

世界と日本の 暗黒物質直接探索の現状

2012年11月20日

神戸大学 粒子物理研究室

身内賢太郎



身内賢太郎 2012年11月20日 @ 寄田研セミナー



はじめまして



東大 大学院 みのわ研(1997~2002)

LiFボロメータによる暗黒物質探索実験

Astropart. Phys.19 (2002) 135

京大 宇宙線研究室(2002~2011)

NEWAGE

Phys. Lett. B 686(2010)11

神戸大 粒子物理研究室(2011~)

+ XMASS +=???

15年か。。。



世界と日本の 暗黒物質直接探索の現状

MIUCHI VISION 15

日本の
暗黒物質研究は、検出器の感度を 飛躍的に向上させ、

世界へ貢献する分野であり続けます

MIUCHI VISION 15

見えない最先端
見えた人たち
見たい俺たち
アリとゾウ

compiled from



IDM

<http://kicp-workshops.uchicago.edu/IDM2012>

- ◆ 隔年で行われる DM国際会議
 - 第9回(身内は2000,2002,2004,2006に参加)
 - 初の欧州外での開催
- ◆ 直接実験、間接探索、理論



LHC・理論

身内賢太朗 2012年11月20日 @ 寄田研セミナー

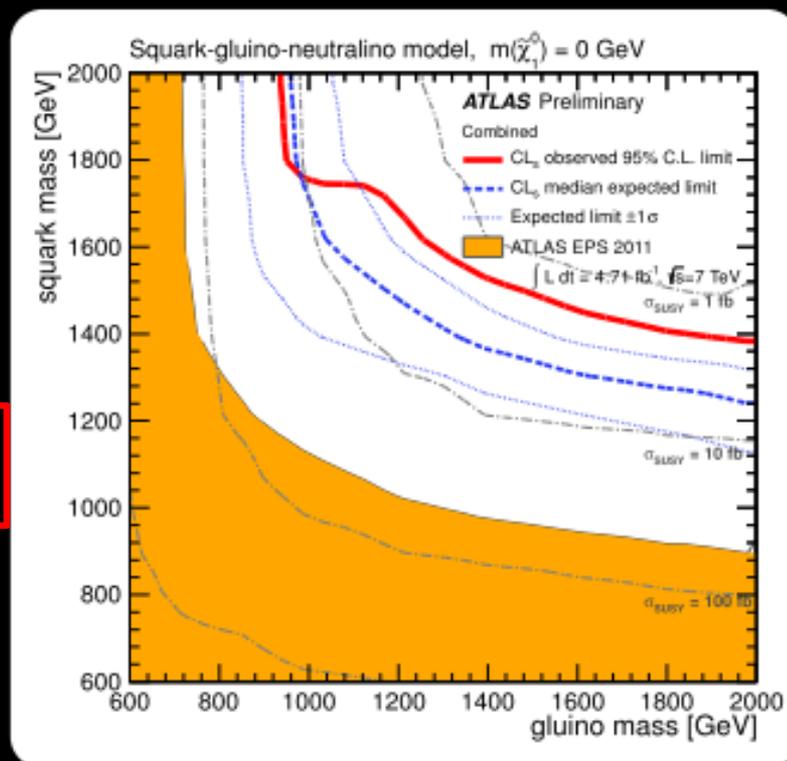


LHCではSUSYの兆候なし

- MSSMはかなりの質量領域がexclude
- 所詮 "minimal"

Tim M.P. Tait

- Searches for missing energy plus various numbers of jets put bounds on squark and/or gluino ("colored sibling") production.
- Gluinos decay to two jets + WIMP
- Squarks into one jet + WIMP
- For equal masses, searches require them to be larger than about 1.5 TeV
- Limits are still several hundred GeV when one or the other is very heavy.
- These limits hold assuming the WIMP mass is less than 200 GeV.



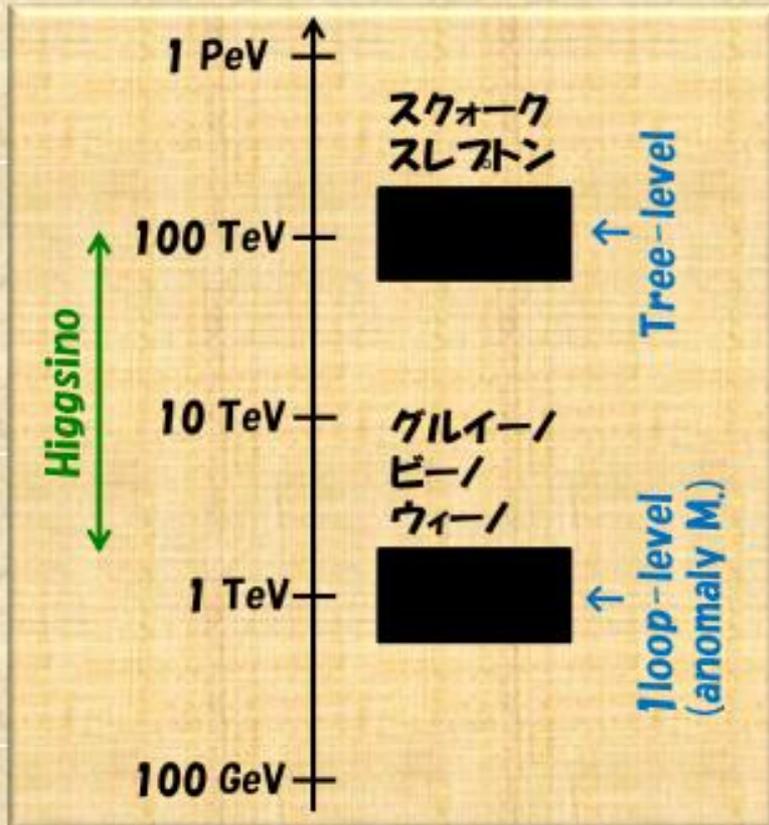
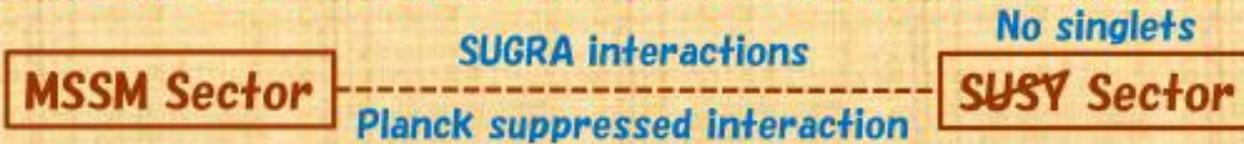
More from Matt about the status of SUSY shortly!

HIGGS 125GeV → WINO DM

7/11

現在最も有力な暗黒物質候補

超対称性の自発的な破れが力学的に起こると以下のタイプのスペクトル予言



ヒッグス発見後に報告された文献達

- [M. Ibe, S.M. T. Yanagida, arXiv:1202.2253]
- [E. Dudas, A. Linde, Y. Mambrini, A. Mustafayev, K. Olive, arXiv:1209.0499]
- [M. Bose, M. Dine, arXiv:1209.2488]
- [A. Arvanitakia, N. Craigb, S. Dimopoulos, G. Villadoroc arXiv:1210.0555]
- [L. Hall, Y. Nomura, Shirai, arXiv:1210.2395]

ゲージノの質量がAnomaly mediationの寄与により決まるため暗黒物質候補は
中性ウィーノ (SU(2)_L-triplet DM)

このシナリオは宇宙論の観点からも優遇
(グラビティー&ポロニー問題がない!)

◆ WINO DM?

arXiv:1210.5985v1

- モデルによっては断面積の下限値が決まることも。

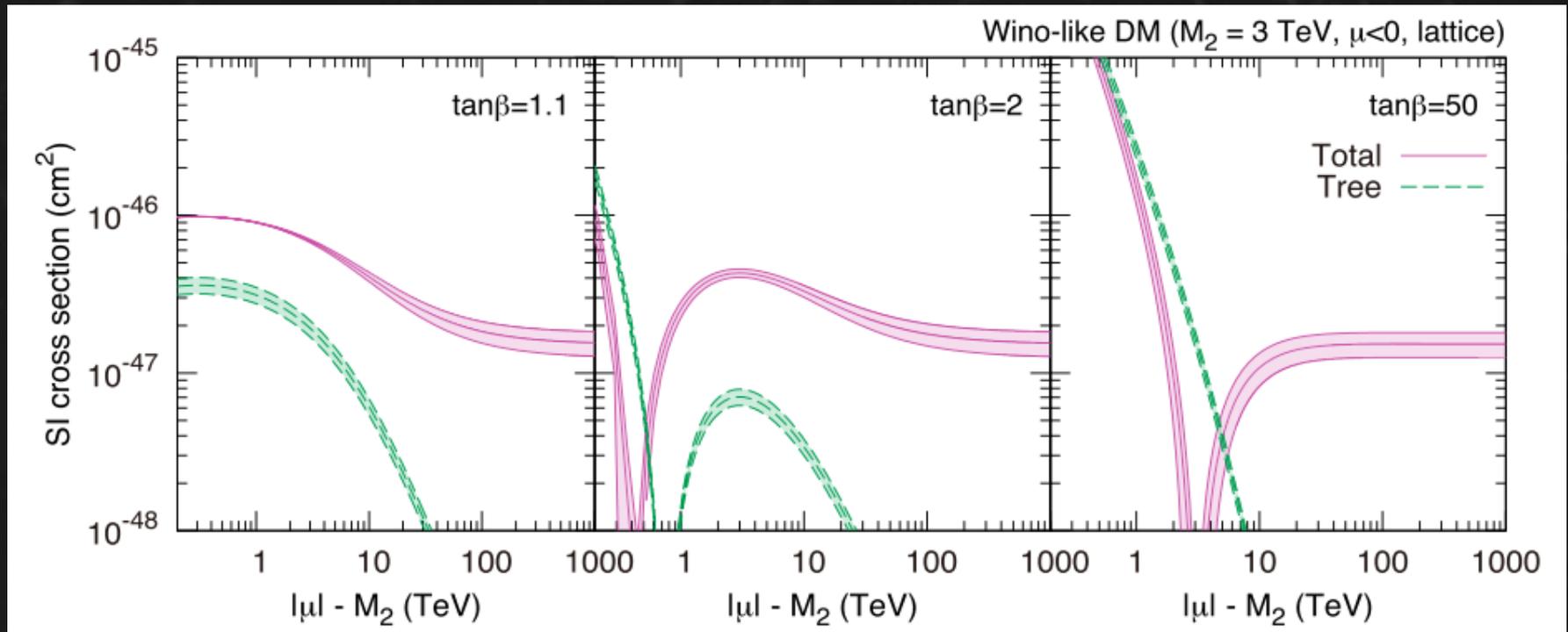


Figure 3: SI cross section of Wino-like neutralino with proton. We take $M_2 = 3$ TeV, $m_h = 125$ GeV and $\mu < 0$ (top) and $\mu > 0$ (bottom). $\tan \beta$ is taken as 1.1 (left), 2 (middle) and 50 (right) in each panel. Purple solid lines show the result from full calculation, while the result only using the Higgs contribution is in green dashed lines (color online). Shaded regions show error from the mass fractions of light quarks evaluated with the lattice QCD simulation.

LHC・理論 まとめ

SUSY兆候なし。
HIGGS質量から、
SUSYあるなら、WINO !?

世界と日本の 暗黒物質直接探索の現状

2012年11月20日

神戸大学 粒子物理研究室

身内賢太郎



身内賢太郎 2012年11月20日 @ 寄田研セミナー



直接探索:手法でソート

何か見えた 人たち

DAMA (NaI)

KIMS (CsI)

XMASS (Xe)

DEAP-CLEAN (Ar/Ne)

E_R 検出 (光)

(光+電離)

XENON100/1t LUX (Xe)

DarkSide (Ar)

暗黒物質

原子核

(光+温度)

CRESST
(CaWO₄)

E_R 検出 (電離)

(電離+方向)

DRIFT NEWAGE MIMAC
DMTPC (CF₄)

CoGENT (Ge)
DAMIC (Si)

反跳

$E_R < \sim 100\text{keV}$

E_R 検出 (温度)

COUPP, SIMPLE, PICASSO
(CxFx)

(電離+温度)

CDMS (Ge)
EDELWEISS (Ge)

ve
arch
AGE

MIUCHI VISION 15

見えない最先端

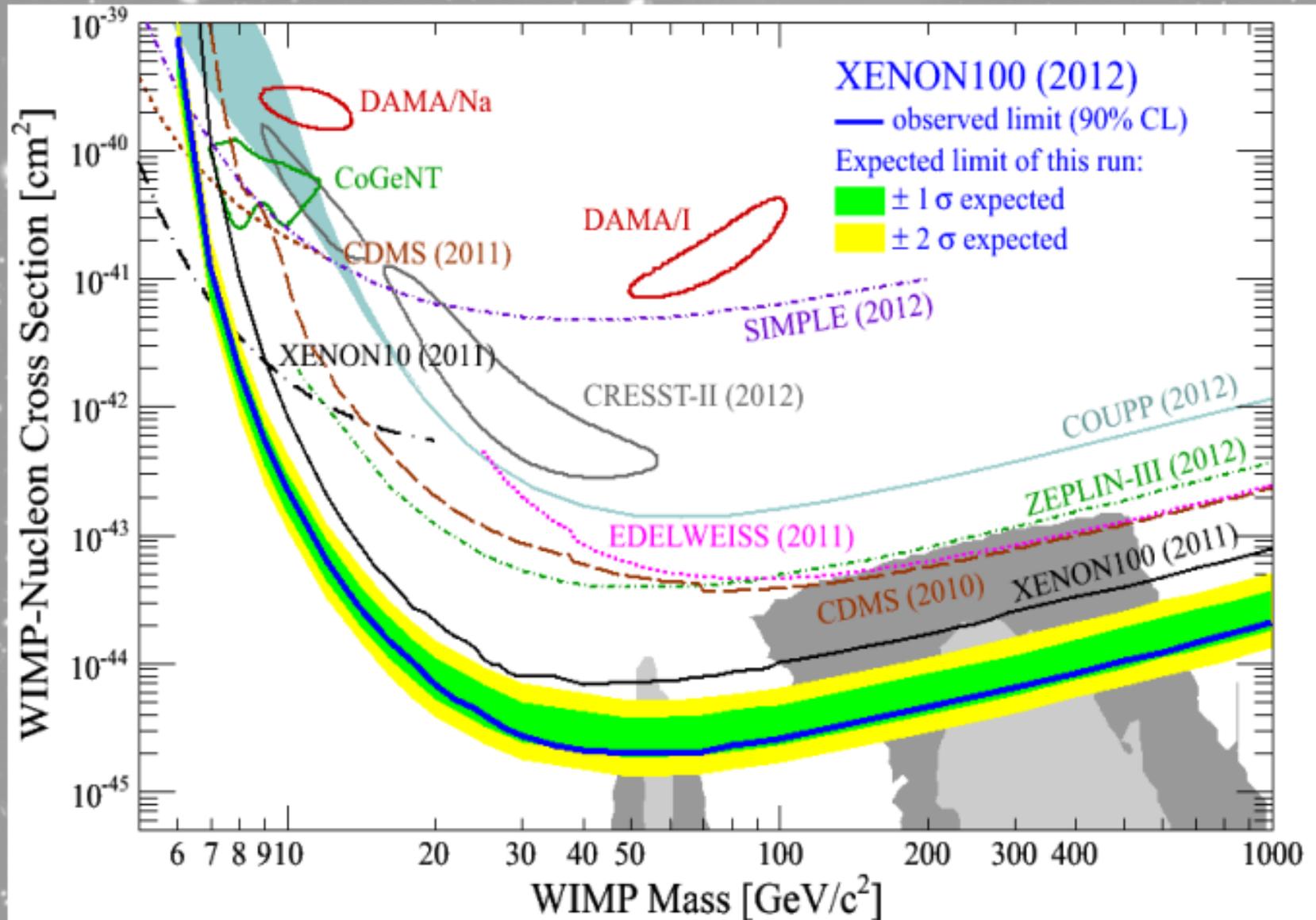
見えた人たち

見たい俺たち

アリとゾウ



制限の更新 (XENON100)

