

LIGHT DARK MATTER DIRECT DETECTION WITH ANTI- FERROMAGNETS

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Light Dark Matter 2025, Genova

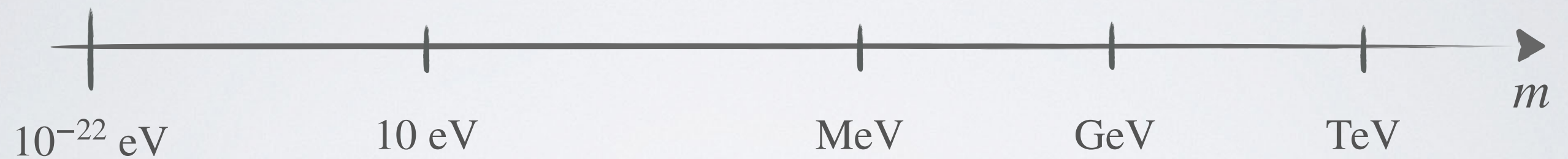
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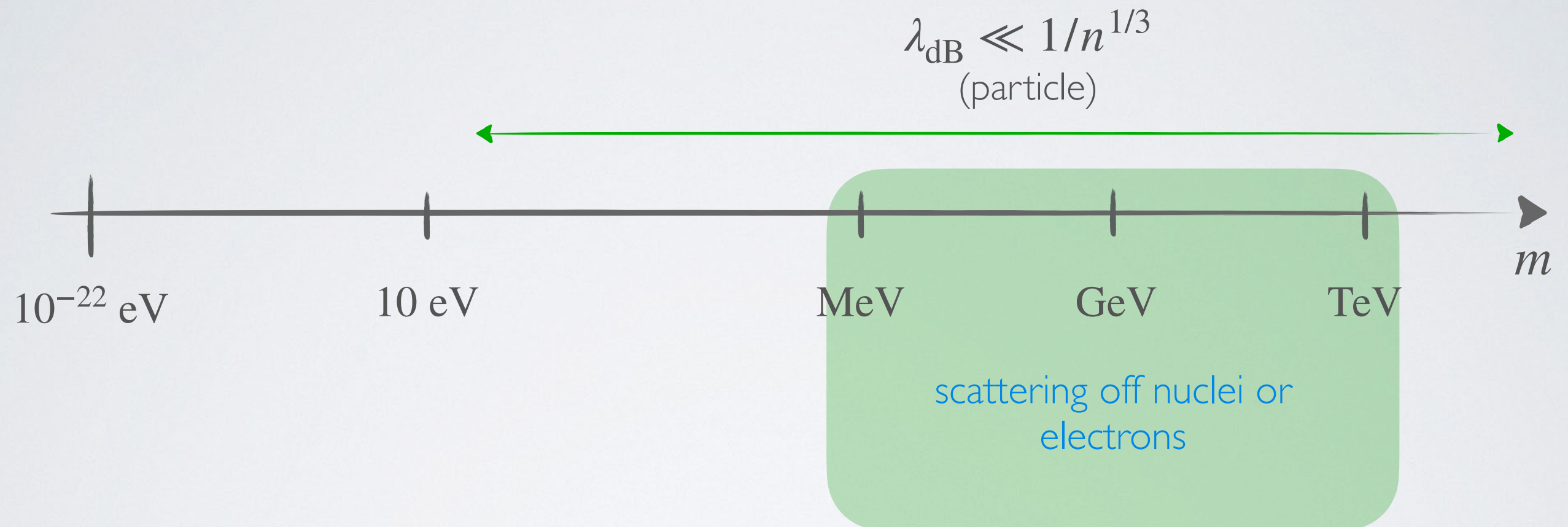
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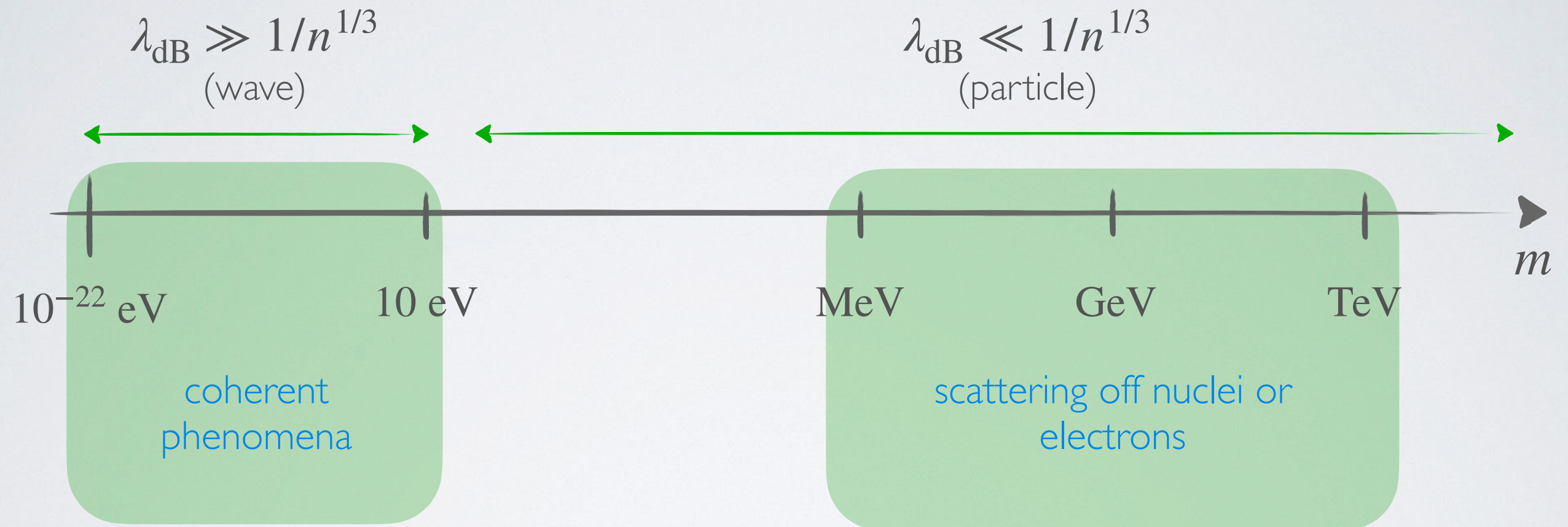
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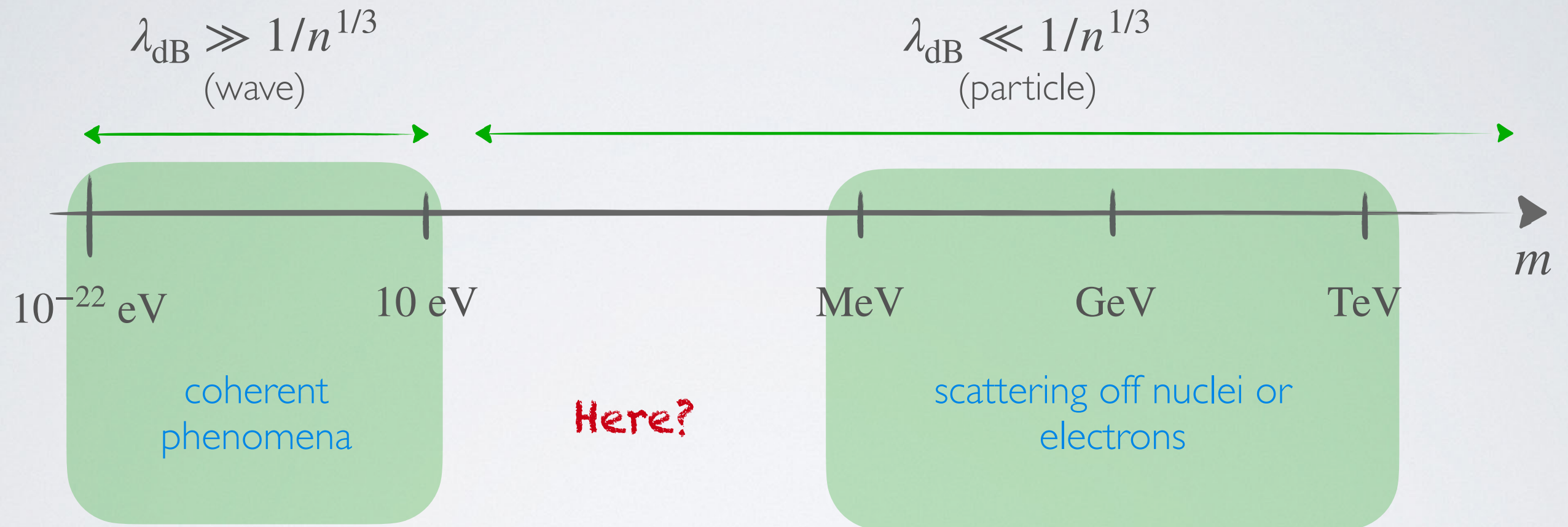
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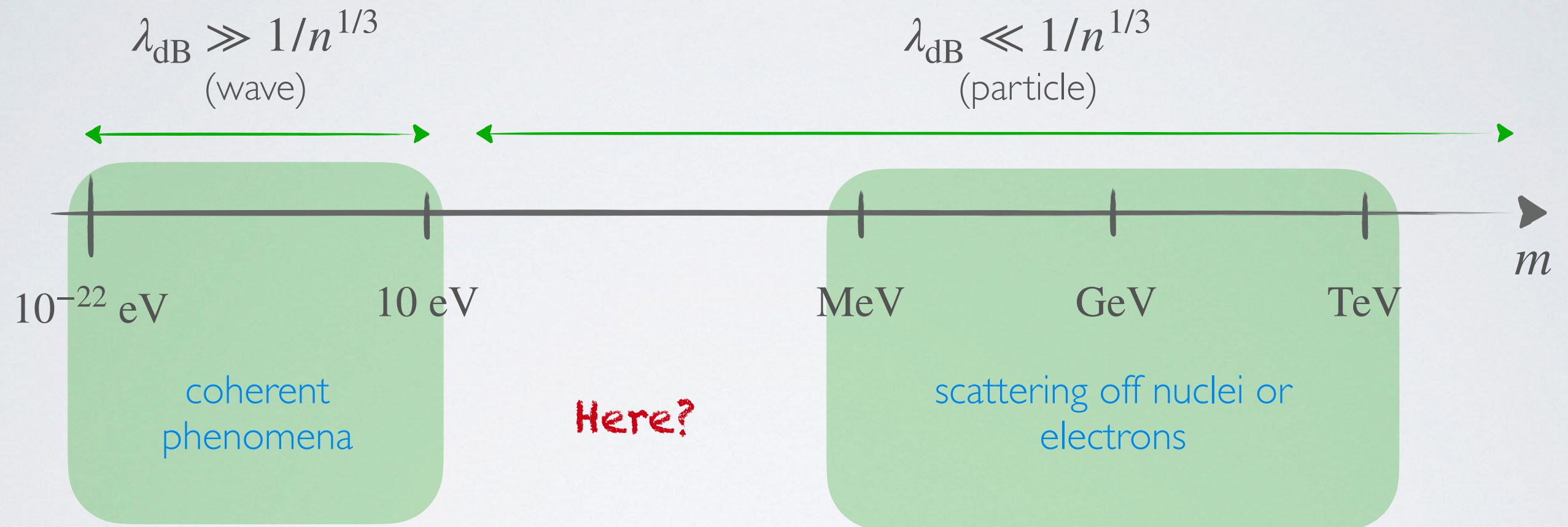
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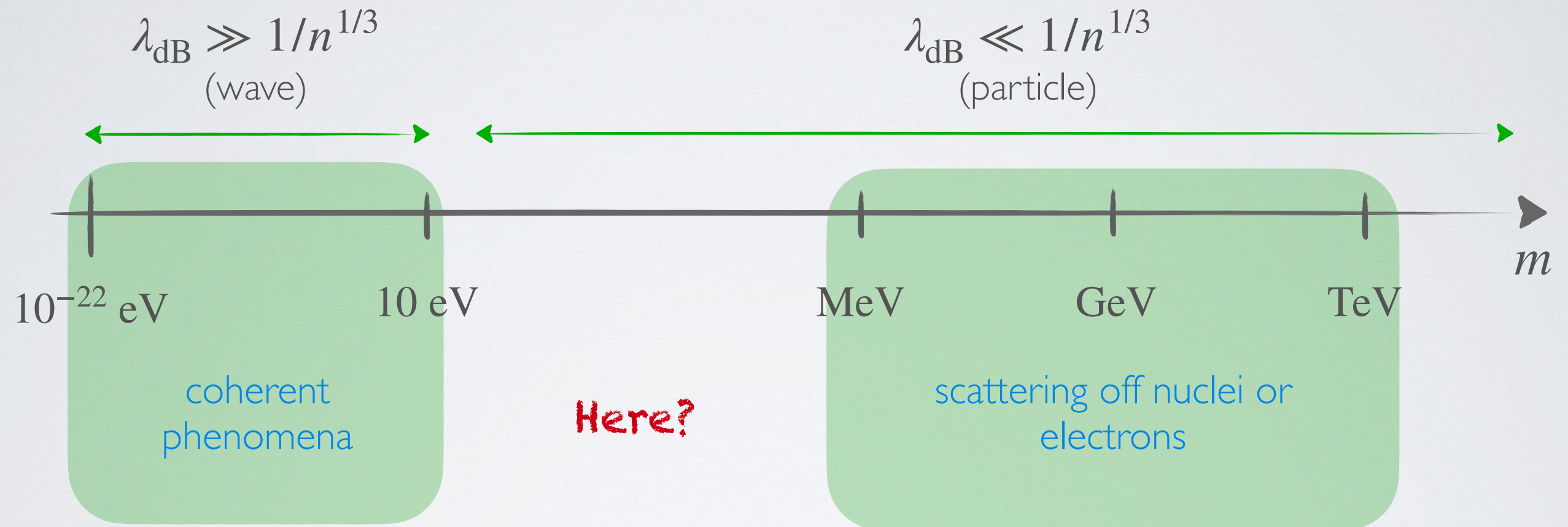
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- Need new materials and/or observables

