
Dark matter searches in Europe

Recent results, prospects, future projects

Gilles Gerbier- CEA Saclay/IRFU

ASPERA UGL workshop
Zaragoza june 30th 2011

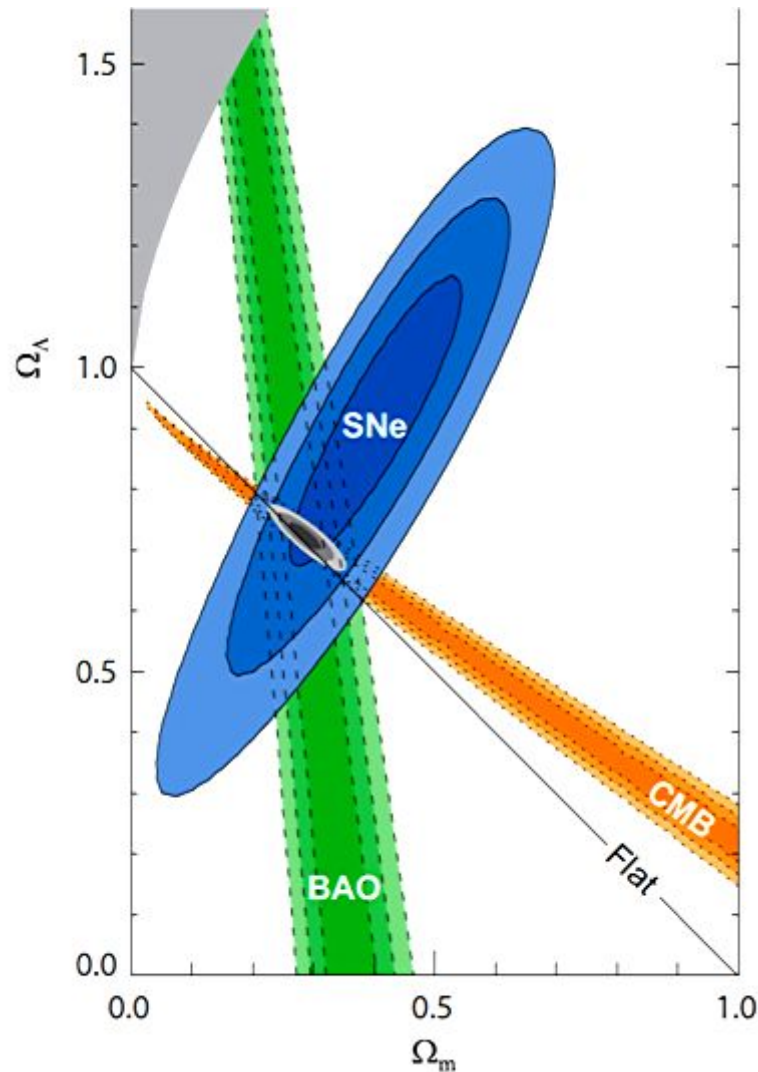
NB

- Xenon @ Gran Sasso not covered here, being “US led” project, covered by C Galbiati

Outline

- Introduction
 - Overview
 - Status and prospects of currently running experiments
 - **DAMA** & low mass WIMP
 - **CRESST**, ZeplinIII, **Simple**, **Edelweiss**, **Edelweiss-CDMS**
 - Other detectors
 - **DRIFT**, MiMac, Cygnus
 - ArDM, (Warp)
 - Future large scale -1 t, multi t- projects
 - EURECA
 - Darwin, Cygnus
-

Which dark matter for Λ CDM ?



- New field(s) of « gravitationnal » nature = modified gravity (MOND etc)
 - justified by obs. galactic dynamics + Λ + ...
 - no convincing theory yet

- New « particle-like » field(s), many possibilities among which:

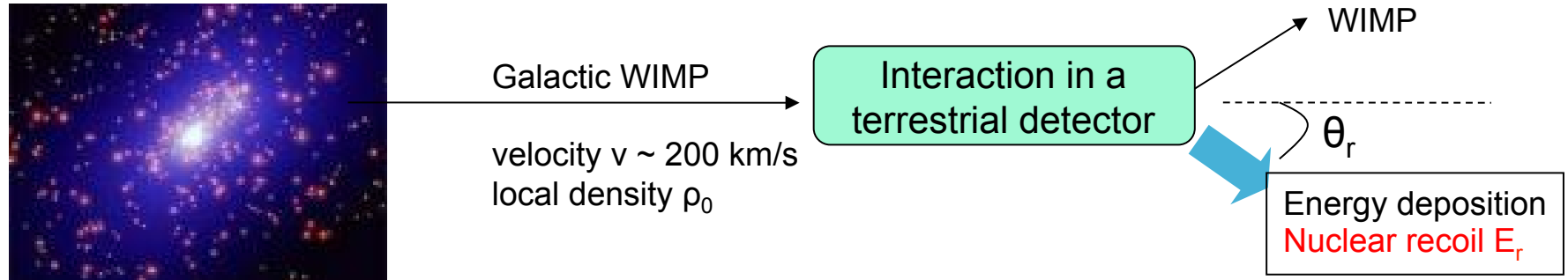
- « SuperWIMPs » eg. gravitino, axino (SUSY)
- Supermassive relics (M_{Pl})
- Axions : Peccei-Quinn axions (QCD) or ALPs

- The « WIMP miracle » : *thermal relic hypothesis* :

$\Omega_{DM} \sim 0.3 \Rightarrow \langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle \sim 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ weak interactions, $M \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$ (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles)

- neutralino [SUSY models]
- LKP [UED models]
- ...

Principle of WIMP direct detection



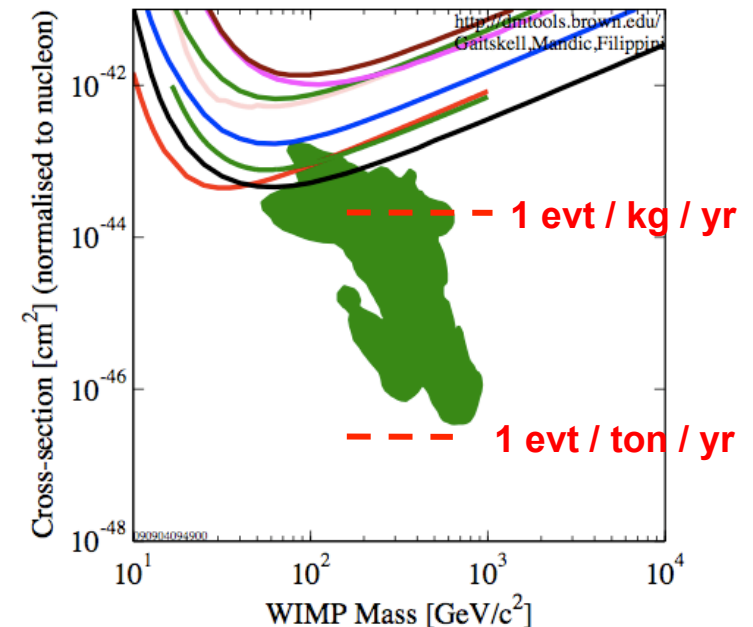
- Relevant parameters:
 - **mass $m_\chi \sim 10 \text{ GeV}$ to 10 TeV** for usual extensions of the Standard Model
 - **WIMP-nucleon cross-section σ** , weakly constrained but of the order of EW scale

- Non-relativistic diffusion:

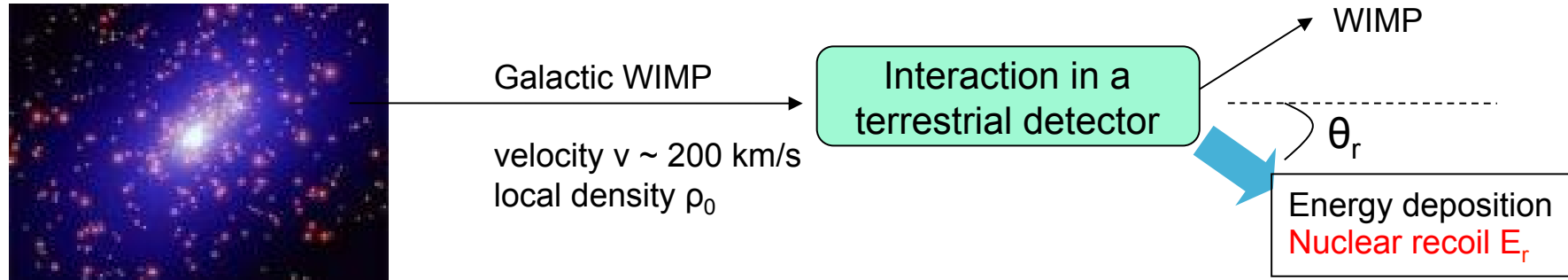
$$E_r = \left(\frac{m_\chi v^2}{2} \right) \times \frac{4m_N m_\chi}{(m_N + m_\chi)^2} \times \cos^2 \vartheta_r \sim 1 - 100 \text{ keV}$$

- Interaction rate:

$$R \sim \frac{v}{m m_N} \sim 0.04 \frac{100}{A} \frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m} \frac{1}{10^8 \text{ pb}} \frac{1}{0.3 \text{ GeV cm}^3} \frac{v_0}{230 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$$



Principle of WIMP direct detection



- Relevant
- mass
- extens
- WIMP
- contrai

- Non-

$$E_r = \left(\frac{m}{m} \right)$$

- Inter

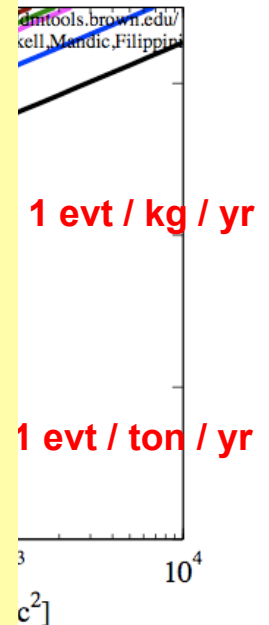
$$R \sim \frac{0}{m \ m}$$



- Low-threshold detectors
- Ultra-low-background detectors :

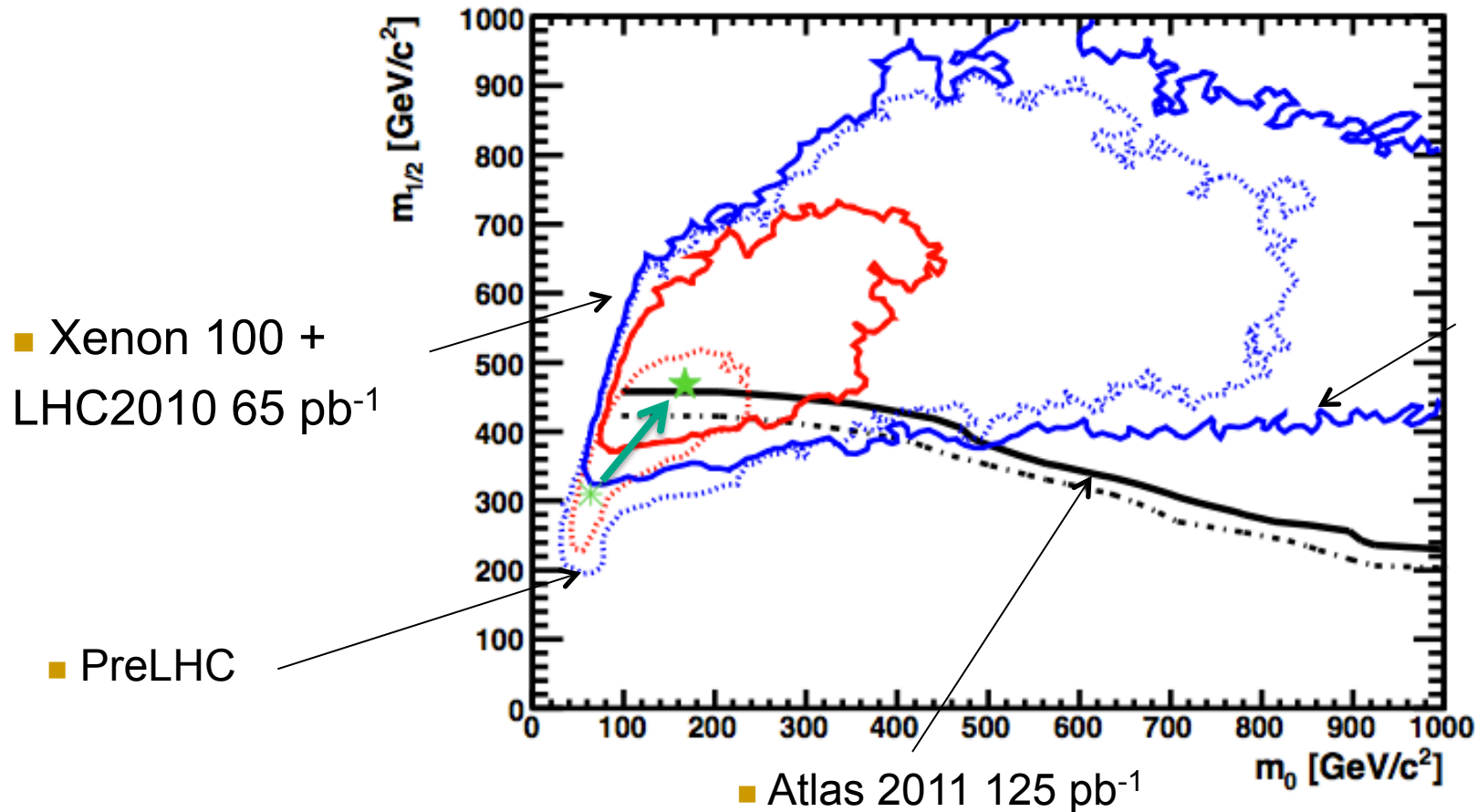
- « Passive » bckgd reduction (shields, radiopurity, external vetos..)
- « Active » bckgd reduction (discrimination of electron recoils, multiple scatters..)