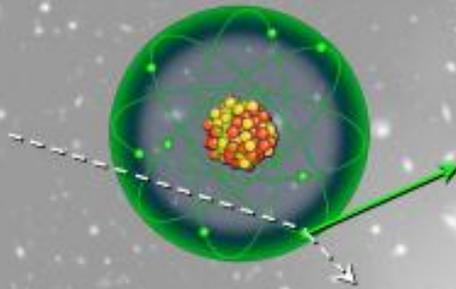


XENON100の特徴: γ 線除去

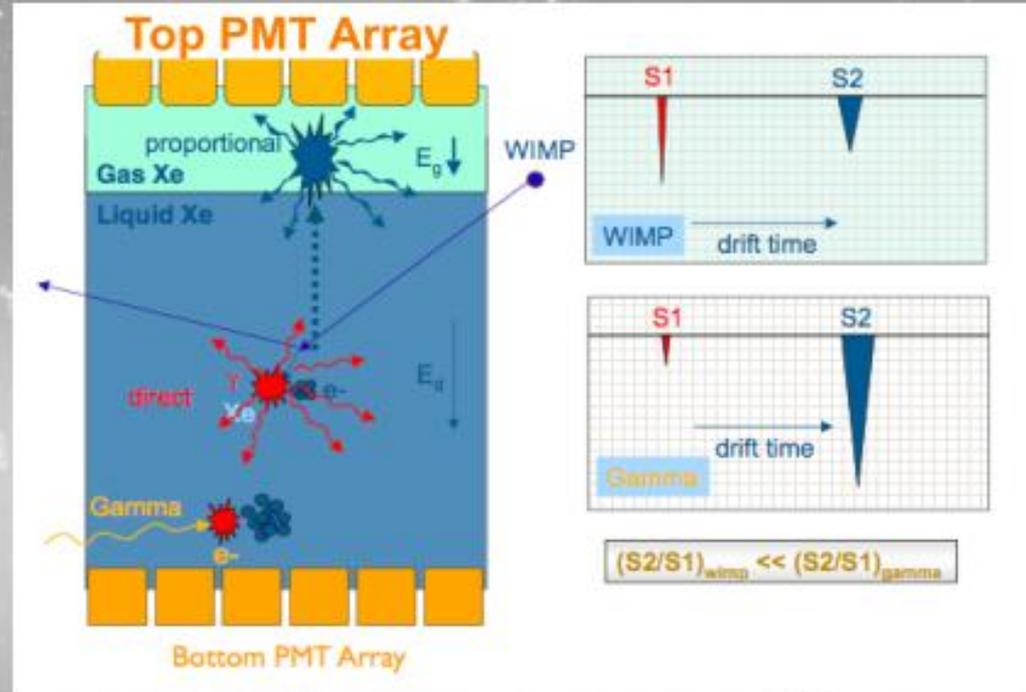
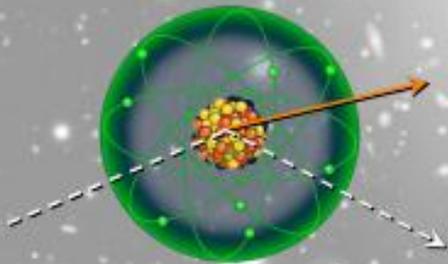
XENON100

The XENON Two Phase TPC

e^-/γ : electron recoil



n/WIMPs: nuclear recoil



- Single electron and single photon measurement sensitivity
- > 99.5% ER rejection via Ionization/Scintillation ratio ($S2/S1$)
- 3D event-by-event imaging with millimeter spatial resolution

XENON100

The XENON100 Detector



- XENON100 was designed to be ~100 times more sensitive than XENON10
- Target: 30 cm drift x 30 cm diameter TPC
- 162 kg ultra pure LXe (target + veto)
- Cryocooler and FTs outside shield
- Selection of materials for low radioactivity

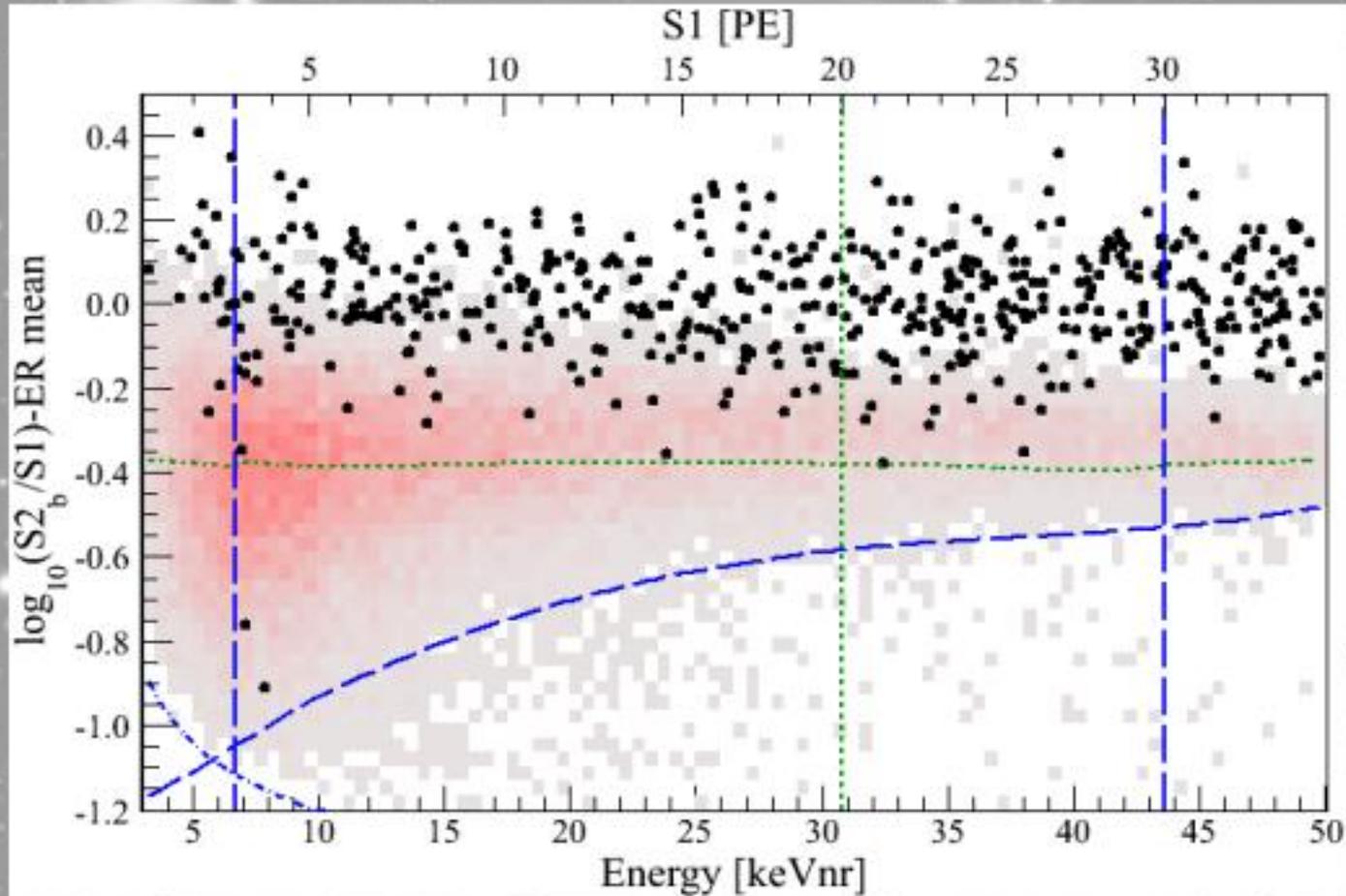
- 242 1-inch square PMTs: 1 mBq (U/Th) and ~30% QE
- LXe veto around target on all sides
- Multilayer passive shield (Cu, Poly, Pb+Water)



XENON100

2事象あるけれど、BGと
consistent

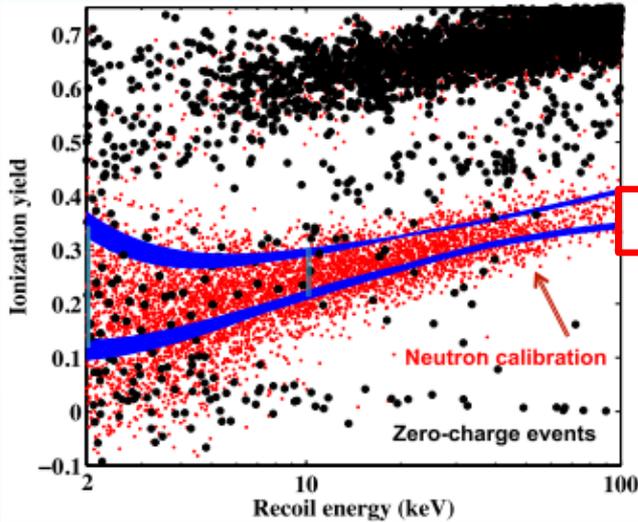
Unblinding results



- 2 events observed in the signal region with (1 ± 0.2) expected
- No events below the signal threshold

CDMS, EDELWEISS (Ge)

Yield for best detector (T1Z5)



What do we give up at low threshold ?

Risetime compromised → No phonon timing cut

Ionization signals too small → No fiducial cut

No longer "background-free"

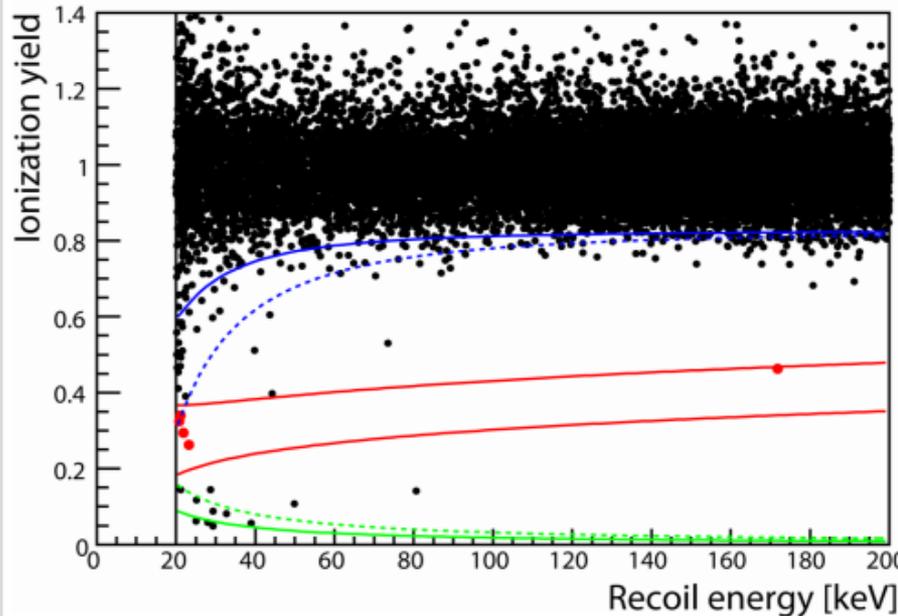
CDMS

EDELWEISS

Optimum Interval method sets 90% CL limits in the presence

Priscilla Cushman
University of Minnesota

EDW-II final result (2008+2009+2010)



total exposure of 427kg.d
→ 384kg.d in 90% NR band (WIMP Rol)
fiducial mass 1.6kg

5 events observed
(4 with $E < 22.5$ keV;
1 with $E = 172$ keV)

3 evts bg expected
 $20 < E < 100$ keV

→ no indication for a WIMP signal

PLB702,5 (2011) 329

standard halo → $\sigma_{SI} < 4.4 \times 10^{-8}$ pb at 90% C.L. for $M_{WIMP} = 85$ GeV/c²

MIUCHI VISION 15

見えない最先端

見えた人たち

見たい俺たち

アリとゾウ

← XENON100「 γ 除去」



「見えた」人たち

• DAMA (NaI) 圧倒的な統計量

The DAMA/LIBRA set-up ~250 kg NaI(Tl) (Large sodium Iodide Bulk for RARE processes)

As a result of a 2nd generation R&D for more radiopure NaI(Tl) by exploiting new chemical/physical radiopurification techniques (all operations involving - including photos - in HP Nitrogen atmosphere)



Residual contaminations in the new DAMA/LIBRA NaI(Tl) detectors: ^{232}Th , ^{238}U and ^{40}K at level of 10^{-12} g/g



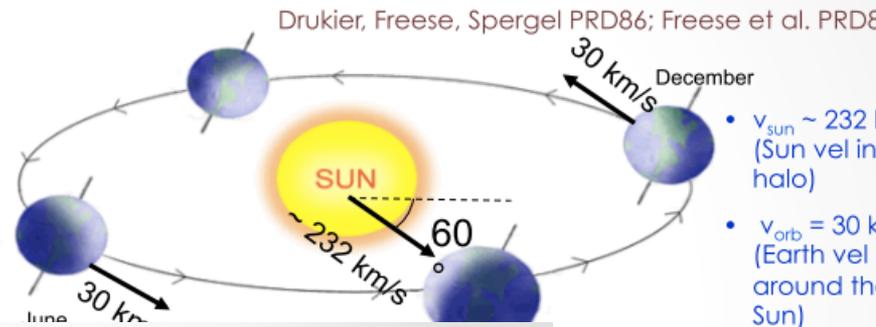
 R. Cerulli
INFN-LNGS

Radiopurity, performances, procedures, etc.: NIMA592(2008)297, JINST 7 (2012) 03009
Results on DM particles, Annual Modulation Signature: EPJC56(2008)333, EPJC67(2010)39
Results on rare processes: PEP violation: EPJC62(2009)327, CNC in I: EPJC72(2012)1920

Direction Sensitive
WIMP-search
NEWAGE

DAMA (NaI) は元気に 14サイクル

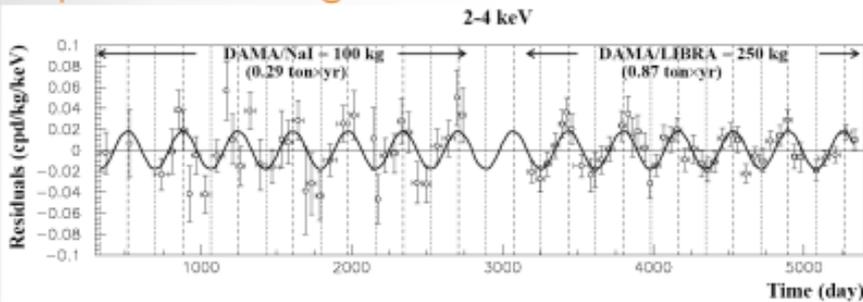
- 1) Modulated rate according cosine
- 2) In a definite low energy range
- 3) With a proper period (1 year)
- 4) With proper phase (about 2 June)



- $v_{sun} \sim 232$ km/s (Sun vel in galactic halo)
- $v_{orb} = 30$ km/s (Earth vel around the Sun)
- $\gamma = \pi/3$, $\omega = 2\pi/T$, $T = 1$ year
- $t_0 = 2^{nd}$ June (when v_{\oplus} is maximum)

Model Independent Annual Modulation Result

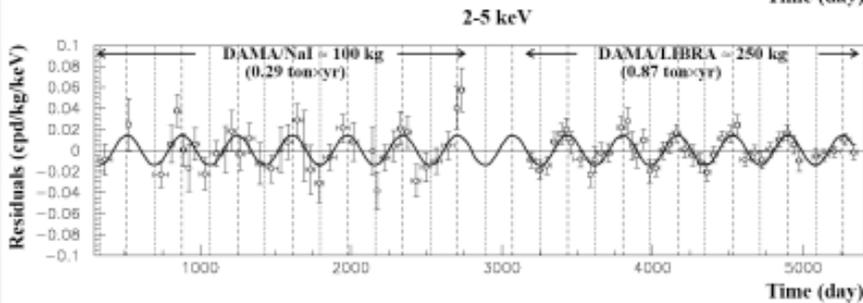
DAMA/NaI (7 years) + DAMA/LIBRA (6 years) Total exposure: 425428 kg×day = 1.17 ton×yr
 experimental single-hit residuals rate vs time and energy



2-4 keV

$A = (0.0183 \pm 0.0022)$ cpd/kg/keV
 $\chi^2/dof = 75.7/79$ 8.3 σ C.L.

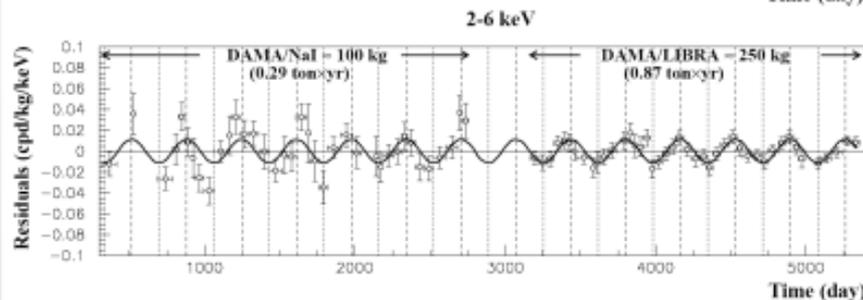
Absence of modulation? No
 $\chi^2/dof = 147/80 \Rightarrow P(A=0) = 7 \times 10^{-6}$



2-5 keV

$A = (0.0144 \pm 0.0016)$ cpd/kg/keV
 $\chi^2/dof = 56.6/79$ 9.0 σ C.L.

Absence of modulation? No
 $\chi^2/dof = 135/80 \Rightarrow P(A=0) = 1.1 \times 10^{-4}$



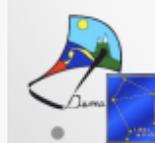
2-6 keV

$A = (0.0114 \pm 0.0013)$ cpd/kg/keV
 $\chi^2/dof = 64.7/79$ 8.8 σ C.L.

