

Direct Detection Overview

Patrick Decowski

GRAPPA - University of Amsterdam / Nikhef
decowski@nikhef.nl

 UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM



NIKHEF

This week's Direct Detection Talks

Session	Experiment	Speaker
Tuesday Morning	XENON100	E.Pantic
	SuperCDMS	J. Hall
	XMASS	K. Kobayashi
Wednesday Morning	Neutrino Backgrounds	T. Figueroa
	LUX	R. Gaitskell
	XENONIT	R. Lang
Thursday Morning	DAMA/LIBRA	P. Belli
	KIMS	Y. Kim
	DM-Ice	R. Maruyama
Saturday Morning	COUPP	R. Neilson
	PandaX	S. Stephenson
	DM-TPC	J. Battat
Saturday Afternoon	DEAP/CLEAN	K. Palladino
	Future with Noble Liquid	D. McKinsey
	Future with Solid State Devices	R. Schnee

15 x 20-25min

+Axion Session

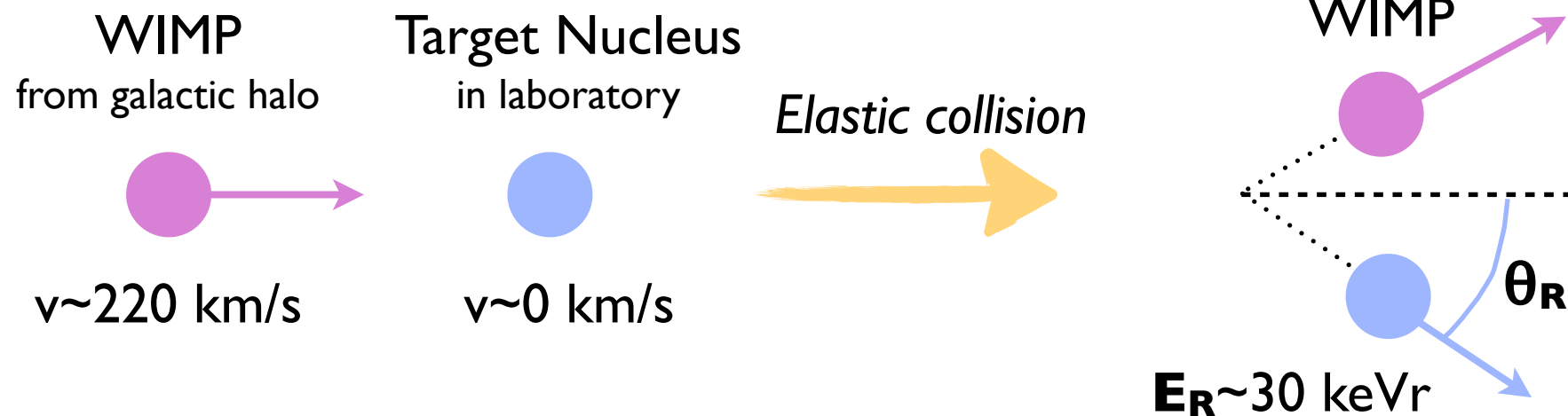
Preliminaries



Sun velocity vector pointing roughly to Cygnus

Assume WIMP is not only gravitationally interacting

M. W. Goodman and E. Witten, Phys. Rev. D 31, 3059 (1985).



$$E_R = \frac{\mu^2 v^2}{m_T} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$v_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{m_T E_{th}}{2\mu^2}}$$

Preliminaries II

Measure:

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dE_R} = N_T \frac{\rho_\chi}{m_\chi} \int_{v_{\min}}^{v_{\text{esc}}} d^3v \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} v f(v, v_e(t))$$

Need input from
Astrophysics

with scalar (SI) and axial-vector (SD) couplings:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} = \frac{m_T}{2\mu^2 v^2} [\sigma_{SI} F_{SI}^2(E_R) + \sigma_{SD} F_{SD}^2(E_R)]$$

WIMP-nucleus cross sections:

$$\sigma_{SI} = \frac{4\mu^2}{\pi} [Z f_p + (A - Z) f_n]^2 \propto A^2$$

Better sensitivity
with high A

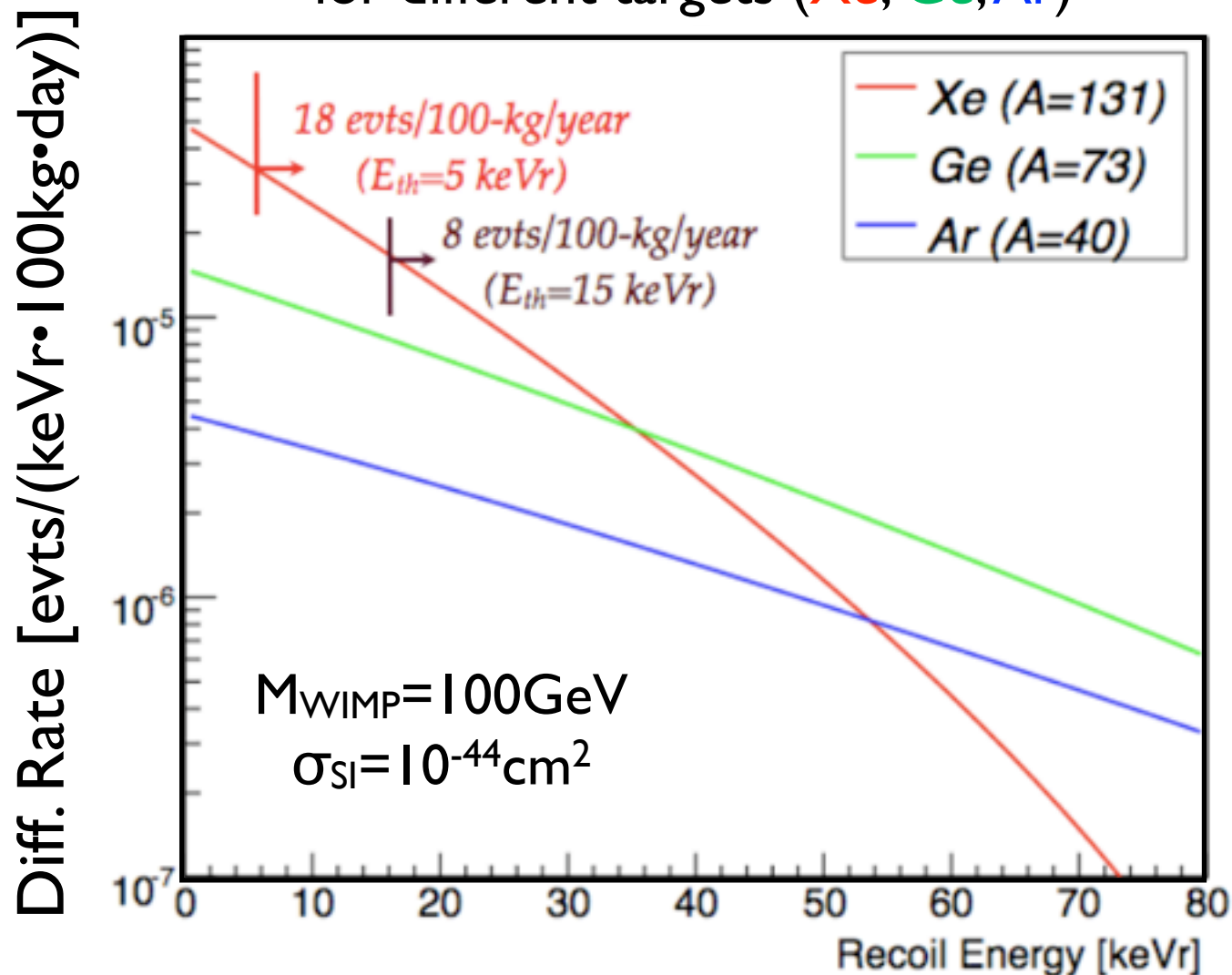
$$\sigma_{SD} = \frac{32\mu^2}{\pi} G_F^2 \frac{J+1}{J} [a_p \langle S_p \rangle + a_n \langle S_n \rangle]^2$$

Need nucleus with spin:

^{19}F , ^{23}Na , ^{73}Ge , ^{127}I , ^{129}Xe , ^{131}Xe , ^{133}Cs (but no Ar!)

Expected Energy Spectrum

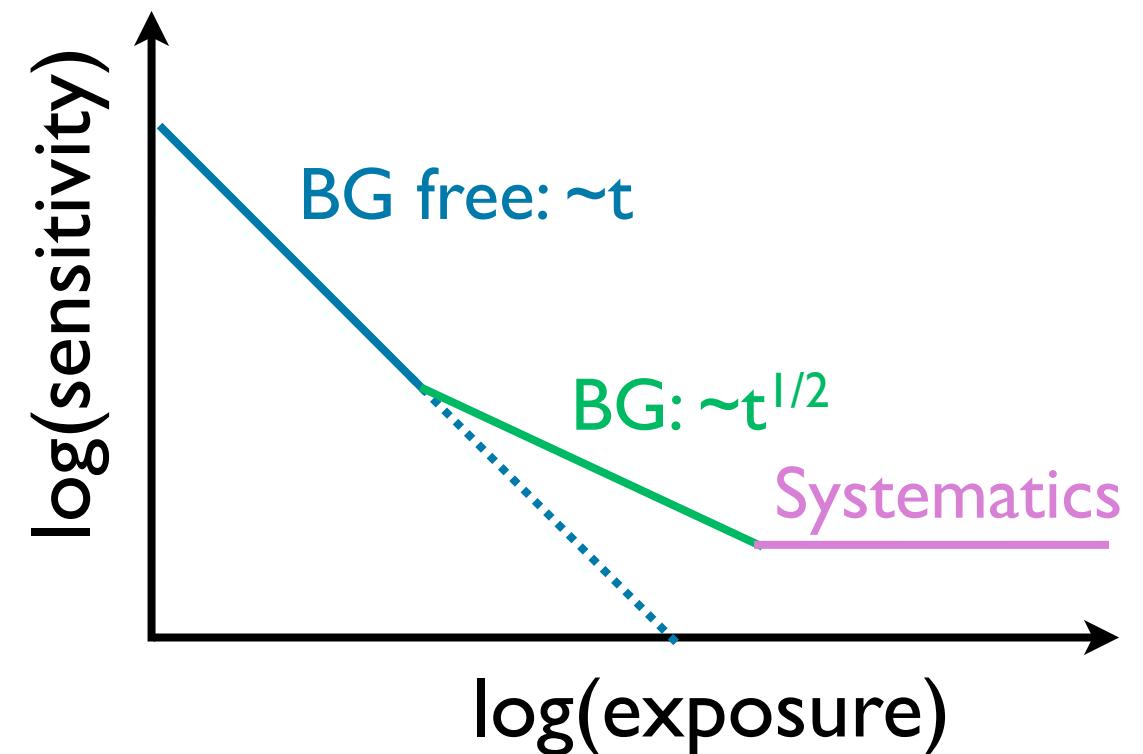
WIMP Scatt. Rates per 100kg per day
for different targets (Xe, Ge, Ar)



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

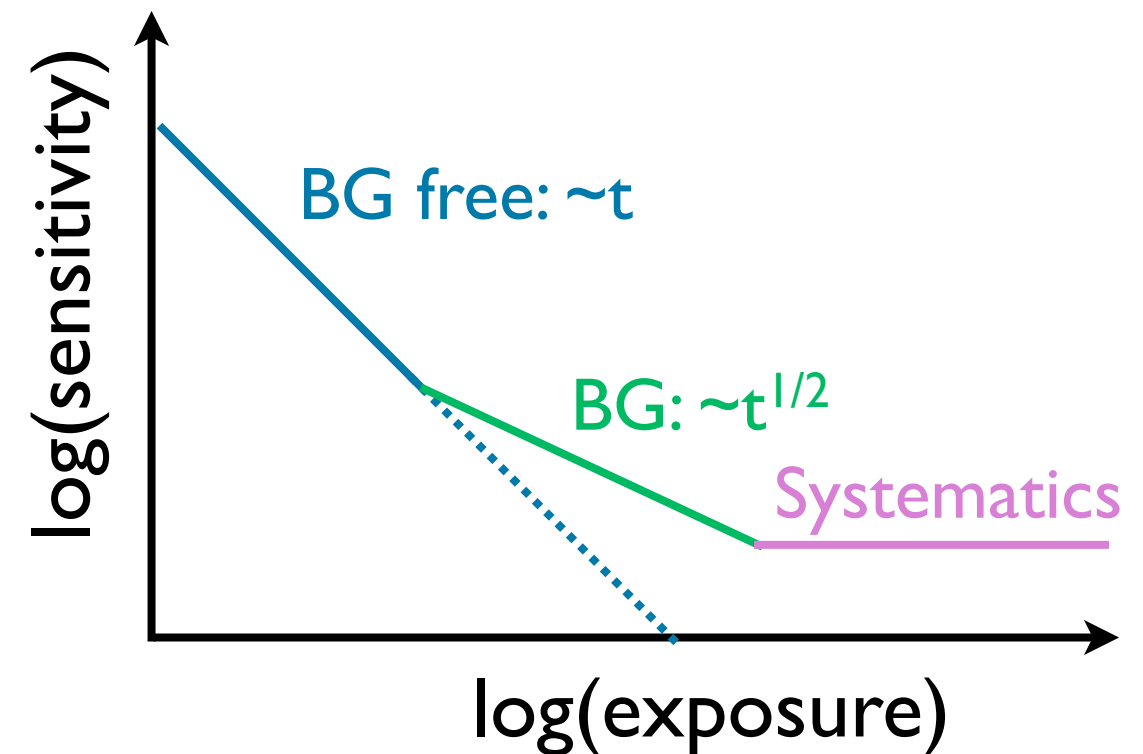
Minimizing Backgrounds

- Critical aspect of any rare event search - minimize backgrounds!
- Purity of materials
 - Copper, germanium, xenon among the cleanest with no natural occurring long-lived isotopes
 - Ancient lead, if free of ^{210}Pb
- 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



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Current state-of-the-art: $< 1 \text{ ev}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{yr})$
Moving to: $1 \text{ ev}/(\text{ton}\cdot\text{yr})$

Underground Labs with DM Experiments



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

South Pole

Direct Detection DM Expts at this meeting

SuperCDMS

LUX DEAP/CLEAN,
COUPP

No Rep

No Rep

No Rep

XENON, DAMA

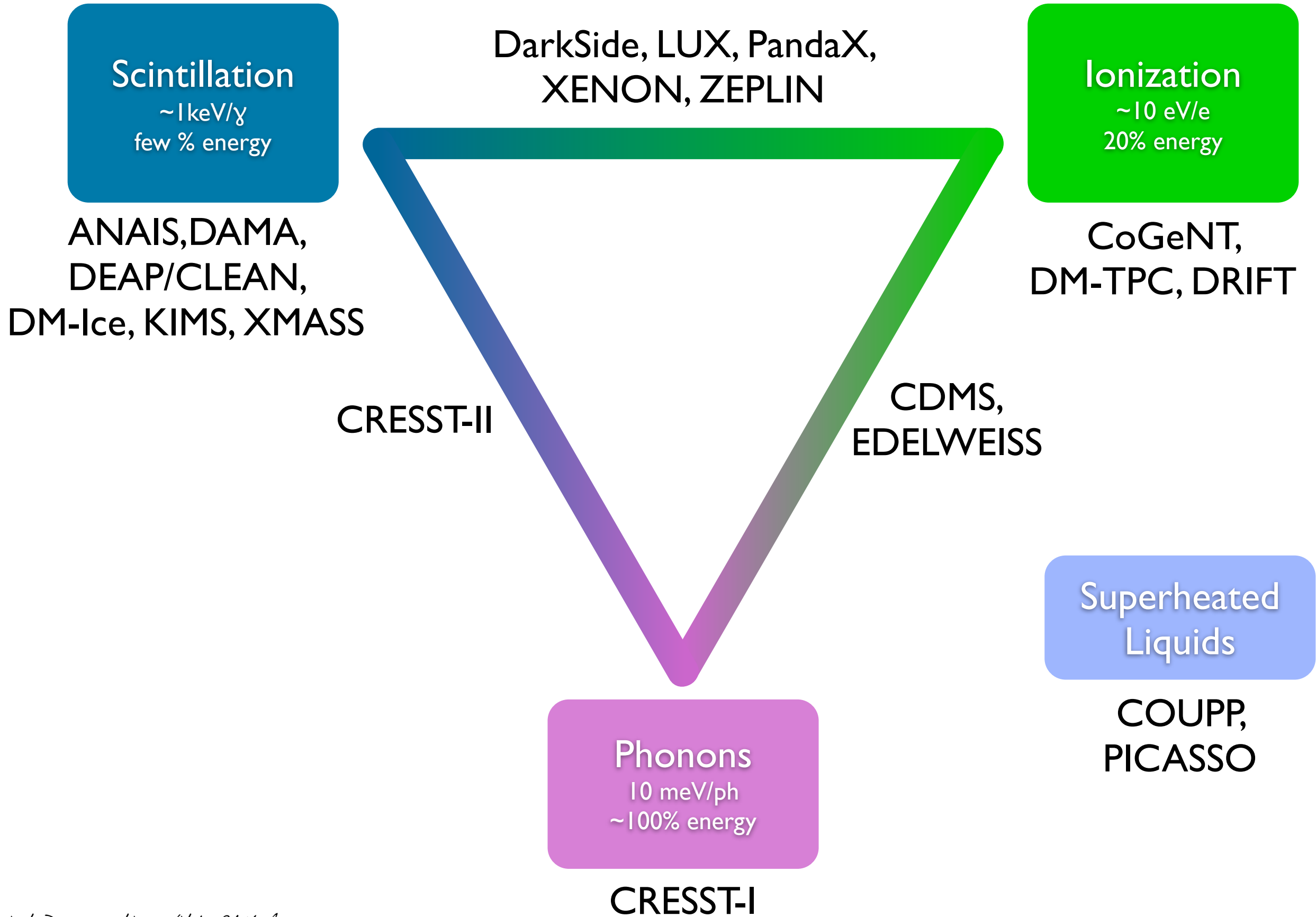
PandaX

XMASS

KIMS

DM-Ice

Detection Techniques



Particle-dependent Response

CDMS, CRESST, DarkSide,
LUX, XENON etc.

