

# Dark Matter & Neutrinos

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The background features a repeating pattern of stylized, smiling neutrino faces. Each face is a light blue circle with two small black dots for eyes and a simple curved line for a smile. Interspersed among these faces are various neutrino symbols:  $\nu_e$  (electron neutrino),  $\nu_\mu$  (muon neutrino), and  $\nu_\tau$  (tau neutrino). The symbols are rendered in different colors, including light blue, pink, and white, and are scattered across the entire background.

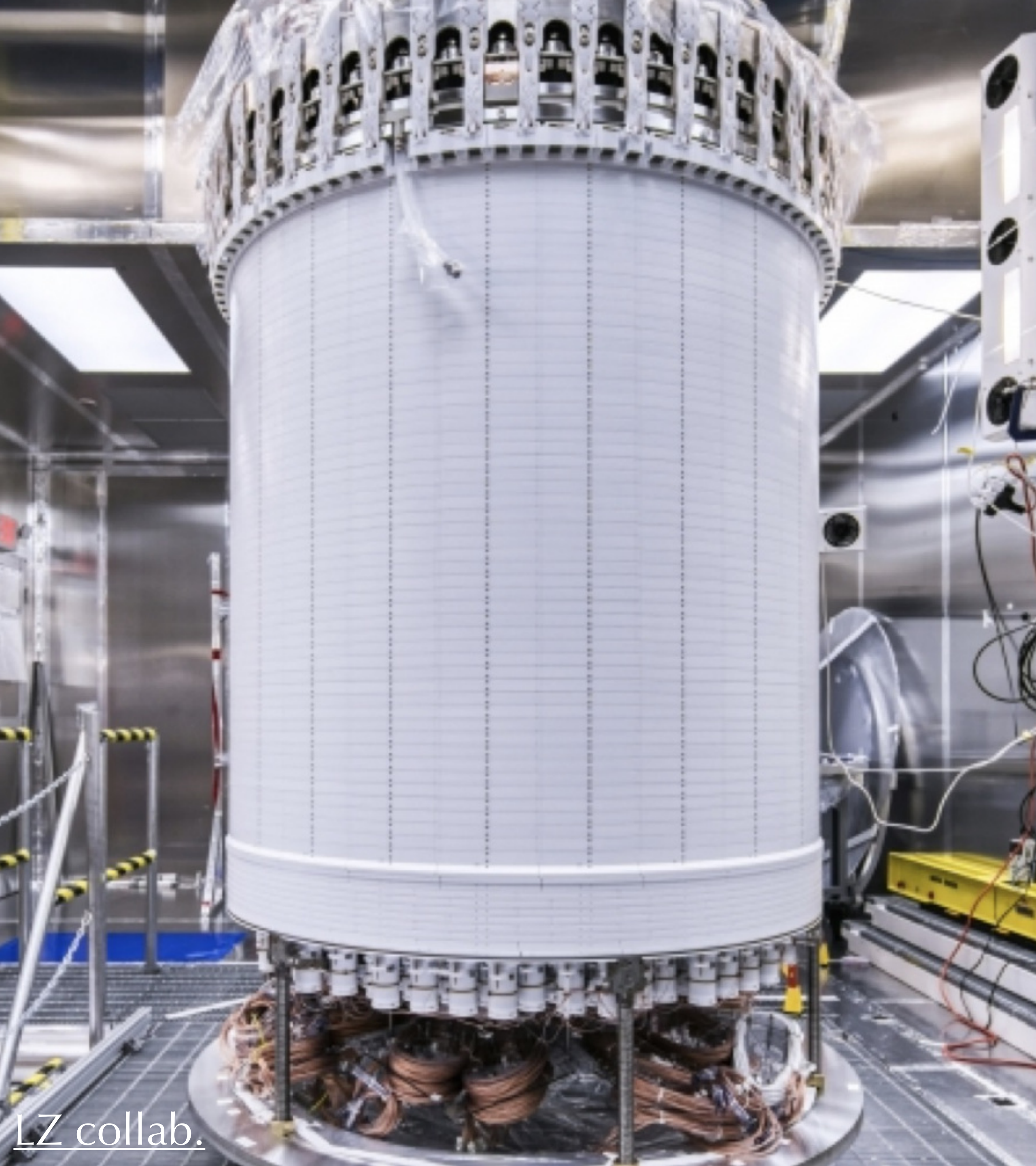
## What this talk is

- Impressive interplay between dark-matter experiments and neutrino experiments
  - What can we learn about one sector from the other's facilities?

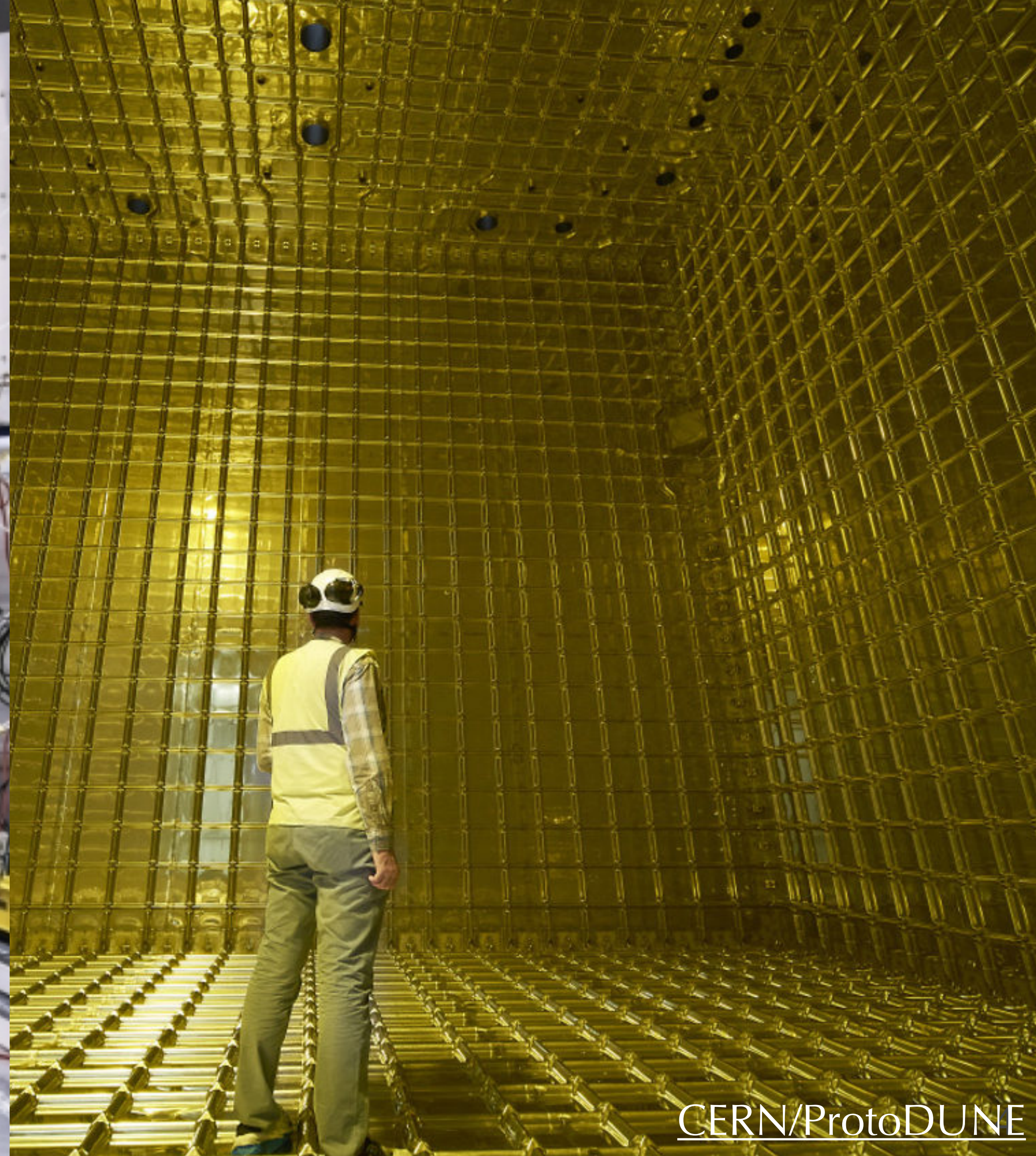
# What this talk is *not*

- A discussion of *whether* neutrinos may serve as the observed dark matter in the universe
- An exploration of whether neutrinos and dark matter have nontrivial “BSM” interactions

(see [Graciela's talk](#) from yesterday)



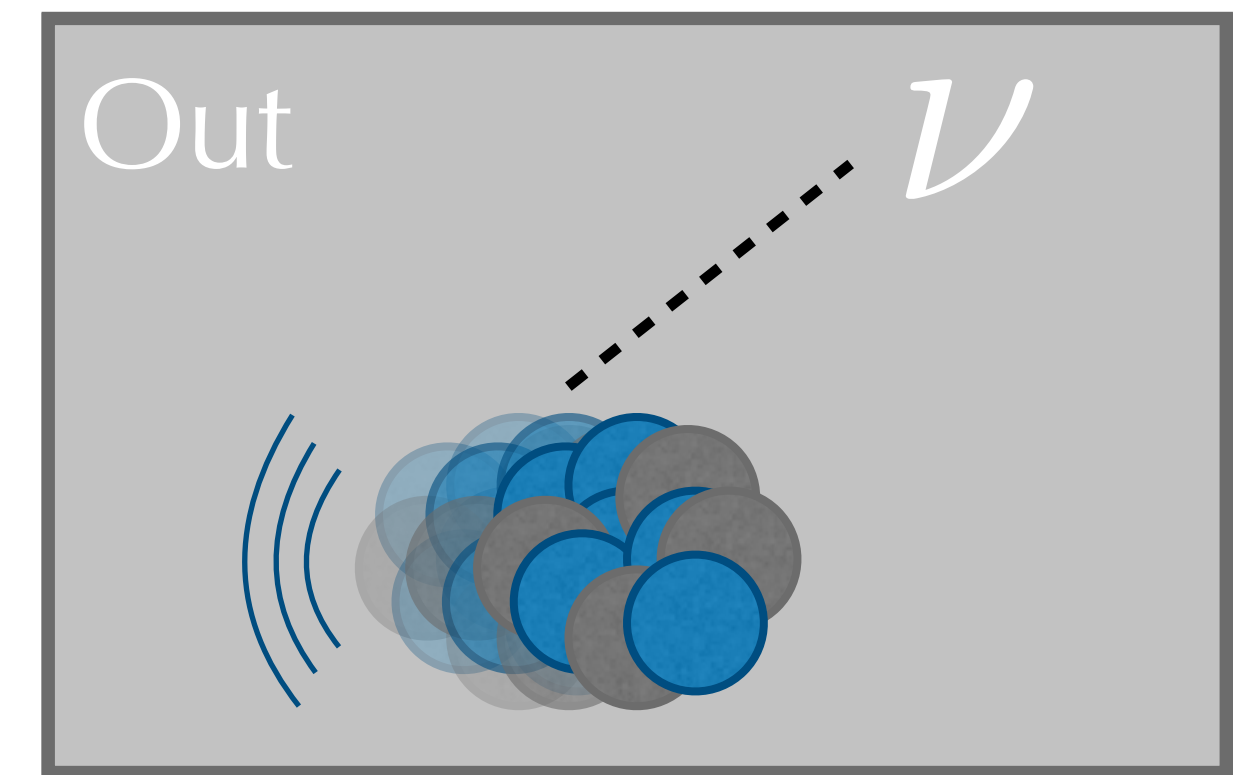
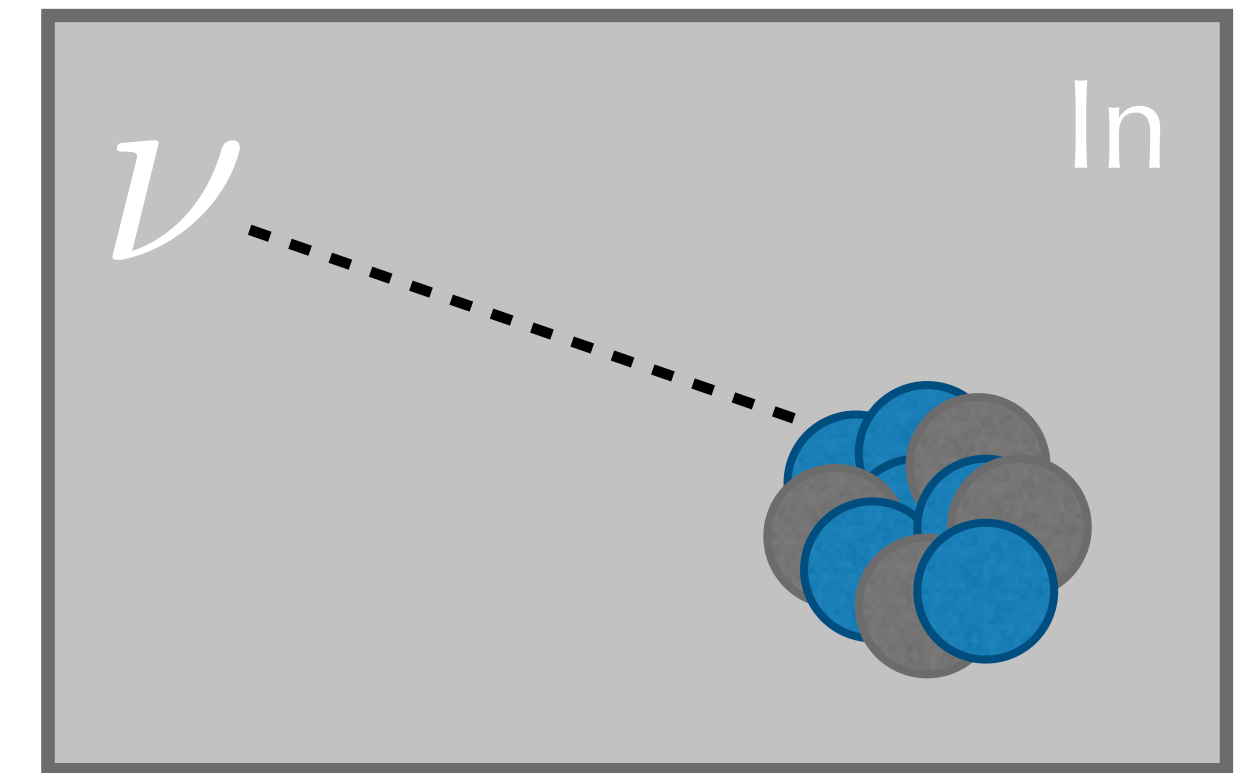
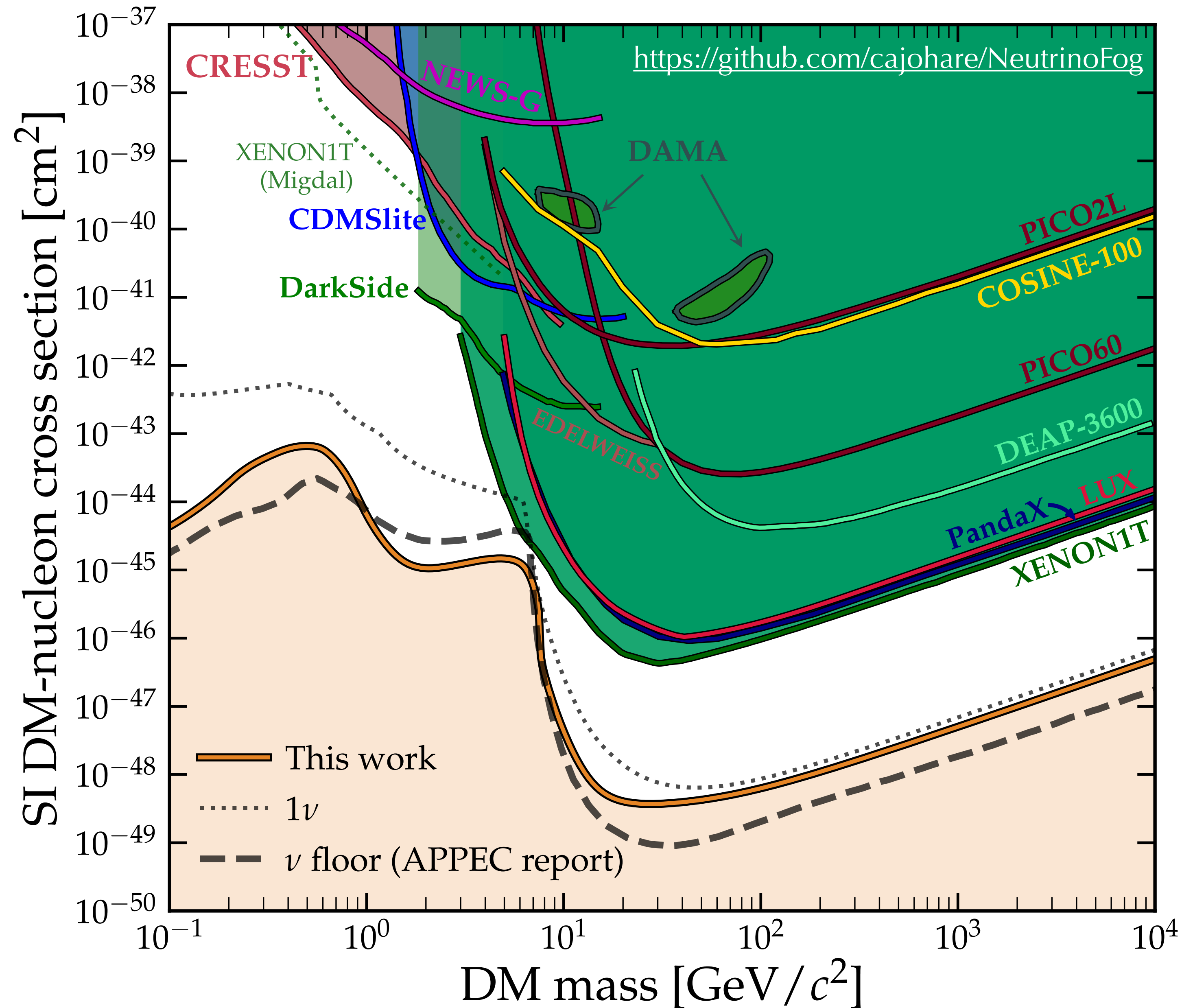
LZ collab.



