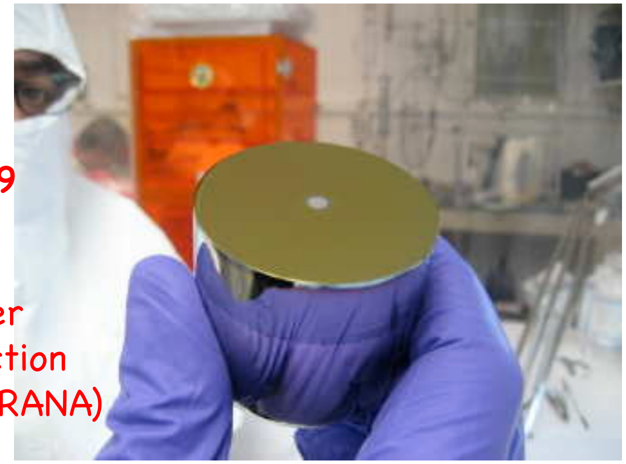
CoGeNT:

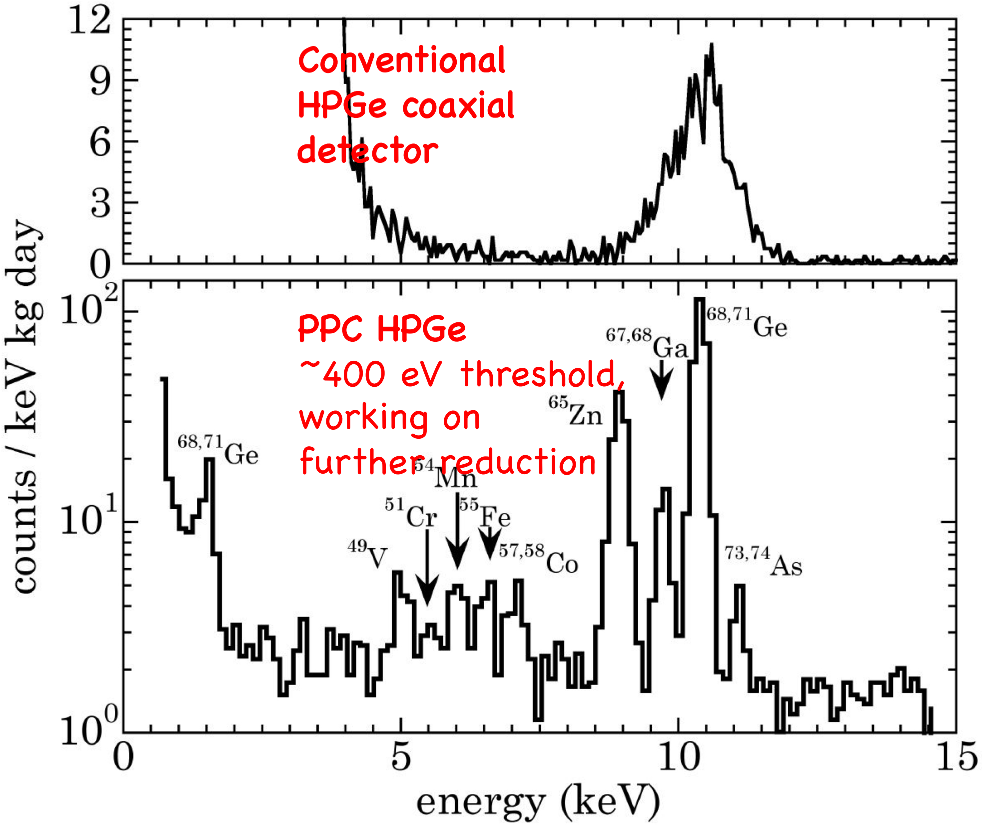
neutrino &
astroparticle physics
using large-mass,
ultra-low noise
germanium detectors
(CANBERRA, PNNL, ORNL, UC, UNC, UW)

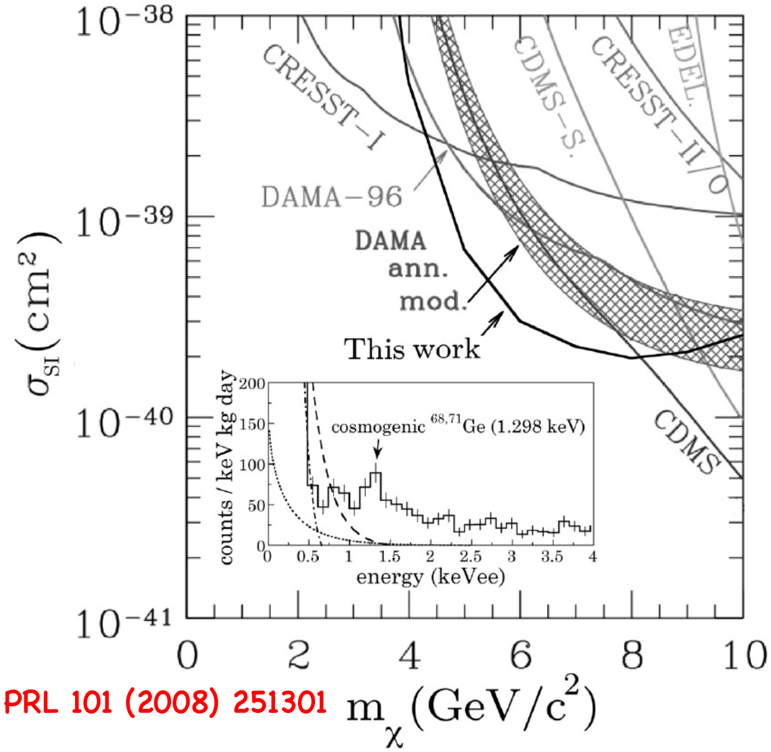
PPC HPGe

JCAP 09(2007)009

Applications:
- Light Dark Matter
- Coherent ν detection
- ββ decay (MAJORANA)





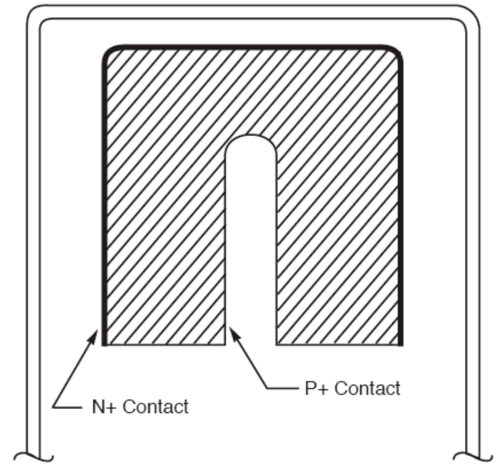


PRL 101 (2008) 251301

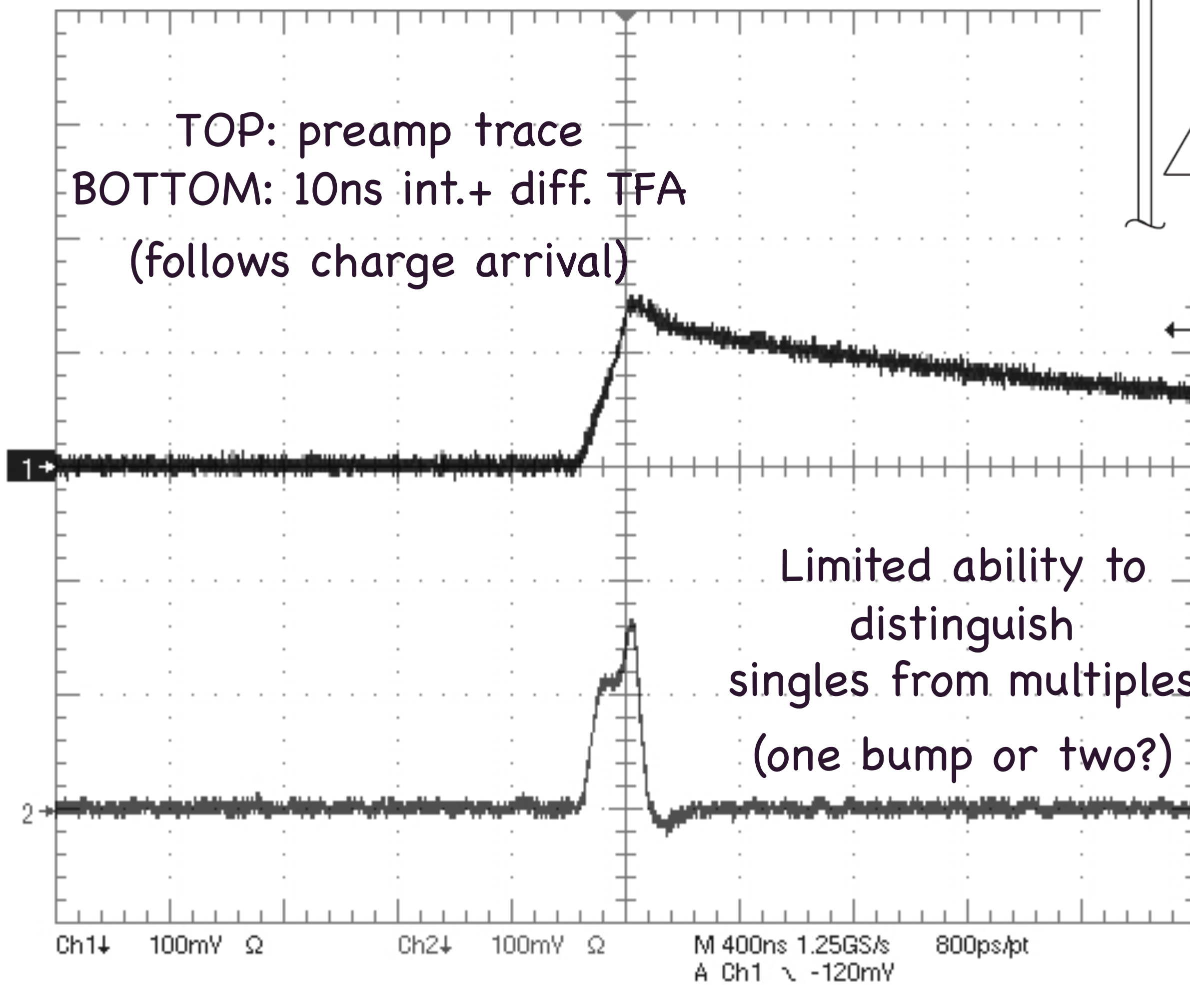
Extensive constraints on DAMA's claim:
- Light WIMPs
- Dark scalars
- Dark pseudoscalars

Other nice features brought by the point contact:

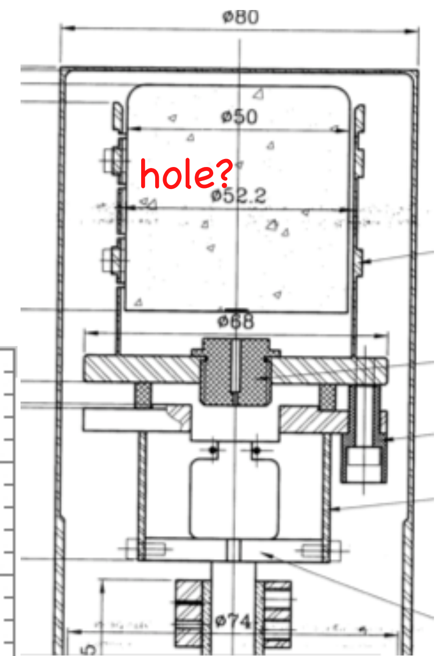
That was then...



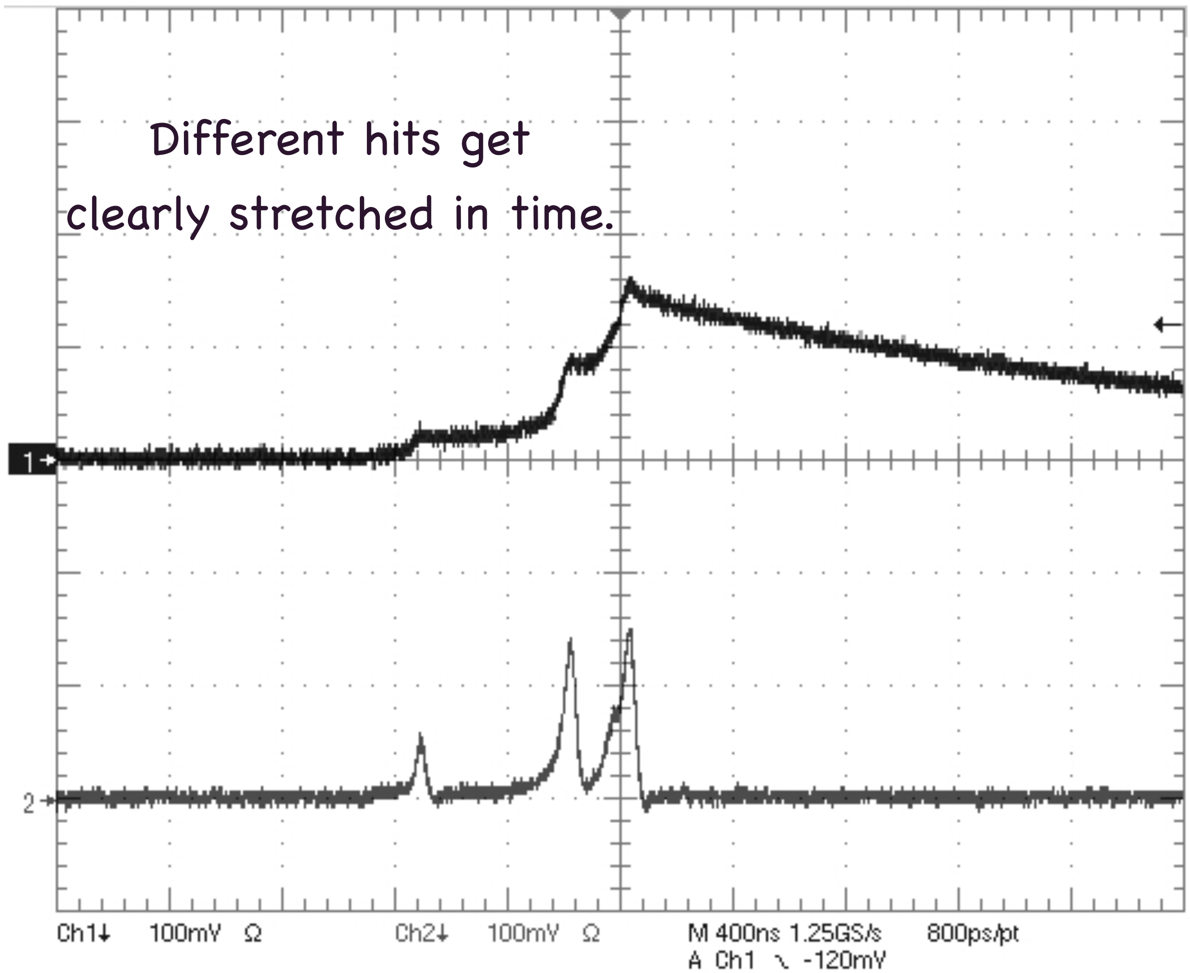
Coaxial Ge Detector Configuration



This is now.

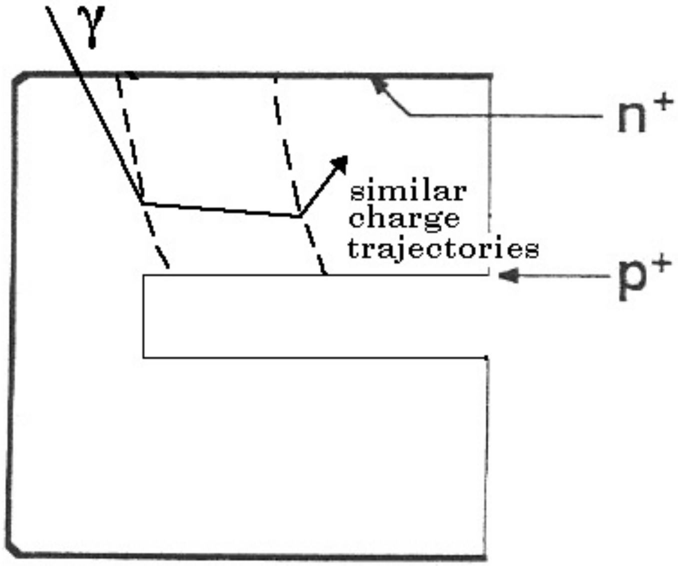


Different hits get clearly stretched in time.

