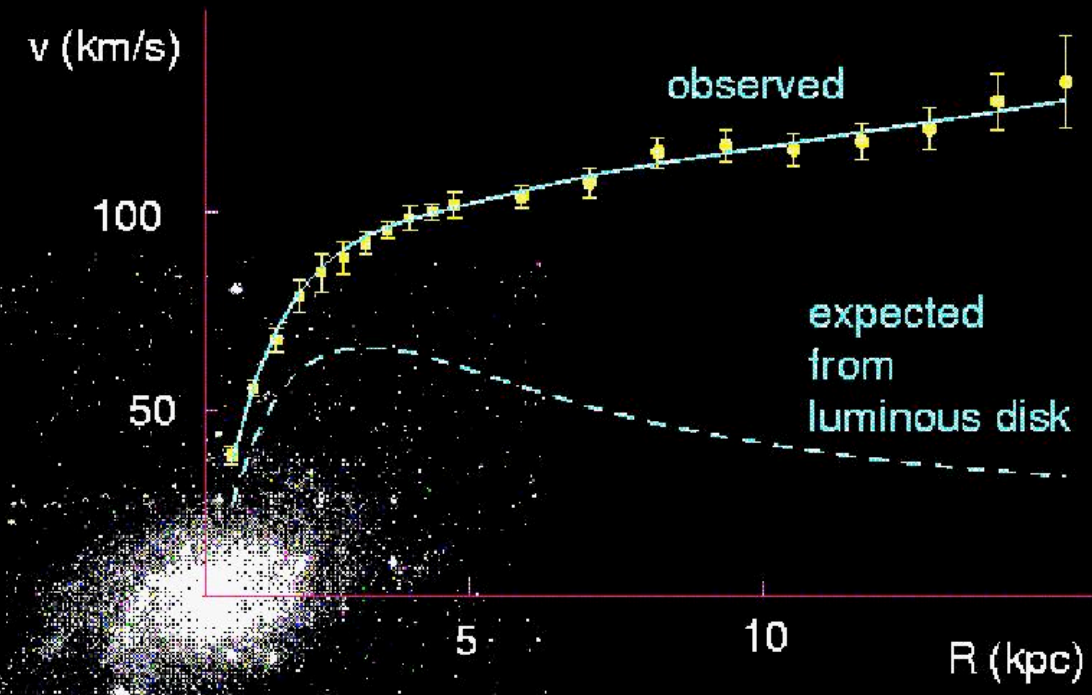


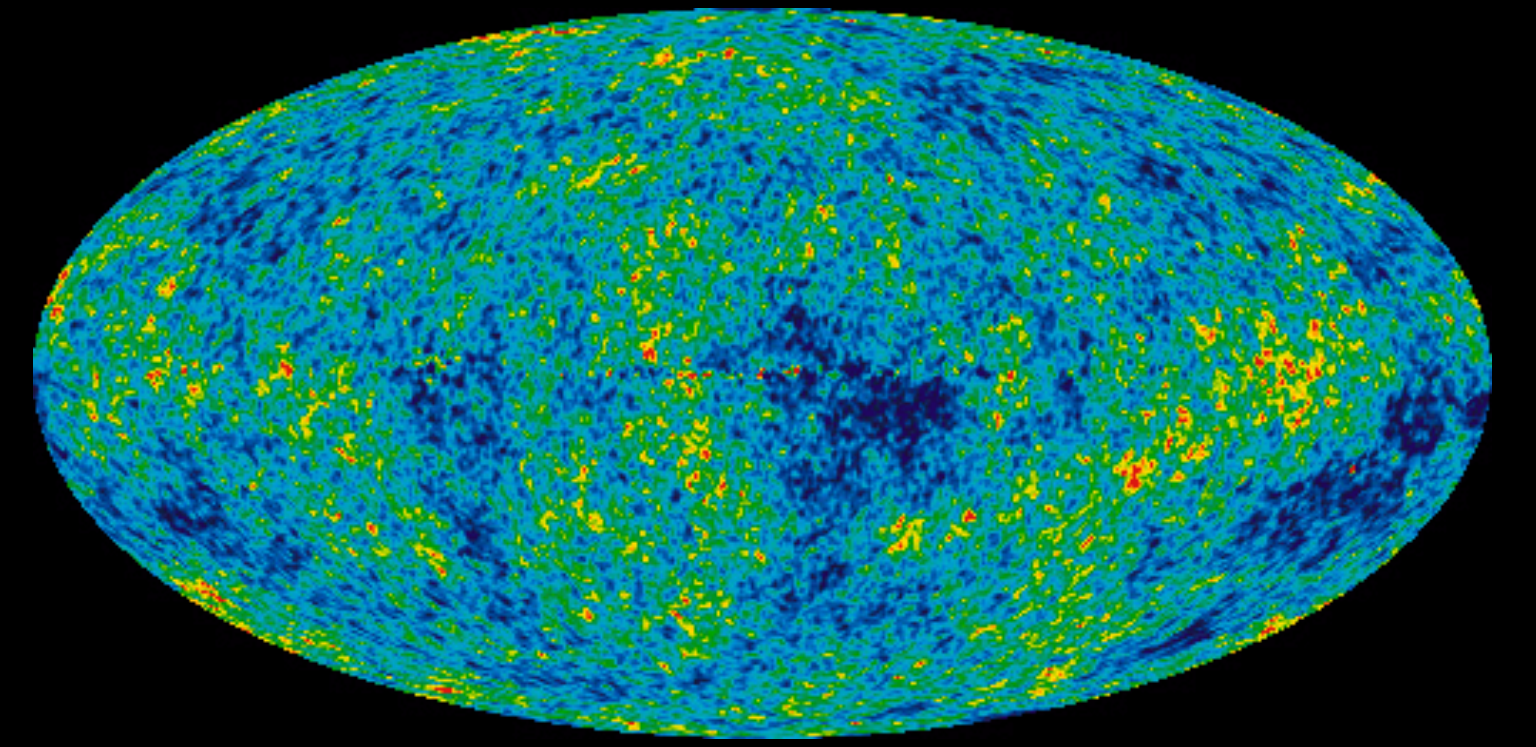
Experimental searches for DM and Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

Patrick Decowski
decowski@nikhef.nl

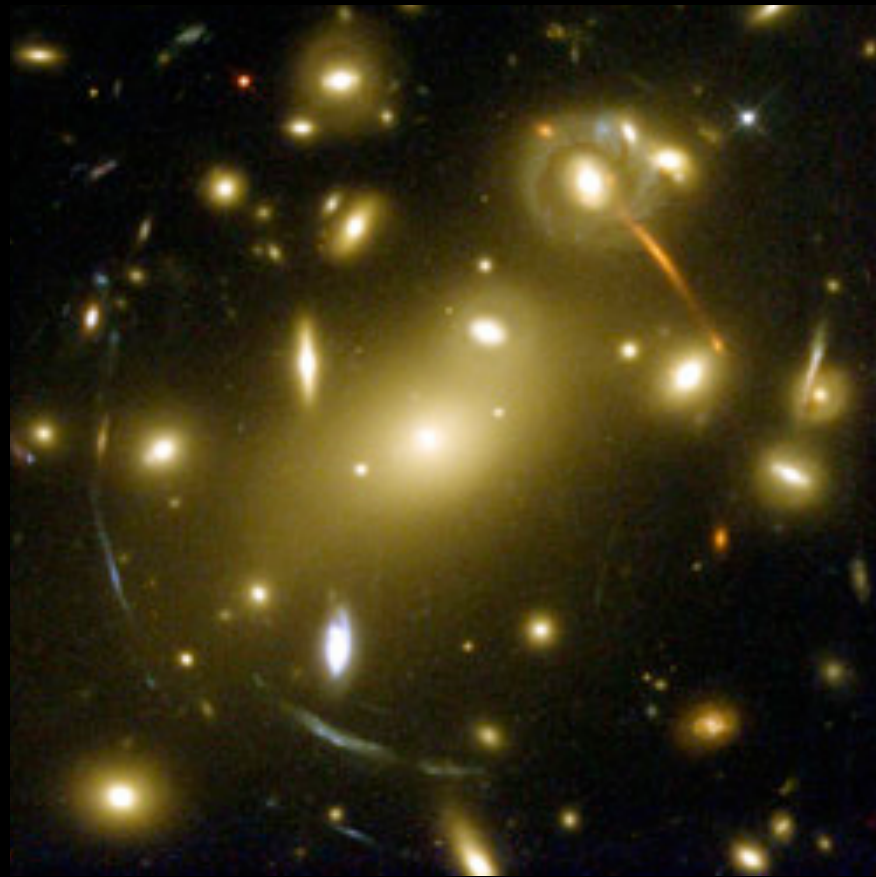
Much astrophysical evidence for Dark Matter



