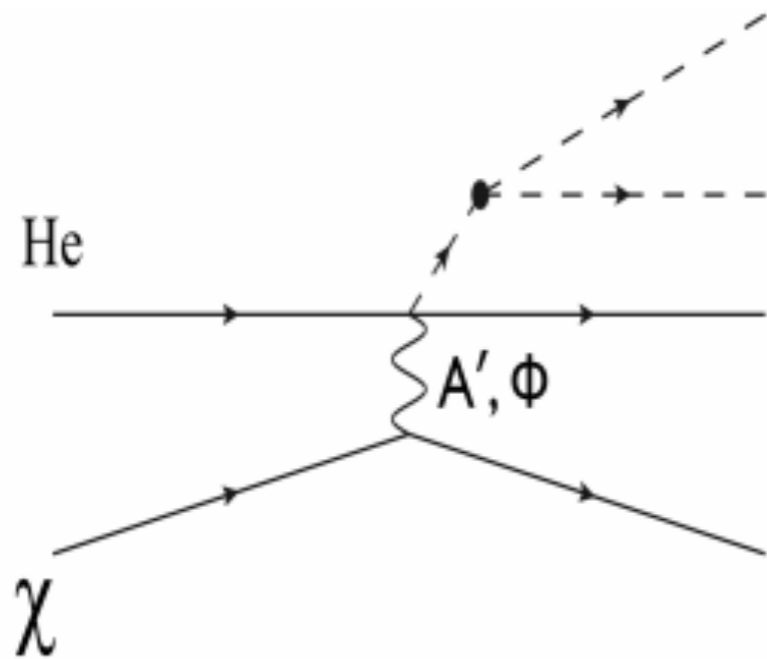
characterized by linear low-energy
dispersion relationship, $E \sim v_F |k|$

sensitive to $\sim \text{meV}$ energy depositions
i.e. ZrTe5

optical phonons

- **DM interacts with optical phonons through dipole moment**
- **sensitive to ~30-100 meV energy depositions**
- **optical phonons exist in polar materials, i.e. GaAs, sapphire**

superfluid helium



DM couples to **collective**
quasiparticle modes

(phonons, rotons, maxons)

sensitive to meV-eV energy depositions

neutral atom → small polarizability
not great for models of dark photons

DM-nucleon scattering

superconductors

- **superconductor: material with zero electrical resistance below a critical temperature**
- **DM interaction breaks **cooper pairs**, which releases energy**
- **sensitive to \sim meV energy depositions**
- **i.e. aluminum**

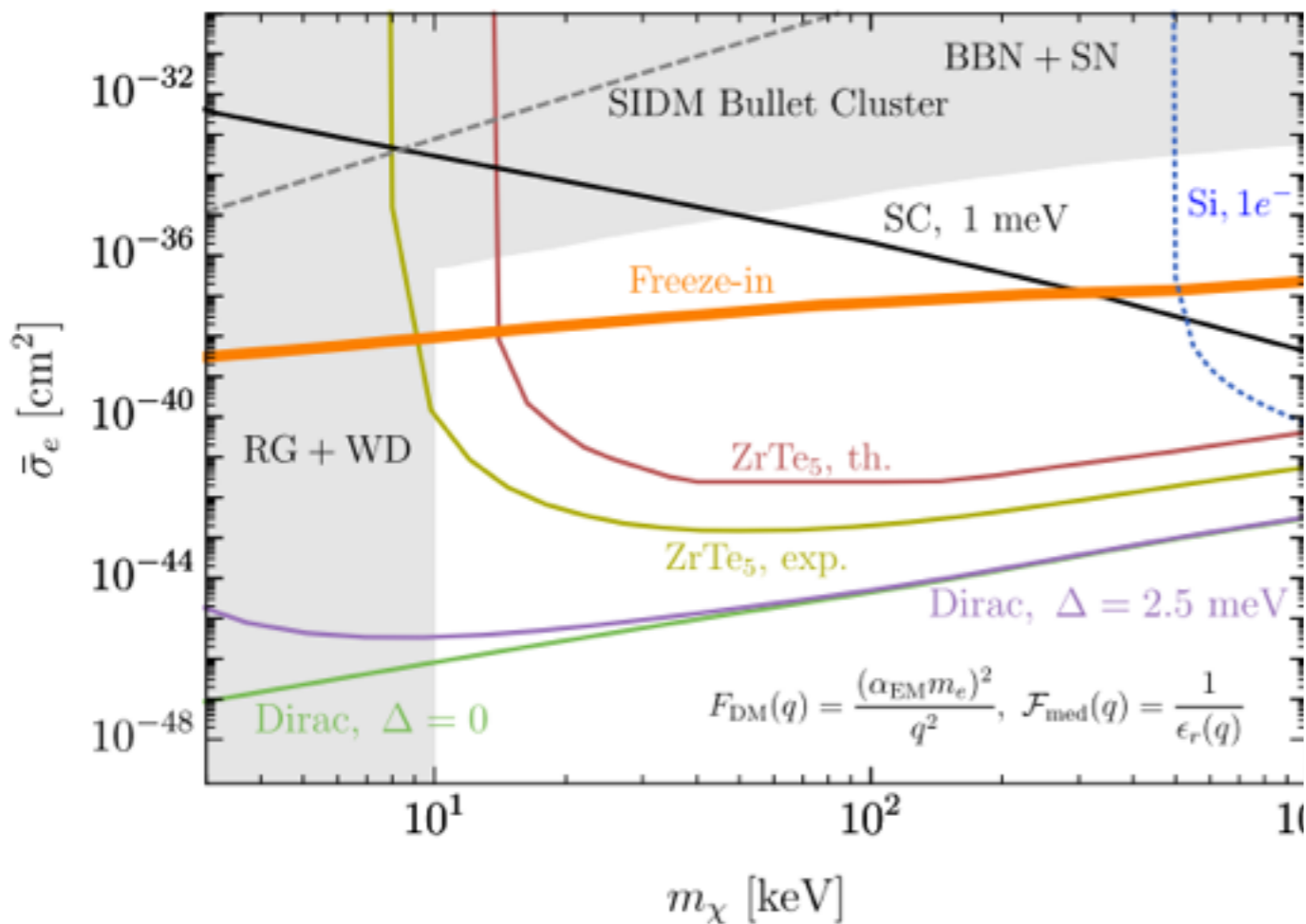
Hochberg, Zhao, Zurek [1504.07237]

Hochberg, Pyle, Zhao, Zurek [1512.04533]

