

Dark matter-electron scattering with RPA dielectric screening

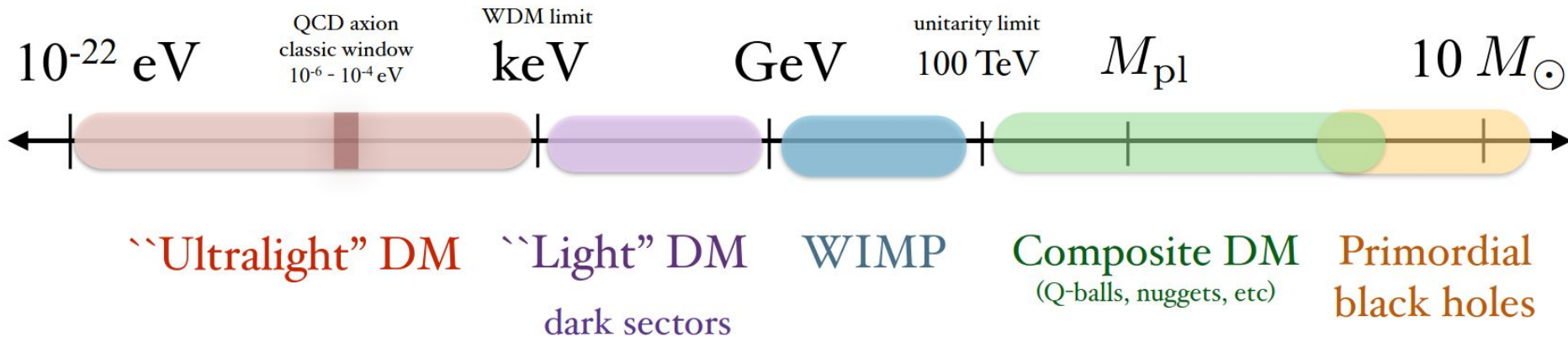
(and its implementation in QCDark2)

Megan Hott
Stony Brook University

Based on recent work:

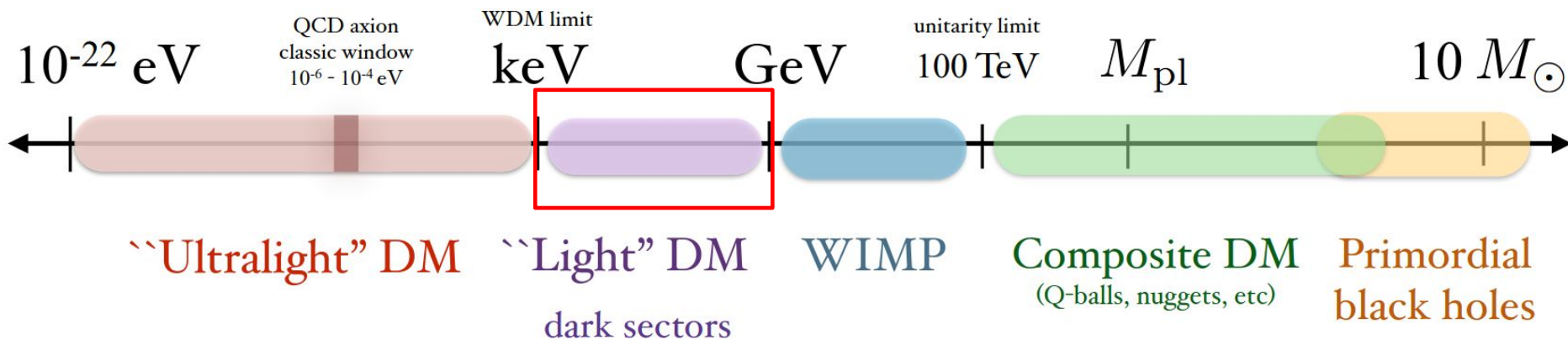
Cyrus Dreyer, Rouven Essig, Marivi Fernandez-Serra, Megan Hott, Aman Singal,
*All-electron dark matter-electron scattering with random-phase approximation
dielectric screening and local field effects* [\[2603.12326\]](#)

Our Focus



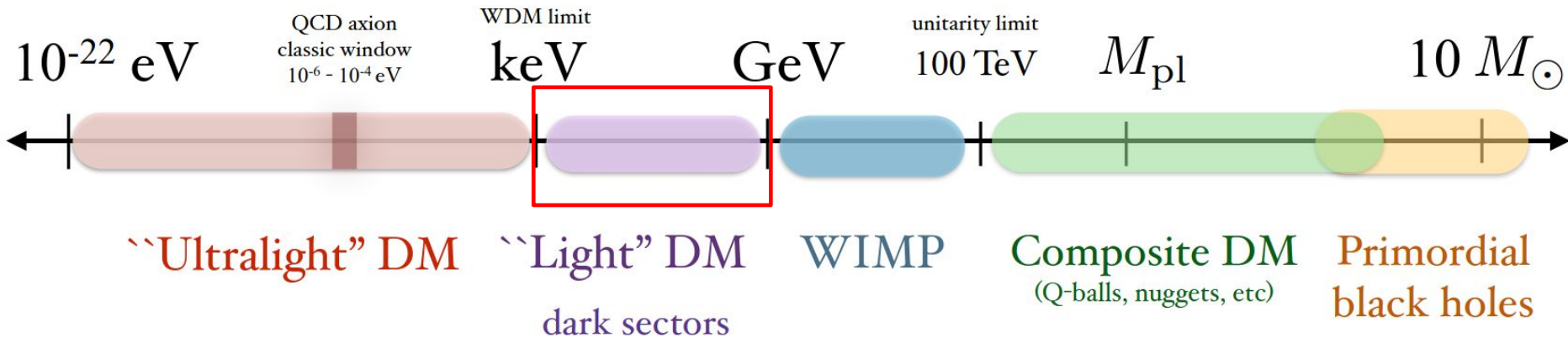
Tongyan Lin: [\[1904.07915\]](#)

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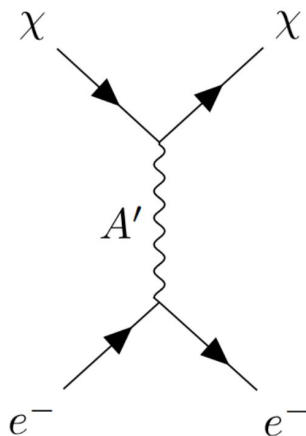


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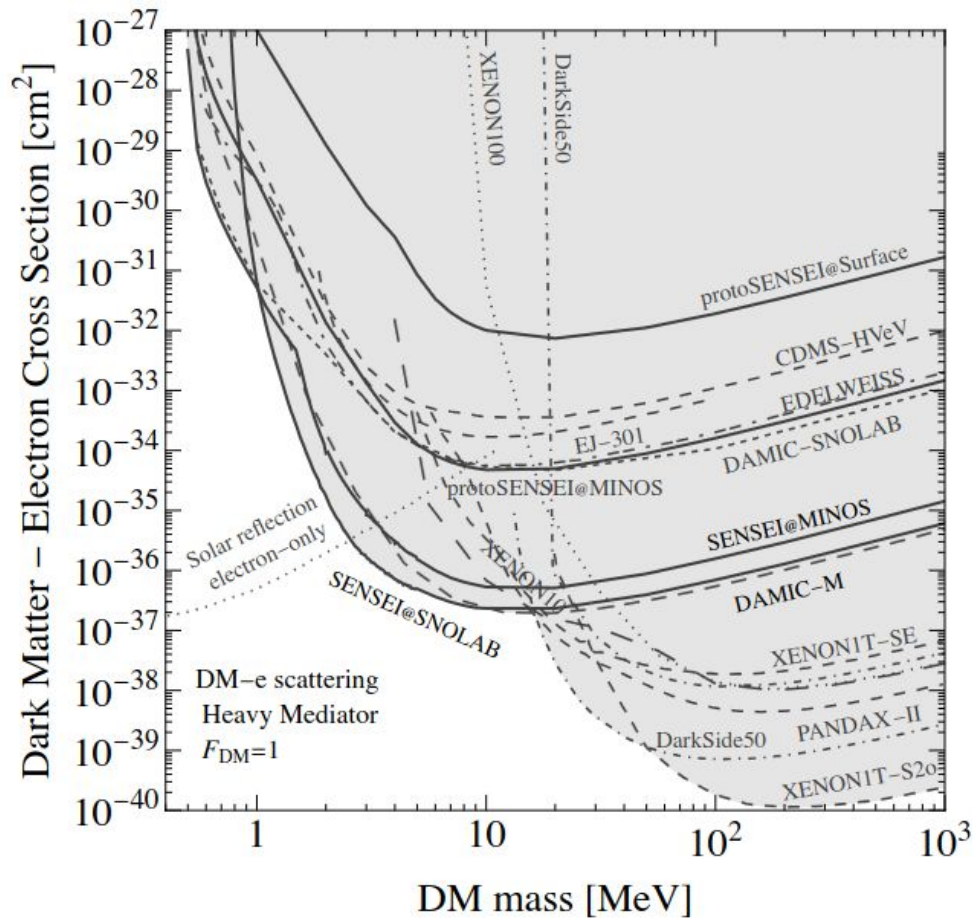
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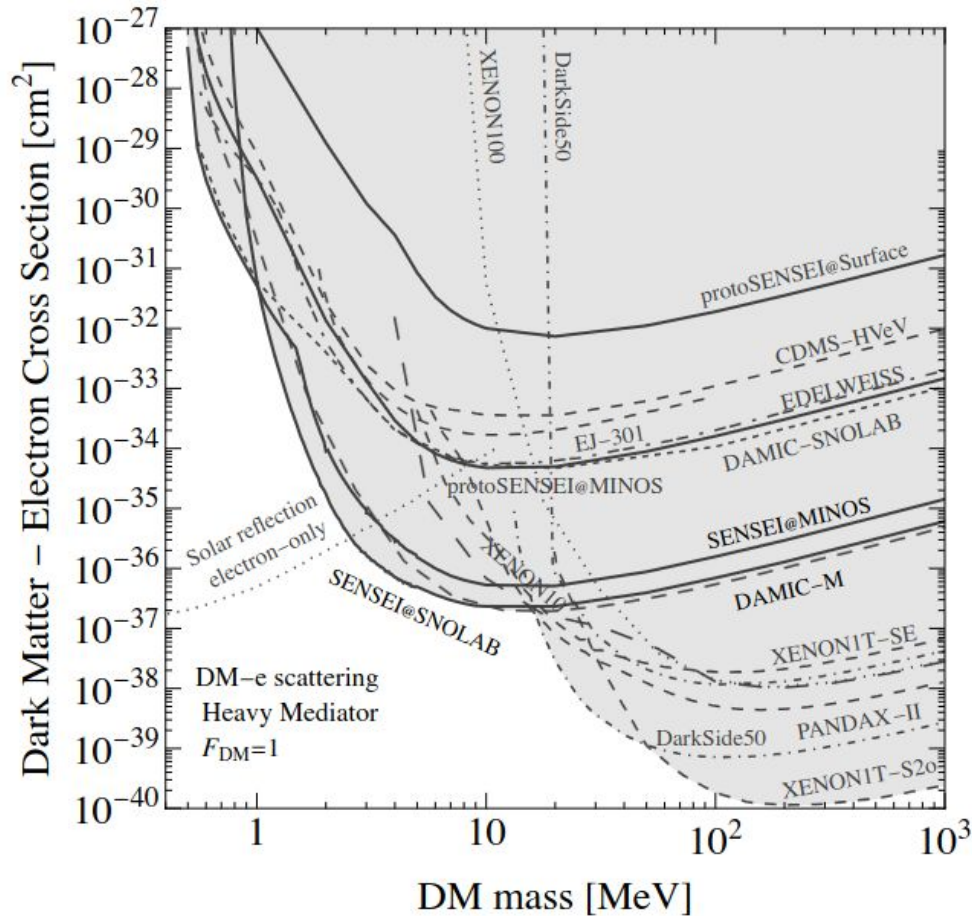
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Dark Matter-Electron Direct Detection

