

TOWARDS THE DISCOVERY OF GALACTIC DARK MATTER

Emily Perry

QuarkNet - Physics in and Through
Cosmology

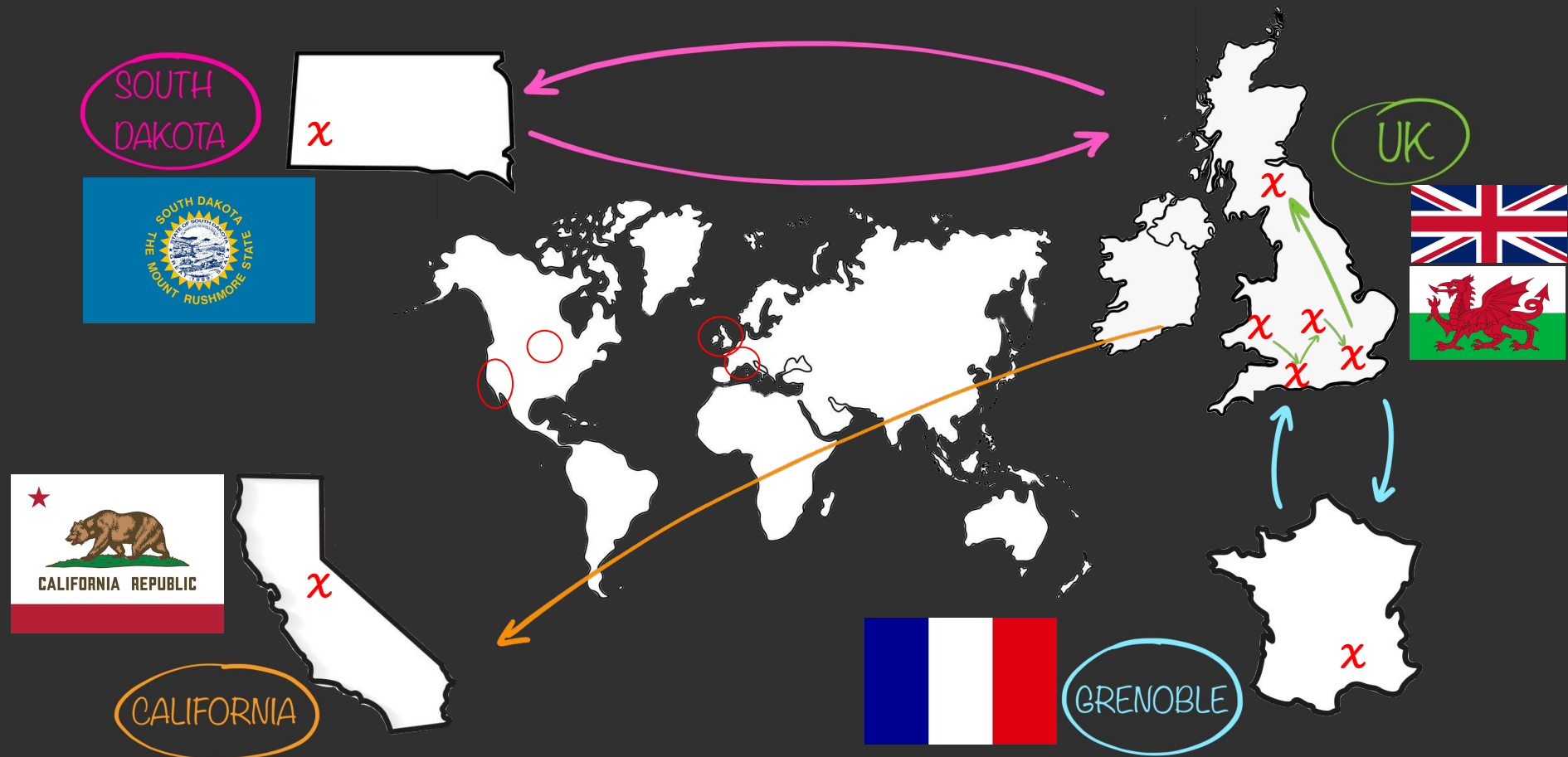
June 17th 2025

A stylized illustration of the LUX-ZEPLIN detector. It features a large, pink, L-shaped structure on the left. In the center is a blue cylindrical detector with a grid of white circles on its top surface, some of which are orange. Inside the cylinder, there are vertical columns of blue dots and a red starburst with a wavy line. To the right of the cylinder is a horizontal row of black dots of varying sizes. In the bottom left corner, there is a diagonal sequence of black circles of increasing size.

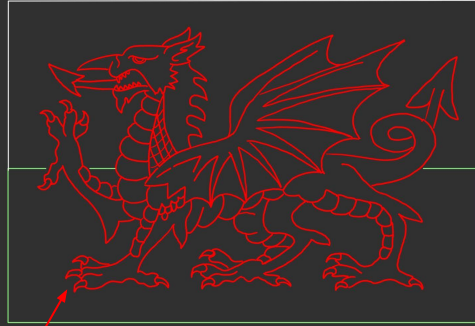
LUX - ZEPLIN

Credit: Symmetry Magazine

My Journey to Physics - Around the World



My Journey to Physics - Welsh Roots



- Born and raised in Barry, Wales
- Wales is a country known for its coastlines, landscapes, celtic history, unique cultural identity, poetry, music and rugby!

- Shw Mae: Hi (*Pronounced: shue-my*)
- Iechyd da: Good health, cheers (*Pronounced: yech-ed dah*)
- Sut wyt ti? / Shw mae? How are you? (*Pronounced: Sit-oit-ti*)
- Na, dydyn ni ddim wedi dod o hyd i fater tywyll eto: No, we have not found dark matter yet (*Pronounced: Na, deth-n ne dim wedy dod o hed e fater toy-oll eto*)

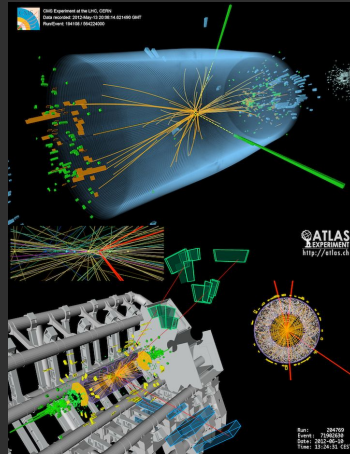
WELSH
PHRASES

My Journey to Physics - From Wales to the Cosmos



I left Wales to study math and physics at the University of Bath, England after developing an interest in popular physics. I quickly realized math wasn't my strong suit and switched to physics.

I chose Bath for its year-long industry placements and a master's project abroad, which felt like a good idea since I wasn't sure what I wanted to do.



Discovery of Higgs Boson 2012

why does $E=mc^2$?



(and why should we care?)

BRIAN COX & JEFF FORSHAW



My Journey to Physics - Year of Diamonds (& Pressure)



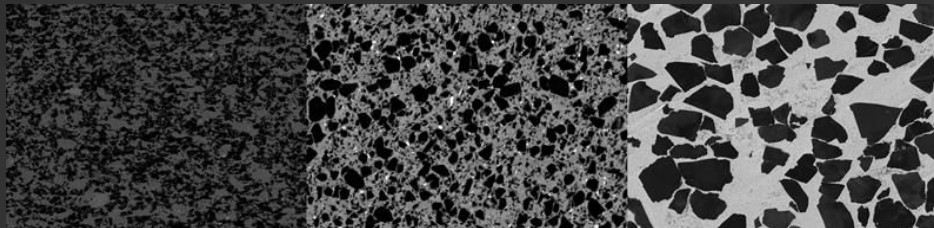
1-year industry placement. Manufactured synthetic diamonds used in various industries, including oil & gas and water purification



Key skills gained: working in a lab, using material diagnostic methods,

First international exposure: opportunity to travel to company sites in Germany.

Confirmed interest in R&D: The experience solidified my strong interest in the research and development aspect of scientific work.



Synthetic diamond microscopic images



High-pressure-high-temperature diamond synthesis hall

My Journey to Physics - Emily in Paris Grenoble

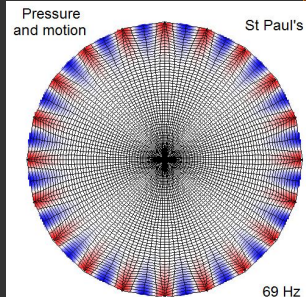
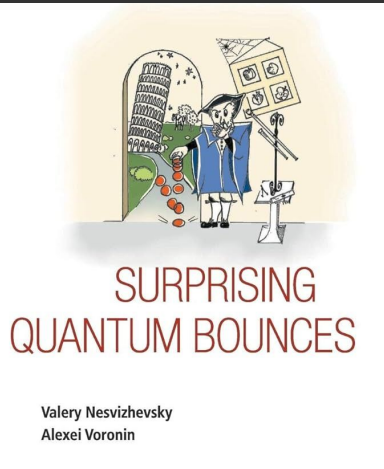
GRENOBLE



6-month master's project at the ILL neutron reactor, using ultracold neutrons to study the whispering gallery effect.

First experience in a **research environment** : involved **deep-dive analysis** , **writing scientific papers** and **giving talks** .

My time also provided unique insight into life at a **nuclear reactor** , surrounded by specialized equipment and a diverse community of scientists.



My Journey to Physics - Accidental Journey to the Dark Side*

*(of matter)



- After returning to the UK to finish my degree, I decided a PhD was next.
- I initially aimed for a project in proton beam therapy, but due to funding changes, I ended up taking a PhD in **dark matter** at the **University College London (UCL)**
- Dark matter wasn't even on my radar until then, but the day-to-day work sounded really appealing.
- And just like that, five years ago, I found myself diving into one of the biggest mysteries of the universe!