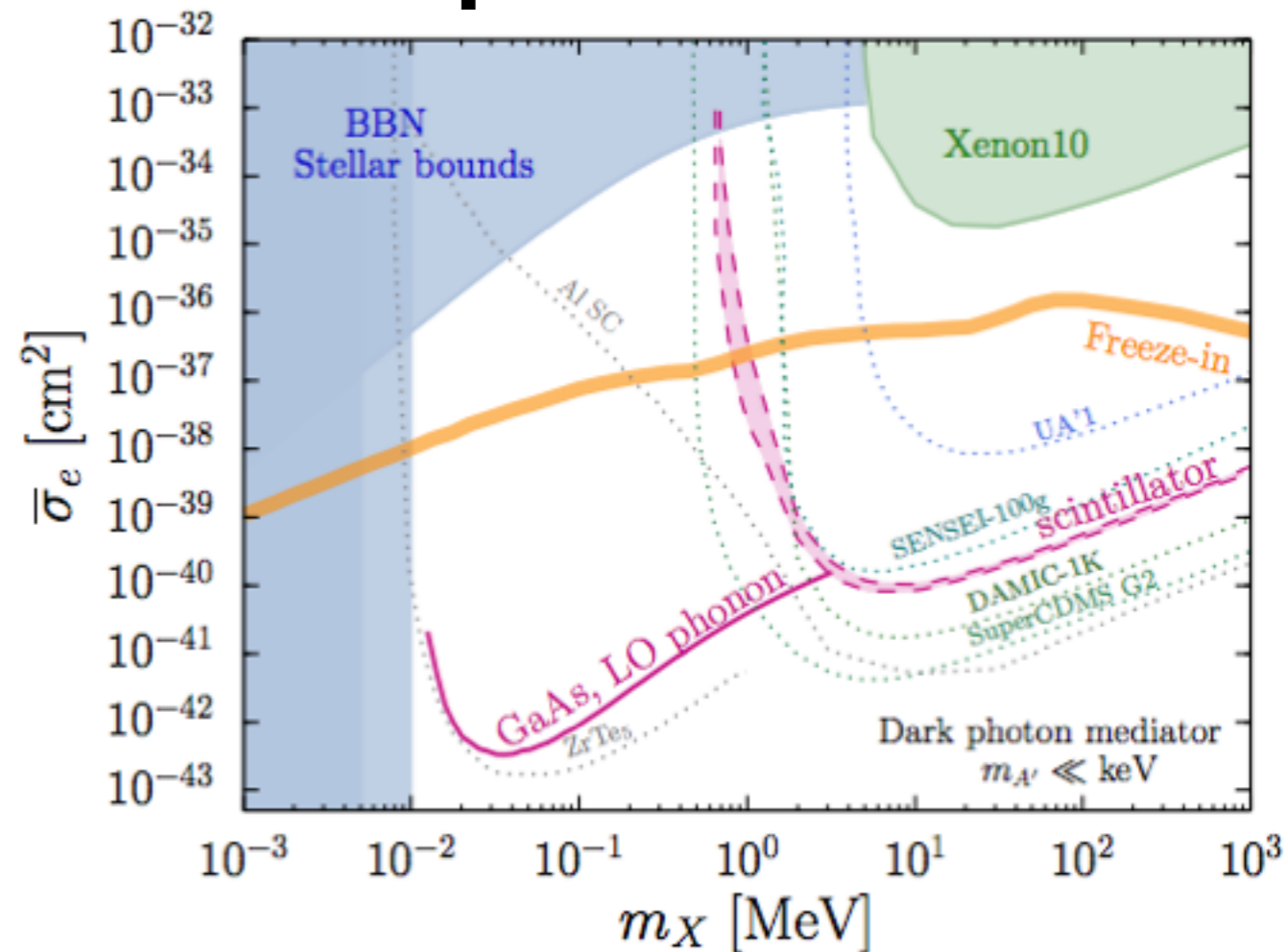
Hochberg, Lin, Zurek [1604.06800]

sub-MeV DM scattering

Dirac Metals



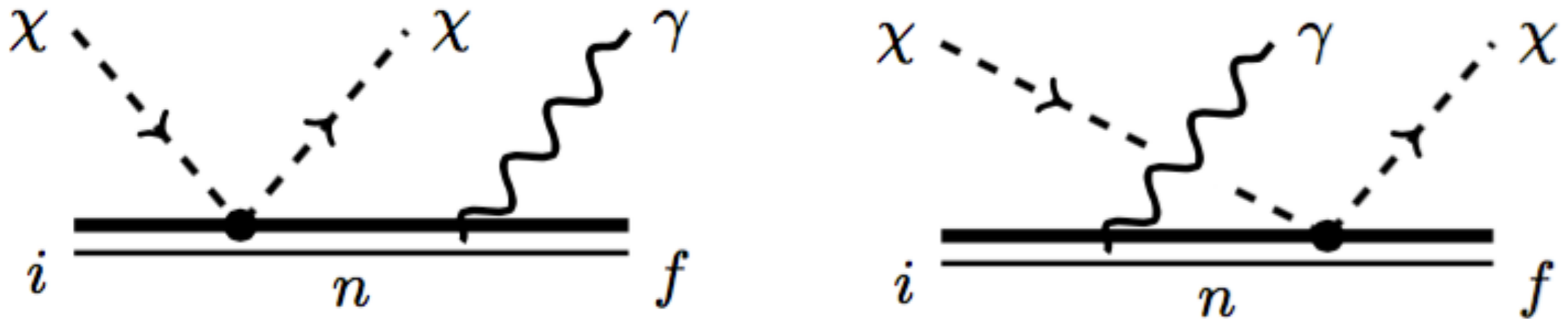
Optical Phonons, superconductors



Hochberg, Kahn, Lisanti, Zurek, Grushin,
 Ilan, Griffin, Liu, Weber, Neaton [1708.08929]

Knapen, Lin, Pyle, Zurek [1712.06598]