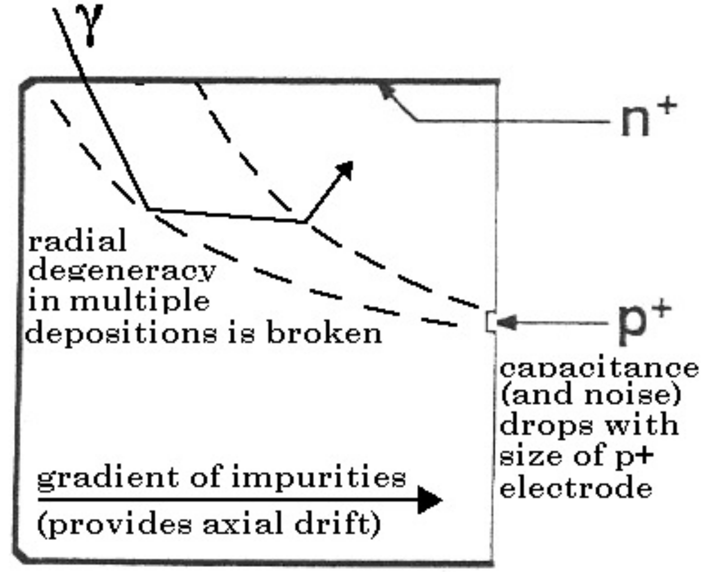


All this with optimal energy resolution and charge collection (<u>and one channel</u>)

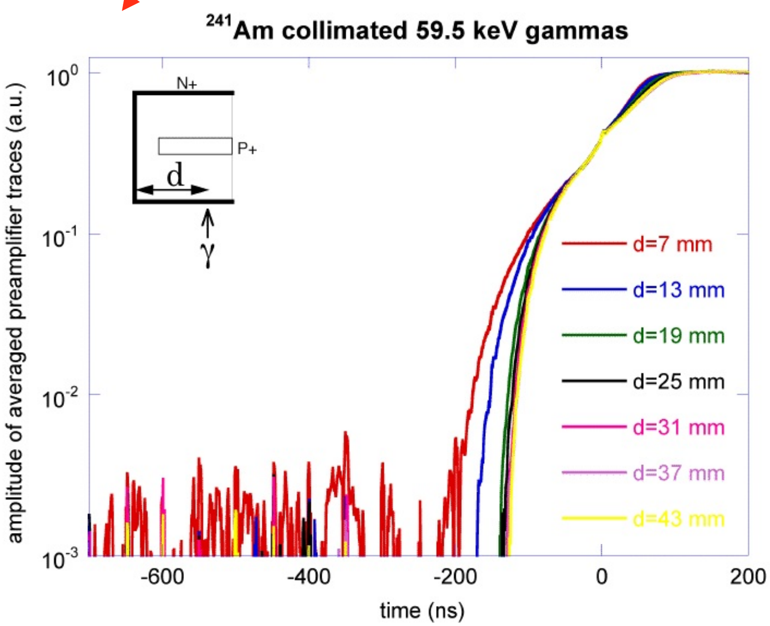
What is happening?

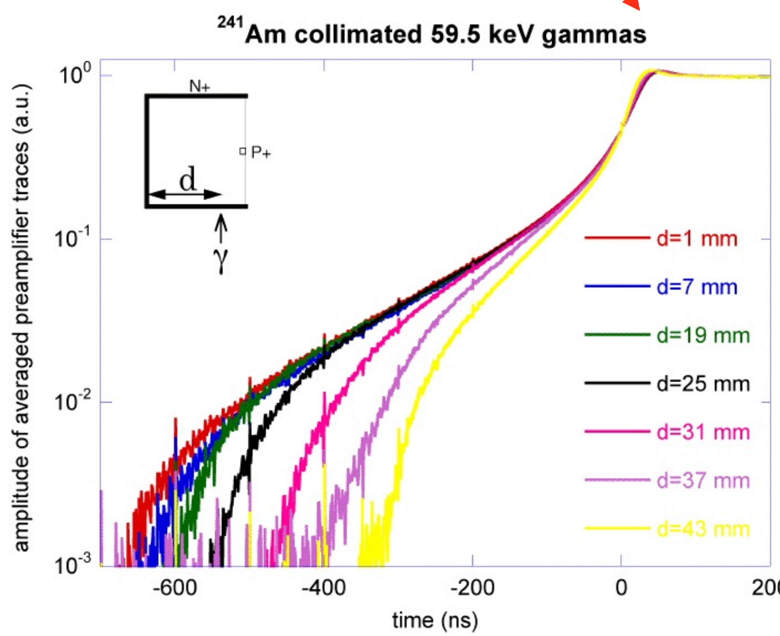


standard coaxial HPGe

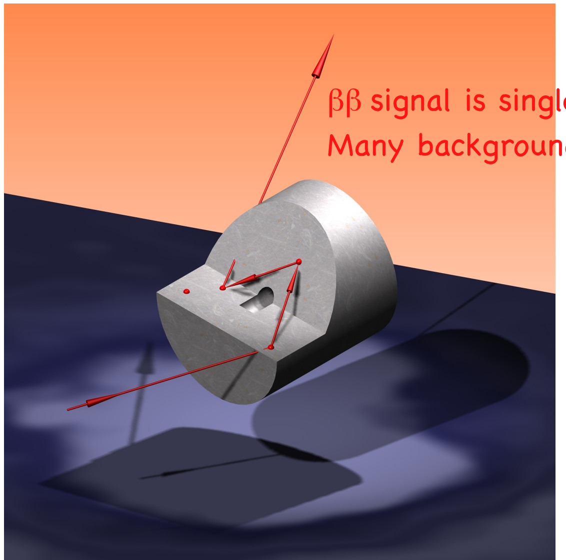


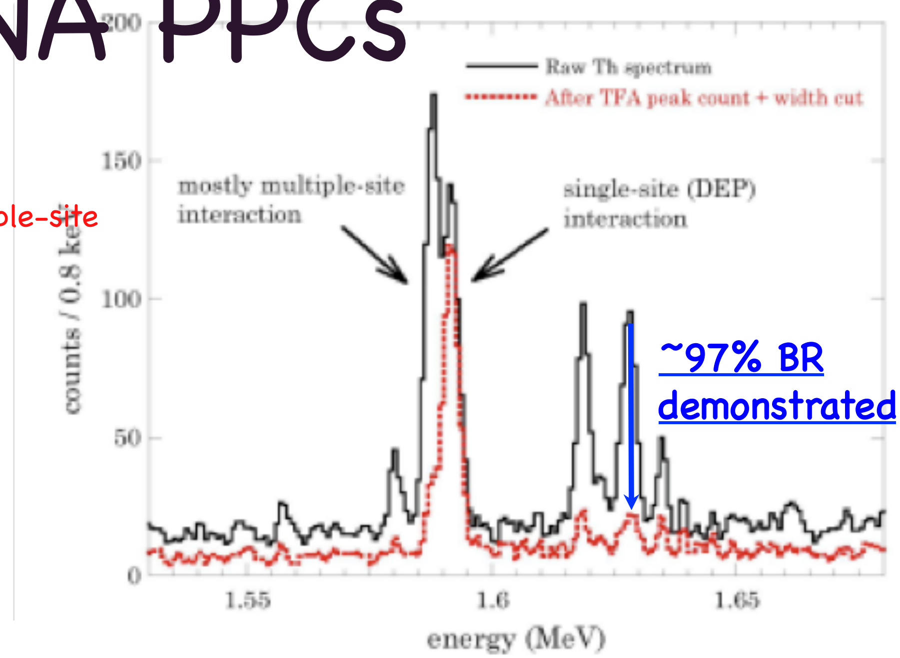
P-type modified electrode





MAJORANA PPCs





Detectors studied / in hand:

(table actually missing a few)

Owner	Dimensions	Mass	Resolution (1.33 MeV)	Manufacturer
U. Chicago (PPCI)	50 mm ∅ x 44 mm	460 g	1.82 keV	Canberra
PNNL (PPCII)	50 mm ∅ x 50 mm	527 g	2.15 keV	Canberra
LBNL (SPPC)	62 mm ∅ x 44 mm	800 g	2.11 keV	LBNL
LANL (MJ70)	72 mm ∅ x 37 mm	800 g	2.15 keV	PHD's
ORNL (MJ60)	62 mm ∅ x 46 mm	740 g	4-4.5 keV	PHD's
U. Chicago (BEGe)	"standard"	450 g	<2 keV	Canberra
LBNL (Mini-PPCs)	20 mm ∅ x 10 mm	17 g		LBNL
ORNL (Big BEGe)	90 mm ∅ x 25 mm	850 g	1.95 keV	Canberra

Move to modified commercial "BEGe" detectors (quasiplanar PPCs)

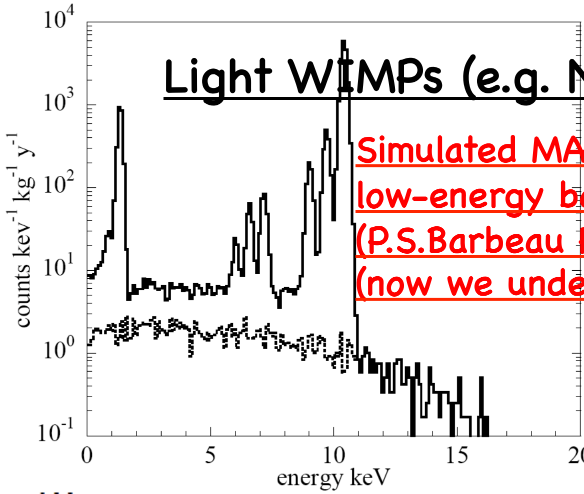
~30 PPCs already characterized and stored for 60kg MAJORANA demonstrator

Crystal storage underground

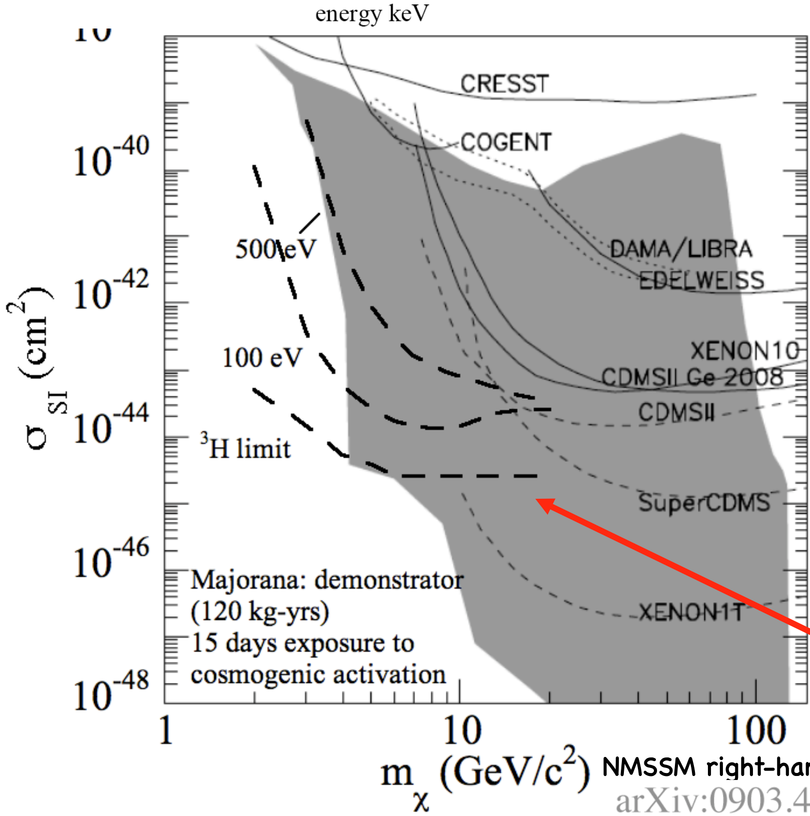
GERDA switching to PPCs for 2nd phase

MAJORANA as a DM detector

Light WIMPs (e.g. NMSSM)



Simulated MAJORANA-demonstrator low-energy backgrounds (P.S.Barbeau Ph.D. Diss.) (now we understand these much better)

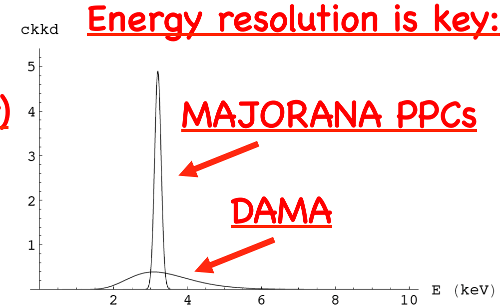


NMSSM right-handed sneutrino

arXiv:0903.4677v1

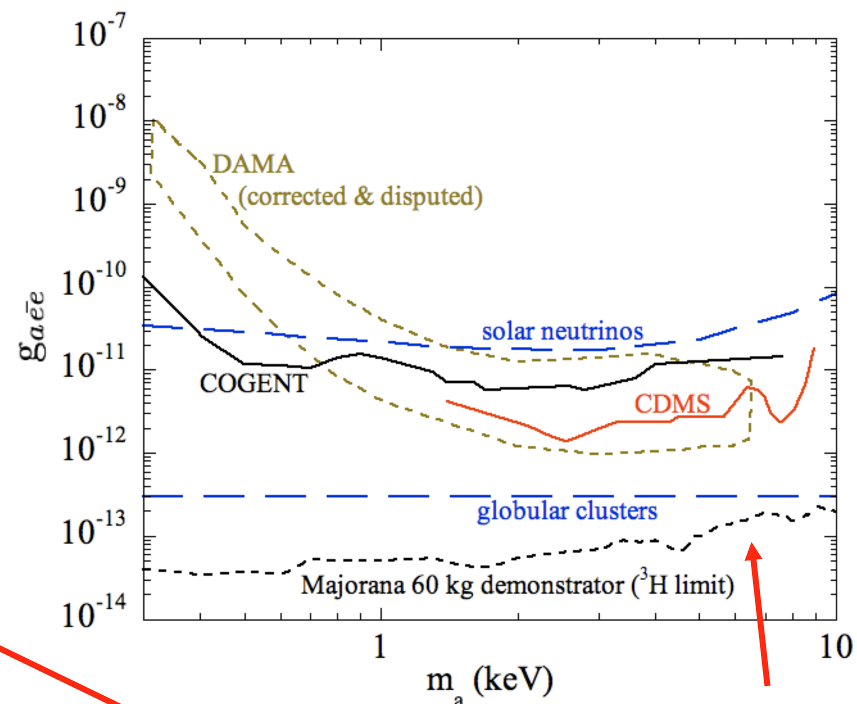
Pseudoscalars etc. (a.k.a."superWIMPs")

Energy resolution is key:



MAJORANA PPCs

DAMA

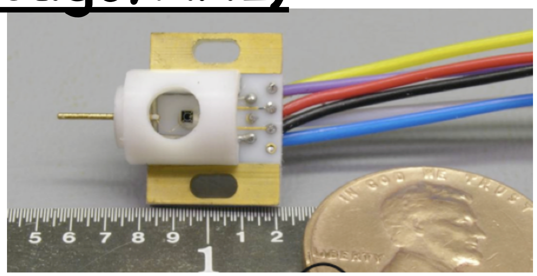


Possibility of reaching ^{3}H limit much nearer now with surface event rejection

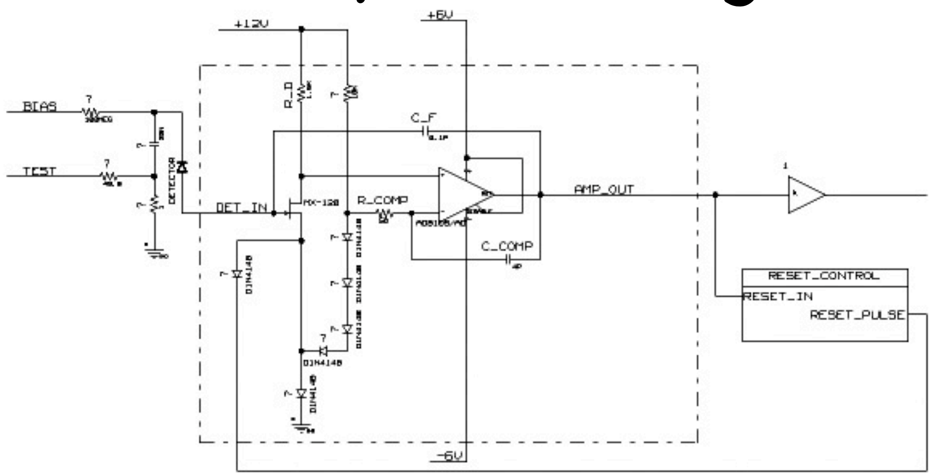
Front End Electronics (Majorana)