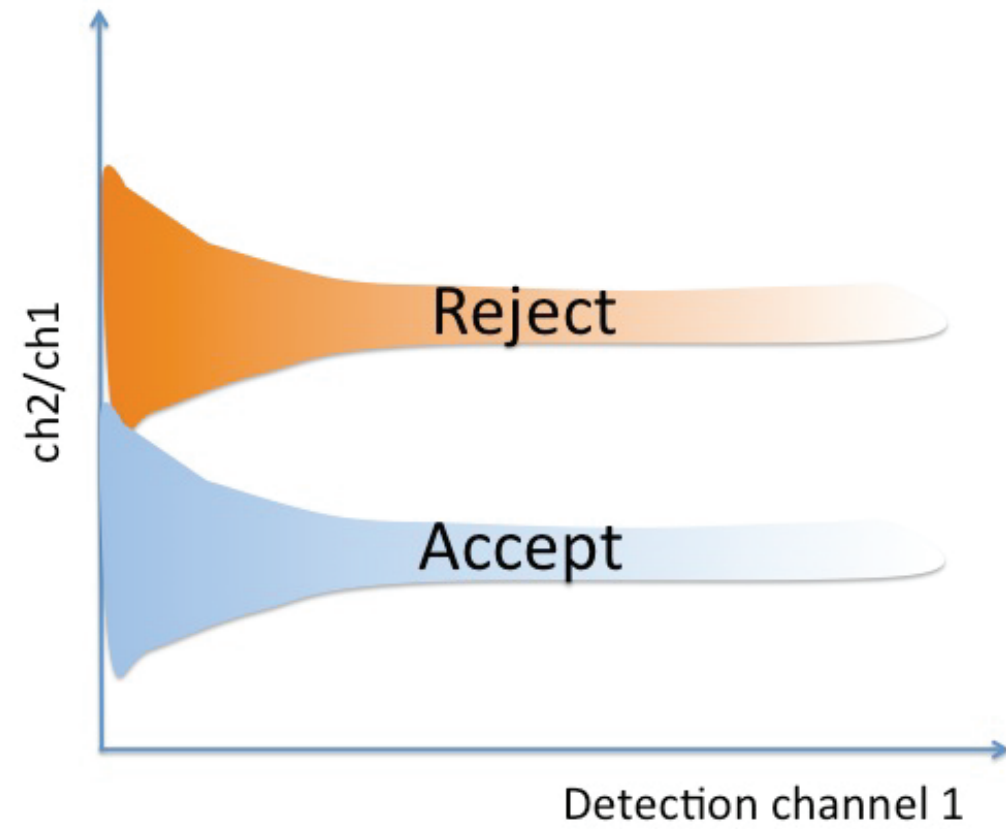
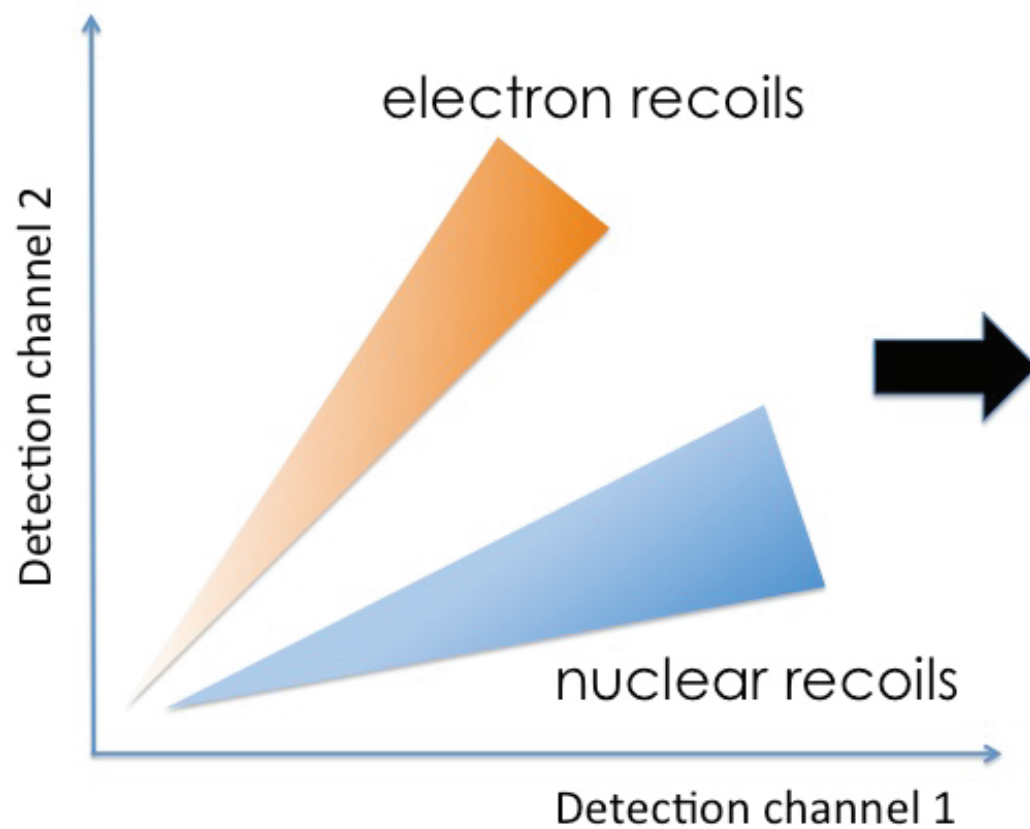
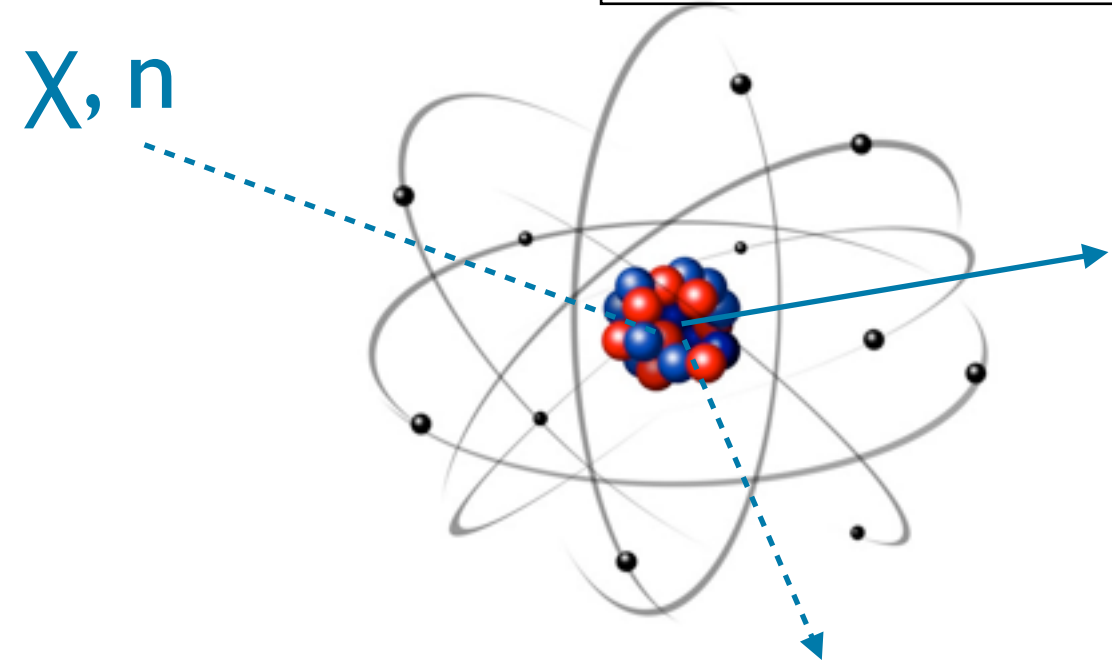
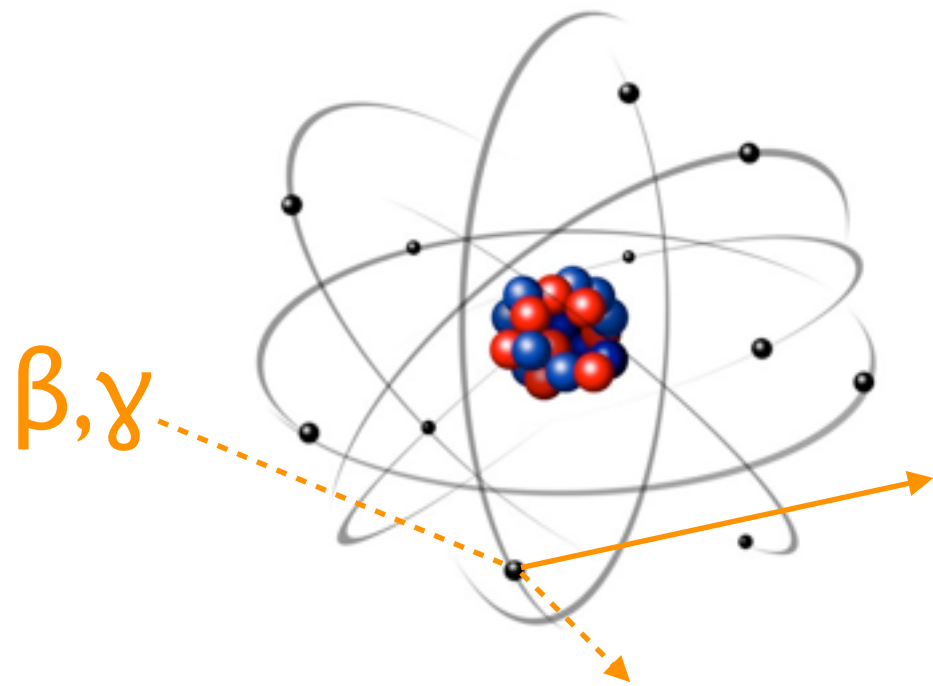
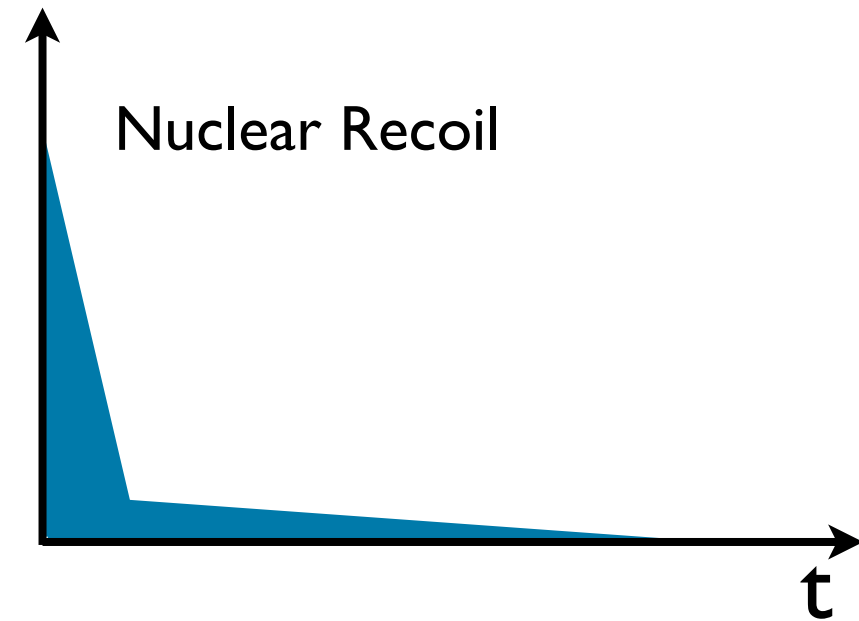
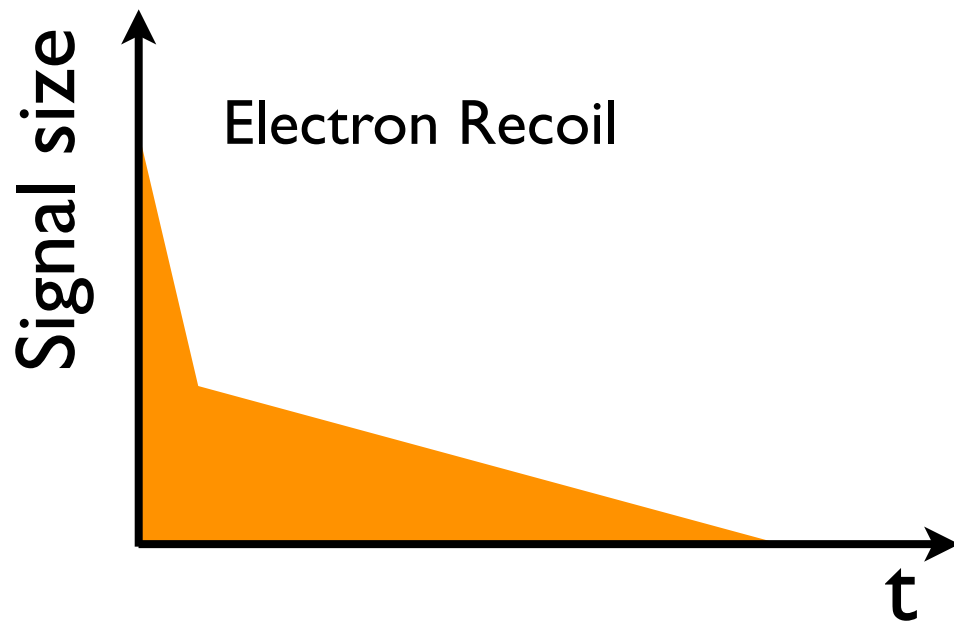


Image E.Pantic

Pulse Shape Discrimination

Using scintillation light:

DEAP/CLEAN, KIMS,
DarkSide, XMASS etc.

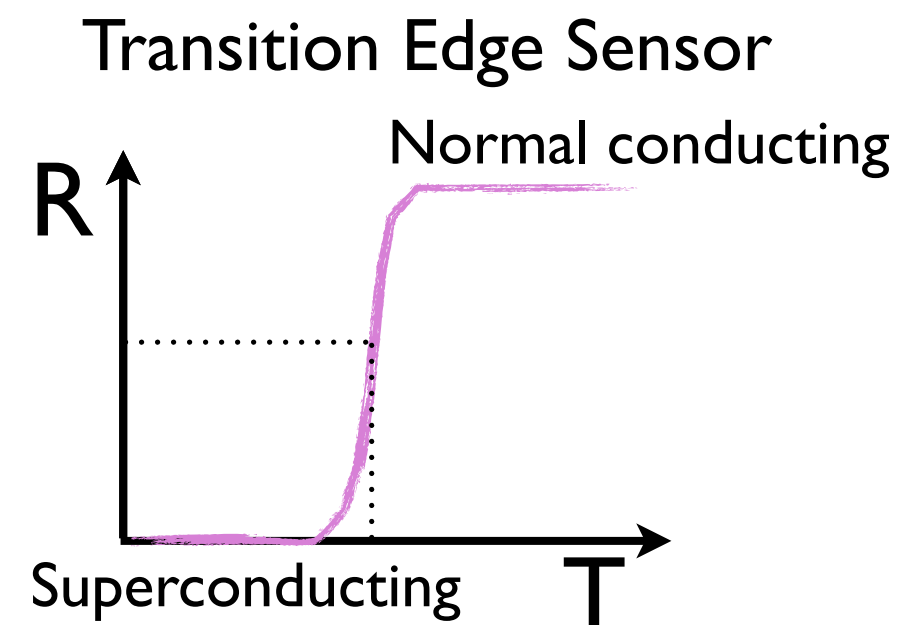
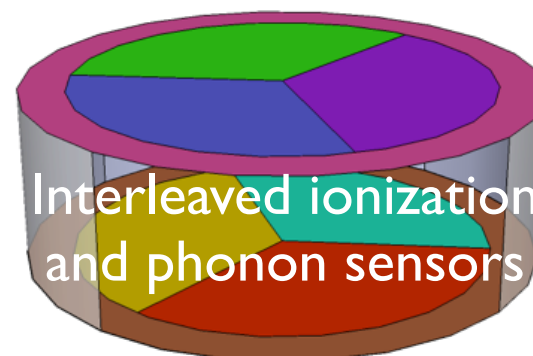
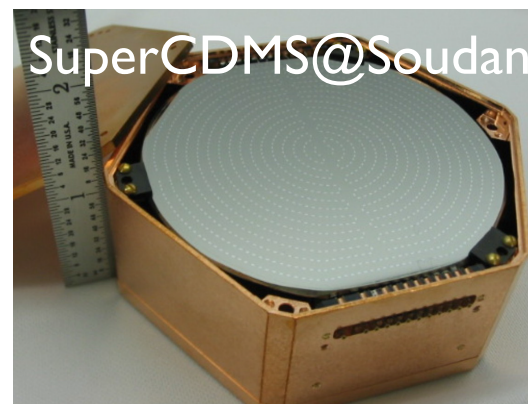
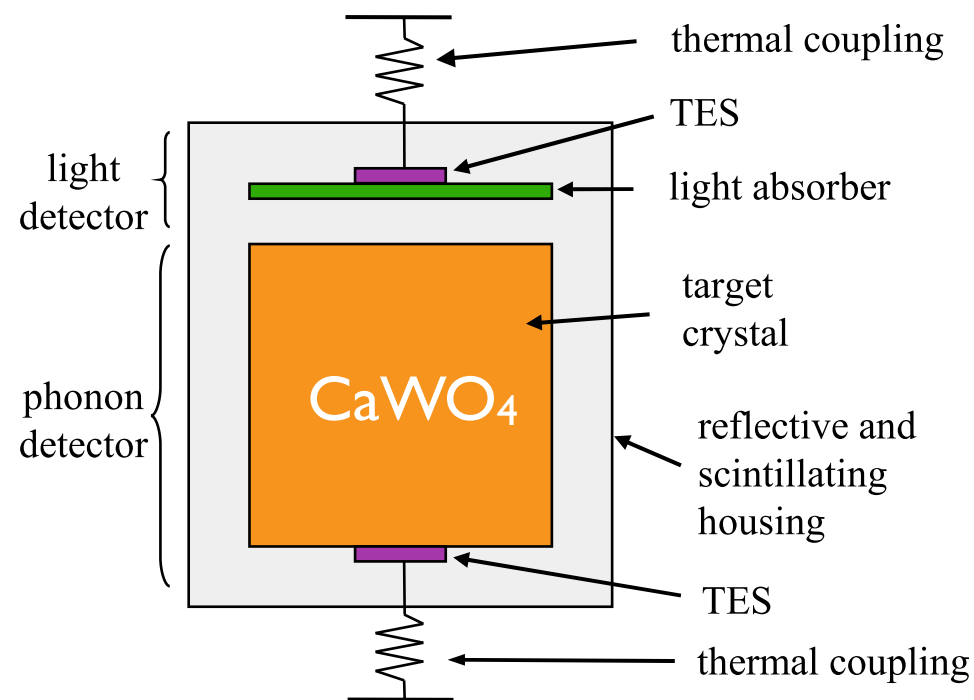


- Use ratio of fast-to-slow signal components
- Works well in
 - LAr, LNe
- But also in
 - LXe, NaI, CsI

Possible to achieve very
high ER/NR discrimination $> 10^{-7}$

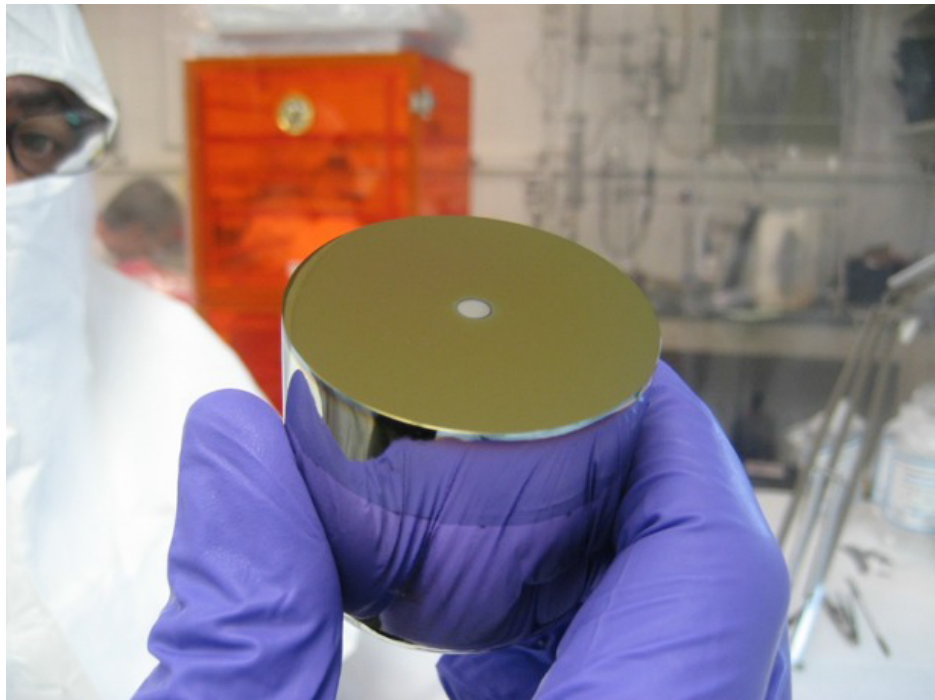
Solid State Cryogenic Detectors

- Cryogenic detectors @ sub-K temperatures
 - Low energy threshold ($< 10\text{keV}$)
 - Excellent energy resolution ($< 1\%$)
 - Differentiate NR from ER on Event-by-Event basis
 - T^3 -dependence on heat capacity of dielectric crystal
- **SuperCDMS, CRESST, EDELWEISS, ...**

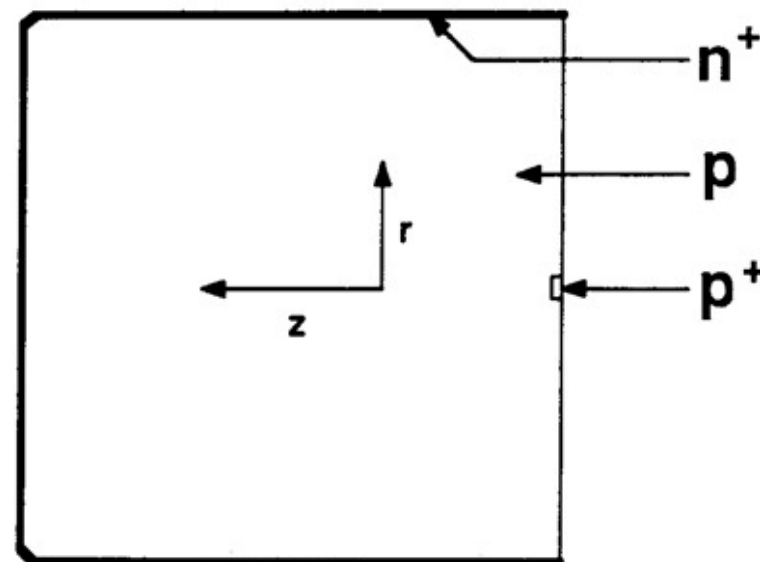


Solid State Cryogenic Detectors II

- Germanium detectors @ 77K
 - Sub-keV energy threshold, low intrinsic BG
 - No ability to differentiate NR from ER on EbE
 - PSD to discriminate surface from bulk events
 - CoGeNT, TEXONO

