

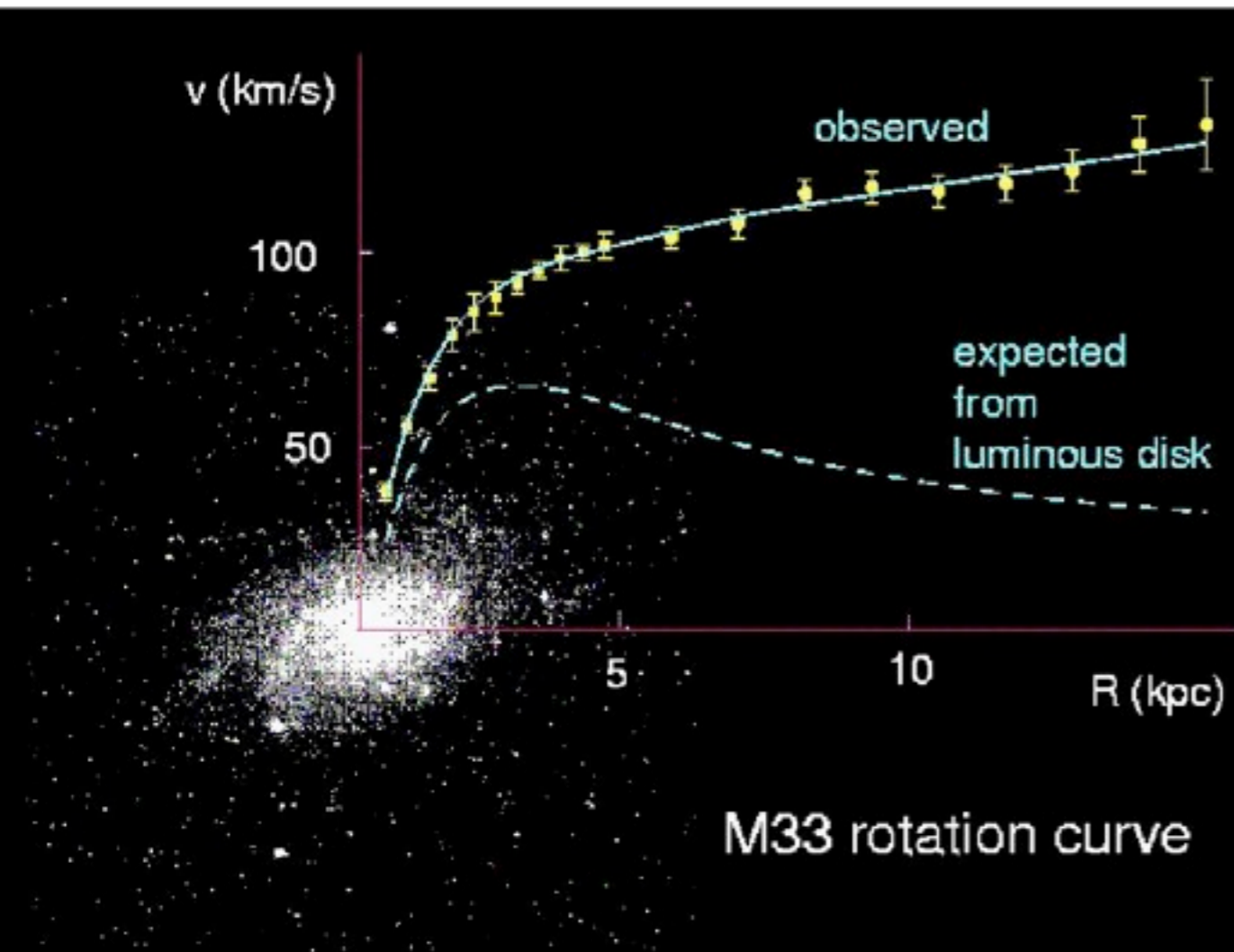
Direct Detection of Dark Matter Particles

Patrick Decowski

decowski@nikhef.nl



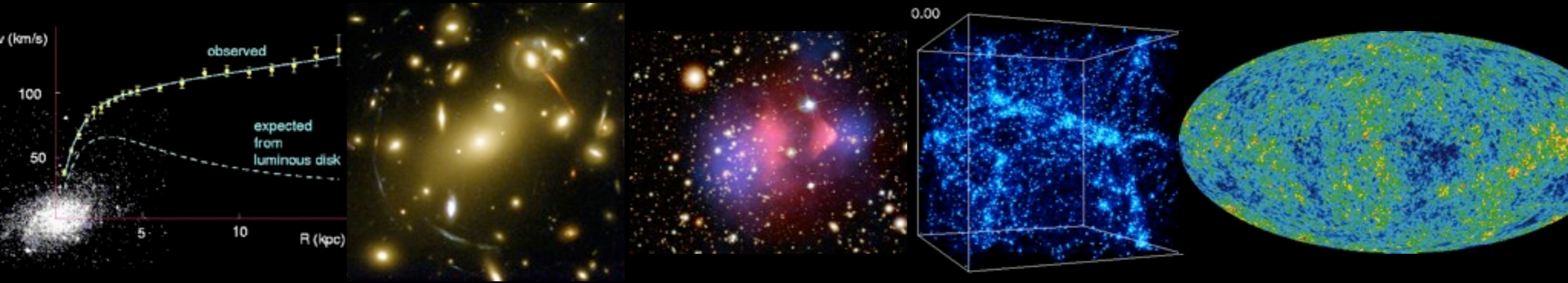
Rotation Curves



- Zwicky in 1933: luminous matter insufficient to describe gravitational binding in clusters of galaxies
- Vera Rubin in early '70: Rotational curves of spiral galaxies do not follow Newtonian expectation based on mass in luminous disk

Need non-luminous “Dark Matter”

What is the subatomic origin of Dark Matter?



Rotational Curves

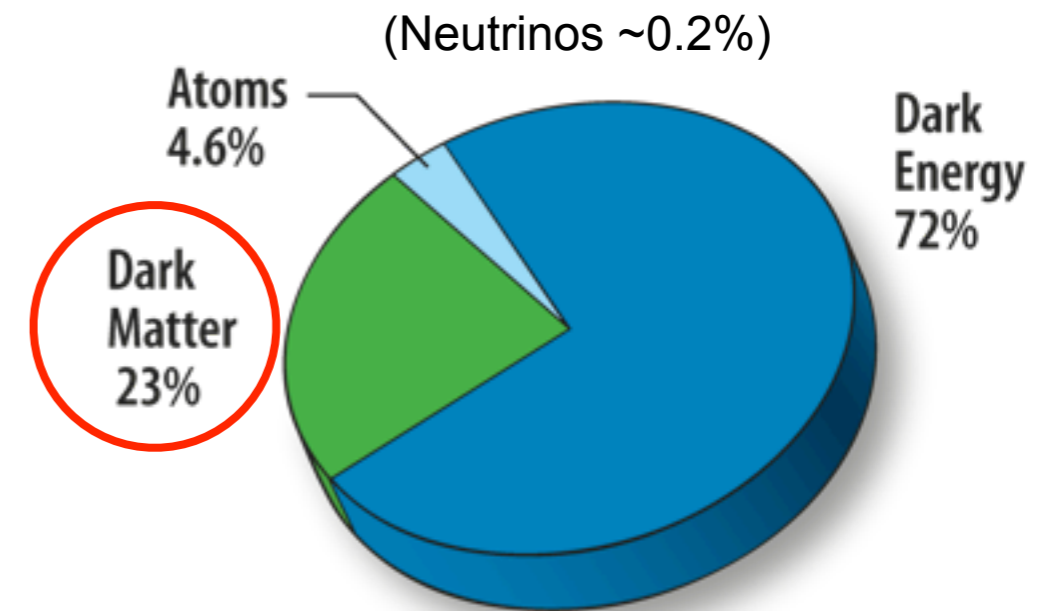
Weak Lensing

Galaxy Clusters

Large Scale Structure

Anisotropy in CMB

Overwhelming **cosmological** evidence for:
Non-luminous “Dark Matter”



But what is the **subatomic** origin?

Properties of Dark Matter

- Known properties of DM:
 - Gravitationally interacting
 - No EM interactions
 - “Cold” i.e. non-relativistic
 - Non-baryonic
 - Long lived

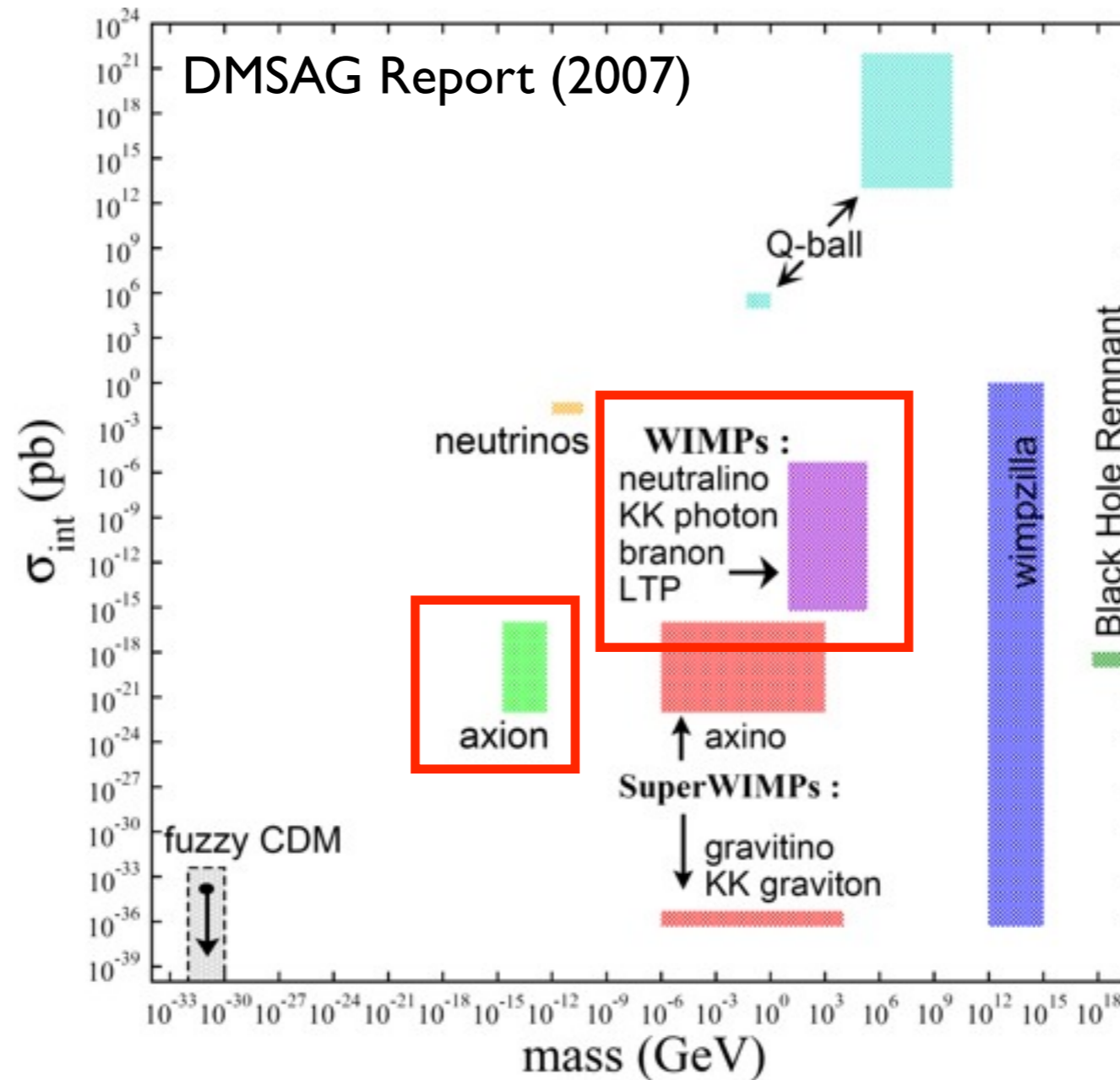
FERMIONS matter constituents
spin = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2, ...

Leptons spin = 1/2			Quarks spin = 1/2		
Flavor	Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge	Flavor	Approx. Mass GeV/c ²	Electric charge
ν_L lightest neutrino*	$(0-0.13)\times 10^{-9}$	0	u up	0.002	2/3
e electron	0.000511	-1	d down	0.005	-1/3
ν_M middle neutrino*	$(0.009-0.13)\times 10^{-9}$	0	c charm	1.3	2/3
μ muon	0.106	-1	s strange	0.1	-1/3
ν_H heaviest neutrino*	$(0.04-0.14)\times 10^{-9}$	0	t top	173	2/3
τ tau	1.777	-1	b bottom	4.2	-1/3

Has to be some new, unknown, particle

Some DM Candidates

Many candidates, usually some extension of the Standard Model



“10-point test” of DM candidates

Appropriate relic density?
 Is it cold?
 Is it neutral?
 Consistent with BBN?
 Leaves stellar evol. unchngd?
 Compat. with self-interactions?
 Consist. with direct DM searches?
 Consist. with gamma-ray constr.?
 Can it be probed exp.?

<i>DM candidate</i>	I. Ωh^2	II. Cold	III. Neutral	IV. BBN	V. Stars	VI. Self	VII. Direct	VIII. γ -rays	IX. Astro	X. Probed	Result
SM Neutrinos	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	✓	×
Sterile Neutrinos	~	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓!	✓	~
Neutralino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓!	✓!	✓!	✓	✓
Gravitino	✓	✓	✓	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	~
Gravitino (broken R-parity)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sneutrino $\tilde{\nu}_L$	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓!	✓!	✓	×
Sneutrino $\tilde{\nu}_R$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓!	✓!	✓!	✓	✓
Axino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SUSY Q-balls	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	–	✓!	✓	✓	✓	~
B^1 UED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓!	✓!	✓!	✓	✓
First level graviton UED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	× ^a
Axion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓!	✓	✓	✓	✓
Heavy photon (Little Higgs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓!	✓!	✓	✓
Inert Higgs model	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓!	–	✓	✓
Champs	✓	✓	×	✓	×	–	–	–	–	✓	×
Wimpzillas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	~

M. Taoso, G.Bertone, A.Masiero, JCAP 0803:022,2008

✓ = OK | ~ = Still viable | × = NO

What is a WIMP?

- Weakly Interacting Massive Particle miracle

$$\Omega_{DM} h^2 \simeq \frac{3 \times 10^{-27} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma_a v \rangle}$$

→ particles with annihilation cross sections mediated by weak interactions and mass 100GeV naturally produce right density

- The lightest superpartner (LSP) is stable in R-conserving **supersymmetry** (SUSY)

- Neutralino (χ)

- → Good WIMP candidate

- Mass of 10-1000 GeV

- Cross sections comparable to neutrino cross sections

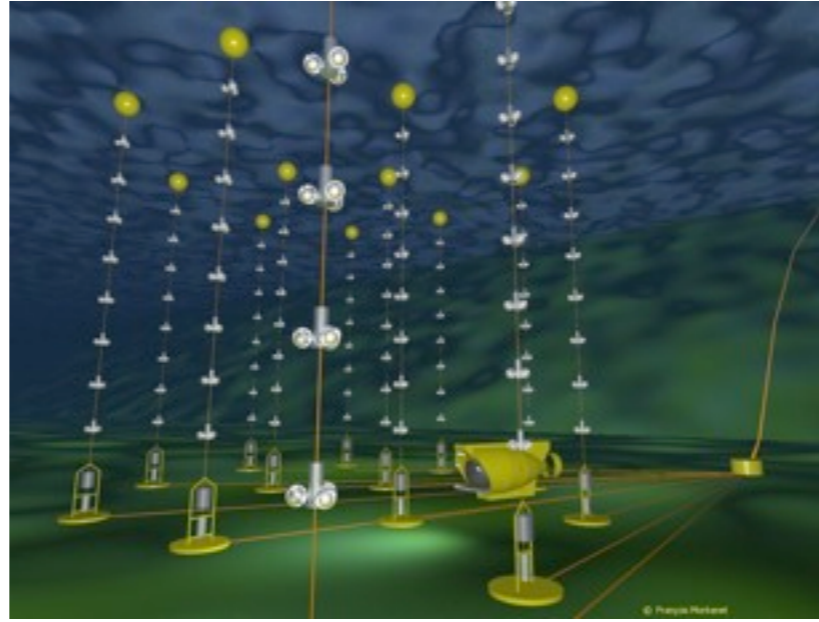
- Electroweak scale

Searching for Dark Matter

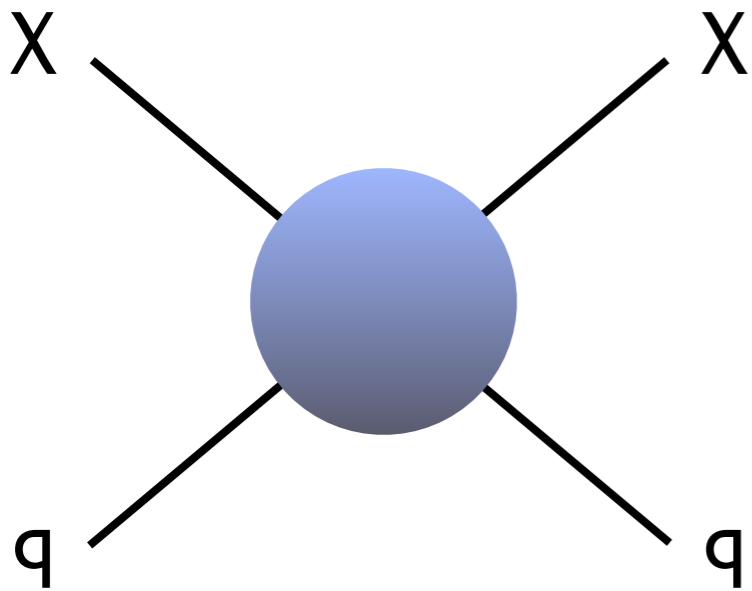
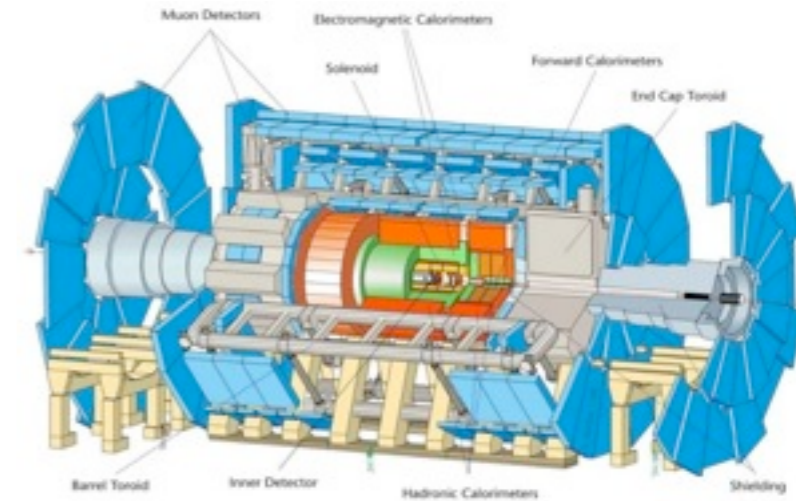
Direct Searches