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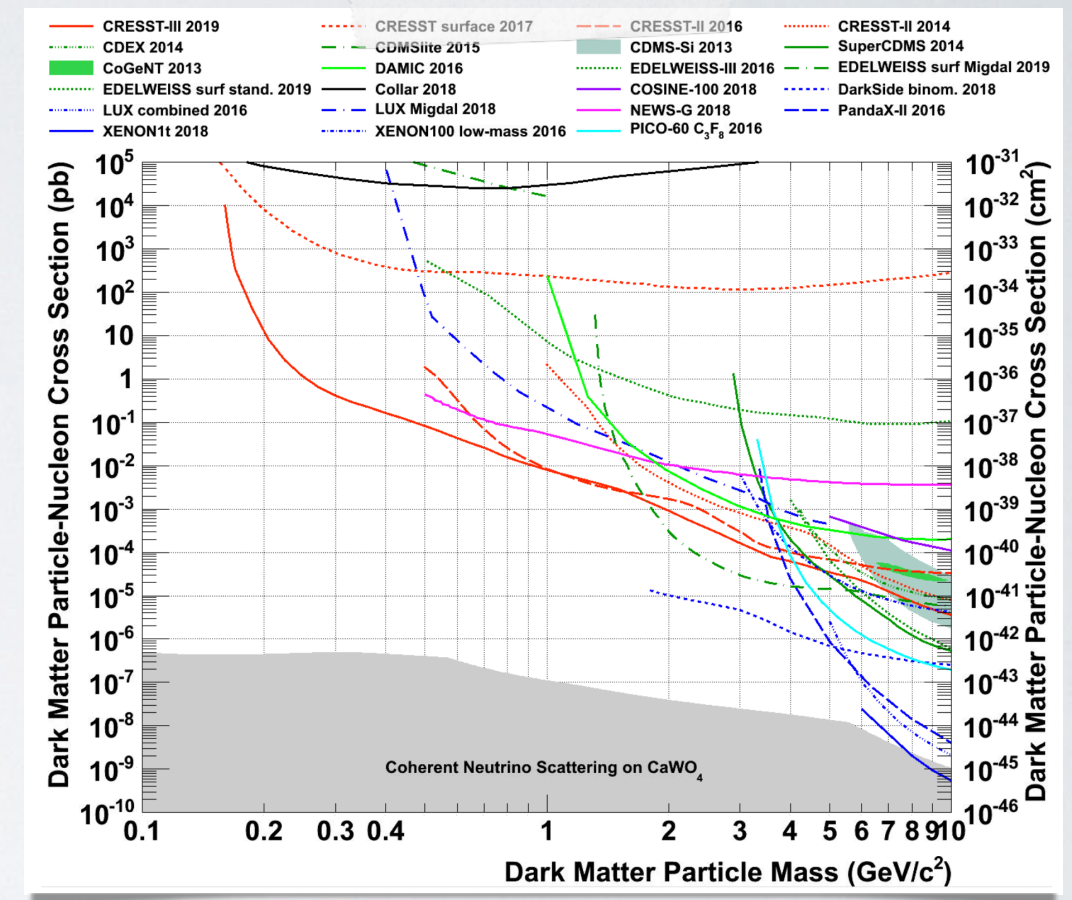
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[CRESST PRD 2019]

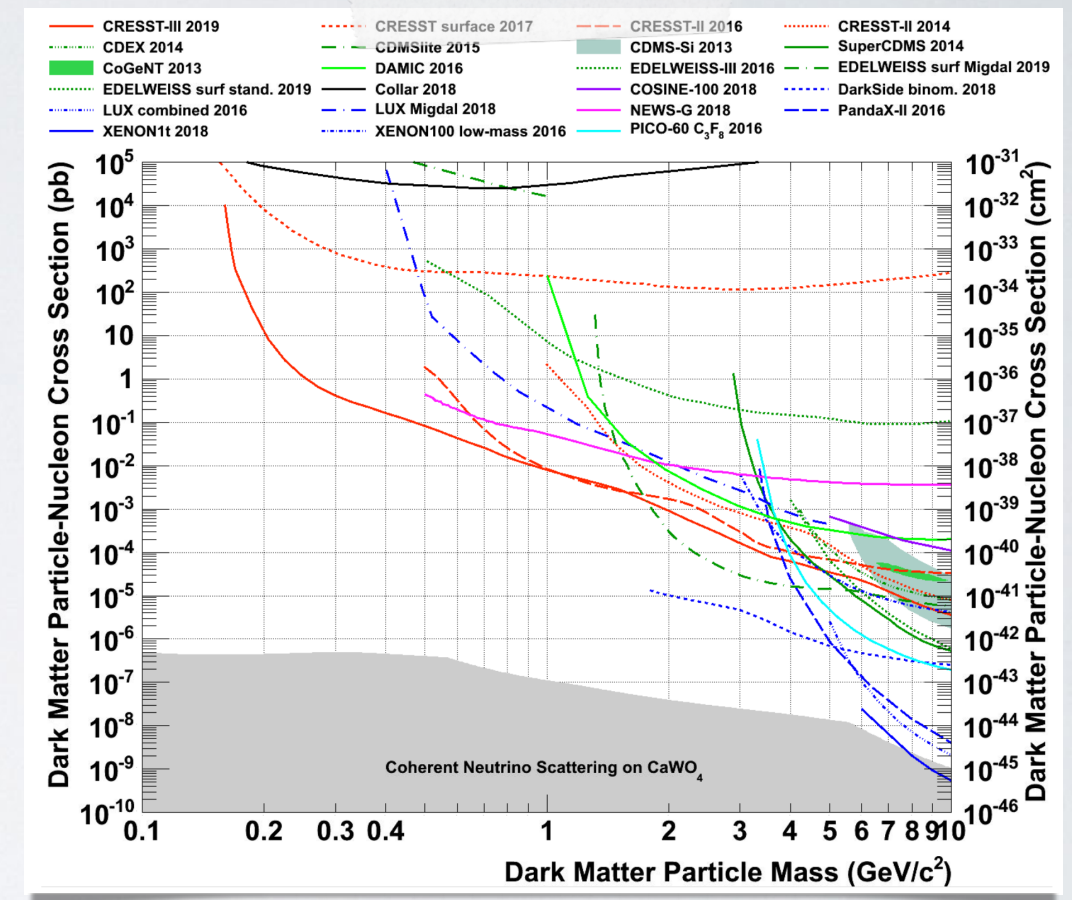
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- To evade this we must look into inelastic processes



