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Constraints on millicharged particles with low-threshold germanium detectors at Kuo-Sheng Reactor Neutrino Laboratory

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Relativistic millicharged particles (χ_q) have been proposed in various extensions to the standard model of particle physics. We consider the scenarios where they are produced at nuclear reactor core and via interactions of cosmic rays with the Earth's atmosphere. Millicharged particles could also be candidates for dark matter and become relativistic through acceleration by supernova explosion shock waves. The atomic ionization cross section of χ_q with matter are derived with the equivalent photon approximation. Smoking-gun signatures with significant enhancement in the differential cross section are identified. New limits on the mass and charge of χ_q are derived, using data taken with a point-contact germanium detector with 500 g mass functioning at an energy threshold of 300 eV at the Kuo-Sheng Reactor Neutrino Laboratory.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The origin of electric charge quantization is one of the profound intriguing mysteries of the nature [1]. Studies are made to explore the theoretical foundation of electric charge quantization in Kaluza-Klein higher dimensional theory [2], the existence of magnetic monopoles [3], and grand unified theories [4]. Despite consistency of charge quantization with all experimental data, the absence of evidence for magnetic monopoles and grand unification continues to motivate searches for the existence of nonquantized charged particles commonly known as millicharged particles and denoted by χ_q with mass m_{χ_q} in this article [5]. Such particles can be

naturally obtained via including an extra Abelian gauge $U_{HS}(1)$ (the subscript denotes “hidden sector”) into the standard model (SM) gauge groups [6,7]. The SM particles are not charged under this new gauge group, while the χ_q under $U_{HS}(1)$ acquire small electric charge (δe_0) due to the kinetic mixing of SM photon and HS dark photon, where δ is the charge fraction of χ_q and e_0 is the standard electron charge. The parameter space defined by (m_{χ_q}, δ) is strongly constrained by astrophysical observations [1,5,8,9], cosmic microwave background [10,11], big bang nucleosynthesis [12,13], and direct laboratory experiments [14–16].

The theme of this article is to report new direct laboratory limits on χ_q using data acquired by an n-type point-contact germanium (PCGe) detector with sub-keV sensitivity and excellent energy resolution. The PCGe technology [17] is being used in the studies of coherent neutrino nucleus elastic scattering, as well as searches of “light” WIMPs [18–21] and neutrinoless double beta decay.

This article is organized as follows. Three cases of χ_q are selected for investigations, whose origins and flux

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estimations are given in Sec. II. The interaction of χ_q with matter and the derivation of cross sections are discussed in Sec. III. Physics constraints on χ_q derived from data taken with the PCGe at the Kuo-Sheng Reactor Neutrino Laboratory (KSNL) [17,22–25] are presented in Sec. IV.

II. SOURCES OF MILLICHARGED PARTICLES

A. Nuclear reactor χ_q

Nuclear reactor cores are powerful sources of γ rays and therefore have been used for searches of axions [26,27], dark photons [28,29], and millicharged neutrinos [30]. Approximately half of the γ -radioactivity are of “prompt” origins directly from highly excited fission fragments, while the rest are from radiative de-excitation of the daughter nuclei, inelastic neutron scattering and capture of neutron by core materials [26]. The total prompt γ -ray spectrum, in the units of $\text{MeV}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$, for FRJ-1 (Merlin) reactor core is approximated ($E_\gamma \geq 200 \text{ keV}$) by [31]

$$\frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} = 0.581 \times 10^{18} e^{-1.1E_\gamma(\text{MeV})} \times \text{Power}(\text{MW}). \quad (1)$$

This spectrum has been adopted in earlier reactor axion [26] and dark photon searches [28].

The light- χ_q can be produced through Compton-like processes, where γ rays of $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV})$ energy scatter off electrons in the reactor core [32]. The differential production cross section of $\chi_q\bar{\chi}_q$ via a Compton-like process, as depicted schematically in Fig. 1, can be estimated from well-known lepton-pair production process in the field of an electron. To adapt the lepton-pair production formula in the case of χ_q production, the $\chi_q\bar{\chi}_q$ vertex is parameterized by δe and the lepton mass is replaced by m_{χ_q} ,

