

Direct Searches for Dark Matter

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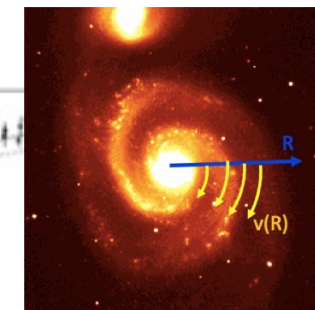
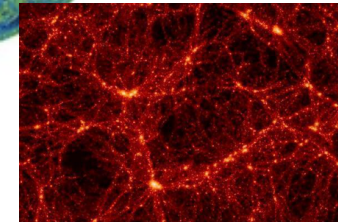
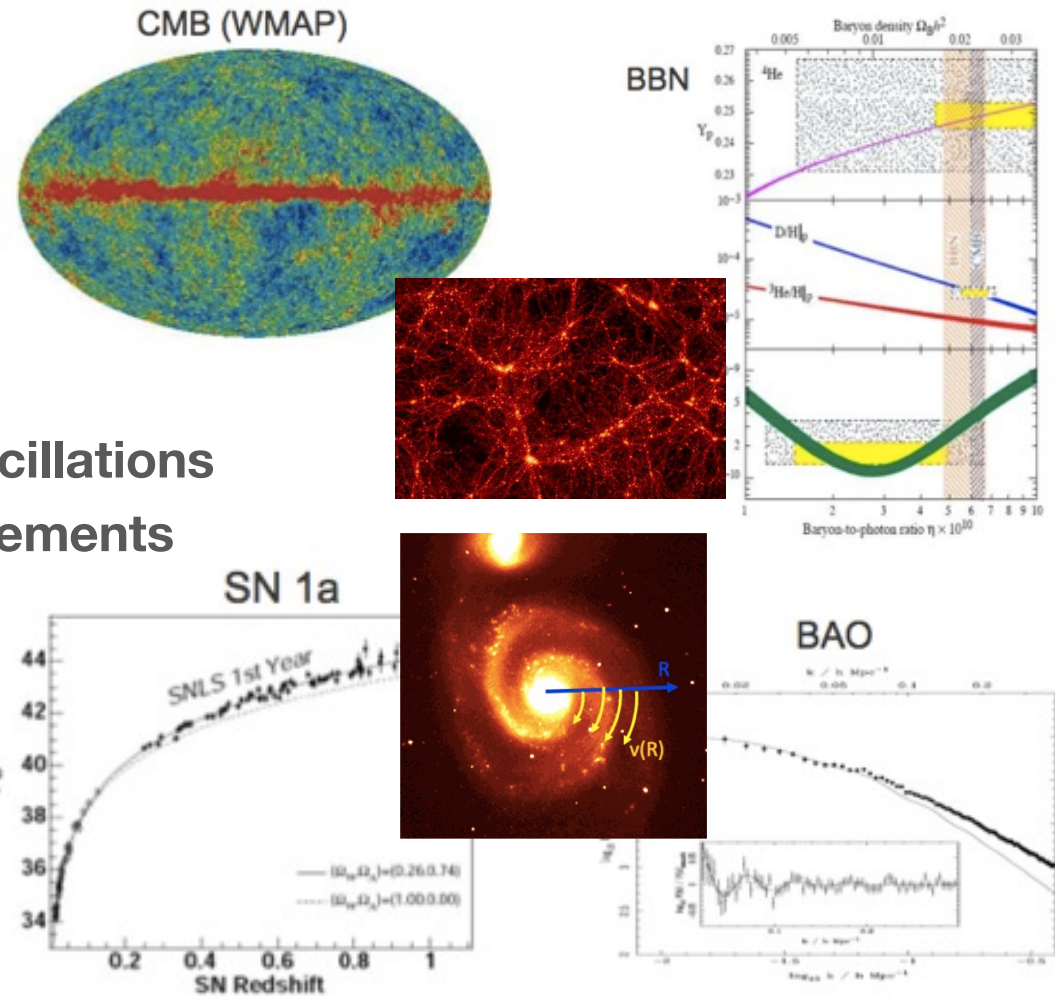
International Meeting on Fundamental Physics (IMFP18)

Salamanca, Spain, April 9-13, 2018

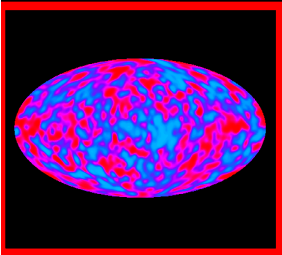
A long List of Evidences for Dark Matter...

- + Galactic rotation curves
- + Galaxy clusters & GR lensing
- + Bullet Cluster
- + Velocity dispersions of galaxies
- + Cosmic microwave background
- + Sky Surveys and Baryon Acoustic Oscillations
- + Type Ia supernovae distance measurements
- + Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN)
- + Lyman-alpha forest
- + Structure formation
- + ...

- strong evidence for a large dark sector
- evidences: GR-dynamic, GR-static, radiation, ...
- cannot be explained by ordinary matter
- strong astronomy / cosmology groups in cluster!



The cosmic Matter Balance



radiation:
0.005%



chemical elements:
(not H & He) 0.025%



neutrinos = CvB:
0.17%



stars:
0.8%

Important questions:
→ only one component?
→ new particles or gravity?
→ which new particles?
→ connections to other topics?
→ ...



H & He:
gas 4%



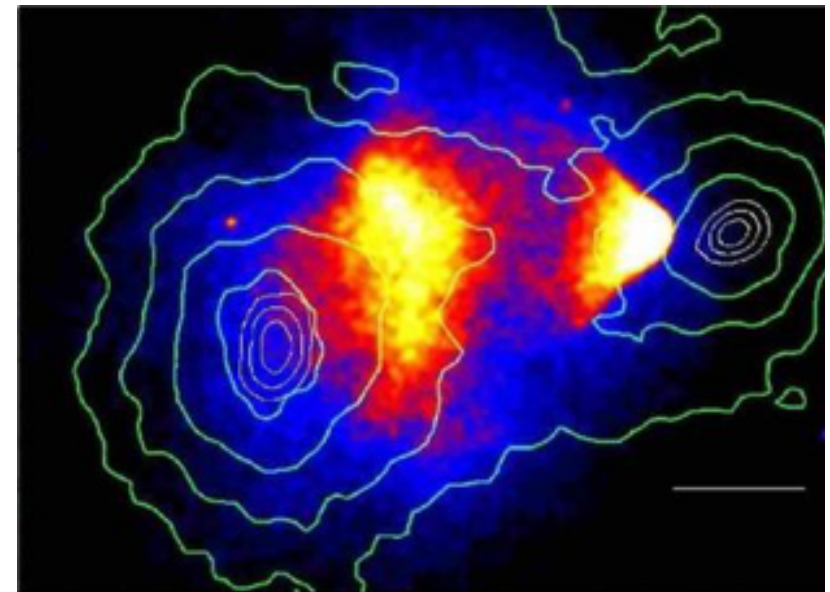
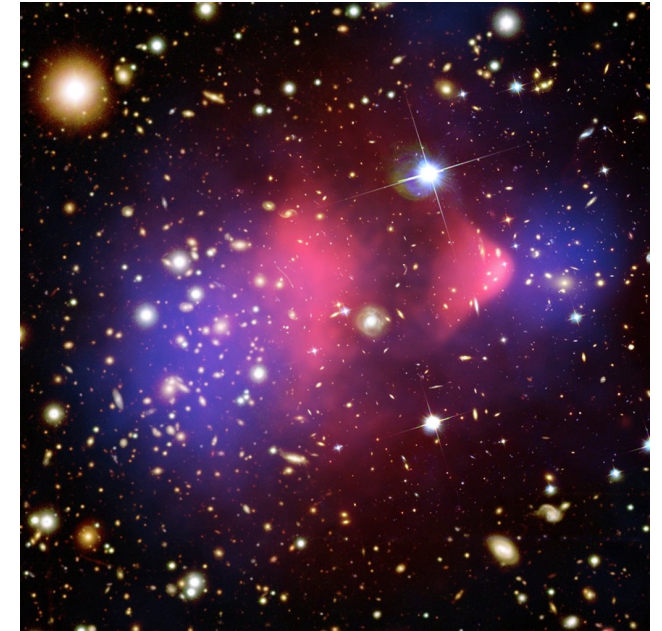
dark matter: 26.8%
→ something invisible
in addition to CvB



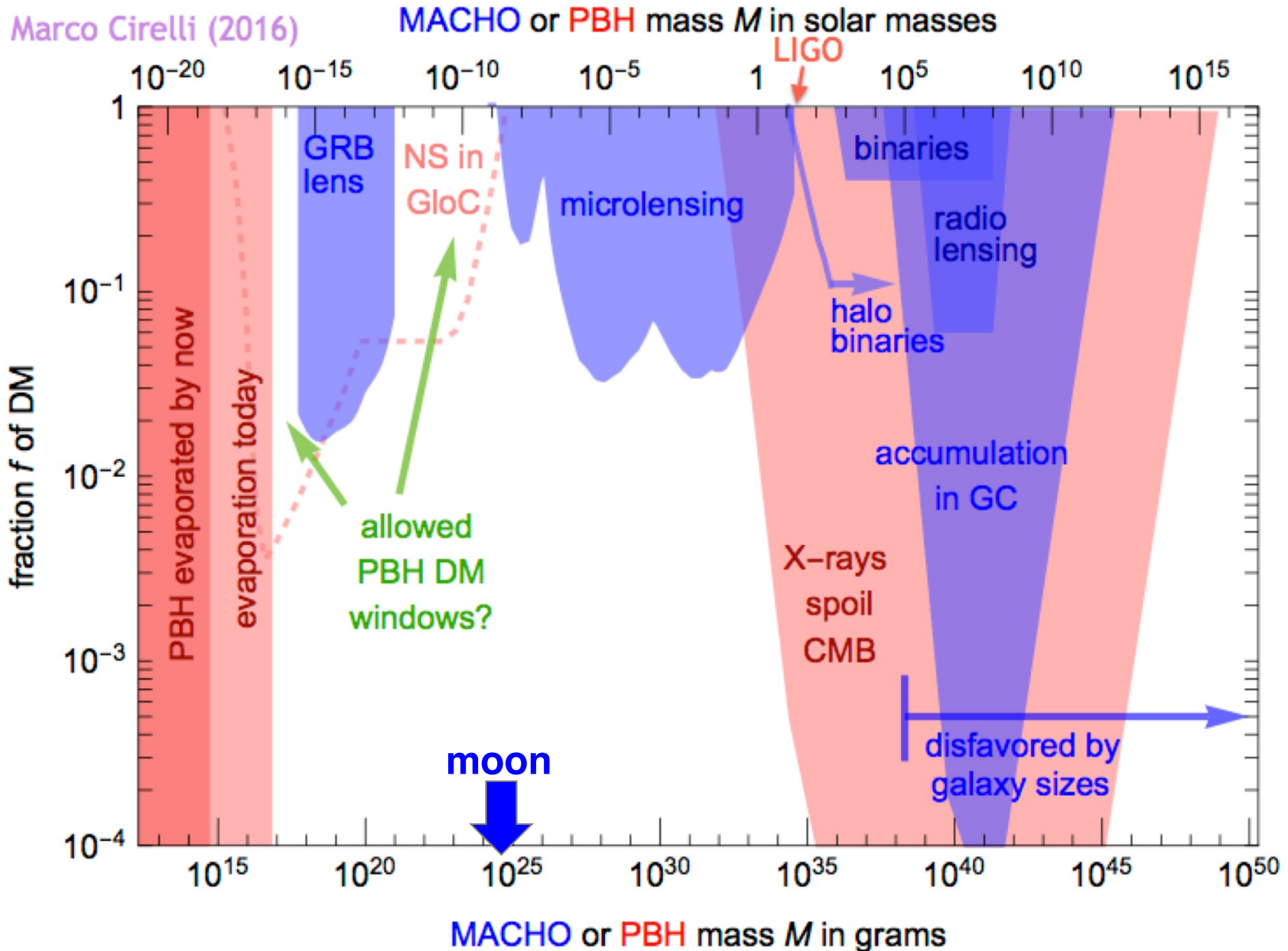
dark energy: 68.3%

Is it Particles?

- **bullet cluster (1E 0657-56)**
 - colliding galaxy clusters
 - = stars, gas, DM ; up to 10^6 km/h
 - x-rays from charged particle interactions
 - Dark Matter just traverses w/o scattering
 - displacement of visible matter and GR potential = all matter ($\sim 8\sigma$)
- **Shows that normal particles scatter, but NOT that DM is particles**
- **What is needed:**
 - gravitates \leftrightarrow mass
 - non-baryonic
 - SM neutral
 - no or very limited self-interaction
 - no coupling to massive particle
 - stable or long lived



Black Holes as Dark Matter



Competing Dark Matter Directions

Gravity

MOND

a simple one
scale
modification
→ fails badly

Other

new GR
modifications

or

a suitable
population
(mass,
number) of
black holes

Particles

BSM physics

**motivated
by SM problems**
+ WIMPs
(neutralinos)
+ axions
+ sterile ν 's
- ...

Correct

**thermal
abundance**
+ WIMPs
- dark photons
- ALPs
? other new
particles

**WIMPs combine both
aspects in an attractive
way: BSM + abundance**

The WIMP Miracle

inflation → many e-folds

Reheating → all particle types produced

Evolution of original plasma by:

- expansion (dilution)
- decays
- interactions → conversion processes

Evolution of original DM density:

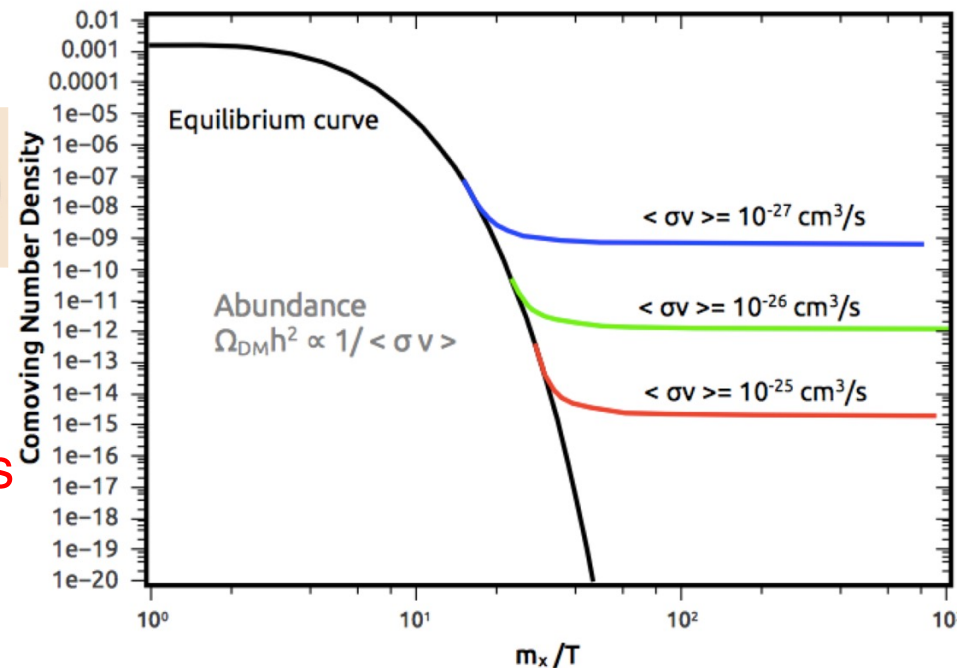
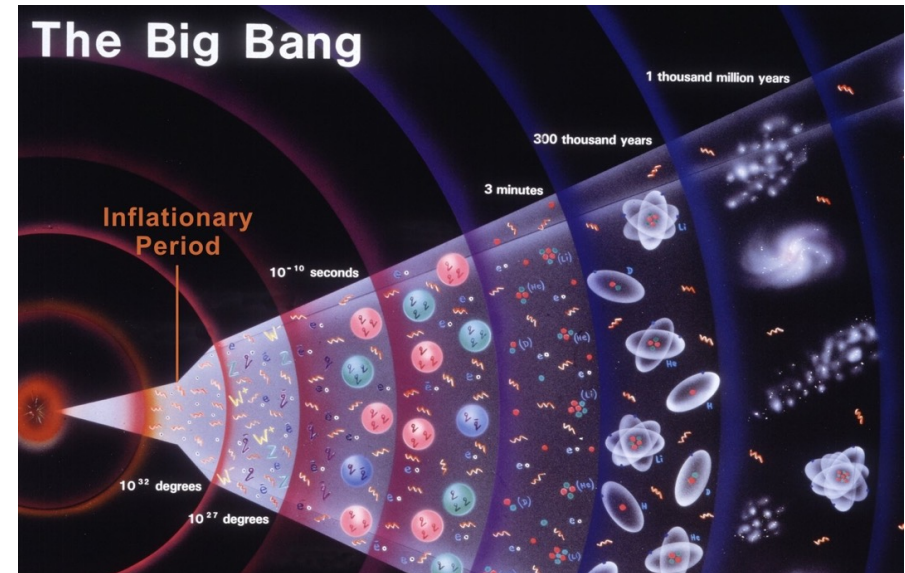
→ Boltzmann equation

$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3H(T)n_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle(n_\chi^2 - n_{\chi,eq}^2)$$

→ thermal freez-out

BSM motivated new physics @TeV scales

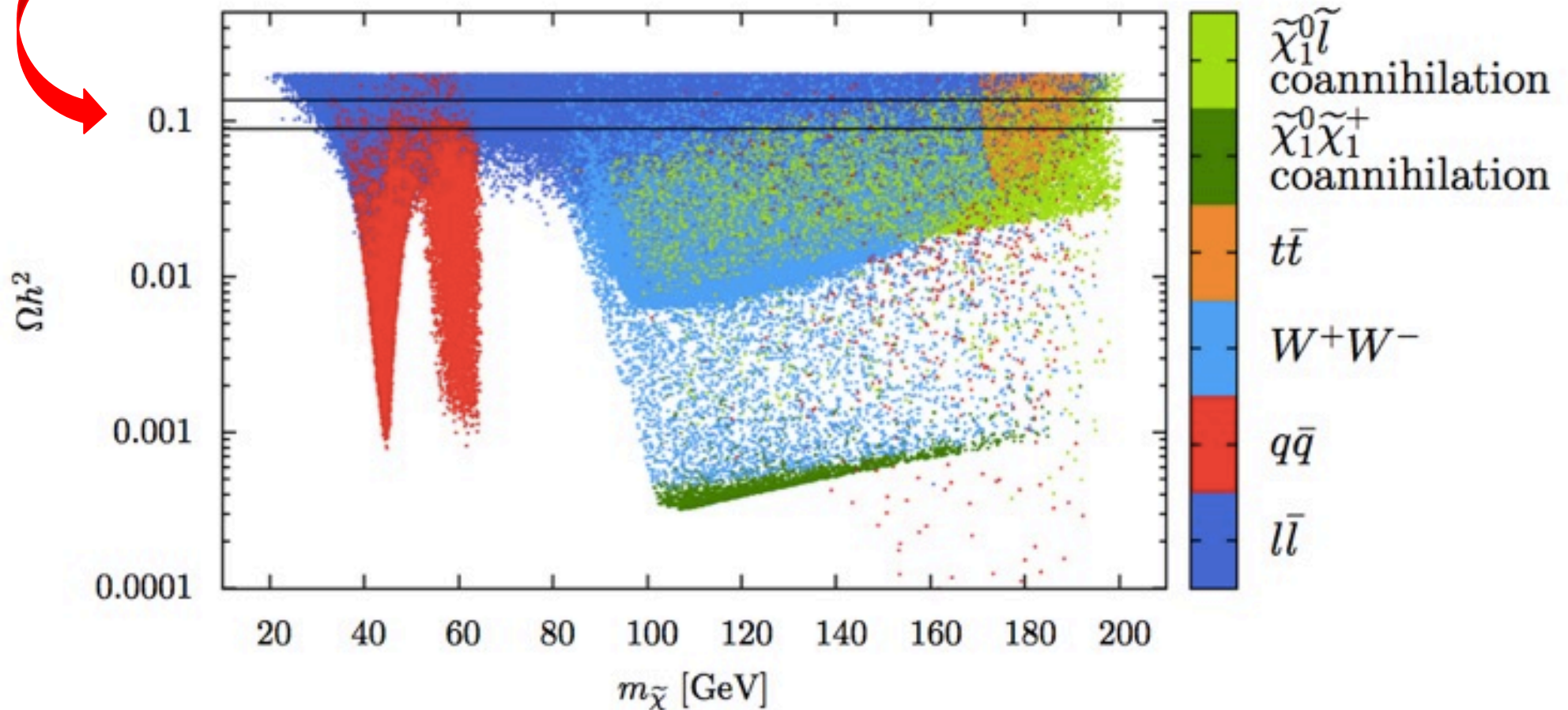
→ Automatically ~ correct abundance



Hierarchy Problem \rightarrow MSSM \rightarrow Vanilla WIMP

- LSP=Neutralino \rightarrow WIMP miracle \rightarrow correct abundance

Scan parameter space for different annihilation channels $\rightarrow \Omega h^2$
Note: we will not argue for equal probability in parameter space!

