

Edelweiss-II : status and first results

A new generation of background-free bolometers for WIMP search

From EDWI to EDW II
New ID detectors
Some current results
Outlook

G. Gerbier
CEA Saclay, IRFU, France

Valfréjus, Ulisse workshop
October 16th 2009

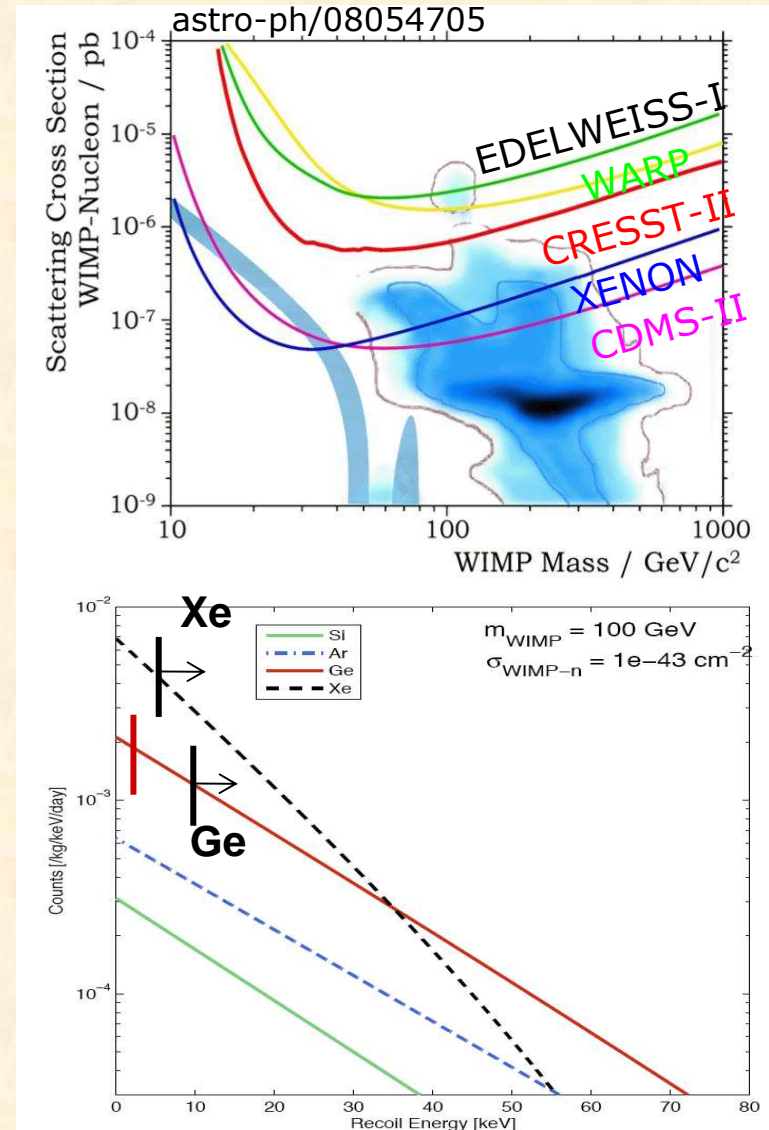
Direct search for WIMPs

- WIMPs forming our Galactic halo :
 - 10 - 1000 GeV mass
 - $v \sim 200$ km/s
 ⇒ 0-50 keV nuclear recoils
 (~ exponential spectrum)

