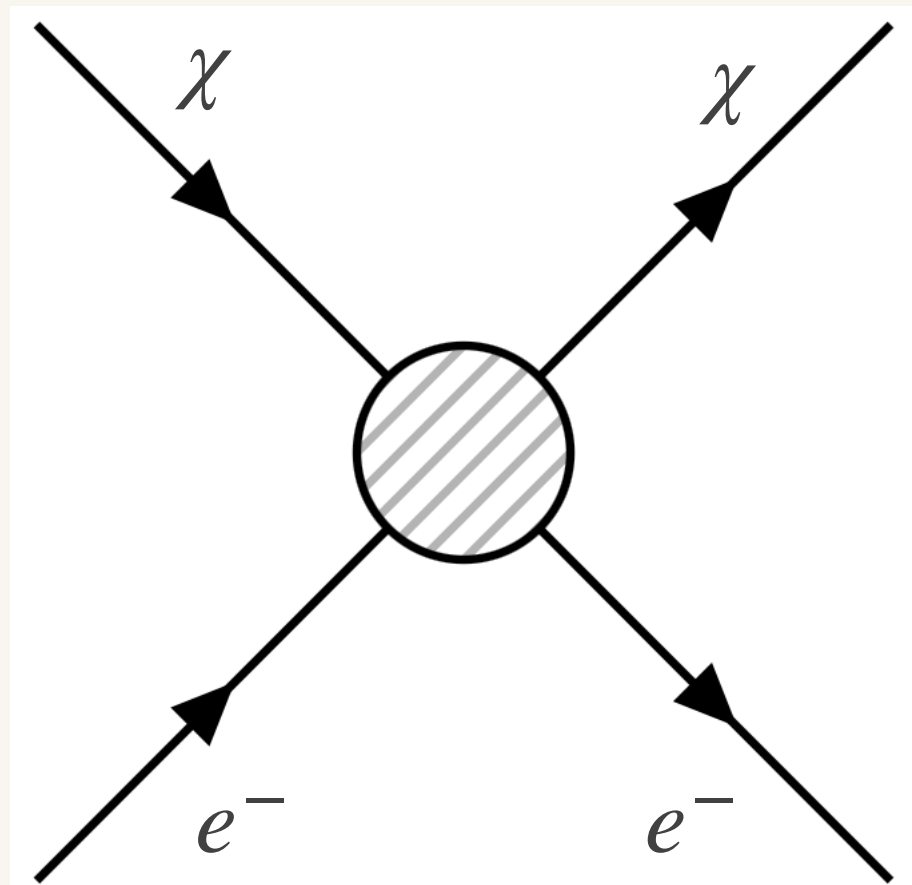


In collaboration with Riccardo Catena, Timon Emken, Nicola Spaldin, Marek Matas

General Dark Matter Electron Interactions in Detector Materials

With a focus on Graphene and Carbon Nanotubes, Materials of Novel Experiments

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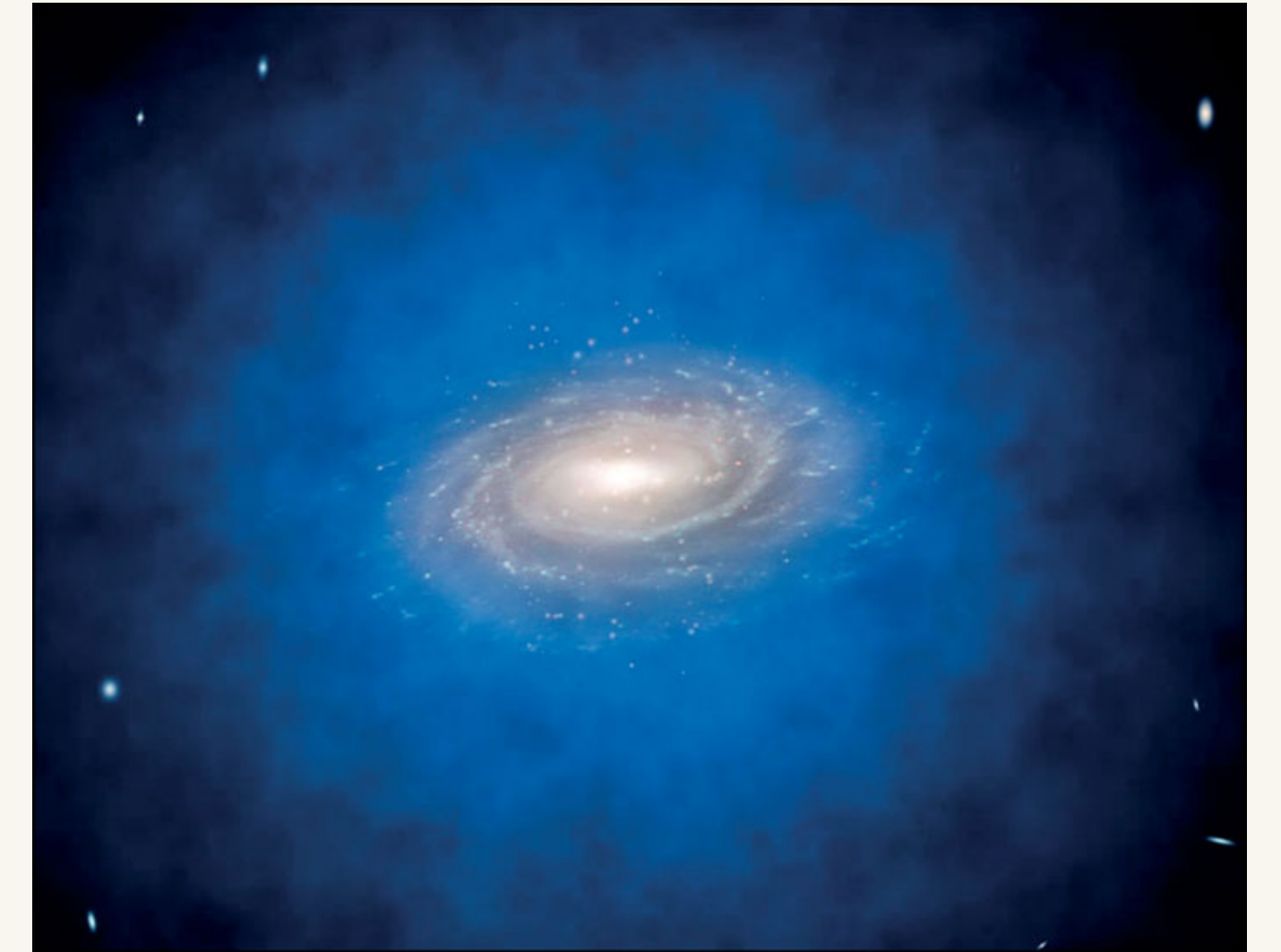
Outline

- ❖ Direct detection of Dark Matter (DM)
- ❖ Directional Detection of DM
- ❖ DM induced electron ejections in graphene and carbon nanotubes



