Status and Perspectives of Dark Matter annual modulation (annual modulation review + XMASS)

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DAMA/LIBRA Eur. Phys.J. C(2013) 73, JINST 2012 7 P03009

- DAMA(~100 kg) + LIBRA (~250 kg)
- •14cycle -> 1.33ton x yr
- •Annual Modulation 9.2 σ
- •Fit with all the parameters free:



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- Fit with all the parameters free:
 -A = (0.0112 ± 0.0012) cpd/kg/keV
 -t0 = (144±7) days(152 d SHM)





DAMA/LIBRA Eur. Phys.J. C(2013) 73, JINST 2012 7 P03009



Direct Dark Matter Search (standard halo model)



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Annual modulation signal







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DAMA/LIBRA vs others Background? **Isospin violation**? Why not Nal(Tl)? DM-electron recoil signal? **Future prospects**

Muon induced background@Gran Sasso

 Annual modulation of the muon reported by Borexino
 LVD and MACRO.



Borexino collaboration, arXiv:1202.6403

Muon induced background

- •Annual modulation of the muon reported by Borexino LVD and MACRO.
- •Muon rate is depend on atmosphere temperature.
- Modulation amplitude is about 1.4%
- Several papers report about muon induced background.



Borexino collaboration, arXiv:1202.6403

Full Monte Carlo

PRL 114, 151301 (2015) J. Klinger and V. A. Kudryavtsev

- Propagate muons though LNGS rock.
- •Neutron production and transport by **GEANT4**
- Detector simulation for NaI(TI) array
- •Event analysis to sample single hit events.
- Conclusion
 - -3.5x10-5 counts/kg/day/keV => 0.3% of the measured
 - -Muon-induced neutrons can not explain the DAMA data.



from Vitaly Kudryavtsev Masaki Yamashita

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DAMA/LIBRA vs others **Background**? Isospin violation ? Why not Nal(Tl)? DM-electron recoil signal? **Future prospects**

Isospin violation

A. Kurylov et al. Phys. Rev. D 69 (2004) 063503 J.L. Feng et al. PLB 703 (2011) 124

 $\Rightarrow \propto A^2$

$$\sigma_A = \frac{\mu_A^2}{M_*^4} \left[f_p Z + f_n (A - Z) \right]^2$$

Usually, we assume fp = fn Then,

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fp: coupling to proton, fn for neutron



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$$\sigma_A = \frac{\mu_A^2}{M_*^4} \left[f_p Z + f_n (A - Z) \right]^2$$

A: atomic mass Z: atomic number

fp: coupling to proton, fn for neutron

Usually, we assume fp = fn Then,

=> $\propto A^2$ If $f_n/f_p = -Z/(A - Z)$ e.g. z=54, A=131, fn/fp = -0.7 means DM doesn't like to scatter with Xe!



Isospin violation

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$$\sigma_A = \frac{\mu_A^2}{M_*^4} \left[f_p Z + f_n (A - Z) \right]^2$$

A: atomic mass Z: atomic number

fp: coupling to proton, fn for neutron

 $f_n/f_p = 1.0$

Usually, we assume fp = fn Then,

=>
$$\propto A^2$$

If $f_n/f_p = -Z/(A - Z)$
e.g. z=54, A=131, fn/fp = -0.7
means DM doesn't like to scatter with Xe!

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$$f_n/f_p = -0.7$$



isospin violation (2016) arXiv:1609.03551v2, X. He et al + LUX and PandX-II in 2016



Positive signal regions are no longer viable after LUX and PandaX-II

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DAMA/LIBRA vs others **Background**? **Isospin violation**? Why not Nal(Tl)? DM-electron recoil signal? **Future prospects**

Why not Nal(TI)?

-No experiments could confirm/deny DAMA/LIBRA result for a long time by NaI (TI)

-The reason is no one could get pure NaI(TI) as good as DAMA/LIBRA crystal, especially for 40K and 210Pb.

Why not Nal(TI)?

-No experiments could confirm/deny DAMA/LIBRA result for a long time by NaI (TI)

-The reason is no one could get pure NaI(TI) as good as DAMA/LIBRA crystal, especially for 40K and 210Pb.

