



# Experimental programmes to address open issues in Dark Matter and Dark Sector Physics

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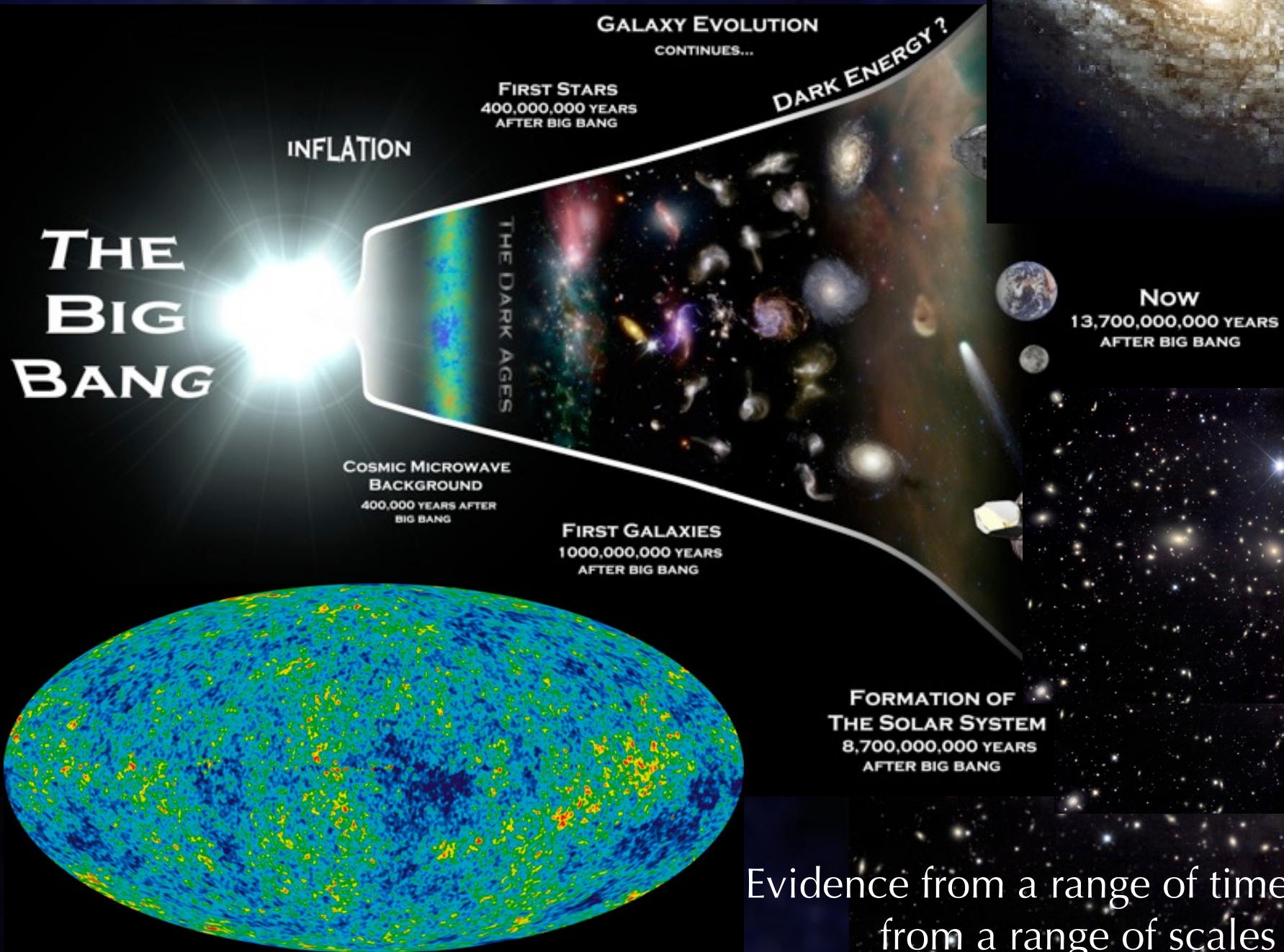
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23-27 JUNE 2025 Lido di Venezia

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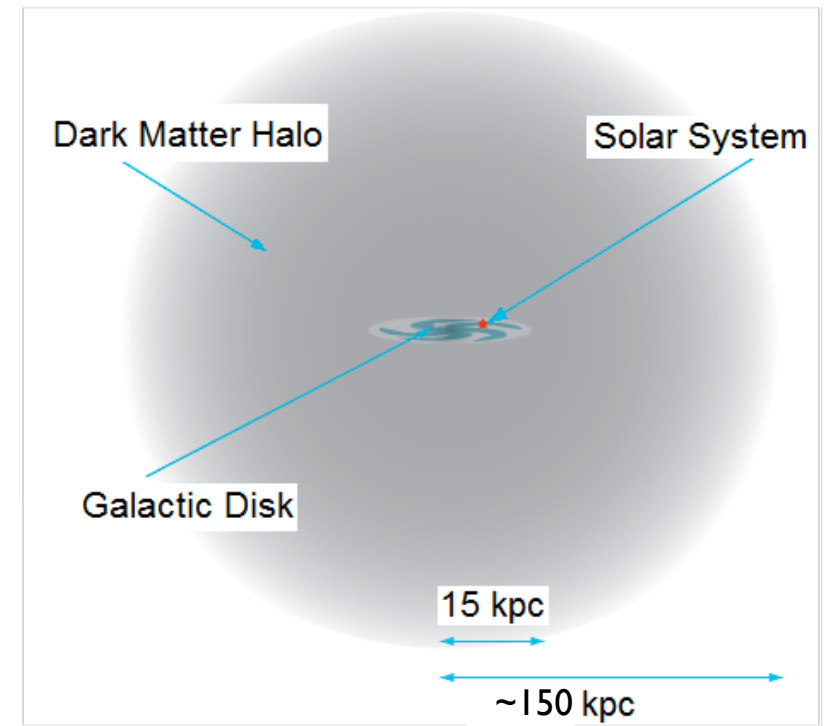
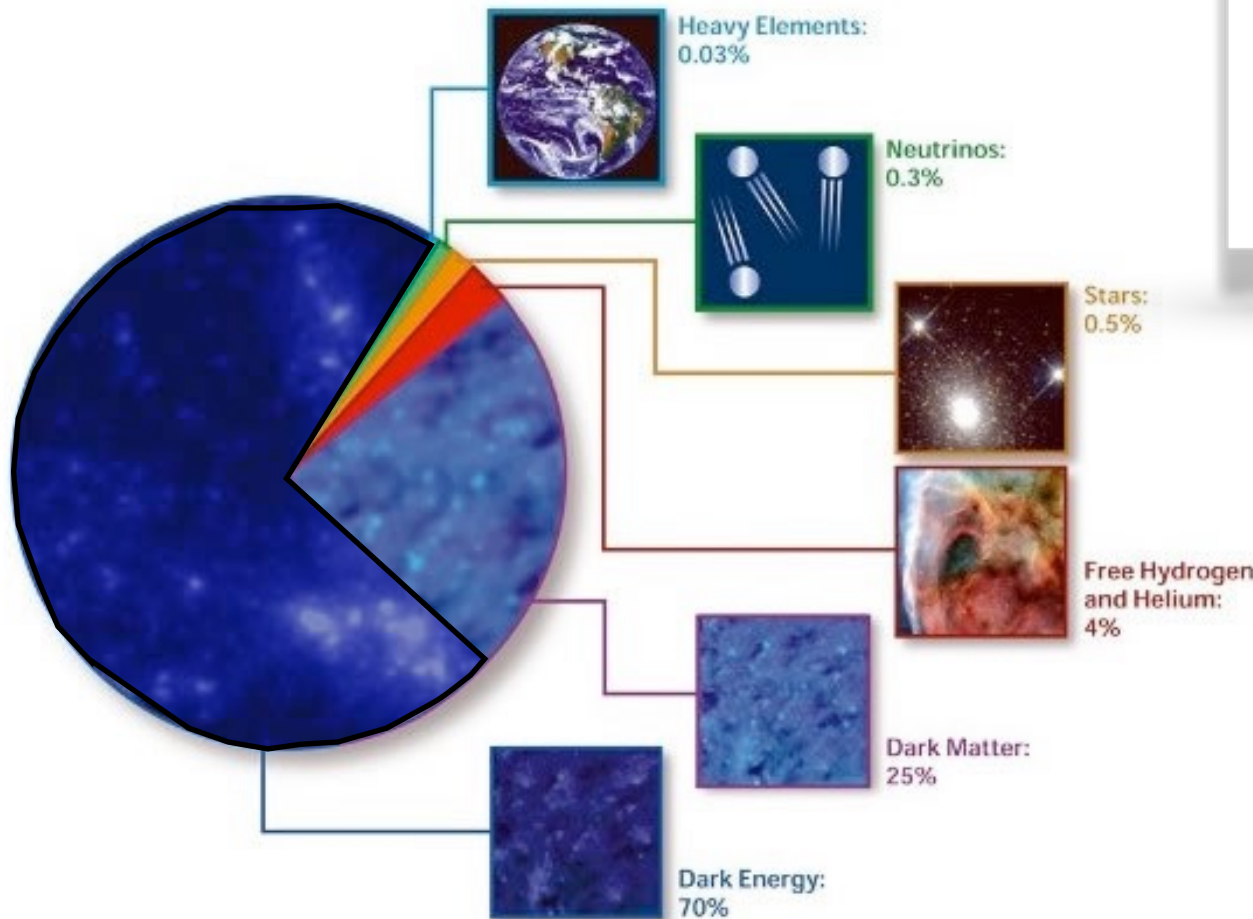
# Experimental Evidence for Dark Matter



Evidence from a range of times,  
from a range of scales



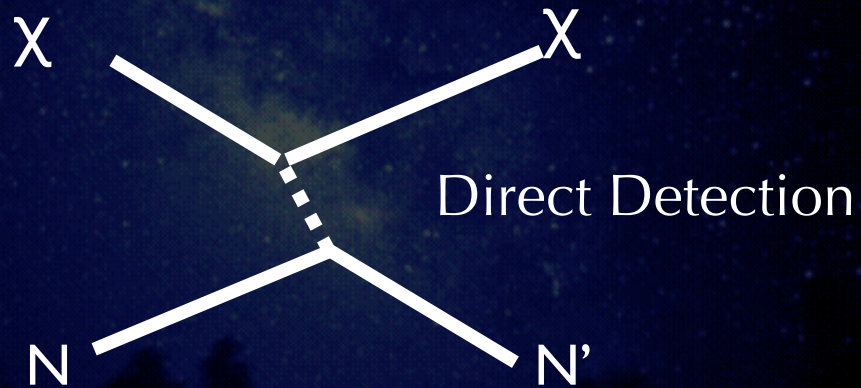
# What is established experimentally about Dark Matter?



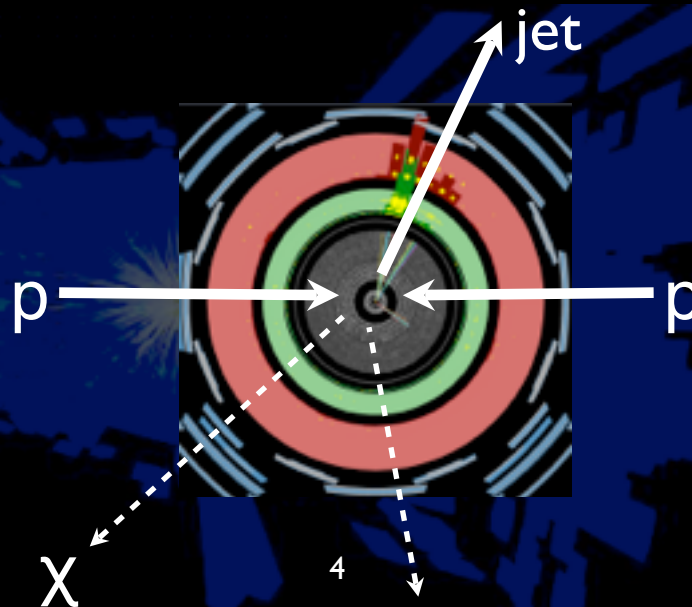
optically dark  
bound to our galaxy  
density  $\sim 0.3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$   
dark matter particle mass: ?  
interactions: very weak

# Experimental Tools

Cosmological & Indirect Detection



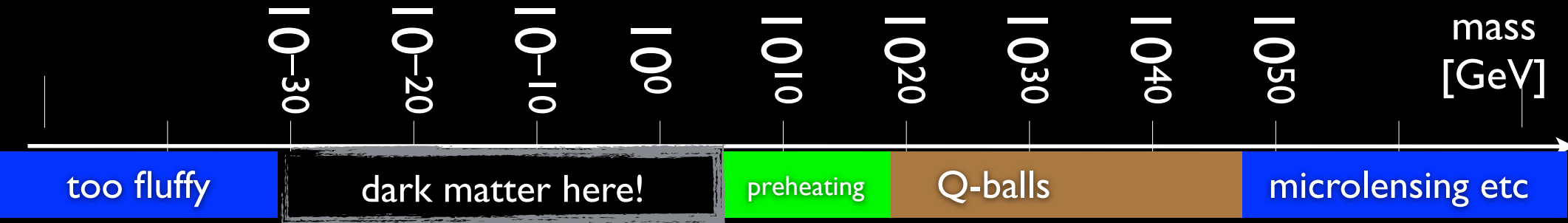
Accelerator Production





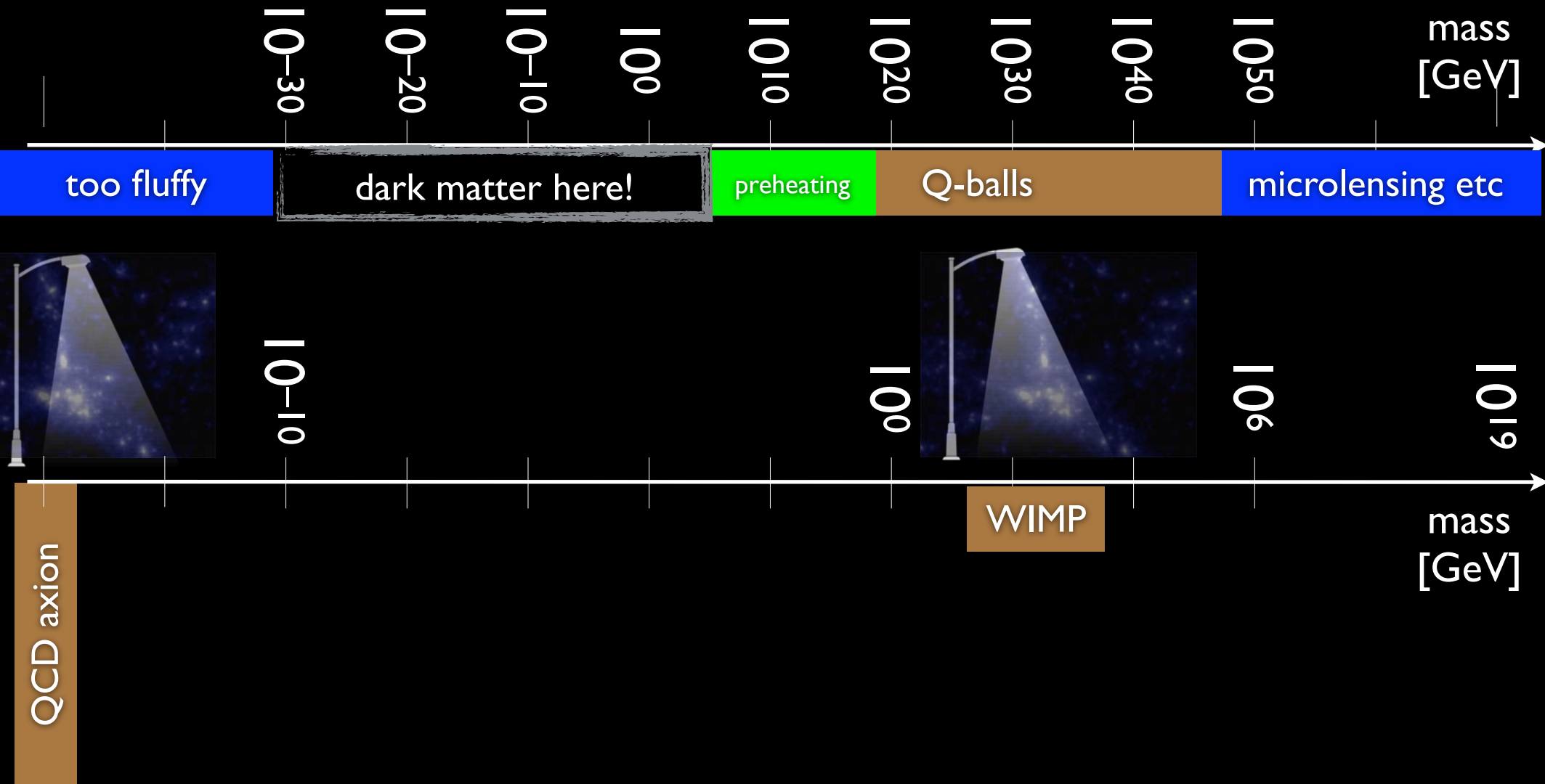
# What could Dark Matter be?

*H. Murayama, ESPP2019*



# What could Dark Matter be?

H. Murayama, ESPP2019

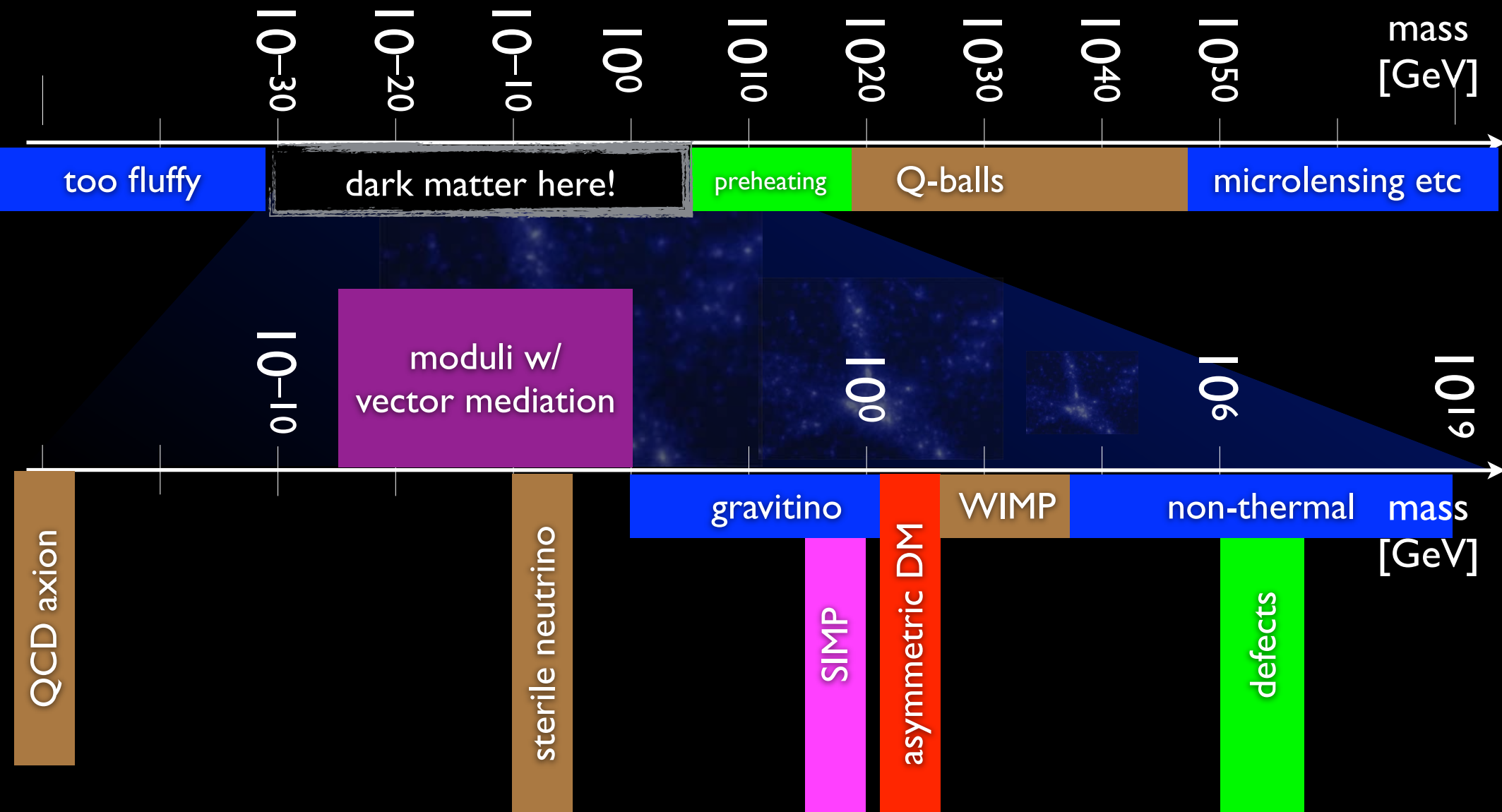


*Old sociology: dark matter candidates emerge from theories that solve (other) problems in the Standard Model.*



# What could Dark Matter be?

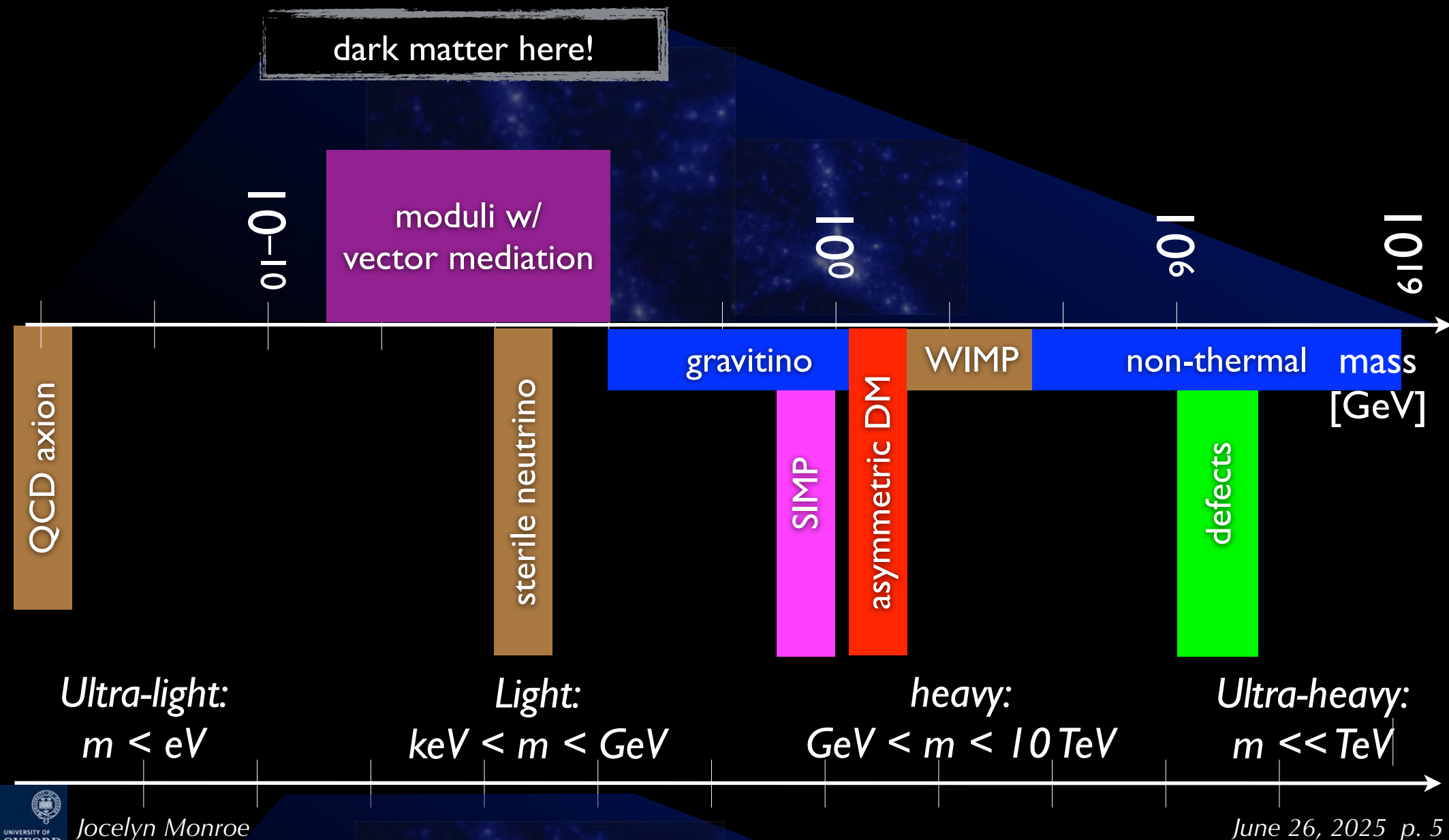
H. Murayama, ESPP2019



*New sociology: dark matter definitely exists!*  
*Need to explain dark matter on its own.*

# ESPP2026 Schema

*New sociology for experiments: many well-defined places to look, beyond “the streetlight effect”.*



# Ultralight mass range: experiment

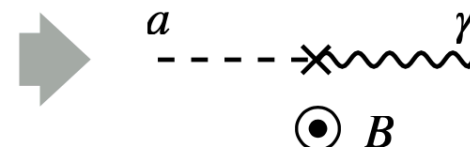
- Dark matter as a classical wave.



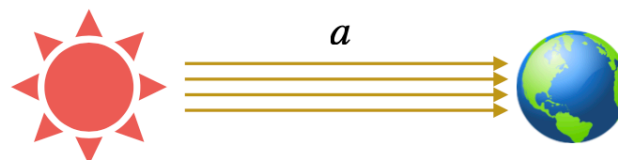
Affecting e.g. electromagnetic response.

$$\vec{E} - \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = g_{a\gamma\gamma} \left( \dot{\vec{B}} + \vec{\nabla} a \times \vec{E} \right)$$

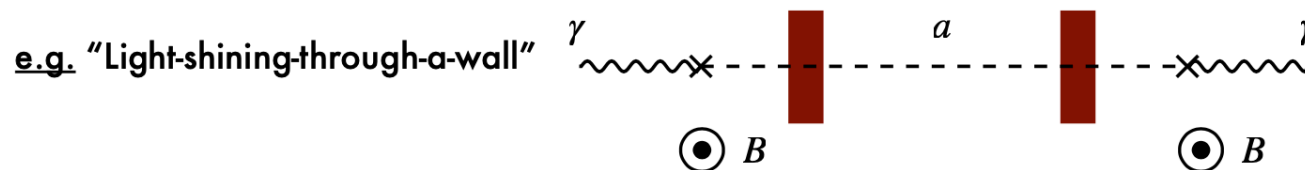
DM-induced current



- Astrophysical/cosmological production also important.



- Can be produced in the laboratory.



Disclaimer: showing only non-exhaustive lists.

Ultra-light:  
 $m < \text{eV}$

Light:  
 $\text{keV} < m < \text{GeV}$

heavy:  
 $\text{GeV} < m < 10 \text{ TeV}$

Ultra-heavy:  
 $m \gg \text{TeV}$



# Light mass range: experiment

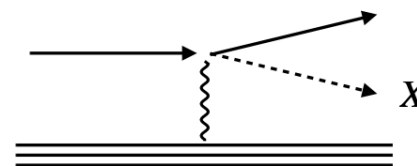
- Light but weakly coupled.



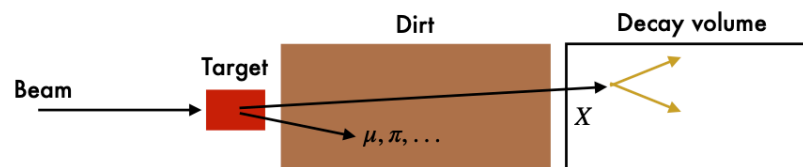
Precision is crucial.

e.g.

Missing energy experiments:



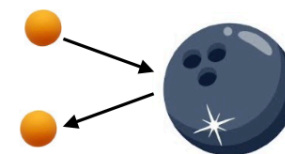
Beam-dump experiments:



- DM direct detection (DD) with lower threshold/lighter target:

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \sim \frac{m_\chi^2}{m_{\text{target}}} v^2 \sim 0.1 \text{ keV} \left( \frac{m_\chi}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\text{target}}} \right)$$

for  $m_\chi \ll m_{\text{target}}$ .



- Astrophysics/cosmology relevant, especially for  $m_\chi \lesssim 10 \text{ MeV}$ .

Disclaimer: showing only non-exhaustive lists.

QCD axion

10<sup>-10</sup>

10<sup>19</sup>

Ultra-light:  
 $m < \text{eV}$

Light:  
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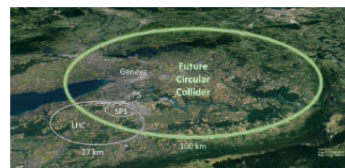
heavy:  
 $\text{GeV} < m < 10 \text{ TeV}$

Ultra-heavy:  
 $m \gg \text{TeV}$

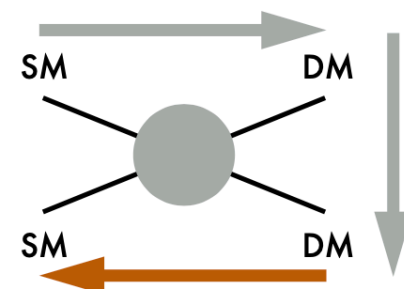
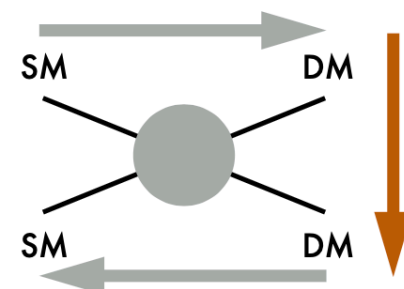
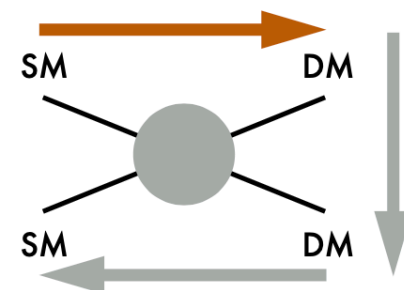
# Heavy mass range: experiment

- Sizable coupling but heavier.

➡ High energy colliders crucial.



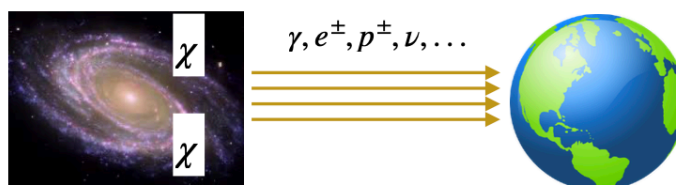
...



- DM direct detection most sensitive here.

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \sim m_{\text{target}} v^2 \sim 10 \text{ keV} \left( \frac{m_{\text{target}}}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right) \text{ for } m_{\chi} \gtrsim m_{\text{target}}.$$

- Indirect detection provides another strong probe.



QCD axion

10-10

1019

Ultra-light:  
 $m < \text{eV}$

Light:  
 $\text{keV} < m < \text{GeV}$

heavy:  
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Ultra-heavy:  
 $m \gg \text{TeV}$

## Ultraheavy mass range

- Simple (perturbative) thermal production does not work

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \sim \frac{10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \sim 0.1 \left( \frac{1}{g_\chi^2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{m_\chi}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2$$



Coupling becomes non-perturbative for  $m_\chi \gg 1 \text{ TeV}$ .

- Can be composite and/or non-thermally produced.

e.g.

Primordial Black Hole (PBH) :

$$\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} \gtrsim 1$$



- DM direct detection, astrophysics, ... can probe these models.