- SUSY neutralino (σ prediction)
 <1 collision / kg / month

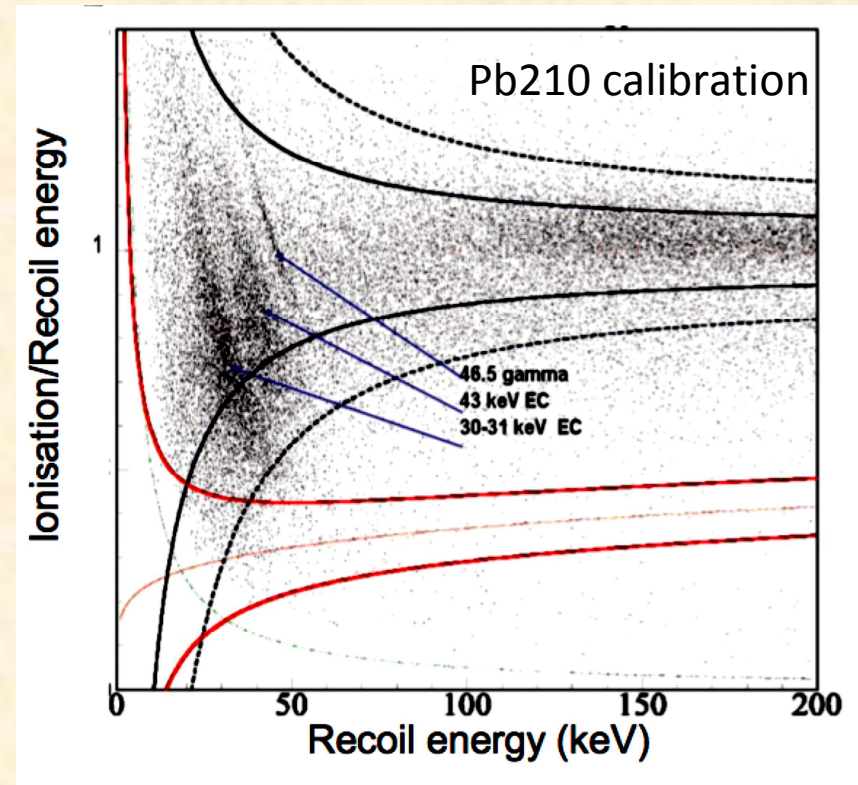
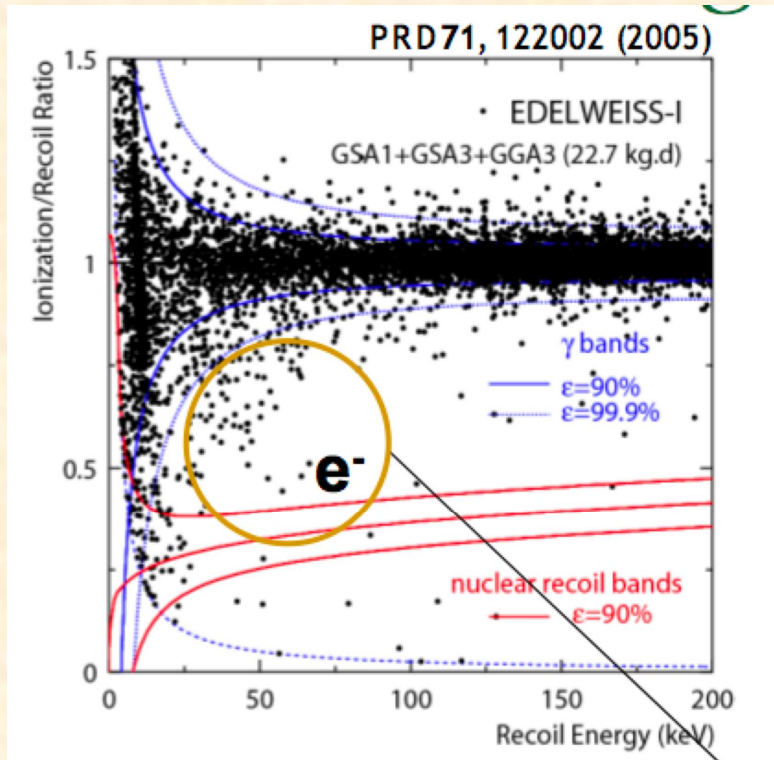
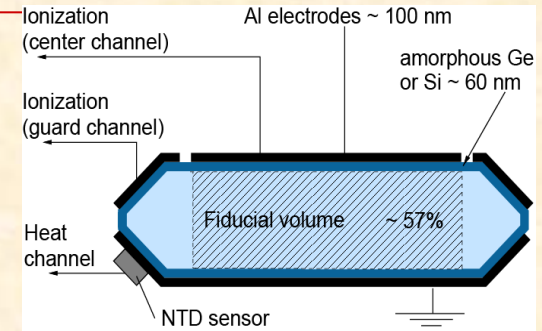
- Cryogenic 10mK **phonon/ionisation** detectors :
 - SubkeV resolution on both channels
 - Low thresholds
 - Excellent separation of populations
 - => background and signal identification

- Also sensitive to electronic recoils,
 to inelastic DM, light masses



Edelweiss I results /limits (2002-2005) « NTD »

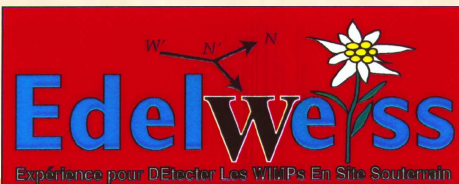
- ❑ 3 detectors of 360g, total exposure 60 kg.d
- ❑ Charge collection deficit of electron like events : « surface » events => background in ROI
- ❑ Demonstrated origin by calibration with ^{210}Pb source



Bad charge collection

- ❑ Double nuclear recoils scatter seen => Need to go to next generation EDW II

The Edelweiss II collaboration



◆ CEA Saclay (IRFU and IRAMIS)

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Post-doc/ATER : E. Olivieri

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◆ Oxford University

H Kraus, S Henry, V Mikailik

Detectors, electronics, acquisition, background, analysis

Thesis : A. Chantelauze (cotutelle FZK), J Domange BDI

Detectors, cabling, cryogenics, analysis

Thesis : O. Crauste, J Domange

Electronics, background, analysis, detectors

Thesis : MA Verdier, S. Scorza

Cryogenics, electronics

Muon Veto and neutron counter, background

Thesis : H. Kluck, A. Chantelauze (cotutelle CEA)