-But recently, the R&D for making pure NaI(TI) crystal have been carrying out by several group.

- COSINE-100,

40K below DAMA, 210Po ~ DAMA,

	Mass (kg)	Powder Type	⁴⁰ K (ppb)	²³⁸ U (ppt)	232 Th (ppt)	²¹⁰ Po (mBq/kg)			
Crystal 1	8.26	Powder B	43.4 ± 13.7	< 0.02	$1.31 {\pm} 0.35$	3.20 ± 0.04			
Crystal 2	9.15	Powder C	82.7 ± 12.1	< 0.12	$<\!\!0.63$	$2.06 {\pm} 0.03$			
Crystal 3	9.16	WIMPScint-II	41.1 ± 6.8	< 0.04	$0.44{\pm}0.19$	$0.76 {\pm} 0.02$			
Crystal 4	18.01	WIMPScint-II	$39.5 {\pm} 8.3$		< 0.3	$0.74{\pm}0.01$			
Crystal 5	18.28	Powder C	$86.8 {\pm} 10.8$		$2.35 {\pm} 0.31$	2.06 ± 0.02			
Crystal 6	12.5	WIMPScint-III	12.2 ± 4.5	< 0.018	$0.56 {\pm} 0.19$	$1.52{\pm}0.02$			
Crystal 7	12.5	WIMPScint-III	18.8 ± 5.3		< 0.6	$1.54{\pm}0.02$			
Crystal 8	18.28	Powder C	56.15 ± 8.1		<1.4	$2.05 {\pm} 0.02$			
DAMA			<20	0.7 - 10	0.5 - 7.5	< 0.5			

total 2-4 x DAMA's avo

COSINE-100 NaI(TI) crystal from R. Maruyama

Current & Planned Nal(Tl) Experiments



from Reina Maruyama

DM-ICE

PRD 95 032006 (2017) E. Barbosa de Souza et al.

- the detector was deployed at the geographic South Pole in December, 2010.
- Two 8.47 kg crystals (originally used in the NAIAD)
- 2457 m (2200 m.w.e.) overburden from the Antarctic ice.
- the first search for annual modulation dark matter signal with Nal(Tl) detectors in the Southern Hemisphere.





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DAMA/LIBRA vs others **Background**? **Isospin violation**? Why not Nal(Tl)? DM-electron recoil signal? **Future prospects**

Interaction with dark matter

<complex-block>

fast neutron WIMP (SUSY, KK ...)





fast neutron WIMP (SUSY, KK ...)

The signal is in electron recoil ?



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DM - electron recoil models

•Signal is not a nuclear recoil.

•e.g.

no loop-induced nuclear recoil - axial vector interaction

 \cdot photon emission from excited DM

(Luminous dark matter)

modulation signal

 \cdot axion like particle can not be candidate

because σ ~1/v , dm flux ~ v.

·DAMA/LIBRA vs LXe

Energy deposit ~ 3 keV energy deposit.
 (from DAMA/LIBRA)

•Event rate is similar for Xe(z=54) and lodine (z=53)

 modulation analysis is not depend on the halo model.



Modulation search by LXe (electron recoil signal)

XENON100@LNGS Two-phase Xe TPC



Two phase PMT arrav





Single phase



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XMASS experiment

山古街地

832kg LXe

茂住

MICU

Kamioka mine Gifu, Hida city, Ikenoyama

Kamland super Kamiokande

ICRR, UTokyo

SAM

KAGRA

KMAS

SG

CLIO



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-#III

新潟方面

THIT



-φ10m x 10m ultra pure water shield with 20 inch x 70 PMTs for muon veto

XMASS-I detector

- XMASS-I has very large mass (832 kg) LXe detector and unique detector which is operated in single phase.

- Largest light yield (15 PE/keV) among the $\underbrace{\overleftarrow{\square}}_{\overleftarrow{\square}}$ dark matter detector (4 π photo-coverage)

- very large exposure.

