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Direct Detection Of Galactic Dark Matter

Why WIMPs?

Experimental situation

Situation in Summer 2009

Recent action Dec 2009-July 2010

CDMS II 2 events

Xenon 100

CoGeNT and DAMA

The future of direct detection

Need for at least 2 technologies

Complementarity with LHC and indirect detection

Dark Matter Could Be Due to New Physics at the TeV Scale!

A remarkable coincidence

Particles in thermal equilibrium + decoupling when nonrelativistic

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_x h^2 = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3 / \text{s}}{\langle \sigma_A v \rangle} \approx 0.12 \quad \Rightarrow \sigma_A \approx \frac{\alpha^2}{M_{EW}^2}$$

Cosmology points to W&Z scale

Inversely standard particle model requires new physics at this scale

(e.g. supersymmetry, global symmetry or additional dimensions)

=> significant amount of dark matter

Weakly Interacting Massive Particles

Three methods:

Direct Detection in the Cosmos= Halo WIMP elastic scattering

Indirect Detection in the Cosmos= Annihilation products $\gamma, e^+, \bar{p}, \nu$

Production at the large Hadron Collider

Halo WIMP Scattering "Direct Detection"

Elastic scattering

Expected event rates are low

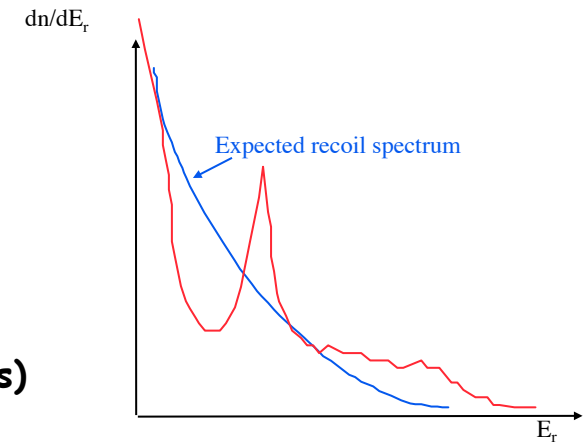
(\ll radioactive background)

Small energy deposition (\approx few keV)

\ll typical in particle physics

Signal = nuclear recoil (electrons too low in energy)

\neq Background = electron recoil (if no neutrons)



Signatures

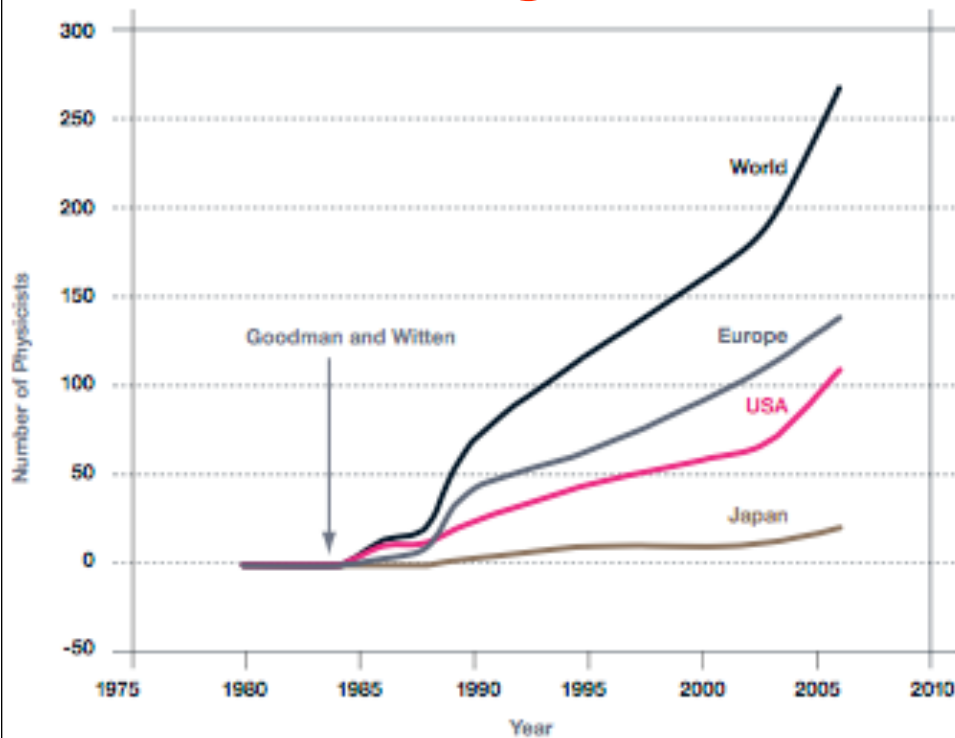
- Nuclear recoil
- Single scatter \neq neutrons/gammas
- Uniform in detector

Linked to galaxy

- Annual modulation (but need several thousand events)
- Directionality (diurnal rotation in laboratory but 100 \AA in solids)

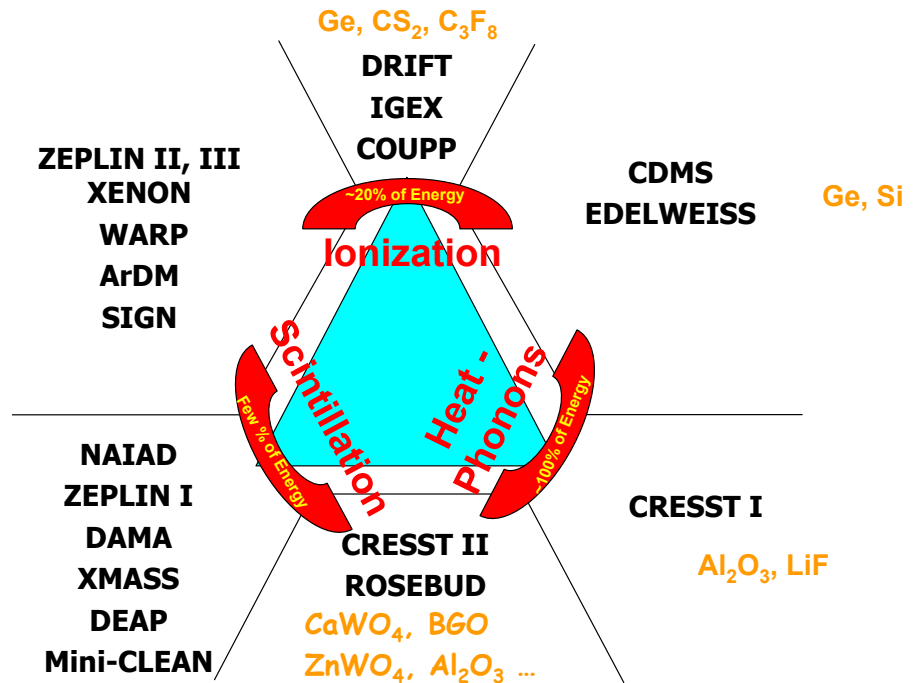
Experimental Approaches

A blooming field



As large an amount of information and a signal to noise ratio as possible

Direct Detection Techniques



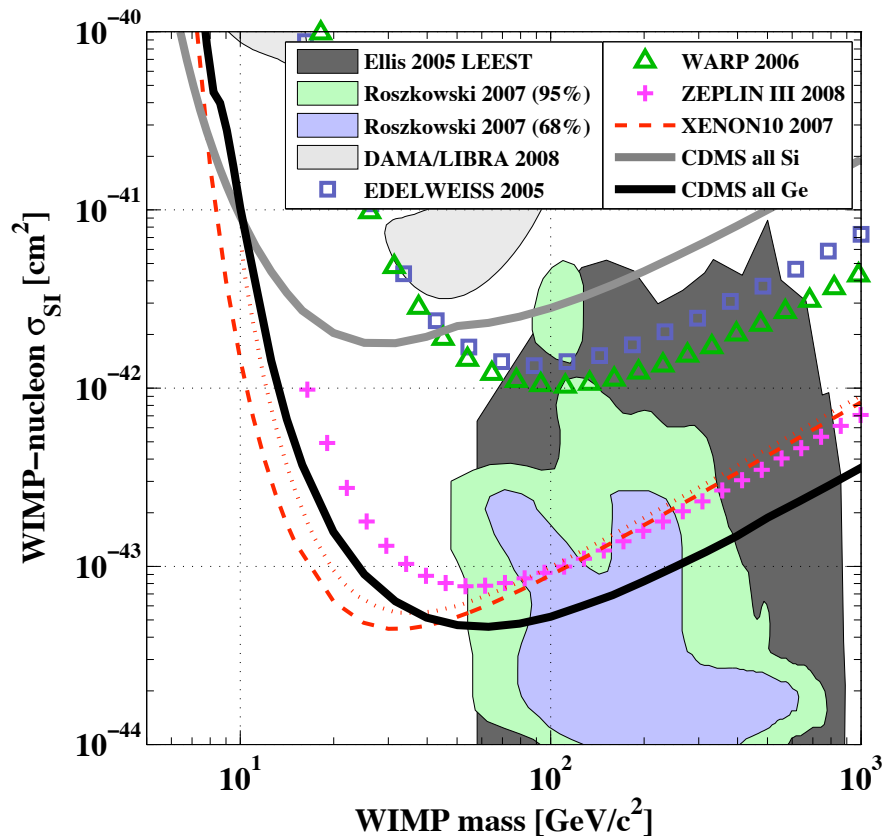
At least **two** pieces of information in order to recognize nuclear recoil
 extract rare events from background (self consistency)
 + fiducial cuts (self shielding, bad regions)

