

Search for Dark Matter: status of direct searches

COSMOS

May 29th, 2019

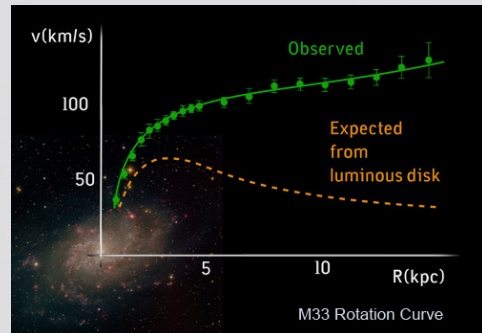
Marco Pallavicini - Presidente CSN2



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

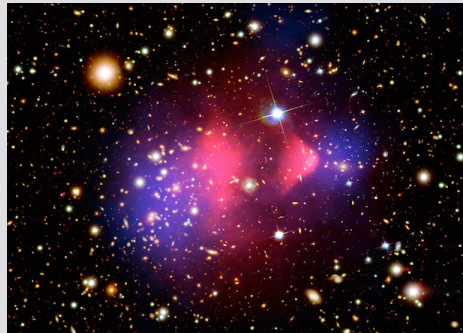
- We need dark matter to explain gravitational dynamics **at all scales**

~10 kpc



Rotation

~10 Mpc



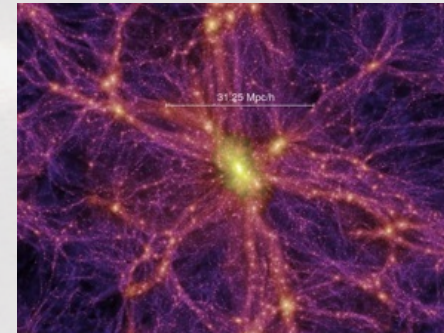
Bullet cluster

~10 Mpc



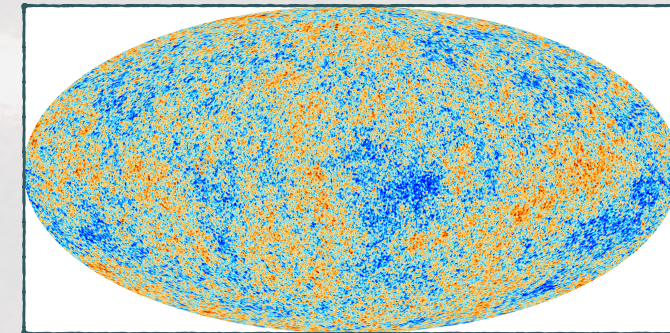
Virial

~100 Mpc



Structures

~1 Gpc



CMB

- All based on the assumption that GR is fine at all scales**

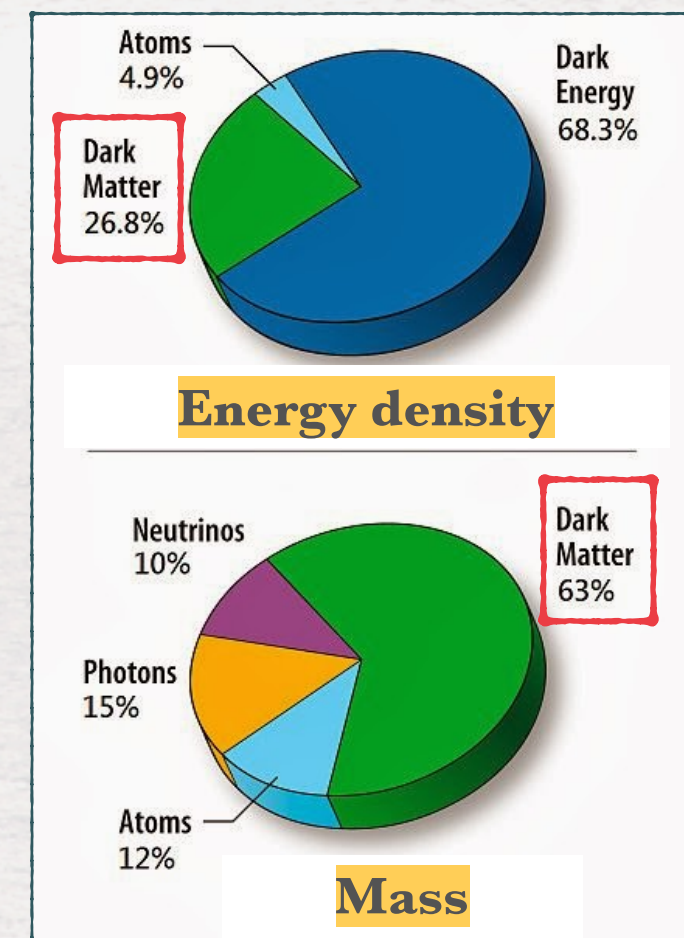
- A lot of effort toward MOND or Modified Gravity but (as far as I know) **no model works at all scales**

- Average density $\sim 0.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \text{ cm}^{-3}$**

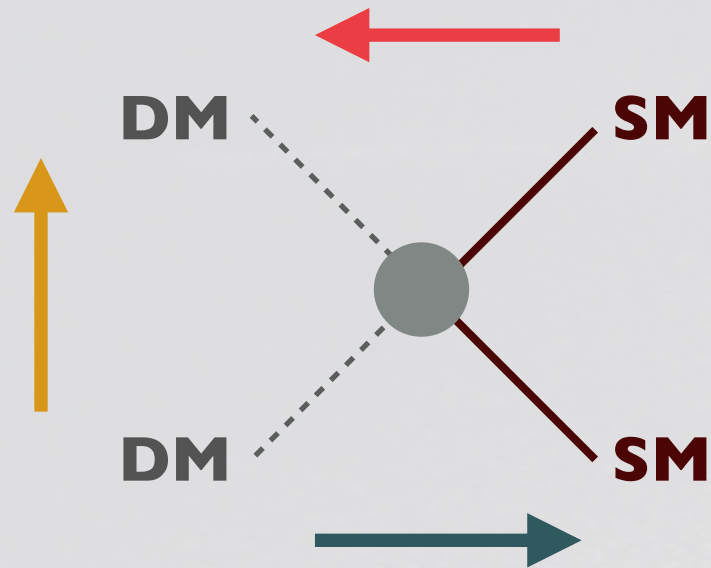
- Local density might be different
- Primordial BH might change the picture
- Speed distribution often **assumed** to be a truncated Maxwell

- Mostly **“cold”**, with possible **“warm”** component

- Interactions, composition, self-interaction** and **dynamics unknown**



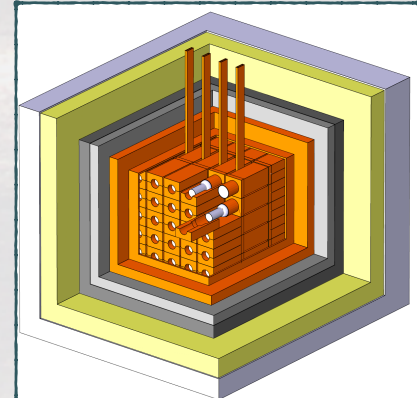
- Three methods: **direct**, **indirect**, **search of new particles**



Search of new particles
(LHC, Beam Dumps)



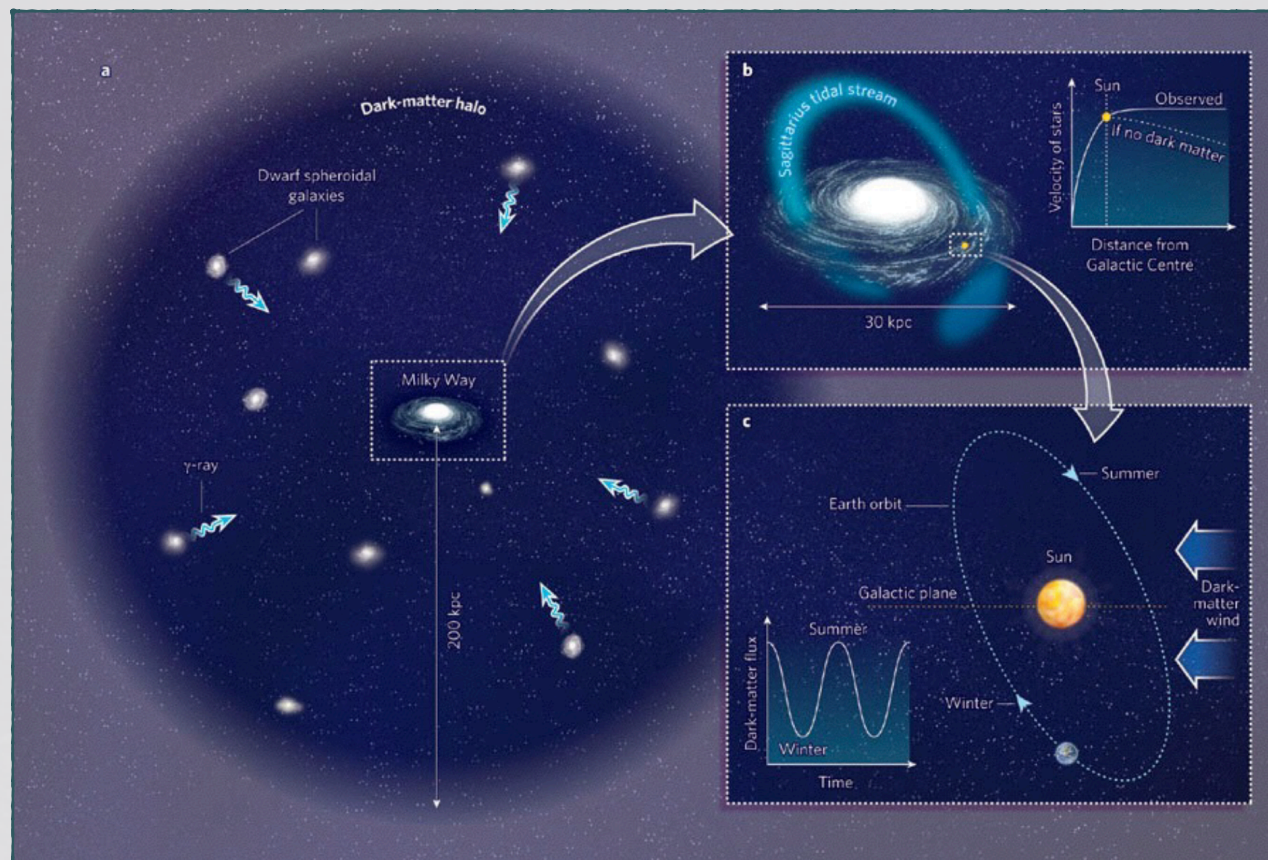
Indirect: Decay or
annihilation



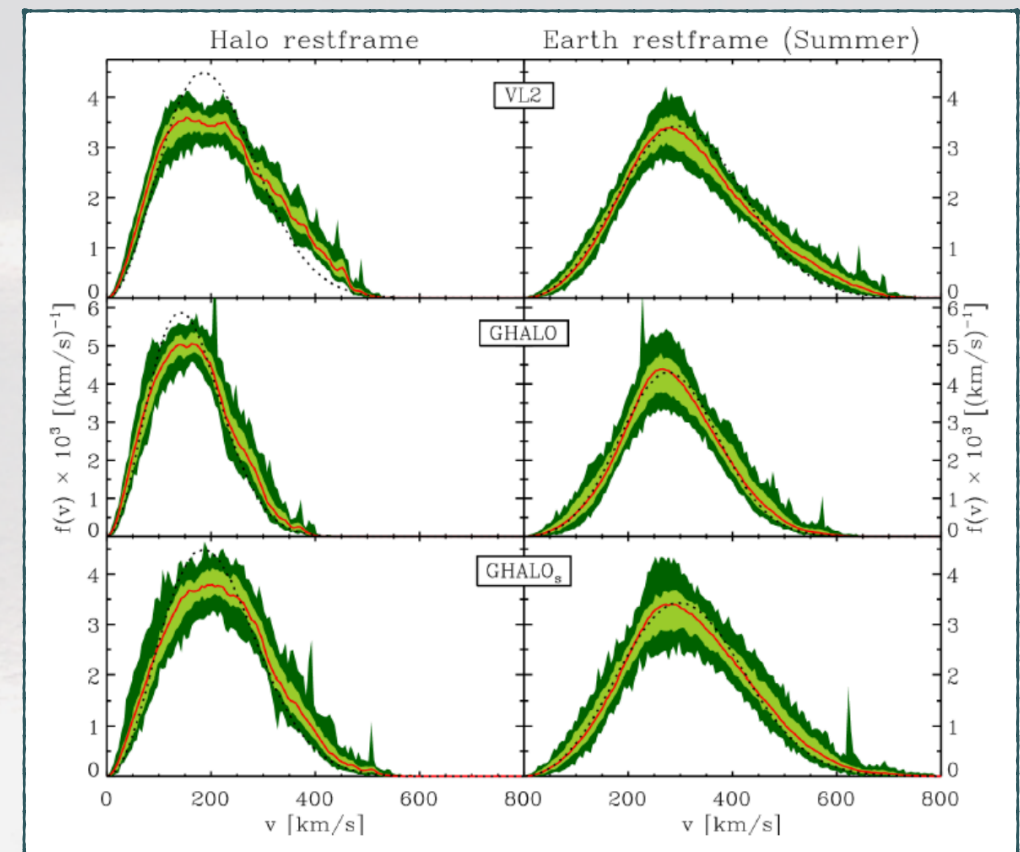
Direct

$$\frac{dR}{dE}(E > E_{thr}) = n_0 N_b \epsilon(E) \int v f(\vec{v}, t) \frac{d\sigma}{dE}(E, v) d^3 \vec{v}$$

- Total rate in a detector
 - n_0** : **local density** (unknown). For WIMPs: **$n_0 = \rho_0 / M_\chi$ (model dependent)**
 - N_b** : number of **targets** (nuclei, electrons, atoms, individual nucleons)
 - v** : **relative speed** between candidate and target. **Model dependent and variable in time**
 - $d\sigma(E, v) / dE$** : **cross section, E energy deposit. Unknown, might depend on v**
 - E** : deposited energy. **$E > E_{thr}$ detection threshold.**



