

New Limits on SUSY WIMP Dark Matter from the XENON10 Experiment

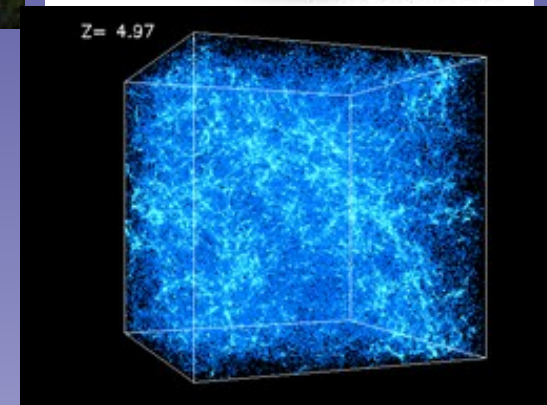
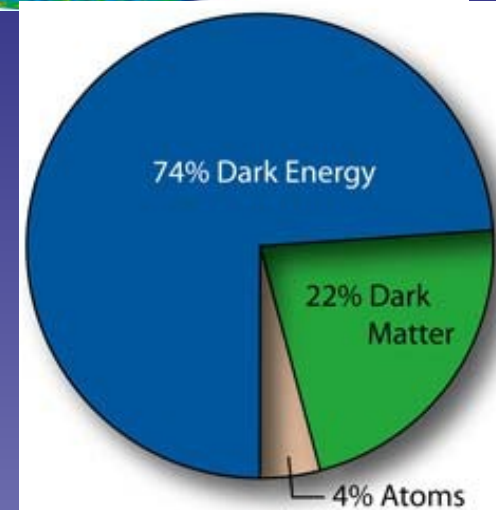
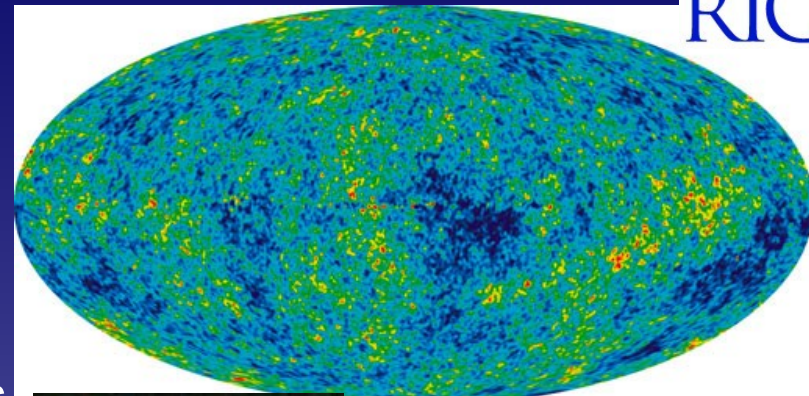
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HEP2007 @ Manchester
July 19, 2007

Transparent ~~The Dark Universe~~

How do we know the cosmic recipe?

- Cosmic Microwave Background.
 - Uniformity at age 380,000 yr.
 - Geometry of the universe (with H_0).
- Supernovae as standard light beacons.
 - Expansion history of the universe.
- Galaxy surveys (wide or deep) and Simulations of structure formation.
 - Large scale structure.
 - Early structure formation.
First stars. Quasars and galaxies.
- Big Bang Nucleosynthesis and light element abundances observed in the early universe.
 - Limit on baryon density.
- Galaxy clusters, etc.



Evidence for Non-Baryonic Cold DM

$$\Omega_i = \rho_i / \rho_c$$

ρ_i : mass density of component i

$$\rho_c = (1.9 \times 10^{-29}) h^2 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

critical density

$$h = H_0 / 100 \text{ (km/s) Mpc}^{-1}$$

Hubble parameter.

WMAP + galaxy surveys + SNe + BBN:

Total density: $\Omega_{\text{Total}} = 1.02 \pm 0.02$

Dark energy: $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.73 \pm 0.04$

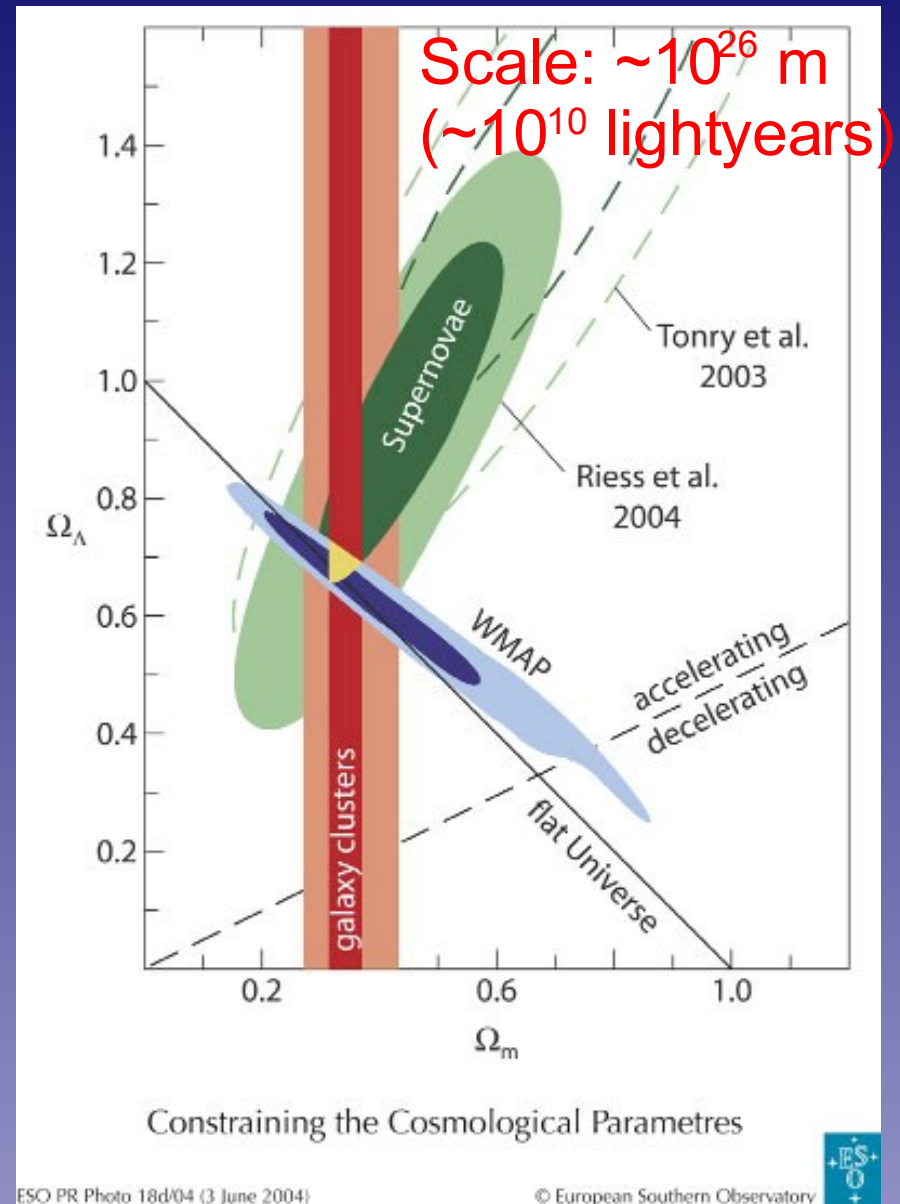
Matter density: $\Omega_m = 0.27 \pm 0.04$

Baryon density: $\Omega_b = 0.044 \pm 0.004$

Neutrinos (HDM): $\Omega_{\nu} < \sim 0.015$

Non-baryonic Cold Dark Matter:

$$\Omega_d = \Omega_m - \Omega_b = 0.22$$



Evidence for Dark Matter in Galaxies and Galaxy Clusters



Spiral Galaxies

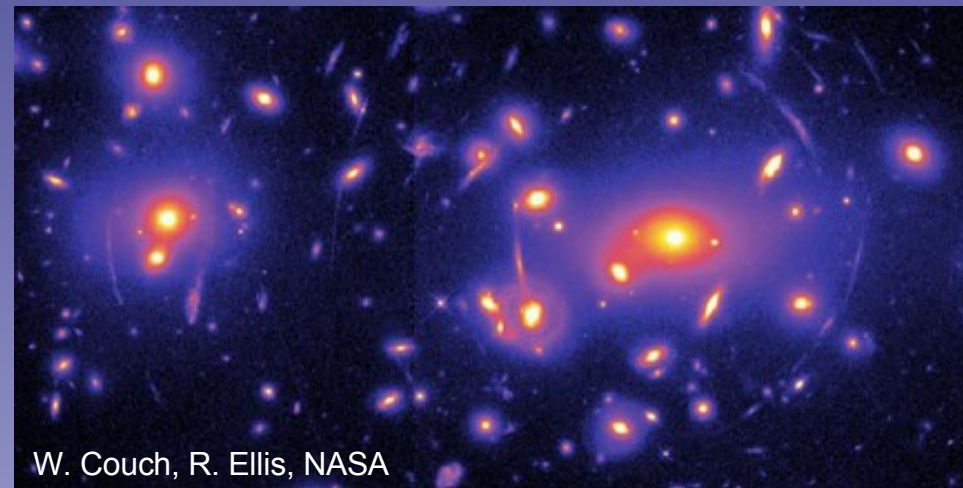
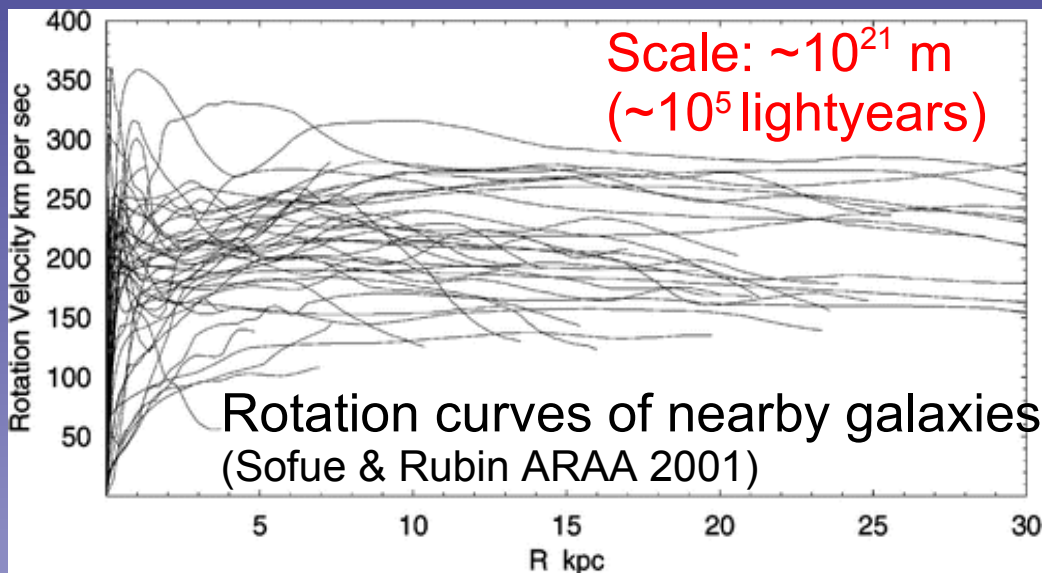
Rotation curves remain flat far beyond the edge of the visible disk.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v(R) = \sqrt{GM(R)/R} \\ v(R) \approx \text{const} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M(R) \propto R \\ \rho(R) \propto R^{-2} \end{array} \right.$$

Galaxy Clusters

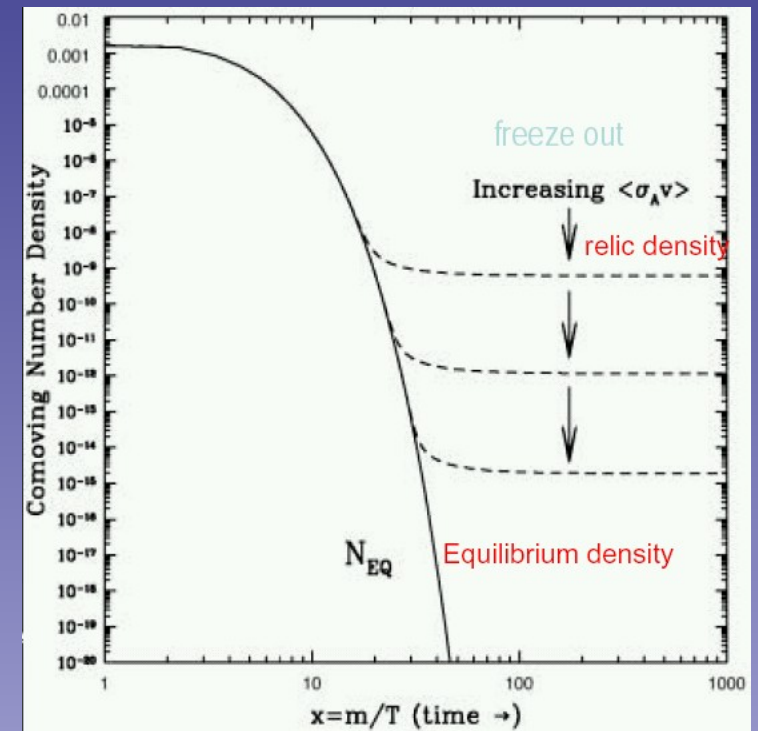
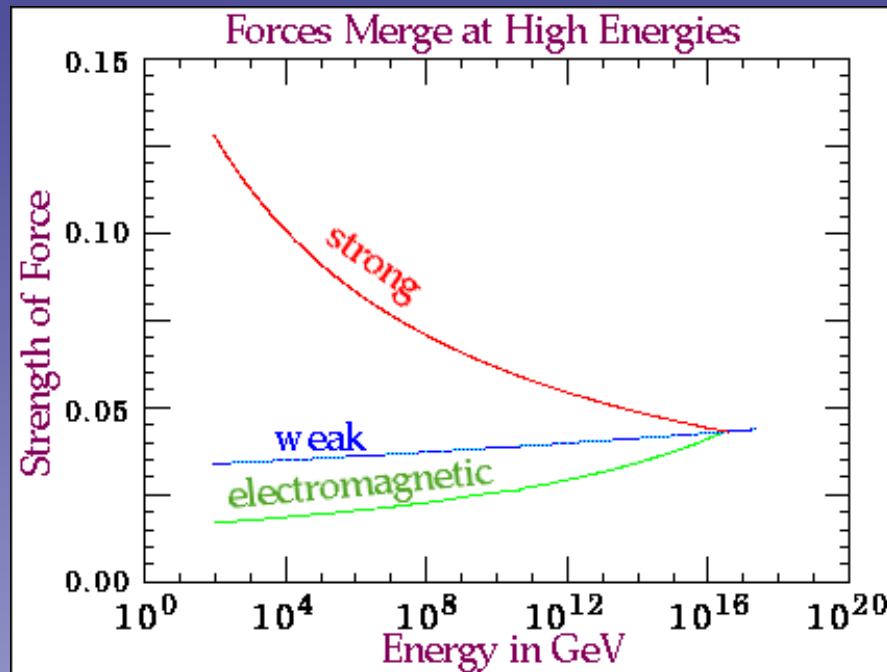
Scale: $\sim 10^{22}$ m
($\sim 10^6$ lightyrs)

- Orbital velocities of galaxies $>$ escape velocity
- X-ray gas: pressure too great for visible mass.
- Gravitational lensing: measures total mass distribution in clusters.



