

The background of the slide is a deep space image. It features a large, glowing purple nebula or galaxy structure in the upper left and center. A large, dark planet with a thin atmosphere is visible in the upper left, partially obscured by the nebula. The rest of the background is a dark, starry field.

# Going Deep Underground For Dark Matter

Daniel Kodroff  
QuarkNet – Physics in and Through Cosmology  
July 10, 2024

# Outline

1. My Journey in Physics
2. Lessons learned
3. A Week in the Life of An Experimental Physicist

Break...

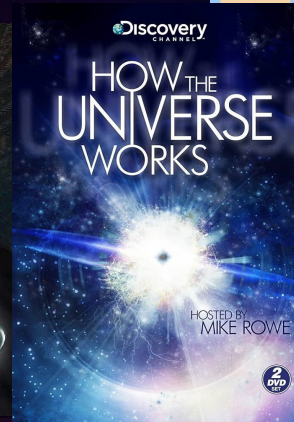
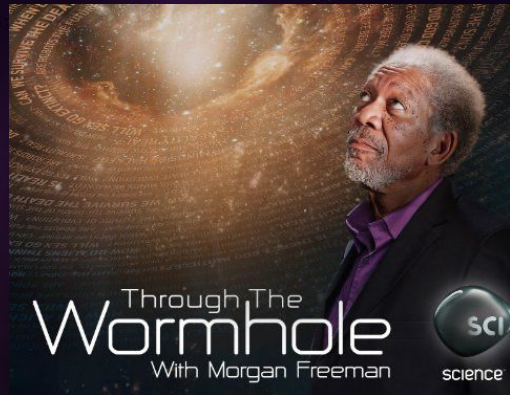
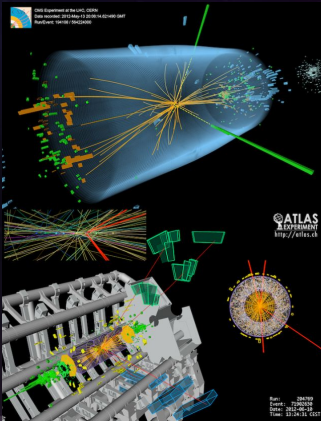
4. Dark Matter
5. LZ Dark Matter Experiment

# My Journey in Physics

Born and raised outside Philadelphia

Interest in astrophysics and particle physics from documentaries and popsci articles and news

Discovery of Higgs  
Boson in 2012



# My Journey in Physics

Undergraduate at Lafayette College in Easton, PA

Home of Crayola factory!

Started with intent to be mechanical engineer focusing on aerospace

→ Wasn't for me 😓 → Switch to Physics 😁



# My Journey in Physics

Undergraduate at Lafayette College in Easton, PA

First research experience working on astrophysics  
project studying neutral-hydrogen line  
1420 MHz  $\rightarrow$  FM Radio

Using radio-data from Arecibo Telescope

Ultimately fatal hurricane damage in 2017 and  
cable breaks in 2020



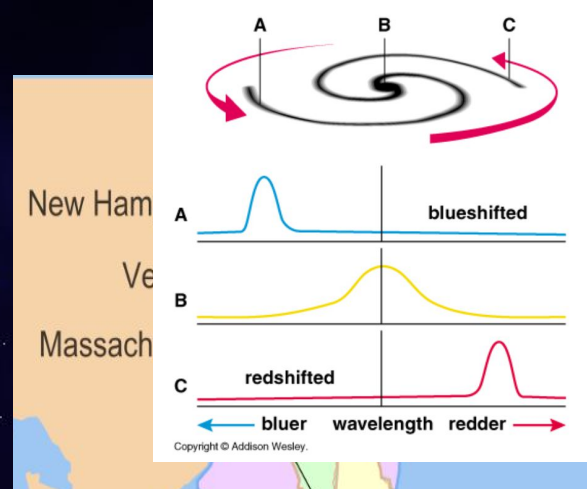
# My Journey in Physics

Undergraduate at Lafayette College in Easton, PA

First research experience working on astrophysics project studying neutral-hydrogen line  
1420 MHz → FM Radio

Study the rotation curves of galaxies!

- First time coding (in IDL)
- First exposure to Dark Matter!
- First time working in physics collaboration!
- First time presenting research!



# My Journey in Physics

Junior Year opportunity to participate in NSF REU (research for undergraduate) program at William And Mary College in Williamsburg, VA

Research on neutrino beam at Fermilab for neutrino oscillation measurements in MINERvA experiment

- First experiment running simulations!
- Learned C++, ROOT, Geant4
- First particle physics experiment!

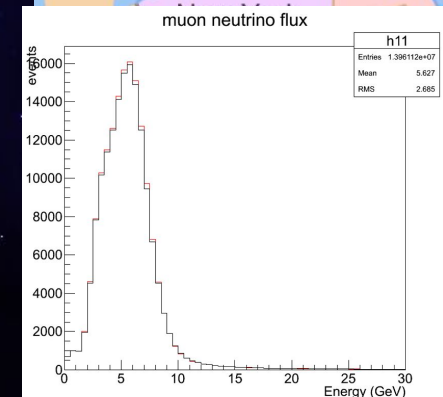
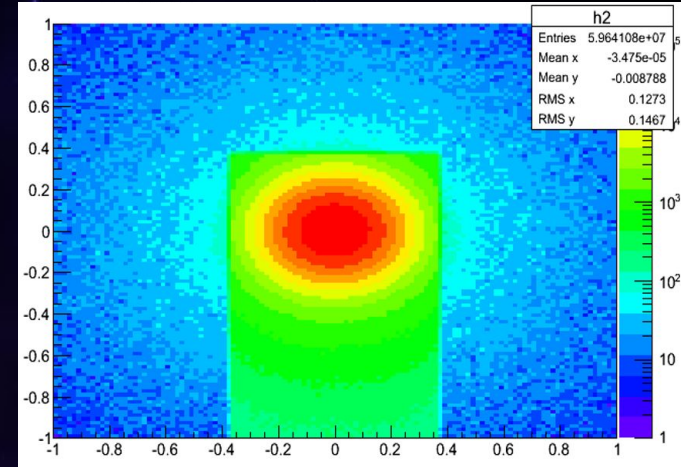


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Rhode Island  
Connecticut  
New Jersey  
Delaware  
Maryland  
Washington, D.C.

# My Journey in Physics

Back to Lafayette...

Seniors Honors Thesis at Lafayette on neutral hydrogen

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

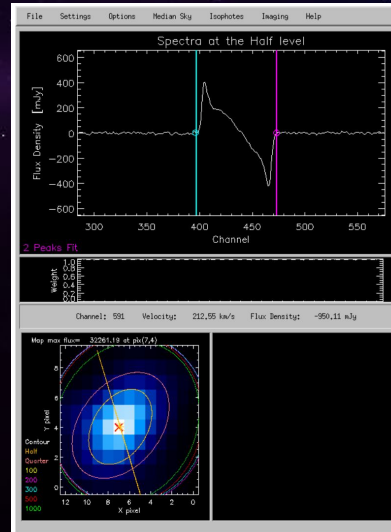
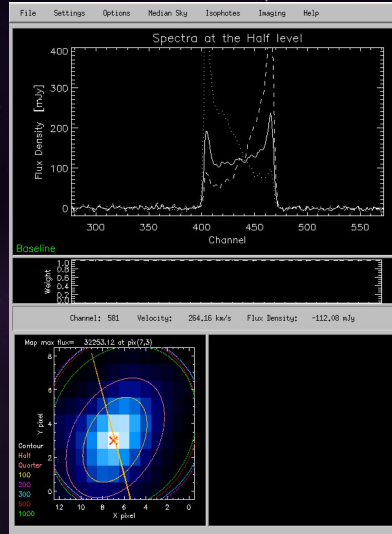
## A Determination of the Angular Momentum of Galaxies in the ALFALFA Survey

by

Daniel Scott Kodroff

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment for the Honors Bachelors of Science in Physics

May 2017



# My Journey in Physics

Graduate Lafayette... What's next???

Wanted to do research, but wasn't sure what path to take

Grad school? Get a job in lab? Go into commercial industry?



# My Journey in Physics

Cold-contacted professors and labs looking for any lab-related research position

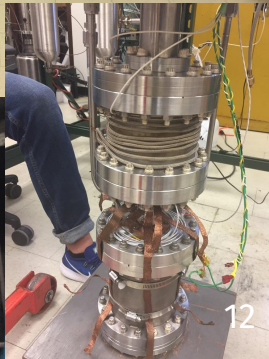
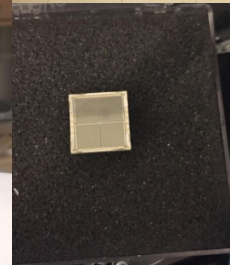
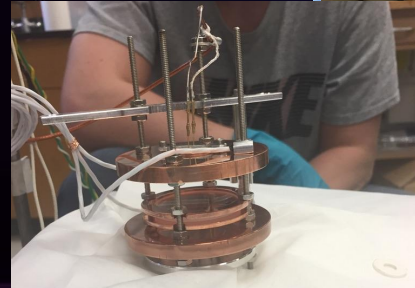
Found Post-baccalaureate research position at UMass Amherst



# My Journey in Physics

Research on silicon-based photosensors for nEXO experiment (neutrinoless double beta decay)

- First experience working in any research lab
- Working with xenon circulation and cryogenic systems
- Photosensors (silicon photomultipliers)
- Hardware and software (python) work!



# My Journey in Physics

Now ready for graduate school and a dedicated physics research project

Start grad school at Penn State



# My Journey in Physics

PhD at Penn State on LUX-ZEPLIN dark matter experiment (more on that later...)



# My Journey in Physics

Start Postdoc at LBNL in 2023

- Continue dark matter research on LZ
- R&D on LZ upgrades and next-generation dark matter experiments
- Sterile neutrino searches using optical traps

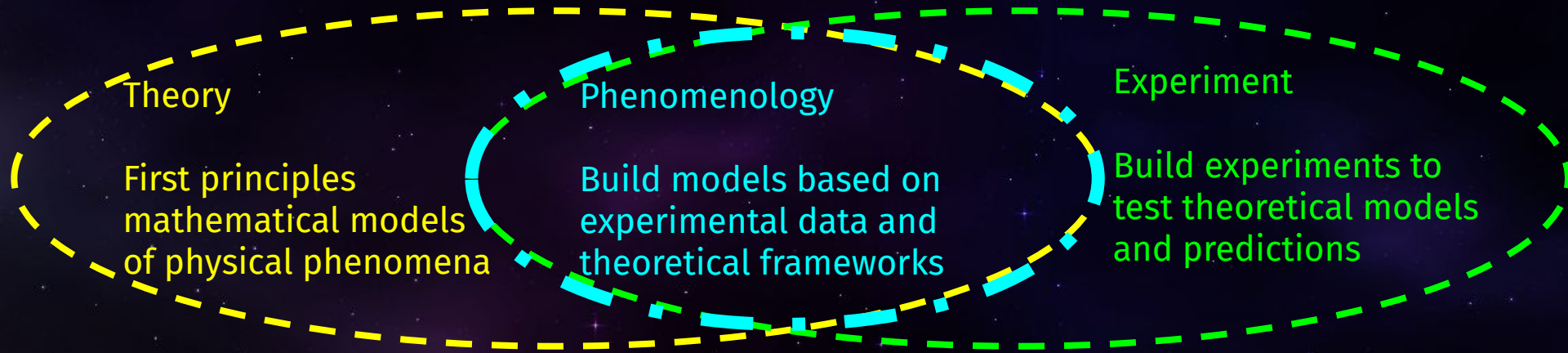


# Lessons Learned

- Participate in any research/lab experience you can
- Learn new skills
  - Most of the skills I learned (software+hardware) were learned on the job, not through a formal course
- Say yes to travel and research opportunities
  - I never got to see the Arecibo telescope
- Don't be afraid to reach out to professors/researchers
  - Opens doors, makes new connections, shows ambition/interest
- Be curious, get interested, and dive deep into subject - whatever that is!!!