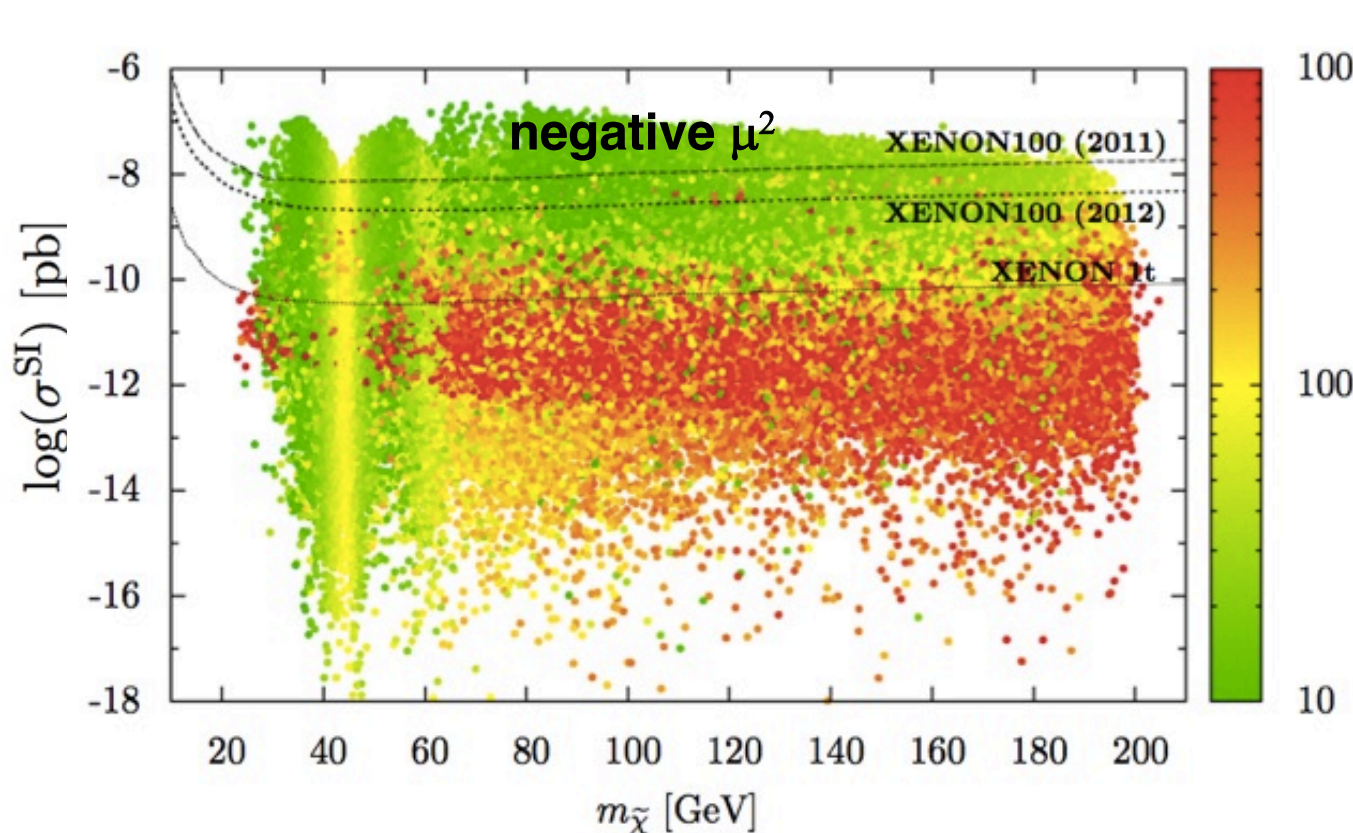


\rightarrow Select correct range of $\Omega h^2 \rightarrow$ constrains parameter ranges

How fine-tuned are the parameters?

- MSSM neutralino: Level of fine-tuning $\rightarrow \Delta_{\text{tot}}$**

$$\Delta p_i \equiv \left| \frac{p_i}{M_Z^2} \frac{\partial M_Z^2(p_i)}{\partial p_i} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial \ln M_Z^2(p_i)}{\partial \ln p_i} \right| \quad \Delta_{\text{tot}} \equiv \sqrt{\sum_{p_i=\mu^2, b, m_{H_u}^2, m_{H_d}^2} \{\Delta p_i\}^2}$$



- \rightarrow XENON100-2010
- \rightarrow XENON100-2012
- \rightarrow XENON1T

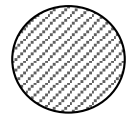
- XENON100 cuts already into expected space**
- XENON1T covers a much larger part**
- * XENONnT covers most**
 - \rightarrow high potential
 - \rightarrow be first!

LMSSM: x-section down

Grothaus, ML, Takanishi: full MSSM, not CMSSM, pMSSM, NMSSM... \leftrightarrow WIMP miracle?

Generic WIMP Cross Section

- **Quantum mechanics: wavelength $\lambda \sim 1/\text{mass}$**



“size = area” of a particle: $\pi\lambda^2 = \pi/m^2$

→ **cross section: area \times coupling strength**

$$\sigma \sim \mathbf{O(0.001-1.0)^2} \quad \mathbf{g_2^2} \quad \pi/m^2$$

model
parameters

some weak
coupling

area

or tuning, symmetry, ...

↔ abundance

→ natural range for a 50GeV WIMP: $\sigma \sim 10^{-42} - 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$

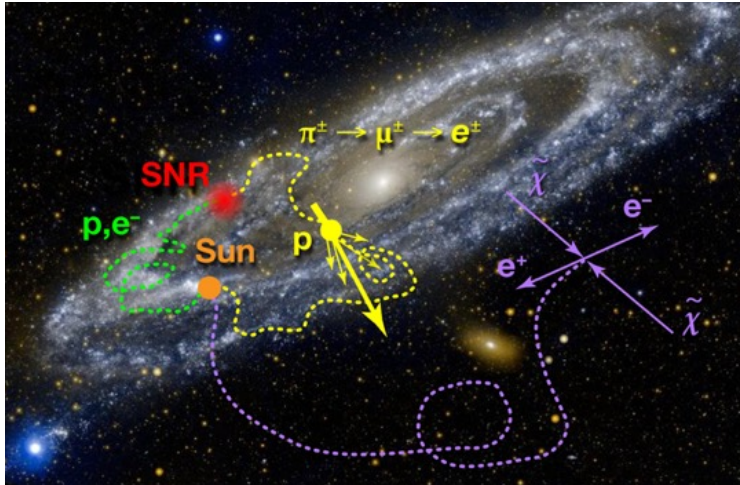
known amount of DM → ~WIMP flux → rate@direct.det.

→ we know size/sensitivity of a detector which can cover the most interesting natural WIMP space

Hunting WIMPS in different Ways

known Standard Model (SM) particles interact with WIMPs: **assumptions...**

indirect detection



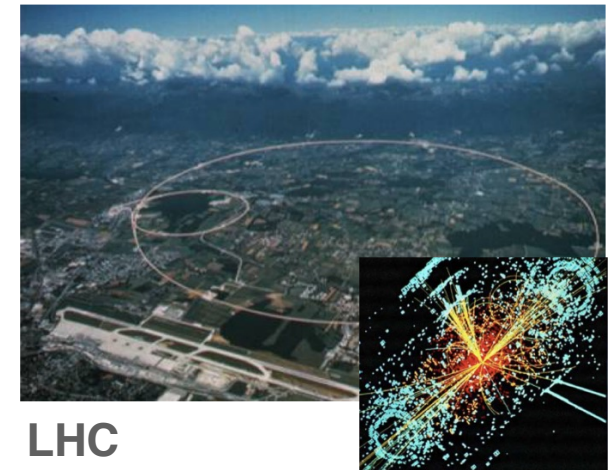
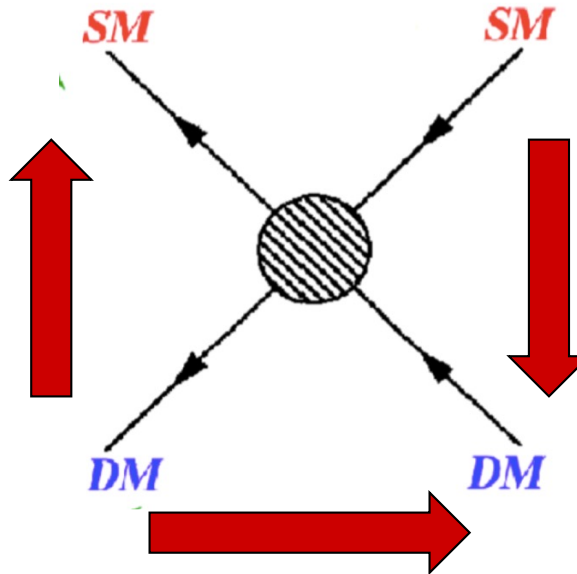
FERMI, PAMELA, AMS, HESS, IceCube, CTA, HAWC...

astronomical uncertainties...

→ is the signal without doubt from DM?

keV lines ↔ atomic physics

colliders



LHC

may detect new particles, but is it DM (lifetime, abundance)?

So far nothing seen...

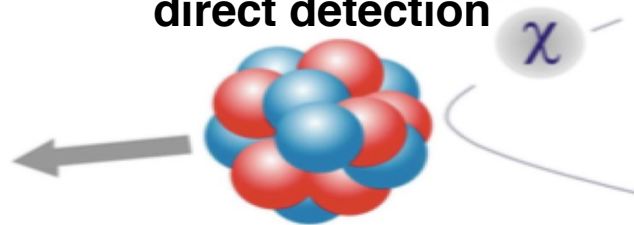
→ impact on theory...

→ SUSY → higher scale

→ other SB motivated WIMPs

→ new ideas/candidates

direct detection



WIMP wind : 220km/s from Cygnus

→ modelling

→ rare event backgrounds

Dark Matter Production at Colliders

DM particles do not interact via electromagnetic interaction

→ no DM tracks in a detector

DM particles carry energy & momentum

→ missing energy

two approaches at colliders for DM search:

1) direct production of DM particles

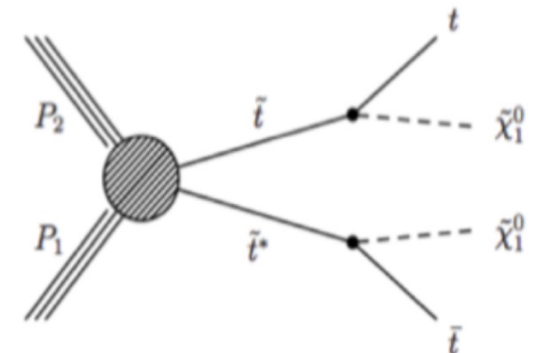
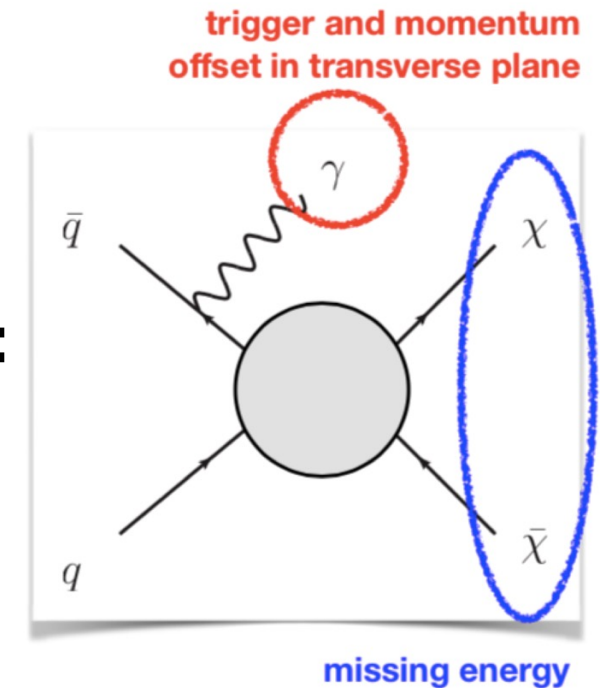
annihilation of standard model particles into a pair of DM particles

2) indirect production of DM particles

search for dedicated decay chains with DM-like particles using a dedicated model (e.g. SUSY)

Drawbacks:

- a signal does not guarantee a long life-time
- unrelated to DM density in the Universe



EFT Interpretation

For $q \ll \text{mediator mass } M_{\text{med}}$

→ Interaction described by M^* and m_{DM}

type of interaction → different operators

most

common:

Name	Initial state	Type	Operator
D1	qq	scalar	$\frac{m_q}{M_*^3} \bar{\chi} \chi \bar{q} q$
D5	qq	vector	$\frac{1}{M_*^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi \bar{q} \gamma_\mu q$
D8	qq	axial-vector	$\frac{1}{M_*^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q$
D9	qq	tensor	$\frac{1}{M_*^2} \bar{\chi} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \chi \bar{q} \sigma_{\mu\nu} q$
D11	gg	scalar	$\frac{1}{4M_*^3} \bar{\chi} \chi \alpha_s (G_{\mu\nu}^s)^2$

D1, D5, D11 spin independent (SI), D8, D9 = SD

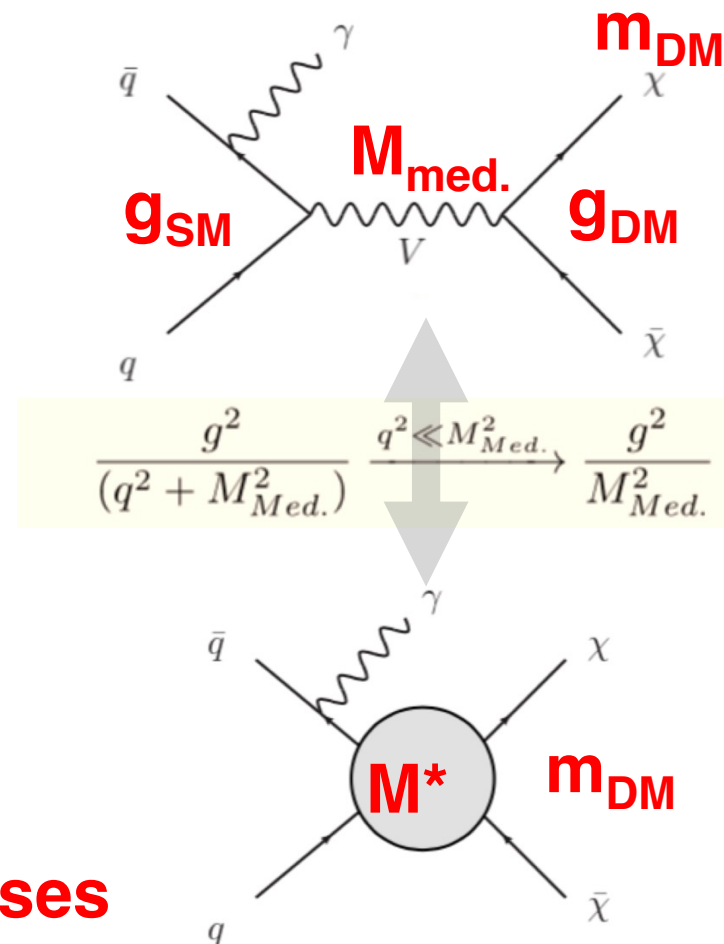
Mediator induces also SM → SM processes

→ LHC sets limits on $g_{\text{SM}}^2 / M_{\text{med}}^2$ (mod. m_{DM})

→ Unless g_{SM} is tiny TeV-ish limits on M_{med} .

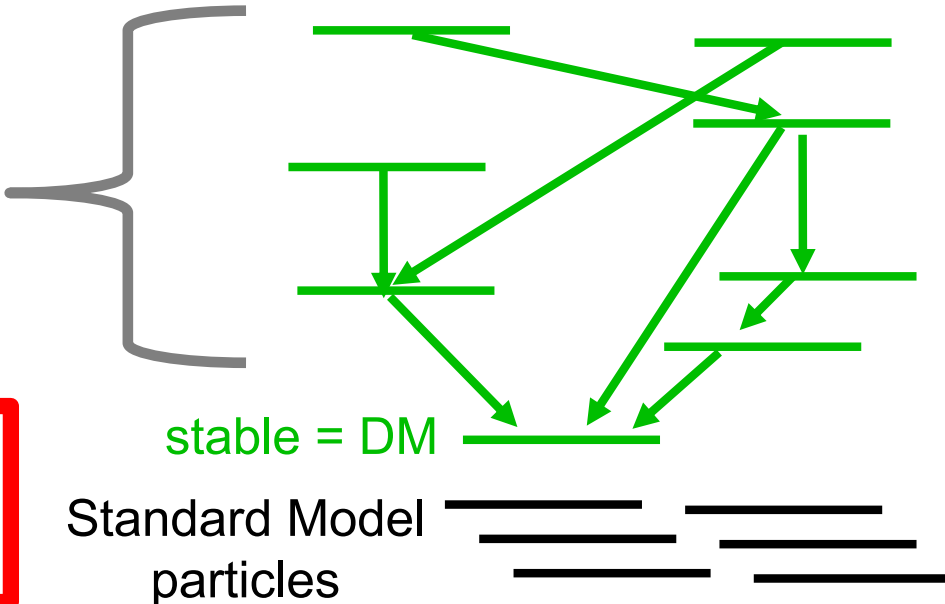
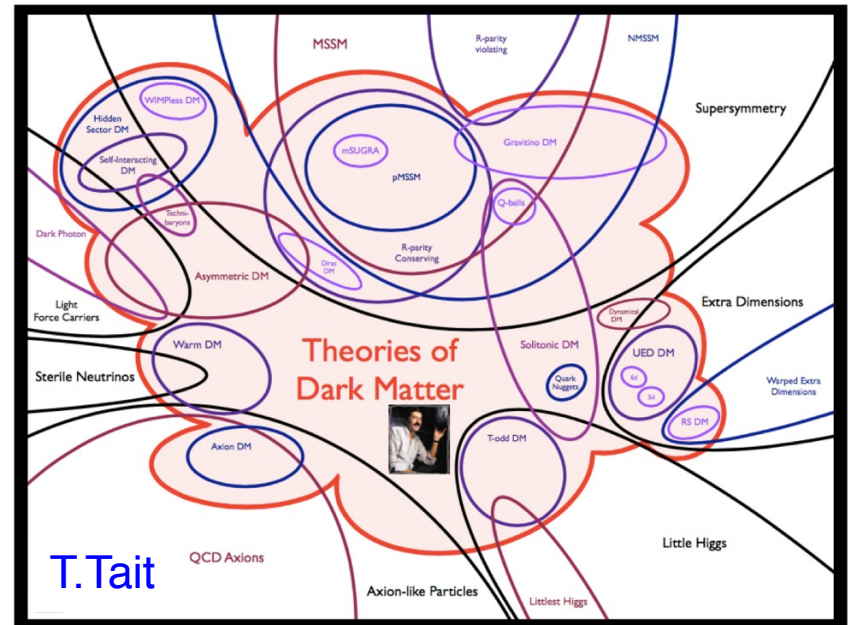
$g_{\text{DM}} = 1$ is an assumption → could be tiny → weaker DM limits

***or* a full model** → more signatures/effects & constraints



DM motivated Extensions have other Consequences

- More particles...
- All existing particles **produced in Big Bang** and later (decays, ...)
- Some particles may be stable
- Very long-lived due to **small parameters** → natural?
- Effects of unstable states +/-
 - on the early Universe
 - on collider physics



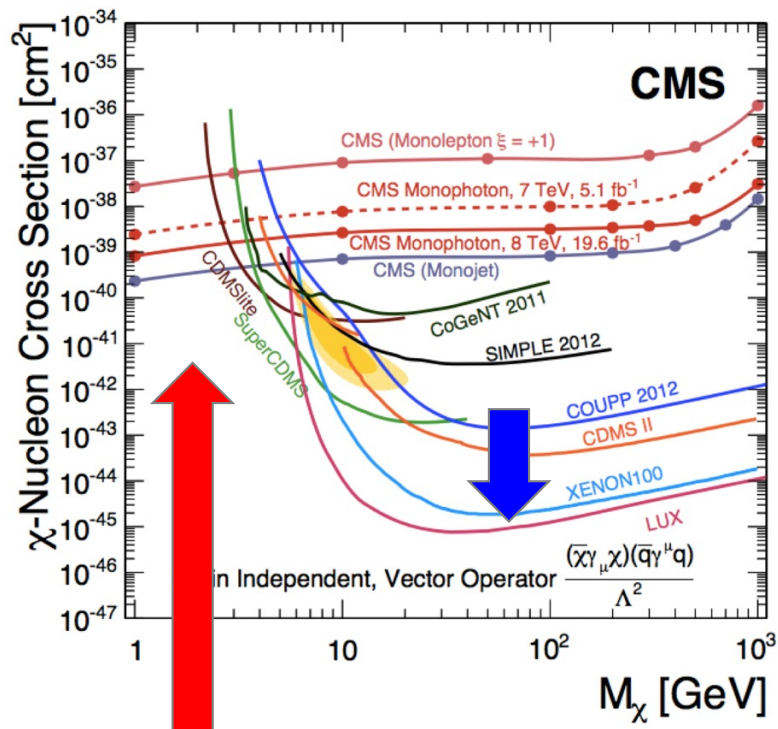
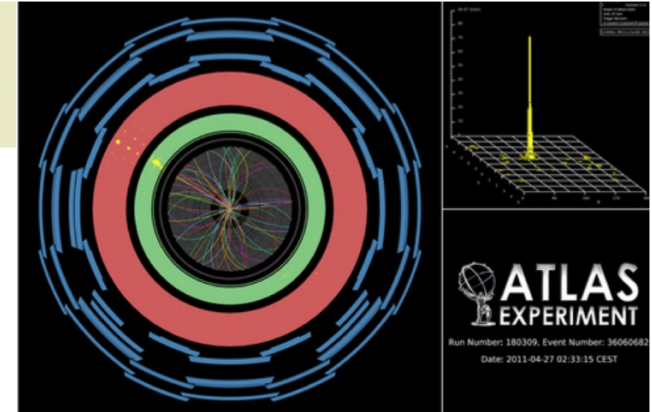
Warning: Your DM model may affect many other known things!