Dark Matter: A Relic of SUSY WIMPs?

- The Standard Model (SM) is incomplete.
- Dark Matter and Dark Energy: striking evidence for physics beyond the SM.
- Postulate of “Supersymmetry” (SUSY) between fermions and bosons: each fermion (boson) in the SM has a bosonic (fermionic) SUSY counterpart.
 - SUSY partners of particles: “sparticle” (squarks, selectrons, etc.).
 - SUSY partners of gauge bosons: “gauginos”. (wino, zino, etc.)
- SUSY was invented to solve problems in particle physics (e.g., GUT), **not** to explain DM. It provides a natural DM candidate if the lightest SUSY particle is \sim stable. The mass eigenstate of the LSP is called **neutralino** χ

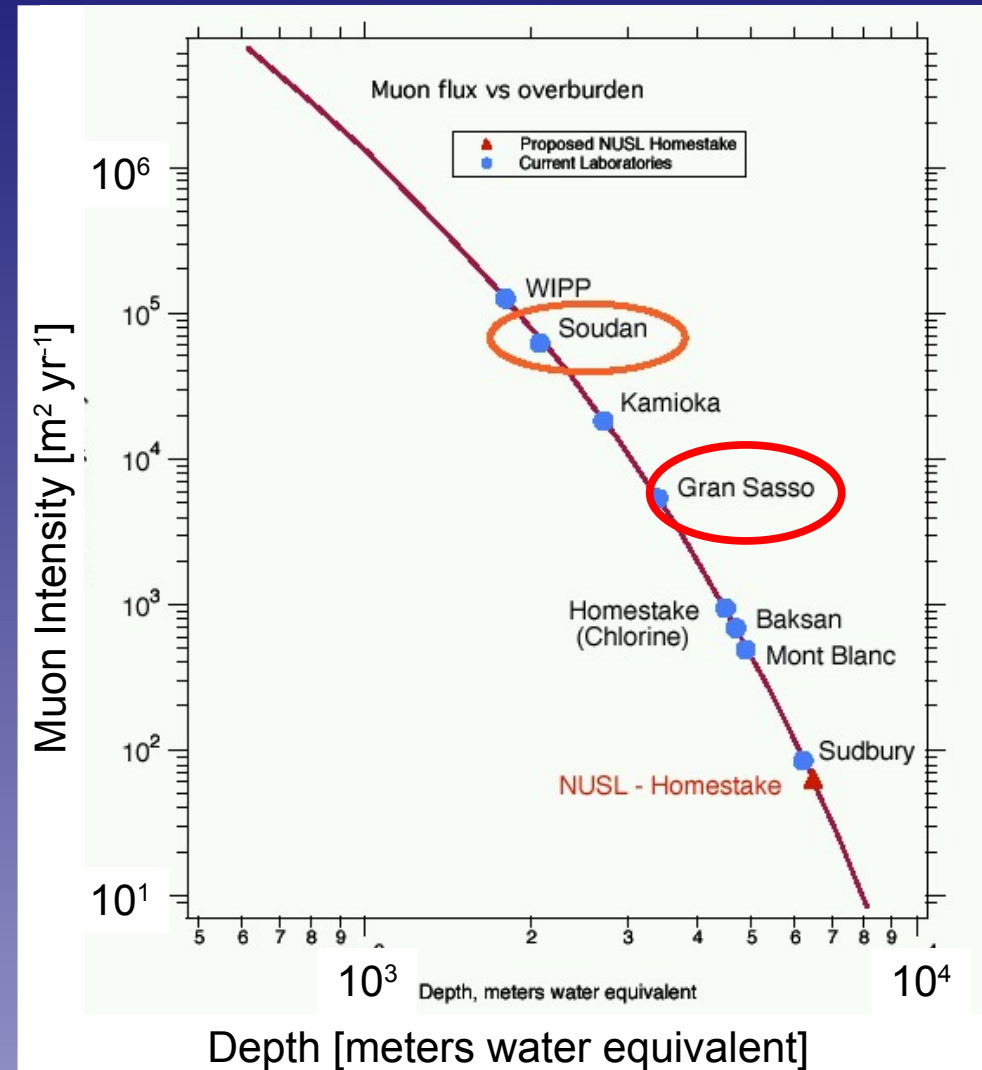


WIMP DM Direct Detection

- Elastic scattering of WIMP's χ off of nuclei A.
- Energy spectrum and rate depend on WIMP distribution in DM halo.
- Standard spherical halo: featureless continuum with $\langle E \rangle \sim 50$ keV.
- **Scattering rate $\sim N (\rho_\chi/m_\chi) \langle \sigma_{\text{scat}} \rangle$**
 - N: number of target nuclei in the detector
 - ρ_χ/m_χ : local number density of WIMPs
 - $\langle \sigma_{\text{scat}} \rangle$: velocity-averaged scattering cross section.
- ρ_χ, v_χ : given by DM halo model.
 - Typical $\rho_\chi \sim 0.3$ GeV/cm³, $(\rho_\chi/m_\chi) \sim 1-10$ / liter
 - $v_\chi \sim 230$ km/s
- Cross-sections:
 - spin-dependent: **coupling of spins** of nucleus and neutralino $\sim J(J+1)$
 - spin-independent: **coupling to mass of nucleus** $\sim A^2$ (* nuclear form factor)
- Rate: $10^{-1} - 10^{-5}$ events / kg / day

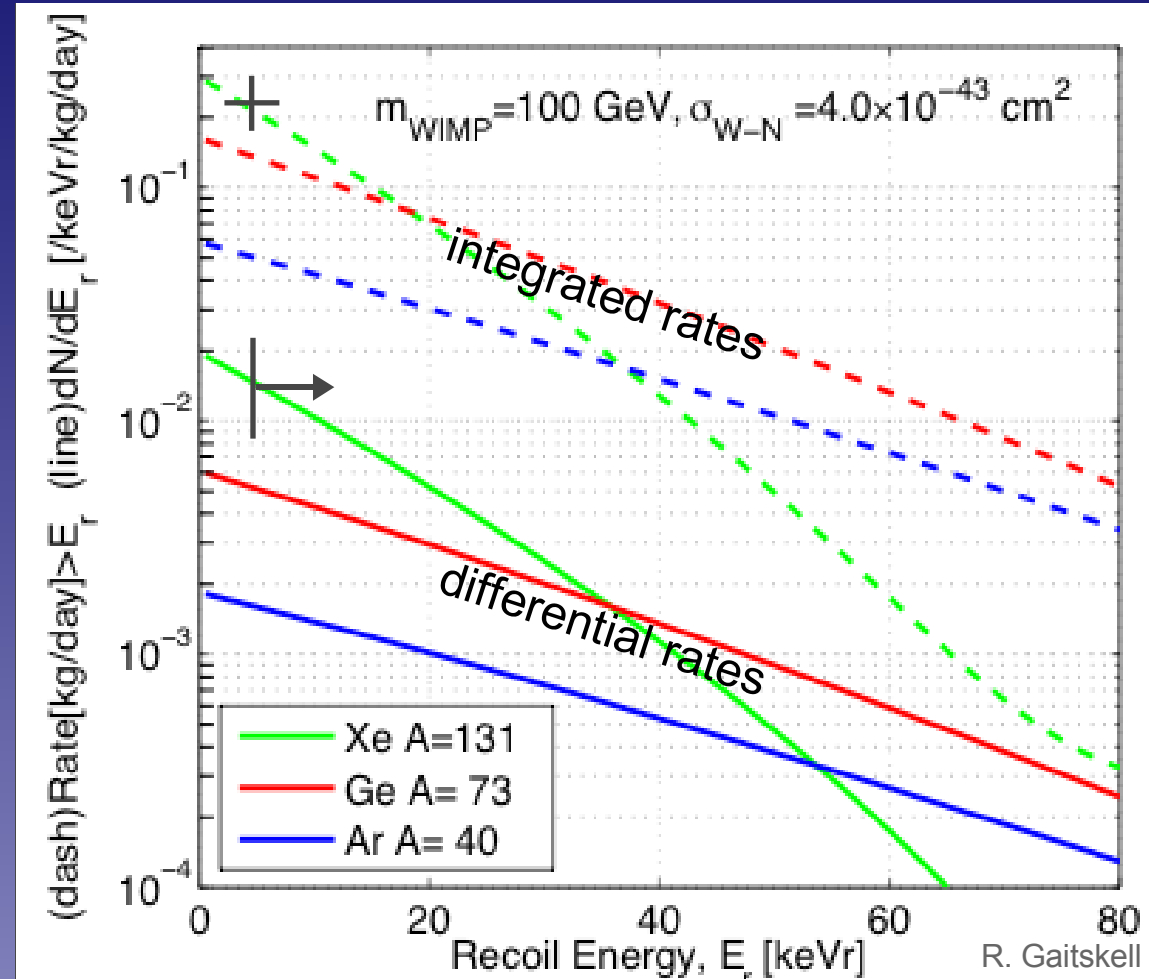
Backgrounds in Direct DM Search

- Cross-sections are very small: $<10^{-43}$ cm² or 10^{-7} pb (spin-independent)
- Without background, sensitivity \propto (mass \times exposure time)⁻¹
- With background subtraction \propto (M t)^{-1/2}
- Backgrounds:
 - **Gamma-rays & beta decays:**
 - ~100 events/kg/day
 - Need efficient β and γ background discrimination.
 - Shielding: low-activity lead, water, noble liquids (active), liquid N₂, ...
 - **Neutrons from (α , n) reactions in rock:**
 - ~ 1 event/kg/day (LNGS)
 - Neutron moderator (polyethylene, paraffin, ...)
 - **Neutrons from CR muons:** depends on depth.



Liquid Xenon for Dark Matter Search

- Large atomic number $A \sim 131$ best for SI interactions ($\sigma \sim A^2$) if low threshold
- $\sim 50\%$ odd isotopes: very good for SD interactions
- No long-lived isotopes. Kr-85 reduction to ppt proven.
- High Z (54) and density:
 - compact & self-shielding
- Scalability to large mass for $\sigma \sim 10^{-46} \text{ cm}^2 \sim 1 \text{ evt}/100 \text{ kg}/\text{yr}$
 - cost
 - “easy” cryogenics (-100°C)
- Efficient scintillator
- Background discrimination
 - Ionization/Scintillation
 - 3D imaging of TPC



XENON Collaboration



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LNGS

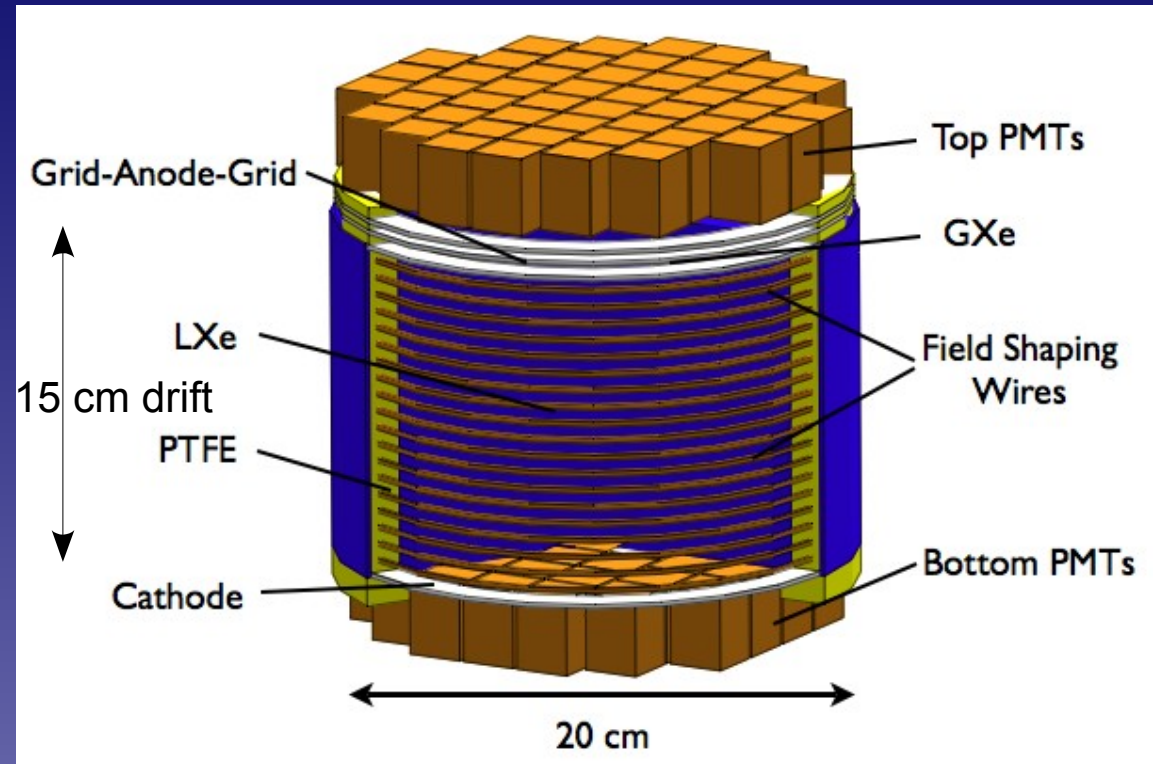
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Jose Matias Lopes, Luis Coelho, Luis Fernandes, Joaquin Santos