# Types of Physicists

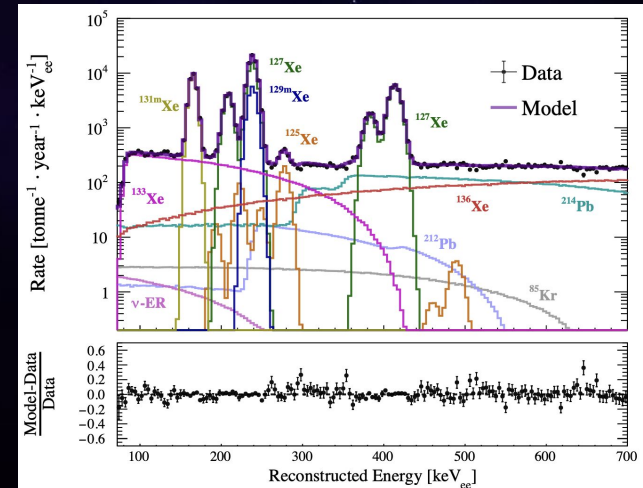
In my biased opinion...



# A Week in the Life of An Experimental Physicist

## Analyze experimental data

- Big physics experiments collect lots of data which much be analyzed
  - LZ produces 1 TB/day and few PB/yr
  - Bash, Python, C++, ROOT all common coding languages
- What's happening in your detector!!!
- Make pretty plots to illustrate your findings!

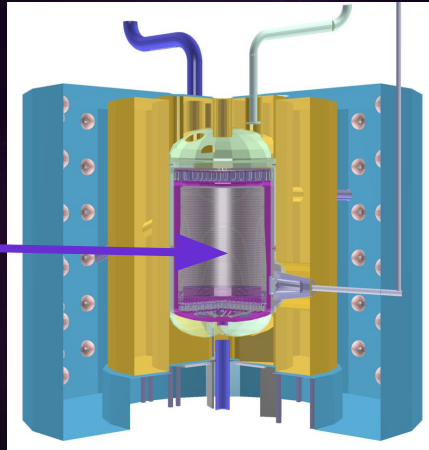


# A Week in the Life of An Experimental Physicist

Perform simulations of experimental phenomena

- Make predictions of what's going to happen in your detector and compare to data
- Build a model your detector (like minecraft on steroids)

Electron, alphas,  
positrons, gammas,  
neutrons, muons



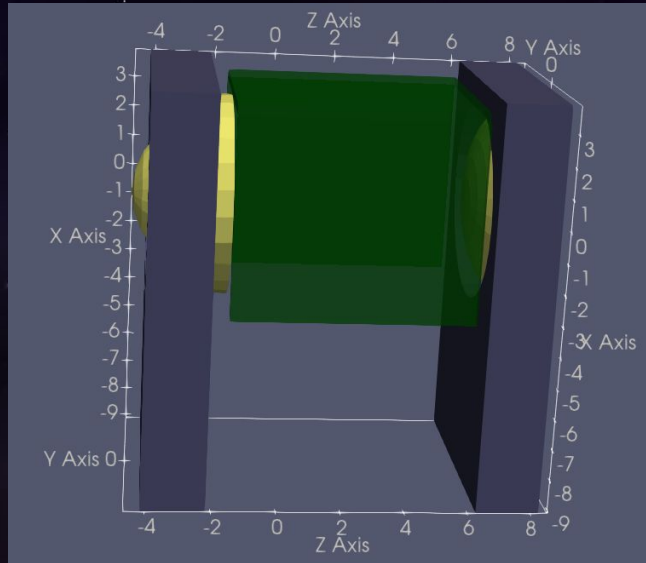
model of LZ detector

| Decay Type          | Radiation Emitted | Generic Equation   | Model   |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Alpha decay         | ${}^4_2\alpha$    | ${}^A_ZX \rightarrow {}^{A-4}_{Z-2}X' + {}^4_2\alpha$              | <br>Parent → Daughter + Alpha Particle                    |
| Beta decay          | ${}^0_{-1}\beta$  | ${}^A_ZX \rightarrow {}^{A}_{Z+1}X' + {}^0_{-1}\beta$              | <br>Parent → Daughter + Beta Particle                     |
| Positron emission   | ${}^0_{+1}\beta$  | ${}^A_ZX \rightarrow {}^{A}_{Z-1}X' + {}^0_{+1}\beta$              | <br>Parent → Daughter + Positron                          |
| Electron capture    | X rays            | ${}^A_ZX + {}^0_{-1}e \rightarrow {}^{A}_{Z-1}X' + \text{X ray}$   | <br>Parent + Electron → Daughter + X ray                  |
| Gamma emission      | ${}^0_0\gamma$    | ${}^A_ZX^* \xrightarrow{\text{Relaxation}} {}^A_ZX + {}^0_0\gamma$ | <br>Parent (excited nuclear state) → Daughter + Gamma ray |
| Spontaneous fission | Neutrons          | ${}^A_ZX \rightarrow {}^A_1X' + {}^B_YX' + C^1_0n$                 | <br>Parent (unstable) → Daughters + ENERGY + Neutrons     |

# A Week in the Life of An Experimental Physicist

Design, Build, and Test new detectors experiments

Design new detector and  
test its performance

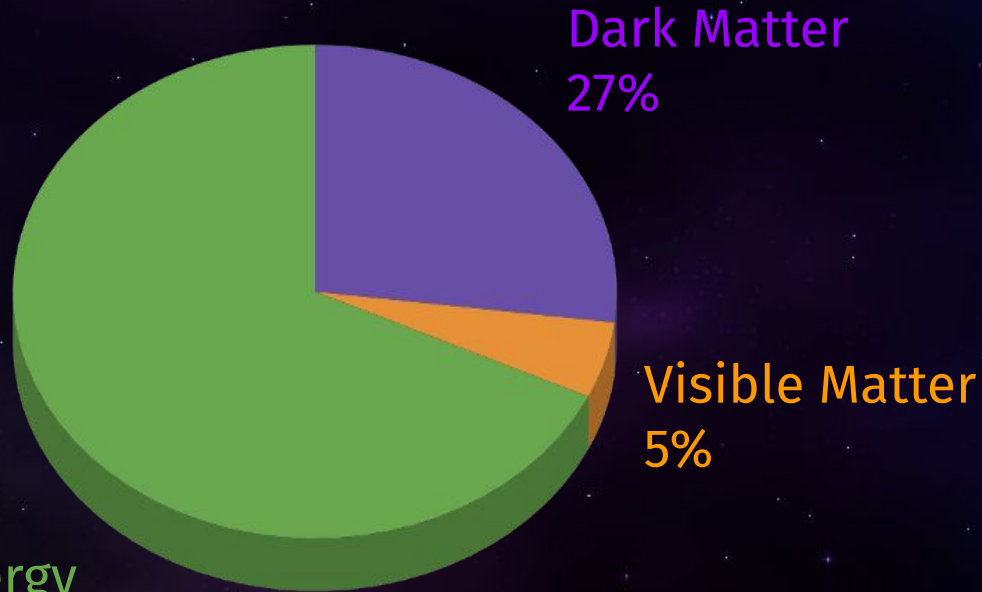


Build  
Small-scale  
tests of upgrade  
to current LZ  
detector



**Break...**

# What is The Universe Made of?

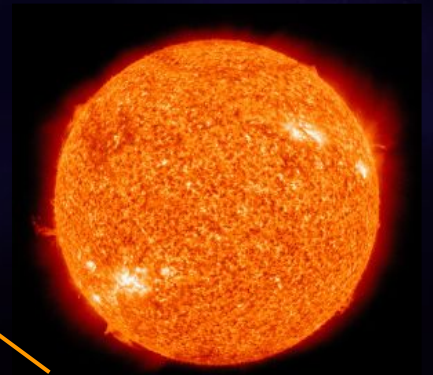
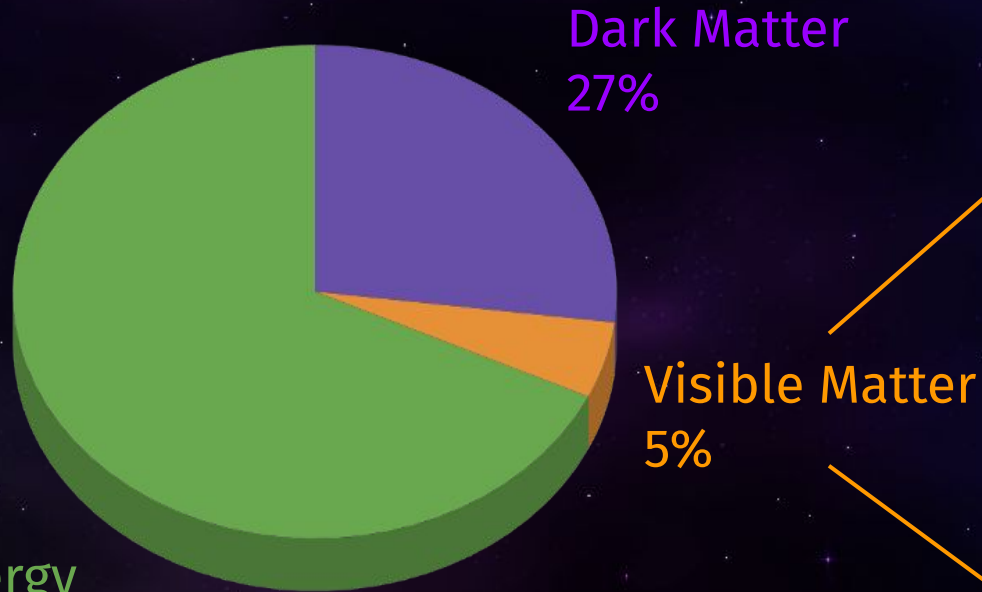