CERN/ProtoDUNE

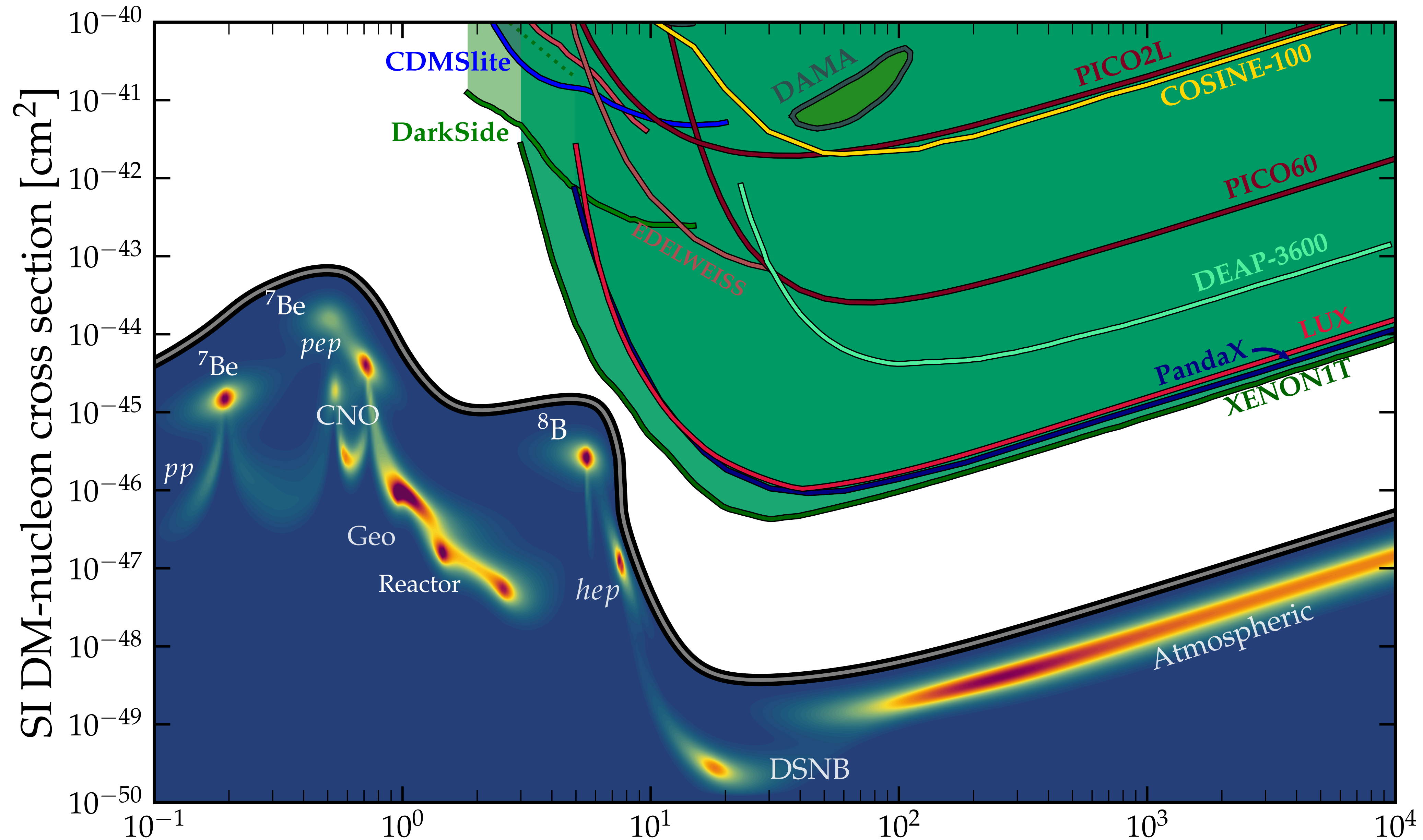
# Dark-Matter Facilities for Neutrino Physics

# Enter: The Neutrino Fog

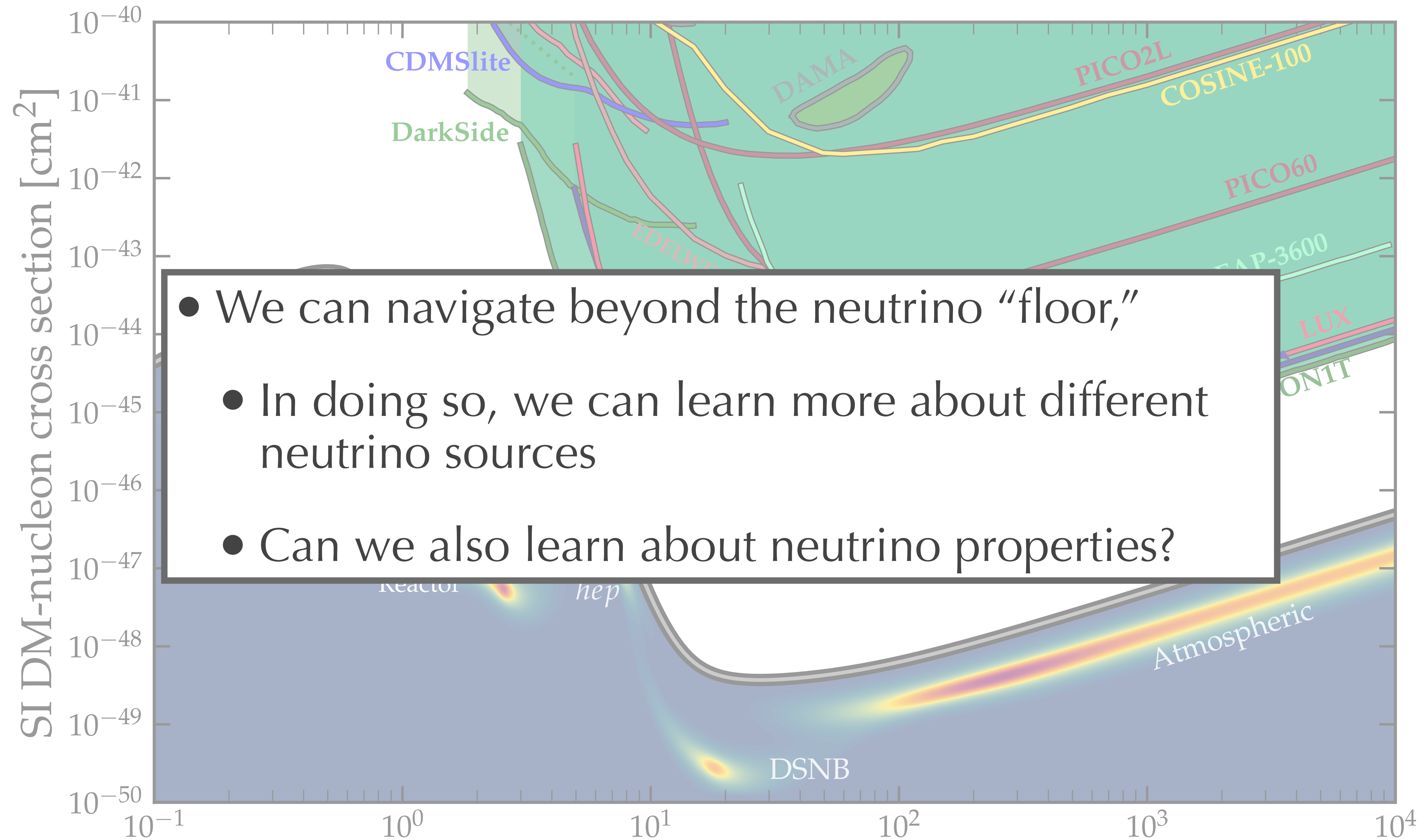


For certain dark-matter masses, neutrino scattering with specific incoming energies looks practically identical

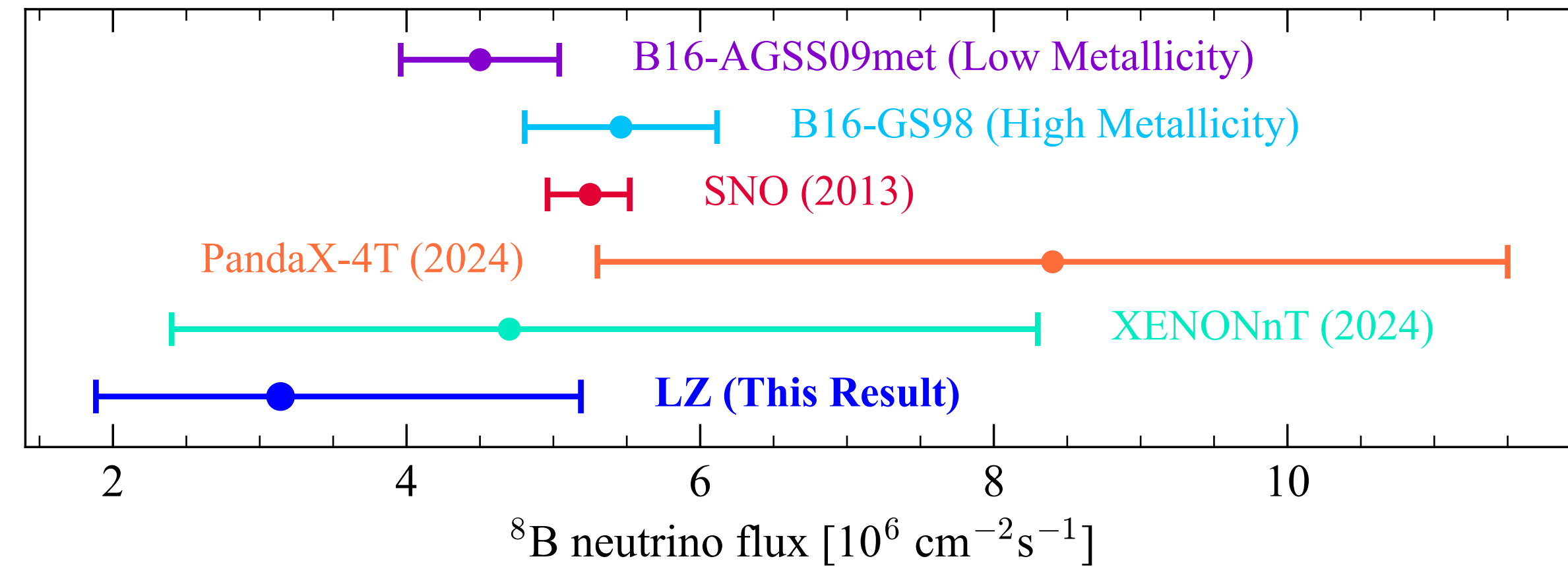
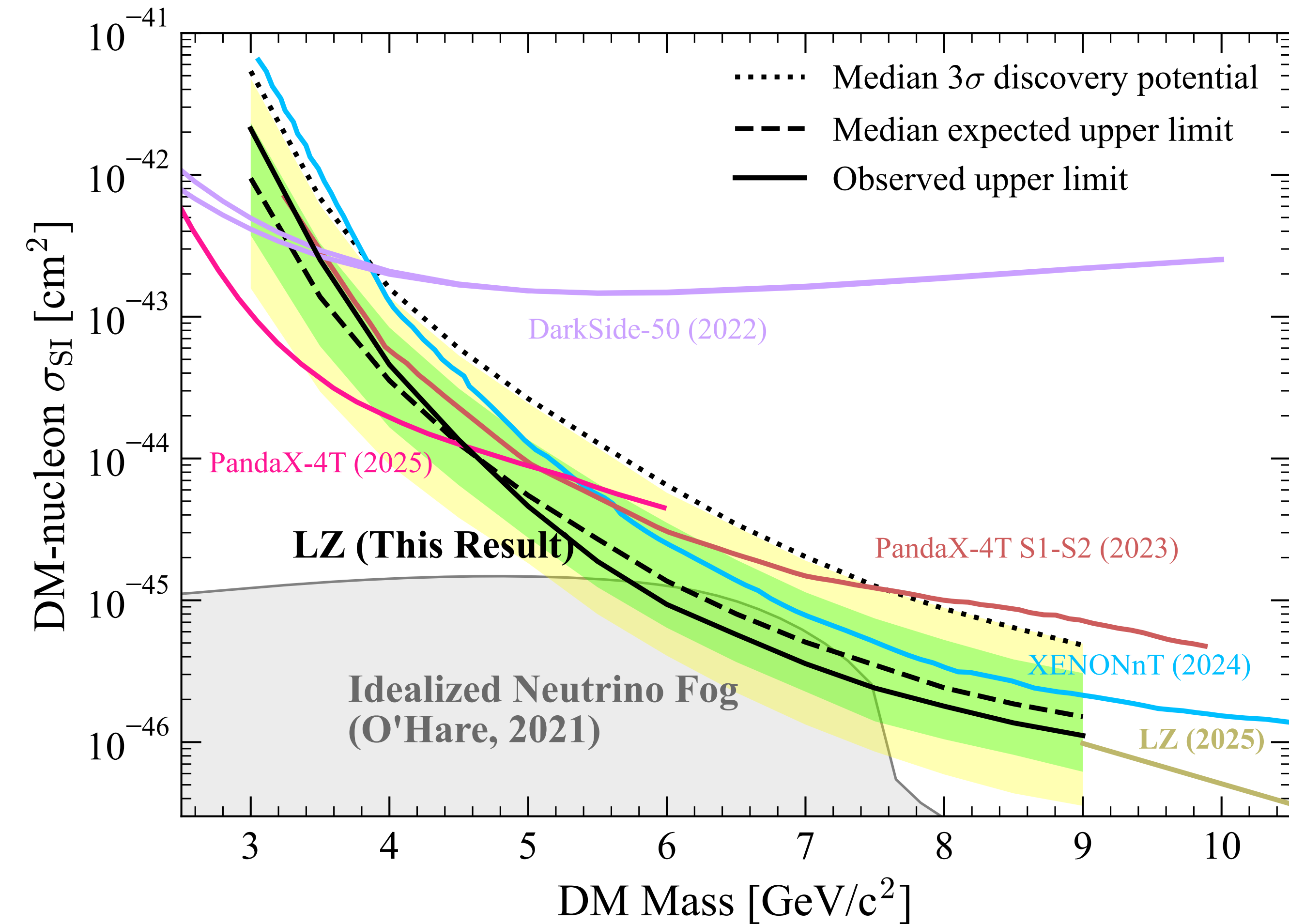
Not a floor, but a fog...



