# European Astroparticle Physics Status and Vision

#### Christian Spiering, DESY

LEXI Meeting Hamburg, Oct. 12, 2012

http://www.aspera-eu.org

# European Astroparticle RS Modified version of Cracow talk modified version of ASPERA

LEXI Meeting Hamburg, Oct. 12, 2012

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### 1. Dark matter searches

- a. WIMPs
- b. Axions
- 2. Mass and nature of neutrinos:  $0\nu\beta\beta$
- 3. Large underground detectors
- 4. High-energy Universe (and the LHC)

### **Dark Matter Searches**

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# Physics case

### 73% DARK ENERGY

#### 23% DARK MATTER

### 3.6% INTERGALACTIC GAS 0.4% STARS, ETC.

### Particle Candidates



6.

### Methods to search for (SUSY) WIMPs



**ApPEC** 

**ASPER** 

Astroparticle Physics for Europe

### **Snapshot Summer 2012**



#### ApPEC ASPERA Astroparticle Physics for Europe Synergy of direct, indirect and LHC searches



- Direct searches will improve sensitivity by a factor of 100 over the next 5-7 years
- Indirect searches with IceCube will improve sensitivity by a factor 10-20
- AMS results: looking forward to data release end of the year!
- LHC 7 → LHC 14: factor 300-1000



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With the advent of the LHC and thanks to a new generation of astroparticle experiments using direct and indirect detection methods, the <u>SUSY -WIMP dark matter hypothesis will be proven</u> or disproven within the next 5-10 years.

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ASPFRA

Astroparticle Physics for Europe

- Stormy progress of LXe technology. XENON100 with record limits. <u>XENON1T</u> under construction.
- LAr technology attracts new interest using argon depleted in <sup>39</sup>Ar. Potential of technology will be demonstrated by DarkSide-50 (50 kt, LNGS, end 2012).
- <u>SAC recommends that DARWIN (target mass of noble liquids up to 10-20 tons) is</u> <u>pursued and supported. Choice of double-target options after demonstration of</u> <u>LAr capabilities.</u>
  - Other potential capabilities of DARWIN: solar v in real time,  $0v\beta\beta$  decay with <sup>136</sup>Xe.
- Bolometric approach remained (nearly) competitive with noble liquids in sensitivity. EDELWEISS (Ge), CRESST (CaWO<sub>4</sub>). CDMS in US. Need cross-check of possible signals in noble liquids!
- SAC supports development of EURECA (~1 ton sensitive mass) and the on-going cooperation with the CDMS follow-up projects.
- SAC supports R&D on directional detection, as a confirmation of the galactic character of potential positive detection by high-density target detectors
- SAC supports improving DAMA/LIBRA w.r.t. lower threshold and lower background to better understand the modulation. Fully independent experiment of same/similar technology is crucial.





#### Parameter space for axions or axion-like particles



- **Experimentally excluded**
- Astronomy constraints
- Cosmology constraints
- Sensitivity of planned experiments



IAXO: CAST follow-up
10T magnets, 16m
low-BG/threshold X-ray detectors
50-100 M€





#### Parameter space for axions or axion-like particles



### Mass and Nature of the Neutrino

$$\begin{split} & \underset{\mathcal{V}}{\overset{}\to} \text{ direct measurements: KATRIN} \\ & \rightarrow \text{ neutrinoless double beta decay, } 0 \nu \beta \beta \\ & \textbf{Majorana vs Dirac} \\ & \rightarrow \text{ neutrinoless double beta decay} \end{split}$$



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### Expected sensitivity: 0.2 eV (90% C.L.)

detector



# Ovßß: physics case

- Majorana vs Dirac
- mass & mass hierarchy



## Physics beyond SM Essential for Leptogenesis

# Ovßß: physics case

#### Majorana vs Dirac





- Data taking of new generation 0vββ has started: Kamland-Zen (Japan), EXO (US), GERDA, Cuore-0 (Europe): <u>Degenerate</u> region
- **CUORE** (start ≥2014) will probe part of *Inverted Hierarchy* region.
- Discovery on degenerate level → path to precision measurement with 3 different nuclei and the unique capabilities provided by SuperNEMO.
- GERDA/CUORE/SuperNEMO build on long experience and validation with precursors.
- NEXT: new approach, steep time gradient. SAC encourages coll. To demonstrate all aspects of technology/physics capability and to move ahead toward NEXT-100 (see input paper on NEXT).
- <u>SAC recommends a phased experimental approach towards ton-scale masses with a sensitivity exploring fully the mass range predicted by oscillation experiments for the Inverted Hierarchy.</u>
- SAC supports R&D towards new promising technologies (scintillating bolometers, pixel detectors, ....) in view of final assessment of most effective approach towards ton-scale
- SAC encourages companies and labs to continue R&D on new techniques for isotope separation.
- High cost of ton-scale → realisation within worldwide collaborations, as e.g. pursued by GERDA and MAJORANA.