Rotational Curves



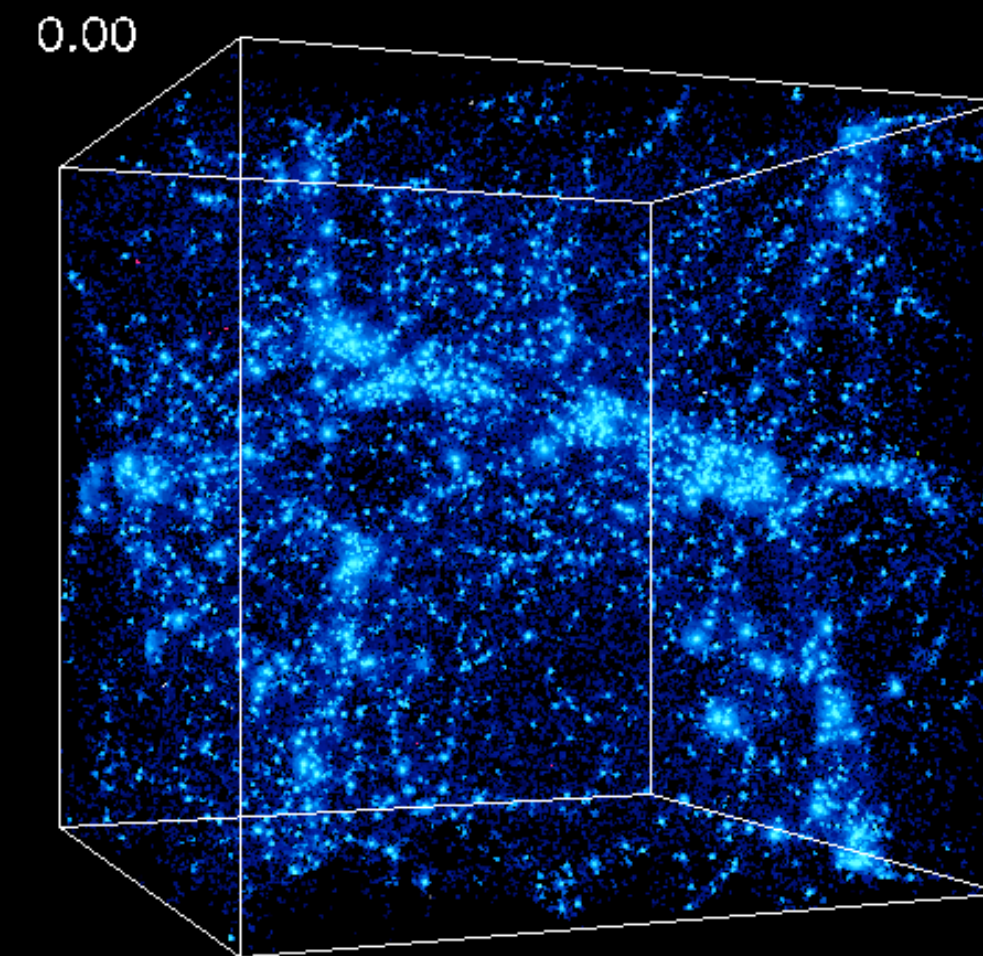
Anisotropy in CMB



Weak Lensing

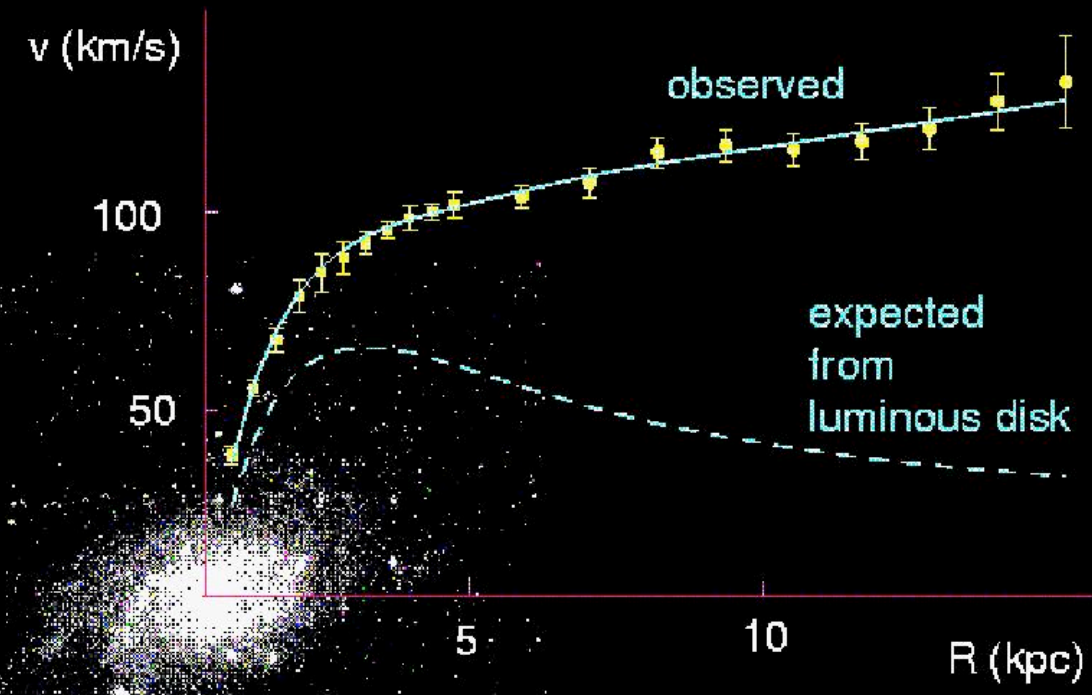


Galaxy Clusters

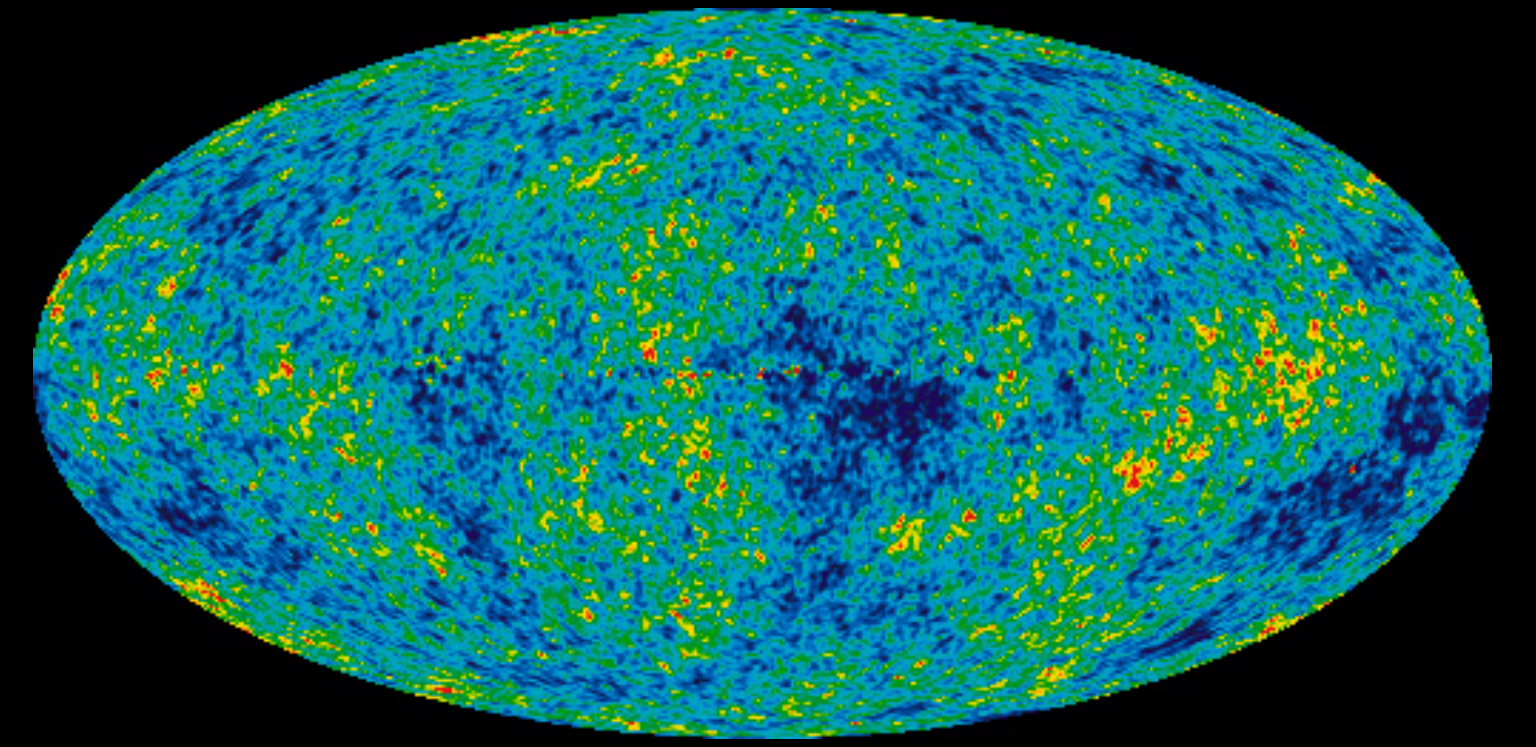


Large Scale Structure

Much astrophysical evidence for Dark Matter

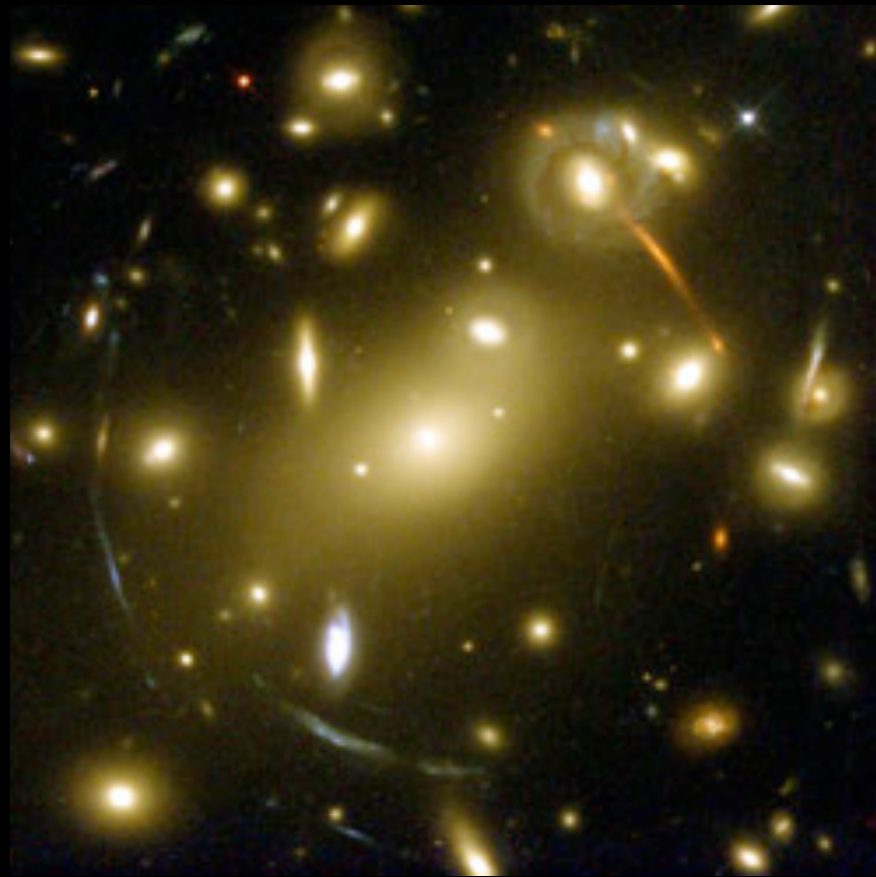


Rotational Curves



Anisotropy in CMB

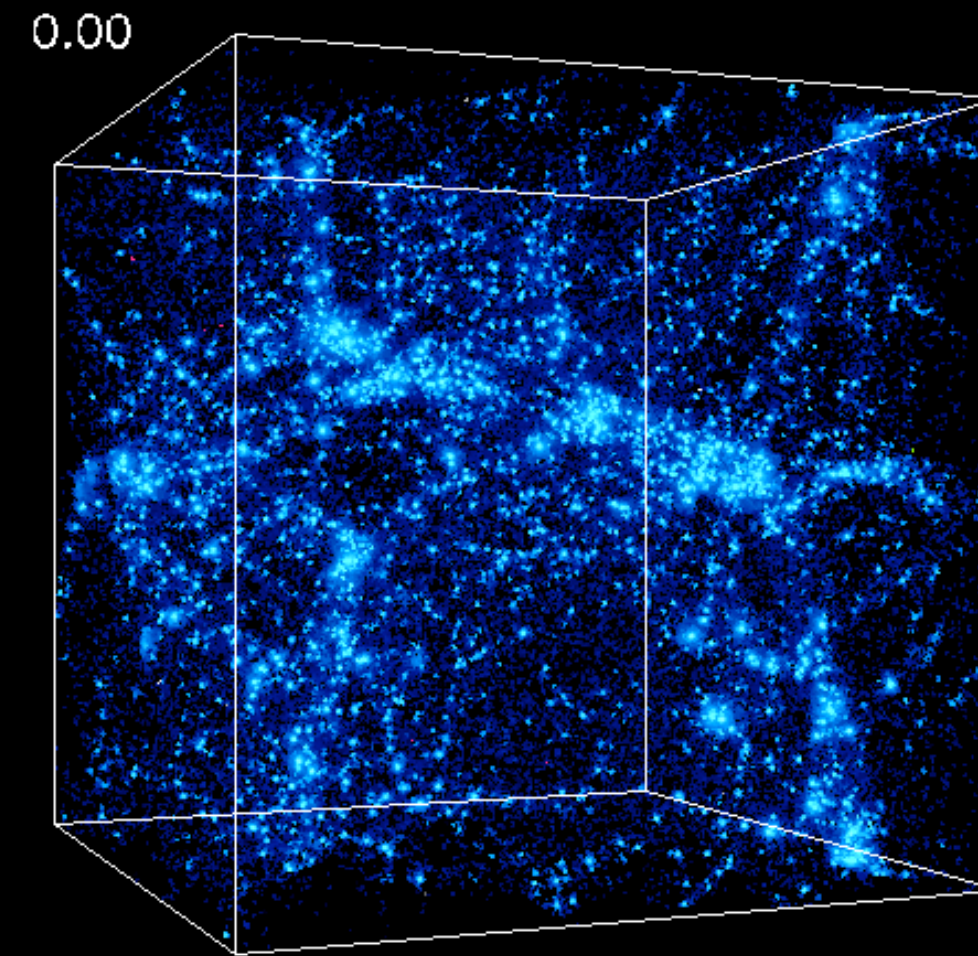
On **all** distance scales in the Universe!



Weak Lensing



Galaxy Clusters



Large Scale Structure

Dark Matter Candidates



Dark Matter Candidates



Axions

QCD Axion: good DM and strong-CP solution candidate

Axion-like-Particle (ALP): good DM candidate

- **Axions from Dark Matter Halo**

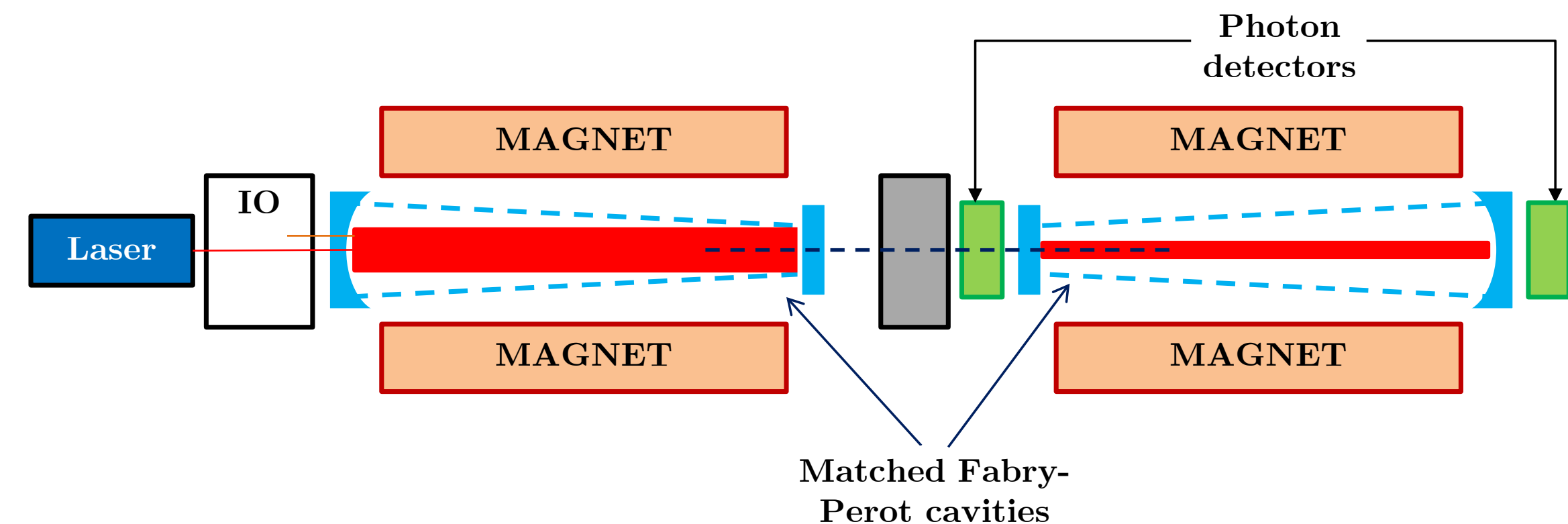
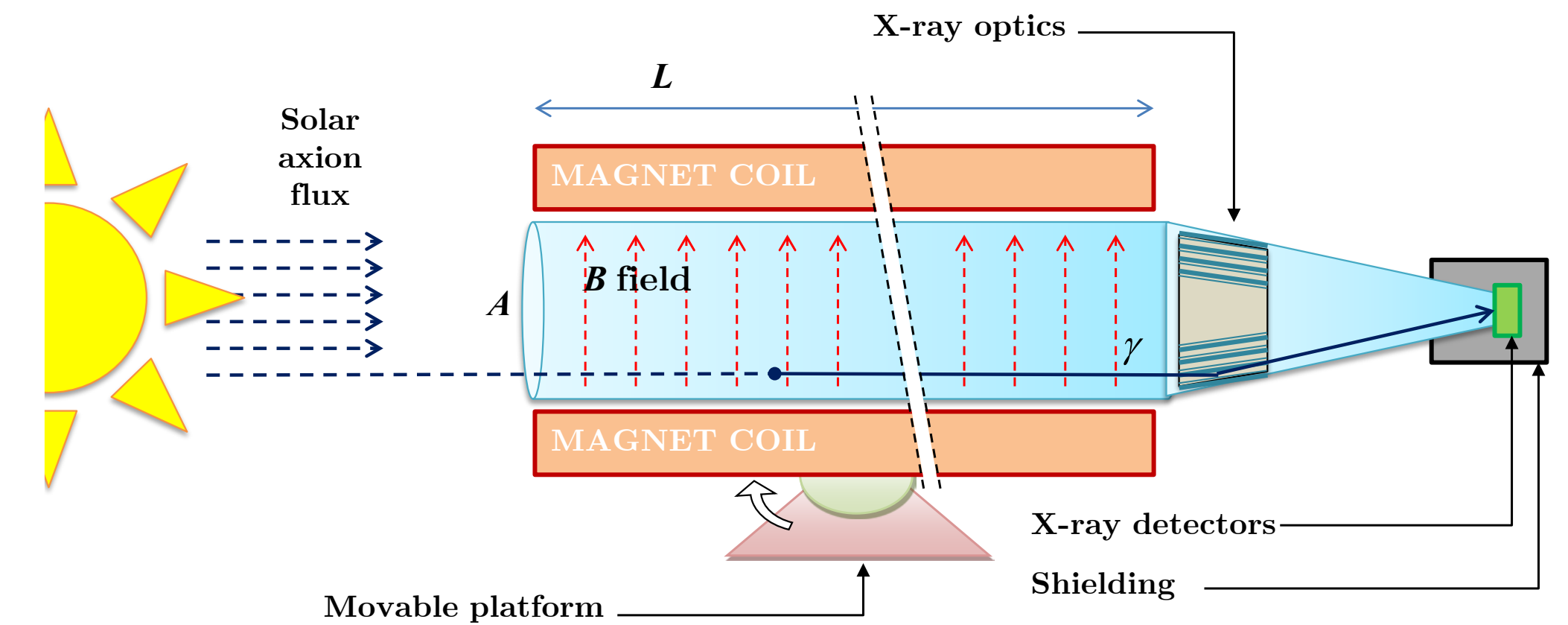
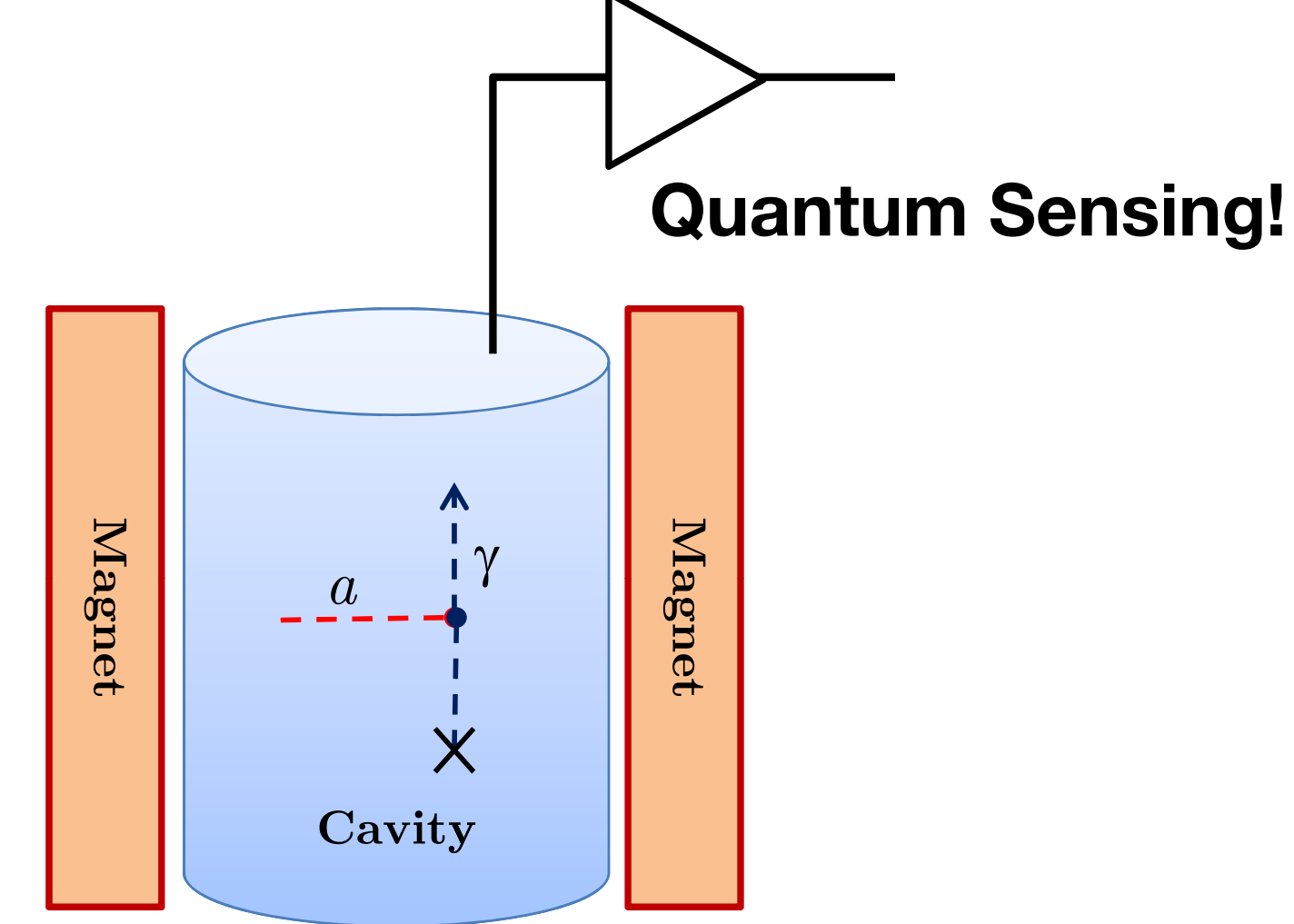
- Haloscopes: look for axion conversion to photons in B-field
- Experiments: ADMX, MADMAX, CASPEr, ...