[CRESST PRD 2019]

COLLECTIVE EXCITATIONS

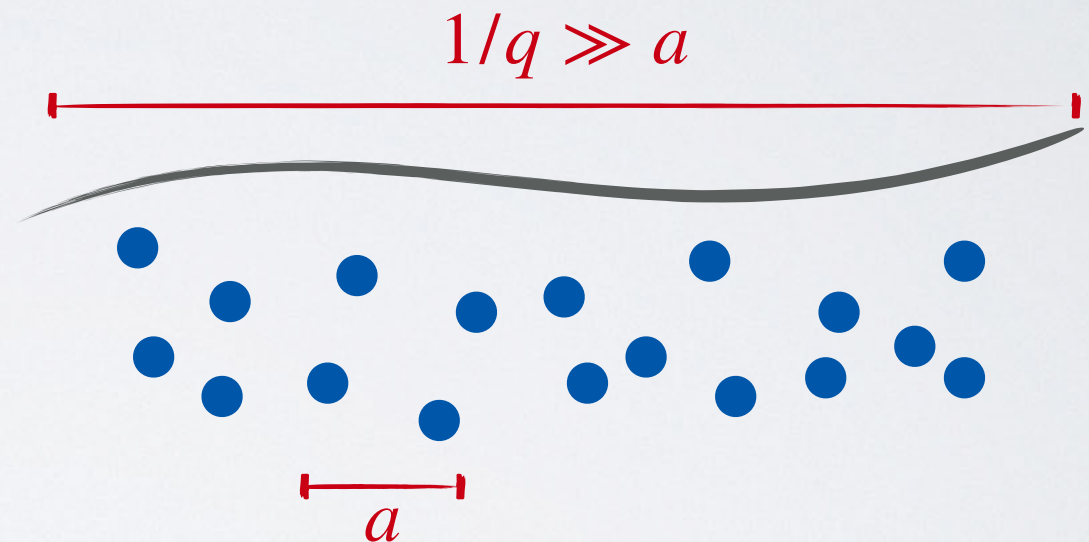
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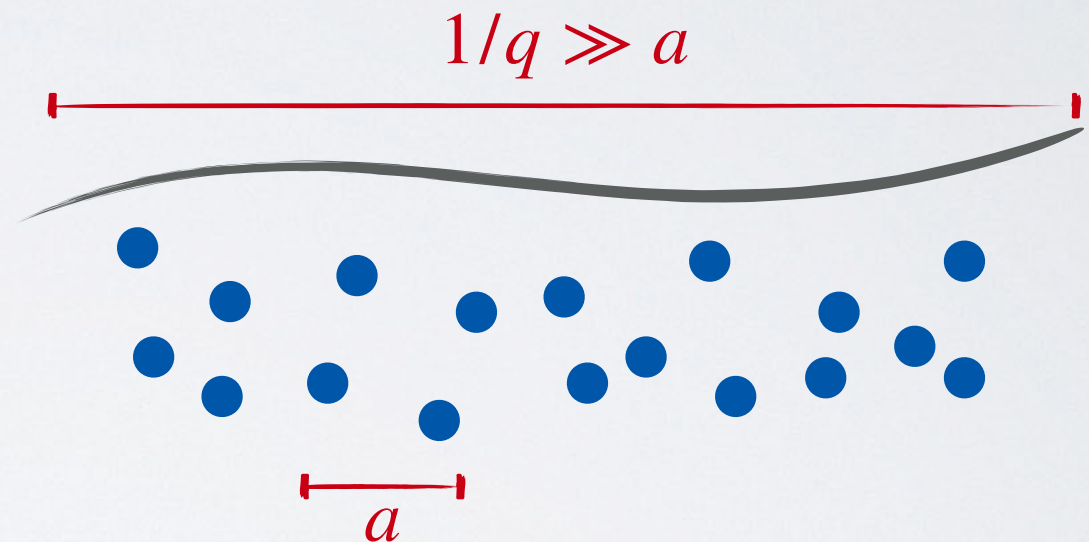
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- Interesting and active field with plenty of ideas
 - * phonons on solid crystals [e.g., Knapen et al. PLB 2018; Griffin et al. PRD 2021]
 - * phonons in superfluid ^4He [e.g., Guo, McKinsey PRD 2013; Schutz, Zurek PRL 2016; Caputo, **AE**, Polosa PRD 2019]
 - * many others... [for a review, Kahn, Lin Rept.Prog.Phys. 2022]

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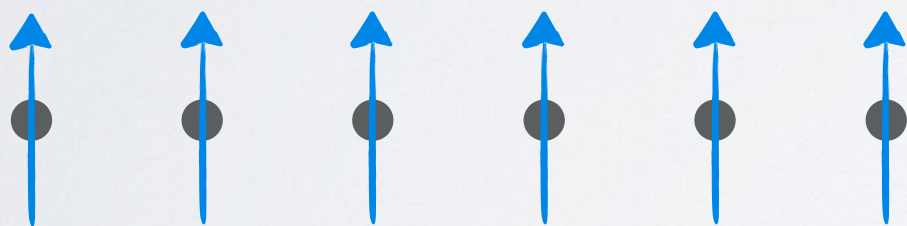
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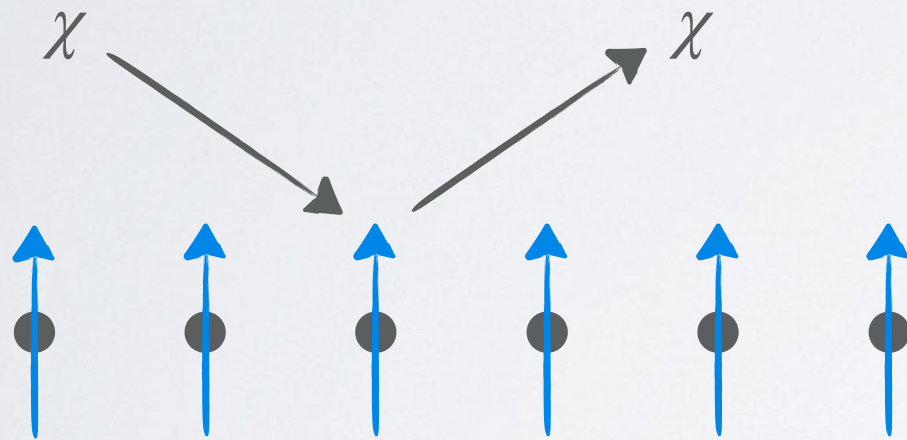
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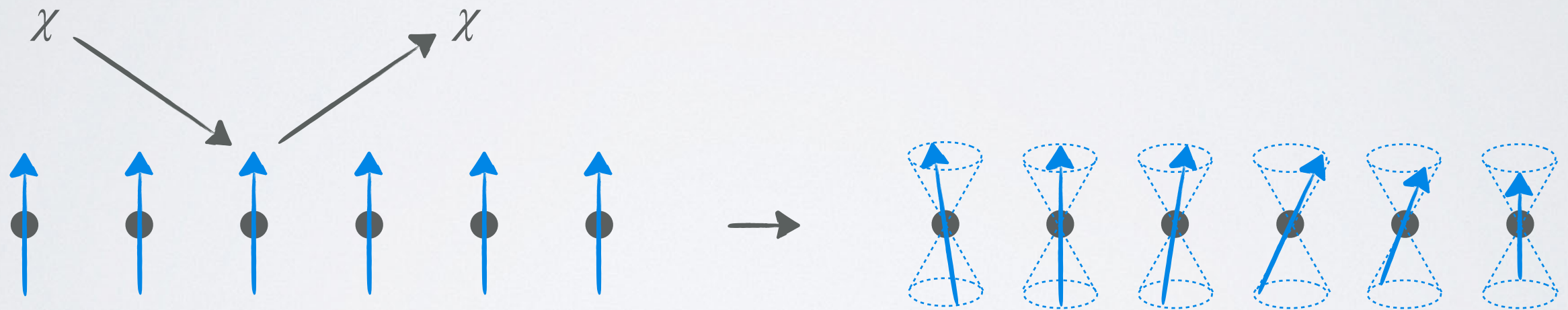
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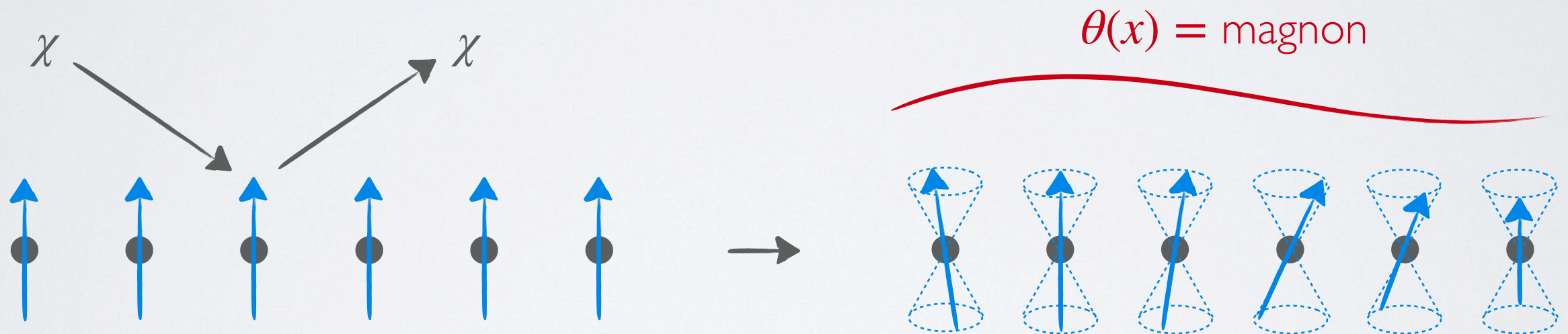
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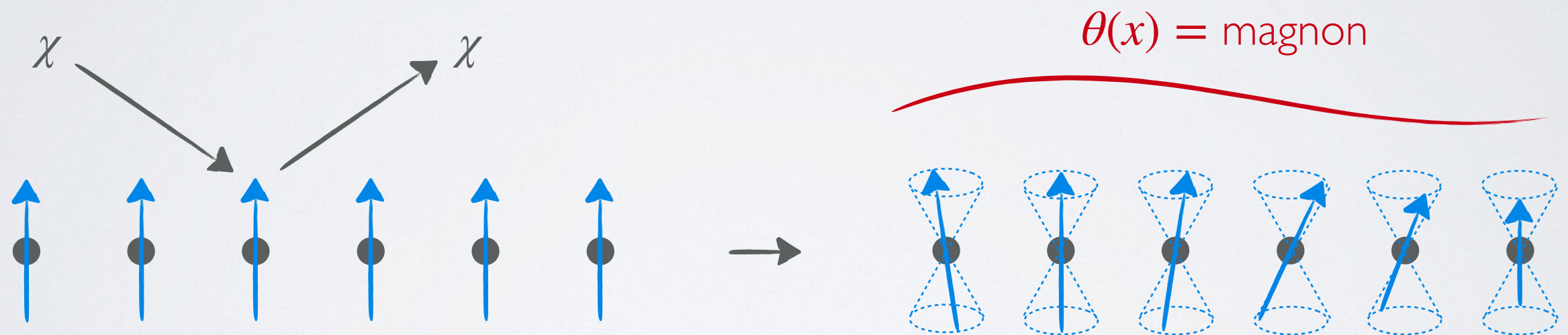
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- Ways to detect few magnons have been proposed (TES? SQUIDs? quantum sensors? cavities?) [Trickle, Zhang, Zurek PRL 2020; Lachance-Quirion et al. Science Advances 2017; Lachance-Quirion et al. Science 2020]