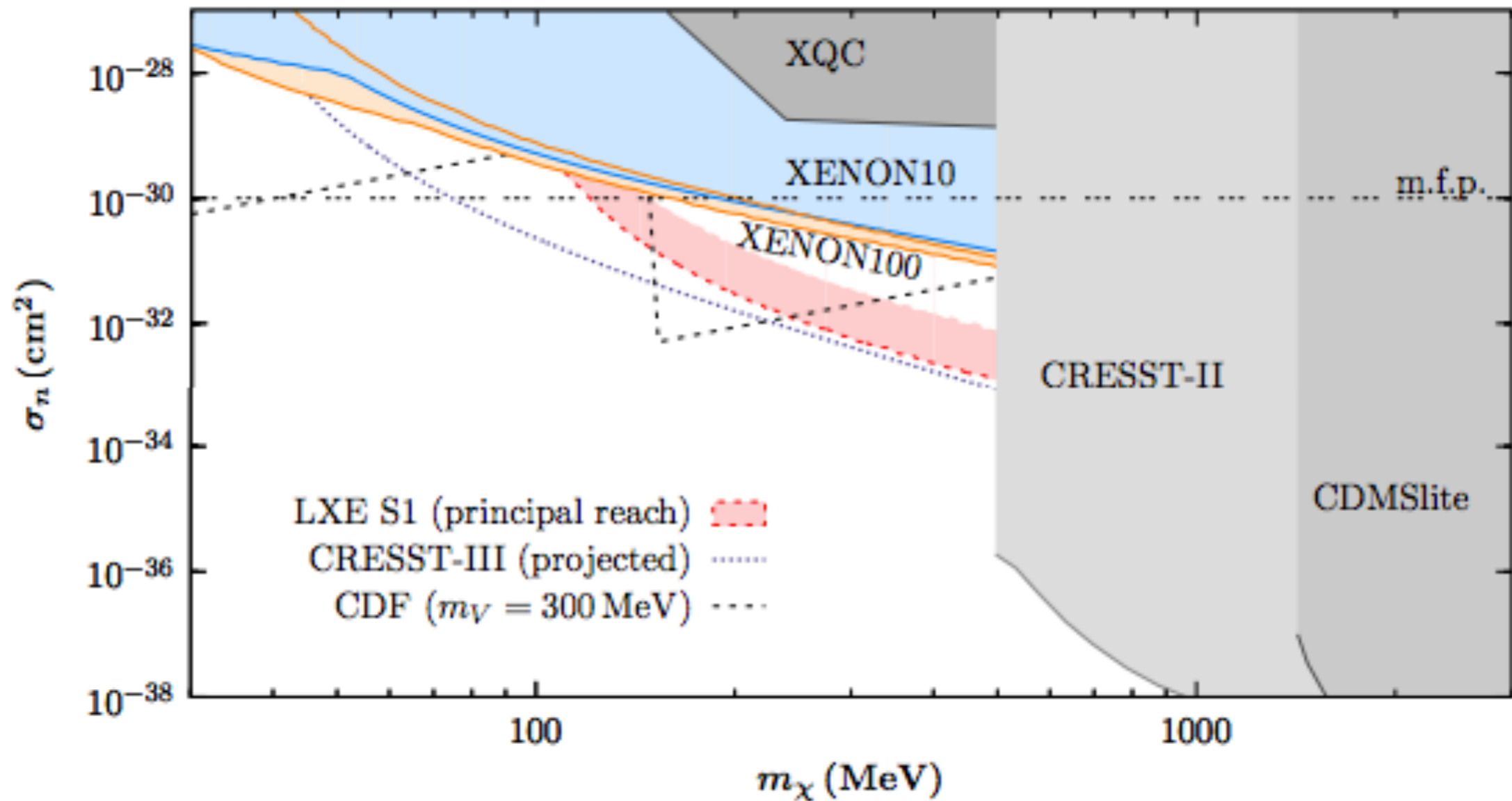
DM-nucleon scattering + photon



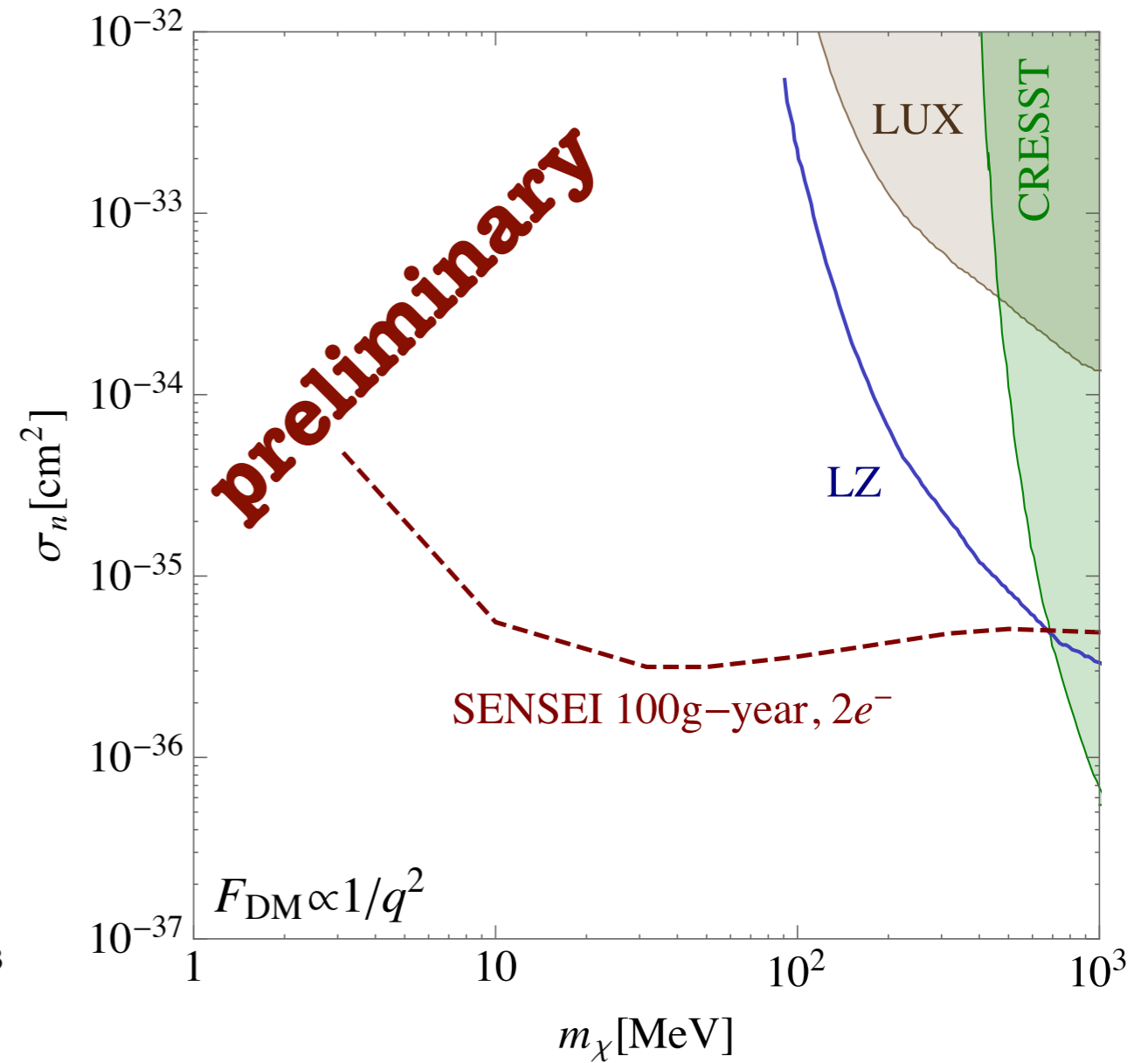
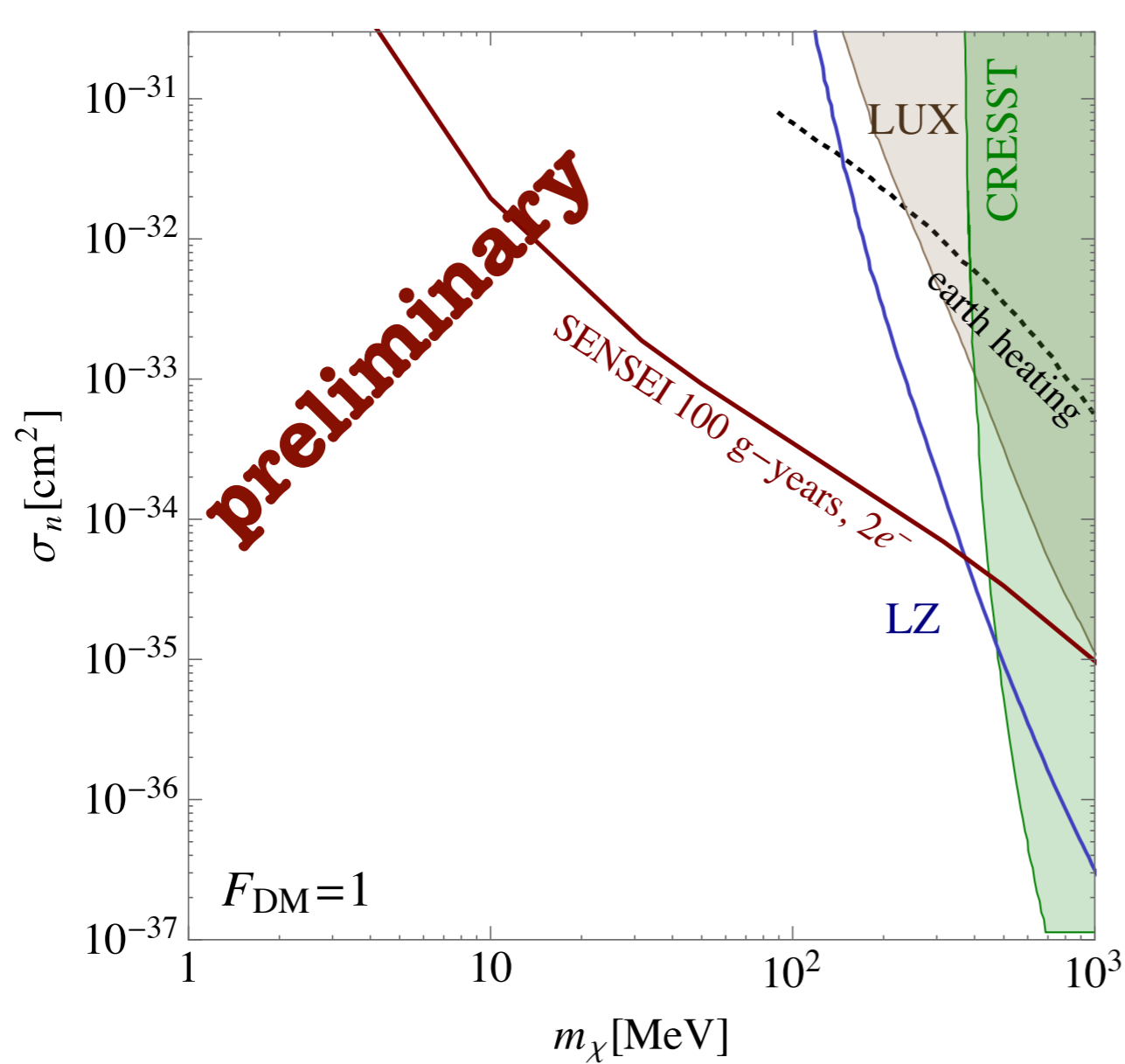
$$d\sigma = |V_{fi}|^2 \frac{\omega^2 d\omega d\Omega_K}{(2\pi)^3} \times d\sigma_{el}$$

