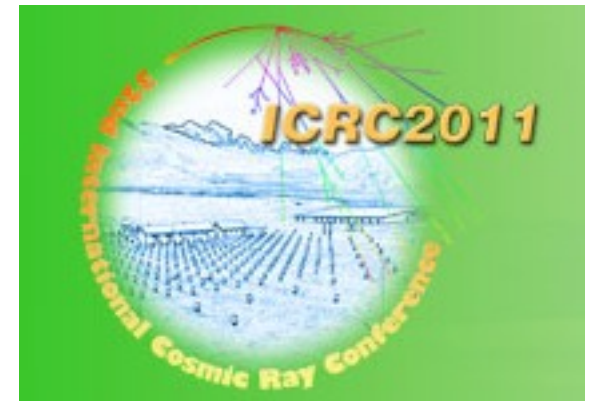


Résumé des conférences d'été

Matière Noire - Energie Noire

Ch.Yèche



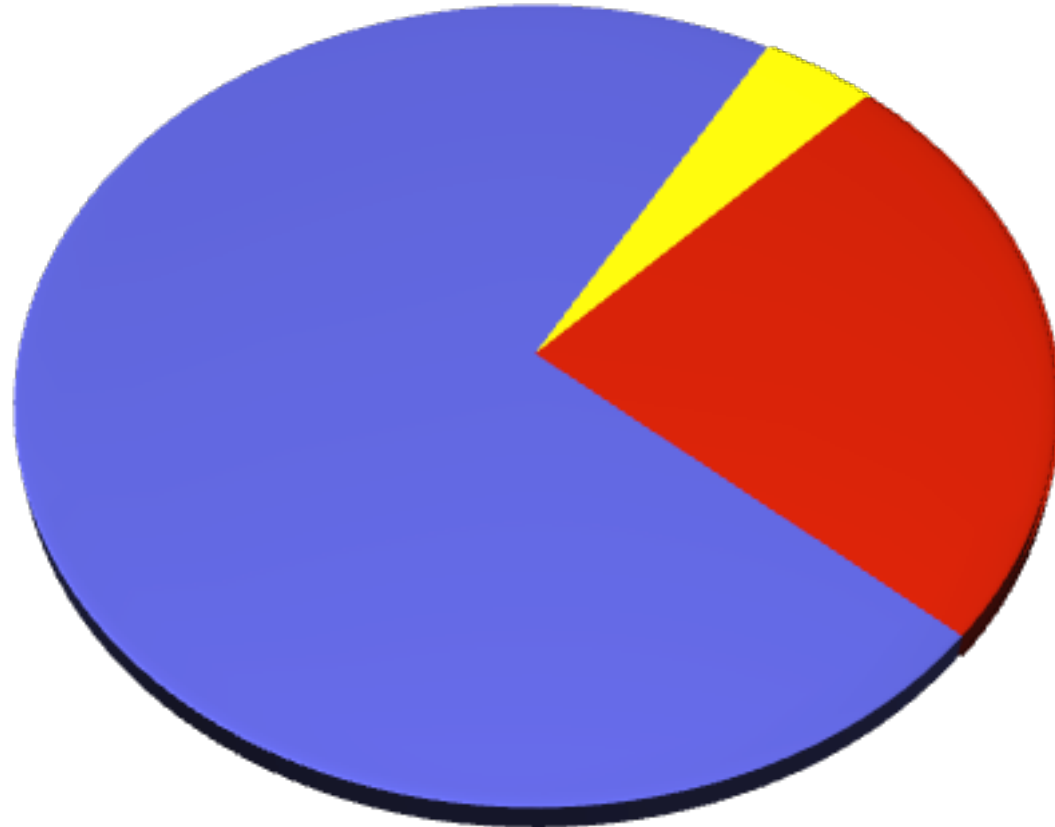
Merci à Eric Armengaud et Fabian Schussler
pour leur aide!!!