Situation Summer 2009

Scalar couplings: Spin independent cross sections

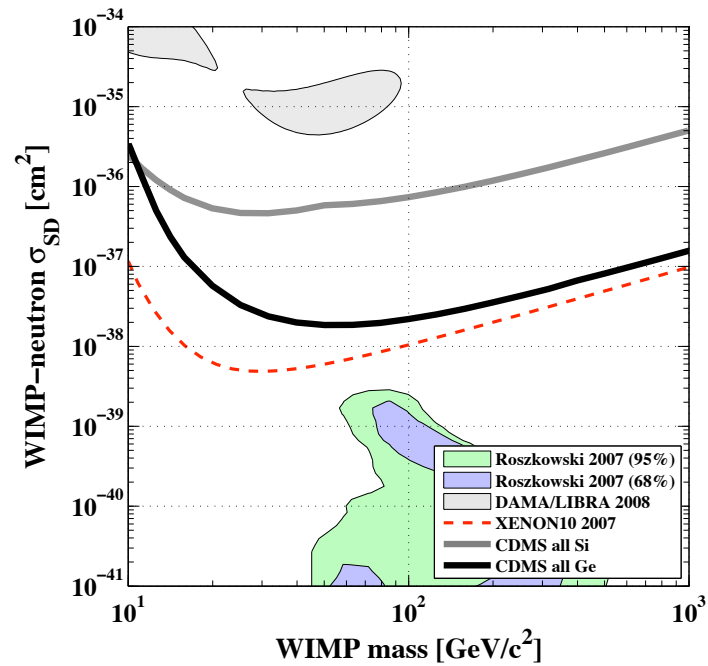
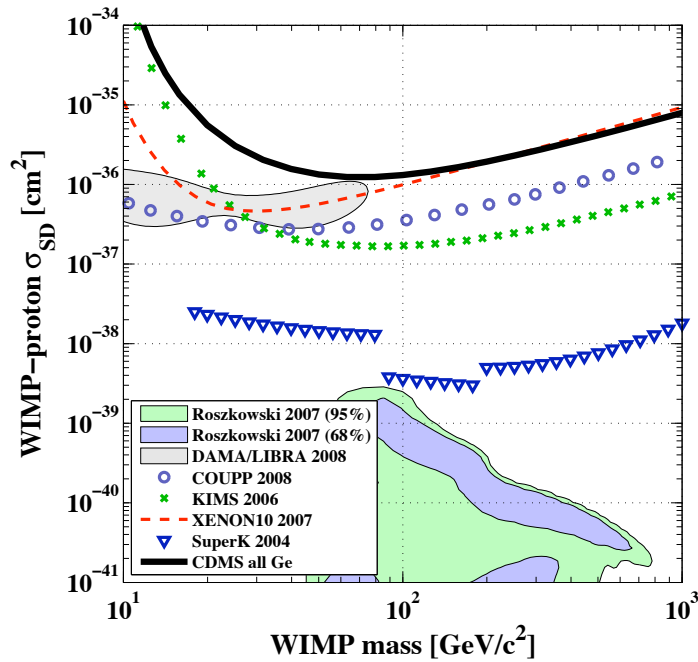
January 2009 compilation by Jeff Filippini

Gray=DAMA 2 regions(Na, I) from Savage et al.

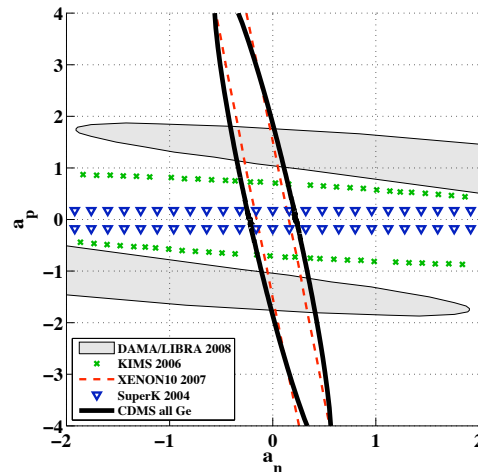


Situation Summer 2009

Spin dependent couplings



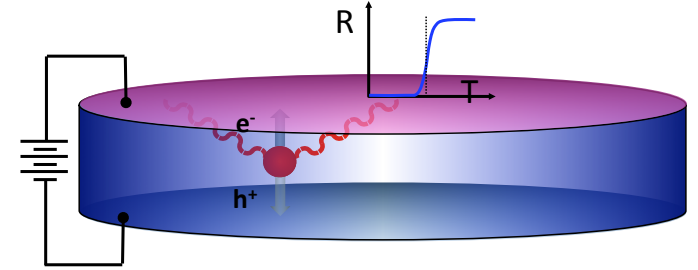
a_p vs a_n at mass of $60\text{GeV}/c^2$



CDMS II December 2009

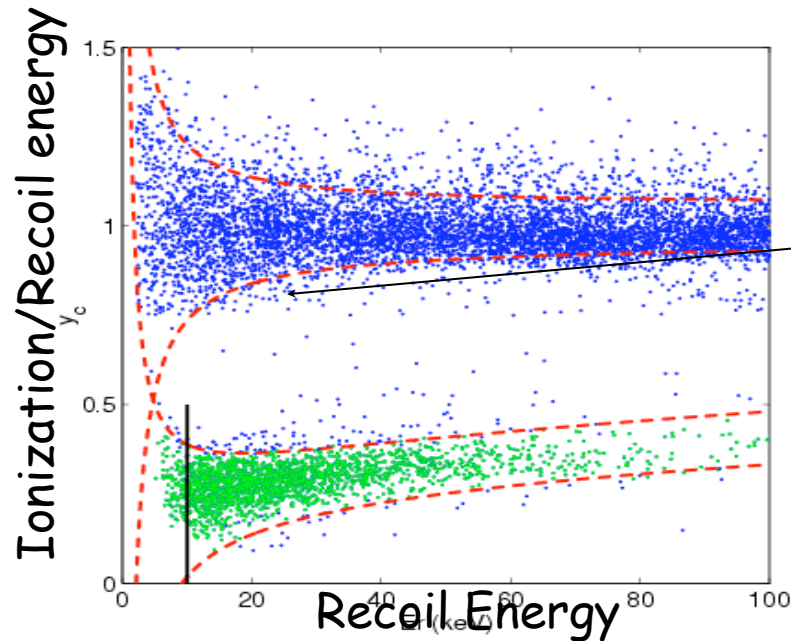
Ionization + Athermal Phonons

7.5 cmØ 1 cm thick $\approx 250g$
4 phonon sensors on 1 face
2 ionization channel

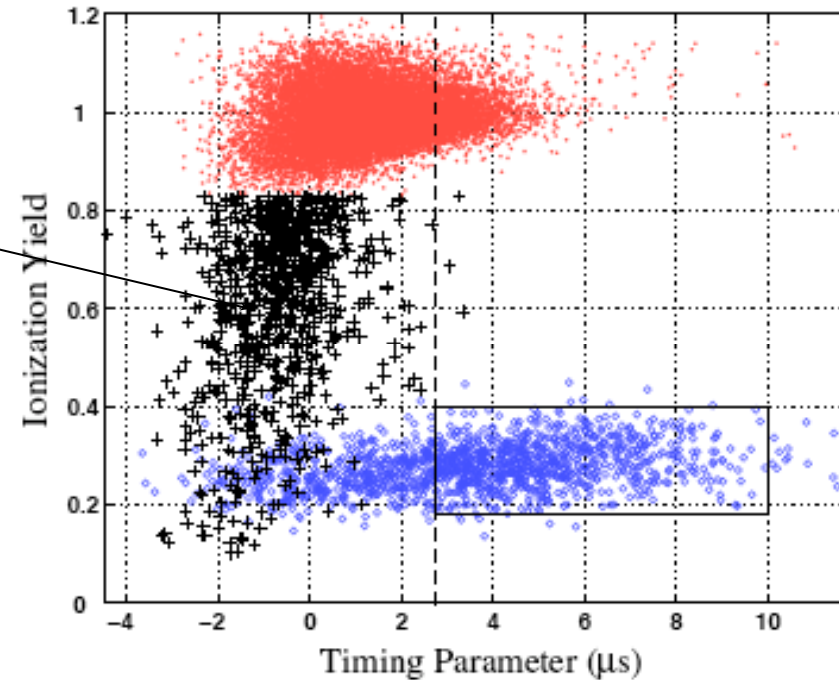


Ionization yield

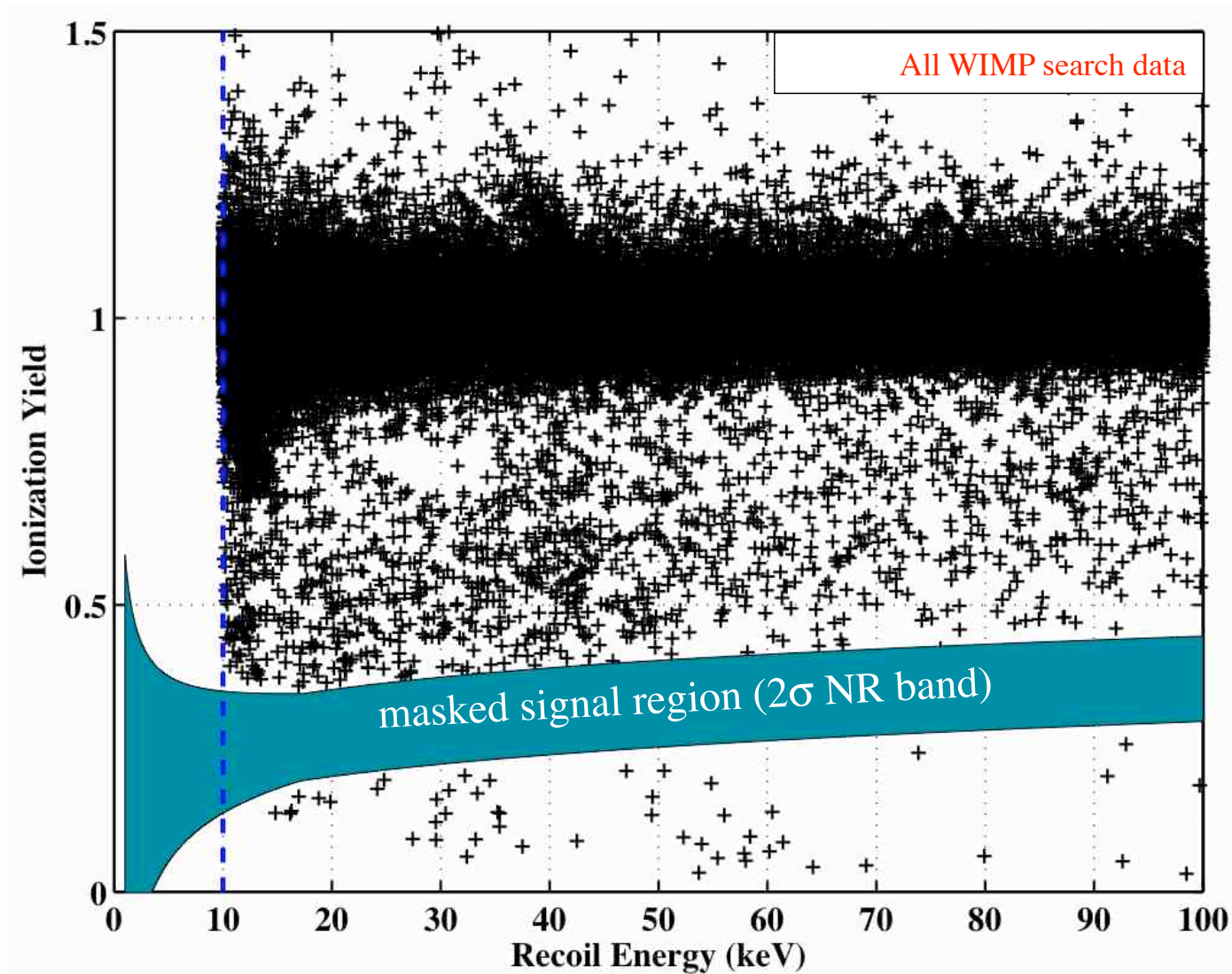
Timing \rightarrow surface discrimination



