

Mar 19, 2021

● 大阪市立大学 Einstein-Nambu セミナー 2020

# 暗黒物質直接探索の現状

身内賢太郎  
(神戸大学)

暗黒物質

暗黒物質直接探索

最近の話題

科研費  
KAKENHI

# • はじめまして/お久しぶりです 身内賢太郎です

- いまのところずっと 暗黒物質直接探索  $\rightleftharpoons$  見つからない
- そろそろ 見つけて 性質解明 と行きたい

- D論 東大物理 みのわ研 LiFボロメータ
- PD~助教 京大物理 宇宙線研究室 ガスTPC
- 准教授 神戸大 粒子物理研究室 +=液体キセノン検出器

## 方向に感度を持つ暗黒物質探索実験： NEWAGE

京都大学・宇宙線研究室

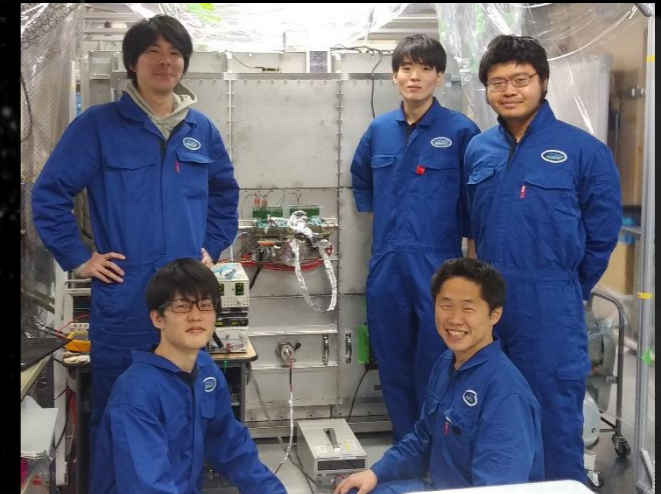
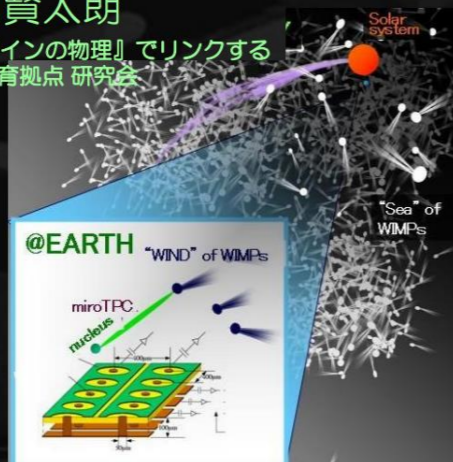
身内賢太郎

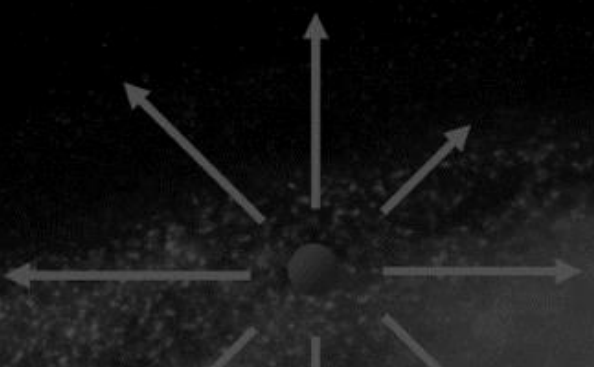
第1回『アインシュタインの物理』でリンクする  
研究・教育拠点研究会

New  
generation WIMP  
search with an advanced  
gaseous tracker experiment

内容  
暗黒物質  
探索実験  
NEWAGE

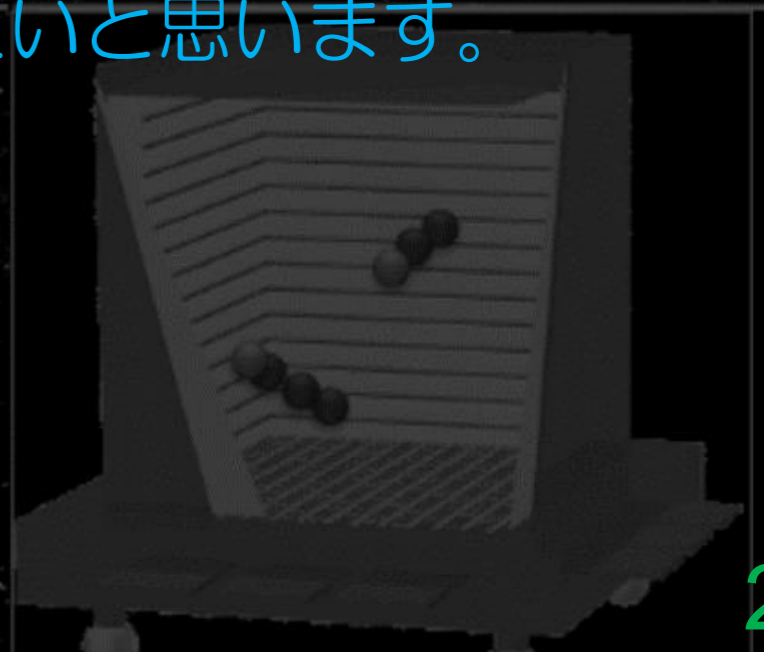
2008年10月10日





## • remote トークとしての新しい試み

- 確信犯的に駆け足で話します。
- チャットにスライドリンクも貼っておきますので、気になるキーワードをチャットに書き込んで下さい。
- 興味ひけた話を2, 3ピックアップして議論したいと思います。



# 暗黒物質

see also

日本物理学会誌 第75巻  
(2020年) 第2号 68-76頁 交流

交流

## 宇宙のダークマター直接探索の現状



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# • DM: seen in various scales in the universe

- @ galaxy: rotation curves (1970~)
- @ cluster of galaxies: collision of galaxy clusters (2007~)
- @ universe: CMB and other observations (2002~)

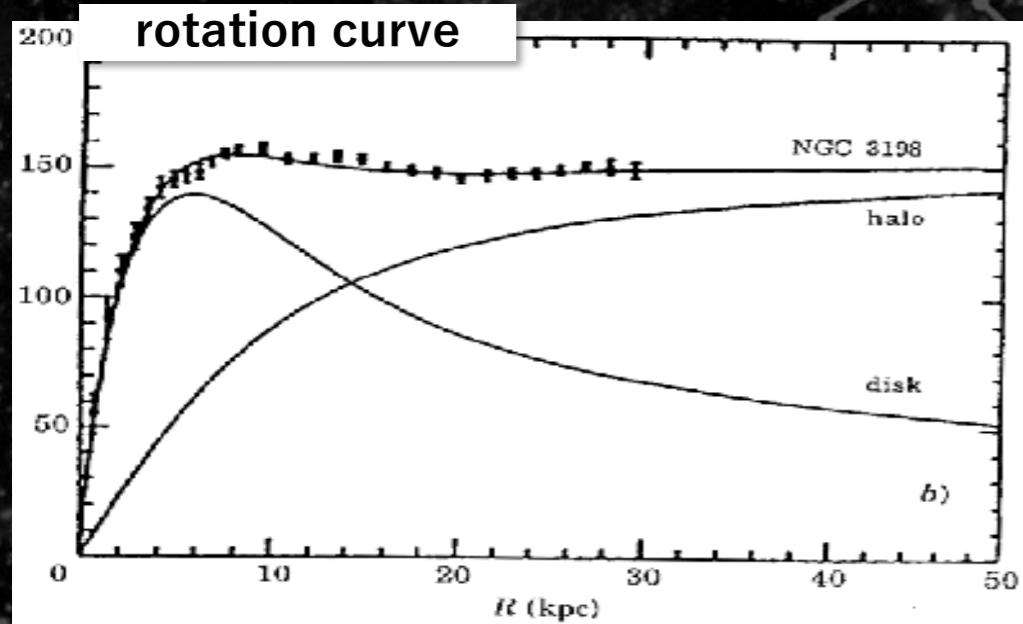
GR!



Gravitational Lens in Abell 2218

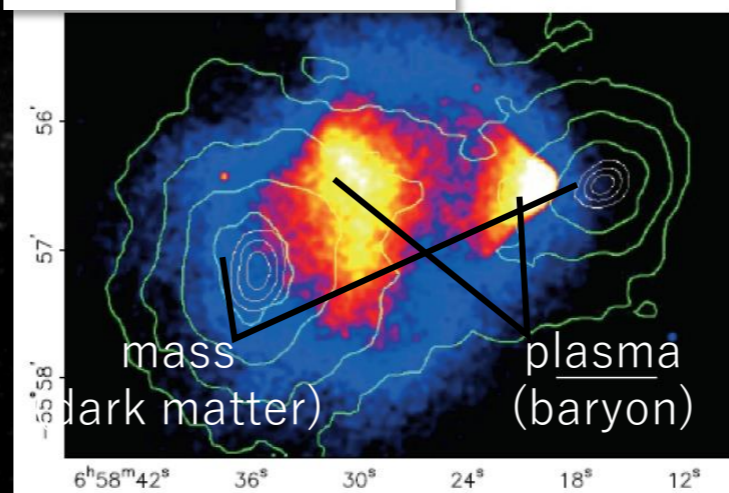
HST - WFPC2

PF95-14 · ST ScI OPO · April 5, 1995 · W. Couch (UNSW), NASA



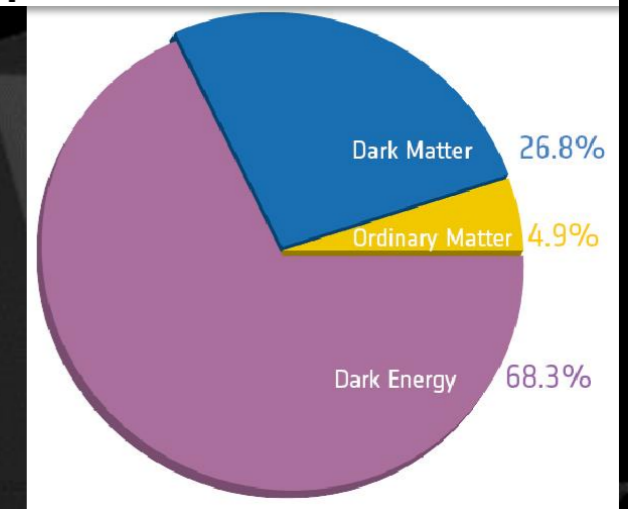
Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 29(1991)409

cluster collision



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 648:L109–L113, 2006 September 10

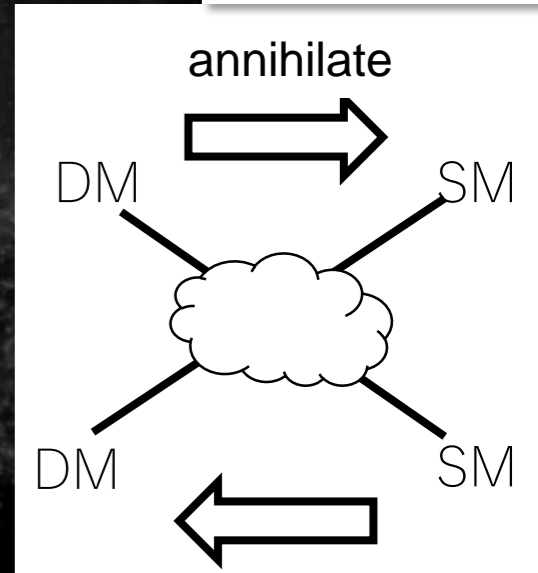
pie chart of the universe



Planck team

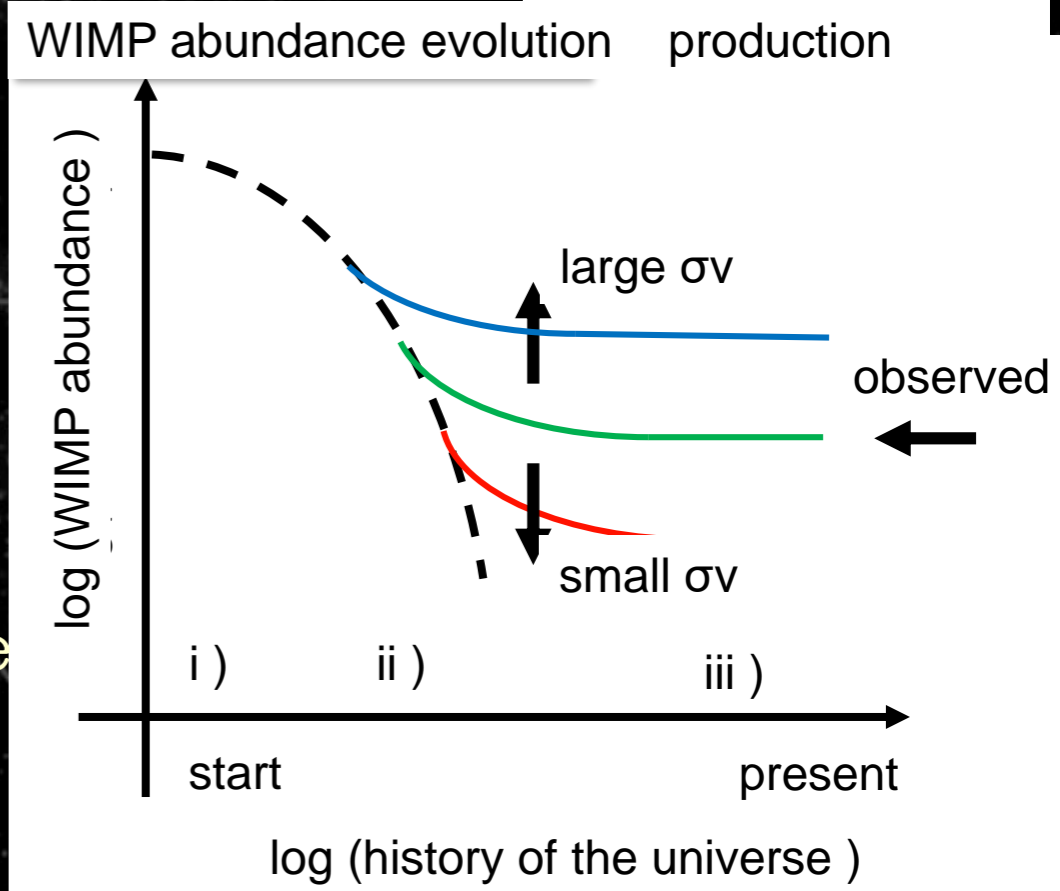
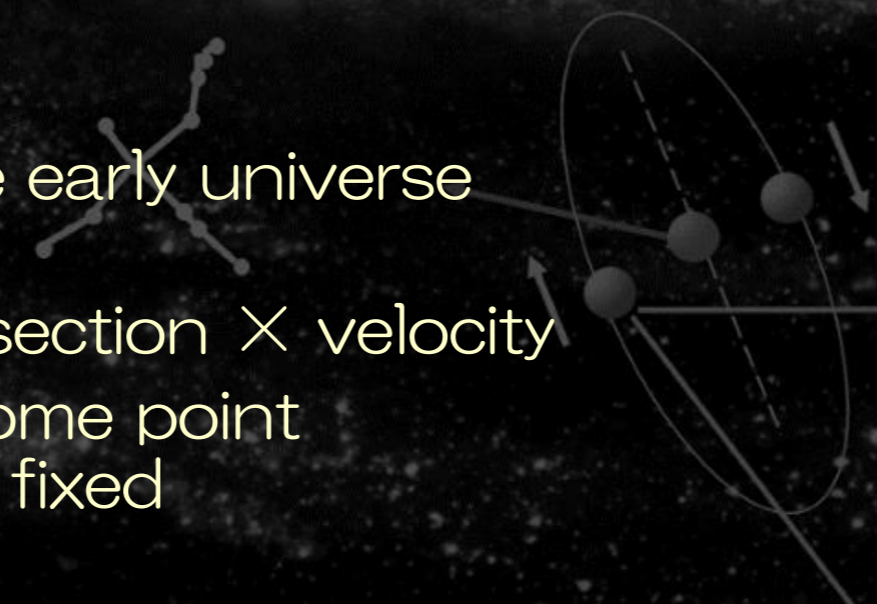
# DM candidates: thousands of them

- “good” candidates would solve other problems
  - AXION (CP problem in QCD)
  - Primordial black hole (BHs are there!)
  - WIMPs (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles)



## WIMPs

- Produced in the early universe
- Annihilate  
rate  $\propto$  cross section  $\times$  velocity
- Freeze out at some point  
abundance is fixed
- $\sigma \sim$  weak scale explains present abundance  
 $\Rightarrow$  WIMP miracle !

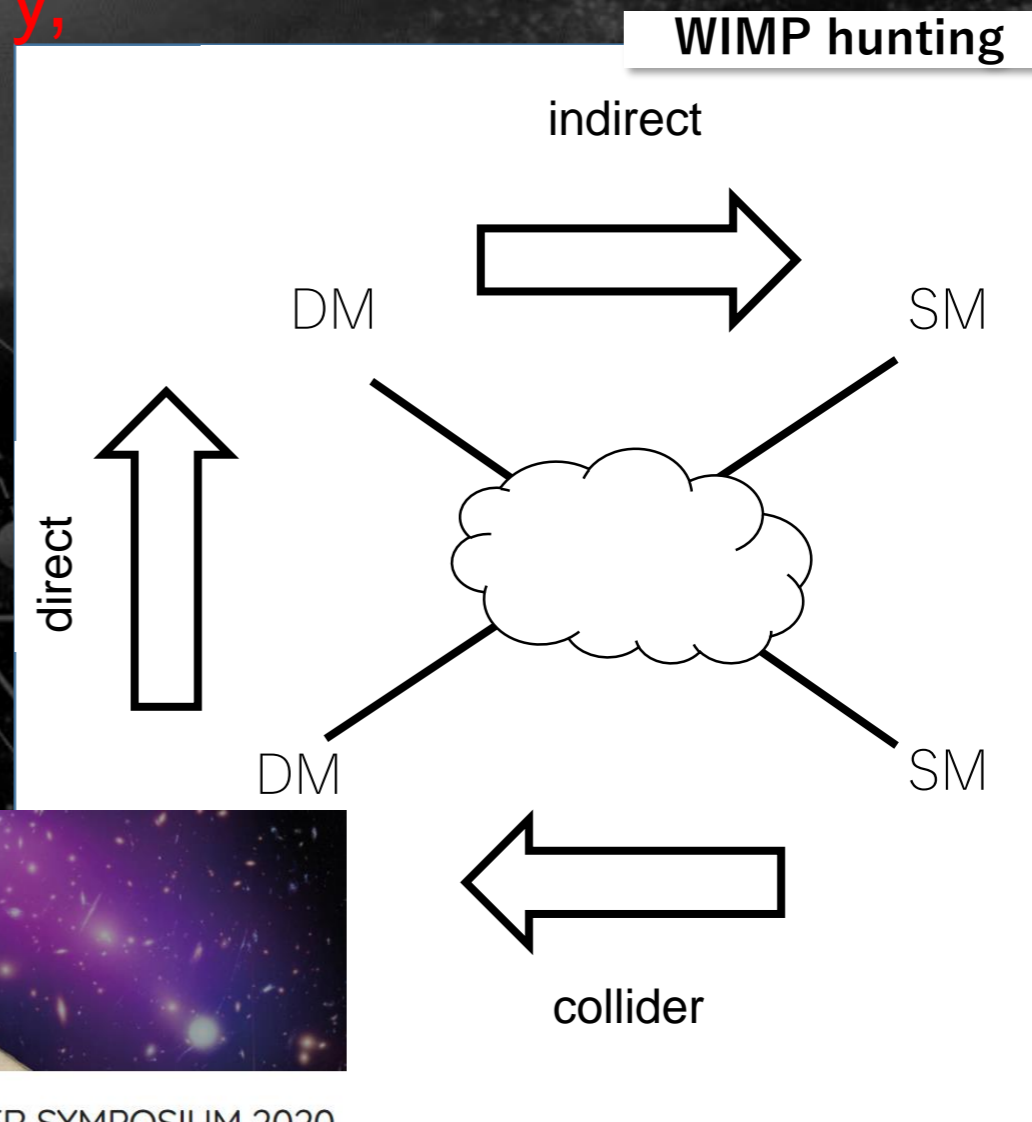


# • WIMP hunting

• WIMP-SM (standard model particle, i.e. quarks) particle interaction

- Direct search
- Indirect search
- Collider

complementary,  
synergy



## Dark Matter searches in the 2020s At the crossroads of the WIMP

Symposium on next-generation collider,  
direct, and indirect Dark Matter searches

11-13 November 2019  
The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa Campus  
Asia/Tokyo timezone

- Overview
- Registration
- Important Dates
- Invited speaker List
- Timetable
- Poster presentations
- Participant List
- How to get to Kashiwa
- Lunch Information
- Banquet Information
- Visa application
- Accommodation
- Wifi/Internet connection

### Contact

✉ [darkmatter2019.tokyo...](mailto:darkmatter2019.tokyo...)



## KASHIWA DARK MATTER SYMPOSIUM 2020

16-19 November 2020  
virtual

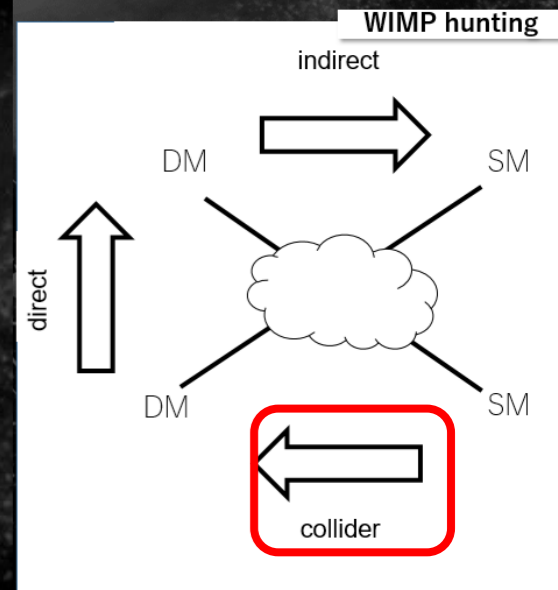
# • Collider

- LHC @ CERN
- Missing E signal
- Searches with various ways
- No hint so far

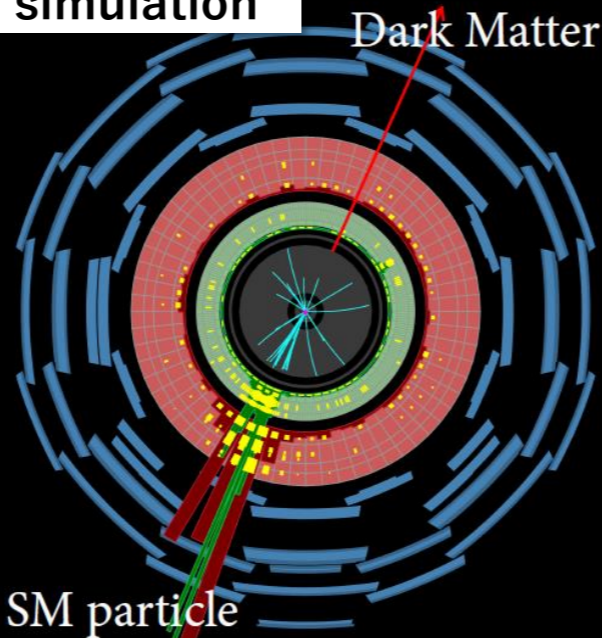
## Dark matter searches at colliders.

Priscilla Pani  
on behalf of ATLAS, CMS & LHCb

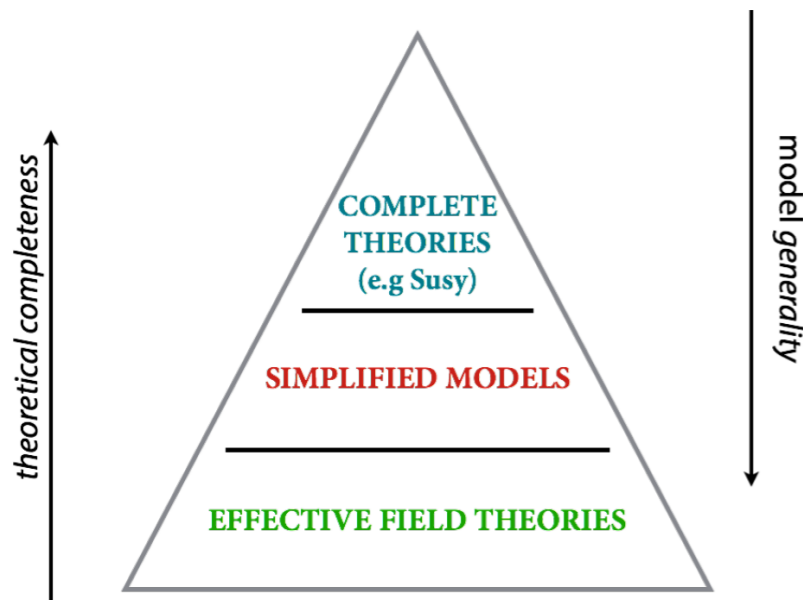
Dark Matter searches in the 2020 - Tokyo  
11-13 November 2019



simulation



## Theoretical framework



## Conclusion - Cheat sheet

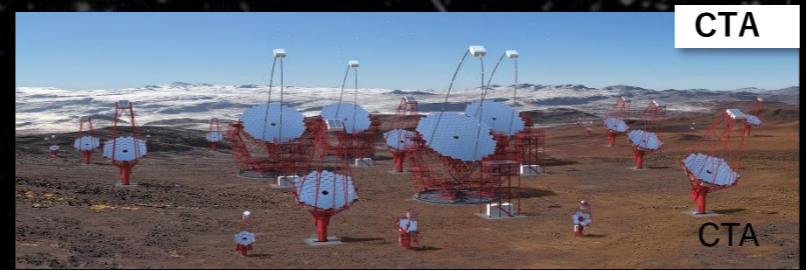
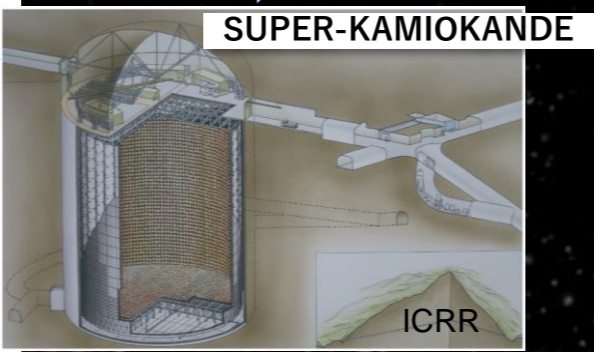
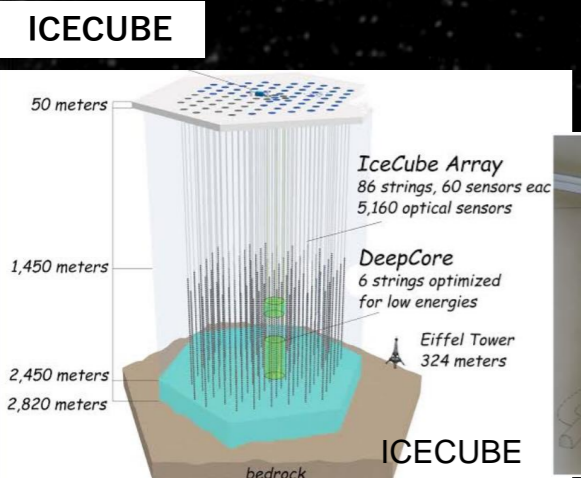
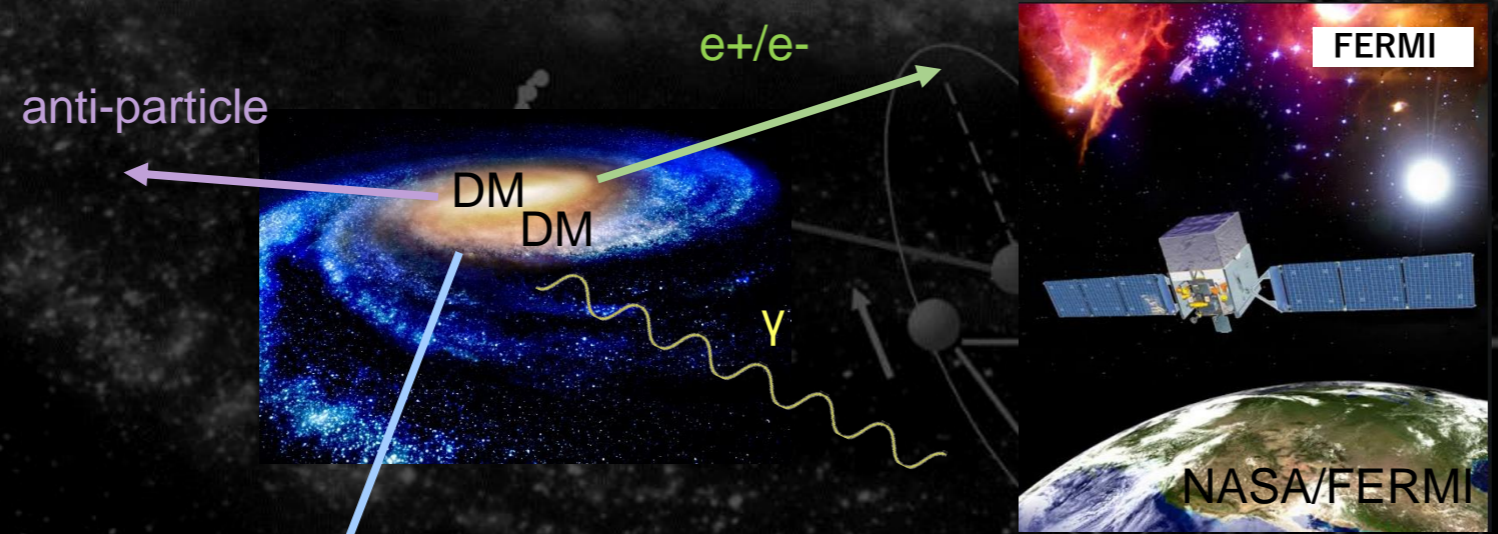
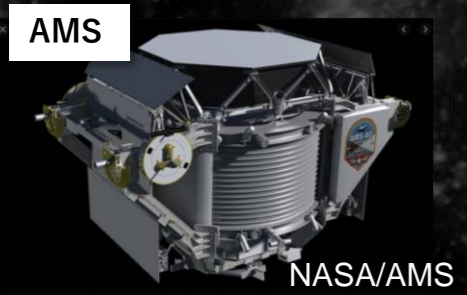
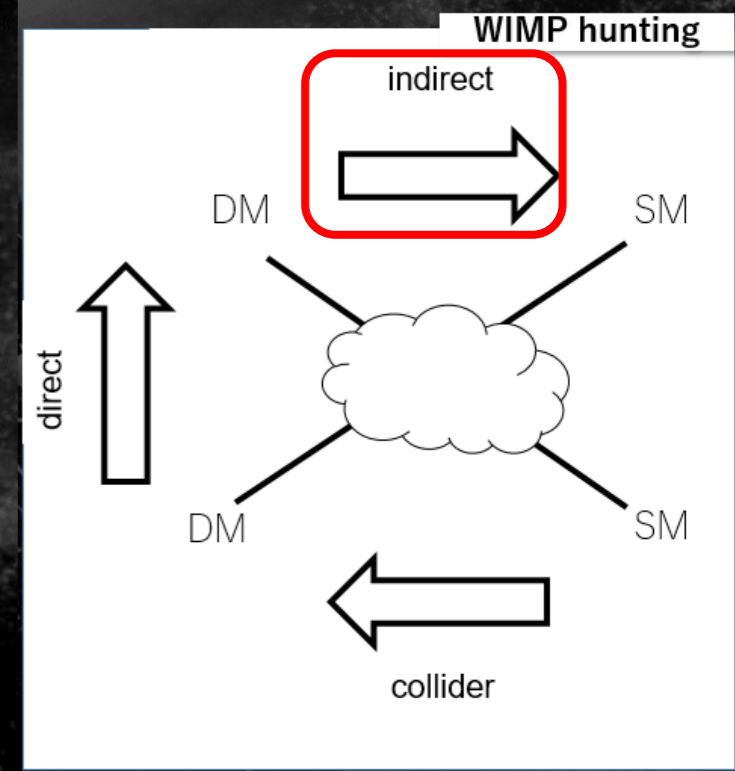
### DM-mediator searches

Signature	Dataset	Reference
Di-lepton resonance	139 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">1903.06248</a>
Di-jet, Di-jet + ISR,	139 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">1901.10917</a> , <a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2019-007</a> , <a href="#">1808.03124</a>
Di-bjet	80 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2018-052</a>
Di-jet + leptons	80 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2018-015</a>
Dijet + photons	36 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">1905.10331</a>
Etmis + Higgs	36 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">1908.01713</a>
Etmis + t/ttbar	36 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">1901.01553</a>
Etmis + jet	36 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">1712.02345</a>
H invisible	36 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">Phys. Rev. Lett. 122 (2019) 231801</a>
ATLAS DM summary	36 fb <sup>-1</sup>	<a href="#">JHEP 05 (2019) 142</a>

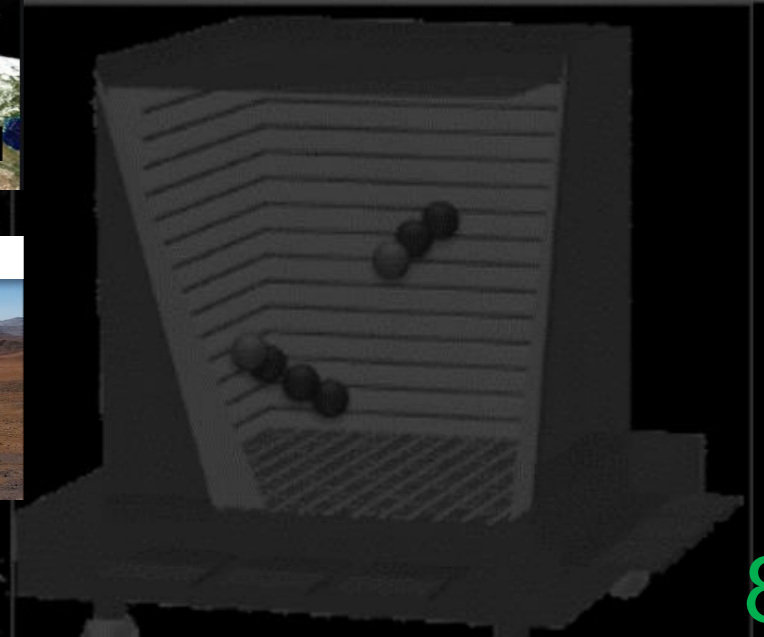


# Indirect Search

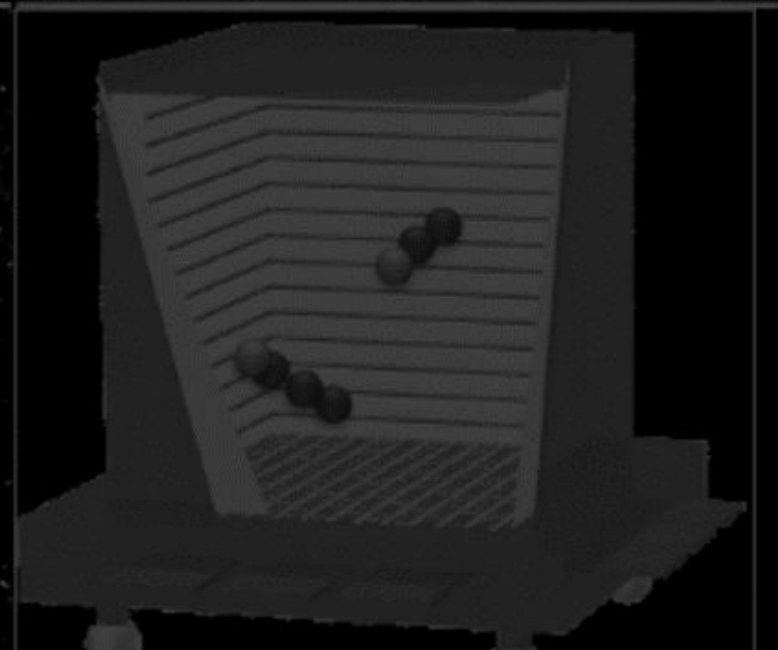
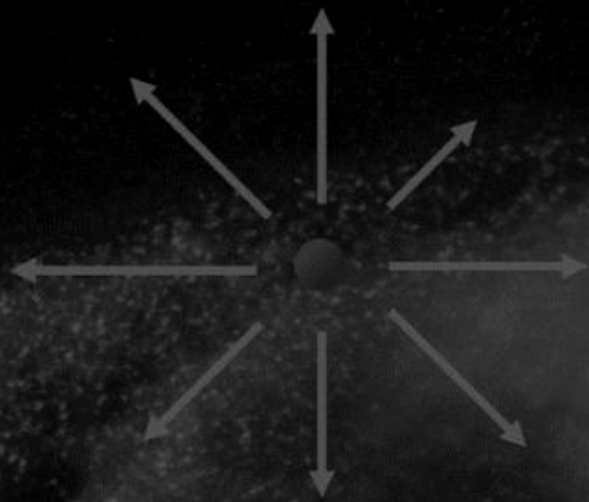
- WIMPs annihilate @ Galactic Center, Dwarf Galaxy, sun...
- No conclusive result yet



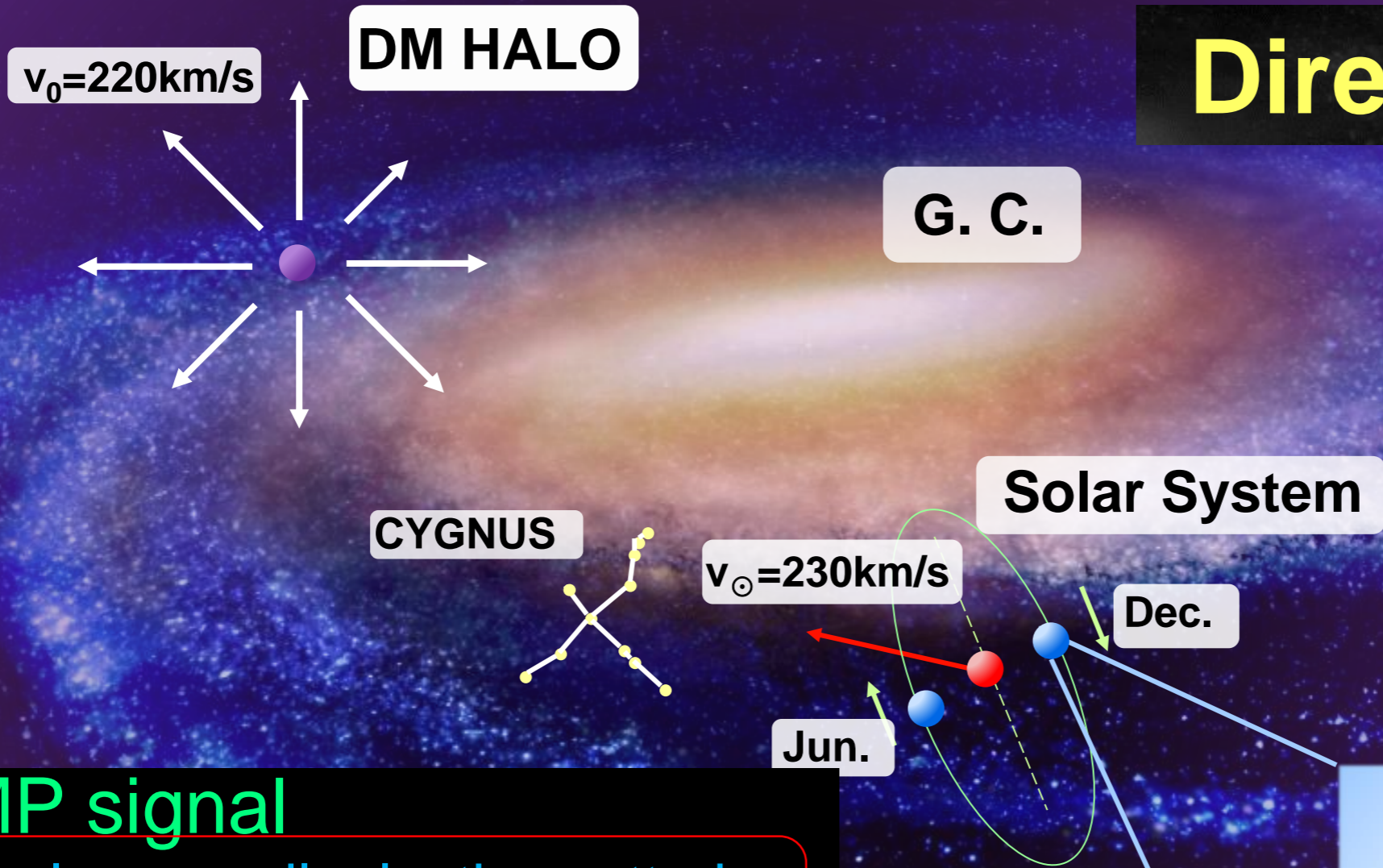
JGRG2019



# Direct Search

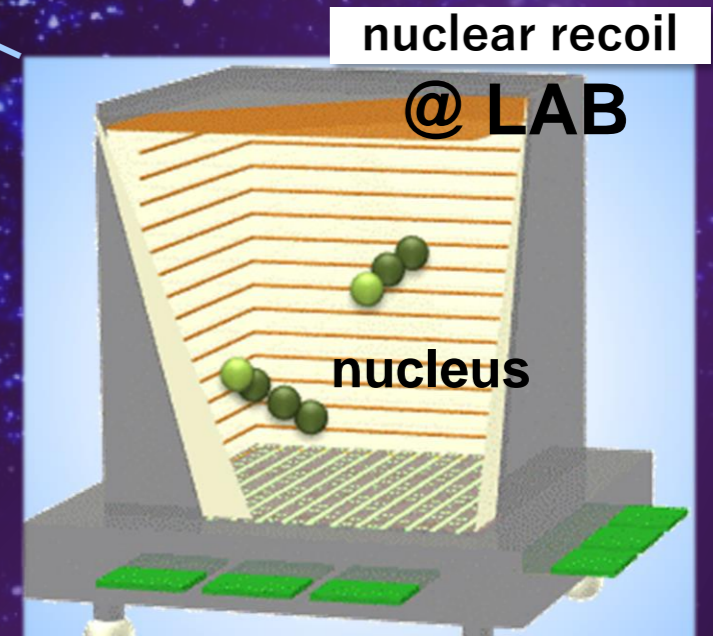


# Direct Detection

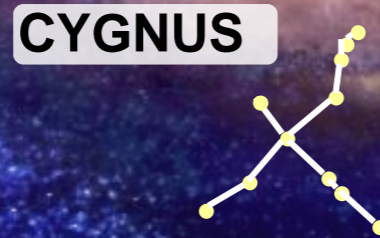


## • WIMP signal

- nuclear recoil: elastic scattering
- energy
- nucleus dependence
- seasonal modulation
- direction



# Direct Detection



$v_{\odot} = 230 \text{ km/s}$

Solar System

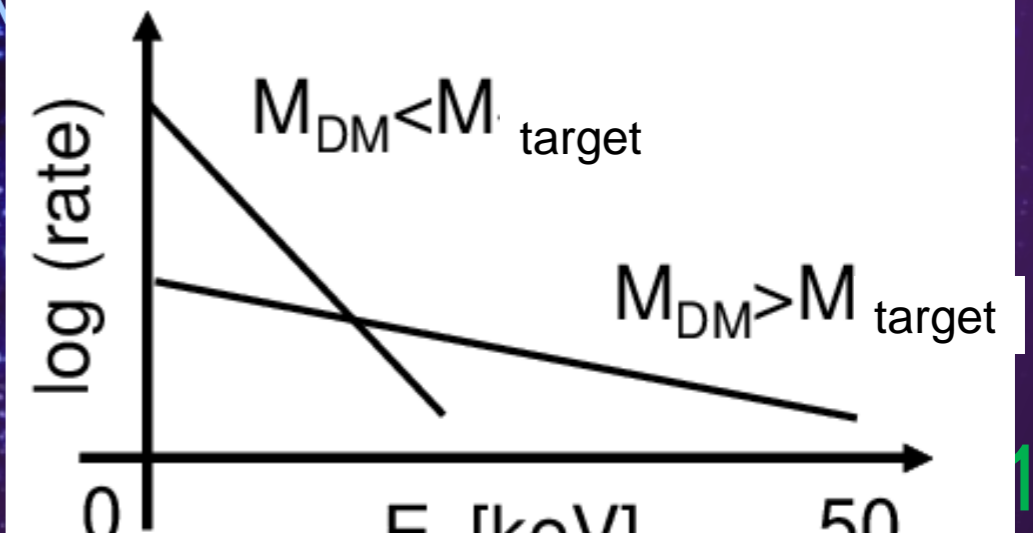
Jun.