Absence of modulation? No
 $\chi^2/dof = 140/80 \Rightarrow P(A=0) = 4.3 \times 10^{-5}$

different origin and peculiar modulation with the seasons

obviously - be able to satisfy contemporaneously



R. Cerulli
 INFN-LNGS

Direction Sensitive
 WIMP-search
NEWAGE

- いちやもんもつくけど、
DAMA (NaI) は元気です

arXiv:1205.3675v1

形似ているけど、
 μ が2か月遅れ

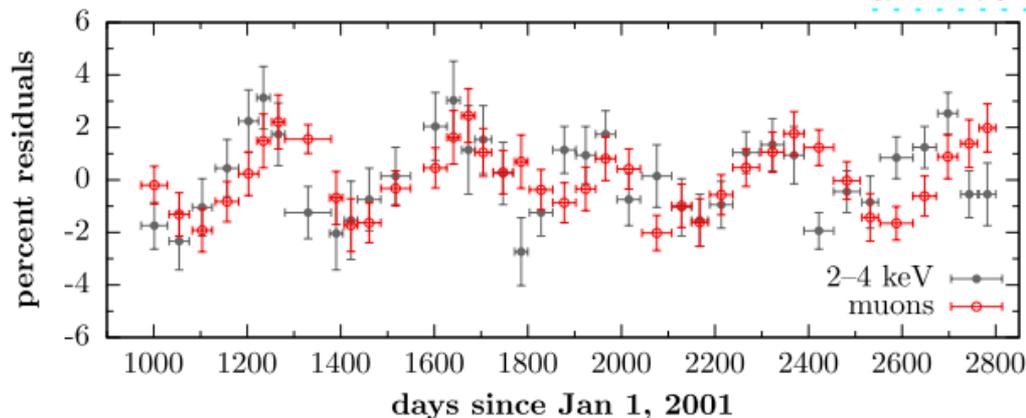


Figure 1: Percent annual residuals of the LVD measured muon flux when binned in accordance with the DAMA/LIBRA runs 1-5. The latter residuals are shown for the 2-4 keV bins assuming a baseline count rate of $\bar{s} = 1.15$ cpd/kg/keV.

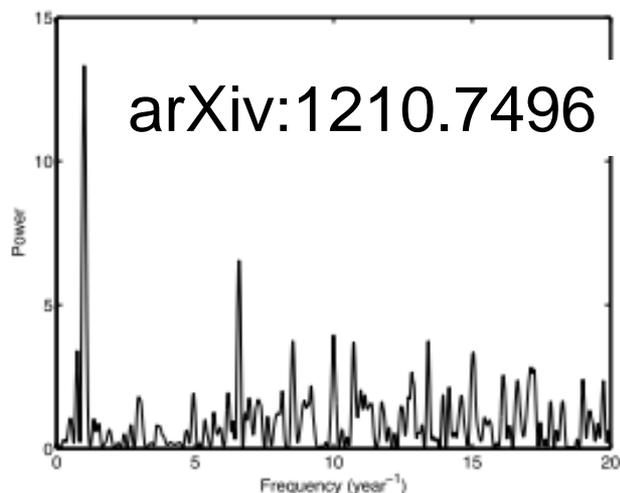


Figure 1. Power spectrum analysis of DAMA/LIBRA data, using the Lomb-Scargle procedure.

11年周期は見えるけど、
太陽活動だけでは説明しきれない。

2012年11月20日 @ 寄田研セミナー

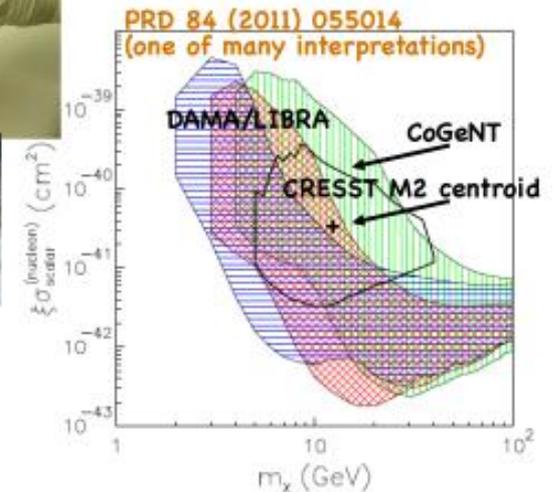
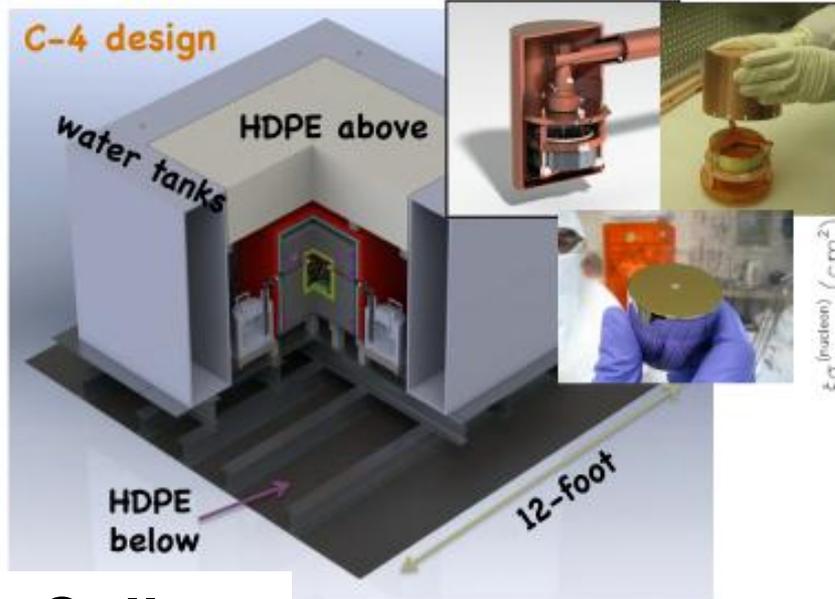
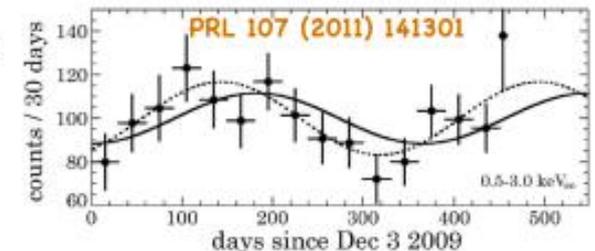
「見えた」人たち

- CoGENT (440g Ge) 0.4keV threshold
- 1.5年分の季節変動
- upgrade中

n-mass WIMPs

PPCs around since early 80's.

- Remarkably simple commercial technology leads to applications in double-beta decay (MAJORANA, GERDA) and astroparticle physics (CoGENT).
- Searches for an annual modulation require exquisite instrumental stability. But how much is enough?
- PNNL/UC/Canberra C-4 expansion (x10 mass, lower bckgs and threshold) will make it, or break it.



Juan Collar

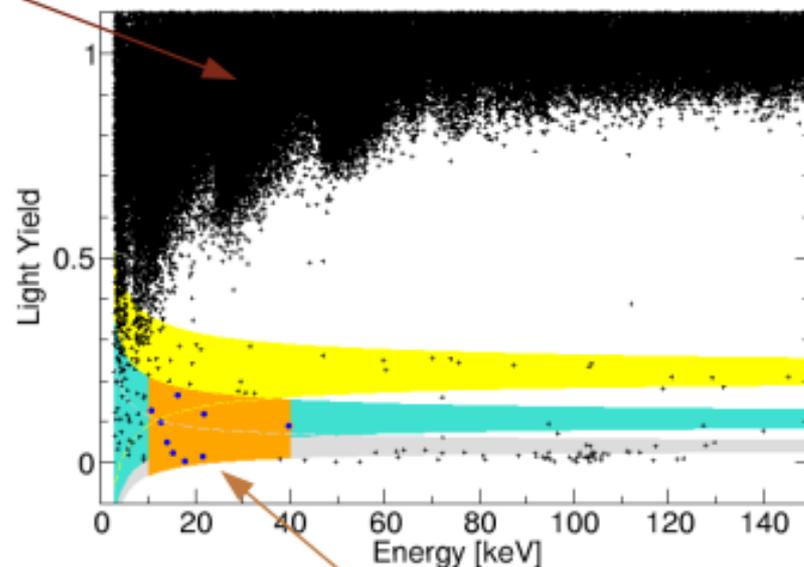
「見えた」人たち

- CRESSTCaWO4 見えすぎちゃって。。。 grounds

γ / e^- background

- dominant background source
- $\sim 10^4$ events/kg/yr
- excellent discrimination
- **expected gamma leakage of 1 event per module defines lower threshold of acceptance region**

	M1	M2
e^-/γ -events	8.00 ± 0.05	8.00 ± 0.05
α -events	$11.5^{+2.6}_{-2.3}$	$11.2^{+2.5}_{-2.3}$
neutron events	$7.5^{+6.3}_{-5.5}$	$9.7^{+6.1}_{-5.1}$
Pb recoils	$15.0^{+5.2}_{-5.1}$	$18.7^{+4.9}_{-4.7}$
signal events	$29.4^{+8.6}_{-7.7}$	$24.2^{+8.1}_{-7.2}$
m_χ [GeV]	25.3	11.6
σ_{WN} [pb]	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$
stat. significance	4.7σ	4.2σ

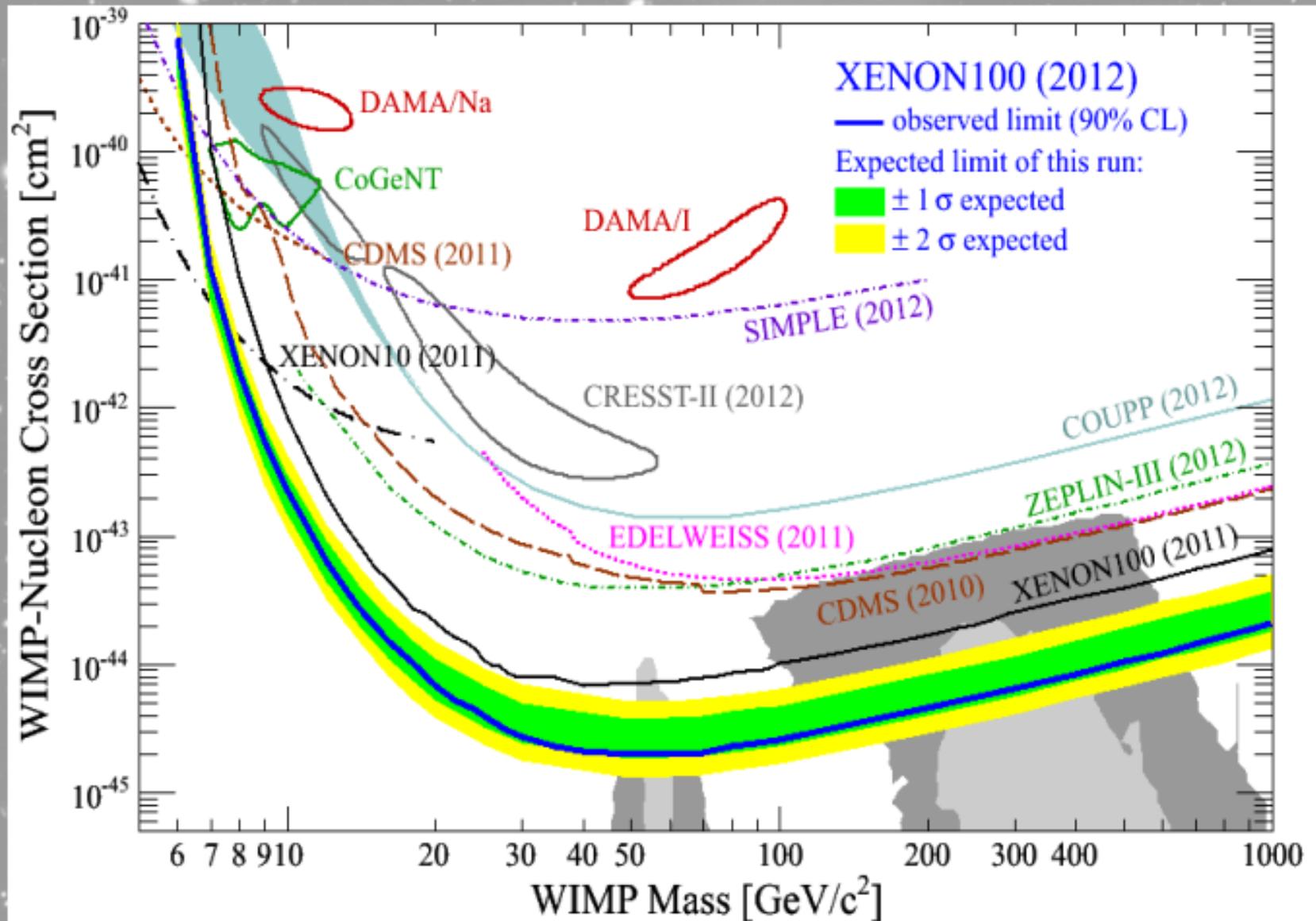


acceptance region:
 O,Ca,W bands; ~ 10 -40 keV

Christian Strandhagen (University Tübingen)
 on behalf of the CRESST Collaboration

M1M2の違いは Wの反応の量

● 状況再確認



MIUCHI VISION 15

見えない最先端

見えた人たち

見たい俺たち

アリとゾウ

← XENON100「ガンマ除去」

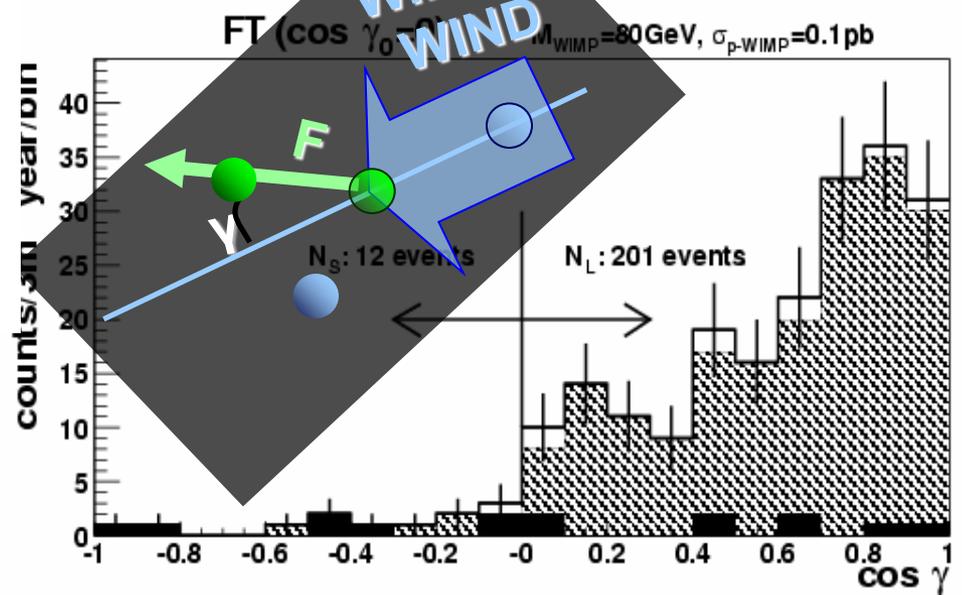
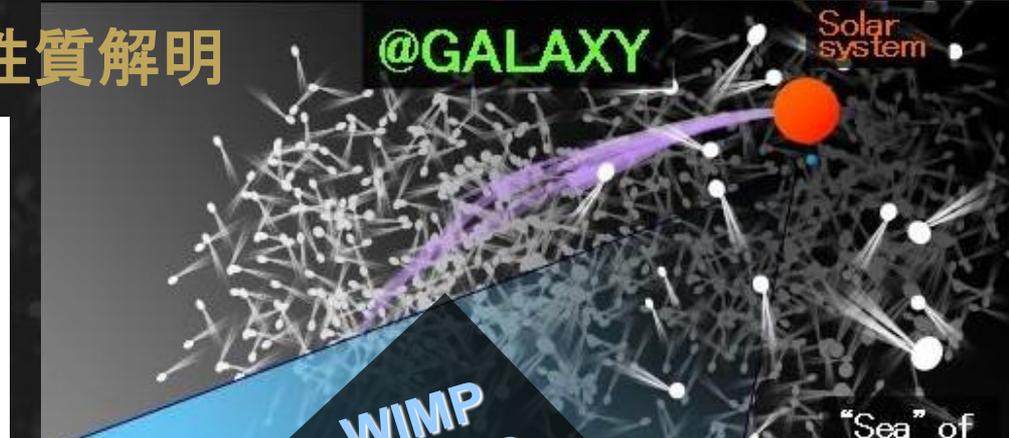
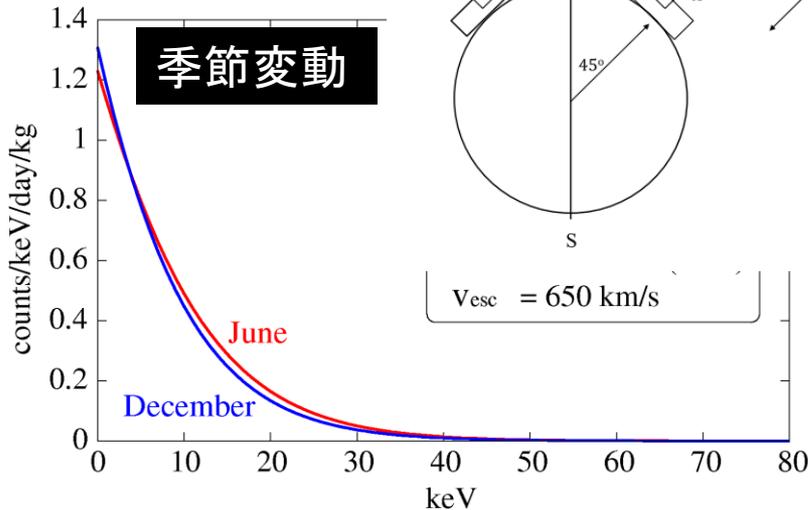
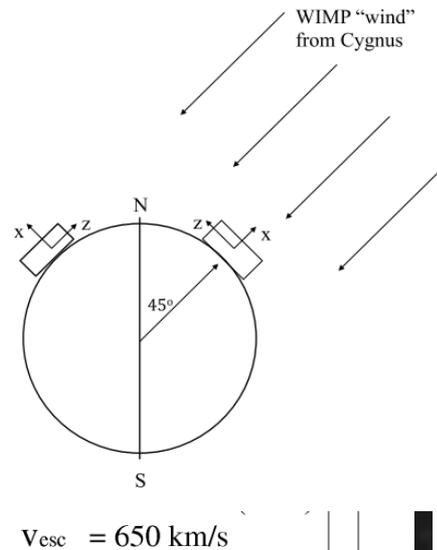
← DAMA「統計」



