

# Hunting for light dark matter with gas-based detectors

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Together with Louis Hamaide

[and many helpful discussions with Konstantinos Nikolopoulos  
& Ioannis Katsioulas at the University of Birmingham]

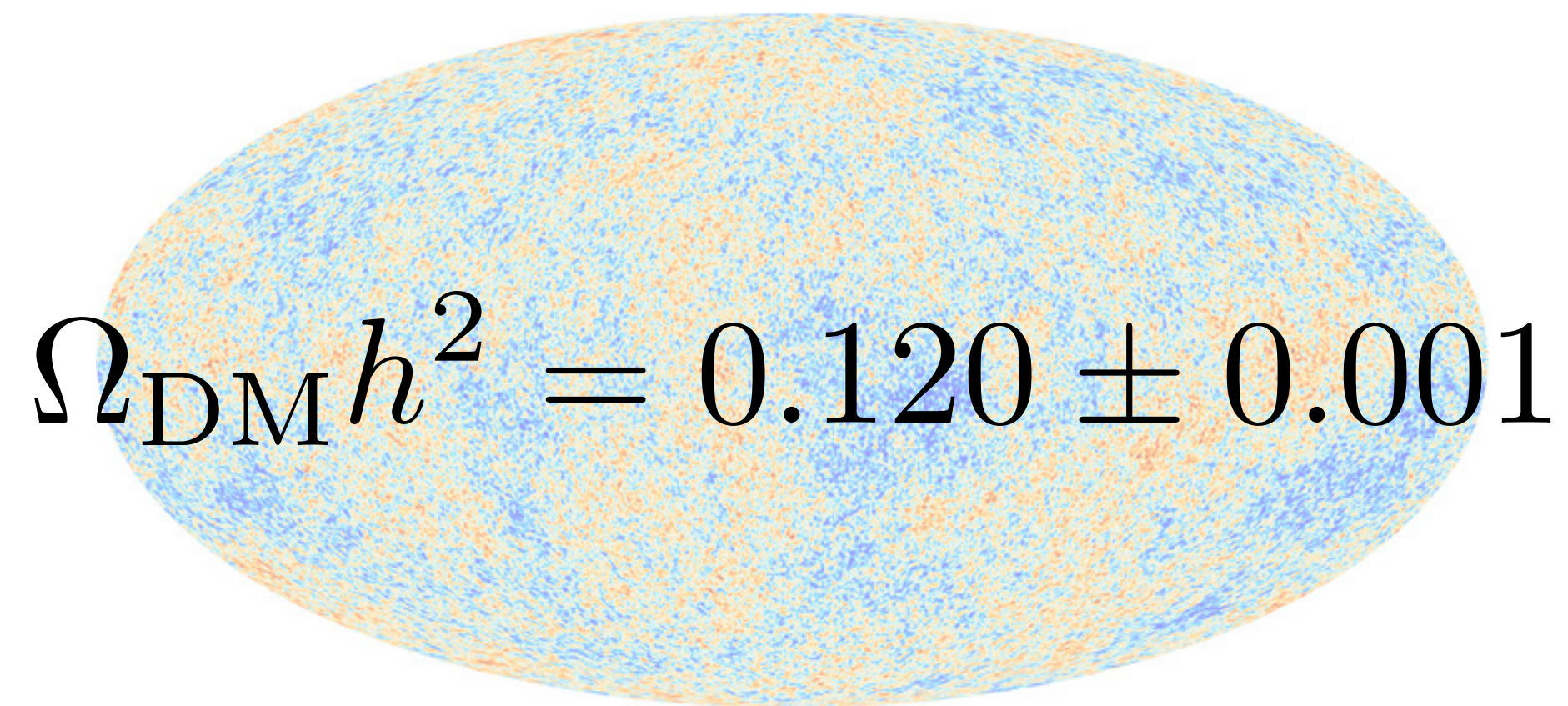
# Motivation

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# Why should DM interact with normal matter?

*“Up to a point the stories of cosmology and particle physics can be told separately. In the end though, they will come together.”* Steven Weinberg

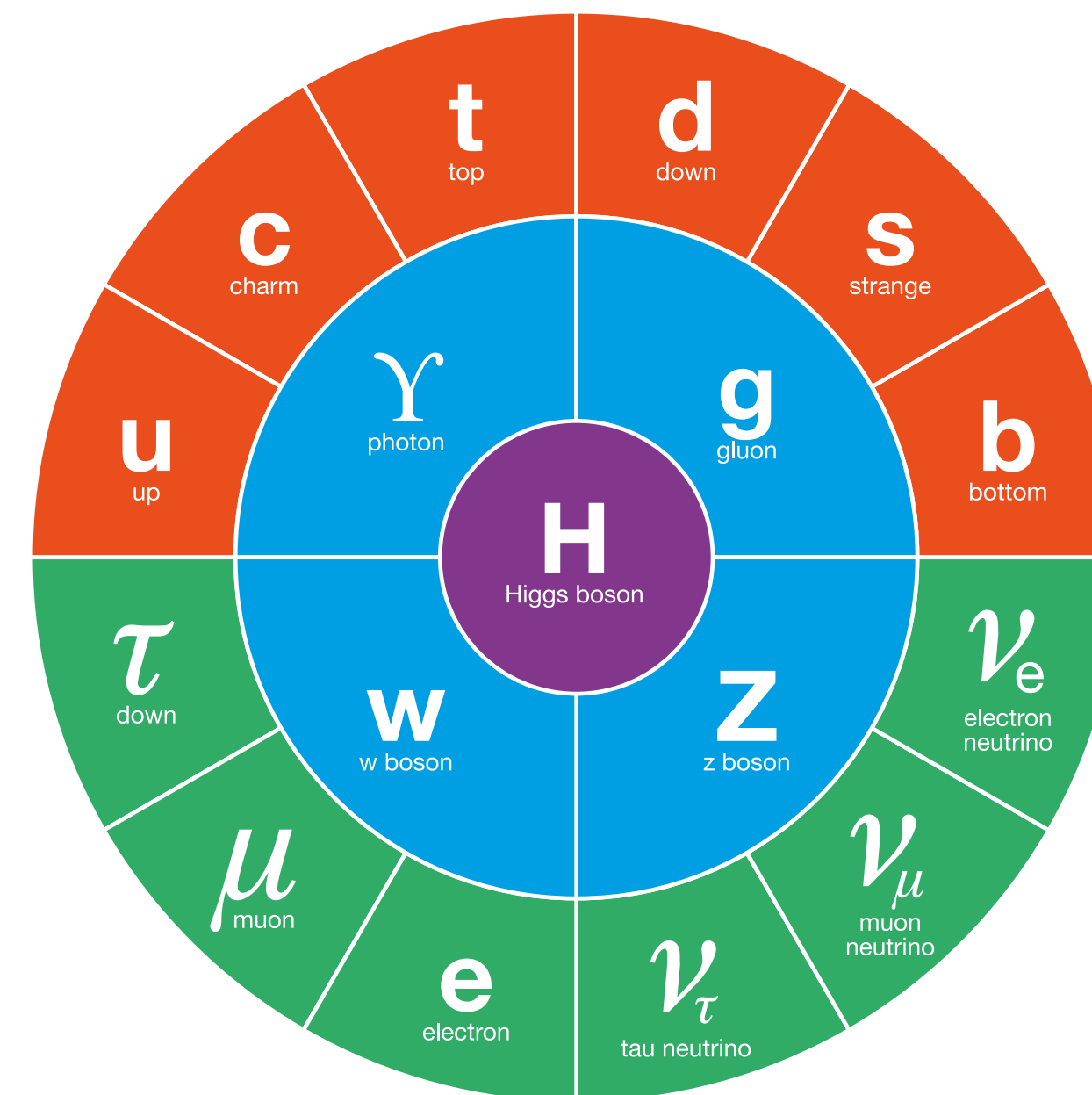
## Cosmology



Suggests dark and visible matter interactions are generic

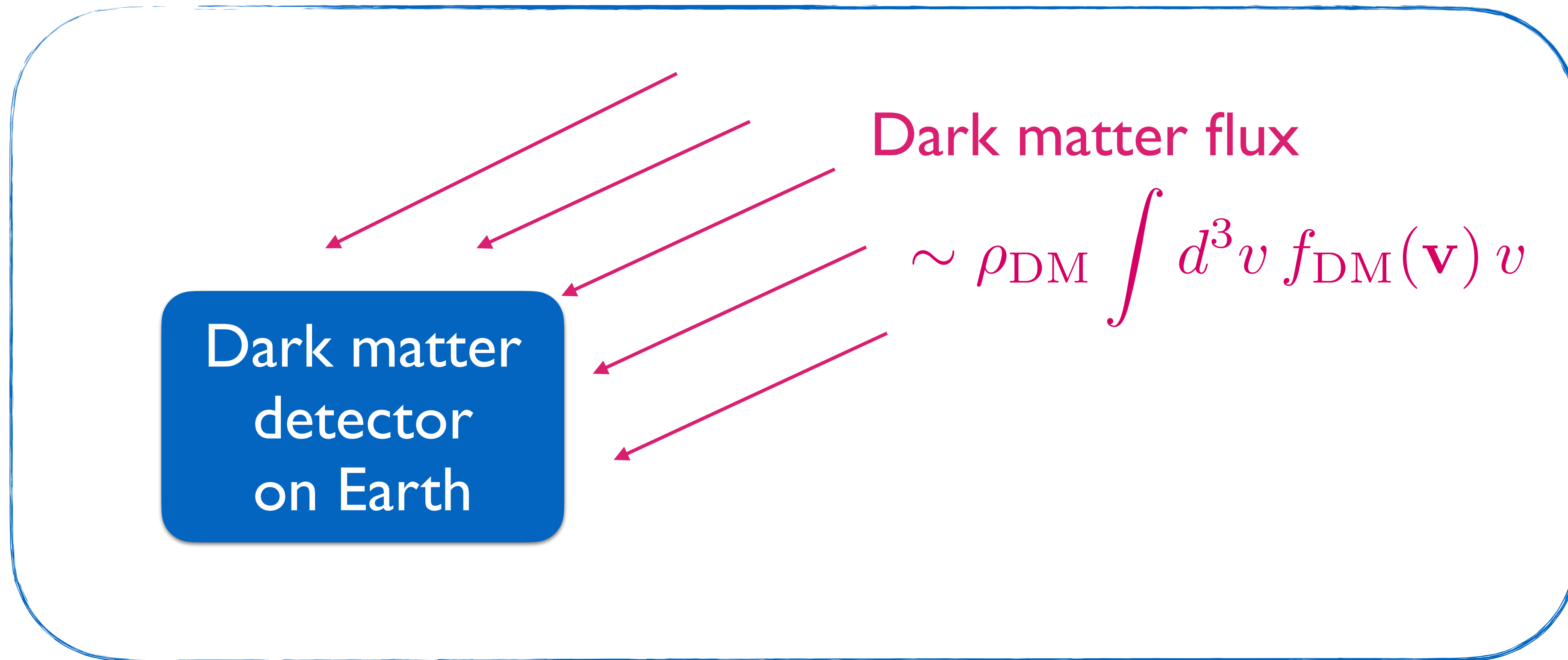
&

## Particle Physics



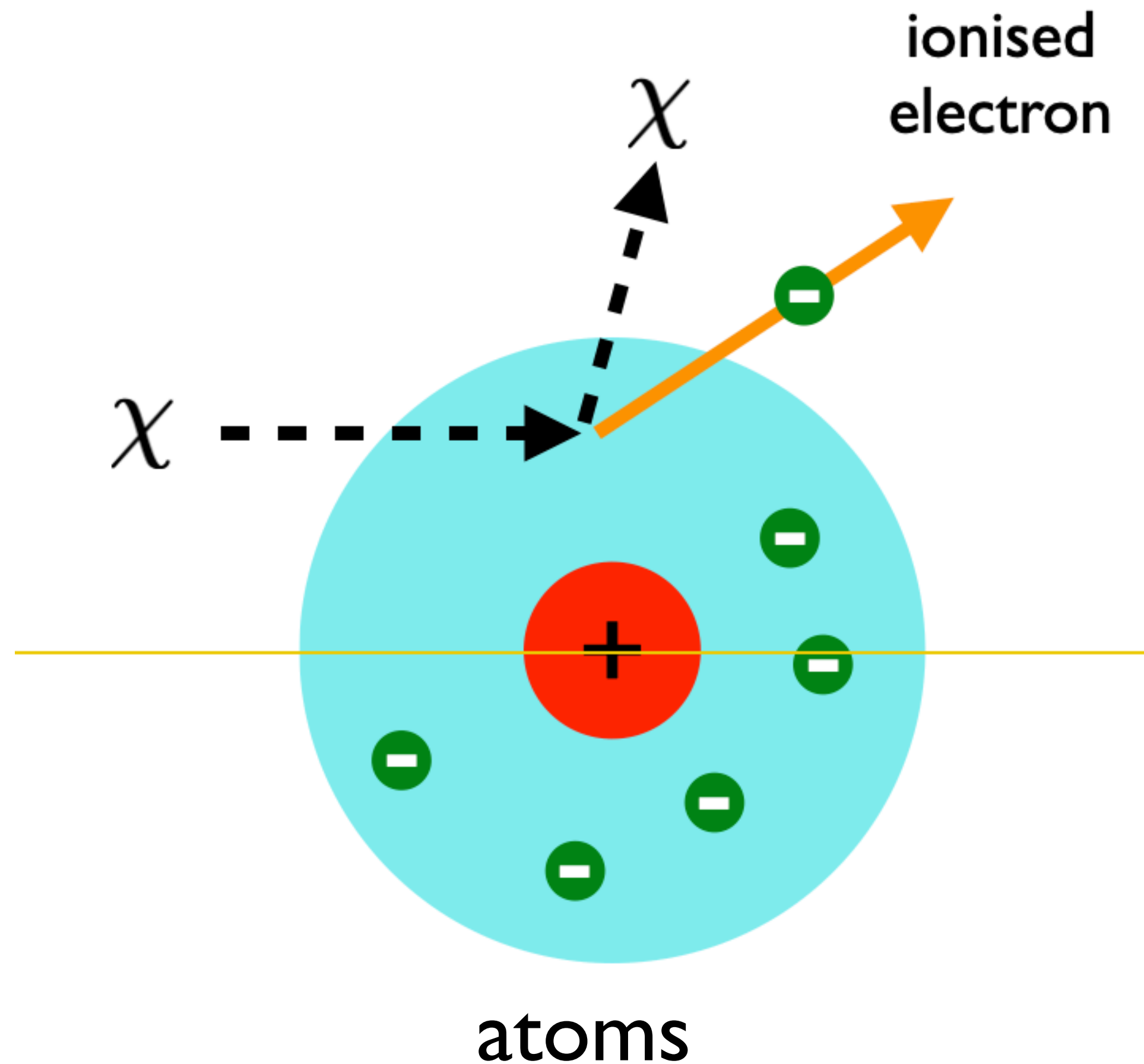
Informs and limits the possible interactions