- **Axions from the Sun**

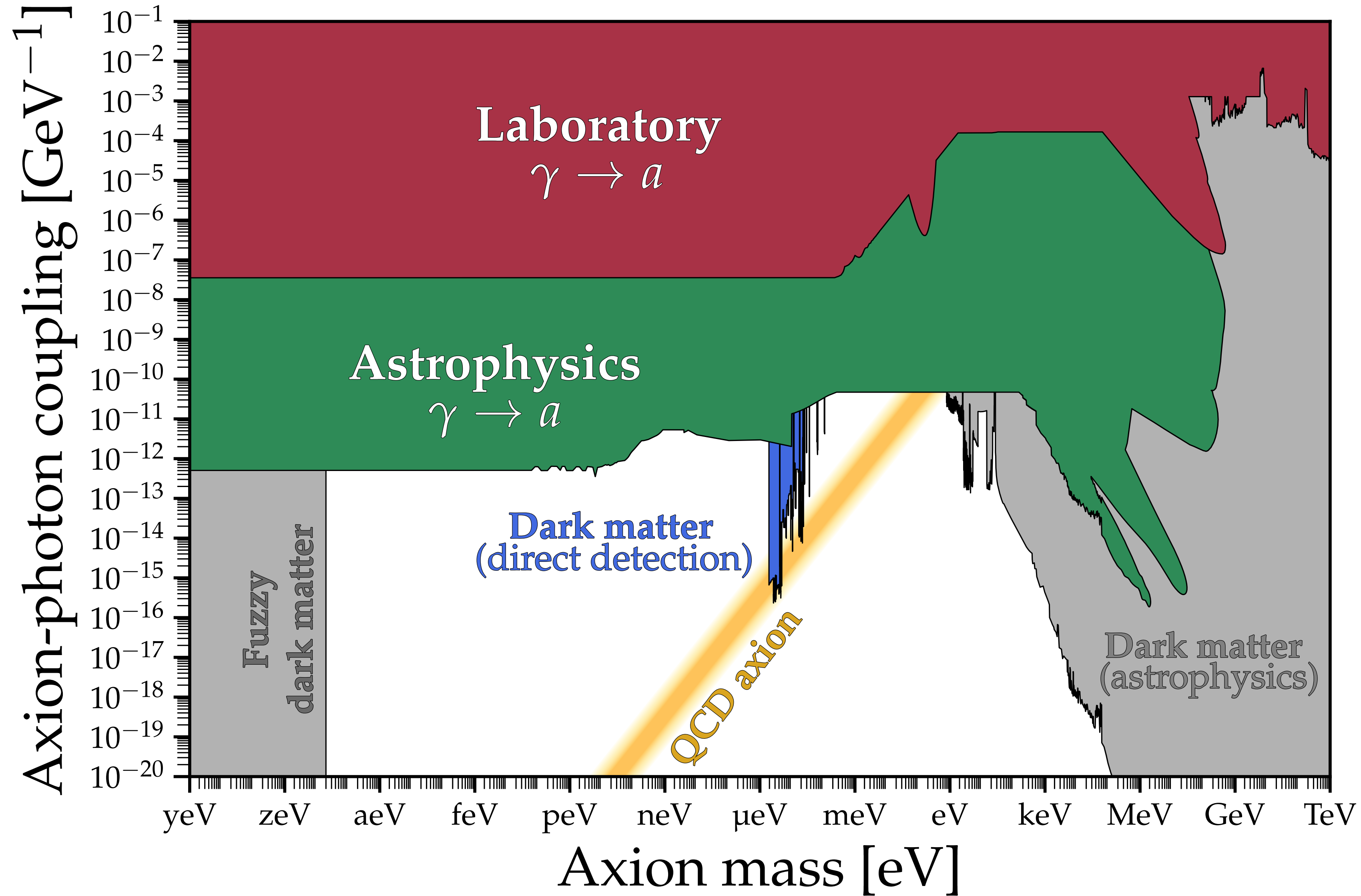
- Helioscopes: axion-photon or axion-electron coupling
- Experiments: CAST, IAXO, but also EDELWEISS, **XENON**, LZ, GERDA, CUORE, ...

- **Axions in the lab**

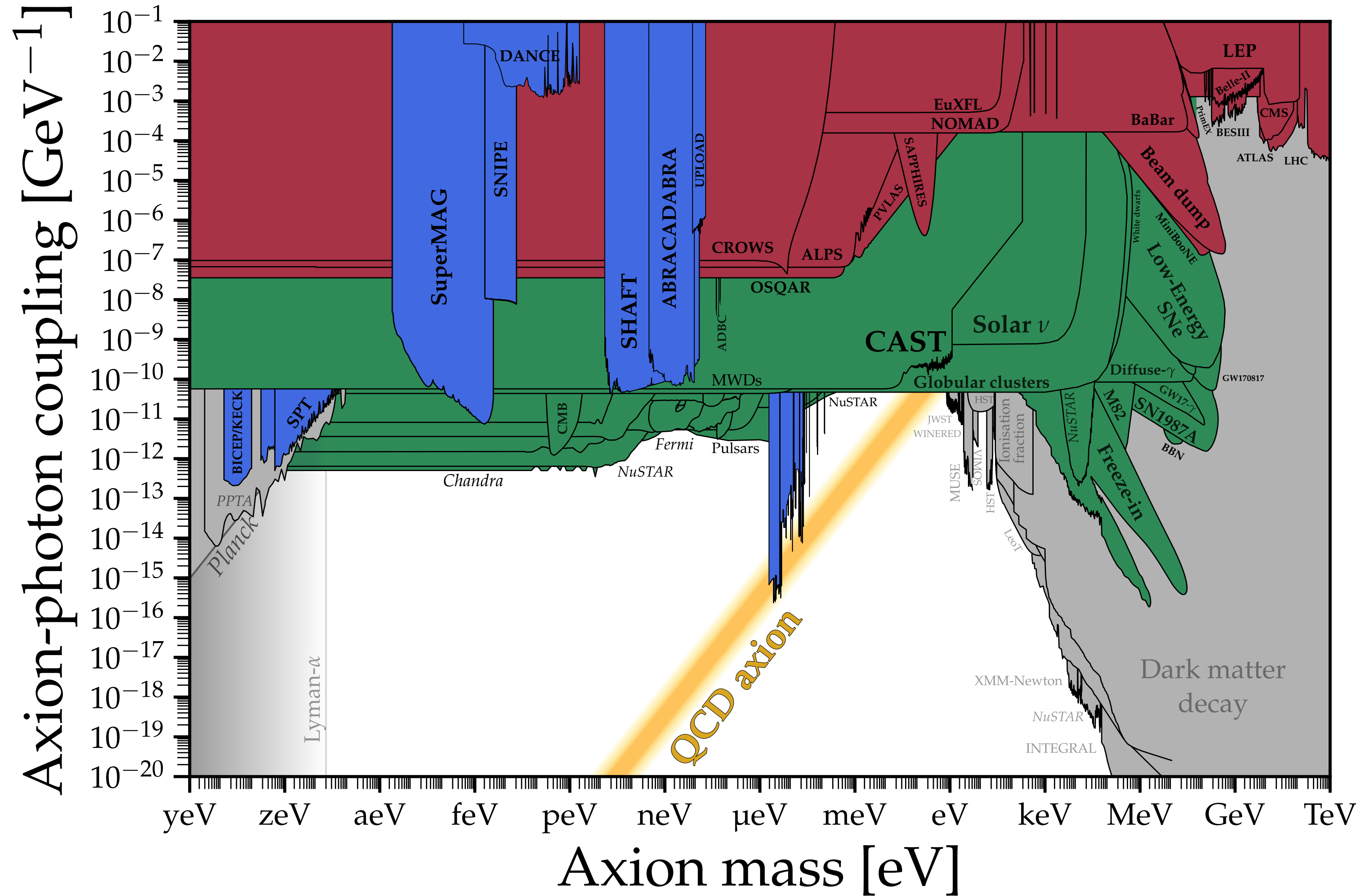
- “Shining through walls”: photon regeneration
- Experiments: ALPS, ...



