Results from DAMA/LIBRA and perspectives

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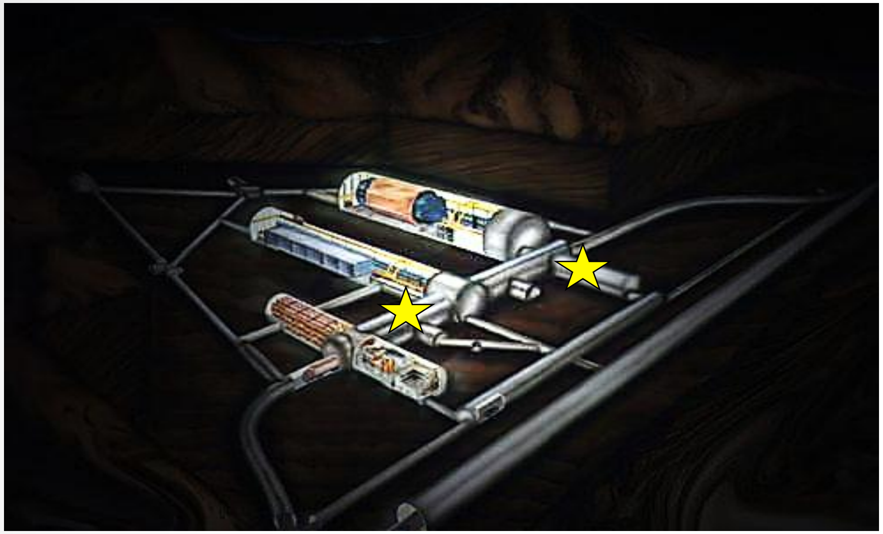
DAMA set-ups

an observatory for rare processes @ LNGS



- DAMA/LIBRA (DAMA/NaI)
- DAMA/LXe
- DAMA/R&D
- DAMA/Crys
- DAMA/Ge

Collaboration:

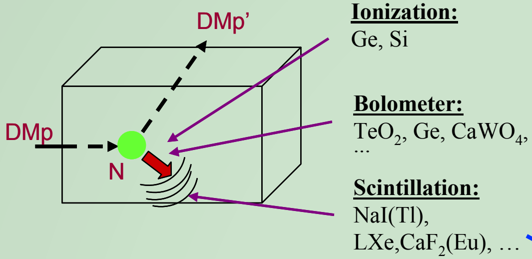
Roma Tor Vergata, Roma La Sapienza, LNGS, IHEP/Beijing
+ by-products and small scale expts.: INR-Kiev
+ neutron meas.: ENEA-Frascati
+ in some studies on ββ decays (DST-MAE project): IIT Kharagpur, India

Web Site: http://people.roma2.infn.it/dama

Some direct detection processes:

- Scatterings on nuclei

  → detection of nuclear recoil energy



- Inelastic Dark Matter: **W + N → W* + N**

  → W has 2 mass states χ+ , χ- with δ mass splitting

  → Kinematical constraint for the inelastic scattering of χ- on a nucleus

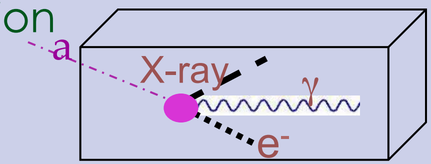
$$\frac{1}{2}\mu v^2 \geq \delta \Leftrightarrow v \geq v_{thr} = \sqrt{\frac{2\delta}{\mu}}$$

- Excitation of bound electrons in scatterings on nuclei

  → detection of recoil nuclei + e.m. radiation

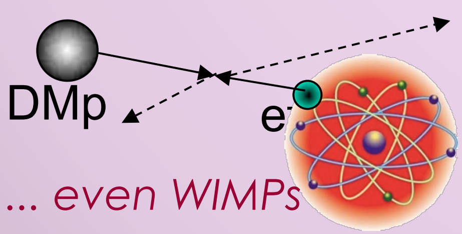
- Conversion of particle into e.m. radiation

  → detection of γ, X-rays, e^-



- Interaction only on atomic electrons

  → detection of e.m. radiation

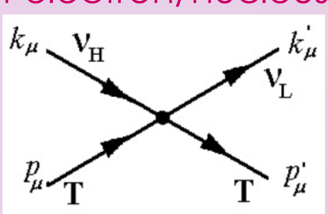


... even WIMPs

- Interaction of light DMp (LDM) on e^- or nucleus with production of a lighter particle

  → detection of electron/nucleus recoil energy

e.g. sterile ν



e.g. signals from these candidates are **completely lost** in experiments based on “rejection procedures” of the e.m. component of their rate

... also other ideas ...

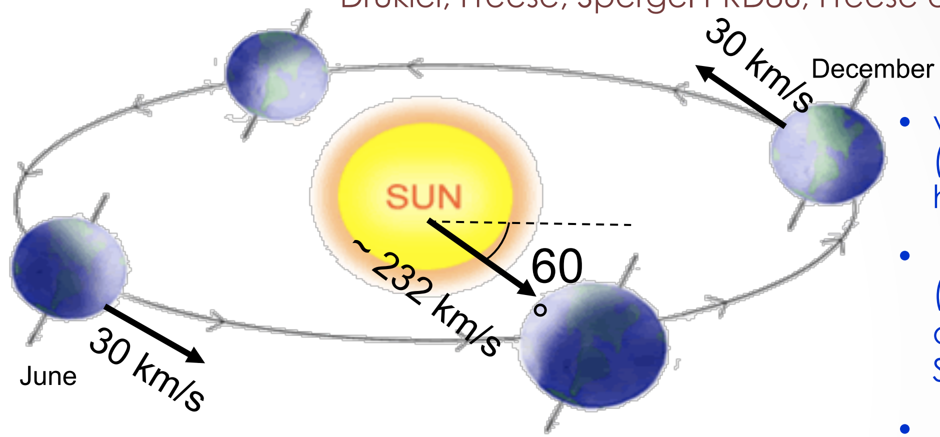
The annual modulation: a model independent signature for the investigation of DM particles component in the galactic halo

With the present technology, the annual modulation is the main model independent signature for the DM signal. Although the modulation effect is expected to be relatively small a suitable large-mass, low-radioactive set-up with an efficient control of the running conditions can point out its presence.

Requirements of the annual modulation

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)
5) Just for single hit events in a multi-detector set-up
6) With modulation amplitude in the region of maximal sensitivity must be <7% for usually adopted halo distributions, but it can be larger in case of some possible scenarios

Drukier, Freese, Spergel PRD86; Freese et al. PRD88



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

$$v_\oplus(t) = v_{sun} + v_{orb} \cos\gamma \cos[\omega(t-t_0)]$$

$$S_k[\eta(t)] = \int_{\Delta E_k} \frac{dR}{dE_R} dE_R \cong S_{0,k} + S_{m,k} \cos[\omega(t-t_0)]$$

the DM annual modulation signature has a different origin and peculiarities (e.g. the phase) than those effects correlated with the seasons

To mimic this signature, spurious effects and side reactions must not only - obviously - be able to account for the whole observed modulation amplitude, but also to satisfy simultaneously all the requirements

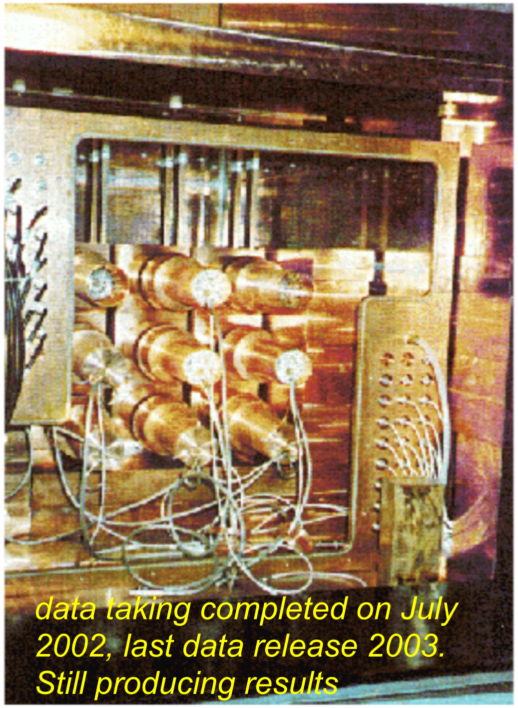
The pioneer DAMA/NaI: ≈100 kg highly radiopure NaI(Tl)

Performances:

N.Cim.A112(1999)545-575, EPJC18(2000)283, Riv.N.Cim.26 n. 1(2003)1-73, IJMPD13(2004)2127

Results on rare processes:

- Possible Pauli exclusion principle violation — PLB408(1997)439
- CNC processes — PRC60(1999)065501
- Electron stability and non-paulian transitions in Iodine atoms (by L-shell) — PLB460(1999)235
- Search for solar axions — PLB515(2001)6
- Exotic Matter search — EPJdirect C14(2002)1
- Search for superdense nuclear matter — EPJA23(2005)7
- Search for heavy clusters decays — EPJA24(2005)51



Results on DM particles:

- PSD — PLB389(1996)757
- Investigation on diurnal effect — N.Cim.A112(1999)1541
- Exotic Dark Matter search — PRL83(1999)4918
- **Annual Modulation Signature** — PLB424(1998)195, PLB450(1999)448, PRD61(1999)023512, PLB480(2000)23, EPJC18(2000)283, PLB509(2001)197, EPJC23(2002)61, PRD66(2002)043503, Riv.N.Cim.26 n.1 (2003)1, IJMPD13(2004)2127, IJMPA21(2006)1445, EPJC47(2006)263, IJMPA22(2007)3155, EPJC53(2008)205, PRD77(2008)023506, MPLA23(2008)2125

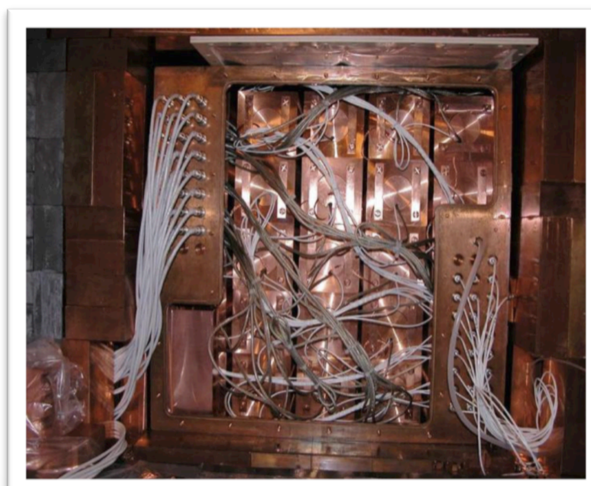
Model independent evidence of a particle DM component in the galactic halo at 6.3σ C.L.

total exposure (7 annual cycles) 0.29 ton×yr

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



Radiopurity, performances, procedures, etc.: **NIMA592(2008)297, JINST 7 (2012) 03009**
Results on DM particles, Annual Modulation Signature: **EPJC56(2008)333, EPJC67(2010)39**
correlated results: **PRD84(2011)055014, EPJC72(2012)2064, IJMPA28 (2013)1330022**
Rare processes: PEP viol.: **EPJC62(2009)327**, CNC in I: **EPJC72(2012)1920**, IPP in Am: **EPJA49(2013)64**