- We consider only the « spin-independent » channel here → single WIMP-nucleon cross-section \forall target

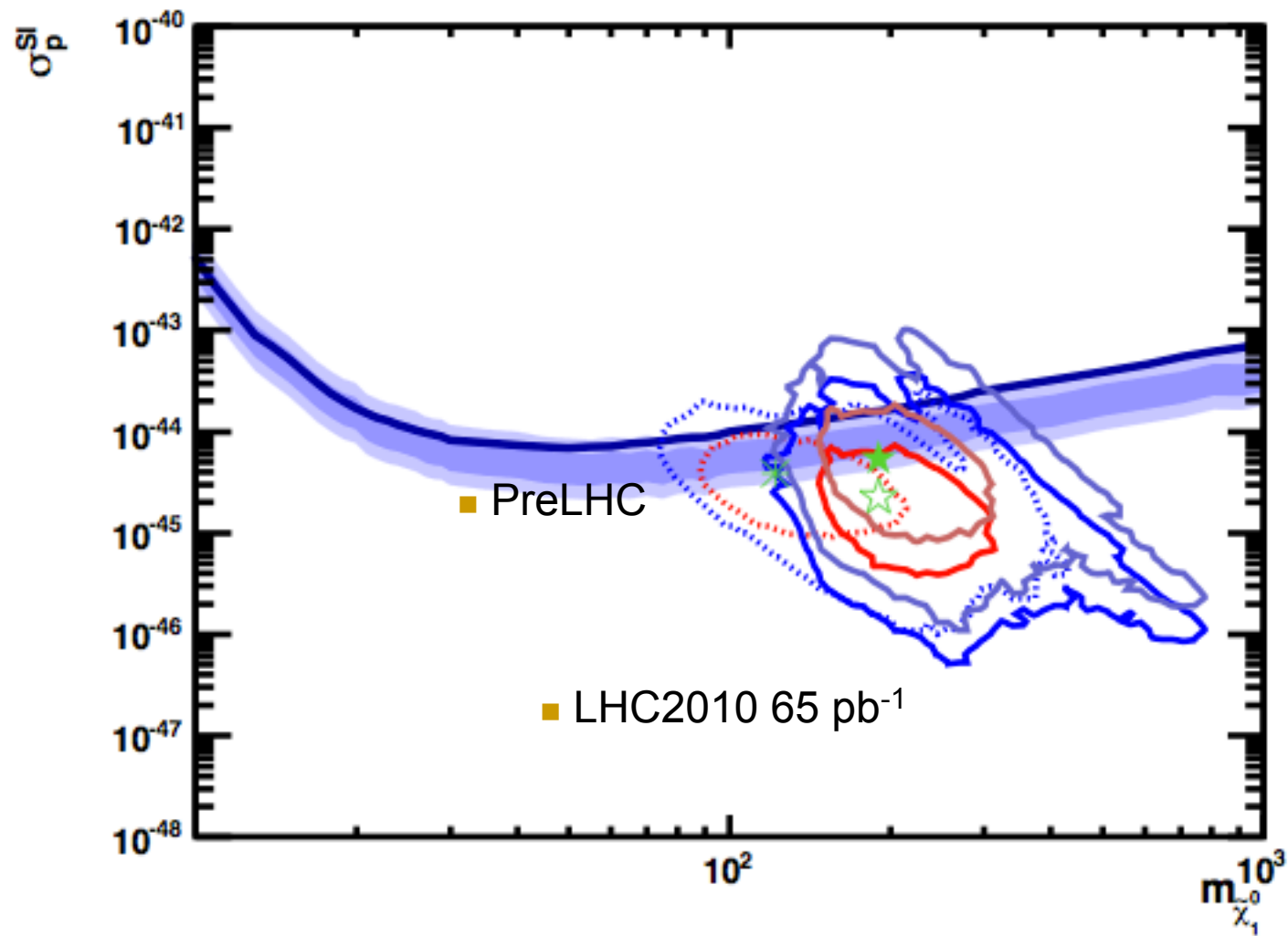


LHC constraints on CMSSM $m_{1/2}$ vs m_0

Ellis arXiv:1106.2923v1



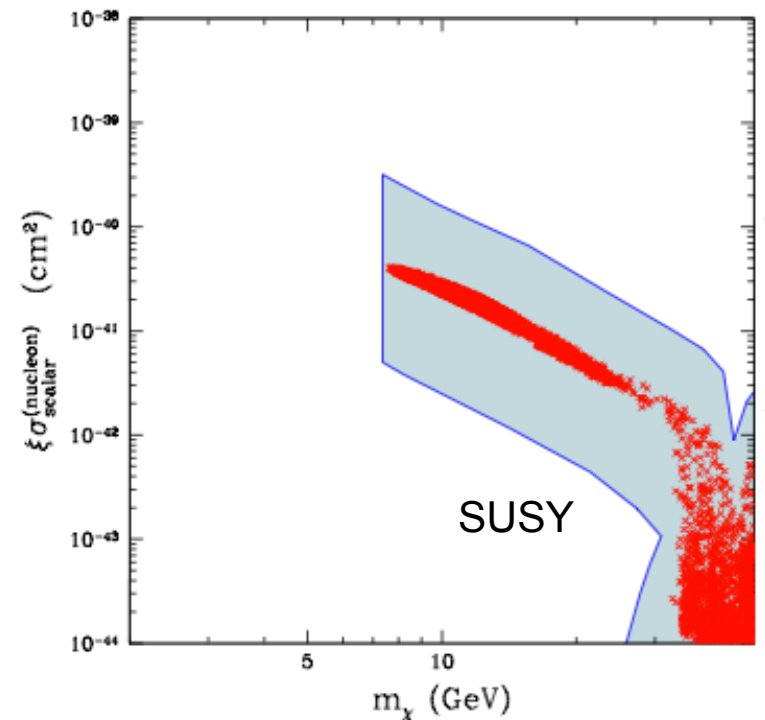
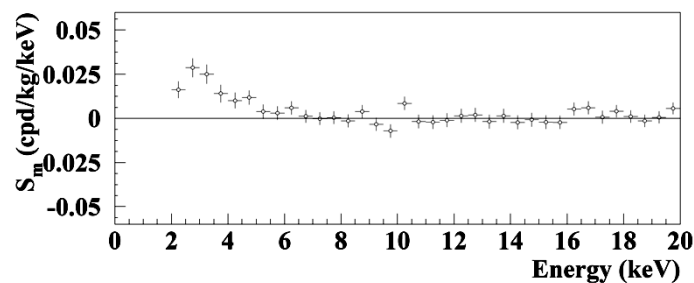
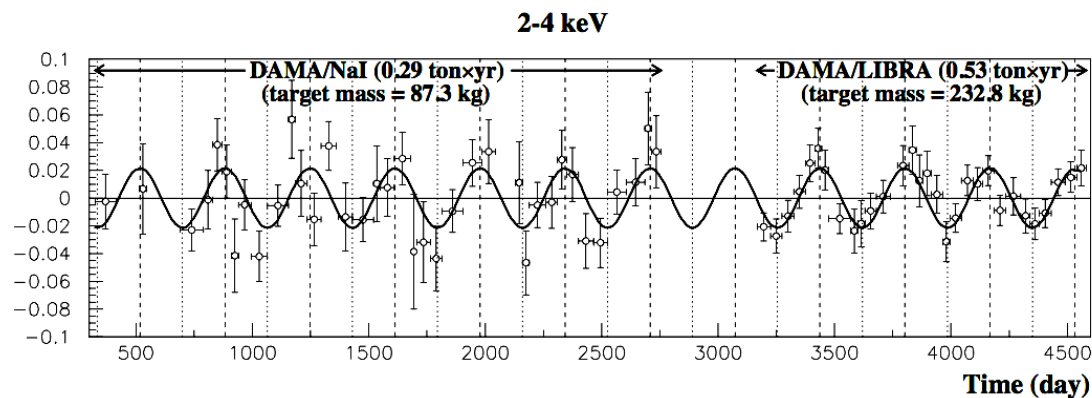
CMSSM models in σ vs M_{wimp}



DAMA, 250 kg NaI(Tl) @ Gran Sasso

- Last paper : arXiv:1106.4667v1 “Observations of annual modulation in direct detection of relic particles and light neutralinos”

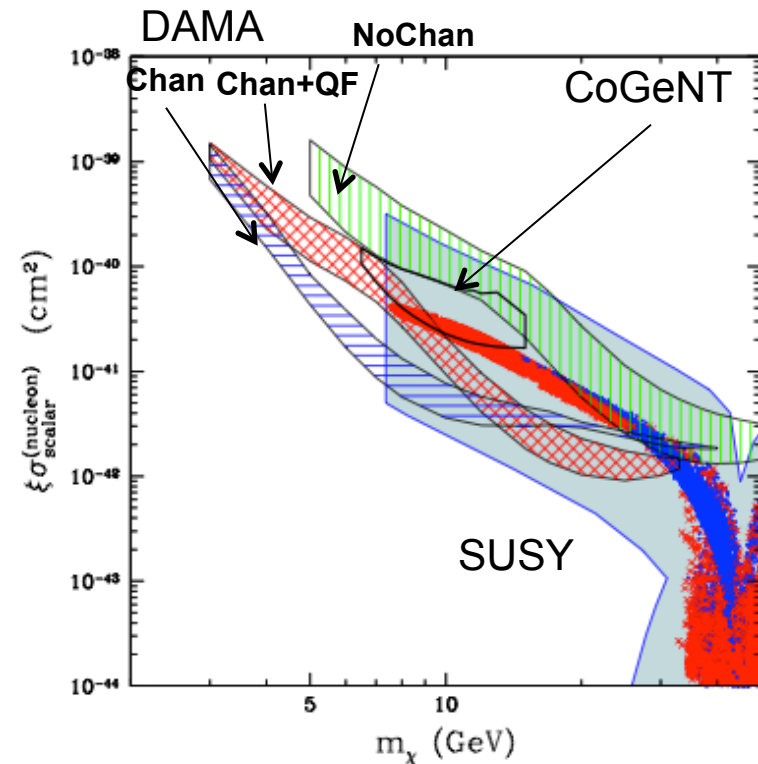
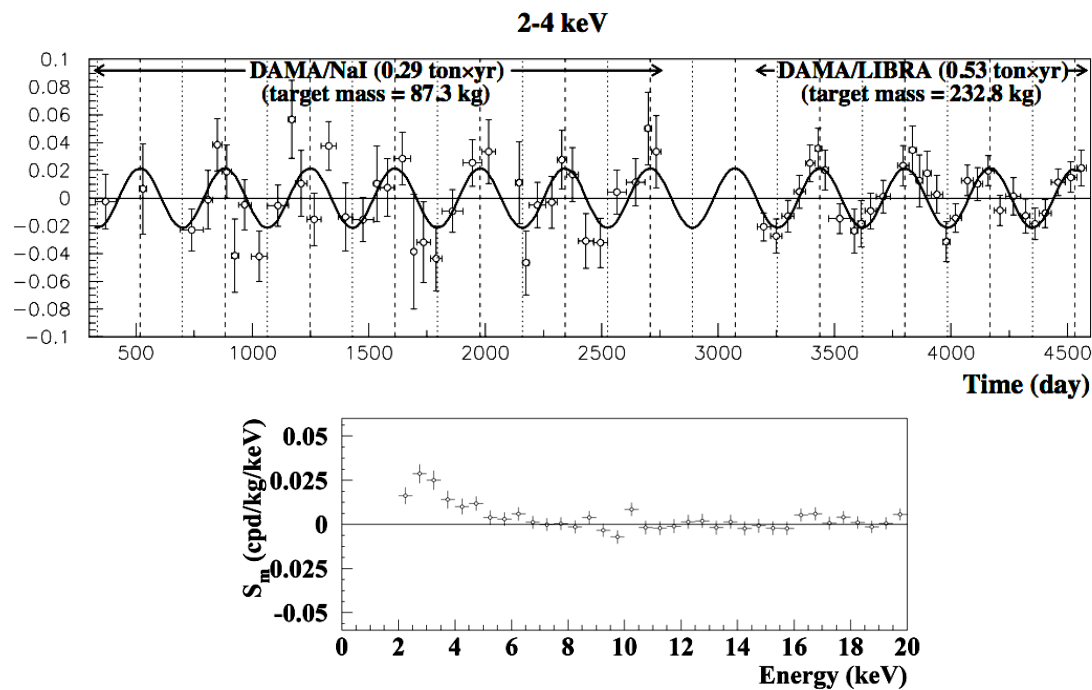
models and by taking into account the impact of various experimental uncertainties. It is shown that the DAMA and the CoGeNT regions agree well between each other and are well fitted by a supersymmetric model with light neutralinos which satisfies all available experimental constraints, including the most recent results from CMS and ATLAS at the CERN Large Hadron Collider.



DAMA

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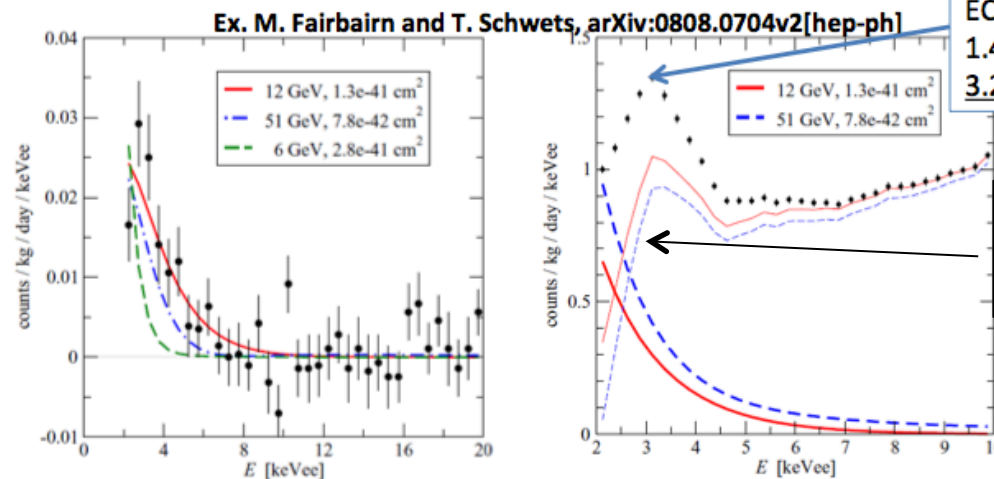


But if Na recoils, unanswered question : “unnatural” background shape

arXiv:0808.0704v2

$$S_0(E)$$

It is not simple: ‘inversion problem’ -- depends on dark matter model, DM mass, halo model, velocity spread, local density, interaction and so on, but



⁴⁰K
EC(10%): de-excit. γ
1.46MeV (escape)
3.2keV Auger

Unphysical
background shape

- In most of the case, $S_0(E)$ monotonically goes down as energy increase, then backgrounds sharply goes down below 3~4 keV.

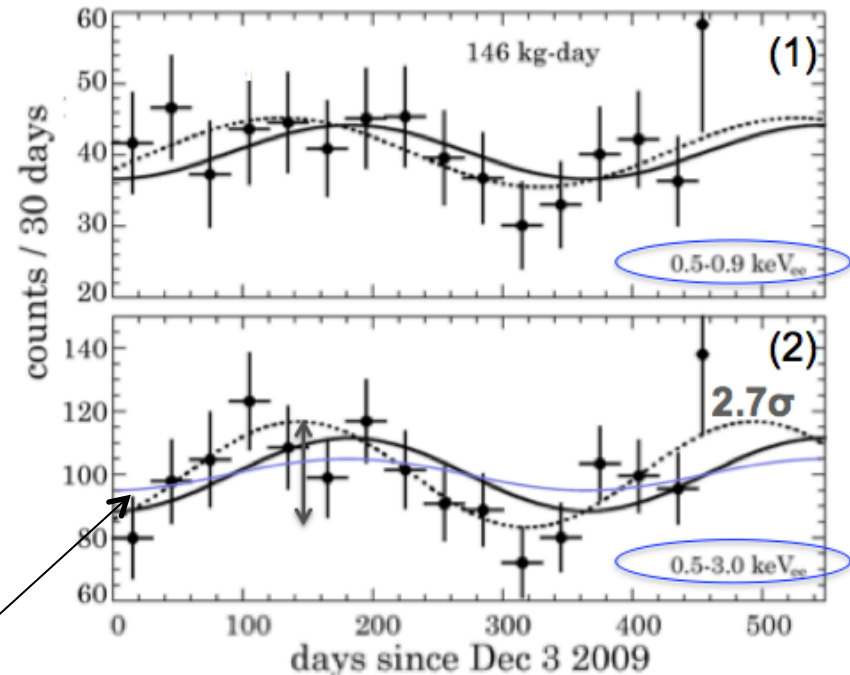
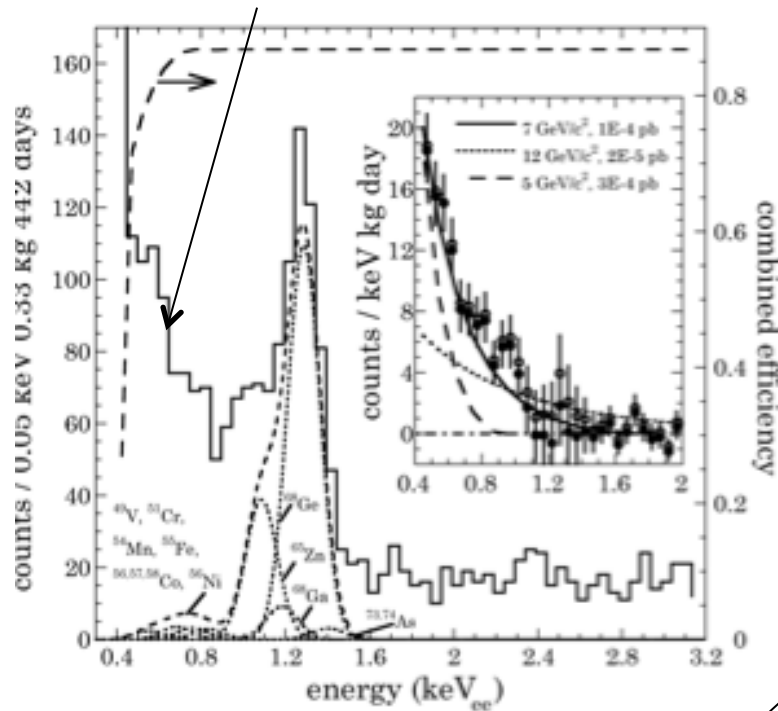
➔ **This is unnatural !. This must be explained.**