Bath graduation with my sister

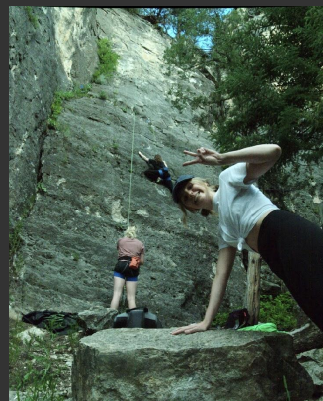
My Journey to Physics - Diving into the Dark



I did my PhD at University College London, focusing on the **LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) dark matter detector**, alongside a smaller research and design experiment—more on that later!



Though PhDs are hard, life exists outside of physics



My Journey to Physics - Stint in South Dakota



PhD included time working for LZ at Sanford Underground Research Facility in SD



My Journey to Physics - Outreach Interest



Case Study: Studying high energy physics



My name is Emily, and I am a second year PhD student in the High Energy Physics department at University College London. My time is spread over projects.
Firstly, I am a member of the Lux 2 majority of our universe. The LZ detector

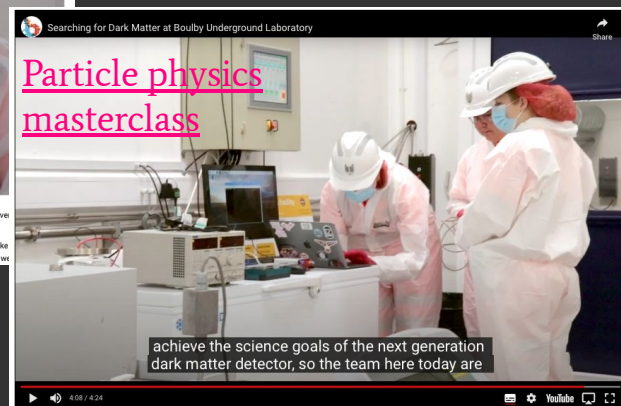


Binding Blocks
Building the Universe
one nucleus at a time

h we believe make
with the senior, we



STFC outreach video March 2022



Some Takeaways from My Journey to Physics

- **Explore broadly:** Try different things. You'll quickly learn what really interests you, and just as importantly, what doesn't!

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- **Define your own path:** It's fine not to fit a stereotypical mold of a physicist.
- **Find your balance:** Remember that life extends beyond your research. Maintaining a healthy work-life balance is crucial.
- **It's okay to not have your entire career path figured out**

My Journey to Physics - Current Day

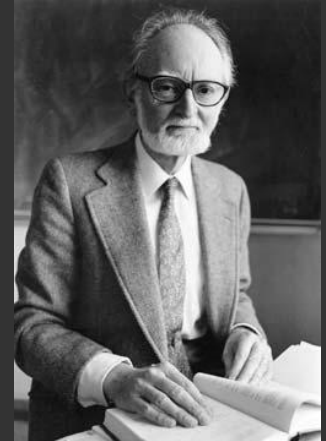


Now working at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory as a Chamberlain Postdoctoral Fellow, since September 2024

- Part of the dark matter group in the physics division
- Working within the LZ collaboration, which is a collaboration of ~200 international scientists
- Also work on R&D on LZ upgrades and next-generation dark matter experiments
- Dark matter searches using quantum sensors

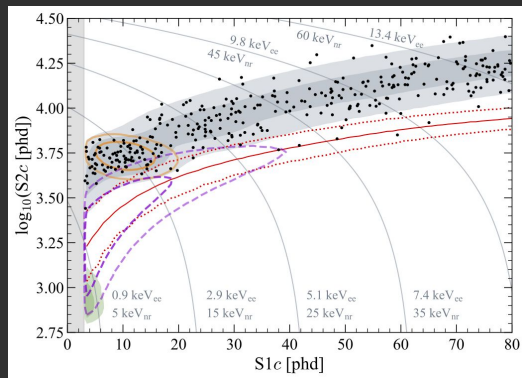


Owen Chamberlain (July 10, 1920 – February 28, 2006) shared Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery of the antiproton.



ANALYSIS

- LZ experiment generates **1 terabyte of data every day**
- To make sense of this massive dataset, we use programming languages like **Python, C++, and ROOT**.
- Continuous analysis helps us understand exactly **what's happening inside our detectors!**



LIFE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICIST

PRACTICAL WORK

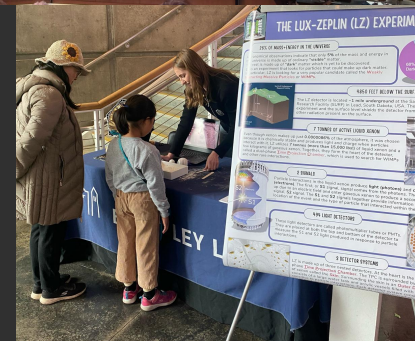
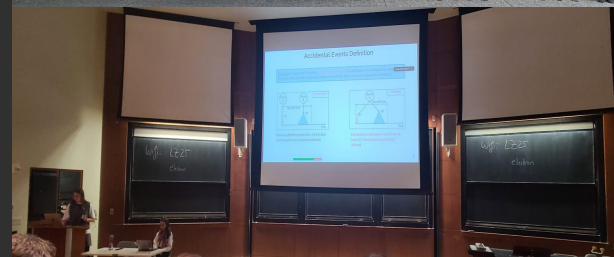
Design, Build, and Test new
detectors experiments



*Build Small-scale tests of upgrade
to current LZ detector*

COMMUNICATION

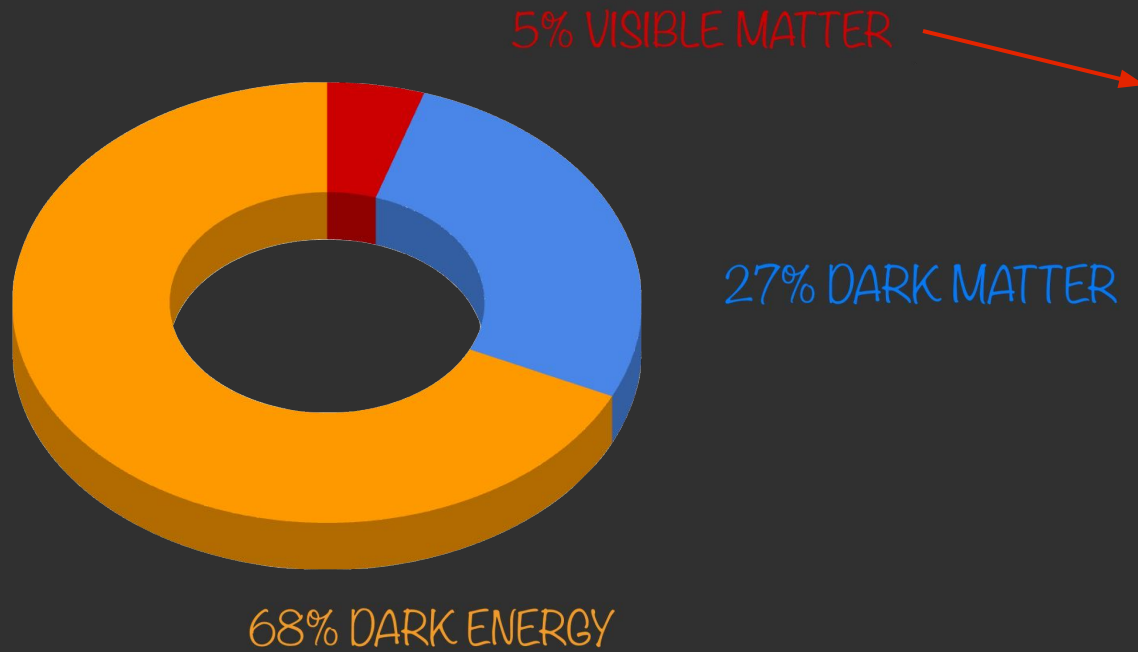
Talks, paper writing, public outreach
events + more



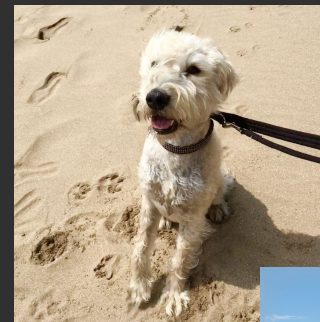
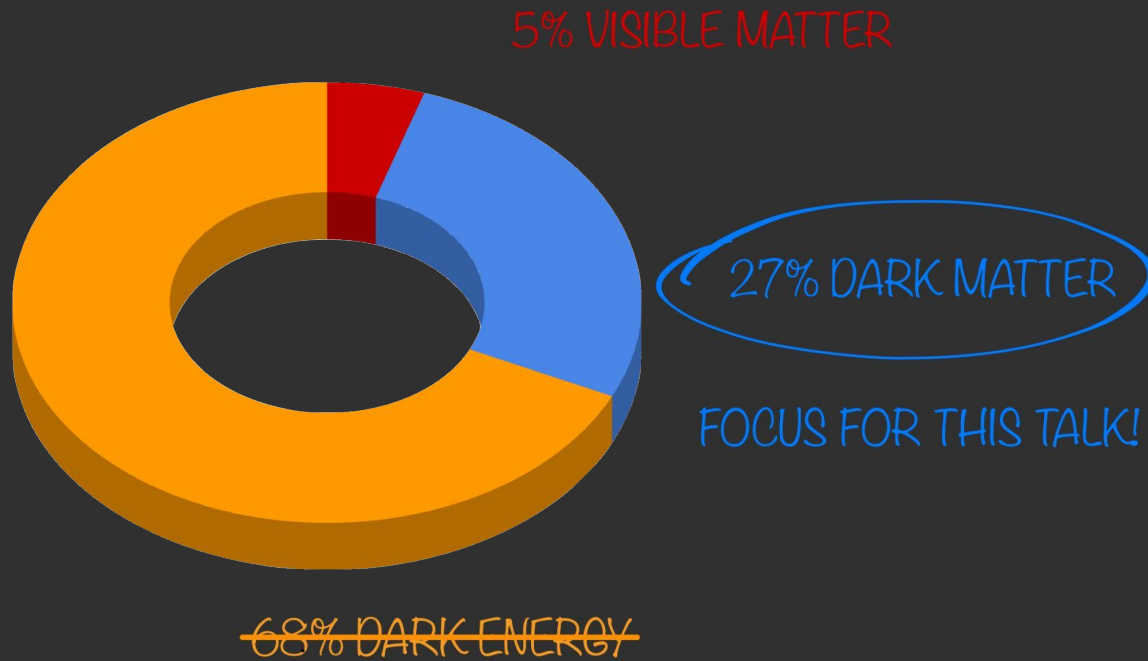
Break



What is Matter?