Dec.

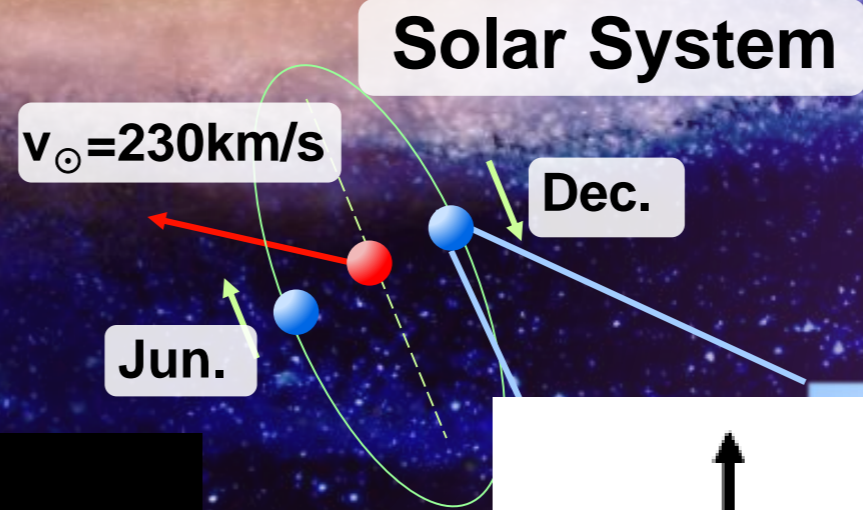
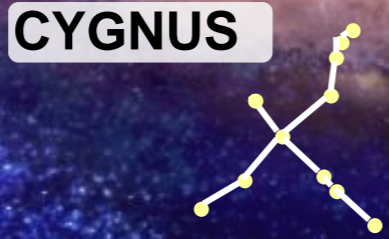
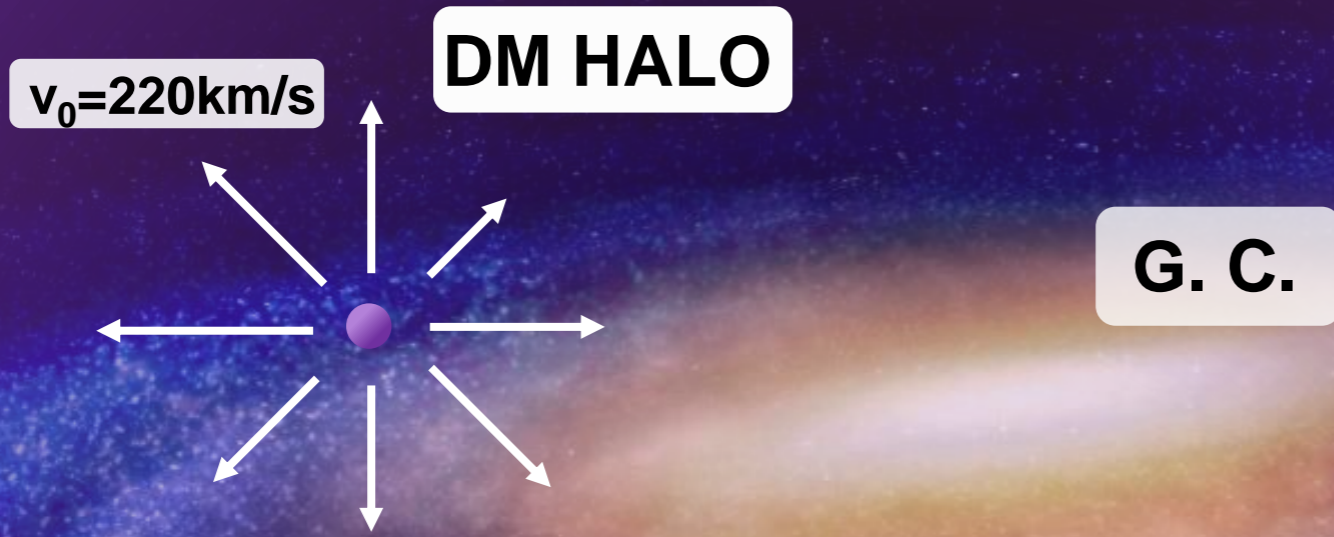
nucleus dependence

## • WIMP signal

- nuclear recoil: elastic scattering
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- seasonal modulation
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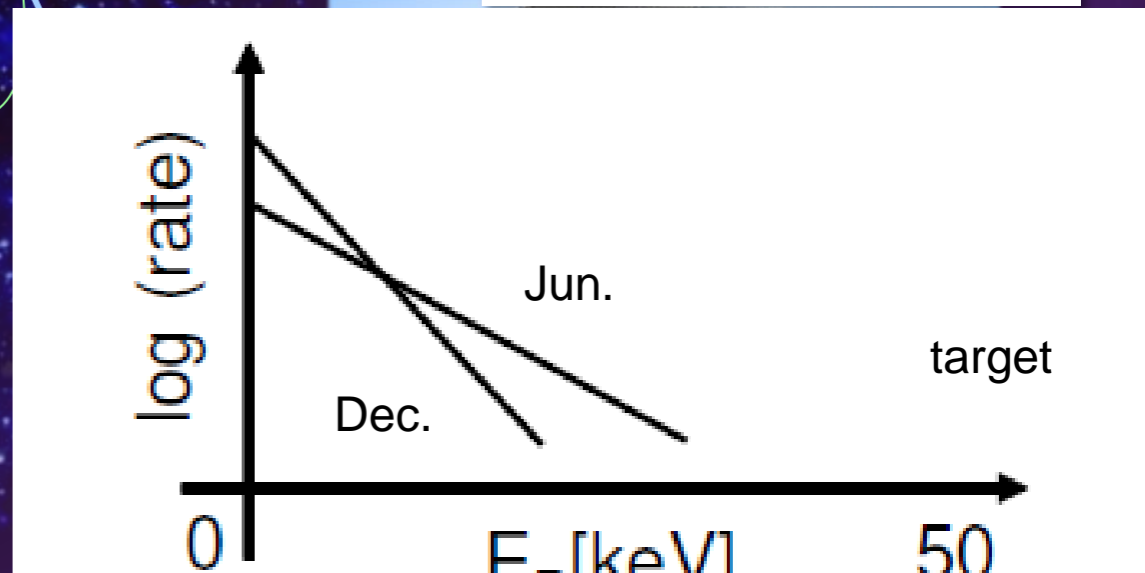


# Direct Detection

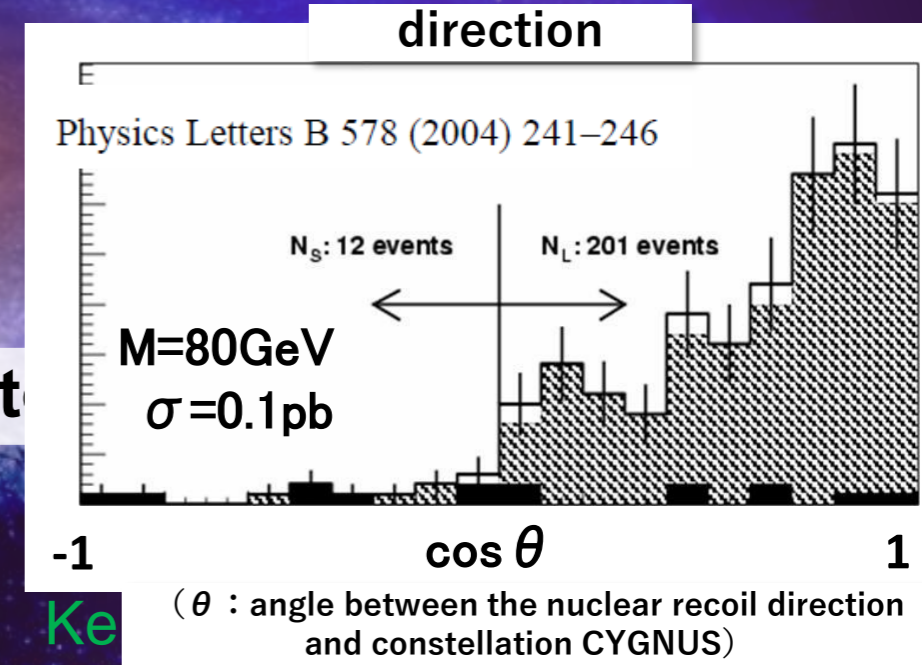
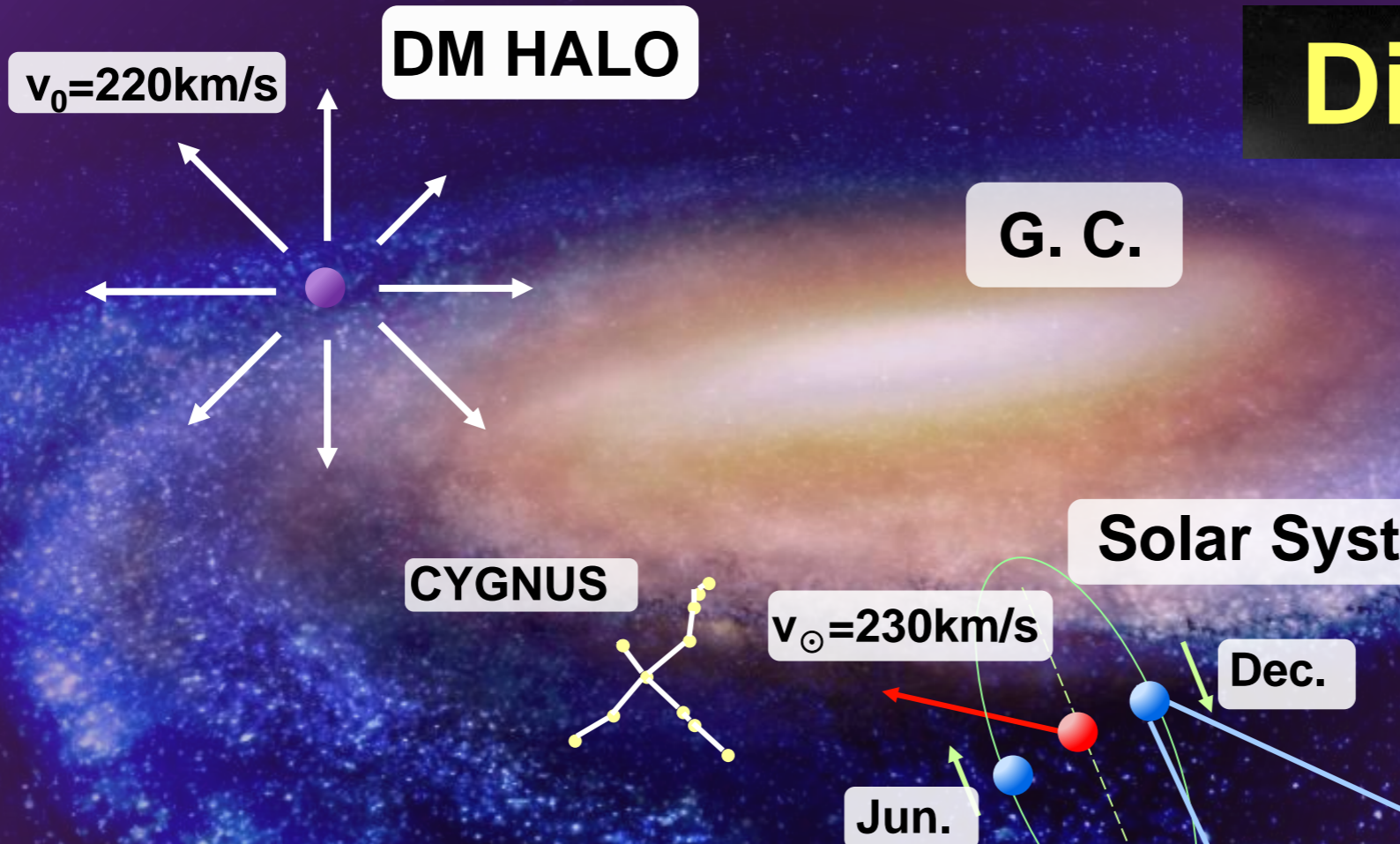


## • WIMP signal

- nuclear recoil: elastic scattering
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- nucleus dependence
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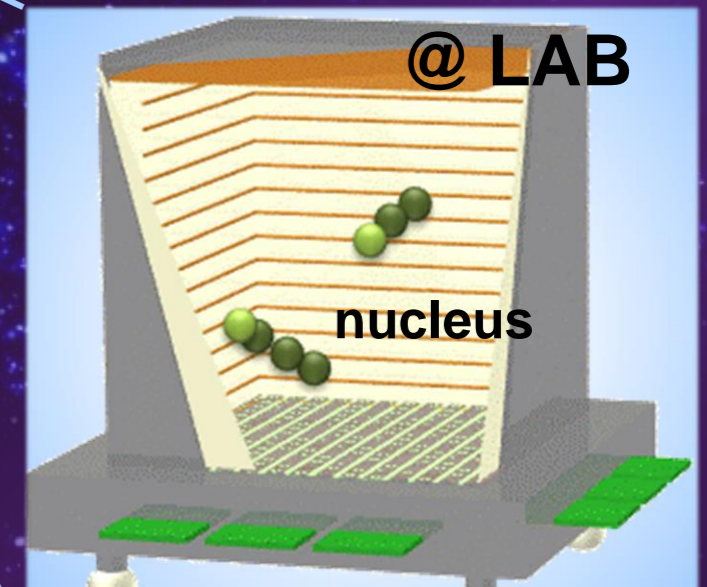


# Direct Detection

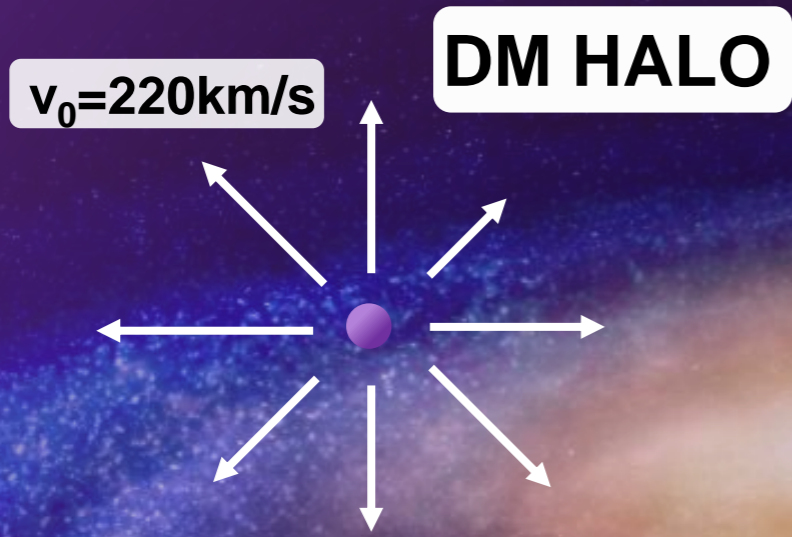


## • WIMP signal

- nuclear recoil: elastic scattering
- energy
- nucleus dependence
- seasonal modulation
- direction



# Direct Detection



G. C.

CYGNUS

Solar System

$v_{\odot} = 230 \text{ km/s}$

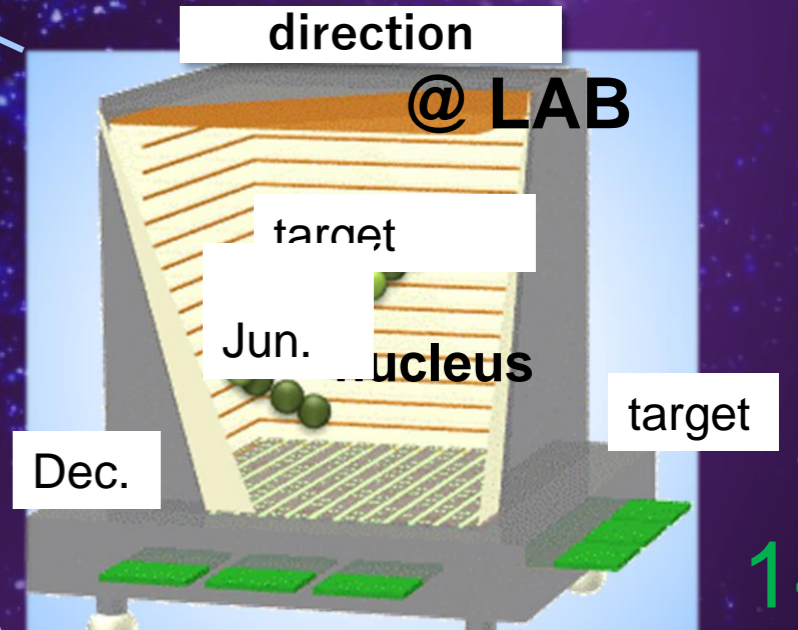
Dec.

Jun.

## • WIMP signal

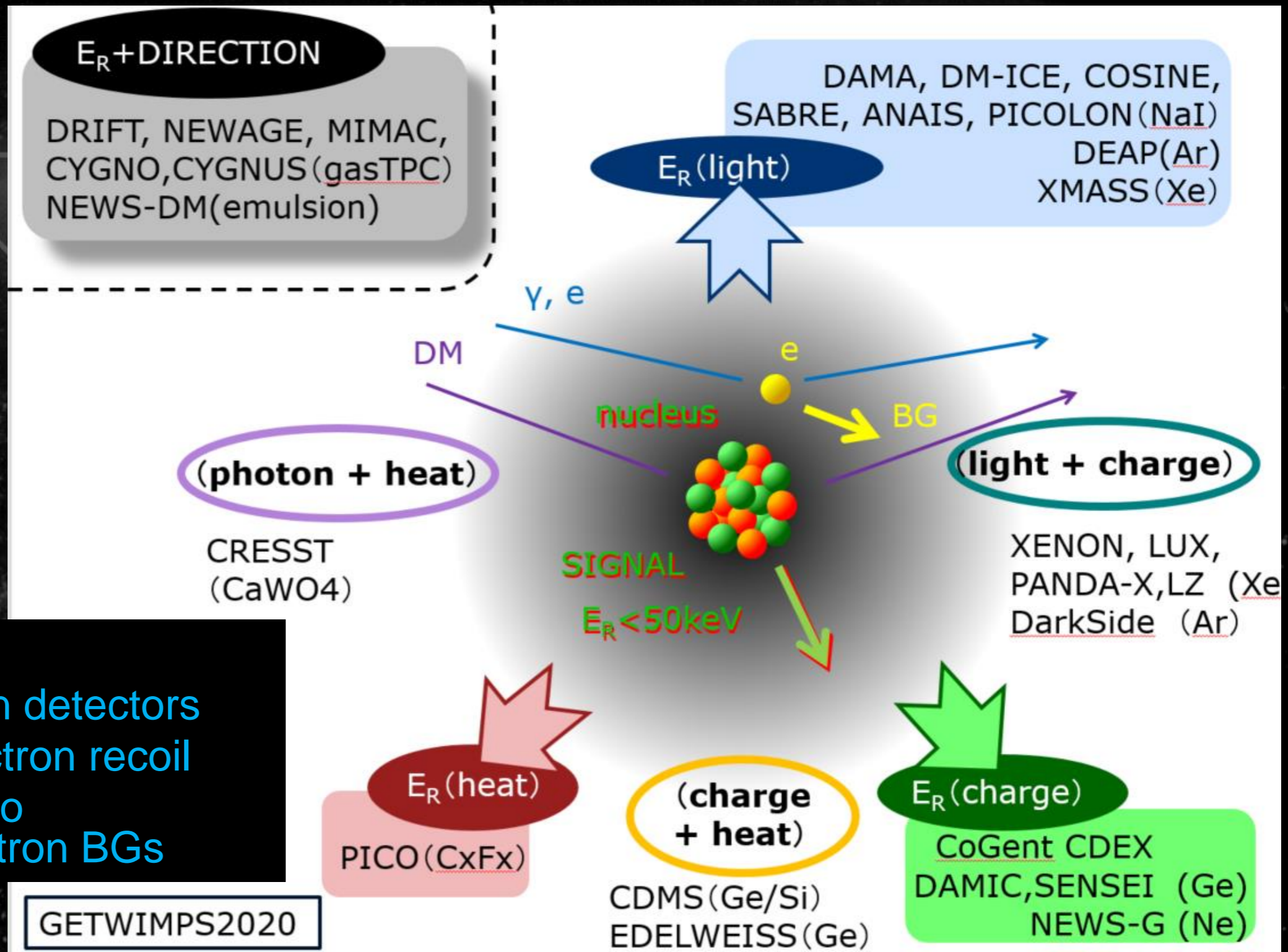
- nuclear recoil: elastic scattering
- energy
- nucleus dependence
- seasonal modulation
- direction

second half of this talk



## • Technologies

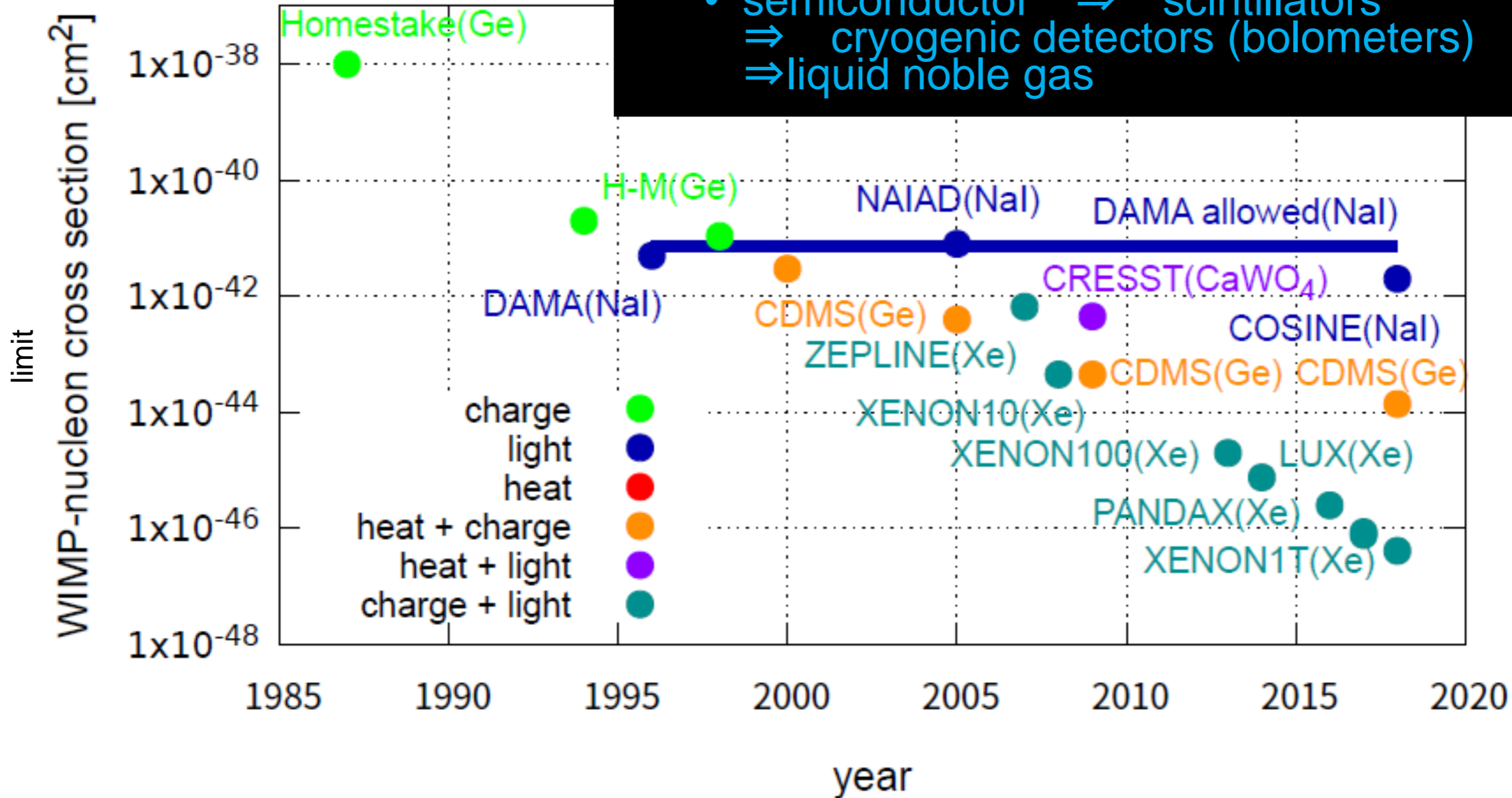
- Ordinary radiation detectors
- Background: electron recoil
- more than two info  
 $\Rightarrow$  reject electron BGs





# History

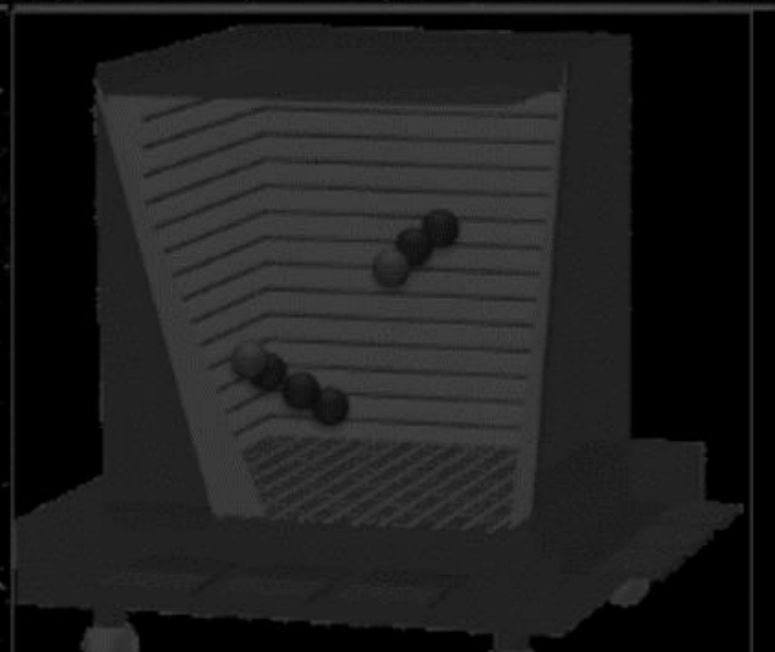
Direct search history



- leading technologies

- semiconductor ⇒ scintillators
- ⇒ cryogenic detectors (bolometers)
- ⇒ liquid noble gas

## 2. 直接探索の現状

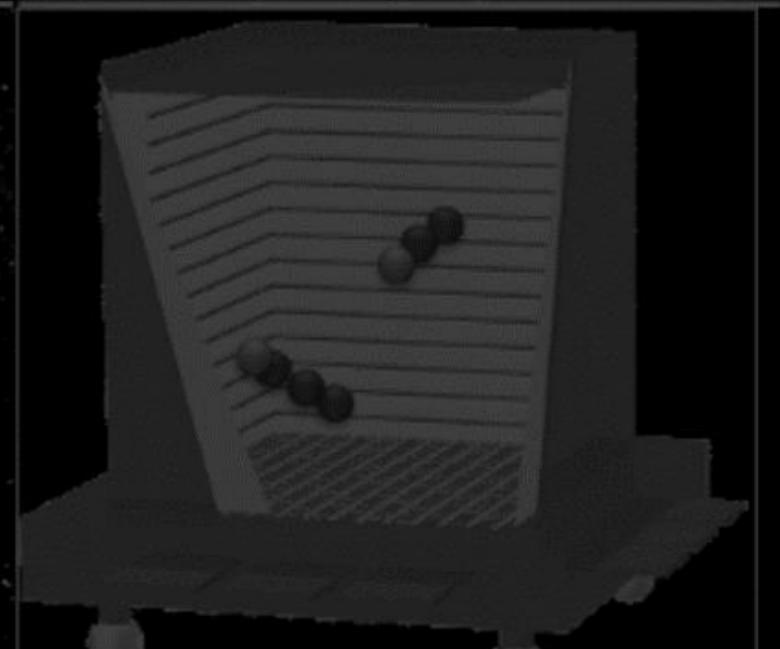




# Direct Search Review



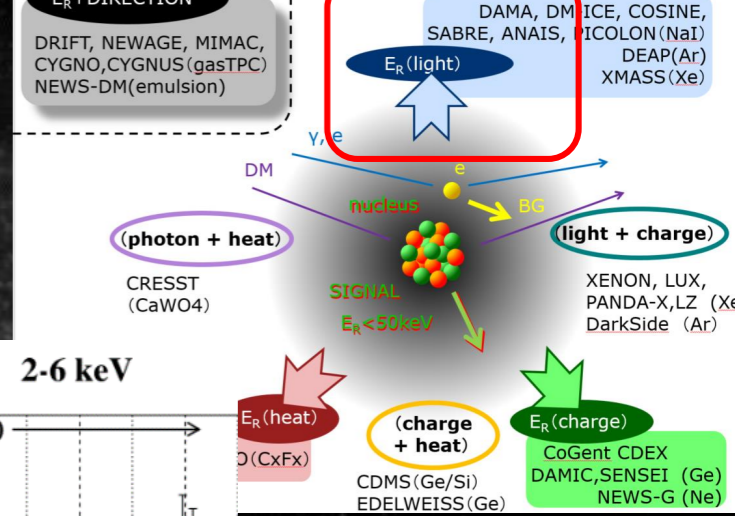
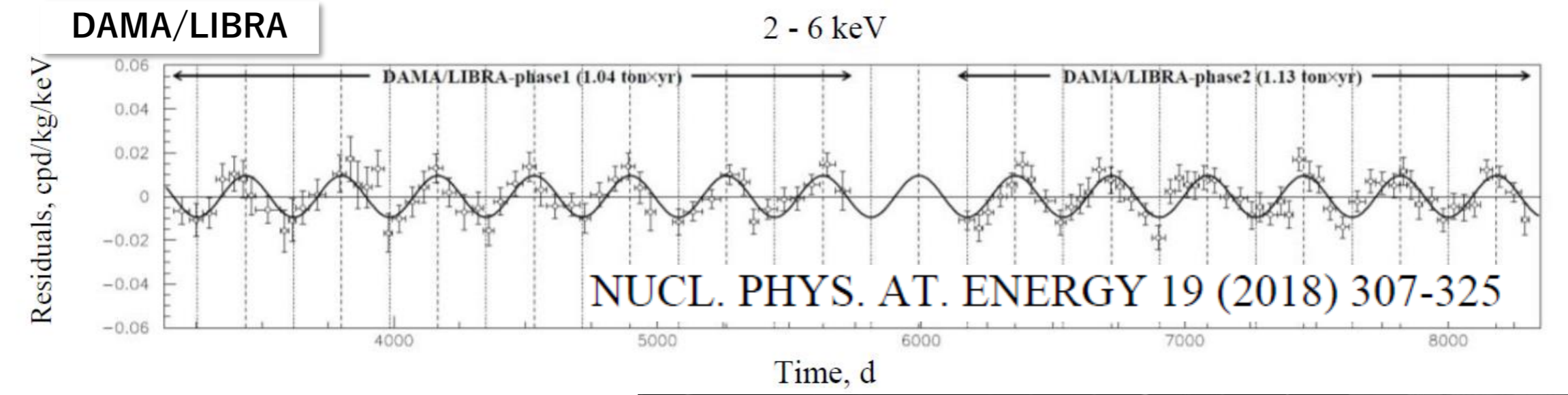
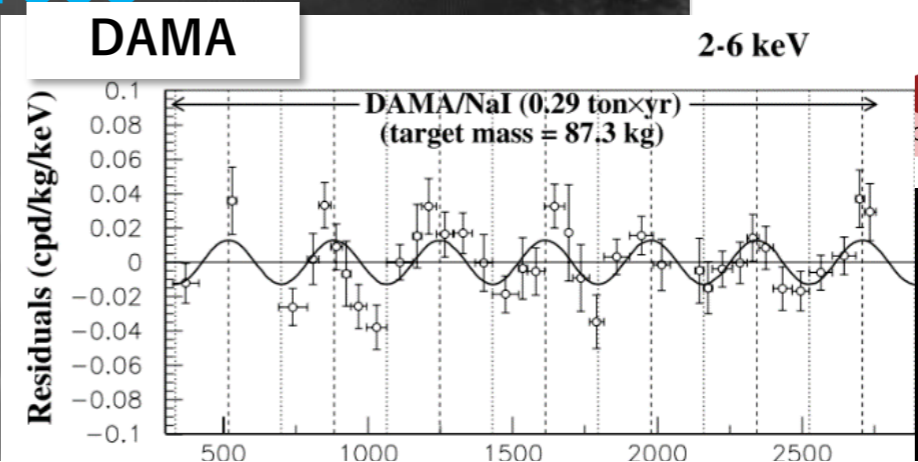
## 1. Mainstream : Large Detectors



# DAMA (NaI)

- 250kg NaI scintillators
- Annual modulation were reported : 1998~
- Latest 2.46 ton year  $12.9 \sigma$
- SOMETHING is detected

Eur. Phys. J. C (2008) 56: 333–355  
DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-008-0662-y

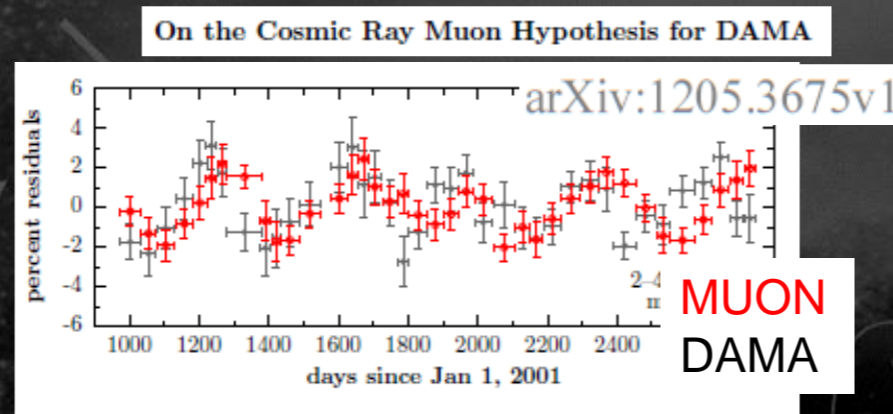


No BG explains this modulation  
No natural DM model explains, either...

# • Explaining DAMA with BG

- Long discussion on BG modulation
- Muon?

Eur. Phys. J. C (2012) 72:2064



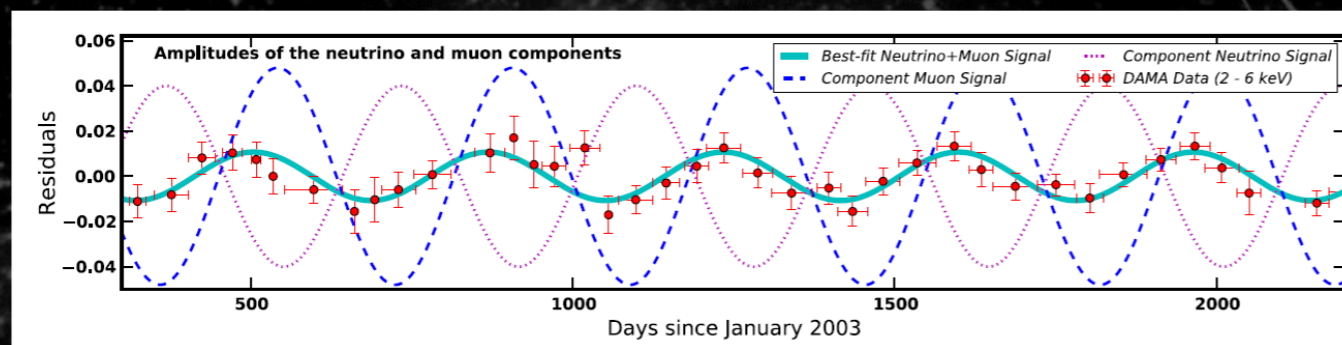
- No, muon comes later

## • Muon & neutrinos

PRL 113, 081302 (2014)

- Solar neutrino has largest flux in winter. (Sun closer.)