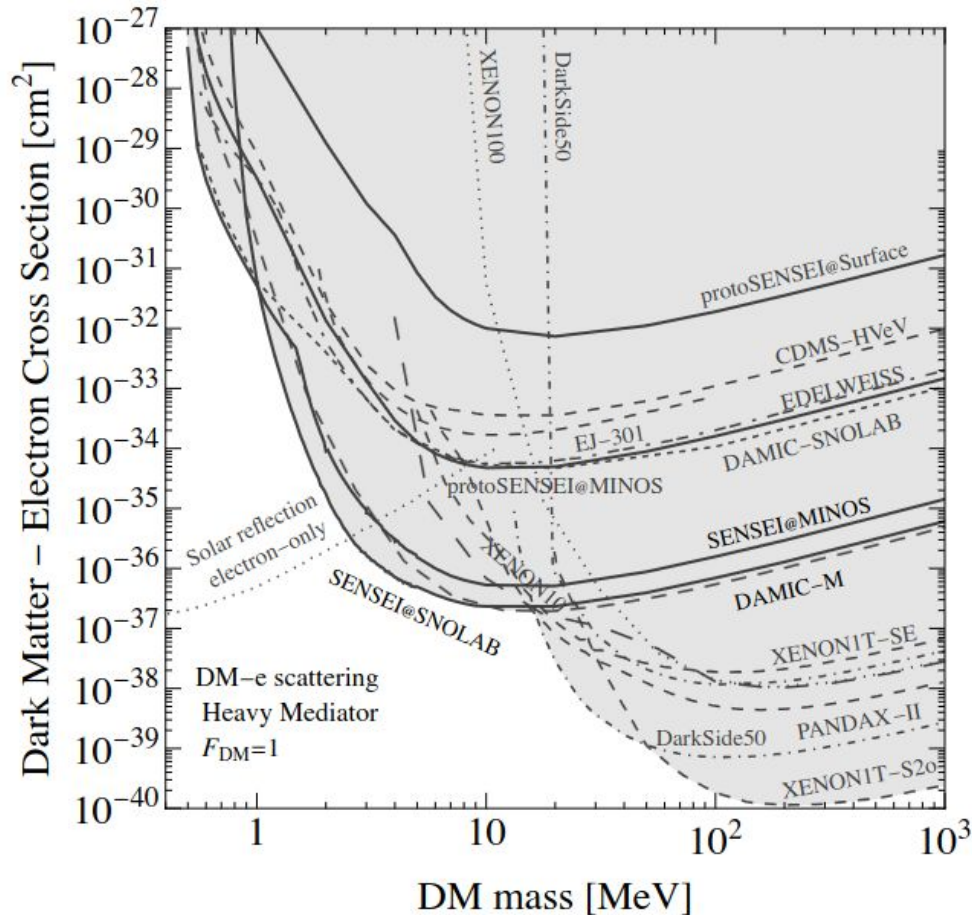


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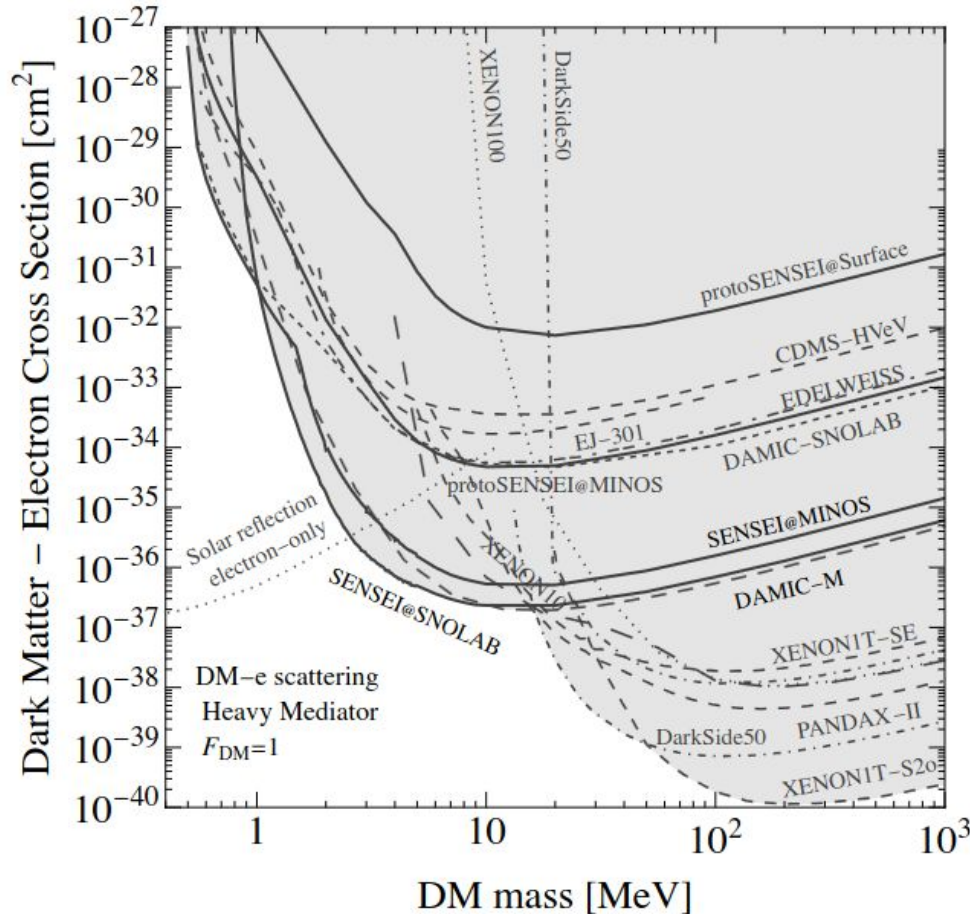
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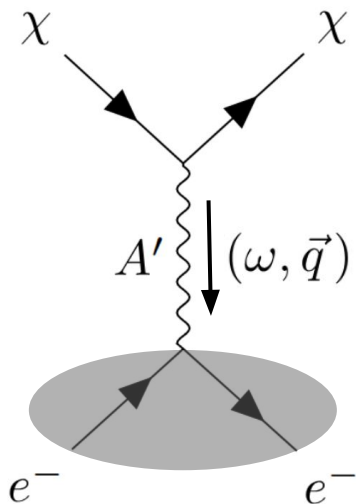
Dark Matter-Electron Direct Detection



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- Accurate calculations of DM-electron scattering rates are needed to interpret data and optimize searches
- QCDark2 computes the dielectric response of semiconductors which determines the scattering rate

Scattering Rate

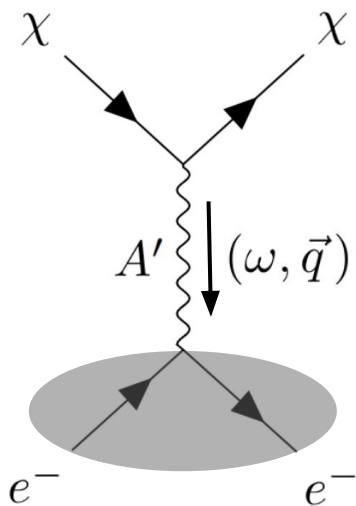
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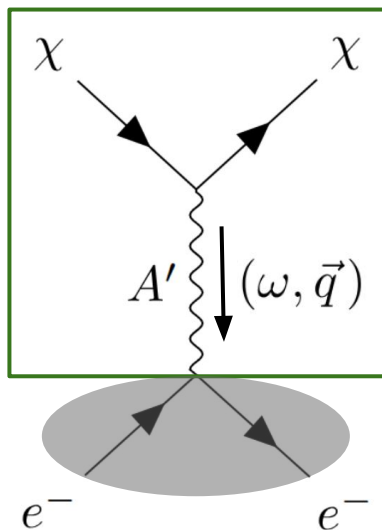
DM flux DM model Detector response



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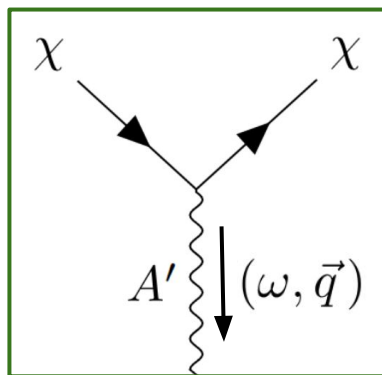


DM model : Simple

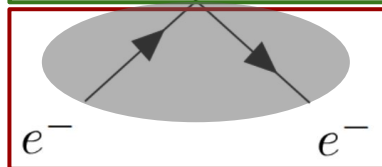
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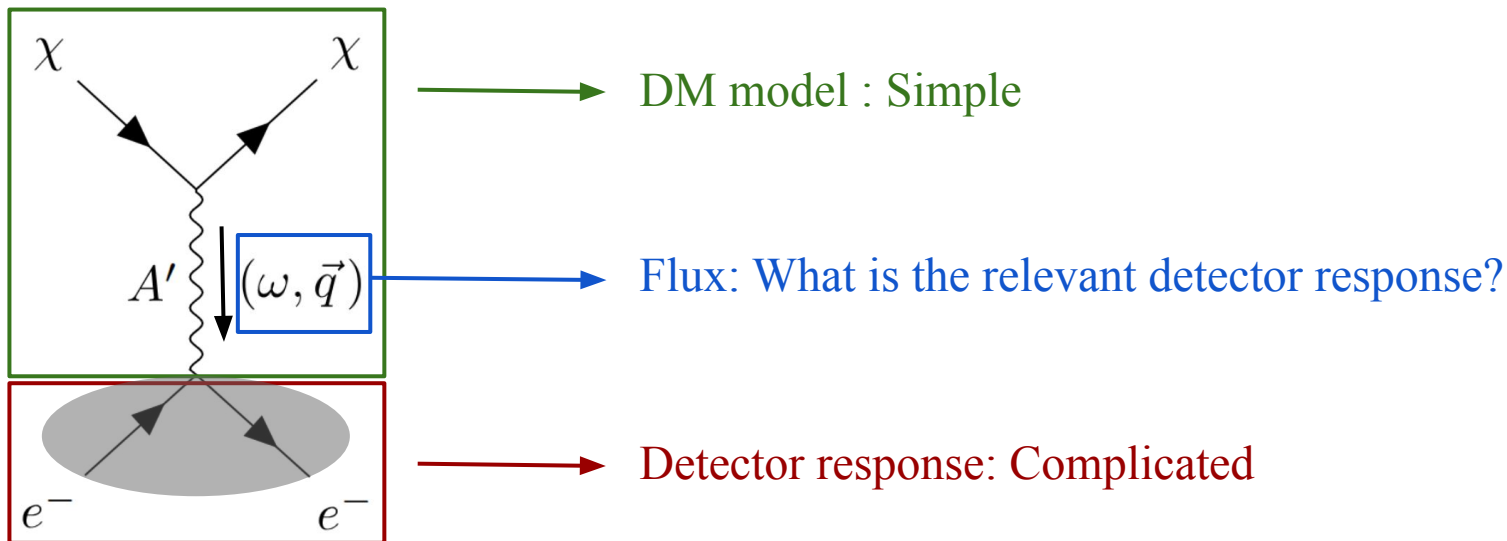