What is Matter?



Where is Dark Matter?

1930s

Fritz Zwicky performed measurements of velocities of galaxies within the Coma Cluster



PREDICTION : AMOUNT
OF LIGHT \propto MASS



Image from NASA:
<https://science.nasa.gov/asset/hubble/coma-cluster-full-mosaic/>

Where is Dark Matter?

1930s



Zwicky measured galaxy clusters, but here's an analogy with 1 galaxy...

OBSERVATION

PREDICTION



Too fast for visible stars → clusters should fly apart...

*Video: European Southern Observatory
(ESO) YouTube channel*

Either stars and physics are different or there is a missing dark matter!

Where is Dark Matter?

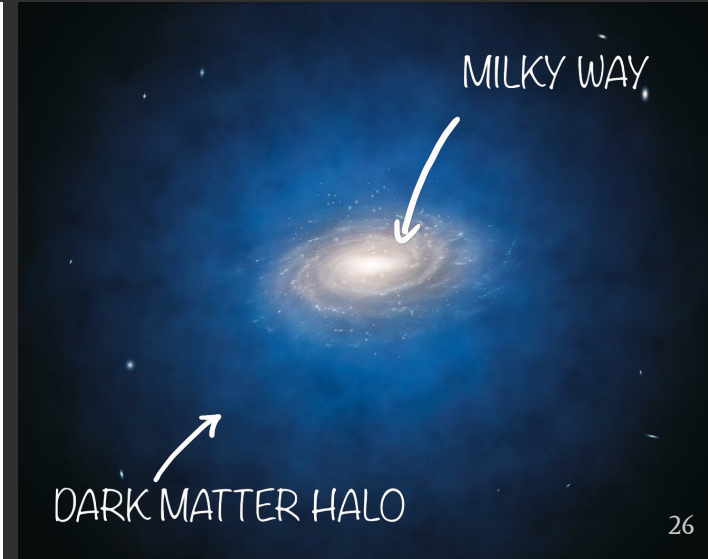
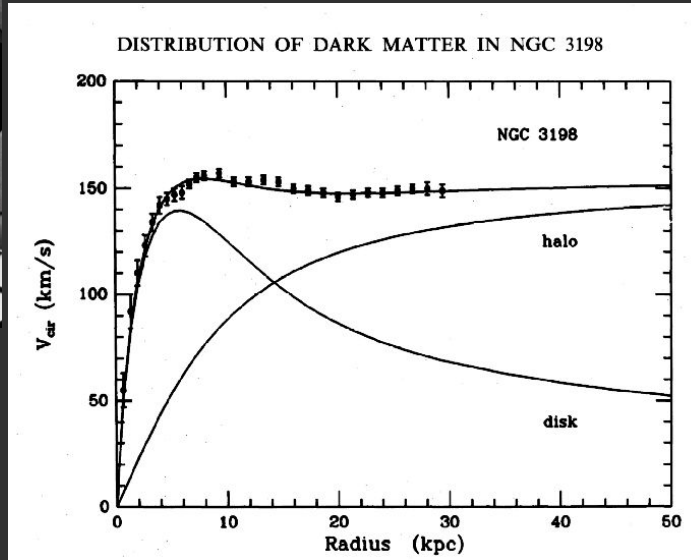
1970s



Rotation curve of the spiral galaxy NGC 3198 (van Albada et al. 1985)

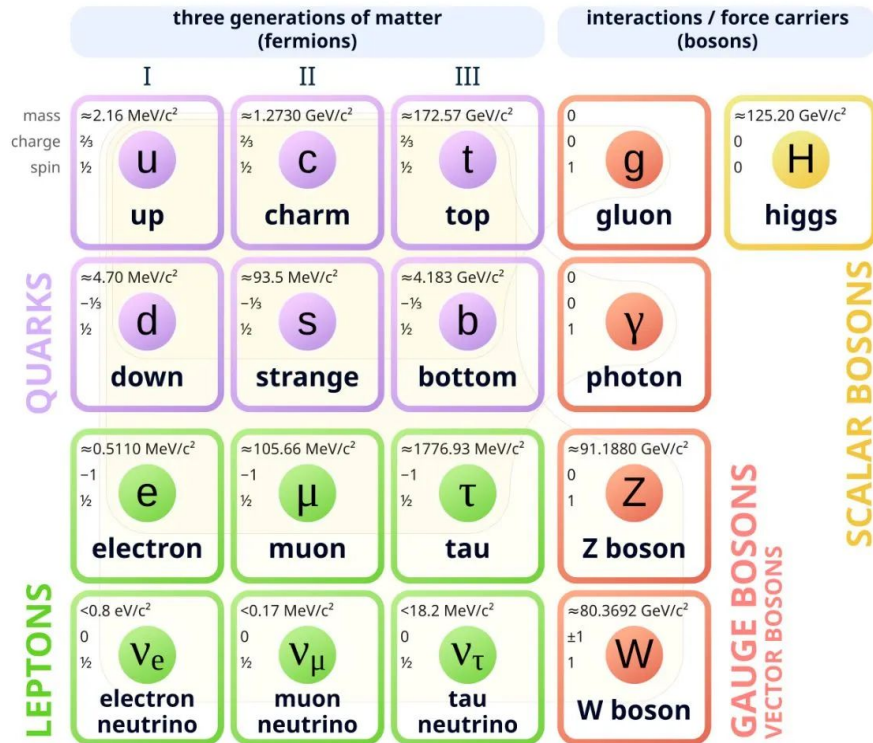
Vera Rubin performed measurements of the rotation curves of galaxies with hydrogen lines being emitted from stars

Observations form the basis of how we think of galaxy structures today



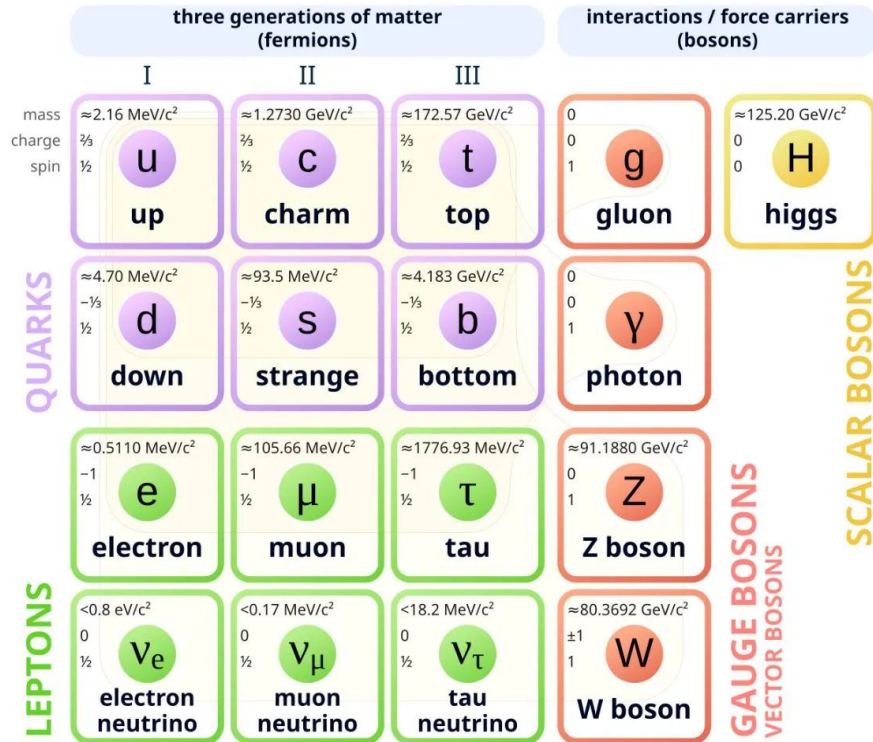
What is Dark Matter?

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



What is Dark Matter?

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



We don't know!

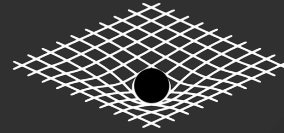


But we can start to narrow down our options using things we do know about dark matter...

What is Dark Matter?

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
QUARKS	I	II	III	
	$\approx 2.16 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ u up	$\approx 1.2730 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ c charm	$\approx 173.57 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ t top	$\approx 125.20 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 0 0 H higgs
	$\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d down	$\approx 93.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ s strange	$\approx 4.183 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ b bottom	$\approx 4.183 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 0 1 g gluon
	$\approx 0.5110 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ e electron	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ muon	$\approx 1776.93 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ τ tau	$\approx 91.1880 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 -1 1 Z Z boson
LEPTONS	$< 0.8 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_e electron neutrino	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_μ muon neutrino	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_τ tau neutrino	$\approx 80.3692 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 ± 1 1 W W boson
				GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS
			SCALAR BOSONS	



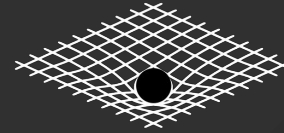
Interacts through gravity but is dark (no light or electric charge)

PROPERTIES OF
DARK MATTER

What is Dark Matter?