 **dipole transition element**

DM-nucleon scattering + photon

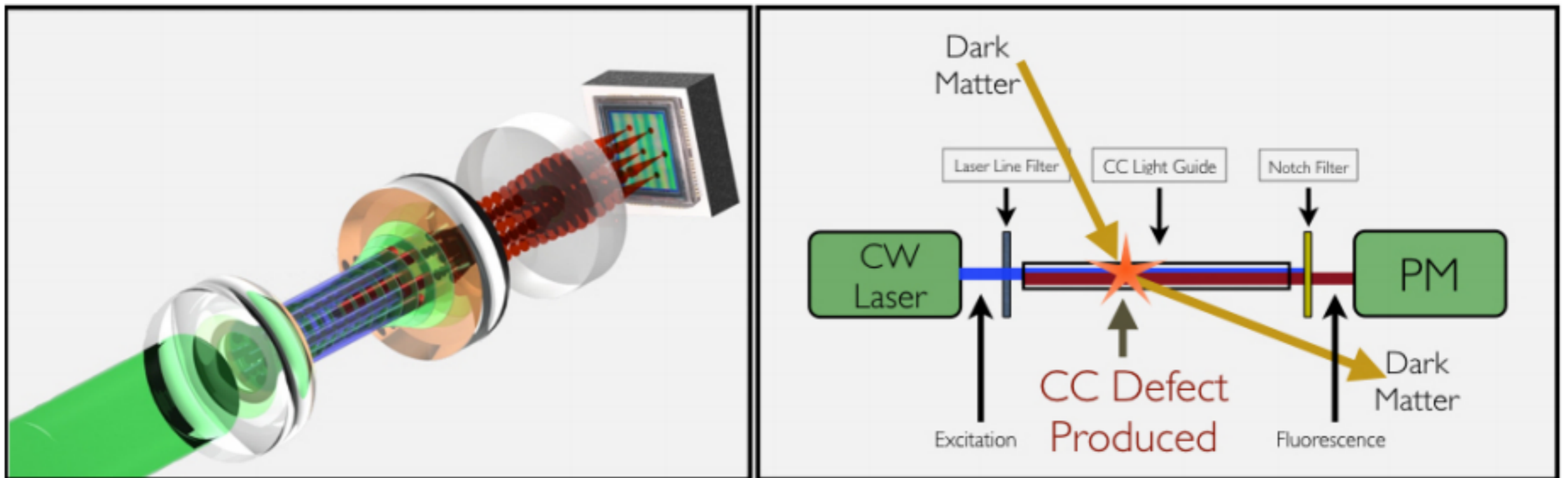


photon emission



**DM interaction triggers a
physical or chemical change in target
material**

color centers

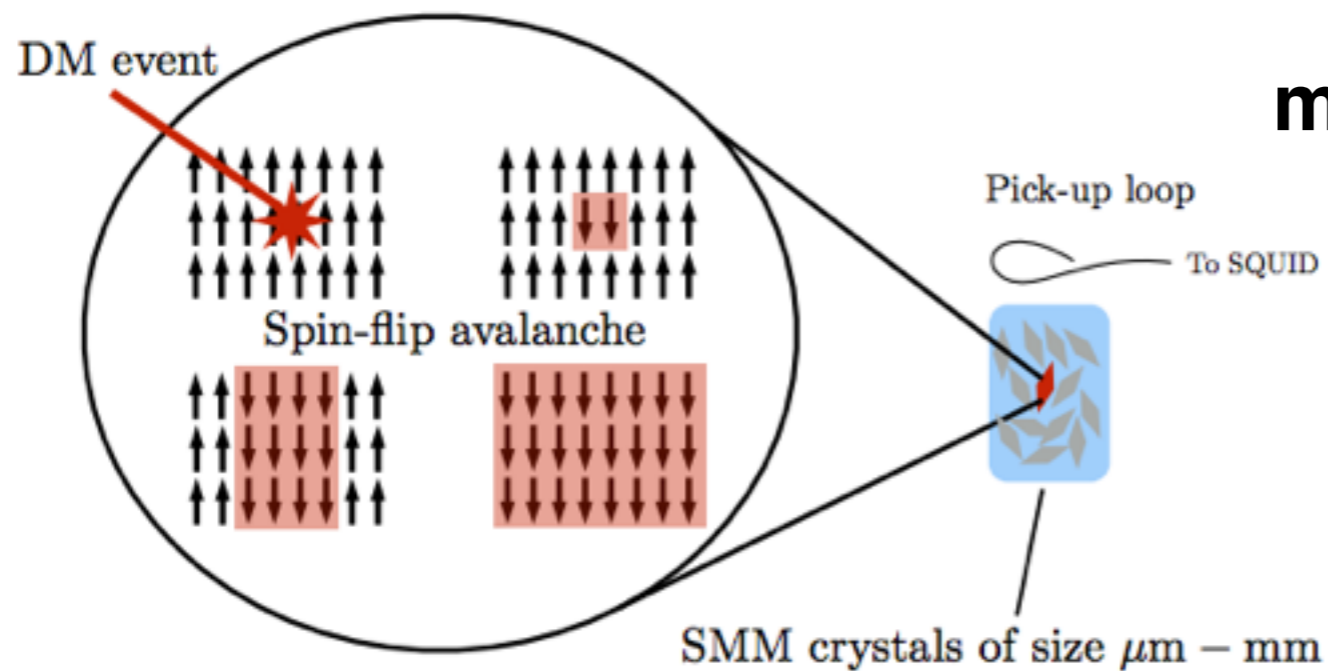


DM interaction creates a long-lived defect in the crystal