Compatibility with CoGeNT ?

arXiv:1106.0650v1

- 1) Within constraint of spectrum, not much to play with M_{wimp} with

WIMP is here



- 2) Error in the 7 GeV WIMP prediction in 0.5-3 keV bin, blue curve ok
- No compatibility of observed modulation with WIMP (Schwetz @ PPC2011)
- Compatibility with DAMA requires QF_{Na} excluded by data

CRESST

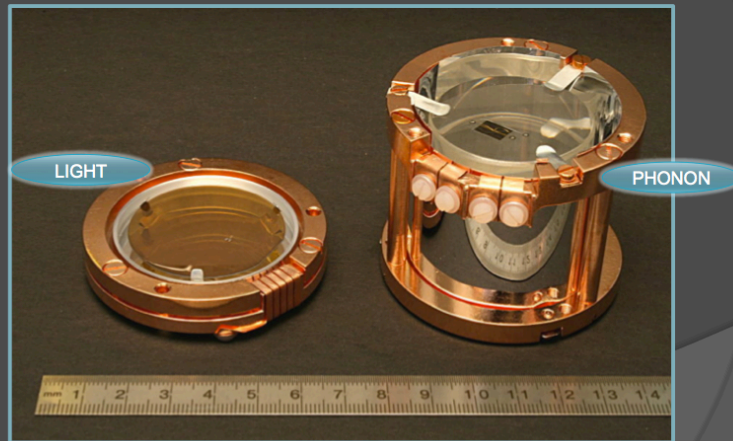
THE CRESST EXPERIMENT

R. Strauss,
TU Munich,
on behalf of the CRESST collaboration.

Patras Workshop,
30.06.2011

CRESST Detector Module

- Light detector: Silicon-on-Sapphire (threshold ~20eV)
- Phonon detector: 300g CaWO_4 crystal (threshold ~500eV)



Run 32 – An Overview

- Runtime: June 2009 till April 2011
- Net exposure (after cuts): >700kg-days
- 10 detector modules running
- Various neutron calibration campaigns
- All results preliminary. Final analysis @TAUP2011

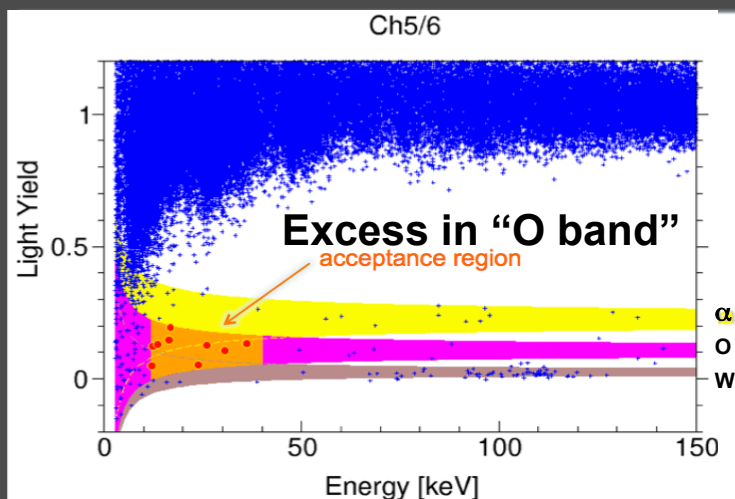


> First extensive physics run of CRESST II

But:

- Additional backgrounds !!!

Run 32 – Additional Backgrounds



One typical
detector
module

Quantitative Background Analysis

- Likelihood analysis including:
- all backgrounds
 - calibration measurements
 - multiplicities
 - possible WIMP signal

preliminary

Backgrounds in preliminary
dataset (~50 events):

α events	16 %
neutron events	30 %
e^-/γ events	15 %

room for signal: 39 %

Possible solution for a WIMP signal:

$$\sigma_\chi \sim 10^{-5} \text{ pb}$$

$$m_\chi \sim 13 \text{ GeV}$$

Final analysis @



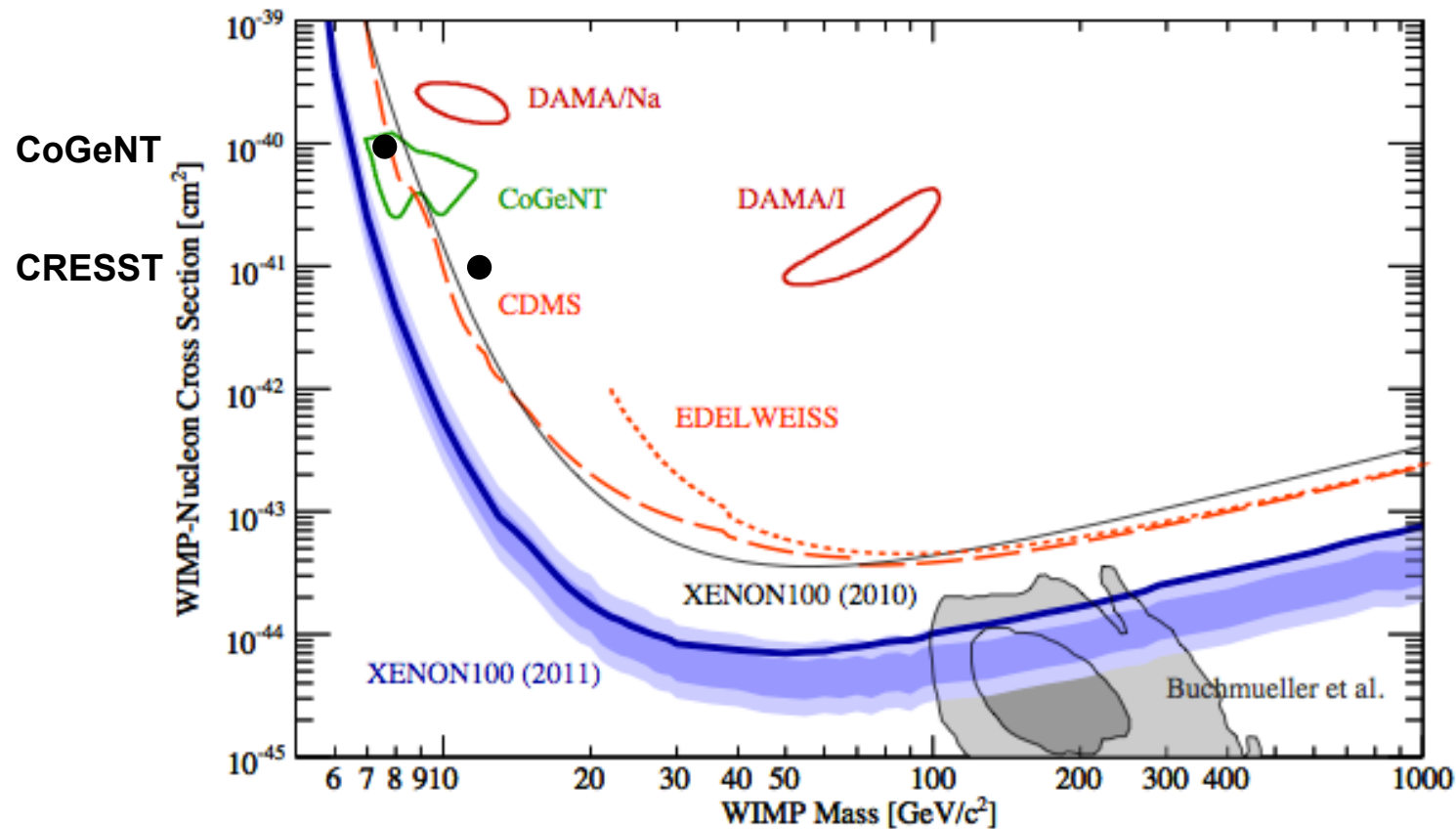
CRESST : prospects

⊙ Preparations for next run ongoing (Run 33)

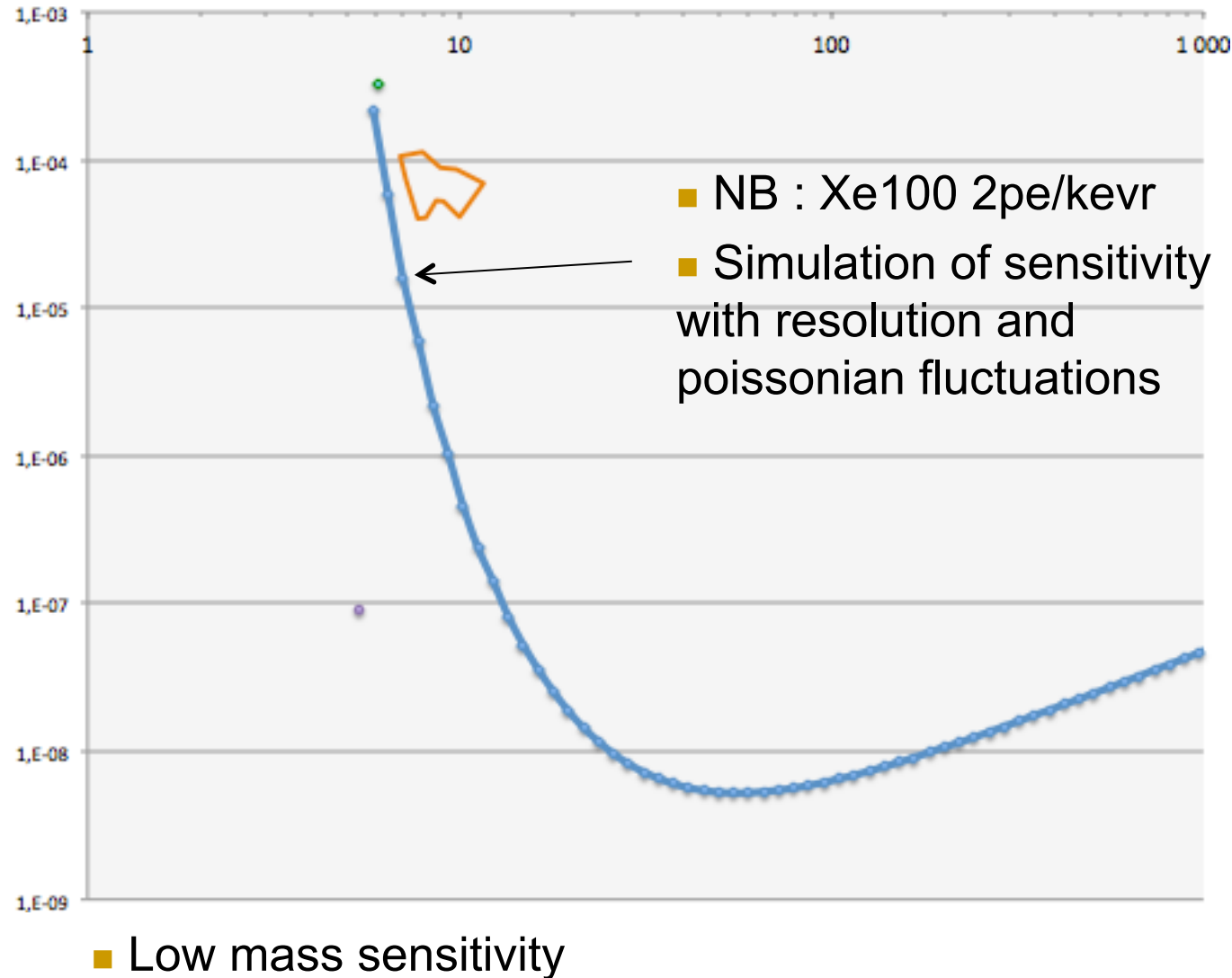
- Focus: Reduction of background
 - Improved detector holders (clamps!!)
 - Additional neutron shielding
- Start: Autumn 2011

