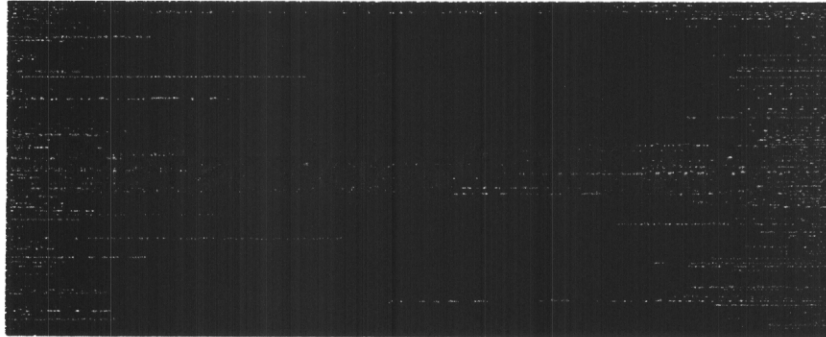




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for the Edelweiss Collaboration

Dark Matter, WIMPs and neutralino

How can we detect it?

Indirect

Direct

Direct detection

Principle

Dark Matter

Flux

Scintillators

Photomultipliers

The DAMA Signal claim

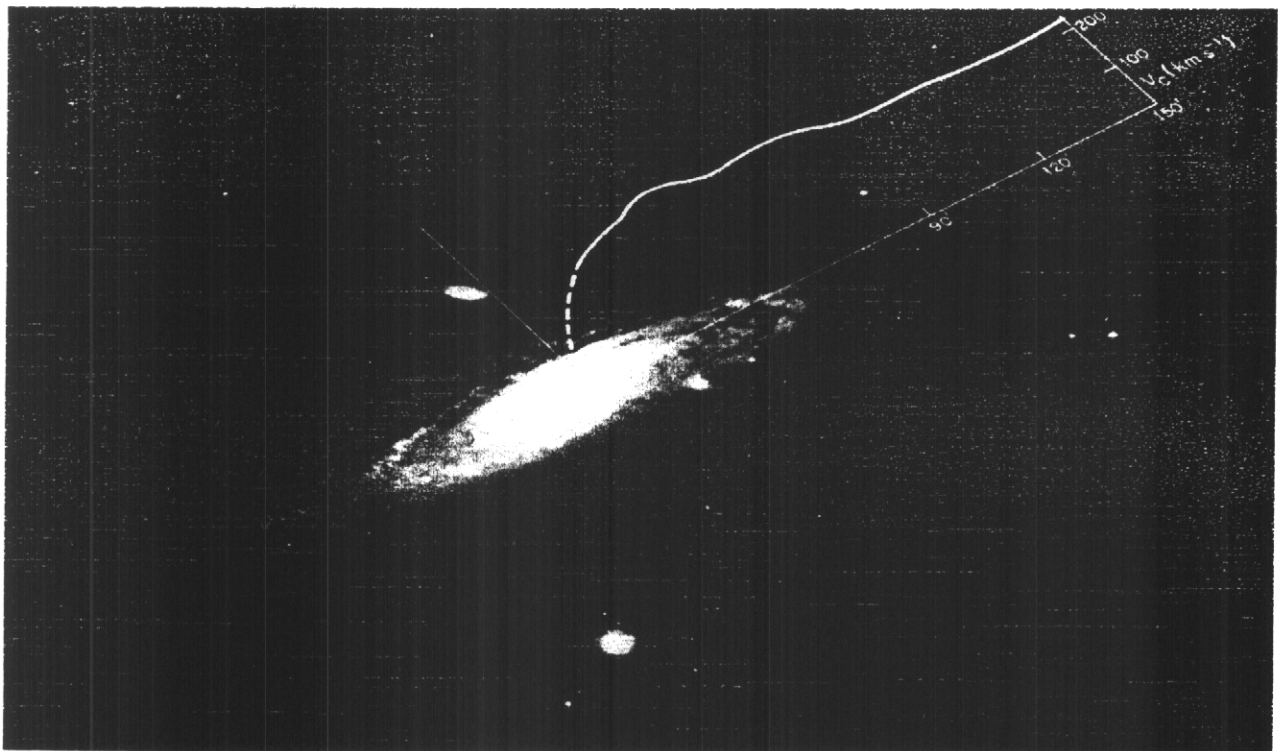
CDMS & Edelweis results

Dark Matter: A new challenge

Evidence for Dark Matter

$\Omega_{\text{DarkMatter}} \sim 0.3$ for $\Omega_{\text{tot}} \sim 1$
(COBE, Boomerang, Maxima)

Most striking exemple: Rotation curves of spiral galaxies



Possible explanation: **Halo of dark matter**
($\rho_0 \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$, $\langle v \rangle \sim 270 \text{ km/s}$).
May be composed of **Weakly Interacting Massive Particles**.

WIMPs and neutralino

What are WIMPs?

Relic population of **stable, massive particles**.
Present density given by:

$$\Omega_{\text{WIMPs}} h^2 \sim 0.1$$

$$\Omega_{\text{WIMPs}} \sim 0.3 \text{ implies } \sigma_A \sim \text{weak}$$

The SUSY candidate

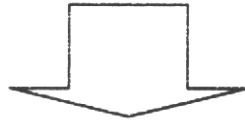
The SUSY Lightest Supersymmetric Particle is a WIMP candidate (under R-parity conservation hypothesis).