Dark Matter at the LHC

- Generic signature

$$pp \rightarrow \cancel{E}_T + X$$

- Generic kinematics: weak dependence on WIMP mass for $m_{\text{DM}} \ll \text{beam energy}$



light WIMPs

$\mathcal{L} \rightarrow$ timing

\leftrightarrow CRESST-III, SuperCDMS \rightarrow GeMMC

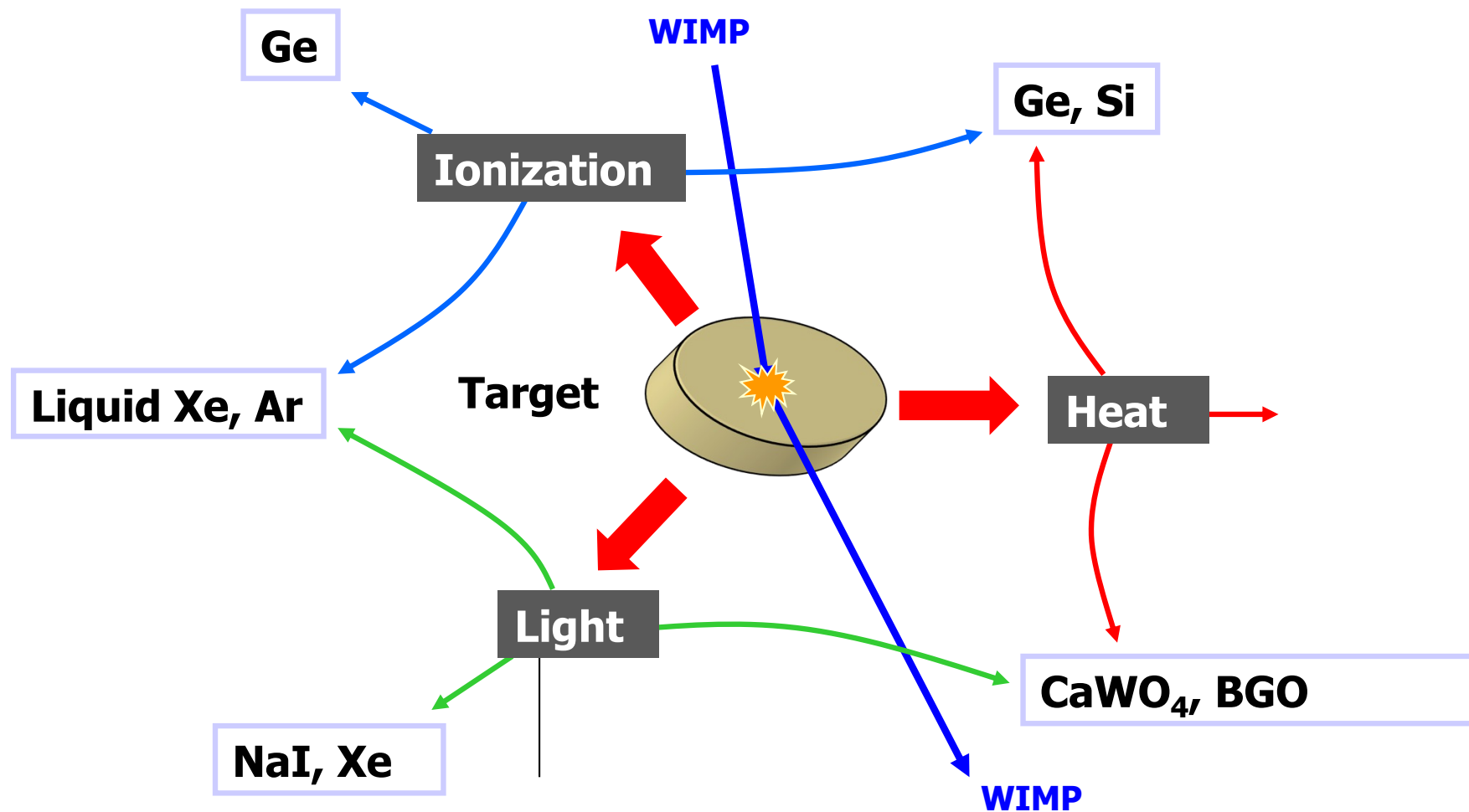
heavy WIMPs

\rightarrow direct searches

- Life is more complex...
 - many conceivable candidates
 - detection efficiencies, ...
 - \rightarrow EFT or simplified models
 - = parametrization – not always appropriate
 - g_{DM} = assumptions *or* full model +...
- LHC:
 - can exclude a DM candidate
 - can establish a candidate
 - does not test if it is DM in Univ.: long lived? abundance?

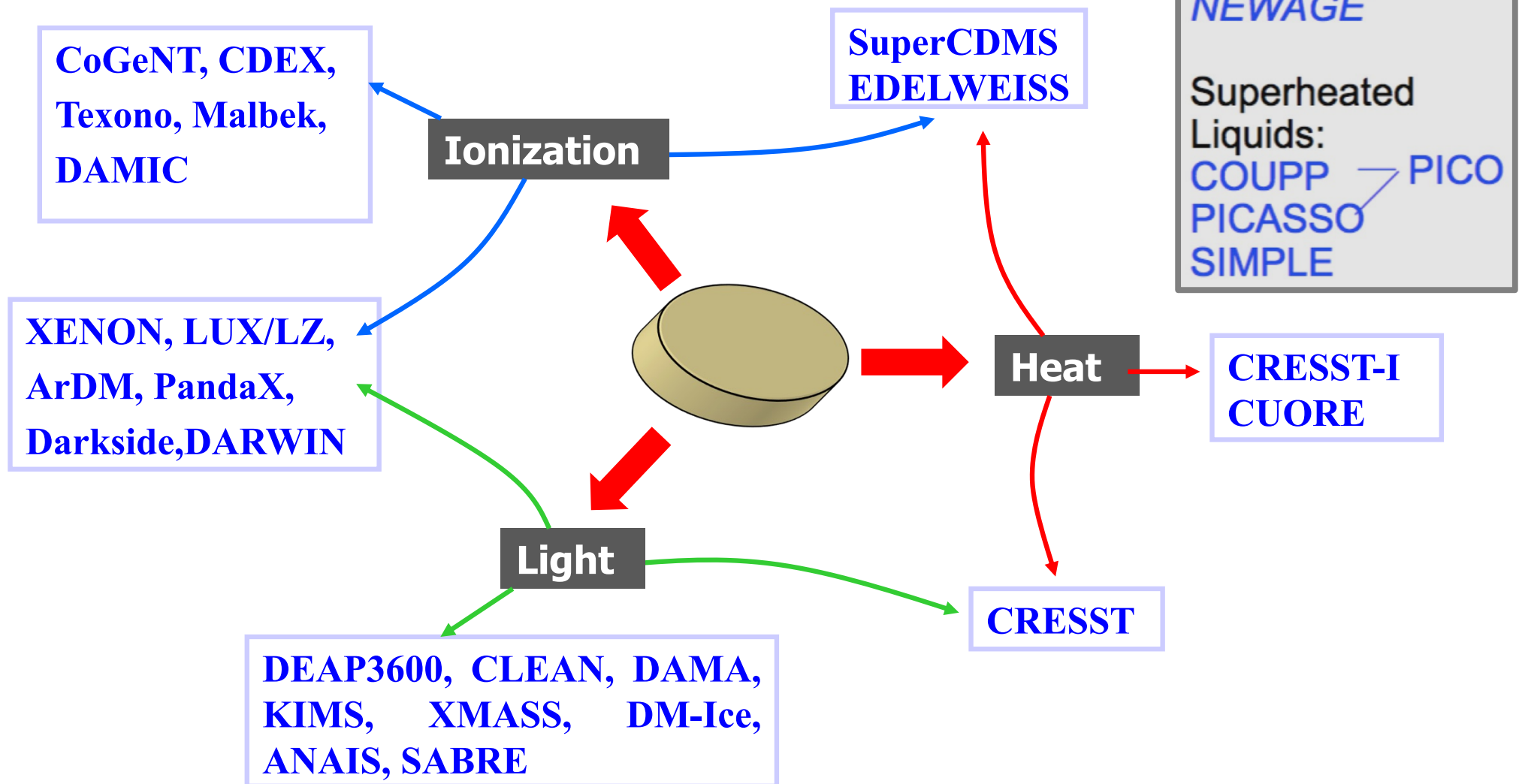
Direct Detection Techniques (WIMPs)

- **Detection of DM = see what the Universe is made of**
→ WIMP wind (known flux) scatters on target atoms → **signal...**



Direct Detection Experiments

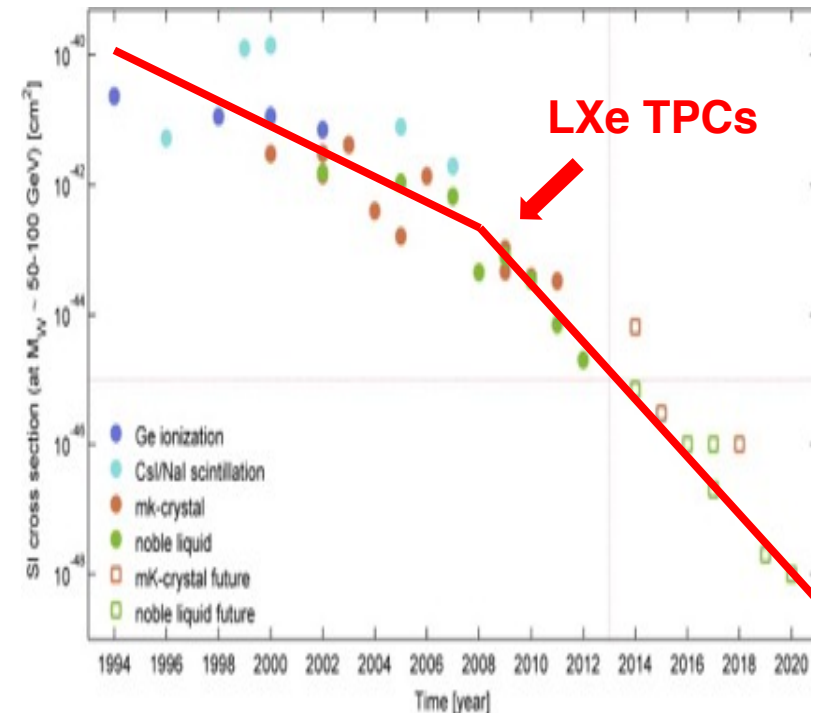
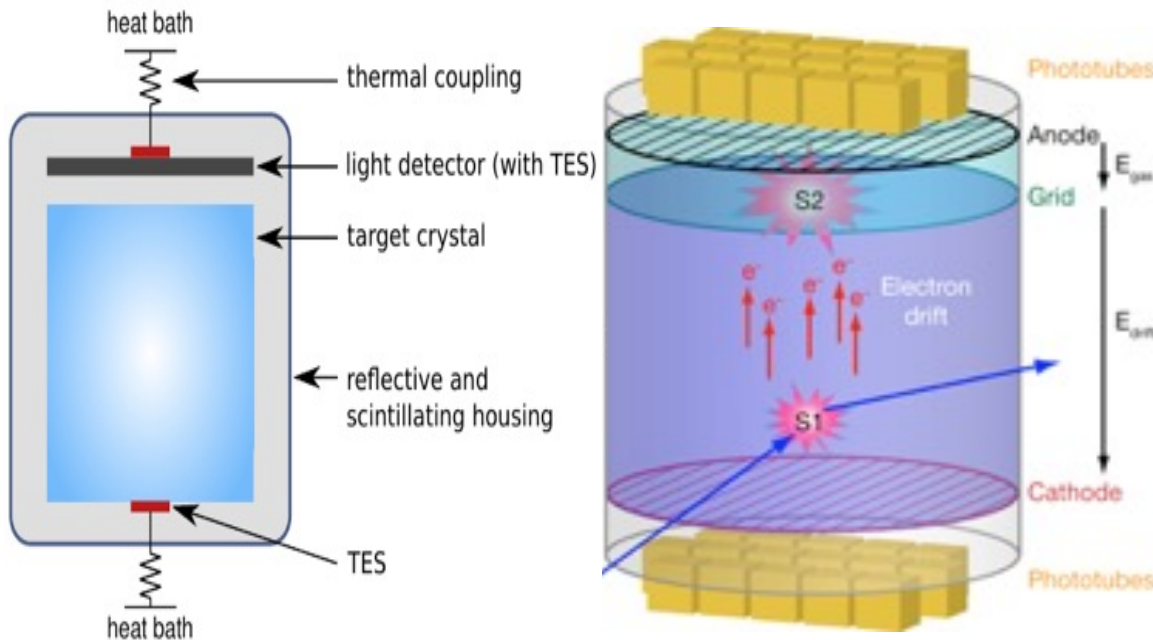
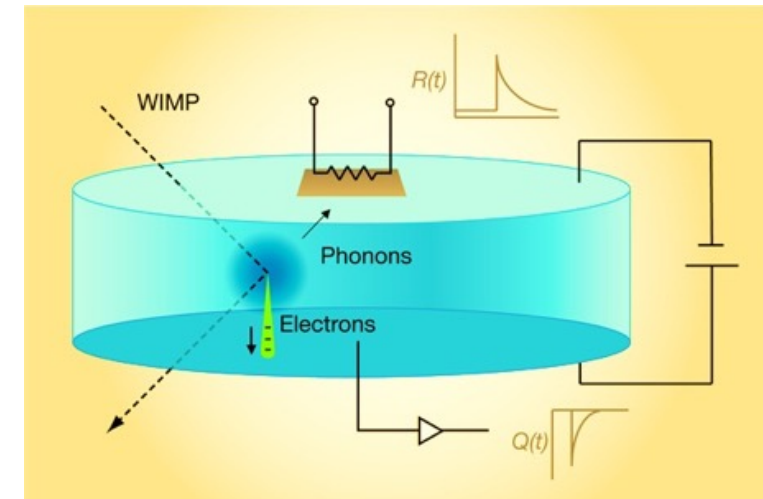
Detection methods: Crystals (NaI, Ge, Si),
Cryogenic Detectors, Liquid Noble Gases



Converting WIMP Scattering into Signals

Light – ionization – heat: 3 examples

- **semiconductor Crystals (Ge)**
→ pulses
- **in crystals (e.g. CaWO_4)**
→ heat + light signal
- **liquid noble gases**
→ light and ionization @TPC



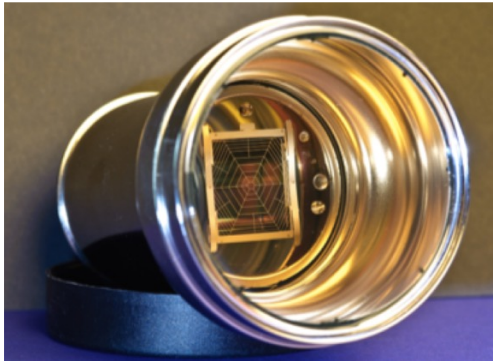
Extreme Low Background Conditions

- typical environmental number: 100 Bq/kg
 - avoid cosmogenic backgrounds
→ underground labs and detector shielding
 - radiopurity of detector & shielding material
 - down to a few $\mu\text{Bq/kg} = 10^{-6}/\text{kg/s}$
↔ typical environmental 10/kg/s - $10^3/\text{kg/s}$
 - 1) find clean materials (expertise...; GeRn DB)
 - 2) screening – e.g. MPIK facilities:
 - γ screening → **GEMPIs (10 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$)**
 - ^{222}Rn emanation of detector materials
 - single atom counting
 - Auto-Ema – automatized screening system
- Nylon (Borexino) < 1 $\mu\text{Bq/m}^2$, Copper (Gerda): 2 $\mu\text{Bq/m}^2$**
stainless steel (Borexino): 5 $\mu\text{Bq/m}^2$
Titanium: (100 \pm 30) $\mu\text{Bq/m}^2$



Example: Radio-pure PMTs for XENON1T

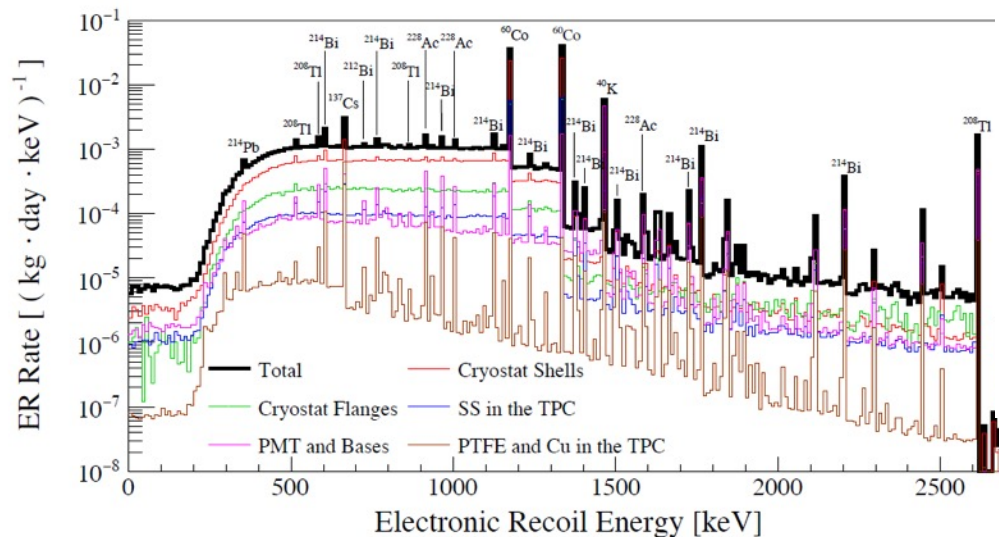
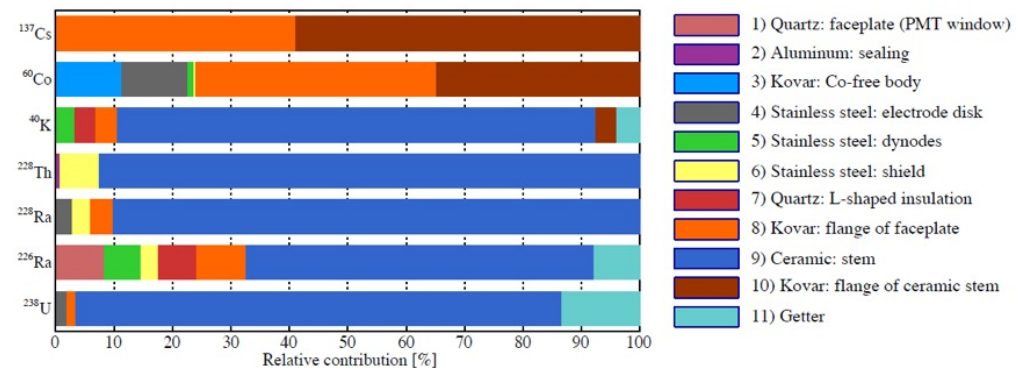
Hamamatsu
R11410-21
3", 248 pcs



- careful material selection,
- screening of materials
- screening of final PMTs
< 1mBq/PMT in U/Th

Intensive cooperation:

- improvements & optimization
- radio-purity



- extensive testing at room temperature and cold
- high QE: 35% @ 175nm
- stability, tightness, ...
- 30% single PE resolution
- JINST 12 P01024 (2017)

← electronic recoil BG from materials
JCAP 04 (2016) 027

Krypton Analytics

unstable ^{85}Kr in air → impurity in Xenon gas

- active removal by distillation
- control by precise measurements

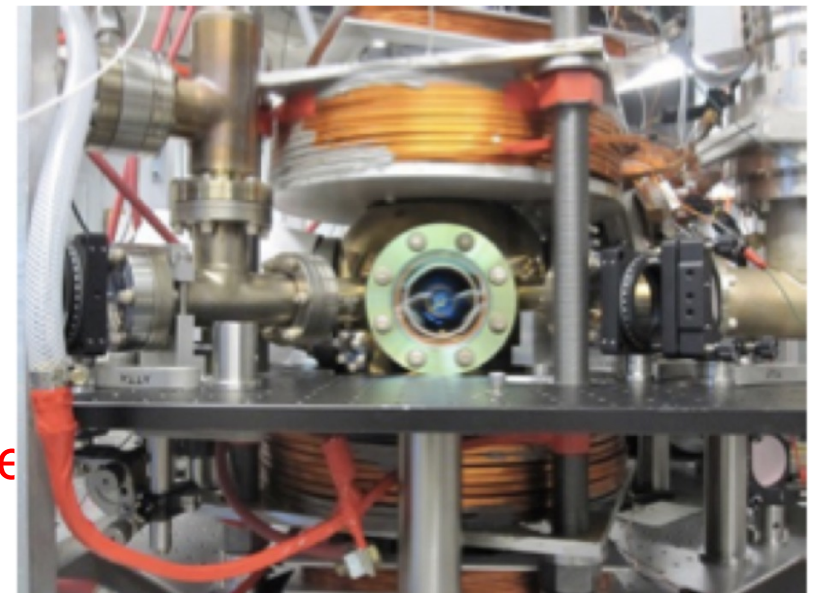
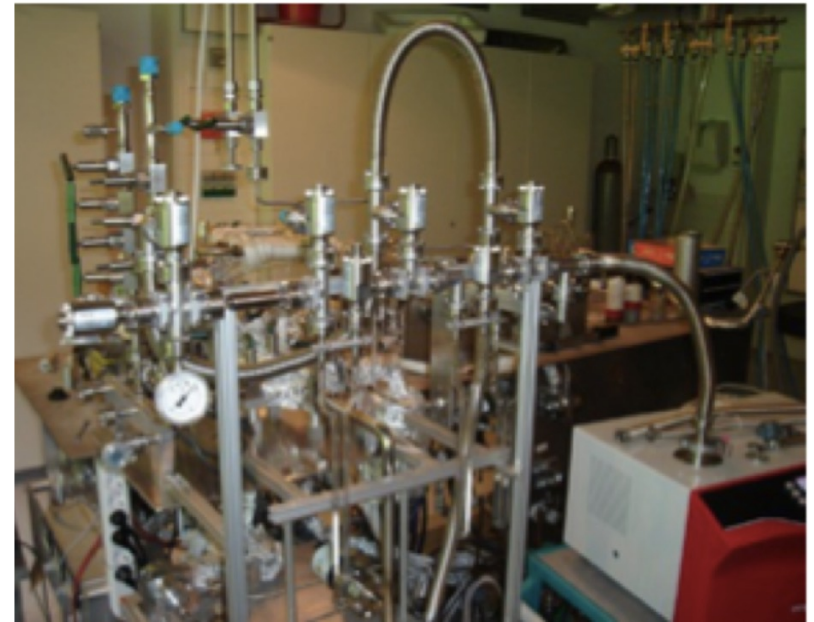
Kr measurements:

- with gas chromatography
- Rare Gas Mass Spectroscopy
(RGMS @MPIK)

- measure $^{\text{nat}}\text{Kr}$ to ppt level
- extrapolate: ^{85}Kr from atmospheric abundance
- RGMS down to ppq level

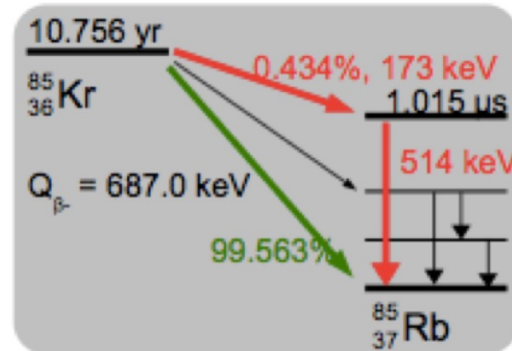
- ^{84}Kr measurement with atomic trap
(ATTA @ Columbia U)

- measurement of ^{84}Kr to ppt level
- extrapolate: ^{85}Kr from atmospheric abundance
- atom trap operational and efficient for Ar^*



Krypton Removal by cryogenic Distillation

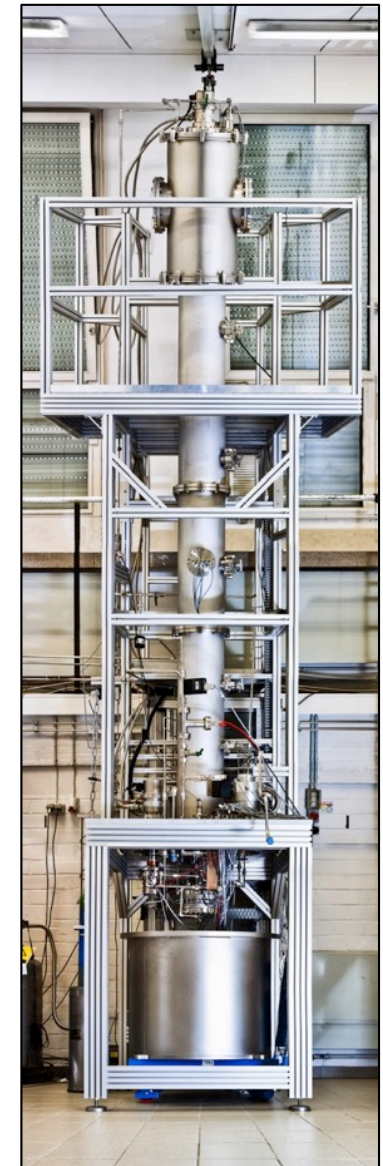
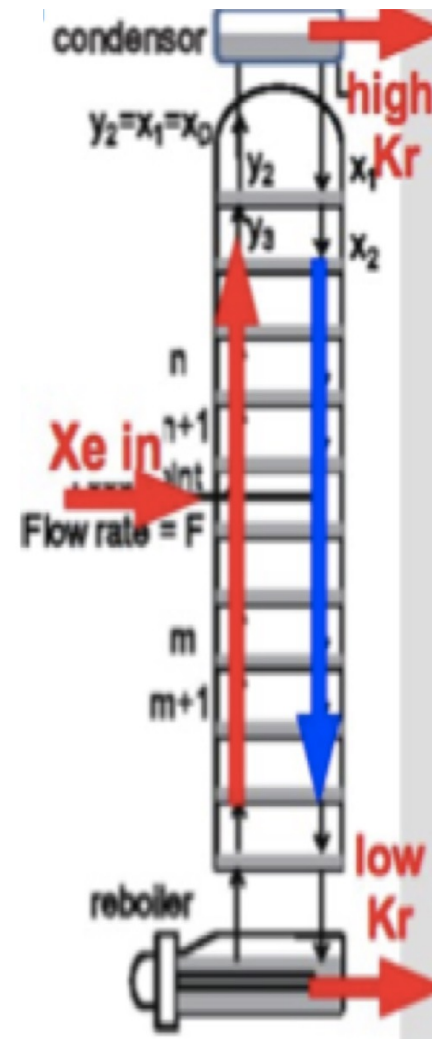
- commercial Xenon contains 1 ppm – 10 ppb of Kr
- ^{85}Kr is unstable



- goal: reduce Kr to sub ppt
- XENON100 achieved (19 ± 1) ppt

XENON1T distillation column:

- through-put up to 6.5 kg/hr
 - separation factor $> 6.4 \cdot 10^5$
 - final Kr/Xe < 1 ppt
 - capable to obtain an output concentration < 48 ppq
- [Eur. Phys. J. C77 \(2017\) 275](#)
- also operated for Rn removal



WIMP Detection

$$R = \int_{E_T}^{\infty} dE_R \frac{\rho_0}{m_N m_\chi} \int_{v_{min}}^{\infty} v f(v) \frac{d\sigma_{WN}}{dE_R}(v, E_R) dv$$

detector

astrophysics

particle physics

axial-vector

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \alpha_q^A (\bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \chi) (\bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q)$$

$$\frac{(J+1)}{J}$$

Spin-Dependent (SD)

Angular mom)

scalar

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \alpha_q^S \bar{\chi} \chi \bar{q} q$$

$$A^2$$

Spin-Independent (SI)

(Nucleon #)

Vector

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \alpha_q^V \bar{\chi} \gamma_\mu \chi \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q$$

$$A^2$$

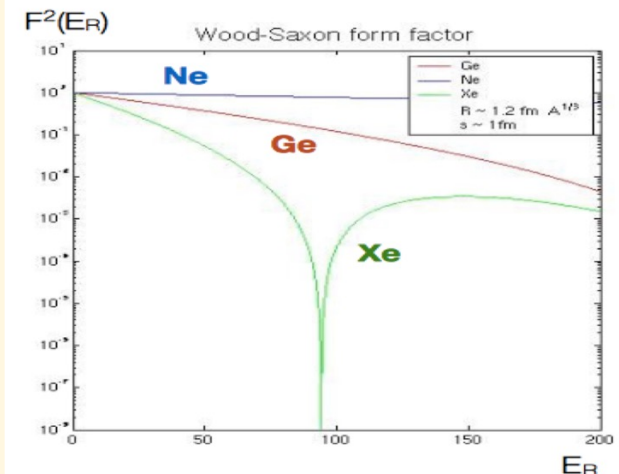
Only for non-Majorana WIMPs

Spin-Independent (SI)

SI is coherently enhanced

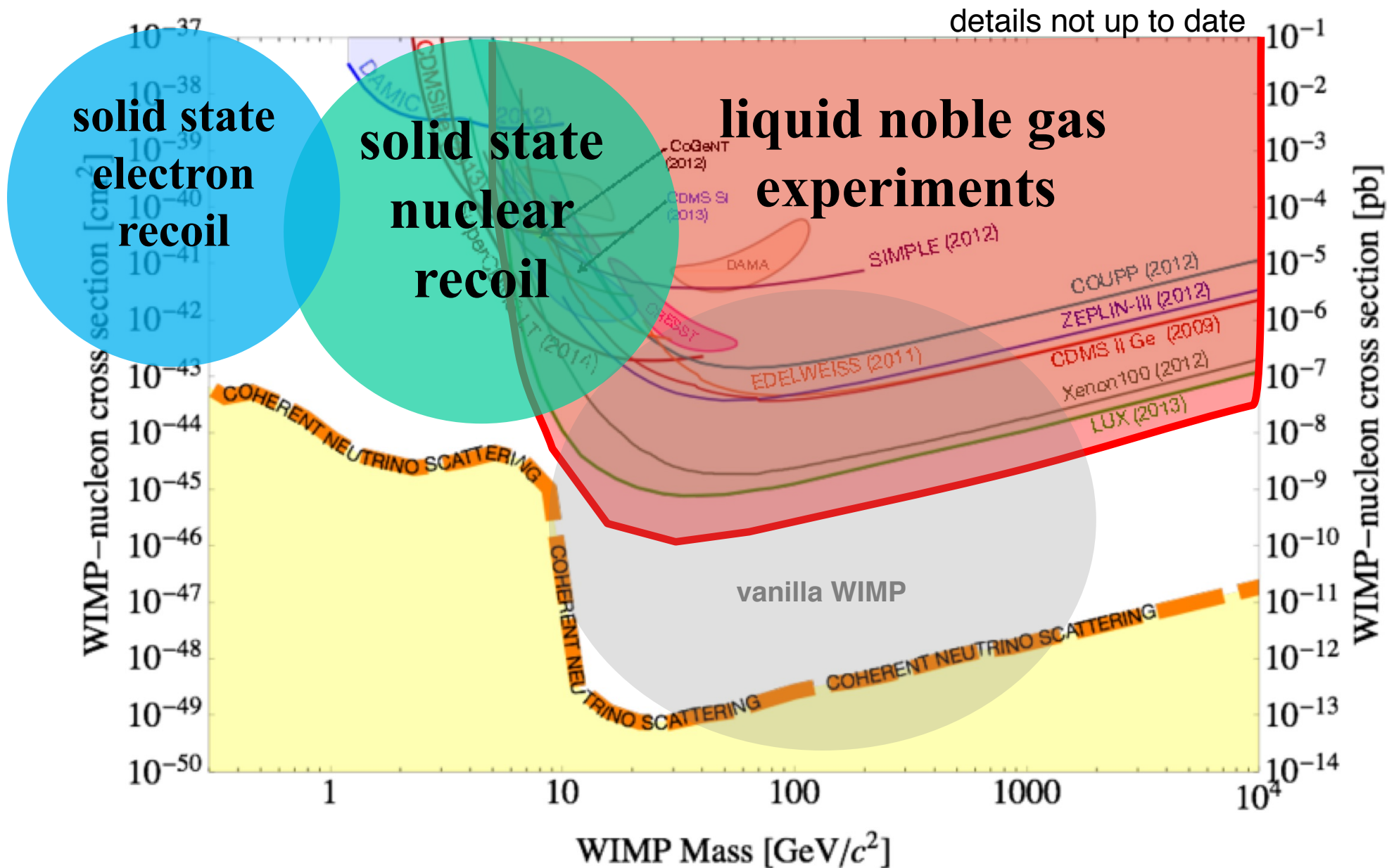
$$F(qr_n) = \frac{3[\sin(qr_n) - qr_n \cos(qr_n)]}{(qr_n)^3} e^{-(qs)^2/2}$$

form factor = FT of nucleus



Larger momentum transfer probes smaller scales
 → loss of coherence

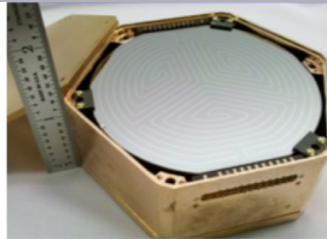
The Players and their main Territory



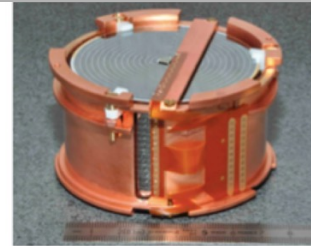
Solid State Experiments

- **nuclear recoils**
 - CRESST
 - EDELWEISS
 - SuperCDMS
 - DAMIC
- **electron recoils**
 - SENSEI
 - DANAE
- **annual modulations / signal in NaI(Tl)**
 - DAMA/LIBRA
 - ANAIS
 - COSINE
 - PICOLON
 - SABRE
 - COSINUS

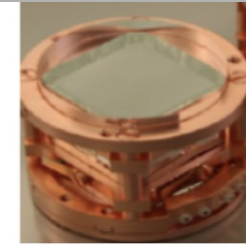
Spin Independent (SI) limits for low M_{WIMP}



SuperCDMS: Ge, Si



EDELWEISS-III (Ge)



CRESST (CaWO₄)

phonons (heat) + ionization

heat + light

SuperCDMS @SNOLAB

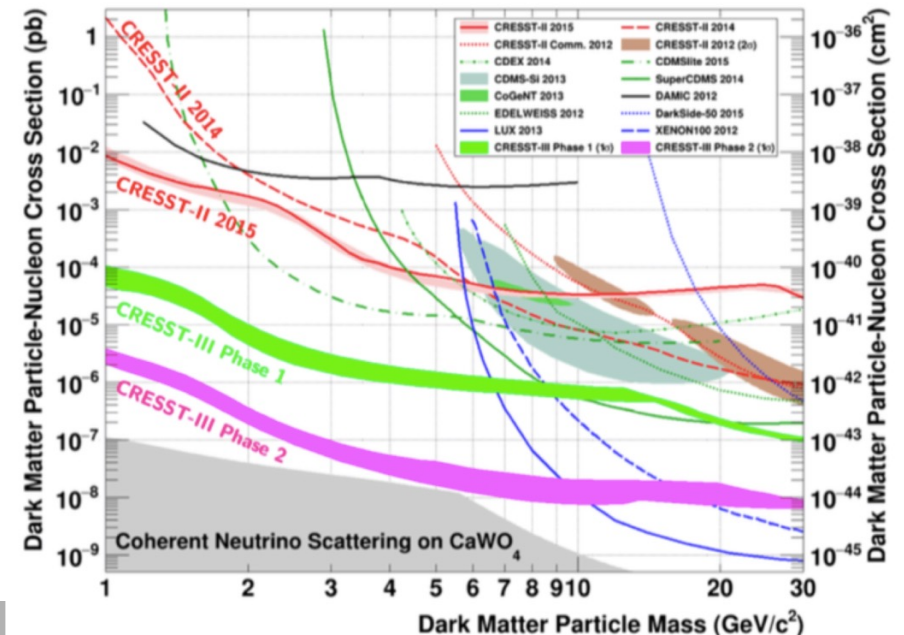
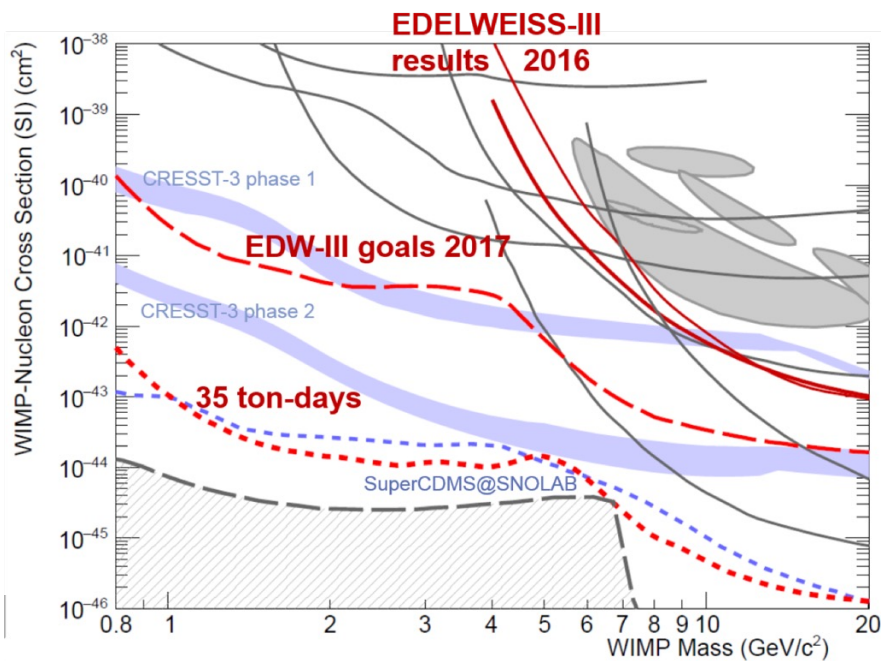
Aim: 50 kg-scale (cryostat up to 400kg)
low threshold, less bg: deeper, cleaner,
upgraded electronics, data taking 2020+

EDELWEISS @LSM

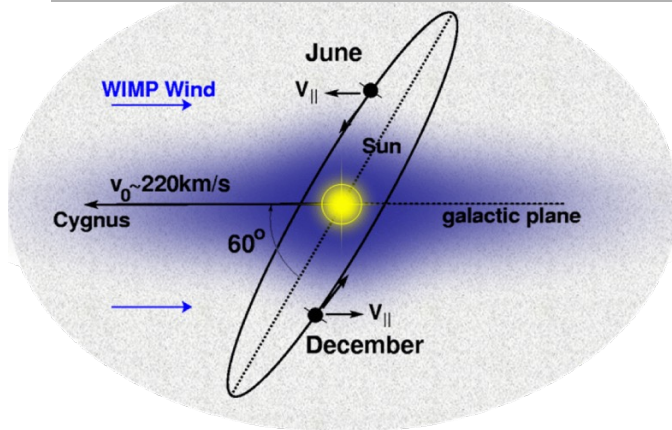
2016: 20 kg Ge array
2017: 350 kgd in HV mode
optimize 1-10 GeV sensitivity
future: ton scale together with
CDMS (EURECA) +GeMMC

CRESST @LNGS

2013-2015, 52 kg × d
now: best threshold 300 eV_{nr}
excellent sensitivity
for small WIMP mass
→ CRESST-III ↔ bg?



The DAMA/LIBRA annual Modulation

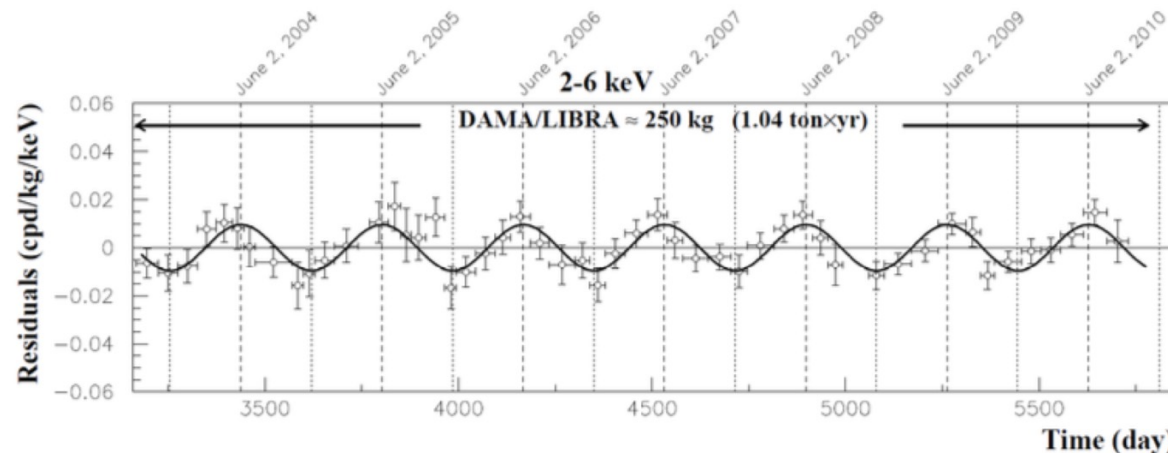


moving thru the WIMP wind around the sun
→ small annual modulation on top of average rate

DAMA/LIBRA

1.33 t*year exposure of NaI crystals (13 annual cycles)

Recently: 9.2σ modulation signal improved to 12.9σ DM or something else?



Various periodic backgrounds (atmosphere \leftrightarrow μ flux, water levels \leftrightarrow n, Rn, ...)

Problem:

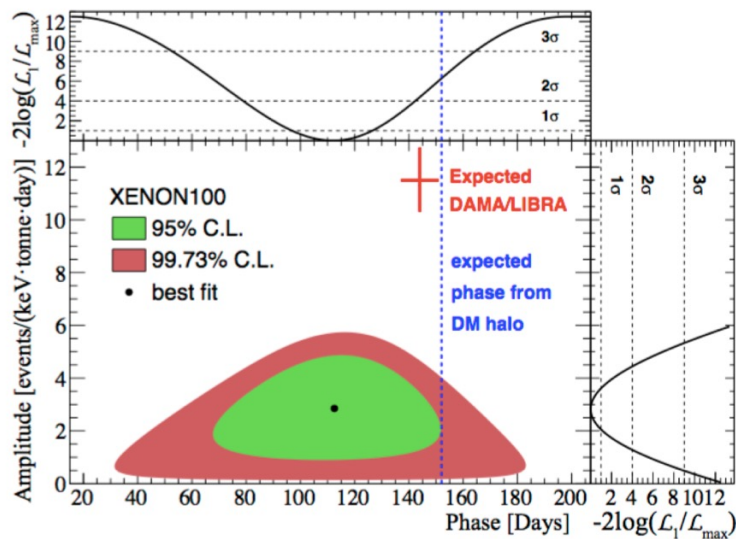
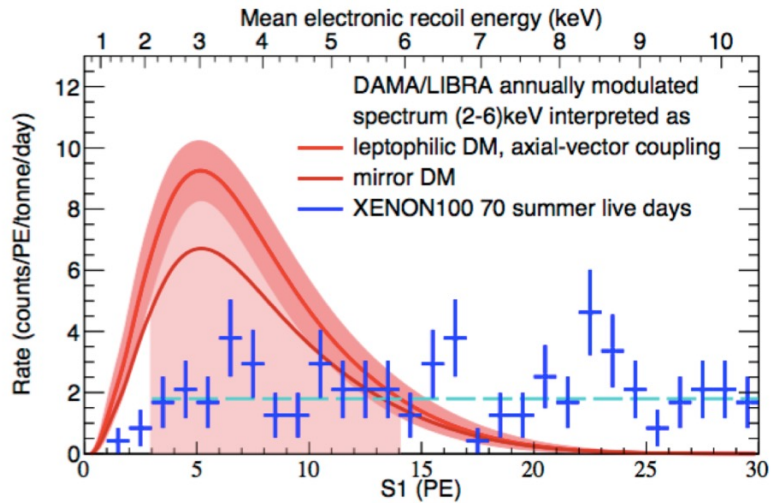
- Backgrounds: So far no accepted explanation
- Signal: Other detectors (direct detection, indirect detection, LHC) do not see the corresponding overall rate which matches to the modulation

Proposed way out: DM particles which scatter on electrons (leptophilic...)