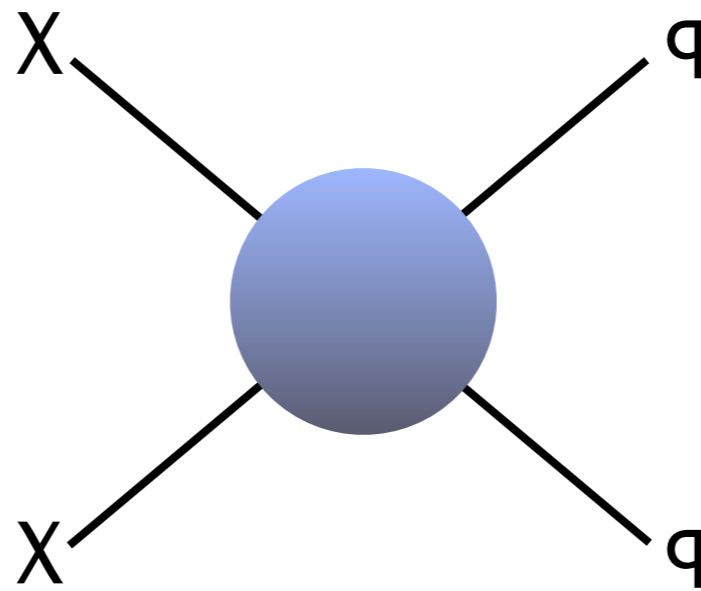
Indirect Searches



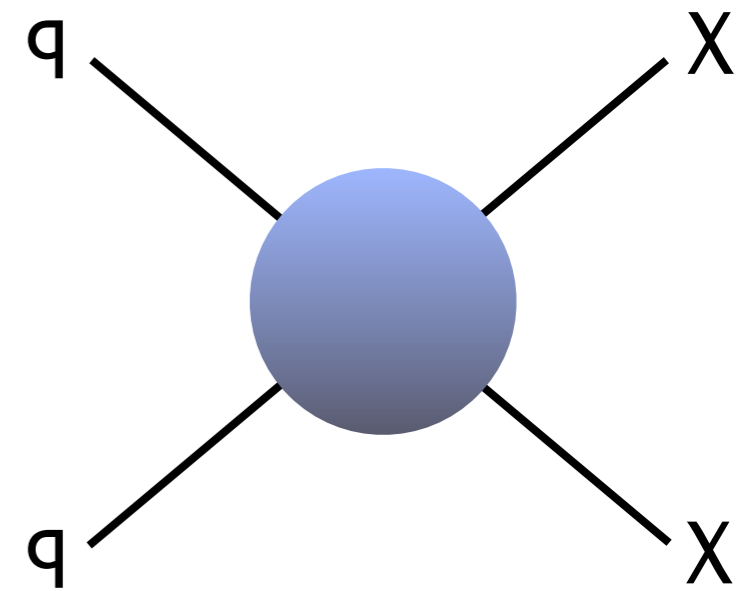
Collider Searches



Scattering

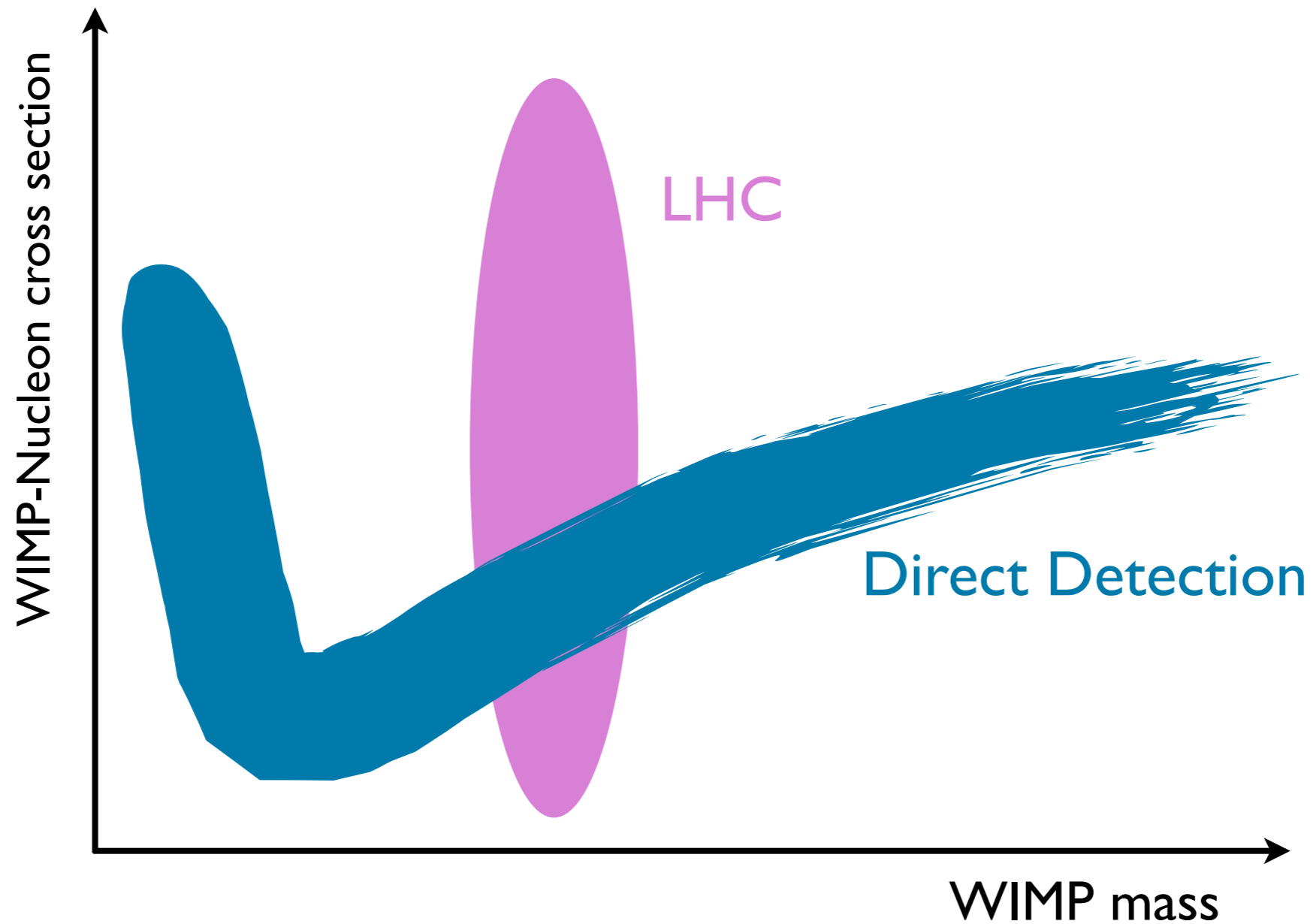


Annihilation



Production

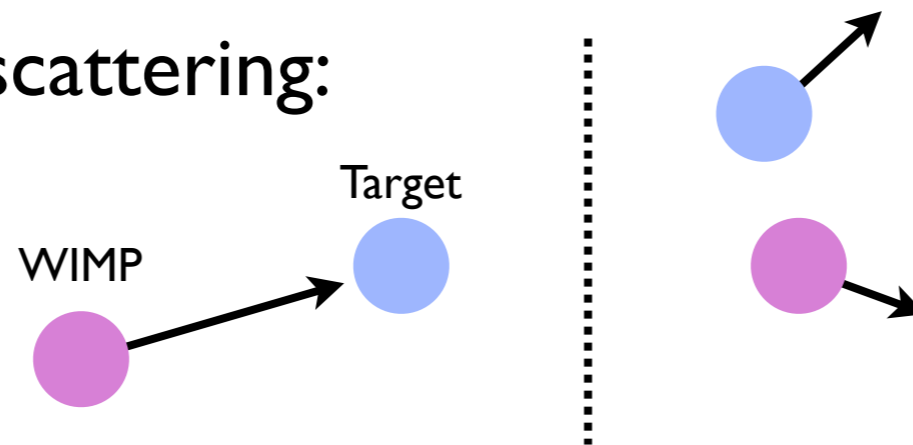
Complementarity between approaches



See, e.g. G.Bertone *et al.*, [arXiv:1107.1715](https://arxiv.org/abs/1107.1715)

Direct Detection DM Experiments

Elastic scattering:



- Uses the local “WIMP wind” in DM halo of Milky Way :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rho_{DM} \approx 0.3 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3 \\ v_{solar} \approx 220 \text{ km/s} \\ M_{WIMP} = 100 \text{ GeV} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \sim 10^9 \text{ WIMPs m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

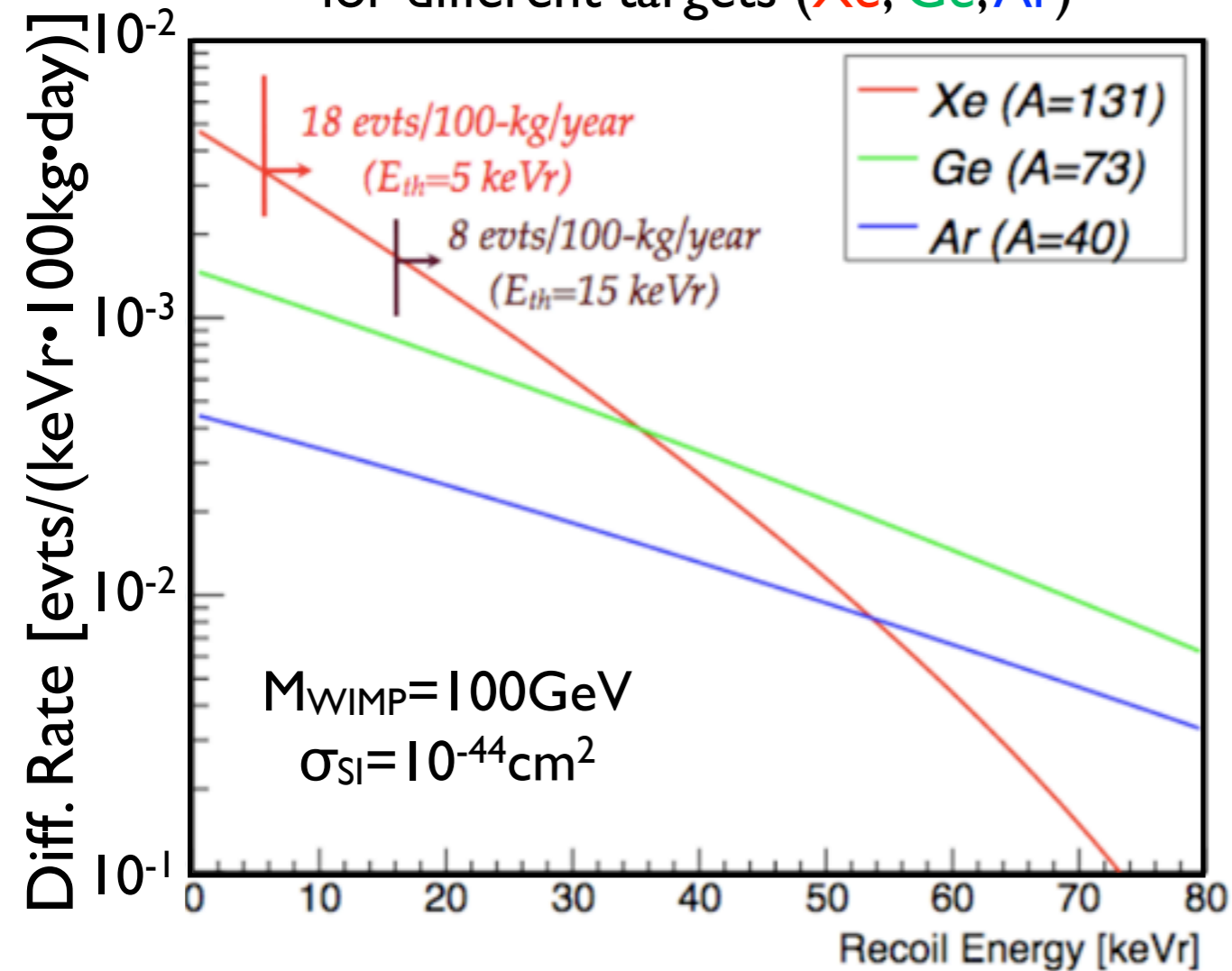
- Elastic scattering off a heavy nucleus
- Most direct method of identifying dark matter

Spin dependence

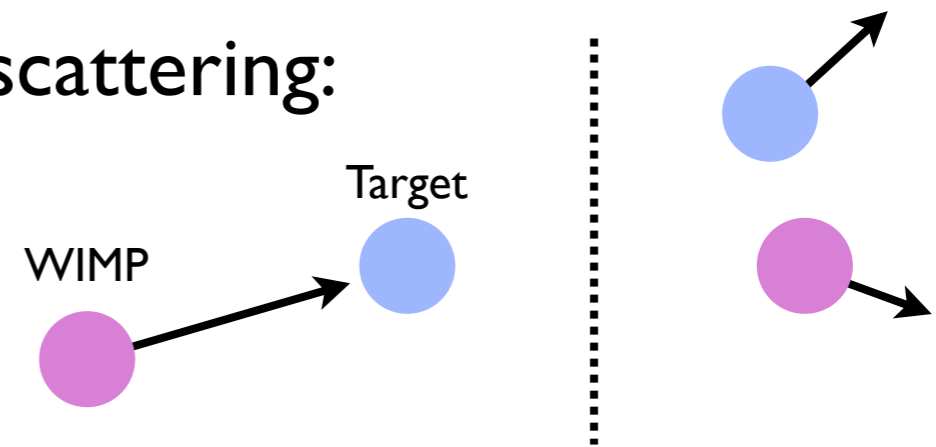
- $\sigma_{\chi N} = \sigma_{SI} + \sigma_{SD}$
- σ_{SI} - **Spin-independent** cross section:
 - Coherent enhancement, cross section grows as A^2 :
- σ_{SD} - **Spin-dependent** cross sections:
 - Axial-vector interactions result in WIMP couplings to the spin of the nucleus J
 - $\sigma_{SD}=0$ for even-even nuclei
- $\sigma_{SI} > \sigma_{SD}$ for $A > \sim 30$ and σ_{SD} is typically ignored
 - Important exceptions:
 - ^{19}F , ^{23}Na , ^{73}Ge , ^{127}I , ^{129}Xe , ^{131}Xe , ^{133}Cs

Expected Energy Spectrum

WIMP Scatt. Rates per 100kg per day
for different targets (Xe, Ge, Ar)