Dark Energy  
68%

Dark Matter  
27%

Visible Matter  
5%

# What is The Universe Made of?

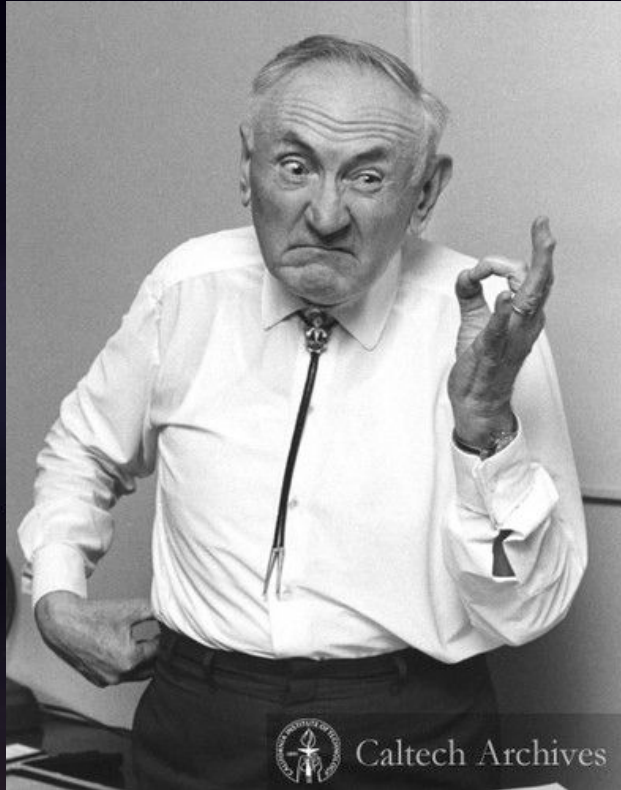


Dark Energy  
68%

Dark Matter  
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Visible Matter  
5%

# First Hint of Dark Matter



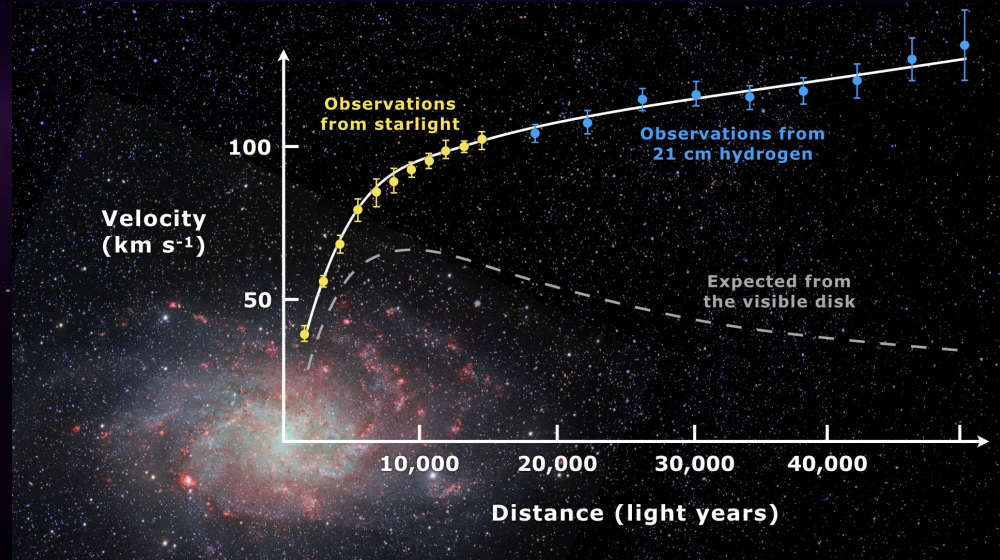
- In the 1930s, Fritz Zwicky performed measurements of velocities of galaxies within Coma Cluster
- The amount of visible light is proportional to mass
- Galaxies move faster than expected  $\Rightarrow$  must be “missing” mass



# More Evidence

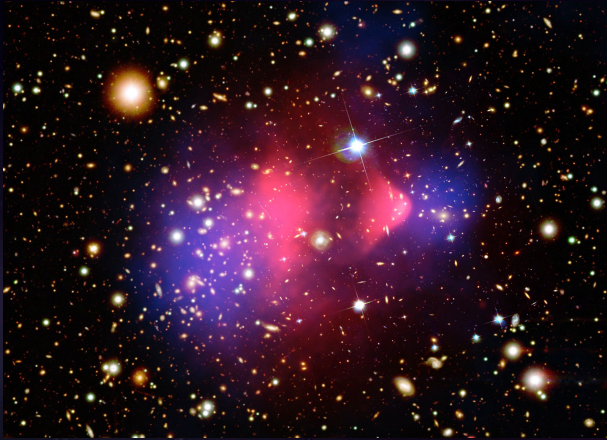


- In the 1970s, Vera Rubin measured galactic rotation curves using visible light and neutral hydrogen lines
- Galactic rotation curves don't "fall off" as expected, must be non-visible halo of dark matter in galaxies

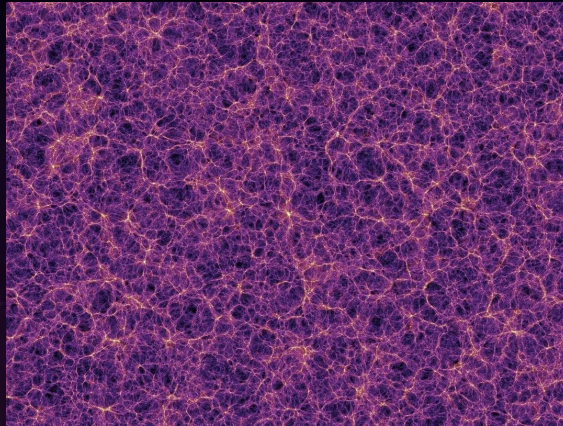


# That's Not The Only Evidence

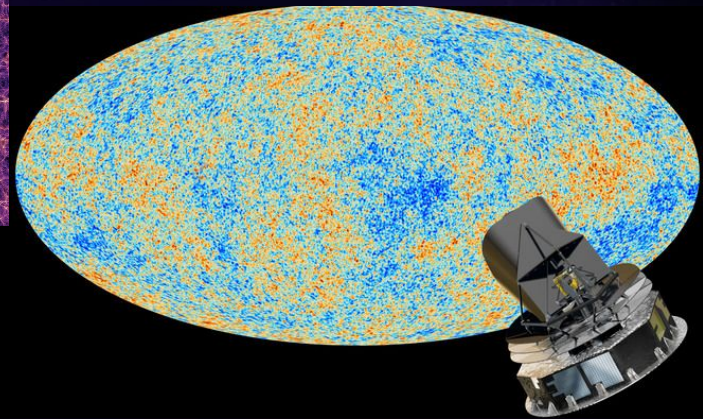
Bullet Cluster



Large-scale structure  
of the Universe



Cosmic Microwave Background



# What is Dark Matter?

## Standard Model of Elementary Particles

| three generations of matter<br>(fermions) |  |   |   | interactions / force carriers<br>(bosons)        |                                  |
|---|--|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
|   | I  | II  | III   |  |                                  |
| mass                                      | $\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$                                    | $\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$                                  | $\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$                                   | 0  | $\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ |
| charge                                    | $\frac{2}{3}$  | $\frac{2}{3}$   | $\frac{2}{3}$   | 0  | 0                                |
| spin                                      | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1  | 0                                |
| QUARKS                                    | <br><b>u</b><br>up   | <br><b>c</b><br>charm   | <br><b>t</b><br>top   | <br><b>g</b><br>gluon                            | <br><b>H</b><br>higgs            |
|   | <br><b>d</b><br>down   | <br><b>s</b><br>strange   | <br><b>b</b><br>bottom  | <br><b><math>\gamma</math></b><br>photon         |                                  |
|   | $\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>$-\frac{1}{3}$<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ | $\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>$-\frac{1}{3}$<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ | $\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>$-\frac{1}{3}$<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ | 0<br>0<br>1                                      |                                  |
| LEPTONS                                   | $\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>-1<br>$\frac{1}{2}$           | $\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>-1<br>$\frac{1}{2}$         | $\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>-1<br>$\frac{1}{2}$           | $\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>0<br>1        |                                  |
|   | <br><b>e</b><br>electron   | <br><b><math>\mu</math></b><br>muon                             | <br><b><math>\tau</math></b><br>tau                               | <br><b>Z</b><br>Z boson                          |                                  |
|   | $< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$<br>0<br>$\frac{1}{2}$                     | $< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>0<br>$\frac{1}{2}$                  | $< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>0<br>$\frac{1}{2}$                    | $\approx 80.360 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>$\pm 1$<br>1 |                                  |
|   | <br><b><math>\nu_e</math></b><br>electron neutrino               | <br><b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b><br>muon neutrino                | <br><b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b><br>tau neutrino                  | <br><b>W</b><br>W boson                          |                                  |
|   |  |   |   | GAUGE BOSONS<br>VECTOR BOSONS                    | SCALAR BOSONS                    |

Can dark matter be any of the fundamental particles we already know about?

# What is Dark Matter?

# Standard Model of Elementary Particles

|        | three generations of matter (fermions) |                                  |                                  | interactions (force carriers (bosons)) |                                  |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
|        | I                                      | II                               | III                              |  |                                  |
| mass   | $\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$          | $\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   | $\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  | 0                                      | $\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ |
| charge | $\frac{2}{3}$                          | $\frac{2}{3}$                    | $\frac{2}{3}$                    | 0                                      | 0                                |
| spin   | $\frac{1}{2}$                          | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | 1                                      | 0                                |
|        | <del>up</del>                          | <del>charm</del>                 | <del>top</del>                   | gluon                                  | higgs                            |
|        | $\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$          | $\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$     | $\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   | 0                                      |                                  |
|        | $-\frac{1}{3}$                         | $-\frac{1}{3}$                   | $-\frac{1}{3}$                   | 0                                      |                                  |
|        | $\frac{1}{2}$                          | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | 1                                      |                                  |
|        | <del>down</del>                        | <del>strange</del>               | <del>bottom</del>                | <del>photon</del>                      |                                  |
|        | $\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$        | $\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ | $\approx 1776.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ | 0                                      |                                  |
|        | $-\frac{1}{2}$                         | $-\frac{1}{2}$                   | $-\frac{1}{2}$                   | 0                                      |                                  |
|        | $\frac{1}{2}$                          | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | 1                                      |                                  |
|        | <del>electron</del>                    | <del>muon</del>                  | <del>tau</del>                   | Z boson                                |                                  |
|        | $< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$                 | $< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$         | $< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$         | $\approx 80.360 \text{ GeV}/c^2$       |                                  |
|        | 0                                      | 0                                | 0                                | $\pm 1$                                |                                  |
|        | $\frac{1}{2}$                          | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | 1                                      |                                  |
|        | electron neutrino                      | muon neutrino                    | tau neutrino                     | <del>W boson</del>                     |                                  |

Can dark matter be any of the fundamental particles we already know about?

→ Dark matter is dark (no electric charge, no interaction with light)

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| I  | II   | III   |  |                  |
| mass $\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>charge $\frac{2}{3}$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>up</del>    | mass $\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>charge $\frac{2}{3}$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>charm</del>  | mass $\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>charge $\frac{2}{3}$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>top</del>    | <del>gluon</del>                       | <del>higgs</del> |
| mass $\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>charge $-\frac{1}{3}$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>down</del> | mass $\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>charge $-\frac{1}{3}$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>strange</del> | mass $\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>charge $-\frac{1}{3}$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>bottom</del> | <del>photon</del>                      |                  |
| mass $\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>charge $-1$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>electron</del>     | mass $\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>charge $-1$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>muon</del>          | mass $\approx 1776.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2$<br>charge $-1$<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br><del>tau</del>            | <del>Z boson</del>                     |                  |
| mass $< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$<br>charge 0<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br>$\nu_e$<br>electron neutrino        | mass $< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>charge 0<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br>$\nu_\mu$<br>muon neutrino          | mass $< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$<br>charge 0<br>spin $\frac{1}{2}$<br>$\nu_\tau$<br>tau neutrino           | <del>W boson</del>                     |                  |

Can dark matter be any of the fundamental particles we already know about?