Pulse Reset

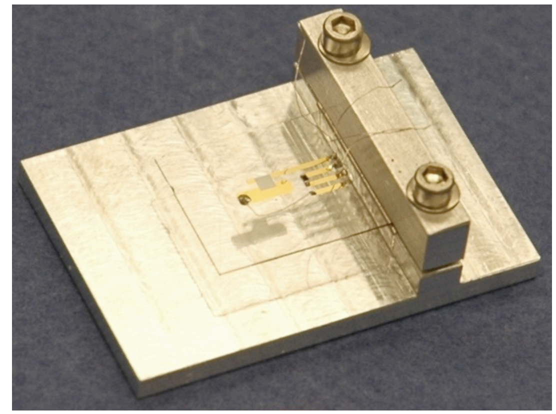
COGENT front ends (U Chicago/ANL)



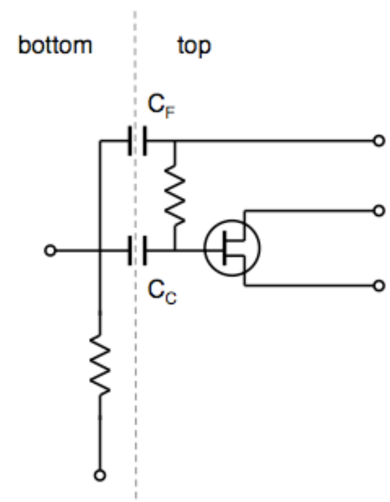
UW "Hybrid" Design



Resistive Feedback



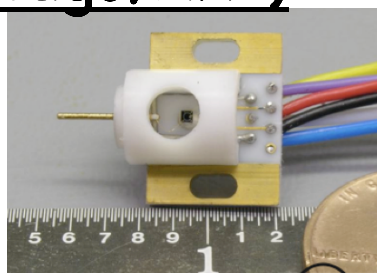
LBNL Design



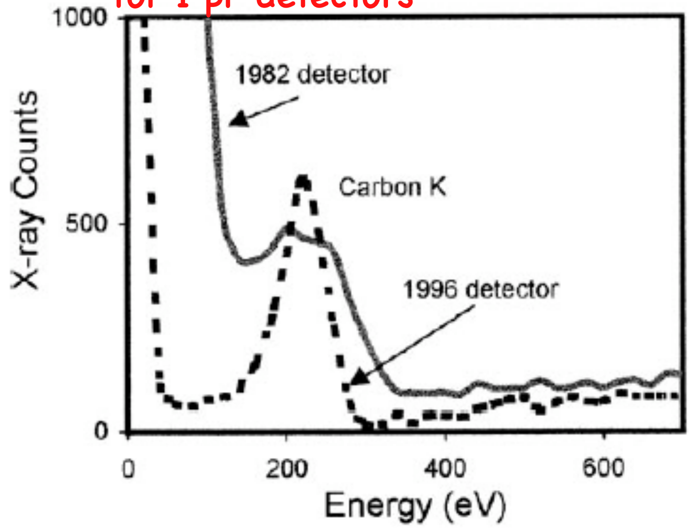
Front End Electronics (Majorana)

Pulse Rese

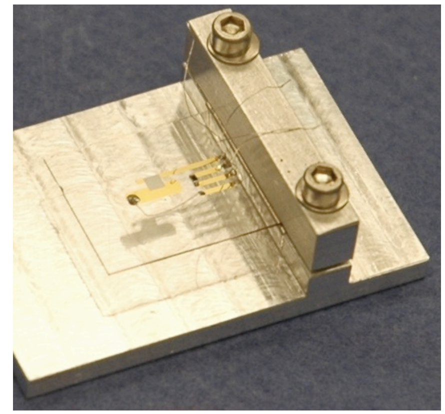
COGENT front ends
(U Chicago/ANL)

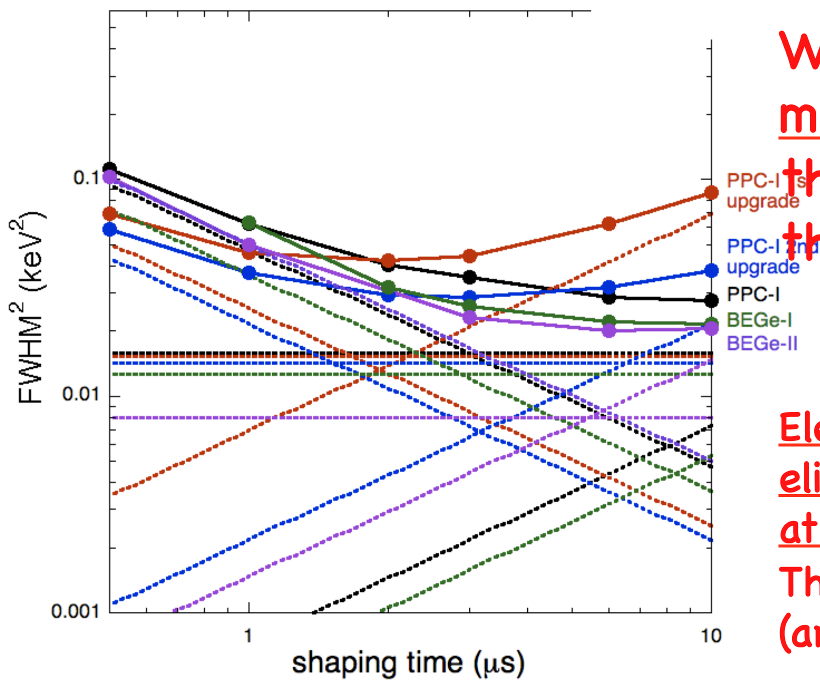


State-of-the-art
for 1 pF detectors



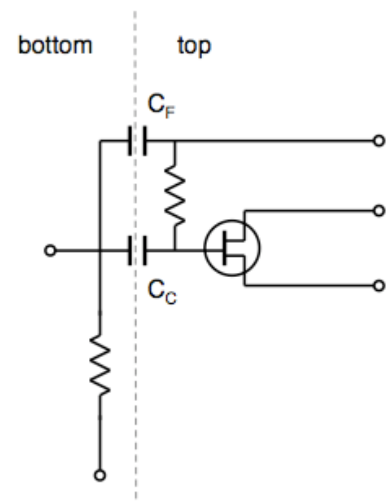
istive Feedback





We can do
much better
than 0.4 keV
thresholds

LBNL Design



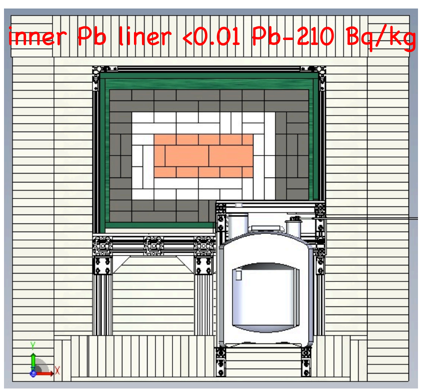
Electronic noise must be
eliminated
at the hardware level.
There is no other way around it
(arXiv:0806.1341)

Making an excellent detector even better:

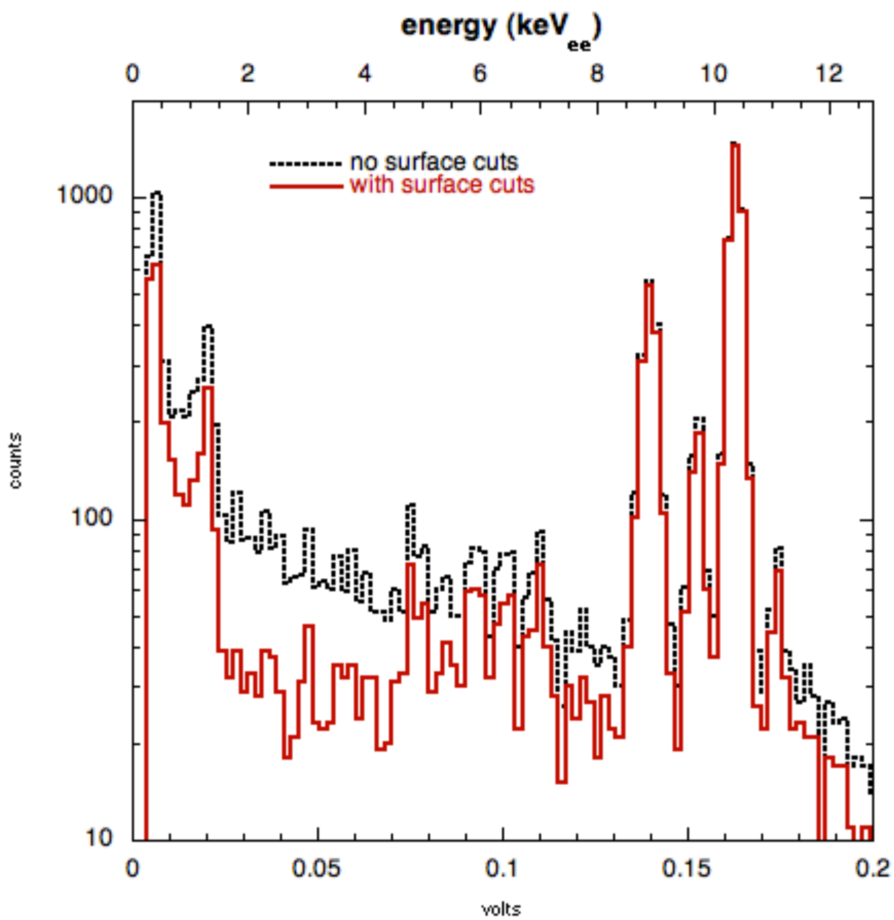
PPCs can reject surface events using rise-time cuts

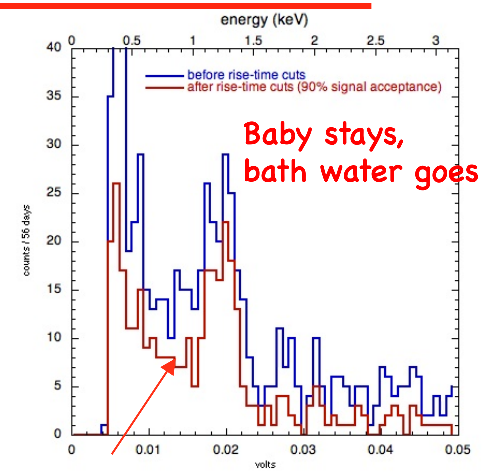
Based on a phenomenon ~40 years old (embarrasing!)

COGENT running
~20 m away from CDMS
(just to keep them honest... ;-)

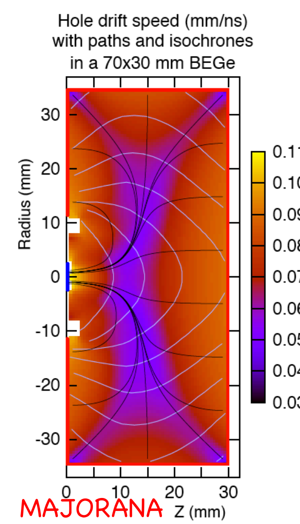


NOT nearly "best effort" yet.
MAJORANA Demonstrator
background goal is ~x1000 lower





Bulk signal acceptance monitored down to 1 keVee via L/K EC peak ratios and pulser calibrations.
Working on characterizing surface background rejection (large exposure required).



Charge Collection time modelled (small 100 ns correction)

MAJORANA BEGe (ORNL simulation)

The "take-home message" transparency (pre-modulation)

- For m_χ ~7-11 GeV, a WIMP fits the data nicely (90% confidence interval on best-fit WIMP coupling incompatible with zero, good χ^2/dof).

- Red "island" tells you ~where to look (if you believe in WIMPs). Additional knowledge (e.g., more calibrations for fiducial volume and SA/BR) could wiggle it around some (so do the other regions shown, depending on who plots them).

- Not a big deal on its own, it simply means that our irreducible bulk-like bckg is ~exponential (the background model without a WIMP component fares just as well).

- We presently cannot find an obvious known source. But we can fancy some unexplored possibilities. It is not neutrons, and there is no evidence yet of detector contamination.

- The low-E excess is composed of asymptomatic **bulk-like** events (very different from electronic noise), coming in at a constant rate.

- The possible subject of interest is where we "got stuck" in phase space (a number of curious coincidences there), for a spectrum where most surface events are removed (<- major contributors to low-energy spectrum). Caveat Emptor: without DAMA, would we have models there?

- We will attempt to strip the low-E data from known sources of background after a longer exposure, but all of them seem modest (see preprint). Planned additional calibrations will provide improved information on signal acceptance, background rejection and fiducial volume.