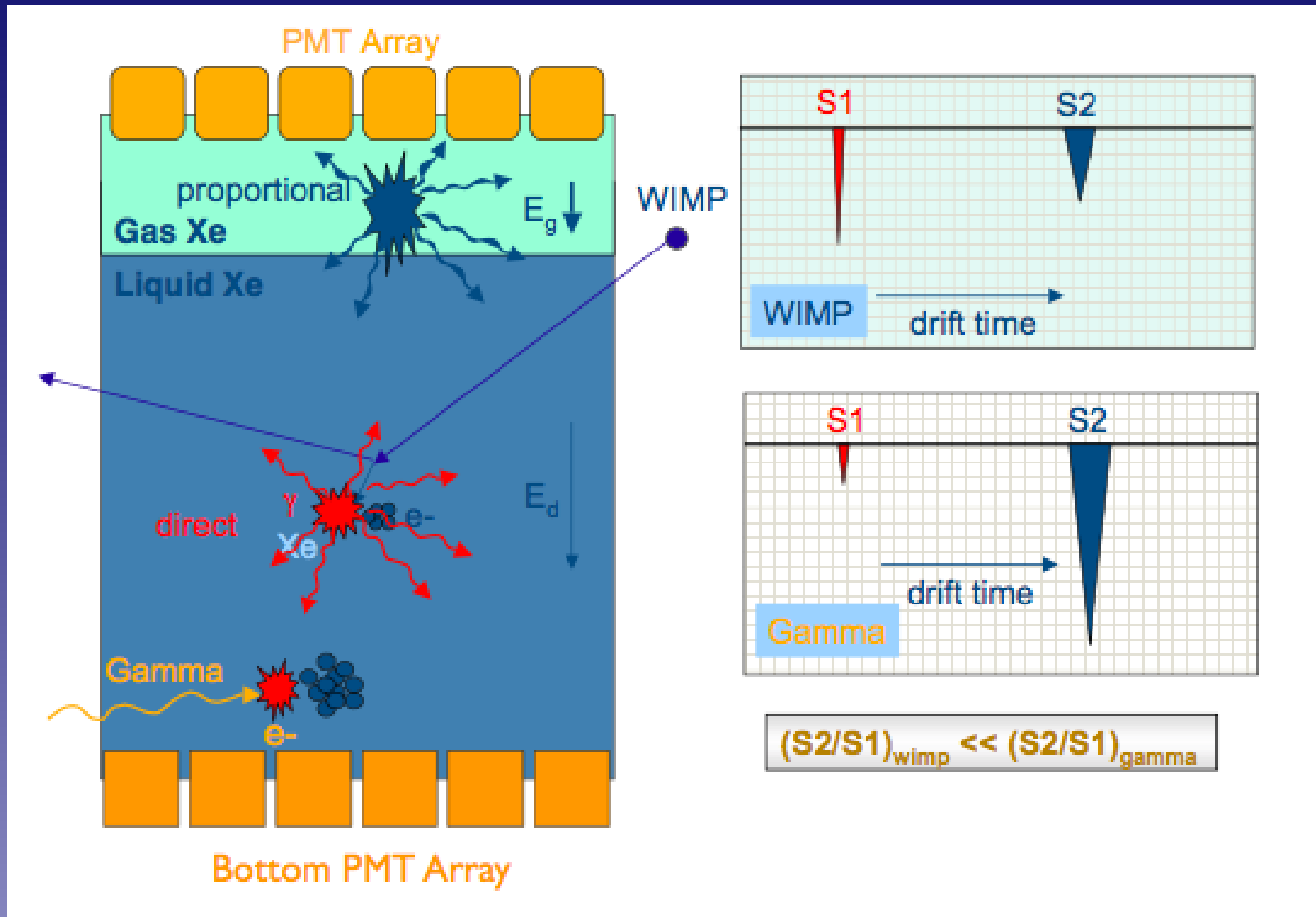
XENON – Principle of Operation

- Dual phase liquid-gas xenon TPC at $\sim -94^\circ\text{C}$ / 2 bar.
- Wimp recoil at Xe nucleus in dense liquid (2.85 g/cm^3)
→ Ionization + UV Scintillation.
- Detection of primary scintillation light (S1) with PMTs on top (48) and bottom (41).
- PTFE cylinder for reflectivity.
- Charge drift towards liquid/gas interface at field of $\sim 0.7\text{ kV/cm}$.
- Charge extraction liquid/gas at high field (5 kV/cm) between 1st mesh (liq) and anode mesh (gas).
- Proportional scintillation in gas phase converts charge signal in amplified light signal (S2).

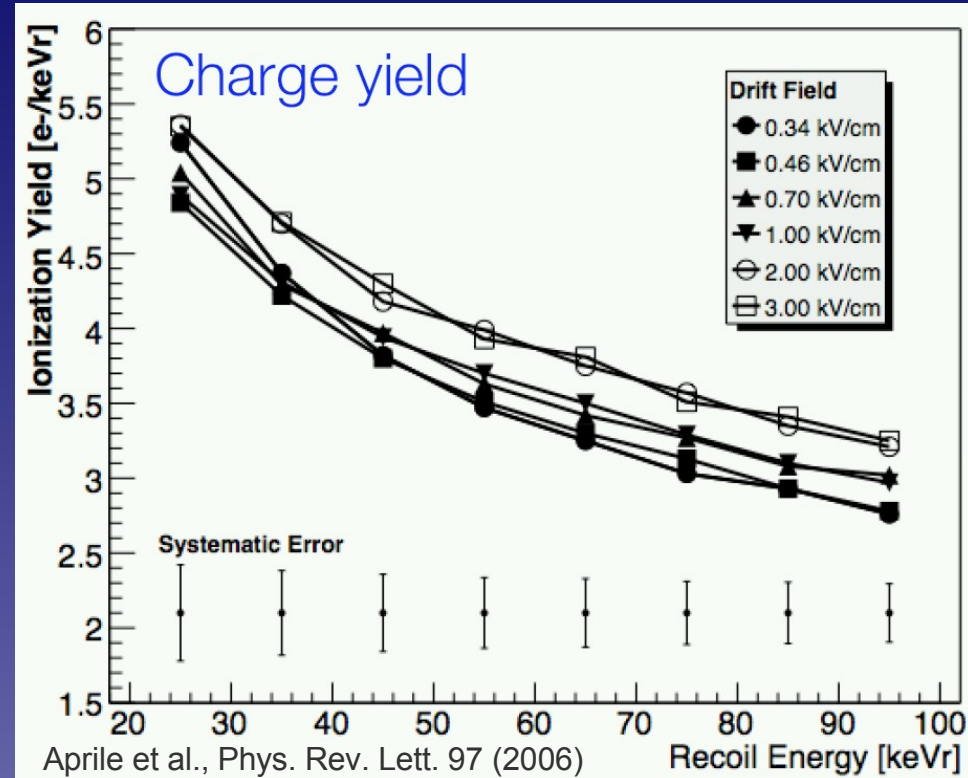
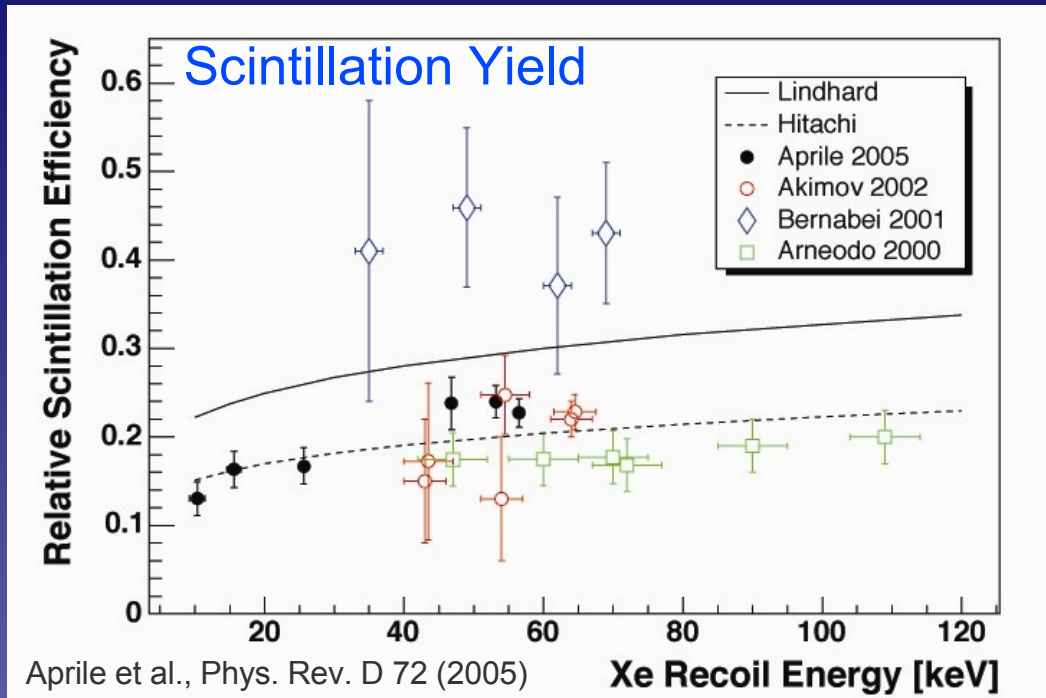


- 3D position measurement:
 - X/Y: from S2 signal, resolution few mm due to small PMT size (1").
 - Z: from electron drift time ($\sim 1\text{ mm}$).
- 20 cm diameter, 15 cm drift length.
- 14 kg LXe, $\sim 6\text{ kg}$ fiducial mass.

XENON – Background Discrimination



Nuclear Recoil Scintillation and Ionization Yields in LXe

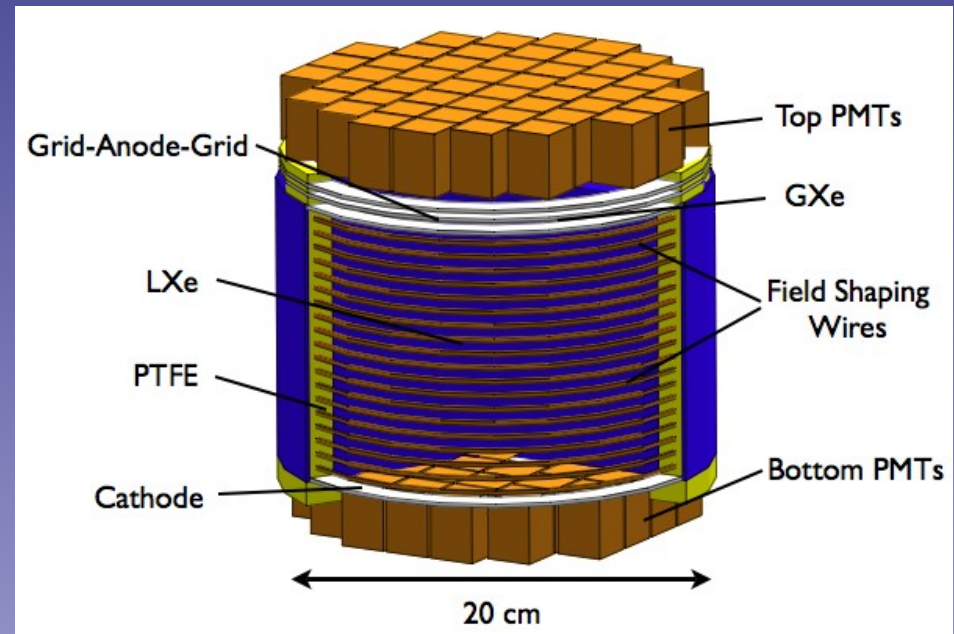
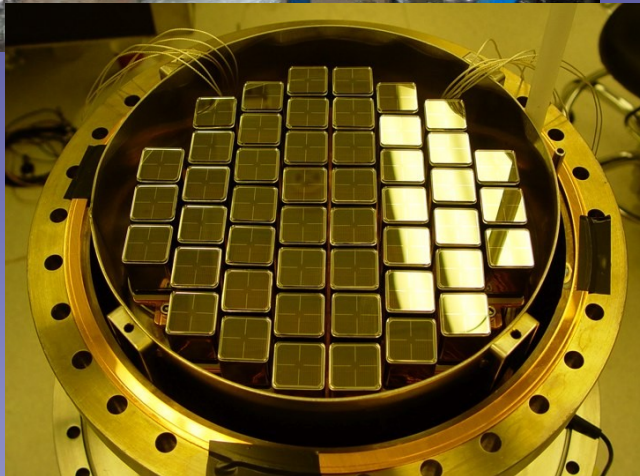


Nuclear Recoil vs. Electronic Interaction
 Energy Scale: $E_r S_r L_{\text{eff}} = E_e S_e$
 E_e : linear electron interaction scale
 L_{eff} : effective Lindhard factor ($\vec{E} = 0$)
 $S_x(|\vec{E}|)$: scintillation loss due to recombination suppression

Charge yield measurement of low energy nuclear recoils in LXe.