sensitive to ~ 10 eV energy depositions

magnetic bubbles

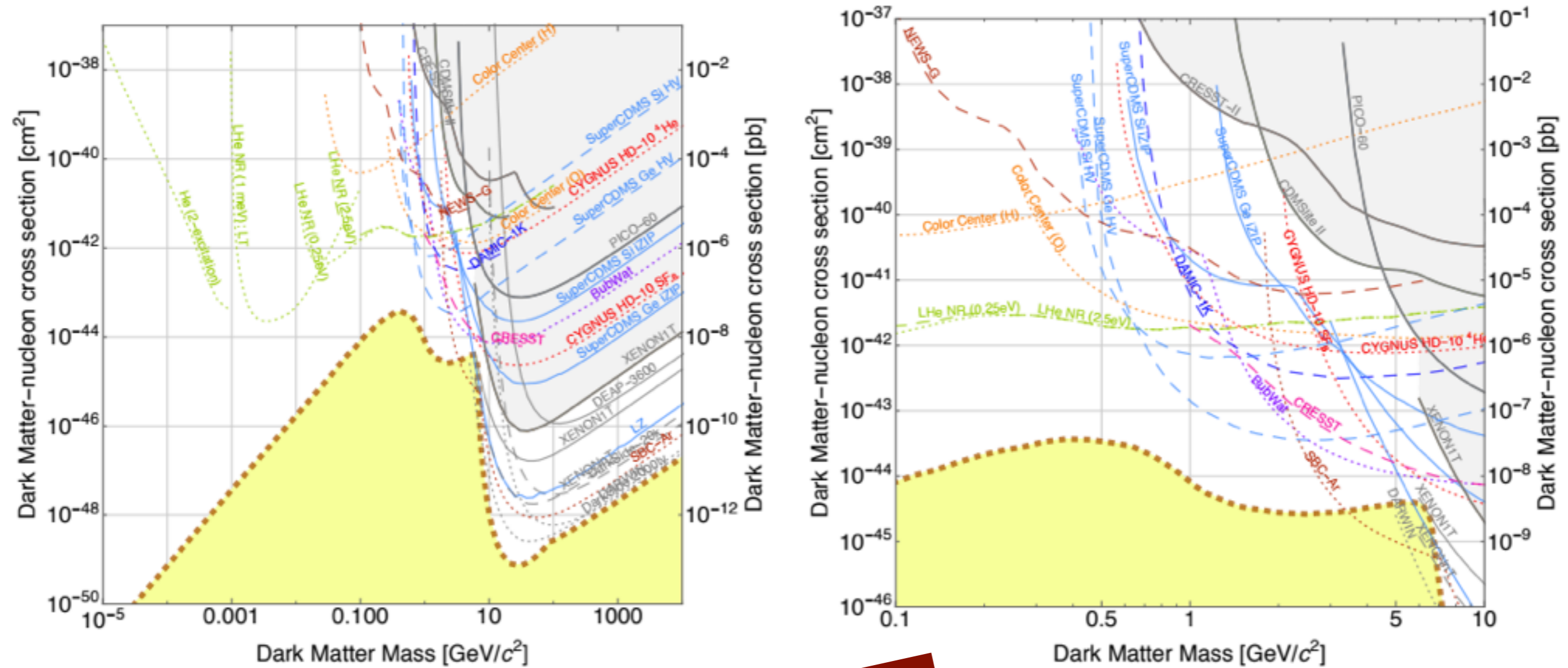
**single molecule magnets (SMM)
= molecular crystals with
molecules that act like tiny, non-
interacting magnets**



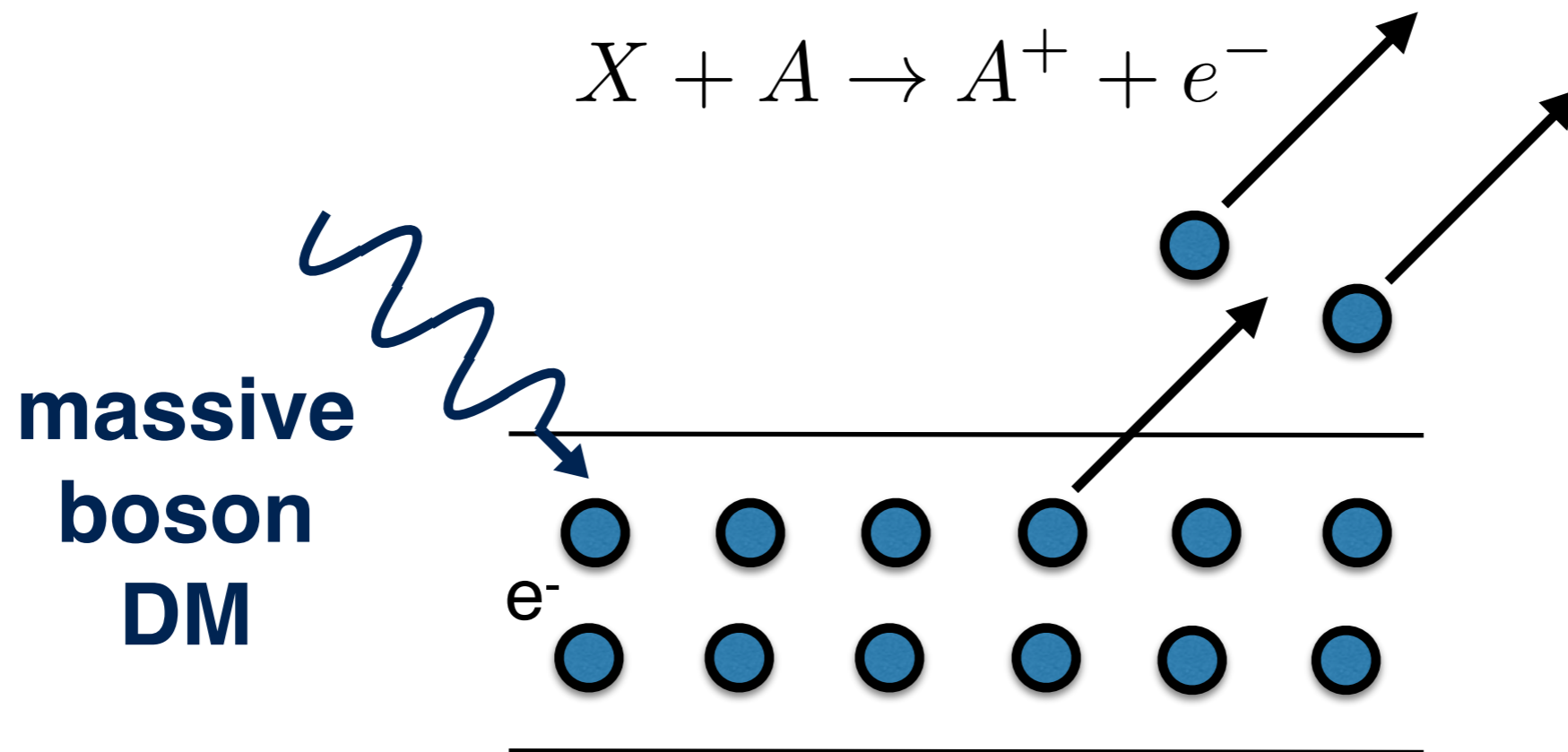
**relies on the coherence of
interaction event to create a
measurable signal**

