

The EDELWEISS DM search Phase II to Phase III

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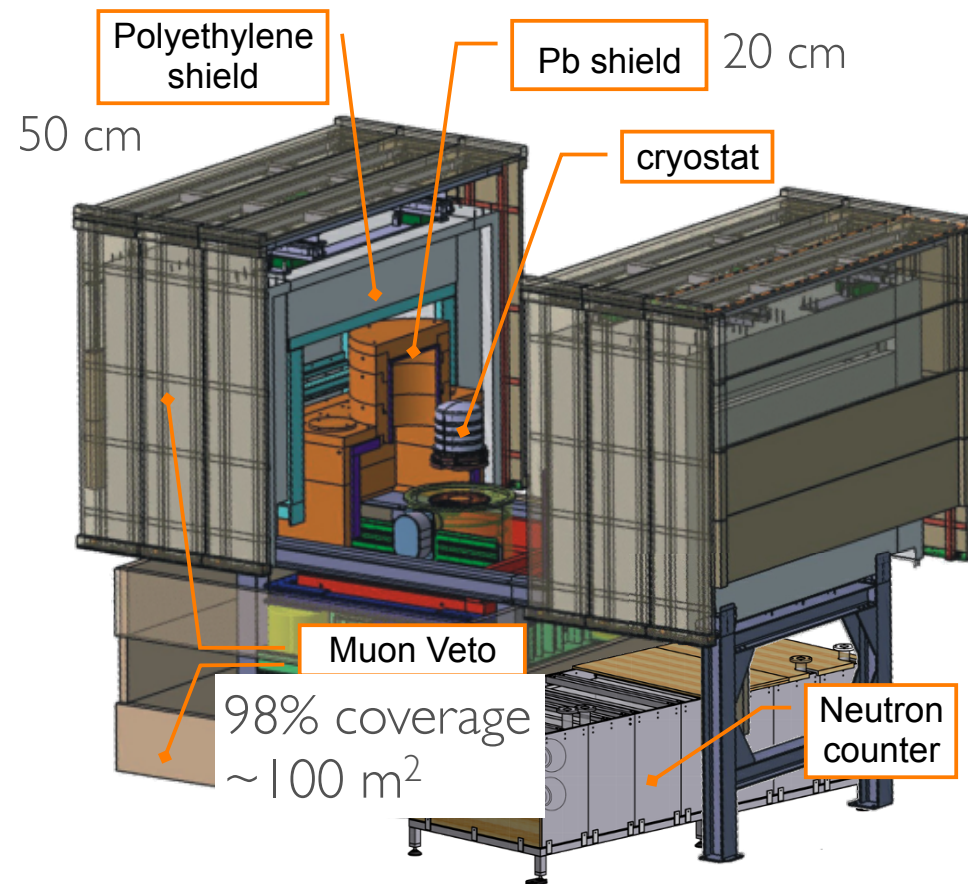
on behalf of the EDELWEISS Collaboration

CEA, Saclay (IRFU and IRAMIS) IPNL (CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Lyon)
CSNSM Orsay (CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Paris-Sud) Neél Grenoble (CNRS/INP)
KIT (IK / EKP/ IPE), Karlsruhe JINR, Dubna University of Oxford University of Sheffield
LSModane (CEA/CNRS)



Edelweiss II at LSM (Frejus Tunnel)

- Cryogenic Ge Direct DM Search
- Charge/Heat detection
- 10 x 400 g detectors 2008-2010

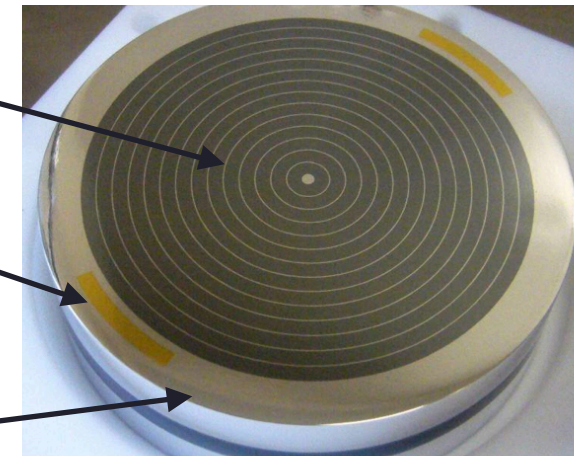


Gadolinium-loaded Scintillator to measure muon-induced neutron flux

Al electrodes
"fiducial" and "veto"

NTD thermal
sensor

"guard"



Reverse Cryostat

18 mK (up to 40 kg)

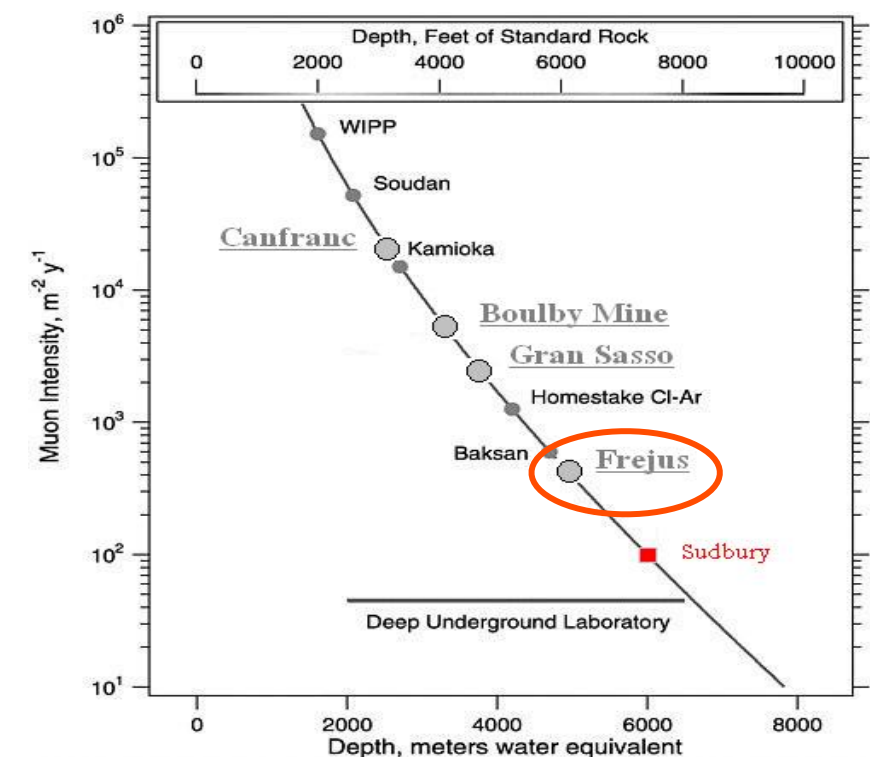
Clean room +
Deradonized Air

Radon detector ($\sim \text{mBq/m}^3$)

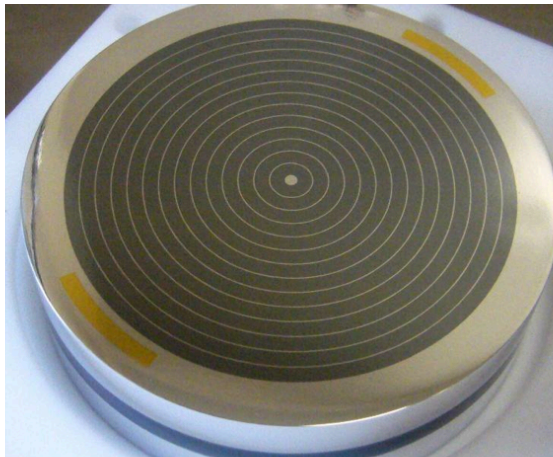
^3He thermal neutron counter
 $\sim \text{few } 10^{-9} \text{ n/cm}^2/\text{s}$

4800 m.w.e.