- CRESST III : 20 kg of CaWO_4 in upgraded cryostat, not funded
-

Updated picture : june 2011

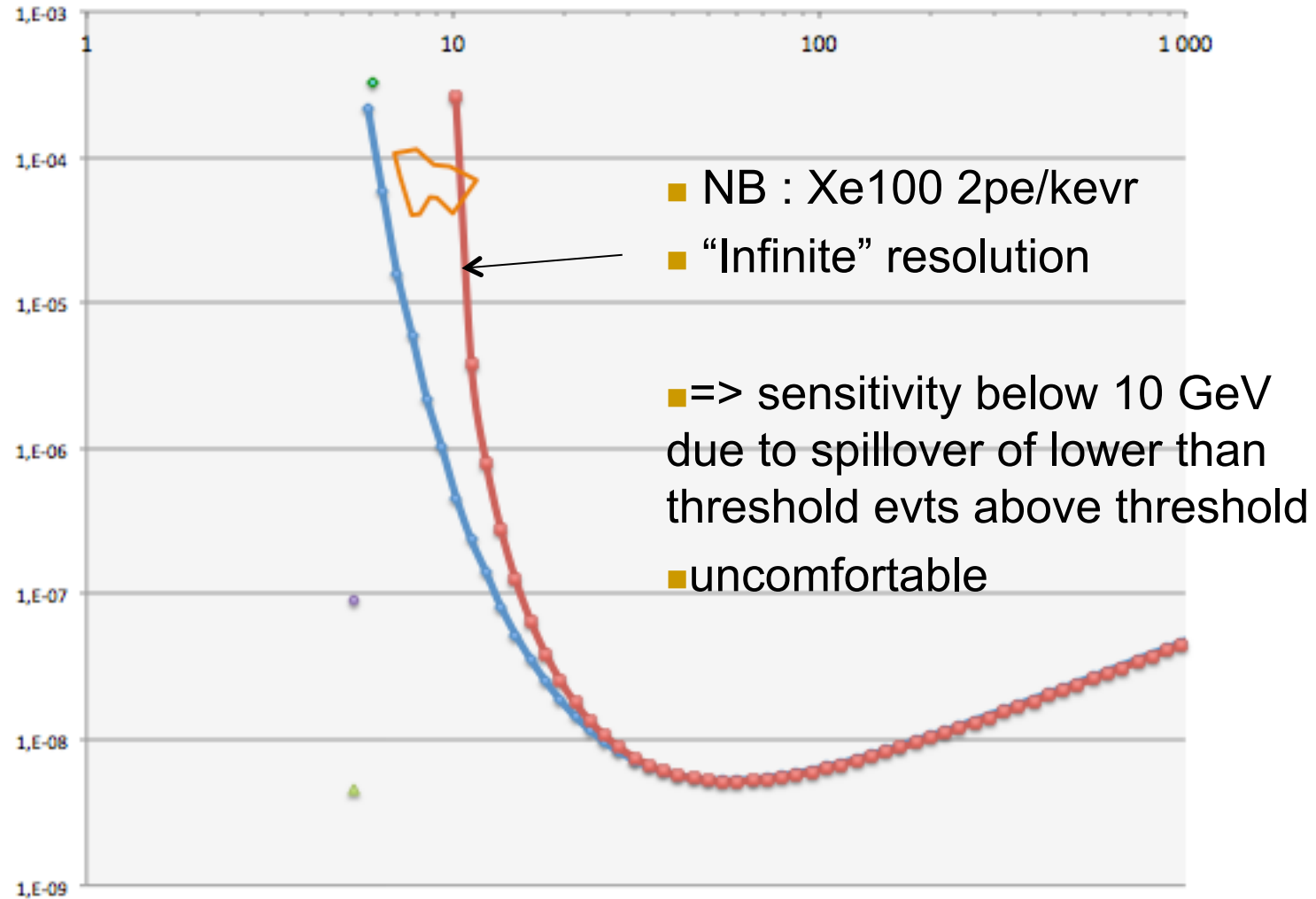


About Xenon100 sensitivity at $M < 10$ GeV



About Xenon100 sensitivity at $M < 10$ GeV

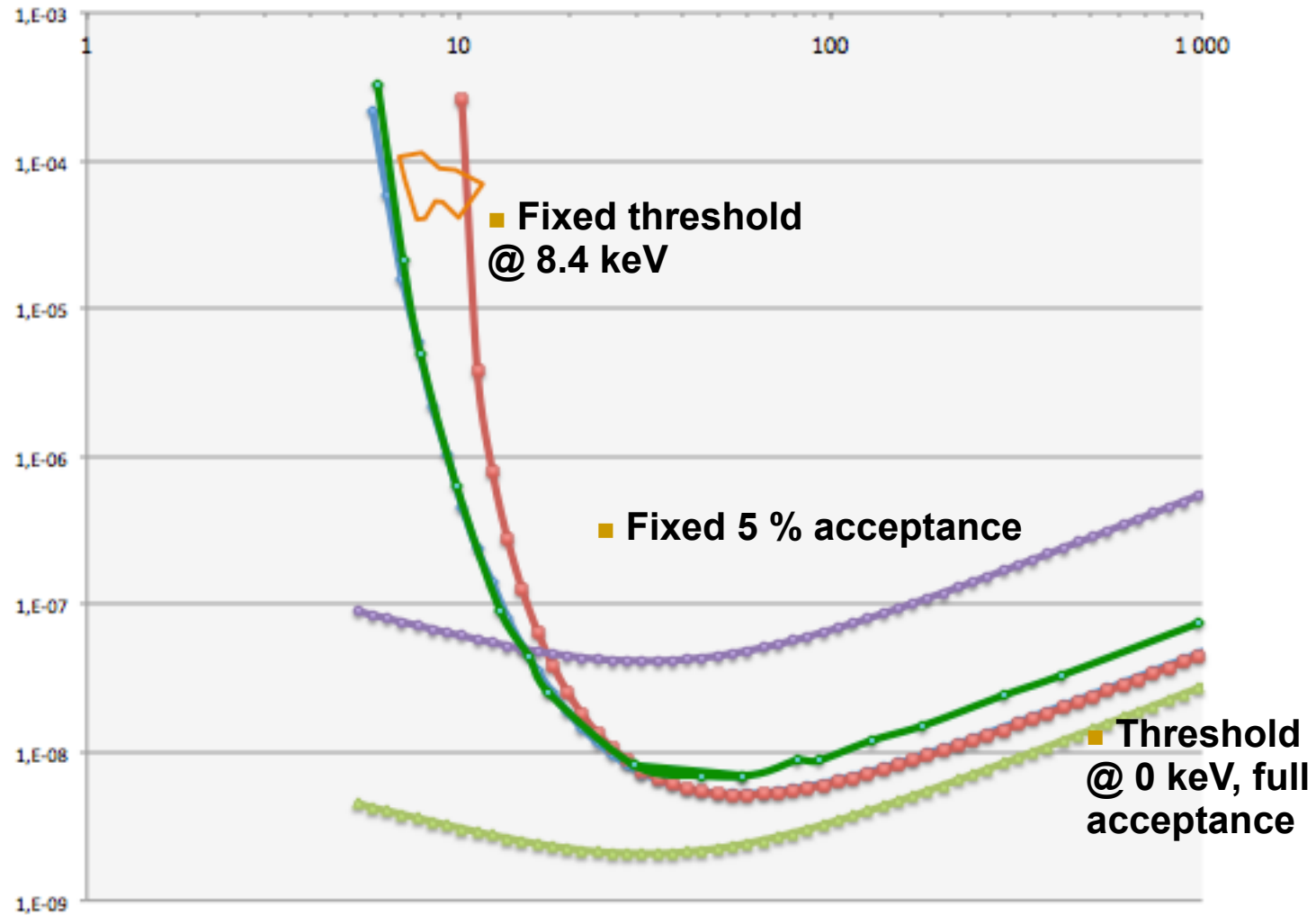
1)



■ At low mass, Xenon sensitive to $E < E_{\text{thresh}}$

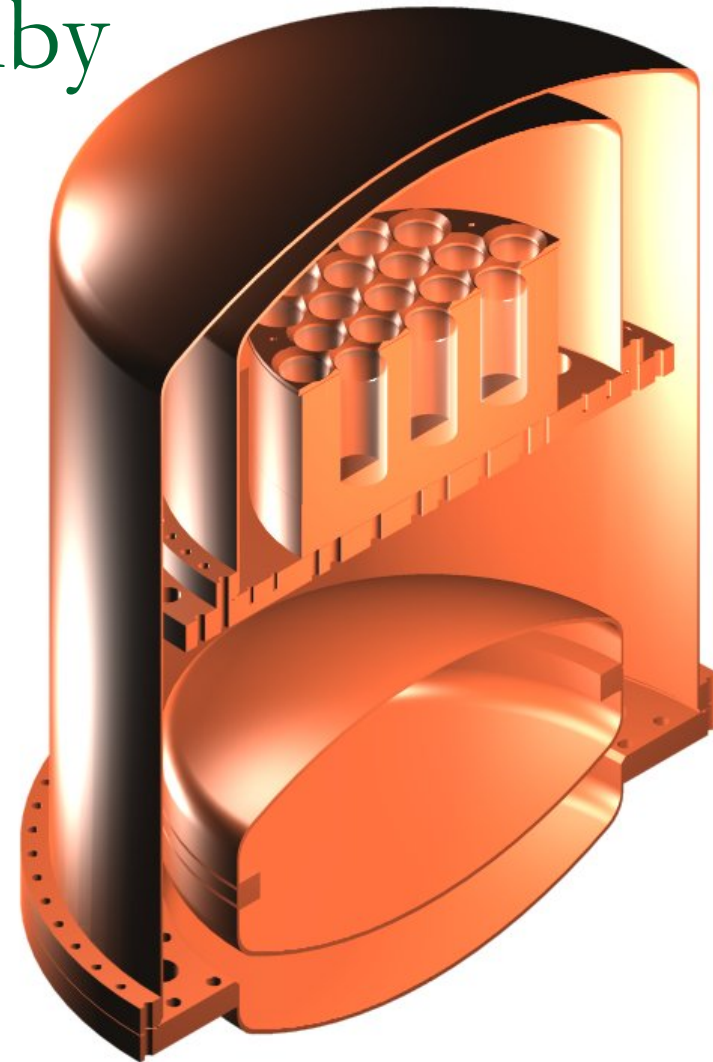
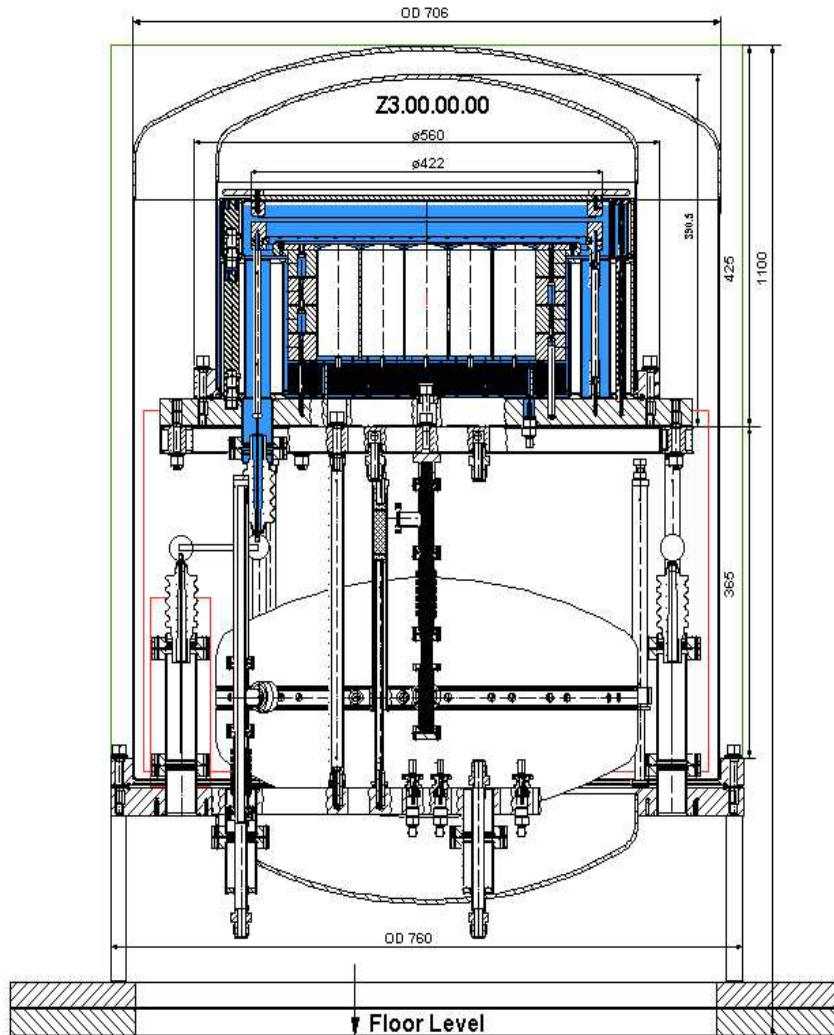
About Xenon100 sensitivity at $M < 10$ GeV

2)



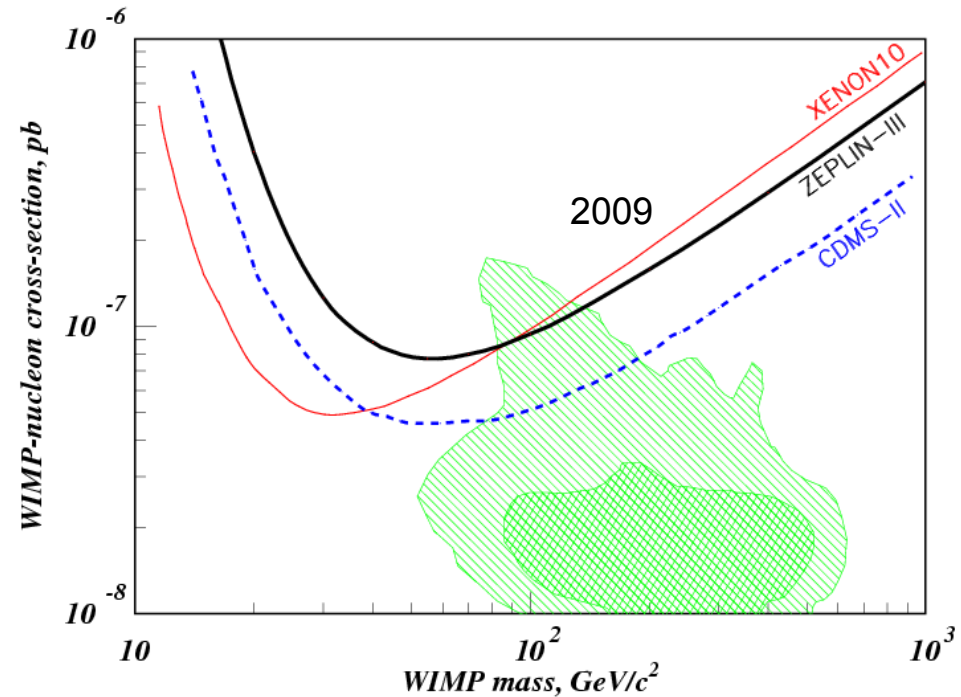
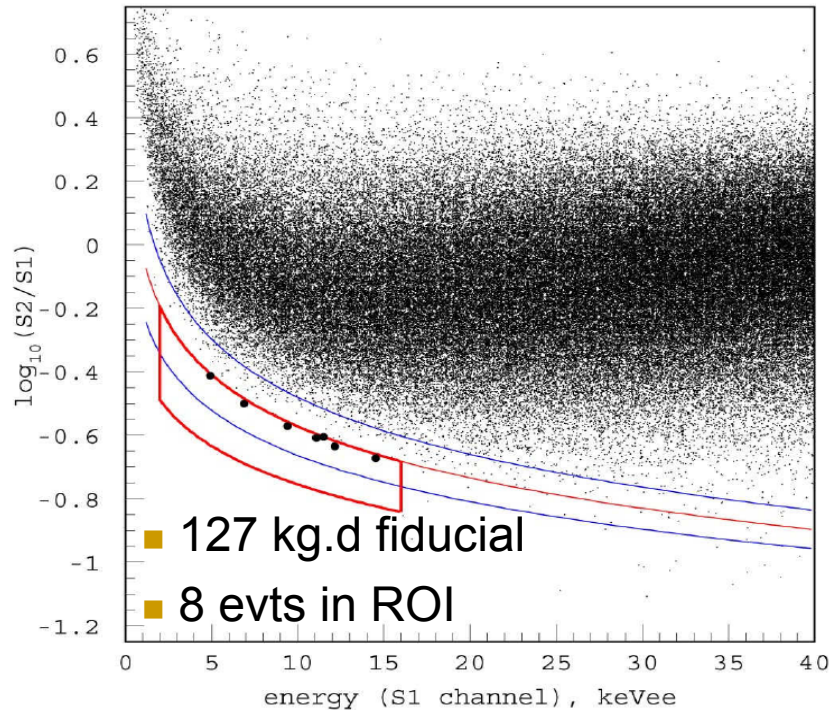
- At low mass, Xenon sensitive to the tail of E distribution