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\chi_q}} (\gamma e \rightarrow \chi_q \bar{\chi}_q e) \simeq \frac{4}{3} \frac{\delta^2 \alpha^3}{m_e^2 E_\gamma^3} [(3(E_{\chi_q}^2 + E_{\bar{\chi}_q}^2) + 2E_{\chi_q} E_{\bar{\chi}_q})] \times \log\left(\frac{2E_{\chi_q} E_{\bar{\chi}_q}}{E_\gamma m_{\chi_q}}\right), \quad (2)$$

where m_e is a mass of the electron; E_{χ_q} and E_γ are, respectively, energies of χ_q and γ rays, while $E_{\bar{\chi}_q} = E_\gamma - E_{\chi_q}$. The differential χ_q -flux (ϕ_{χ_q}) is determined from the convolution of the reactor γ -ray spectrum and

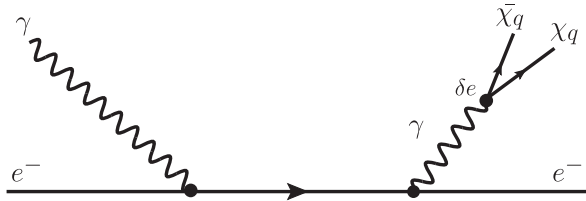


FIG. 1. The production of $\chi_q\bar{\chi}_q$ via Compton-like mechanism based on the kinetic mixing of dark photon with the SM photon.

differential production cross section normalized by the total cross section (σ_{tot}),

$$\frac{d\phi_{\chi_q}}{dE_{\chi_q}} = \frac{2}{4\pi R^2} \int \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}} \frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\chi_q}} \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} dE_\gamma, \quad (3)$$

where R is a distance of detector from the center of reactor core. The factor 2 in Eq. (3) comes from the fact that χ_q particles produce in pairs and both can interact at the detectors. Although the reactor core produces γ rays of energy up to 10 MeV, the 1–5 MeV interval of the reactor γ -ray spectrum is expected to dominate the $\chi_q\bar{\chi}_q$ pair production process of Eq. (2) [32]. The Compton scattering cross section (σ_c) of γ rays in this energy interval is dominated over atomic photoelectric absorption and the pair production cross section, even for high Z -materials. Therefore, $\sigma_{\text{tot}} \simeq \sigma_c$ is a reasonable approximation for the 1–5 MeV energy interval. A typical reactor core with 1 GW thermal power produces $\mathcal{O}(10^{20})$ photons per second at $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV})$ energies. These γ rays can interact with electrons producing $2.3 \times 10^{18} \times \delta^2$ number of χ_q per second at the reactor core.

B. Atmospheric χ_q

High-energy cosmic rays can produce relativistic- χ_q when they interact with nucleus in the Earth’s atmosphere [33,34]. Bremsstrahlung and multiperipheral (which include the interaction of two virtual photons) are main production mechanisms of χ_q in the collision of charged particles and their cross sections are proportional to $\delta^2 \alpha^4 Z^2$ and $\delta^4 \alpha^4 Z^2$, respectively [33]. The energetic cosmic rays may produce χ_q with masses inaccessible to current particle accelerators.

The investigation of cosmic rays can provide constraints on χ_q via interactions between χ_q and detectors. The energy loss of χ_q through excitation and ionization is proportional to δ^2 , which is much lower than the minimum ionizing particles of unit charge under the similar conditions. These exotic χ_q are therefore also called lightly ionizing particles and fractional charged particles in the literature [34–37]. Since these particles deposit little energy at detectors, the high resolution and sub-keV threshold of PCGe make it an ideal detector for their searches.

The mass range of cosmogenic produced χ_q is unknown due to unknown production conditions. Therefore, the experimental sensitivity is usually expressed in terms of the integral incoming flux (I_{χ_q}) in the units of $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$ as a function of δ [34].

C. Dark cosmic rays—DM- χ_q

If self-interaction between dark matter (DM) is mediated by massless dark photon, the gauge invariance mandates that DM would be multicomponent [38]. Two oppositely

charged massive fermion interacting through a massless $U(1)_{HS}$ gauge boson would give rise to bound states which, implies atomic DM [39]. The atomic dark sector also requires the existence of a dark matter–antimatter asymmetry in the early universe to set the relic abundance of DM. The self-interaction of dark matter is an interesting scenario which has the potentials to explain and solve the small scale issues of the cold collisionless dark matter paradigm without modifying the physics at large scale [40,41]. The dark sector particles may have both neutral and ionized components. The latter component may be due to incomplete recombination of primordial DM gas [42] and reionization by sources such as starlight and supernova explosions [43], which can efficiently overcome the binding energy of dark atoms. The ionized components of DM could be accelerated analogous to standard cosmic rays [44].