$4.1 \pm 1.0 \text{ muons / m}^2 / \text{day}$



An Edelweiss Detector

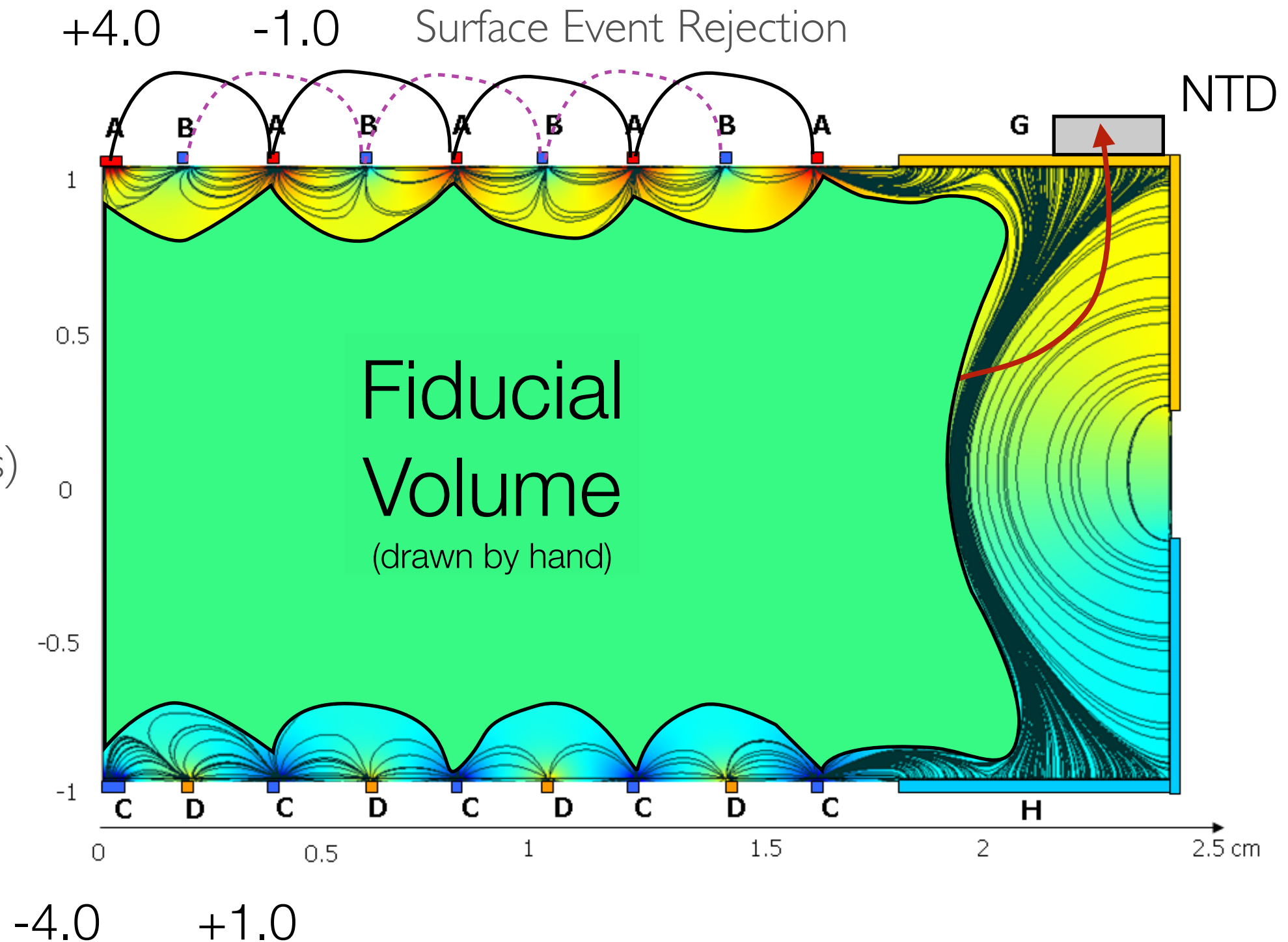


$E_{\text{recoil}} \sim E_{\text{heat}}$
(after N-L corrections)

Ionization Yield

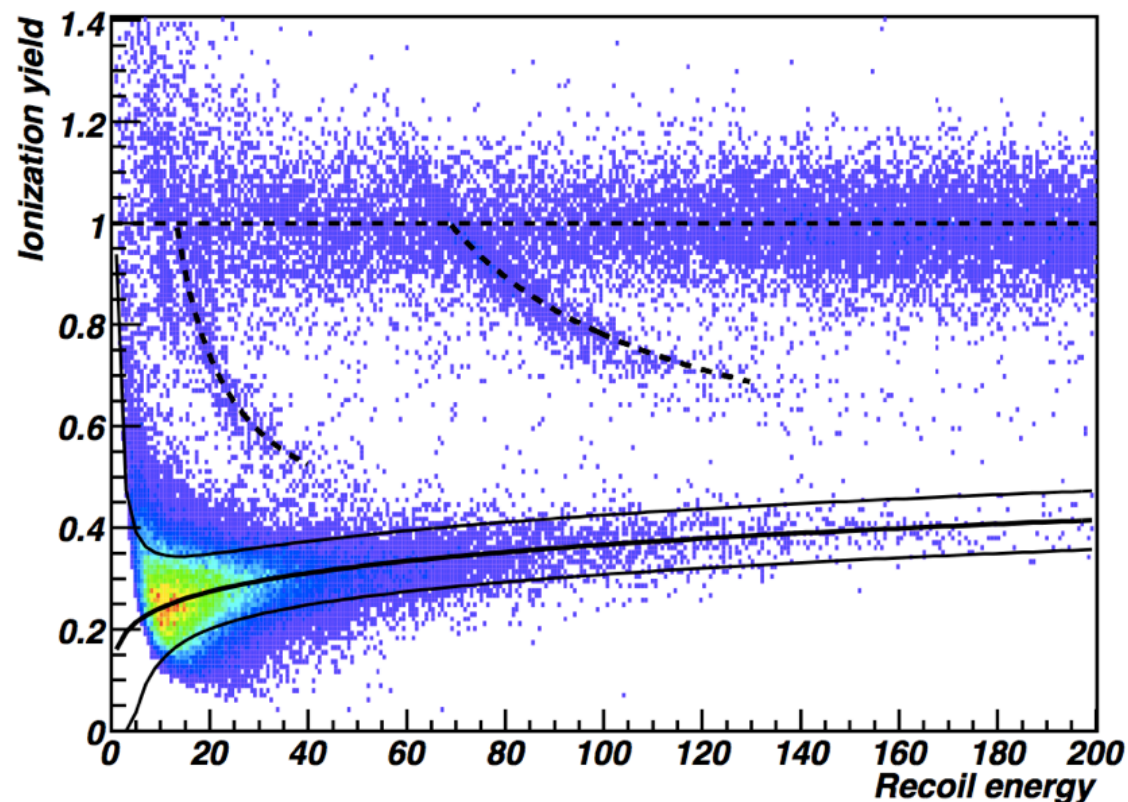
$E_{\text{ionization}} / E_{\text{recoil}}$

Ge nucleus recoil
 $\sim 1/3$ fewer
electron-hole pairs



Gamma Band and Nuclear Recoil Band

neutrons

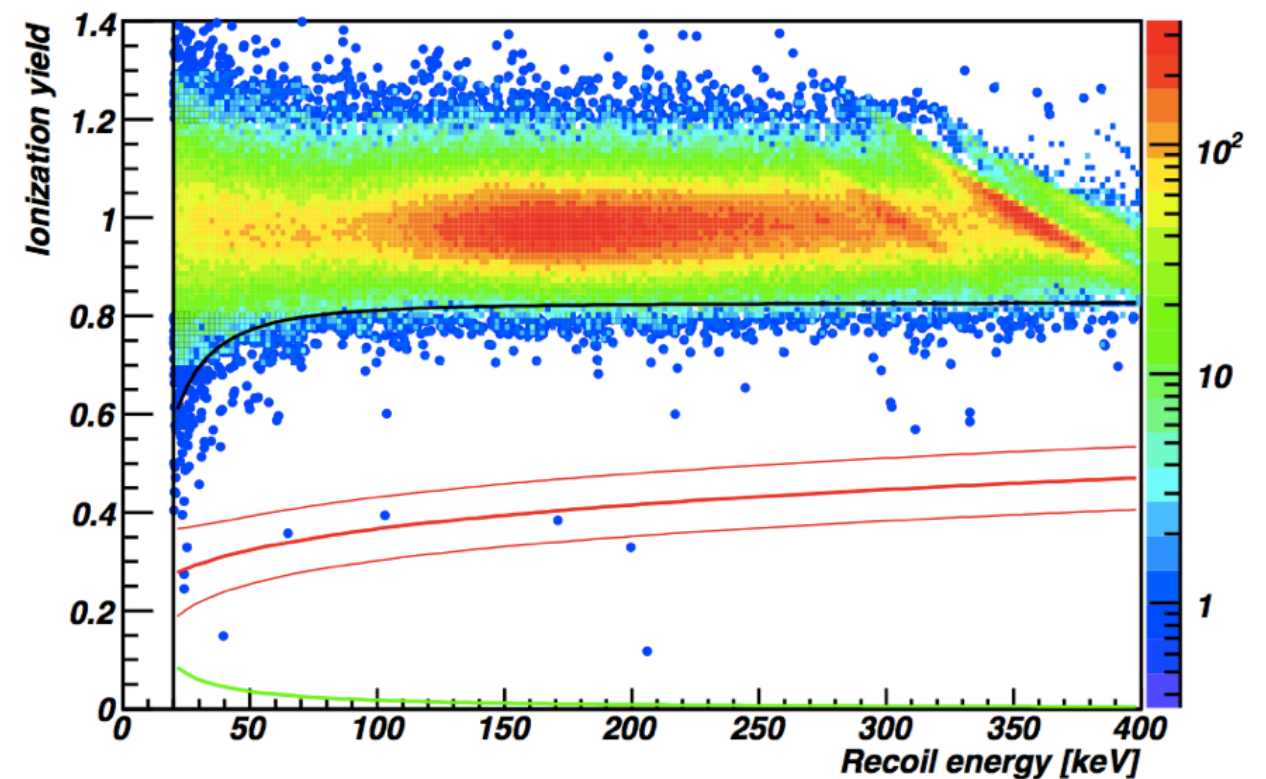


$$\text{Ge recoil Ion yield} = 0.16 E_{\text{rec}}^{0.18}$$

P. Di Stefano, et al., Astropart. Phys. 14 (2001) 329.

O. Martineau, et al., Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 530 (2004) 426.

^{133}Ba (347k events)



1 NR for every 30k gammas
between 20 and 200 keV

A. Broniatowski, et al., Phys. Lett. B 681 (2009) 305.

Edelweiss II Results. Data from 2008 - 2010

- Ionization Yield ($E_{\text{ion}} / E_{\text{recoil}}$) $\propto E_{\text{recoil}}$
- July - Nov 2008 and April 2009 - May 2010
- 427 kg * days
- 384 kg * days in 90% NR band
- 5 events in NR band

