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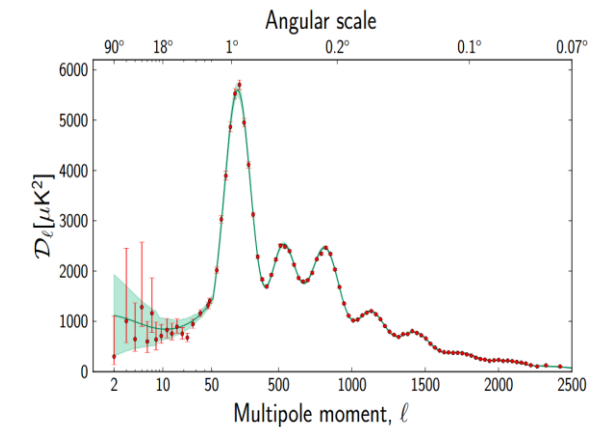
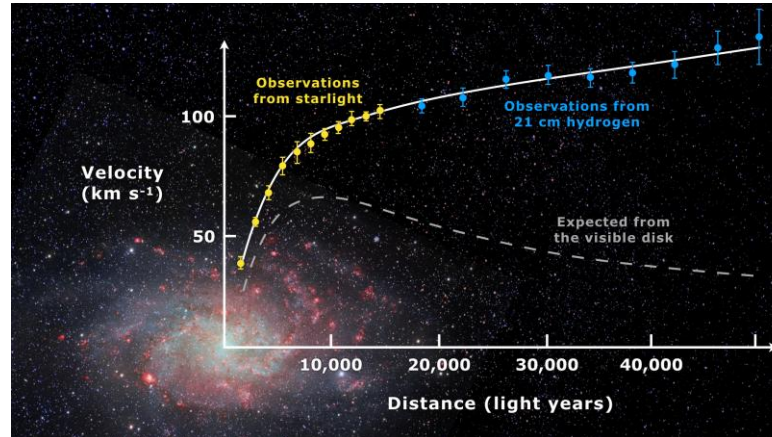
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Direct Dark Matter Research : The Damic-M* experiment

MELLOUKI ISSAM-EDDINE

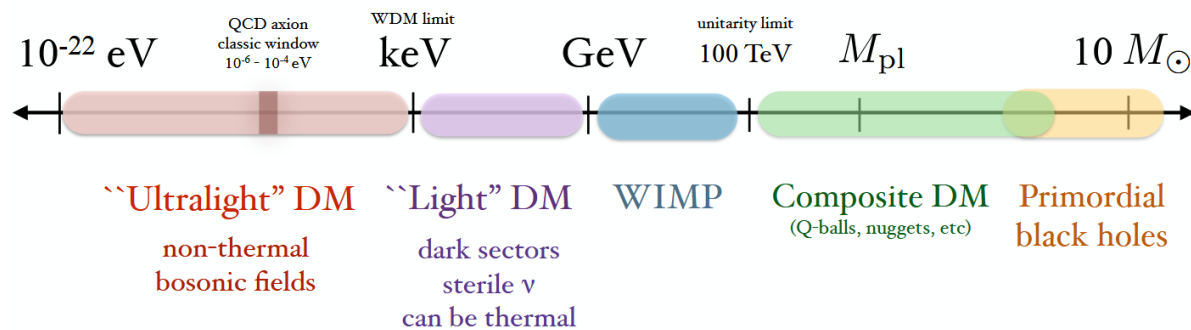
Evidence for Dark Matter in the Universe

- ❖ Galaxy Rotation Curves
- ❖ Lensing
- ❖ Cluster Virialization, Mergers
- ❖ CMB Anisotropies
- ❖ Etc.