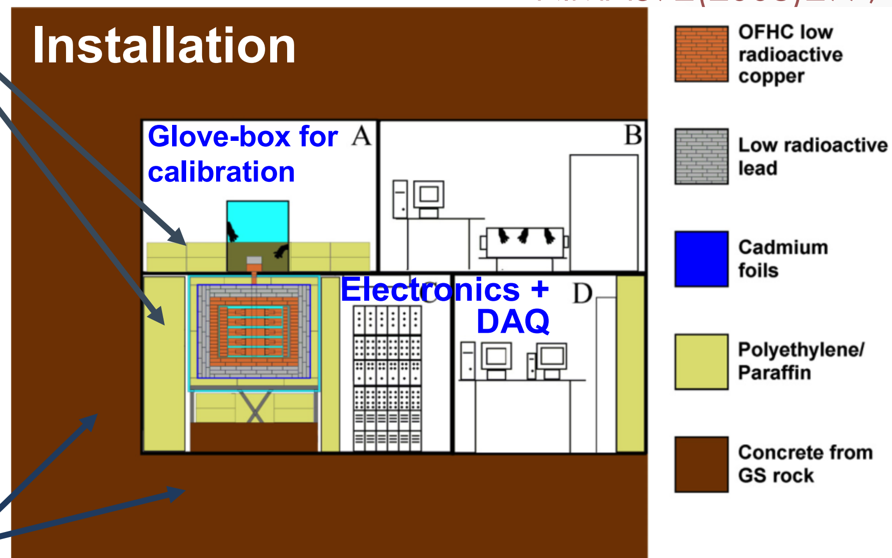
The DAMA/LIBRA set-up

For details, radiopurity, performances, procedures, etc.
NIMA592(2008)297, JINST 7(2012)03009

Polyethylene/paraffin

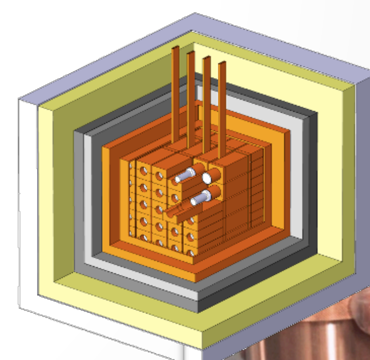
- 25 x 9.7 kg NaI(Tl) in a 5x5 matrix
- two Suprasil-B light guides directly coupled to each bare crystal
- two PMTs working in coincidence at the single ph. el. threshold

5.5-7.5 phe/keV

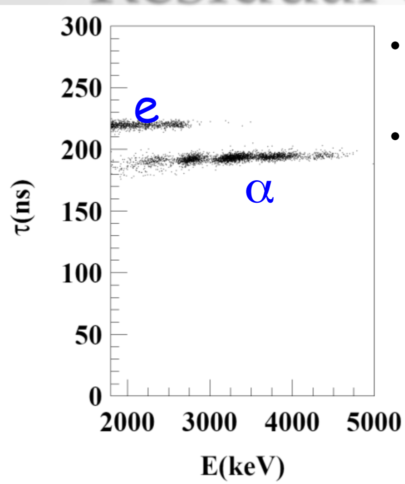


~ 1m concrete from GS rock

- Dismounting/Installing protocol (with "Scuba" system)
- All the materials selected for low radioactivity
- Multicomponent passive shield (>10 cm of Cu, 15 cm of Pb + Cd foils, 10/40 cm Polyethylene/paraffin, about 1 m concrete, mostly outside the installation)
- Three-level system to exclude Radon from the detectors
- Calibrations in the same running conditions as production runs
- Installation in air conditioning + huge heat capacity of shield
- Monitoring/alarm system; many parameters acquired with the production data
- Pulse shape recorded by Waweform Analyzer Acqiris DC270 (2chs per detector), 1 *Gsample/s,* 8 bit, bandwidth 250 MHz
- Data collected from low energy up to MeV region, despite the hardware optimization was done for the low energy



Residual contaminants in new ULB NaI(Tl) detectors

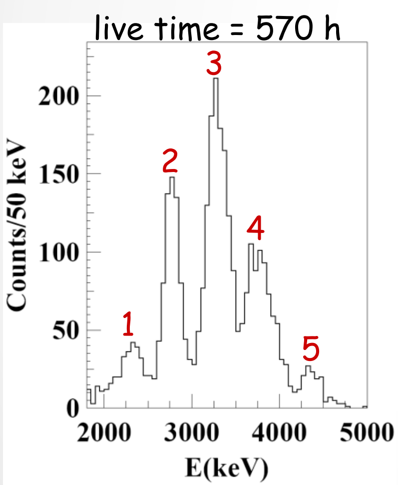


- α/e pulse shape discrimination has practically 100% effectiveness in the MeV range
- The measured α yield in the new DAMA/LIBRA detectors ranges from 7 to some tens α/kg/day

2nd generation R&D for new **DAMA/LIBRA** crystals: new selected powders, physical/chemical radiopurification, new selection of overall materials, new protocol for growing and handling

^{232}Th residual contamination: time-amplitude method. If ^{232}Th chain at equilibrium: from **0.5 ppt to 7.5 ppt**

^{238}U residual contamination: First estimate: considering the measured α and ^{232}Th activity, if ^{238}U chain at equilibrium ⇒ ^{238}U contents in new detectors typically from **0.7 to 10 ppt**

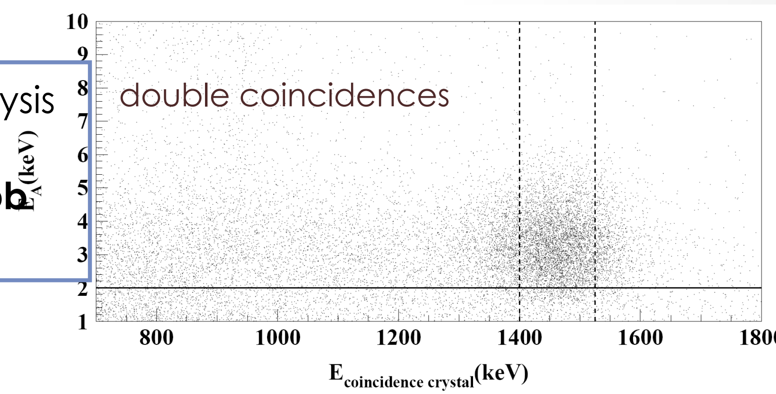


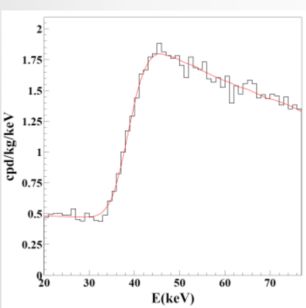
^{238}U chain splitted into 5 subchains:

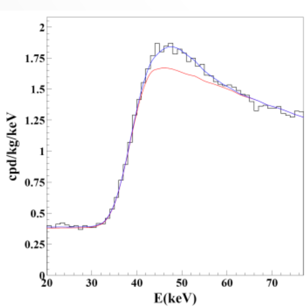
$^{238}U \rightarrow {}^{234}U \rightarrow {}^{230}Th \rightarrow {}^{226}Ra \rightarrow {}^{210}Pb \rightarrow {}^{206}Pb$

Thus, in this case: **(2.1±0.1) ppt of ^{232}Th**; **(0.35 ±0.06) ppt of ^{238}U** and: (15.8±1.6) μBq/kg for ^{234}U + ^{230}Th; (21.7±1.1) μBq/kg for ^{226}Ra; (24.2±1.6) μBq/kg for ^{210}Pb.

^{nat}K residual contamination: the analysis has given for the ^{nat}K content in the crystals values **not exceeding ~20 ppb (mean value 13 ppb)**







^{129}I and ^{210}Pb:

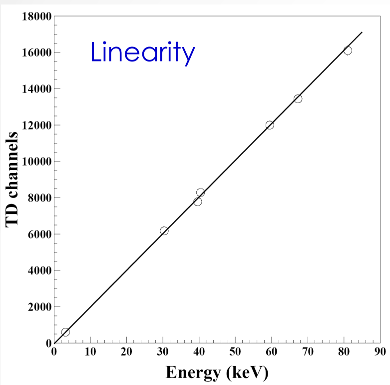
- $^{129}I/^{nat}I \approx 1.7\times10^{-13}$ for all the new detectors
- ^{210}Pb in the new detectors: (5 – 30) μBq/kg

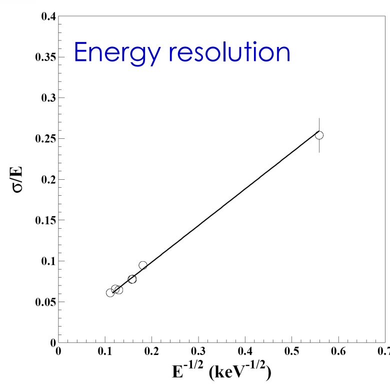
No sizable surface pollution by Radon daugthers, thanks to the new handling protocols

... more on NIMA592(2008)297

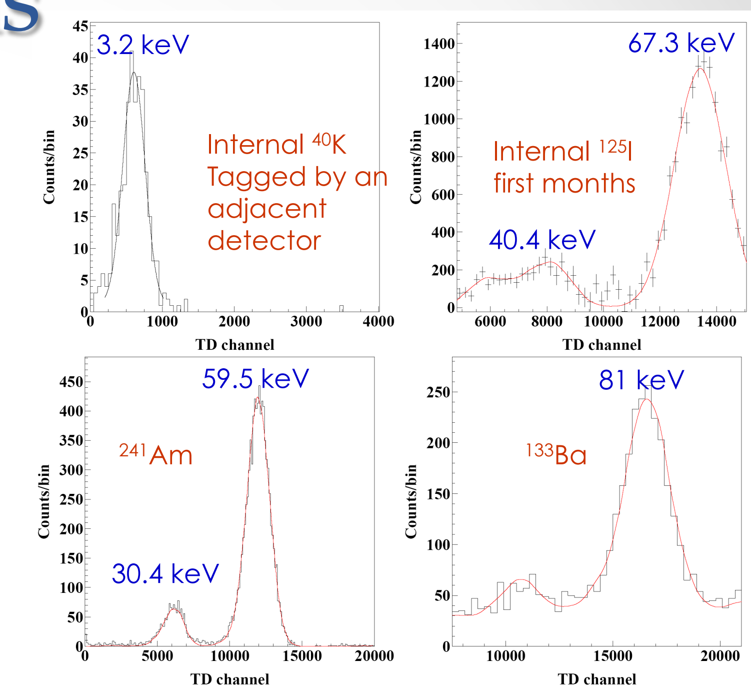
DAMA/LIBRA calibrations

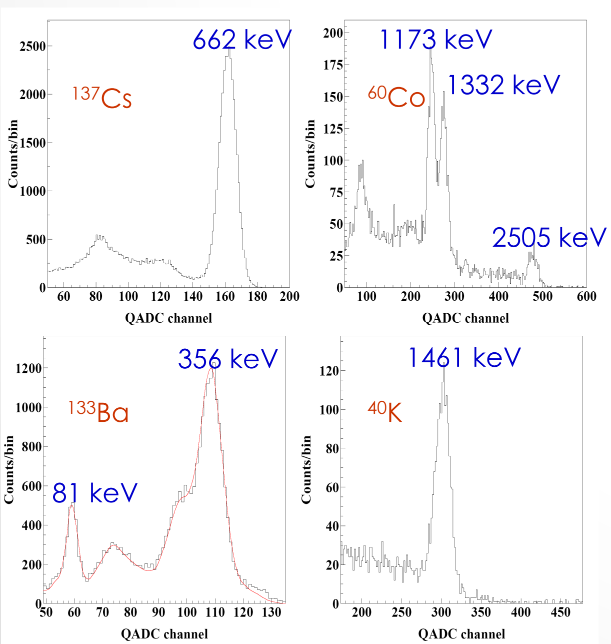
Low energy: various external gamma sources (^{241}Am, ^{133}Ba) and internal X-rays or gamma's (^{40}K, ^{125}I, ^{129}I), routine calibrations with ^{241}Am