Monitoring of neutron and radon backgrounds

Thesis : A. Lubashevski, I. Perevozchikov

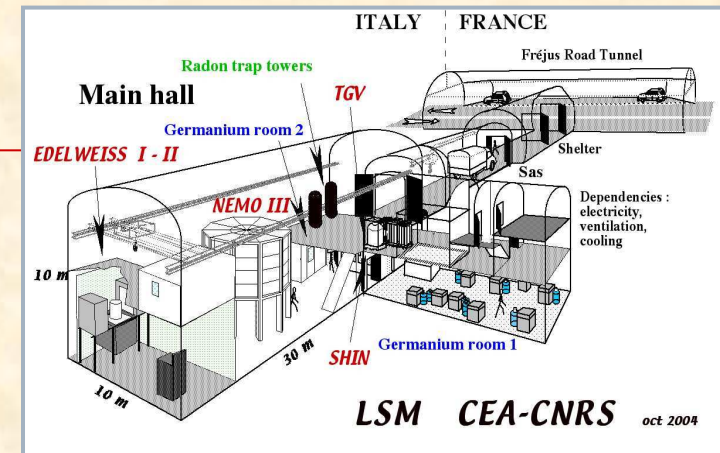
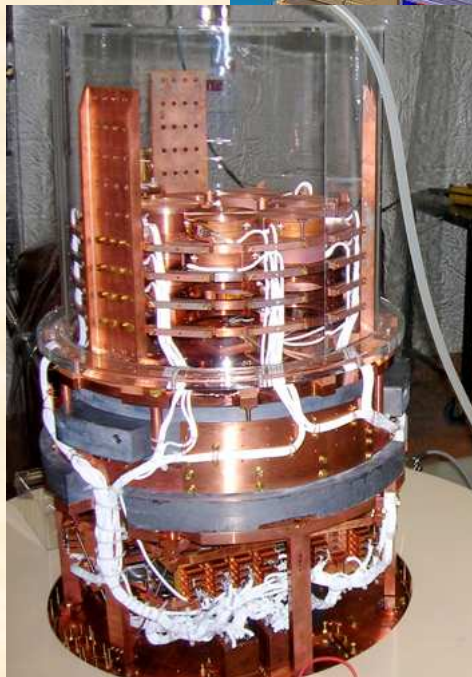
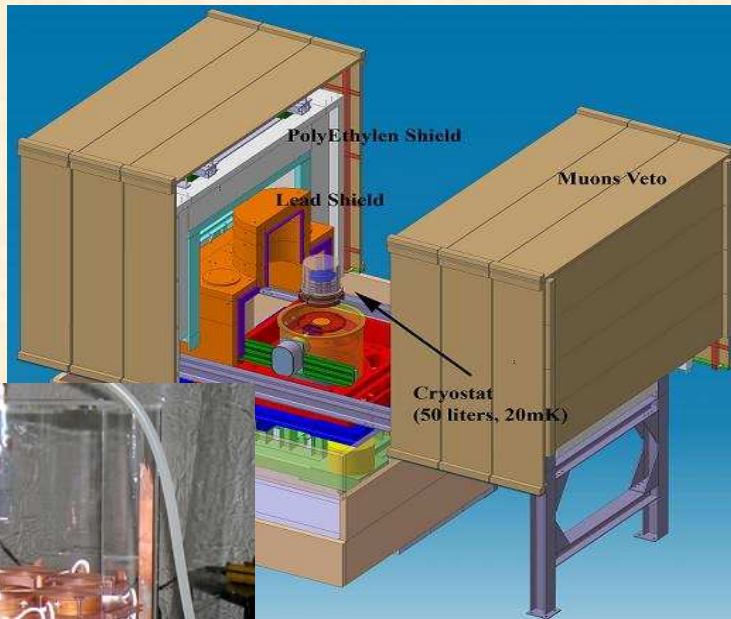
High impedance sensors, wiring

Thesis : S Kierkby

**New
Official member**

The Edelweiss-II experiment

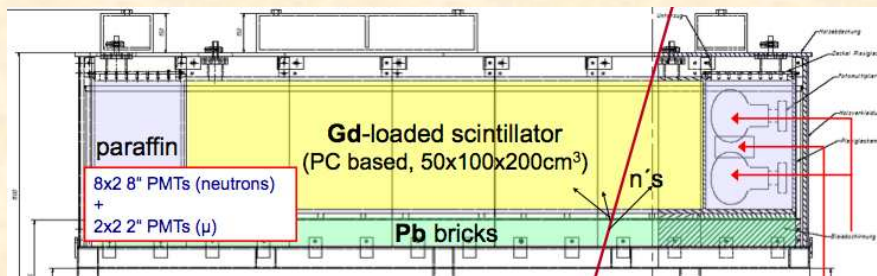
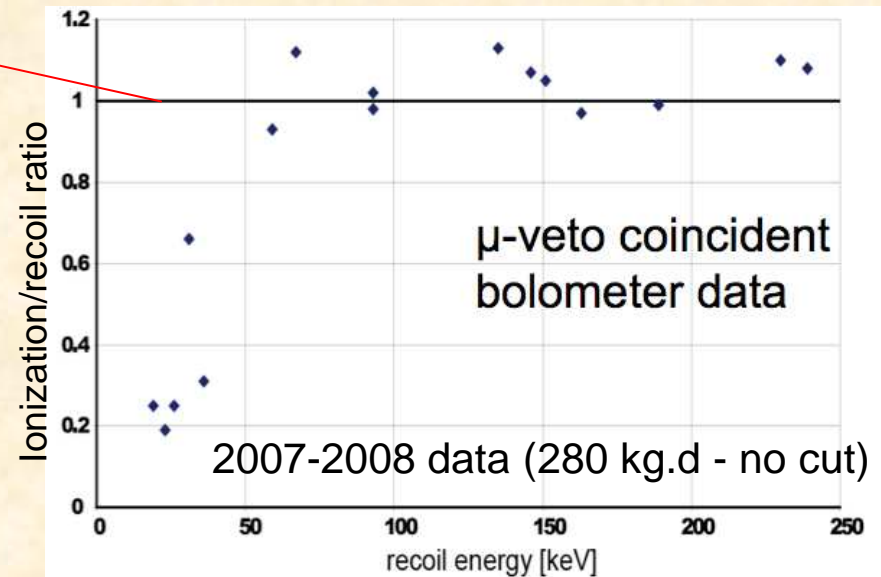
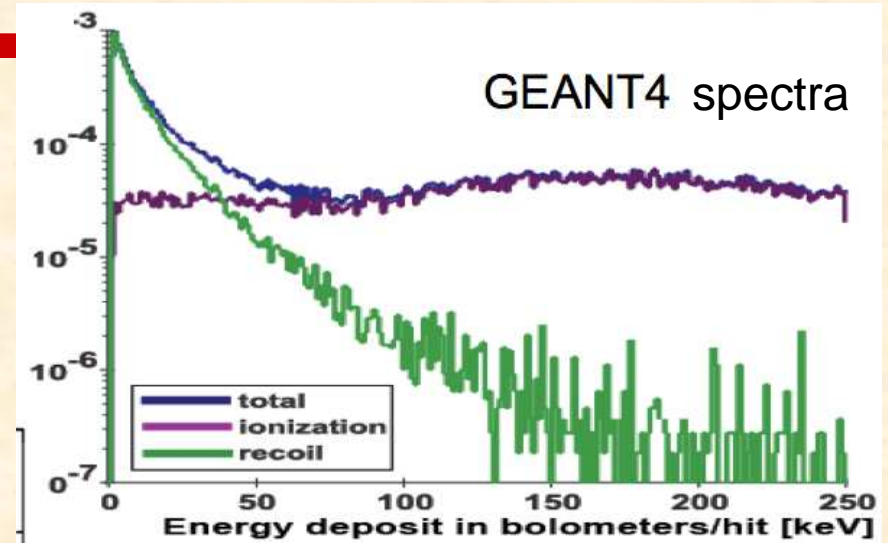
operated /improved since 2006