Ultra-light:  
 $m < \text{eV}$

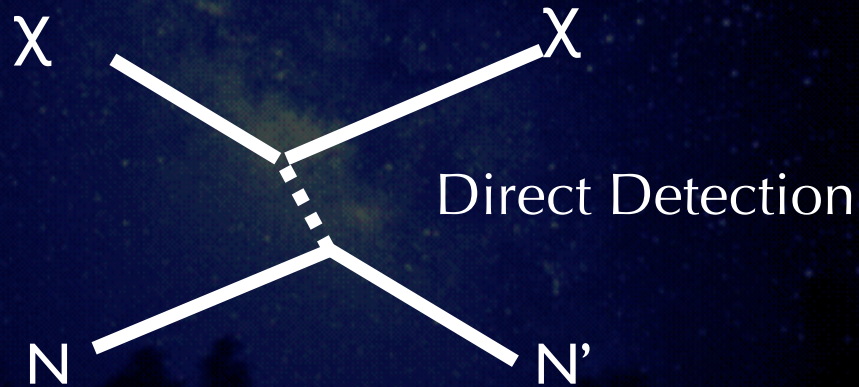
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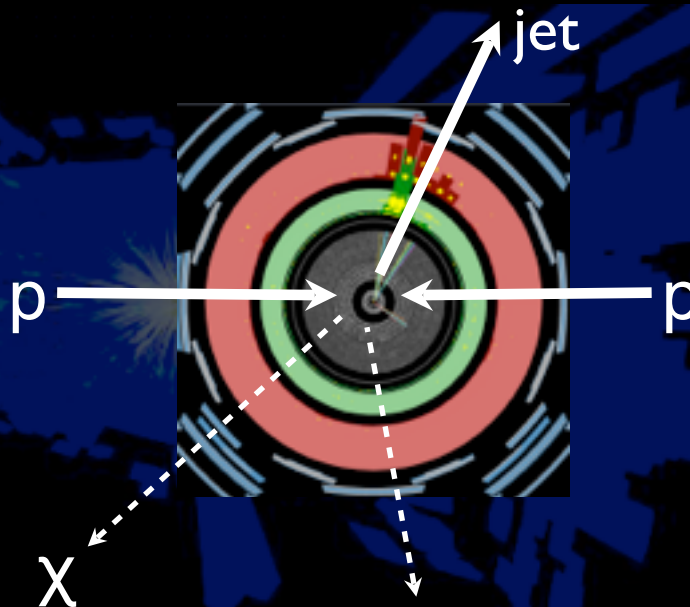
Ultra-heavy:  
 $m \gg \text{TeV}$

# Experimental Tools

Cosmological &  
Indirect Detection



Accelerator Production



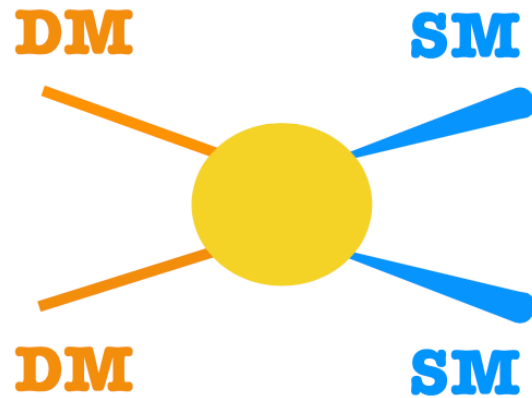


# Cosmology & Indirect Detection

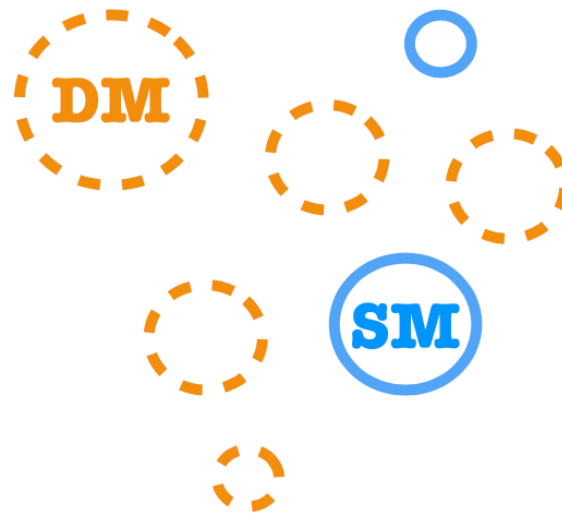
$\chi$   $\bar{\chi}$

*J. Pradler*

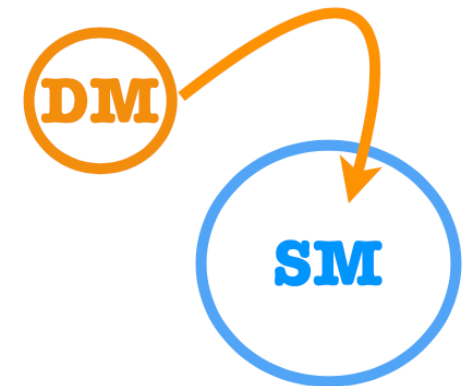
What dark matter does with/to the environment



Energetic particle fluxes

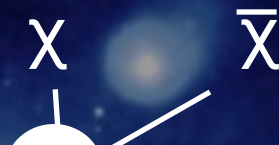


Dynamics of astrophysical objects through gravitational interaction



Capture/scattering/accretion in/onto astrophysical objects

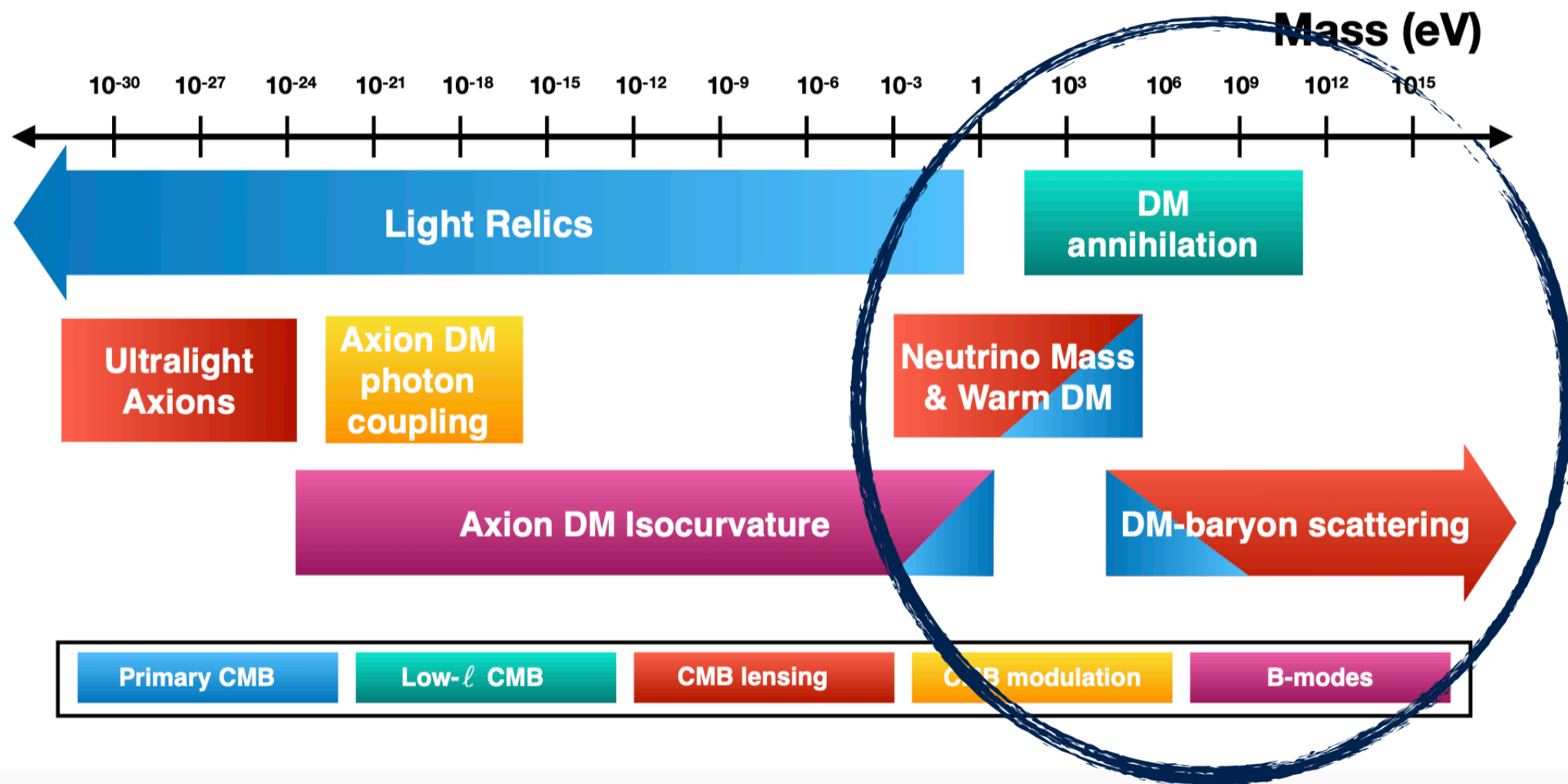
# CMB Observables



Rich science program associated with (ultra-)light DM

CMB-S4 collaboration  
1907.04473

*J. Pradler*

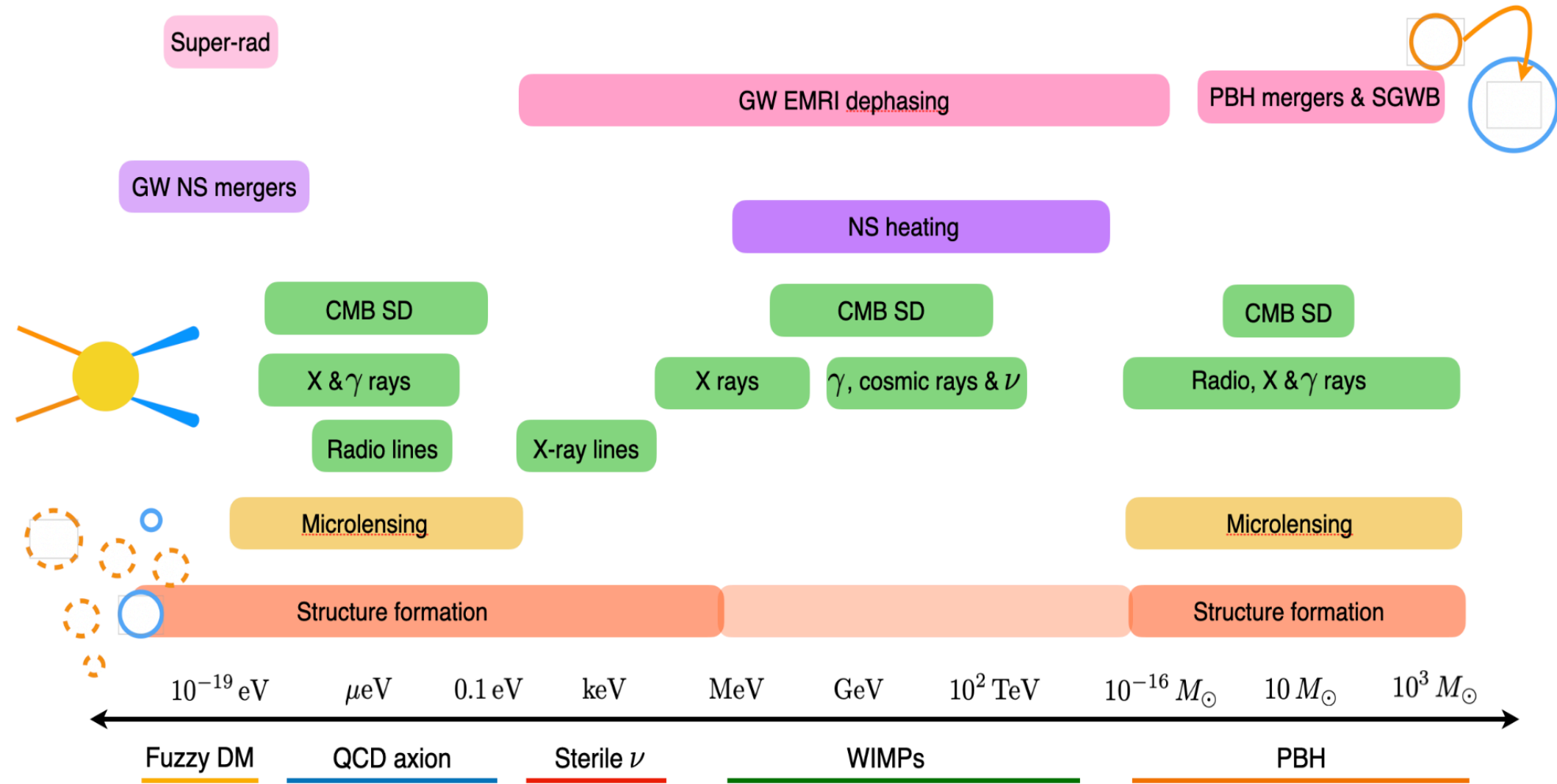


# Indirect Detection Observables

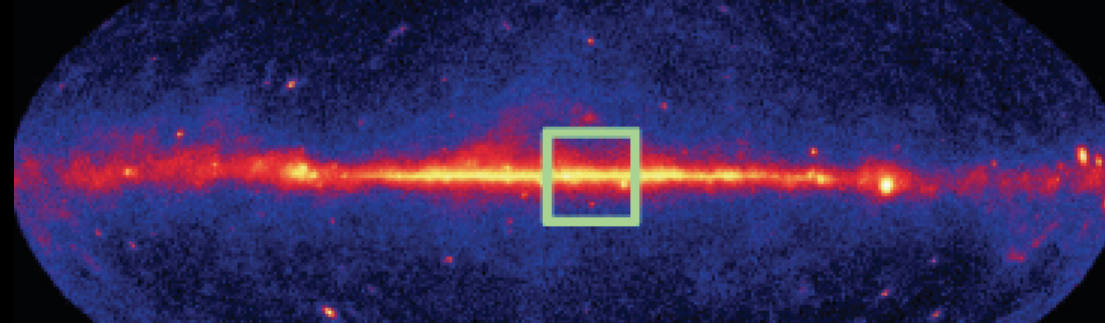
$\chi$   $\bar{\chi}$

**J. Pradler**

EuCAPT White Paper, arXiv:2110.10074



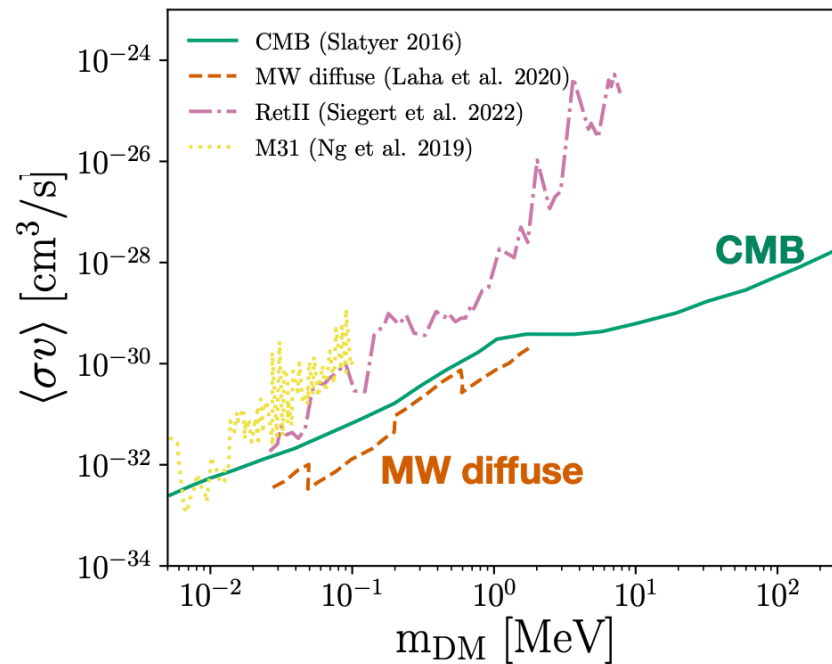
# Visible Final States: Light Dark Matter



*F. Calore*

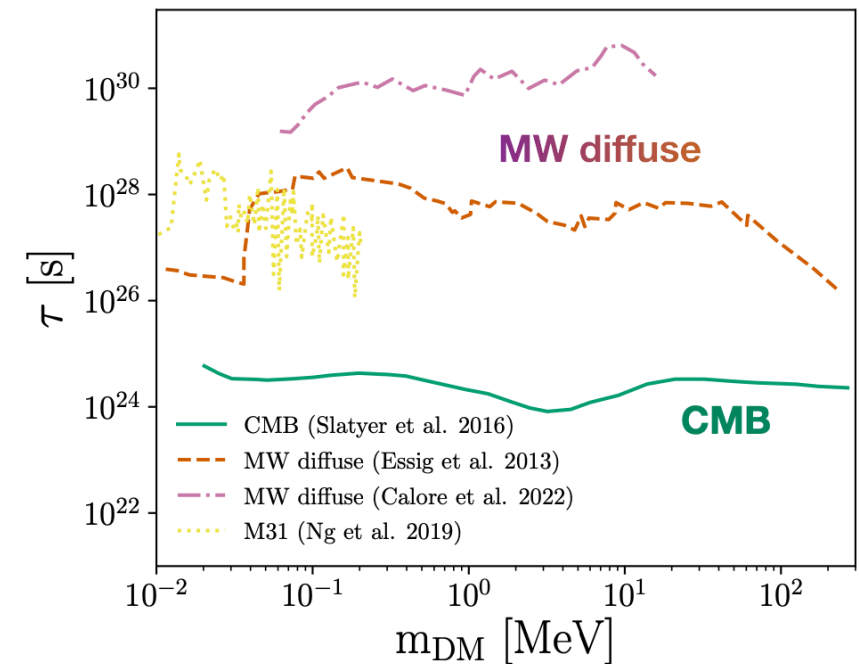
- Simple thermal freeze-out scenario for s-wave annihilation generically ruled out
- But p-wave models (many of the portals) still viable

*FC FIPs2022 Proceedings*



Two-photons annihilation

*Siegert, FC+ MNRAS'24*



Two-photons decay

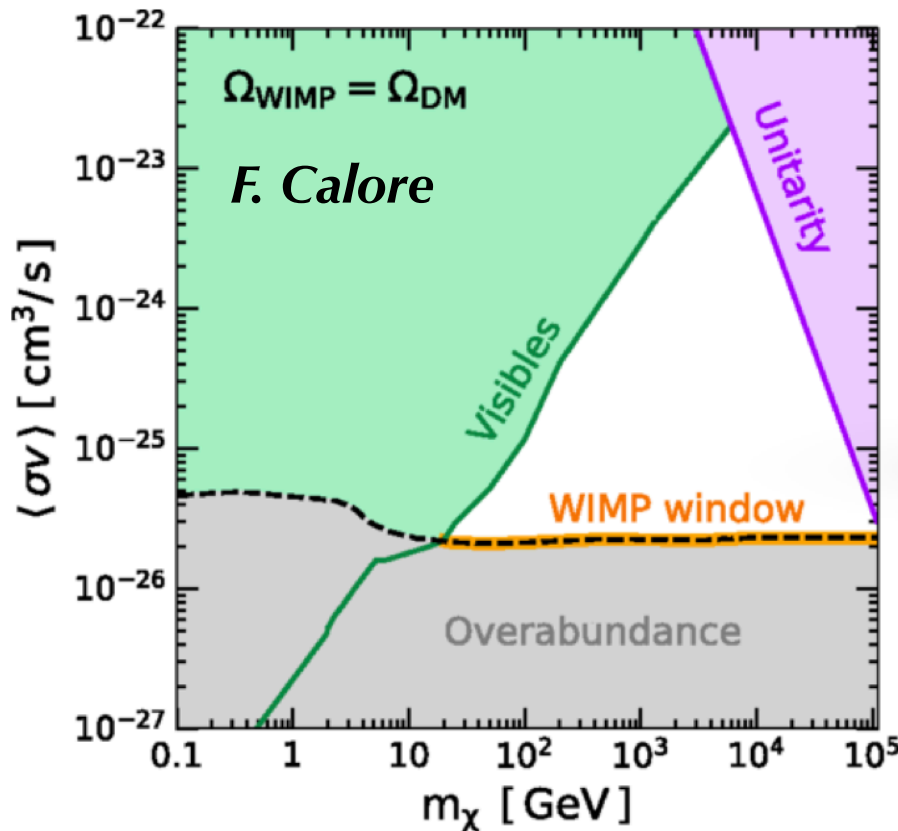
*FC+ MNRAS'23*

<https://zenodo.org/record/7984451>

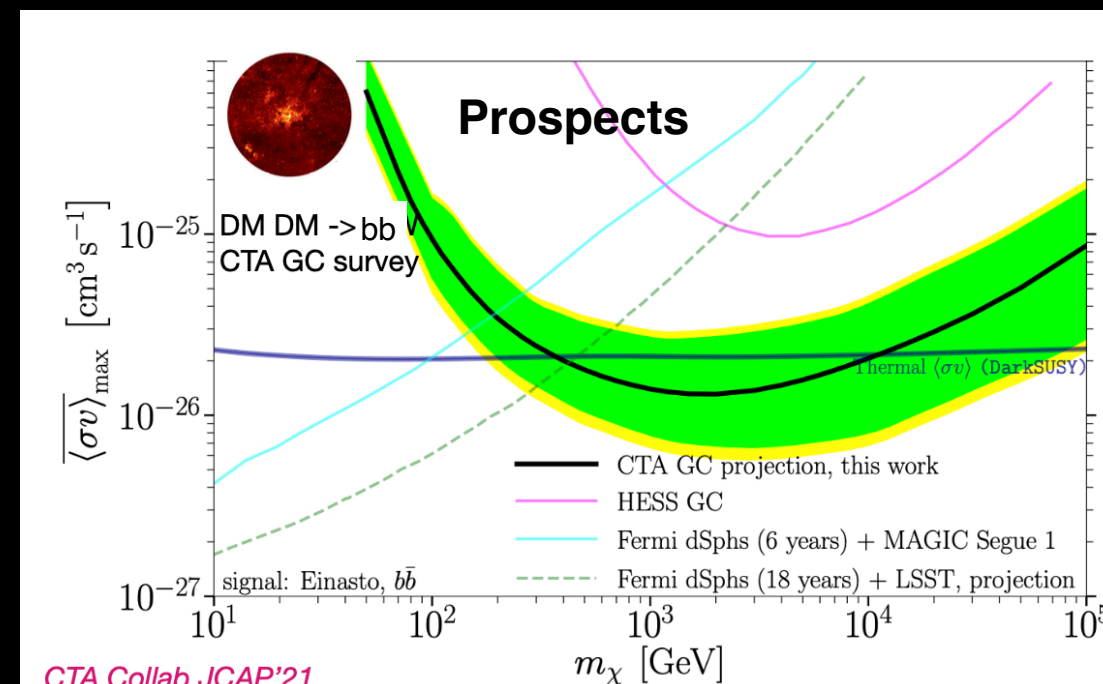
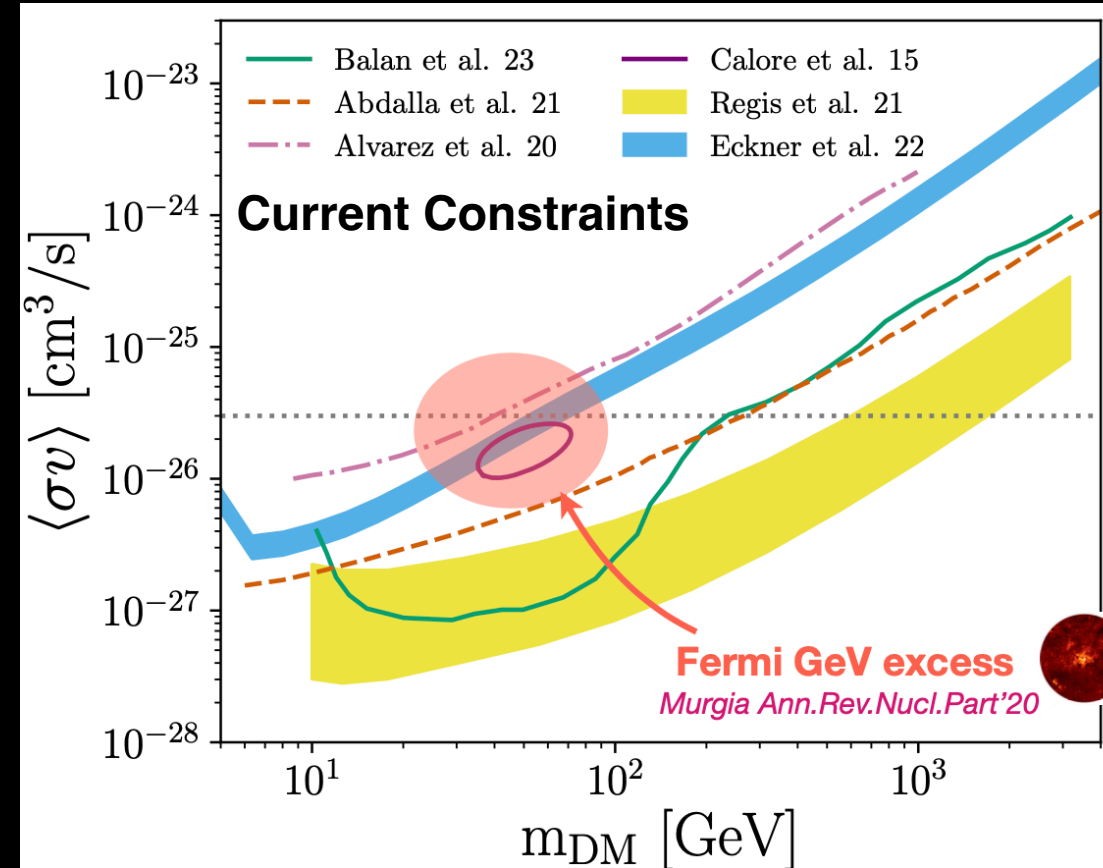


# Self-Annihilation Searches: Heavy Dark Matter

## Annihilation to “visible” SM states

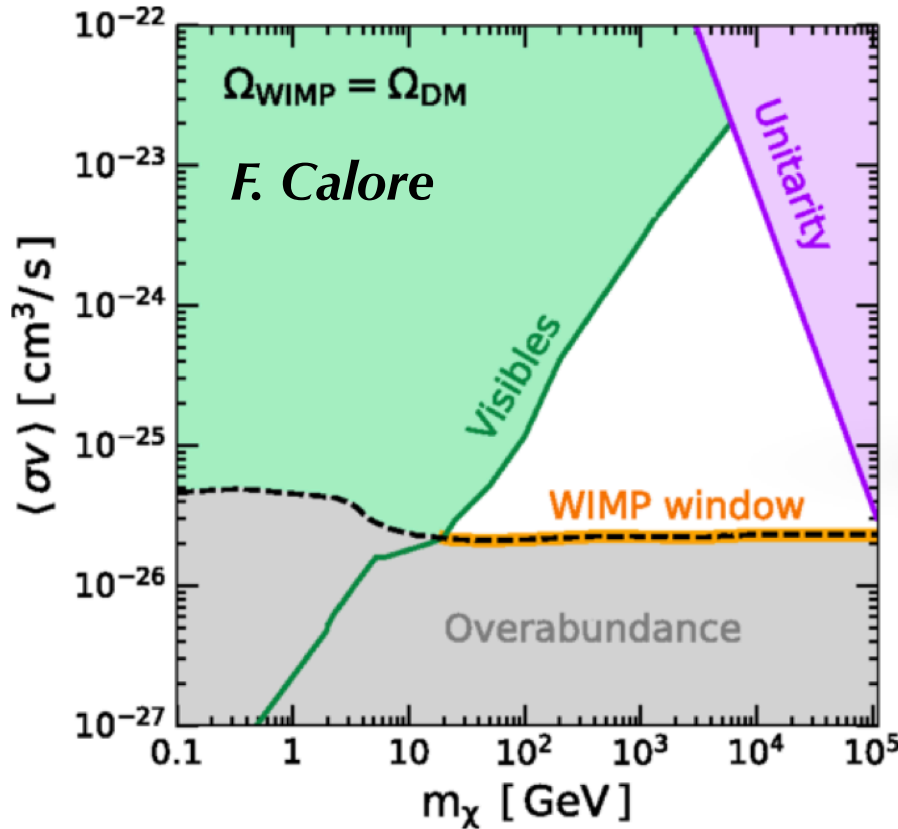


Higgsino DM exclusion in reach of CTA by end of decade

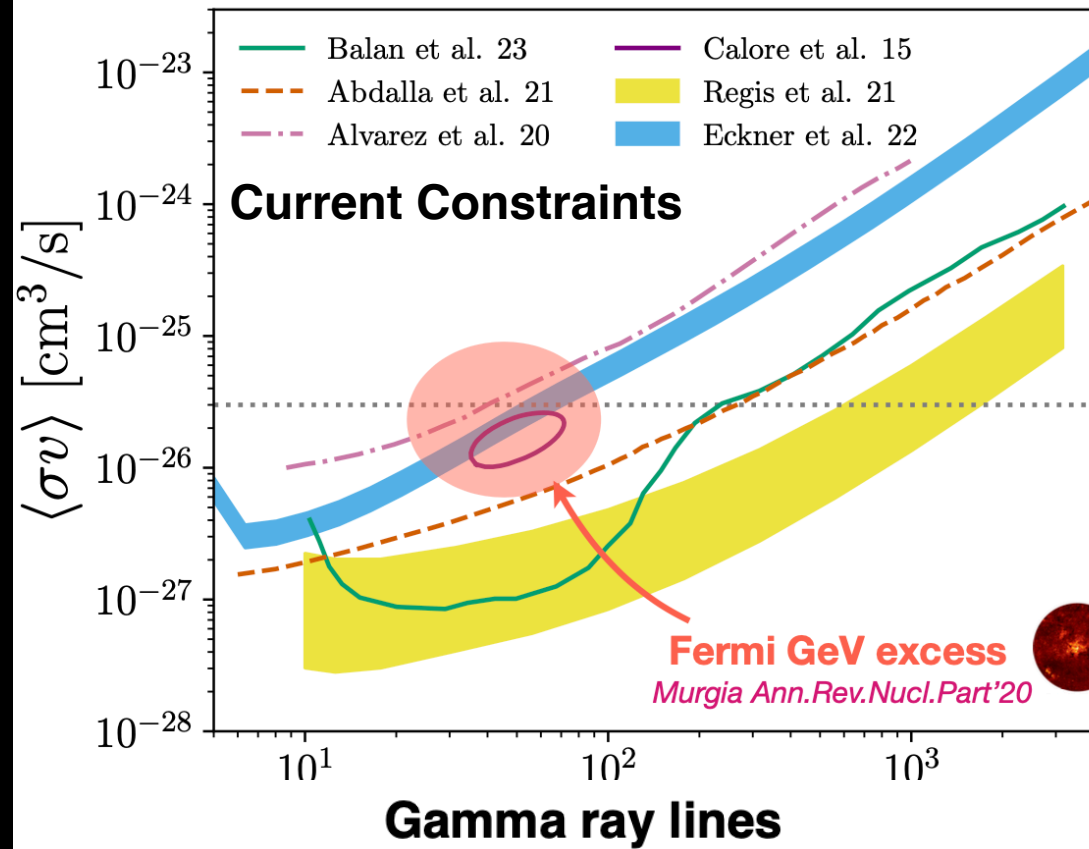


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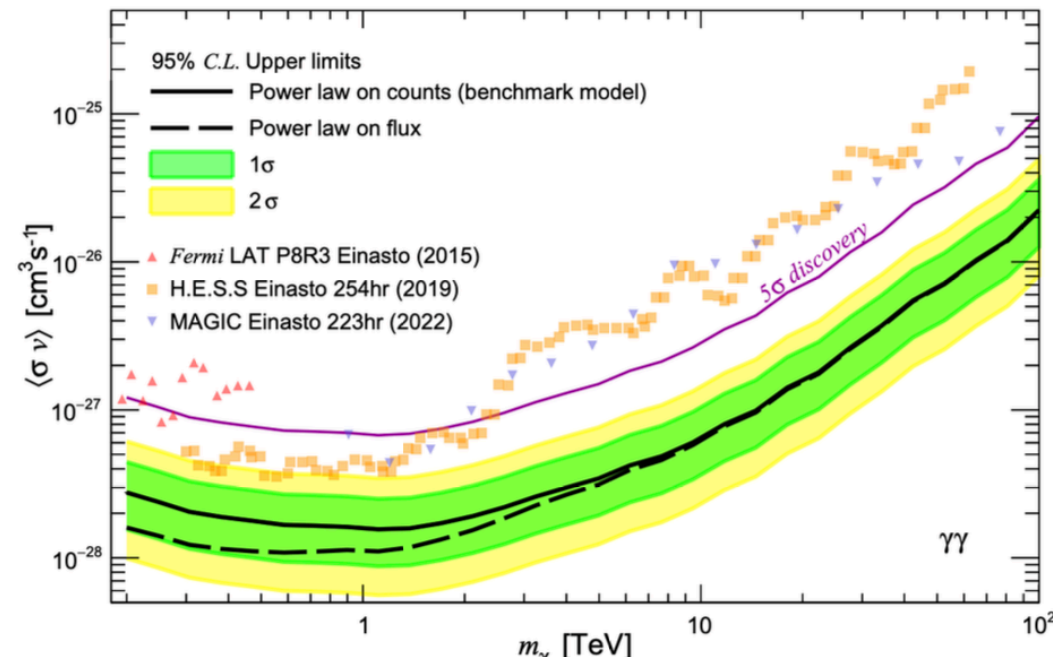