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spin density

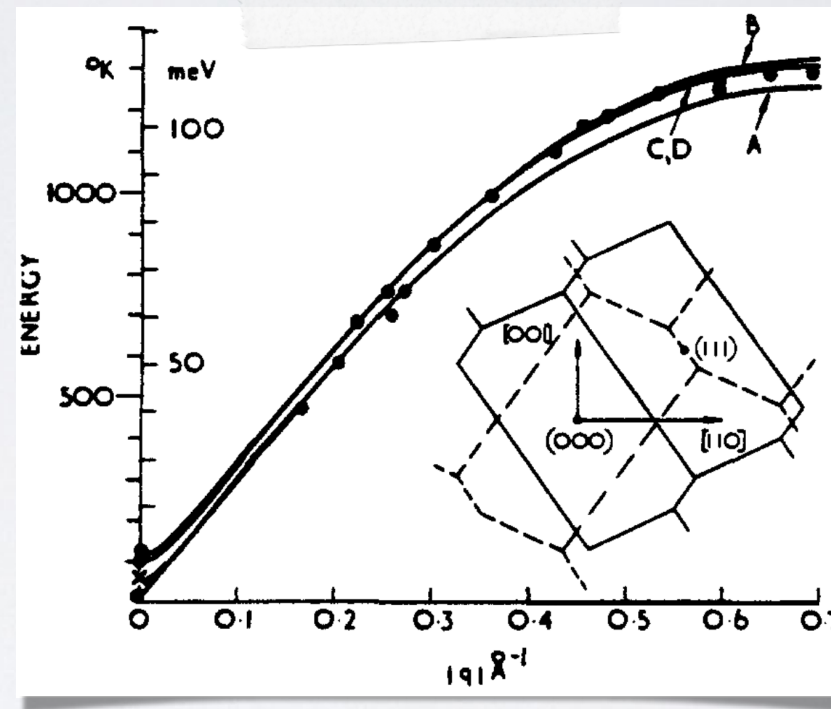
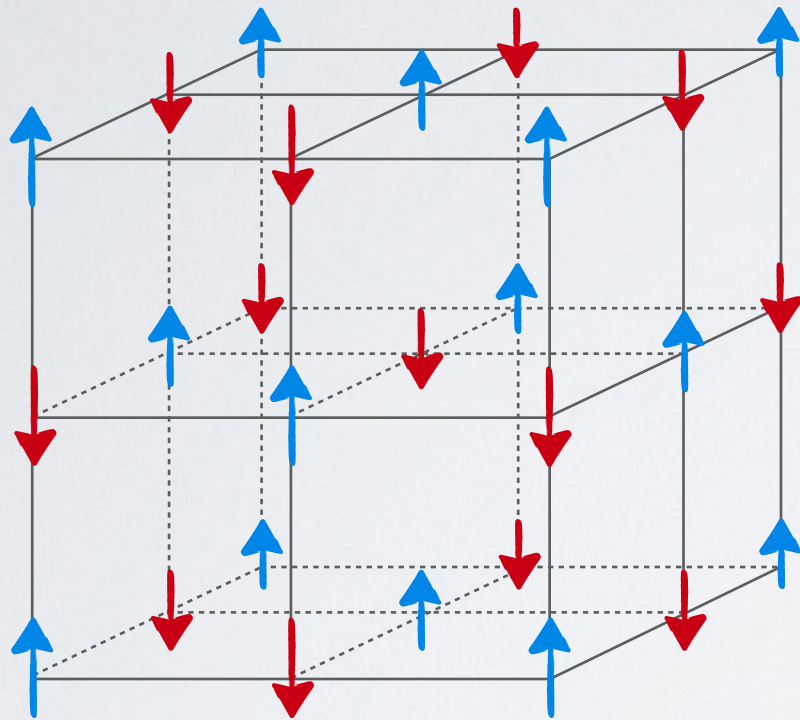
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- An optimal class of materials turns out to be *anti-ferromagnets*