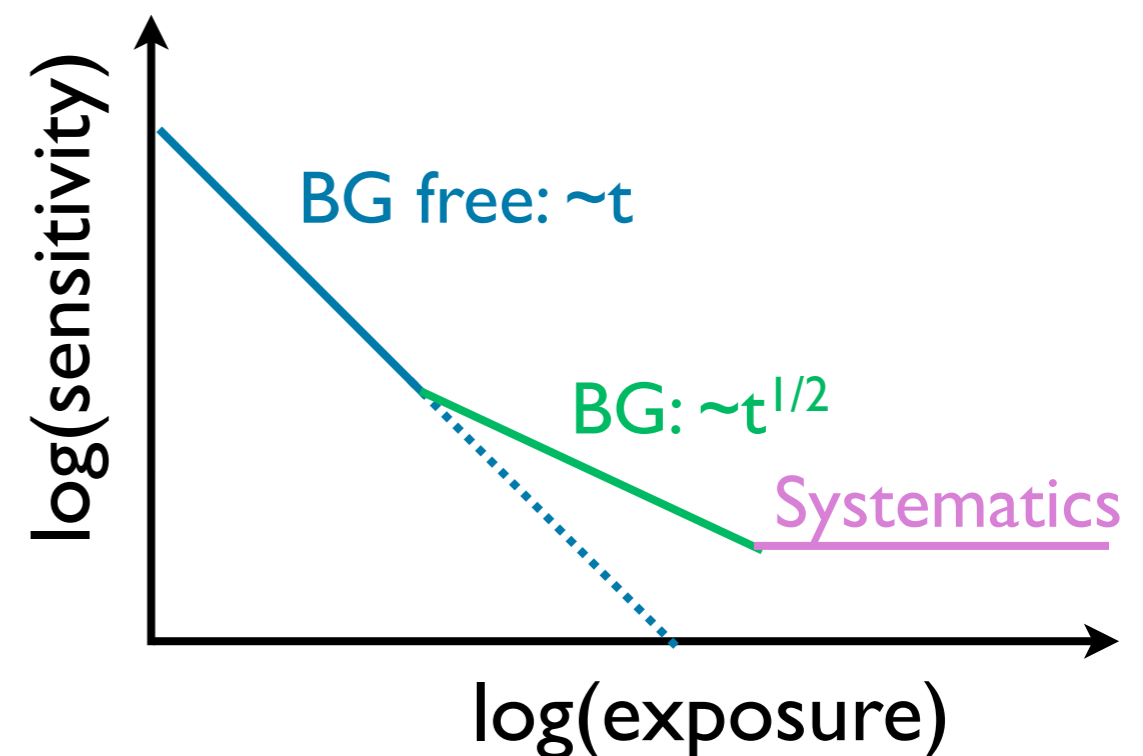
Elastic scattering:



- Elastic collisions with nuclei
 - WIMP velocity $\sim 10^{-3}c$
- Energy of recoiling nucleus is tiny : **<50 keV (!)**
- Rates are uncertain, since they depend on model
- Spectrum is featureless (no bumps)

Minimizing Backgrounds

- Critical aspect of any rare event search
- Purity of materials
 - Copper, germanium, neon, xenon among the cleanest with no natural occurring long-lived isotopes
 - Ancient lead, if free of Pb-210
- Shielding
 - External U/Th/K backgrounds
- Krypton and Radon mitigation
- Material handling and assaying
 - Surface preparation, cosmic activation
- Underground siting and active veto
 - Avoid muon-induced neutrons
- Detector-based discrimination



Underground Labs with $DM/0\nu 2\beta$ Experiments



Need at least 1000m rock (~ 3000 mwe) overburden
Reduces muon rate by $\sim 10^5$

Direct DM detection techniques

Measuring WIMP recoil energy: detector = target

- Single channel techniques
 - Ionization: Ge-detectors [CoGeNT]
 - Scintillation: NaI [DAMA/Libra], LXe [XMASS]
 - Phonons: [CRESST-I]
- Two-channel techniques: combination of above for better radioactive background rejection
 - Ionization & Phonons: cryogenic Ge&Si [CDMS, Edelweiss]
 - Ionization & Scintillation: LXe [XENON, ZEPLIN] & LAr [WARP]
 - Scintillation & Phonons: cryogenic CaWO₄ [CRESST-II]
- Tracking gas detector [DRIFT]
- Bubble chambers - superheated droplets [Picasso, COUPP]

Present Status for direct detection DM

- A number of “claims” out there - light WIMP mass:
 - **DAMA**: annual modulation “at 8.9σ ”
 - **CoGeNT**: indication of an annual modulation, can’t explain it with BG
 - **CRESST-II**: sees 67 events, not consistent with background
- WIMP parameters from these experiments inconsistent...
- $\sim 10\text{GeV}$ region is experimentally challenging
 - systematic uncertainties on quenching, energy scale, thresholds, backgrounds...
- Astrophysics alone cannot reconcile the differences observed in experiments

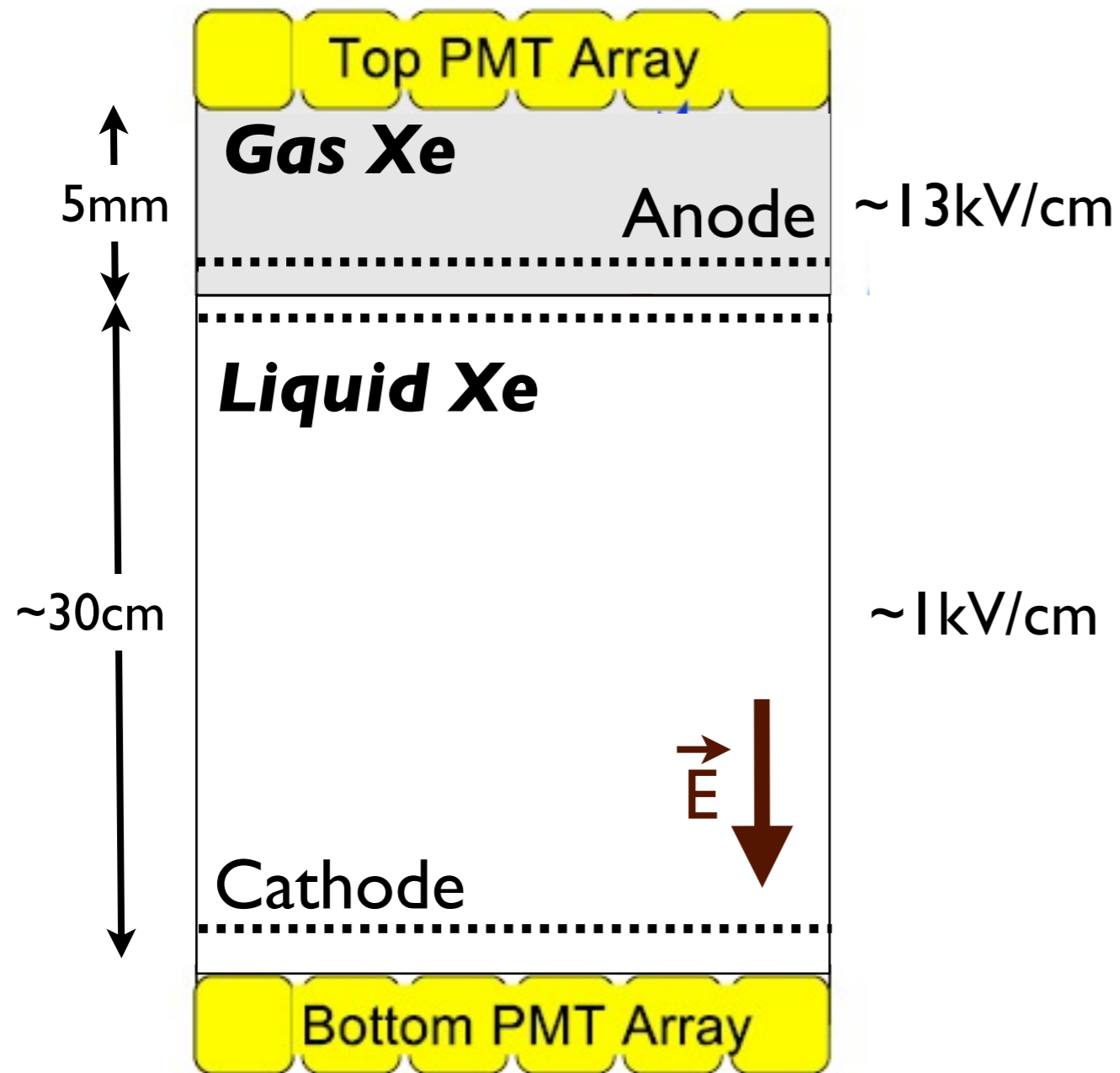
Nobel Liquid Detectors

- Target is detection medium
- Target material has to be purified of radioactive contaminants to a high degree
 - → Nobel liquids

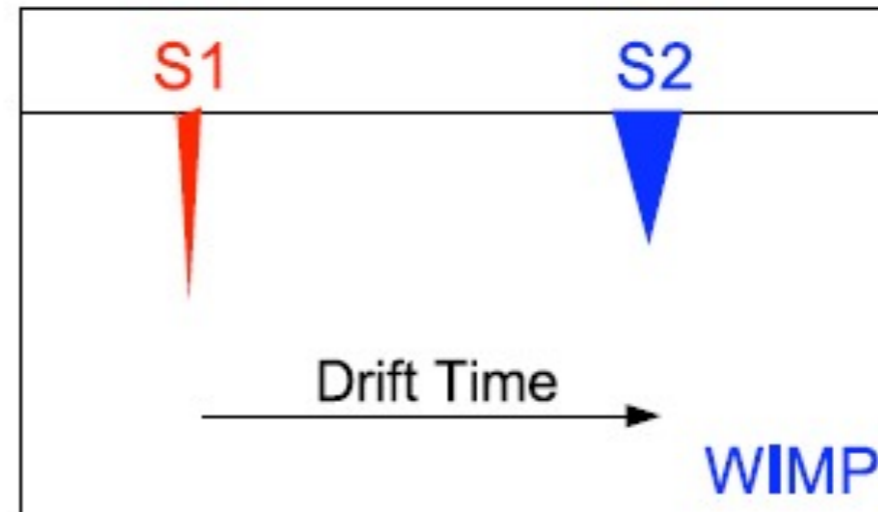
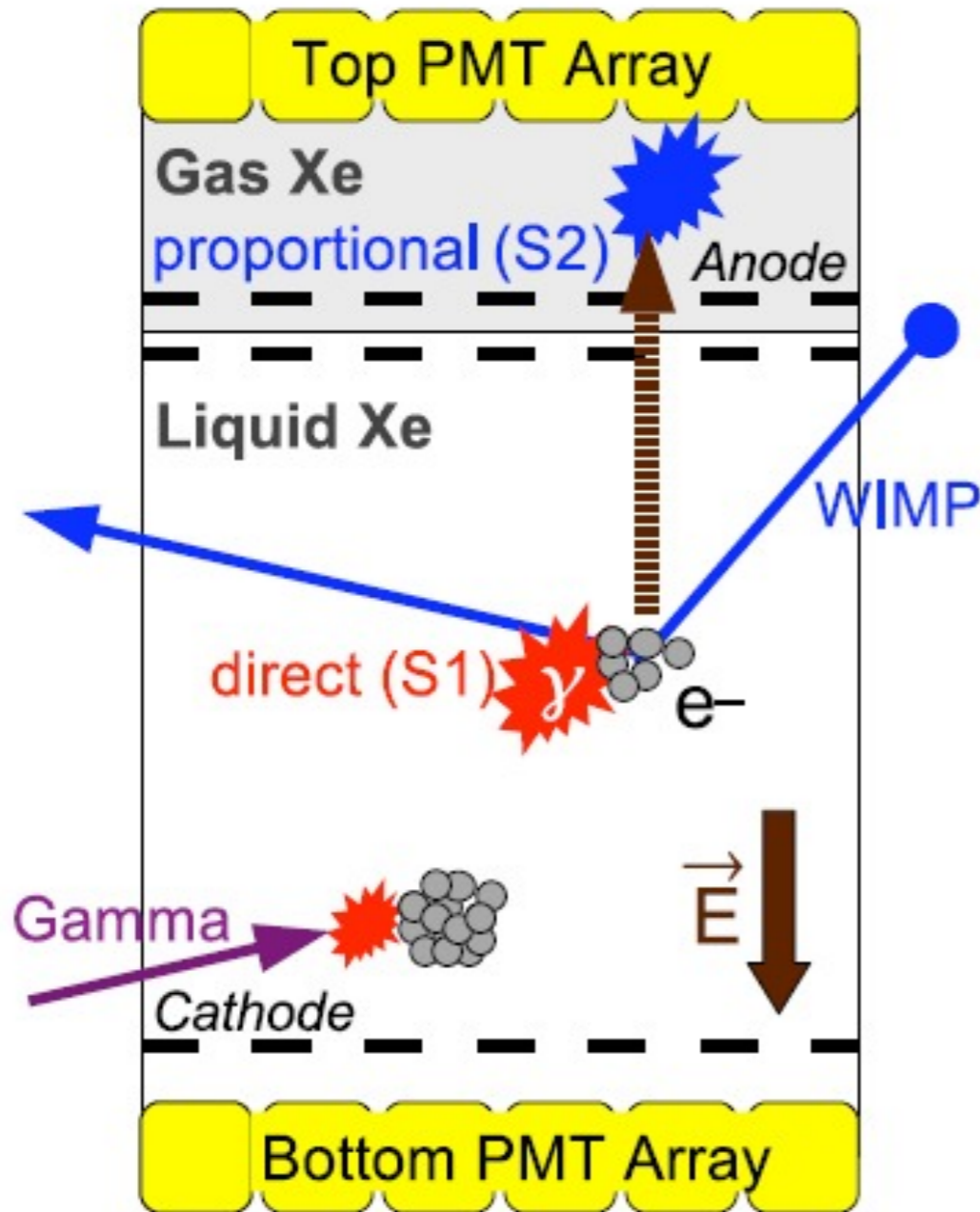
	Unit	Neon	Argon	Xenon
Z		10	18	54
A		20	40	~132
Liquid Density	g/cm ³	1.21	1.4	3.06
Energy Loss (dE/dX)	MeV/cm	1.4	2.1	3.8
Radiation Length	cm	24	14	2.8
Boiling Temperature	°K	27.1	87.3	165
Scintillation Wavelength	nm	85	125	175
Scintillation	photon/keV	30	40	46
Ionization	e ⁻ /keV	46	42	64
Background Isotope		No	³⁹ Ar (1 Bq/kg)	¹³⁶ Xe
Price	\$ /ton	\$90k	\$20k	~\$1.2M

WIMP-nucleon spin-independent cross section grows as A^2
 → Using xenon attractive