The diffuse-shock acceleration is widely accepted as being responsible for accelerating the standard cosmic rays at the blast waves of supernova remnant [45]. Ambient charged particles captured by supernova shock wave fronts can be accelerated to high energies during the lifetime of a supernova remnant. The key feature of this theory [46], usually known as first order Fermi acceleration, is that the fractional energy gain by charged particles via each crossing of supersonic shock front and scattered back from turbulent magnetic fields associated with the shock front is proportional to the first order of shock velocity. This mechanism also naturally explains the commonly observed power law cosmic-ray energy spectrum. The maximum energy attained by χ_q of charge fraction δ is simply product of rate of energy gain and time spent in shock. The upper limit of maximum energy can be obtained by assuming a minimum diffusion length equal to gyroradius of χ_q

$$E_{\max} \simeq \delta e_0 B t_A V_S^2. \quad (4)$$

A typical supernova can accelerate a proton to 10^6 GeV energy level with the following parameters such as the shock wave speed $V_S \sim 10^4$ km s $^{-1}$, total acceleration time $t_A \approx 10^3$ years, and magnetic field $B \sim 10^{-10}$ T. If the gyroradius of the χ_q as DM candidates is smaller than the length of shock waves, they can be efficiently accelerated by the Fermi mechanism. Therefore, accelerated DM- χ_q may accompany ordinary cosmic rays arriving on the Earth.

The precise prediction of the DM- χ_q “dark cosmic-ray” flux requires knowledge of the injection spectrum. An estimation is obtained in Ref. [44] by using results of ion acceleration in shocks. The energy spectrum in the units of cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ sr $^{-1}$ GeV $^{-1}$, follows a simple power law,

$$\frac{d\phi_{\chi_q}}{dE_{\chi_q}} = 30\delta^{\alpha-1} \left(\frac{\text{GeV}}{m_{\chi_q}}\right) \left(\frac{E_{\chi_q}}{\text{GeV}}\right)^{-\alpha}, \quad (5)$$

where $\alpha = 2.7$ is the differential spectral index of the ordinary cosmic-ray flux. The maximal attainable energy of DM- χ_q would be suppressed by a factor of δ from the maximum energy of the cosmic-ray proton.

III. ATOMIC IONIZATION WITH MILLICHARGED PARTICLES

The millicharged χ_q 's are relativistic and can interact electromagnetically with matter via atomic ionization

$$\chi_q + A \rightarrow \chi_q + A^+ + e^-, \quad (6)$$

through the t-channel process depicted in Fig. 2(a). The cross sections for the analogous atomic ionization processes due to neutrino electromagnetic interactions were recently derived [30,47]. The case of dark matter sterile neutrino as a nonrelativistic probe was also investigated [48]. This work expands these studies to one with having a relativistic probe with finite mass.

The differential cross section with respect to the energy transfer (T) can be expressed as

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} = \delta^2 \int \left[\frac{2\pi\alpha^2 |\vec{k}_2|}{q^4 |\vec{k}_1|} (V_L R_L + V_T R_T) \right] d(\cos\theta), \quad (7)$$