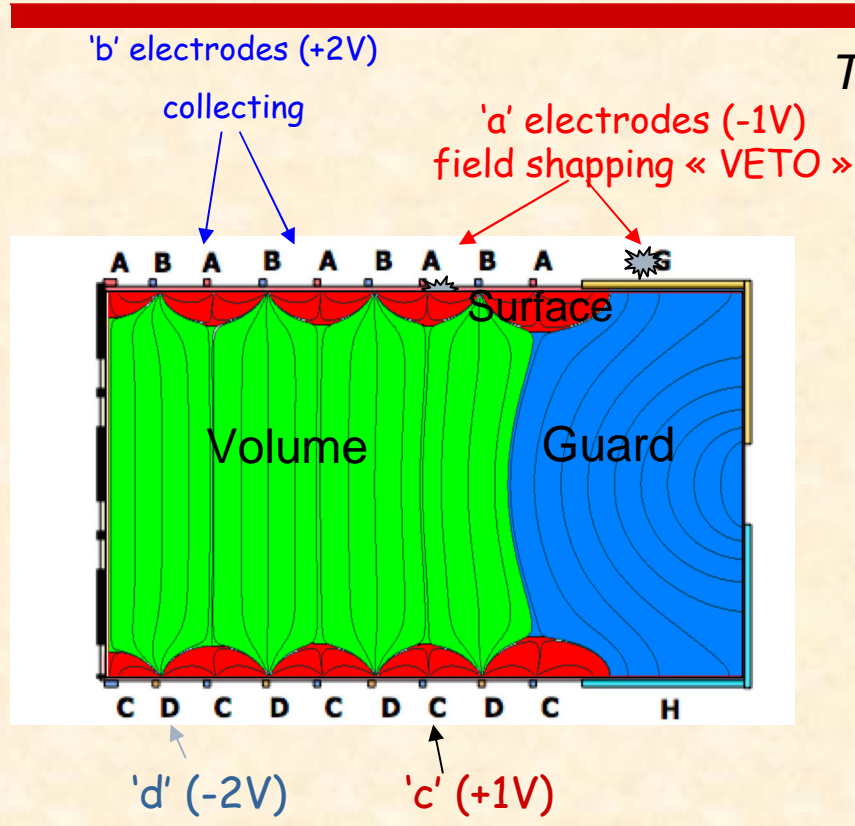
- Operated at the Underground Laboratory of Modane, 4800 mwe ($4\mu/\text{day}/\text{m}^2$)
- Cryogenic installation (~ 20 mK) :
 - Reversed geometry cryostat
 - Use of pulse tubes, Gm reliquifier
- Can house up to 50 kg of detectors
- Shieldings :
 - Clean room + deradonized air
 - Active muon veto ($>98\%$ coverage)
 - 50 cm PE shield, 20 cm Lead shield
 ⇒ γ background reduced by ~ 2 wrt EDW1
- Facilities :
 - Remotely controlled sources for calibrations + regenerations
 - Detector storage & repair within clean room
- 12 cool-downs already operated

