

Directional Detection of Dark Matter in Diamond

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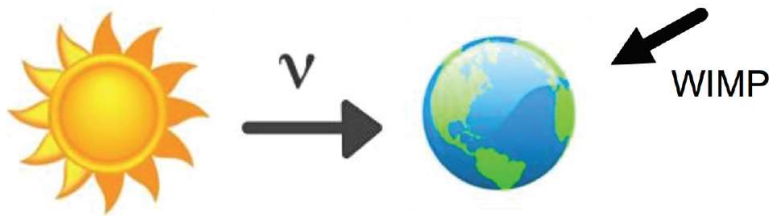
Snowmass Quantum Sensors Meeting

08/19/2020

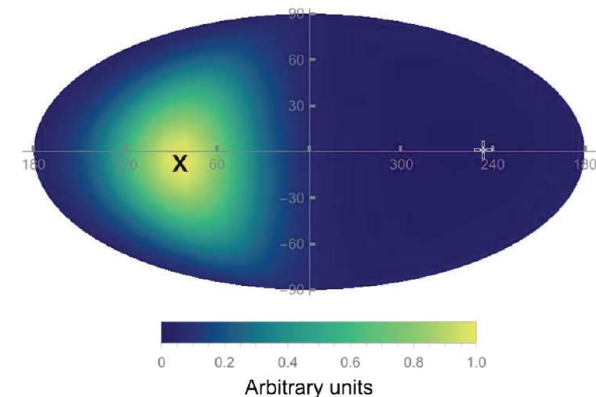


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Directional detection allows direct WIMP searches below the neutrino floor



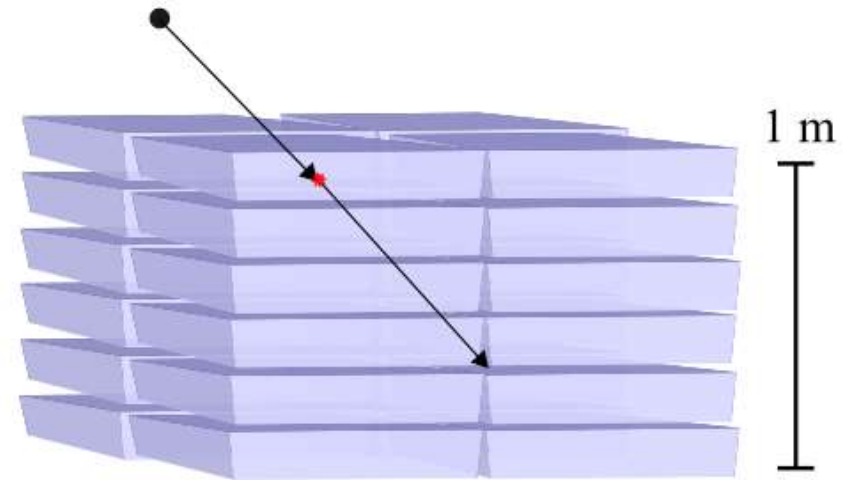
Expected WIMP flux in Galactic coordinates



- Future WIMP searches will detect solar neutrinos
- WIMP discovery will require additional information
- Incident particle direction allows discrimination between WIMPs and neutrinos

Direct detection in diamond

- Carbon – complementary sensitivity to existing detectors
- Dense
- High detection efficiency possible – phonons, charge, scintillation