# Not a floor, but a fog...



# Amazing progress on this front!



Plots from LZ Collaboration: [\[2512.08065\]](#)

See also PandaX-4T: [\[2407.10892\]](#),  
XENONnT: [\[2408.02877\]](#), [\[2604.06002\]](#)

Direct-detection experiments have dived into the fog, specifically that sourced by  $^8\text{B}$  solar neutrinos

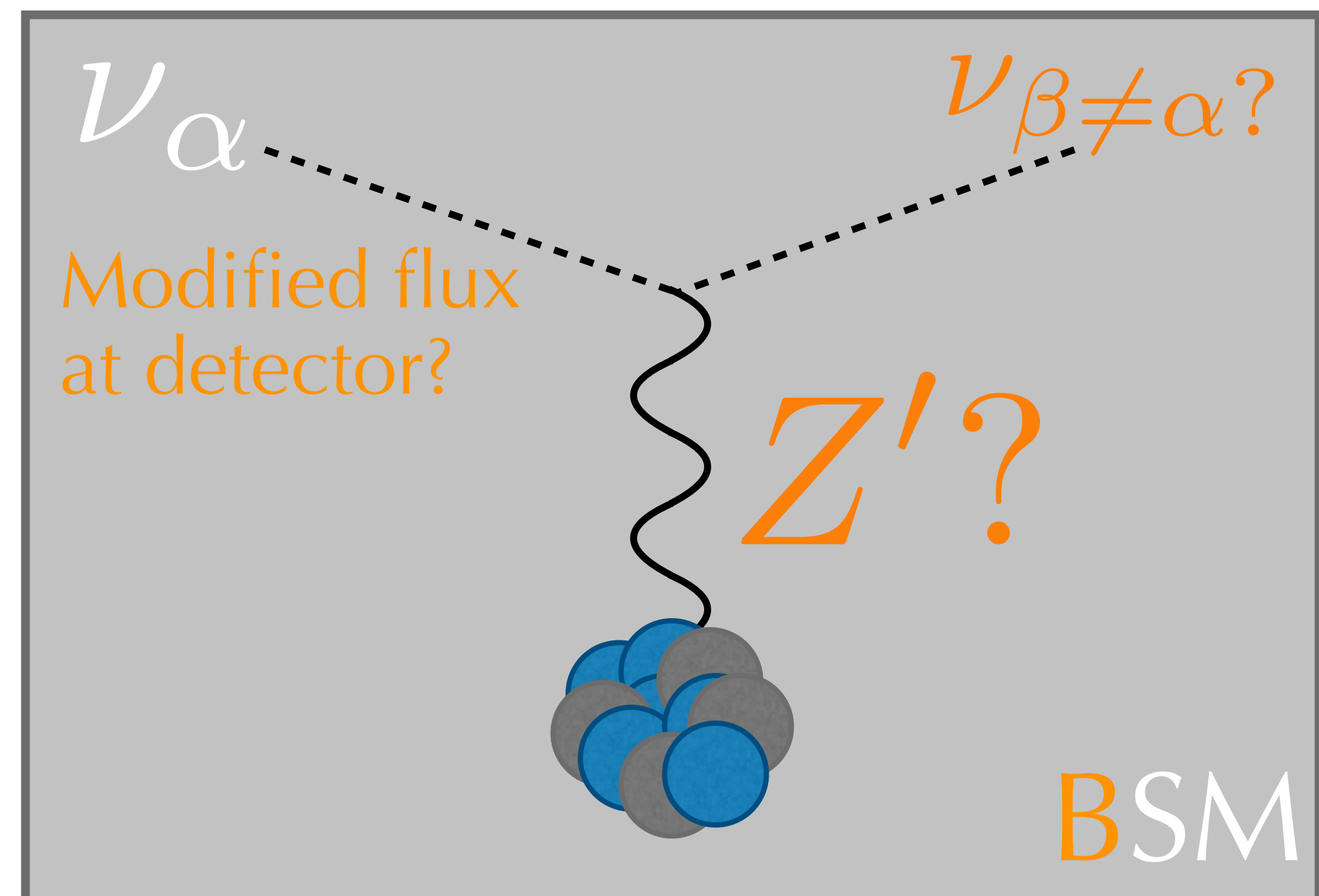
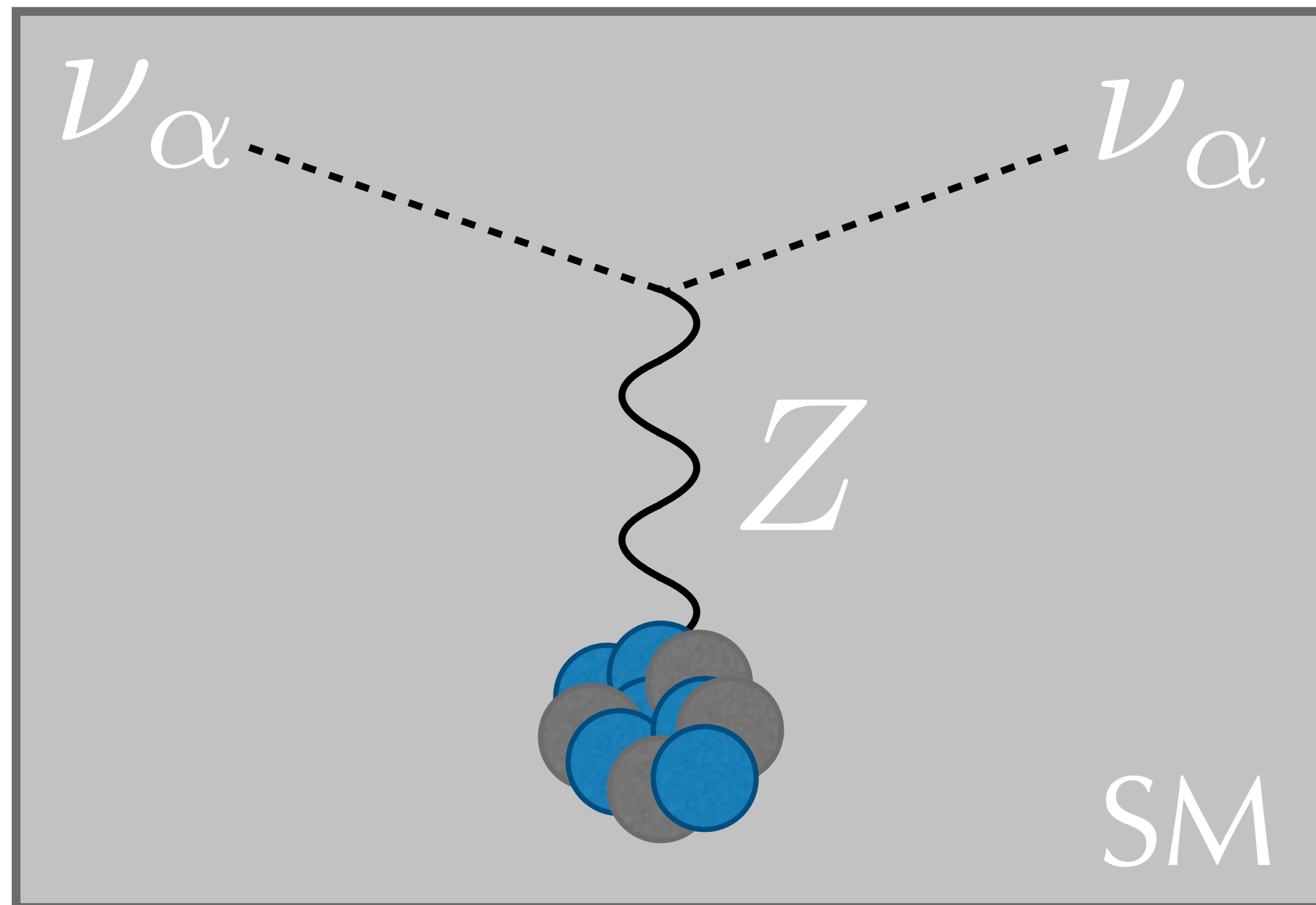
(see also the [LZ](#) and [PandaX](#) talks from earlier this week)

Leveraging for neutrino/BSM physics

# Standard Model Prediction for Neutrinos

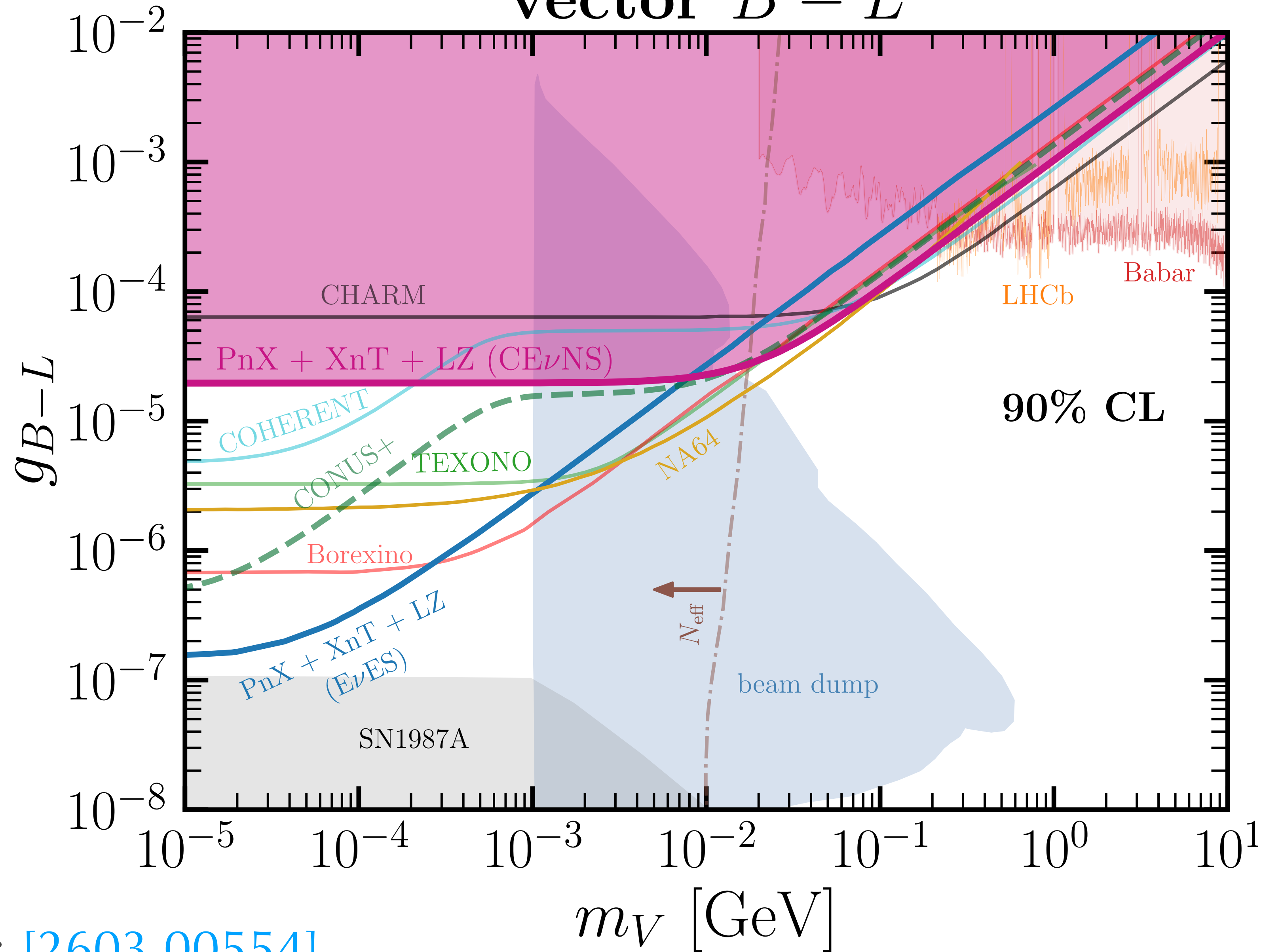
(see [Janina's talk](#) from Monday)

- In the SM, solar electron-neutrinos oscillate into muon/tau-neutrinos, depending on energy, mixing parameters, etc.
- CEvNS is ([nearly](#)) flavor-blind, governed by neutral-current scattering

