



# 学术报告

## Dark Matter Direct Detection and PandaX experiment

**会议地址**：近代物理系210

**会议时间**：2020年10月27日 16:00 – 17:30

**报告人**：林箐

**摘要**：Dark matter is one of the several most intriguing physics topics in the 21st century. On astronomical and cosmological scales, overwhelming evidences of dark matter have been observed through its gravitational interactions with baryonic matter. However, the nature of dark matter remains uncertain. It is believed that dark matter is composed of new kind of elementary particles which have not been discovered yet. Over the past decades, various detection techniques have been developed to directly search for the potential interactions of dark matter particles with target materials. In this talk, I will give a brief introduction of several most important and promising techniques, and of one of the leading dark matter search experiment PandaX which is China-based.

### 报告人简介：

2006.09 - 2010.07, 上海交通大学物理系, 学士

2010.09 - 2015.07, 上海交通大学物理系, 博士

2015.07 - 2019.07, 美国哥伦比亚大学物理系, 博士后研究员 (Postdoctoral Scientist)

2019.10 - 2020.07, 斯坦福线性加速器国家实验室 (SLAC), 副研究员  
(Research Associate)

2020.08 - 至今, 中国科学技术大学, 特任研究员

报告人长期利用深地极低本底大体量高灵敏探测器, 搜寻来自宇宙的暗物质粒子与普通物质间可能的微弱相互作用。先后加入过欧美暗物质直接探测合作组XENON以及中国首个液氙暗物质探测实验PandaX, 曾担任XENON物理分析组总协调人。现在为PandaX第三代4吨量级暗物质探测实验PandaX-4T成员。

**报告网址**：<http://pnp.ustc.edu.cn/html/activities.php>