

Dark Matter Search: Experiments

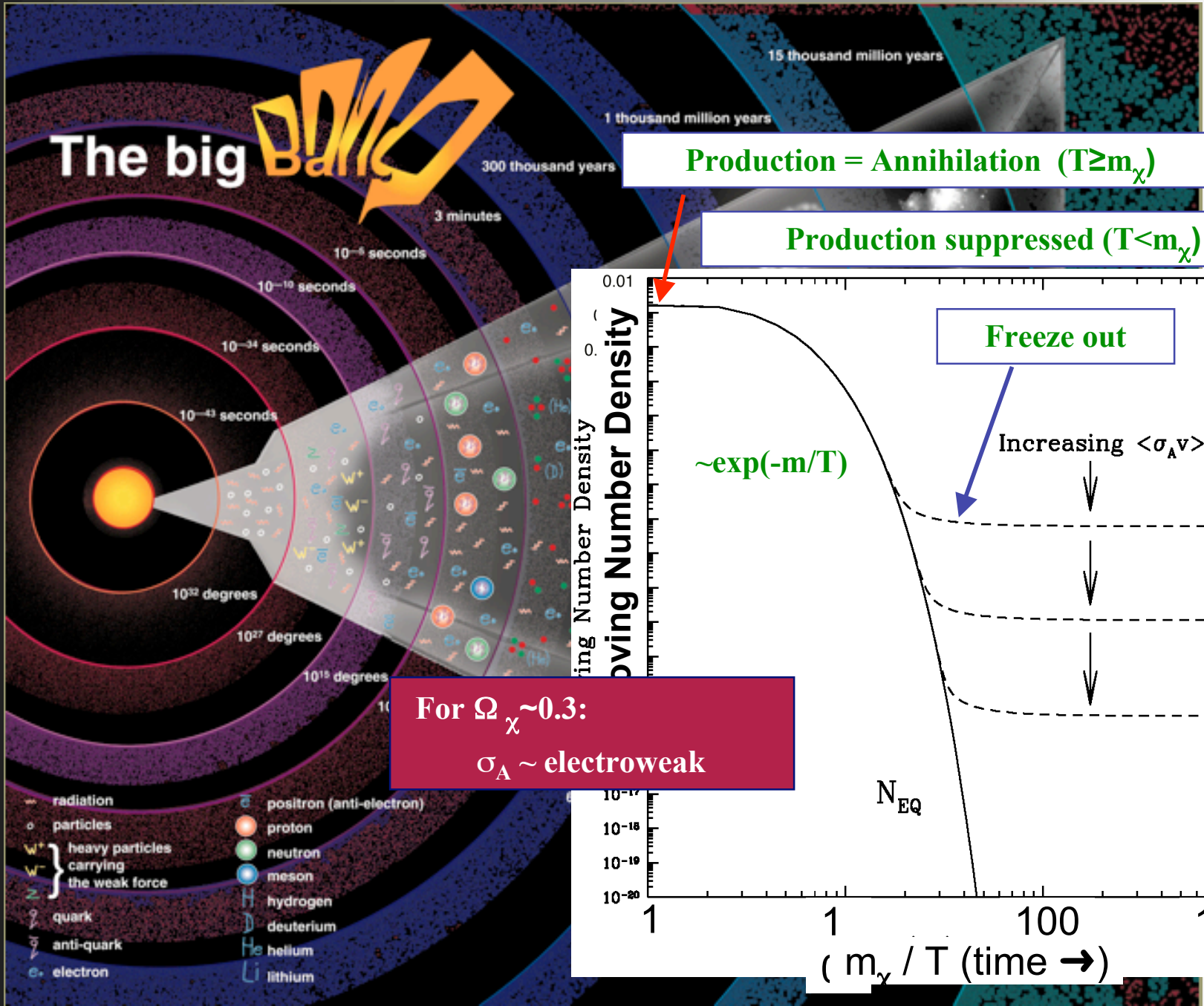
Nader Mirabolfathi

University of California, Berkeley

L'Observatoire de Paris, August 2007

- WIMPs: direct detection
- Experimental challenges
- Current experiments
- Future
- Conclusion

W I M P



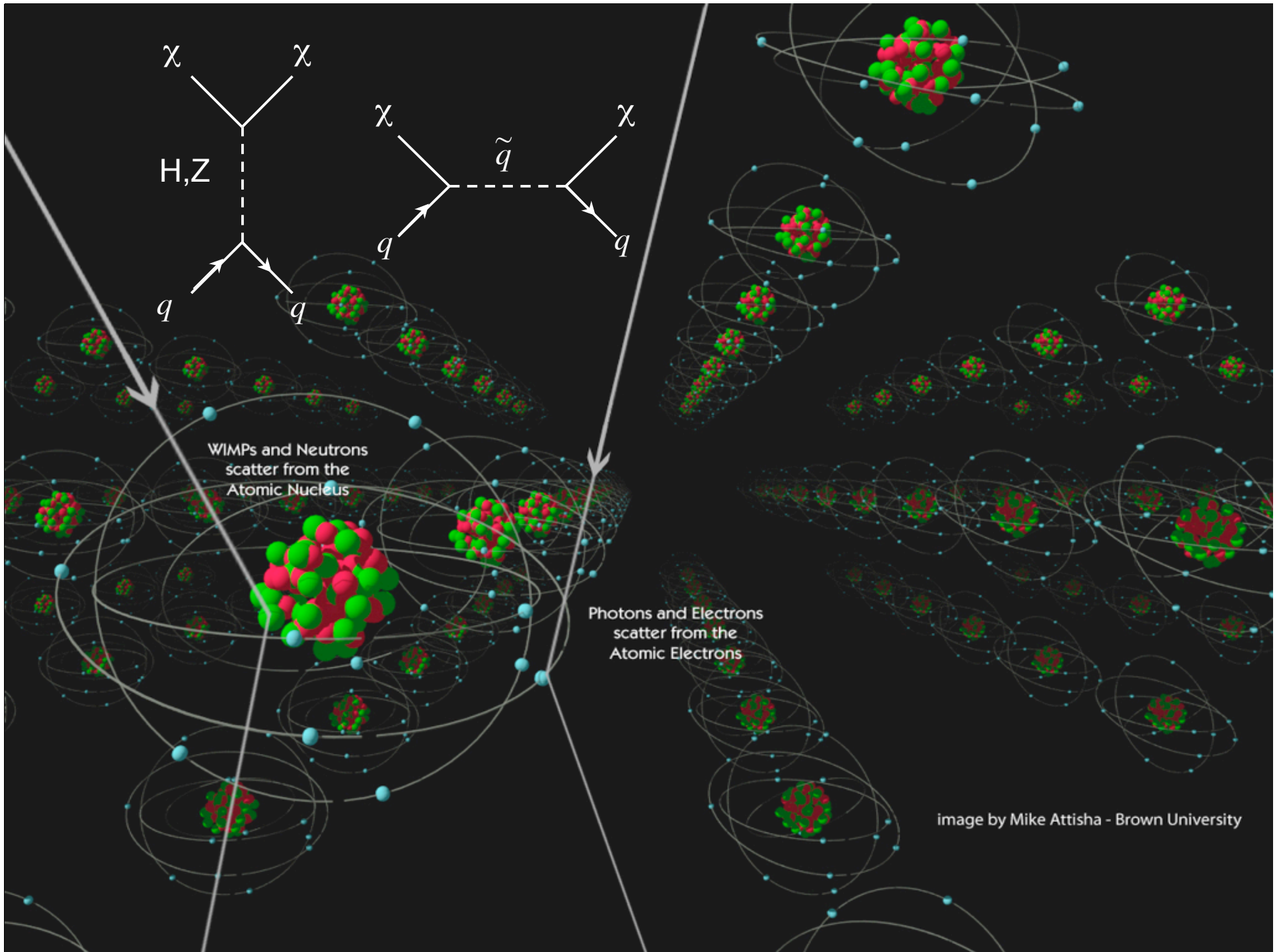


image by Mike Attisha - Brown University

Interaction rate (I)

$$\sigma_0 = \left(\frac{m_r}{m_{r-p}} \right)^2 A^2 \sigma_{\chi-p}$$

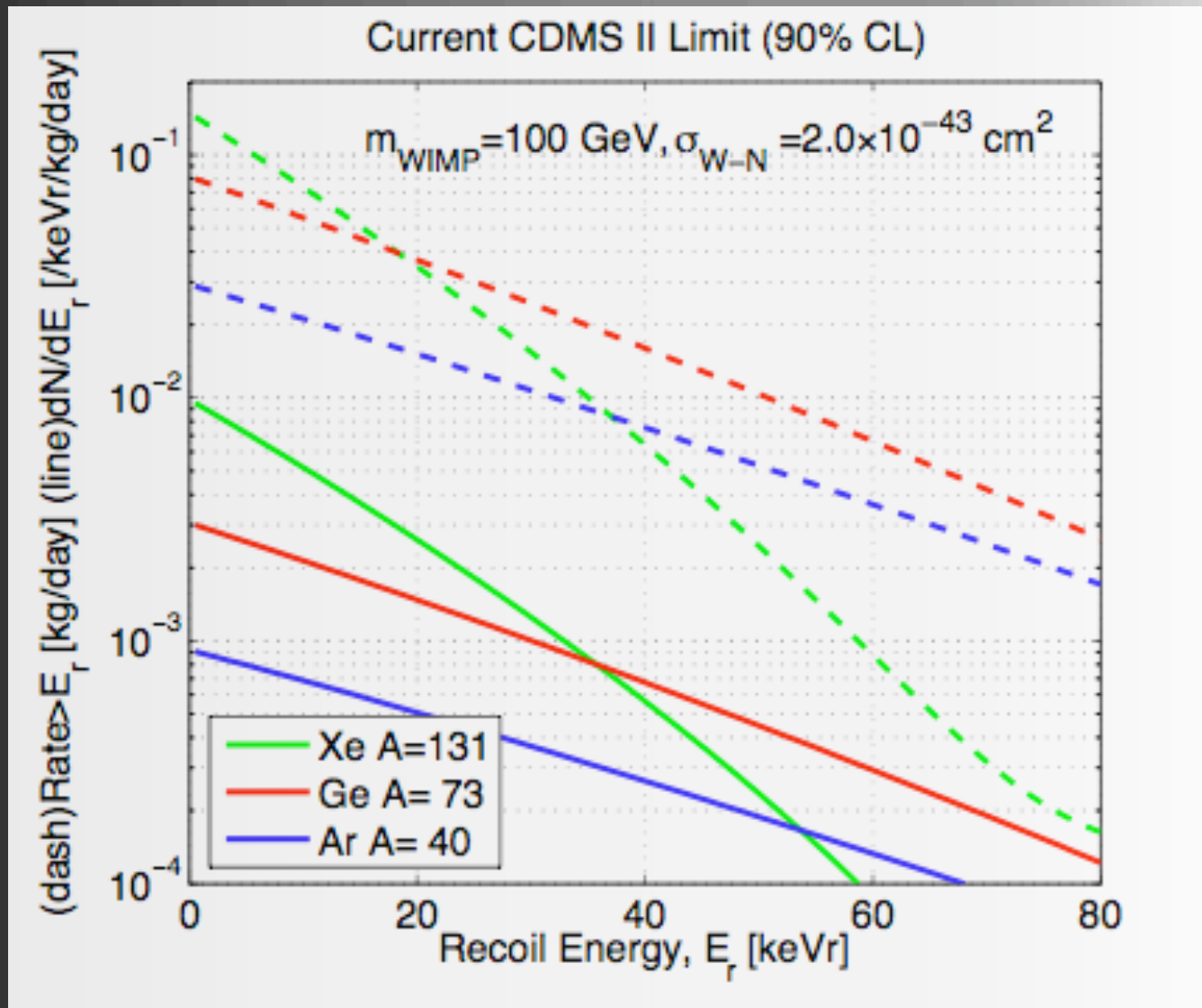
$$F^2(Q) = \left[\frac{3j_1(qR_1)}{qR_1} \right]^2 \exp(-(qs)^2)$$

