



# Searching for Dark Matter and Astrophysical Signals at the LUX-ZEPLIN Experiment

Supervisor: Dr Amy Cottle

Trinity R. Stenhouse | trinity.stenhouse.24@ucl.ac.uk



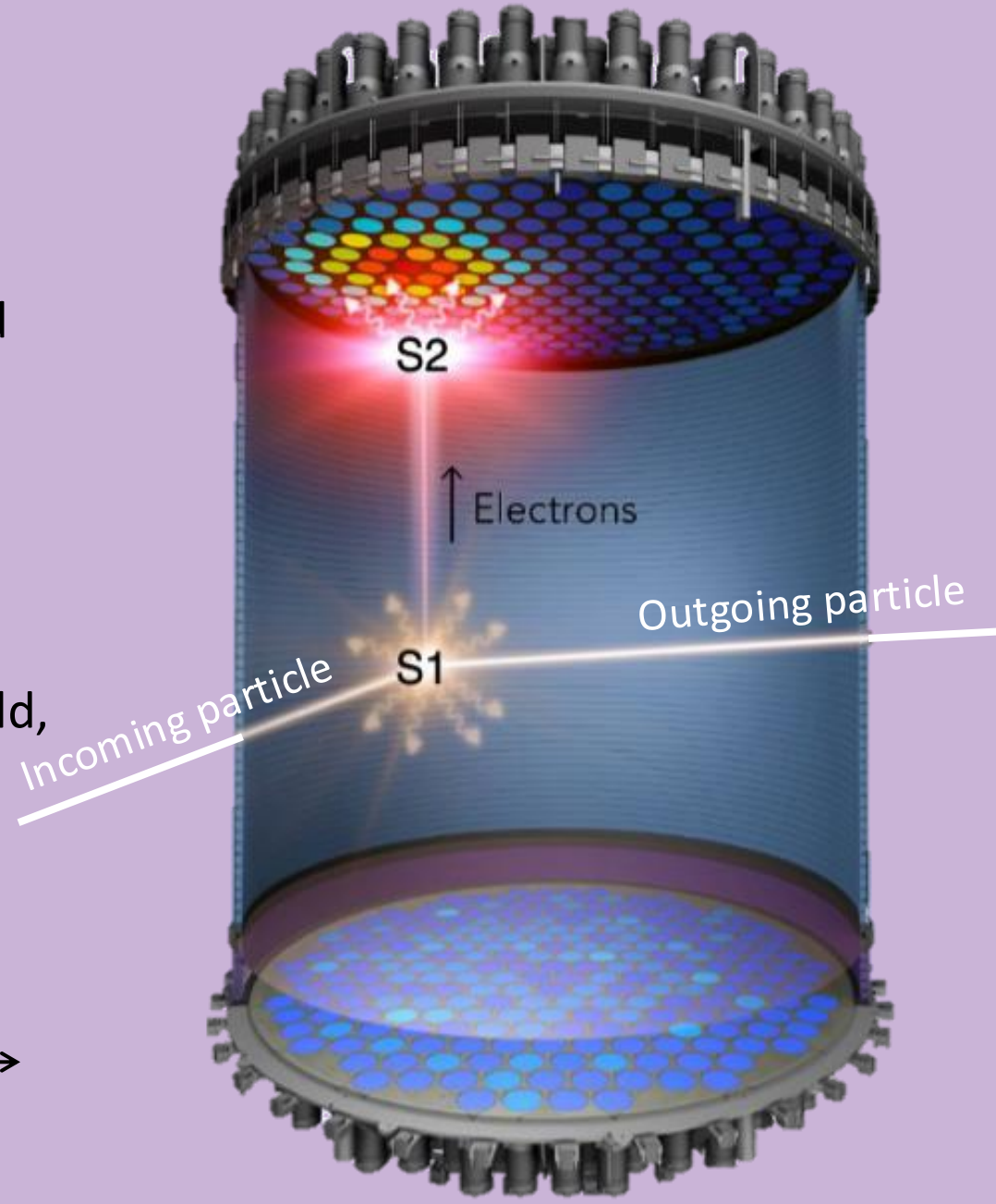
## 1. The LUX-ZEPLIN Detector

- ❖ 10 tonne (7 active) liquid Xenon time projection chamber (TPC) [1]
- ❖ S1: prompt scintillation
- ❖ S2: secondary scintillation from ionised electrons

$$\left(\frac{S2}{S1}\right)_{ER} > \left(\frac{S2}{S1}\right)_{NR}$$

allows background discrimination

- ❖ Complex backgrounds from electric field, radioactive decays and soon, solar neutrinos (neutrino fog)