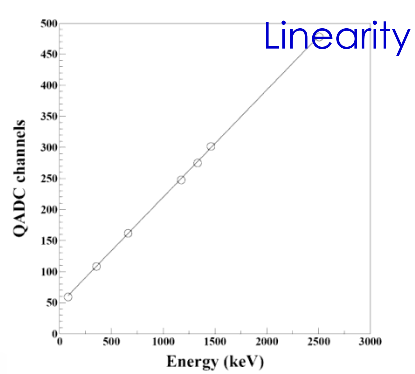


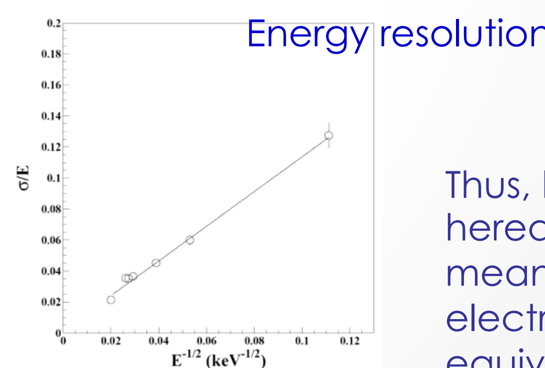
$$\frac{\sigma_{LE}}{E} = \frac{(0.448 \pm 0.035)}{\sqrt{E(keV)}} + (9.1 \pm 5.1) \cdot 10^{-3}$$





High energy: external sources of gamma rays (e.g. ^{137}Cs, ^{60}Co and ^{133}Ba) and gamma rays of 1461 keV due to ^{40}K decays in an adjacent detector, tagged by the 3.2 keV X-rays





$$\frac{\sigma_{HE}}{E} = \frac{(1.12 \pm 0.06)}{\sqrt{E(keV)}} + (17 \pm 23) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Thus, here and hereafter keV means keV electron equivalent

Infos on DAMA/LIBRA data taking

Period		Mass (kg)	Exposure (kg × day)	α-β²
DAMA/LIBRA-1	Sep. 9, 2003 – July 21, 2004	232.8	51405	0.562
DAMA/LIBRA-2	July 21, 2004 – Oct. 28, 2005	232.8	52597	0.467
DAMA/LIBRA-3	Oct. 28, 2005 – July 18, 2006	232.8	39445	0.591
DAMA/LIBRA-4	July 19, 2006 – July 17, 2007	232.8	49377	0.541
DAMA/LIBRA-5	July 17, 2007 – Aug. 29, 2008	232.8	66105	0.468
DAMA/LIBRA-6	Nov. 12, 2008 – Sep. 1, 2009	242.5	58768	0.519
DAMA/LIBRA-1 to -6	**Sep. 9, 2003 – Sep. 1, 2009**		**317697 = 0.87 ton×yr**	**0.519**

DAMA/NaI (7 years) + DAMA/LIBRA (6 years)

total exposure: 425428 kg×day = 1.17 ton×yr

- calibrations: ≈72 M events from sources
- acceptance window eff: 82 M events (≈3M events/keV)

EPJC56(2008)333, EPJC67(2010)39
arXiv:1306.1411 in press on IJMPA

- DAMA/LIBRA phase1

First upgrade on Sept 2008:

- replacement of some PMTs in HP N_2 atmosphere
- restore 1 detector to operation
- new Digitizers (U1063A Acqiris 1GS/s 8-bit High-Speed cPCI)
- new DAQ system with optical read-out installed

The last annual cycle 09/10 of DAMA/LIBRA–phase1 will be released soon

- **DAMA/LIBRA phase2**

Second upgrade on Oct./Nov. 2010

- replacement of all the PMTs with higher Q.E. ones

Two annual cycles at lower energy threshold at hand…

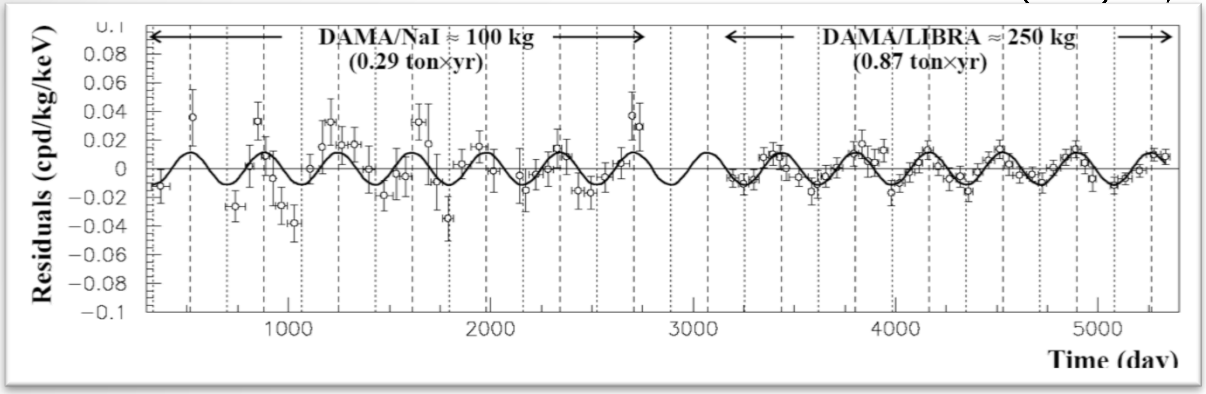
… continuously running

Model Independent Annual Modulation Result

DAMA/NaI (7 years) + DAMA/LIBRA (6 years) Total exposure: 425428 kg×day = 1.17 ton×yr

Single-hit residuals rate vs time in 2-6 keV

EPJC56(2008)333, EPJC67(2010)39, IJMPA28 (2013)1330022



continuous line: t_0 = 152.5 d, T = 1.0 y

A=(0.0114±0.0013) cpd/kg/keV

χ^2/dof = 64.7/79 8.8 σ C.L.

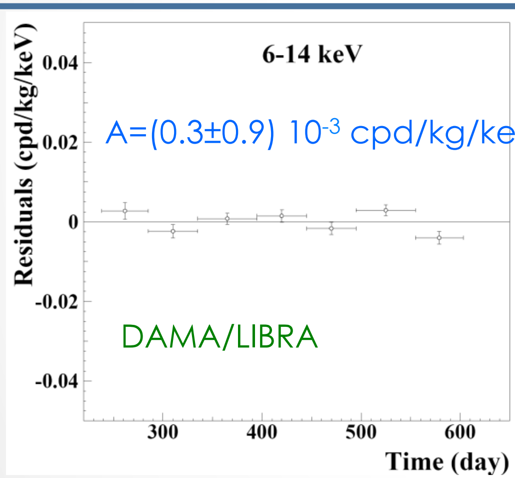
Absence of modulation? No

χ^2/dof=140/80 P(A=0) = 4.3×10^{-5}

fit with all the parameters free:

A = (0.0116 ± 0.0013) cpd/kg/keV

t_0 = (146±7) d - T = (0.999±0.002) y



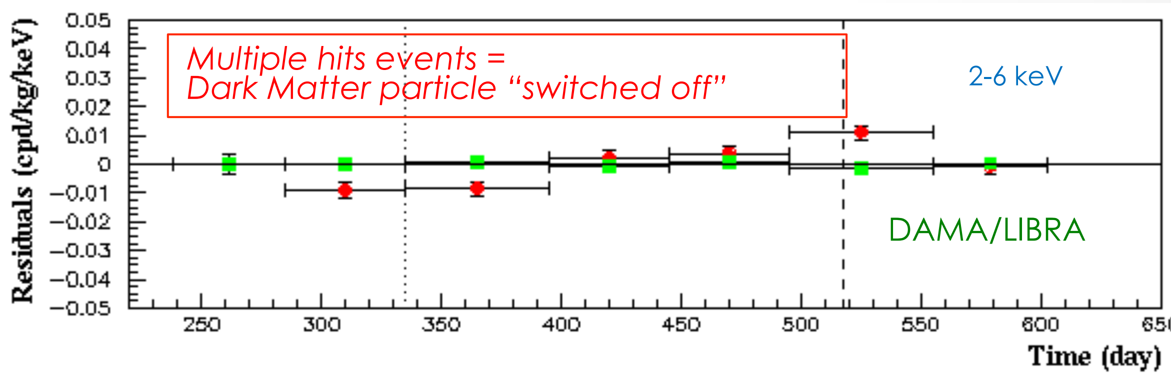
+ No modulation in the whole energy spectrum

No modulation above 6 keV

This accounts for all sources of bckg

Comparison between single hit residual rate (red points) and multiple hit residual rate (green points). Clear modulation in the single hit events. No modulation in the residual rate of the multiple hit events

A=-(0.0006±0.0004) cpd/kg/keV



This result offers an additional strong support for the presence of DM particles in the galactic halo further excluding any side effect either from hardware or from software procedures or from background

The data favor the presence of a modulated behaviour with all the proper features for DM particles in the galactic halo at about 9σ C.L.

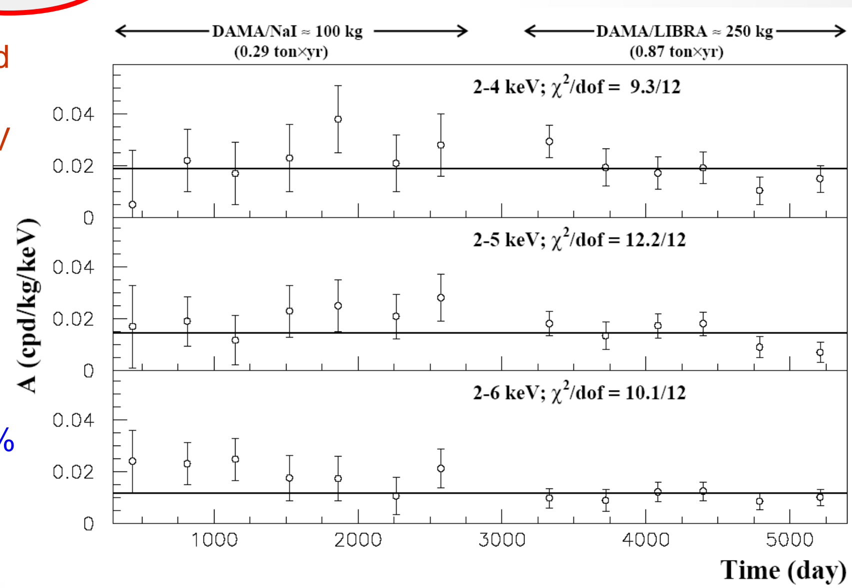
Modulation amplitudes (A), period (T) and phase (t_0) measured in DAMA/NaI and DAMA/LIBRA

	A (cpd/kg/keV)	T= 2π/ω (yr)	t_0 (day)	C.L.
DAMA/NaI (7 years)				
(2÷4) keV	0.0252 ± 0.0050	1.01 ± 0.02	125 ± 30	5.0σ
(2÷5) keV	0.0215 ± 0.0039	1.01 ± 0.02	140 ± 30	5.5σ
(2÷6) keV	0.0200 ± 0.0032	1.00 ± 0.01	140 ± 22	6.3σ
DAMA/LIBRA (6 years)				
(2÷4) keV	0.0180 ± 0.0025	0.996 ± 0.002	135 ± 8	7.2σ
(2÷5) keV	0.0134 ± 0.0018	0.997 ± 0.002	140 ± 8	7.4σ
(2÷6) keV	0.0098 ± 0.0015	0.999 ± 0.002	146 ± 9	6.5σ
DAMA/NaI + DAMA/LIBRA				
(2÷4) keV	0.0194 ± 0.0022	0.996 ± 0.002	136 ± 7	8.8σ
(2÷5) keV	0.0149 ± 0.0016	0.997 ± 0.002	142 ± 7	9.3σ
(2÷6) keV	0.0116 ± 0.0013	0.999 ± 0.002	146 ± 7	8.9σ

DAMA/NaI (7 annual cycles: 0.29 ton x yr) +
DAMA/LIBRA (6 annual cycles: 0.87 ton x yr)
total exposure: 425428 kg×day = 1.17 ton×yr

A, T, t_0 obtained by fitting the single-hit data with $A\cos[\omega(t-t_0)]$

- The modulation amplitudes for the (2 – 6) keV energy interval, obtained when fixing the period at 1 yr and the phase at 152.5 days, are: (0.019±0.003) cpd/kg/keV for DAMA/NaI and (0.010±0.002) cpd/kg/keV for DAMA/LIBRA.
- Thus, their difference: (0.009±0.004) cpd/kg/keV is ≈2σ which corresponds to a modest, but non negligible probability.



