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Search for Light Dark Matter Interactions Enhanced by the Migdal Effect or Bremsstrahlung in XENON1T

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Direct dark matter detection experiments based on a liquid xenon target are leading the search for dark matter particles with masses above ~5 GeV/c², but have limited sensitivity to lighter masses because of the small momentum transfer in dark matter-nucleus elastic scattering. However, there is an irreducible contribution from inelastic processes accompanying the elastic scattering, which leads to the excitation and ionization of the recoiling atom (the Migdal effect) or the emission of a bremsstrahlung photon. In this Letter, we report on a probe of low-mass dark matter with masses down to about 85 MeV/c² by looking for electronic recoils induced by the Migdal effect and bremsstrahlung using data from the XENON1T experiment. Besides the approach of detecting both scintillation and ionization signals, we exploit an approach that uses ionization signals only, which allows for a lower detection threshold. This analysis significantly enhances the sensitivity of XENON1T to light dark matter previously beyond its reach.

The XENON1T direct dark matter detection experiment [13] uses a dual-phase TPC containing 2 tonnes of ultrapure liquid xenon (LXe) as the active target material. It is located at the INFN Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS) in Italy, which has an average rock overburden of 3600 m water equivalent. The prompt primary scintillation (S1) and secondary electroluminescence of ionized electrons (S2) signals are detected by top and bottom arrays of 248 Hamamatsu R11410-21 3" photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) [14,15]. They are used to reconstruct the deposited energy and the event interaction position in three dimensions, which allows for fiducialization of the active volume [16,17]. The XENON1T experiment has published WIMP search results by looking for NRs from WIMP-nucleus elastic scattering using data from a one-tonne-year exposure, achieving the lowest ER background in a DM search experiment [8]. The excellent sensitivity of LXe experiments to heavy WIMPs comes from the heavy xenon nucleus which gives a coherent enhancement of the interaction cross section and from the large NR energy. The sensitivity to sub-GeV/c² LDM, on the other hand, decreases rapidly with lowering DM mass since detectable scintillation and ionization signals produced by these NRs become too small. The energy threshold (defined here as the energy at which the efficiency is 10%) in a LXe TPC is main limited by the amount of detectable S1 signals. A significant fraction of deposited NR energy is transferred into heat due to the Lindhard quenching effect [18]. Thus the detection efficiency for these NRs becomes extremely low, with less than 10% for NRs below 3.5 keV in XENON1T [8]. It is challenging to detect the NR signals from LDM interactions.

Unlike NRs, ERs lose negligible energy as heat because recoil electrons have small masses compared with xenon nuclei. This leads to a lower energy threshold for ER signals. Probing the ER signals induced by the Migdal effect and scintillation signals, we performed an analysis using the ionization signal only, which improves the detection efficiency for sub-keV ER events. We present results from a probe of light DM (LDM) with masses as low as 85 MeV/c².

The existence of dark matter (DM) is supported by various astronomical and cosmological observations [1–3], but its nature remains unknown. The most promising DM candidate is the so-called weakly interacting massive particle (WIMP) [4], which explains the current abundance of dark matter as a thermal relic of the big bang [5]. In the past three decades, numerous terrestrial experiments have been built to detect the faint interactions between WIMPs and ordinary matter. Among them, experiments using dual-phase (liquid-gas) xenon time projection chambers (TPCs) [6–8] are leading the search for WIMPs with masses from a few GeV/c² to TeV/c². The mass of the WIMP is expected to be larger than about 2 GeV/c² from the Lee-Weinberg limit [5] assuming a weak scale interaction. On the other hand, DM in the sub-GeV/c² mass range has more recently been proposed in several models [9]. In this Letter, we report on a probe of light DM-nucleon elastic interactions by looking for electronic recoils (ERs) in XENON1T, induced by secondary radiation, bremsstrahlung (BREM) [10] and the Migdal effect [11,12], that can accompany a nuclear recoil (NR). ER signals induced by the Migdal effect and BREM can go well below 1 keV, where the detection efficiency for the scintillation signal is low. Therefore, in addition to the analysis utilizing both ionization and scintillation signals, we performed an analysis using the ionization signal only, which improves the detection efficiency for sub-keV ER events.
effect (MIGD) and BREM enables a significant boost of XENON1T’s sensitivity to LDMs, thanks to the lowered threshold.