Most likely **the neutralino**:

$$\chi = \underbrace{a_1 \tilde{B} + a_2 \tilde{W}^3}_{\text{gaugino}} + \underbrace{a_3 \tilde{H}_1^0 + a_4 \tilde{H}_2^0}_{\text{higgsino}}$$

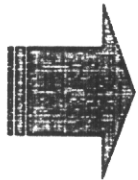
$$40 \text{ GeV} < m_\chi < \sim \text{TeV}$$

Experimental Search for
Antimatter



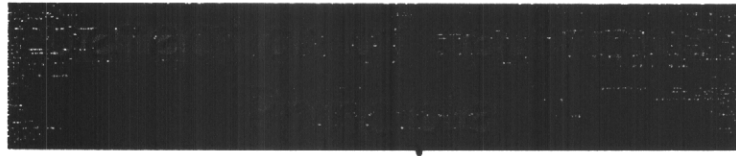
Observation of Annihilation of
 $\bar{p}$ and p in Cosmic Rays

Products: cosmic-ray antimatter
antiprotons (BESS,...)
positrons (HEAT,...)
 γ rays (EGRET, GLAST...)



Too many astrophysical uncertainties
to make significant conclusions...

neutrinos



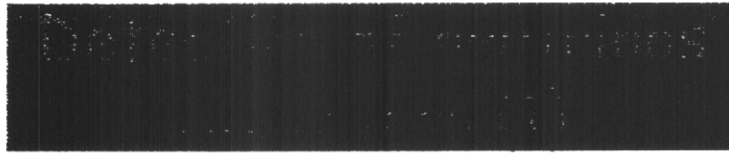
$$\begin{aligned}\chi \chi &\longrightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} \\ &\longrightarrow f \bar{f} \text{ — decay } \longrightarrow \nu\end{aligned}$$

Reaction in the centre of the Sun or the Earth (accretion due to gravitational capture)

Detection of an upward-going muon produced by a neutrino passing through the Earth.

- Muon pointing to the neutrino's source
- Energy range: $\sim 1/3 - 1/2 M_\chi > 20 \text{ GeV}$
(Solar neutrinos: $E < \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$)

➡ low background
(Only atmospheric neutrinos +
Cosmic-ray interaction in the Sun)



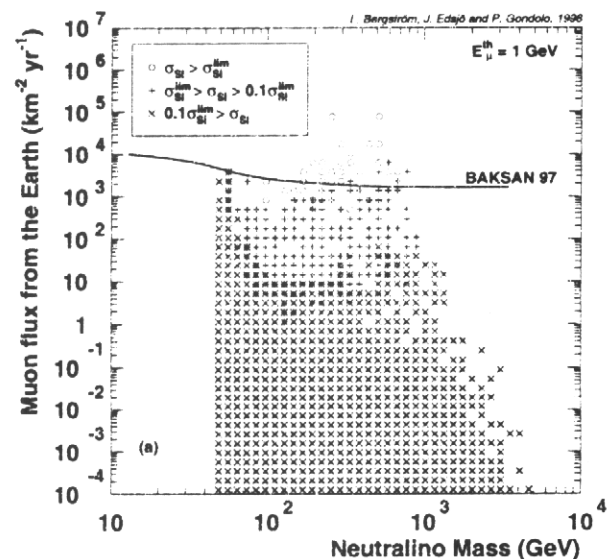
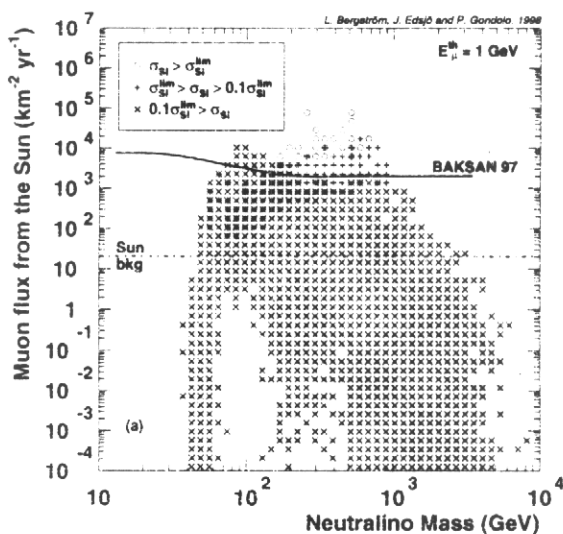
1st generation detectors developed for the study of proton decay, solar or atmospheric neutrino: IMB, Baksan, Kamiokande...

Detection of the Cerenkov effect in water tanks in low background environments.

⇒ Small exposure areas $\sim 10^3 \text{ m}^2$

⇒ Low thresholds ($\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$)

Limits on the upward-going μ flux.



Detection of neutrinos Detectors (2)

