

Dark Sectors at Direct Detection Experiments

Tien-Tien Yu (University of Oregon)

SENSEI*

Dark Sectors at Direct Detection Experiments

***but similar story for other experiments**

Tien-Tien Yu (University of Oregon)

SENSEI

Sub-Electron-Noise Skipper CCD Experimental Instrument

- fully-depleted 200 micrometer silicon CCD detector
- 4126 x 866 pixels
- operated at 140K
- currently at 1 gram, proposed to 100 grams
- skipper technology: measure charge/pixel multiple times



Comisión Nacional
de Energía Atómica

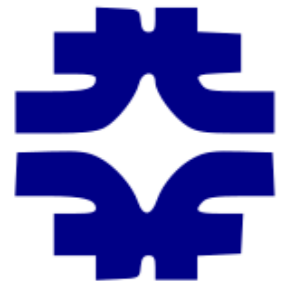


Fermilab



Stony Brook
University





Fermilab

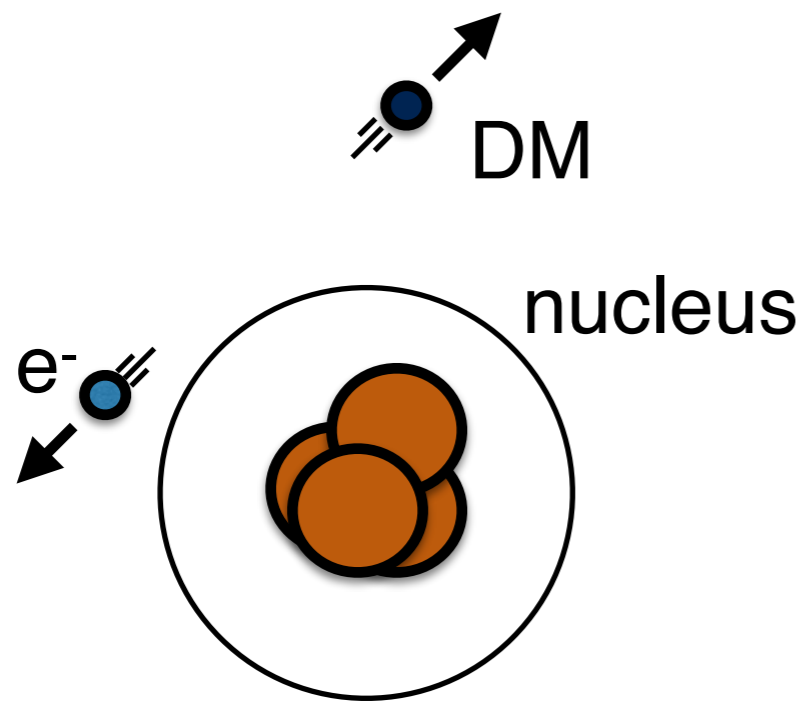
SENSEI



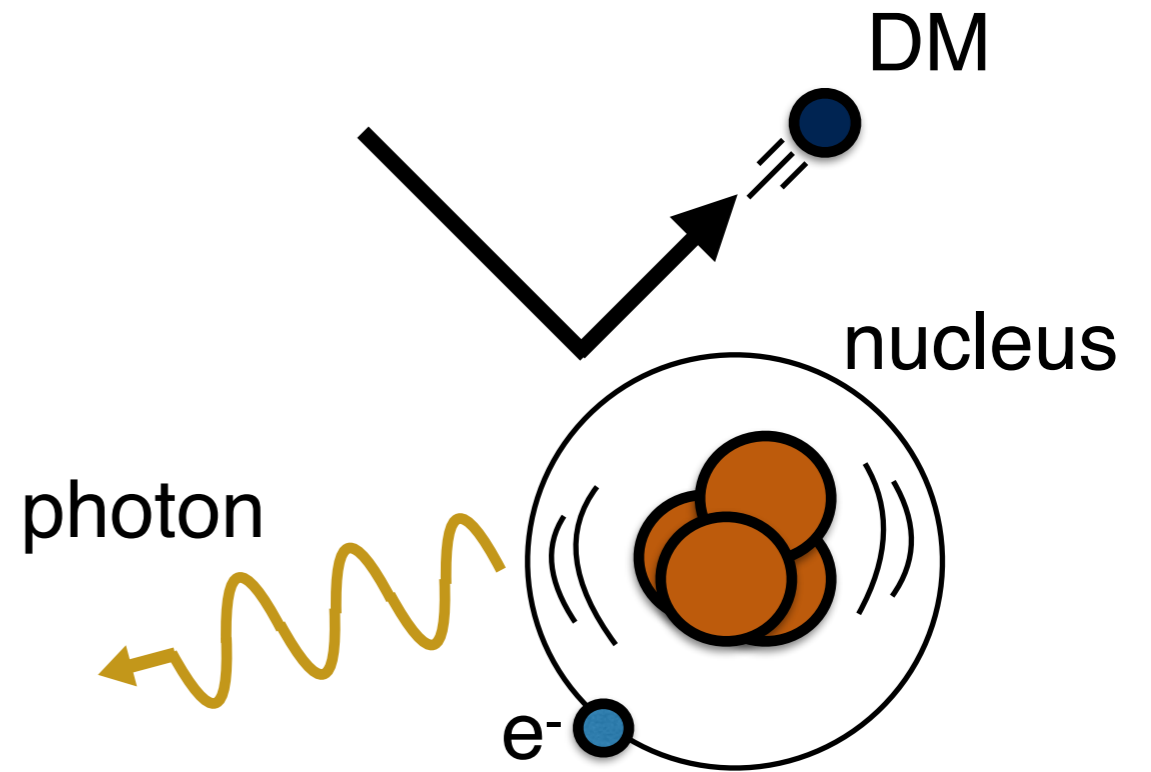
Sub-**E**lectron-**N**oise **S**kipper CCD **E**xperimental **I**nstrument