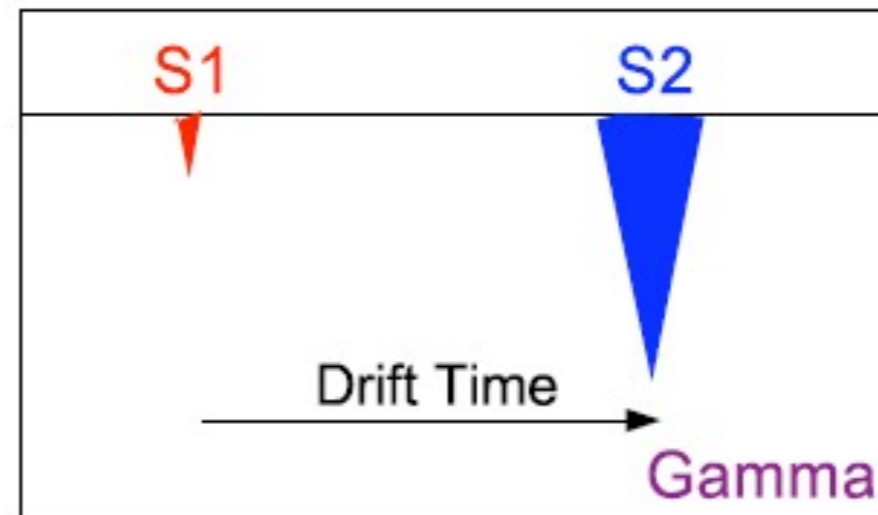
Dual-Phase Xe TPC



Detection Properties



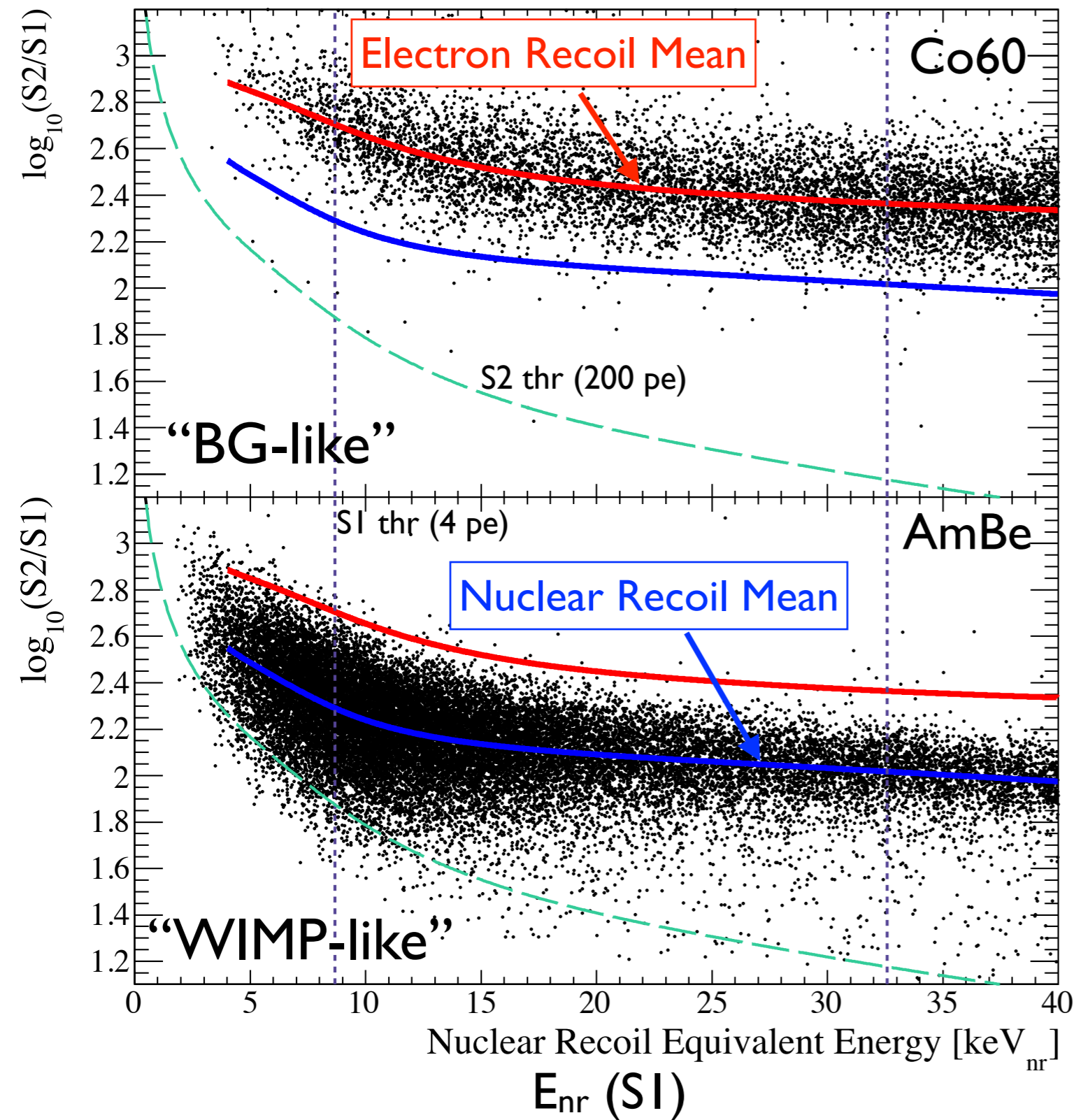
Signal:
nuclear recoil



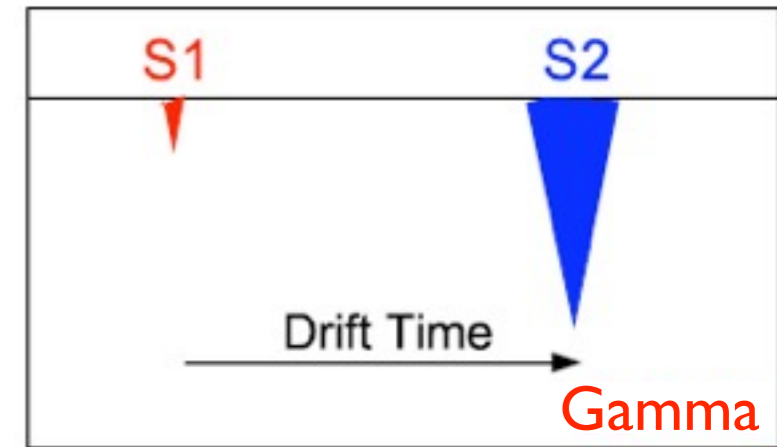
Background:
Electron recoil

$$(S2/S1)_{WIMP} \ll (S2/S1)_{Gamma}$$

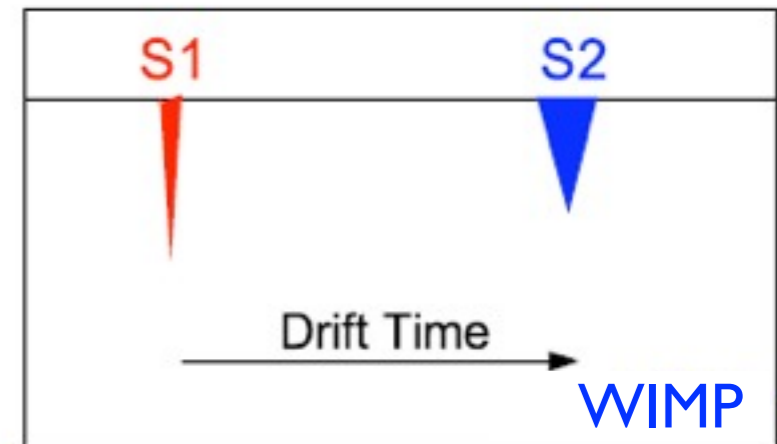
Discrimination through S2/S1



Gamma Source



Neutron Source



Detector-based background rejection of 99.75% [XENON100]

Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso, Italy

LNGS 1400 m Rock (3100 w.m.e)

XENON10 / XENON100

LVD

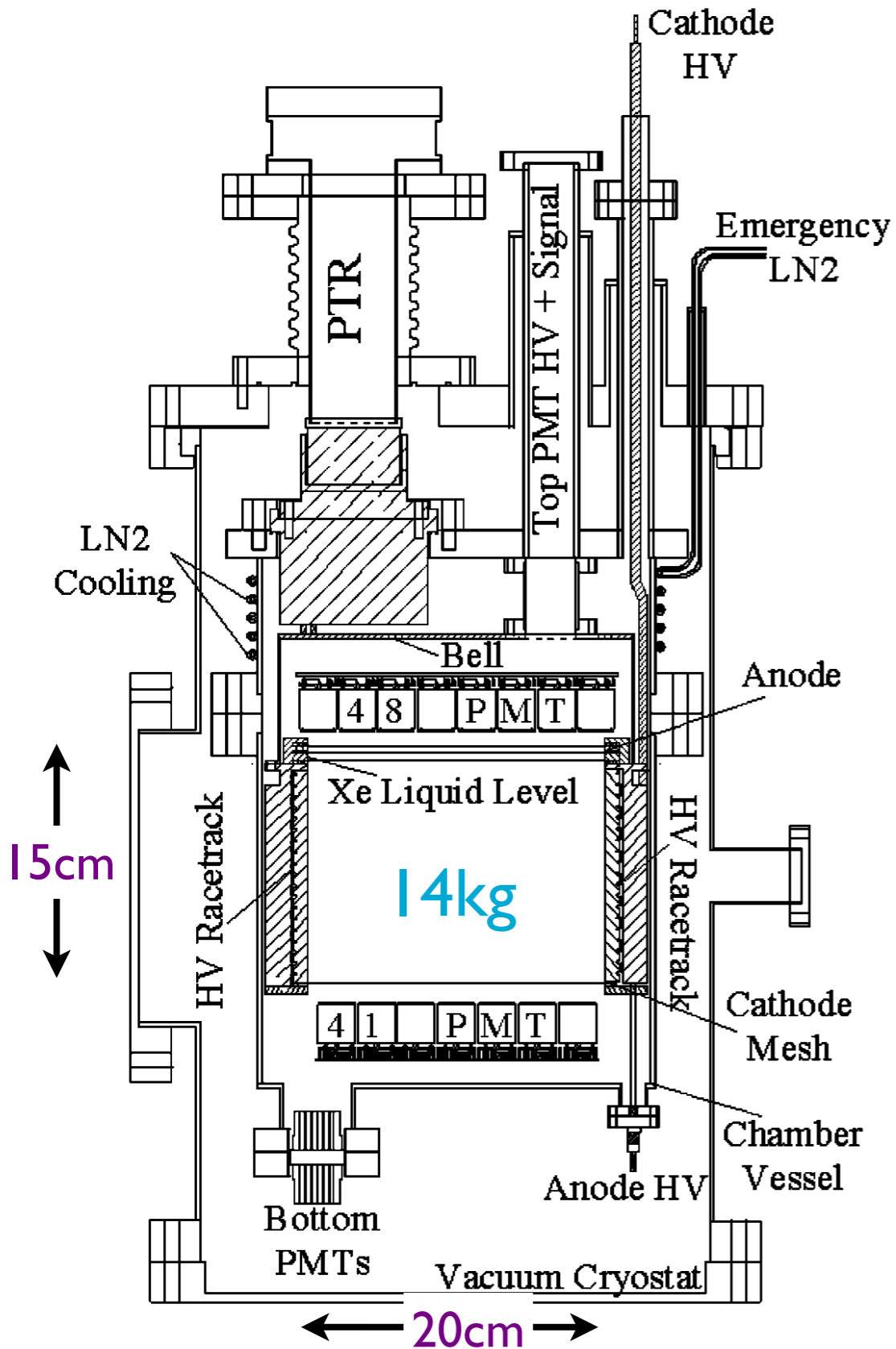
ICARUS

WARP

OPERA

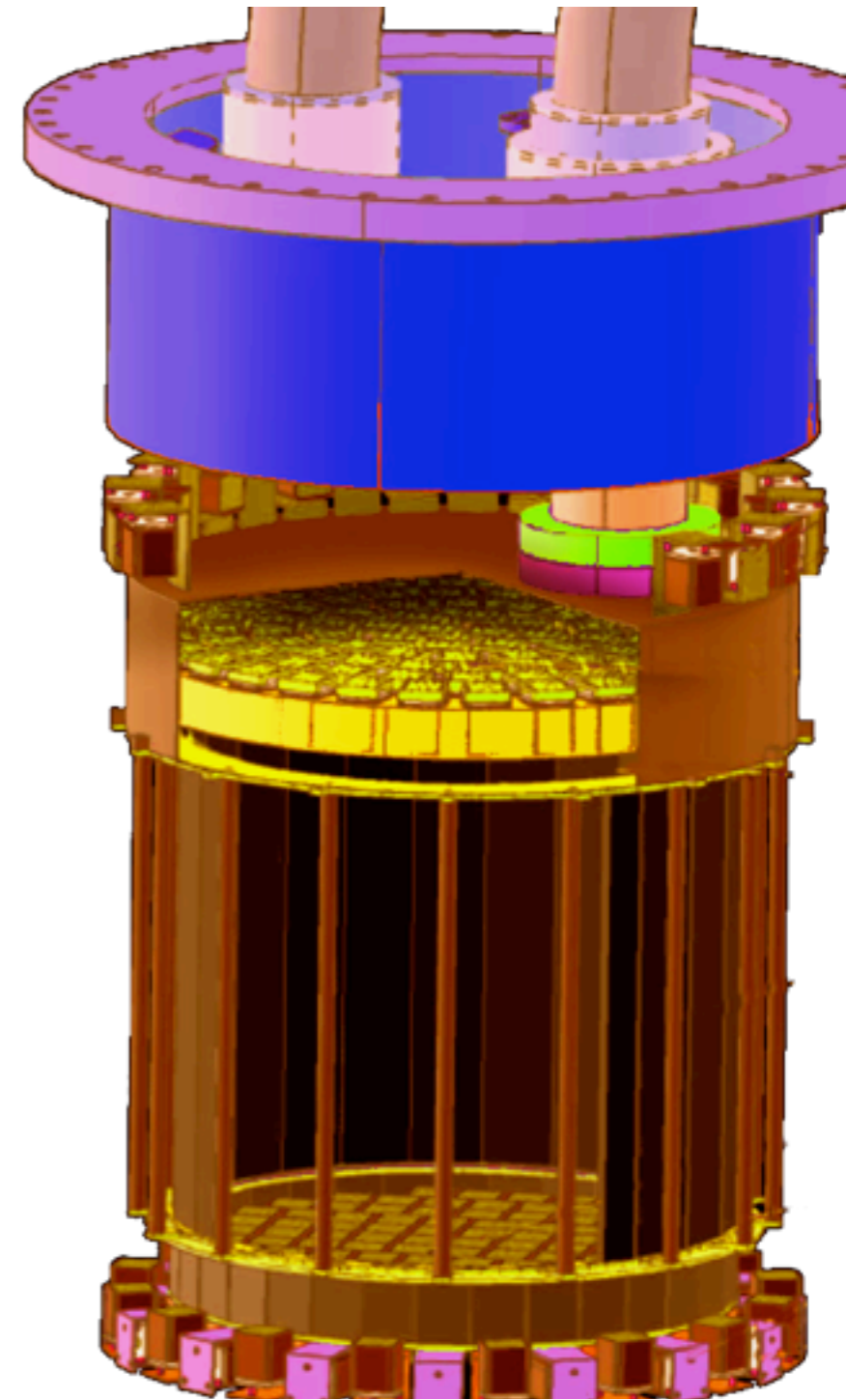
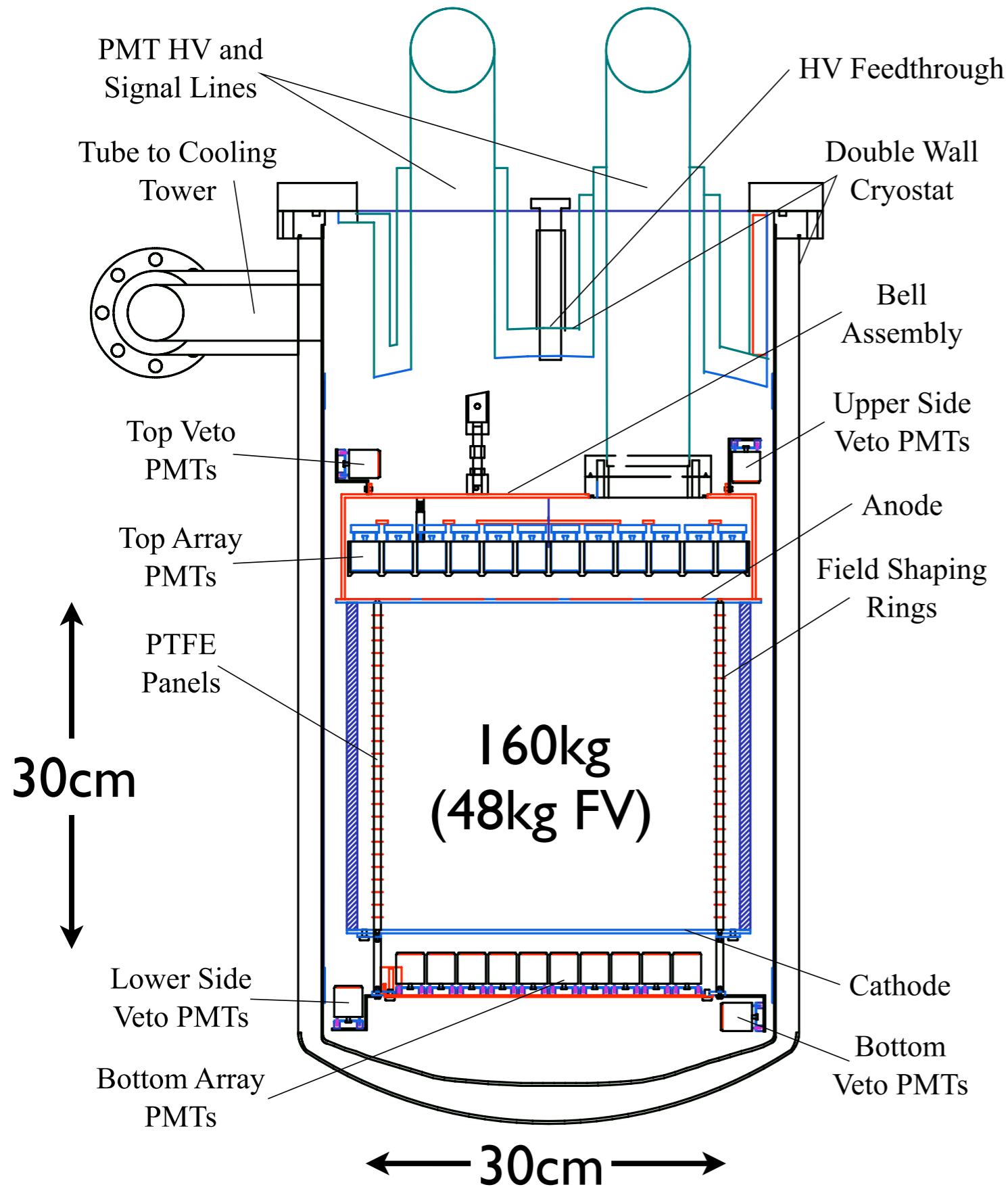


2007: XENON10



XENON10 and ZEPIN-II proved that reliable dual-phase Xe TPCs possible

2009: XENON100



XENON100 started physics run in early 2010

XENON100

Top array: 98 PMTs

- Goal compared to XENON10
 - 10x more target mass
 - 100x reduction in gamma background
 - Material section & screening
 - Detector design

