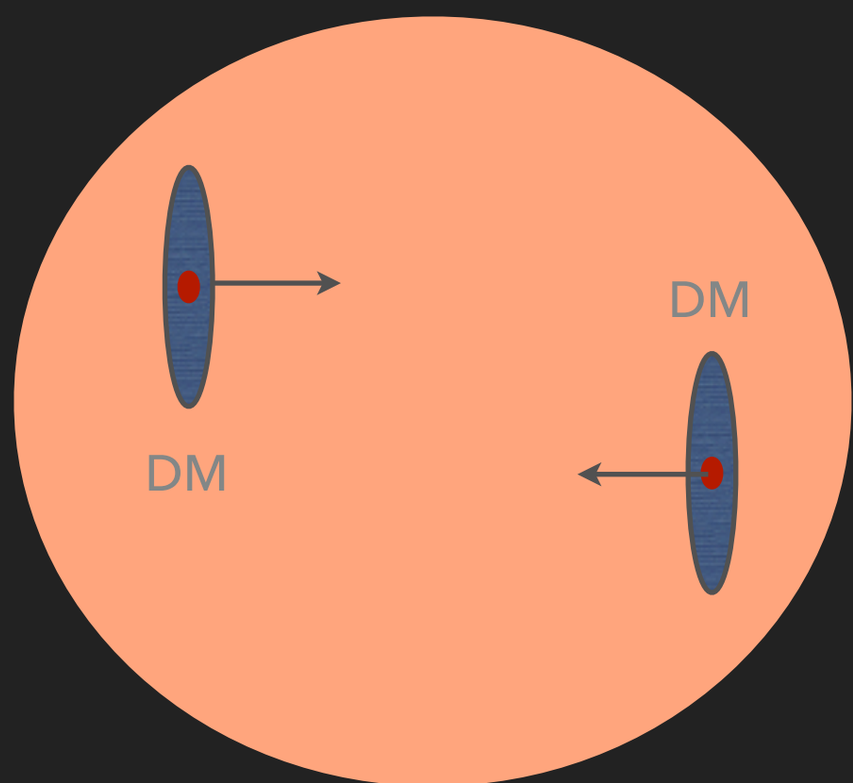
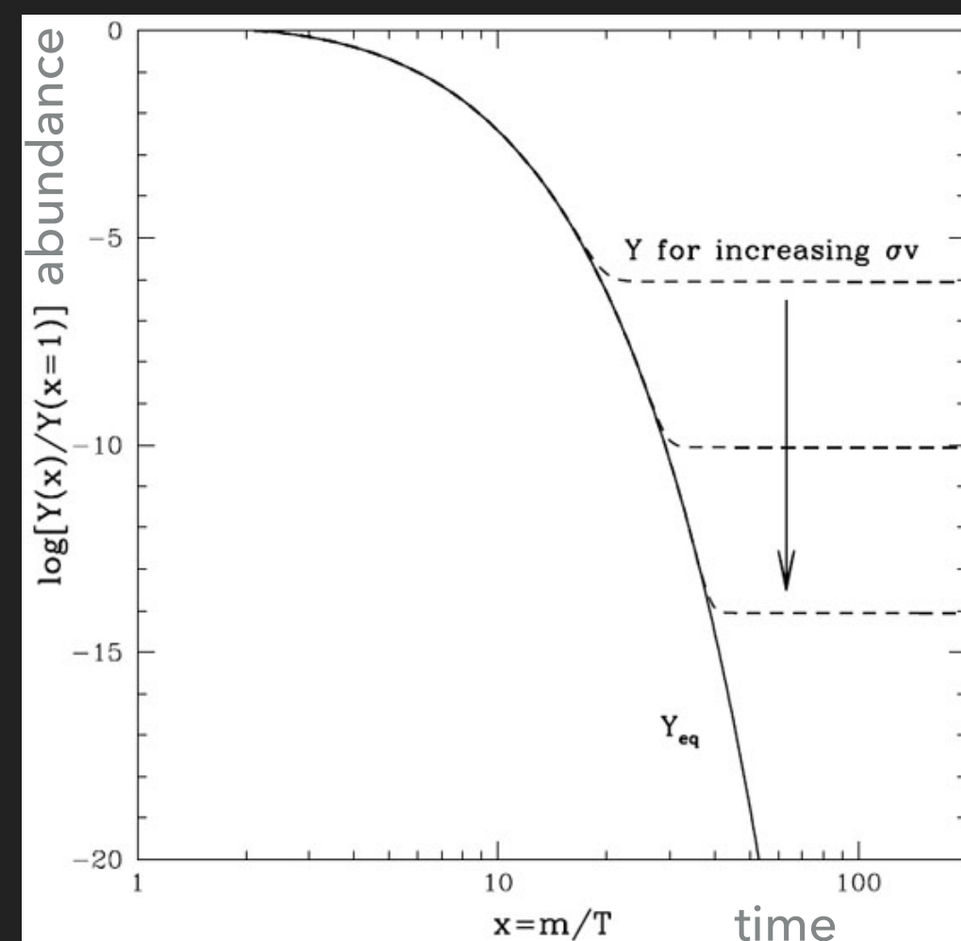
QUANTUM MATERIALS & DARK MATTER DETECTION

NEW DIRECTIONS IN DARK MATTER THEORY

- Old paradigm: weak scale dark matter (with relic density fixed by freeze-out)





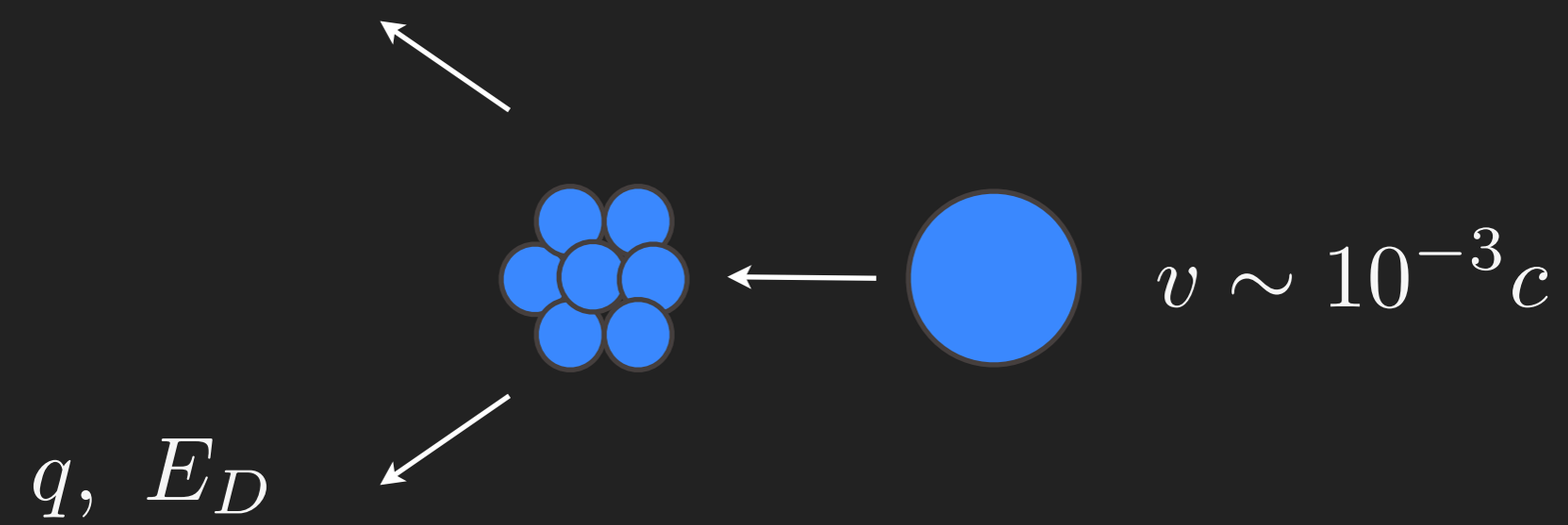
Kolb and Turner

$$n\langle\sigma v\rangle = H(T_{fo})$$

$$\implies \langle\sigma v\rangle \simeq \frac{1}{(20\ \mathrm{TeV})^2} \simeq \frac{g_{wk}^4}{4\pi(2\ \mathrm{TeV})^2}$$

DIRECT DETECTION GOLD STANDARD

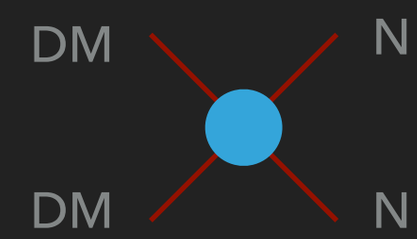
- Nuclear recoil experiments; basis of enormous progress in direct detection



$$\implies 2\mu_N v = q_{\max} = \sqrt{2m_N E_D} \qquad \mu_N \equiv \frac{m_N m_X}{m_X + m_N}$$

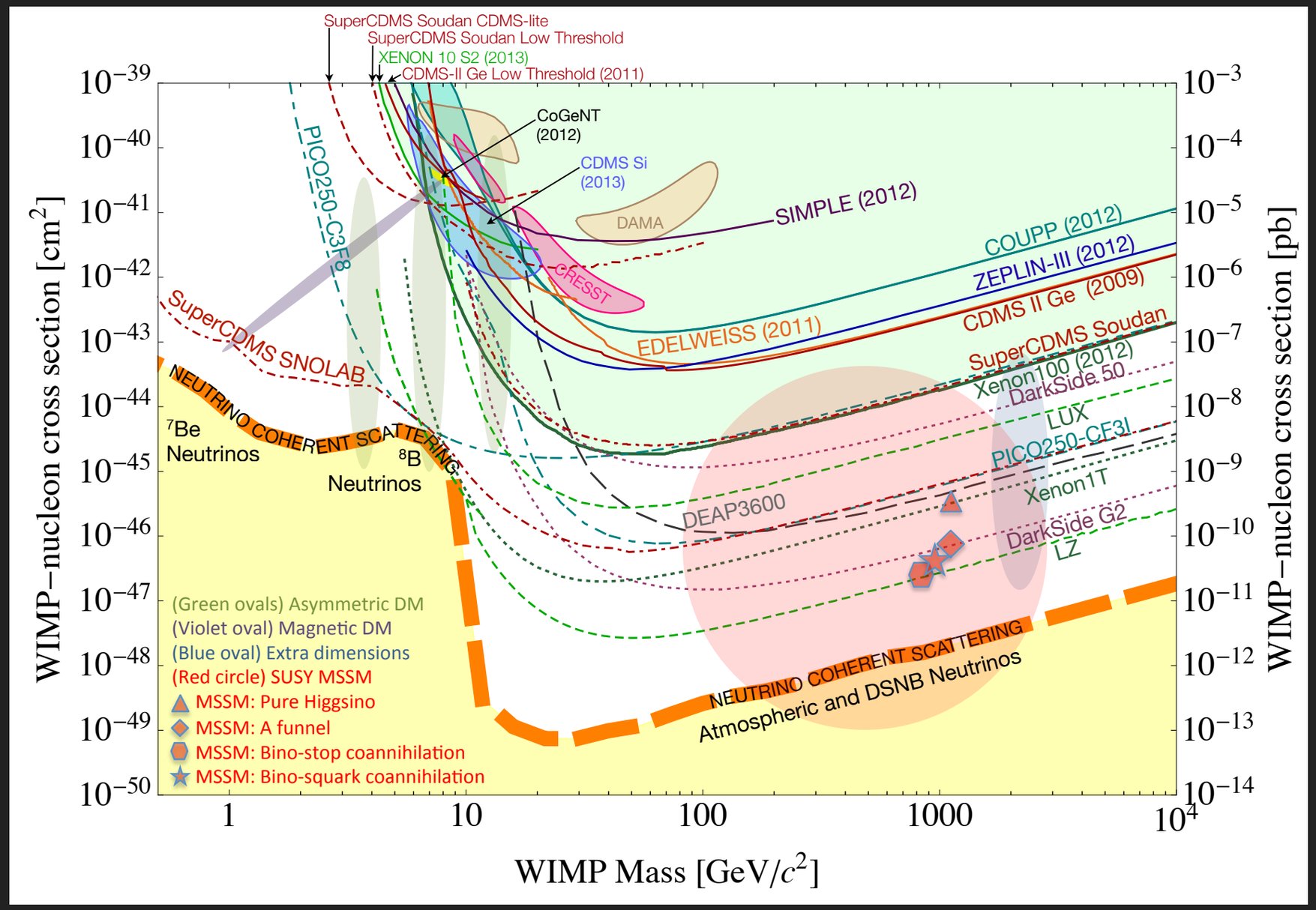
$$v \sim 300\ \mathrm{km/s} \sim 10^{-3}c \implies E_D \sim 100\ \mathrm{keV}$$ for 50 GeV target