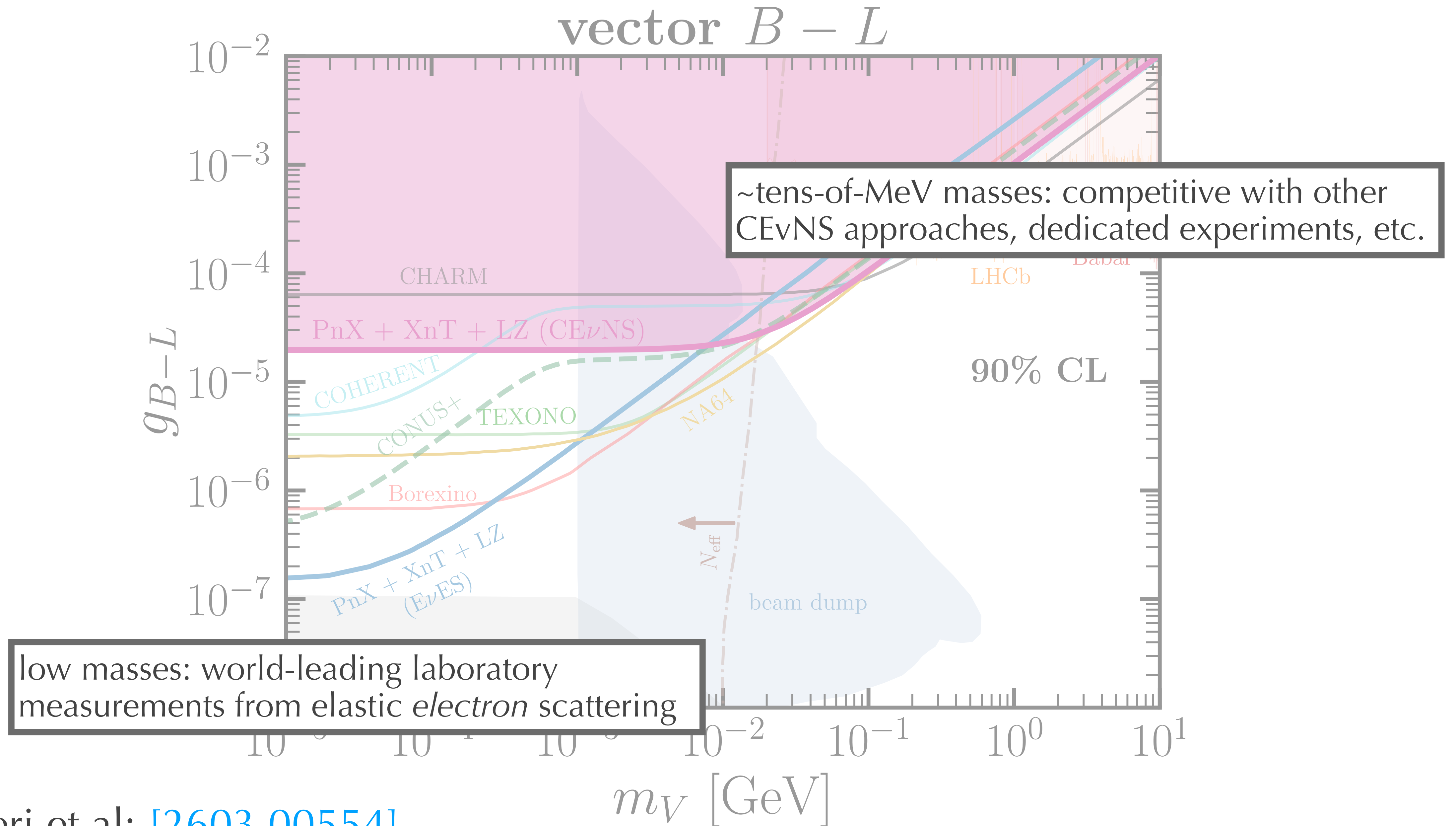


# Light Mediators with Solar CEvNS

vector  $B - L$

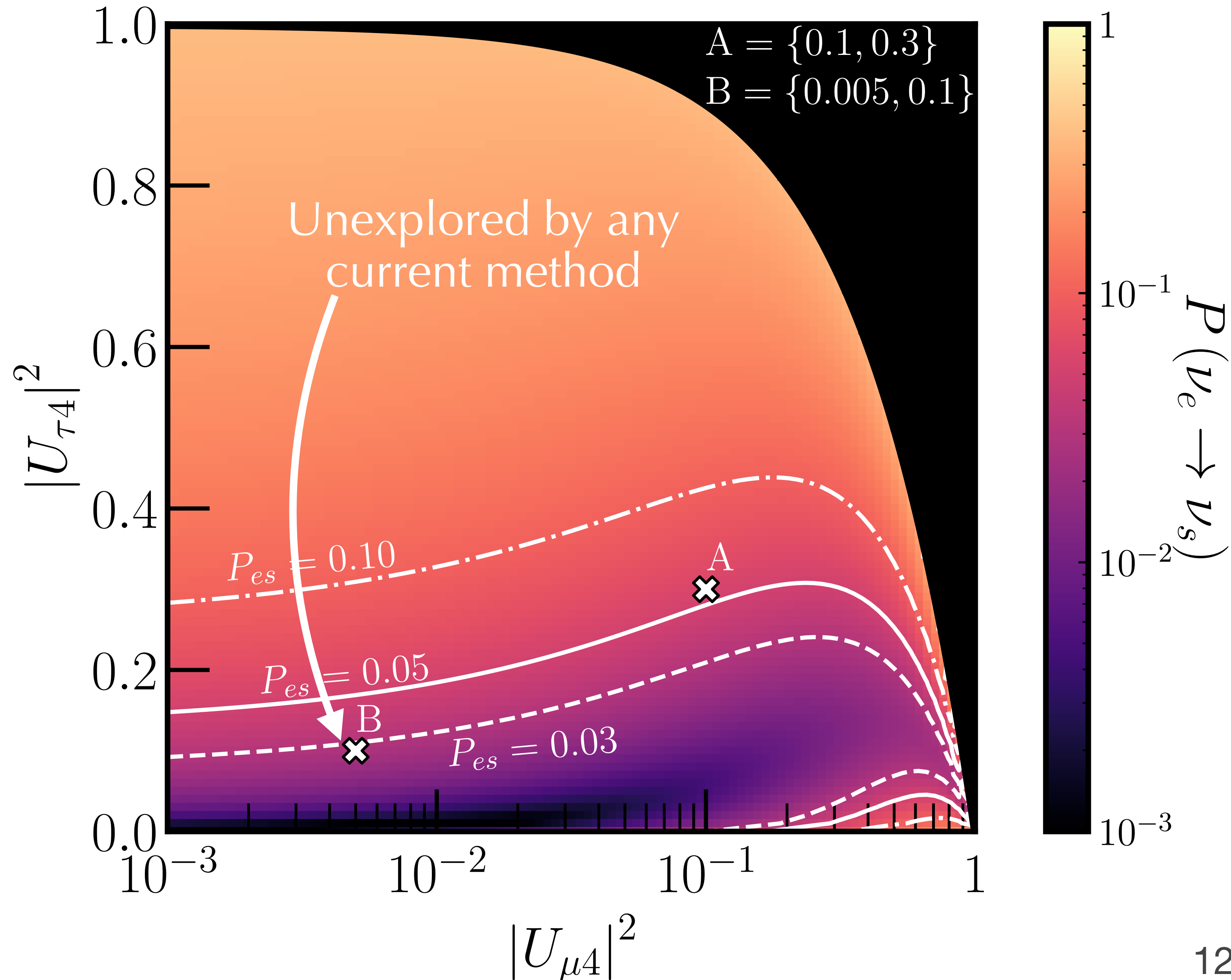


# Light Mediators with Solar CEvNS

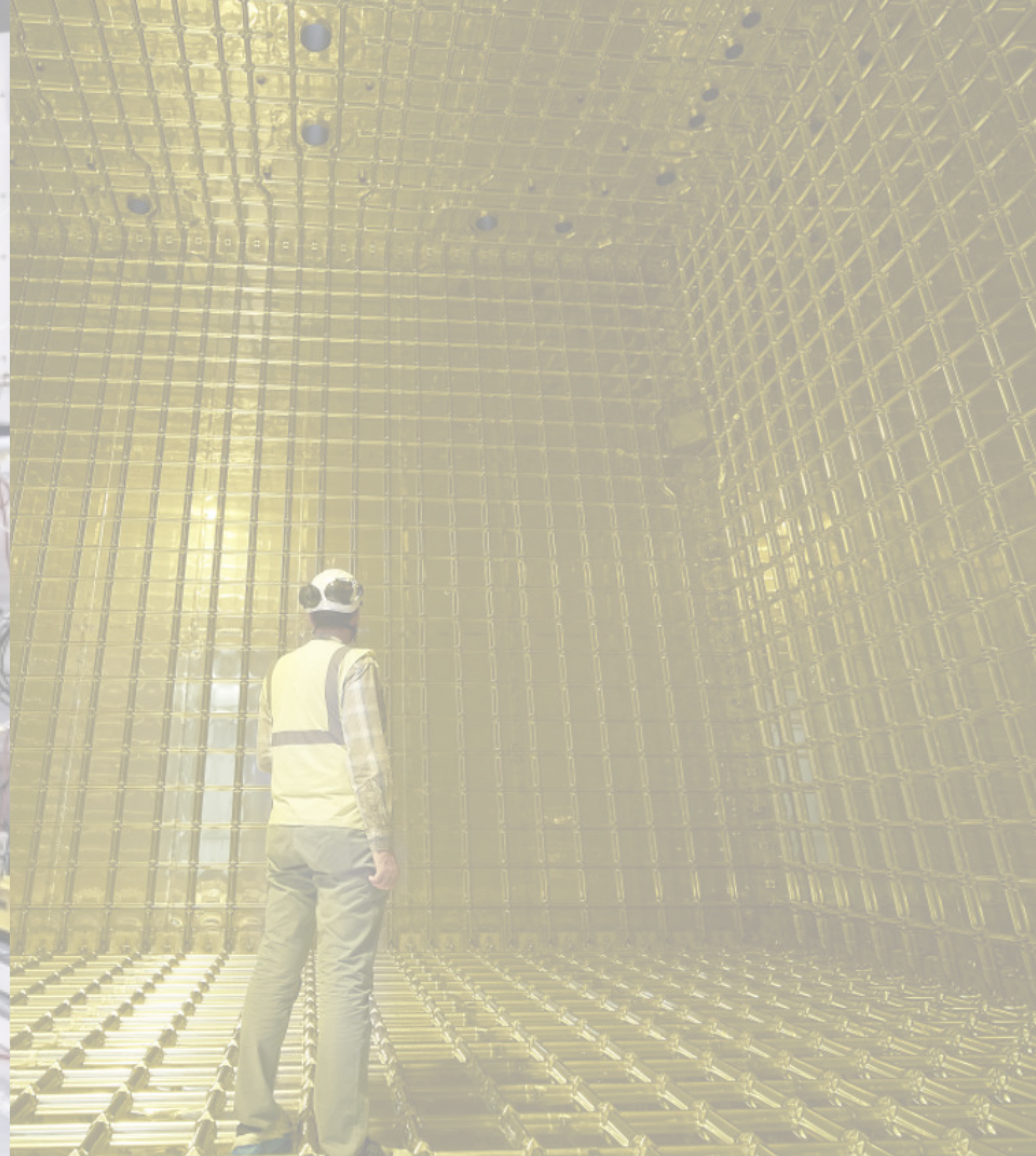


# Sterile neutrinos with Solar CEvNS

- Steriles can lead to an overall disappearance effect in CEvNS from solar neutrinos.
- Key limitations: statistics and overall systematics budget.
- Muon/Tau-neutrino components of solar neutrino flux allow for novel search with CEvNS.

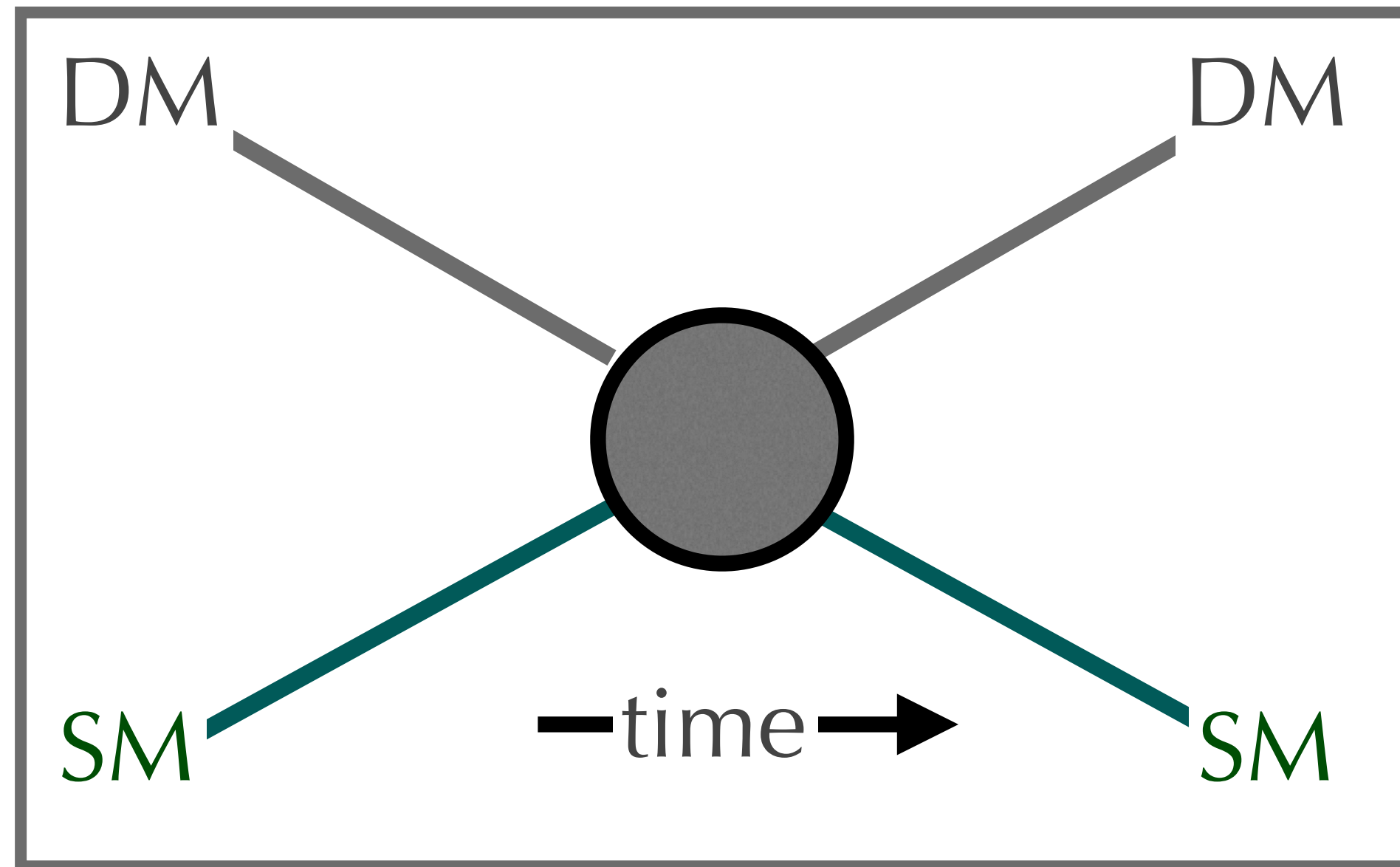


- With continued improvement, direct-detection experiments are probing the solar-neutrino portion of the  $\nu$ Fog
- We're already learning about neutrino properties from this, and more is on the way.