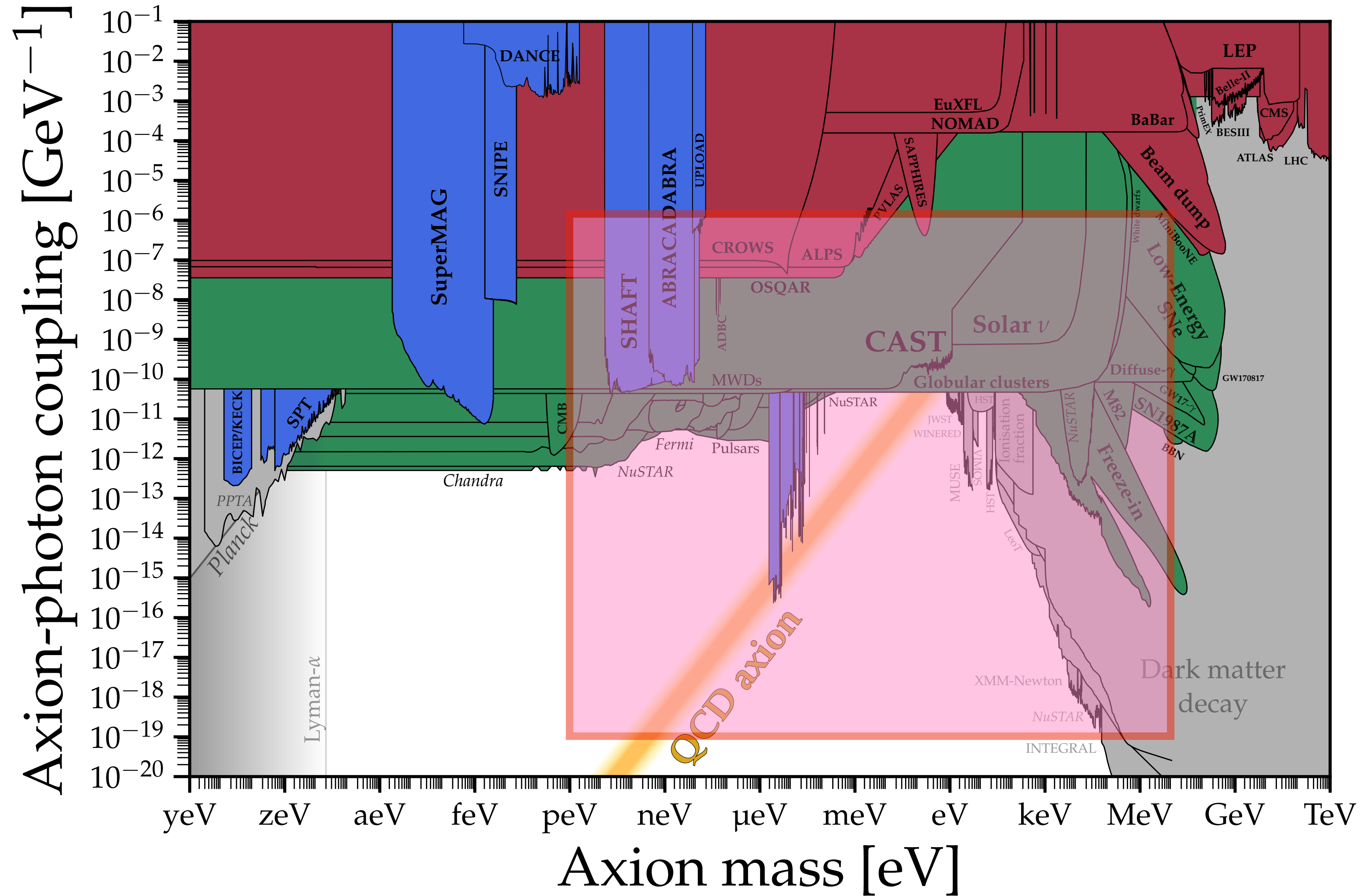
Axion Landscape



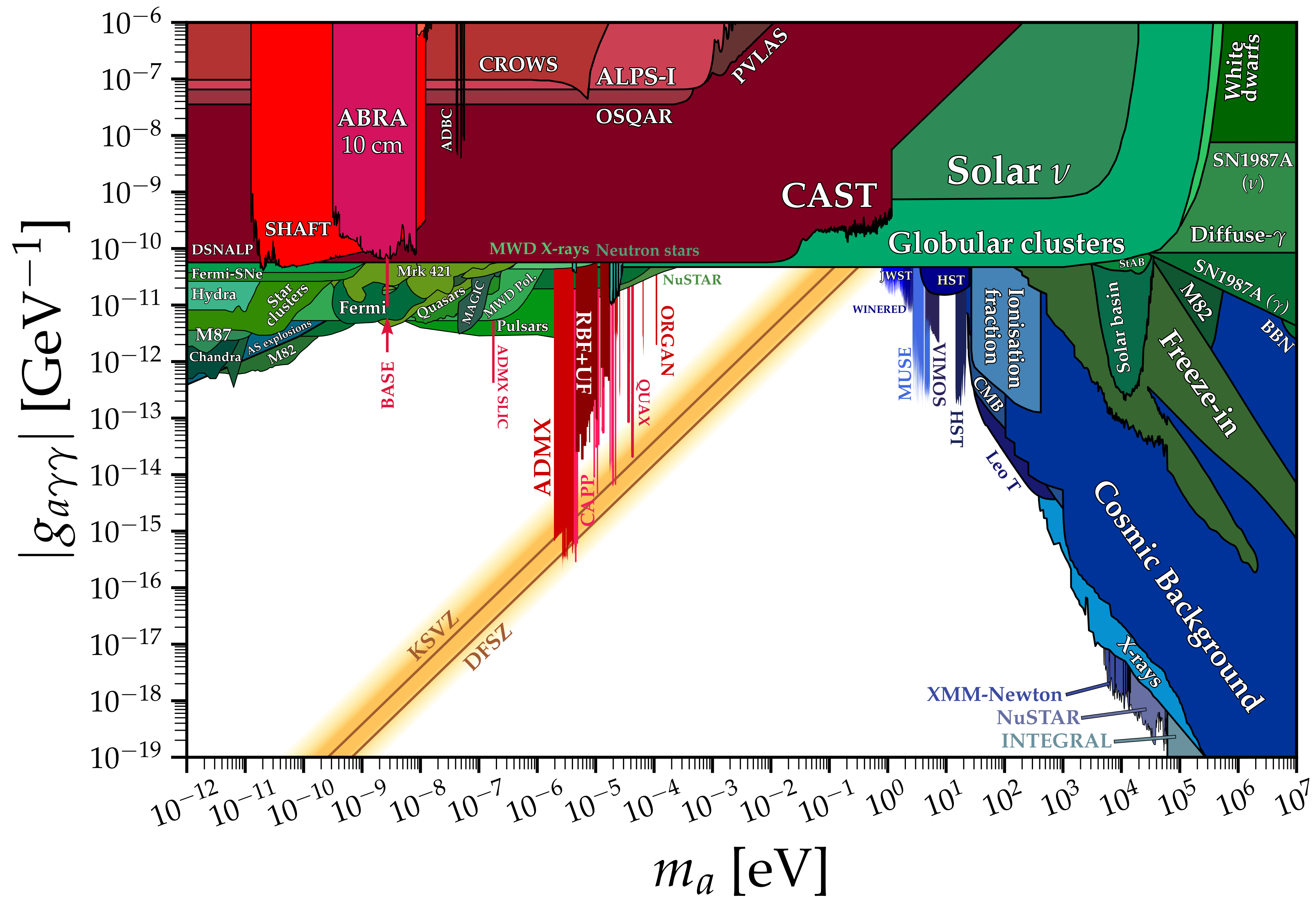
Axion Landscape



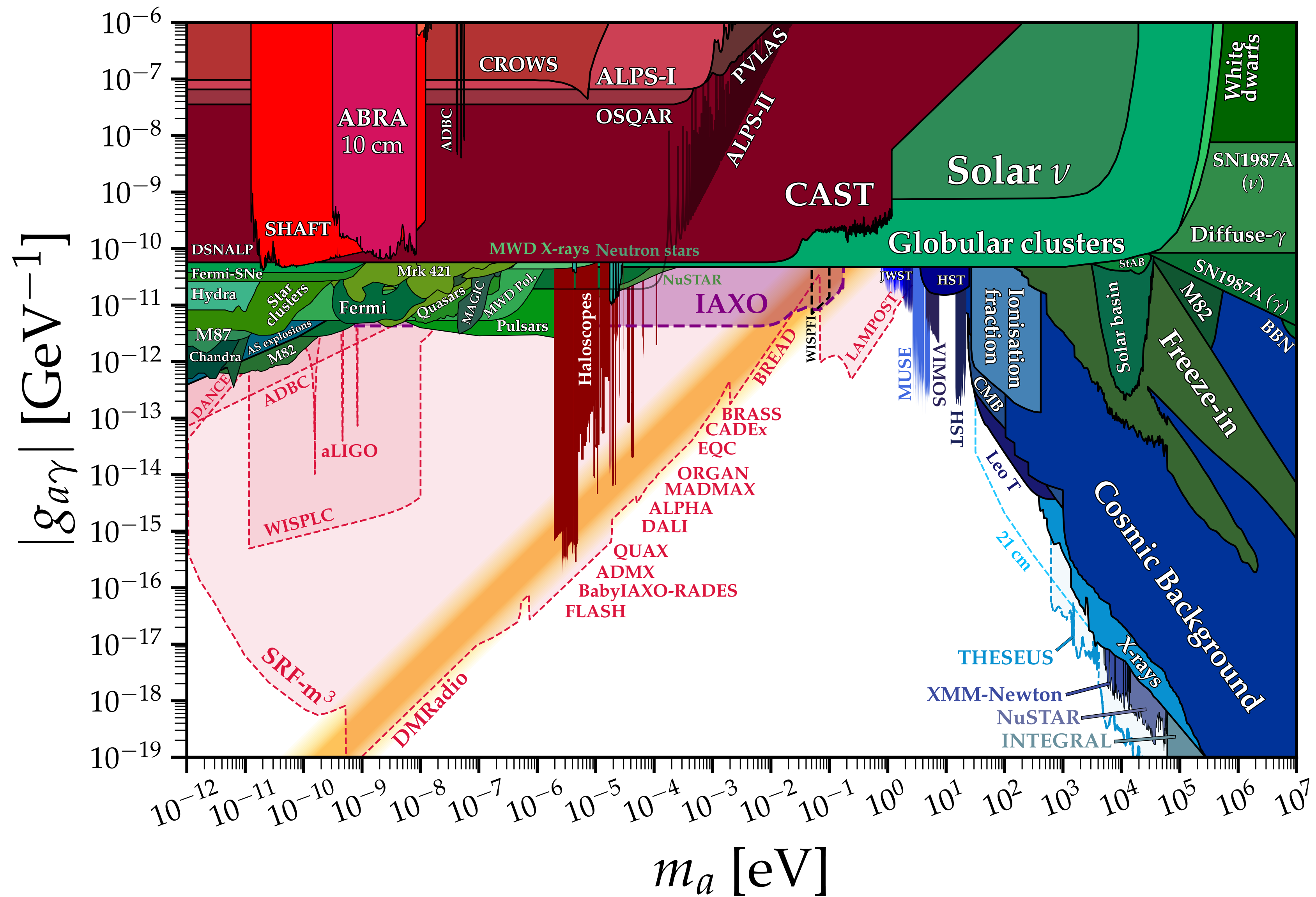
Axion Landscape



Axion Landscape: QCD Axion

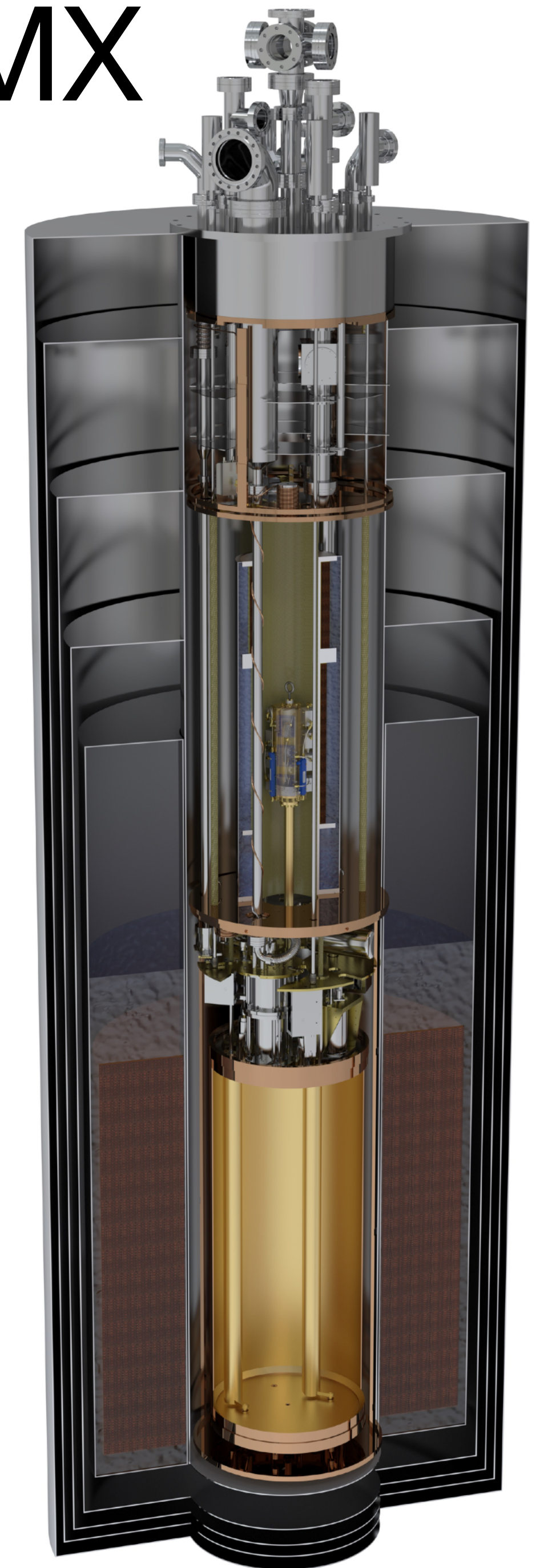


Axion Landscape: QCD Axion

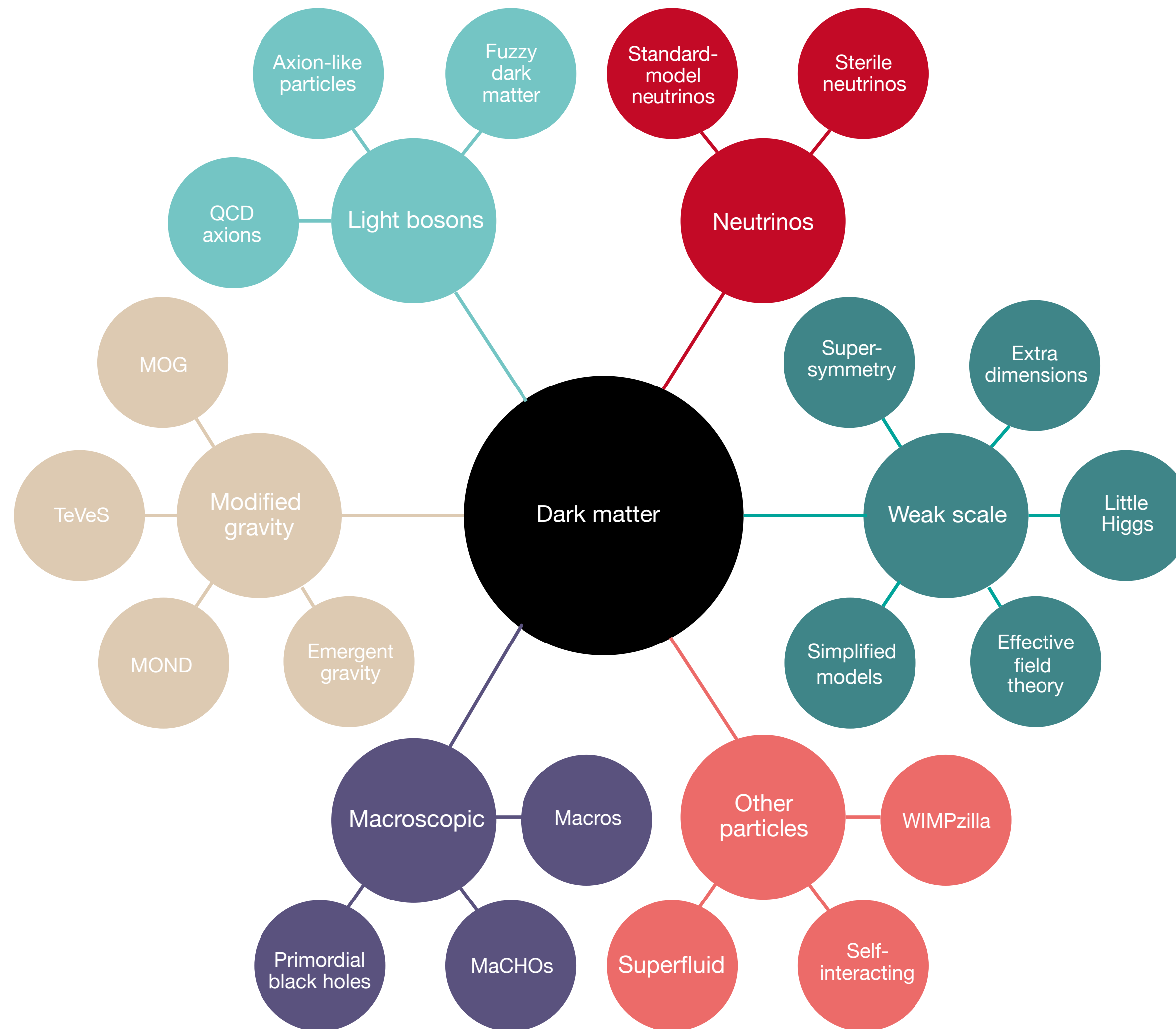


Example axion haloscope: ADMX

- ADMX Experiment as example of Haloscope
- Large volume 8.5T superconducting magnet
- No special lab required
- High-Q cavity, tunable @ 2-4 GHz \rightarrow 8 - 16 $\mu\text{eV } m_a$
- SQUID and other quantum sensing readout technology
- Similar tech in Europe: QUAX, FLASH



Dark Matter Candidates






Dark Matter Candidates



Dark Matter Candidates



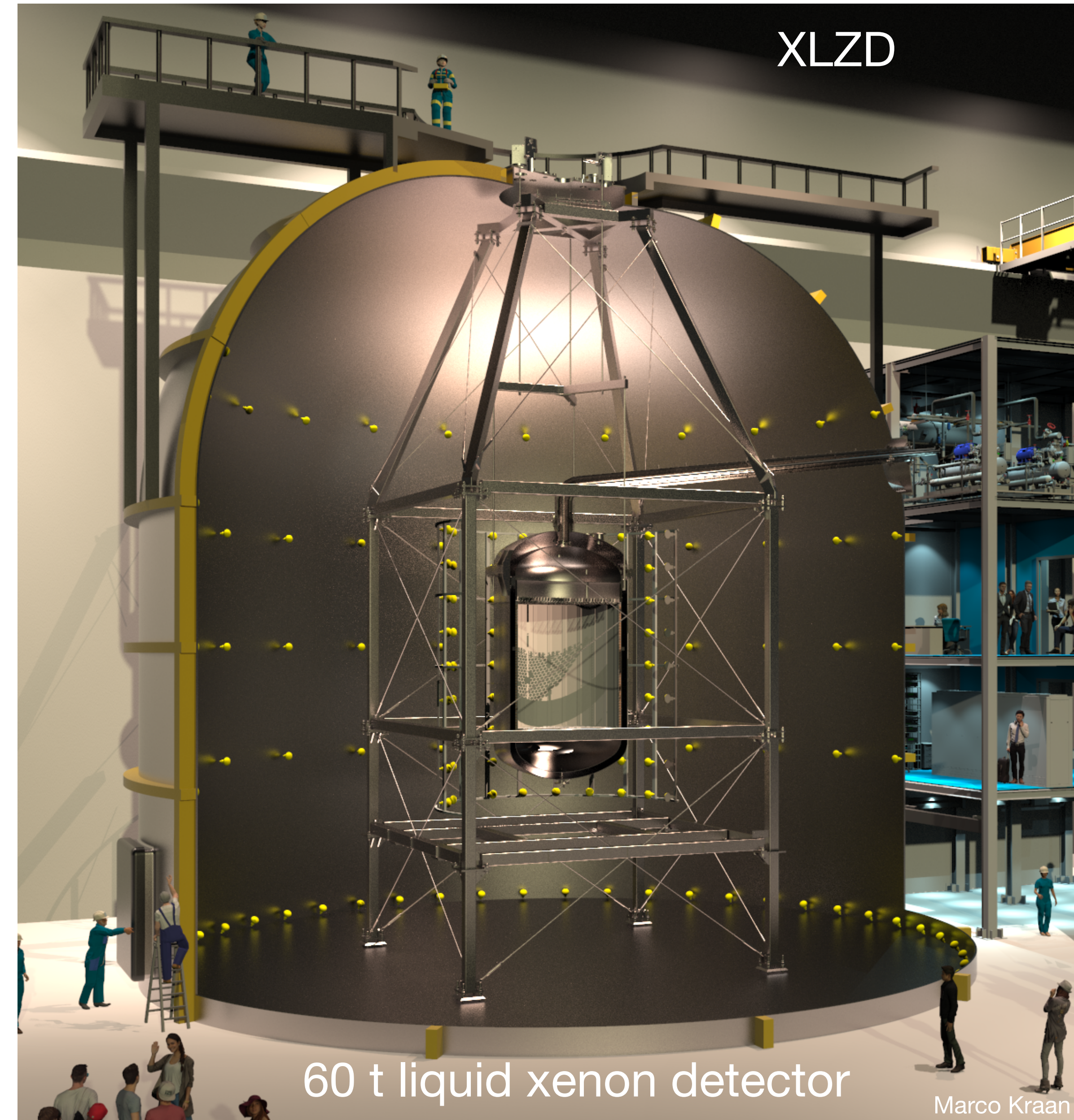
DM → Rare Event Searches & Measurements

XLZD =  +  + 

- Joined forces with competing LZ experiment
 - XLZD Collaboration
- Ultra-sensitive liquid xenon rare event observatory
- 60t LXe mass
- Submitted a Design Book

XLZD Design Book, arXiv:2410.17137, submitted to EPJC

White Paper: J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 50 (2023) 013001, arXiv:2203.02309



XLZD: largest feasible dual-phase LXe detector

XENONnT (or LZ)



8.5t of LXe

Scale all dimensions
by 2x



XLZD



60t of LXe (+ reduce BG by ~10x)

Ultra-low BG + new techniques allow to search for non-WIMP DM

“Ultimate” WIMP DM detector

Dark Matter

- Dark photons
- Axion-like particles
- Planck mass

WIMPs

- Spin-independent
- Spin-dependent
- Sub-GeV
- Inelastic

Sun

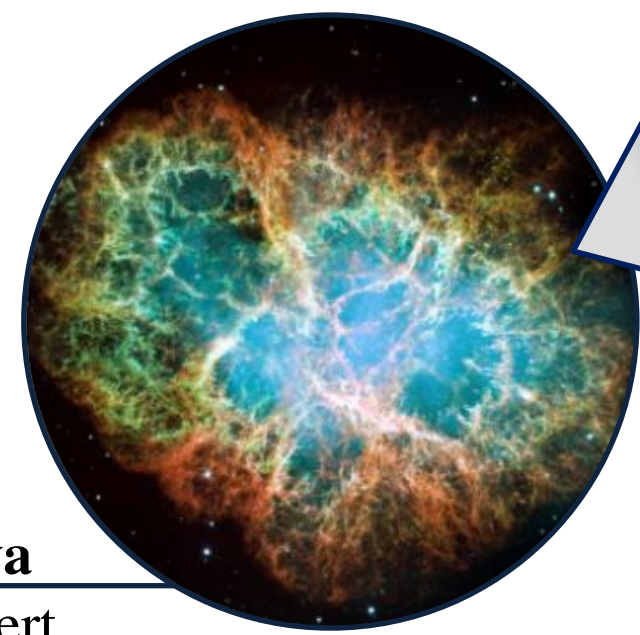
- pp neutrinos
- Solar metallicity
- ⁷Be, ⁸B, hep

Neutrino Nature

- Neutrinoless double beta decay
- Double electron capture
- Magnetic Moment

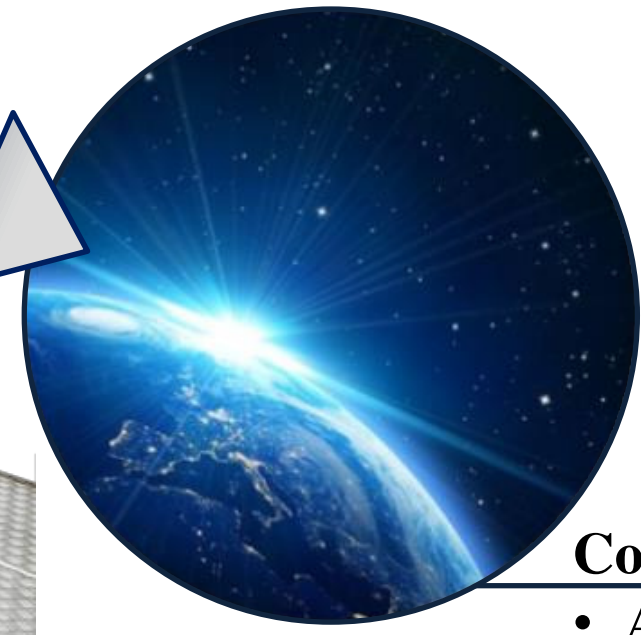
Competitive with dedicated 0ν2β exp

Low-E complementarity with DUNE



Supernova

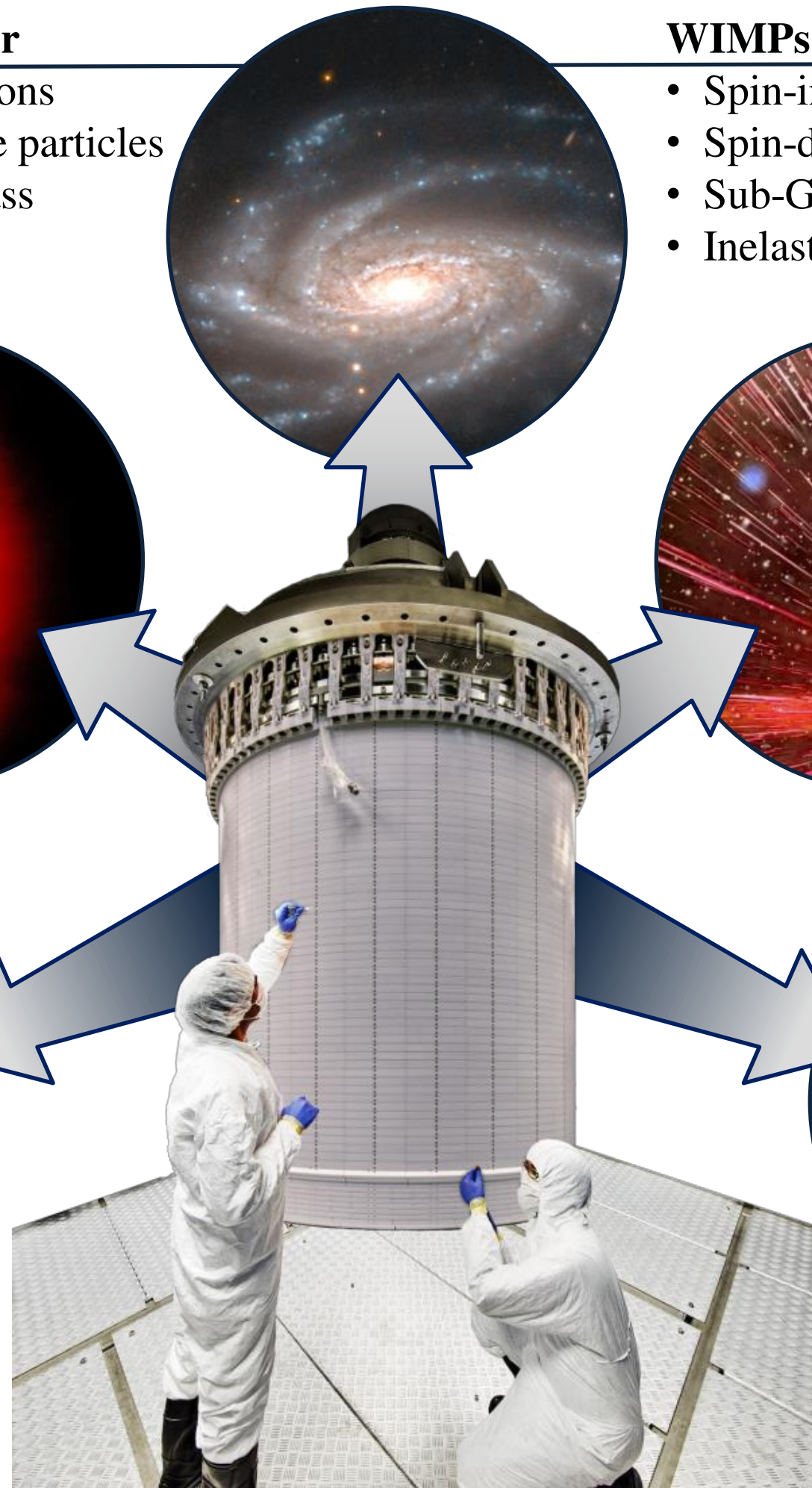
- Early alert
- Supernova neutrinos
- Multi-messenger astrophysics