R. Caldwell et al - Nature 458 (2 Apr 2009)



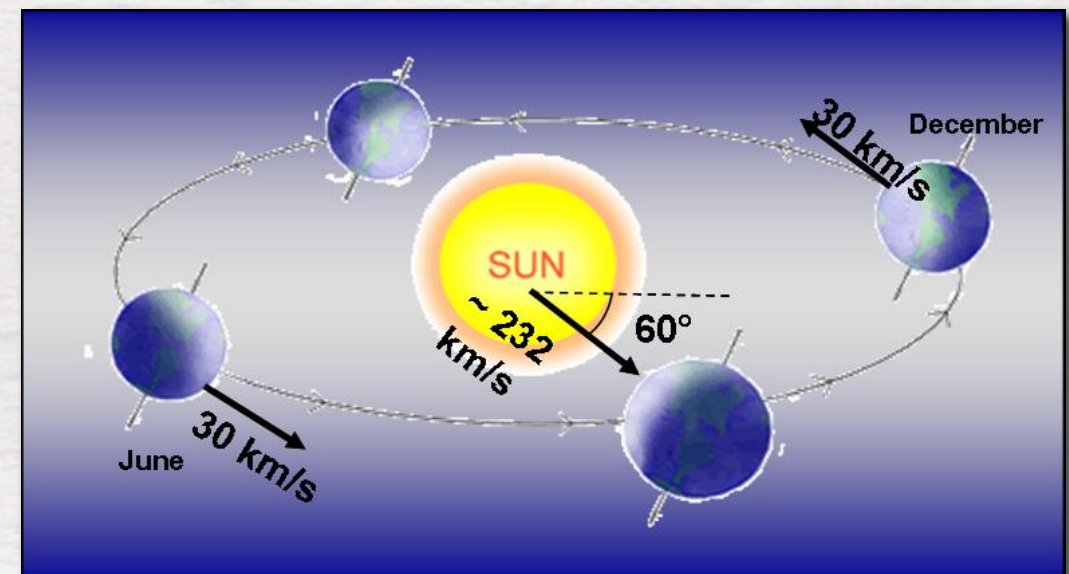
M. Kuhlen et al., JCAP 02 (2010) 030

“Standard Parametrization”
(CM Alo)

$$f(v) = \begin{cases} N \exp\left(-\frac{3v^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) & v < v_{esc} \\ 0 & v > v_{esc} \end{cases}$$

$$v_c = 220 \text{ km/s} \quad \sigma_r = v_c / \text{sqrt}(2)$$

$$v_{esc} \sim 544 \text{ km/s}$$



$$R = B + S_0 + S_m \cos(\omega t + \delta)$$

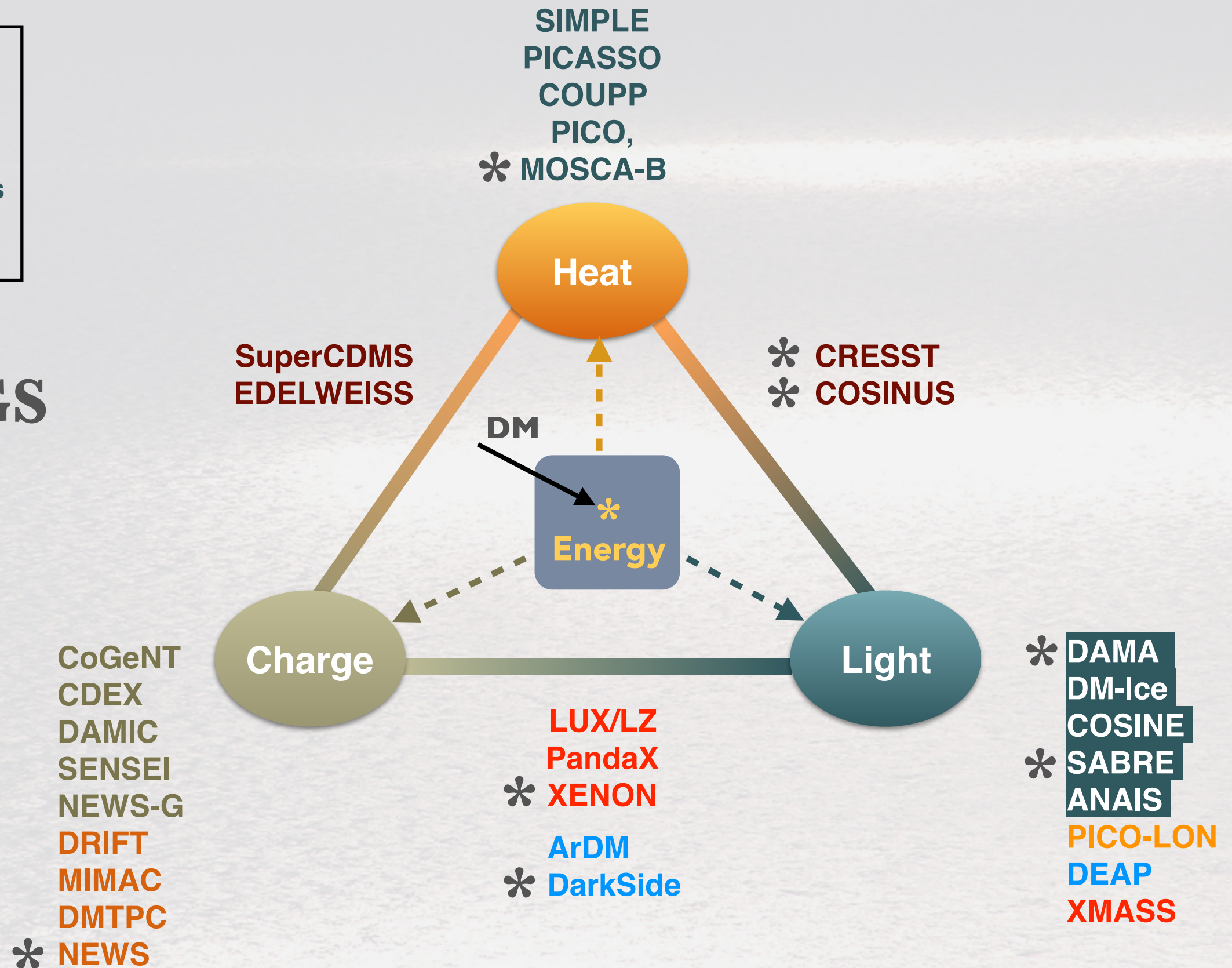
S_m e S_0 independent **$\delta \sim \text{June 2nd}$**

- ***We do not know at all***, but we have a few “golden channel”, mostly motivated by theoretical arguments and/or prejudices
 - N.B.: the assumption that DM is ***one particle*** is totally arbitrary; we might discover a rich dark sector
- **WIMP: Weakly Interacting Massive Particle**, of which the ***Neutralino*** (mixture of super-symmetric partners of the photon, the Z_0 and Higgs(s))
 - Mass scale unknown, but the theory calls for \sim few GeV - few TeV
- **AXION:** the Goldstone boson of a Peccei-Quinn-like broken symmetry, postulated to solve the so called ***strong CP problem***, i.e. the “unnatural” absence of CP violation in QCD
 - Range of mass scale very broad, but quite light $\sim 10^{-7}$ eV - 10^{-1} eV
 - **Axion Like Particles (ALPs)** are also a common target
- **STERILE NEUTRINOS:** they must exist, mass completely unknown (from very light to super-heavy)

Kaluza-Klein DM**Axion****Axino****Gravitino****Photino****SM Neutrino****Sterile Neutrino****Sneutrino****Light DM****Little Higgs DM****Wimp-zillas****Q-balls****Mirror matter****Cryptons****Heavy Neutrino****Neutralino****Branos****Primordial black holes****Split SUSY**

- Liquid Argon
- Liquid Xenon
- R&D directional
- Low threshold
- Bubble chambers
- Bolometers
- Modulation

* @LNGS

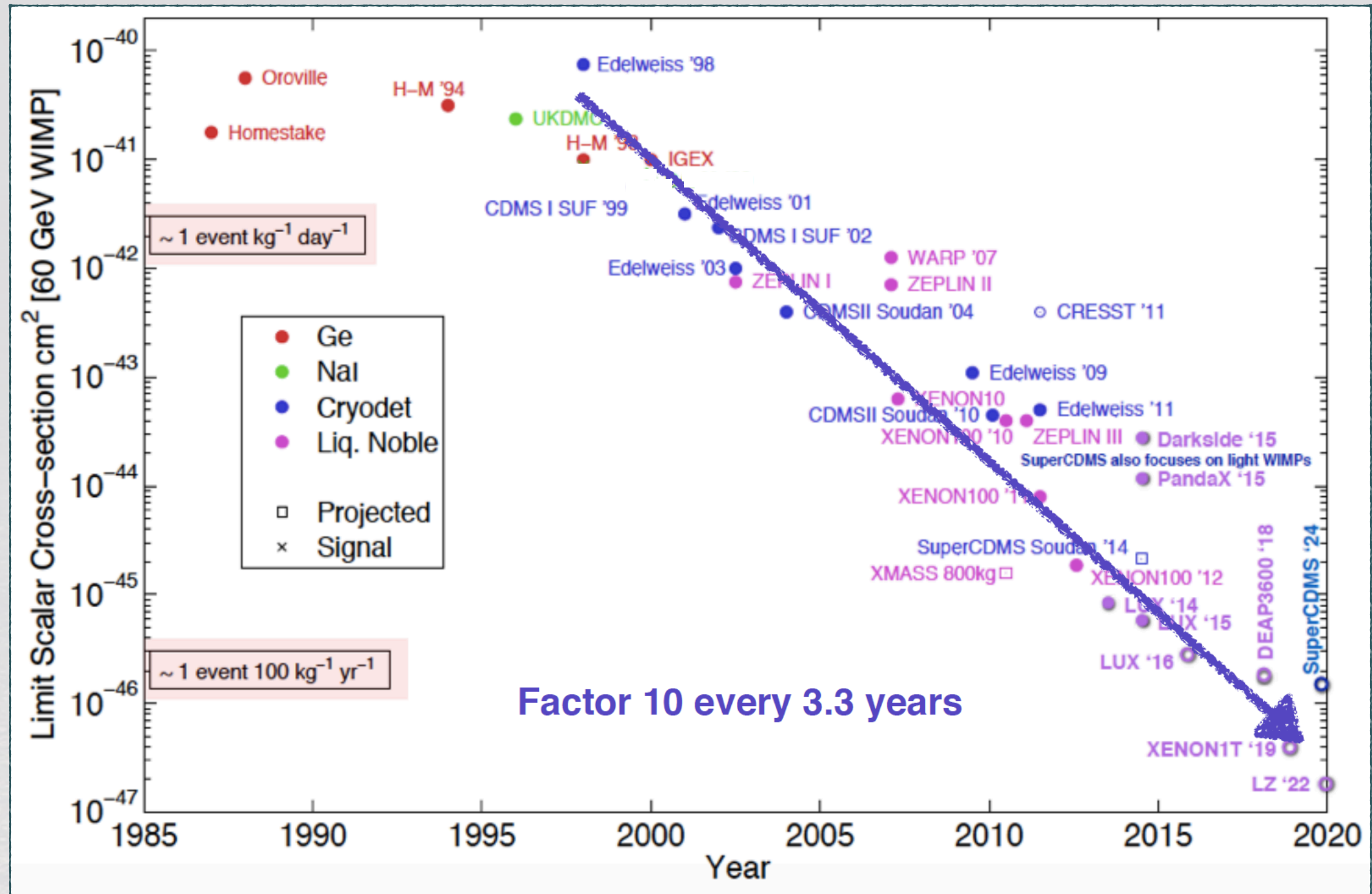


- It seems a normal “counting experiment”, but give a look at the numbers:
 - Assume a signal rate of $0.001 \text{ count kg}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1}$ (quite high....)
 - This means **$1.16 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ Bq/kg}$**
- **BUT:**
 - **Good mineral water:** $\sim 10 \text{ Bq/kg}$ $^{40}\text{K}, ^{238}\text{U}, ^{232}\text{Th}$
 - **Air:** $\sim 10 \text{ Bq/kg}$ $^{222}\text{Rn}, ^{39}\text{Ar}, ^{85}\text{Kr}$
 - **Typical rock** $\sim 100\text{-}1000 \text{ Bq/kg}$ $^{40}\text{K}, ^{238}\text{U}, ^{232}\text{Th}, + \text{many others}$
- Radioactivity is mostly higher energy than dark matter recoil
 - This helps !