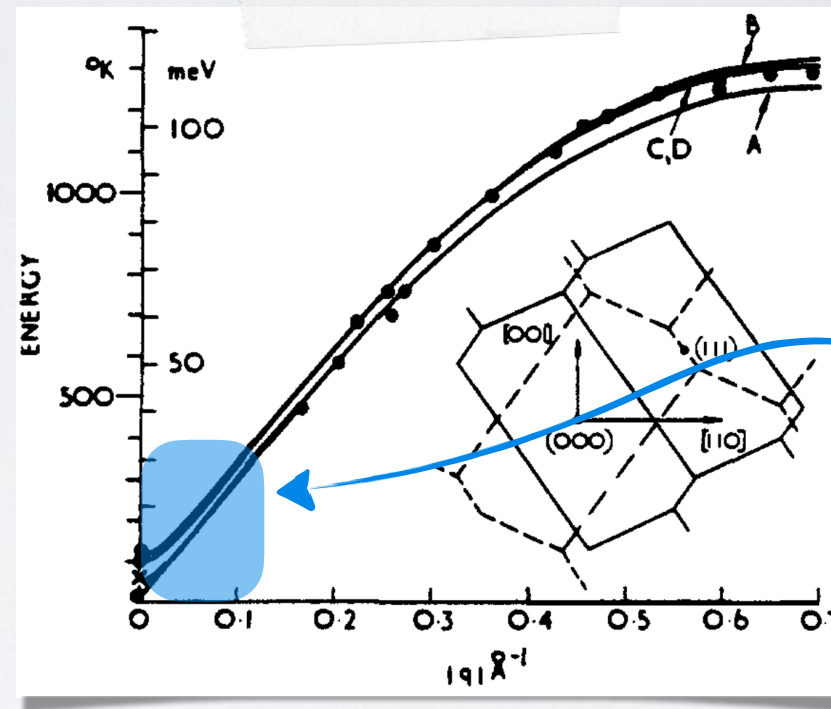
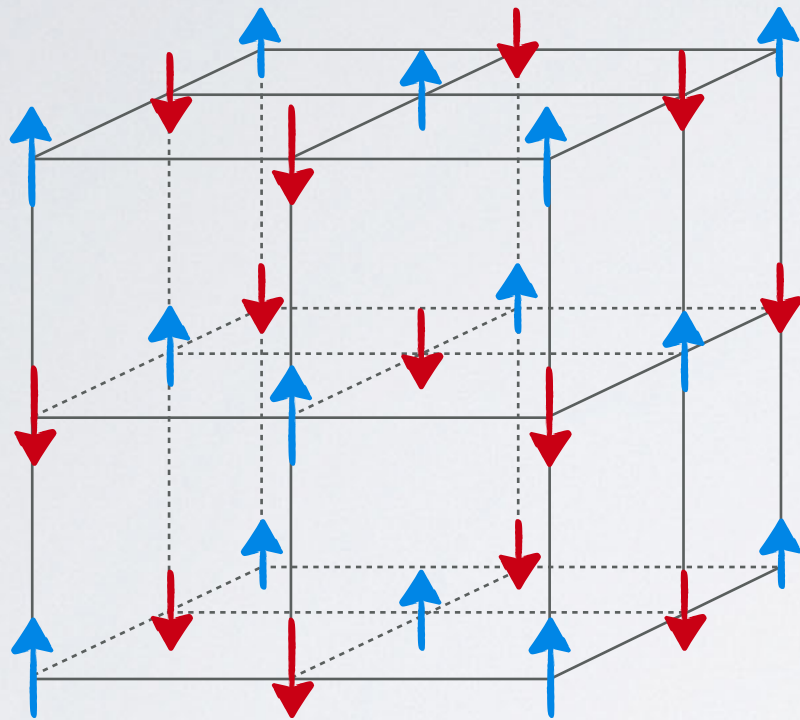
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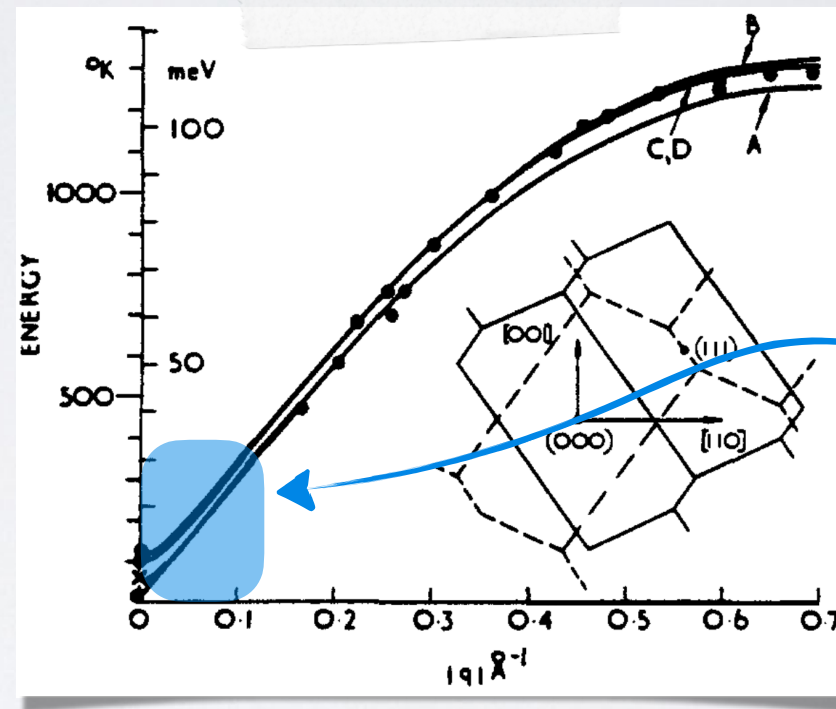
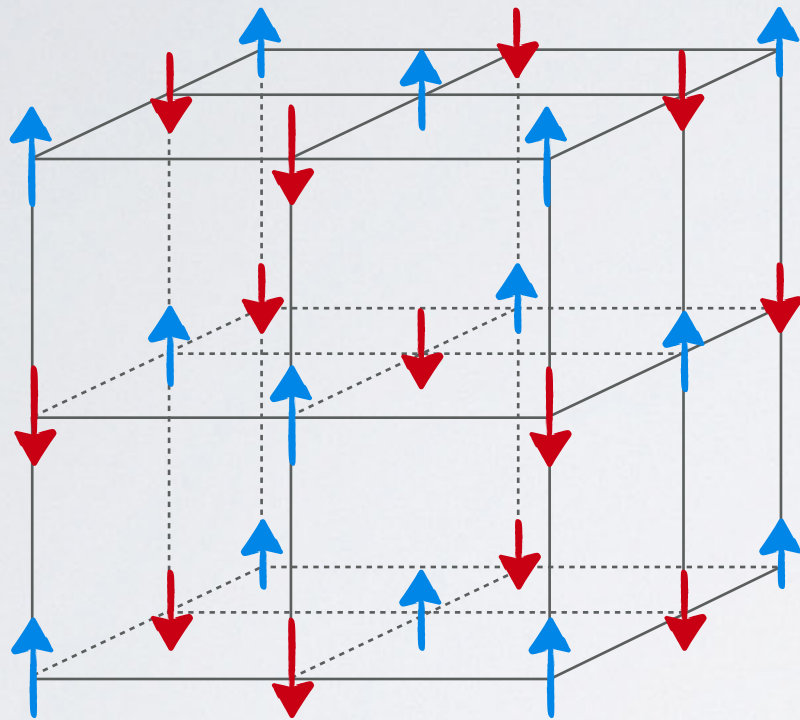
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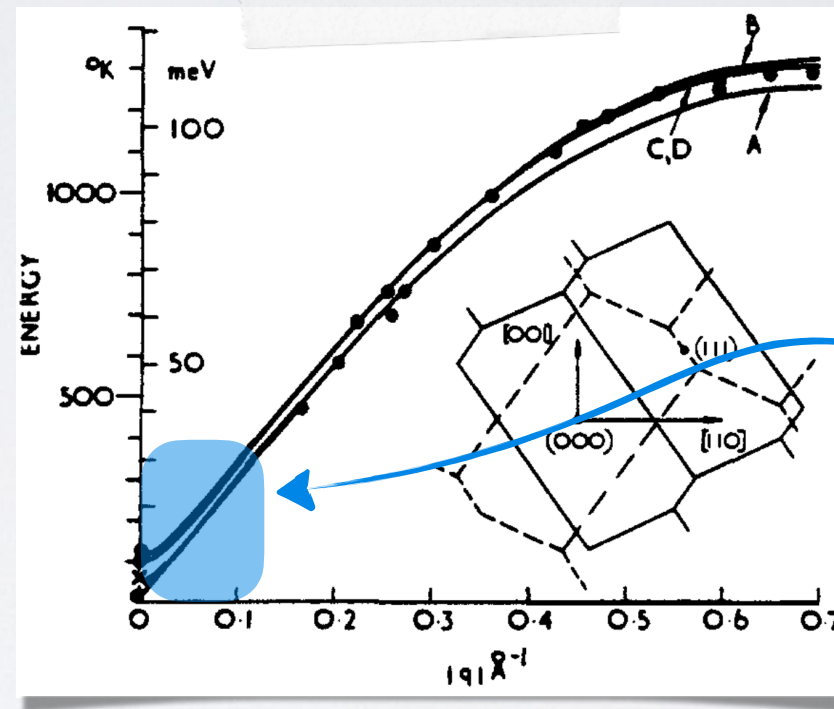
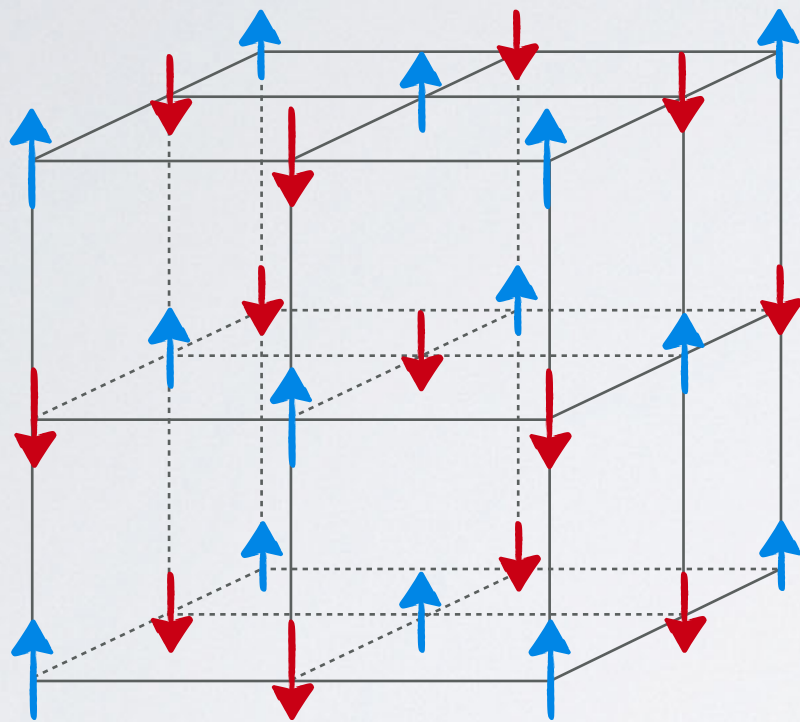


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- Nickel-oxide has $v_\theta \sim 0.1 v_\chi \rightarrow$ very efficient at absorbing dark matter energy [AE, Pavaskar PRD 2023]