「見たい」おれたち(チームCYGNUS)

- 到来方向は昼夜で変わる
- 季節変動(5%以下)と比較して確実な証拠(前後の非対称度は最大で10倍。)
- 検出の後には暗黒物質の性質解明

A sidereal modulation



協力と競争の共存

Directional Dark Matter Community -

Directional Conference Series

| January 18, 2010 17:19 WSPC/139-IJMPA 04817

Review

- Cygnus 2007 – Boulby
England
- Cygnus 2009 – Boston USA
- Cygnus 2011 – Aussois
France
- Cygnus 2013 – Toyama
Japan

International Journal of Modern Physics A
Vol. 25, No. 1 (2010) 1-51
© World Scientific Publishing Company

 World Scientific
www.worldscientific.com

THE CASE FOR A DIRECTIONAL DARK MATTER DETECTOR AND THE STATUS OF CURRENT EXPERIMENTAL EFFORTS

S. AHLEN,¹ N. AFSHORDI,^{23,25} J. B. B. BATTAT,⁴⁻¹³ J. BILLARD,¹¹
N. BOZORGNI,³ S. BURGOS,²¹ T. CALDWELL,^{13,22} J. M. CARMONA,^{12,13}
S. CEBRIAN,^{12,13} P. COLAS,⁴ T. DAFNI,^{12,13} E. DAW,²⁰ D. DUMIC,¹⁵ A. DUSHKIN,²
W. FEDUS,¹⁵ E. FERRELL,⁴ D. FINKBEINER,⁸ P. H. FISHER,¹⁵ J. FORBES,²¹
T. FUSAYASU,¹⁶ J. GALAN,^{12,13} T. GAMBLE,²⁶ C. GHAG,³ I. GIOMATARIS,⁴
M. GOLD,¹⁹ H. GOMEZ,^{12,13} M. E. GOMEZ,⁷ P. GONDOLGO,²⁵ A. GREEN,²⁰
C. GRIGNON,¹¹ O. GULLAUDIN,¹¹ C. HAGEMANN,¹⁹ K. HATTORI,¹⁰
S. HENDERSON,¹⁵ N. HIGASHI,¹⁹ C. IDA,¹⁰ F. J. IGUAZ,^{12,13} A. INGLIS,³
I. G. BRASTORZA,^{12,13} S. IWAKI,¹⁸ A. KABOTH,¹⁵ S. KABUKI,¹⁰ J. KADYK,¹⁴
N. KALLIVAYALIL,¹⁵ H. KUBO,¹⁰ S. KUROSAWA,¹⁰ V. A. KUDRYAVTSEV,²⁸
T. LAMY,¹³ R. LANZA,¹⁵ T. B. LAWSON,²⁰ A. LEE,¹⁵ E. R. LEE,¹⁸ T. LIN,⁸
D. LOOMBA,¹⁸ J. LOPEZ,¹⁵ G. LUZON,^{12,13} T. MANOBU,⁹ J. MAROFF,²⁷
F. MAYET,¹³ B. McCLUSKEY,²⁸ E. MILLER,¹⁸ K. MIUCHI,¹⁰ & MONROE,¹⁵
B. MORGAN,²⁰ D. MUNA,²⁹ A. St. J. MURPHY,⁵ T. NAKA,¹⁷ K. NAKAMURA,¹⁰
M. NAKAMURA,¹⁷ T. NAKANO,¹⁷ G. G. NICKLIN,²⁰ H. NISHIMURA,¹⁰ K. NIWA,¹⁷
S. M. PALING,²⁸ J. PARKER,¹⁰ A. PETKOV,²¹ M. PIPE,²⁸ K. PUSHKIN,²³
M. ROBINSON,²⁸ A. RODRIGUEZ,^{12,13} J. RODRIGUEZ-QUINTERO,⁷ T. SAHIN,¹⁸
R. SANDERSON,¹⁵ N. SANGHI,¹⁸ D. SANTOS,¹¹ O. SATO,¹⁷ T. SAWANO,¹⁹
G. SCHIOLA,¹⁵ H. SERIYA,²⁸ T. R. SLATYER,¹⁰ D. P. SNOWDEN-HITT,²²
N. J. C. SPOONER,²⁰ A. SUGIYAMA,²⁴ A. TAKADA,²⁵ M. TAKAHASHI,¹⁰
A. TAKEDA,²⁸ T. TANIMORI,¹⁰ K. TANIGUE,¹⁰ A. TOMAS,^{12,13} H. TOMITA,¹
K. TSUCHIYA,¹⁰ J. TURK,¹⁸ E. TZIAPERI,²⁶ K. UENO,¹⁰ S. VAHSEN,¹⁸
R. VANDERSPEK,¹⁵ J. VERGADOS,⁸ J. A. VILLAR,^{12,13} H. WELLENSTEIN,²
I. WOLFE,²⁵ H. K. YAMAMOTO¹⁵ and H. YEGORIAN¹⁸

¹ Boston University, Boston, MA 02215, USA

² Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02453, USA

³ University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

⁴ CEA Saclay, Cédex, France

⁵ University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH9 3JZ, UK

⁶ Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 02140, USA

⁷ Universidad de Huelva, Campus El Carmen, 21071 Huelva, Spain

⁸ University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Gr 451 10, Greece

⁹ Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies, KEK, Tsukuba, Japan

¹⁰ Kyoto University Kitashirokawa-onokubo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8502, Japan

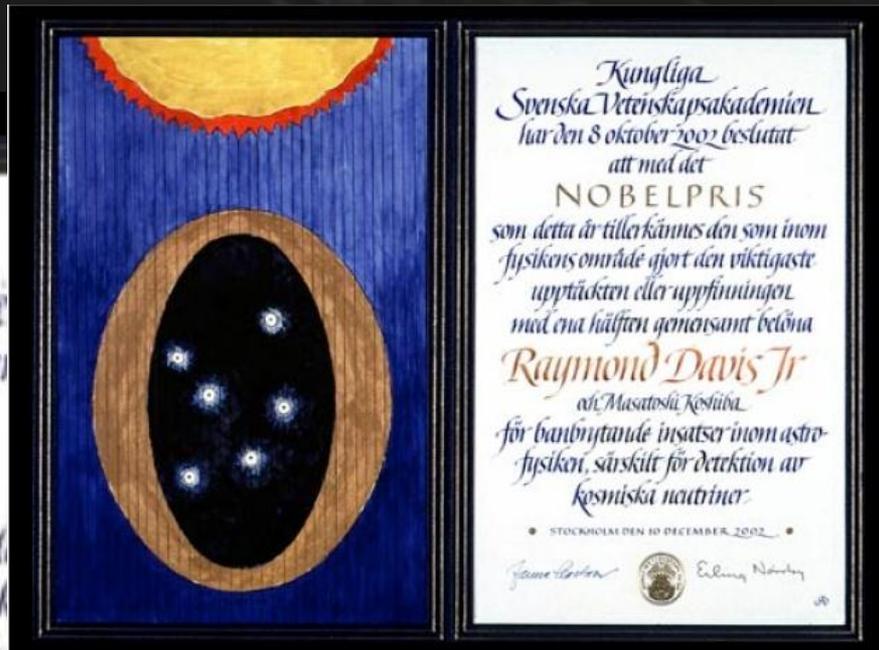
¹¹ Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie,

Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1, CNRS/INSPY,

Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble,

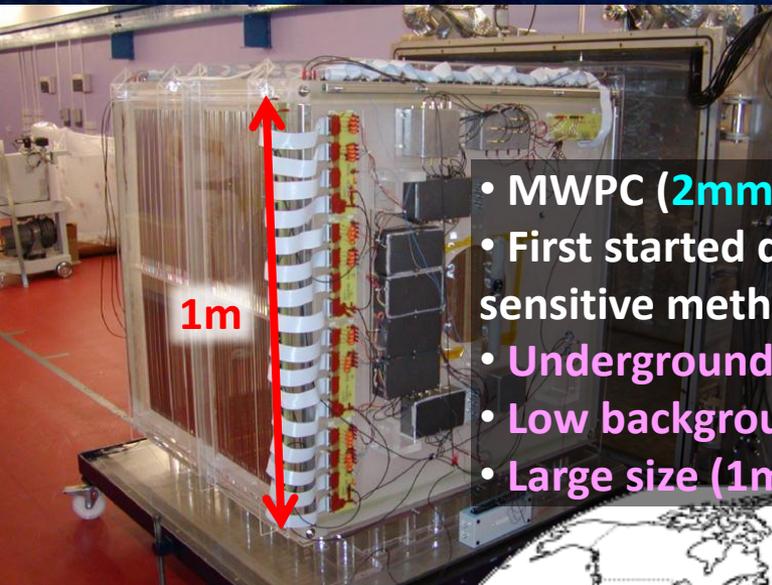
53, rue de Martyrs, 38026 Grenoble, France

「方向性」の重要性



ction Sensitive
WIMP-search
WAGE

Direction-sensitive DM search

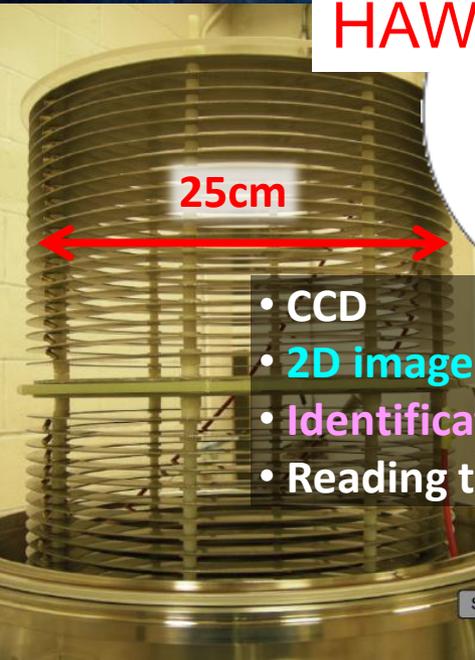
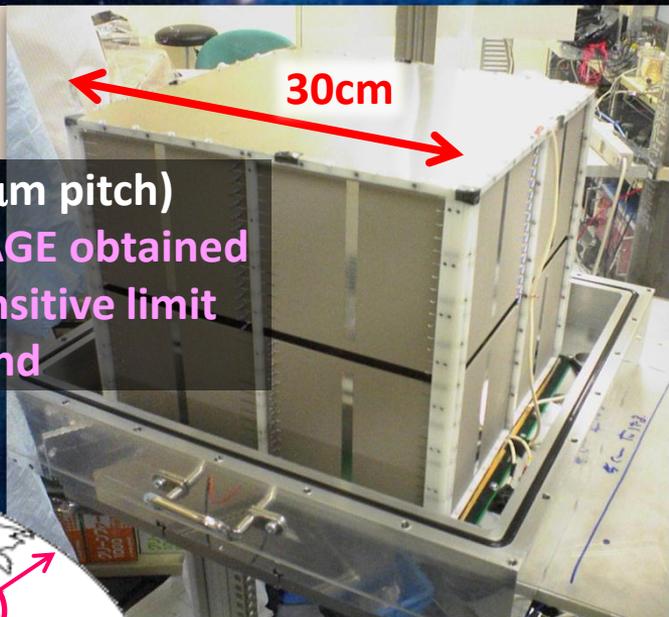


DRIFT
[UK]

- MWPC (2mm pitch)
- First started direction-sensitive method
- Underground
- Low background
- Large size (1m³)

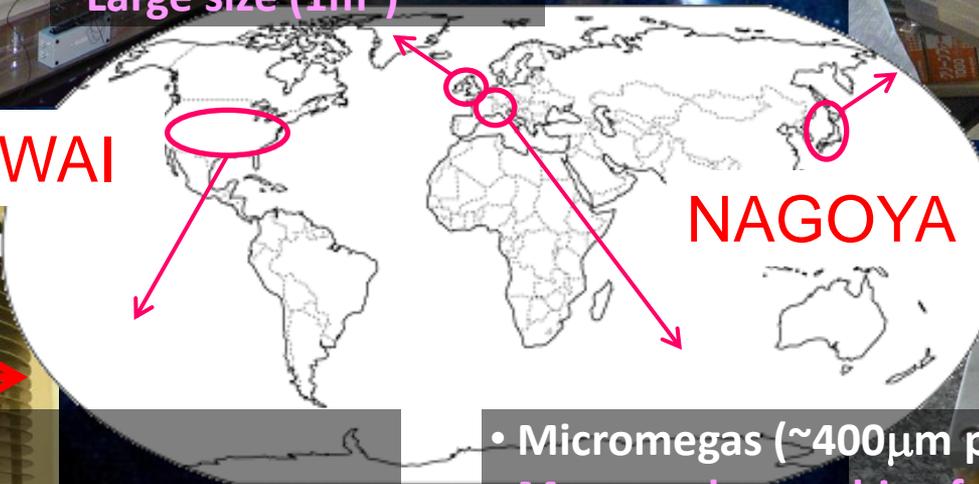
NEWAGE
[Japan]

- μ -PIC (400 μ m pitch)
- Only NEWAGE obtained direction-sensitive limit
- Underground



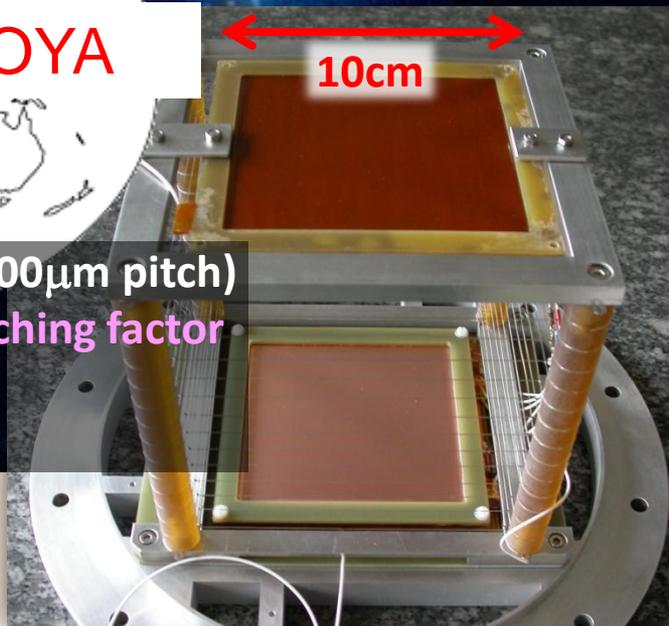
DMTPC
[USA]