→ would be seen by DAMA/LIBRA, but not by others

Modulation of Electronic Recoils in XENON100

477 life days (48kg*year) aquired 2010-2014; improved signal & bckg. modelling



→ DAMA signal excluded @5.7 σ

XENON100: PRL 118, 101101 (2017)

→ XMASS @3 σ arXiv:1801.10096

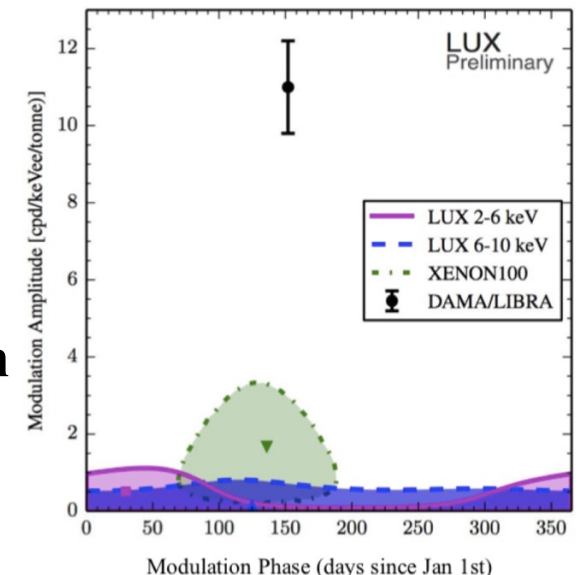
→ leptophilic models excluded

→ DAMA modulation not understood

LUX: J. Xu

@UCLA DM

→ also no modulation



Future: New NaI Projects to directly check DAMA → clarify modulation

→ new projects: SABRE, COSINUS, COSINE-100, ANAIS, KIMS-NaI, DM-Ice

Liquid Noble Gas Experiments

- **Single phase (liquid Ar and Xe) detectors**

- DEAP
- XMASS

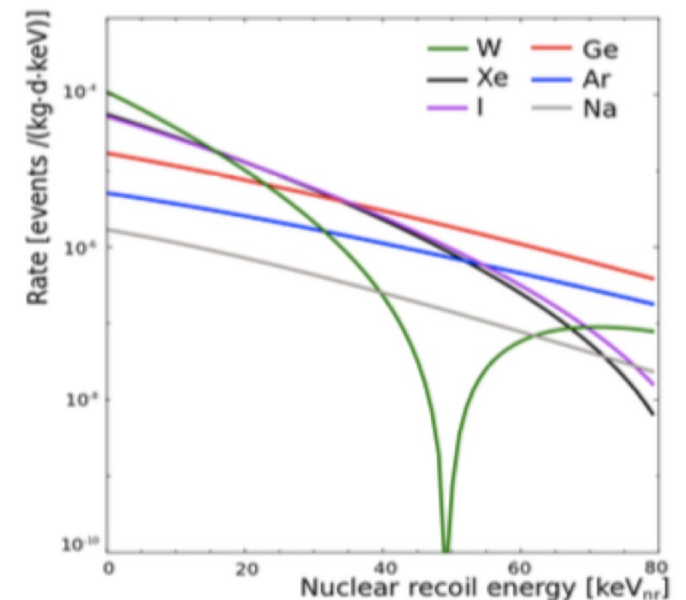
- **Dual phase LAr experiments**

- DarkSide 50, DarkSide-20k, 300 t detector
- ArDM experiment (@Canfranc, Spain)

- **Dual phase LXe experiments**

- PandaX, PandaX-II, PandaX-xT
- LUX, LZ
- XENON10, XENON100, XENON1T, XENONnT
- DARWIN - the ultimate WIMP detector

J. Phys. G: 43 (2016) 1, arXiv:1509.08767



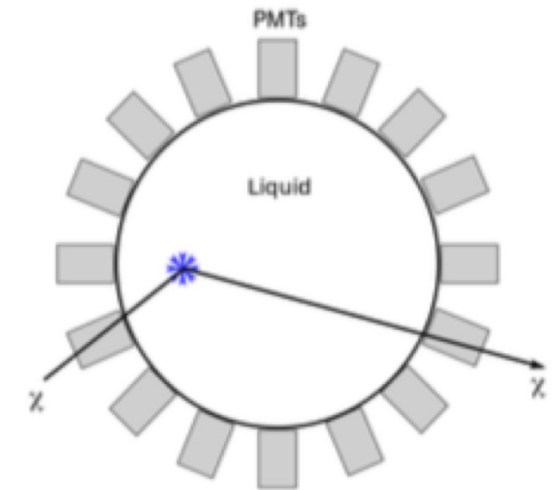
Comparing of target masses:

- $5 \cdot \text{LXe} \simeq \text{LAr}$ or in numbers: 1t LXe \simeq 5t LAr
- cost: Ar \ll Xe *but* Ar³⁹ free Ar \gg Ar from air

Single Phase (liquid) Detectors

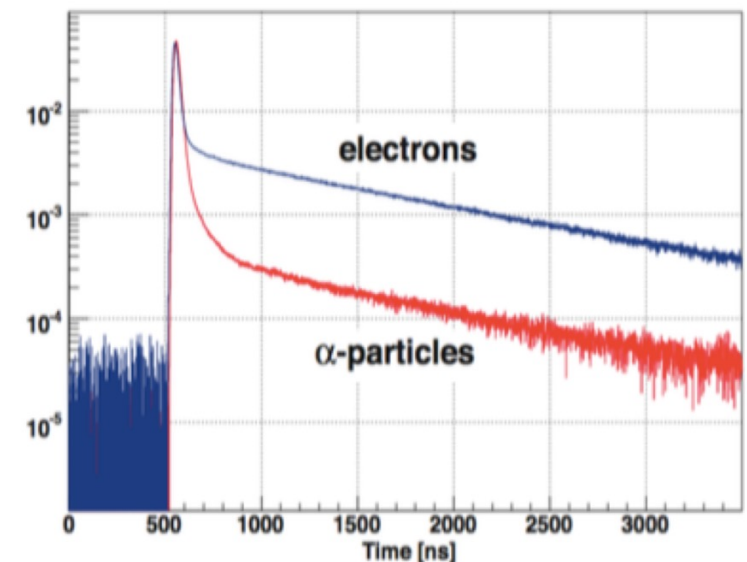
Generic advantages of liquid noble gas detectors

- Large masses & homogeneous targets
LNe, LAr, LXe
- 3D position reconstruction → fiducialization
→ optimize S/B by using inner volume
- Transparent to their own scintillation light



Specific for single phase detectors:

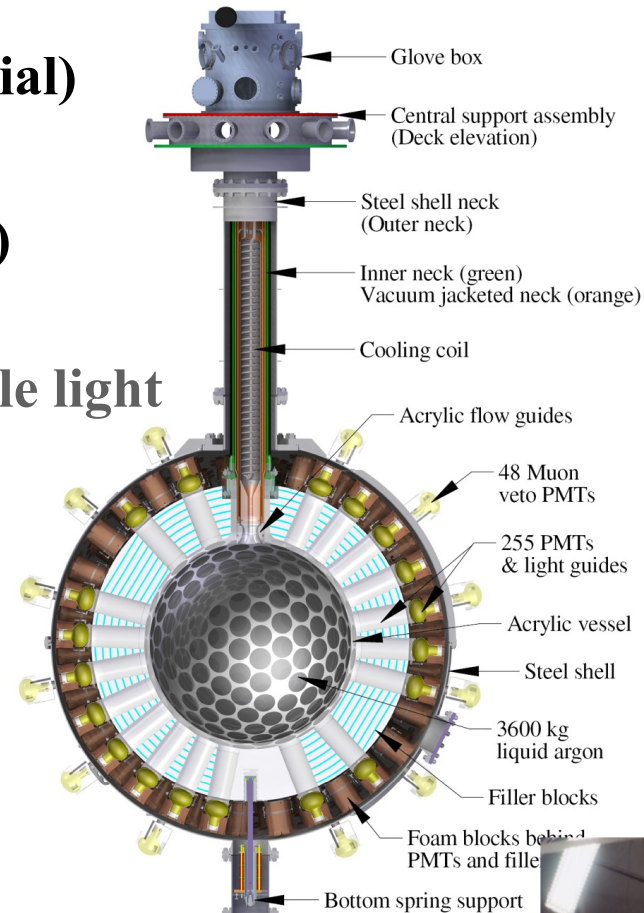
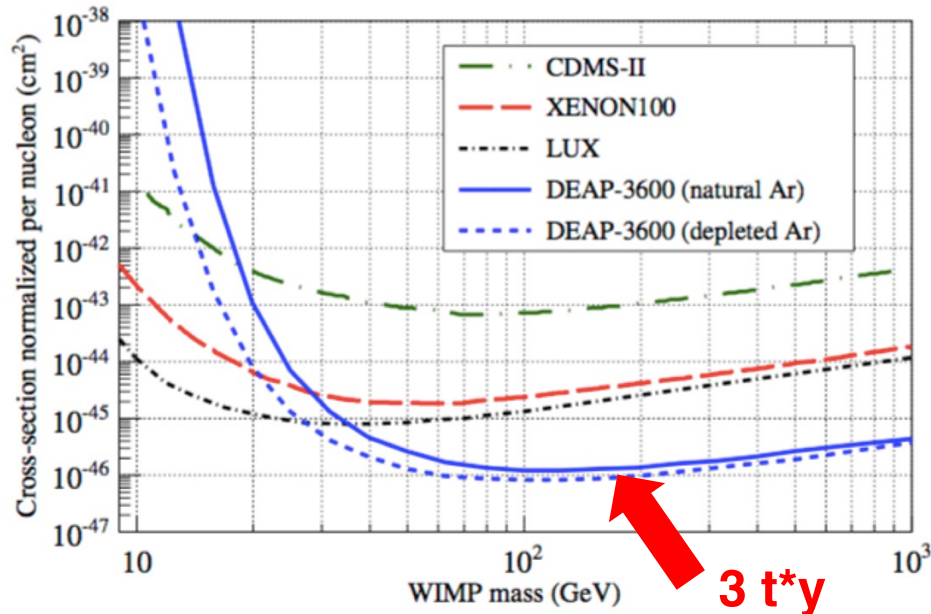
- High light yield using 4π PMT coverage
- Position resolution in the cm range
- Pulse shape discrimination (PSD)
from scintillation
- Relative amplitudes depend on
particle type → discrimination



Scintillation decay constants of argon
measured by ArDM

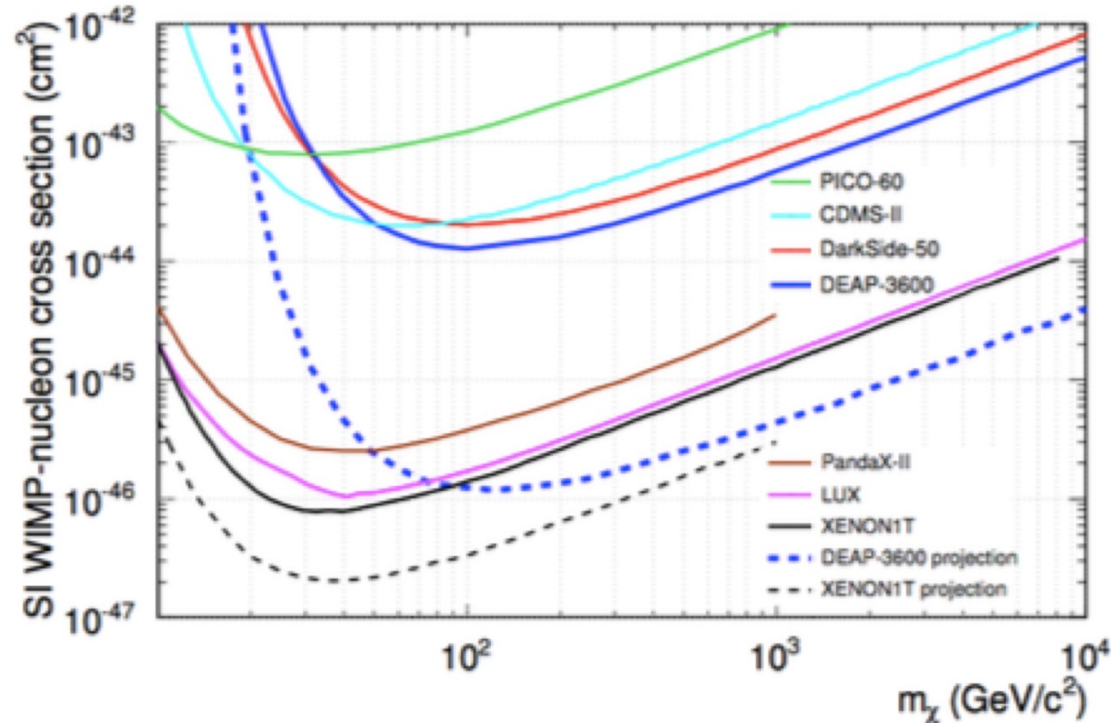
DEAP @ SNOLAB

- Single phase LAr TPC, 3.6t (1t fiducial)
- Spherical ultra pure acrylic vessel
- 255 PMTs, extra shielding (foam, PE)
- TPB wavelength shifter
→ 128nm scintillation light into visible light
- Water tank + veto PMTs
- **Projected sensitivity**



DEAP Results and Status

- **First result arXiv:1707.08042: 4.4d , 2223 kg fiducial mass**

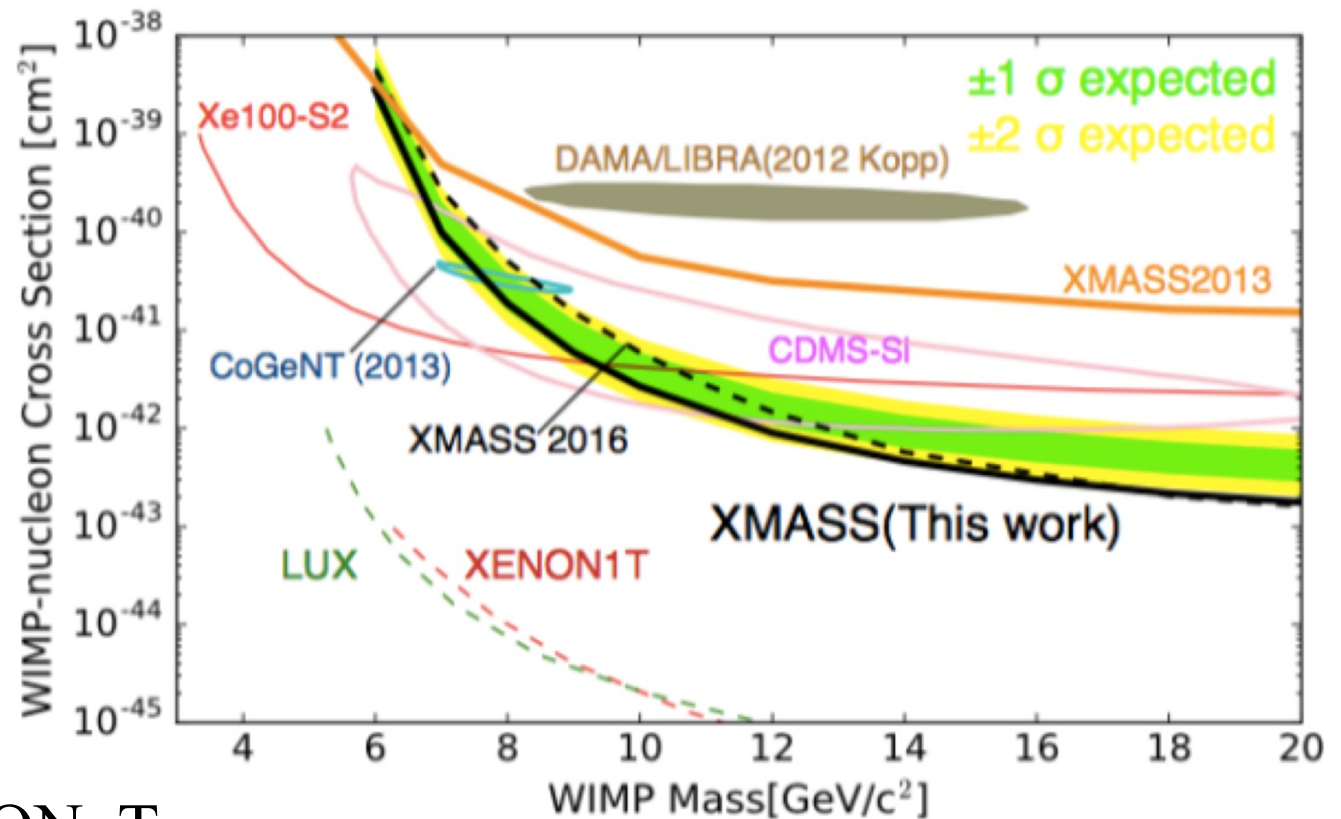


- **Most sensitive running LAr dark matter detector**
- **Next steps:**
 - working on a second data release (about 1y of data)
 - aim at 3 t*y exposure
 - next generation: join DarkSide-20k

XMASS @ Kamioka

1t total LXe mass & 800kg FV

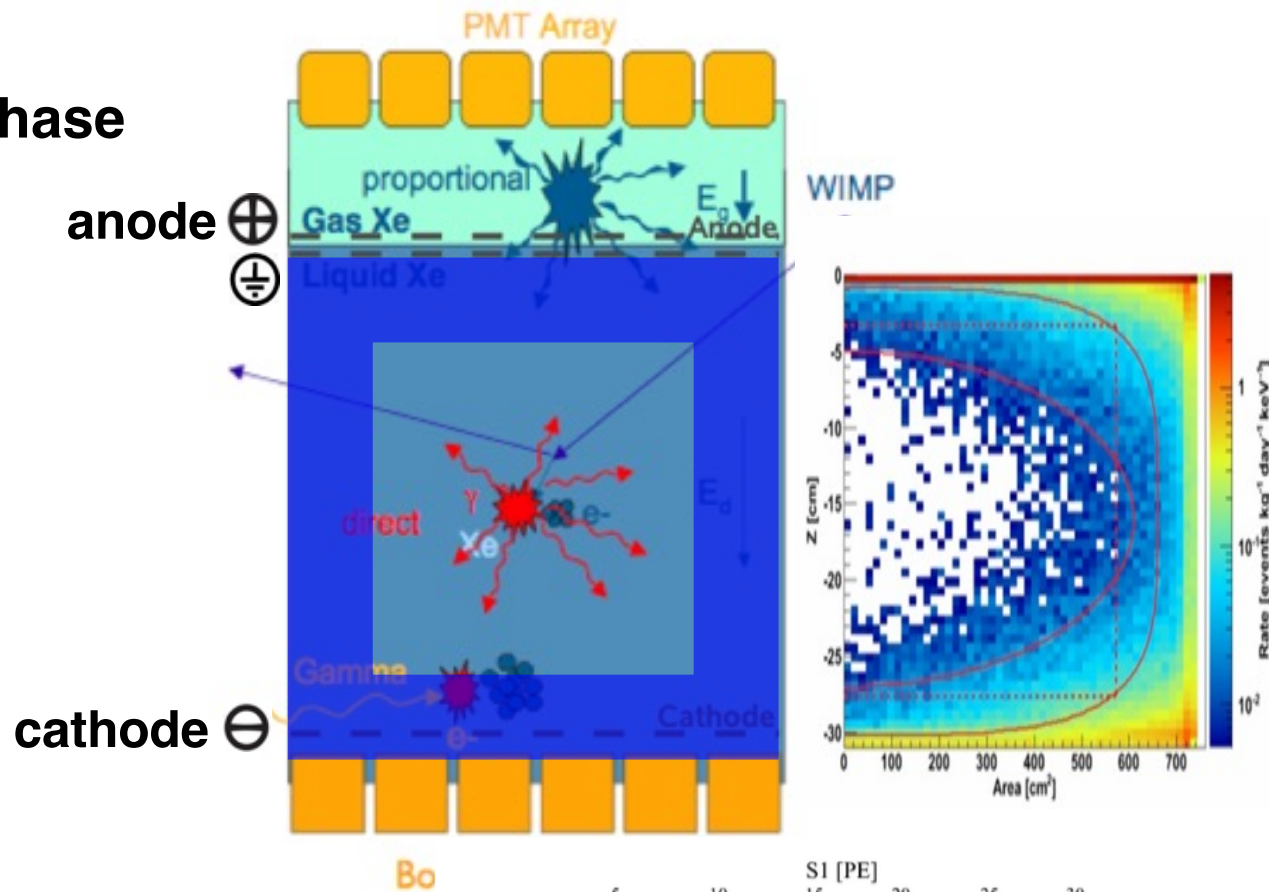
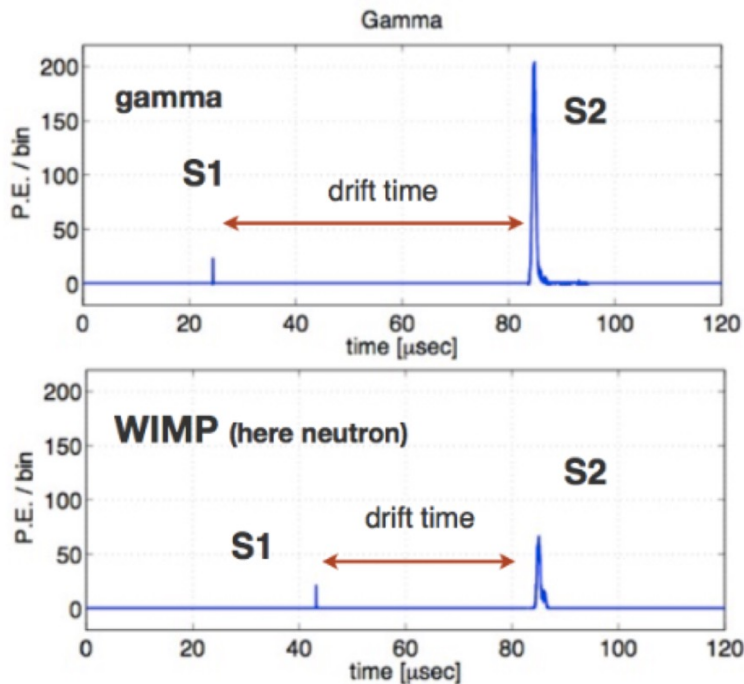
- Ultra-clean PMTs directly in contact with the LXe target
- High light yield measured: 14.7 PE/keV_{ee}, $E_{th} = 0.3$ keV_{ee}
- Improved analysis: arXiv:1801.10096



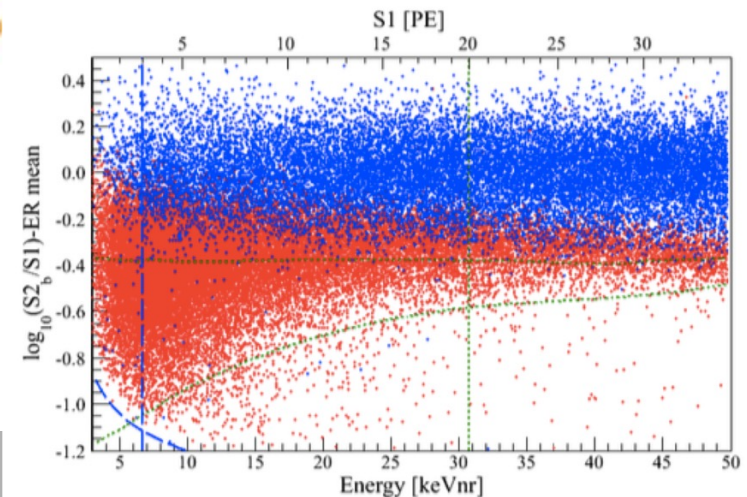
- Future: Join XENONnT...