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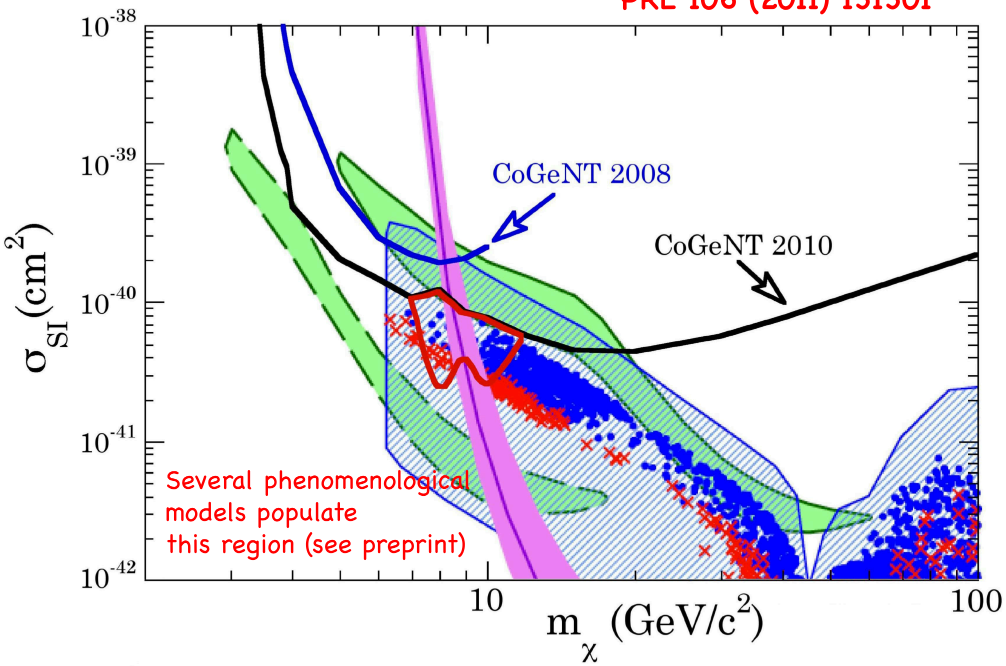
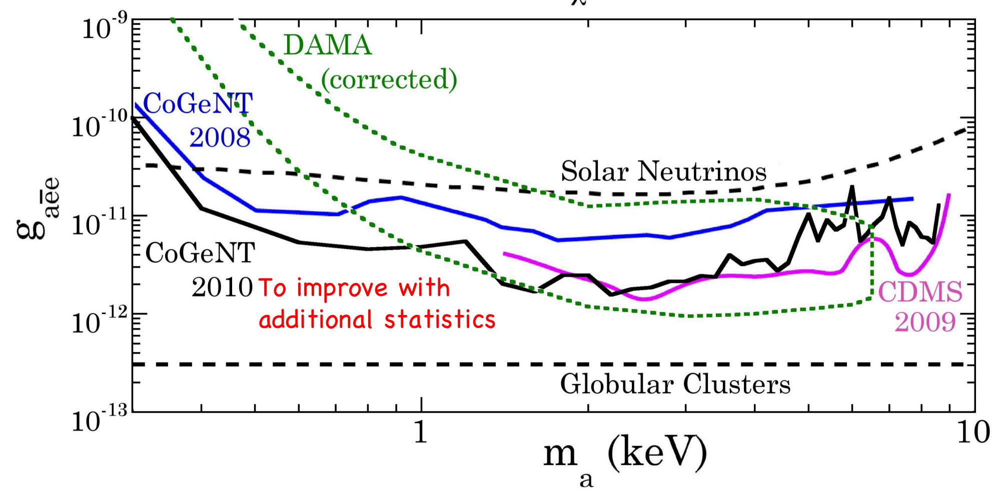
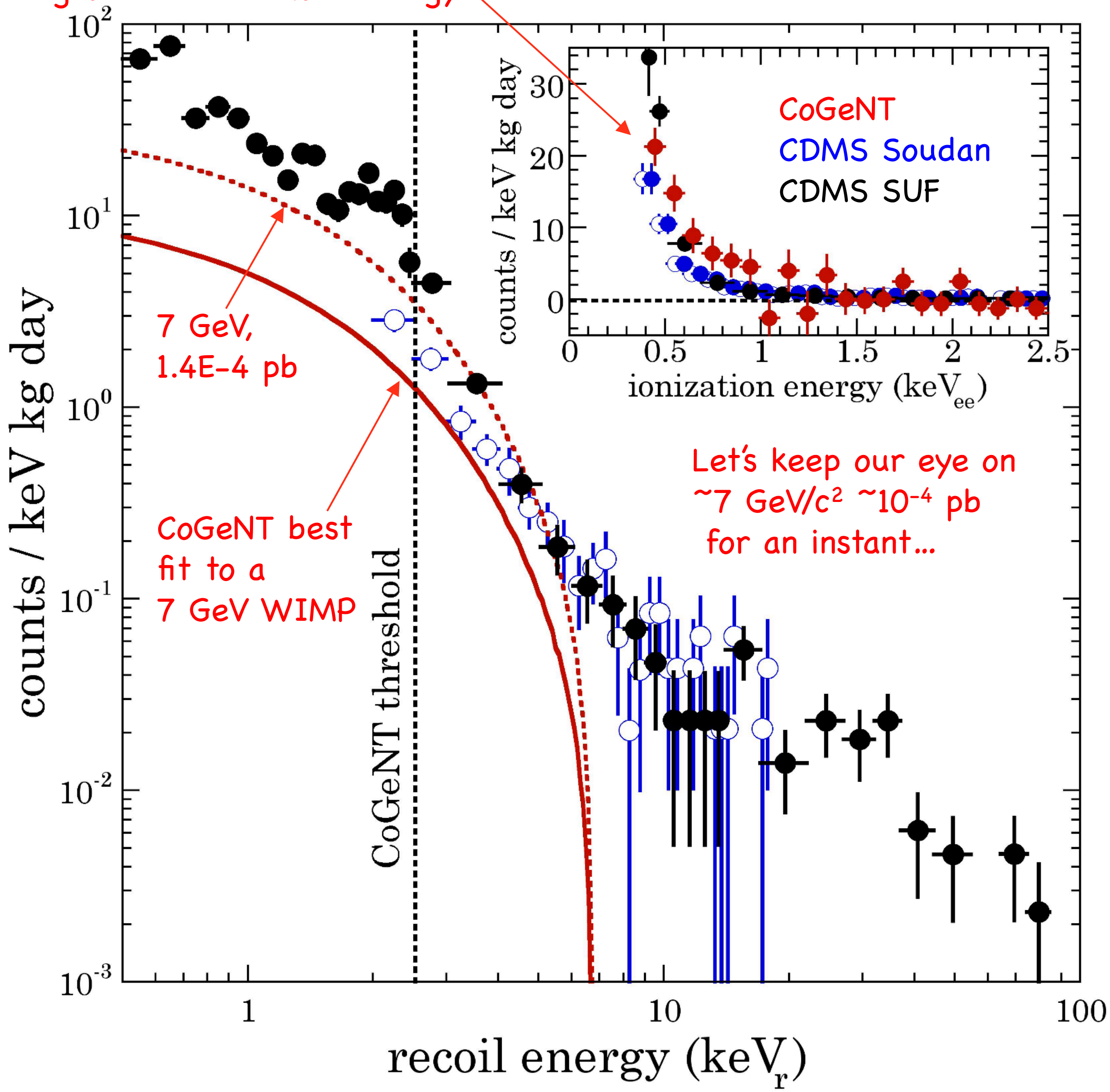




Can we make sense of the light-WIMP situation?

CoGeNT and CDMS arrive to similar irreducible spectra via <u>orthogonal</u> background cuts at low-energy

CDMS low-E recent results:



Critique (arXiv:1103.3481):

- Uncertainties in energy scale and method of calibration
- Uncertainties (and some clear WAGs) in background estimates
- Uncertainty in residual rate from cut selection: limits are mainly extracted from short exposure <u>in a single detector (T1Z5)</u>. An alternative CDMS analysis during a different period in Soudan finds a ~70% larger irreducible rate for it, but not for a second detector (T1Z2).

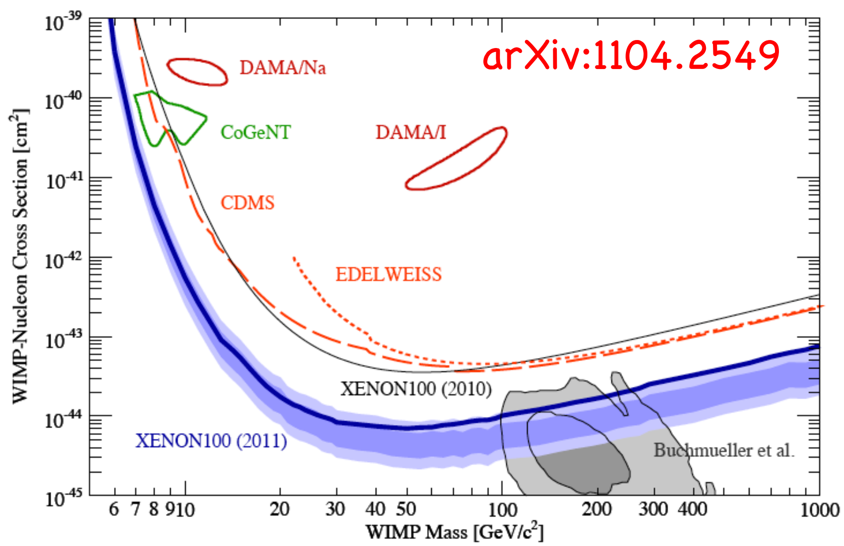
<u>Is T1Z5 stable enough? What is the uncertainty in these limits from the choice of cuts?</u>

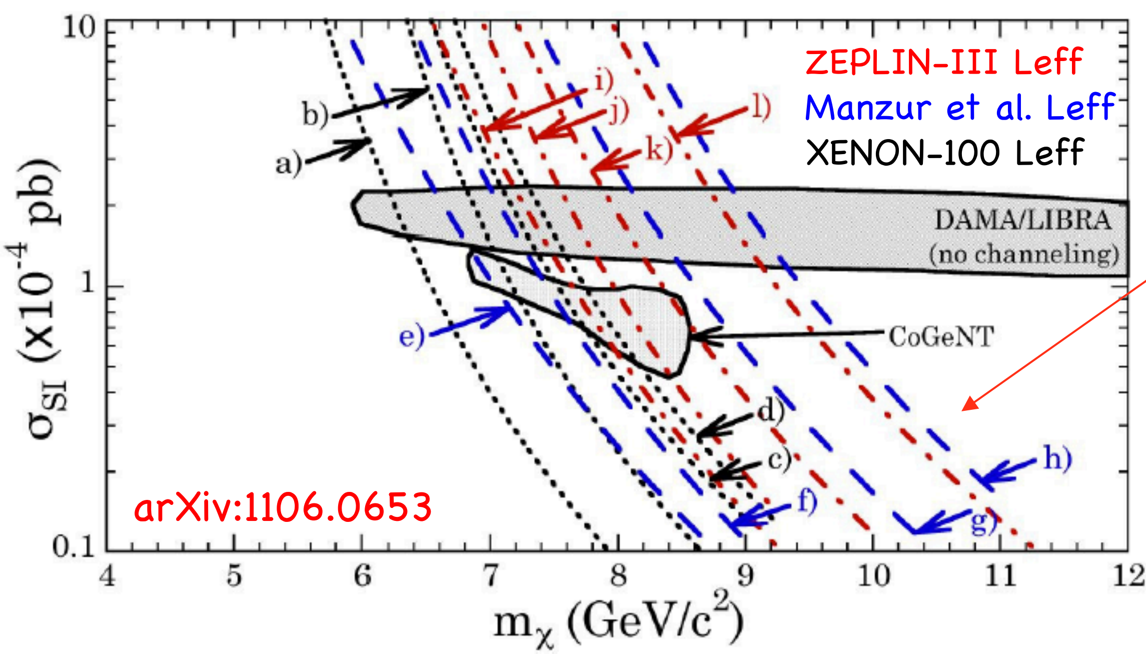
- Direct comparison of CoGeNT-CDMS irreducible spectra initially avoided (a much more straightforward indicator of relative sensitivity for experiments sharing a target).

Can we make sense of the light-WIMP situation?

XENON-100 low-E recent results:

Compare these two figures:



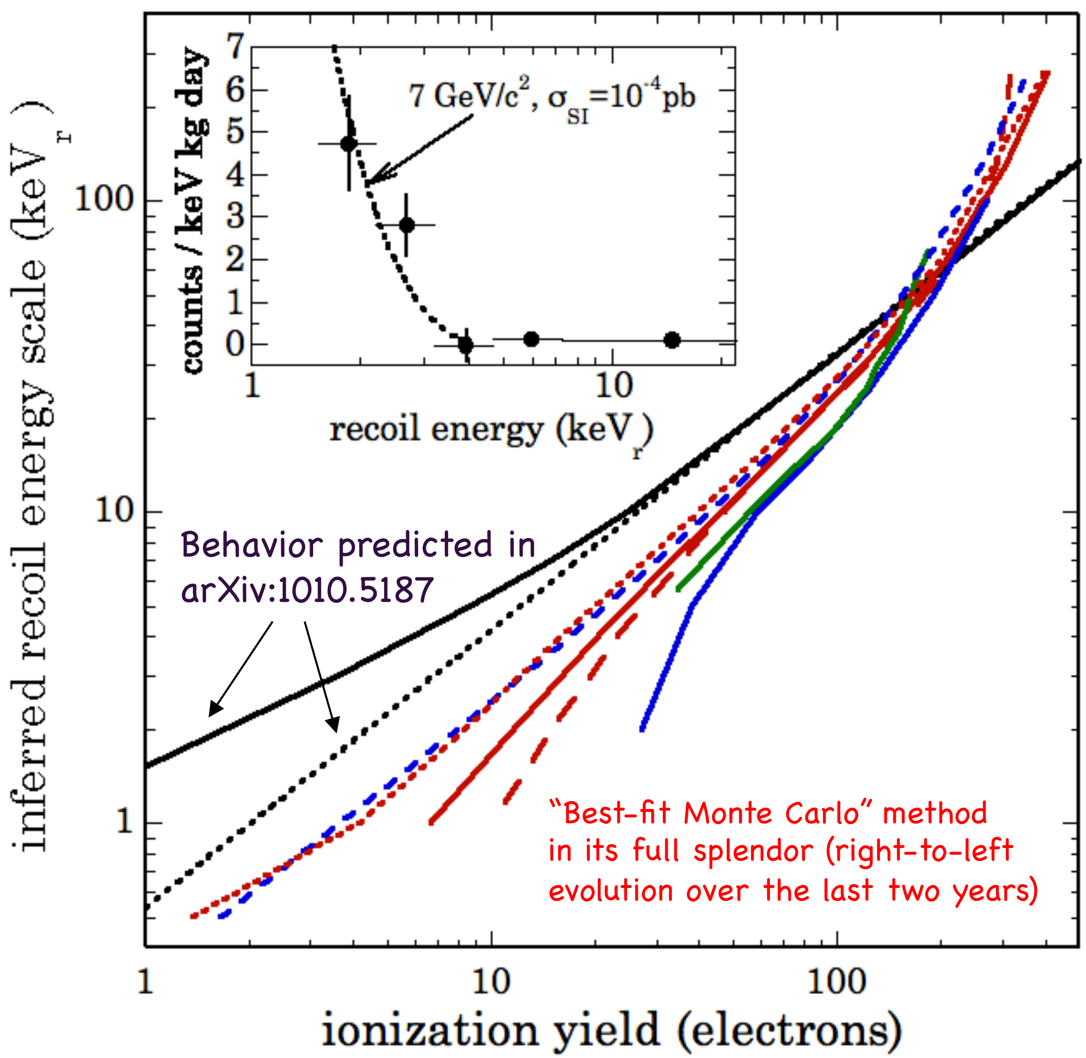


Critique (arXiv:1106.0653):

- Recent L_{eff} measurement represents progress, but still several important loose ends (energy resolution and L_{eff} **are not** independent magnitudes)
- Selective display of DAMA region (uncertainties not included)
- Issue with numerical calculation of uncertainties (does not pass self-consistency test = previous XENON100 results)
- Discussion of uncertainties and strong assumptions made (Leff, second-guessed events, Poisson vs. sub-Poisson) broomed under the carpet.
- Most recent ZEPLIN-III L_{eff} (in situ measurement) still pointing at a vanishing value at few keV_r.
- Low-energy Am/Be rates: are they what is expected? Crucial for credibility of claimed sensitivity.

Can we make sense of the light-WIMP situation?

XENON-10 low-E recent results:



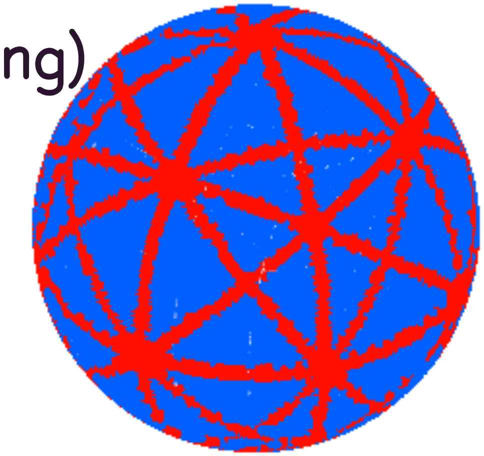
An additional ~1 keV shift in energy scale turns "robust exclusion" into "evidence" for a light-WIMP (hey, why stop now?)

Critique (arXiv:1106.0653, 1010.5187):

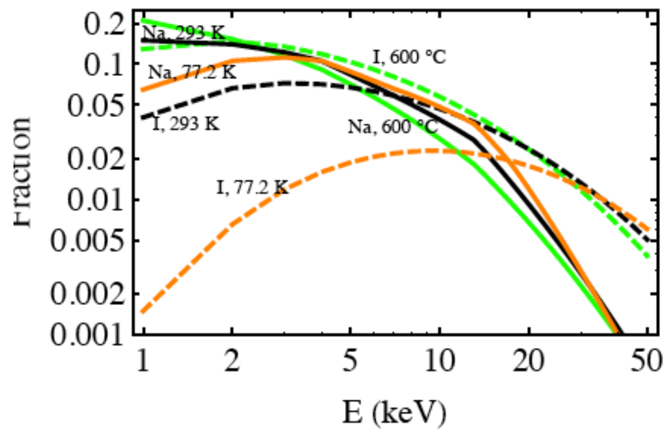
- Very promising method.
- However, as is stands today: **pure drivel**
- Some entirely misleading statements about "interesting" population of low-energy events.
- Energy scale employed clashes (by ~three orders of magnitude) with existing measurements of ionization yield in very low-energy Xe ion-surface literature.
- Seems like some XENON10 authors do not mind contradicting themselves. Continuously.
- No excuse for this (this energy scale can be measured via (n_{th},γ) calibrations in the relevant range)

Can we make sense of the light-WIMP situation?