- CCD
- 2D image
- Identification of head-tail
- Reading to underground



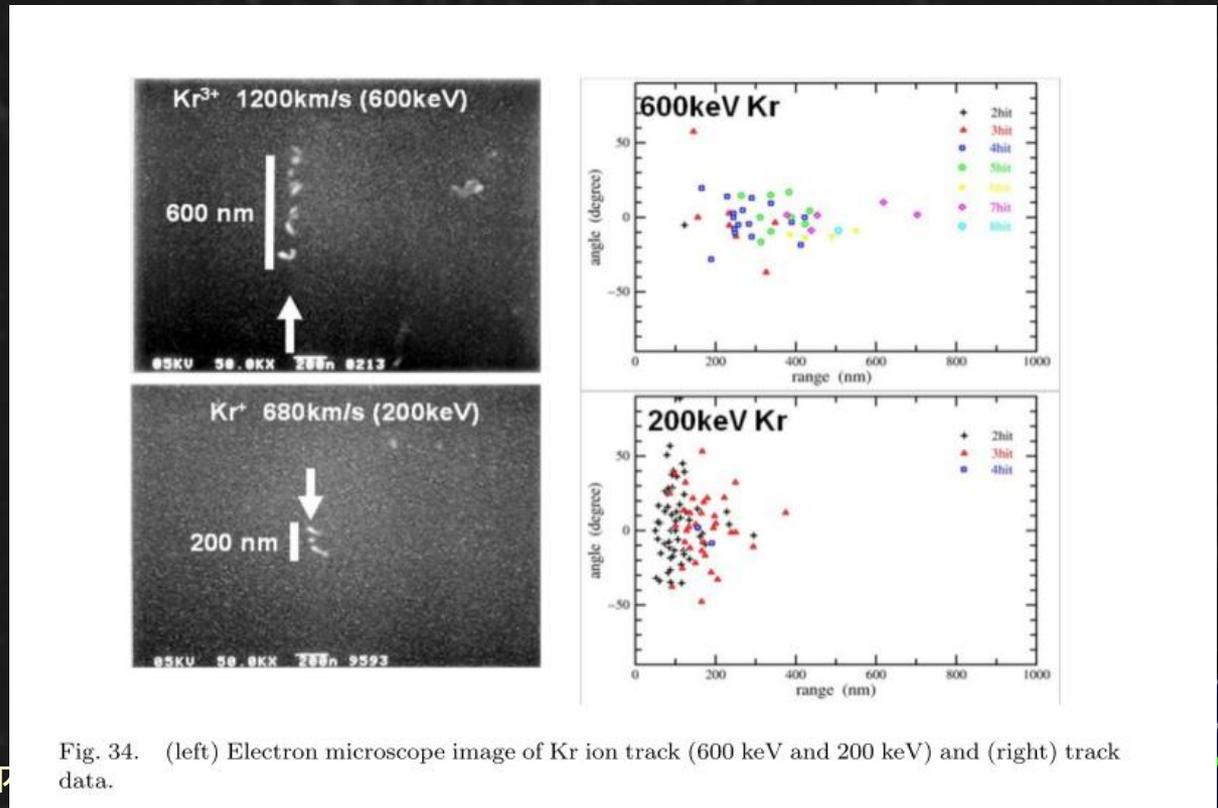
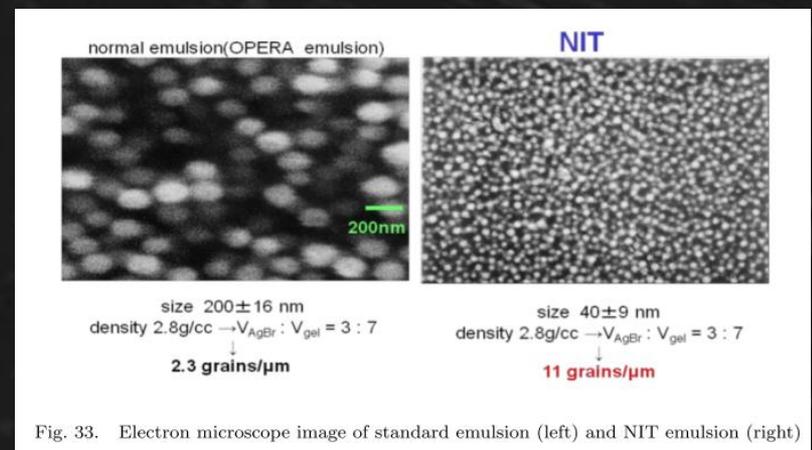
MIMAC
[France]

- Micromegas (\sim 400 μ m pitch)
- Measured quenching factor in detail
- R&D at surface



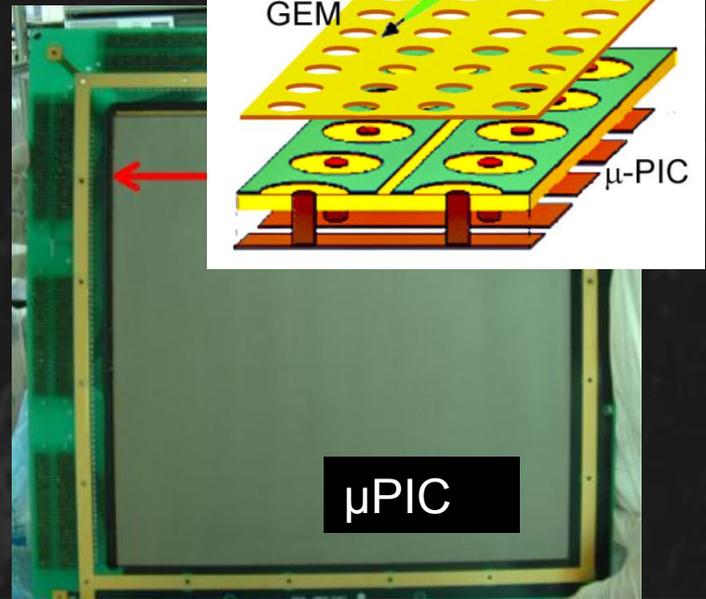
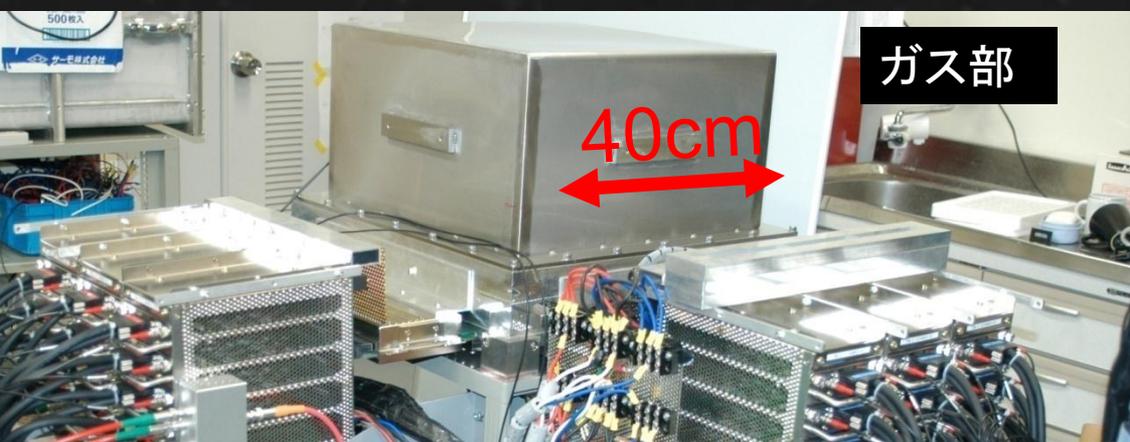
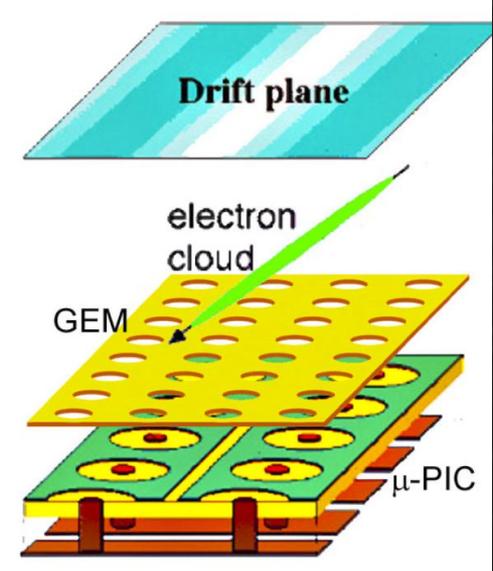
◆ NIT(名大)

- エマルジョン
- 大質量◎
- 即時性 ×
- 角度分解能、エネルギー閾値△

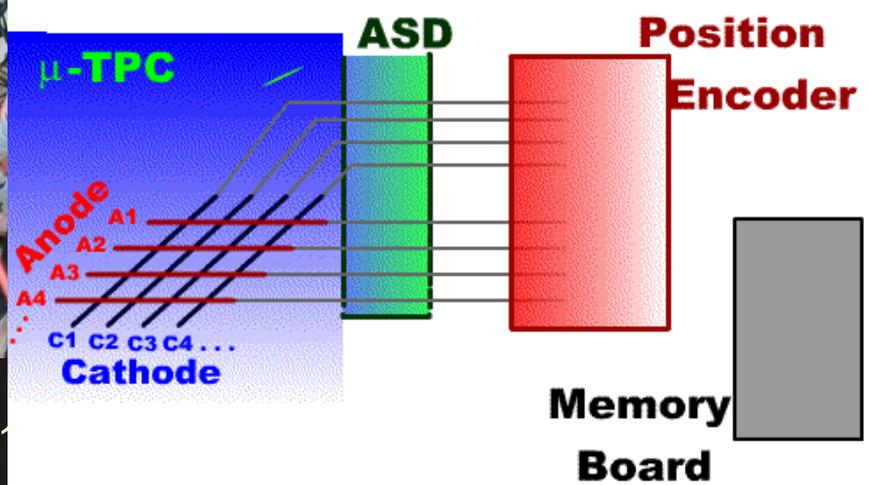


NEWAGE

- 京大で開発した「 μ PIC」検出器
- 30cm角検出器で地下実験中
- CF4 ガス SD探索



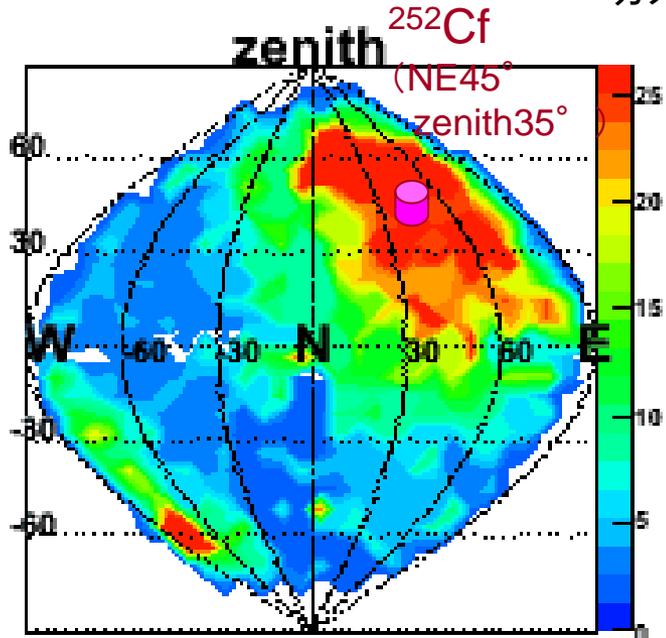
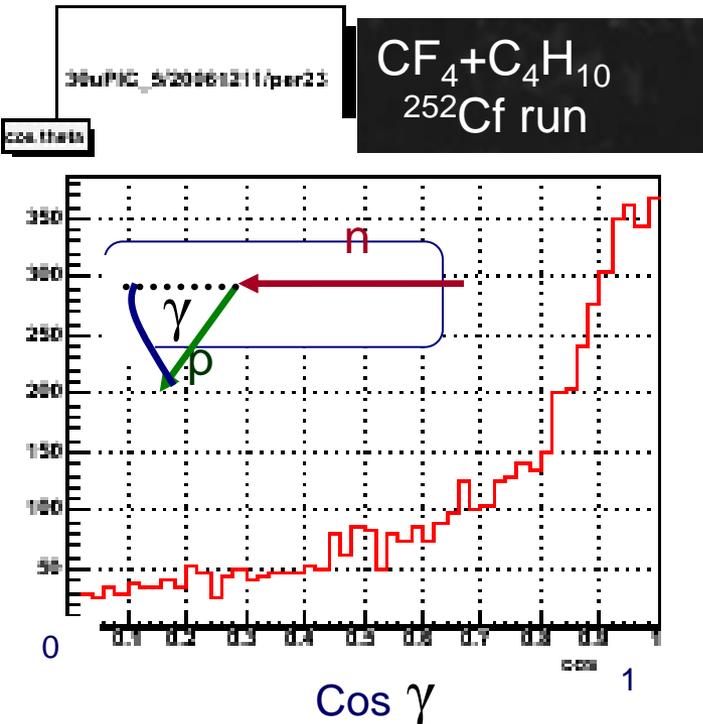
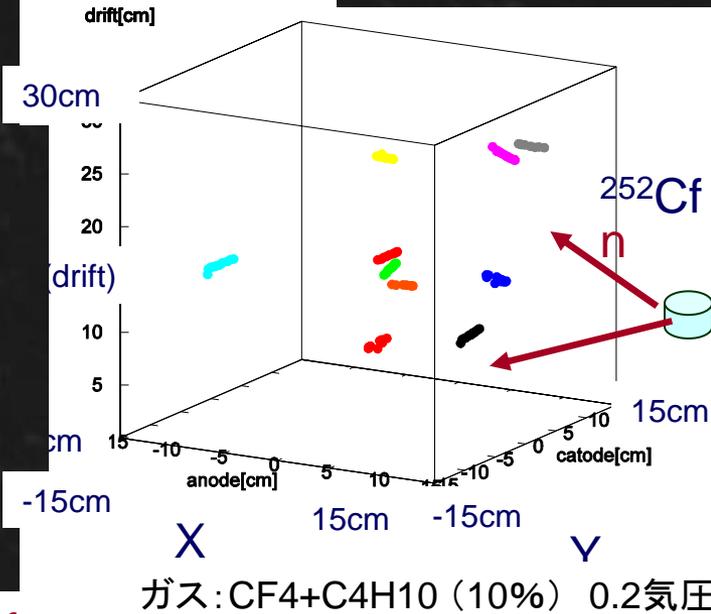
検出器
NEWAGE-0.3a



飛跡検出、イメージング

- 中性子に反跳された陽子を検出
- 前方に散乱される様子が見えている
- WIMP → フッ素の反跳で見たい現象をエミュレート

陽子飛跡の例



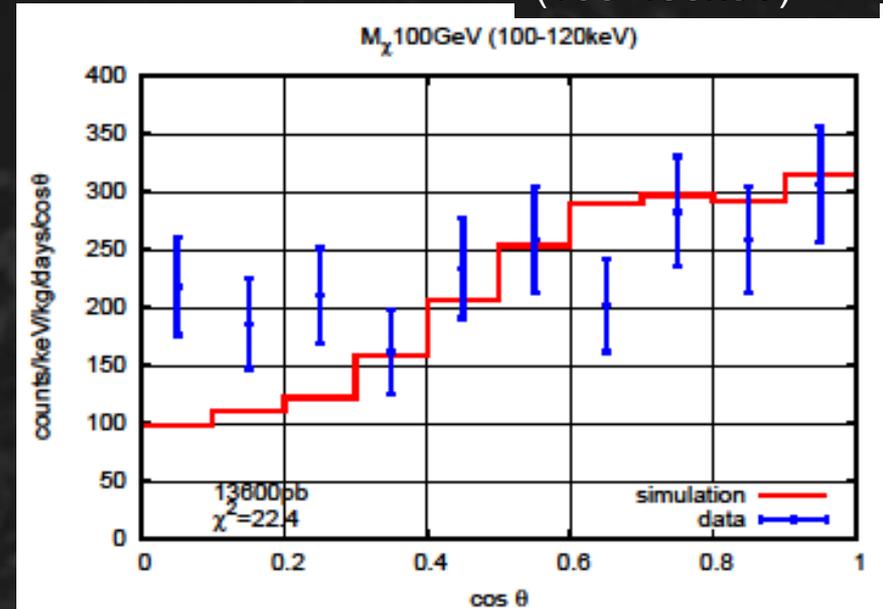
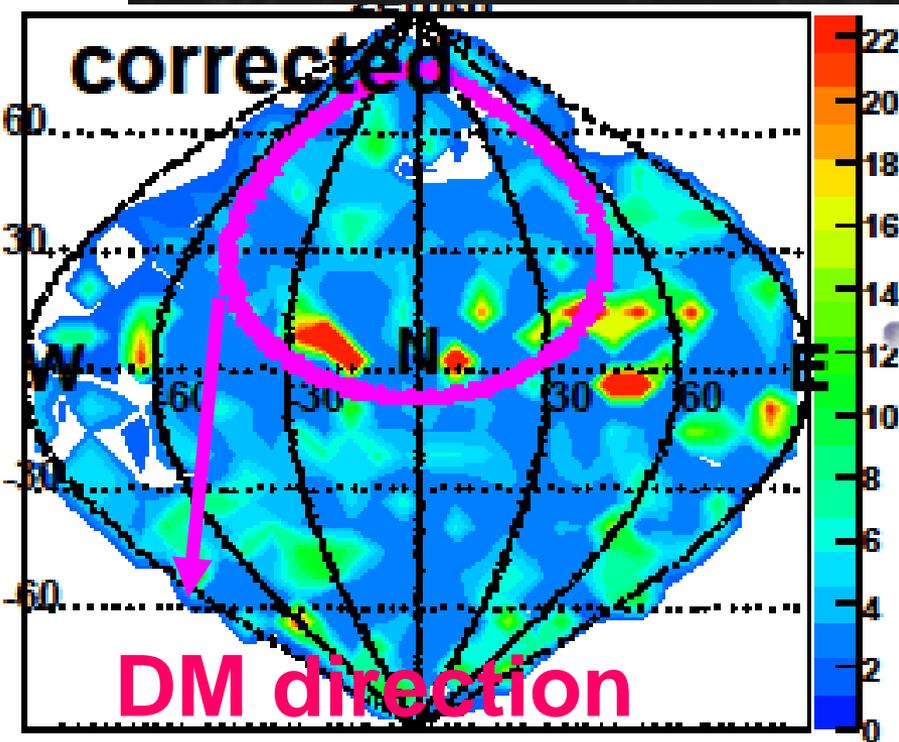
陽子の飛跡で描いた「イメージ」