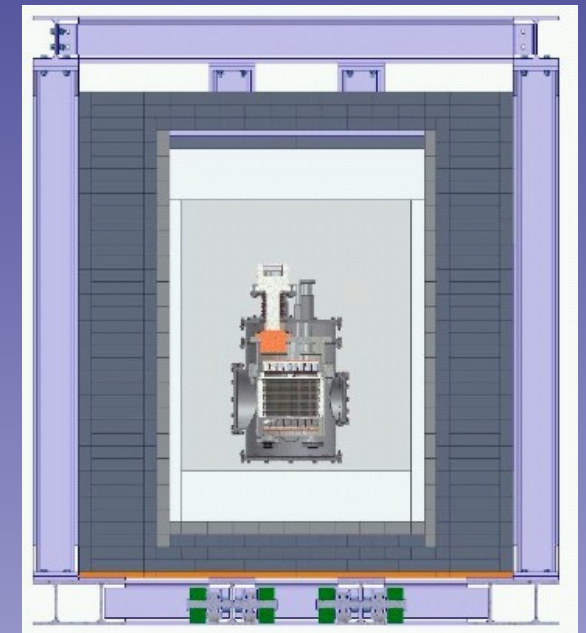
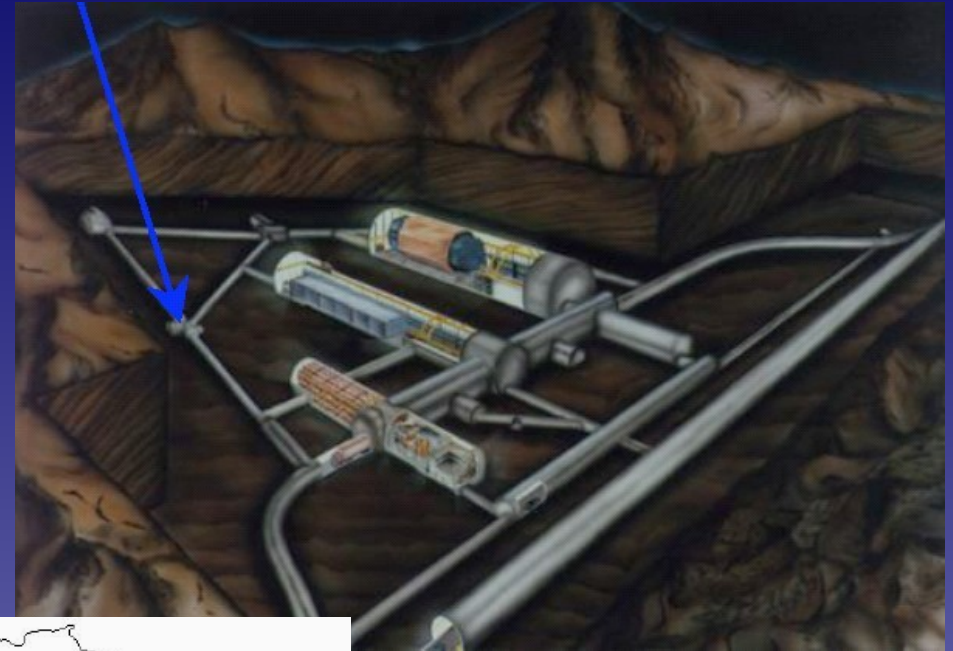
- Yield increases at low recoil energies.
- Weak field dependence.

XENON-10 Assembly at LNGS

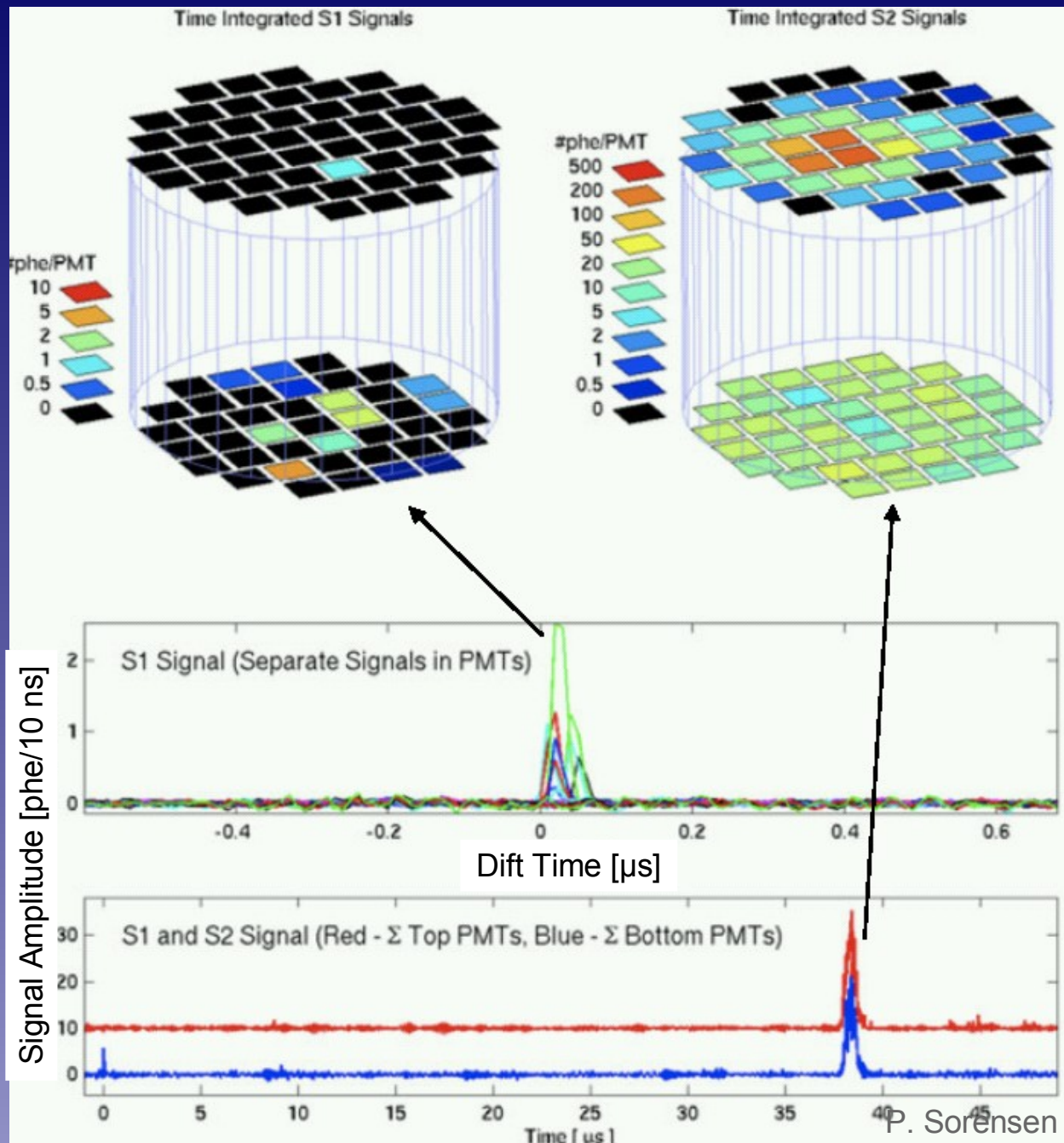


XENON-10 Dark Matter Search at LNGS

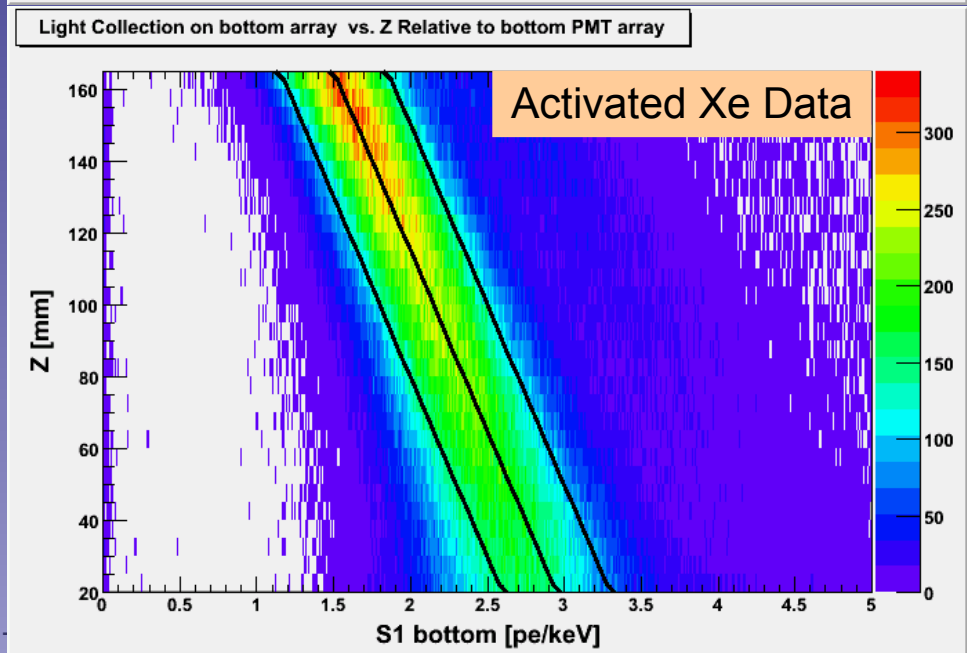
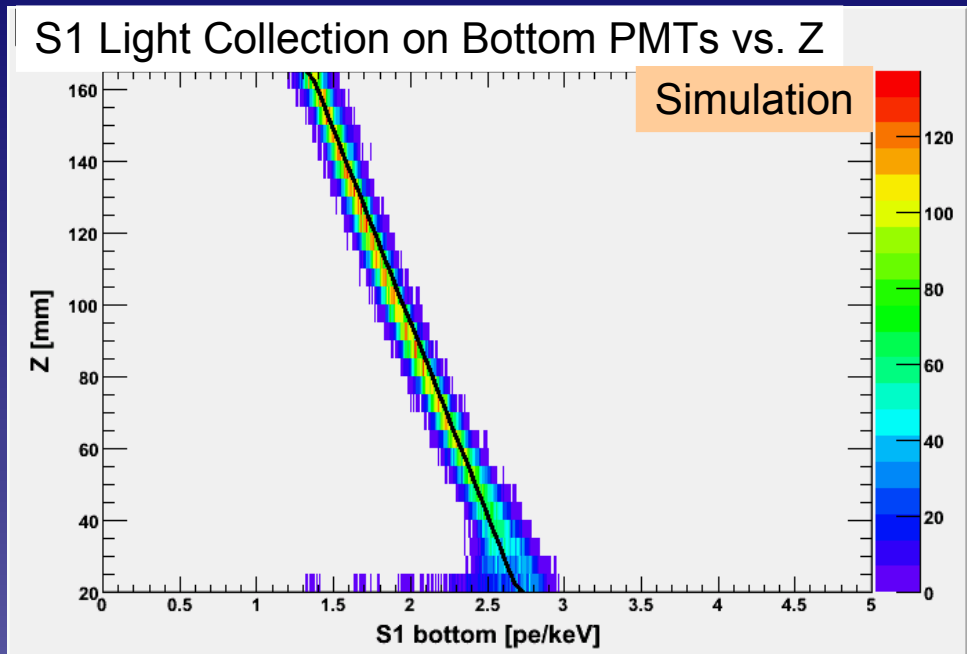
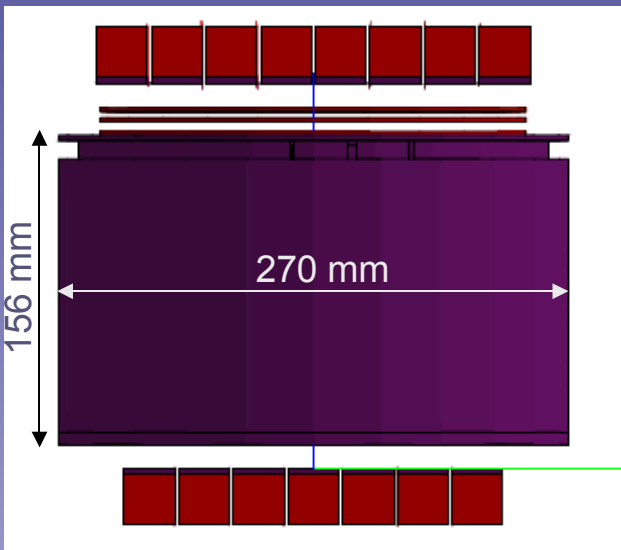
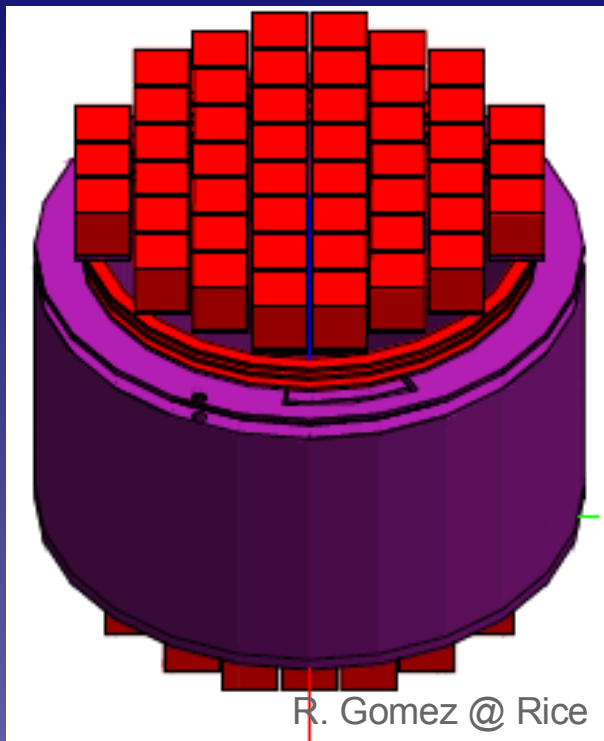
- XENON10 operating at LNGS (Gran Sasso, Italy)
- Since August 2006: Operation inside shield, DM search & calibrations.
- Oct'06 – Feb'07: First DM run (+cal.)