ZEPLIN III @ Boulby



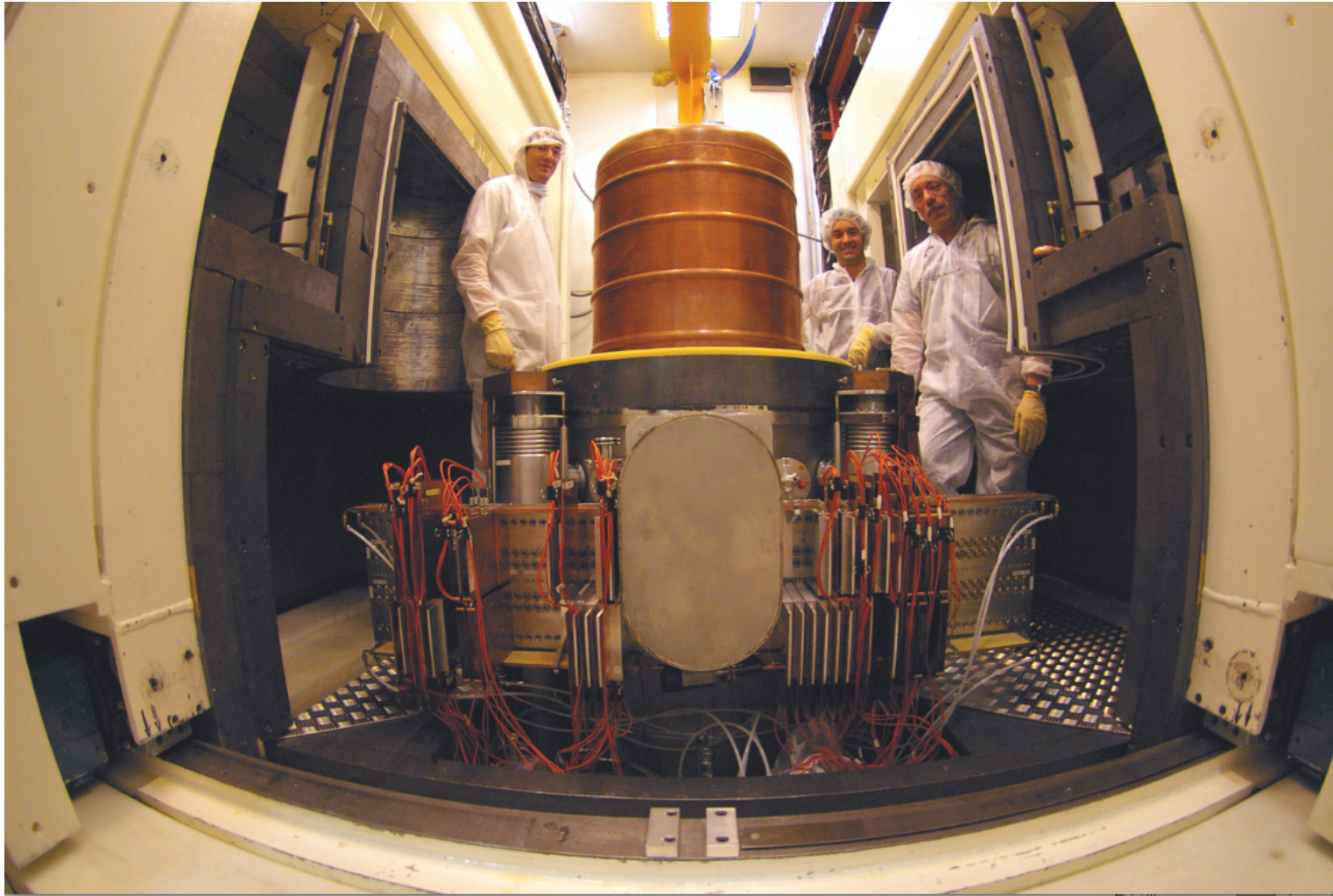
- Xe Two phases
- 8 kg fid mass, small 3.5 cm drift length

ZeplinIII phys runs : 1 published, 1 on going

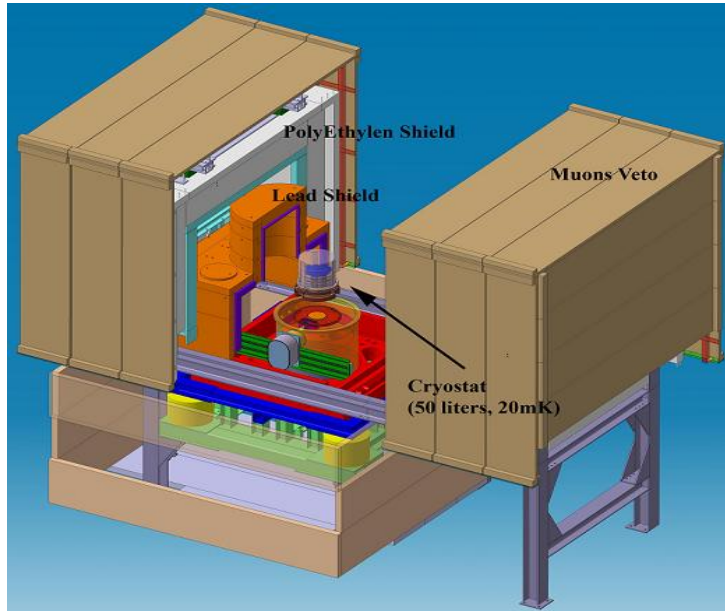


- Improved set up, PMT, n shield ...
- Second science run since spring 2010
- Stopped in mai 2011, paper by few months ?
- Set up dismanteled

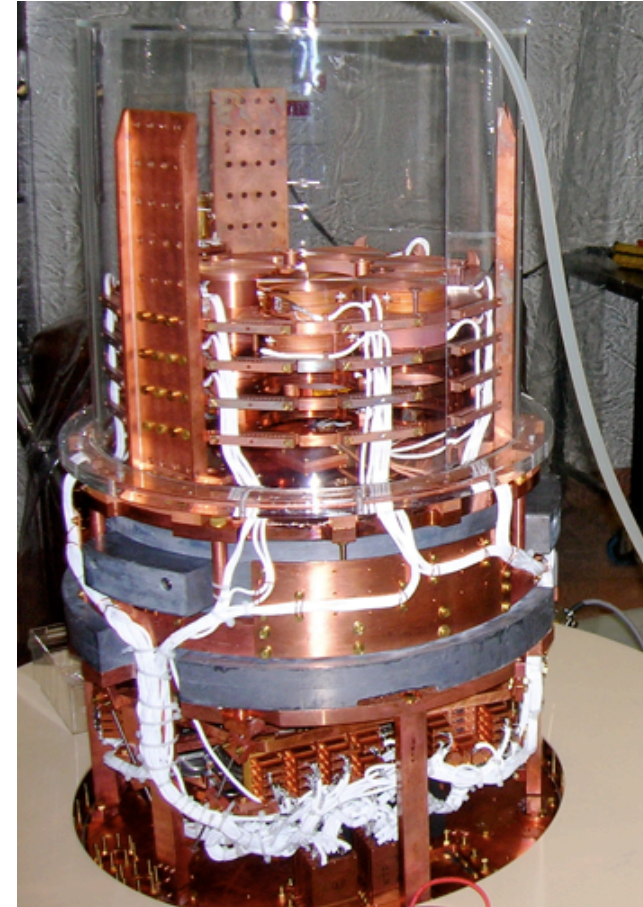
EDELWEISS-II @ LSM: largest progress in 1.5 y



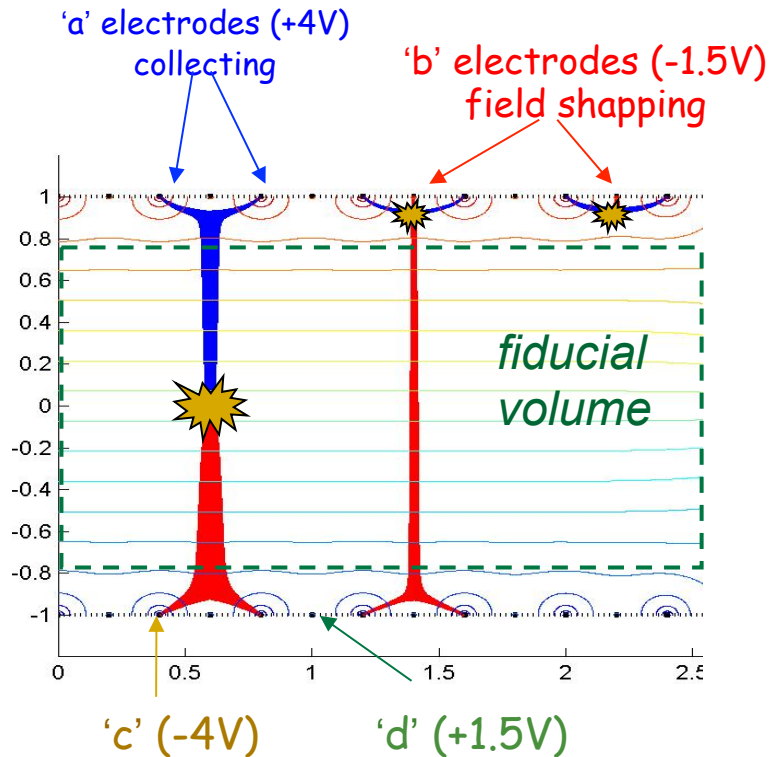
EDELWEISS-II infrastructure



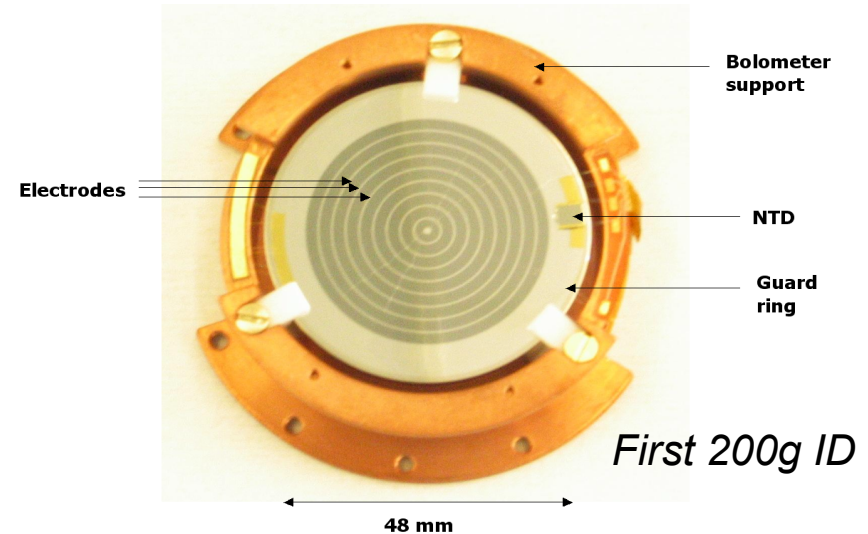
- Cryogenic installation (18 mK) :
 - ❑ Reversed geometry cryostat, pulse tubes
 - ❑ Remotely controlled
 - ❑ **Can host up to 40kg of detectors**
- Shieldings :
 - ❑ Clean room + deradonized air
 - ❑ Active muon veto (>98% coverage)
 - ❑ 50-cm PE shield, 20-cm lead shield
 - ❑ Side detectors : 1 t Gd scintillator for muon induced n , He3 counters,...



Ge heat/ionisation detectors with interleaved electrodes



the « ID » (InterDigit) detector



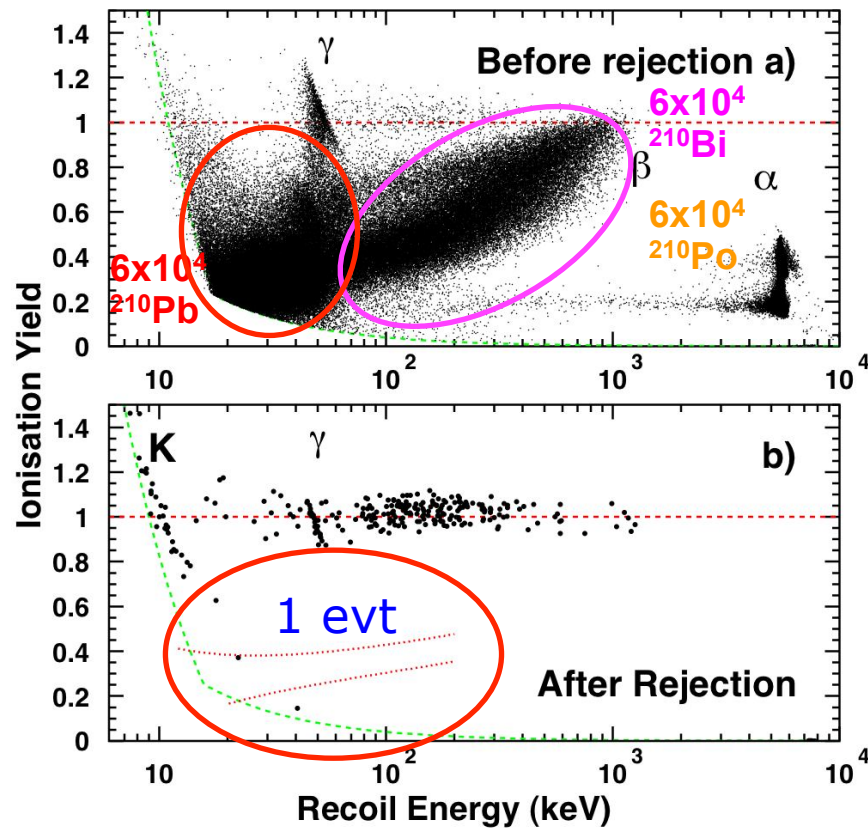
- Keep the NTD phonon sensor
- Modify the E field near the surfaces with interleaved electrodes
- Use 'b' and 'd' signals as vetos against surface events

- First detector built 2007
- 1x200g + 3x400g tested in 2008
- 10x400g **running 1 year 2009-2010**
- **800g detectors tested and running 2010-2011**

(NB : an alternative solution, NbSi films, studied for 10 years was abandoned in 2007)

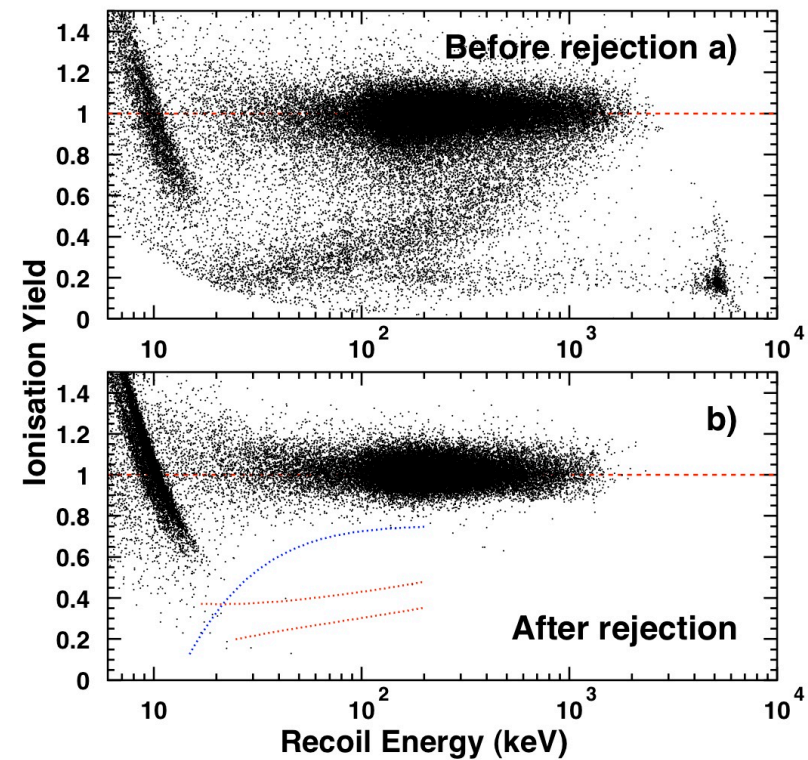
Efficient rejection of surface events (dominant bck)

^{210}Pb calibration (2008)



PLB 681 (2009) 305-309 [*arXiv:0905.0753*]

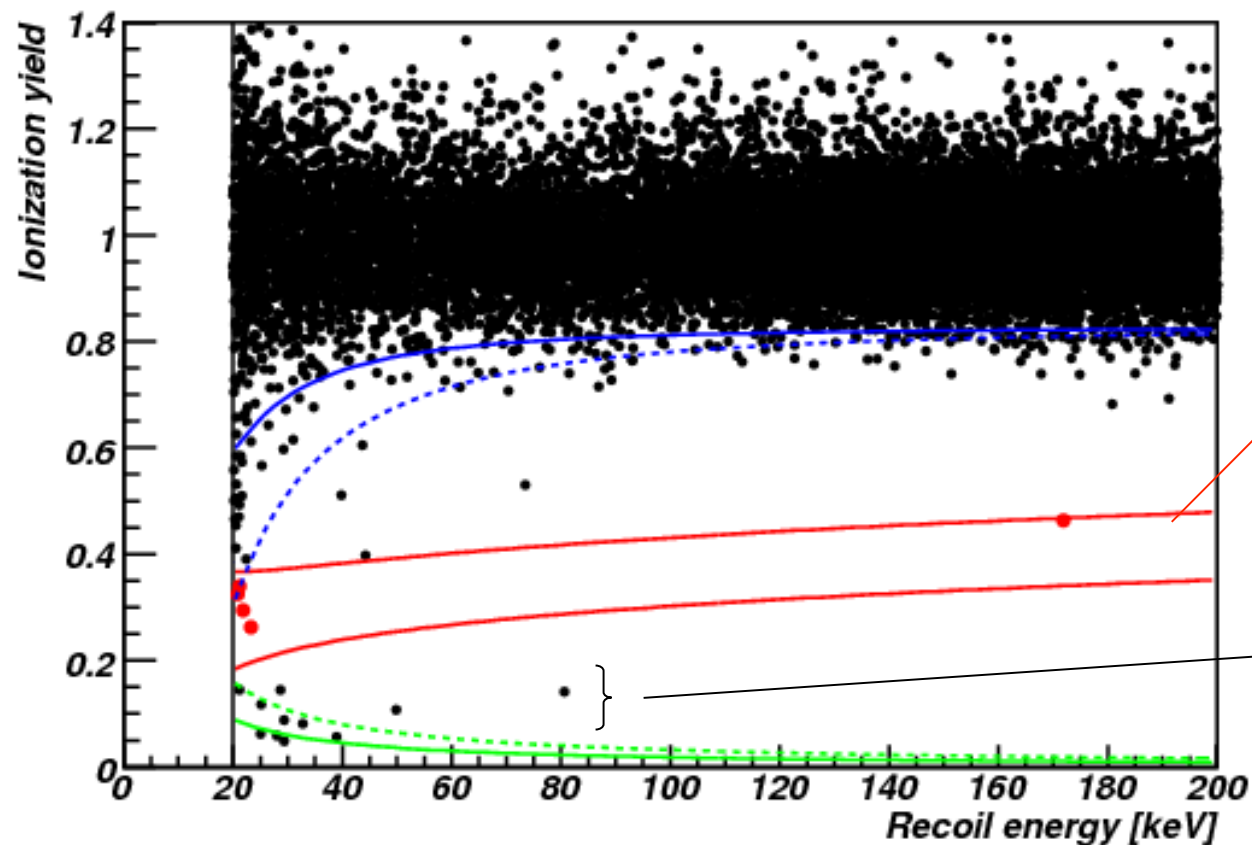
Background data



- Much better than anticipated !