WEAK SCALE PARADIGM: UNDER ASSAULT



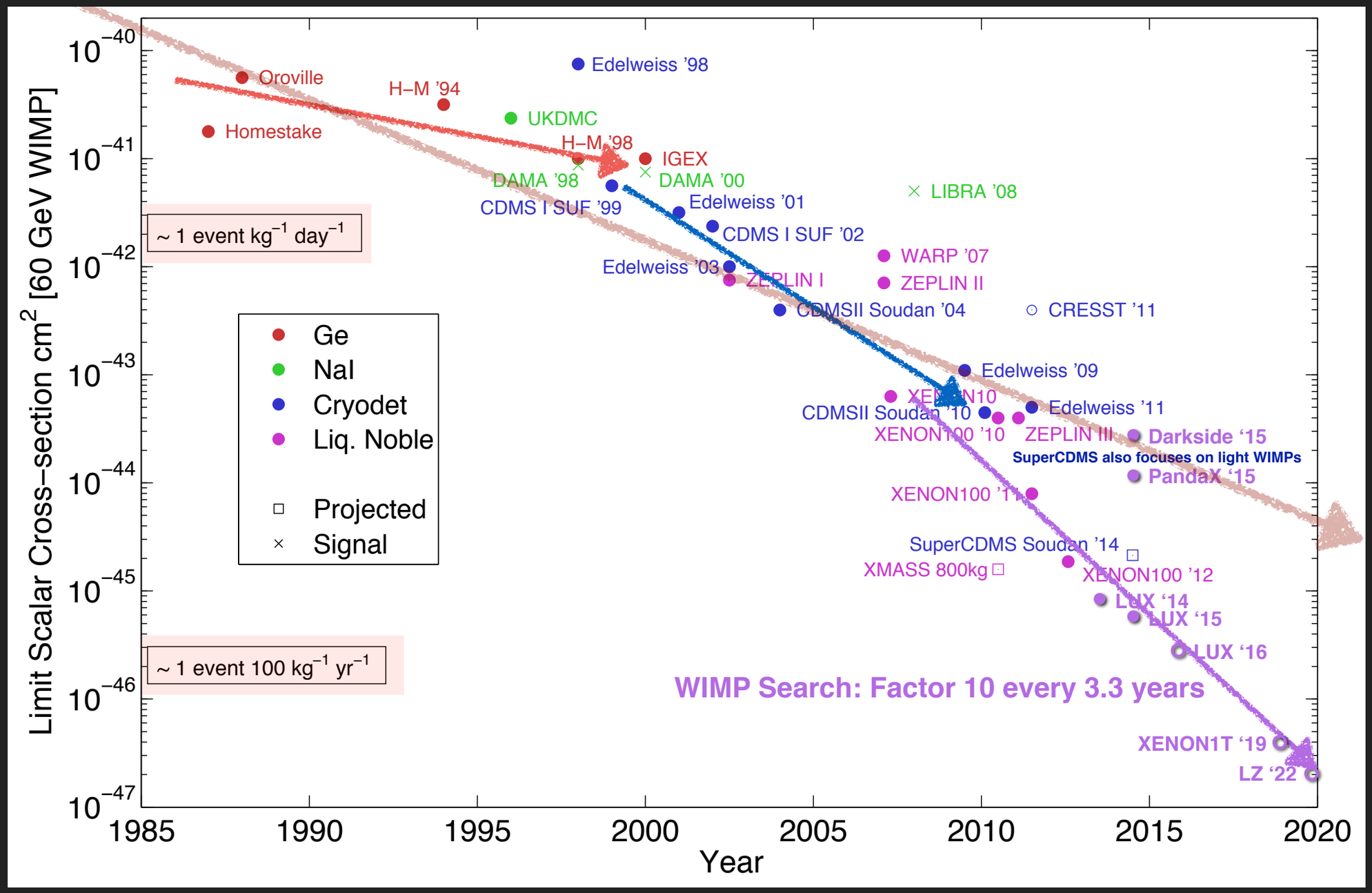
Z-boson interacting dark matter: ruled out