When a particle elastically scatters off a xenon nucleus, the nucleus undergoes a sudden momentum change with respect to the orbital atomic electrons, resulting in the polarization of the recoiling atom and a kinematic boost of the electrons. The depolarization process can lead to BREM emission [10], and the kinematic boost of atomic electrons can result in ionization and/or excitation of the atom, which eventually causes secondary radiation, known as the Migdal effect [11,12].

The differential rate of MIGD and BREM is typically 3 orders of magnitude more likely to occur than BREM. Although only a very small fraction (about $3 \times 10^{-8}$ and $8 \times 10^{-6}$ for DM masses of 0.1 and 1.0 GeV/$c^2$, respectively) of NRs accompanies MIGD radiations, the larger energy and ER nature make them easier to be detected than the pure NRs.

The data used in previous analyses [8] consist of two science runs with a live time of 32.1 days (SR0) and 246.7 days (SR1), respectively. The two runs were taken under slightly different detector conditions. To maximize the amount of data acquired under stable detector conditions, we decided to use SR1 only. The same event selection, fiducial mass, correction, and background models as described in Ref. [8] are used for the SR1 data, which we refer to as the S1-S2 data in later text. The exposure of the S1-S2 data is about 320 tonne-days. The interpretation of such S1-S2 analysis is based on the corrected S1 (cS1) signal and the corrected S2 signal from the PMTs at the bottom of the TPC (cS2b).

The region of interest in the S1-S2 data is from 3 to 70 photoelectrons (PEs) in cS1, which corresponds to median ER energies from 1.4 to 10.6 keV in the 1.3-tonne fiducial volume of XENON1T. The lower value is dictated by the requirement of the threefold PMT coincidence for defining a valid S1 signal [16]. A detailed signal response model [17] is used to derive the influence of various detector features, including the requirement of the threefold PMT coincidence, on the reconstructed signals. The effective exposure, which is defined as exposure times detection efficiency, and its uncertainty as a function of deposited ER energy for the S1-S2 data are shown in Fig. 2, with the signal spectra from MIGD and BREM induced by 0.1 and 1 GeV/$c^2$ DM masses overlaid. The (cS2b, cS1) distribution of S1-S2 data are shown in Fig. 3. The rise of the event rate at around 0.85 keV for DM mass of 1.0 GeV/$c^2$ is contributed by the ionization of $M$-shell electrons [10,12].

FIG. 1. Illustration of the ER signal production from BREM (green) and MIGD processes (pink) after elastic scattering between DM ($\chi$) and a xenon nucleus. The electrons illustrated in pink represent those involved in ionization, deexcitation, and Auger electron emission during a MIGD process.
as detailed in Ref. [21], 30% of the data were used for LDM signal models appropriate for MIGD and BREM. The event selections used for this work are the same as in Ref. [21], and mainly based on the width of each S2 waveform, reconstructed radius, and PMT hit pattern of the S2. Figure 4 shows the observed S2 spectra for the S2-only data, along with the expected DM signal distributions by MIGD with masses of 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0 GeV/c^2, respectively. The S2 ROIs for these three DM models shown in Fig. 4 are indicated by the colored arrows. Conservative estimates of the background from ^{214}_{128}Pb-induced β decays, solar-neutrino-induced NRs, and surface backgrounds from the cathode electrode are used in the inference [21]. The background model is shown in Fig. 4 as a shaded gray region.

In Ref. [21], the distribution of the S1-S2 data in (cS2_b, cS1) space is shown as light blue dots, along with the best-fit ER background model (black shaded region). The contours containing 90% of the expected signals from MIGD for 0.3, 0.5, and 1 GeV/c^2 DM are shown in red dotted, dashed, and solid lines, respectively. Gray lines show isoenergy contours in ER energy. The events having lower cS2_b than what we expect for ER are mostly surface backgrounds [8], which have minimal impact to the results of this study. The lower panel (II) shows the projected cS1 distribution of the S1-S2 data, where cS2_b is within the 2σ contour of ER model shown in (I). For comparison, the 68% credible region of cS1 distribution from ER background model (blue shadow) is shown, which is mainly attributed to the systematic uncertainties of the model. The cS1 distributions of the expected signals from MIGD for 0.3, 0.5, and 1 GeV/c^2 DM with assumed spin-independent DM-nucleon interaction cross section of 10^{-45} cm^2.