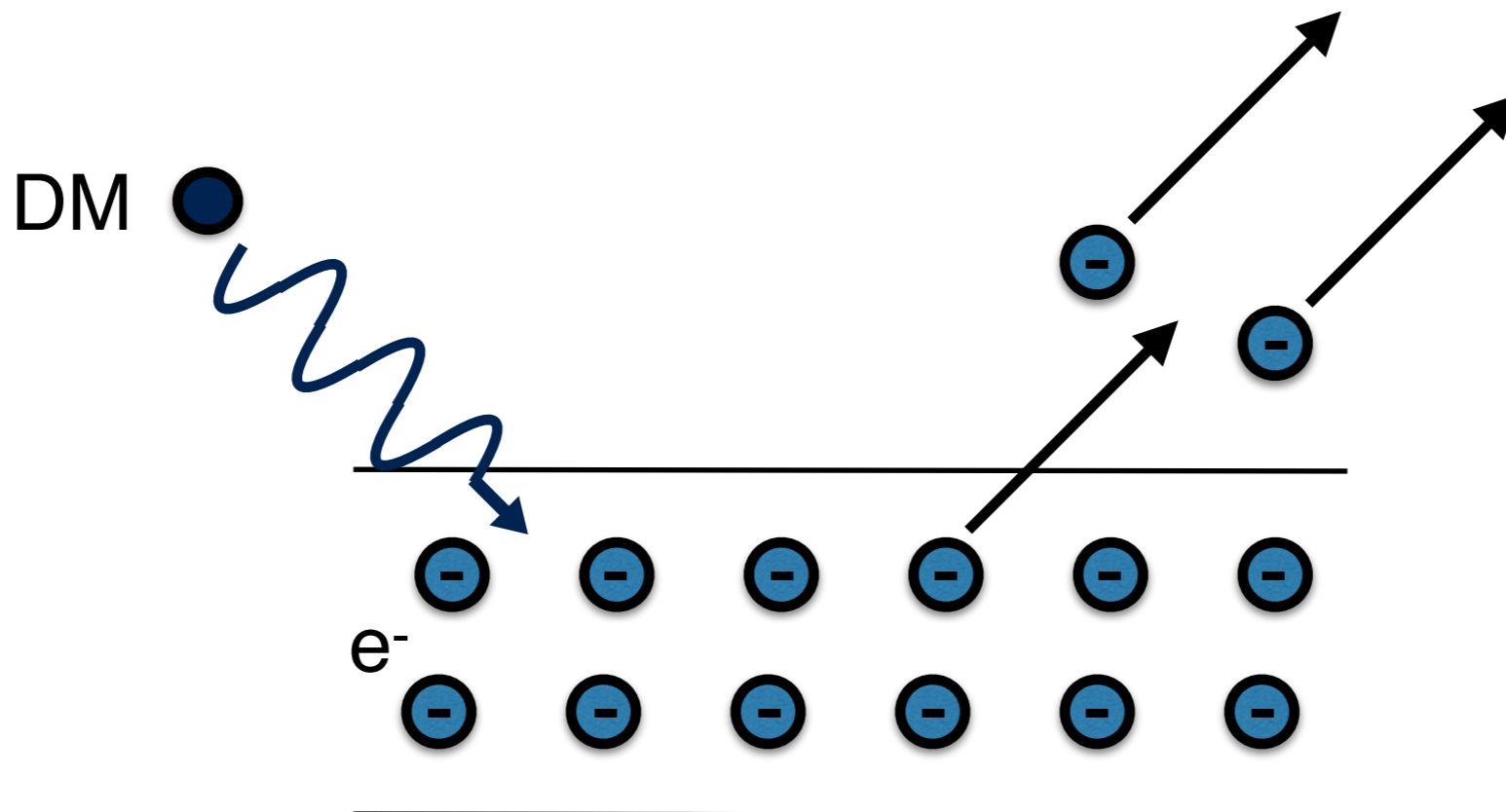
Sep 5, 2018



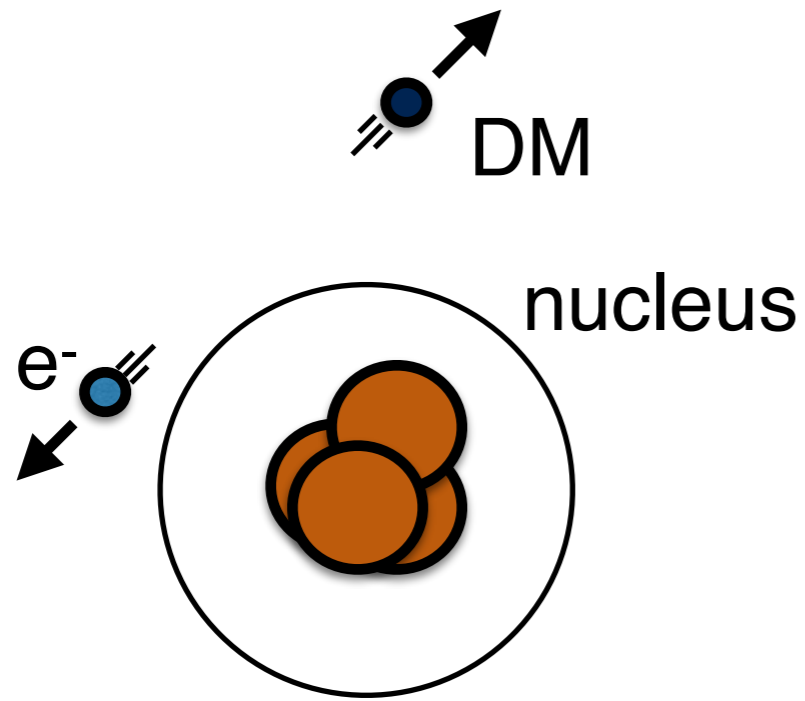
dark matter-electron scattering



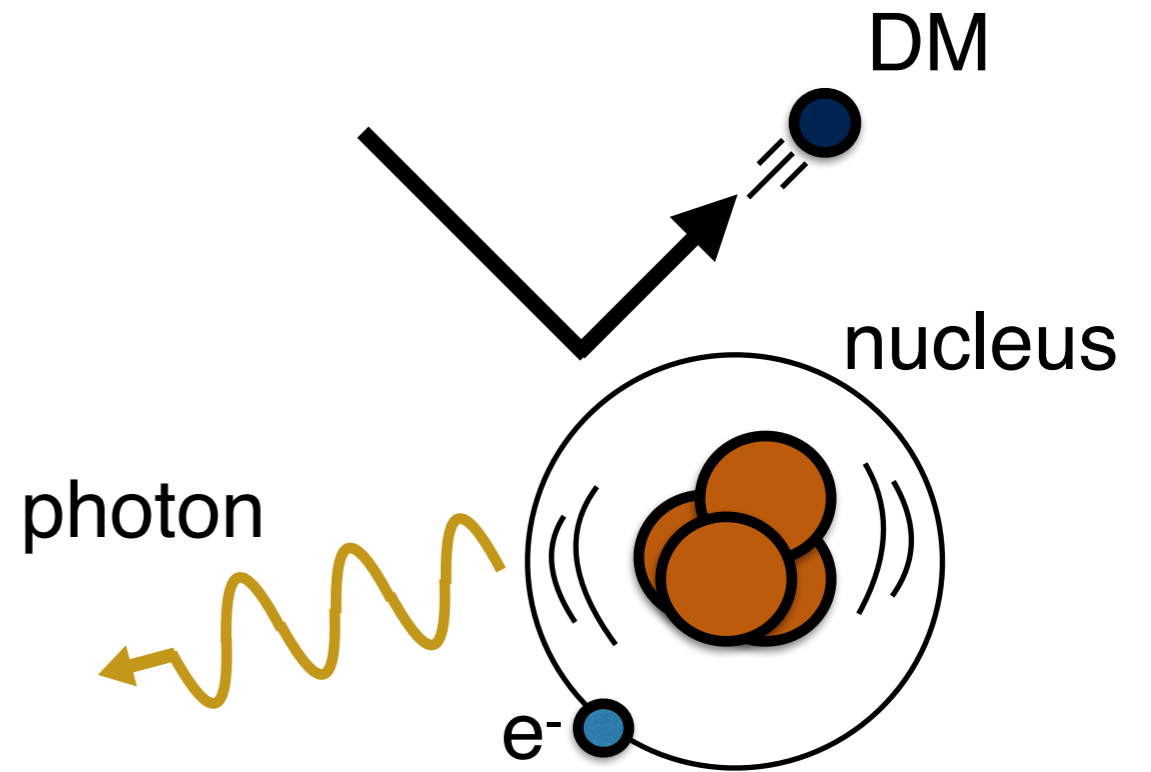
dark matter-nucleon scattering



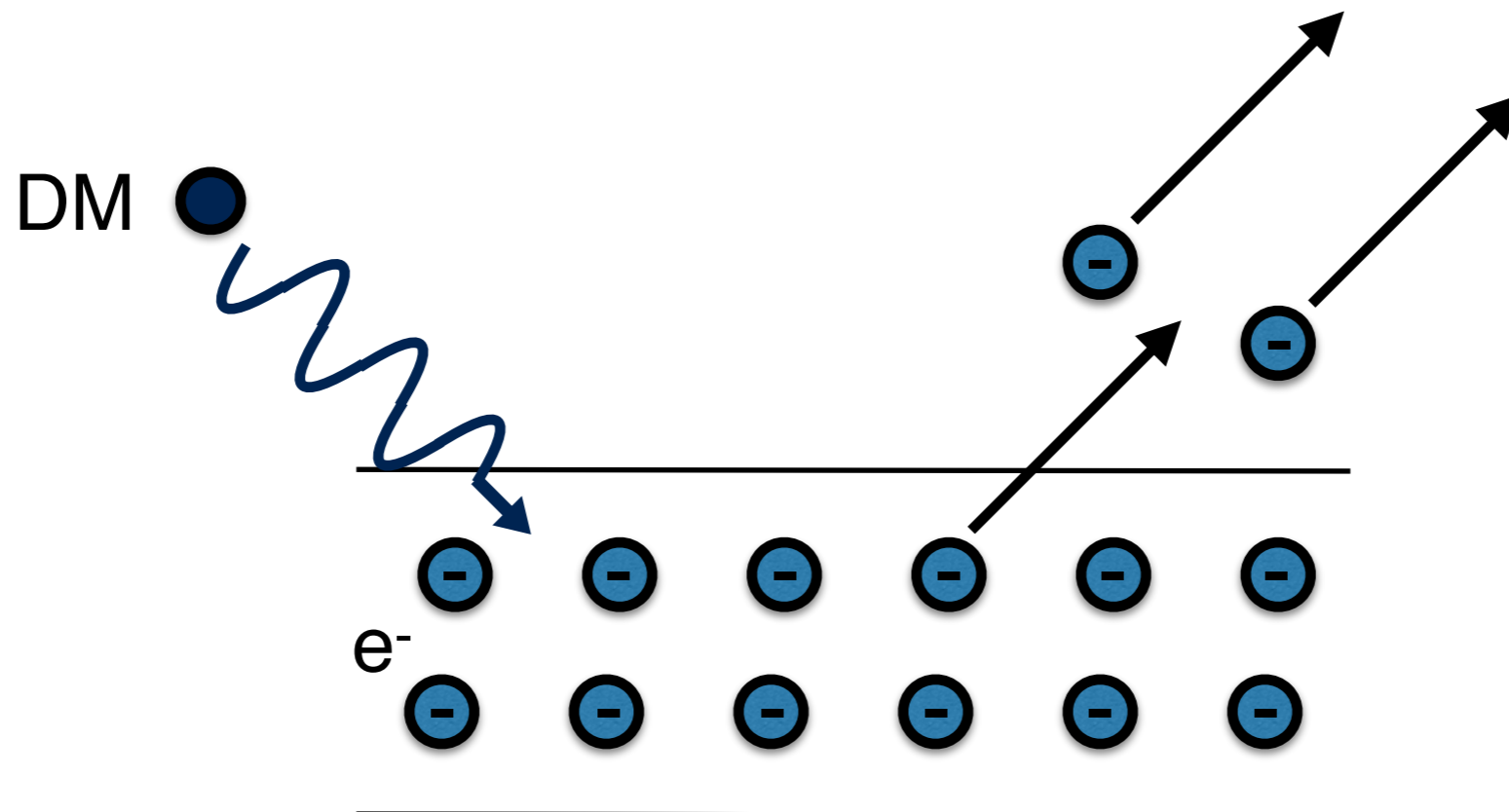
dark matter absorption



dark matter-electron scattering

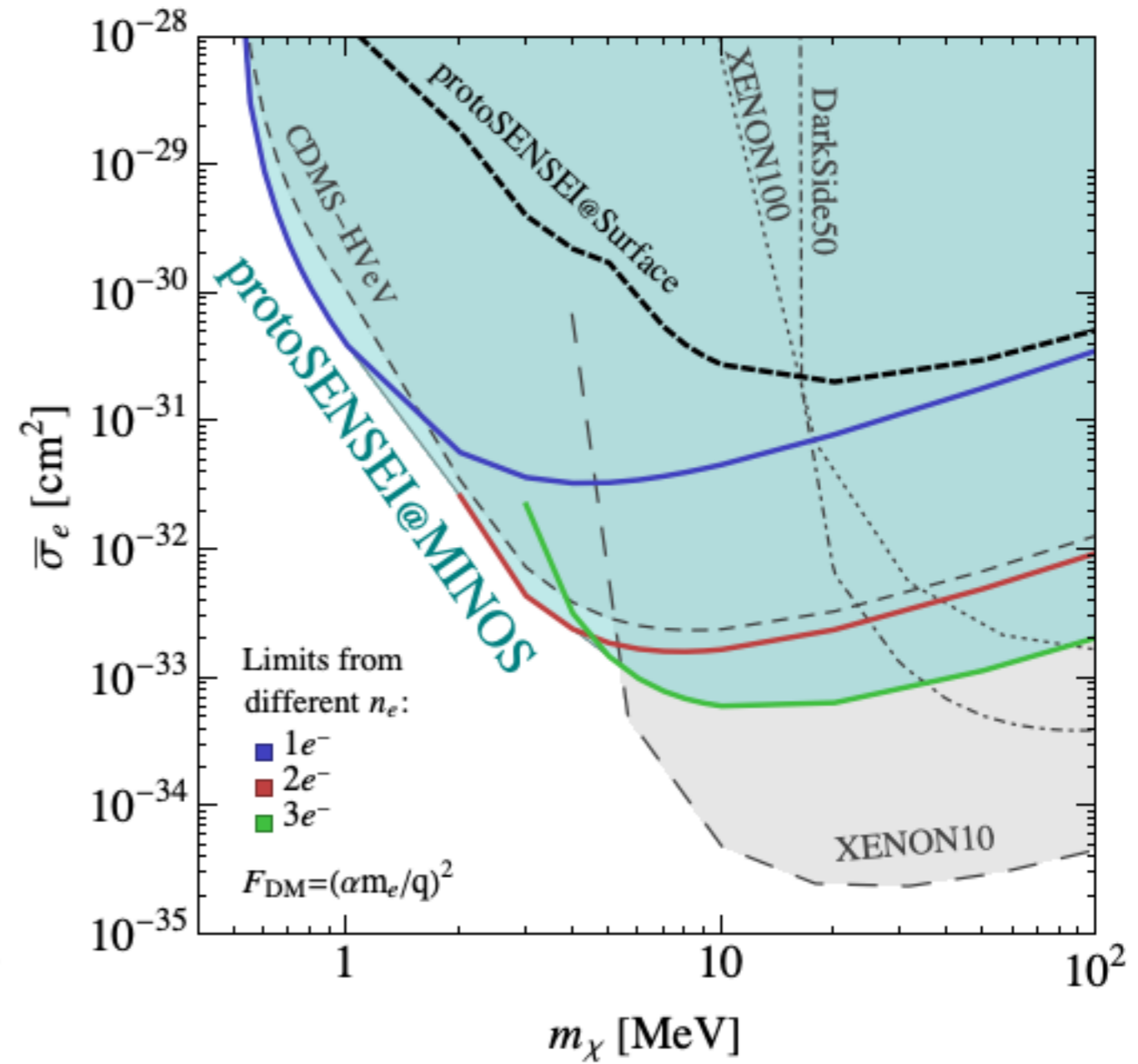
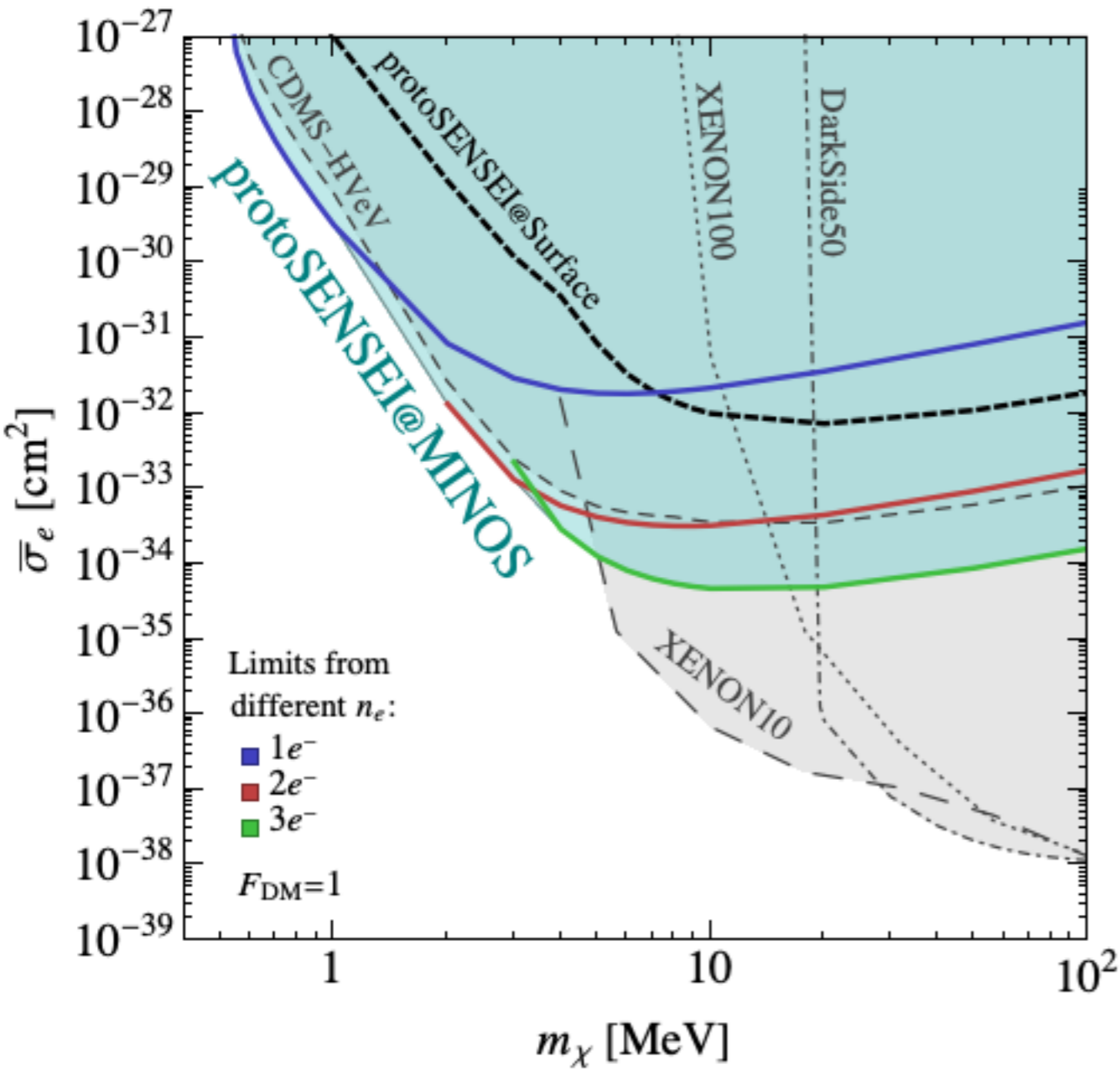