Higgs interacting dark matter: active target



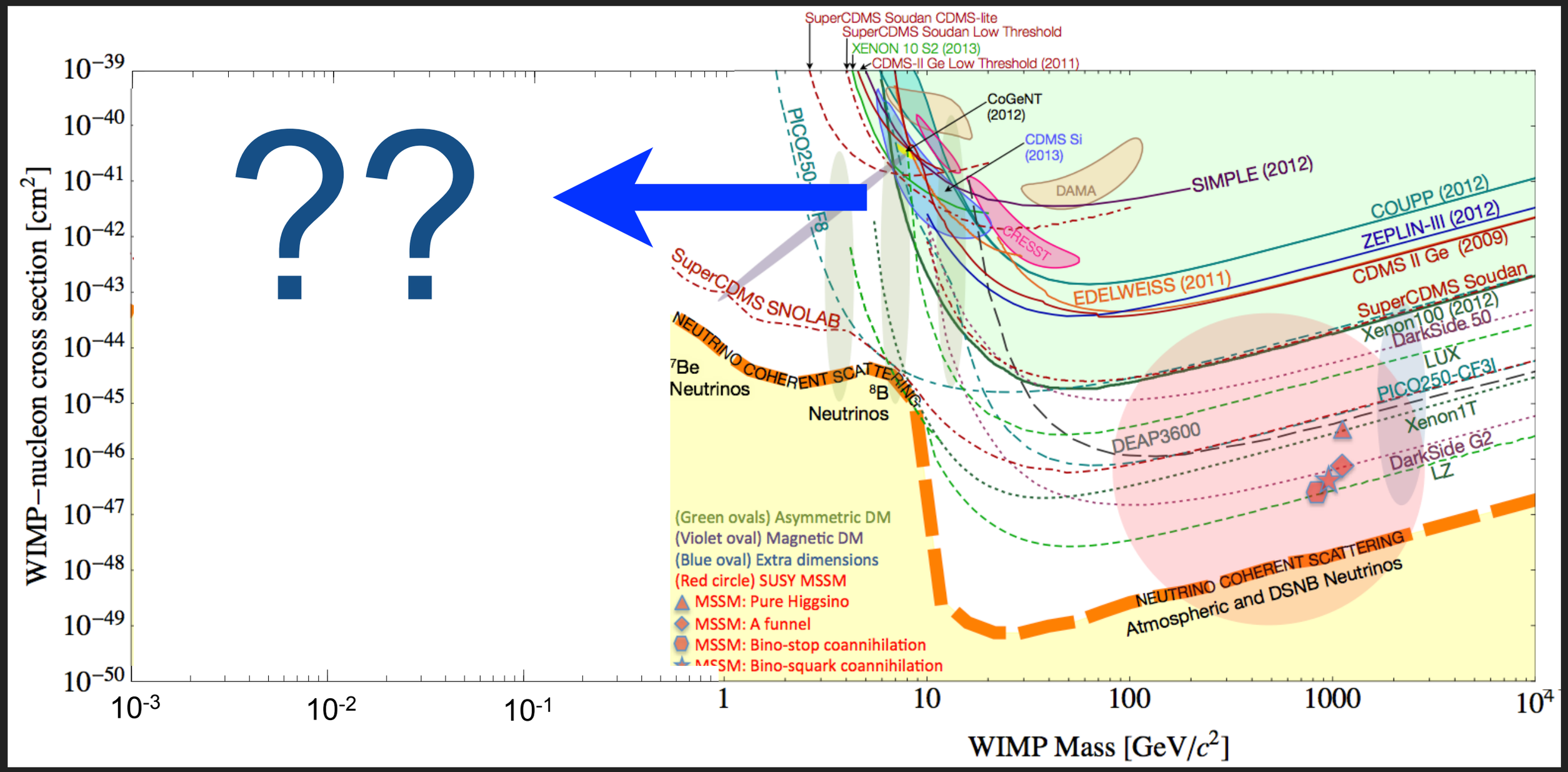
DARK MATTER MOORE'S LAW

Factor of 10 every 6.5 years



LUX Collaboration talk

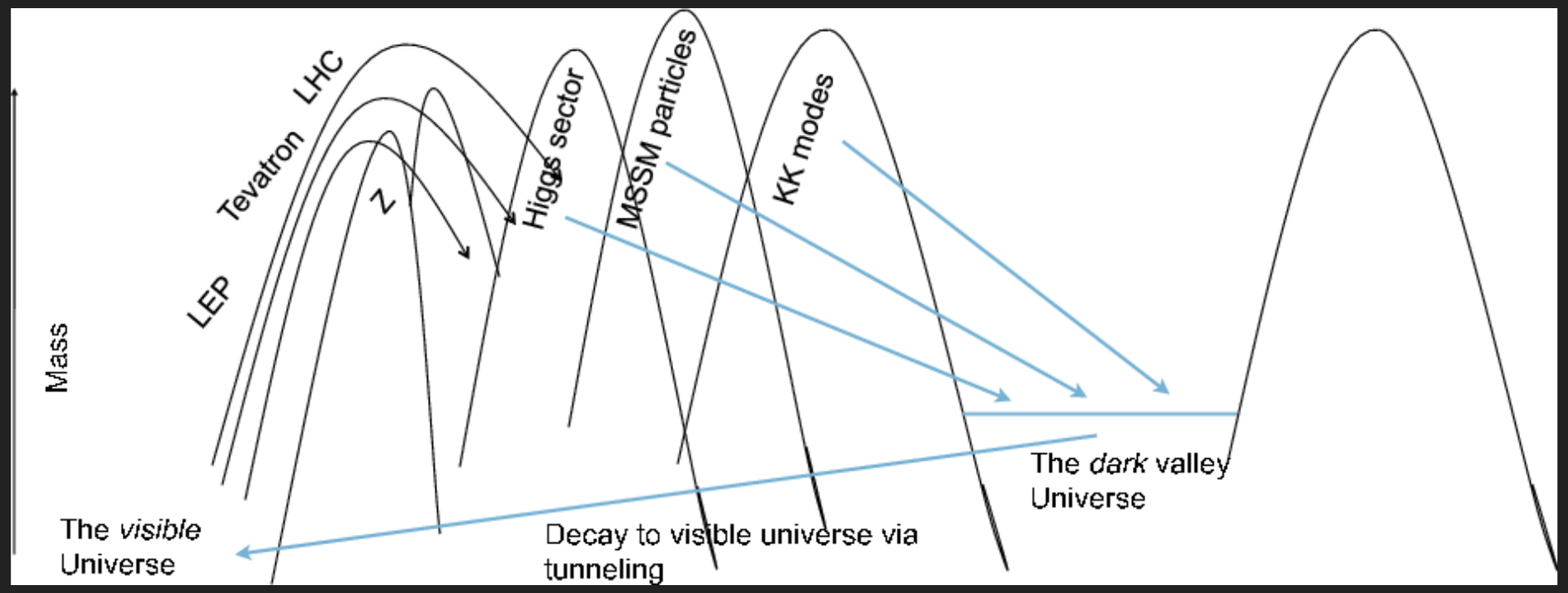
DIRECT DETECTION GOLD STANDARD



TOWARDS LIGHT DARK MATTER

Dark Matter May Reside in a Hidden Sector

Standard Model → Connector → Dark Matter



e.g. a stable dark pion

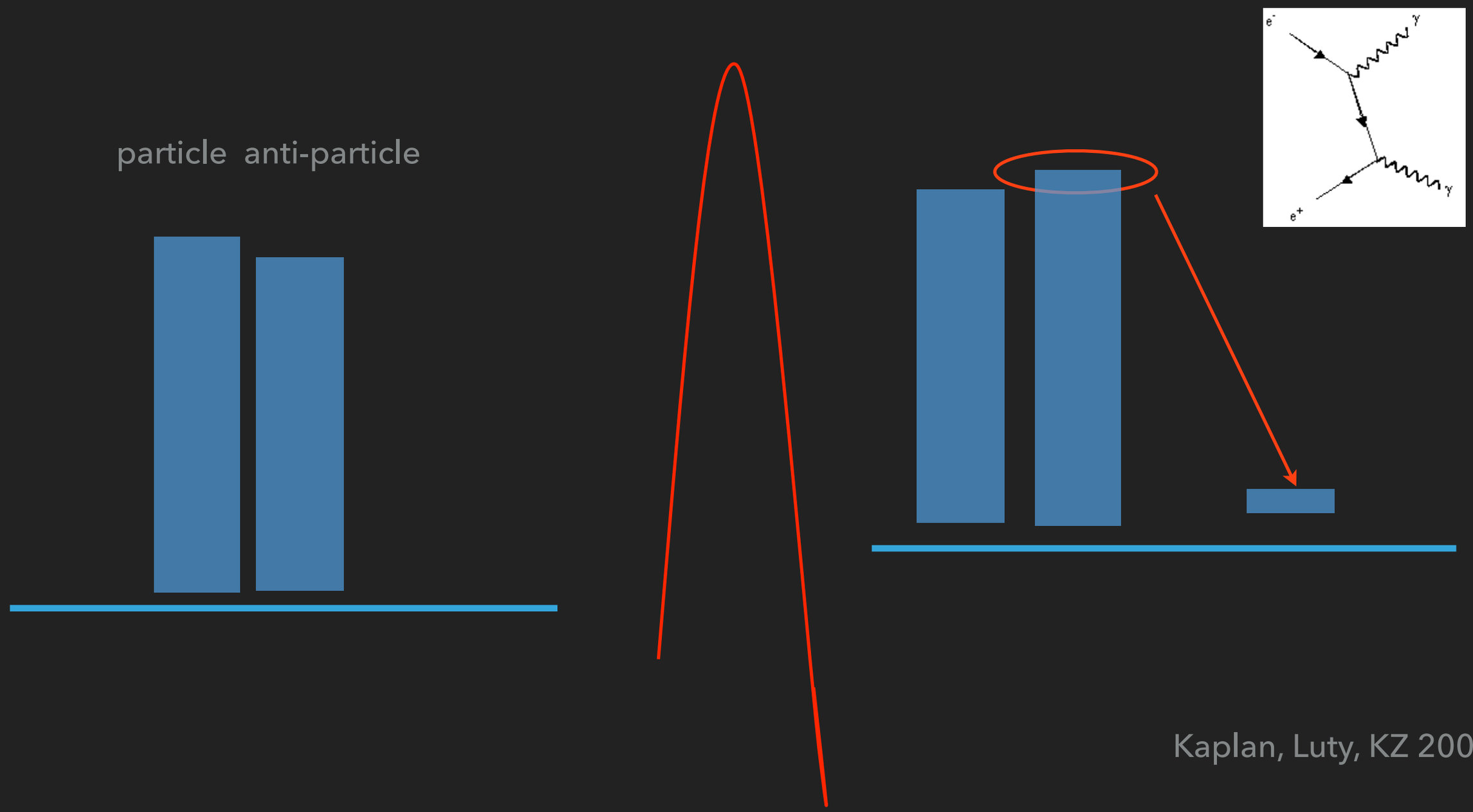
no weak force

$$\pi_v^+ \pi_v^- \to \pi_v^0 \pi_v^0$$

$$\pi_v^0 \to b\bar{b},\ \gamma\gamma$$

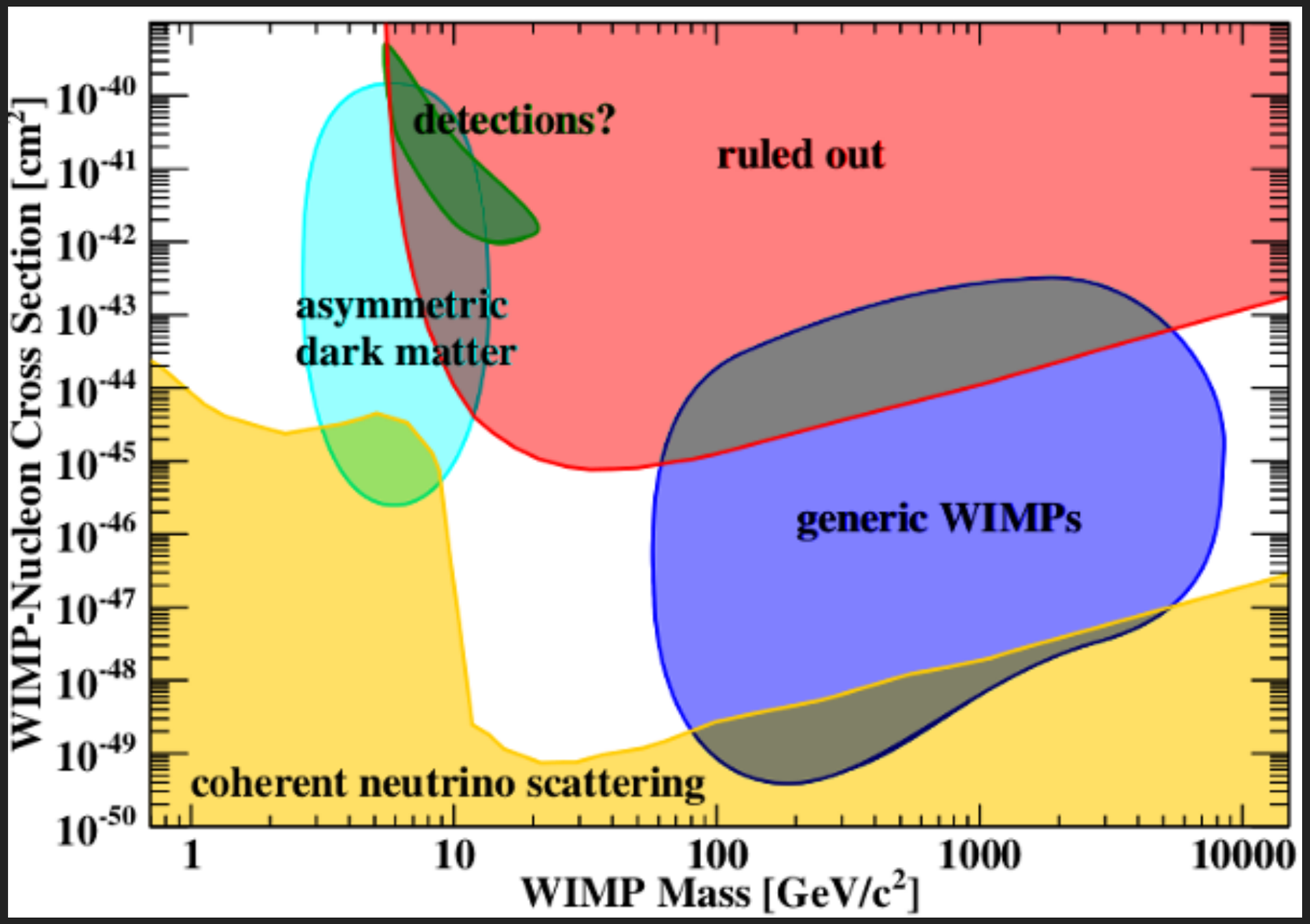
ASYMMETRIC DARK MATTER

Dark Forces Arise Naturally



Kaplan, Luty, KZ 2009

THEORY TARGETS



Physics Viewpoint, Raphael Lang

NUCLEAR RECOILS

- Kinematic penalty when DM mass drops below nucleus mass

$$E_D = \frac{q^2}{2m_N} \qquad q_{\max} = 2m_X v$$

$$E_D \gtrsim \text{ eV} \leftrightarrow m_X = 300 \text{ MeV}$$

even though $E_{\text{kin}} \gtrsim 300 \text{ eV}$

NEXT UP: ELECTRON

- More bang for the buck if DM lighter than 1 GeV

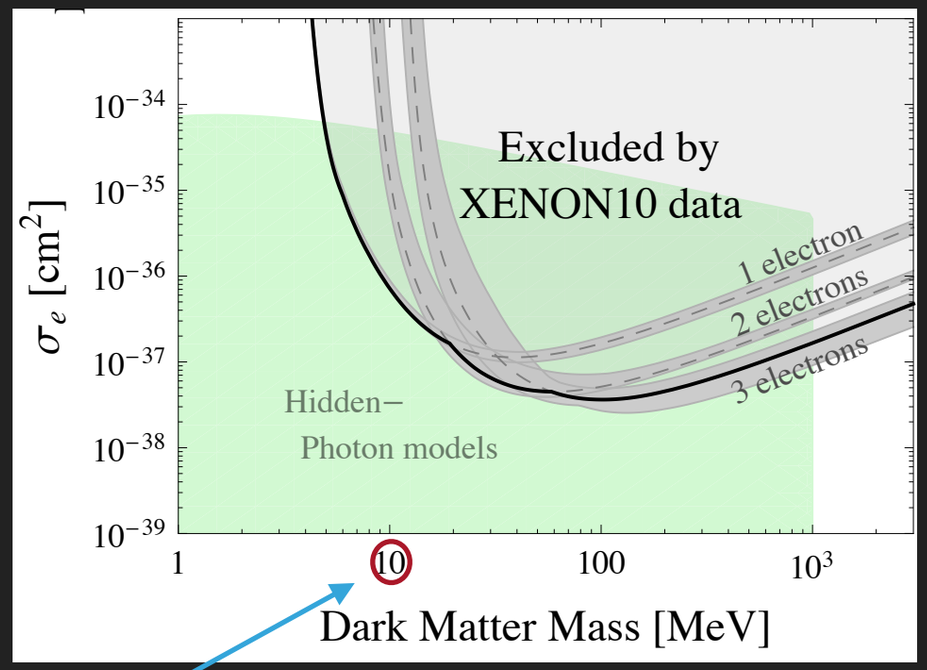
$$E_D = \frac{q^2}{2m_e} \qquad q_{\max} = 2m_X v$$