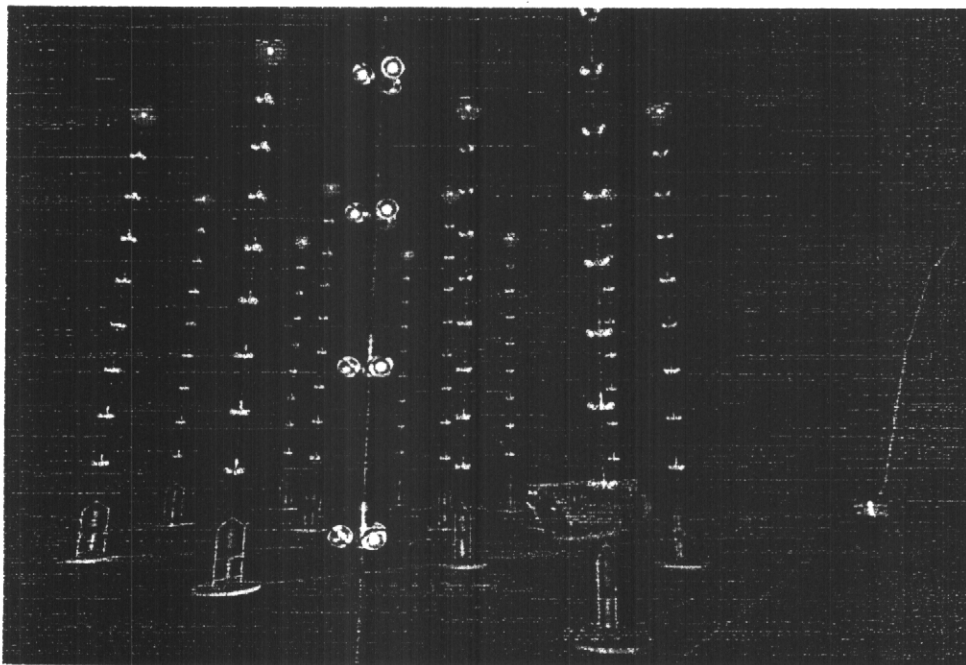
2nd generation: detectors devoted to WIMPs search (under construction):

- **higher exposure areas** ($\sim 10^4 \text{ m}^2$) : natural medium as a detector (water for ANTARES, ice for AMANDA)
- **higher thresholds** ($\sim 25 \text{ GeV}$).

Limits achievable: factor 10^4 improvement

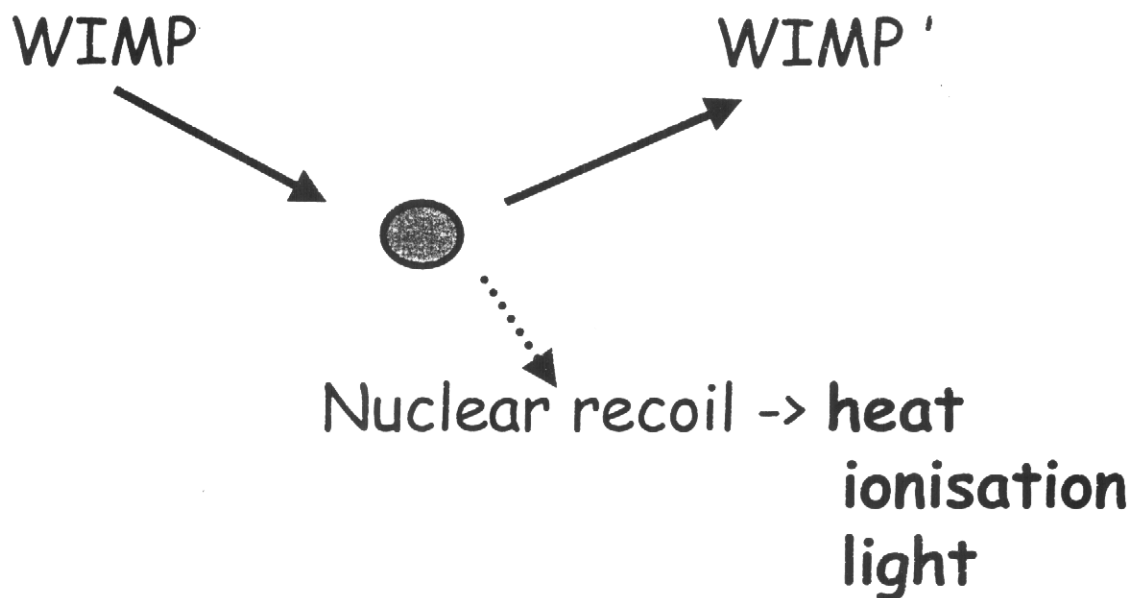
$$\phi < 10 \text{ km}^{-2} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}$$

$$(\phi < 100 \text{ km}^{-2} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1} \text{ for } M_{\text{WIMP}} < 100 \text{ GeV})$$



Direct detection: Principle (1)

Diffusion of WIMPs on nuclei.



Heavy constraints:

WIMPs are slow $\Rightarrow$ Recoil energy < 100 keV
 $\Rightarrow$ Need for a **sensitive** detector

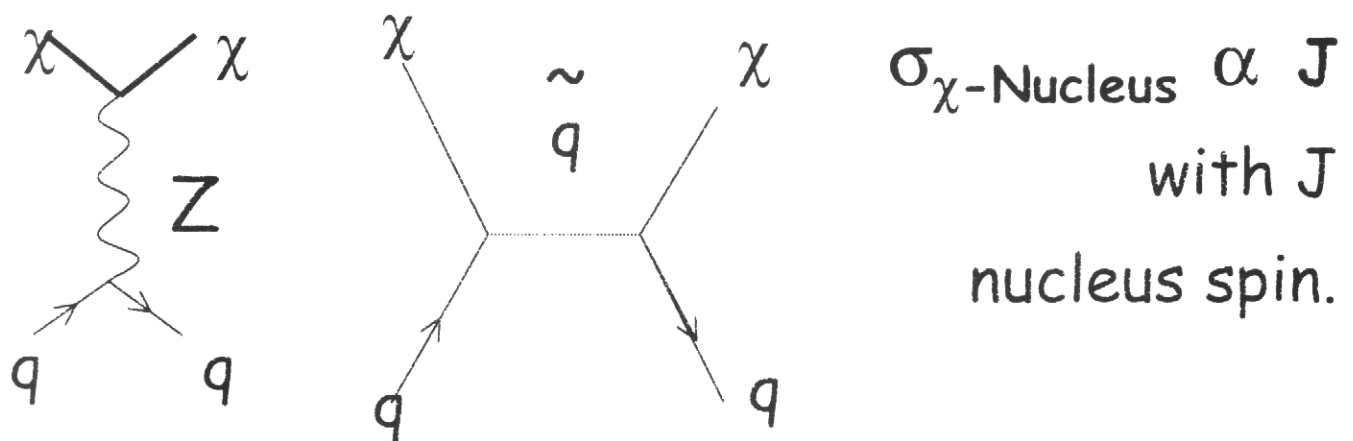
Weak interaction:

$\Rightarrow$ Need for a **massive** detector
Need for a **low background**

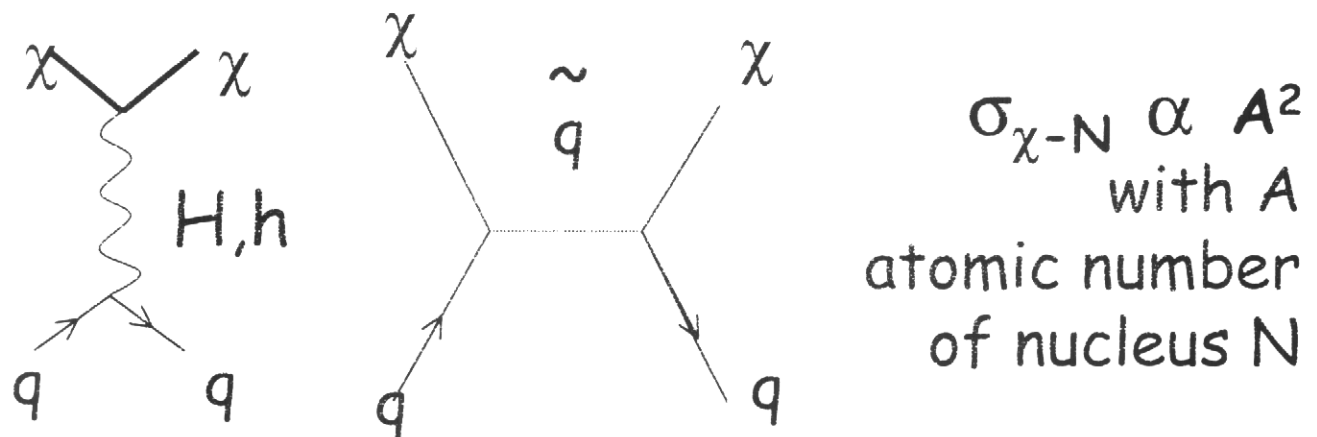
Direct detection:
Principle (2)
 σ in the MSSM Frame

Neutralino-quark coupling:

Spin-dependent interactions (axial vector)



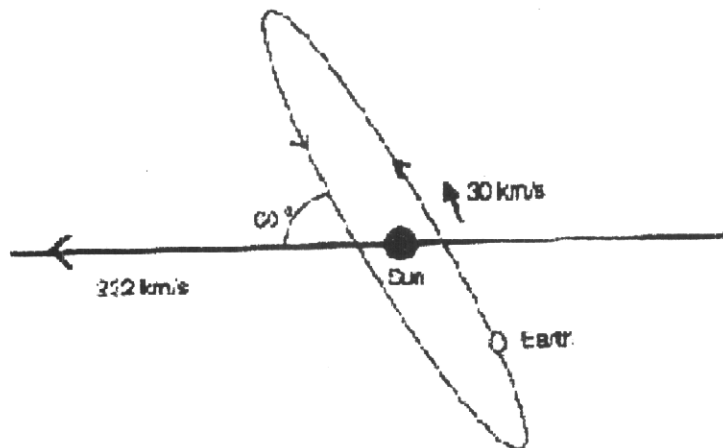
Spin-independent interactions (scalar)



$\sigma_{SI} > \sigma_{SD}$ for $A > 30$ & $R_{SI} < \sim 1$ evt./kg/day

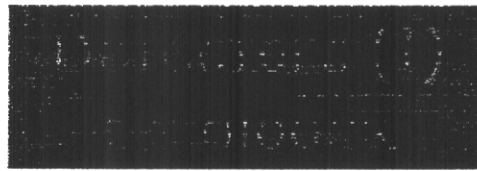
Direct detection Principle (3) Annual modulation

- WIMP halo rotating around the galaxy
($\langle v \rangle \sim 270 \text{ km/s}$)
 - Earth rotating around the Sun
($v_{\text{Earth/Sun}} \sim 30 \text{ km/s}$).
- ➡ Modulated « **WIMP wind** » on Earth.