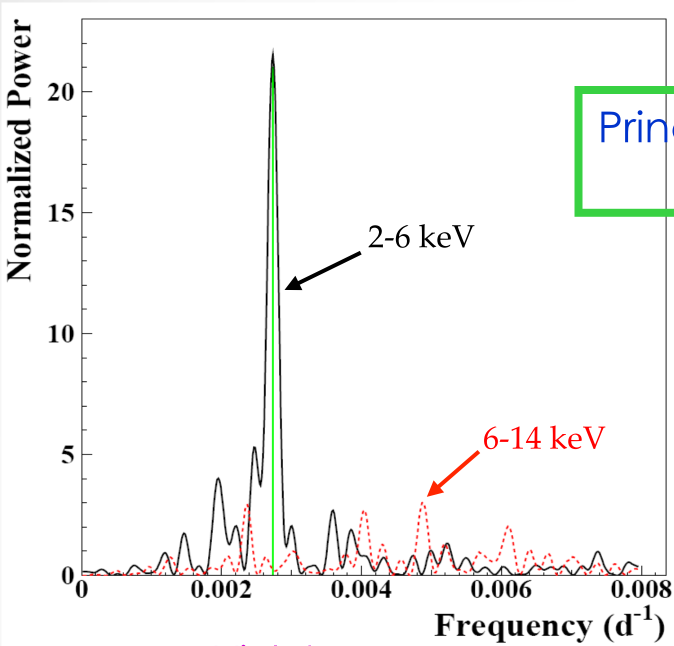
The χ^2 test (χ^2 = 9.3, 12.2 and 10.1 over 12 *d.o.f.* for the three energy intervals, respectively) and the *run test* (lower tail probabilities of 57%, 47% and 35% for the three energy intervals, respectively) accept at 90% C.L. the hypothesis that the modulation amplitudes are normally fluctuating around their best fit values.

Compatibility among the annual cycles

Power spectrum of single-hit residuals

EPJC56(2008)333, EPJC67(2010)39, IJMPA28 (2013)1330022

DAMA/NaI (7 years) +
DAMA/LIBRA (6 years)
total exposure: 1.17 ton×yr

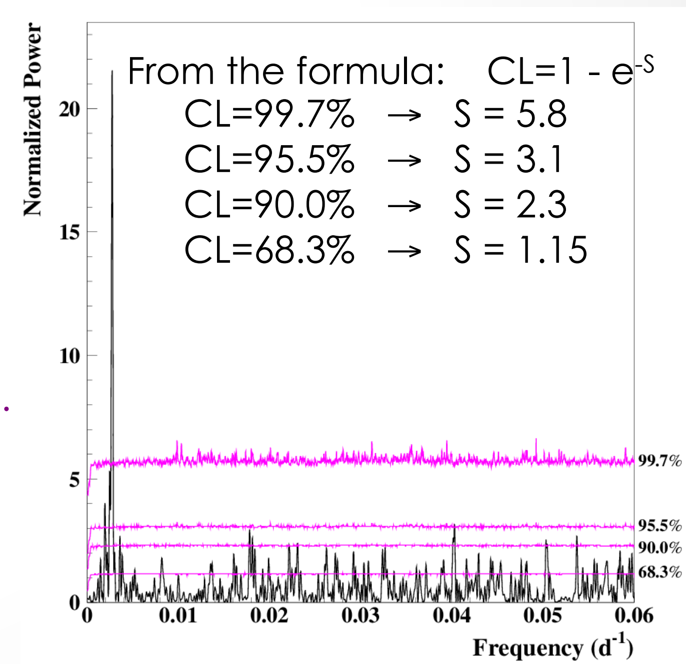


Principal mode in the 2-6 keV region:
$2.735 \times 10^{-3}\ d^{-1} \approx 1\ yr^{-1}$

Not present in the 6-14 keV region (only aliasing peaks)

The Lomb-Scargle periodogram, as reported in DAMA papers, always according to Ap.J. 263 (1982) 835, Ap.J. 338 (1989) 277; with the treatment of the experimental errors and of the time binning

Violet:
CL obtained with Montecarlo procedure for Lomb Scargle periodogram as in DAMA papers



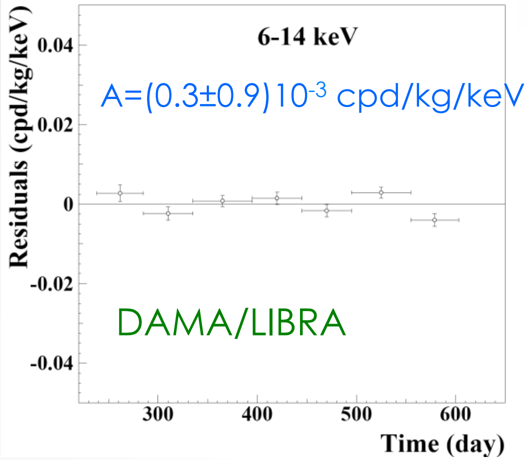
The Nyquist frequency is ≈3 y^{-1} (≈0.008 d^{-1}); meaningless higher frequencies, washed off by the integration over the time binning.

Frequency range: [0, 0.06] d^{-1} or [0,22] y^{-1}

Clear annual modulation is evident in (2-6) keV, while it is absent just above 6 keV

Rate behaviour above 6 keV

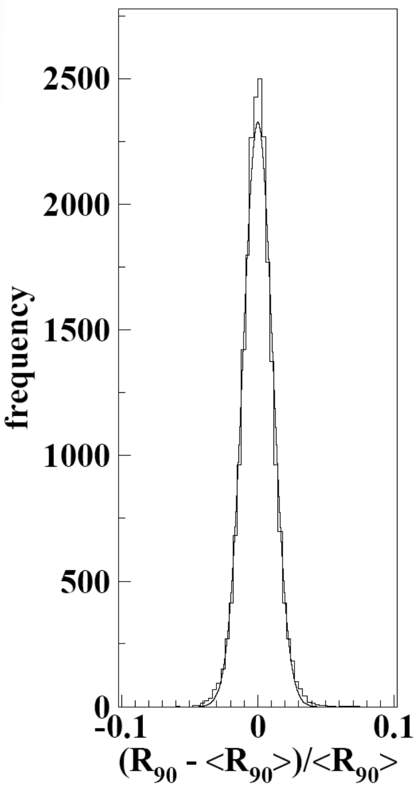
No Modulation above 6 keV



Mod. Ampl. (6-10 keV): cpd/kg/keV

(0.0016 ± 0.0031) DAMA/LIBRA-1
-(0.0010 ± 0.0034) DAMA/LIBRA-2
-(0.0001 ± 0.0031) DAMA/LIBRA-3
-(0.0006 ± 0.0029) DAMA/LIBRA-4
-(0.0021 ± 0.0026) DAMA/LIBRA-5
(0.0029 ± 0.0025) DAMA/LIBRA-6
→ statistically consistent with zero

DAMALIBRA-1 to -6



$\sigma \approx 1\%$, fully accounted by statistical considerations

No modulation in the whole energy spectrum:

Studying integral rate at higher energy, R90

- R_{90} percentage variations with respect to their mean values for single crystal in the DAMA/LIBRA running periods
- Fitting the behaviour with time, adding a term modulated with period and phase as expected for DM particles:

Period	Mod. Ampl.
DAMA/LIBRA-1	-(0.05±0.19) cpd/kg
DAMA/LIBRA-2	-(0.12±0.19) cpd/kg
DAMA/LIBRA-3	-(0.13±0.18) cpd/kg
DAMA/LIBRA-4	(0.15±0.17) cpd/kg
DAMA/LIBRA-5	(0.20±0.18) cpd/kg
DAMA/LIBRA-6	-(0.20±0.16) cpd/kg

consistent with zero

+ if a modulation present in the whole energy spectrum at the level found in the lowest energy region → **R_{90} ~ tens cpd/kg** → **~ 100σ far away**

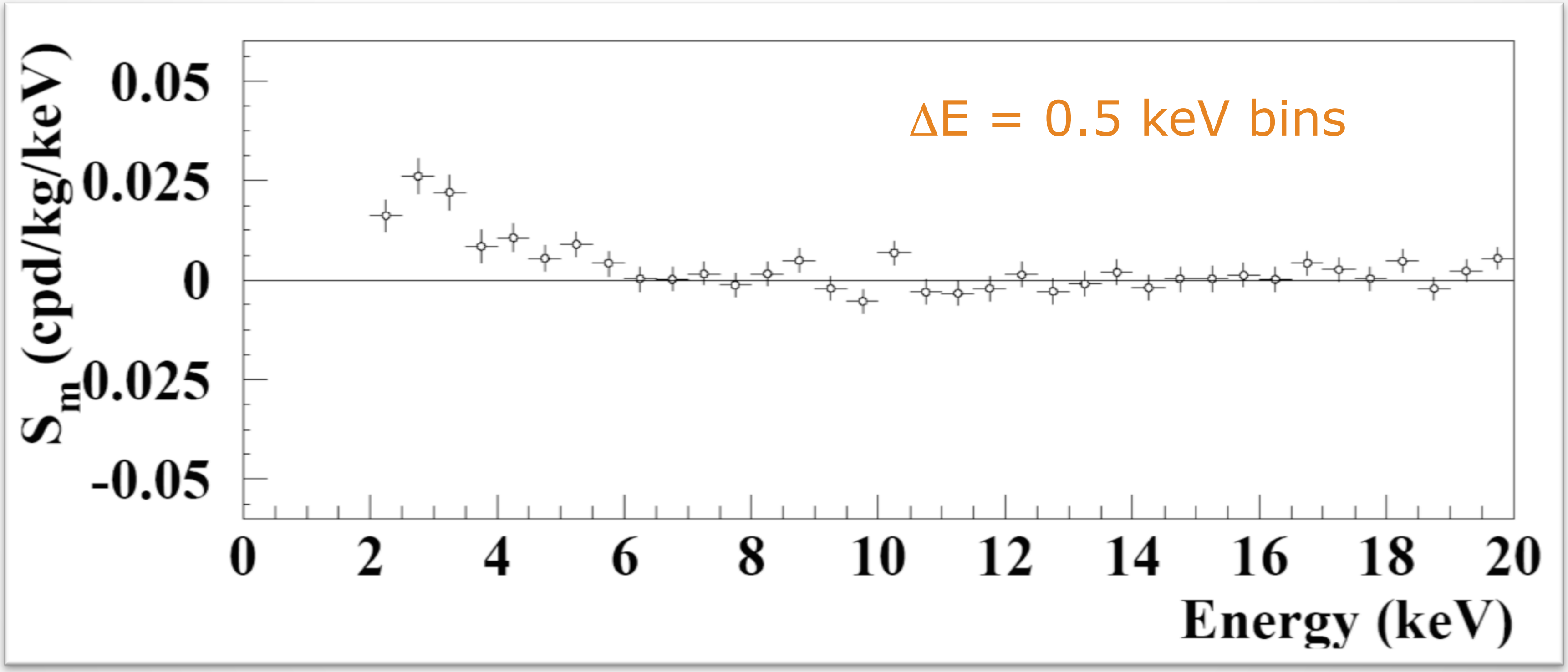
No modulation above 6 keV
This accounts for all sources of bckg and is consistent with studies on the various components

Energy distribution of the modulation amplitudes

$$R(t) = S_0 + S_m \cos[\omega(t - t_0)]$$

$T = 2\pi/\omega = 1$ yr $\quad t_0 = 152.5$ day

DAMA/NaI (7 years) + **DAMA/LIBRA** (6 years)
total exposure: 425428 kg×day ≈1.17 ton×yr



A clear modulation is present in the (2-6) keV energy interval, while S_m values compatible with zero are present just above

The S_m values in the (6–20) keV energy interval have random fluctuations around zero with χ^2 equal to 27.5 for 28 degrees of freedom