- However, if you want to detect dark matter with single counts, you must be **6-7 orders of magnitude more pure than anything on earth**



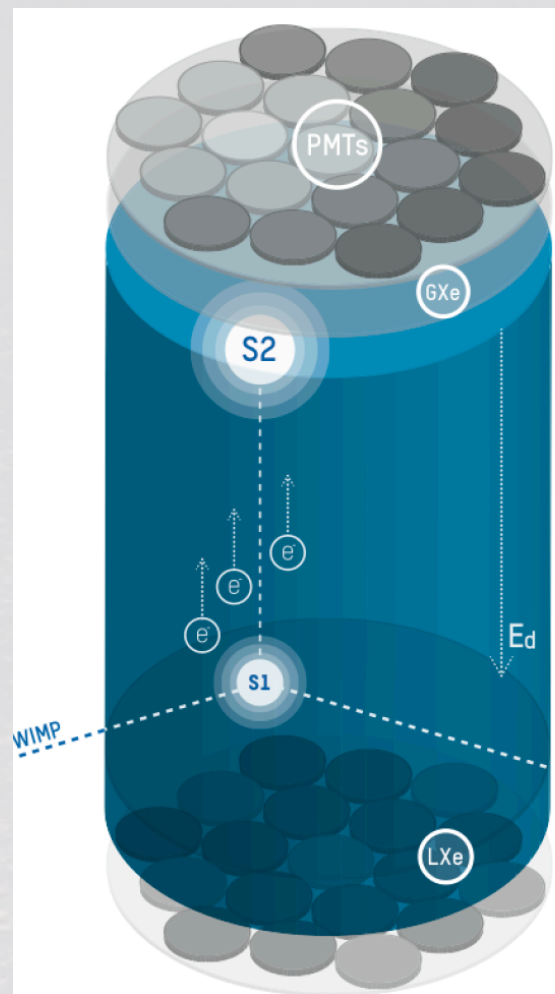
- In the following:
 - ***A personal selection*** of results and experiments to give a feeling of the current understanding (or lack thereof....)
 - Impossible to give credit to all world effort
 - Mainly covering
 - Modulation experiments, a.k.a. model independent searches
 - Search of WIMP-induced nuclear recoil
 - Search for AXIONS
 - Final remarks



Sensitivity to a “standard” WIMP as a function of time
 (useful as benchmark, but it works **ONLY** for experiments
 searching for elastic nuclear recoils in some WIMP mass range)

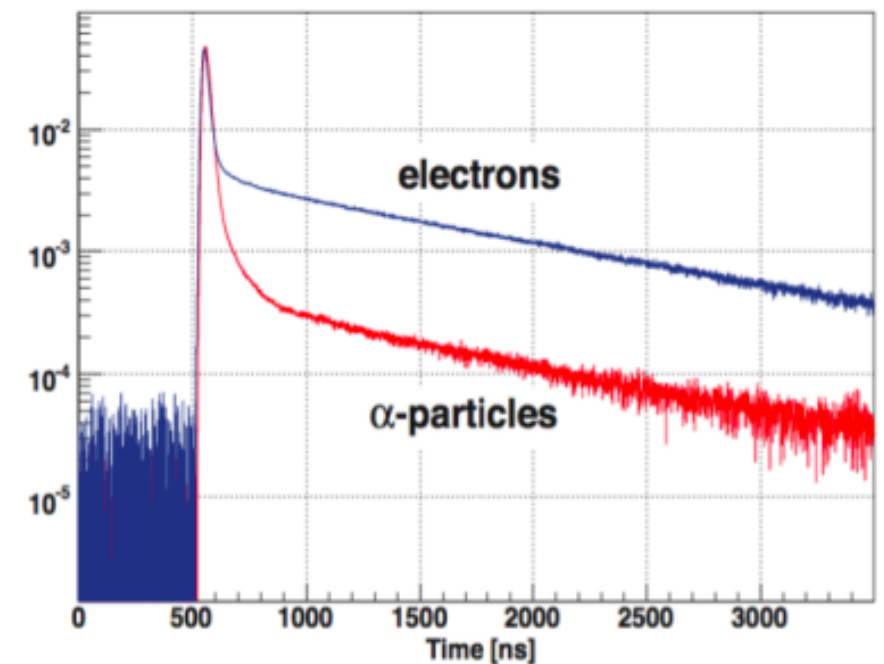
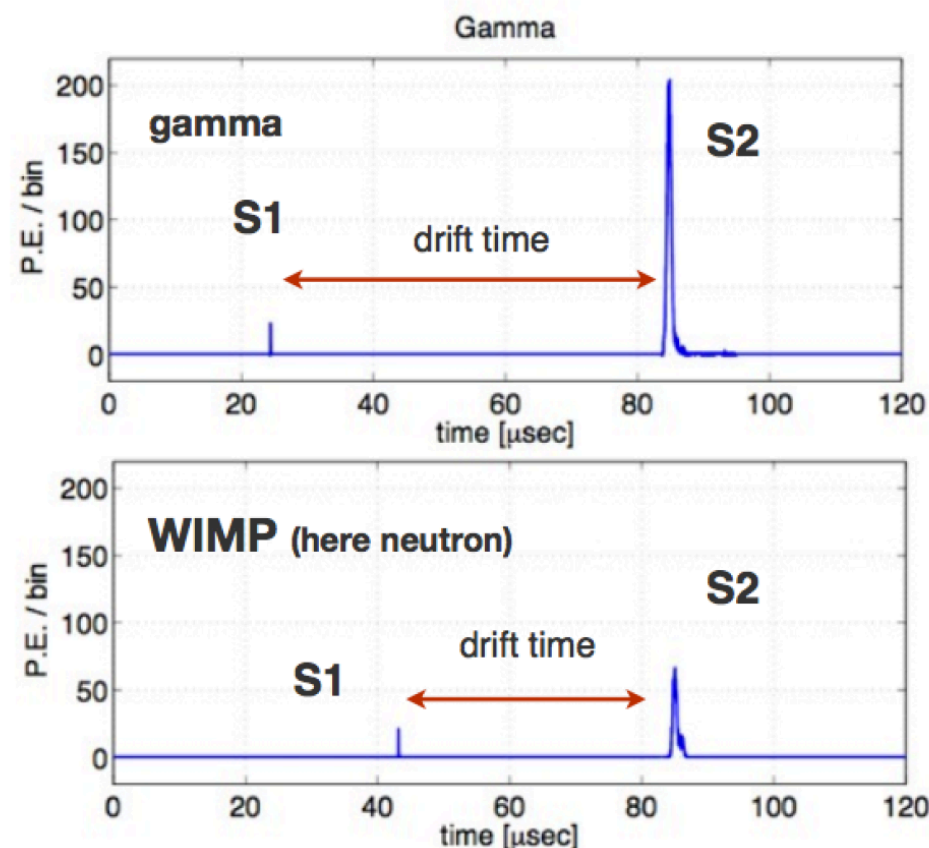
• Main efforts:

- Noble liquid detectors with either Xenon or Argon
- Either double phase TPCs (e.g. DarkSide, LUX, Xenon, LZ, PANDAX) or single phase detectors (e.g. DEAP, XMASS)



- Drift field
- Electronegative purity
- Position resolution

- Scintillation signal (S1)
 - Charges drift to the liquid-gas surface
 - Proportional signal (S2)
- Electron- /nuclear recoil discrimination

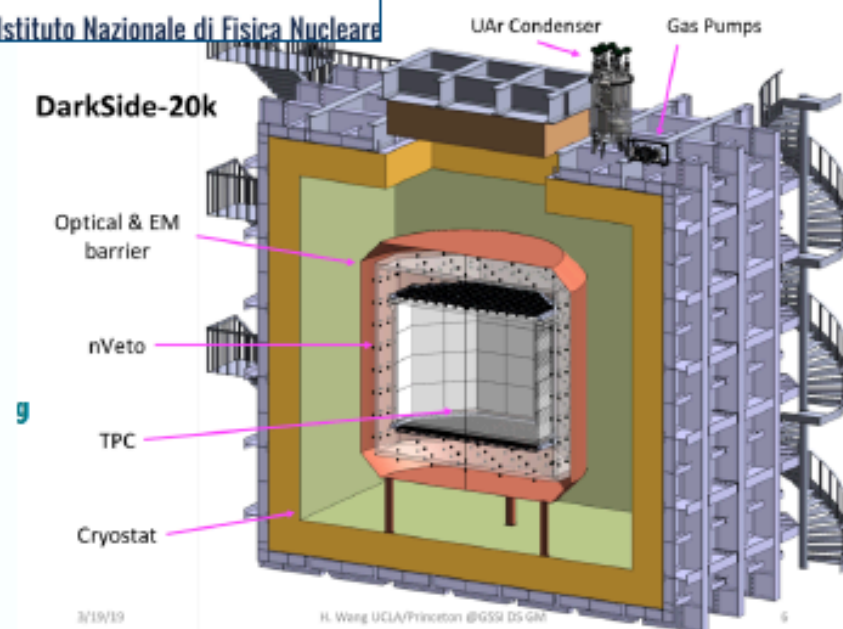


Scintillation decay constants of argon measured by ArDM



DarkSide-20k

DarkSide-20k



8280 PDM's

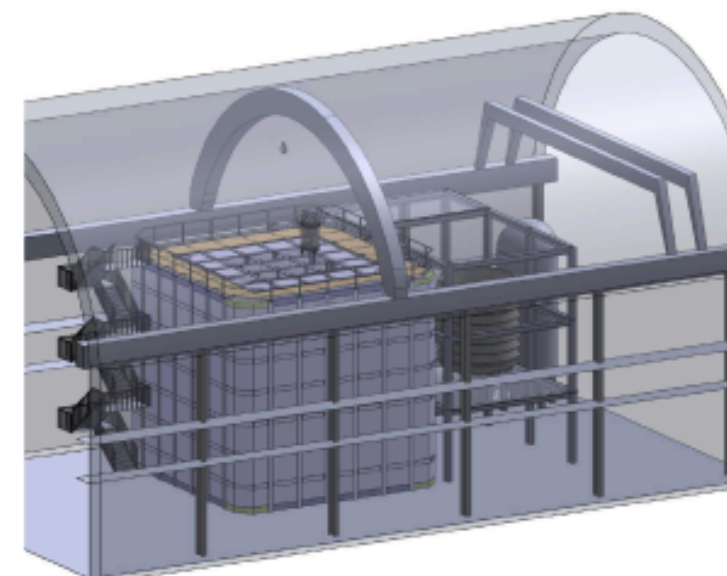
drift length 3.5m

50tons of depleted argon

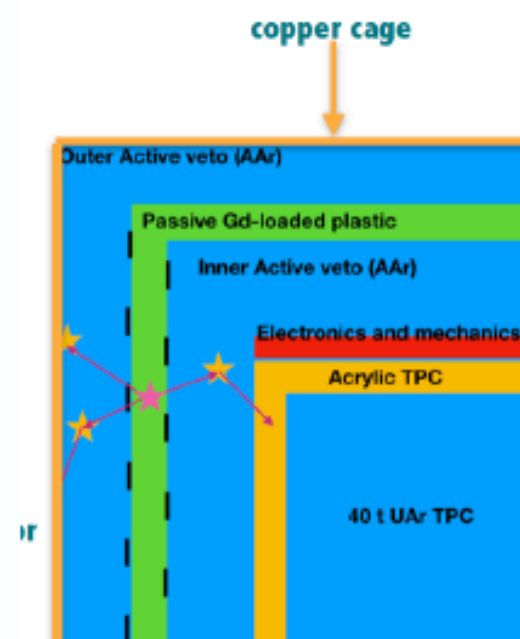
40tons fiducial mass with 5cm from the walls

70% of background from top and bottom

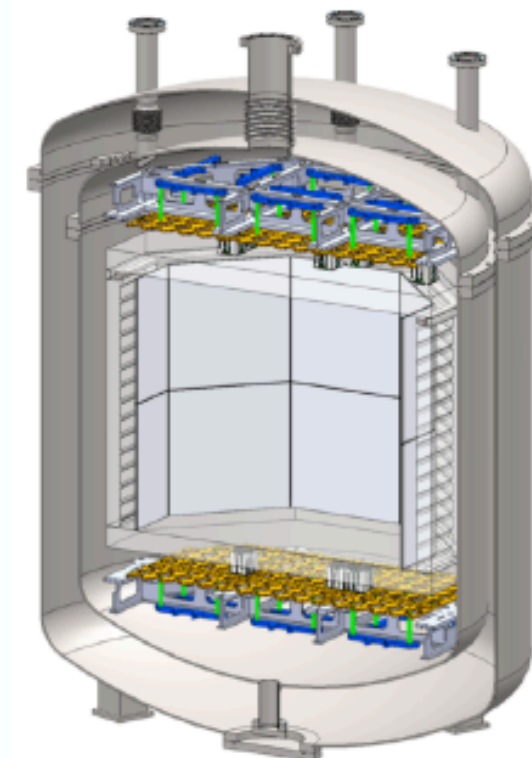
optimisation of further z cut for DM search ongoing

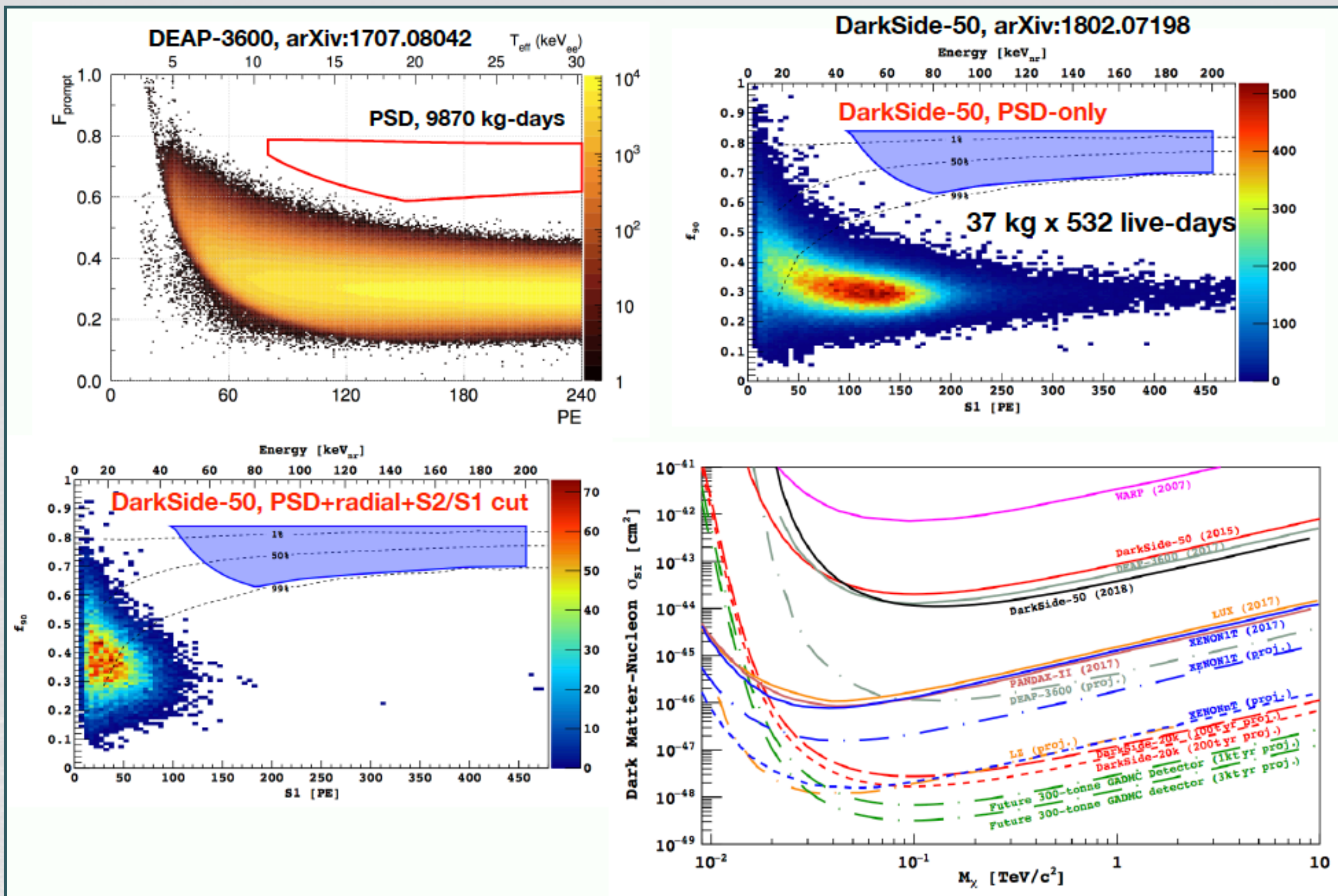


Organic scintillator-free design: the only liquid around is argon (and nitrogen). Most of the TPC and VETO material is acrylic (PMMA). Gadolinium (2% in mass) in the VETO is embedded in a solid matrix of PMMA.