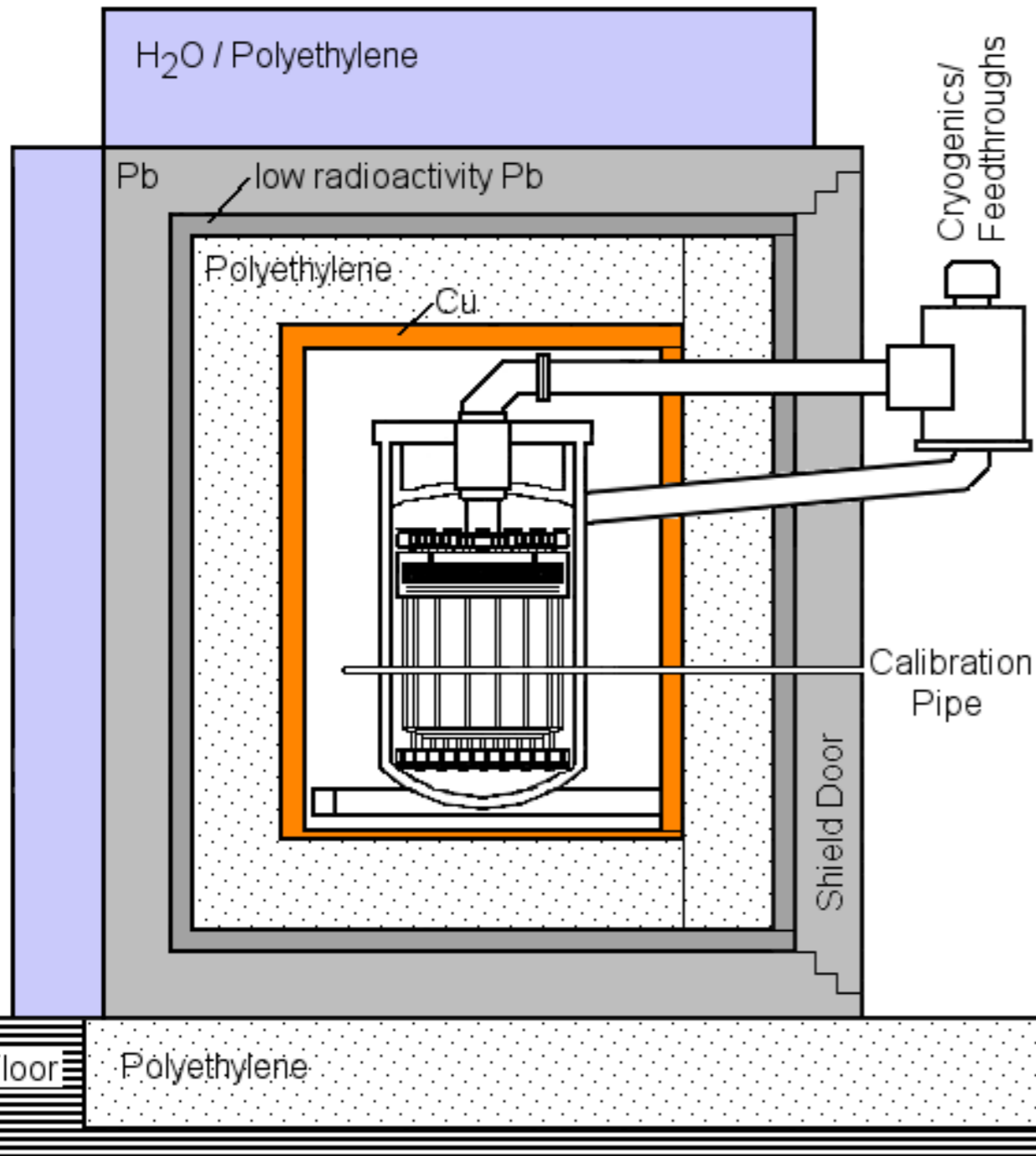
Bottom array: 80 PMTs

PTFE TPC,
Field shaping rings

+4500V

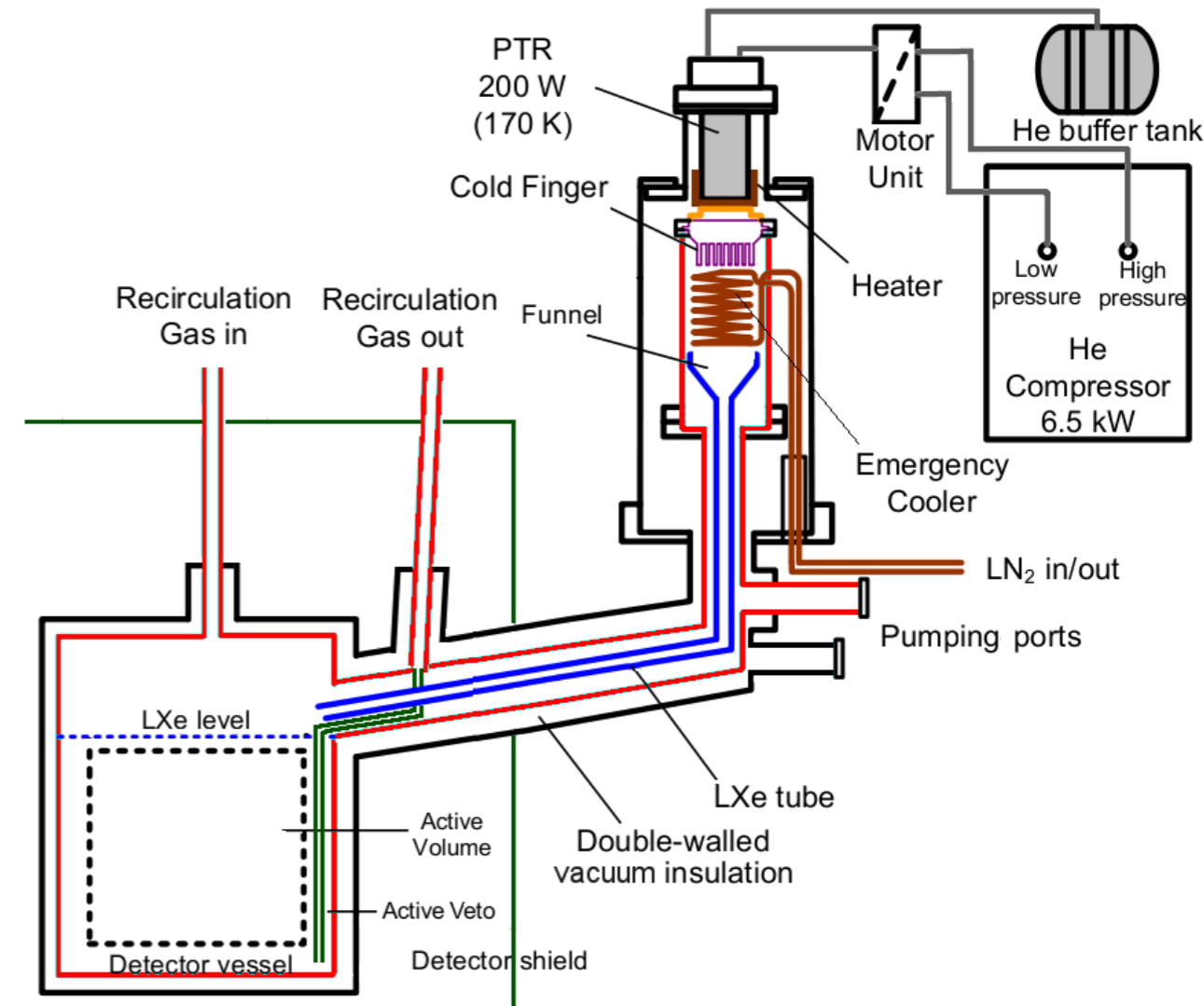
-16000V

Schematic of Detector



Shield for external backgrounds

Use of low-background materials

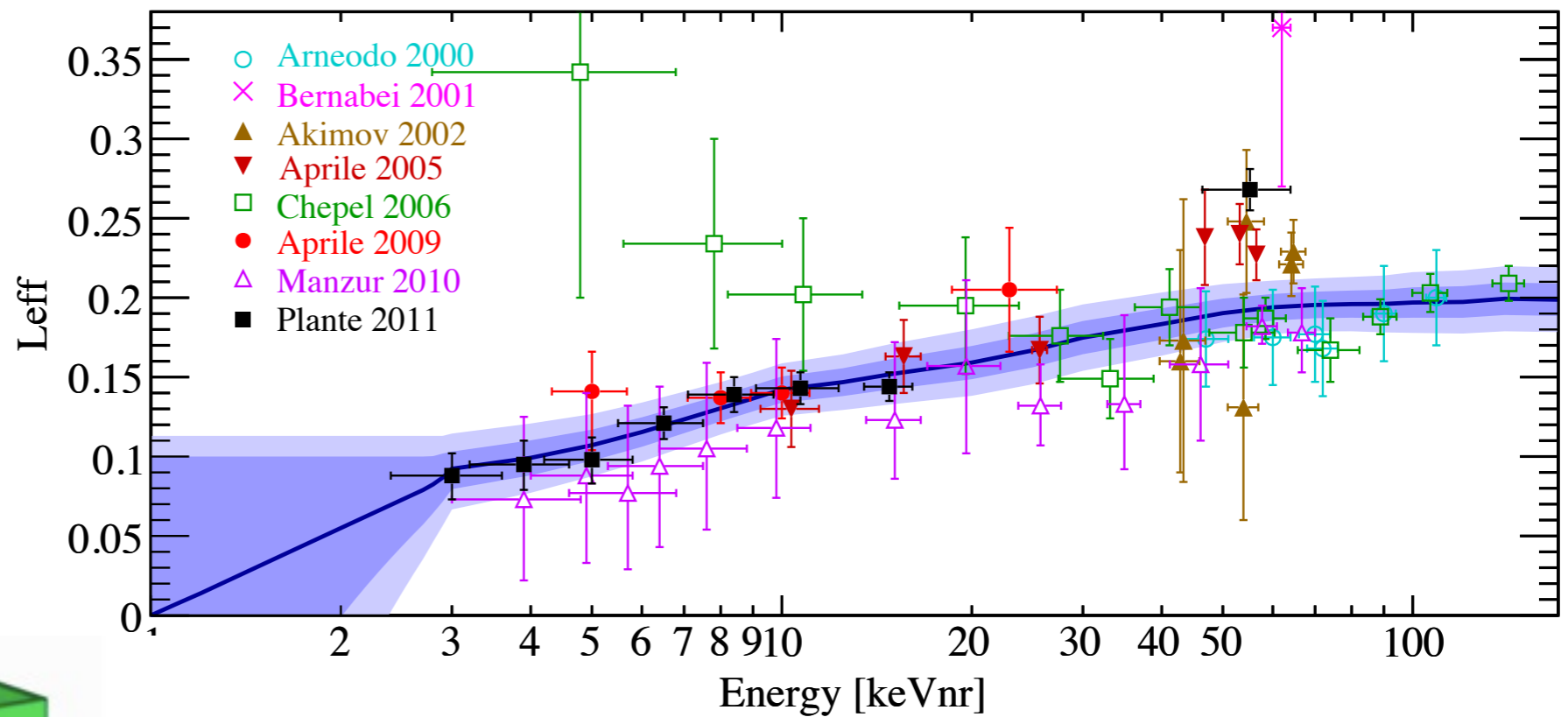


GXe purification system:
Continuous recirculation to
eliminate impurities

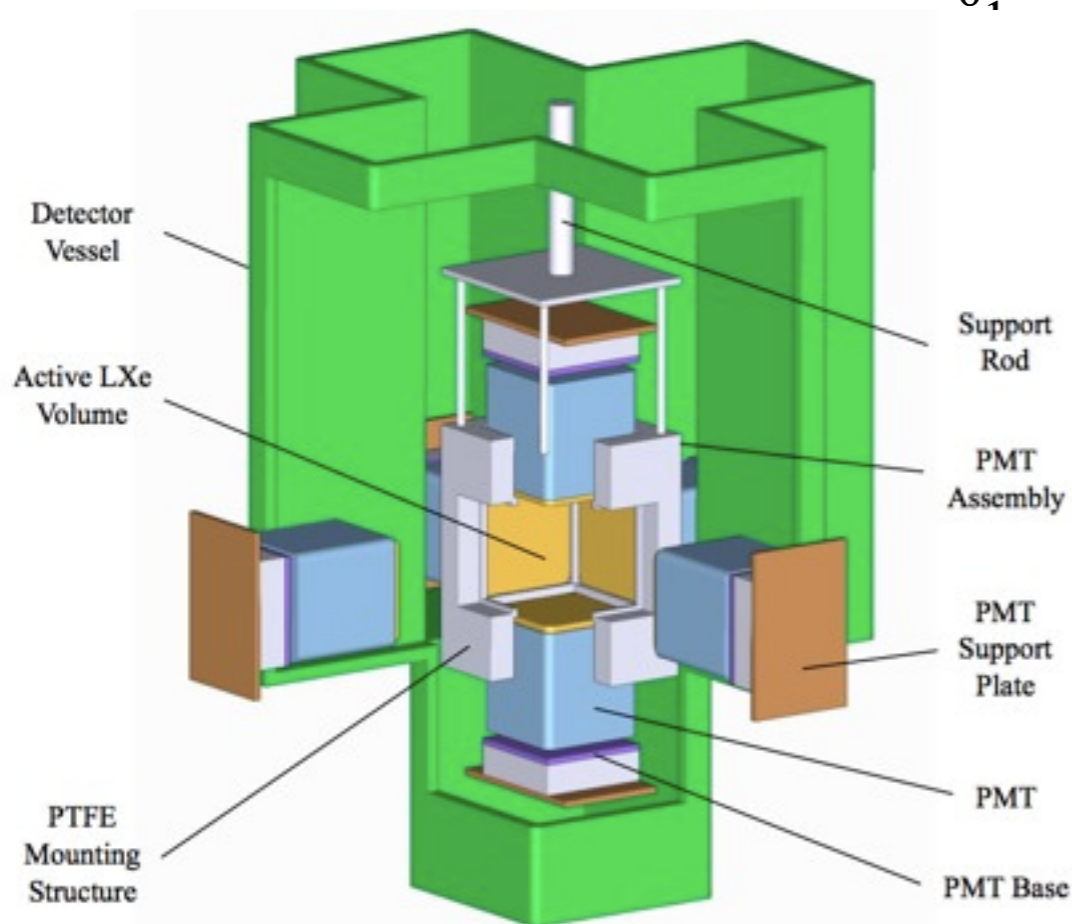
Energy determination

$E_{nr} = \text{fcn}(SI) \rightarrow$ measured in dedicated setups

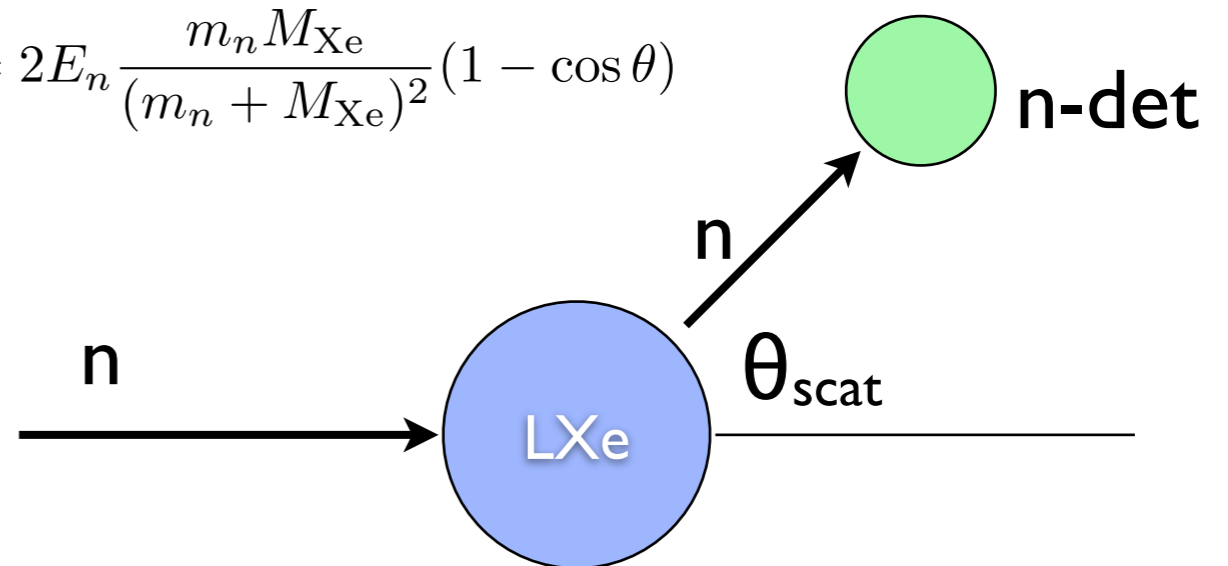
$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \frac{LY(E_{nr})}{LY(E_{ee} = 122 \text{ keV})}$$