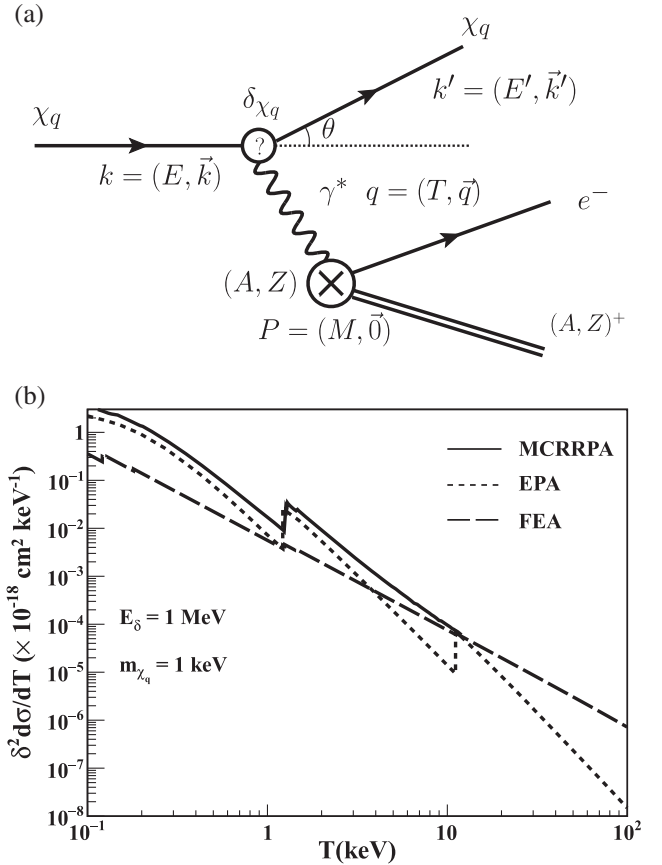


FIG. 2. (a) Schematic diagram of a relativistic- χ_q with charge fraction δ interaction via atomic ionization channel. (b) The differential scattering cross sections of Ge-ionization by χ_q with $m_{\chi_q} = 1$ keV, $\delta = 1$ and monochromatic $E_{\chi_q} = 1$ MeV are derived for FEA (dashed line), EPA (dotted line) and MCRPA (solid line).

where \vec{k}_1 and \vec{k}_2 are, respectively, the 3-momenta of the incoming and outgoing χ_q , q^2 is the squared 4-momentum transfer, R_L and R_T are the longitudinal and transverse response functions, while V_L and V_T are the longitudinal and transverse kinematic factors for electromagnetic interaction. The response functions can, in principle, be calculated by many-body wave functions. In practice, for most cases, the calculations are highly nontrivial and schemes such as free electron approximation (FEA) and equivalent photon approximation (EPA) provide good estimations at certain kinematic regions.

The cross section evaluation with FEA assumes electrons occupying atomic orbitals as individual and independent. The electrons are inactive when energy transfer is below the ionization threshold for their corresponding orbitals. Sharp step functions are therefore produced in the cross section. Derivations with FEA take the specific kinematics case $q^2 = -2m_e T$ (where T is the energy transfer) fixed by energy-momentum conservation. For high-energy scattering where the atomic binding energy is negligible, FEA is a good approximation. The differential cross section for χ_q elastic scattering off electron is given by

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right|_{\text{FEA}} = \frac{\delta^2 \pi \alpha^2}{(m_e^2 T^2)(E_{\chi_q}^2 - m_{\chi_q}^2)} [m_e(E_{\chi_q}^2 + (E_{\chi_q} - T)^2 - T(m_e^2 + m_{\chi_q}^2))]. \quad (8)$$

However, FEA largely underestimates the scattering cross section at T comparable to the atomic transition energy scale [49].

In kinematical region, where the momentum transfer by highly relativistic charged particles is small, EPA is a good approximation in the cross section calculations. In the limit of $q^2 \rightarrow 0$, the contribution from the longitudinal polarized virtual photons vanishes and that from transversely polarized virtual photons approaches the cross section due to real photons. Furthermore, the on-shell transverse response function is directly related to the total photo-absorption cross section

$$\sigma_{abs}^\gamma(T) = \frac{2\pi^2 \alpha}{T} R_T^\gamma(q^2 = 0). \quad (9)$$

As a result, the differential cross section of Eq. (7) can be approximated by

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right|_{\text{EPA}} &= \delta^2 \int d\cos\theta \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{q^4} \frac{|\vec{k}_2|}{|\vec{k}_1|} \left[V_L \left(\frac{T}{2\pi^2 \alpha} \sigma_{abs}^\gamma(T) \right) \right] \\ &= \delta^2 \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \frac{|\vec{k}_2|}{|\vec{k}_1|} T \sigma_\gamma(T) \int \left[\frac{V_T}{q^4} \right] d(\cos\theta), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where the transverse part for Coulomb interaction is described by

$$V_T = - \left[2m_{\chi_q}^2 + q^2 + \frac{q^2(q^2 + 4E_{\chi_q}(E_{\chi_q} - T))}{2|\vec{q}|^2} \right], \quad (11)$$

and the scattering angle θ depends on \vec{k}_1 , \vec{k}_2 and \vec{q} . Upon integration after a change of variable from $d(\cos\theta)$ to $d\vec{q}^2$, the EPA cross section for ultrarelativistic particle can be written as