## 2. Weakly Interacting Massive Particles

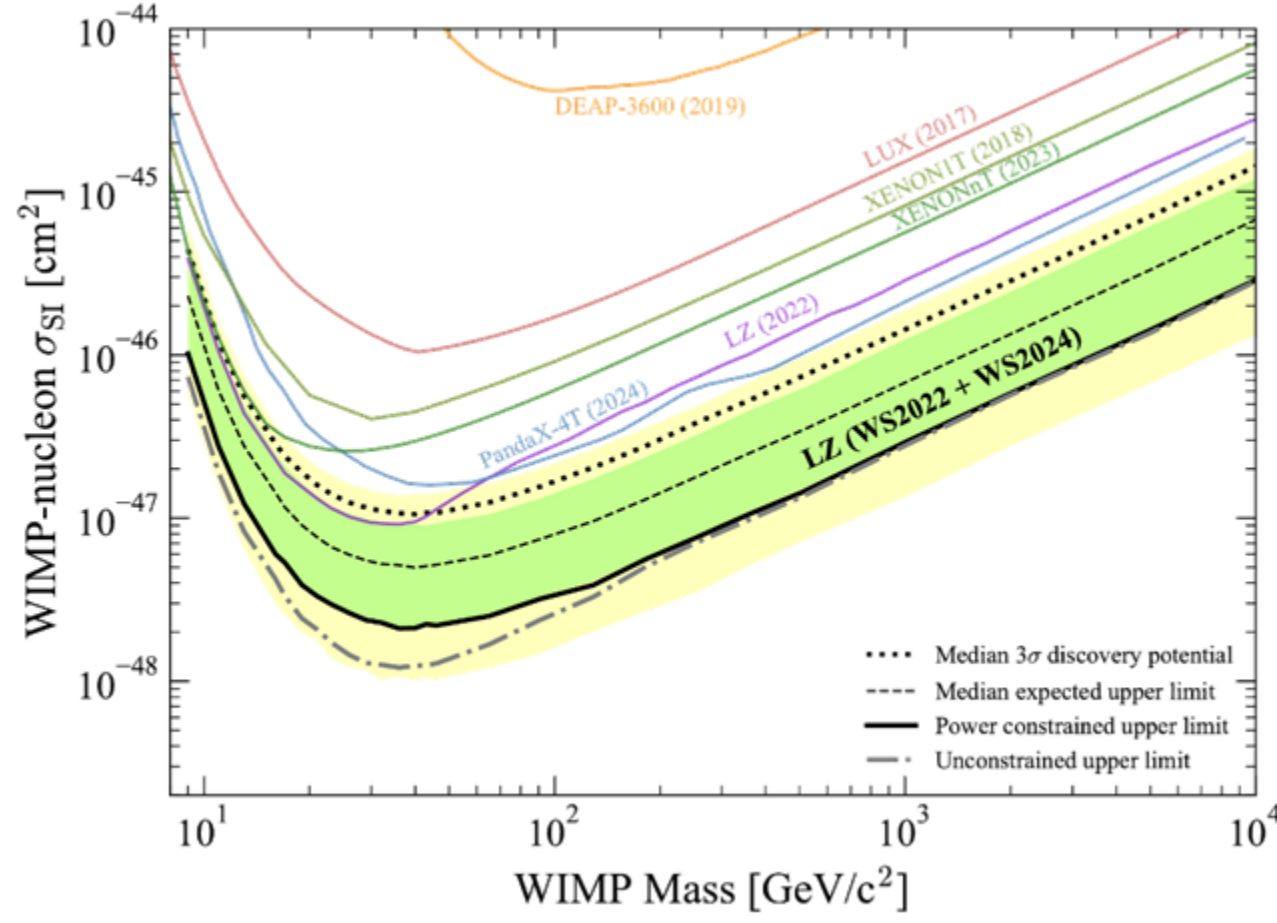
- ❖ For correct abundance of dark matter from thermal production, expect self-annihilation cross-section of  $\langle\sigma v\rangle = 3 \times 10^{-26} \rightarrow$  cold dark matter
- ❖ LZ is optimised to detect **WIMPs**, the leading candidate for cold dark matter
- ❖ LZ uses **Xenon** as we expect maximal momentum transfer from WIMPs to Xenon

### Current World-Leading Limits

- ❖ Combine WS2022 and WS2024 for total exposure of **4.2 tonne-years** [2]