Saclay, le 03 octobre 2011

Notre univers



Chart Title



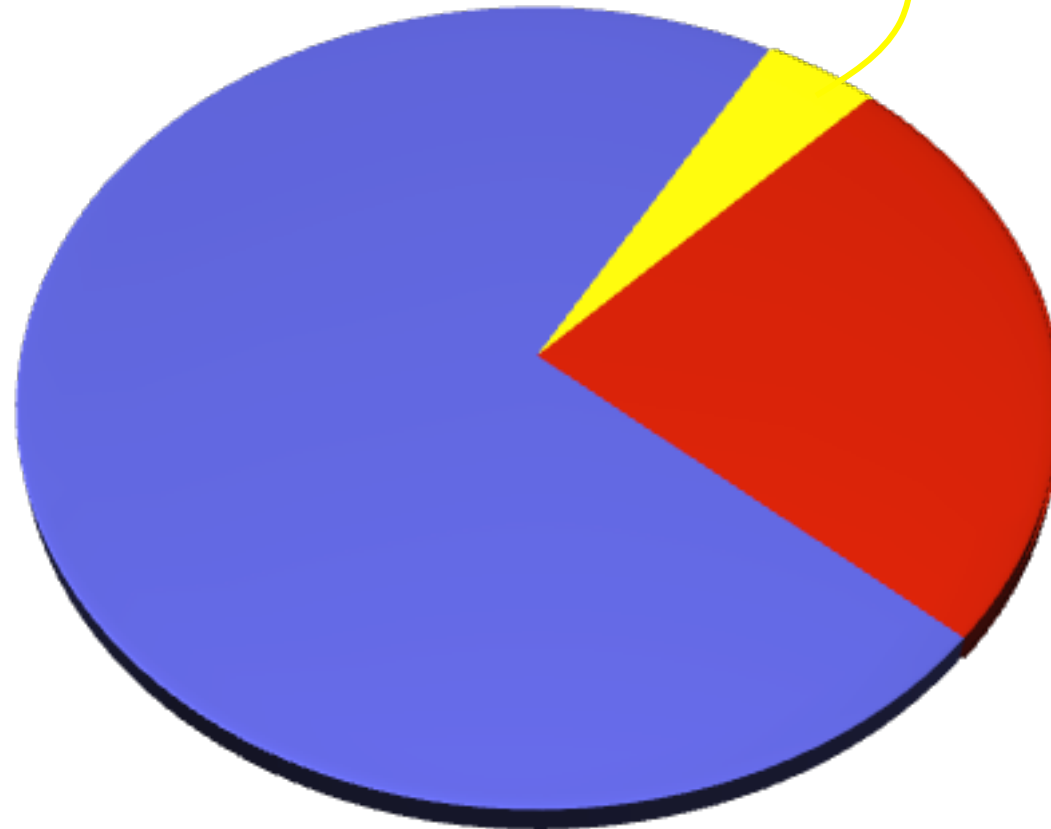
Notre univers



Chart Title

Matière ordinaire

4%



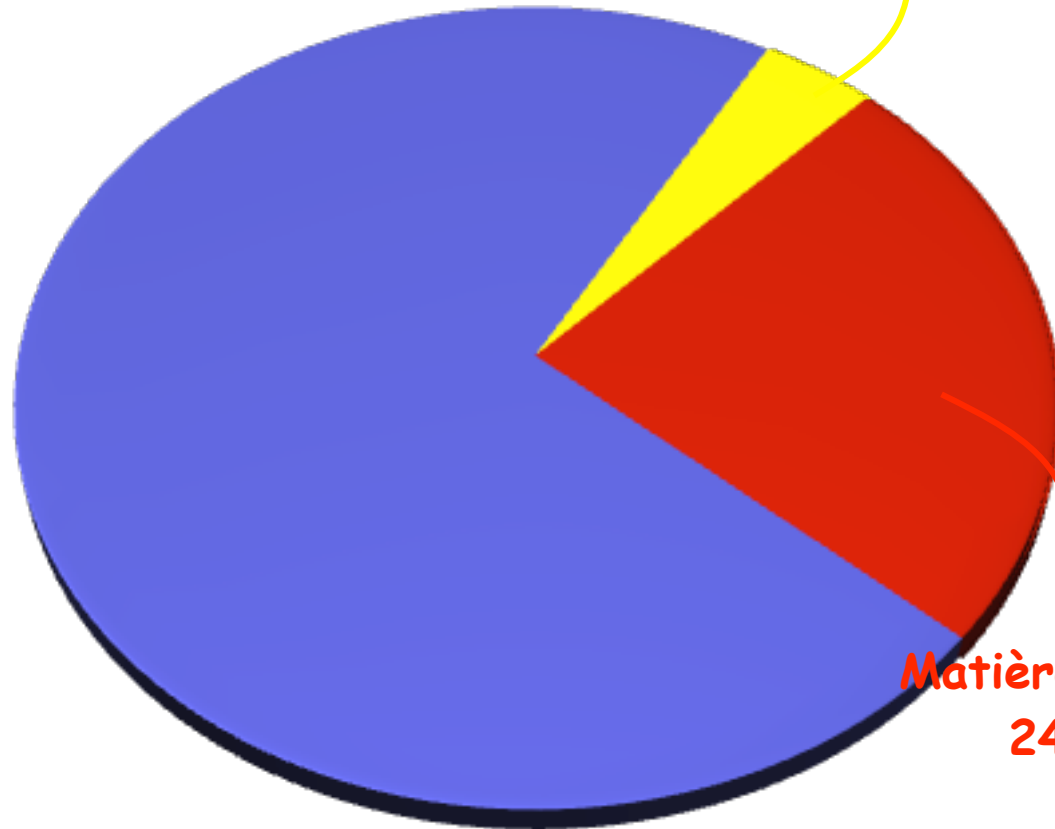
Notre univers



Chart Title

Matière ordinaire

4%



Matière noire
24%

Notre univers



Chart Title

Matière ordinaire

4%



Recherche directe

Edelweiss

CDMS

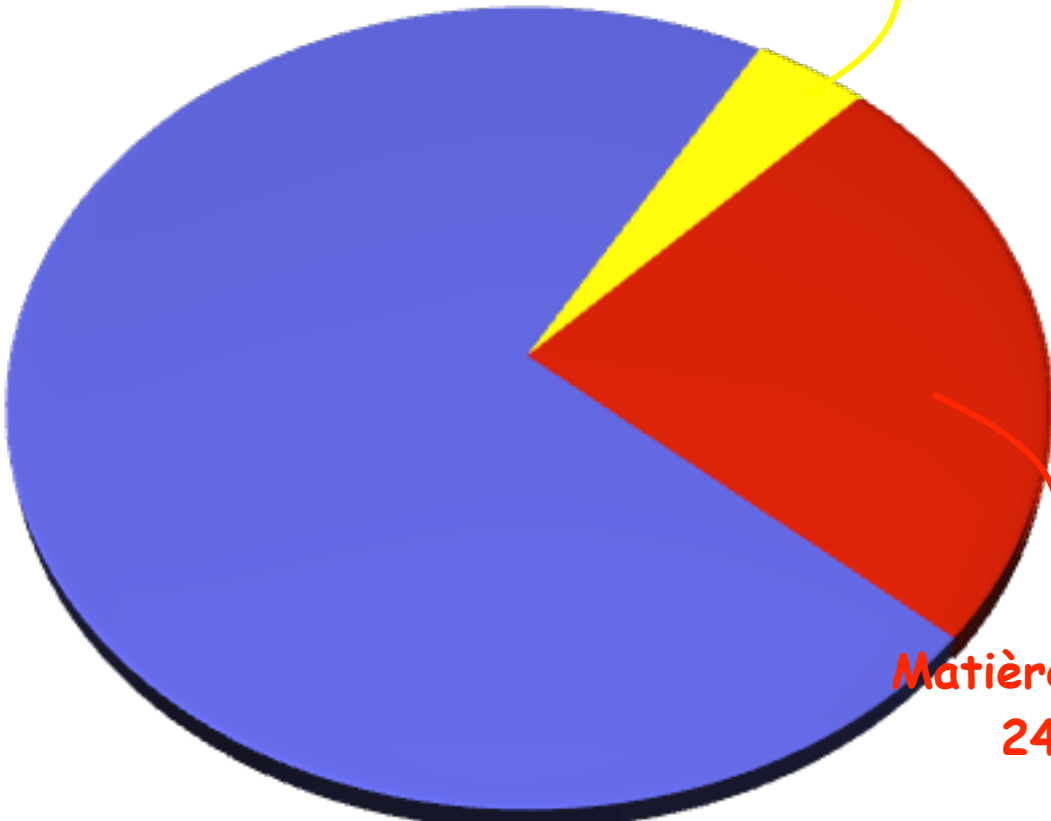
Xenon100

Cresst

Cogent

Matière noire

24%



Notre univers

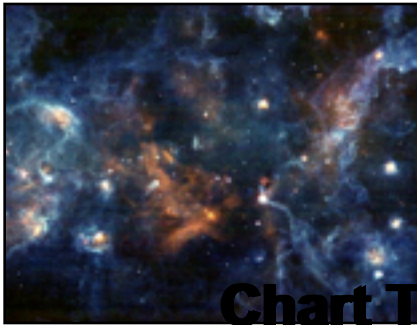
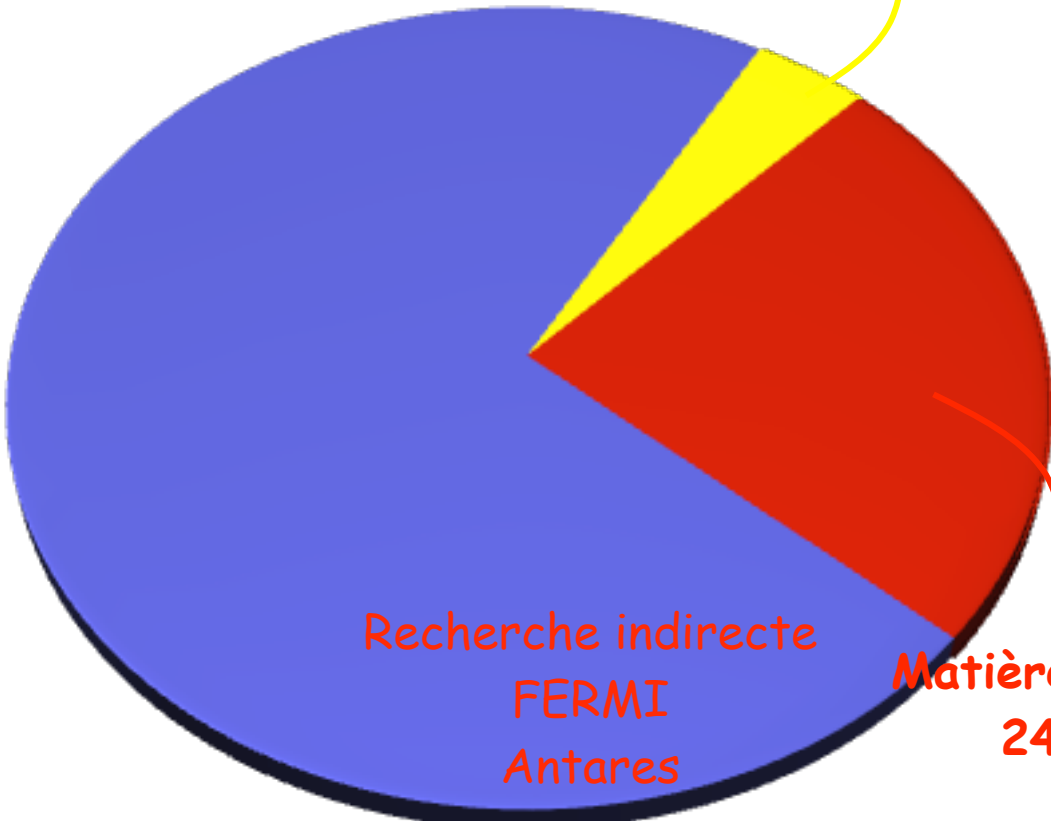