The muon veto in action

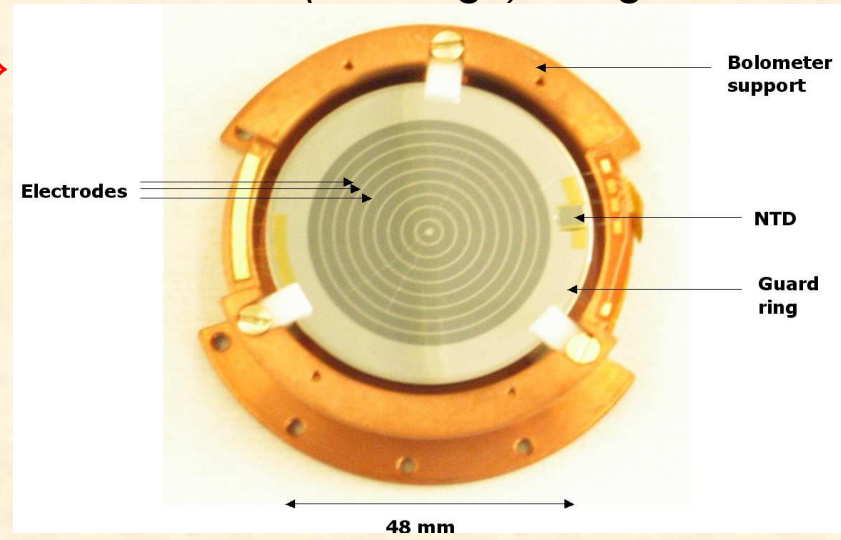
- Interactions in detectors due to muon-induced neutrons inside the shields
- Geant4 - **expected** : ~ 0.03 evts / kg.d
=> nuclear recoils below 50 keV
- **Measured bolometer - muon veto coincidence rate** : ~ 0.04 evts/kg.d
- The ionization yield distribution of coincidences is consistent with muon-induced events
- In addition: neutron detector installed to study μ induced n with higher stats