# Searching for DM-matter interactions: direct detection experiment



**Event rate = DM flux**  $\times$  **particle physics**  $\times$  **detector response**

# Hunting for dark matter—electron interactions



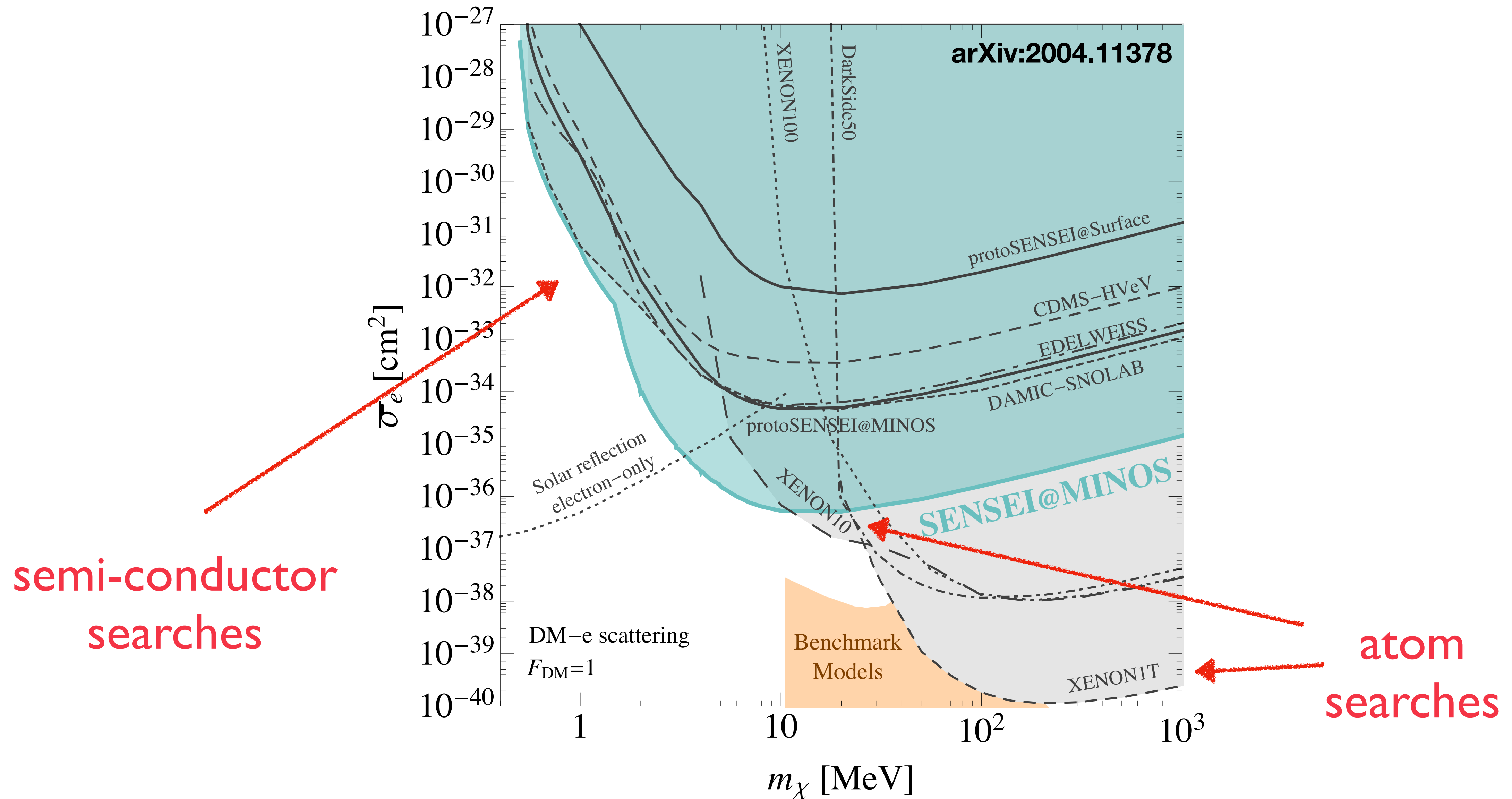
Kinematics requirement:

$$\frac{1}{2} m_{\text{DM}} v_{\text{DM}}^2 \gtrsim E_{\text{binding}}$$

$$m_{\text{DM}} \geq 6 \text{ MeV} \cdot \left( \frac{E_{\text{binding}}}{15 \text{ eV}} \right)$$

Constraint will be on the DM-electron scattering cross-section

# The state-of-the-art



# Gas-based detectors

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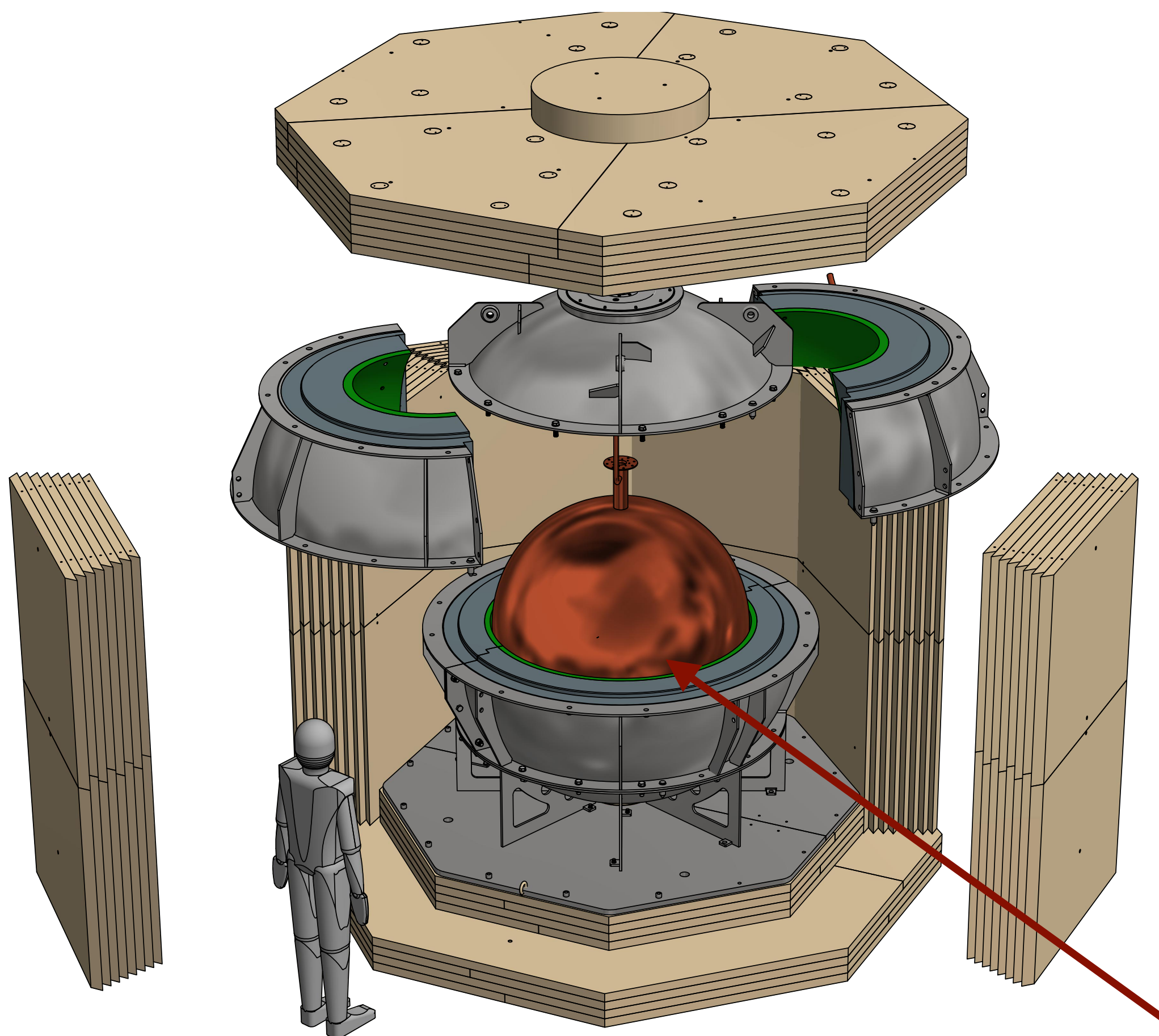
# A real experiment: NEWS-G

Gas filled spherical proportional counter

Advantages:

- can detect **single** electrons
- can be filled with different gas mixtures:

**helium, neon, xenon, methane & isobutane have all been proposed**

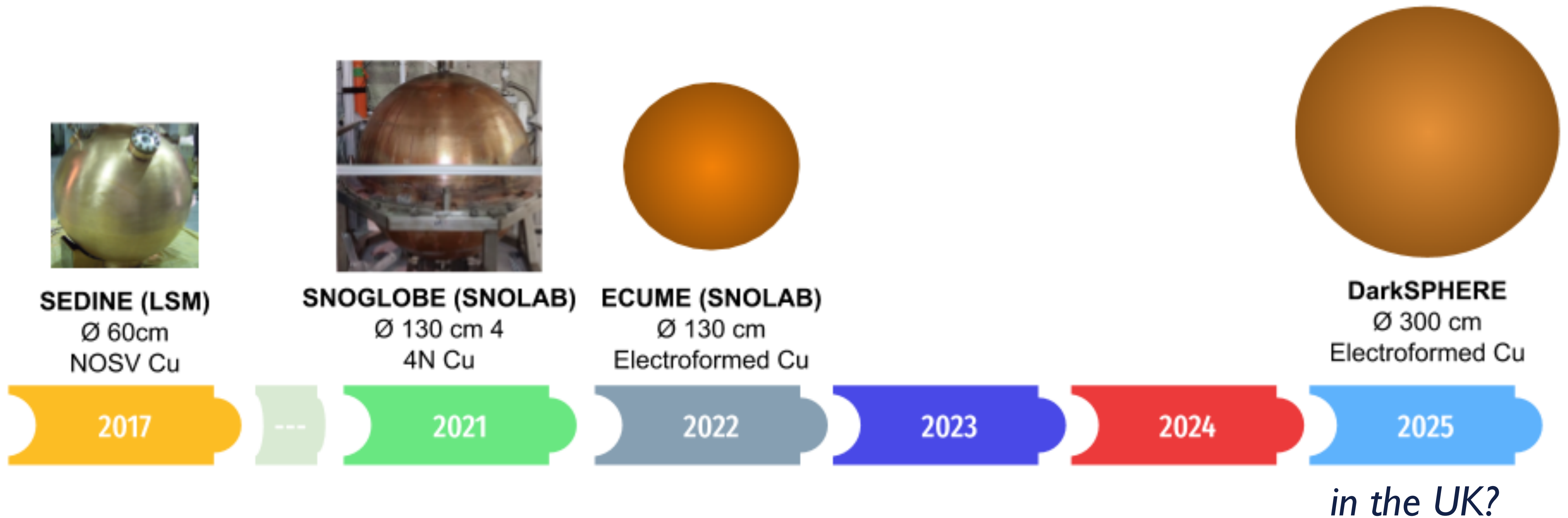


~140cm diameter  
Copper (99.99% pure) vessel



# NEWS-G: towards DarkSPHERE

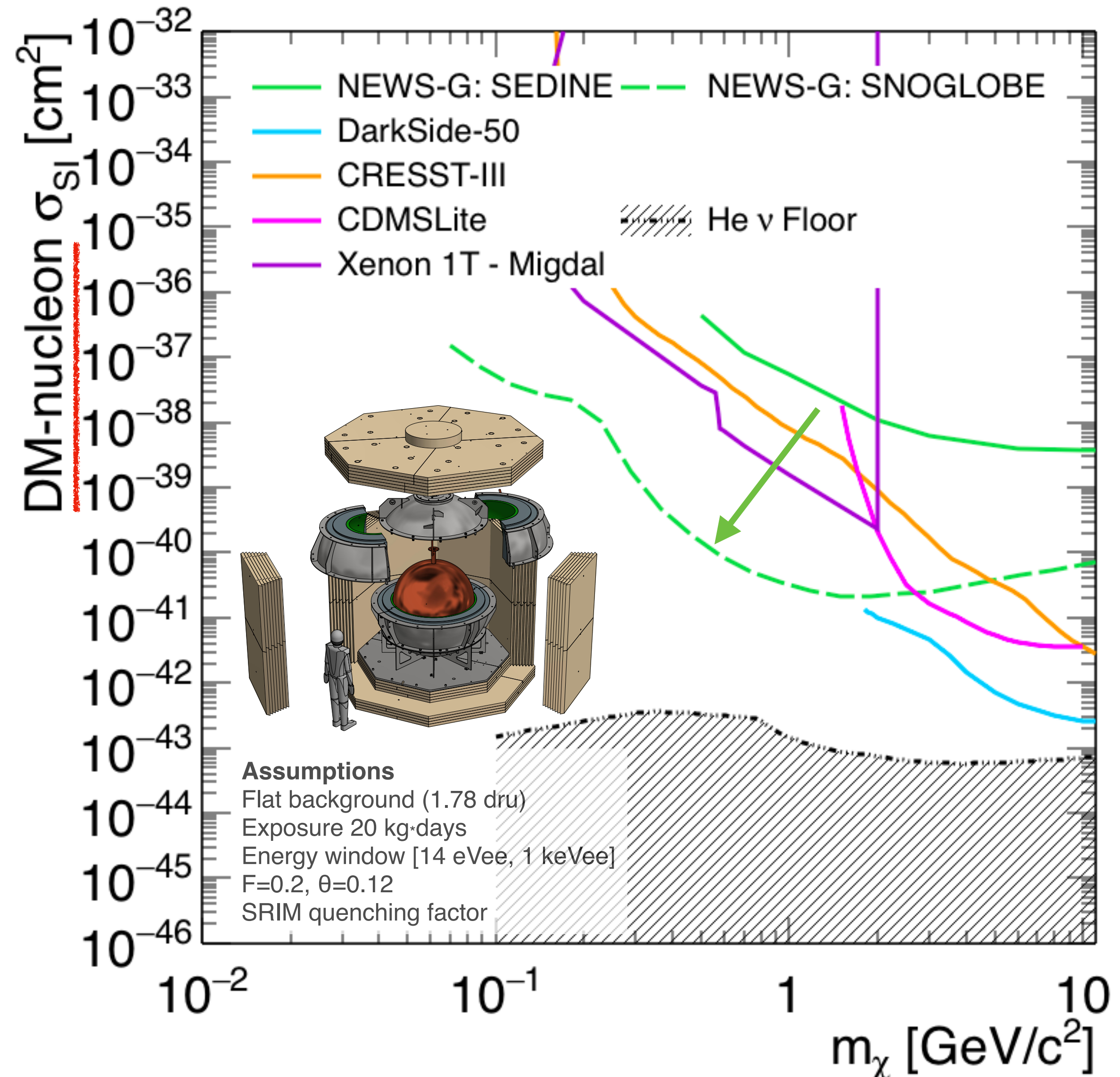
There is a roadmap to scale to even larger detectors