Annual modulation of $\pm 15 \text{ km/s}$
 $\sim 5\%$ variations on WIMPs rate

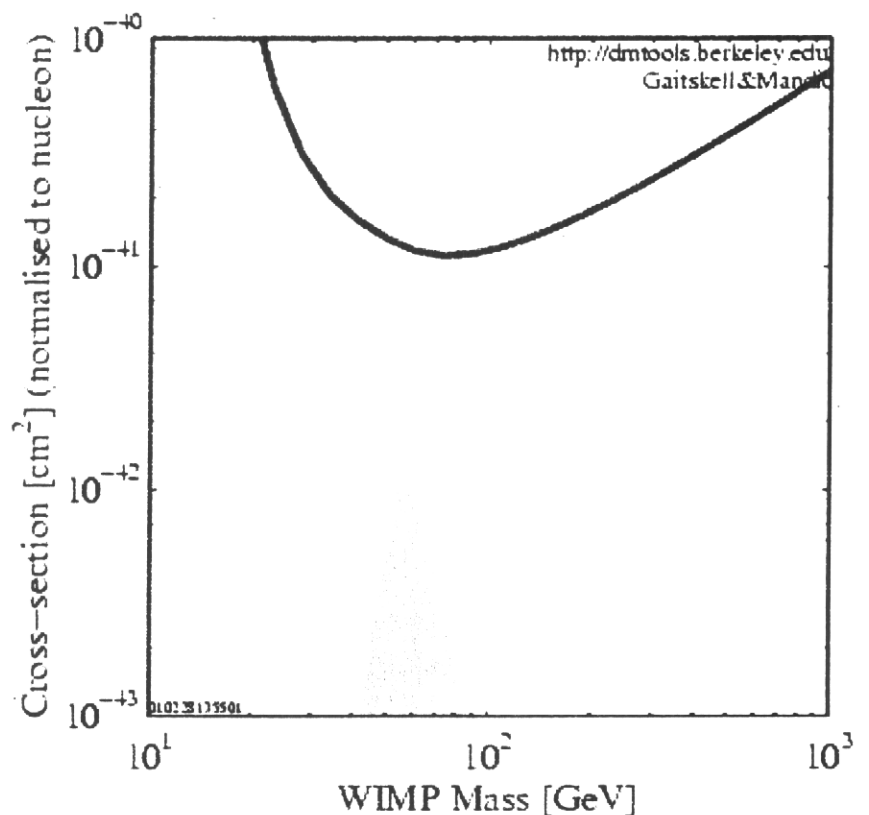
Strong signature of WIMPs direct detection.

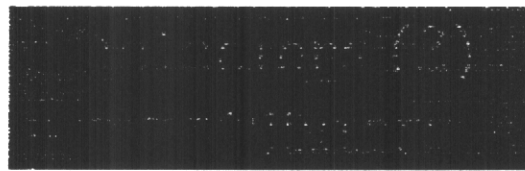


Detection of ~~ionisation of total deposited energy~~ in a Ge crystal.

First detectors used for WIMPs search
(Heidelberg-Moscou, IGEX, GENIUS)...

Excellent
resolution
(1keV @ 1MeV)
High purity + low
background.
But... no
background
rejection of
electron recoils
($\gamma + \beta$)

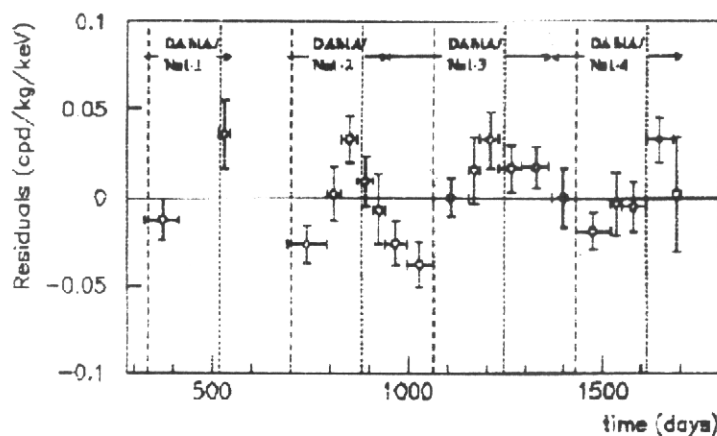
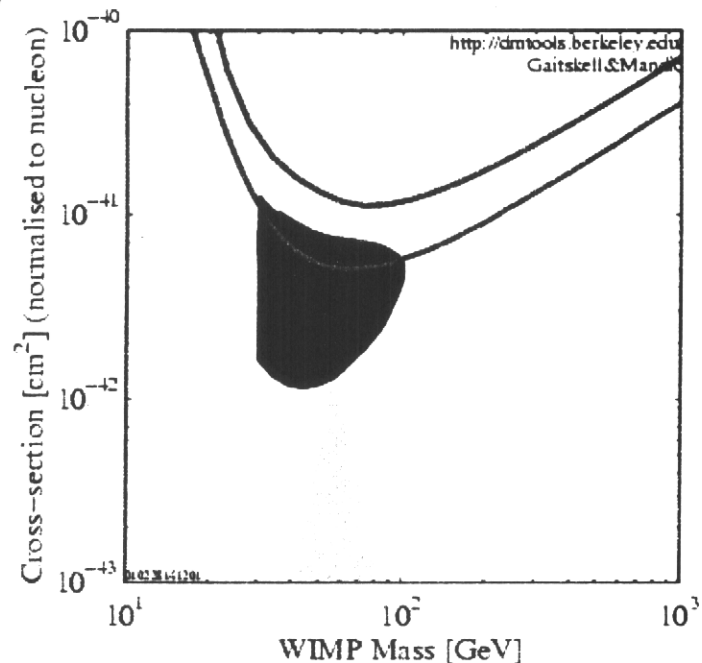




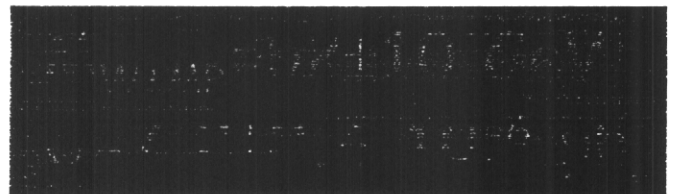
Detection of **light** in a scintillator (NaI).
UKDMC, DAMA....