Surface event rejection: interleaved electrodes



The first « ID » (InterDigit) 200g detector

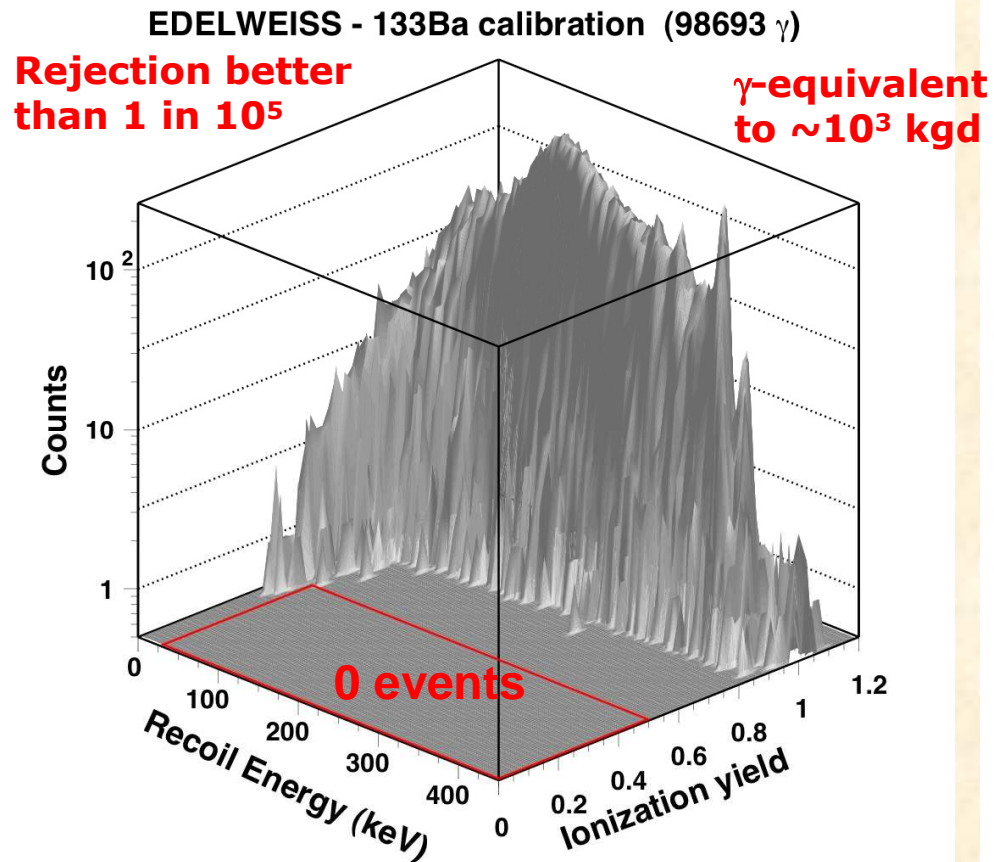


- Keep the EDW-I phonon sensor
- 6 ionisation channels
=> redundancy

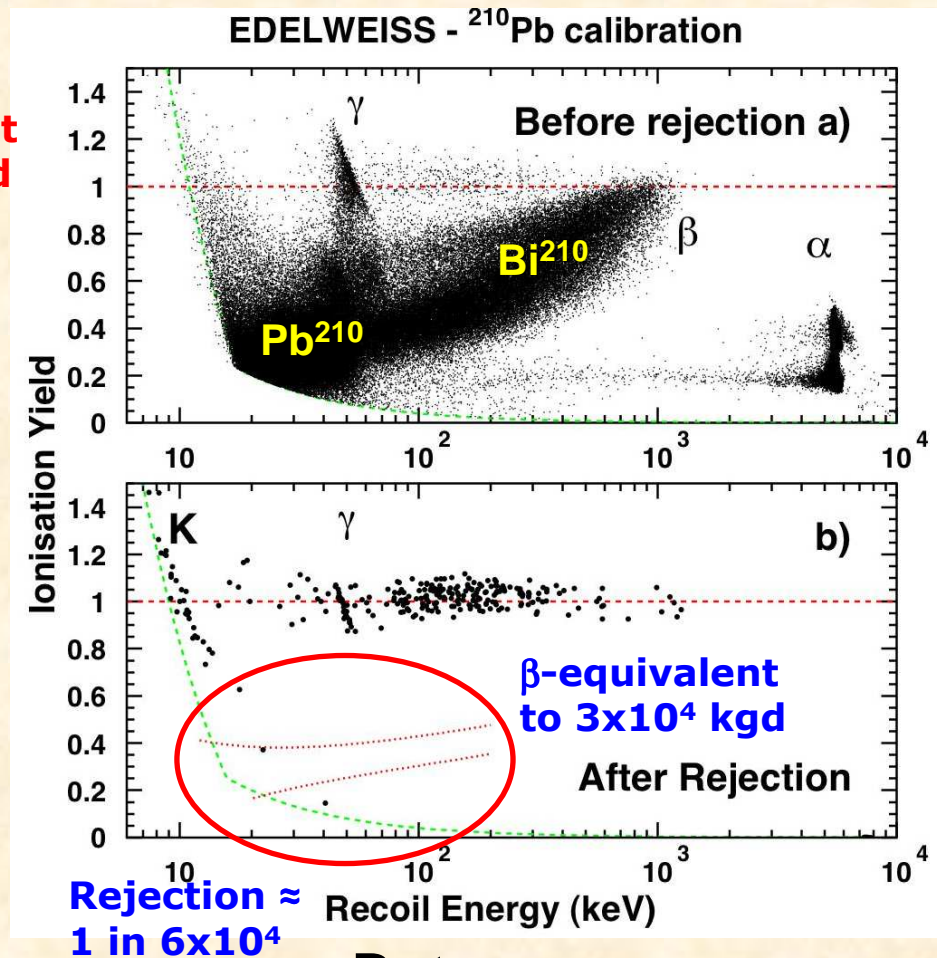
- First detector built 2007
- 1x200g => extended beta calibration
- 3x400g tested in 2008 => First set of data

IDs : background rejection performances

arXiv:0905.0753
accepted by PLB

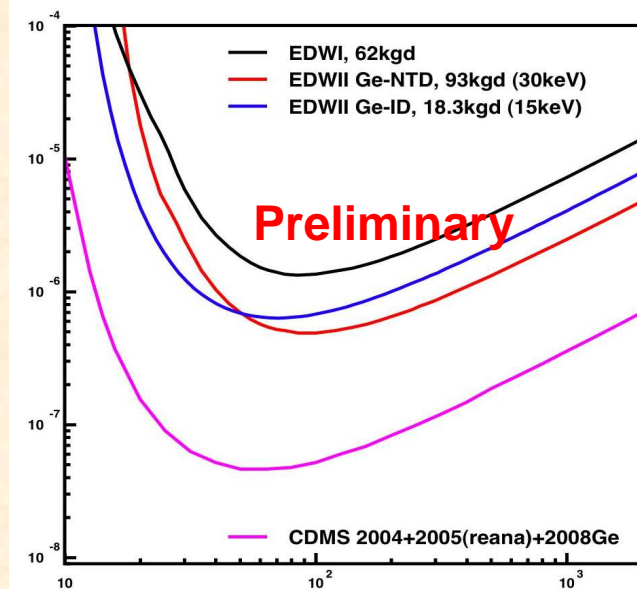
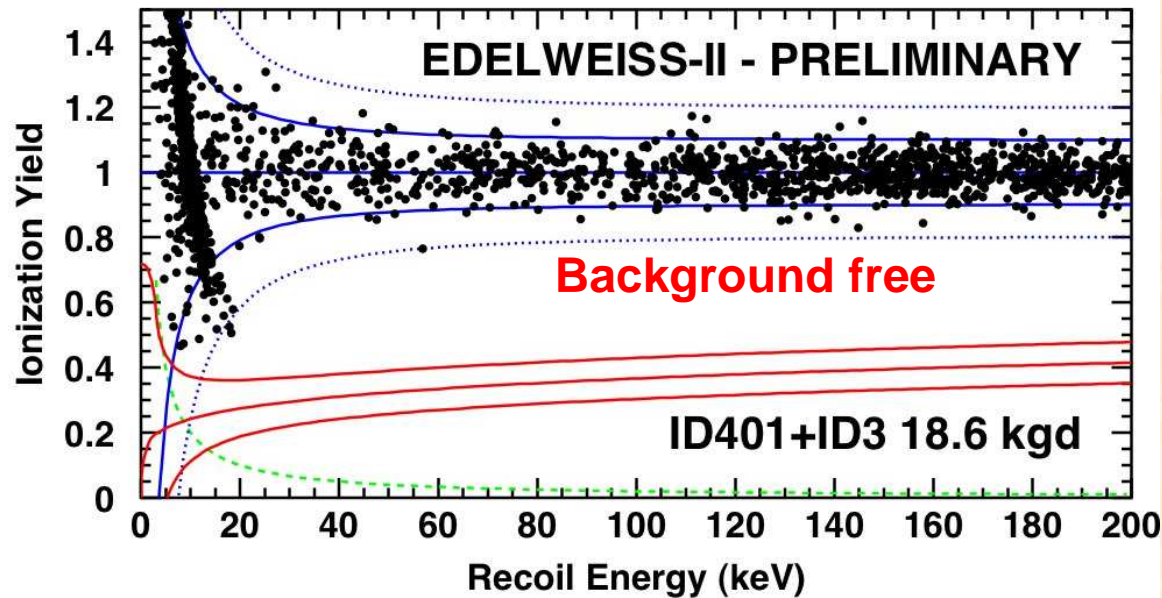