Detector response: Complicated

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QEDark: Essig, Fernandez-Serra, Mardon, Soto, Volansky, Yu [\[1509.01598\]](#)

DarkELF: Knapen, Kozaczuk, Lin [\[2101.08275\]](#)

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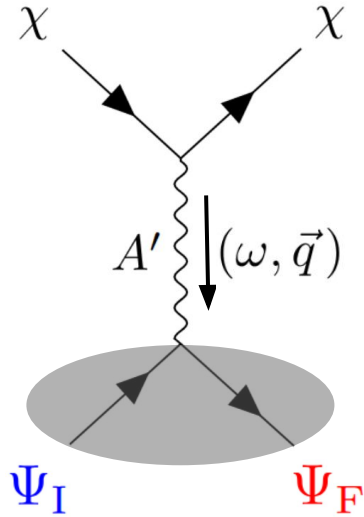
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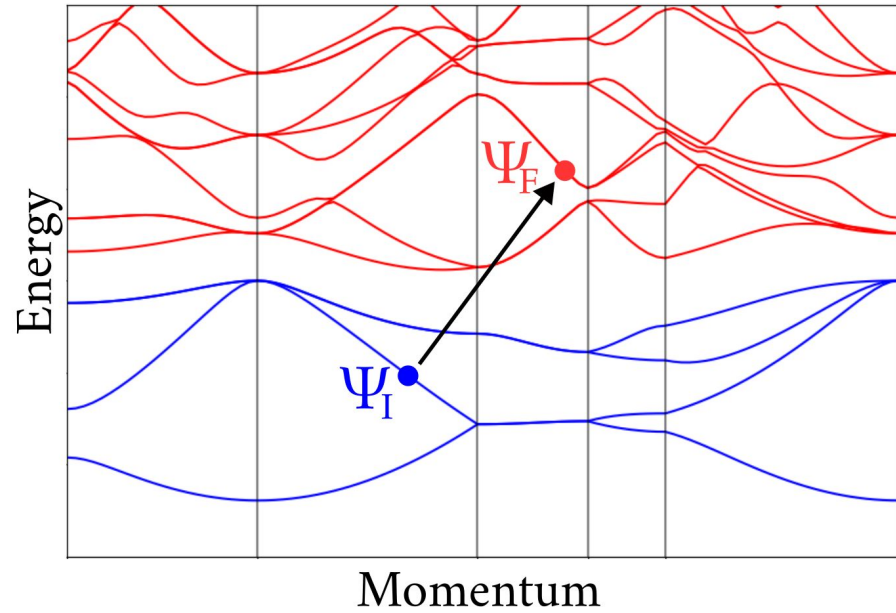
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Electronic Response



Silicon band structure



Electronic Response

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We use the electronic states to calculate the dielectric function:

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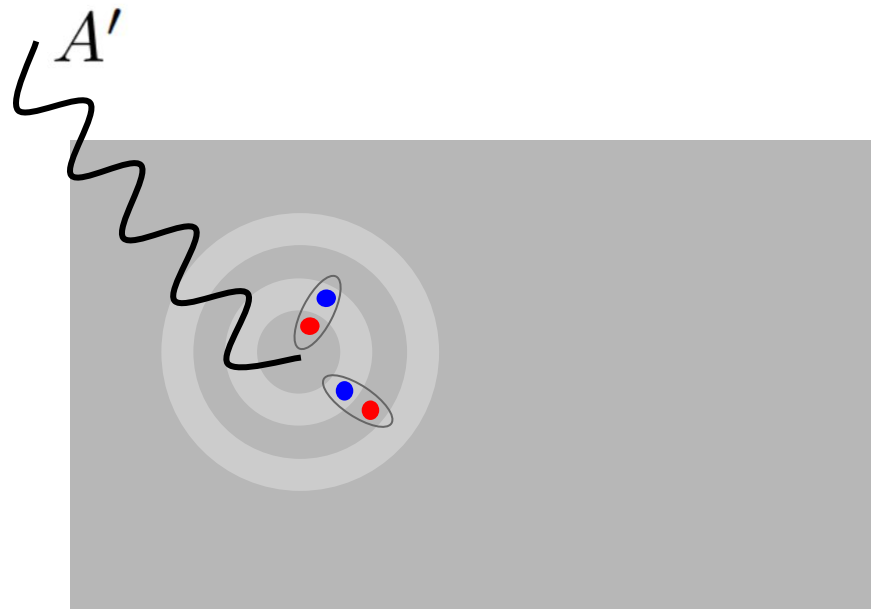
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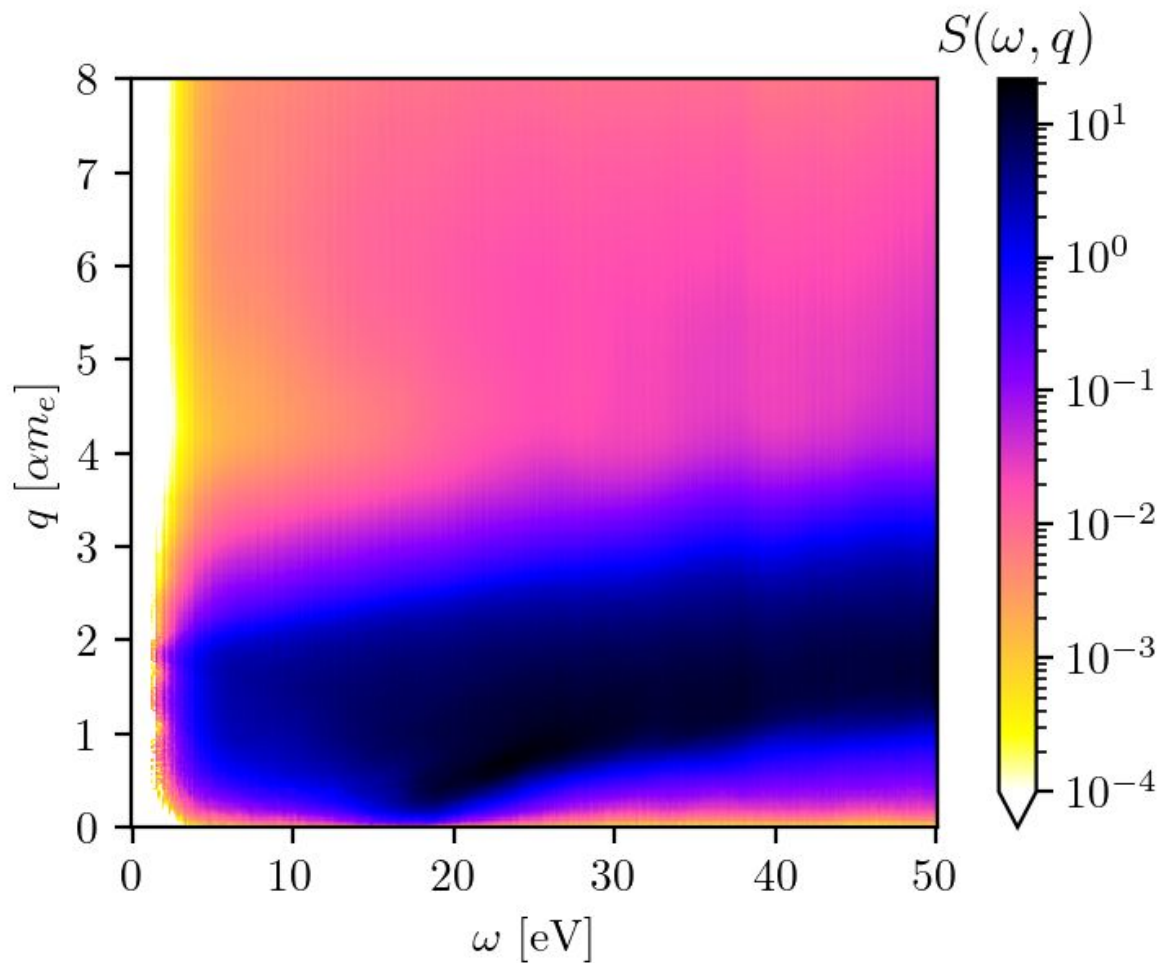
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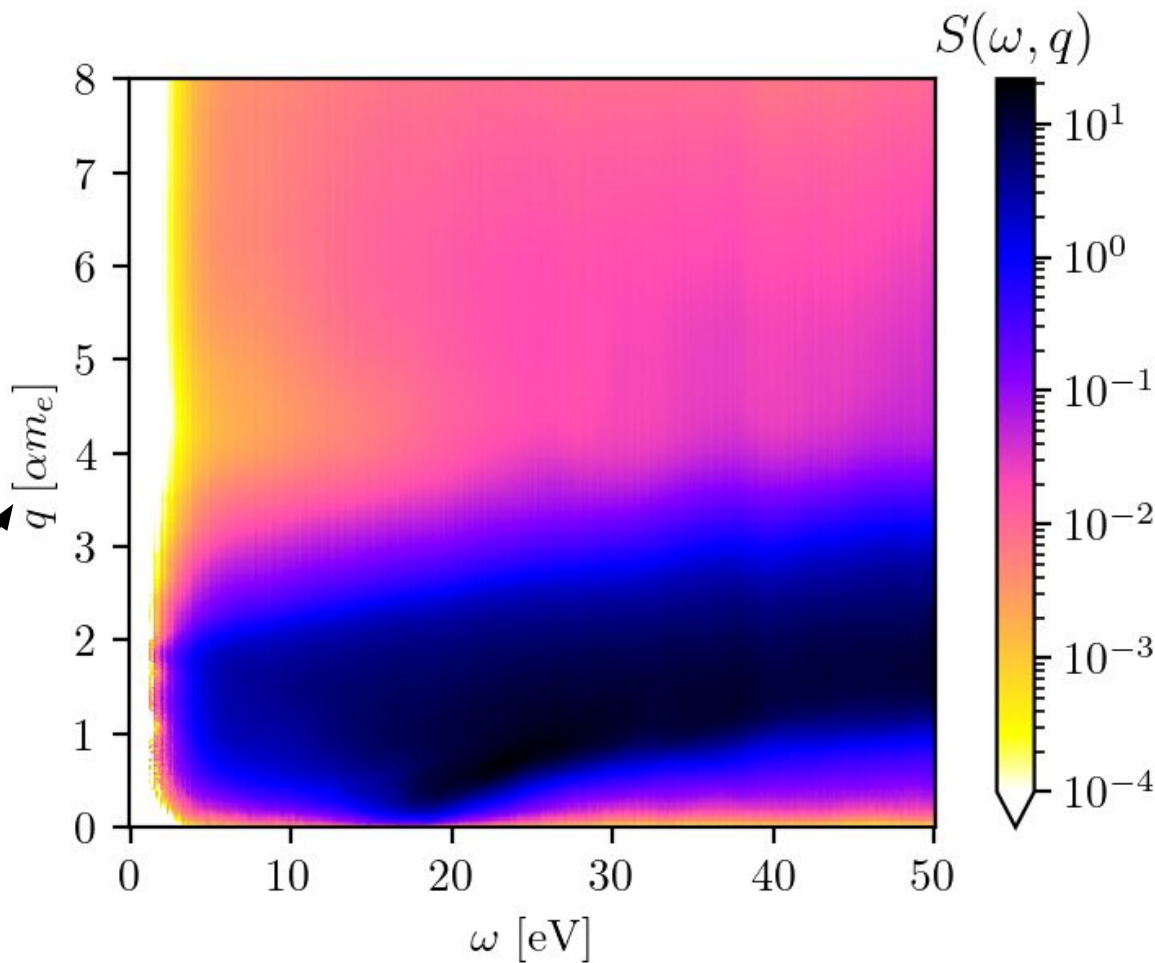
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Momentum units