dark matter-nucleon scattering



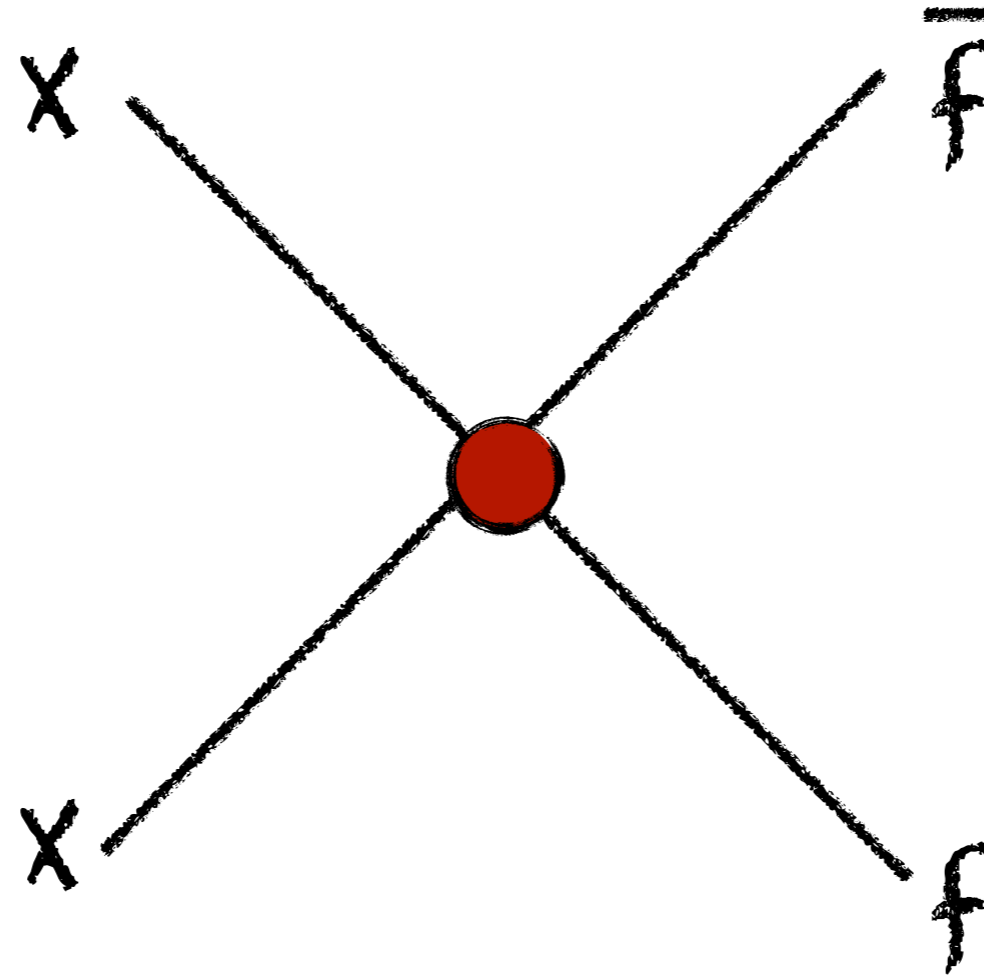
dark matter absorption

sub-GeV DM



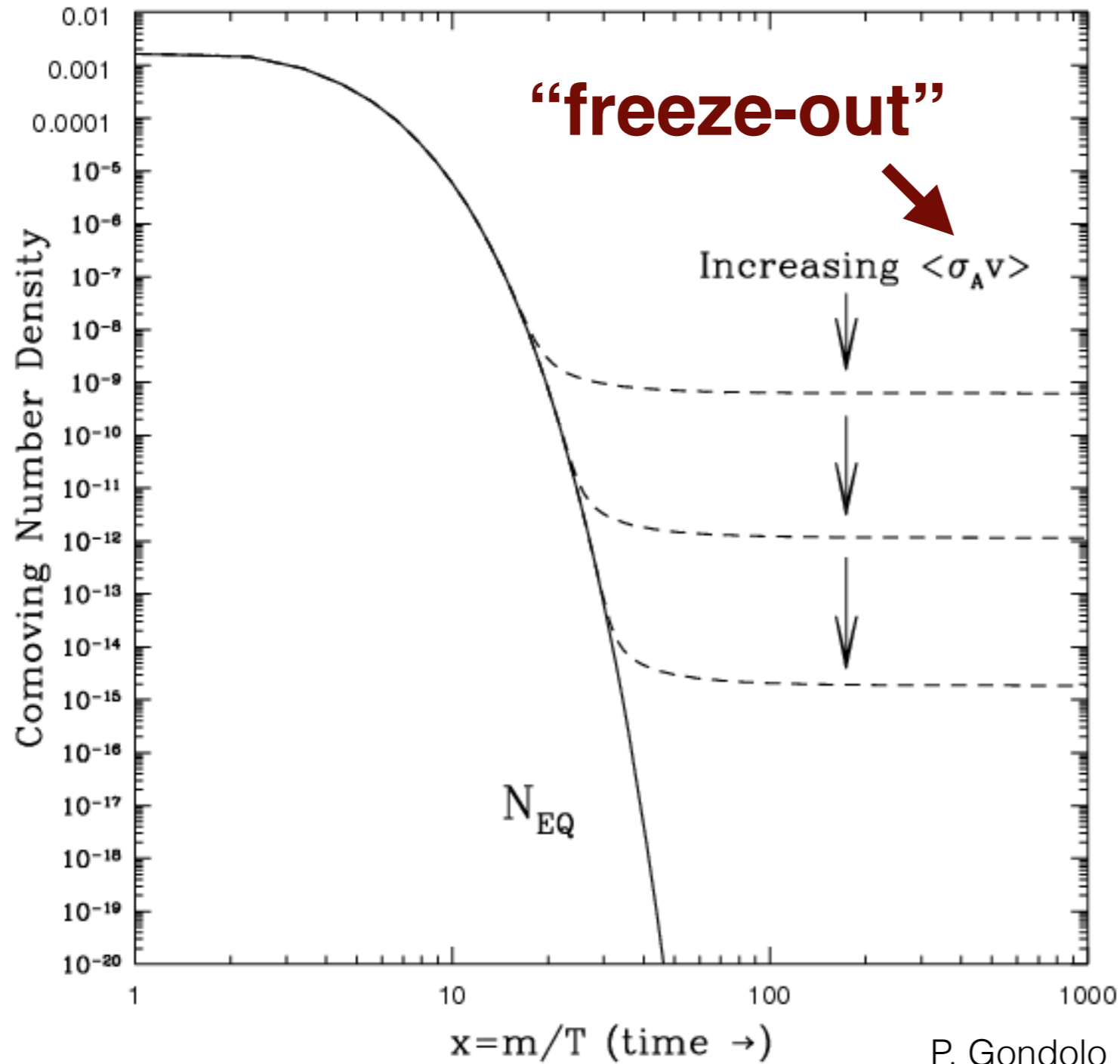
0.246 gram-days with prototype

WIMP miracle



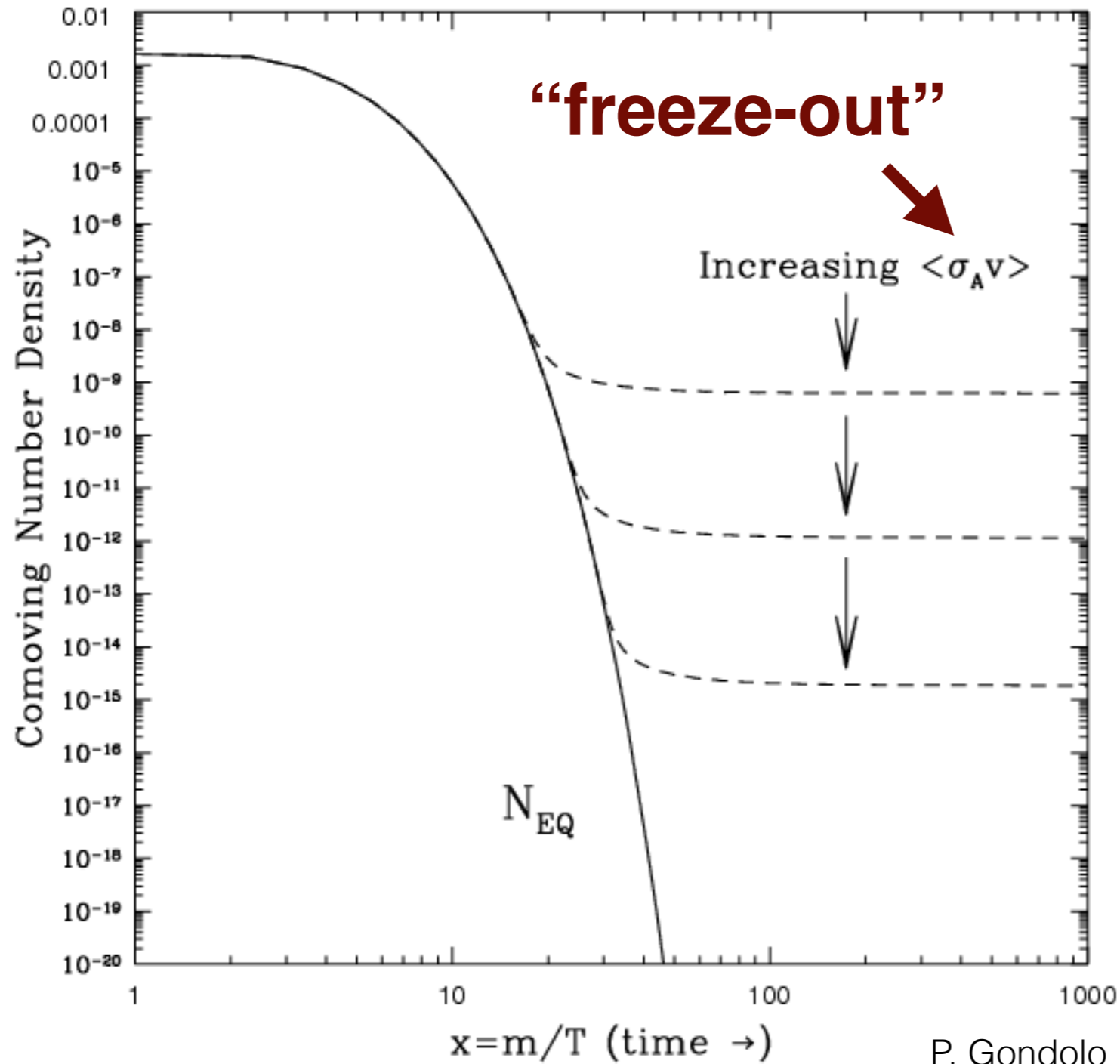
thermal equilibrium

WIMP miracle

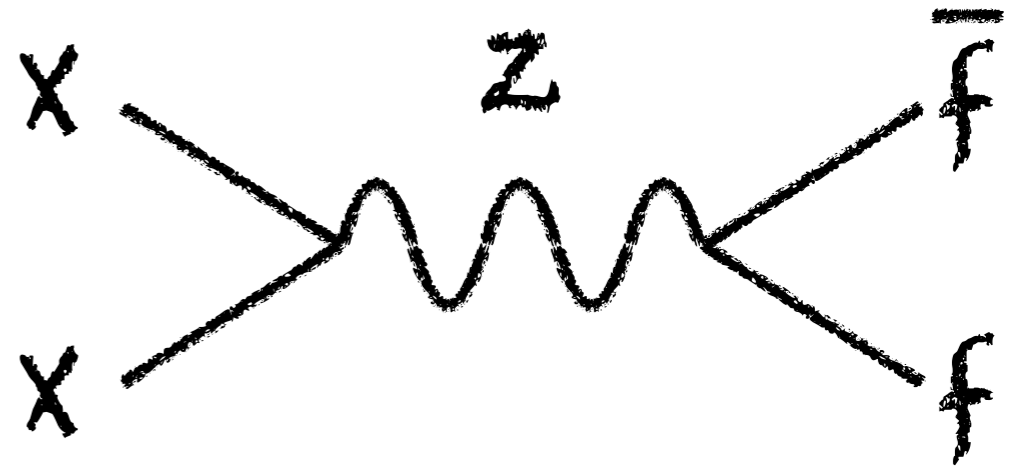


$$\Omega h^2 \simeq \frac{10^{-37} \text{ cm}^2}{\langle\sigma_{\text{ann}} v\rangle} \simeq 0.1$$

WIMP miracle

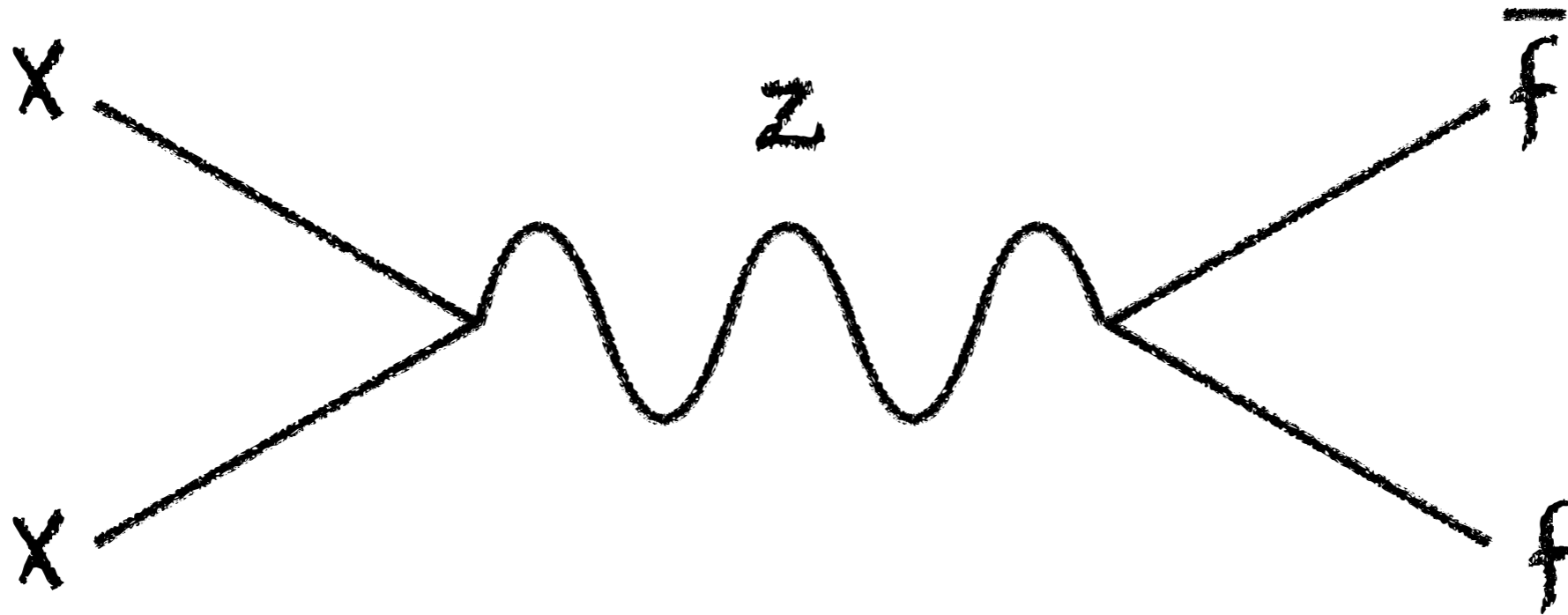


$$\Omega h^2 \simeq \frac{10^{-37} \text{ cm}^2}{\langle\sigma_{\text{ann}} v\rangle} \simeq 0.1$$