Surface
Electrons

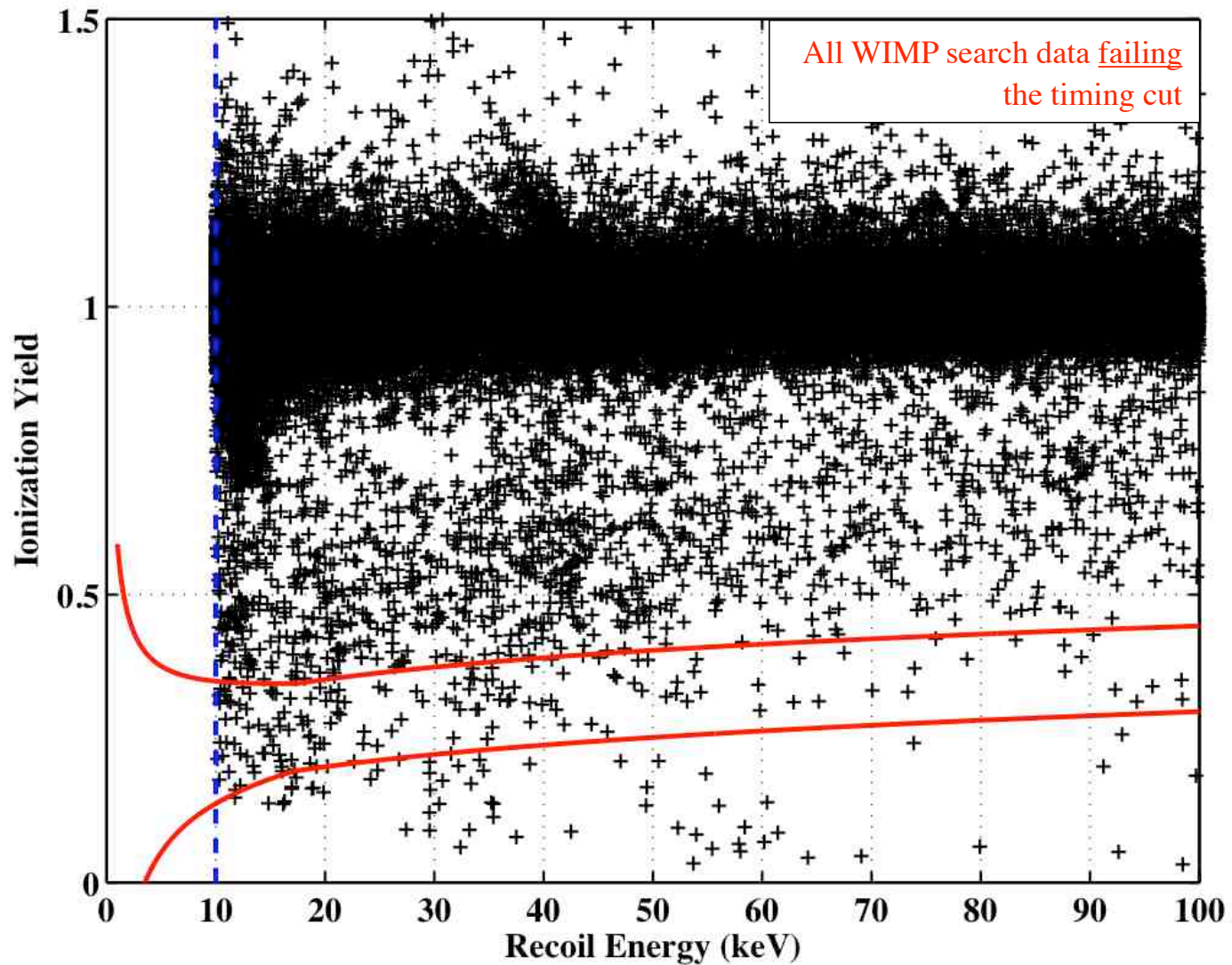


CDMS Blind Analysis



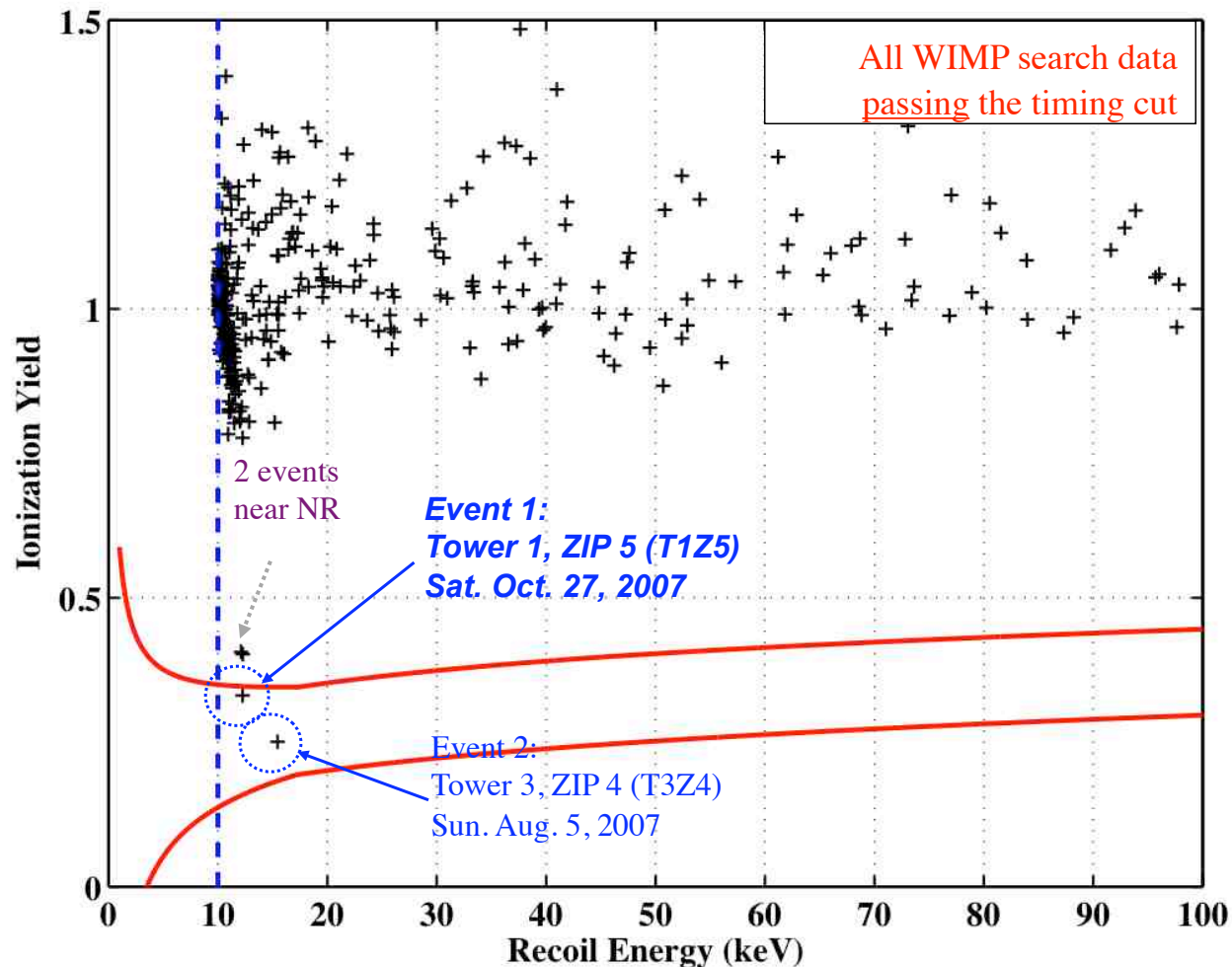
We unblinded the signal region November 5, 2009