Fitting the Annual Modulation in DAMA with Neutrons from Muons and Neutrinos



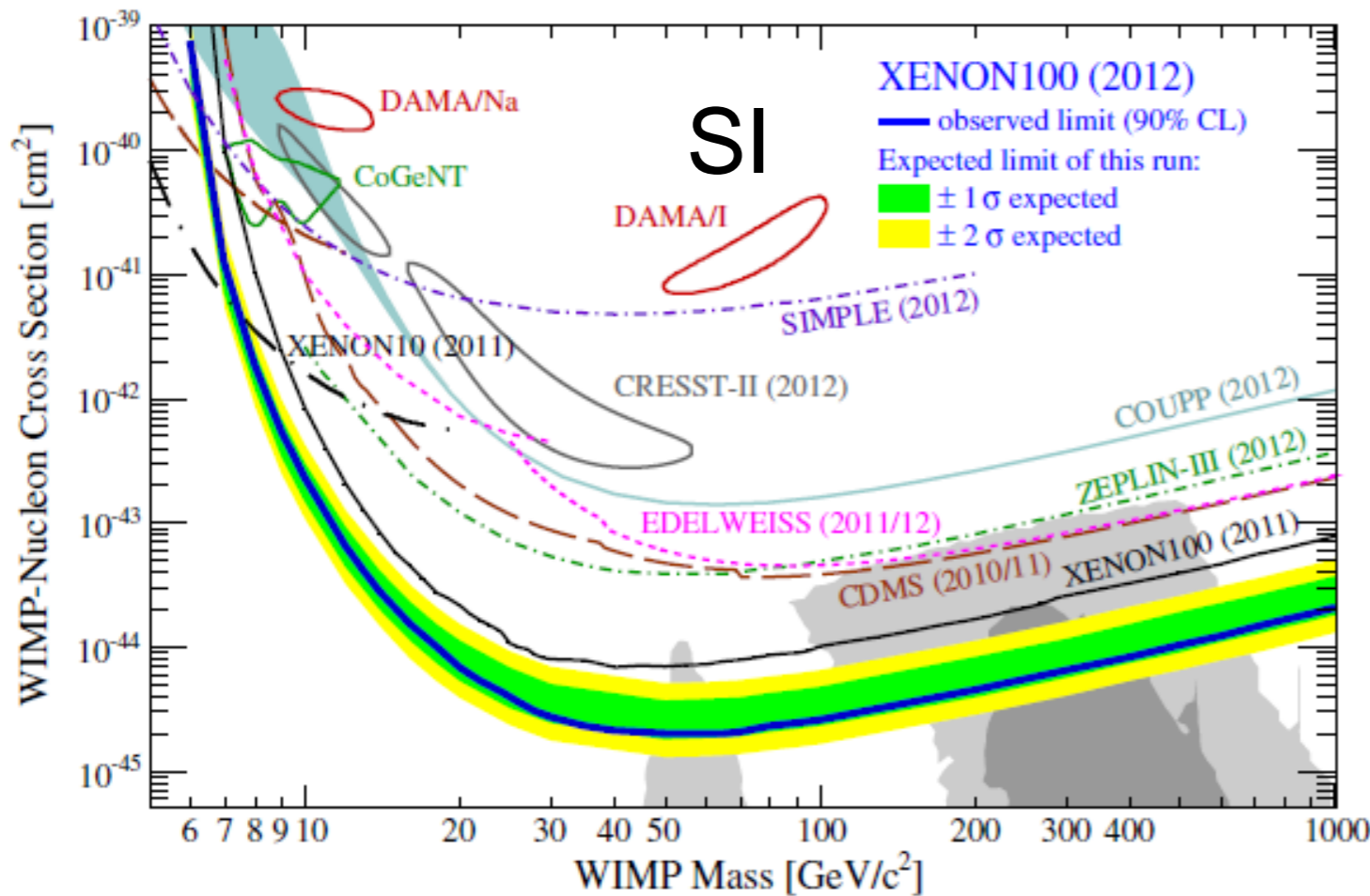
- No, not enough neutrinos
- None worked so far ...
- So the right way is to ...

Eur. Phys. J. C (2014) 74:3196

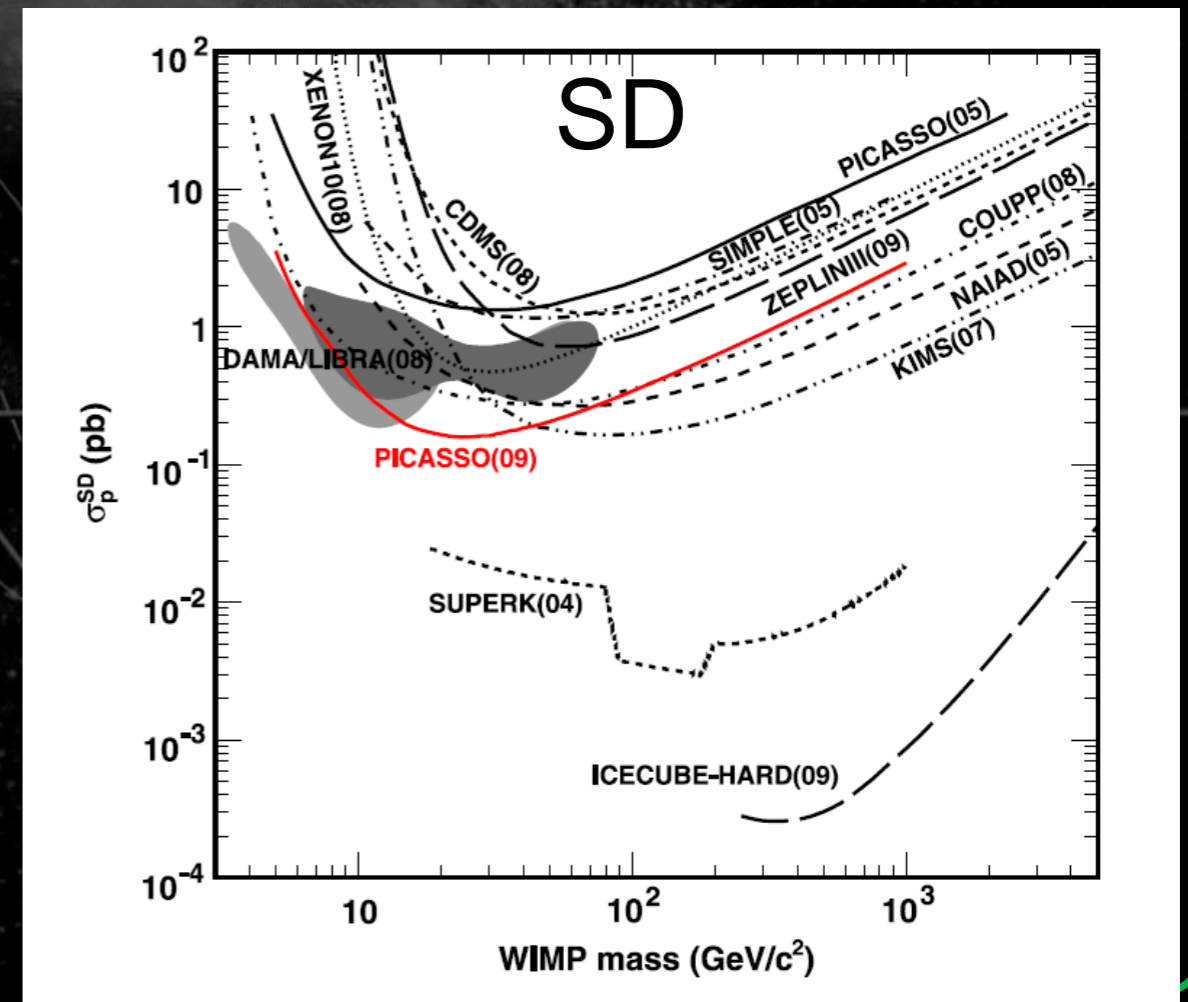
- DAMA : Strong tension with other nuclei

- Recent papers don't show DAMA's area.
- It doesn't mean DAMA signal is gone...

PRL 109, 181301 (2012)



Physics Letters B 682 (2009) 185–192



# • Other NaI detectors

- COSINE (106kg)
  - Annual modulation measurement
  - Consistent with null and DAMA, yet.
- ANAIS (112kg)
  - Annual modulation measurement
  - (NEW) incompatible with DAMA

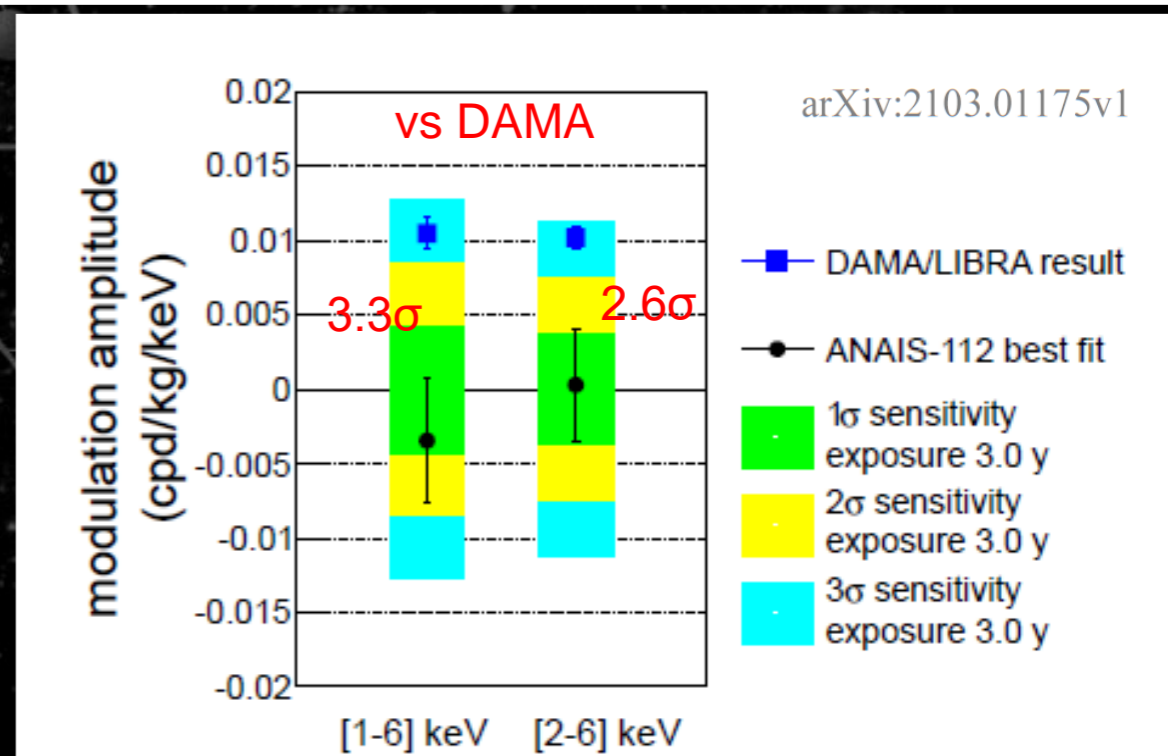
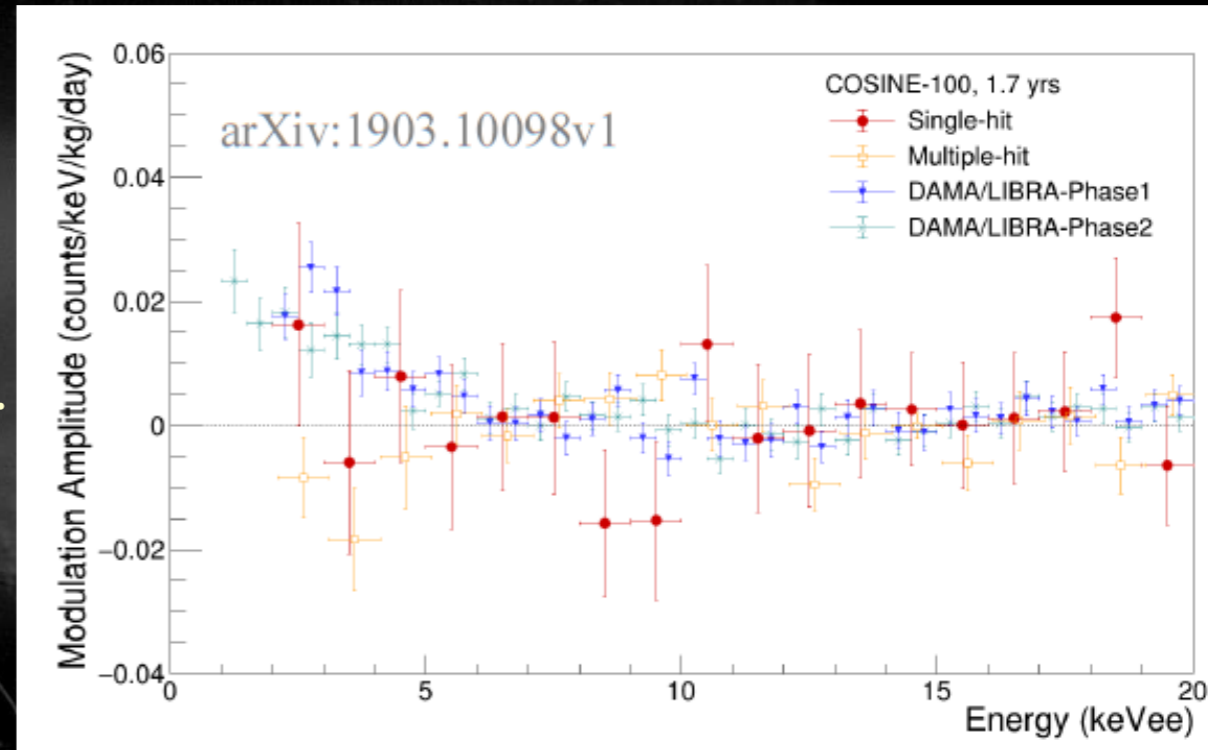
## • SABRE

- North and South

## • PICOLON

- Pure crystal

Need to be stay tuned.



# • Liq Xenon : 1 phase (liquid-only) detector

## • XMASS

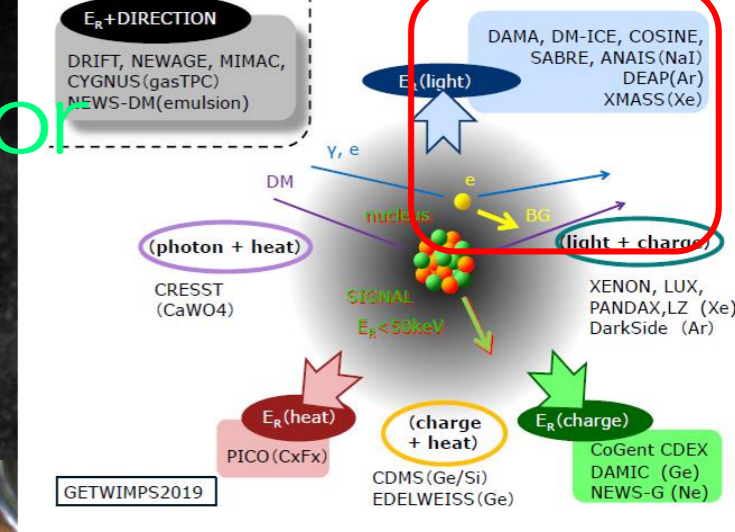
- Observation 2013 Nov.~2019 Mar.
- 642× PMTs
- 800kg liquid xenon

- One of the main results ” fiducial paper”
  - “self-shielding” of liquid xenon

Physics Letters B 789 (2019) 45–53

A direct dark matter search in XMASS-I

XMASS Collaboration\*

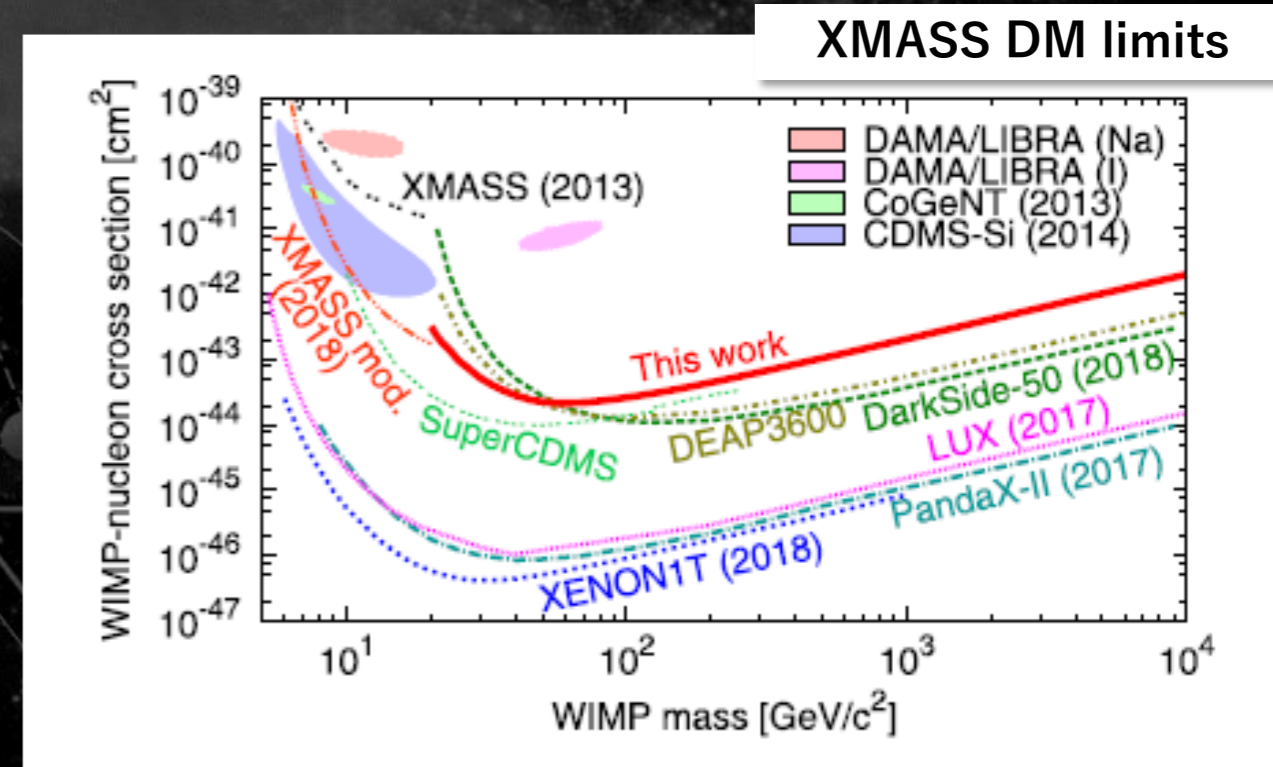
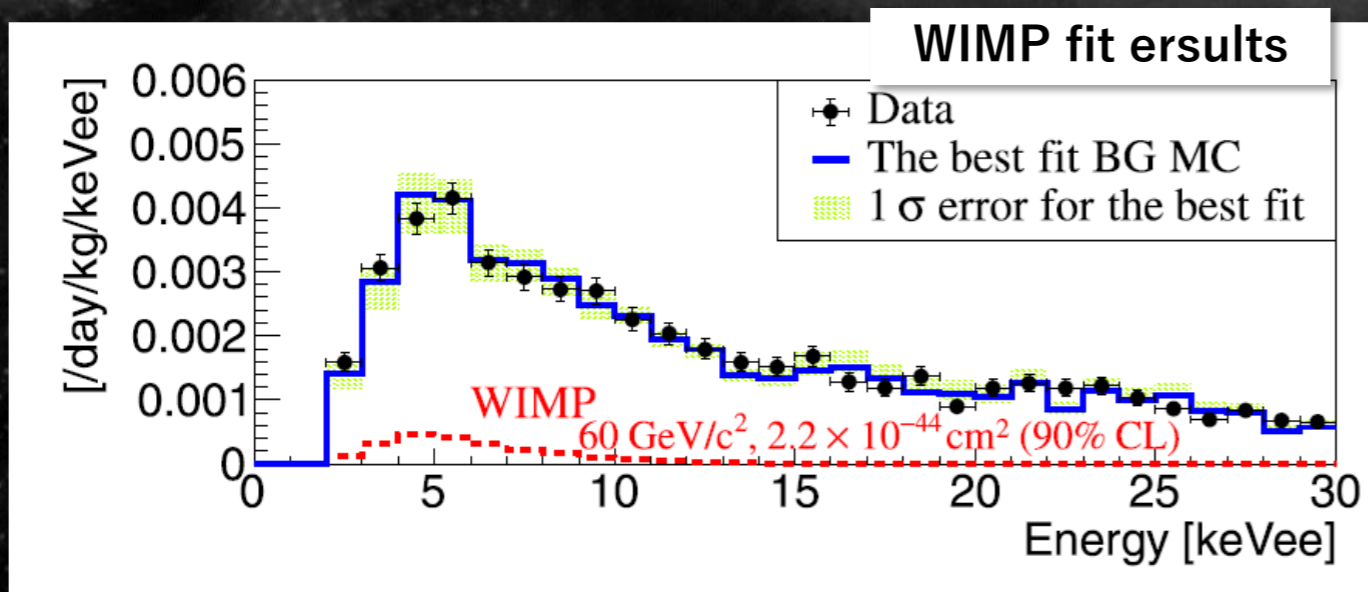


XMASS検出器

液体キセノンの直径 約1m



- XMASS fiducial paper: limit
  - Fitting the obtained energy spectrum with BG + WIMP
  - Consistent with the BG model



- Best limit as a 1-phase liq. Xe detector
- (Learned lesson) Reduction of the systematic error is important for an effective BG reduction

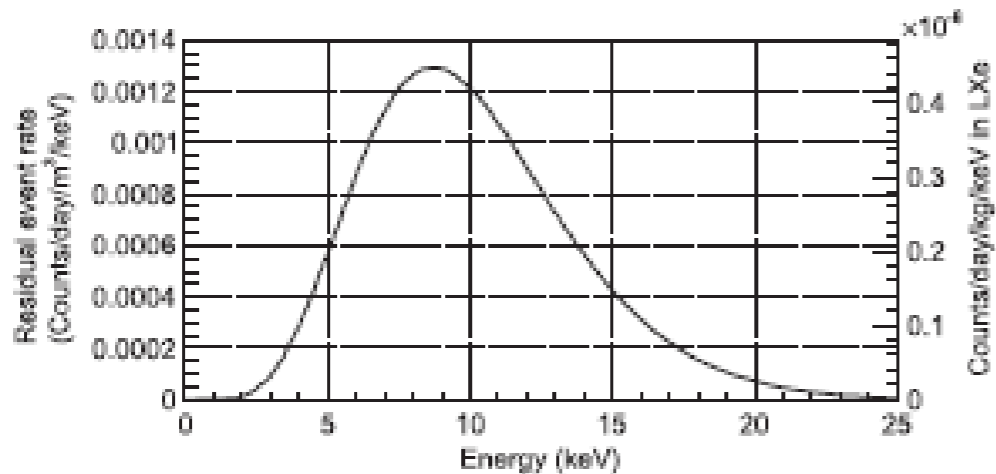
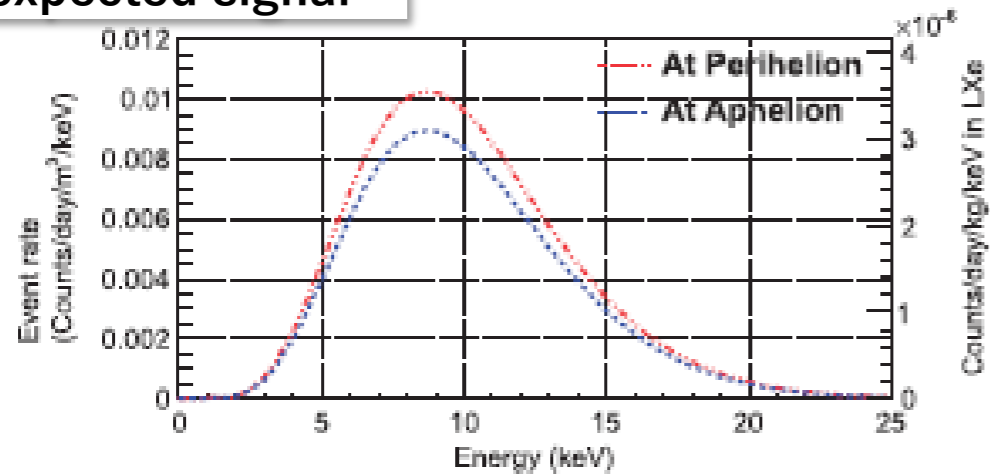
# • XMASS other results

- Kaluza-Klein solar AXION
- Extra dimension AXION: mass  $\sim$ keV
- Thermally produced in the Sun  $\Rightarrow$  gravitationally trapped  $\Rightarrow$  decays in the detector

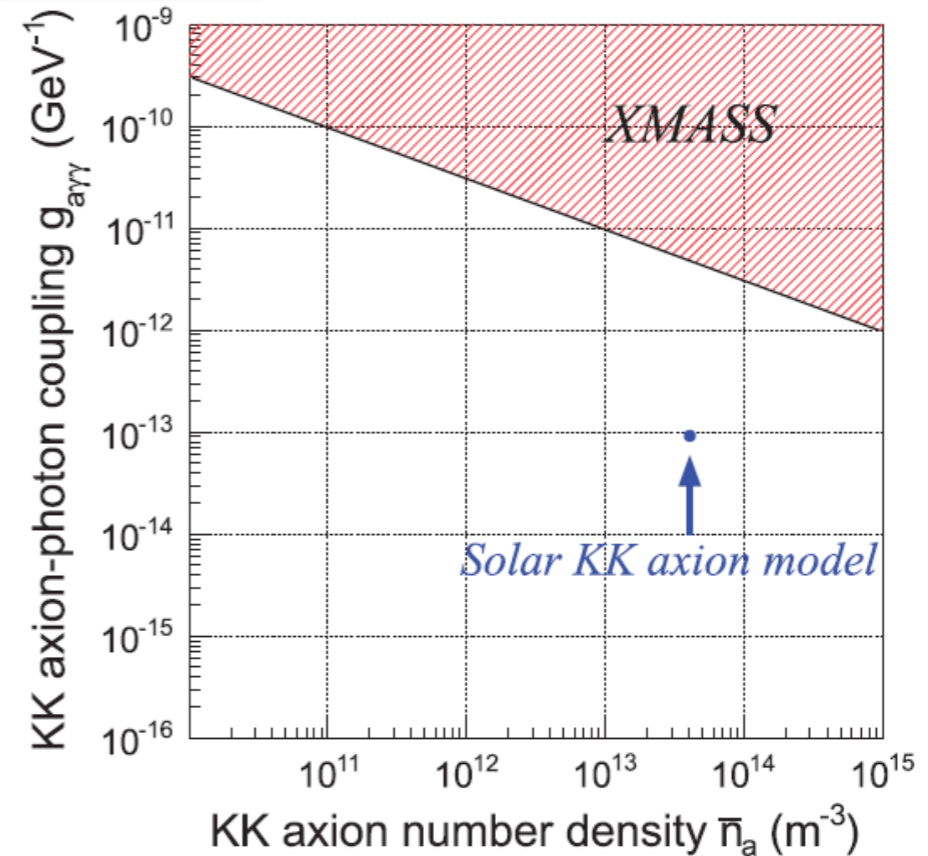
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2017, 103C01 (10 pages)

N.Oka et al.

## expected signal

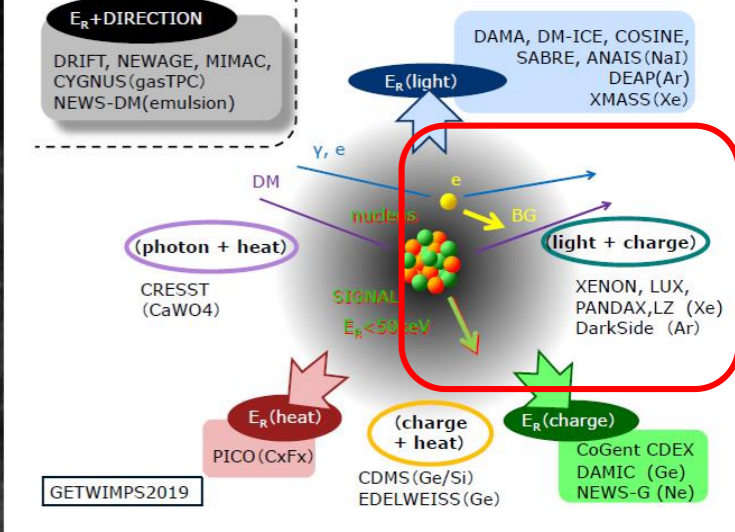


## result

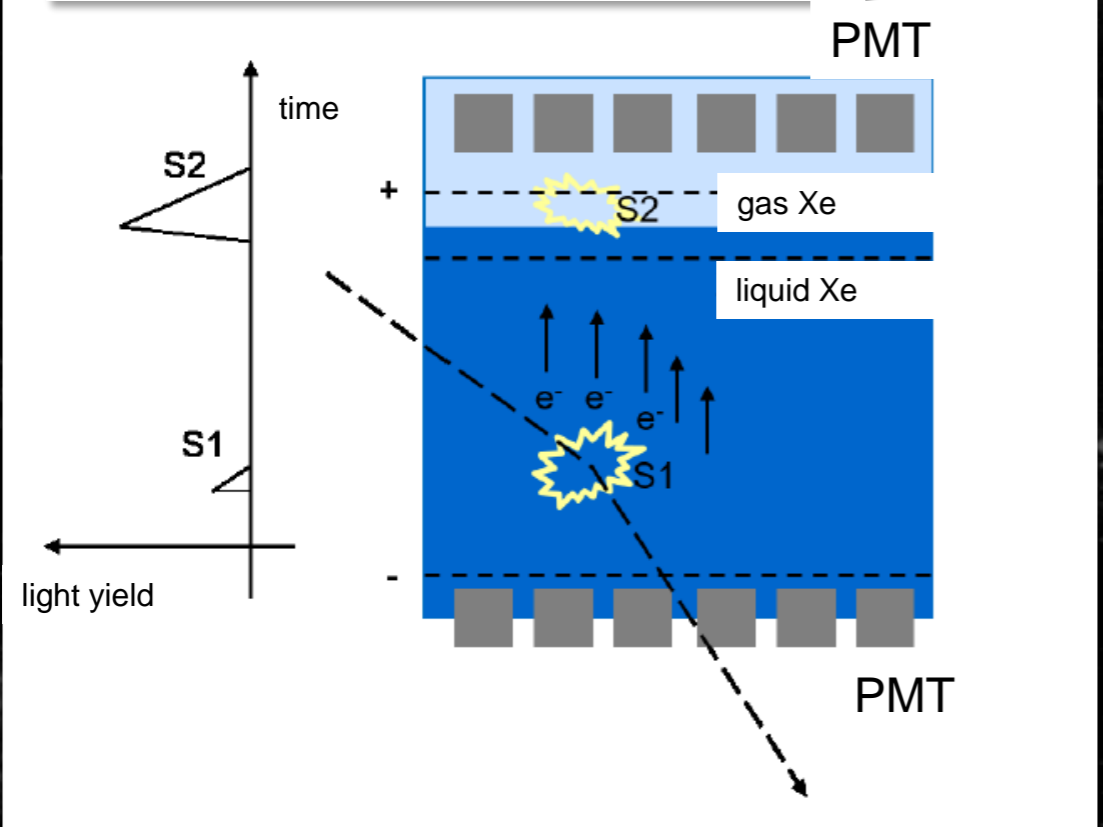


• First experimental limit!

- Liquid Xe/Ar : double-phase (liquid+gas)
- XENON1T, LUX, PandaX-II (Xe) , DARKSIDE (Ar)
- Several 100kg ~ 1 ton
- z position can be known
- Electron background can be discriminated

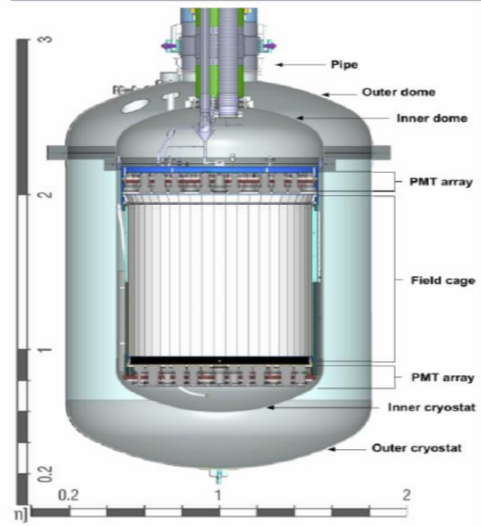


Double phase detector principle

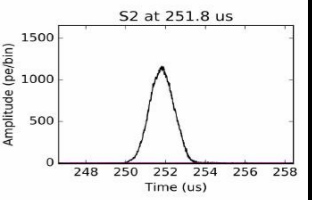
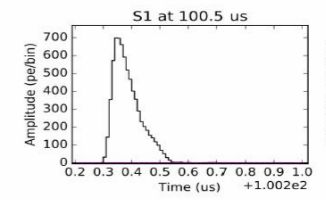


The Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

XENON detector



- 248 3" low-bkg PMTs
- 1 m drift × ø1 m
  - 2 tons active LXe
  - largest LXe TPC built
- filled and functional since May 2016

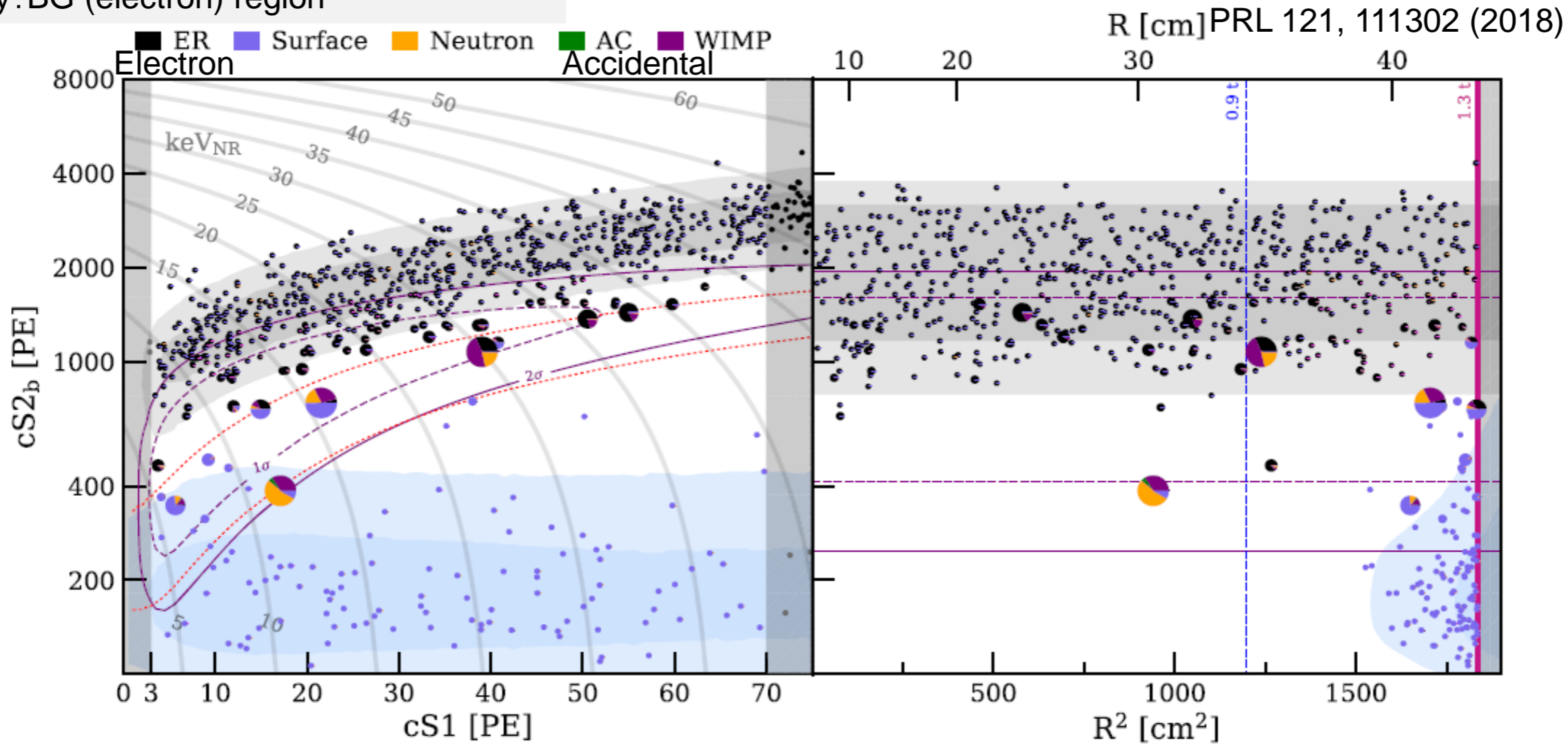


• XENON1T Dark Matter Search Results from a One Ton-Year Exposure of XENON1T

- Some events in ROI
- ER : radon neutron : neutrons from  $\alpha$  particle

PRL 121, 111302 (2018)

red: nuclear recoil (signal) region  
 gray: BG (electron) region

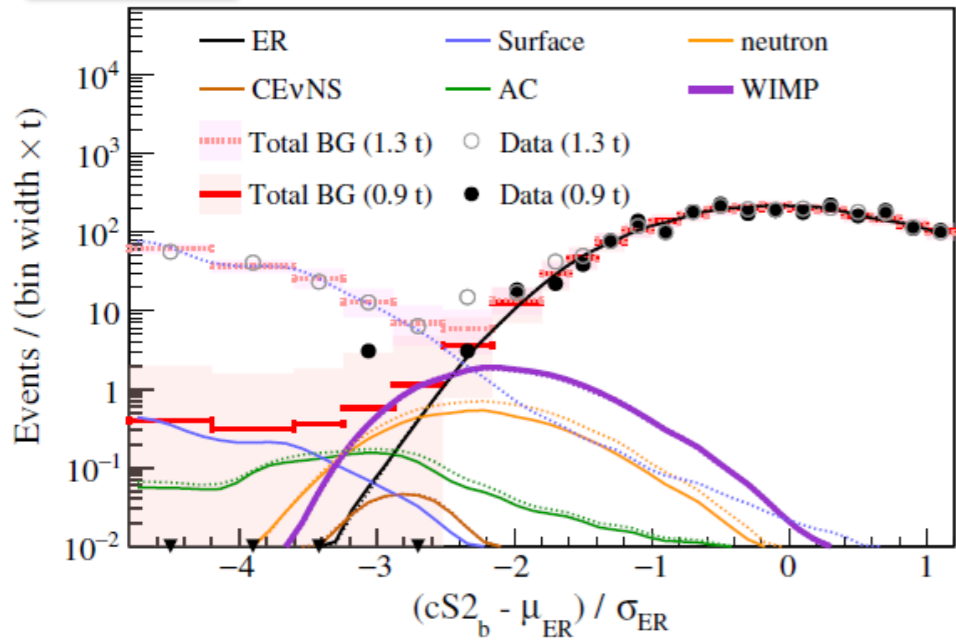


R [cm] PRL 121, 111302 (2018)

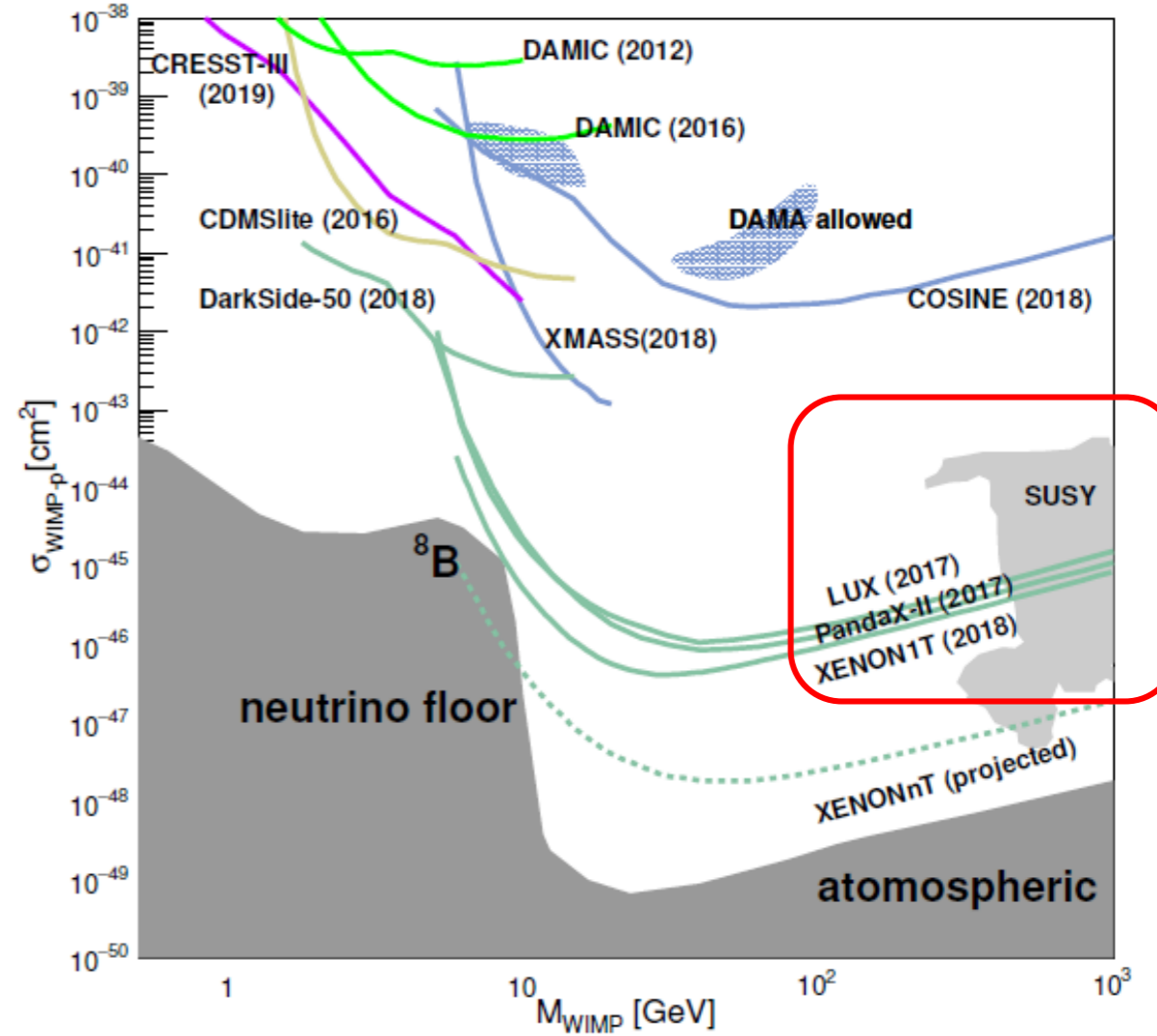
• XENON1T 1 ton • year result

fitting

PRL 121, 111302 (2018)



- $4.1 \times 10^{-47} \text{cm}^{-2} @ 30 \text{GeV}$
- Leading the direct detection
- SUSY predictions are investigated