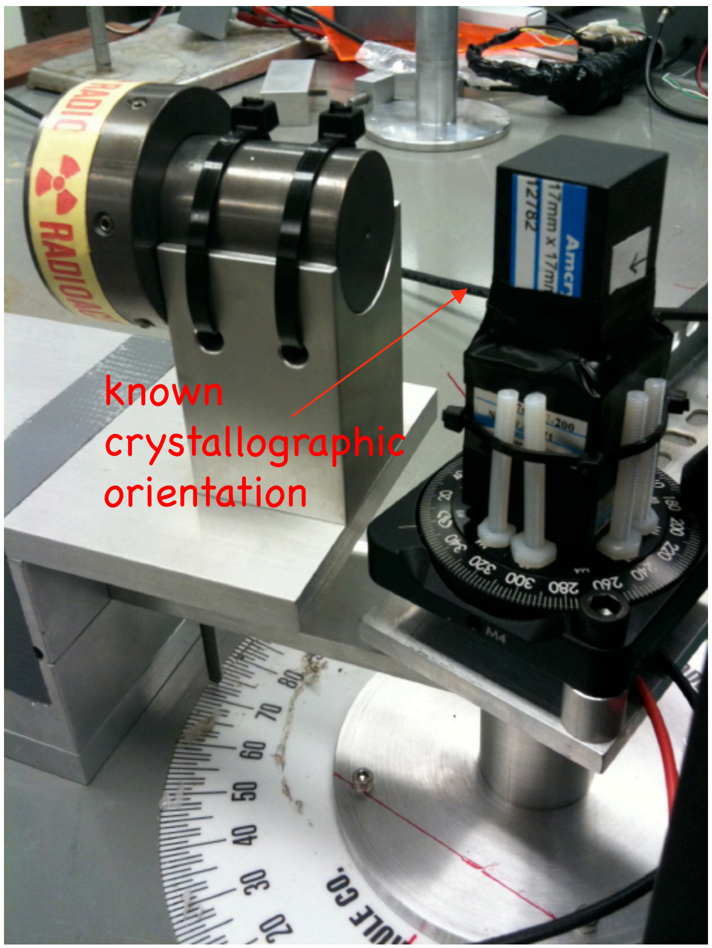
DAMA uncertainties (Q_{Na}, channeling)



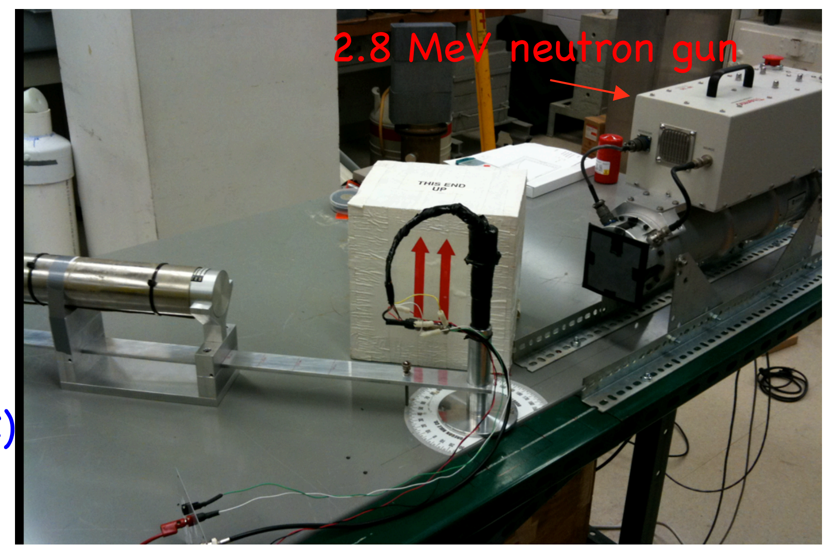
- Ongoing precision measurements of CsI[Na] and NaI[Tl] quenching factor and CHANNELING at UC to cast light on effects of methodology, kinematic cutoff, etc.



Bozorgnia, Gelmini & Gondolo
arXiv:1006.3110v1



Simultaneous measurements of electron (Compton) recoil energy and nuclear recoil energy for CsI[Na], and NaI[Tl] (ongoing work at UC)



Can we make sense of the light-WIMP situation?

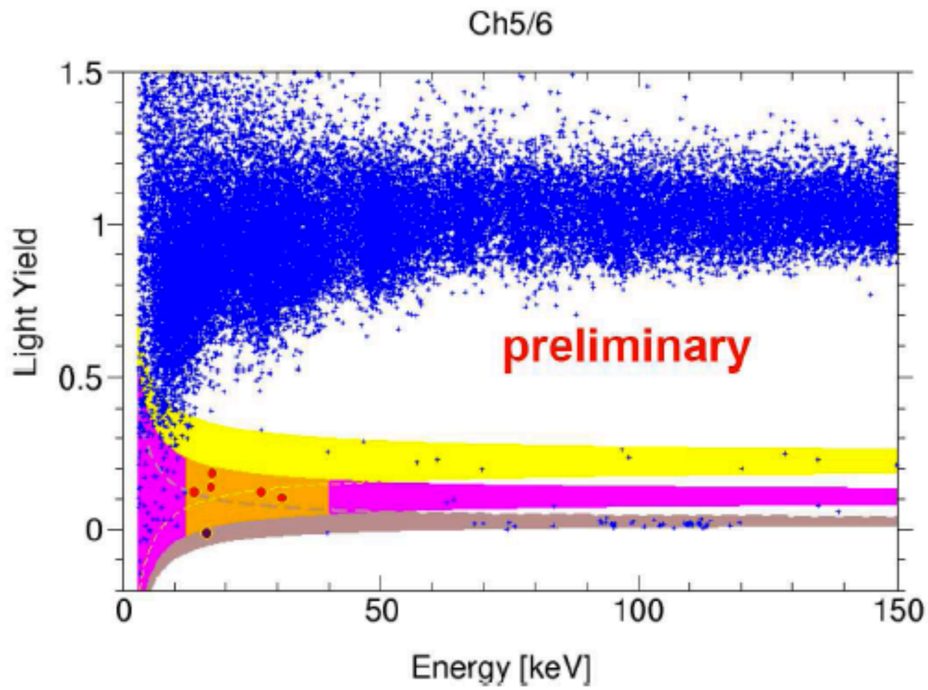
These figures ~1 year old,
Recent update: 20 irreducible recoils in excess over bckgs (after much studying of those), 4.6σ claim?
Word in the street: paper around time of TAUP2011.

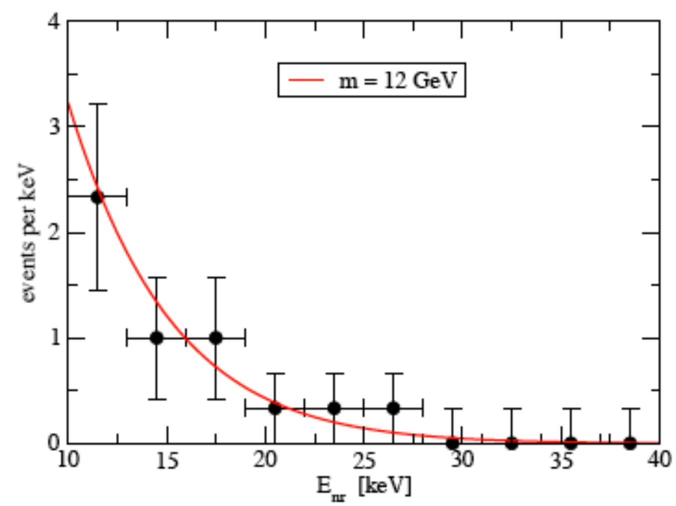
CRESST-II

Talk by W. Seidel @ WONDER 2010, March 22 to 23

$CaWO_4$ target, 9 detectors, about 400 kg d

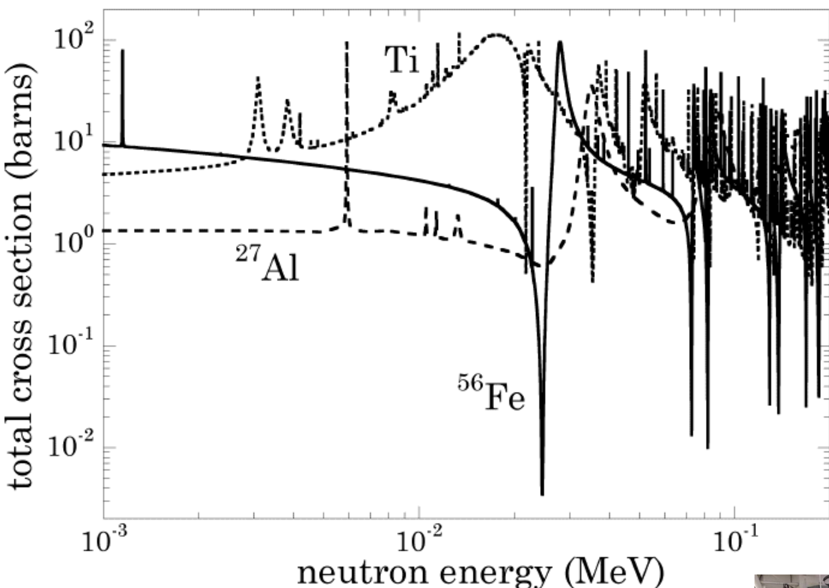
excess of single-scatter events in O-band (magenta)



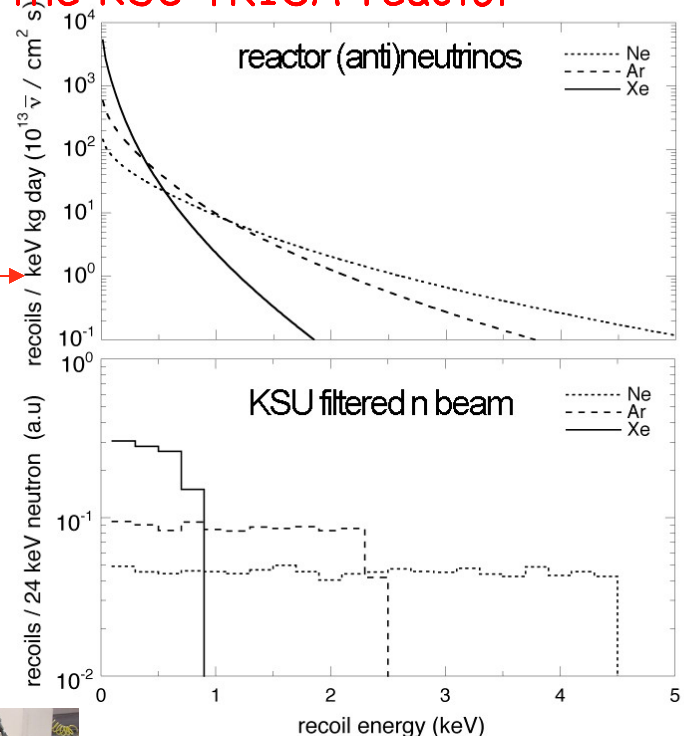


shape agrees with ~ 10 GeV WIMP

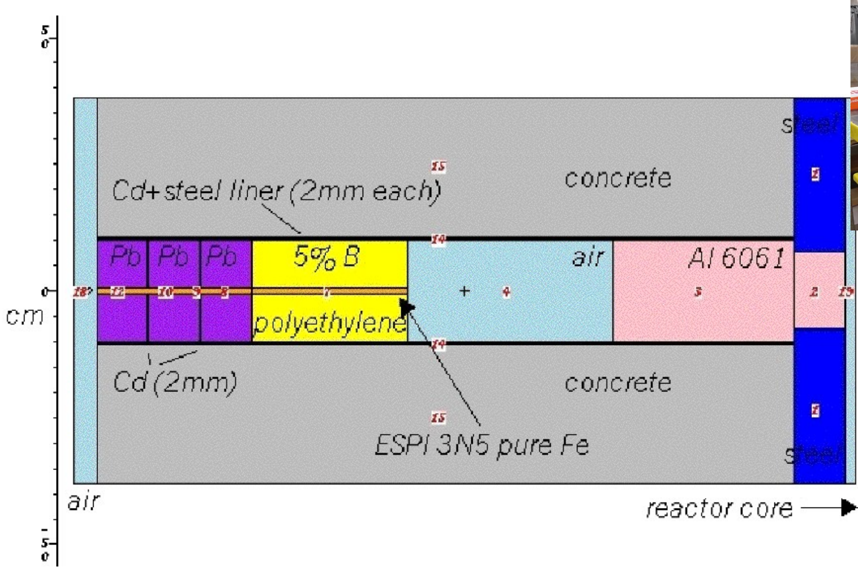
One should always start with the foundations:
PPC sub-keV recoil calibrations at the KSU TRIGA reactor