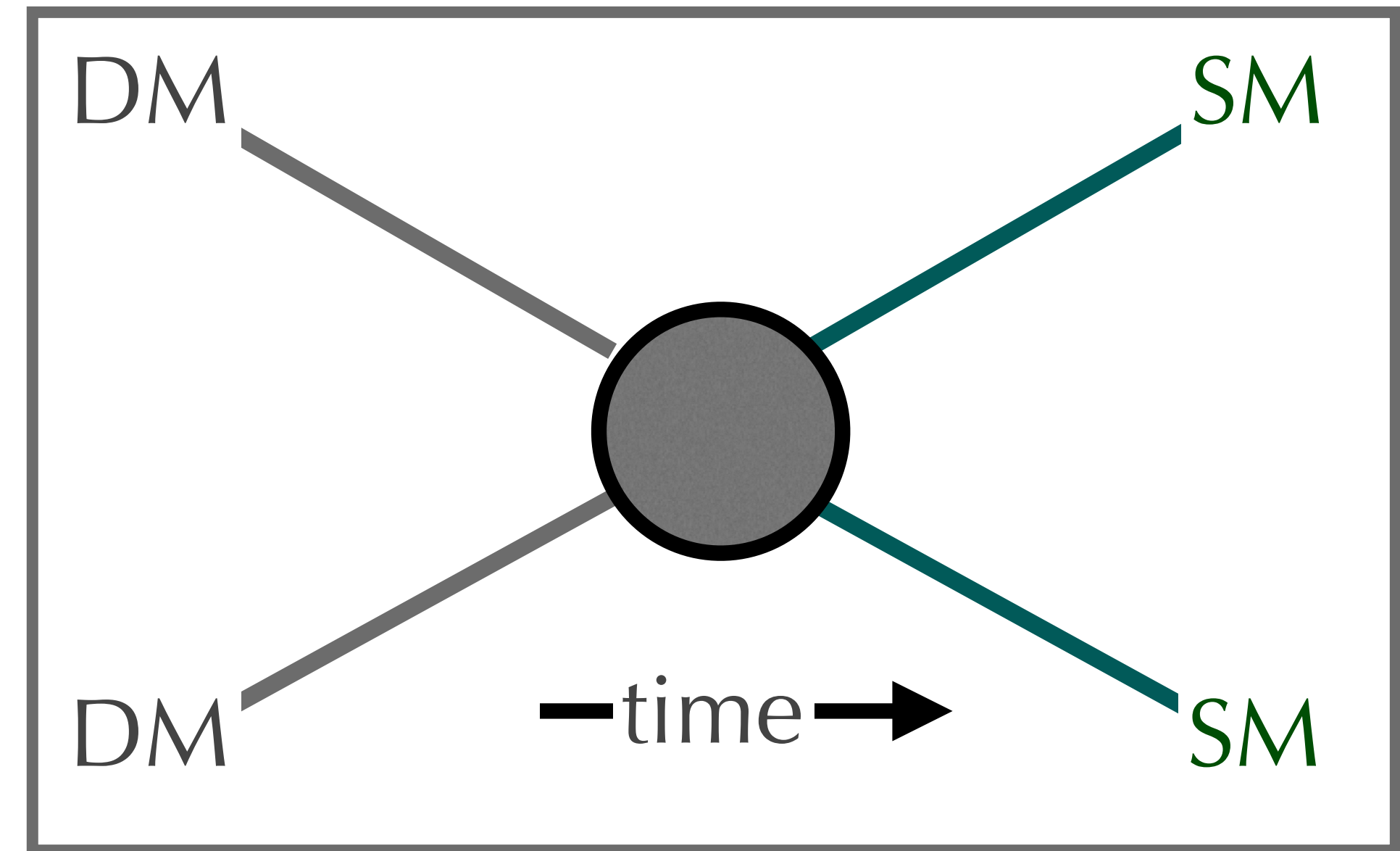


# Neutrino Facilities for Dark-Matter Physics

# Direct & Indirect Detection

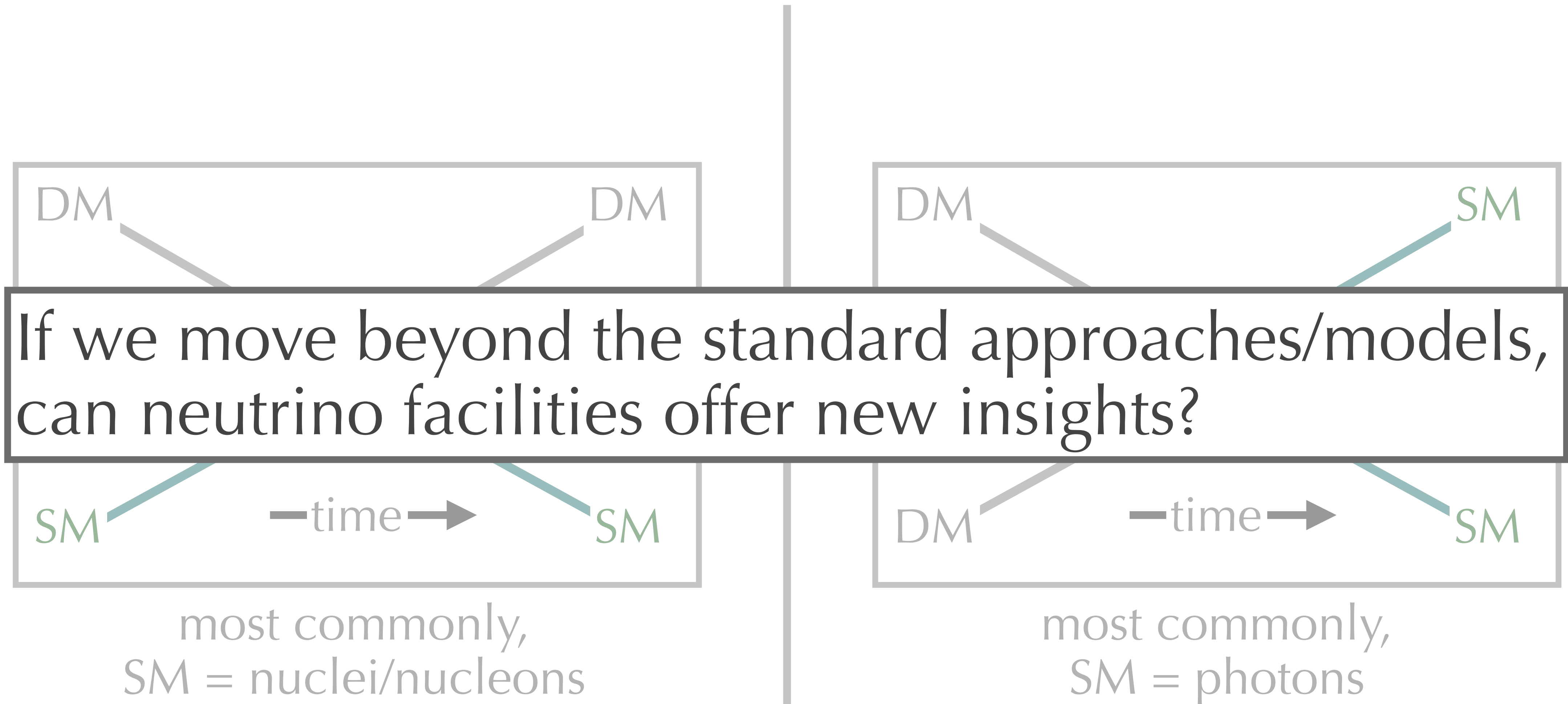


most commonly,  
 $SM = \text{nuclei/nucleons}$



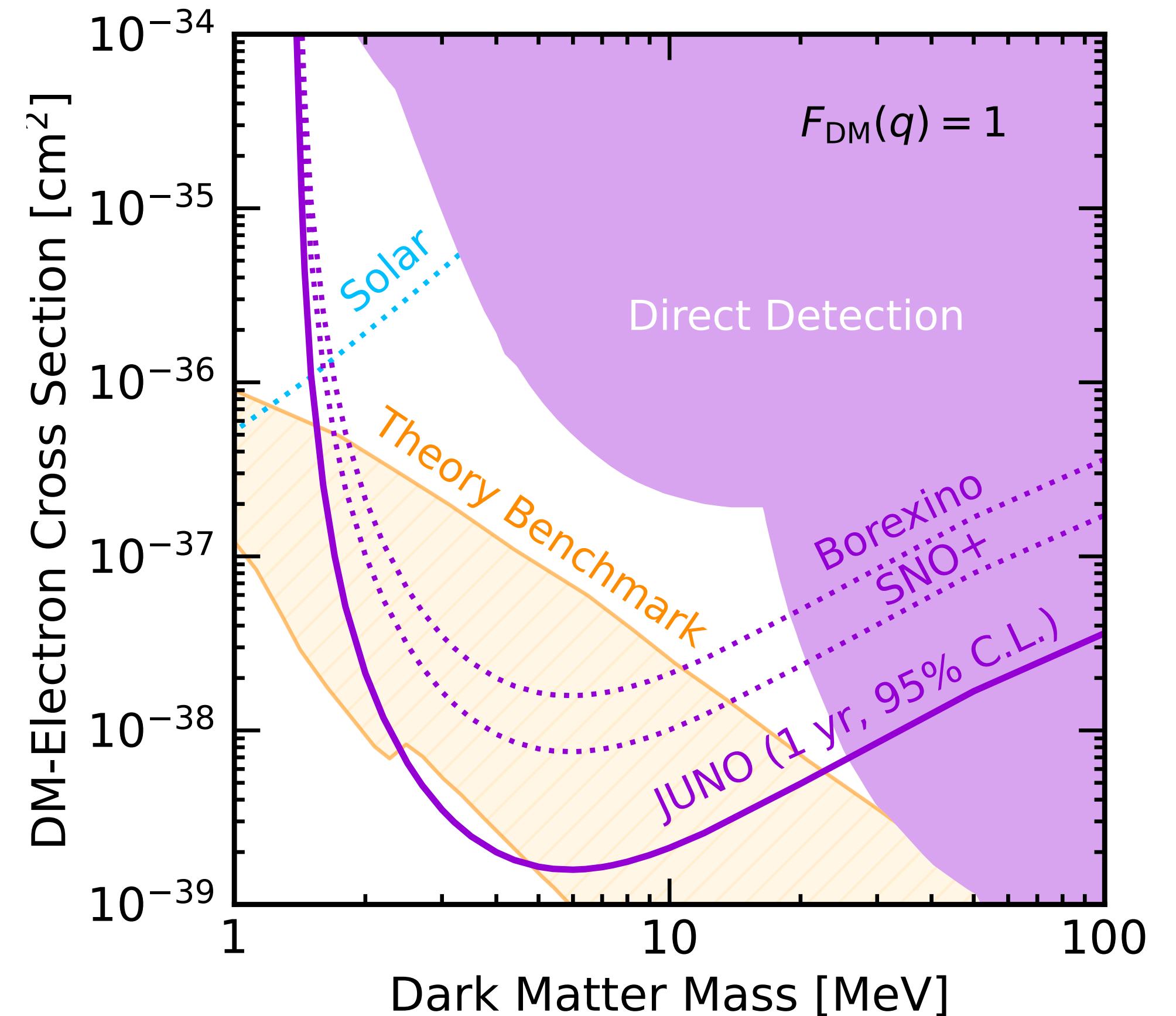
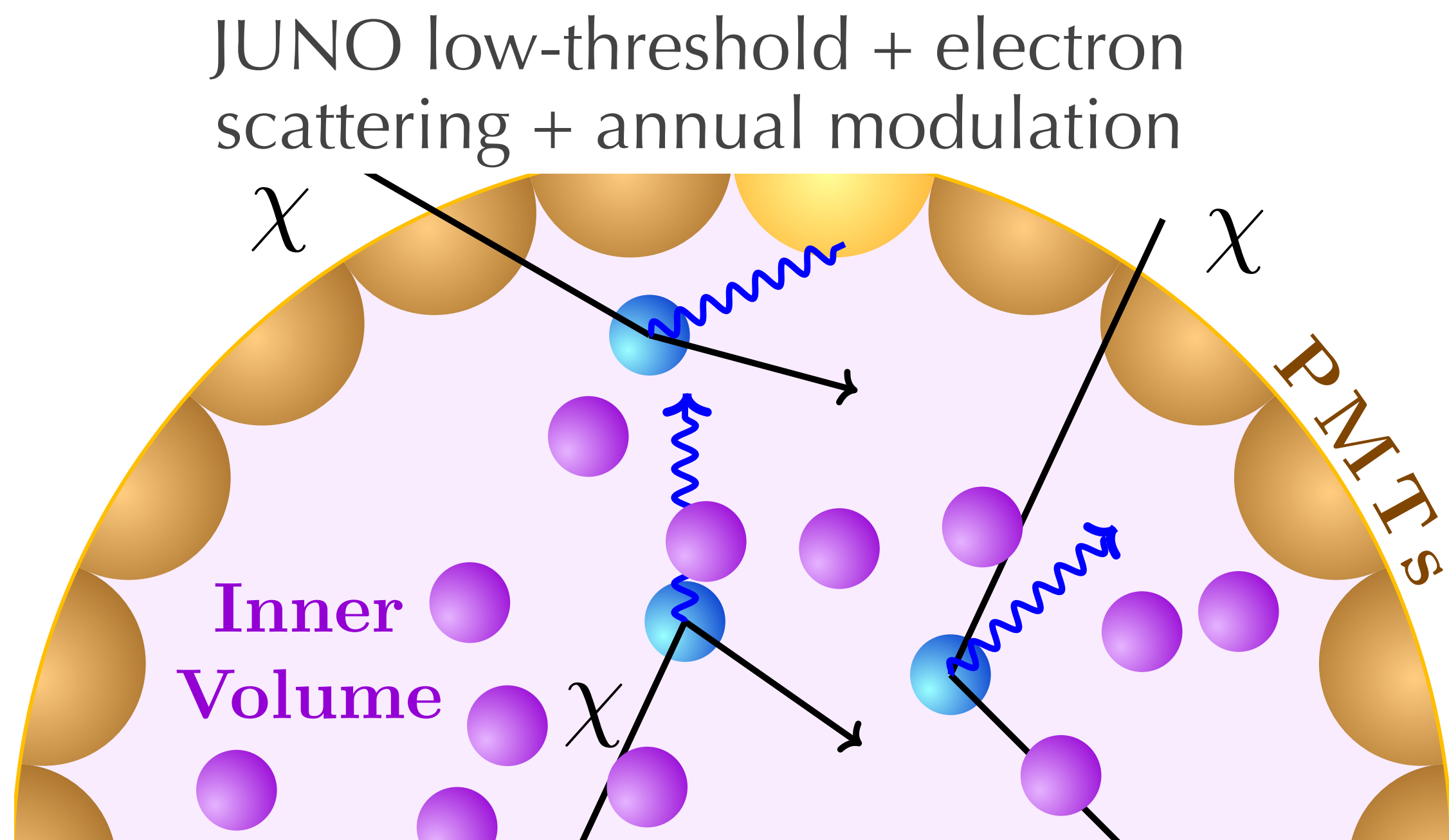
most commonly,  
 $SM = \text{photons}$

# Direct & Indirect Detection



# Large volumes...

- Neutrino detectors with large volumes/low thresholds offer a complementary mechanism of looking for dark matter interactions.
- Often less sensitive than dedicated experiments to “standard WIMPs,” but new techniques/model scenarios allow neutrino facilities to stand out.