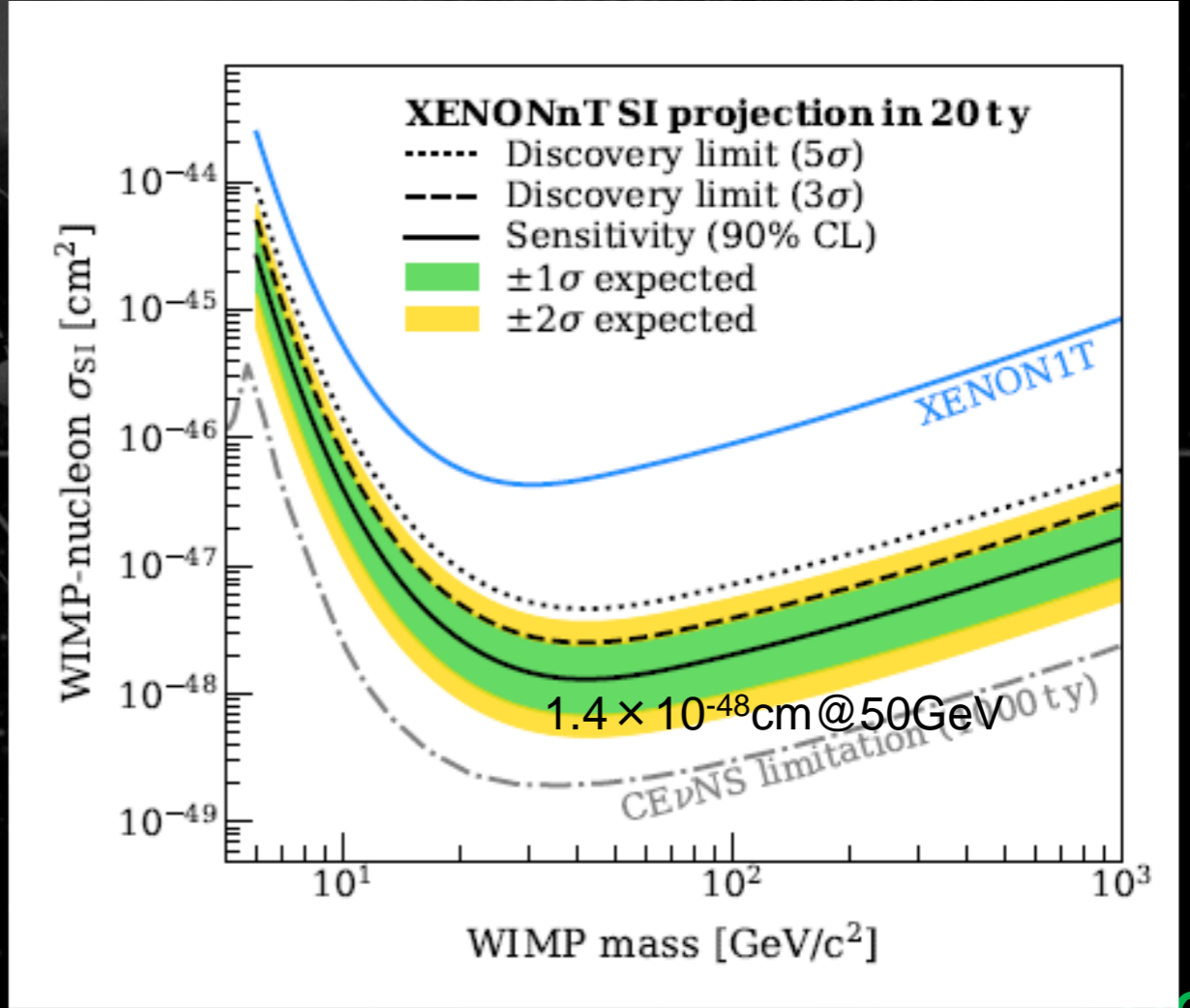
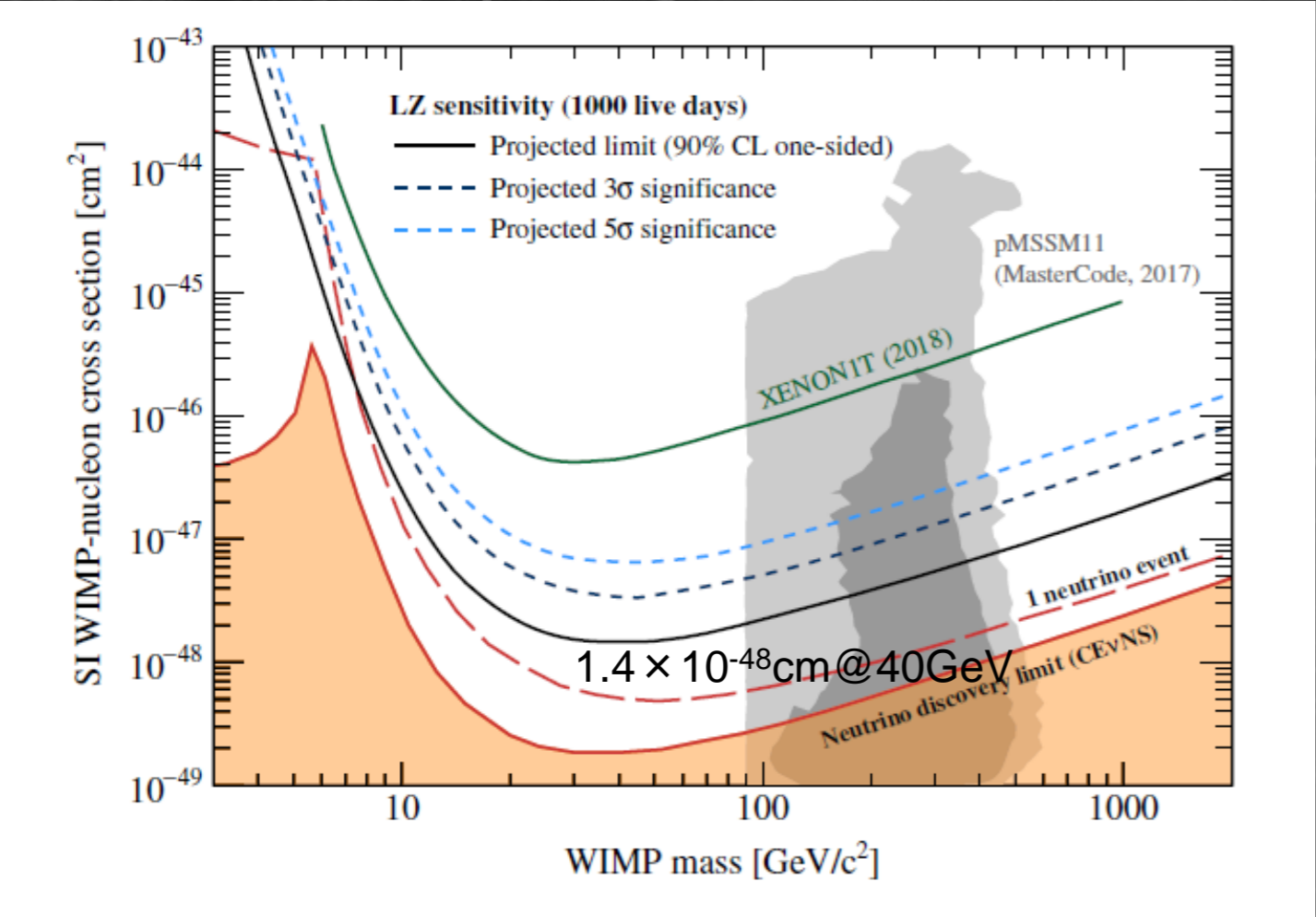


• Next

- XENONnT
- LZ
- PANDA-X

PHYS. REV. D **101**, 052002 (2020)

arXiv:2007.08796v1



• Next

- XENONnT
- LZ

LZ Dark Matterさんがリツイート

**SanfordLab** @SanfordLab · 9月17日

ICYMI: @lzdarkmatter collaboration publishes 1,200 assays 🤖 and creates library for future rare event searches 📖📄 #darkmatter #WIMPhunt

👉 [ow.ly/lpCA50BrON4](https://ow.ly/lpCA50BrON4)



6 14

**XENONexperiment** @XENONexperiment · 10月6日

DARWIN will be the ultimate WIMP detector before the neutrino "fog" gets in the way.



Enrico Sacchetti

Last chance for WIMPs: physicists launch all-out hunt for dark-matter ca...  
Researchers have spent decades searching for the elusive particles — a final generation of detectors should leave them no place to hide.

🔗 [nature.com](https://nature.com)

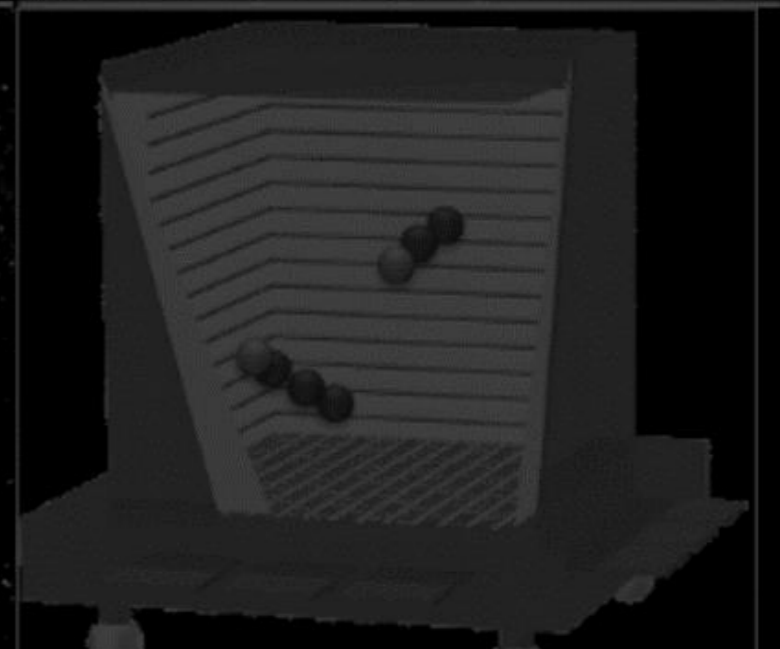
- Commissioning ongoing



# Direct Search Review



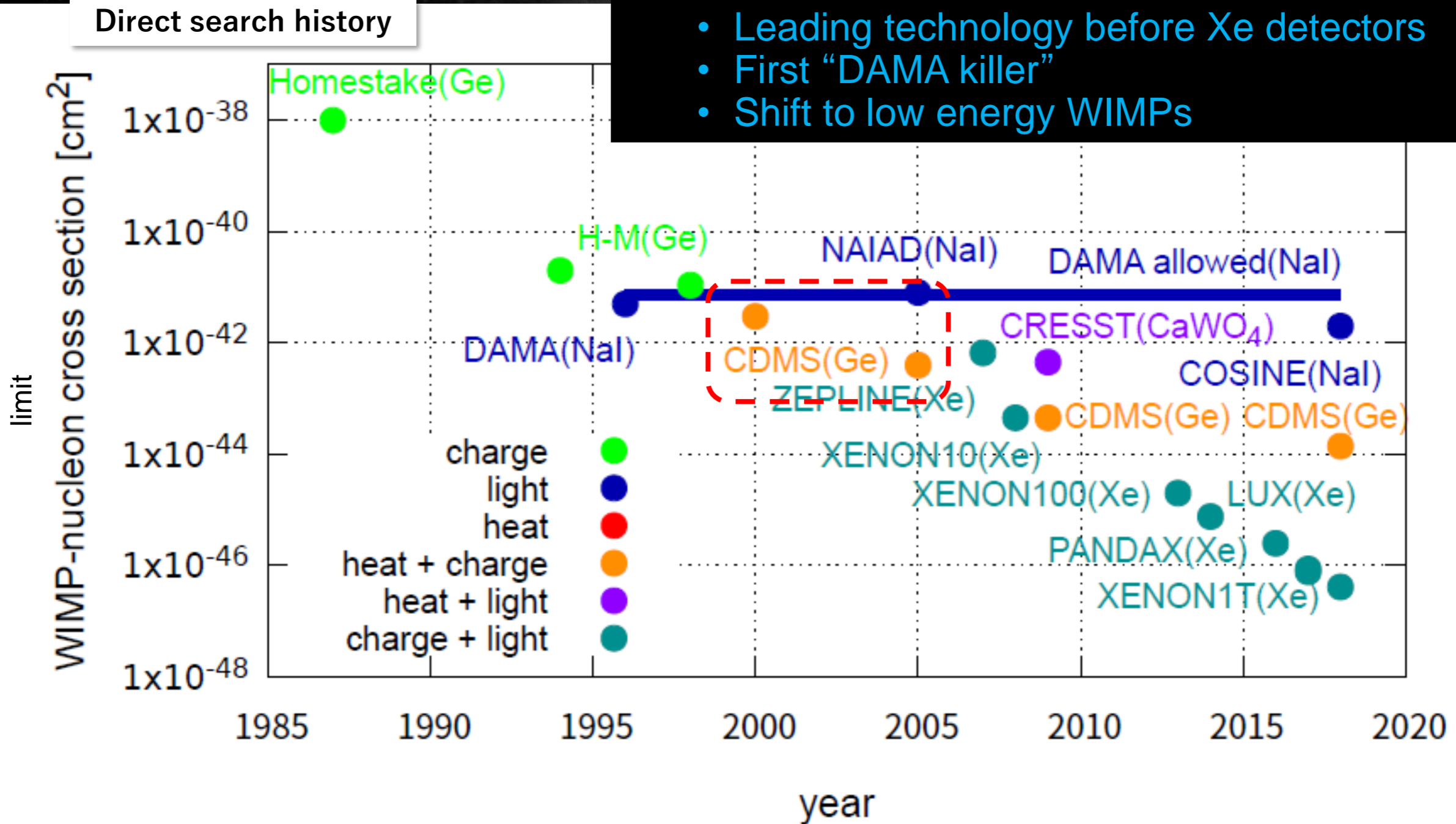
## 2. New Trend : Low Mass DM





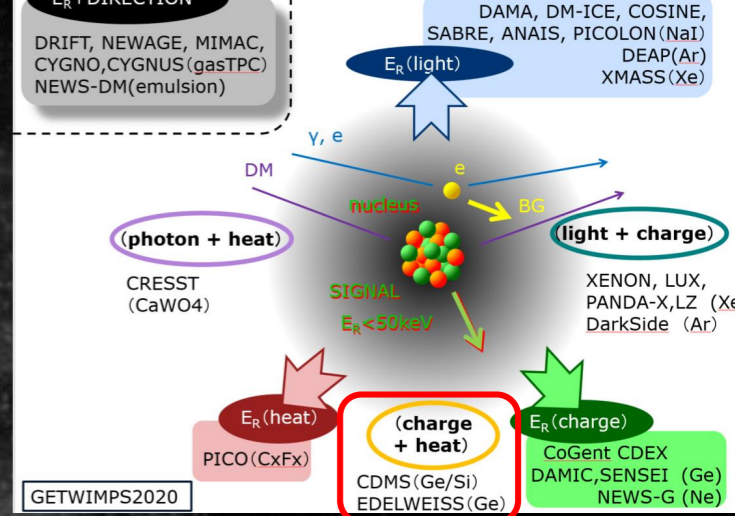
## Bolometers

- Leading technology before Xe detectors
- First “DAMA killer”
- Shift to low energy WIMPs



# Bolometers

- Low energy threshold  $\Rightarrow$  low mass DM



## Latest results of CRESST-III's search for sub-GeV/c<sup>2</sup> dark matter

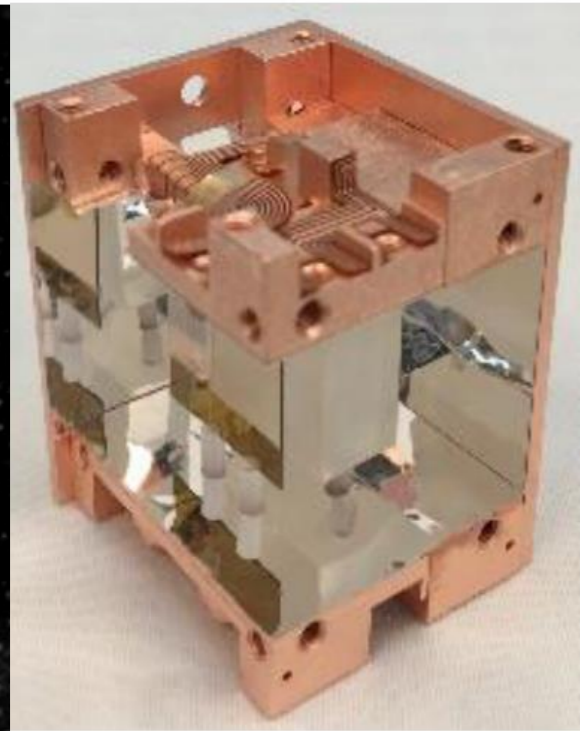
Holger Kluck  
on behalf of the CRESST collaboration

### CRESST-III detector

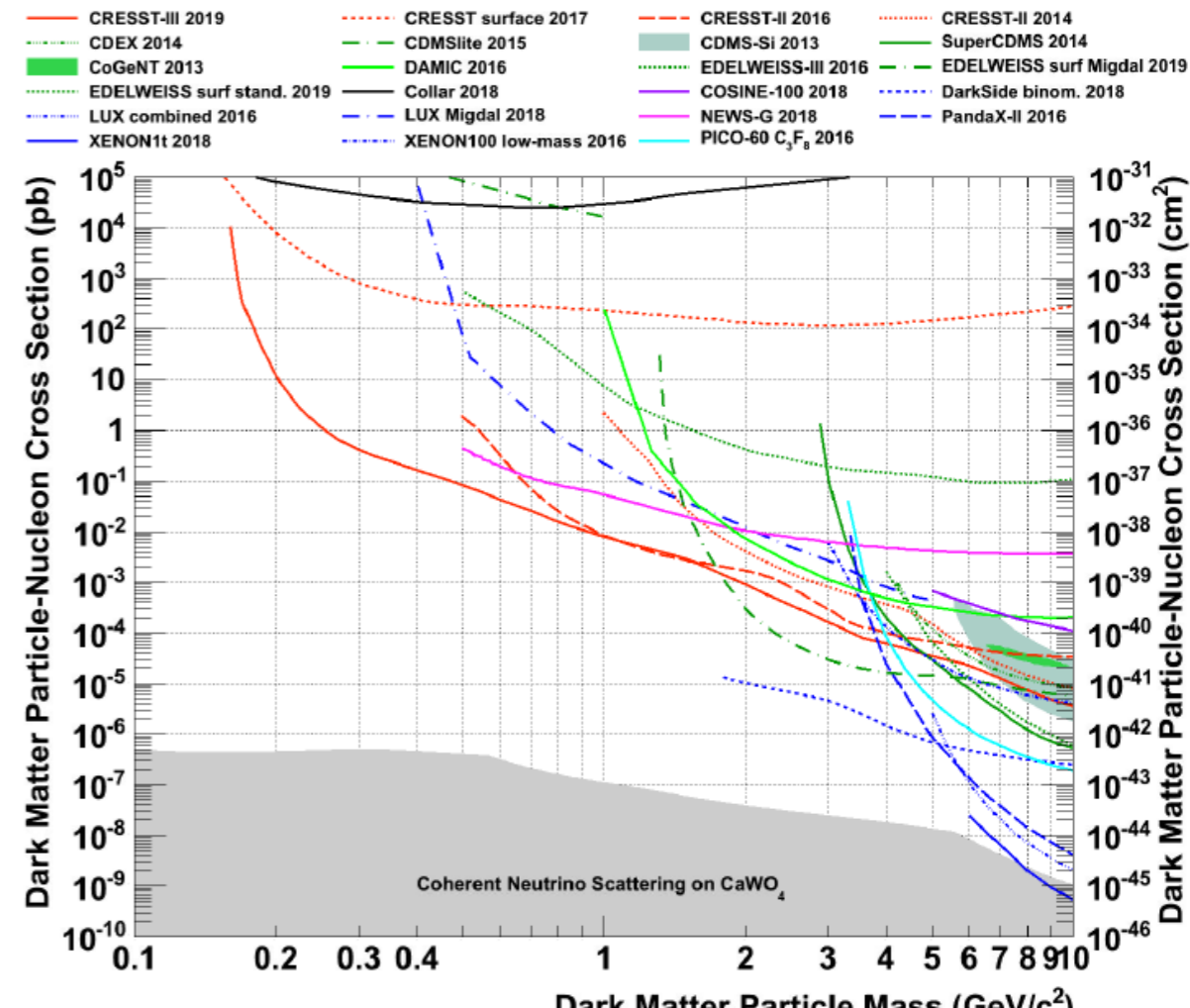
### CRESST-III result

16th International Conference on Topics in Astroparticle and Underground Physics (TAUP2019)

September 10, 2019



- May 2016: 10 CRESST-III modules installed
- Jul 2016 – Feb 2018: data taking (80% blinded, 20% training set)
- Detector A  $\rightarrow$  lowest nuclear recoil threshold so far: **30.1 eV**
- Target crystal mass: **23.6g**
- Gross exposure: **5.6 kg d**
- [arXiv:1904.00498], accepted by Phys.Rev.D  $\rightarrow$  this talk



# • CCD

## • DAMIC

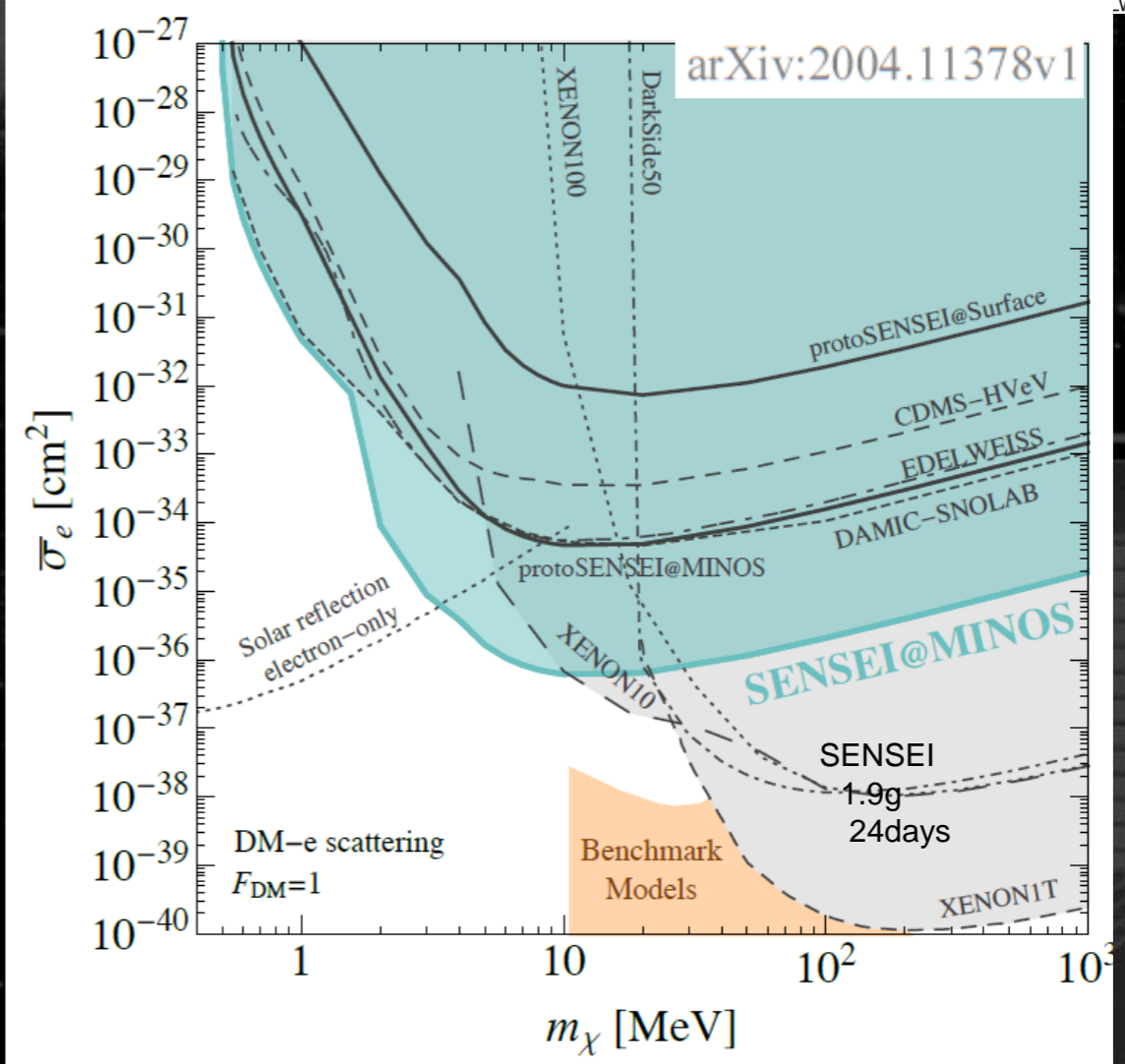
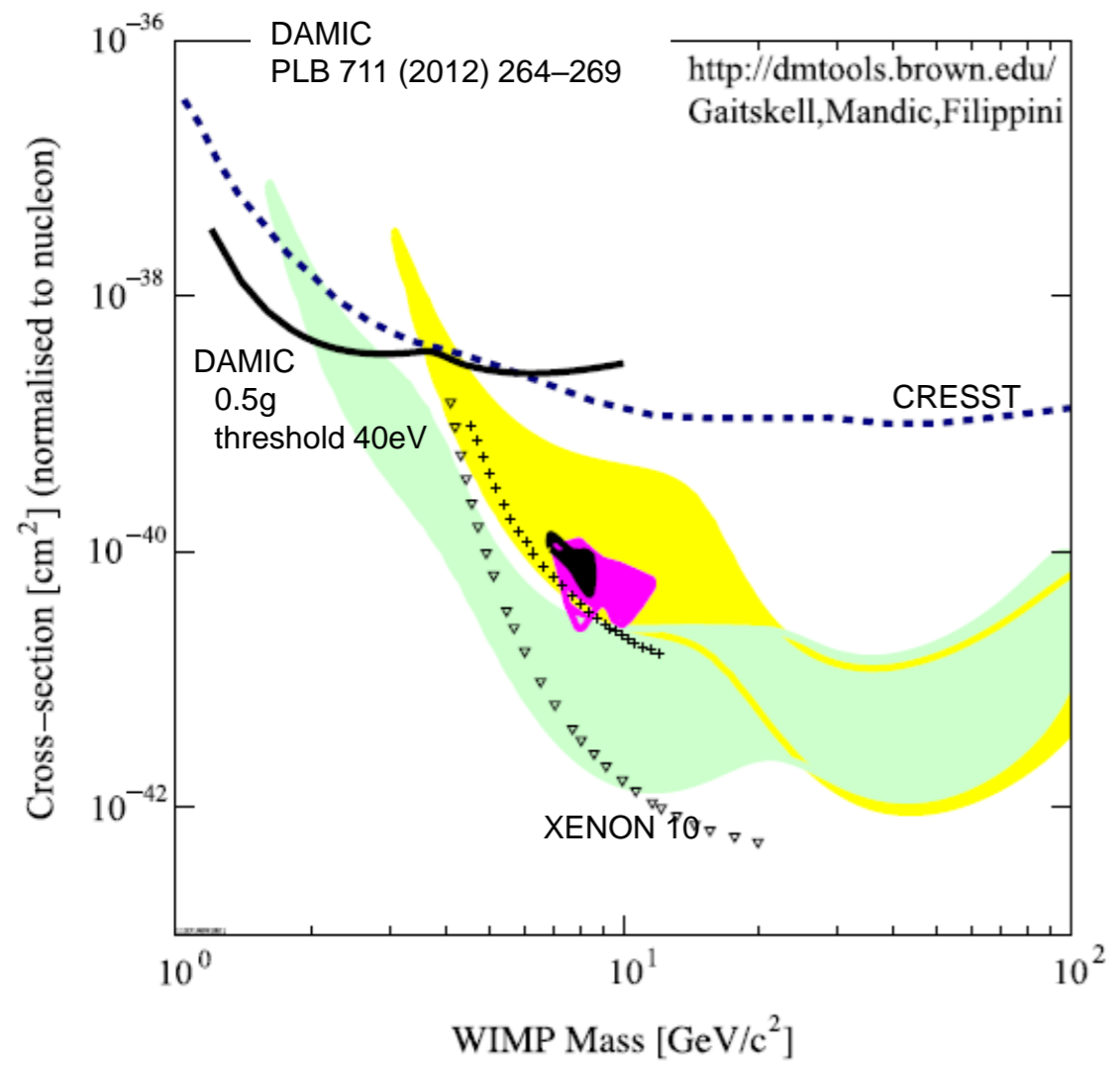
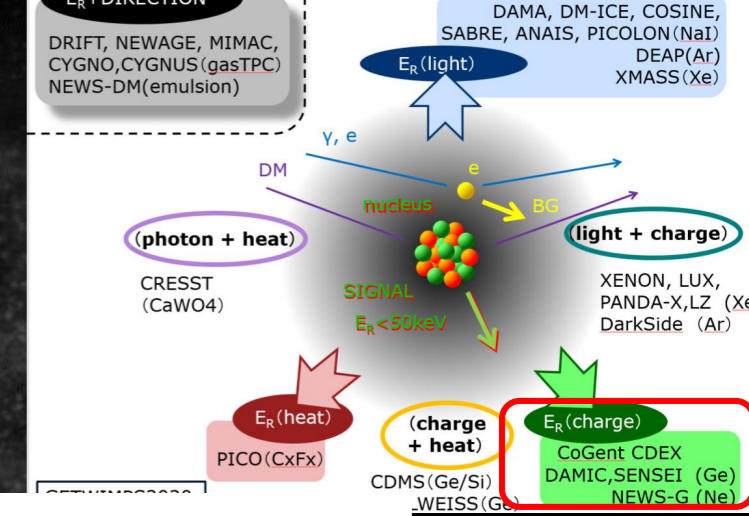
arXiv:2007.15622v1

- pioneer of low threshold

## • SENSEI

arXiv:2004.11378v1

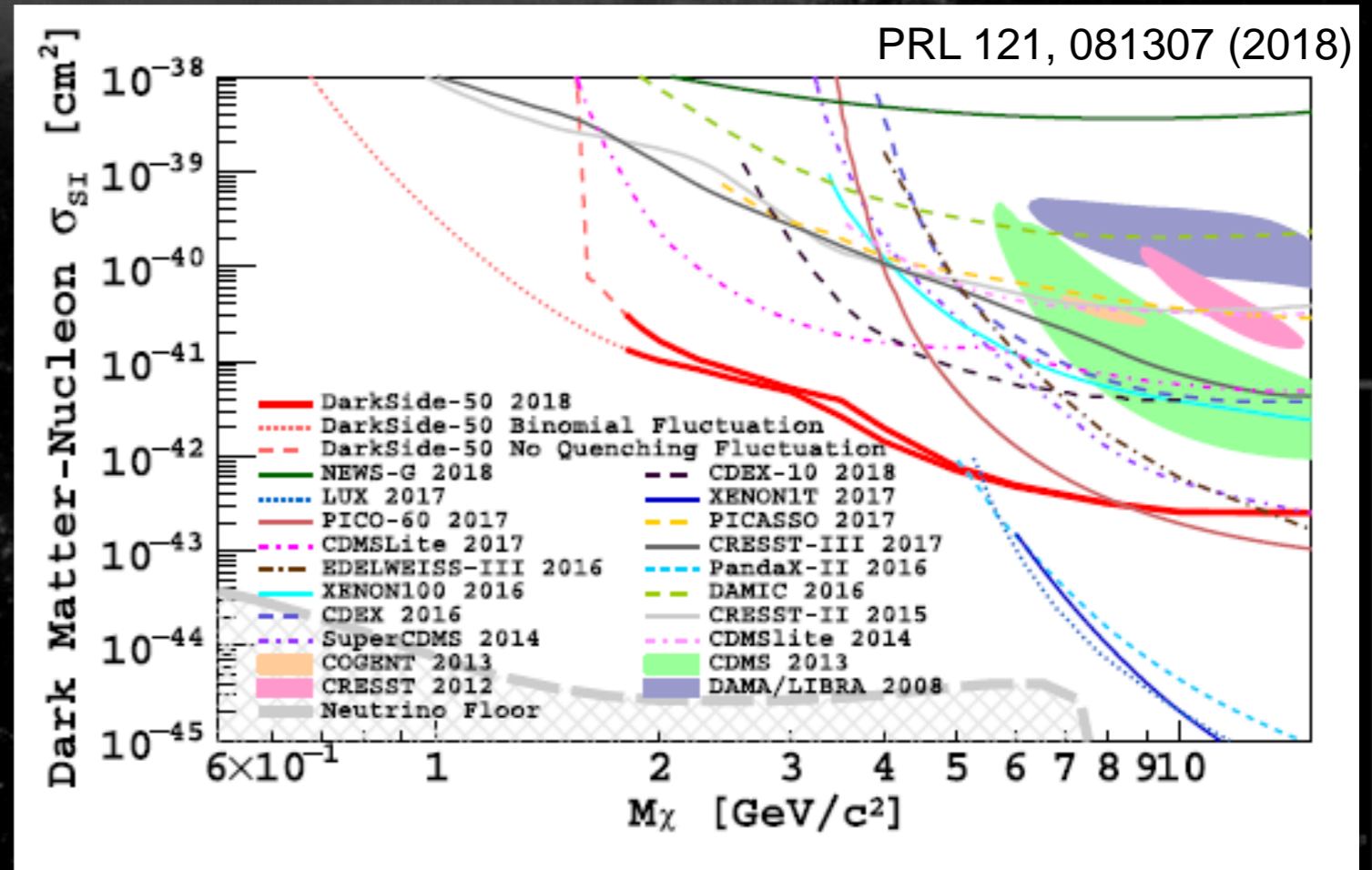
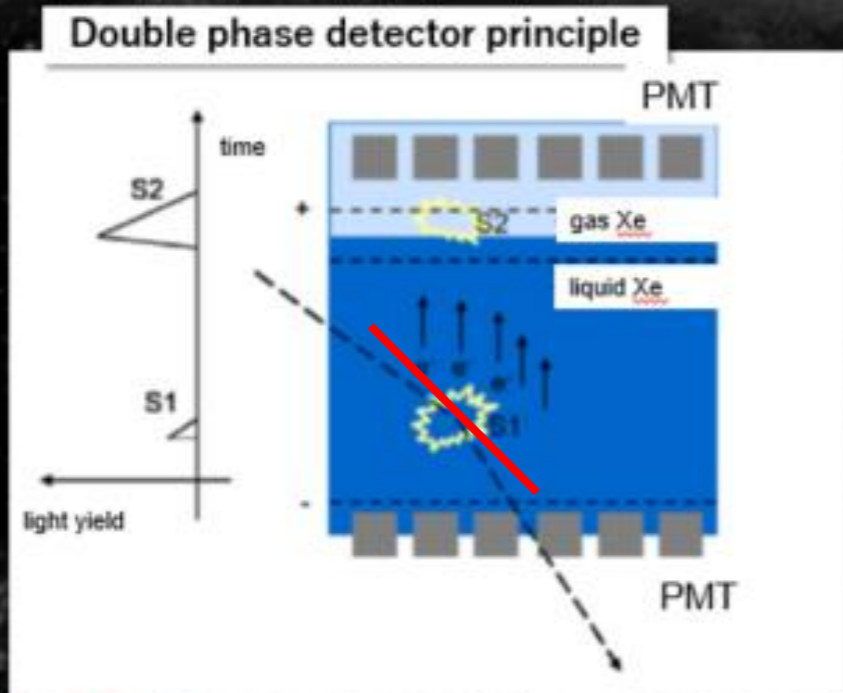
- skipper CCD
- sensitive to single electron
- DM-electron channel



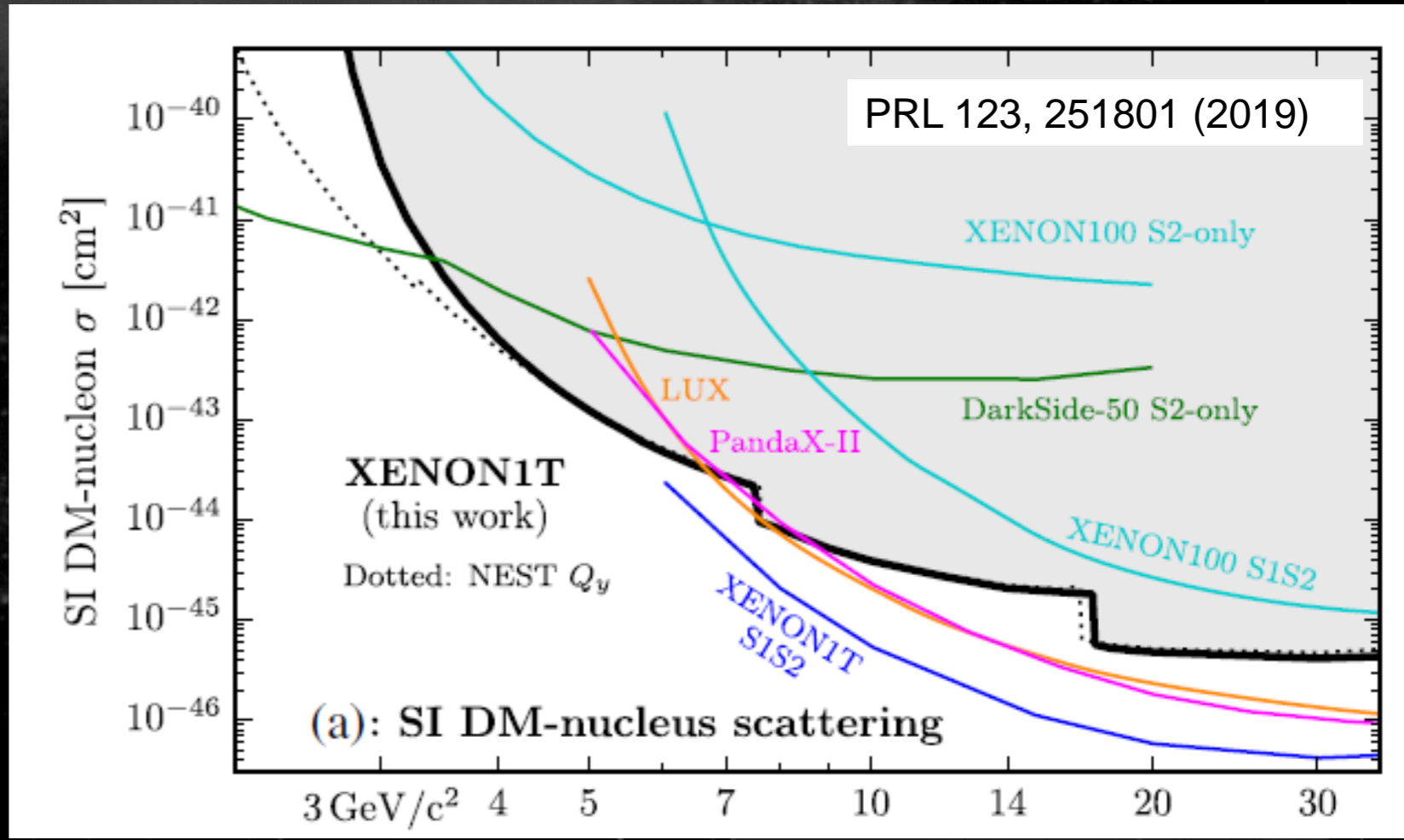
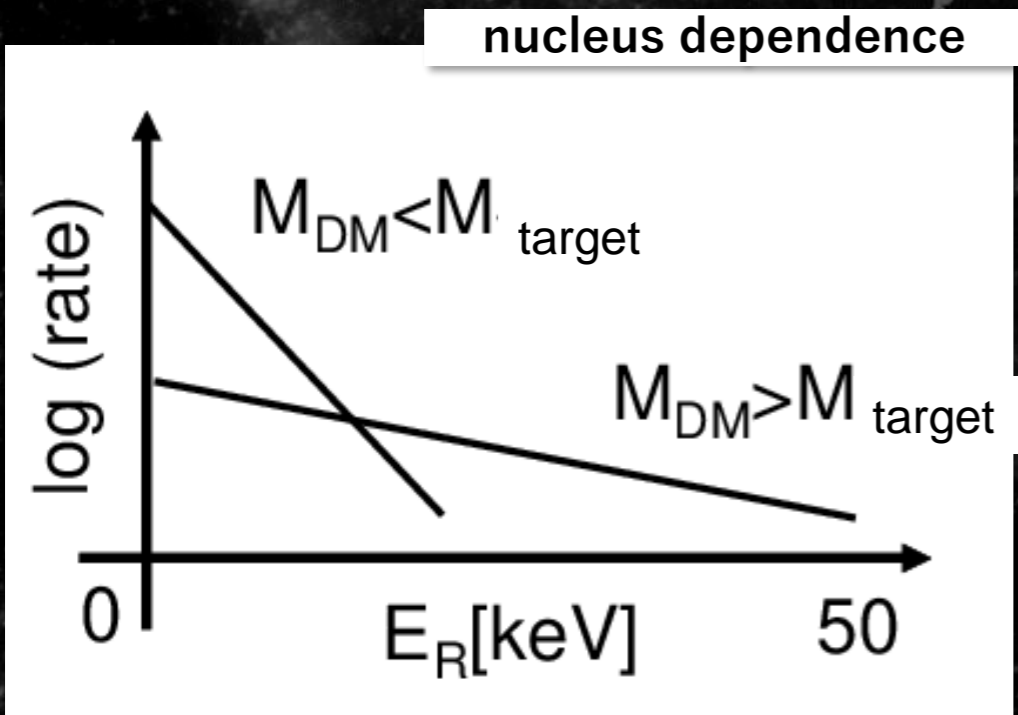
- Liq. noble gas: S2 only analysis