- Allows to extract all of DM kinetic energy for DM MeV and heavier

$$E_D \gtrsim \text{ eV} \leftrightarrow m_X = 1 \text{ MeV}$$

ELECTRONS IN MATERIALS

Essig, Manalaysay, Mardon, Sorensen, Volansky, 1206.2644

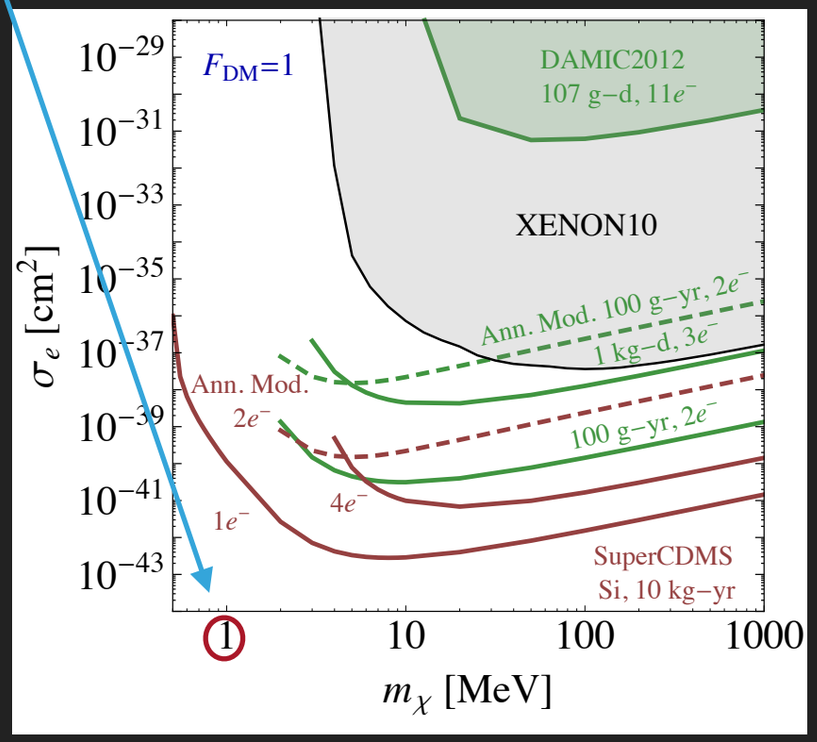


- In insulators, like xenon

Ionize electron

Gap = DM Kinetic Energy

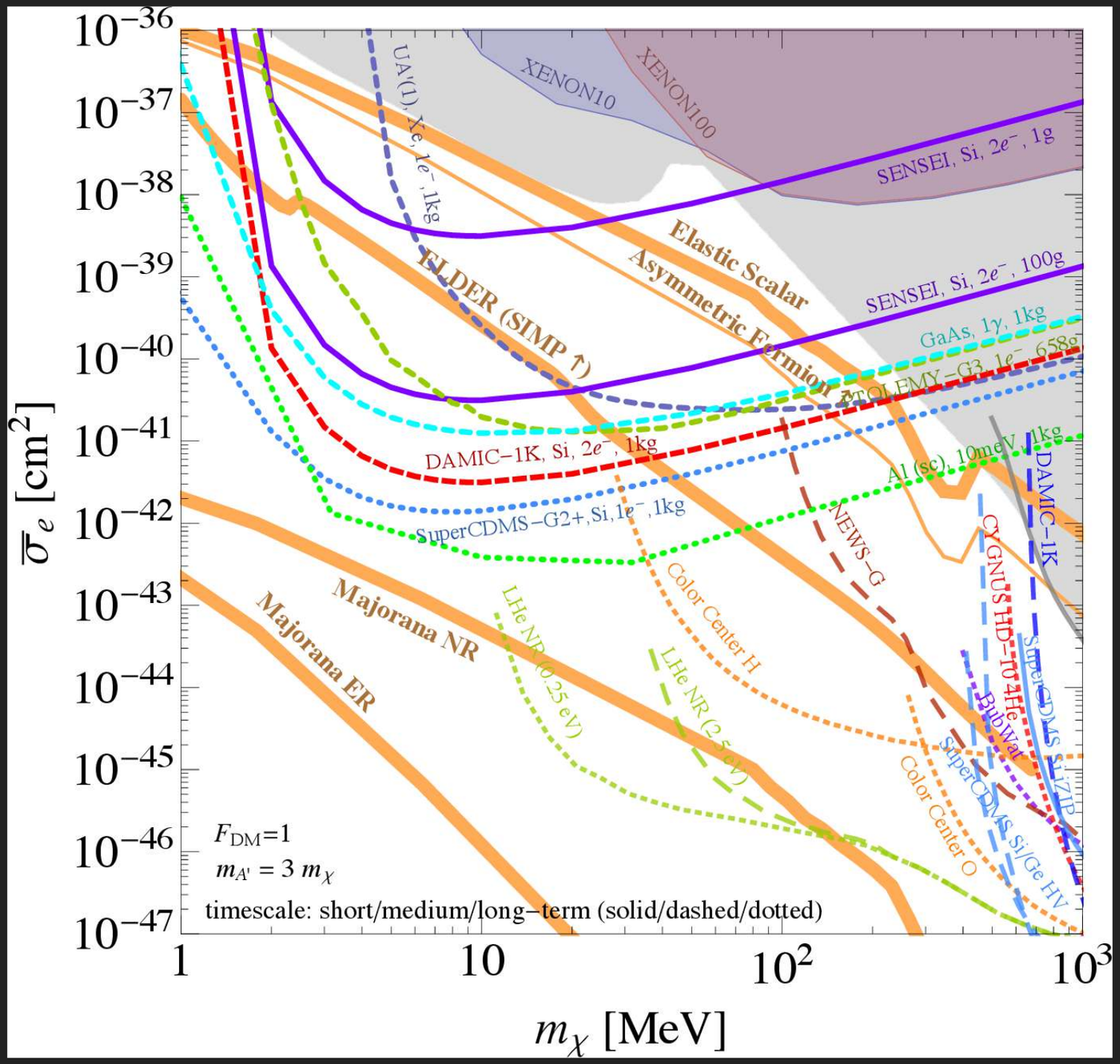
Essig, Fernandez-Serra, Soto, Volansky, Yu 1509.01598



- In semi-conductors, like Ge, Si

Excite electron to conduction band

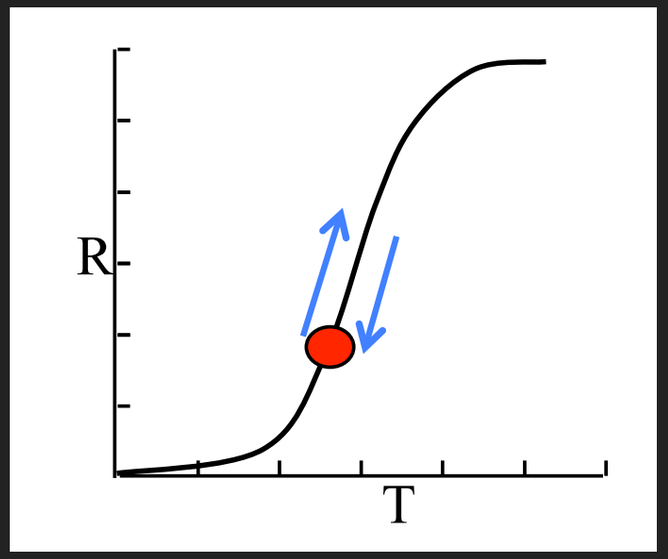
DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES



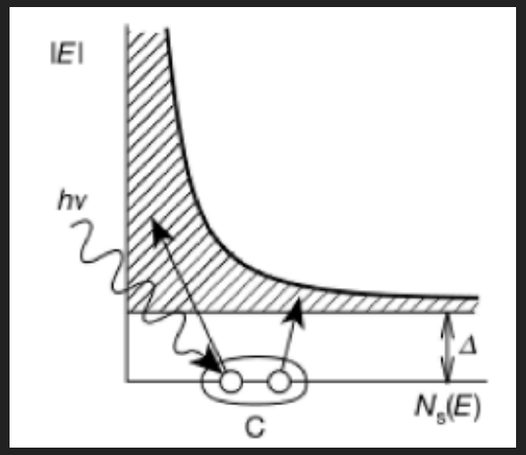
QUANTUM DEVICE R&D

- In addition to suitable target (quantum phases of matter), need quantum devices capable of measuring small energy deposits
- Superconducting devices that measure single quanta
- Single infrared or microwave photon detectors