WIMP Halo

local density of $0.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

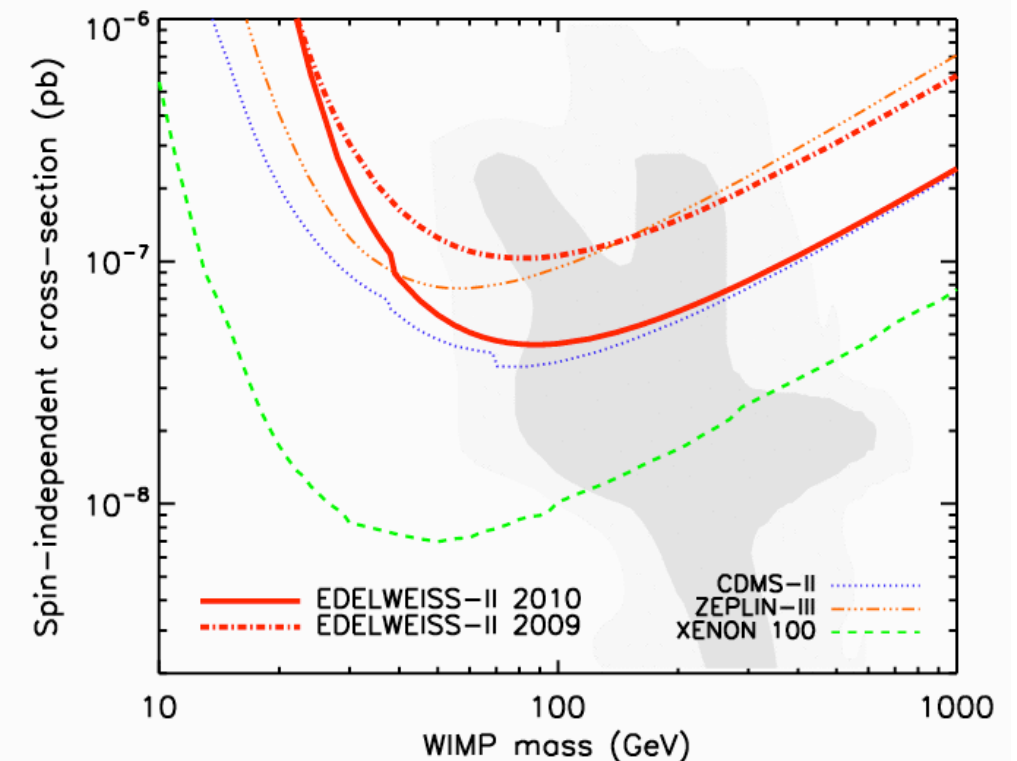
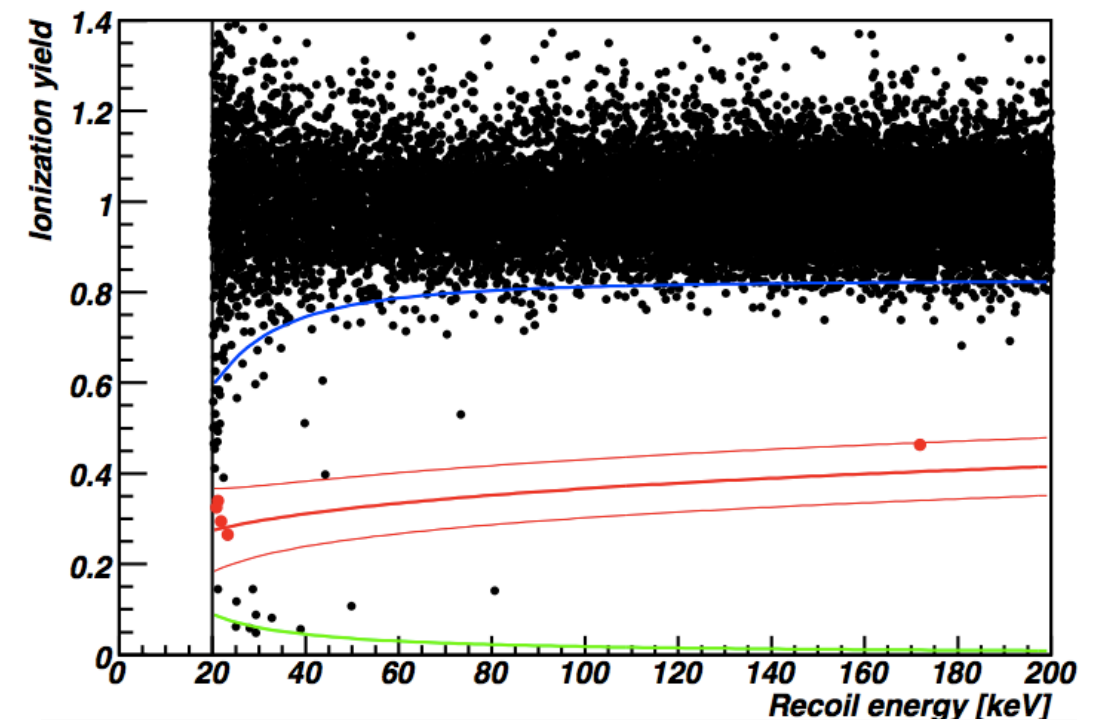
Maxwellian velocity distribution

$v_{\text{rms}} = 270 \text{ km/s}$

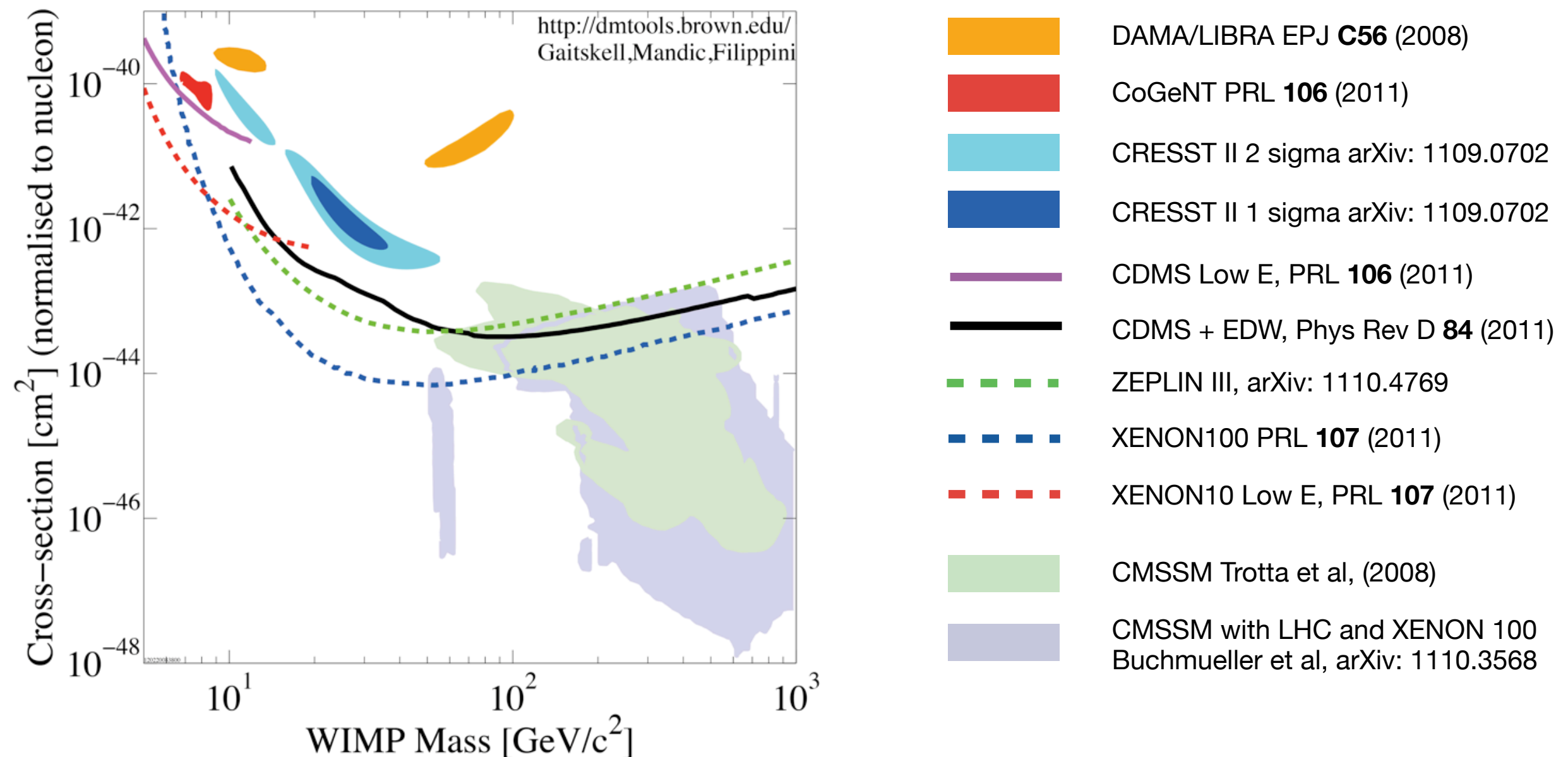
$v_{\text{Earth}} = 235 \text{ km/s}$

$v_{\text{escape}} = 544 \text{ km/s}$

$$\sigma_{\text{SI}} < 4.4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ pb at 90\% CL for } M_{\text{WIMP}} = 85 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$