$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{\sigma_0 \rho_0}{\sqrt{\pi} v_0 m_\chi m_r^2} F^2(Q) T(Q)$$

$$m_r = \frac{m_\chi m_N}{m_\chi + m_N}$$
$$m_{r-p} = \frac{m_\chi m_p}{m_\chi + m_p}$$

$$T(Q) = \exp(-v_{min}^2/v_0^2)$$
$$v_{min} = \sqrt{\frac{E_R m_N}{2m_r^2}}$$
$$v_0 \approx 220 \text{ km/s}$$

Interaction rate (II)



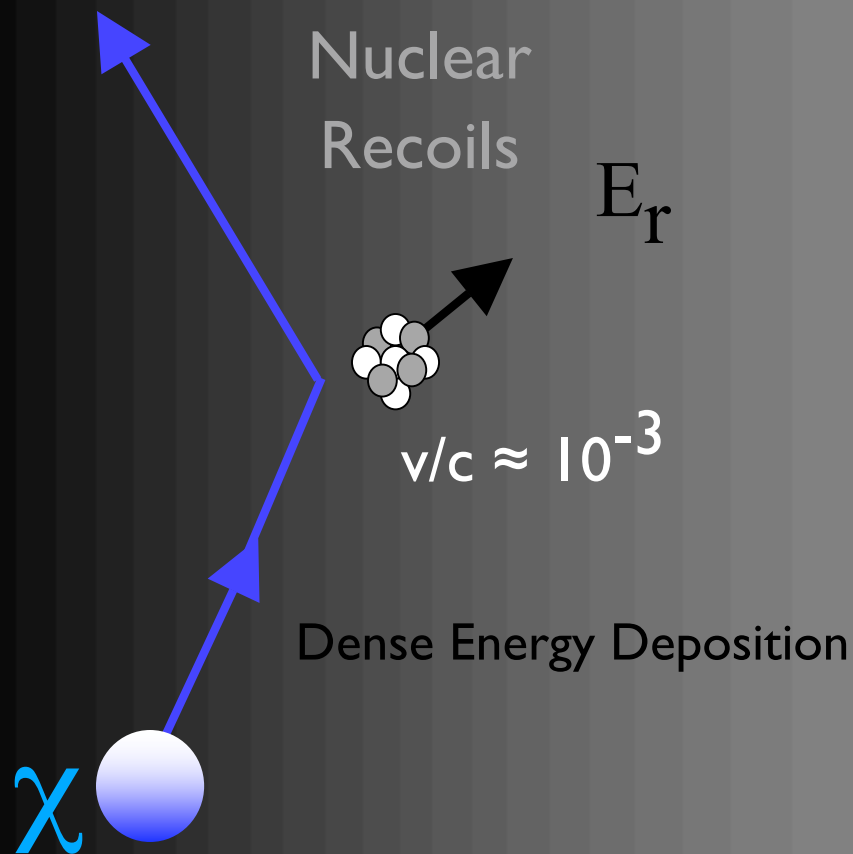
Background rates

- Search sensitivity (low energy region $\ll 100$ keV)
 - Current Exp Limit $\sim < 10^{-2}$ evt/kg/day
 - Goal < 1 evt/tonne/year, $\sim < 10^{-3}$ to 10^{-5} evt/kg/day
- Activity of typical Human
 - ~ 10 kBq (10^4 decays per second, 10^9 decays per day)
- Environmental Gamma Activity in unshielded detector
 - 10^7 evt/kg/day (all values integrated 0–100 keV)
 - This can be easily reduced to $\sim 10^2$ evt/kg/day using 25 cm of Pb

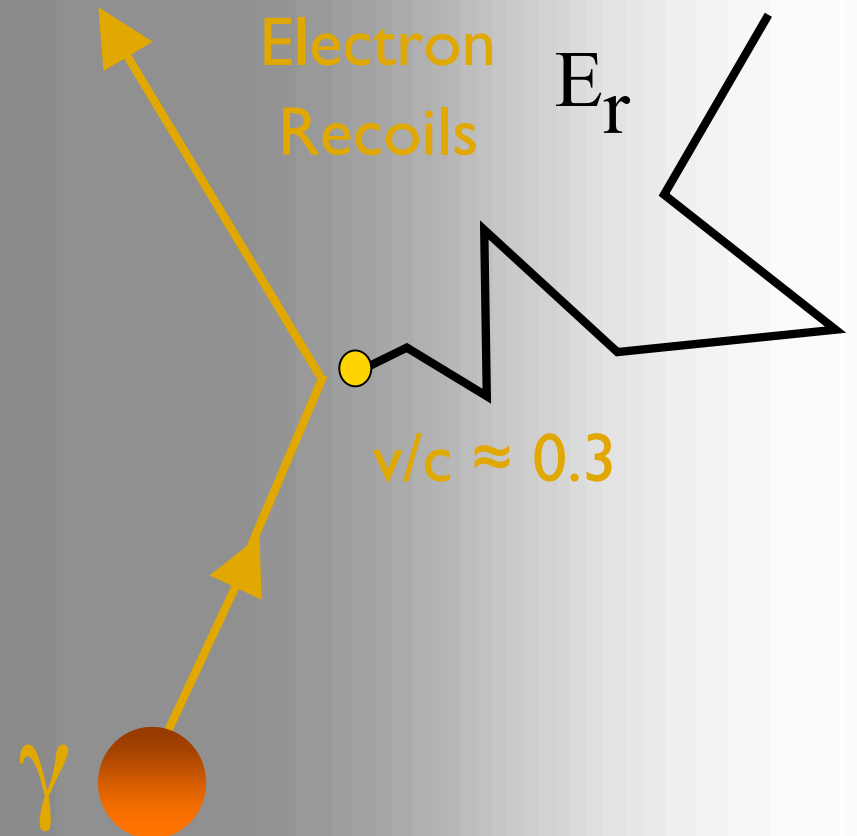
**An event-by-event discrimination
based on Nuclear-recoil versus
Electron-recoil is inevitable!**

Event-by-Event discrimination (I)

Signal



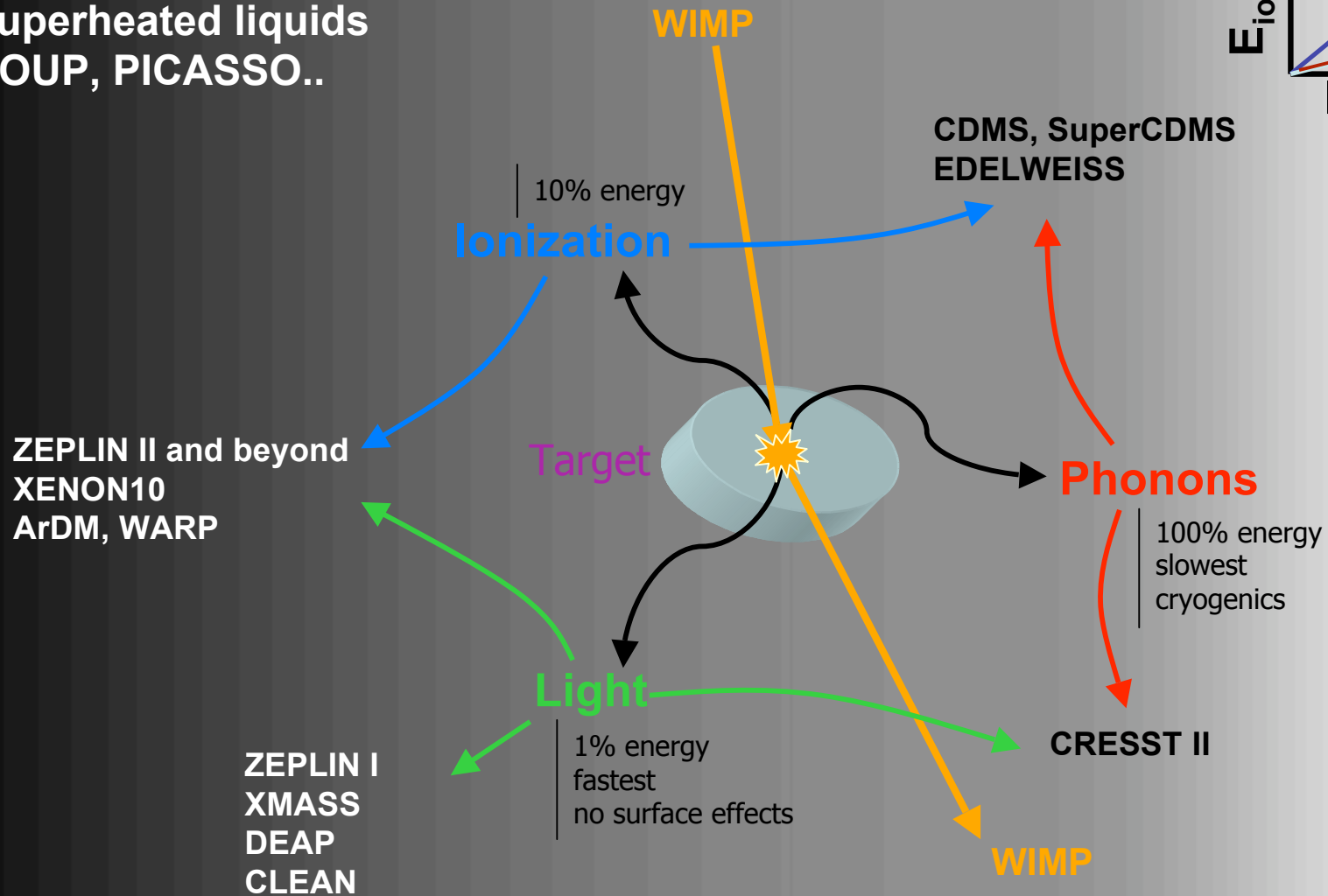
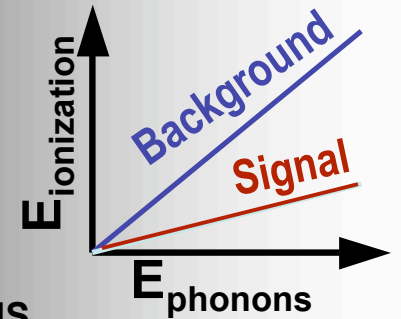
Background



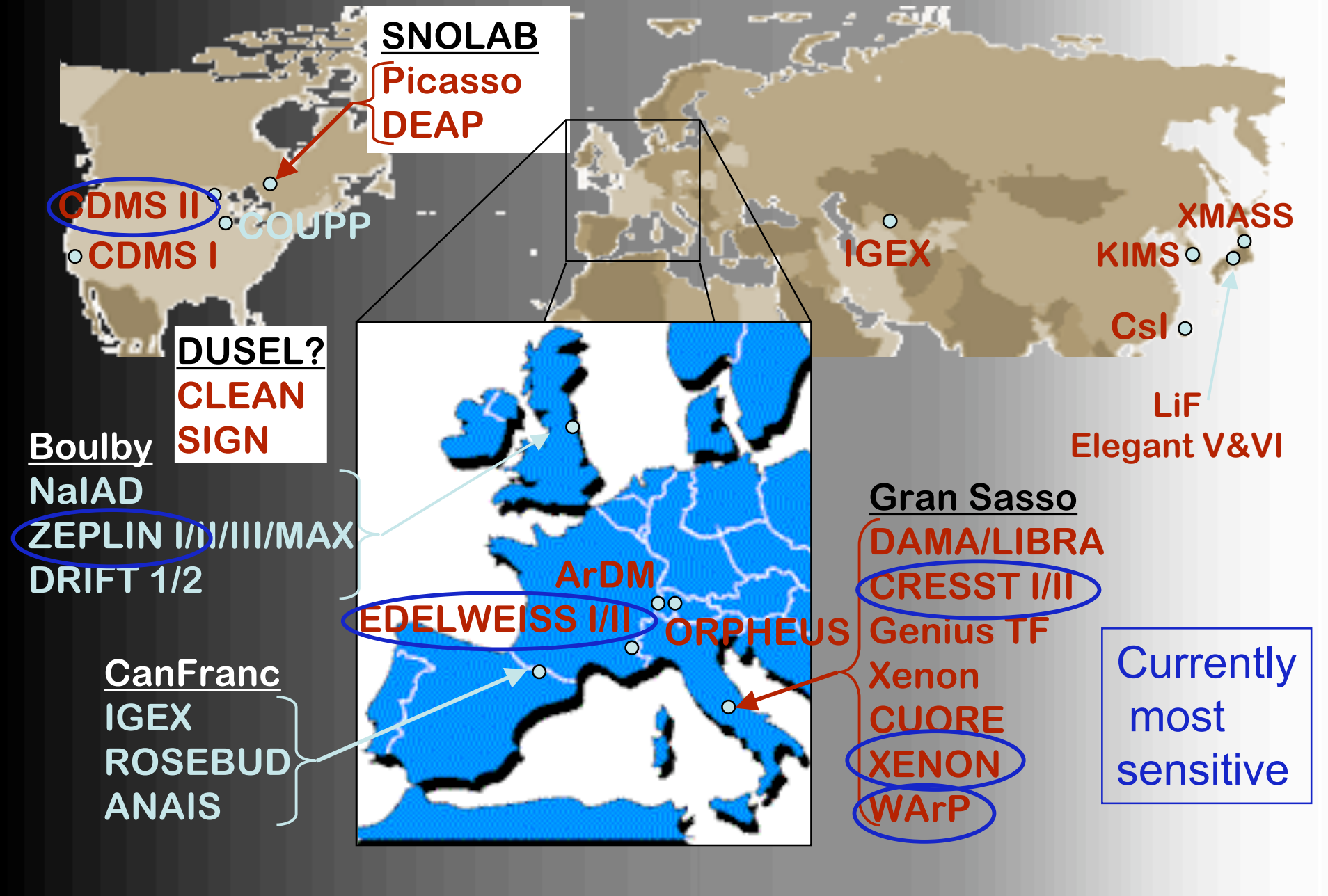
Density/Sparsity: Basis of Discrimination