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right|_{\text{EPA}} = \delta^2 \left[\frac{2\alpha_{em}^2}{\pi} \right] \left[\frac{\sigma_\gamma(T)}{T} \right] \log \left[\frac{E_{\chi_q}}{m_{\chi_q}} \right]. \quad (12)$$

The derived differential cross sections of $m_{\chi_q} = 1$ keV at $E_{\chi_q} = 1$ MeV on Ge target under FEA and EPA schemes are depicted in Fig. 2(b). Although the EPA is a good approximation in the most interesting sub-keV region of T , it underestimates the scattering cross section above a few keV region of T where FEA works well. The EPA and FEA schemes therefore serve as conservative approximations in the region near and away from ionization thresholds, respectively. Accordingly, the scattering cross sections are combined in this analysis such as

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right|_{\text{tot}} = \max \left(\left. \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right|_{\text{EPA}}, \left. \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right|_{\text{FEA}} \right). \quad (13)$$

The uncertainties of the differential cross section are estimated via comparisons with an *ab initio* many-body calculation using multiconfiguration relativistic random-phase approximation (MCRRPA) which has been successfully applied to photoexcitation, photoionization, and neutrino-induced ionization of germanium and xenon atomic systems [30,50,51]. As illustrated in Fig. 2(b), the combined cross sections of Eq. (13) from EPA and FEA is 30% less than those due to MCRRPA calculations at energy away from the discrete excitation thresholds. This scheme will give conservative estimate in deriving limits. The ‘‘smoking gun’’ experimental signatures of χ_q are observation of K- and L-shell peaks at the specific binding energies in the energy spectra, with known intensity ratios. This feature requires excellent energy resolution of the PCGe detectors where keV X-ray peaks can be resolved.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Analysis results presented in this article are based on data taken with an n-type PCGe at KSNL. The facility [22–25] is located at a distance of 28 m from a 2.9 GW thermal power nuclear reactor core with 30 meter-water-equivalent overburden. The n-type PCGe is enclosed by a NaI(Tl) anti-Compton (AC) detector of mass 38.3 kg. This setup is placed inside the 50 ton shielding structure equipped with cosmic-ray (CR) veto scintillator panels. Data with n-type PCGe are selected for its low threshold at 300 eV, and the absence of anomalous surface events which serves to minimize complications to the analysis [17]. A total of