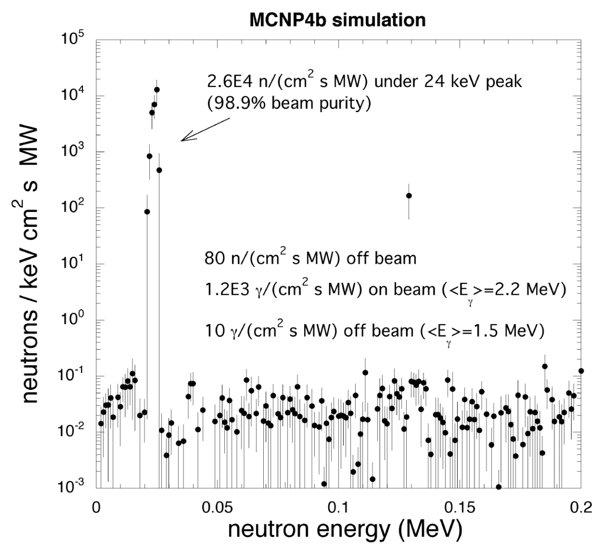
24 keV n's mimic reactor ν's →



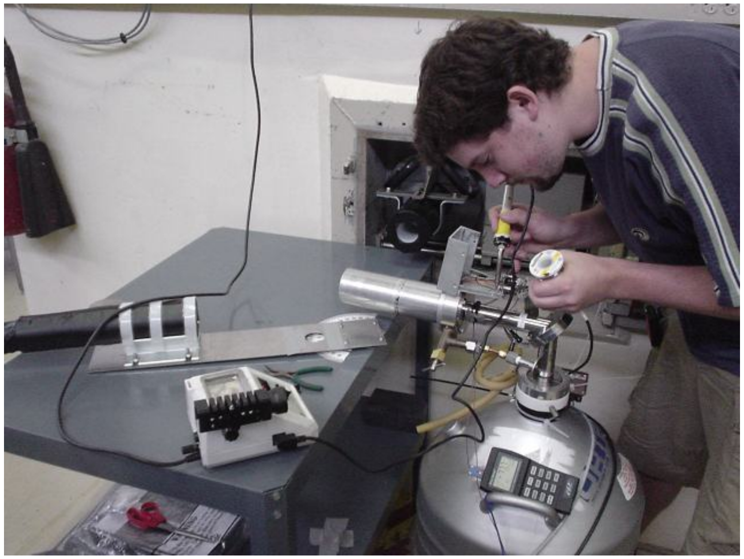
← Fe-Al filter + Ti post-filter

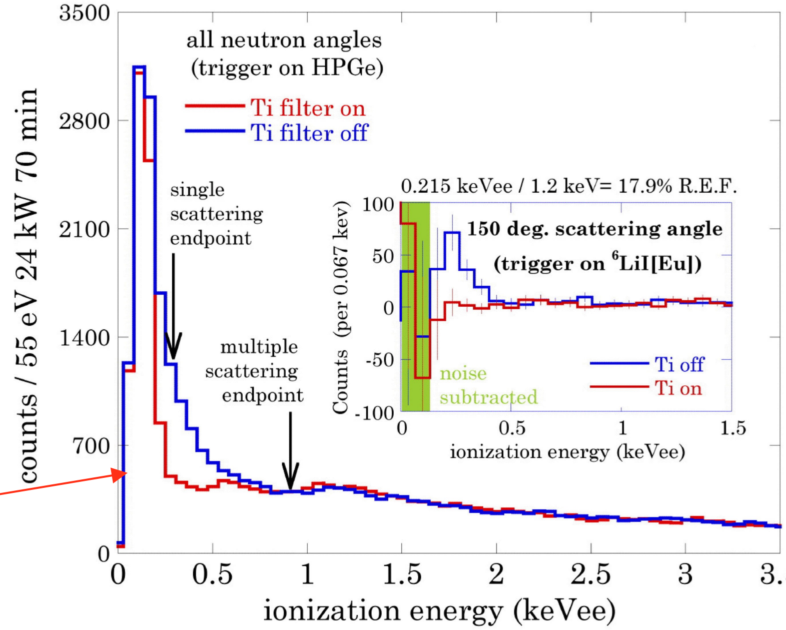


← MCNP filter design →

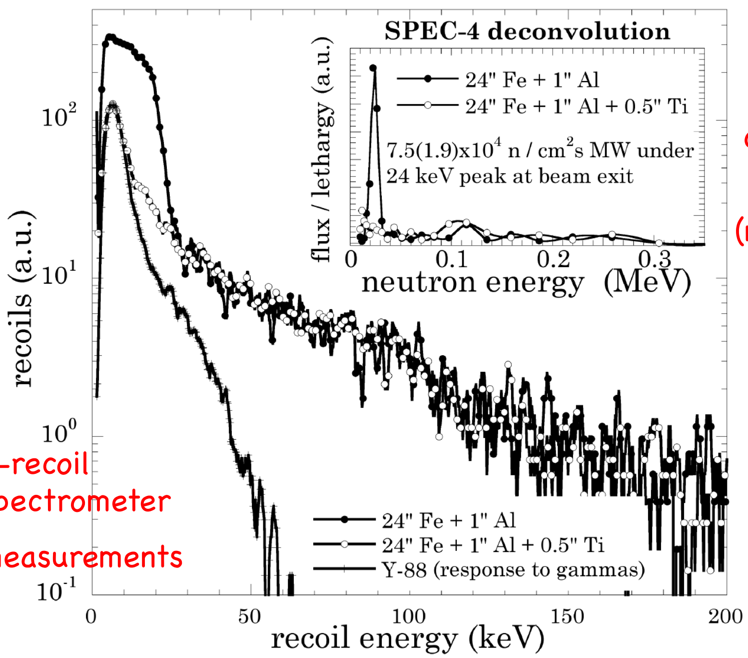


One should always start with the foundations:
PPC sub-keV recoil calibrations at the KSU TRIGA reactor





Ti post-filter "switches off" the recoils, leaving all backgrounds unaffected

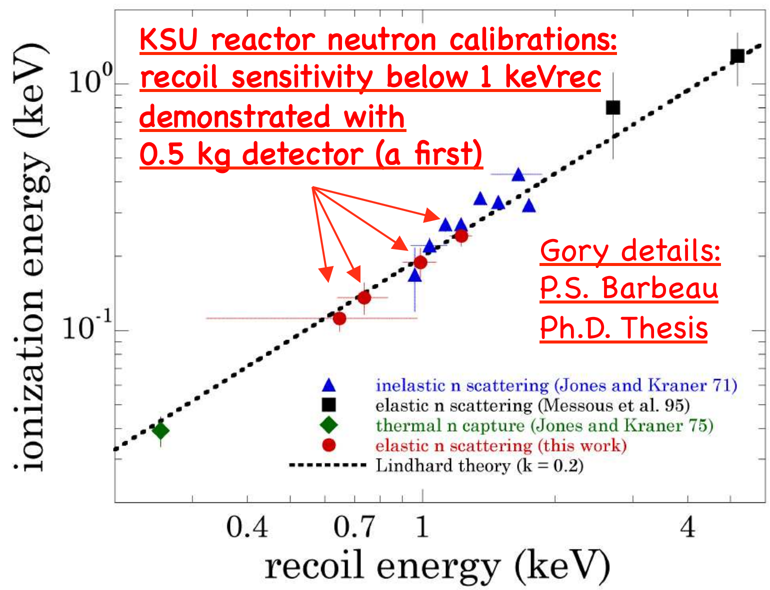


p-recoil spectrometer

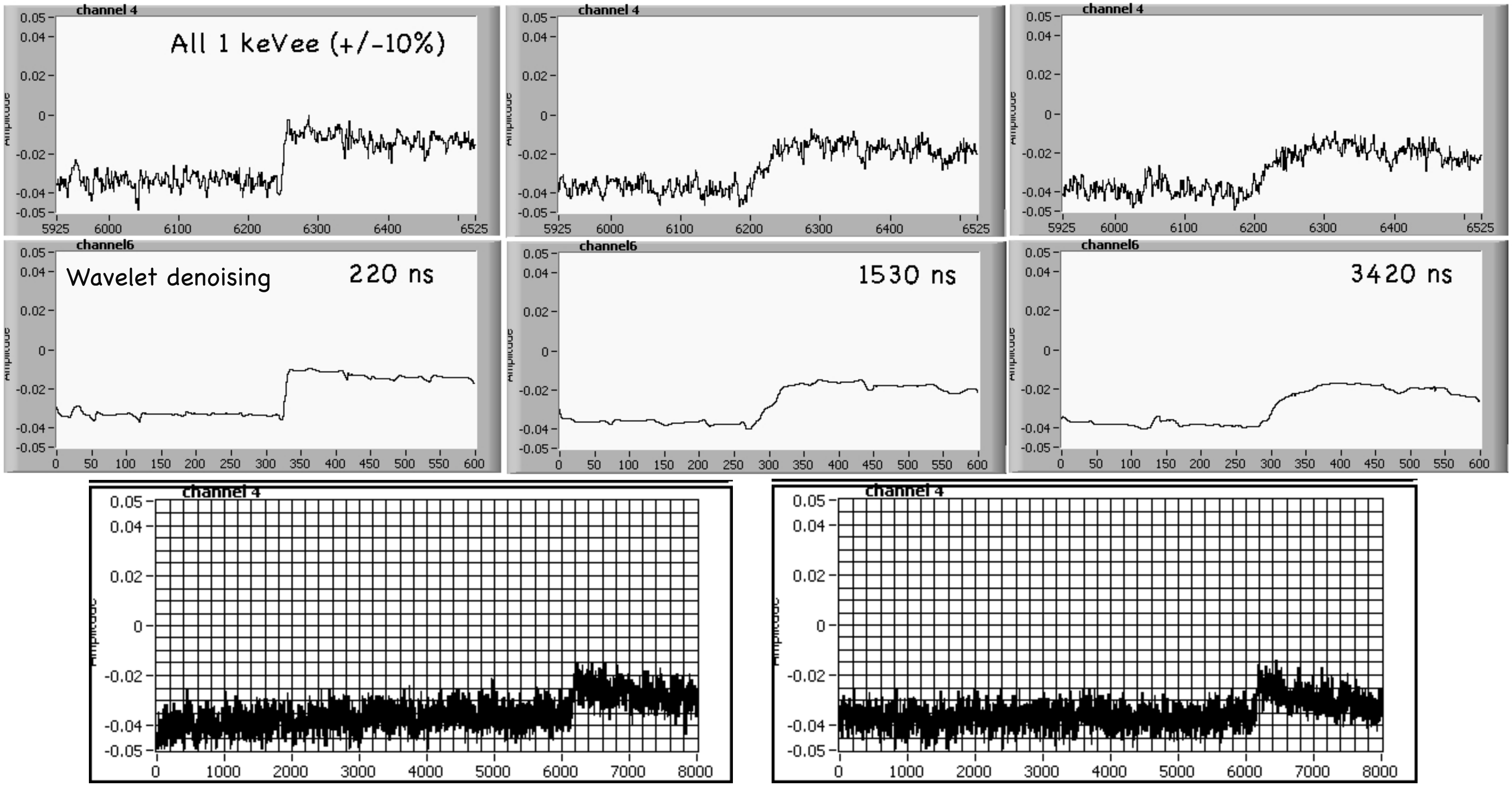
measurements

Beam characterization studies

(nucl-ex/0701011)



Healthy pulses, all the way down to 0.5 keVee threshold
(electronic noise = one thing the CoGeNT "excess" is not)



0.53 keVee before wavelet denoising

0.55 keVee before wavelet denoising

(full traces are 400 μs long, allowing baseline monitoring)

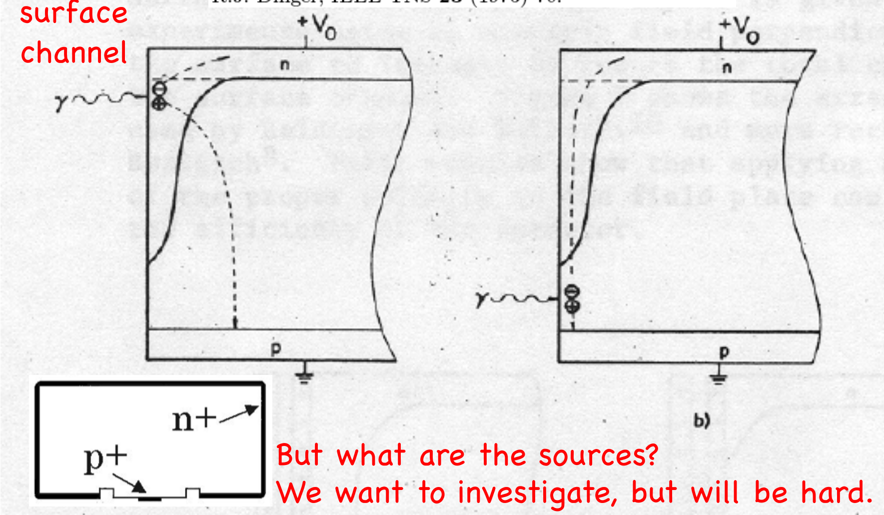
CoGeNT: must keep looking for non-exotic explanations

It is possible to come up with *MANY* natural explanations, however none yet satisfactory.

A PPC-based 60kg MAJORANA demonstrator would see annual mod. not just in rate, also in <E>.

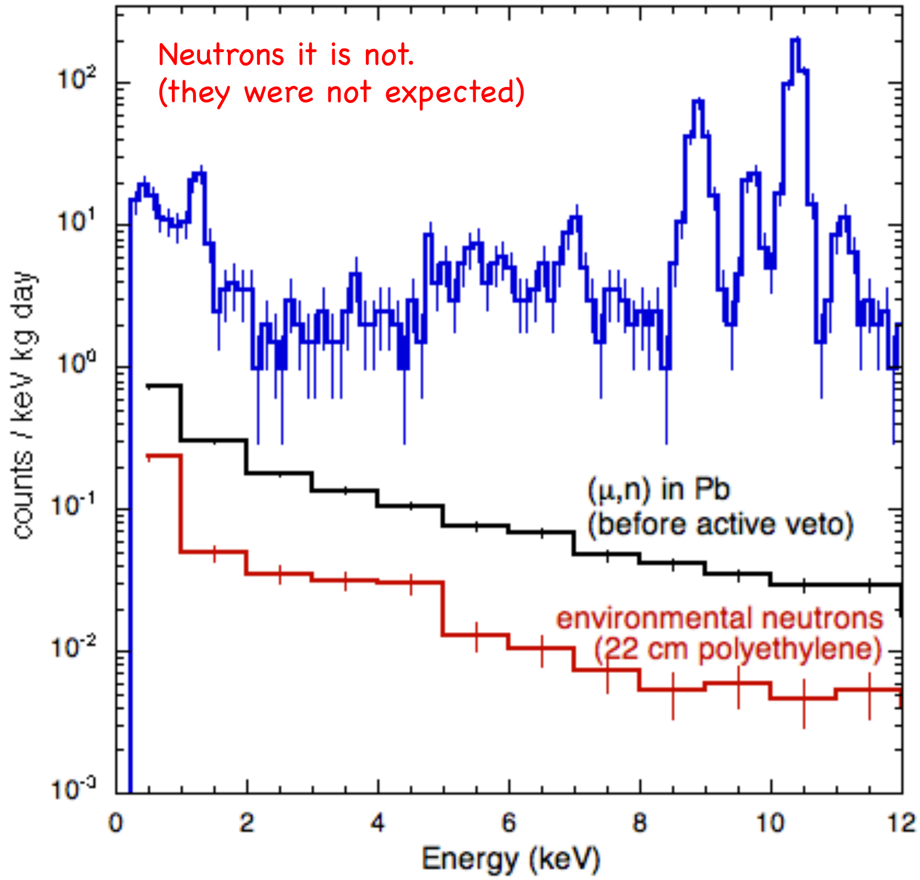
N-type surface channel

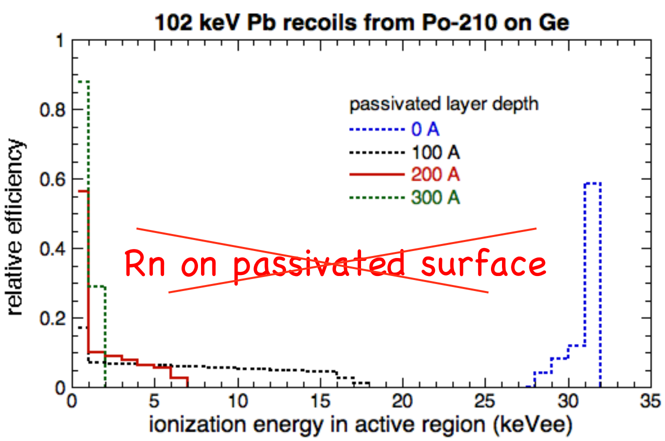
R.J. Dinger, IEEE TNS **22** (1975) 135; H.L. Malm and R.J. Dinger, IEEE TNS **23** (1976) 76.



But what are the sources?
We want to investigate, but will be hard.

Fig. 4: The paths of the electrons and holes in a detector with an n-type surface channel [for further explanation see text].





~~Rn on passivated surface~~

~~Neutrons~~
~~Microphonics~~
~~Excess electronic noise~~

CoGeNT: must keep looking for non-exotic explanations

It is possible to come up with *MANY* natural explanations, however none yet satisfactory.

A PPC-based 60kg MAJORANA demonstrator would see annual mod. not just in rate, also in <E>.

N-type surface channel

R.J. Dinger, IEEE TNS **22** (1975) 135; H.L. Malm and R.J. Dinger, IEEE TNS **23** (1976) 76.