G. Plante et al., Phys.Rev. C84 (2011) 045805

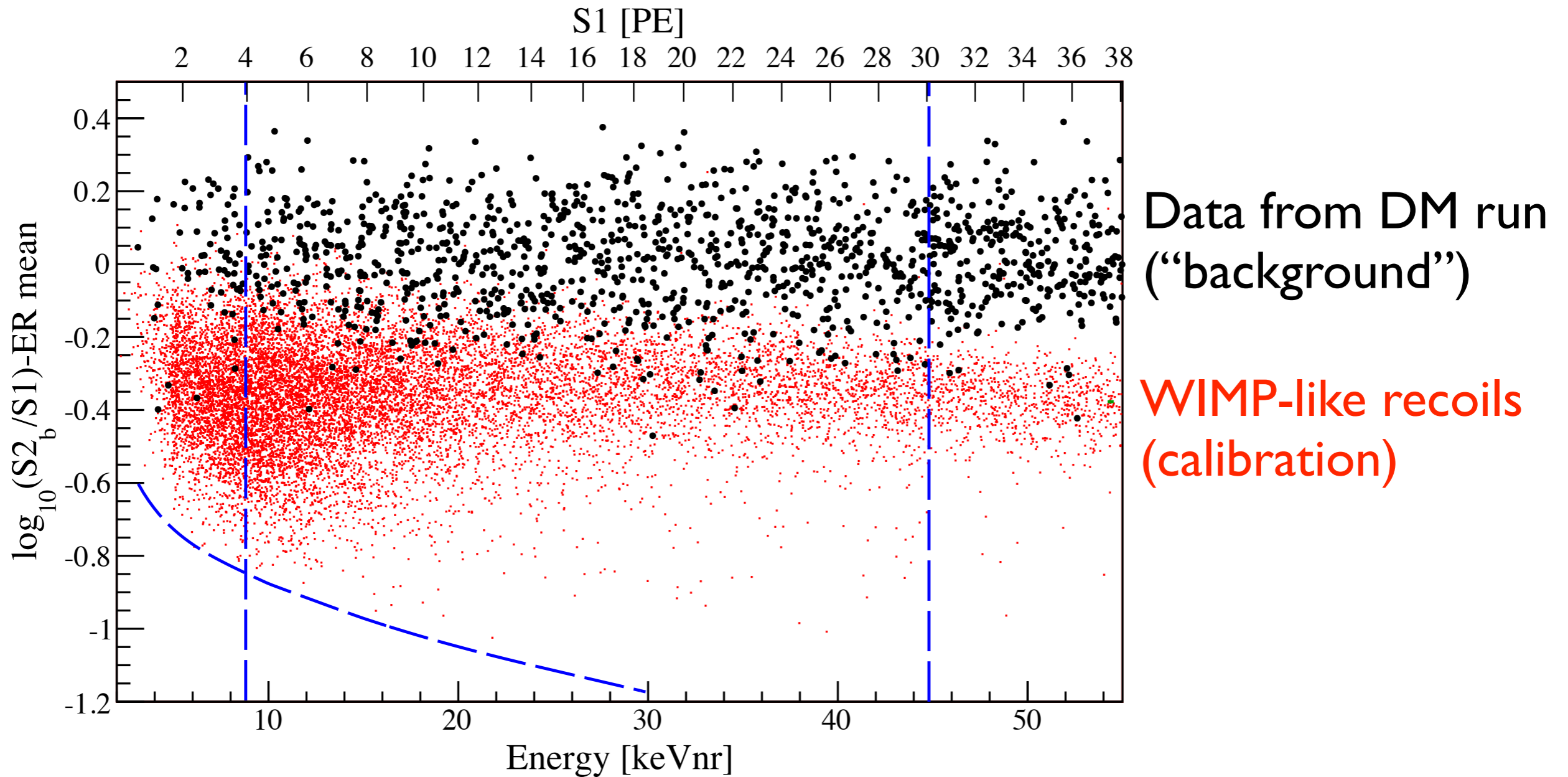


$$E_r = 2E_n \frac{m_n M_{Xe}}{(m_n + M_{Xe})^2} (1 - \cos \theta)$$



Recent Results from XENON100

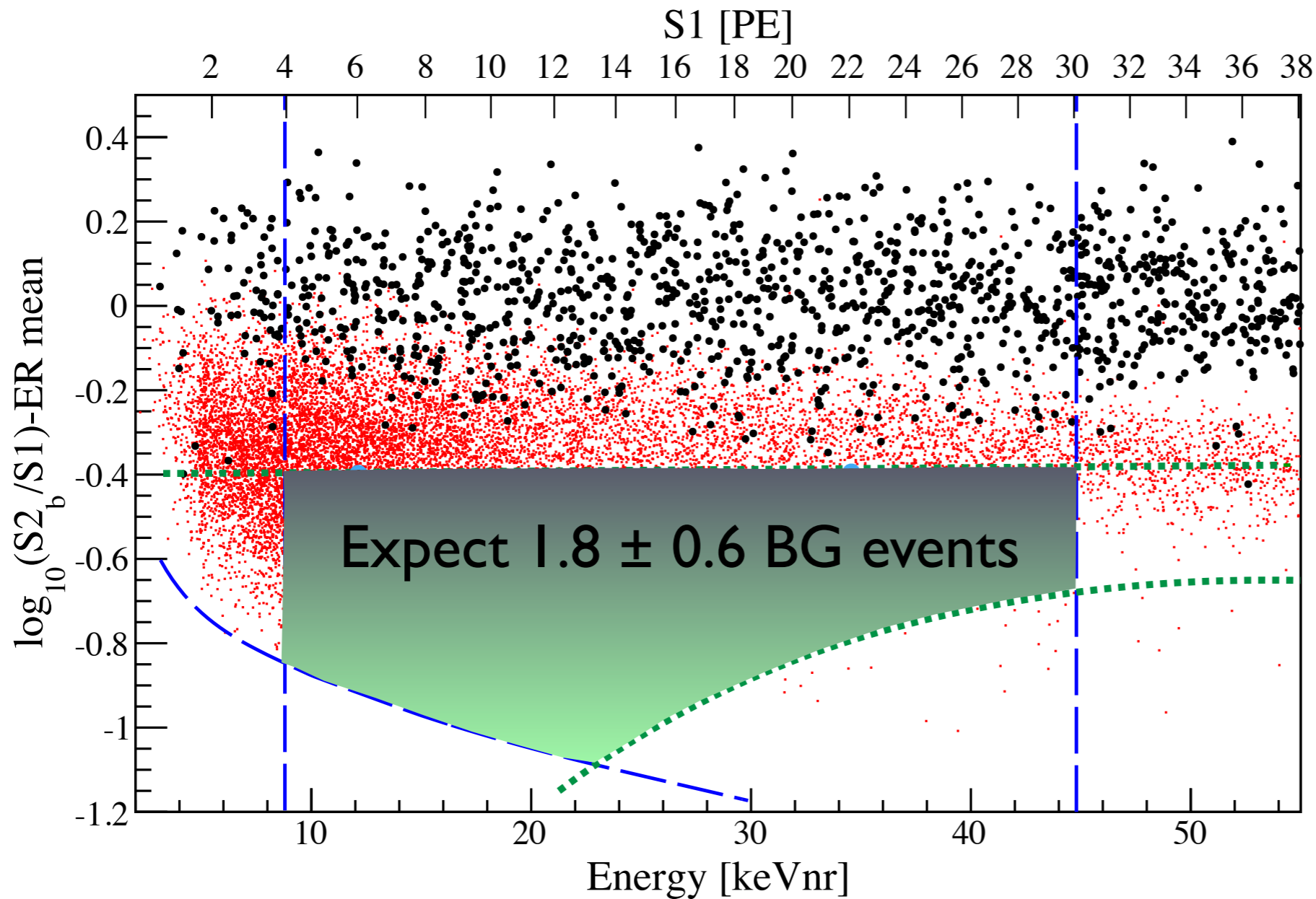
100.9 live days, 48 kg fiducial mass



Profile Likelihood analysis: no WIMP events,
BG-only hypothesis has p-value of 31%

Traditional Analysis: Optimal Interval

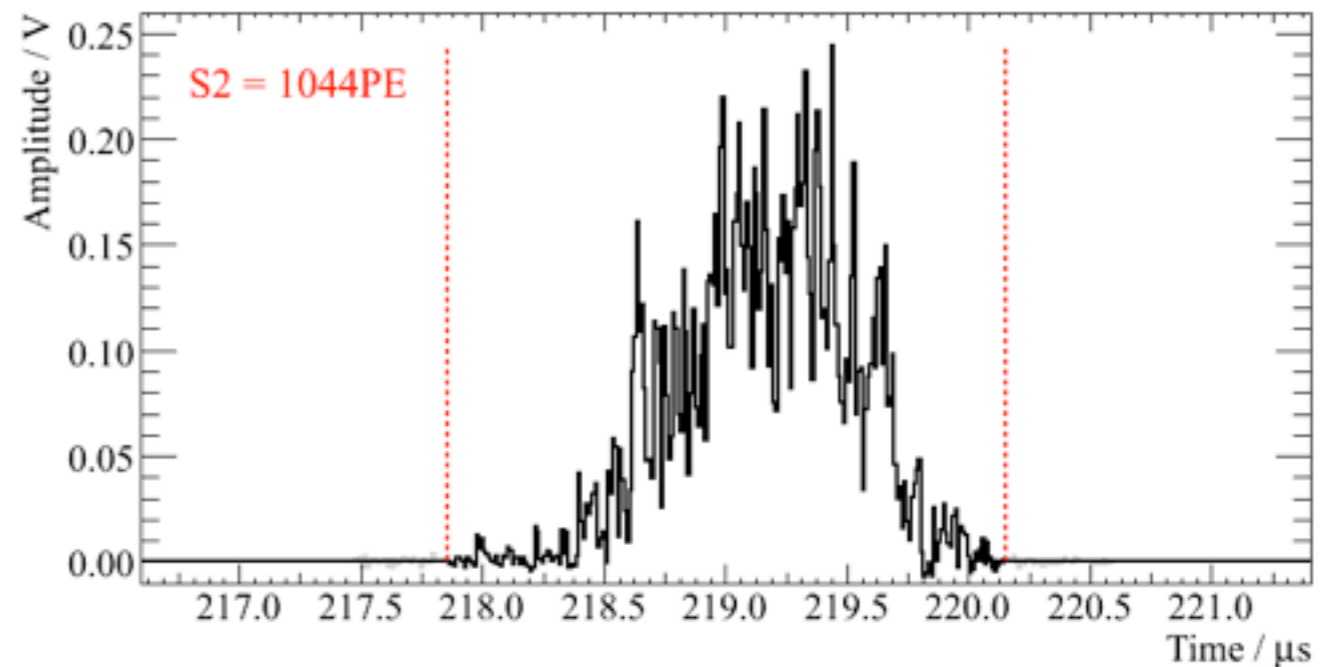
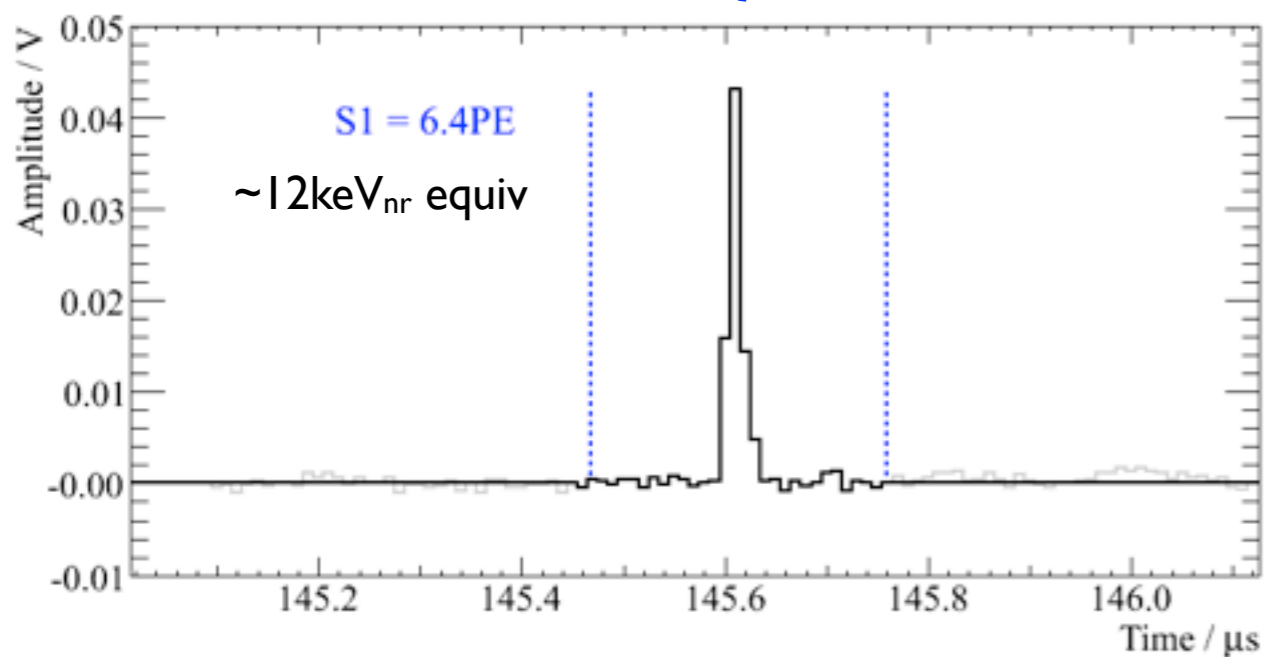
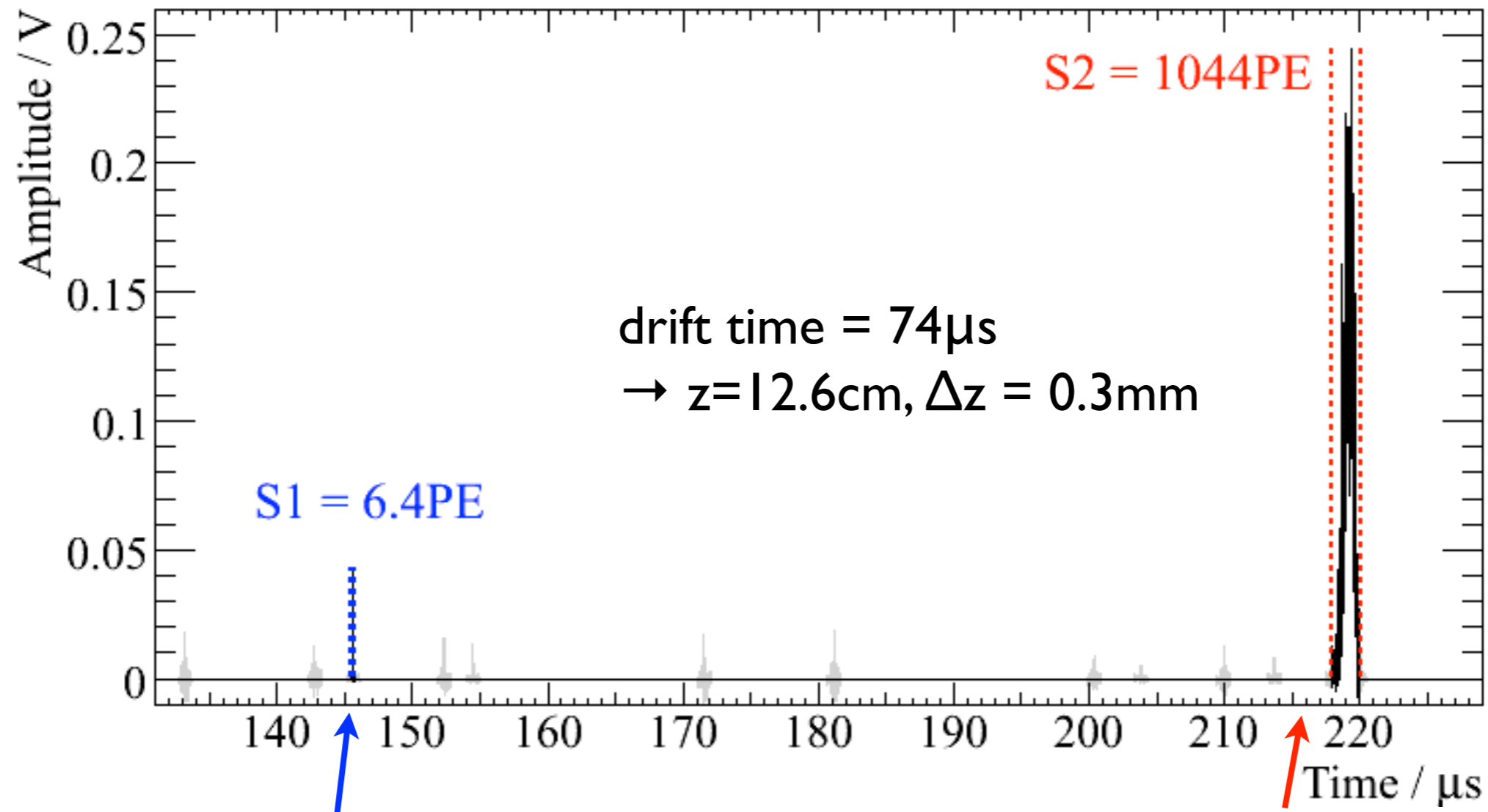
Cuts were determined in a blind fashion