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

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mass	$\approx 2.16 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.2730 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.57 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 125.20 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
QUARKS	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson
LEPTONS	$< 0.8 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.3692 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
	0	0	0	± 1
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	V_e electron neutrino	V_μ muon neutrino	V_τ tau neutrino	W W boson
			GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS	SCALAR BOSONS



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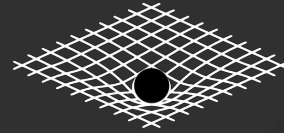
PROPERTIES OF
DARK MATTER

Dark matter must
be long lived, it
can't decay

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spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon
	$\approx 4.70 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 93.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.183 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon
	$\approx 0.5110 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1776.93 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.1880 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
	-1	-1	-1	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson
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	0	0	0	± 1
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson



Interacts through gravity but is dark (no light or electric charge)

PROPERTIES OF DARK MATTER

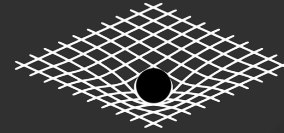
Dark matter must
be long lived, it
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Neutrinos are too light and move too fast for galaxy formation

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	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson
LEPTONS	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson
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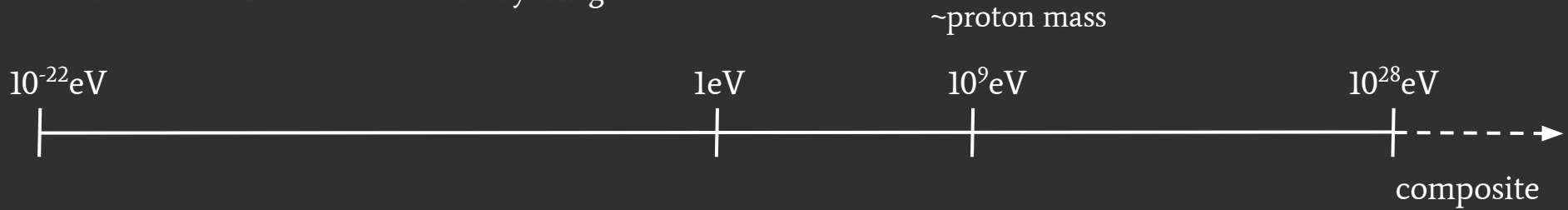
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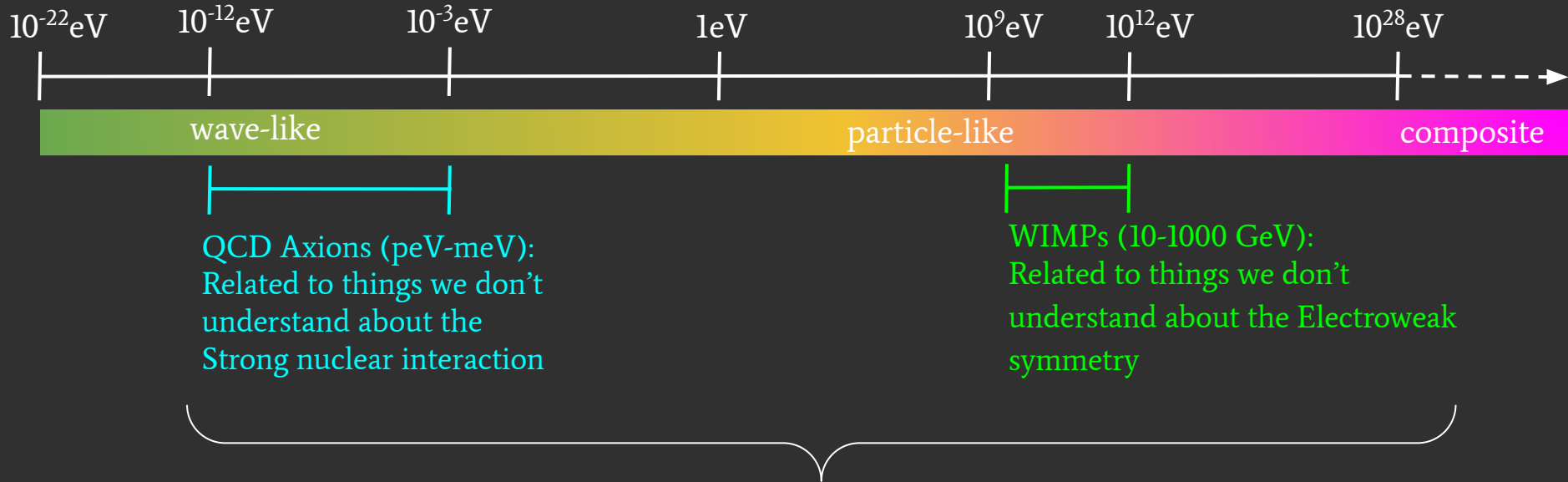
What is Dark Matter?

Turns out dark matter could be many things...



What is Dark Matter?

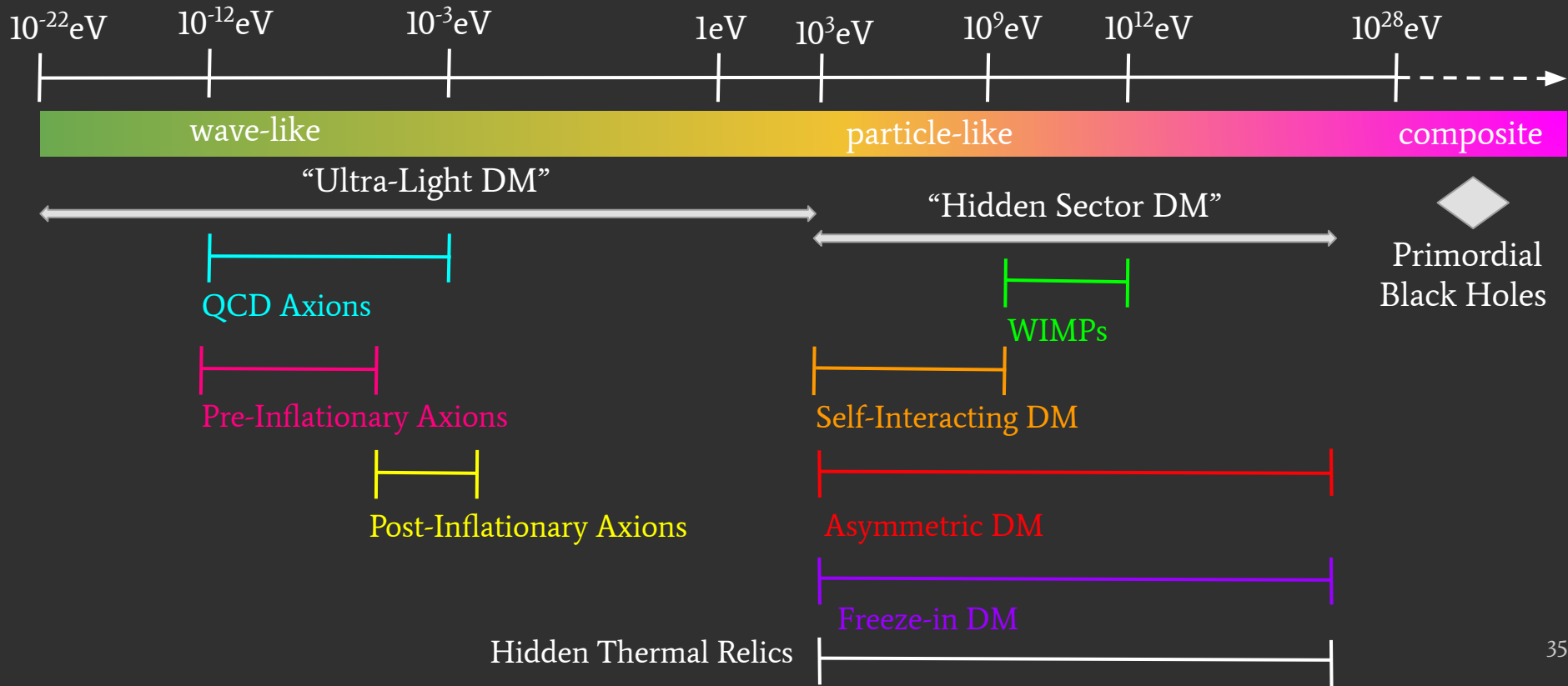
Most popular candidates:



Would help solve problems in physics on the smallest and largest scales simultaneously!

What is Dark Matter?

And lots more...



How Can We Look for Dark Matter?

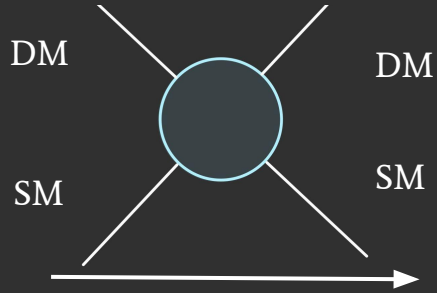
It isn't possible to build one experiment that can search for *any* type of DM



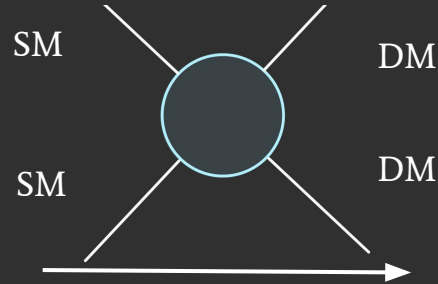
How Can We Look for Dark Matter?