Direct Detection Current Status



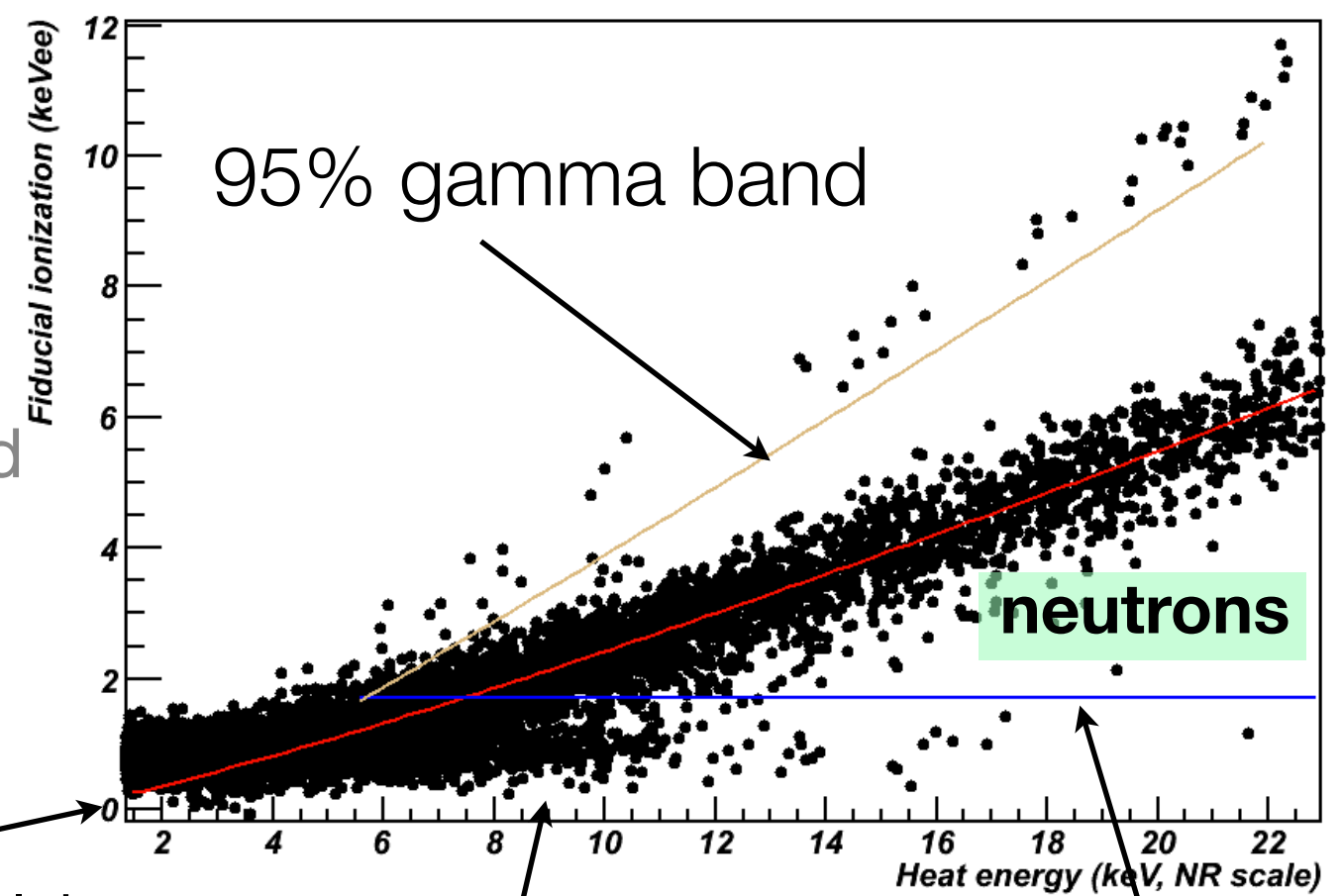
Preliminary Low Energy Analysis of ID3

- Search below 20 keV
- Neutrons to 5 keV
- Energy based on heat only

Strong (10^5 n/s) AmBe neutron calibration 2010
placed outside of all shielding and muon veto

$$E_{\text{heat}} = \frac{E_{\text{rec}}}{1 + V/3} \left(1 + \frac{V}{3} 0.16 E_{\text{rec}}^{0.18} \right)$$

- Chi2 cut on heat pulses
- Fiducial events (no veto/guard)
- Online trigger efficiency measured by calibration of ADU threshold value



consistent with
 $0.16 E_{\text{rec}}^{0.18}$

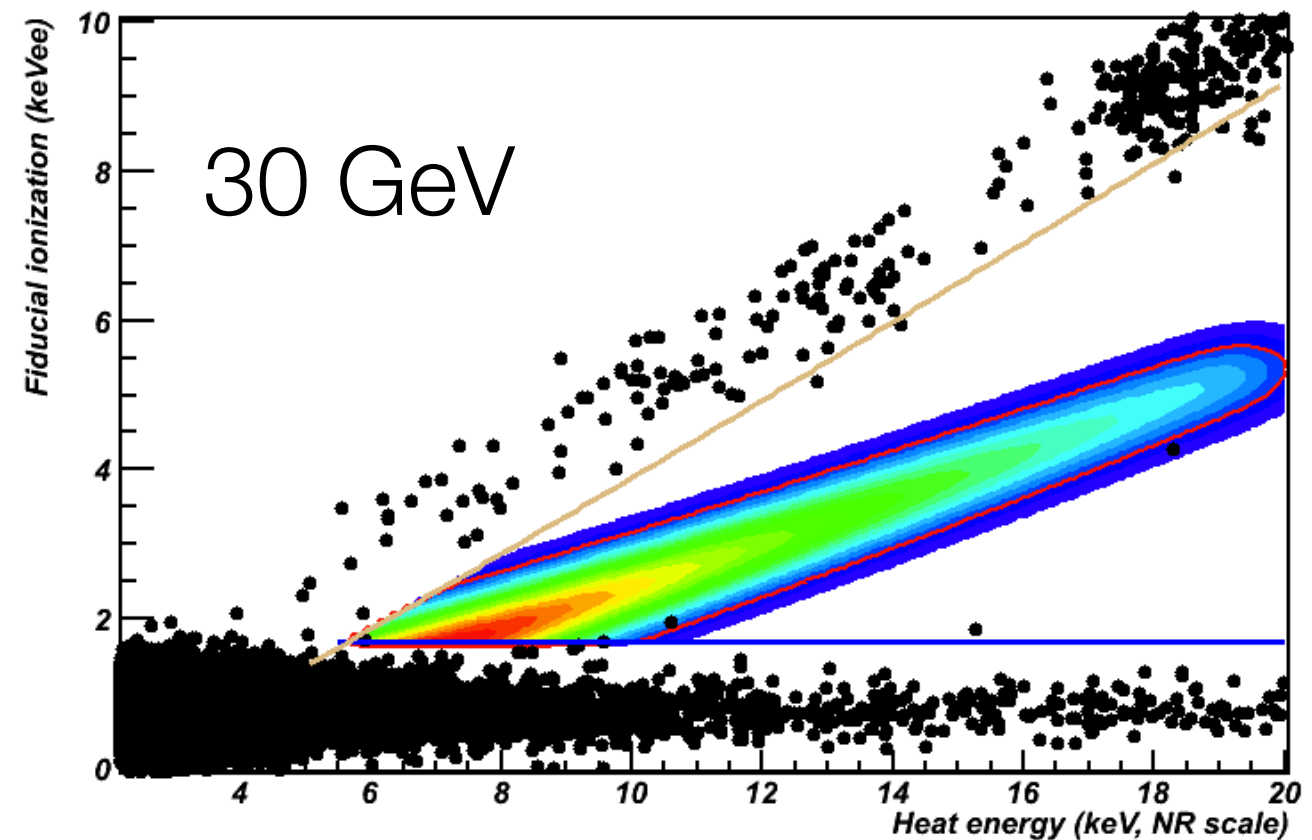
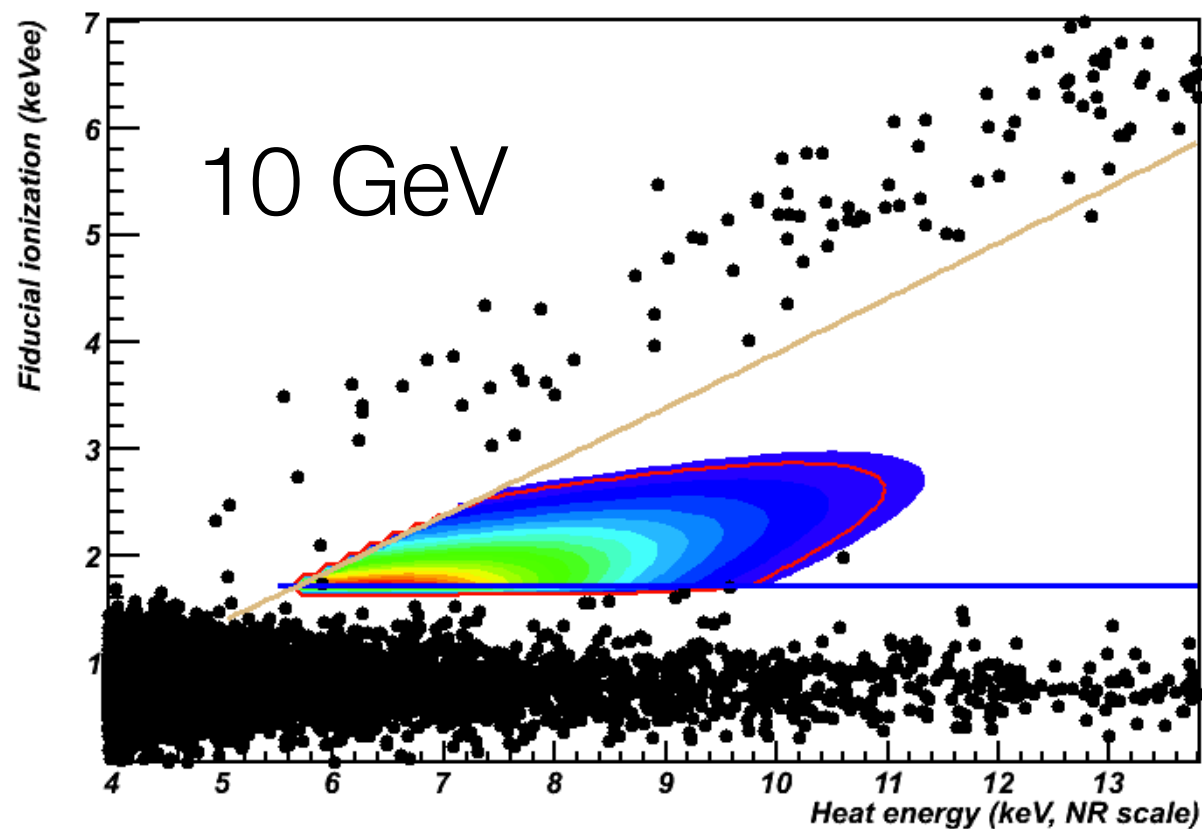
NR ionization yield
(red line)

heat only events

Ionization threshold (1.7 keV)