Mass scale of dark matter

(not to scale)



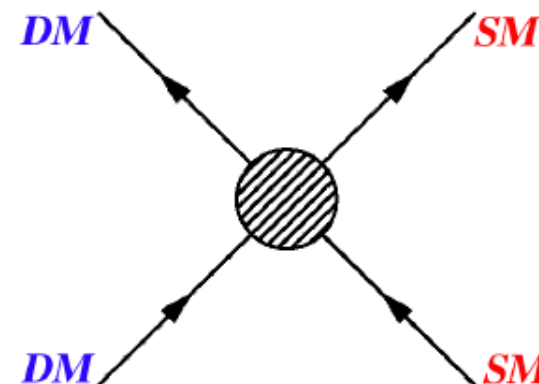
T. Lin, arxiv:1904.07915

Detection of electronic/nuclear recoils

Detection of particles produced by the annihilation of SM particles

thermal freeze-out (early Univ.)
indirect detection (now)

direct detection



production at colliders

Search for missing transverse energy

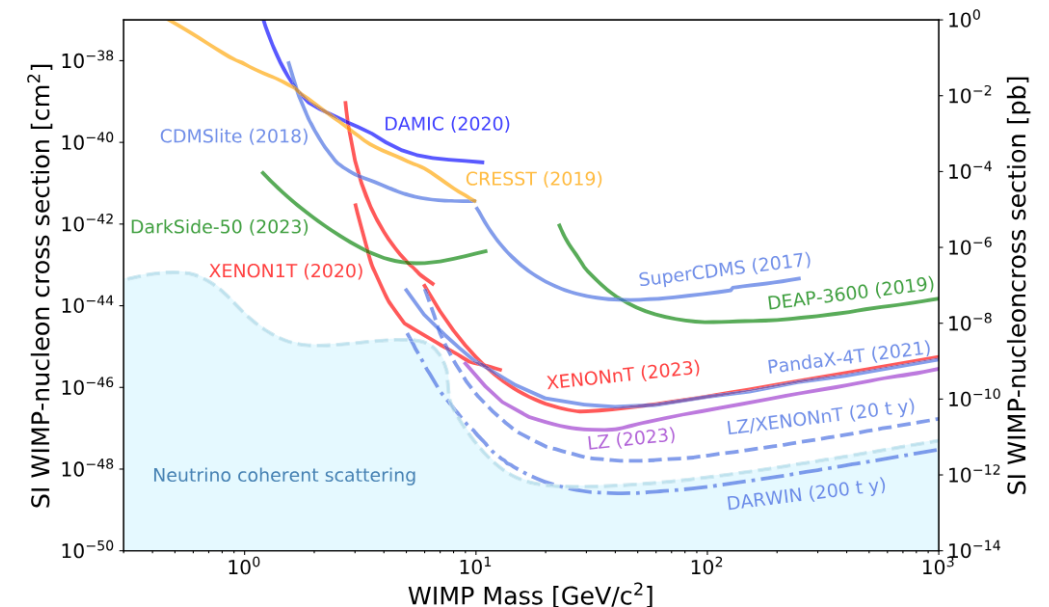
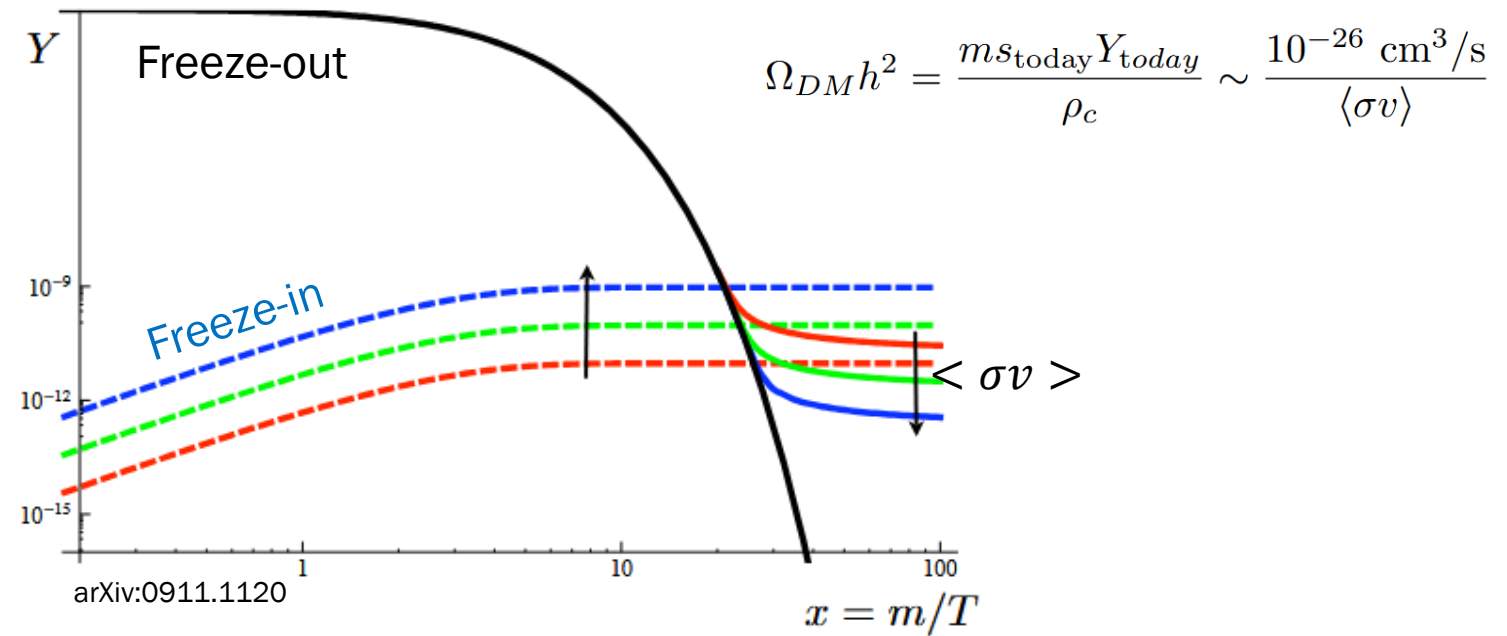
Dark Matter production and the Wimp Miracle