Emission of UV or visible γ emitted by
electrons excited by the recoiling particle.

High A, high purity
low background,
large masses
($>100\text{kg}$). Electron
recoils rejection
possible.

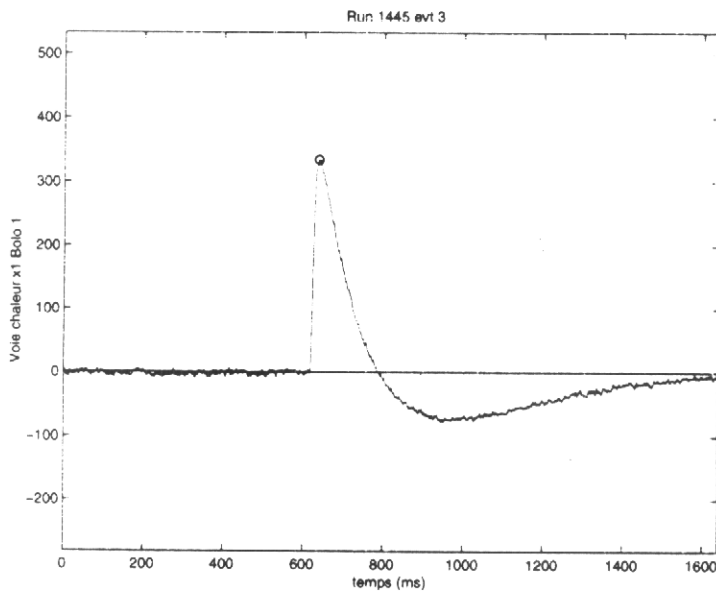
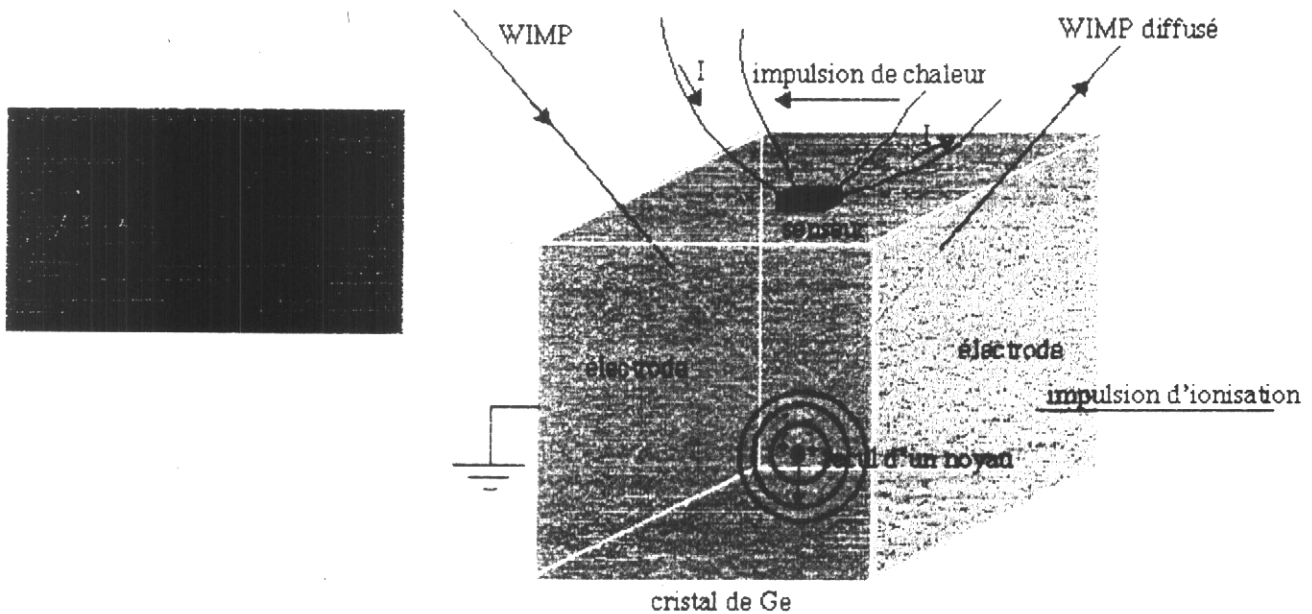


DAMA claims
an annual
modulation signal!!



Bolometers (1) Principle

Detection of heat



C → with T
 ||→ need of low T
 (20 mK)
 Sensor $R(T)$ polarised
 ||→ signal $V(E)$

Bolometer = measurement of radiations
(Boomerang)

↳ Why using it for rare events search?

* 1st reason: POTENTIALLY, at 10 mK:

$$\Delta E = 1 \text{ keV} \Leftrightarrow \Delta T = 1 \mu\text{K} \text{ (readable)}$$
$$\Delta E = 2.35 \sqrt{k_B C T^2} \sim 10 \text{ s of eV}$$

⇒ Very / exciting challenge in / optimising
 | interesting | adapting

these detectors.

R & D Phase ($\sim 1 \text{ g in } 93 \rightarrow 320 \text{ g in } 01$)

Very promising detectors

* 2nd reason:

Next slide.