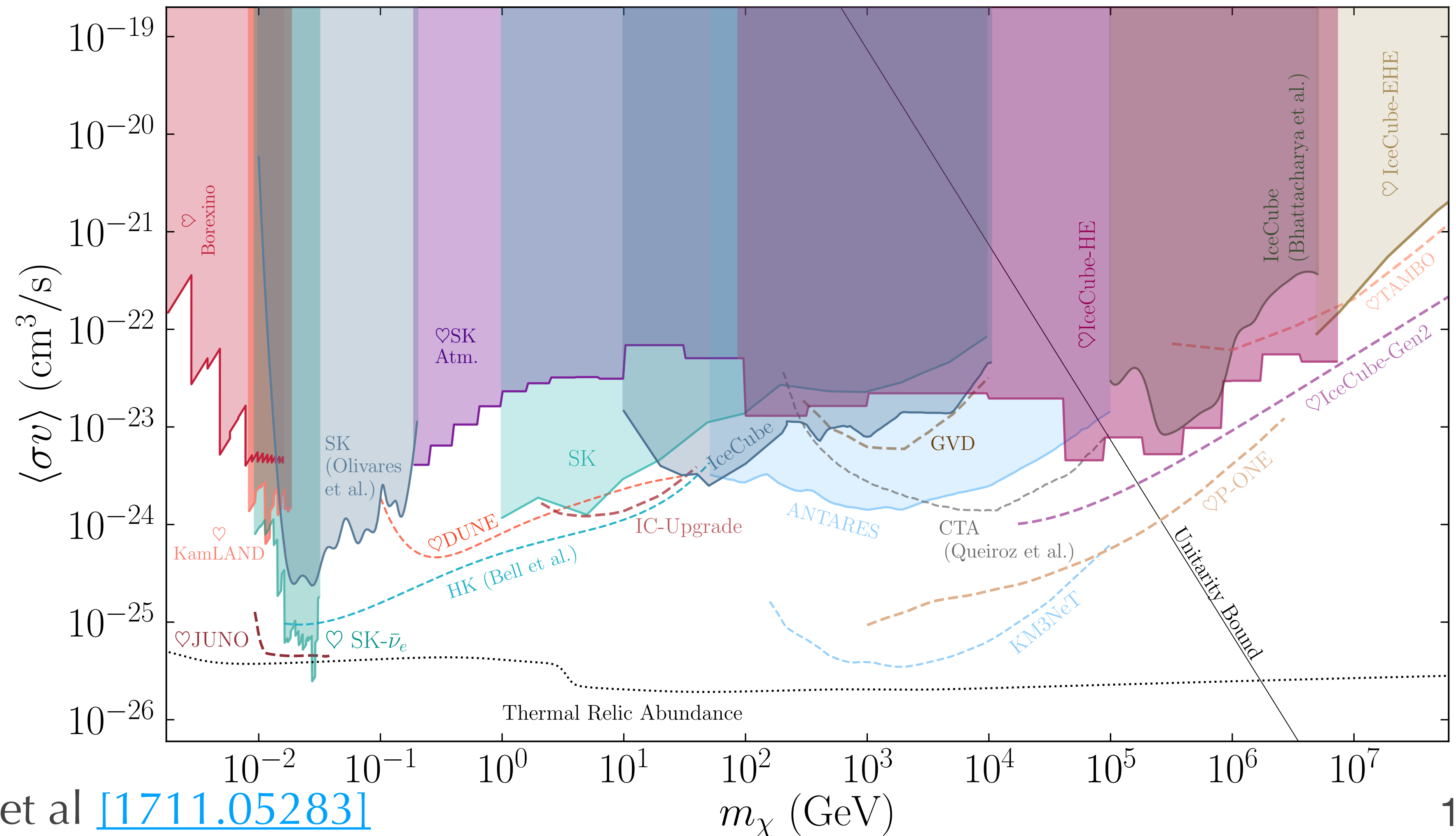


Leane & Beacom: [\[2503.09685\]](#)

See also Santos-Olmsted et al [\[2512.13779\]](#)

# Neutrino Detectors as Indirect-Detection Facilities

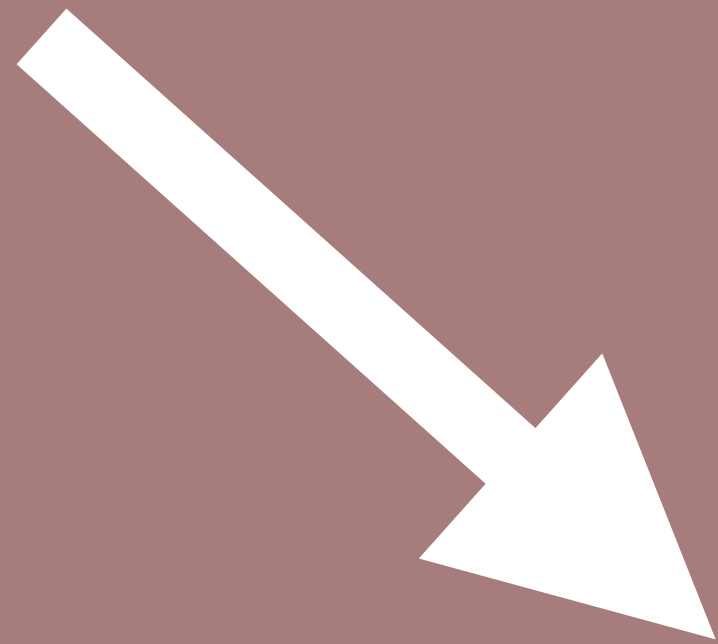
- If relic DM in the galaxy today can annihilate to neutrinos, then large-volume detectors are the best observatories.
- Neutrino energy  $\sim$  inherited from DM mass: which experiment is best depends on the DM mass of interest.



Argüelles et al: [\[1912.09486\]](#)

See also Olivares-Del Campo et al [\[1711.05283\]](#)

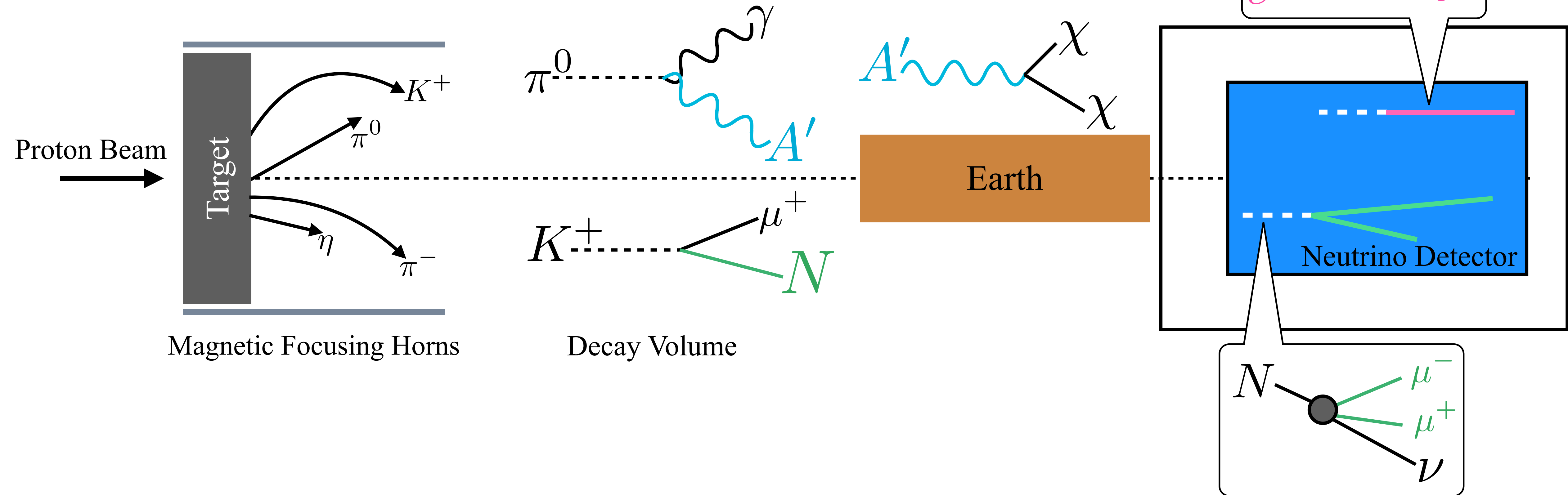
Large-volume Far Detectors



Intense Beams at Near Detectors

# Near-Detector Facilities as New-Physics Machines

- Simultaneous with neutrino-beam operation, many new states (stable/metastable) can be produced, leaving *striking* signatures in nearby detectors.



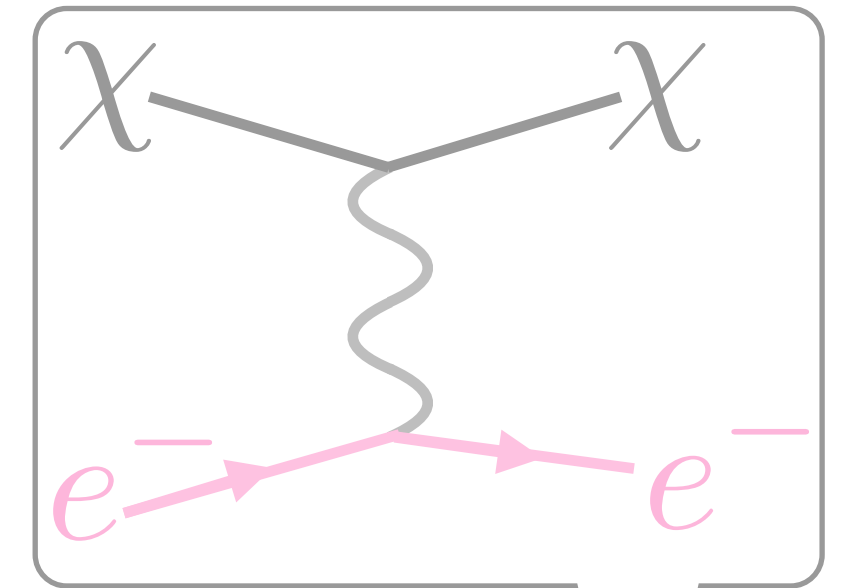
# Near-Detector Facilities as New-Physics Machines

- Simulation (stable signals)

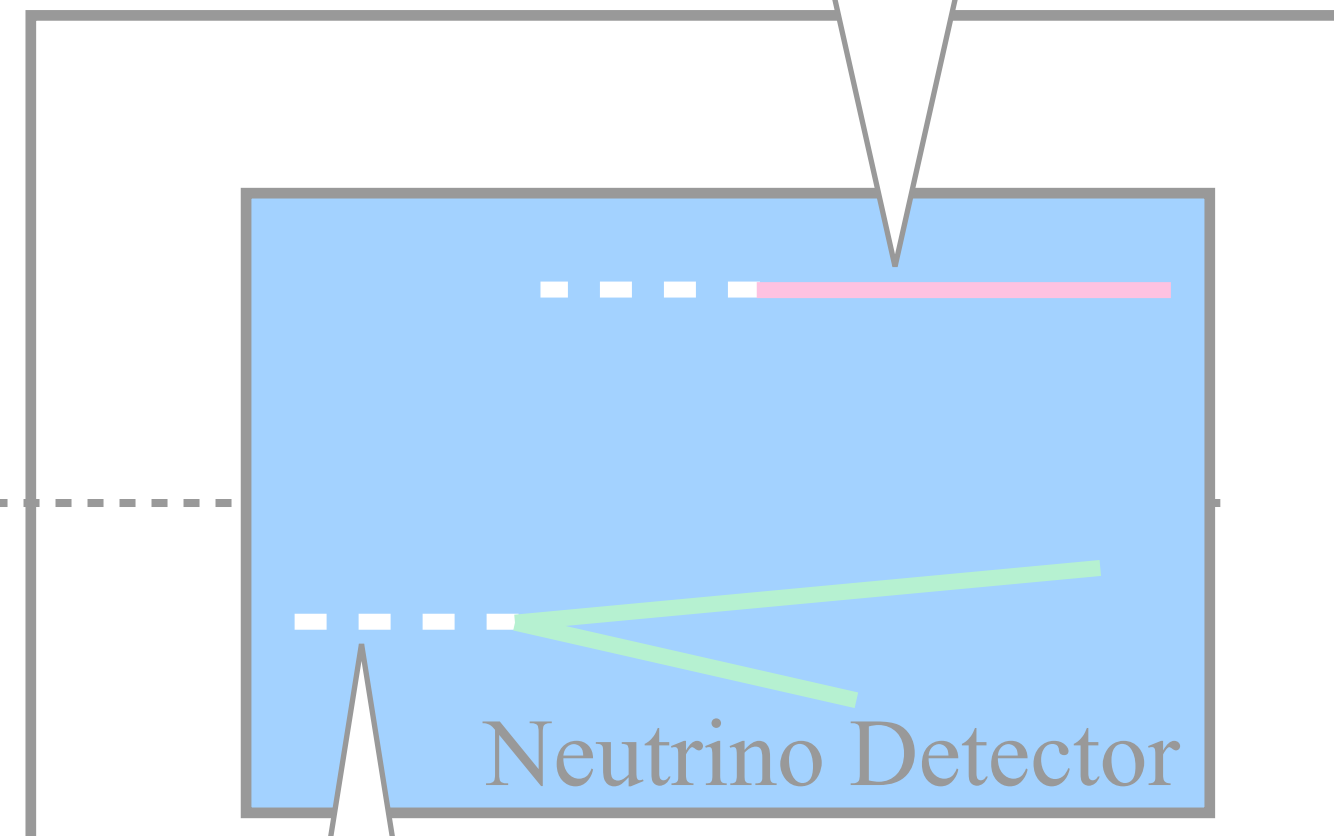
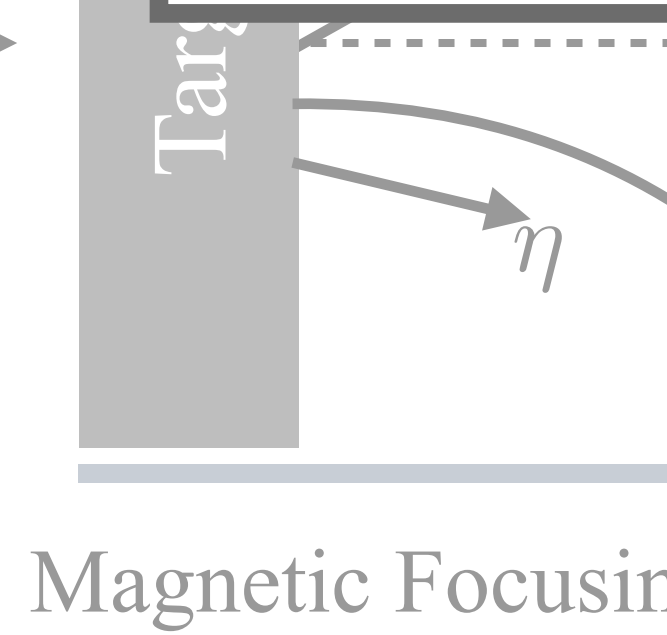
References on DM production in neutrino beams (incomplete list, my apologies!):

deNiverville et al [\[1107.4580\]](#),  
Coloma et al [\[1512.03852\]](#),  
De Romeri/**KJK**/Machado [\[1903.10505\]](#),  
Breitbach et al [\[2102.03383\]](#)