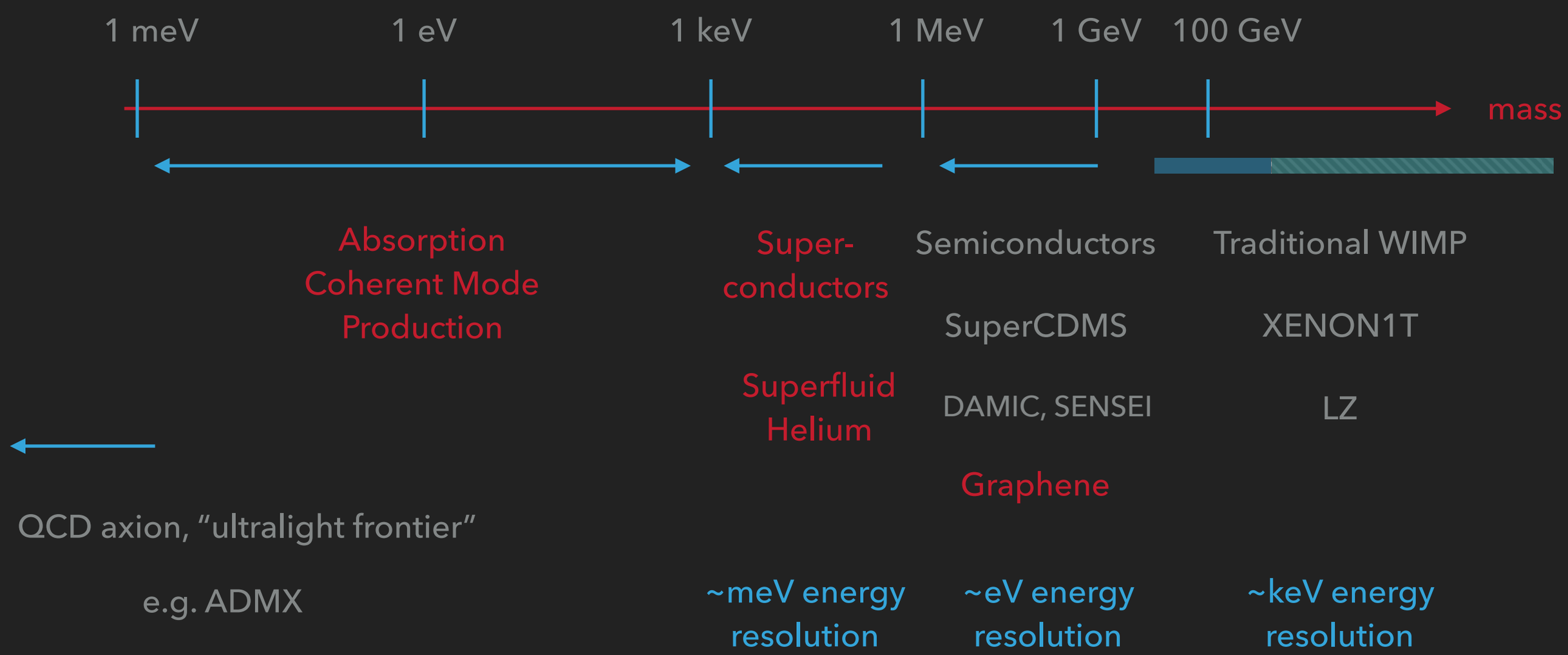
Transition Edge Sensor calorimeter



Microwave Kinetic Inductance Device

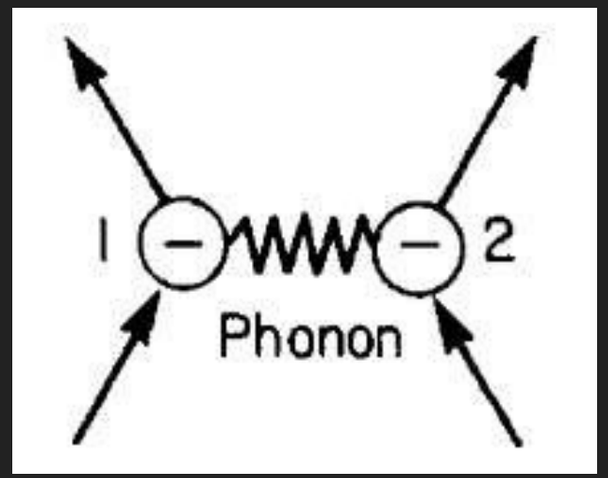


DARK MATTER LANDSCAPE



E.G. SUPERCONDUCTORS

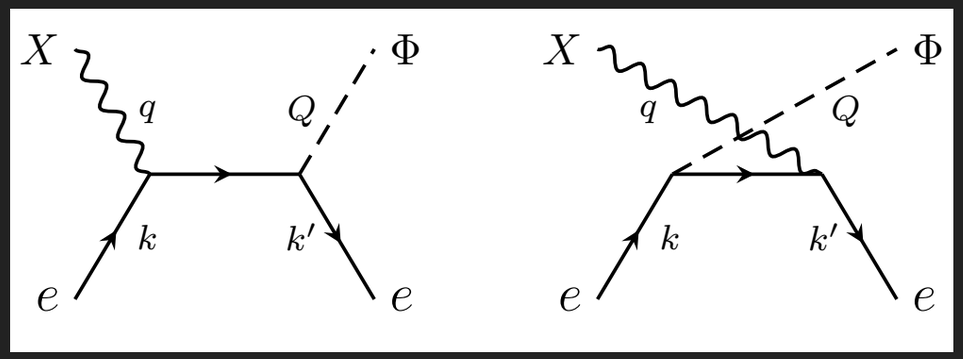
- Free electrons succumb to collective dynamics
- Typical gap $\Delta \simeq 0.3 \text{ meV}$



Hochberg, Zhao, KZ 1504.07237,
Hochberg, Pyle, Zhao, KZ, 1512.04533

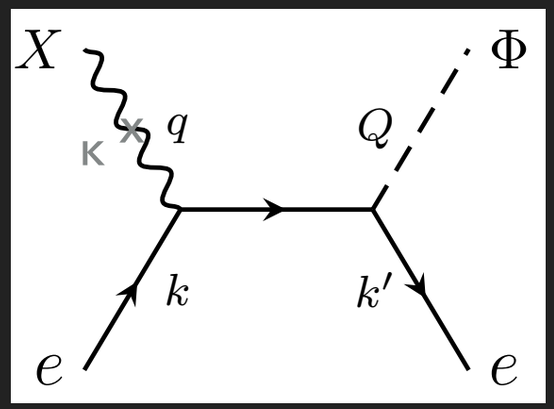
ABSORPTION — SUPERCONDUCTORS

- Can we absorb ultralight DM particles on electrons in a superconductor?
- Seems not – basic energy and momentum conservation
- Take advantage of collective modes! i.e. phonons

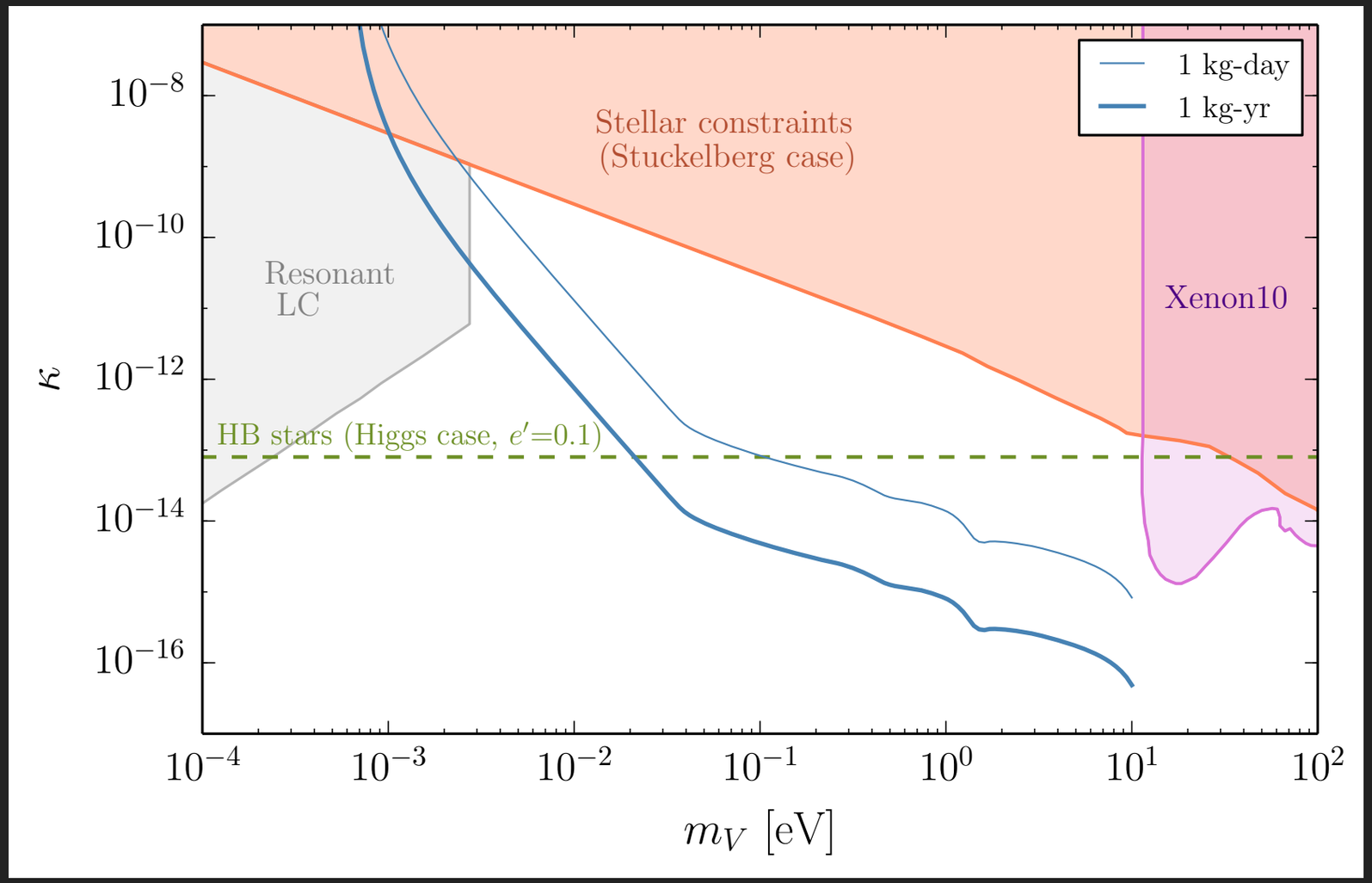


$$\mathcal{H} = \int d^3 y_{ph} \phi \bar{\psi} \psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{k}} \sum_{\vec{k}'} \frac{C_{ph} |\vec{Q}|}{\sqrt{\rho}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_Q}} (c_{\vec{Q}} + c^{\dagger}_{-\vec{Q}}) a_{\vec{k}'} a_{\vec{k}}$$

ABSORPTION — SUPERCONDUCTORS



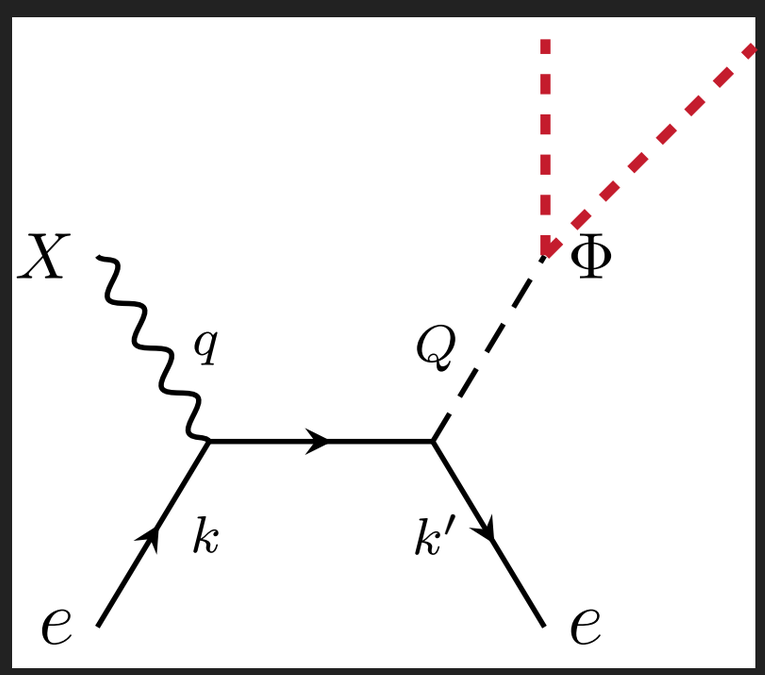
Dark Photon

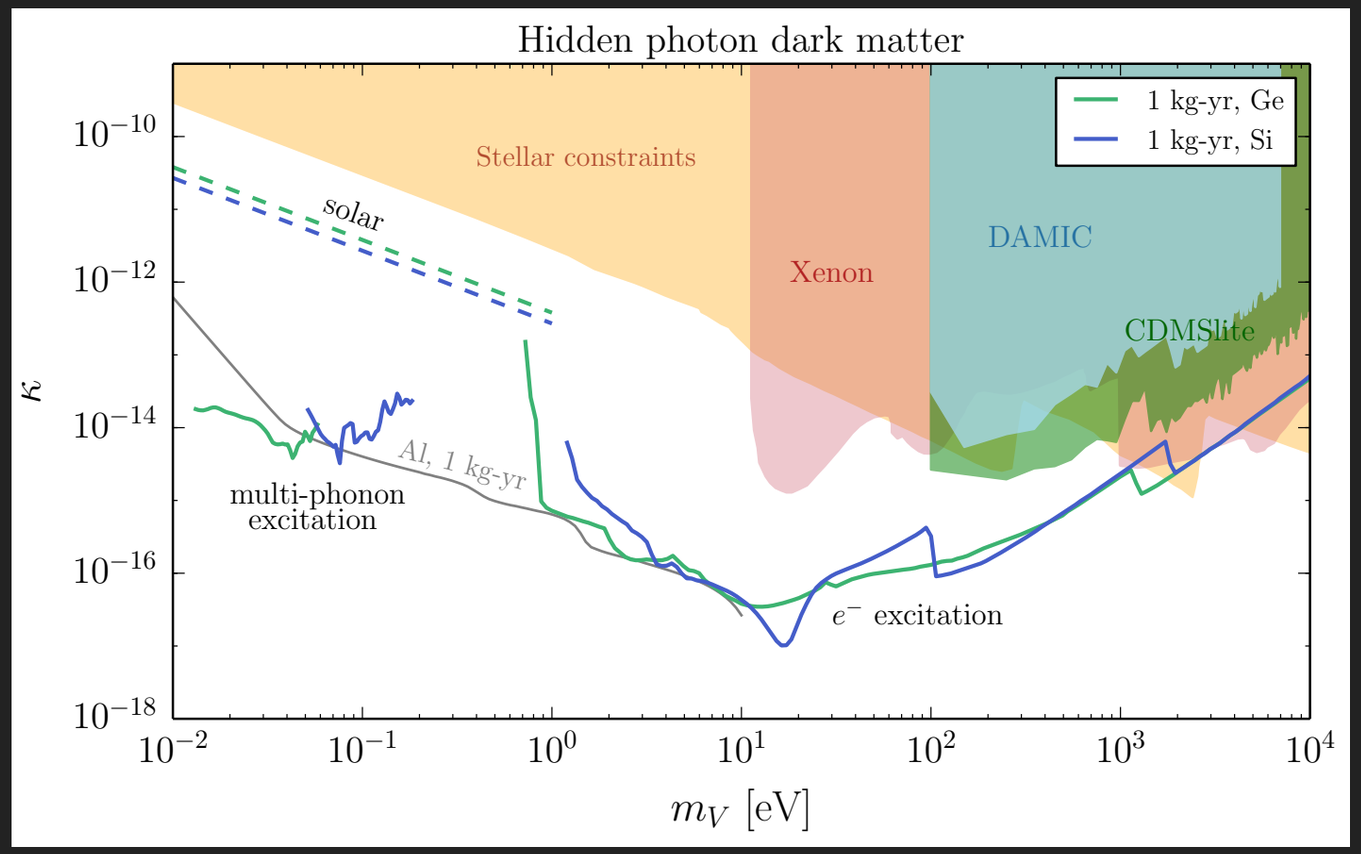


Hochberg, Lin, KZ 1604.06800

ABSORPTION — SEMICONDUCTORS

- Larger gap means sensitivity only to heavier particles … but, there is a new process!