地上(京大)でのDM探索実験

- 原子核飛跡を用いた手法では初めて
- 2006 年測定
- exposure 0.15 kg days

Cosθ 分布
(100-400keV)

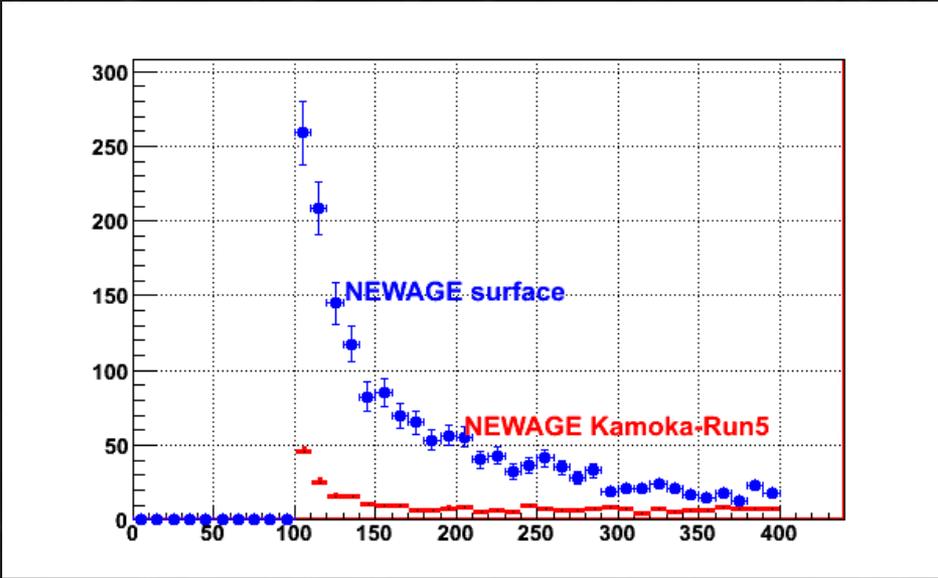
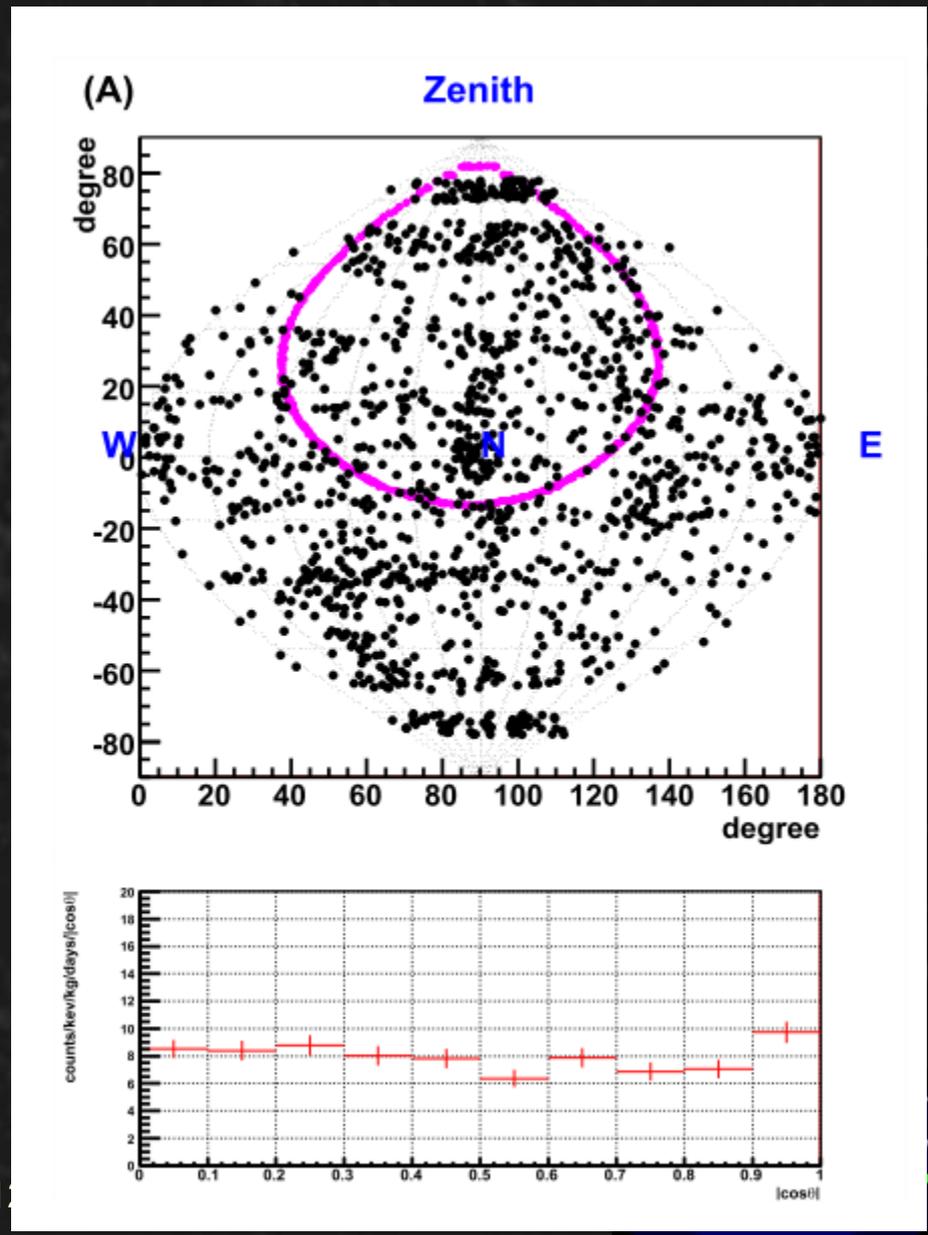
C、Fの原子核で描いた「スカイマップ」
(100-400keV)



結果

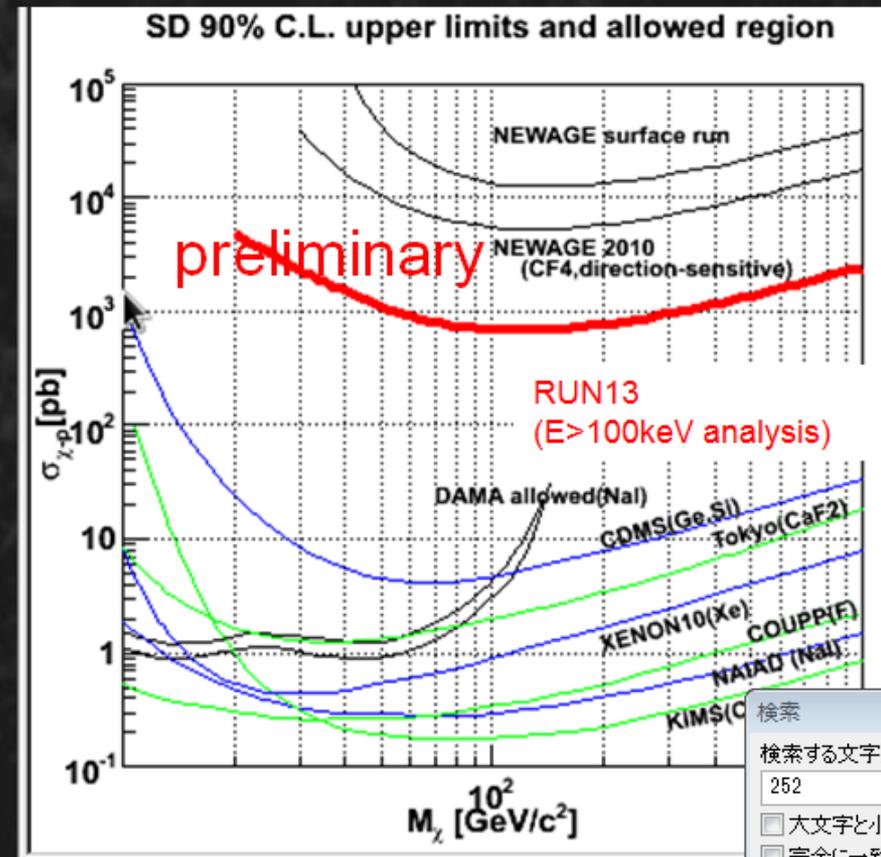
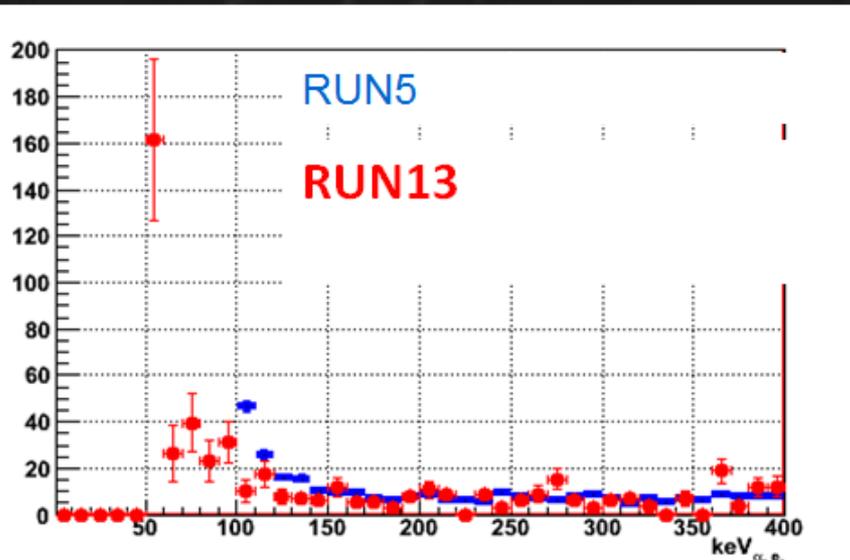
- DMの信号は χ^2 テストで排除
- 方向に感度をもった初の制限

- 地下実験結果(2008年)
- 観測0.524 kg·days
- スペクトル
地上の1/5 程度: 新たなBG
- スカイマップ
フラットな $\cos\theta$ 分布



Results (preliminary)

- exposure 0.140kg · days
- spectrum threshold 100keV \Rightarrow 50keV
- rate: $\sim 1/5$ at 100keV
- direction-sensitive analysis: on-going



MIUCHI VISION 15

見えない最先端

見えた人たち

見たい俺たち

アリとゾウ

← XENON100「ガンマ除去」

← DAMA「統計」

← CYGNUS「方向情報」



● XMASS

- 800kgは圧倒的

XMASS

Y. Suzuki

Kamioka Observatory, Institute for Cosmic Ray
Research ICRR), University of Tokyo

And

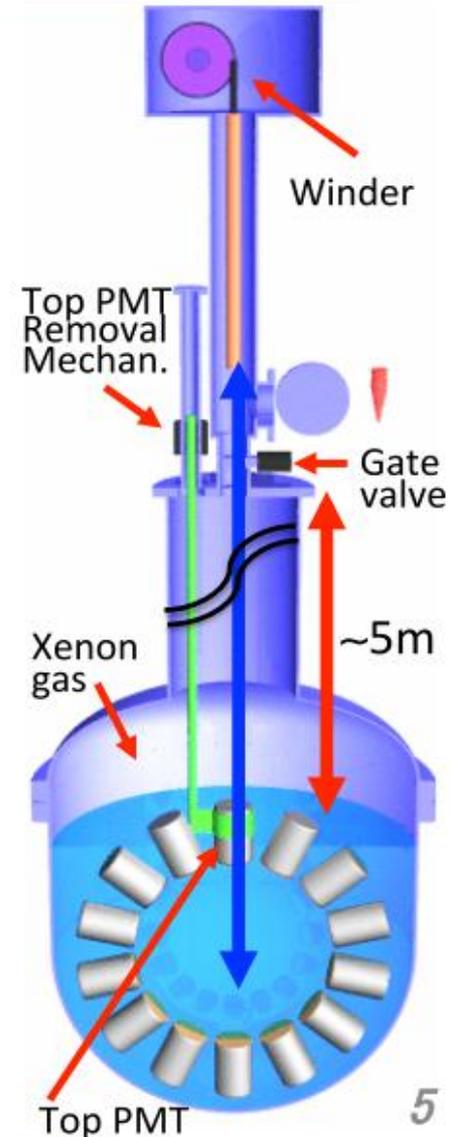
Kamioka Satellite, Kavli Institute for the Physics and
Mathematics of the Universe (IPMU), University of
Tokyo

Commissioning run

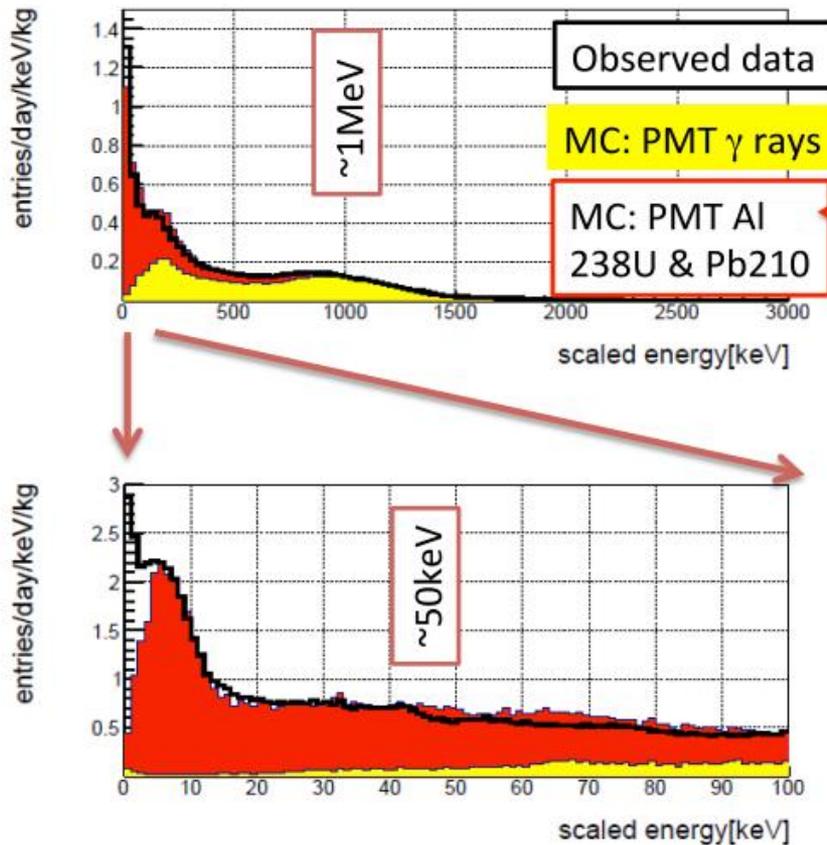


- Calibration
 - Source Rod (^{57}Co , ^{241}Am , ^{137}Cs , ^{109}Cd , ^{55}Fe)
 - External sources: ^{60}Co , ^{137}Cs , ^{232}Th , Neutron
- Normal Data taking (physics runs)
- Development of Software
- Change of the physical condition of Xenon.
 - High/Low pressure runs, O_2 runs to change absorption length, etc.
- Xe Gas run Important to identify the BG
- RI measurement of the detector parts (attach materials at the end of the calibration rod)

CM runs ended because the calibration rod fell off and stuck



Measured Spectrum (Whole Volume)

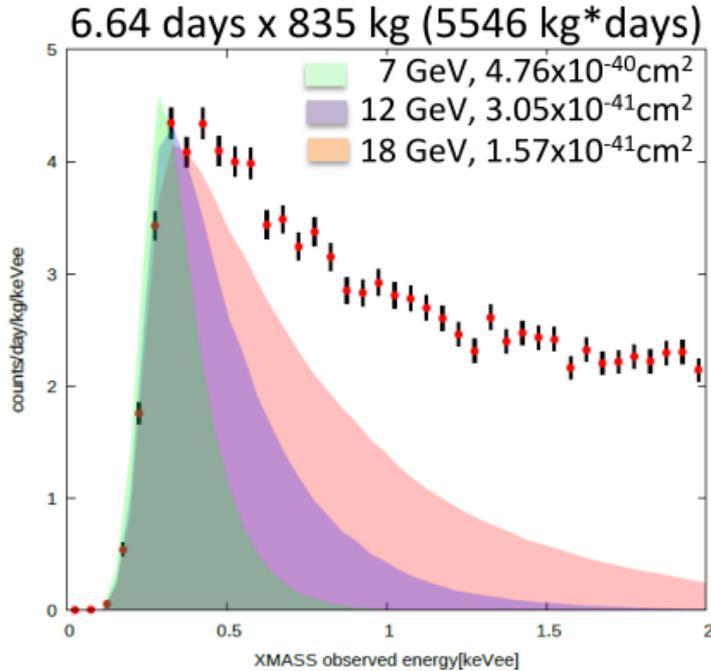


- Suspected detector parts were examined again, and found

Aluminum seal used between quartz window and metal body of the PMTs contains ^{238}U (upper chain) and ^{210}Pb on Cu surface (as usual)