Powerful Devices: Dual-Phase TPCs

- 1) direct light signal \rightarrow S1
- 2) drift of electrons to gas phase
- 3) 2nd light signal \rightarrow S2



- \rightarrow excellent 3D position reconstruction
- \rightarrow fiducialization = exclude known backgrounds from 'dirty' surfaces
- \rightarrow S2/S1 discrimination of ER / NR



Sensitivity Evolution for DM Detectors

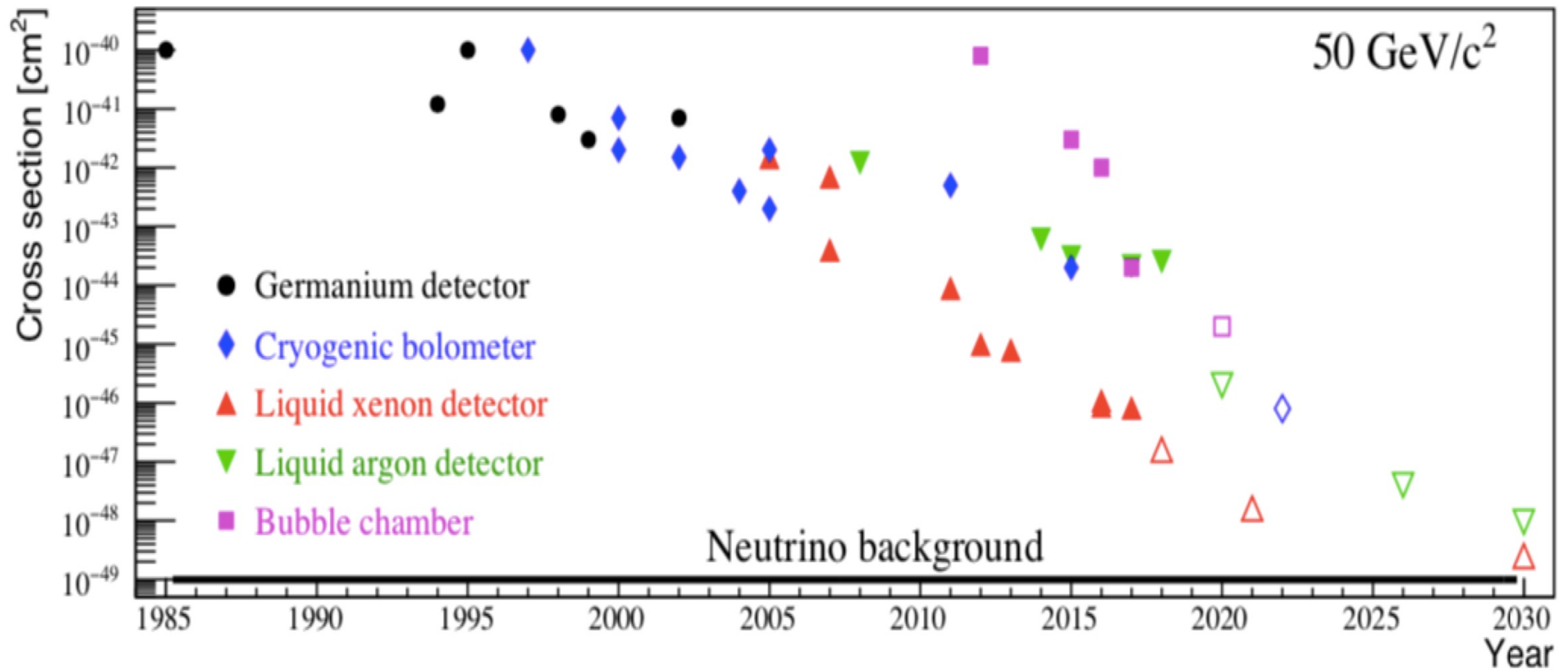


Figure updated from J. Phys. G43 (2016) 1, 013001& arXiv:1509.08767

Dual phase LAr experiments

Other targets are important:

→ different backgrounds, physics, consistency

Liquid Argon: Excellent target

Future: Must avoid ^{39}Ar

→ production from UG oil/gas wells

Running: **DarkSide-50 @ LNGS**

- 50 kg depleted

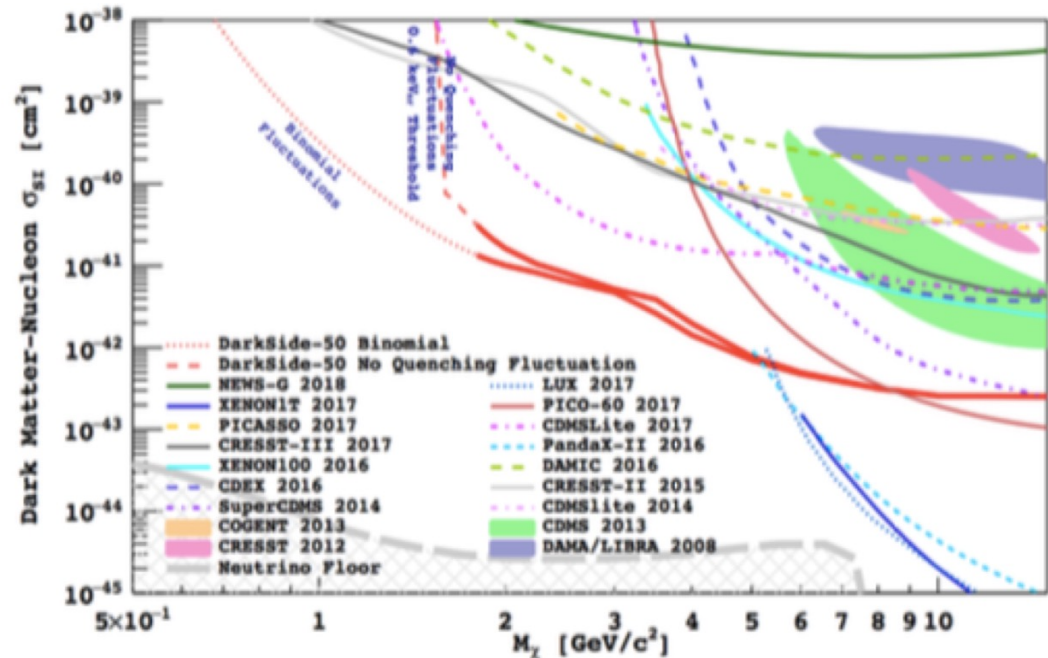
- pulse shape for particle discrimination

→ separation $> 10^7$

- energy threshold at 4 e $_e$

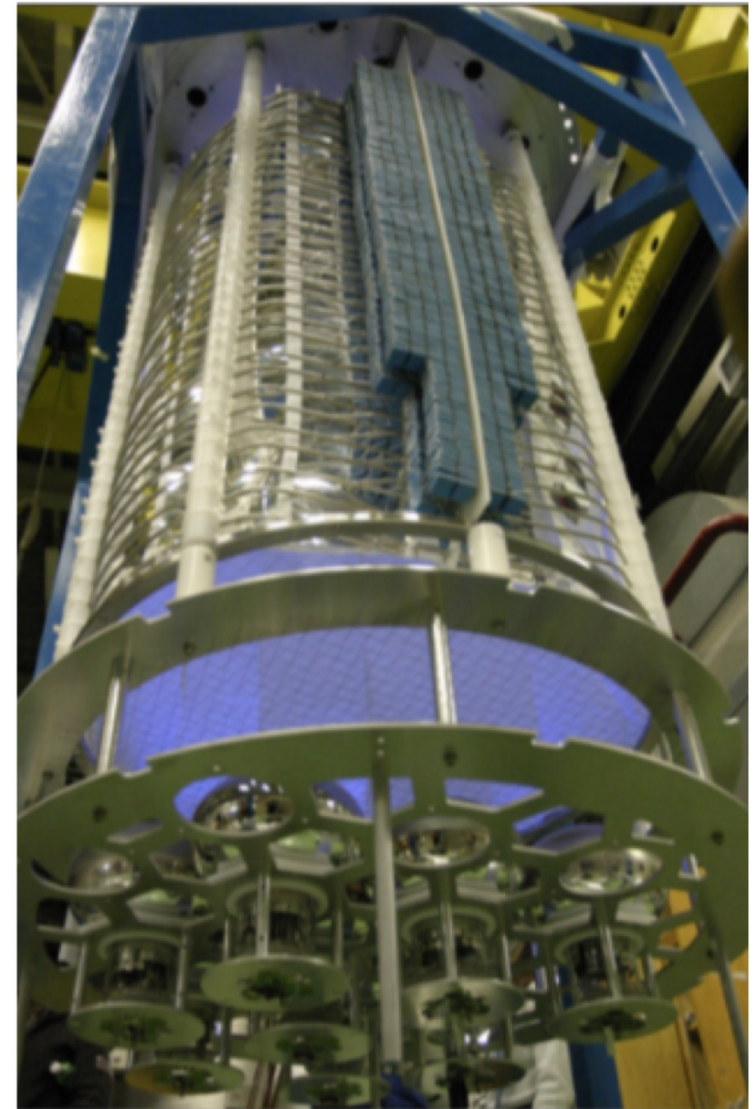
→ equivalent to 0.1 keV $_{ee}$

- recent result: [arXiv:1802.06998](https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.06998)



ArDM @ Canfranc

- **850 kg LAr (in target)**
- **technology demonstrator**
- **installed at Canfranc (Spain)**
- **a year long operation of 2 t of LAr in single phase**
- **run 2: operation in dual-phase started Jan 2018**
- **purification and data analysis on-going**



DarkSide-20k & future LAr Program

Next step: DarkSide-20k @ LNGS (2021)

- 30 t (20 t fiducial) aiming at 100 t*yr

→ 10^{-47} cm² at 1 TeV/c²

- plant to extract large amounts of argon from underground

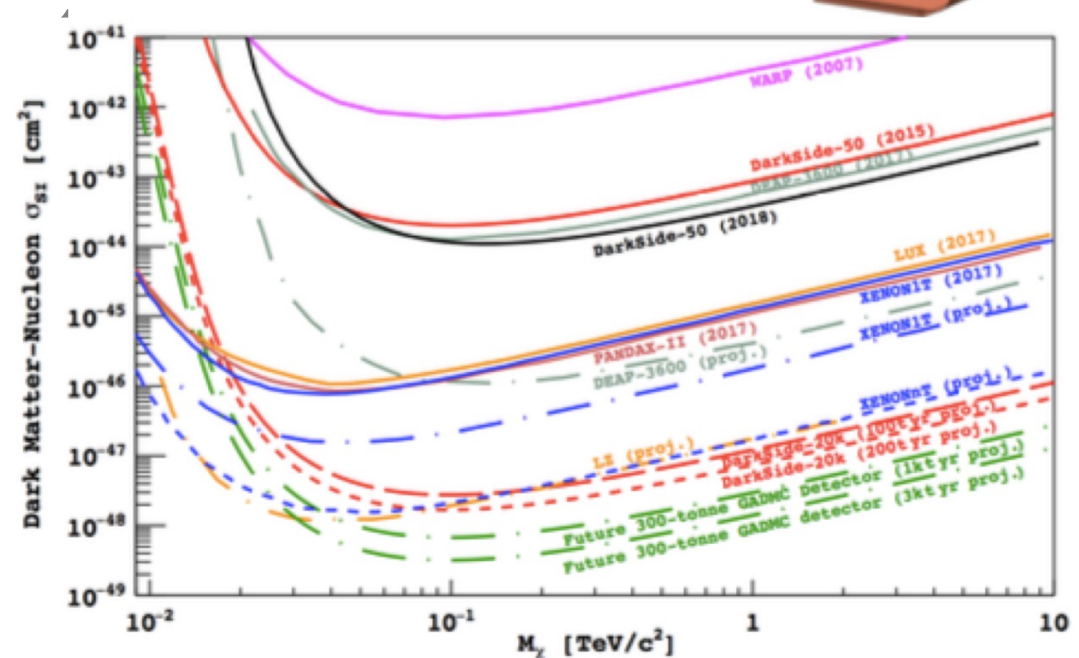
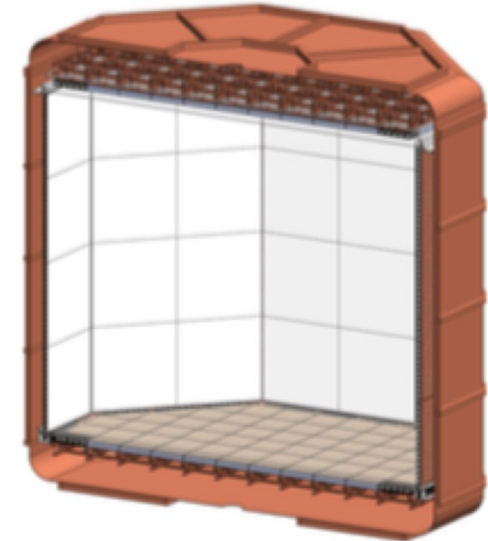
- isotopic separation (³⁹Ar from ⁴⁰Ar) via cryogenic distillation

- 14 m² of SiPM for light read-out

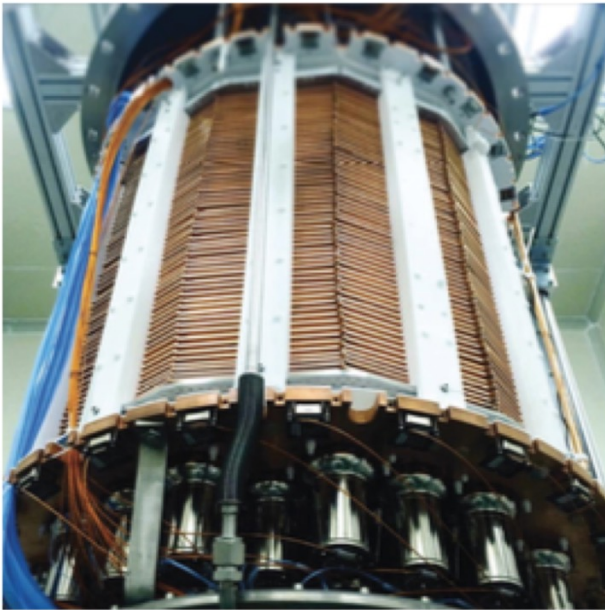
- a global collaboration:
ArDM+DarkSide
+DEAP+MiniCLEAN

Then: Argo = 300 t @???
2027-...

→ 1kton*yr exposure



The LXe TPC Competition



PANDAX-II:

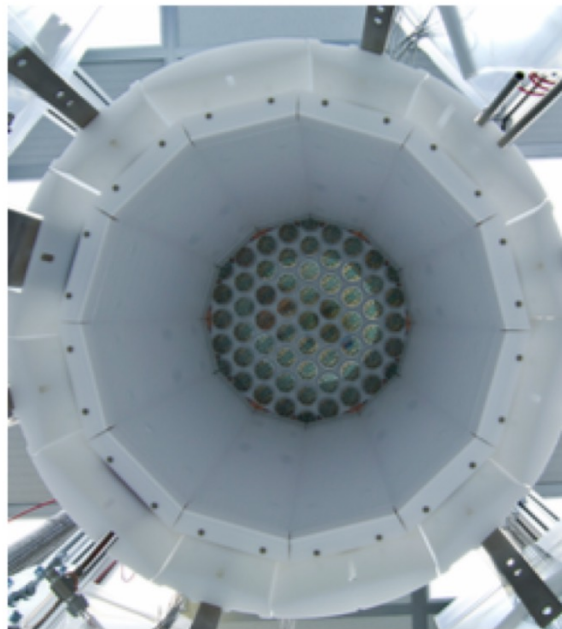
370 kg fiducial
(1.2 t total)

latest results 2017

54 t*d exposure

PRL 119, 181302 (2017)

currently running



LUX:

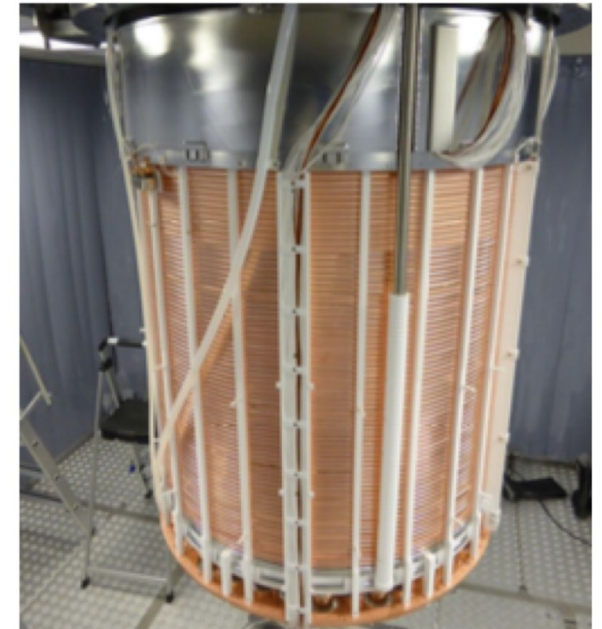
100 kg fiducial mass
(370 kg total)

latest results 2016

33.5 t*d exposure

PRL 118, 021303 (2017)

decommissioned



XENON1T:

~1.3t LXe fiducial
(3.2 t total)

largest existing det.

first results 33.6 t*d

PRL 119 (2017) 181301

new results soon!