Unblind Events Failing Timing Cut



150 events in the NR band fail the timing cut, consistency checks deemed ok

Unblind Events Passing Timing Cut

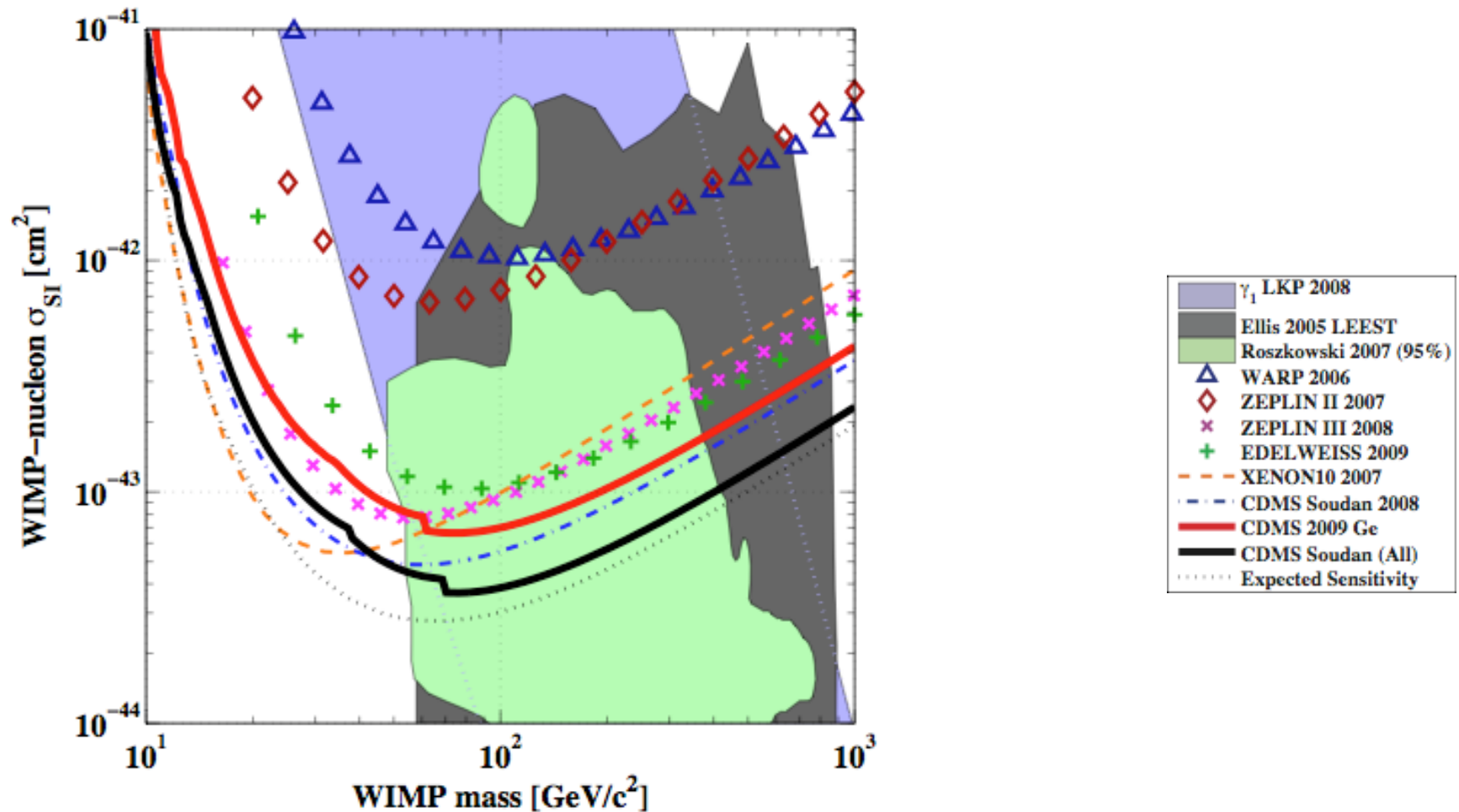


2 events in the NR band pass the timing cut!

Background 0.8 ± 0.1 (stat) ± 0.2 (syst) surface events
+ 0.1 ± 0.05 (syst) neutron \Rightarrow 23% Probability

90% C.L. Spin-Independent Limit

Science 12 February 2010



Upper limit at the 90% C.L. on the WIMP-nucleon cross section :

3.8×10^{-44} cm² for a WIMP of mass 70 GeV/c²

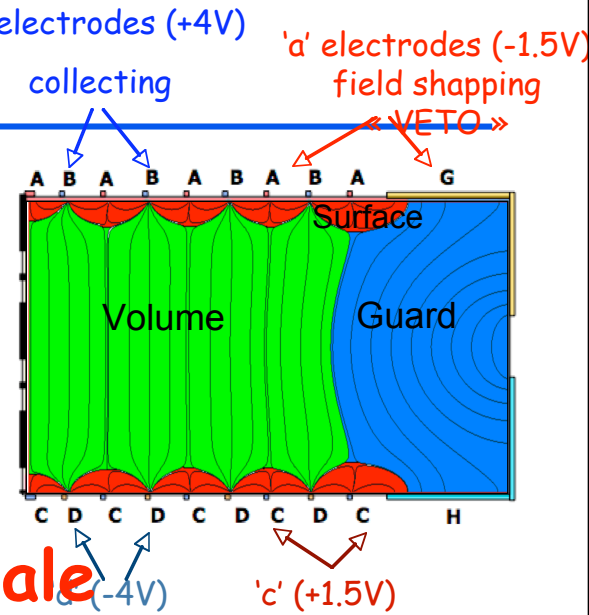
The future of Ge

Breakthrough: Interdigitated detectors

- Positive and ground electrodes on top side
- Negative and ground on negative
- => separate surface (asymmetric) from bulk (symmetric)
- CDMS + EDELWEISS

The surfaces are gone!

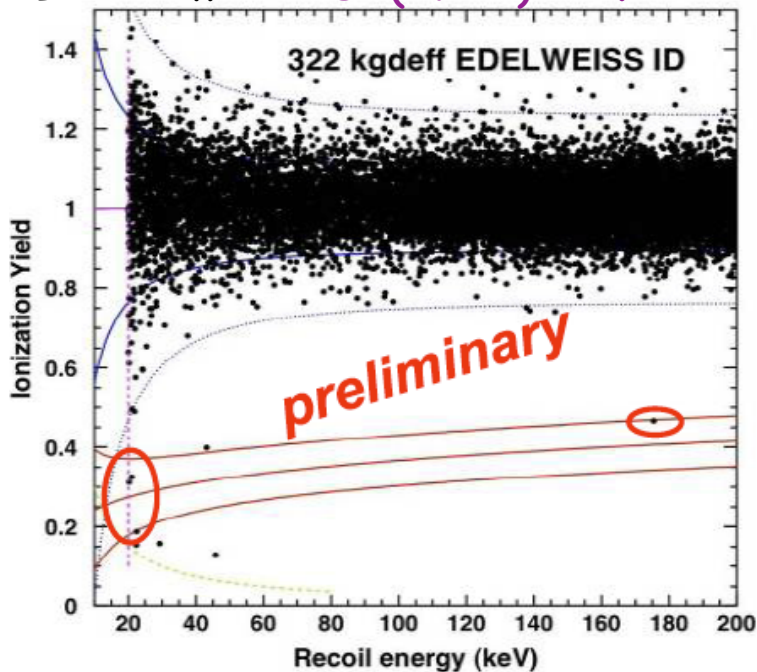
Rejection should be good enough -> ton scale



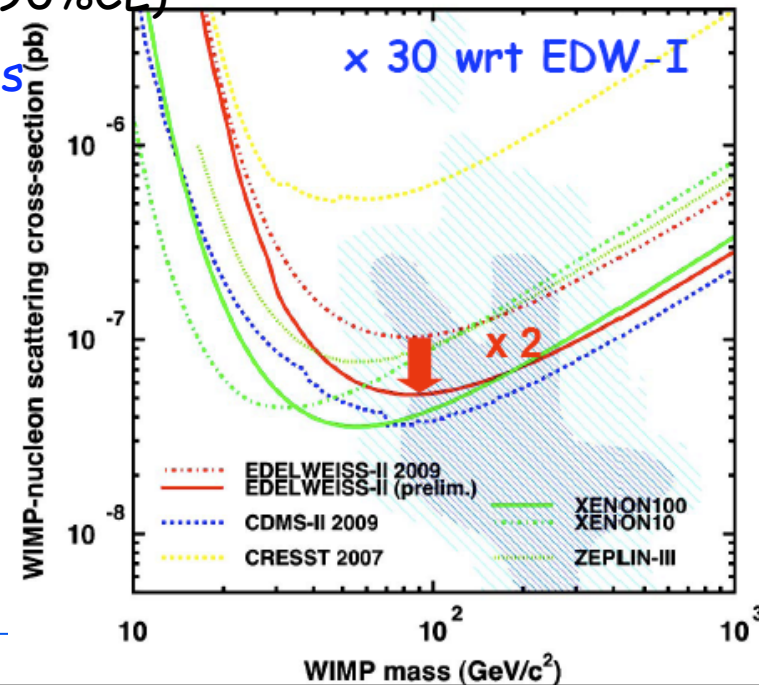
Is this true? EDELWEISS results presented Sunday 7/18

3 evts near threshold + 1 evt at 175 keV in the nuclear recoil region (1.6 evt expected)

Best limit: $\sigma_{SI}(W-N) = 5.0 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$ at $M_W = 80 \text{ GeV}$ (90%CL)



-> background starts
to appear?
Gammas?