sensitive to 10^{-3} eV-10 eV energy depositions

DM-nucleon interactions

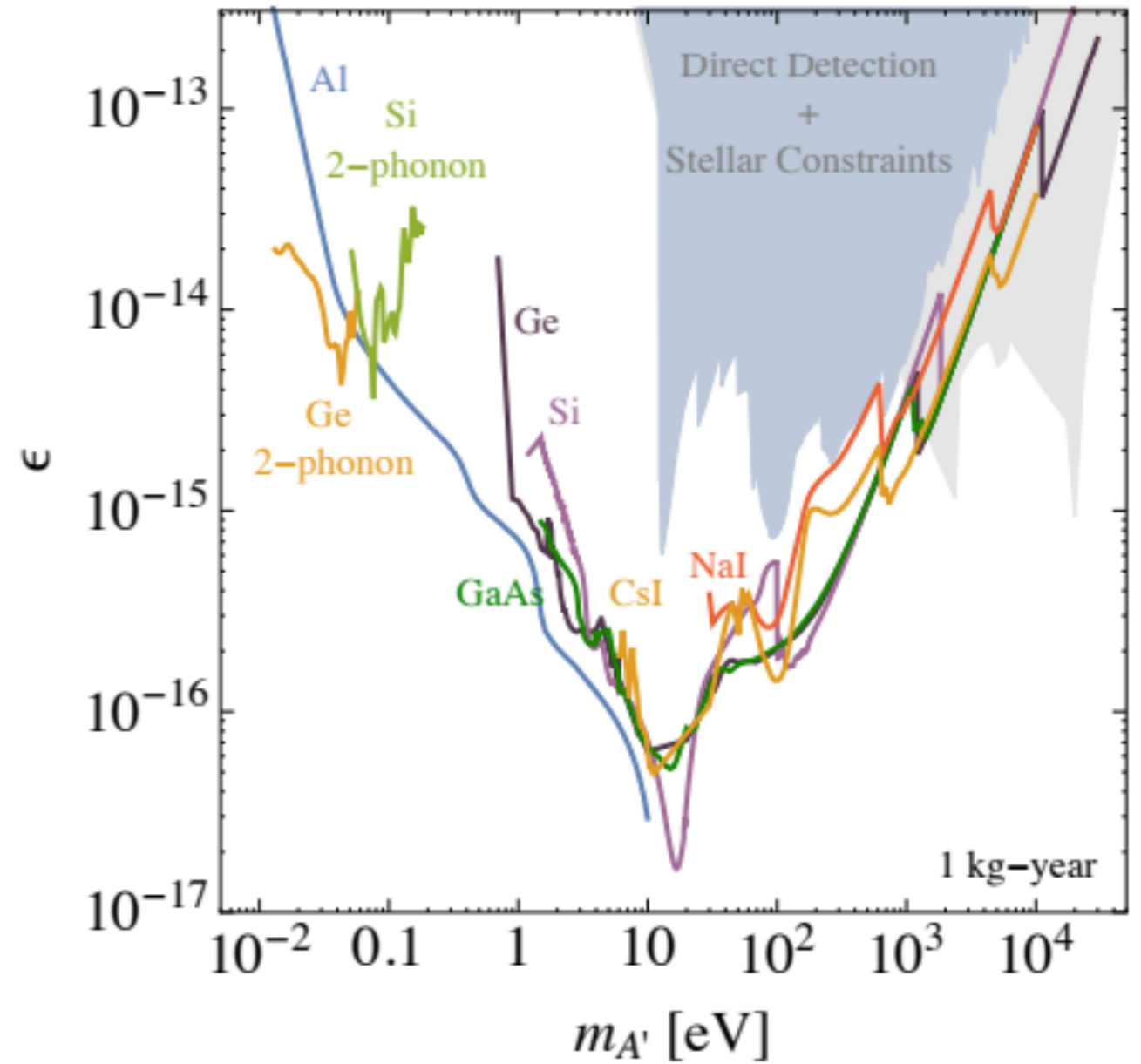
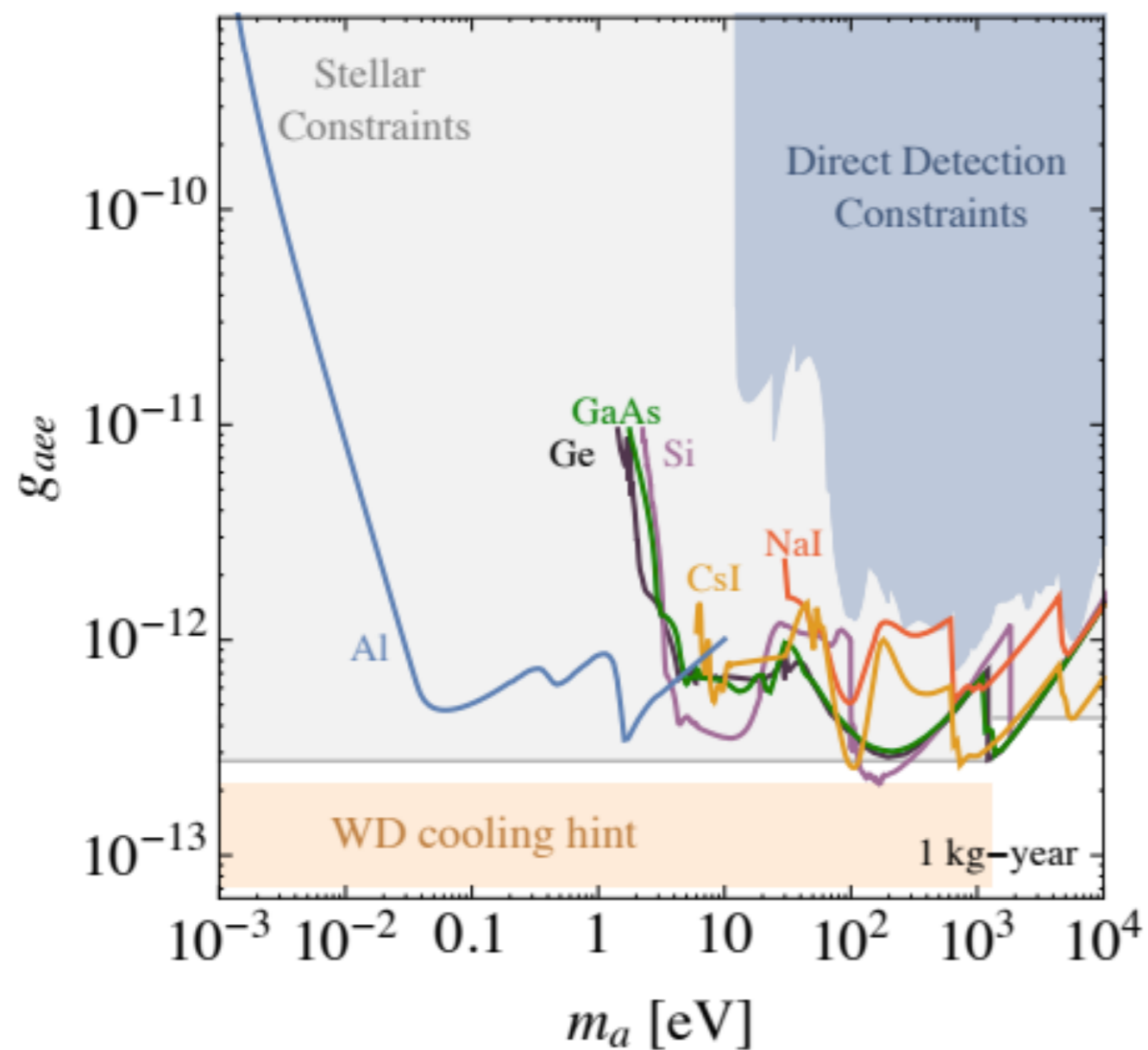