The current XENON Dark Matter Program

The XENON program at Gran Sasso, Italy (3600 mwe)



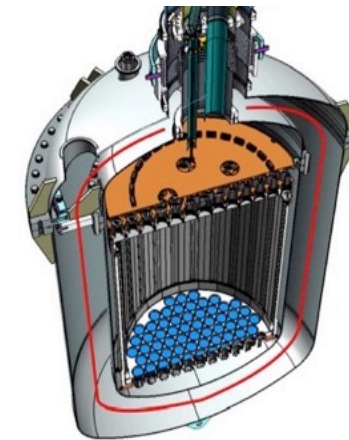
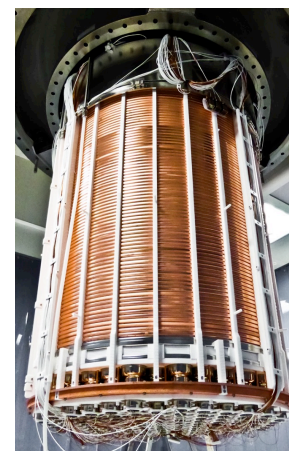
XENON10



XENON100



XENON1T & XENONnT



Period

2005-2007

2008-2016

2012-2018

→ 2019-2023

Total mass

25 kg

161 kg

3200 kg

~8000 kg

Drift length

15 cm

30 cm

100 cm

150 cm

Status

Completed (2007)

Completed (2016)

Running

Construction

**σ_{SI} limit
(@50 GeV/c²)**

$8.8 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$

$1.1 \times 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$

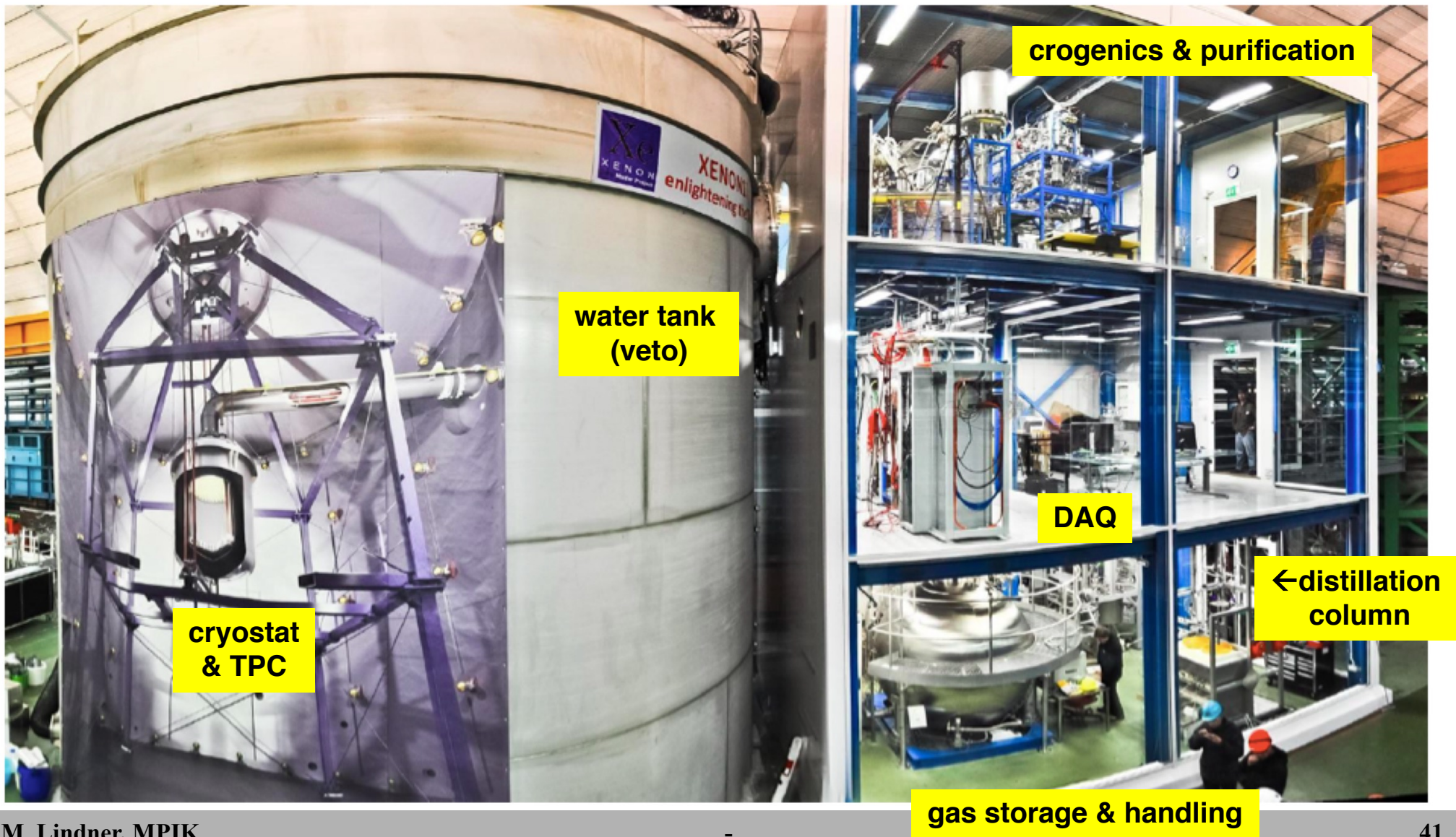
$1.6 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$
(2018)

$1.6 \times 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$
(2023)

XENONnT being prepared while XENON1T runs → **switching gears**

The near Future: XENON1T

→ Goal: two orders of magnitude improvement in sensitivity with respect to XENON100 → commissioning in 2016 → data taking



XENON1T: Results and new Data

2017: SR0

34.2 live days

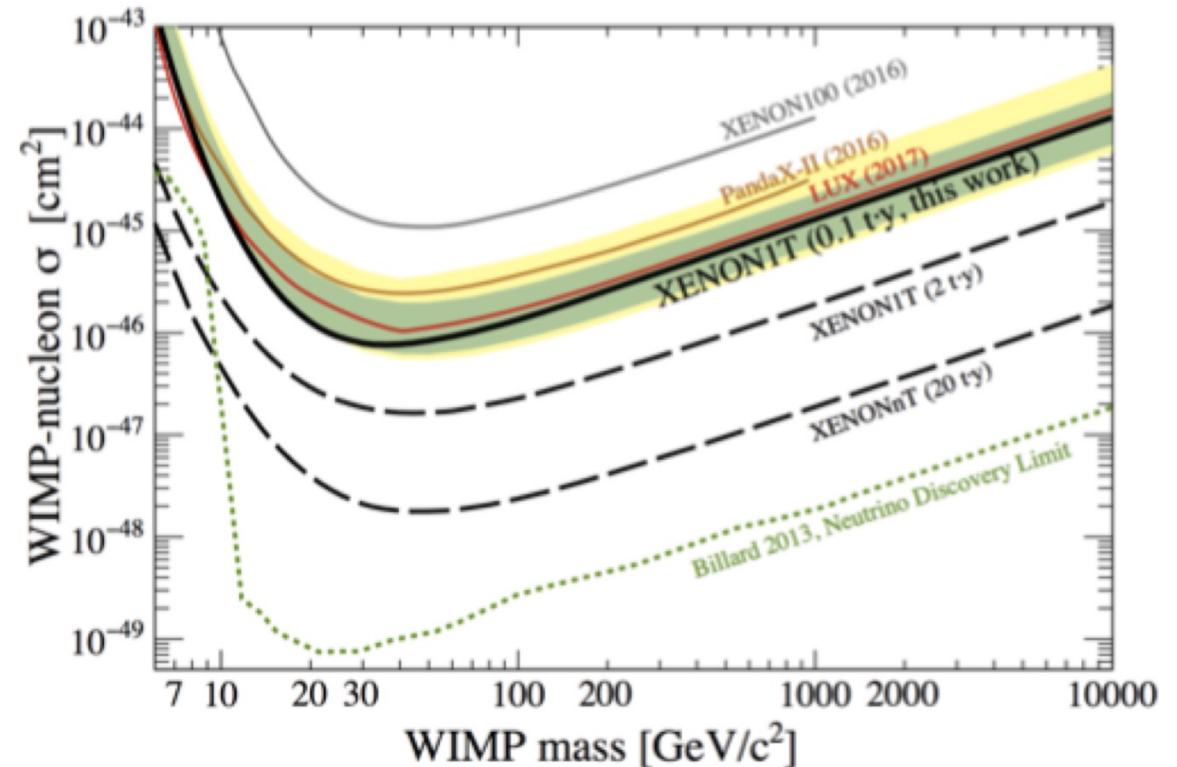
→ PRL 119 (2017) 181301

2018: SR1

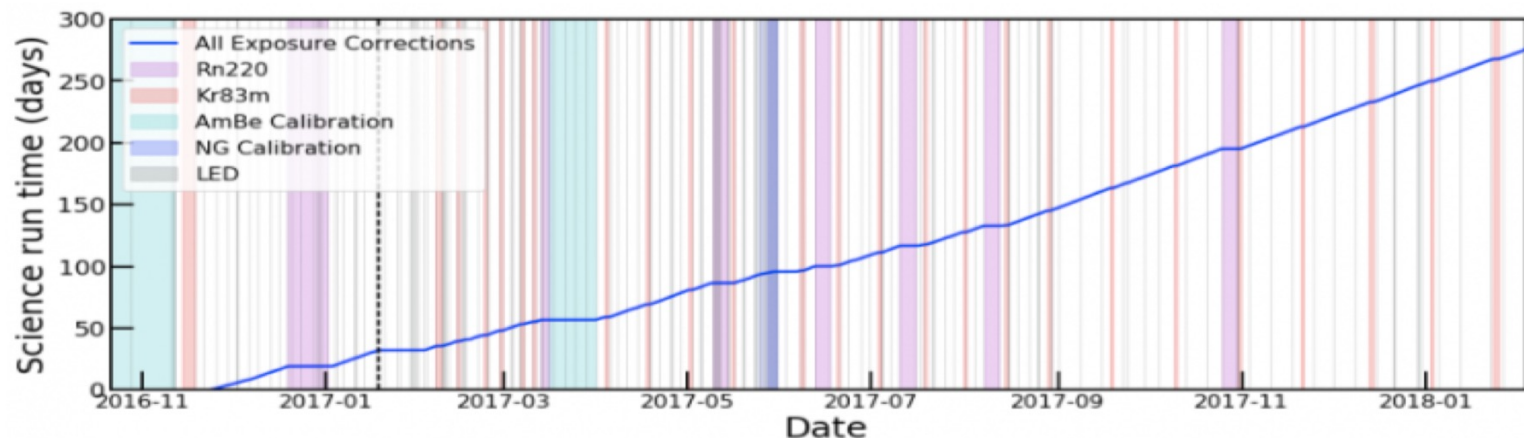
247 additional live days

analysis being finalized

~ 1.3 t fiducial volume

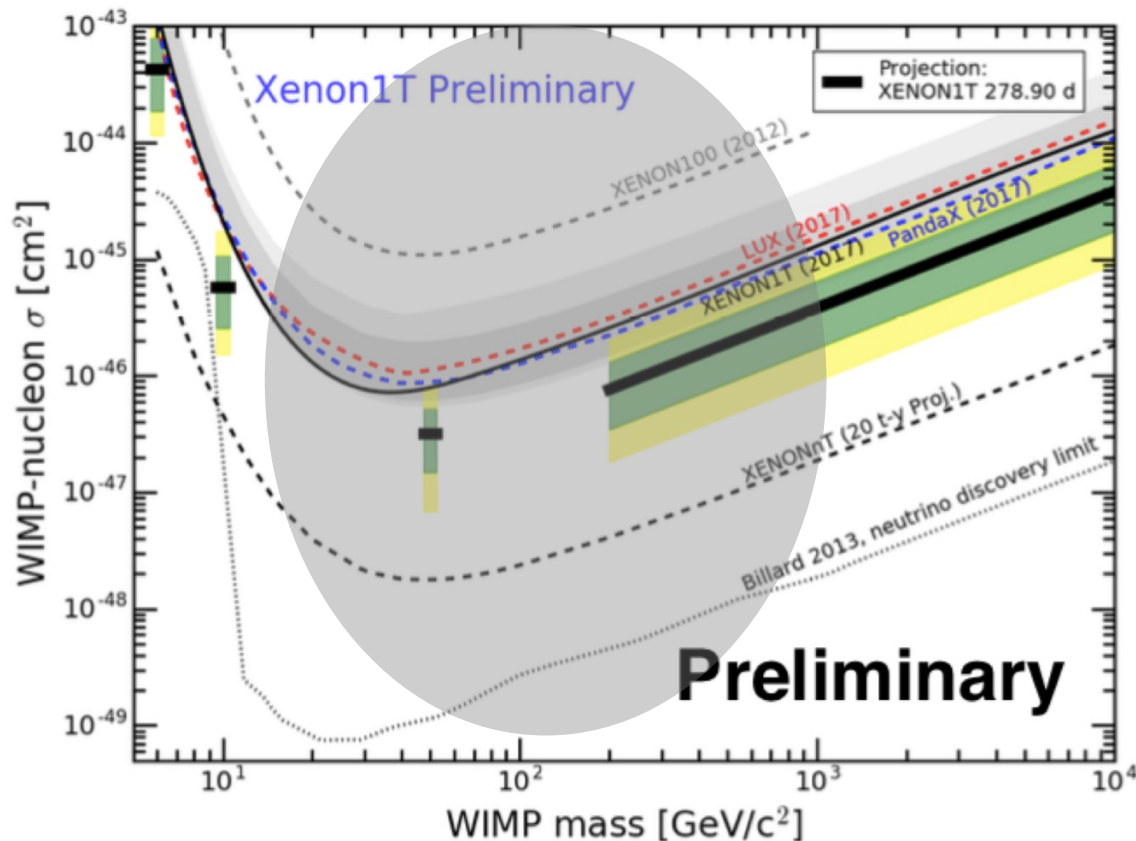


(new PandaX-II result is missing)



Spin Independent (SI) Projection

New XENON1T results will come soon...



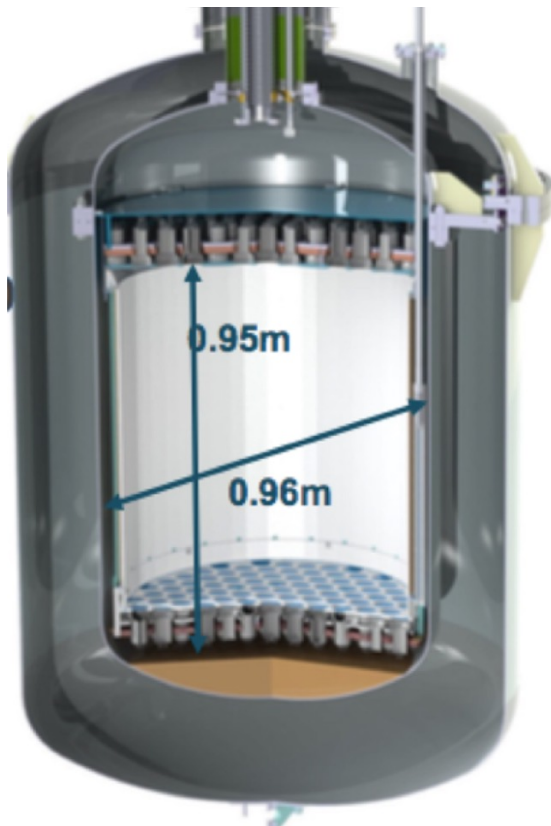
- Expected sensitivity generated from toy MC at 4 typical WIMPs masses: 6, 10, 50, 200 GeV
- For a 50 GeV WIMP a factor of 3 sensitivity increase compared to SR0
- If WIMP cross-section close to our SR0 limit we expect a signal with 3-sigma significance

Covers more and more of the generic WIMP space...

... but don't forget: it is a log scale → lot's of parameter space left!

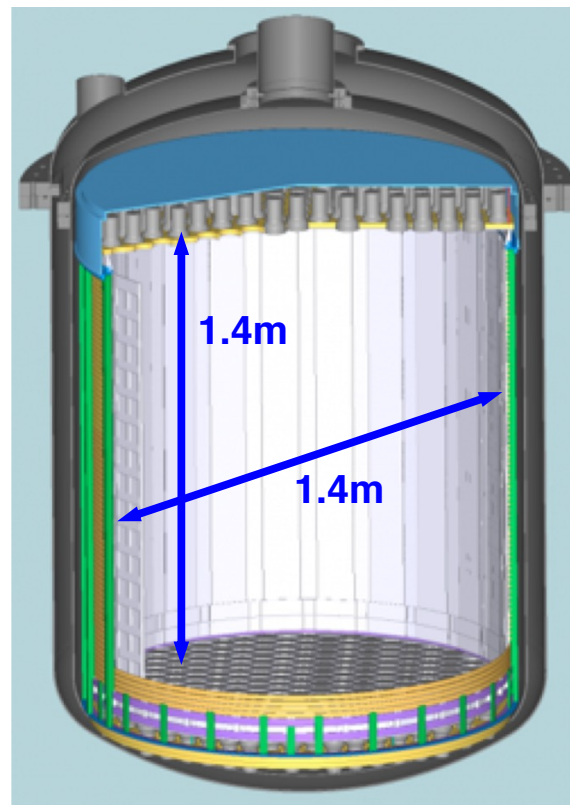
The XENONnT Upgrade

XENON1T



2012-2018
3.2t LXe
running

XENONnT



2019-2023
ca. 8t LXe
under preparation
goal @50GeV: $1.6 \cdot 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$

being prepared while XENON1T runs → switching gears

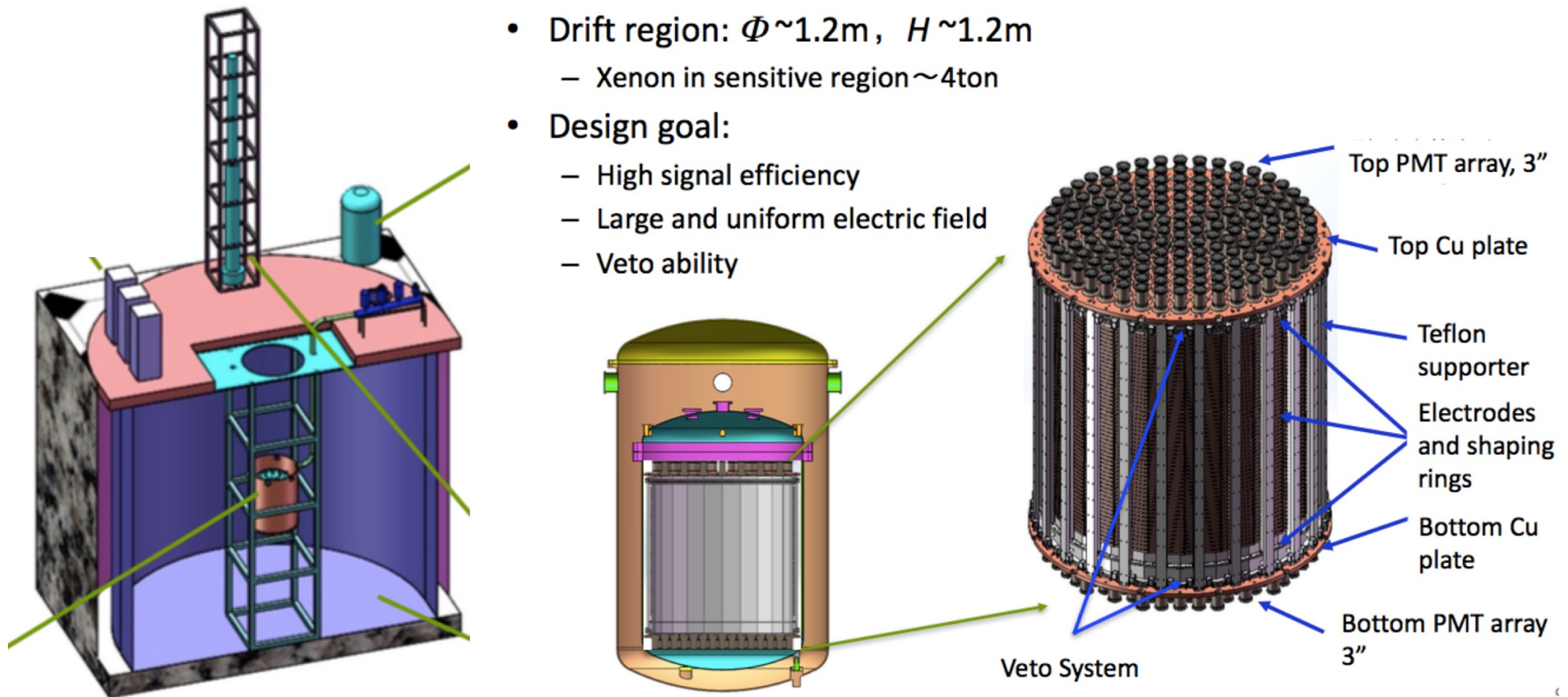
Existing/operational/tested:

muon veto
cryostat support
outer cryostat
in-LXe cabling
LXe storage system (Restox)
cryogenic system
purification system
Kr removal
DAQ & 95% electronics
slow control system
calibration system
> 8t of Xenon gas & 260 PMTs
screening facilities

Started/design/on-going:

230 more PMTs ordered
→ being delivered & tested
TPC & inner cryostat design
n-veto studies
material orders
 γ and Rn screening
Rn reduction system
improved purification
2nd Restox & more Xe gas