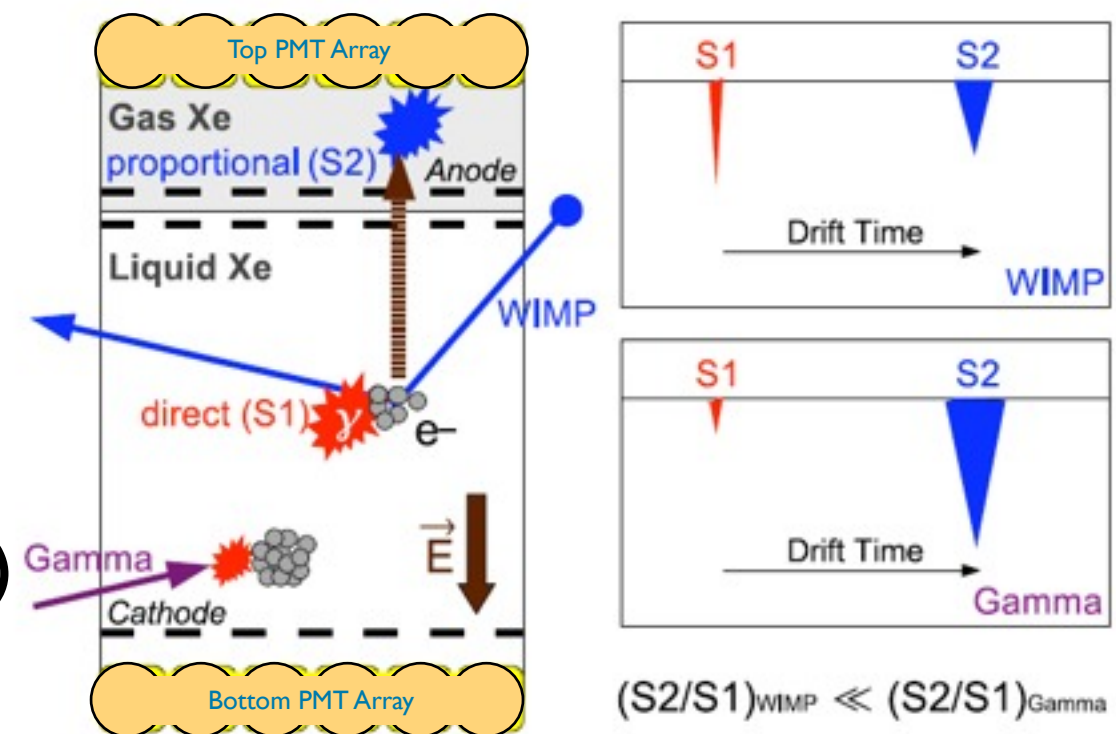
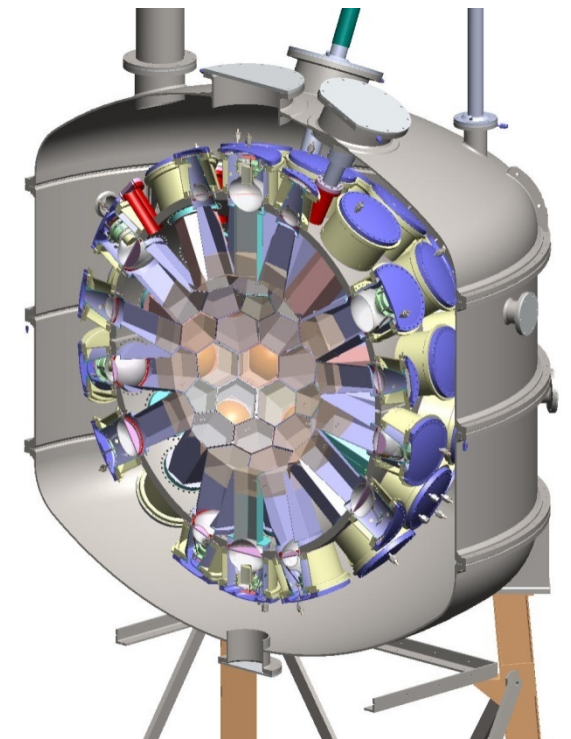


P-type Point Contact (PPC)



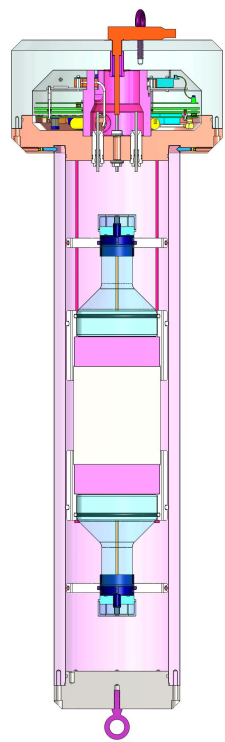
Noble Liquid Detectors

- Good self-shielding, homogeneous
- Relative ease to scale up to large mass and purify
- LXe and LAr good scintillators
- Single-phase
 - **DEAP/CLEAN, XMASS**
- Use pulse shape discrimination
- Dual-phase
 - Ionization and scintillation
 - Excellent 3D position reconstruction (TPC)
 - **XENON, LUX, PandaX**

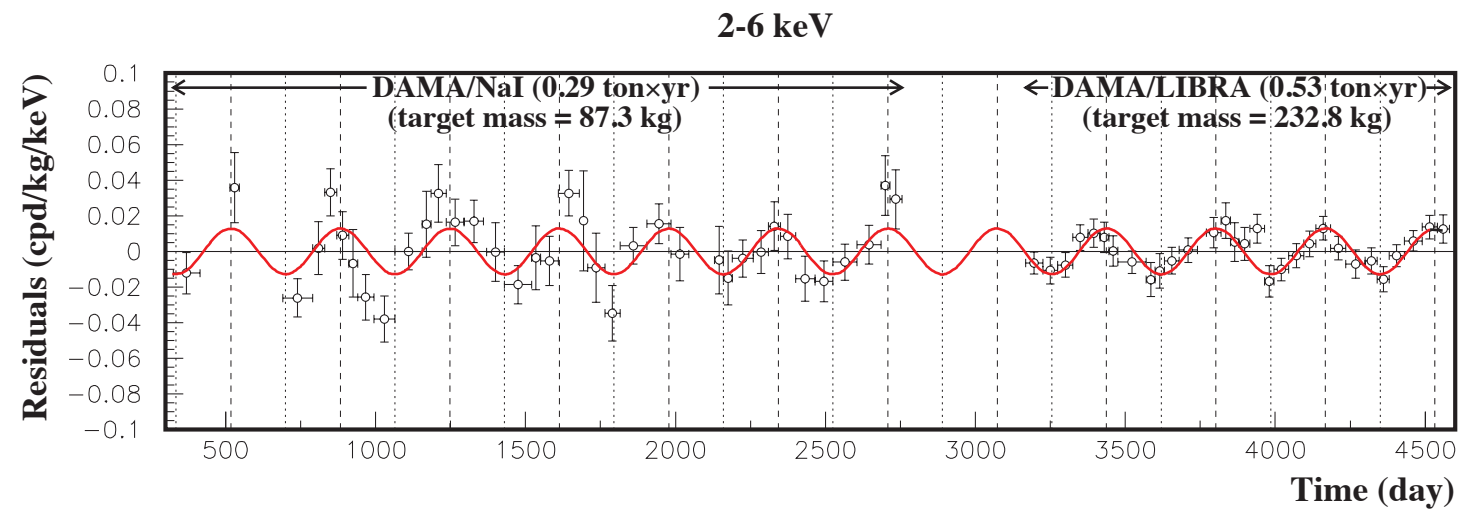


Scintillating crystals

- Reasonable light yield and energy resolution
- keV energy threshold
- **DAMA/LIBRA** [NaI(Tl)], **KIMS** [CsI(Tl)], ANAIS [NaI (Tl)], **DM-Ice** [NaI(Tl)]



DM-Ice

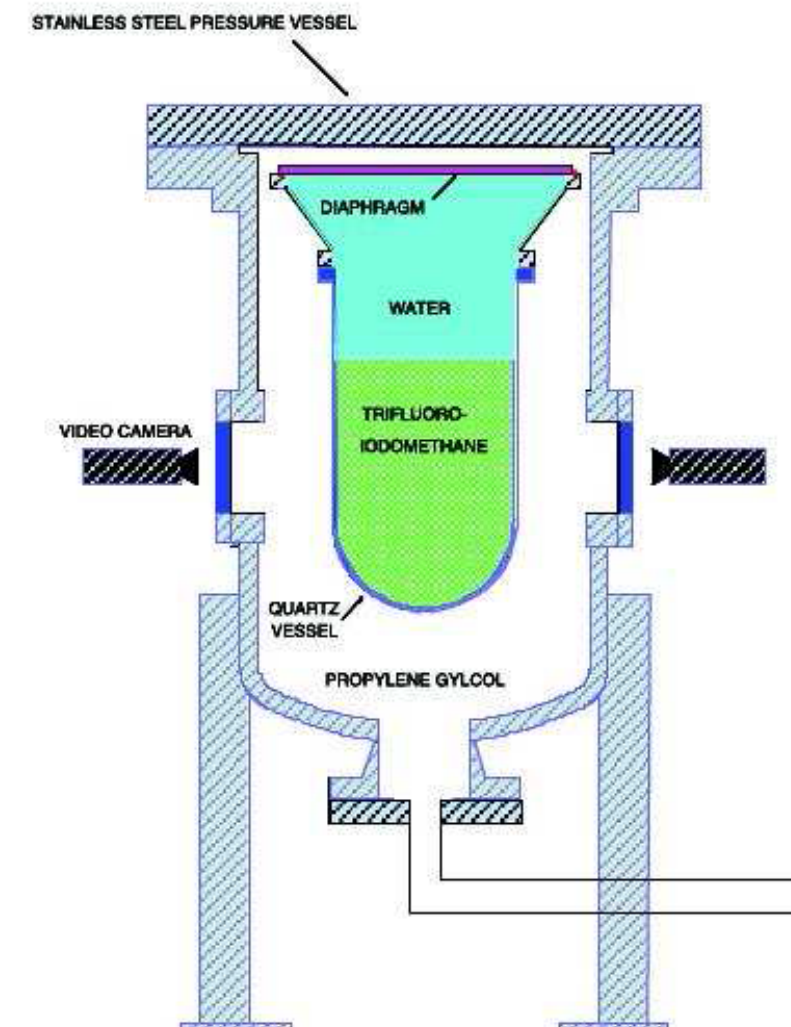
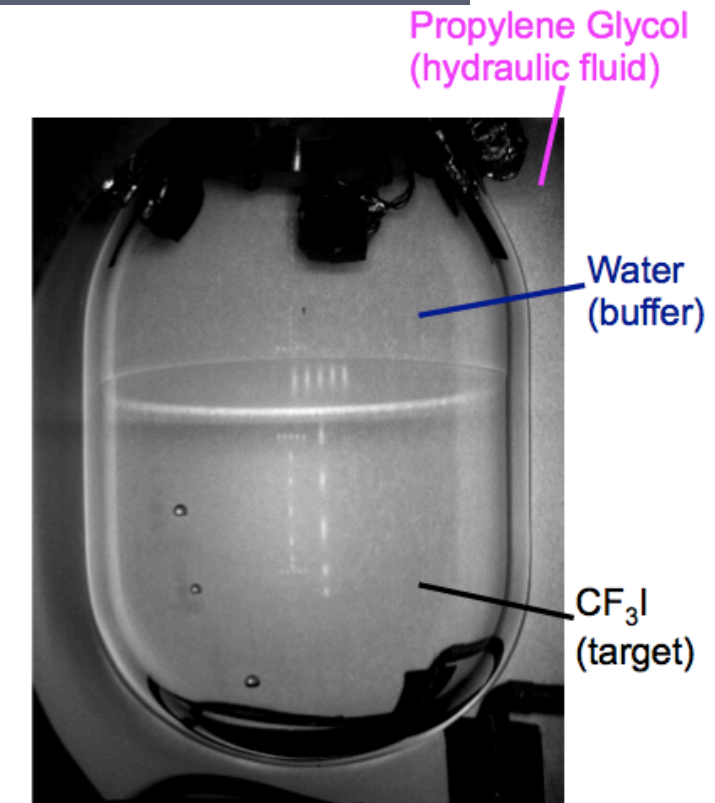


KIMS



Superheated Liquid Detectors

- Superheated liquid in a metastable state
- Energy deposit can destroy metastable state forming bubbles
- Can make experiment only sensitive to nuclear recoils by adjusting P and T → threshold detector
- Distinguish α acoustically from other nuclear recoils
- All experiments use some form of ^{19}F
 - Spin carried mostly by an unpaired proton → very good sensitivity to SD interactions
- **COUPP** (CF_3I), **PICASSO** (C_4F_{10}), **SIMPLE** (C_2ClF_5)



Direction Detection

- Experiments aim to simultaneously measure

- Recoil energy E_R

- Reconstruct recoil track direction

- Low pressure TPC

- Gas mixture (e.g. MIMAC): 70% CF_4 + 30% CHF_3 @ ~ 100 mbar

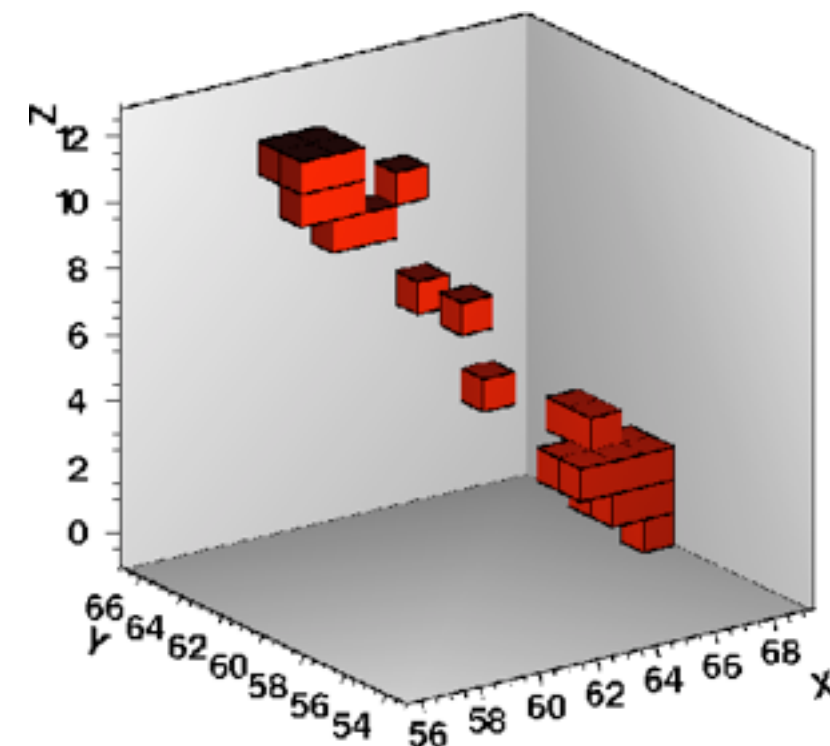
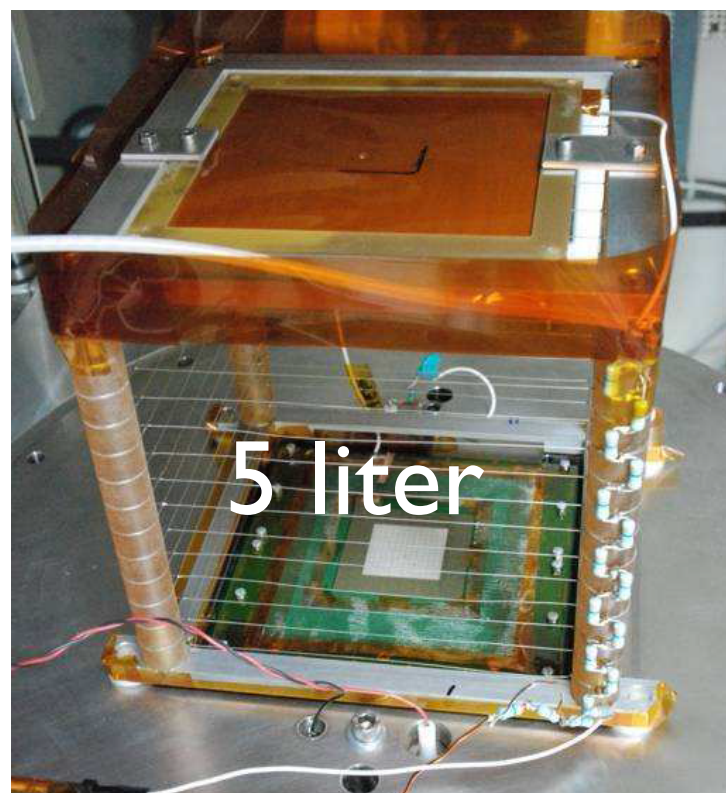
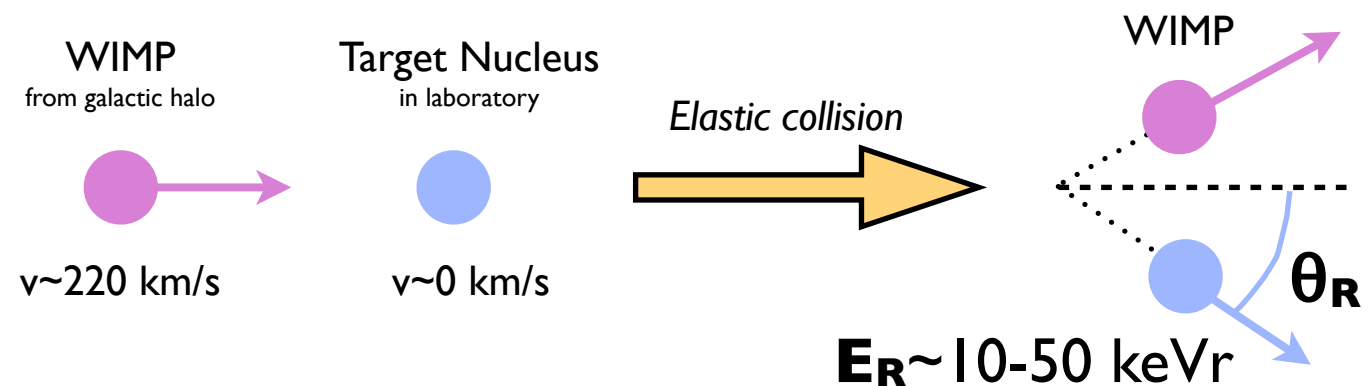
- Sensitive to SD interactions

- Tracks are a few mm

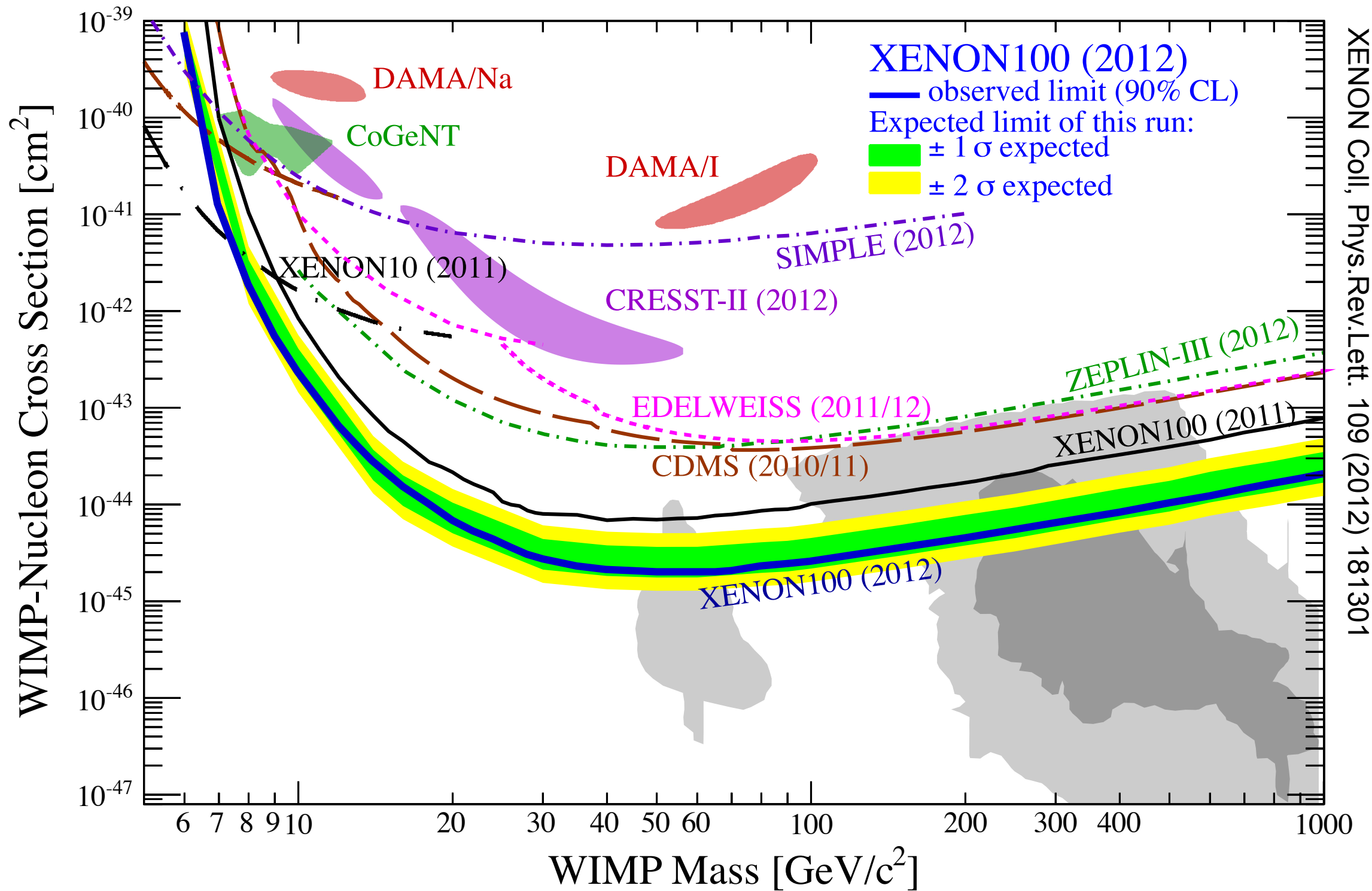
- DRIFT, **DM-TPC**, MIMAC

Daily directional modulation: forward-backward asymmetry

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dE_R} \rightarrow \frac{d^2 R(t)}{dE_R d\theta_R}$$