Chart Title

Matière ordinaire
4%



Recherche directe
Edelweiss
CDMS
Xenon100
Cresst
Cogent



Recherche indirecte
FERMI
Antares

Matière noire
24%

Notre univers

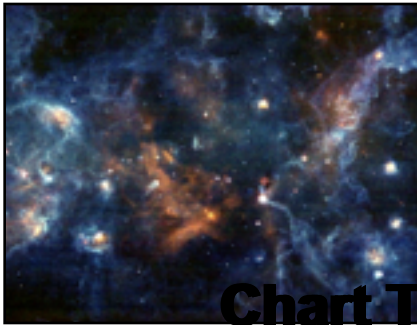


Chart Title

Matière ordinaire

4%



Recherche directe

Edelweiss

CDMS

Xenon100

Cresst

Cogent

Matière noire

24%

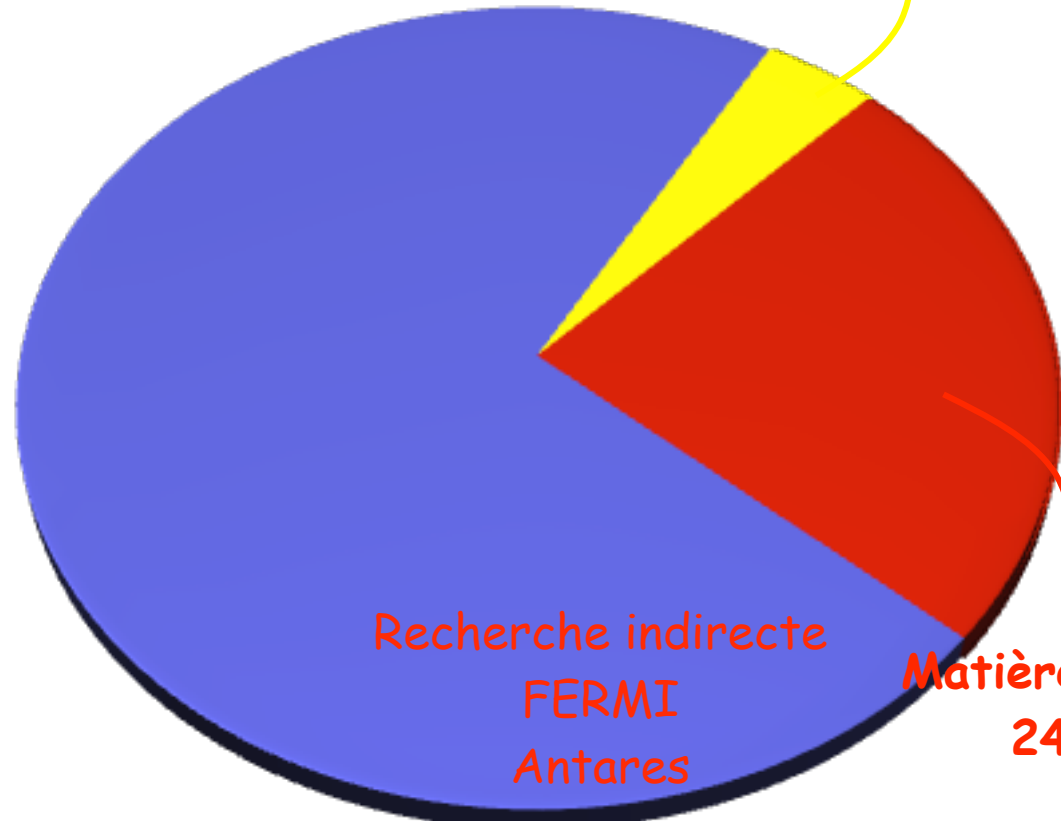
Recherche indirecte

FERMI

Antares

Energie noire

72%



Notre univers

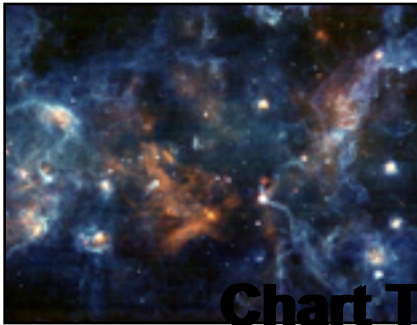


Chart Title

Matière ordinaire

4%



Recherche directe

Edelweiss

CDMS

Xenon100

Cresst

Cogent

Matière noire

24%

Recherche indirecte

FERMI

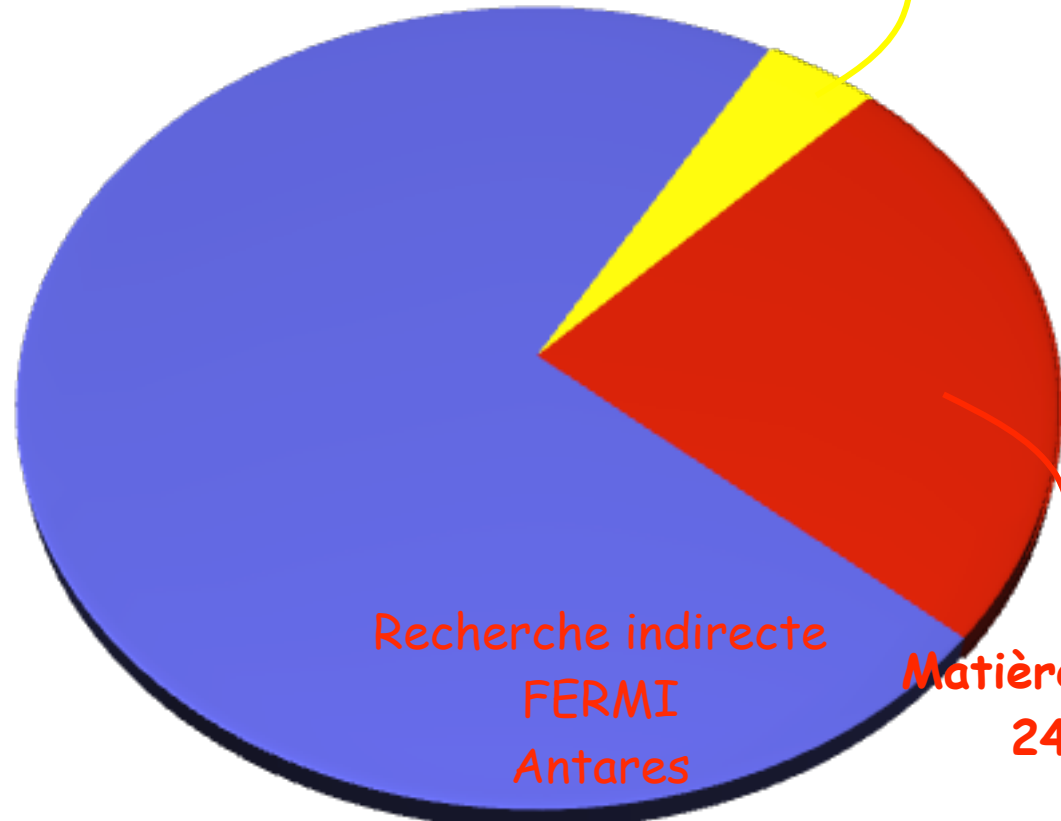
Antares

Energie noire

72%

SNIa

SNLS



Notre univers

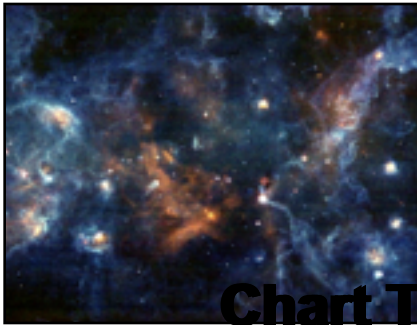


Chart Title

Matière ordinaire

4%



Recherche directe

Edelweiss

CDMS

Xenon100

Cresst

Cogent

Matière noire

24%

Recherche indirecte

FERMI

Antares

Energie noire

72%

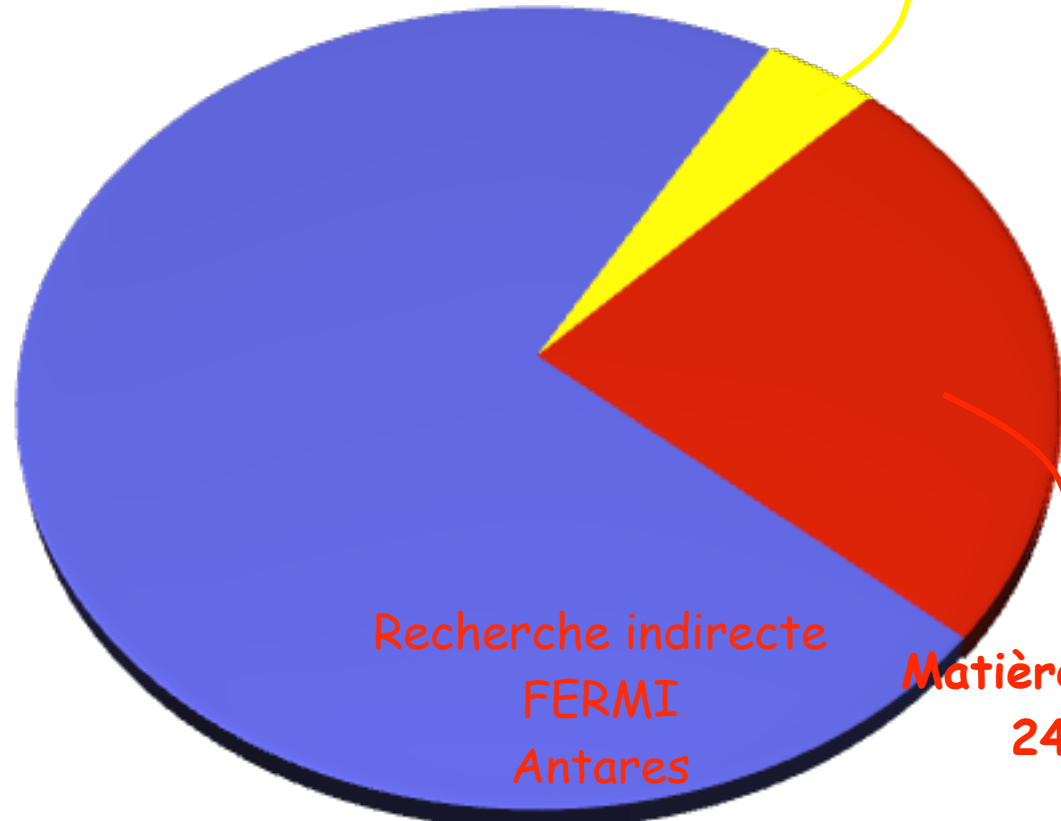
SNIa

SNLS

BAO

BOSS

Wigglez



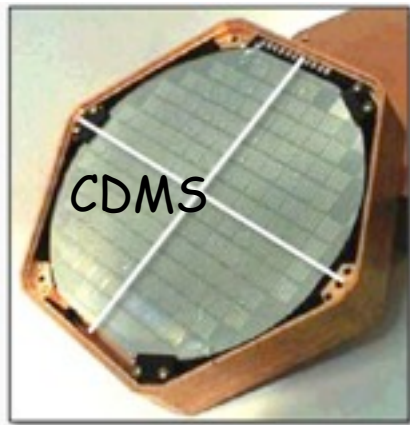
Edelweiss CDMS

—

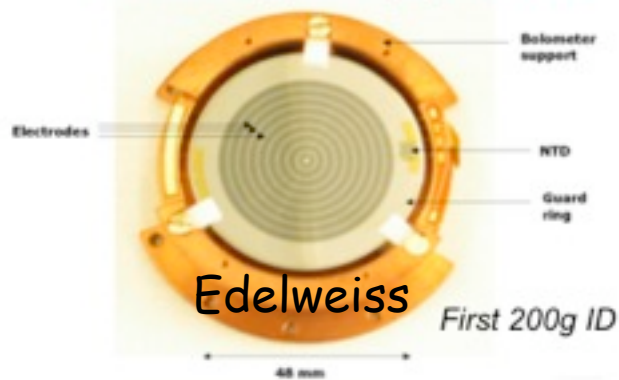
Eric Armengaud

Wolfgang Rau

Raphael Lang



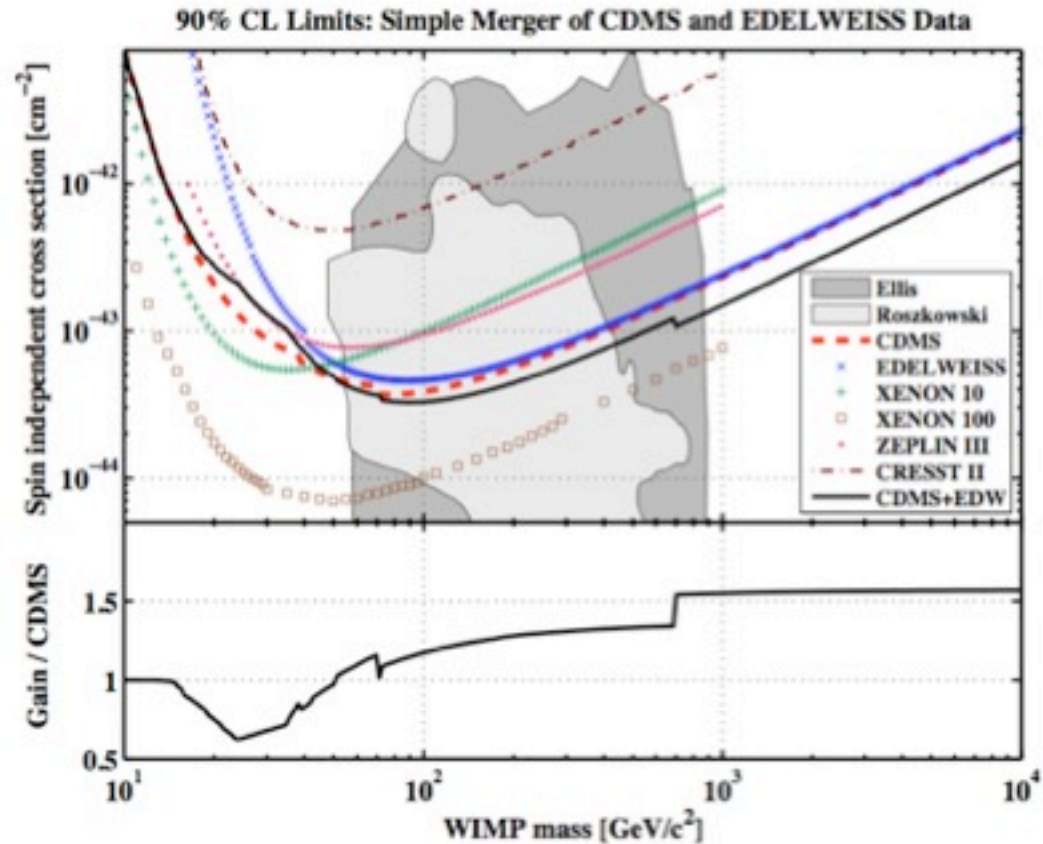
the « ID » (interdigit) detector



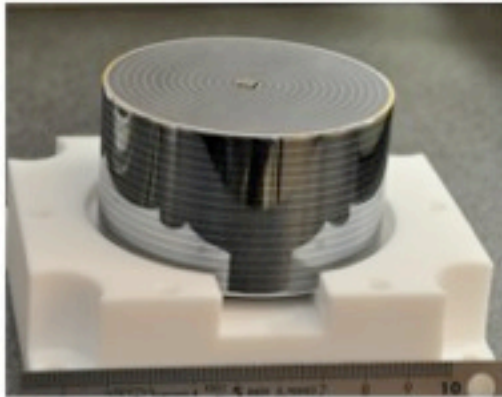
Combinaison CDMS- Edelweiss

- The use of the same target material allows simple combination of data.
- Simple merger of data sets was chosen prior to any analysis.
- EDW: 384 kg.d, [20-200keV], 5 evts
- CDMS: ~379 kg.d, [~10-100keV], 4 evts
- Other methods have also been tested.

~50% gain at high WIMP masses.

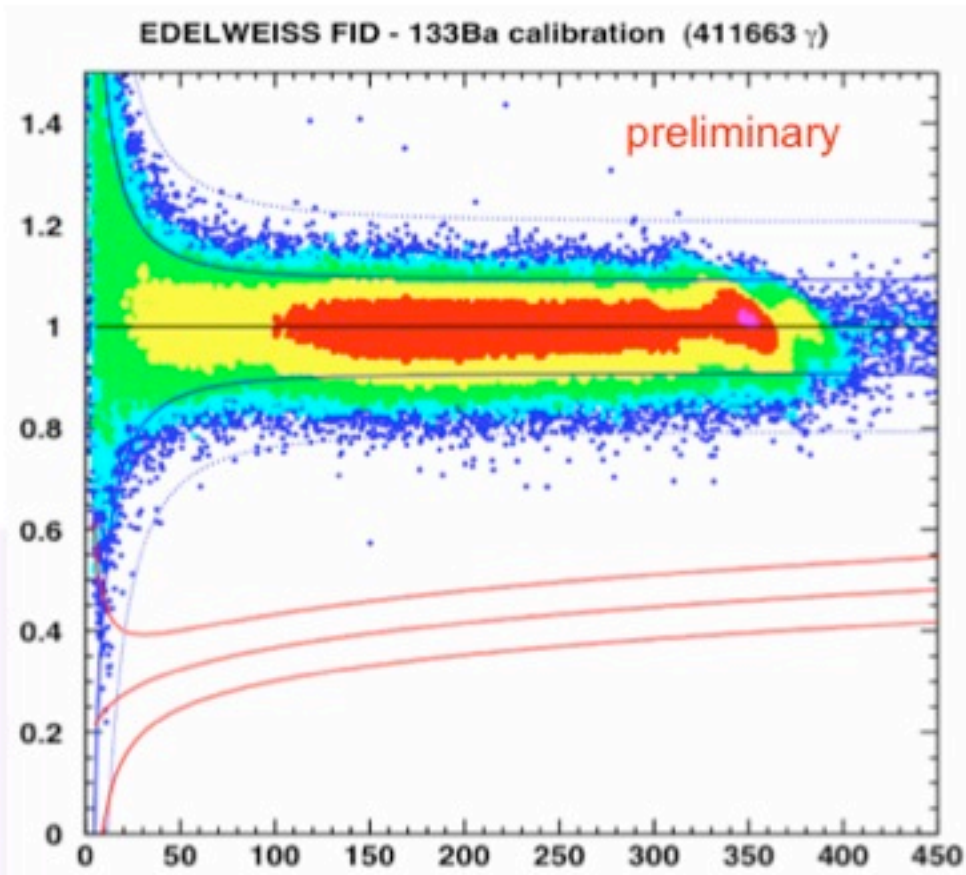


Better than ID : the FID800 detector **Edelweiss Futur**



Increase mass + sensitivity :

- 800g crystal
- two NTD sensors per detector
- interleaved electrodes on all the surface : no « guard » region anymore, ~ 75% fiducial volume
- eight detectors already in commissioning



Strong improvement of the gamma-ray rejection over original ID detectors

- Detectors : ~ 40 FID800 bolometers installed 2012 : **24 kg fiducial**
⇒ 3000 kg.d by end 2012
(5×10^{-9} pb)