→ Dark matter is dark (no electric charge, no interaction with light)

→ Dark matter is long-lived (observed in both early and later Universe)

# What is Dark Matter?

## Standard Model of Elementary Particles

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|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|
|   | I                             | II                             | III                                       |                    |                                  |
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| charge                                    | $\frac{2}{3}$                 | $\frac{2}{3}$                  | $\frac{2}{3}$                             | 0                  | 0                                |
| spin                                      | $\frac{1}{2}$                 | $\frac{1}{2}$                  | $\frac{1}{2}$                             | 1                  | 0                                |
| QUARKS                                    | <del>up</del>                 | <del>charm</del>               | <del>top</del>                            | <del>gluon</del>   | <del>higgs</del>                 |
|   | <del>down</del>               | <del>strange</del>             | <del>bottom</del>                         | <del>photon</del>  |                                  |
|   | <del>electron</del>           | <del>muon</del>                | <del>tau</del>                            | <del>Z boson</del> |                                  |
| LEPTONS                                   | <del>electron neutrino</del>  | <del>muon neutrino</del>       | <del>tau neutrino</del>                   | <del>W boson</del> |                                  |

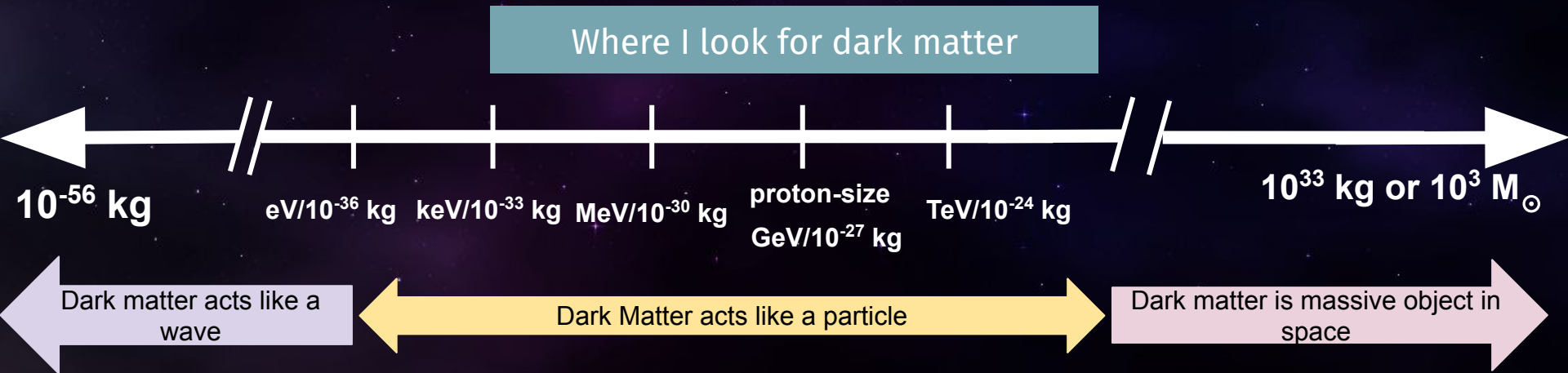
Can dark matter be any of the fundamental particles we already know about?

- Dark matter is dark (no electric charge, no interaction with light)
- Dark matter is long-lived (observed in both early and later Universe)
- Dark matter is cold (slow moving, non-relativistic)

# What is Dark Matter?

Something new! But what?

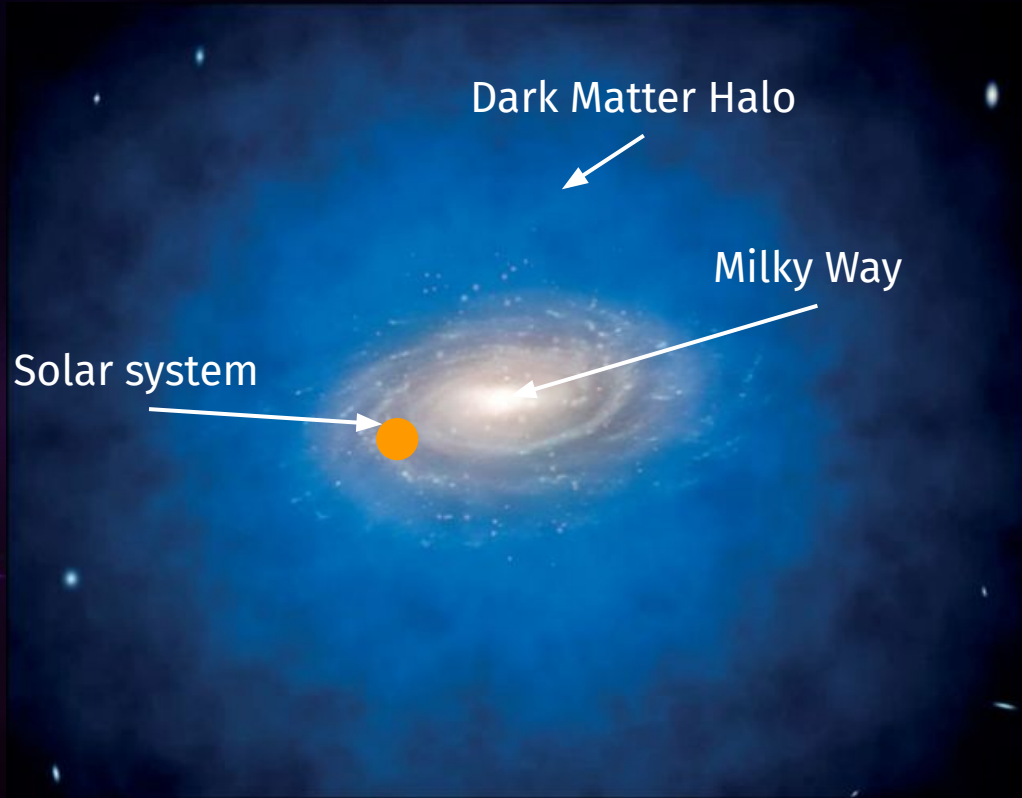
Popular theoretical model is WIMP (weakly interacting massive particle)



# Where Is The Dark Matter?

Dark Matter is everywhere!

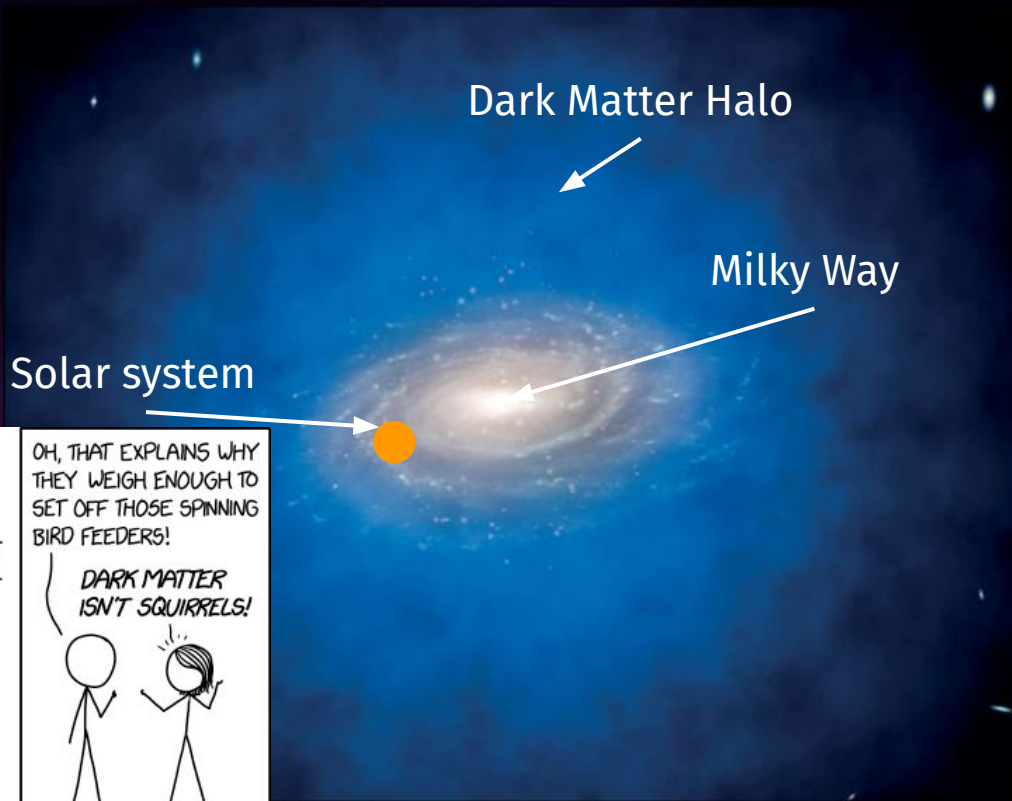
Earth is constantly “flying”  
through a dark matter “wind”



# Where Is The Dark Matter?

Dark Matter is everywhere!

Earth is constantly “flying”  
through a dark matter “wind”



DARK MATTER DENSITY  
IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM  
IS AROUND  $0.3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$

IS...THAT A LOT?

IN TERMS OF MASS,  
IT MEANS THE EARTH  
CONTAINS ONE SQUIRREL  
WORTH OF DARK MATTER  
AT ANY GIVEN TIME.

WOW.

IS THERE ANY WAY  
TO FIND OUT WHICH  
SQUIRREL IT IS?

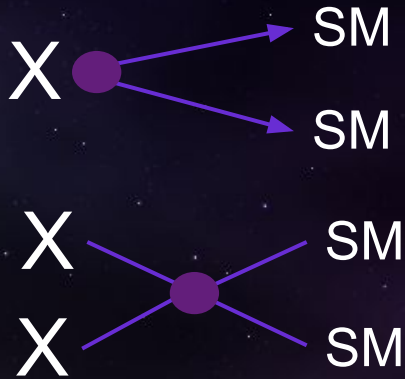
NO, IT'S NOT  
LITERALLY—

OH, THAT EXPLAINS WHY  
THEY WEIGH ENOUGH TO  
SET OFF THOSE SPINNING  
BIRD FEEDERS!