$$\alpha m_e \sim 4 \text{ keV}$$



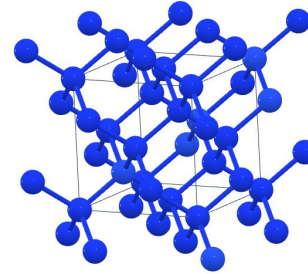
Local Field Effects

Local Field Effects

Macroscopic



Microscopic



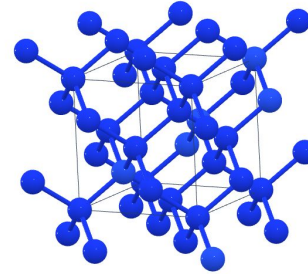
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Large spatial scale

Microscopic



Small spatial scale

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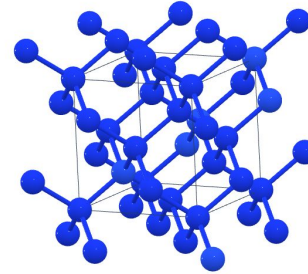
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Continuous
translational symmetry

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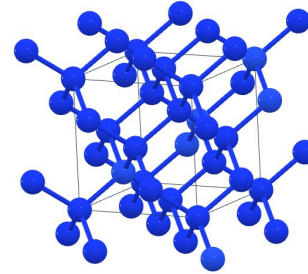


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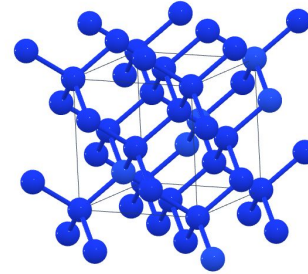


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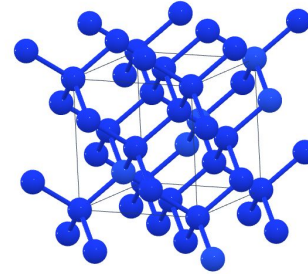


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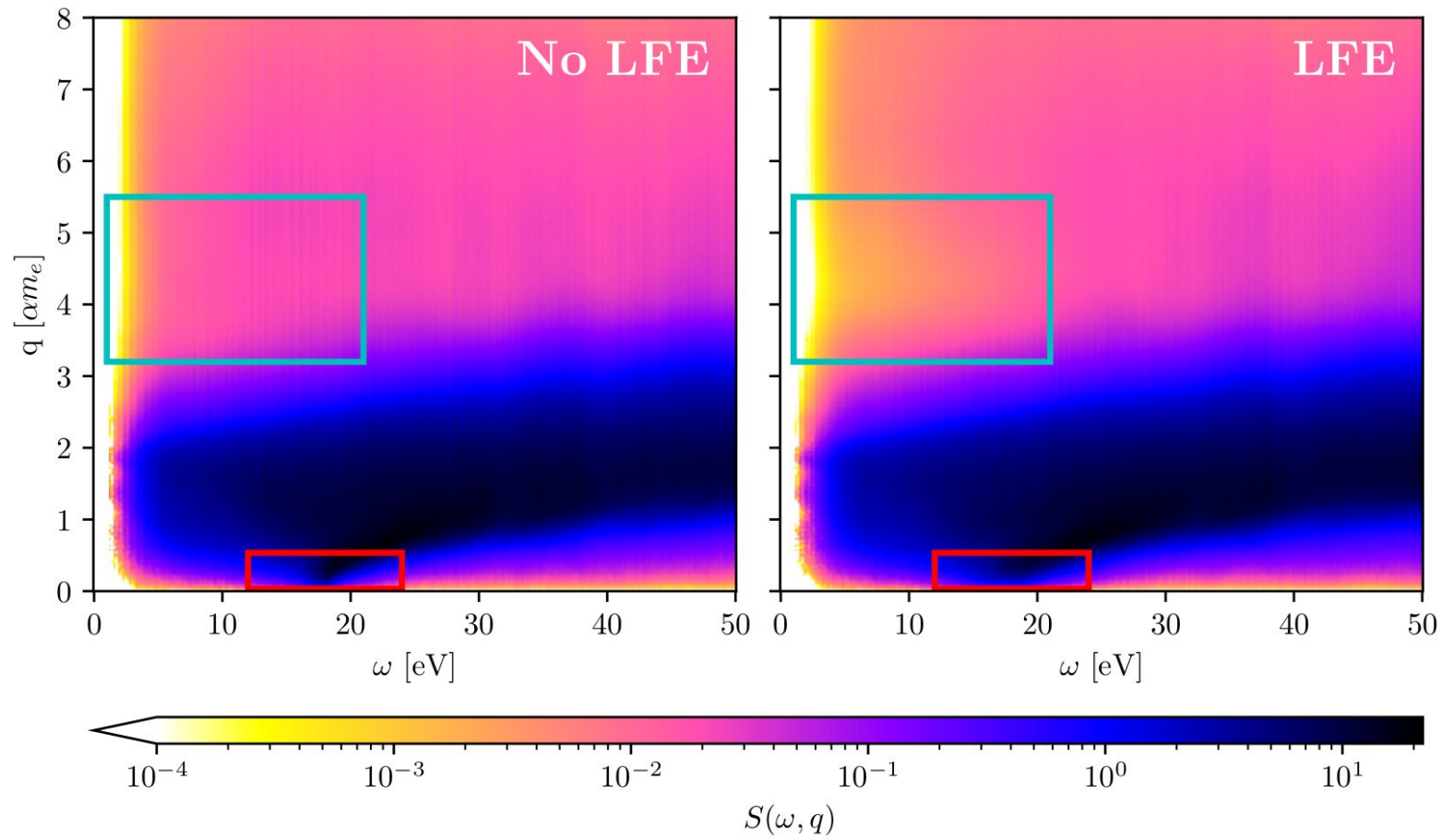
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Taking the discrete translational symmetry into account changes the form of the dielectric function.

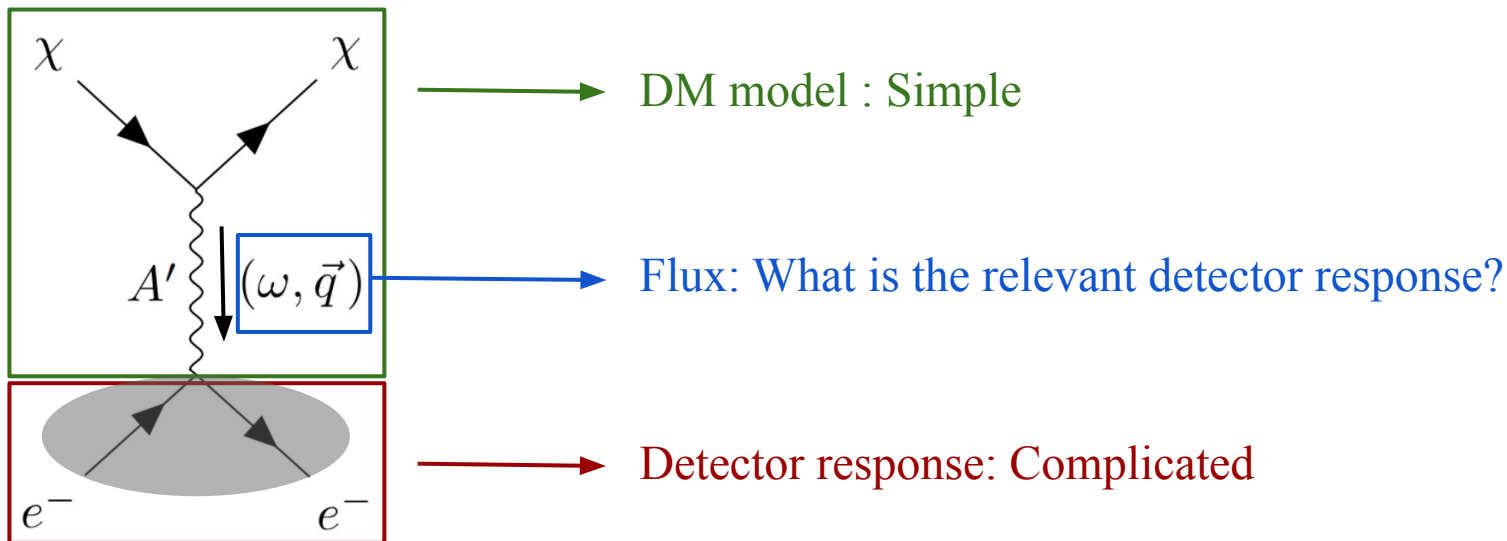
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DM flux
DM model
Detector response