❖ Multiple production scenarios :

- ❖ Freeze-in/out
- ❖ Gravitational
- ❖ Etc.

❖ Weak-Scale Cross Section and m_{DM} : WIMP Miracle

❖ The Waning of the WIMP ?



Nucl. Phys. B 1003 (2024) 116473

An alternative to the Wimp paradigm : The Hidden Sector

- ❖ The SM is not complete (neutrino, dark matter, ...)
- ❖ New Interactions may exist !
- ❖ Simple natural extension of the Standard Model : new U(1) symmetry
 - ❖ Dark QED
 - ❖ Electroweak extension
- ❖ Leads to MeV-scale Dark Matter

New bosons expected to mediate new interactions

New spin-1 bosons \leftrightarrow

new gauge symmetries beyond $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

Simplest possibility

$$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1) \times \text{extra } U(1)$$

new gauge coupling (g'') \leftrightarrow intensity of new interaction ($\propto g''^2$)

Pierre FAYET, "The U BOSON as a generalized DARK PHOTON"

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu = \partial_\mu - igT_3W_\mu^3 - \frac{i}{2}g'YB_\mu - \frac{i}{2}g''XC_\mu, \quad \text{Symmetry breaking}$$

Modification of the Z boson's coupling constant and a new gauge boson in the electroweak theory

$$\begin{aligned} A_\mu &= \sin \theta_W W_\mu^3 + \cos \theta_W B_\mu, \\ \tilde{Z}_\mu &= \cos \xi \cos \theta_W W_\mu^3 - \cos \xi \sin \theta_W B_\mu - \sin \xi C_\mu, \\ A'_\mu &= \sin \xi \cos \theta_W W_\mu^3 - \sin \xi \sin \theta_W B_\mu + \cos \xi C_\mu. \end{aligned}$$

$$g_A(T_3, Y, X) = eQ,$$

$$g_{\tilde{Z}}(T_3, Y, X) = g \cos \theta_W \cos \xi T_3 + g' \sin \theta_W \cos \xi \frac{Y}{2} + g'' \sin \xi \frac{X}{2},$$

$$g_{A'}(T_3, Y, X) = g \cos \theta_W \sin \xi T_3 + g' \sin \theta_W \sin \xi \frac{Y}{2} + g'' \cos \xi \frac{X}{2}.$$