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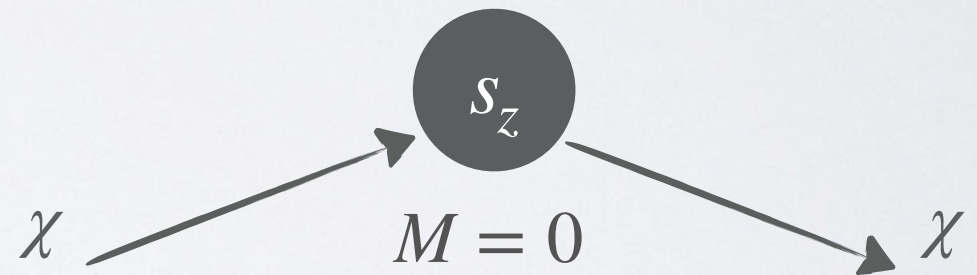
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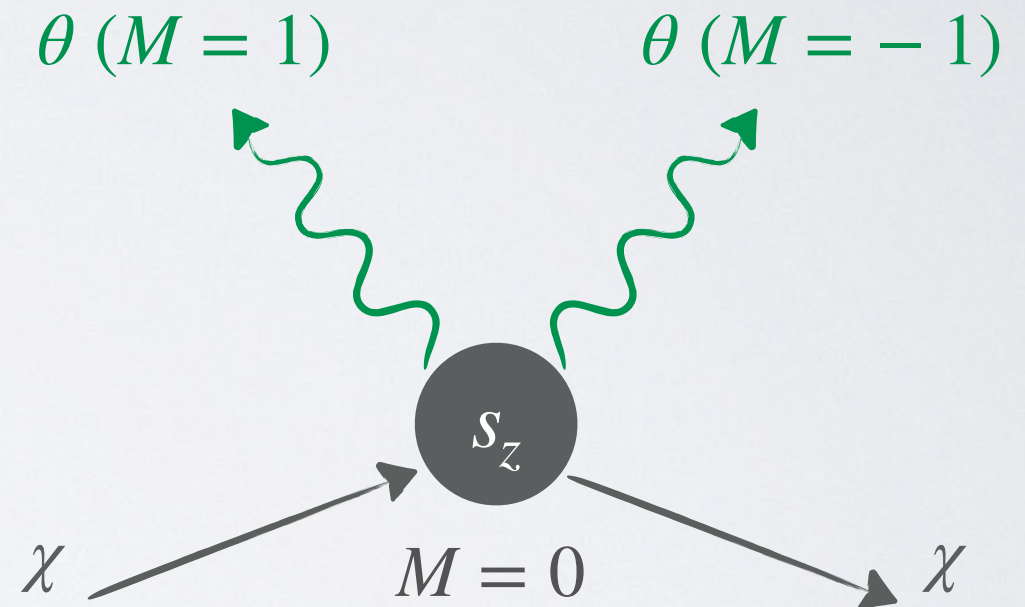
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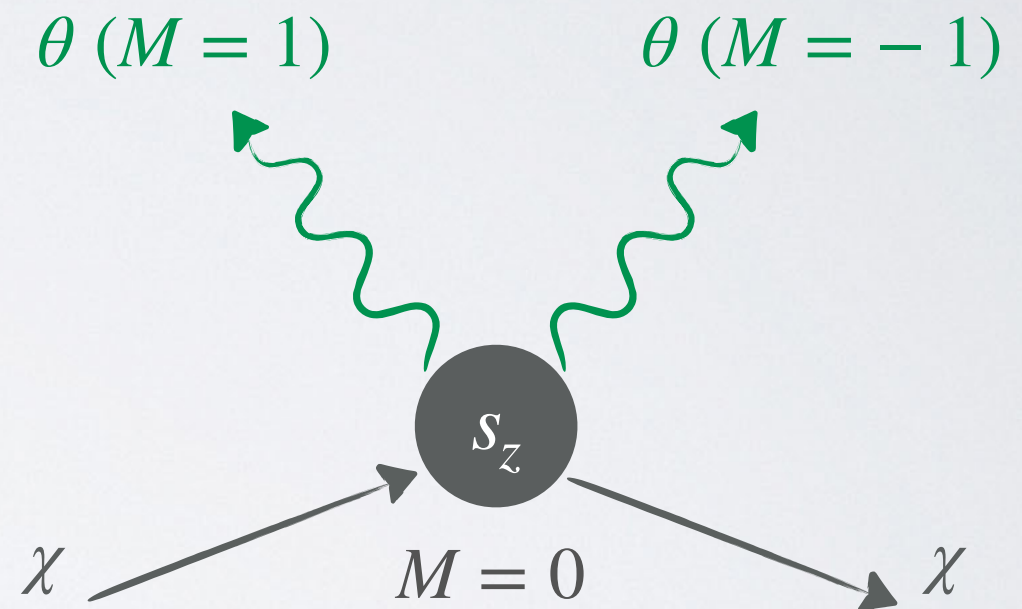
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- **Multi-magnon emission process** evades the kinematical constraints and get down to $m_\chi \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{keV})$



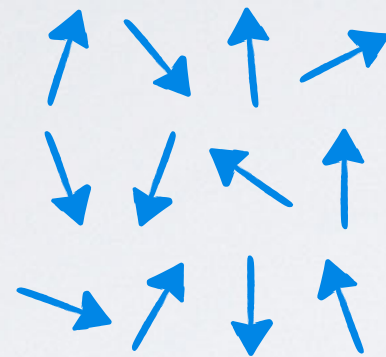
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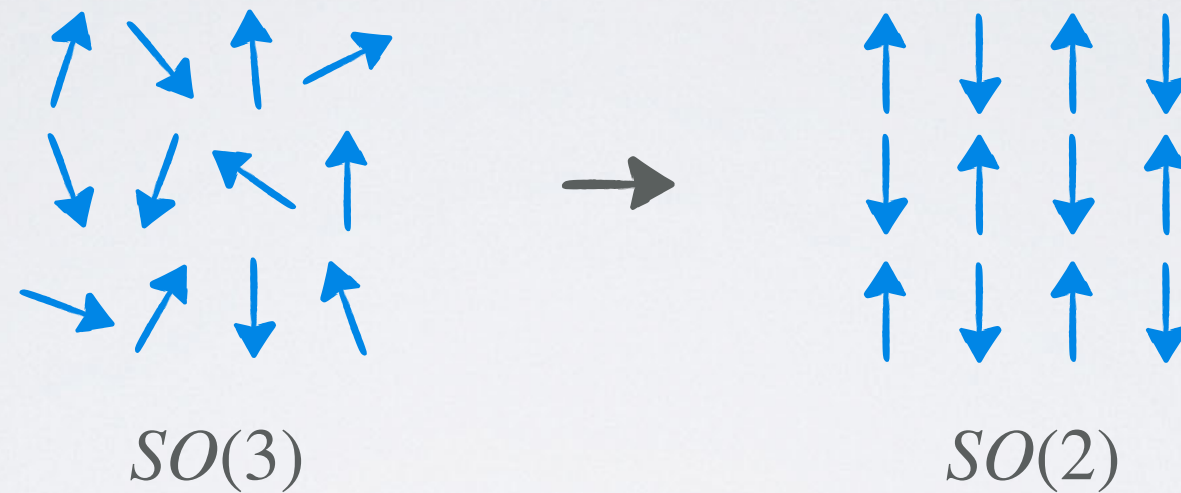
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$SO(3)$

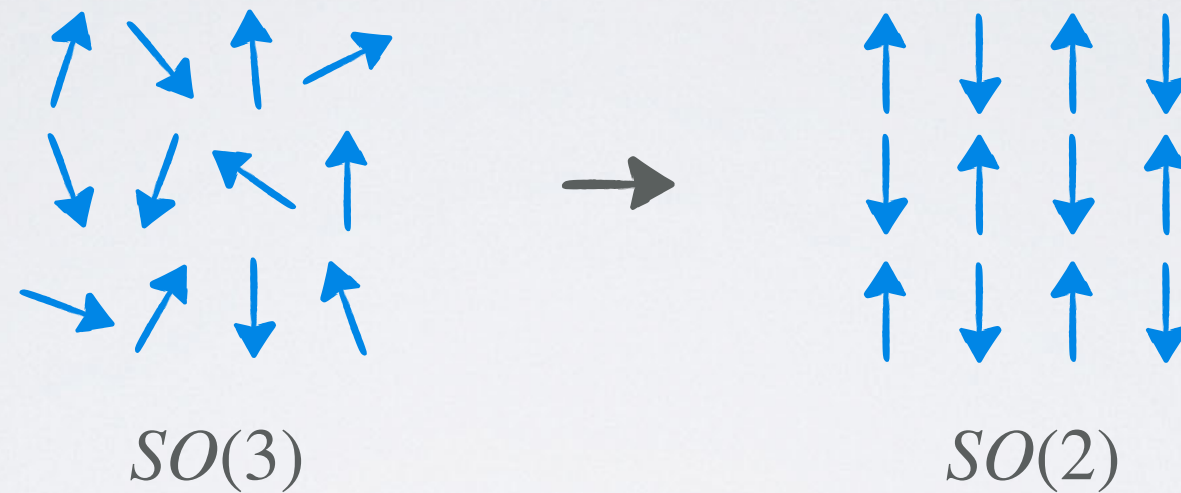
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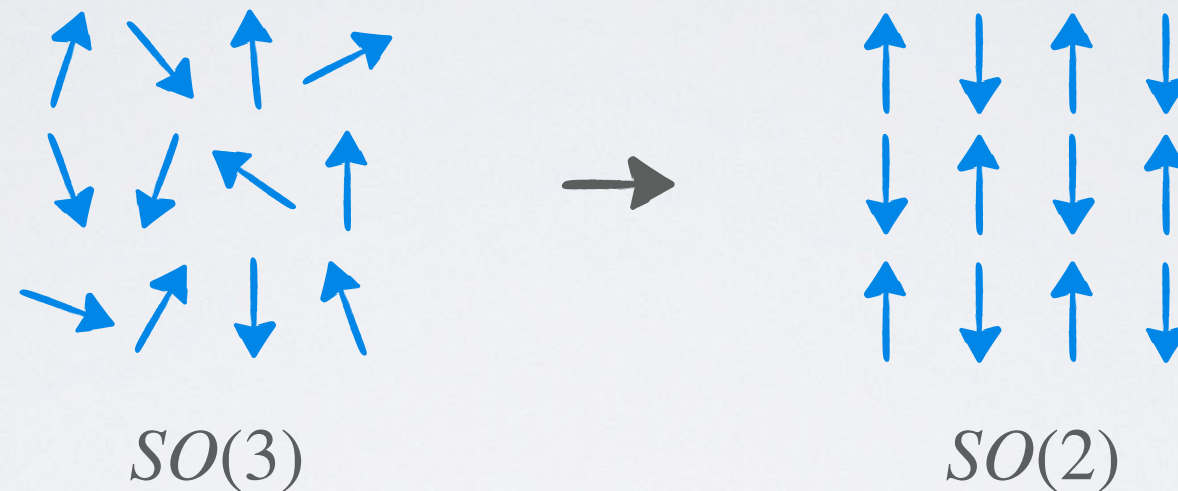
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- At low energies/momenta magnons can be described by an EFT:
 - * invariant under the full symmetry group
 - * organized in a derivative expansion

