Migdal effect: improving the sensitivity to light dark matter of liquid argon experiments

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Dark Matter direct detection



More realistic picture:

Due to the initial "displacement" between the nucleus and the electron cloud, an atom can emit an electron (Migdal effect)



There is a range of DM masses for which **it is easier to detect the electronic energy** originating from the Migdal effect processes rather than nuclear recoils, as a consequence of the fact that more energy can be carried off by light or massless particles for a given momentum transfer.

The Migdal effect

Standard Nuclear Recoil (NR) assumption:

The electron cloud follows instantaneously the nucleus after the collision



New sensitivity bounds

- We examined the **Migdal** effect in experiments exploiting **LAr detectors**
- We developed a simulated experiments, called TEA-LAB, inspired on DarkSide-50, a double phase TPC direct detection experiment using LAr, and computed the Migdal electron spectra



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- We showed how it is possible to extend the experimental sensitivity from m_x ≥ 1.8 GeV/c² down to masses m_x ≤ 0.1 GeV/c²

Expected sensitivity: TEA-LAB simulation (bkg + LowNe) with N_e ≥ 4



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Thanks for the attention.