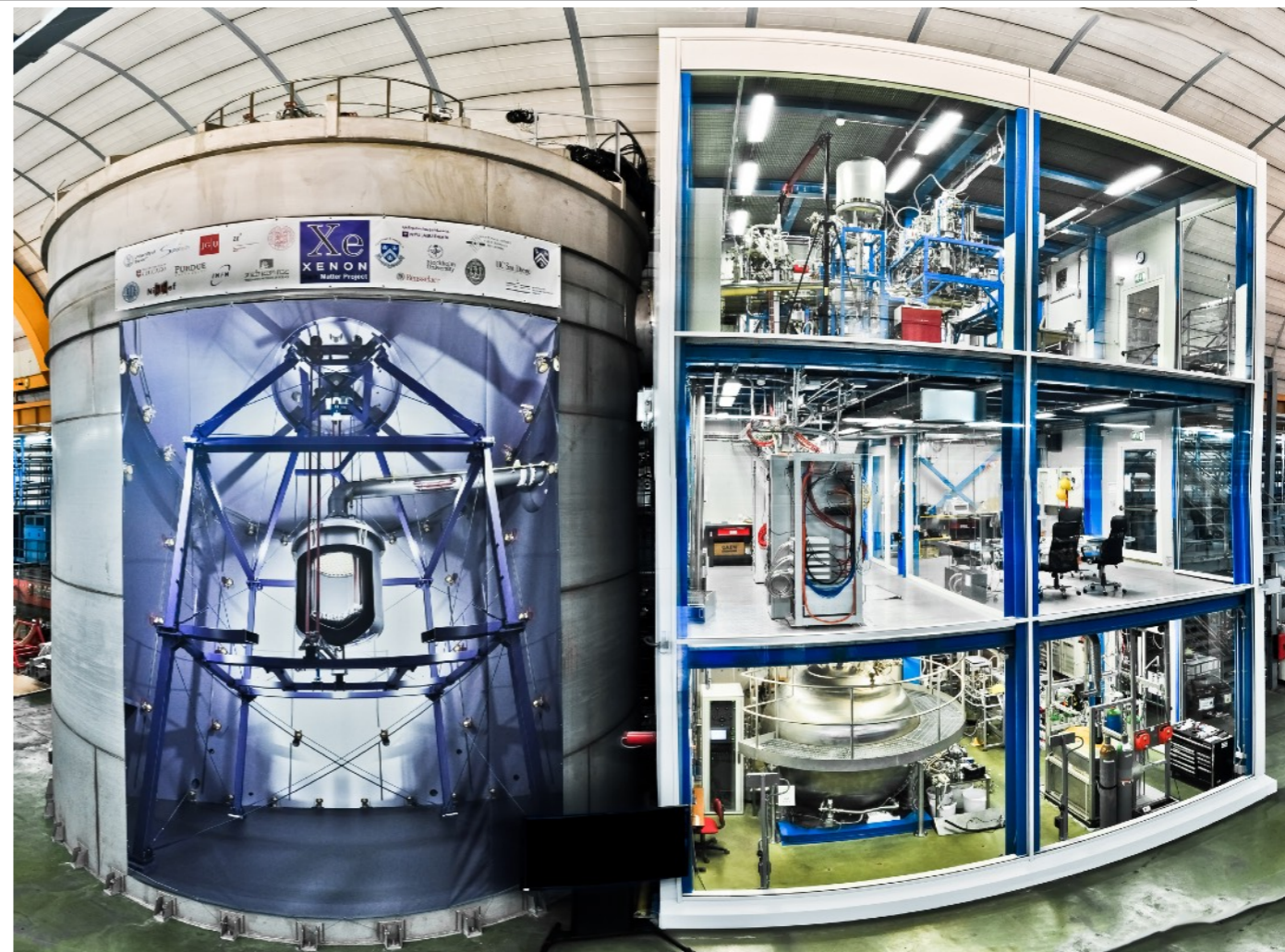




Dark Matter Direct Detection: Results and Outlook

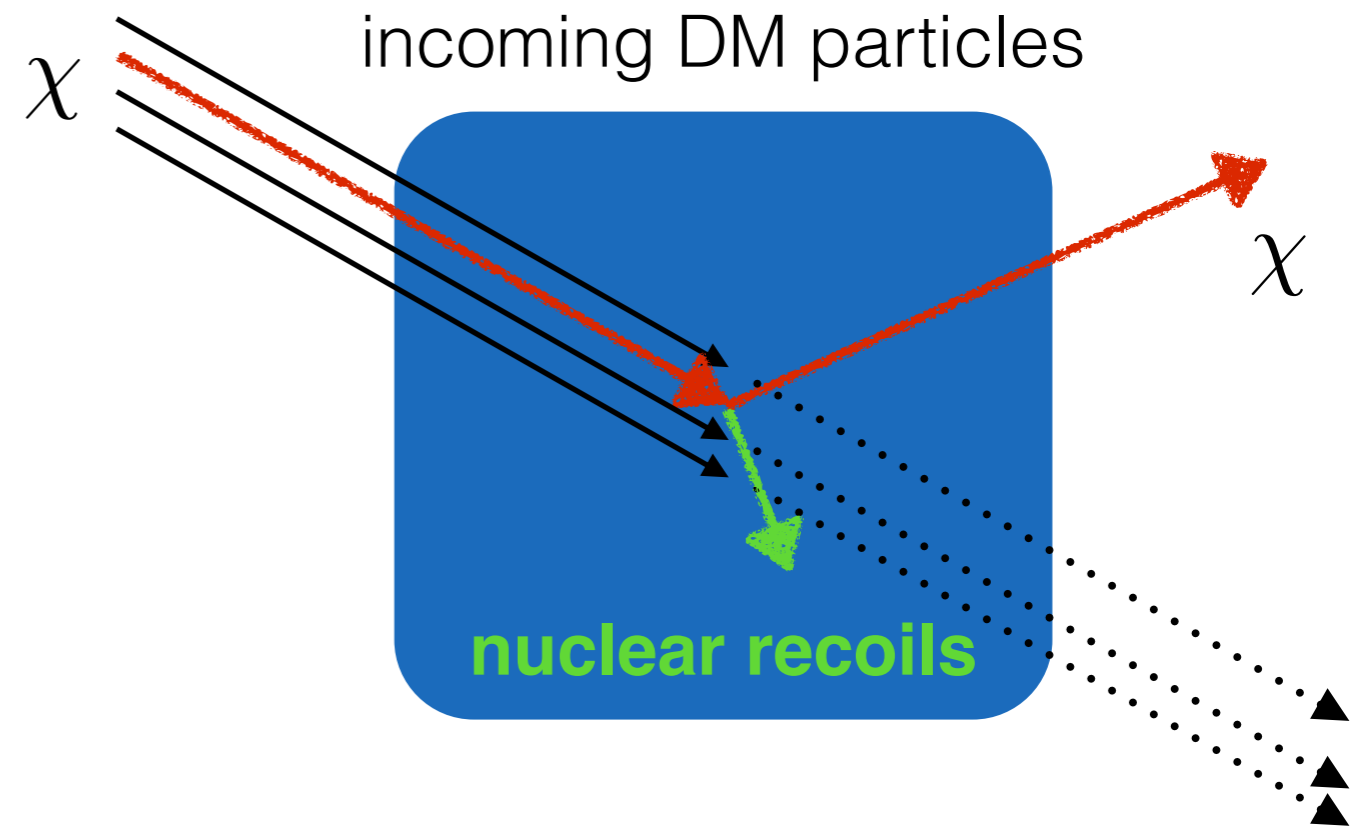
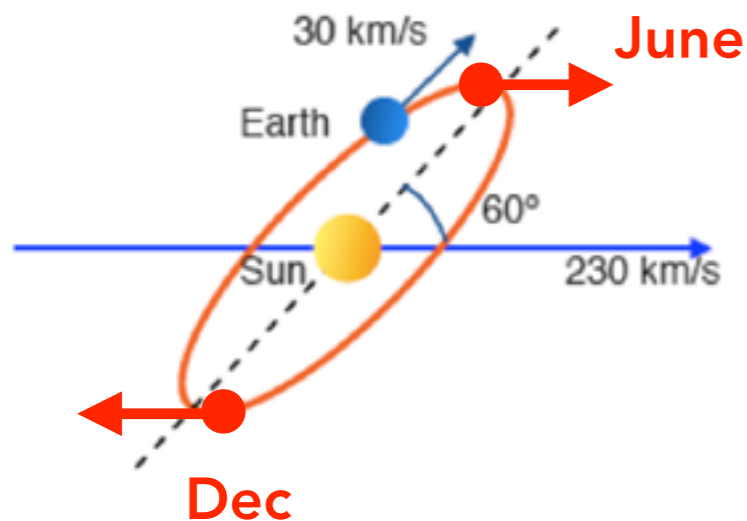
Fei Gao
Columbia University

Invisible18 Workshop,
KIT, Karlsruhe, Germany
Sep 6, 2018



Standard Assumptions for Dark Matter Direct Detection

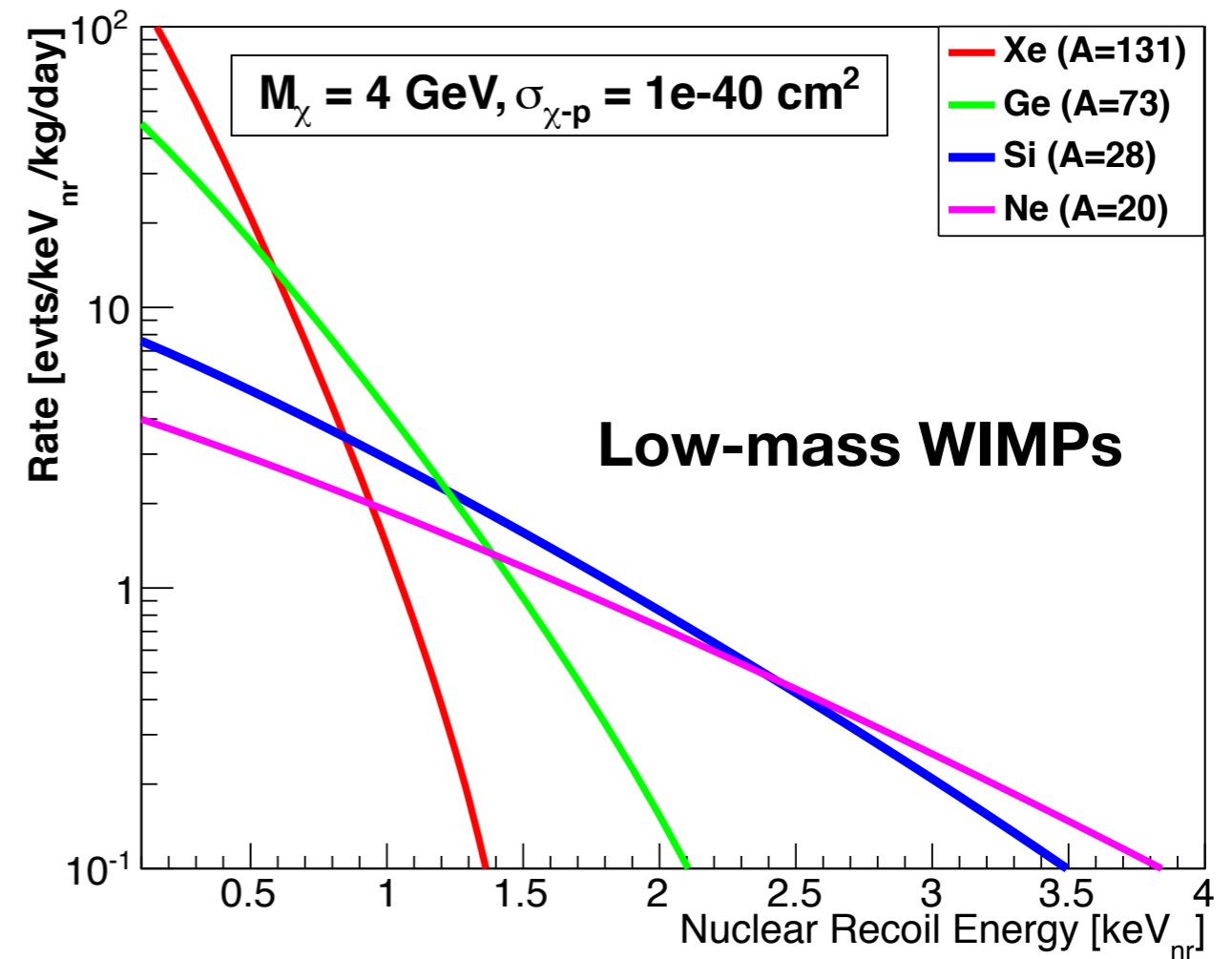
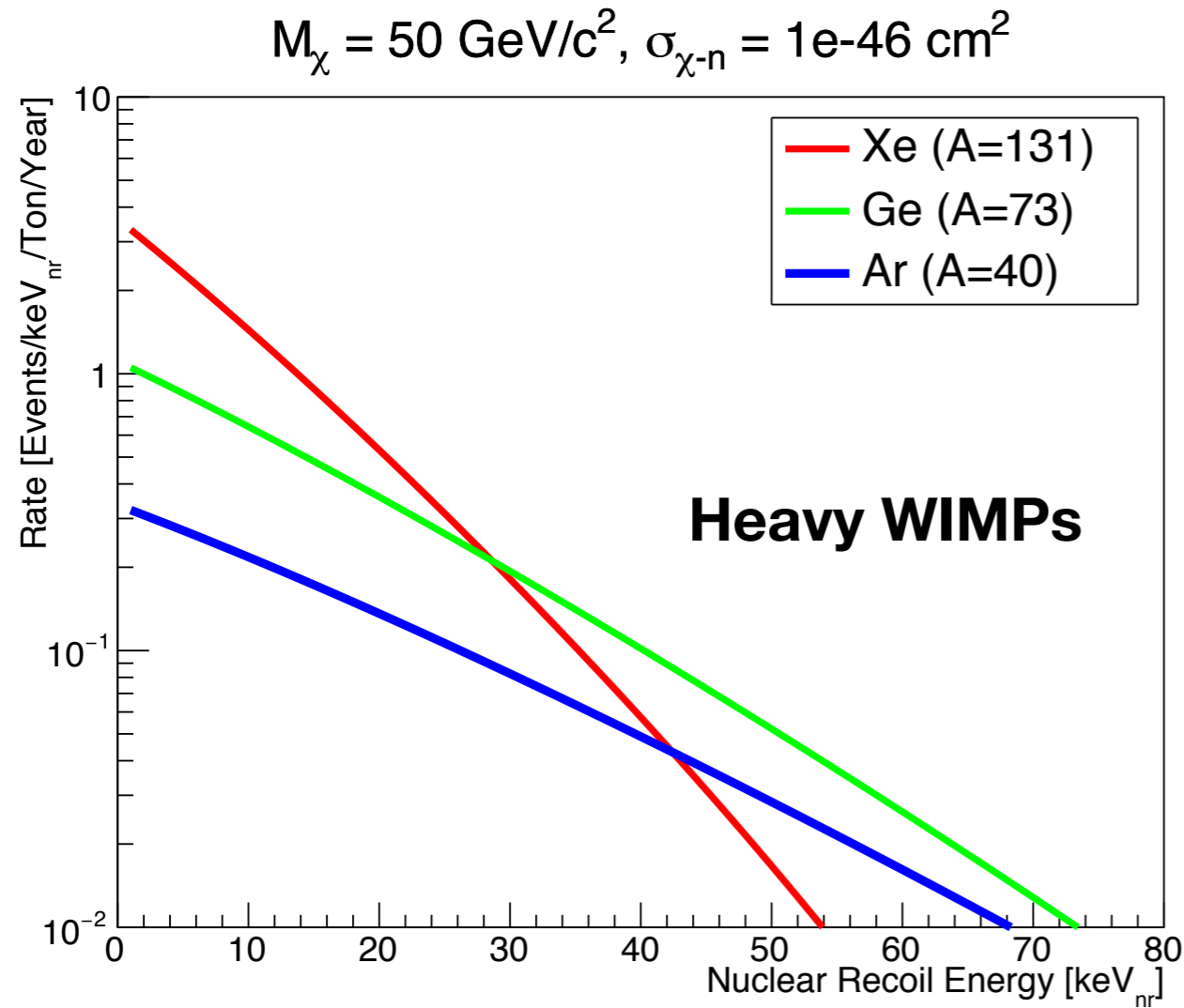
- **DM mass range: GeV~TeV**
- **local WIMP density: 0.3 GeV/cm^3**
- **Isothermal velocity distribution: $v_0 \sim 220 \text{ km/s}$**
- **WIMP escape velocity $\sim 544 \text{ km/s}$**
- **Standard channels: SI and SD**



$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{\rho_0}{m_\chi m_N} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{esc}} \frac{d\sigma_{\chi N}}{dE_R}(v, E_R) v f(v) dv$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\chi N}}{dE_R} = \frac{m_N}{2\mu_N^2 v^2} (\sigma_0^{SI} F_{SI}^2(E_R) + \sigma_0^{SD} F_{SD}^2(E_R))$$

Experimental signature: Falling Nuclear Recoil Energy Spectrum



Requirements for WIMPs detectors

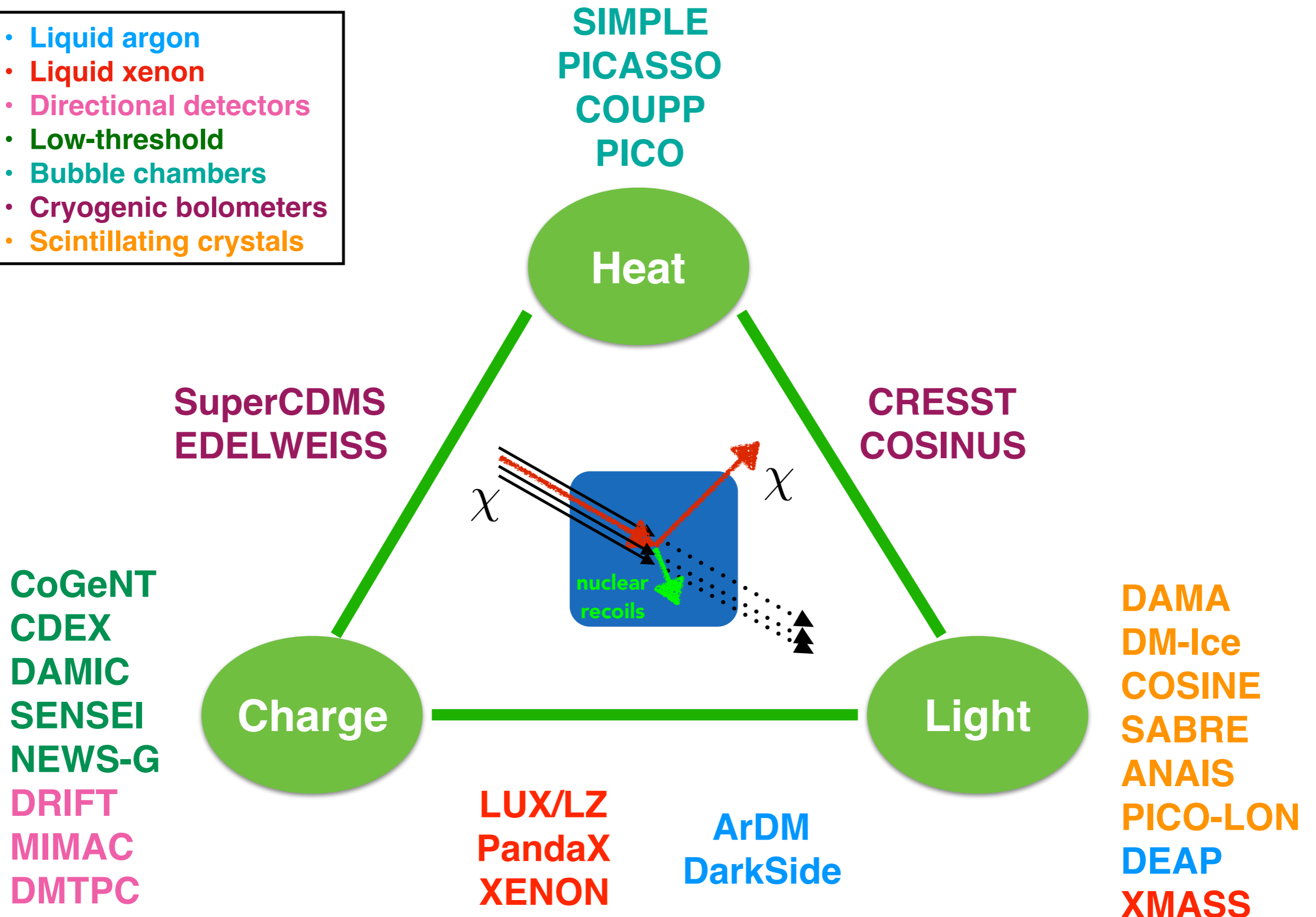
Low energy threshold -> Low-mass WIMPs

Large target mass

Ultra-low background

Direct Detection Techniques

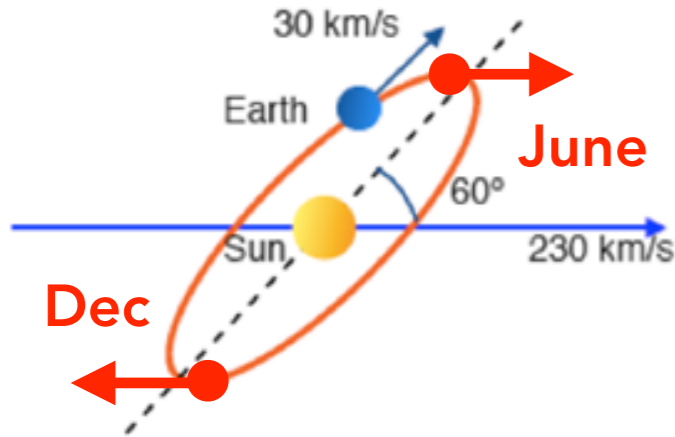
- Liquid argon
- Liquid xenon
- Directional detectors
- Low-threshold
- Bubble chambers
- Cryogenic bolometers
- Scintillating crystals



Various Type of WIMPs Searches

- Annual Modulation Searches
- Spin-dependent Searches -> **not** covered
- Ultra-light (<1 GeV) WIMPs searches (covered by **Kathryn Zurek's** opening talk on Monday)
- Low Mass (<10 GeV) WIMPs searches
- Heavy (>10 GeV) WIMPs searches