Higgsino DM exclusion in reach of CTA  
by end of decade



## Gamma ray lines

CTA Collab 2403.04857

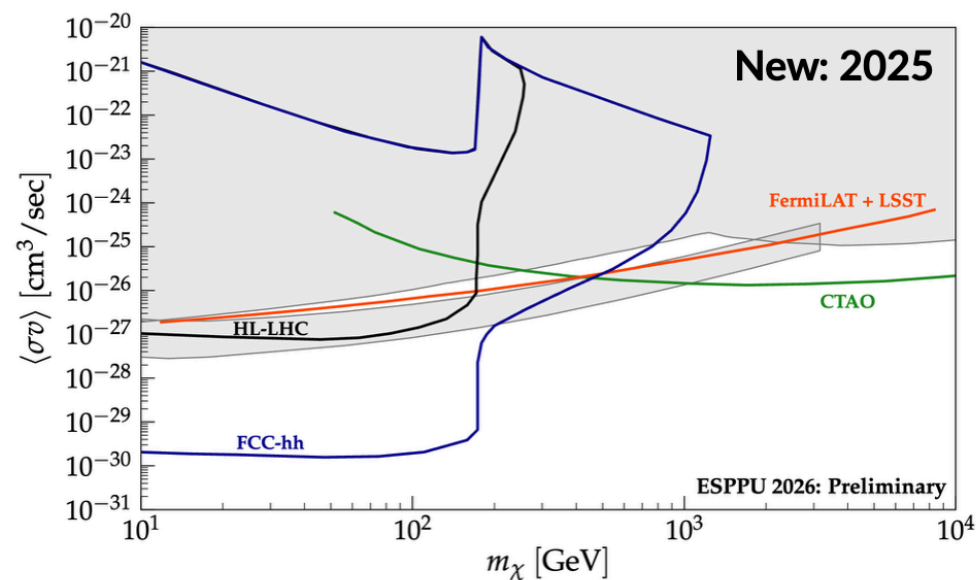
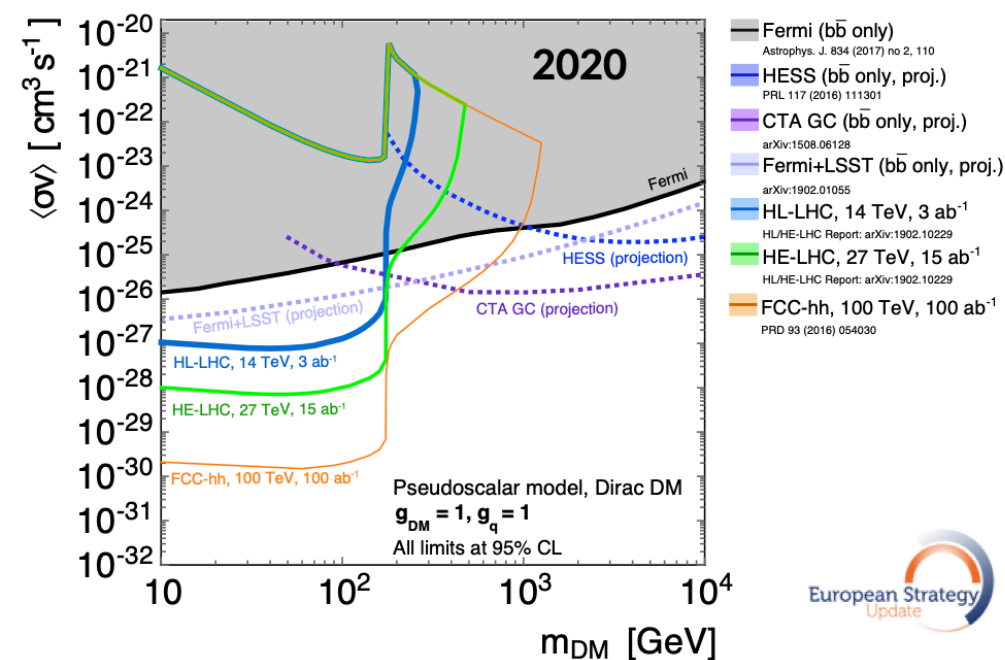


# Complementarity with Accelerator Searches

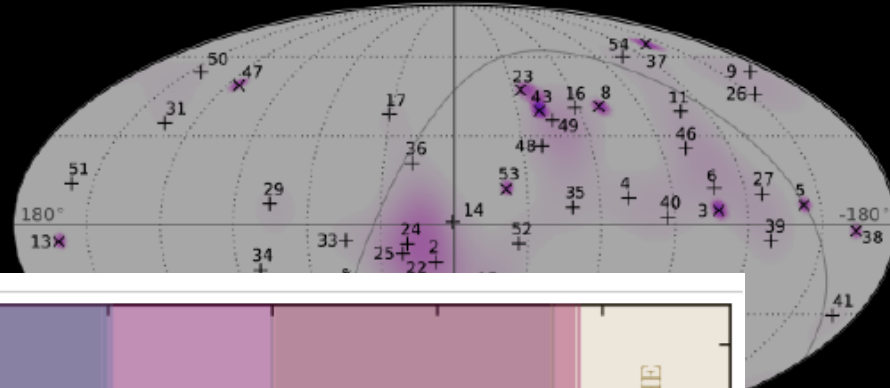
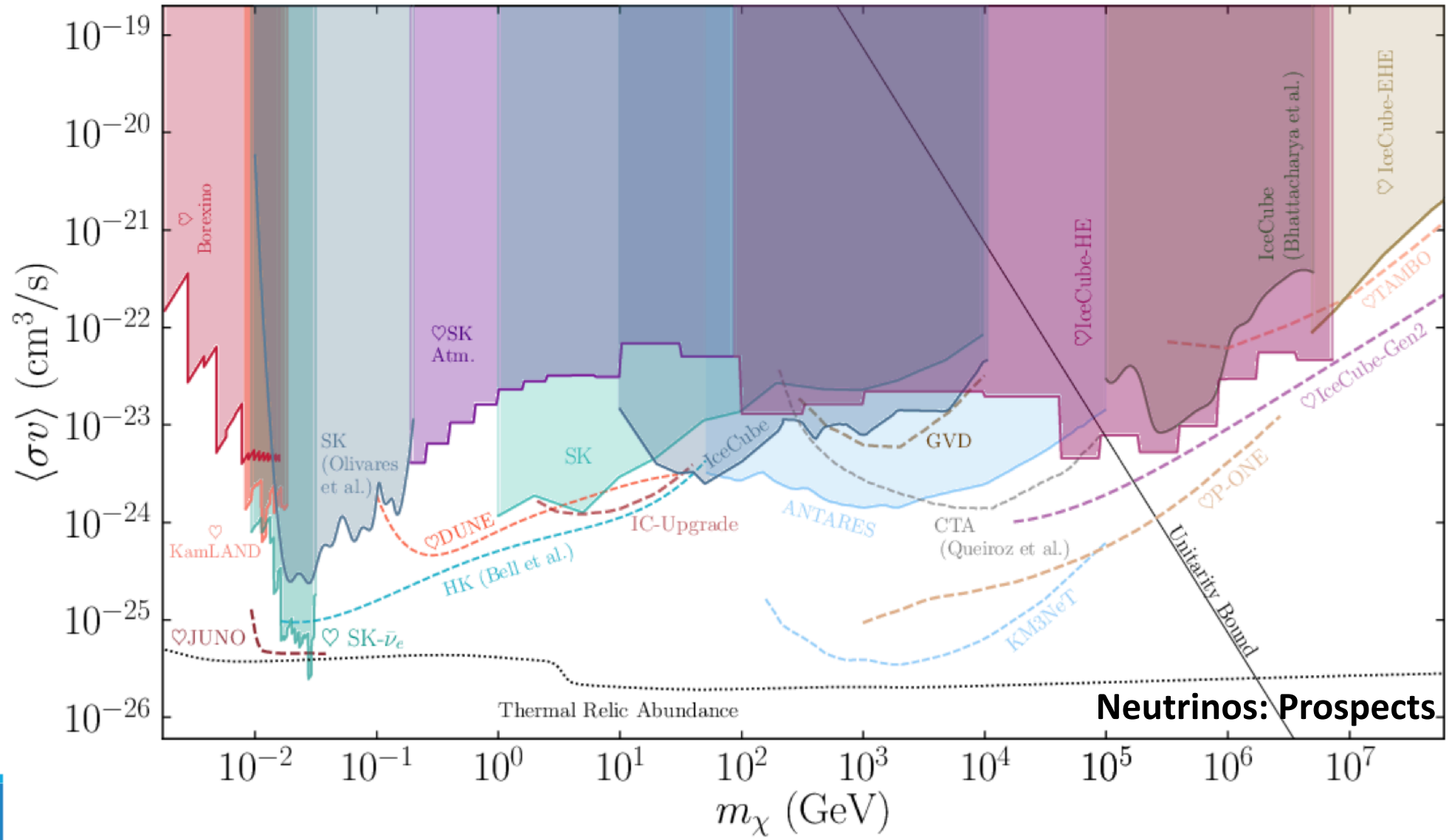
## Simplified models: scalar mediators

*M. D'Onofrio*

- Further interplays with indirect detection
  - collider searches have better sensitivity for DM masses below the top mass, complementary to indirect searches more powerful for higher DM masses.
  - No major updates on the colliders side wrt ES2020 but several updates in indirect detection



# Self-Annihilation Searches: Invisible Final States

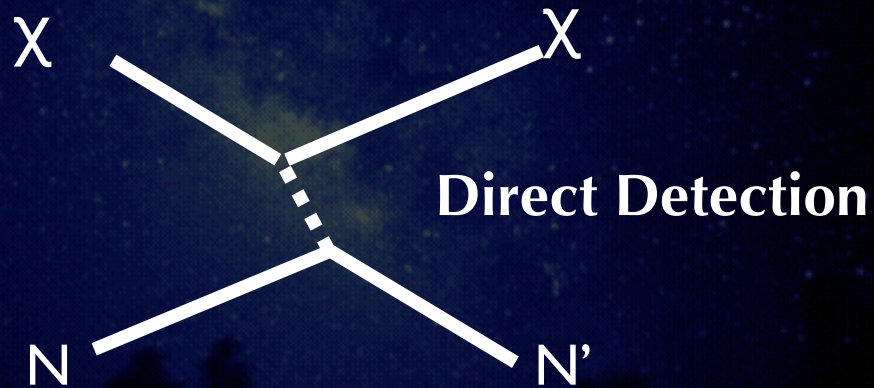


Argüelles et al. Rev. Mod. Phys. 93, 35007 (2021)

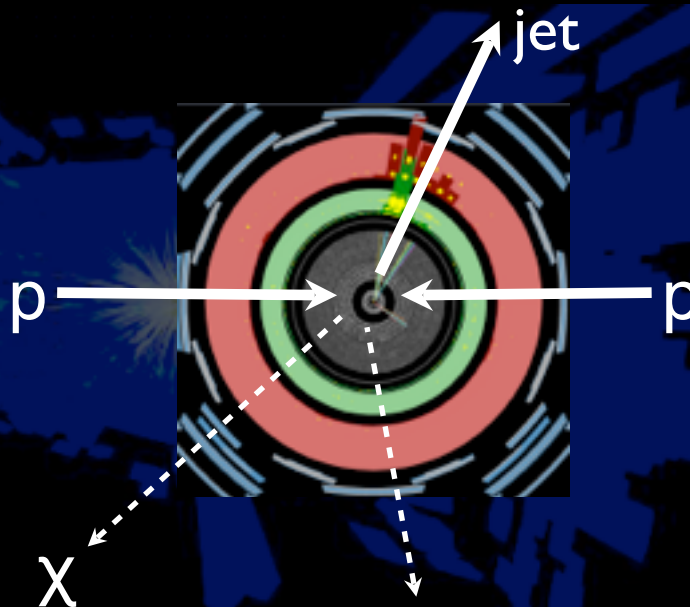


# Experimental Tools

Cosmological &  
Indirect Detection



Accelerator Production



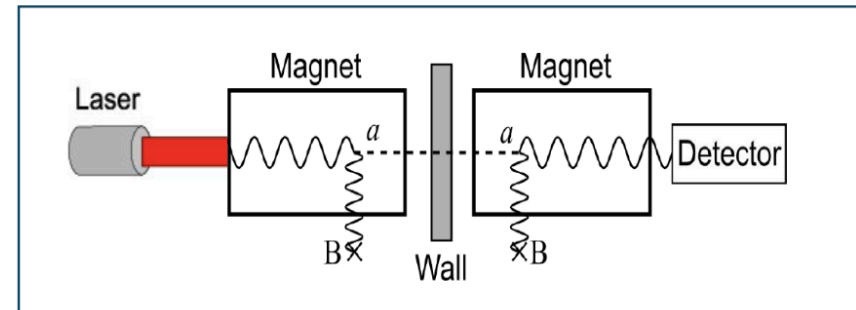


# Ultralight Dark Matter

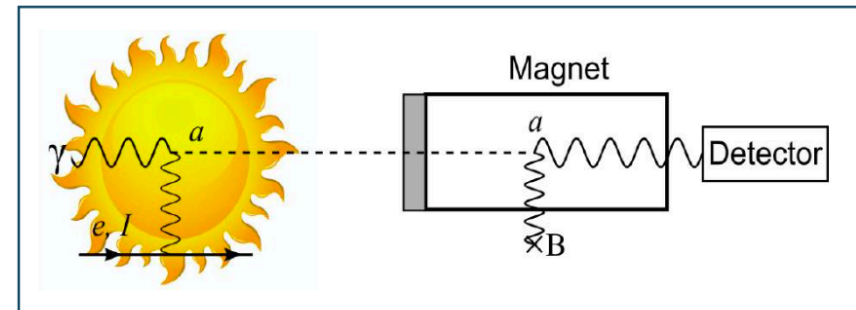
## Categories of Axion Search Experiments

*J. Vogel*

- ▶ Light-Shining-Through-Wall-Searches (no DM assumption)

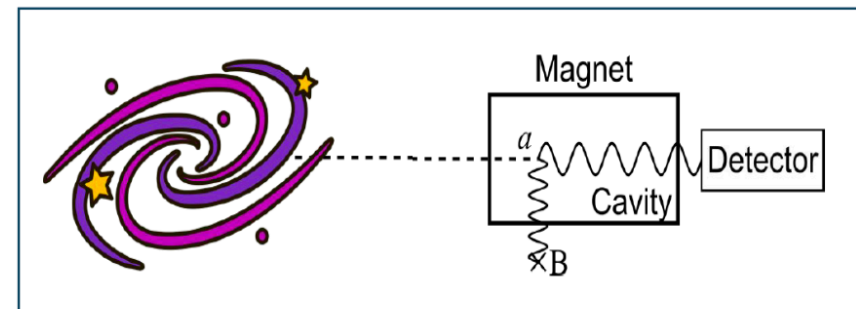


- ▶ Helioscopes (no DM assumption)

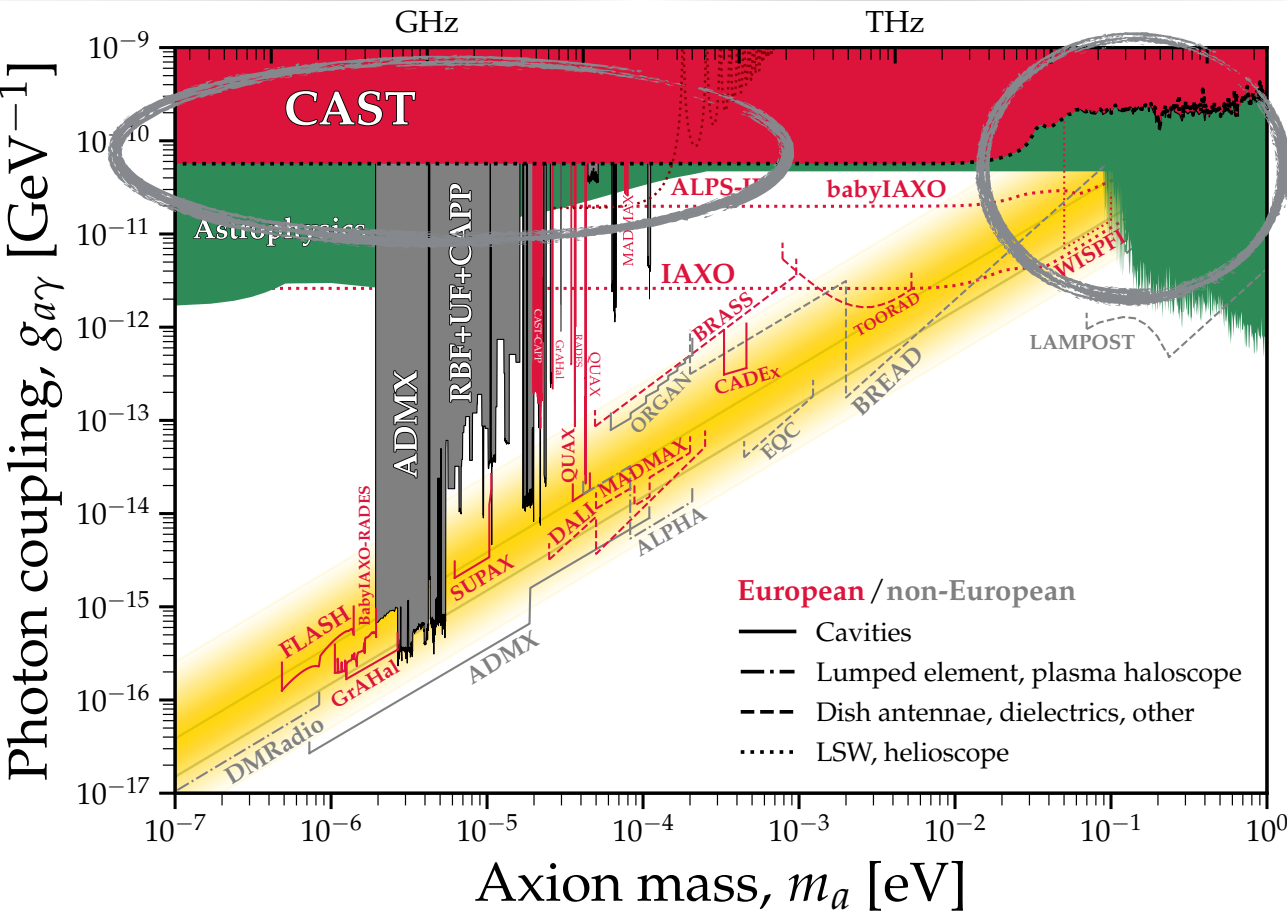


- ▶ Haloscopes

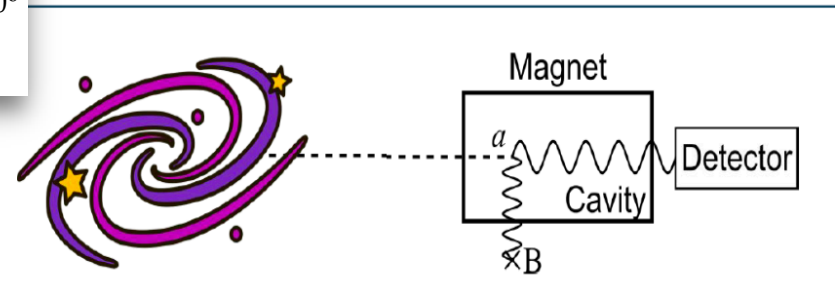
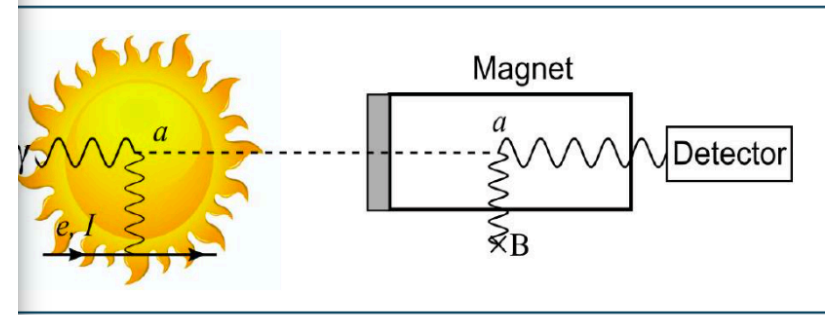
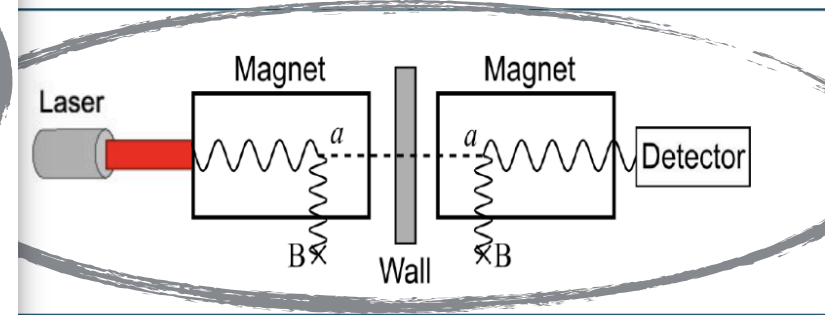
- (Conventional) Microwave cavities
- Dish antennas/dielectric/plasma
- Haloscopes (higher  $m_a$ )
- Lumped element detectors (lower  $m_a$ )



# Ultralight Dark Matter

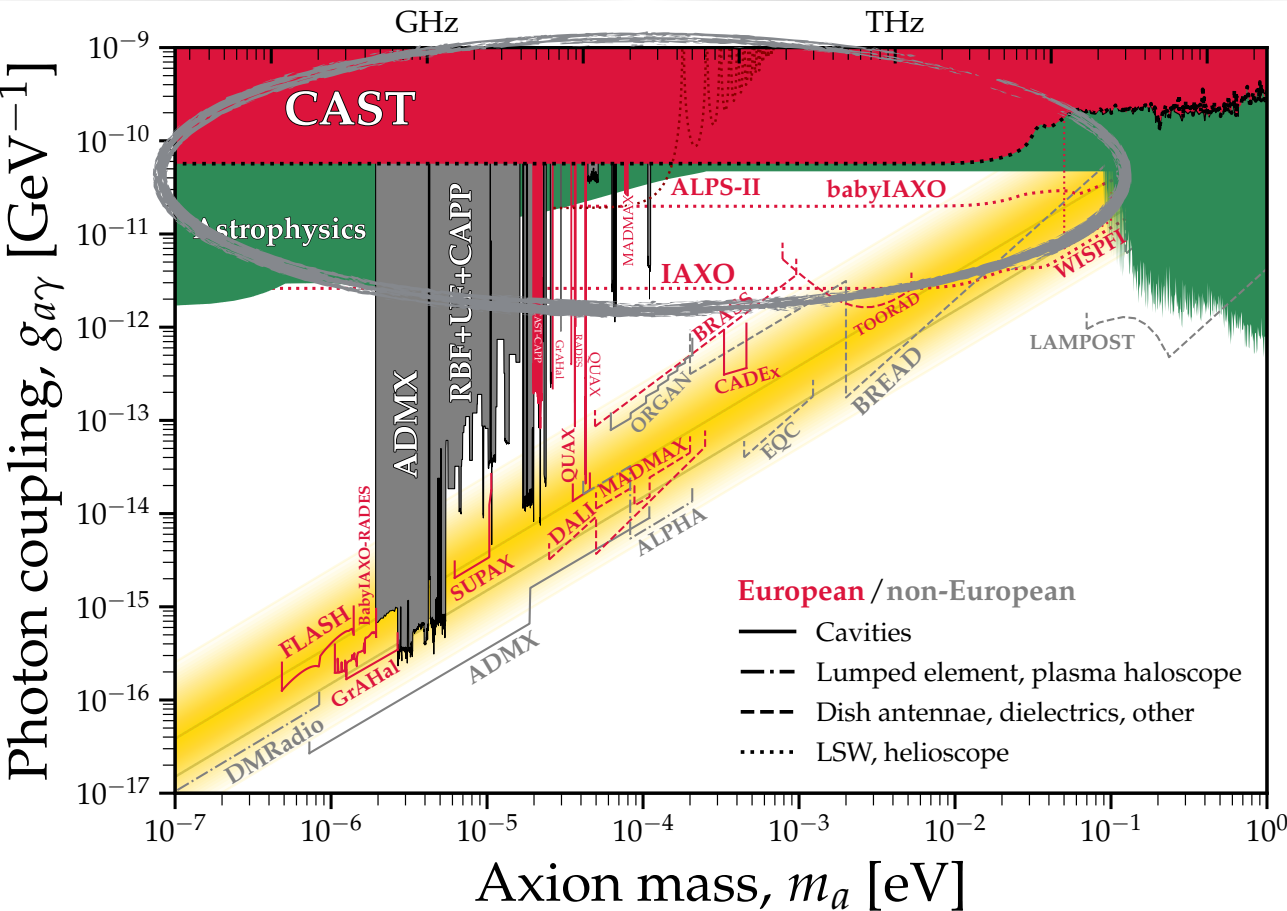


*J. Vogel*

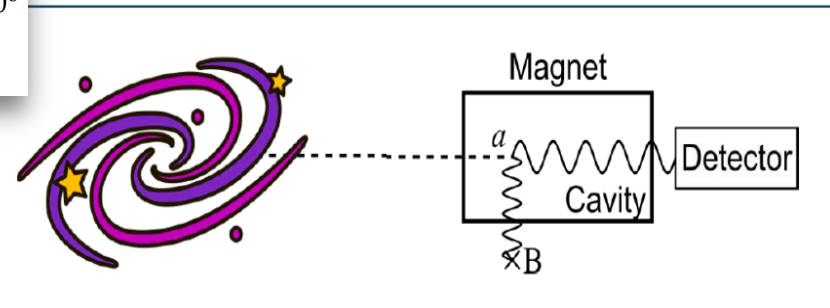
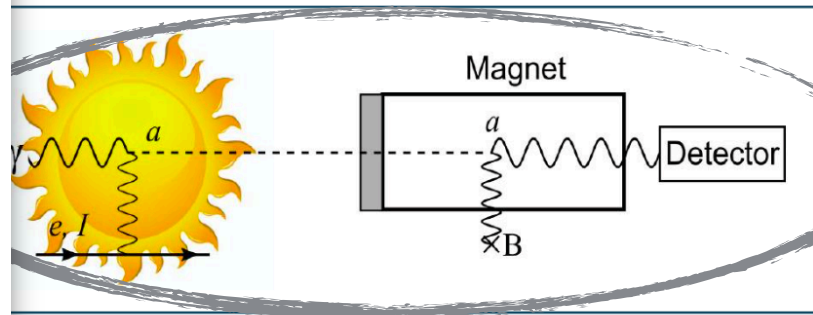
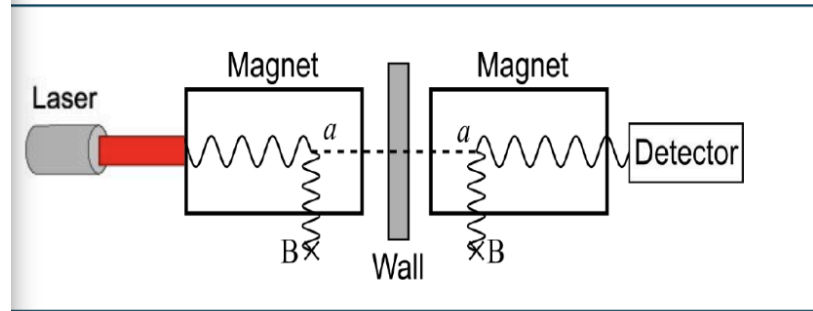


*C. O'Hare*, <https://github.com/cajohare>

# Ultralight Dark Matter



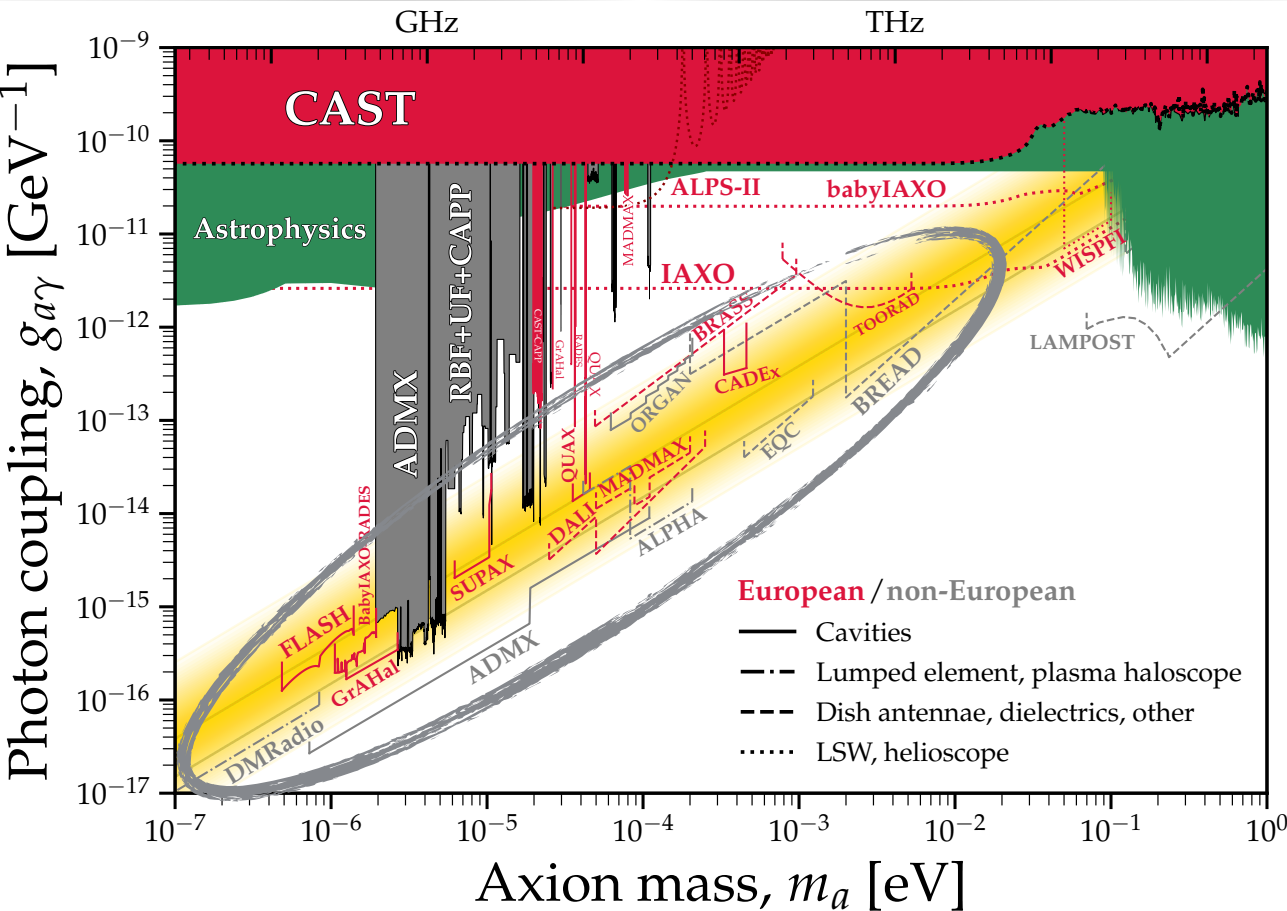
*J. Vogel*



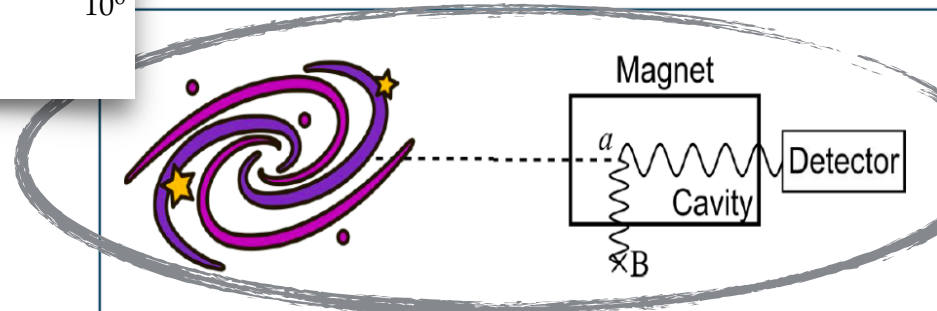
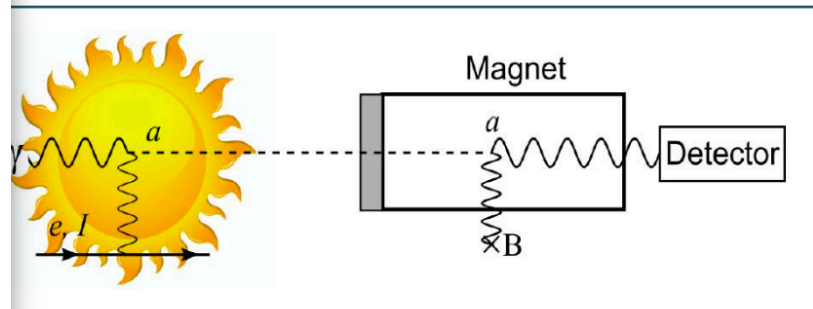
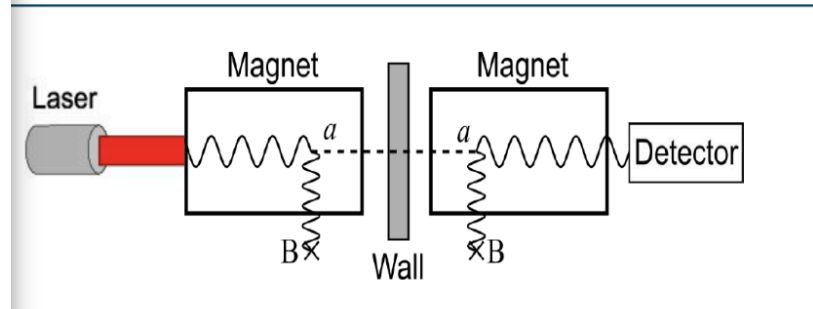
*C. O'Hare, <https://github.com/cajohare>*