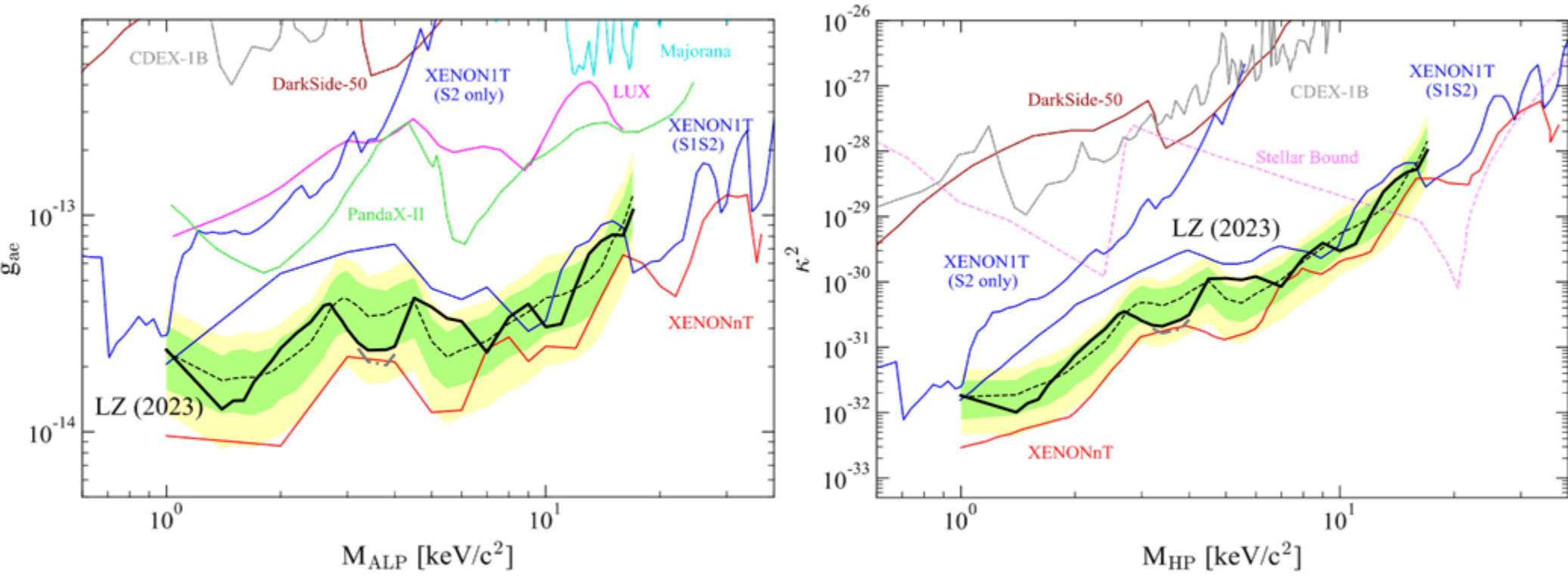
- ❖ Fits performed using **frequentist profile likelihood ratio** in (S1c,  $\log_{10}S2c$ )\*

- ❖ Good agreement with **background only** hypothesis: zero WIMPs between 9 GeV/c<sup>2</sup> and 100 TeV/c<sup>2</sup>



\*c-corrected – correction factor for S1 and S2 areas depending on where the signal originates in the TPC

## 3. Axion-Like Particles and Hidden Photons



- ❖ **Axions**: pseudo-scalar Nambu-Goldstone boson from **new U(1)** global chiral symmetry included in QCD Lagrangian, look for axion-electron coupling; this occurs via the **axio-electric effect**, analogous to the photoelectric effect
- ❖ Axion-like particles (**ALPs**): **similar pseudo-scalars** predicted to result from higher dimensional gauge fields. Generally less constrained than QCD axions – wider parameter space
- ❖ Hidden photons (**HPs**): hypothetical **new U(1)'** vector gauge boson. Their absorption by a bound electron is analogous to photoelectric effect, with photon energy replaced by hidden photon rest mass

[3]

## 7. What's next for LZ?

- ❖ Continuing the WIMP search (only 280 of projected 1000 live days analysed)
- ❖ Build on hints of signal from XenonNT and PandaX, our competitor experiments
- ❖ Using our data to constrain BSM physics and other dark matter candidates
- ❖ Planning for the next generation dark matter experiment – XLZD!