- can lower threshold  $\Rightarrow$  low mass WIMPs
- DARKSIDE (Ar) PRL 121, 081307 (2018)

- Several 100kg  $\sim$  1 ton
- z position can be known
- Electron background can be c



- **XENON S2 only** PRL 123, 251801 (2019)
  - Improved 4-7 GeV limits
  - note: lighter nucleus (Ar) is better for low mass WIMPs

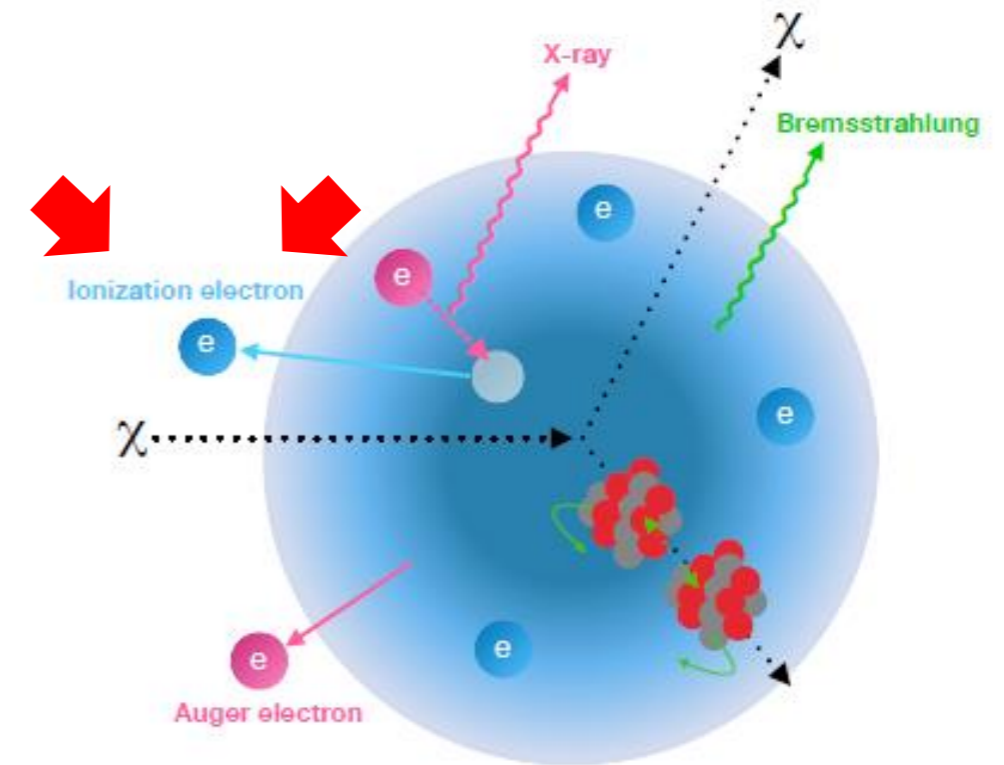
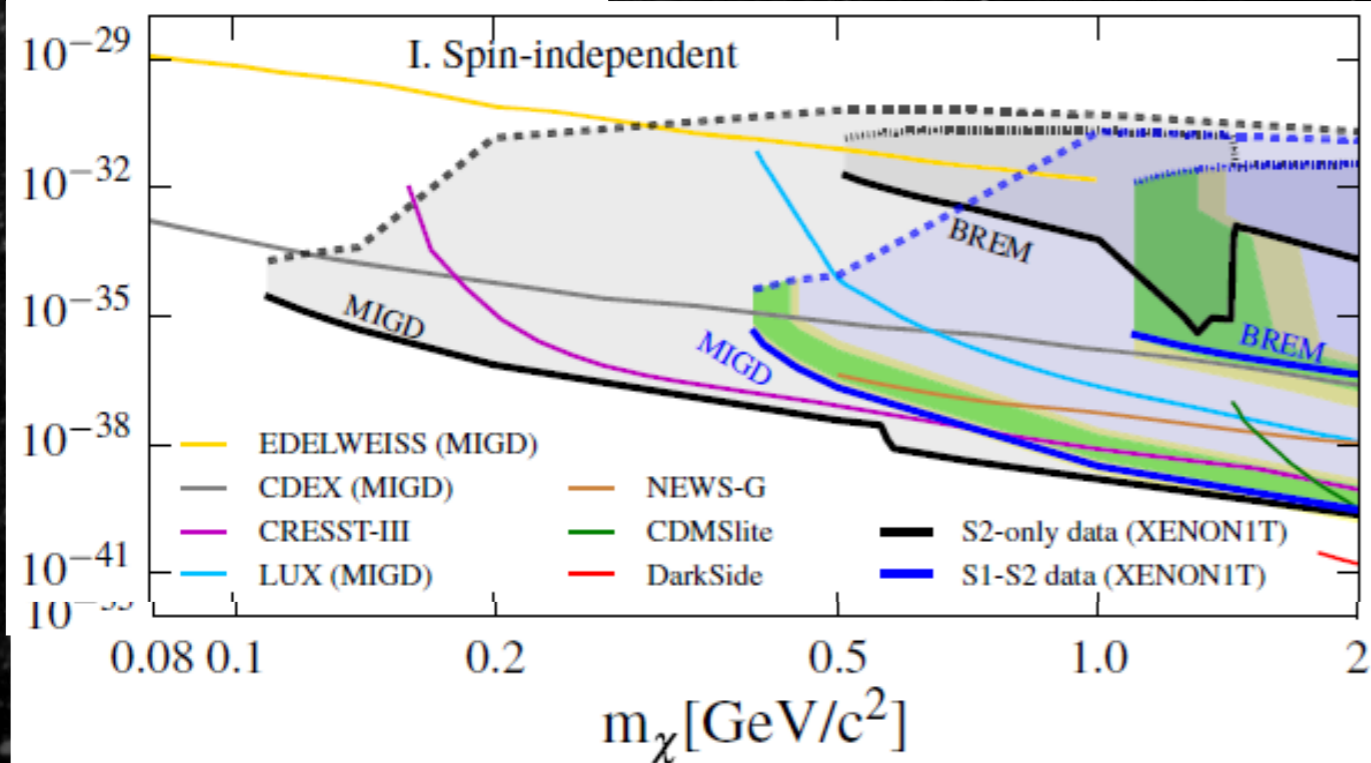


# • And still lower: MIGDAL

PRL123, 241803 (2019)

- Low mass search with “MIGDAL effect”
- Ordinary nuclear recoil : ionization along the track
- Low energy recoil : ionization efficiency is low  
⇒ cannot be detected
- Very rare case electrons are emitted

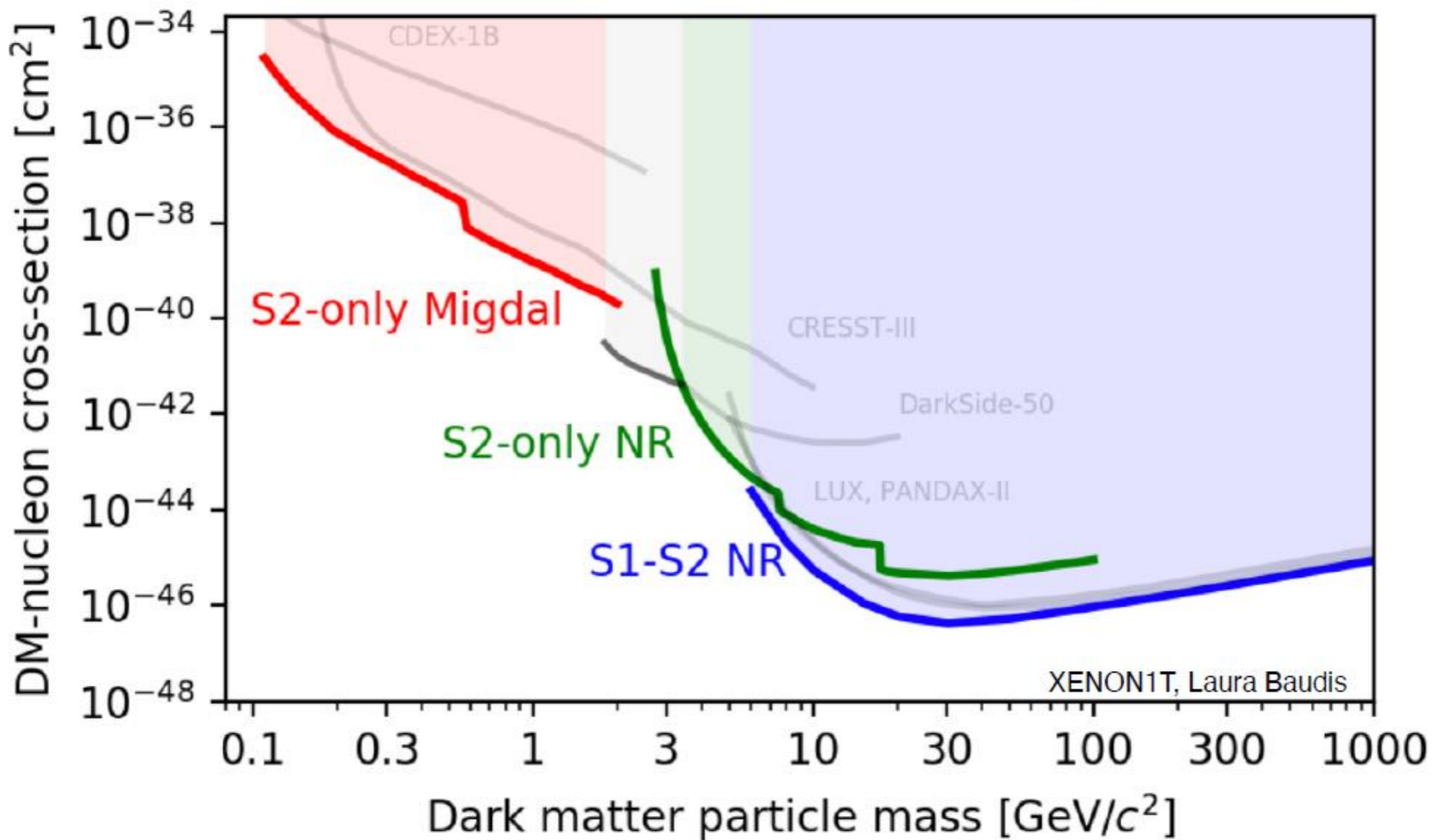
PRL123, 241803 (2019)



PRL123, 241803 (2019)

FIG. 1. Illustration of the ER signal production from BREM (green) and Migdal processes (pink) after elastic scattering between DM ( $\chi$ ) and a xenon nucleus.

# Dark matter nucleus scattering

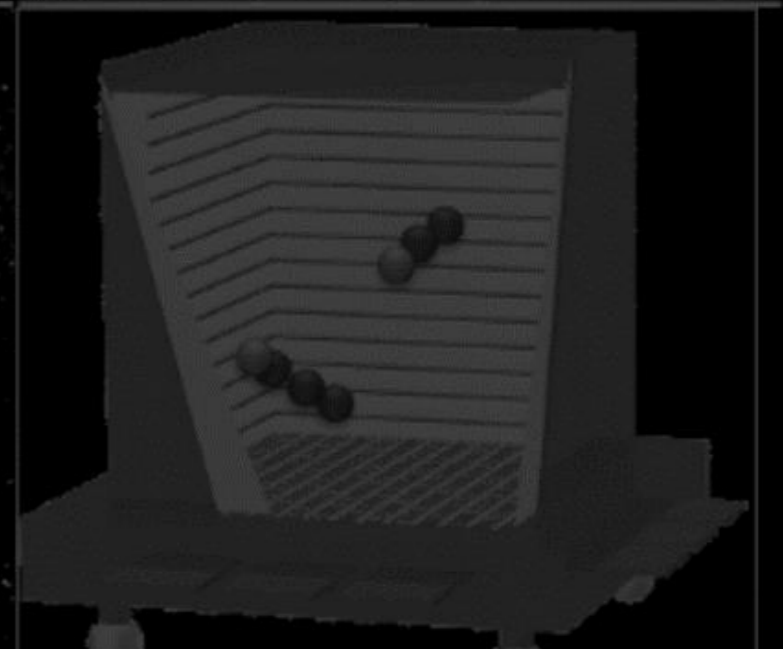




# Direct Search Review



## 3. Others

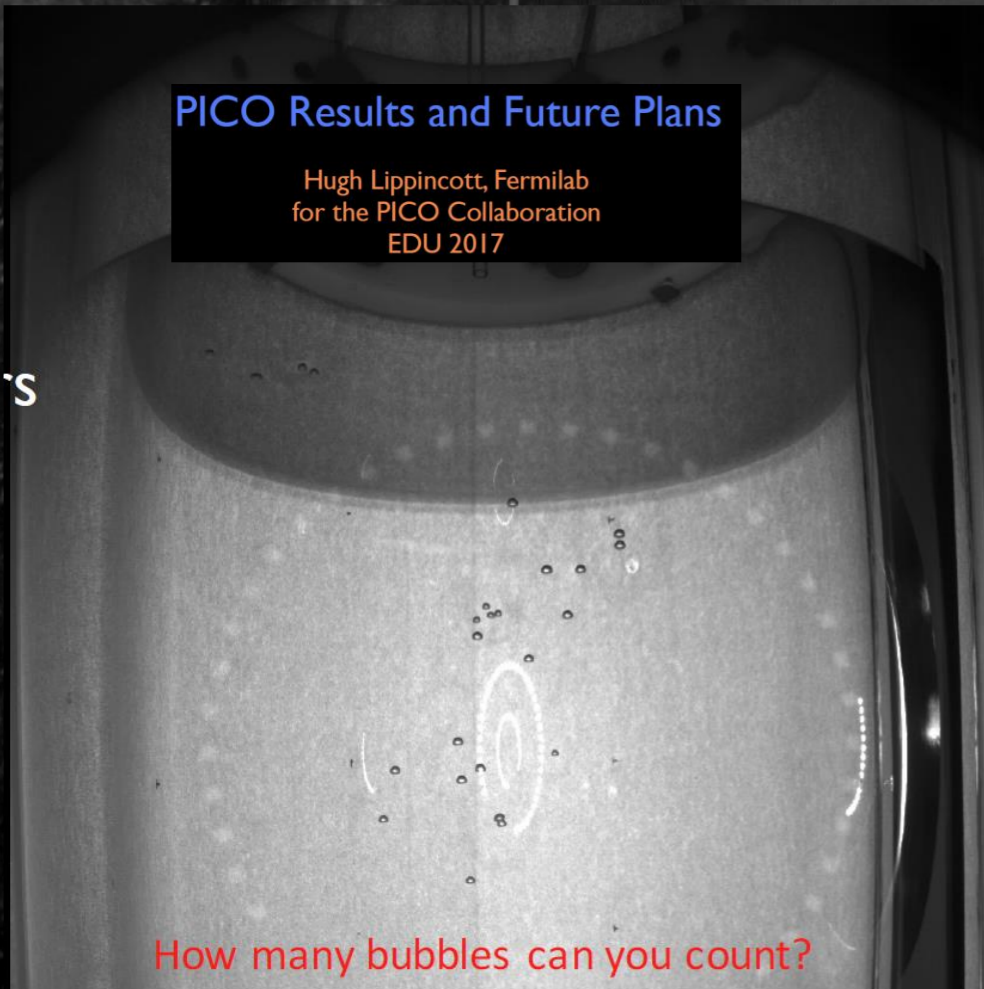
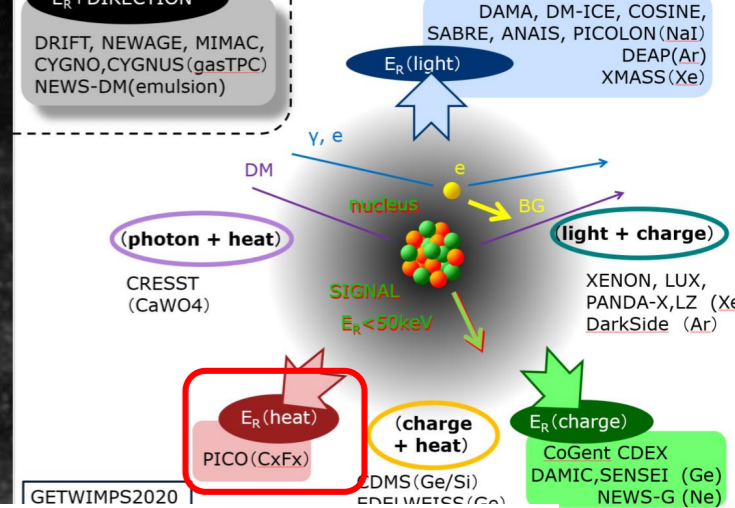




# Bubble chamber

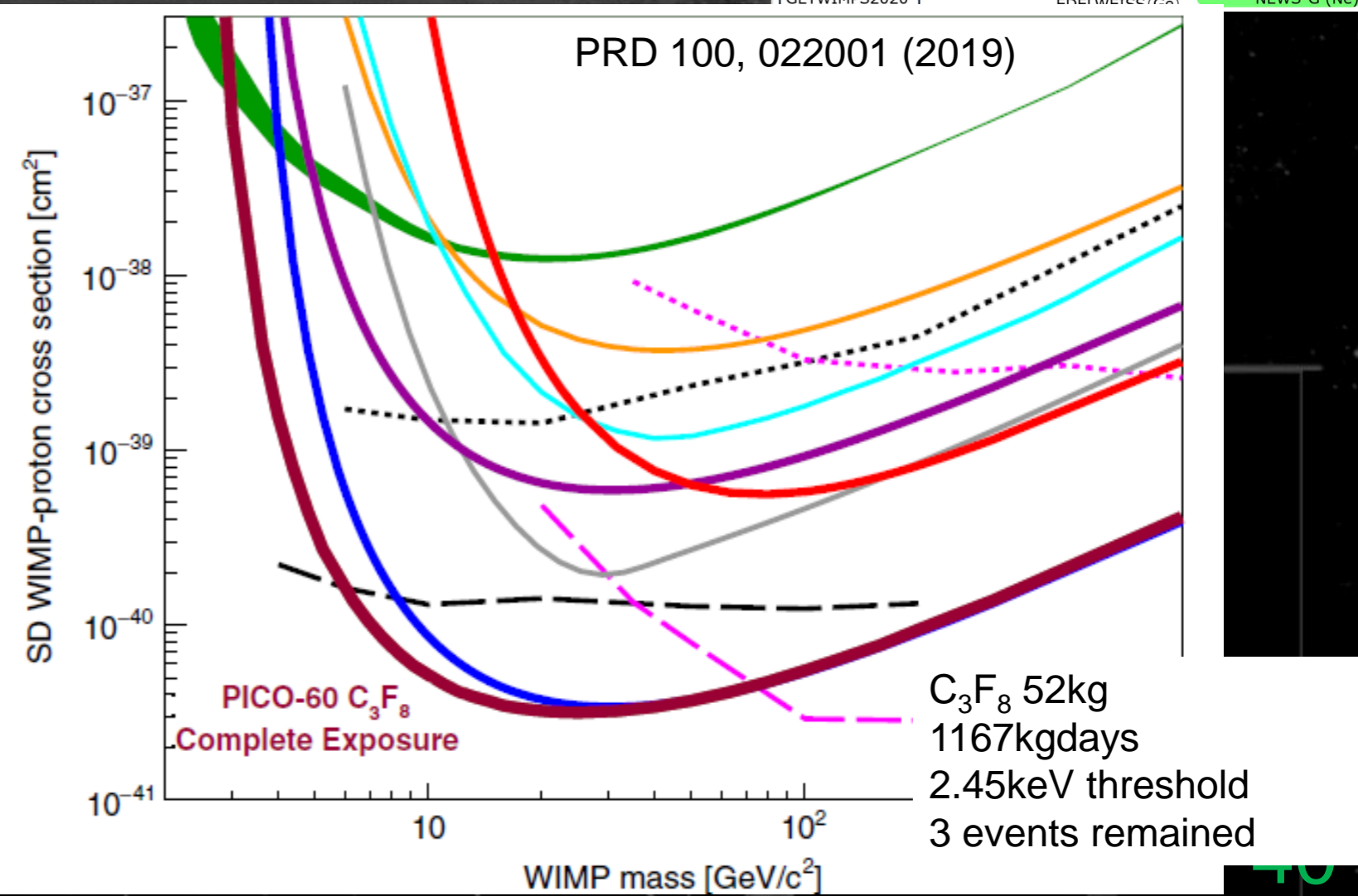
## PICO

- Superheated chamber
- Threshold-type detector
- Best SD sensitivity



PICO Results and Future Plans  
 Hugh Lippincott, Fermilab  
 for the PICO Collaboration  
 EDU 2017

How many bubbles can you count?

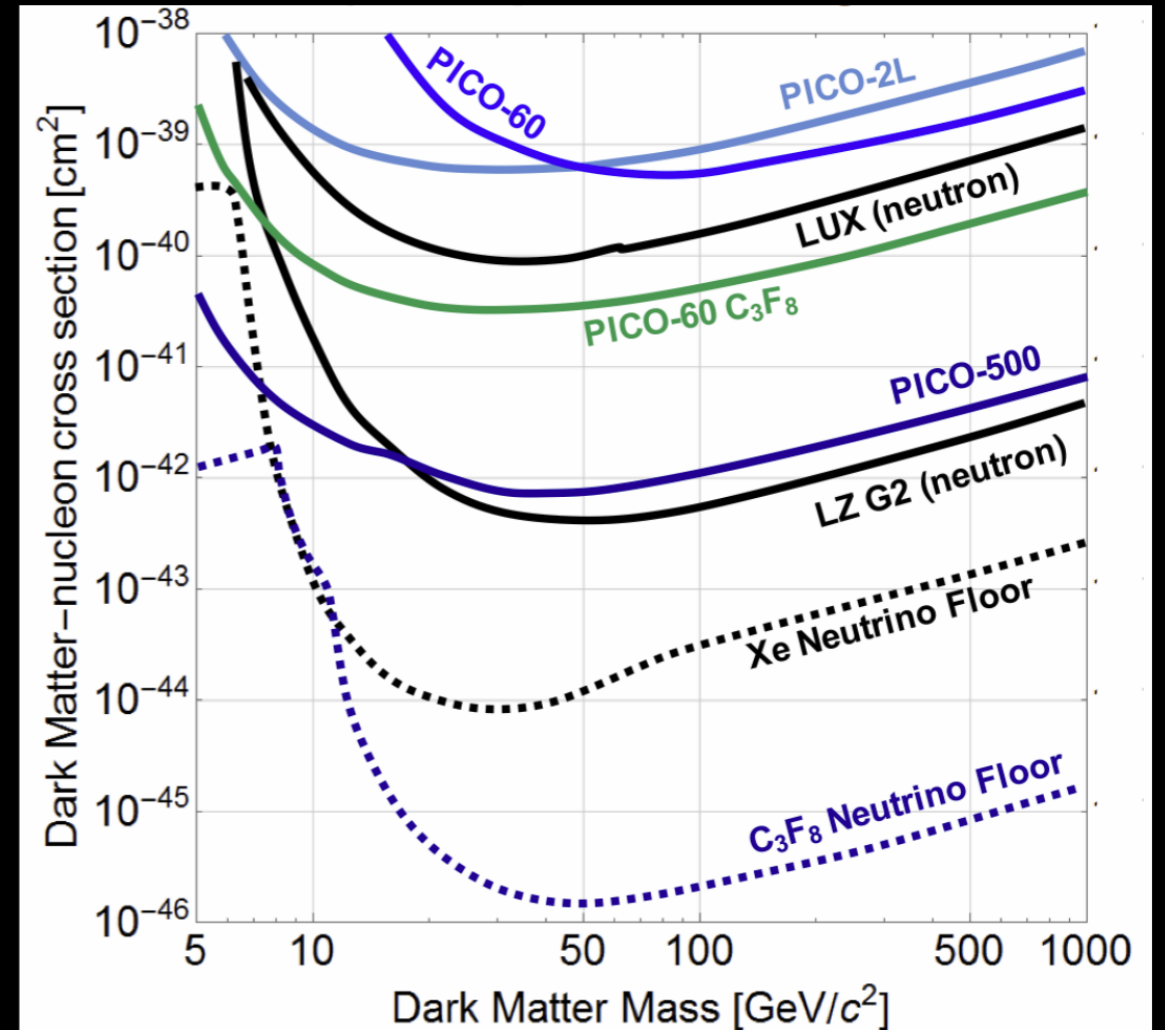


Hugh Lippincott, Fermilab  
for the PICO Collaboration  
EDU 2017

- Fluorine advantage
  - SD search
  - different “Neutrino floor” from xenon

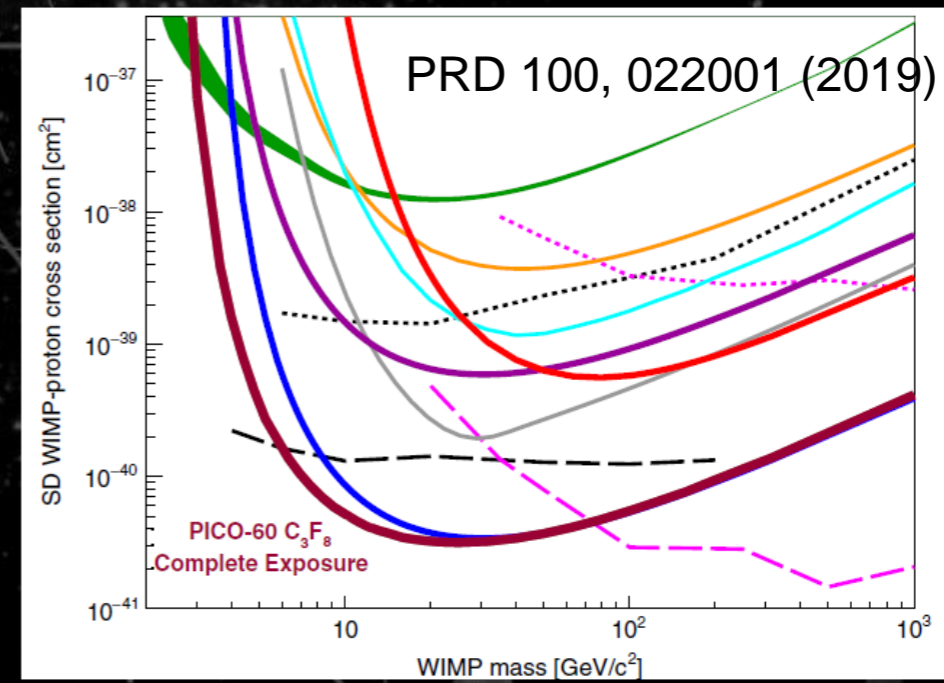
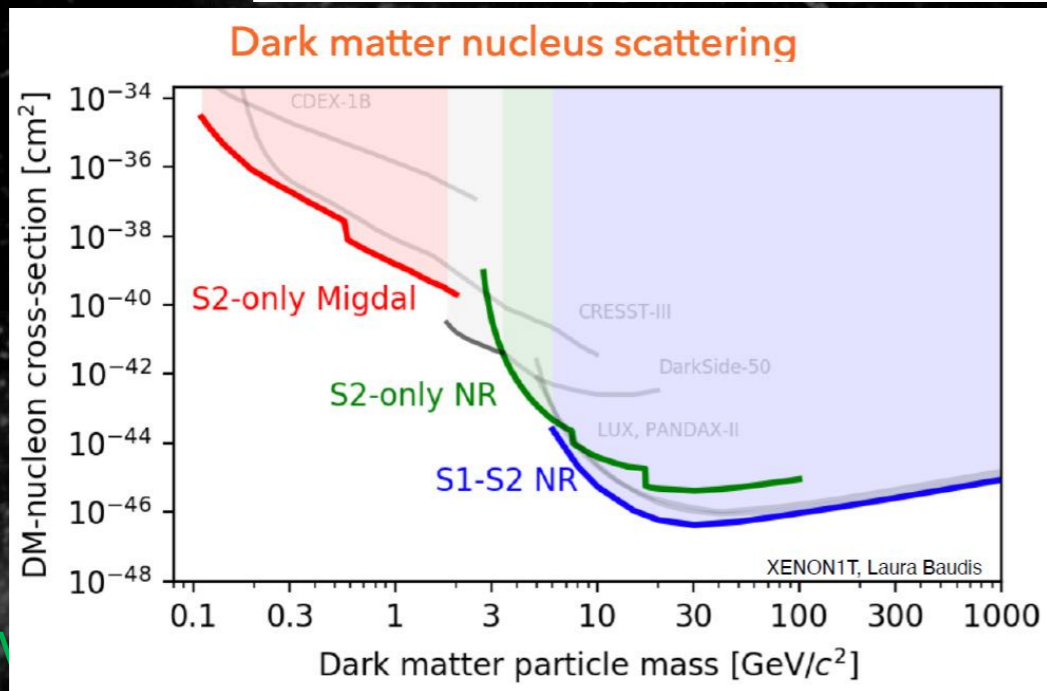
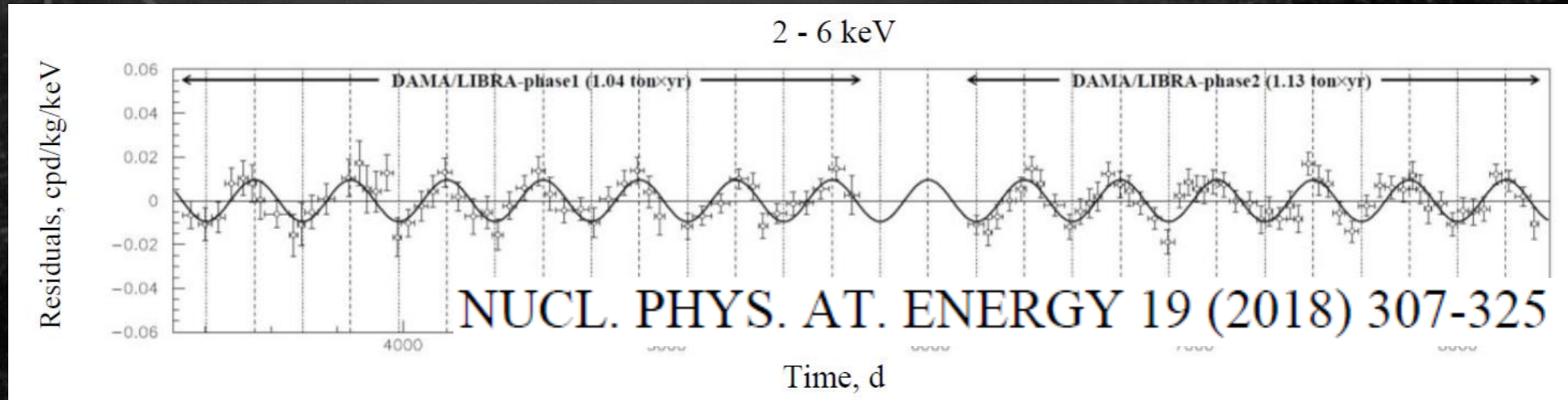
Isotope	$J$	Abundance(%)	$\mu_{\text{mag}}$	$\lambda^2 J(J + 1)$	unpaired nucleon
$^1\text{H}$	1/2	100	2.793	0.750	proton
$^7\text{Li}$	3/2	92.5	3.256	0.244	proton
$^{11}\text{B}$	3/2	80.1	2.689	0.112	proton
$^{15}\text{N}$	1/2	0.4	-0.283	0.087	proton
$^{19}\text{F}$	1/2	100	2.629	0.647	proton
$^{23}\text{Na}$	3/2	100	2.218	0.041	proton
$^{127}\text{I}$	5/2	100	2.813	0.007	proton
$^{133}\text{Cs}$	7/2	100	2.582	0.052	proton
$^3\text{He}$	1/2	$1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	-2.128	0.928	neutron
$^{17}\text{O}$	5/2	0.0	-1.890	0.342	neutron
$^{29}\text{Si}$	1/2	4.7	-0.555	0.063	neutron
$^{73}\text{Ge}$	9/2	7.8	-0.879	0.065	neutron
$^{129}\text{Xe}$	1/2	26.4	-0.778	0.124	neutron
$^{131}\text{Xe}$	3/2	21.2	0.692	0.055	neutron
$^{183}\text{W}$	1/2	14.3	0.118	0.003	neutron

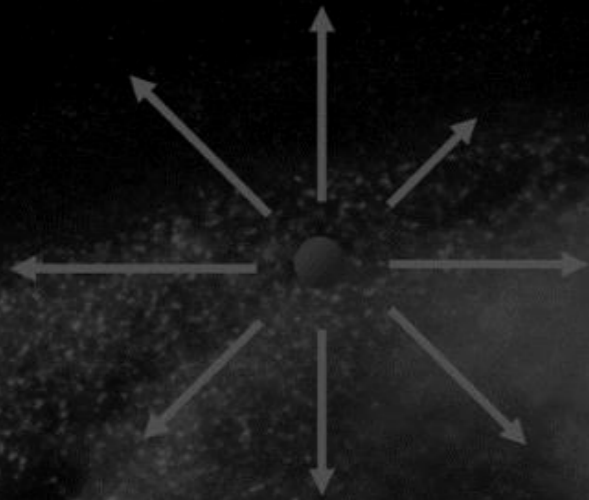
## Scaling to PICO-500



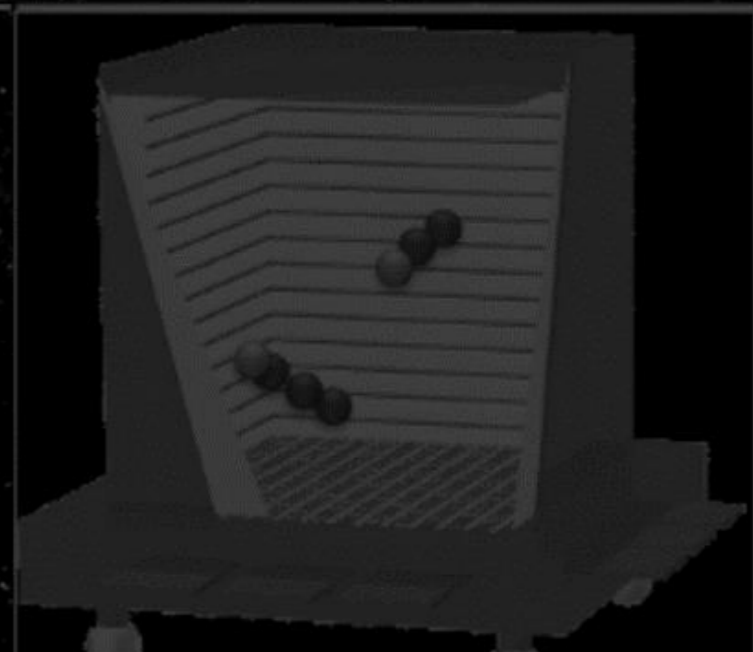
# 直接探索の現状

- DAMA, Xenon(SI), Fluorine (SD)





### 3. 最近の話題

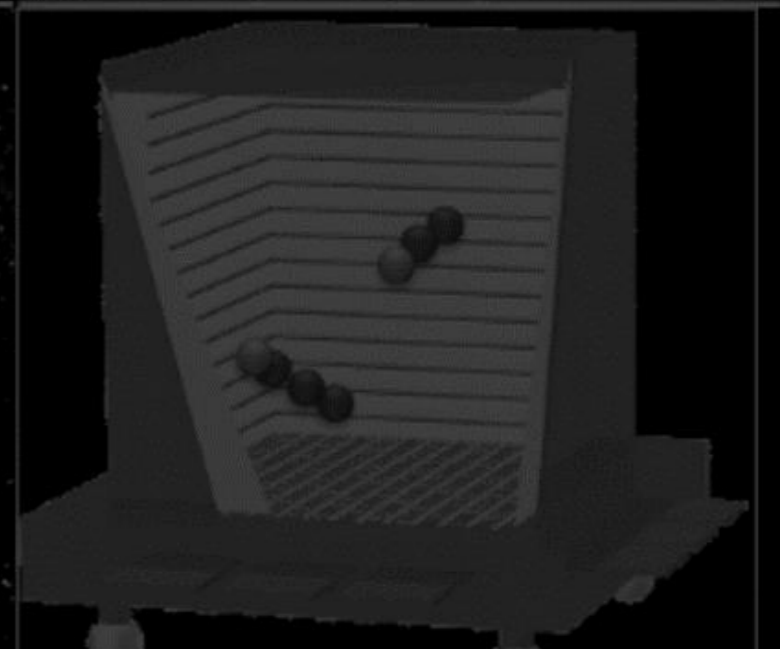




# Topics

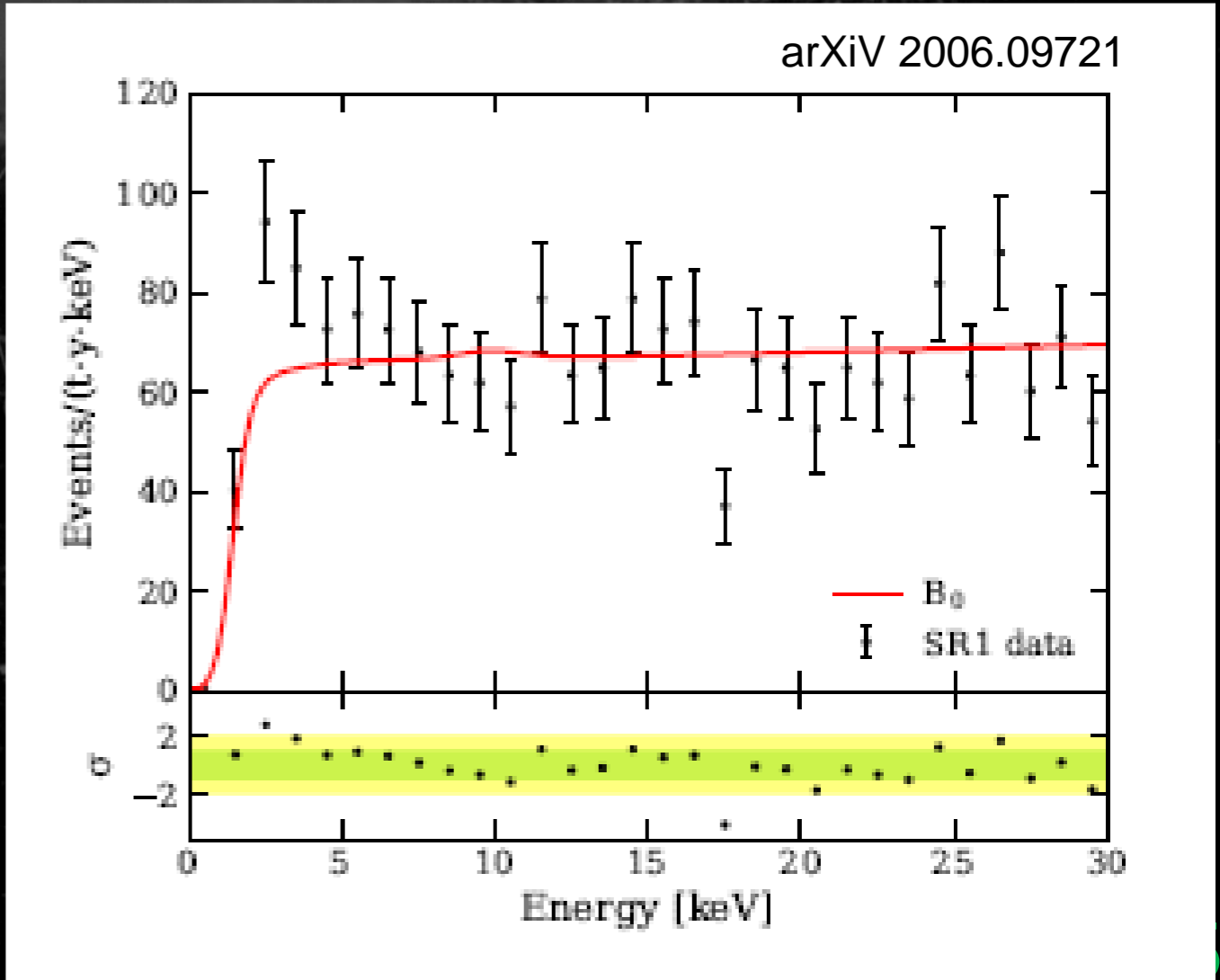
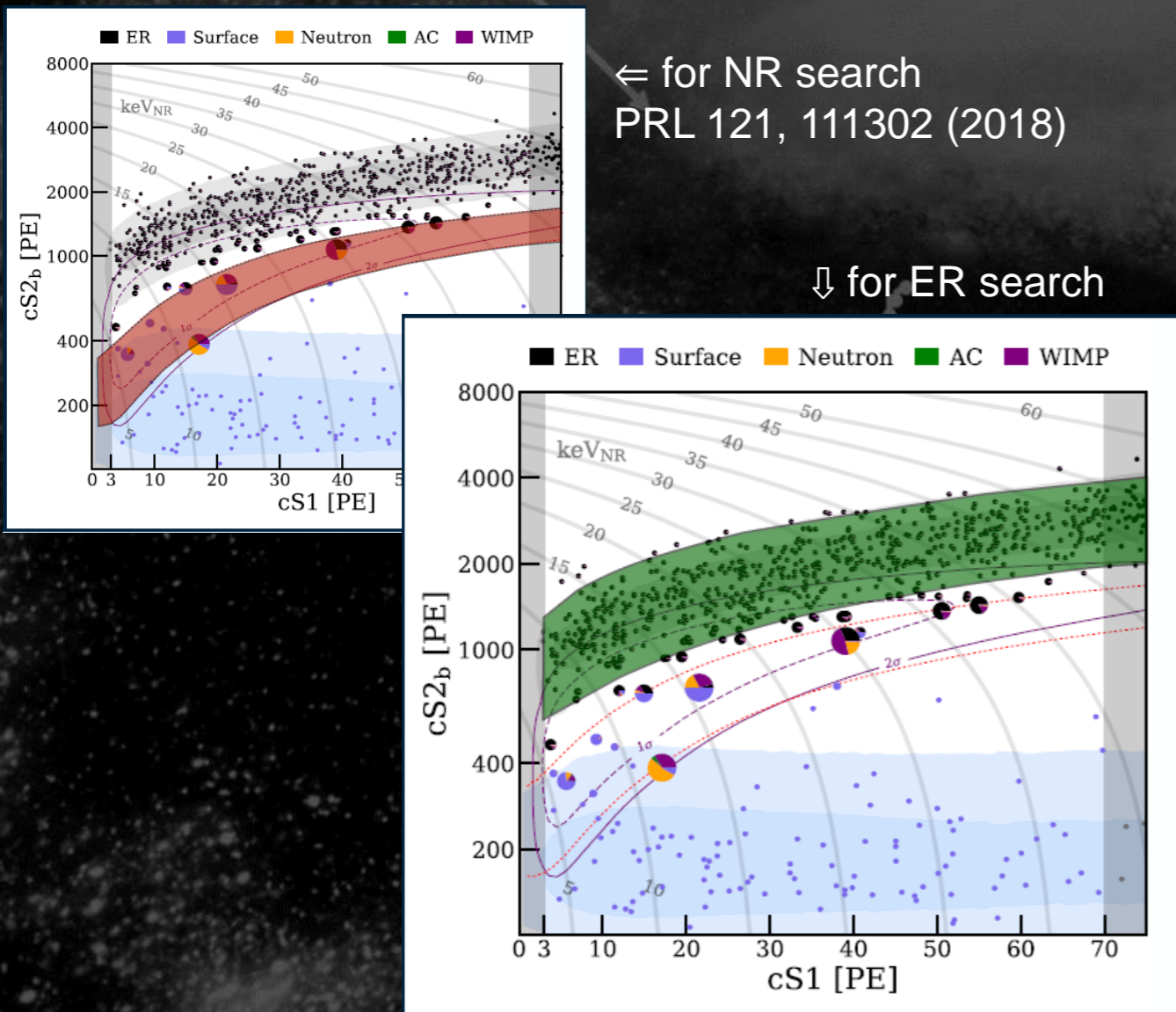