$$m_X \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$$

Lee-Weinberg Bound

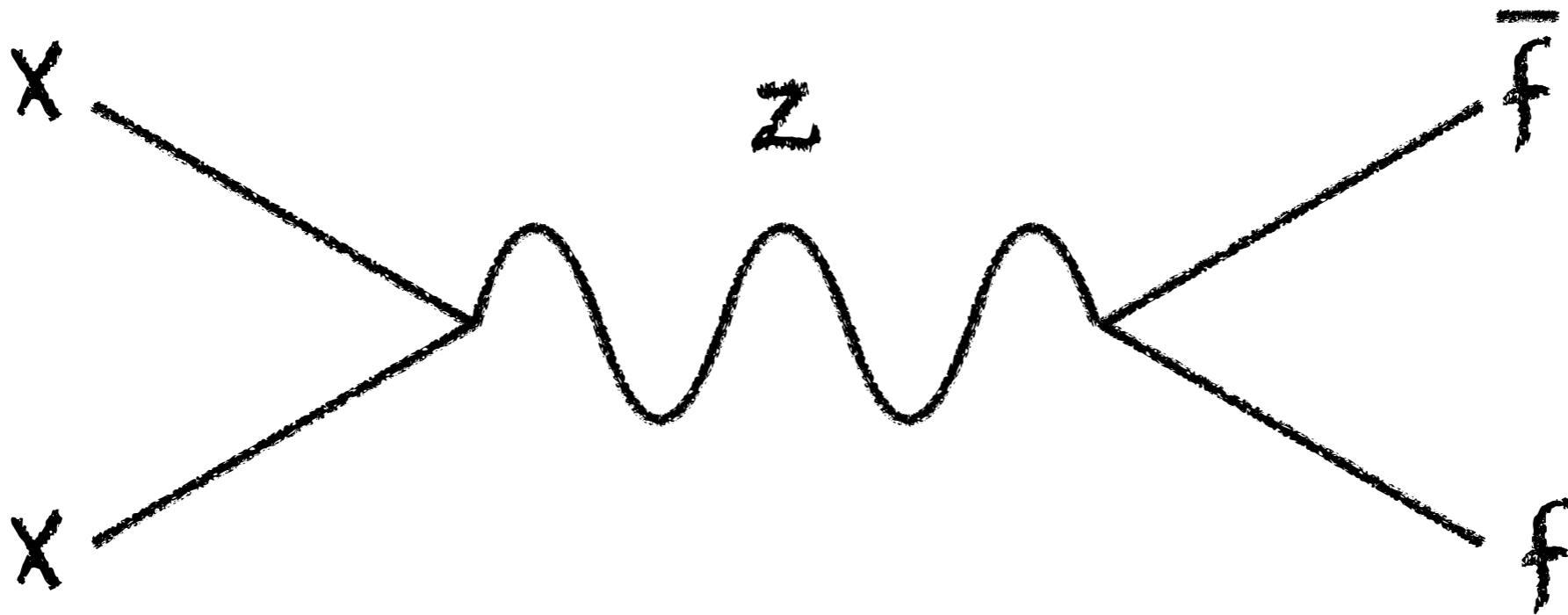


$$\Omega_X h^2 \lesssim 0.1 \quad \rightarrow \quad m_X \gtrsim \text{few GeV}$$

B. W. Lee and S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. 39, 165 (1977)

E.W. Kolb and K. Olive, Phys.Rev. **D34** (1986) 2531

Lee-Weinberg Bound



$$\Omega_X h^2 \lesssim 0.1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad m_X \gtrsim \text{few GeV}$$

Way out: have **new light boson** that mediates the interaction

Boehm and Fayet [hep-ph/0305261]

Pospelov et al [0711.4866]

Dark Photon

$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_X$$

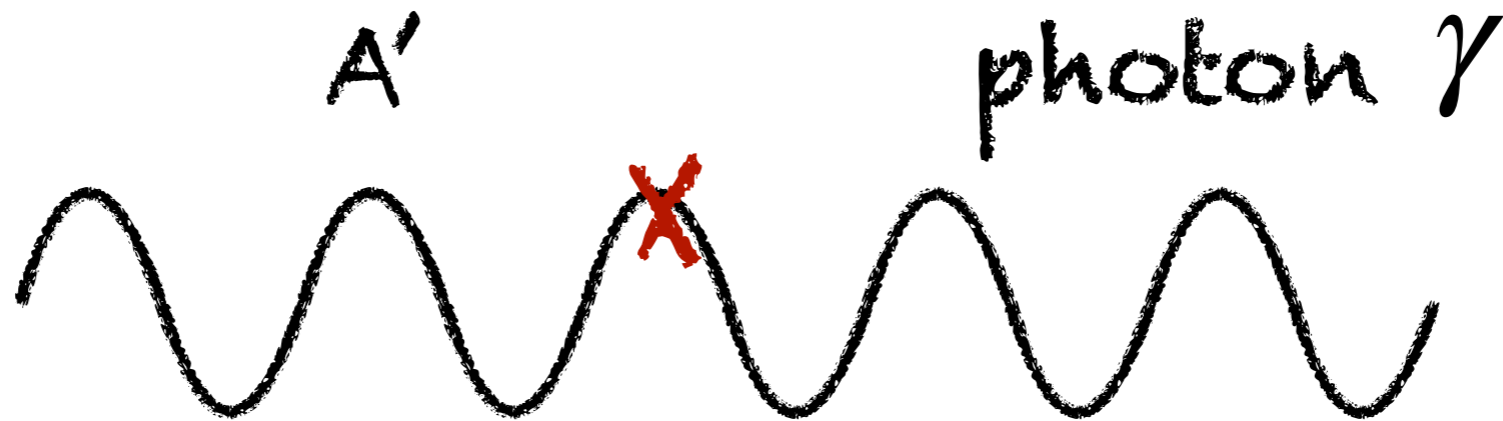
$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}F^{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_{A'}A'^{\mu}A'_{\mu}$$

kinetic mixing

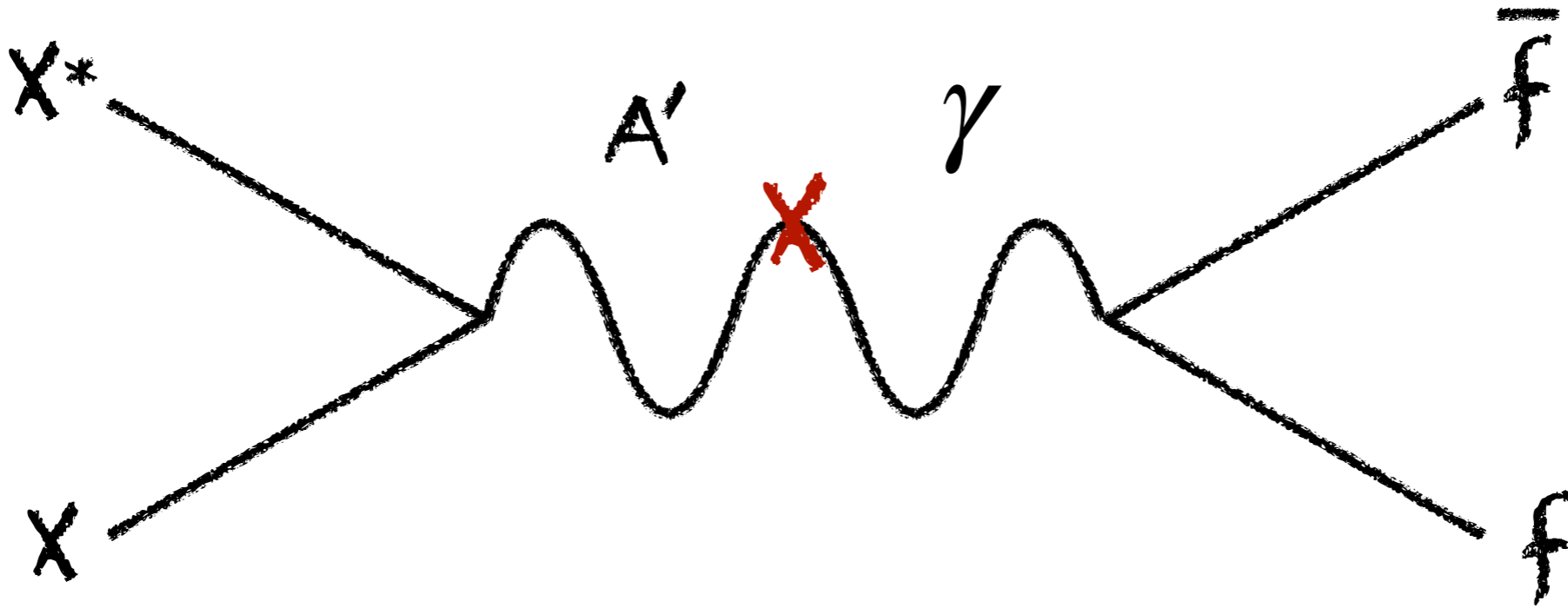
Dark Photon

$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_X$$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}F^{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_{A'}A'^{\mu}A'_{\mu}$$



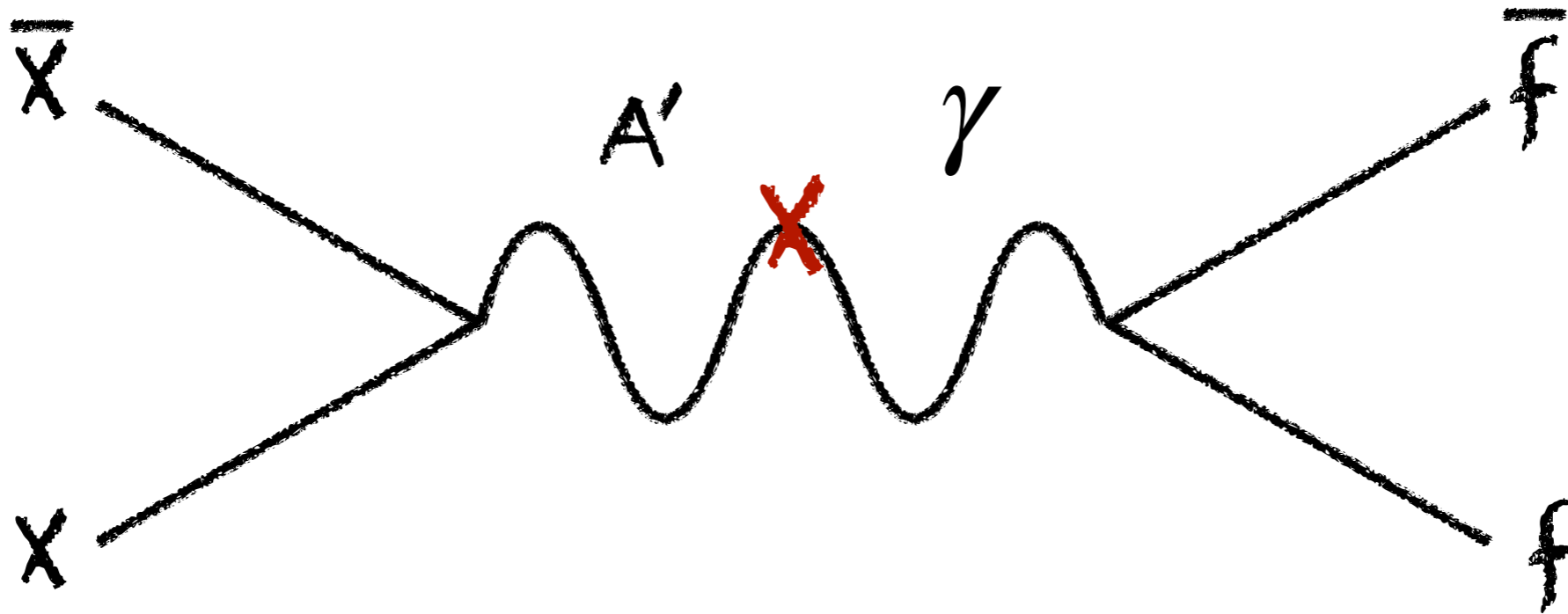
Thermal Scalar



$$m_{A'} > 2m_\chi \quad \langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \frac{\alpha \alpha_D \epsilon^2}{m_{A'}^4}$$