# Expected sensitivity...

Sensitivity estimates  
**only performed** for  
nucleon scattering

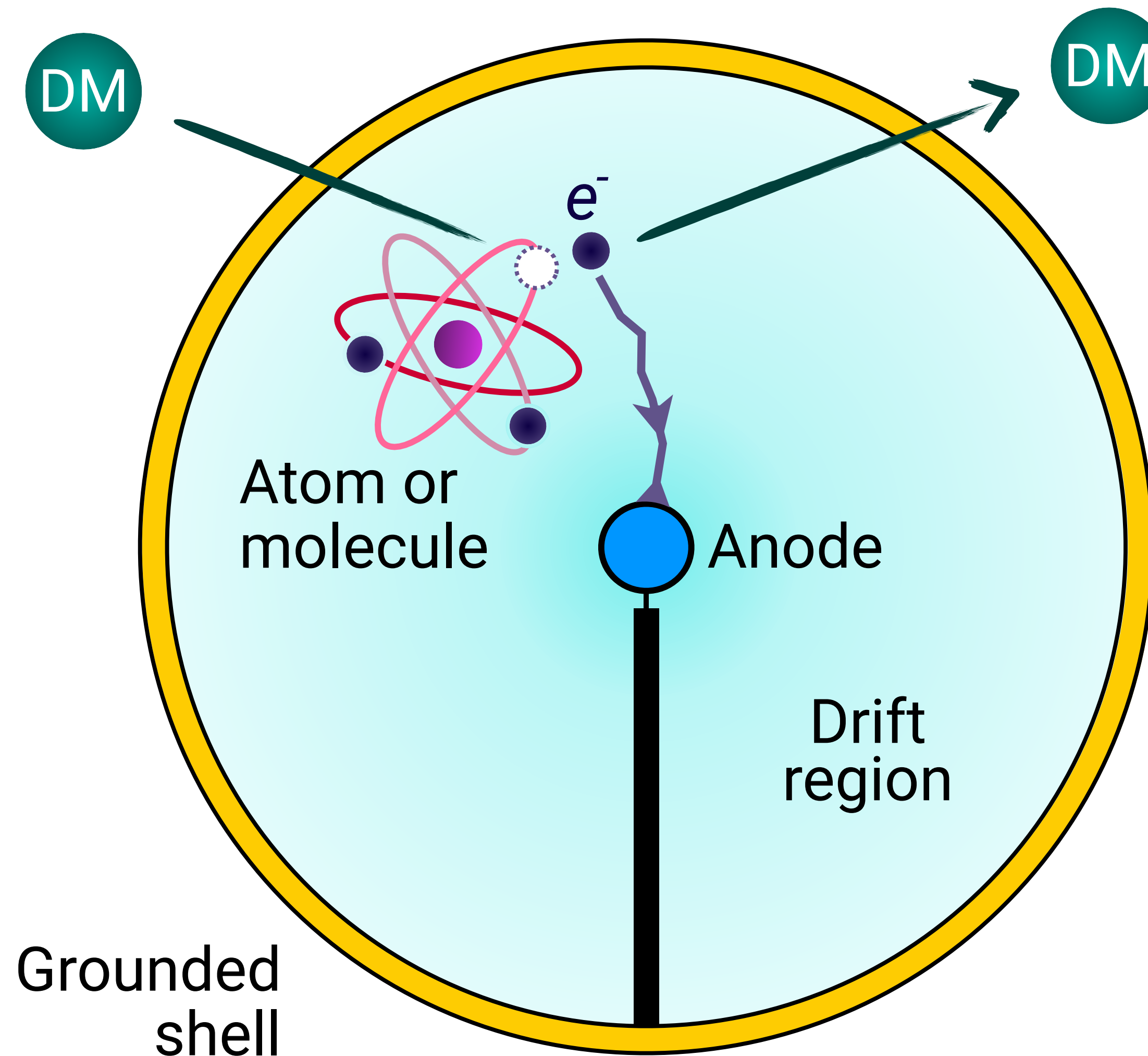
Question we asked:  
**could this also be**  
**used to hunt for**  
**electron scattering?**



# Dark matter-electron scattering: proposed search

Dark matter scattering ionises an electron from an atom or molecule

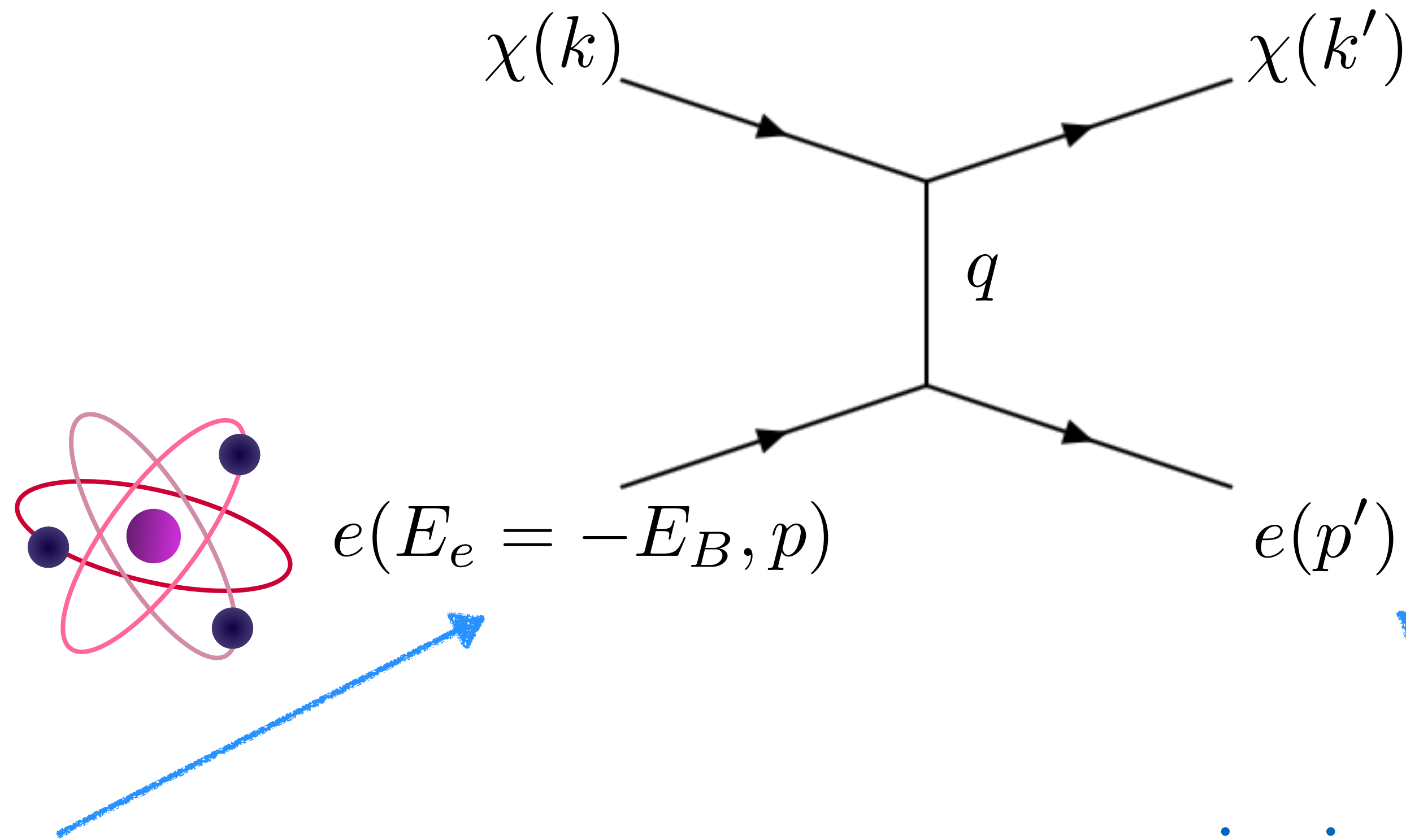
Key aspect:  
single electrons  
can be detected  
at the anode



# Developing the theory

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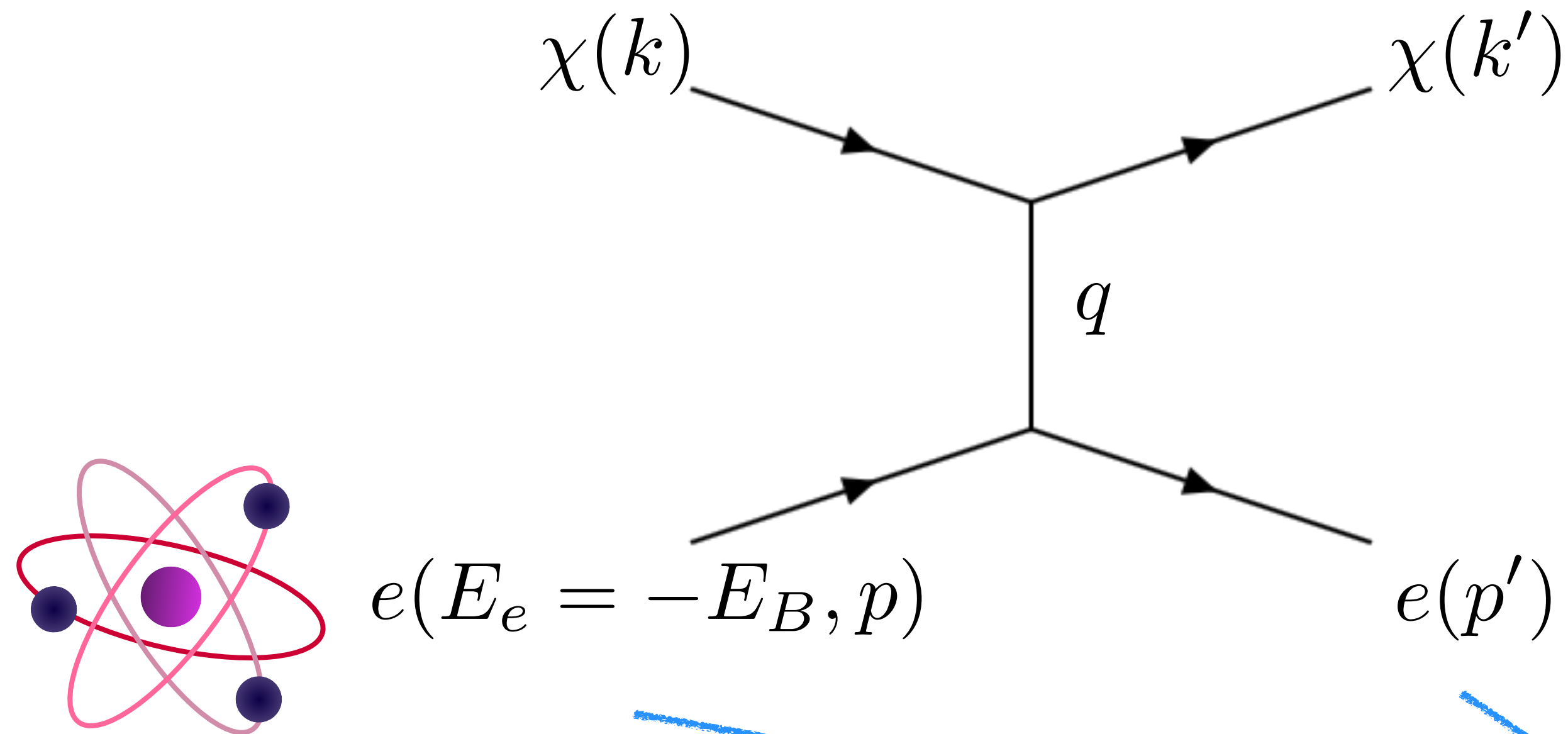
# Dark matter — electron scattering



initial electron is not a  
momentum eigenstate  
(not a plane wave)

ionised electron propagates  
in the Coulomb field of the  
ionised atom  
(not a plane wave)