Xenon 100

Dual-Phase Xenon TPC

top
PMT array
(position)



anode (+)



gas xenon

liquid xenon

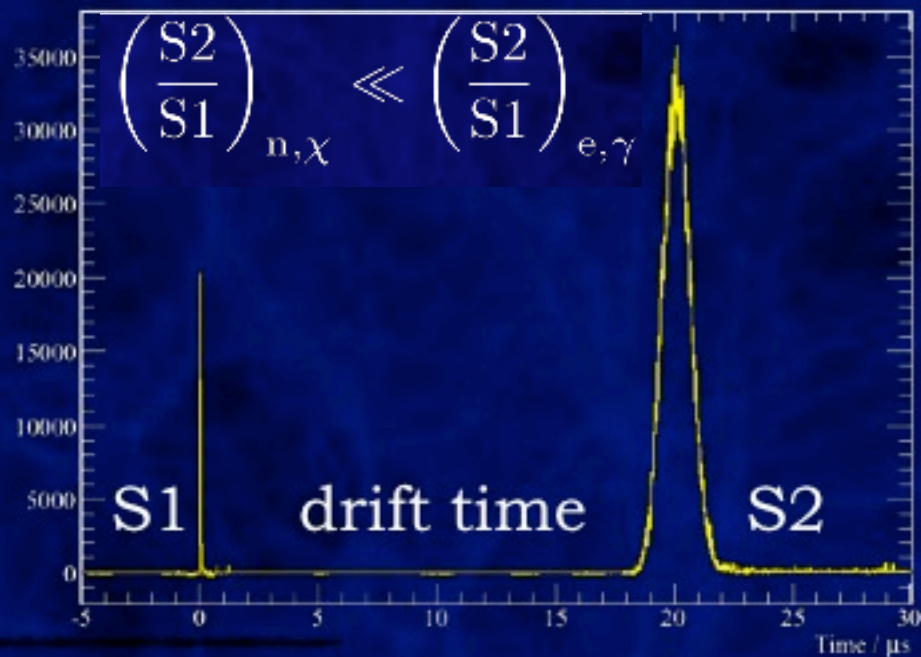
$1.74 \text{ mm}/\mu\text{s}$

e^- e^- e^-

cathode (-)

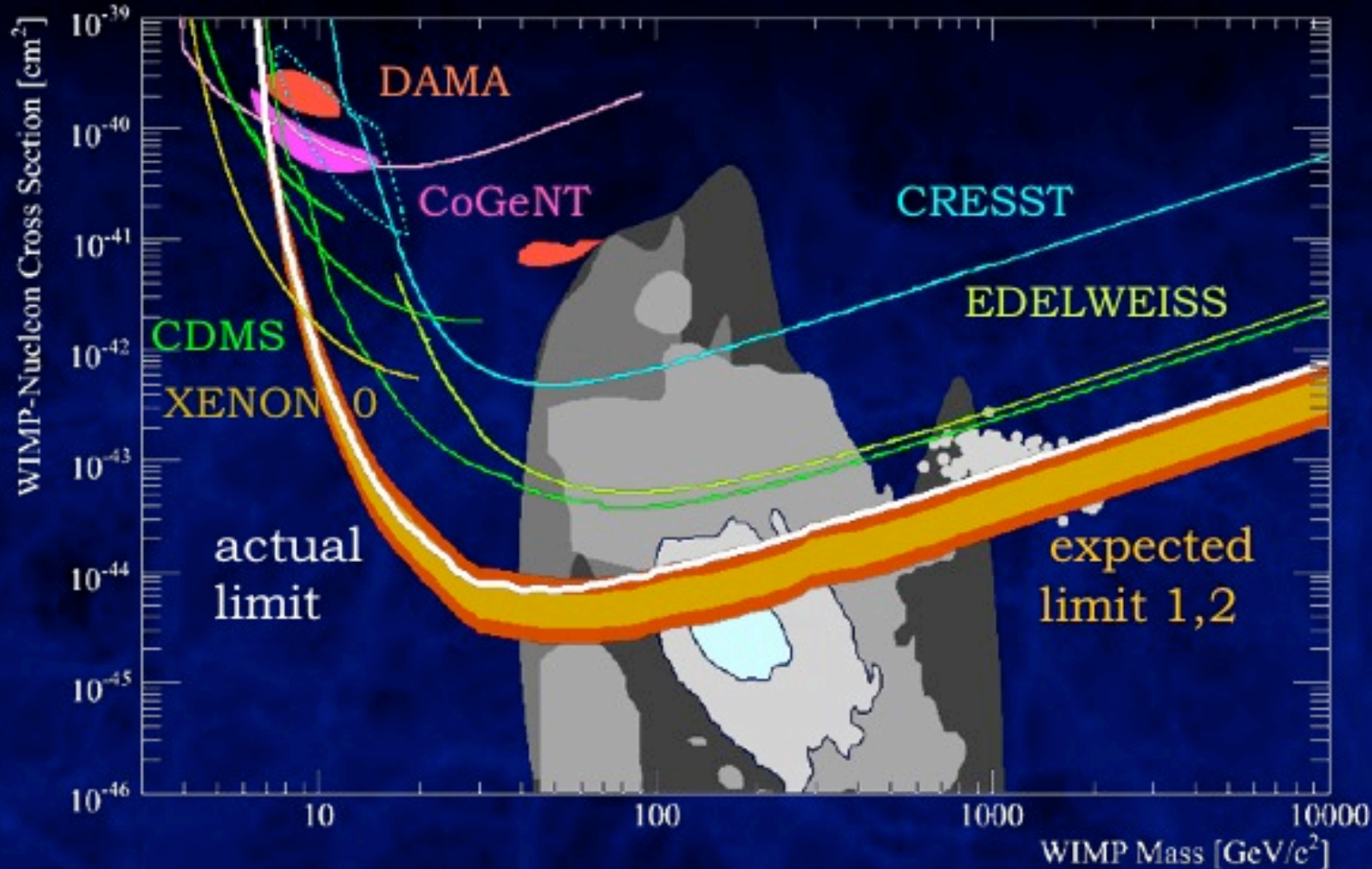


bottom
PMT array
(S1, S2)



Xenon 100 Résultats

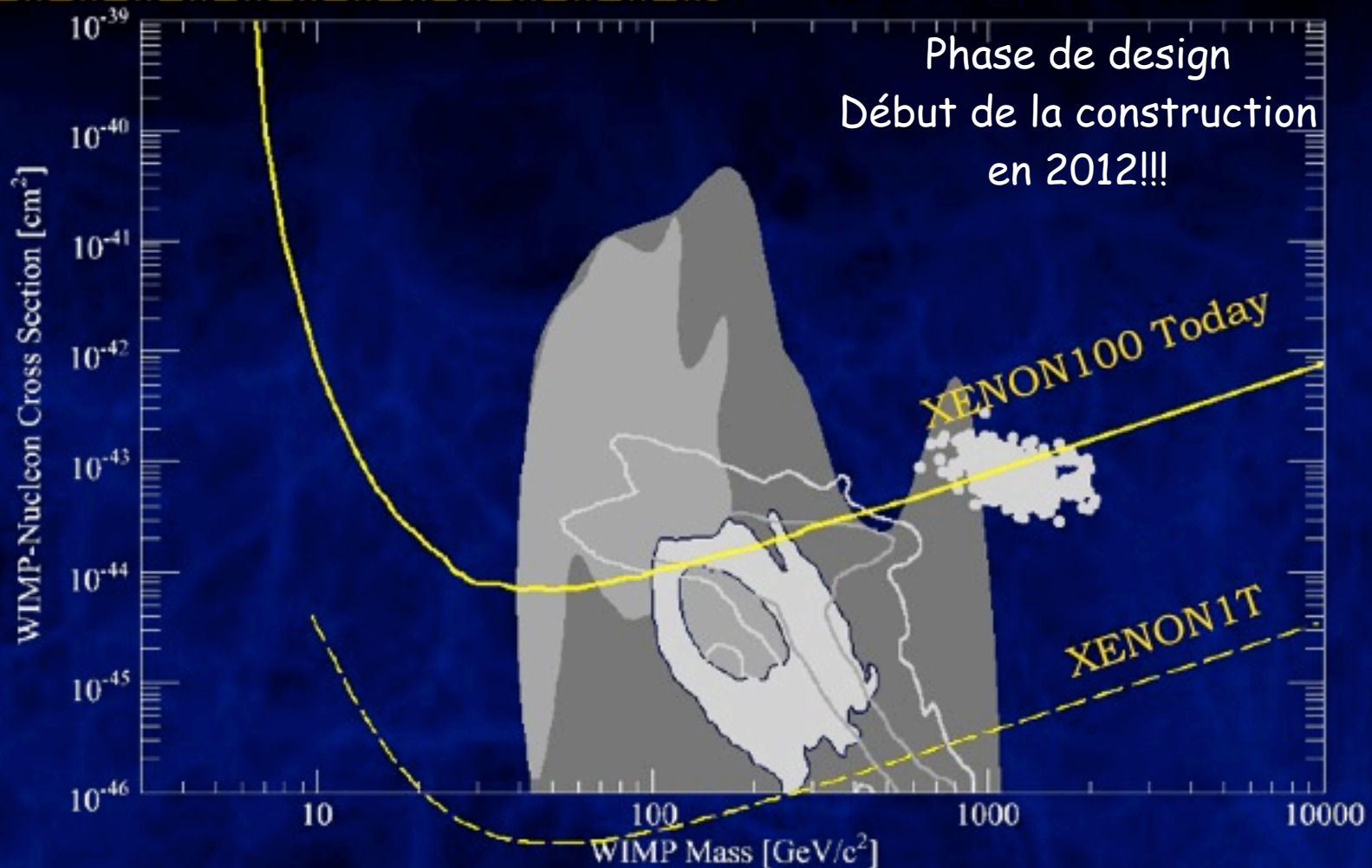
XENON100 Limit 2011



strongest limit to date; excludes SUSY parameter space

Futur Xenon 1T

Before this Decade is Out...



XENON1T covers most of the expected parameter space

Cresst

-

Federica Preticca

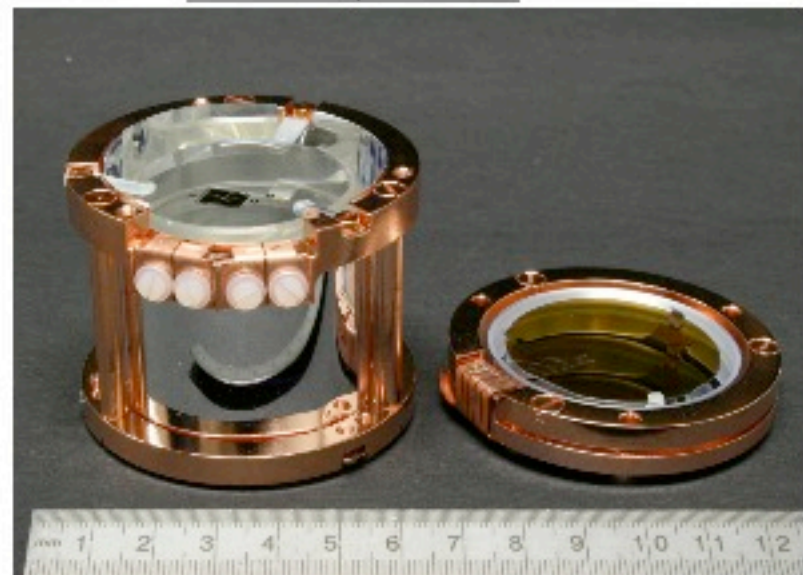
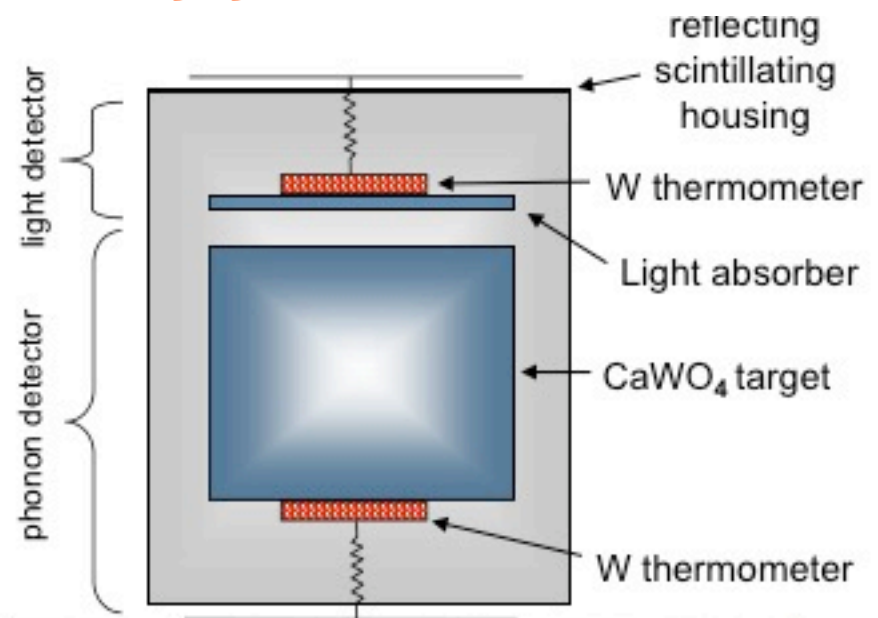
Juan Collar