# Ultralight Dark Matter

*J. Vogel*



*C. O'Hare, <https://github.com/cajohare>*



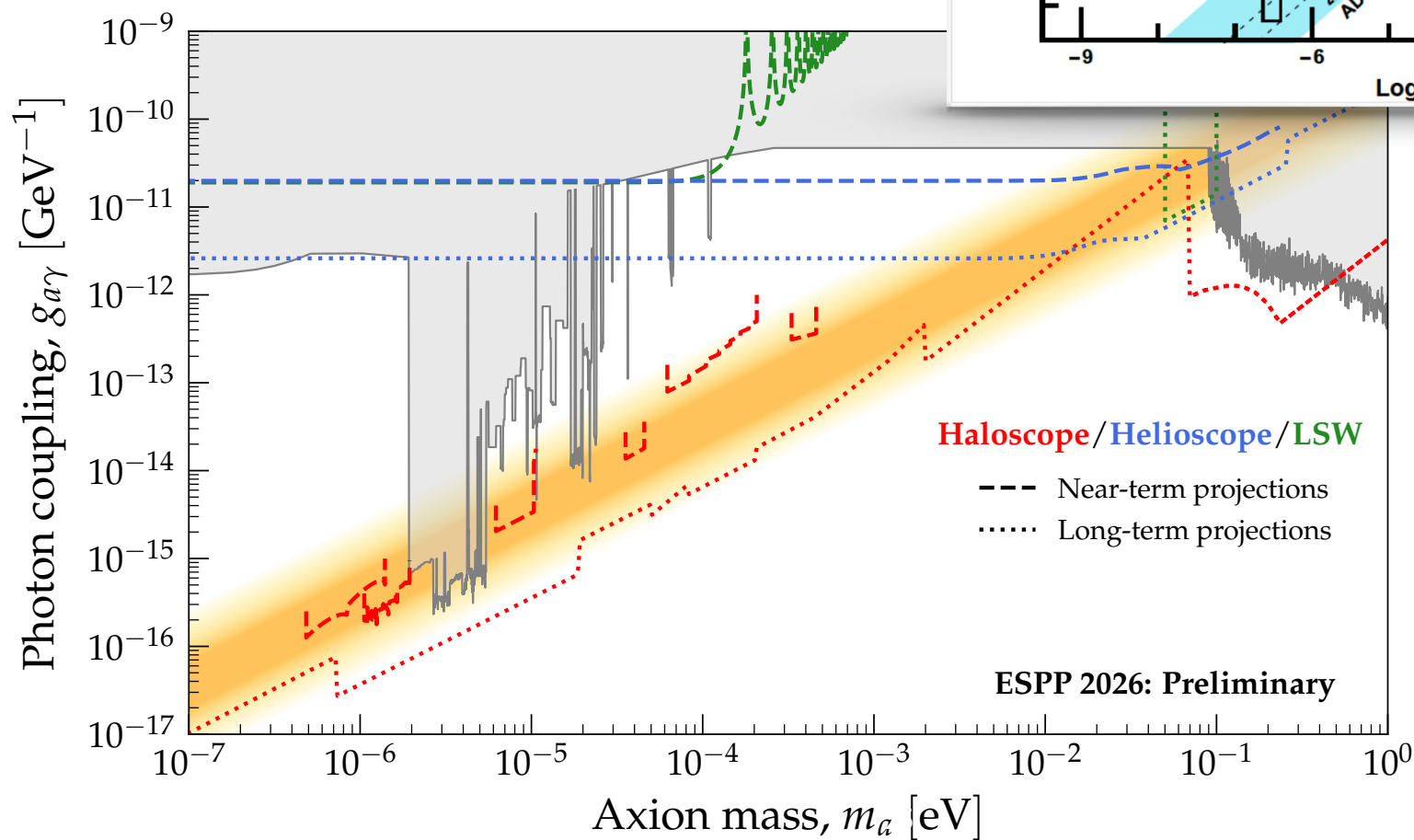
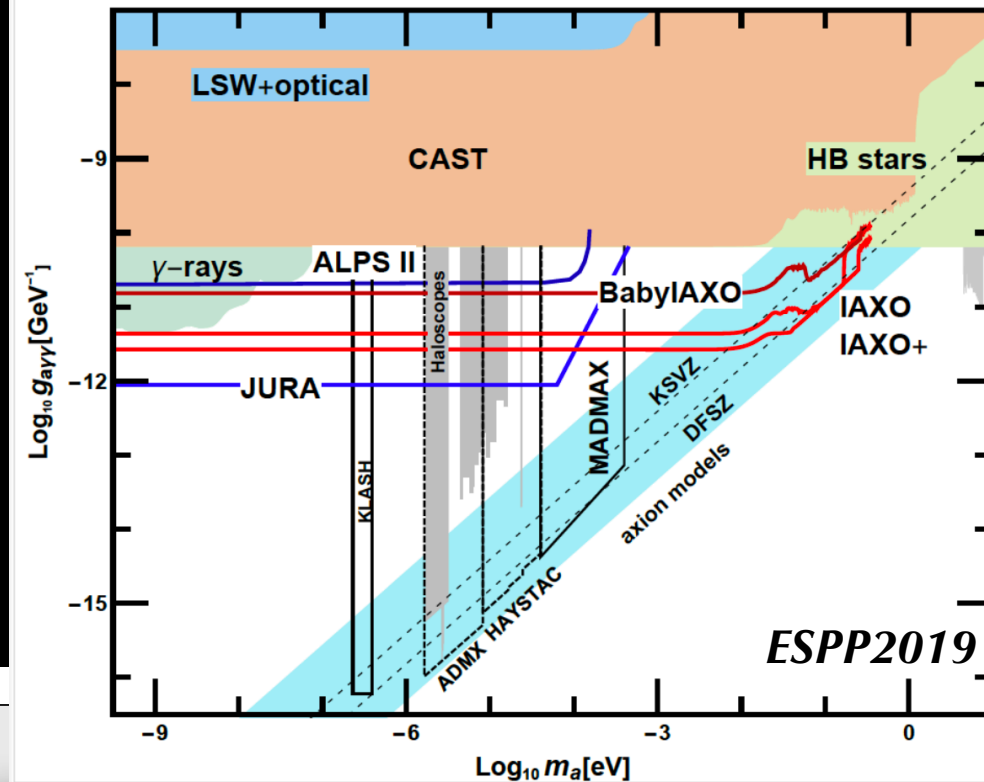


# ESPP2019 vs ESPP2026

Challenges / Opportunities:

Large parameter space to cover!

- Need for complementary approaches
- Mostly smaller experiments so far
- Now upscaling started/needed



“near-term”  
~ 5-10 years

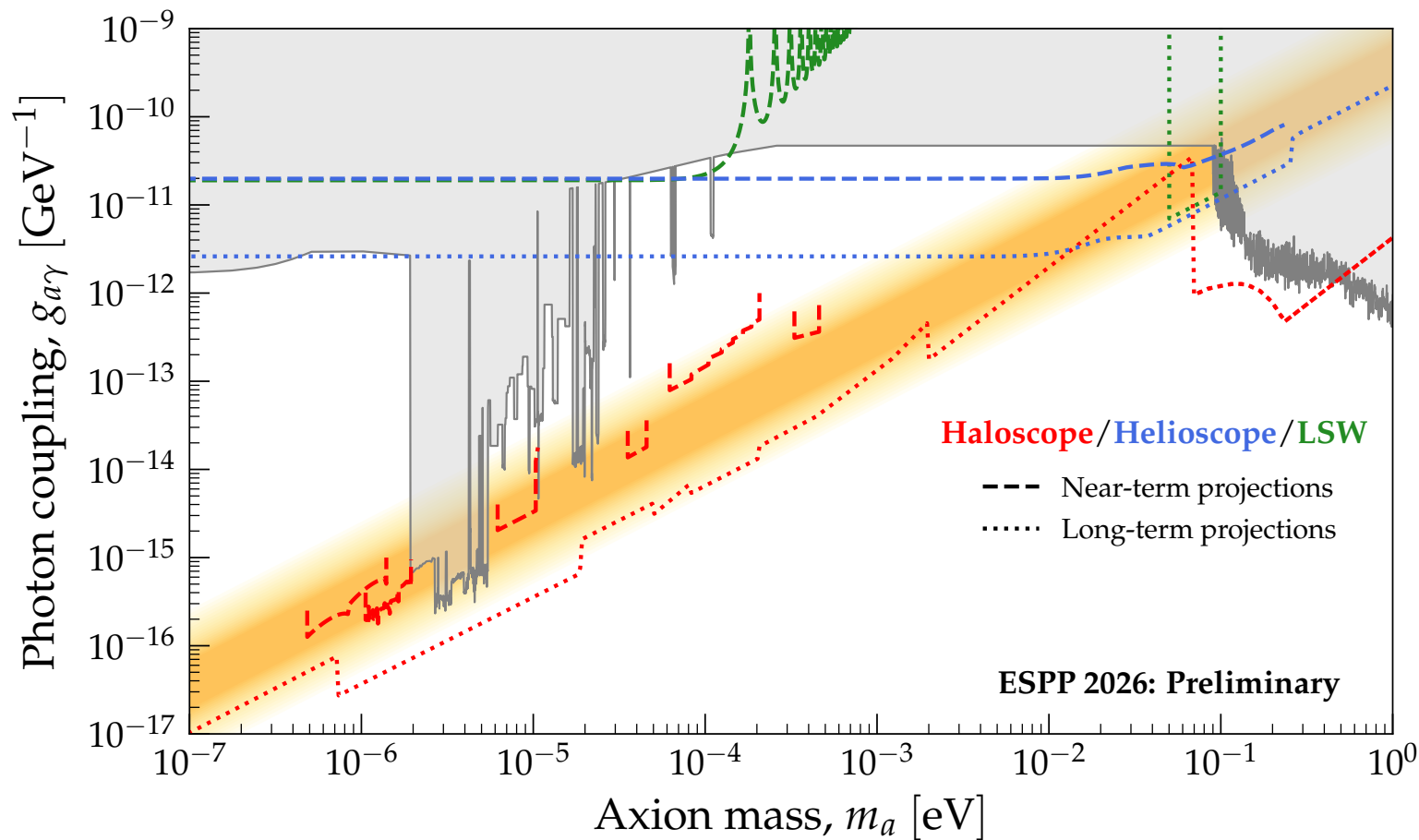
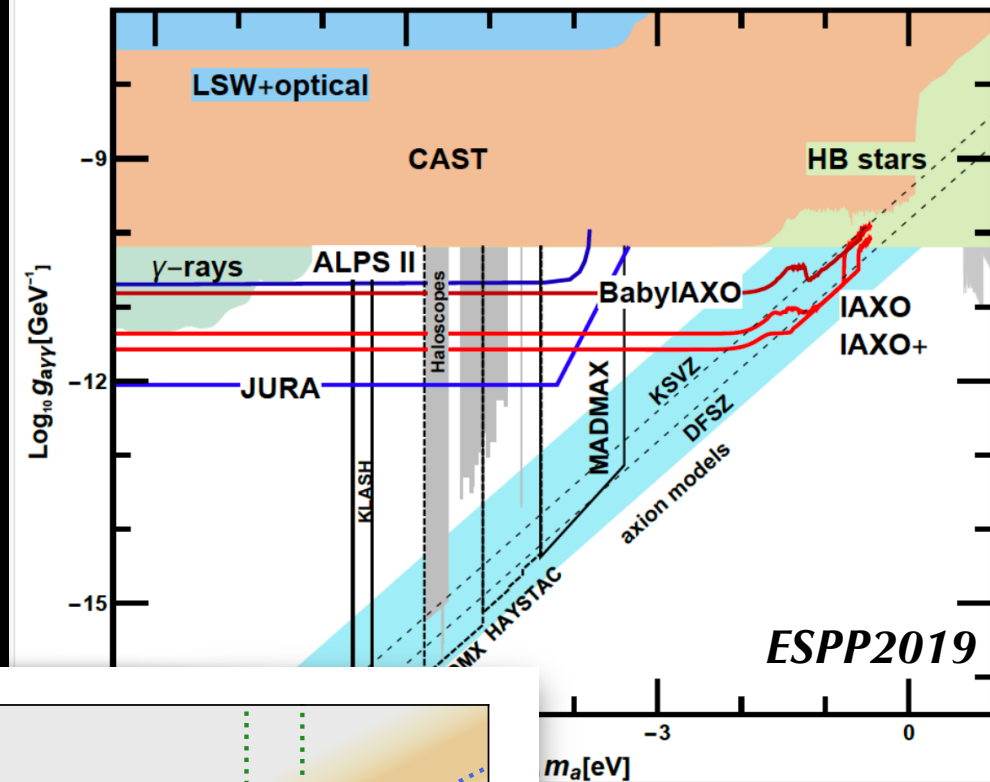
“long-term”  
> 10 years

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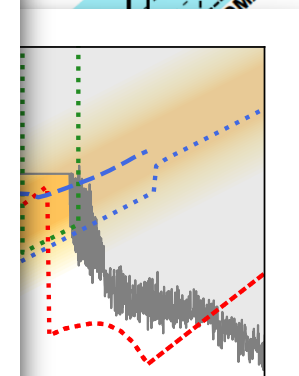
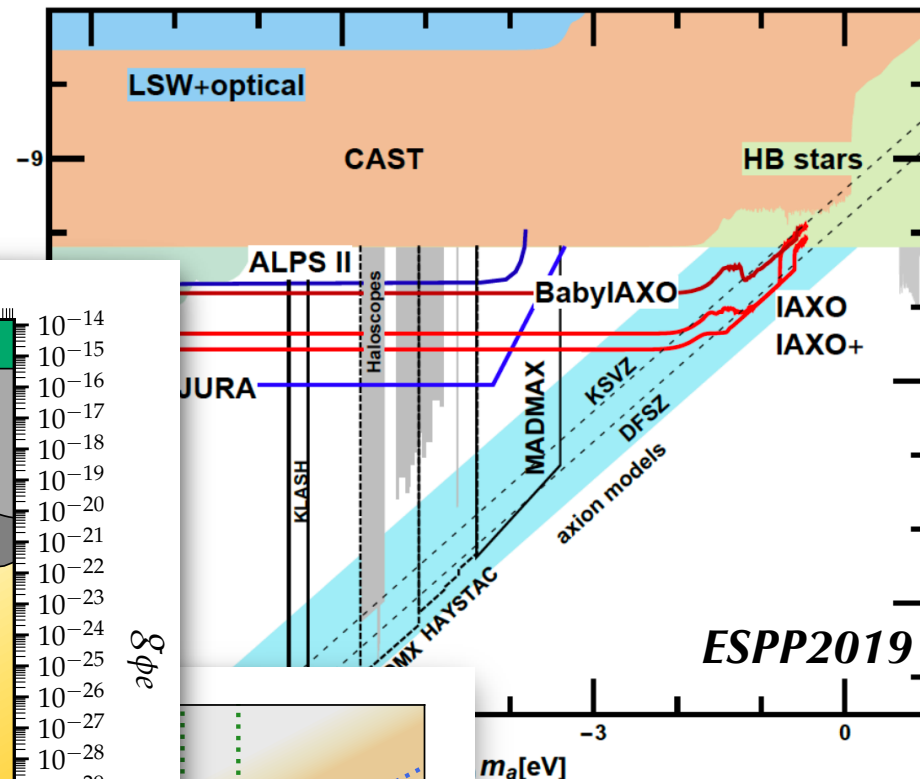
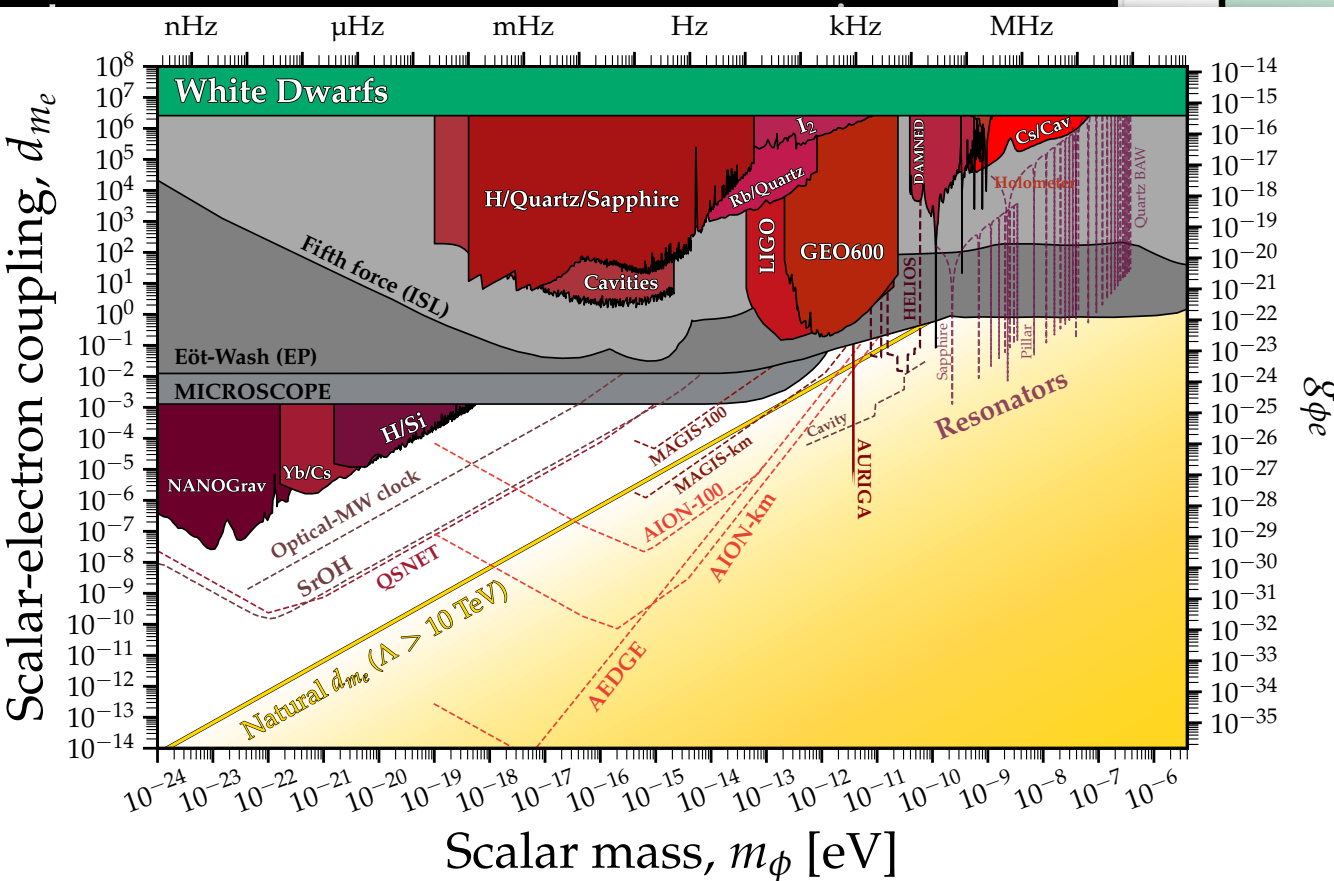


Cross-cutting topics:

X-ray astronomy,  
radio astronomy,  
NMR,  
gravitational waves,  
*quantum sensing*  
...

# ESPP2019 vs ESPP2026

## Challenges / Opportunities:



Cross-cutting topics:

X-ray astronomy,  
radio astronomy,  
NMR,  
gravitational waves,  
quantum sensing  
...

*how do we get here?*

--- Near-term projections  
..... Long-term projections

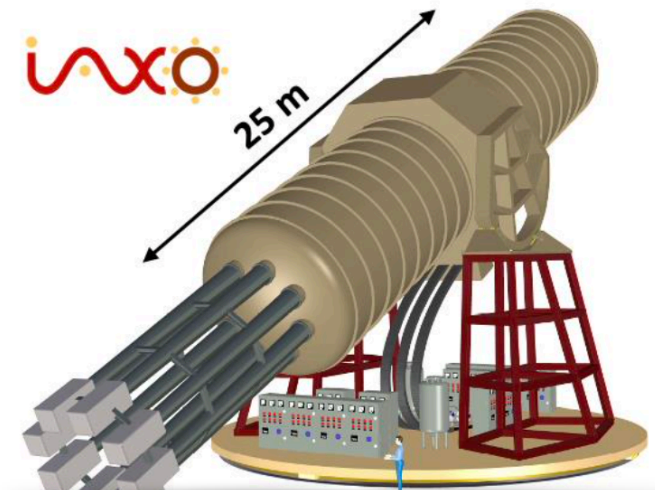
ESPP 2026: Preliminary

Axion mass,  $m_a$  [eV]

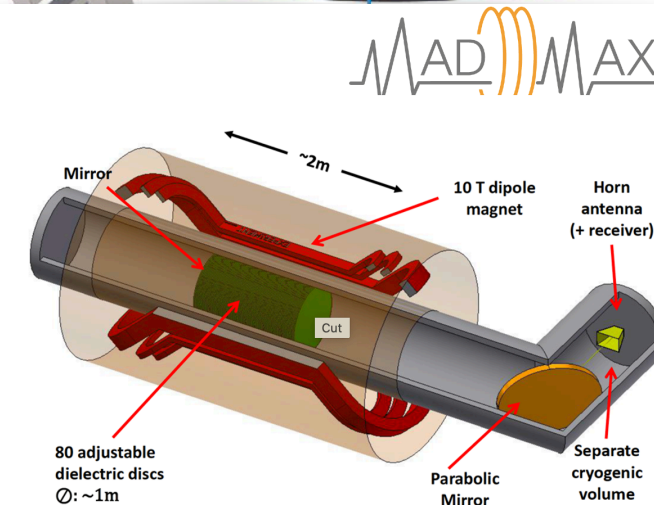
# Axion Search Programme Upscaling

*J. Vogel*

- ▶ Major international effort: International Axion Observatory (IAXO) and intermediate stage BabyIAXO
- ▶ Goal: Probe QCD axions at high mass end (meV-eV)
  - Complementary to low mass searches +ALPs+DP+...
- ▶ Mature design: upscaling technology
- ▶ BabyIAXO@DESY entering construction phase
- ▶ Axion-photon, but can also study other couplings (a-e, a-N), post-discovery science capabilities
- ▶ Includes haloscope setup for DM searches and HFGW studies

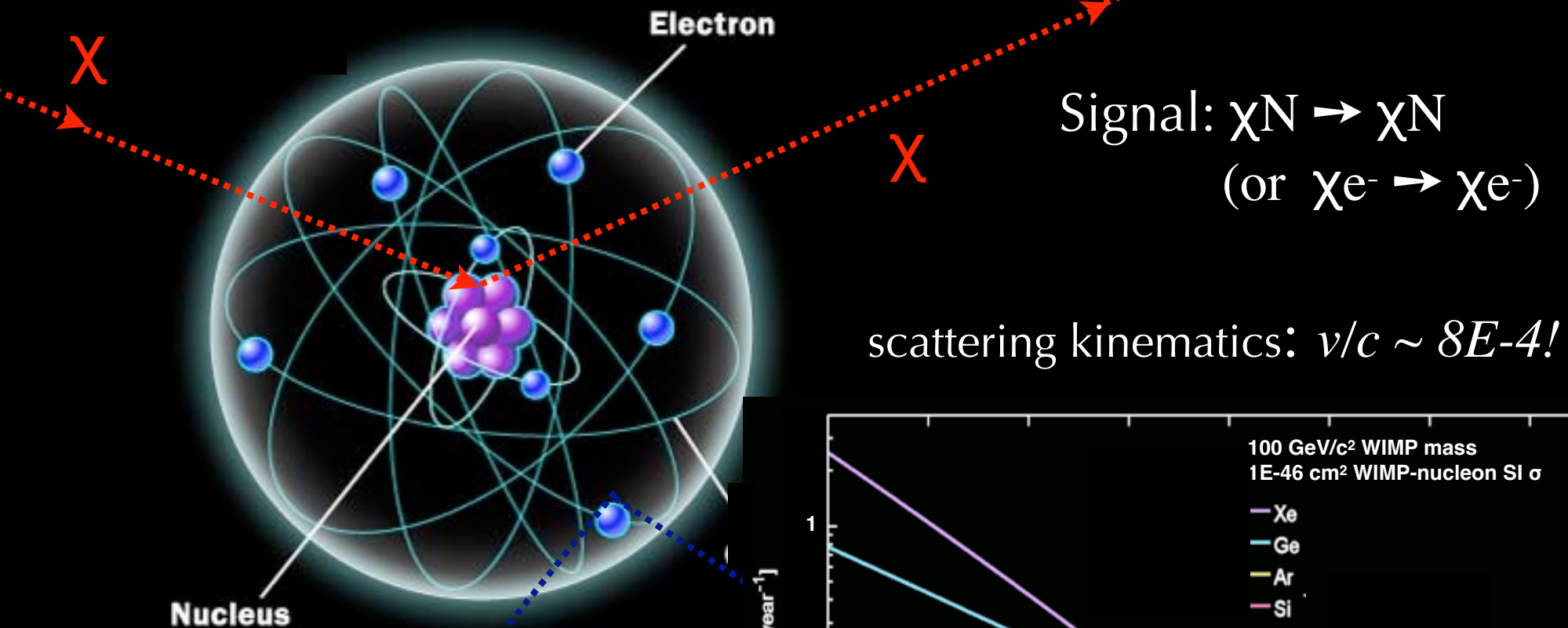


MADMAX @ DESY scaling up  
*CERN magnet synergy for both*





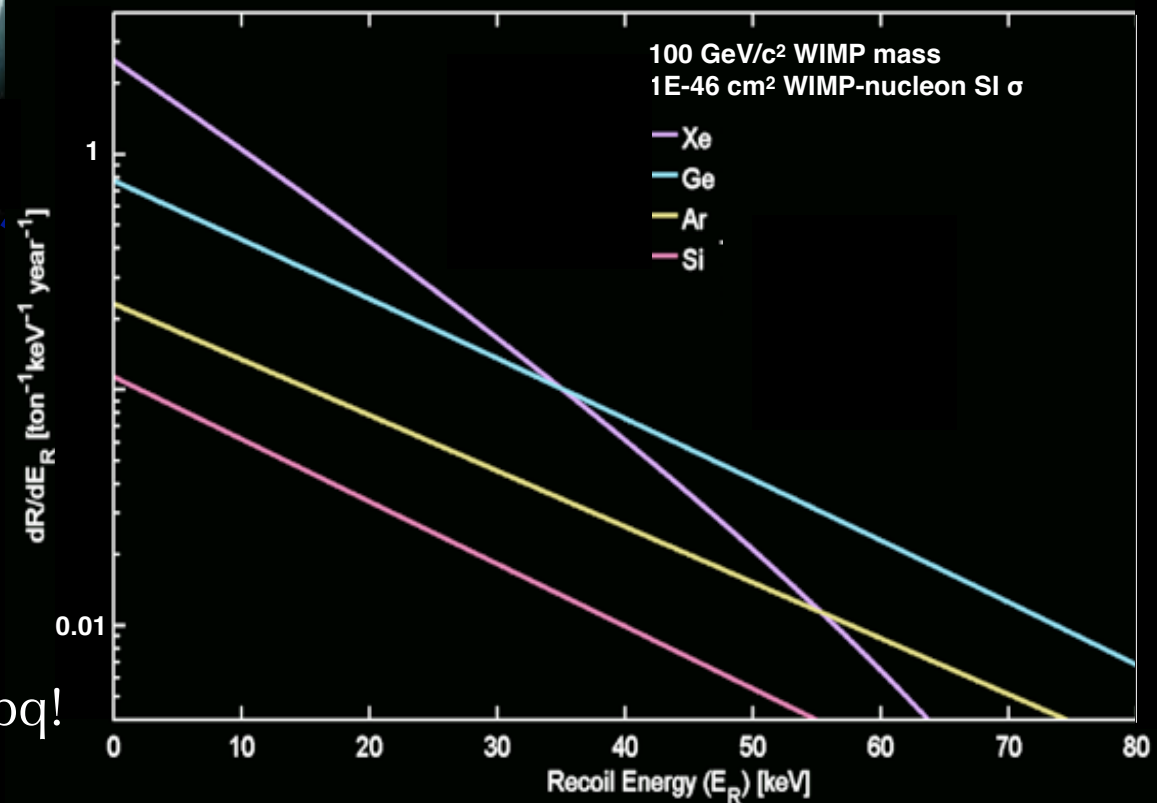
# Direct Detection: Particle Dark Matter



scattering kinematics:  $v/c \sim 8E-4!$

experimental challenges:

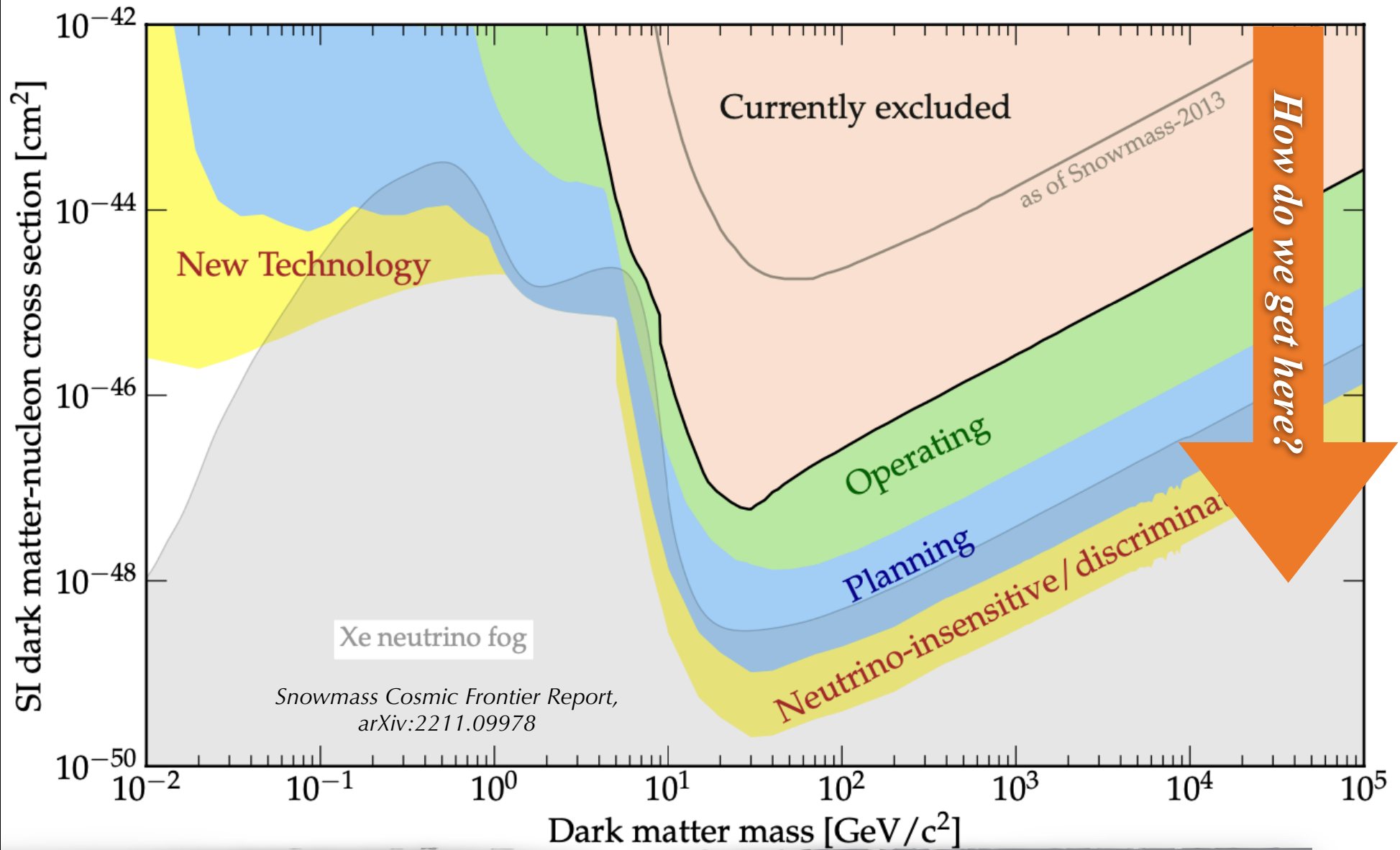
1. keV-scale energy threshold +
2.  $<1/t/y$  event rate
3. need particle ID at ppm-ppb-ppt-ppq!