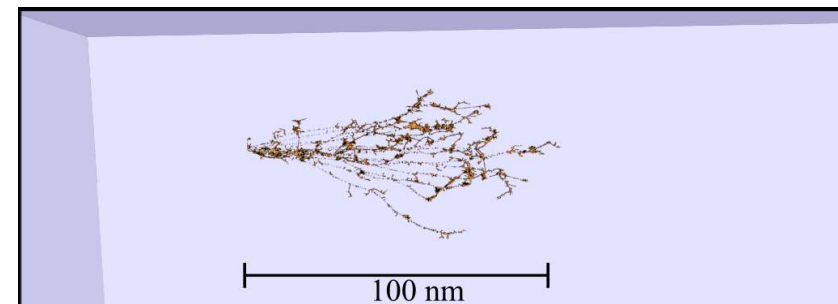
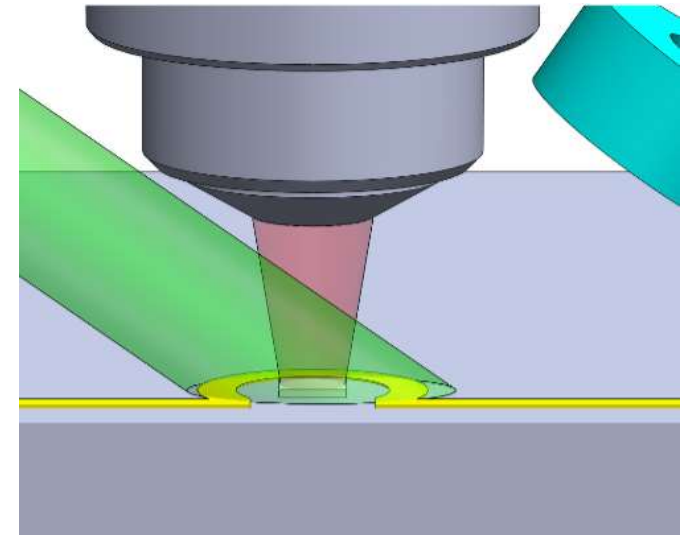
Directional detection principle

- WIMP event initiates recoil cascade
- Crystal damage track preserves particle direction

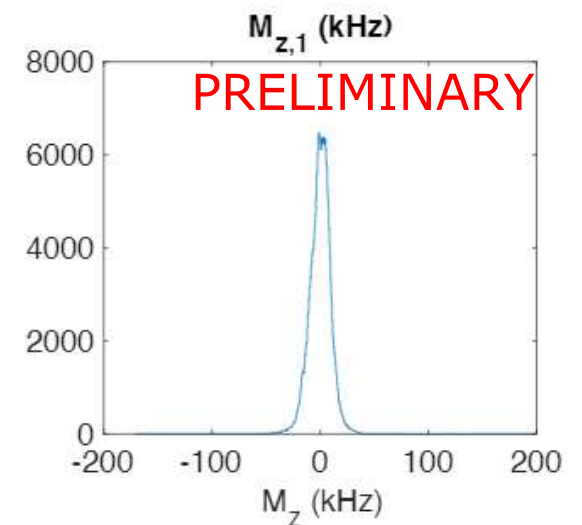
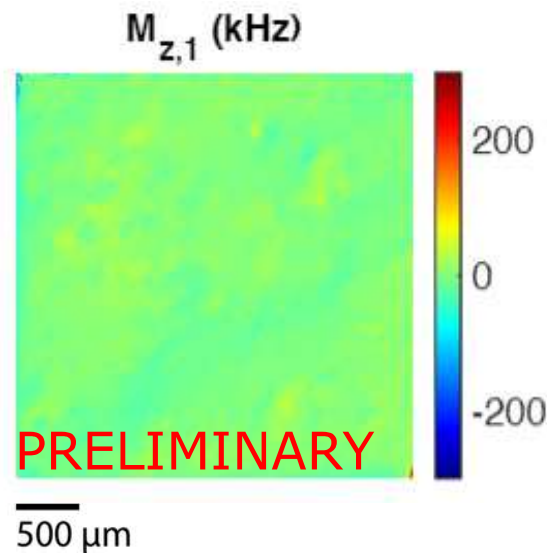
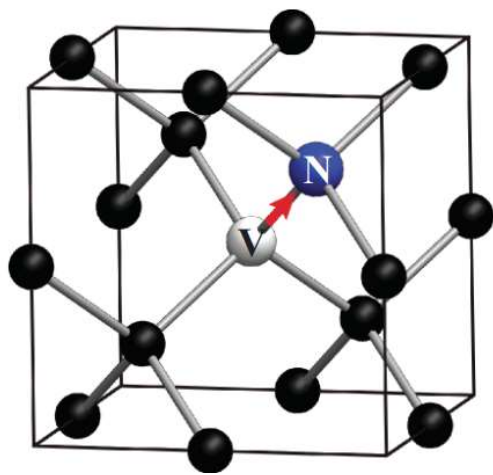
Measure track direction with quantum defects:

- “optical scale”: NV center spectroscopy to resolve event to $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$
- “atomic scale”: 3-D mapping to determine incident direction

Techniques viable for other defects (SiV) or wide-bandgap crystals (SiC)