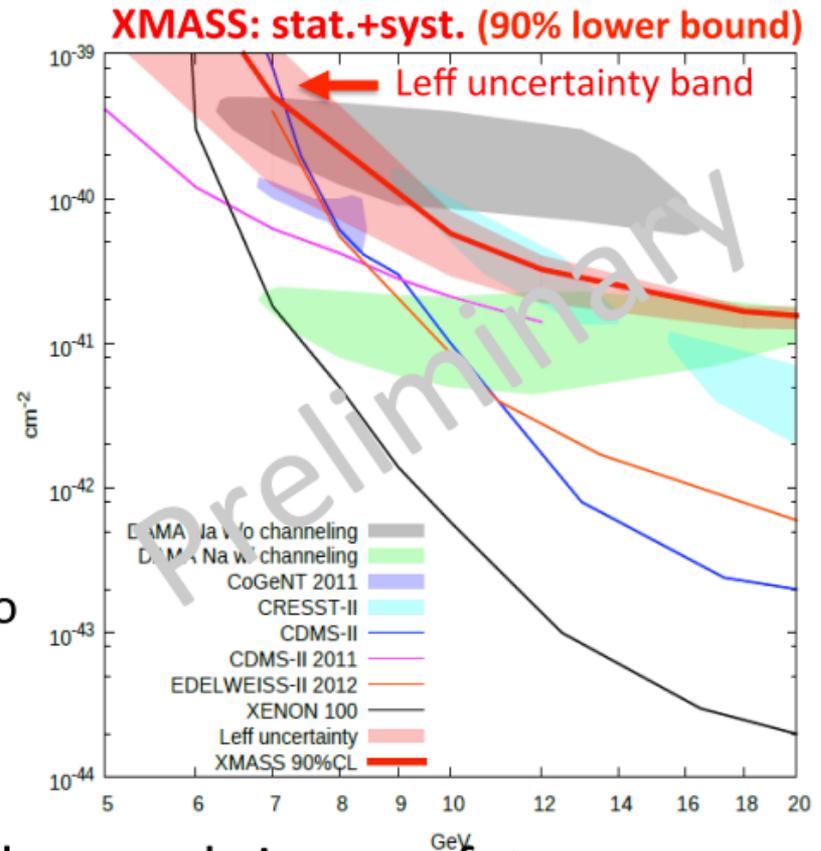


Aluminum Seal



Results on low mass dark matter

- Compare Dark Matter MC to the data
- Obtain the maximum cross section (upper limits) of the spectrum not to exceed the observed data points.
- Current XMASS is close to the allowed regions of DAMA/CoGeNT/CRESST.

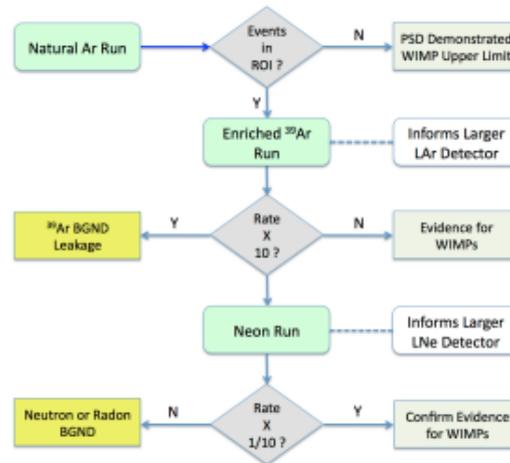
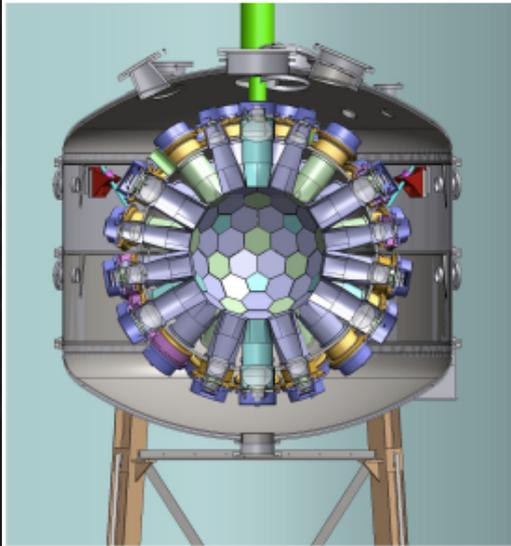


We will reduce the backgrounds in near future

◆ 他のゾウのあゆみ

- DEAP/CLEAN Ar 3.6tonを製作中。

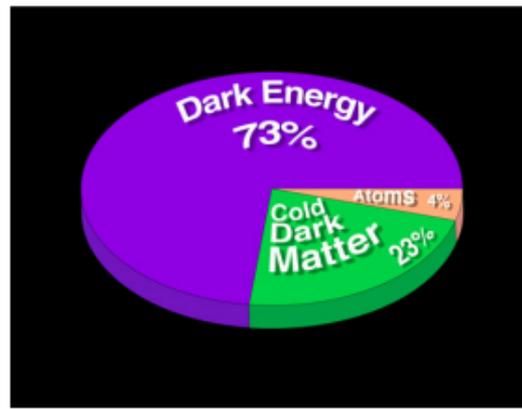
CLEAN Detection of Dark Matter



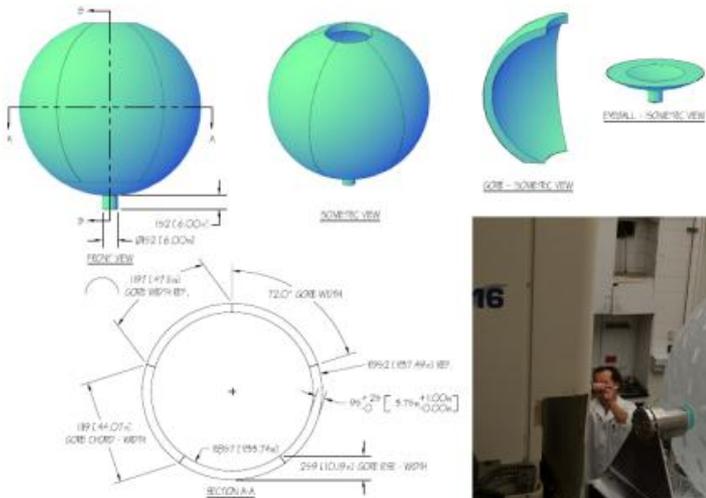
IDM-2012

July 23-27, 2012
Chicago, IL

Andrew Hime
Physics Division, MS H803
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, NM 87545



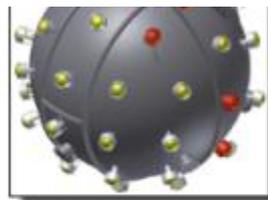
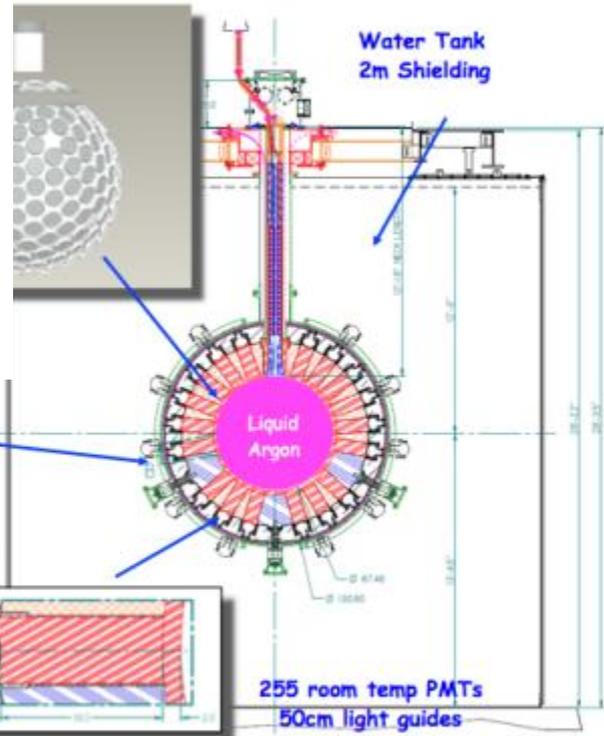
DEAP-3600 Acrylic Vessel Construction



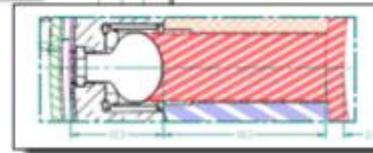
IDM-2012

A. Hime - LANL

22



Steel Shell



255 room temp PMTs
50cm light guides

IDM-2012

A. Hime - LANL

21

● DARKSIDE

DarkSide Program

Multi-stage program at Gran Sasso National Laboratory

DarkSide 10

Currently running full prototype detector

DarkSide 50

First physics detector

Physics goal $\sim 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$

DarkSide G2

Multi-ton detector

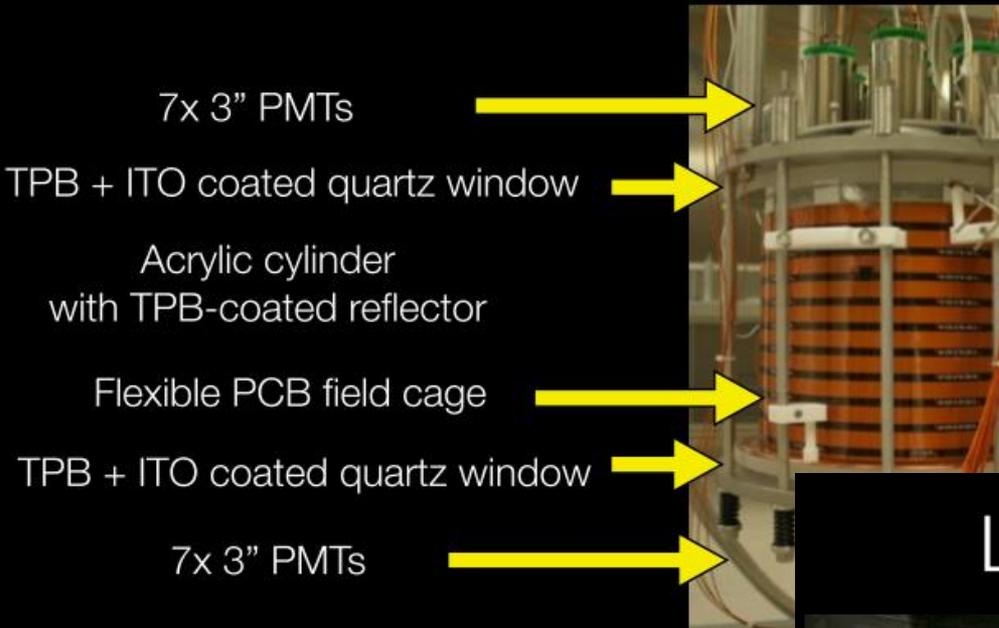
Physics Goal $\sim 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$

RICHARD SALDANHA

+ multiple smaller test setups and prototypes

DarkSide 10

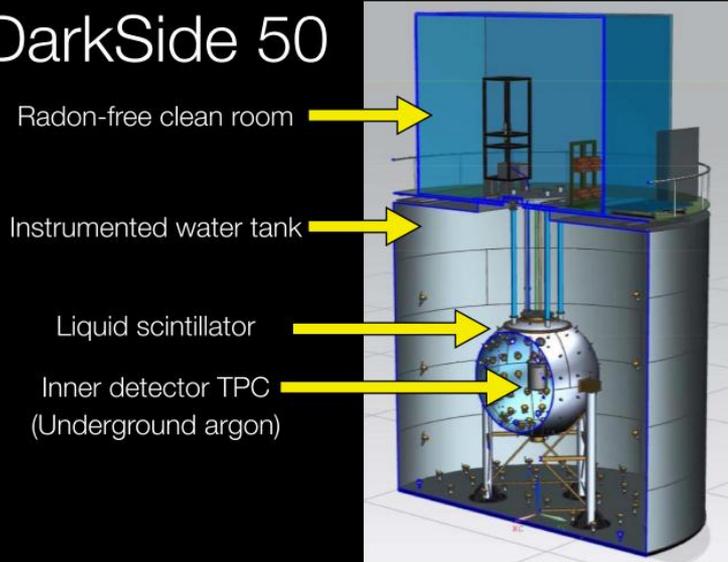
DS-10 Performance



- Compare performance of different reflectors for light collection
 Detector run with both 3M foils (~ 9 p.e./keV_{ee}) and highly crystalline PTFE (~ 7 p.e./keV_{ee})
- Study feasibility of ITO coatings
- Test HHV system (feedthroughs, grid etc.)
 Detector running without problems at nominal field configuration (1 kV/cm drift, 3.8 kV/cm extraction)
- Perform calibration of detector
 Calibrations performed with external γ and neutron sources. ^{83}Kr source to be implemented soon
- Optimize field configuration of TPC
 Different field configurations under consideration



DarkSide 50



CTF tank has been emptied

Liquid scintillator tank assembly has recently been completed

RICHARD SALDANHA



● 一番景気いい話: MAX&XAX

MAX & XAX

Dark Matter and Neutrino Observatory
based on multi-ton
Liquid Xenon and Liquid Argon

Katsushi Arisaka

University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Physics and Astronomy

arisaka@physics.ucla.edu

7/25/12

Roadmap to MAX



Gran Sasso \Rightarrow DUSEL



7/25/12

Katsushi Arisaka, UCLA

3

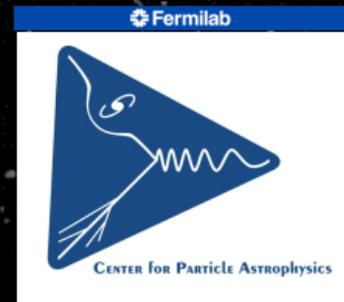
- ◆ そして、アリ
 - CCD 1g

Searching for low mass dark matter with DAMIC

Ben Kilminster
Fermilab

Identification of Dark Matter
IDM 2012

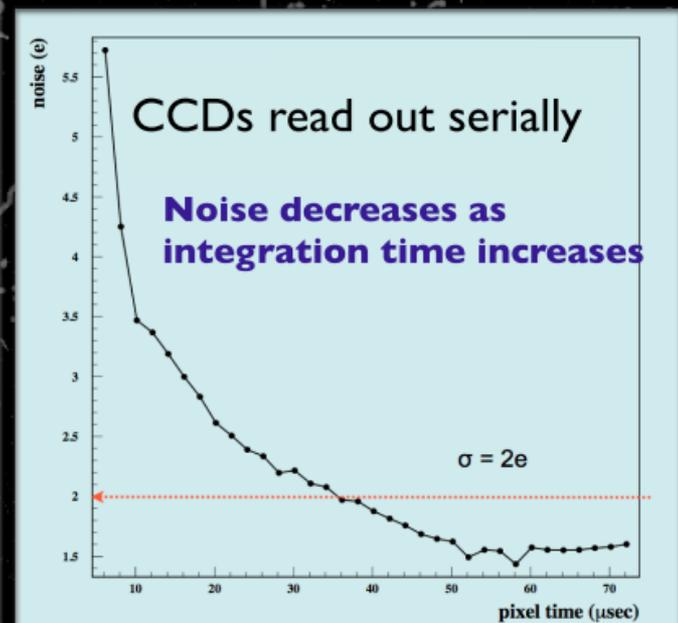
Results in Phys. Lett. B 711, 264-269 (2012)
[arXiv:1105.5191](https://arxiv.org/abs/1105.5191) [astro-ph.IM]



- 低閾値 それだけ
(低質量のDMに特化)

Energy threshold for DM search

- **CCDs cooled to -150 C to reduce noise**
- **50 μs / pixel**
 - **RMS of 2 e-**
 - **7.2 eV equivalent ionizing in Silicon**
- **Threshold of 40 eV_{ee}**
 - **Lowest of current DM experiments**
- **We are pushing energy threshold even further**
 - **RMS of 0.2 e- may be possible**