In our signal models, deposited energy below 1 keV, at which the median detection efficiency in 1.3-tonne fiducial volume is 10%, from MIGD and BREGM is neglected for the S1-S2 data in the following analysis. There are only two sub-keV measurements of ionization yield for ER in LXe [19,20]. The S1-S2 data selections [16] provide excellent rejection of noise and backgrounds, and are characterized as well by the well-established background models [17] and a fully blind analysis [8]. However, they also limit the detection efficiency of O(1) keV energy depositions. We therefore consider also the events with no specific requirement on S1 (S2-only data) in this work. Although the reduction of available information in the S2-only data implies less background discrimination, the increased detection efficiency in the < 1 keV ER energy region, shown in Fig. 2, enables a more sensitive search for LDM-nucleus interactions through MIGD and BREM. The interpretation of such S2-only data is based on the uncorrected S2 signal, combining both signals from top and bottom PMT arrays.

We analyze the S2-only data as in Ref. [21], using the LDM signal models appropriate for MIGD and BREM. As detailed in Ref. [21], 30% of the data were used for choosing regions of interest (ROIs) in S2 and event selections. A different S2 ROI is chosen for each dark matter model and mass to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio, based on the training data. The event selections used for this work are the same as in Ref. [21], and mainly based on the width of each S2 waveform, reconstructed radius, and PMT hit pattern of the S2. Figure 4 shows the observed S2 spectra for the S2-only data, along with the expected ER signal distributions after event selections as a function of recoil energy for the S1-S2 data (black line) and S2-only data (red line). The 68% credible regions of the effective exposures are also shown as the shaded regions. The expected event rate of DM-nucleus scattering from MIGD (BREM) for DM masses of 0.1 and 1.0 GeV/c^2 are overlaid as well, in magenta (green) dashed and solid lines, respectively, assuming a spin-independent DM-nucleon interaction cross section of 10^{-35} cm^2.

In our signal models, deposited energy below 1 keV, at which the median detection efficiency in 1.3-tonne fiducial volume is 10%, from MIGD and BREGM is neglected for the S1-S2 data in the following analysis. There are only two sub-keV measurements of ionization yield for ER in LXe [19,20]. The S1-S2 data selections [16] provide excellent rejection of noise and backgrounds, and are characterized as well by the well-established background models [17] and a fully blind analysis [8]. However, they also limit the detection efficiency of O(1) keV energy depositions. We therefore consider also the events with no specific requirement on S1 (S2-only data) in this work. Although the reduction of available information in the S2-only data implies less background discrimination, the increased detection efficiency in the < 1 keV ER energy region, shown in Fig. 2, enables a more sensitive search for LDM-nucleus interactions through MIGD and BREM. The interpretation of such S2-only data is based on the uncorrected S2 signal, combining both signals from top and bottom PMT arrays.

FIG. 2. Median effective exposures of ER signals after event selections as a function of recoil energy for the S1-S2 data (black line) and S2-only data (red line). The 68% credible regions of the effective exposures are also shown as the shaded regions. The expected event rate of DM-nucleus scattering from MIGD (BREM) for DM masses of 0.1 and 1.0 GeV/c^2 are overlaid as well, in magenta (green) dashed and solid lines, respectively, assuming a spin-independent DM-nucleon interaction cross section of 10^{-35} cm^2.