The future of Ge 2

SCDMS Soudan 15kg

2011-2012: $5 \cdot 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$

SCDMS SNOLAB 100kg

2014-2017 $3 \cdot 10^{-46} \text{ cm}^2$

GEODM DUSEL 1.5 tonne

2017-2021 $2 \cdot 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$

Challenge is to produce detector
at low enough cost (\$50M)

EDELWEISS

2012: $5 \cdot 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$

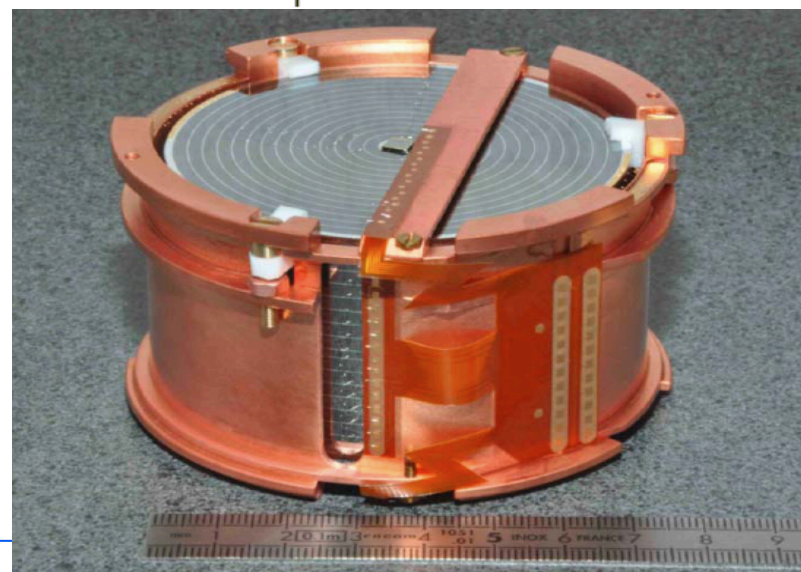
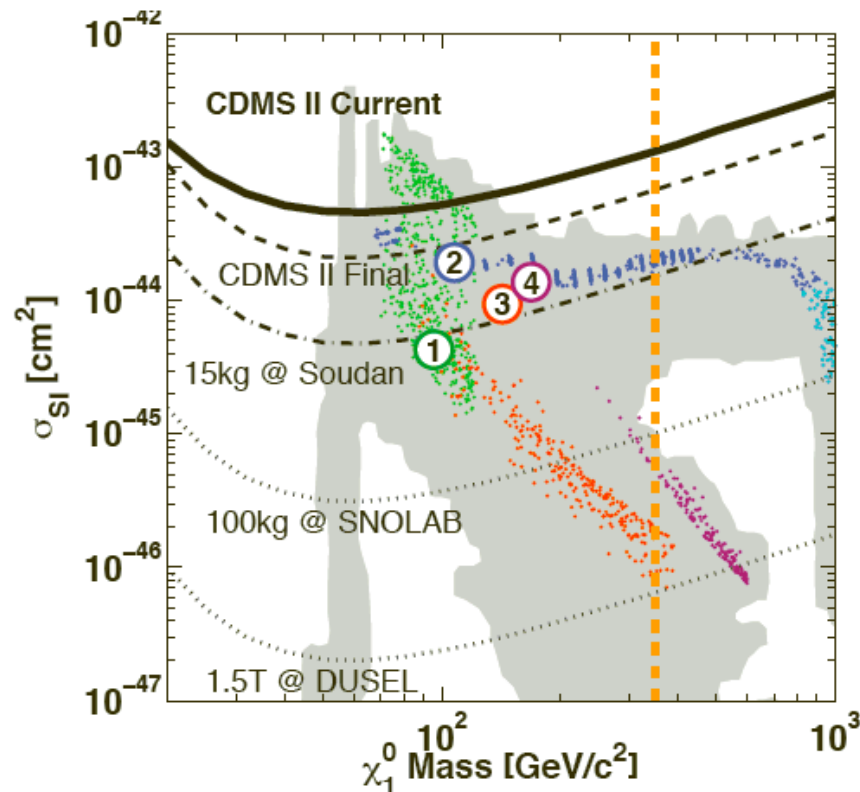
40 detectors 800g + improvement
background, electronics

EURECA 100kg

2013-2016

few 10^{-46} cm^2

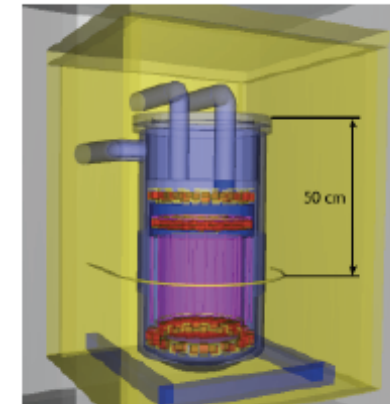
-> tonne



New results of Xenon 100 May 2010

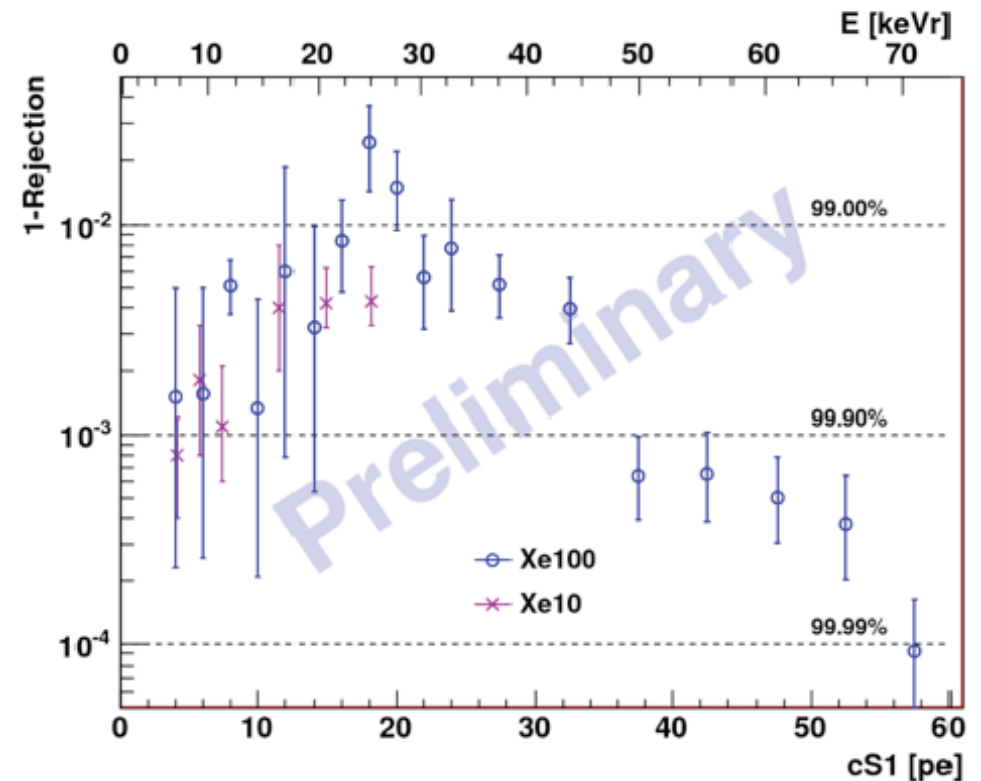
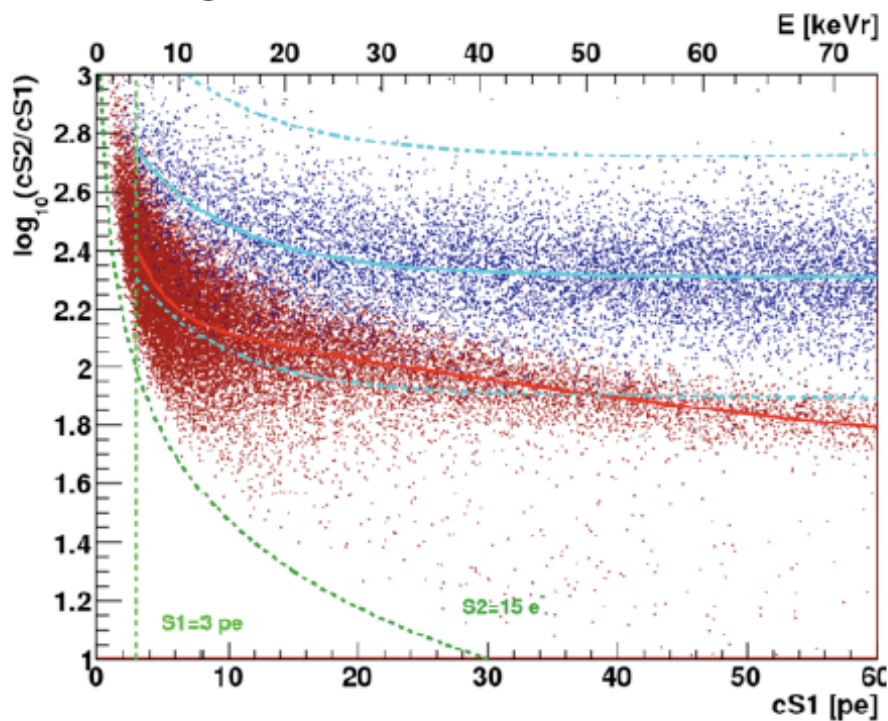
Liquid Xenon