# A modified scattering problem



Parameterise deviations from a plane wave in a form factor:

$$\left| f_{\text{ion}}^{i \rightarrow f}(E_e, \mathbf{q}) \right|^2 = \int d\Omega_{k_e} \frac{2k_e^3}{8\pi^3} \left| \sqrt{V} \int d^3x \psi_f^*(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \psi_i(\mathbf{x}) \right|^2$$

**Challenge: we need to calculate bound/unbound states**

# Bound states: use 'PySCF'

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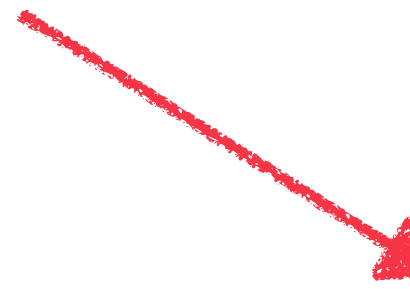
We are going to borrow from the tools of quantum chemistry for the bound states

PySCF = open-source python-based ('Py') quantum chemistry package that uses self-consistent field ('SCF') methods

Utilise Hartree-Fock methods:

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \nabla_i^2 + \frac{2Z}{r_i} \right) + \sum_{i>j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

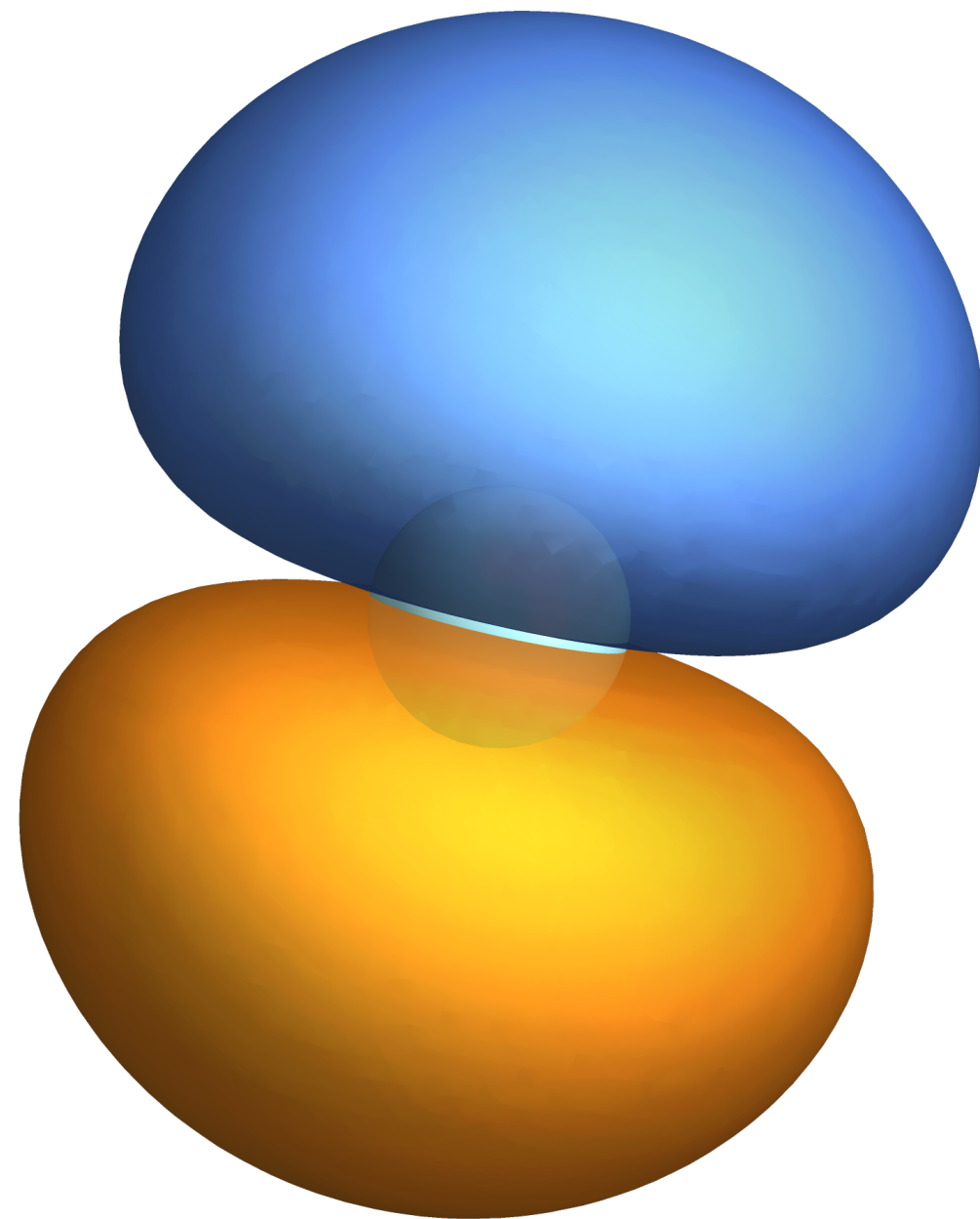
Electrons move in a self-consistent field


$$H \approx \hat{H} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} + V(r_i) \right\}$$

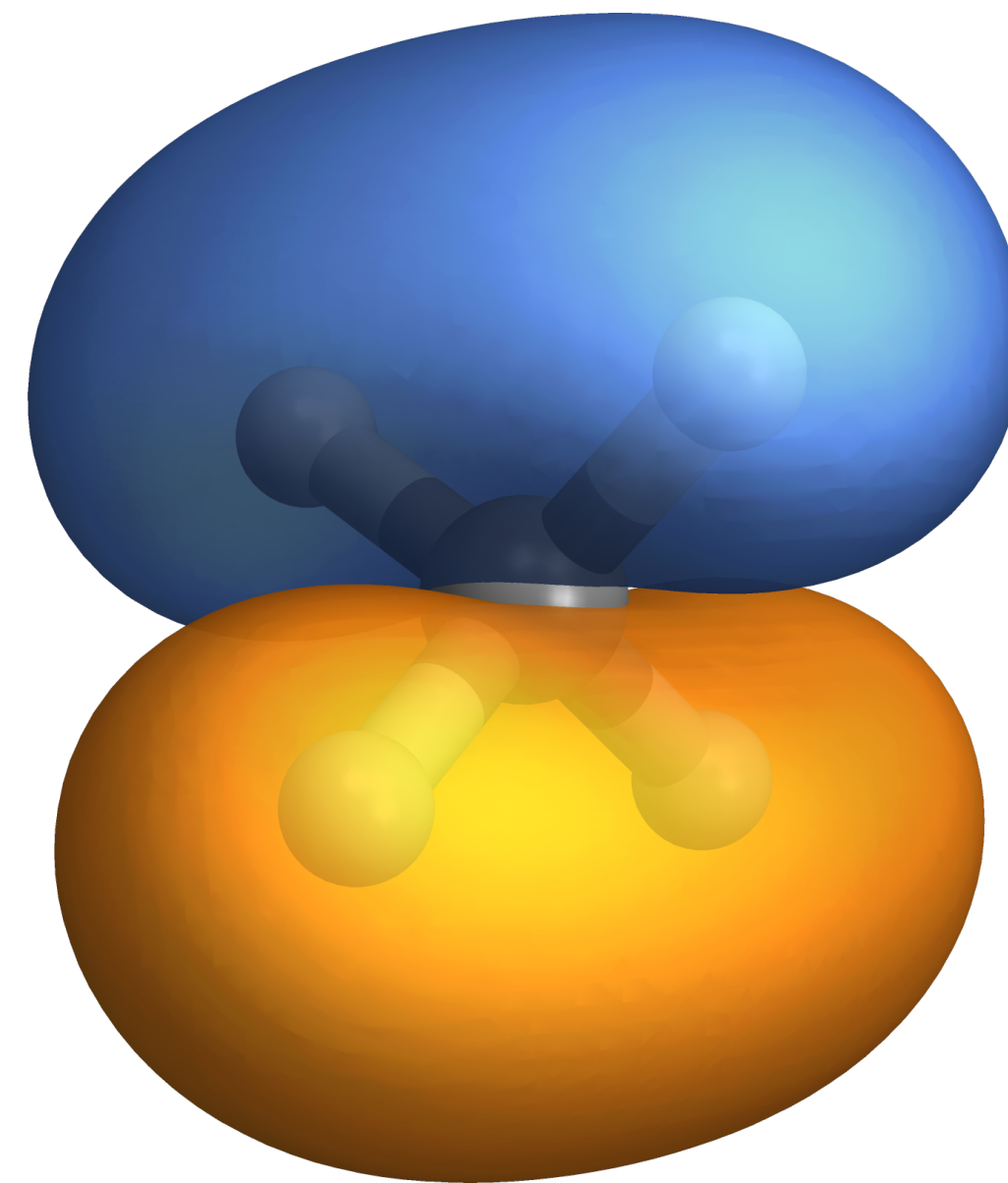
# PySCF advantage: 'easy' to model atoms and molecules

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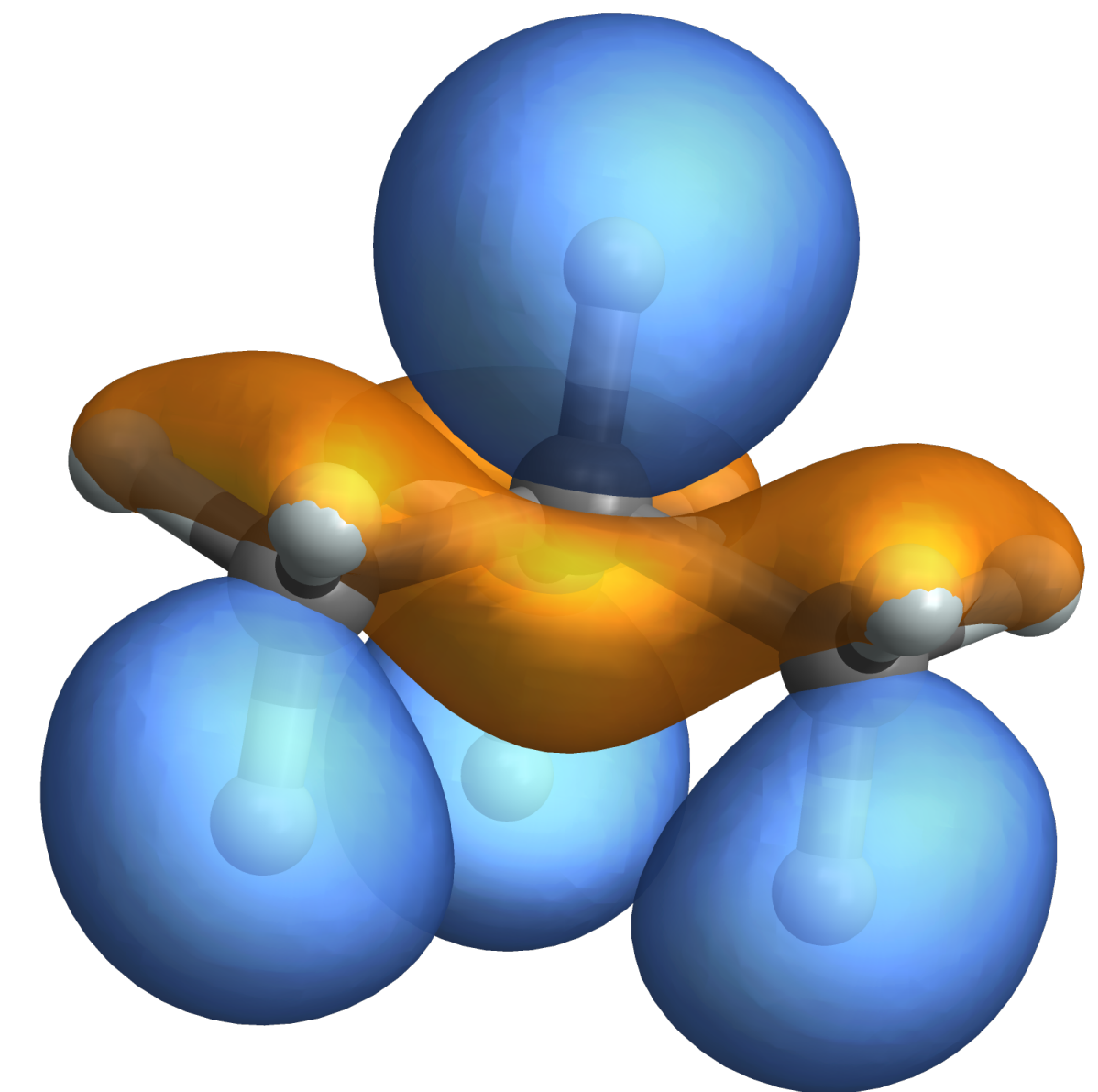
Neon: 2p and Xenon: 5p



Methane: 1t<sub>2</sub>



Isobutane: 6a<sub>1</sub>





# Basics of PySCF: Atomic basis functions

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The most 'primitive' objects are Gaussian Type Orbitals (GTO):

$$R_l^{\text{GTO}}(\alpha, r) \propto r^l \exp(-\alpha r^2)$$

*These functions form a basis for our solutions*

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i R_l^{\text{GTO}}(\alpha_i, r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