Detectors can be separated into 3 types:

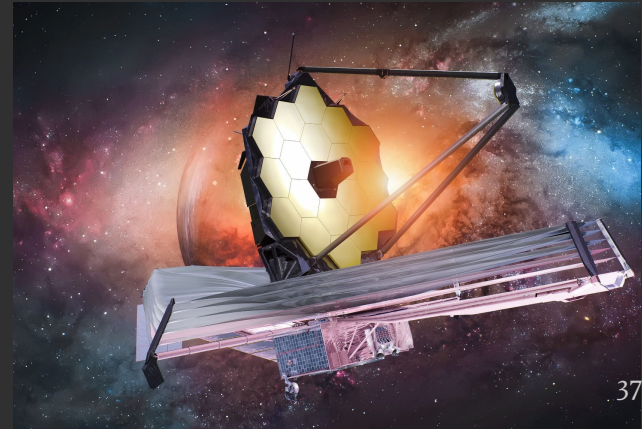
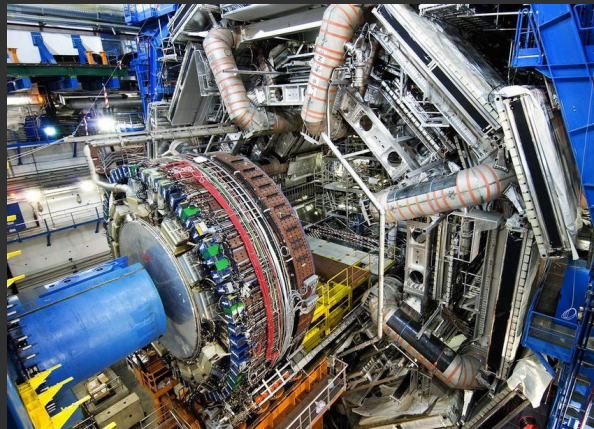
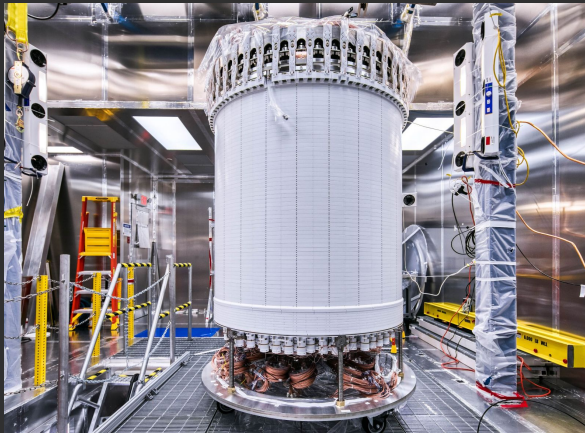
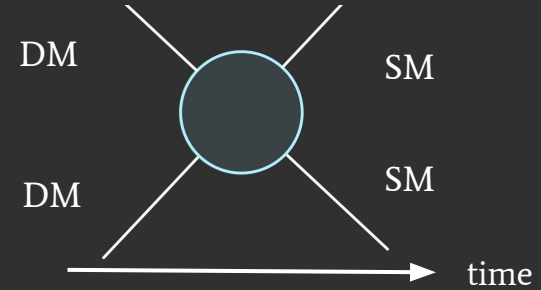
DIRECT DETECTION



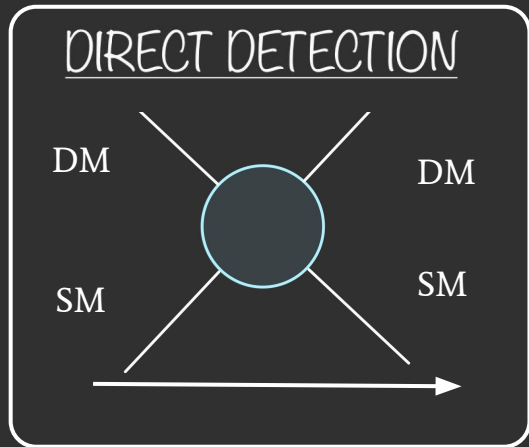
DIRECT PRODUCTION



INDIRECT DETECTION



How Can We Look for Dark Matter?



Build a detector from your choice of atom* and wait for the dark matter to come to you.

**turns out there's obvious choices*

How Can We Look for Dark Matter?

...with the LUX ZEPLIN (LZ) direct dark matter detector!



LZ collaboration meeting @ UCLA, March 2025

LZ collaboration is made up of 250 scientists, engineers and technical staff from across the UK, Europe, US, Asia and Oceania

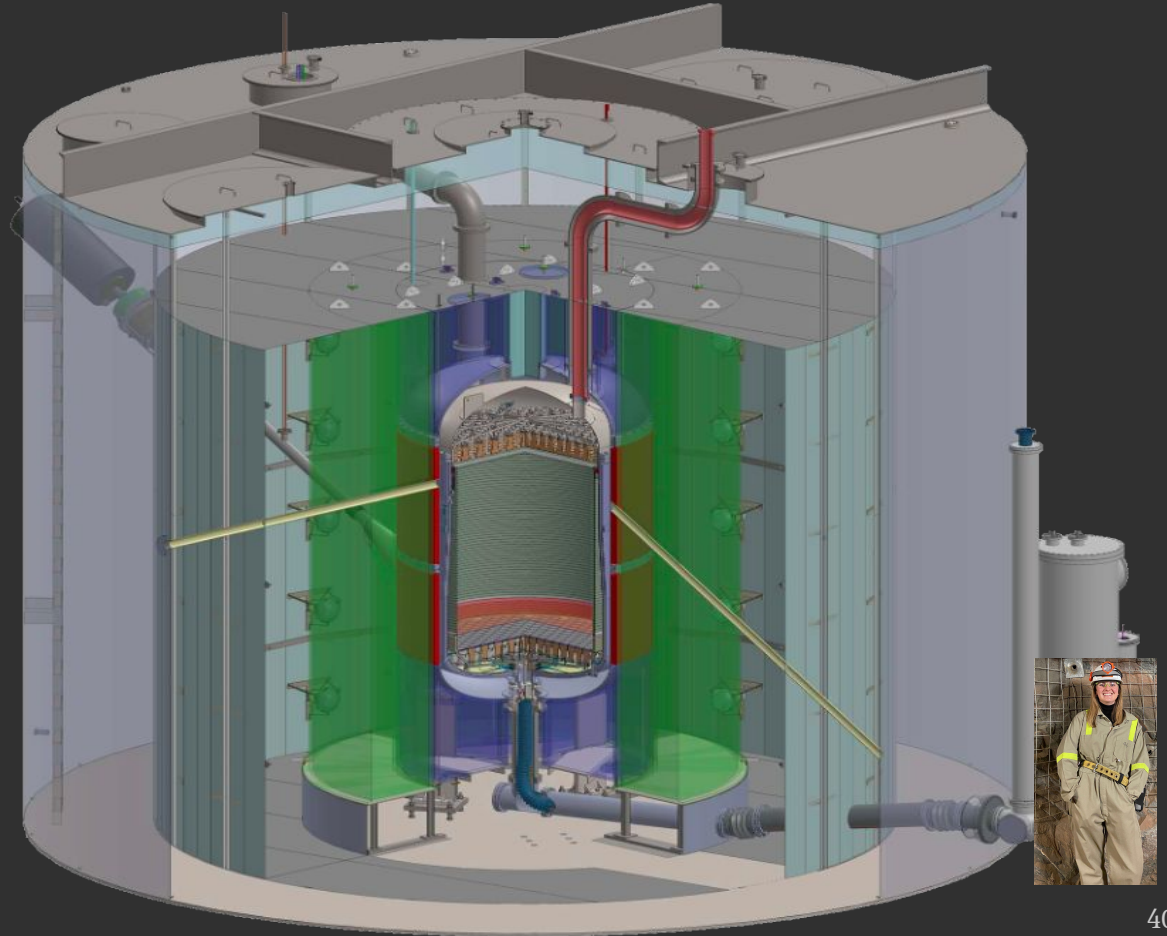
The LUX ZEPLIN (LZ) Dark Matter Detector

7 tonnes of xenon used to detect dark matter

Xenon based detectors have been leading the search for WIMP dark matter for the best 20 years!