Olivier Deligny, DAMIC-M internal note

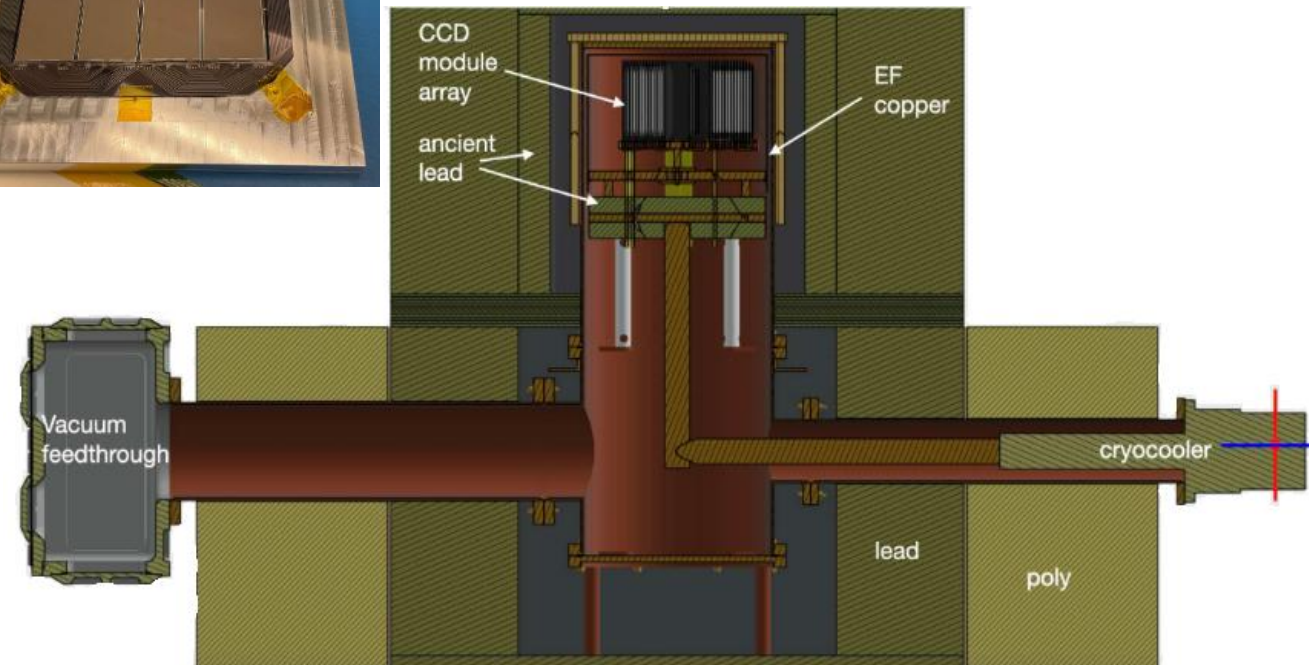
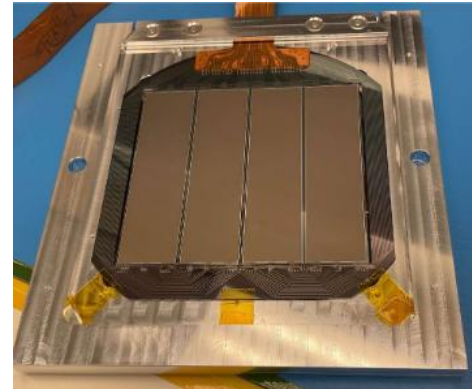
Damic-M in Dark Matter research

- ❖ Direct Dark Matter experiment
- ❖ Skipper-CCD detectors
- ❖ Single electron detection capability

- ❖ For low-mass dark matter :