DAMA/LIBRA 1.33 ton year vs XMASS

0.82 ton year

2013/11/20 - 2015/03/29 data was used

for the analysis.





anconordo doing and nork (Emr).									
Experiment	$ \vec{\mathbf{E}} $ (V/cm)	S1 _{thr} (PE)	$LY_{Co}(\frac{PE}{keV})$	$E_{\rm thr}~({\rm keV})$					
ZEPLIN-III	3400	2.6	1.3	$2.8^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$					
XENON10	730	4.4	3.0	$2.5^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$					
XENON100	530	3.0	2.3	$2.3^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$					
XMASS	0	4.0	14.7	$1.1^{+0.4}_{-0.2}$					

L. Baudis et al. PhysRevD.87.115015 Masaki Yamashita

WIMP case

time variation data was fitted by

- •2013 Nov 2015 March (359.2 live days)
- 0.82 ton x year (DAMA/LIBRA 1.33 ton x year
 assuming WIMP spectrum
- 2D fitting (time and energy bin)
- DAMA/LIBRA region is mostly excluded by annual modulation search.
 <4.3 x 10⁻⁴¹ cm² (90% CL) @ 8GeV

$$R_{i,j}^{\text{ex}} = \int_{t_j - \frac{1}{2}\Delta t_j}^{t_j + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t_j} \left(C_i + \sigma_{\chi n} \cdot A_i(m_{\chi}) \cos 2\pi \frac{(t - t_0)}{T} \right) dt$$

Ai: amplitude Ci: constant σ_{χ} : WIMP-nucleus cross section m_{χ} :WIMP mass t0:152.5 day T : 1 year



Model Independent Case

Abe et al. (XMASS collaboration) Phys Lett. B (2016)272

Model independent analysis :

- No sign for SUSY particle at LHC so far.
- •No sign in direct detection for more than decade.
- •important to look for variety candidate.
- Annual modulation signal is searched for without any model assumption.
- Amplitude (Ai) and Constant (Ci) are free parameter.
- Slightly negative amplitude was observed.

Significance was evaluated with test statistic (10,000 sample) and no significant modulated signal has been observed. (1.8 σ)

$< (1.7-3.7)x10^{-3}x10^{-3}$ counts/day/kg/keVee in

2-6keVee (0.5keVee bin width). (90 CL, Bayesian)

$$\begin{aligned} R_{i,j}^{\text{ex}} &= \int_{t_j - \frac{1}{2}\Delta t_j}^{t_j + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t_j} \begin{pmatrix} C_i + A_i \cos 2\pi \frac{(t - t_0)}{T} \end{pmatrix} dt \\ & \text{free in energy bin} \end{aligned}$$
$$\chi^2 &= \sum_{i}^{E_{bins}} \sum_{j}^{t_{bins}} \left(\frac{(R_{i,j}^{\text{data}} - R_{i,j}^{\text{ex}} - \alpha K_{i,j})^2}{\sigma(\text{stat})_{i,j}^2 + \sigma(\text{sys})_{i,j}^2} \right) + \alpha^2, \end{aligned}$$



Current Status (modulation)

XMASS: <(1.7-3.7)x10⁻³ counts/day/kg/keVee CL90 in 2-6keVee. XENON100 (electronic signal): (1.67+-0.73) x 10⁻³ counts/day/keVee (2.0-5.8 keV)

disagree at 5.7σ



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Near Future prospects

DAMA/LIBRA upgrade (another 7 cycles)

- high QE 35.1% at 420nm
- Energy threshold
- ·2keV -> 1keV(5.5-7.5 ph.e./keV-> 6- >10 ph.e./keV)
- a better energy resolution
- · a better noise/scintillation discrimination
- less radioactivity

•COSINE-100 sensitivity will reach DAMA/LIBRA for 2 years of data. (started 2016. Sep)

·XMASS

- continuously taking data and almost another two years of data in hand with 1 keVee threshold and will be reported soon.
- •XENON1T is on going and it is expected to be lowest background with largest target mass (1ton).



Eur. Phys.J. C(2013) 73, JINST 2012 7 P03009





Summary

- Isospin violation can not solve the DAMA vs others in standard halo WIMP model.
- Very active R&D on radio-pure Nal(Tl) by several groups and the site locations are in north/south semi-sphere.
- XENON100 and XMASS results contradicts with DAMA/LIBRA even for DM via recoil electron models.
- We expect to see update result from DAMA/LIBRA with 1keVee threshold as well as XMASS this year.



Thank you