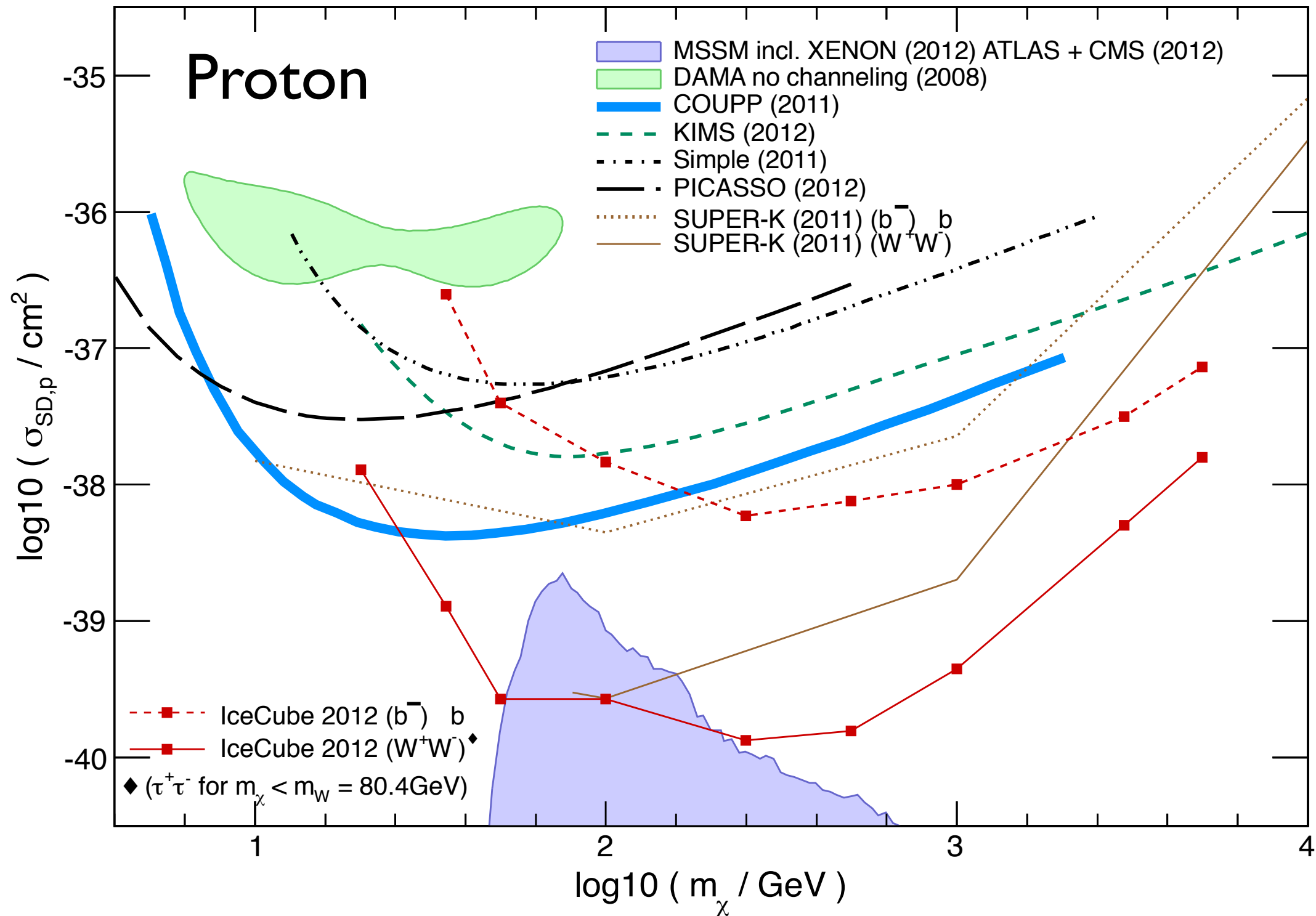


Spin Independent Interactions



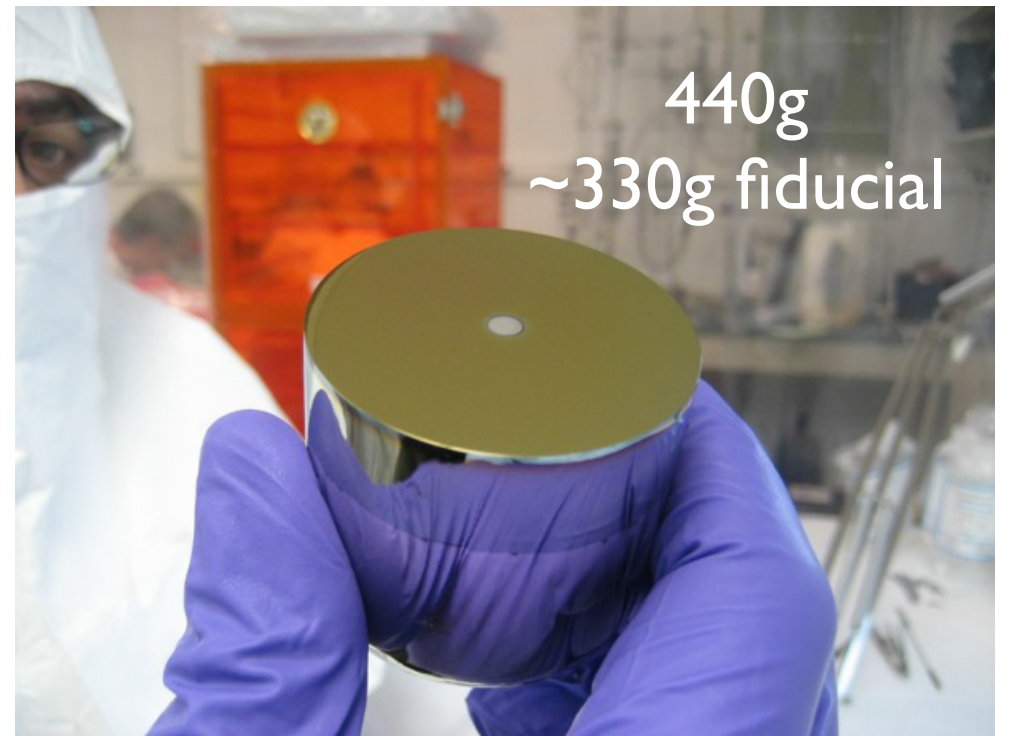
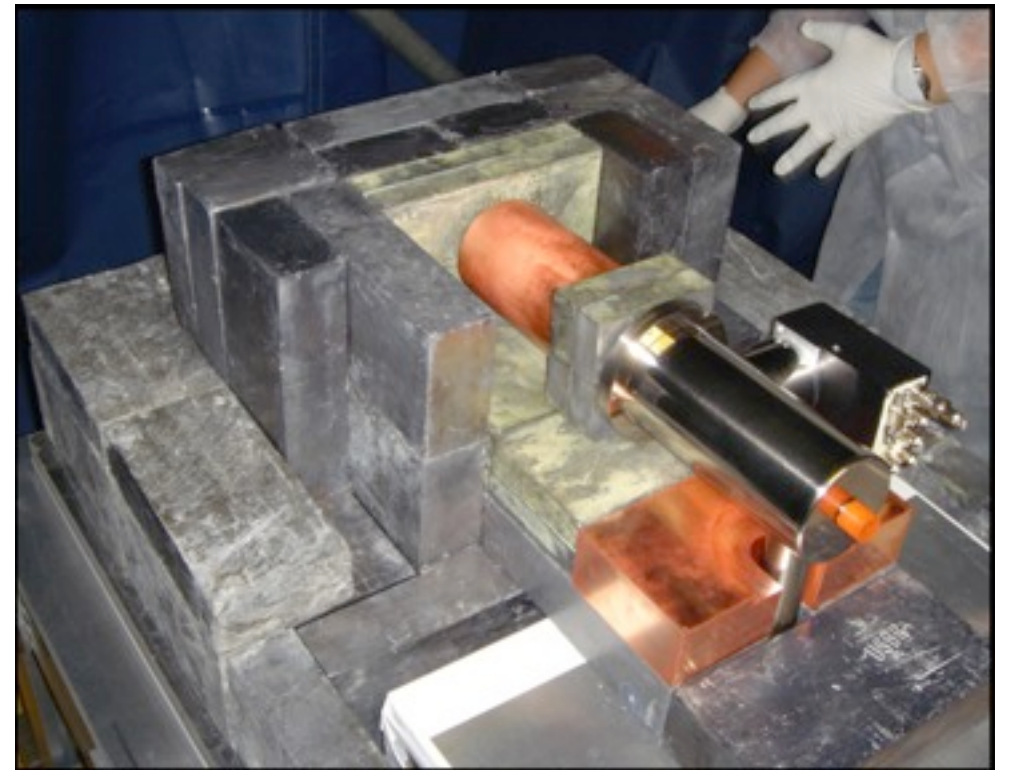
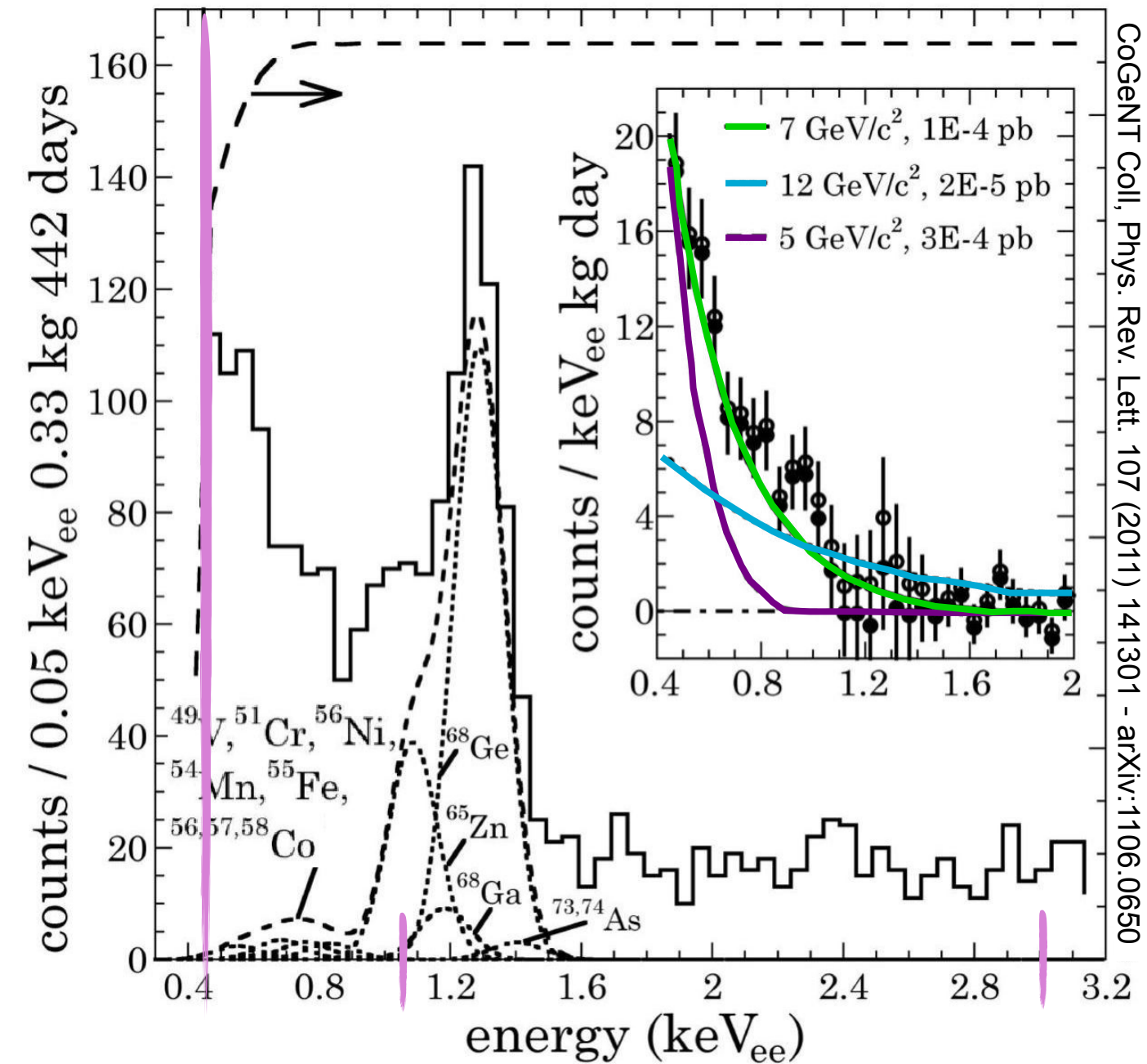
XENON Coll. Phys.Rev.Lett. 109 (2012) 181301

Spin-dependent Interactions

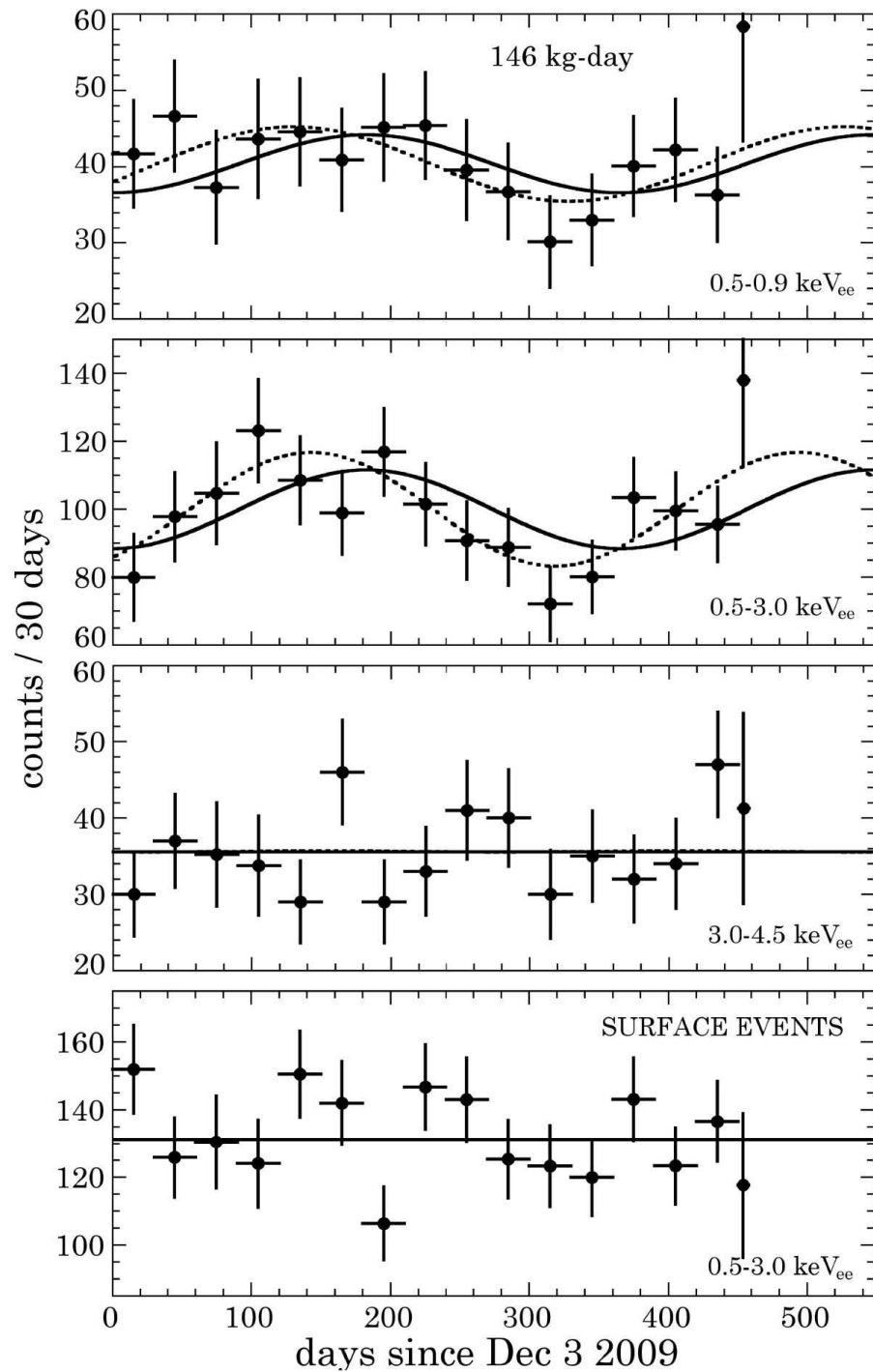


Adapted from IceCube Coll, arXiv:1212.4097

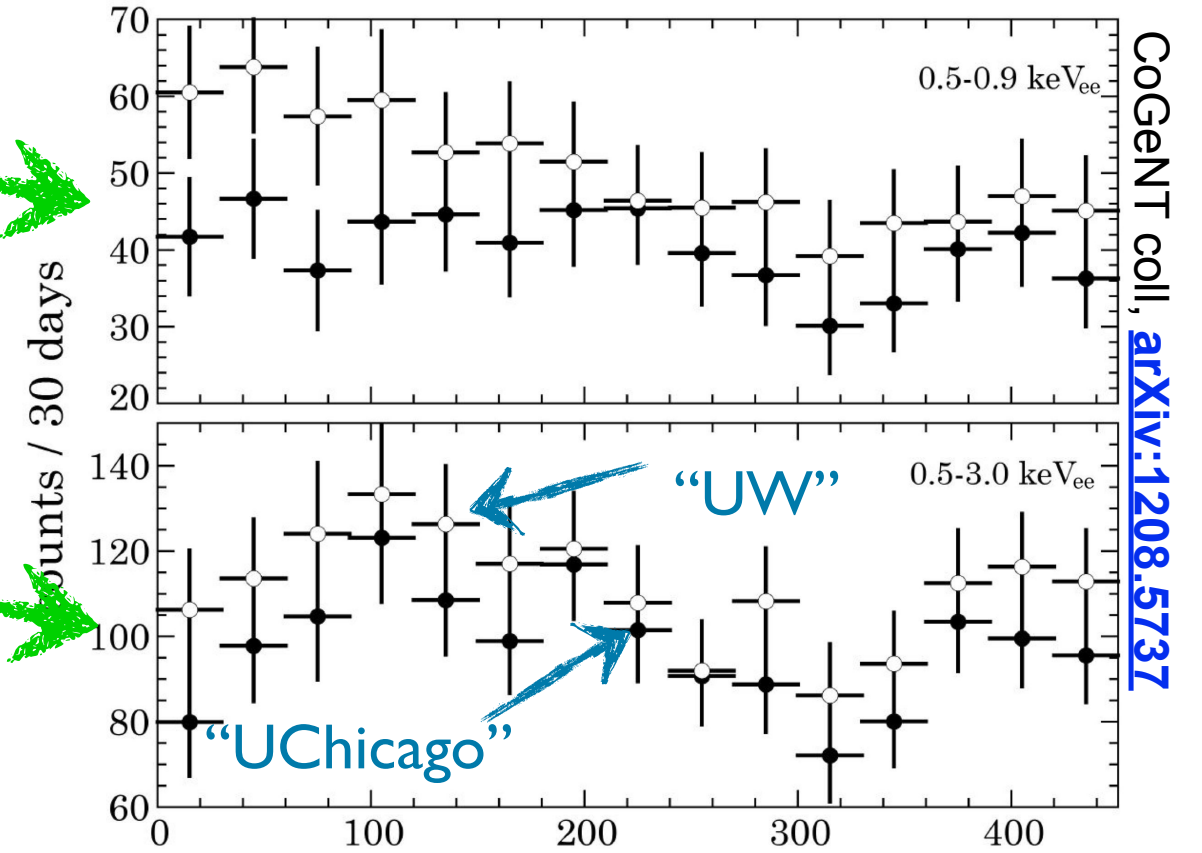
P-type point contact high-purity Ge detector operating in Soudan