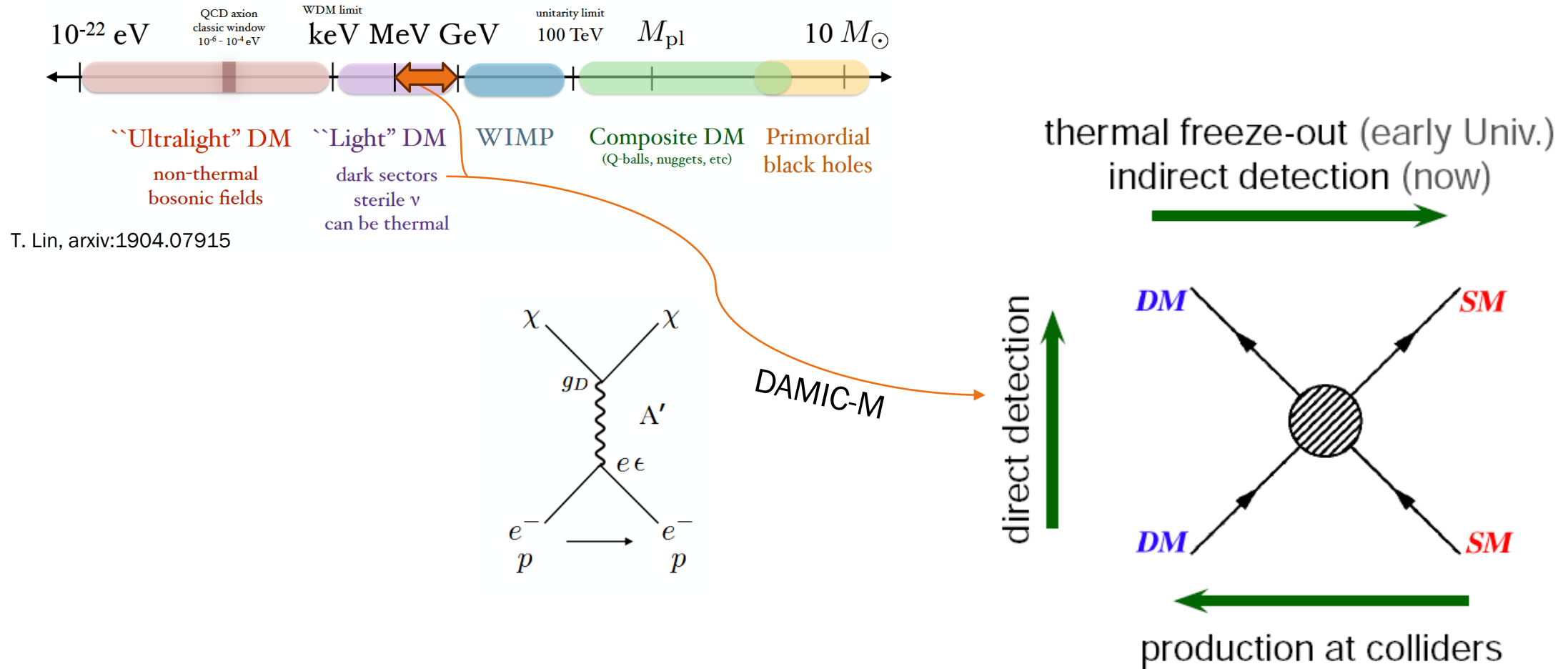
$$E_{Target} < 4 \frac{M_{DM}}{M_{Target}} E_{DM}$$

- ❖ Sub-electron readout noise
- ❖ World-leading limits on hidden sector Dark Matter



Mass scale of dark matter

(not to scale)



Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics

Skipper-CCD

- ❖ Multiple non-destructive charge measurements
 - ❖ Sub-electron reading noise
- ❖ Readout noise divided by $\sqrt{N_S}$
- ❖ Allows us to explore small energy deposits