# Direct Detection Status & Prospects

P. Agnes

ESPP submissions from large collaborations, networks



Well established programme (>decade) to reach the neutrino floor > 10 GeV. Most established theoretical synergy (complementarity) and technological synergy

10-42

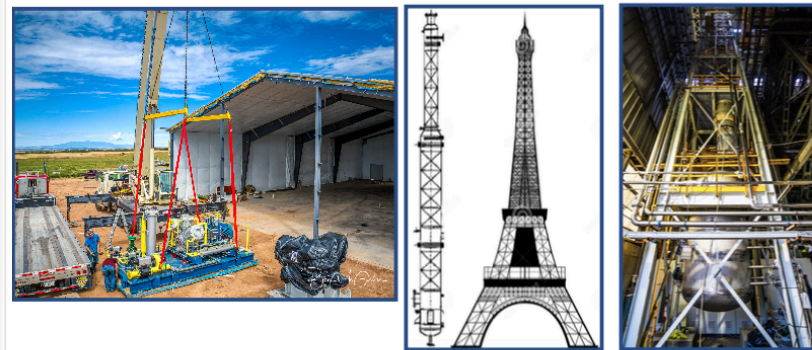
## Argon programme: DarkSide-

**DarkSide-20k**, currently in construction at LNGS (**50 t active**)

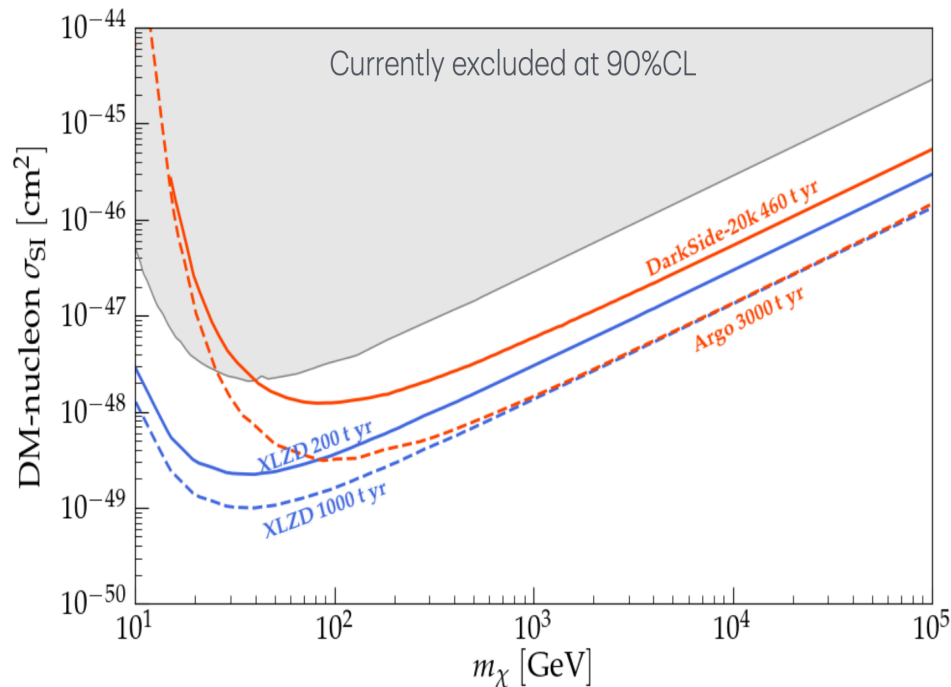
- protoDUNE-like cryostat delivered by **CERN**, already built underground
- will use need extraction and purification of **100 t** of argon from underground CO2 well (depleted from radioactive  $^{39}\text{Ar}$ )
- pioneers large area SiPM light detectors (25 m<sup>2</sup>)



How do we get here?



URANIA (Colorado) and ARIA (Sardinia)



P. Agnes

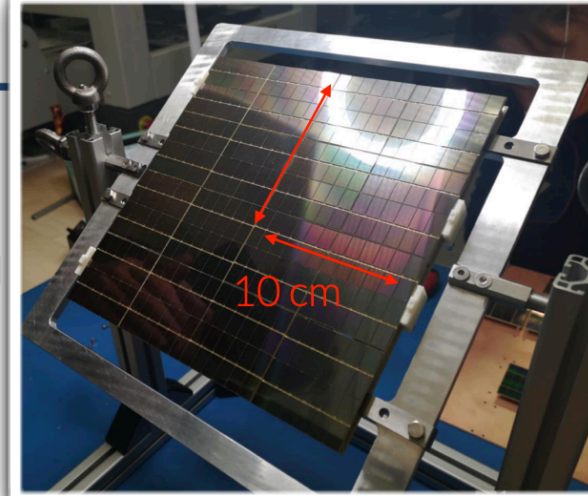


10-42

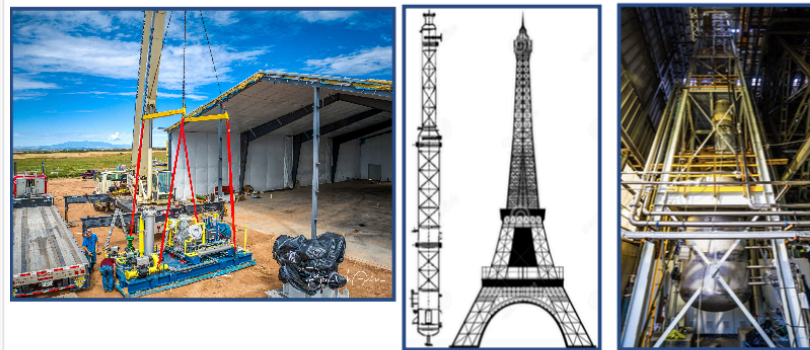
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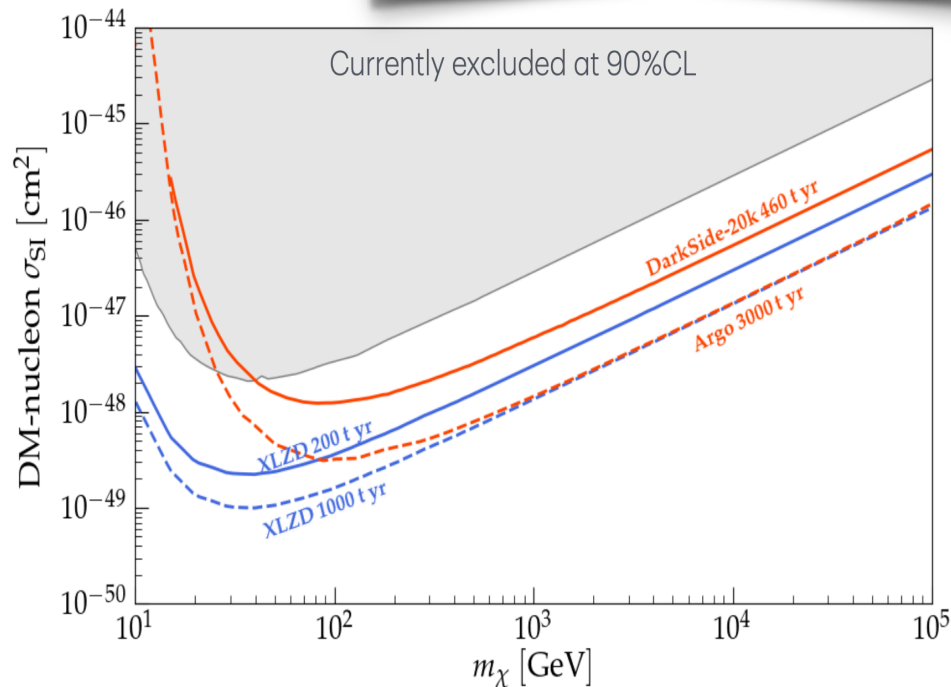
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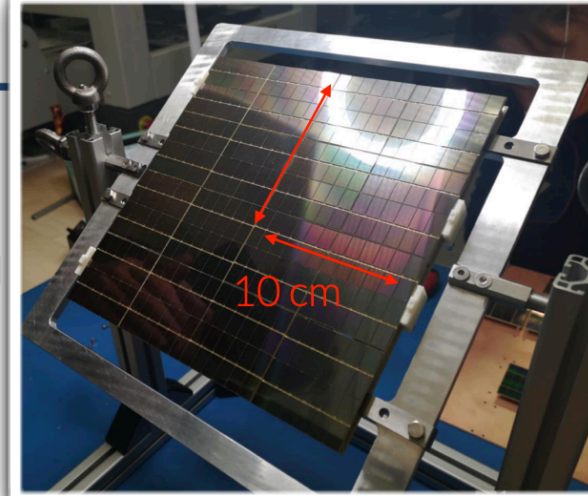


10-42

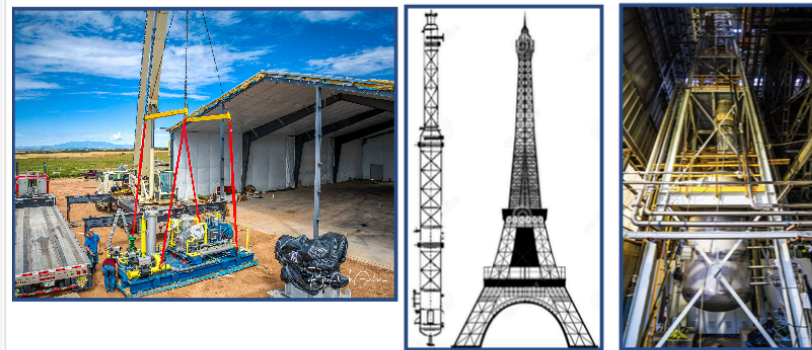
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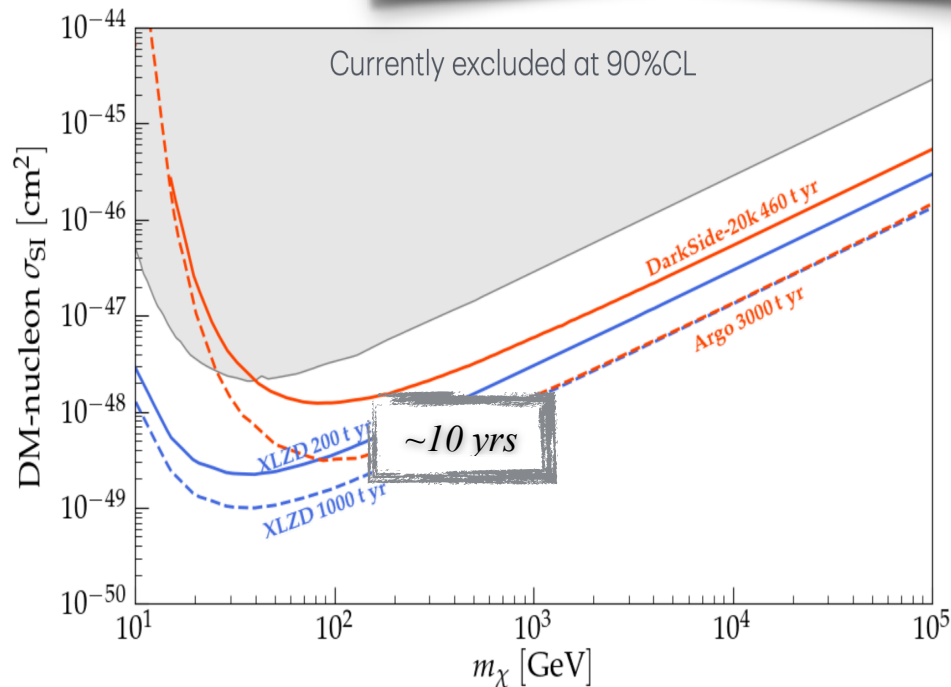
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URANIA (Colorado) and ARIA (Sardinia)



P. Agnes



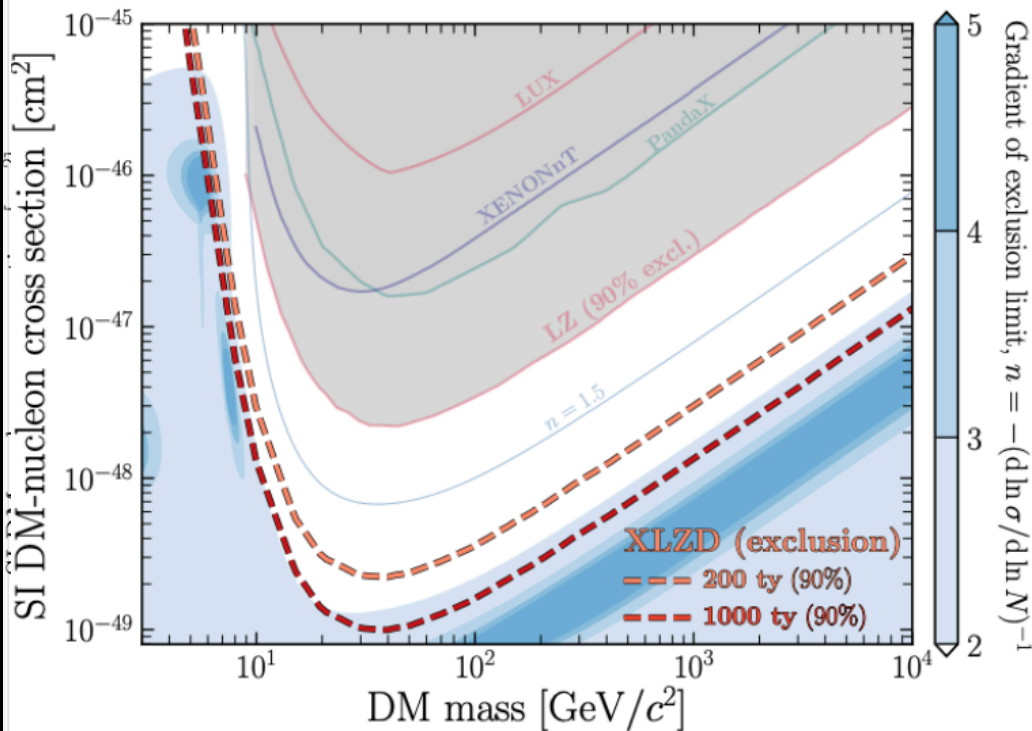
## Xenon programme XLZD

### XENONnT+LZ

Reach physics reach, including **DM,  $0\nu\beta\beta$  ( $^{136}\text{Xe}$ )**, SN and solar neutrinos, double electron capture.

R&D ongoing for drift field (3 m), internal  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  contamination (target:  $0.1 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ )

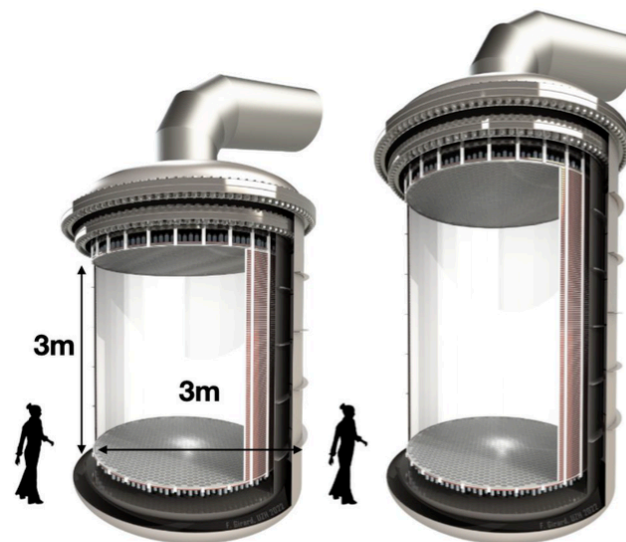
Selection of hosting underground site (LNGS, Boulby) in 2026, **TDR** expected in 2027



**Early phase**  
( $<40$  t active)

**Nominal**  
( $60$  t active)

**Opportunity**  
( $80$  t active)



How do we get here?



**P. Agnes**





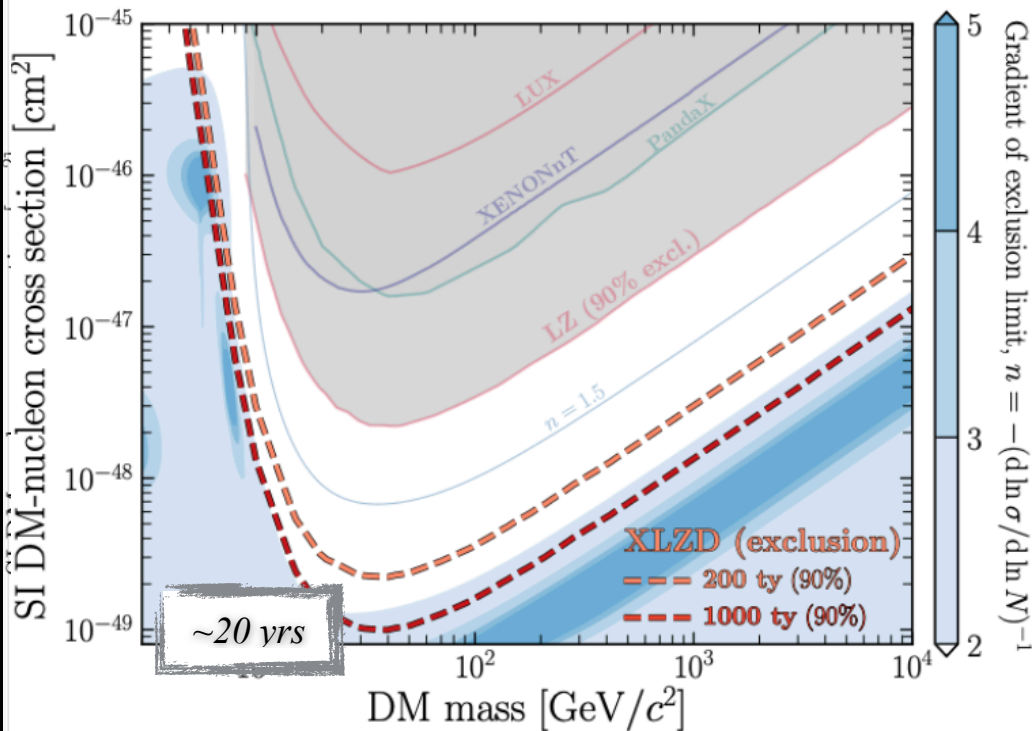
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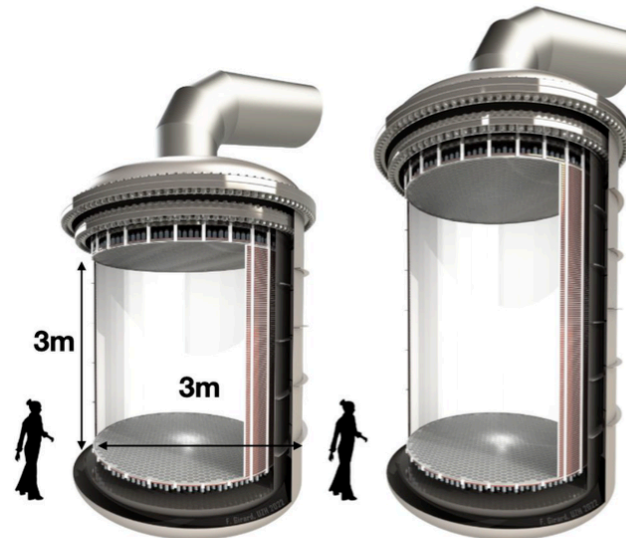
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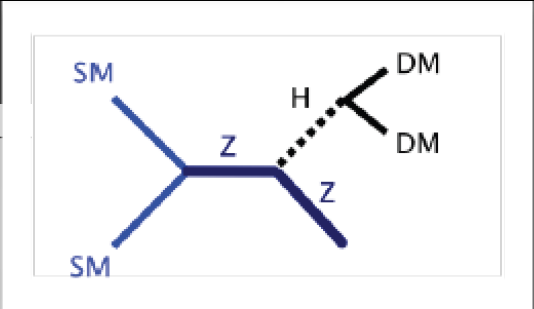


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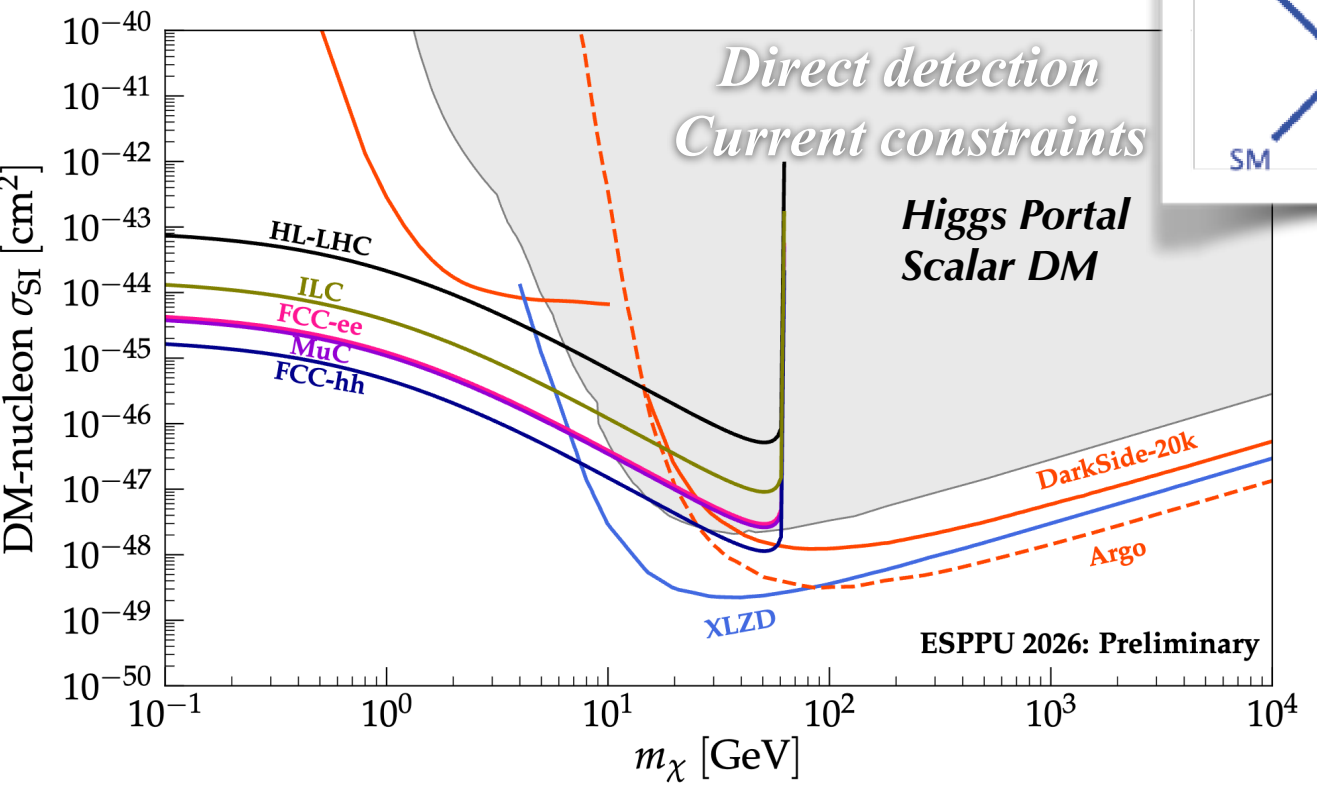


**P. Agnes**

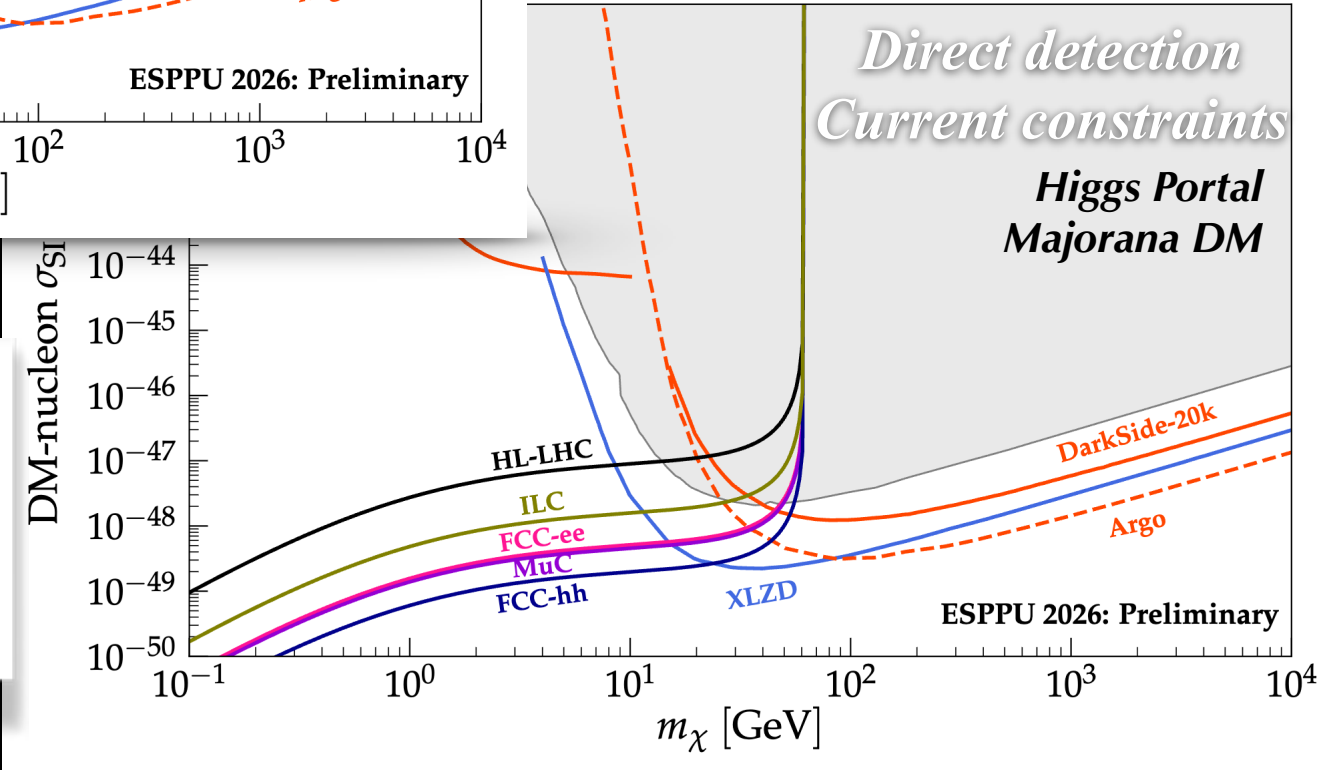
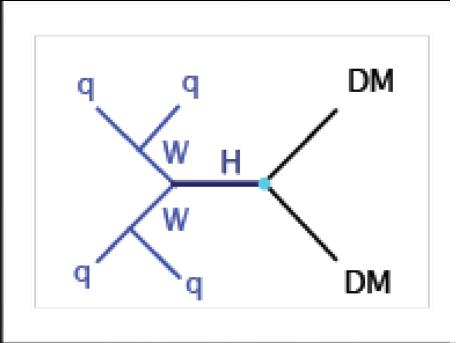
# Collider Complementarity



limits on branching ratio  
translated to limits on cross  
section vs. mass

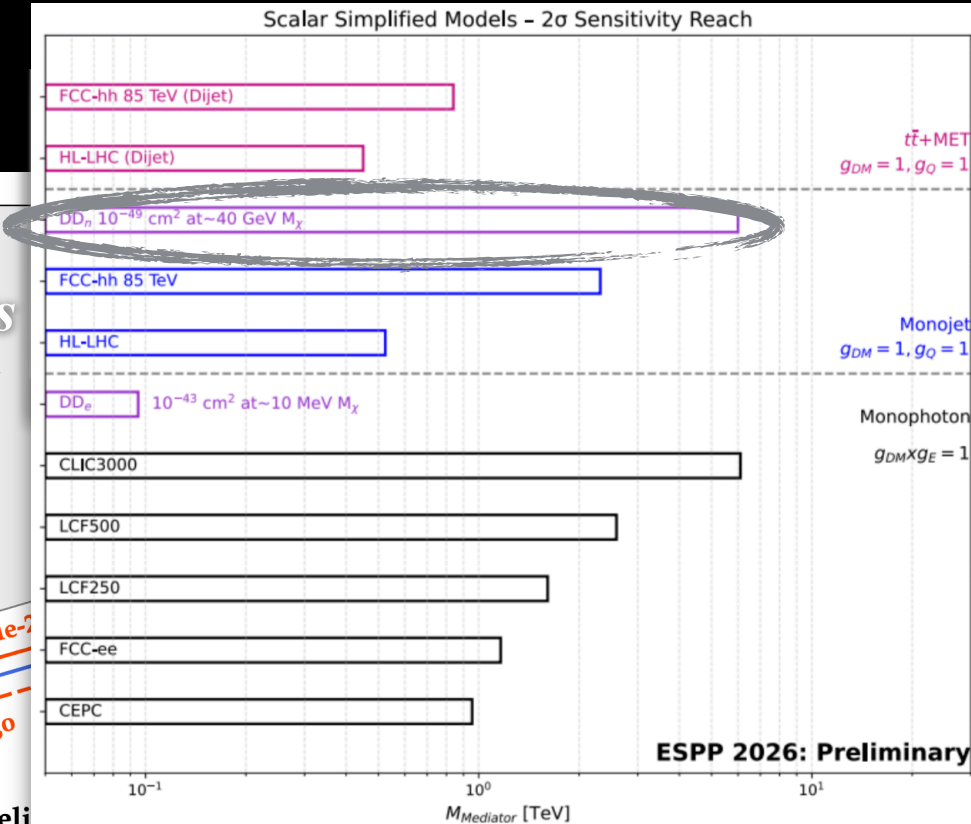
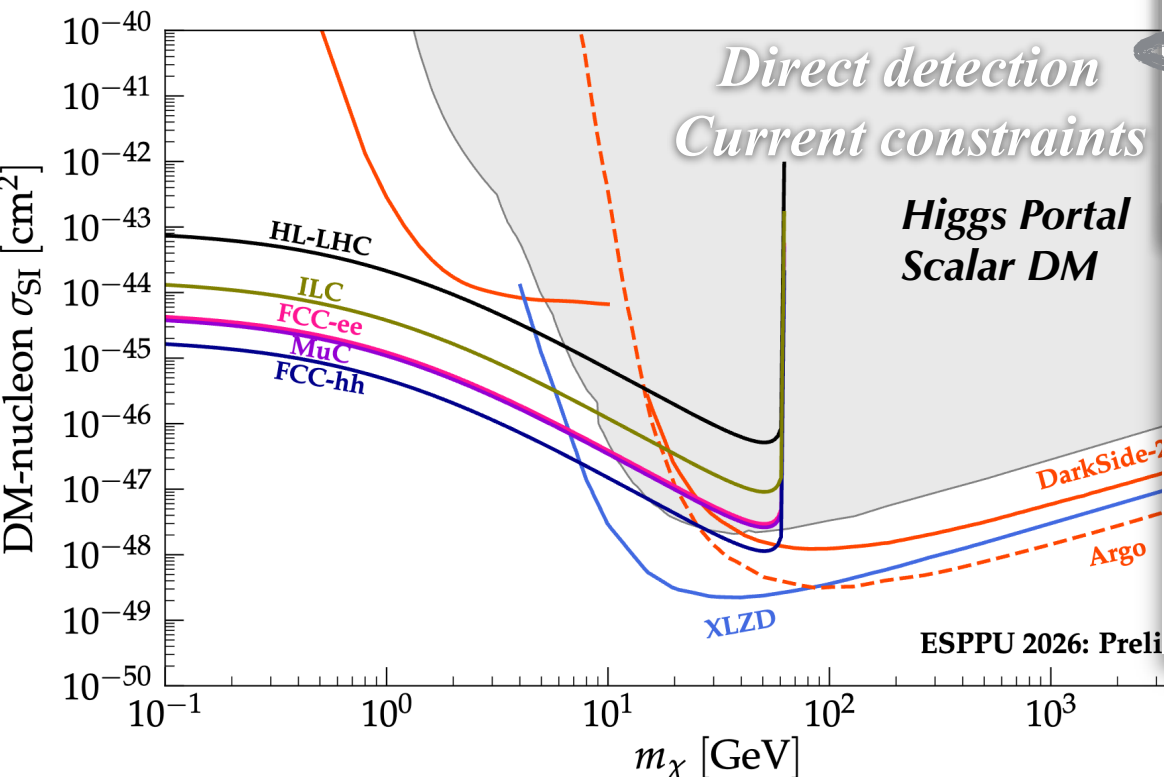