## 1. Electron Recoil (ER) signal



- XENON ER excess
- 0.65 tonne-years exposure

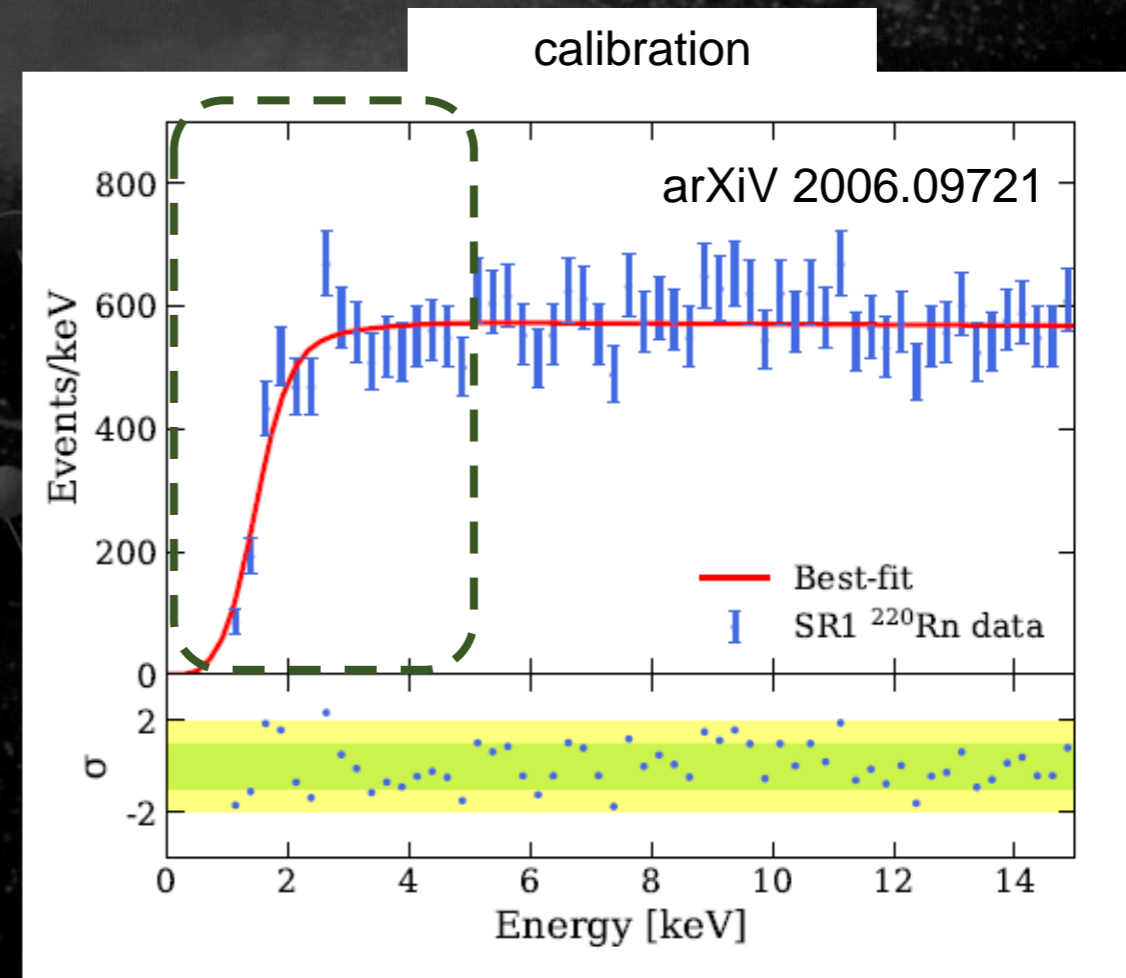
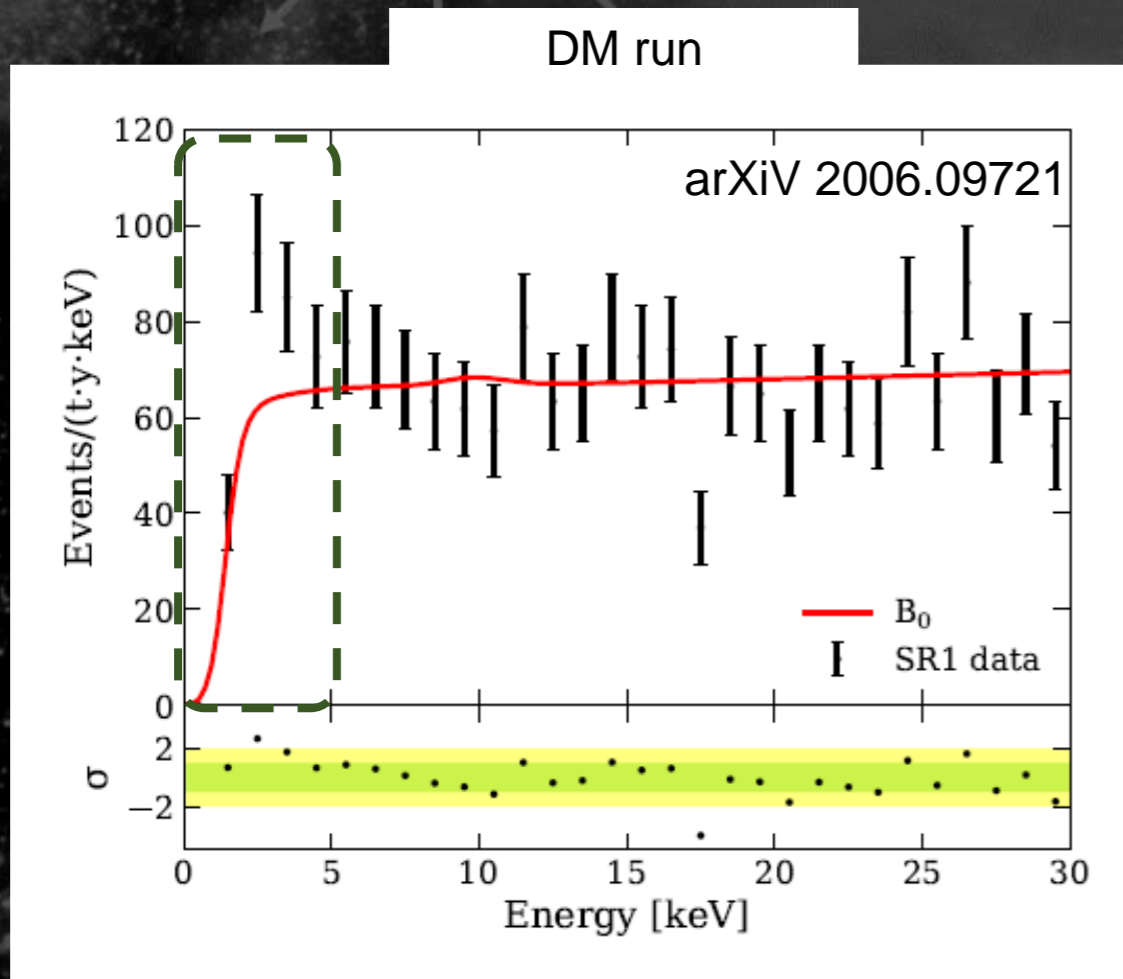
arXiv 2006.09721 (to appear in PRD )  
[https://web.bo.infn.it/xenon/sito\\_web\\_Bologna/docs/xenon1t\\_er\\_excess\\_20200617.pdf](https://web.bo.infn.it/xenon/sito_web_Bologna/docs/xenon1t_er_excess_20200617.pdf)



- Detector response

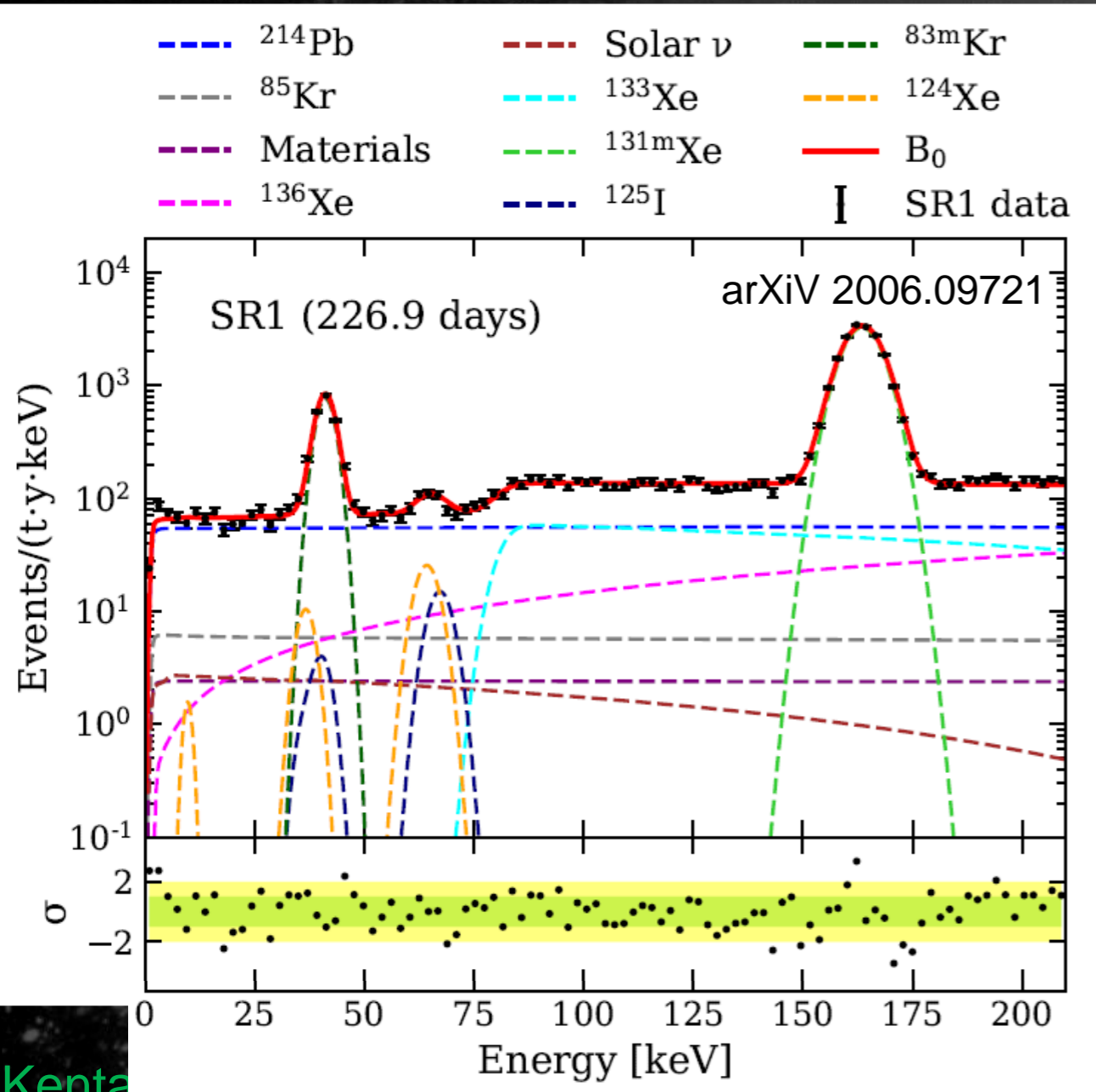
- Energy scale & Efficiency

- Both confirmed independently
    - Demonstrated with  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  calibration data



# Background

- Radioactive isotopes ( $^{214}\text{Pb}$ : radon daughters)



## ラドンのバックグラウンド

- 検出器の壁などに微量に含まれるウランなどが崩壊
- 気体なのでチェンバー内に入
- $\alpha$  崩壊してバックグラウンドとなる

6MeVピークの時間変化

rate [count/kg/days]

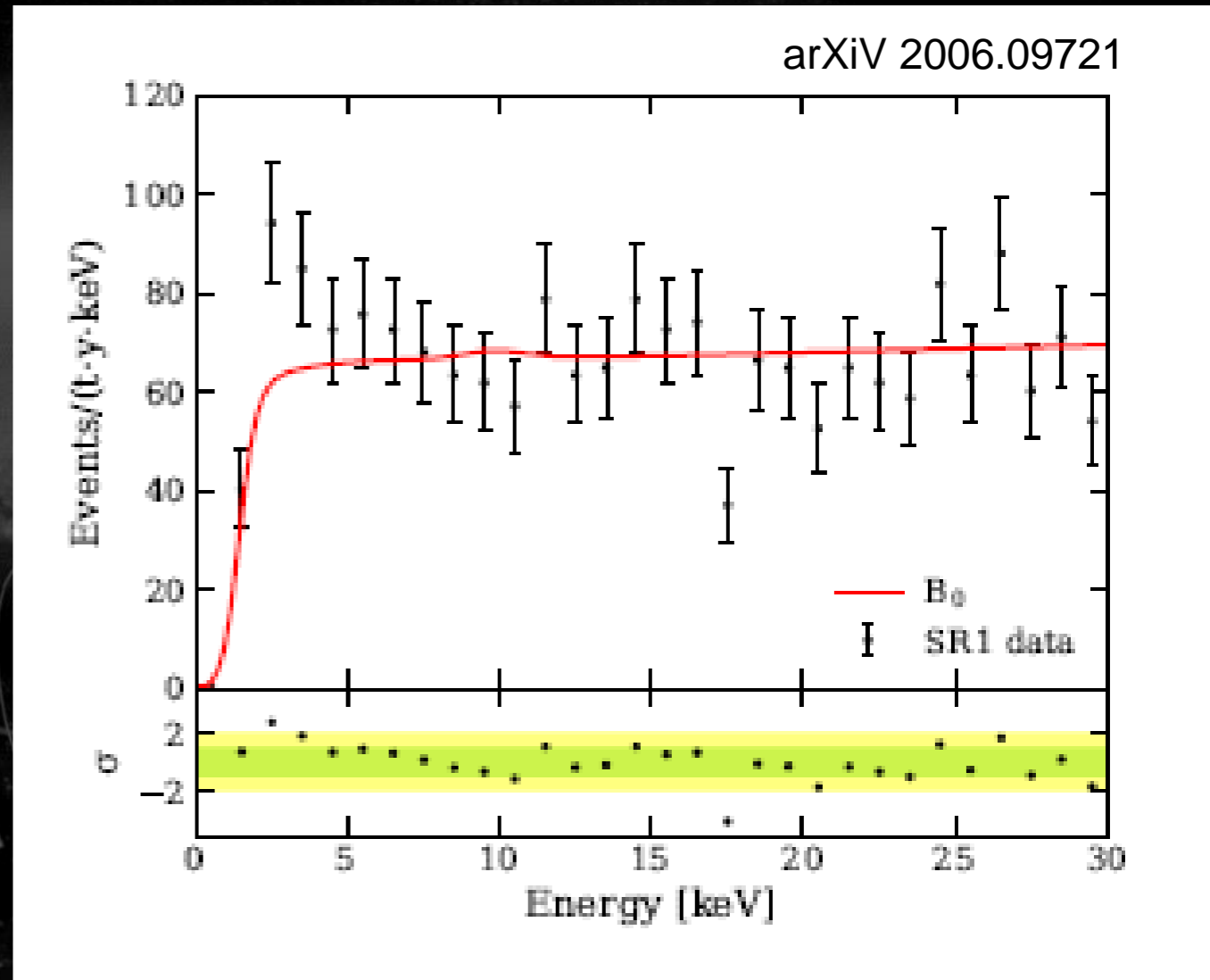
time [day]

$N_{\text{Rn}} \propto 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{5.516}\right)$



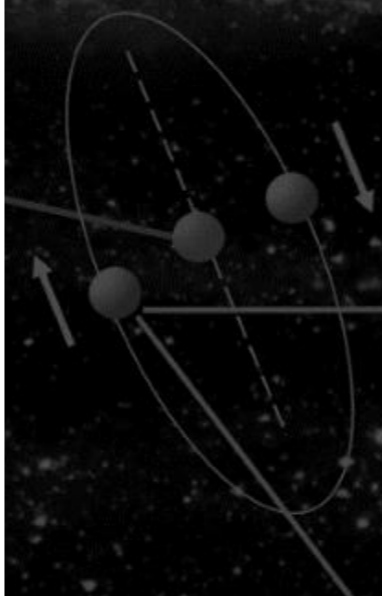
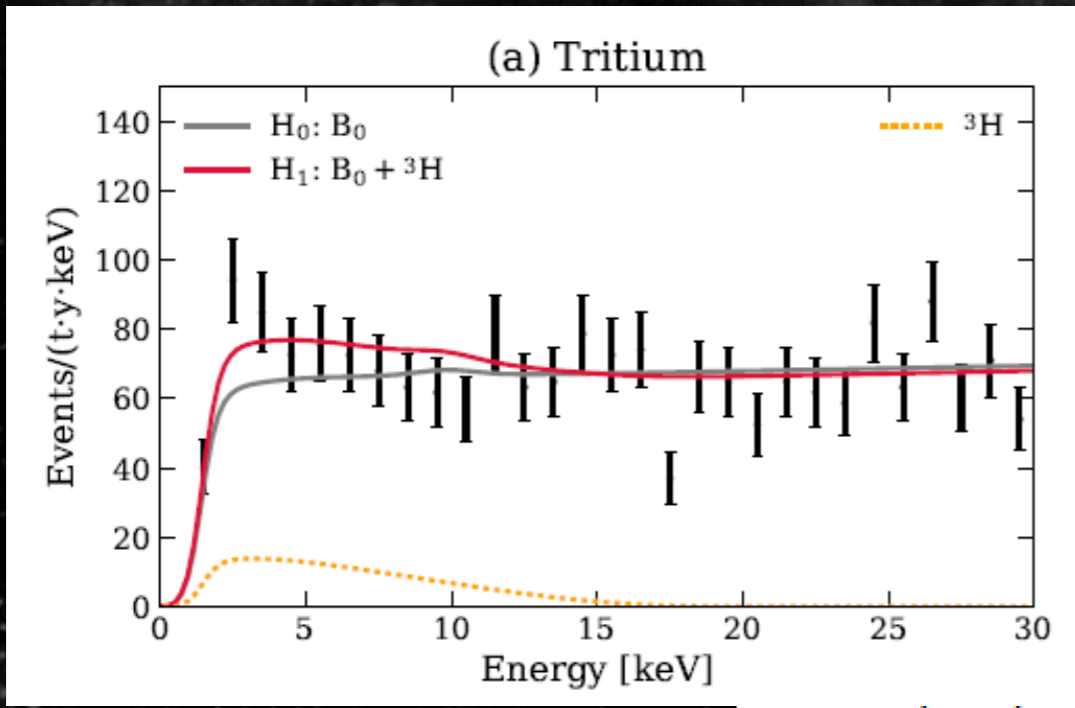
- Results

- Excess between 1-7 keV
- 285 events observed
- 232 events expected (BG only)
- 3.3  $\sigma$  Poisson fluctuation



- Tritium?

- $3.2\sigma$
- ${}^3\text{H}/\text{Xe} = (6.2 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-25} \text{ mol/mol}$
- Two possible source
  - cosmogenics: made from xenon by cosmic-ray *unlikely*
  - atomospheric:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (HTO) or  $\text{H}_2$  (HT) *unlikely maybe*

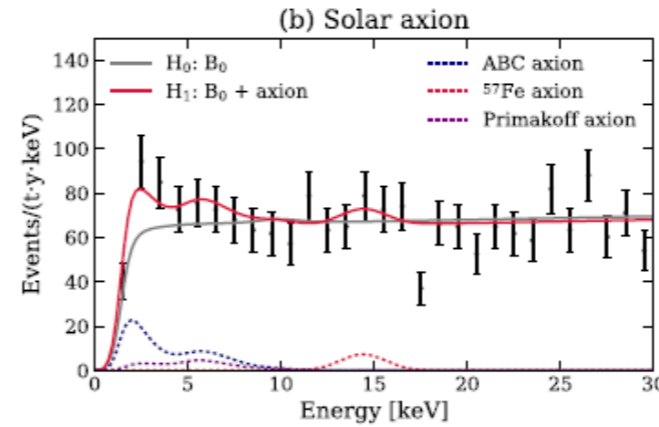
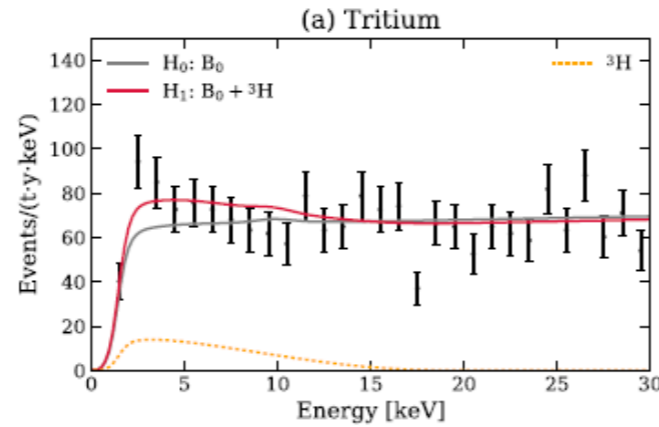


- 100 ppb level of  $\text{H}_2$  can explain this amount.
- i. e.  $\text{O}_2 < 1 \text{ ppb}$

available, we can neither confirm nor exclude it as a background component. Therefore, we report re-

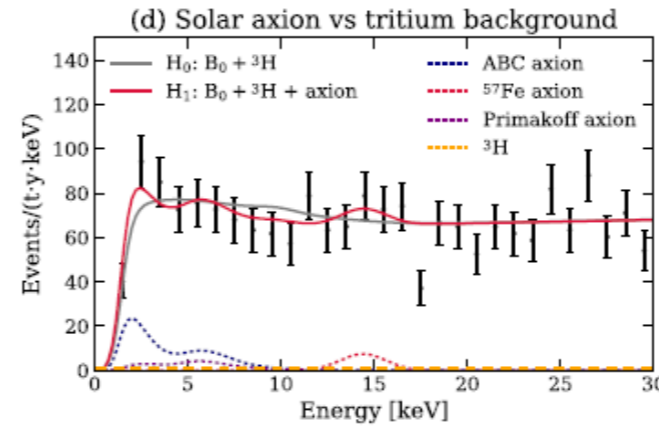
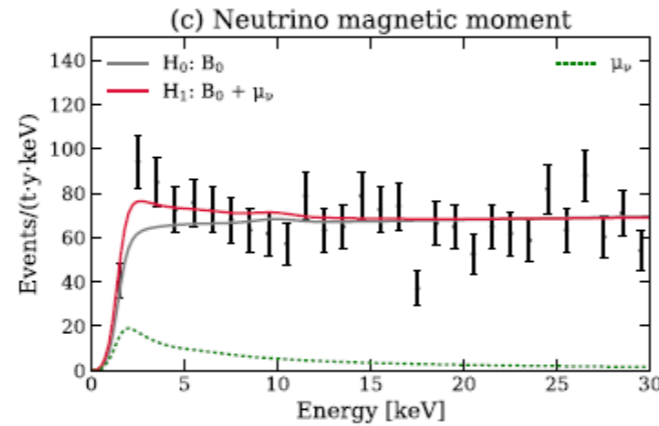
- Compared the significance with other sources.

**Tritium**  
favored over background-only at **3.2 $\sigma$**



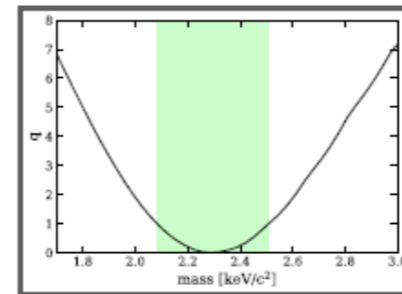
**Solar axion**  
favored over background-only at **3.5 $\sigma$**   
 $g_{ae}: 3.1e-12$   
 $g_{ag}: 8.1e-11$   
 $g_{an}: 7.6e-7$

**Neutrino magnetic moment** (see backup slides) favored over background-only at **3.2 $\sigma$**   
 $\mu_v: 2.3e-11$



**Axion +  $^3\text{H}$**  favored over  $^3\text{H}$  hypothesis at **2.1 $\sigma$**

**Monoenergetic peak at 2.3 +/- 0.2 keV**  
favored over background-only at **3.0 $\sigma$**   
**(global)**



# • XENONnT

## ダークマターの懇談会2020 online (darKONline2020)

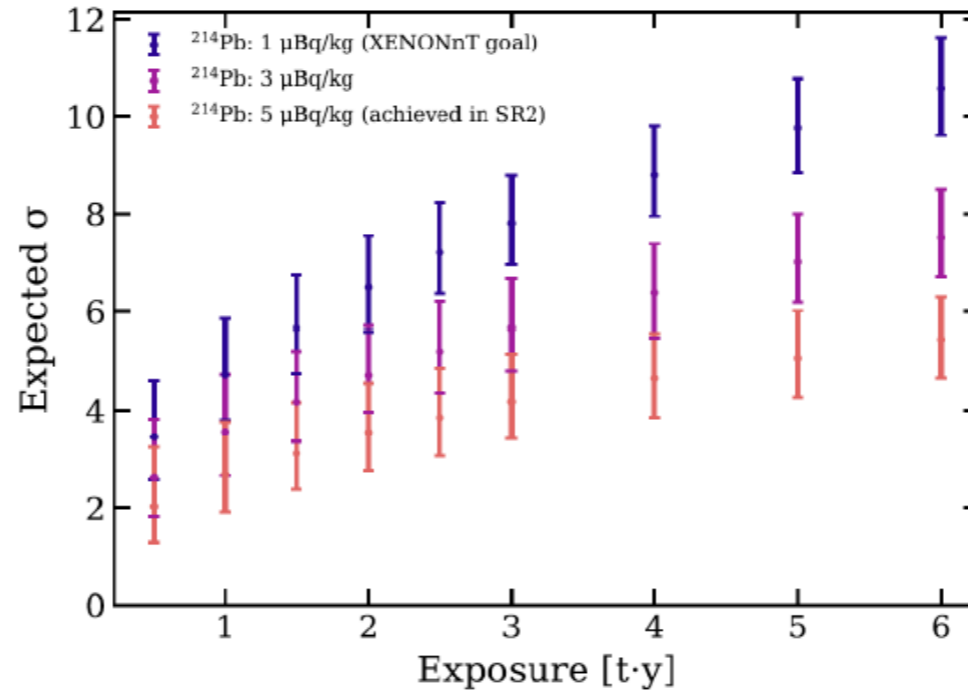
2020年9月8日  
於：オンライン

# XENON NT EXPERIMENT

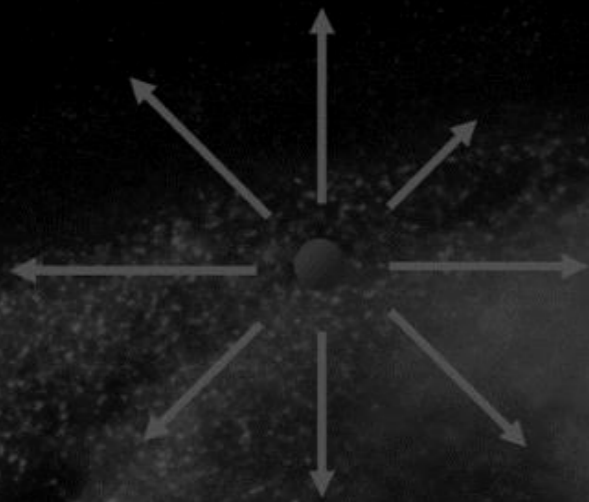
Columbia University  
JSPS Postdoctoral research fellow

Masatoshi Kobayashi

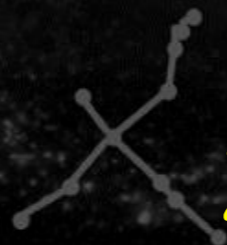
## EXPECTED SENSITIVITY: TRITIUM VS ER SIGNAL (AXION) ?



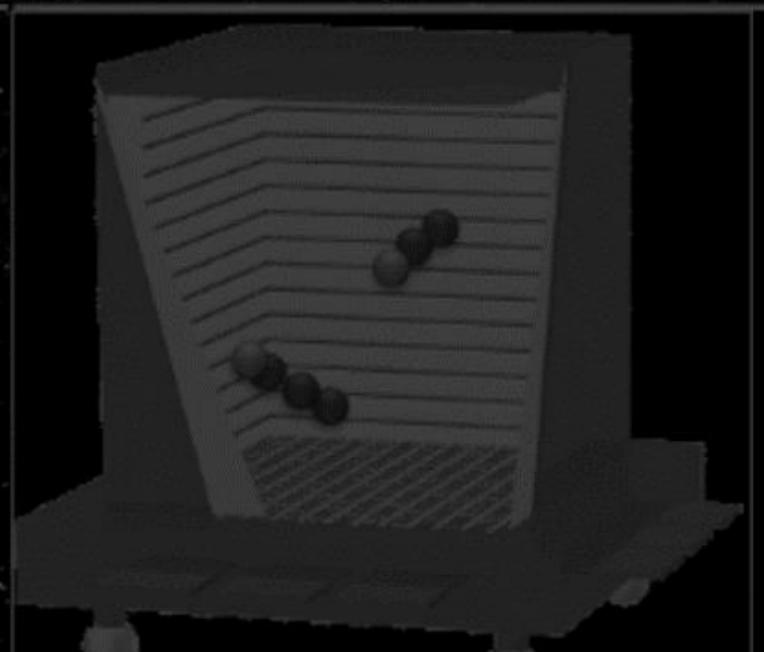
- Discrimination power between axion and tritium
  - Note: BGs are based on 1T best fit
- If Rn BG level is enough low, axion/tritium could be distinguished with few month of data
  - Ex.  $\sim 4$  sigma with 1-3 uBq/kg



# Topics



## 2. MIGDAL

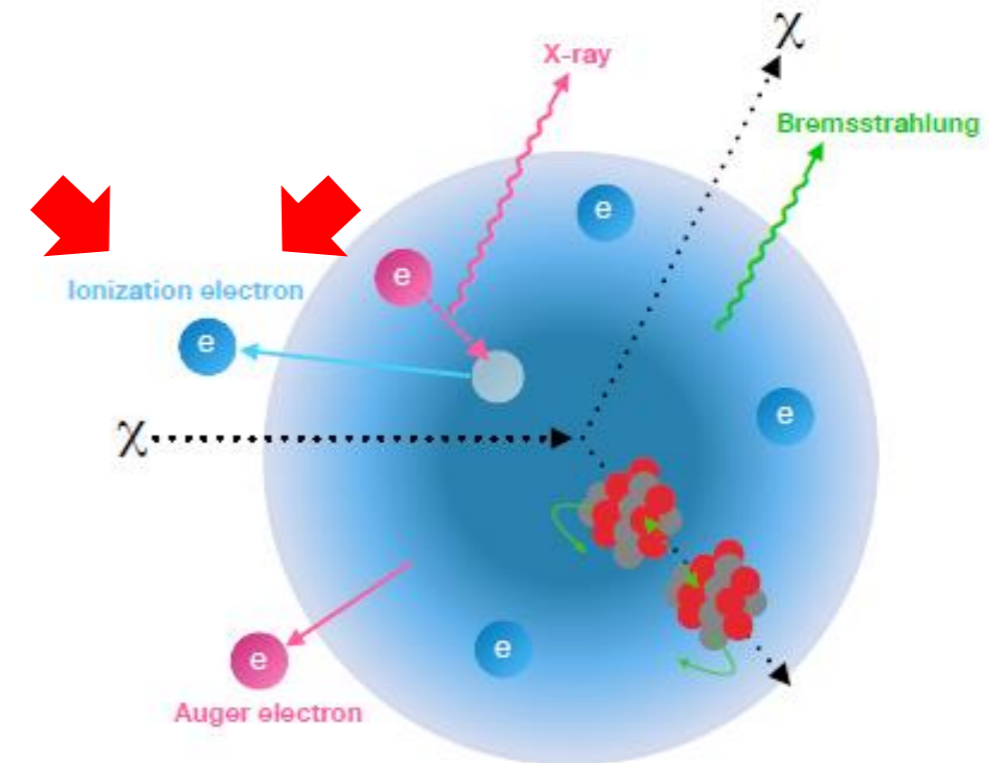
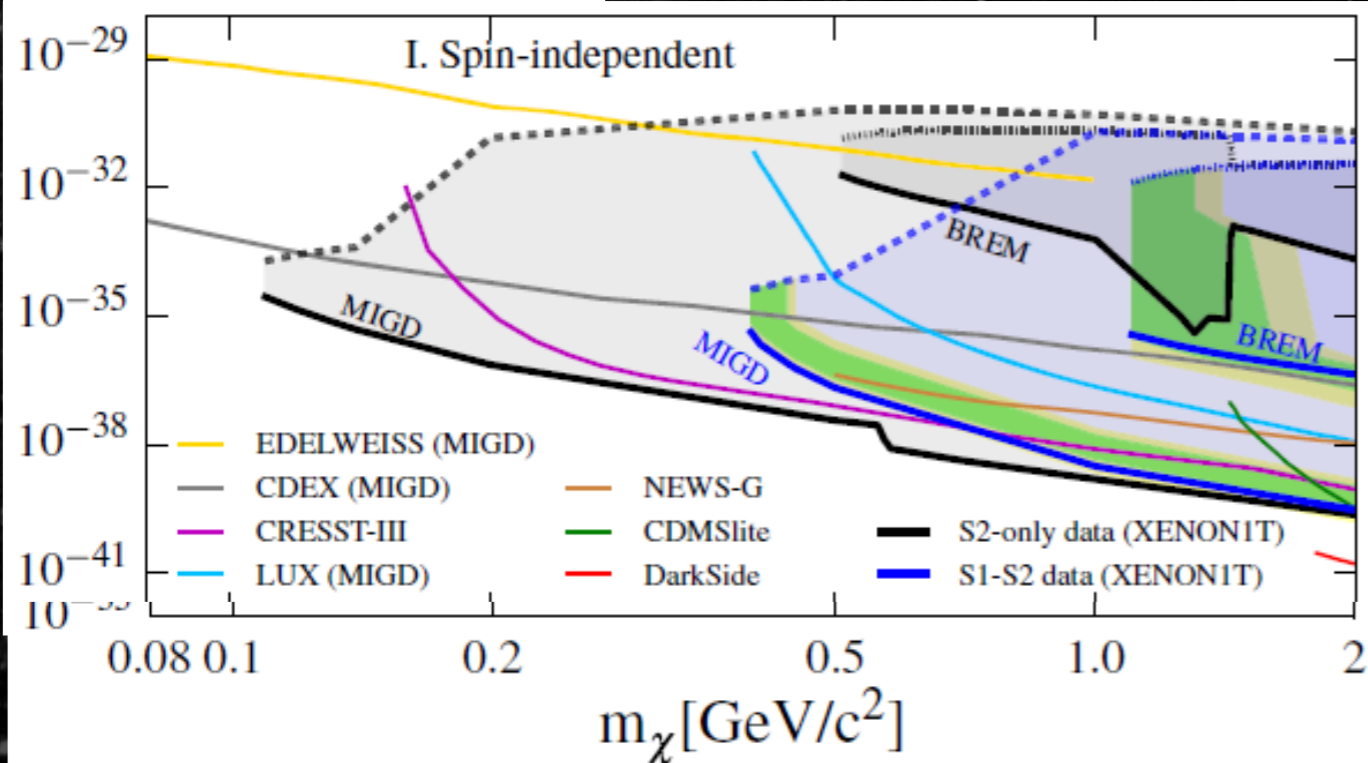


# • And still lower: MIGDAL

PRL123, 241803 (2019)

- Low mass search with “MIGDAL effect”
- Ordinary nuclear recoil : ionization along the track
- Low energy recoil : ionization efficiency is low  
⇒ cannot be detected
- Very rare case electrons are emitted

PRL123, 241803 (2019)



PRL123, 241803 (2019)

FIG. 1. Illustration of the ER signal production from BREM (green) and Migdal processes (pink) after elastic scattering between DM ( $\chi$ ) and a xenon nucleus.

# • MIGDAL effect ?

- A. B. Migdal J. Phys. USSR 4(1941)449
  - calculated (predicted)
  - nuclear recoil  $\Rightarrow$  excitation / ionization
  - caused by a sudden change of the nuclear velocity
  - small probability

## • Ibe et. al. 2018

JHEP03 (2018) 194

- reformulated
  - energy momentum conservation
  - probability conservation
- can be used for DM search

Migdal effect in dark matter direct detection experiments

Masahiro Ibe,<sup>a,b</sup> Wakutaka Nakano,<sup>a</sup> Yutaro Shoji<sup>a</sup> and Kazumine Suzuki<sup>a</sup>

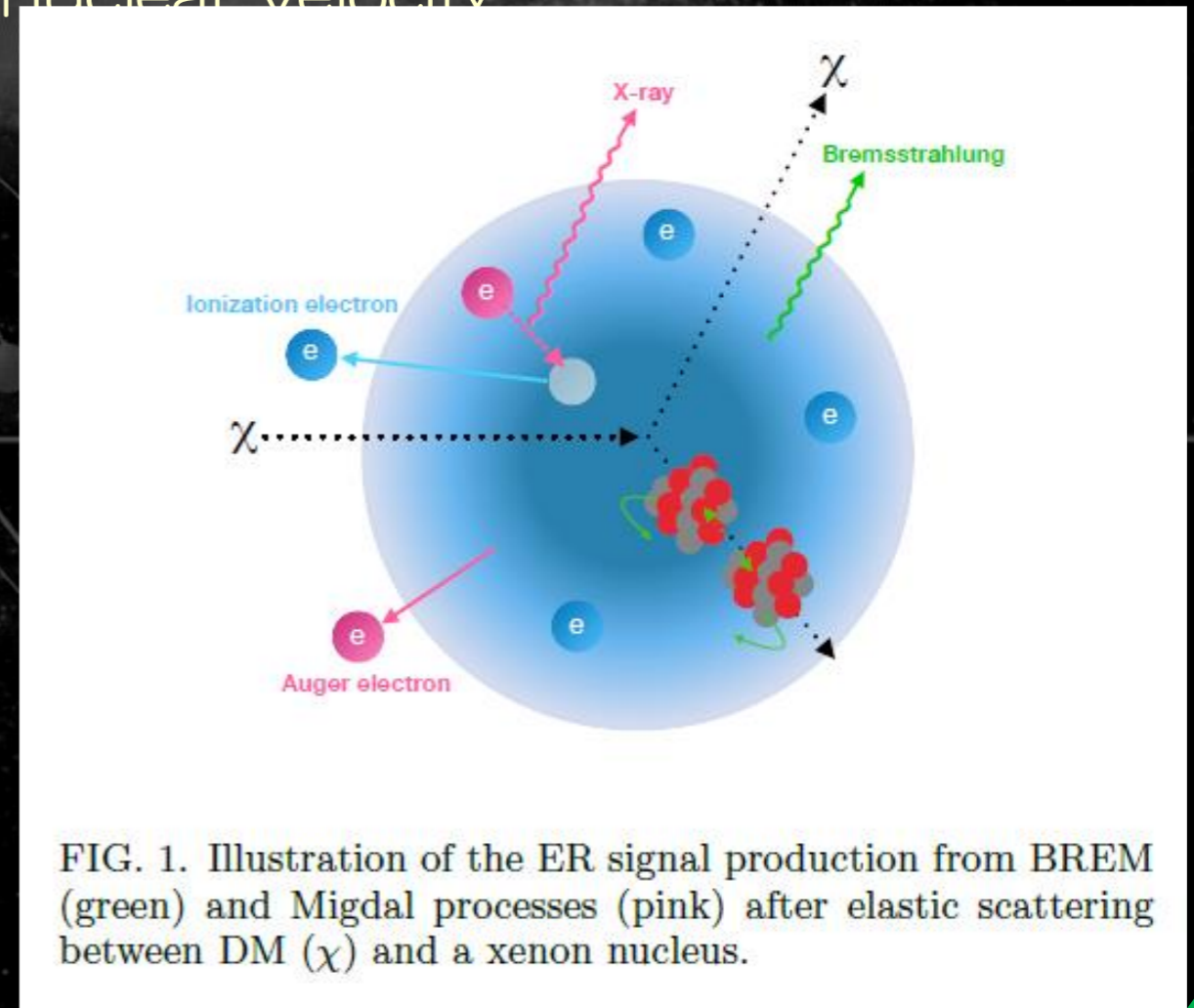


FIG. 1. Illustration of the ER signal production from BREM (green) and Migdal processes (pink) after elastic scattering between DM ( $\chi$ ) and a xenon nucleus.