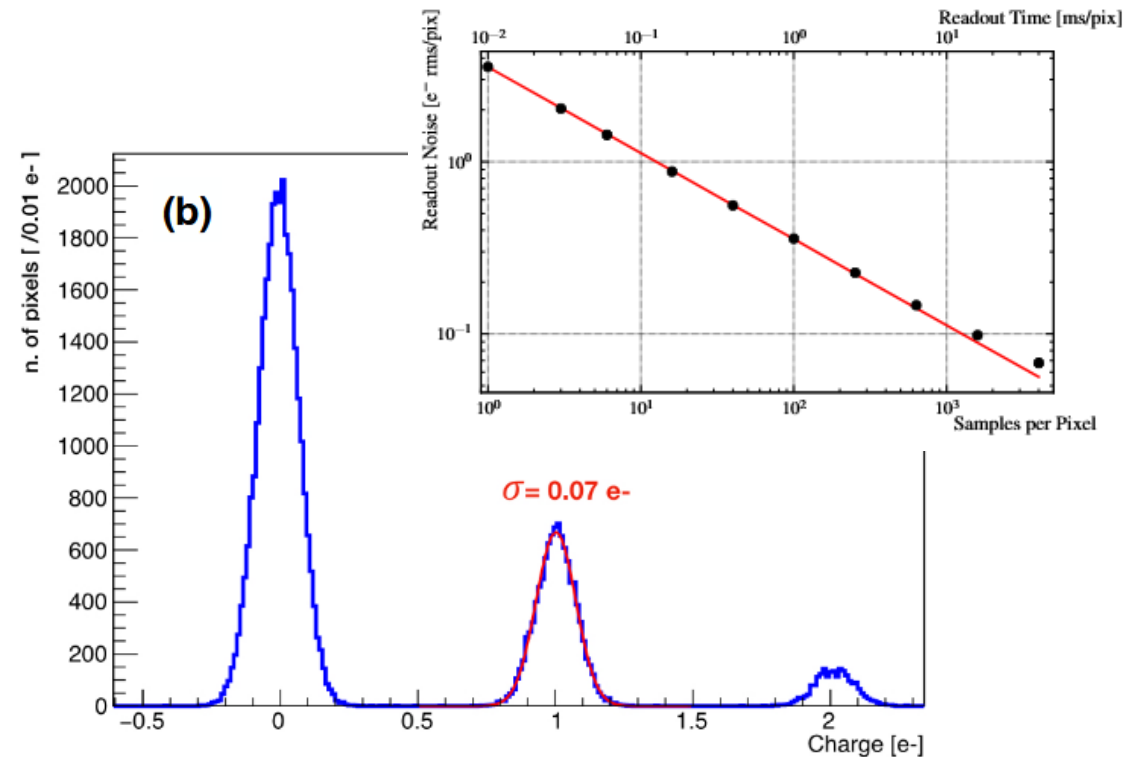
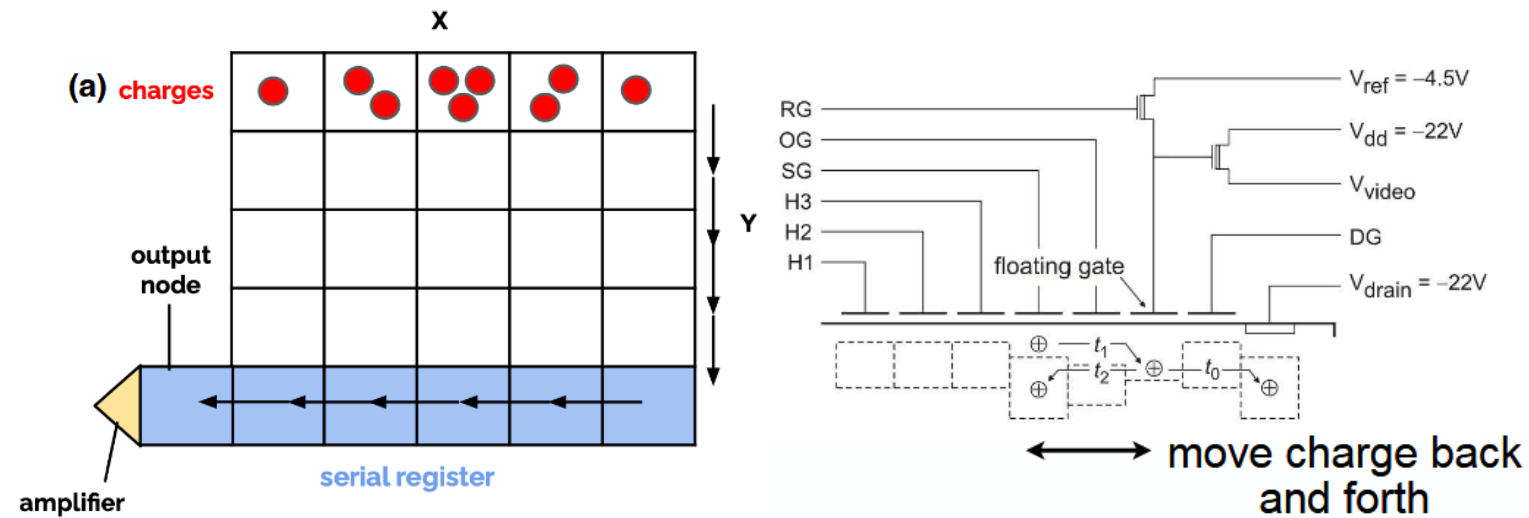
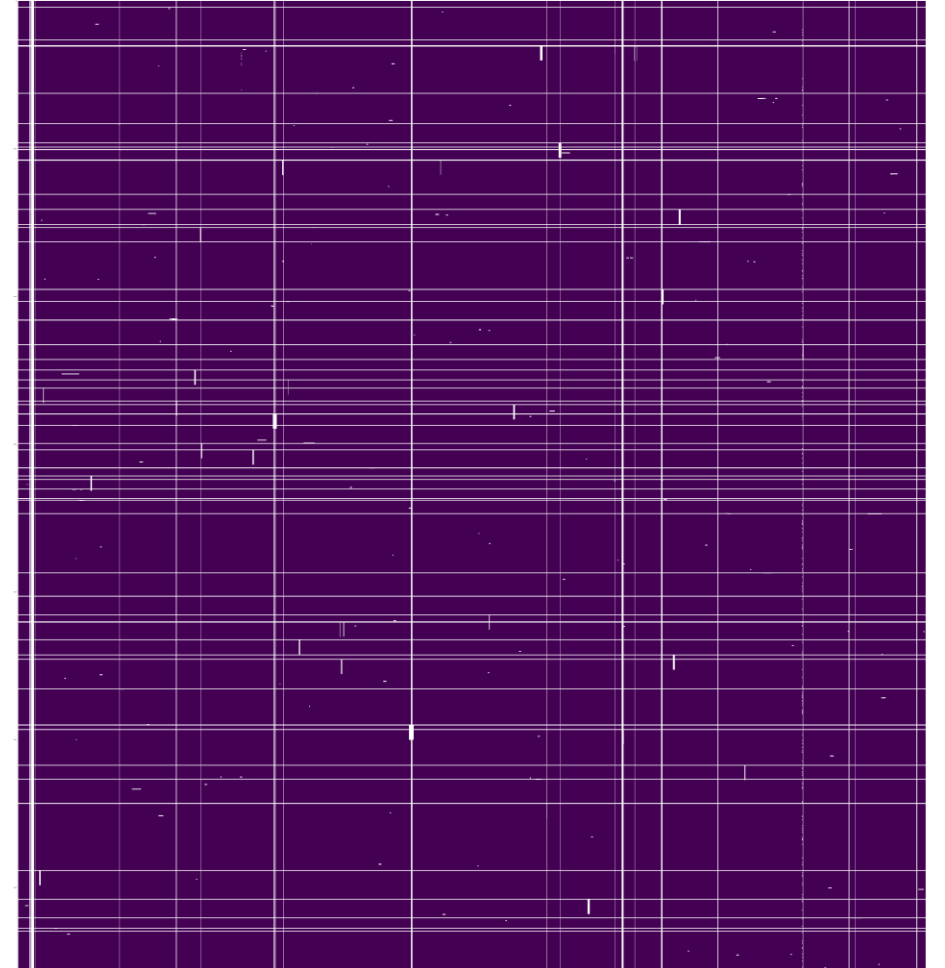