CRESST-II

- ❑ Target crystals operated as **cryogenic calorimeters** (~10mK)
 - energy deposition in the crystal:
 - mainly phonons
 - temperature rise detected with W-thermometers
 - measurement of deposited energy (sub keV resolution at low energy)
 - small fraction into scintillation light
- ❑ Separate **cryogenic light detector** to detect the light signal

Detector module:

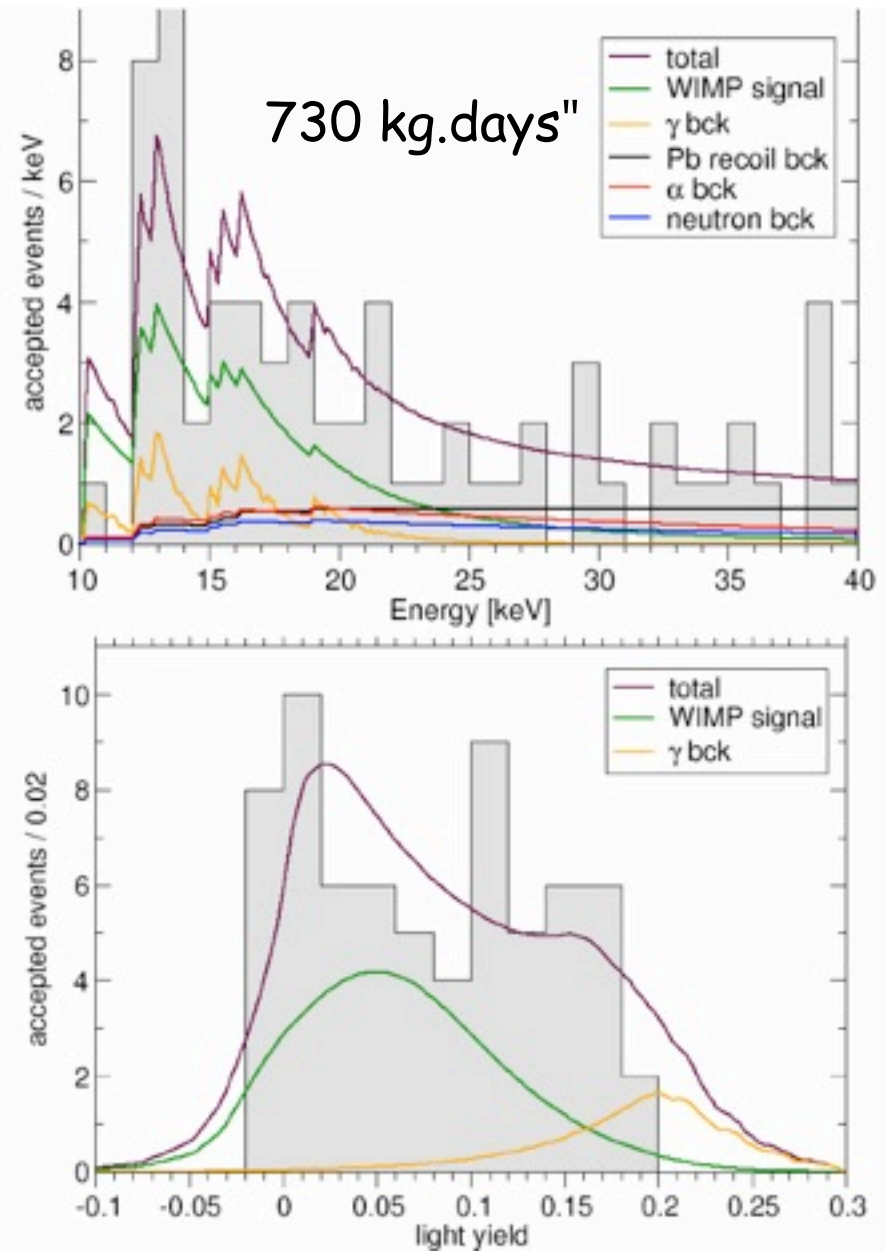
- Simultaneous measurement of:
 - **deposited energy E in the crystal** (independent of the type of particle)
 - **scintillation light L** (characteristic of the type of particle)



❑ Energy spectra of α , neutron or Pb backgrounds do not resemble the expected WIMP signal and only the e/γ contribution has a similar shape

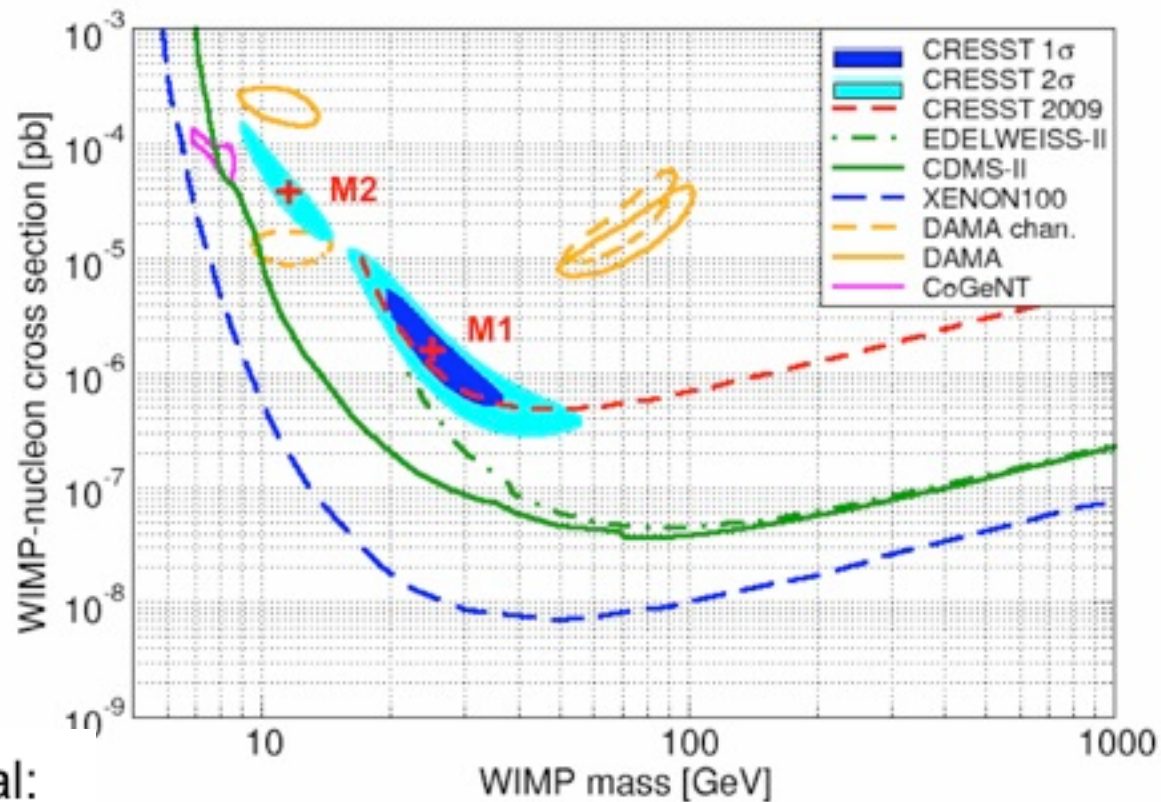
❑ Light yield spectrum of e/γ differs significantly from the expected WIMP signal and thus cannot explain the total LY distribution

CRESST-II



CRESST-II Résultats

	M1	M2
e/γ events	8.00 ± 0.05	8.00 ± 0.05
α events	$11.5^{+2.6}_{-2.3}$	$11.2^{+2.5}_{-2.3}$
neutron events	$7.5^{+6.3}_{-5.5}$	$9.7^{+6.1}_{-5.1}$
Pb recoils	$15.0^{+5.2}_{-5.1}$	$18.7^{+4.9}_{-4.7}$
signal events	$29.4^{+8.6}_{-7.7}$	$24.2^{+8.1}_{-7.2}$
m_χ [GeV]	25.3	11.6
σ_{WN} [pb]	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$



Statistical significance for a signal:

4.7 σ for M1

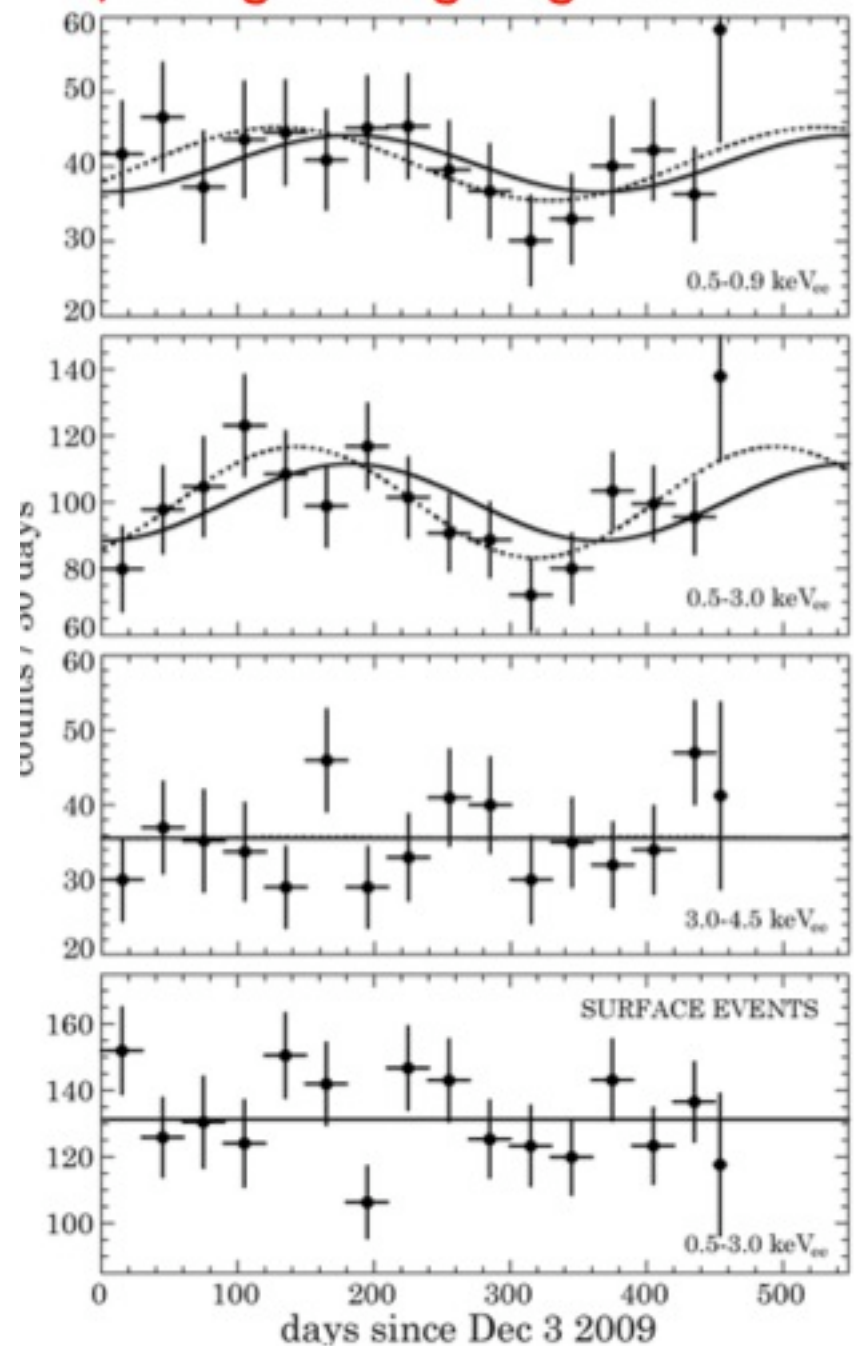
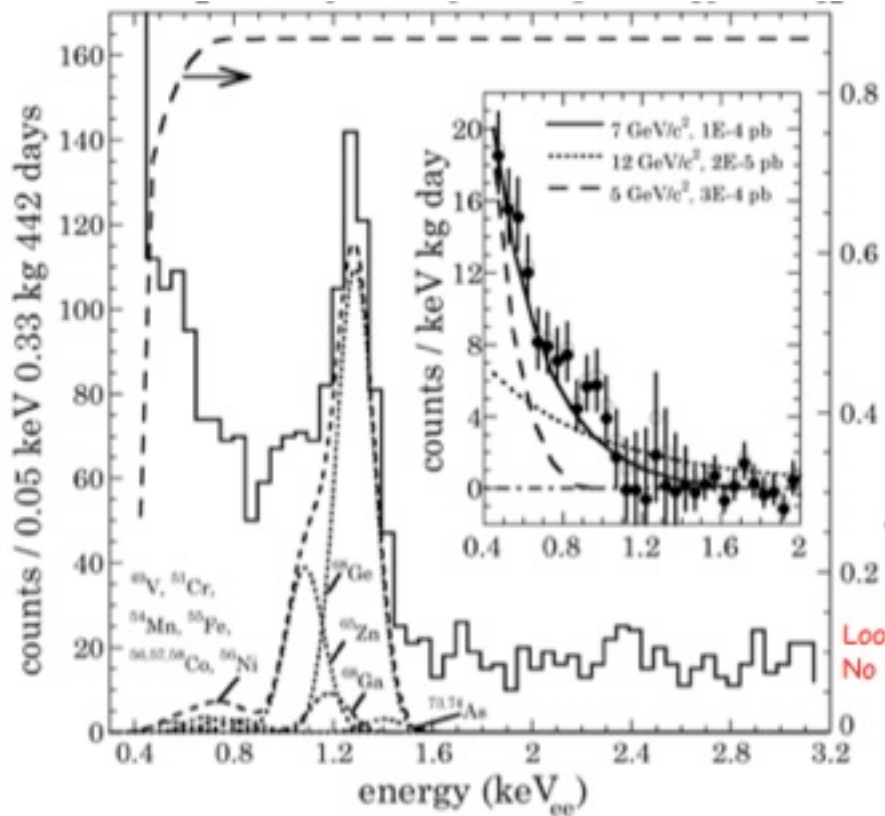
4.2 σ for M2