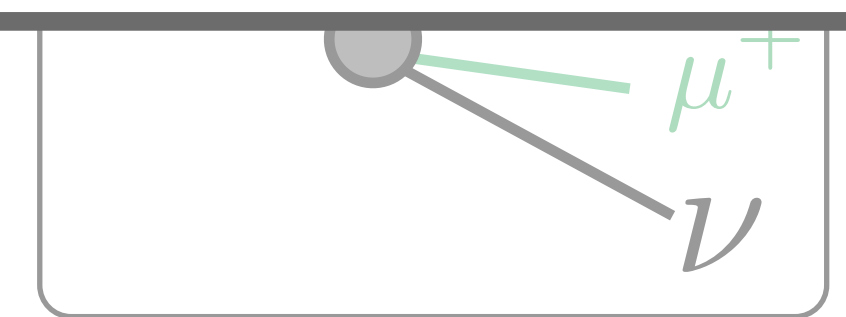
$\nu$  states



Proton Beam

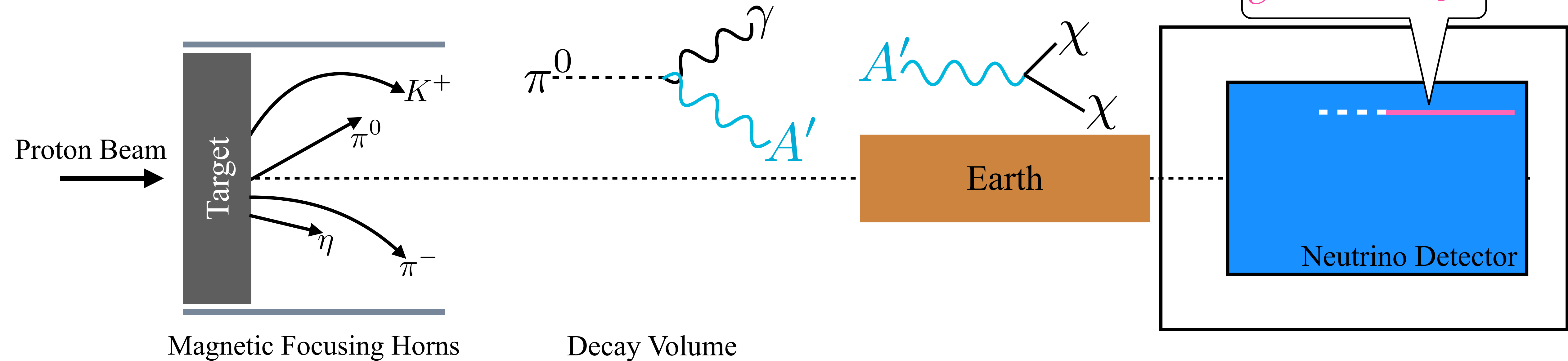


Complementary neutrino **and** BSM production in collider environments — see [Tomoko's talk](#) later this session.



# Near-Detector Facilities as New-Physics Machines

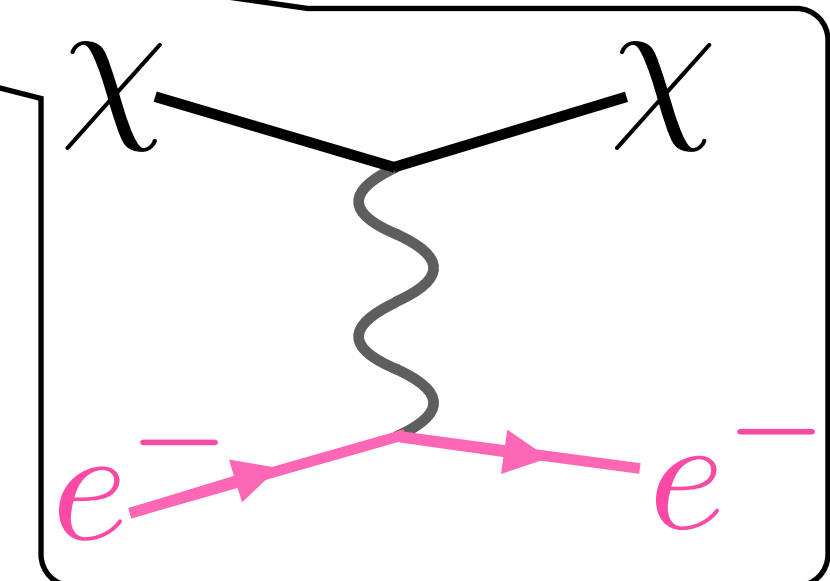
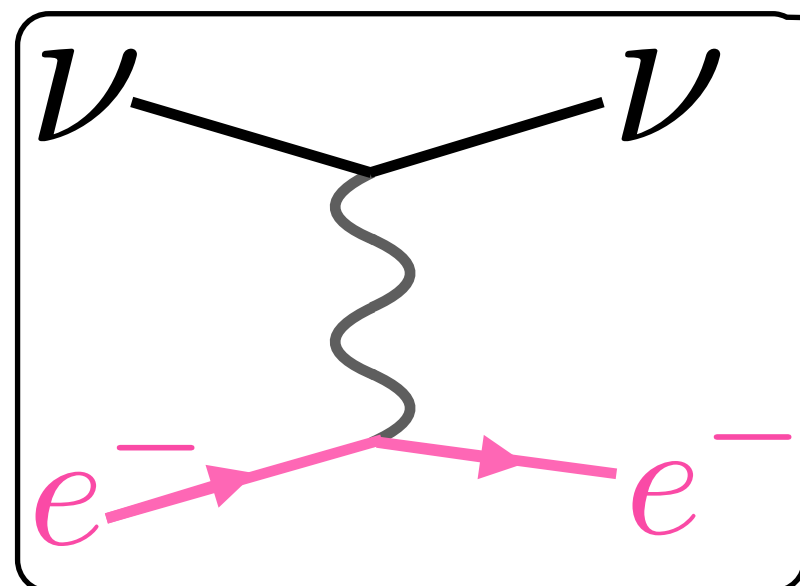
- Simultaneous with neutrino-beam operation, many new states (stable/metastable) can be produced, leaving *striking* signatures in nearby detectors.



# The challenge...

- Just as CEvNS could mimic WIMP dark-matter scattering, elastic DM/electron scattering can be mimicked by neutrino/electron scattering!

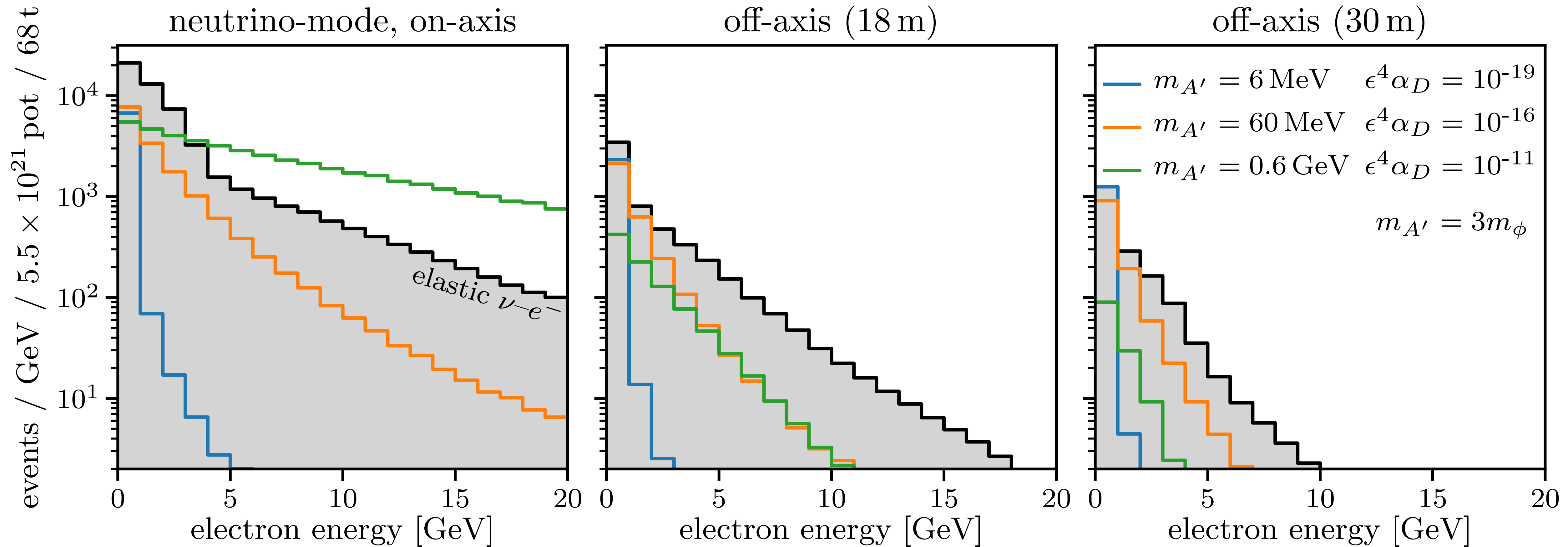
Using this sample for BSM searches introduces complications: flux uncertainty? Background contributions from different parent mesons?



How can we reduce backgrounds? Kinematics?

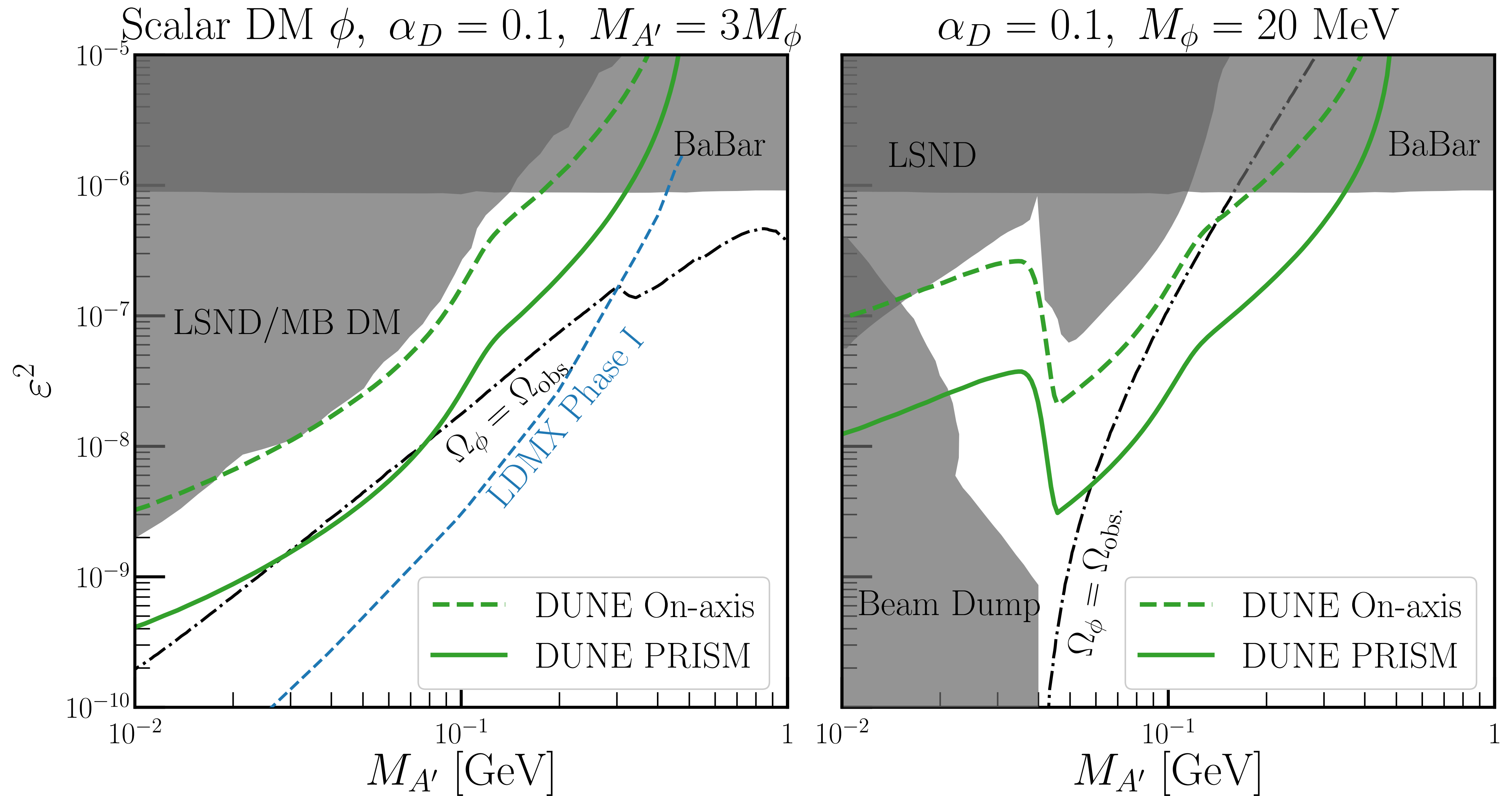
# Off-axis measurements to the rescue

- Leverage DUNE-PRISM: neutrino rate vs. off-axis angle has substantial differences vs. DM signal