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can be extracted from
dispersion relation +
neutron scattering data

$$v_\theta = c_2/c_1$$

$$\sigma_n \propto c_1$$

[Pavaskar, Penco, Rothstein SciPost Phys. 2022; **AE**, Pavaskar PRD 2023]

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[**AE**, Pavaskar PRD 2023]

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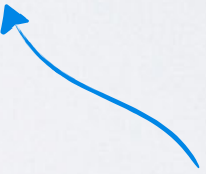
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one-magnon emission
two-magnons emission

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- Much more “HEP friendly” than standard language

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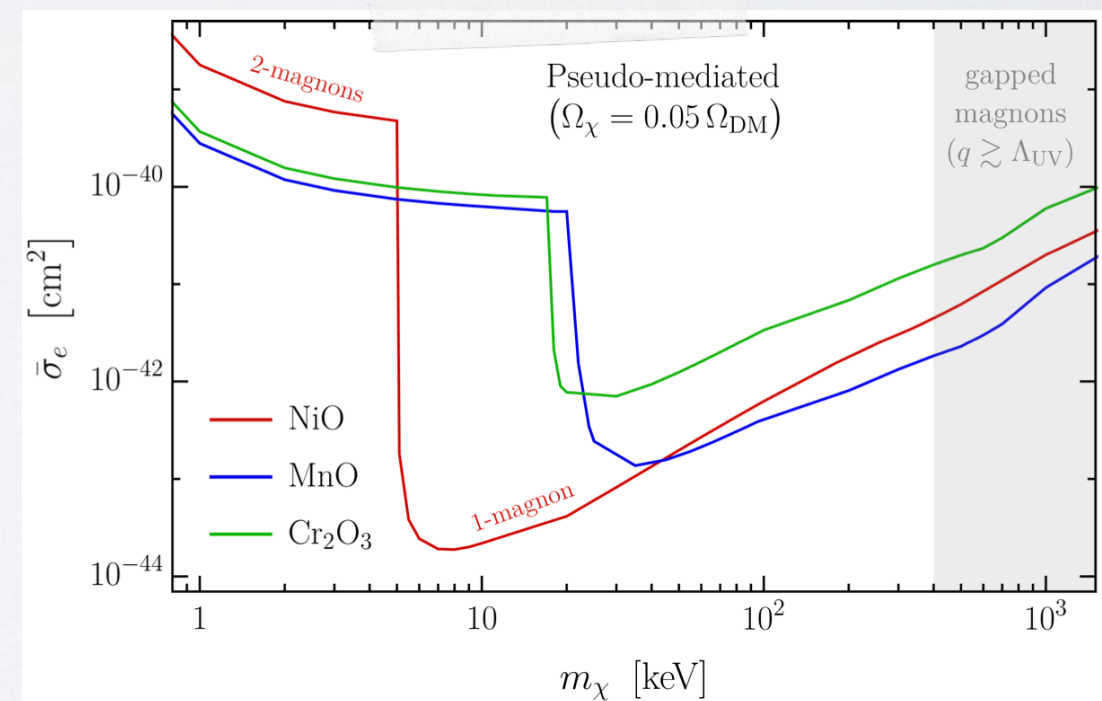
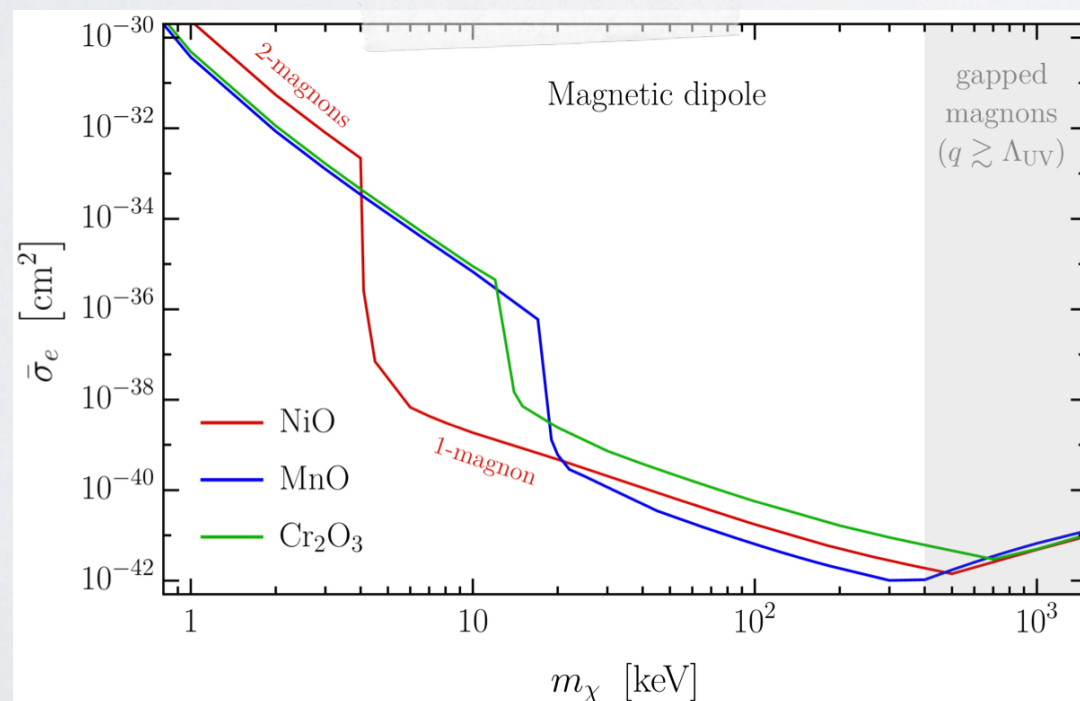
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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram 1: } \begin{array}{c} a, \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ s \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow s' \end{array} = -\frac{g_\chi g_e \sqrt{c_1}}{m_e} \omega \times \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\Lambda_\chi} P_{ia}(\mathbf{q}) \sigma^i & \text{m.d.} \\ q^a/q^2 & \text{p.m.} \end{cases}, \\
 & \text{Diagram 2: } \begin{array}{c} a, \lambda_1 \quad b, \lambda_2 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ s \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow s' \end{array} = \frac{g_\chi g_e}{m_e} (\omega_1 - \omega_2) \epsilon_{ab} \times \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\Lambda_\chi} P_{iz}(\mathbf{q}) \sigma^i & \text{m.d.} \\ q^z/q^2 & \text{p.m.} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