730 kg.days"

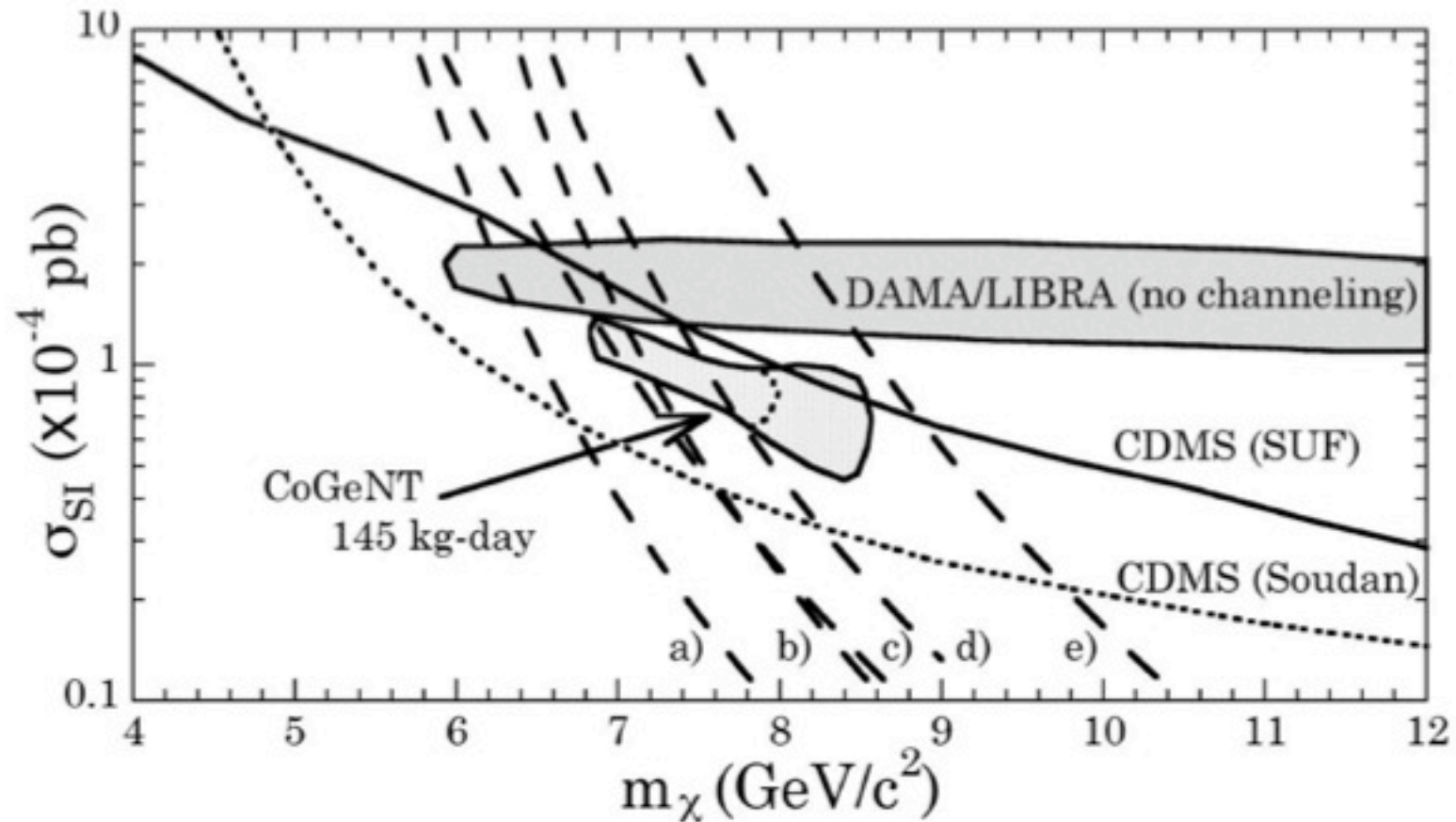
CoGeNT

458 days collected (442d live)
Fiducial mass ~ 330 grams

Phys. Rev. Lett., in press



CoGeNT - Résultats



- CoGeNT region considerably smaller than before (but within previous ROI), next to DAMA.

Beaucoup de transparents (surtout une critique des autres...)

Détection indirecte

Fermi

Pasquale Serpico

-

Rayon cosmiques

Fermi

P. Michelson

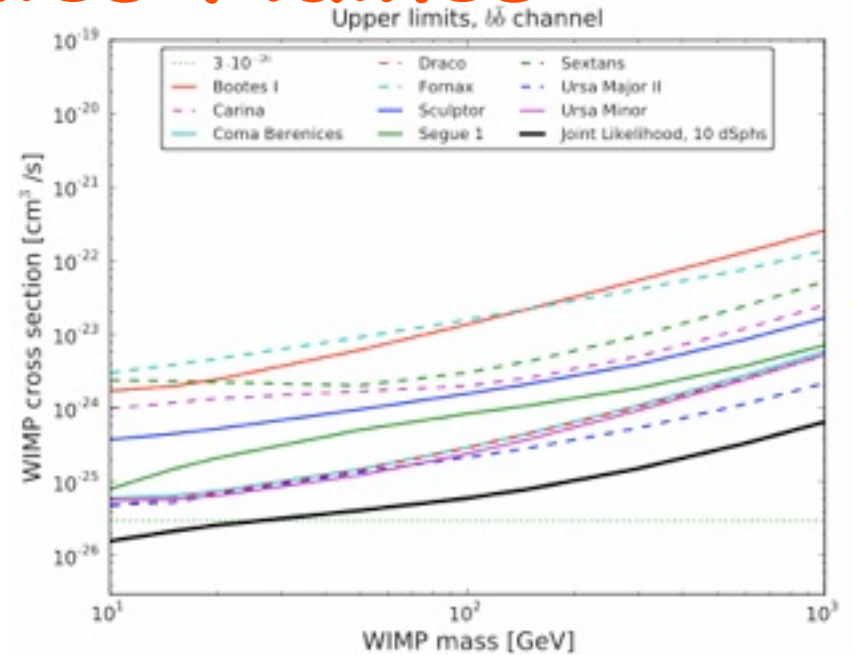
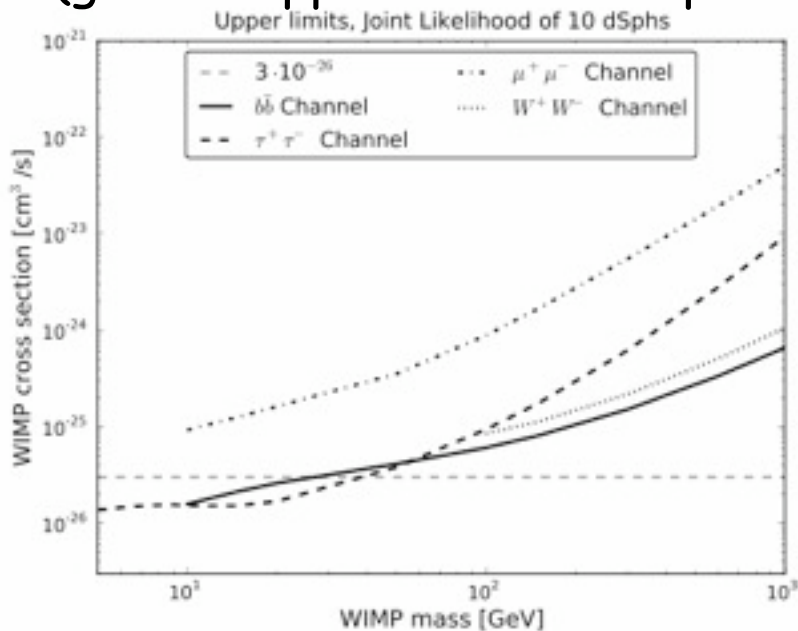
Antares

Claudio Bogazzi

Fermi - Galaxies Naines

Détection indirecte:

- Fermi satellite γ : 20 MeV - 300 GeV
- $\chi\chi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- 10 galaxies naines (jusqu'à 140 kpc)
- Galaxies naines objets très favorables pour contenir de la DM (grand rapport $M/L \sim 400$ pour Draco)



Test « cosmologique »:

- Si Wimps relique en équilibre thermique à l'échelle électrofaible $\Rightarrow \langle \sigma_A v \rangle \sim \text{qqs } 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

- Fermi commence à exclure cette zone....

The Crab nebula, a "standard candle"?