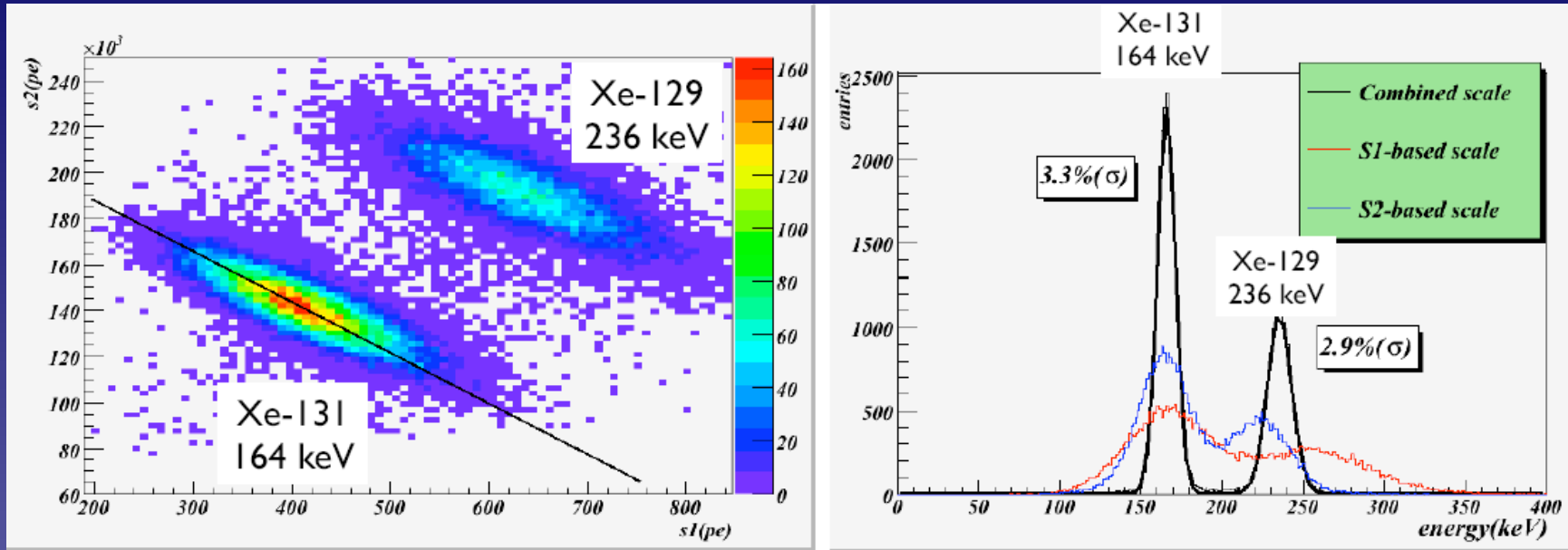
XENON-10 Events



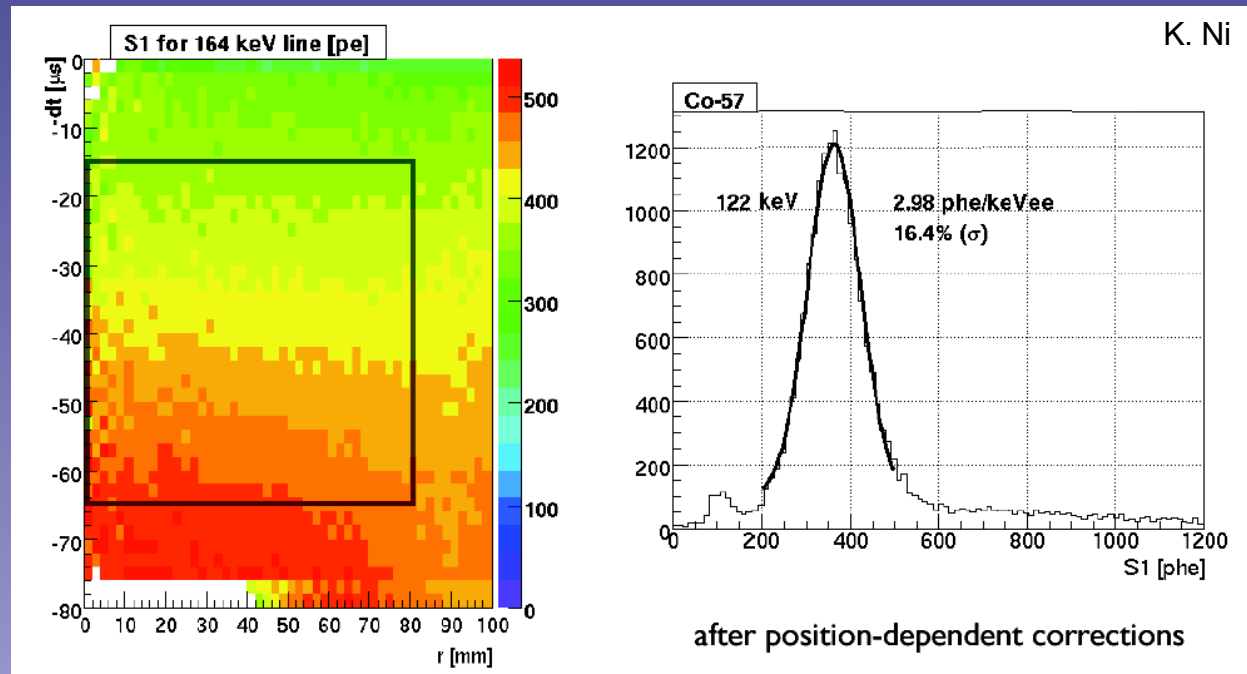
Simulation of XENON10 Light Response



Xe Neutron Activation: 3D Gamma Calibration

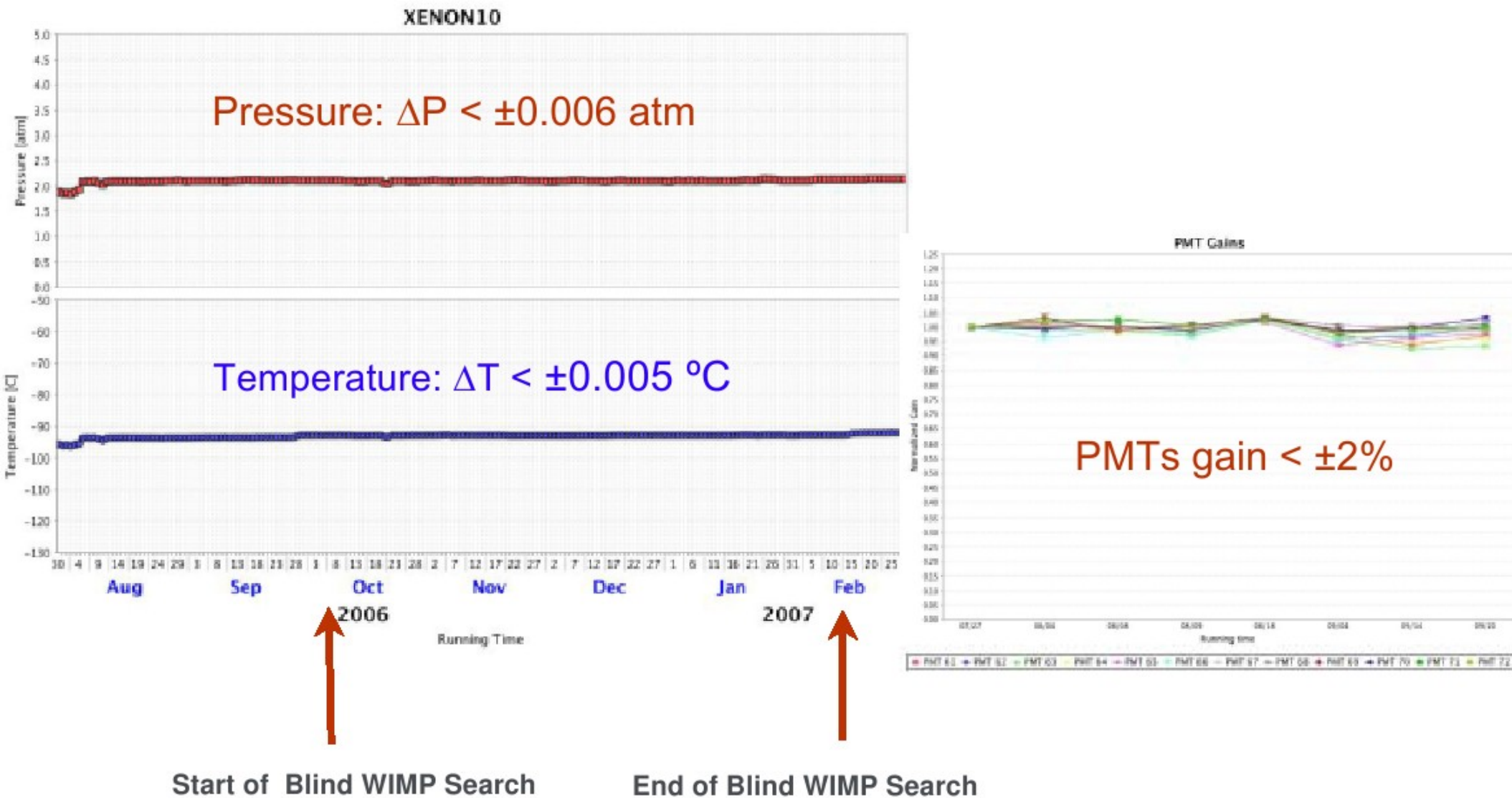


- Uniform distribution of line source.
- Accurate position dependent corrections:
→ in 3D for S1
→ in x/y for S2

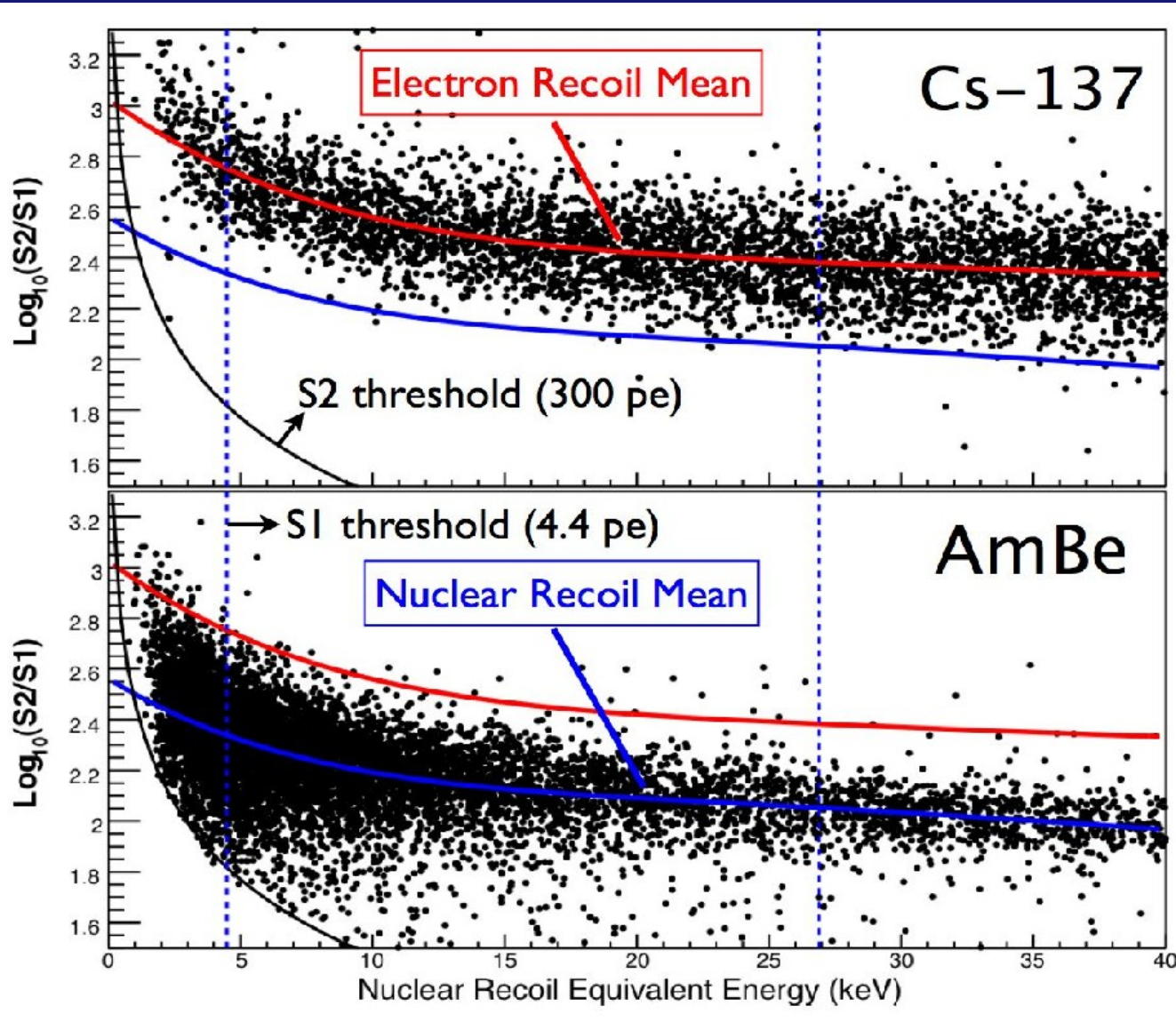


K. Ni

Xenon10 Stability of Operation



XENON10 Background Rejection: S2/S1



Gamma Calibration (ER band)