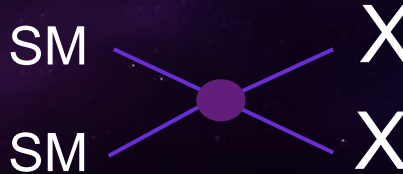
**DARK MATTER  
ISN'T SQUIRRELS!**

# How Can You Look For Dark Matter?

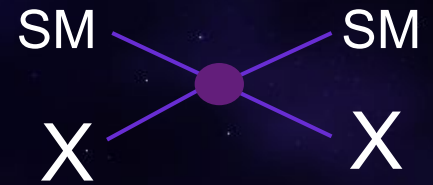
From Space Radiation  
(Indirect Detection)



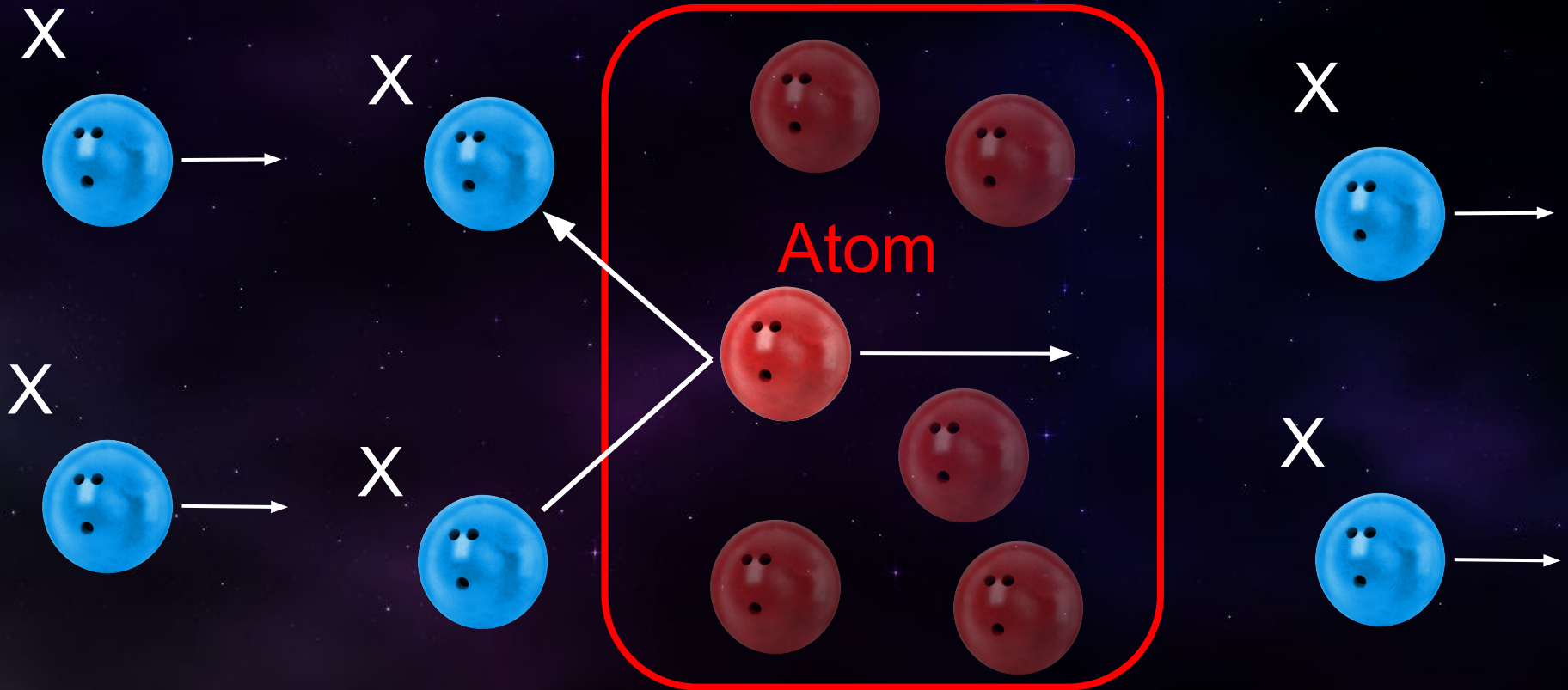
At Colliders  
(Production)



Directly On Earth  
(Direct Detection)



# Direct Detection of Dark Matter



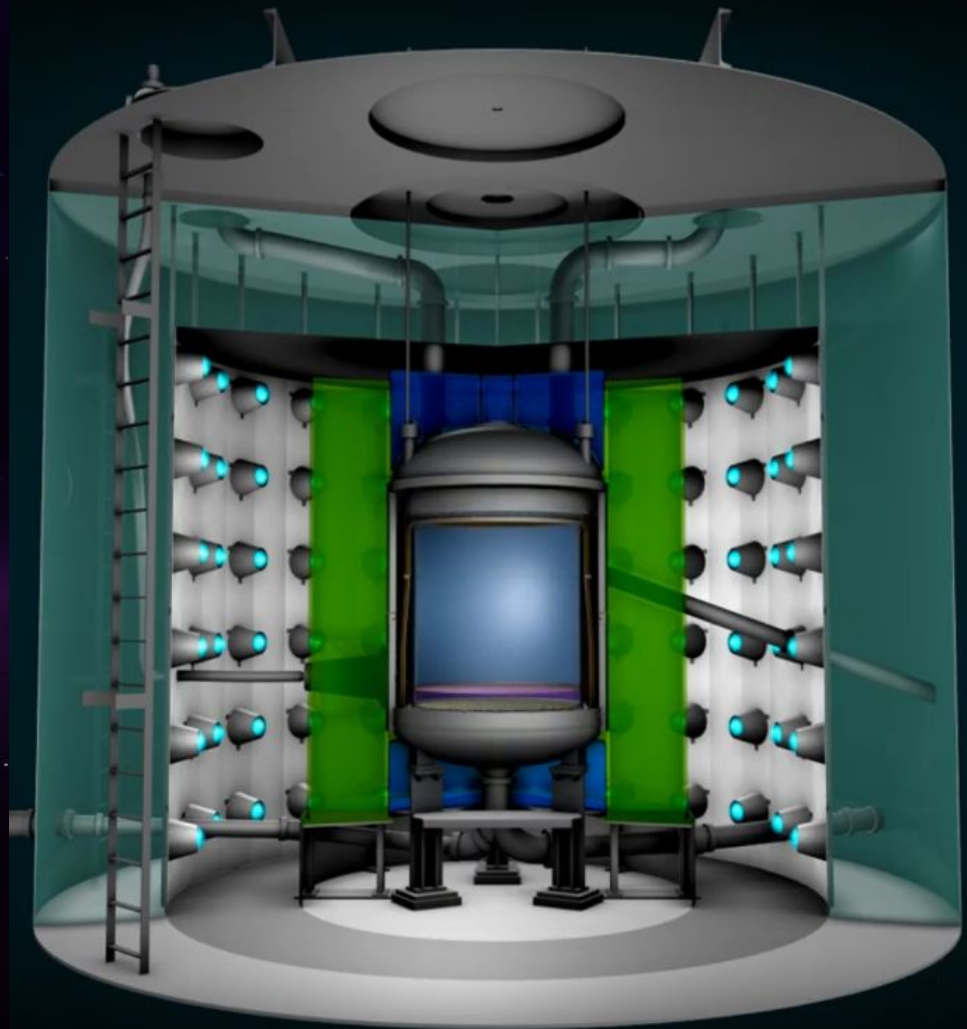
Build a detector and wait for dark matter to hit it

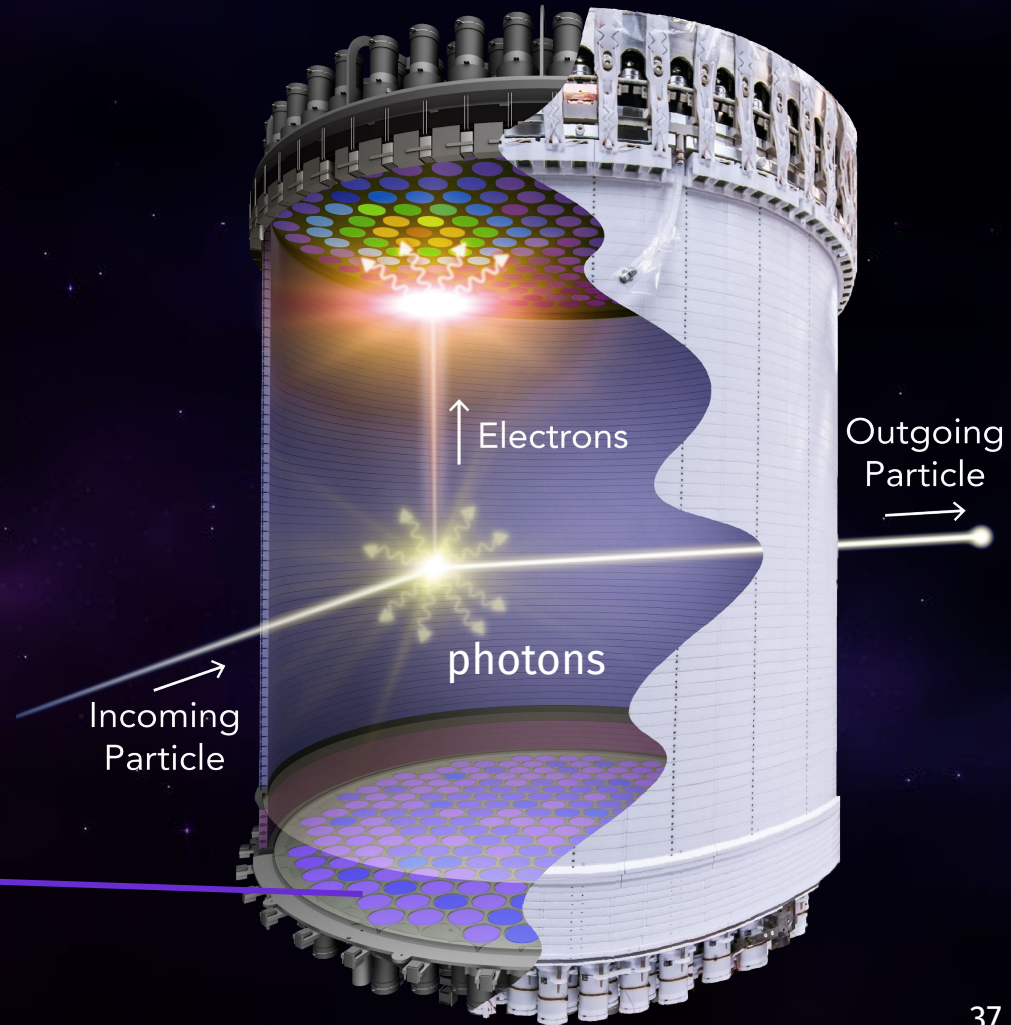
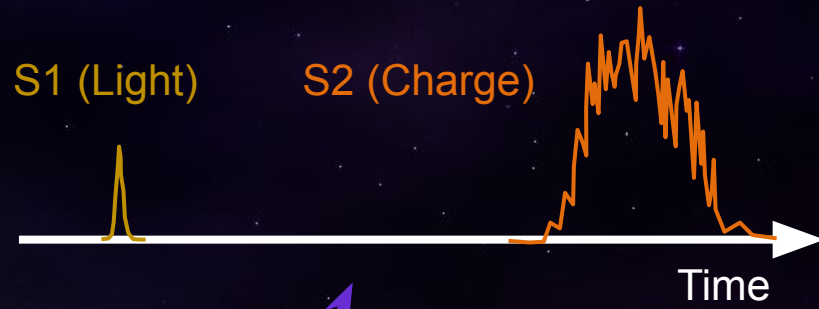
# The LZ Detector

LZ = LUX-ZEPLIN

Uses 7 tonnes of xenon as detector!