Bolometers (2)

Background rejection

In addition to classical shielding :

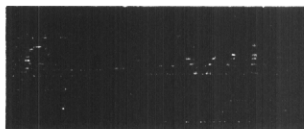
Active rejection of electron recoils:

Measure of a second parameter:
light (CRESST)
ionisation (Edelweiss, CDMS)

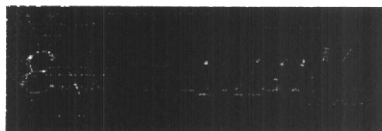
For ionisation:

$$E = N\epsilon_i$$

Electron recoils:

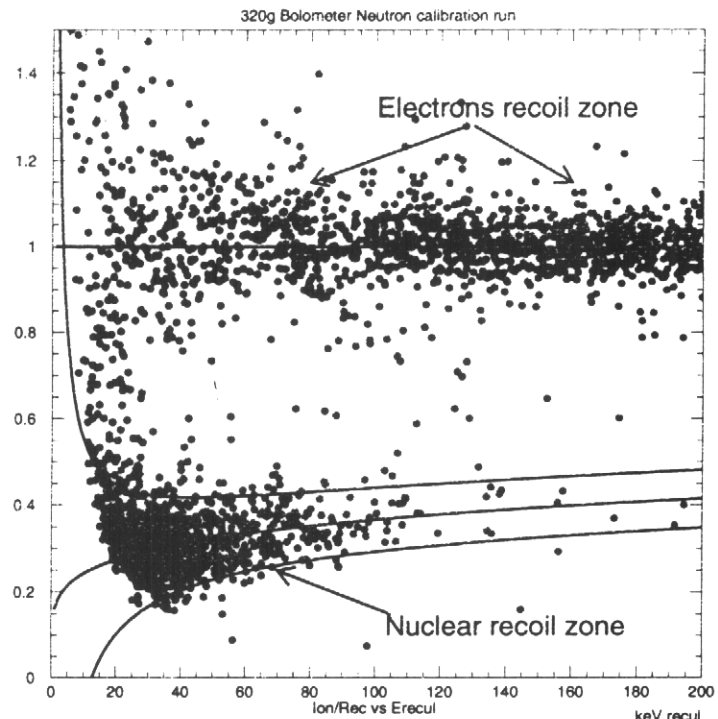


Nuclear recoils :



$\frac{E_{ion}}{E_{recoil}}$

01/03/03 13.45



$\rightarrow$
 E_{recoil}

Bolometers (3) Results

Incompatibility of DAMA with CDMS:

1998-99 Run:

Ge (10.6 kg.days)+Si (1.6 kg.days) detectors
at Stanford (16 mwe + muon veto)

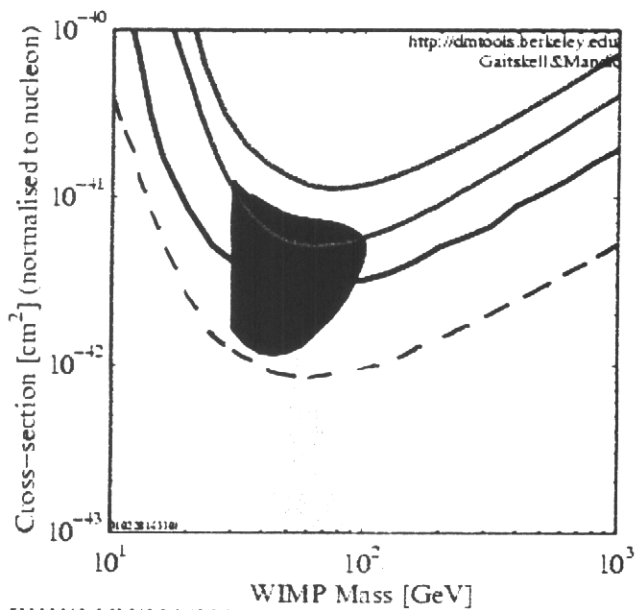
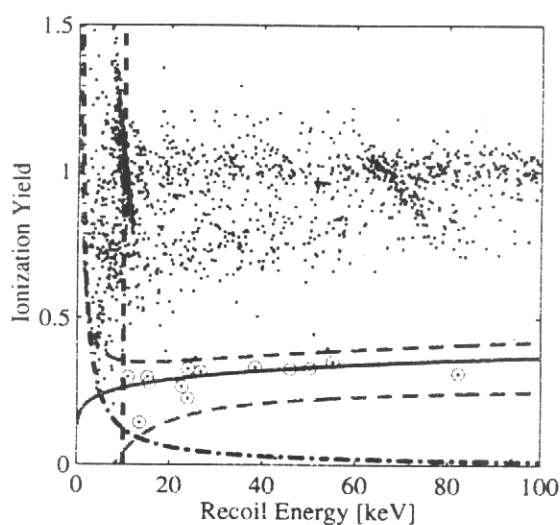
13 nuclear recoils in Ge (OK with DAMA).