161kg Xe
40kg active volume

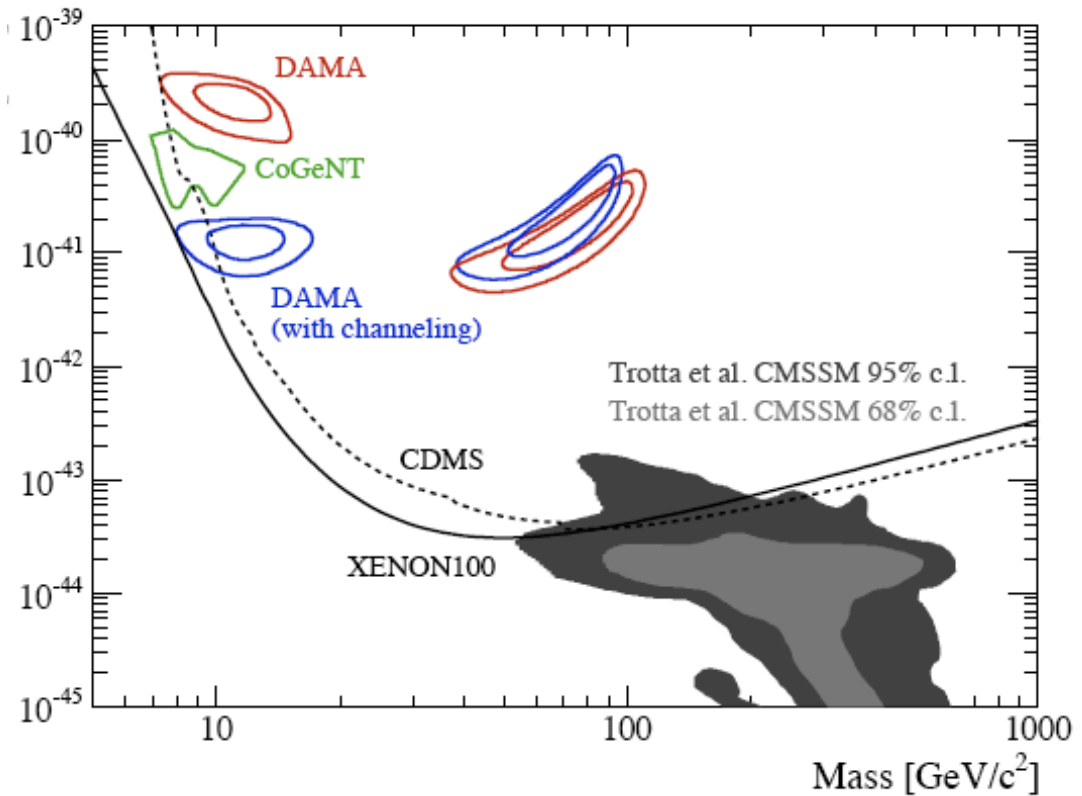
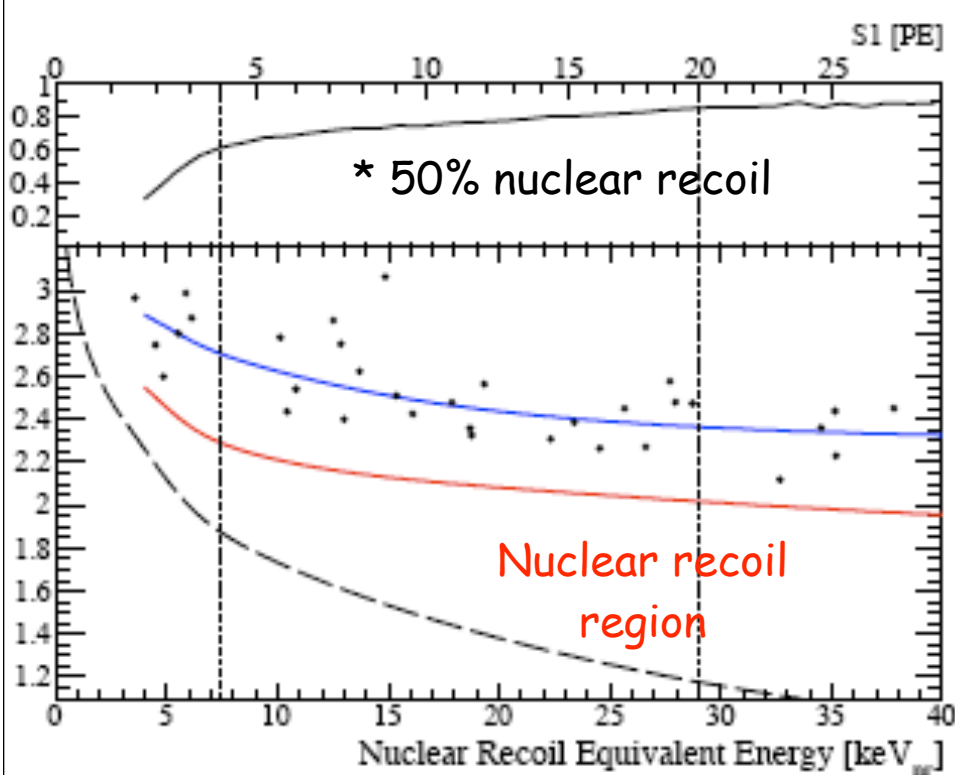


Scintillation (S1) + Ionization (S2)

Log scale



Exclusion limit



11 days preliminary run (not blind)
 Very few events in fiducial region

Sensitivity \approx CDMS

Increasing tension with DAMA

Do not see evidence for low mass seen by CoGeNT

The future of Xenon

3 experiments

XMASS (single phase)
Xenon 100- \rightarrow 1t
LUX 350kg- \rightarrow few tons

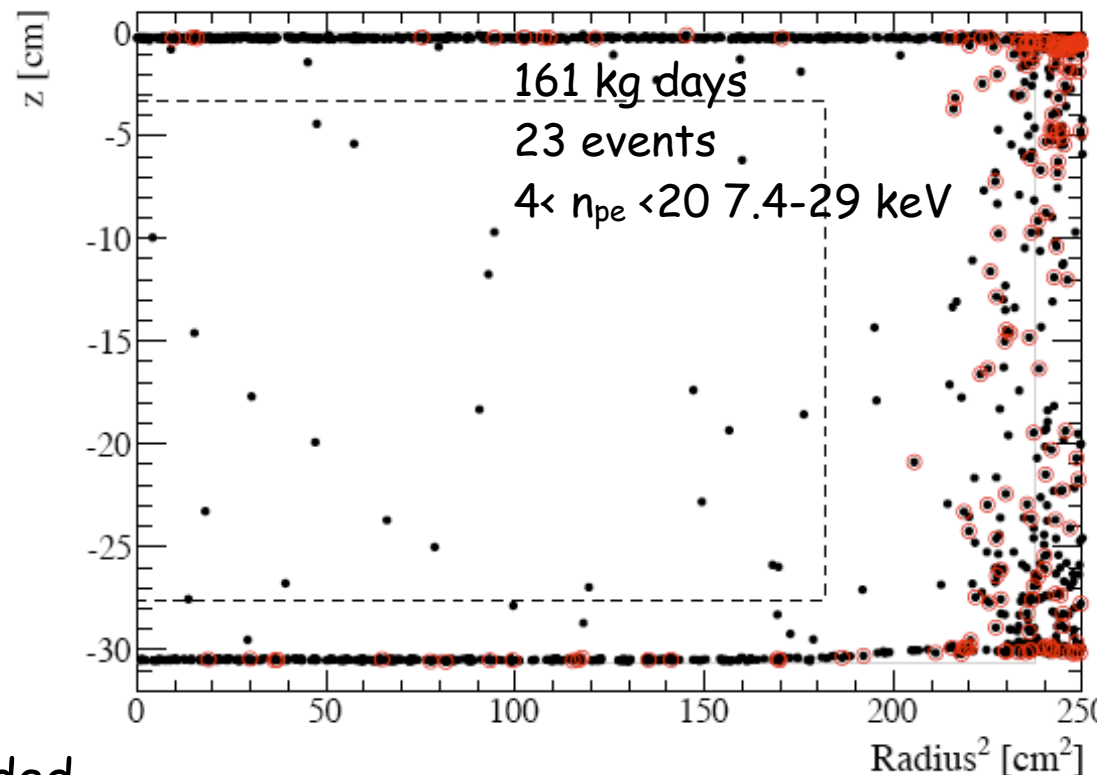
Exciting

Currently running
With rejection of $\approx 7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
could improve by factor 5
 $\approx 5 \cdot 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2/\text{nucleon}$

But clearly see volume contamination

Will have to understand

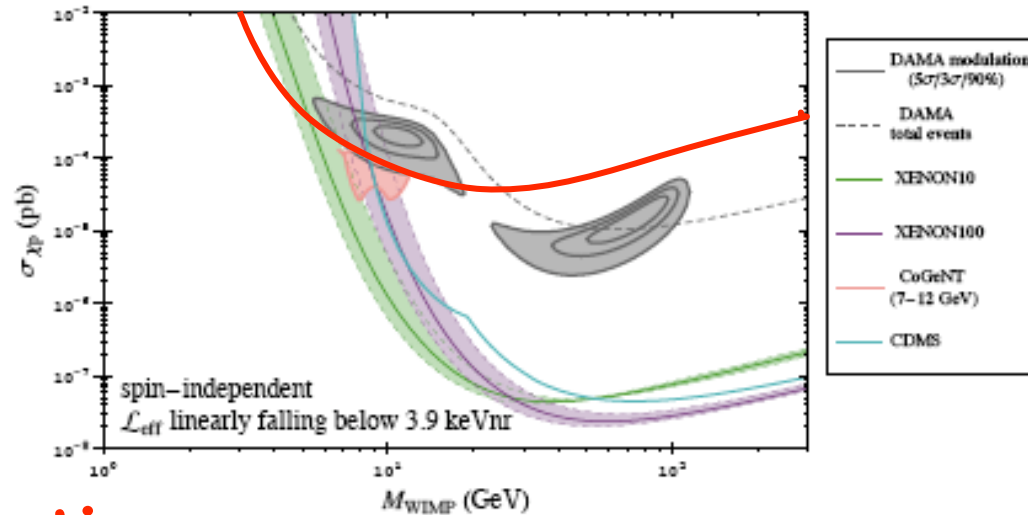
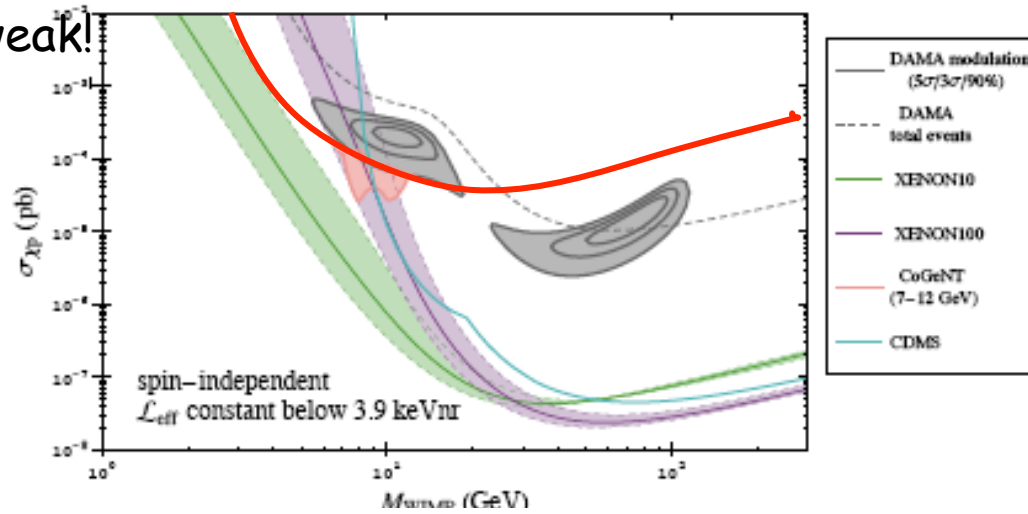
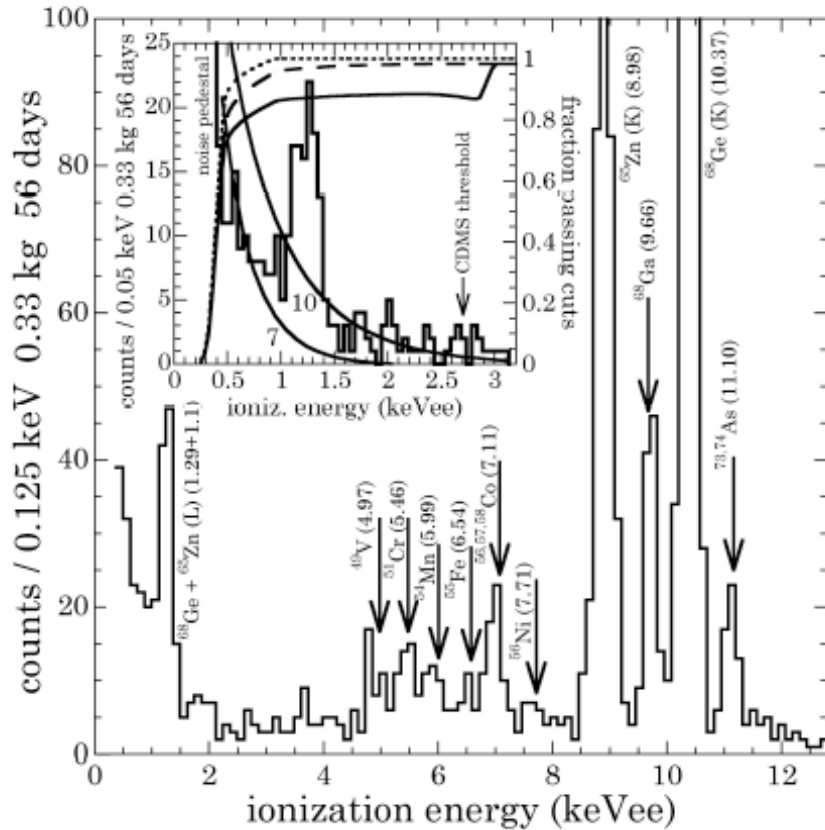
Still far from performance needed
for $10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2/\text{nucleon}$ (Generation 3 experiment goal!)