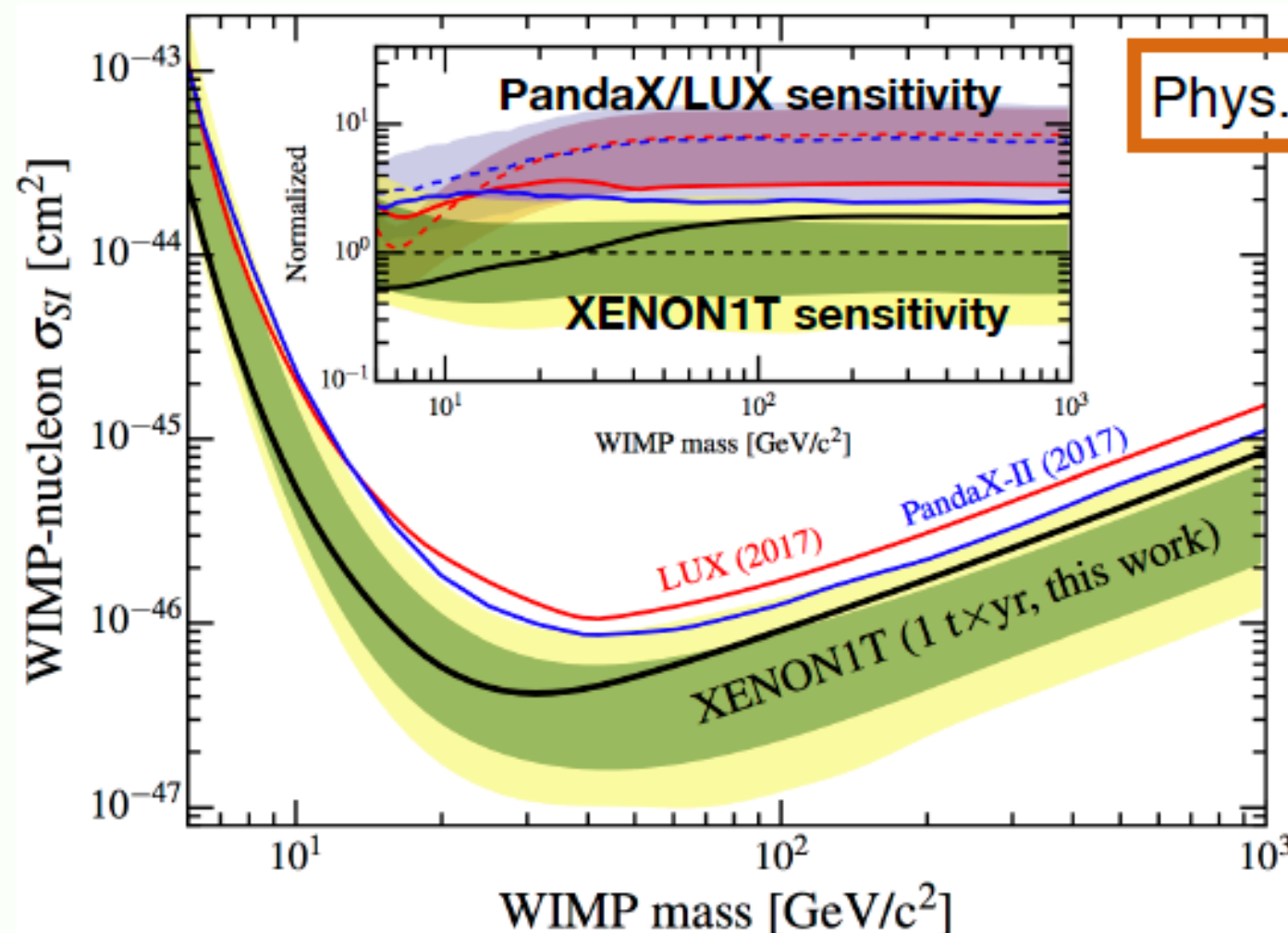


Proto-1t

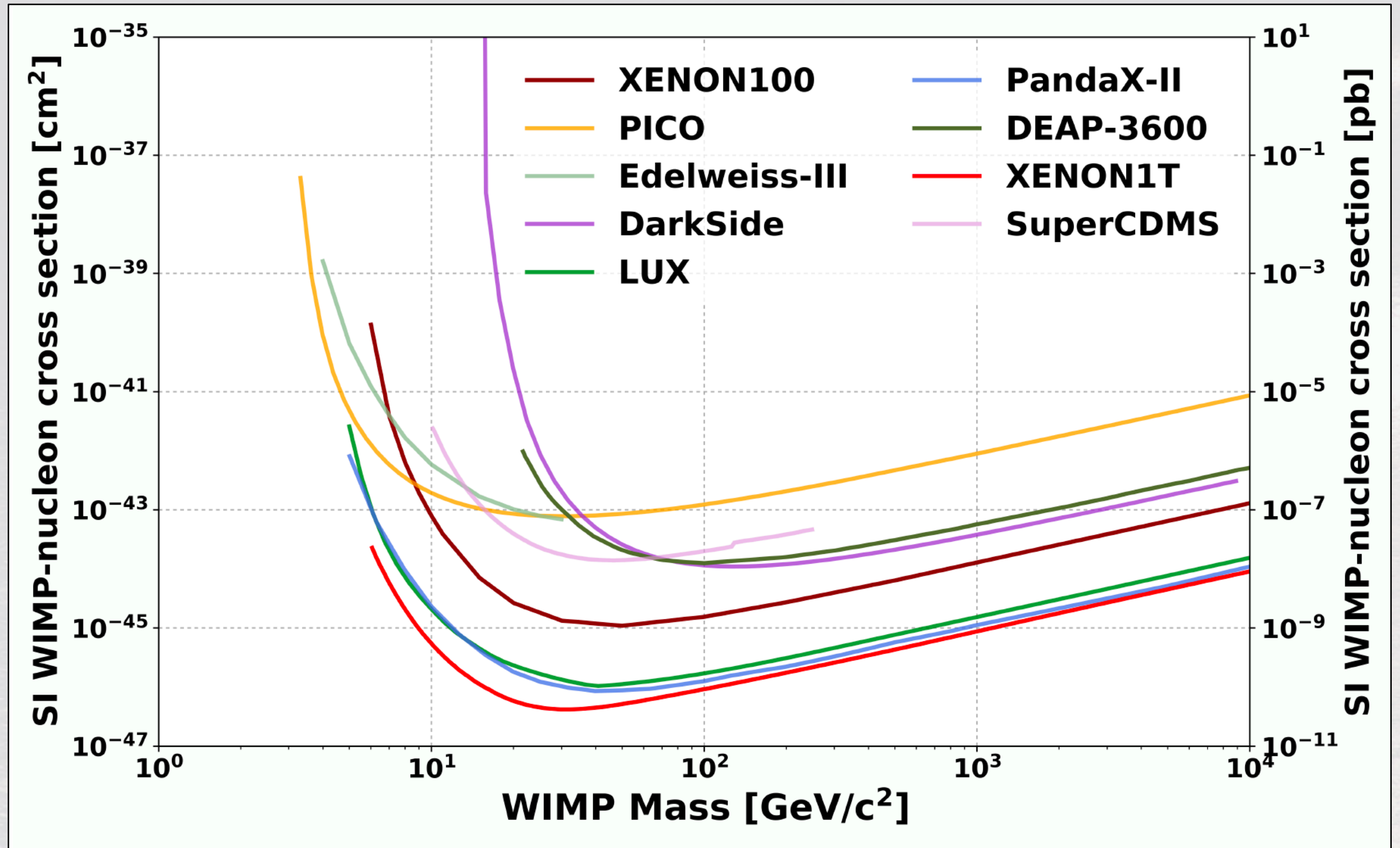


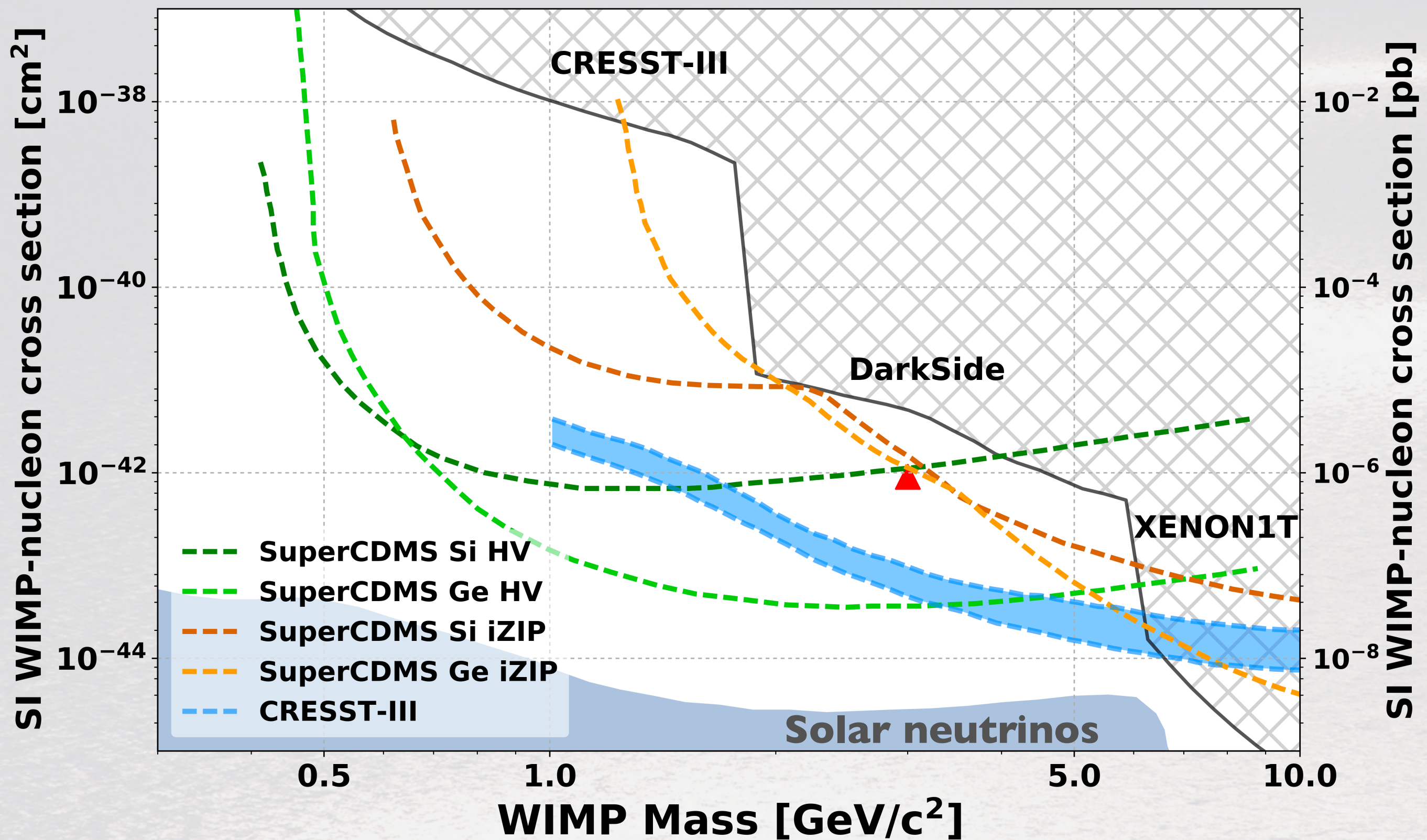


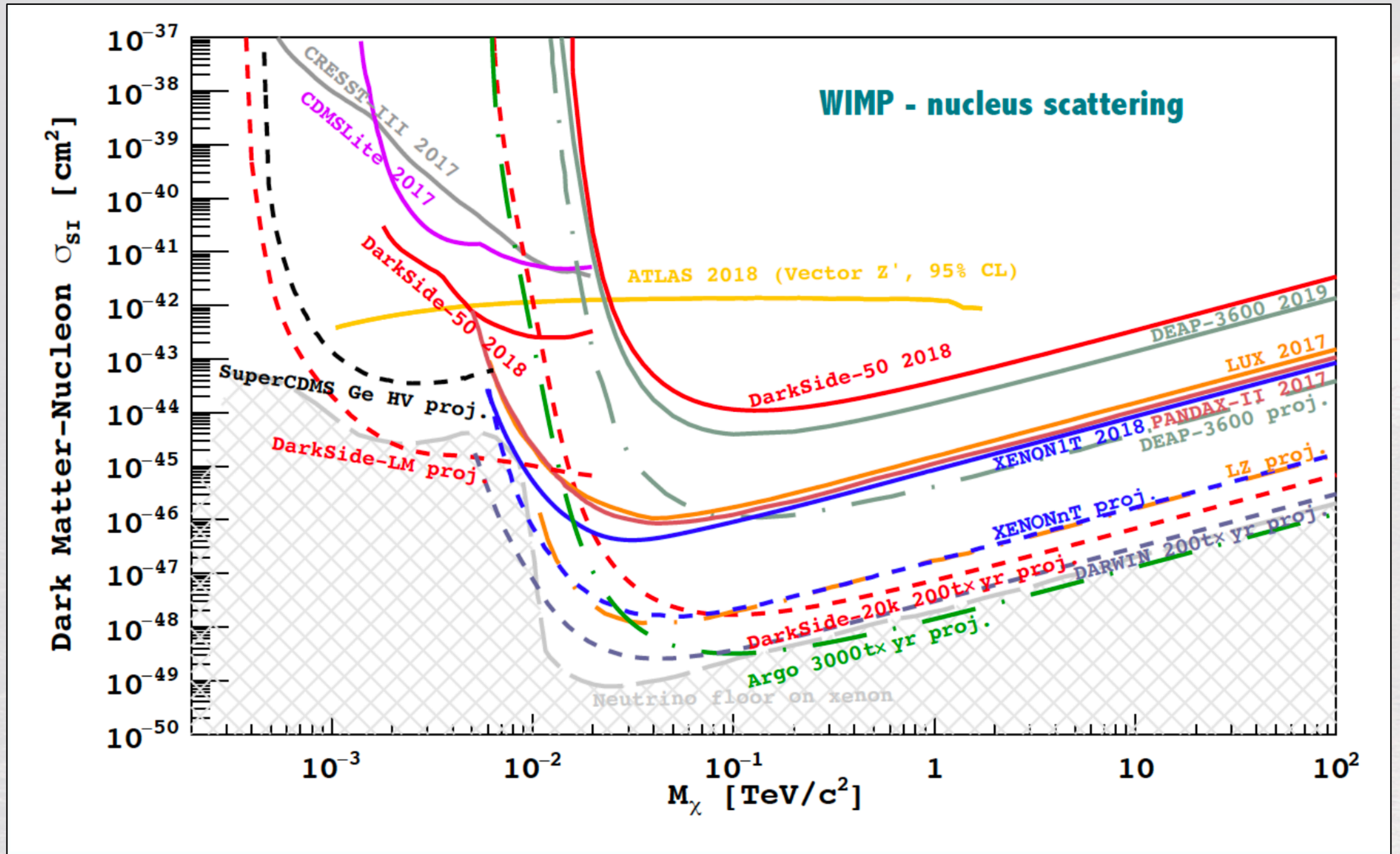
- No significant (>3 sigma) excess at any scanned WIMP mass
- p-value for background-only hypothesis: ~ 0.2 at high WIMP mass
- Rate plot shows best-fit cross-section of $4.7 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$ assuming 200 GeV/c^2 WIMPs
- Relevance of a unified statistical approach among direct DM experiments (Neyman construction, unified approach 1,2-sided confidence interval, protection against under-fluctuations, ...)



Phys. Rev. Lett. **121**, 111302







• Geometry