CMB constraints \rightarrow scalar DM

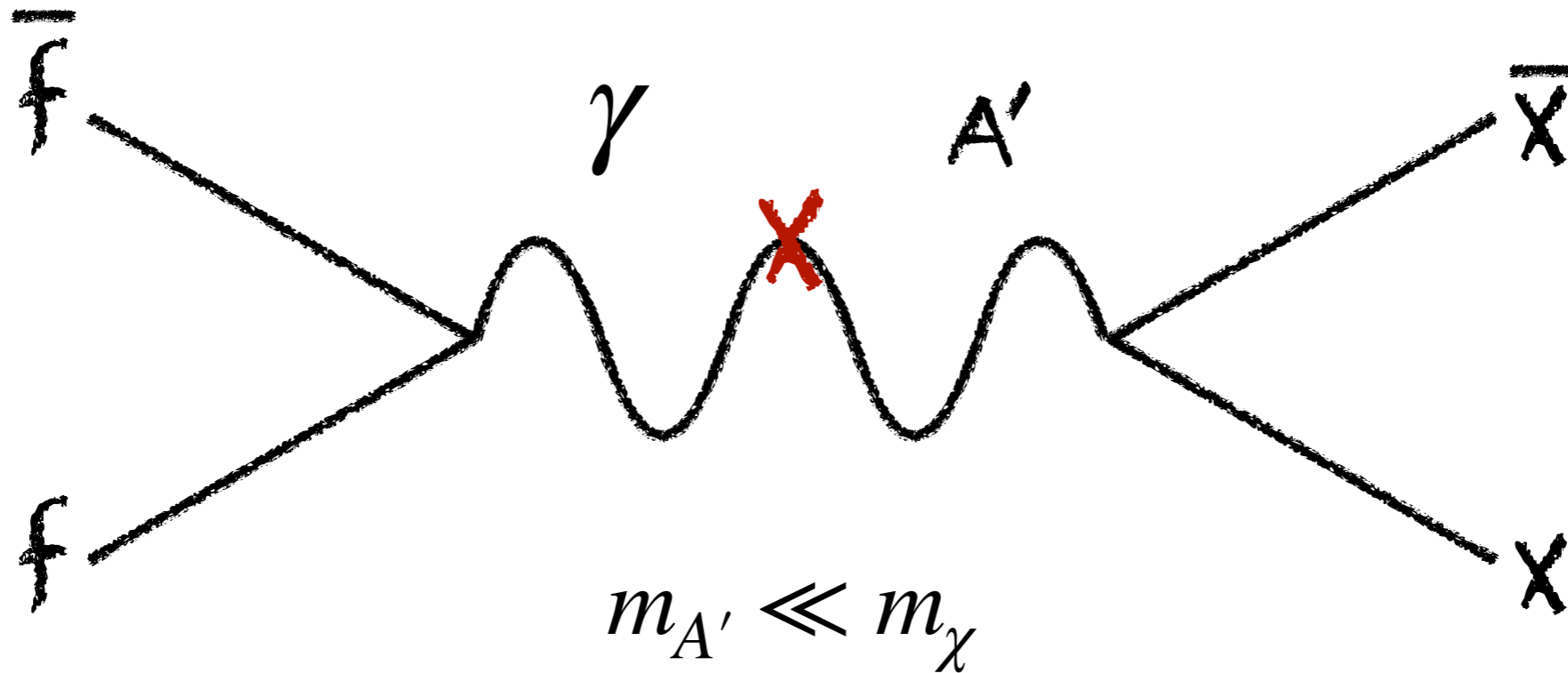
Asymmetric Fermion



present day abundance of DM from same mechanism
as baryon asymmetry

CMB constraints \rightarrow lower bound on annihilation cross-section

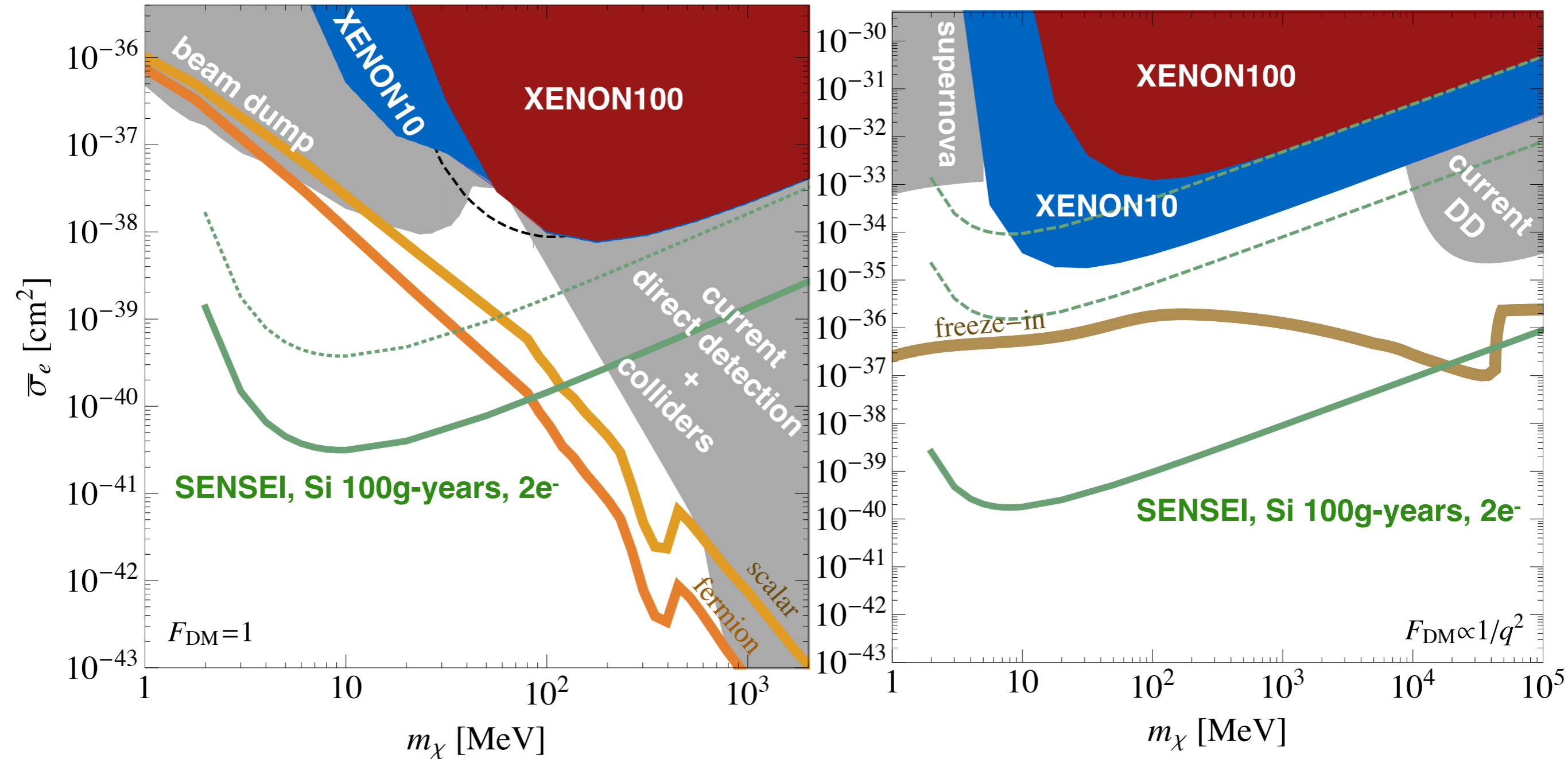
Freeze-in DM

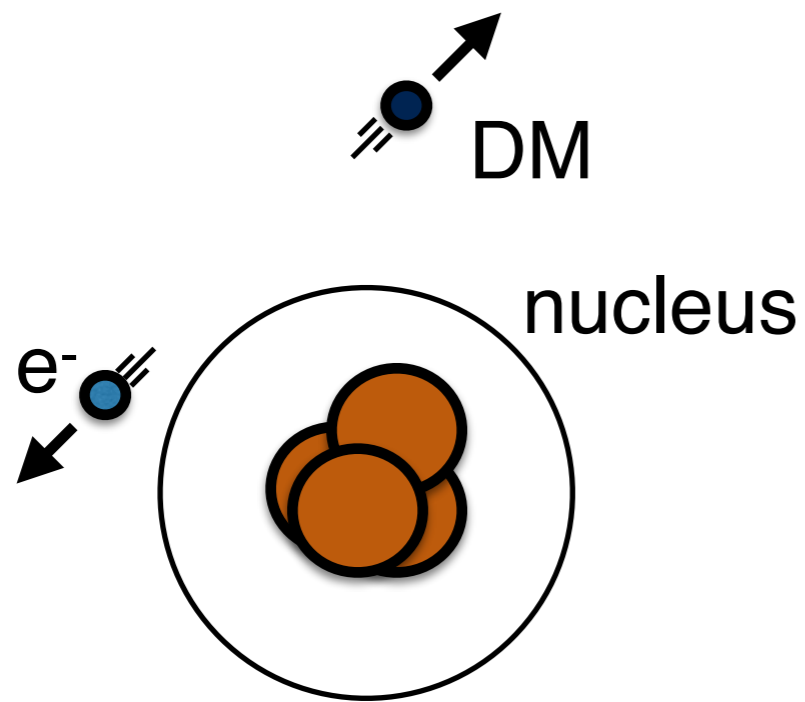


DM very weakly coupled to thermal bath

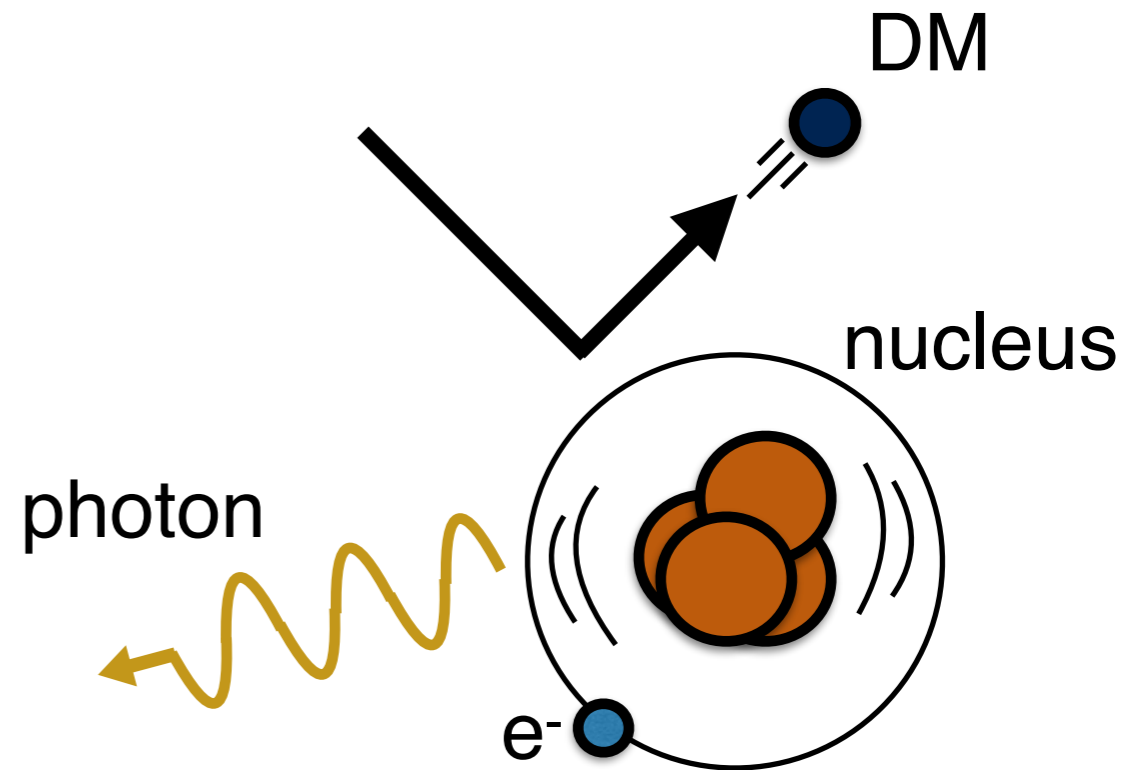
out of equilibrium scatterings
gradually populate DM