Caveat: model dependence In conversion

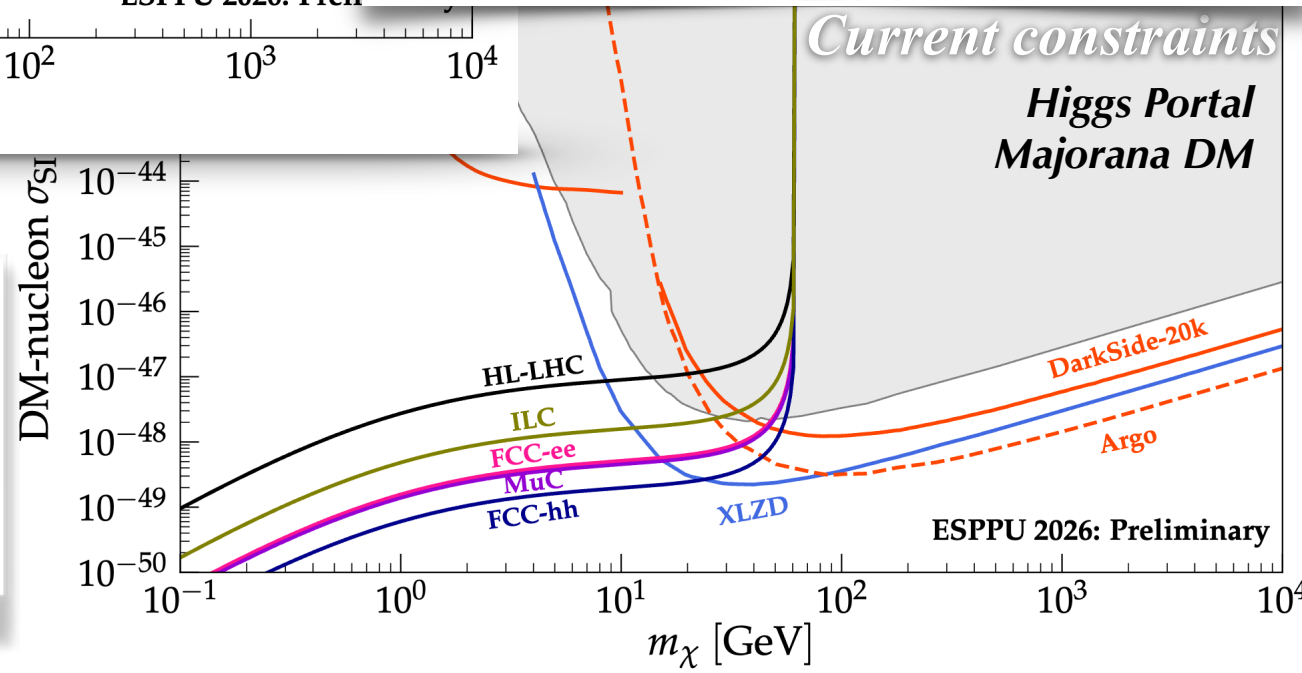
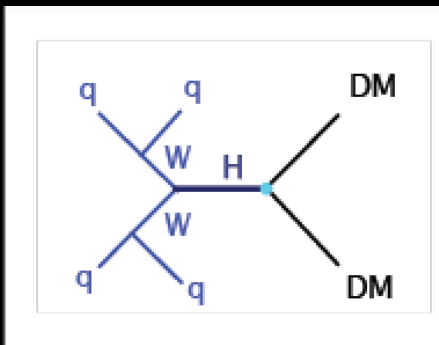




# Collider Complementarity



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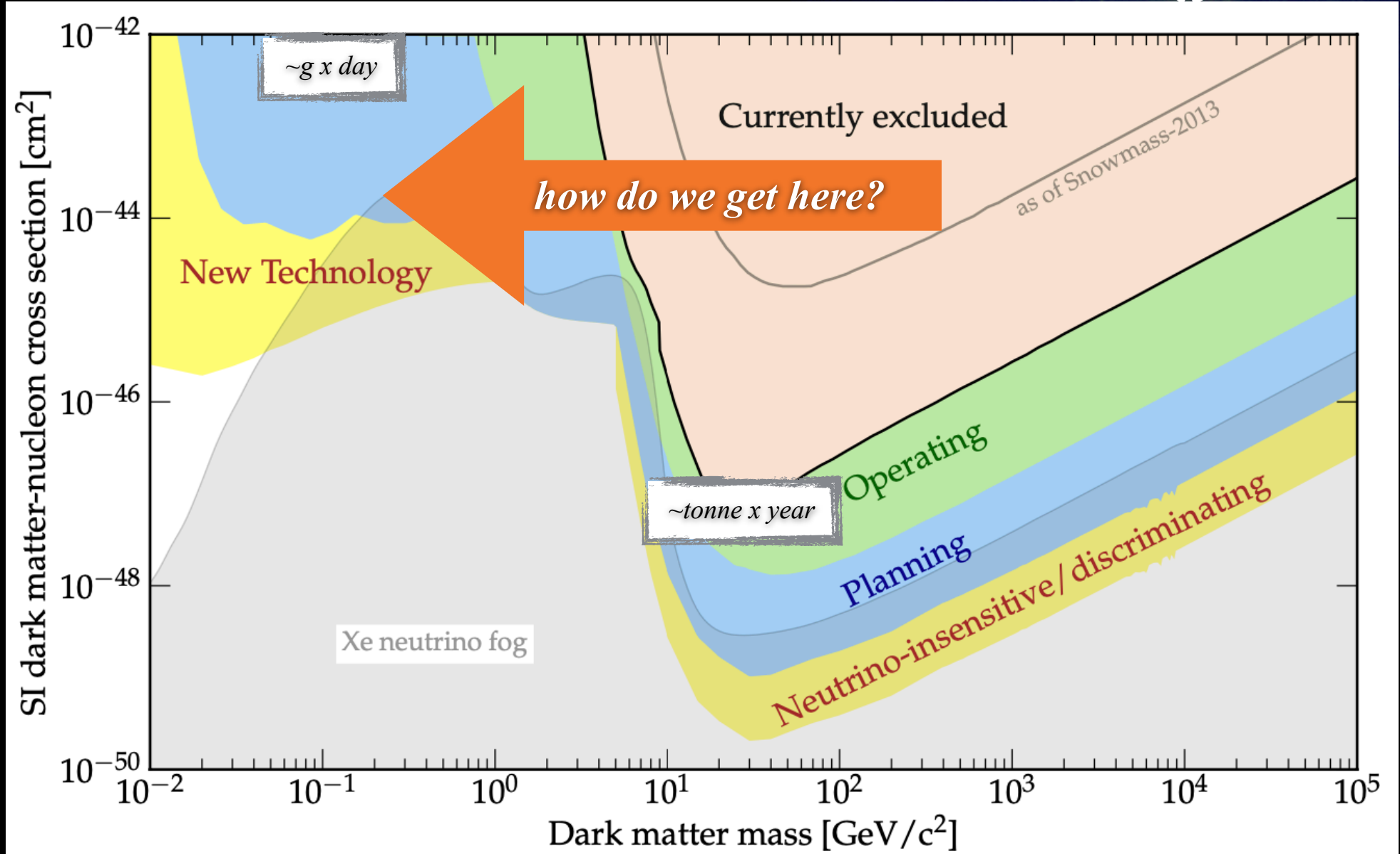


X

X

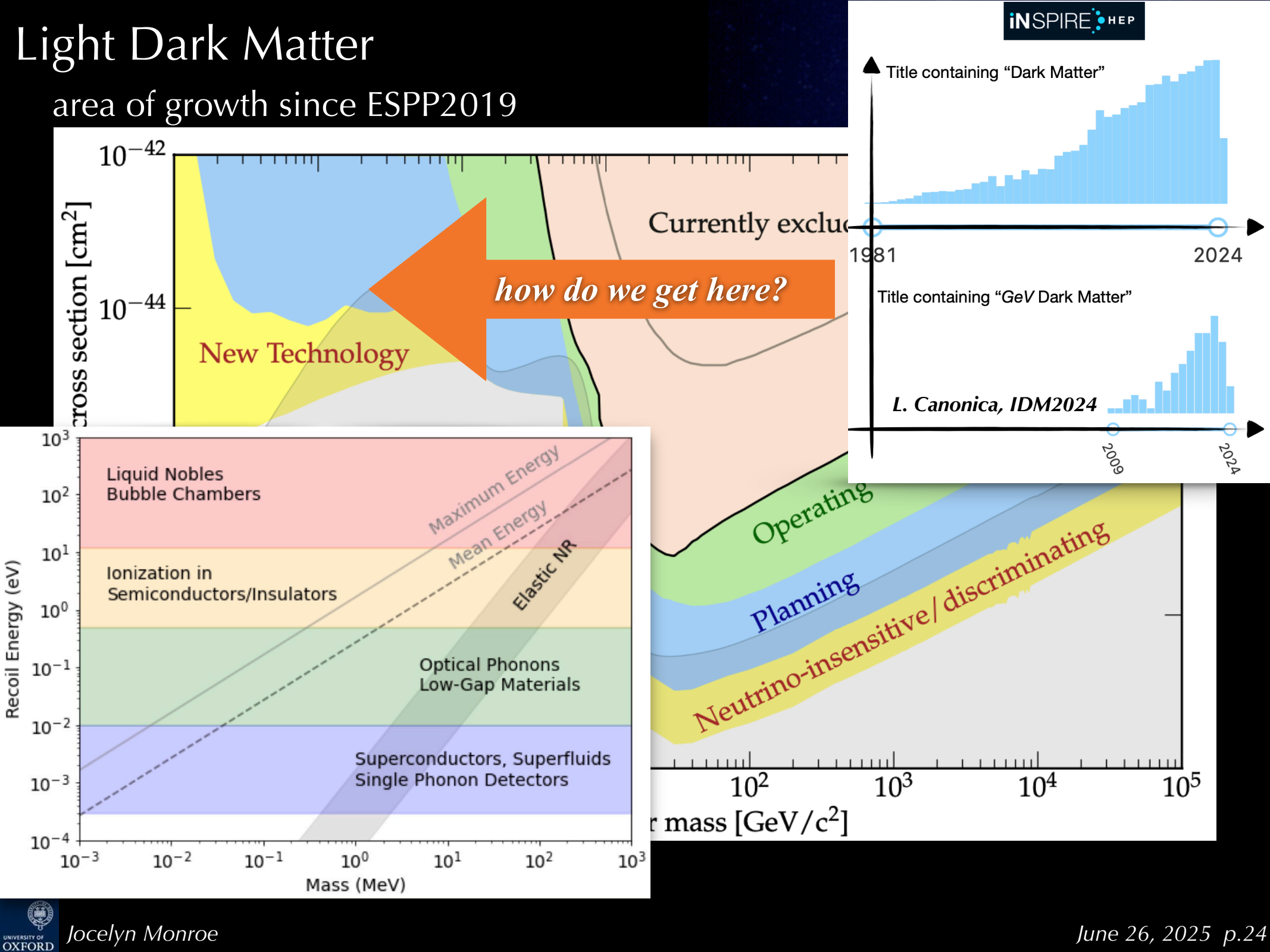
# Light Dark Matter

area of growth since ESPP2019



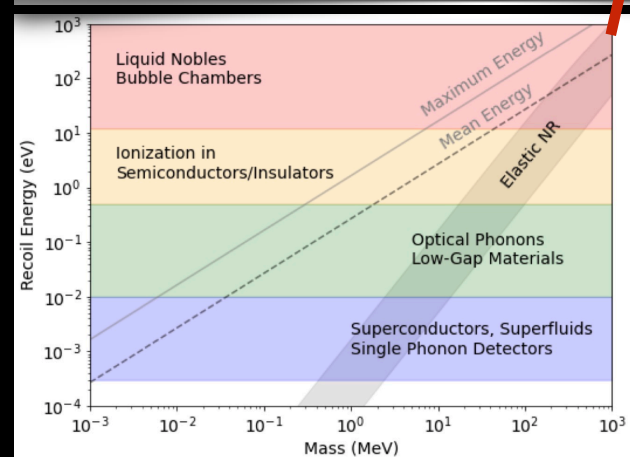
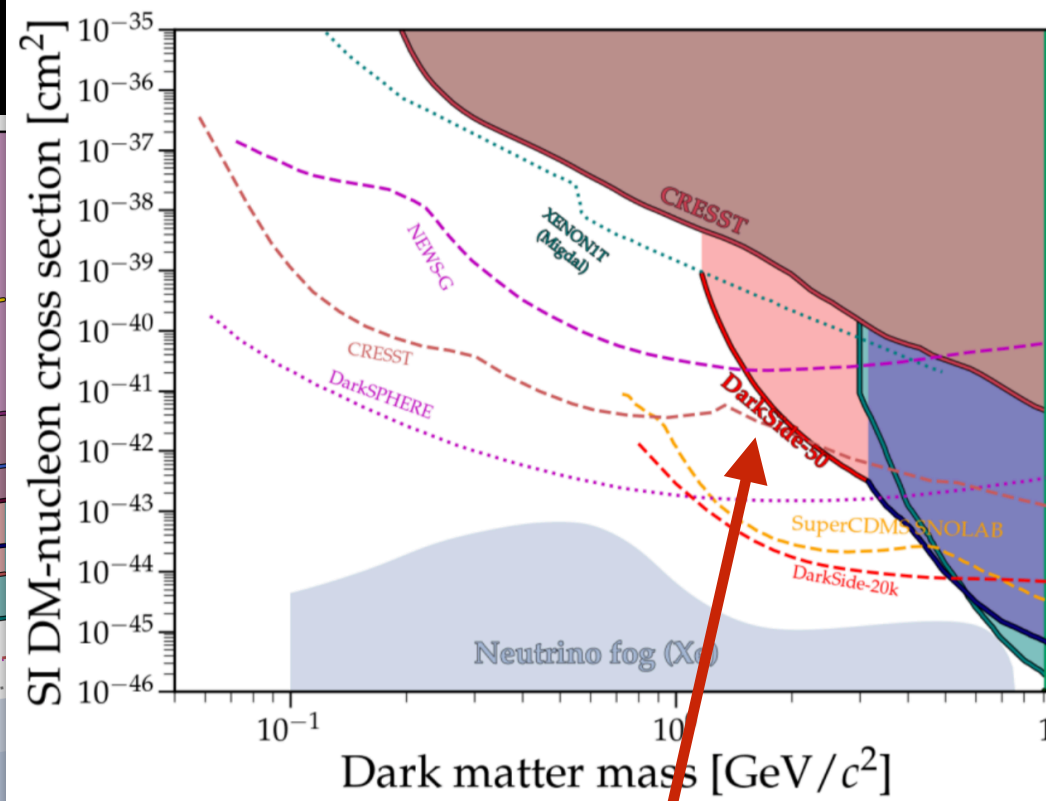
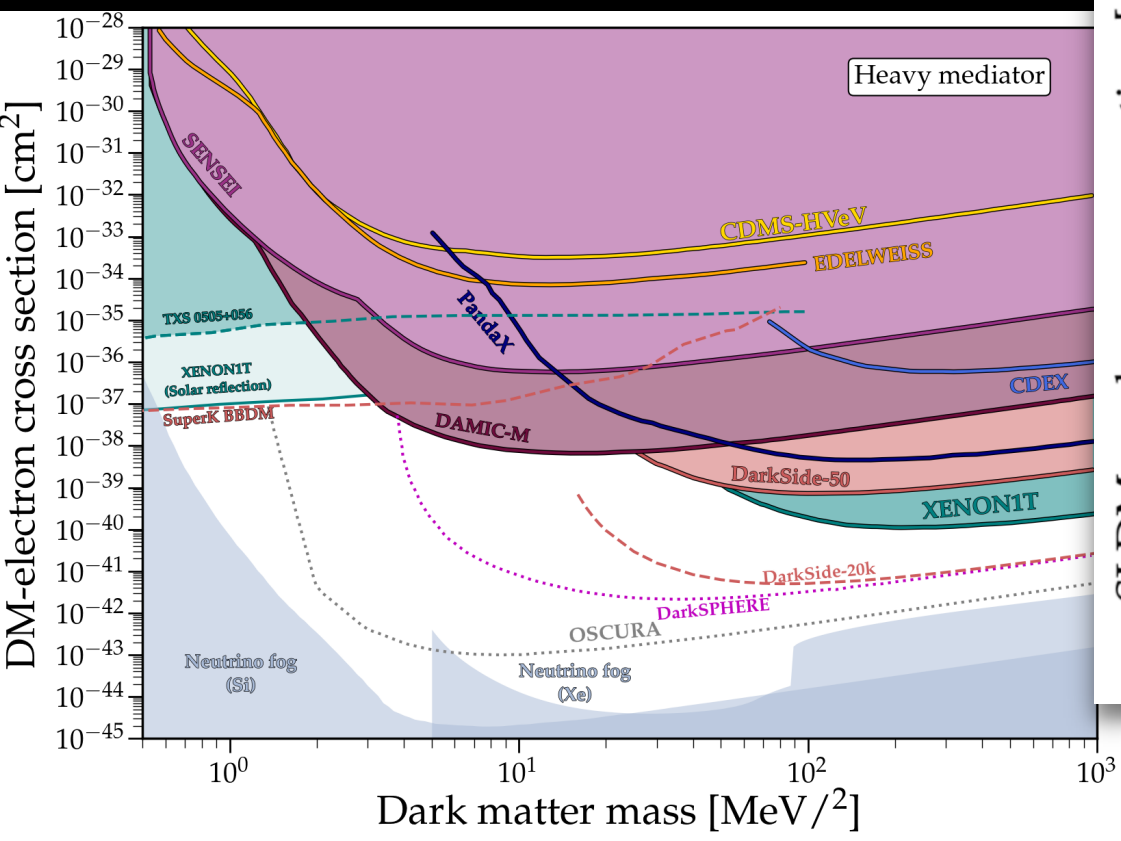
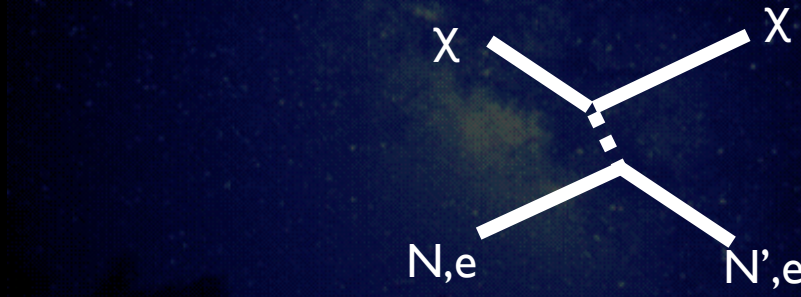
# Light Dark Matter

area of growth since ESPP2019



# Light Dark Matter

Combination of new analysis strategies and dedicated, small experiments

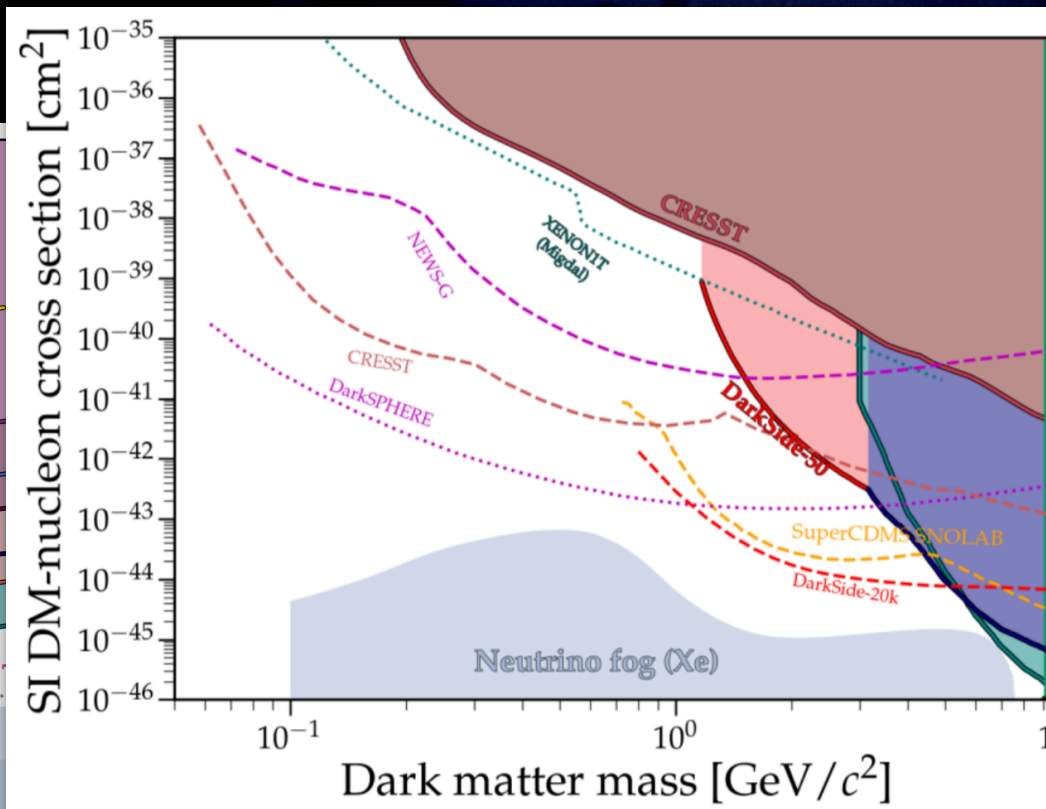
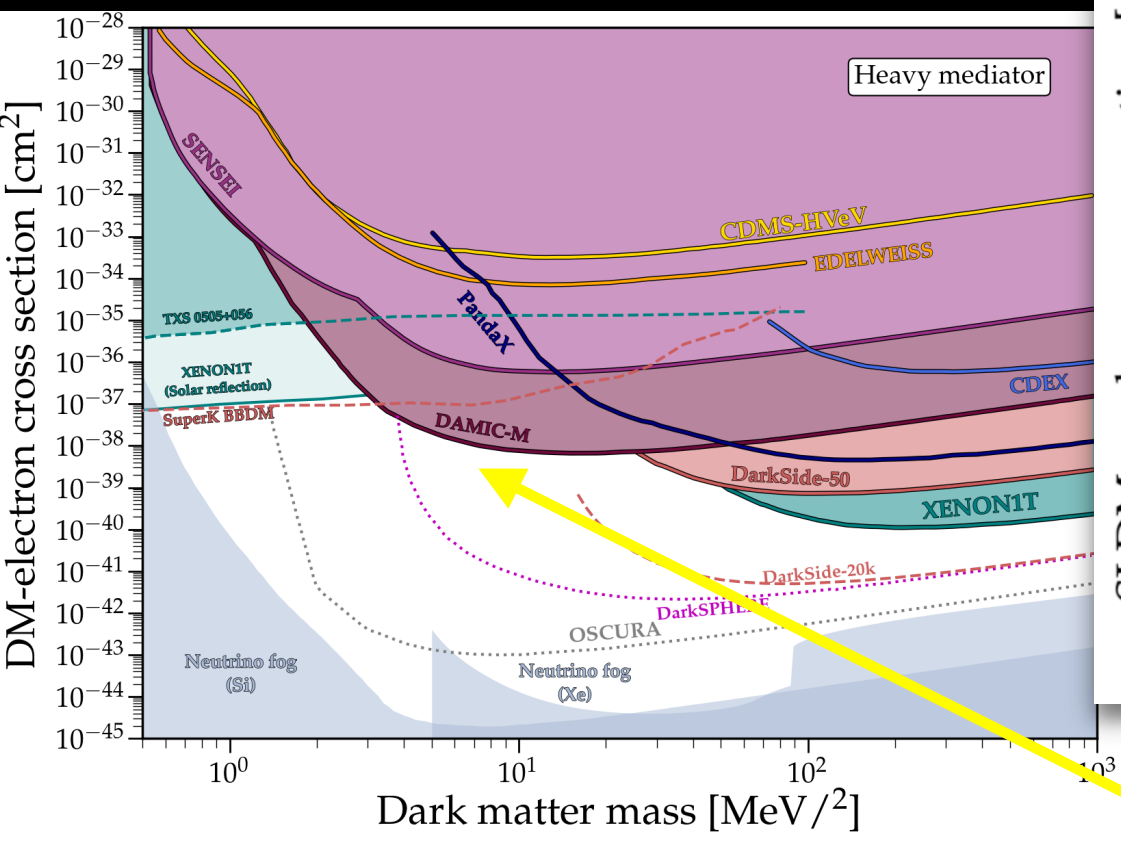
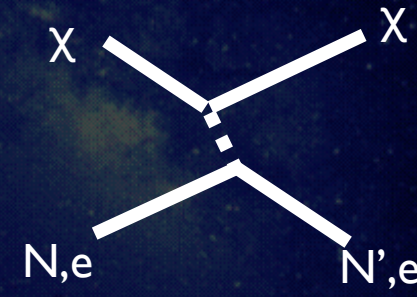


C. O'Hare, <https://github.com/cajohare>

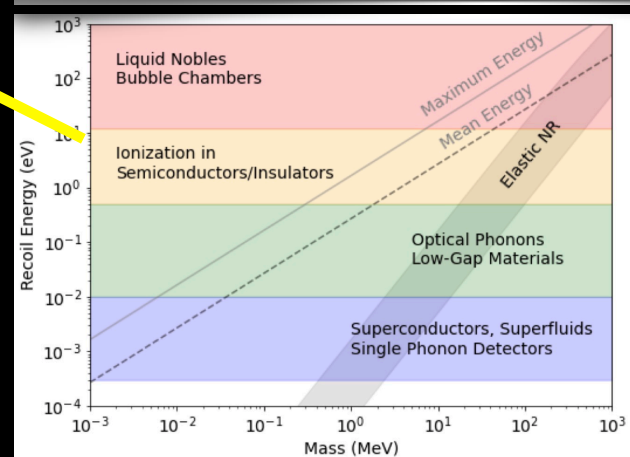


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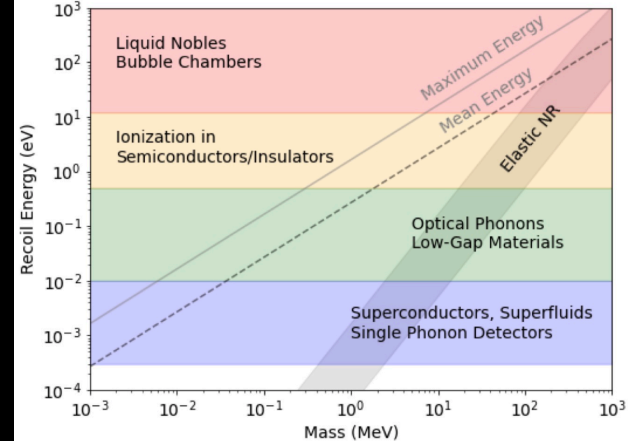
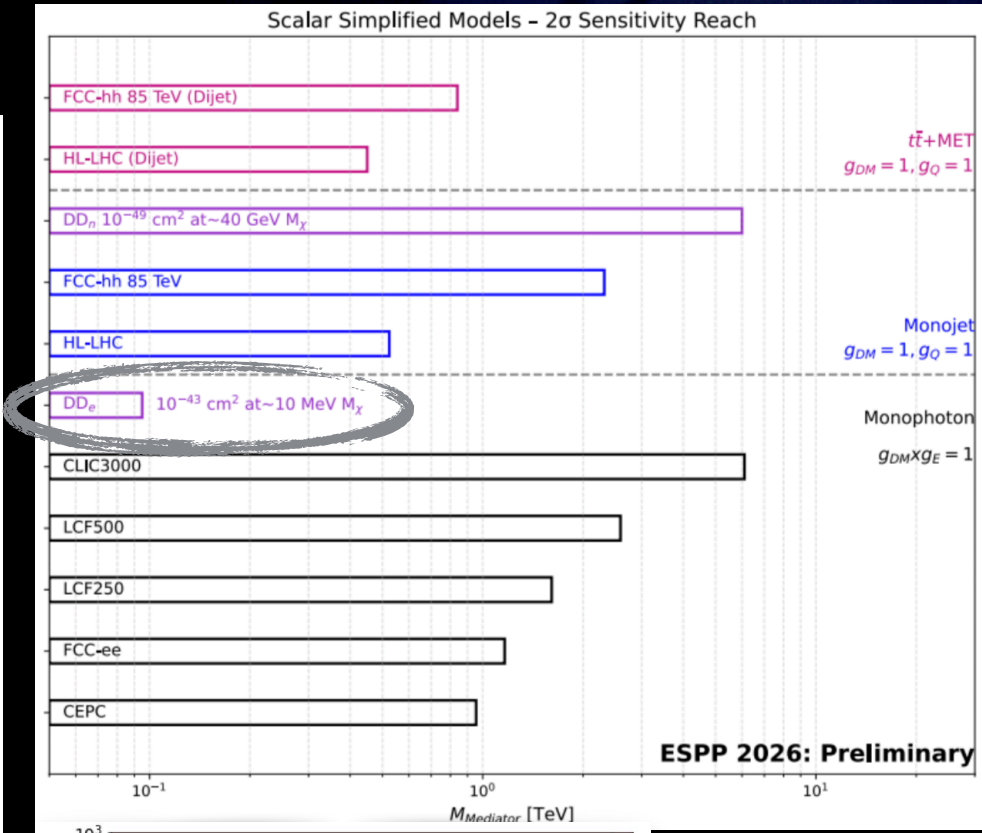
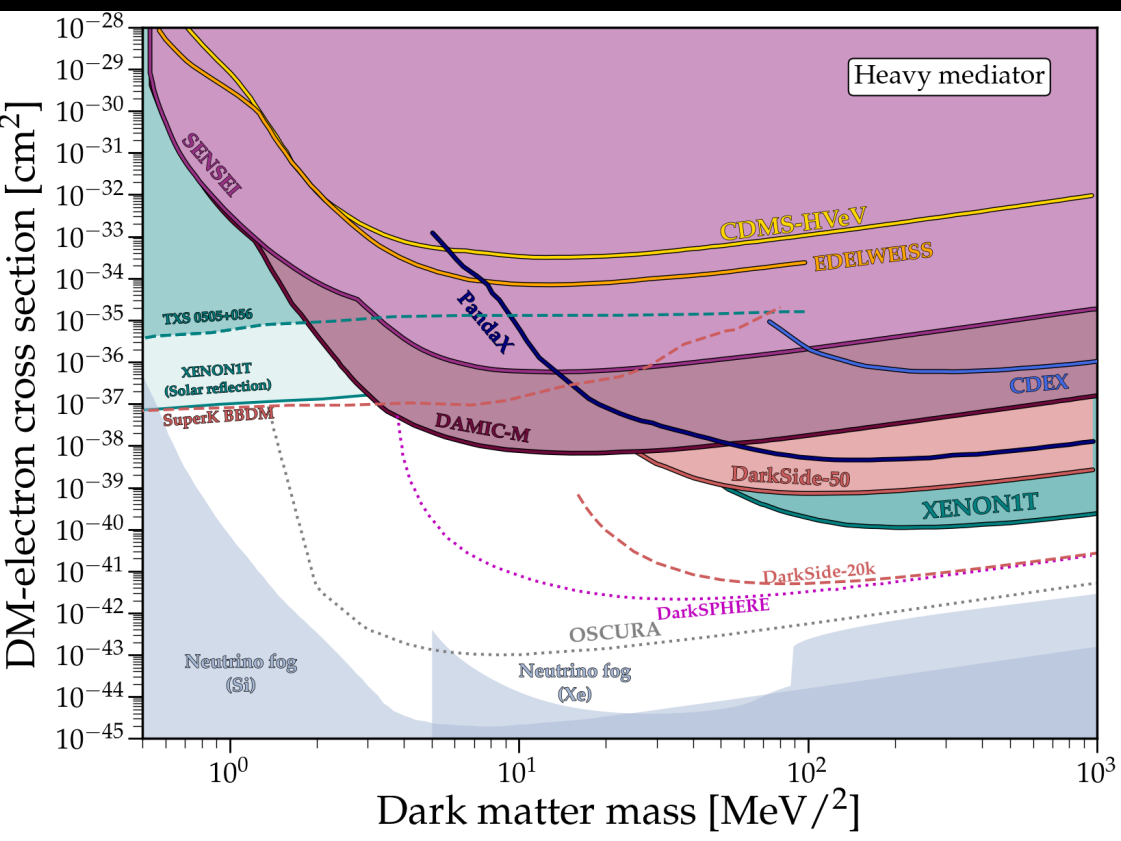