CoGeNT Feb 2010

Small Ge liquid N₂ high resolution Evidence for a signal ?

Detailed shape of the background: very weak!



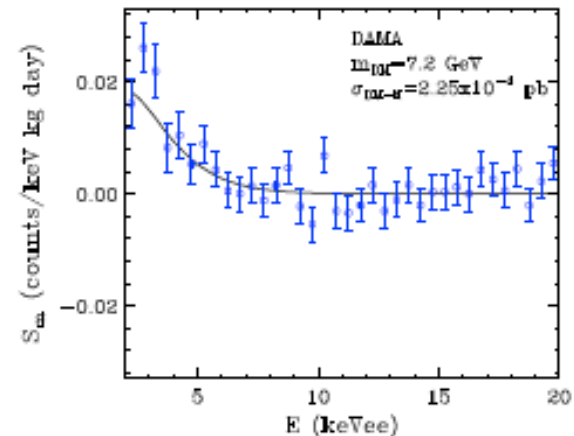
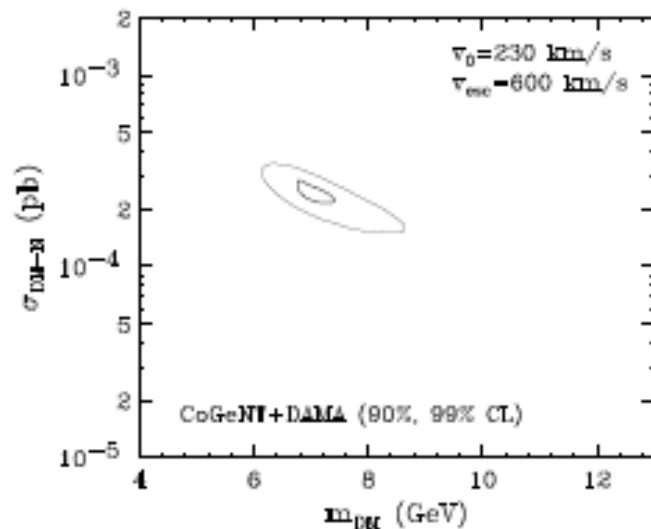
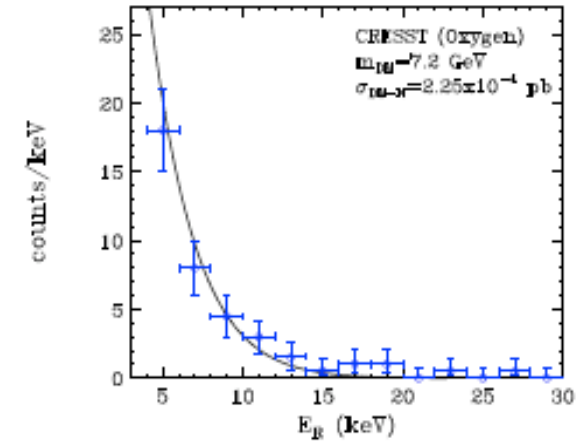
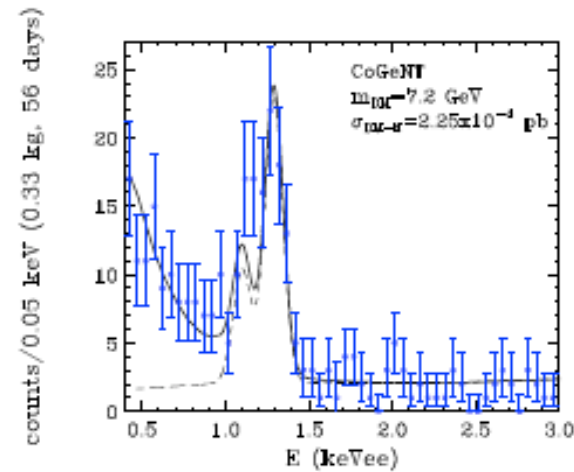
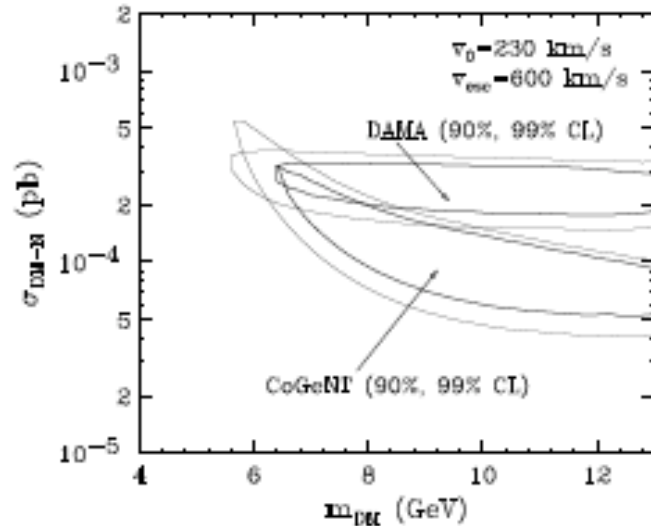
Excluded by Xenon 10-100?

it all depends on \mathcal{L}_{eff} calibration

Savage et al ArXiv 1006.0972

Compatibility between CoGeNT and DAMA?

Hooper, Collar, Hall, McKinsey arXiv 1007.1005



The future of Direct Detection

Technologies are rapidly reaching the needed level of sensitivity/background rejection

- Ge
- Xe
- Bubble Chamber
- Ar

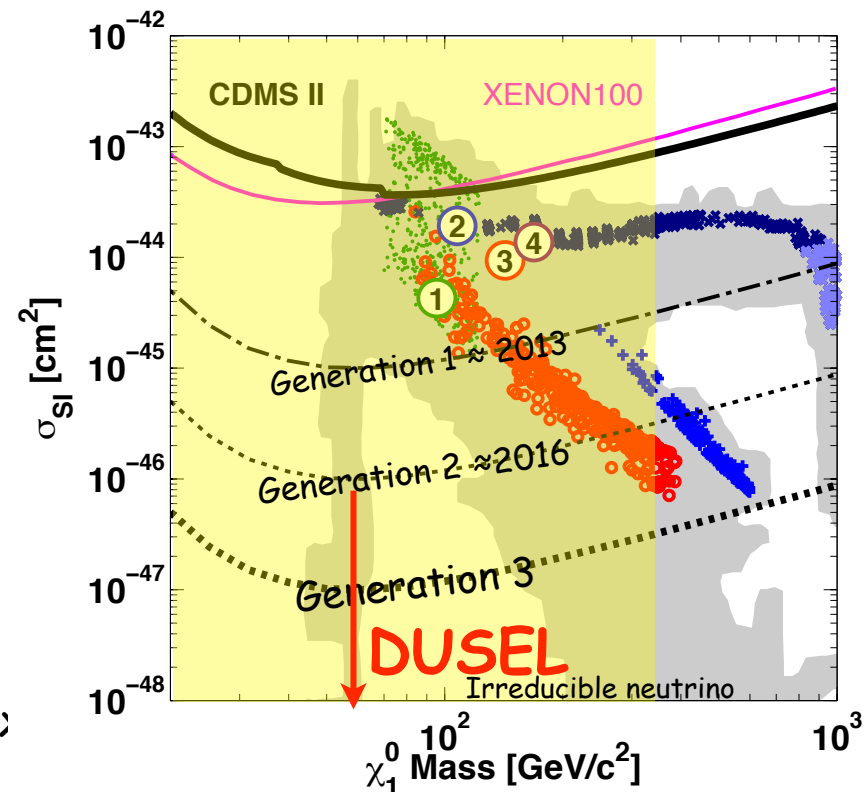
We need several technologies

Several targets to check A dependence

spin
threshold effects (e.g.
dark matter)

Need several technologies with different systematics

cross checks
insurance against failure
(e.g. unknown background)