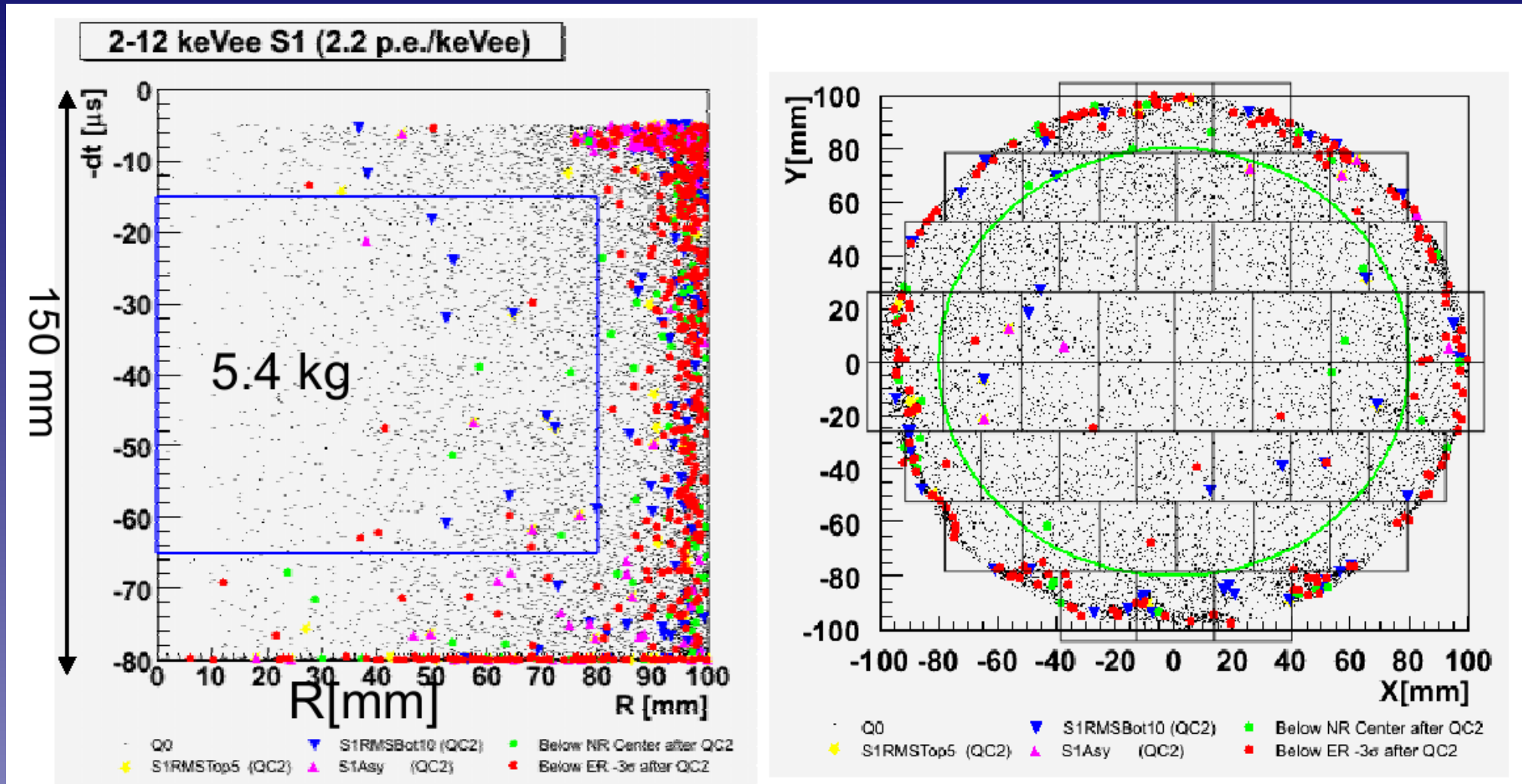
- Weekly
- Cs-137 source (1 kBq) in shield

Neutron Calibration (NR Band)

- Dec 1, 2006 (12 h)
- AmBe source (3.7 MBq) in shield

99.5% background rejection (99.9% at low E) at 50% acceptance.

XENON10 Background Rejection: Spatial

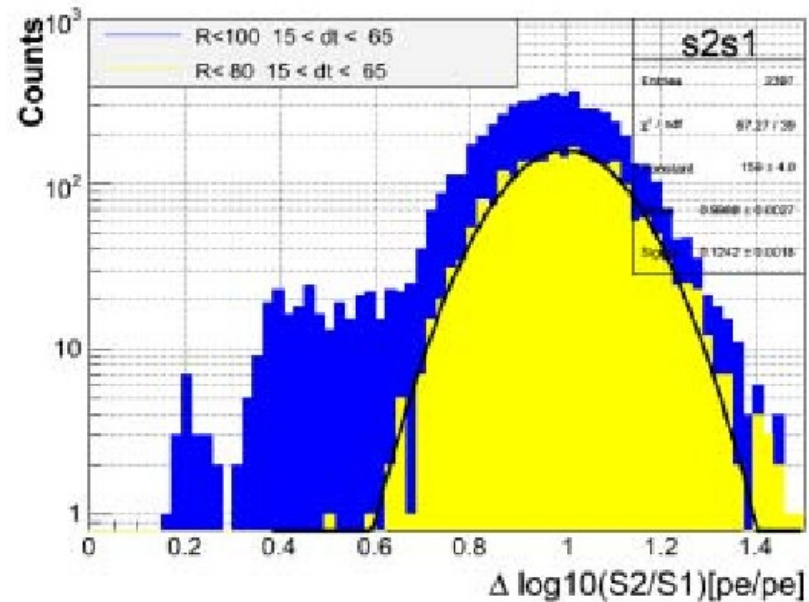
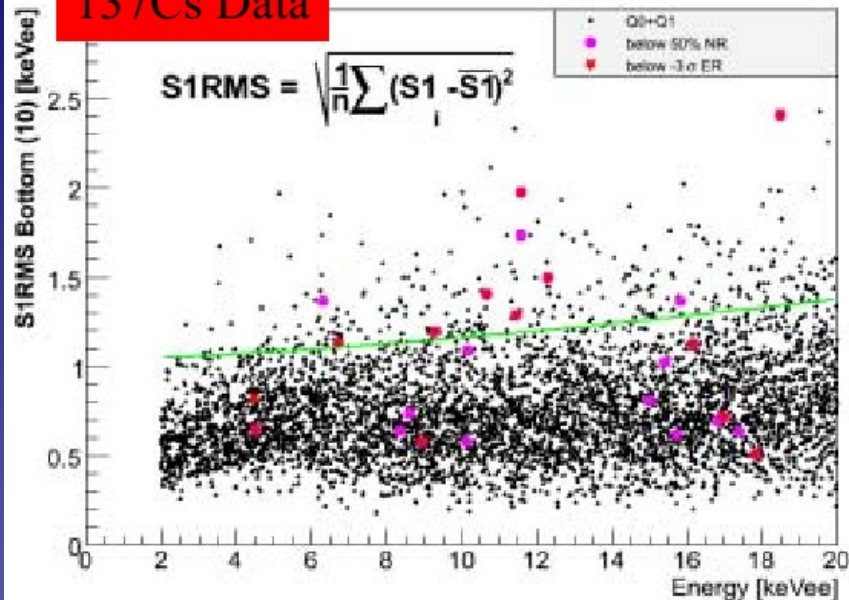


13 events inside fiducial volume removed by final quality cut.

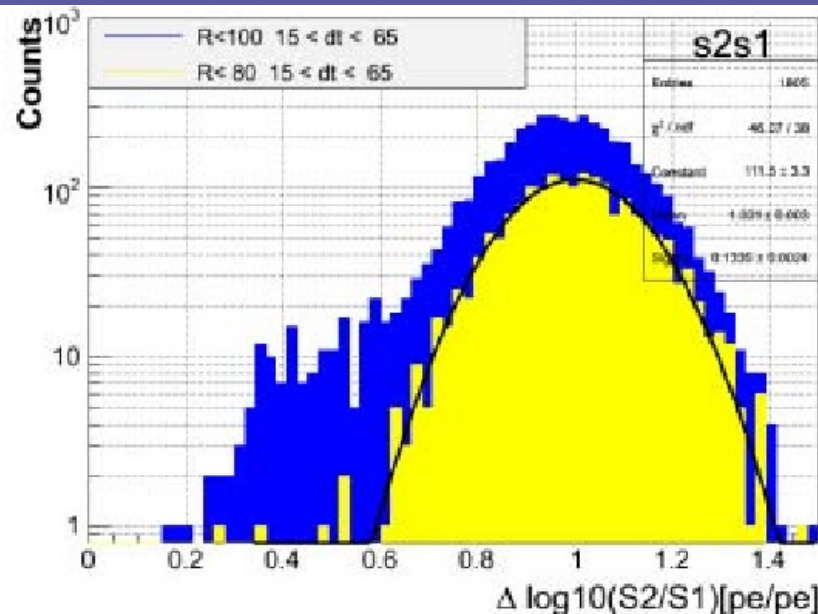
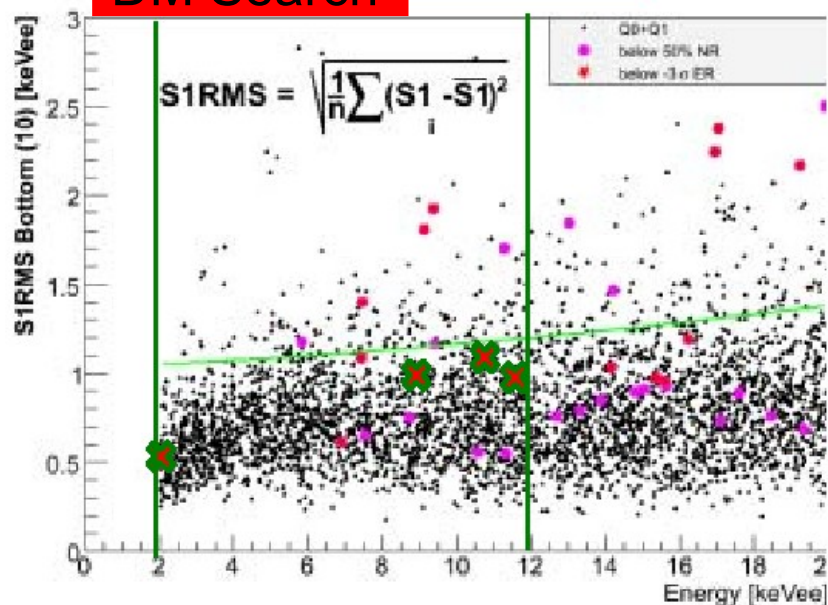
Elimination of Non-Gaussian Leakage