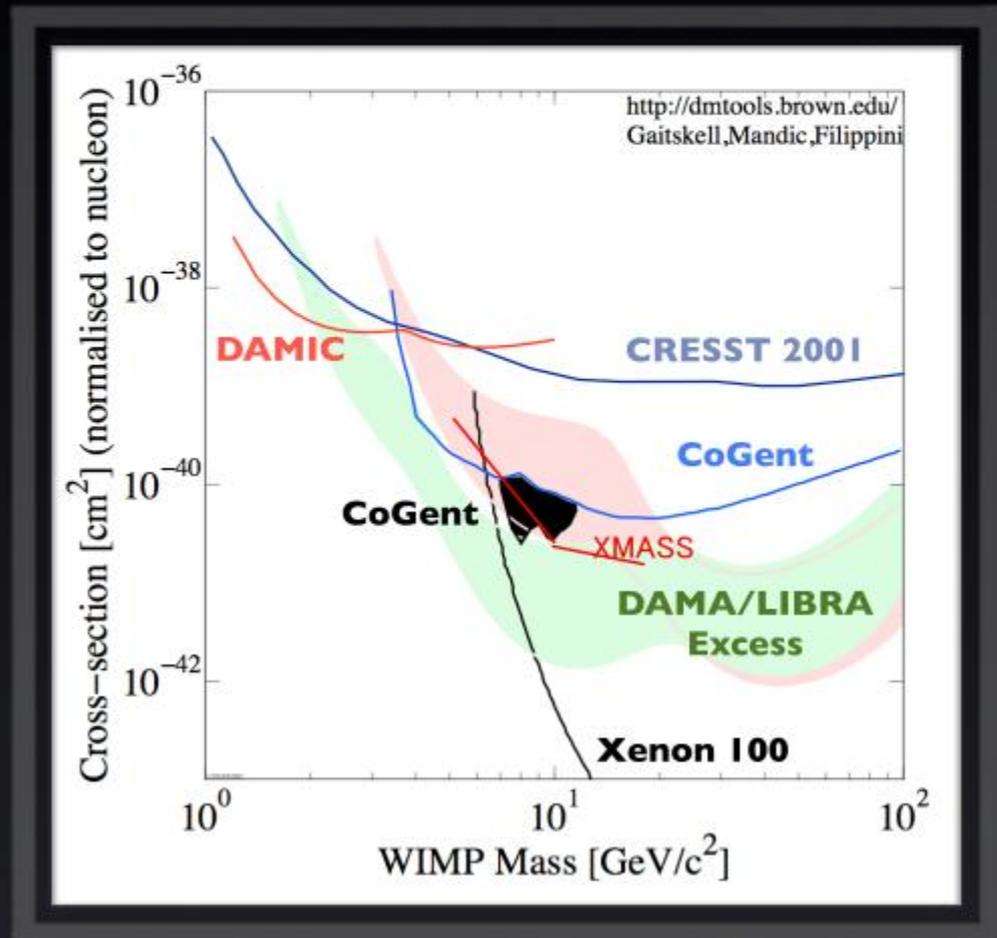


Experiment	Threshold
DAMIC	0.04 keV _{ee}
COGENT	0.5 keV _{ee}
CDMS II	3 keV _{ee}
Xenon 100	8.4 keV _{nr}

Results from First Run

- **Wimp density**
→ **0.3 GeV/cm**
- **$V_{\text{earth}} = 244 \text{ km/s}$**
- **$V_{\text{escape}} = 650 \text{ km/s}$**

Assumes Lindhard quenching factor
for conservative limits



MIUCHI VISION 15

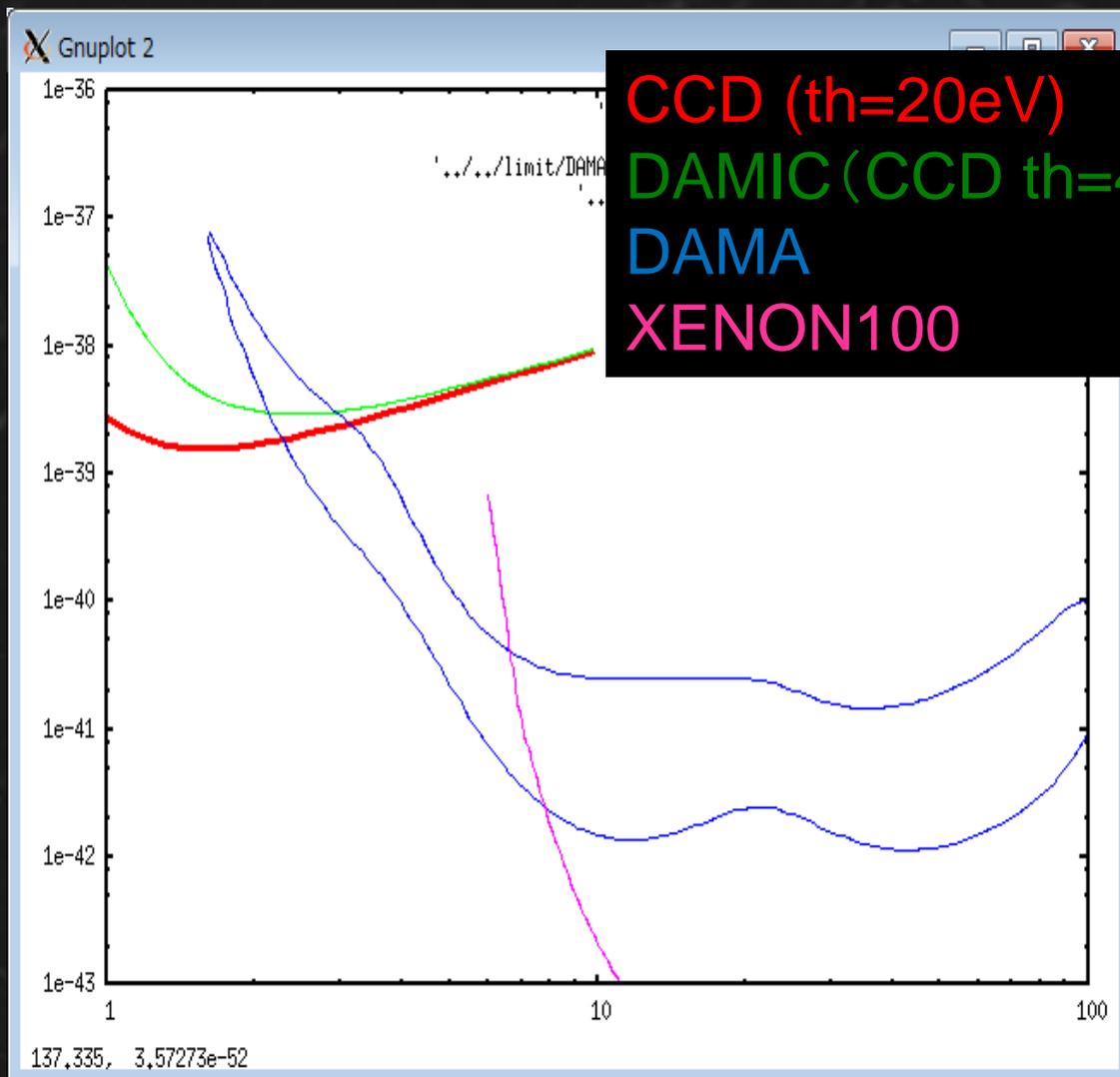
見えない最先端
見えた人たち
見たい俺たち
アリとゾウ

← XENON100「ガンマ除去」
← DAMA「統計」
← CYGNUS「方向情報」
← DAMIC「超低閾値」



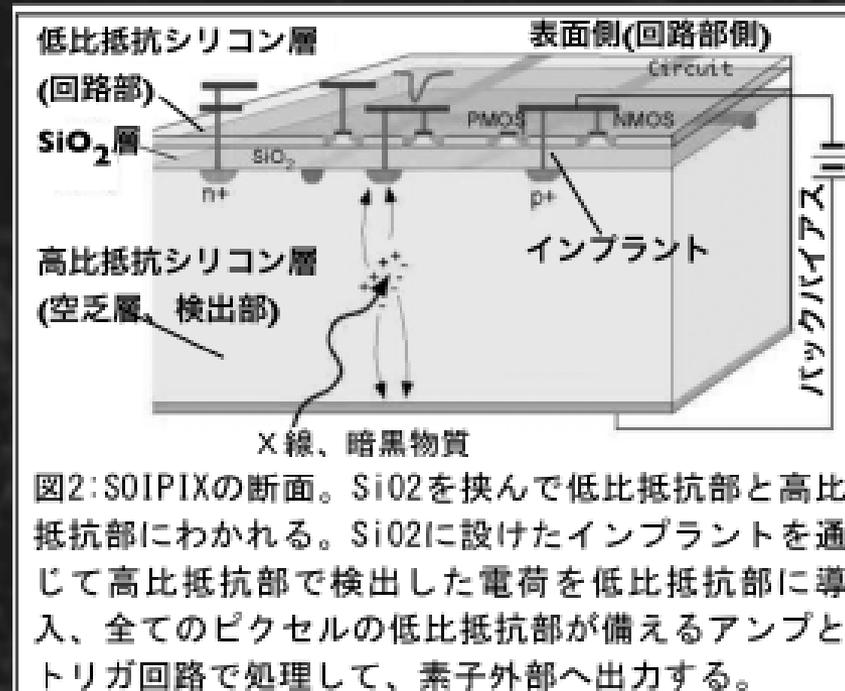
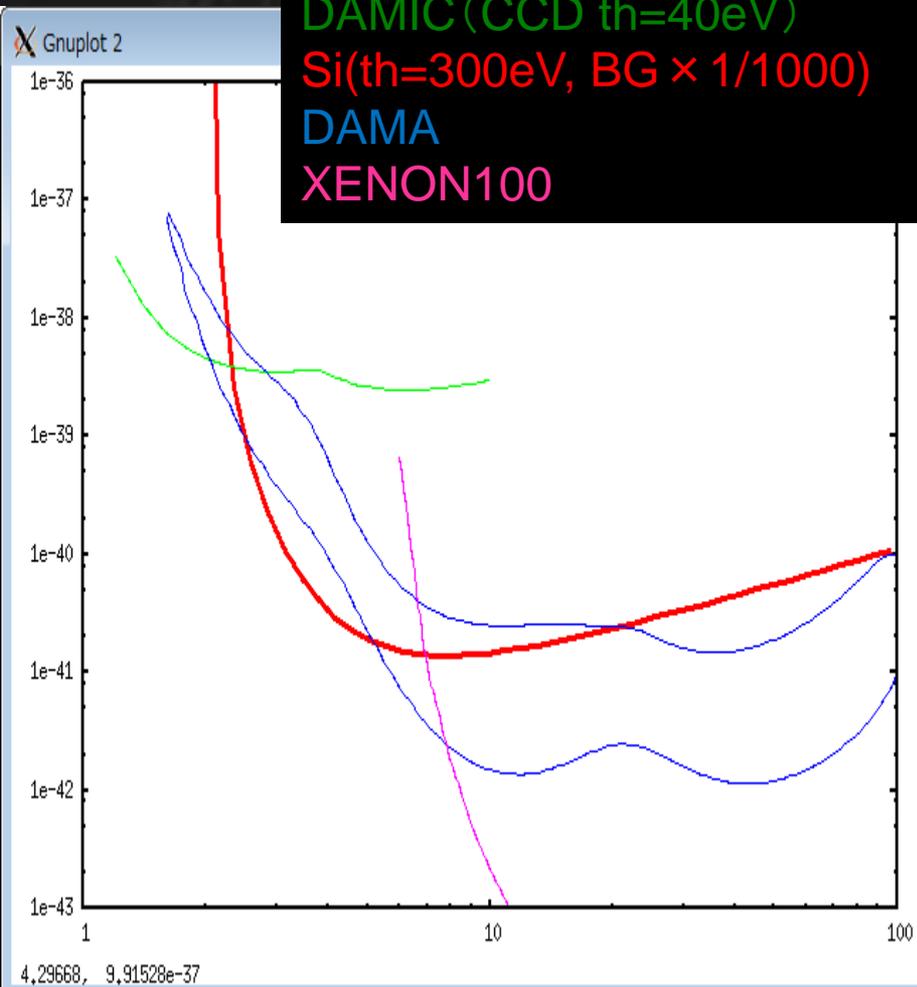
二匹目のアリ?

① 閾値をさらに頑張る



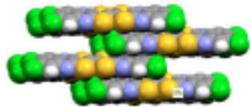
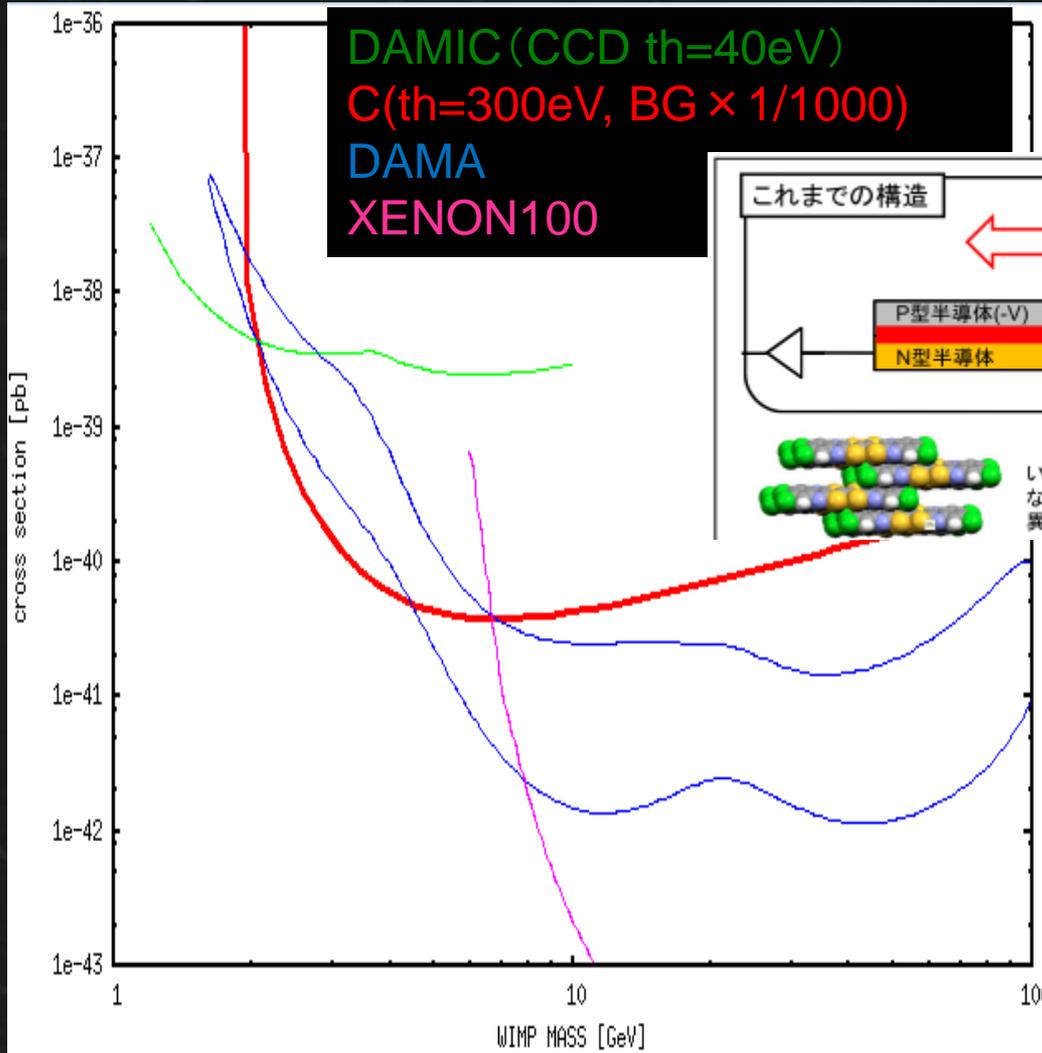
それほど意味がない。

● ②CCDの弱点: VETOをかけられない。をつく
 →SOIPIX (ピクセル読み出し) with 鶴氏(京大)

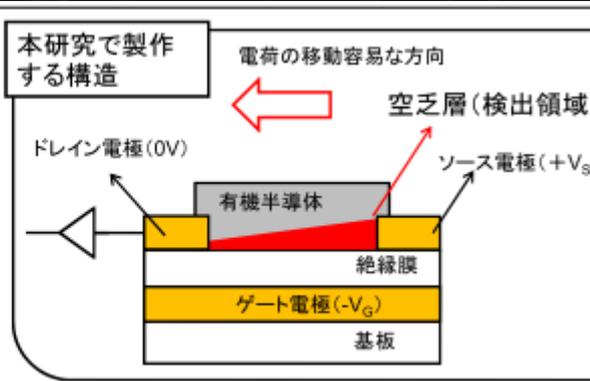


BGを落とせば
 閾値が300eVでも戦える。

③ low mass WIMPには原子量の小さい物質 →有機半導体 with 田中氏(KEK)



いずれの有機半導体も、左の様な層構造を持つため、移動度に異方性を持つ。



BGを落とせれば
閾値が500eVでも戦える。



なども おもしろいかと。

日本の
暗黒物質研究 は、検出器の感度を 飛躍的に向上させ、

世界へ貢献する分野であり続け
るために、

MIUCHI VISION 15

見えない最先端 ← XENONの「ガンマ除去」
見えた人たち ← DAMAの「統計」
見たい俺たち ← CYGNUSの「方向情報」
アリとゾウ ← DAMICの「超低閾値」

これぞ という武器を持って
切り込もう