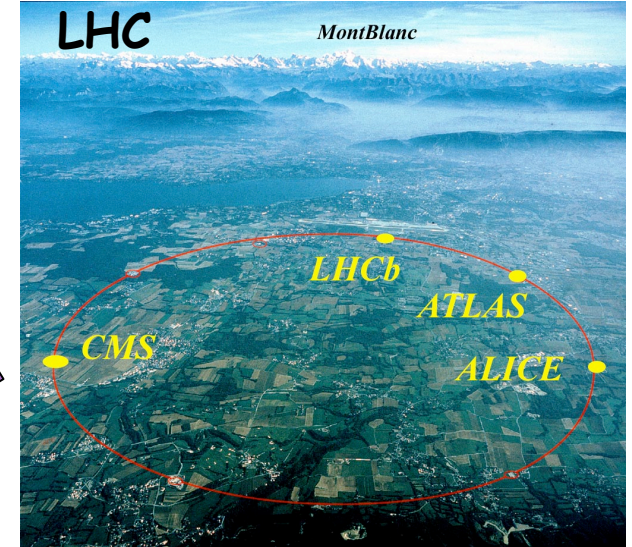
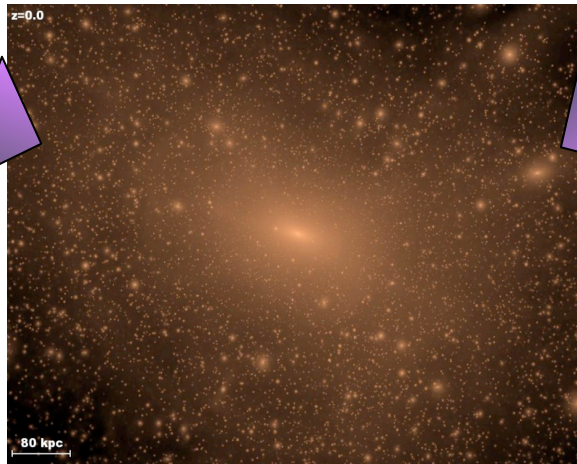


3 Complementary Approaches



WIMP scattering on Earth:
e.g. *CDMS*, *Xenon 100* etc.

Dark Matter
Galactic Halo (simulation)



WIMP production on Earth

VERITAS, also HESS, Magic + IceCube (ν)



WIMP annihilation in the cosmos



Fermi/GLAST

We Need All Three Approaches

LHC

Could see quite rapidly some missing energy: New Physics!

But cannot prove that the new particles are stable and form the Dark Matter

e.g., $\chi \rightarrow \text{gravitino} + \dots$ ("Super-WIMP")

Need to detect those particles in the cosmos

Elastic scattering of halo WIMPs in the laboratory

Very clean + would prove that these particles are stable

But can only measure approximately a cross section and a mass:

Little input on the fundamental physics

Annihilation products in the galactic halo

Most evidence will be ambiguous <- variety of astrophysics phenomena

Would need confirmation

Conclusions

The nature of Dark Matter: Very fundamental question!

Weakly Interactive Massive Particle

Dark Matter could be due to TeV Scale

Next five years will be very important

Direct Detection: A lot of action

Ge and Xe are reaching interesting level of sensitivity

Bubble chamber and Ar are making a lot of progress

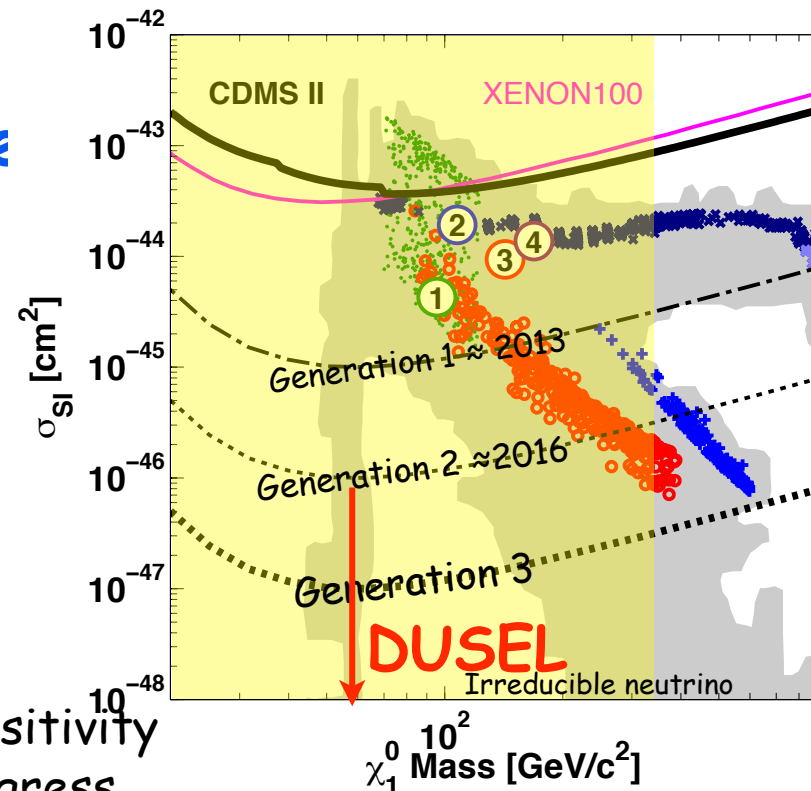
Indirect detection: Fermi is a powerful instrument

+ IceCube

LHC is starting to run

Complement region of sensitivities

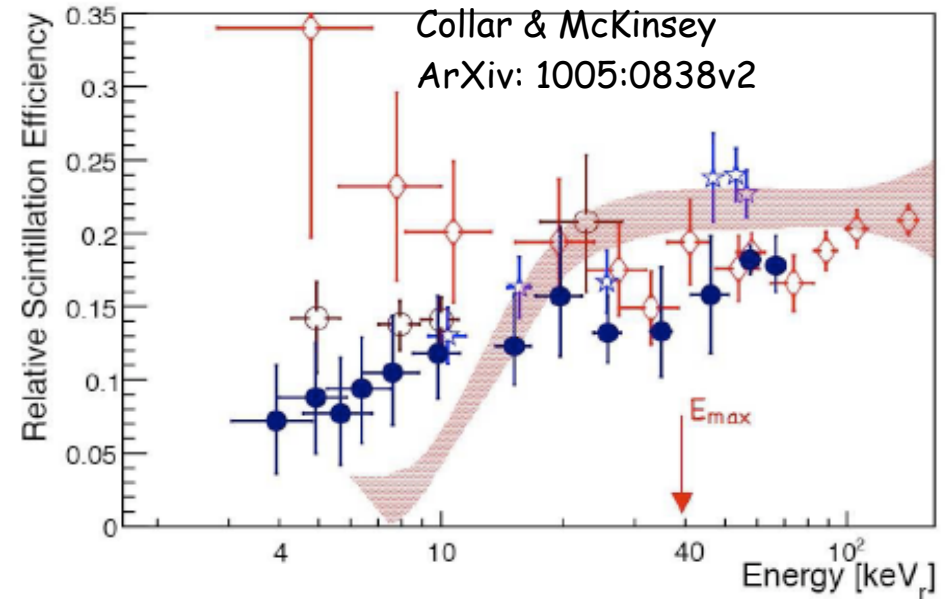
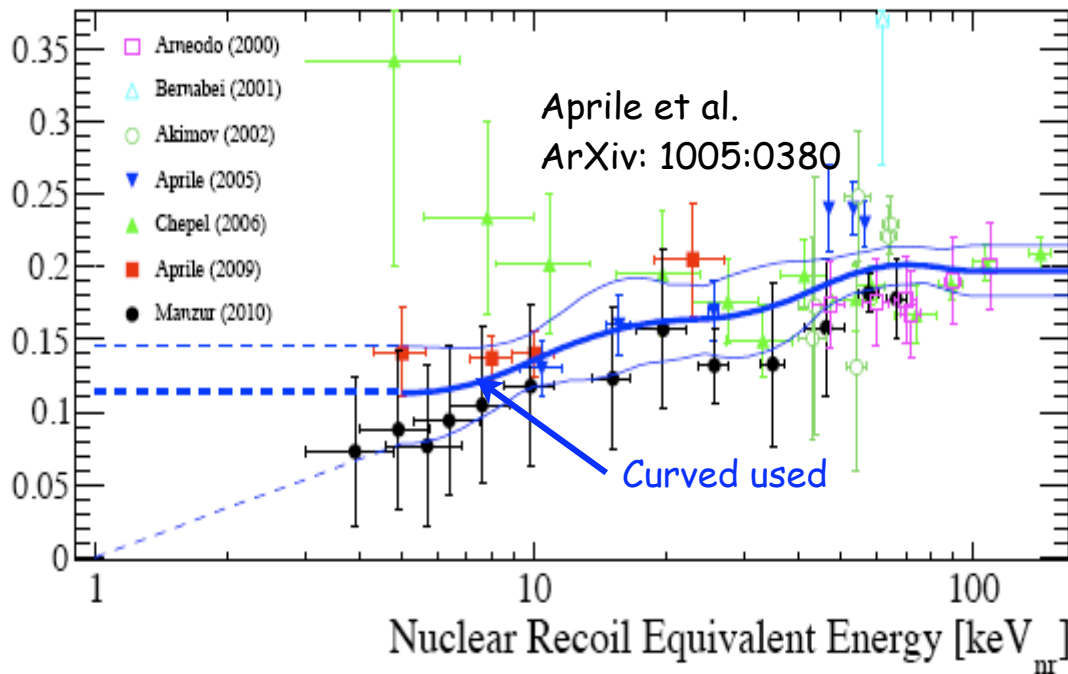
In overlap region rich physics!



Xe 100 Criticisms

Light yield normalization $\pm 30\%$

Possibility of a (soft) threshold: may not exclude CoGENT events!



$$E_{nr(keVr)} = \frac{S_1}{n_{pe} / keV} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}_{eff}} \underbrace{\frac{S_{ee}}{S_{nr}}}_{\text{Effect of Electric Field}} = \frac{S_1}{2.20 \pm 0.09} \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}_{eff}} \frac{0.58}{0.95}$$

Poisson fluctuation assumption at 4 P.E.

+ apparent increase of rejection at low photo-electrons not understood