Dark Matter (DM) distribution in our galaxy

- ❖ DM density $\rho_\chi \approx 0.4 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$
- ❖ DM velocity is Boltzmann distributed, $\mathbf{v} \sim e^{-\frac{v^2}{v_0^2}}$
- ❖ Motion of Sun shifts the velocity by \mathbf{v}_\oplus , $\mathbf{v} \sim e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v}_\oplus)^2}{v_0^2}}$
- ❖ $v_0 \approx 220 \text{ km/s}$ and $v_\oplus \approx 244 \text{ km/s}$, so $v \ll c$



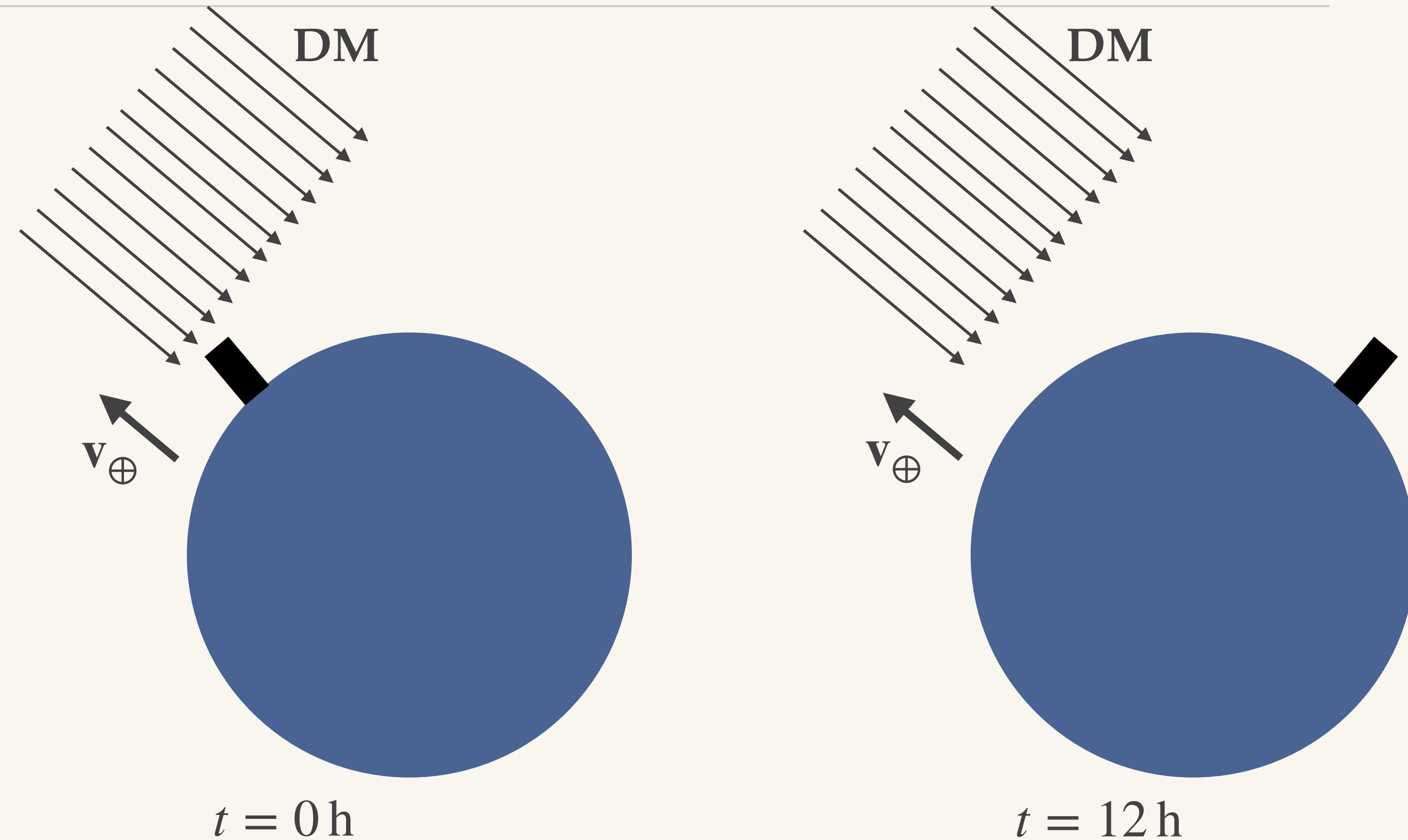
Credits: ESO/L Calçada



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Directional Detection of DM

- ❖ Direction of DM wind changes throughout the day
- ❖ Experiments sensitive to directionality can discriminate signal from background