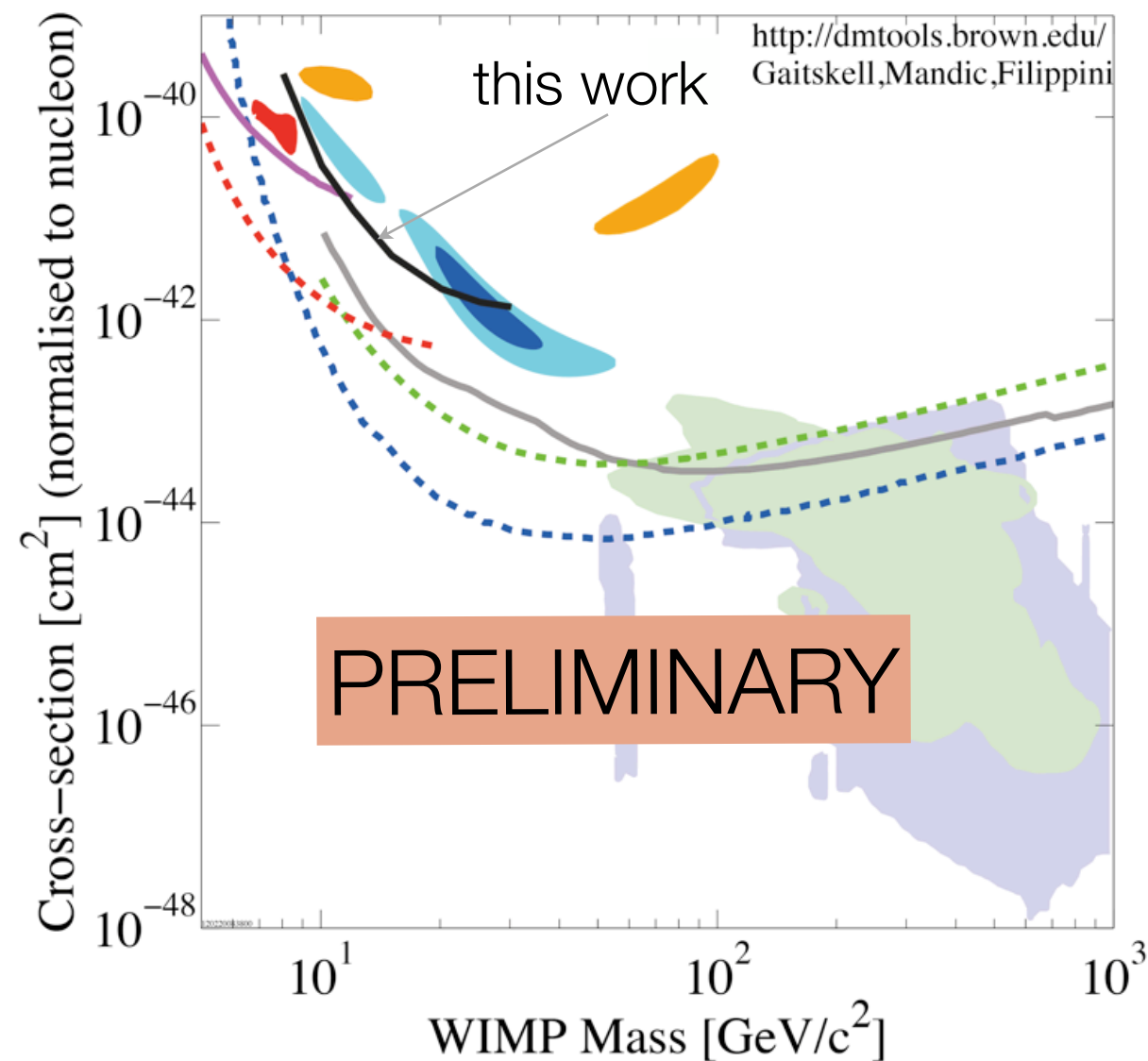
WIMP search : ID3 low-energy background data

198 live days. Same data in both plots (different scale)



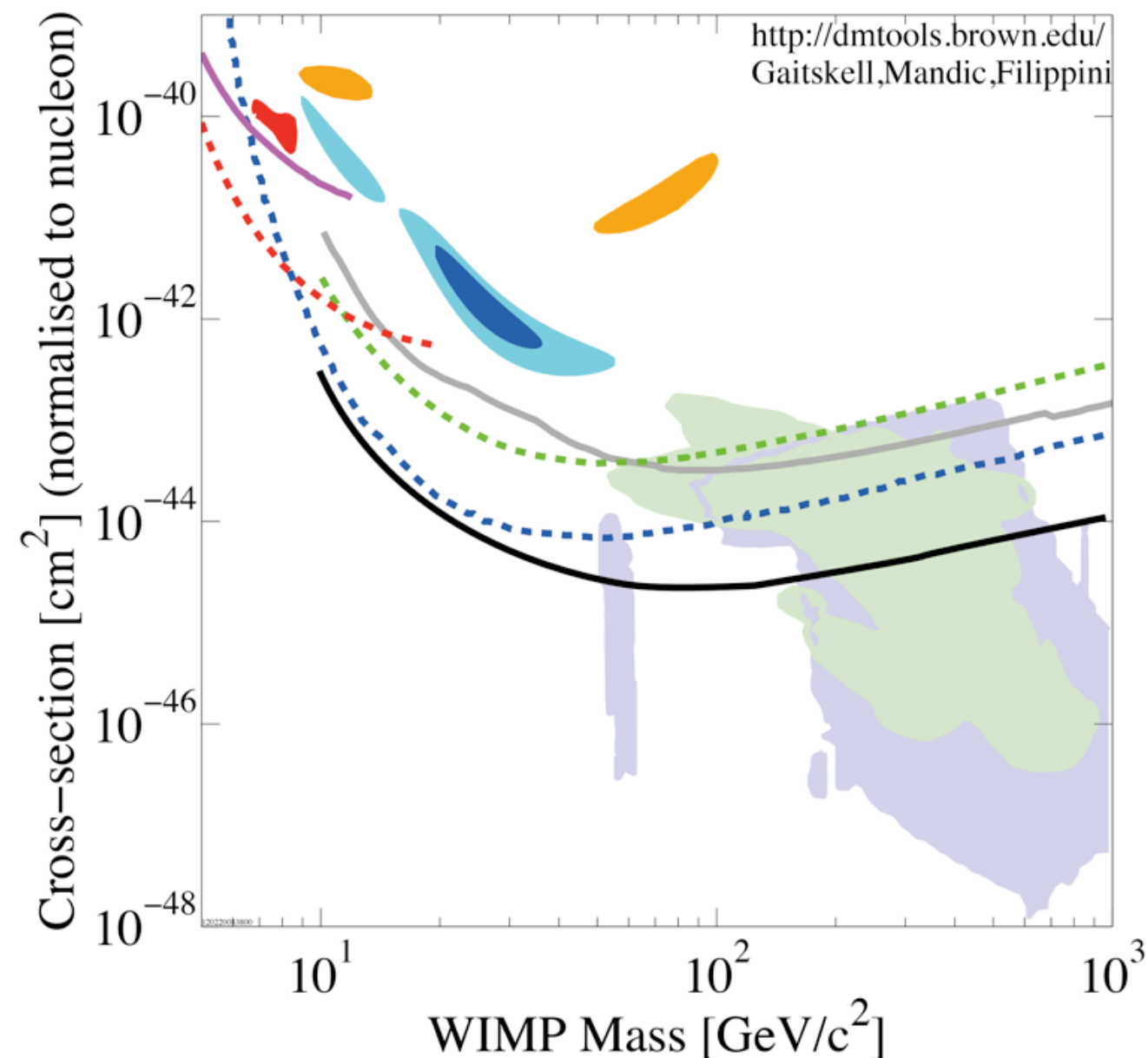
- Compute the density of a WIMP signal for a given mass (using measured resolutions and efficiencies) : colour contours
 - Count the WIMP candidates within a ROI fixed to have 90% efficiency to the WIMP signal (**red contour**)
 - No convincing signal (from 1 to 3 candidates depending on M_X); derive 90% CL limit on σ_{SI} from Poisson statistics
 - Estimated backgrounds:
 - ~ 0.25 events from heat-only pulses (using a background model)
 - ~ 0.5 events from fiducial gamma-rays
 - ~ 0.5 neutrons
- No significant surface event background (compare to CDMS) !!!

Preliminary low-mass WIMP limit $\sim 30 \text{ kg.d}$



- Combination with detectors of equivalent performance (in progress)
- Limited by Heat Only events
- ID3 detector (this analysis) has best resolution
- Poisson limits (optimal interval to come)
- (2 NTDs per bolometer in EDW III)