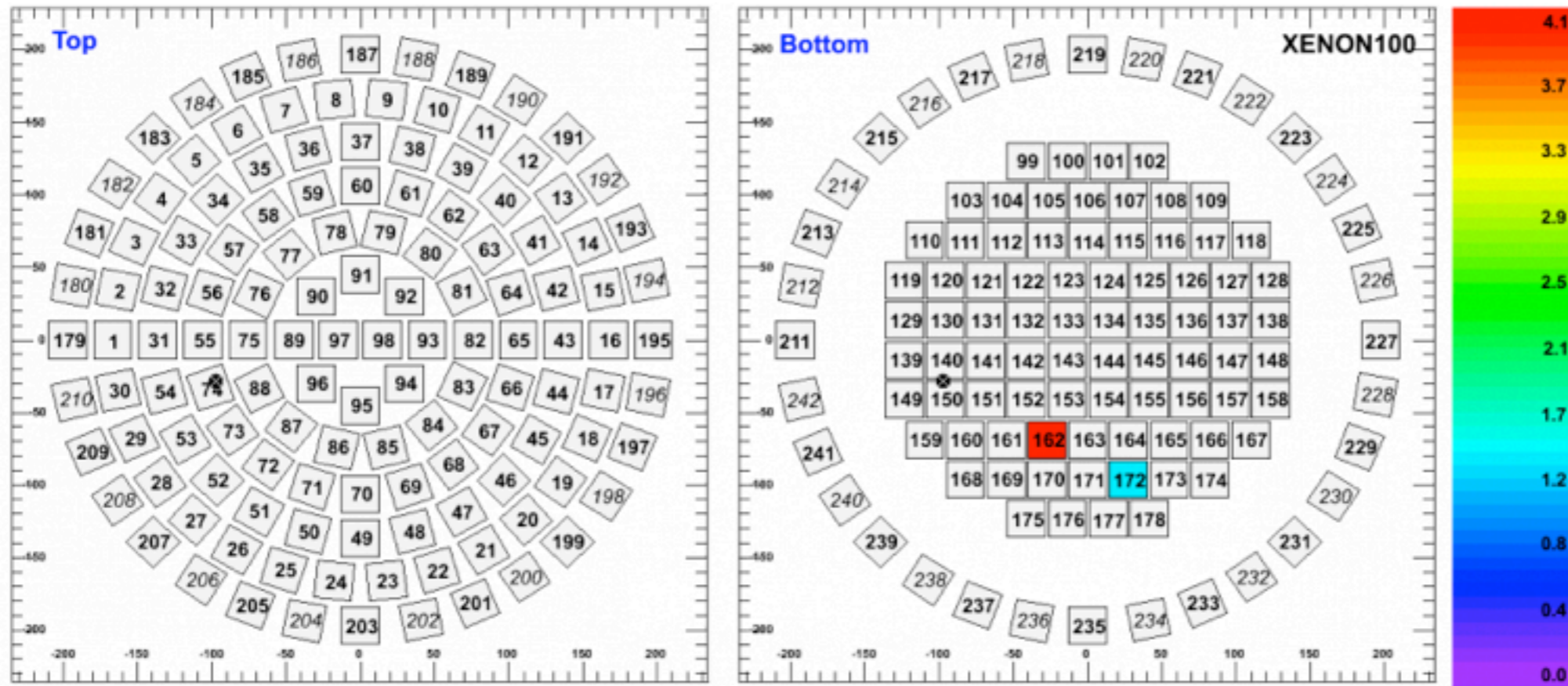
Gaussian Leakage	1.14 ± 0.48
Anomalous Leakage	0.56 ± 0.25
Neutron BG	0.11 ± 0.08

Box cuts: 3 events seen, when 1.8 ± 0.6 expected

One of the Candidates



Same low-energy candidate event

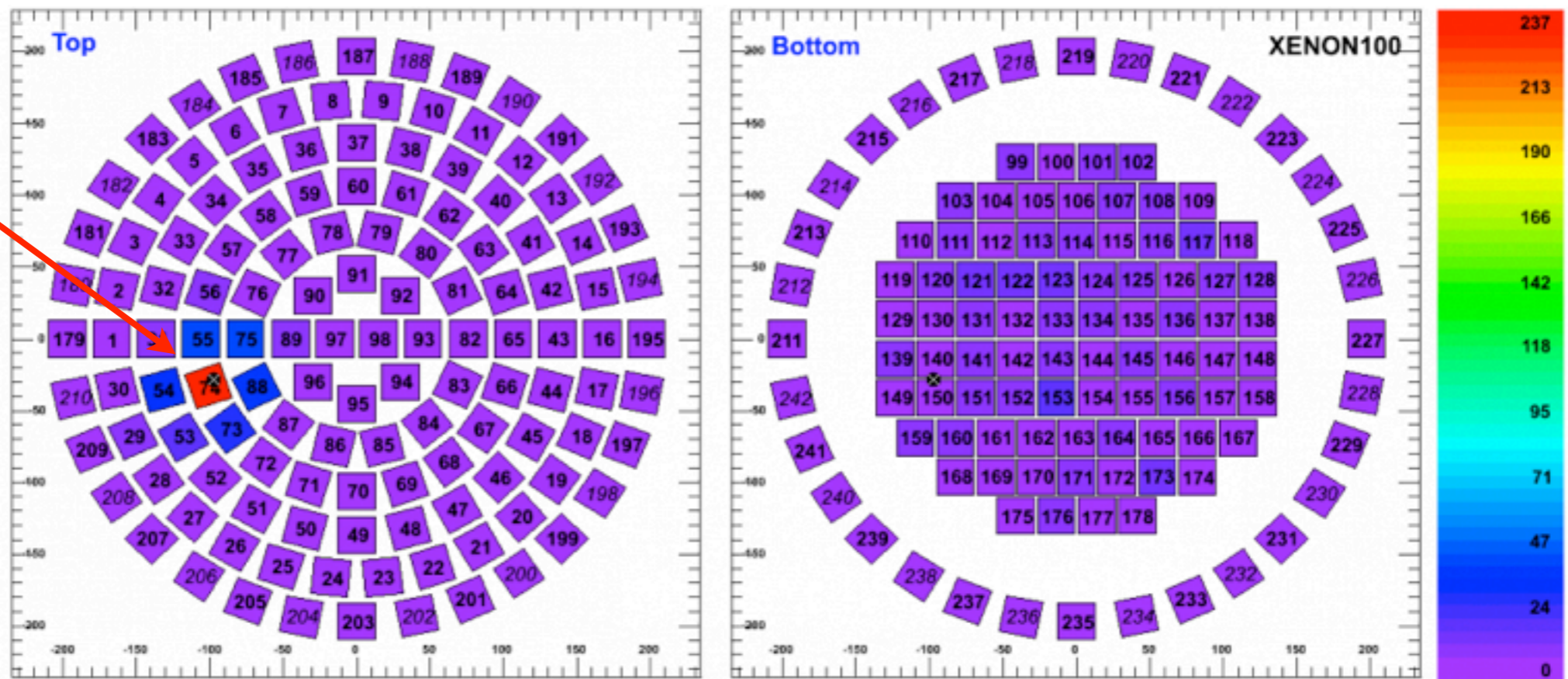


SI: Energy determination

Italic PMTs look inwards

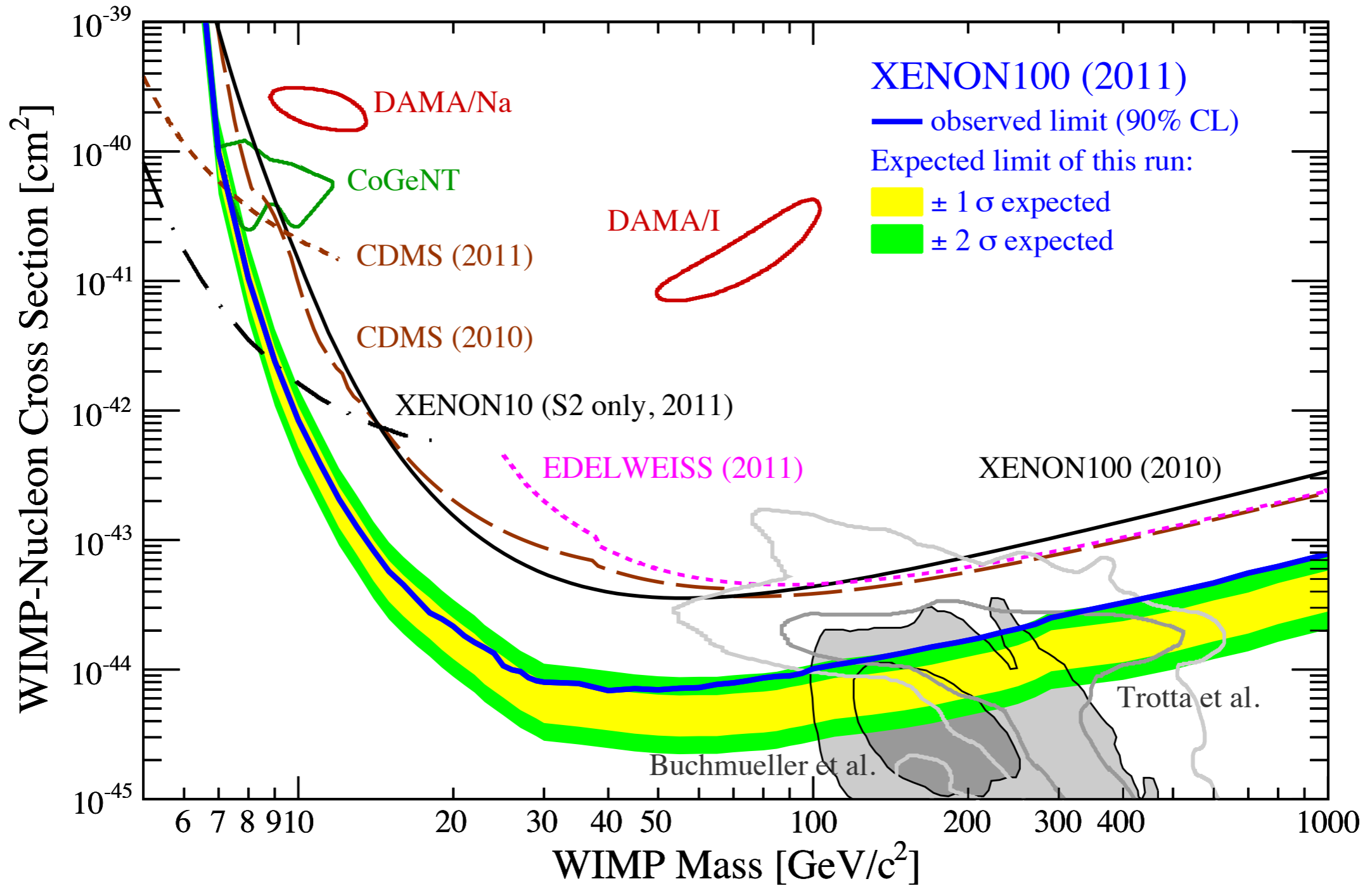
S2: Position determination

$$\Delta r \sim 3\text{mm}$$



Italic PMTs look inwards

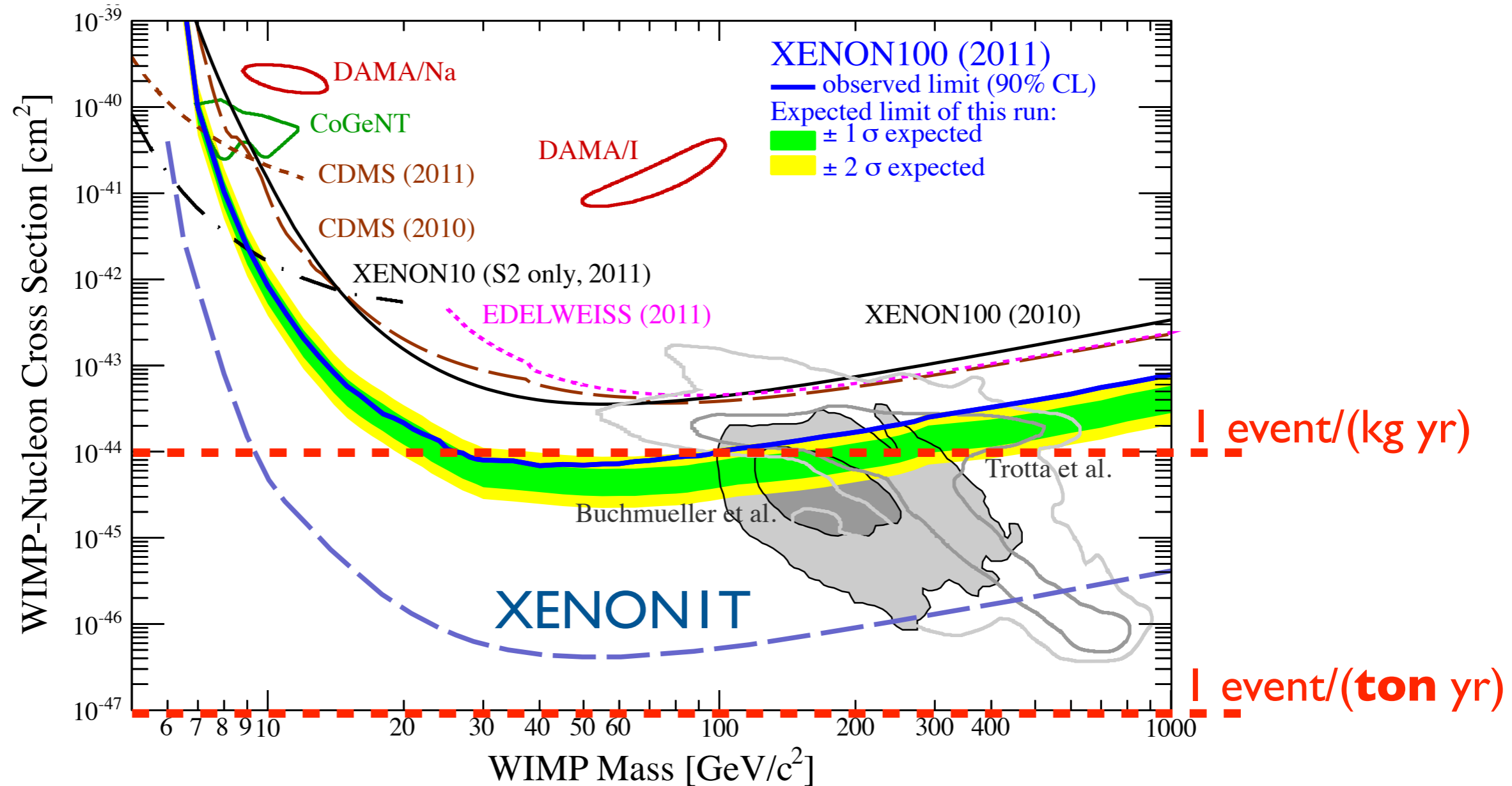
Limits from 4843 kg-day exposure



E. Aprile et al, [XENON100], Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 131302 (2011), arXiv:1104.2549

SI Sensitivity Curves

Spin-independent WIMP-nucleon cross section



XENON100 \rightarrow XENONIT:

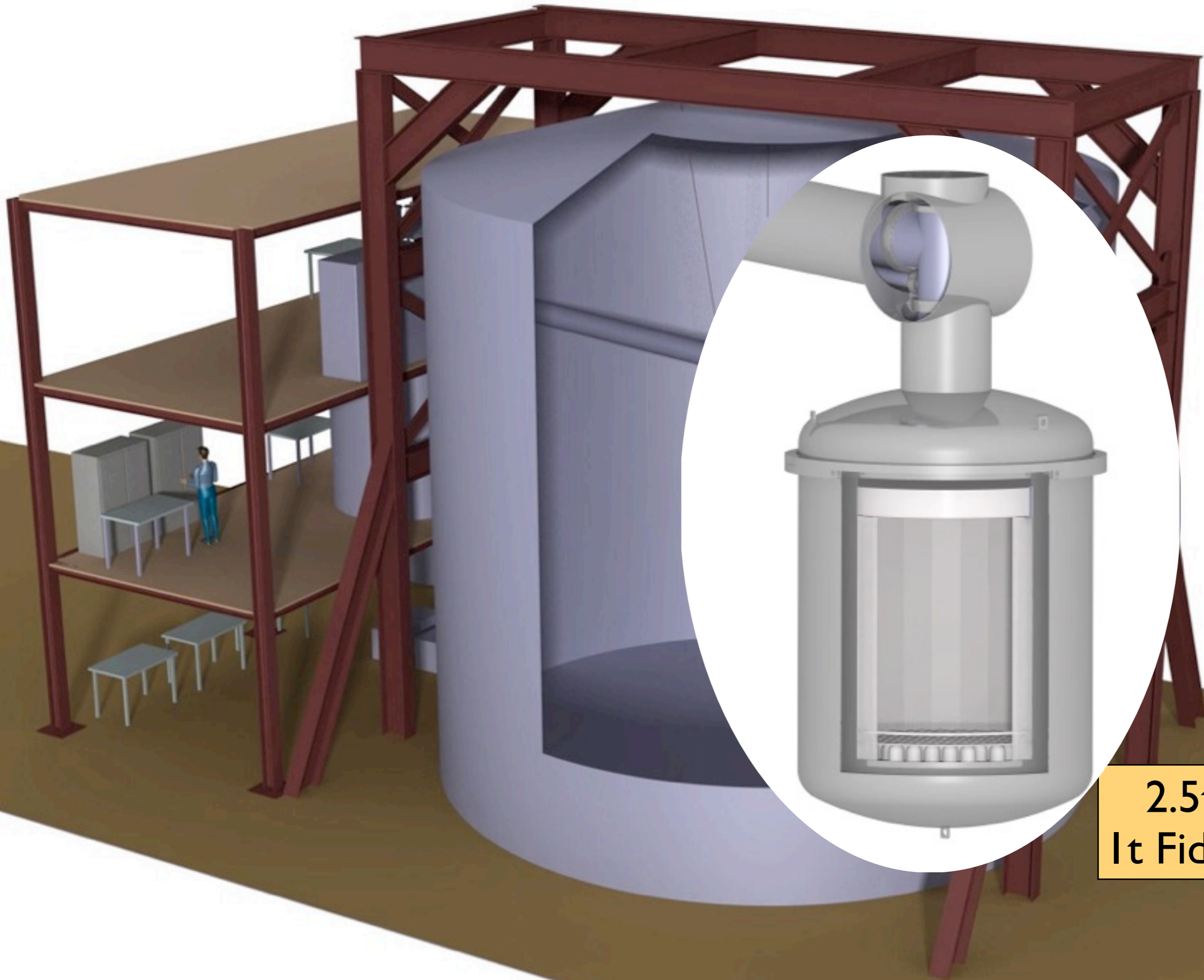
Improve current sensitivity by ~ 2 orders of magnitude

XENON Collaboration



Columbia University
Rice University
UCLA
University of Zürich
Coimbra University
LNGS & INFN
Shanghai Jiao Tong University