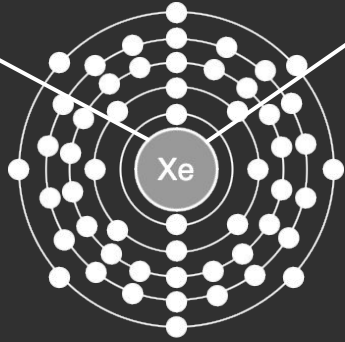
LZ is an onion of detectors:

- Outer detector
- Liquid Xe skin detector
- Central Xe time projection chamber (TPC)

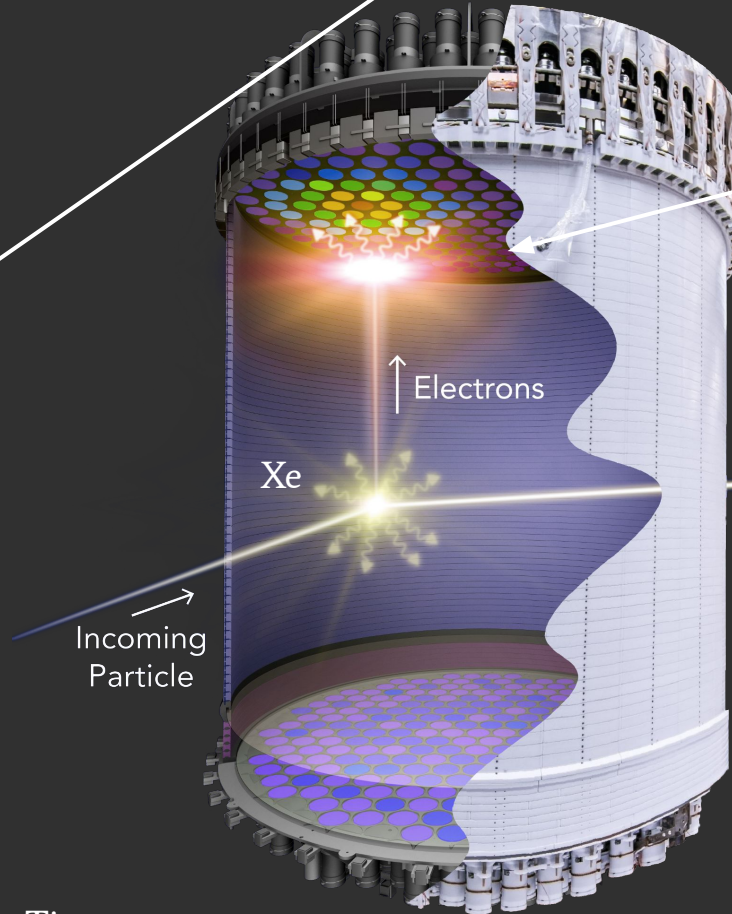
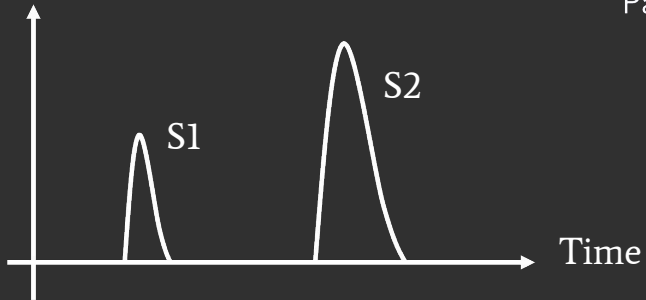


The LZ Detector (TPC)

Try to measure dark matter
hitting Xenon particles



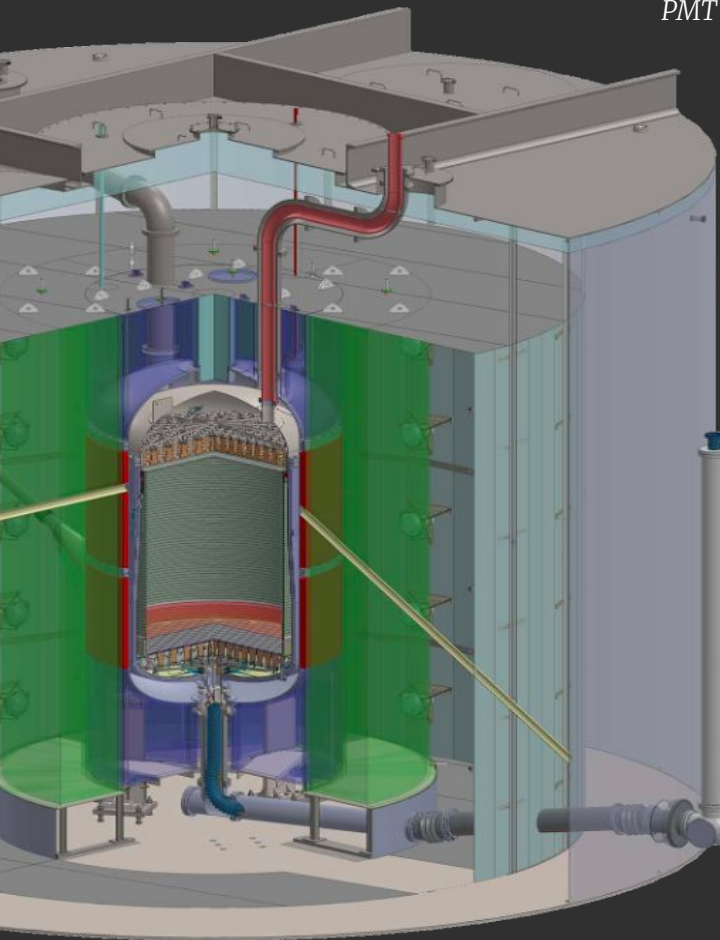
Nuclear Recoil (NR) = Signal like



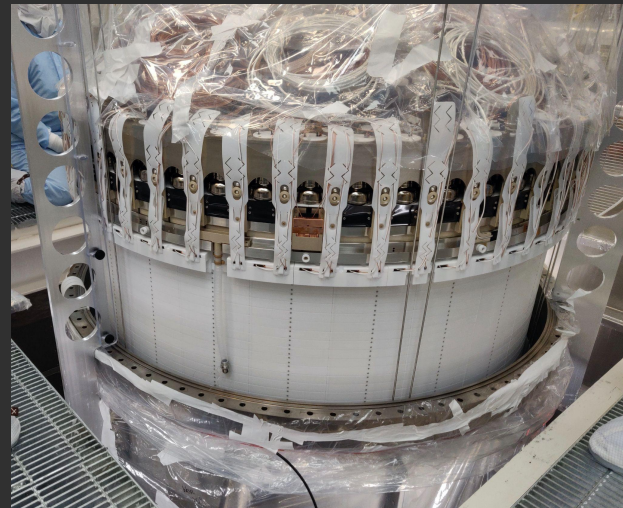
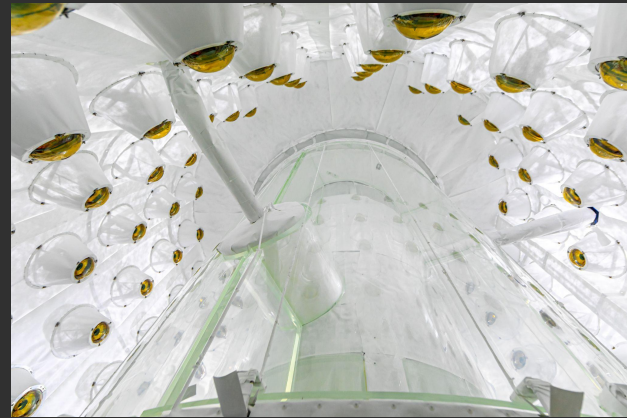
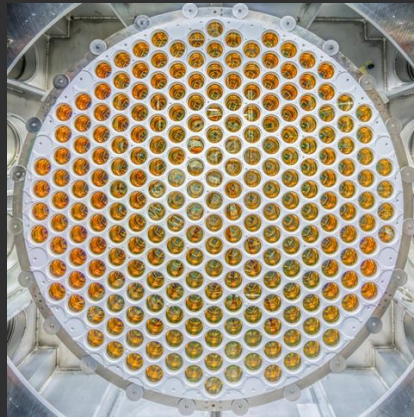
Outgoing
Particle
→

Measuring 2 signals allows
us to get energy and
position information

LZ Detector in Pictures




PMT array.



Outer detector.

The LZ TPC being lowered into the cryostat.



LUXZEPLIN

LZ is based 4850 ft underground at the Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) in Lead, SD

Going Underground

View from above



Heading a mile underground on the cage...

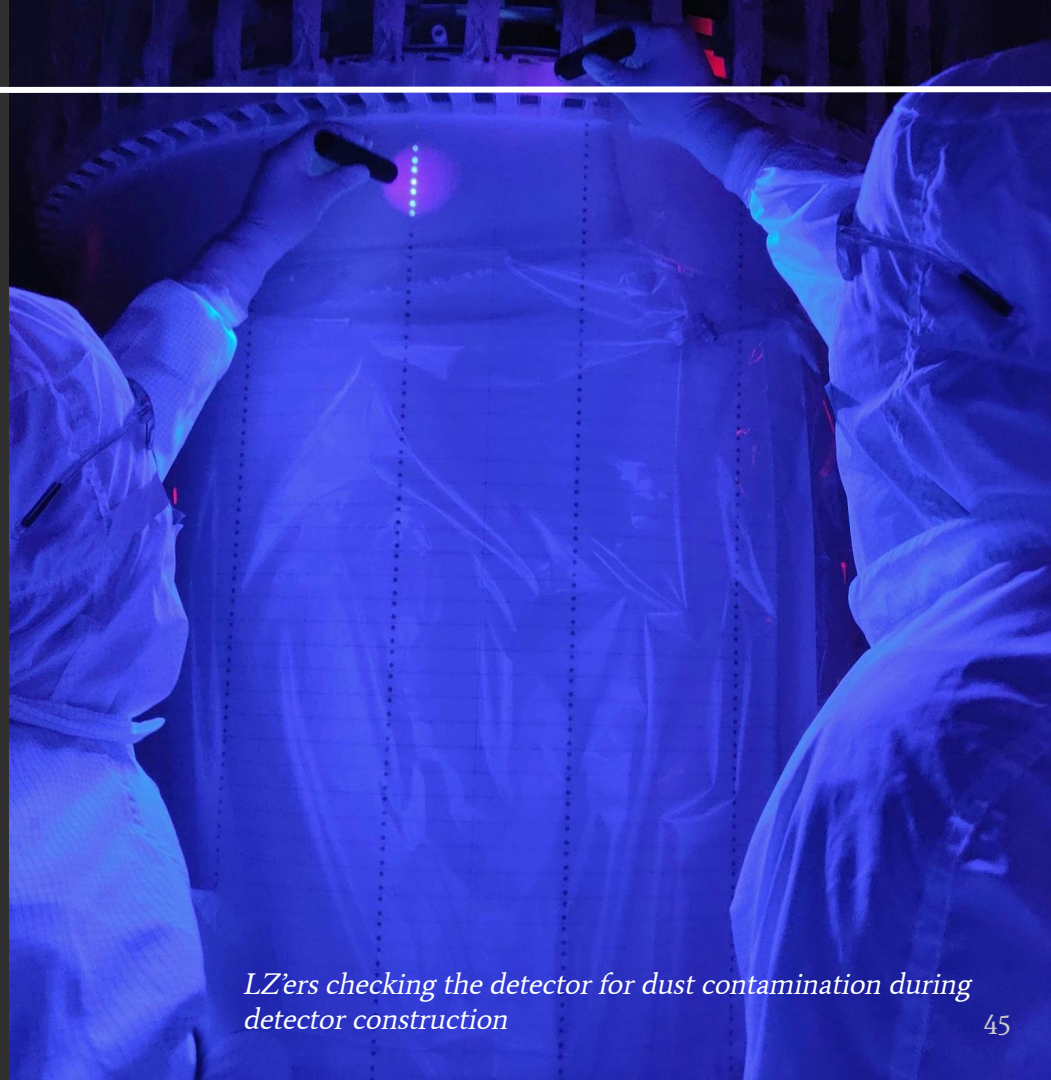
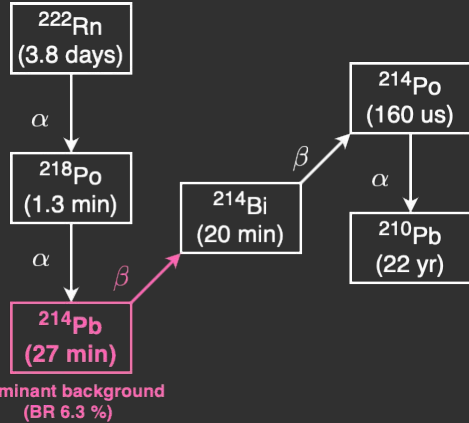