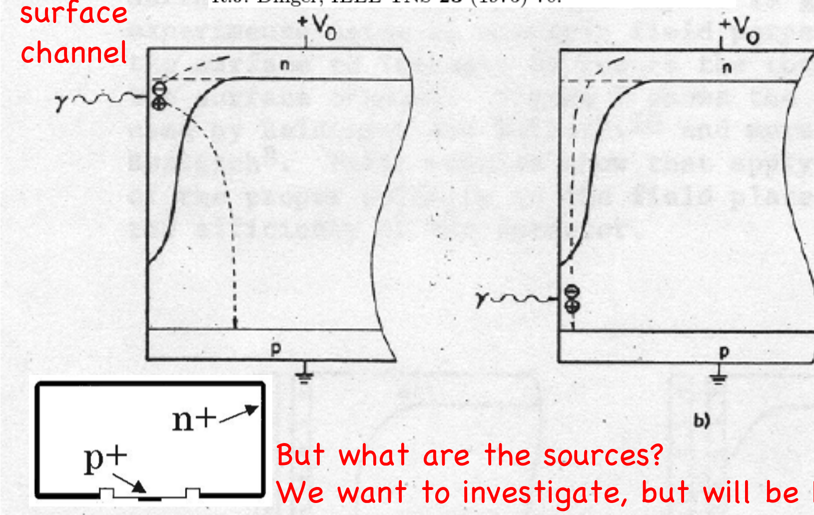
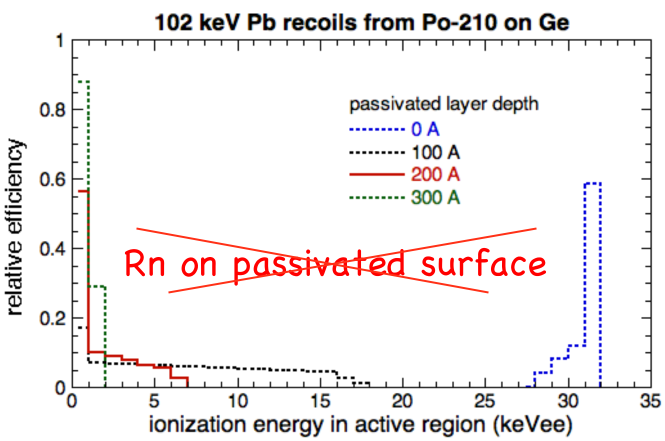
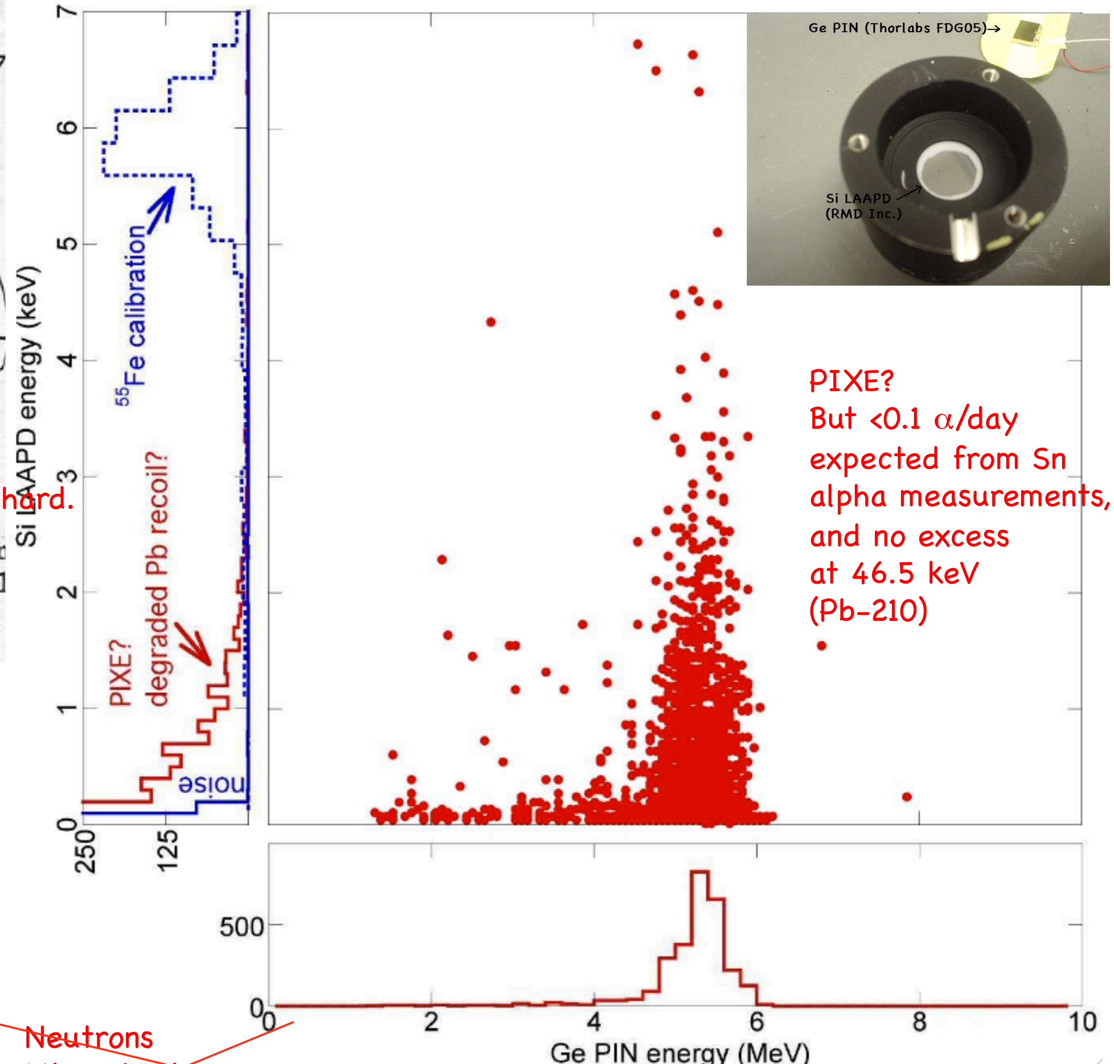


Fig. 4: The paths of the electrons and holes in detector with an n-type surface channel [for further explanation see text].

But what are the sources?
We want to investigate, but will be hard.



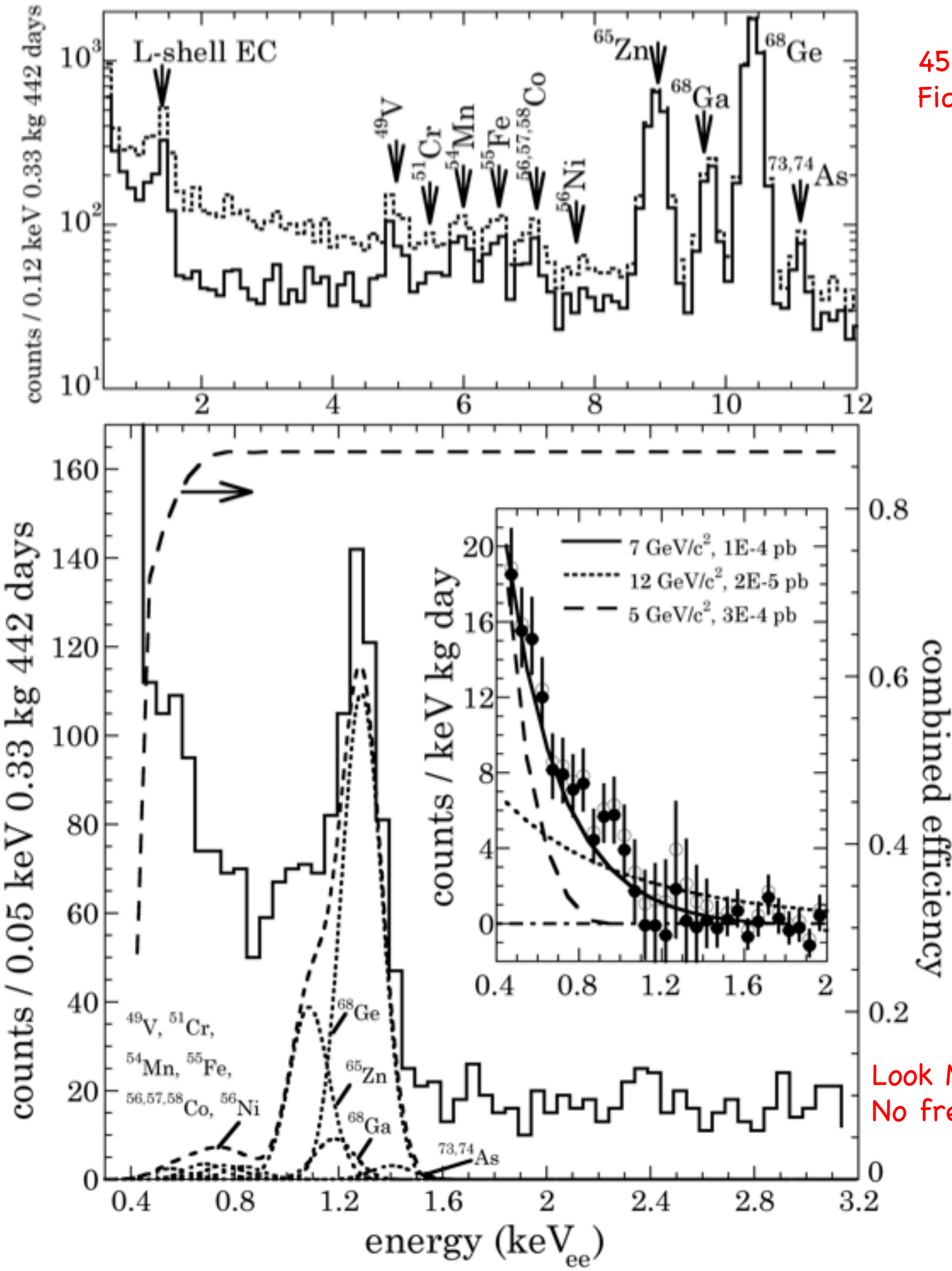
~~Rn on passivated surface~~



PIXE?
But <0.1 α/day expected from Sn alpha measurements, and no excess at 46.5 keV (Pb-210)

~~Neutrons~~
~~Microphonics~~
~~Excess electronic noise~~

Everything was going well until March 17th (Soudan fire)...



458 days collected (442d live)
Fiducial mass~330 grams

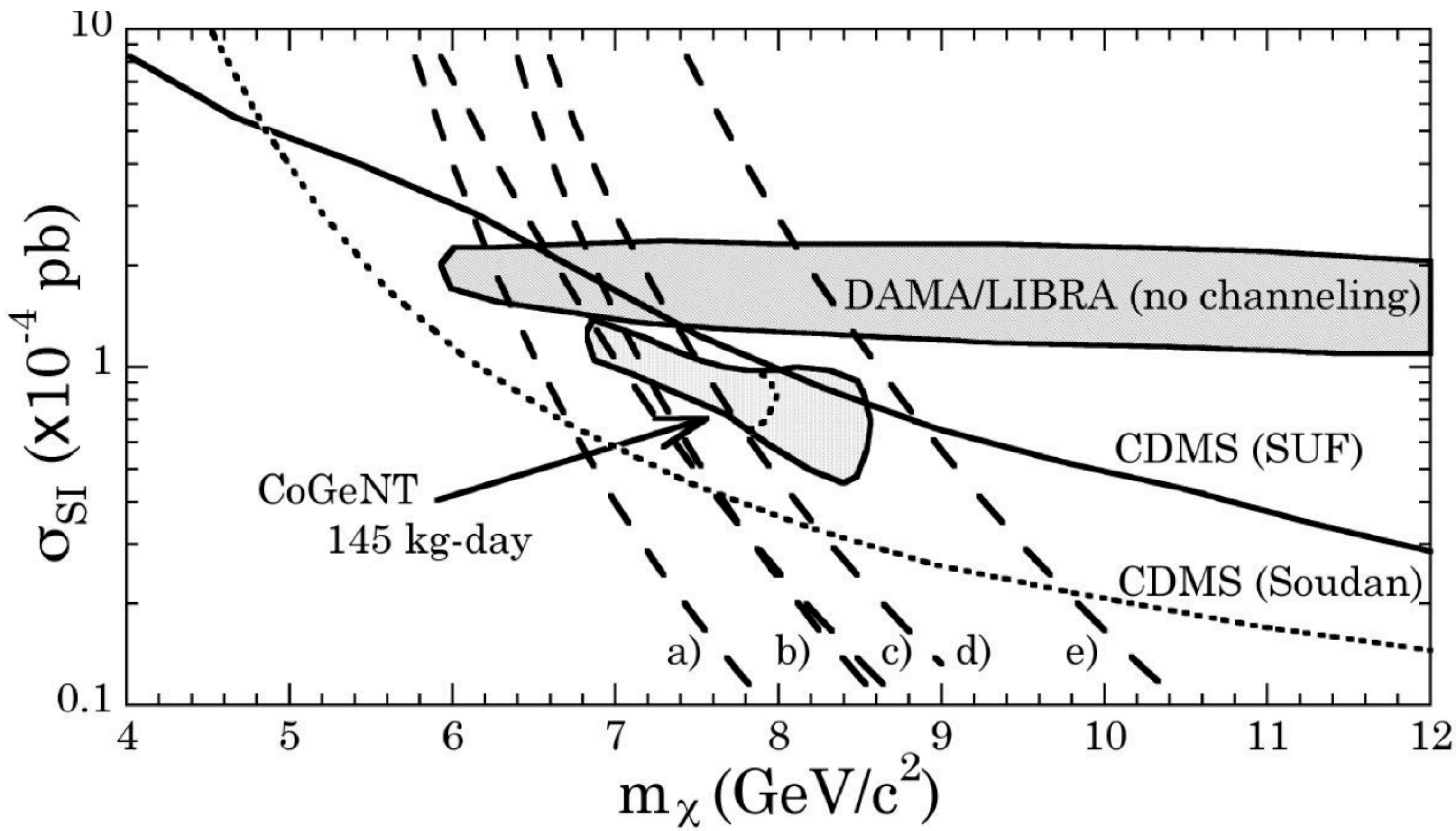
Look Ma!
No free-parameters!

JOHN N. BAHCALL PHYSICAL REVIEW VOLUME 132, 1963

TABLE IV. Comparison of theoretical and experimental L/K capture ratio.

Isotope	$\left(\frac{g(2s')}{g(1s')}\right)^2$	Usual theoretical ratio [Eq. (13)]	Exchange-corrected ratio [Eq. (4)]	Observed ratio	Number of precision experiments
Ar^{37}	1.006	0.0820	0.099	0.100 ±0.003	4
Cr^{51}	1.014[a]	0.0882	0.101	0.1026 ±0.0004	1
Mn^{54}	1.020	0.0898	0.102	0.098 ±0.006	1
Fe^{55}	1.051	0.0936	0.106	0.106 ±0.003	2
Co^{57}	1.017	0.0915	0.103	0.099 ±0.011	1
Co^{58}	1.008	0.0907	0.102	0.107 ±0.004	1
Zn^{65}	1.041[a]	0.0970	0.108	0.119 ±0.007	1
Ge^{71}	1.083	0.103	0.114	0.1175 ±0.002	2
Kr^{79}	1.021[a]	0.102	0.111	0.108 ±0.005	1

Everything was going well until March 17th (Soudan fire)...

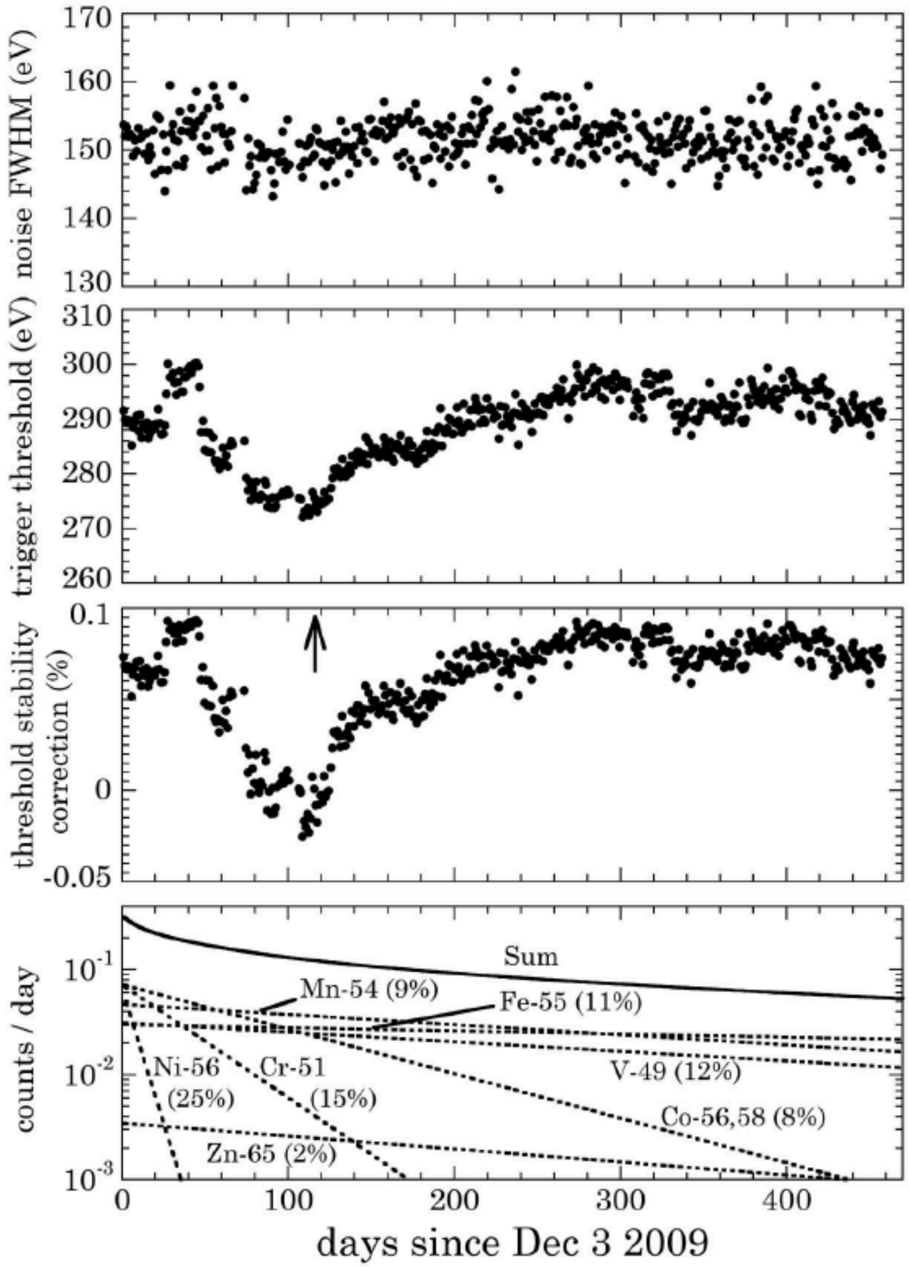


- CoGeNT region considerably smaller than before (but within previous ROI), next to DAMA.