EDELWEISS III

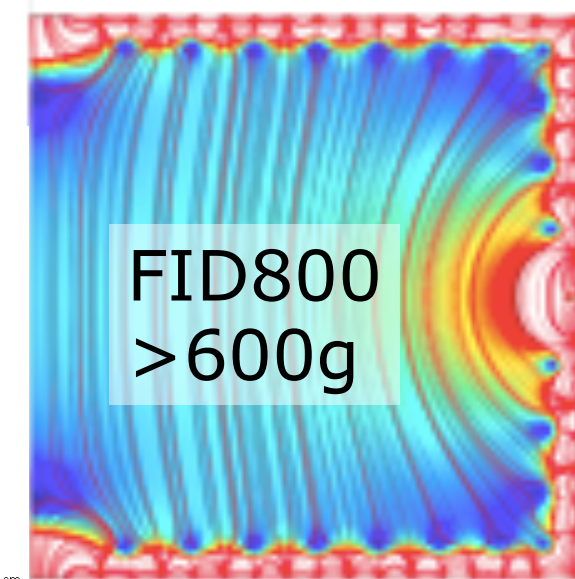
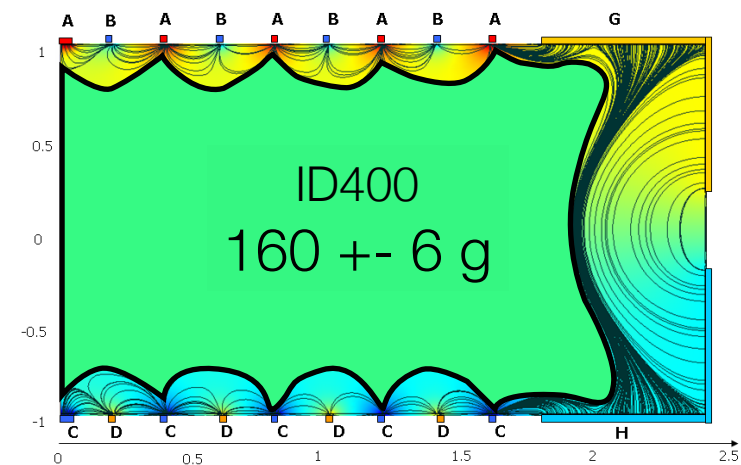
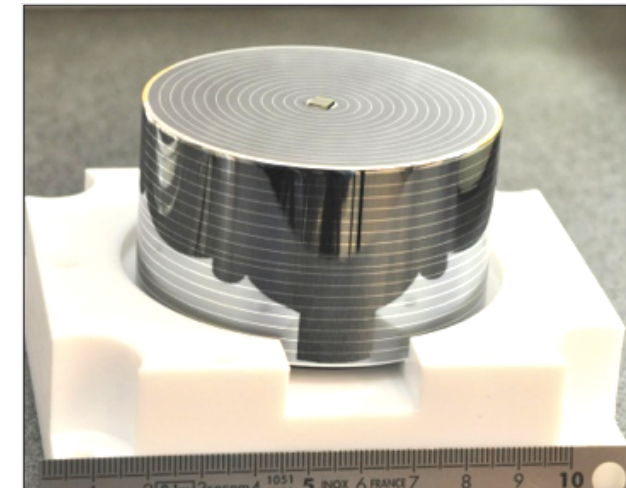
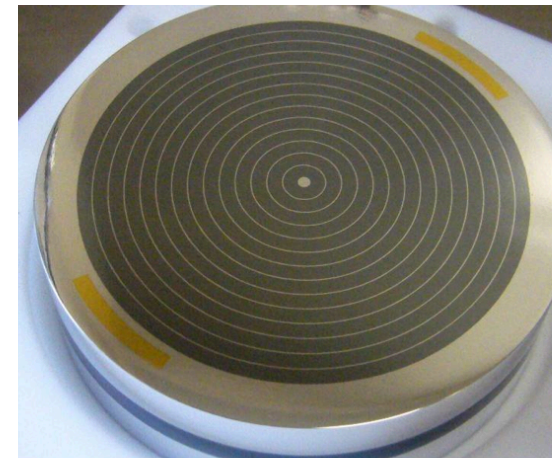


Goals

- 3000 kg day exposure
- Explore low mass region
 - consistently < 1 keV FWHM ionization resolution
- Reduce background by factor of 10
 - shielding, material selection
 - further quantify gamma/surface rejection

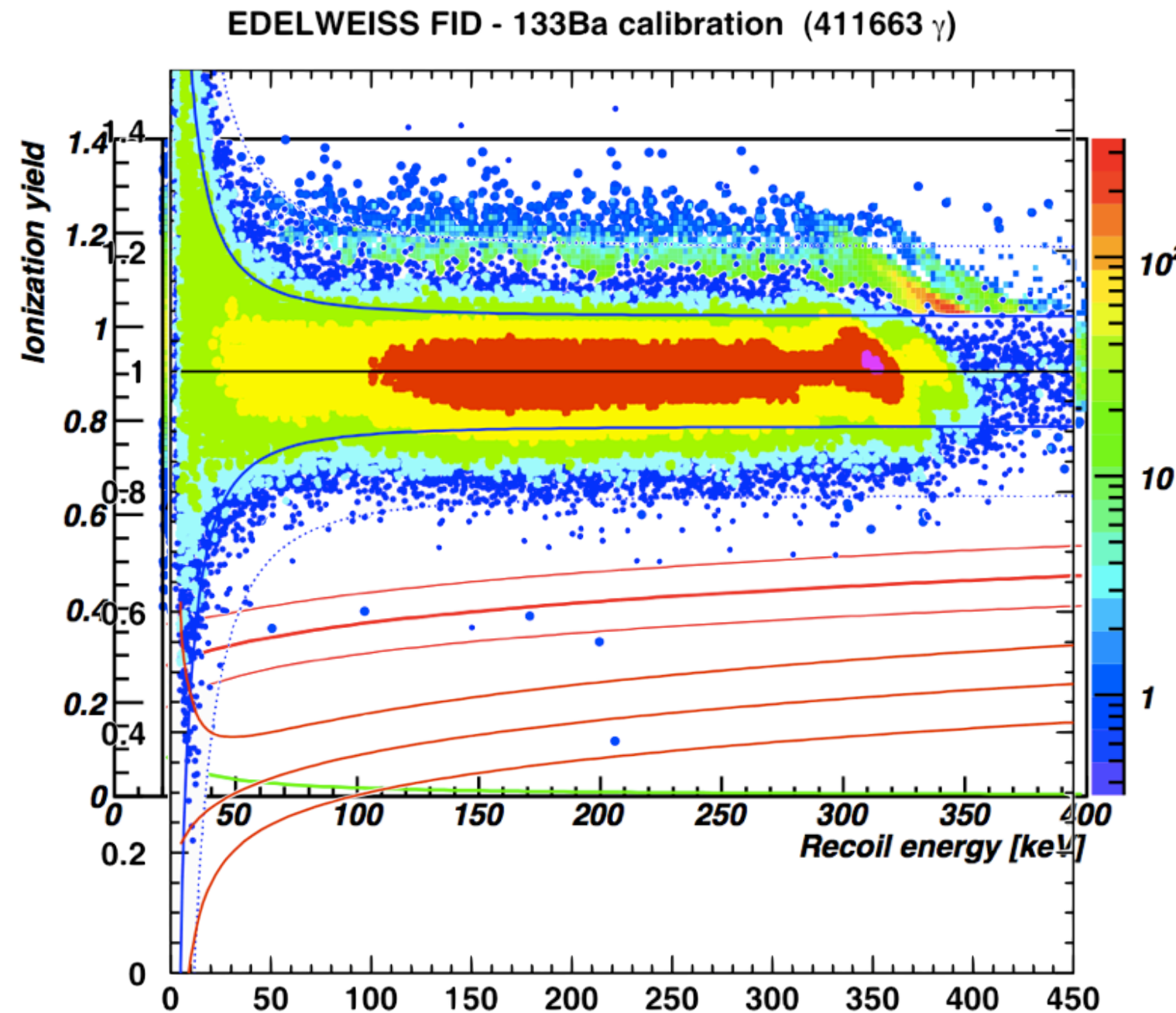
Increased Exposure: More detectors and Fiducial Volume

- Inter-Digitized -- Fully Inter-Digitized
- ~40% -- > 75%
- 400g -- 800g
- 40 new detectors
- 150 live days = 3000 kg days
- ~1 detector fabricated per week
- ~20 detectors ready by summer
- Expected full delivery Fall 2012