## Acknowledgements

Many thanks to the UCL dark matter group for all their help and support, and of course my supervisor Dr Amy Cottle.

## 4. Magnificent CEVNS

- ❖ Coherent elastic neutrino nucleus scattering (CEVNS). Low energy neutrinos ( $E_\nu < 100\text{MeV}$ ) coherently scatter off the Xenon nucleus rather than individual nucleons
- ❖ We first expect to encounter <sup>8</sup>B solar neutrinos. Cross-section predicted by SM, deviation from a  $\propto N^2$  prediction can be a signature of BSM physics

$E_\nu$ : neutrino energy    Fermi Constant    Form factor:  $F=1 \rightarrow$  full coherence    Mixing angle  $\theta_W \sim 0.23$

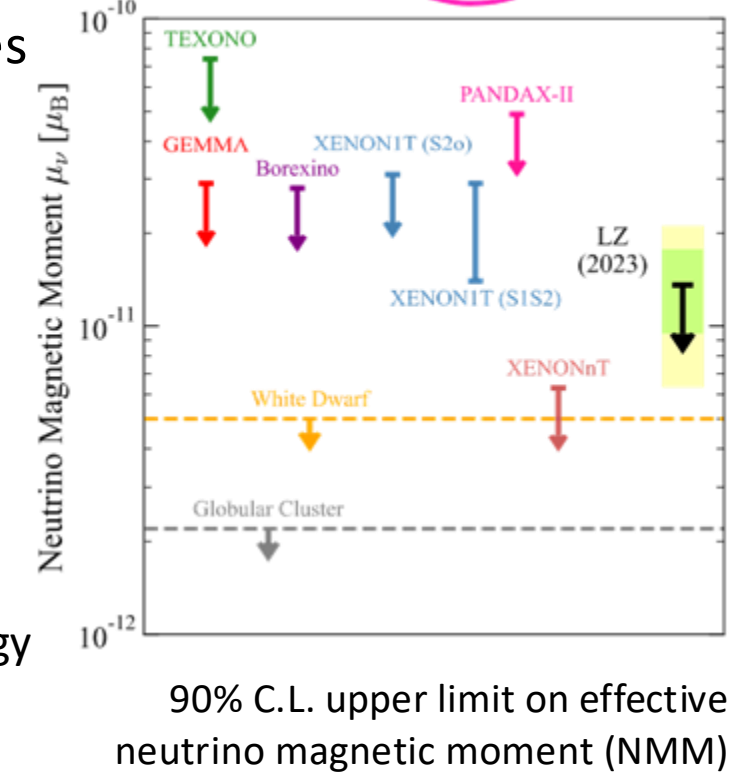
$T$ : NR energy     $\frac{d\sigma}{dT} \approx \frac{G_F^2 M Q_W^2}{2\pi} F^2(Q) \left(2 - \frac{MT}{E_\nu^2}\right)$     Kinematics: ping-pong ball hits bowling ball

$M$ : Nuclear mass     $Q = \sqrt{2MT}$ : Momentum transfer    Weak nuclear charge     $Q_W = N - (1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W)Z$      $\sin\theta = 0.231$ , so protons unimportant