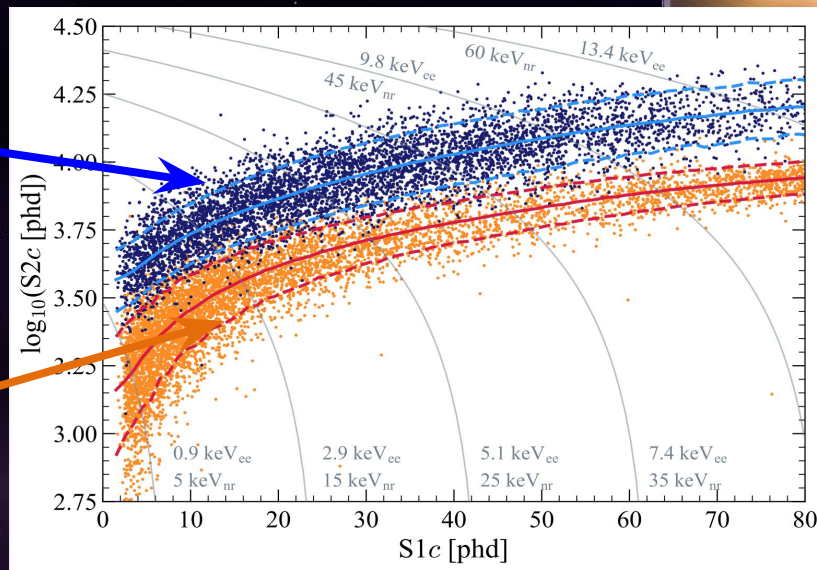
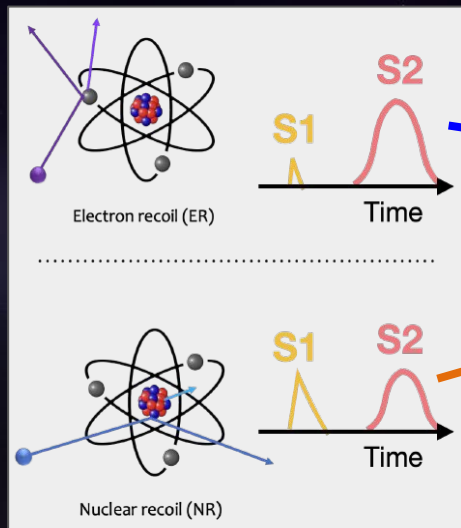
Xenon dark matter detectors have been in use for over 20 years!



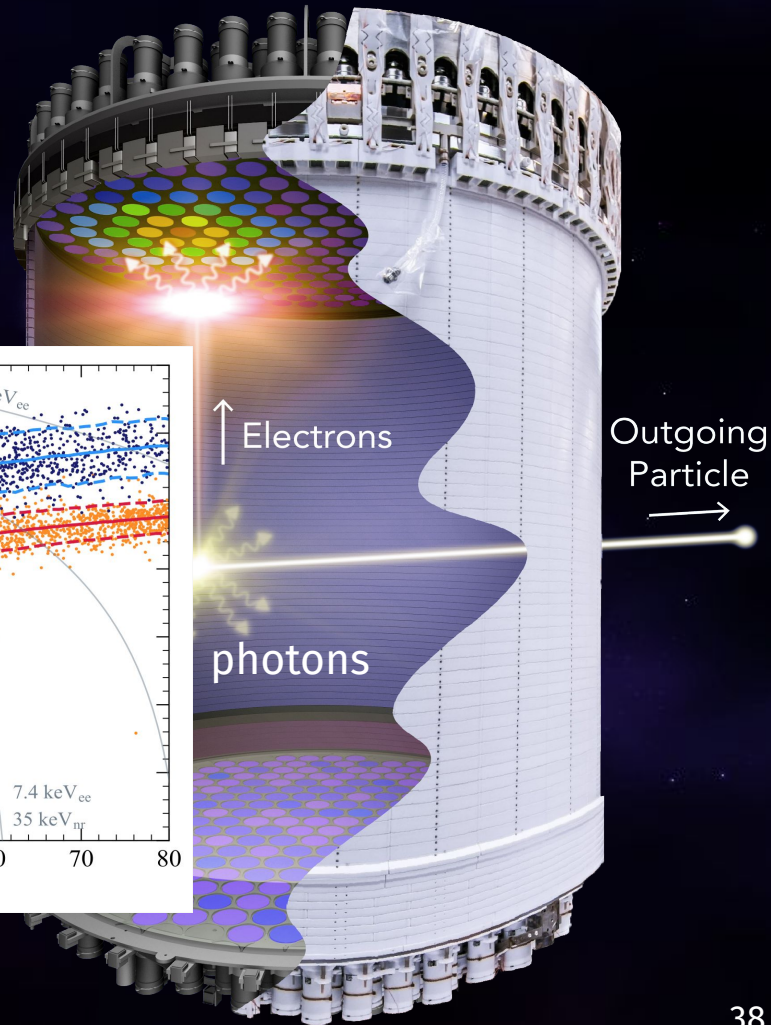


Anything that's not dark matter is background

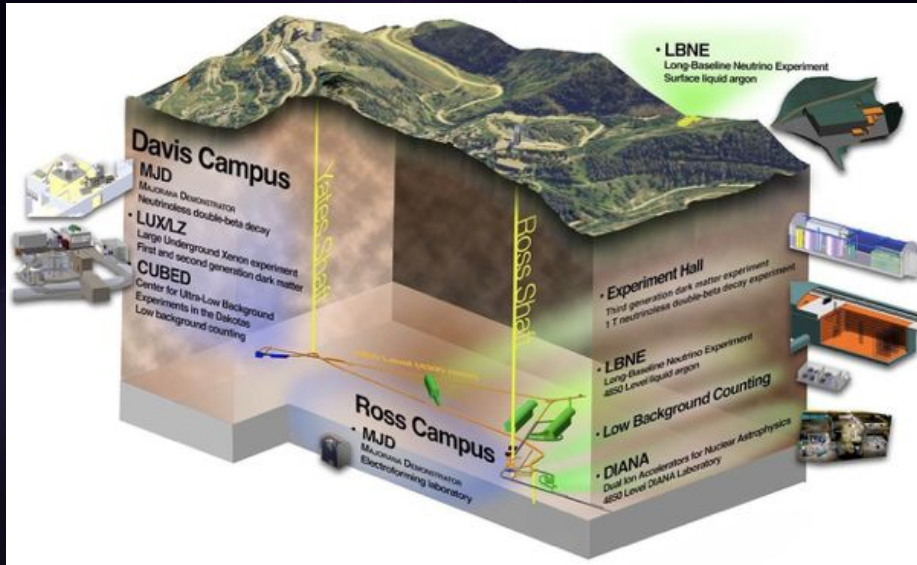
Hit xenon electrons  $\rightarrow$  electron recoil



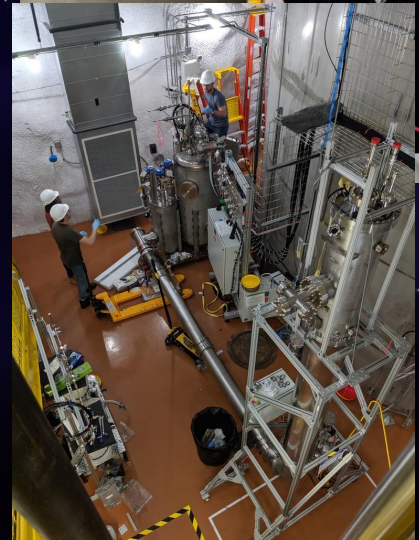
DM hits xenon nucleus  $\rightarrow$  nuclear recoil