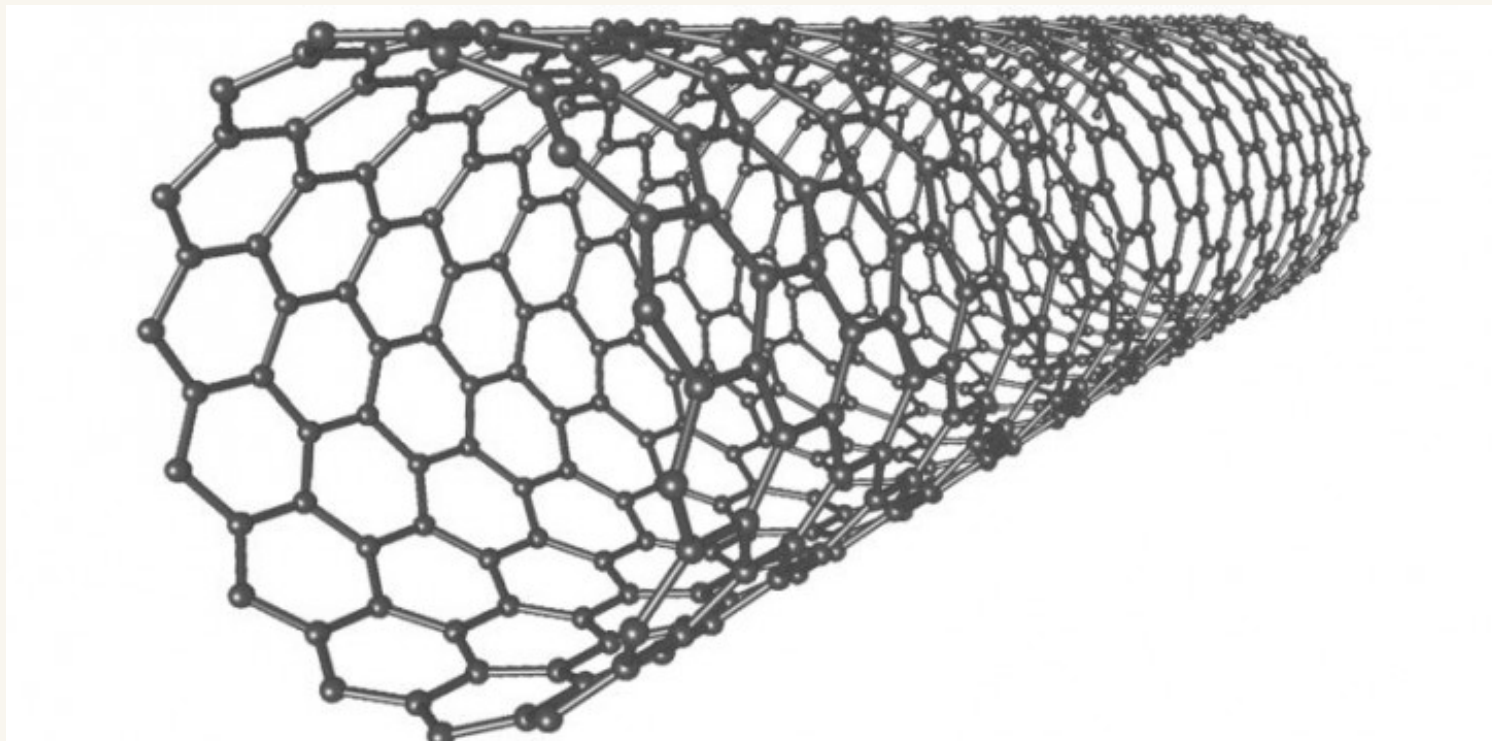
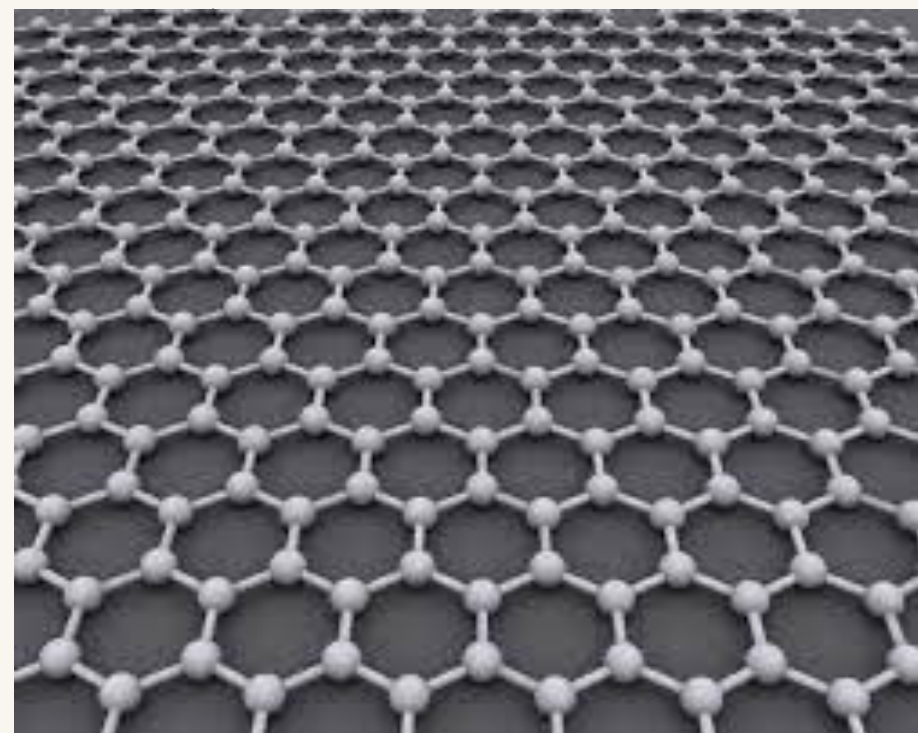


DM induced electron ejections from graphene and nanotubes

- ❖ The materials have asymmetric electron momentum distributions
- ❖ Electron scatterings are sensitive to DM masses down to a couple MeV
- ❖ Using NR-EFT to model arbitrary DM electron interactions, we find

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2}|^2} = \underbrace{\overline{|\mathcal{M}'|^2}}_{\text{DM particle physics}} \times \frac{1}{V} \underbrace{|\widetilde{\psi}_1(\mathbf{k}' - \mathbf{q})|^2}_{\text{target properties}}$$

Catena, Emken, Matas, Spaldin, Urdshals: Work in progress



$$\mathcal{O}_1 = \mathbb{1}_{\chi e}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = i\mathbf{S}_e \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \times \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp \right)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_4 = \mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \mathbf{S}_e$$

$$\mathcal{O}_5 = i\mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \times \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp \right)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \left(\mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \right) \left(\mathbf{S}_e \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = \mathbf{S}_e \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp$$

$$\mathcal{O}_8 = \mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp$$

$$\mathcal{O}_9 = i\mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \left(\mathbf{S}_e \times \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = i\mathbf{S}_e \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{11} = i\mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{12} = \mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \left(\mathbf{S}_e \times \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp \right)$$