Event-by-Event discrimination (II)

Also threshold experiment:
Superheated liquids
COUP, PICASSO..

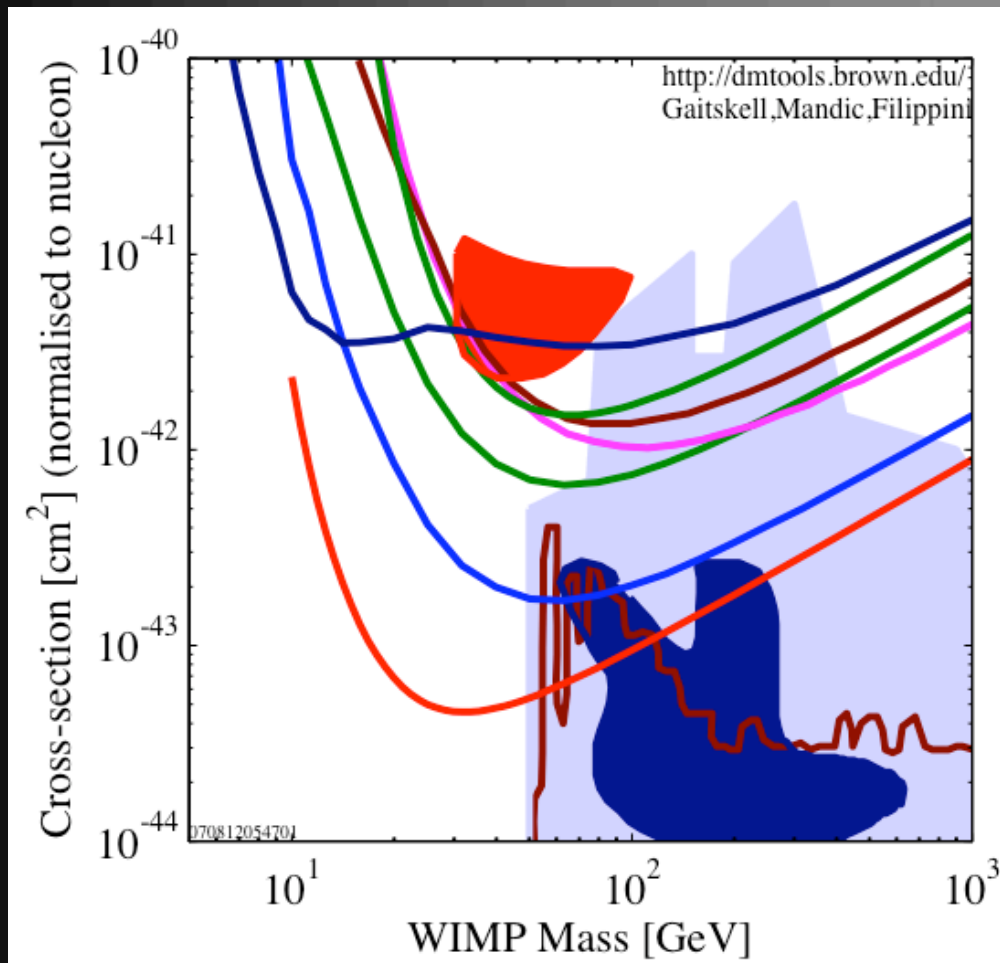


WIMP-detection Experiments Worldwide



Current status: No WIMPs

Sensitivity race



CDMS II SUF 2000

CRESST 2004 10.7 kg-day CaWO₄

**Edelweiss I final limit, 62 kg-days
Ge 2000+2002+2003 limit**

**WARP 2.3L, 96.5 kg-days
55 keV threshold**

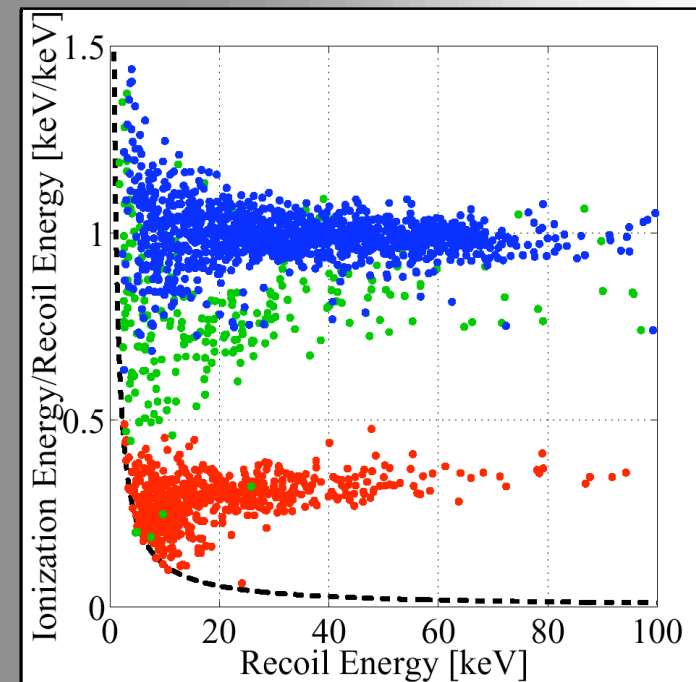
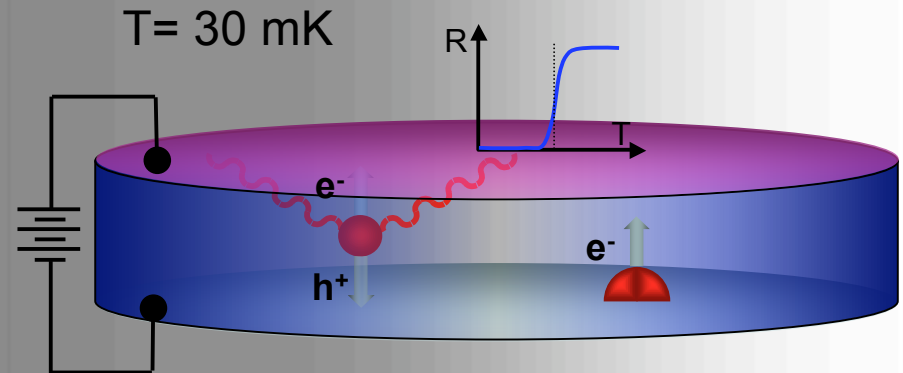
ZEPLIN II (Jan 2007) result

**CDMS (Soudan) 2004 + 2005 Ge
(7 keV threshold)**

XENON10 2007 (Net 136 kg-d)

CDMS: Detection Principle

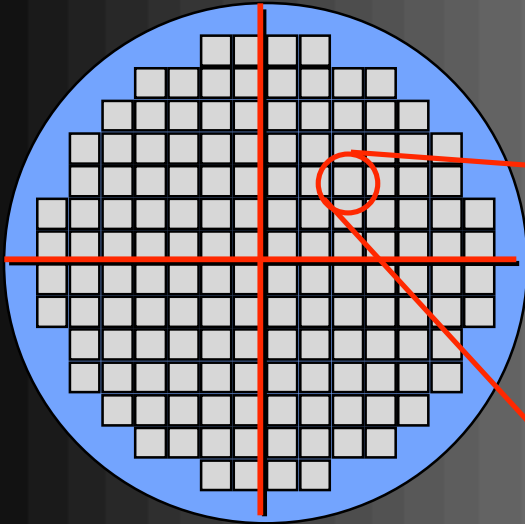
- Measure recoil energy via Lattice vibrations (phonons) in Ge or Si
- Measure the Ionization
- Ionizing power (Ionization yield:Y)
 - $Y_{\text{electron-recoil}} > Y_{\text{nuclear-recoil}}$
 - Event-by-event discrimination
- Near surface events
 - Electron recoil but poor charge collection
 - Near geometrical boundaries
- CDMS solution:
 - Catch and measure the phonons before they reach thermal equilibrium (athermal phonons)
 - Reconstruct the position of the events in addition to energy



Z-sensitive Ionization Phonon detectors: ZIPs

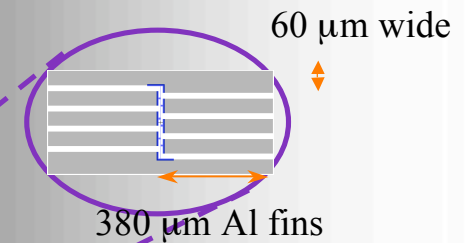
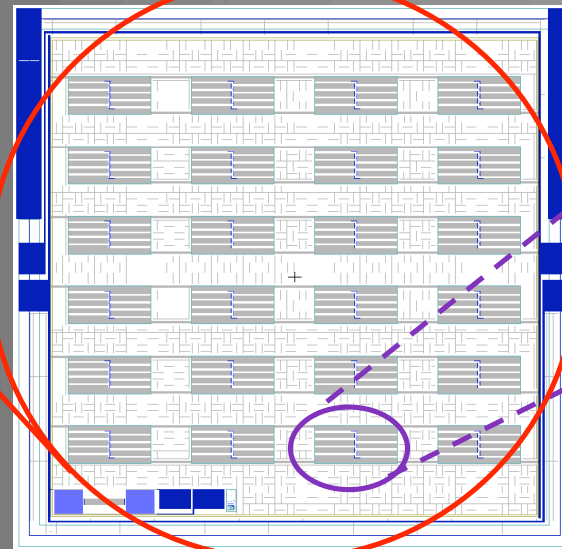
Detectors