# Going Deep Underground

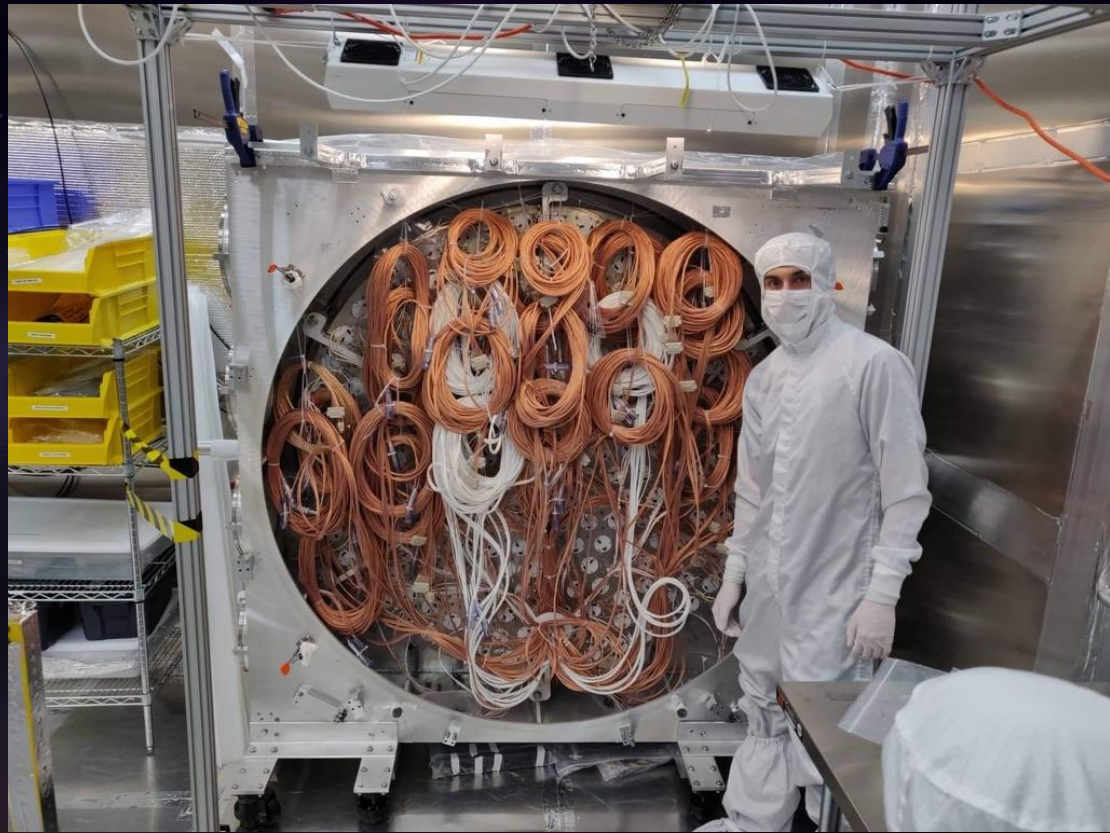


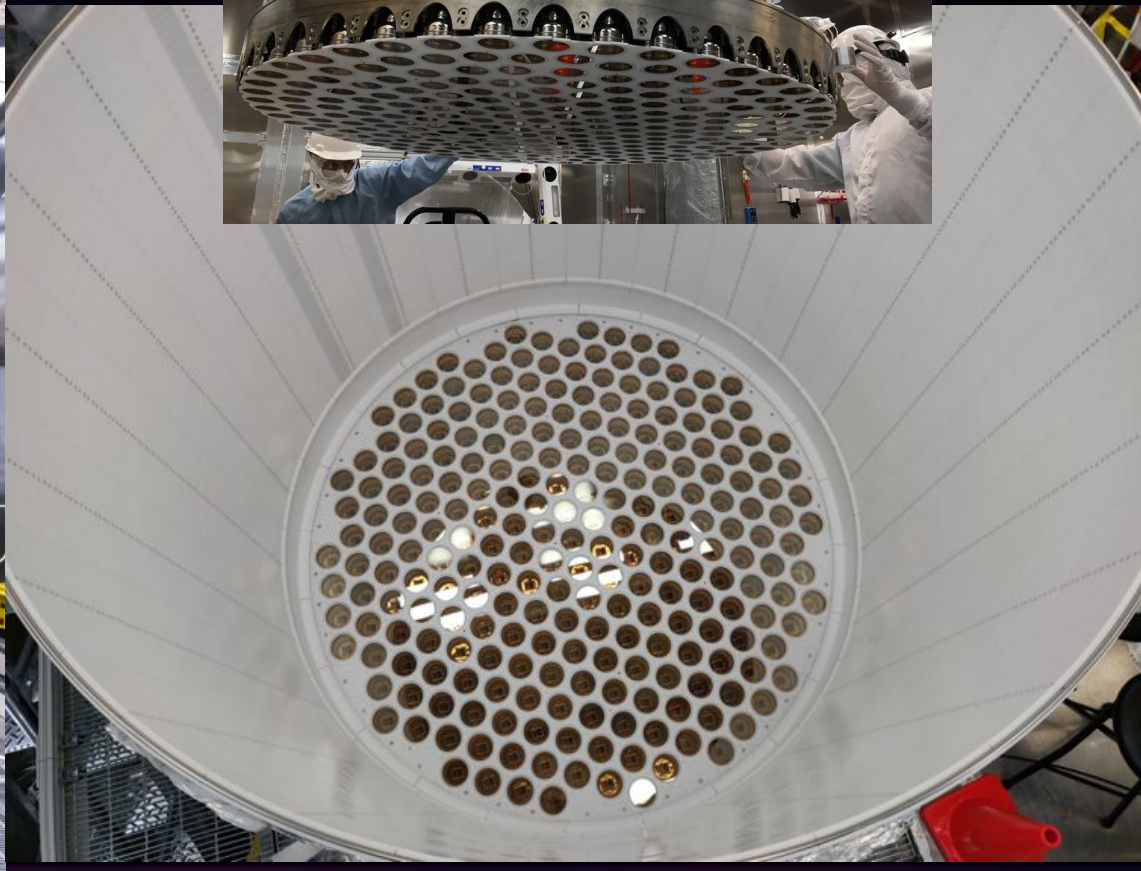
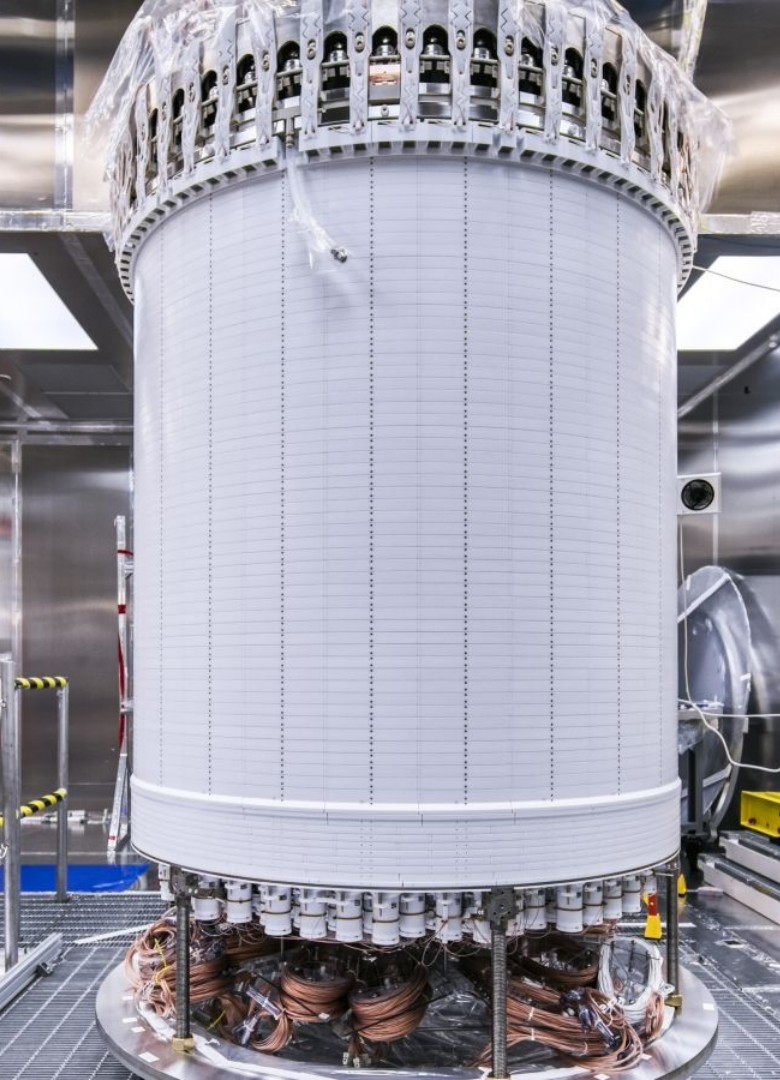
LZ is located ~ 1 mile underground at the Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) in Lead, South Dakota