Hochberg, Lin, KZ 1608.01994

HELIUM

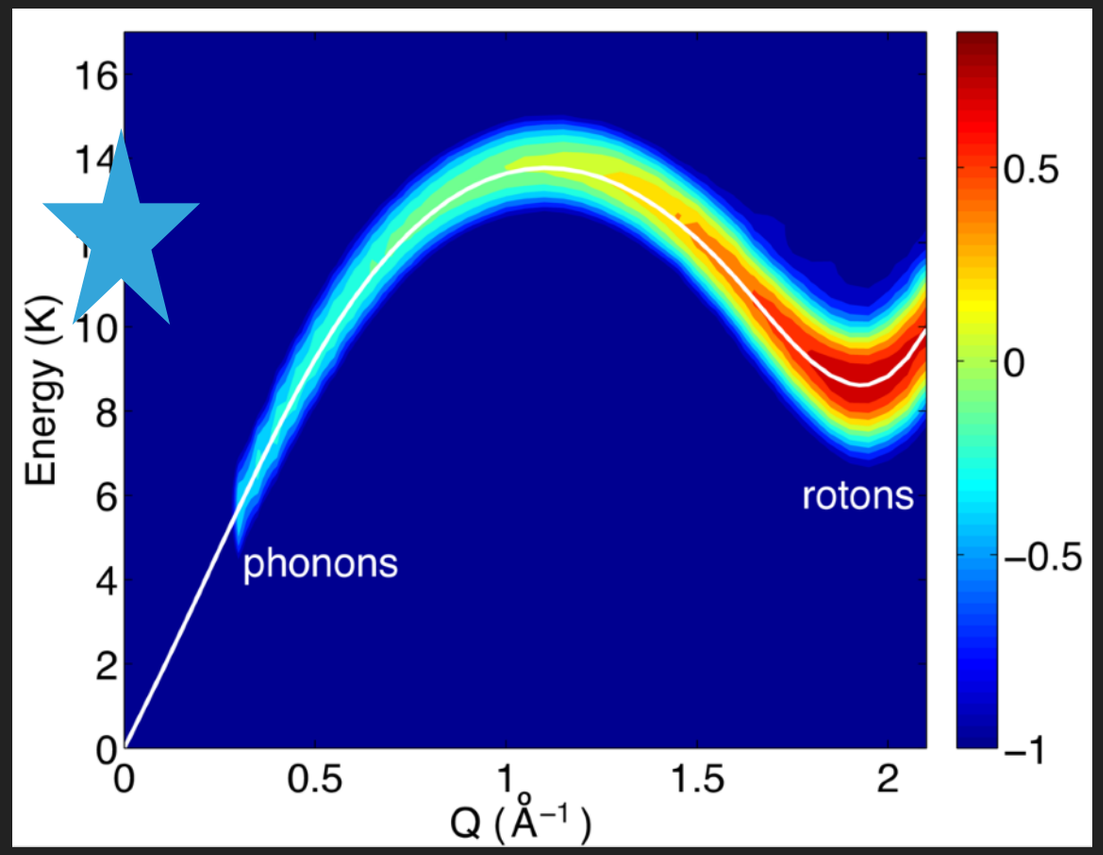
- Superfluids are naturally insensitive to noise. A good light DM detector? In the context of ordinary nuclear recoils, yes, see e.g. 1605.00694
- To detect lighter DM, couple to phonon modes.
- Viable? At first glance – no

$$E_D \sim v_X q$$

vs $\qquad c_s \ll v_X$

$$E_D \sim c_s q$$

- Next glance -- yes!

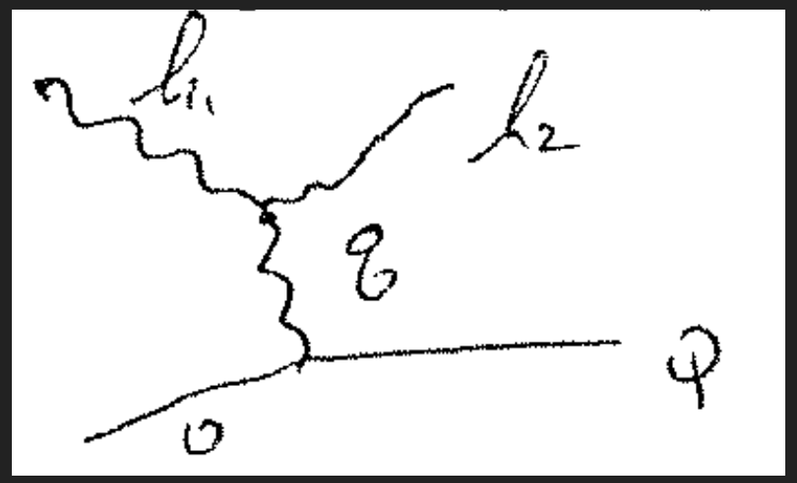


MULTI-EXCITATIONS

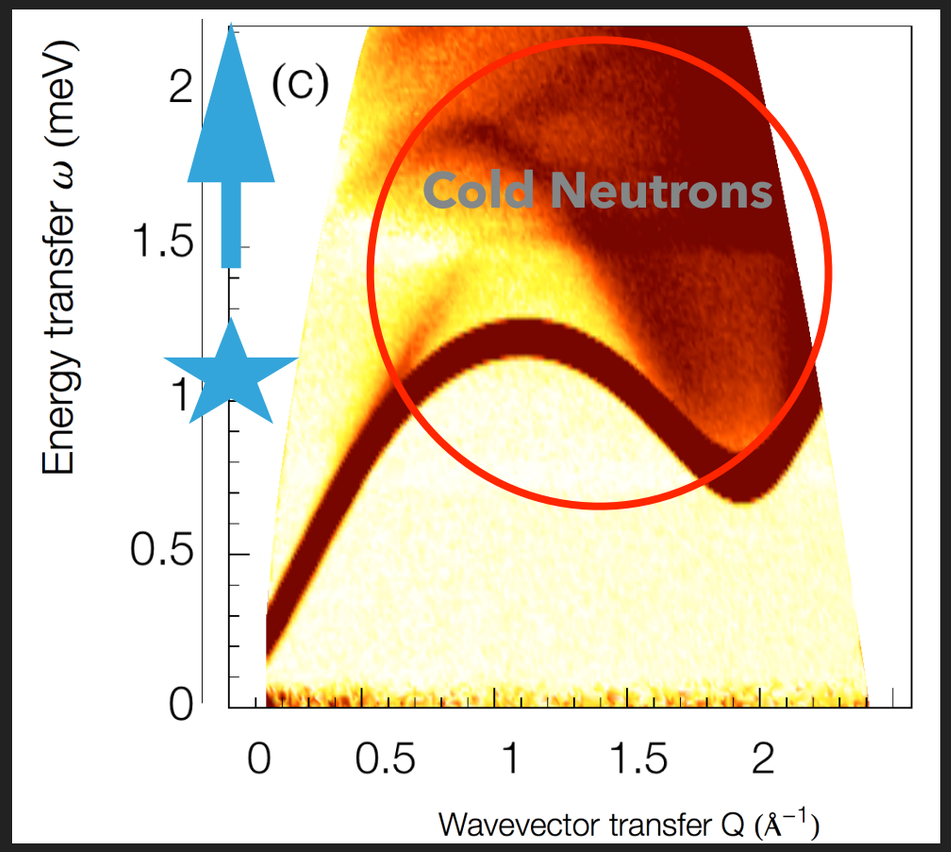
Internal note, R. Golub, 1977

- Calculated and observed for cold neutrons

$$V_3 = \int d^3r \left[\frac{\vec{v}\cdot\rho'\vec{v}_4}{2} \frac{1}{3!} \frac{d}{d\rho}\left(\frac{c^2}{\rho}\right)(\rho')^3 \right]$$



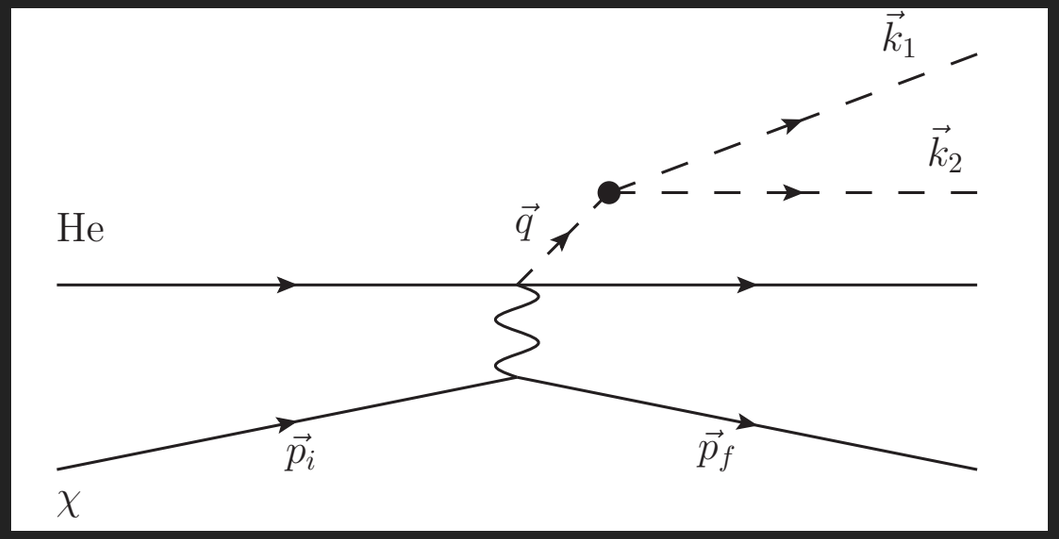
- However, this is in a very different kinematic regime
- No existing calculations in regime of interest