- 250 g Ge or 100 g Si crystal
- 1 cm thick x 7.5 cm diameter



Phonon Sensors

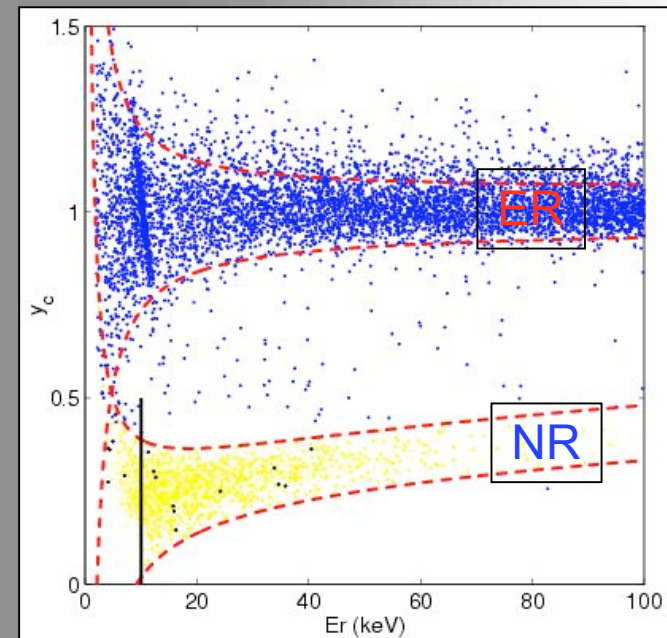
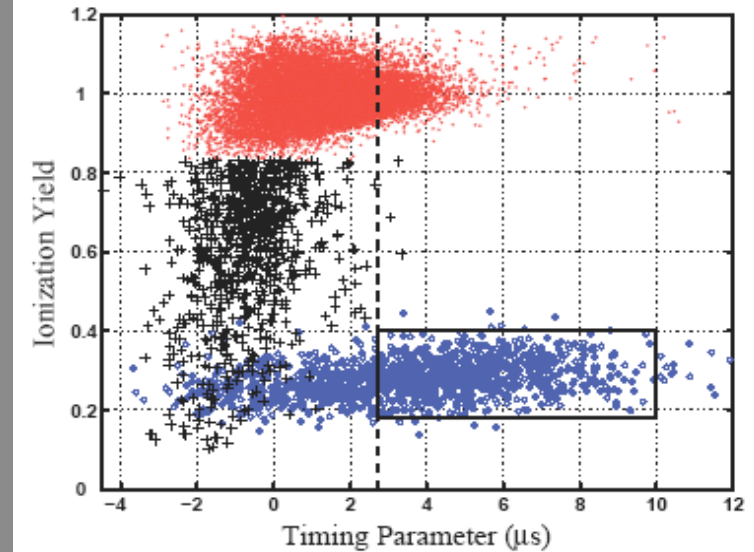
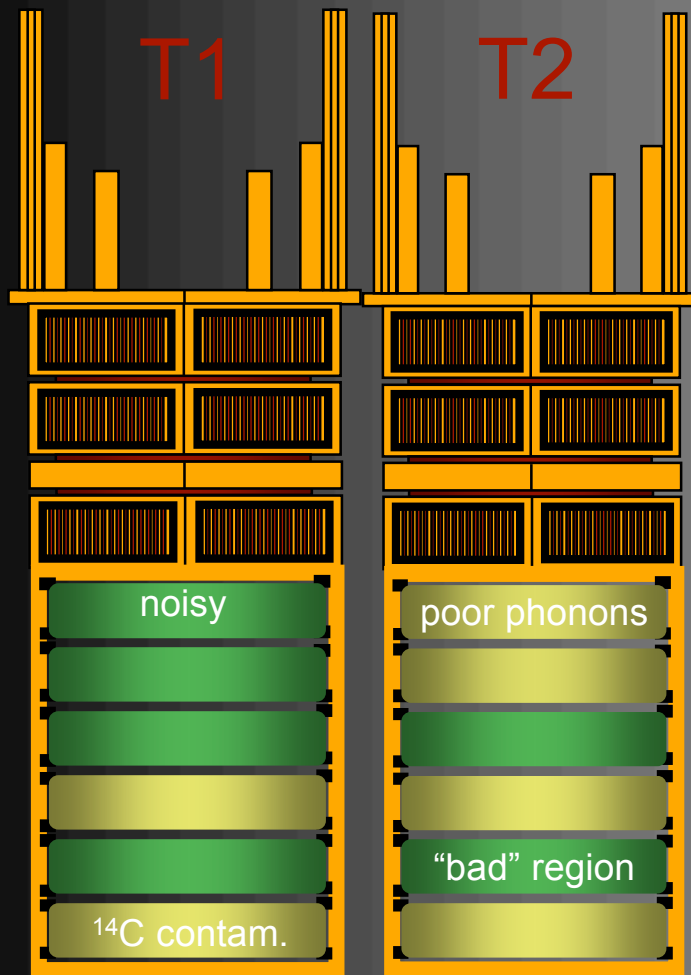
- Photolithographic patterning
- 4 quadrants
- 37 cells per quadrant
- 6x4 array of $250\mu\text{m} \times 1\mu\text{m}$ W TES per cell
- Each W sensor "fed" by 8 Al fins



Ionization Sensors

- 2 electrodes (+ ground)
- Allow rejection of events near outer edge

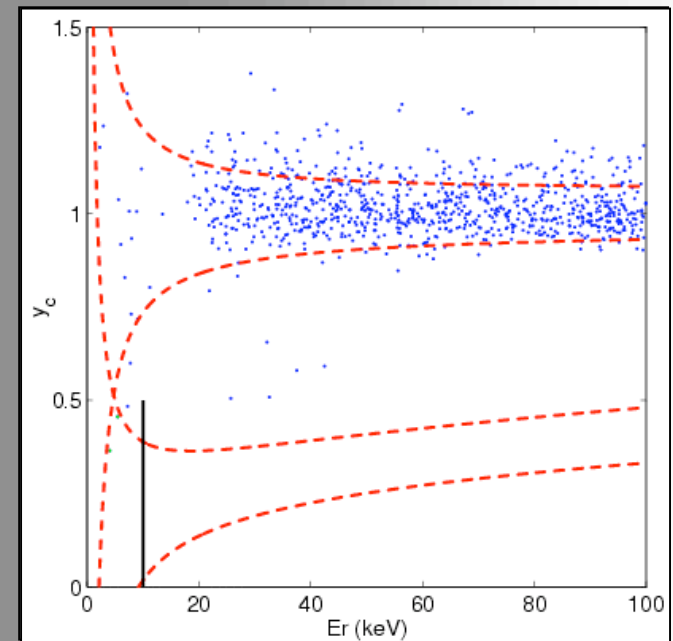
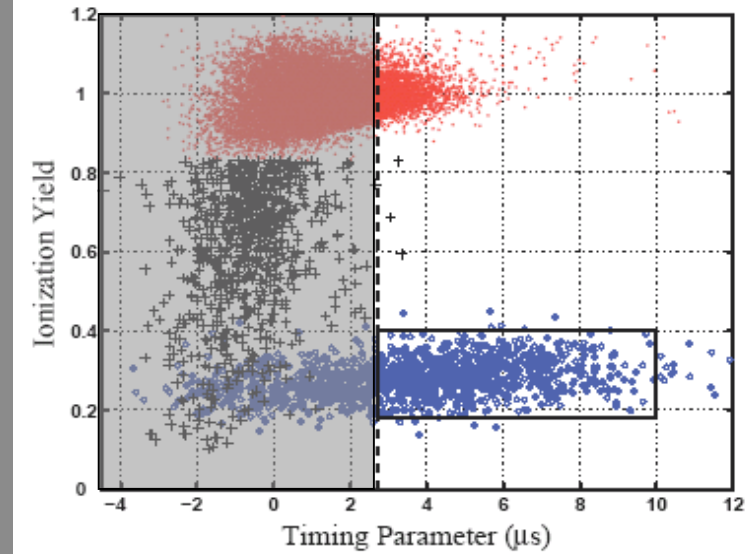
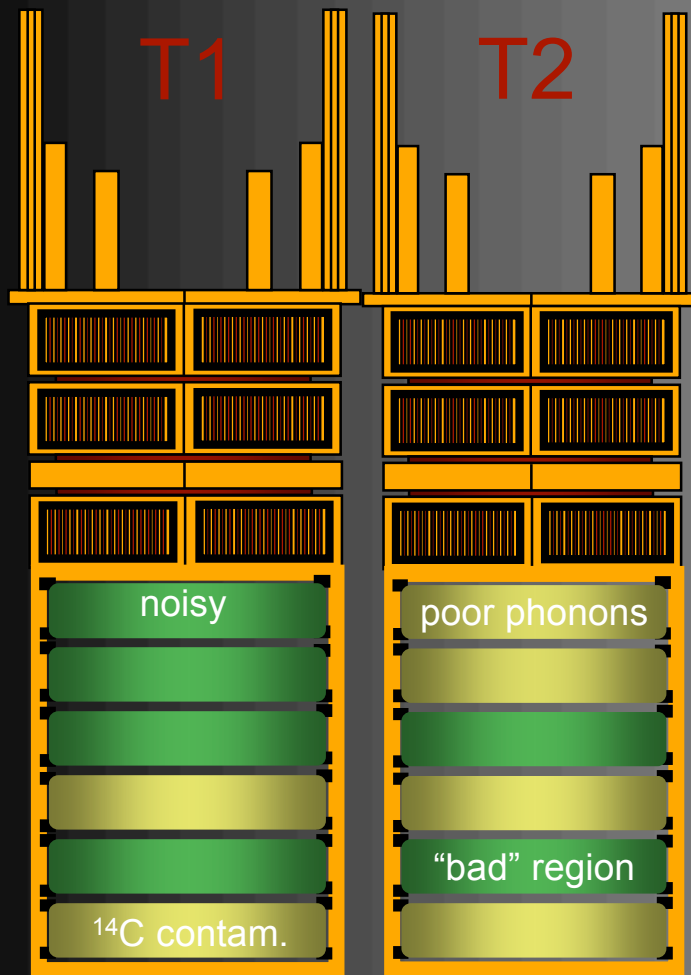
CDMSII results



- Reject 99.9998% of Gammas
- Reject 99.8% of surface events

Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 011302 (2006)