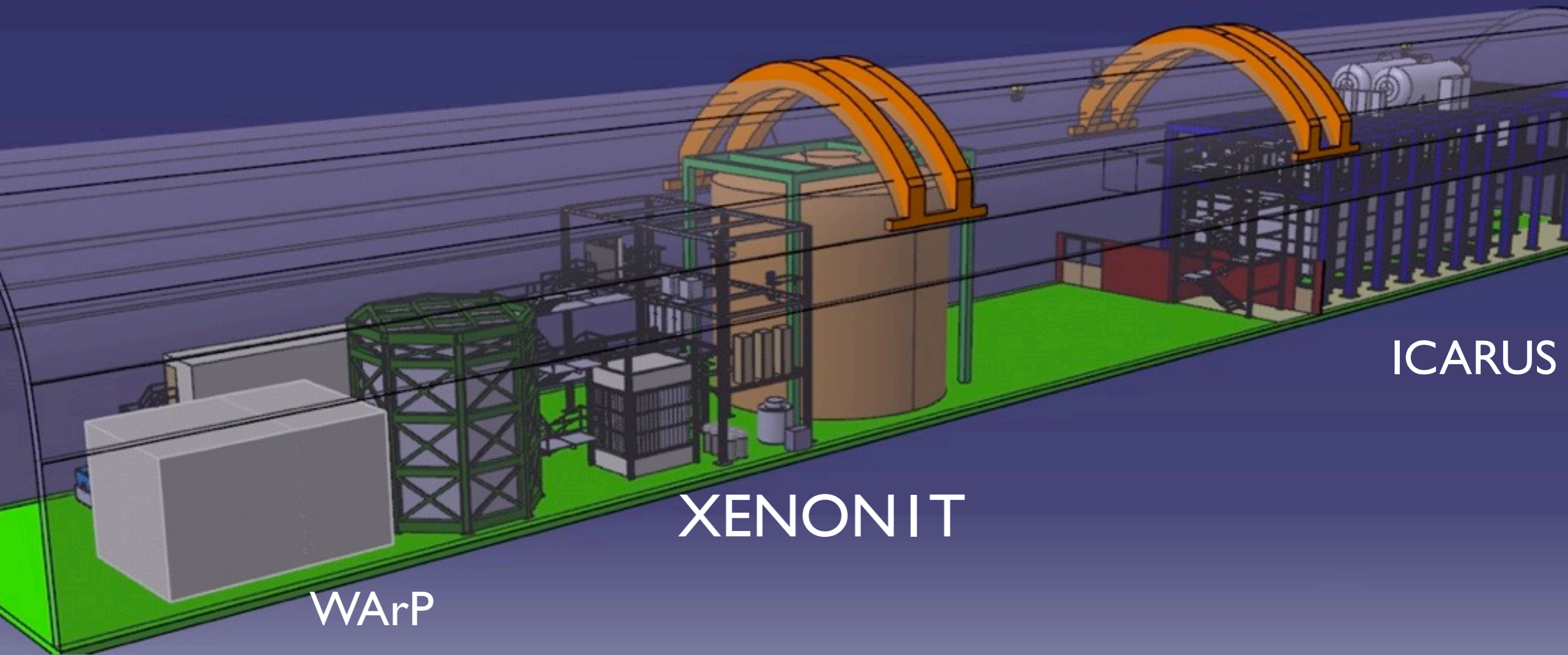
MPIK-Heidelberg
Bologna University
Münster University
Subatech
Nikhef
Weizmann Institute
Mainz University



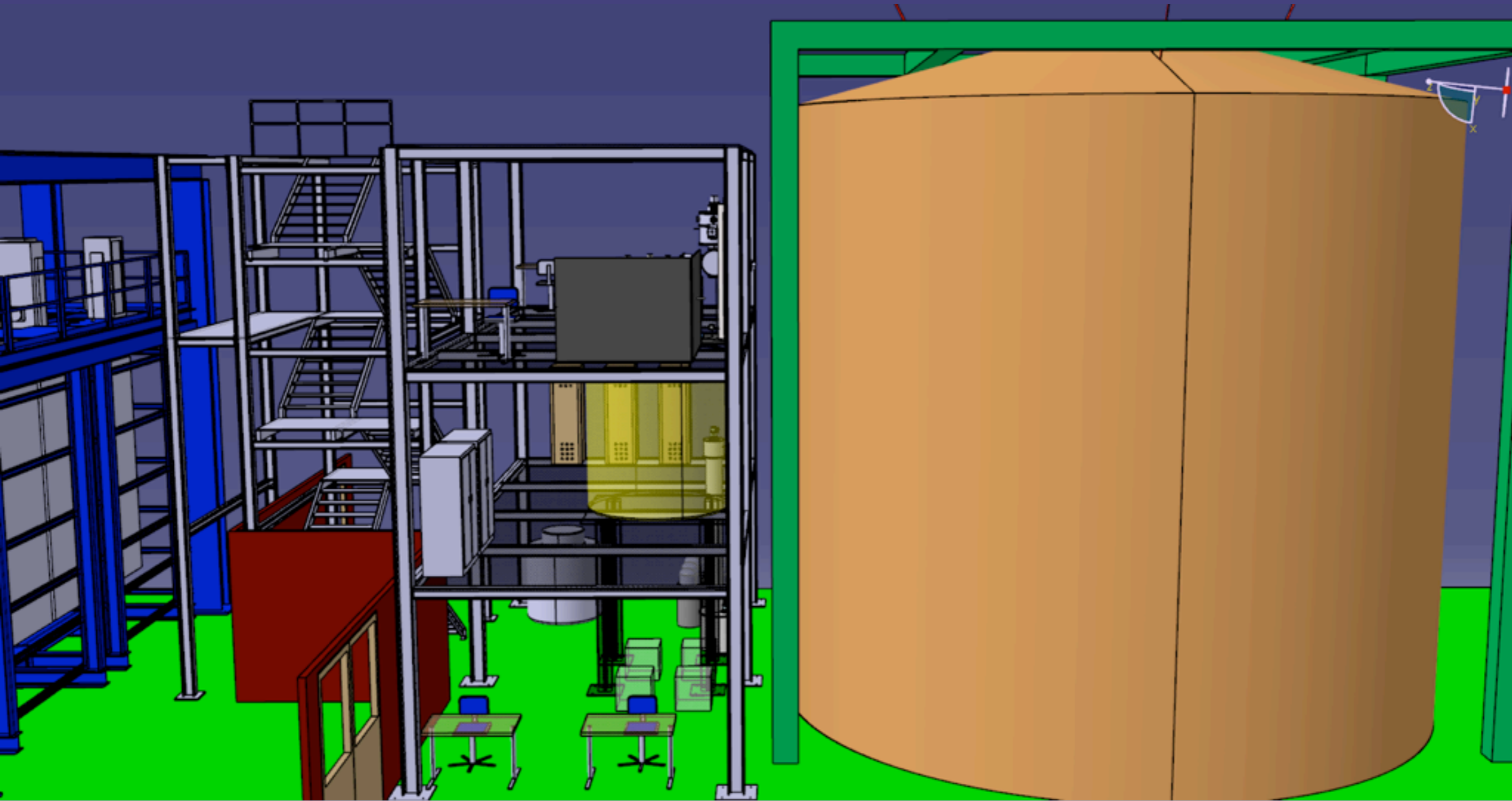
2.5t of LXe
1t Fiducial Mass

This is what 1.3tons of Xe looks like!



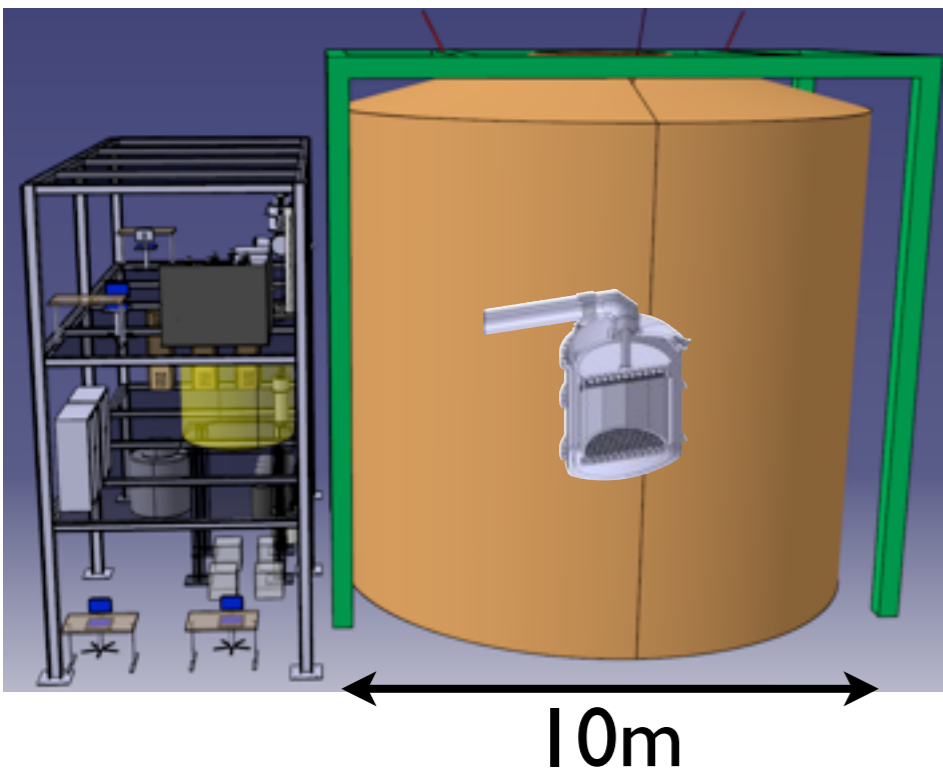


Experiment is approved for Hall B of Gran Sasso
Commissioning in 2014

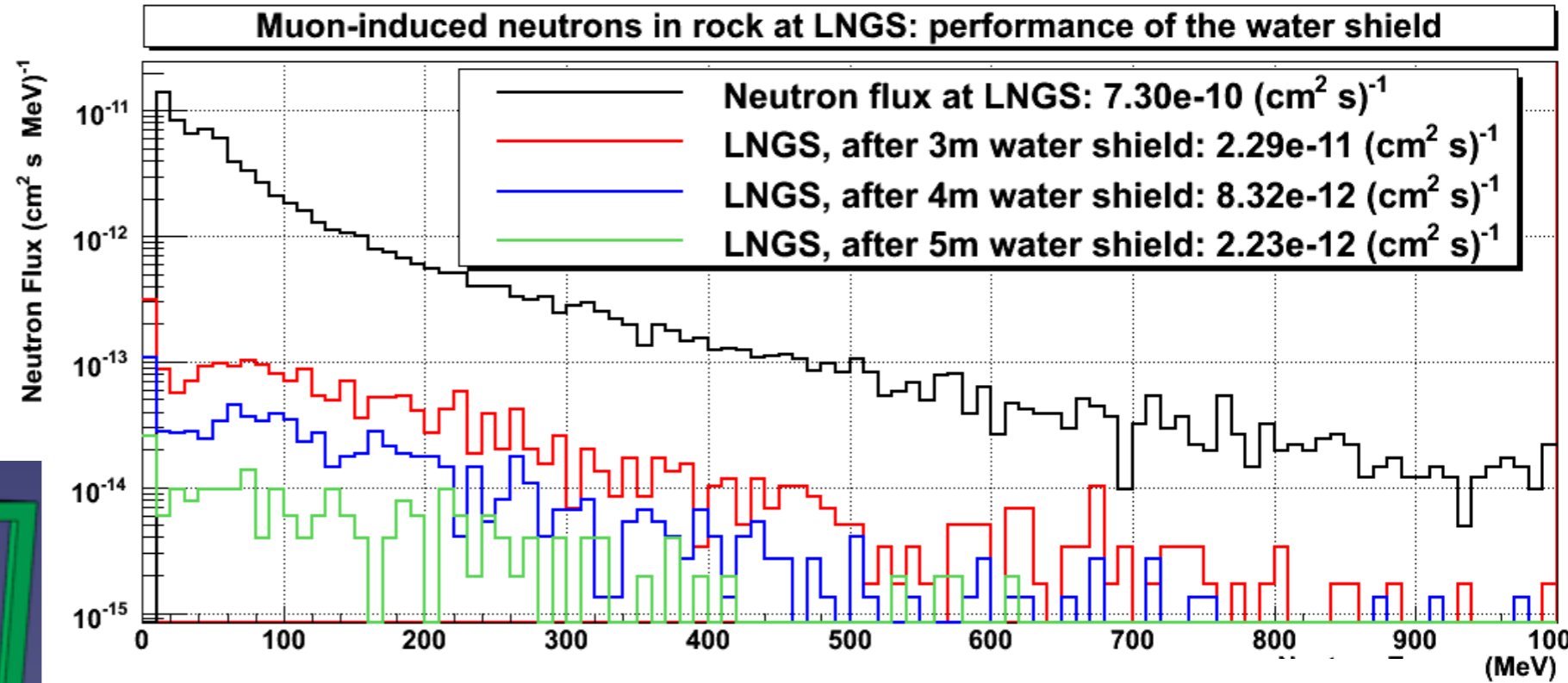


Neutron shielding

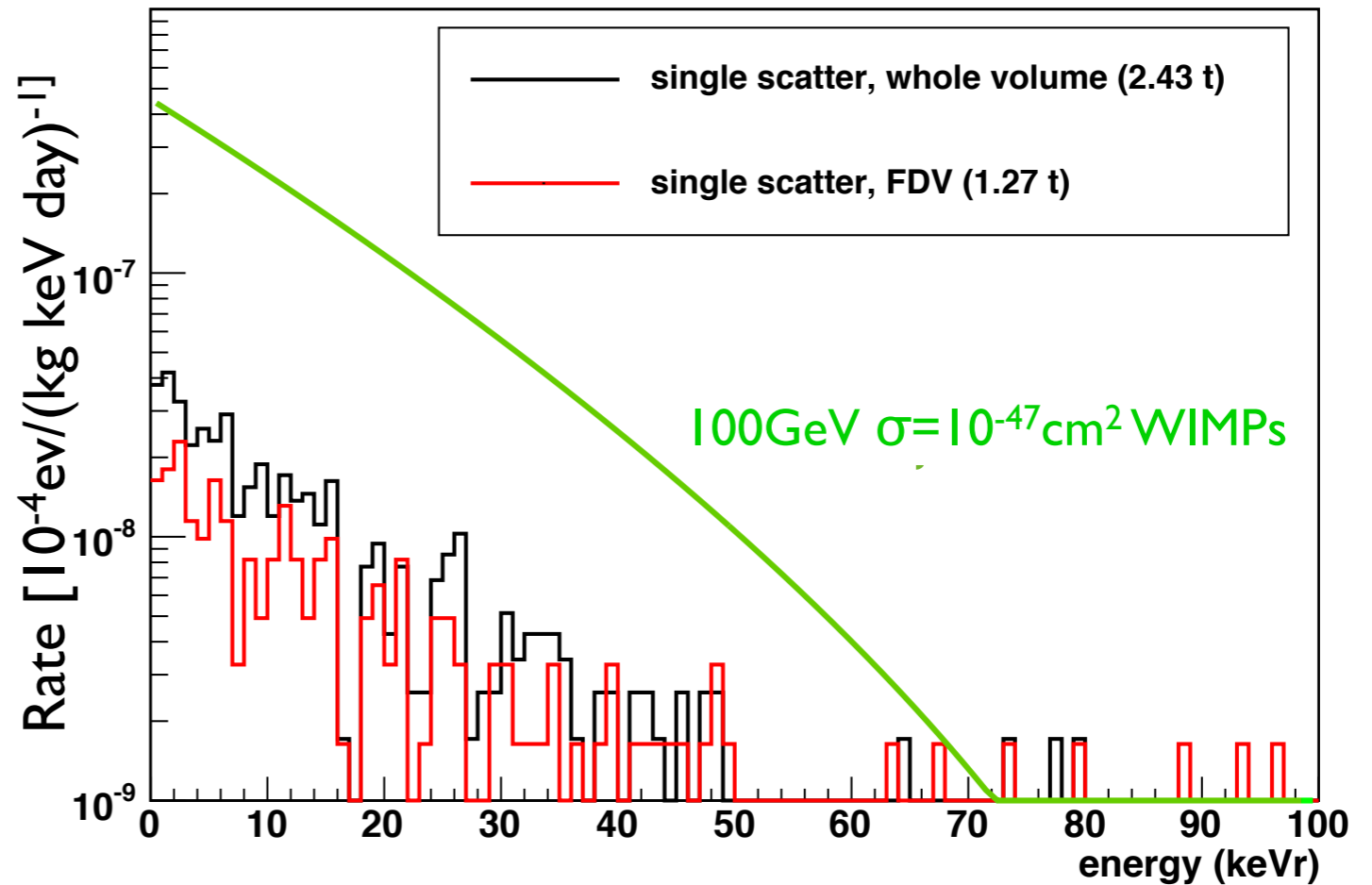
Neutrons will leave same recoil signal as WIMPs
 → shielding essential



- Water tank provides:
- Active μ veto
 - Moderates n



Recoil of muon induced neutrons



Summary

- Much progress in Direct Detection searches for Dark Matter
 - 3 orders of magnitude improvement achieved in last 10 years
- Complementarity of Direct, Indirect and Production DM Searches
 - In particular LHC + XENON100 together have already changed the SUSY-WIMP landscape
- Construction of XENONIT beginning
 - XENON100 will continue taking data for at least the next year