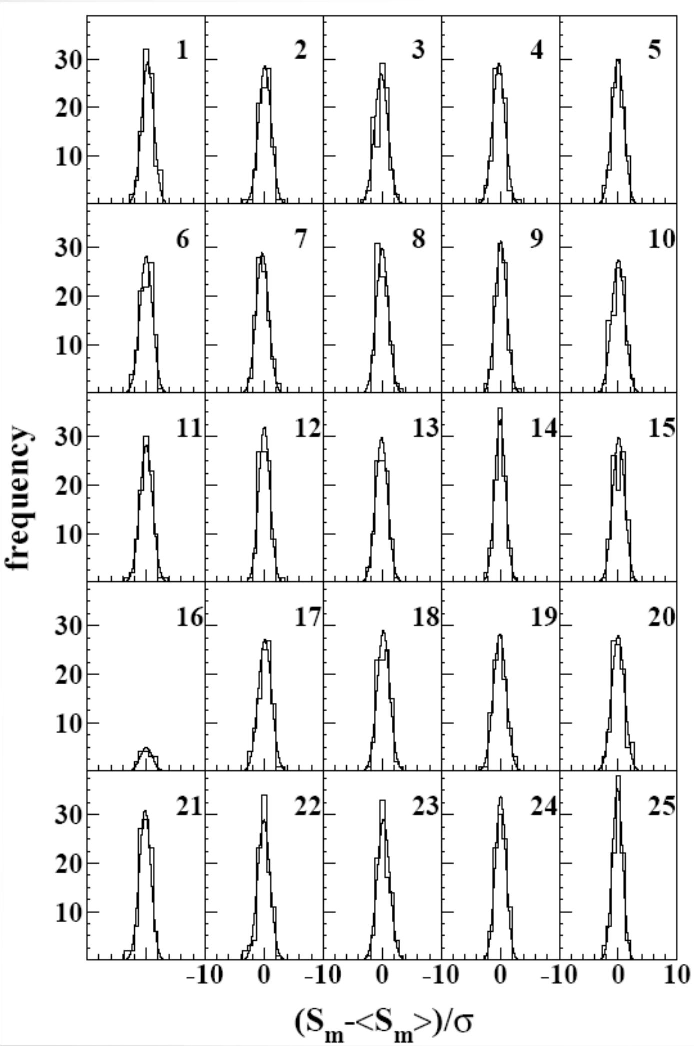
Statistical distributions of the modulation amplitudes, S_m

a) S_m for each detector, each annual cycle and each considered energy bin (here 0.25 keV)

b) $<S_m>$ = mean values over the detectors and the annual cycles for each energy bin; σ = error on S_m

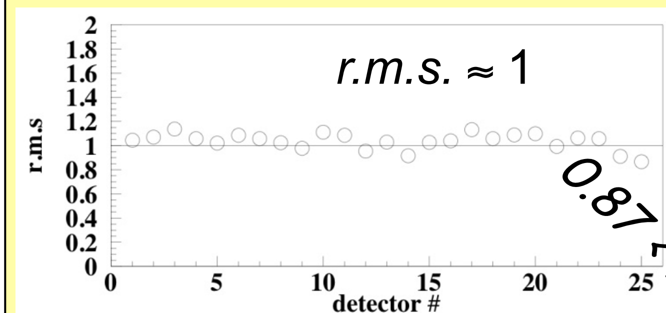
DAMA/LIBRA (6 years)
total exposure: 0.87 ton×yr

Each panel refers to each detector separately; 96 entries = 16 energy bins in 2-6 keV energy interval × 6 DAMA/LIBRA annual cycles (for crys 16, 1 annual cycle, 16 entries)



2-6 keV

Standard deviations of
$(S_m-\langle S_m\rangle)/\sigma$
for each detectors



0.87 < r.m.s. < 1.14

$x=(S_m-<S_m>)/\sigma, \quad \chi^2=\Sigma\, x^2$

Individual S_m values follow a normal distribution since $\mathbf{(S_m-<S_m>)/\sigma}$ is distributed as a Gaussian with a unitary standard deviation (r.m.s.)

S_m statistically well distributed in all the detectors and annual cycles

Is there a sinusoidal contribution in the signal? Phase ≠ 152.5 day?

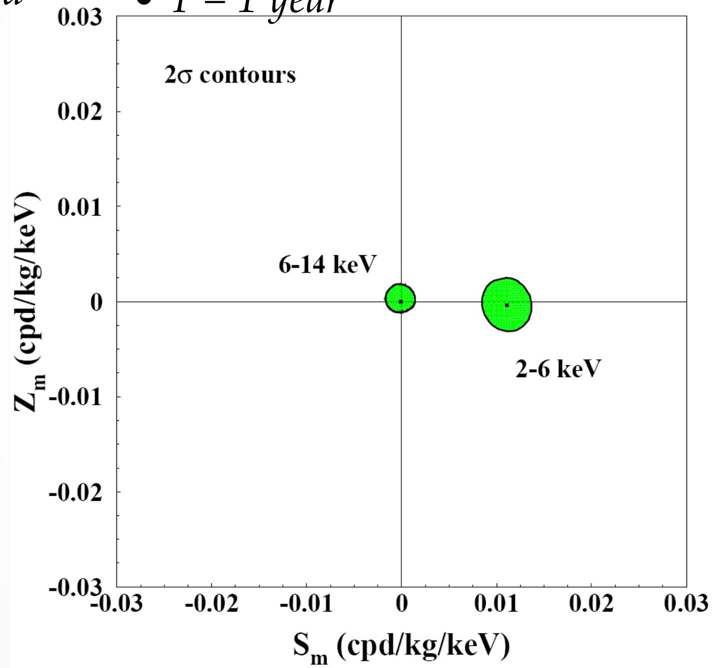
DAMA/NaI (7 years) + **DAMA/LIBRA** (6 years)
total exposure: 425428 kg×day = **1.17 ton×yr**

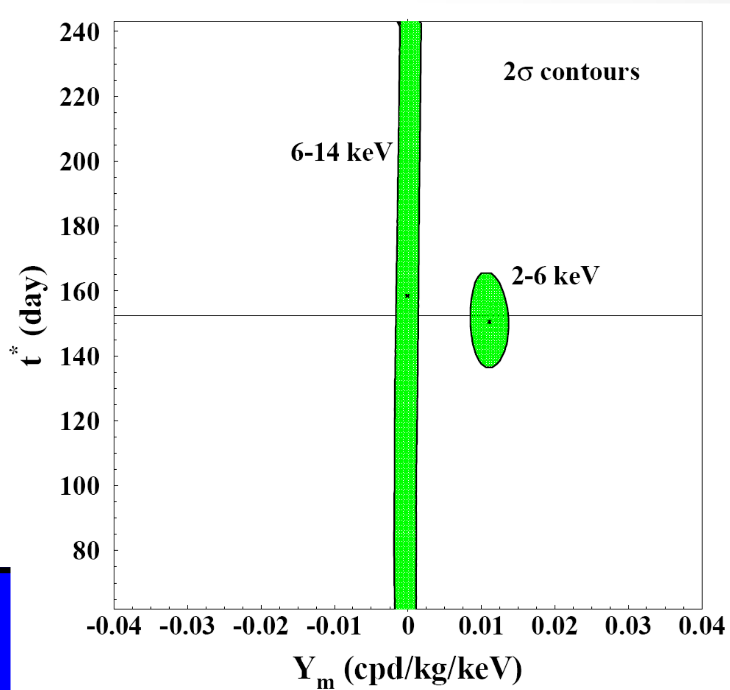
$$R(t) = S_0 + S_m \cos[\omega(t - t_0)] + Z_m \sin[\omega(t - t_0)] = S_0 + Y_m \cos[\omega(t - t^*)]$$

For Dark Matter signals:

- $|Z_m| \ll |S_m| \approx |Y_m|$
- $\omega = 2\pi/T$
- $t^* \approx t_0 = 152.5d$
- $T = 1\ year$

Slight differences from 2nd June are expected in case of contributions from non thermalized DM components (as e.g. the SagDEG stream)





E (keV)	S_m (cpd/kg/keV)	Z_m (cpd/kg/keV)	Y_m (cpd/kg/keV)	t* (day)
2-6	0.0111 ± 0.0013	-0.0004 ± 0.0014	0.0111 ± 0.0013	150.5 ± 7.0
6-14	-0.0001 ± 0.0008	0.0002 ± 0.0005	-0.0001 ± 0.0008	--

The analysis at energies above 6 keV, the analysis of the multiple-hits events and the statistical considerations about S_m already exclude any sizable presence of systematical effects

Additional investigations on the stability parameters

Modulation amplitudes obtained by fitting the time behaviours of main running parameters, acquired with the production data, when including a DM-like modulation

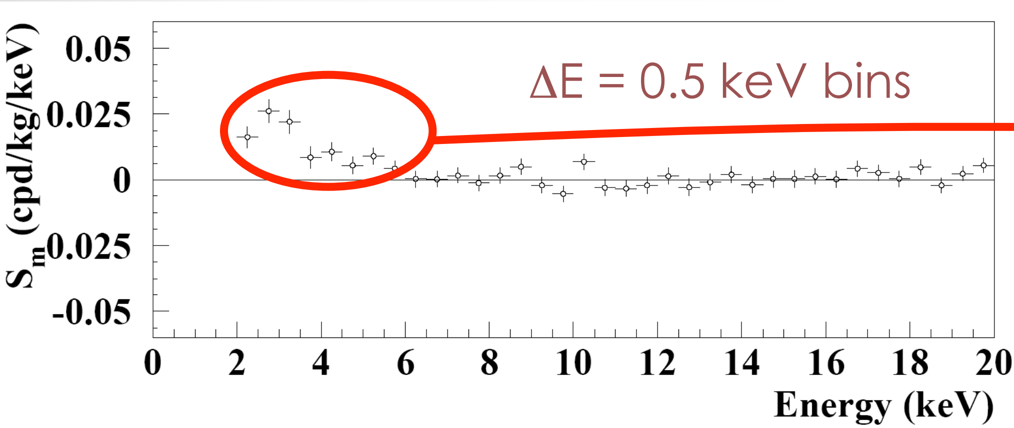
Running conditions stable at a level better than 1% also in the two new running periods

	DAMA/LIBRA-1	DAMA/LIBRA-2	DAMA/LIBRA-3	DAMA/LIBRA-4	DAMA/LIBRA-5	DAMA/LIBRA-6
Temperature	-(0.0001 ± 0.0061) °C	(0.0026 ± 0.0086) °C	(0.001 ± 0.015) °C	(0.0004 ± 0.0047) °C	(0.0001 ± 0.0036) °C	(0.0007 ± 0.0059) °C
Flux N_2	(0.13 ± 0.22) l/h	(0.10 ± 0.25) l/h	-(0.07 ± 0.18) l/h	-(0.05 ± 0.24) l/h	-(0.01 ± 0.21) l/h	-(0.01 ± 0.15) l/h
Pressure	(0.015 ± 0.030) mbar	-(0.013 ± 0.025) mbar	(0.022 ± 0.027) mbar	(0.0018 ± 0.0074) mbar	-(0.08 ± 0.12) $\times 10^{-2}$ mbar	(0.07 ± 0.13) $\times 10^{-2}$ mbar
Radon	-(0.029 ± 0.029) Bq/m^3	-(0.030 ± 0.027) Bq/m^3	(0.015 ± 0.029) Bq/m^3	-(0.052 ± 0.039) Bq/m^3	(0.021 ± 0.037) Bq/m^3	-(0.028 ± 0.036) Bq/m^3
Hardware rate above single photoelectron	-(0.20 ± 0.18) × 10^{-2} Hz	(0.09 ± 0.17) × 10^{-2} Hz	-(0.03 ± 0.20) × 10^{-2} Hz	(0.15 ± 0.15) × 10^{-2} Hz	(0.03 ± 0.14) × 10^{-2} Hz	(0.08 ± 0.11) × 10^{-2} Hz

All the measured amplitudes well compatible with zero
+ none can account for the observed effect
(to mimic such signature, spurious effects and side reactions must not only be able to account for the whole observed modulation amplitude, but also simultaneously satisfy all the 6 requirements)