Walking to the experiment hall



Why Go Underground?

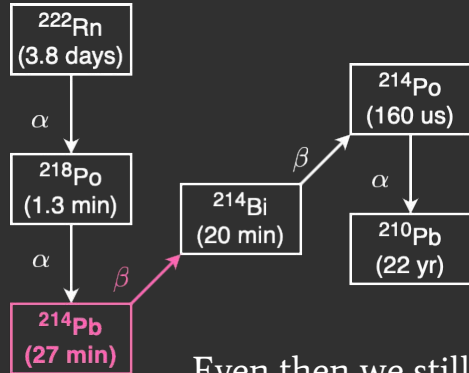
We need to shield our detector from cosmic rays and radiation



LZ'ers checking the detector for dust contamination during detector construction

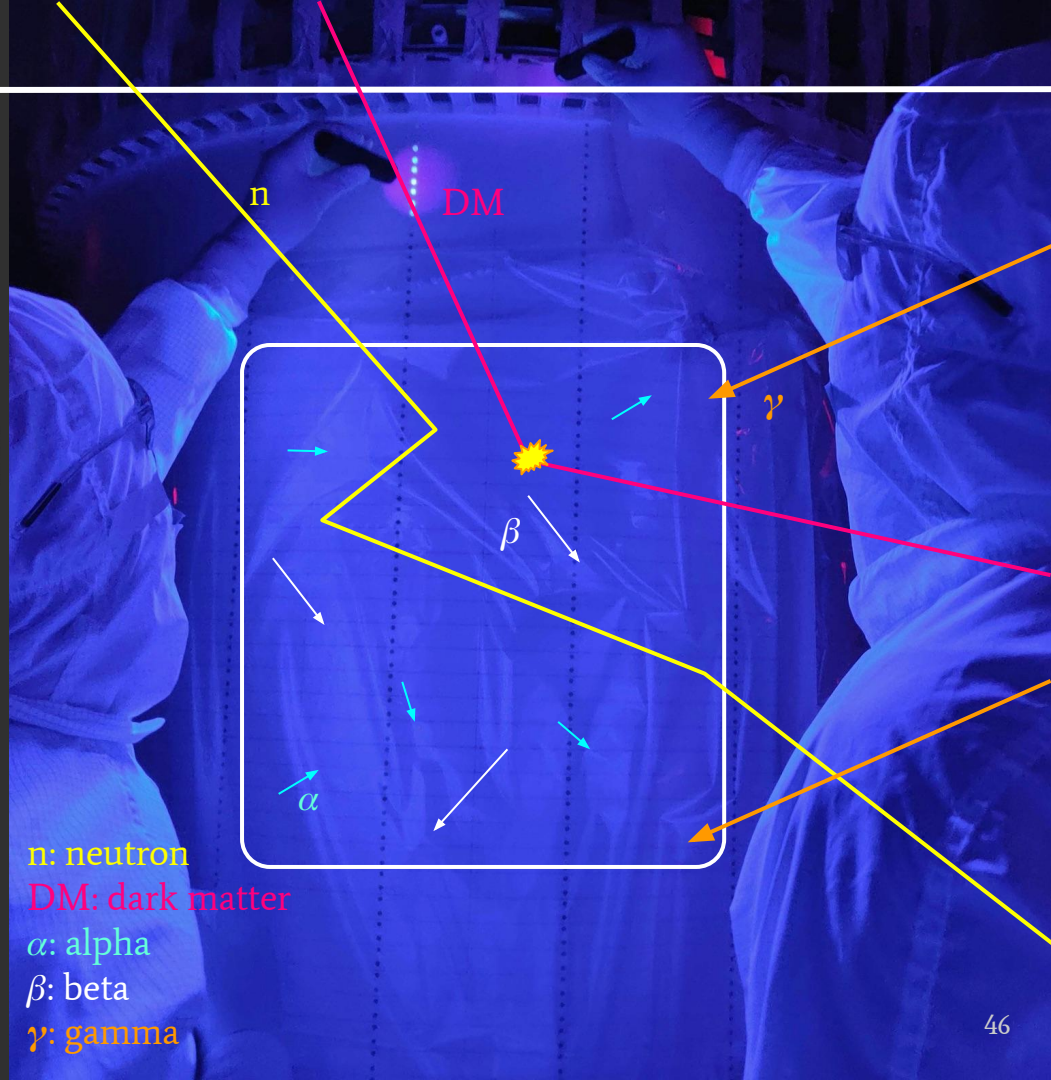
Why Go Underground?

We need to shield our detector from cosmic rays and radiation



Even then we still can see lots of backgrounds which look like WIMPs.

My current jobs involves modelling these and removing them from data.

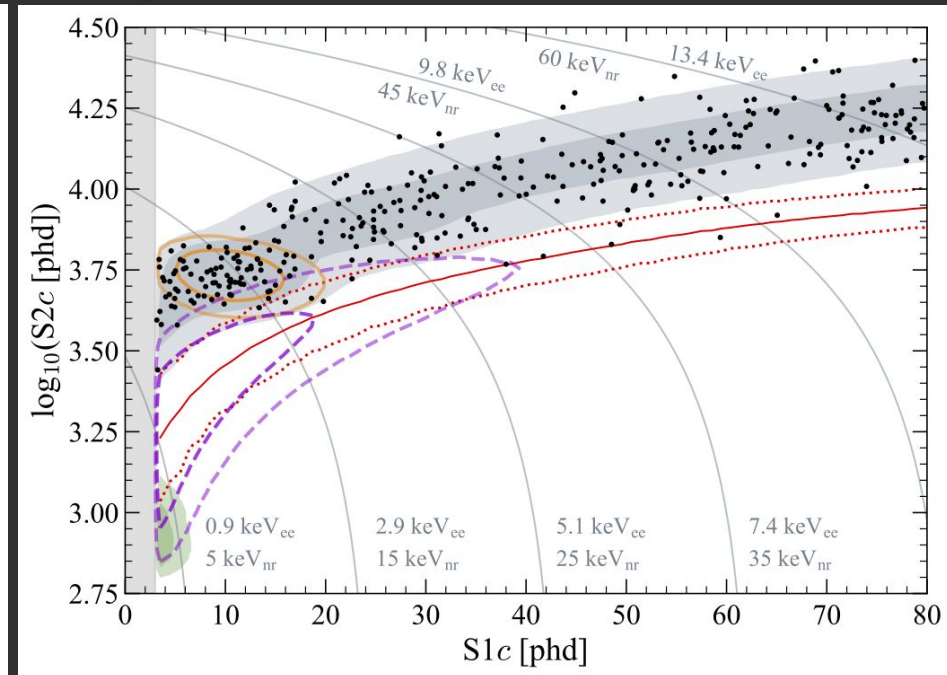
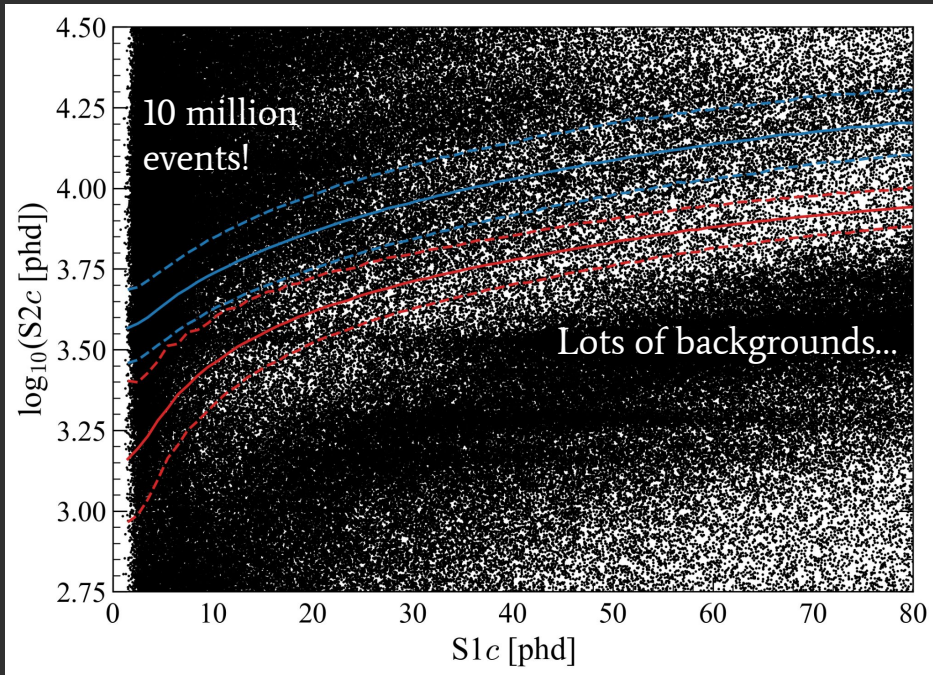