BUT: 4 Ge multiple scatter

4 Si single scatter

Neutrons simulations

➡ **These 13 events MUST be neutrons.**

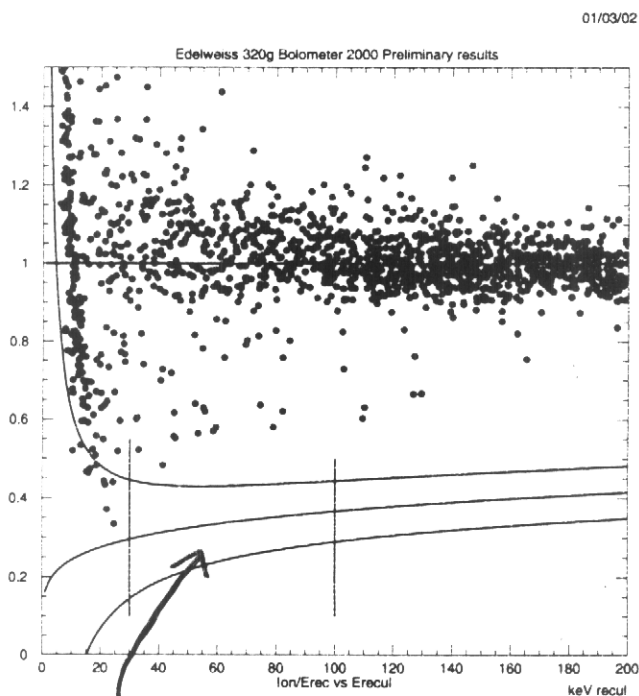


Bolometers (4) Results

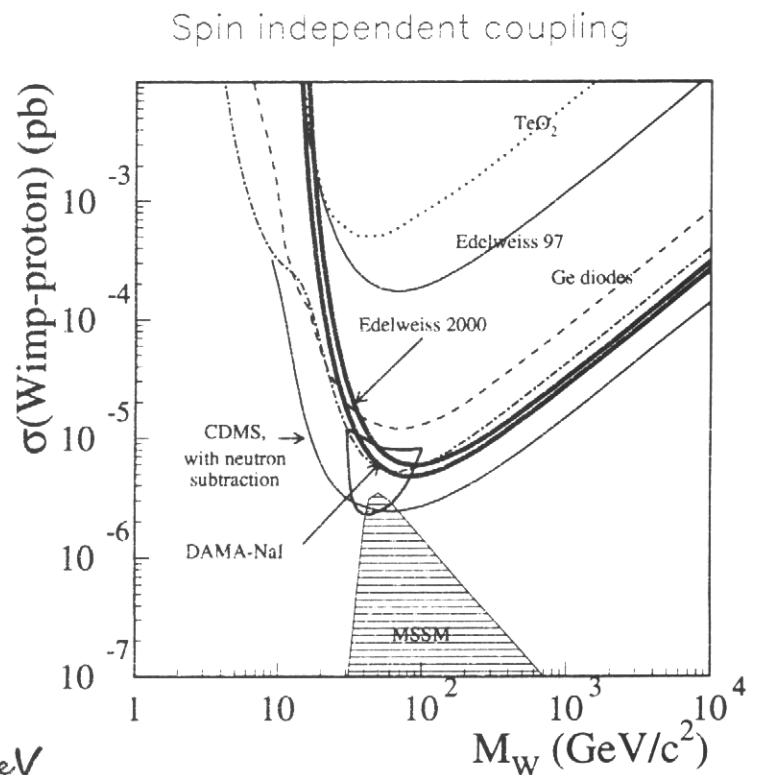
Run2000 Edelweiss results:

Large improvement of the 1999 results with a **320g Ge detector** (heat + ionisation) in Frejus Underground Laboratory for 24 live days.

Getting into DAMA zone.



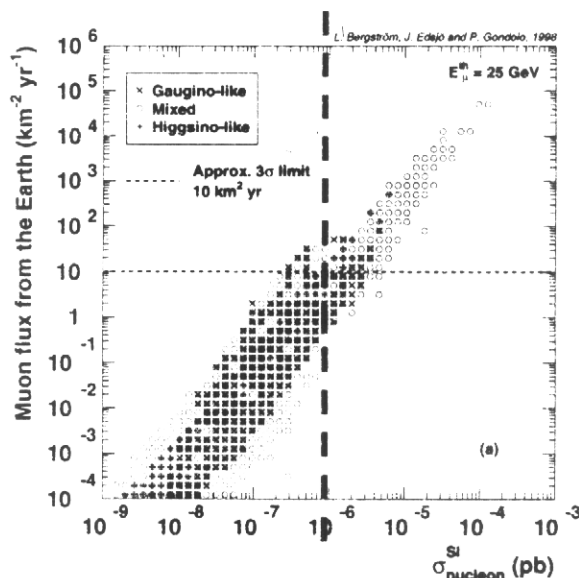
0 events between 30 - 100 keV



Bergström et al. hep-ph/9806233



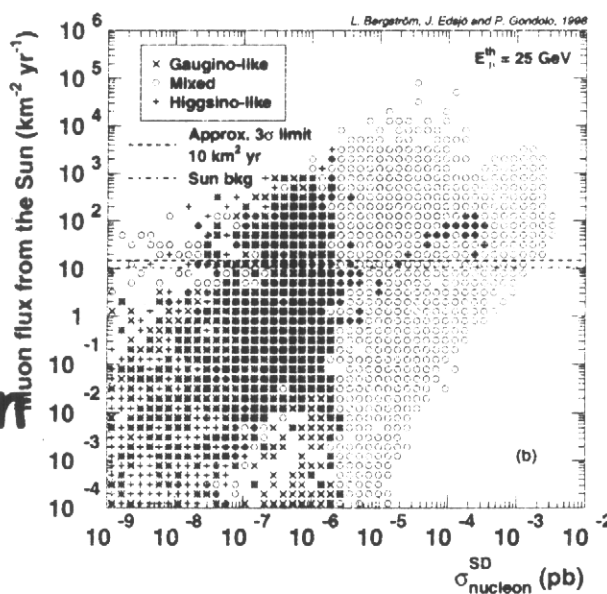
Model dependant  very difficult



$$\sigma_{SI} \sim 10^{-6} \text{ pb}$$

Spin Independent :
Comparison for
Earth annihilation.
Strong correlation.
Direct detection
better.

Spin Dependent :
comparison for
Sun annihilation.
Very weak
correlation.
Indirect detection
seems better.



$$\sigma_{SD} \sim 0.1 \text{ pb}$$