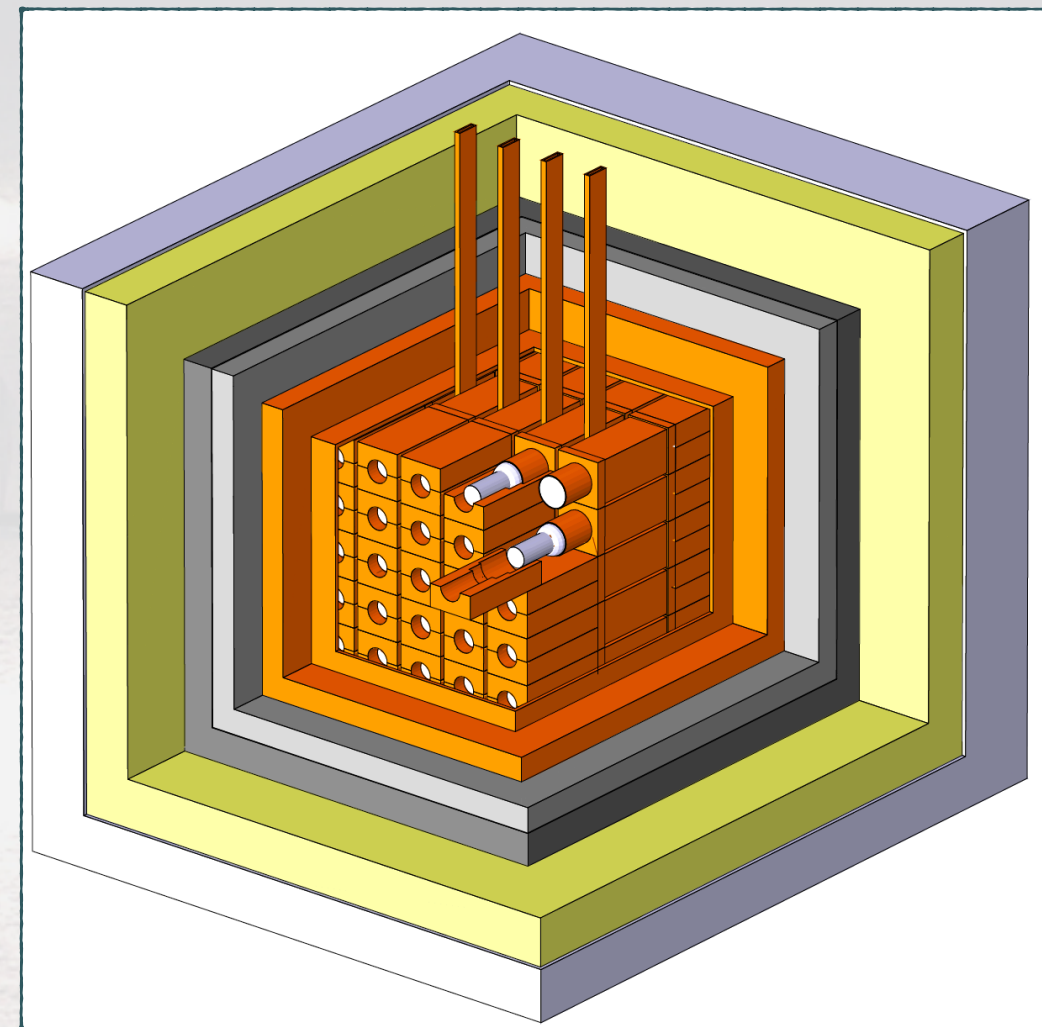
- **~250** kg NaI(Tl), 9.70 kg, $10.2 \times 10.2 \times 25.4$ cm³ (**25**)
- Shielding against γ , **neutrons**, **Rn**, with stability monitor at the level of **~ 1%**

• PMTs

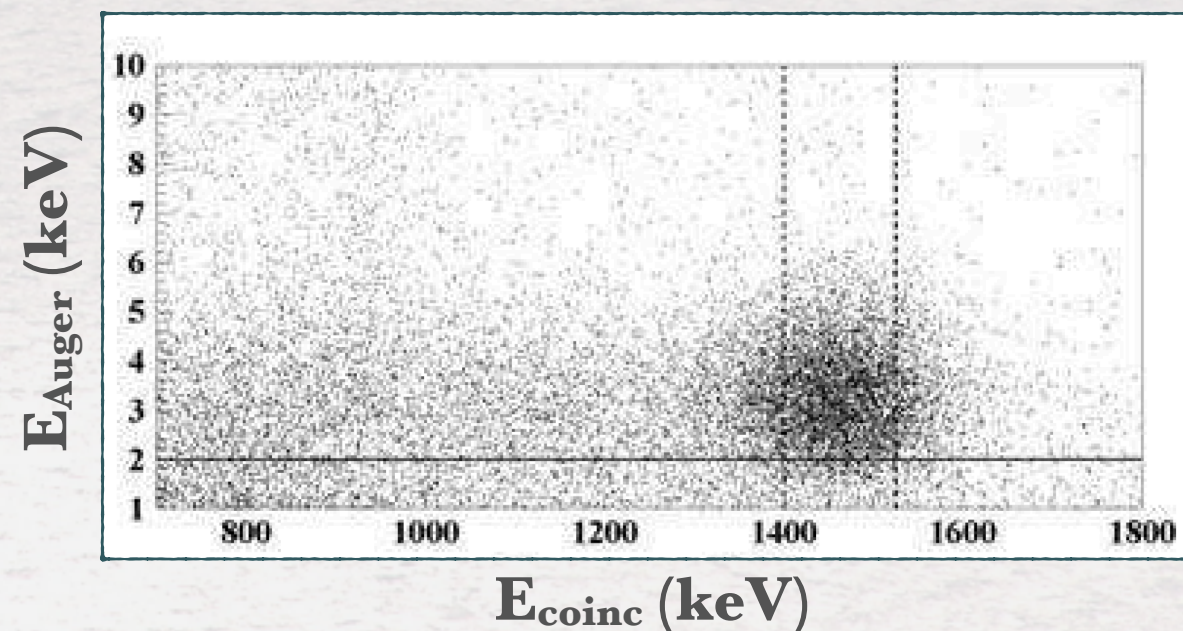
- Phase 1: ETL at low radioactivity
- Phase 2: Hamamatsu at low radioactivity
 - **Q.E.: 33-39%** at 420 nm (emission peak NaI(Tl)), **36-44%** at efficiency peak
 - **Dark Noise ~ 100 Hz**

• Record purity with NaI(Tl) of such a mass

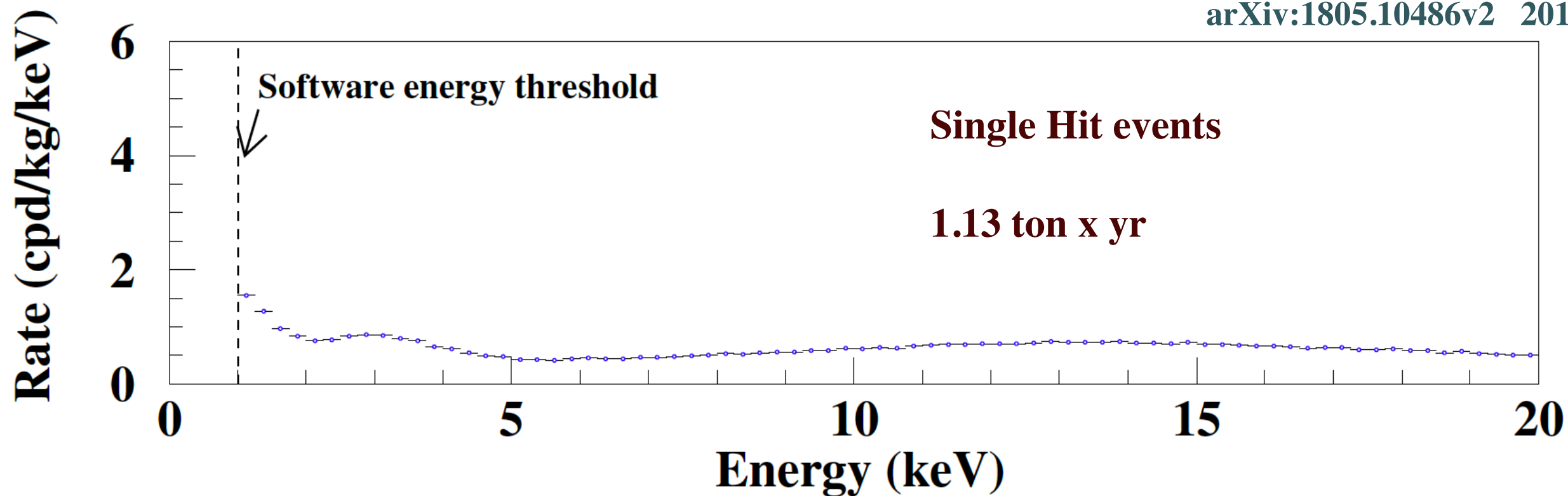
- **natK < 20 ppb** (measured)
 - Natural calibration line at **3.2 keV**
- **²³⁸U: 0.7-10 ppt** (broken chain)
- **²³²Th: 0.5 - 7.5 ppt** (equilibrium)