SENSEI projections

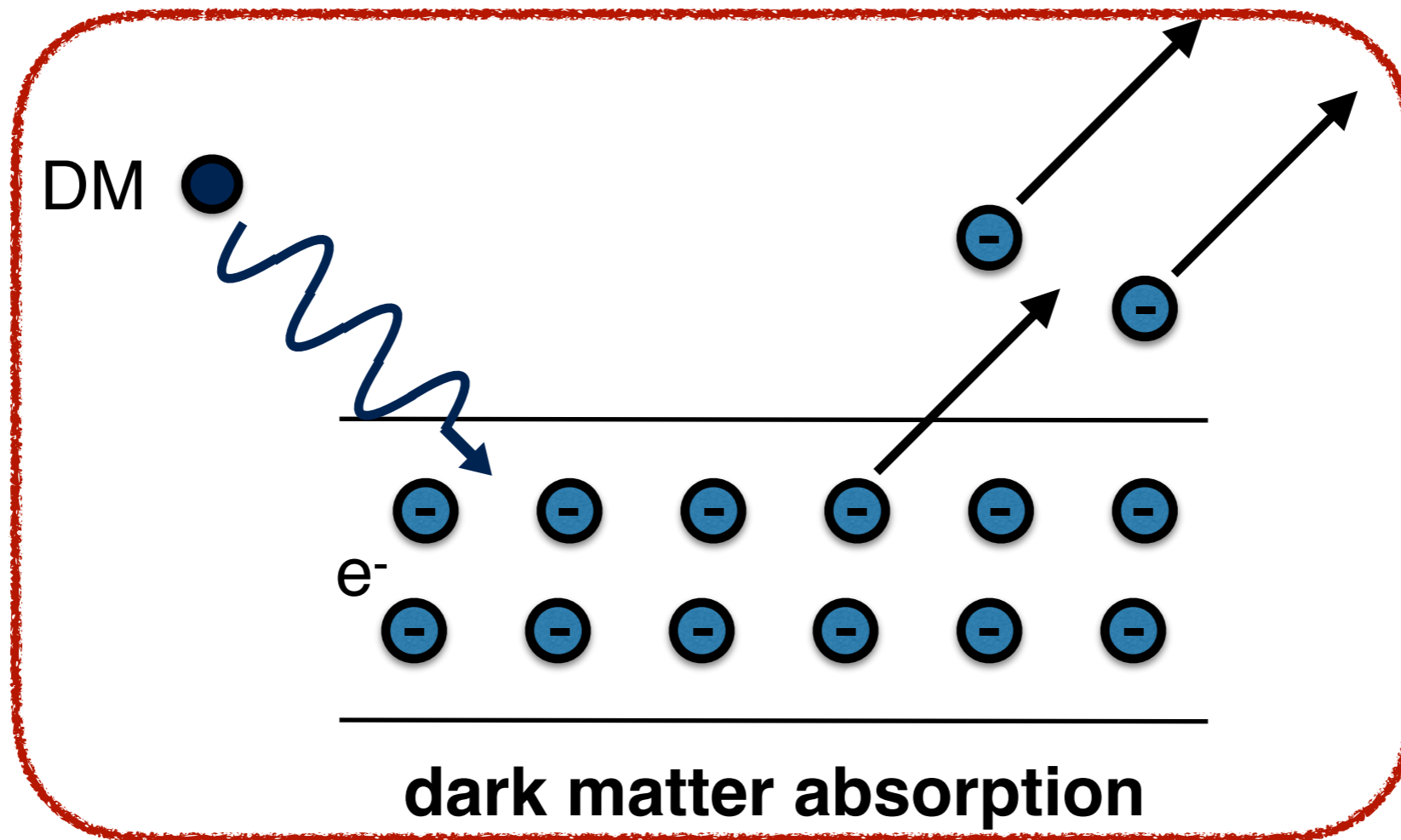




dark matter-electron scattering

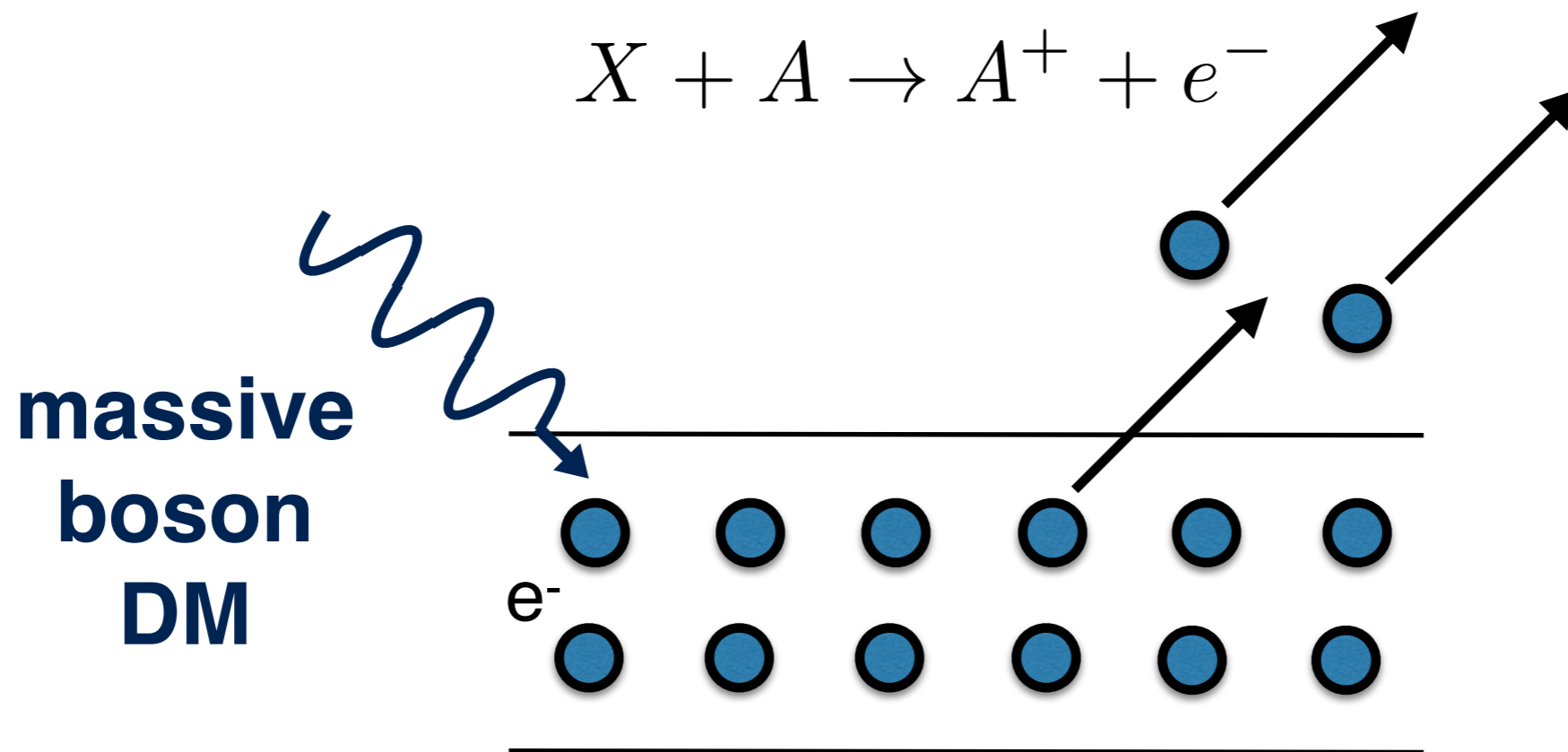


dark matter-nucleon scattering



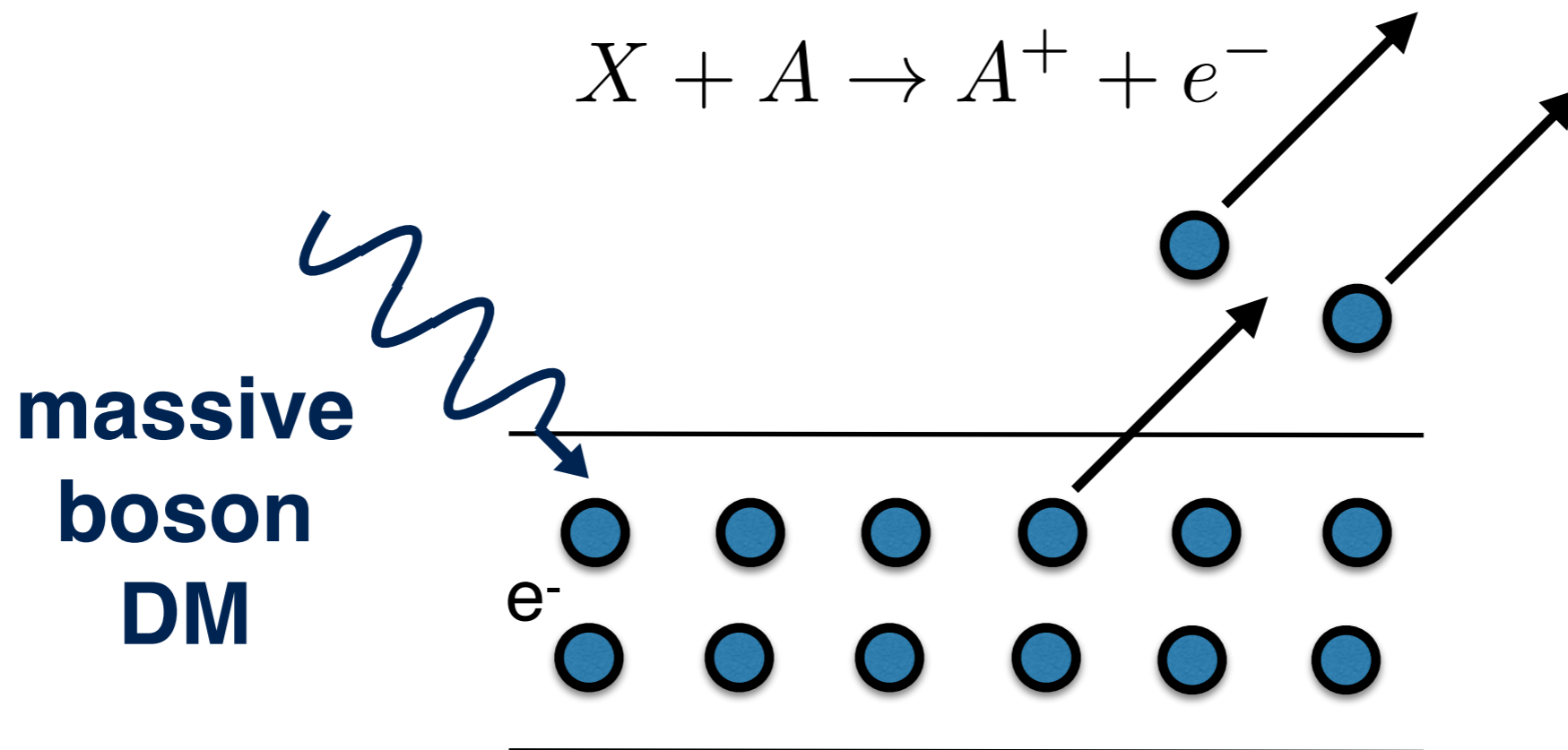
dark matter absorption

photoelectric effect



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

photoelectric effect



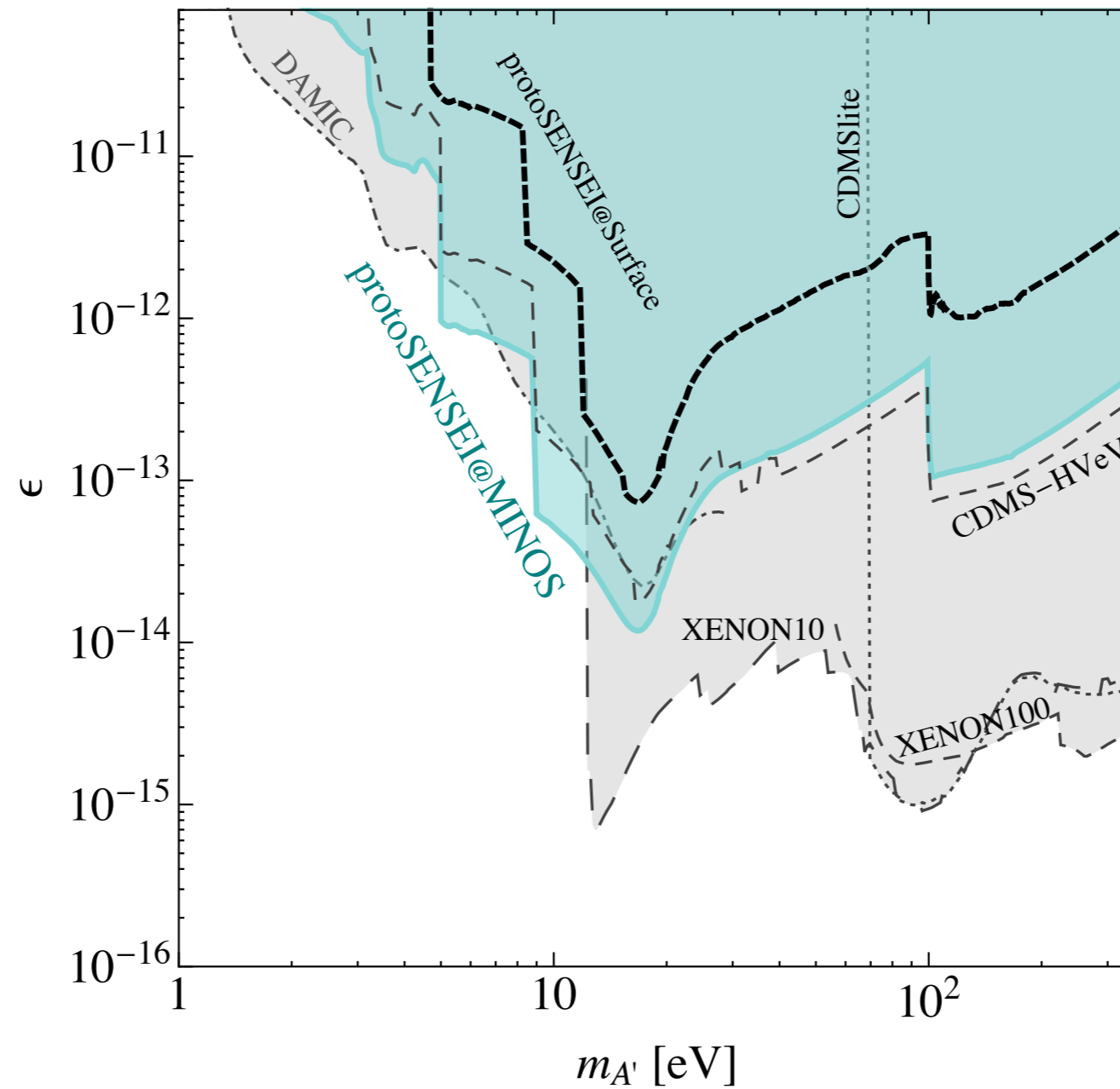
photon
 $|\vec{q}| = \omega$
bosonic dark matter
 $|\vec{q}| = m_X v_{\text{DM}} \sim 10^{-3} \omega$