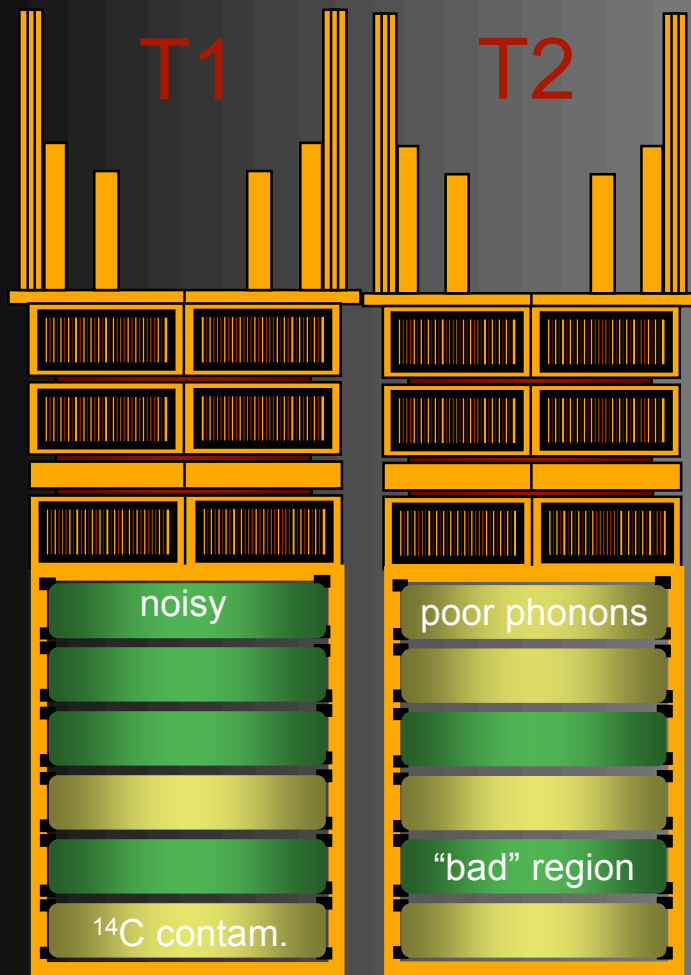
CDMSII results



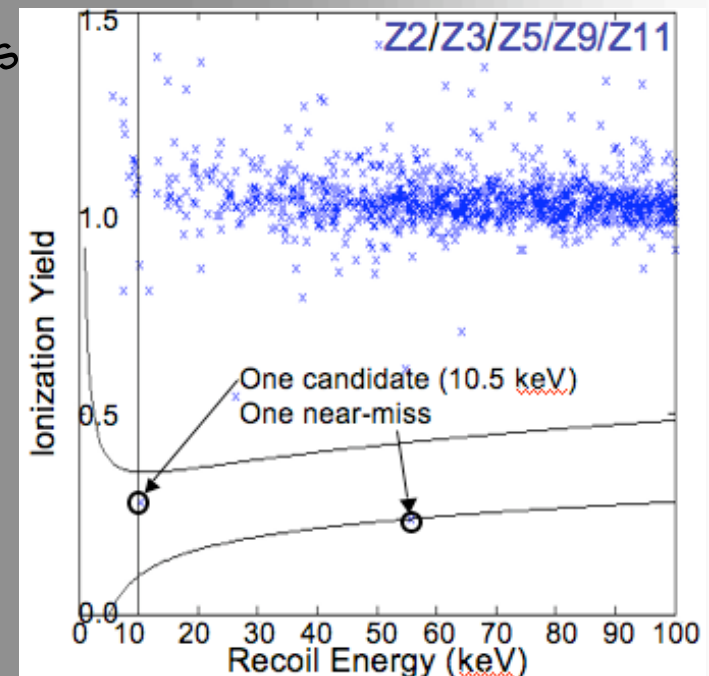
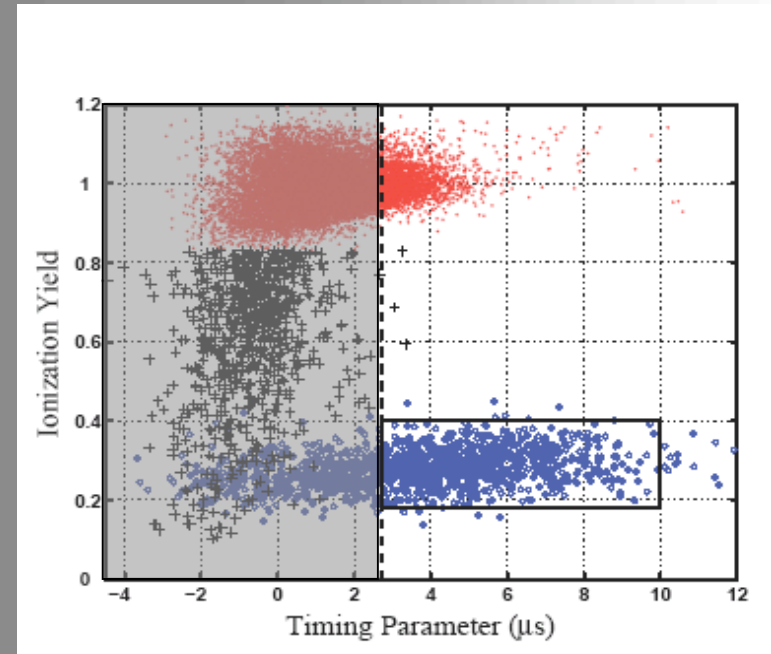
- Reject 99.9998% of Gammas
- Reject 99.8% of surface events

Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 011302 (2006)

CDMSII results



96.8 (31.0) kg-days

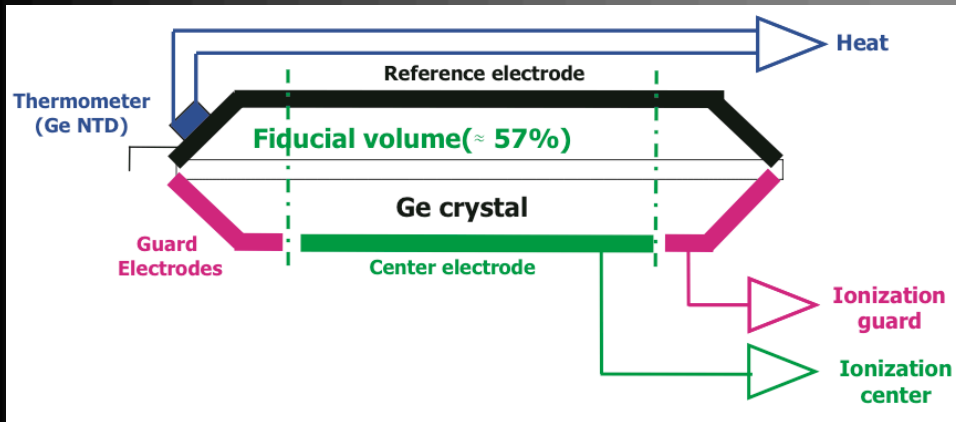


$0.4 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2$ Ge background expected \rightarrow 1 seen
 $0.4 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.5$ Si background expected \rightarrow 0 seen

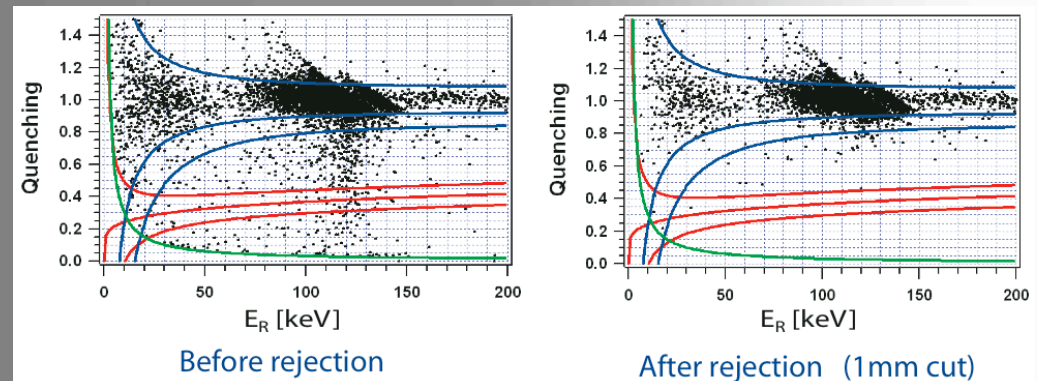
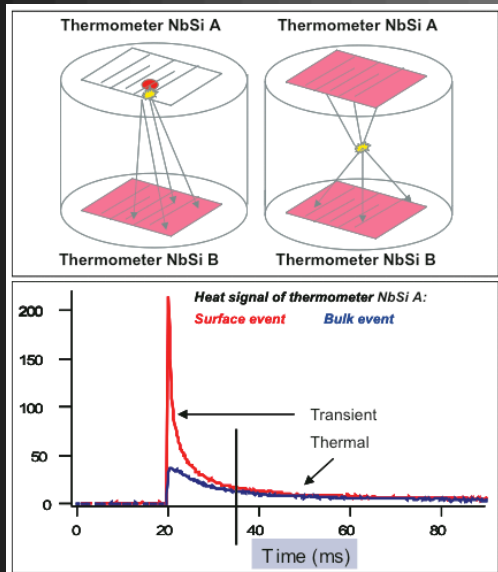
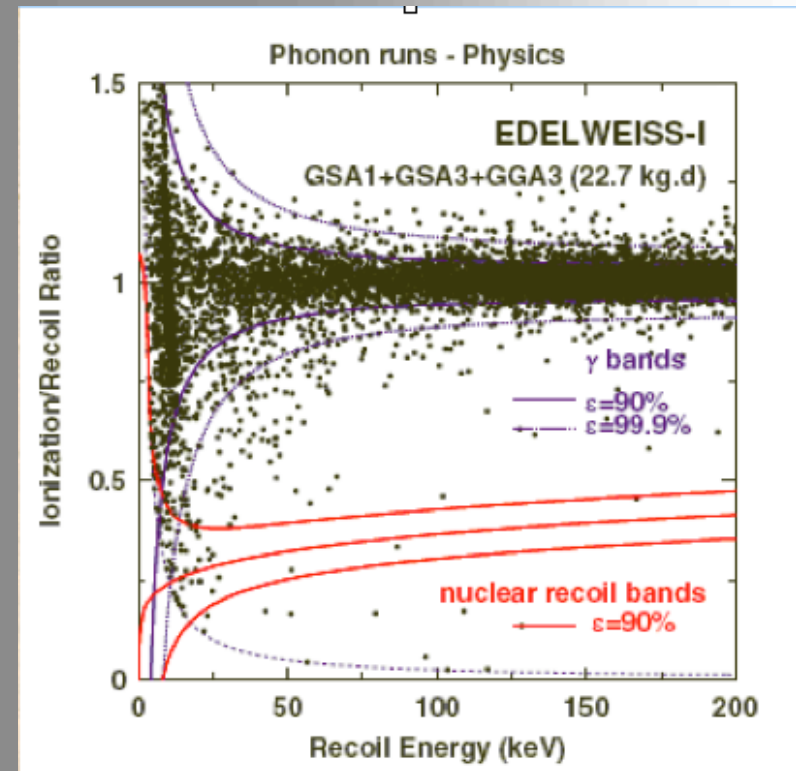
- Reject 99.9998% of Gammas
- Reject 99.8% of surface events

Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 011302 (2006)

Edelweiss status/ progress



- Limited by near surface events: ^{210}Pb
- Design new detectors with surface event rejection ability
- Thin film NbSi athermal phonon sensors
- New ionization scheme

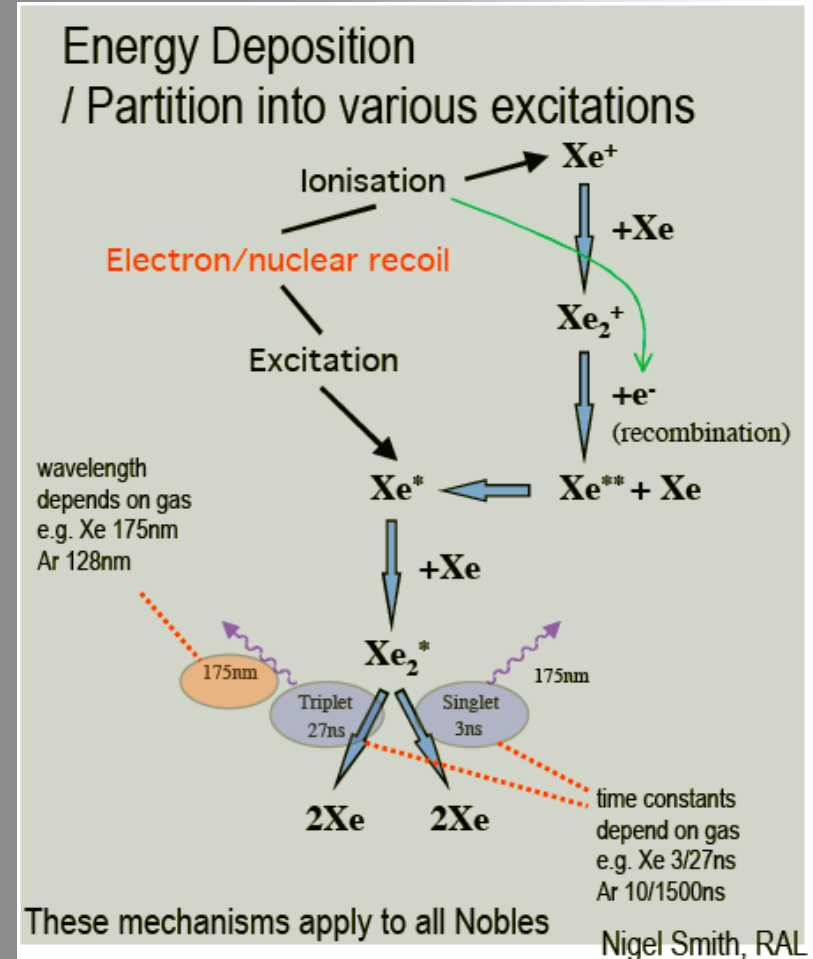


Noble gas principle (I)

	Single phase (Liquid only) PSD	Double phase (Liquid + Gas) PSD/Ionization
Xenon	ZEPLIN I XMASS	ZEPLIN II+III, XENON, XMASS-DM, LUX
Argon	DEAP, CLEAN	WARP, ArDM
Neon	CLEAN	