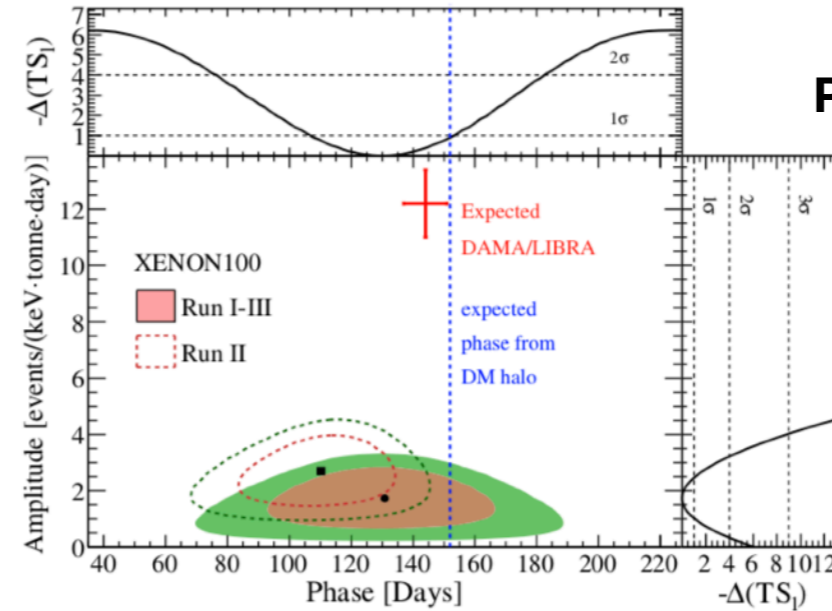
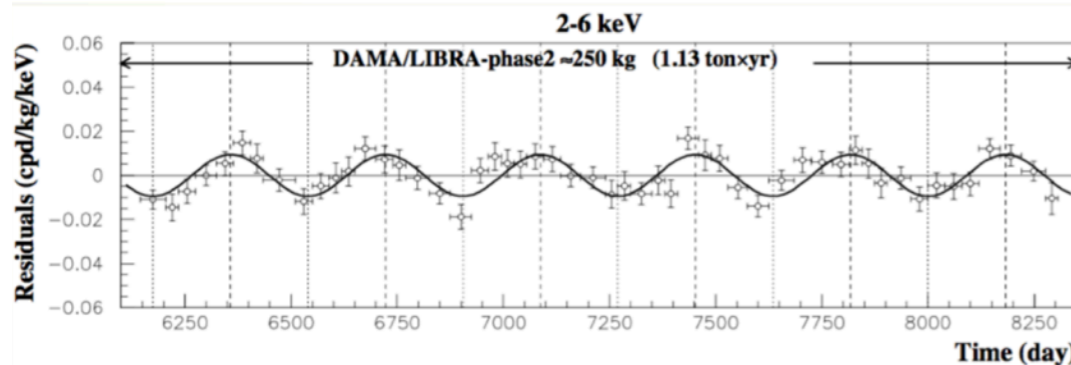
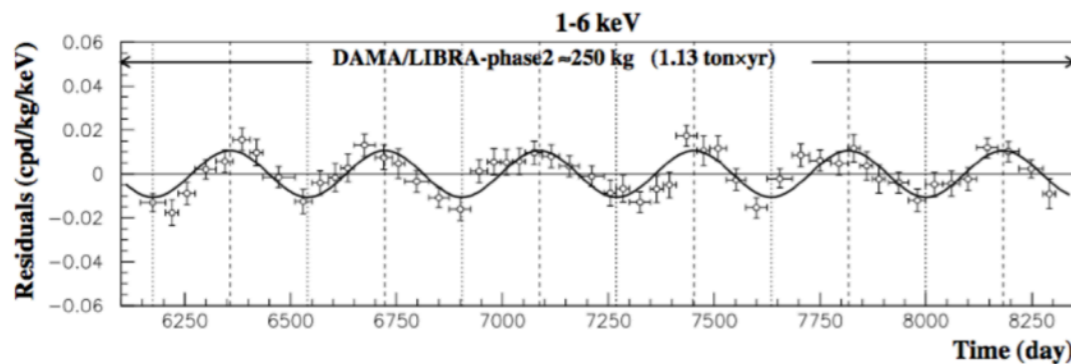
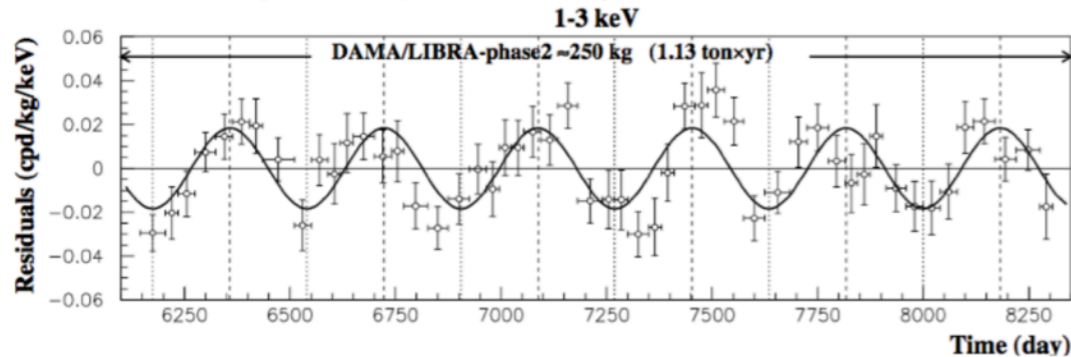
DAMA: so far the Only Experiment detected “Dark Matter” with $\gg 5$ sigma C.L.



- Not compatible with experiments with other targets

XENON100 4-year ER modulation study, PRL 118, 101101 (2017)

DAMA/LIBRA-phase2 (1.13 ton × yr)



- Similar exclusion from LUX analysis (arXiv:1807.07113)

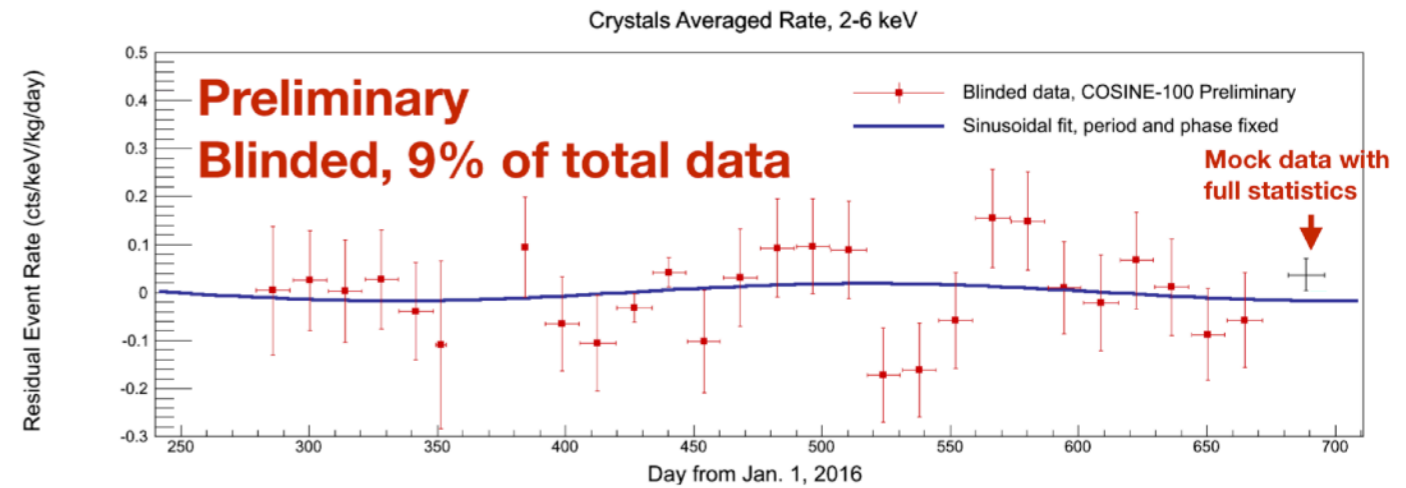
- need other NaI experiments:

- COSINE/ANAIS/SABRE/PICO-LON
- COSINUS

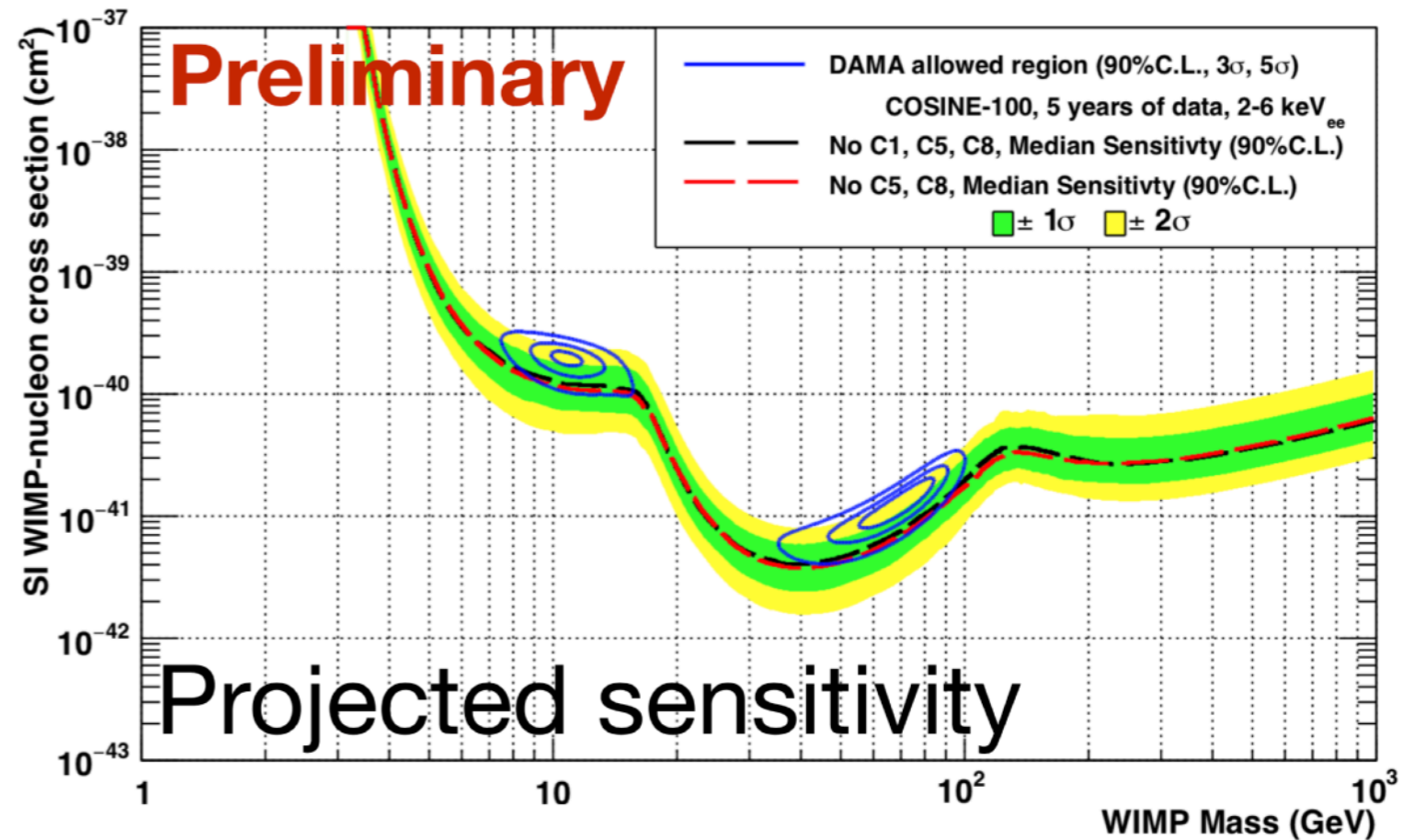
from R. Bernabei talk, Mar. 26, 2018, LNGS

arXiv:1805.10486

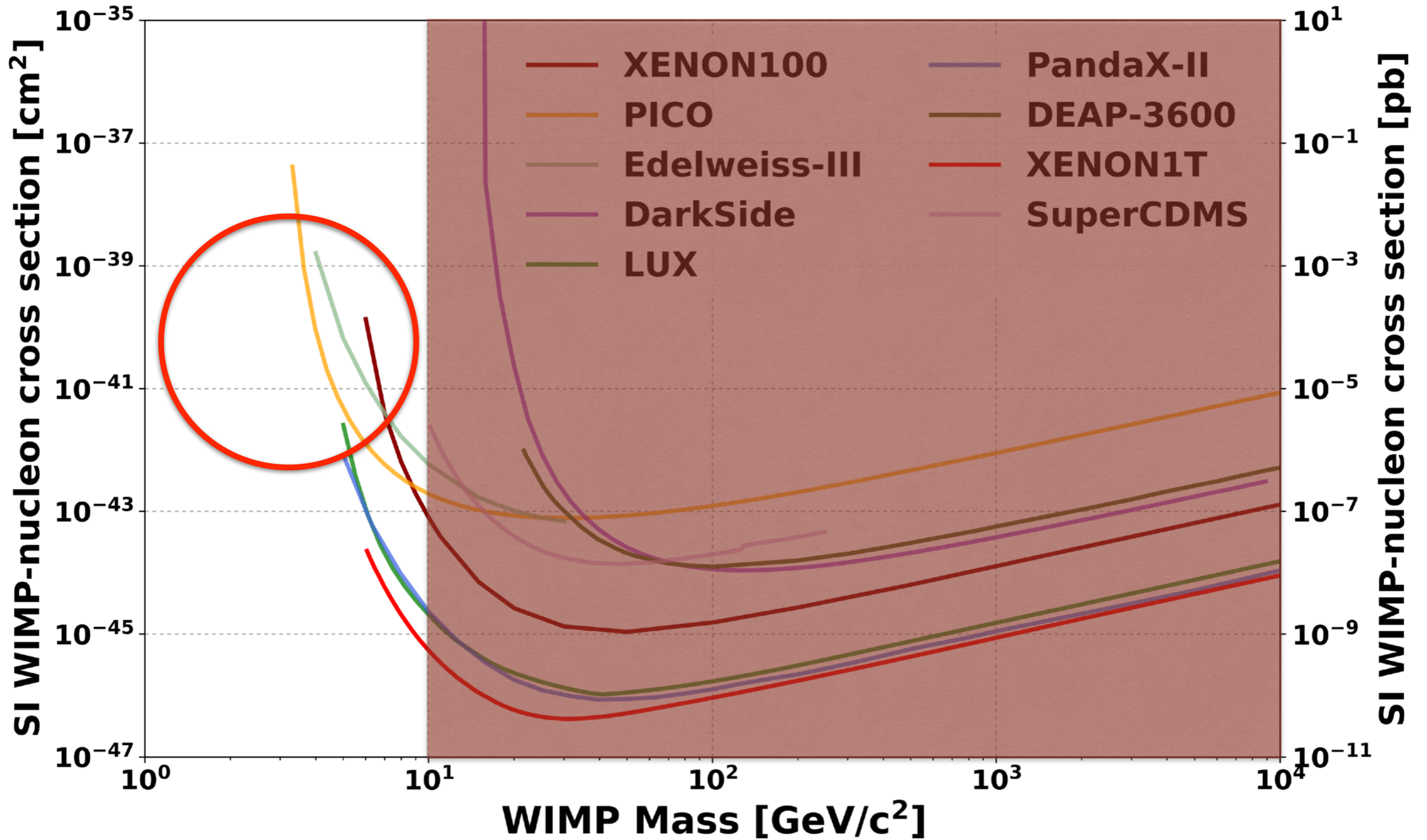
COSINE-100 Experiment to test DAMA/LIBRA Modulation



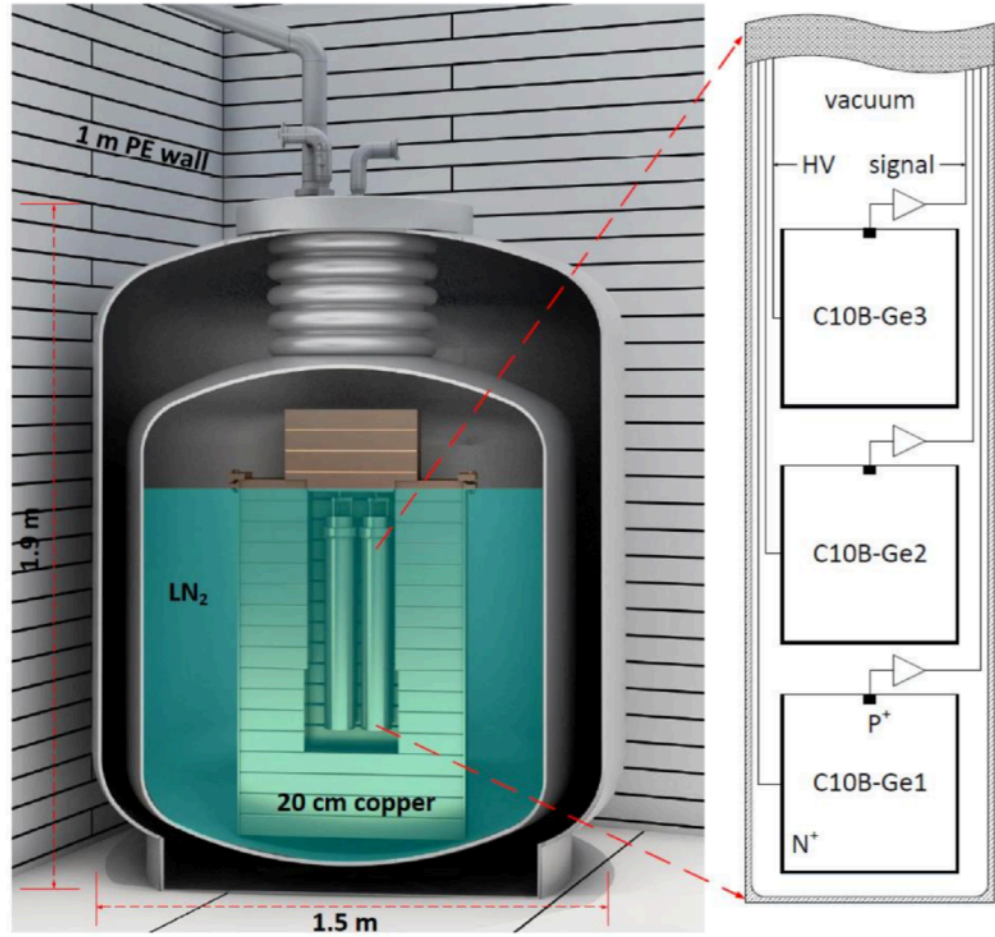
- KIMS+DM-Ice collaborations using NaI crystal, running at Yangyang in Korea
- Data taking since Sep 2016
- Spectrum analysis to validate whether DAMA/Libra is consistent with WIMPs/SHM
- Modulation search ongoing with a blind analysis



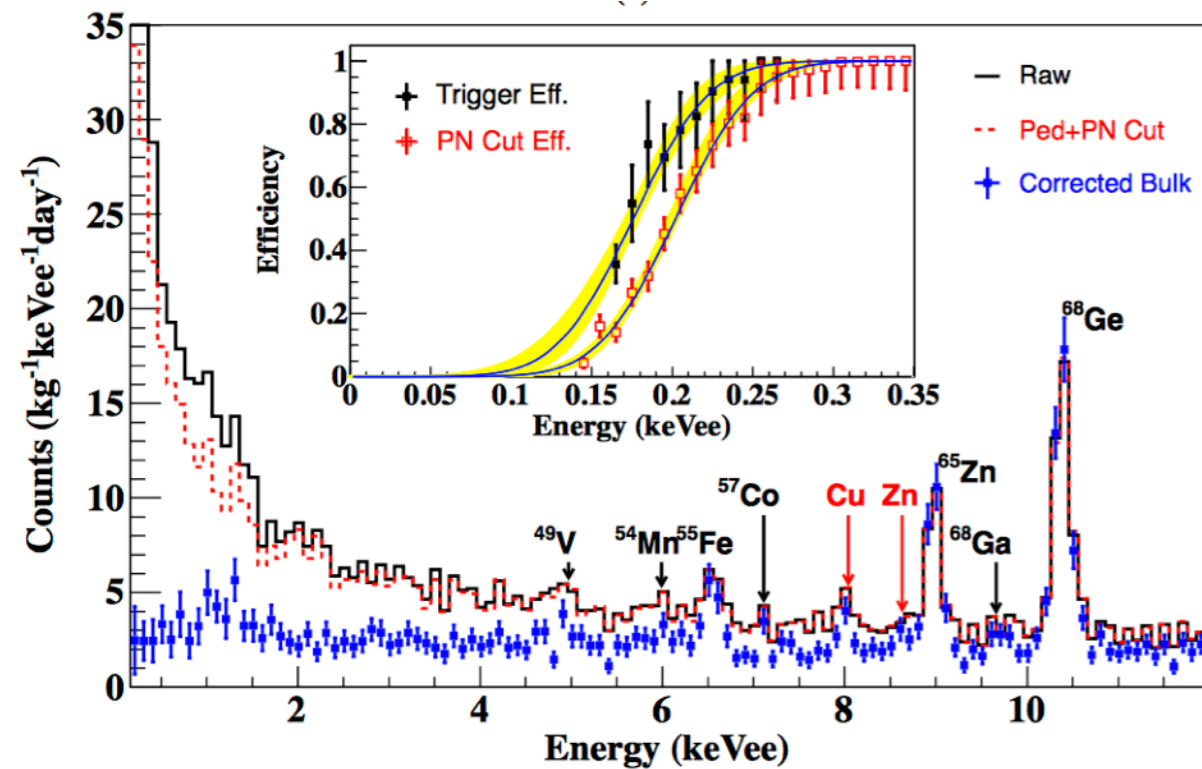
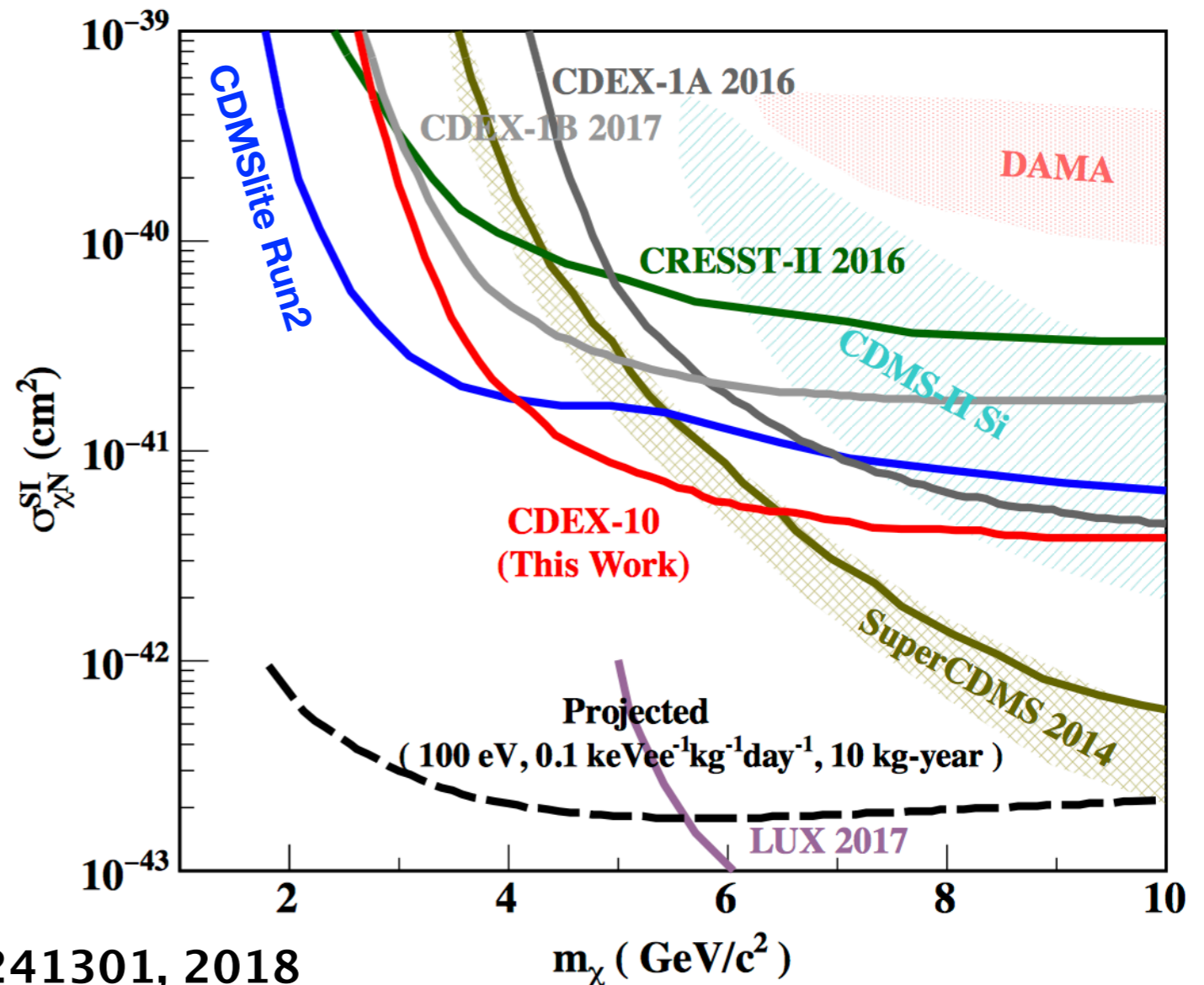
Low Mass WIMPs Searches