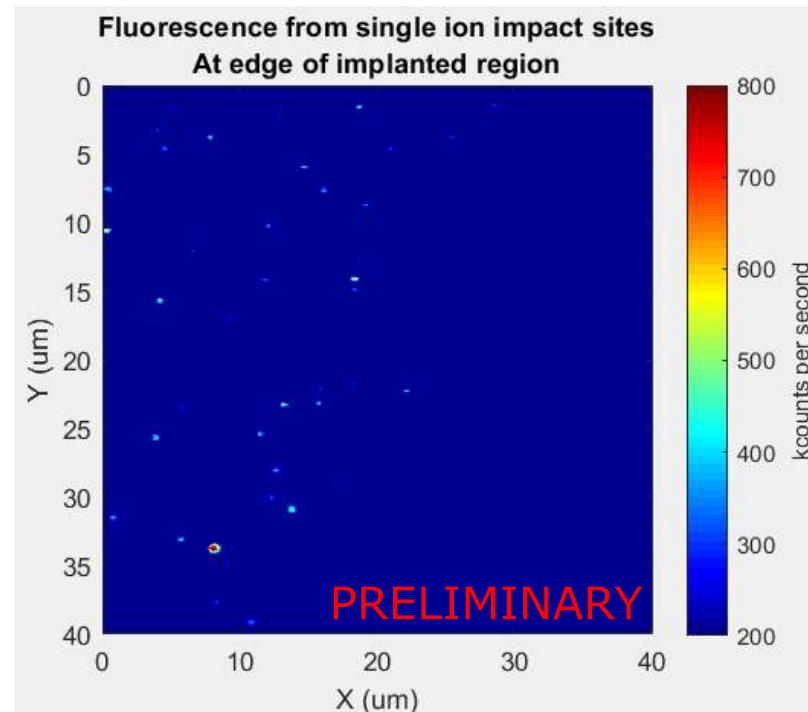


Developing techniques for damage track detection



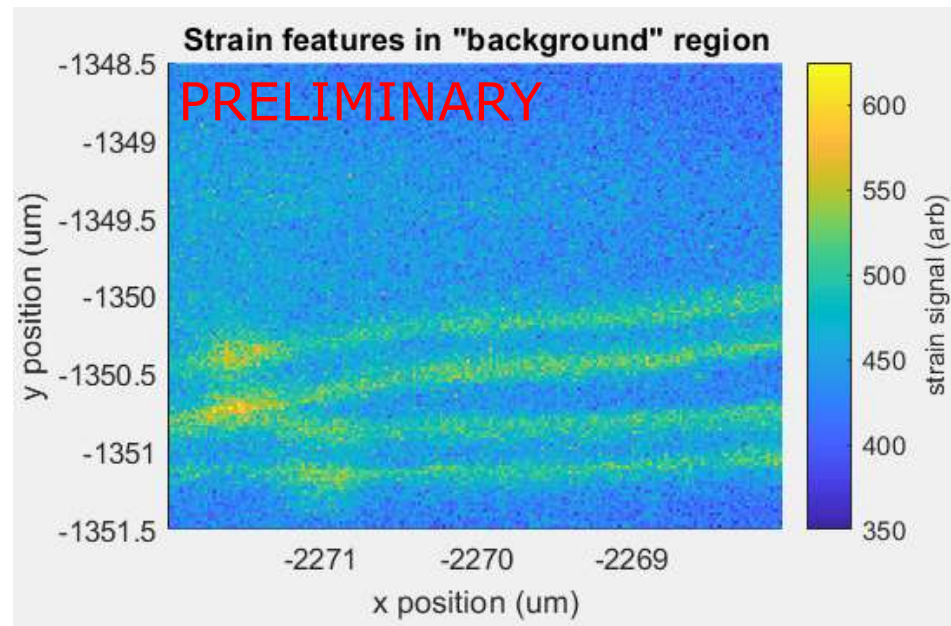
NV center strain spectroscopy – high sensitivity, uniform substrates, spatial resolution needs improvement

Developing techniques for damage track detection



Creation of NV centers from recoil-induced vacancies –
“background-free” measurement in high-N, low-NV diamond

Developing techniques for damage track detection



X-ray nanobeam diffraction – scanning probe of crystal strain with beam spot sizes below 10nm

Conclusions

- Crystal damage can allow directional detection with high-density WIMP targets
- Quantum defects like the NV center allow atomic-scale probes of crystal strain
- WIMP track detection is within or close to the capabilities of existing techniques
- Next steps: push spatial resolution, injected-signal measurements