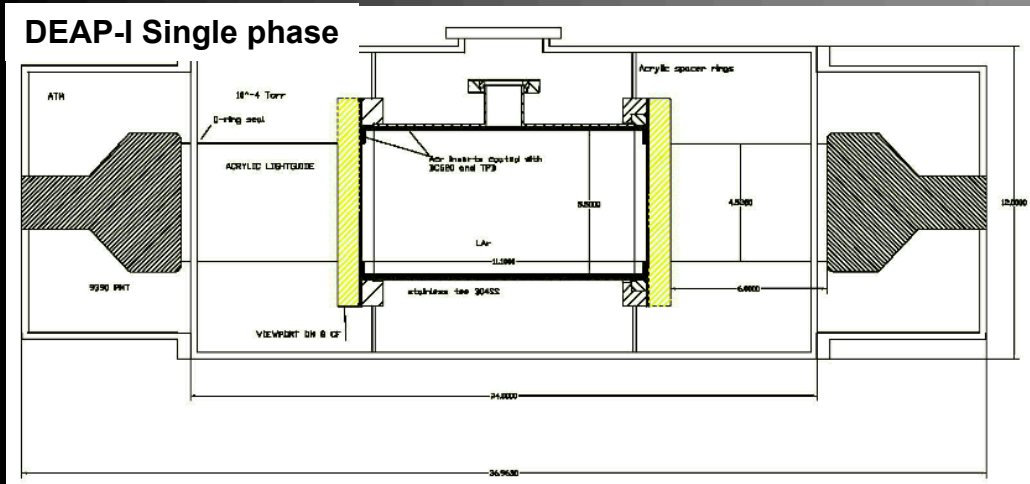
Single phase: Scintillation only
 Singlet/Triplet ratio 10:1 N-recoil:E-recoil
 ⇒ Rise time discrimination

Double phase: separate Ion^+/e^-
 A part of the initial scintillation suppressed

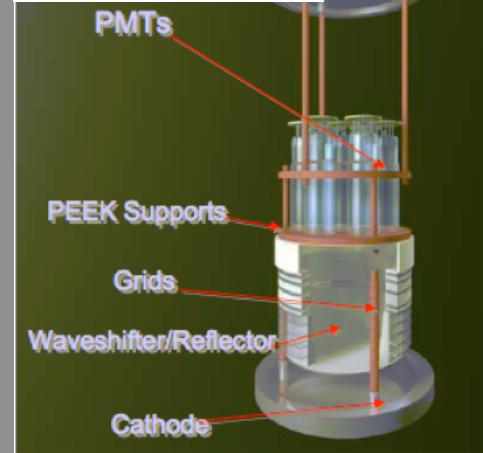


Energy estimate AND discrimination
 parameter depend on the Recoil type
 and ENERGY

Noble gas principle (II)

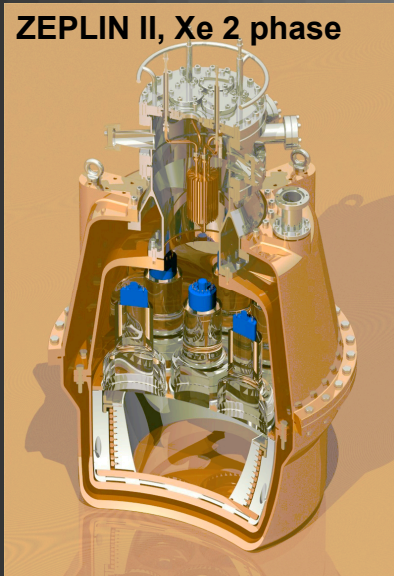


WARP prototype
3.2 kg Ar, 2 phase

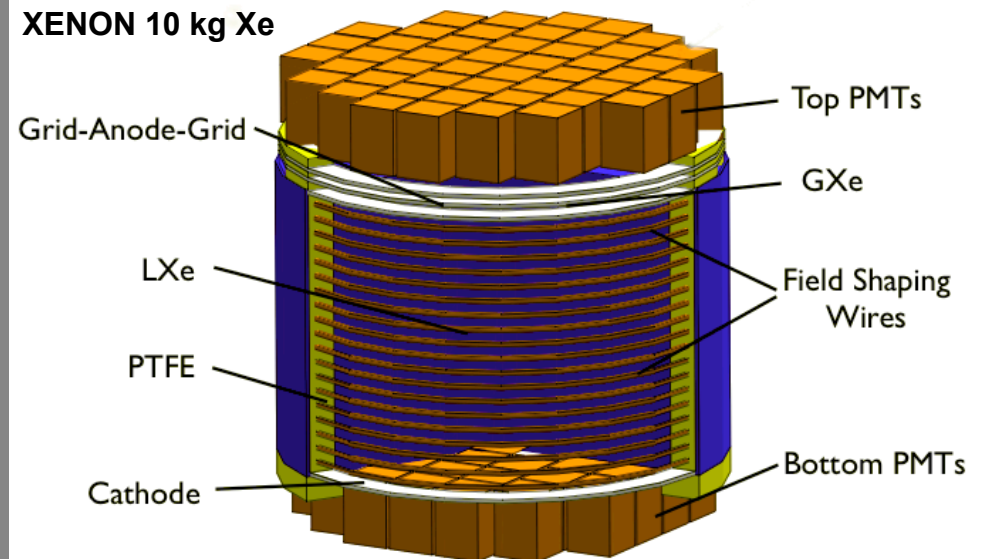


Schematic view of the 2.3 liters chamber

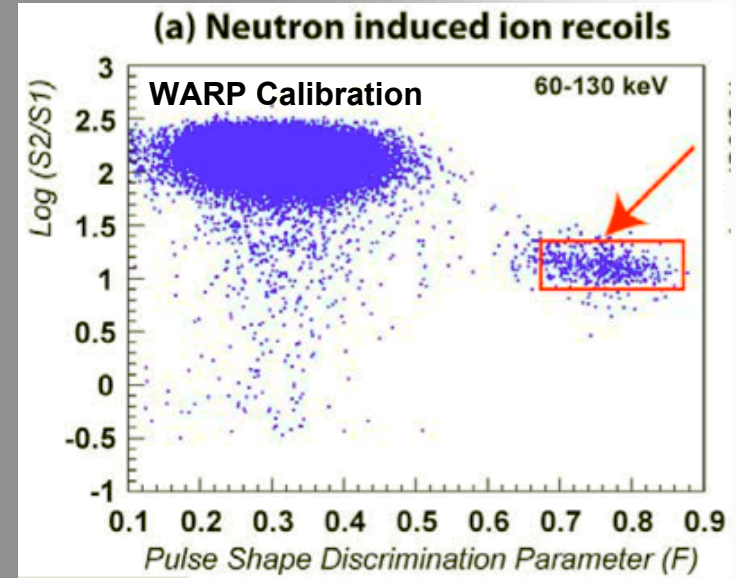
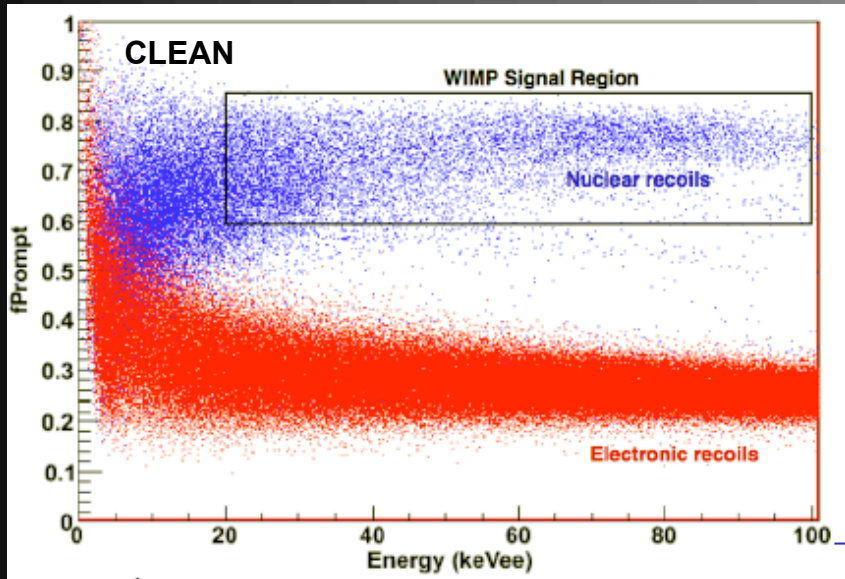
ZEPLIN II, Xe 2 phase



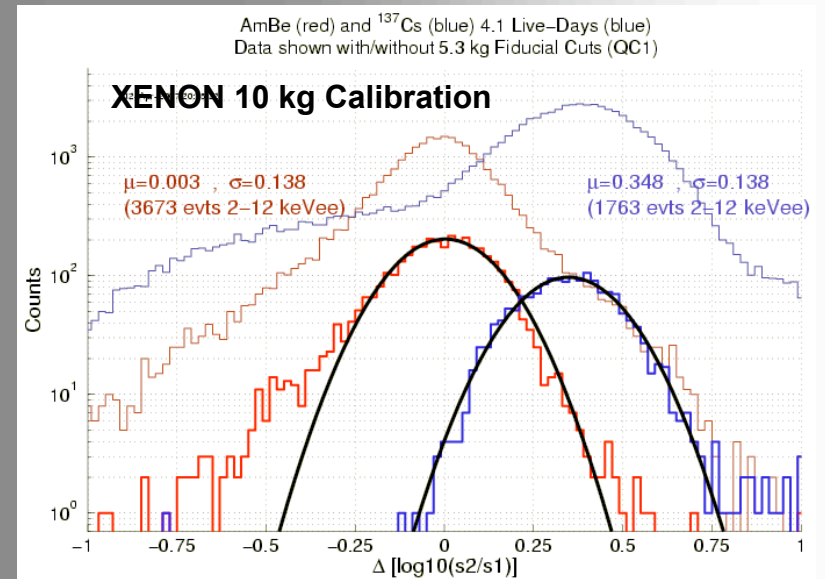
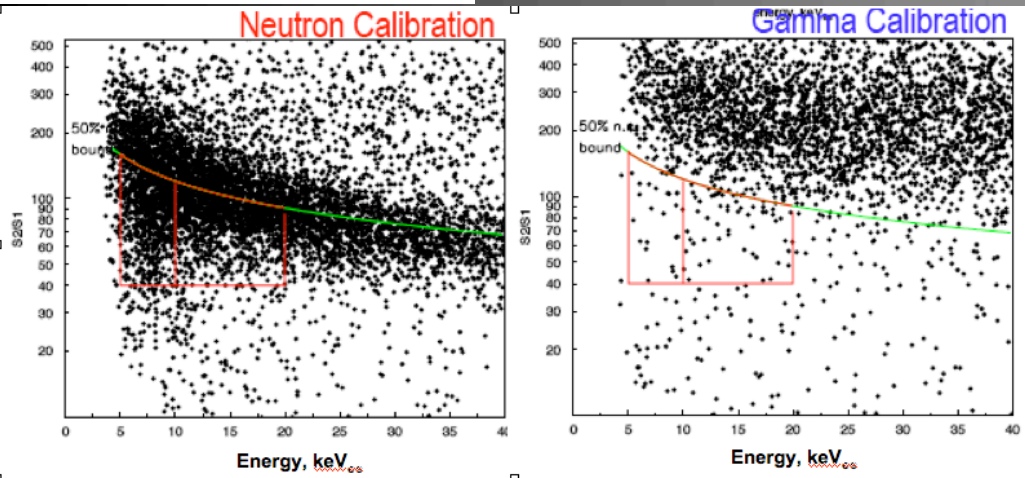
XENON 10 kg Xe