Since ESPP2019, increased focus on electron final states



# Light Dark Matter

Combination of new analysis strategies and dedicated, small experiments

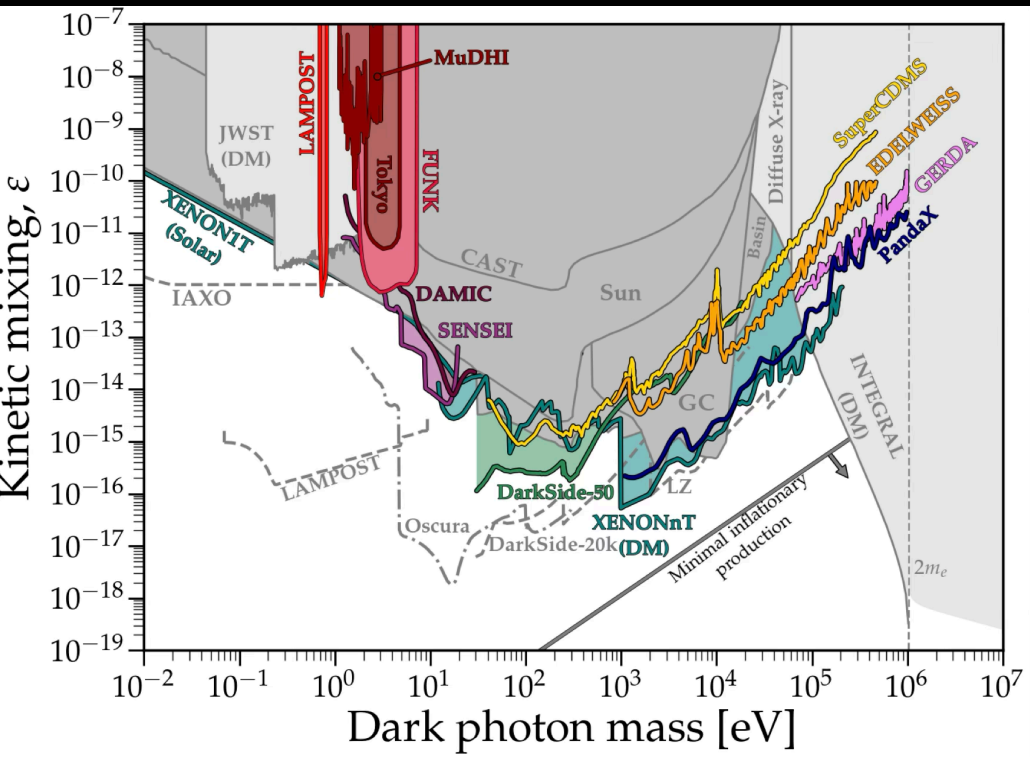


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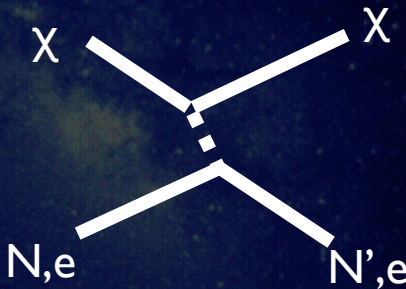
# Light Dark Matter: Complementarity

DM - electron final states access  
dark photon, ALPs portals

P. Agnes

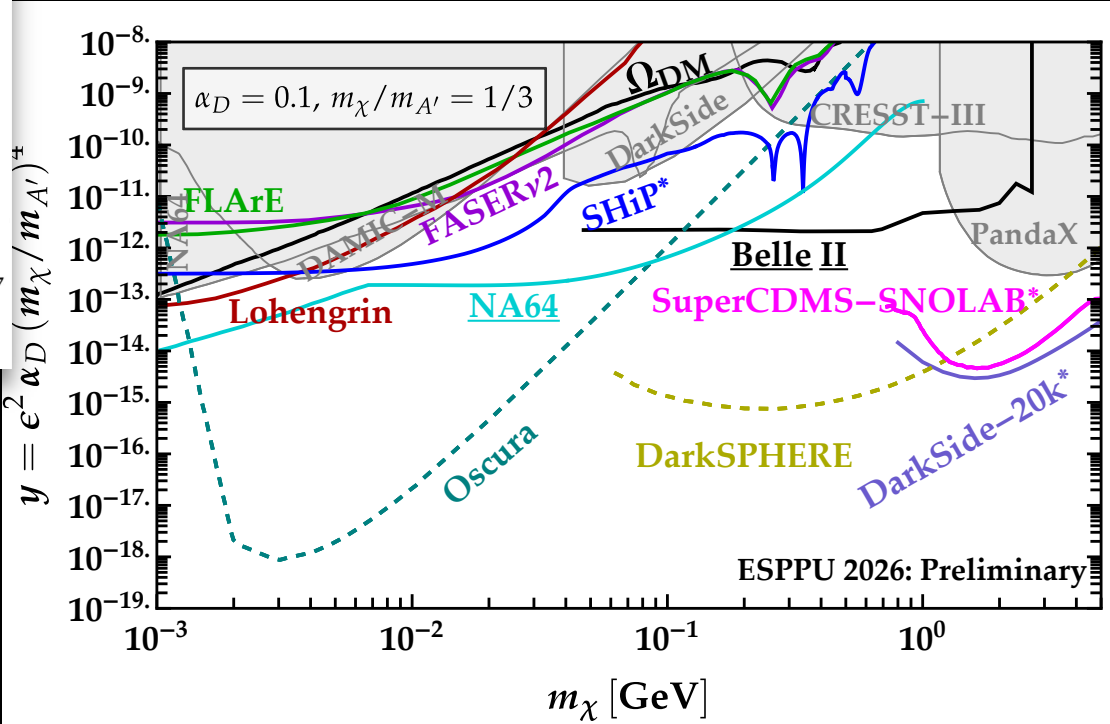


C. O'Hare, <https://github.com/cajohare>



Both DM-e and DM-N address  
quasi-elastic models targeted by  
accelerator searches

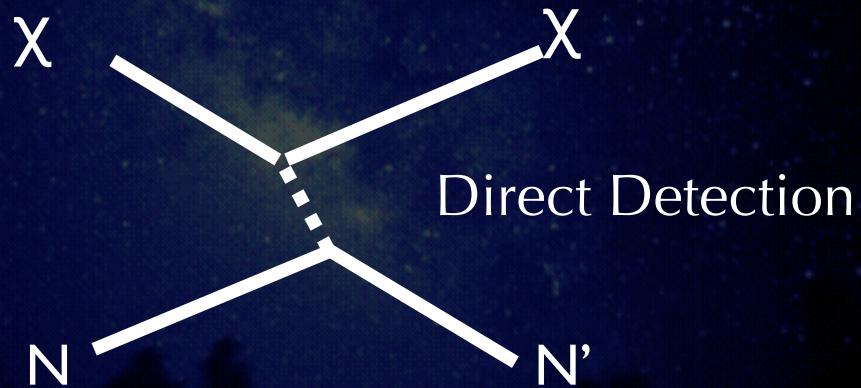
M. Ovchinnikov



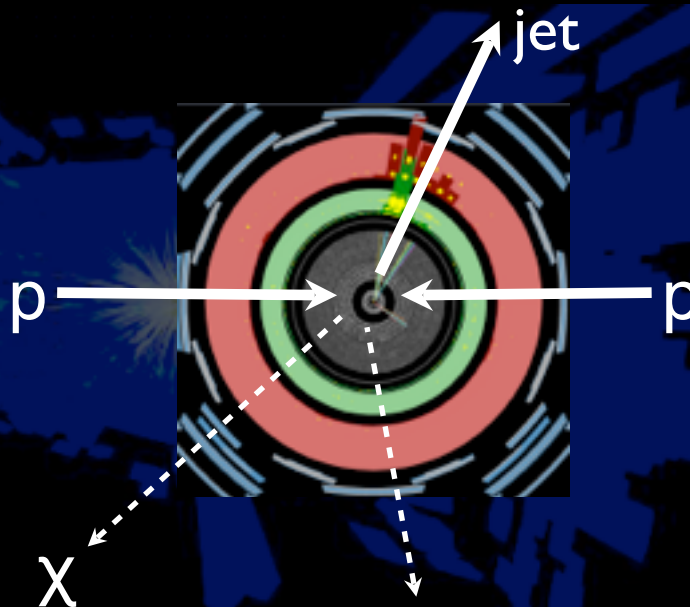


# Experimental Tools

Cosmological &  
Indirect Detection



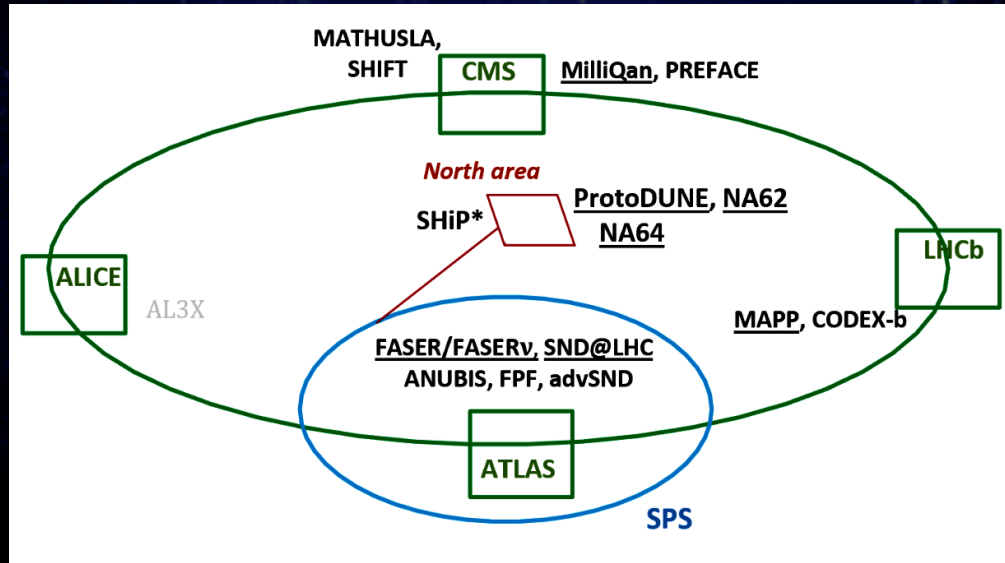
Accelerator Production



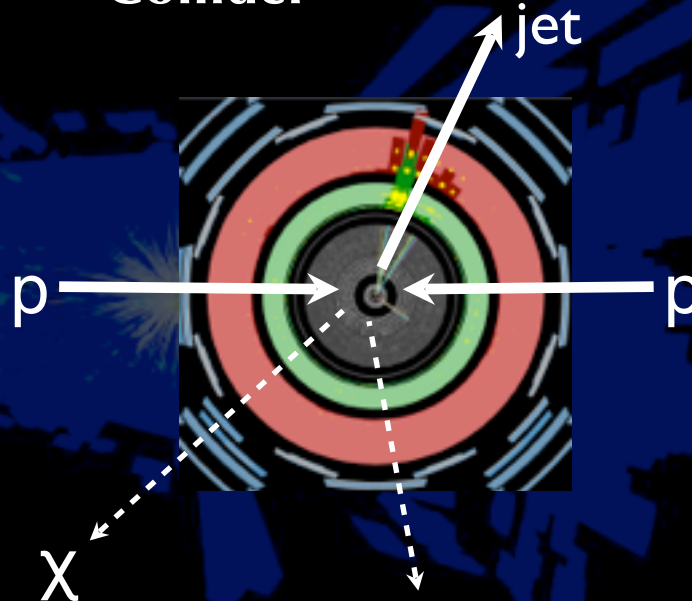


# Accelerator-Adjacent Searches

Since ESPP2019: SHiP approved!

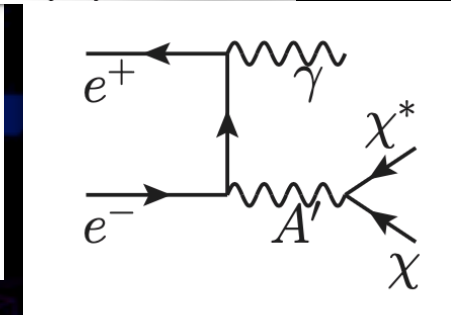
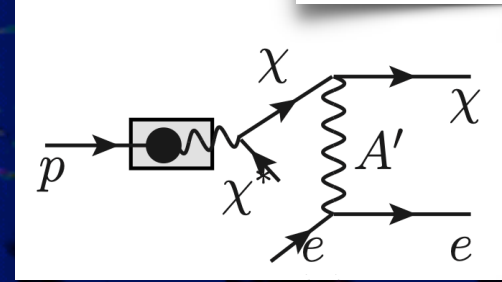
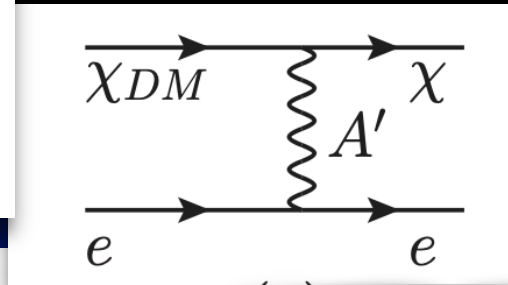
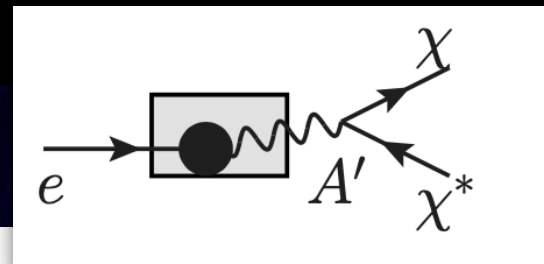
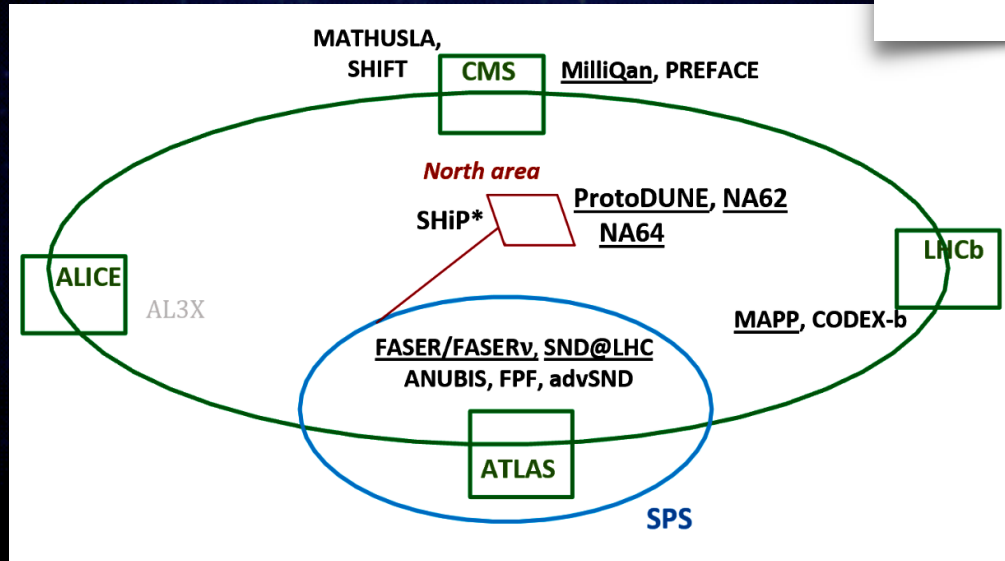


Collider

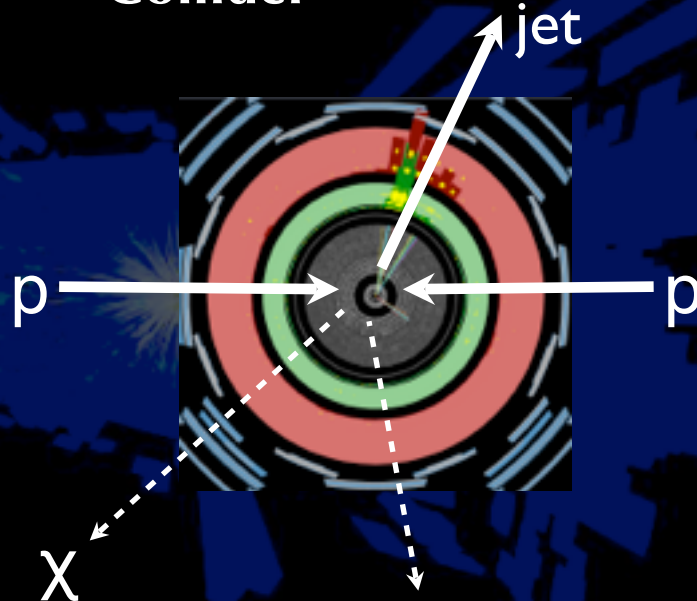


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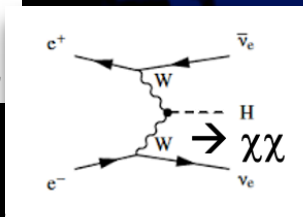
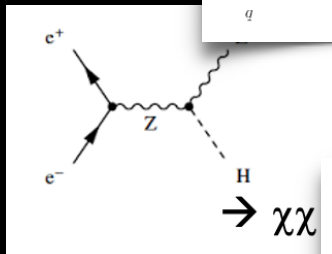
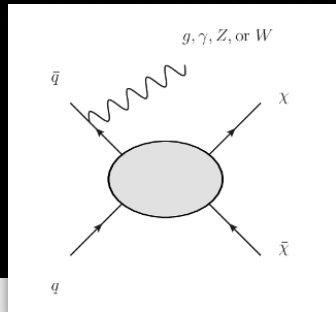
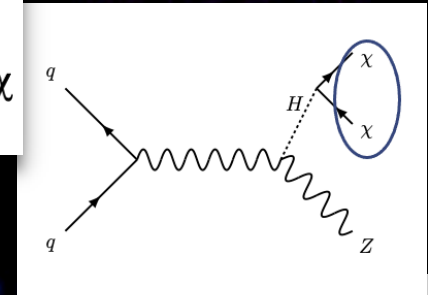
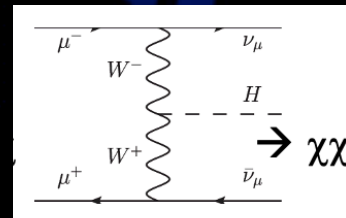
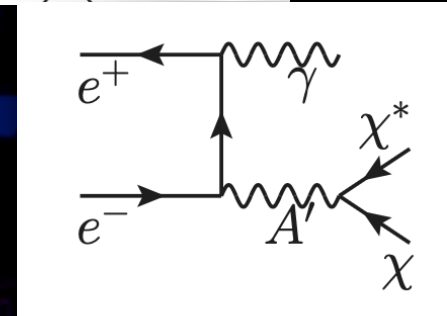
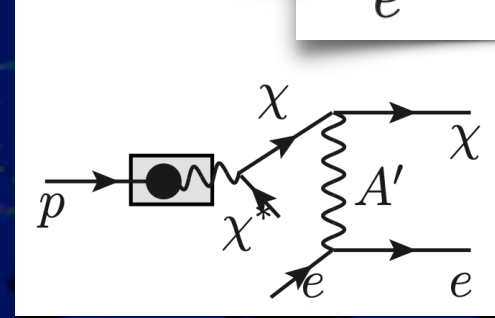
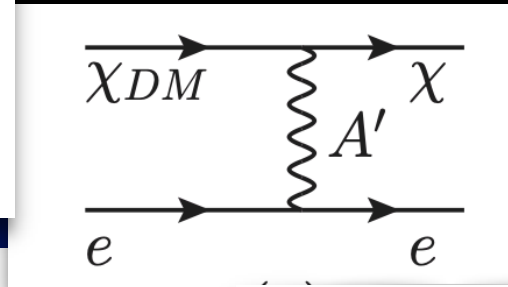
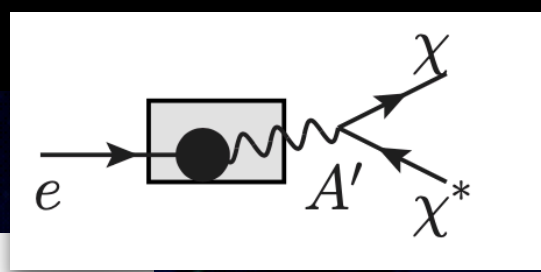
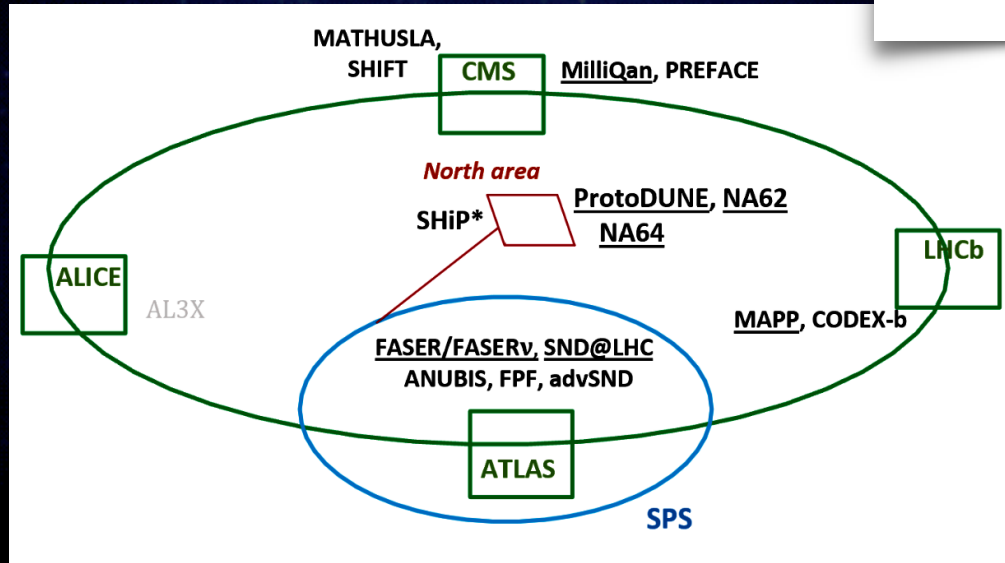


Collider

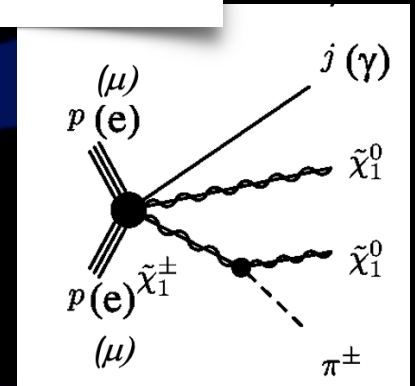
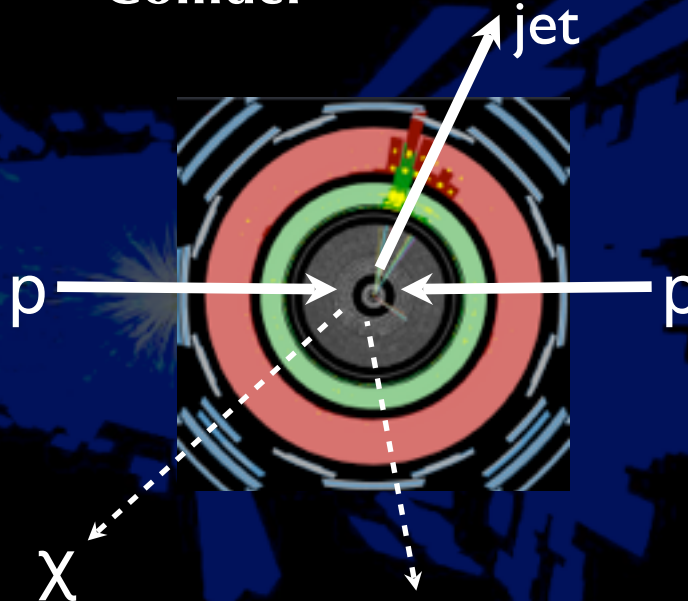


# Accelerator-Adjacent Searches

Since ESPP2019: SHiP approved!



Collider



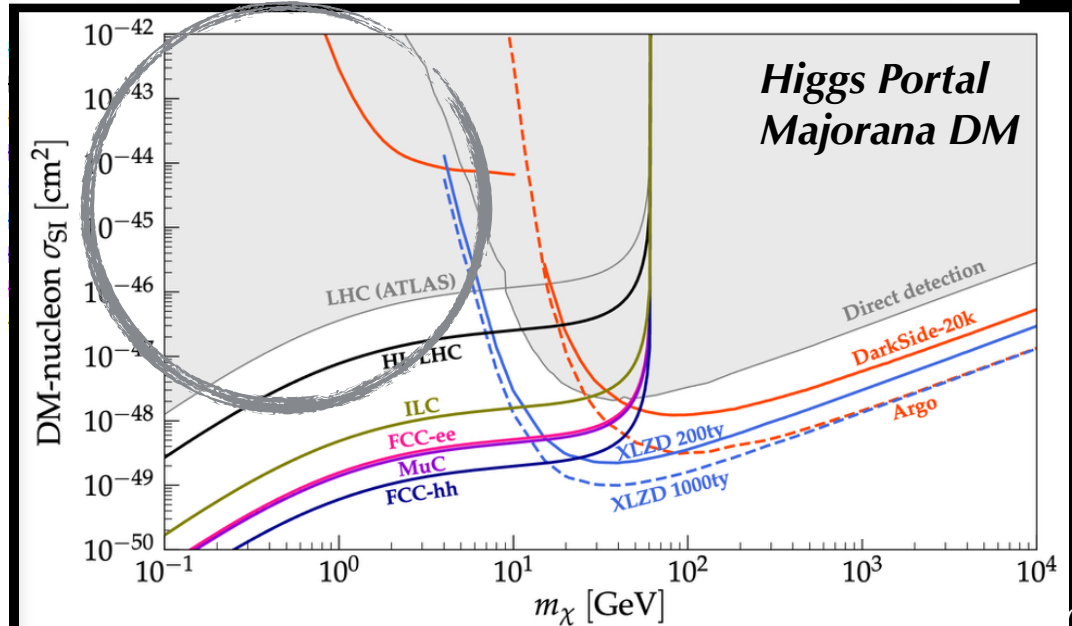
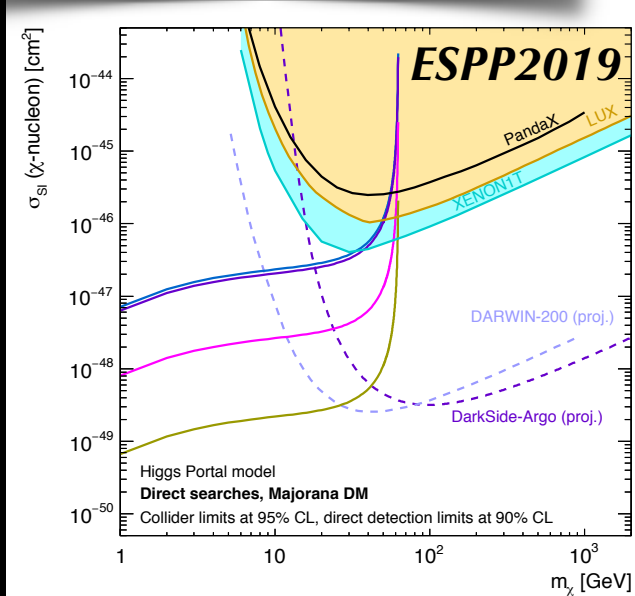
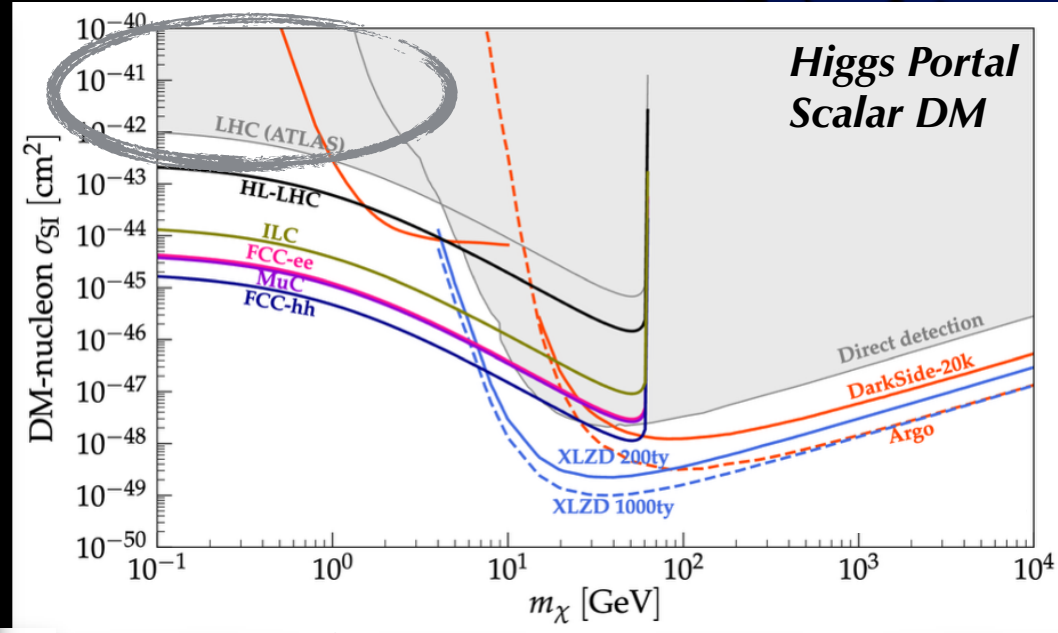
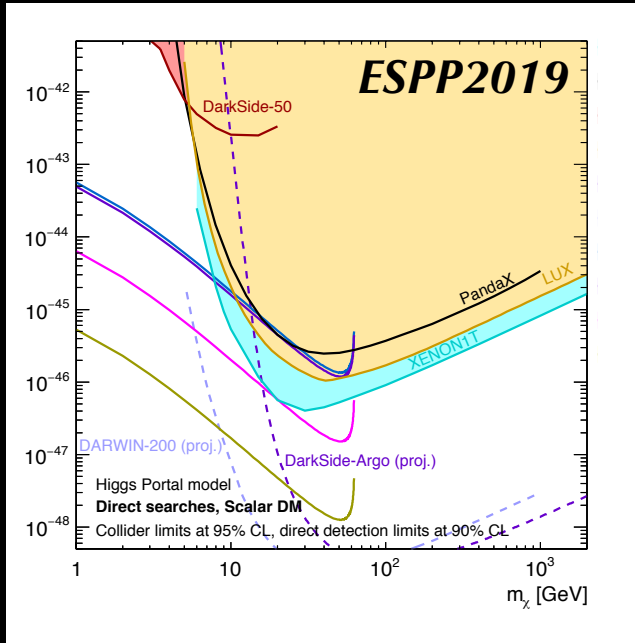


# ESPP2019 vs. ESPP2026

Big advances in LHC dark matter searches!

*Caveat: model dependence In conversion*

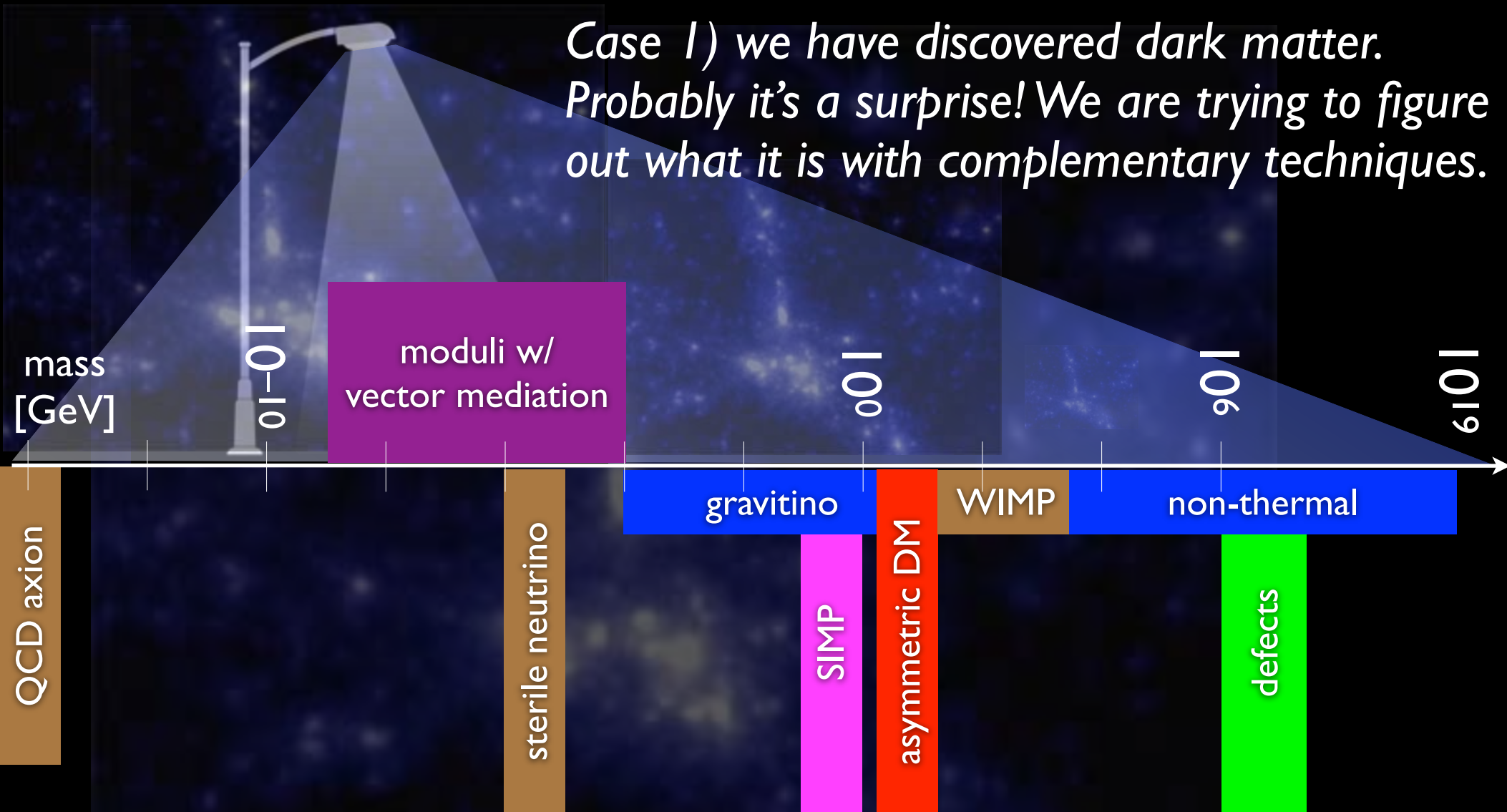
*M. D'Onofrio*





# ESPP2032 Prediction

*Case 1) we have discovered dark matter. Probably it's a surprise! We are trying to figure out what it is with complementary techniques.*



*Case 2) we have not discovered dark matter, yet. We will be searching for dark matter beyond the places we already know how to look!*



# Summary & Outlook

Dark matter searches are evolving rapidly since ESPP2019...