FIG. 3. Comparison of cS1 and cS2_b spectra between the S1-S2 data and the signal response model [17]. In upper panel (I), the distribution of the S1-S2 data in (cS2_b, cS1) space is shown as light blue dots, along with the best-fit ER background model (black shaded region). The contours containing 90% of the expected signals from MIGD for 0.3, 0.5, and 1 GeV/c^2 DM are shown in red dotted, dashed, and solid lines, respectively. Gray lines show isoenergy contours in ER energy. The events having lower cS2_b than what we expect for ER are mostly surface backgrounds [8], which have minimal impact to the results of this study. The lower panel (II) shows the projected cS1 distribution of the S1-S2 data, where cS2_b is within the 2σ contour of ER model shown in (I). For comparison, the 68% credible region of cS1 distribution from ER background model (blue shadow) is shown, which is mainly attributed to the systematic uncertainties of the model. The cS1 distributions of the expected signals from MIGD for 0.3, 0.5, and 1 GeV/c^2 DM with assumed spin-independent DM-nucleon cross sections of 2 × 10^{-28}, 10^{-26}, and 10^{-28} cm^2, respectively, are shown as well. The vertical dashed lines indicate the region of interest (3-70 PE). The inset, panel (III), shows the cS2_b distribution, with cS1 in (3,10) PE, compared with the 68% credible region of the cS2_b spectra from the ER background model (blue shadow).
Ref. [17]. The unbinned profile likelihood is calculated for DM mass below ER and NR energy depositions. We use the inference only for BREM in this analysis and there is no measurement of it since it is small compared with ERs from MIGD and BREM. Signal contours for different DM masses are similar since the energy spectra from MIGD and BREM are not sensitive to incident dark matter velocity as long as are similar since the energy spectra from MIGD and BREM are kinematically allowed. We have ignored the contribution of NRs in the signal model of MIGD and BREM, it is largely suppressed compared with SI DM-nucleon elastic scattering due to the long-range nature of the interaction. Therefore, the results are interpreted for DM mass up to 5 GeV/c^2 for SI-LM DM-nucleon elastic scattering.

In addition, we also take into account the fact that a DM particle may be stopped or scatter multiple times when passing through Earth’s atmosphere, mantle, and core before reaching the detector (Earth-shielding effect) [27–29]. If the DM-matter interaction is sufficiently strong, the sensitivity for detecting such DM particles in terrestrial detectors, especially in an underground laboratory, can be reduced or even lost totally. Following Ref. [30], the VERNE code [31] is used to calculate the Earth-shielding effect for SI DM-nucleon interaction. A modification of the VERNE code based on the methodology in Ref. [32] is applied for the calculations of SD and SD-LM DM-nucleon interactions. To account for the Earth-shielding effect for SD DM-nucleon interaction, ^14_N in the atmosphere and ^28_Si in Earth’s mantle and core are considered, and their spin expectation values, \langle S_n \rangle and \langle S_p \rangle, are taken from Ref. [33]. Both the lower and upper boundaries of excluded parameter space are reported in this work. The lower boundaries are conventionally referred to as upper limits in later context, and are the primary interest of this work. The upper boundaries are dominated by the overburden configuration of the Gran Sasso laboratory which hosts the detector.

No significant excess is observed above the background expectation in the search using the S1-S2 data. Figure 5 shows the 90% confidence level (C.L.) limits [34] on the SI and SD (proton-only and neutron-only cases) DM-nucleon interaction cross section using signal models from MIGD and BREM with masses from about 85 MeV/c^2 to 2 GeV/c^2, and Fig. 6 shows the 90% C.L. limits [34] on the SI-LM DM-nucleon interaction cross section with masses from about 100 MeV/c^2 to 5 GeV/c^2. The sensitivity contours for the results derived using S2-only data are not shown because of the conservativeness of the background model. The upper limits derived using the S1-S2

The detector response to ERs from MIGD and BREM in (cS2_p, cS1) space (for the S1-S2 data) and in reconstructed number of electrons (for the S2-only data) is derived using the signal response model described in Ref. [17]. Note that the ionization yield used for the S2-only data is more conservative than the noble element simulation technique (NEST) v2 model [22]. Figure 3 shows the comparison between the expectation from our signal response model and the S1-S2 data, as well as the (cS2_p, cS1) distribution of ERs from MIGD. Signal contours for different DM masses are similar since the energy spectra from MIGD and BREM are not sensitive to incident dark matter velocity as long as it is kinematically allowed. We have ignored the contribution of NRs in the signal model of MIGD and BREM, since it is small compared with ERs from MIGD and BREM in this analysis and there is no measurement of scintillation and ionization yields in LXe for simultaneous ER and NR energy depositions. We use the inference only for DM mass below 2 GeV/c^2, above which the contribution of a NR in the signal rate becomes comparable with or exceeds the signal model uncertainty.