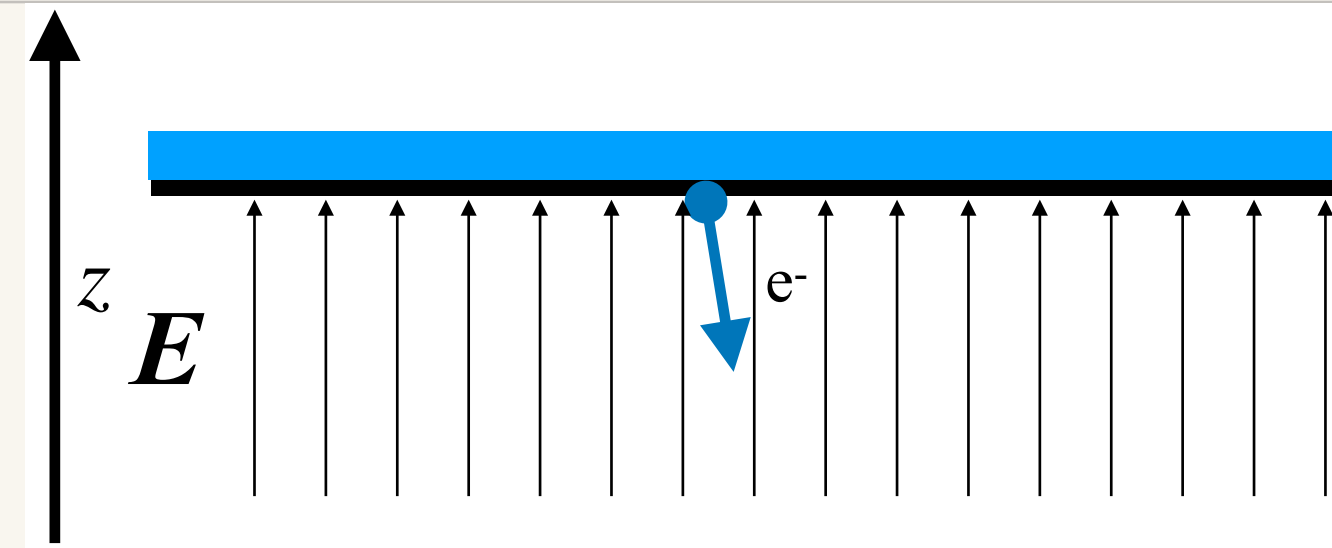
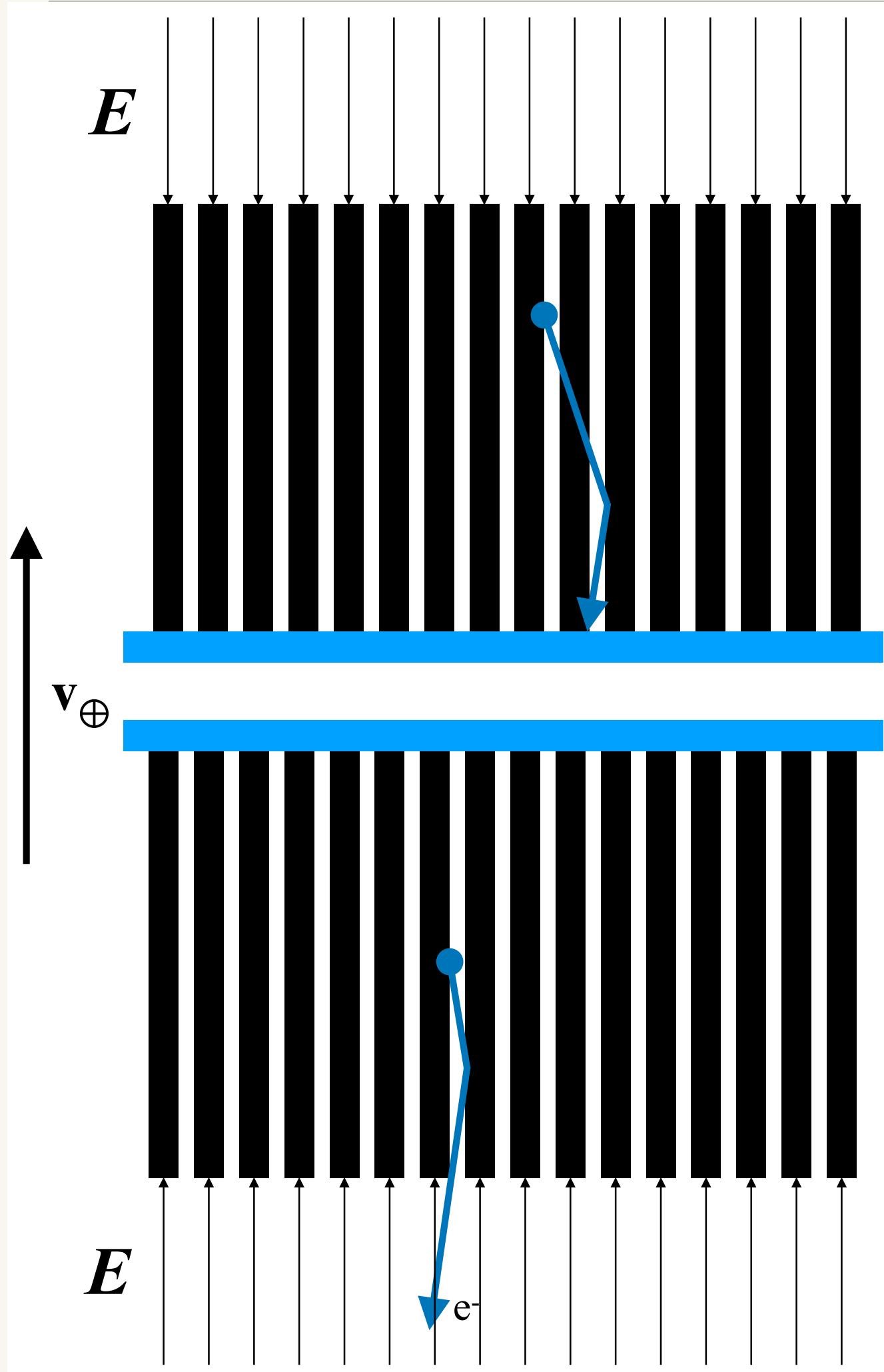
$$\mathcal{O}_{13} = i \left(\mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp \right) \left(\mathbf{S}_e \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{14} = i \left(\mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \right) \left(\mathbf{S}_e \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp \right)$$

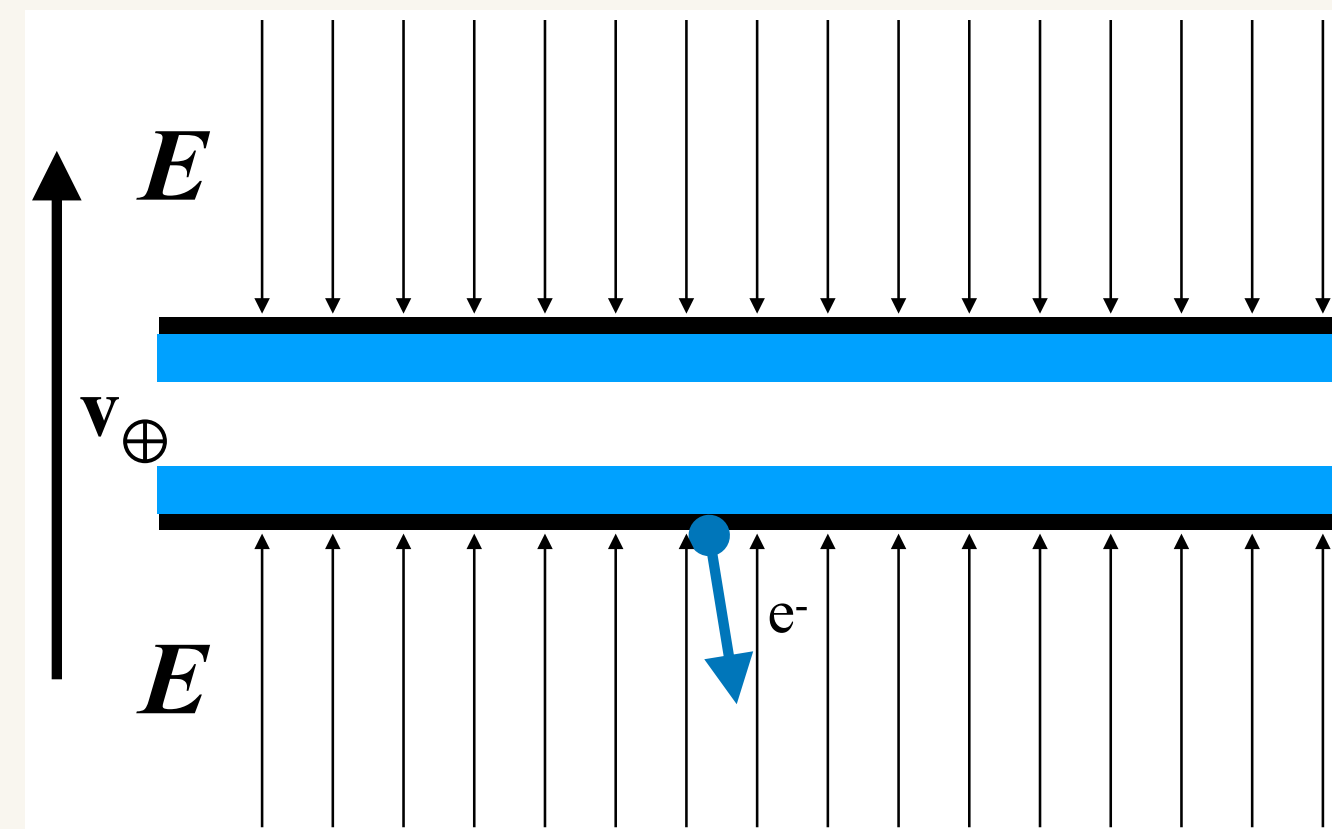
$$\mathcal{O}_{15} = i\mathcal{O}_{11} \left[\left(\mathbf{S}_e \times \mathbf{v}_{\text{el}}^\perp \right) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_e} \right]$$