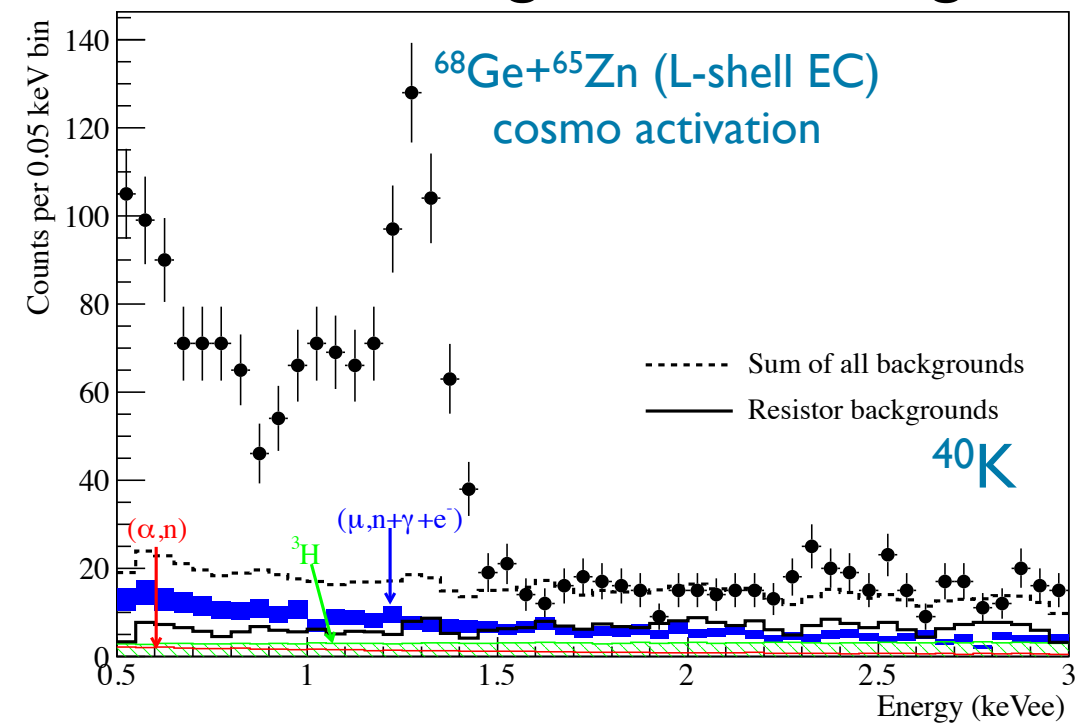
CoGeNT Results



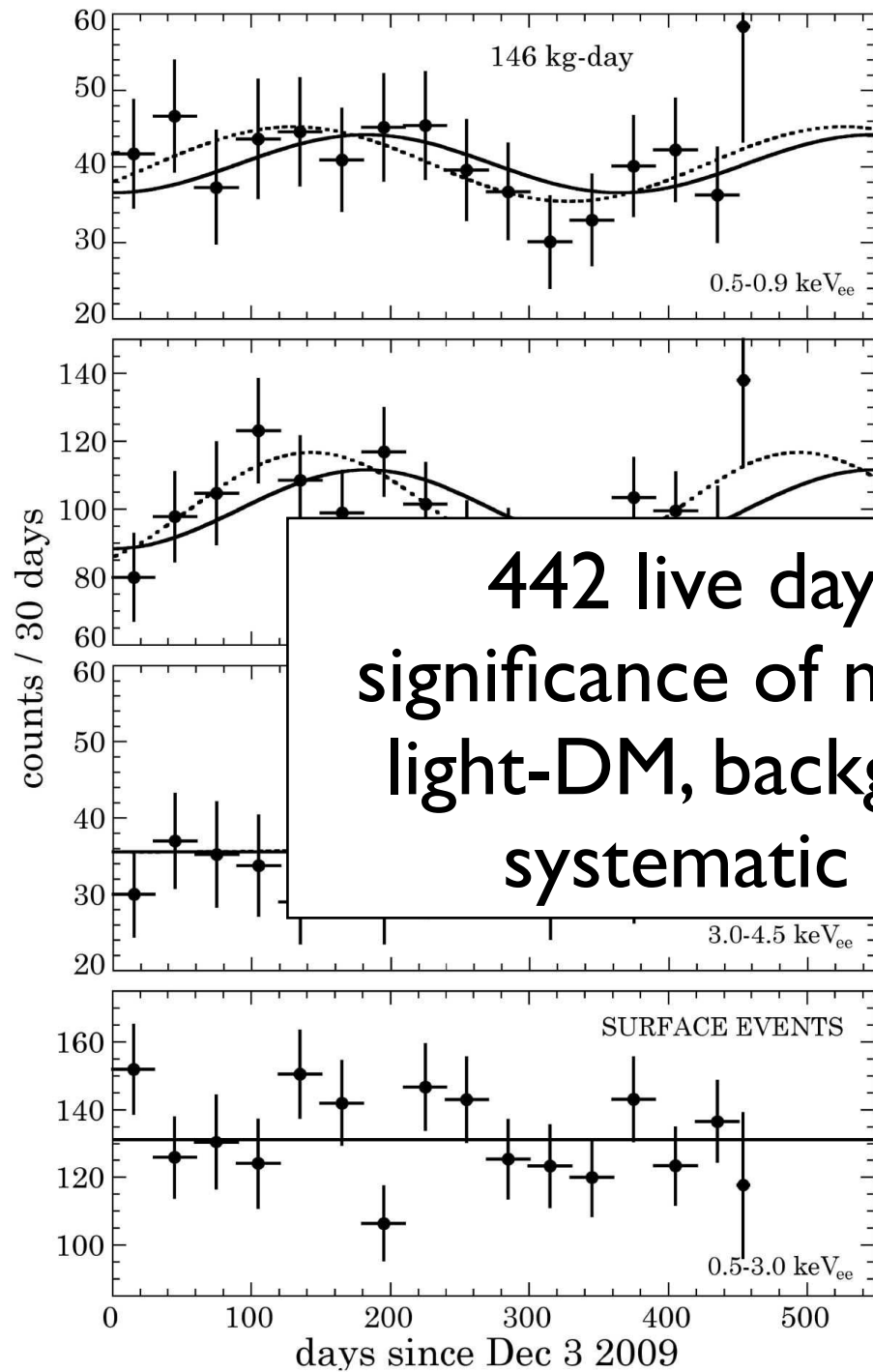
Two independent data pipelines



Extensive background investigation

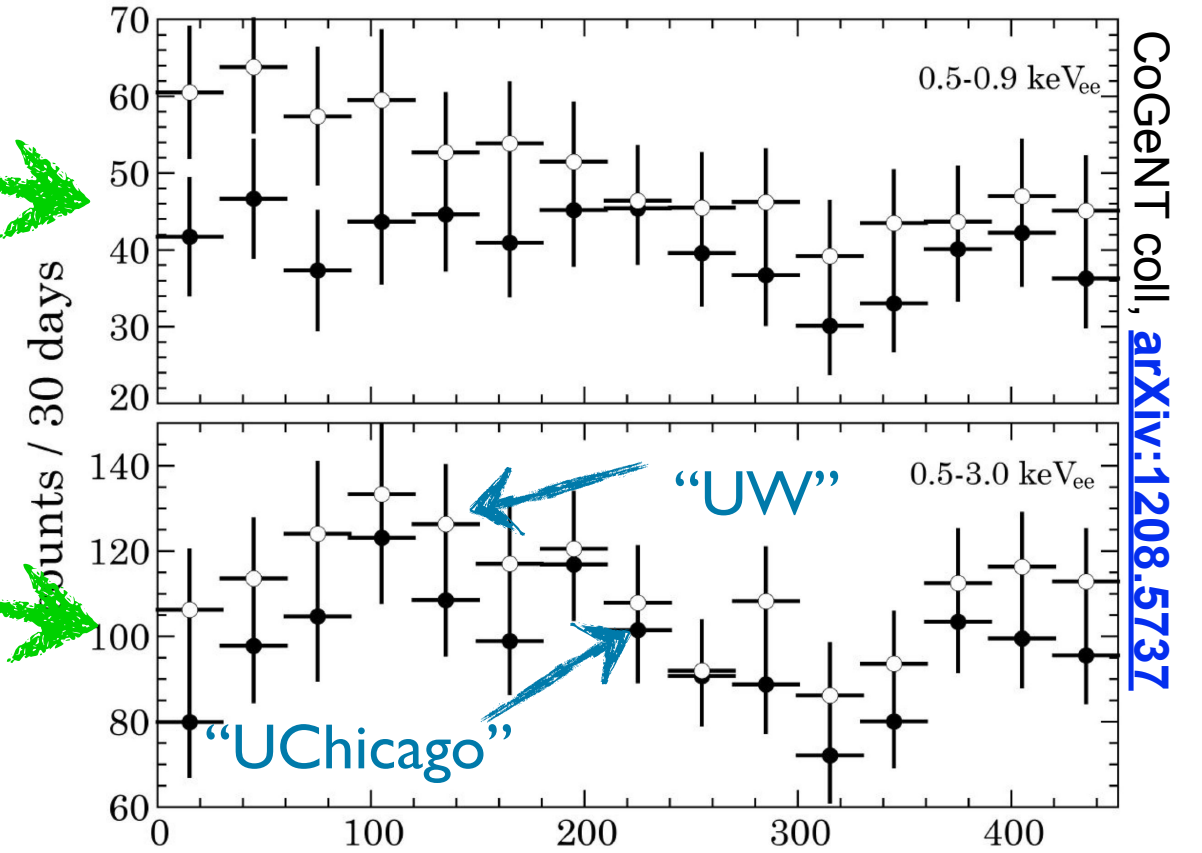


CoGeNT Results

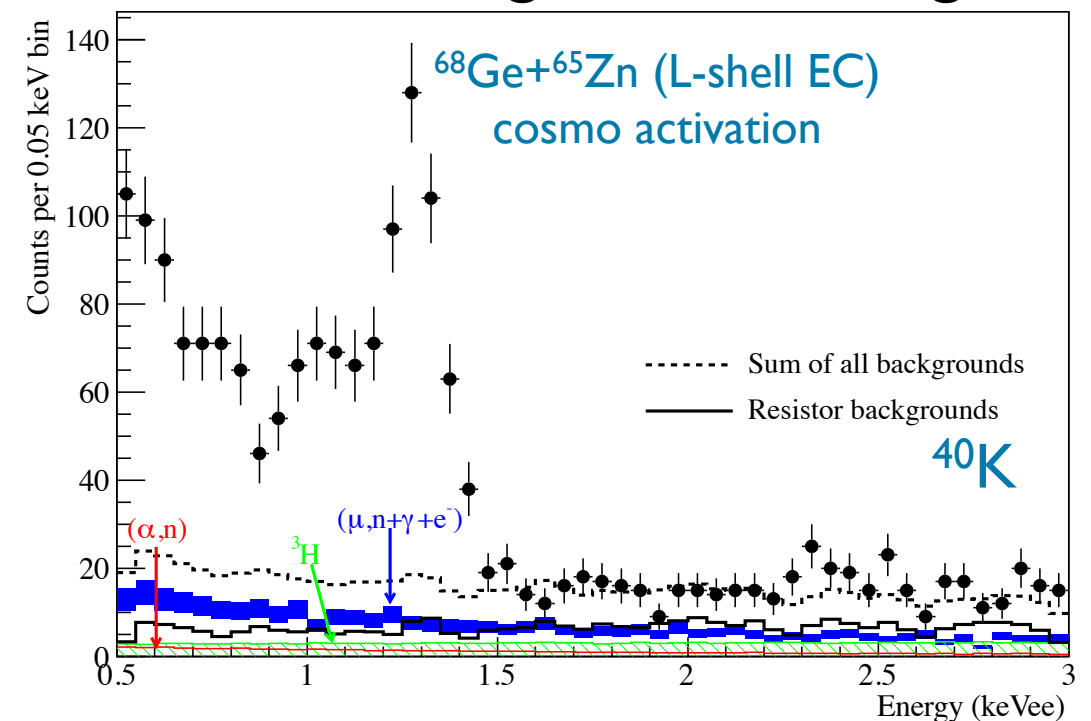


442 live days, 2.8σ
significance of modulation:
light-DM, background or
systematic effect?

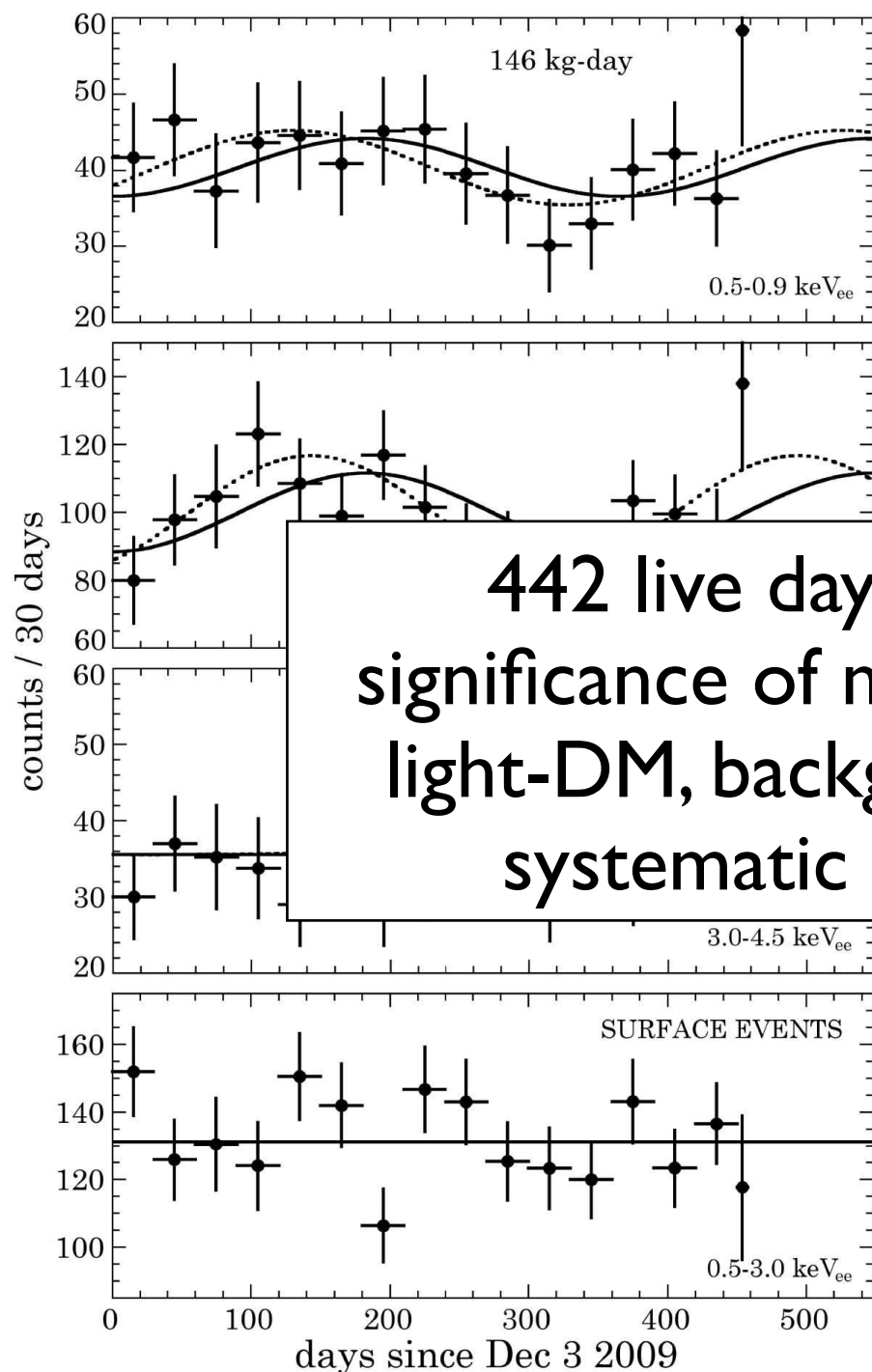
Two independent data pipelines



Extensive background investigation



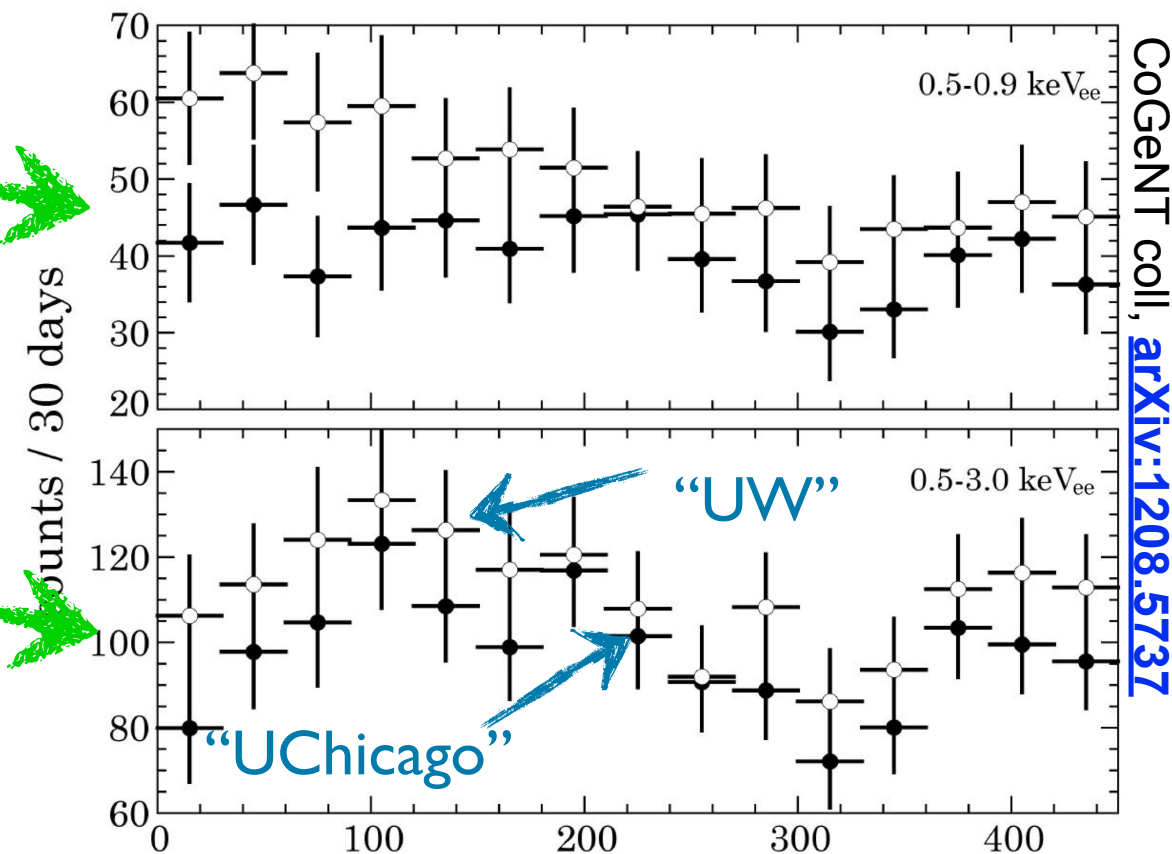
CoGeNT Results



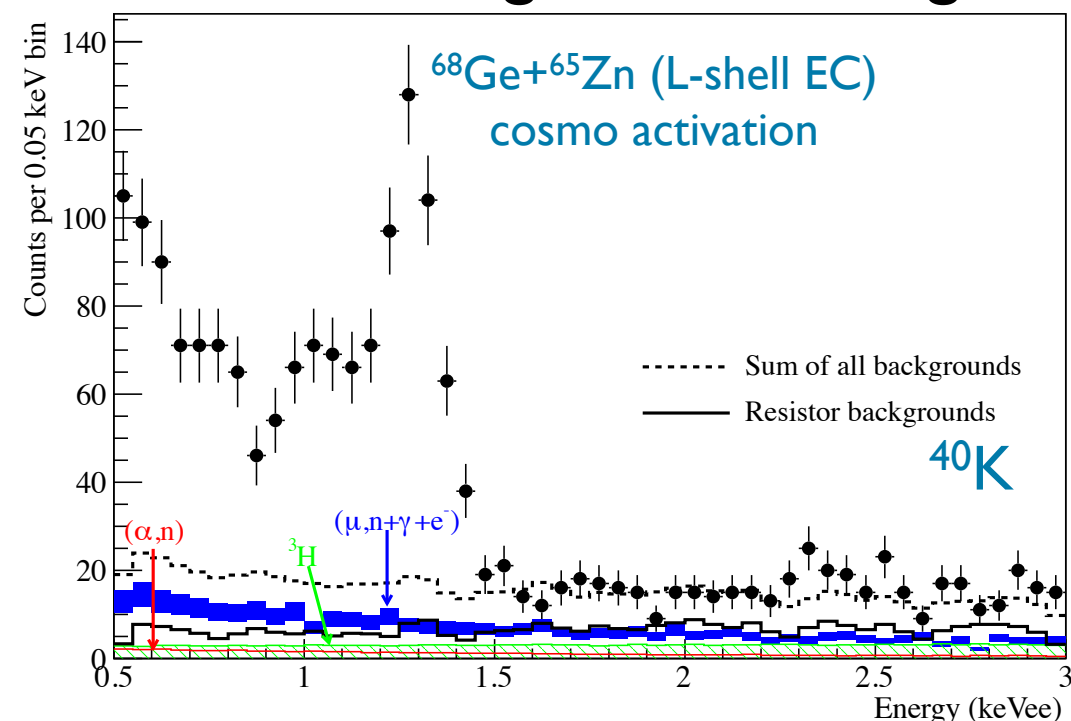
**442 live days, 2.8 σ
significance of modulation:
light-DM, background or
systematic effect?**

Experiment continues to take data since June 2011... (i.e. 602 days and counting!)