$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} \propto N^2$

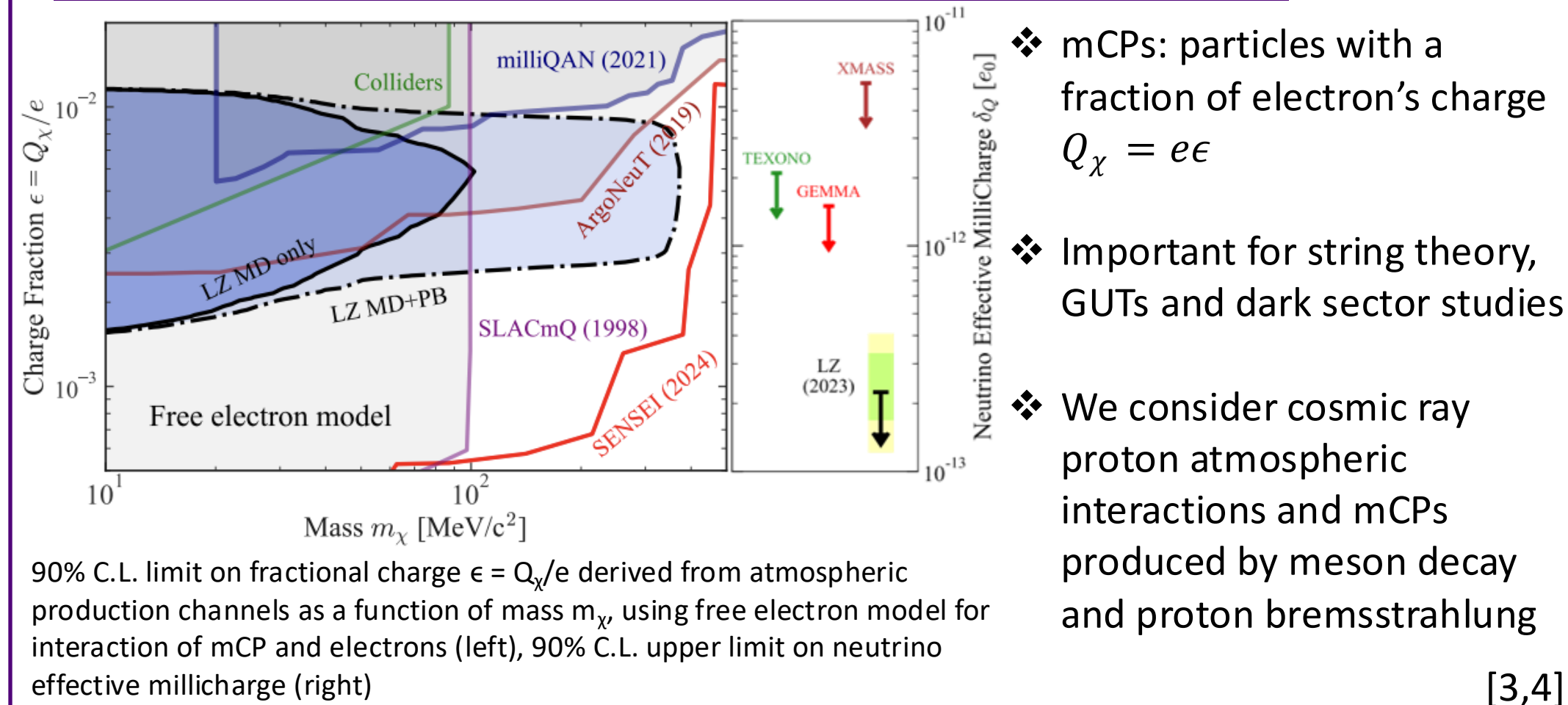
- ❖ Xenon is neutron rich,  $M=129-132$  for >72% of isotopes

- ❖ **Physics reach of CEVNS**
- ❖ Sterile neutrinos? Majorana masses would enhance NMM up to potentially LZ energies. We would measure lower CEVNS  $\sigma_{Weak}$  (NR) especially at low recoil energies, as EM interactions would dominate  $\sigma_{NMM} \propto \left(\frac{\mu_N^2}{T}\right)$ , low energy ER measurements published
- ❖ **Non-Standard Interaction (NSI) Measurements**



90% C.L. upper limit on effective neutrino magnetic moment (NMM)