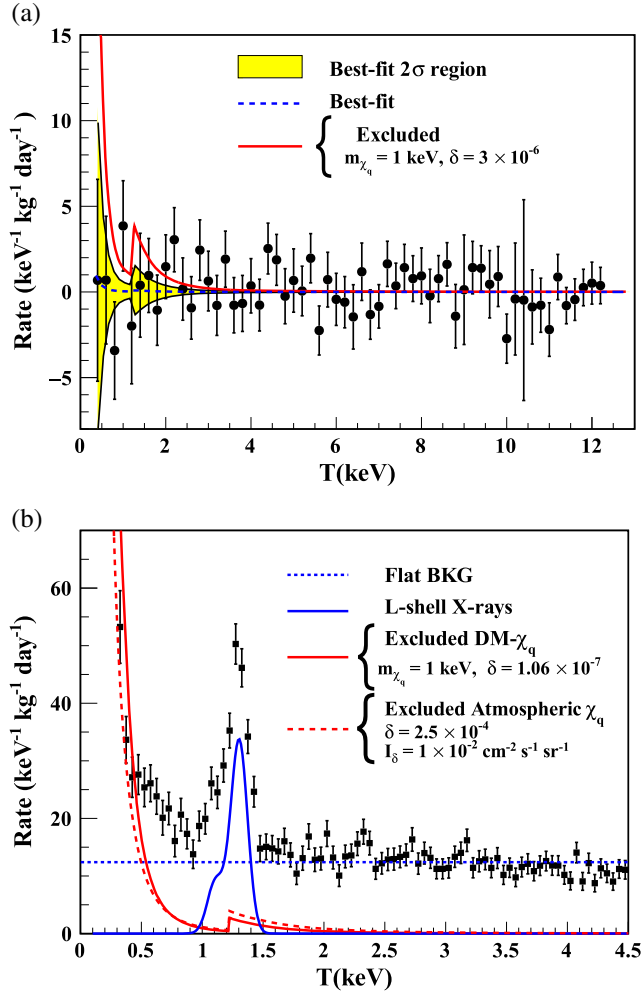


FIG. 3. (a) Reactor ON-OFF residual spectrum of n-type PCGe with $AC^- \otimes CR^-$ selection. The best-fit 2σ region of possible χ_q interactions are shown as the yellow band, with an excluded scenario of reactor-associated χ_q at specified ($m_{\chi_q} = 1$ keV, $\delta = 3 \times 10^{-6}$) is superimposed. (b) The total $AC^- \otimes CR^-$ spectrum showing a flat background due to ambient high-energy γ -rays and the L-shell X-rays from internal radioactivity. Excluded scenarios of atmospheric and DM- χ_q at specified ($\delta = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$, $I_\delta = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$) and ($m_{\chi_q} = 1$ keV, $\delta = 1.06 \times 10^{-7}$), respectively, are superimposed.

124.2/70.3 kg-days of reactor ON/OFF data are adopted for this analysis.

Every Ge-trigger is categorized by $AC^{+(-)} \otimes CR^{+(-)}$, where the superscript $-(+)$ denotes anti-coincidence (coincidence) of the Ge-signals with the AC and CR detectors [18]. The $AC^- \otimes CR^-$ events are uncorrelated with other active veto detector systems and are therefore candidates of neutrino, WIMP and other exotic events. The Reactor ON-OFF residual spectrum and the raw rates for the $AC^- \otimes CR^-$ events are depicted in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b), respectively.

The expected differential count rates due to possible χ_q interaction with matter are obtained by integrating the

χ_q -flux formulas of Sec. II with the differential cross sections of Sec. III:

$$\frac{dR}{dT} = \rho_A \int_{E_{\min}}^{E_{\max}} \left[\frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right] \left[\frac{d\phi_{\chi_q}}{dE_{\chi_q}} \right] dE_{\chi_q}, \quad (14)$$

where ρ_A is atomic number density per unit target mass and (E_{\min}, E_{\max}) are the (minimum, maximum) energy of χ_q . Constraints from each of the three discussed χ_q channels are derived from the measured $AC^- \otimes CR^-$ spectra after subtraction of (i) internal radioactivity due to K/L-shell X-ray peaks from cosmogenically activated isotopes in the Ge-target, and (ii) a flat background estimated from ambient high-energy γ rays, following background understanding and analysis procedures from earlier work on similar detectors and configurations [18–21].

The attenuation of relativistic- χ_q between source and detector is estimated by via the radiation length (X_0^e) of high energy electrons pre-dominantly through bremsstrahlung in matter. The analogous radiation length (X_0^χ) of the relativistic- χ_q is given by

$$\frac{X_0^\chi}{X_0^e} \simeq \frac{1}{\delta^4} \left(\frac{m_\chi}{m_e} \right)^2, \quad (15)$$

where m_e is mass of the electron. The KSNL reactor source is approximated by 10 m of water ($X_0^e = 36.08$ cm), 10 m of concrete ($X_0^e = 11.55$ cm) and 50 cm of lead ($X_0^e = 0.55$ cm), while the atmospheric source is given by 20 km of air ($X_0^e = 29.89$), 10 cm of concrete and 50 cm of lead. The attenuation effects place upper bounds to the excluded regions in the analysis.

A. Reactor- χ_q

The reactor ON/OFF comparison provides a sensitive probe for laboratory searches on exotics particles. A positive signal of reactor- χ_q discussed in Sec. II A would manifest itself as excess of events with $1/T^2$ profile in the ON-OFF “residual” energy spectra. The kinematic threshold of χ_q pair production in the field of electron is $2m_{\chi_q}(m_{\chi_q} + m_e)/m_e$, therefore the search of reactor- χ_q is only sensitive to $m_{\chi_q} < 1$ MeV. The millicharged χ_q produced by 1 to 5 MeV γ rays are found to be broadly distributed over the energy range $0 < E_{\chi_q} < 5$ MeV, with a few percent below 50 keV.

More than 50% of the γ -fluxes of nuclear reactor cores are due to prompt- γ of highly excited fission fragments, with slight dependence on the actual fuel composition [26]. This introduces an uncertainty to prompt γ -flux Eq. (1), giving a 10% systematic error to reactor- χ_q fluxes.