# • Low mass WIMP search by MIGDAL effect

LUX: PRL 122(2019)131301

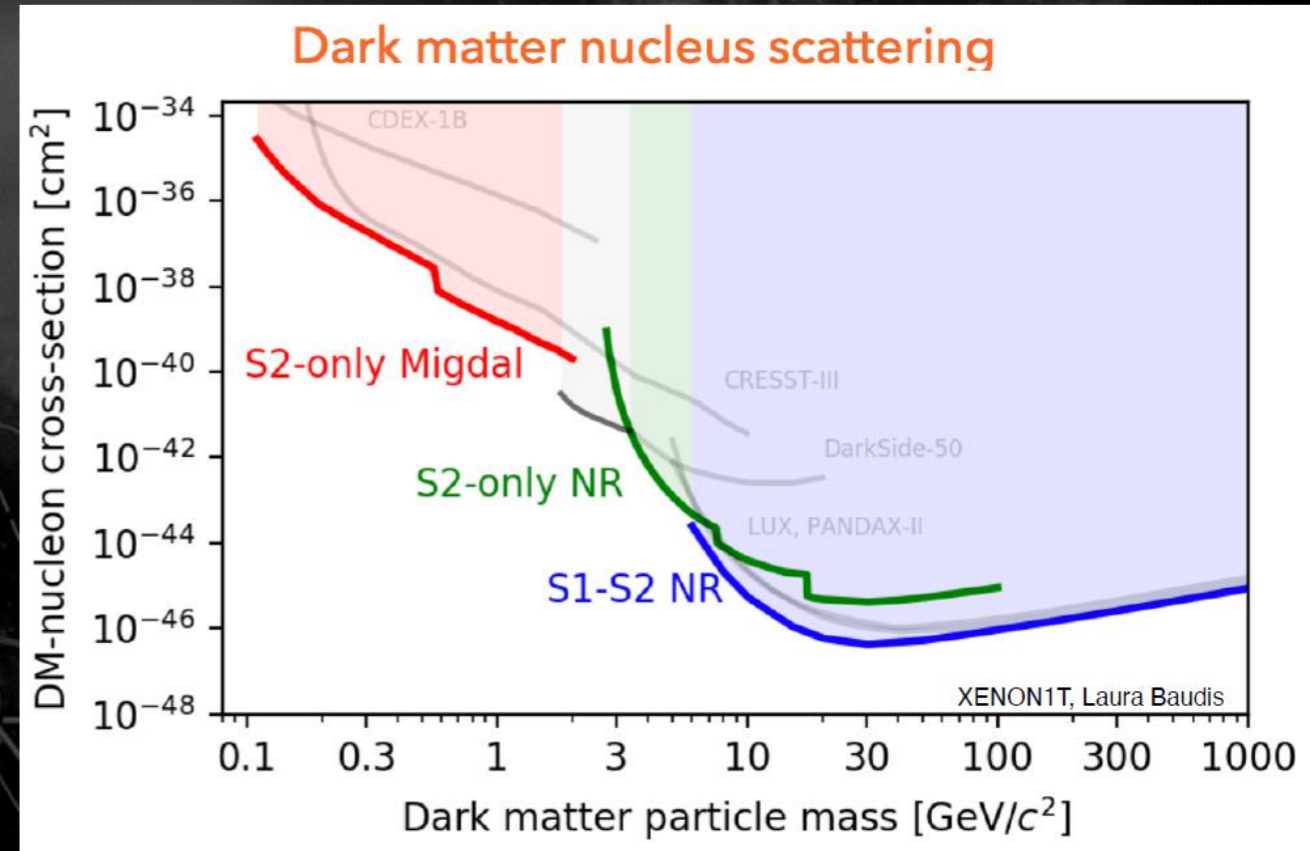
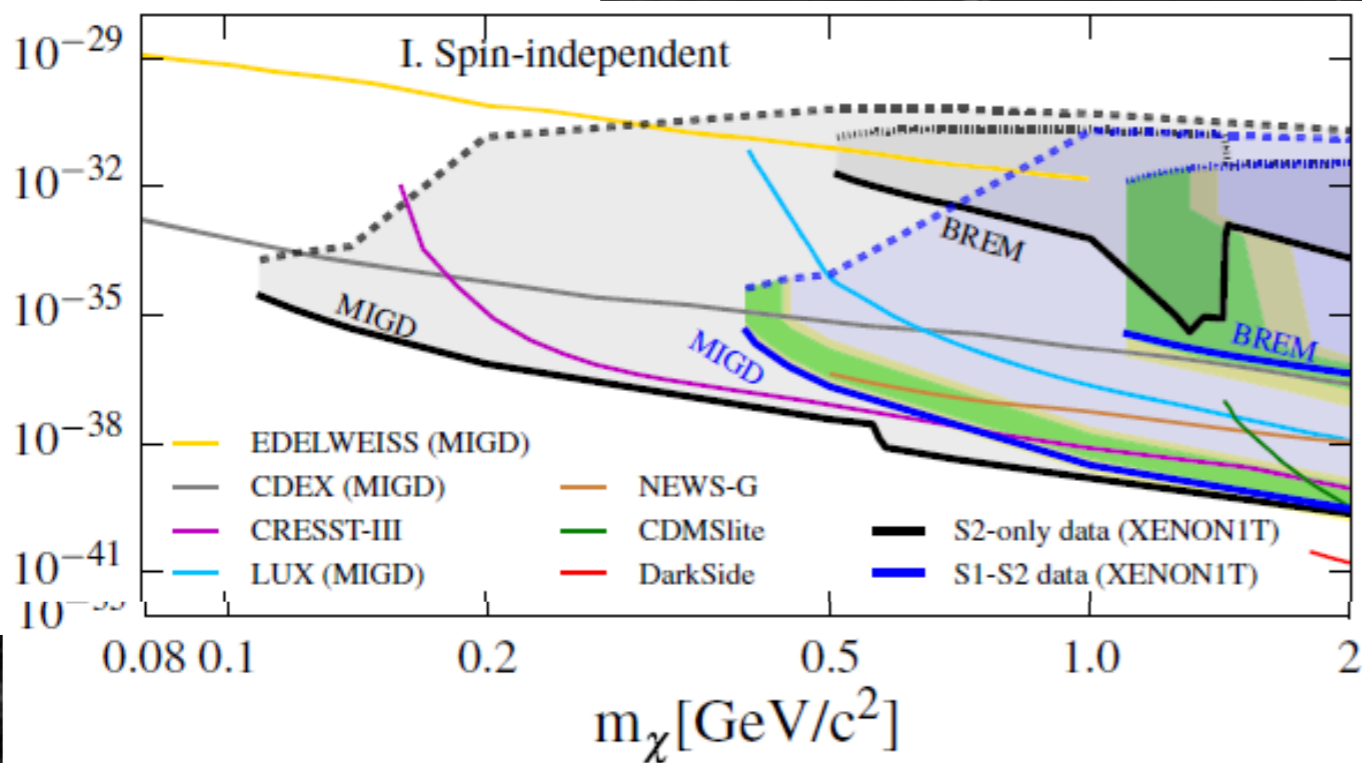
EDELWEISS: PRD 99(2019)082003

CDEX: PRL 123 (2019) 161301

XENON: PRL 123 (2019) 241803

SENSEI: arXiv:2004.11378v1

PRL123, 241803 (2019)



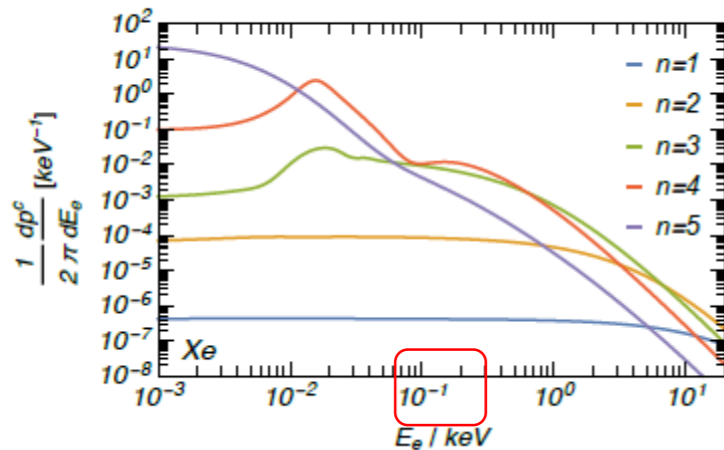
Standard WIMP detector down to 100MeV  
 CAVEAT: Migdal effect itself is yet to be observed.  
 loose 3orders of magnitude if we use Bremsstrahlung only.



# • Why MIGDAL observation is difficult?

- Neutron beam for nuclear recoil
- Standard elastic scattering (Nuclear Recoil): huge background
- Signal: NR + electron track  $\sim 0.1$  keV
  - $\ll$  energy resolution
  - $\ll$  spatial resolution

JHEP03 (2018) 194



JHEP03 (2018) 194

Xe ( $q_e = m_e \times 10^{-3}$ )

$(n, \ell)$	$\mathcal{P}_{\rightarrow 4f}$	$\mathcal{P}_{\rightarrow 5d}$	$\mathcal{P}_{\rightarrow 6s}$	$\mathcal{P}_{\rightarrow 6p}$	$E_{n\ell}$ [eV]	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dE_e \frac{dp^c}{dE_e}$
1s	-	-	-	$7.3 \times 10^{-10}$	$3.5 \times 10^4$	$4.6 \times 10^{-6}$
2s	-	-	-	$1.8 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.4 \times 10^3$	$2.9 \times 10^{-5}$
2p	-	$3.0 \times 10^{-8}$	$6.5 \times 10^{-9}$	-	$4.9 \times 10^3$	$1.3 \times 10^{-4}$
3s	-	-	-	$2.7 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.1 \times 10^3$	$8.7 \times 10^{-5}$
3p	-	$3.4 \times 10^{-7}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-7}$	-	$9.3 \times 10^2$	$5.2 \times 10^{-4}$
3d	$2.3 \times 10^{-9}$	-	-	$4.3 \times 10^{-7}$	$6.6 \times 10^2$	$3.5 \times 10^{-3}$
4s	-	-	-	$3.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.0 \times 10^2$	$3.4 \times 10^{-4}$
4p	-	$4.1 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.0 \times 10^{-5}$	-	$1.4 \times 10^2$	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$
4d	$7.0 \times 10^{-7}$	-	-	$1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.1 \times 10$	$3.4 \times 10^{-2}$
5s	-	-	-	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.1 \times 10$	$4.1 \times 10^{-4}$
5p	-	$3.6 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-2}$	-	9.8	$1.0 \times 10^{-1}$

$(n, \ell)$	4f	5d	6s	6p
$E_{n\ell}$ [eV]	0.85	1.6	3.3	2.2

JHEP03 (2018) 194

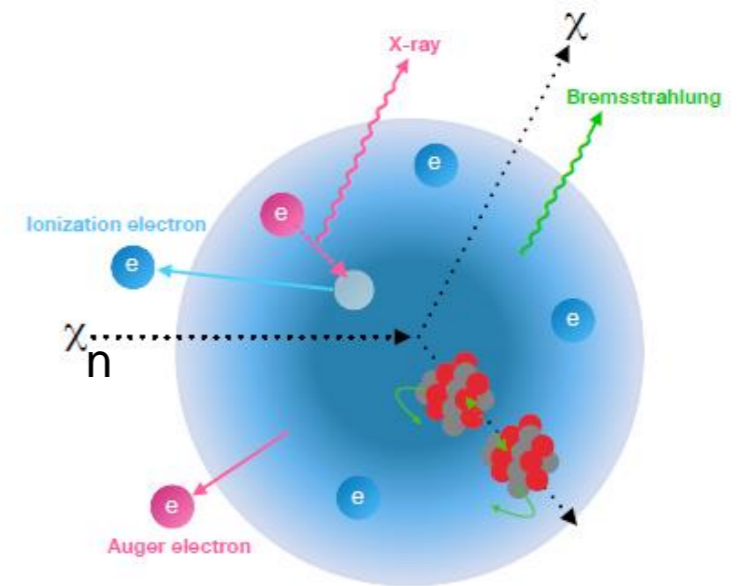


FIG. 1. Illustration of the ER signal production from BREM (green) and Migdal processes (pink) after elastic scattering between DM ( $\chi$ ) and a xenon nucleus.

# • Migdal challenge

## Observation of the Migdal effect from nuclear scattering using a low pressure Optical-TPC

Pawel Majewski  
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

RD51 mini-week, CERN, 10-15 Jan 2020

CERN-UK

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/872501/contributions/3730586/attachments/1985262/3307758/RD51\\_mini\\_week\\_Pawel\\_Majewski\\_ver2.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/872501/contributions/3730586/attachments/1985262/3307758/RD51_mini_week_Pawel_Majewski_ver2.pdf)

JP

## Detection capability of Migdal effect for argon and xenon nuclei with position sensitive gaseous detectors

Kiseki D. Nakamura<sup>1</sup>, Kentaro Miuchi<sup>1</sup>, Shingo Kazama<sup>2</sup>, Yutaro Shoji<sup>3</sup>, Masahiro Ibe<sup>4,5</sup>, and Wakutaka Nakano<sup>6</sup>

Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2021**, 013C01 (14 pages)  
DOI: 10.1093/ptep/ptaa162

- CERN-UK (in preparation)

- Straightforward method
- Nuclear track + electron track with gaseous detector
- Demonstrations OK for nuclear recoil / electron recoil each.

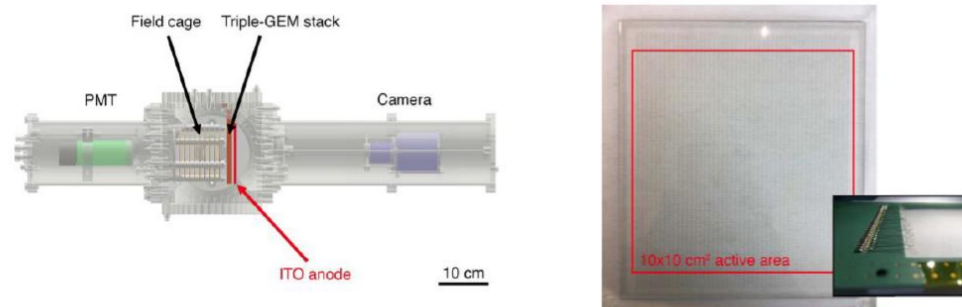
- Hard to discriminate from standard nuclear recoil

## Observation of the Migdal effect from nuclear scattering using a low pressure Optical-TPC

Pawel Majewski  
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

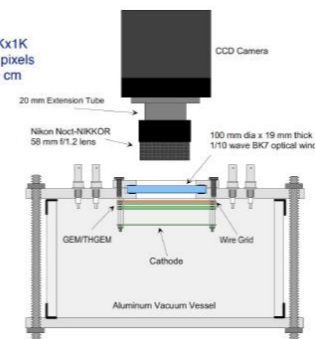
RD51 mini-week, CERN, 10-15 Jan 2020

### O-TPC at CERN (from F. Brunbauer)



### O-TPC at UNM (from D. Loomba) 2D reconstruction

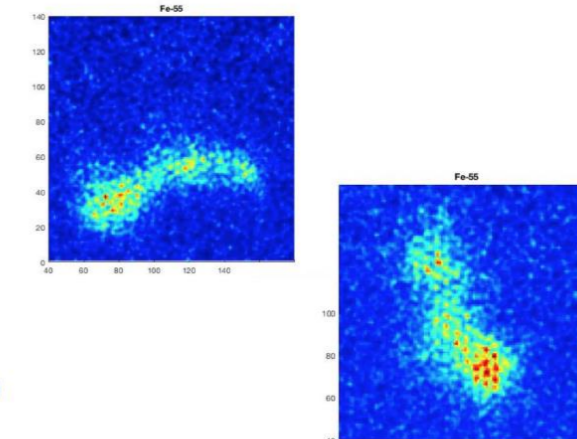
- UNM setup:
- Finger Lakes CCD with 1Kx1K E2V chip, with 13x13  $\mu\text{m}^2$  pixels
  - lens to imaging plane  $\sim 20$  cm



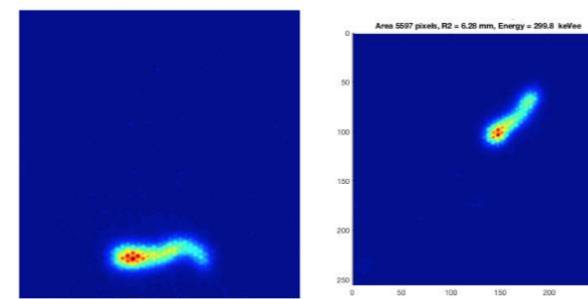
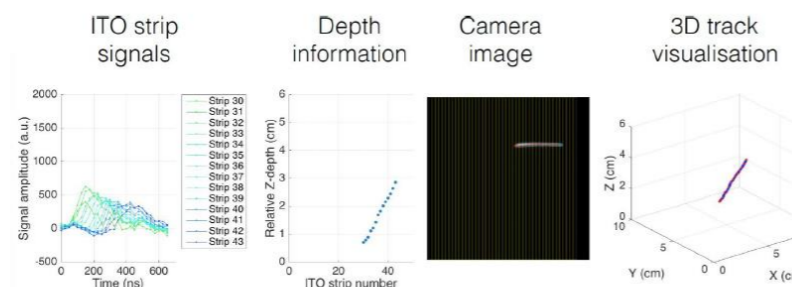
- 25-35 Torr CF4
- 2THGEMs ( $\sigma > 0.7$  mm)
- Imaging area  $\sim 1.9\text{cm} \times 1.9\text{cm}$
- 4x4 on-chip binning

Data acquired using following sources:

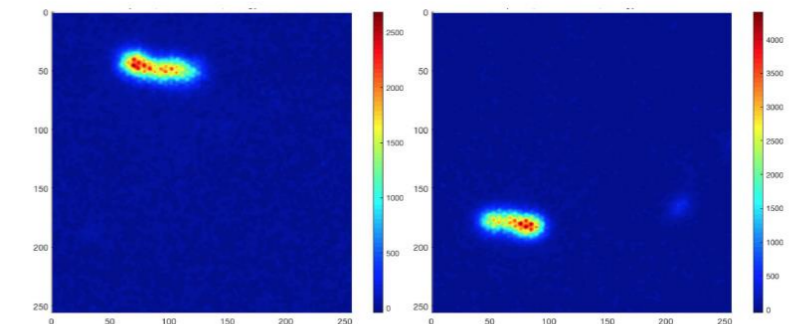
- Fe-55 (5.9 keV x-rays)
- Co-60 ( $\gamma$ 's)
- DD neutron generator ( $\sim 2.2$  MeV n's +  $\gamma$ 's)



### 3D track reconstruction in Ar/CF4 (80/20) at 100 Torr



E ~ 270-300 keVee



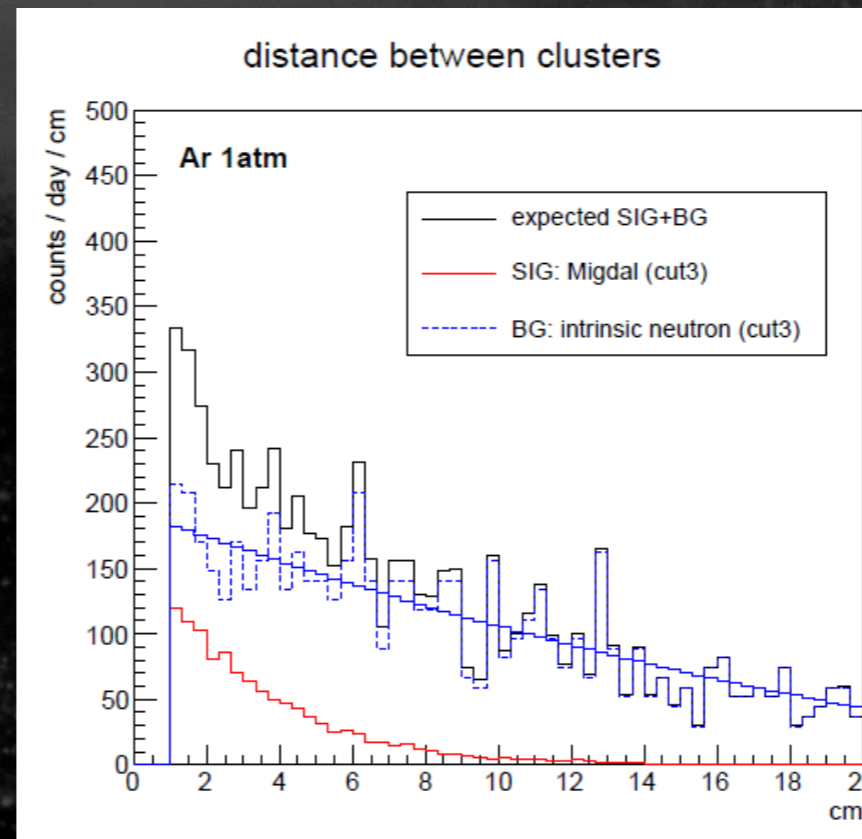
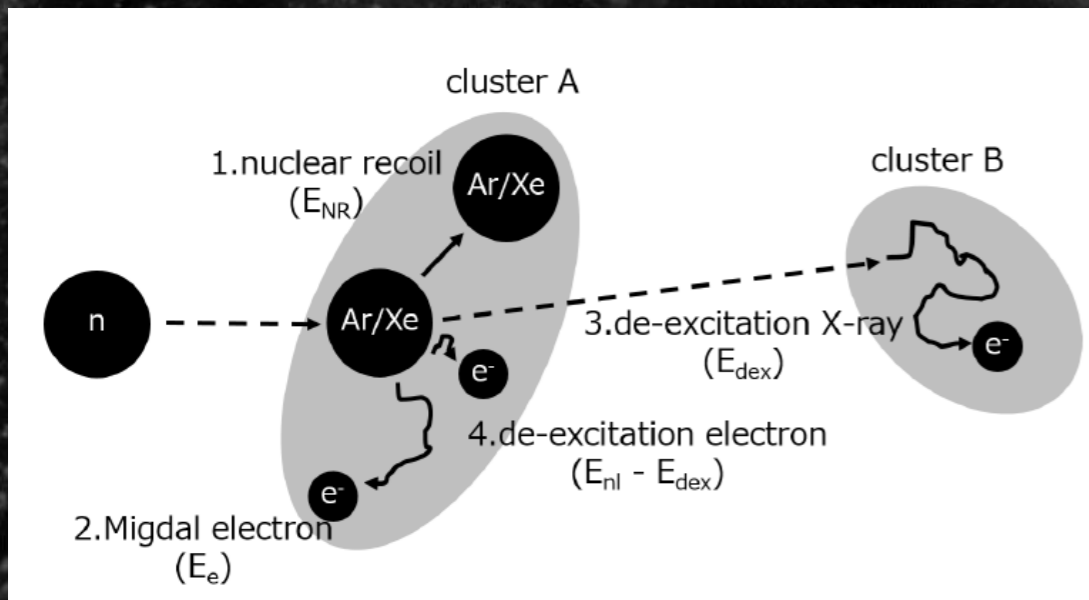
E ~ 100-120 keVee

- Our approach (proposal)
  - Detect characteristic signal “two-cluster” events
  - Help to reduce huge background

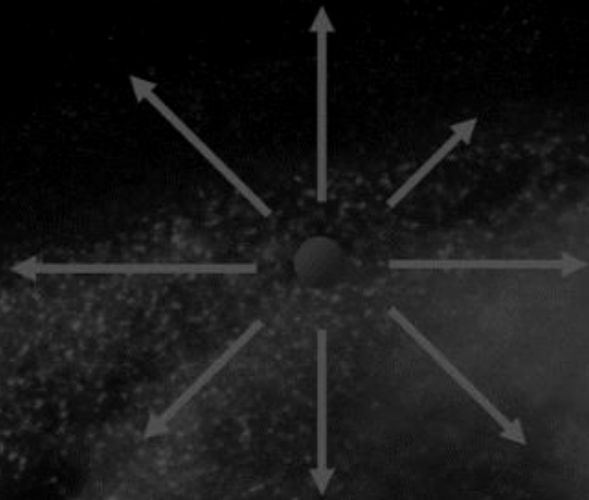
## Detection capability of Migdal effect for argon and xenon nuclei with position sensitive gaseous detectors

Kiseki D. Nakamura<sup>1</sup>, Kentaro Miuchi<sup>1</sup>, Shingo Kazama<sup>2</sup>, Yutaro Shoji<sup>3</sup>, Masahiro Ibe<sup>4,5</sup>, and Wakutaka Nakano<sup>6</sup>

arXiv:2009.05939v1

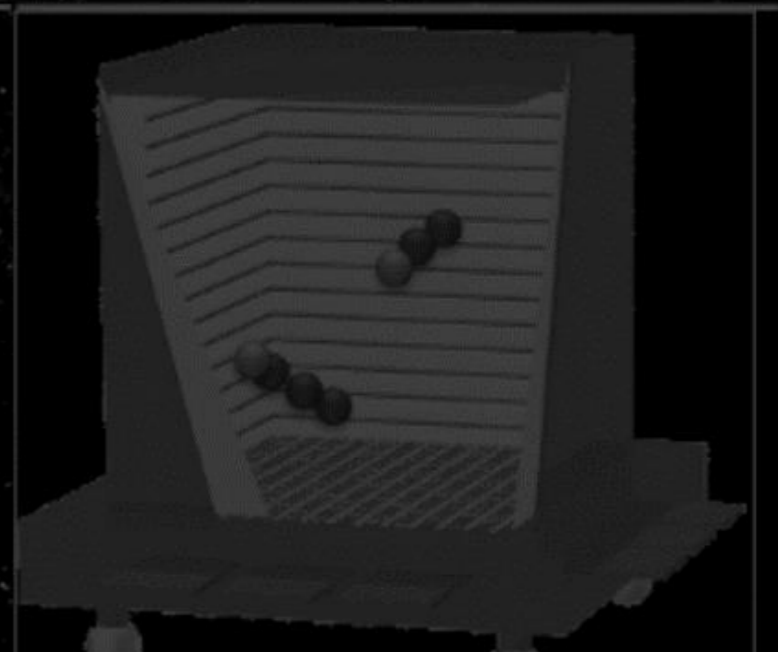


any “MIGDAL anomaly” prediction?



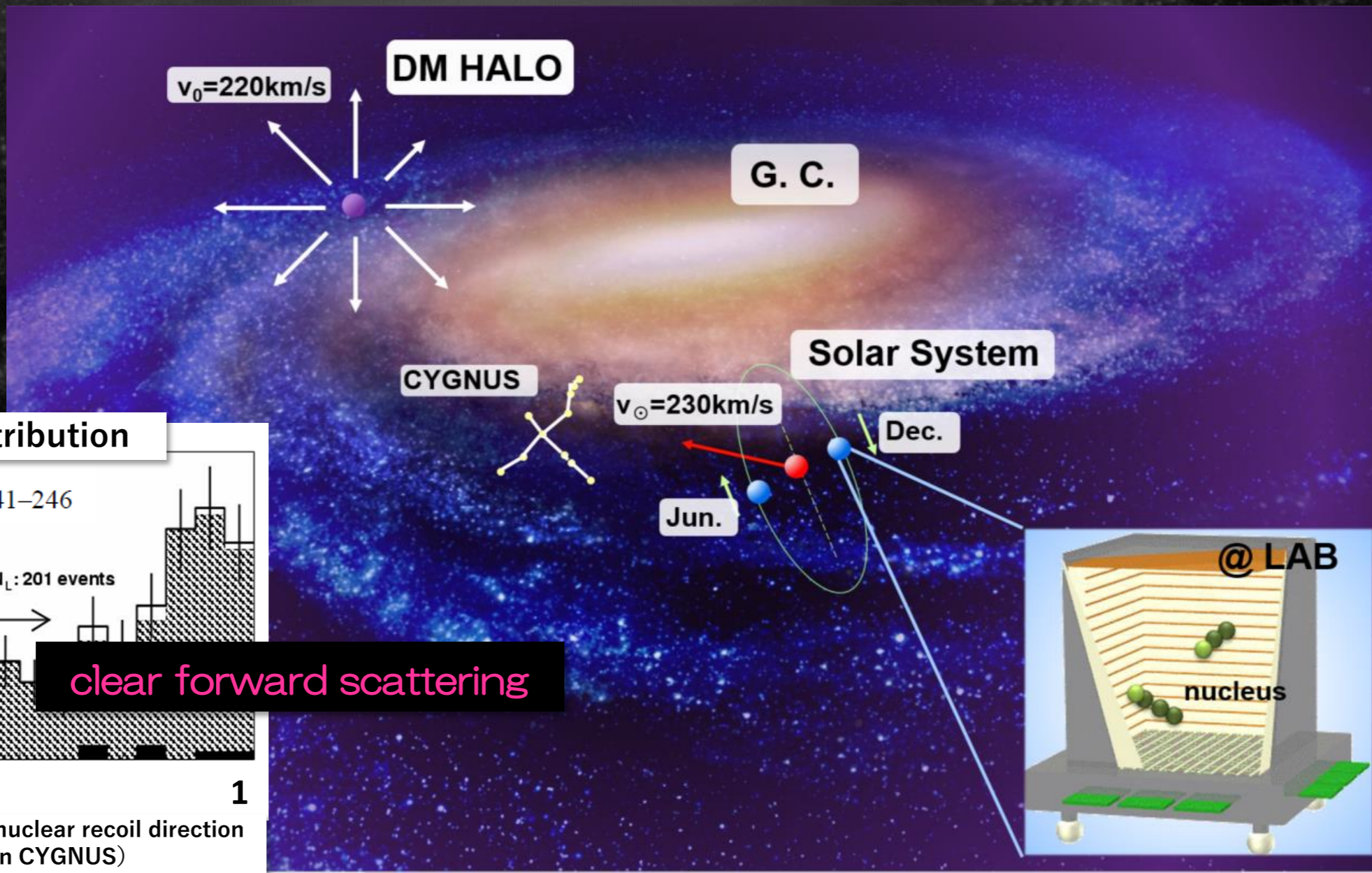
# Topics

## 3. Directionality



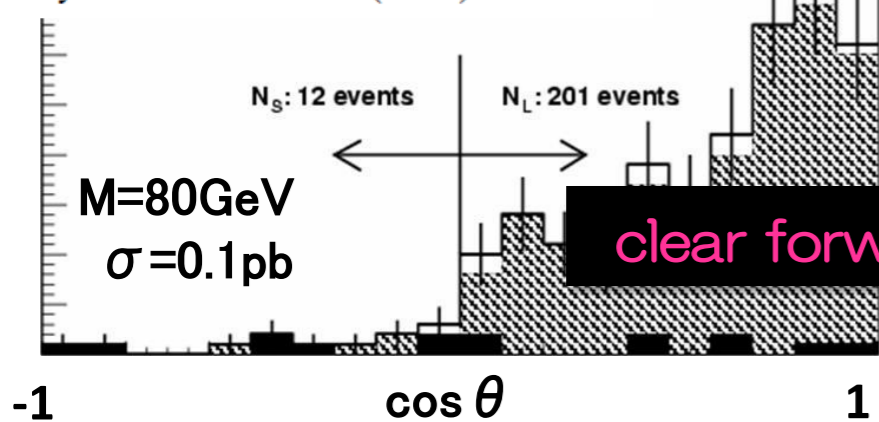
# • Directional search : concept “CYGNUS”

- More robust evidence than annual modulation
- Study the DM nature after discovery



## expected angular distribution

Physics Letters B 578 (2004) 241–246



clear forward scattering

( $\theta$  : angle between the nuclear recoil direction and constellation CYGNUS)

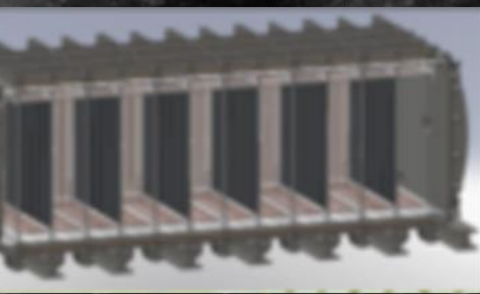
# World-wide CYGNUS

2020 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1468 012044

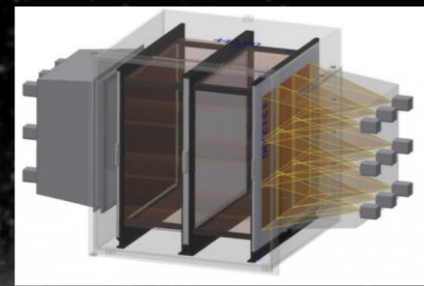
CYGNUS-10  
Boulby, UK  
10m<sup>3</sup> He:SF<sub>6</sub>  
GEM + wire readout



NEWAGE/CYGNUS-KM  
Kamioka, Japan  
SF<sub>6</sub> / CF<sub>4</sub>  
Strip readout

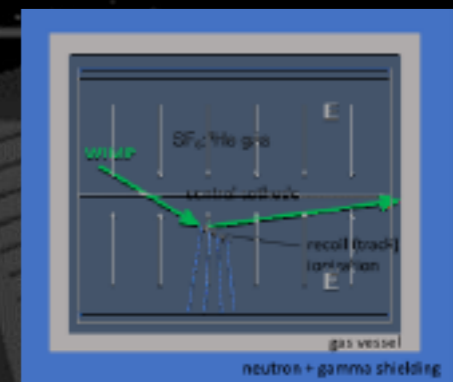


CYGNUS-Initium  
Gran Sasso, Italy  
He CF<sub>4</sub> (SF<sub>6</sub>)  
sCMOS+PMT readout



CYGNUS-OZ  
Stawell, Australia  
R&D leading to 1 m<sup>3</sup>  
Long-term plan 10 m<sup>3</sup>

CYGNUS-HD10  
SURF, USA  
He:CF<sub>4</sub>:C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>  
Strip readout



multi-site observatory

- NEWAGE (Kobe+)

- 3D tracking

- $\mu$ -PIC
- SKYMAP

- $CF_4$  gas

- High spatial resolution
- Spin-Dependent search

- Proposal

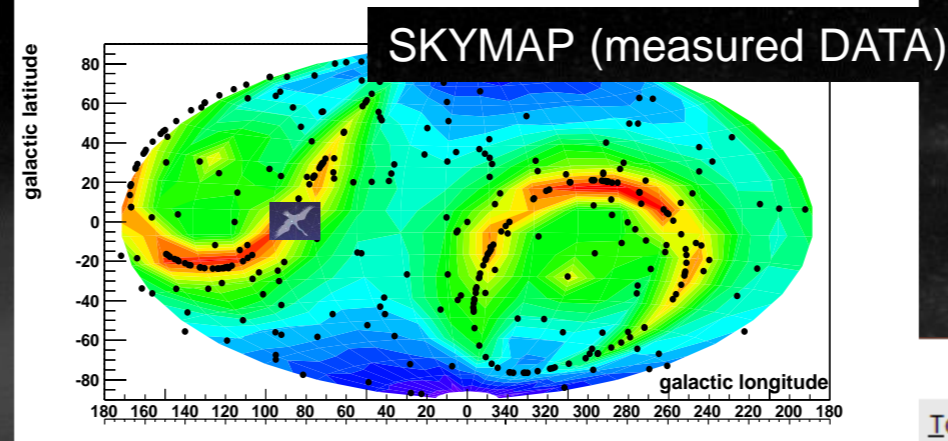
PLB 578 (2004) 241

- First directional search

PLB 654 (2007) 58

- Underground measurements

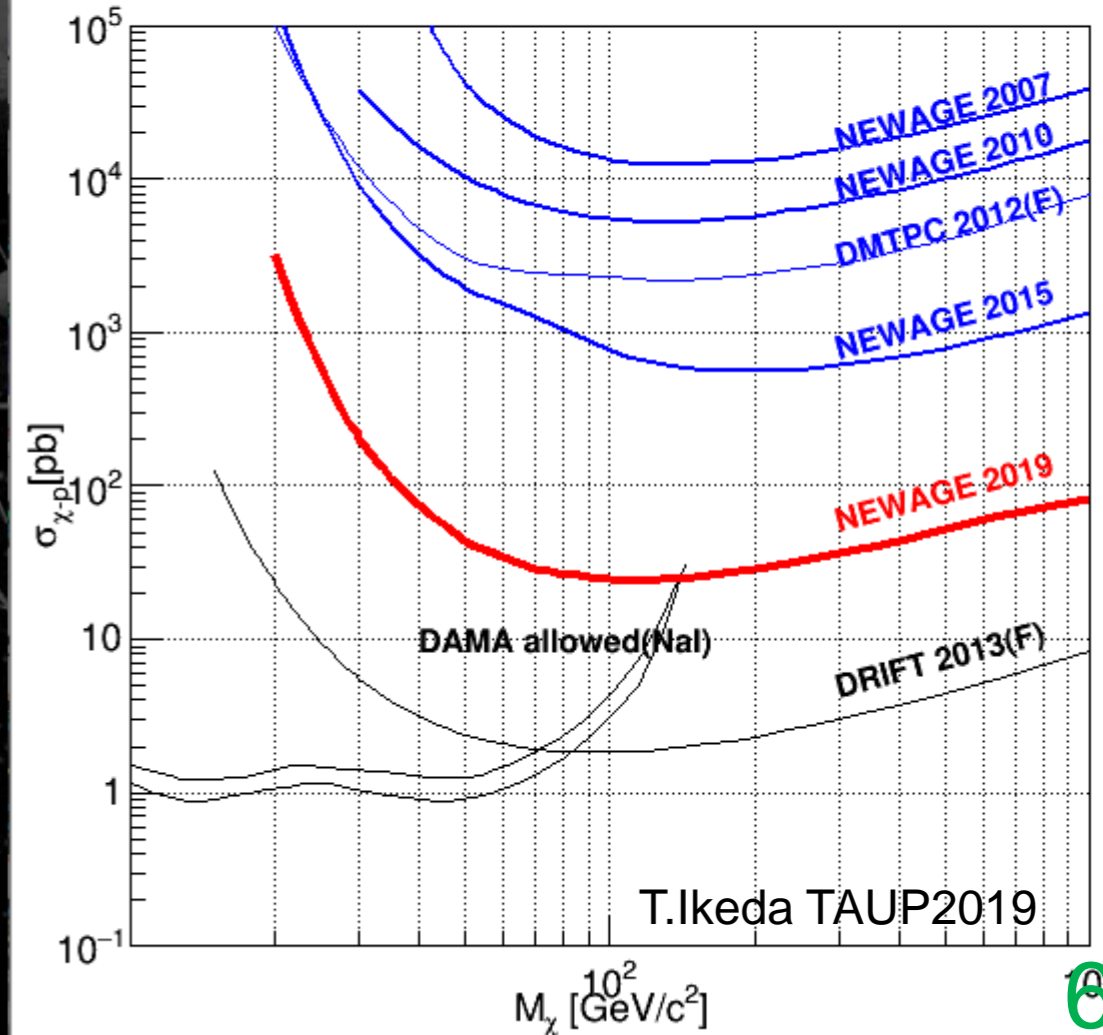
PLB 686 (2010) 11, PTEP (2015) 043F01S, TAUP2019  
 PTEP (2020) ptaa147