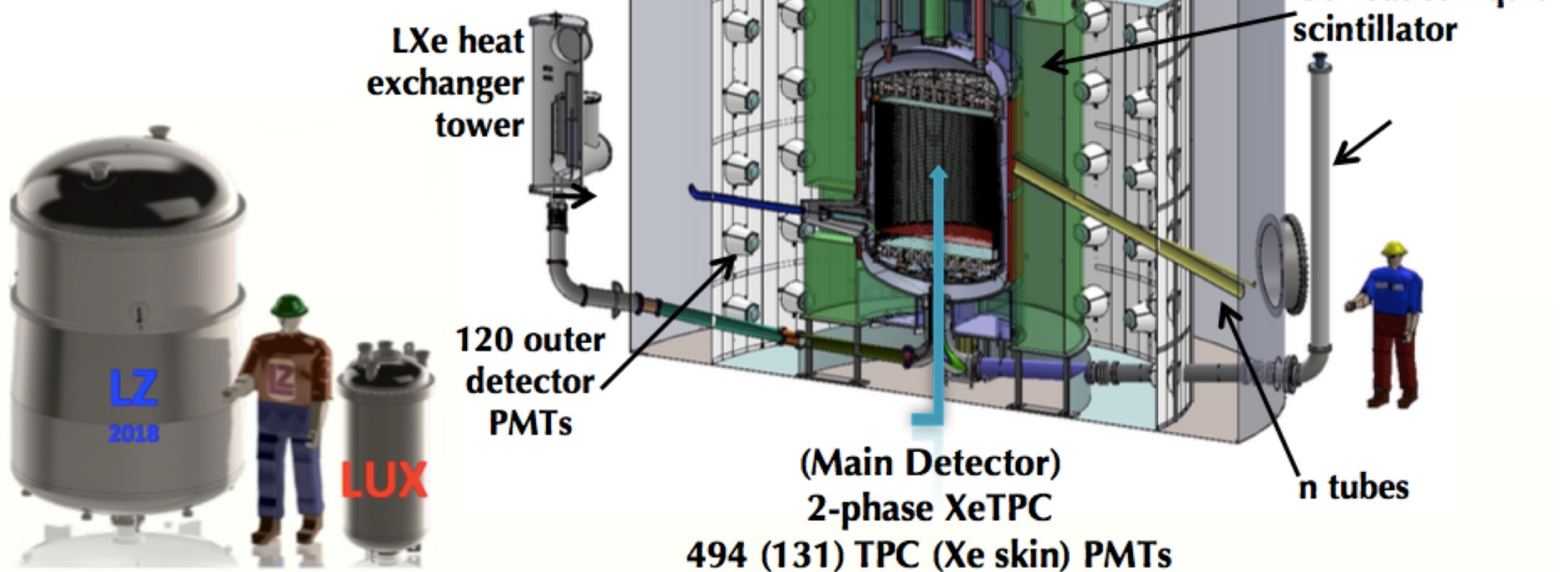
PandaX-4T at CJPL



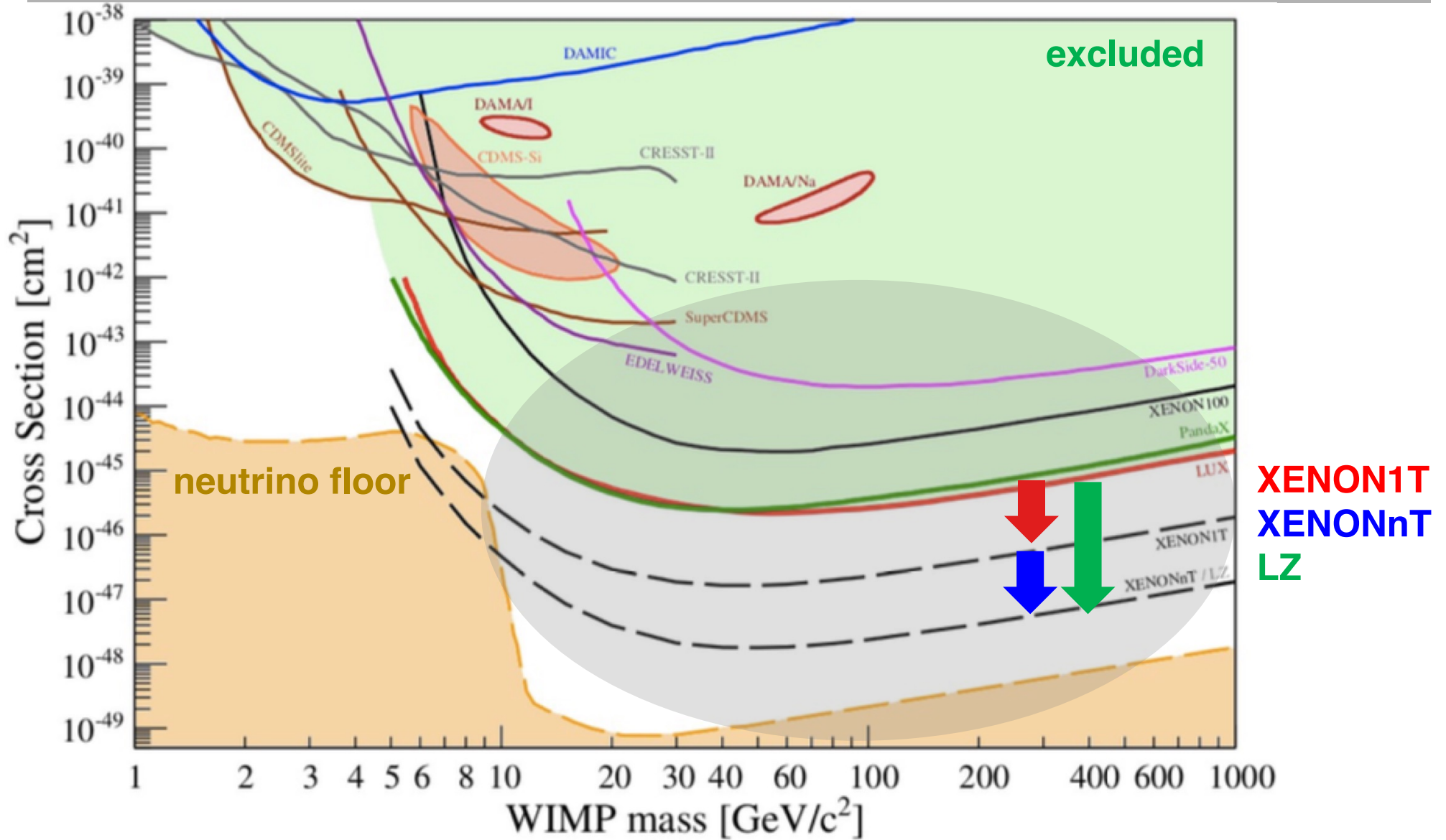
- 2017-2018: Produce all components and test
- 2019-2020: On-site assembling and commissioning
- 2021-2022: Data-taking
- eventual goal: $\sim 30\text{ t}$ at CJPL to reach neutrino floor sensitivity

LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ)

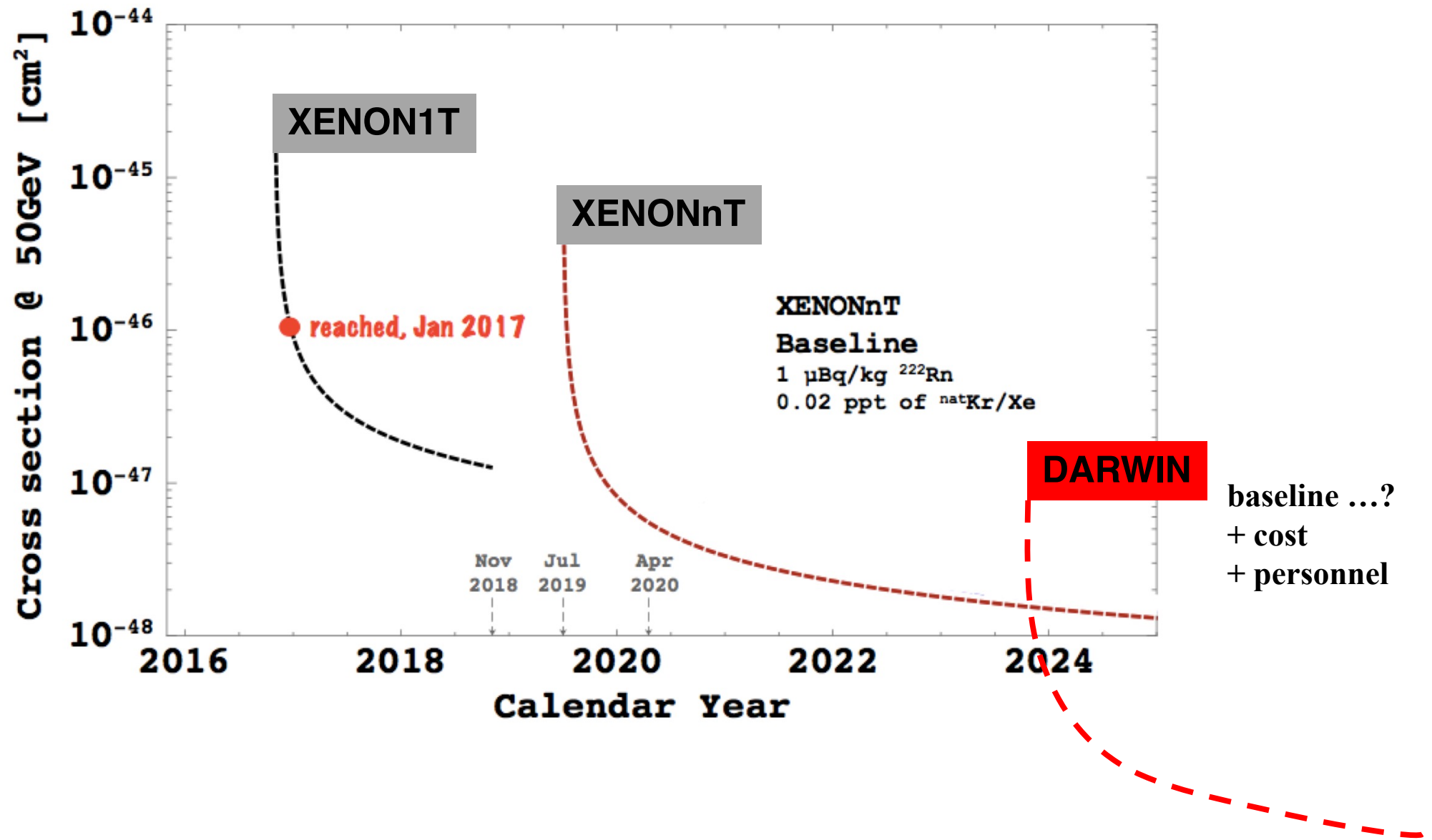
- Turning on by 2019 with 1,000 initial live-days plan
- 10 tons total, 7 tons active, ~5.6 ton fiducial
- Unique triple veto
- GOALS: $< 2 \times 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$, at 40 GeV ~100 times better than LUX



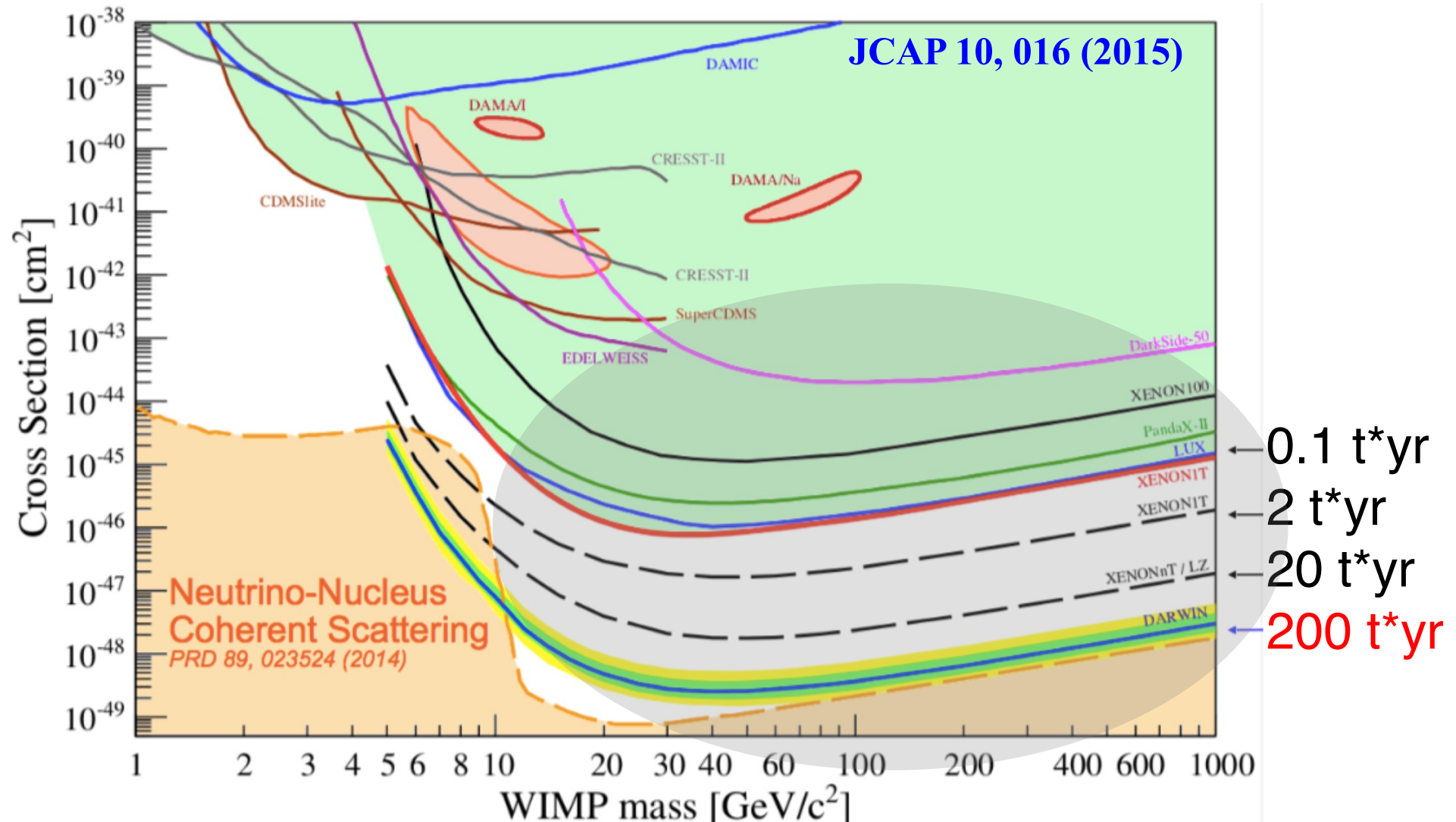
Direct Detection Future



DARWIN: The ultimate Dark Matter Detector



Spin Independent (SI) WIMP Interaction



tests much of the generic WIMP space of models

- a declining WIMP case w/o discovery?
- solar neutrino signal & CNNS: 200 t*yr

$0\nu\beta\beta$ with ^{136}Xe

8.9% natural abundance

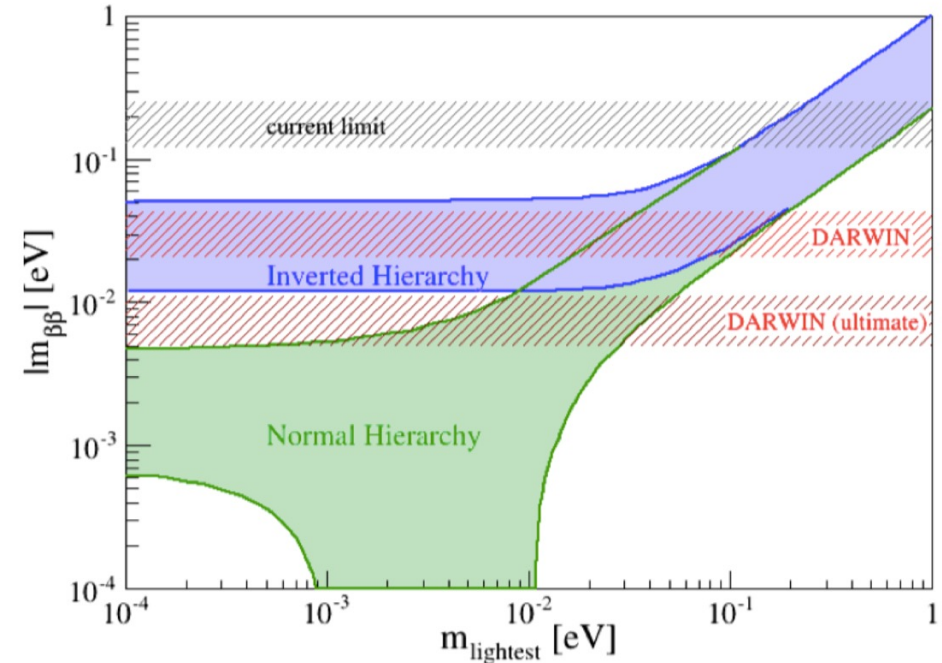
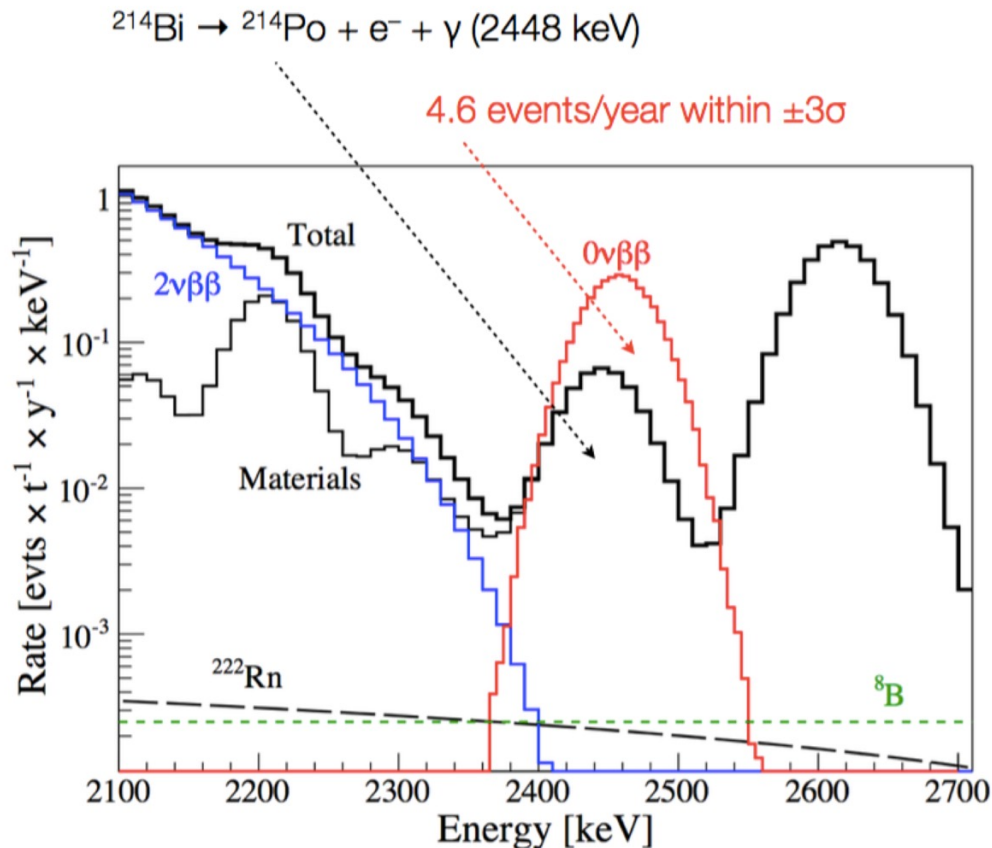
→ 3.5 t ^{136}Xe in 40t without enrichment!

$Q_{\beta\beta} = (2458.7 \pm 0.6)$ keV

Assume:

- 6t fiducial
- energy resolution at $Q_{\beta\beta} \simeq 1\%$

JCAP 01, 044 (2014)

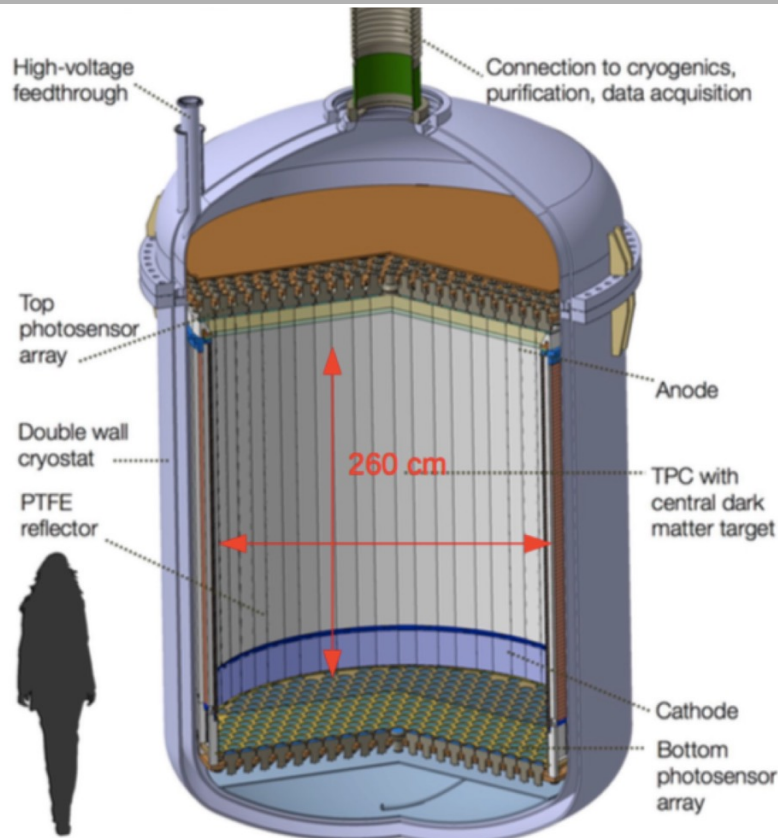


Sensitivity @ 95% CL:

- 30 t*yr → $T_{1/2} > 5.6 \times 10^{26}$ yr
- 140 t*yr → $T_{1/2} > 8.5 \times 10^{27}$ yr

IMPORTANT: DARWIN might become a powerful, cost effective and time-wise competitive $0\nu\beta\beta$ experiment (no enrichment!)

DARWIN Conceptual Design



- **Baseline: 50t LXE**
- **40t LXe TPC, aim at 200 t*yr**
- **TPC dimension 2.6m x 2.6m**
- ~1800 * 3" PMTs (or ~1000 4" PMTs)
- Low-background cryostat
- PTFE reflector panels
- Copper E-field shaping rings
- Water Cherenkov shield (~14m diameter)
- Liquid scintillator neutron veto under study
- Possible location LNGS
- **aim at sensitivity of a few 10^{-49} cm², limited by irreducible ν -backgrounds**
- R&D and initial design now
- **Timescale: after XENONnT**
- **Cost effective:**
 - use existing Xe gas; buy more & re-sell
 - no enrichment (also faster)

JCAP 11, 017 (2016)



www.darwin-observatory.org

The DARWIN Collaboration

France:

- Subatech
- LAL
- LPNHE

Germany:

- University of Münster
- **MPIK, Heidelberg**
- **University of Freiburg**
- **KIT, Karlsruhe**
- University of Mainz
- TU Dresden
- **Heidelberg University**

Great Britain:

- Imperial College London

Italy:

- INFN, Sezione LNGS
- INFN, Sezione di Bologna

- **seed funding**
- **2 approved ERC grants**
- **ExIn application**

Israel:

- Weizmann Institute of Science

The Netherlands:

- Nikhef, Amsterdam

Portugal:

- University of Coimbra

Sweden:

- Stockholm University

Switzerland:

- **University of Zürich**

USA:

- Columbia University
- UCLA
- Arizona State University
- Purdue University
- Rice University
- UCSD
- University of Chicago
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Abu Dhabi:

- New York University Abu Dhabi



Summary

- **There is clear evidence for DM in the Universe**

Direct detection of Dark Matter is the crucial test to prove that the Universe is full of new particles

- **Different options/candidates:**

- WIMPs seem best motivated
- Excellent opportunity to find or exclude WIMPs in the next years in the natural parameter space
- Axions, sterile neutrinos and ... other candidates
- **Interplay of indirect & direct detection & LHC**
- **Exciting perspectives for the next few years!**