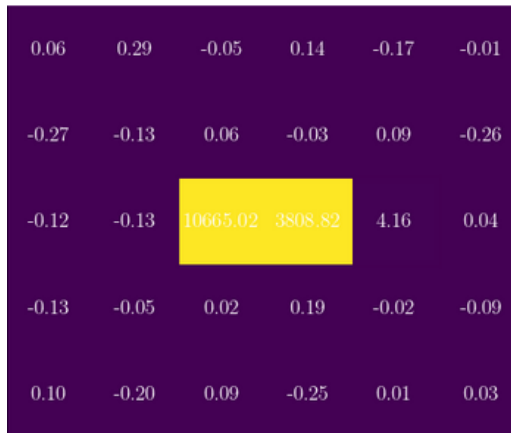
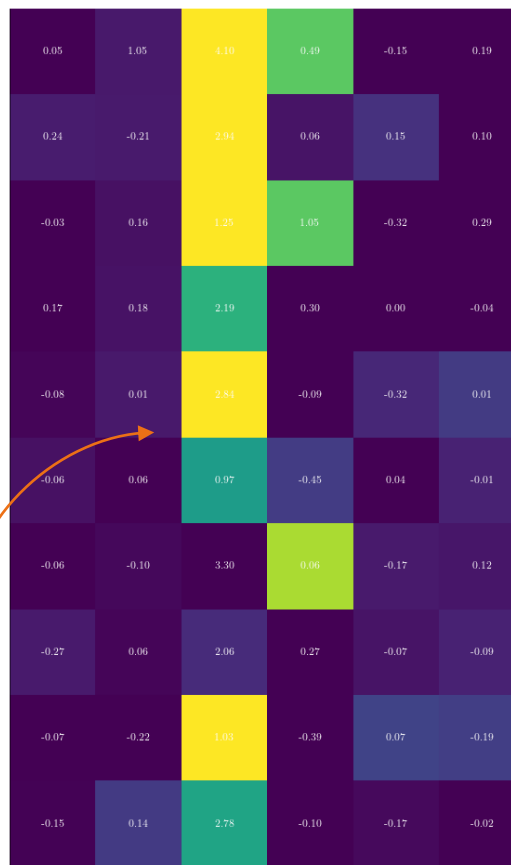