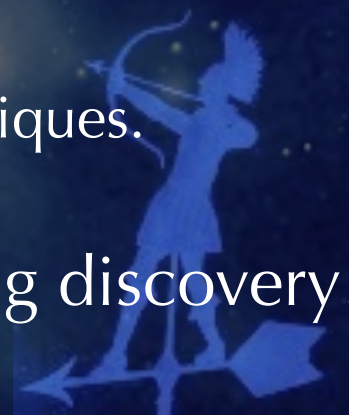
New technologies and ideas deployed in experiments across all scales — strong incubator for creativity in experimental approaches, new analysis strategies, and technology innovation.

Important progress has been, and will continue to be, made by relatively small/rapid projects. This is great for training and skills development.

Dark Matter and Dark Sectors have important complementarity across a (uniquely) broad range of non-accelerator and accelerator-based experimental techniques.

*Strong support in ESPP inputs for diversity of experiments/techniques.*

Complementary measurements required for a convincing discovery!





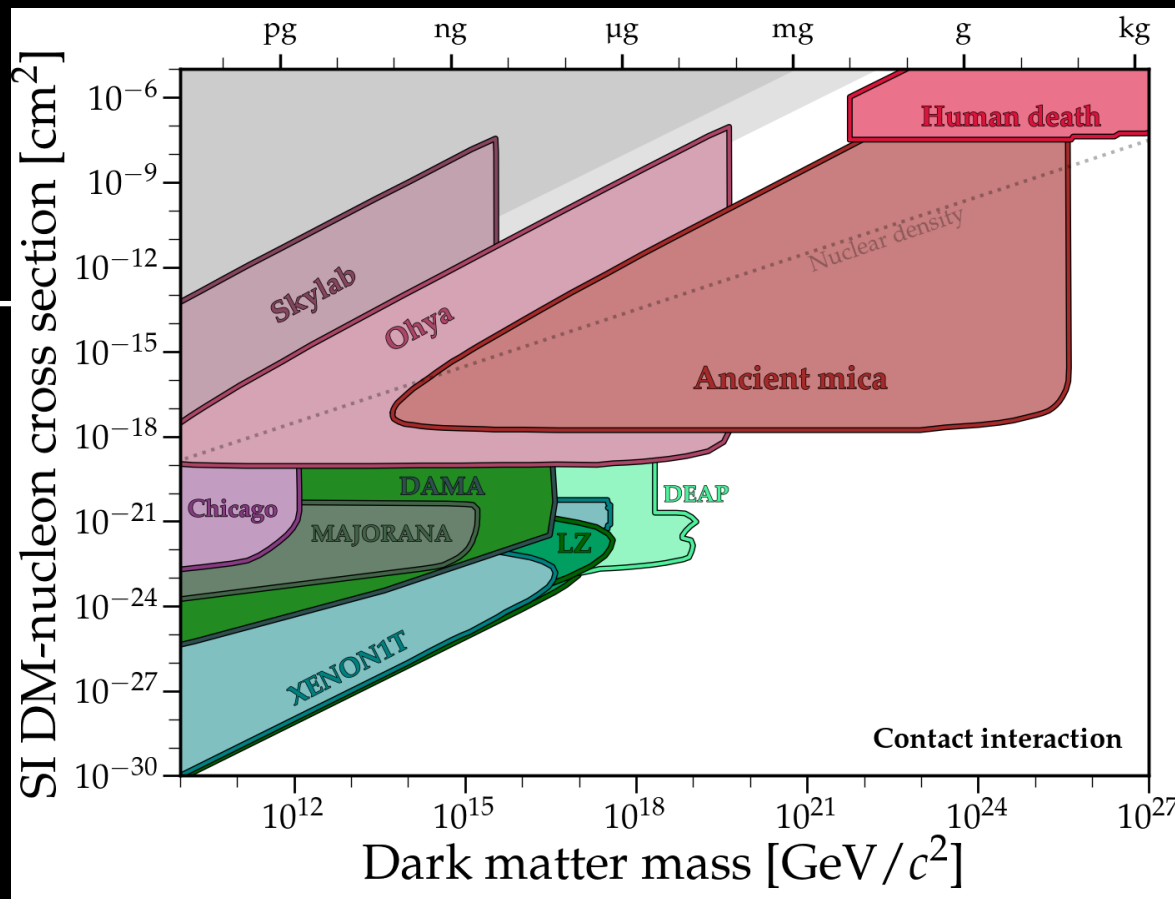
# Extra Slides



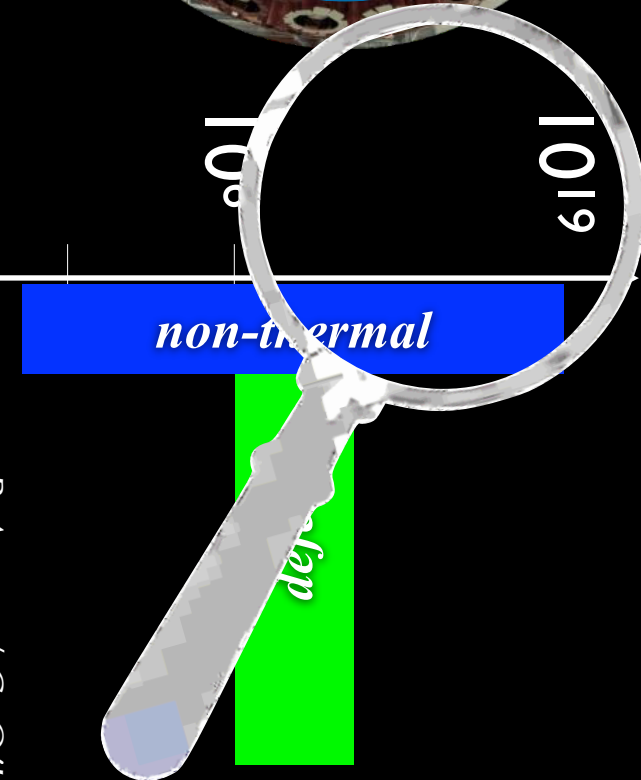
# Ultra-heavy Dark Matter

**Planck-scale dark matter** may be produced non-thermally in GUTs, primordial black hole radiation or extended thermal production

Unlike WIMPs, super heavy dark matter may scatter multiple times it traverses a detector... signal: multiple nuclear recoils



C. O'Hare, <https://github.com/cajohare>

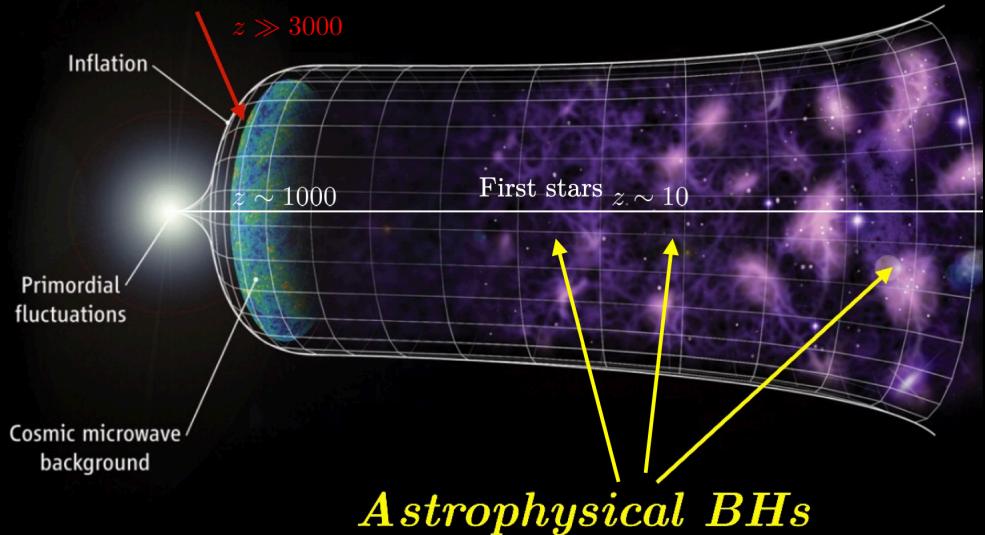


P. Agnes / C. O'Hare

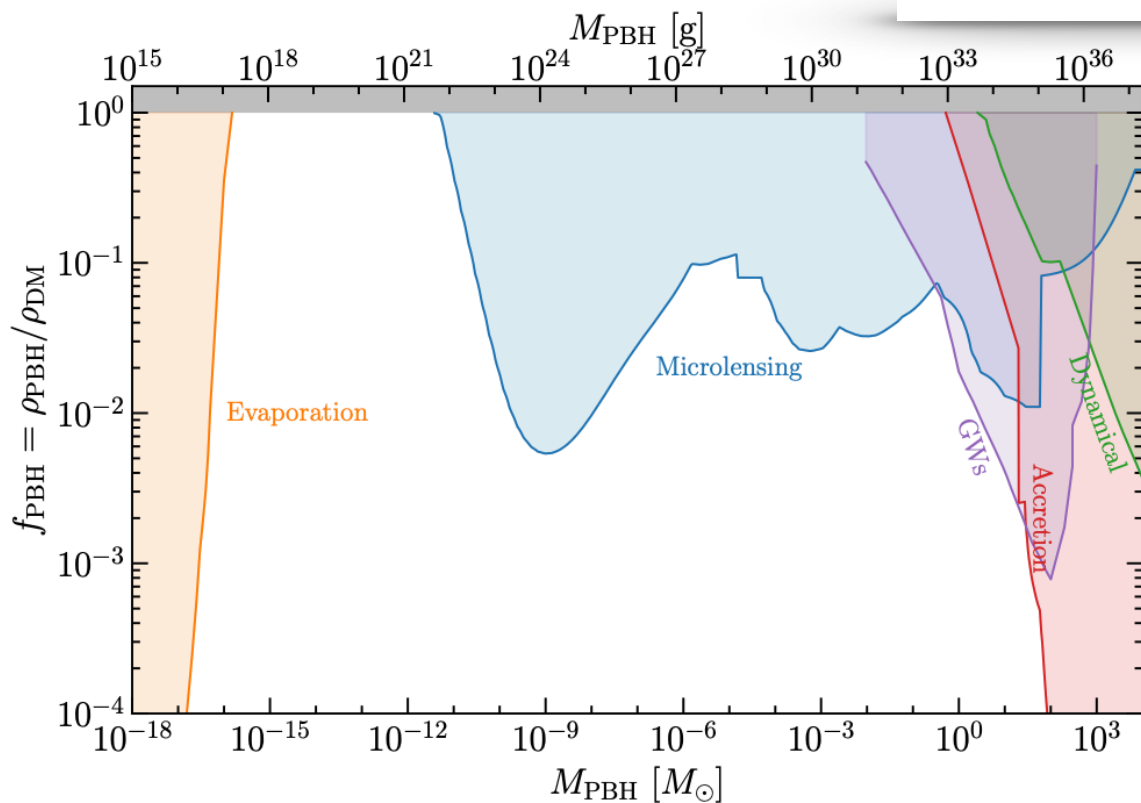
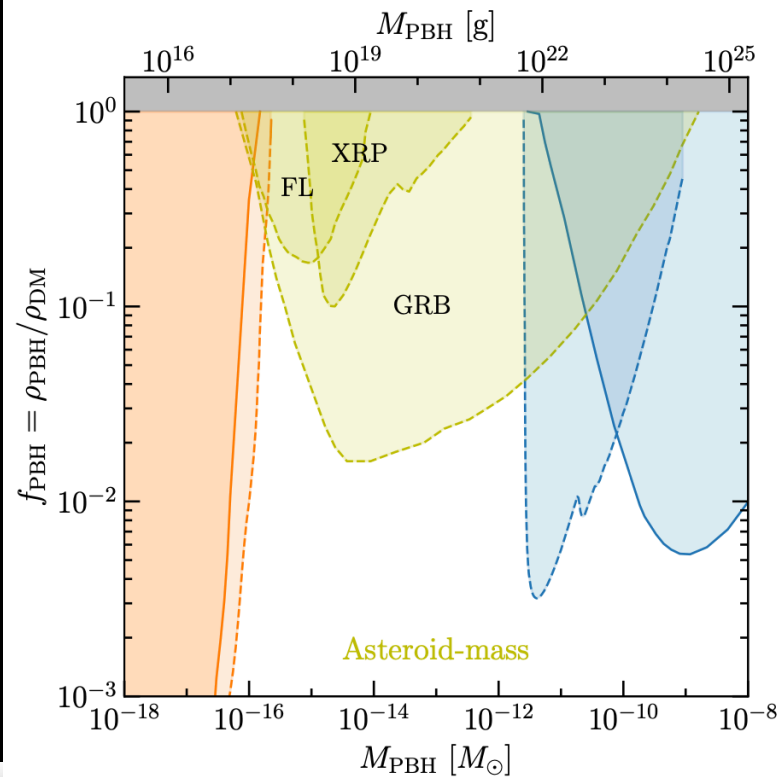


# Ultra-heavy Dark Matter

## Primordial BHs



mass  
[GeV]



*non-thermal*

*defects*

1019

Green et al, 2402.15211

Jocelyn M

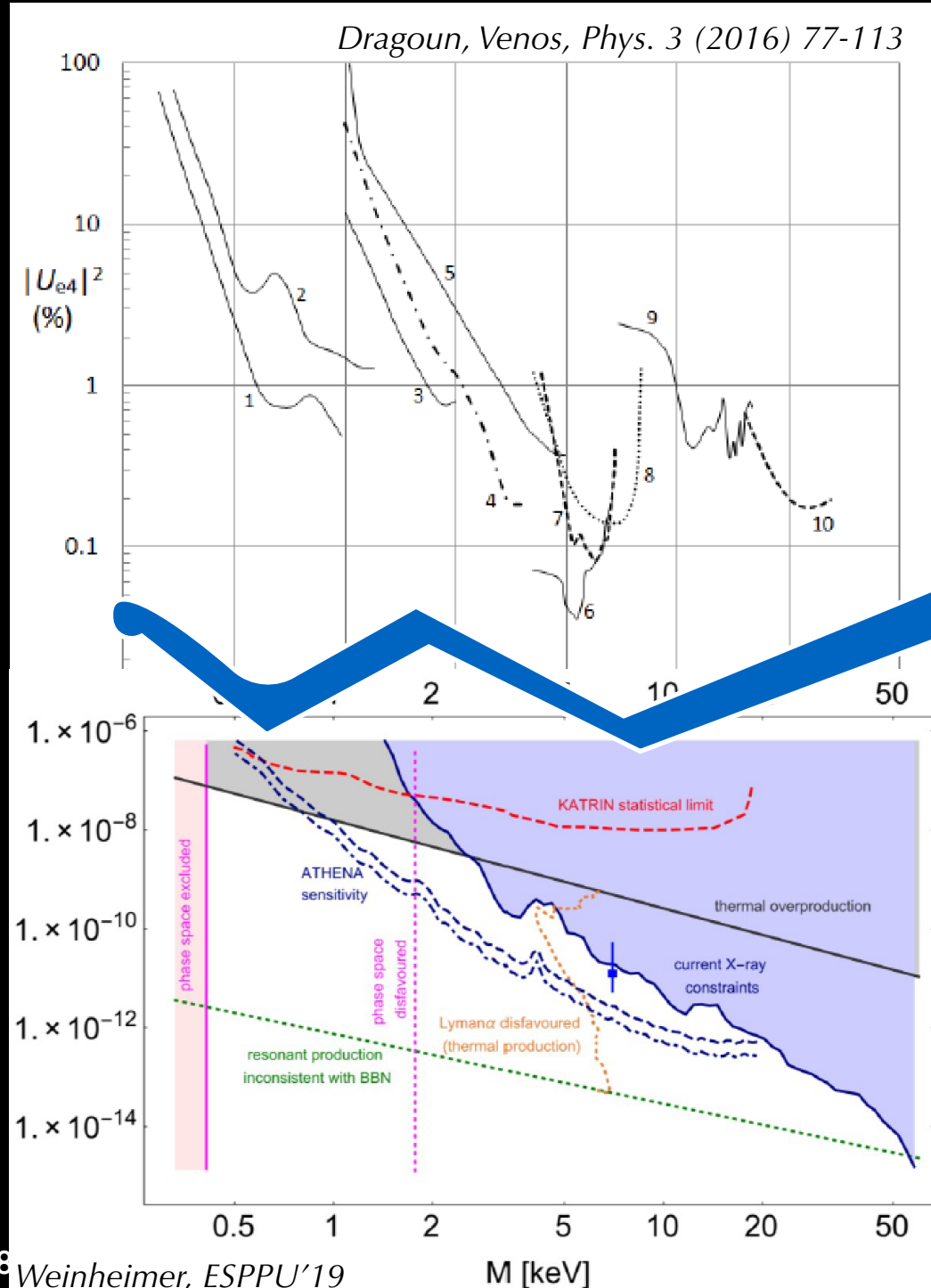
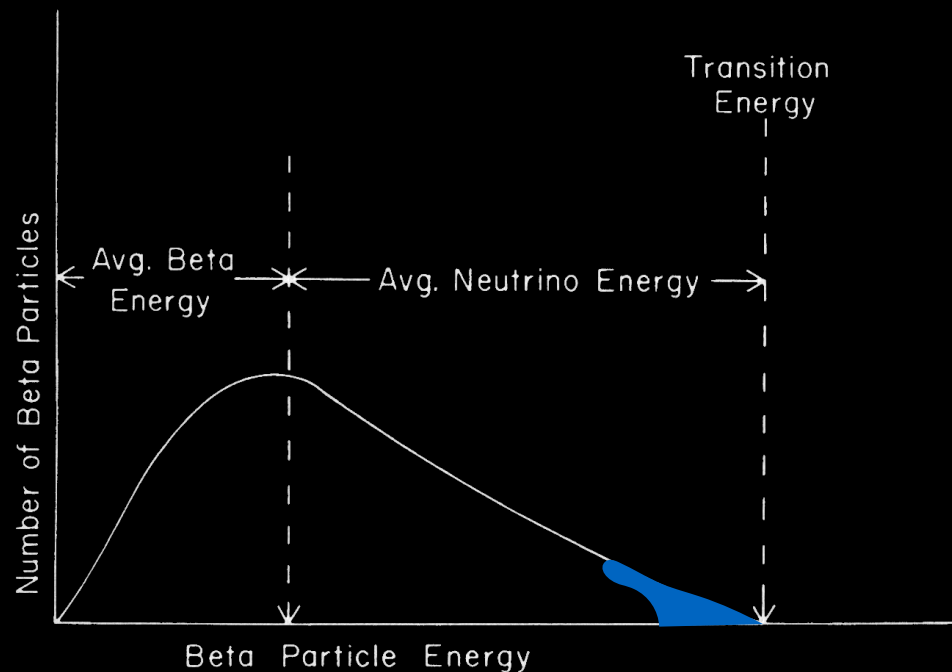
June 26, 2025 p.30

# Warm Dark Matter

**Sterile neutrino dark matter** can scatter with electrons  $N_s e^- \rightarrow \nu_e e^-$

Constraints on  $|U_{e4}|^2$  from beta decay: energy spectrum modified by sterile neutrino mixing.

Constraints from indirect detection: x-ray energy spectrum strongly limits  $|U_{e4}|^2$

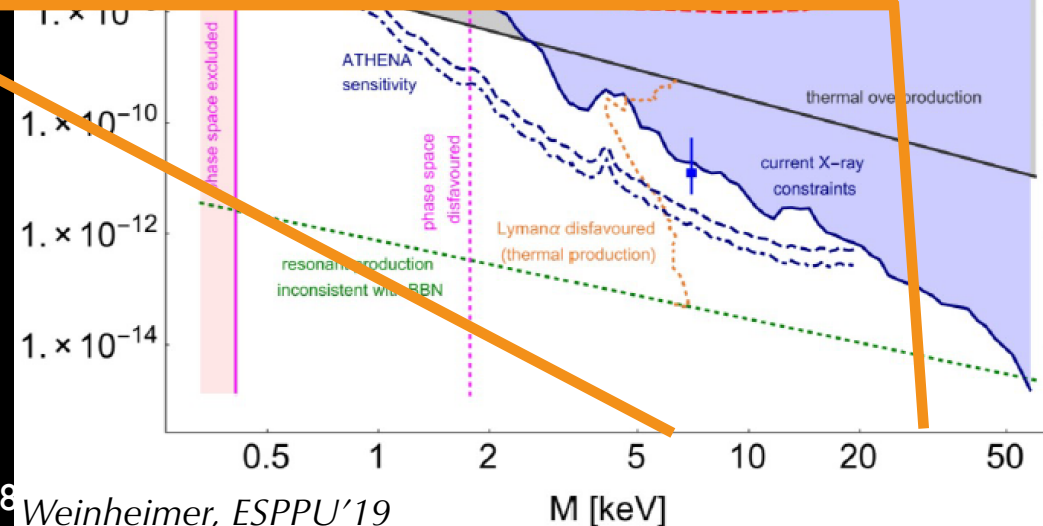
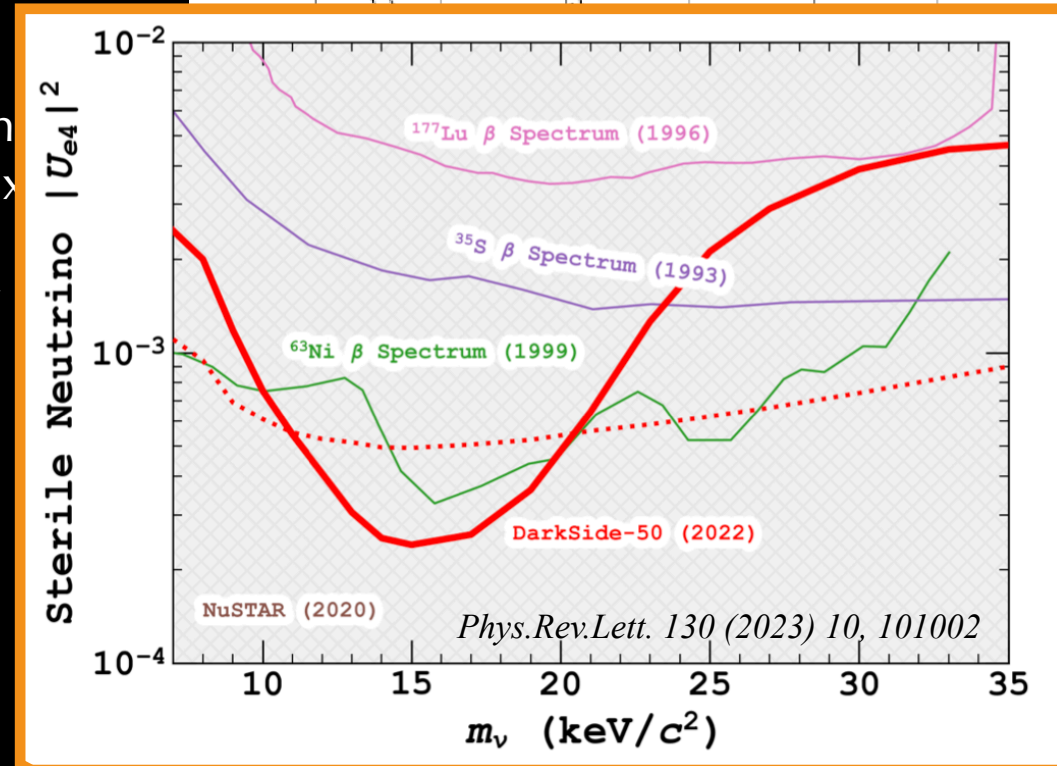
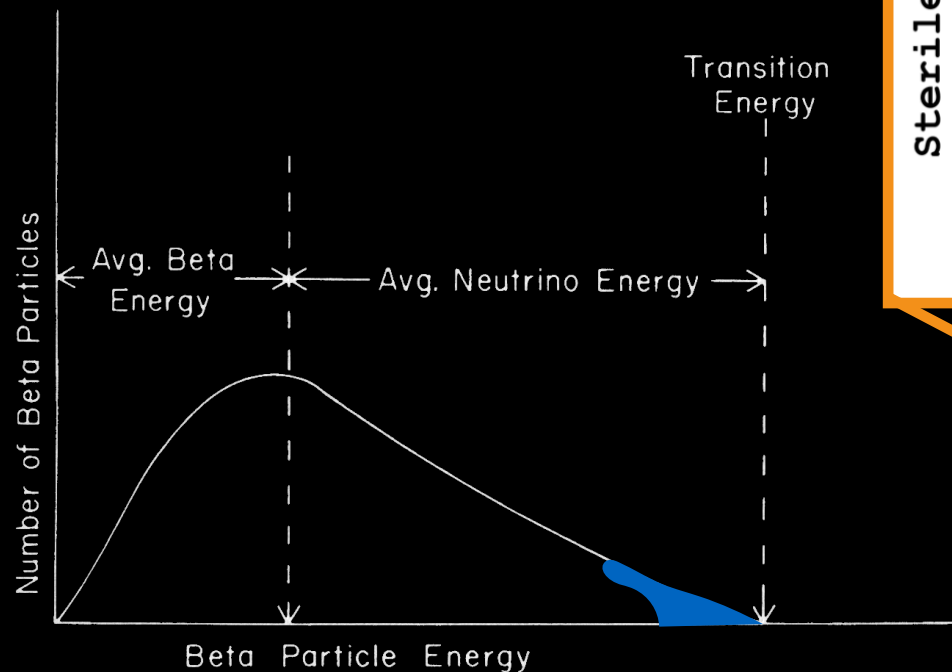


# Warm Dark Matter

**Sterile neutrino dark matter** can scatter with electrons  $N_s e^- \rightarrow \nu_e e^-$

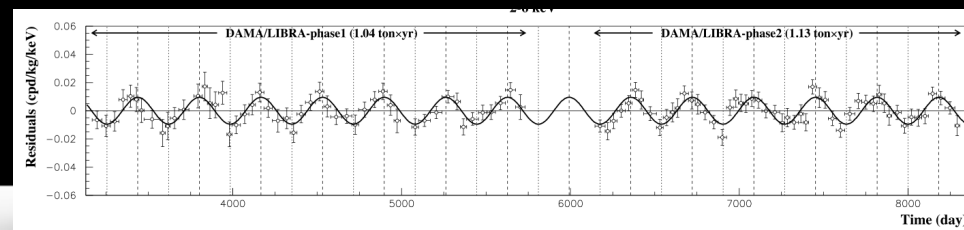
Constraints on  $|U_{e4}|^2$  from beta decay: end spectrum modified by sterile neutrino mix

Constraints from indirect detection: x-ray spectrum strongly limits  $|U_{e4}|^2$



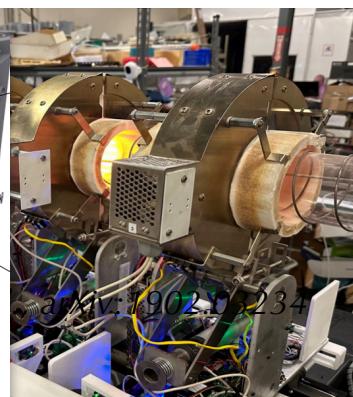
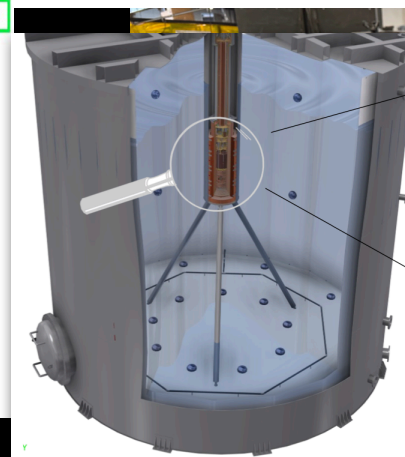
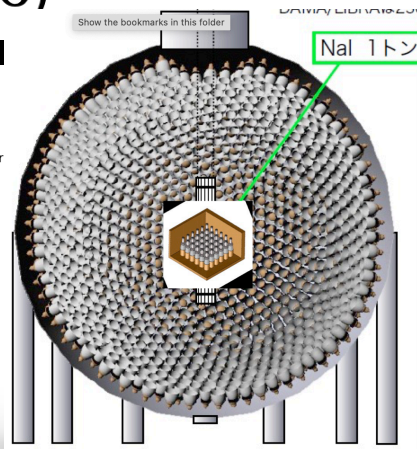
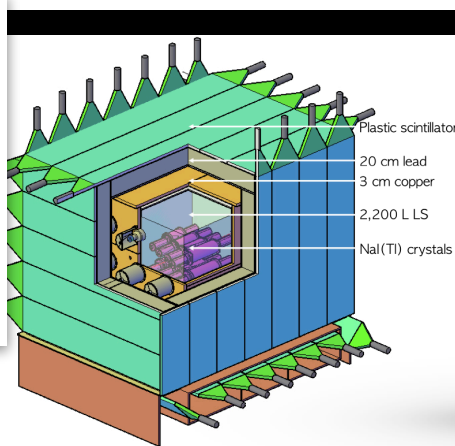
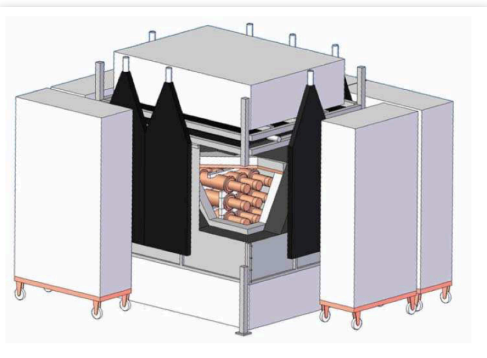


# Direct Detection ... any Signals?



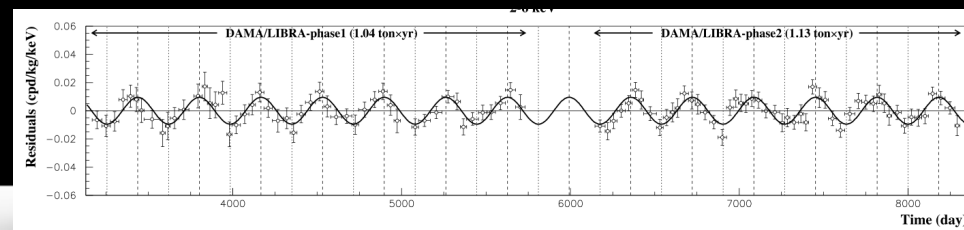
—A. Ianni,  
IDM2024

- **DAMA/LIBRA:** end of data taking by 2024
  - ✓ Outstanding crystal development achieved, still unmatched
  - ✓ A **crucial anomaly** in DM direct detection standing still
  - ✓ Currently taking data with new PMT dividers since 2021
  - ✓ Since 2021 in data taking without interruptions till Feb 2024 (Phase 2 empowered,  $\sim 0.5$  ton x yr)
  - ✓ **Crucial comprehensive analysis of background time dependence ongoing**
- **ANAIS-112 and COSINE-100**
  - ✓ Achieved outstanding noise events rejection in the ROI
  - ✓ Time-dependent background MC simulations: [more details on systematics](#)
  - ✓ Stronger **tests of DAMA/LIBRA accessible** from preliminary analysis reported at this meeting (goal: towards  $5\sigma$ )





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Exclude DAMA at  $\sim 3$  sigma