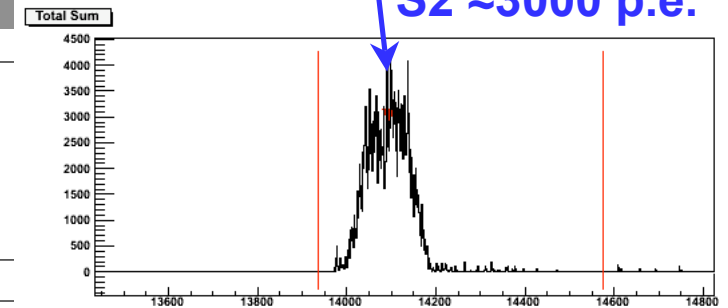
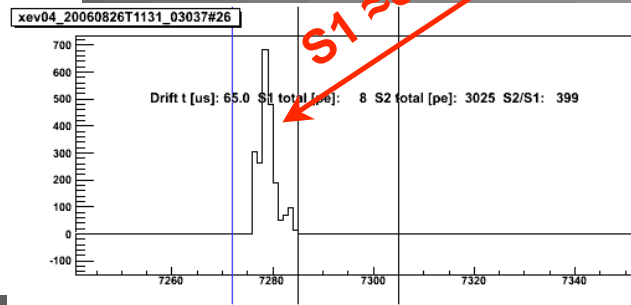
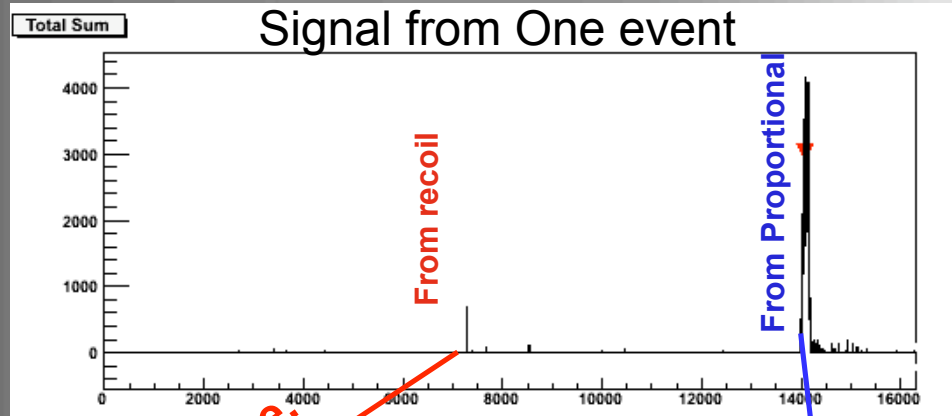
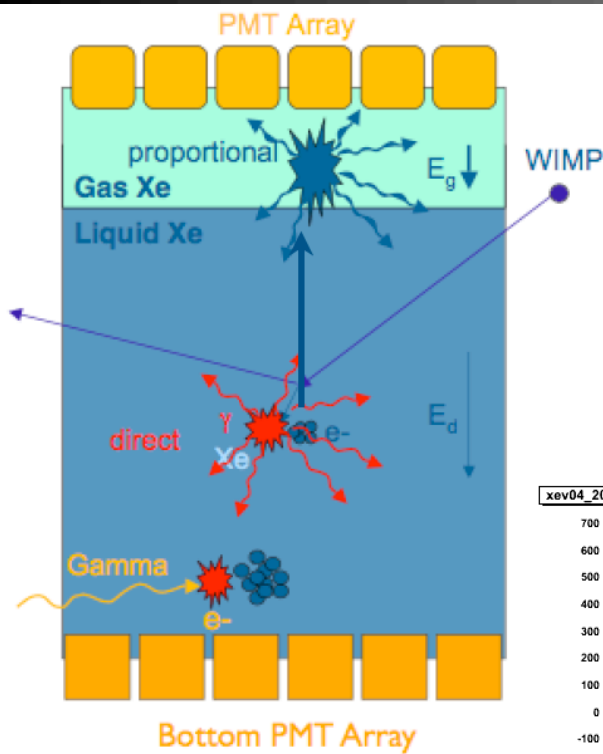
Noble gas principle (II)



ZEPLIN II Calibration



XENON detector



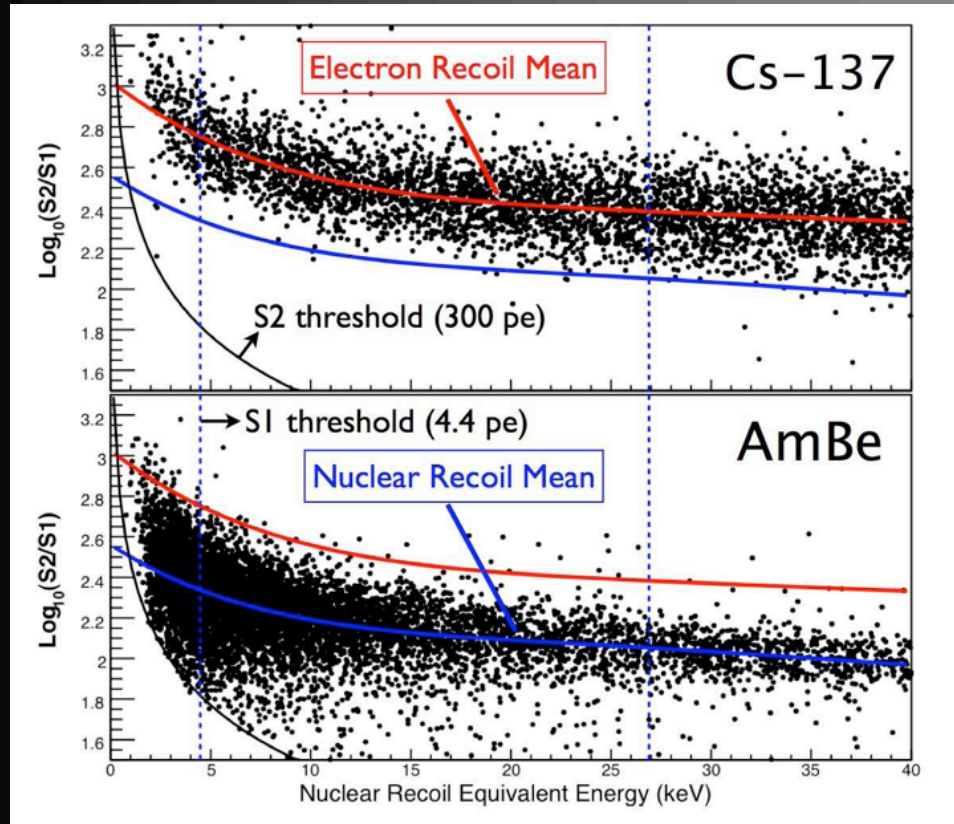
Liquid Xenon: Scintillation + ionization

two photon pulses => depth

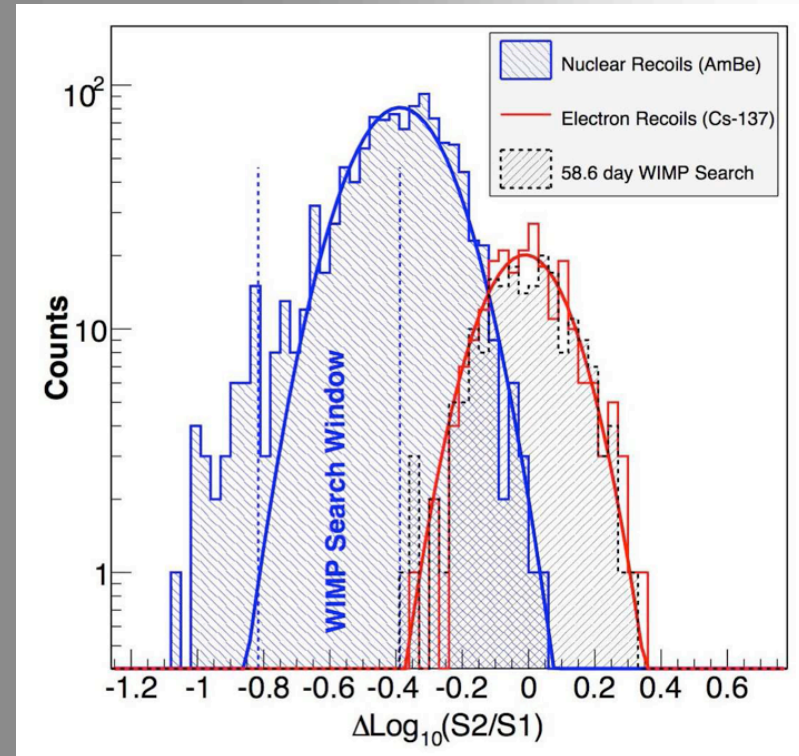
Breakthrough: extraction of electrons from liquid

importance of having photon detector at the bottom +
high spatial resolution ≠ ZEPLIN II

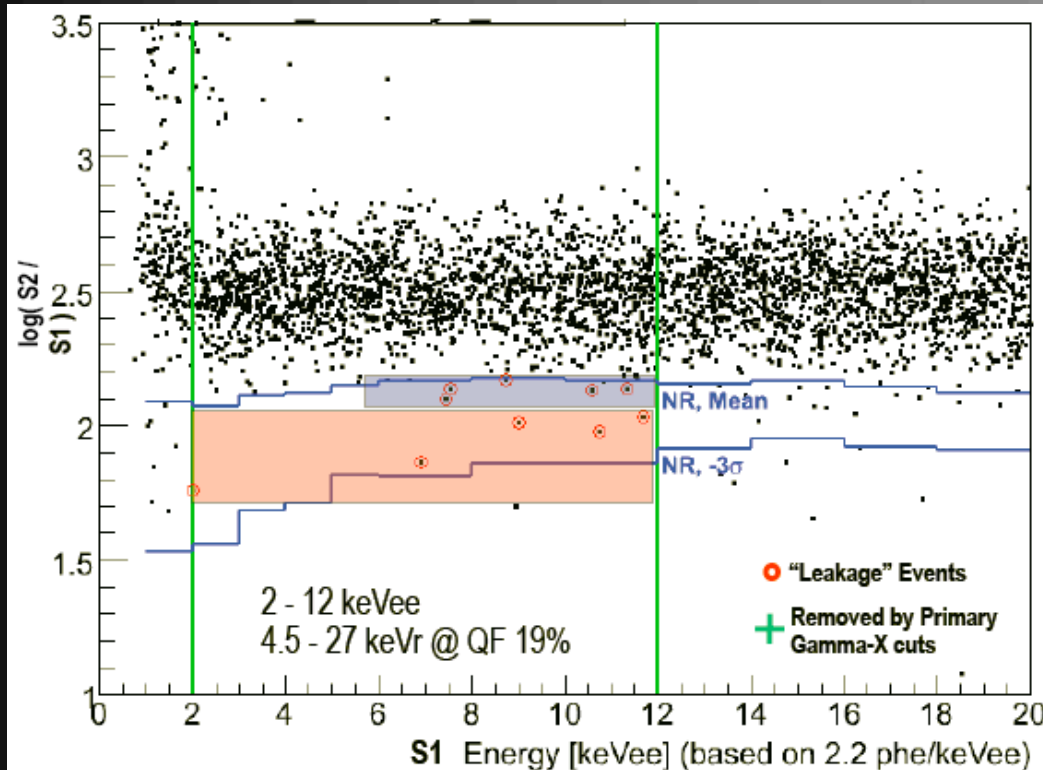
Xenon 10 Calibration, Rejection



6.7- 9.0 keV nuclear recoil equivalent energy



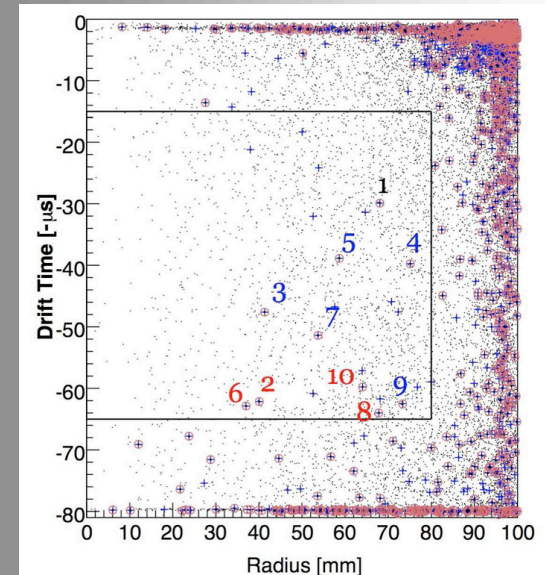
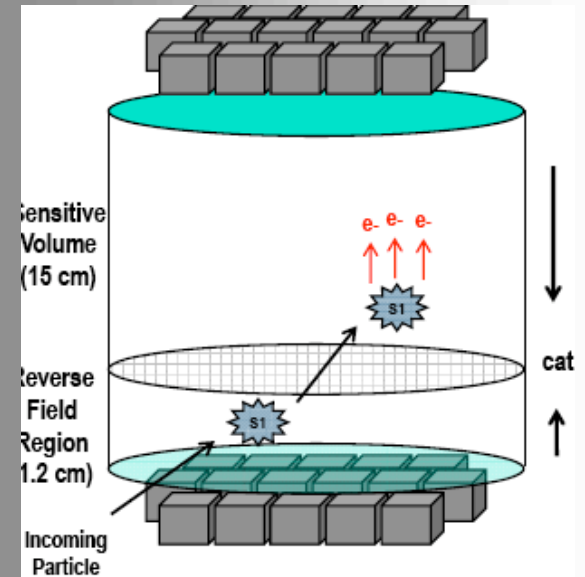
XENON 10 WIMP search result