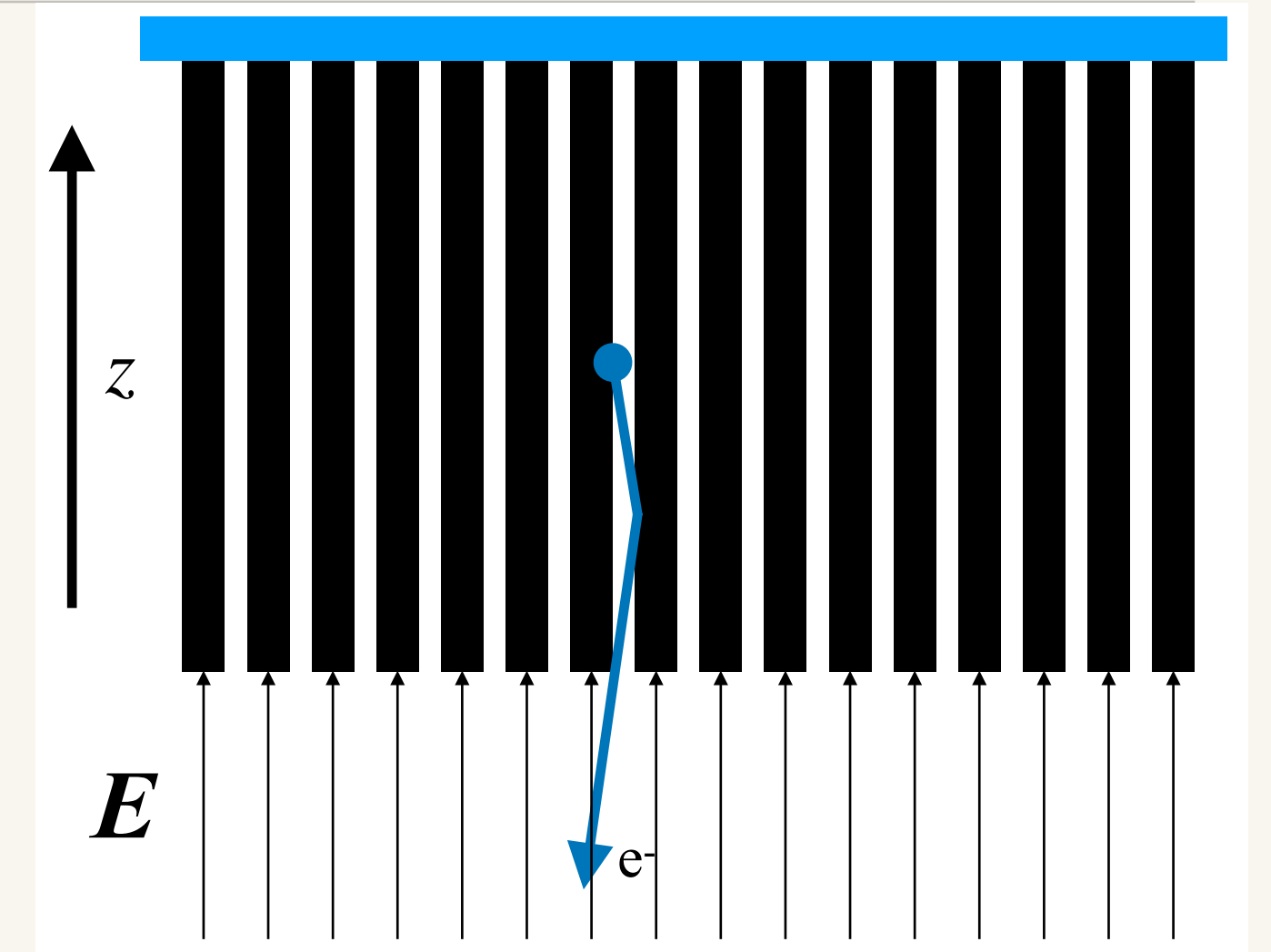
Experimental setups



Fixed Sheets



Moving Sheets

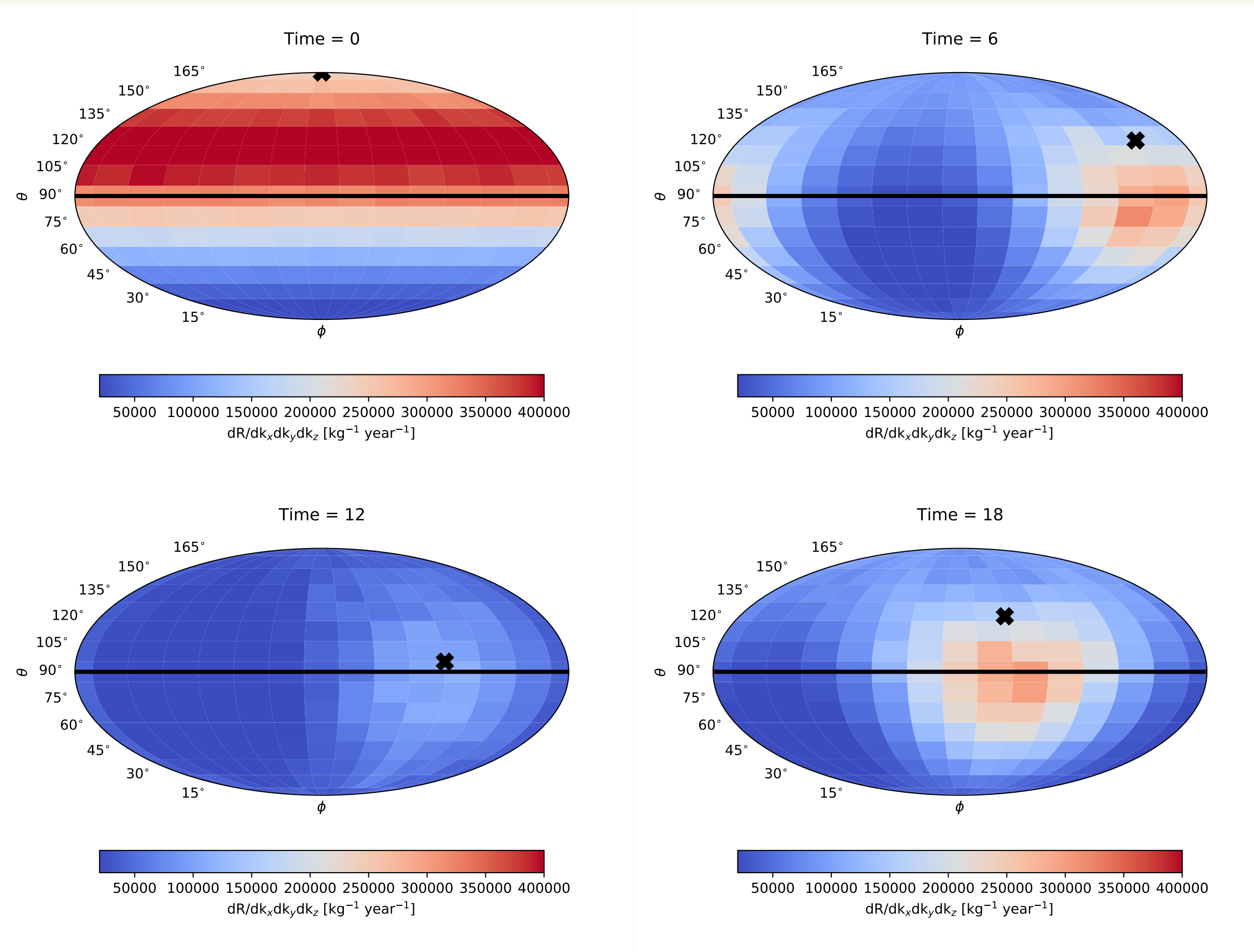


Fixed Tubes

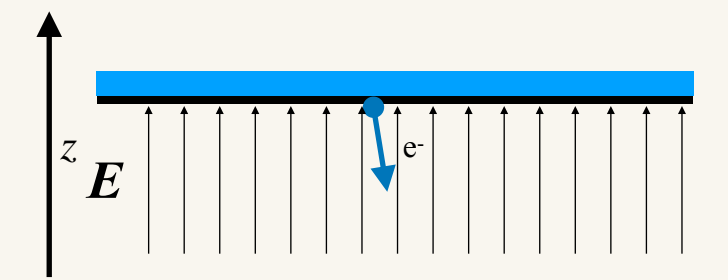
Moving Tubes (To be built by PTOLEMY CNT)