The expected rate of χ_q producing in reactor at Ge-detector, in the units of $\text{kg}^{-1} \text{ keV}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$, is derived from Eq. (14) by using flux from Eq. (3). To extract upper limits

on δ as a function of m_{χ_q} , the minimum- χ^2 fit method is adopted. Systematic uncertainty in flux ($\pm 10\%$) is taken into account. The input are varied within one-RMS range, and the most conservative constraints are adopted. The excluded (m_{χ_q}, δ) parameter space at 90% C.L. is thus derived and displayed in Fig. 4(a) as a solid deep-red region. Previous laboratory limits [5,14–16,44] as well as bounds from cosmological and astrophysical model [52], are superimposed. The residual spectrum with best-fit for $m_{\chi_q} = 1$ keV is depicted in Fig. 3(a) and the 2σ uncertainty band is superimposed. These new results provide improved limits at light- χ_q of $m_{\chi_q} < 4 \times 10^{-4}$ GeV/c².

B. Atmospheric- χ_q

The high energy cosmic rays are capable of creating massive χ_q via interaction with the Earth's atmosphere, as discussed in Sec. II B. In this analysis, we focus on χ_q with $\delta < 10^{-3}$ and the signal would be neutrino-like, where χ_q interact only once with the Ge-target, without producing signals at CR and AC veto detectors.

The upper limits on I_{χ_q} are derived using the most conservative assumption that predicted signal cannot exceed the measured background $AC^- \otimes CR^-$ rate depicted in Fig. 3(b). The differential cross section in Eq. (12) is independent of E_{χ_q} for ultrarelativistic condition. The theoretically expected spectrum of χ_q -induced events is

$$\frac{dR}{dT} = \rho_A \phi_{\chi_q} \frac{d\sigma}{dT}, \quad (16)$$

where ϕ_{χ_q} is the only free parameter used to fit the measured spectrum. The corresponding upper limits on I_{χ_q} as a function of δ are displayed in Fig. 4(b) and constraints from previous experiments [54–58] are also superimposed. The constraints are applicable to $m_{\chi_q} > 4 \times 10^{-4}$ GeV/c², below which attenuation of χ_q -fluxes by radiation effects before reaching the detector would limit the sensitivities.

The differential cross section due to χ_q -interaction has enhancement in sub-keV region of T as shown in Fig. 2(b), thereby extending the lower reach of δ from 10^{-3} to new domain of 10^{-6} . An excluded scenario of ($\delta = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$, $I_\delta = 1 \times 10^{-2}$ cm⁻² s⁻¹ sr⁻¹) is shown in Fig. 3(b) as illustration.

C. Dark cosmic ray DM- χ_q

As discussed in Sec. II C, dark matter ion can be accelerated by supernova shock waves. In the absence of injection spectrum, the prediction of dark cosmic-ray flux is strongly model-dependent, in which a conservative systematic uncertainty of $\pm 50\%$ is assigned. Subsequent analysis follows the same procedures as described in the reactor- χ_q case. The expected yield of the DM- χ_q events in the detector is calculated by mean of Eq. (14) adopting flux