Example: "S1rms" Data Cut

137Cs Data



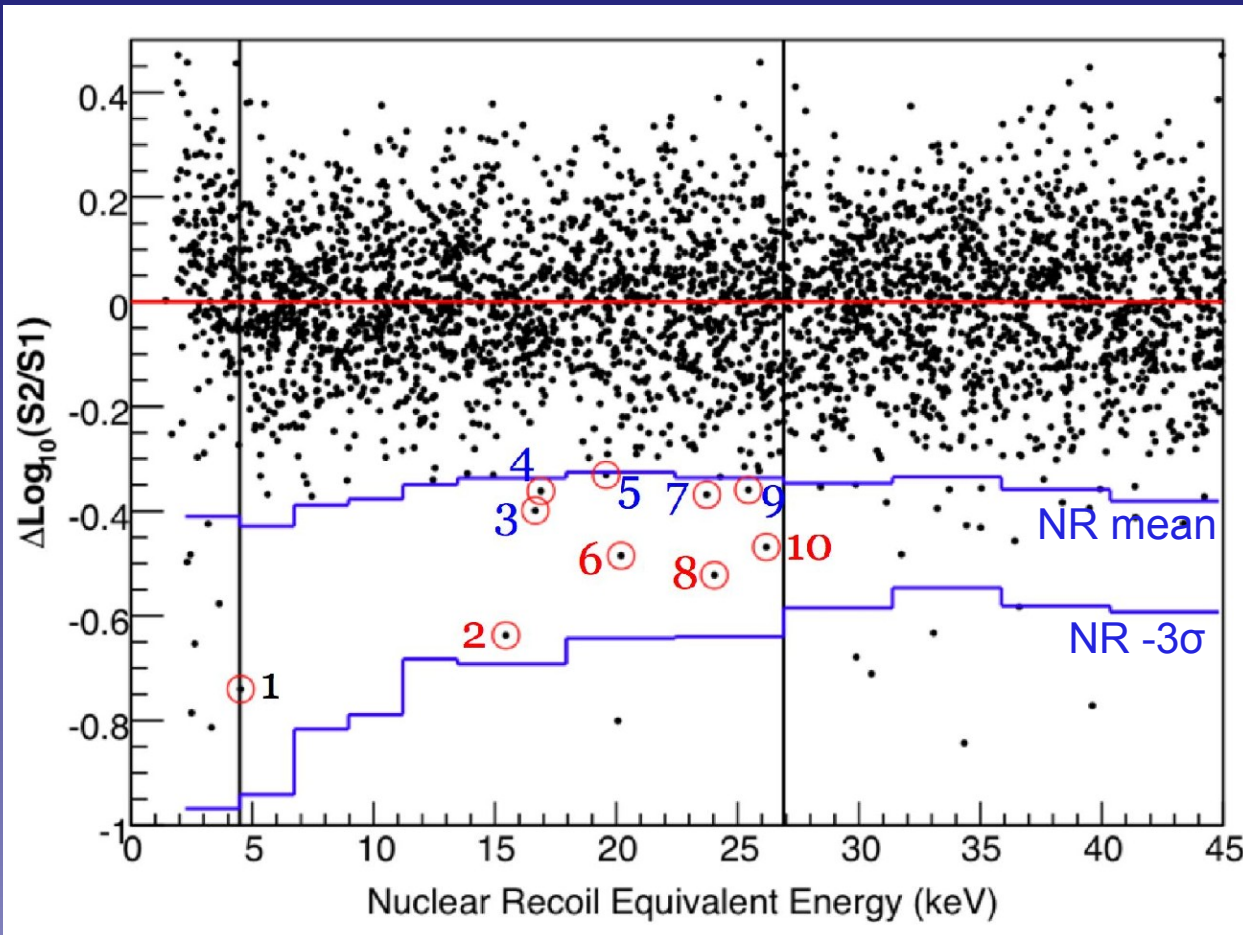
DM Search



XENON10 WIMP Search with Blind Cuts

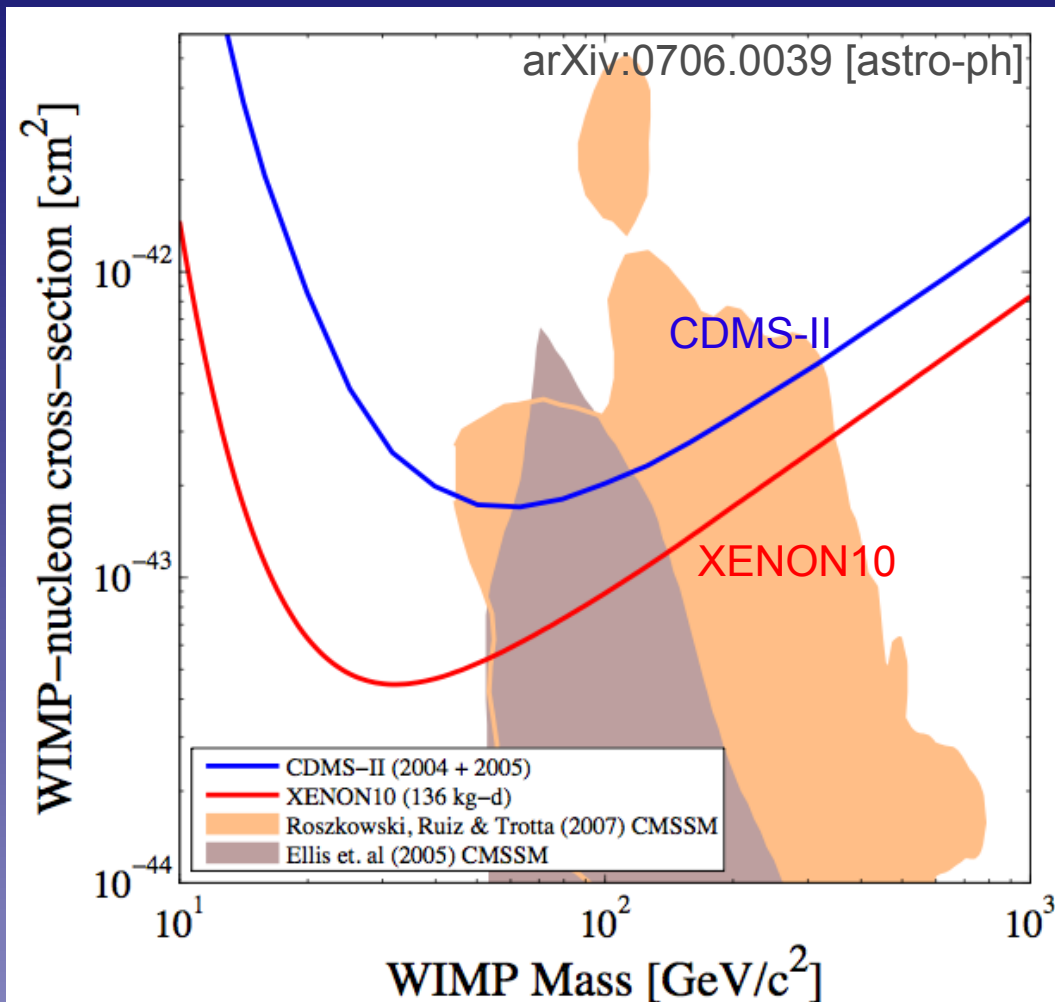
Oct 6, 2006 – Feb 14, 2007: 136 kg days exposure

(58.6 live days \times 5.4 kg \times 0.86 cut efficiencies \times 0.50 NR acceptance)



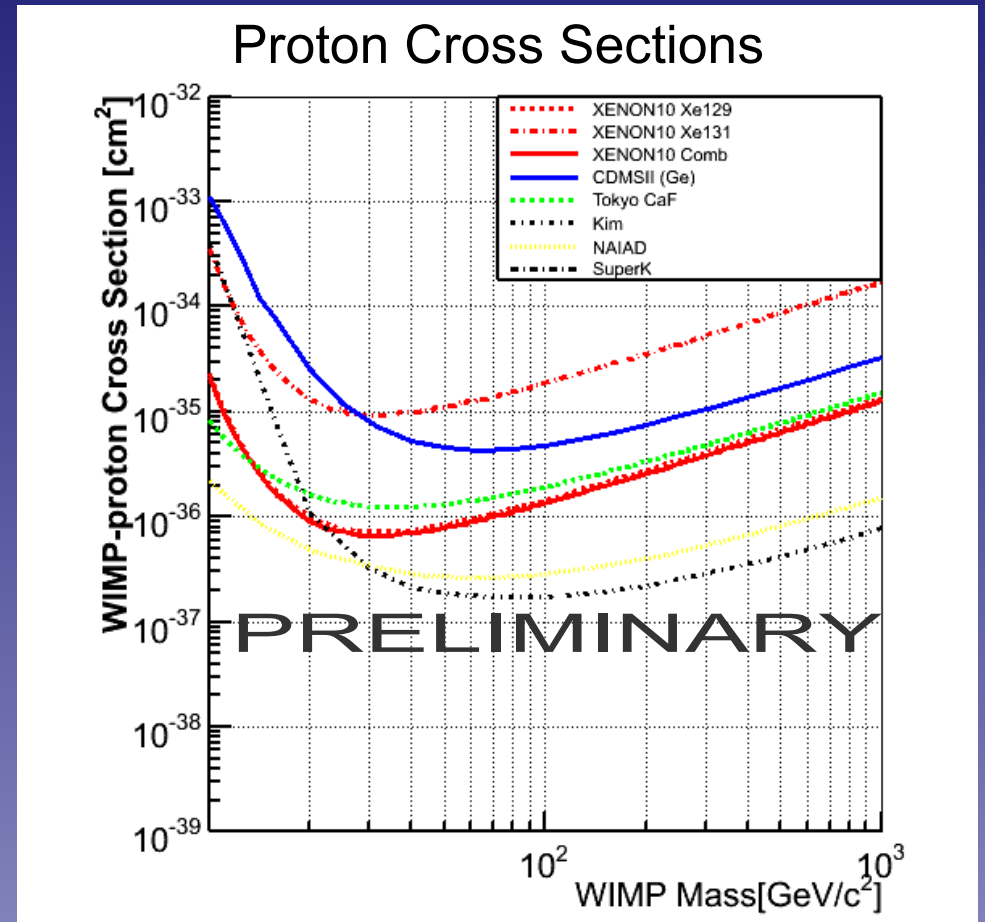
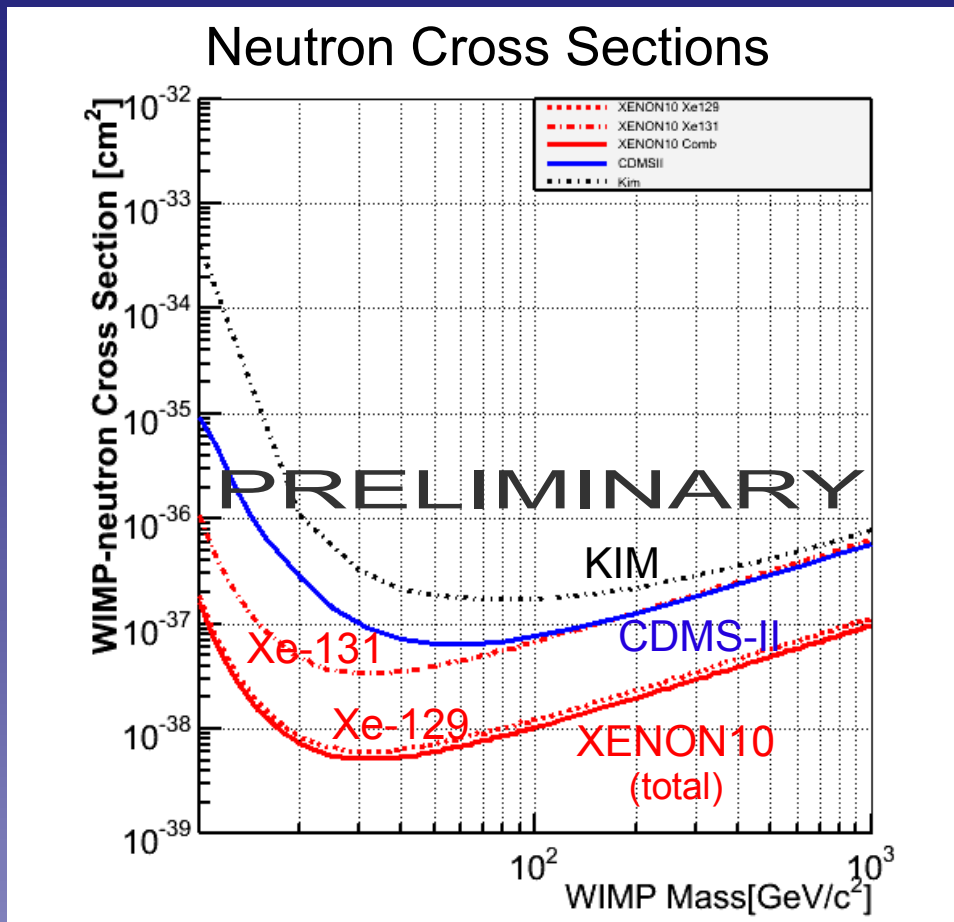
- WIMP search box defined by 50% NR acceptance region (blue lines) and E_r in 4.5-27 keV (black lines).
- Search box optimized with calibration data and additional 40 live days of unmasked data.
- 10 events in the box from “blind” data after cuts.
- Energy spectrum not as expected from WIMPs.
- ~ 7 events expected from gamma-ray leakage.
- NR energy scale based on 19% constant “quenching factor” at low energies.

XENON10 WIMP Search Result for Spin-Independent Interactions



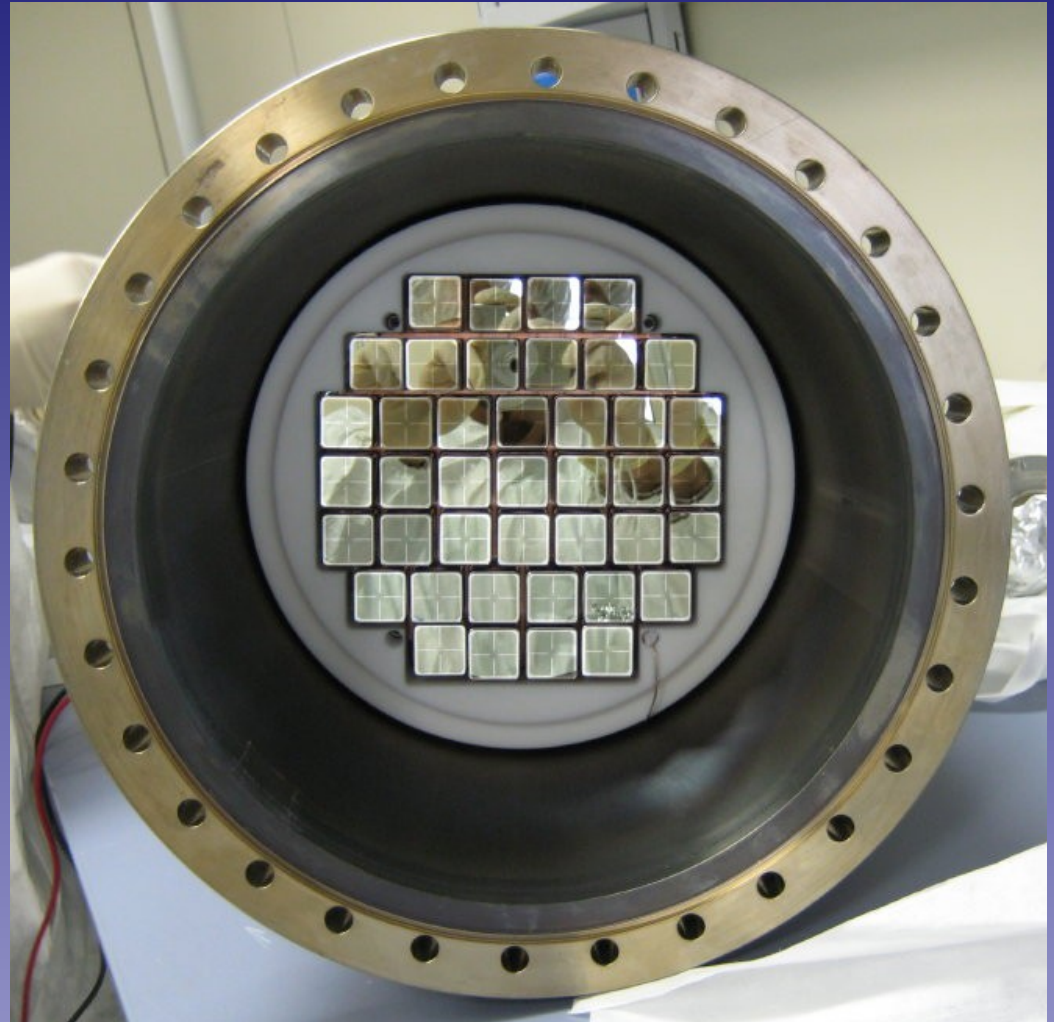
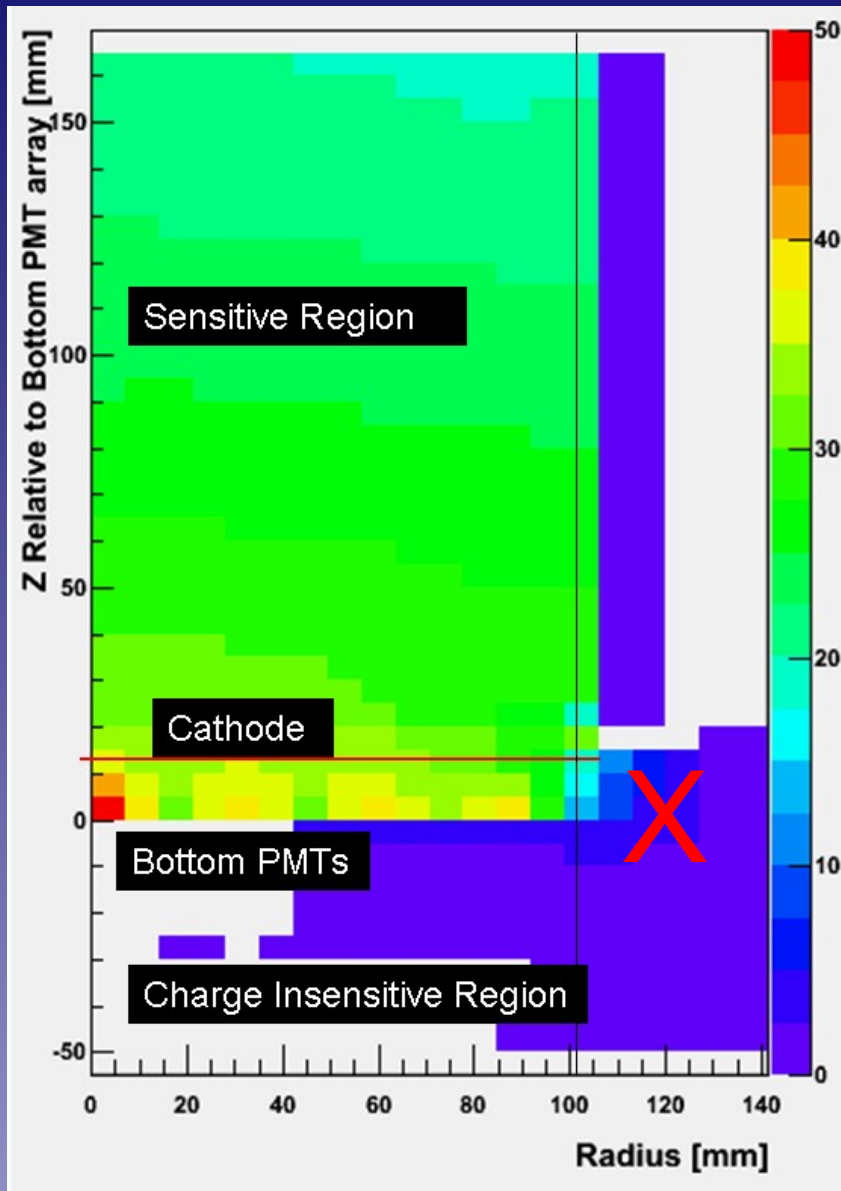
- 90% CL upper limit on WIMP-nucleon cross section derived with Maximal Gap Method [Yellin, PRD 66 (2002)]
- At $100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ WIMP mass $8.8 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$ (no background subtraction)
- $5.5 \times 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$ (known background subtracted, not shown) factor 6 lower than previous limit