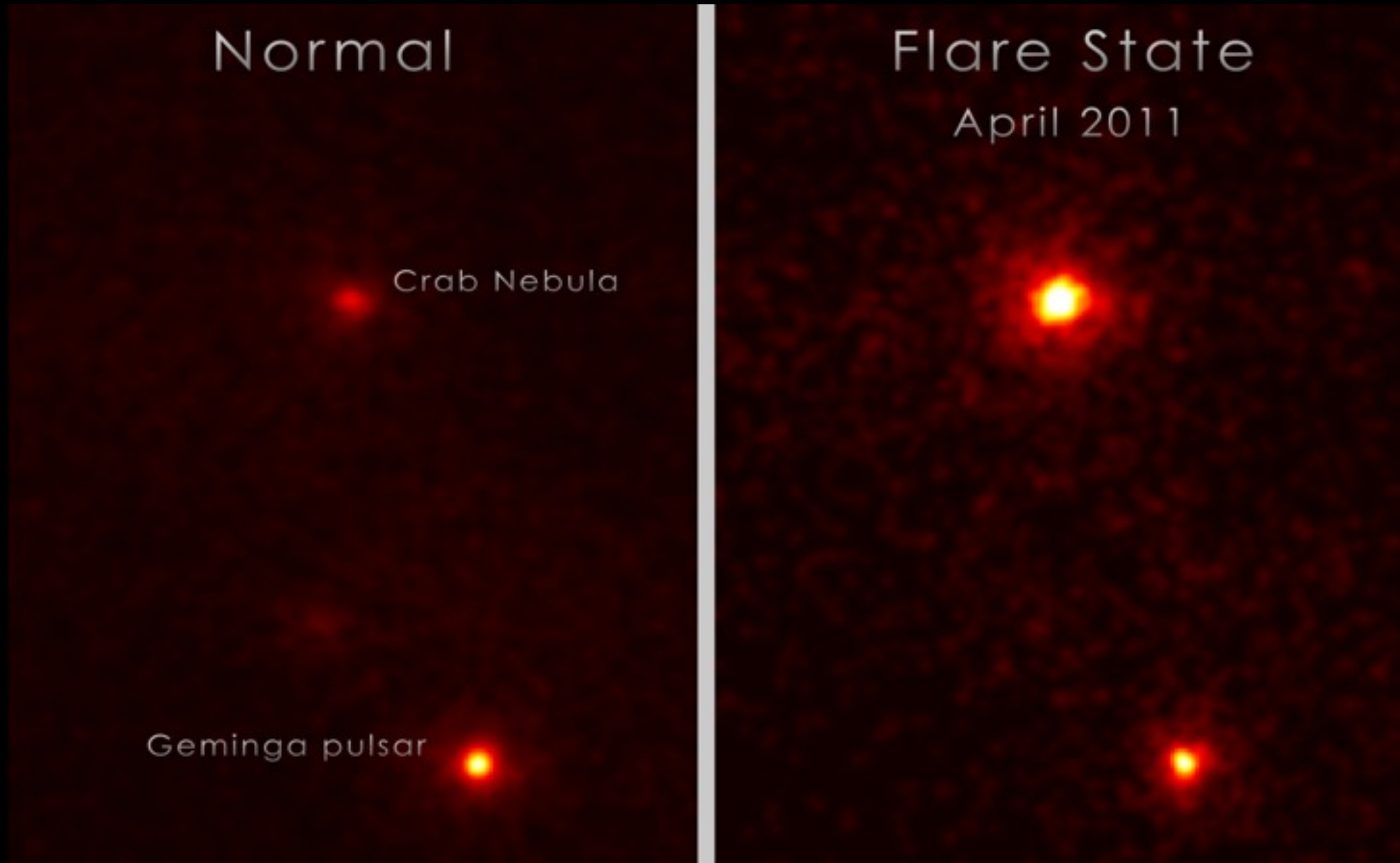
Normal

Crab Nebula

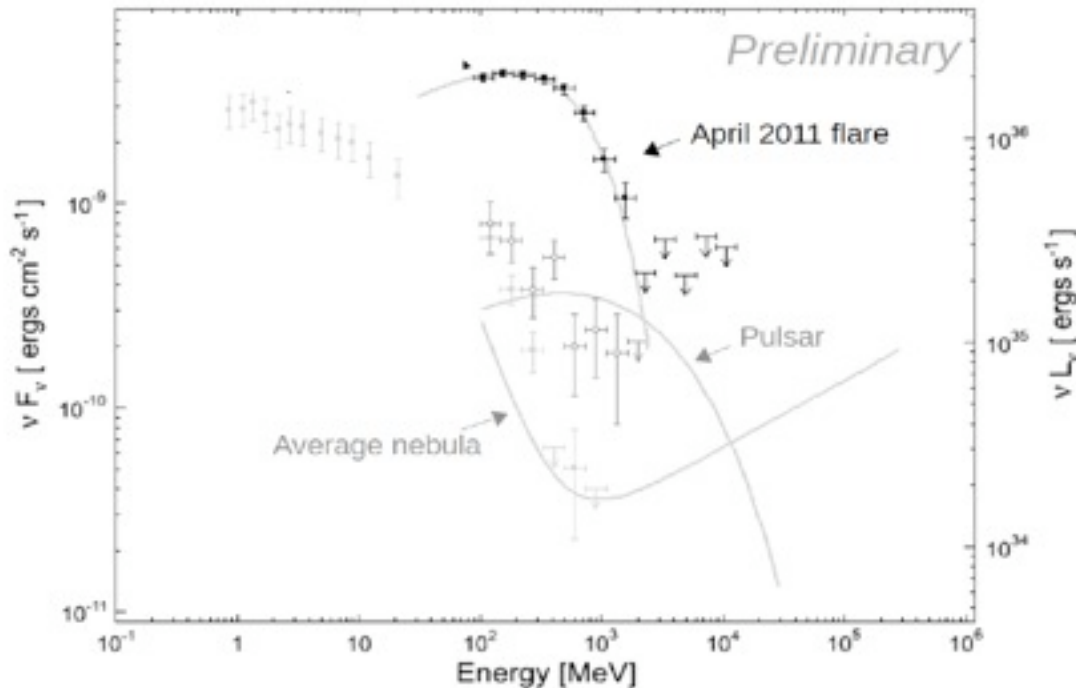
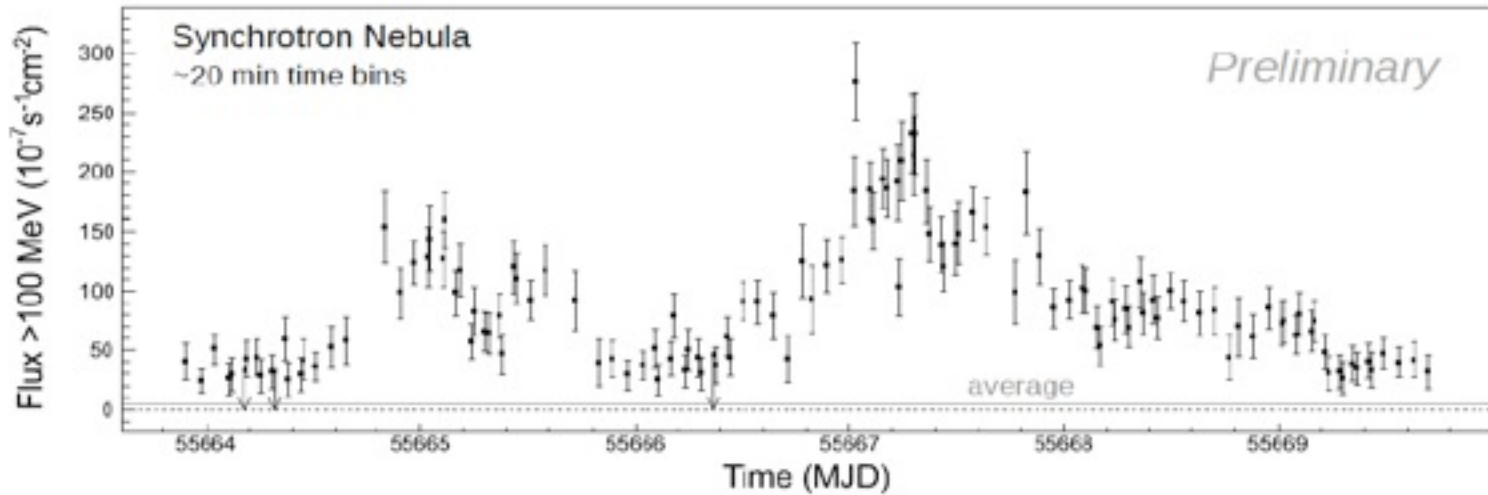
Geminga pulsar

Flare State

April 2011



Gamma-ray flares from the Crab nebula (Fermi)



- Confirmed by Agile
- No change in optical (Hubble)
- No change in X-rays (Integral, Swift, RXTE, Chandra: knots)
- No change in TeV gammas (Magic, Veritas, hint in Argo-YBJ)

Rapid (1h) change in GeV gammas
→ rapid change in PeV electrons !?

Antares: Point source search



⇒ Looking for an excess of signal events everywhere in the (visible) sky.

⇒ Most signal-like cluster at $\alpha = -46.5$, $\delta = -65.00$; it consists of 9 events inside a 3° cone.

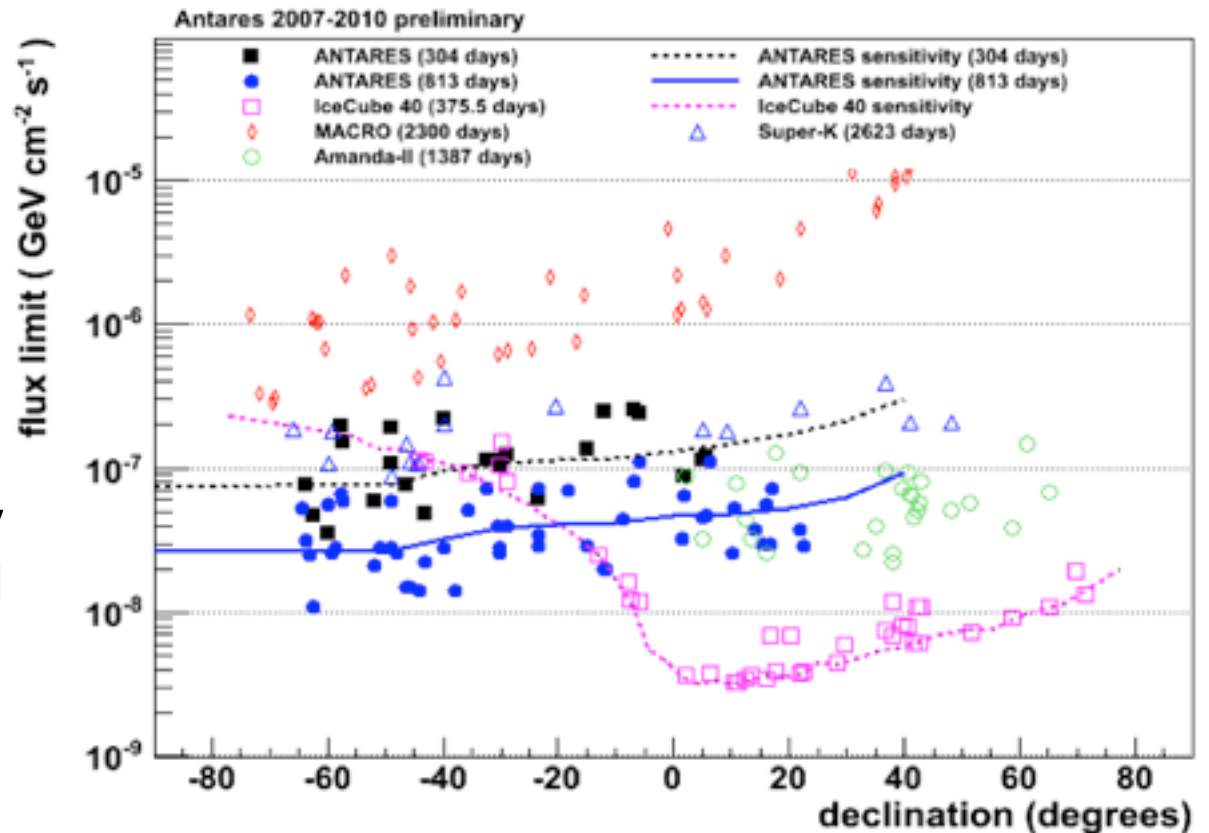
$N_{\text{sig}} = 5$

$Q = 13.02$

p-value = 0.026

Significance = 2.2σ

- 'hottest' spot in the neutrino sky
- compatible with the background hypothesis



Energie Noire

Delphine Hardin

-

Michael Drinkwater

Ch. Y.