CDEX at CJPL

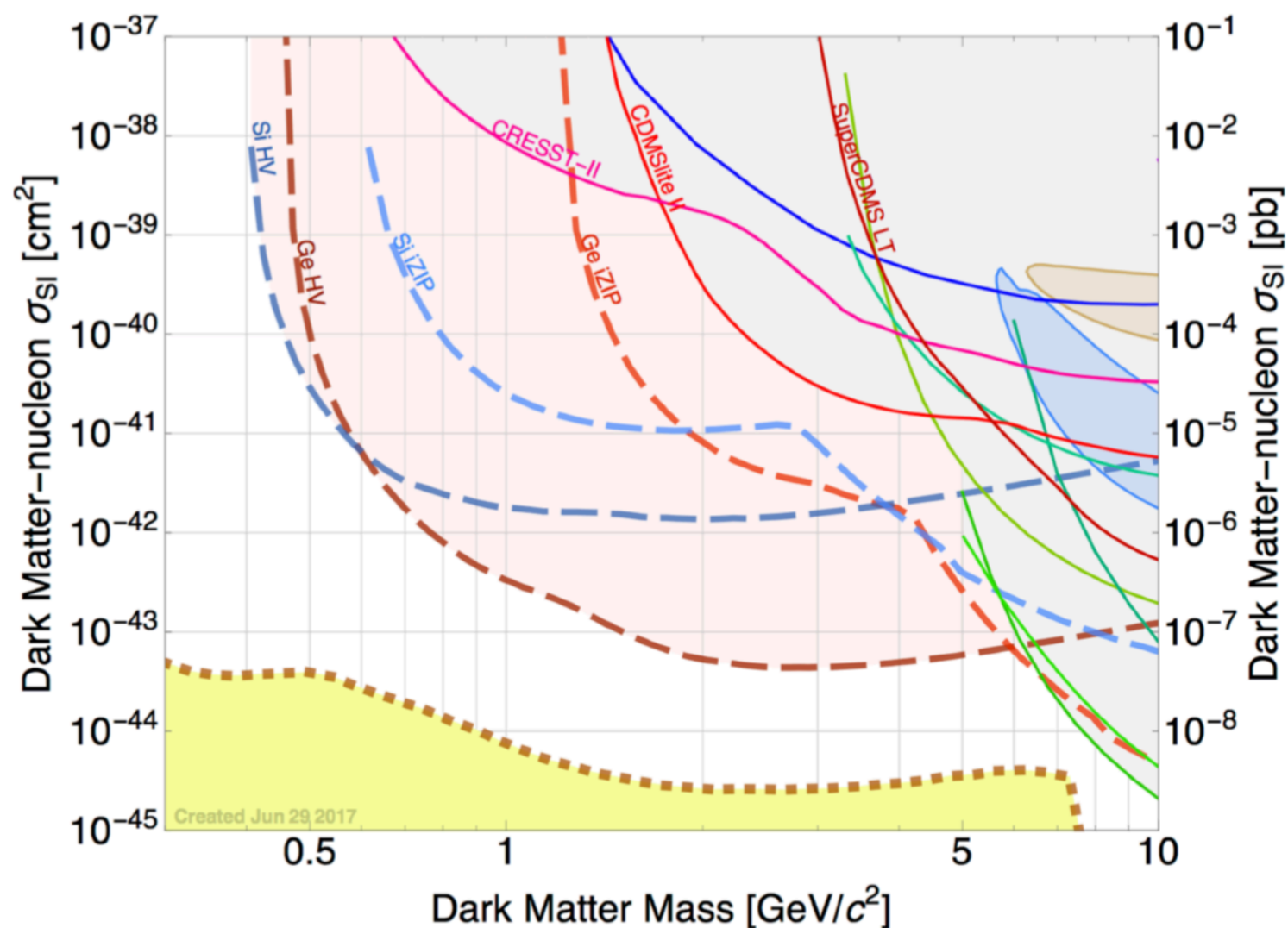
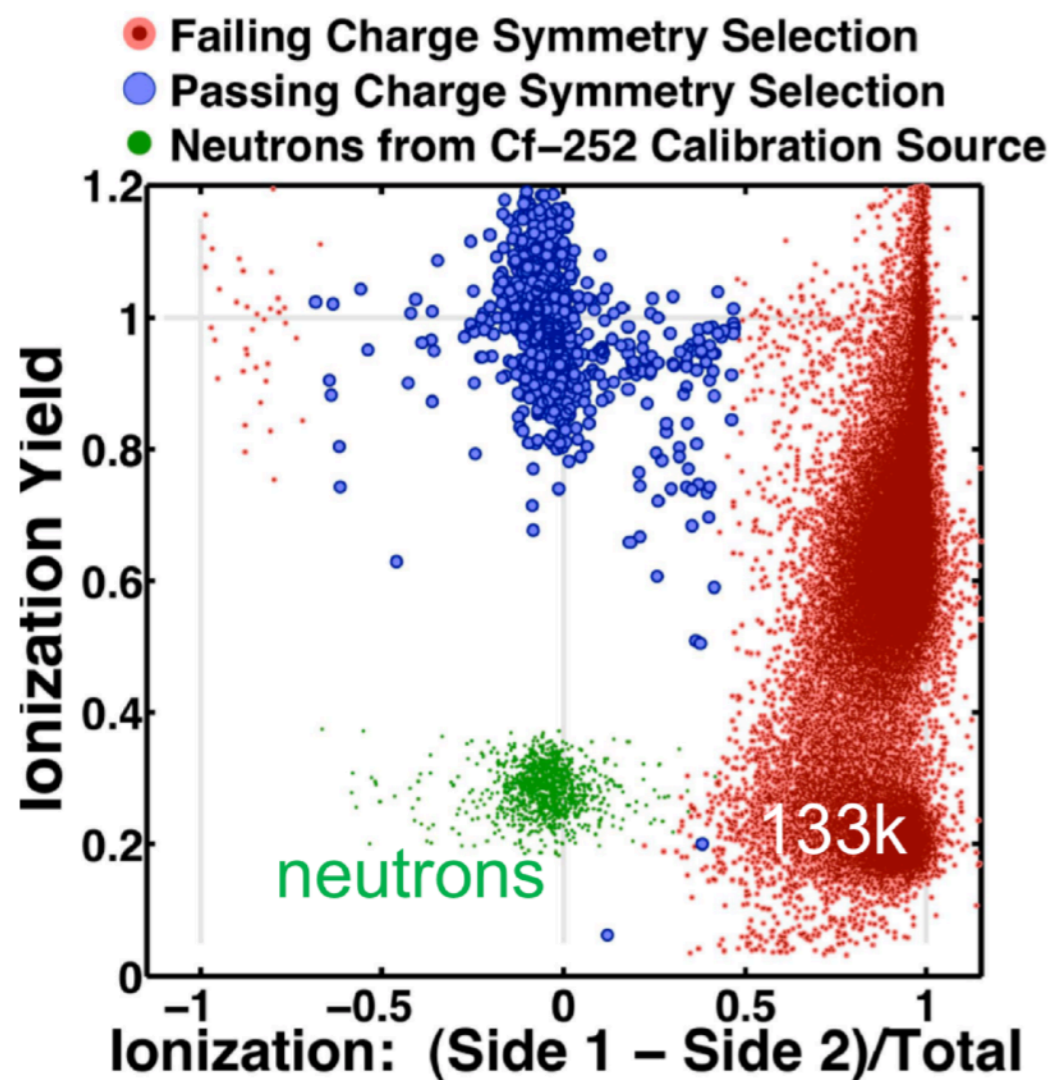
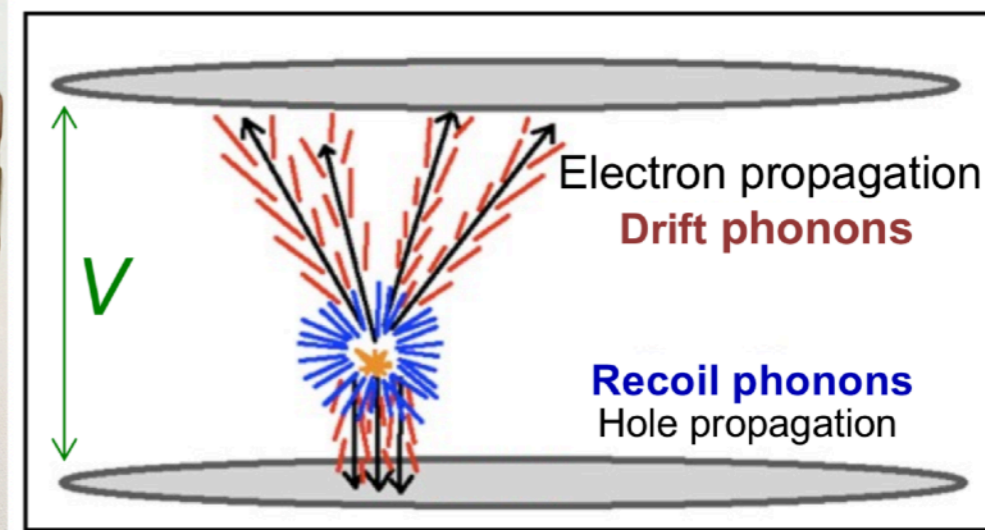
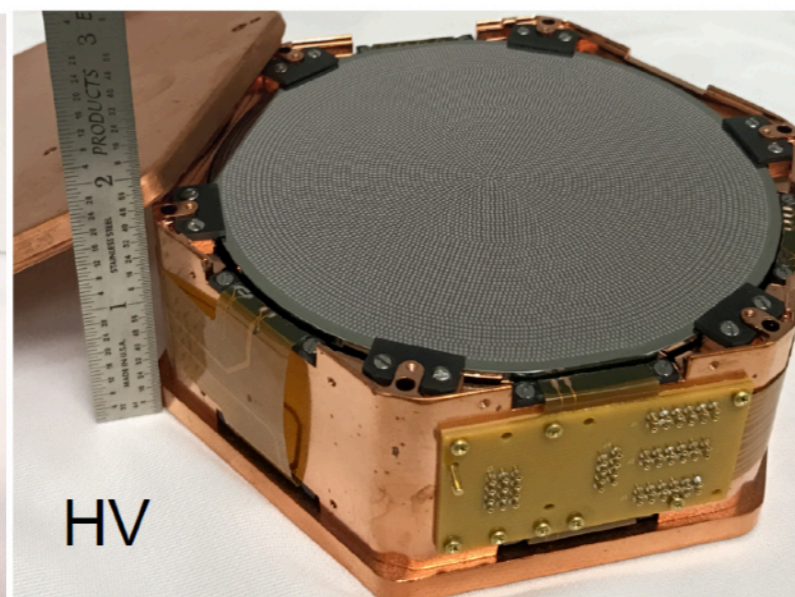
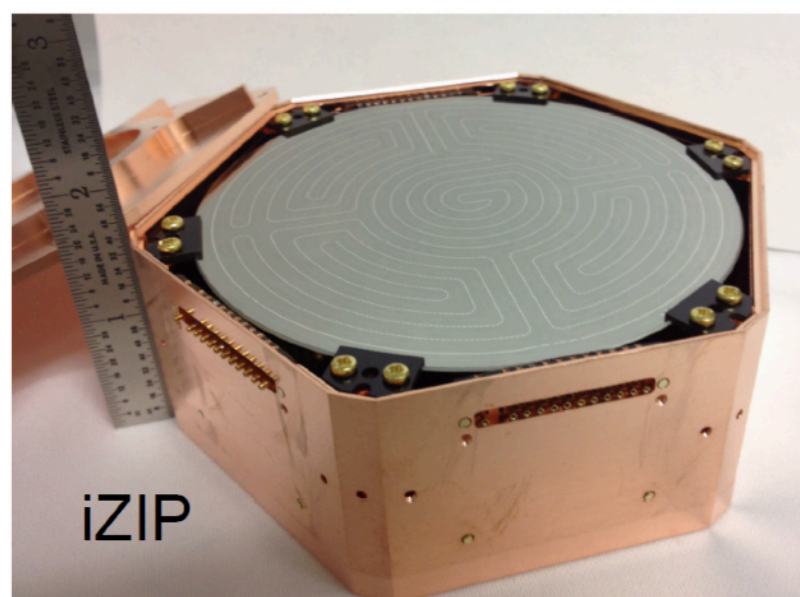


- 10kg Ge detector in liquid nitrogen
- 102.8 kg-days exposure
- analysis threshold: 160 eVee
- residual bkg rate: ~ 2.5 evt/keVee/kg/day
- improved limits at $5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

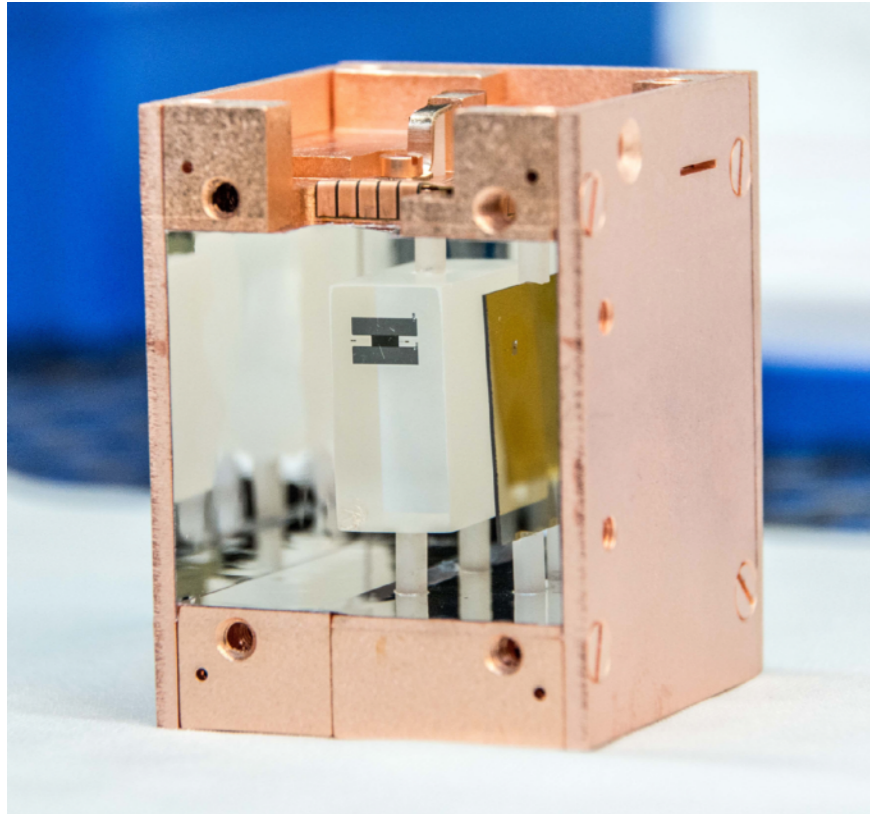


PRL 120, 241301, 2018

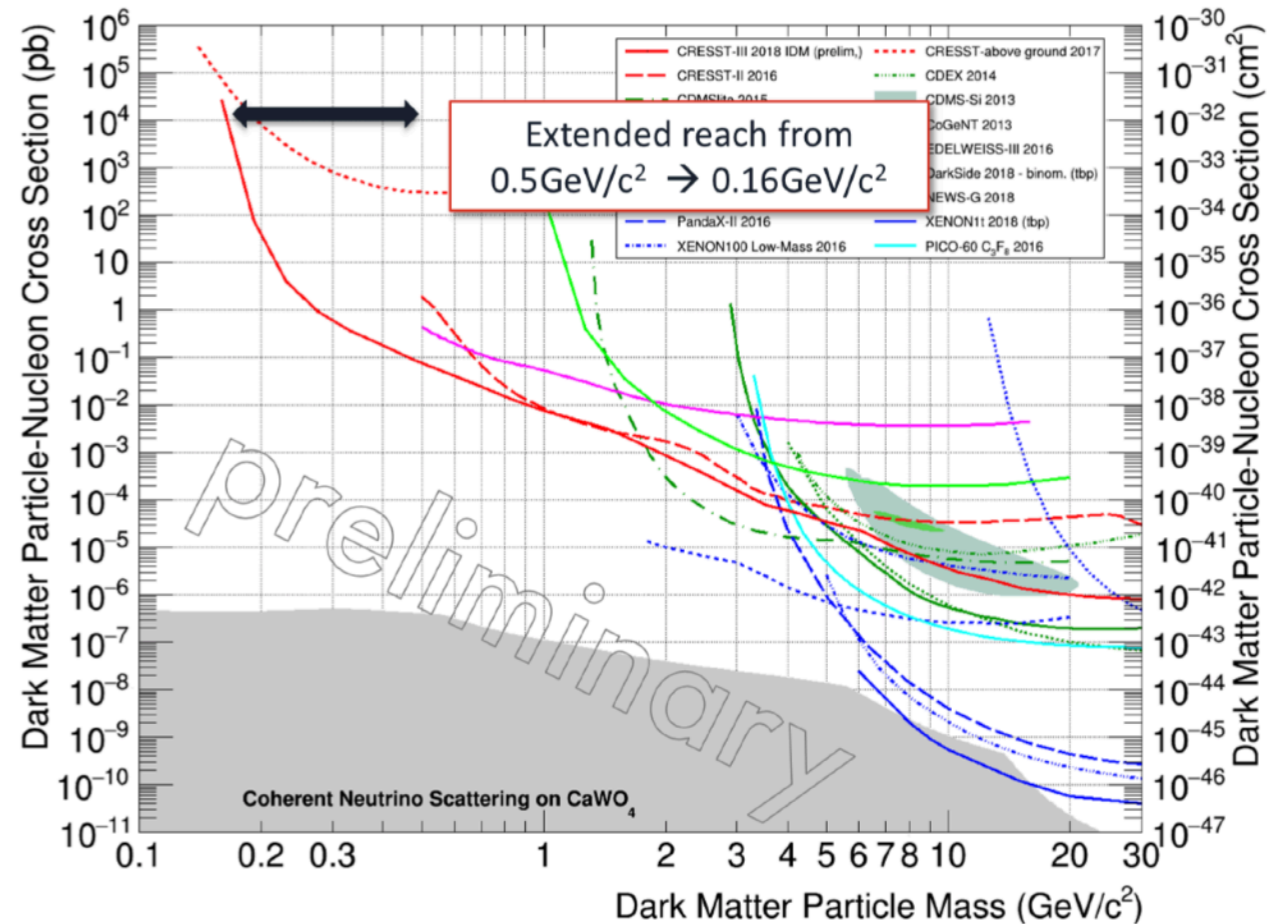
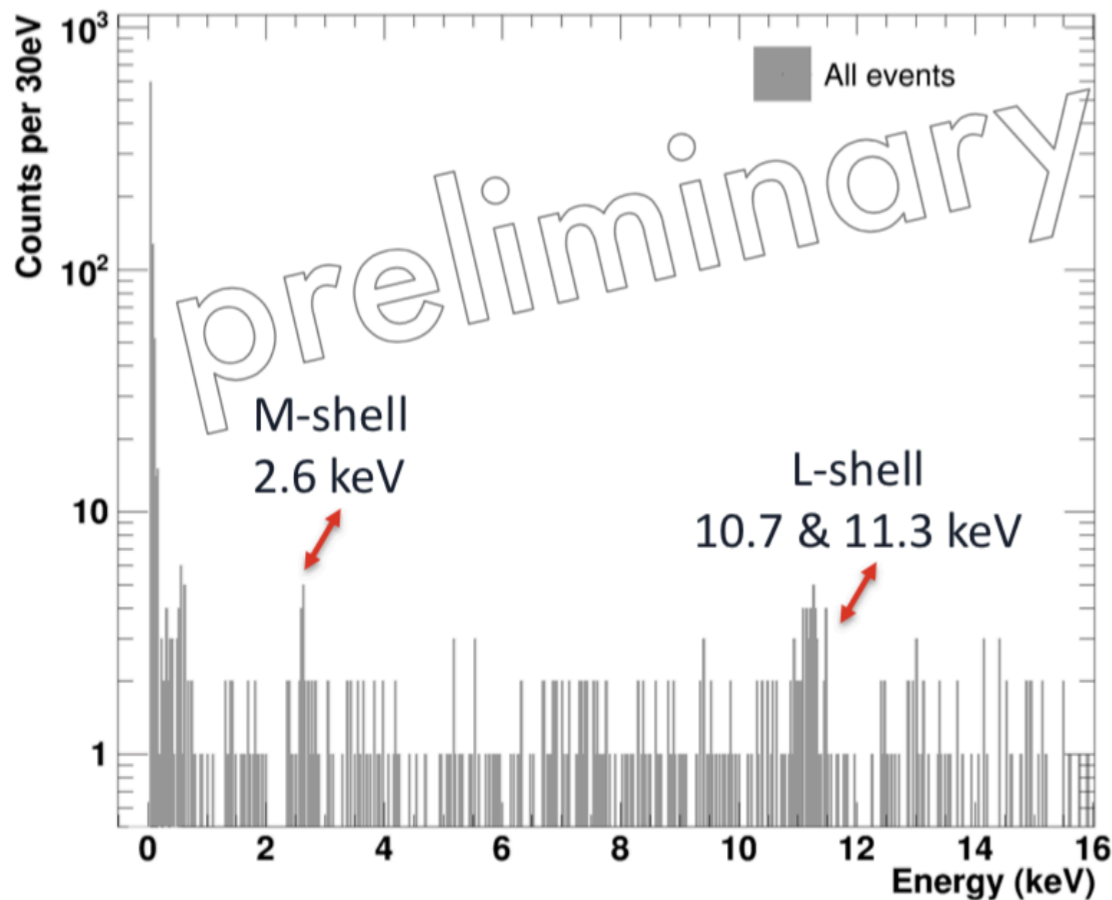
SuperCDMS at Soudan/SNOLAB