WIMP search : final results

- 10 * 400 g detectors : 1.6 kg fid mass
- 13 months running (april 2009 =>
- Threshold fixed by acceptance and known background
- => 384 kg.d fiducial exposure



Five WIMP candidates:
- four $20.8 < E < 23.2$ keV
- one @ 172 keV

« alpha tail »

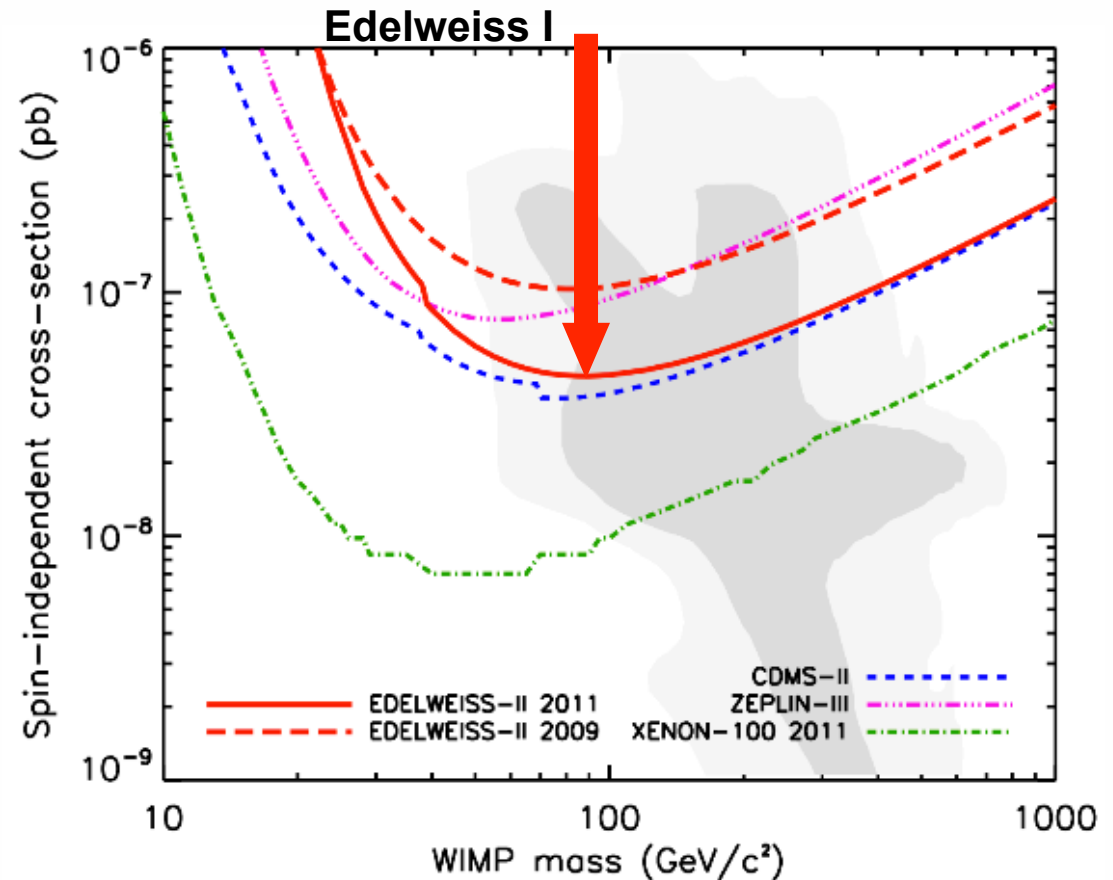
Elastic WIMP scattering limit

- 4.4×10^{-8} pb at $M_\chi=85$ GeV
- (x2.7 better than 2009 result, 35 x better than 2003)
- Sensitivity limited at low mass by background

■ Backgrounds

- **Gamma:** ^{133}Ba calib rejection x observed bulk γ <0.9
(3×10^{-5}) (18000)
- **Beta:** β source rejection x observed surface evts <0.3
(6×10^{-5}) (5000)
- **Neutrons from μ 's:** μ veto efficiency x observed muons <0.4
(meas. > 92.8%) (0.008 evts/kgd)
- **Neutrons from rock:** measured neutron flux x Monte Carlo simu <0.1
MC cross-check with outside strong AmBe source
- **Neutrons from Pb+PE+Cu+structure:** measured U limits x Monte Carlo simu <0.2
- **Other neutrons from within the cryostat (cables..)** <1.1

SUM < 3.0 for the whole WIMP run



[arXiv:1103.4070](https://arxiv.org/abs/1103.4070)

Combining Germanium data

Combined Limits on WIMPs from the CDMS and EDELWEISS Experiments

Z. Ahmed,¹ D. S. Akerib,² E. Armengaud,⁷ S. Arrenberg,³⁰ C. Augier,⁵ C. N. Bailey,² D. Balakishiyeva,²⁸ L. Baudis,³⁰ D. A. Bauer,⁴ A. Benoît,¹⁴ L. Bergé,³ J. Blümer,^{8,9} P. L. Brink,¹⁸ A. Broniatowski,³ T. Bruch,³⁰ V. Brudanin,¹⁰ R. Bunker,²⁶ B. Cabrera,²² D. O. Caldwell,²⁶ B. Censier,⁵ M. Chapellier,³ G. Chardin,³ F. Charlieux,⁵ J. Cooley,²¹ P. Coulter,¹⁵ G. A. Cox,⁸ P. Cushman,²⁹ M. Daal,²⁵ X. Defay,³ M. De Jesus,⁵ F. DeJongh,⁴ P. C. F. Di Stefano,¹⁶ Y. Dolgorouki,³ J. Domange,^{3,7} L. Dumoulin,³ M. R. Dragowsky,² K. Eitel,⁹ S. Fallows,²⁹ E. Figueroa-Feliciano,¹³ J. Filippini,¹ D. Filosofov,¹⁰ N. Fourches,⁷ J. Fox,¹⁶ M. Fritts,²⁹ J. Gascon,⁵ G. Gerbier,⁷ J. Gironnet,⁵ S. R. Golwala,¹ M. Gros,⁷ J. Hall,⁴ R. Hennings-Yeomans,² S. Henry,¹⁵ S. A. Hertel,¹³ S. Hervé,⁷ D. Holmgren,⁴ L. Hsu,⁴ M. E. Huber,²⁷ A. Juillard,⁵ O. Kamaev,¹⁶ M. Kiveni,²³ H. Kluck,⁹ M. Kos,²³ V. Kozlov,⁹ H. Kraus,¹⁵ V. A. Kudryavtsev,¹⁷ S. W. Lemmon,¹³ S. Liu,¹⁶ P. Loaiza,¹¹ R. Mahapatra,²⁴ V. Mandic,²⁹ S. Marnieros,³ C. Martinez,¹⁶ K. A. McCarthy,¹³ N. Mirabolfathi,²⁵ D. Moore,¹ P. Nadeau,¹⁶ X.-F. Navick,⁷ H. Nelson,²⁶ C. Nones,⁷ R. W. Ogburn,²² E. Olivieri,³ P. Pari,⁵ L. Pattavina,⁵ B. Paul,⁷ A. Phipps,²⁵ M. Pyle,²² X. Qiu,²⁹ W. Rau,¹⁶ A. Reisetter,^{29,19} Y. Ricci,¹⁶ M. Robinson,¹⁷ S. Rozov,¹⁰ T. Saab,²⁸ B. Sadoulet,^{12,25} J. Sander,²⁶ V. Sanglard,⁵ B. Schmidt,⁸ R. W. Schnee,²³ S. Scorza,^{21,5} D. N. Seitz,²⁵ S. Semikh,¹⁰ B. Serfass,²⁵ K. M. Sundqvist,²⁵ M. Tarka,³⁰ A. S. Torrento-Coello,⁷ L. Vagneron,⁵ M.-A. Verdier,^{16,5} R. J. Walker,⁷ P. Wikus,¹³ E. Yakushev,¹⁰ S. Yellin,^{22,26} J. Yoo,⁴ B. A. Young,²⁰ and J. Zhang²⁹

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³⁰Physics Institute, University of Zürich, Winterthurerstr. 190, CH-8057, Switzerland

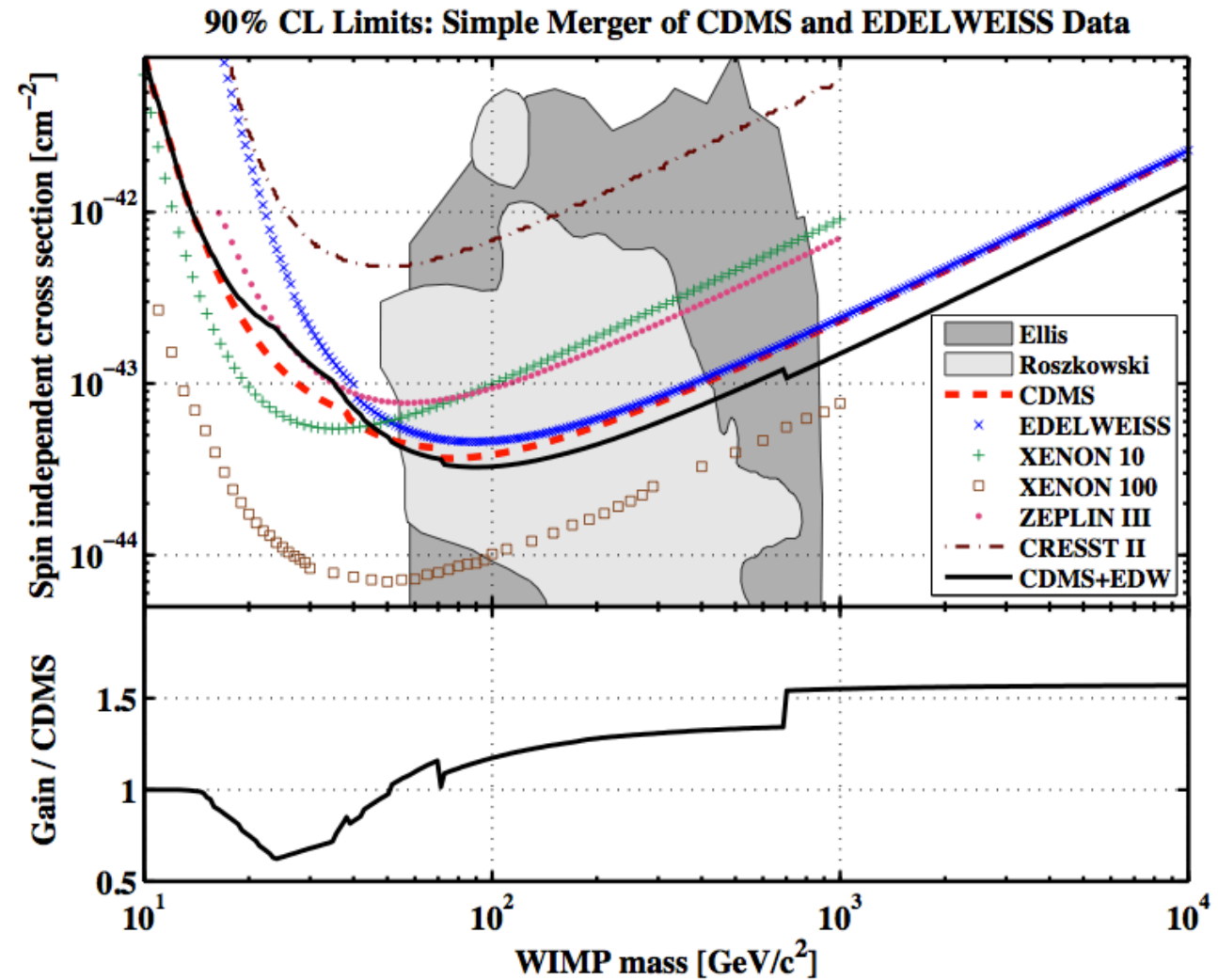
(Dated: May 18, 2011)

CDMS+EDELWEISS : the limits

1 TeV:
x2 behind Xe100

100 GeV:
x3 behind Xe100

Below 70 GeV:
>x5 behind Xe100



Prospects : 5×10^{-9} pb with EDELWEISS III

- Infrastructure : Upgrades of cabling cryogenics, acquisition and shielding **within the current EDW-II setup**