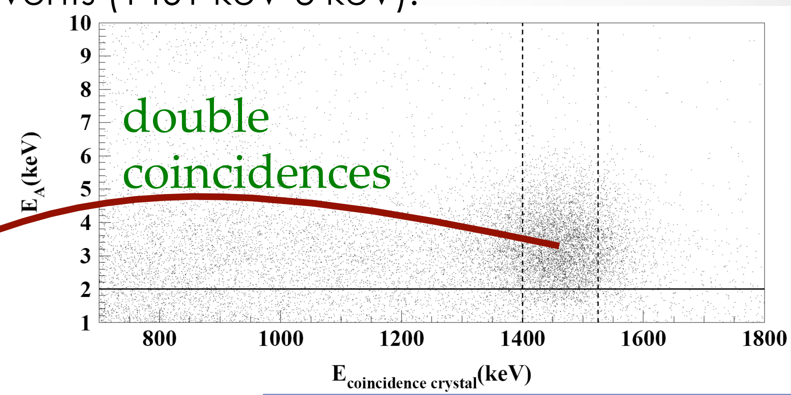
No role for ^{40}K in the experimental S_m

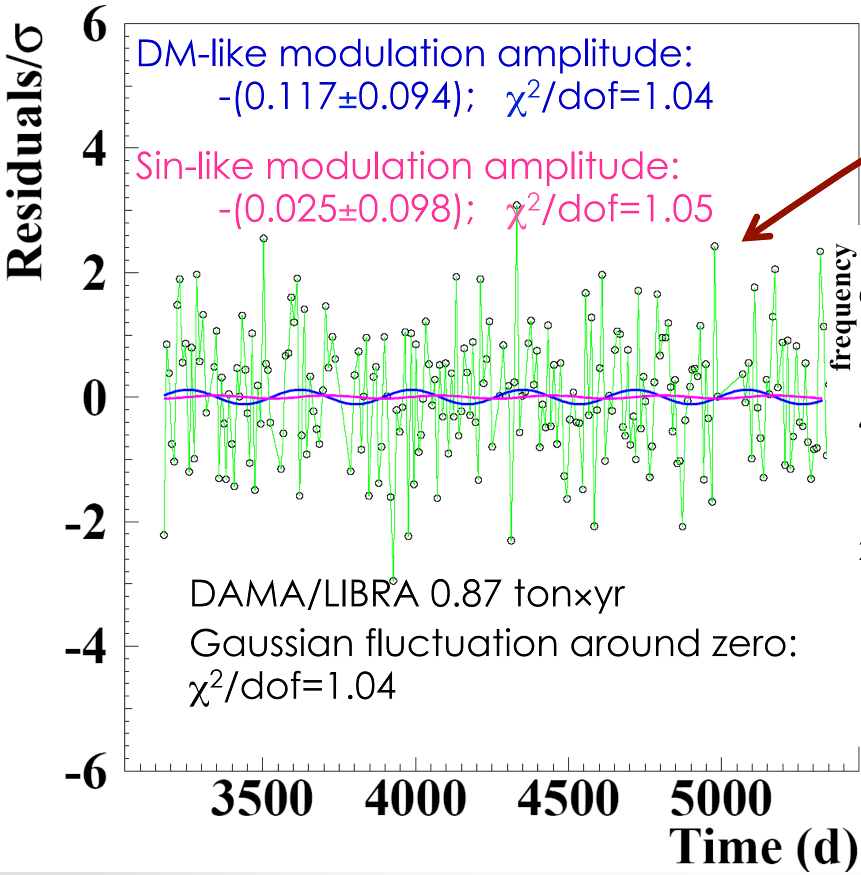
arXiv:0912.0660, IJMPA28 (2013)1330022

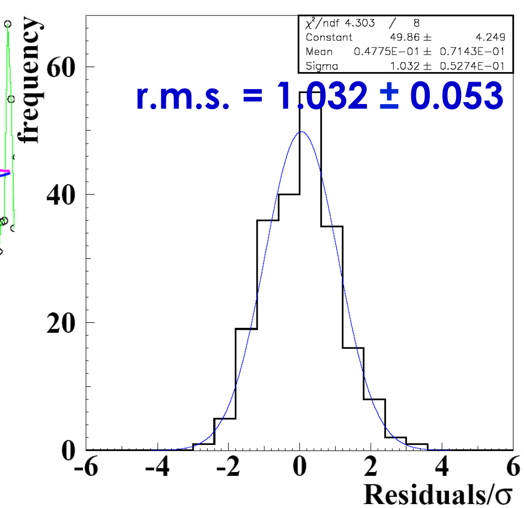


The experimental S_m cannot be due to ^{40}K for many reasons

No modulation of the **double coincidence** events (1461 keV-3 keV).







- The ^{40}K double coincidence events are not modulated
- Any modulated contribution around 3 keV in the single-hit events from the hypothetical cases of: i) ^{40}K "exotic" modulated decay; ii) spill-out effects from double to single events and viceversa, is **ruled out at more than 10 σ**

No role for μ in DAMA annual modulation result

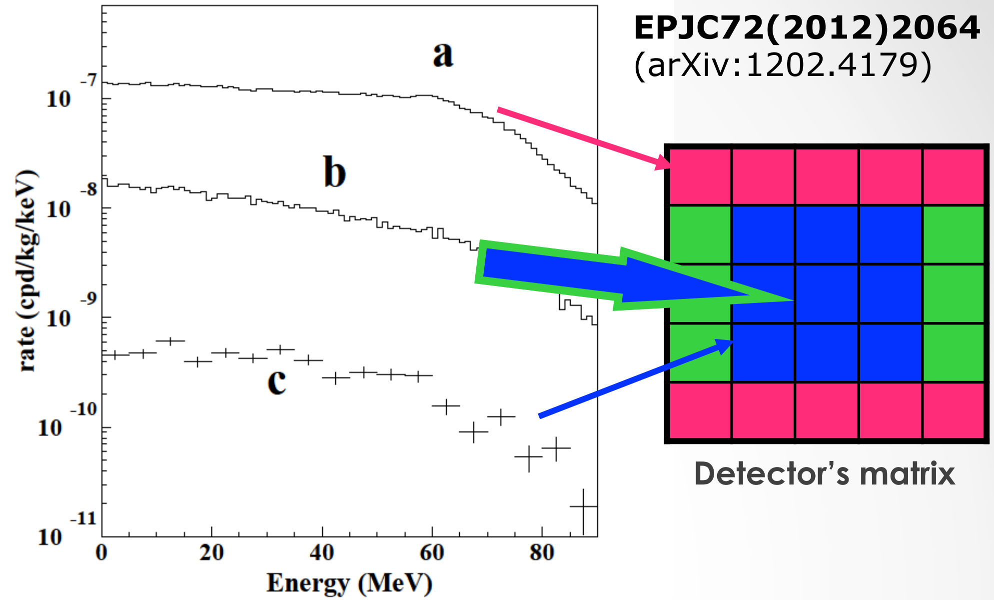
- ✓ **Direct μ interaction in DAMA/LIBRA set-up:**

  DAMA/LIBRA surface ≈0.13 m^2
  μ flux @ DAMA/LIBRA ≈2.5 μ/day

  MonteCarlo simulation:
  - muon intensity distribution
  - Gran Sasso rock overburden map
  - Single hit events

  It cannot mimic the signature: already excluded by R_{90}, by *multi-hits* analysis + different phase, etc.

EPJC72(2012)2064
(arXiv:1202.4179)



- ✓ **Rate, R_n, of fast neutrons produced by μ:**

  $$R_n = (\text{fast n by } \mu)/(\text{time unit}) = \Phi_\mu \, Y \, M_{eff}$$

  - Φ_μ @ LNGS ≈ 20 μ $m^{-2}d^{-1}$ (±1.5% modulated)
  - Measured neutron Yield @ LNGS:

    $Y = 1 \div 7 \; 10^{-4}$ n/μ/(g/cm^2)

g = geometrical factor;
ε = detection eff. by elastic scattering
f_{DE} = energy window (E>2keV) effic.;
f_{single} = single hit effic.

Hyp.: M_{eff} = 15 tons; $g \approx \varepsilon \approx f_{\Delta E} \approx f_{single} \approx 0.5$ (cautiously)
Knowing that: M_{setup} ≈ 250 kg and ΔE=4keV

Annual modulation amplitude at low energy due to **μ modulation**:

$$S_m^{(m)} = R_n \, g \, \varepsilon \, f_{DE} \, f_{single} \, 2\% \, /(M_{setup} \, \Delta E)$$

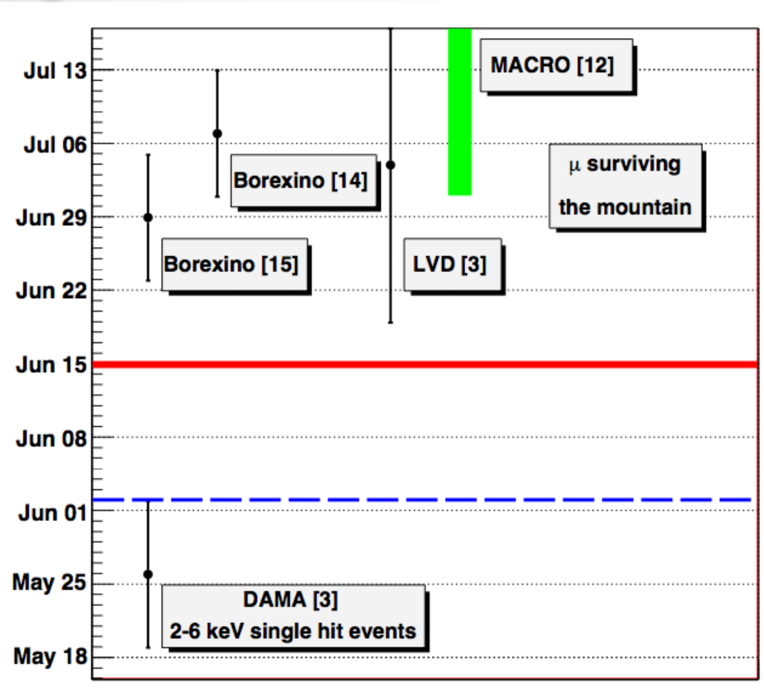
$S_m^{(m)} < (0.3\text{-}2.4) \times 10^{-5}$ cpd/kg/keV

Moreover, this modulation also induces a variation in other parts of the energy spectrum and in the *multi-hits* events

It cannot mimic the signature: already excluded by R_{90}, by *multi-hits* analysis + different phase, etc.