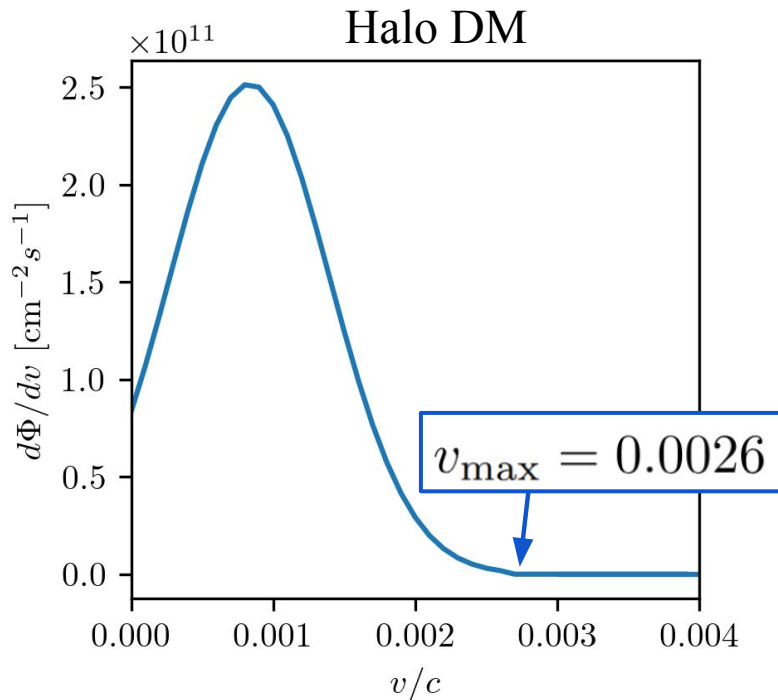


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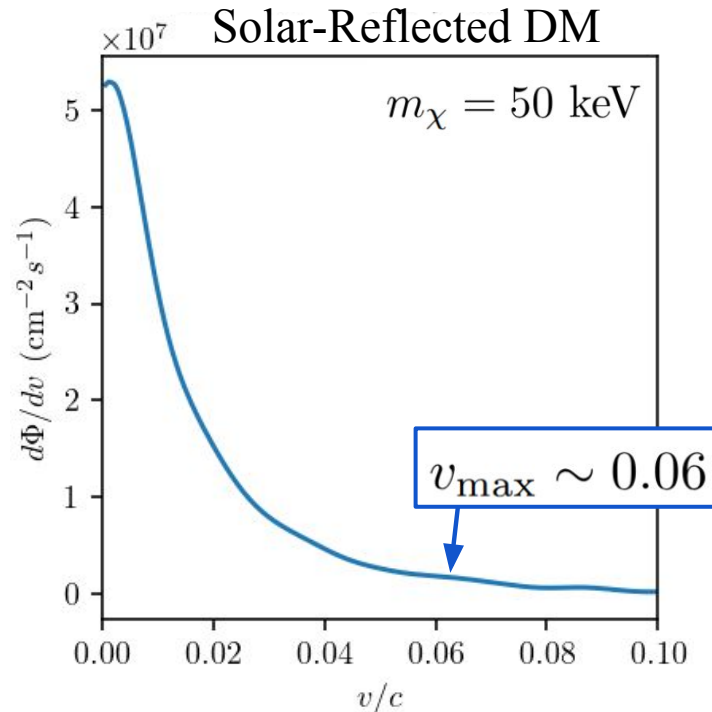
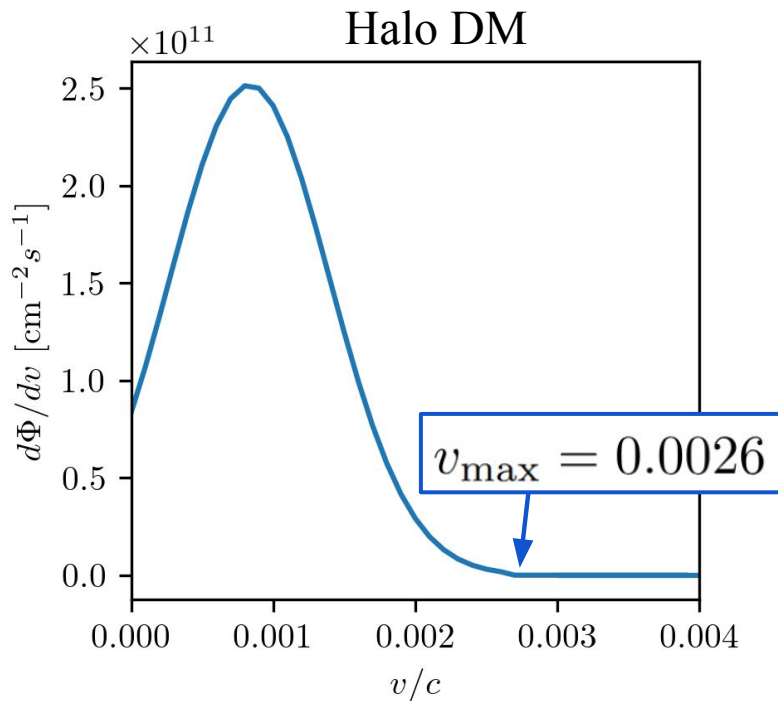
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SRDM flux: T. Emken, R. Essig, H. Xu: [\[2404.10066\]](#)

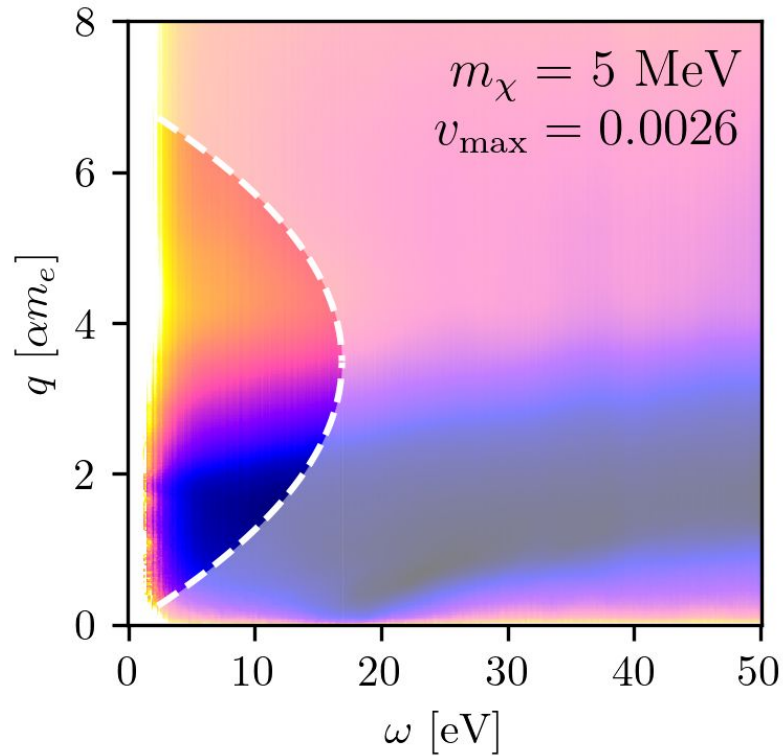
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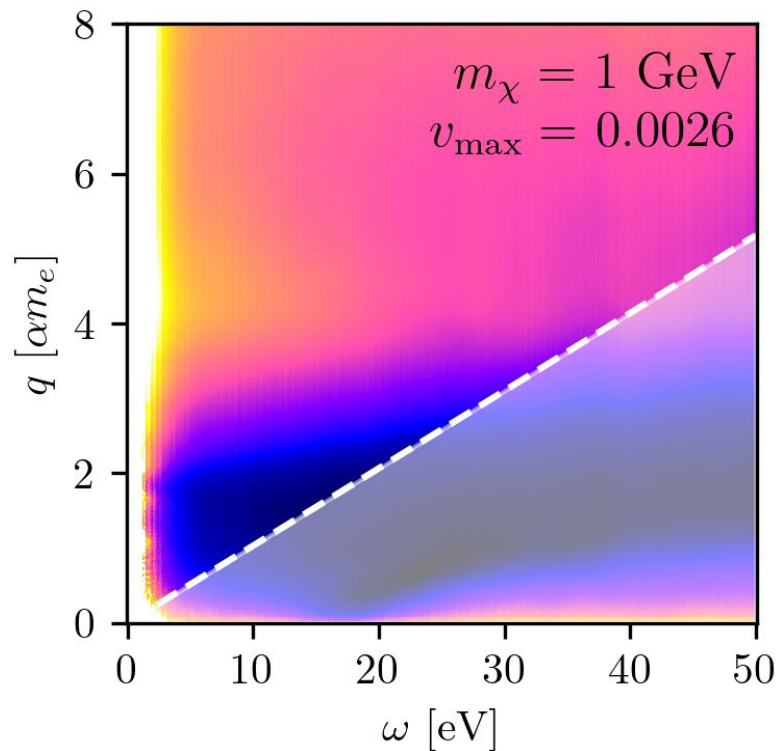


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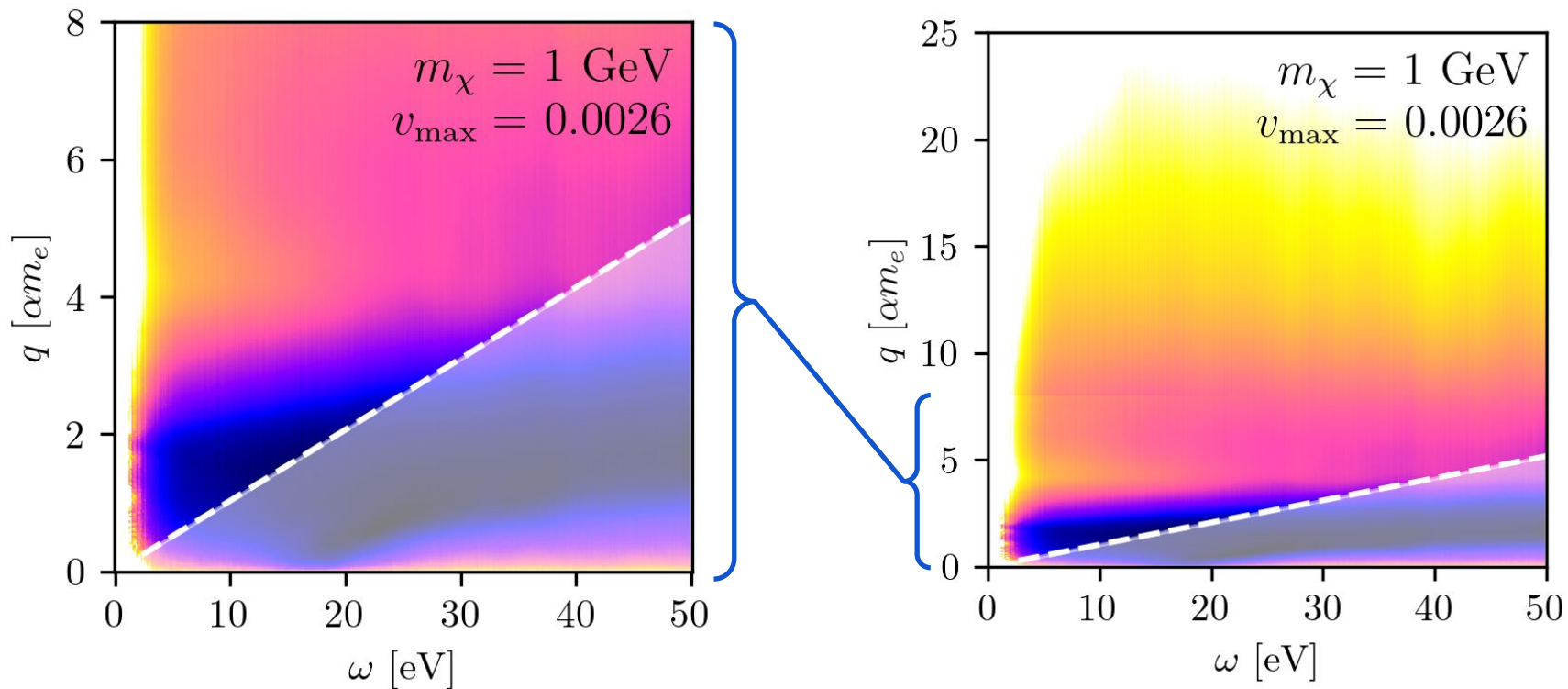
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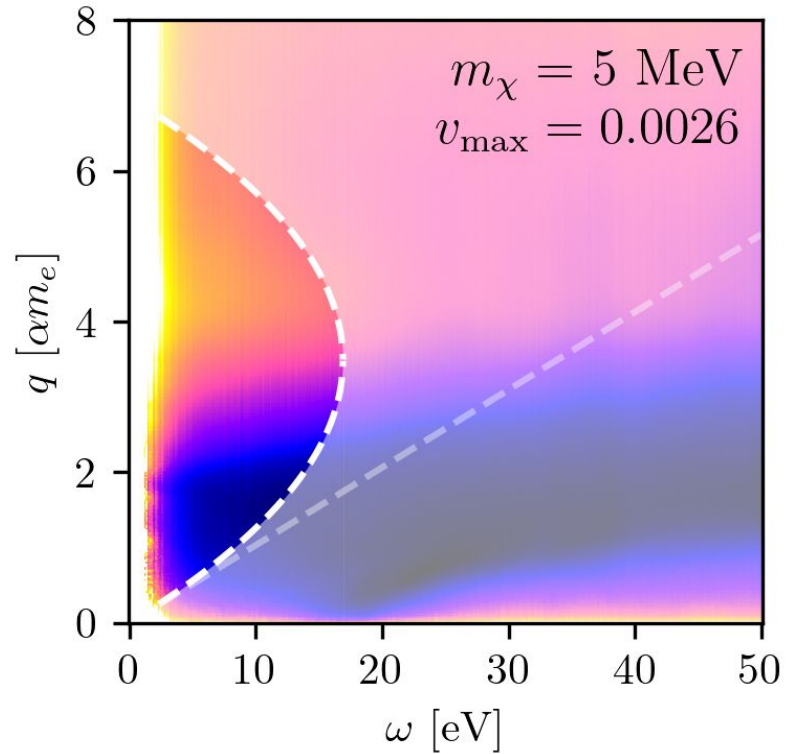