IDEAL REACH

- Local QFT Lagrangian $\rightarrow$ use [standard QFT methods](#) to compute event rates [\[AE, Pavaskar PRD 2023\]](#)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{array}{c} a, \lambda_1 \\ \uparrow \\ s \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow s' \end{array} &= -\frac{g_\chi g_e \sqrt{c_1}}{m_e} \omega \times \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\Lambda_\chi} P_{ia}(\mathbf{q}) \sigma^i & \text{m.d.} \\ q^a/q^2 & \text{p.m.} \end{cases}, \\
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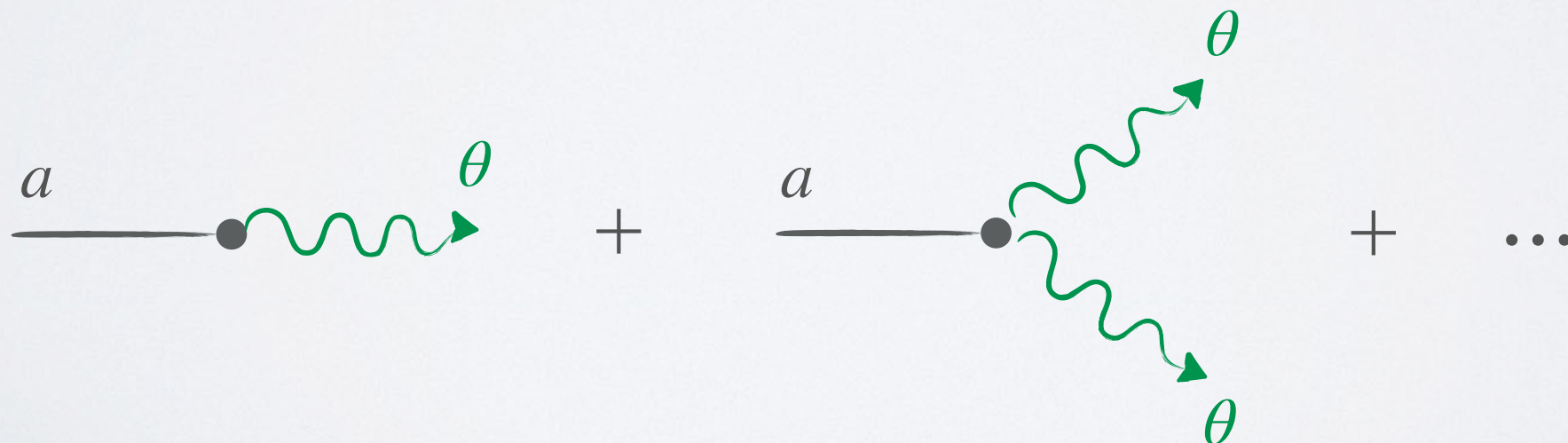
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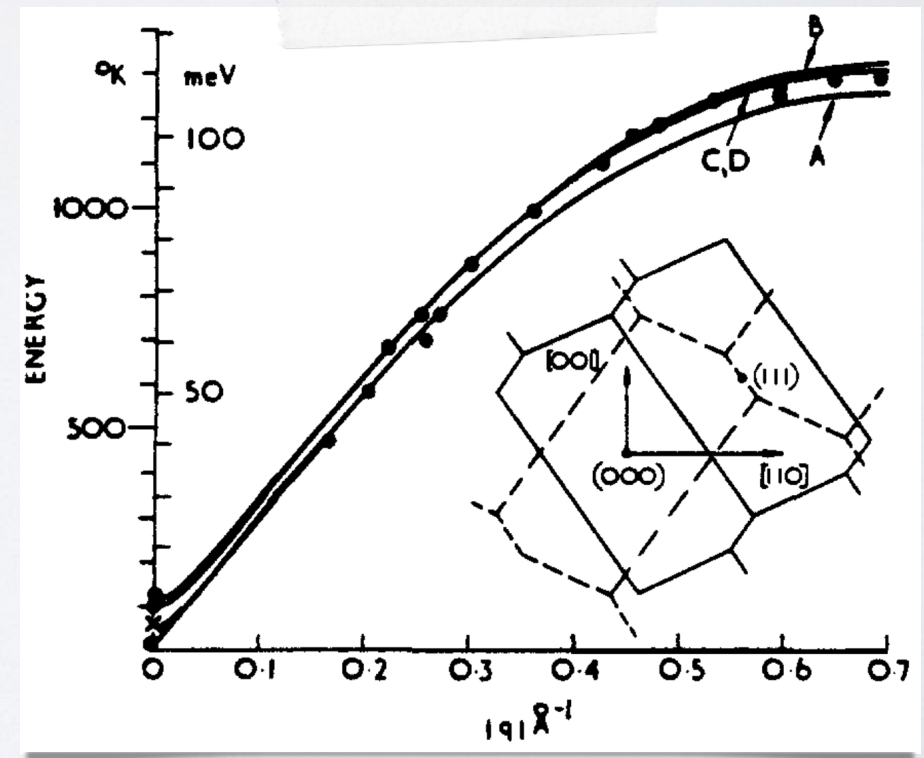
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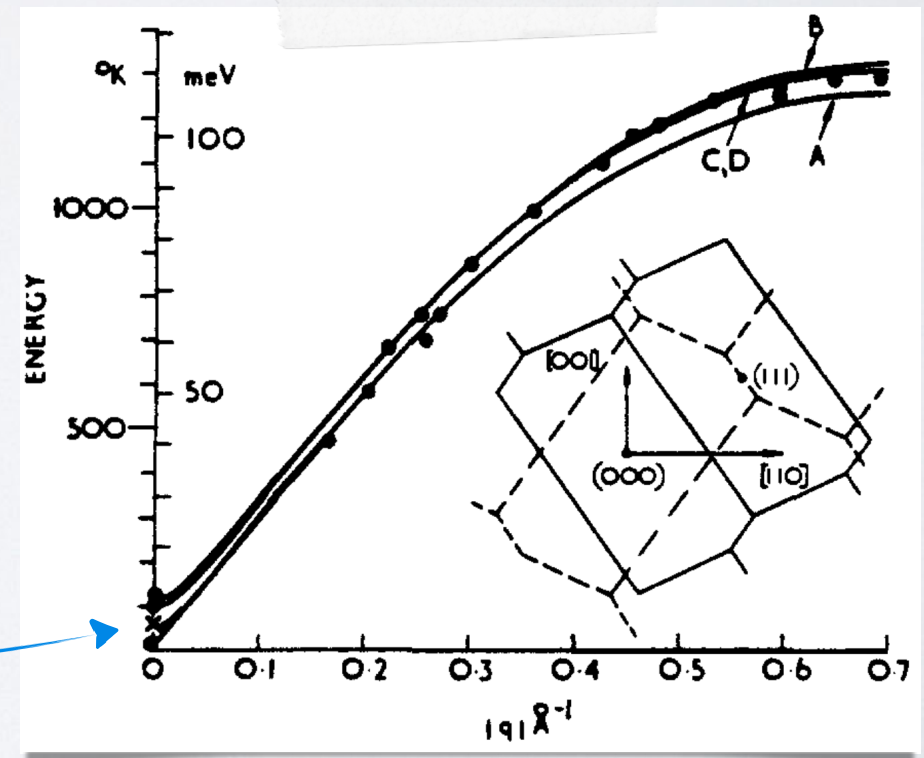
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- Rather non-trivial field theory!

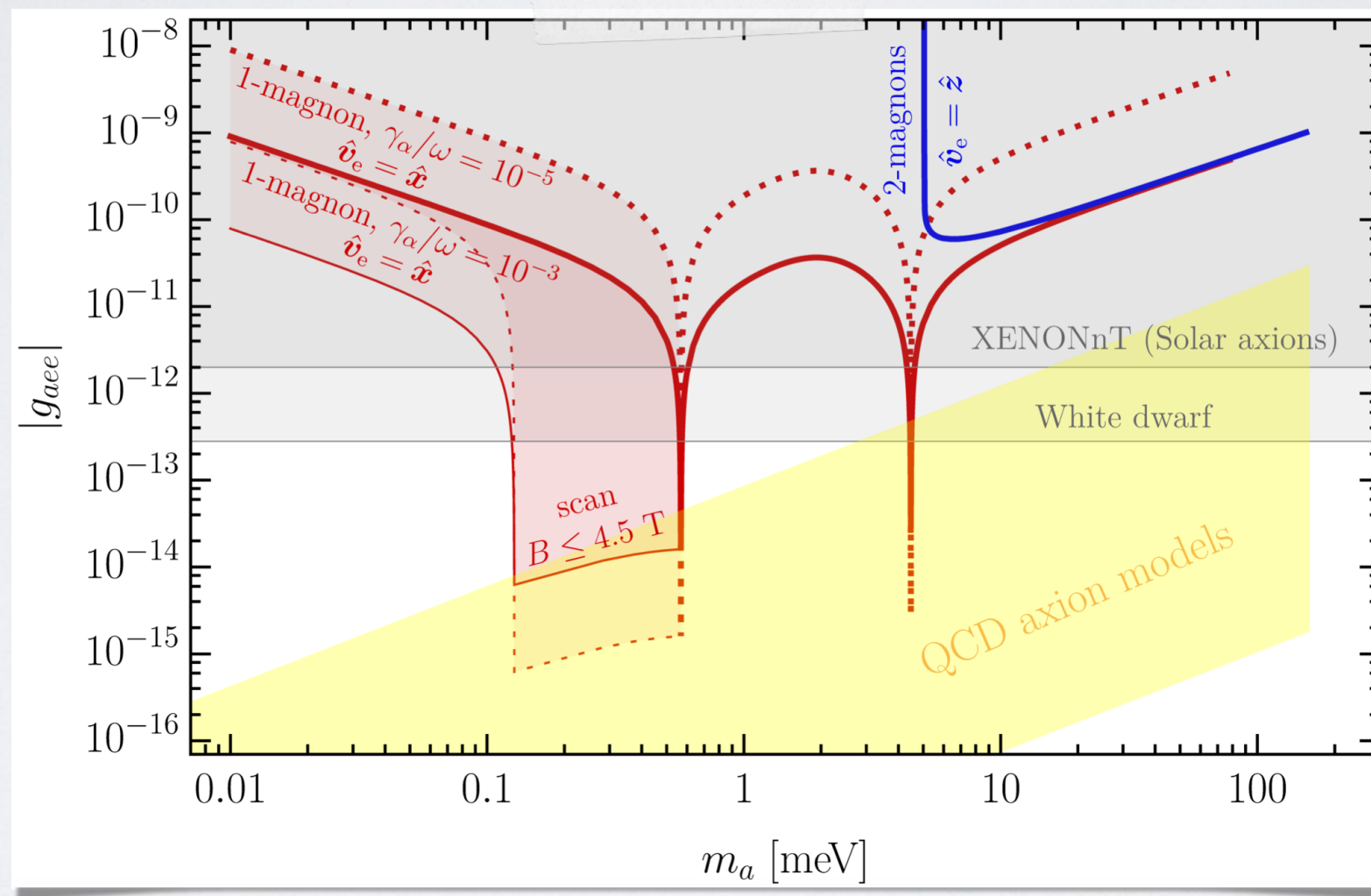
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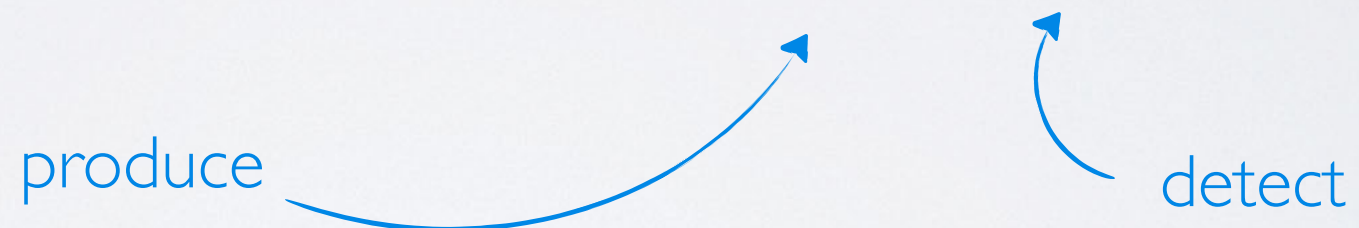
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WHAT NEXT?

- A plethora of open questions:
 - ▶ is any other good material out there? [Marocco, Wheeler 2501.18120]
 - ▶ what is the **actual observable**? How do we see magnons?

$$H = \mu \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{S} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\text{phys}\rangle = |\theta\rangle + \alpha |\gamma\rangle$$

produce



- ▶ What the actual **magnon lifetime**? [work in progress w/ Carugno, Catinari, Pavaskar]

$$\frac{\Gamma(\theta \rightarrow \gamma)}{\Gamma(\theta \rightarrow \text{phonons})} = ?$$

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Thank you for the attention!