Two independent data pipelines

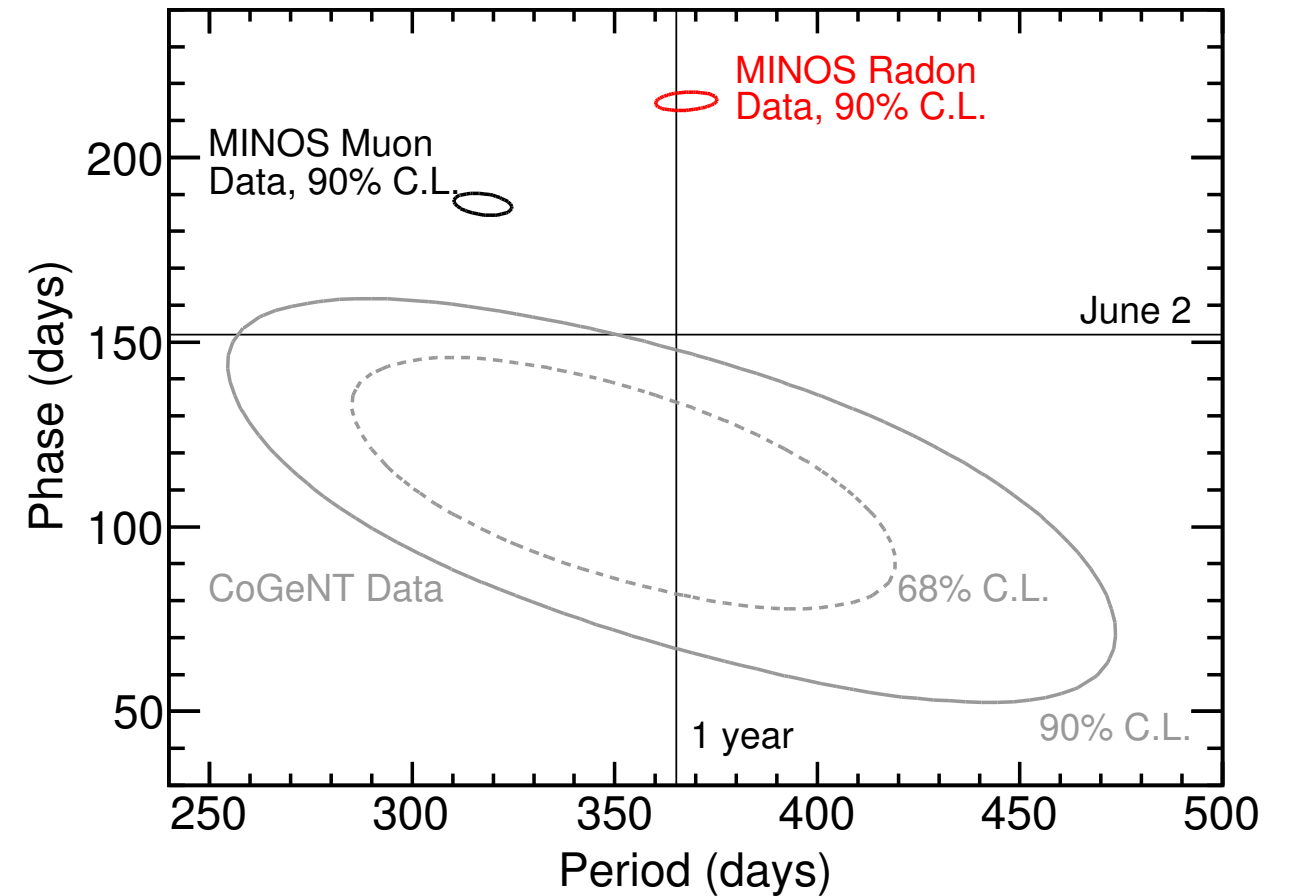
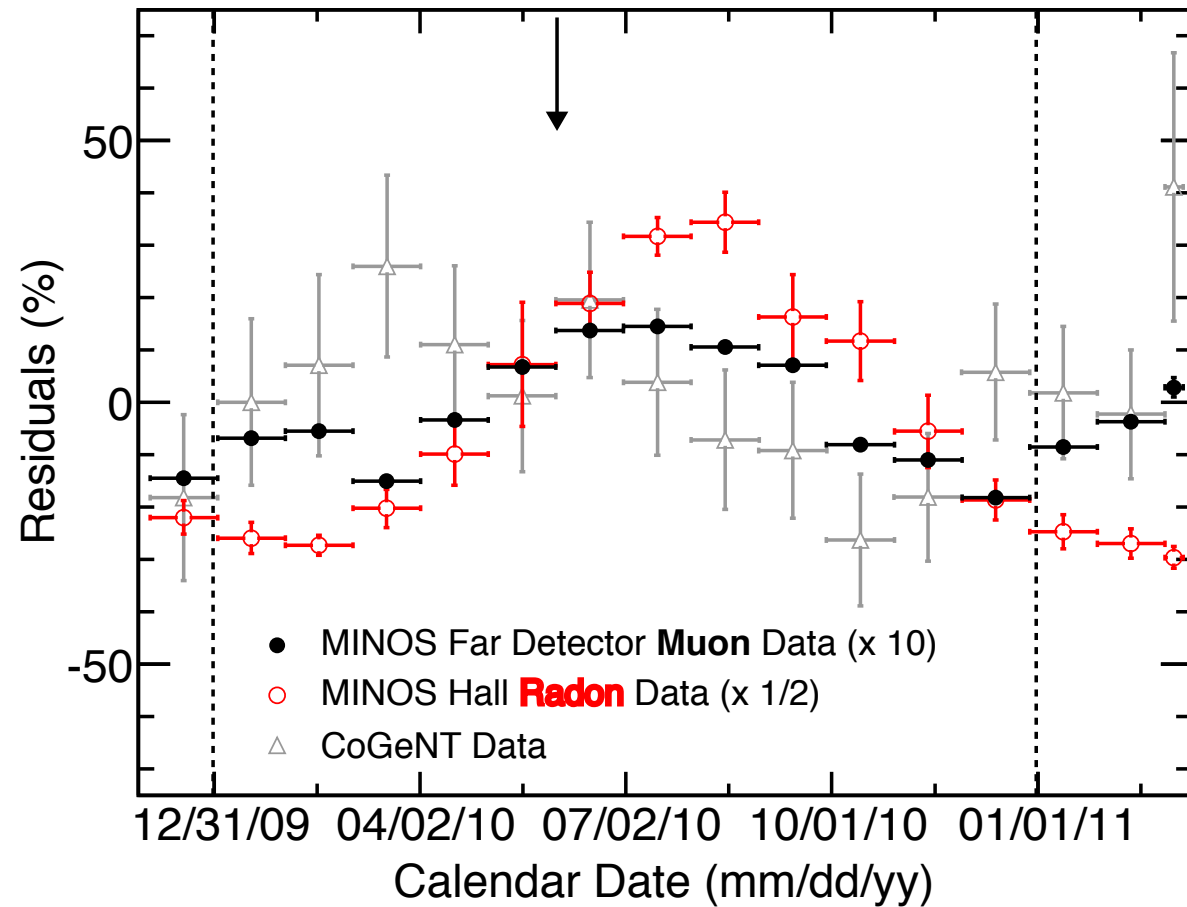


Extensive background investigation



MINOS - CoGeNT correlation

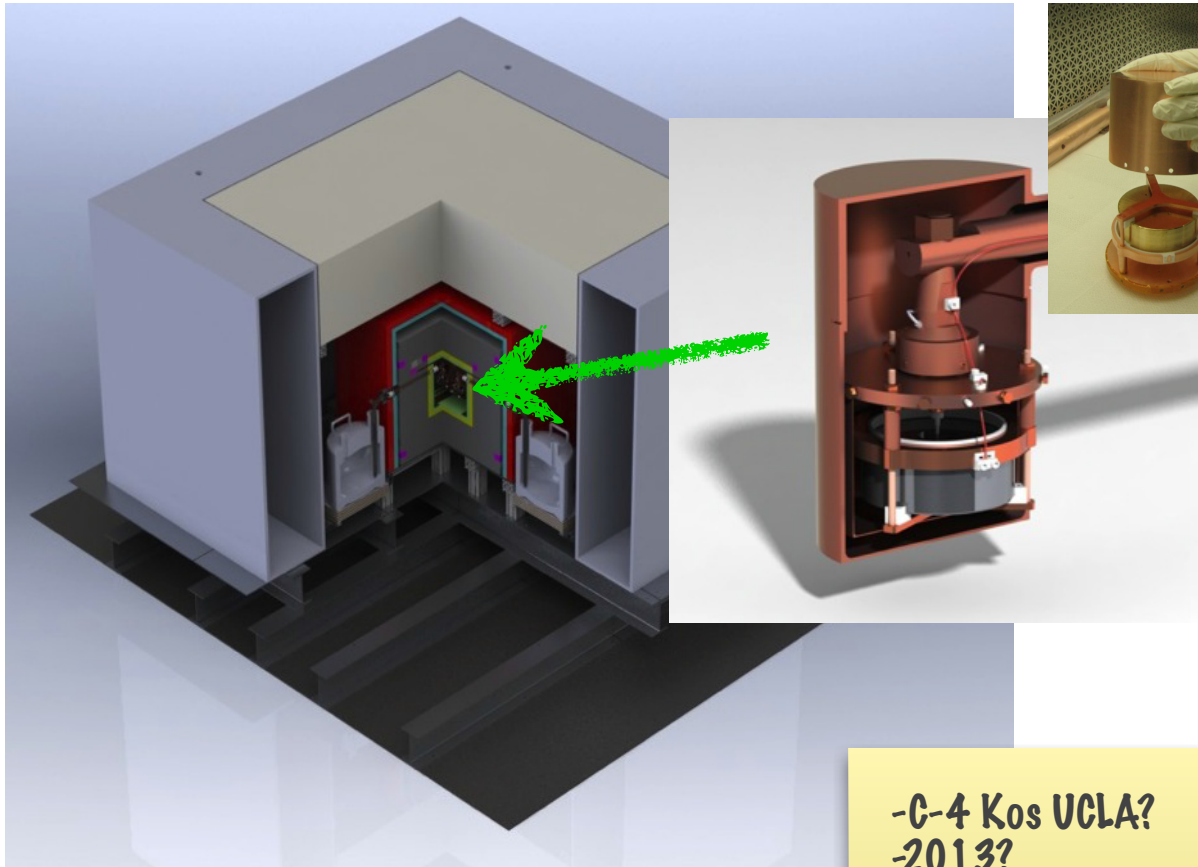
MINOS is in close proximity to CoGeNT



CoGeNT annual modulation as due to Radon or Atmospheric muon flux modulation inconsistent at 3σ

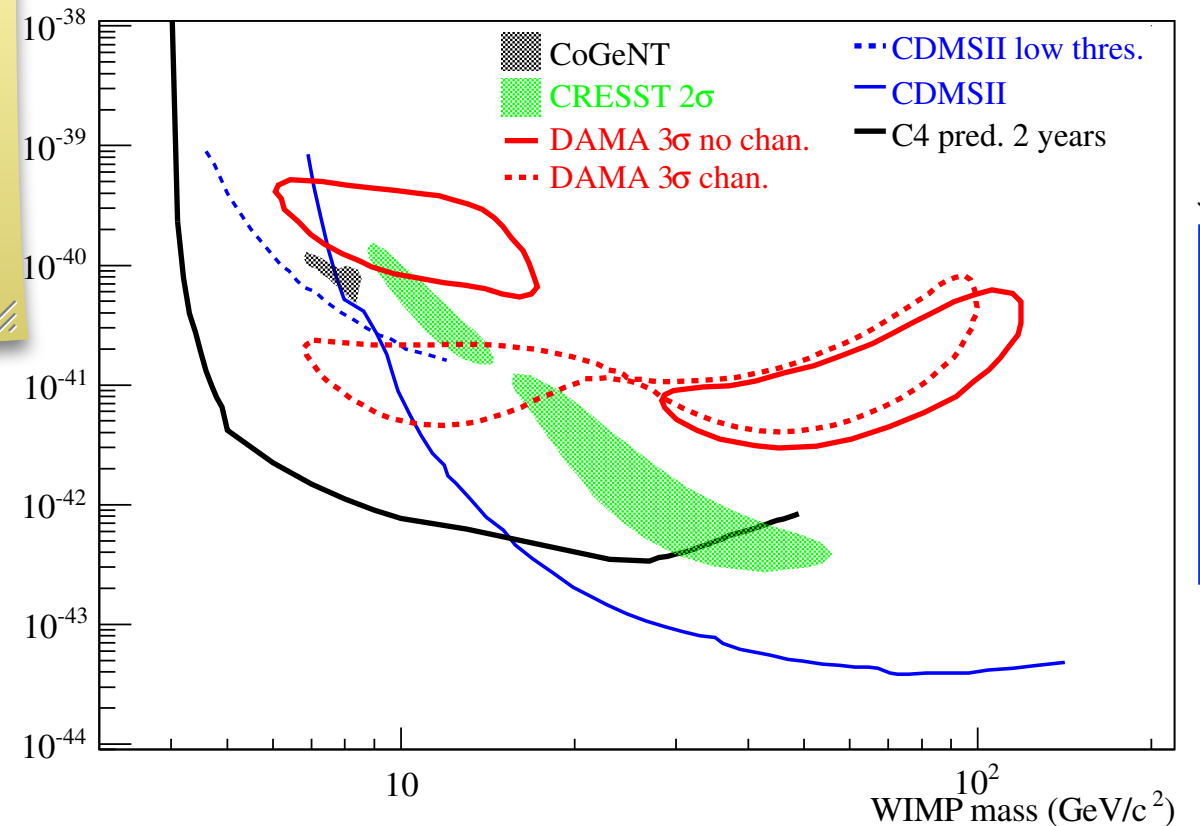
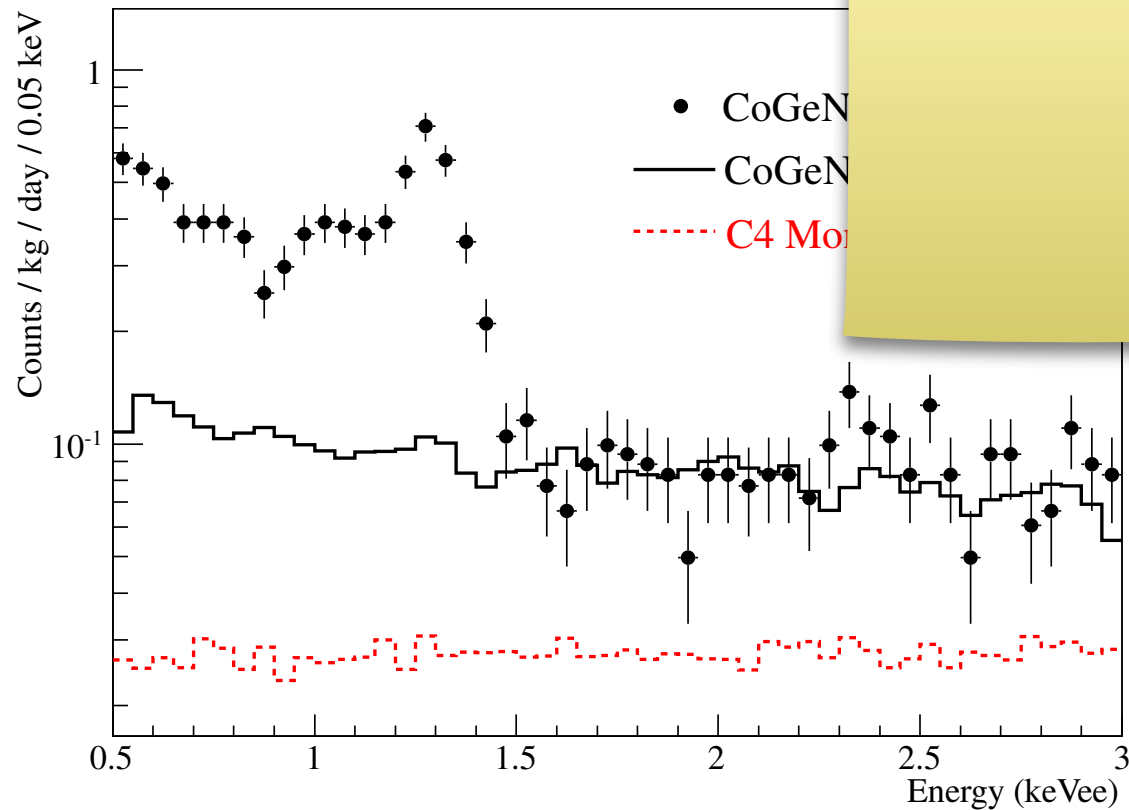
[17% amplitude CoGeNT signal vs ~2% muon flux variation]

C-4



- C-4: same technology as CoGeNT
- 10x larger Ge mass
- Lower backgrounds and thresholds
- In construction

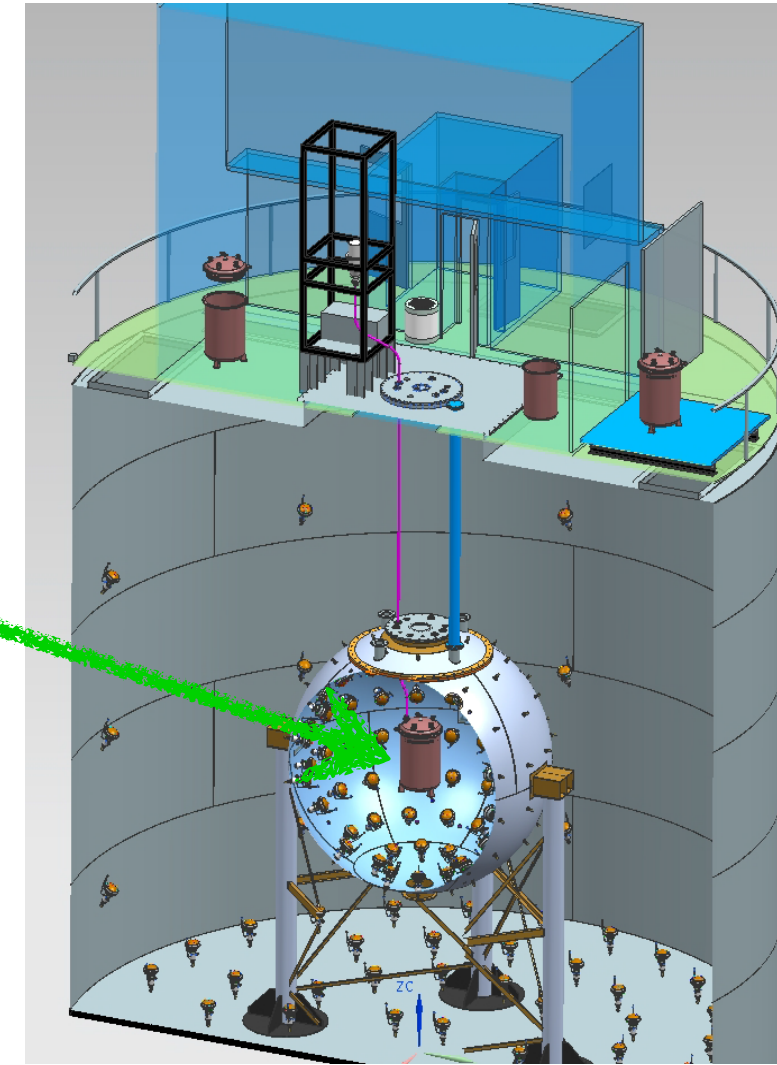
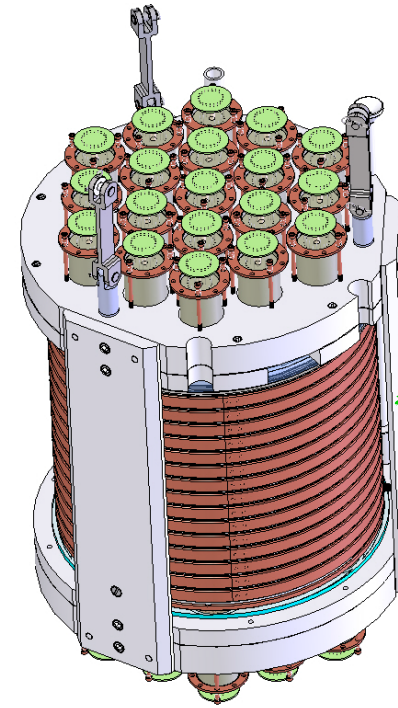
-C-4 Kos UCLA?
-2013?