Gamma



Beta

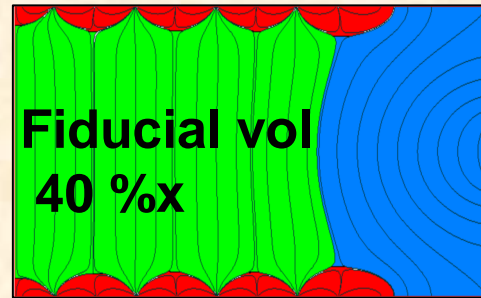
2008 physics run with 2 400g IDs



- 86 live days / 4 months / 2x400g detectors
- 18.3 kg.d with < 15 keV threshold, $\sim 50\%$ eff at 10keV

2009 : detectors in operation

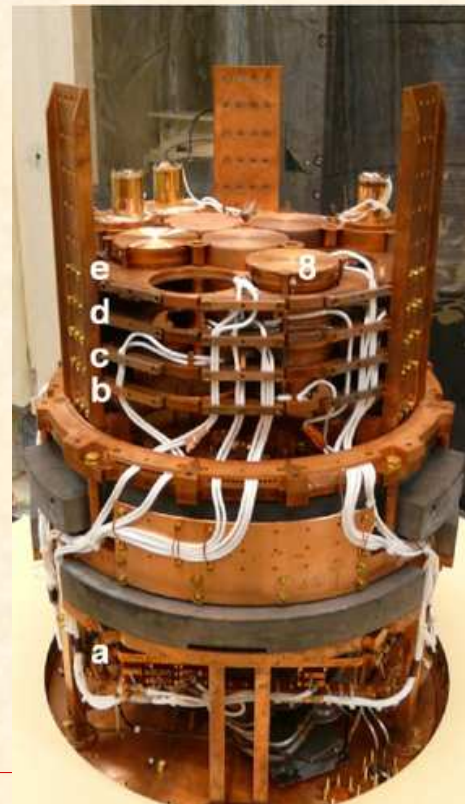
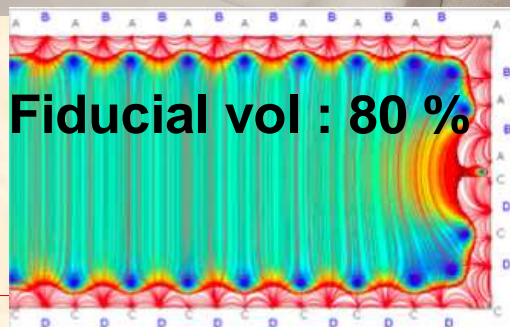
- 5 x ID400: 411 g
Built @ Orsay-CSNSM
- 5 x ID0: 360 g
Built by Canberra
- 2 x Full ID: 411 g
Built @ Orsay-CSNSM