photoelectric effect

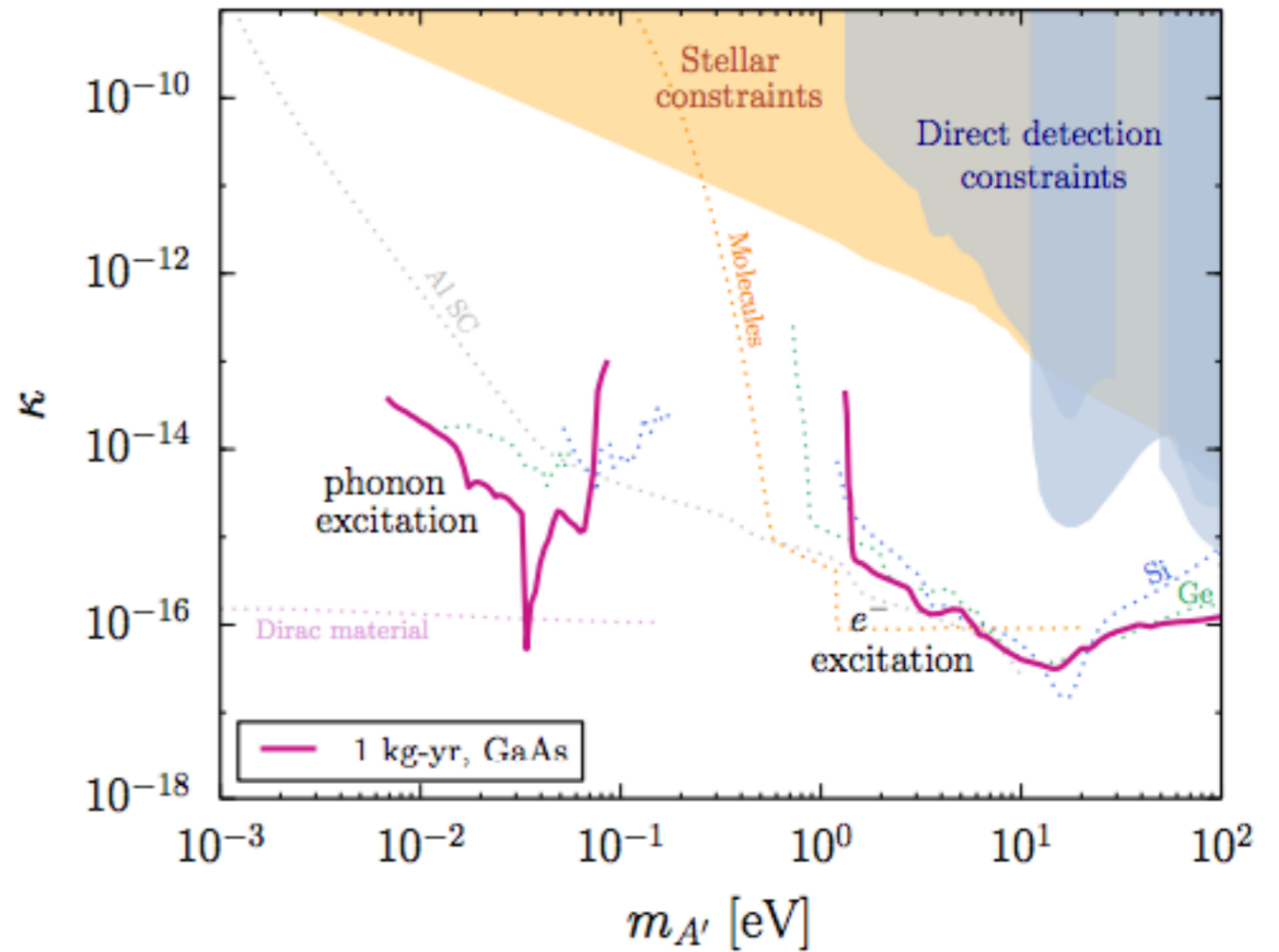
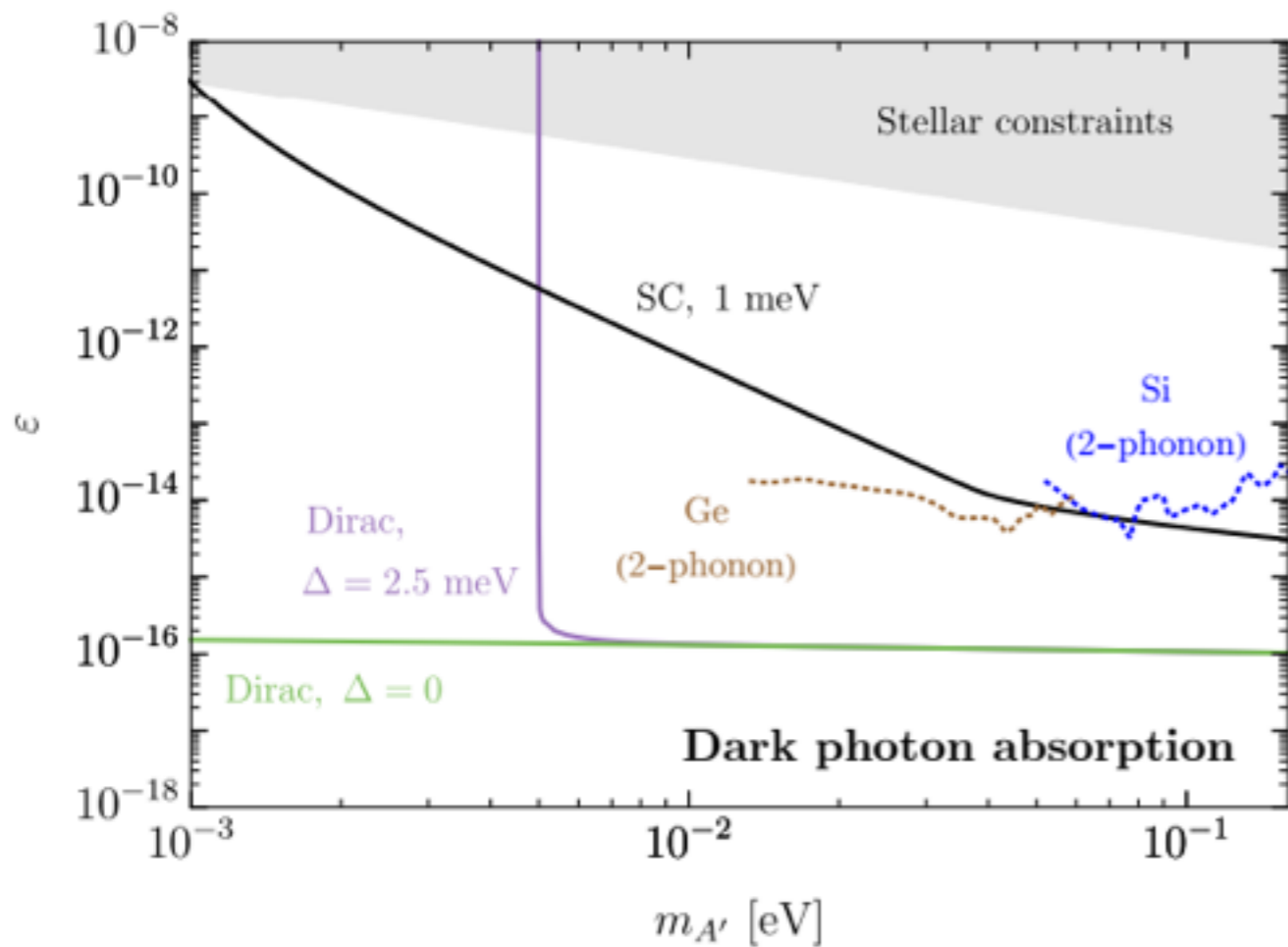