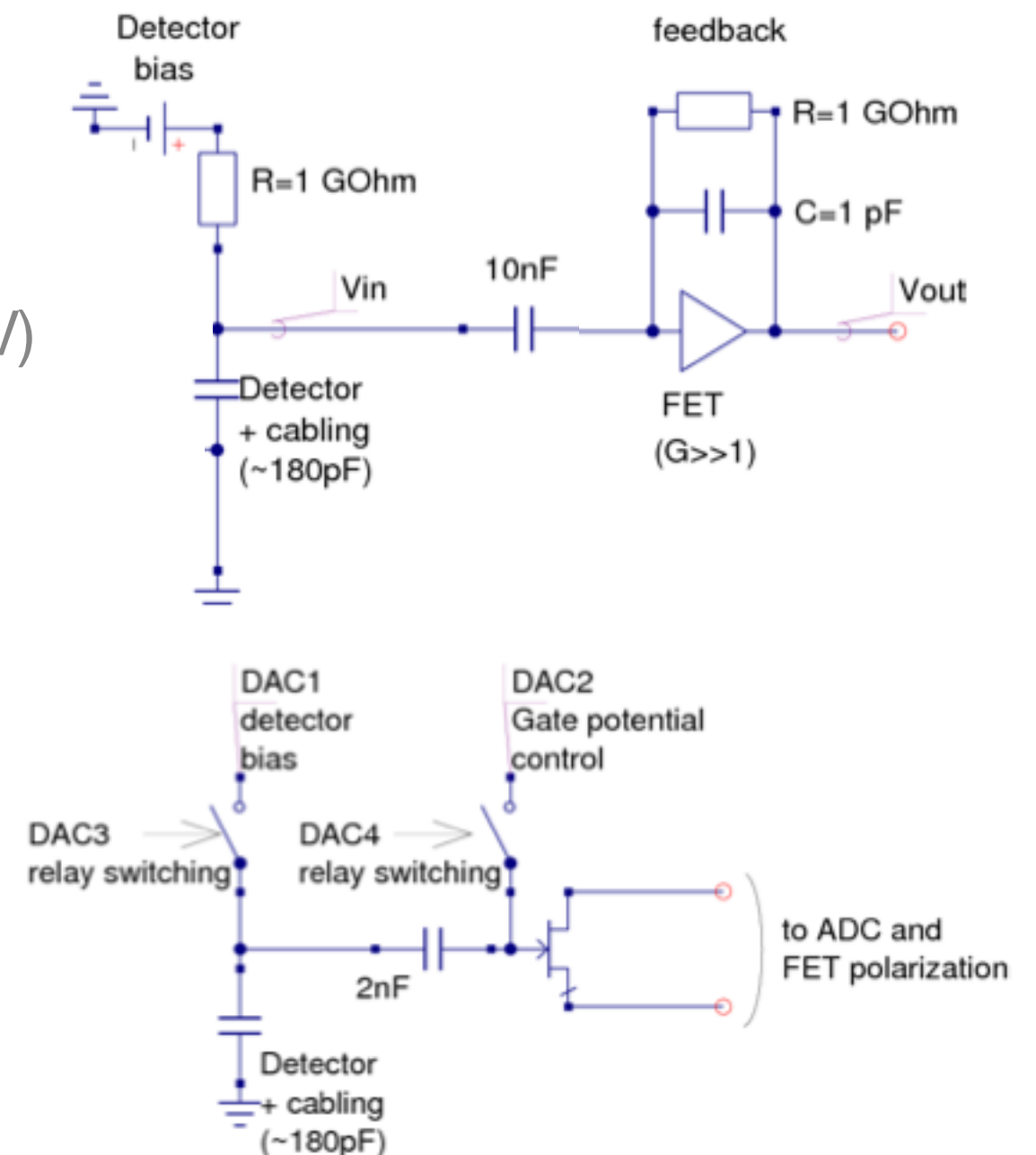
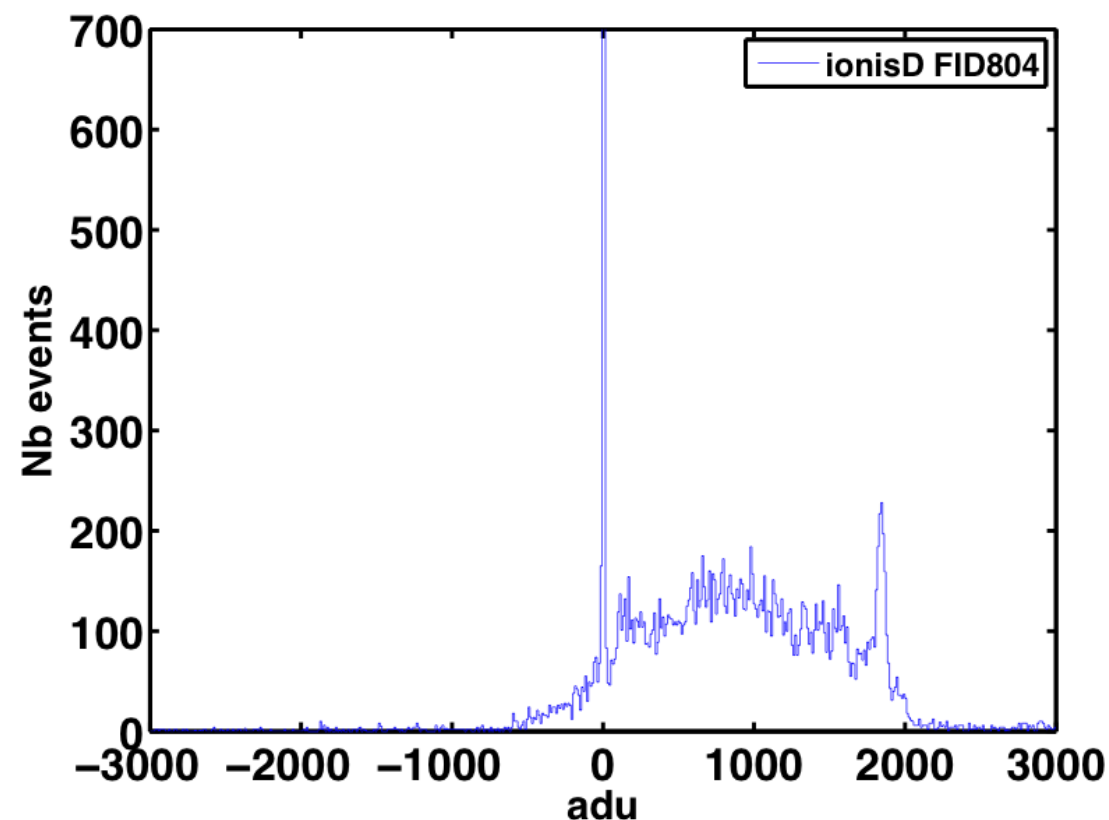
Gammas

- Run12 ID: 6 events in NR band out of 300k events
- FIDs show better gamma rejection (400k events)
- Low Field regions on edges of ID detectors eliminated by FID



Efforts to improve Energy Resolution

- New Front-End Electronics (in progress)
- No Feedback Resistor on FET
- Relays recharge electrodes, reset FET
- < 1 keV FWHM baseline resolution (500 eV)



Backgrounds in Edelweiss II

Ambient Neutrons:

Source	Material	Mass (kg) or thickness (cm)	U/Th concentrations	# Events
Hall walls	Concrete	30 cm	1.9 / 1.4 ppm	< 0.10
Hall walls	Rock	300 cm	0.8 / 2.5 ppm	< 0.01
Shielding	Lead	20 cm (40 tonnes)	< 0.01 ppb U	< 0.08
Shielding	Polyethylene	50 cm	0.4 / < 0.5 ppb	< 0.05
Support	Stainless steel	0.6 cm (~200 kg)	0.4 / < 1 ppb	< 0.01
Support	Mild steel	8.6 tonnes	0.4 / < 1 ppb	< 0.04
Cryostat	Copper	~500 kg	< 0.3 / < 0.5 ppb	< 0.03
Electrodes	Aluminium	< 0.03 g	< 1000 ppb U/Th	< 0.01
Crystal holders	PTFE	~ 20 g	< 0.2 / < 0.5 ppb	< 0.01
Connectors	Al, plastics	0.32 kg	170 / 110 ppb	< 0.40
Cables	PTFE	≈ 1.35 kg	0.8 / < 1.5 ppb	< 0.66

Radiopurity measurements +
GEANT4 Simulation
of neutron background

- Measured neutron spectrum

- SOURCES4A spectrum

Muon-Induced Neutrons (not rejected by Muon Veto) < 0.4 measured

Total Neutron Background < 1.8

Gamma Contamination of NR Band < 0.9 measured

Surface Event Contamination NR Band < 0.3 measured

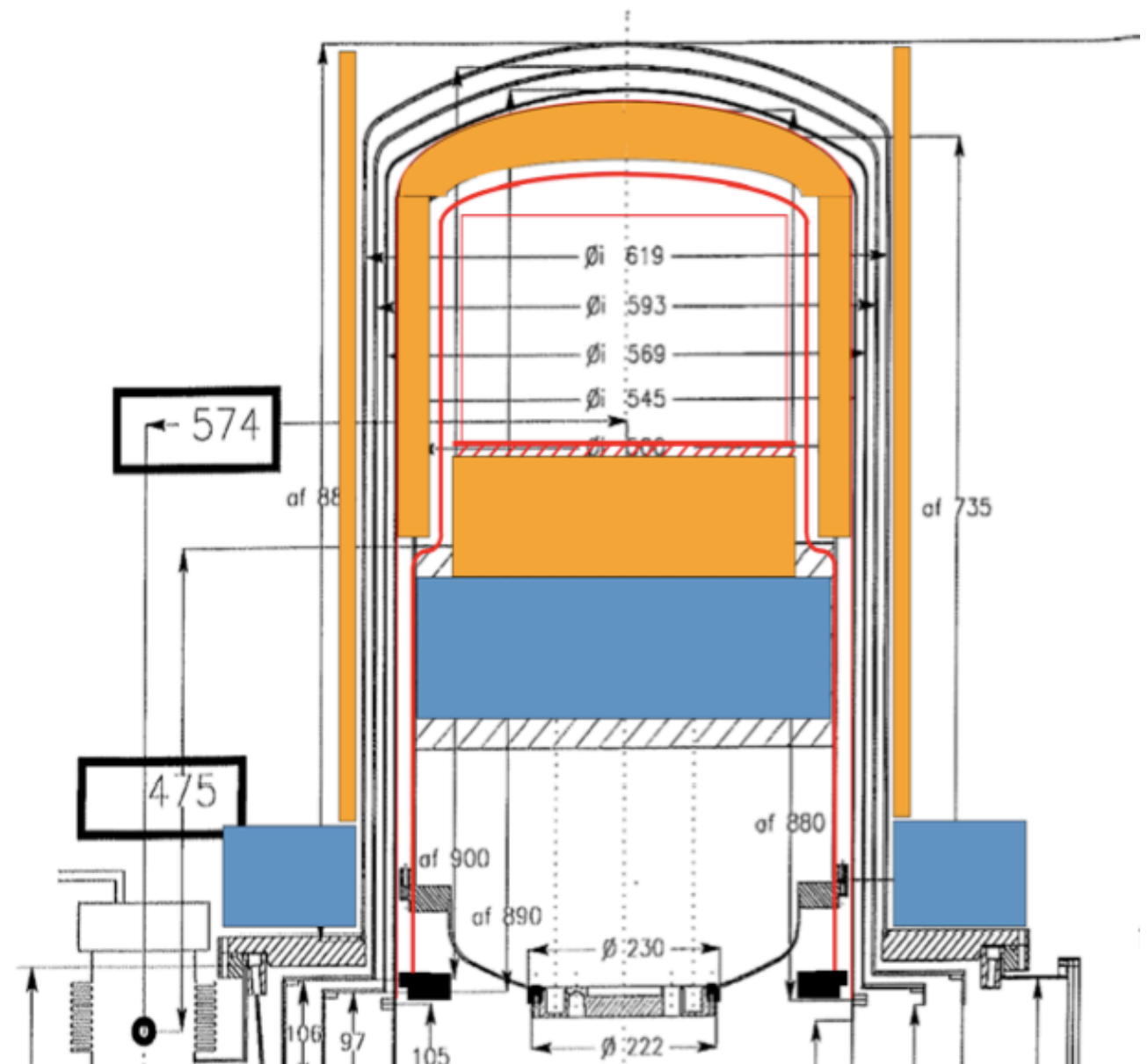
Total Background Estimate in NR Band

< 3.0

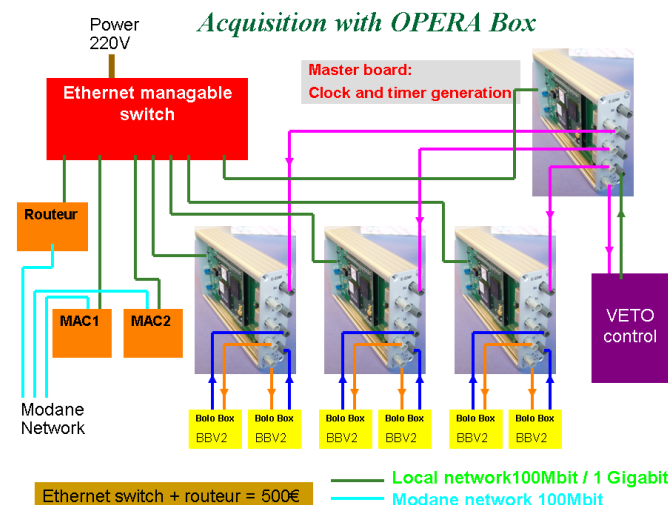
Our Current Best
Estimate

Neutron Shielding

- Factor 6 reduction in neutrons
- Redesigned Cryostat, internal detector galette.
- Block neutrons from Pb Shield and cables/connectors
- Add Inner PE Shielding
- PE Radiopurity Measurement
- Material selection improvements for cables and connectors
- Cryostat design to be finalized in next month.