## 5. Millicharged Particle Searches

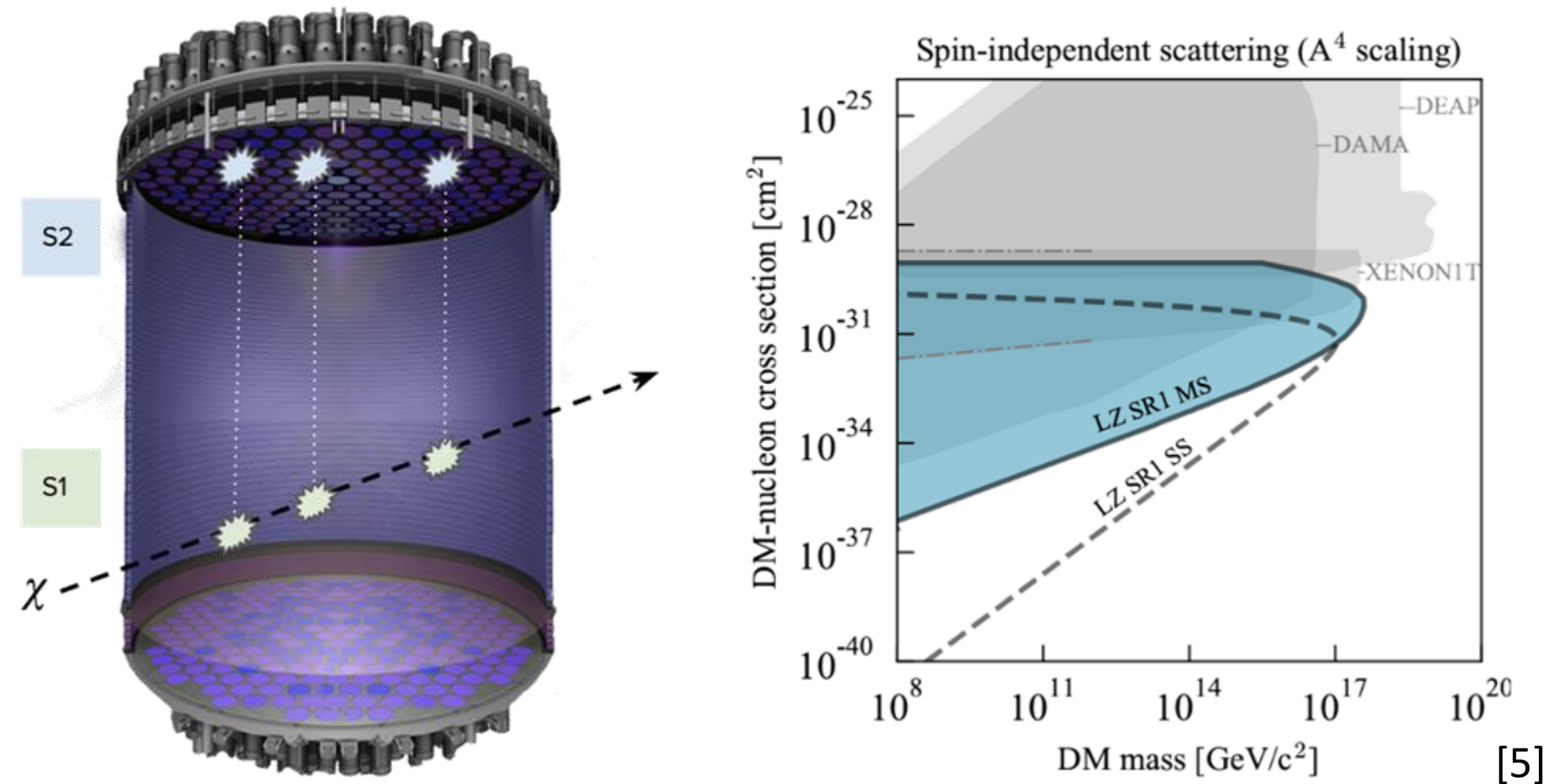


90% C.L. limit on fractional charge  $\epsilon = Q_\chi/e$  derived from atmospheric production channels as a function of mass  $m_\chi$  using free electron model for interaction of mCP and electrons (left), 90% C.L. upper limit on neutrino effective millicharge (right)

[3,4]

## 6. Heavy Dark Matter Searches

- ❖ **Planck-scale dark matter** candidates with larger scattering cross-sections—Multiply Interacting Massive Particles (**MIMPs**)
- ❖ Signal topology: characteristic track of events; no such events found in 2022 dataset after data selection cuts applied – 2024 in progress
- ❖ Demonstrated competitive sensitivity in search for Planck-scale dark matter



[5]

## 8. Summary

- ❖ LZ has set the world leading limit on WIMP cross section,  $\sigma_{SI} = 2.2 \times 10^{-48}\text{cm}^2$  at 43GeV/c<sup>2</sup> in the WS2024 analysis
- ❖ Using the detector's exceptional sensitivity, it is possible to explore other rare physics phenomena, many of which have been overviewed here
- ❖ We are currently analysing the WS2024 dataset attempting to find low mass WIMPs and build on hints of signal from XenonNT and PandaX

## References

[1] LZ Collaboration, "LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) Technical Design Report," arXiv, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1703.03144>.  
 [2] LZ Collaboration, "Dark Matter Search Results from 4.2 Tonne-Years of Exposure of the LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) Experiment," arXiv, October 17, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2410.17036>.  
 [3] LZ Collaboration, Aalbers, J., et al. "A Search for New Physics in Low-Energy Electron Recoils from the First LZ Exposure," arXiv, 2024, [10.1103/PhysRevLett.133.221801](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.133.221801).  
 [4] LZ Collaboration, "First Search for Atmospheric Millicharged Particles with the LUX-ZEPLIN Experiment," arXiv, December 6, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2412.04854>.  
 [5] LZ Collaboration, "New Constraints on Ultraheavy Dark Matter from the LZ Experiment," Physical Review D 109, no. 11 (2024): 112010. Published February 13, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2402.08865>.