- 53 Live day, 22 kg Xe
- 4.5 - 27 keV recoil
- After fiducial and 50% NR acceptance 23 pass

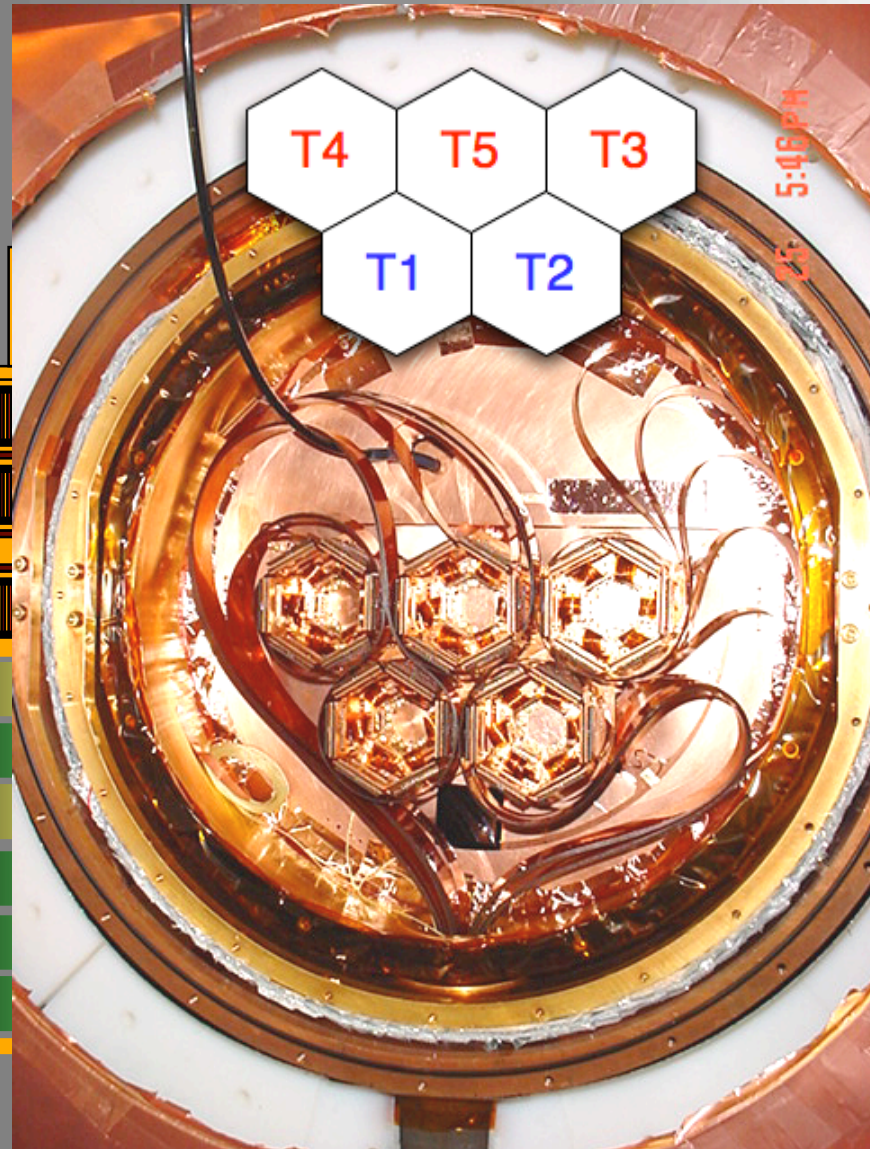
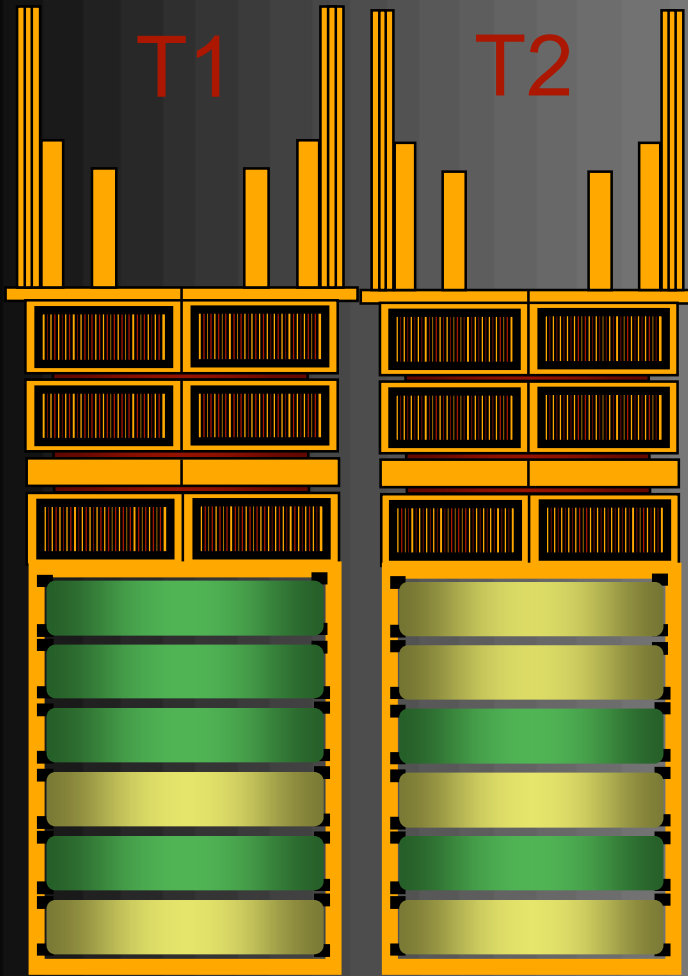
- 13 removed cutting out with the blind gamma-X cut +
- 5 consistent with distribution tail another 5
- The remaining ones are not likely to be WIMPs candidate

Example of an event with depressed S2



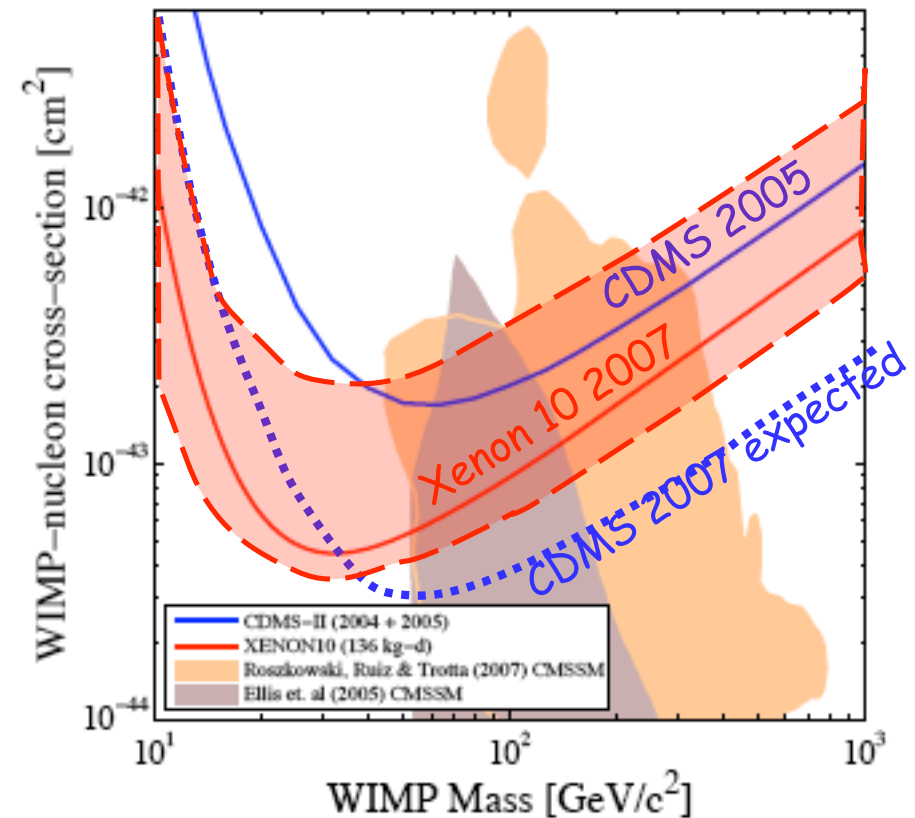
Exciting year 2007 to end

- CDMS: Increased Ge mass from 1.5 to 4.5 kg
- Cold and running since July 2006



Exciting Year 2007 to end

- CDMS II new run with 5 towers
 - 650 kg.days accumulated
 - Analysis to be finalized by this fall
 - Will remain background free
 - Expected sensitivity $3 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$
 - Another year of running to reach the goal:
1500 kg.days $\sigma_{\text{WIMP-Nucleon}} \sim 1 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$
- Xenon 10
 - Clear demonstration of technology
 - Still some doubts about low threshold
 - Detector used where no calibration?
 - New calibration this summer



Exciting immediate future (I)

CDMS: run till \approx next summer \approx 1500kg days

sensitivity $<10^{-44}$ cm²/nucleon

stay background free: - new towers 3 lower back grounds
- better discrimination tools

Edelweiss $\rightarrow 10^{-43}$ cm

21 x 330g Ge detectors with NTD

+ 7 400g Nb Si (athermal phonons)

first commissioning run April -May 07 encouraging

no event > 30 keV for eight NTD detectors (19 kg day) (cf 3 in Edell)

first underground test of two 200g Nb Si

CRESST II $\rightarrow 10^{-43}$ cm

Major upgrade 66 SQUIDs for 33 detectors + neutron shield

Three detectors running since 4/07.

Will report ≈ 60 kg days at TAUP

XENON10 : Corrections installation of larger vessel, results 2008

Liquid Argon: an additional handle: rise time,

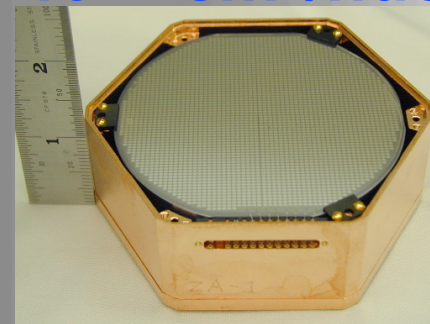
WARP: Scintillation, Ionization and rise time: 39Ar



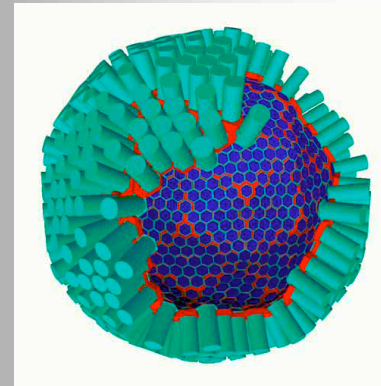
Toward 10^{-45} cm² (conclusion)

At least 3 technologies able to go to 10^{-45} cm²/nucleon

Phonon mediated detectors
SuperCDMS 25kg 1" detectors
first phase approved



2-phase Xenon (LUX 300 kg)
number of photo-electrons + reduction of reduced ionization regions
• 2 phase Argon scintillation+ionization+pulse shape
but: Ar 39



Can we do something simpler?

Borexino/Kamland like geometry

- single-phase Xenon
(XMASS 800 kg)

use self shielding of Xe
approved

- single phase Argon scintillation
+pulse shape
(MiniClean/DEAP) but Ar 39