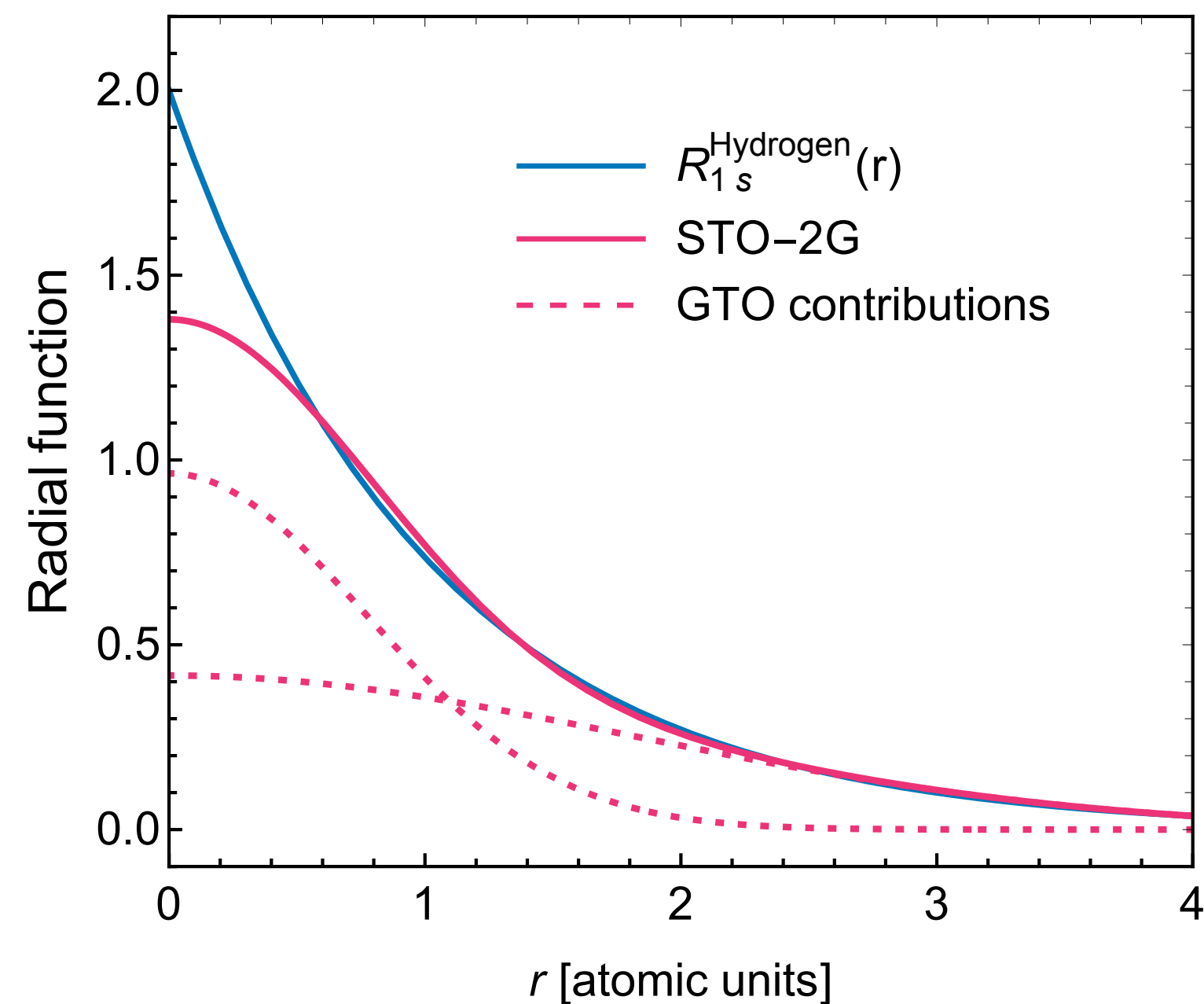
*Gaussian functions are used because they simplify numerical integrals that are needed*

# But atomic orbitals aren't Gaussian...

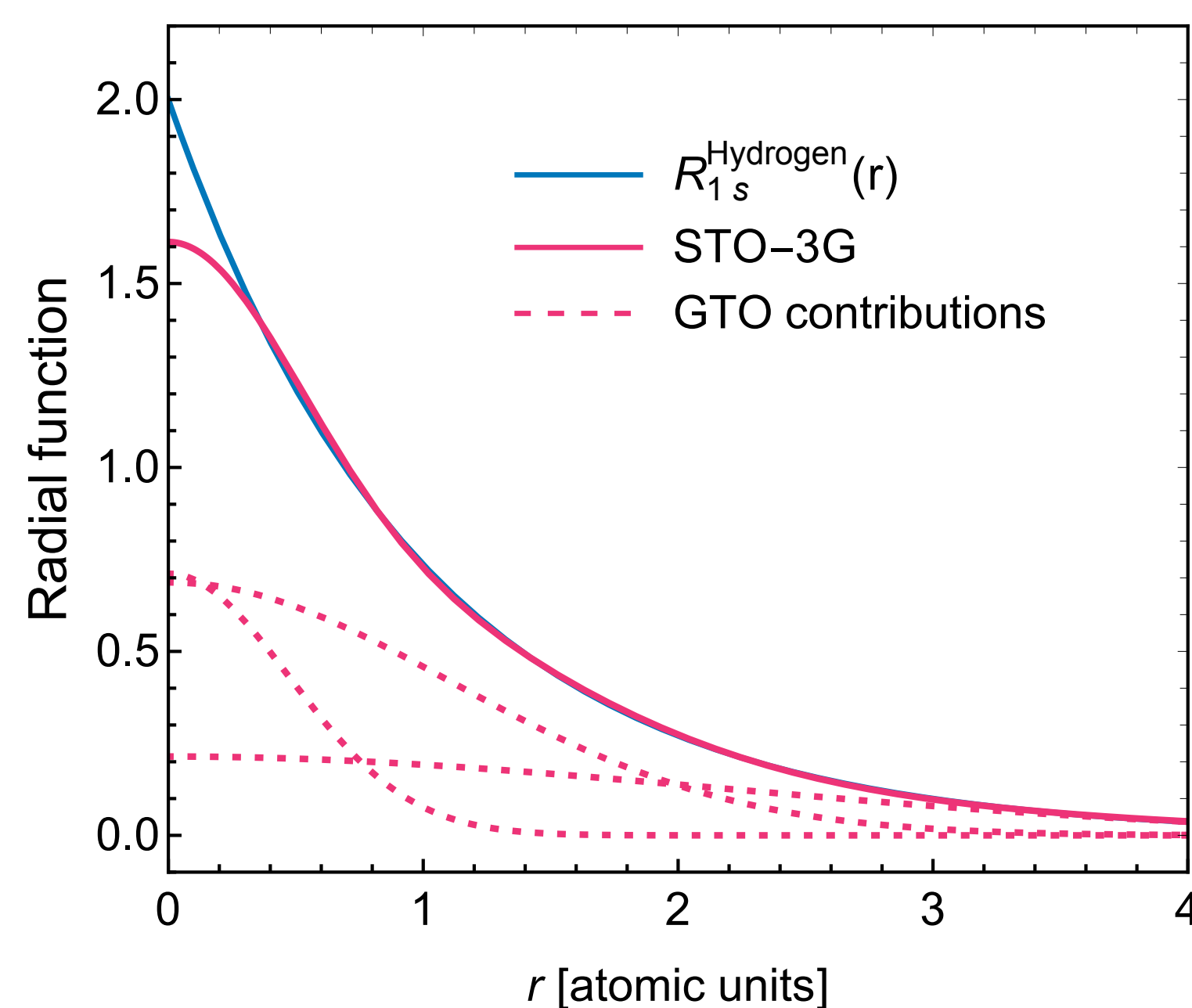
Atomic orbitals generally decay **exponentially**, not as a Gaussian

eg:  $R_{1s}^{\text{Hydrogen}}(r) = 2 \exp(-r)$  *(I'll always use atomic units)*

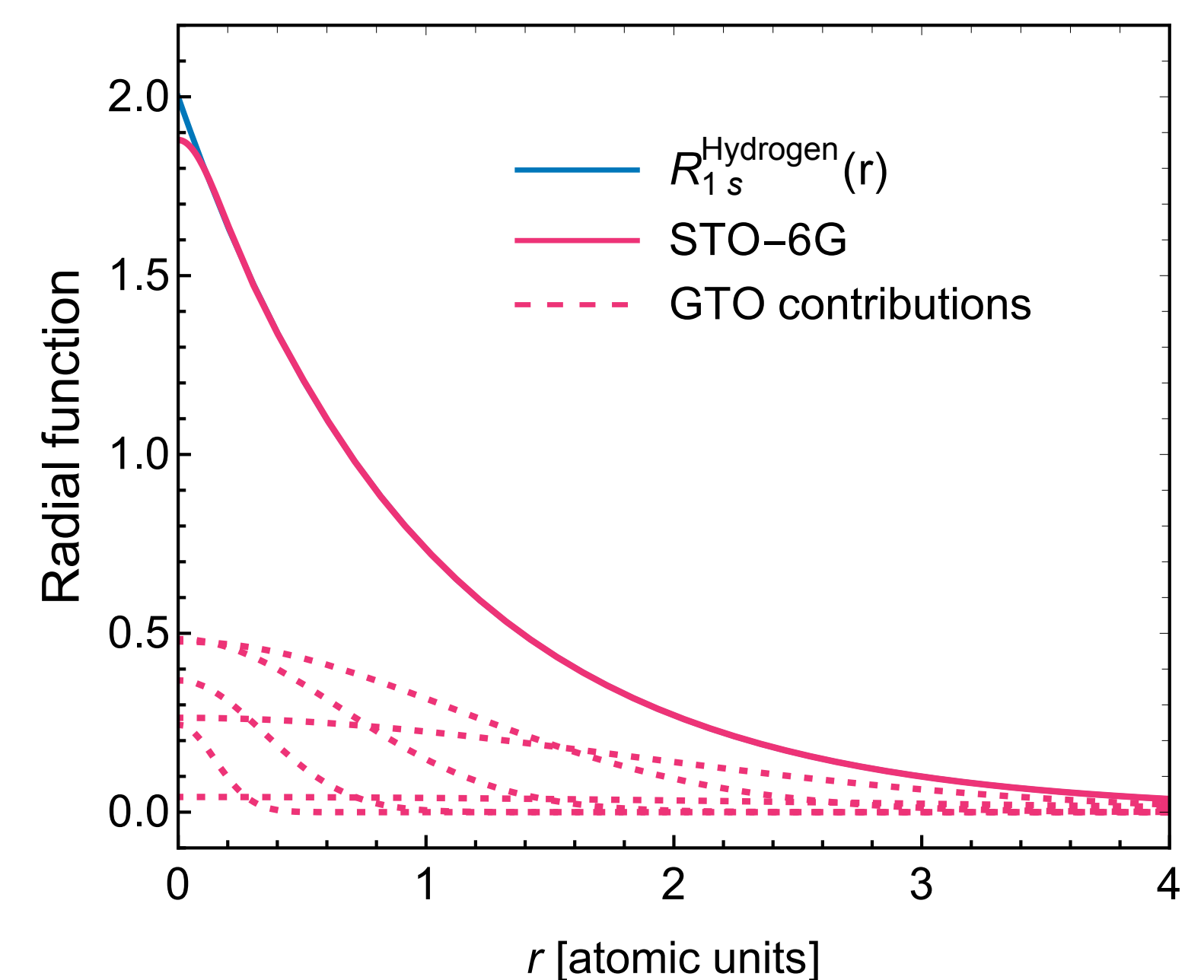
**Approx with 2 Gaussians**



**Approx with 3 Gaussians**



**Approx with 6 Gaussians**



**More Gaussians (generally) model the true (exponential) solution more accurately**



# Summary of PySCF output

Helium (He)			Neon (Ne)			Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )			Isobutane (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> )			Xenon (Xe)		
Basis: aug-cc-pV5Z			Basis: aug-cc-pV5Z			Basis: 6-31G(d,p)			Basis: 6-31G(d,p)			Basis: Jorge-QZP		
Total energy: -2.8616			Total energy: -128.5467			Total energy: -40.2016			Total energy: -157.3123			Total energy: -7229.7195		
Orbital	$I_{\text{HF}}$	$I_{\text{exp}}$	Orbital	$I_{\text{HF}}$	$I_{\text{exp}}$	Orbital	$I_{\text{HF}}$	$I_{\text{exp}}$	Orbital	$I_{\text{HF}}$	$I_{\text{exp}}$	Orbital	$I_{\text{HF}}$	$I_{\text{exp}}$
$1s^2$	24.98	24.6	$2p^6$	23.14	21.7	$1t_2^6$	14.80	13.6	$6a_1^2$	12.34	11.13	$5p^6$	12.45	12.7
			$2s^2$	52.53	48.5	$2a_1^2$	25.66	22.9	$5e^4$	12.44	11.75	$5s^2$	25.54	23.3
			$1s^2$	891.79	870.2	$1a_1^2$	304.96	290.8	$1a_2^2$	13.86	12.85	$4d^{10}$	75.72	68.5
									$4e^4$	14.54	13.71	$4p^6$	163.56	146.1
									$3e^4$	16.04	15.03	$4s^2$	212.69	213.2
									$5a_1^2$	17.15	15.91	$3d^{10}$	711.26	682.7
									$4a_1^2$	20.62	18.58	$3p^6$	958.02	971.4
									$2e^4$	25.17	21.83	$3s^2$	1087.7	1149
									$3a_1^2$	29.44	24.83	$2p^6$	4839.8	4947
									$2a_1^2$	305.01	—	$2s^2$	5132.0	5453
									$1e^4$	305.01	—	$1s^2$	33321	34561
									$1a_1^2$	305.30	—			

***Methane and isobutane benefit from lower ionisation energies (compared to nobles)***

# Unbound states: 'straightforward' for atoms

Solve the radial Schroedinger equation:

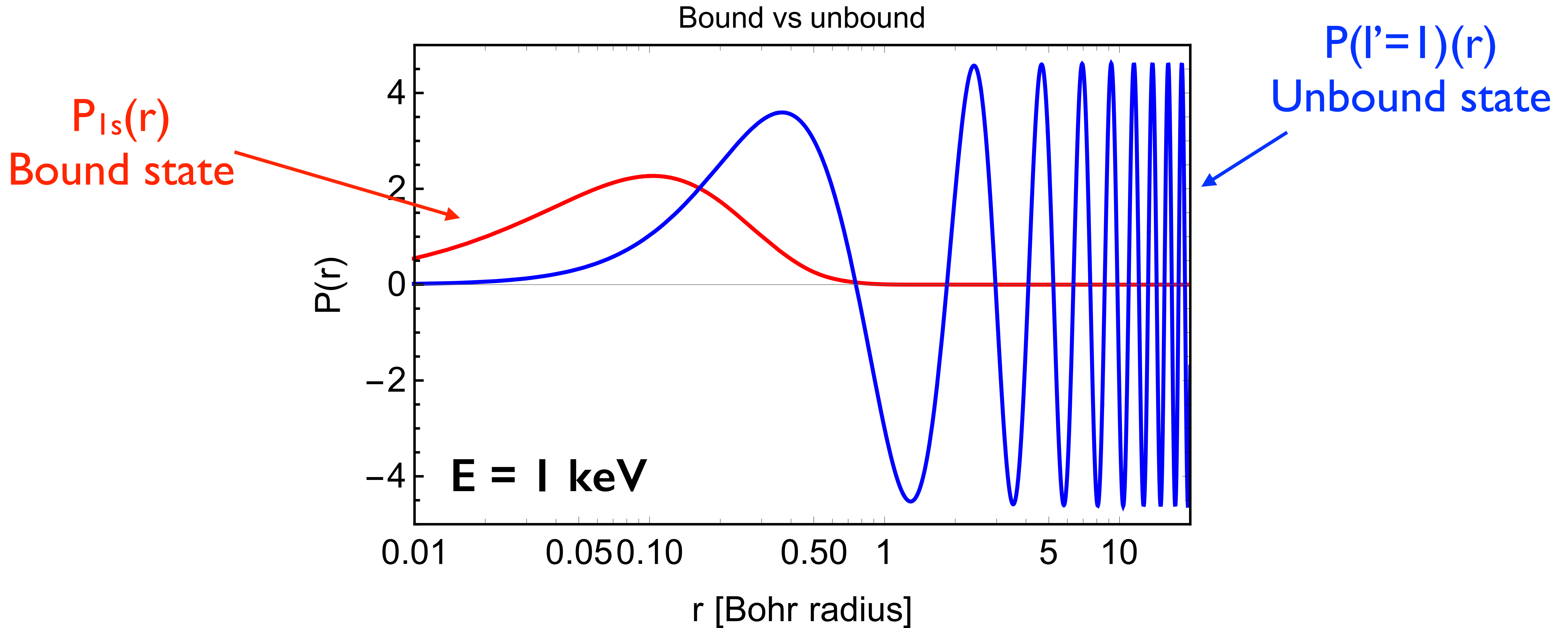
$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l_e(l_e + 1)}{2r^2} + V_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}(r) \right] P_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}(r) \\ = E_e P_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}(r) + \sum_{n'l'} \delta_{l_e l'} \lambda_{k_e n'} P_{n'l'}(r)$$

Construct the potential from our bound states using Cowan's HX method to model the exchange potential

$$V_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}(r) = -\frac{Z}{r} + V_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}^H(r) + V_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}^{HX}(r)$$

$$V_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}^H(r) = \sum_{n'l'} (w_{n'l'} - \delta_{nl, n'l'}) \int_0^\infty \frac{dr'}{r'} P_{n'l'}^2(r') \quad V_{nl \rightarrow k_e l_e}^{HX}(r) = -\frac{k_x}{2} \left( \frac{24\rho'(r)}{\pi} \right)^{1/3}$$

# Example: Unbound state for Neon



# Unbound states: hard for molecules!

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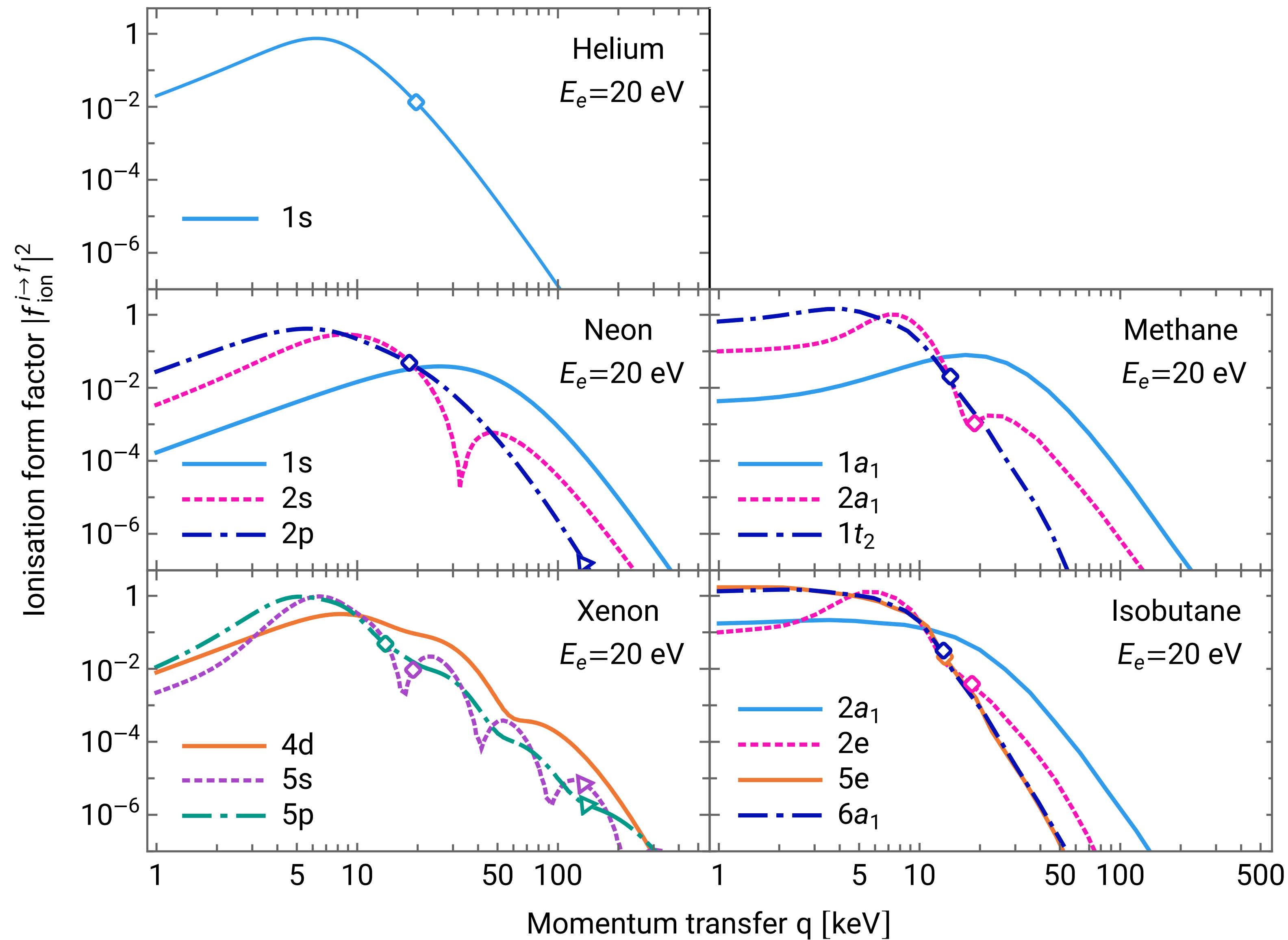
No exact spherical symmetry! But... model potential with spherical term (assume rotational averaging in gas)

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} - \frac{Z_{\text{eff}}}{r} \right] P_{kl}(r) = E P_{kl}(r)$$

Solutions are (analytic) Coulomb functions

$$P_{kl}(r) = \frac{4\pi}{2k} \frac{\left| \Gamma \left( \ell + 1 - \frac{iZ_{\text{eff}}}{k} \right) \right| e^{\frac{\pi Z_{\text{eff}}}{2k}}}{(2\ell + 1)!} (2kr)^{\ell+1} \times e^{-ikr} M \left( \ell + 1 + \frac{iZ_{\text{eff}}}{k}, 2\ell + 2; 2ikr \right)$$

# Form factor results



- Outer-shells similar for atoms
- Neon & methane shapes similar

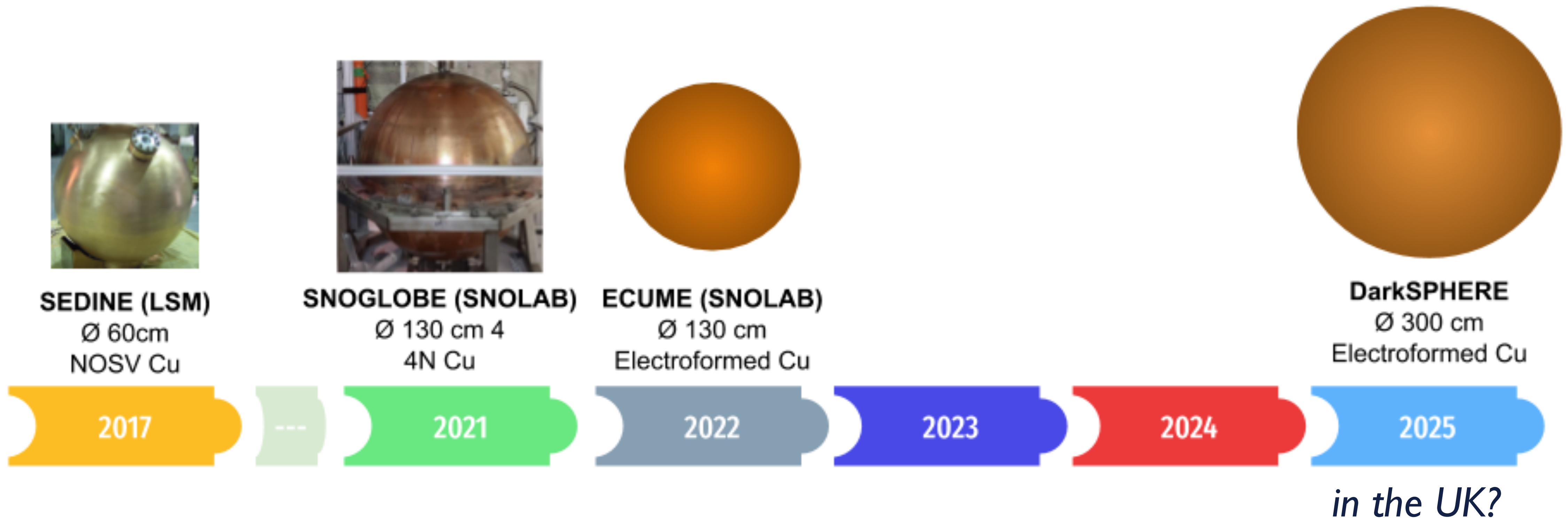


# Sensitivity projections

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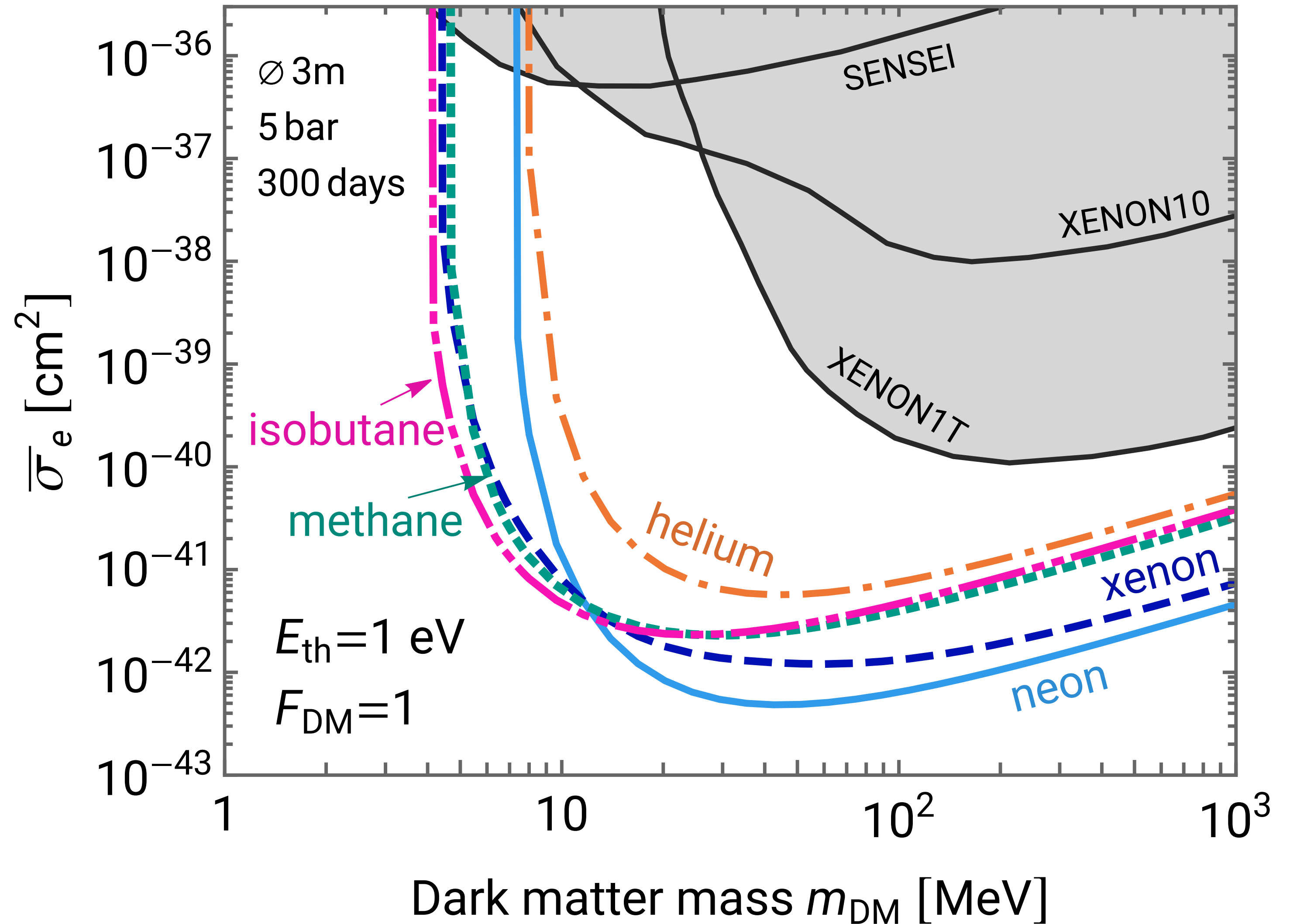
# Reminder: towards DarkSPHERE