# 3

Neutrino Astrophysics, Neutrino Physics and Search for Proton Decay with Deep Underground Detectors

# Borexino



### Solar nu: <sup>7</sup>Be, pep





## Physics case

#### Proton decay

Test further classes of SUSY models with tenfold sensitivity

#### Galactic Supernova

- Bonanza for astrophysics and particle physics
- Incredibly detailed information on early SN phase and explosion mechanism

#### • Solar neutrinos: details of solar model with percent accuracy

- Metallicity problem  $\leftarrow v$  from CNO cycle  $\rightarrow$  burning of heavy stars
- Time variations on the 10<sup>-3</sup> level
- Transition vacuum/matter oscillations

#### Geoneutrinos

- What generates the heat of the Earth (about 30-50% due to U/Th decays).
- How much U, how much Th? Crust, mantel? (Reactor inside Earth?)

#### Diffuse background of past Supernova

- "average" SN spectrum, star formation rate, "failed" supernova
- Indirect dark matter search
- Oscillation physics: see talks of Hernandez, Zito and Hagner, ...



Physics potential of the 3 types of detectors for proton decay and neutrino astrophysics \*

	CLACIED	TENA	MEMDHXS
Topics	(50 ltt)	(50.1t)	(500  l t)
proton decay,	(30 KI)	(30 KI)	(500 Kt)
$e^+\pi^0$	$2.5 \times 10^{34}$	- 24	$15 \times 10^{34}$
anti-V K <sup>+</sup> (**)	5 × 10 <sup>34</sup>	4 × 10 <sup>34</sup>	2.5 × 10 <sup>3+</sup>
SN at 10 kpc, # events	~ 19,500	~16,000	~250,000
CC	$0.8 \times 10^4 (v_e)$	1.3×10 <sup>4</sup> (anti-ν <sub>e</sub> )	$2.5 \times 10^5$ (anti-v <sub>e</sub> )
NC	$1.1 \times 10^{4}$	$1.0 \times 10^{3}$	-
ES	$0.4 \times 10^{3}$ (e)	$6.2 \times 10^2$ (e)	$1.3 \times 10^{3}$ (e)
Elastic scatt. P	-	$2.6 \times 10^3$ (p)	-
Diffuse SN #Signal/Background events (10 years)	~50/30	~60/10	~120/100 (1 module with Gd)
Solar neutrinos	${}^{8}\text{B} \text{ ES} : 1.5 \times 10^{4}$	<sup>7</sup> Be: 3.6×10 <sup>6</sup>	<sup>8</sup> B ES: $1.2 \times 10^5$
# events, 1 year	Abs: $0.5 \times 10^5$	pep: 1.0×10 <sup>5</sup>	
	(dependent on the achievable threshold)	<sup>8</sup> B: 2.9×10 <sup>4</sup> CNO: 7×10 <sup>4</sup>	
Atmospheric v # events, 1 year	$5 \times 10^{3}$	$5 \times 10^{3}$	$5 \times 10^4$
Geo-neutrinos # events, 1 year	Below threshold	1.5×10 <sup>3</sup>	Below threshold

\* some numbers strongly depend on model assumptions and give a qualitative rather than an exact quantitative comparison. \*\* this channel is particularly prominent in SUSY theories. Indications for SUSY at the LHC would boost its importance. Physics potential of the 3 types of detectors for proton decay and neutrino astrophysics \*

Topics	GLACIER (50 kt)	<b>LENA</b> (50 kt)	MEMPHYS (500 kt)
proton decay, sensitivity(10 years)			
e <sup>+</sup> π <sup>0</sup>	$2.5 \times 10^{34}$	_	$15 \times 10^{34}$
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- Guided by the superior astroparticle capabilities of LENA, by its proven principal feasibility and by the strong German tradition in this field, we recommend pursue the LENA project on an equal footing as GLACIER (with its superior potential for beam physics).
- Given the enormous cost of such detectors and the obvious worldwide interest, we support the ASPERA/ApPEC recommendation that "CERN, together with key European agencies and ApPEC, enter into discussions with their US and Asian counterparts in order to develop a coherent international strategy for this field, including relevant astroparticle physics issues".
- We emphasize that the high cost poses a high threshold for firm commitments to any of these projects. A solution can be only found via global coordination and by attracting new partners (from neighbouring fields like geophysics or solar physics, or from the same field but new countries).