Inconsistency of the phase between DAMA signal and μ modulation

For more EPJC72(2012)2064



μ flux @ LNGS (MACRO, LVD, BOREXINO) ≈$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $m^{-2}s^{-1}$; modulation amplitude 1.5%; phase: July 7 ± 6 d, June 29 ± 6 d (Borexino)

but

- the muon phase differs from year to year (error no purely statistical); LVD/BOREXINO value is a "mean" of the muon phase of each year
- The DAMA: modulation amplitude 10^{-2} cpd/kg/keV, in 2-6 keV energy range for single hit events; phase:
  May 26 ± 7 days (stable over 13 years)

The DAMA phase is 5.7σ far from the LVD/BOREXINO phases of muons (7.1 σ far from MACRO measured phase)

considering the seasonal weather al LNGS, quite impossible that the max. temperature of the outer atmosphere (on which μ flux variation is dependent) is observed e.g. in June 15 which is 3 σ from DAMA

Can (whatever) hypothetical cosmogenic products be considered as side effects, assuming that they might produce:

- only events at low energy,
- only *single-hit* events,
- no sizable effect in the *multiple-hit* counting rate
- pulses with time structure as scintillation light

But, its phase should be (much) larger than μ phase, t_μ :

- if $\tau \ll T/2\pi$: $t_{side} = t_\mu + \tau$
- if $\tau \gg T/2\pi$: $t_{side} = t_\mu + T/4$

It cannot mimic the signature: different phase

Summary of the results obtained in the additional investigations of possible systematics or side reactions

(NIMA592(2008)297, EPJC56(2008)333, arXiv:0912.0660, Can. J. Phys. 89 (2011) 11, S.I.F.Atti Conf.103 (2011) (arXiv:1007.0595), PhysProc37(2012)1095, EPJC72(2012)2064, JMPA28(2013)1330022)

Source	Main comment	Cautious upper limit (90%C.L.)
RADON	Sealed Cu box in HP Nitrogen atmosphere, 3-level of sealing, etc.	$<2.5\times10^{-6}$ cpd/kg/keV
TEMPERATURE	Installation is air conditioned+ detectors in Cu housings directly in contact with multi-ton shield→ huge heat capacity + T continuously recorded	$<10^{-4}$ cpd/kg/keV
NOISE	Effective full noise rejection near threshold	$<10^{-4}$ cpd/kg/keV
ENERGY SCALE	Routine + intrinsic calibrations	$<1\text{-}2\times10^{-4}$ cpd/kg/keV
EFFICIENCIES	Regularly measured by dedicated calibrations	$<10^{-4}$ cpd/kg/keV
BACKGROUND	No modulation above 6 keV; no modulation in the (2-6) keV *multiple-hits* events; this limit includes all possible sources of background	$<10^{-4}$ cpd/kg/keV
SIDE REACTIONS	Muon flux variation measured at LNGS	$<3\times10^{-5}$ cpd/kg/keV

+ they cannot satisfy all the requirements of annual modulation signature

→ **Thus, they cannot mimic the observed annual modulation effect**

Model-independent evidence by DAMA/NaI and DAMA/LIBRA

well compatible with several candidates (in several of the many possible astrophysical, nuclear and particle physics scenarios); other ones are open

Neutralino as LSP in various SUSY theories

a heavy n of the 4-th family

Various kinds of WIMP candidates with several different kind of interactions Pure SI, pure SD, mixed + Migdal effect +channeling,… (from low to high mass)

Pseudoscalar, scalar or mixed light bosons with axion-like interactions

Sterile neutrino

WIMP with preferred inelastic scattering

Light Dark Matter

Self interacting Dark Matter

Mirror Dark Matter

Dark Matter (including some scenarios for WIMP) electron-interacting

heavy exotic canditates, as "4th family atoms", ...

Kaluza Klein particles

Elementary Black holes such as the Daemons

… and more

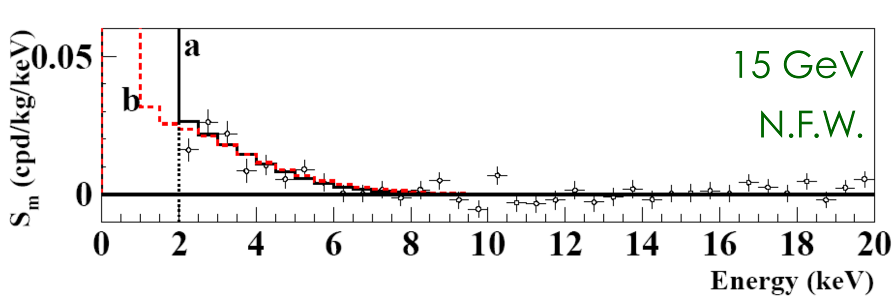
Possible model dependent positive hints from Indirect searches (but interpretation, evidence itself, derived mass and cross sections depend e.g. on bckg modeling, on DM spatial velocity distribution in the galactic halo, etc.) not in conflict with DAMA results; null results not in conflict as well

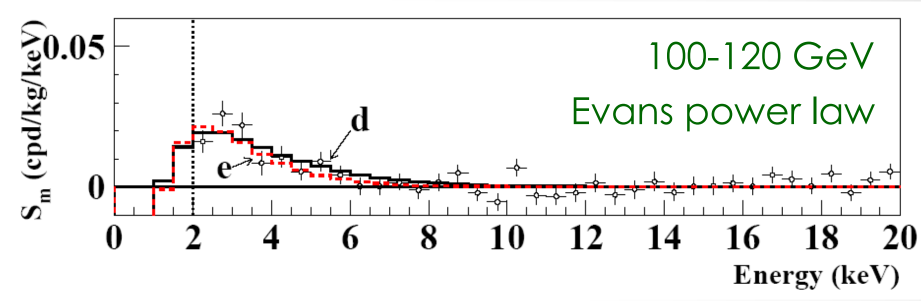
Available results from direct searches using different target materials and approaches do not give any robust conflict & compatibility of possible positive hints

Just few examples of interpretation of the annual modulation in terms of candidate particles in some scenarios

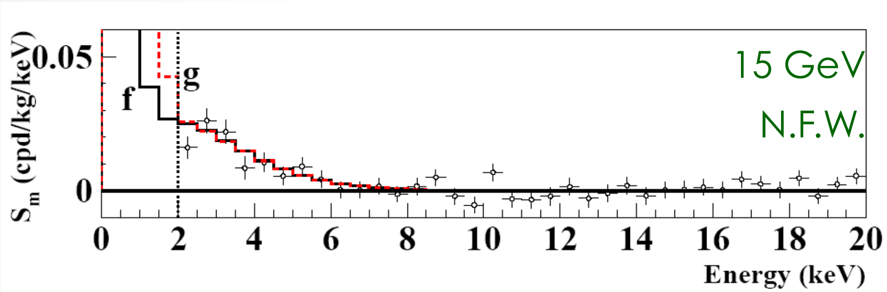
- Not best fit
- About the same C.L.

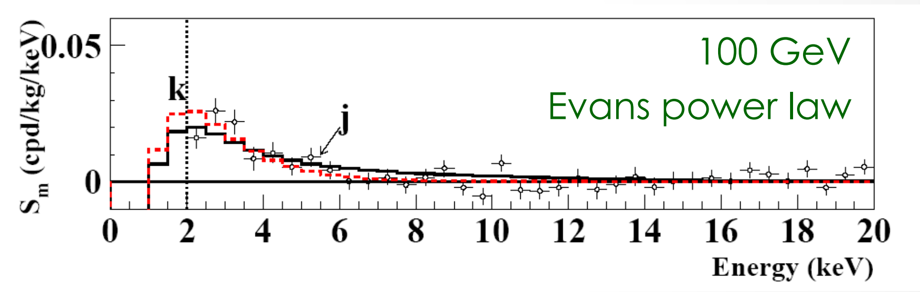
WIMP: SI



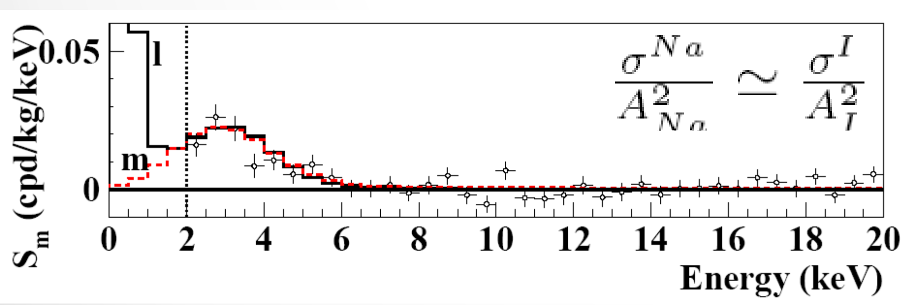


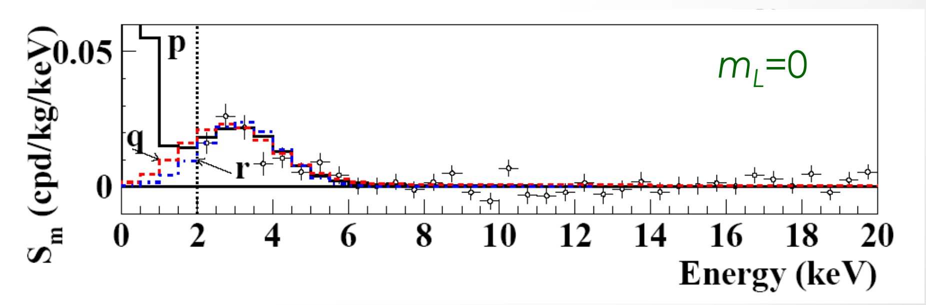
WIMP: SI & SD θ = 2.435





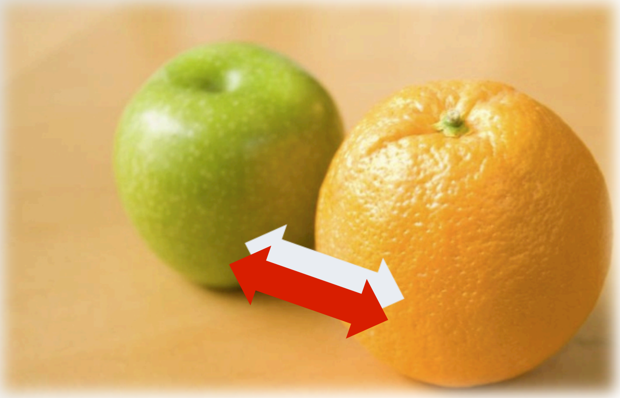
LDM, bosonic DM





Compatibility with several candidates; other ones are open

EPJC56(2008)333



About interpretation

See e.g.: Riv.N.Cim.26 n.1(2003)1, IJMPD13(2004)2127, EPJC47(2006) 263, IJMPA21(2006)1445, EPJC56(2008)333, PRD84(2011)055014, IJMPA28(2013)1330022

…models…

- Which particle?
- Which interaction coupling?
- Which Form Factors for each target-material?
- Which Spin Factor?
- Which nuclear model framework?
- Which scaling law?
- Which halo model, profile and related parameters?
- Streams?
- ...

…and experimental aspects…

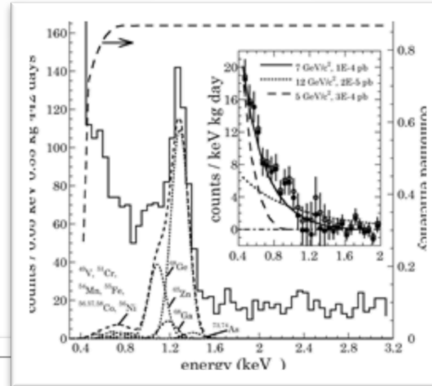
- Exposures
- Energy threshold
- Detector response (phe/keV)
- Energy scale and energy resolution
- Calibrations
- Stability of all the operating conditions.
- Selections of detectors and of data.
- Subtraction/rejection procedures and stability in time of all the selected windows and related quantities
- Efficiencies
- Definition of fiducial volume and non-uniformity
- Quenching factors, channeling
- …

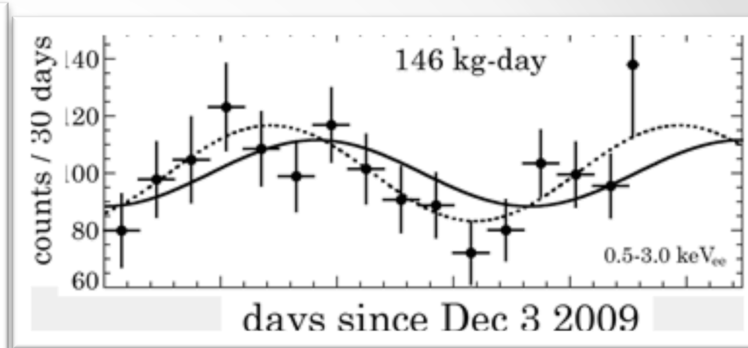
Uncertainty in experimental parameters, as well as necessary assumptions on various related astrophysical, nuclear and particle-physics aspects, affect all the results at various extent, both in terms of exclusion plots and in terms of allowed regions/volumes. Thus comparisons with a fixed set of assumptions and parameters' values are intrinsically strongly uncertain.