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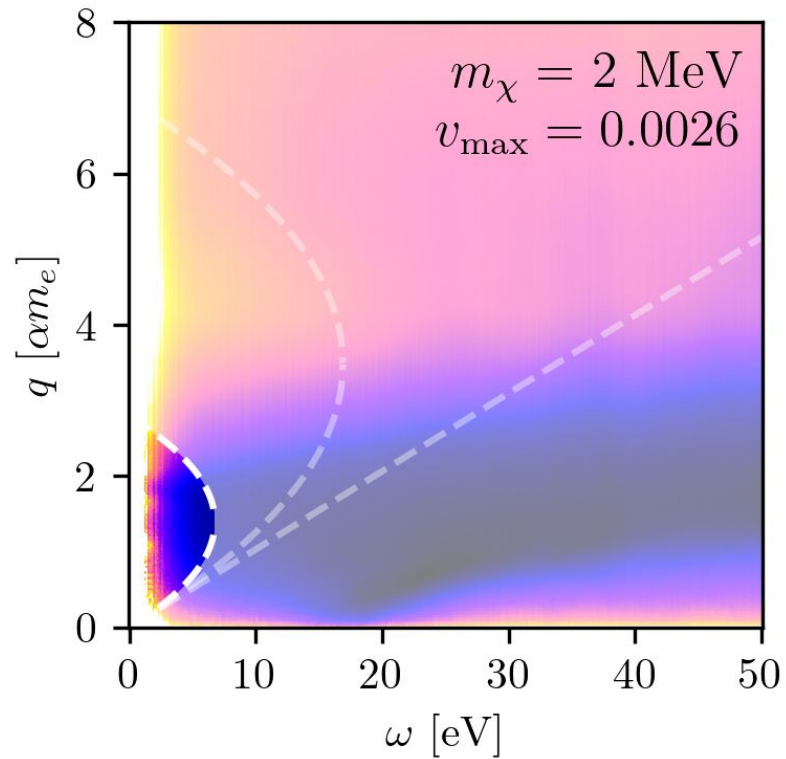
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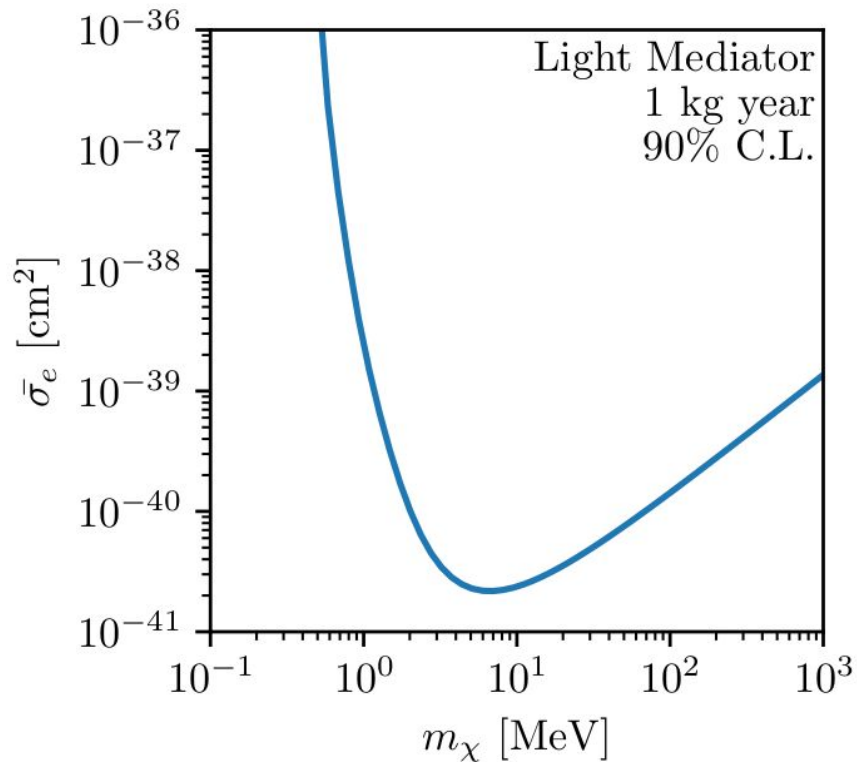
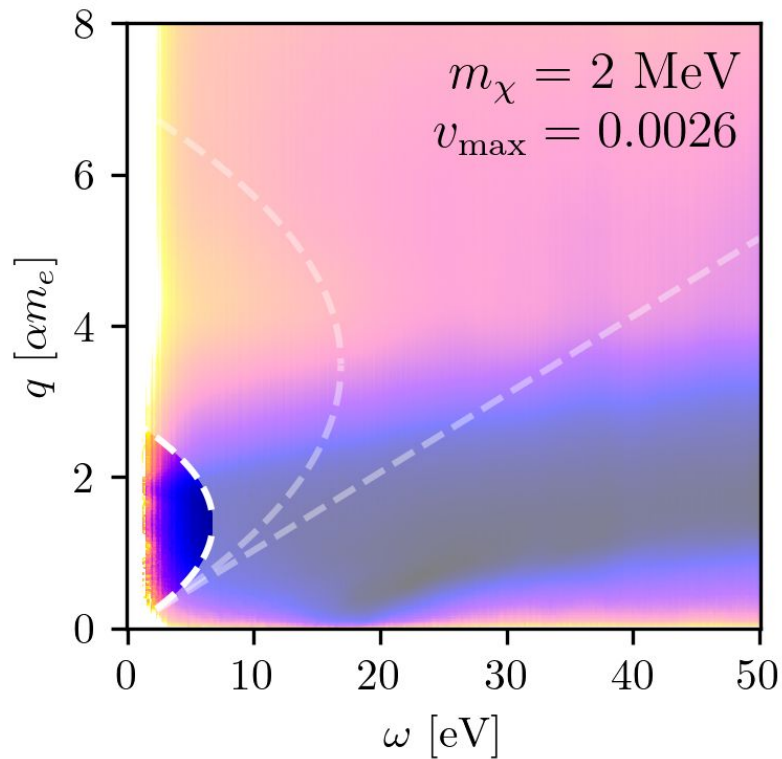
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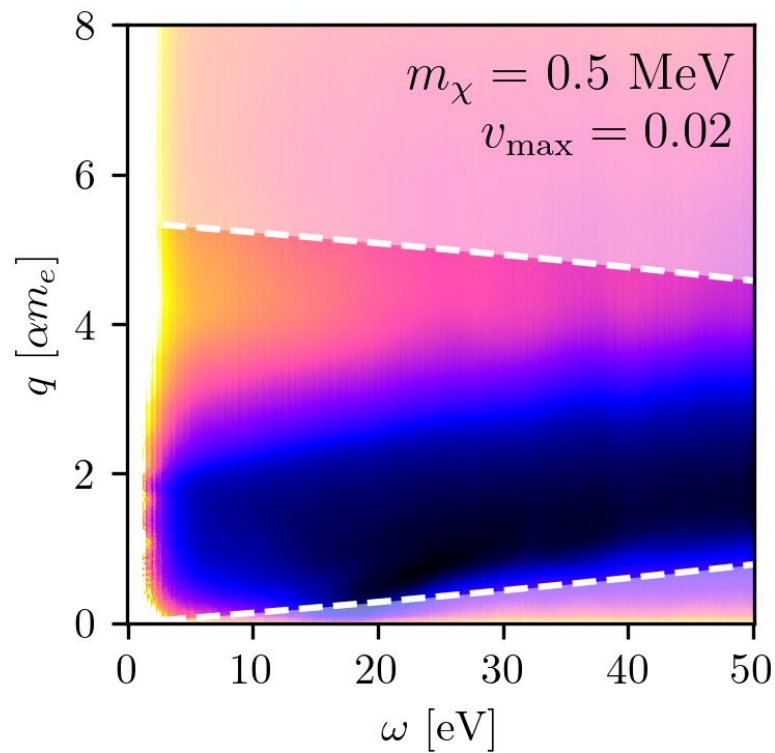
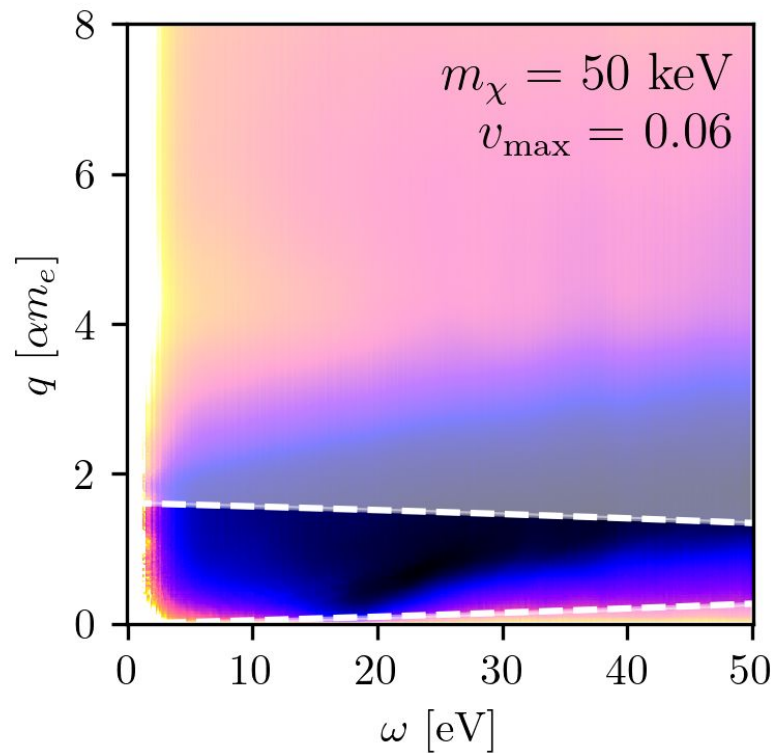
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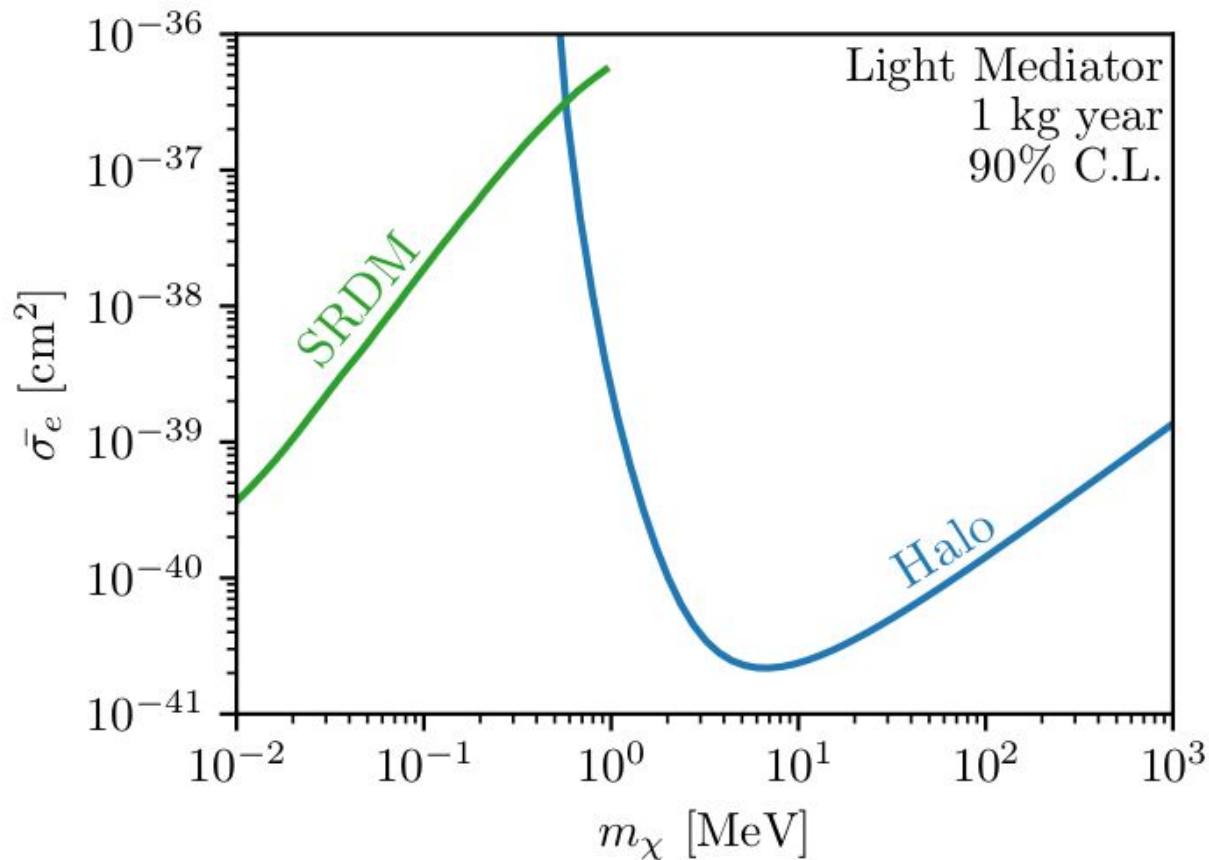
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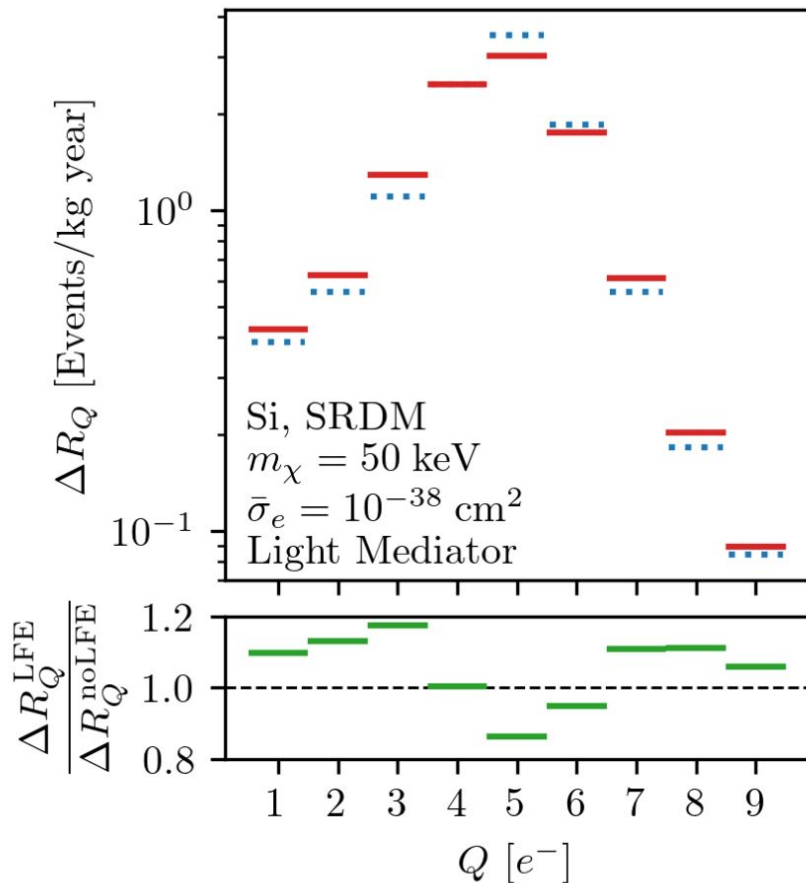
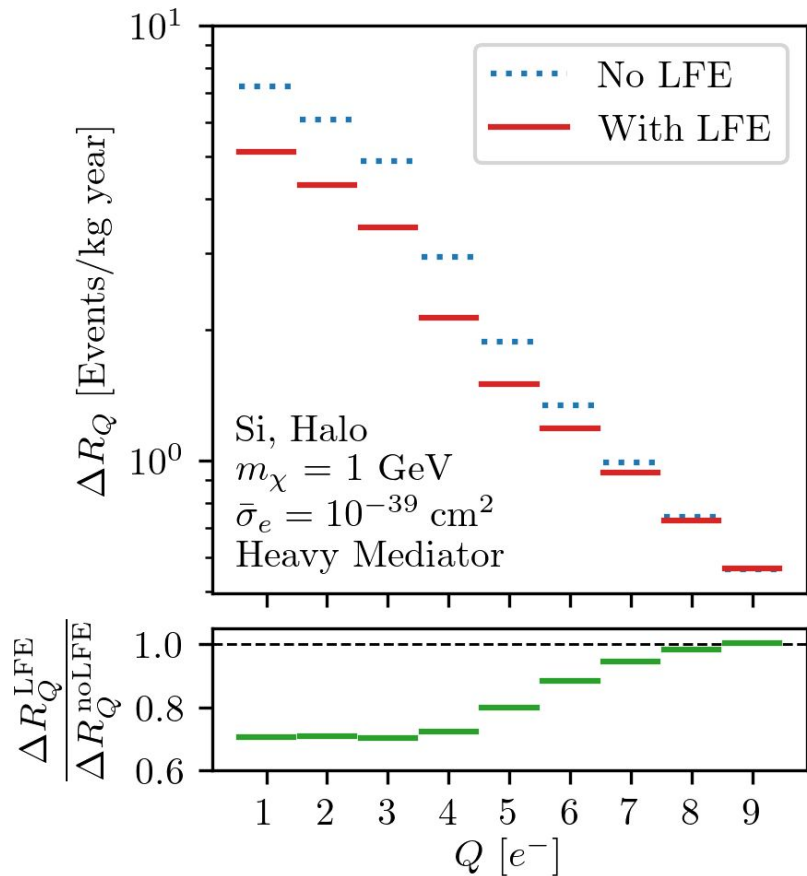
Dark Matter Flux: Solar-Reflected