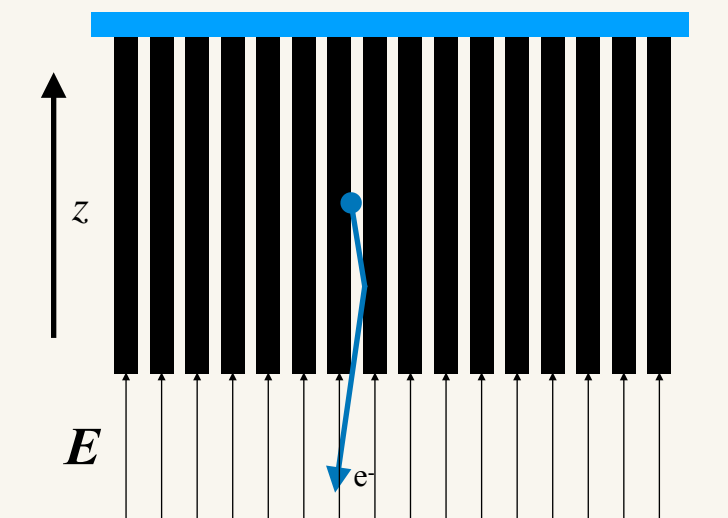
Daily Modulation in Fixed Experiments



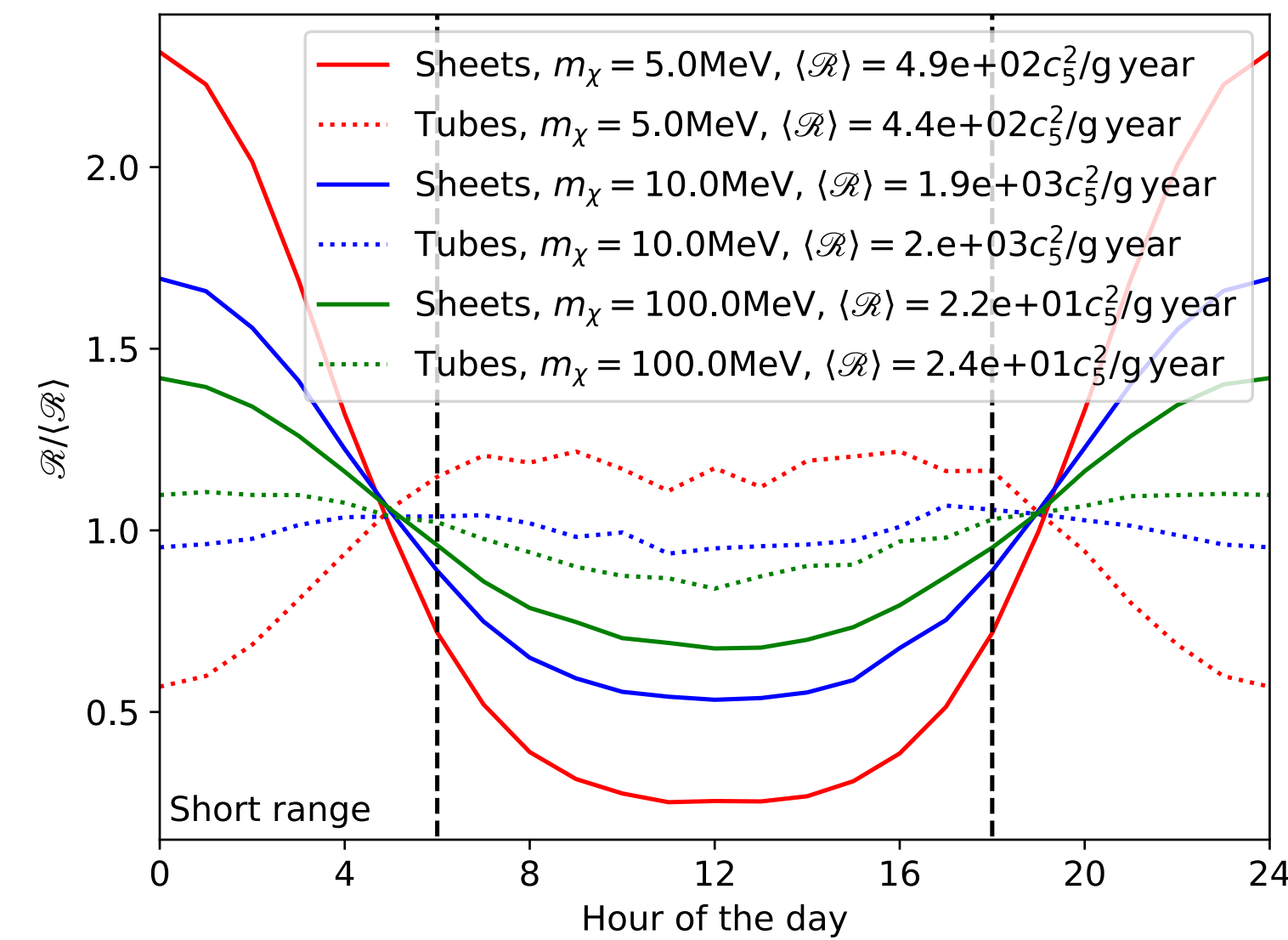
$$\mathcal{O}_5 = i\mathbf{S}_\chi \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}}{m_\chi} \times \mathbf{v} \right)$$