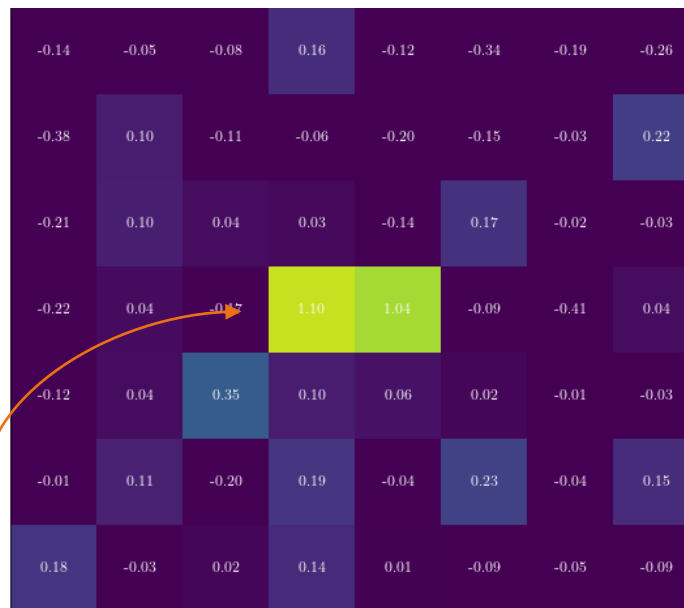
Image masking

- ❖ Hot region (large $1e^-$ rate)
- ❖ Defects generating charges continuously
- ❖ Clusters of high-charge pixels ($>5 e^-$)
- ❖ Cross-talk between CCDs
- ❖ 87% of data are kept



Pattern analysis and exclusion limits

- ❖ Searching for {11} events
- ❖ 4 HDU of 6560*6144 pixels
- ❖ 3.3g.day / HDU
- ❖ Poissonian Dark Current give ~6 expected {11} pattern events
- ❖ Unexplained excess in HDU 3
- ❖ Consistency between DC estimation and observations
 - ❖ No evidence of Dark Matter



	Expected	Observed
HDU 1	6.76	5
HDU 2	6.57	5
HDU 3	6.27	13
HDU 4	6.04	4