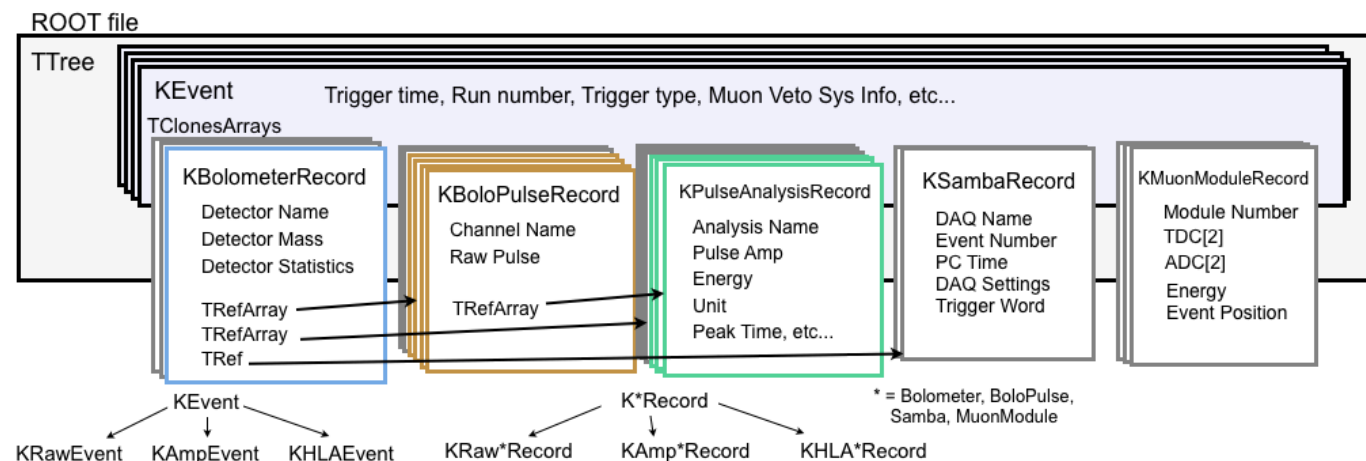


Data Management for 40 x 6 channels

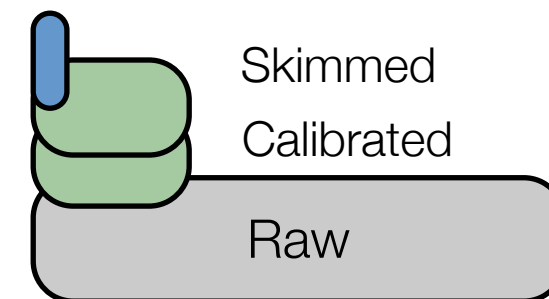


Single Crate
Eliminates Hardware Issues
Event Building
Muon Veto + Other Subsystems
Scalable

ROOT Event-Based Tree



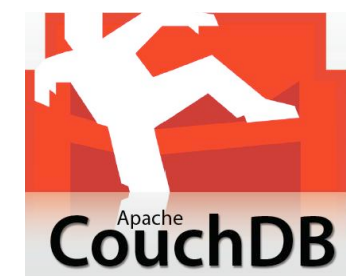
Multi-tiered



~1 GB
~50 GB
~5 TB

Database Driven DAQ and Data
Process Monitoring System

DAQ Conditions
Metadata
Data Processing Records
Data location



Conclusions

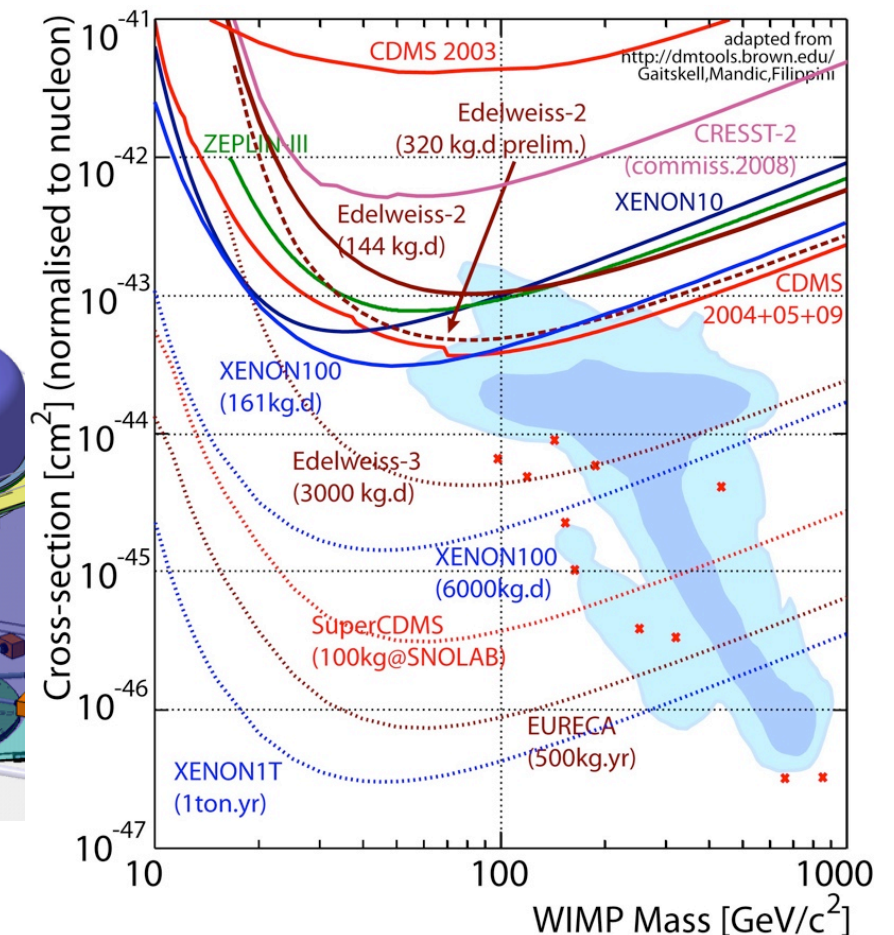
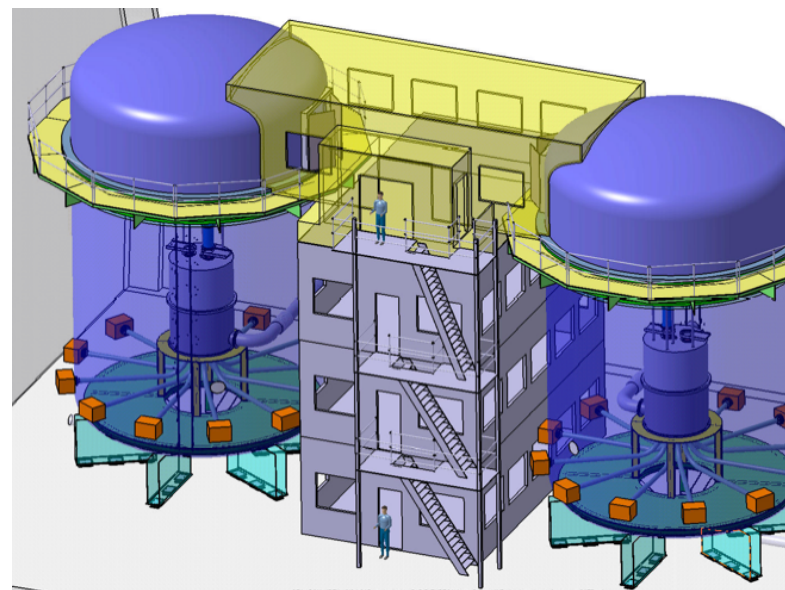
- EDW II Run12 low energy analysis to proceed detector by detector. Initial results indicate sensitivities to masses lower than previously reported by EDW.
- EDW III
 - Fabricating a new detector each week: Fall 2012 full 40-detector array
 - Redesigning cryostat / cables / shielding / electronics
 - Optimizing pulse amplitude estimate algorithms
 - Data management in place to handle expected large data set.
 - Currently taking gamma calibration data to further quantify gamma rejection capabilities
 - Characterizing NTDs. Two NTDs per detector to study heat only events.
 - Plan to take data on ~20 detectors starting early this summer

Outlook: EURECA

Multi-target (Ge, CaWO_4)
Phase I (2015): 150 kg
Full Scale: 500 - 1000 kg
 10^{-10} pb sensitivity

EDELWEISS, CRESST,
Rosebud + others

LSM or possible
extension



Alliance for Astroparticle Physics

New Alliance of Universities and Institutes in DE.
Similar to MultiDark structure in Spain
Affiliation with Institutes outside of DE (US: Kavli in Chi)
funding possibilities exist within this framework
5 Year Funding Cycle - EURECA R&D