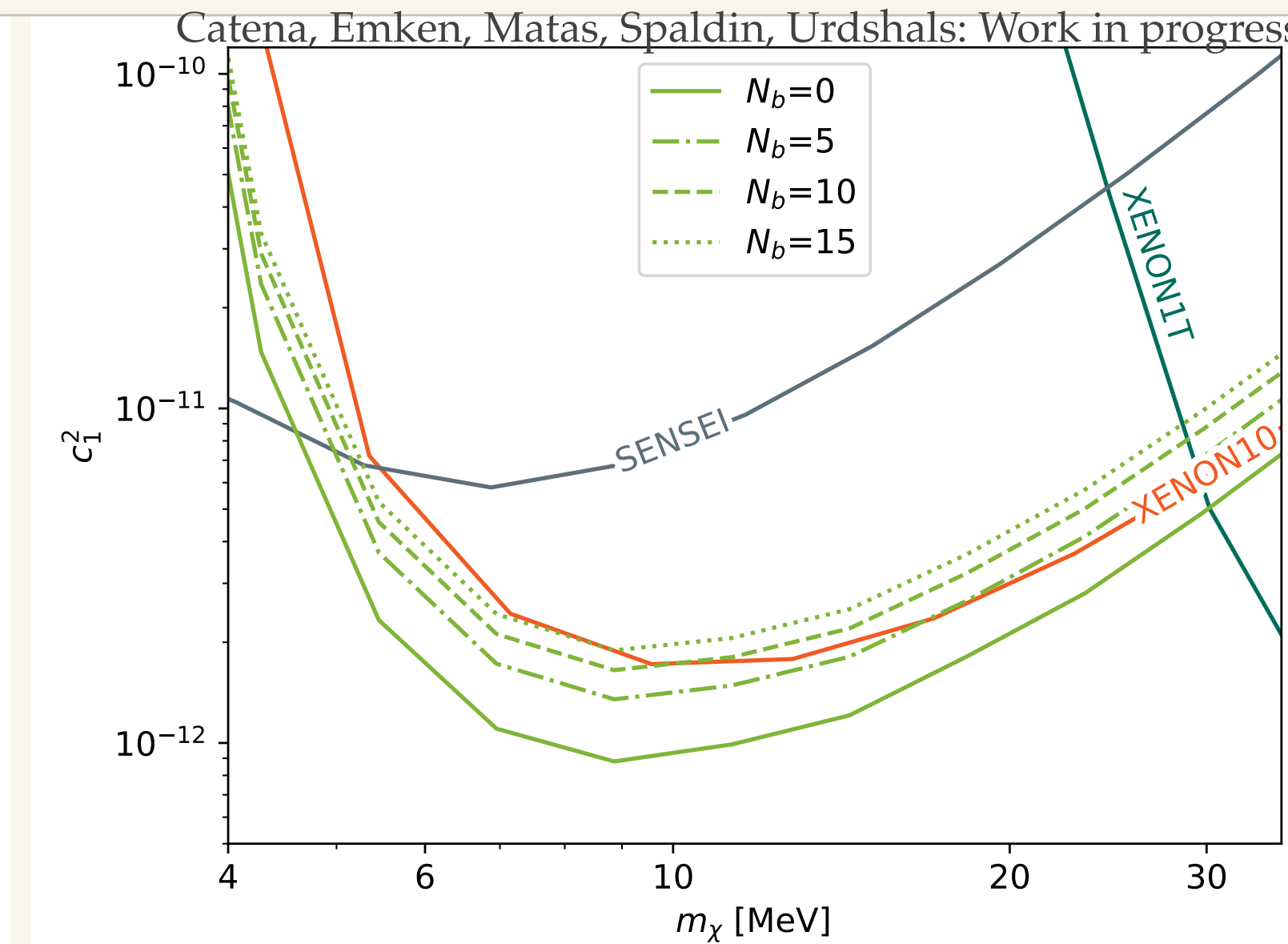
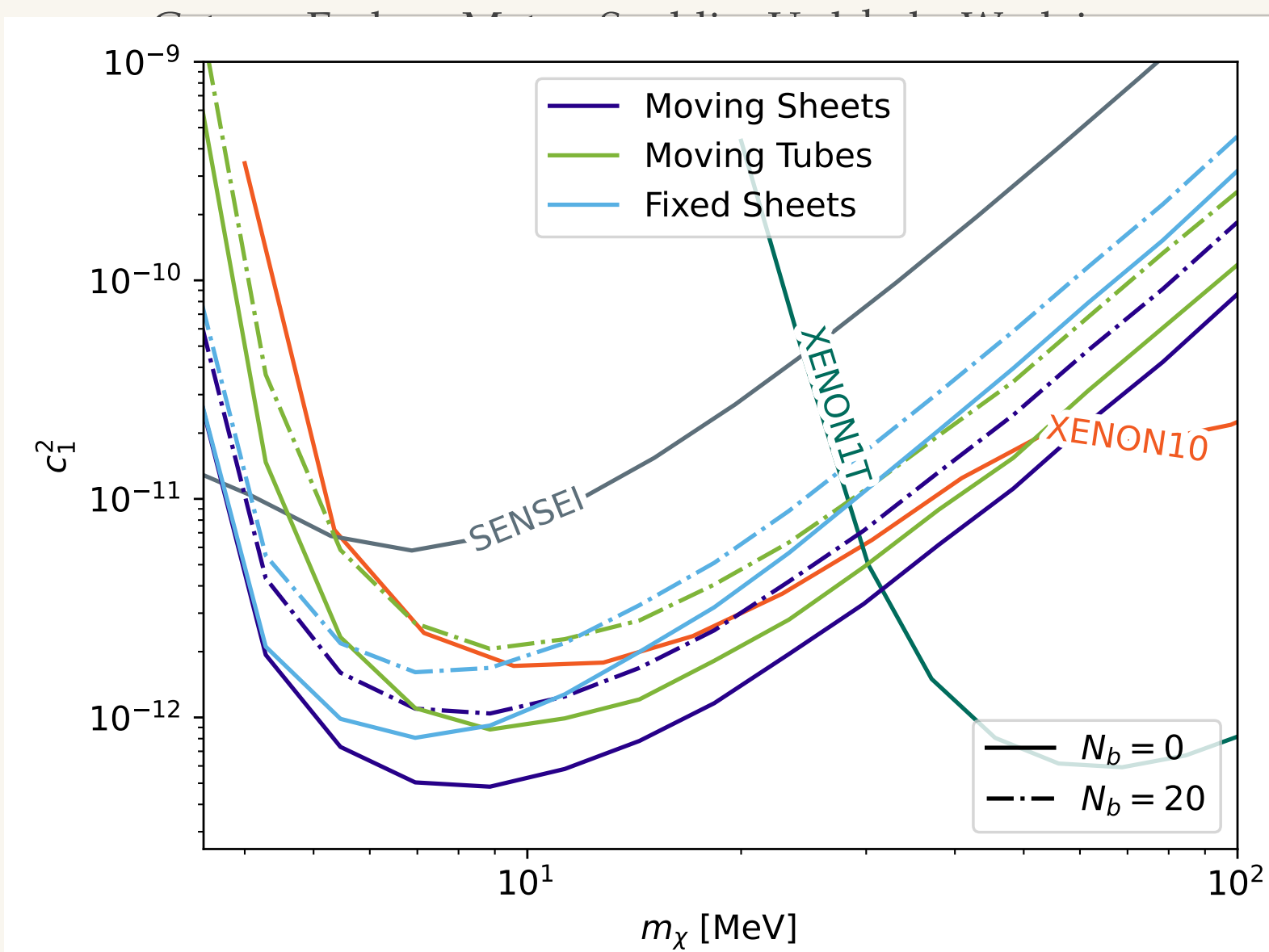
Fixed Sheets