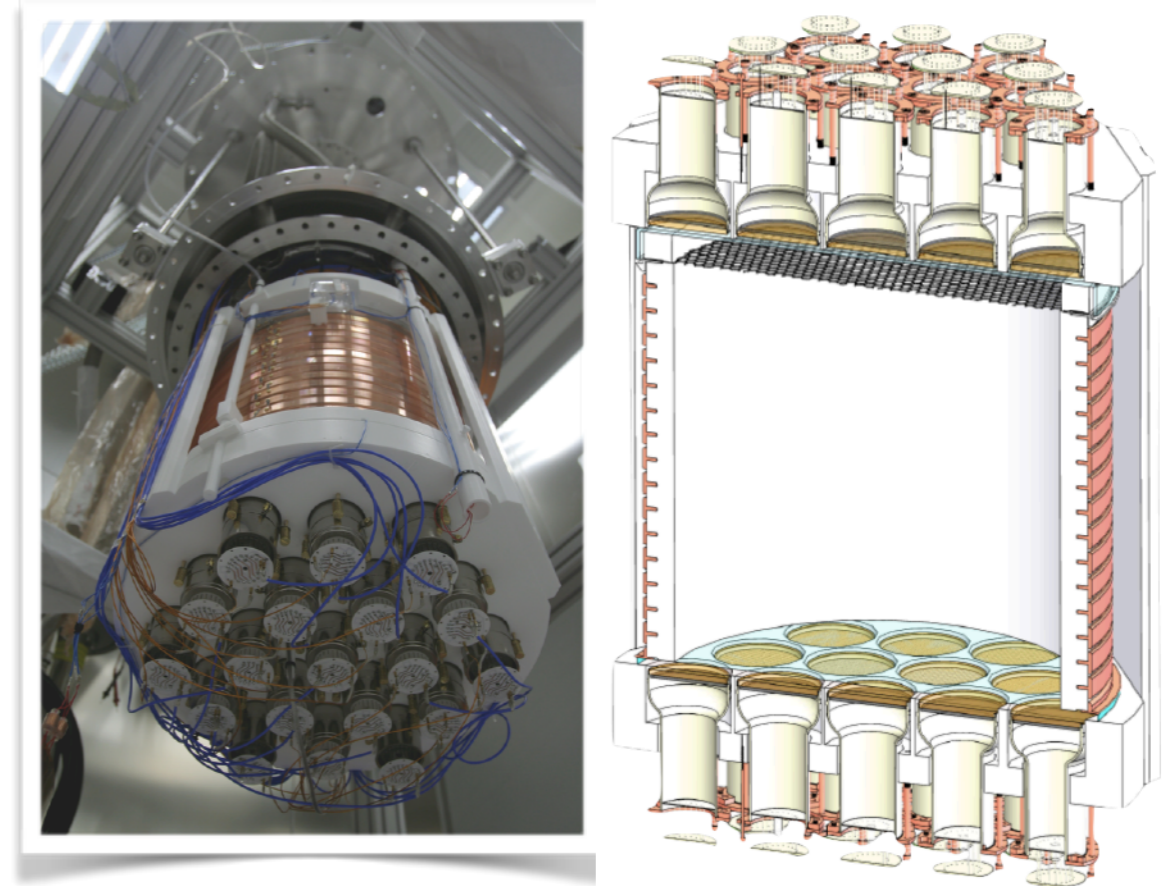
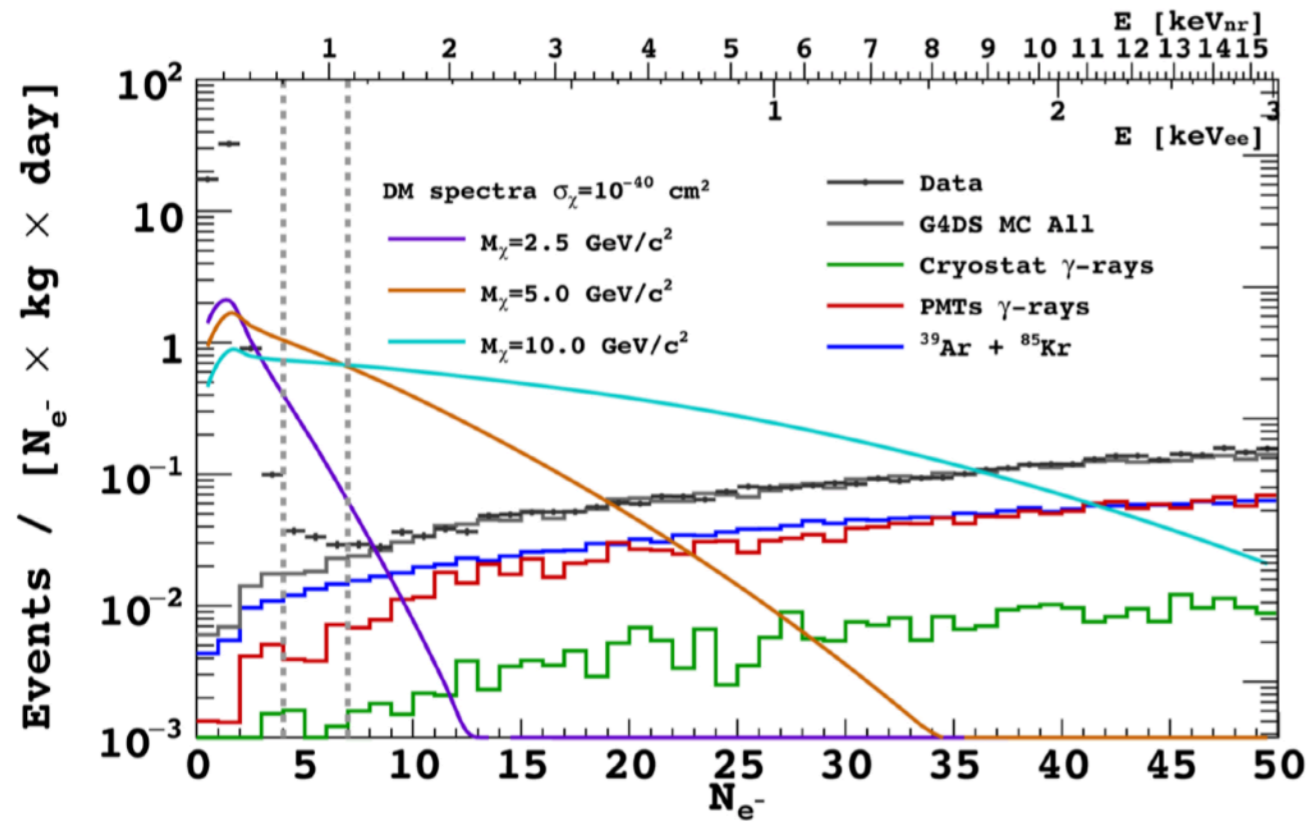
CRESST-III at Gran Sasso



- 23.6g of CaWO₄ detector
- First Run 07/2016 - 02/2018, resulting in an exposure of 5.7 kg-days
- nuclear recoil energy threshold: **30.1 eV**
- Leading sensitivity over one order of magnitude: 160 MeV -> 1.8 GeV

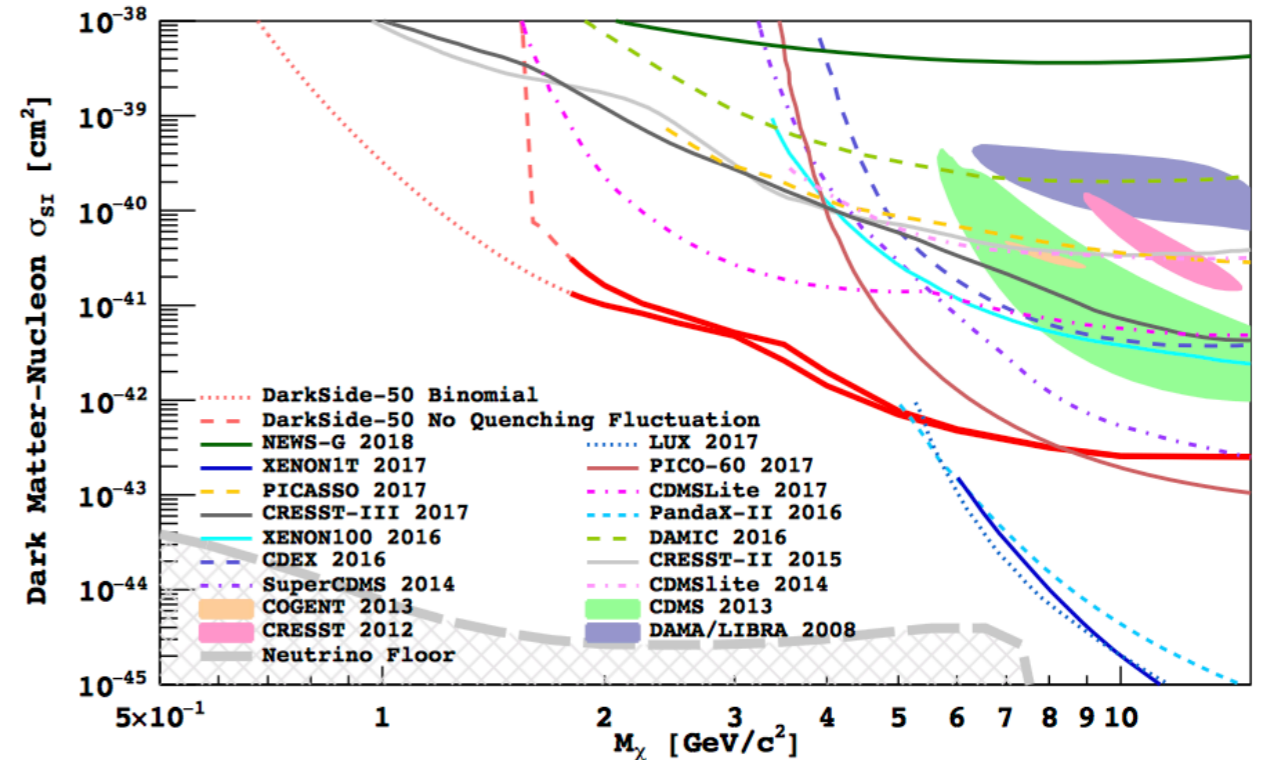


Ionization Only Search with DarkSide-50



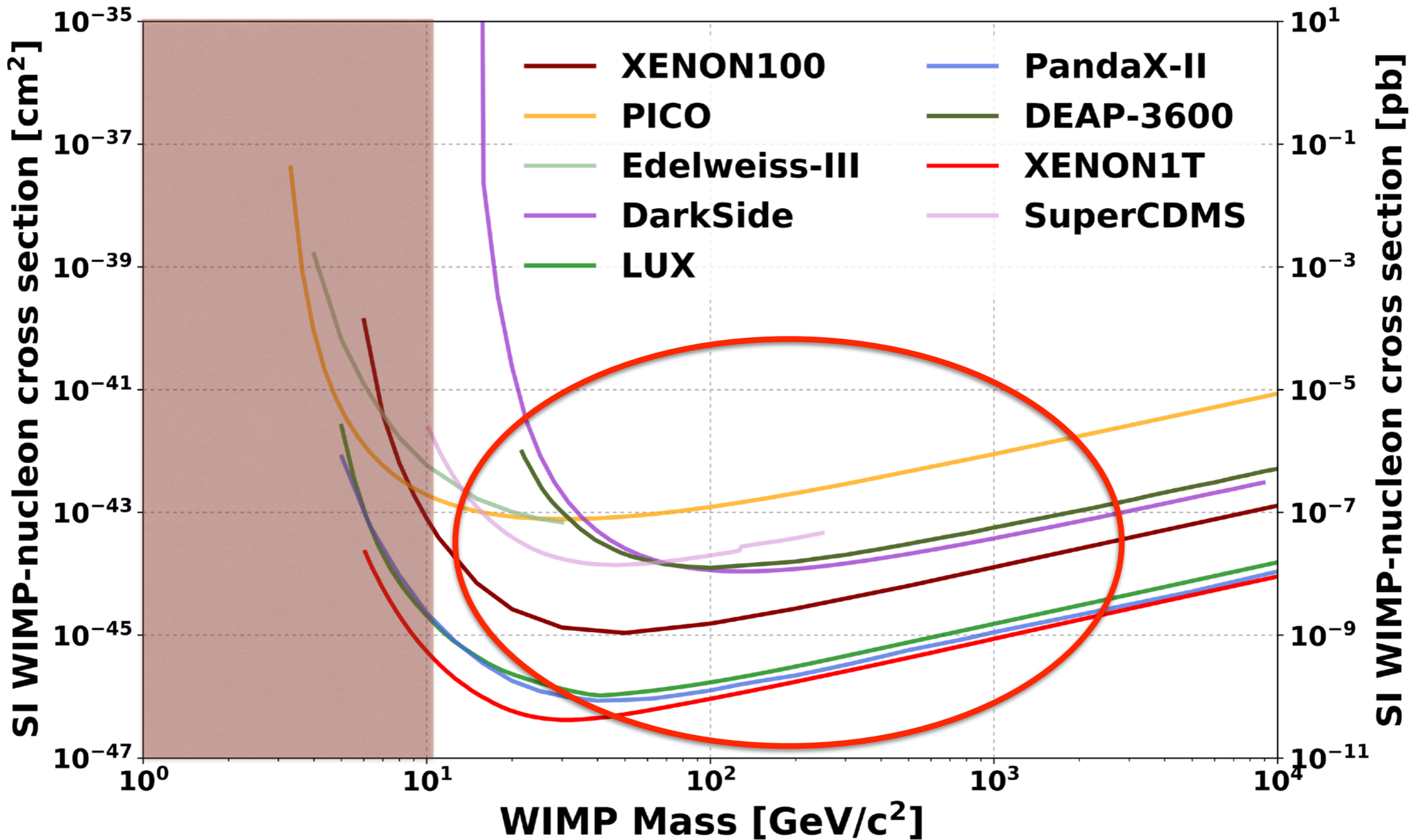
DarkSide-50 S2-only search

- no ER/NR discrimination
- low threshold: ~ 100 eVee
- bkg: ~ 1.5 event/keVee/kg/d at 0.5 keVee
- spectrum consistent with known background
- **Liquid argon now gives the best limits for low-mass DM between 2-5 GeV/c²**