XENON10 Spin-Dependent Limits

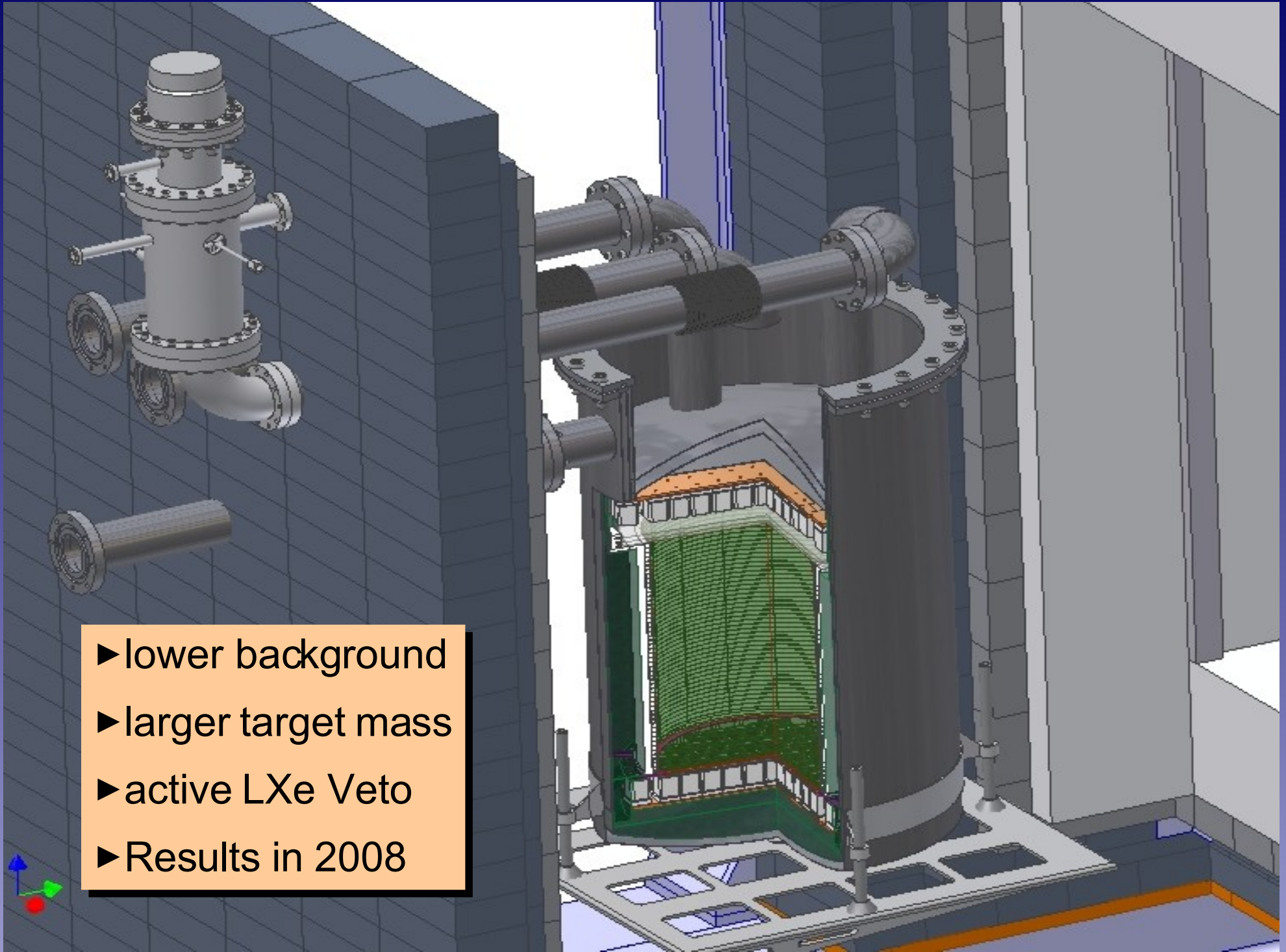


XENON10 Recent Upgrades

- Study whether anomalous events are due to light leakage from LXe around bottom PMT's.



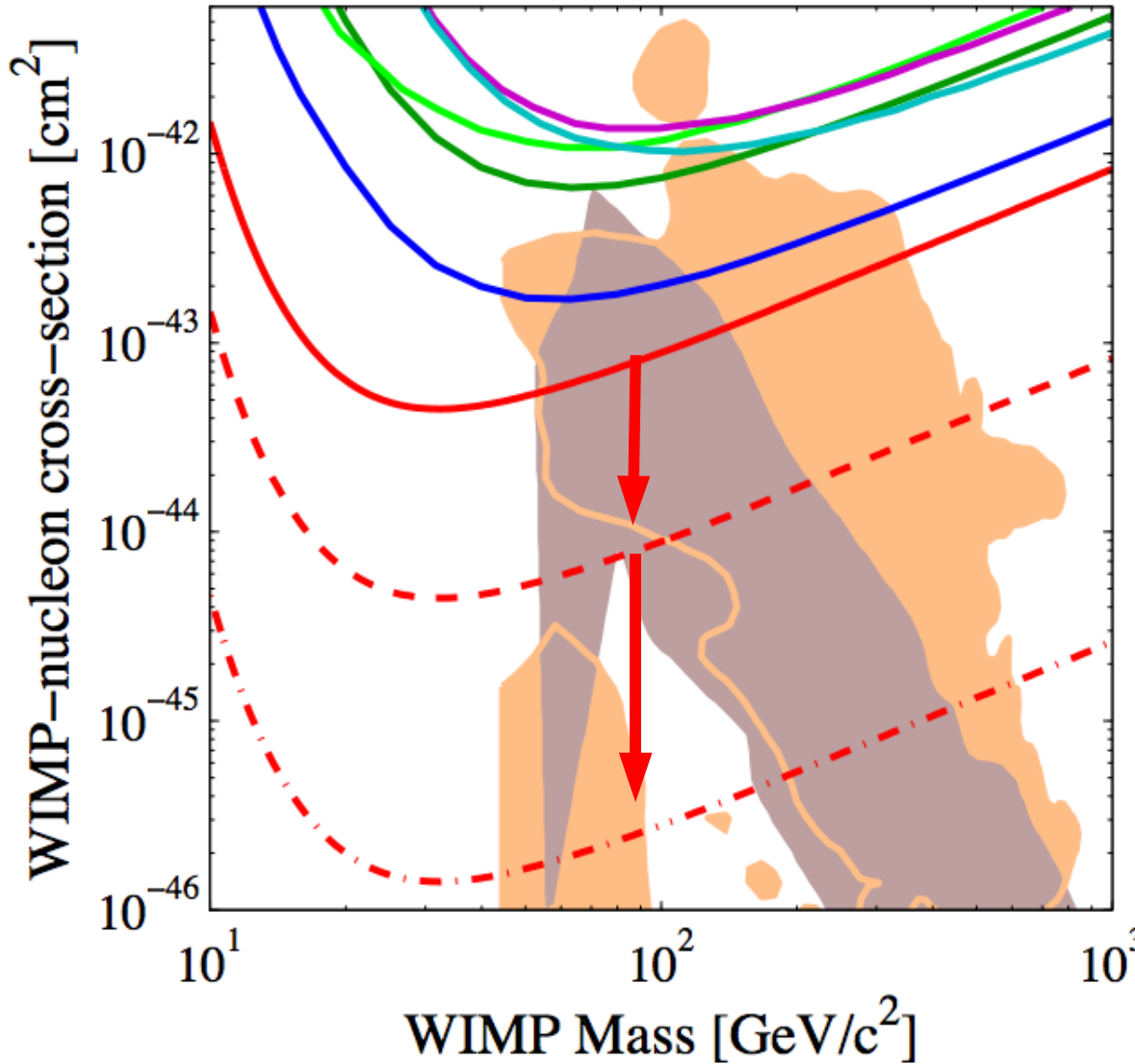
New XENON10+ Experiment at Gran Sasso



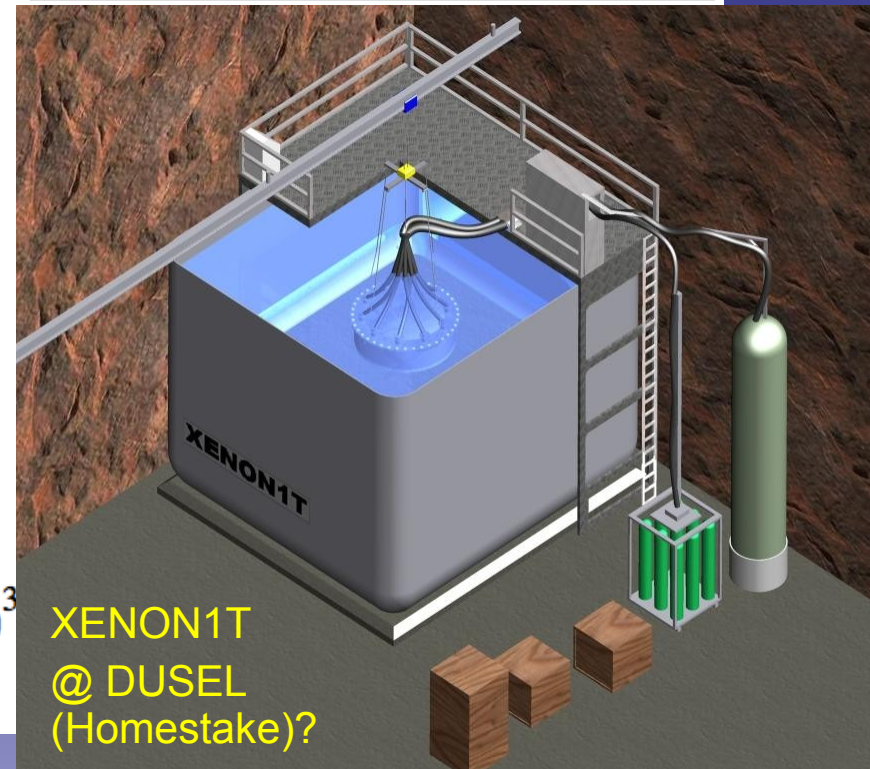
- ▶ lower background
- ▶ larger target mass
- ▶ active LXe Veto
- ▶ Results in 2008



XENON Projected Sensitivity



- EDELWEISS
- ZEPLIN-I
- ZEPLIN-II
- WARP (2006)
- CDMS-II (2004 + 2005)
- XENON10 (136 kg-d)
- - - XENON10+ (2008)
- · - · XENON1T (2010)
- Roszkowski, Ruiz & Trotta (2007) CMSSM
- Ellis et. al (2005) CMSSM



Summary & Outlook

- The XENON approach to WIMP DM search has made rapid progress.
- XENON10 has now the best spin-independent DM limits. New spin-dependent limits (neutron cross sections!) coming up.
- Intermediate step XENON10+ planned for 2008 – aiming at factor 10 improvement in sensitivity.
- Scalability of liquid noble detectors promises ton-scale detectors by the end of the decade.
- Timeline for new DM direct search detectors is compatible with LHC (2008) and indirect searches by GLAST (Nov/'07).
- Other detectors? Need to search DM with more than 1 concept. *See DM review by B. Sadoulet in the plenary session on Tuesday.*
- *This is an exciting period in WIMP DM search – stay tuned!*