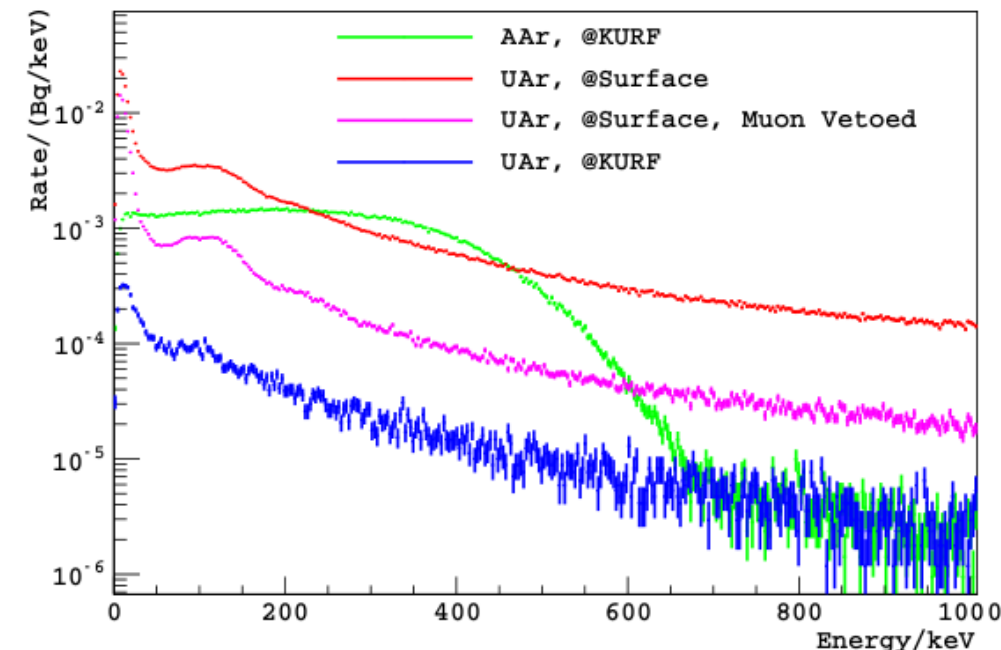
C-4 Coll, [arXiv:1210.6282](https://arxiv.org/abs/1210.6282)

DarkSide-50

- Dual-phase LAr experiment
 - Uses S1 vs S2 discrimination
 - And Pulse Shape Discrimination
- Depleted Argon: $^{39}\text{Ar} < 1\%$ of Atmo Ar
 - Produced in upper atmo due to CR
 - ^{39}Ar 1 Bq/kg background
- Liquid scintillator neutron veto
- Uses existing CTF watertank as muon veto and neutron shield
- DS-50: 50kg (~33kg fiducial)
- First data in 2013, 3yr data taking

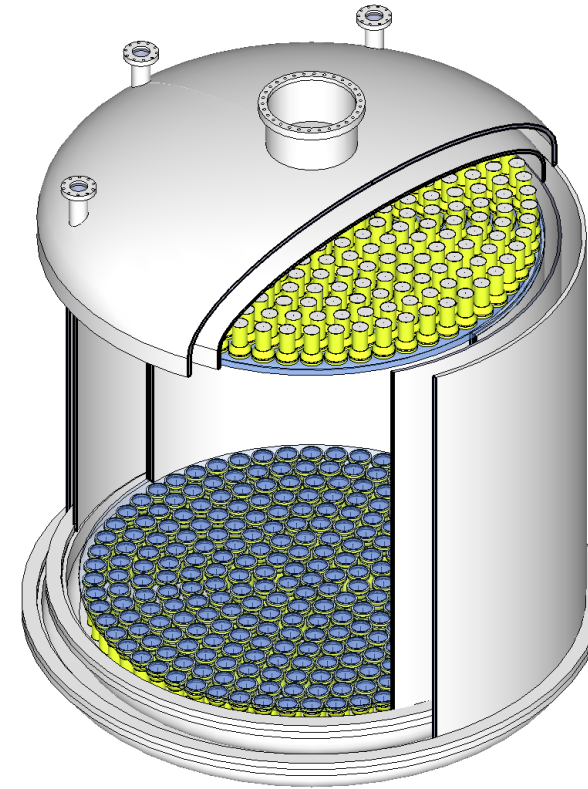


Underground Argon Measurements

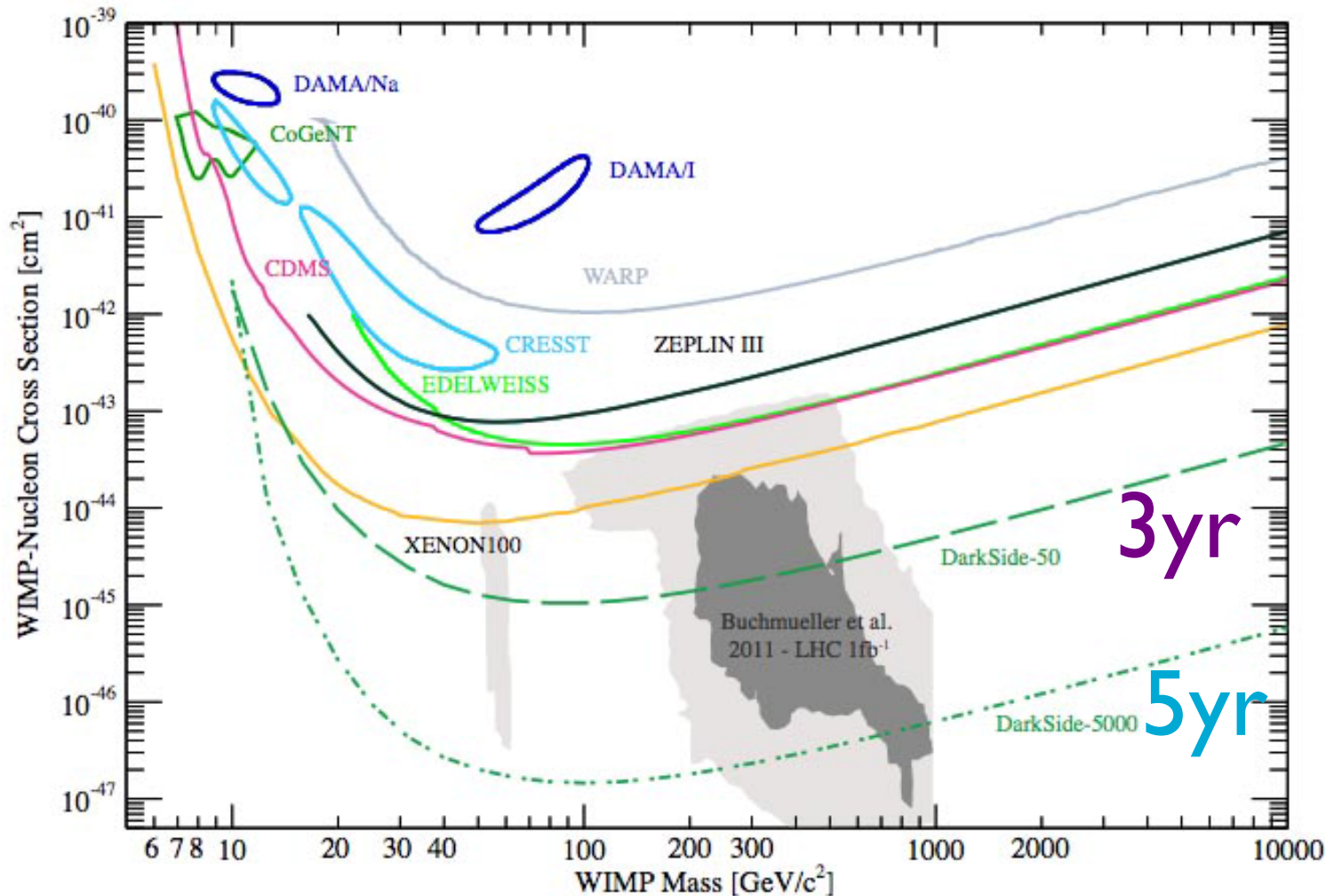


DarkSide-5000

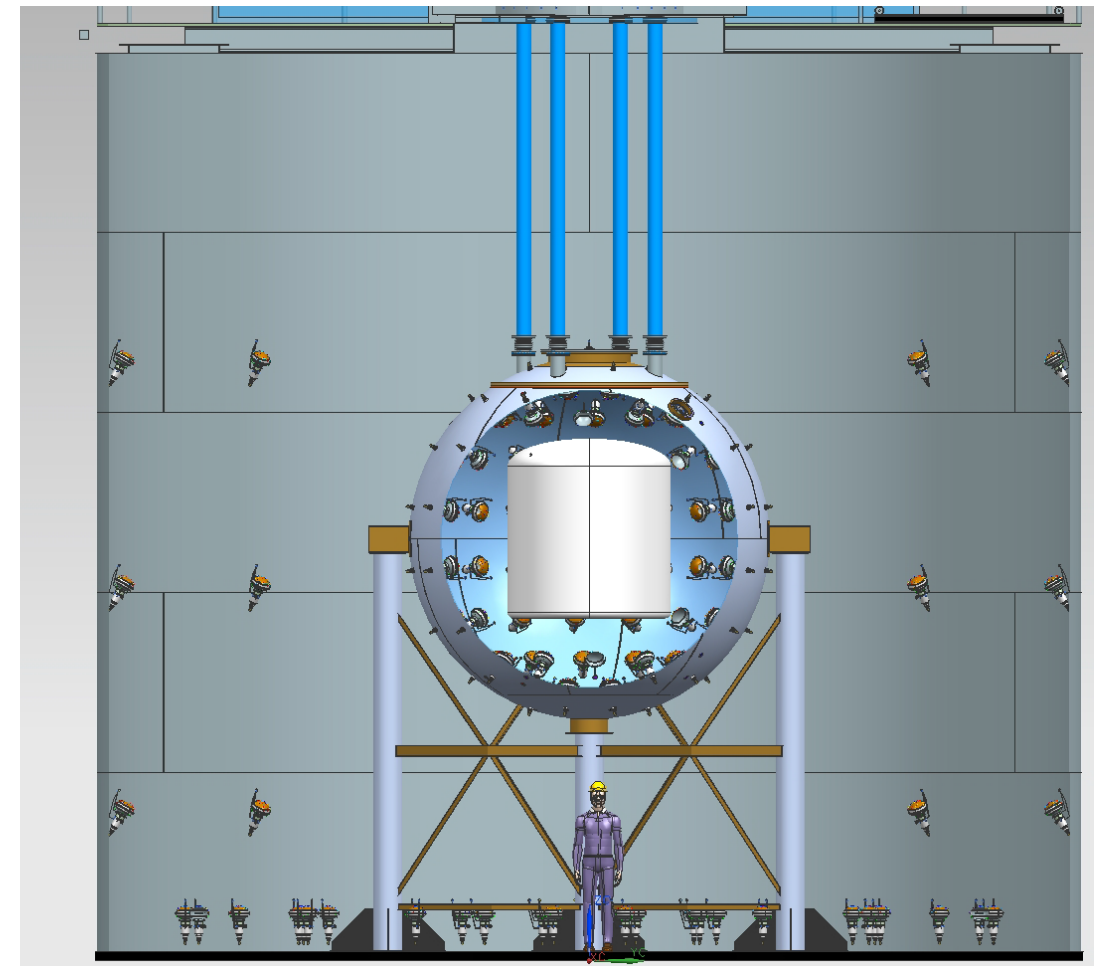
- DS-5000: ~3.3t active (~2.8t fid) LAr
- Scale up of DS-50, using same veto system



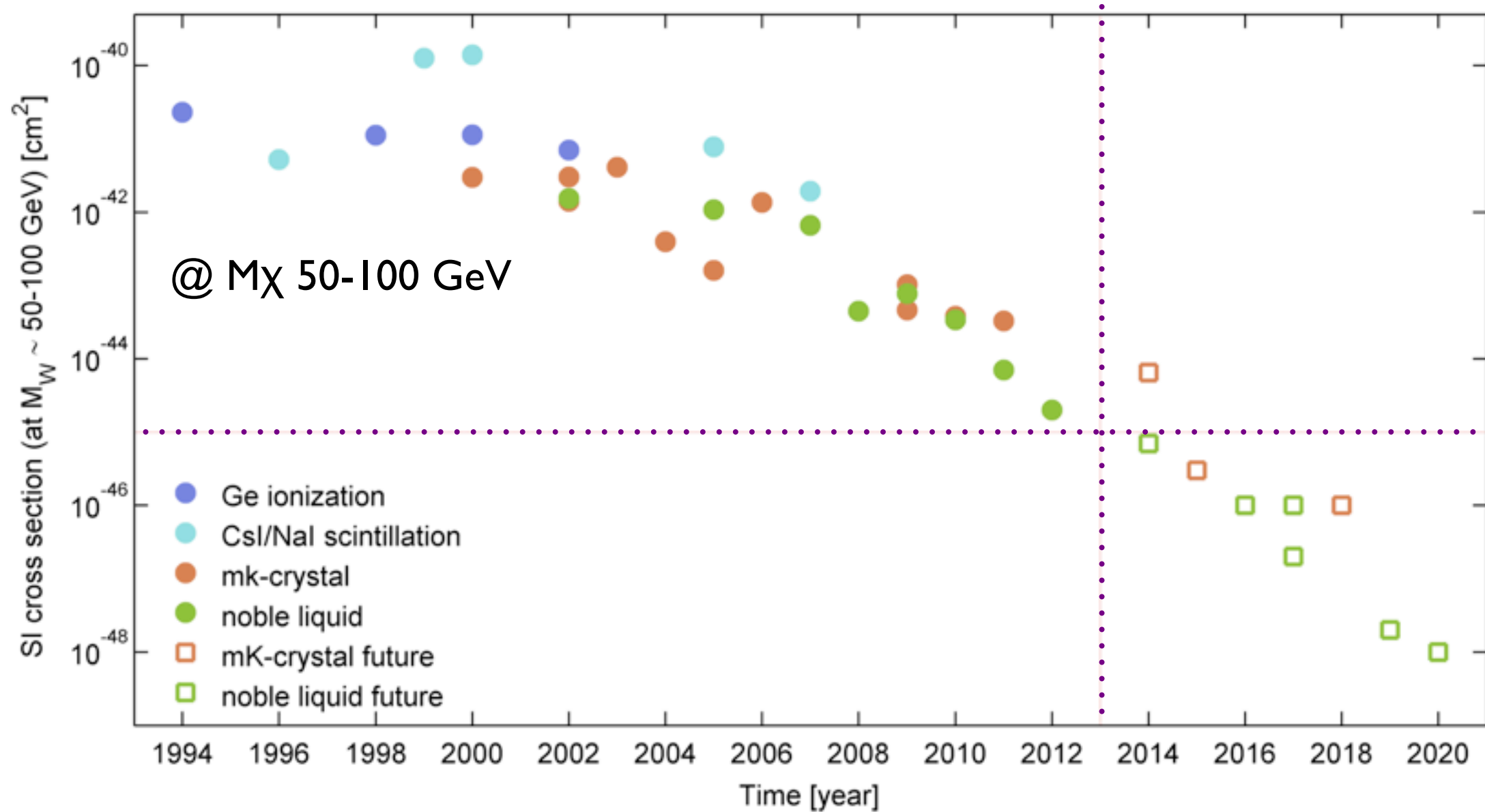
558 3" PMTs



J.Xu NPB2012



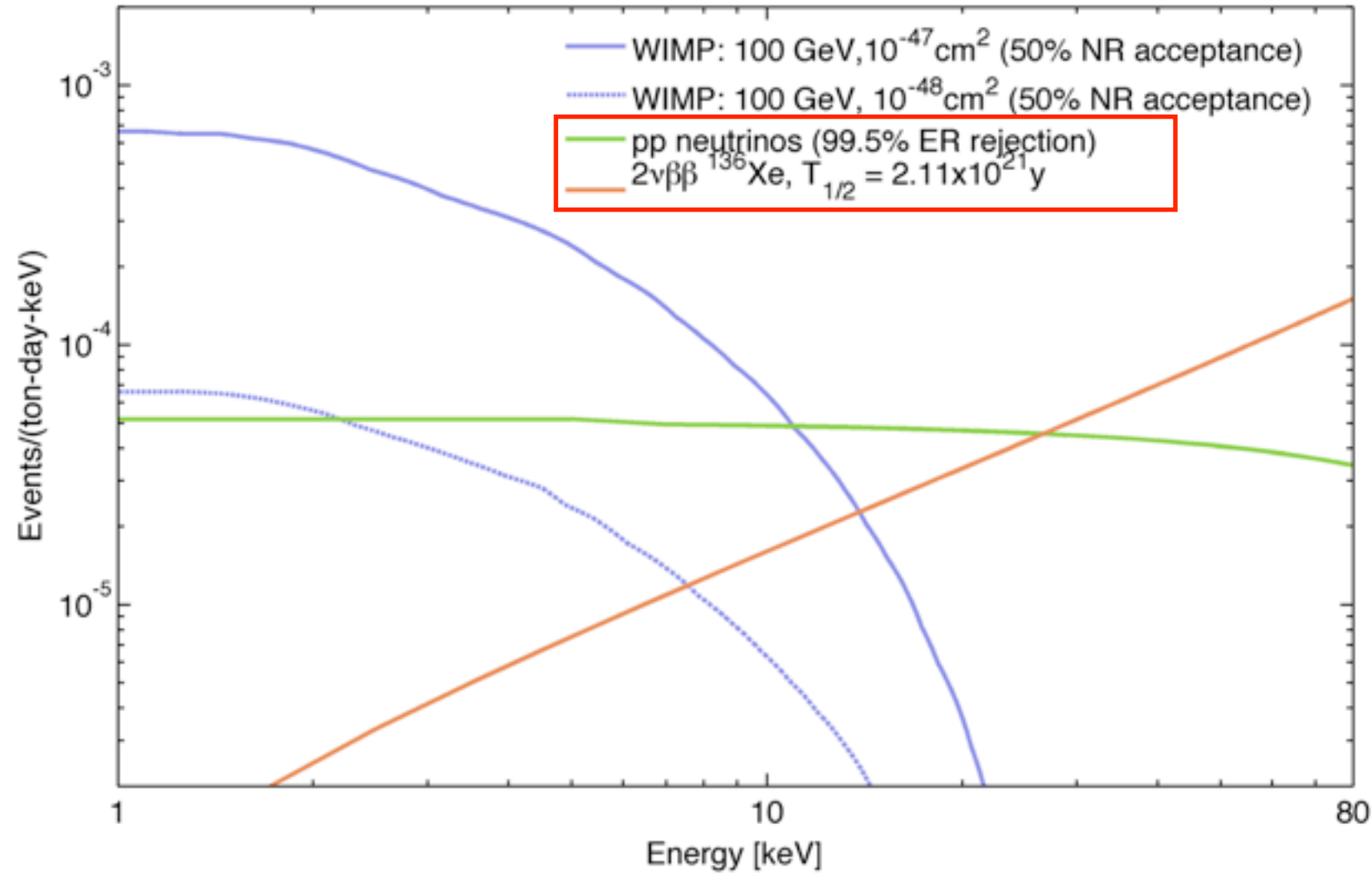
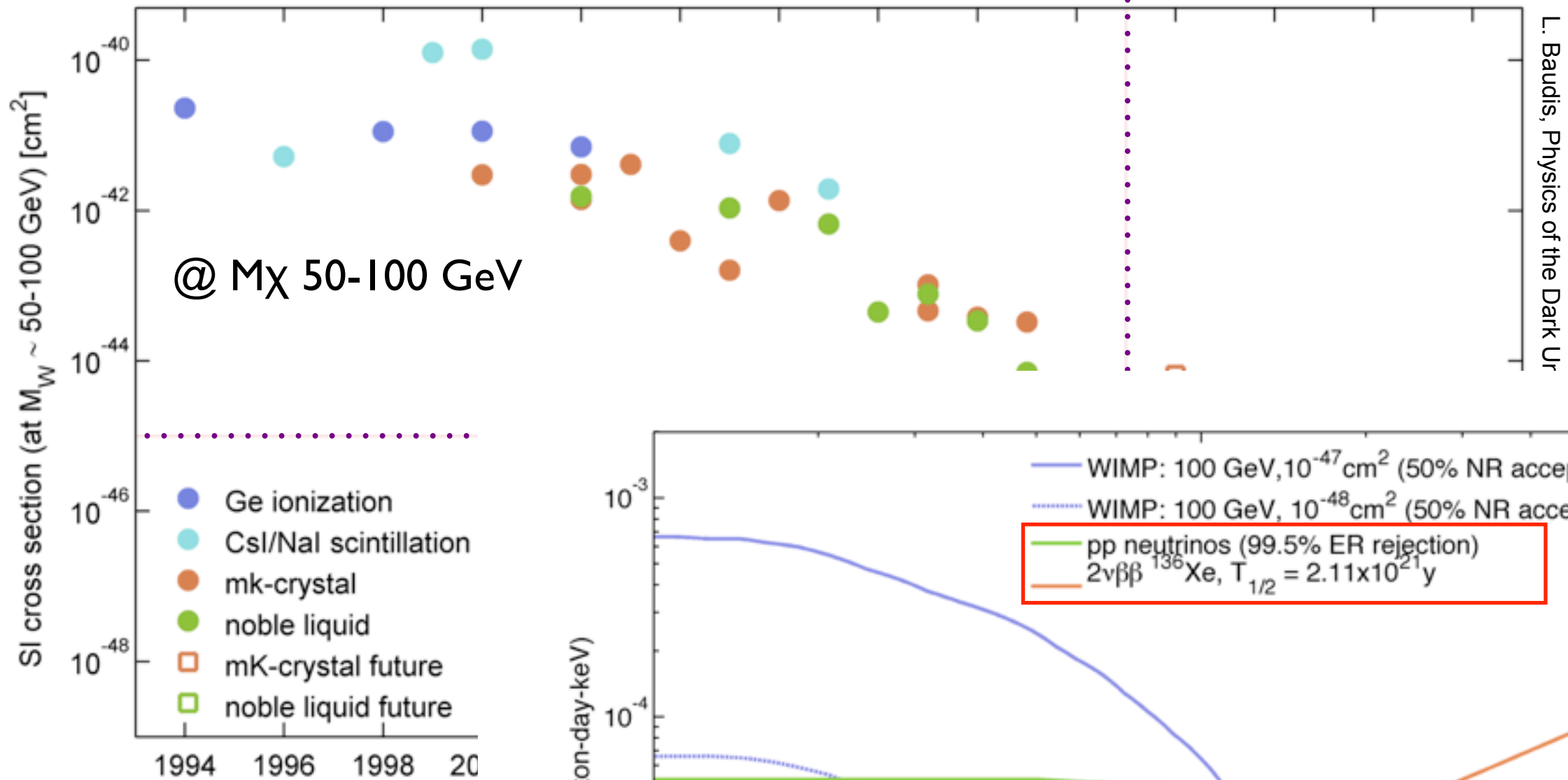
Reach of Future Detectors