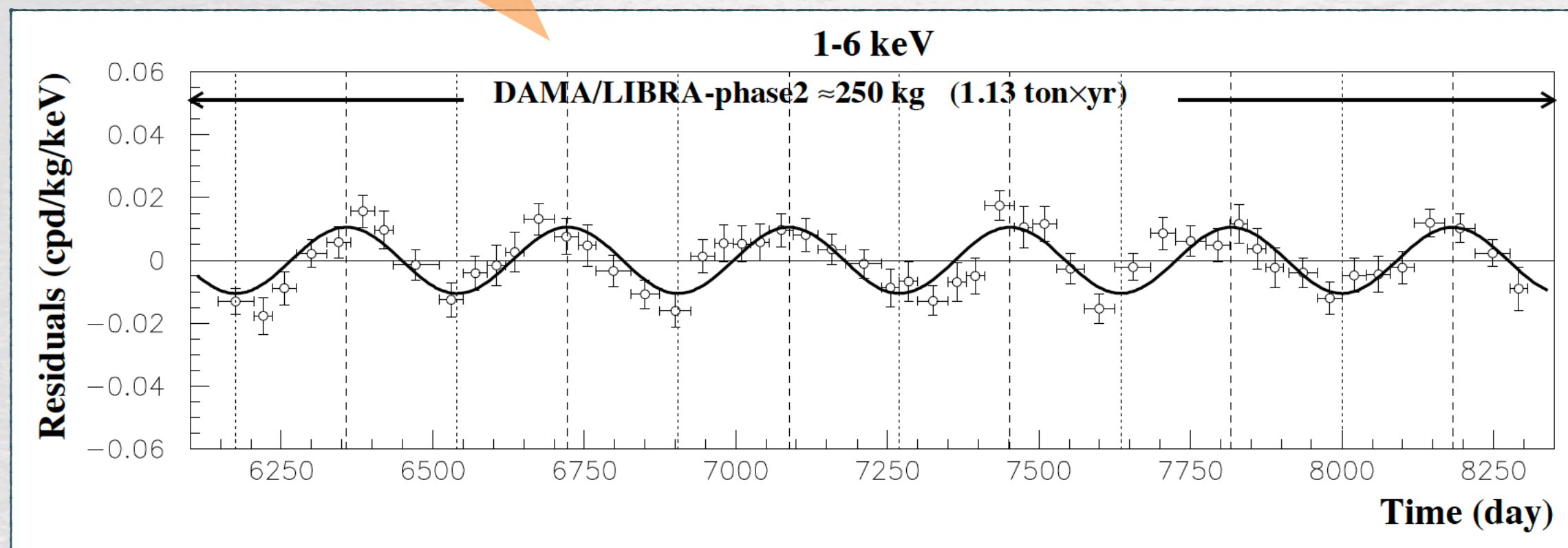
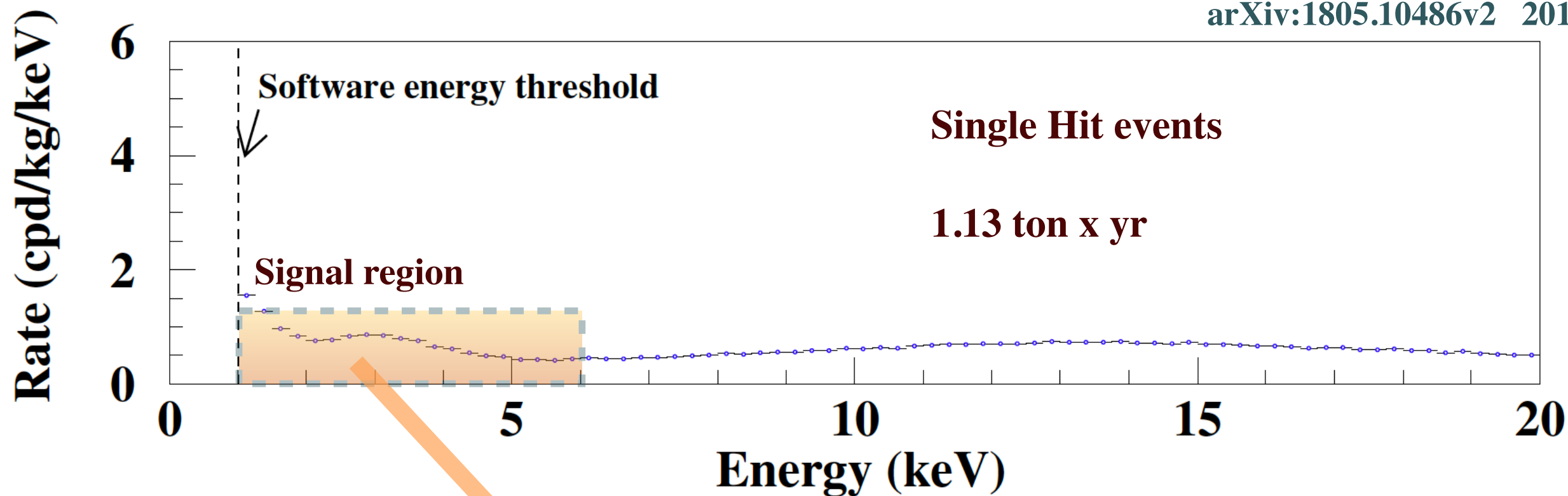
Direct measurement of ⁴⁰K 3.2 keV line



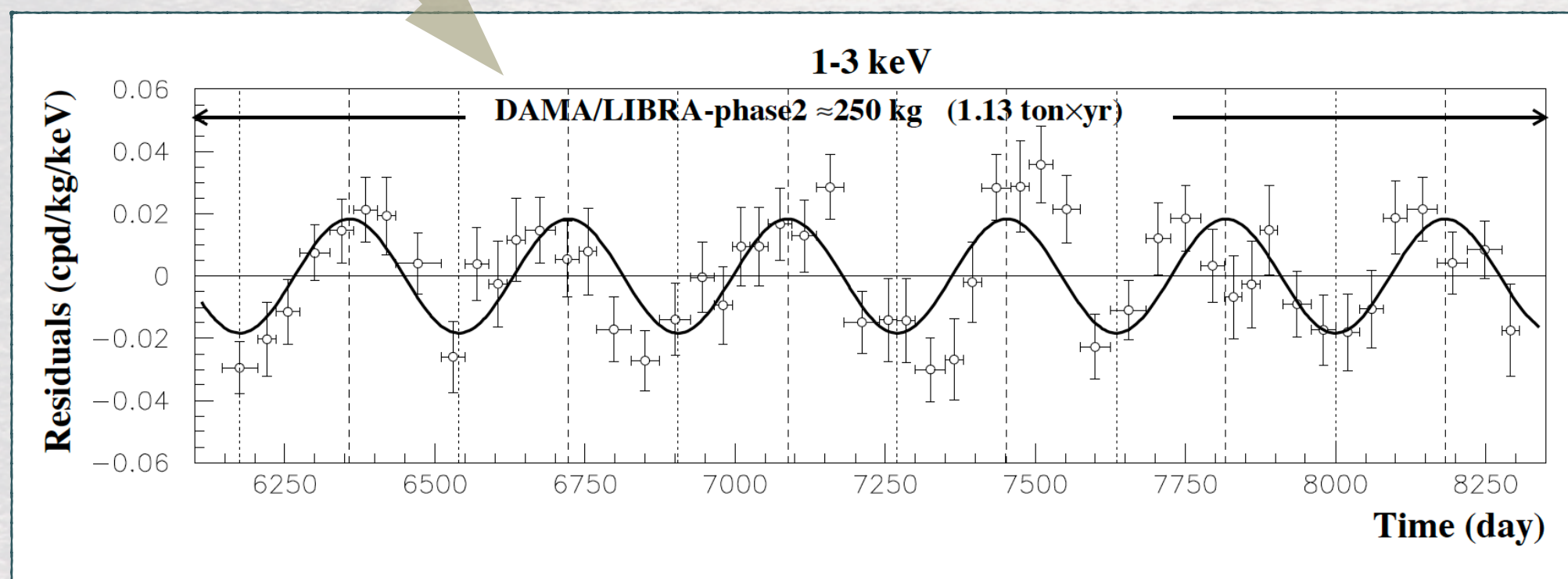
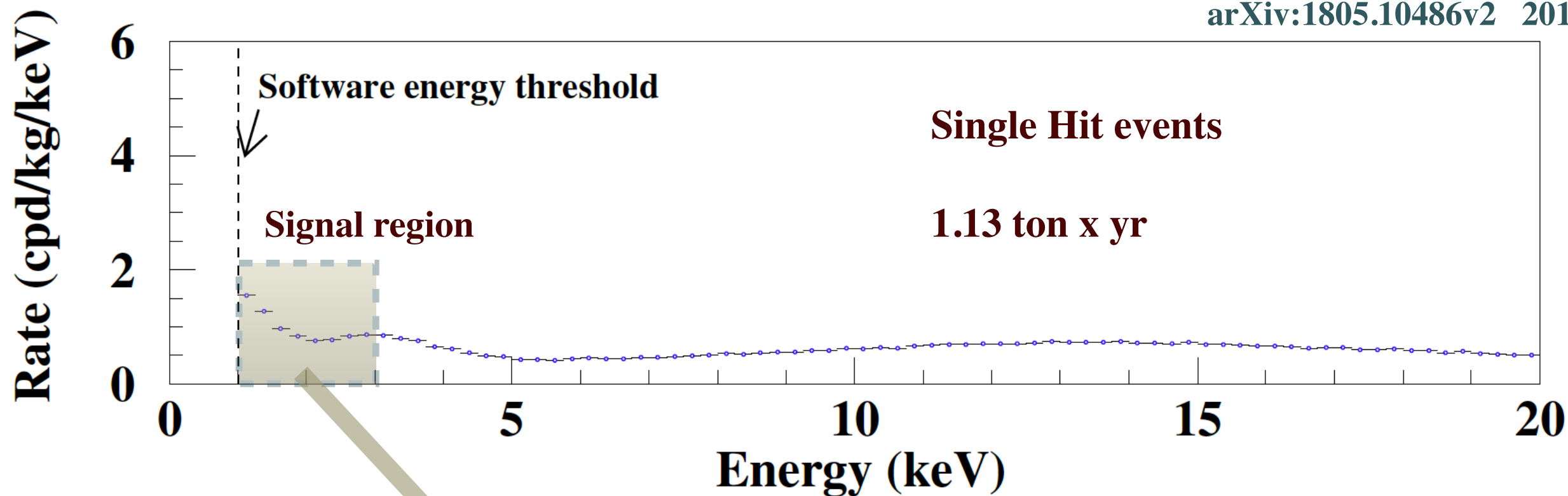
arXiv:1805.10486v2 2018

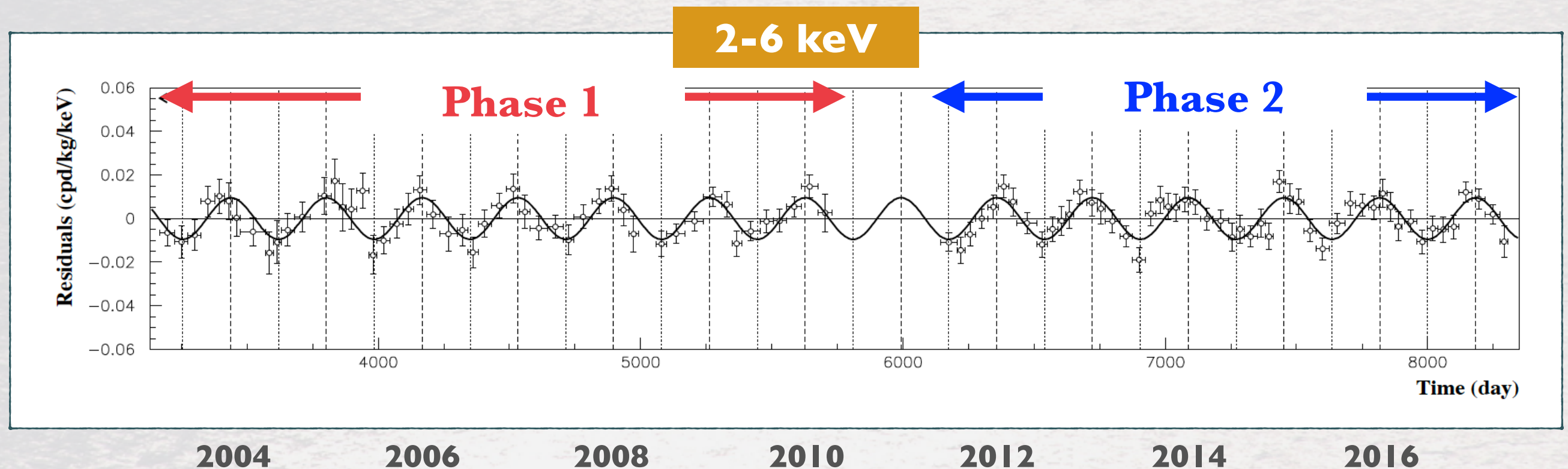
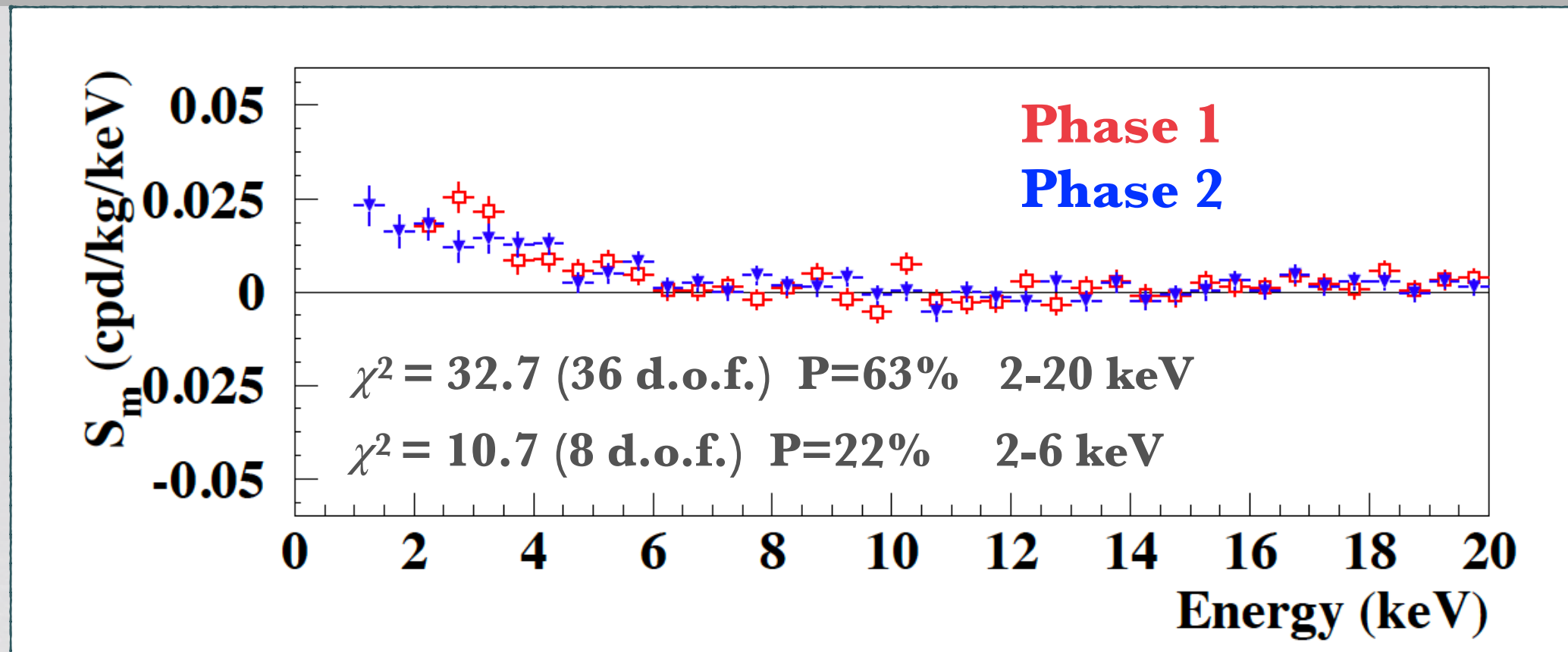