Cosmic Rays

- Atmospheric neutrinos

Atmospheric E_ν < 100 MeV



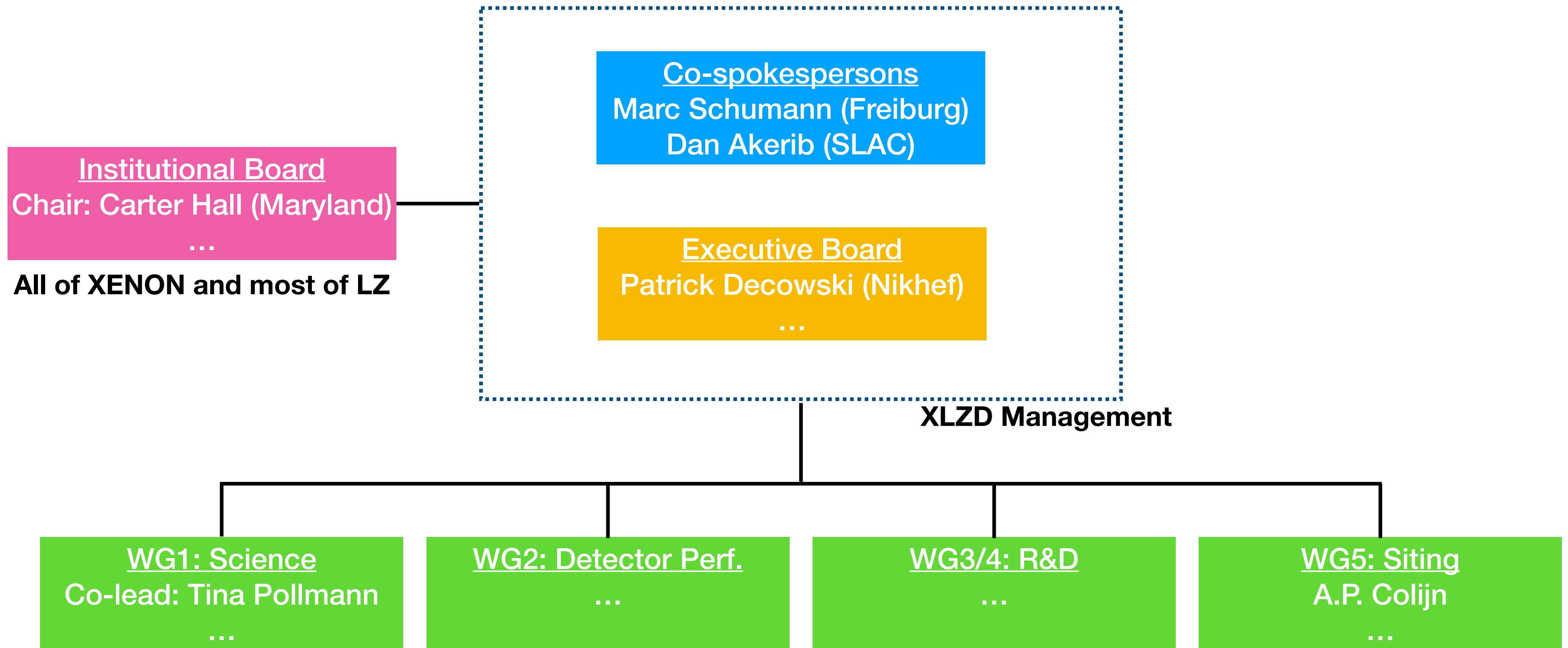
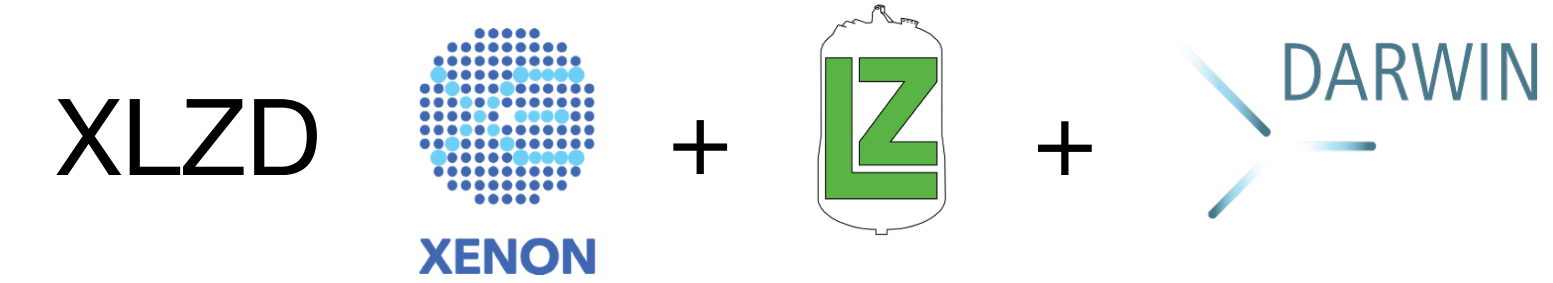
Detailed measurements if/when galactic SN occurs

Large liquid xenon mass and ultra-low backgrounds expand number of available physics channels