L. Baudis, Physics of the Dark Universe 1, 94 - 108 (2012).

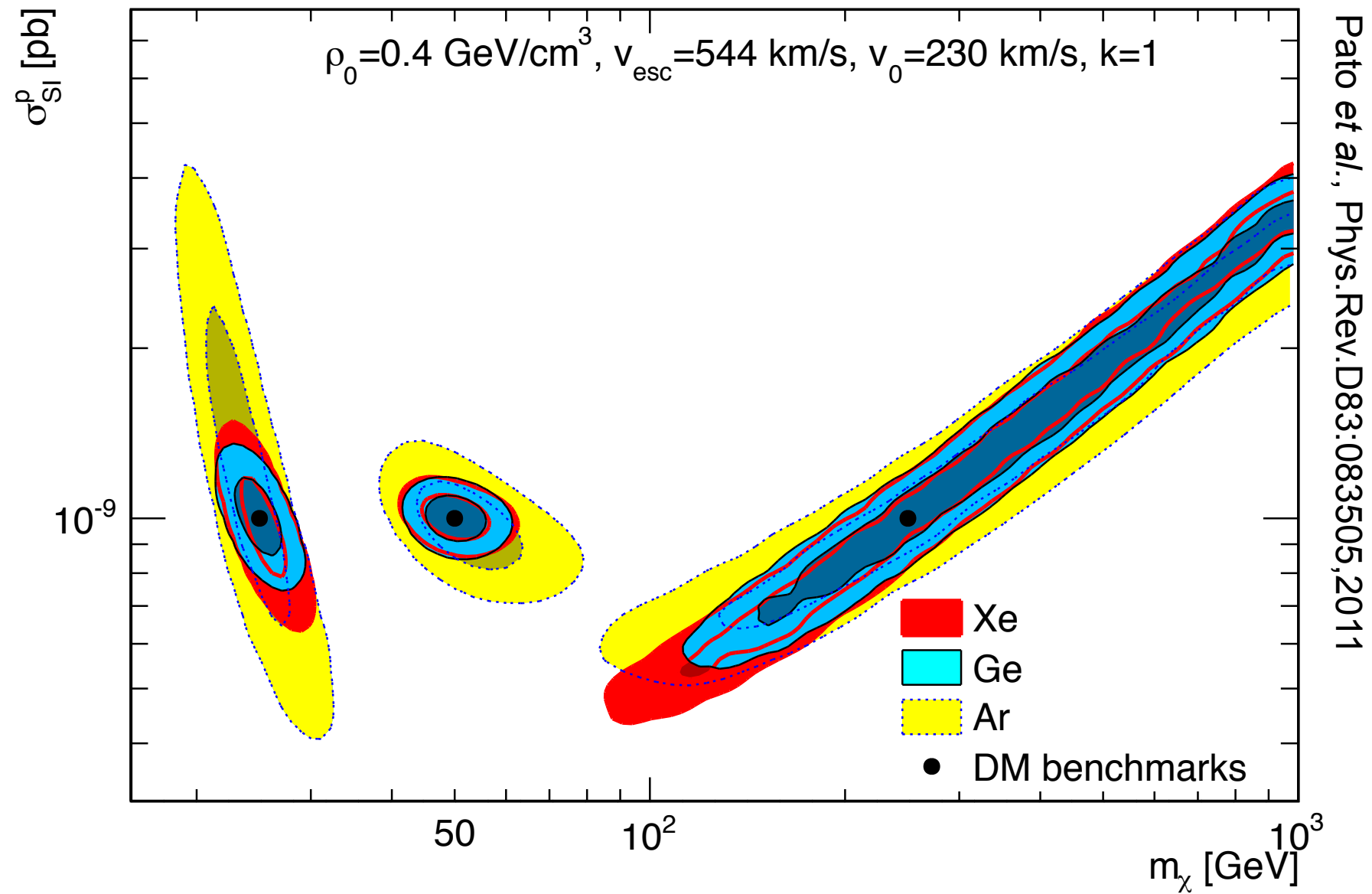
Sat. afternoon
Future Noble Liq
D. McKinsey
Future Solid State Dev
R. Schnee

Reach of Future Detectors

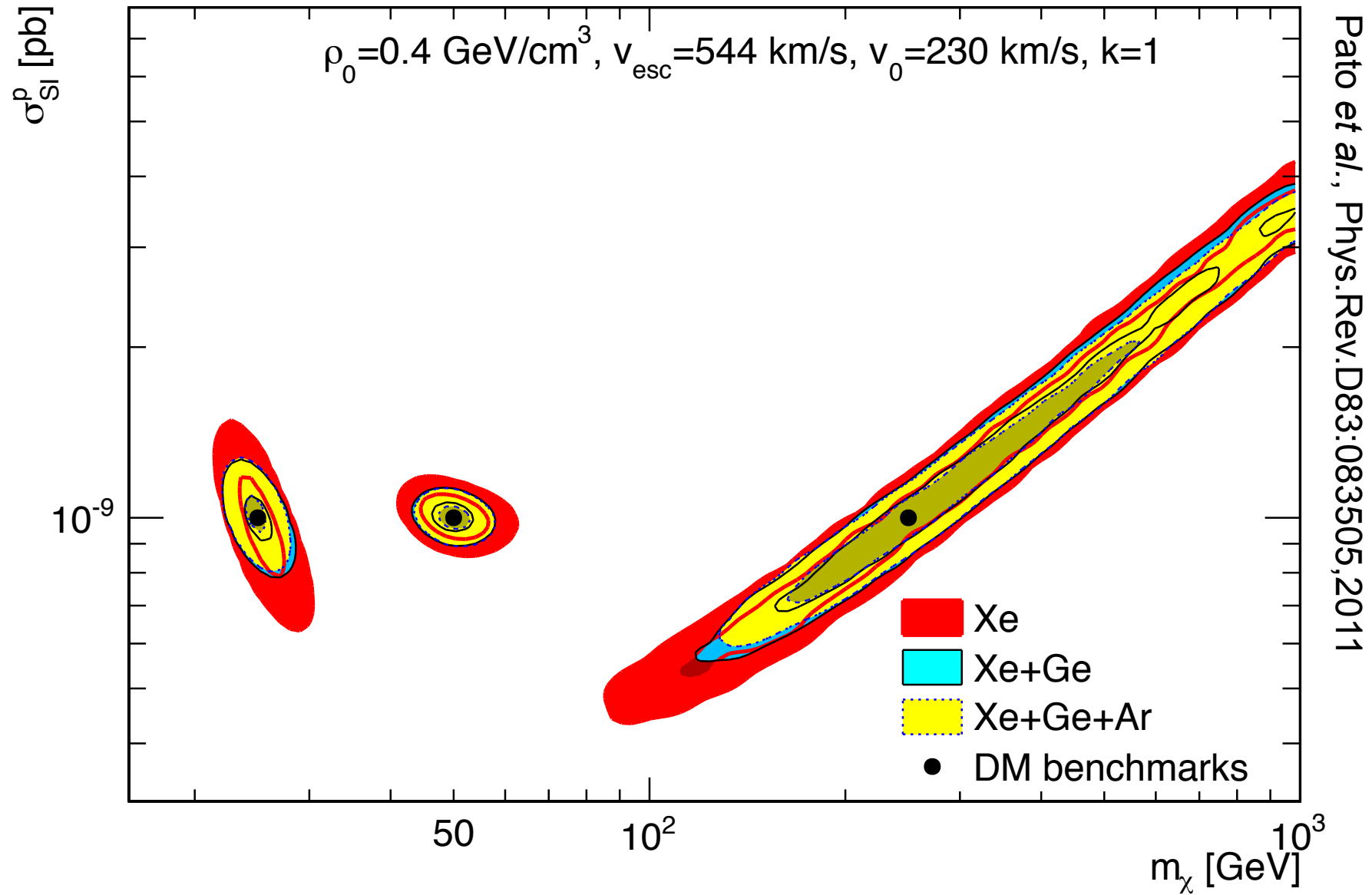


Wed. morning
Nu backgrounds
T.Figueroa

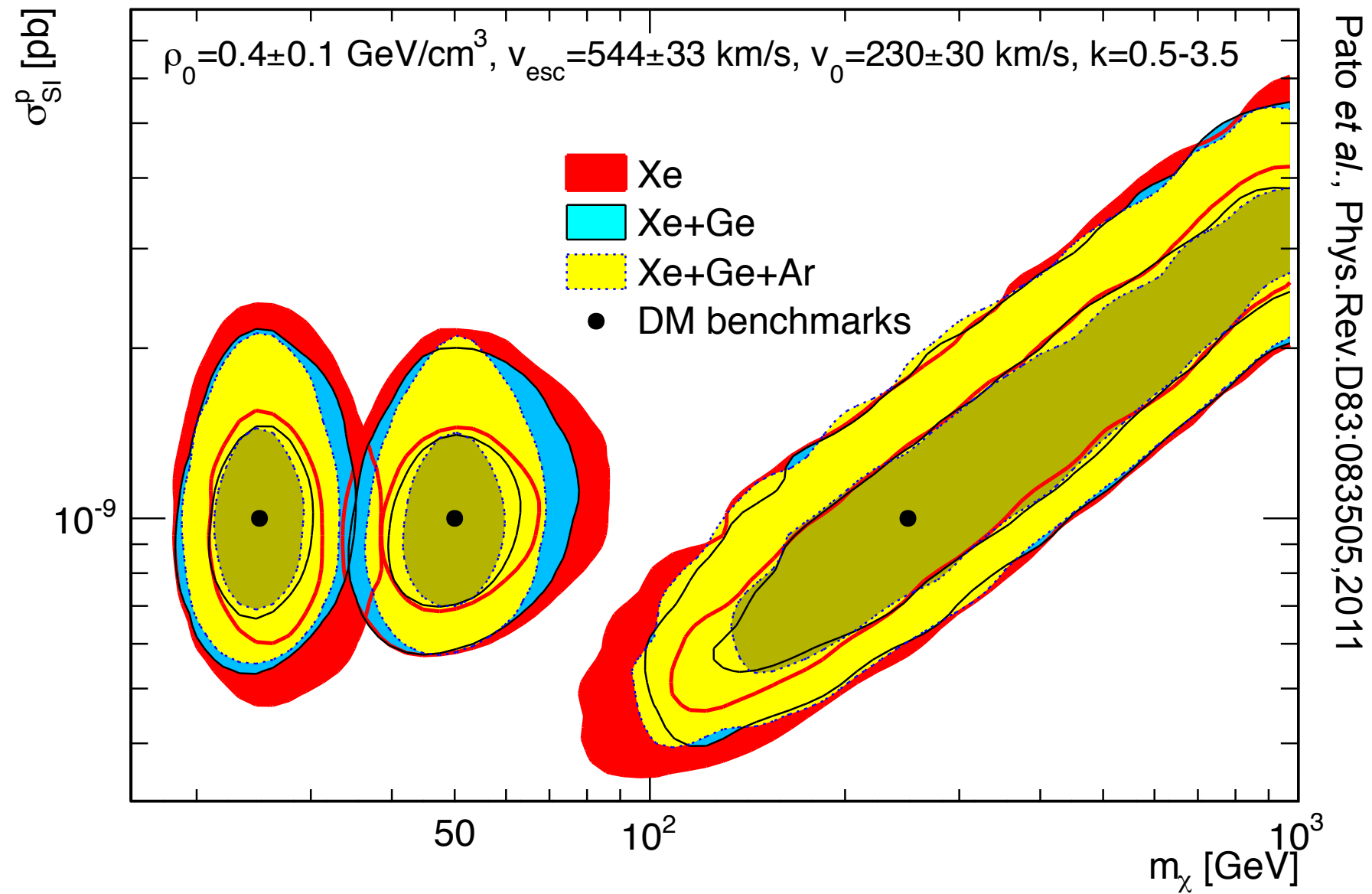
Astrophysical Uncertainties



Astrophysical Uncertainties



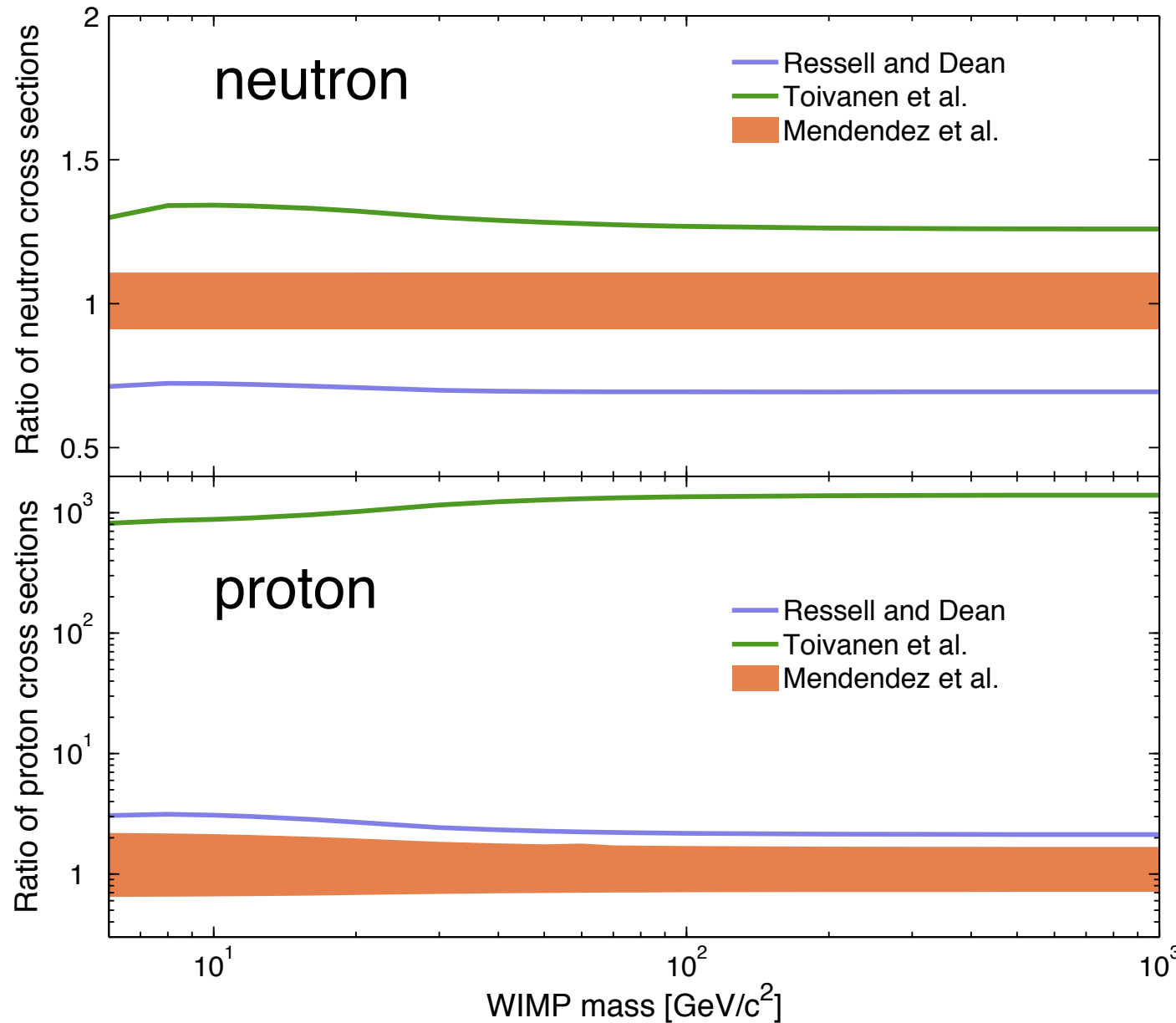
Astrophysical Uncertainties



Interpreting SD limits

Rate on nucleus → Nuclear Model → WIMP-nucleon spin-dependent limits

Xe specific case... (others?) $\sigma_{p,n}(q) = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\mu_{p,n}^2}{\mu_A^2} \frac{2J+1}{\pi} \frac{\sigma_{SD}(q)}{S_A(q)}$



↕ 30% variation

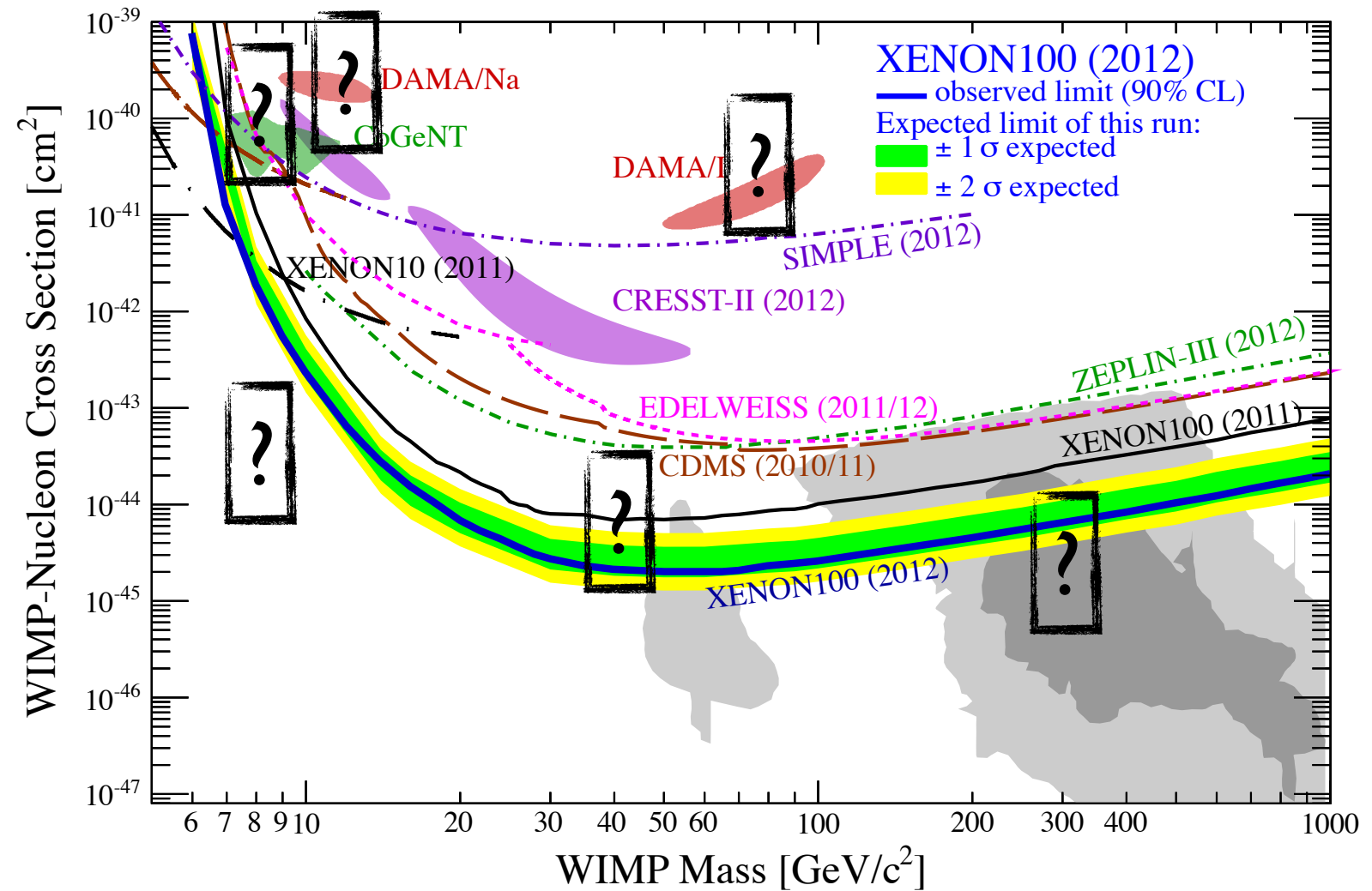
↕ O(1000) difference!

Nuclear structure uncertainties

Affects **interpretation** of WIMP-proton SD limits.
Measurements to help constrain nuclear models?

What will 2013 bring?

- LUX running
- XMASS back running
- DarkSide-50 running
- COUPP-60...
- DEAP-3600 Fall 2013
- CoGeNT? C-4?
- DAMA running high QE PMTs since Dec 2010...
- ...[all the experiments that I missed or that simply quietly continue to take data]



2013 will be an exciting Direct Detection DM year!

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