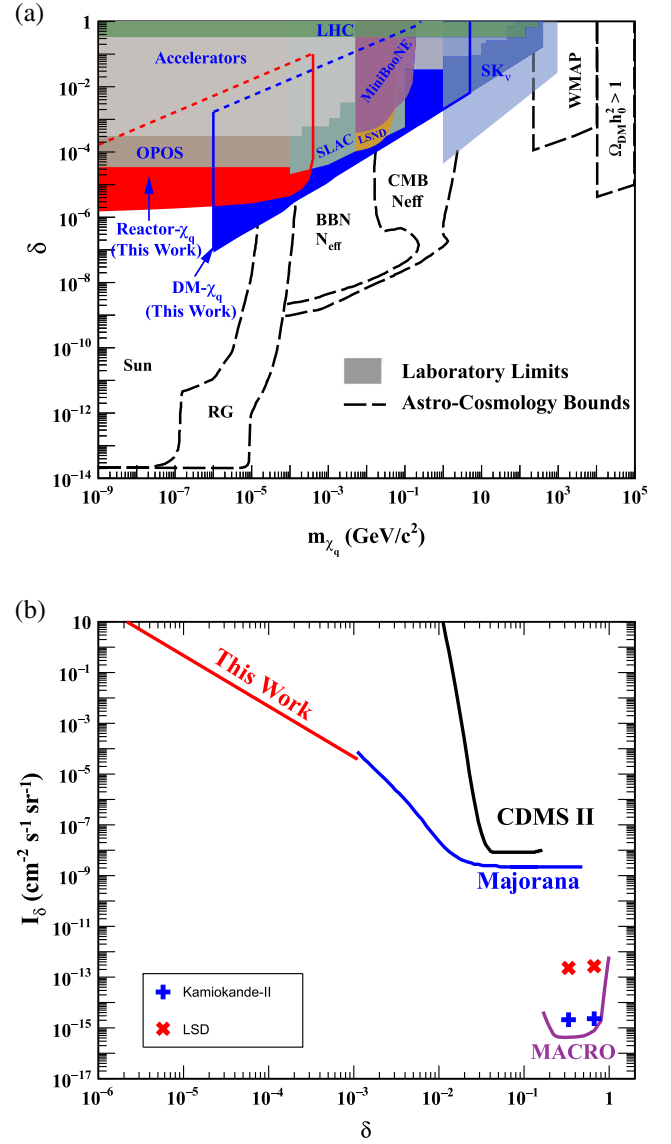


FIG. 4. (a) Exclusion regions at 90% C.L. in (m_{χ_q}, δ) parameter space for millicharged particles with a massless dark photon. Cosmological and astrophysical bounds from Ref. [52] are denoted as dotted lines. The direct laboratory limits from Accelerators [5], OPOS [14], SLAC [15], LHC [16], LSND [53], MiniBooNE [53] and SK- ν [44] experiments are represented as shaded regions. New 90% C.L. excluded regions of this work with χ_q from reactor and dark primary cosmic rays are shown as red and blue shaded areas, respectively. The dotted lines correspond to the upper bounds of the exclusion regions, due to complete attenuation of χ_q before reaching the detector. (b) Excluded parameter space at 90% C.L. on incoming flux of χ_q from secondary dark cosmic rays versus its charge fraction δ . Results from other benchmark experiments such as LSD [54], Kamiokande-II [55], MACRO [56], CDMS II [57], and MAJORANA [58] are superimposed. The constraints are applicable to $m_{\chi_q} > 4 \times 10^{-4}$ GeV/c², below which attenuation effects before reaching the detectors would limit the sensitivities.

from Eq. (5). The minimum energy (E_{\min}) of dark cosmic rays is adopted with the assumption of their being ultra-relativistic, or $E_{\min} > \gamma m_{\chi_q}$. The value of γ is assigned to be 10, where EPA and exact calculation for cross section are consistent [59]. The maximum energy of dark cosmic rays is taken as $E_{\max} = \delta \times 10^6$ GeV.

The evaluation of upper limits for various mass follows the conservative assumption that the predicted signal cannot exceed the measured rates. For fixed m_{χ_q} , δ is the only free parameter derived by minimum- χ^2 fit method with a flat background assumption. The model-dependent excluded regions on δ at 90% C.L. for m_{χ_q} between 10^{-6} GeV/ c^2 to 1 GeV/ c^2 are depicted in Fig. 4(a) as shaded blue region. We note that the bounds are strongly dependent on the DM- χ_q model adopted and therefore not at comparable solid footing as those for reactor- χ_q . The blue dotted-lines denote boundaries of exclusion due to the attenuation of relativistic- χ_q between source and detector. The lower reach of m_{χ_q} is defined by $E_{\min} > \gamma m_{\chi_q}$, the minimum energy required by DM- χ_q to produce recoil electron above the minimum detectable energy. Example of an excluded spectrum is shown in Fig. 3(b) for $m_{\chi_q} = 1$ keV and $\delta = 1.06 \times 10^{-7}$.

V. CONCLUSION AND PROSPECTS

The hidden sector with massless gauge boson allows possibilities of multicomponent dark matter. Its ionic constituents can acquire small charges (millicharge) under the hidden sector gauge group. In this paper, we have derived the direct constraints on χ_q with low-threshold point-contact germanium detectors under the scenarios of χ_q produced (i) at nuclear power reactors, (ii) as products of cosmic-ray interactions, and (iii) as dark matter particles accelerated by supernova shock. The sub-keV sensitivity leads to improving direct limits of δ at small m_{χ_q} and extending the lower reach of δ to 10^{-6} .

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