XLZD Collaboration Formed

October-December 2024: Moved from a Consortium to Collaboration

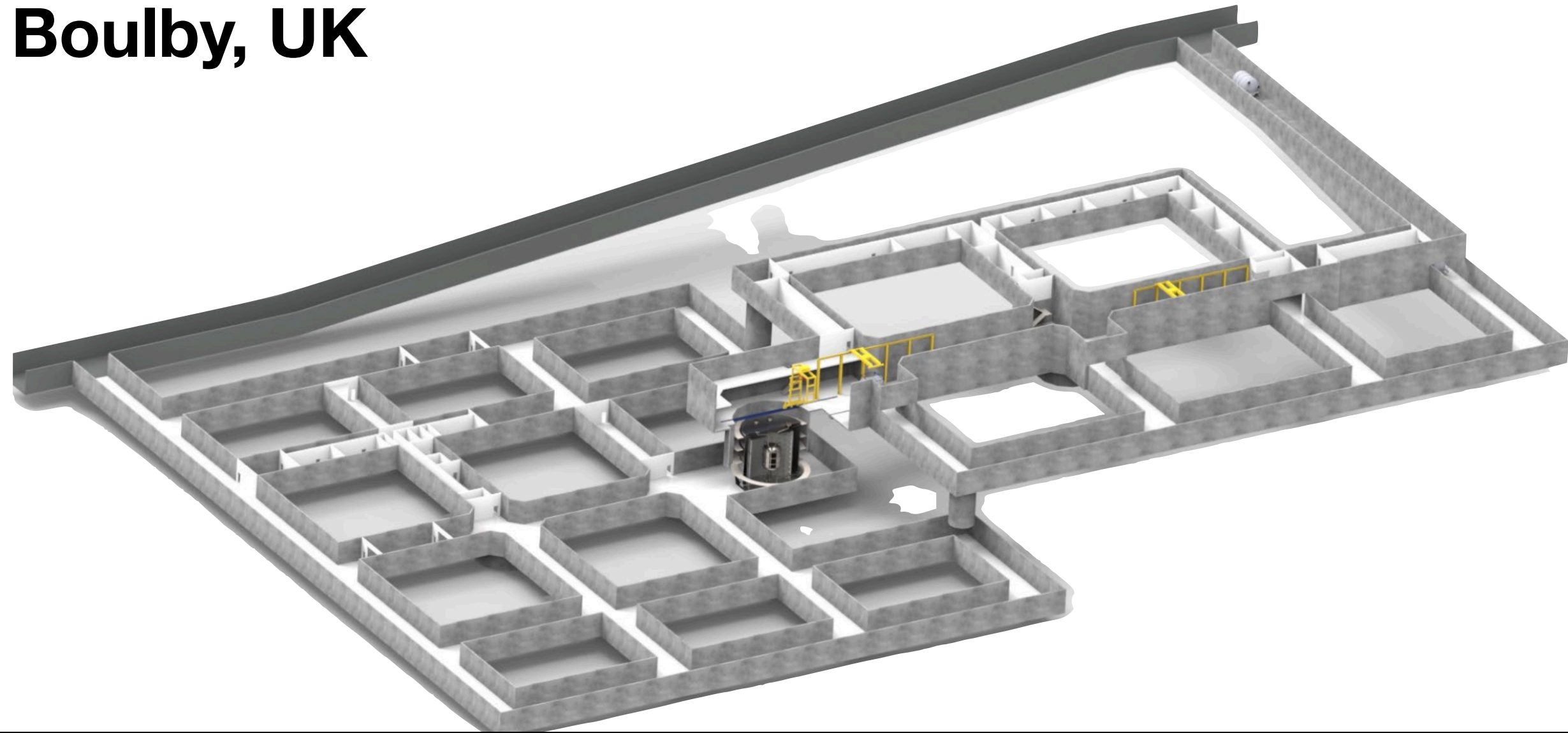
450 collaborators and 72 institutions



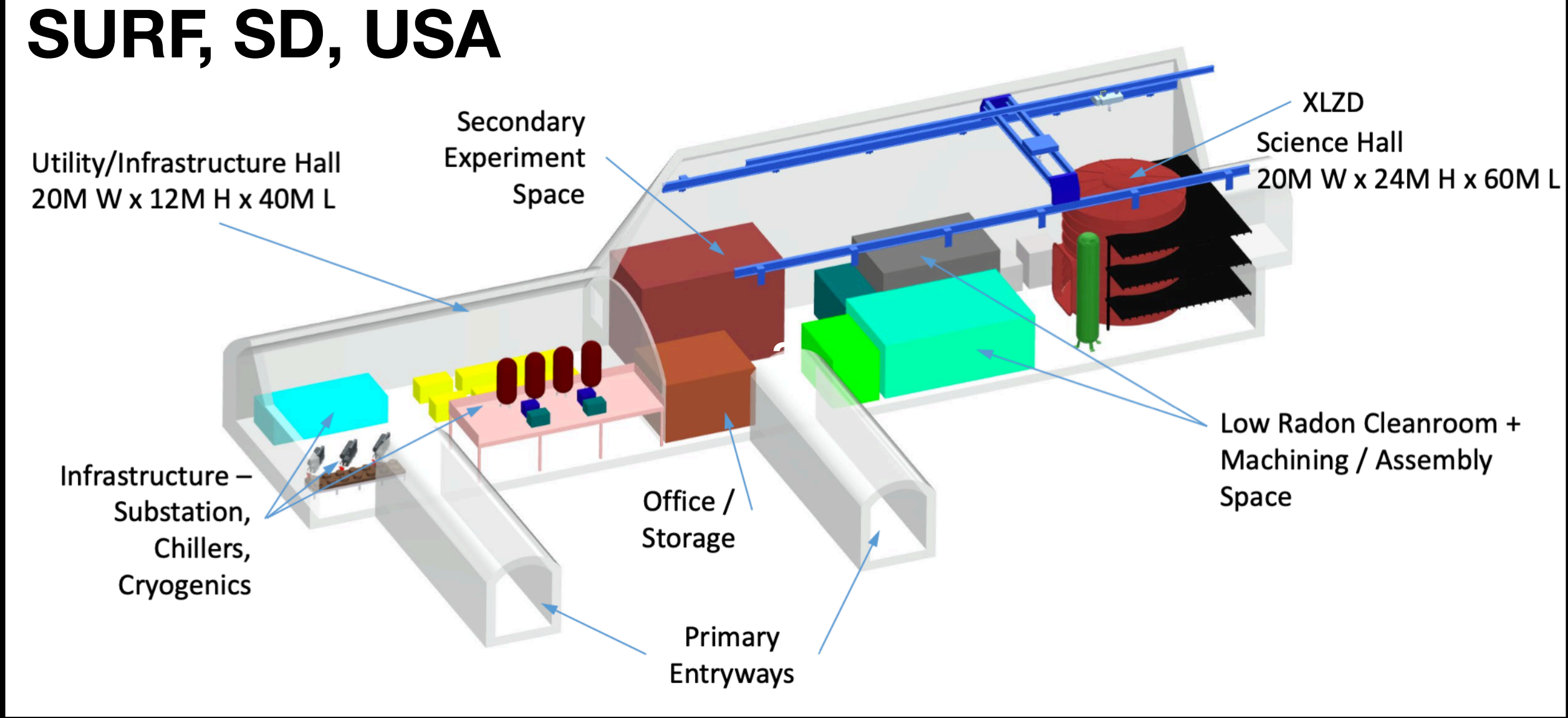
Ambition is to build XLZD by 2031

Three possible Sites

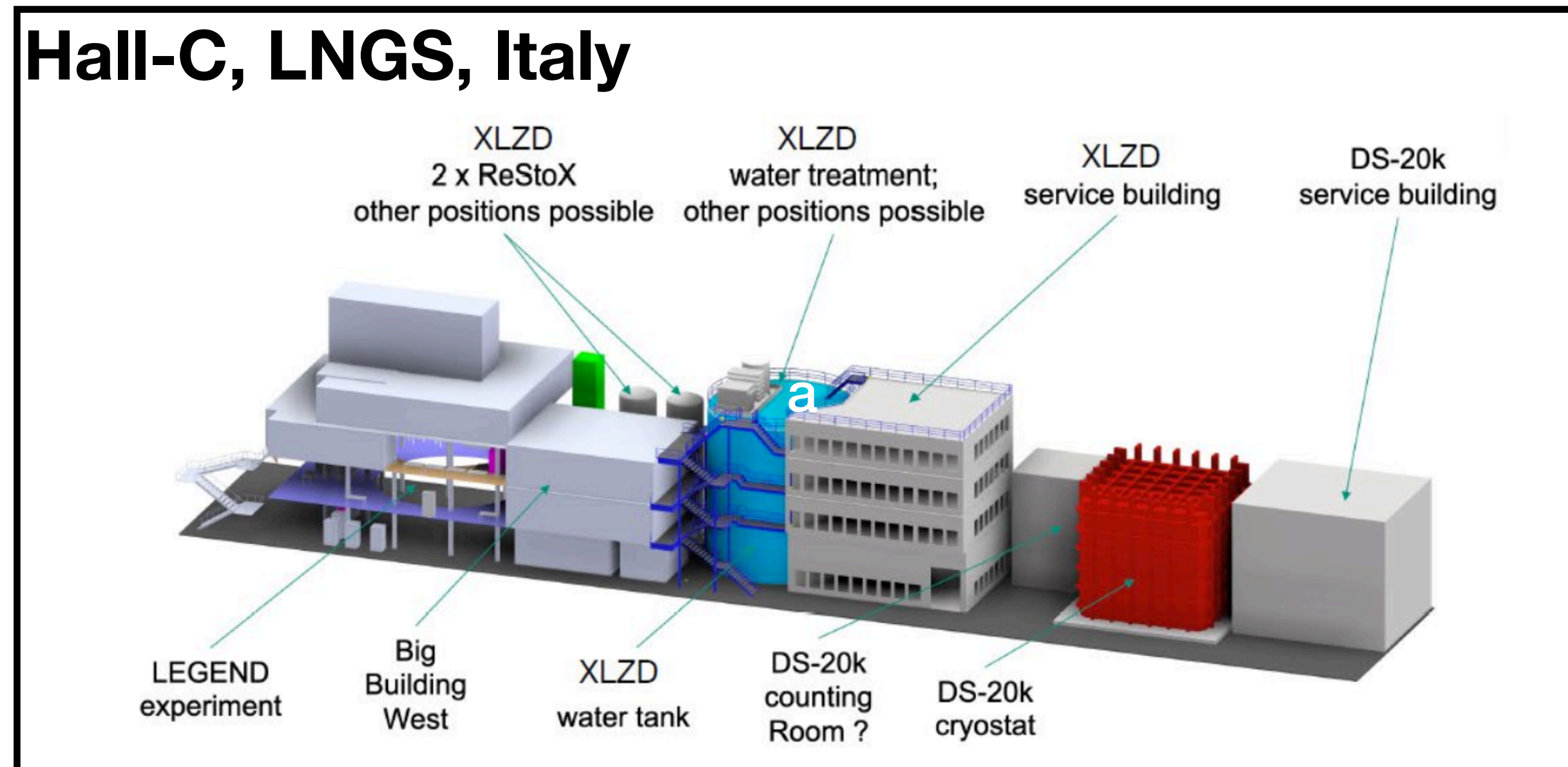
Boulby, UK



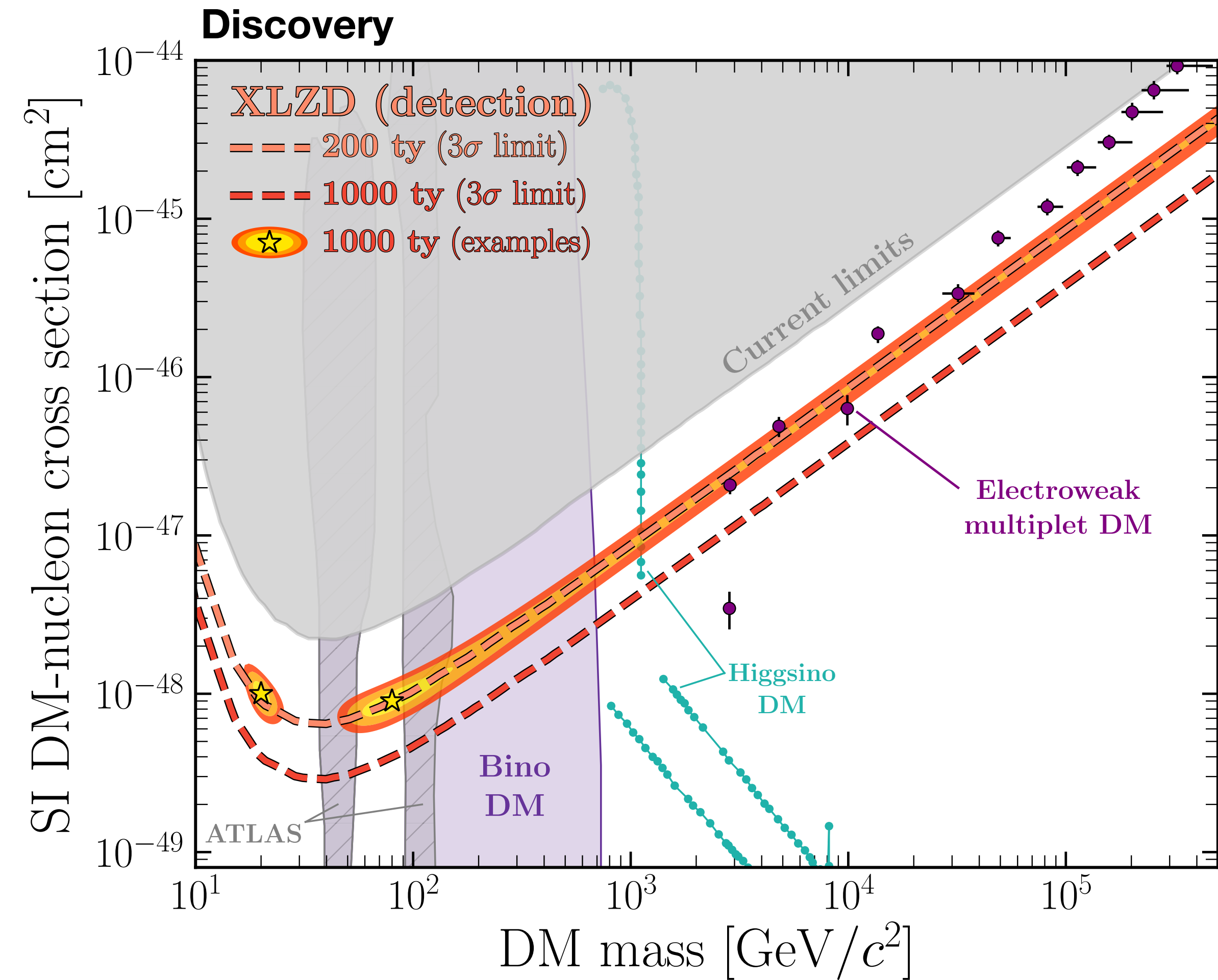
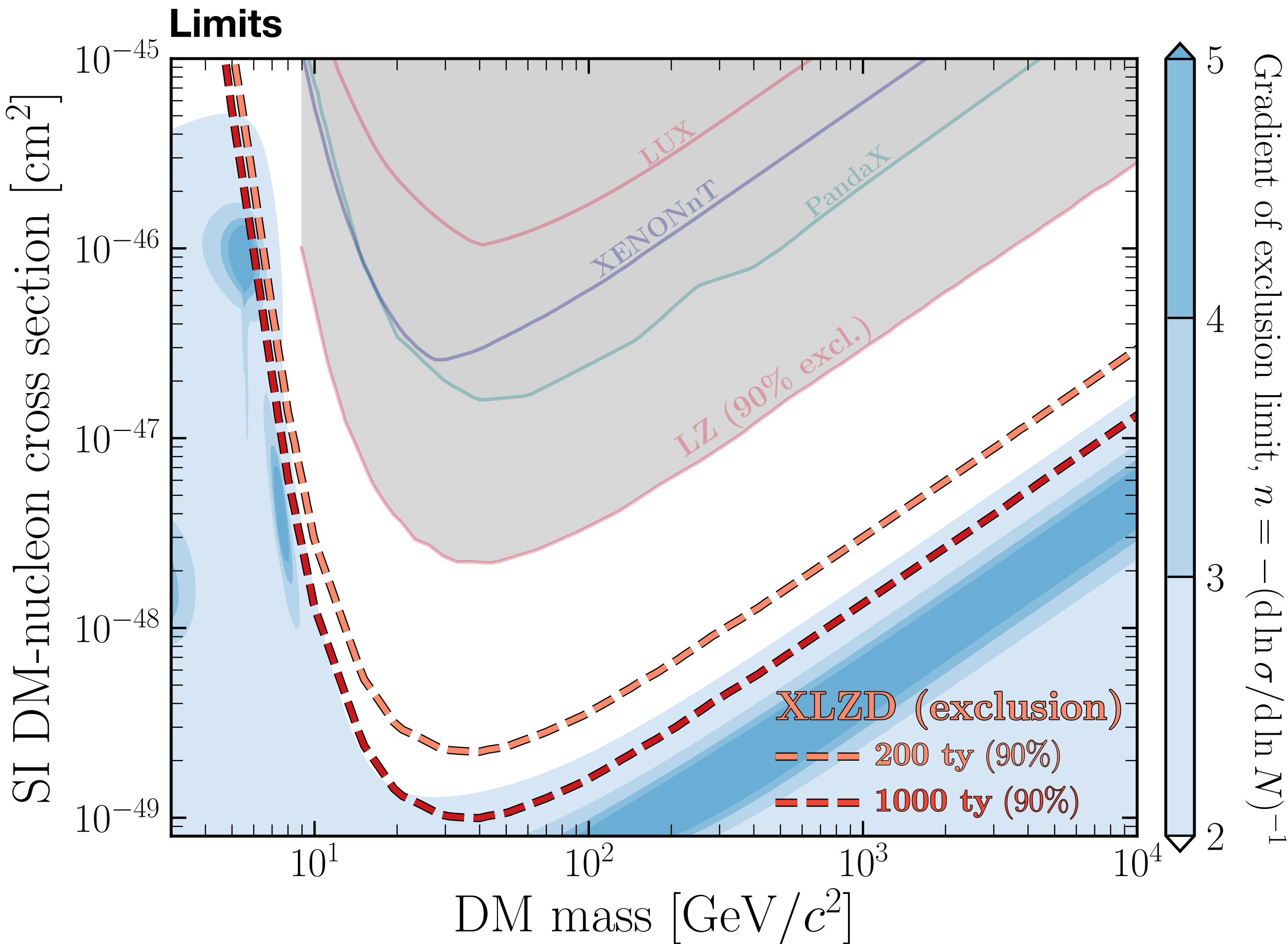
SURF, SD, USA



Hall-C, LNGS, Italy

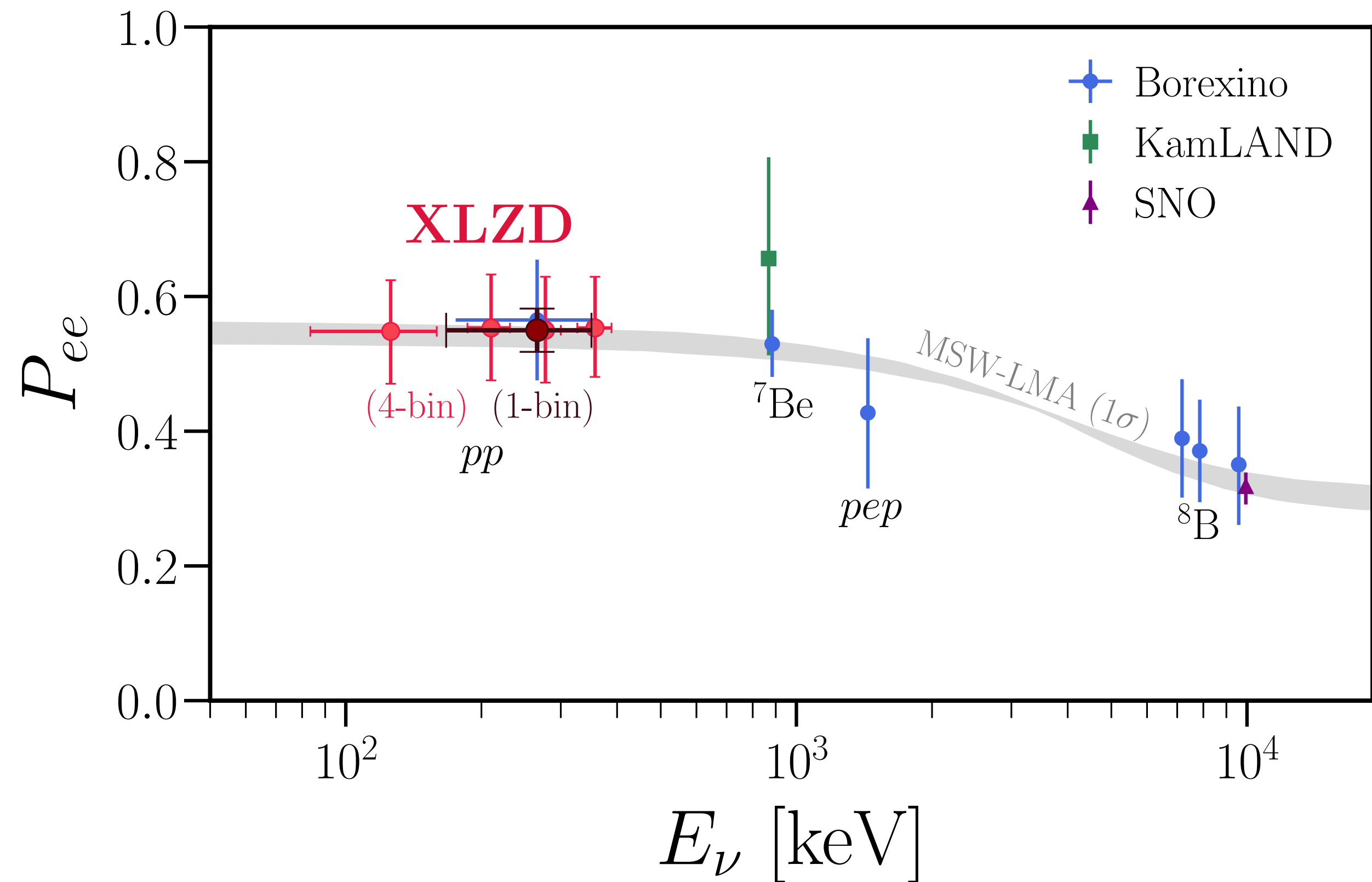
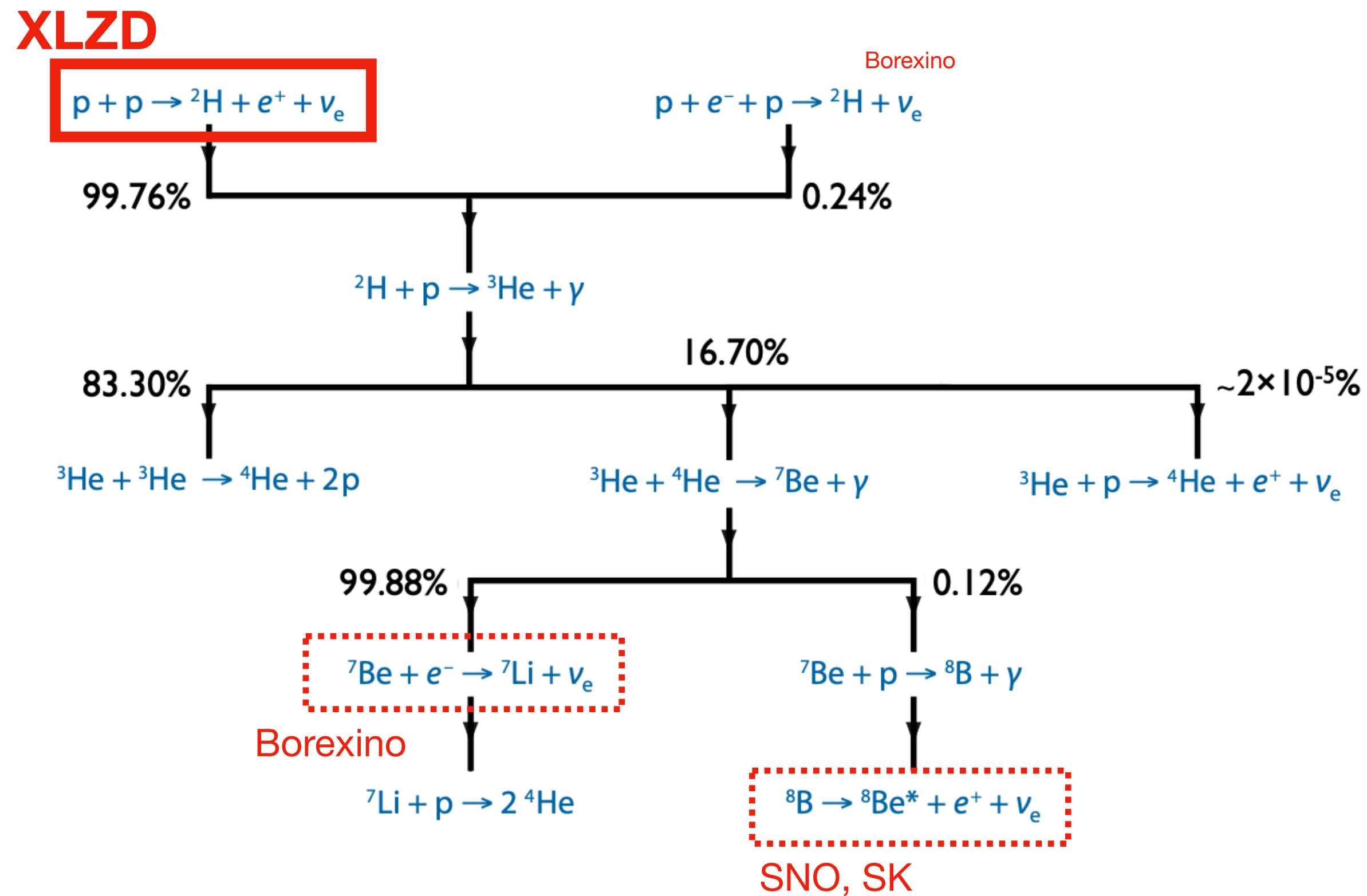


Reach of XLZD



XLZD will cover ALL accessible WIMP parameter space above a few GeV mass

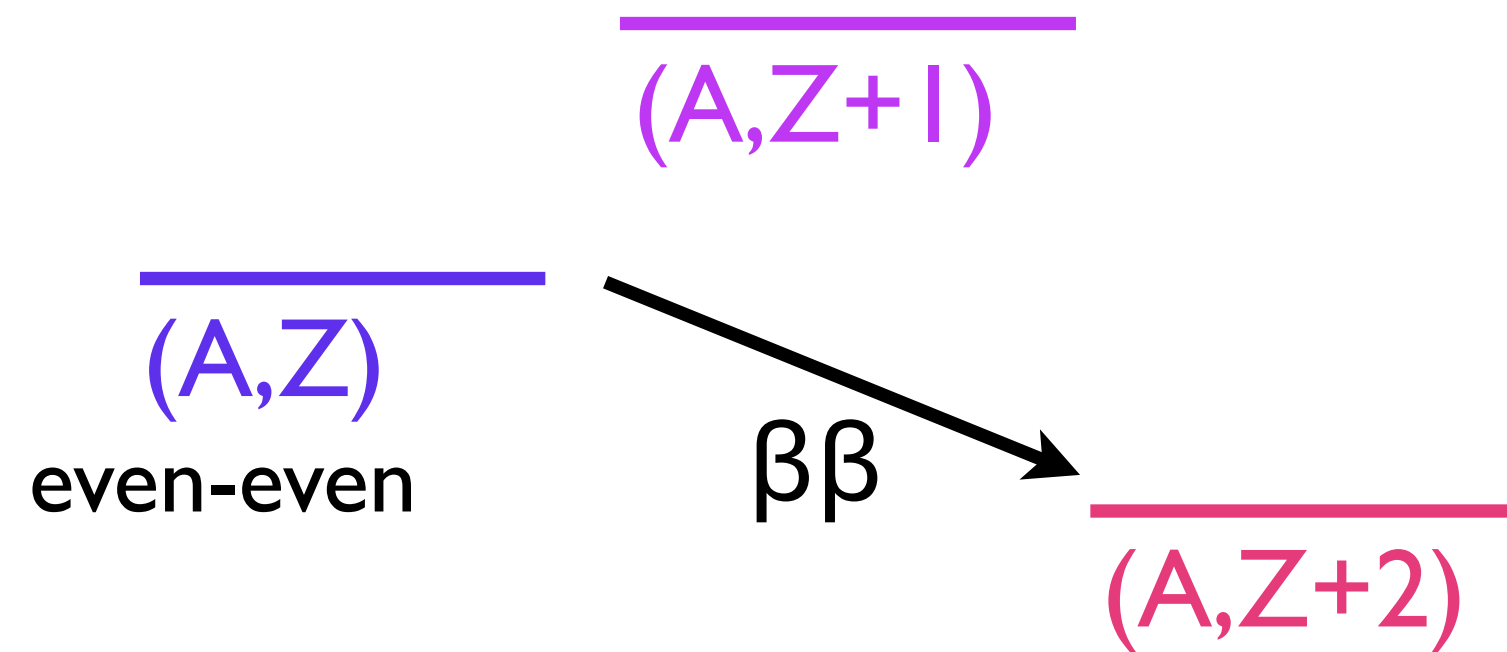
XLZD will measure Solar Neutrinos



4% measurement of P_{ee} , testing LMA-MSW model

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

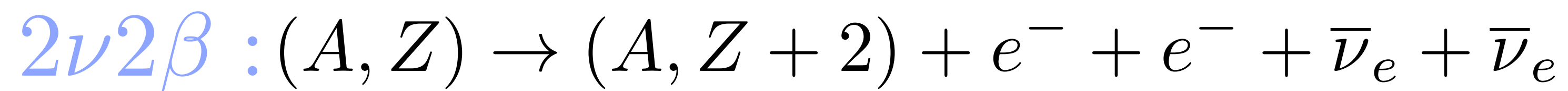
Double Beta Decay



^{136}Xe

A second-order process only detectable if first-order beta decay is energetically forbidden