arXiv:1805.10486v2 2018



arXiv:1805.10486v2 2018





Eur. Phys. J. C 78 (2018) 107

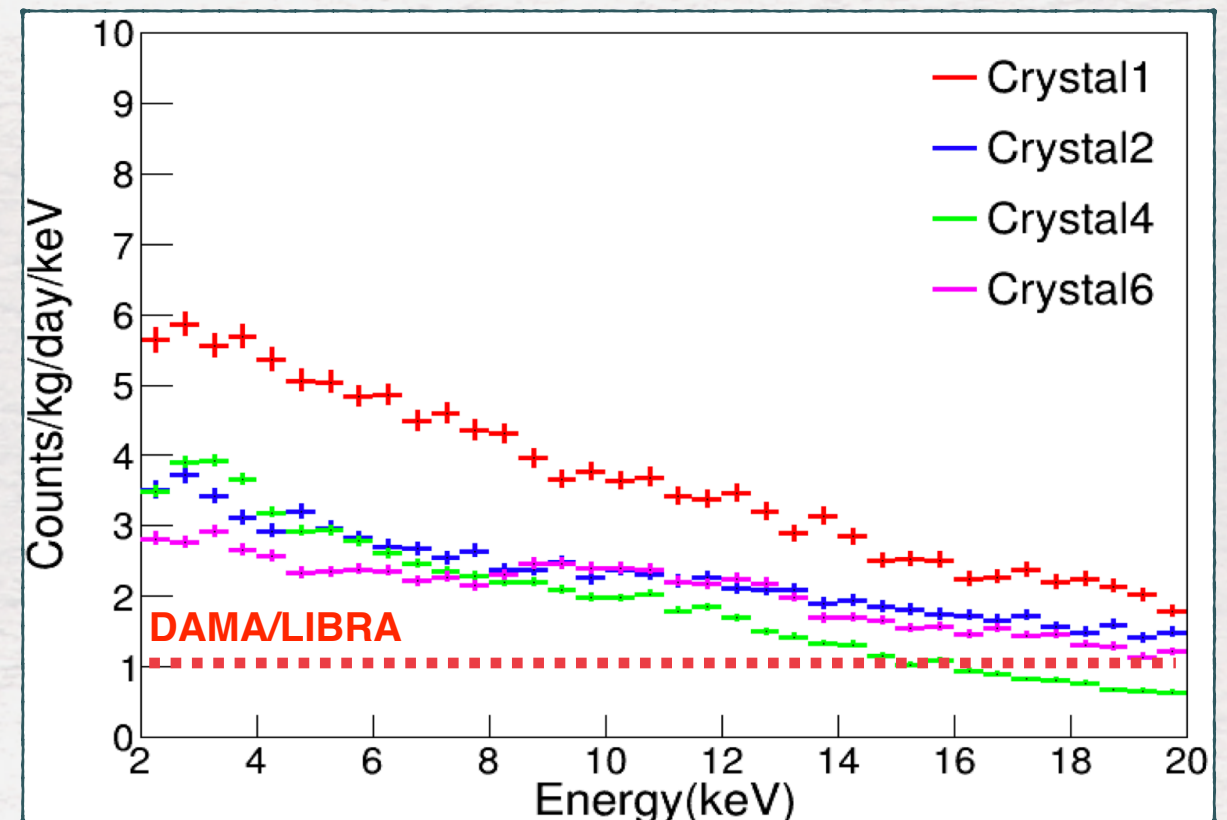
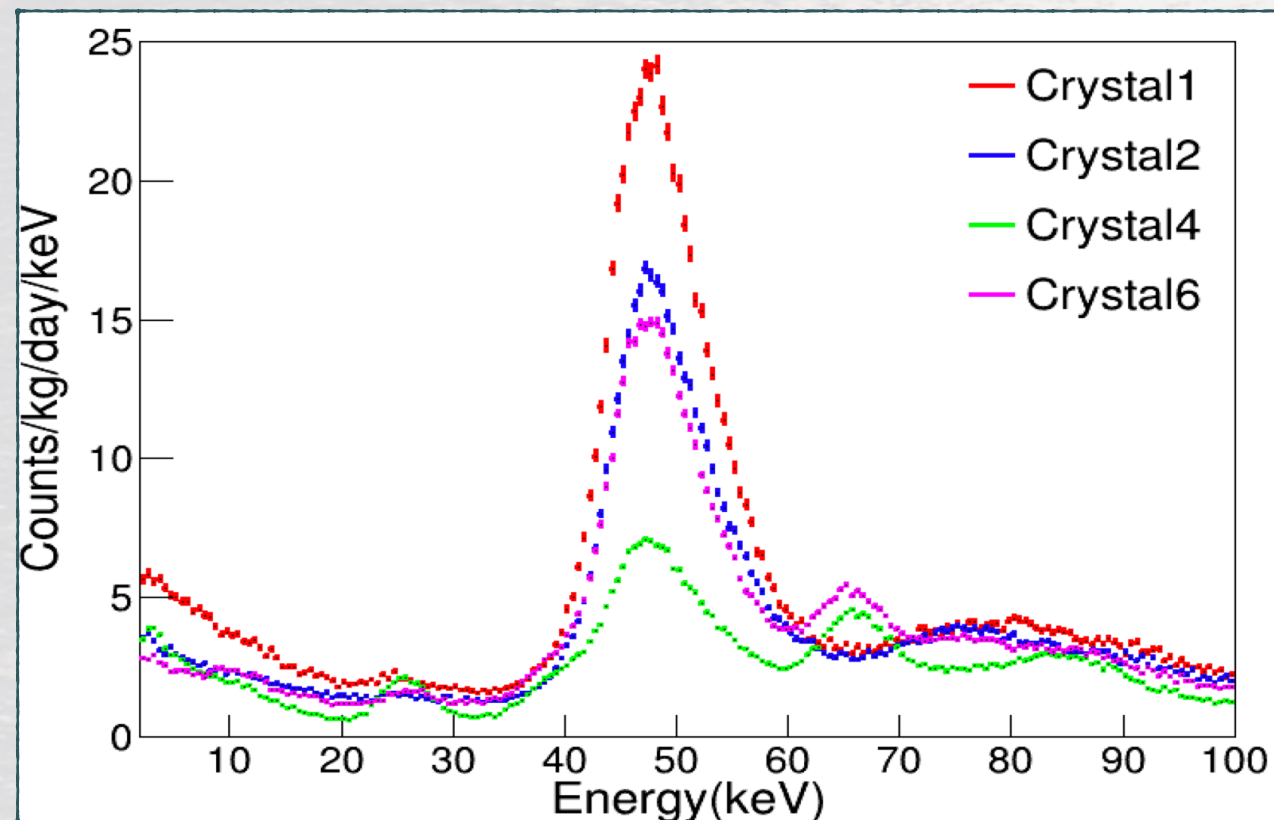
- **8 crystals, 106 kg**

- Higher background for **^{210}Pb e α**

- ^{238}U , ^{232}Th better, **^{40}K worse**

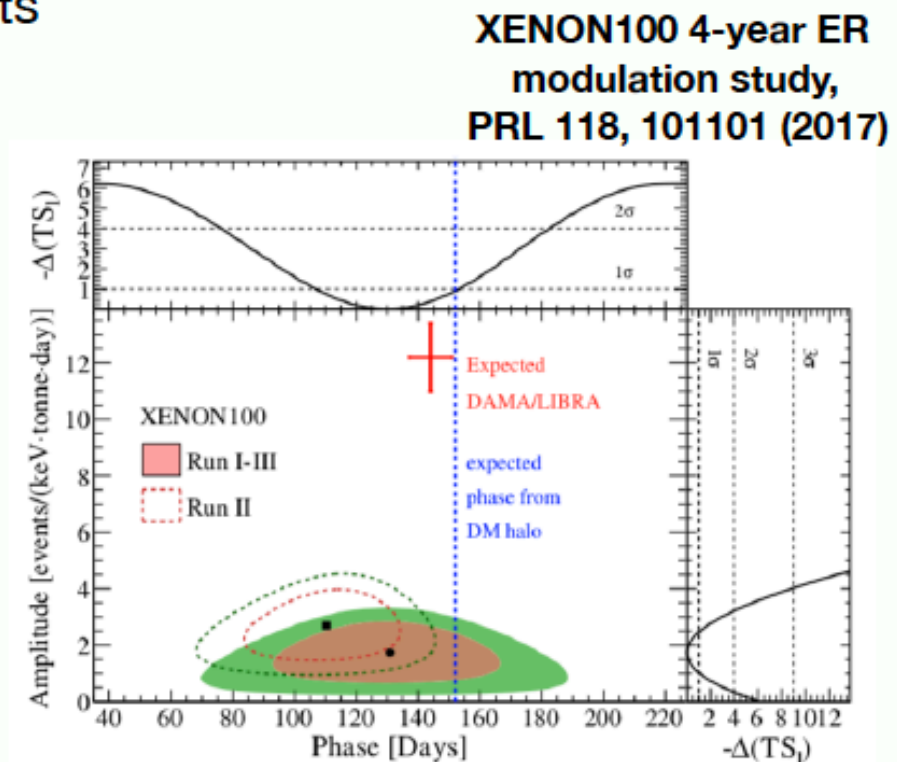
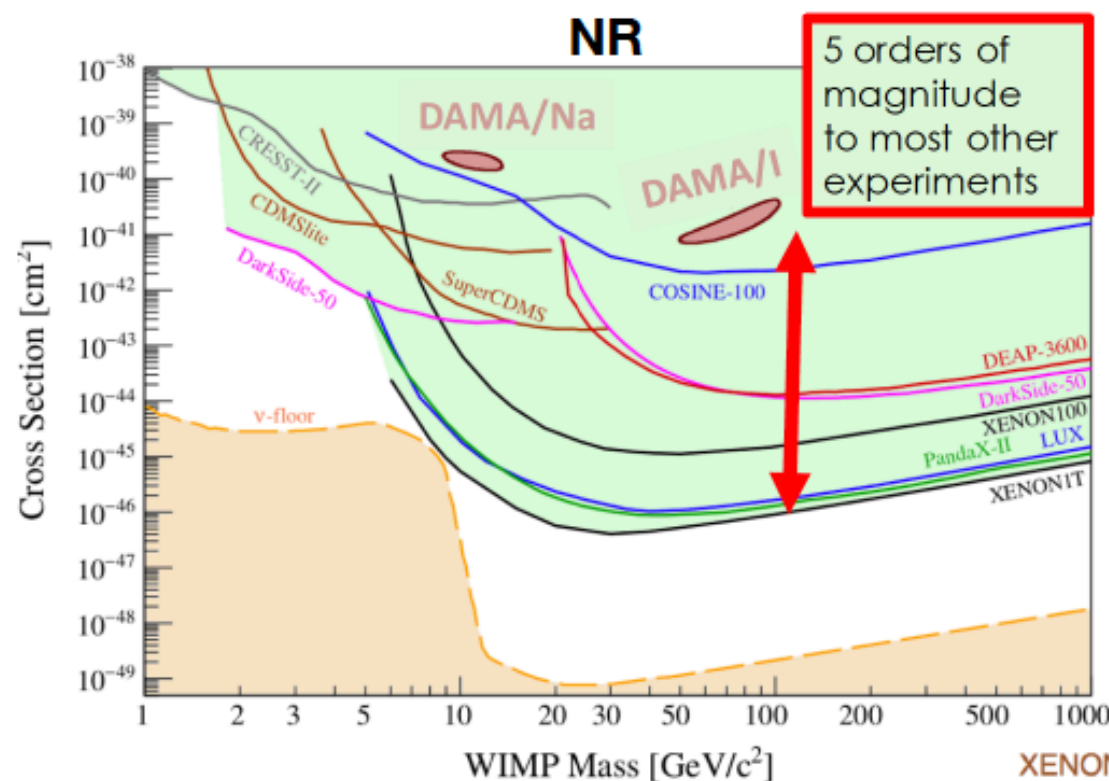
- Liquid scintillator veto (LAB) for ^{40}K

Crystal	Mass (kg)	Powder	Alpha rate (mBq/kg)	^{40}K (ppb)	^{238}U (ppt)	^{232}Th (ppt)	Light yield (p.e./keV)
Crystal 1	8.3	AS-B	3.20 ± 0.08	43.4 ± 13.7	< 0.02	1.31 ± 0.35	14.88 ± 1.49
Crystal 2	9.2	AS-C	2.06 ± 0.06	82.7 ± 12.7	< 0.12	< 0.63	14.61 ± 1.45
Crystal 3	9.2	AS-WS II	0.76 ± 0.02	41.1 ± 6.8	< 0.04	0.44 ± 0.19	15.50 ± 1.64
Crystal 4	18.0	AS-WS II	0.74 ± 0.02	39.5 ± 8.3		< 0.3	14.86 ± 1.50
Crystal 5	18.0	AS-C	2.06 ± 0.05	86.8 ± 10.8		2.35 ± 0.31	7.33 ± 0.70
Crystal 6	12.5	AS-WS III	1.52 ± 0.04	12.2 ± 4.5	< 0.018	0.56 ± 0.19	14.56 ± 1.45
Crystal 7	12.5	AS-WS III	1.54 ± 0.04	18.8 ± 5.3		< 0.6	13.97 ± 1.41
Crystal 8	18.3	AS-C	2.05 ± 0.05	56.15 ± 8.1		< 1.4	3.50 ± 0.33
DAMA			< 0.5	< 20	0.7 - 10	0.5 - 7.5	5.5 - 7.5



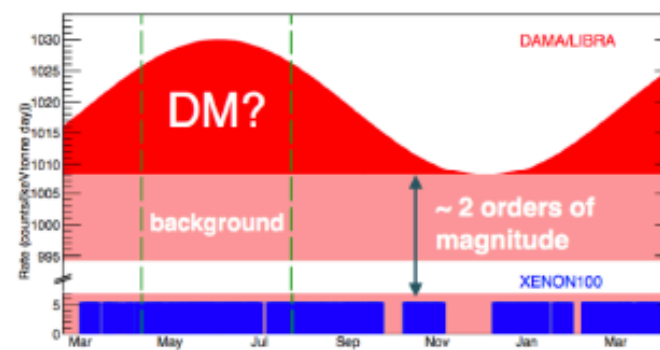
- Can you compare DAMA with other results ?
 - **Not exactly**, you can do it *only in the framework of specific models and assumptions*

- not compatible with experiments with other targets

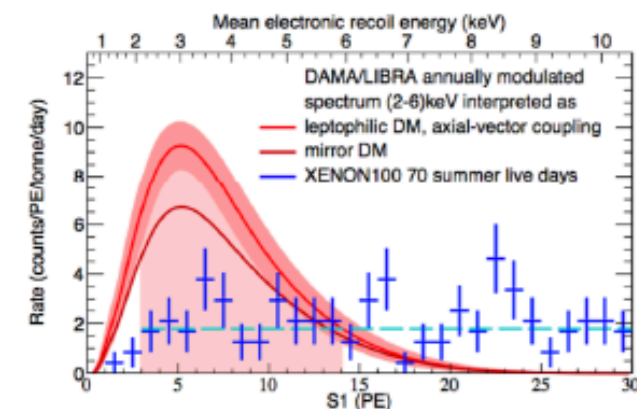


XENON collaboration, arXiv: 1507.07747, Science 349, 2015

...but also with ER models, i.e. leptophilic



Consider the 70 days with the largest signal



DAMA/LIBRA modulated spectrum as would be seen in XENON100 (for axial-vector WIMP-e⁻ scattering)

- The QCD lagrangian contains a term that foresees CP violation (CPV)

-> electric dipole moment for hadrons $d_n \neq 0$
 -> there should be CP violation in the strong sector

In particular for the **neutron**

$$d_n = (2.4 \pm 1.0) \bar{\theta} \times 10^{-16} \text{ e cm}$$

$$d_n^{\text{exp}} < 3.0 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm (90\% C.L.)}$$



$$\bar{\theta} < 1.3 \times 10^{-10}$$

Why so small?