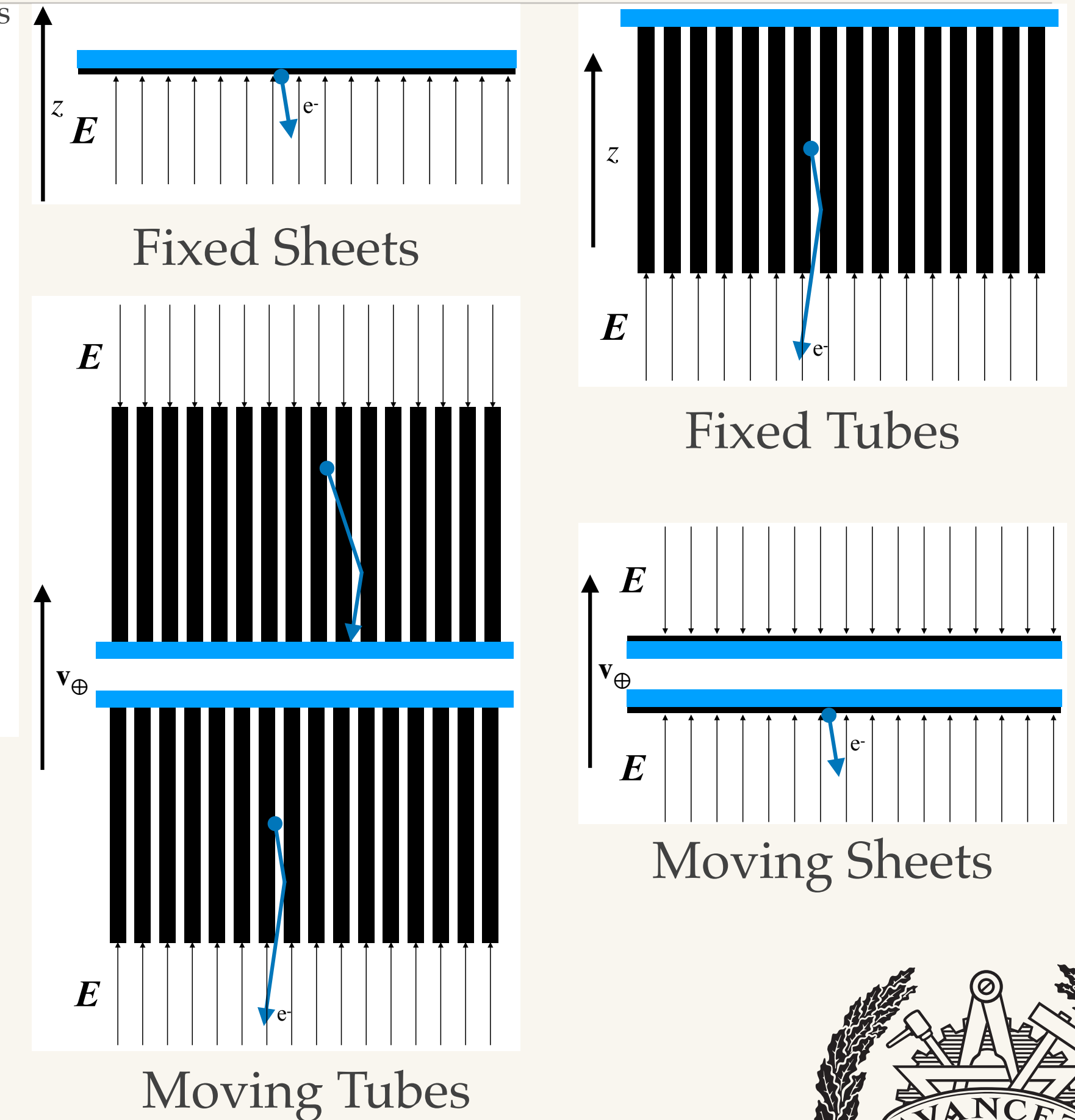
Fixed Tubes



Expected Sensitivity at 90% Confidence level



Assuming graphene / carbon nanotube exposure of 10g year



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Take Home Message

- ❖ Graphene and carbon nanotubes can be used to detect a smoking gun signals from DM.
- ❖ For the same exposure, graphene sheets are better suited for DM detection than carbon nanotubes (but nanotubes are easier to grow to larger detector mass)
- ❖ If DarkPMT manage an exposure of 10g year, they can detect DM if they manage less than ~ 20 background events.