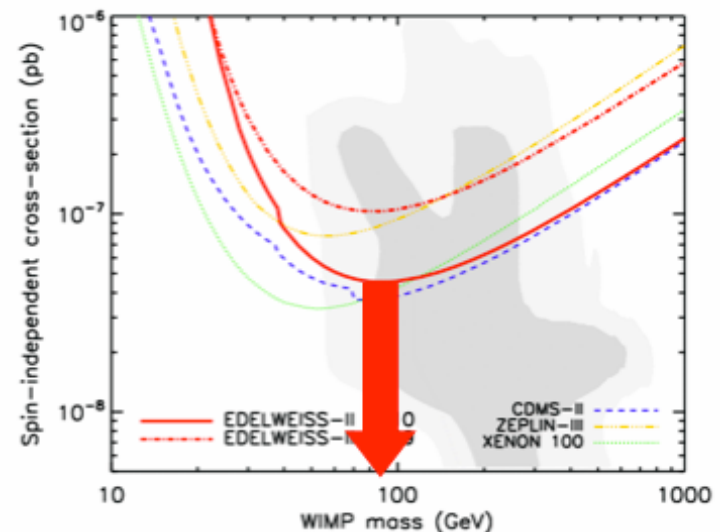
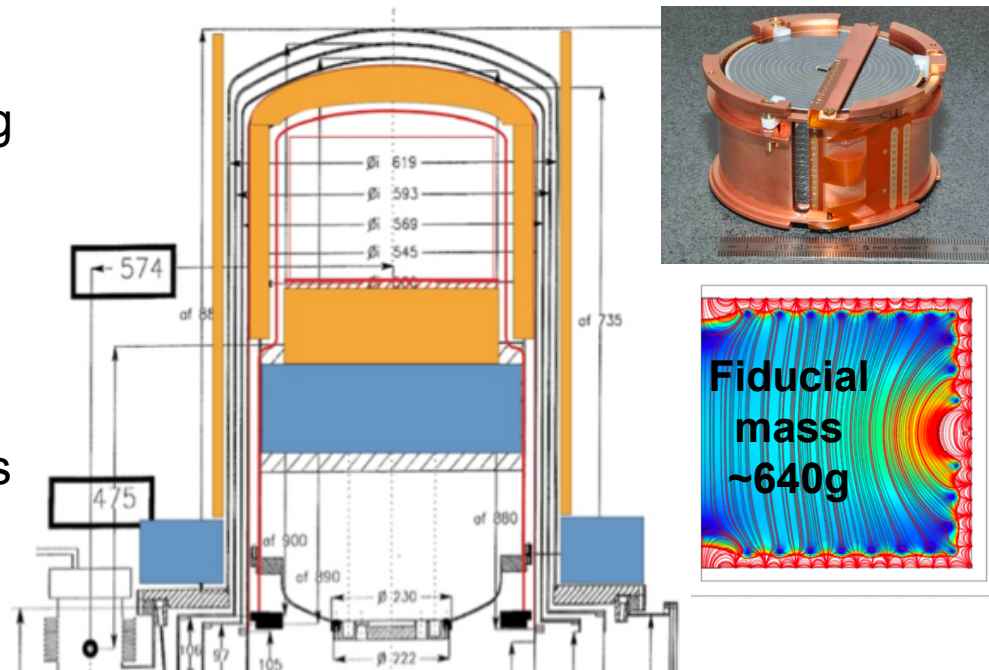
- Special care with neutrons : additionnal inner PE shield

- Detectors : ~ **40 FID800** bolometers installed beginning 2012 : **26 kg fiducial**

⇒ 3000 kg.d by end 2012

- Program funded (ANR 60%), under way

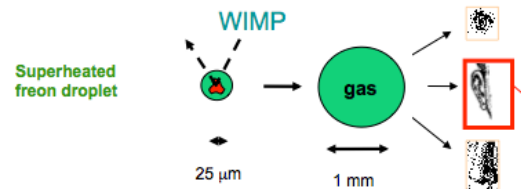
- Low threshold detectors investigated see G Gerbier@ PPC2011



Simple @ Rustrel (France)

Portugal, France, US

- Superheated droplet detectors
- 0.2 kg active mass
- 20 kg.d, reanalysis of first run
- Background subtraction
- Doubt : stability, established for 3 months ?



1106.3014v1

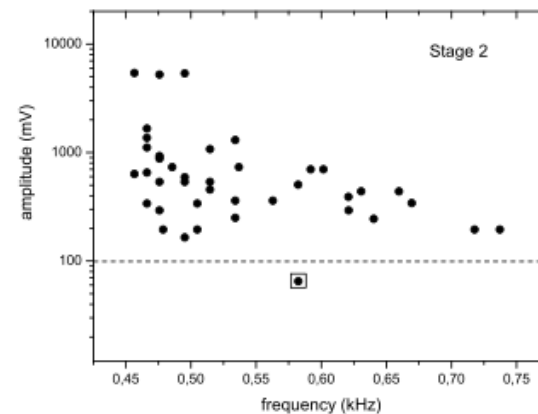
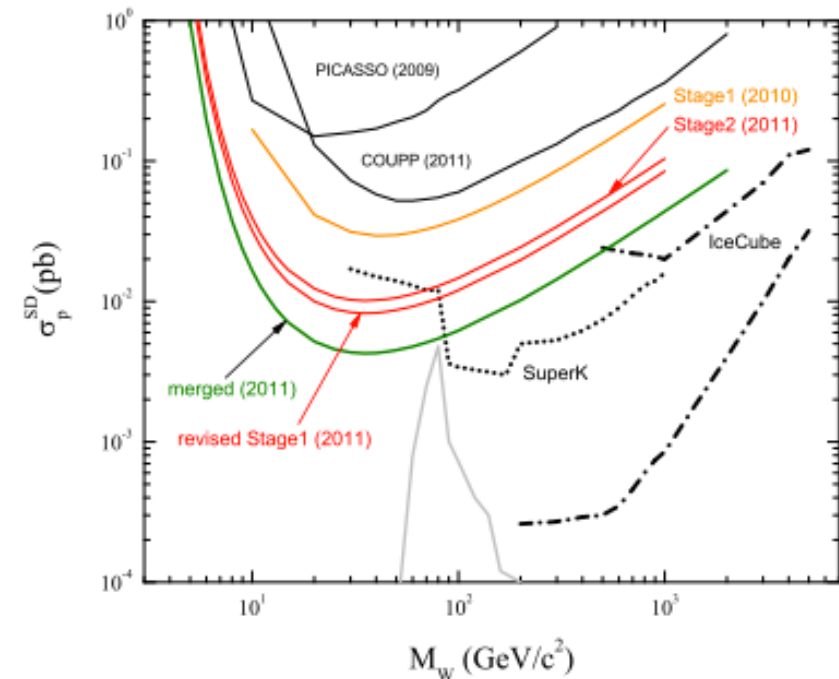


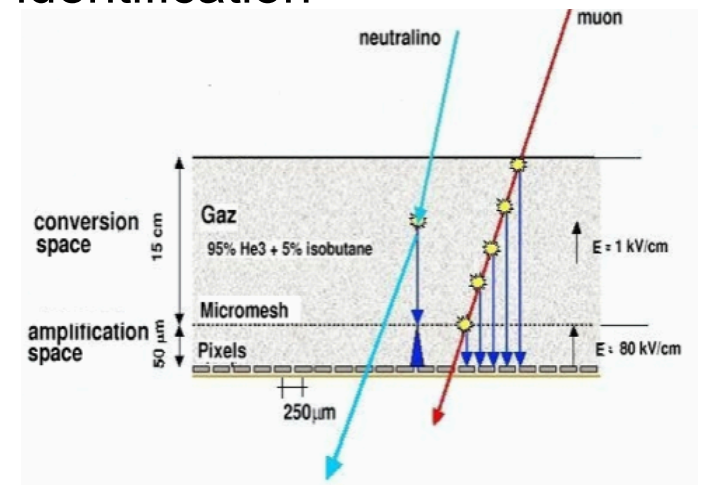
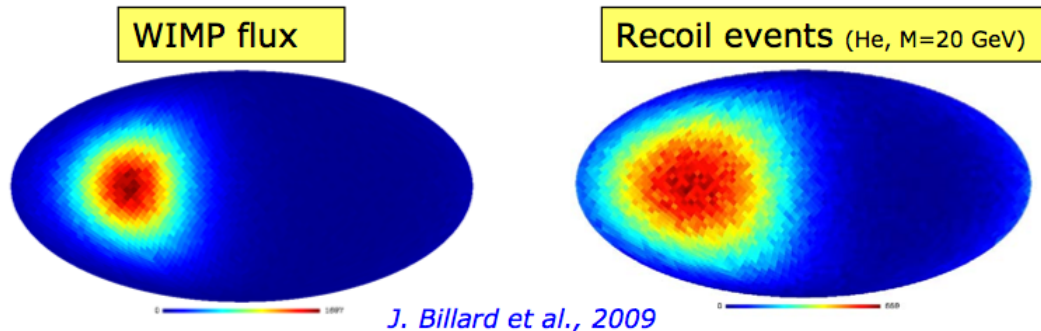
FIG. 1: scatter plot of the amplitudes and frequency of primary harmonic of each true nucleation event observed during the entire Stage 2 exposure. The boxed event below $A \leq 100$ mV is the rejected neutron event observed for pressures ≤ 1 bar.



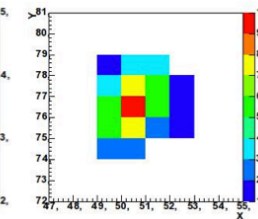
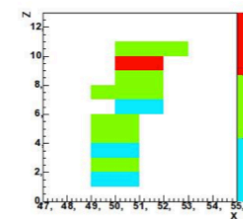
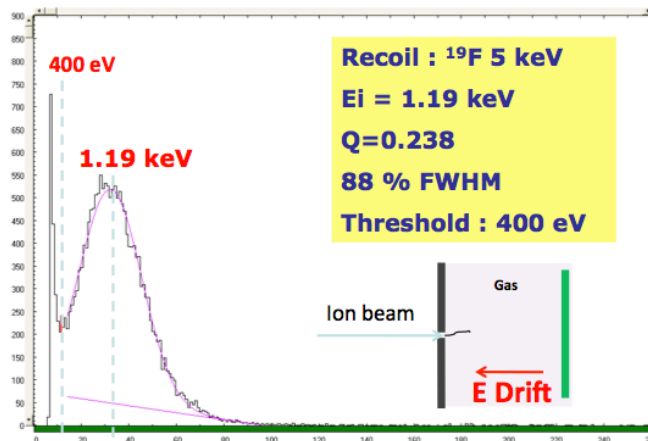
MiMac (Micro-tpc MAtrix of Chambers)

D Santos : LPSC Grenoble, IRFU Saclay, IRSN Cadarache

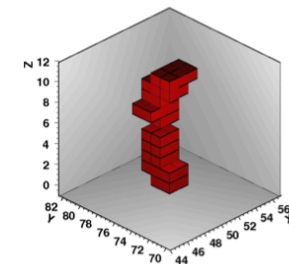
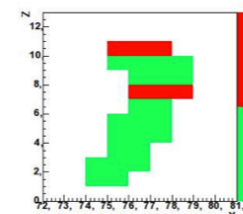
- Directional detector for WIMP galactic origin identification
- Demonstration of proof of principle



5keV ^{19}F Recoil in 60 mbar
40mbar CF₄+16.8mbar CHF₃+1.2 mbar Isobutane



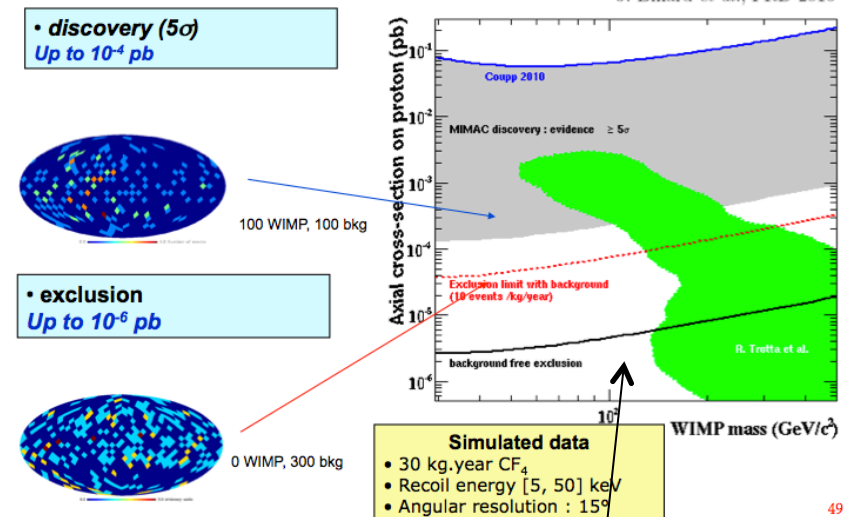
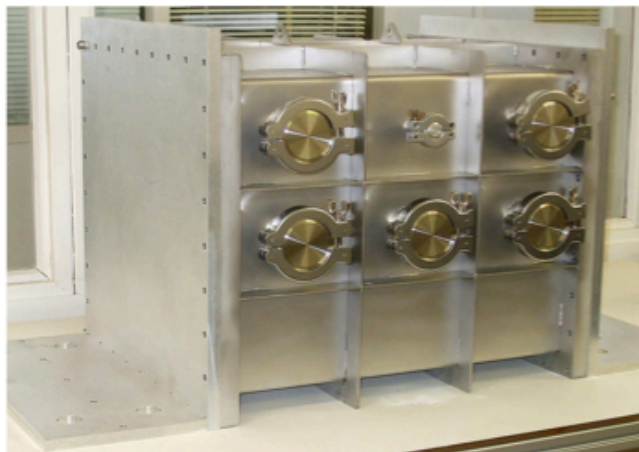
Recoil of ^{19}F
($E_{\text{ion}} \sim 40 \text{ keV}$)
in 50 mbar of
CF₄ + CHF₃ (30%)



MiMac (MIcro-tpc MAtrix of Chambers)

- Complementary to scalar detection, p-SD MIMAC : Dark Matter [discovery/exclusion](#)
- Goal : 30 kg of CF₄=> 50 m³

Bi-chamber module (Modane)
2x (10x10x25 cm³)
(November 2011 !)

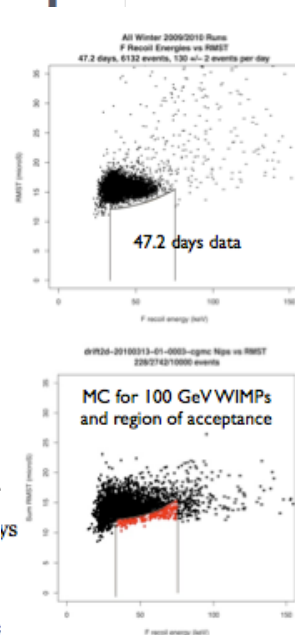
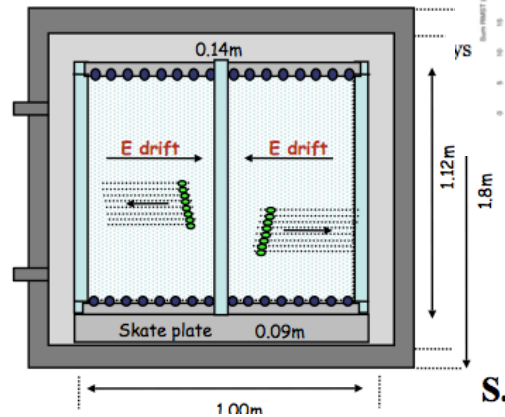
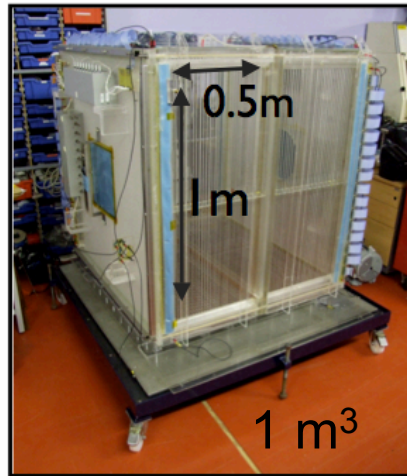


- 2011 : Prototype @ LSM
- 2012 : 1 m³ chamber
- 20xx : 50 m³ ,55 mb, 3 y

DRIFT @ Boulby

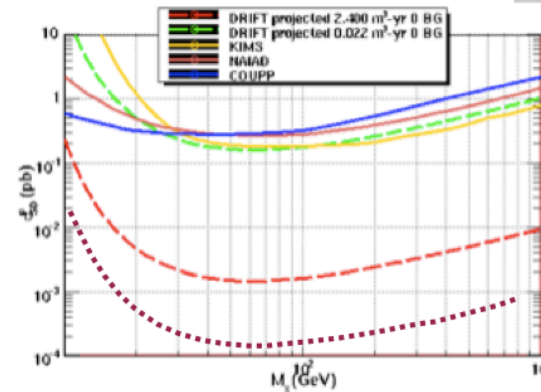
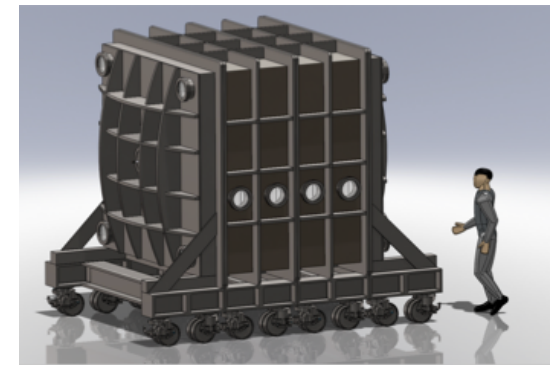
Occidental, UNM, USC, Sheffield, Edinburgh