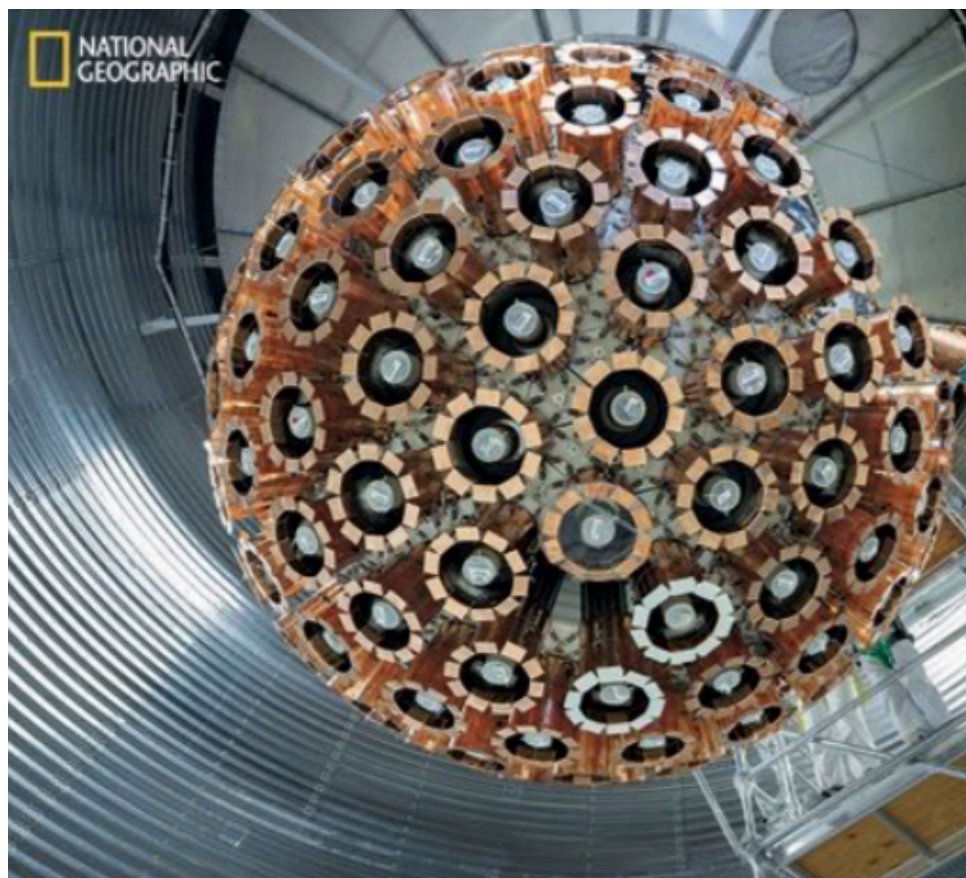


PRL 121, 081307, 2018

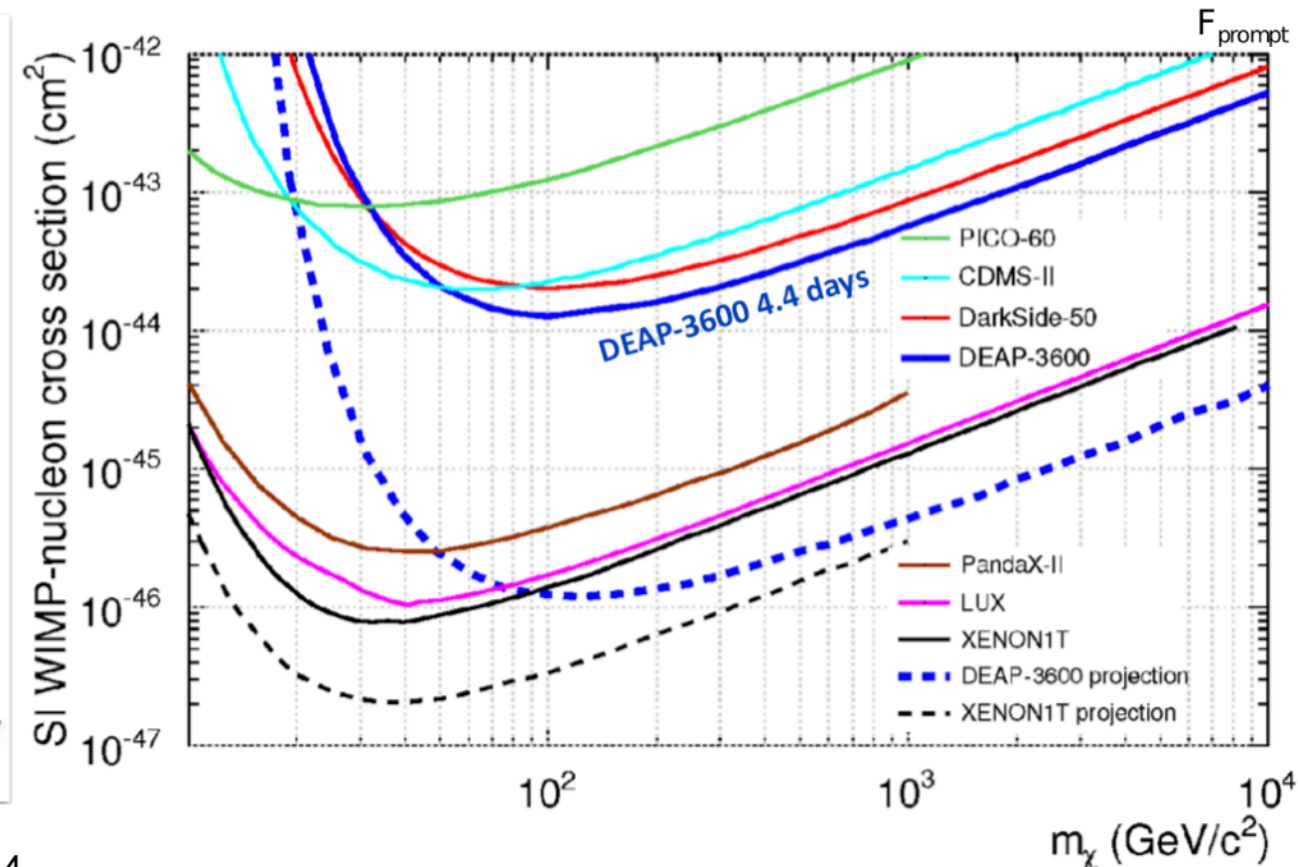
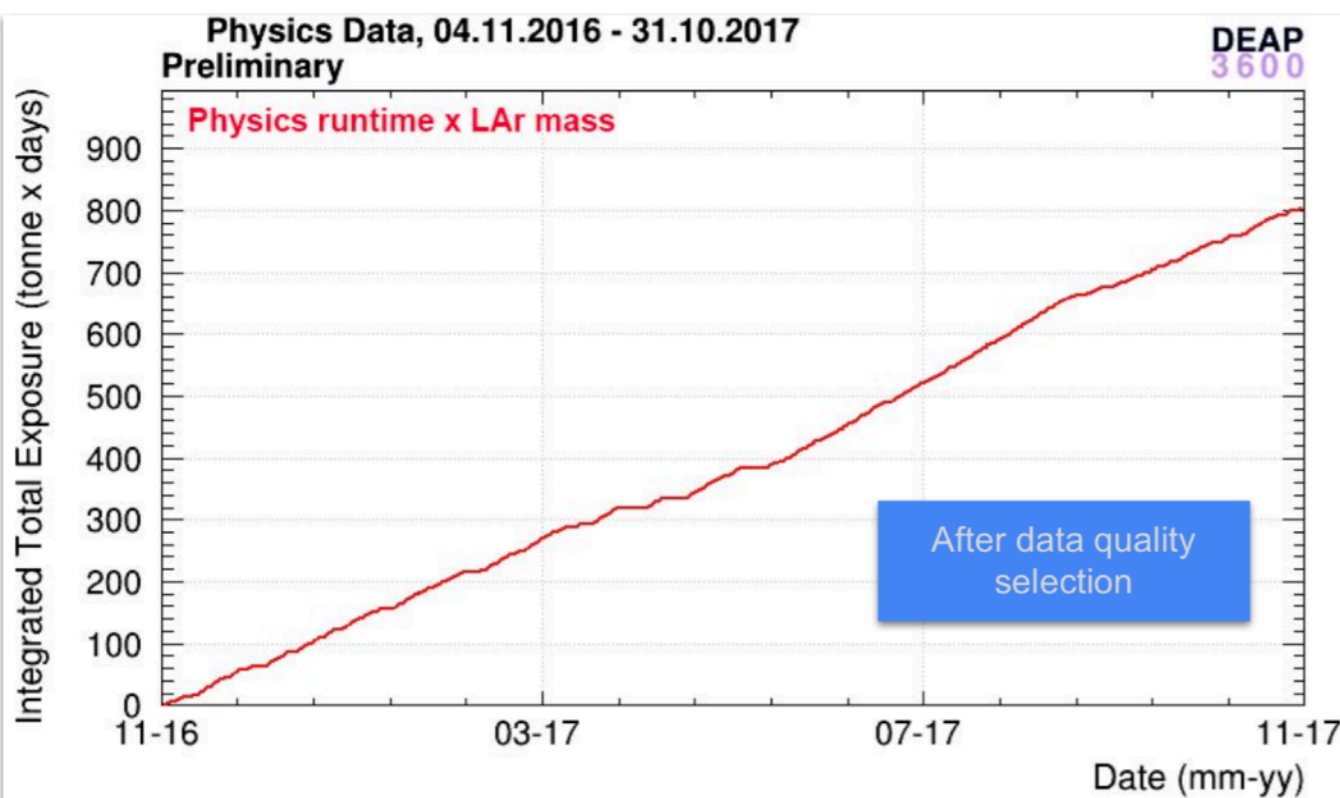
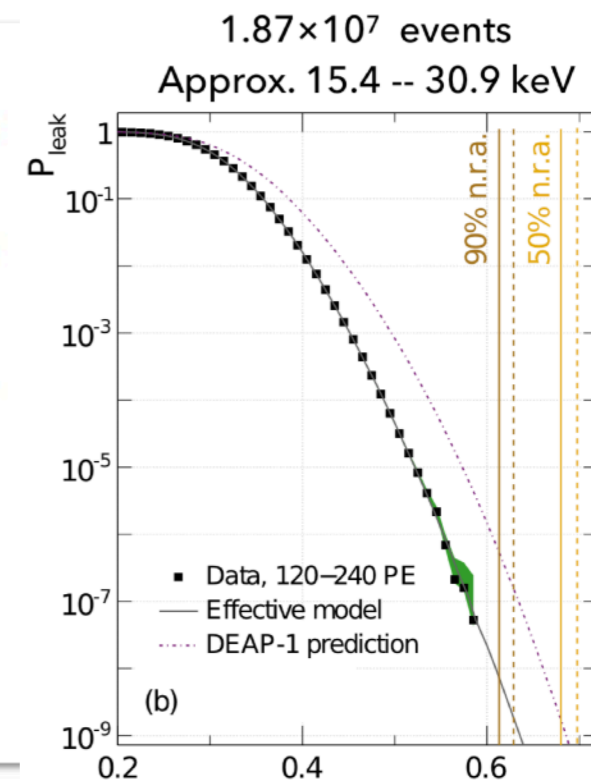
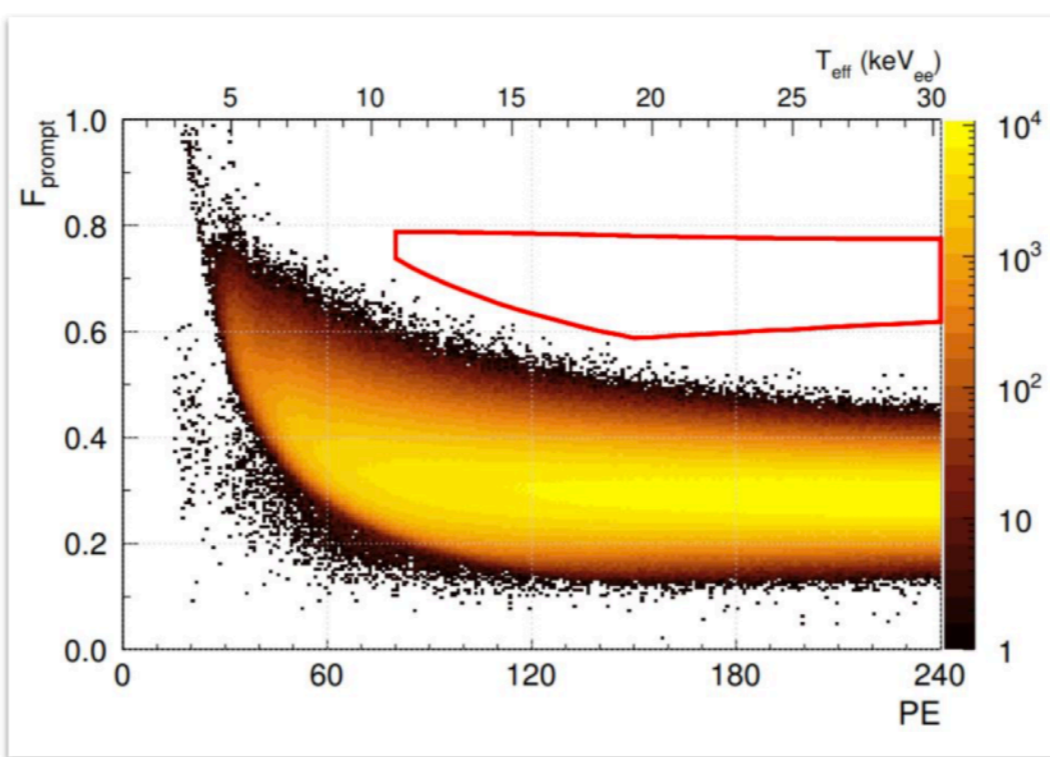
High Mass WIMPs Searches



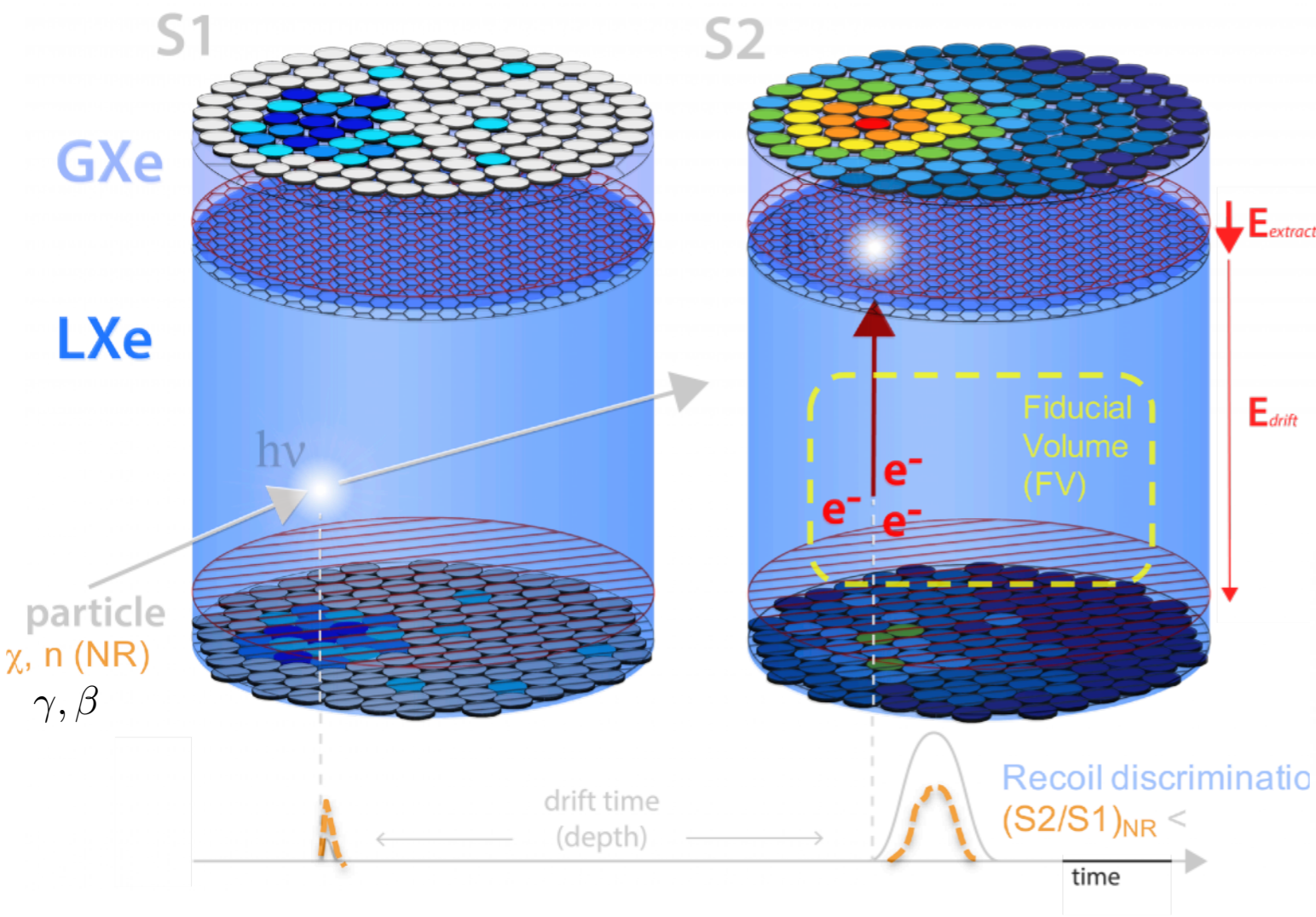
DEAP-3600 Liquid Argon Experiment



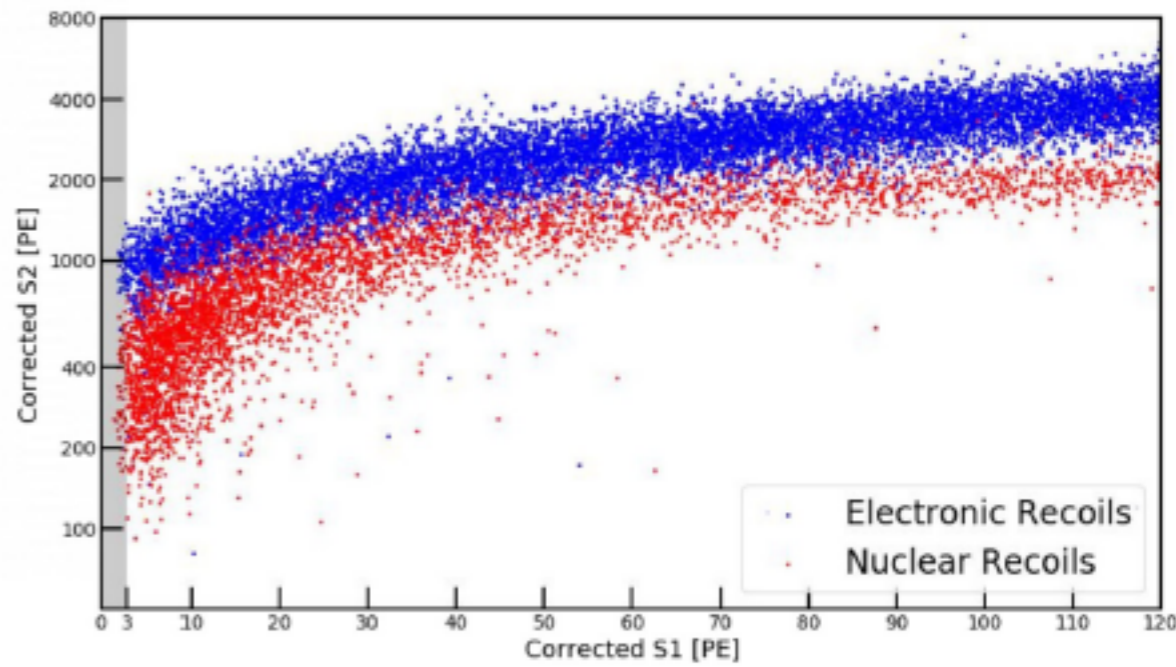
In the region of interest, after all cuts



Two-phase Xe Time Projection Chamber as WIMP detector



- ◆ two signals for each event:
 - ◆ Energy from S1 and S2 area
 - ◆ 3D event imaging: x-y (S2) and z (drift time)
 - ◆ self-shielding, surface event rejection, single vs multiple scatter events
- ◆ Recoil type discrimination form ratio of charge (S2) to light (S1)

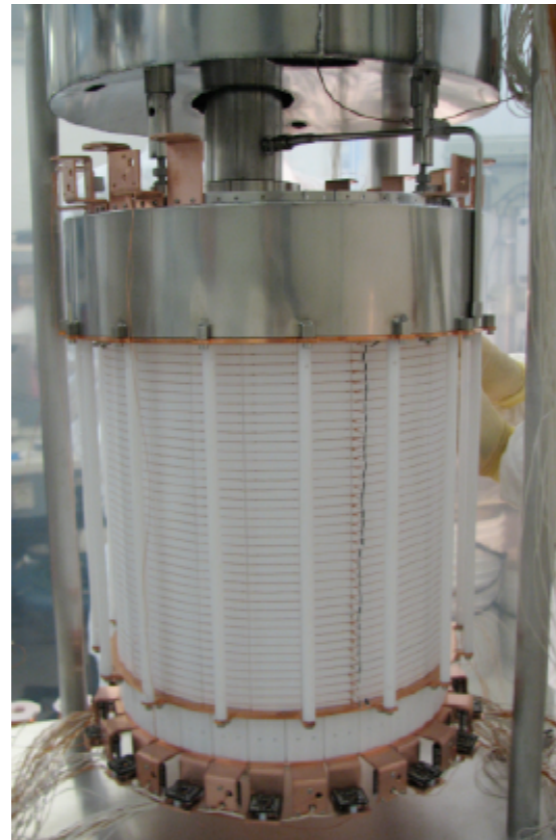


Development of XENON program

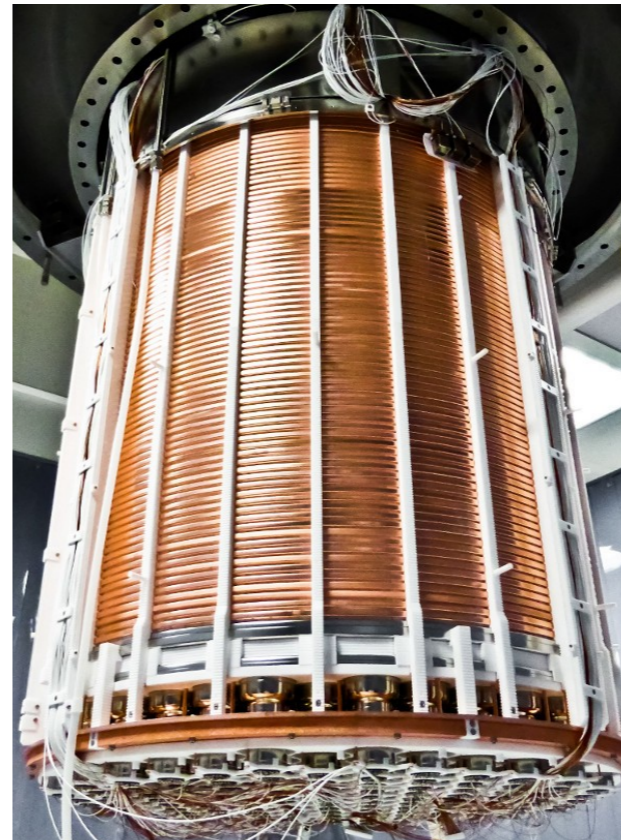
XENON10



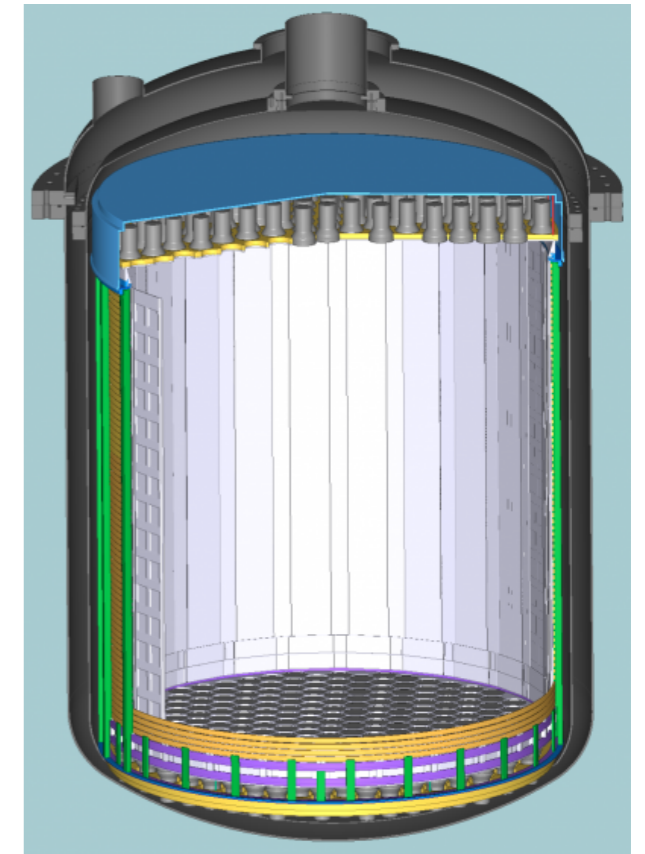
XENON100



XENON1T



XENONnT



2005-2007

25 kg - 15cm drift

$\sim 10^{-43} \text{ cm}^2$

2008-2016

161 kg - 30 cm drift

$\sim 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$

2012-2018

3.2 ton - 1 m drift

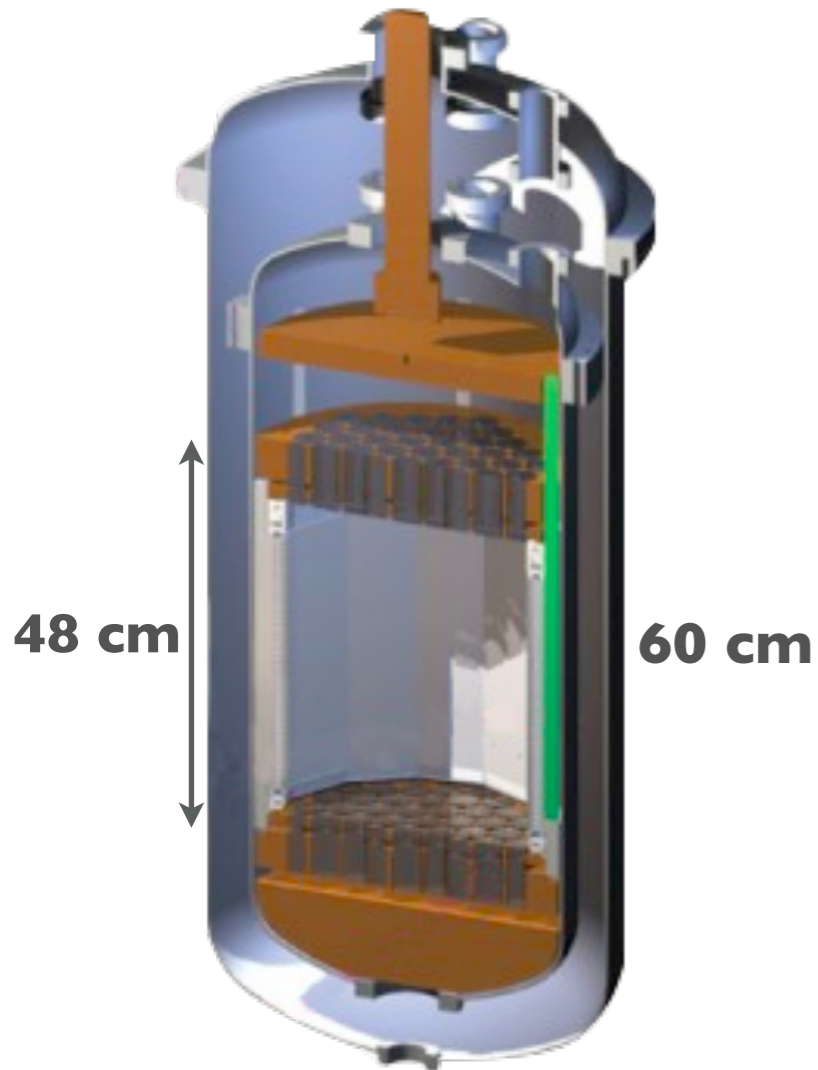
$\sim 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$