Rare, but Standard Model Process:



^{76}Ge

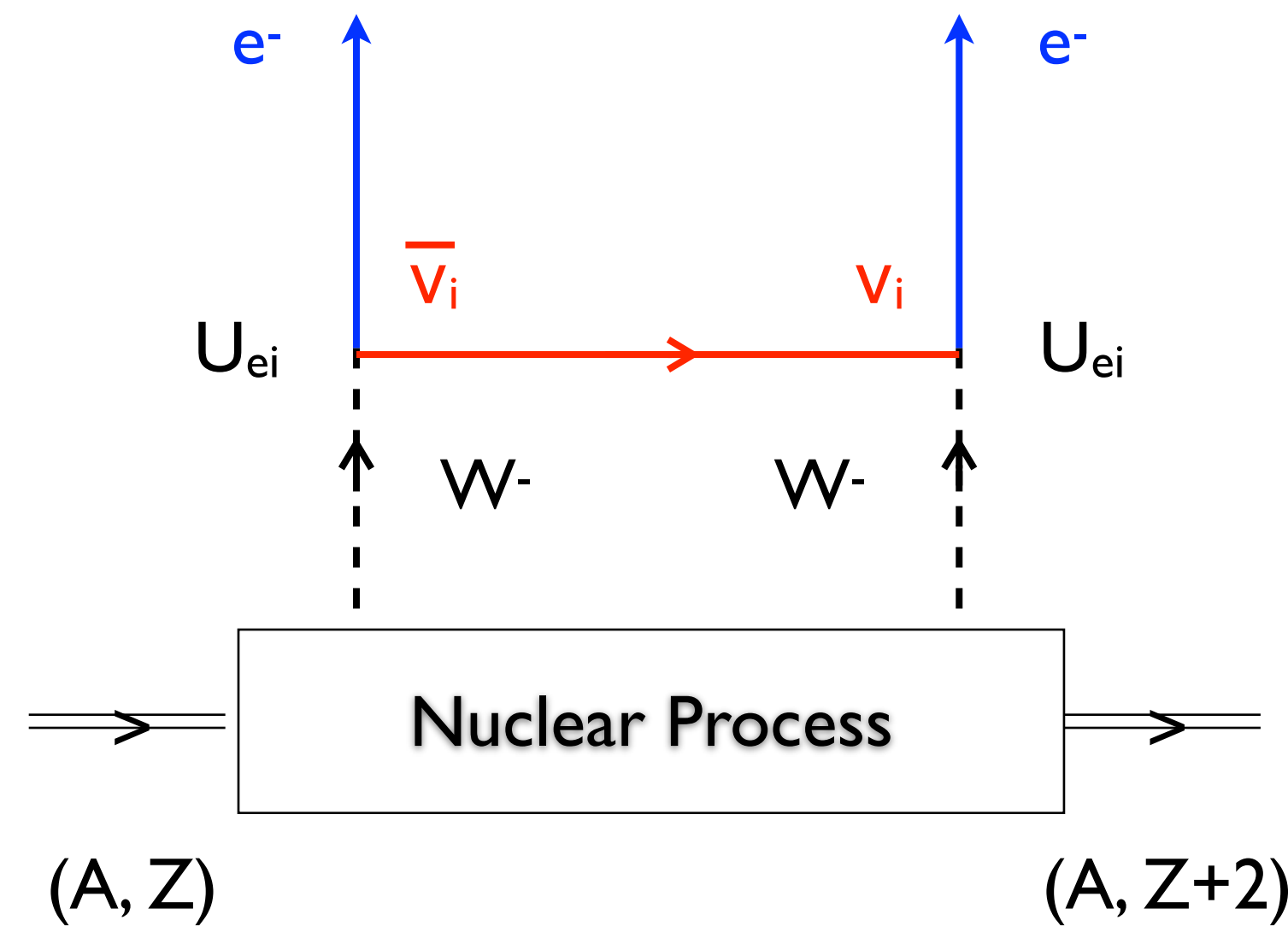
^{82}Se

^{100}Mo

^{130}Te

...

Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay



Is ν Majorana?

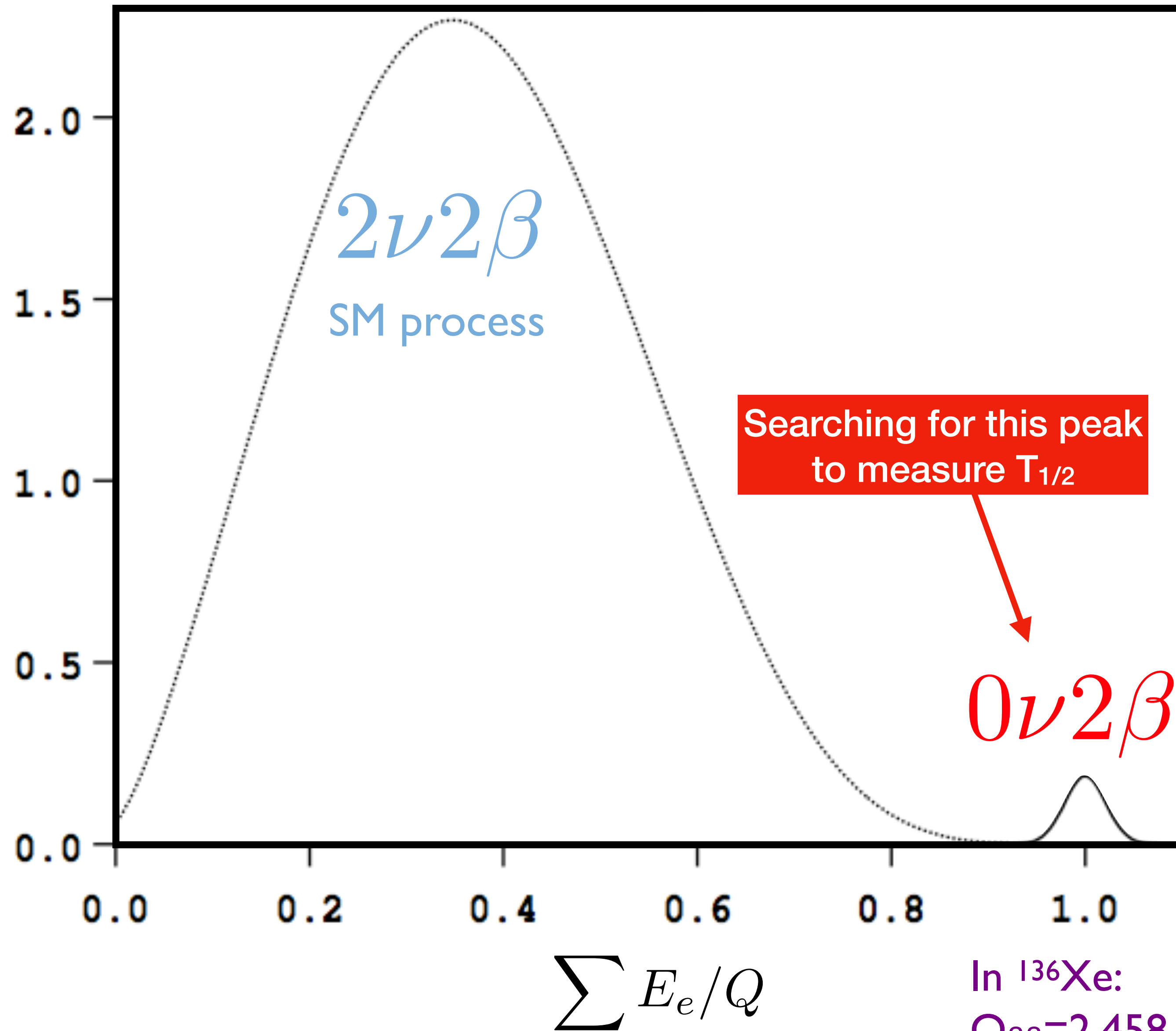
$$M_\nu \neq 0$$

$$|\Delta L| = 2$$

$$0\nu 2\beta : (A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z + 2) + e^- + e^-$$

- Extremely rare radioactive process
- Requires massive Majorana neutrino
- Lepton Number Violation
 - Model dependent - Standard interpretation: light Majorana ν + SM interactions
- Measure of neutrino mass scale \rightarrow effective Majorana mass $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$

Detecting $0\nu 2\beta$ Decay



In ^{136}Xe :
 $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2.458 \text{ MeV}$

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} \propto \epsilon \frac{a}{A} \sqrt{\frac{Mt}{b\Delta E}}$$

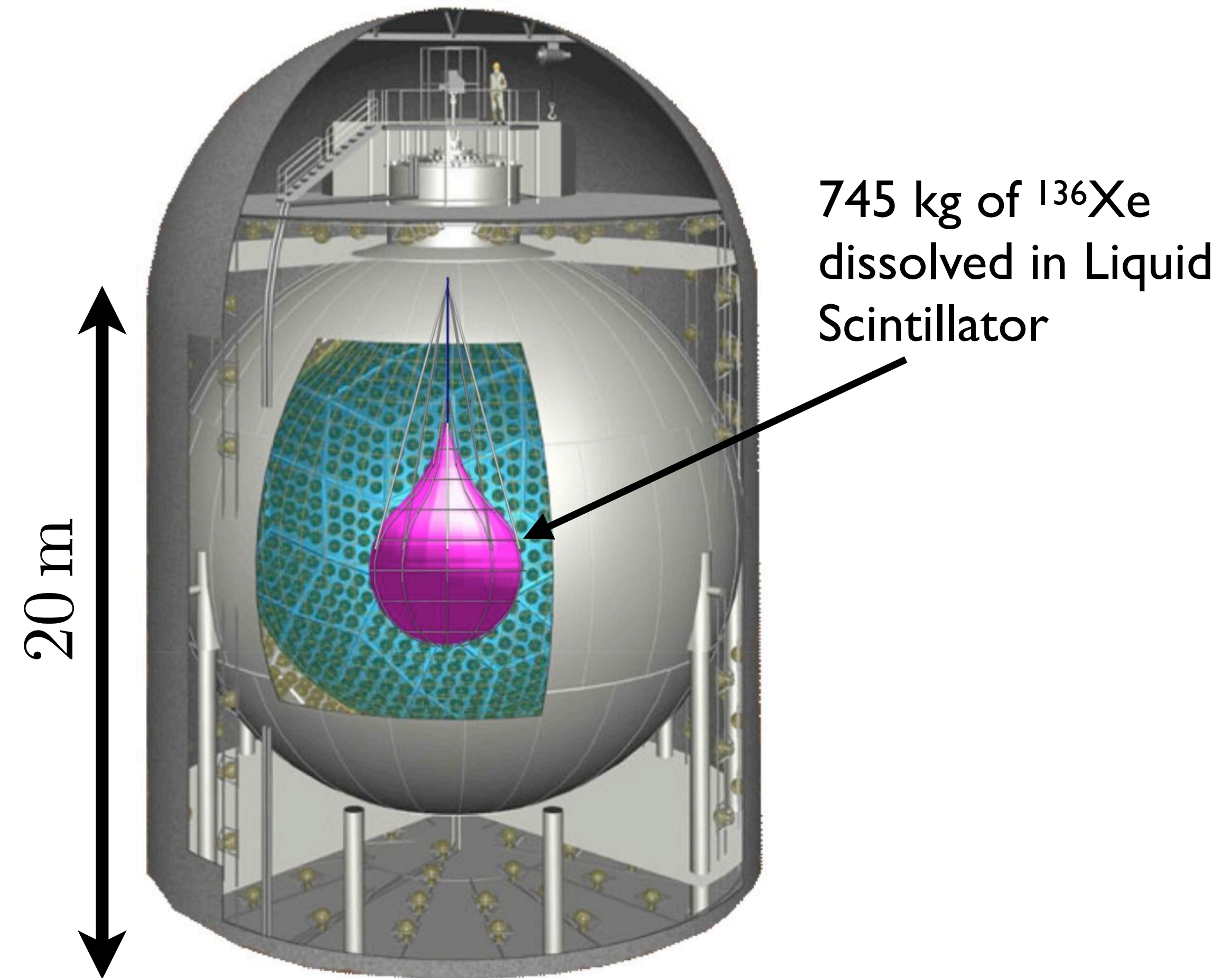
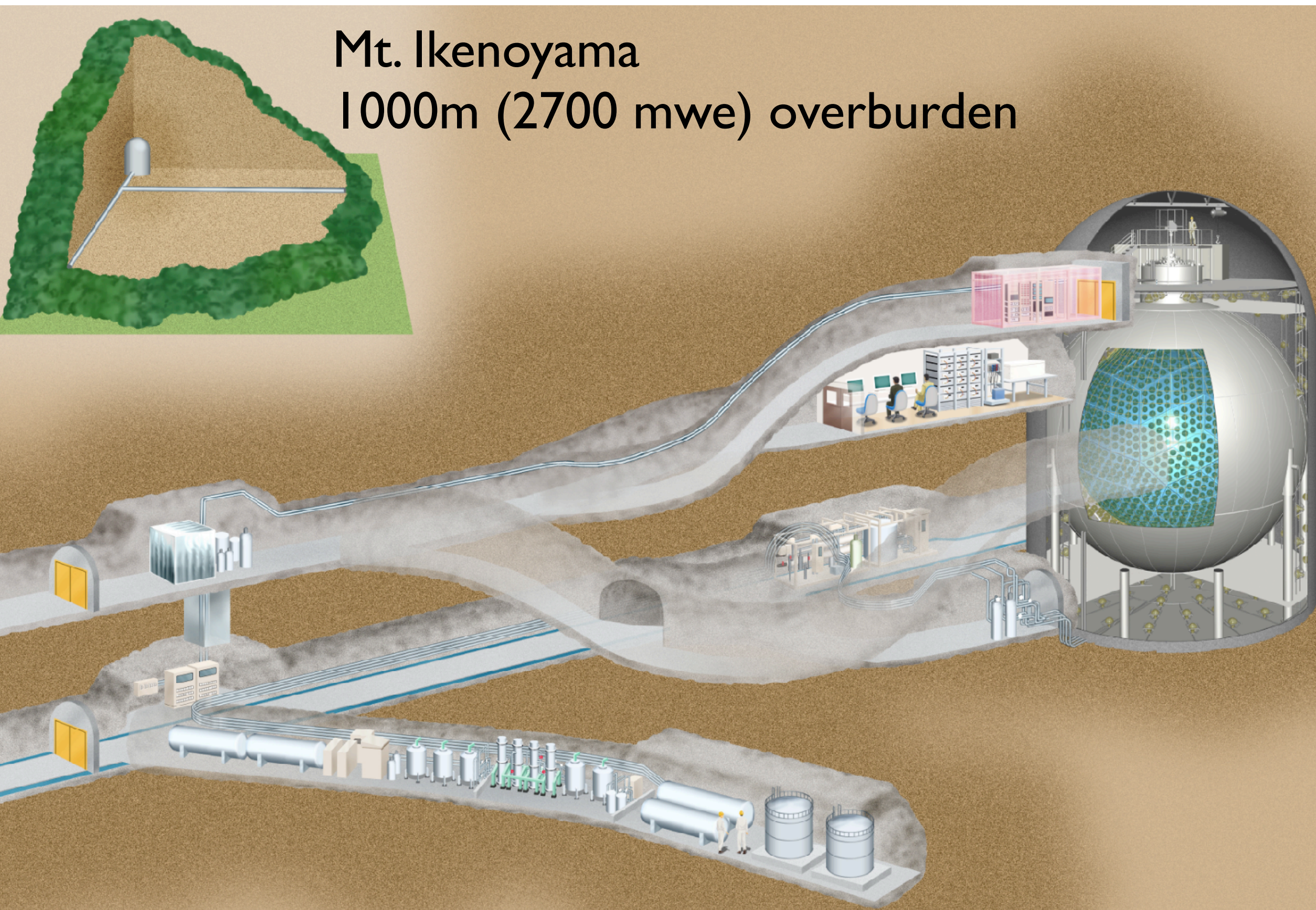
**Detector Mass,
Exposure, BG and
Energy Resolution**

Half-life relates to $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$

$$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1} = \frac{G_{0\nu}(Q, Z) |M_{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2}{\text{Phase Space and Nuclear Matrix Elements from Theory}}$$

**Phase Space and
Nuclear Matrix Elements
from Theory**

KamLAND-Zen at Kamioka in Japan



New results with KamLAND-Zen 800 data recorded from Jan 2019 to Jan 2024:
Exposure of 2.1 ton-years → largest ever