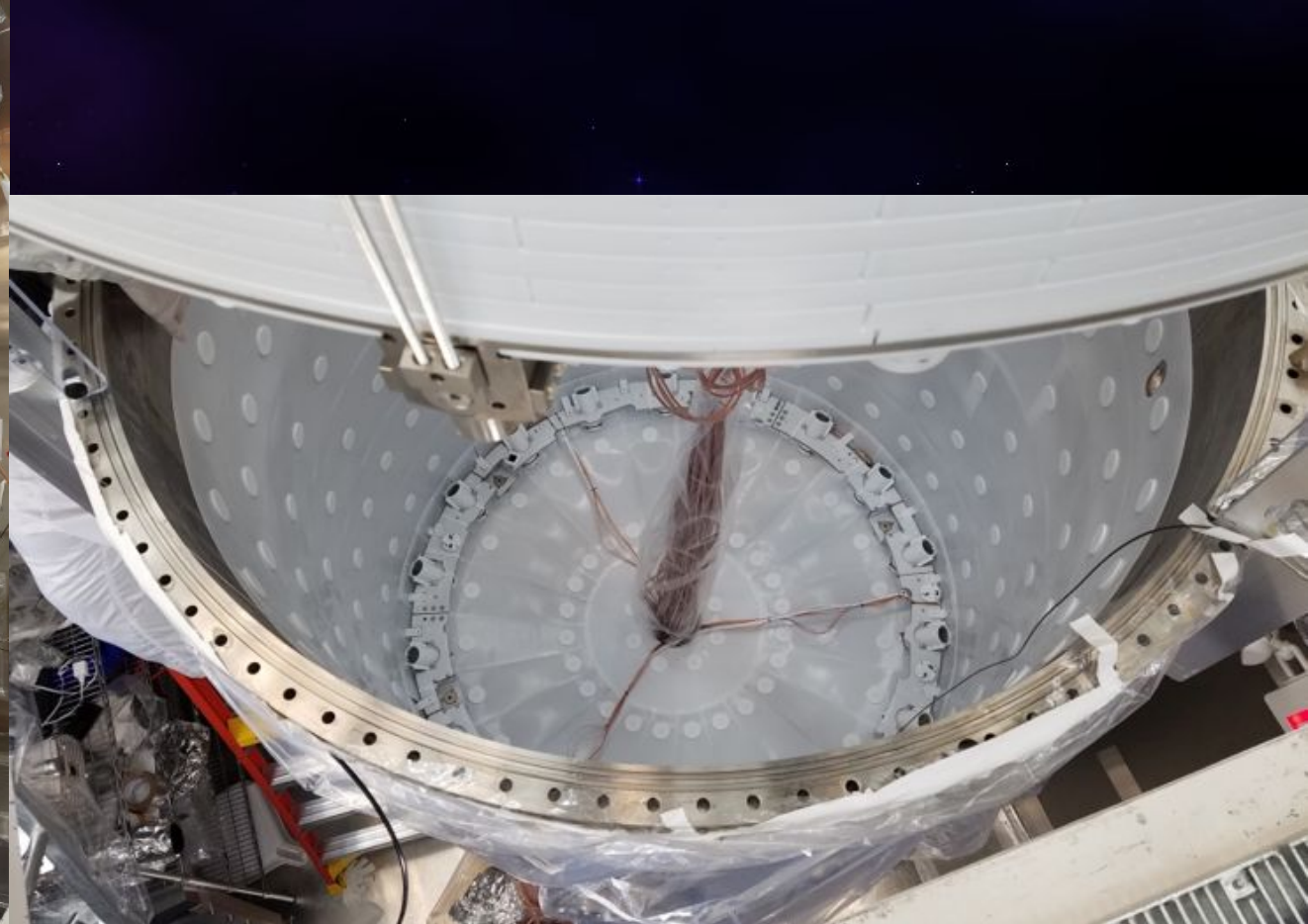


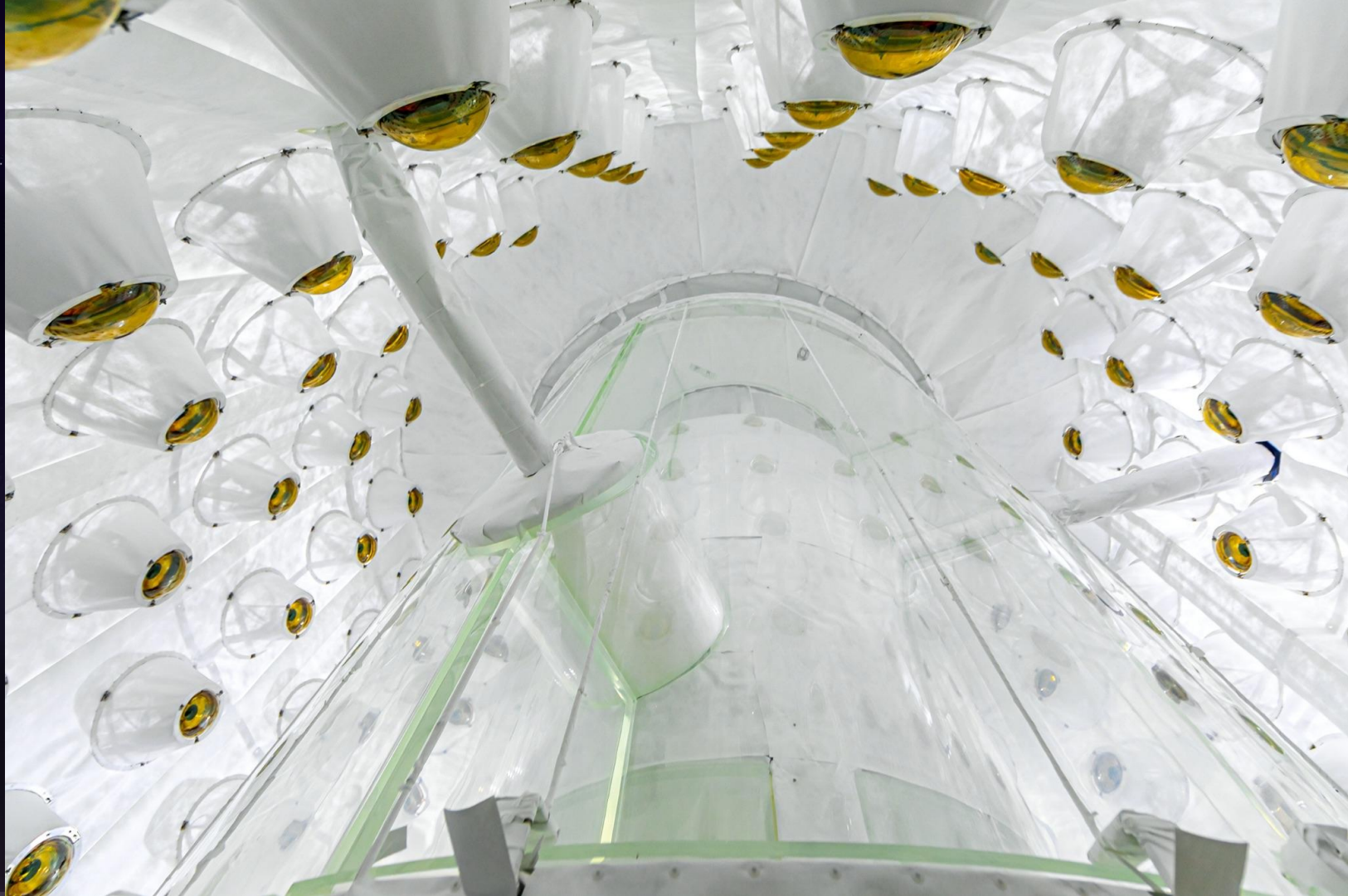






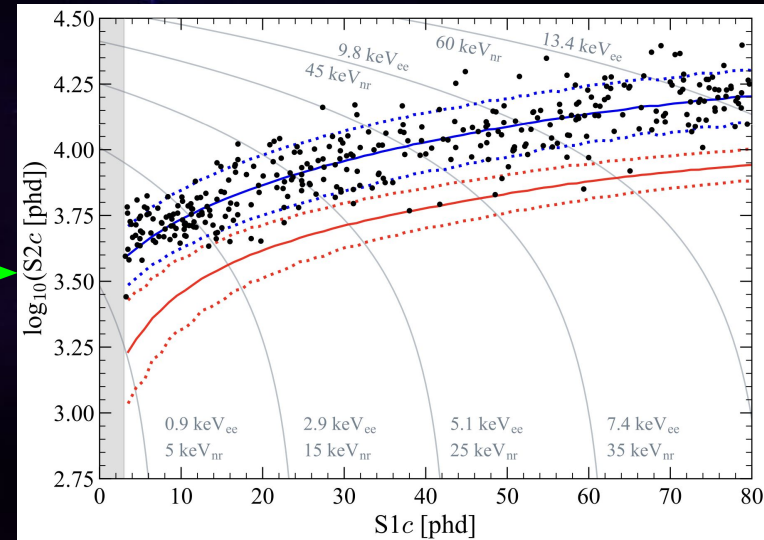
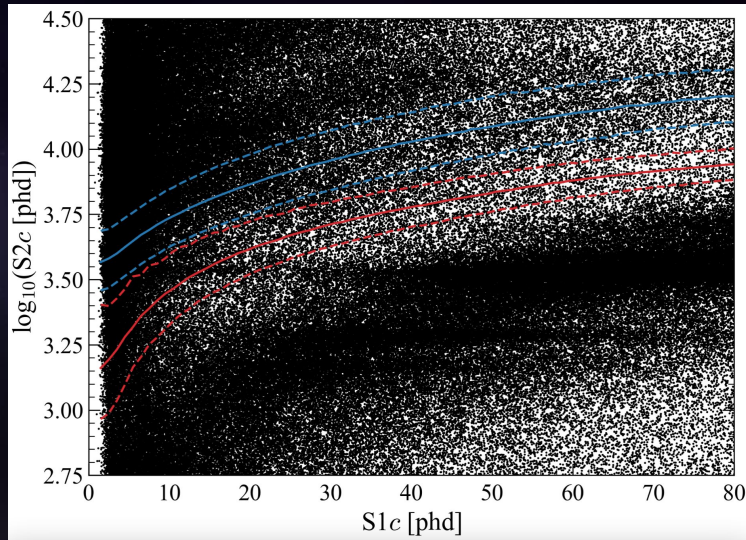






# Now Run the DM Experiment

And analyze the data...

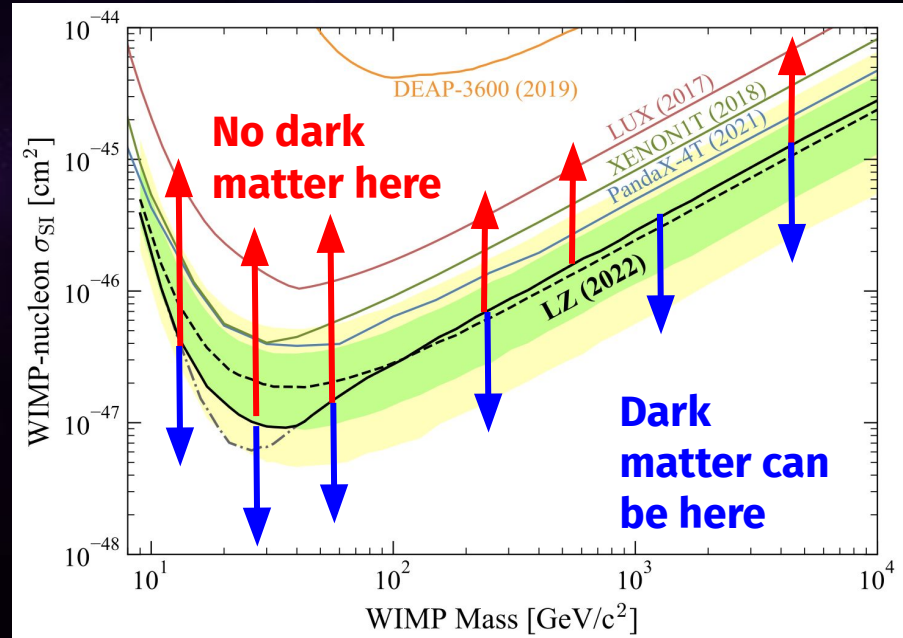
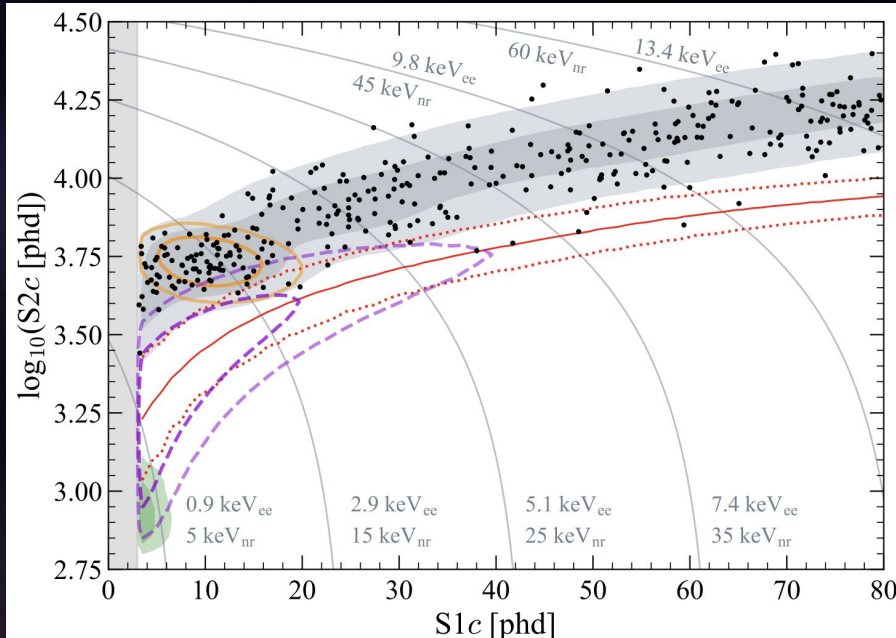


# And Look For Dark Matter

No dark matter found in first results 🙄

Need to keep running the detector!

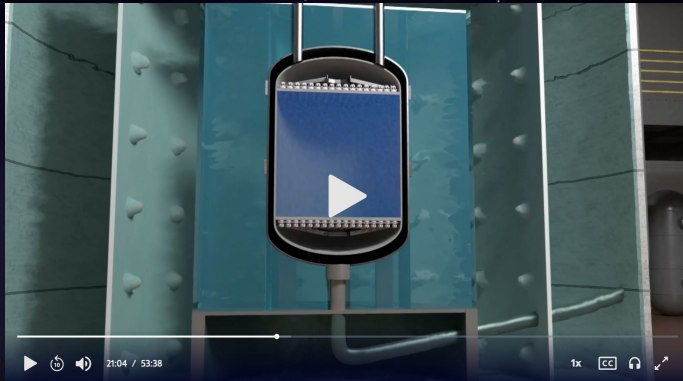
Discussions of upgrades and next-generation detector already under-way



# LZ In The Media

Recently Featured in PBS Nova Episode:  
Decoding the Universe: Cosmos

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/video/decoding-the-universe-cosmos/>



Video of Assembly of Detector

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lWpXx\\_ovb4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-lWpXx_ovb4)

Infotainment by SLAC

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bKCsiK4ZZBY>

LZ and SURF by Wired

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JiOYgHSKcs4&list=PLh7LC5geWXGH19OH3o\\_COciY0ppU67LEH&index=6](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JiOYgHSKcs4&list=PLh7LC5geWXGH19OH3o_COciY0ppU67LEH&index=6)

Presentation of First Results

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bN3GGWIqAp0>



**Thank You!!!**

# LZ (LUX-ZEPLIN) Collaboration, 38 Institutions



Pixelmatter

250 scientists, engineers, and technical staff

- Black Hills State University
- Brookhaven National Laboratory
- Brown University
- Center for Underground Physics
- Edinburgh University
- Fermi National Accelerator Lab.
- Imperial College London
- King's College London
- Lawrence Berkeley National Lab.
- Lawrence Livermore National Lab.
- LIP Coimbra
- Northwestern University
- Pennsylvania State University
- Royal Holloway University of London
- SLAC National Accelerator Lab.
- South Dakota School of Mines & Tech
- South Dakota Science & Technology Authority
- STFC Rutherford Appleton Lab.
- Texas A&M University
- University of Albany, SUNY
- University of Alabama
- University of Bristol
- University College London
- University of California Berkeley
- University of California Davis
- University of California Los Angeles
- University of California Santa Barbara
- University of Liverpool
- University of Maryland
- University of Massachusetts, Amherst
- University of Michigan
- University of Oxford
- University of Rochester
- University of Sheffield
- University of Sydney
- University of Texas at Austin
- University of Wisconsin, Madison
- University of Zürich



LZ Collaboration Meeting at SURF, June 2023



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Thanks to our sponsors and participating institutions!