2019-2023

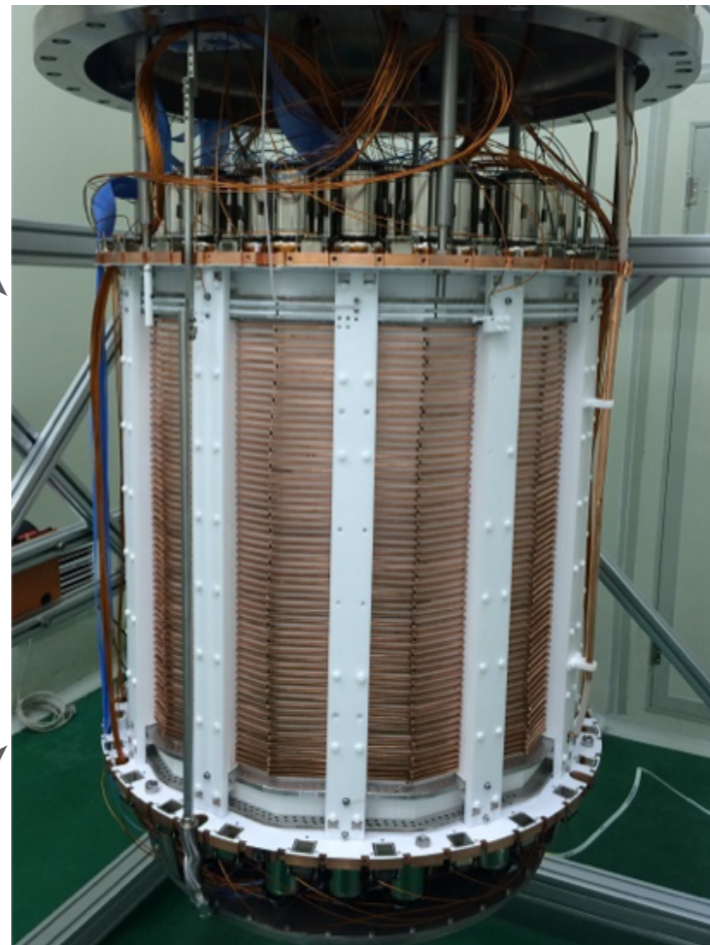
8 ton - 1.5 m drift

$\sim 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$

The frontline detectors using the LXeTPC



LUX
Active Target: ~250 kg
completed

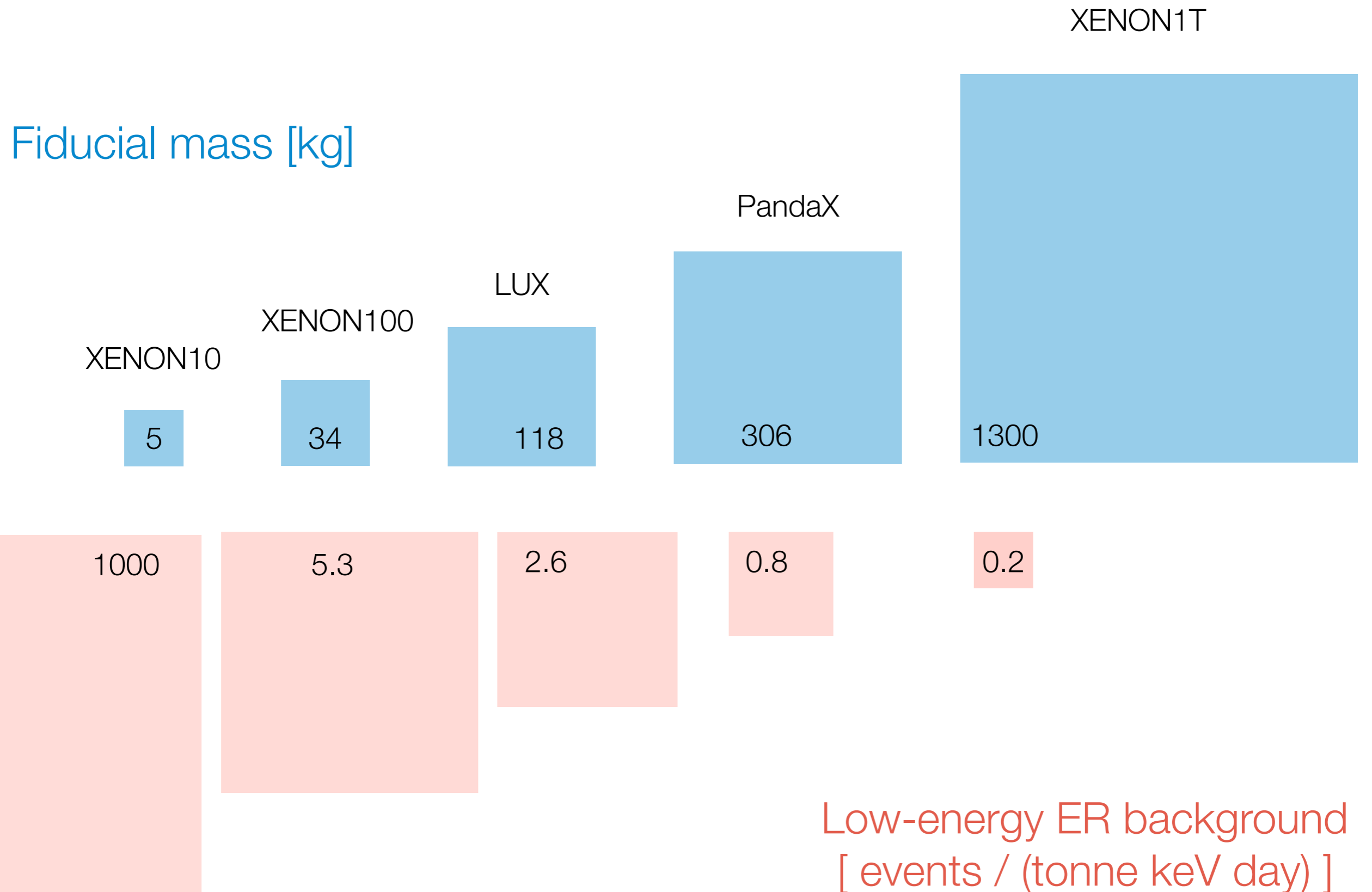


PandaX-II
Active Target: ~580 kg
Status: running

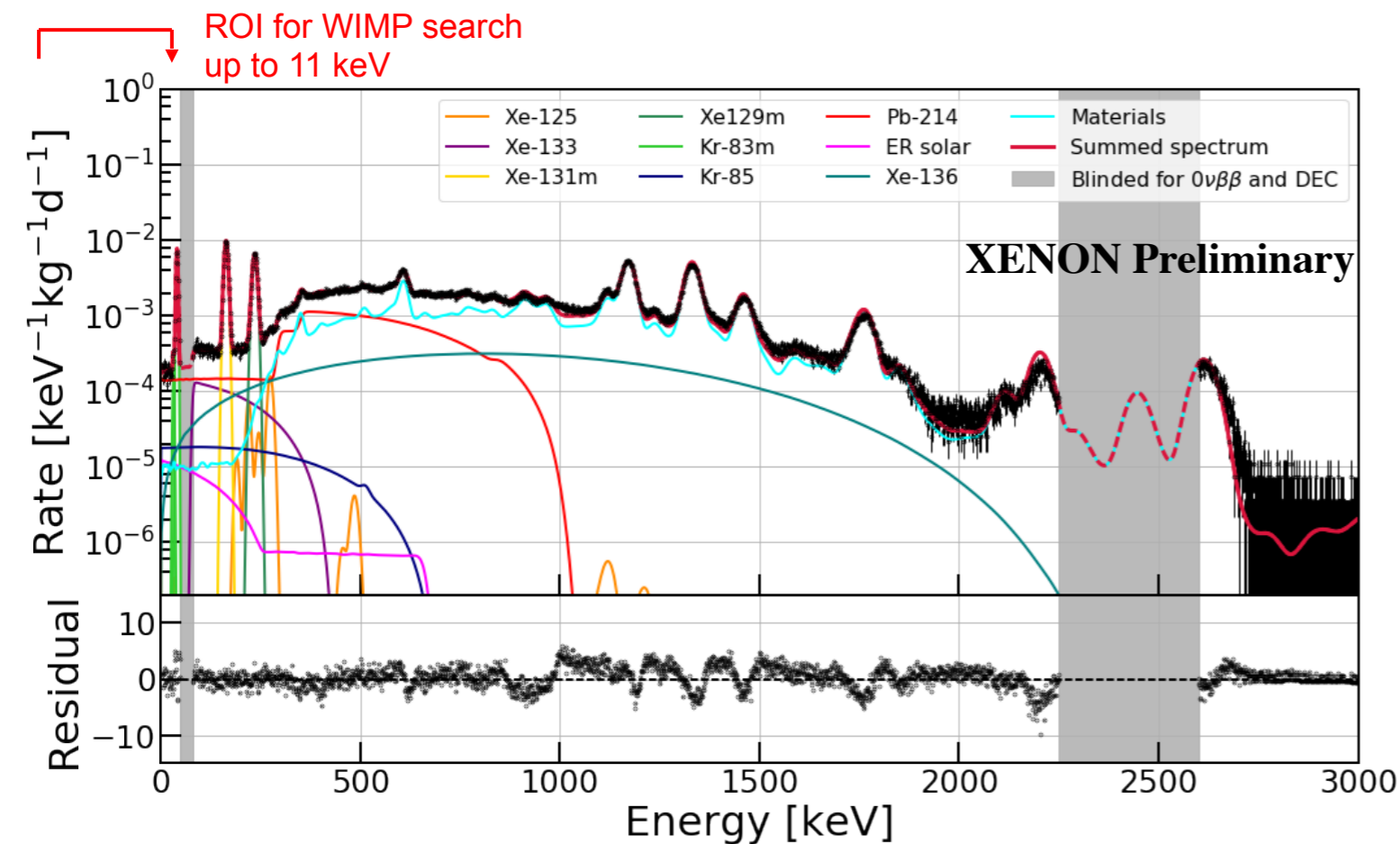


XENONIT
Active Target: 2000 kg
Status: running

Impressive evolution of LXeTPCs as WIMP detectors

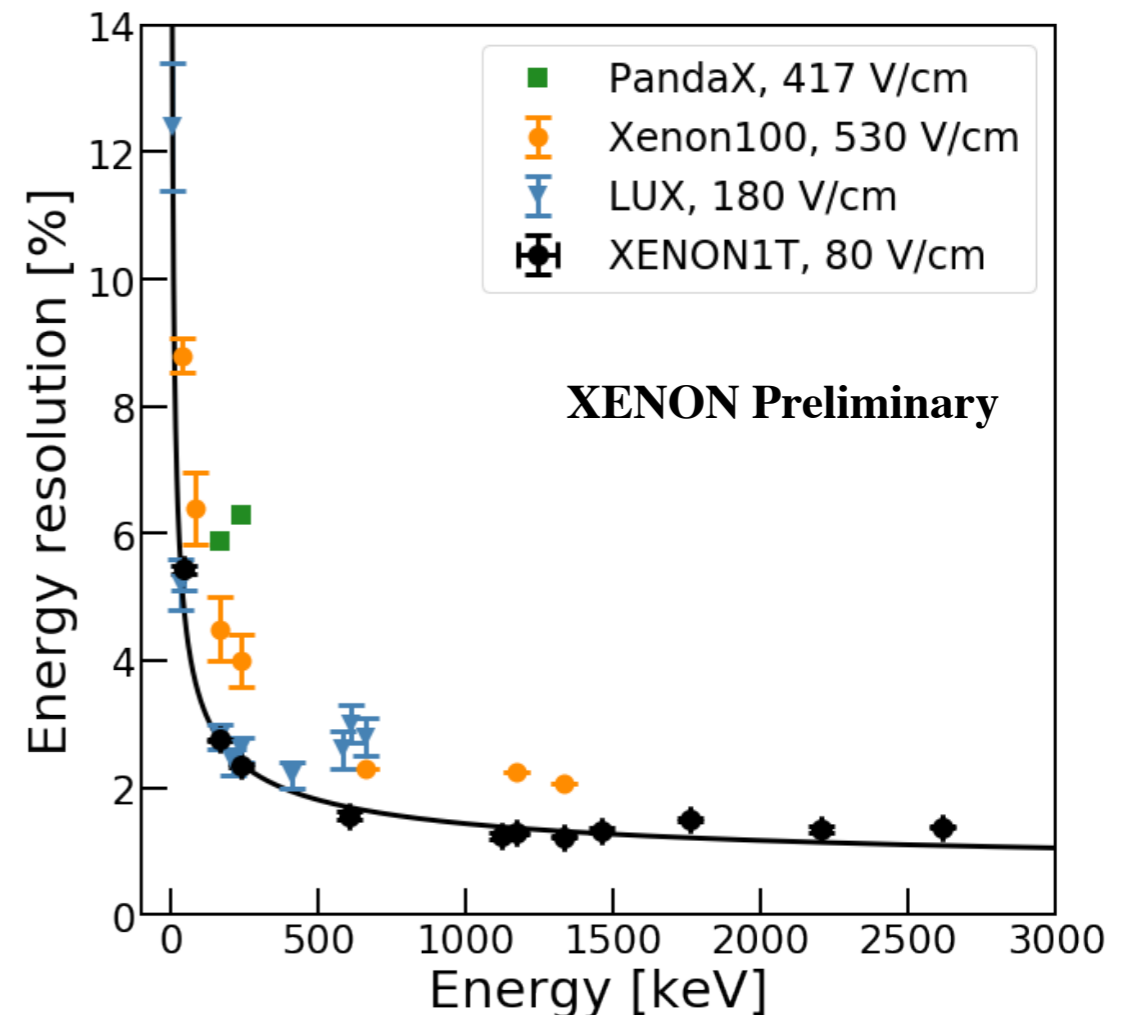


The Global Picture of ER Background

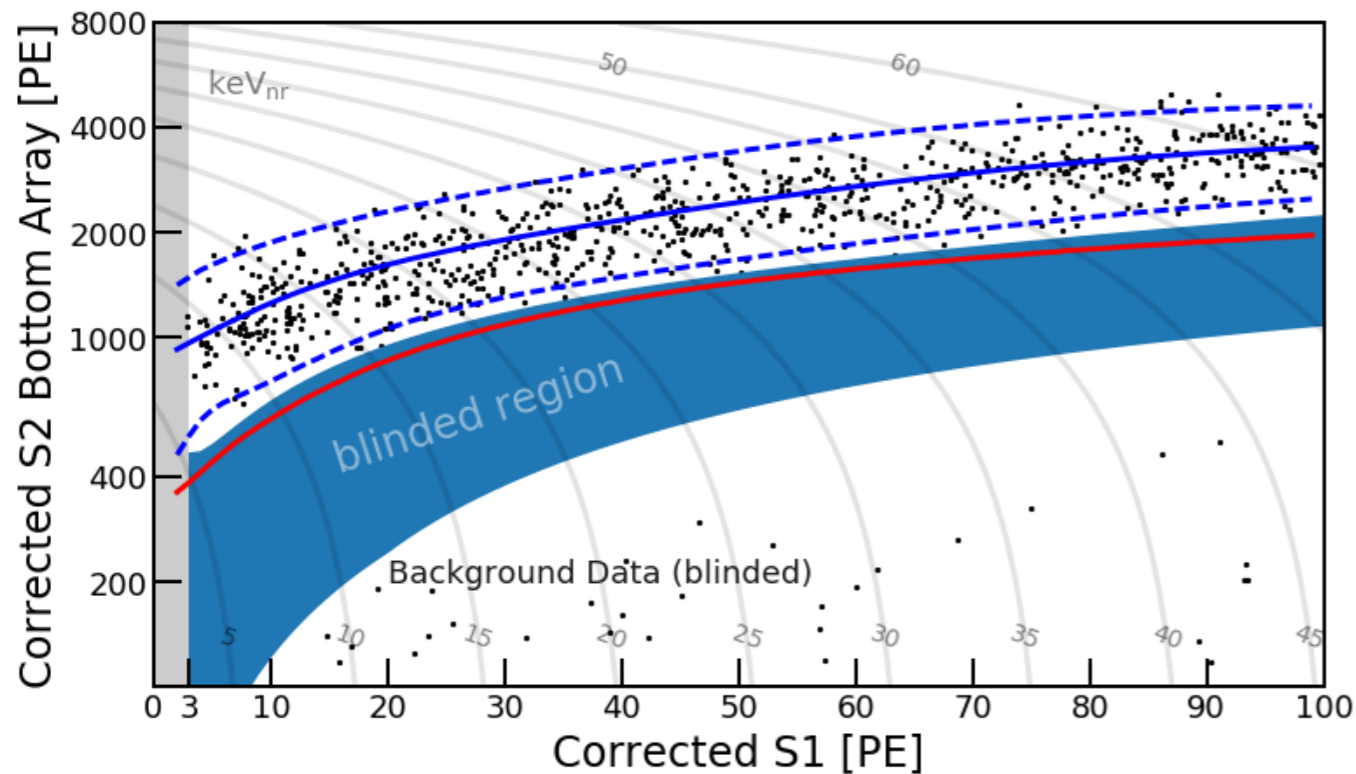
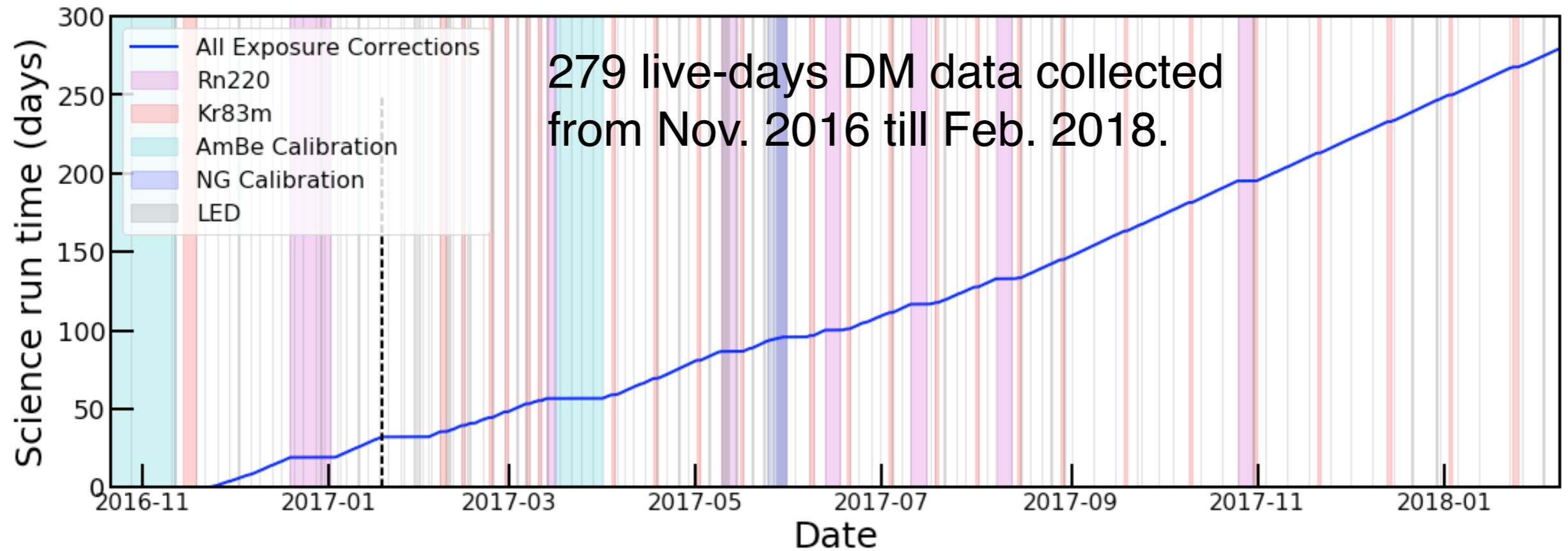


- Good agreement between predicted and measured background spectrum
- $^{\text{nat}}\text{Kr}$: 0.6 ppt; ^{214}Pb : 10 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$
- Gammas based on screening measurements

- Energy reconstructed from anti correlated S1 and S2. Excellent linearity from keV to MeV
- Best energy resolution measured with this large LXeTPC $\sim 1.6\%$ resolution (sigma) at 2.5 MeV



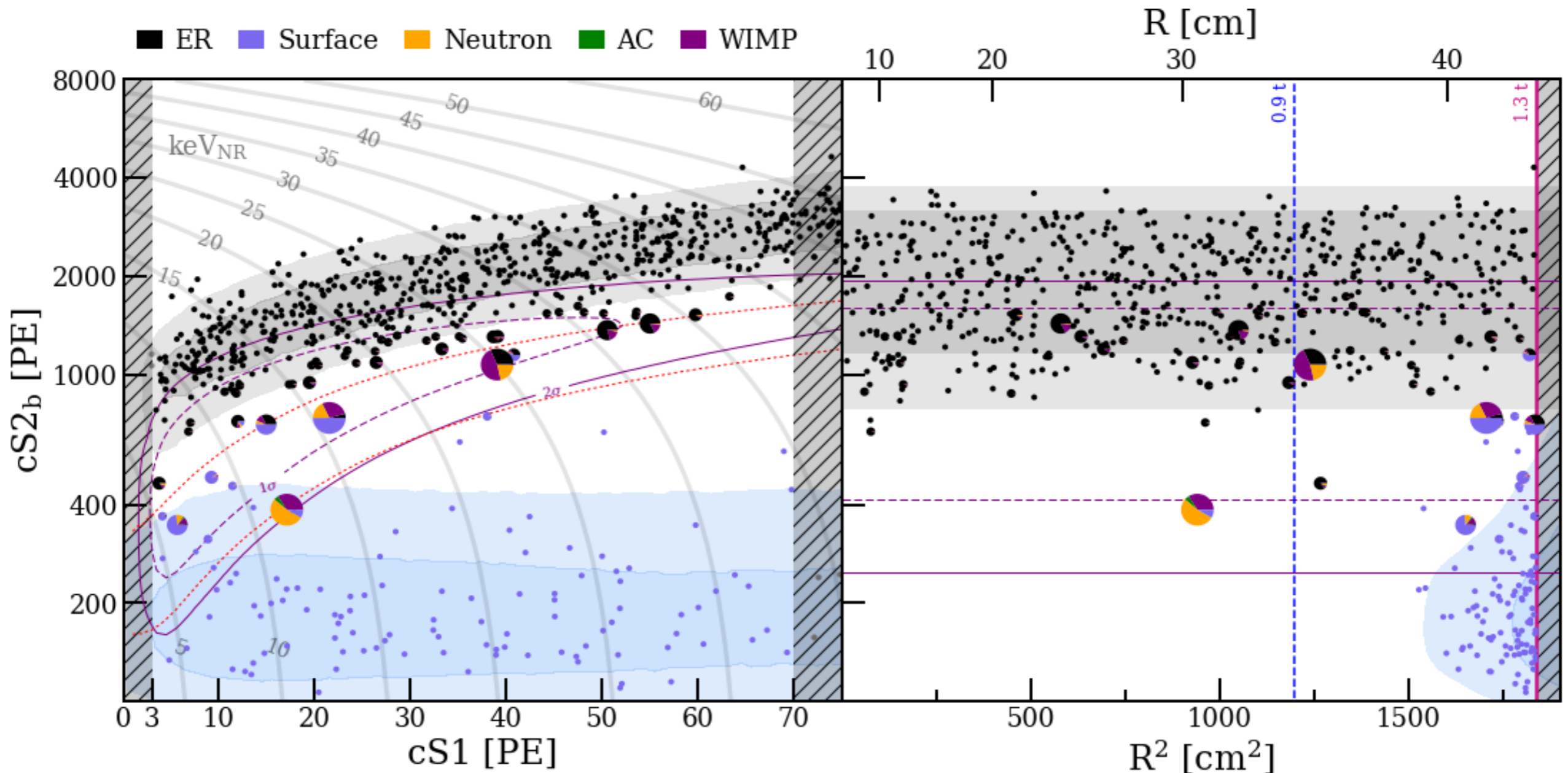
1 t-year of WIMPs Search



- 1.3t fiducial mass, resulting in 1 t-yr exposure for WIMPs search
- Blinding: to avoid potential bias in event selection and the signal/background modeling
- Position dependent likelihood for the statistical inference