#### Russian Plans for a Large Underground Neutrino Detector

- Baksan Valley, Caucasus
- Liquid Scintillator 5-50 kt
  - 5 kt option: geo-neutrinos, solar neutrinos, SN neutrinos
  - 50 kt option: full LENA program



# **High-Energy Universe**

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## High-Energy Universe

- TeV gamma-ray astrophysics: <u>CTA</u>
  - worldwide priority project of gamma astronomy
  - ~200M€, 2 sites (N/S), start construction 2014
- High energy neutrinos: <u>KM3NeT</u>
  - Note: oscillations physics with IceCube/PINGU & KM3NeT/ORCA
- High energy cosmic rays: 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> ground based array
  - Closely related to fixed target and LHC physics

#### **ApPEC** Astroparticle Jys A Gen With H.E.S.S. ASPERA



60







340

320





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10 fold sensitivity of current instruments

10 fold energy range

~1000 sources and new phenomena expected

cherenkov telescope array

25 countries, 132 institutes,800 scientists



### Potential of an observatory with 10x higher sensitivity



- Current instruments have passed the critical sensitivity threshold and reveal a rich panorama, but this is clearly only the tip of the iceberg
- What big science questions remain ?





2

Going to PeV energies:

Low fluxes

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P

- Need >> 1 km<sup>2</sup> area
- Telescope technique may be too expensive for very large areas

2

Namibia, Argentina

20

A new approach, Tunka Valley, Siberia: HSHUH: Hundred\*i Square-km **Cosmic Origin Explorer Light Detectors** 





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IceCube providing data with unprecedented quality and statistics!



2 events with 1-2 PeV energy First extraterrestrial high-energy neutrinos?

- Strong scientific case for a Northern detector, but with substantially larger sensitivity than IceCube.
- Pool resources in single design for a large research infrastructure. ~250 M€
- Start of construction in 2014 (~40 M€ available).
- IceCube, ANTARES /KM3NeT, GVD-Baikal → future Global Neutrino Observatory.



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- Understanding the high-energy Universe
- Sources of cosmic rays
- Indirect dark matter search
- Exotic particle physics
- Test basic physics principles
- Closely related to fixed target and LHC physics, see the following

#### **Cosmic Rays**



#### **Cosmic Rays and LHC**



#### **Cosmic Rays and LHC**



#### **Cosmic Rays and LHC**





- Test Glauber model
- Tune EAS simulations

### Astroparticle Physics for Europe Cosmic Rays and LHC: Summary

- Cooperation of particle- and CR-physicists has been intensified over the last years.
- This is extremely useful for understanding CR nature; accelerator data already helped improving shower models.

**ADPEC** 

- Tools of CR community may also help better understanding HE particle interactions: bulk LHC data are well described by EAS models, sometimes even better than by HEP models
- Need common approach to understand muons in CR.
- NA61/SHINE (SPS Heavy Ion and Neutrino Experiment): important input data for cosmic ray and neutrino experiments. Submitted paper #21 for plans beyond the approved program.
- Establishing an "Astroparticle Physics Forum" at CERN would intensify co-operation and synergies.

# Summary

#### Dark Matter: prove or disprove SUSY WIMP hypothesis

- close synergy "direct indirect LHC"
- Direct measurements: → ... → DARWIN, EURECA

#### Double Beta Decay: cover inverted hierarchy region

- Phased approach to one-ton detector(s)
- Nu astronomy and p-decay: quantum leap in sensitivity
  - Combines fundamental discovery physics and precision physics
  - Combines astro- and particle physics

#### High energy Universe: identify sources of cosmic rays Plus:

- Strong interaction physics (  $\leftrightarrow$  LHC )
- Indirect dark matter search
- Test of fundamental principles