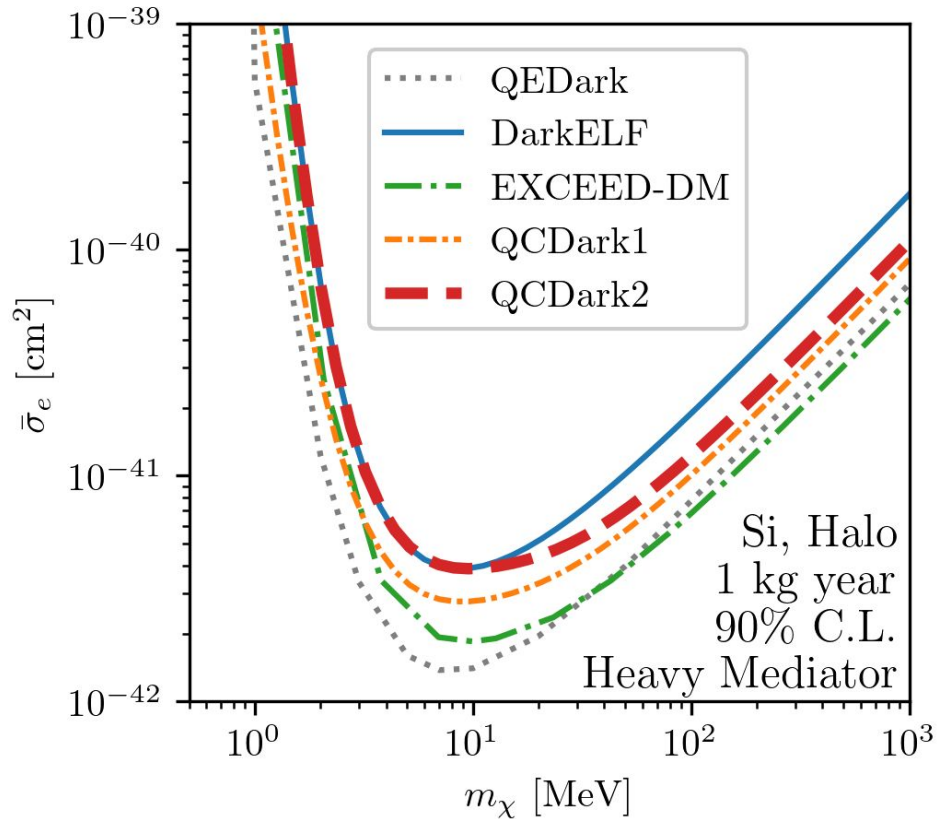
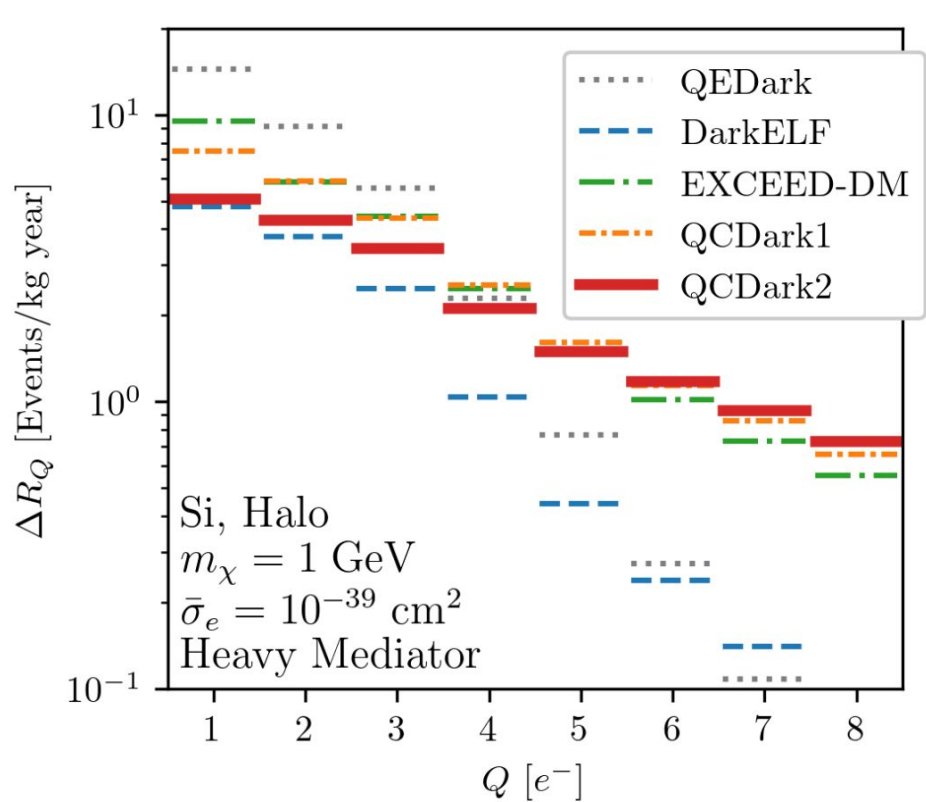
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Electron Recoil Spectra