absorb **all of the energy**
the incoming dark matter

absorption



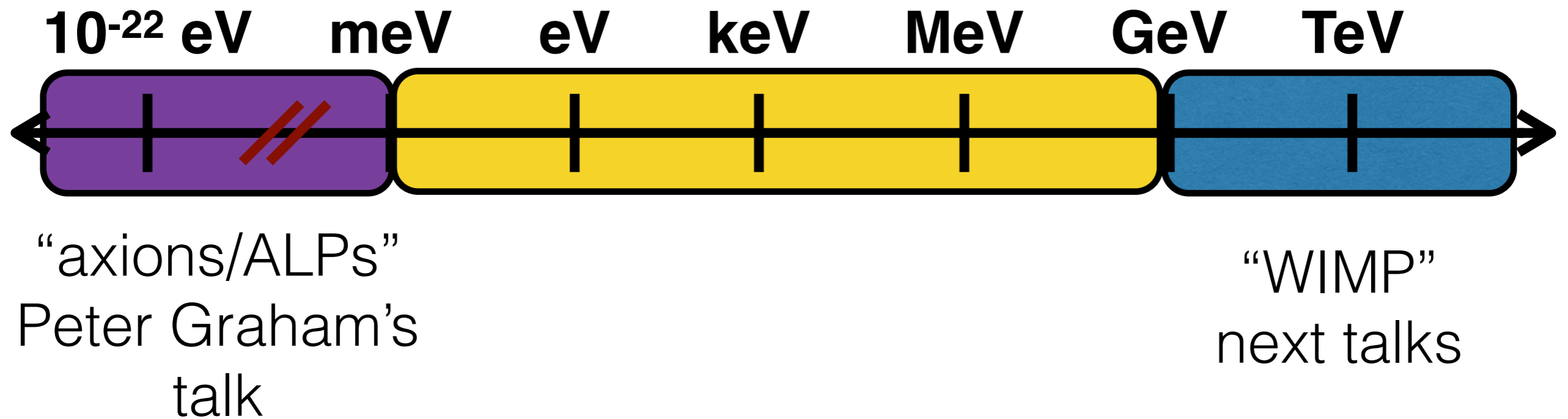
absorption



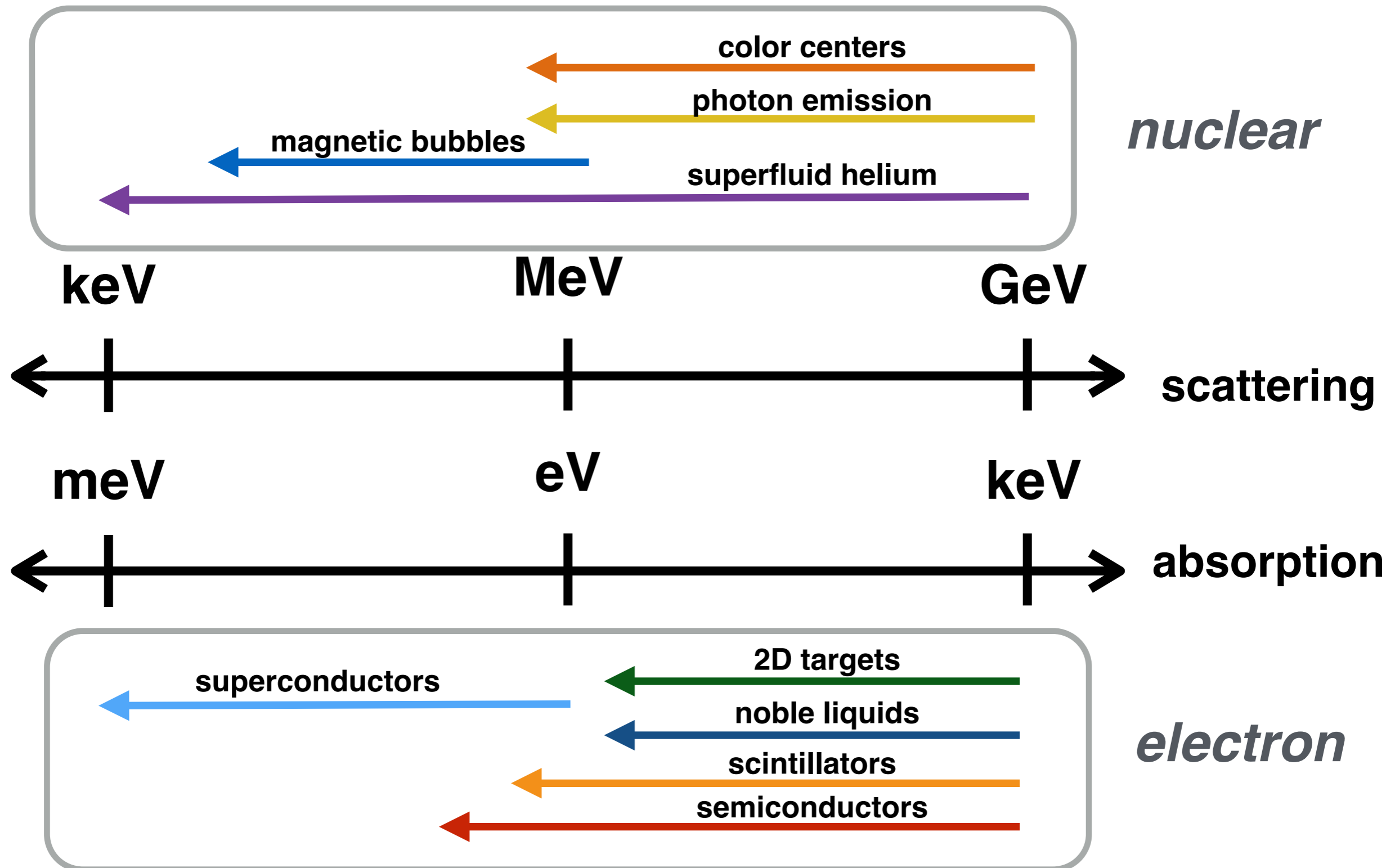
Hochberg, Kahn, Lisanti, Zurek, Grushin,
 Ilan, Griffin, Liu, Weber, Neaton [1708.08929]

Knapen, Lin, Pyle, Zurek [1712.06598]

dark matter candidates



dark matter candidates



**extra: proposed
experimental ideas**

SENSEI

target material: Si CCD with Skipper readout

processes: DM-e scattering, DM-absorption, DM-n bremsstrahlung

detects: single-few electrons

mass reach: eV-GeV

timeline: running, 2 years to deploy 100g

scintillators

target material: GaAs(Si,B)

processes: DM-e scattering, DM absorption

detects: single-few photons

mass reach: MeV-GeV

timeline: R&D effort ongoing

Derenzo, Essig, Massari, Soto, **TTY** [1607.01009]

+ LBNL Scintillator research group (Derenzo, Bourret-Courchesne, Bizarri)

+ Matt Pyle (UC Berkeley)

polar materials

target material: GaAs, Al₂O₃ (sapphire)

processes: DM-phonon scattering, DM absorption

detects: phonons

mass reach: meV-MeV

timeline: R&D effort ongoing

2D carbon

target material: graphene, carbon nanotubes

processes: DM-n scattering, DM-e scattering

detects: carbon ion, electrons

mass reach: MeV-GeV

timeline: 1 yr prototype, 1 yr data

Hochberg, Kahn, Lisanti, Tully, Zurek [1606.08849] — PTOLEMY G3

Capparelli, Cavoto, Mazzilli, Polosa [1412.8213]

Cavoto, Luchetta, Polosa [1706.02487]

carbon nanotubes

superfluid helium

target material: He3

processes: inelastic DM-nucleus scattering

detects: quasiparticles (phonons, rotons)

mass reach: keV-MeV

timeline: 1-3 year R&D, ready to start 2018-2020

Schutz, Zurek [1604.08206]

Knapen, Lin, Zurek [1611.06228]

dirac materials

target material: dirac semimetals (ZrTe5)

processes: DM-absorption, DM-e scattering

detects: electrons

mass reach: meV-MeV

timeline: ???

color centers

target material: crystals (CaF₂)

processes: DM-n scattering

detects: photons

mass reach: 10 MeV-GeV

timeline: R&D ongoing

magnetic bubbles

target material: SMM (Mn₁₂-acetate)

processes: DM-absorption, DM-e scattering, DM-n scattering

detects: magnetic flux

mass reach: meV-10 eV

timeline: R&D effort ongoing

superconductors

target material: aluminum

processes: DM-e scattering, DM-absorption

detects: phonons

mass reach: meV-10 eV

timeline: 10+ years

Hochberg, Zhao, Zurek [1504.07237]

Hochberg, Pyle, Zhao, Zurek [1512.04533]

Hochberg, Lin, Zurek [1604.06800]