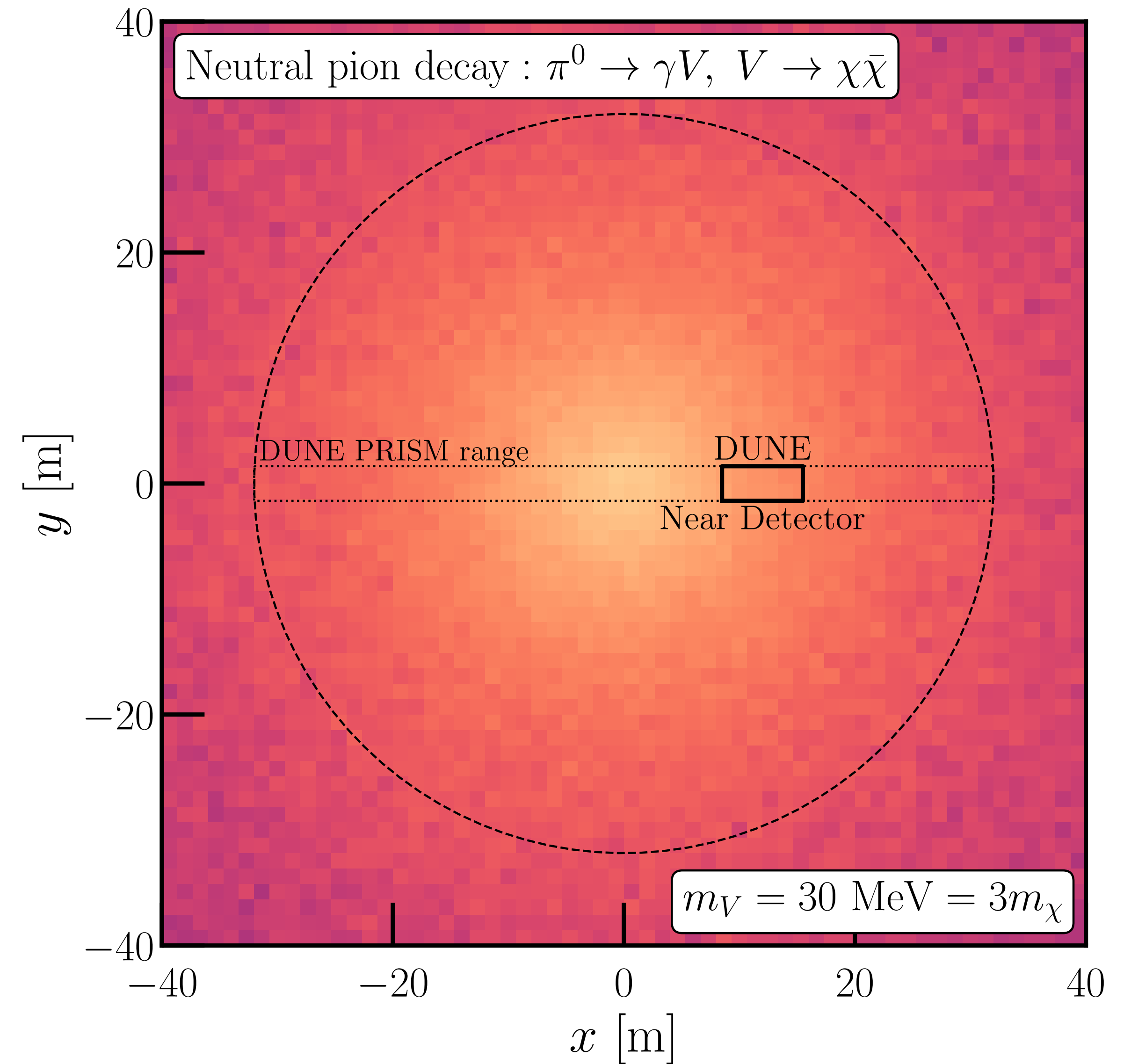
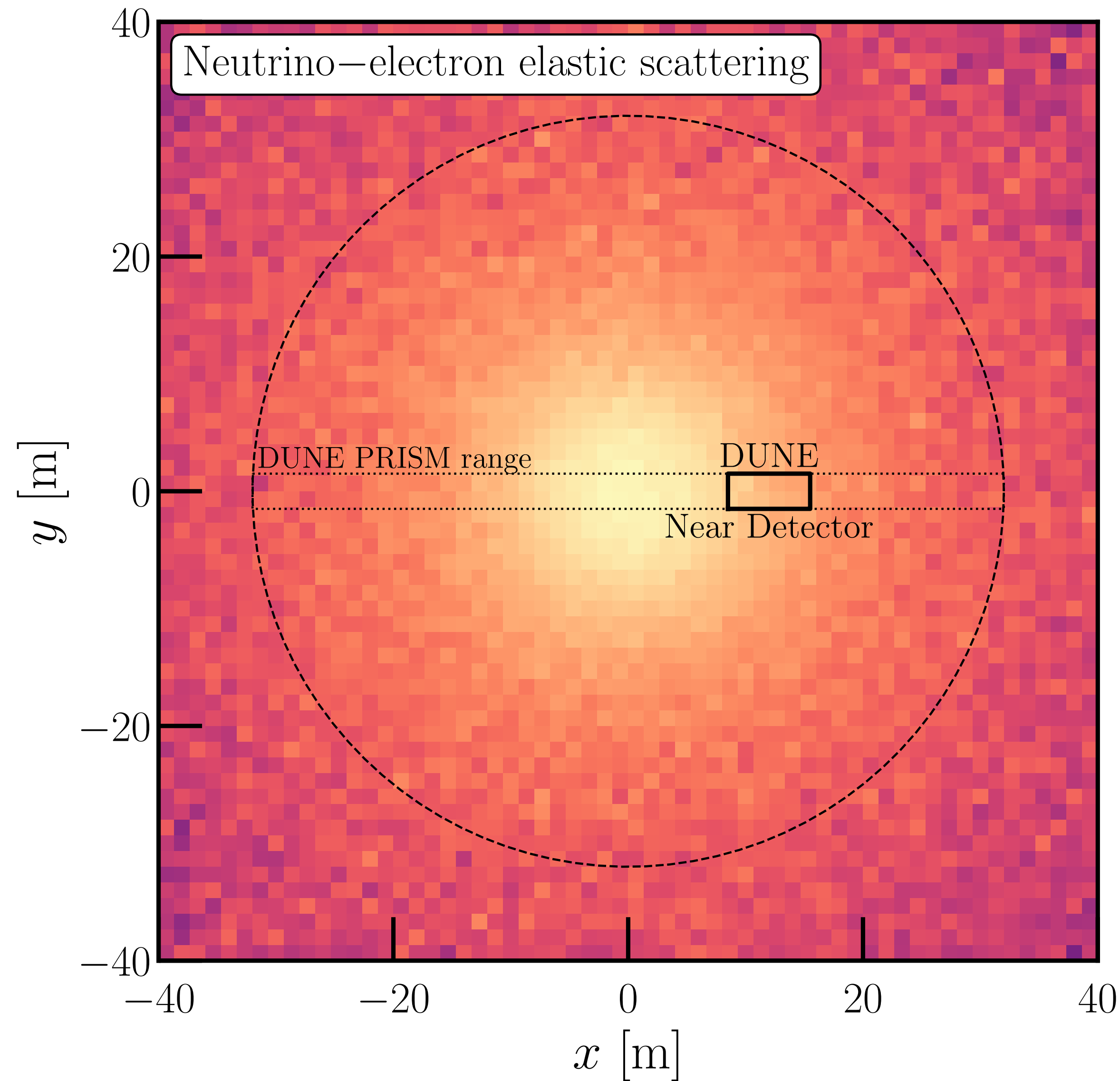
# Sensitivity Attainable?

De Romeri/**KJK**/Machado [\[1903.10505\]](#)

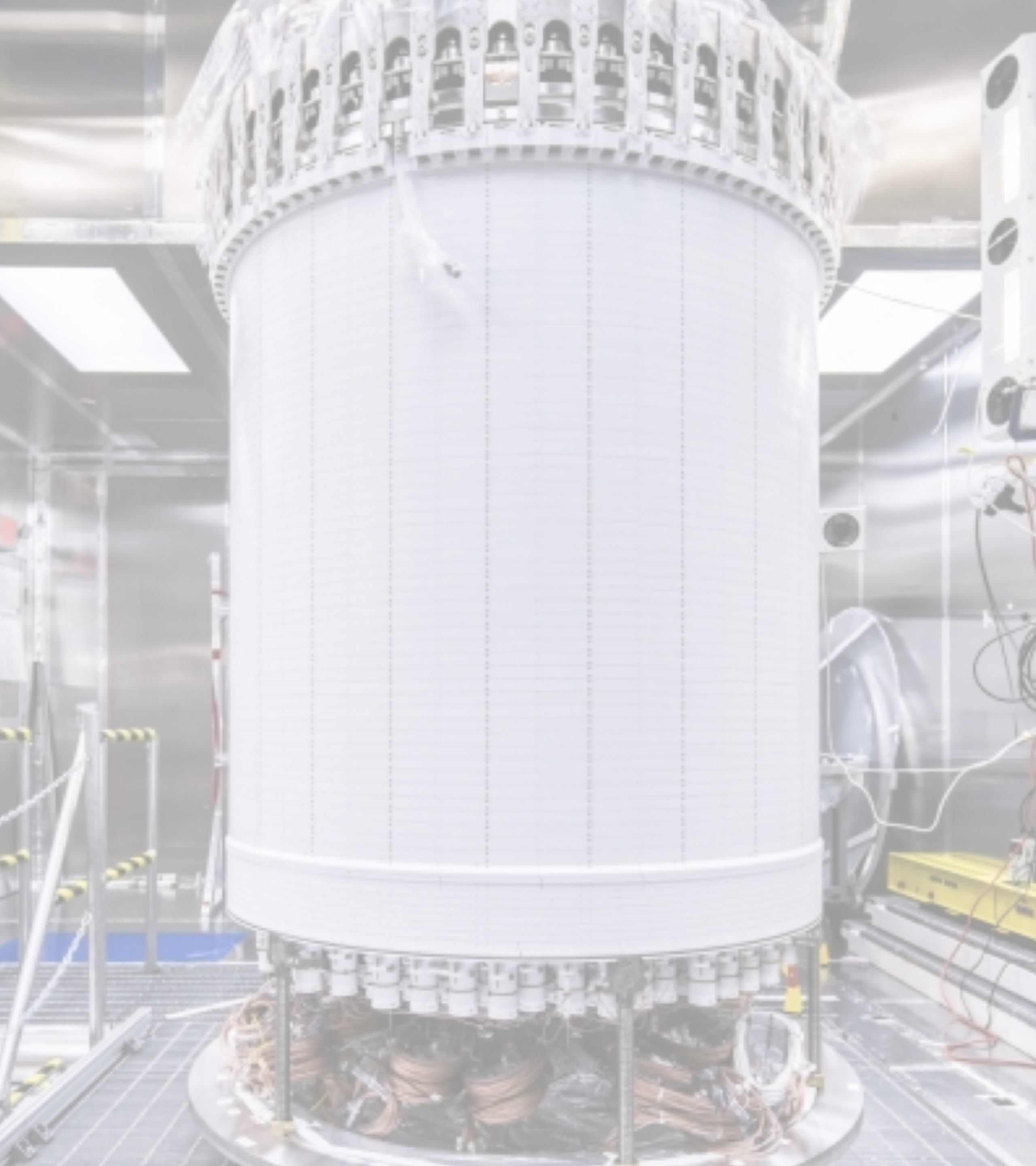


# cm-scale vertex identification?

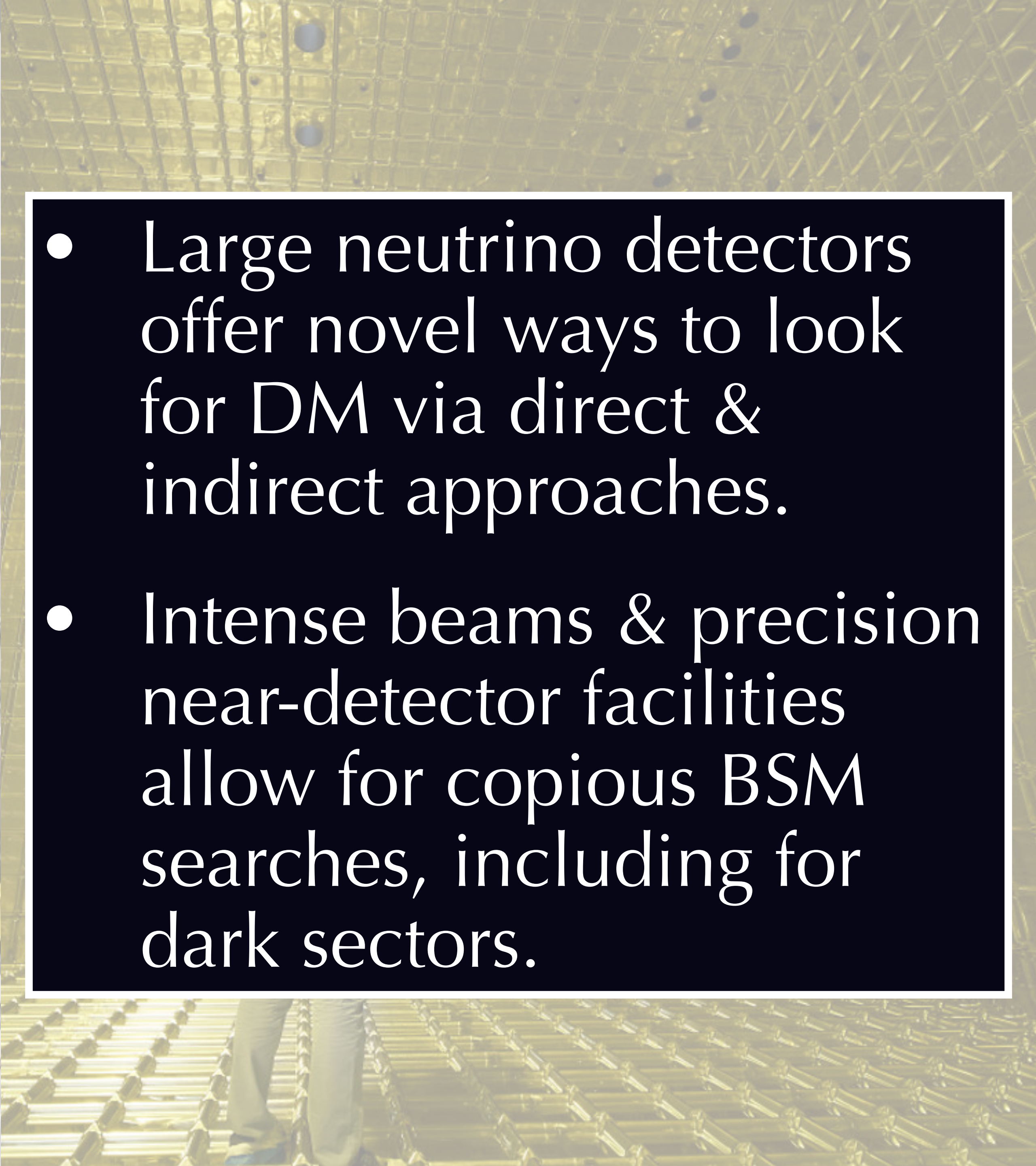
Airoidi et al in prep.



- Can we apply these strategies in detectors *now*? Yes! NOvA, ICARUS, SBND, ...



- Large neutrino detectors offer novel ways to look for DM via direct & indirect approaches.
- Intense beams & precision near-detector facilities allow for copious BSM searches, including for dark sectors.



Takeaways

- Current dark-matter experiments are already probing the neutrino fog, and next-generation ones will delve even deeper. Let's utilize this to understand neutrino sources & properties.
- Breadth of detection technologies allows for many novel searches in neutrino detectors (large and small). Let's understand the possibilities and maximize our chances of discovery.