Tools

NEWAGE limits

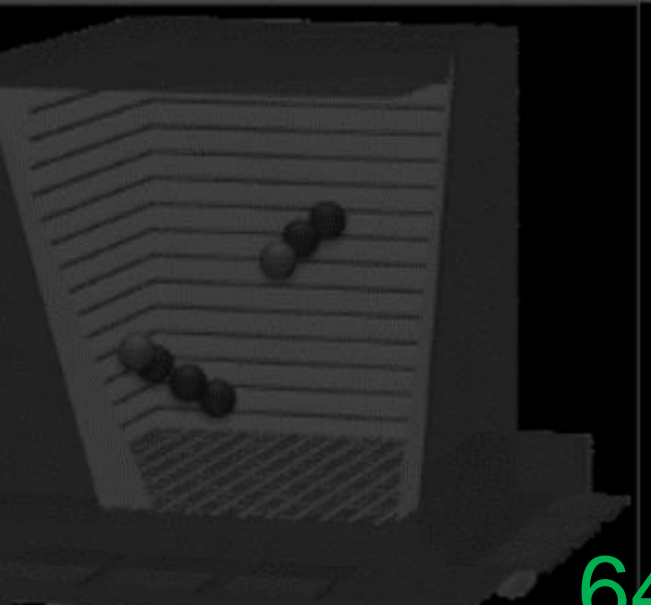
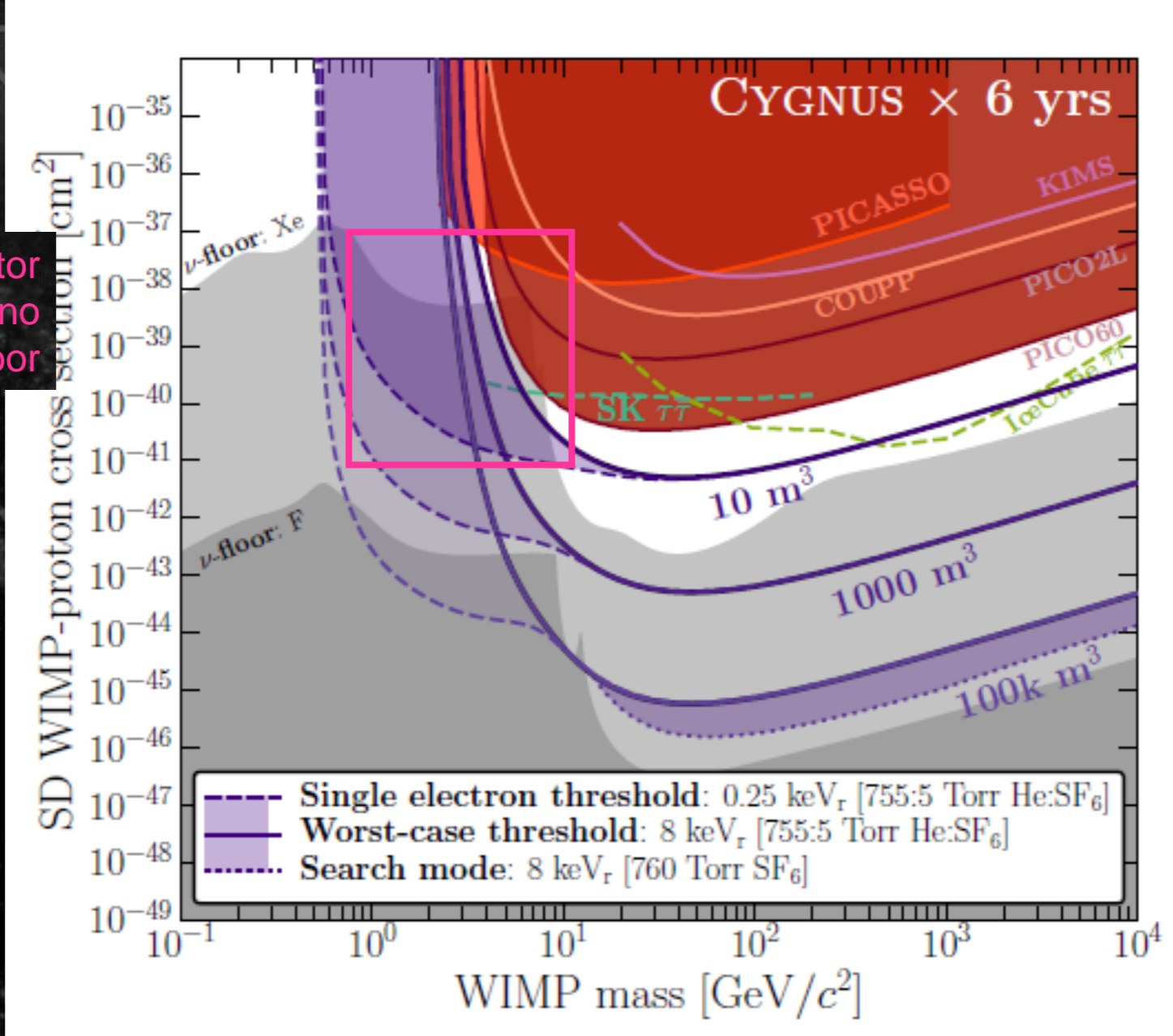
SD 90% C.L. upper limits and allowed region





# Realistic simulation (strip readout)

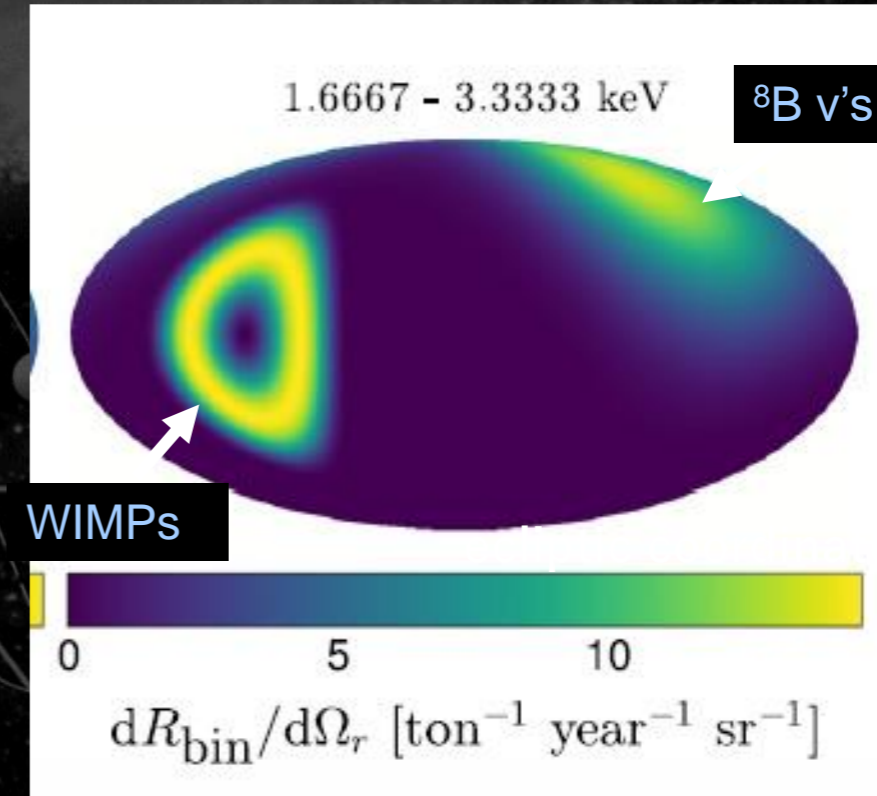
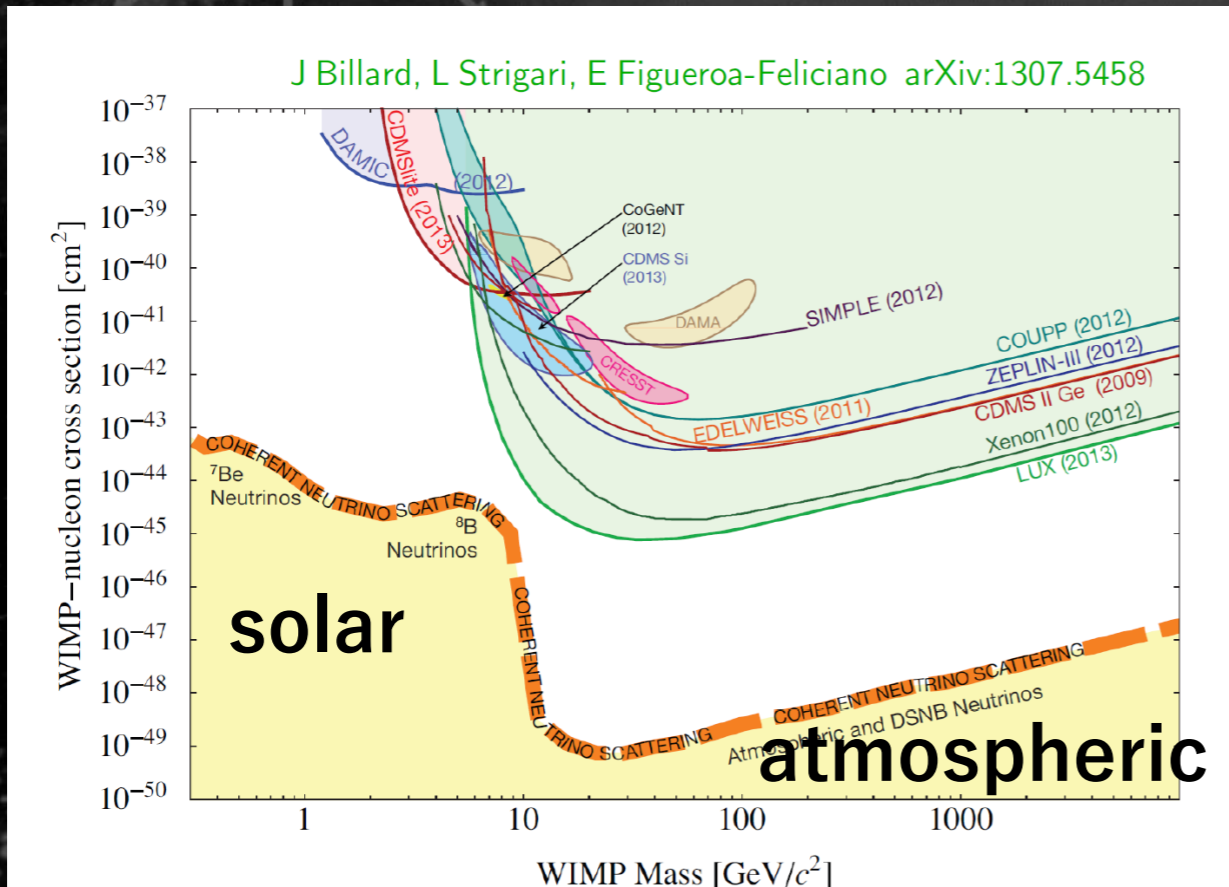
even 10m<sup>3</sup> detector can start exploring Xe neutrino floor



# Toward discovery

- Potential to search beyond the “neutrino floor” where large detectors are reaching.

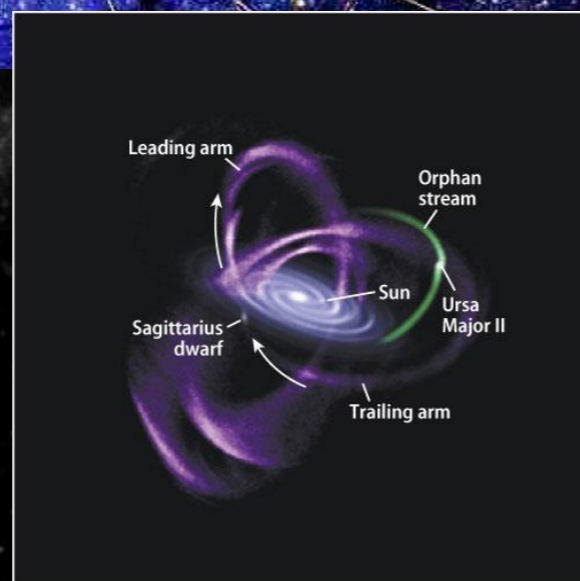
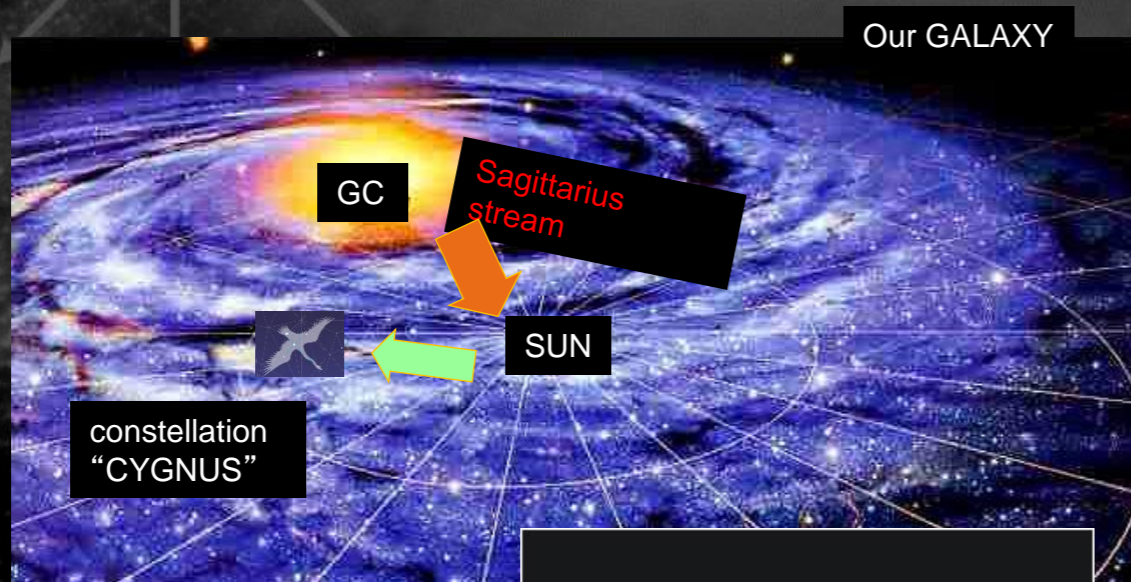
F. Mayet et al. / Physics Reports 627 (2016) 1–49



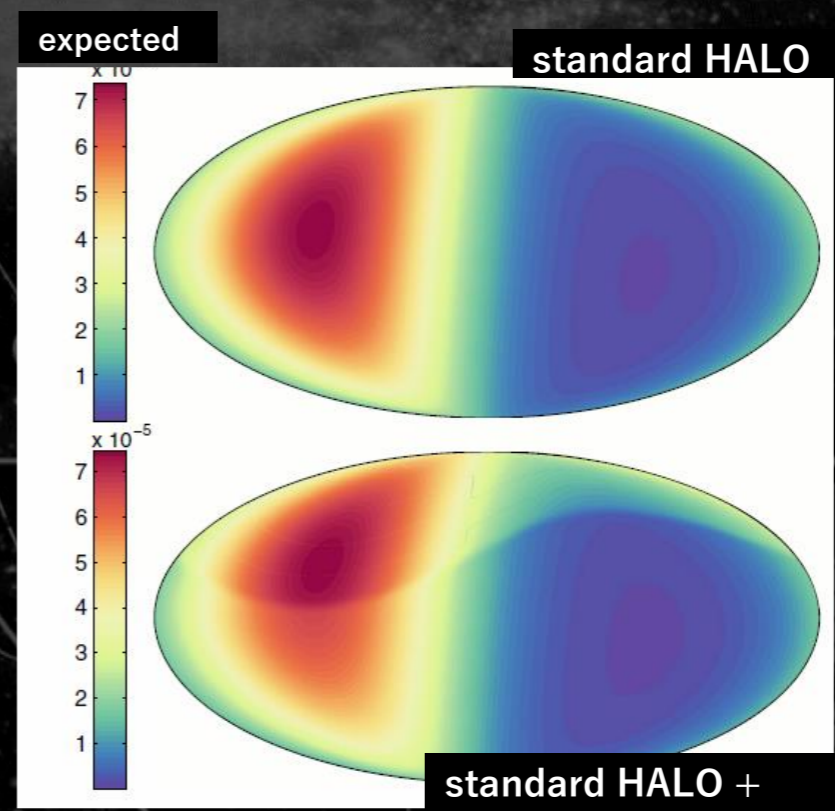
- distinguishable

# • CYGNUS After Discovery: astronomy/cosmology

- Test the HALO model
- (ex) Sagittarius stream



PHYSICAL REVIEW D 90, 123511 (2014)



galactic coordinate

• streams, debris...

- Halo model test

- isotropic  $(1-r)$  + anisotropic( $r$ ) DM HALO model indicated by n-body simulation ( $r \sim 0.3$ )

Discrimination of anisotropy in dark matter velocity distribution with directional detectors

Keiko I. Nagao <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Tomonori Ikeda <sup>c</sup>, Ryota Yakabe <sup>c</sup>, Tatsuhiro Naka <sup>d,e</sup>, Kentaro Miuchi <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Faculty of Fundamental Science, National Institute of Technology, Niihama College, Niihama, Ehime 792-8580, Japan

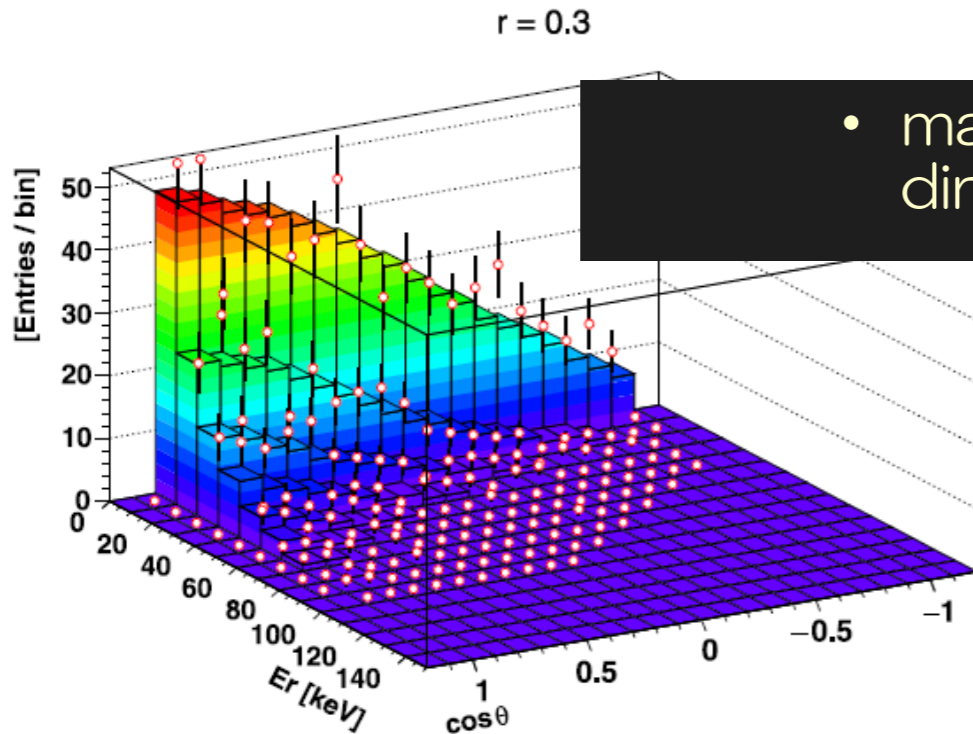
<sup>b</sup> Faculty of Science, Okayama University of Science, Okayama, Okayama 700-0005, Japan

<sup>c</sup> Department of Physics, Kobe University, Kobe, Hyogo 657-8501, Japan

<sup>d</sup> Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Toho University, Funabashi, Chiba 274-8501, Japan

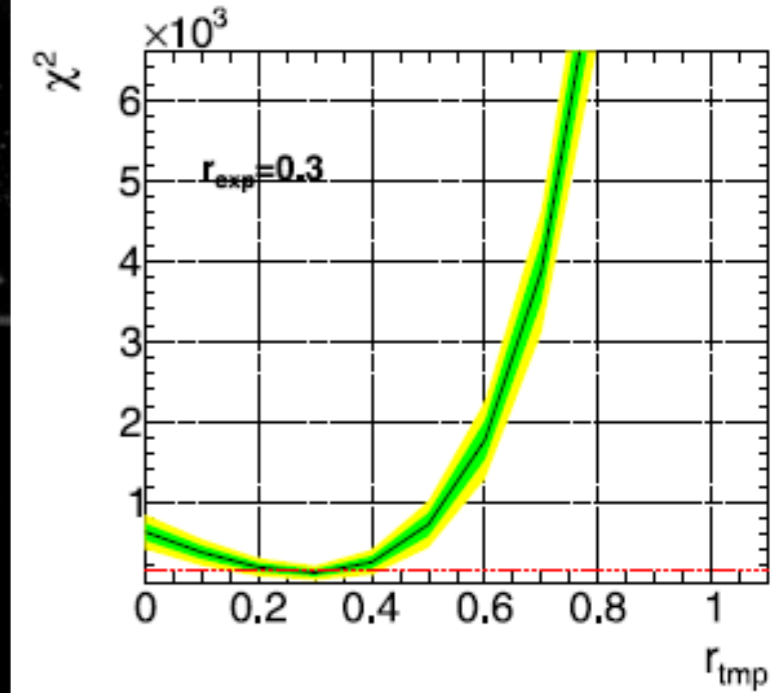
<sup>e</sup> Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Aichi 464-8601, Japan

Physics of the Dark Universe 27 (2020) 100426



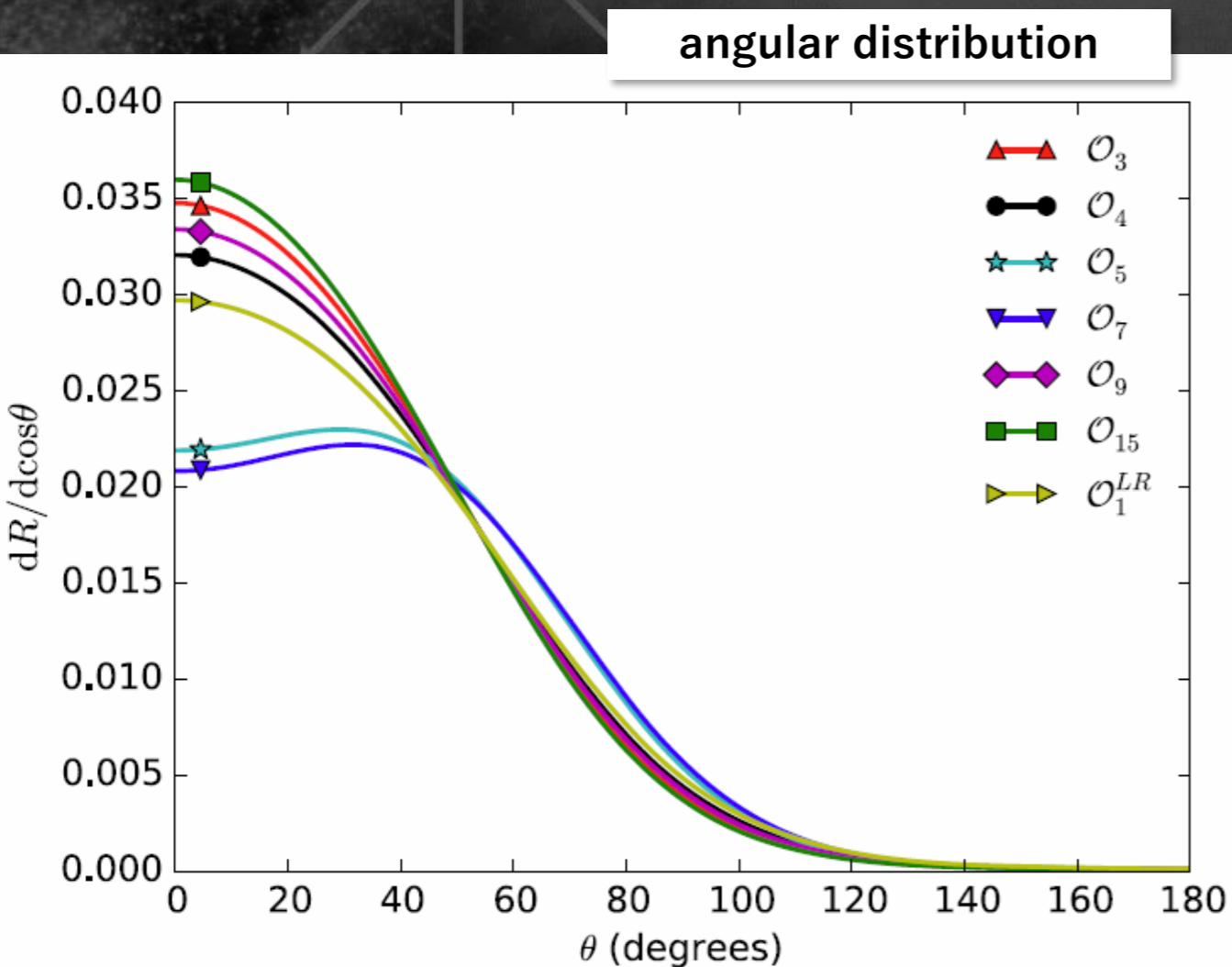
- main observables: energy + direction ( $\theta$ )  $\Rightarrow$  2D fitting

- scan  $r$  value



- next:

- CYGNUS After Discovery : particle physics
  - Some interaction provide characteristic angular distributions

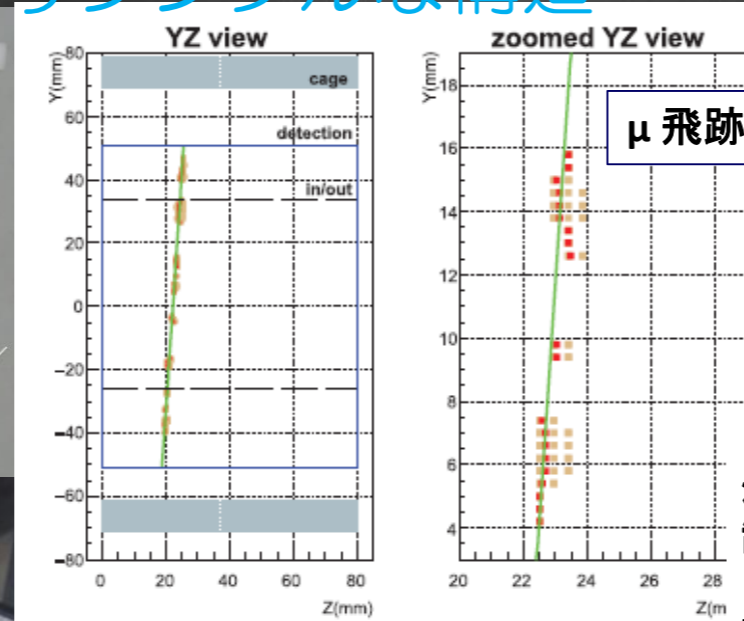
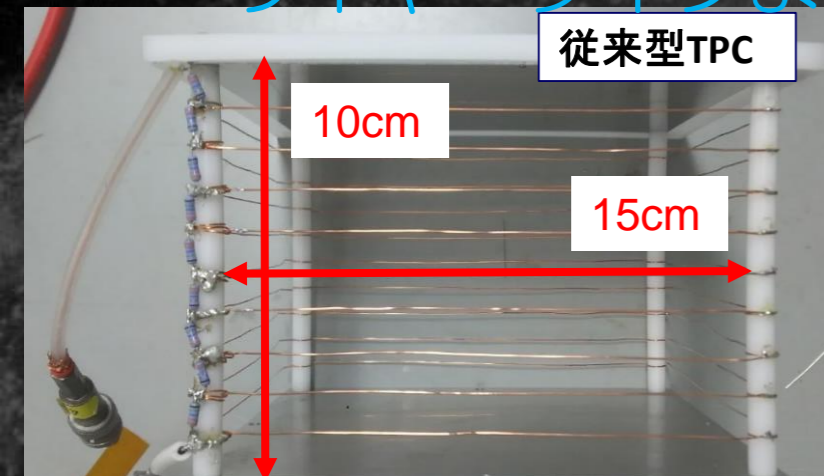


**operator**

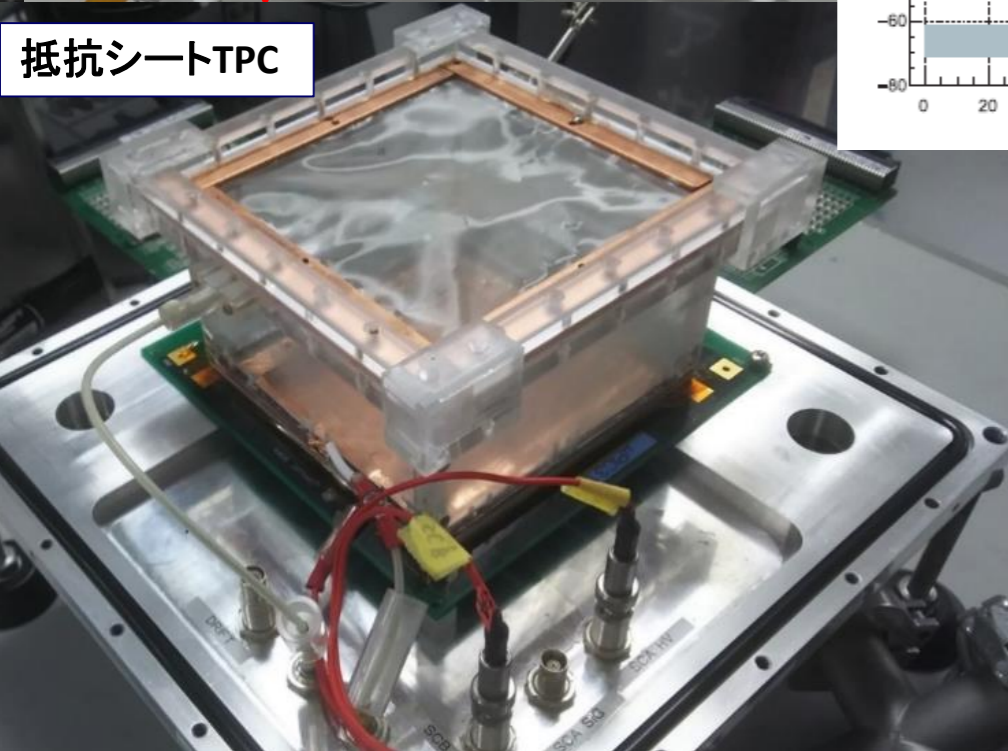
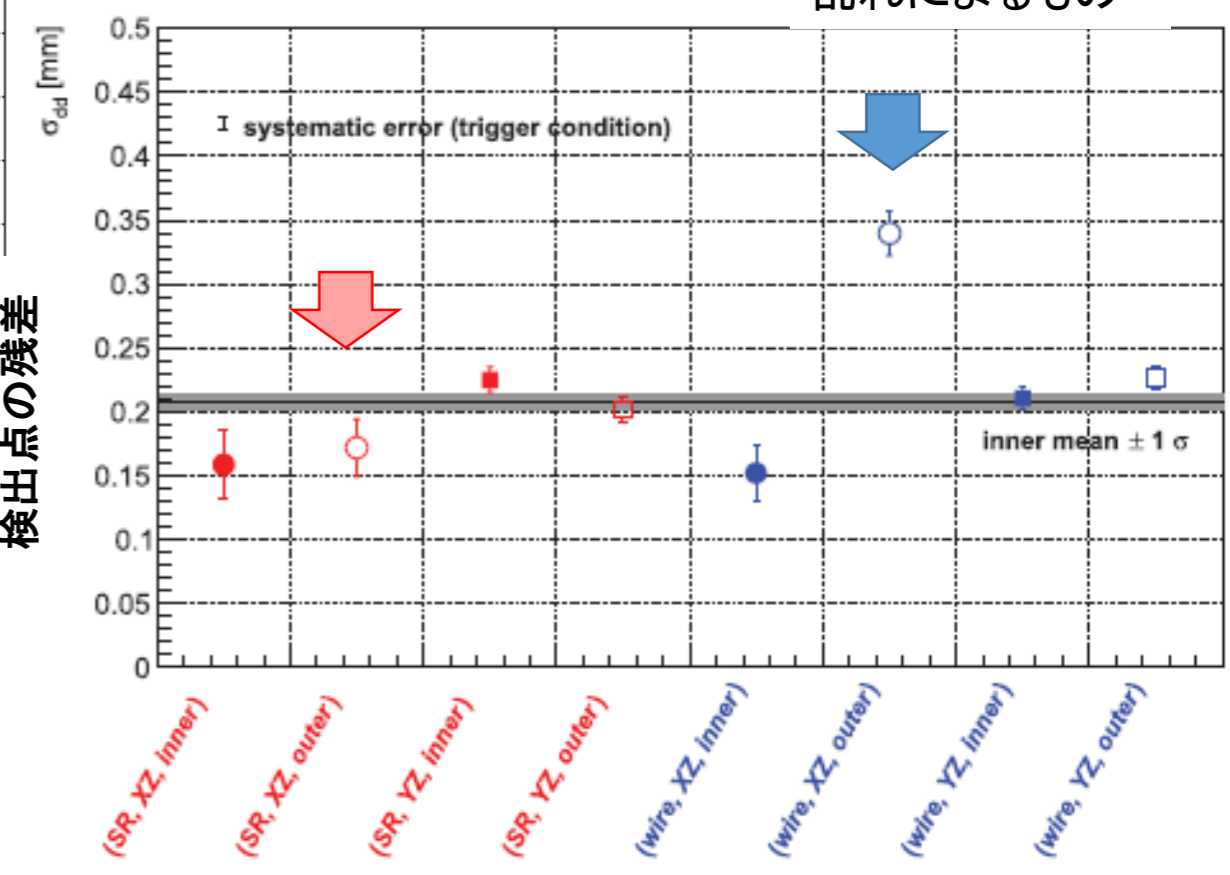
	<b>SI</b>	<b>SD</b>
Proportional to	↙	↘
$1$	$:\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_4,$	
$v_{\perp}^2$	$:\mathcal{O}_7, \mathcal{O}_8,$	
$q^2$	$:\mathcal{O}_9, \mathcal{O}_{10}, \mathcal{O}_{11}, \mathcal{O}_{12},$	
$v_{\perp}^2 q^2$	$:\mathcal{O}_5, \mathcal{O}_{13}, \mathcal{O}_{14},$	
$q^4$	$:\mathcal{O}_3, \mathcal{O}_6,$	
$q^4 (q^2 + v_{\perp}^2)$	$:\mathcal{O}_{15},$	
$q^{-4}$	$:\mathcal{O}_1^{LR}.$	

# 最近のNEWAGE①：「抵抗シートTPC」

- 連続抵抗（市販のシート）を使ったTPC電場形成
- ワイヤータイプよりシンプルな構造 ー様な電場



wire TPCの電場  
乱れによるもの



海外グループでもKentaro's Field Cage (KFC!?)  
として使用開始

# • 最近のNEWAGE②

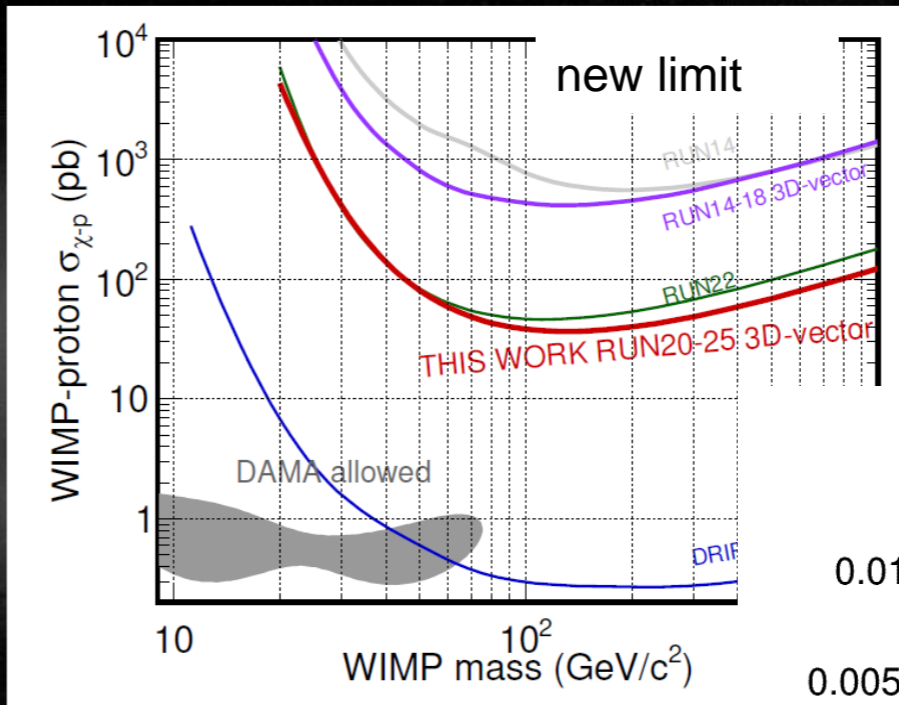
## • 新しい結果と新しい試み

修士学位论文

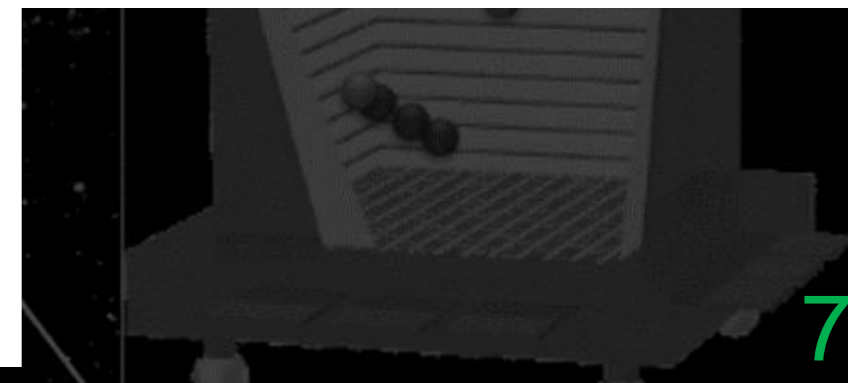
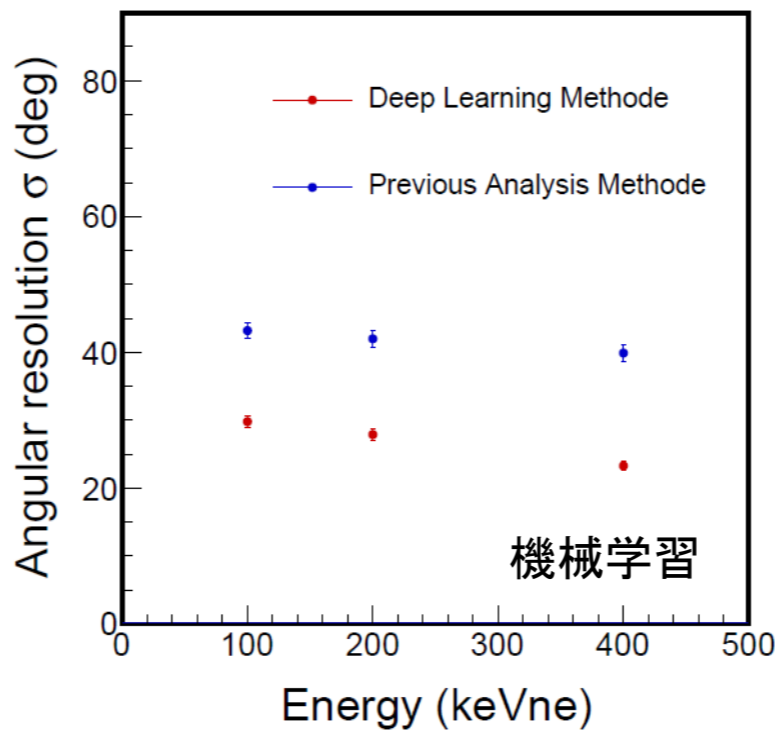
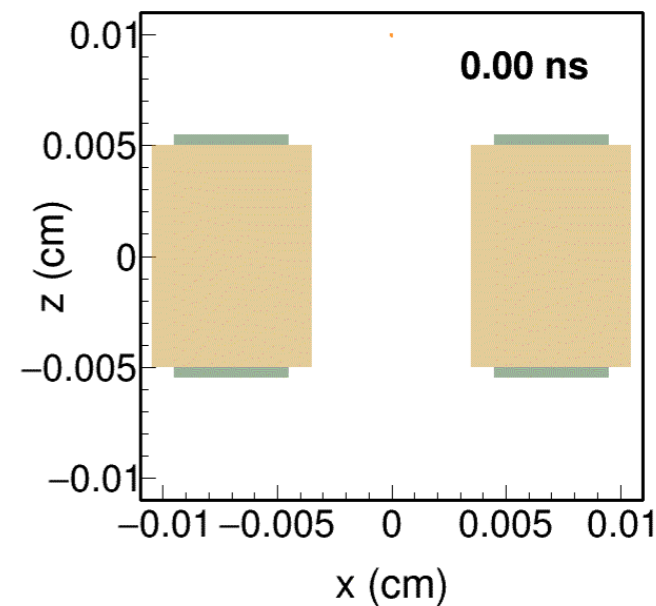
NEWAGE の到来方向に感度を持った  
暗黒物質探索と新しい試み

専攻名 物理学専攻  
学籍番号 197S104S  
氏名 島田 拓弥

<https://ppwww.phys.sci.kobe-u.ac.jp/seminar/pdf/Shimada-mron.pdf>



陰イオンガスTPC  
(シミュレーション)



# 最近の話題 まとめ

- ER signal
  - XENONnT/LZ are in preparation
- MIGDAL
  - Observation
- Directional Detectors : gas detectors
  - Clear evidence • DM nature study