Beauvois et al 1605.02638

MULTI-EXCITATIONS

- emit back-to-back excitations to bleed off energy while conserving momentum

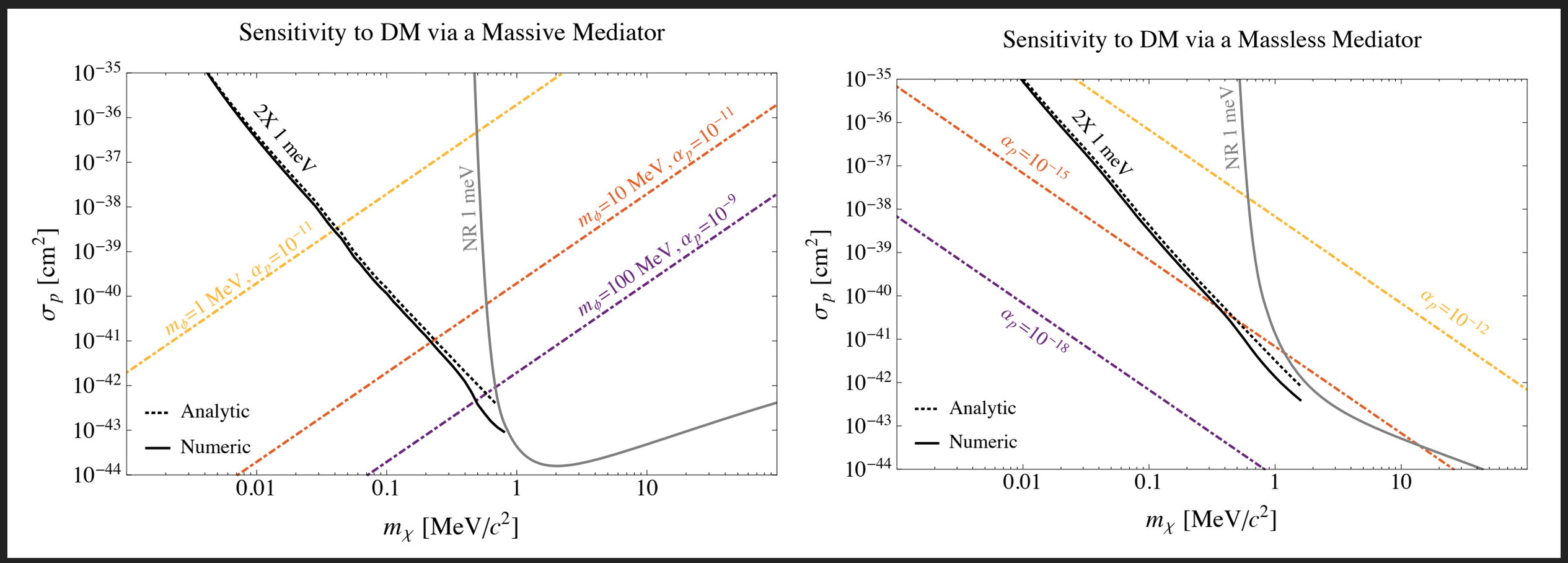


Schutz, KZ 1604.08206

- Quantize the fluid Hamiltonian, like SHO

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2}\sum_k \left(\rho_0 v_{\vec{k}} v_{-\vec{k}} + \phi(k)\rho_{\vec{k}}\rho_{-\vec{k}}\right) \qquad m_{\rm He}^2 S(k) = \langle \rho_k \rho_{-k} \rangle$$

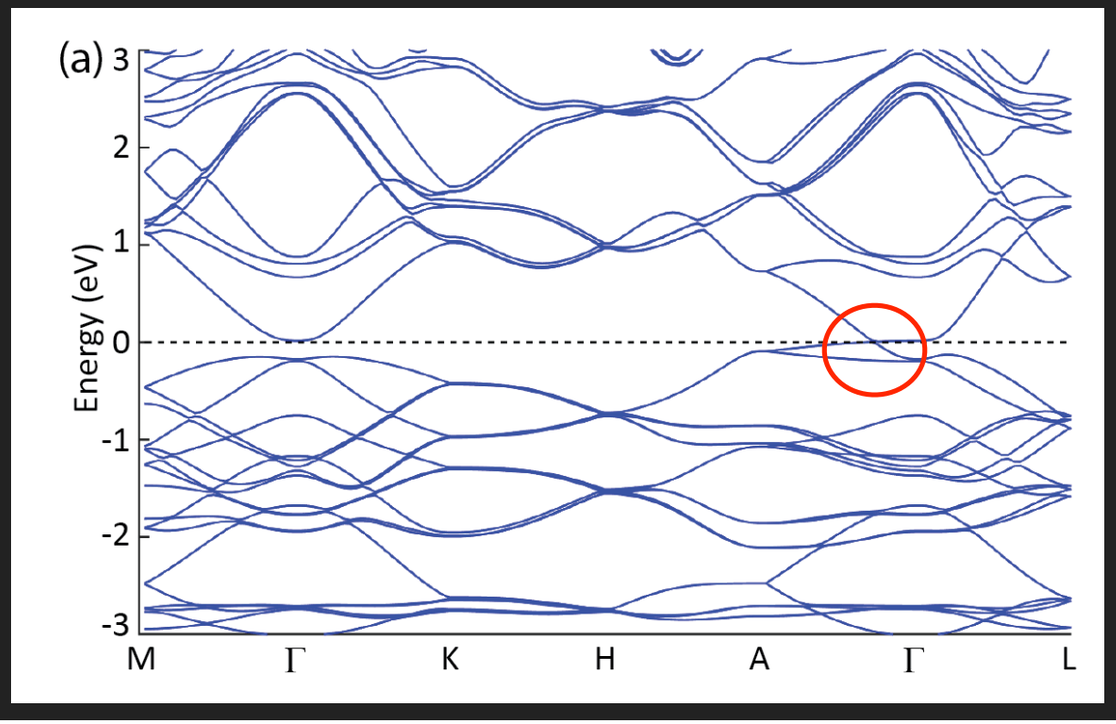
REACH

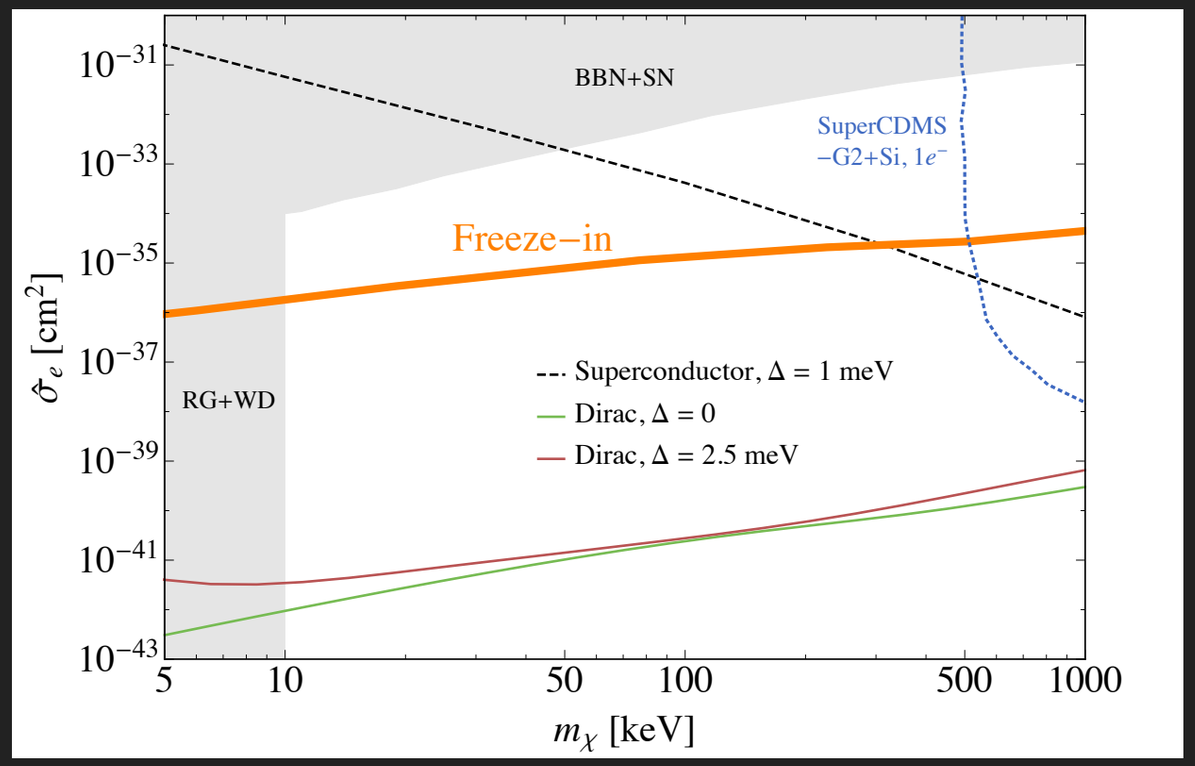


Schutz, KZ 1604.08206,
Lin, Knapen, KZ
1611.06228

WEYL OR DIRAC SEMI-METALS ~ 3D GRAPHENE

- Correlation between electrons gives rise to a unique band structure
- Materials can be "quantum engineered"
- Hamiltonian looks like free QED near Dirac point

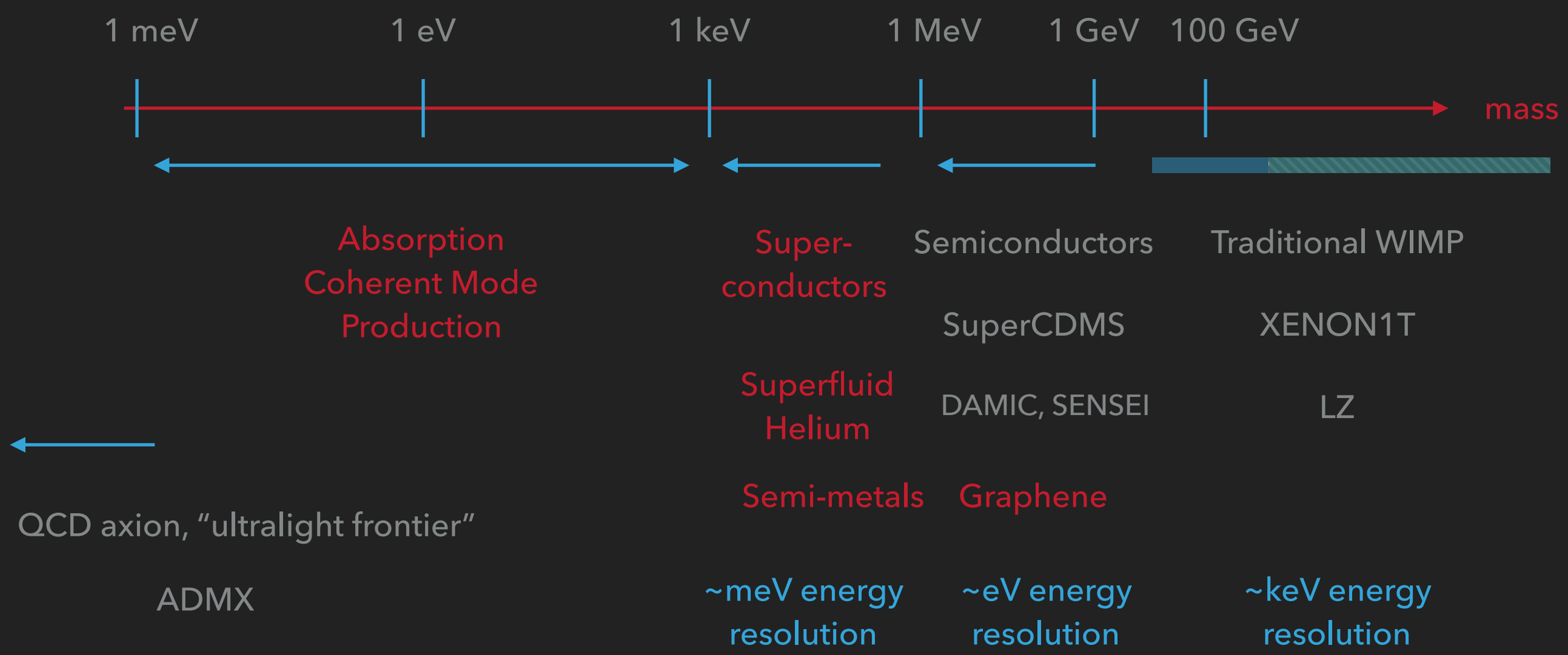




Yonit Hochberg,[1,2,*] Yonatan Kahn,[3,†] Mariangela Lisanti,[3,‡]
Kathryn M. Zurek,[4,5,§] Adolfo Grushin,[6,7,¶] Roni Ilan,[8,**]
Zhenfei Liu,[9] Sinead Griffin,[9] Sophie Weber,[9] and Jeffrey Neaton[9]