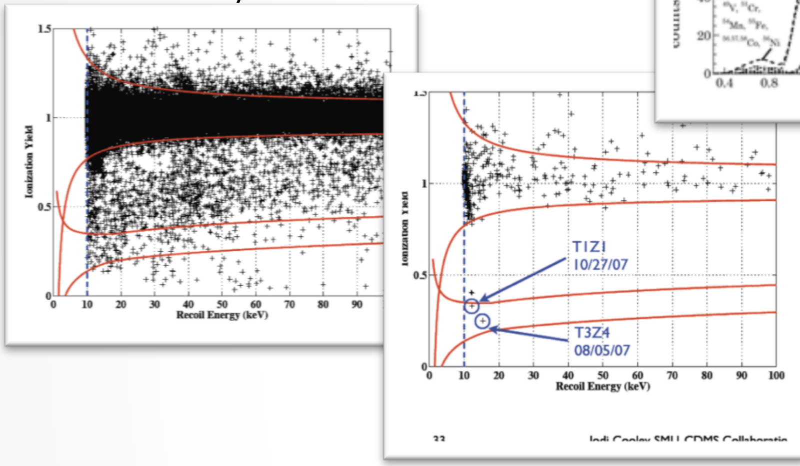
No experiment can be directly compared in model independent way with DAMA

DAMA vs possible positive hints 2010 - 2013

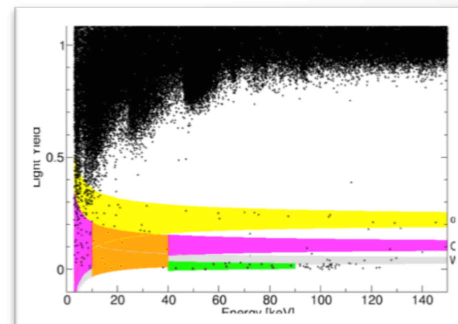
CoGeNT:
low-energy rise in the spectrum (irreducible by the applied background reduction procedures and noise cuts) + annual modulation



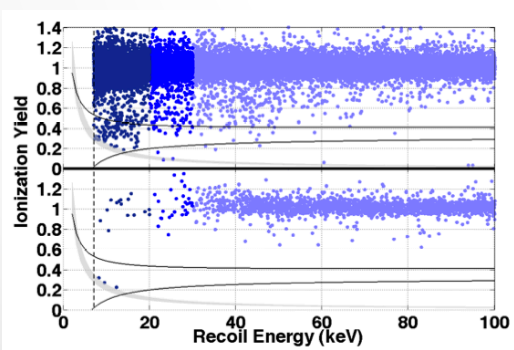




CDMS-Ge:
after many data selections and cuts, 2 Ge recoil-like candidates survive in an exposure of 194.1 kg x day (0.8 estimated as expected from residual background)



CRESST: after many data selections and cuts, 67 recoil-like candidates in the O/Ca bands survive in an exposure of 730 kg x day (estimated residual background: 40-45 events, depending on minimization)



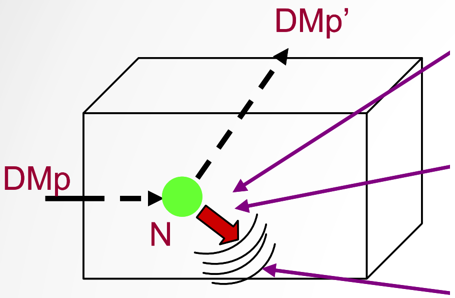
CDMS-Si:
after many data selections and cuts, 3 Si recoil-like candidates survive in an exposure of 140.2 kg x day. Estimated residual background 0.41

All compatible with the DAMA 8.9σ C.L. annual modulation result in various scenarios

... an example in literature...

Case of DM particles inducing elastic scatterings on target-nuclei

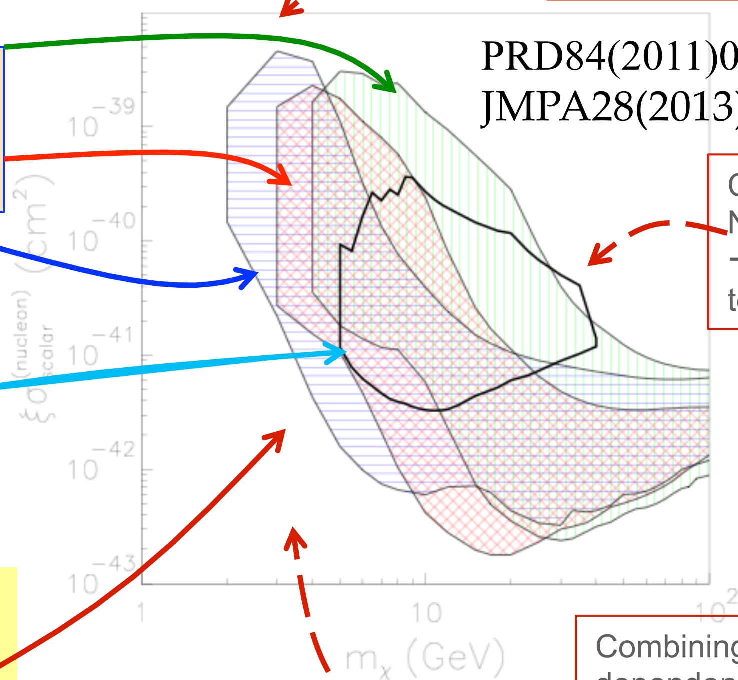
Regions in the nucleon cross section vs DM particle mass plane



- Some velocity distributions and uncertainties considered.
- The DAMA regions represent the domain where the likelihood-function values differ more than 7.5 σ from the null hypothesis (absence of modulation).
- For CoGeNT a fixed value for the Ge quenching factor and a Helm form factor with fixed parameters are assumed.
- The CoGeNT region includes configurations whose likelihood-function values differ more than 1.64 σ from the null hypothesis (absence of modulation). This corresponds roughly to 90% C.L. far from zero signal.

Including the Migdal effect
→Towards lower mass/higher σ

DAMA allowed regions for a particular set of astrophysical, nuclear and particle Physics assumptions without (green), with (blue) channeling, with energy-dependent Quenching Factors (red)



Co-rotating halo,
Non thermalized component
→ Enlarge allowed region towards larger mass

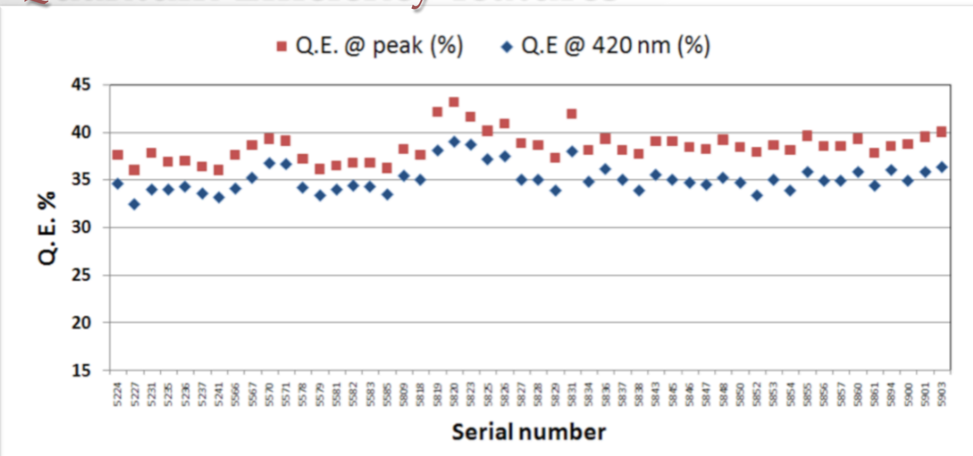
CoGeNT

Compatibility also with CRESST and CDMS, if the two CDMS-Ge events, the three CDMS-Si events and the CRESST events are interpreted as relic DM interactions

Combining channeling and energy dependence of q.f. (AstrPhys33 (2010) 40)
→Towards lower σ

DAMA/LIBRA phase 2 - running

Quantum Efficiency features

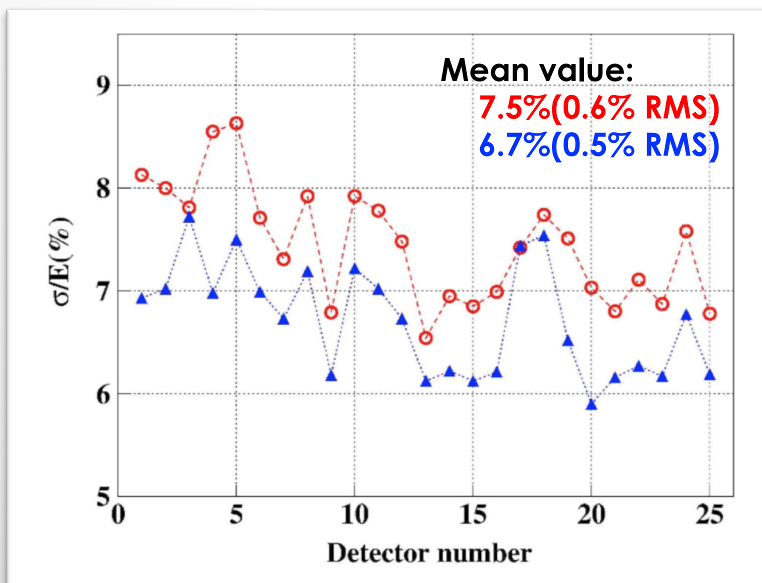


Residual Contamination

The limits are at 90% C.L.

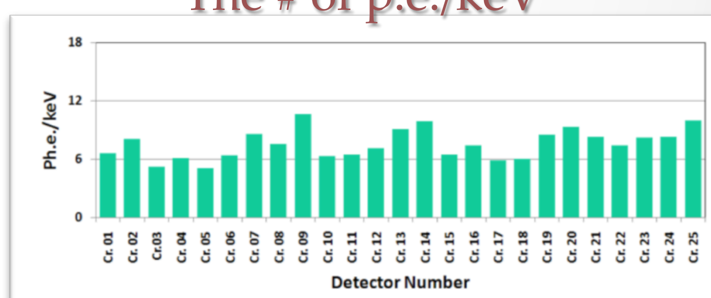
PMT	Time (s)	Mass (kg)	^{226}Ra (Bq/kg)	^{234m}Pa (Bq/kg)	^{235}U (mBq/kg)	^{228}Ra (Bq/kg)	^{228}Th (mBq/kg)	^{40}K (Bq/kg)	^{137}Cs (mBq/kg)	^{60}Co (mBq/kg)
Average			*0.43*	*-*	*47*	*0.12*	*83*	*0.54*	*-*	*-*
Standard deviation			*0.06*	*-*	*10*	*0,02*	*17*	*0.16*	*-*	*-*

Energy resolution



σ/E @ 59.5 keV for each detector with **new PMTs** with higher quantum efficiency (**blu points**) and with previous PMT EMI-Electron Tube (red points).

The # of p.e./keV



Previous PMTs: ph.e./keV=5.5-7.5
New PMTs: **ph.e./keV up to 10**

JINST 7(2012)03009

Conclusions

- Positive evidence for the presence of DM particles in the galactic halo now supported at 8.9 σ C.L. (cumulative exposure 1.17 ton × yr – 13 annual cycles DAMA/NaI and DAMA/LIBRA)
- No experiment exists whose result can be directly compared in a model independent way with those by DAMA/NaI & DAMA/LIBRA
- The modulation parameters determined with better precision
- Full sensitivity to many kinds of DM candidates and interactions

- Possible positive hints in direct compatible with DAMA in many scenarios; null searches not in robust conflict. Consider also the experimental and theoretical uncertainties.
- Indirect model dependent searches not in conflict.
- Investigations other than DM

DAMA/LIBRA phase2: running

- lower software energy threshold (below 2 keV).
- New preamplifiers and trigger modules realized to further implement low energy studies.
- Suitable exposure planned in the new configuration to deeper study the nature of the particles and features of related astrophysical, nuclear and particle physics aspects.
- Investigation on dark matter peculiarities and second order effect
- Special data taking for other rare processes.