ID401



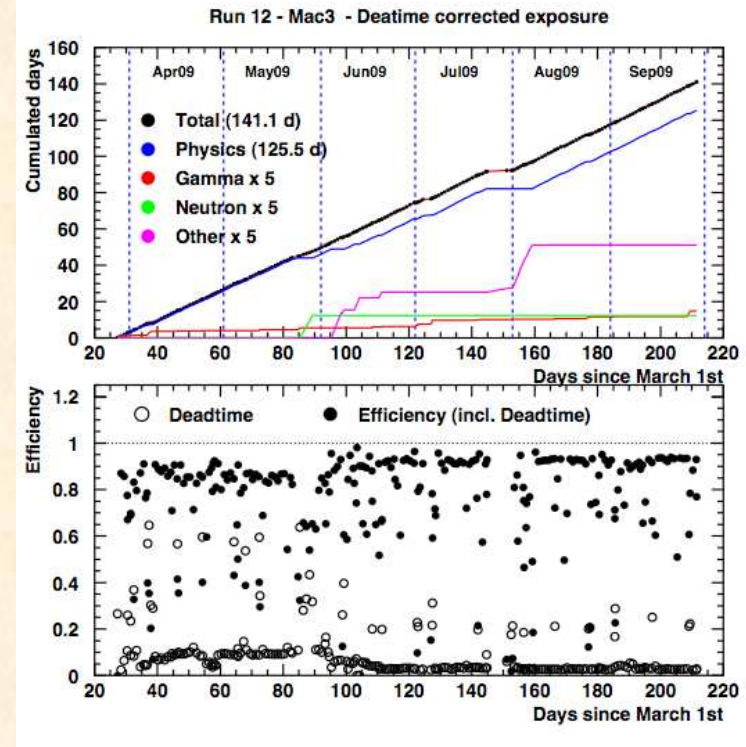
FID401



ID3

Exposure run 12

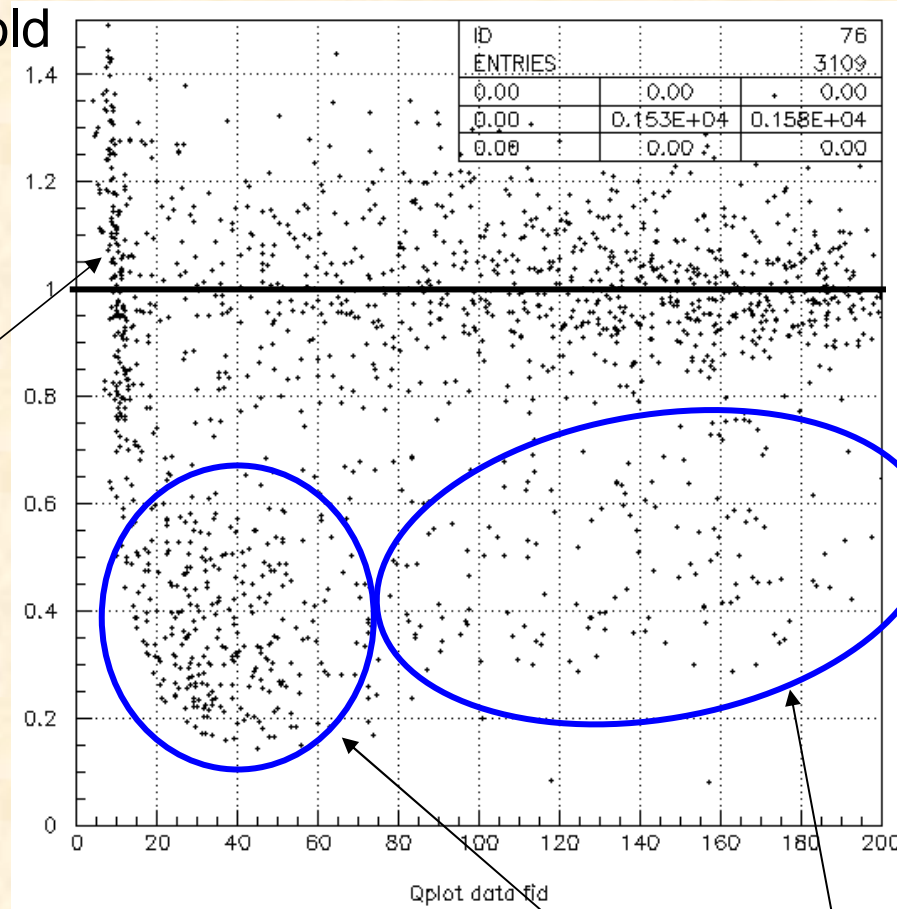
- Physics run started on march 28th
 - Total mass : 3.8 kg (+0.8 FID)
 - Fiducial mass : 1.55 kg (10 ID)
 - Total time : 180 d
 - Total live time : 140 d
 - Physics time : 126 d
 - All detectors work
 - 4 channels dead /80
 - Heat FWHM 0.75-2 keV
 - Ionisation FWHM 1-2.5 keV mostly
 - Main issue : stability
-
- Currently analysed data set : april-september = 6 months
 - Raw exposure : 470 kg.d
 - Fid exposure before quality cuts : 190 kg.d



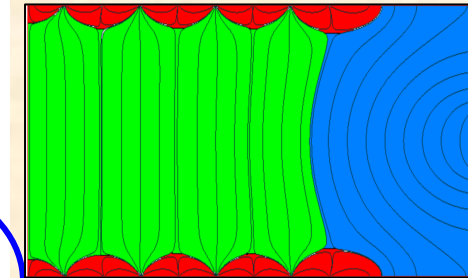
Qplot for « surface » events of ID3

4 keV Eion threshold
124 days of data

Expected 10 keV
lines from ^{68}Ge
cosmogenics



Red region data



Expected beta from ^{210}Pb , from ^{210}Bi

Qplot for volume events

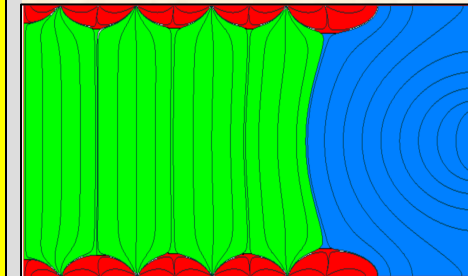
Under analysis

Quality cuts tuned

: noisy (heat, ionisation) periods removal,
: no detector with excess events wrt mean
in control region ($Q < 0.5$, $E > E_{\text{thresh}}$, not in ROI)

Paper by end of 2009

Green region data



Outlook for next 4 years

- 1) Increase sensitivity to WIMP search
 - fiducial mass x3 in spring, x6 end 2010
 - $<10^{-8}$ pb by 2011 (1200 kg.d)
 - fiducial mass x20 end 2011 =>10 000 kg.d exposure
- 2) Optimisation of detectors
 - Go to 800 g detectors : higher fid mass, **less channels /kg**
 - Redondancy : double heat read out, fast ionisation channel, **anticipate new backgrounds**
 - Lower purity grade study : **cost**
 - Push beta region at higher Q (amorphous Ge layer) **b rejection**
- EURECA : 10^{-10} pb goal = no background in 150 000 kg.d
 - Factor 5 away in beta : **ok**
 - Factor 50 in gamma :
 - better environment : copper from Norddeutsche Affinerie **ok**
 - better rejection measurement : **in progress**
- Detectors well fitted for EURECA and for mass production
 - Efficient, simple to build, robust
 - Industrial production (Ge producers, manufacturers) investigated