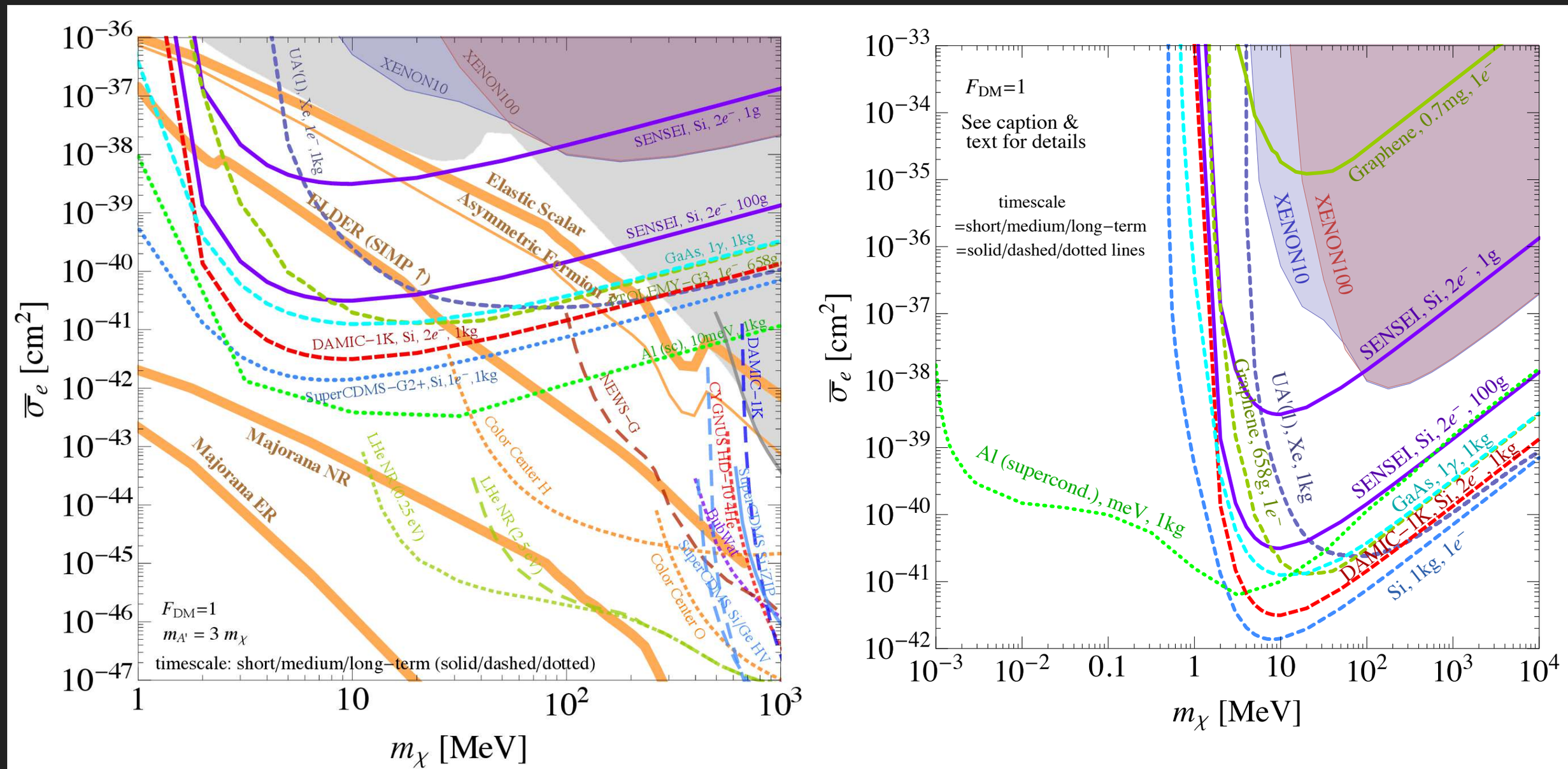
to appear

DARK MATTER LANDSCAPE



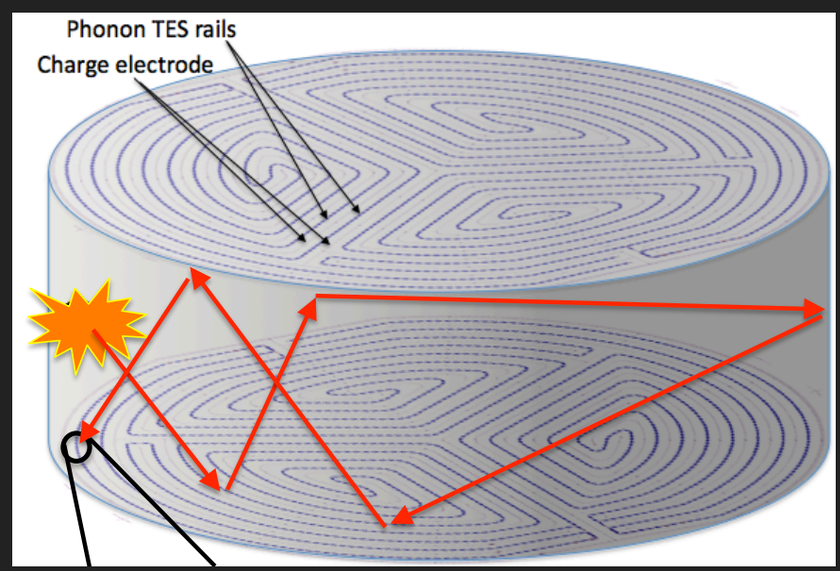
COMPLEMENTARITY

Cosmic Visions Whitepaper



ROAD FORWARD

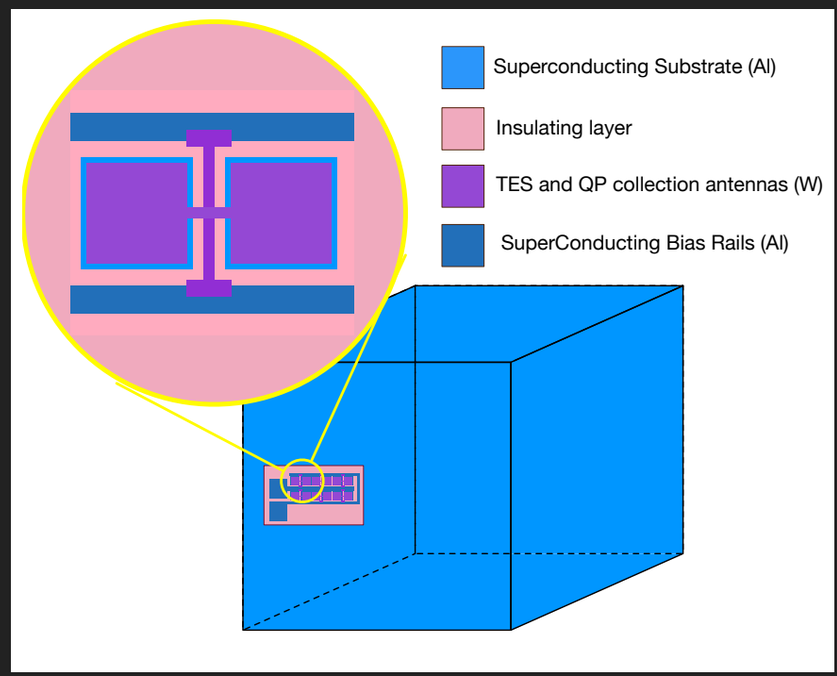
- Large part depends on better energy resolution sensors (TESs or KIDs); TESs or KIDs are portable to multiple targets



Semiconductors SuperCDMS

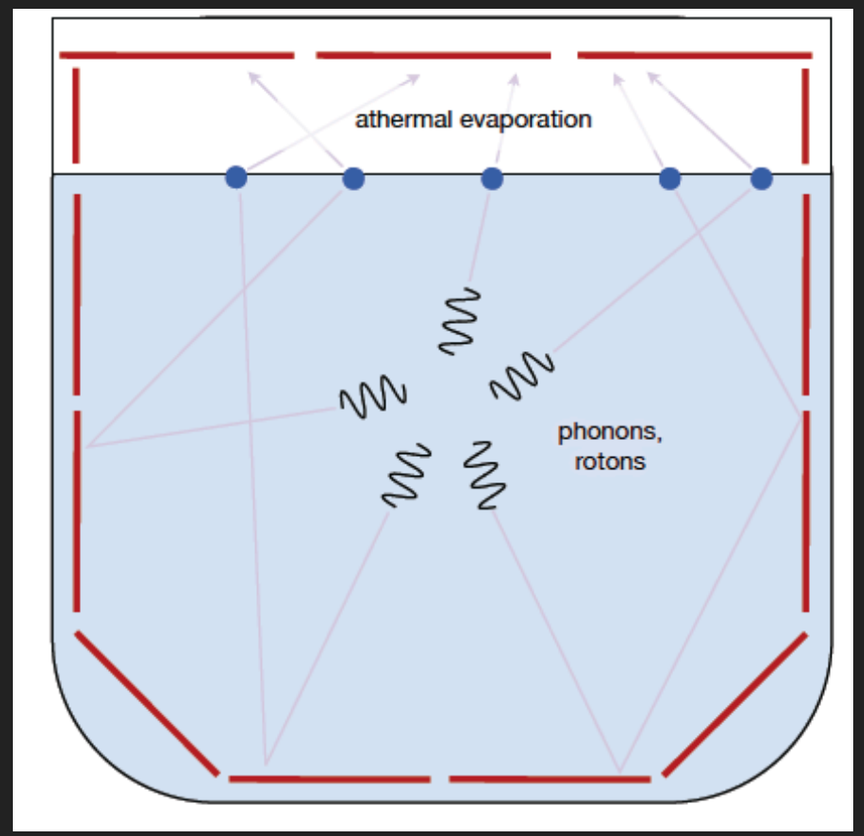
Current energy resolution: ~300 eV

Goal: ~1 eV



Superconductors

Goal: ~1 meV



Superfluid Helium

Goal: ~1 meV

ROAD FORWARD

- New ideas for dark matter detection!
- Moving beyond nuclear recoils into phases of matter crucial to access broader areas of DM parameter space
- Target diversity essential. graphene, superconductors, semiconductors, helium, semi-metal ....
- Leverage progress is materials and condensed matter physics

ROAD FORWARD

- Realizing experimental program is 5-10+ years into future
- Explosion in Community Interest, US Cosmic Visions Whitepaper, University of Maryland, March 2017
- Nine orders of magnitude increased sensitivity in mass
- Long view necessary!