The S1-S2 data are interpreted using an unbinned profile likelihood ratio as the test statistic, as detailed in Ref. [17]. The unbinned profile likelihood is calculated using background models defined in cS2_p, cS1, and spatial coordinates. The uncertainties from the scintillation and ionization yields of ER backgrounds, along with the uncertainties in the estimated rates of each background component, are taken into account in the inference [17]. The inference procedure for the S2-only data is detailed in Ref. [21], which is based on simple Poisson statistics using the number of events in the S2 ROI. The event rates of spin-independent (SI) and -dependent (SD) DM-nucleon elastic scattering are calculated following the approaches described in Refs. [8,23] and Ref. [24], respectively.

The results are also interpreted in a scenario where LDM interacts with the nucleon through a scalar force mediator ϕ with equal effective couplings to the proton and neutron as in the SI DM-nucleon elastic scattering. In this scenario, the differential event rates are corrected by m_ϕ^4/(m_ϕ^2 + q^2/c^2)^2 [25,26], where q = \sqrt{2m_N E_p} and m_N are the momentum transfer and the nuclear mass, respectively. We take the light mediator (LM) regime where the momentum transfer is much larger than m_ϕ and thus the interaction cross section scales with m_ϕ^2. In this regime, the contribution of NRs is largely suppressed compared with SI DM-nucleon elastic scattering due to the long-range nature of the interaction. Therefore, the results are interpreted for DM mass up to 5 GeV/c^2 for SI-LM DM-nucleon elastic scattering.

FIG. 4. Observed S2 spectra for the S2-only data after the optimized selection described in Ref. [21]. The expected spectra of ER signals induced by MIGD for DM with mass of 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0 GeV/c^2 are shown in green, blue, and red solid lines, respectively, assuming the spin-independent DM-nucleon interaction cross section of 1.2 × 10^{-37}, 1.5 × 10^{-39}, and 2.0 × 10^{-39} cm^2 for 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0 GeV/c^2 DM, respectively. The gray shaded region shows the conservative background model used in analysis of S2-only data. The arrows indicate the S2 ROIs that are later used in inference for the three DM signals mentioned above. The S2 threshold used for the S2-only data is denoted in the dashed black line.
data deviate from the median sensitivity by about 1σ–2σ due to the underfluctuation of the ER background in the low energy region. As described in Ref. [21], the jumps in the S2-only limits are originating from the changes in the observed number of events due to the mass-dependent S2 ROIs. The results, by searching for ER signals induced by MIGD, give the best lower exclusion boundaries on SI, SD proton-only, SD neutron-only, and SI-LM DM-nucleon interaction cross section for mass below about 1.8, 2.0, and 4.0 GeV/c², respectively, as compared to previous experiments [30,35–42]. The upper limits derived from the S1-S2 data become comparable with those from the S2-only data at ~GeV/c² since the efficiency of the S1-S2 data to DM signals with mass of ~GeV/c² becomes sufficiently high. However, the upper limits derived from the S1-S2 data do not provide significantly better constraints than those from the S2-only data for DM masses larger than 1 GeV/c², because both data are dominated by the ER background, which is very similar to the expected DM signal.

In summary, we performed a search for LDM by probing ER signals induced by MIGD and BREM, using data from the XENON1T experiment. These new detection channels significantly enhance the sensitivity of LXe experiments to masses unreachable in the standard NR searches. We set the most stringent upper limits on the SI and SD DM-nucleon interaction cross sections for masses below 1.8 and 2 GeV/c², respectively. Together with the standard NR search [8], XENON1T results have reached unprecedented sensitivities to both low-mass (sub-GeV/c²) and high-mass (GeV/c²–TeV/c²) DM. With the upgrade to XENONnT, we expect to further improve the sensitivity to DM with masses ranging from about 85 MeV/c² to beyond a TeV/c².

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Correction: The second sentence of the caption to Figure 4 contained an error and has been fixed.