DRIFT II Concept



■ Data from DRIFT II

- CS₂ gaz, 40 torr
- Radon background partially solved
- Goal : 24 m³, 4kg target
 - CPL willing to excavate for DTM at “no charge”



- ← current limits
- ← DRIFT II d - 10 day run, zero background prediction
- ← DRIFT II d - 2.4 m³-years, zero background prediction
- ← DTM - 1 year run 4 kg.yr

ArDM 1 T prototype

Charge extraction from
LAr to Gar, amplification
and readout

Assumed baseline parameters:

Cylindrical volume,
drift length ≈ 120 cm

850 kg target

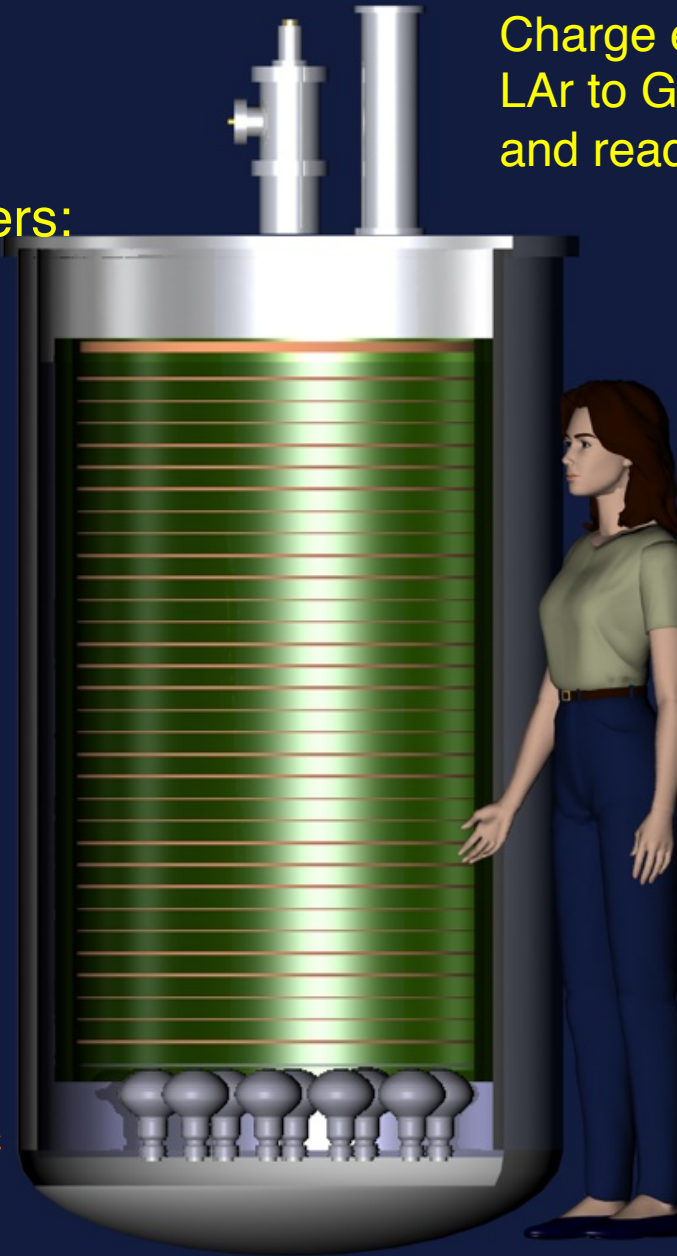
Drift field ≈ 4 kV/cm

Charge readout at top:
LEM gain ~ 700

Light readout collection
efficiency $\approx 1\%$

Single photon detection

- ❑ Issue : ^{39}Ar 1Bq/kg
- ❑ Not low activity
- ❑ Installation @ Canfranc
this september

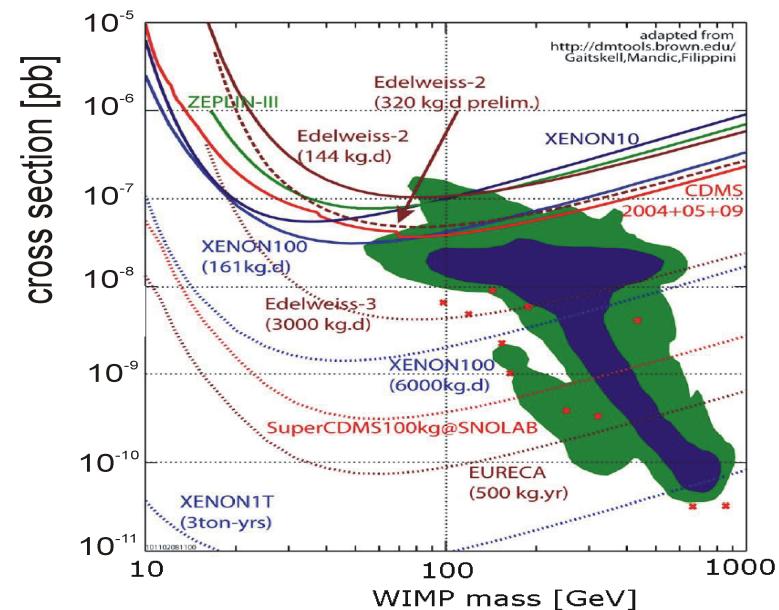
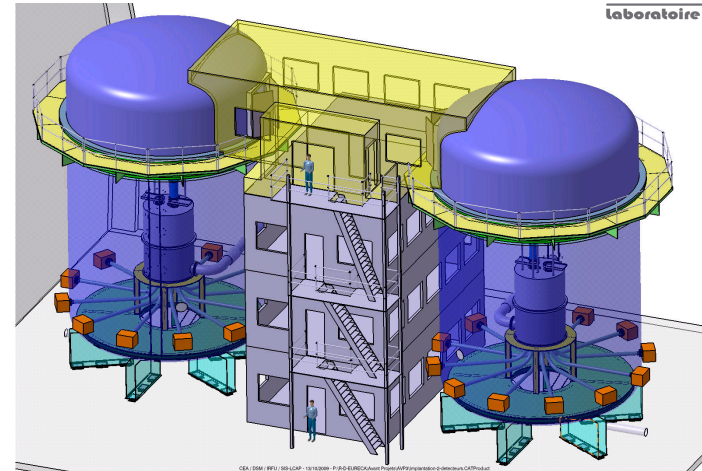




EURECA : goal $\sigma = 10^{-10}$ pb



- Search for WIMP SI interactions down to $\sigma \sim 10^{-10}$ pb
- (~ 1 event/tonne/year)
- CRESST, EDELWEISS, ROSEBUD & additional groups
- Cryogenic (< 100 mK) calorimeters
- Multiple target materials: Ge, CaWO_4 , ZnWO_4
- 2 phases
 - Phase 1 : 150 kg : 2015
 - Phase 2 : 1 t : 2018
- Preferred site : ULISSE extension deepest in Europe



EURECA status & time line

- Progress on set up definition
- Collaborative work with SuperCDMS teams for shields, infrastructure, background & common “tower” and front end electronics design

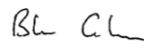
Memorandum of Understanding between the EURECA, SuperCDMS, and GEODM collaborations

On behalf of the
EURECA collaboration



Hans Kraus
EURECA Spokesperson

On behalf of the
SuperCDMS collaboration



Blas Cabrera
SuperCDMS Spokesperson

On behalf of the GEODM
collaboration

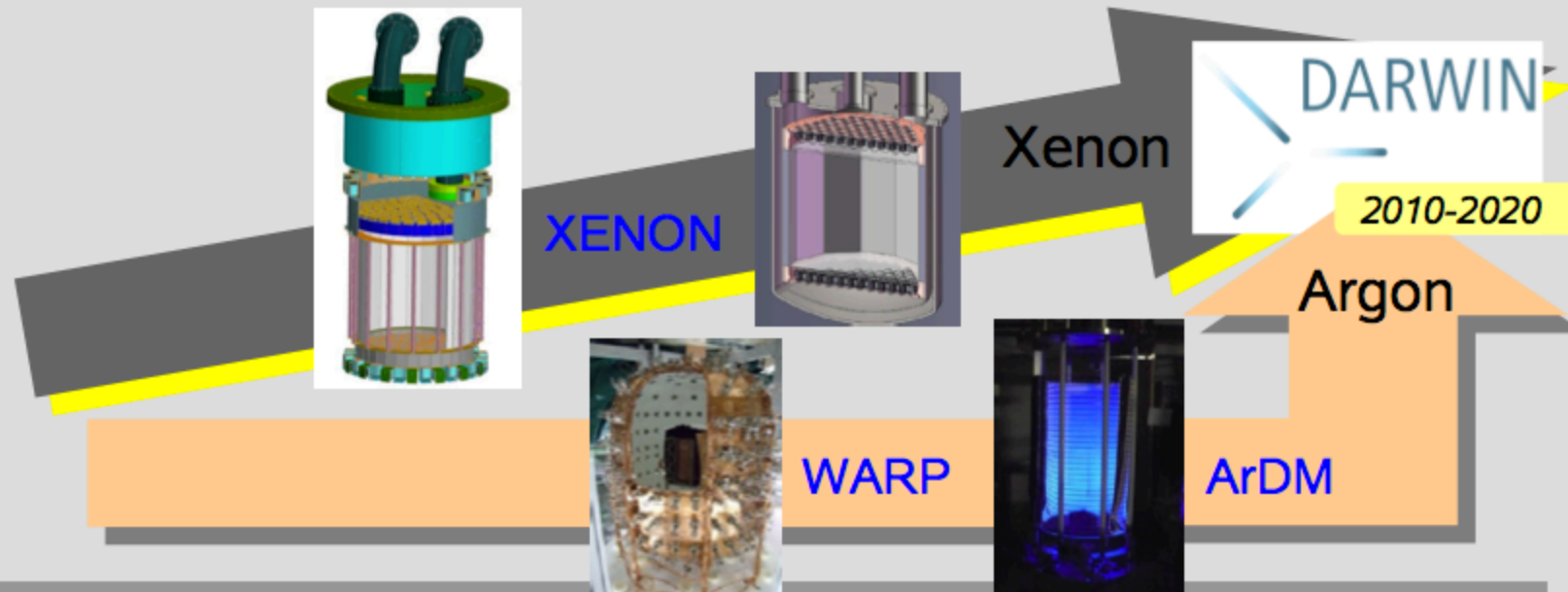


Sunil Golwala
GEODM Spokesperson

- DS in progress -partial ASPERA funding-
- CDR ready by end 2011
- Funding expected to be available by 2013 to start construction
- Application to EQUIPEX call in France in coming month
- Application to BMBF/ Helholtz in Germany

DARWIN - Overview

DARWIN



DARWIN – Dark Matter WIMP Search with Noble Liquids

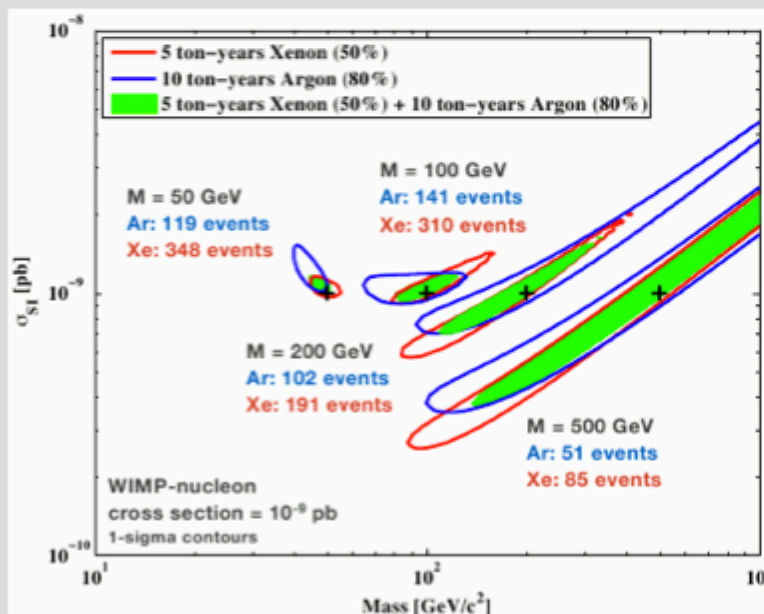
- *R&D and Design Study* for a next generation noble liquid facility in Europe. Approved by ASPERA in late 2009
- Coordinate existing European activities in LXe and LAr towards a multi-ton Dark Matter facility
- Physics goal: probe WIMP cross sections well below 10^{-47} cm^2

Goals and Structure

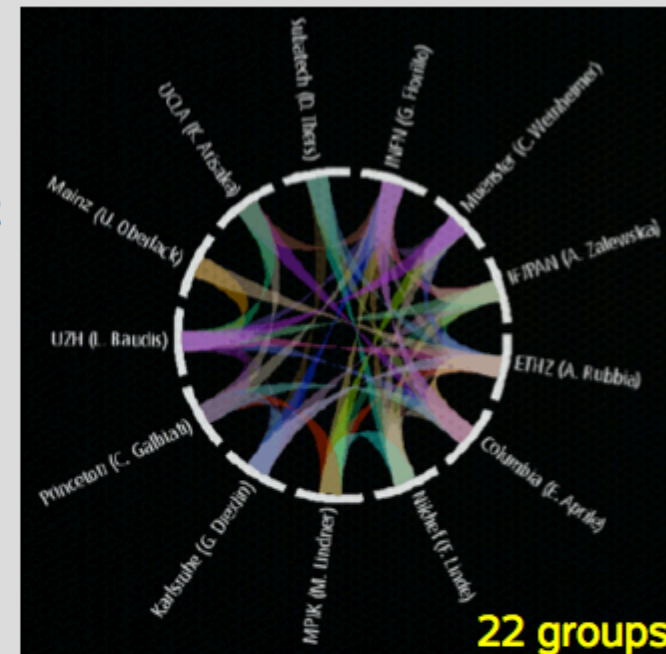


R&D and Design Study for
 Light/Charge Readout, Electronics/DAQ,
 Detector/Underground/Shield Infrastructure,
 Material Screening/Backgrounds, Science Impact

Multiton LXe and/or LAr WIMP detector
 find best choice/design, exploit complementarity?



Marc Schumann (U Zürich) – DARWIN



22 groups

ArDM, WARP, XENON Groups:

UZH (CH), INFN (I), ETHZ (CH),
 Subatech (F), Mainz (D), MPIK (D),
 Münster (D), Nikhef (NL), KIT (D),
 IFJAN (PL)
 + Columbia, Princeton, UCLA (USA)

<http://darwin.physik.uzh.ch>

Cygnus consortium

- White paper 2009
- Gathers all players in the field (DMTPC, Newage, .
- No clear strategy so far



Summary

- Important progress in EU cryogenic experiments (Edelweiss, CRESST, Rosebud-R&D) & effective US collaboration
 - Important progress in R&D (not yet competitive) gaz detectors
 - Alternative techniques interesting, should prove reliability
 - Liquid argon ArDM starting
 - Some DM candidates spark interest, DAMA check possible by ongoing ANAIS
 - Large scale projects need depth & space
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