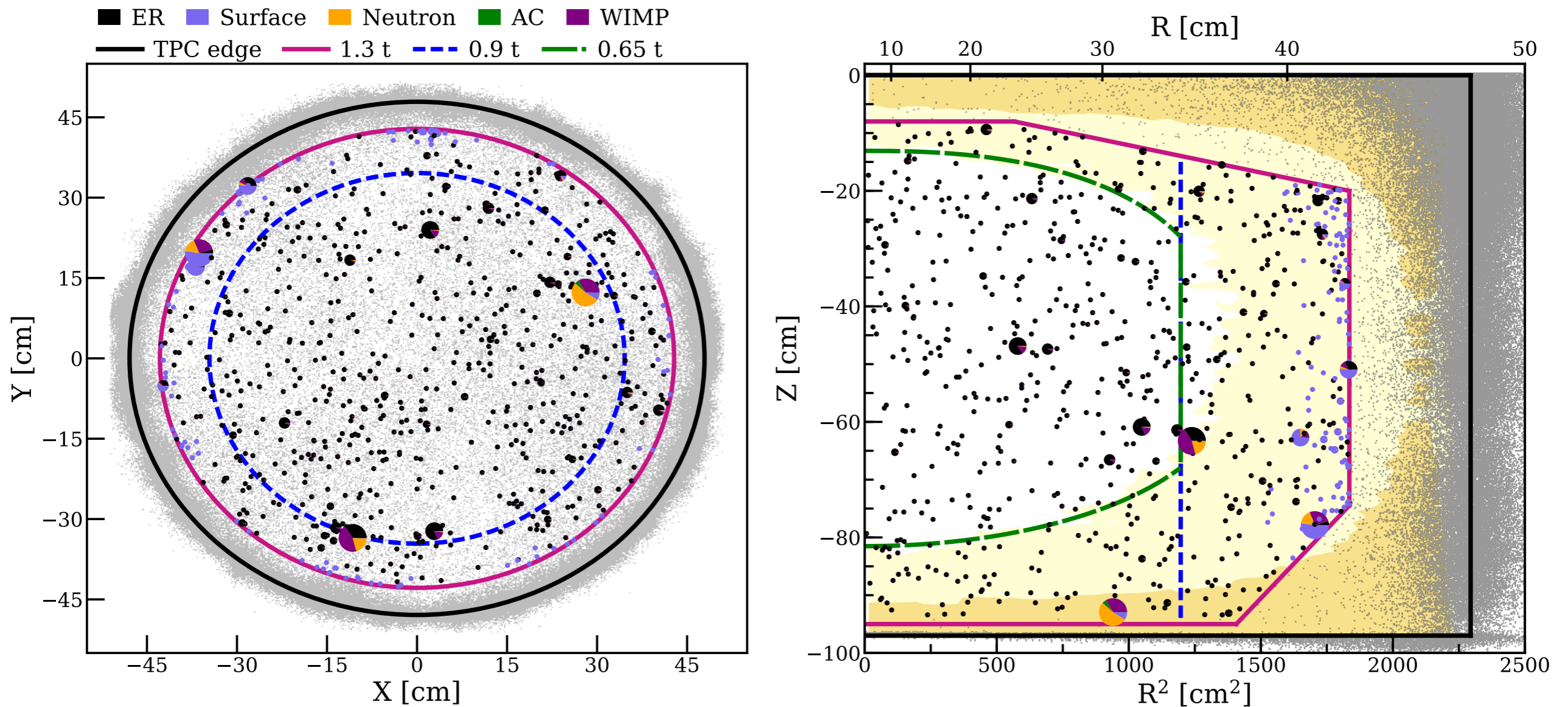
Dark Matter Search Results

- Results interpreted with unbinned profile likelihood analysis in cs_1 , cs_2 , r space
- piechart indicate the relative PDF from the best fit of $200 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ WIMPs with a cross-section of $4.6 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$



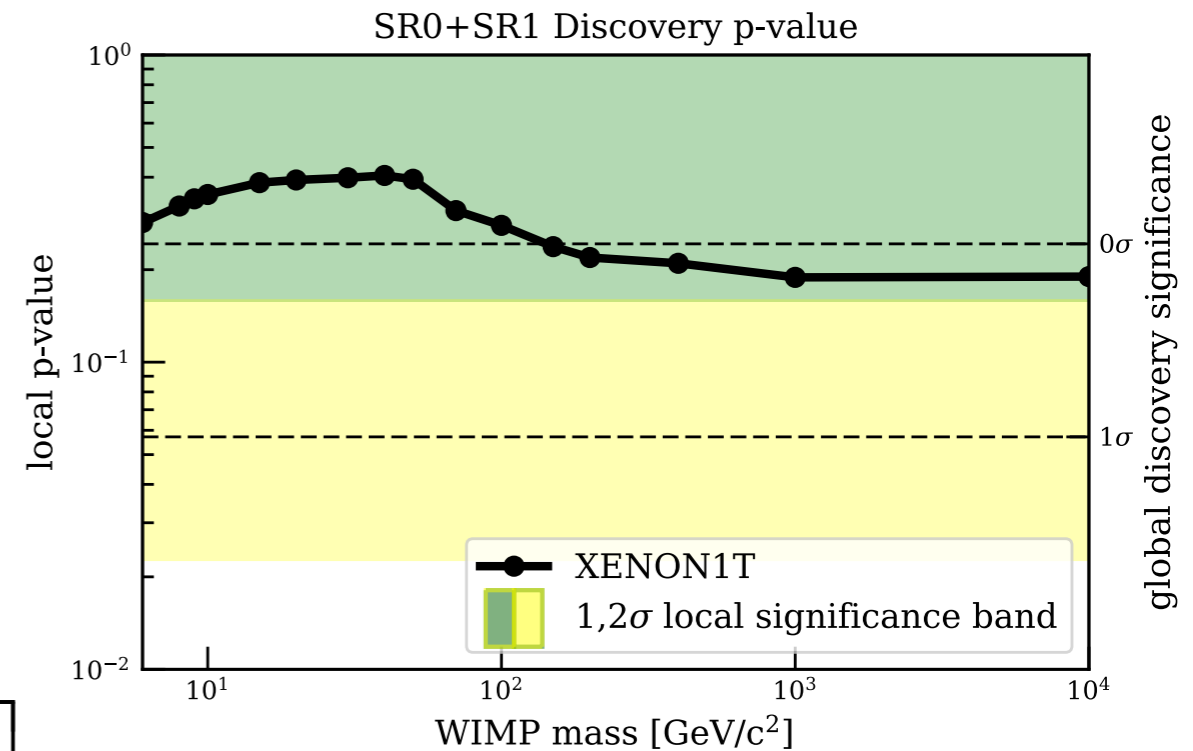
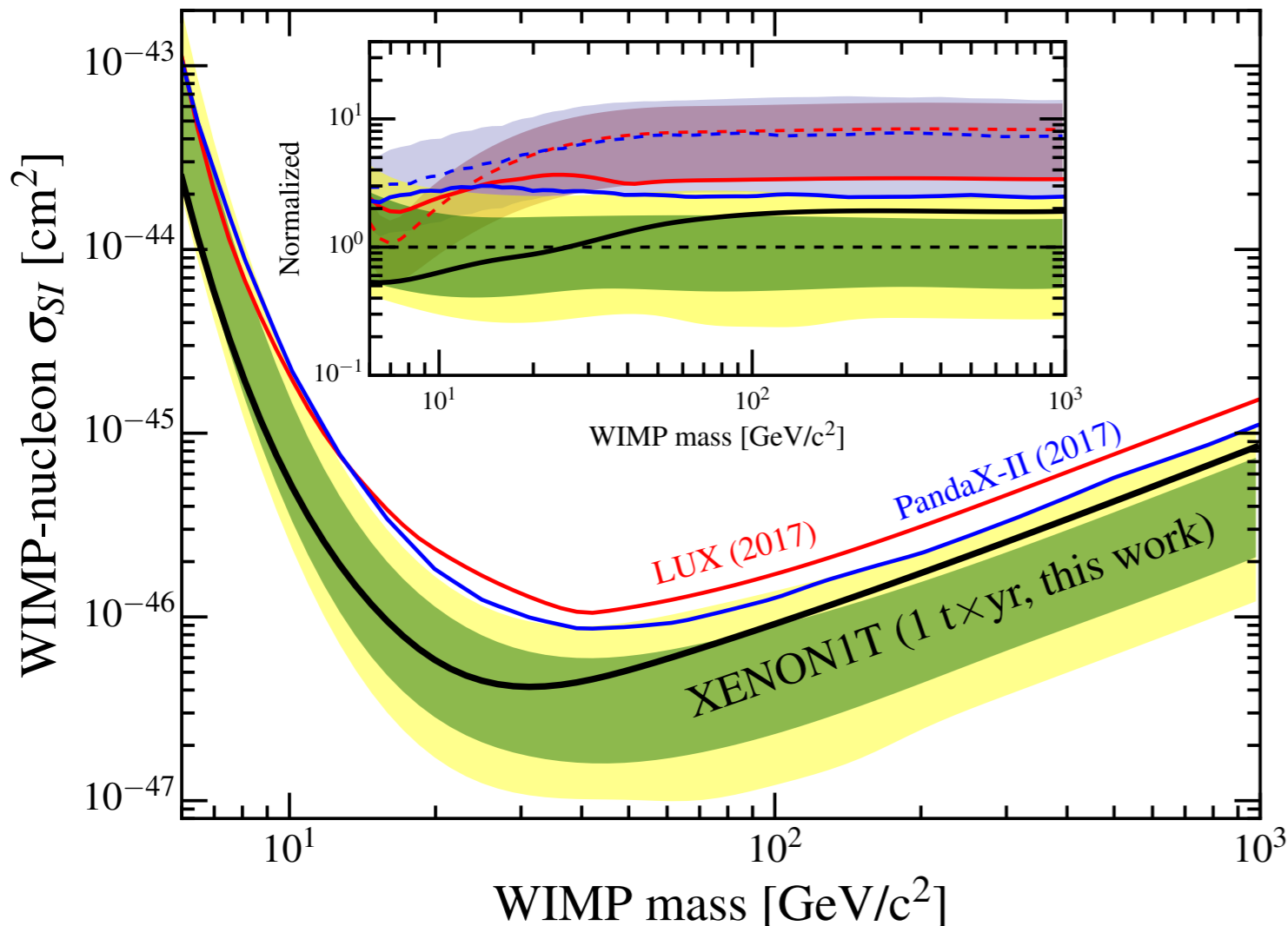
Spatial Distribution of Dark Matter Search Data

- Results interpreted with unbinned profile likelihood analysis in $cS1$, $cS2$, r space
- **Core volume** to distinguish WIMPs over neutron background



Statistical Interpretation

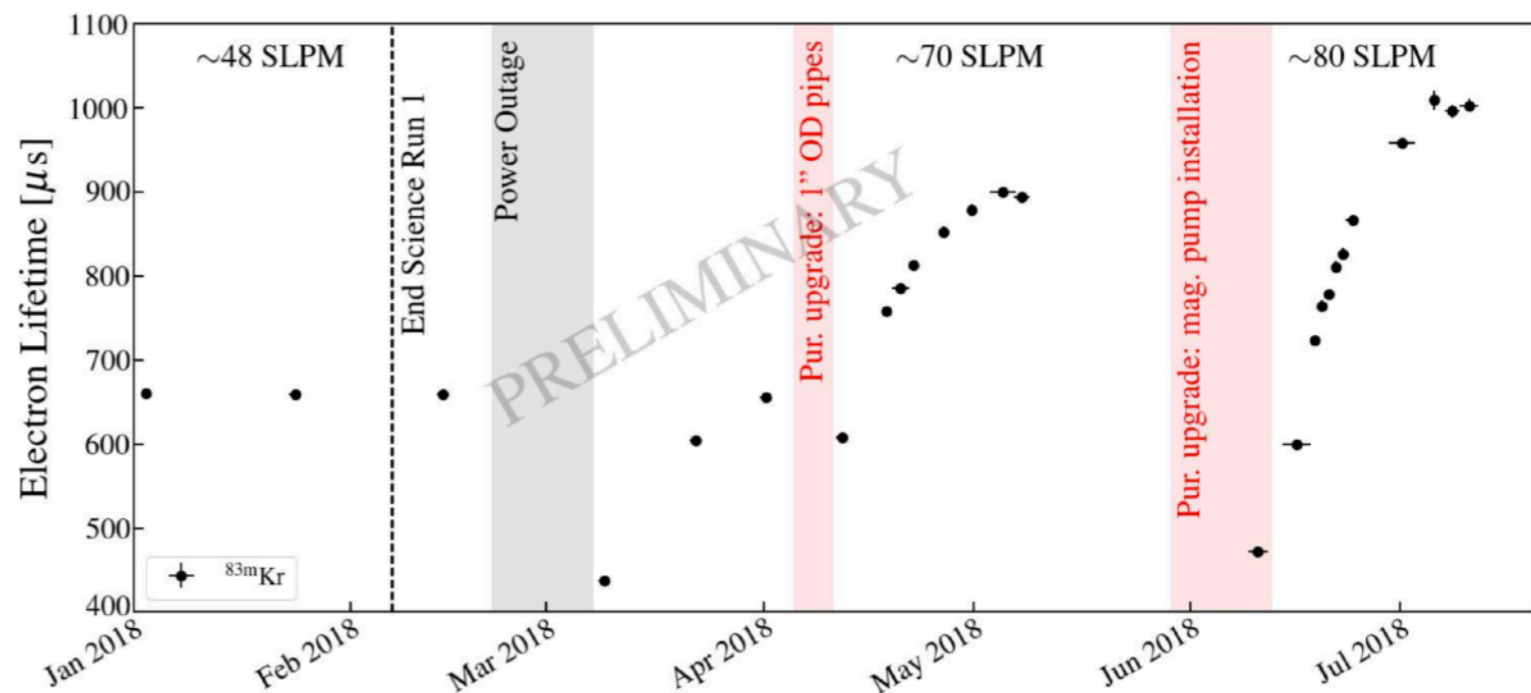
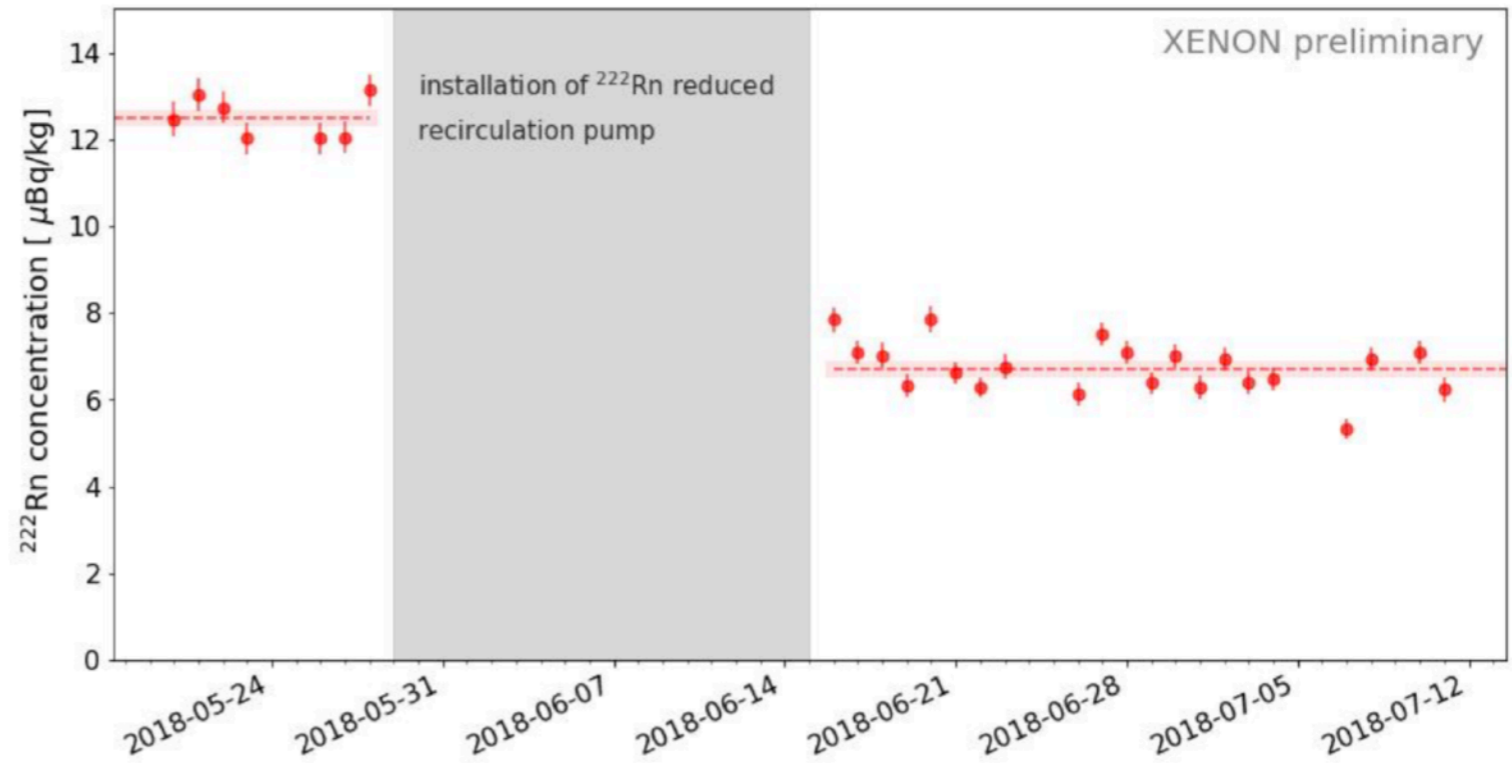
- Extended unbinned profile likelihood analysis
- No significant (>3 sigma) excess at any scanned WIMP mass
- Background only hypothesis is accepted with p-value of ~ 0.2 at high mass (200 GeV and above)



- Most stringent 90% CL upper limit on WIMP-nucleon cross section at all masses above 6 GeV
- Factor of 7 more sensitivity compared to previous experiments (LUX, PandaX-II)
- ~ 1 sigma upper fluctuation at high WIMP masses, could be due to background or signal