$< |\vec{q}_e|$

**can relate
massive boson
absorption to
photon absorption**

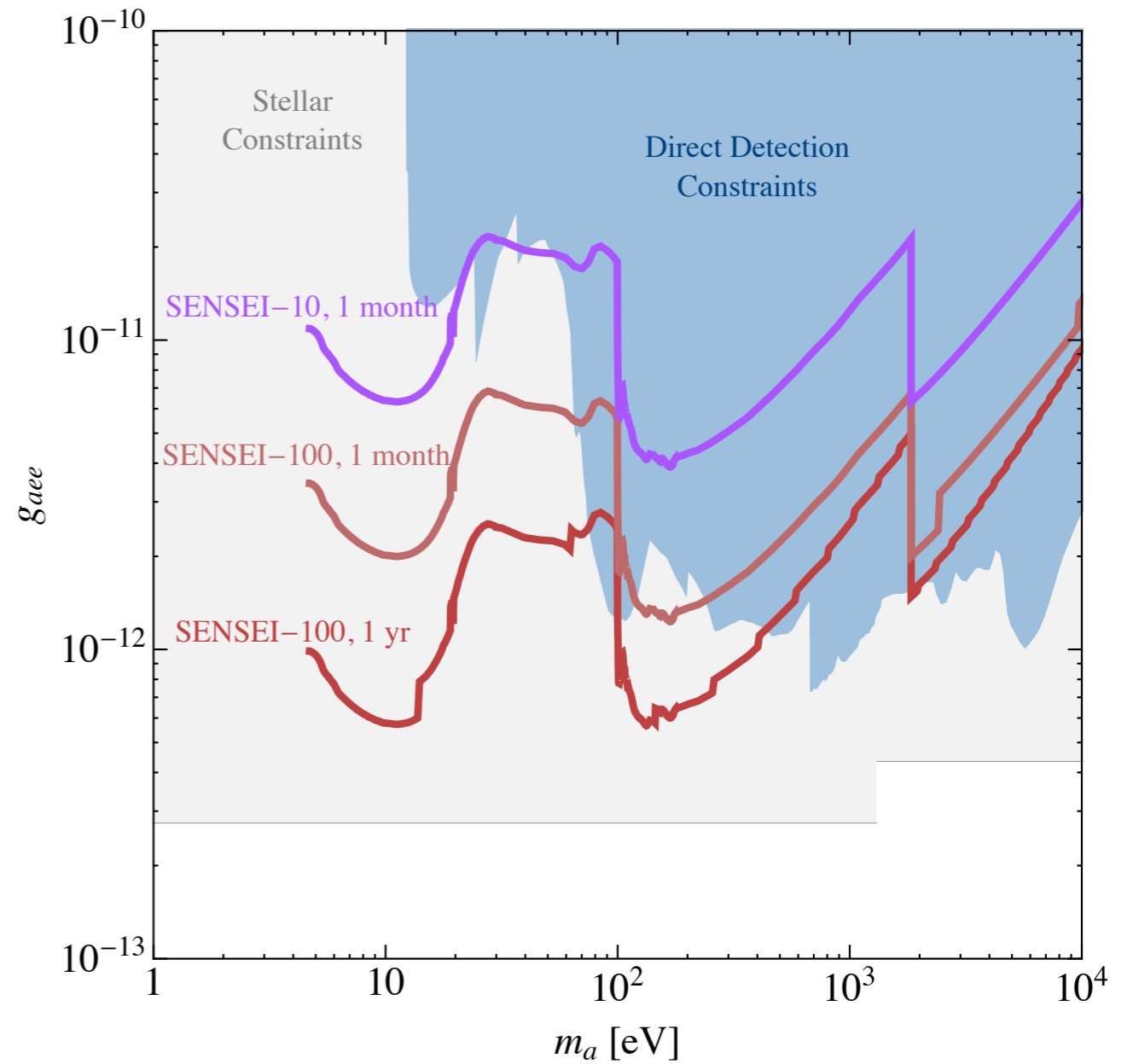
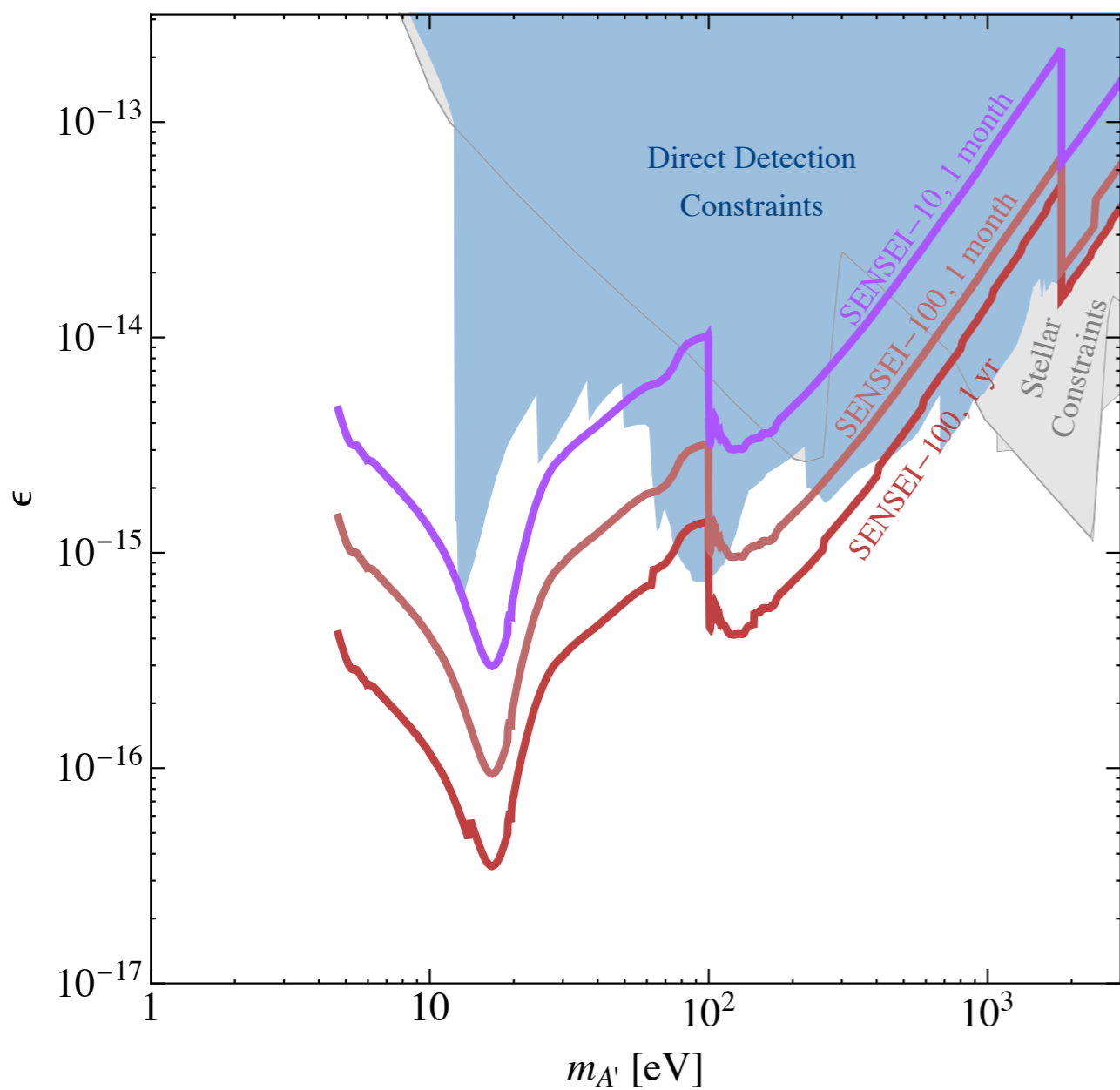
$$\sigma_{\text{DM}}(\omega) \propto \sigma_{\text{PE}}(\omega)$$