n: neutron
DM: dark matter
α: alpha
β: beta
γ: gamma

BEFORE ANALYSIS

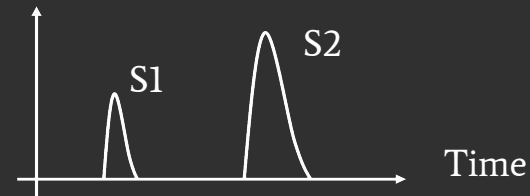


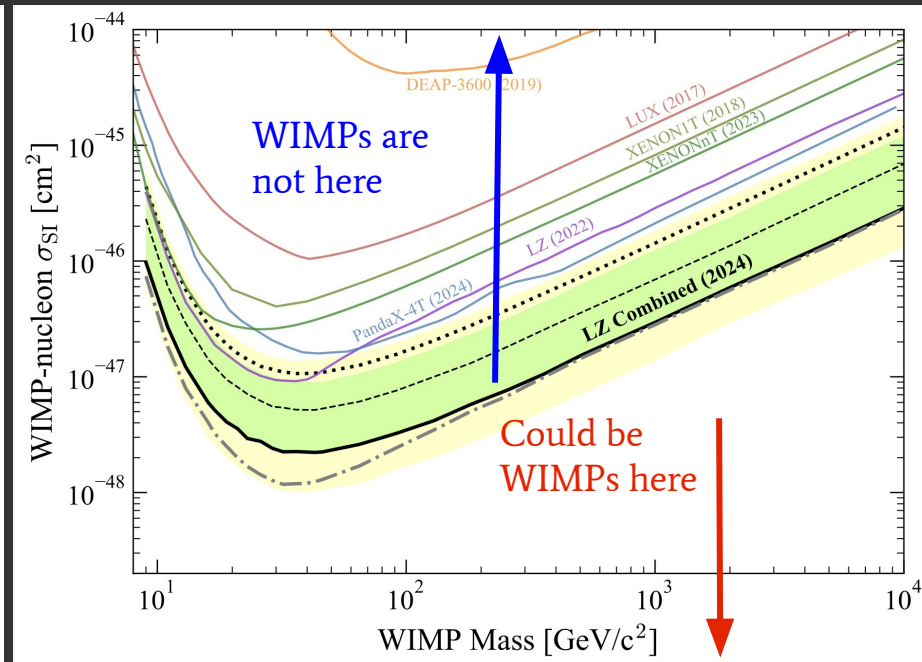
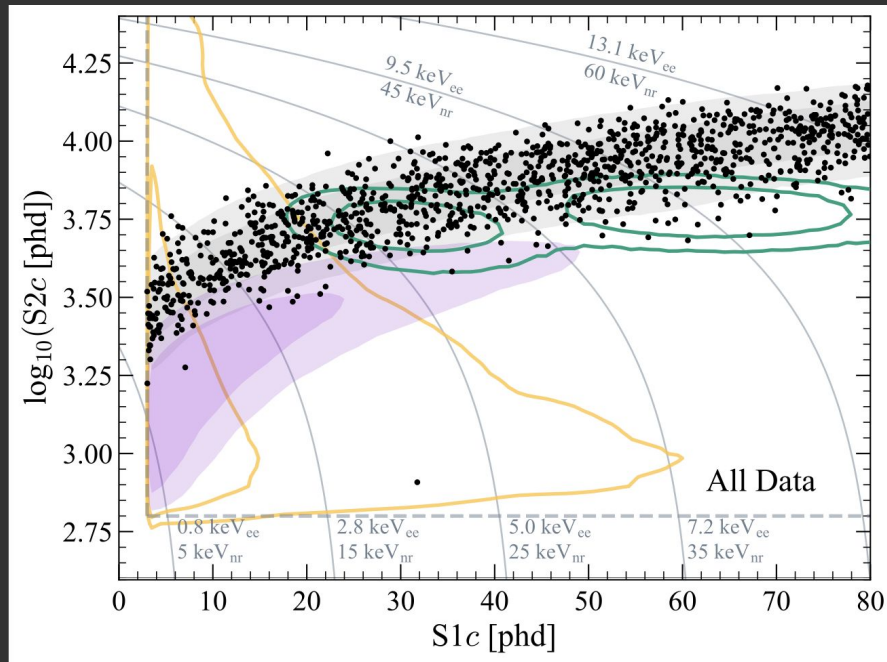
AFTER ANALYSIS



Analysis involves removing events we know are not dark matter

Data from first 60 live days of running





LZ will continue running for the next few years

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE OF DARK MATTER

It's almost 100 years since evidence
for DM was seen!

In that time huge progress has been
made towards its discovery with
xenon detectors at the forefront

But what's next?



LOOKING BEYOND
LZ

XLZD

XLZD: the coming together of the LUX-ZEPLIN, XENON and DARWIN collaborations.

Would be the most sensitive DM detector to date! But can also look for so much more..

- *Neutrinoless double beta decay; low-energy solar neutrino flux; solar axions; galactic axion like particles: supernovae; sterile neutrinos; ...*



WHAT IF WE DON'T SEE WIMPS?



ULTRALIGHT DARK MATTER

Mass range
~ 10^{-22} eV to ~ 10^{-6} eV

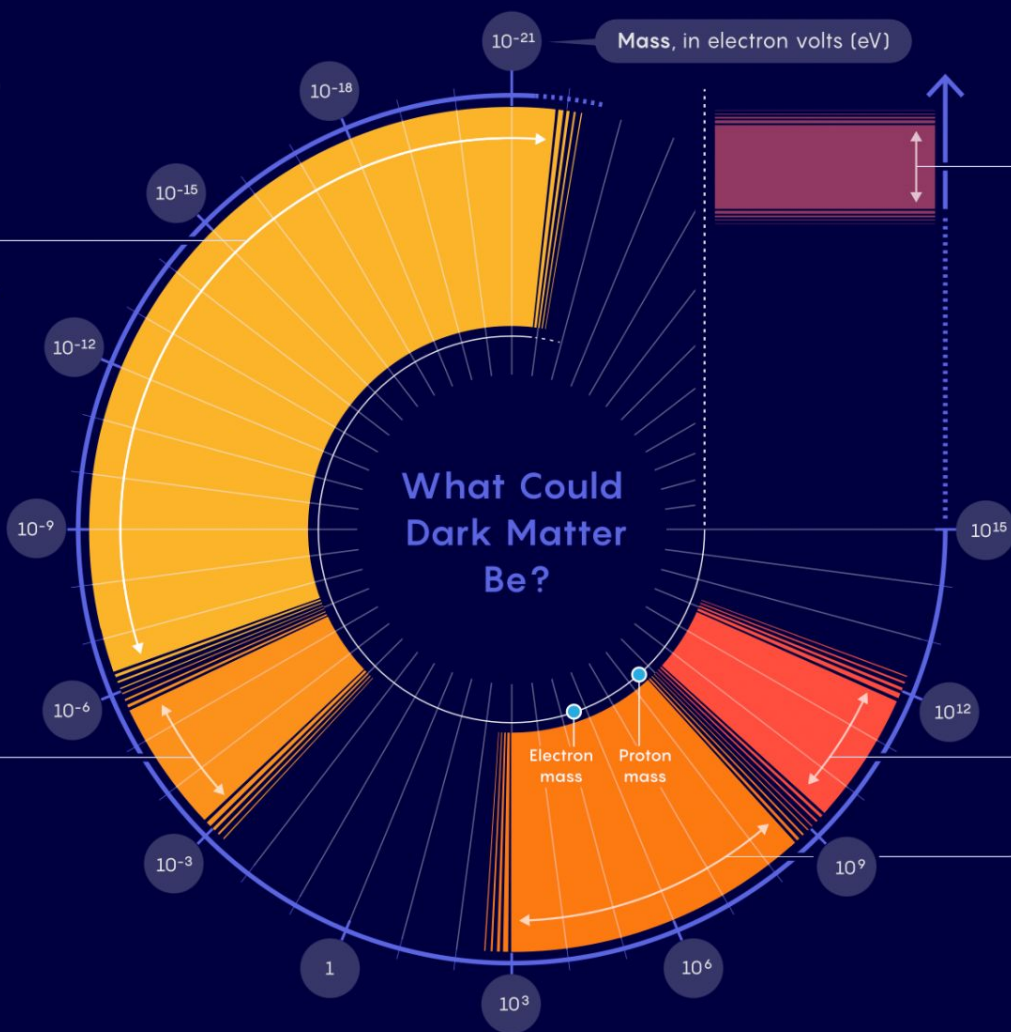
Experiments
CASPER, MAGIS-100



AXIONS

Mass range
~ 10^{-6} eV to ~ 10^{-3} eV

Experiments
ADMX, MADMAX,
QUAX, CAPP-8TB



Thank you!