This angle is the sum of two a priori arbitrary phases of unrelated origin.

THIS VERY FINE TUNING! → STRONG CP PROBLEM

- Peccei and Quinn (1977) proposed to solve the strong CP problem by postulating the existence of a global $U_{PQ}(1)$ *quasi*-simmetry (it is spontaneously broken).
- The **axion** a (Weinberg 1978, Wilczek 1978) is the **pseudo Goldstone boson** associated with the spontaneous breakdown of the PQ simmetry.
- With the PQ quasi-simmetry the fine tuning problem can be solved.

The “standard” axion

- The axion is a **light pseudoscalar boson**, its properties can be derived using current algebra techniques
- The axion is the light cousin of the π^0 :

$$m_a f_a \approx m_\pi f_\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_\pi &= 135 \text{ MeV} - \text{pion mass} \\ f_\pi &= 93 \text{ MeV} - \text{pion decay constant} \end{aligned}$$

- The most recent calculation using lattice QCD

$$m_a = 5.70(6)(4) \mu\text{eV} \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right)$$

G.Grilli di Cortona et al J. High Energy Phys. 01 (2016) 034

Axion Like Particles (ALPs)

$$L_{ALP} = \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu a \partial_\mu a - \frac{1}{2} m_{ALP}^2 a^2 - g_{a\gamma\gamma} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} a$$

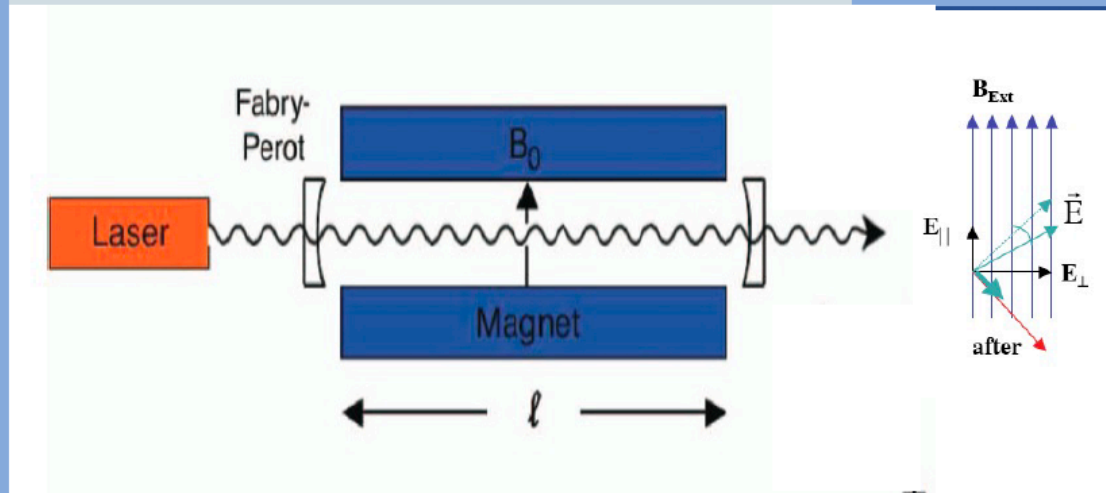
With $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ a free parameter to be determined experimentally

- **Experimental searches are mainly directed to ALPs**, in order to relax the coupling parameter. Experiments looking for the ALPs are, in principle, sensitive also to the axions.

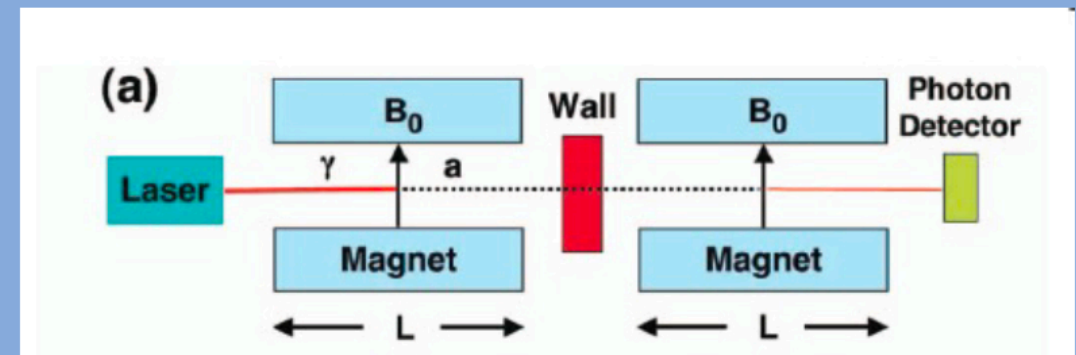
- Mainly based on *axion-photon coupling*

A Production and detection of axions in a terrestrial laboratory

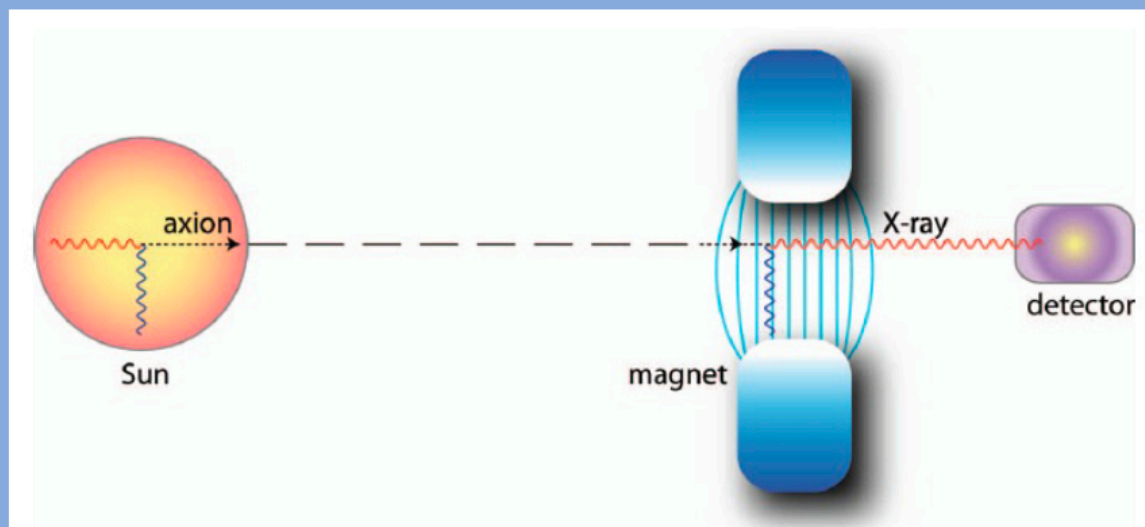
Polarization experiments



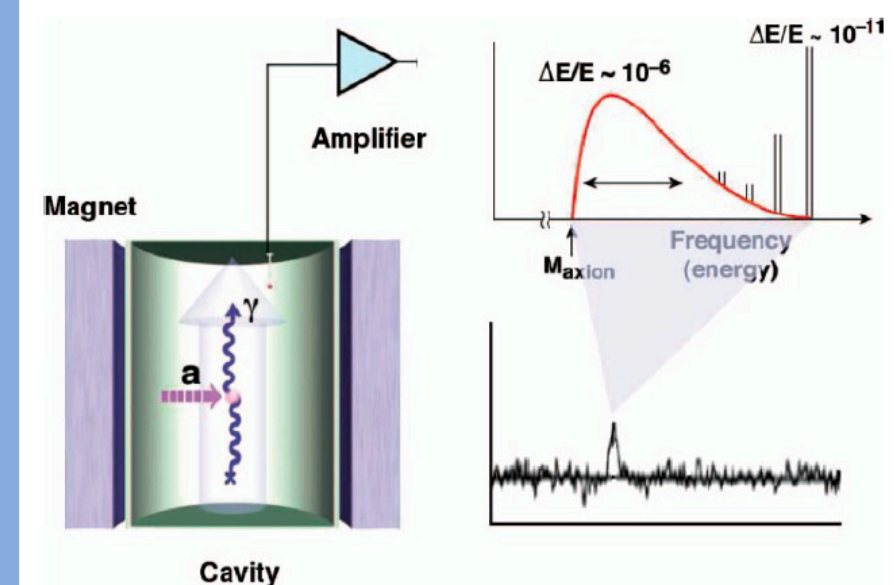
Light shining through walls

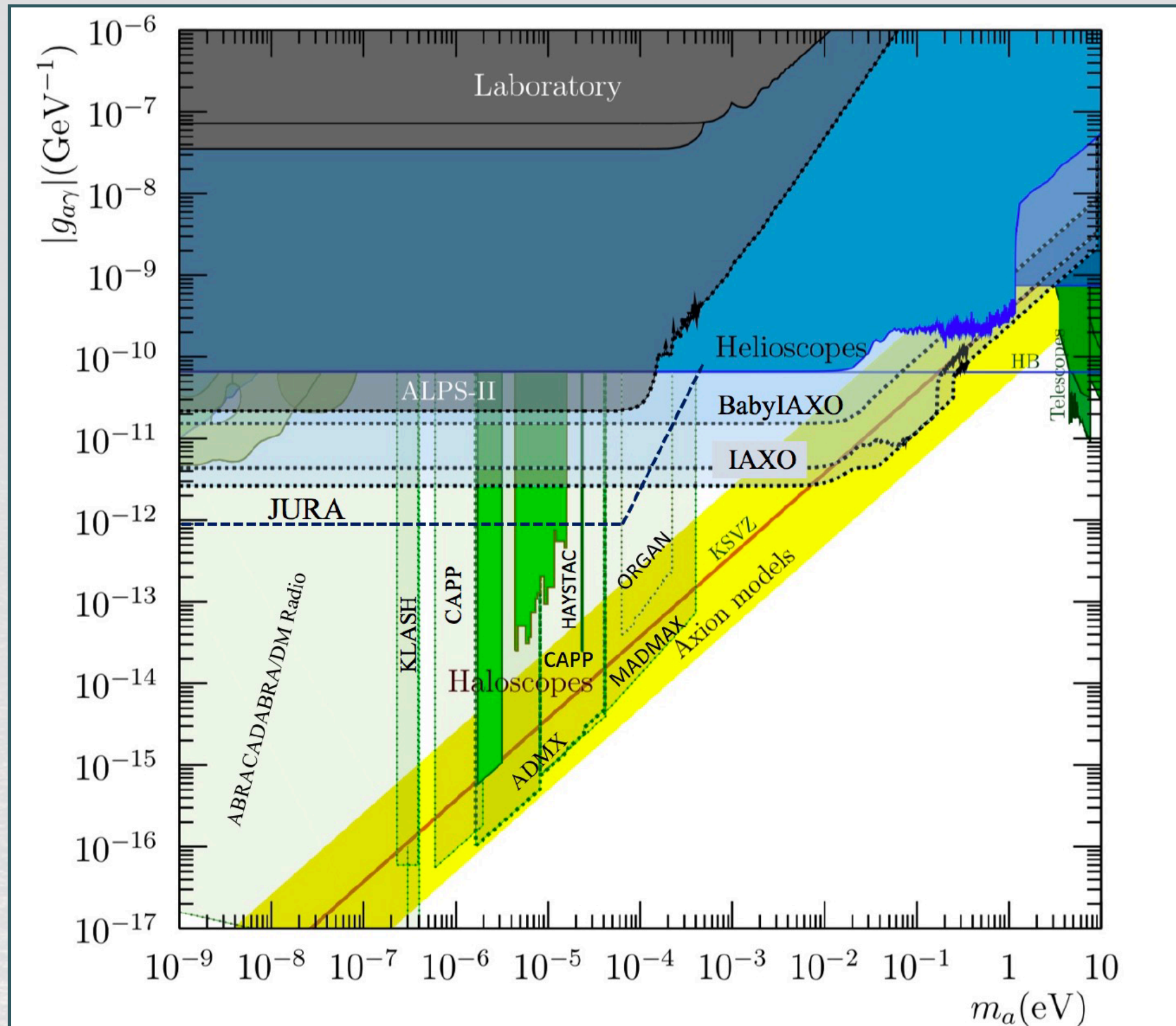


B Detection of axions coming from external sources (Sun)- Helioscopes



C Detection of axions present into the Galactic Halo -Haloscopes





- The search of Dark Matter by means of direct underground experiments is an extremely active field
 - Multi-ton scale experiments for standard WIMPs in the forthcoming years
 - Cross sections as low as 10^{-48} cm^2 within reach
 - So called neutrino floor benchmark reachable in 10 years
- DAMA result is still there.
 - No alternative explanation, but not consistent with other experiments in the framework of any known dark matter model
 - It might well be DM, but different from what we expect
- Axion search is also very active, no discovery yet