I will show projections for DarkSPHERE: the 'ultimate' detector of this type



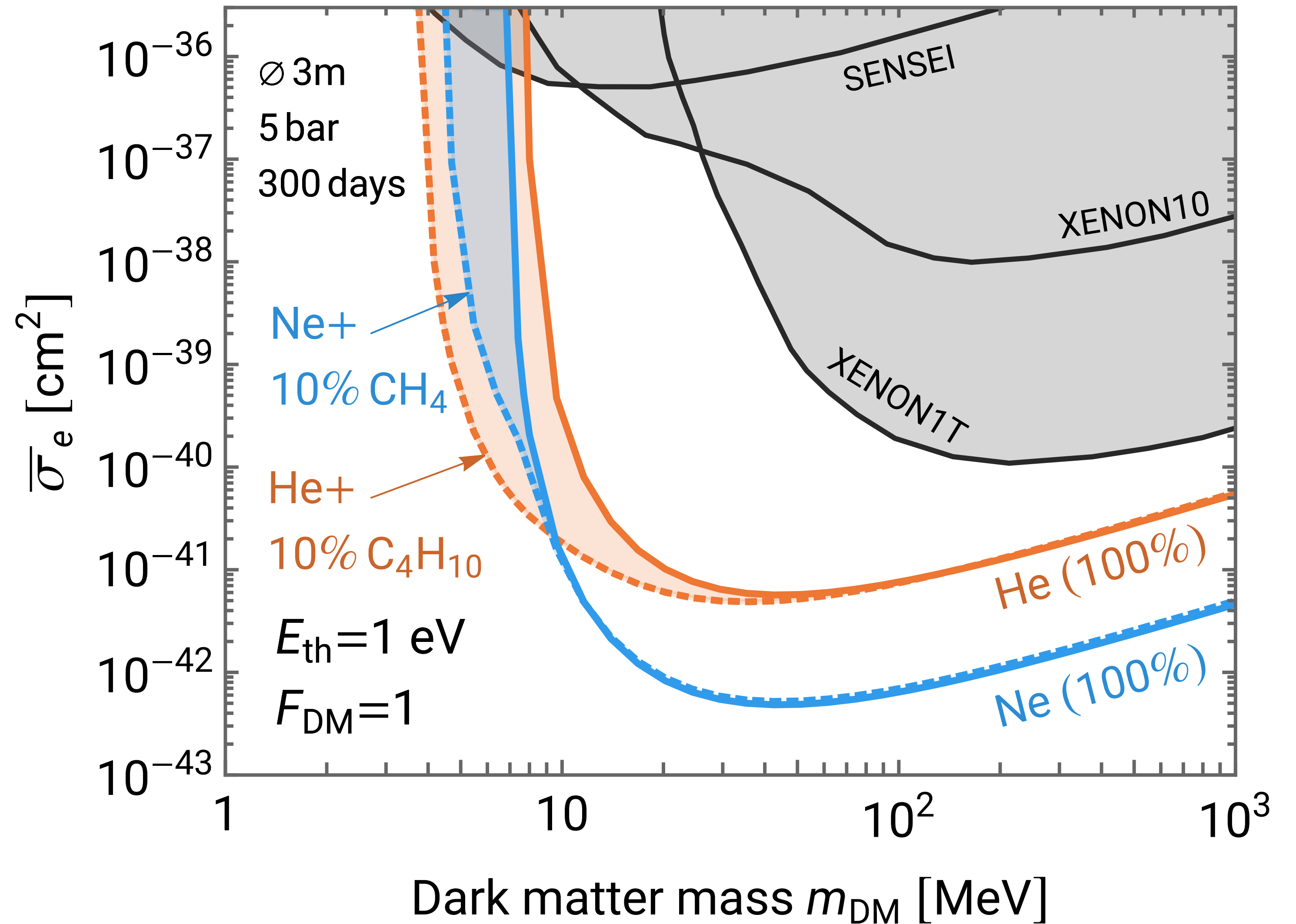
# Scattering rates: pure gases

*DarkSphere projected sensitivity with all five gases is significantly below current limits*



# Scattering rates: mixed gases

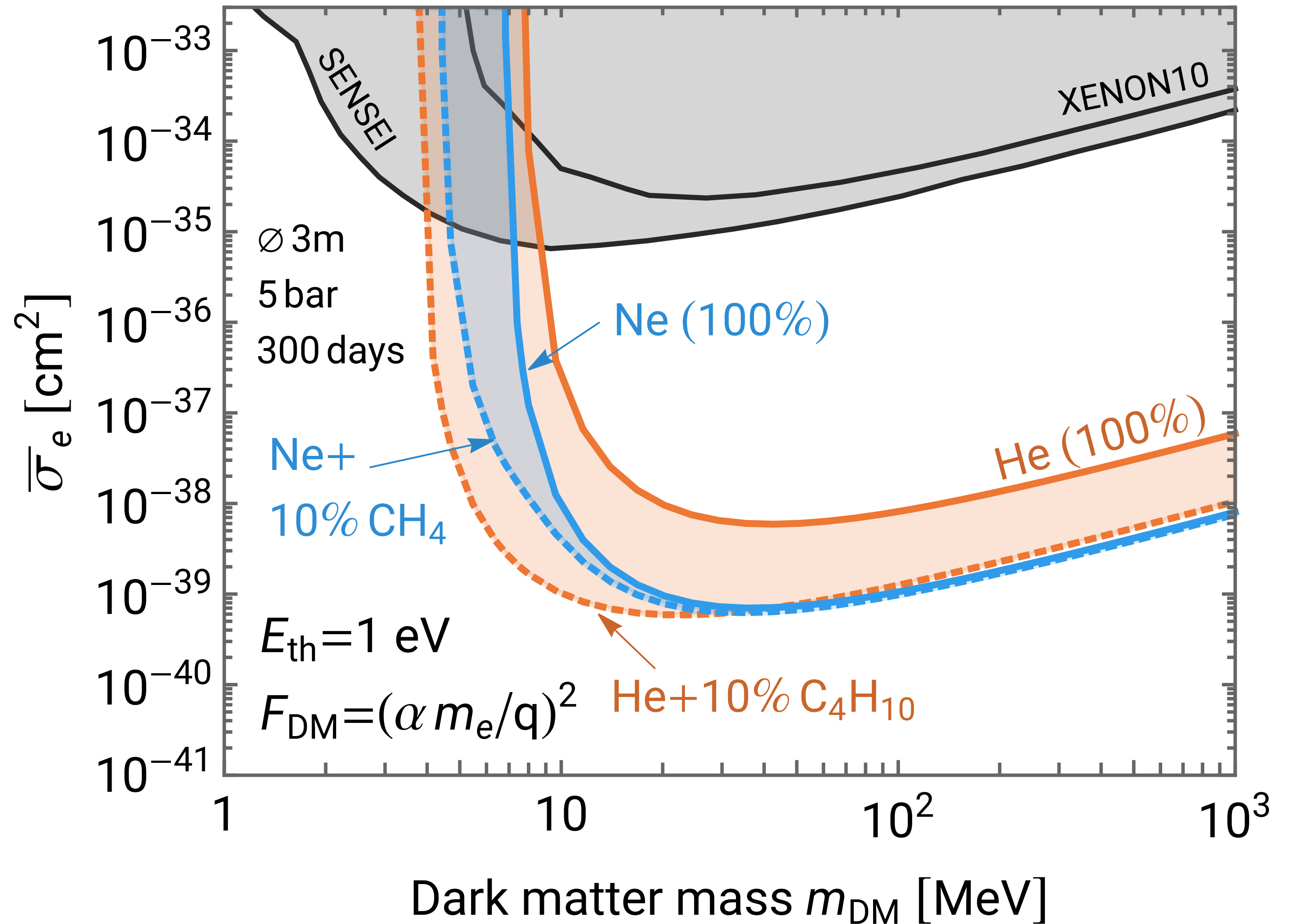
*Adding molecular gases to helium or neon can improve sensitivity*



# Scattering rates: mixed gases

*Adding molecular gases to helium or neon can improve sensitivity*

*...and can lead to dramatic improvements for 'light-mediator' theories*



# Conclusions

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NEWS-G uses gas-based spherical proportional counters to hunt for dark matter

- *detectors will double in size while reducing backgrounds by factor  $\sim 100$*

Until now, they only considered dark matter - nucleon interactions

- *we investigated the prospects for dark matter - electron interactions for atomic and molecular gas targets*

Calculated atomic and molecular wave functions using quantum chemistry tools

Prospects for constraining dark matter - electron interactions are excellent

- *molecular gases can improve sensitivity over noble gases alone*

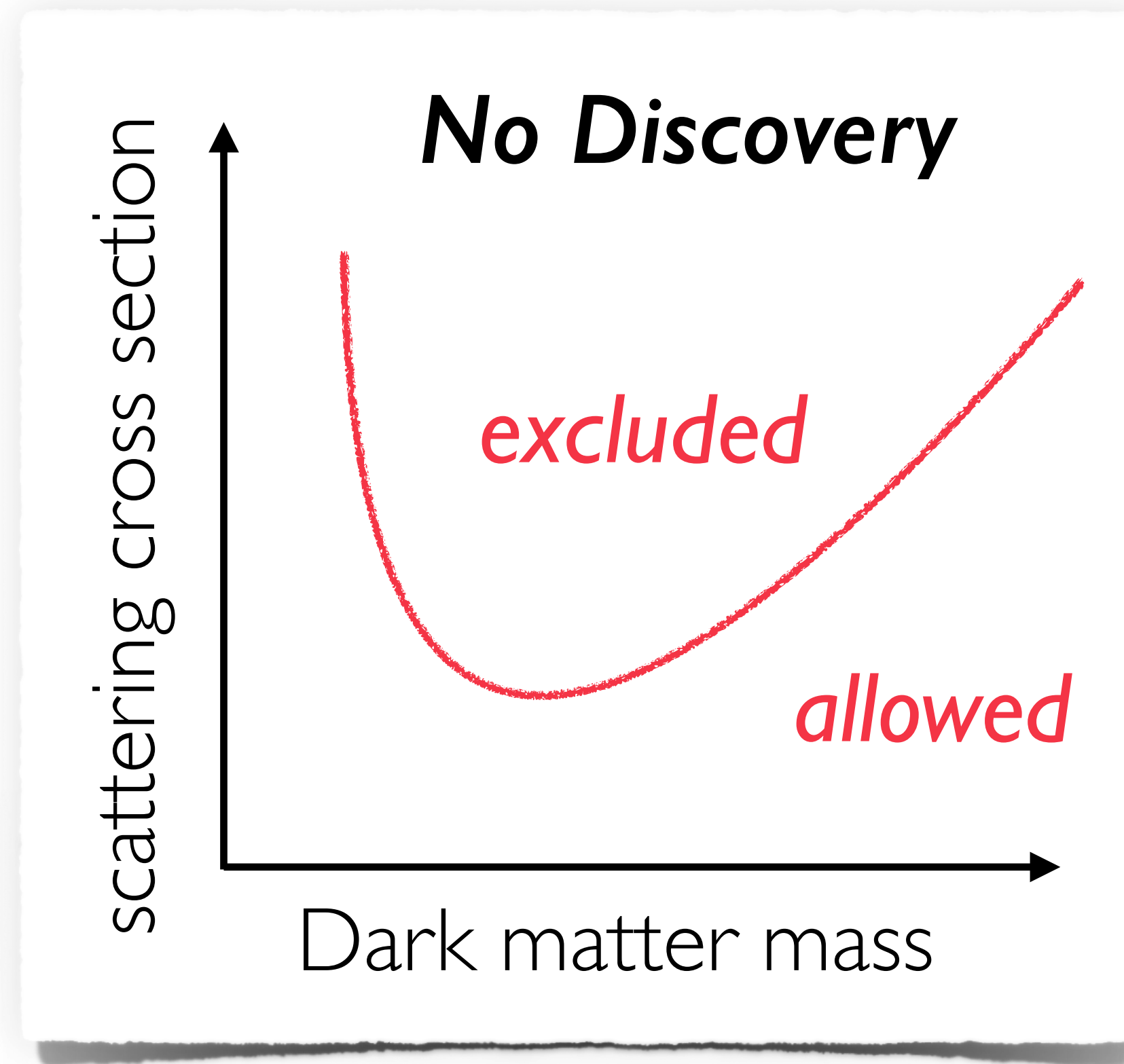
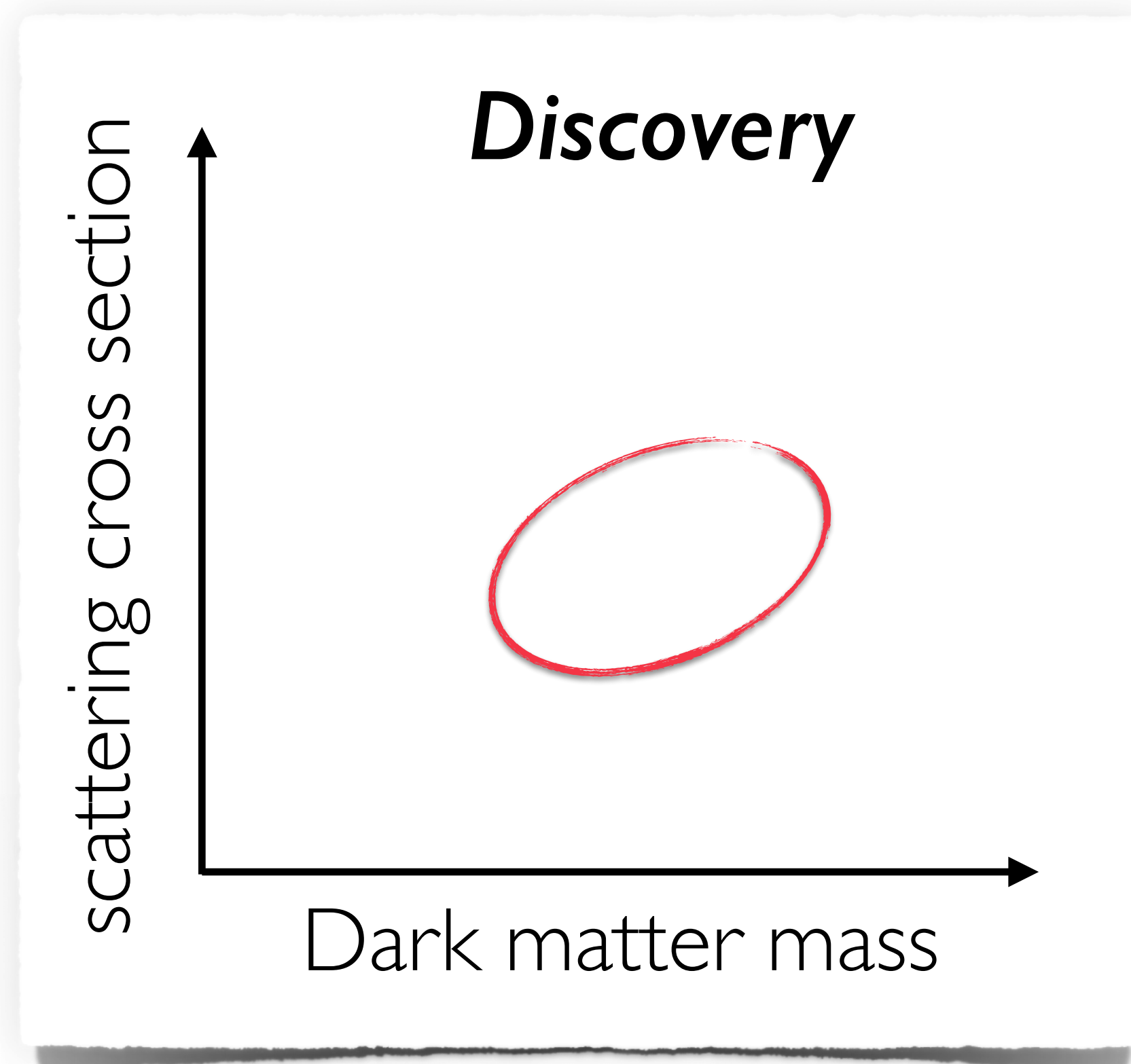
# Backup