Comparing Codes for Halo DM



Conclusion

- Accurate calculations of DM-electron scattering rates are needed to interpret direct-detection data and place limits

Github: <https://github.com/meganhott/QCDark2>

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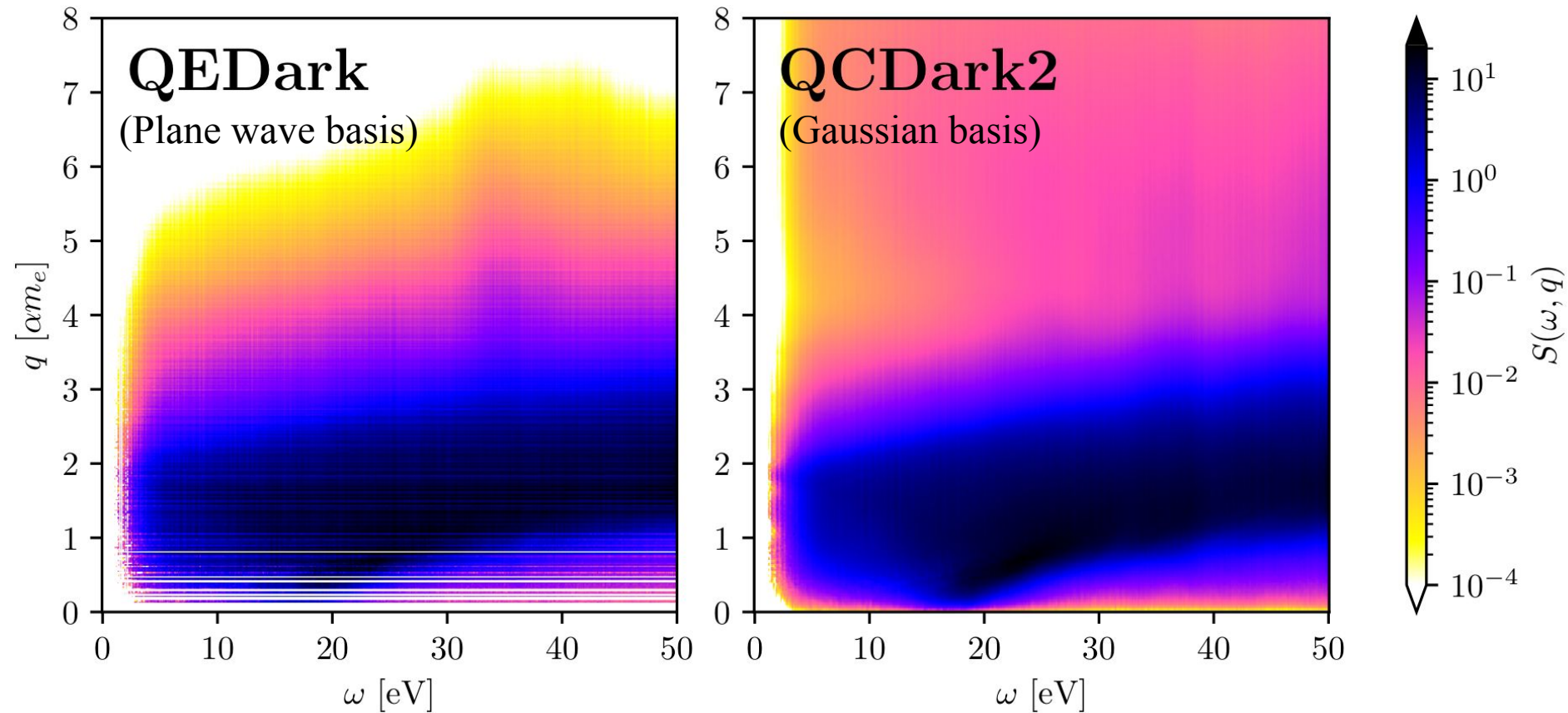
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Extras

High momentum modes: Silicon



Dielectric Function

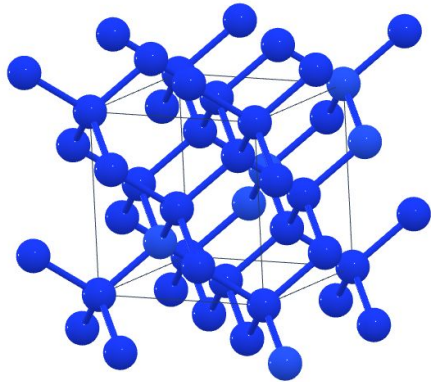
$$\epsilon^{\text{RPA}}(\vec{q}, \omega) = 1 - \frac{4\pi\alpha}{Vq^2} \sum_{i\vec{k}} \sum_{j\vec{k}'} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\langle i\vec{k} | e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} | j\vec{k}' \rangle \langle j\vec{k}' | e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} | i\vec{k} \rangle}{\omega - (\omega_{j\vec{k}'} - \omega_{i\vec{k}}) + i\eta}$$

$$\epsilon_{\vec{G}\vec{G}'}^{\text{RPA}}(\vec{q}, \omega) = \delta_{\vec{G}\vec{G}'} - \frac{4\pi\alpha}{V|\vec{q} + \vec{G}||\vec{q} + \vec{G}'|} \times \sum_{i\vec{k}} \sum_{j\vec{k}'} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\langle i\vec{k} | e^{-i(\vec{q} + \vec{G})\cdot\vec{r}} | j\vec{k}' \rangle \langle j\vec{k}' | e^{i(\vec{q} + \vec{G}')\cdot\vec{r}} | i\vec{k} \rangle}{\omega - (\omega_{j\vec{k}'} - \omega_{i\vec{k}}) + i\eta}$$

The Microscopic Response & Local Field Effects

$$\epsilon_{\vec{G}\vec{G}'}^{\text{RPA}}(\vec{q}, \omega) = \delta_{\vec{G}\vec{G}'} - \frac{4\pi\alpha}{V|\vec{q} + \vec{G}||\vec{q} + \vec{G}'|}$$

$$\times \sum_{i\vec{k}} \sum_{j\vec{k}'} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\langle i\vec{k} | e^{-i(\vec{q} + \vec{G}) \cdot \vec{r}} | j\vec{k}' \rangle \langle j\vec{k}' | e^{i(\vec{q} + \vec{G}') \cdot \vec{r}} | i\vec{k} \rangle}{\omega - (\omega_{j\vec{k}'} - \omega_{i\vec{k}}) + i\eta}$$



Microscopic scale

$$\epsilon_{\vec{G}\vec{G}'}^{\text{RPA}}(\vec{q}, \omega) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{\vec{G}_1\vec{G}_1} & \epsilon_{\vec{G}_1\vec{G}_2} & \epsilon_{\vec{G}_1\vec{G}_3} \\ \epsilon_{\vec{G}_2\vec{G}_1} & \epsilon_{\vec{G}_2\vec{G}_2} & \epsilon_{\vec{G}_2\vec{G}_3} \\ \epsilon_{\vec{G}_3\vec{G}_1} & \epsilon_{\vec{G}_3\vec{G}_2} & \epsilon_{\vec{G}_3\vec{G}_3} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Number of } \vec{G} \text{ scales like } \sim \frac{4}{3}\pi q_{\text{max}}^3}$$

Number of \vec{G} scales like $\sim \frac{4}{3}\pi q_{\text{max}}^3$

DM-Electron Scattering Codes

QEDark: 2015 [[1509.01598](#)]

R. Essig, M. Fernandez-Serra, J. Mardon, A. Soto, T. Volansky, T. Yu

- DFT with plane wave basis

QCdark1: 2023 [[2306.14944](#)]

C. Dreyer, R. Essig, M. Fernandez-Serra, A. Singal, C. Zhen

- DFT with localized Gaussian basis
- Uses approximation for screening

★ QCdark2: 2026 [[2603.12326](#)]

C. Dreyer, R. Essig, M. Fernandez-Serra, M. Hott, A. Singal

- Full RPA dielectric function to use for screening
- Better resolution and binning, $q \rightarrow 0$ limit
- Faster and optimized
- Dielectric functions available for Si, Ge, GaAs, SiC, diamond
- Able to include crystal local field effects (LFEs)

DarkELF: 2021 [[2101.08275](#)]

S. Knapen, J. Kozaczuk, T. Lin

- Dielectric function formalism
(See also Hochberg, Khan, Kurinsky, Lehmann, Yu, Berggren: [[2101.08263](#)])
- Importance of screening!
- GPAW dielectric functions (LFEs)

EXCEED-DM: 2022 [[2105.05253](#)]

S. Griffin, K. Inzani, T. Trickle, Z. Zhang, K. Zurek

- High-momentum response
- Localized & PW basis
- ab initio screening