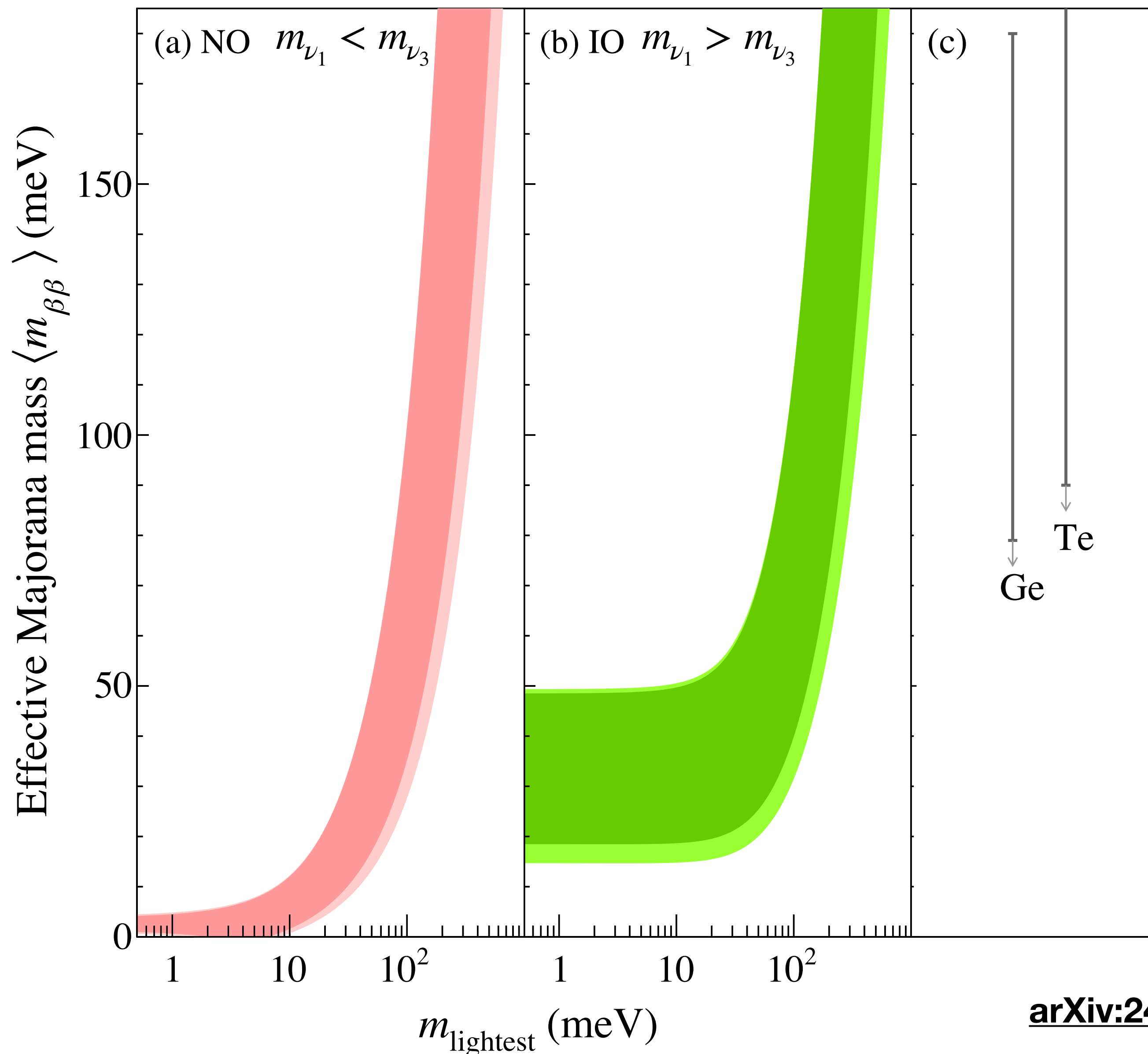
[arXiv:2406.11438](https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.11438)

Effective Majorana Mass

Exp. $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$ limits

$$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1} = G_{0\nu}(Q, Z) |M_{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2$$

$$T_{1/2} > 3.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ yr}$$



arXiv:2406.11438

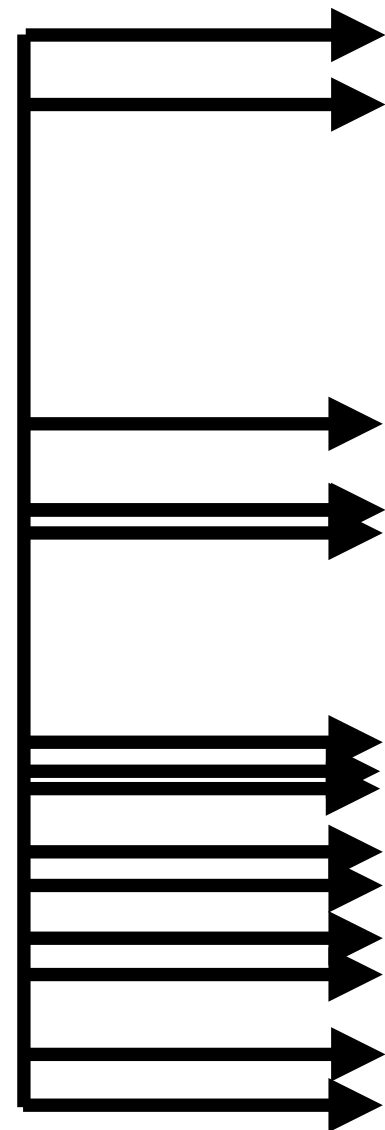
Effective Majorana Mass

Exp. $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$ limits

$$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1} = G_{0\nu}(Q, Z) |M_{0\nu}|^2 \langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle^2$$

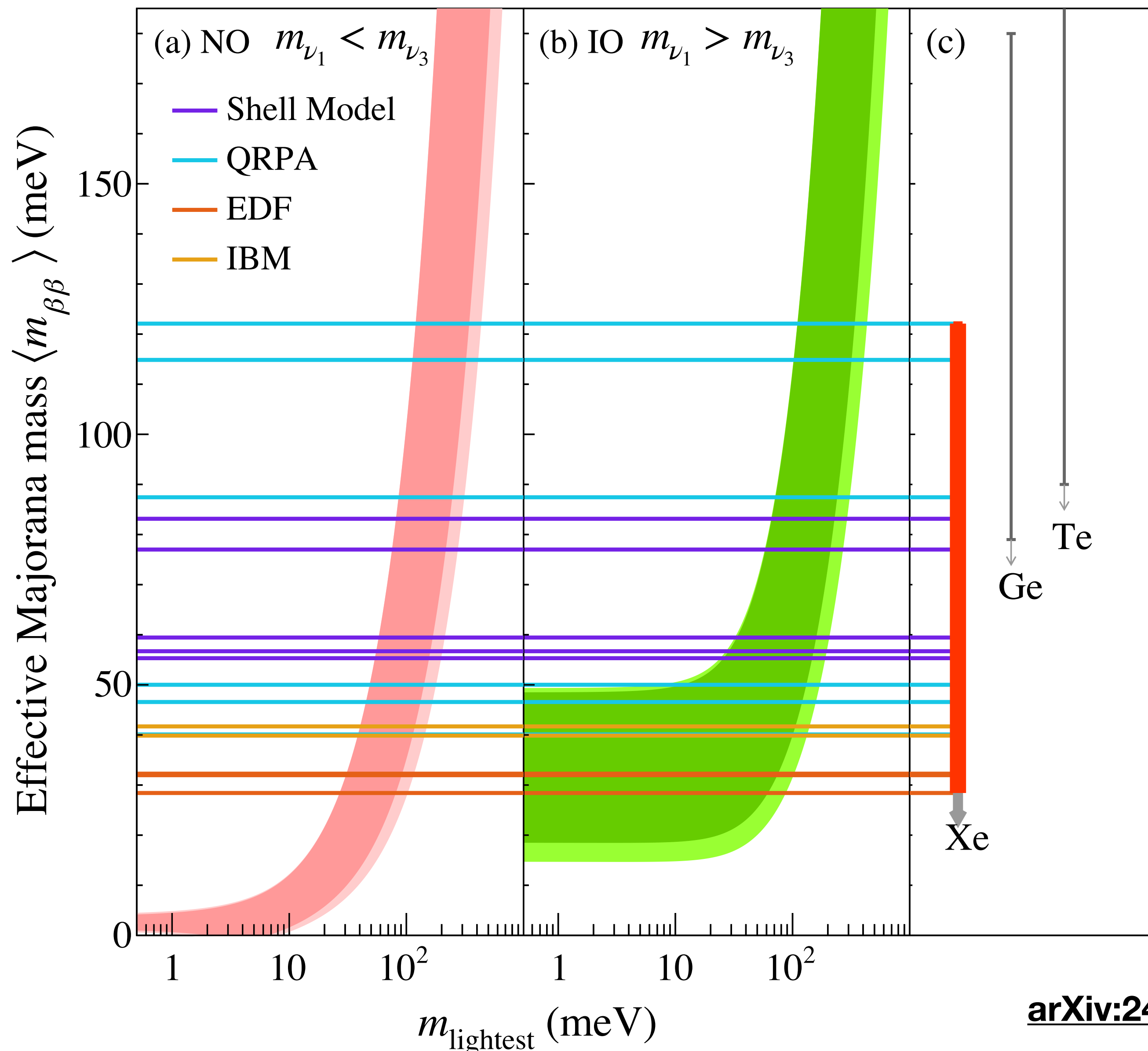
$$T_{1/2} > 3.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ yr}$$

$\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$ excl. limit depends on Nuclear Matrix Elements



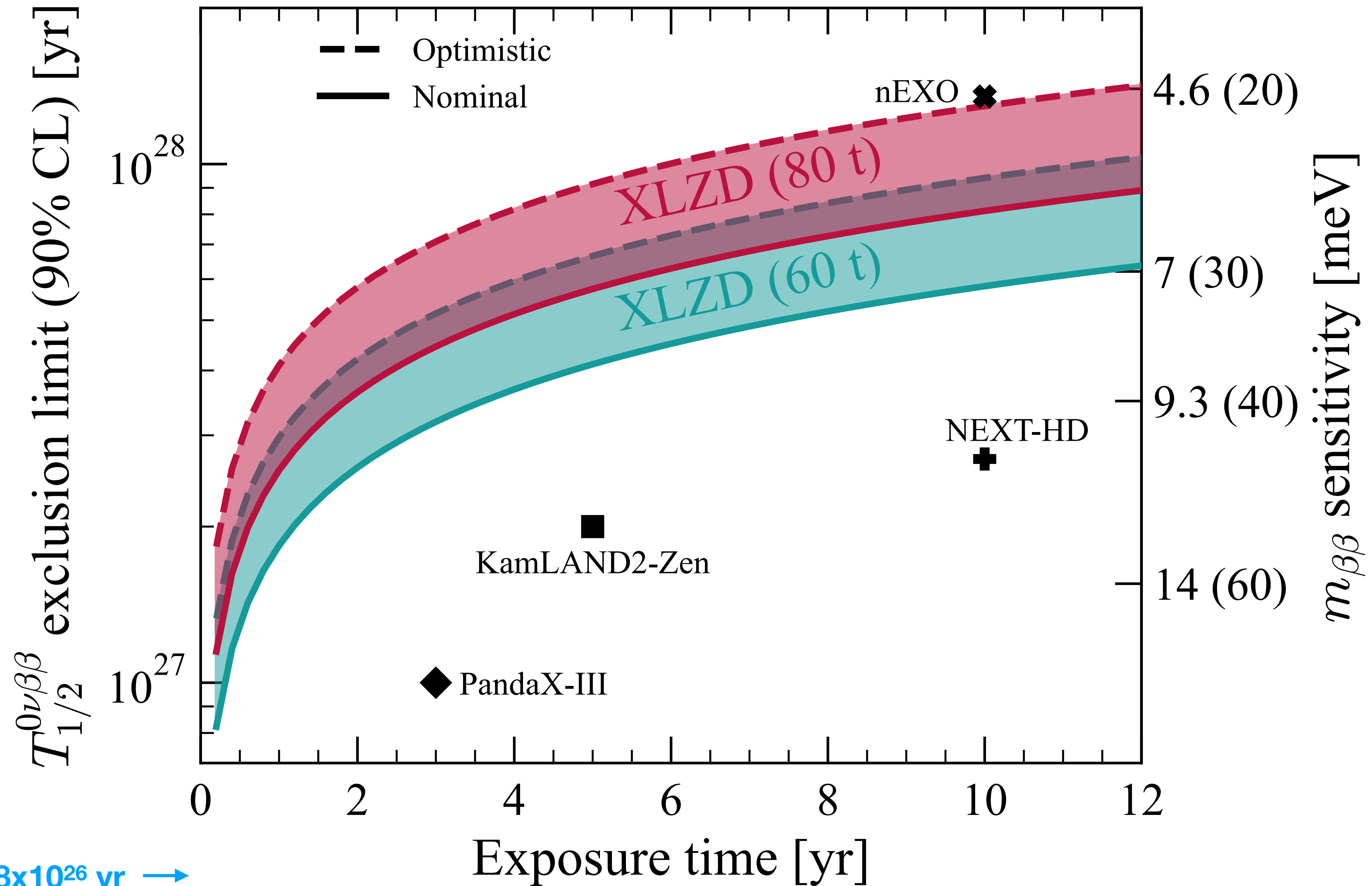
Most stringent limit on $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle$

For some NMEs we probe Inverted Ordering ν -mass



XLZD will also be a $0\nu 2\beta$ detector!

60t natural Xe @ 8.9% ^{136}Xe n.a. \rightarrow 5.3 t of ^{136}Xe
[this is not possible with an Ar detector!]



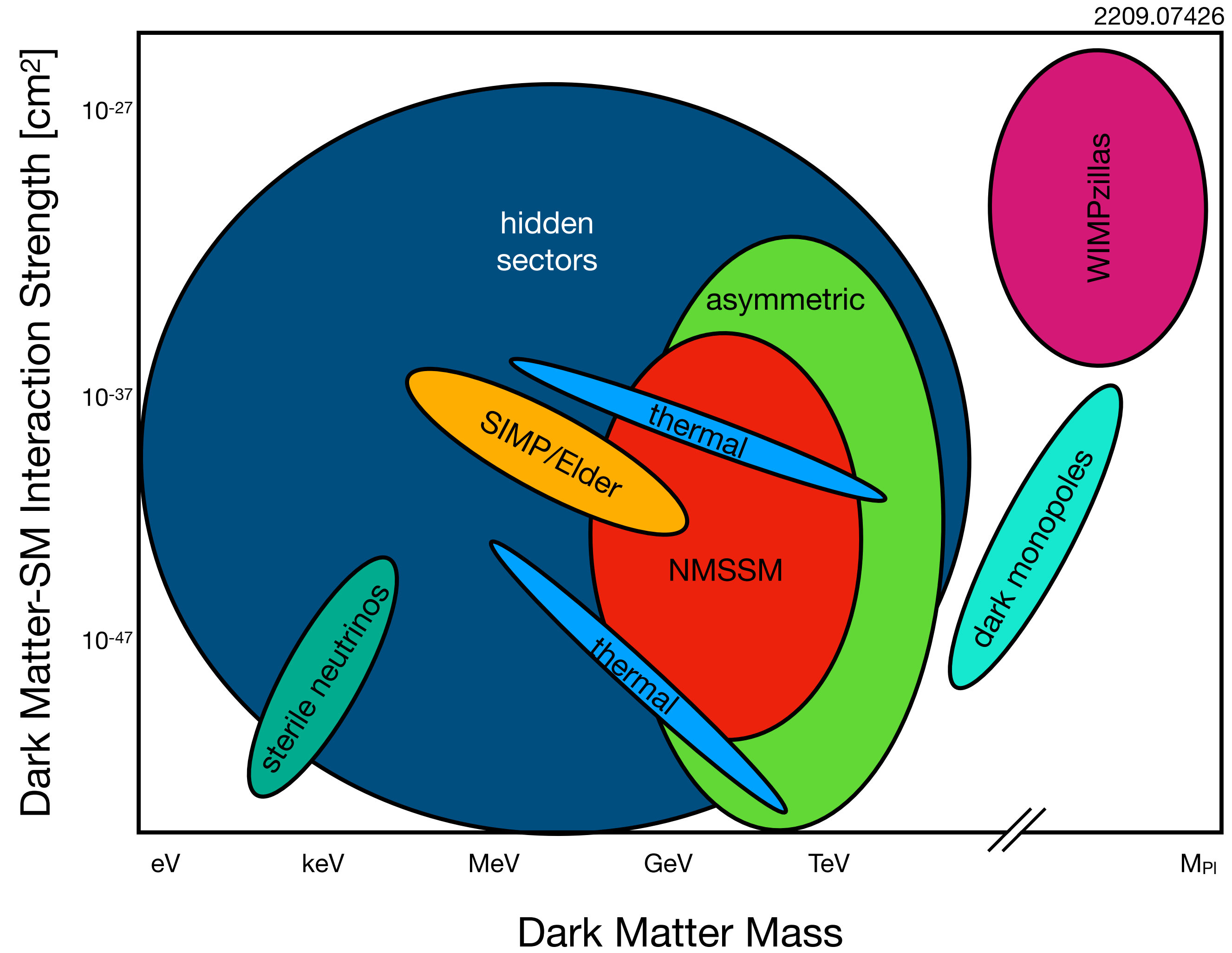
Conclusions

- A number of astroparticle and non-accelerator experiments will target important beyond the standard model questions
- Many small-scale axion experiments
- Neutrinoless double-beta decay experiments: KamLAND2-Zen, LEGEND, CUPID etc.
- XLZD Observatory (~2031) will be
 - “Ultimate” WIMP DM experiment
 - Competitive neutrinoless double-beta decay experiment
 - Solar neutrino physics, Supernovae, ...

Sentence

“The European Particle Physics Strategy Update and CERN should embrace a diverse portfolio including astroparticle and non-accelerators experiments to study elementary particles over a broad range of distance scales and energies.”

Cartoon of Models



Cartoon of Models