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# Generic direct detection result plot

Measurement/constraints on

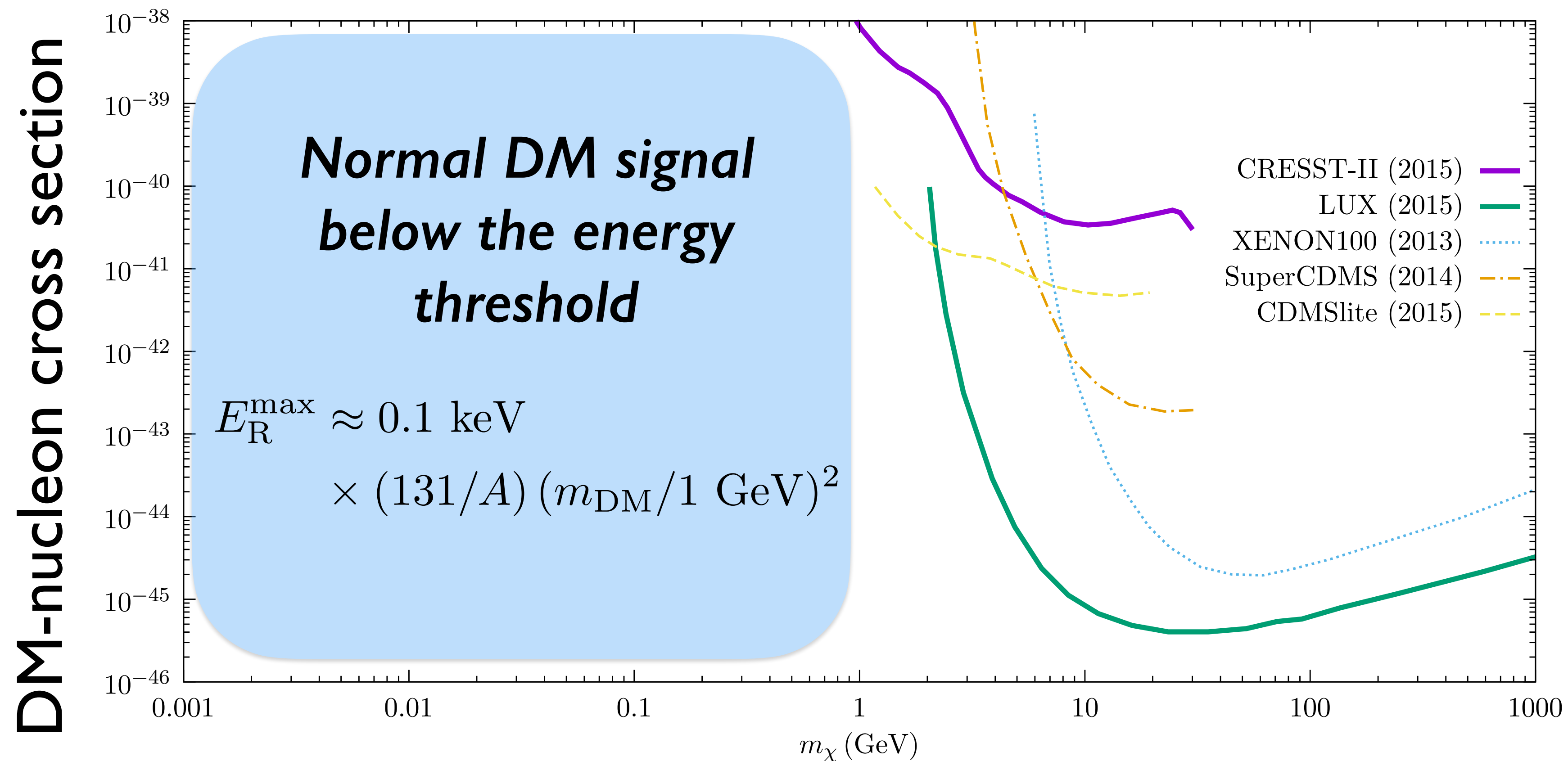
1. *Dark matter mass*
2. *Scattering cross section (with nucleons, electrons, ...)*





# Classic search: 'nucleon scattering'

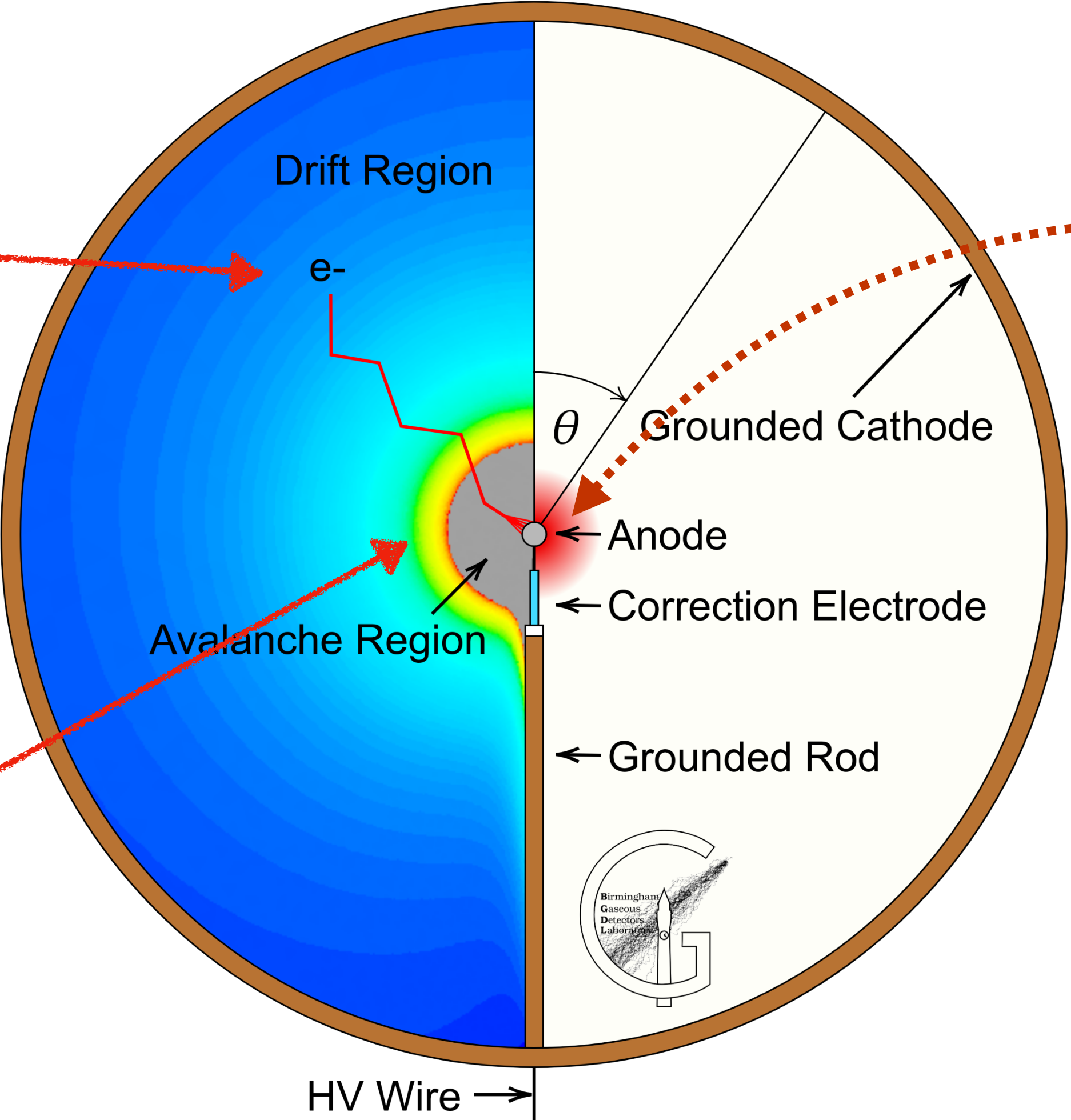
Detecting sub-GeV dark matter is hard — with nucleon scattering!



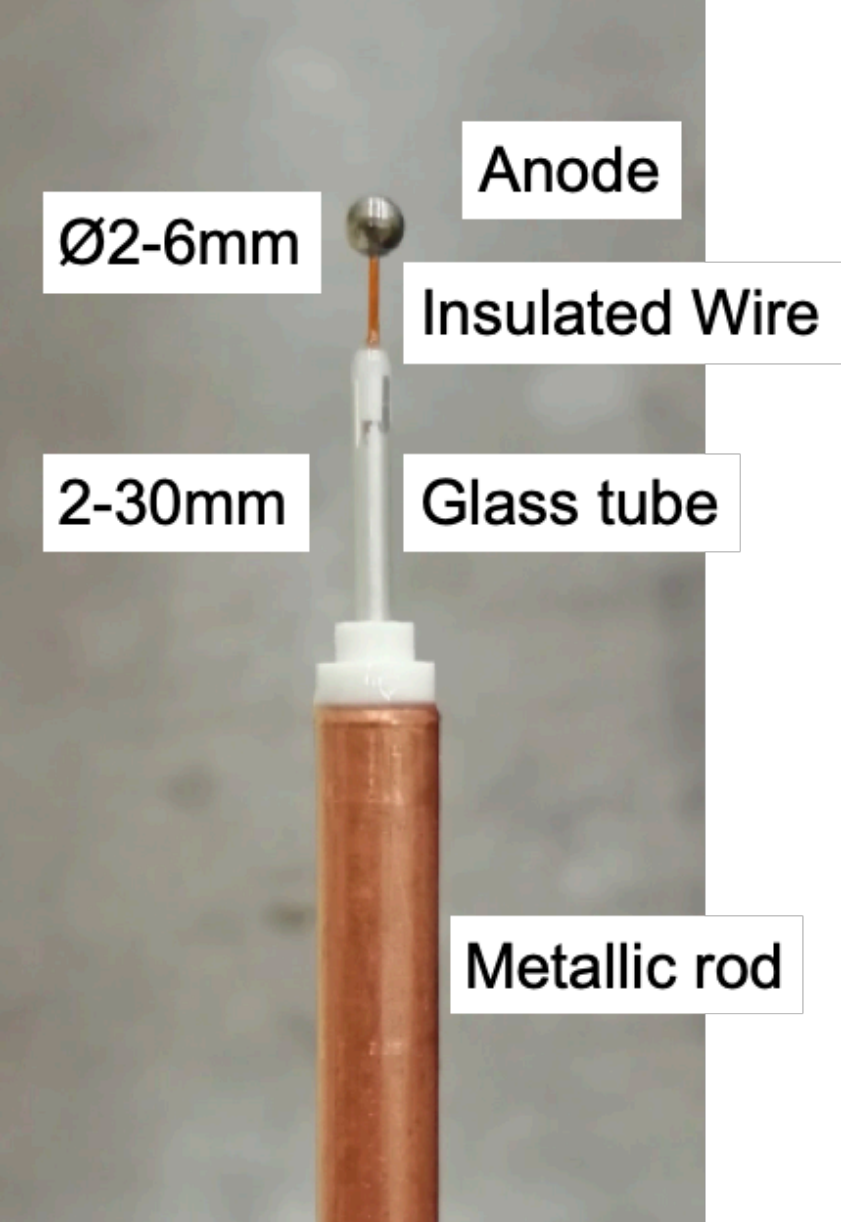
**Kinematics more favourable for electron scattering:  
opens the window to lower DM masses**

# NEWS-G SPC: an alternative view

(dark matter) induces an electron through scattering



e<sup>-</sup> drifts to the anode and is detected



# Scattering rates