- Most CoGeNT uncertainties not included in this figure

Remember that ~7 GeV/c², 10-4 cm² light WIMP we mentioned in discussing CDMS?

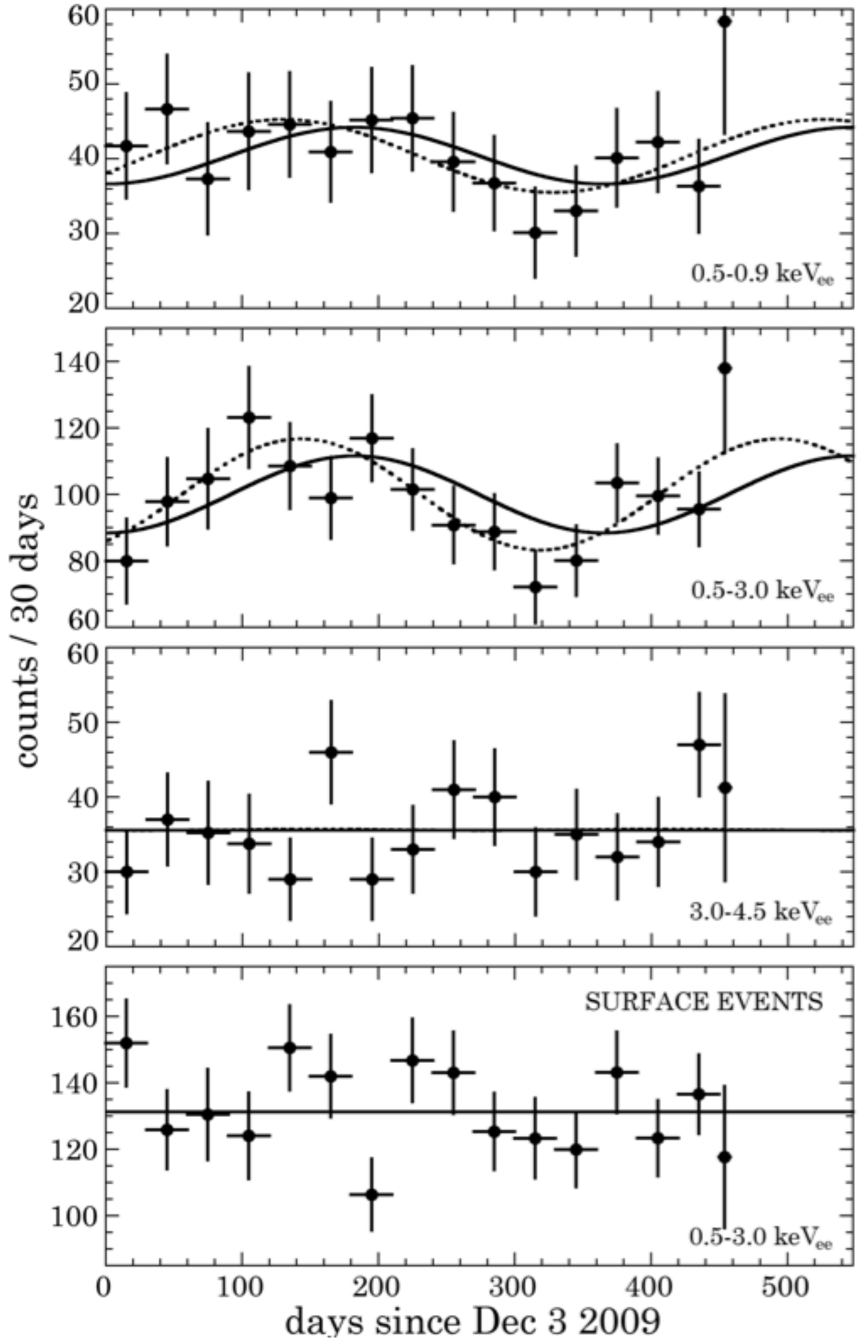
Everything was going well until March 17th (Soudan fire)...



- Excellent stability in detector noise and trigger threshold allows search for annual modulation. Augurs well for other PPC-based searches.

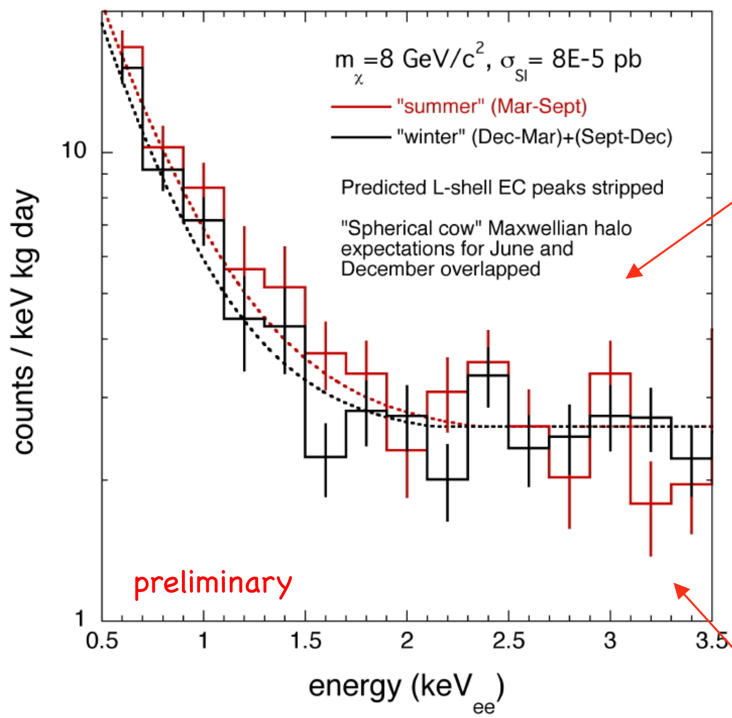
- L-shell peak correction necessary, but prediction is very robust and uncertainties small.

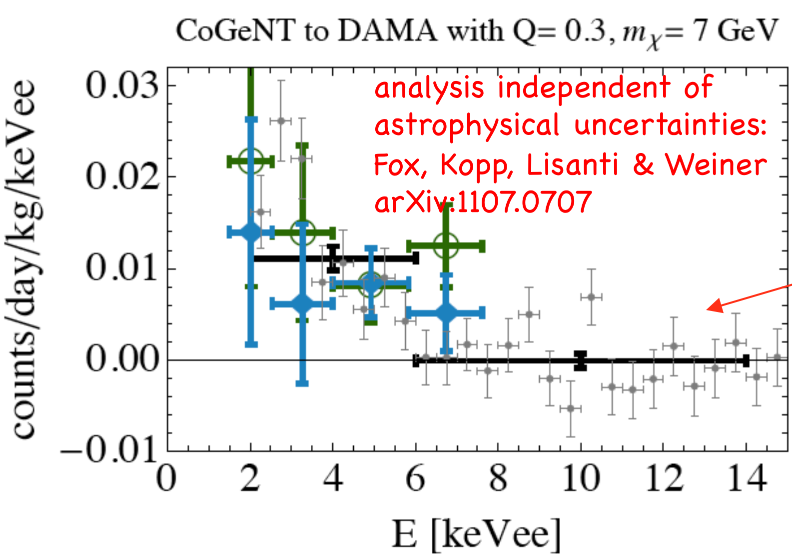
Everything was going well until March 17th (Soudan fire)...



- No fancy estimators tried (several available). Two basic unoptimized methods point at ~2.8σ preference of a modulated rate over the null hypothesis.
- Compatible with WIMP hypothesis expectations (amplitude, phase, period).
- Spectral and temporal analysis are *prima facie* congruent with a light-WIMP hypothesis.
- Modulation absent for surface events and also at higher energies.
- Lots of independent interpretations via data-sharing, but a few are forgetting some basics. Hint: there must be reasons for the experimentalists to include an exponential background in their models...

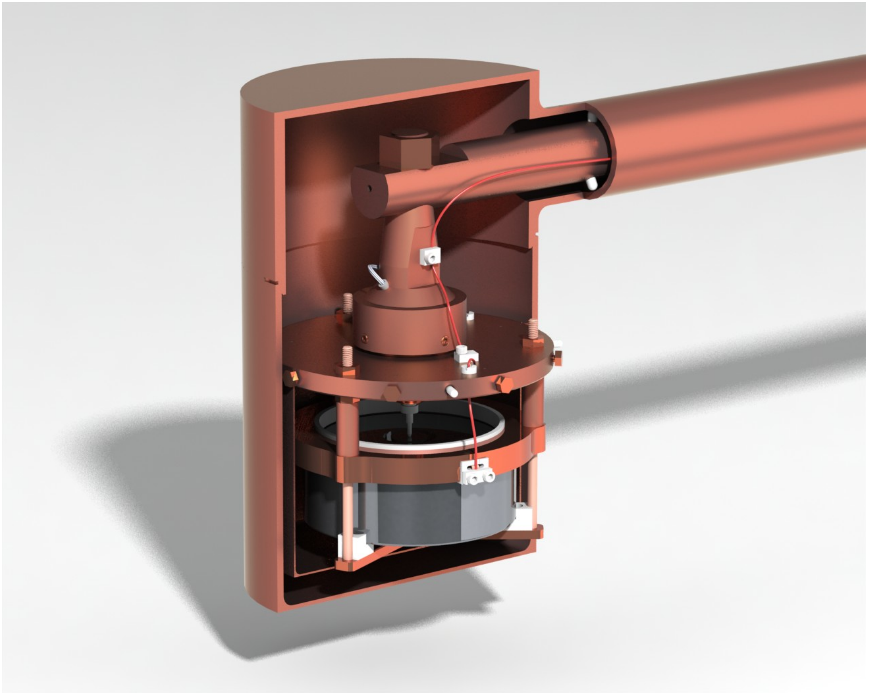
Are DAMA, CoGeNT and (rumored) CRESST in agreement or not?

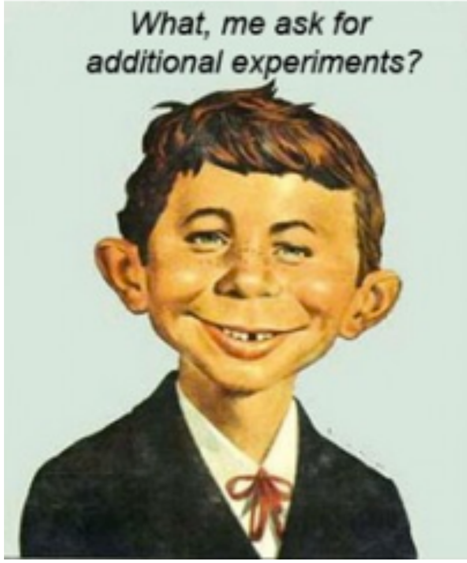




- What is the exact endpoint of the CoGeNT modulation (hard to tell w/ 15 mo)
- Some surface background contamination next to threshold? (analysis possible now with sufficient statistics) -> shifts CoGeNT ROI to lower coupling and larger mass.
- Channeling at few %? Contemplated by some models, if you read papers carefully. We'll know soon (experimentally). Idem for value of Q_{Na}.
- CoGeNT modulation larger than expected? (again, hard to tell after just 15 mo). If so, what happens to the DAMA ROI? Is a non-Maxwellian halo imperative?
- <u>Most importantly</u>, CoGeNT is now taking data again... (perhaps we should wait to see what happens next there before asking so many q's...)

UC/PNNL design CoGeNT-4 (C4)

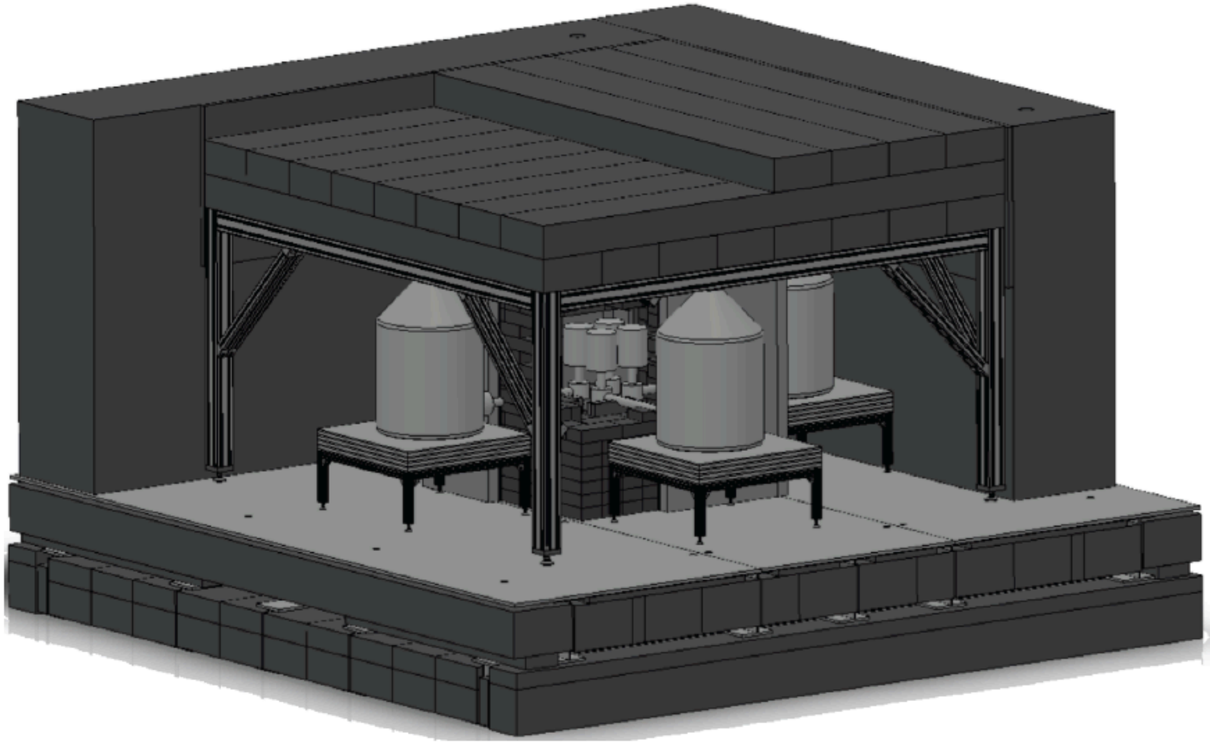




Aiming to reduce parallel-f noise (and improving backgrounds).

Roughly 10 times present target mass (annual modulation)

Expected start summer 2011.



Jin-Ping Underground Lab

- Basic Infrastructures Completed,
- Research Started Sept 27, 2010.

polyethylene-room

inside polyethylene-room

Data Taking Configurations in CJPL – Feb 2011