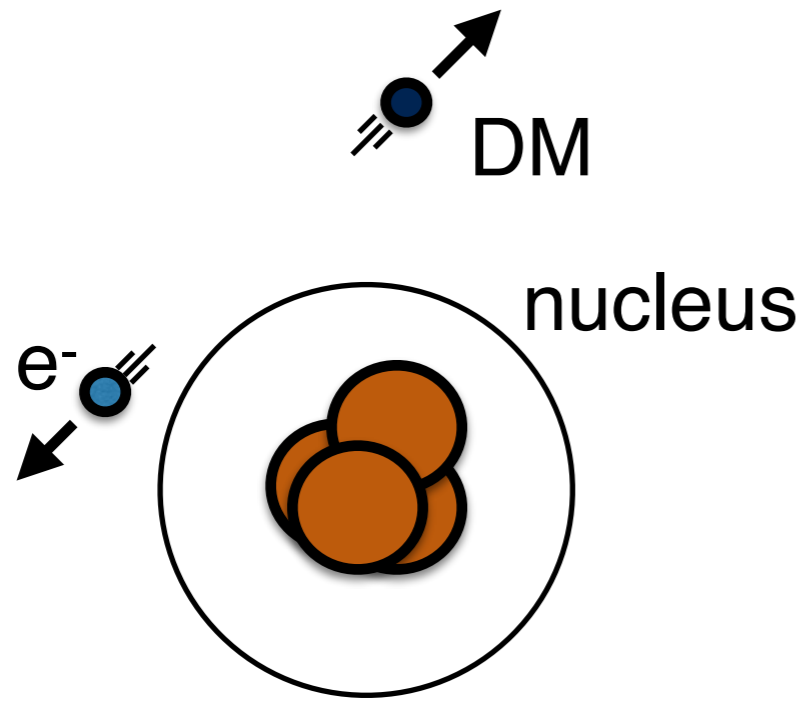
Dark Photon DM



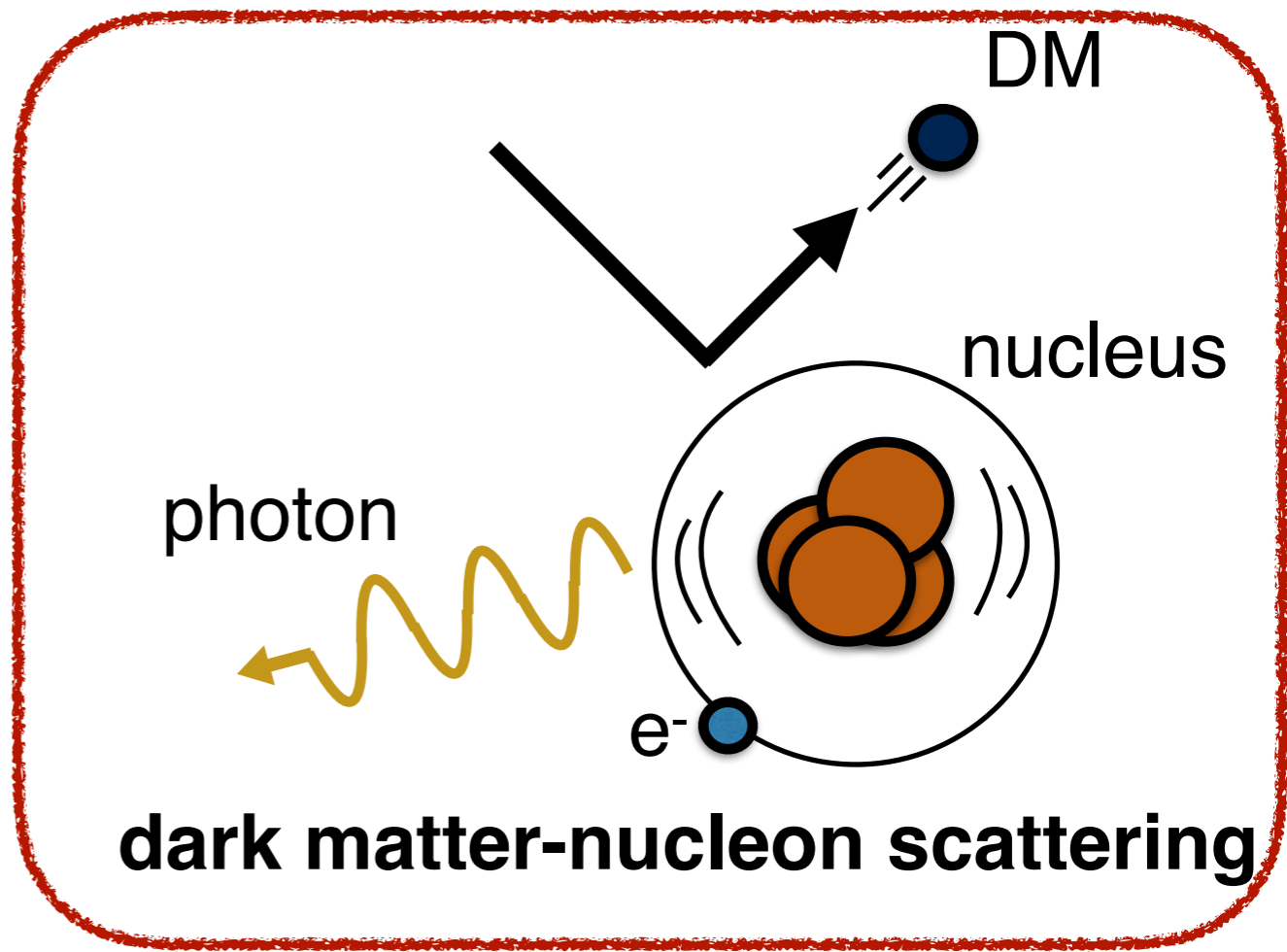
physics potential

bosonic absorption

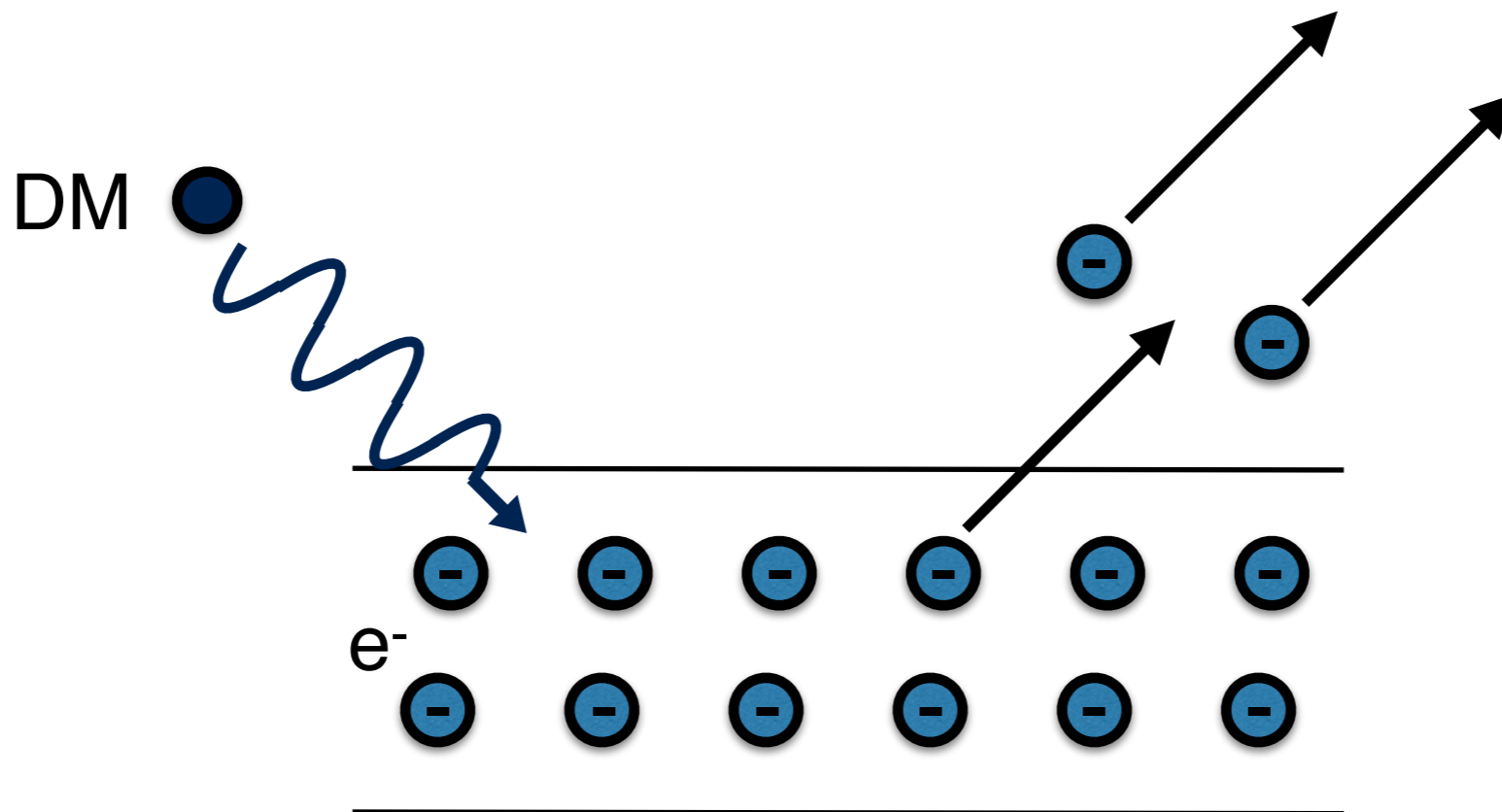




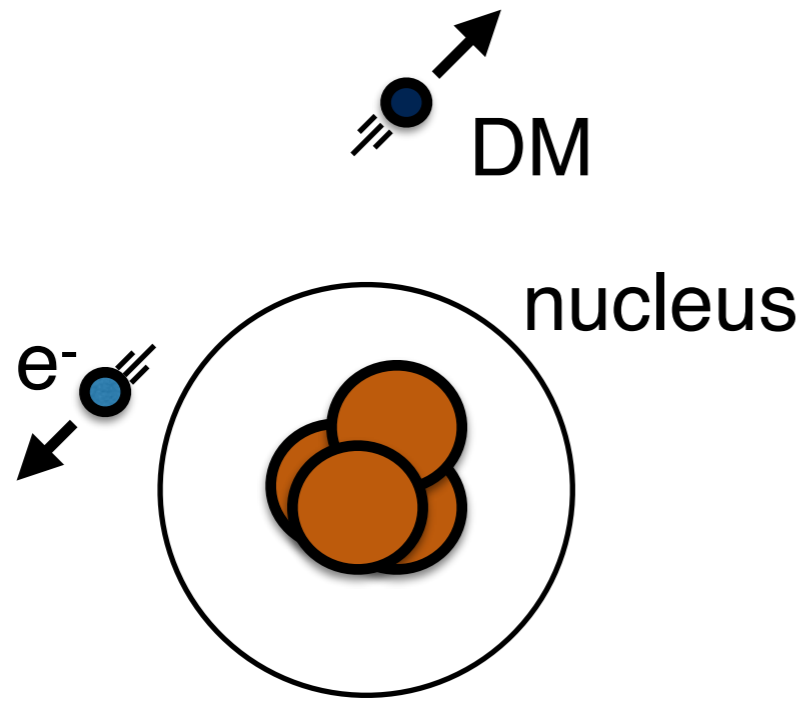
dark matter-electron scattering



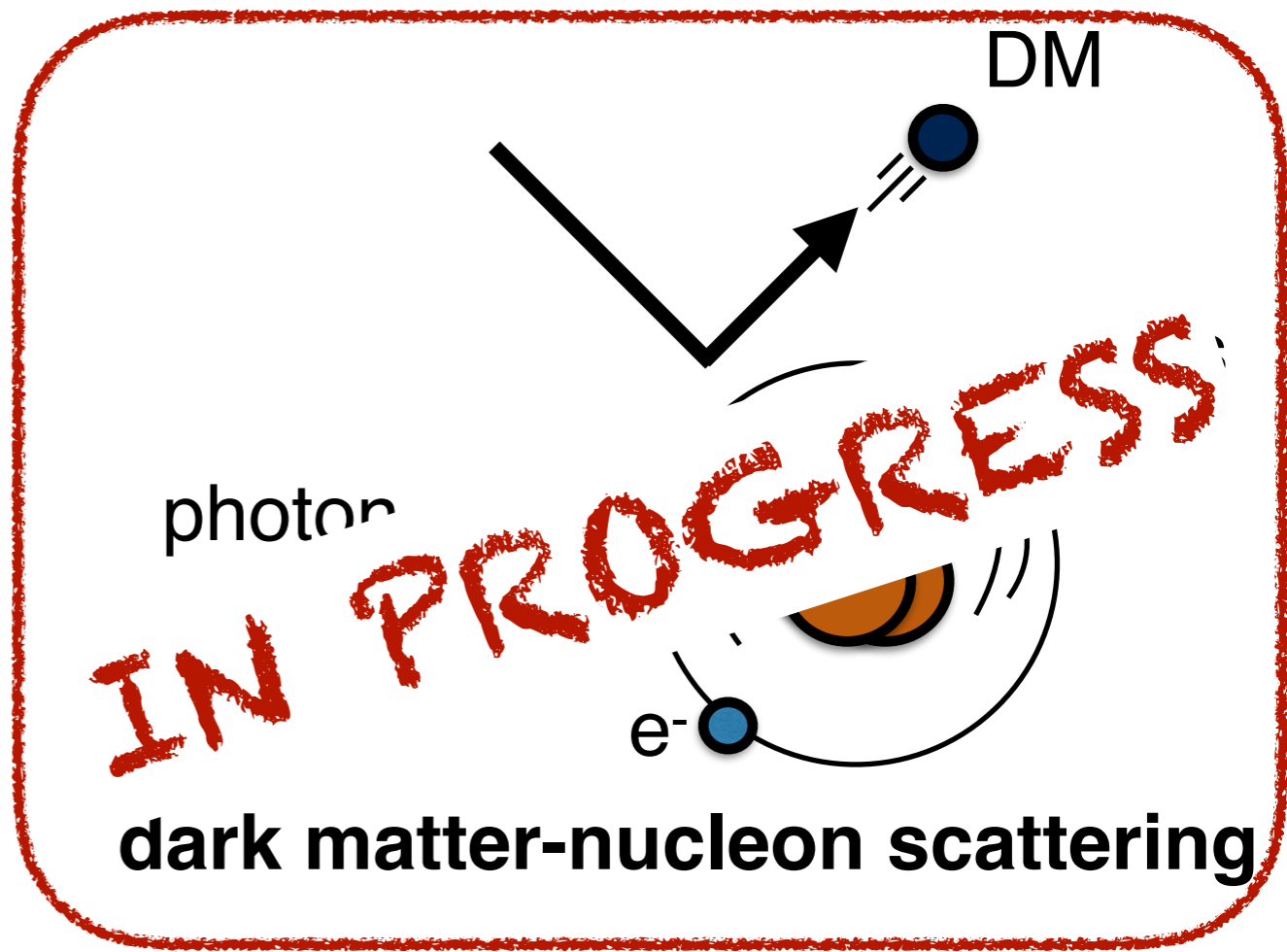
dark matter-nucleon scattering



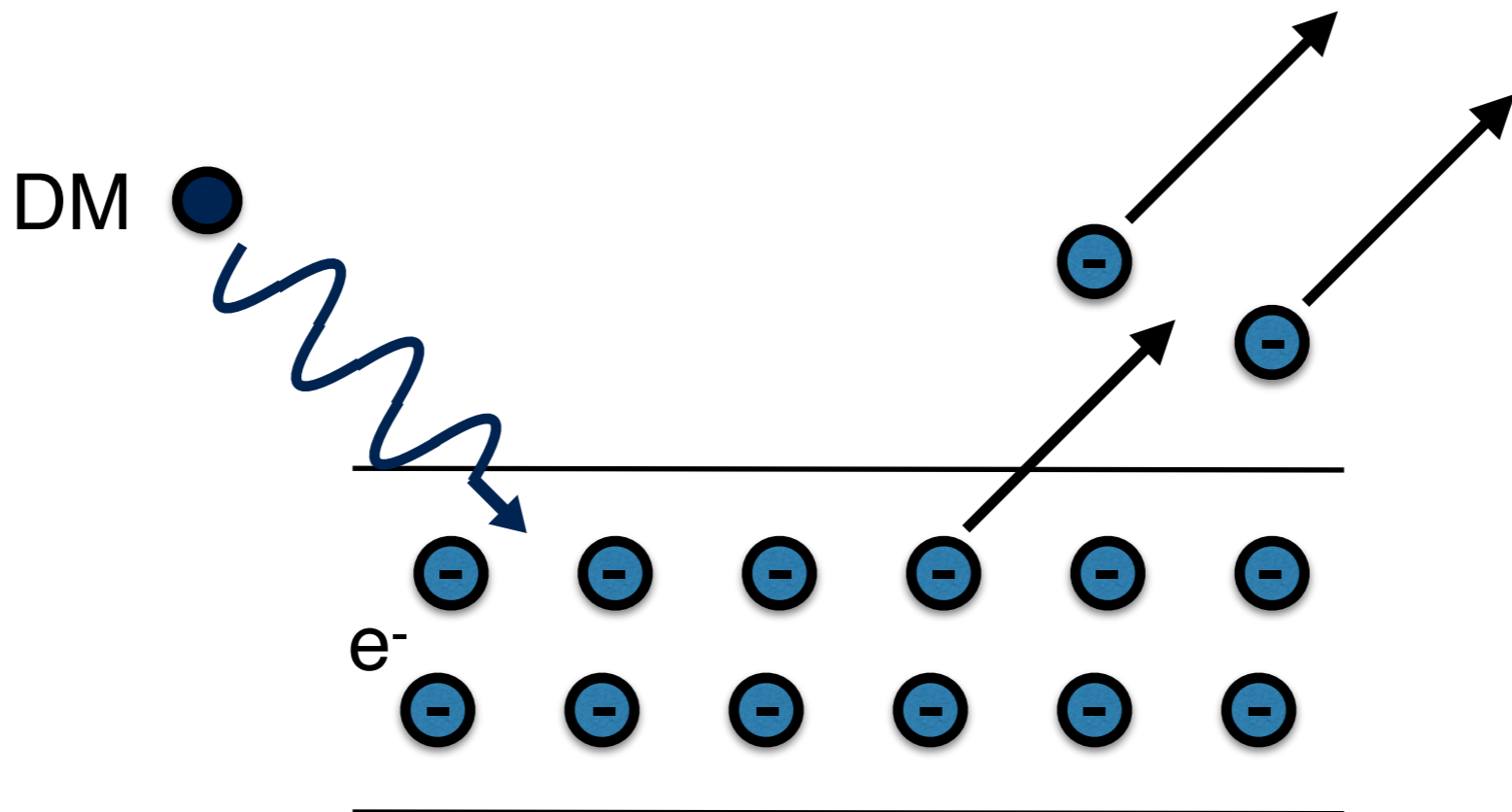
dark matter absorption



dark matter-electron scattering



dark matter-nucleon scattering



dark matter absorption

dark sector candidates at direct detection expts