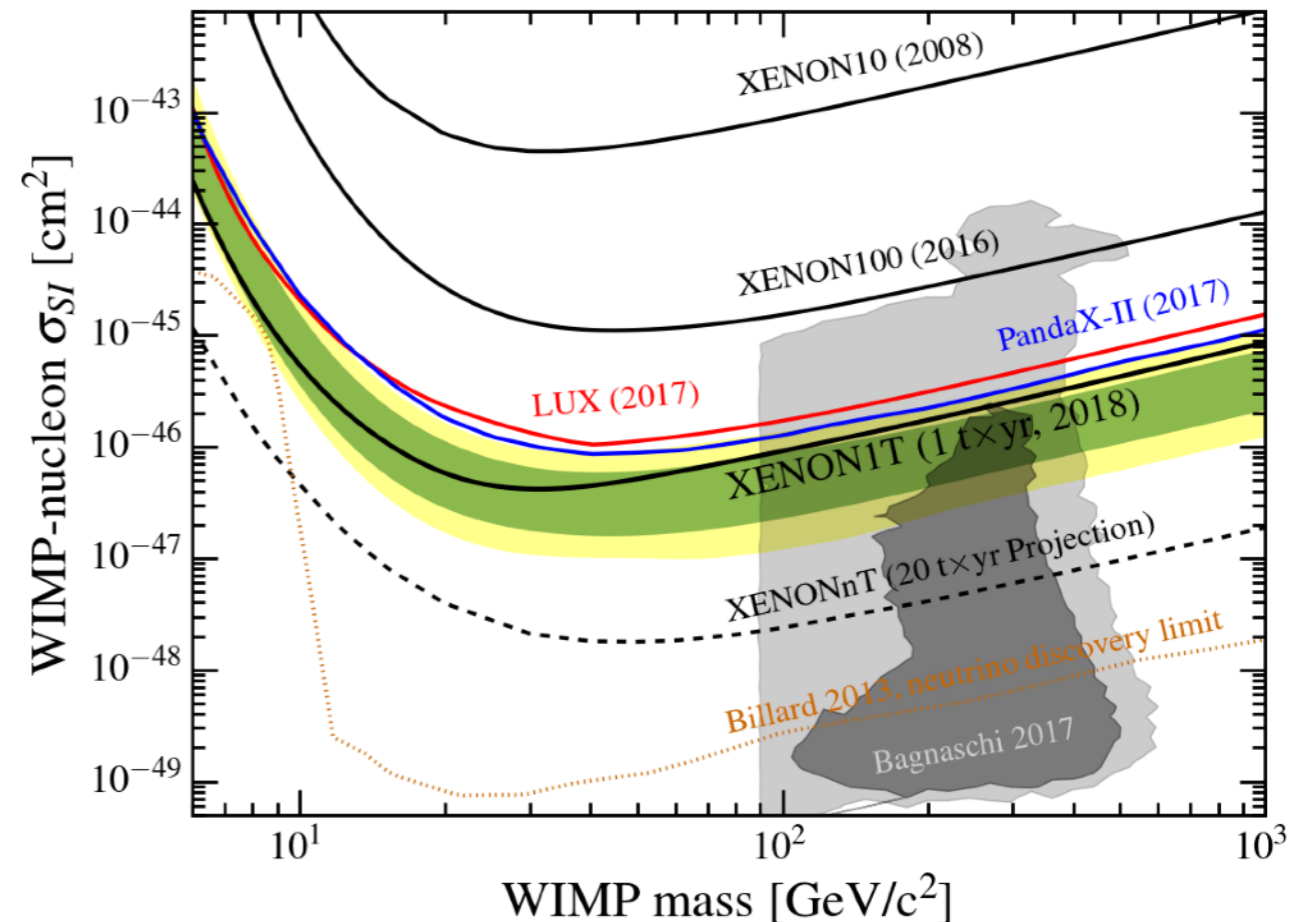
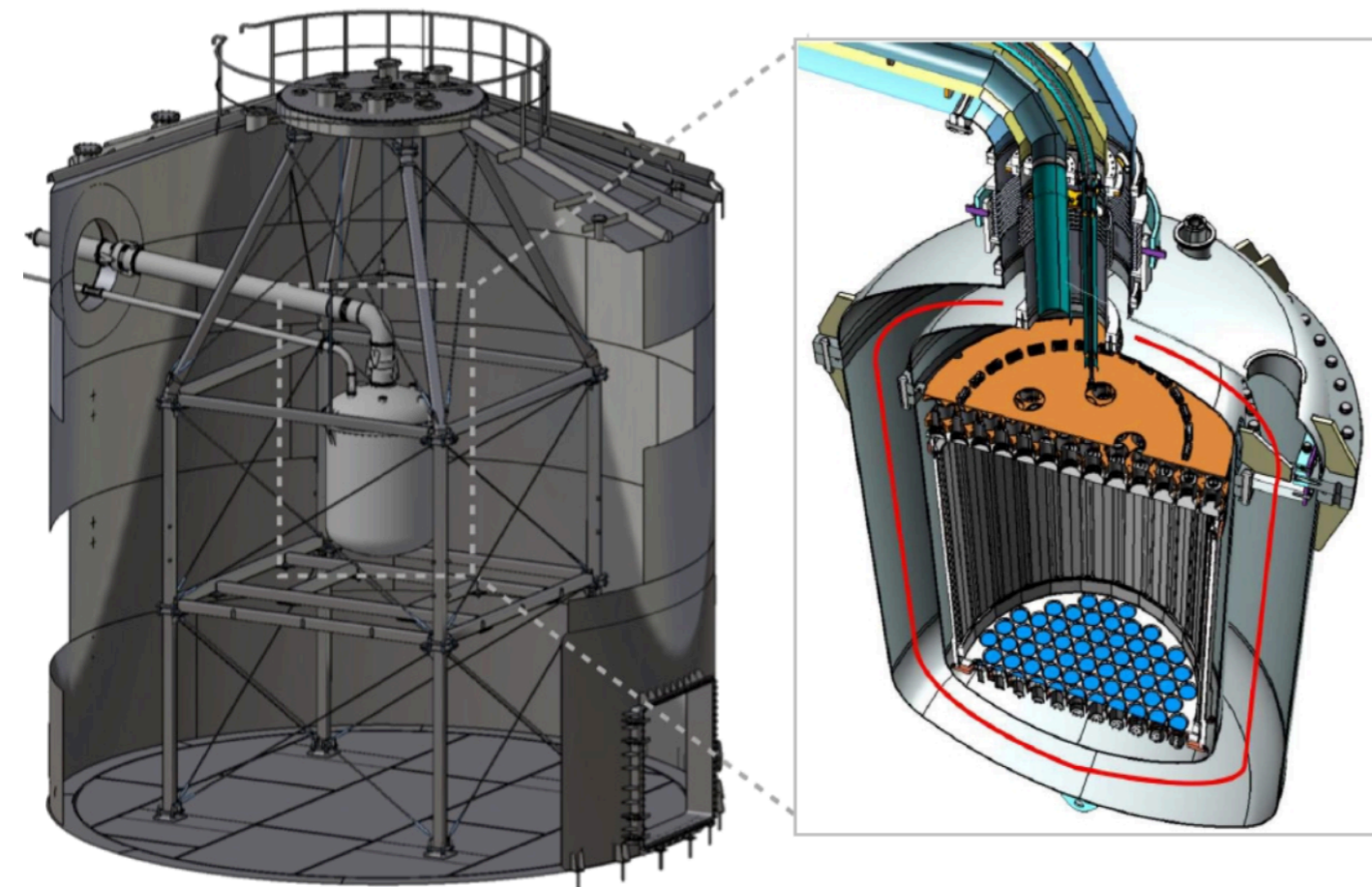
XENON1T Upgrade in 2018

- Purpose of the Upgrades (for XENONnT):
 - Reduce Rn222 background
 - Improve the purity of LXe for better charge collection
 - Reduce neutron background
- First Solution: replacement of Q-drive pump with magnetic pump
 - Increase purification speed (80%)
 - Reduce large Rn222 emanation from (40%)
- Further Steps:
 - Online Rn222 distillation
 - Liquid purification
 - Neutron veto system



The Next Step - XENONnT

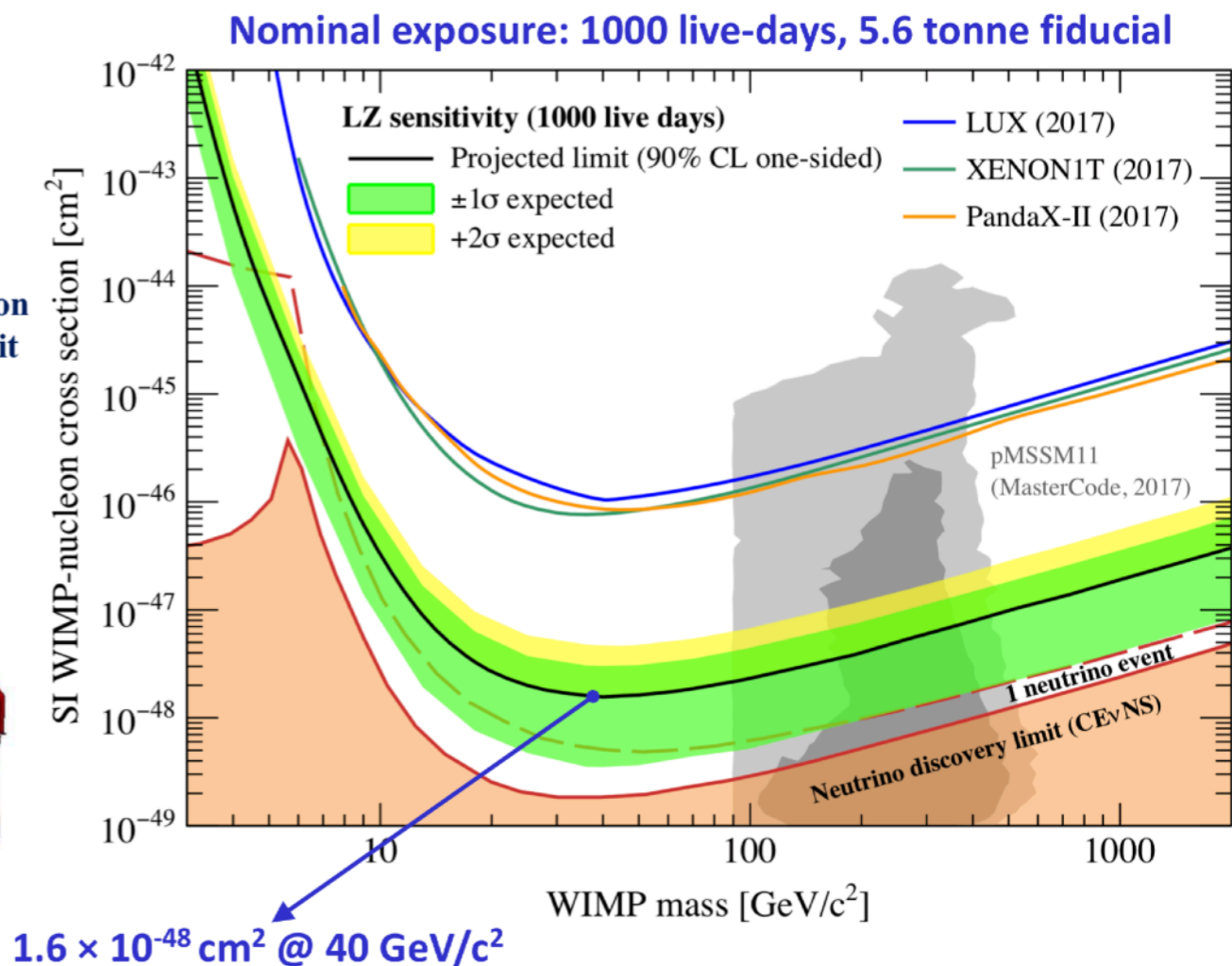
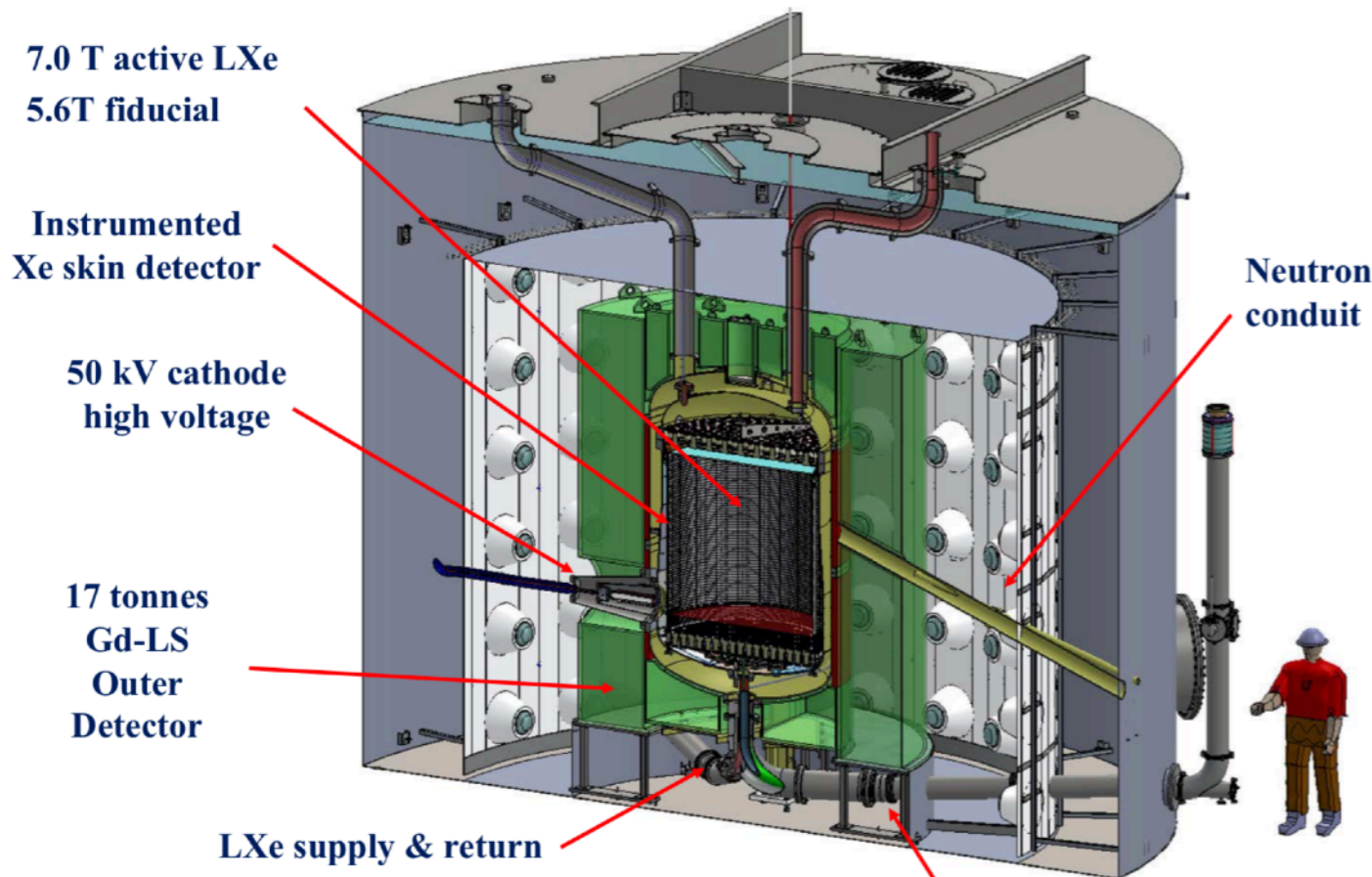
- 6t of LXe as sensitive WIMPs target, fiducial mass of >4t
- Purification upgrade to 5000 SLPM, significant improvement of electron lifetime
- Rn222 background reduction of 10
- Neutron tagging with active neutron veto system
- Start commissioning in 2019



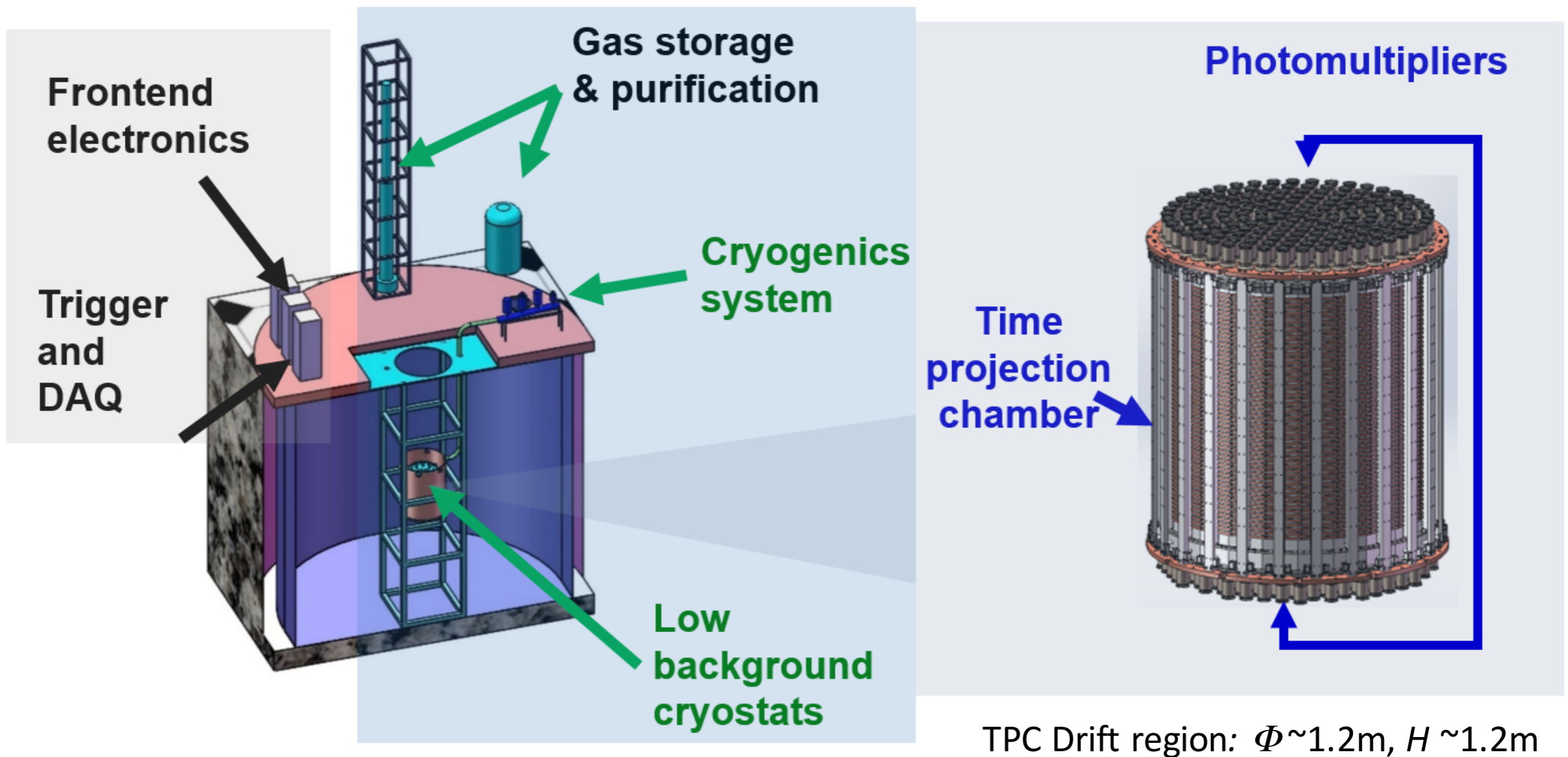
The Next Step - LZ

- 7t of LXe as sensitive WIMPs target, fiducial mass of 5.6t, slightly larger than XENONnT
- Background level compatible to XENONnT
- Neutron tagging with active neutron veto system
- Start commissioning and data taking in 2020, 1000 live days of data projected.

LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) detector



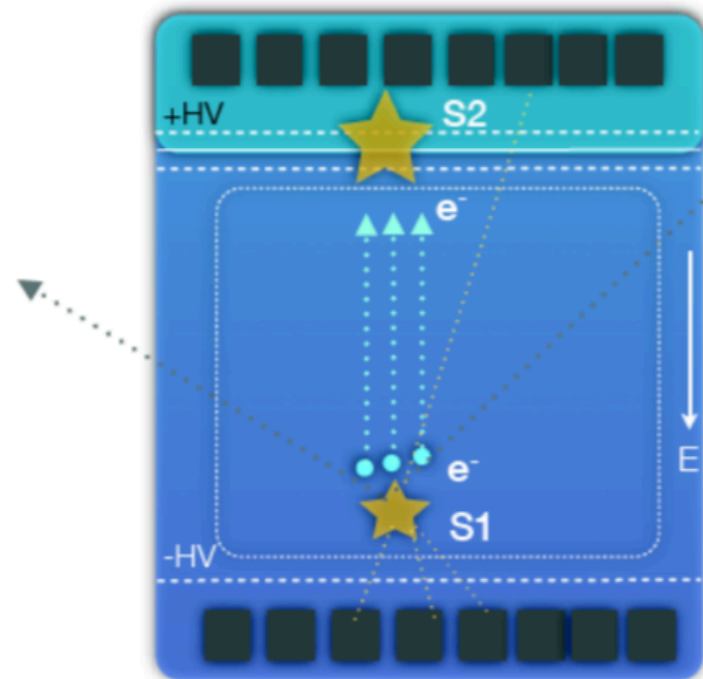
The Next Step - PandaX-xT



- Intermediate stage:

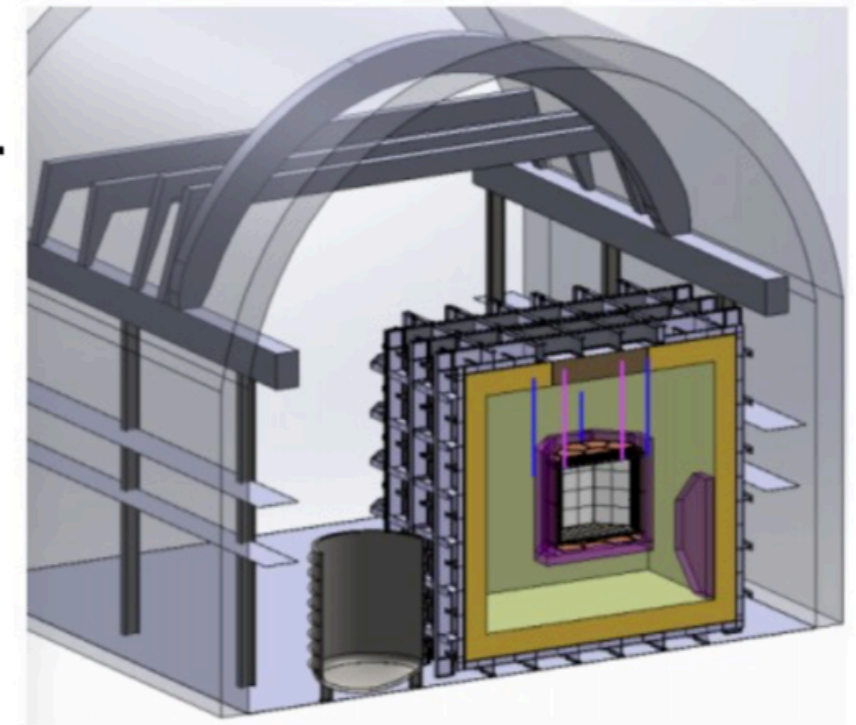
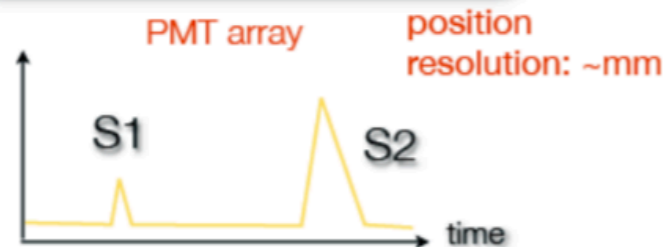
- **PandaX-4T** (4-ton in sensitive region) with SI sensitivity $\sim 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$
- On-site assembly and commissioning: 2019-2020

The Next Step - DarkSide-20k and beyond



- Dual-phase detector
- Uses low radioactivity Ar

- 50 tonnes total mass
- 30 tonnes fiducial mass
- $>20 \text{ m}^2$ of SiPM coverage



C. Aasleth et al. (DarkSide-20k),
arXiv:1707.08145

- To be located at LNGS (Gran Sasso, Italy)
- Officially supported by underground labs: LNGS, LSC, and SNOLAB
- Planned start in 2022
- Projected LY = 10 PE/keV (highly efficient SiPMs)
- Approved by INFN and LNGS in April 2017 and by NSF in Oct 2017

Summary

- Numerous of efforts worldwide on the direct detection of dark matter!
- DAMA/Libra is so far the only experiment reporting positive signal from WIMPs, but strongly constrained by null results from experiments using other targets. A few experiments are trying to reproduce the results using NaI detectors
- Low-threshold detectors lead the search of light WIMPs. The sensitivity is 2-3 order of magnitude above neutrino floor.
- Noble liquid detectors lead the search of heavy WIMPs:
 - XENON1T reported null results from a one ton-year exposure of WIMPs search
 - XENONnT, LZ and PandaX-xT are aiming to detect dark matter by ~2025
 - Global argon network is building DarkSide-20k detector