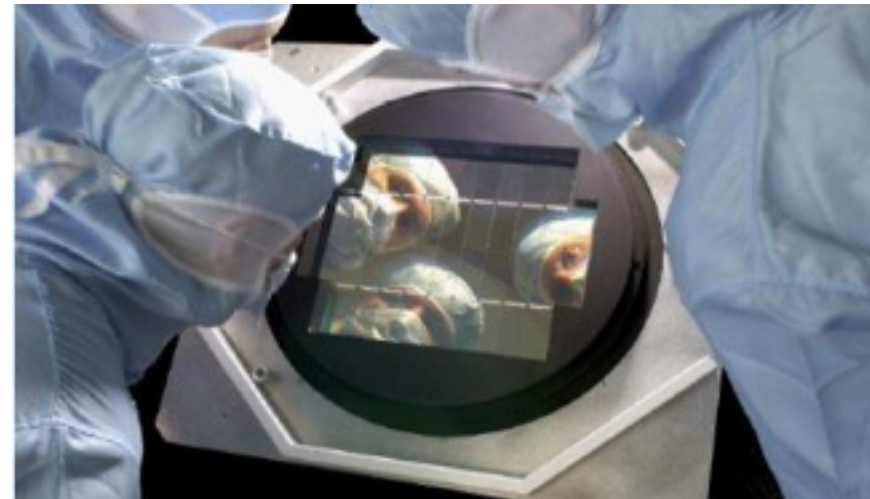
SNLS:

- Télescope de 3.6m (CFHT) à Hawaï équipé avec **MegaCam**
- 500 SN Ia attendues (2003-2008)

SNLS: SuperNova Legacy Survey

MegaCam:

- Conçue et construite par l'Irfu
- Plus grande camera CCD au monde:
36 CCD 2k × 4.5k pixels.
- Grand champ: 1 deg²



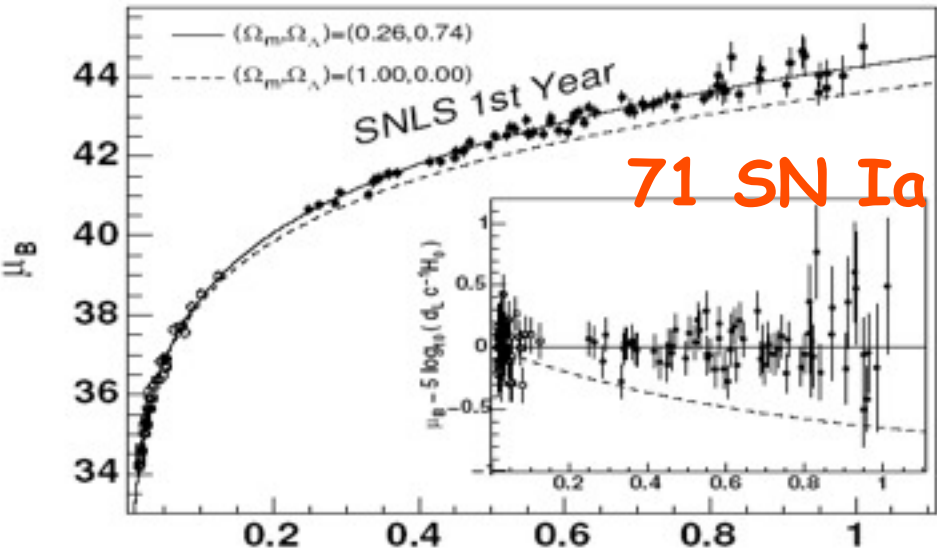
SNLS: Résultats

1 an d'observation

- 71 SN Ia découvertes et confirmées par la spectroscopie
- Avec la première année, le diagramme de Hubble confirme l'existence de l'énergie noire et donne

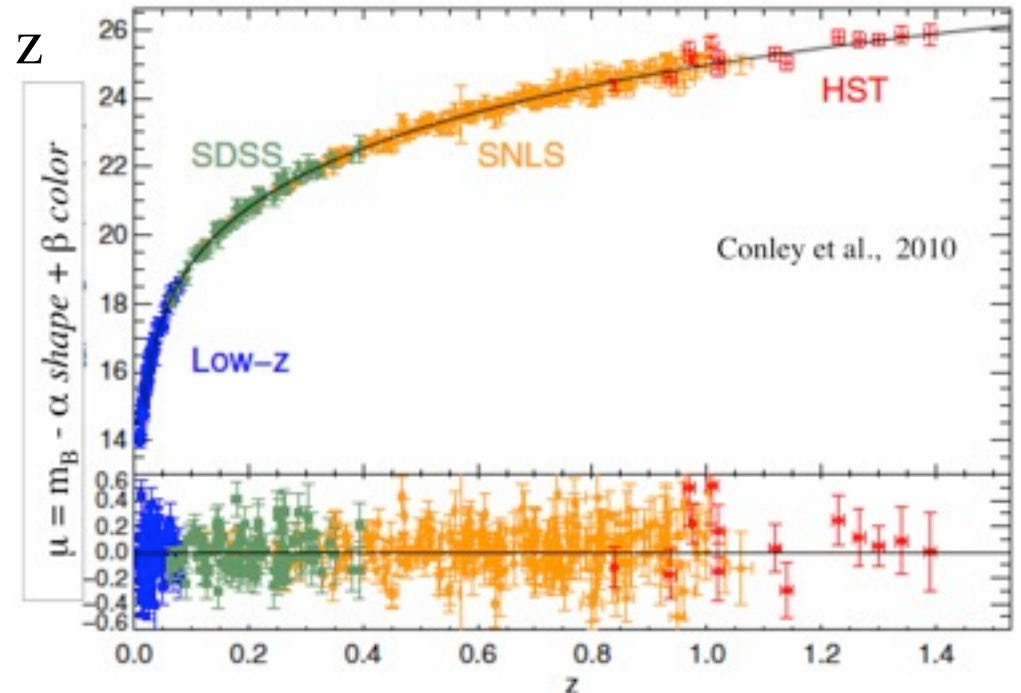
$$(\Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda) = (0.26, 0.74)$$

123 nearby (z < 0.05) & 93 SDSS-II (z ~ 0.4) & 242 SNLS (z ~ 0.2-1.) & 14 HST (z ~ 0.7-1.4) SNe Ia



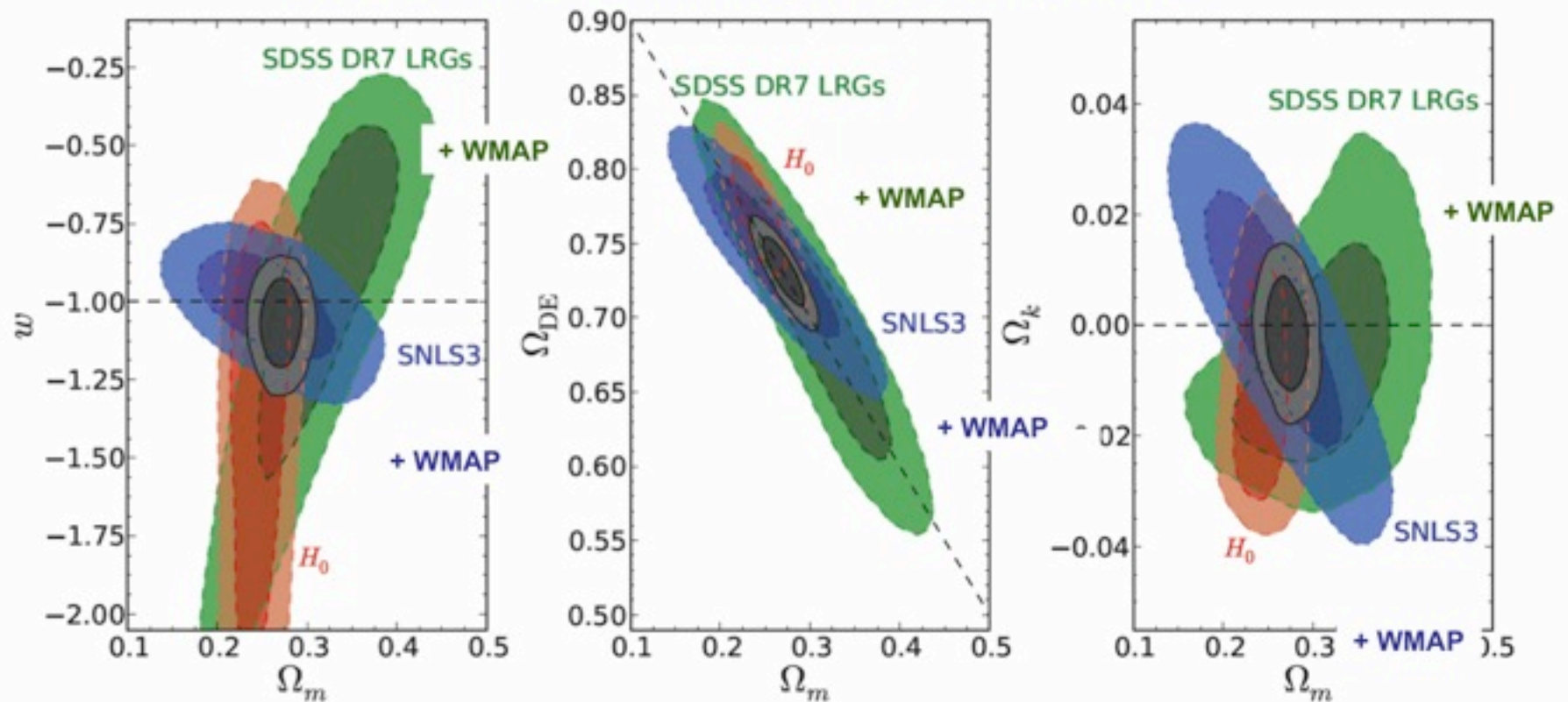
Résultats avec 3 ans:

- Etude très précises des systématiques (principale calibration photo et inter-calibrations)
- Combinaisons avec SDSS et HST



Cosmologie avec SNLS

Combining SNLS-3 with other cosmological probes :
SDSS + WMAP7 + H_0 + (no flat prior) :

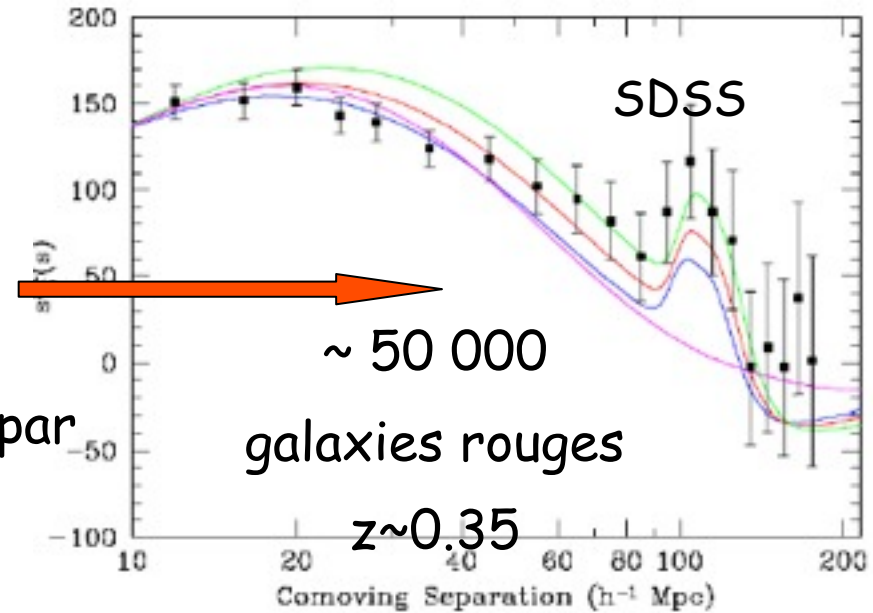
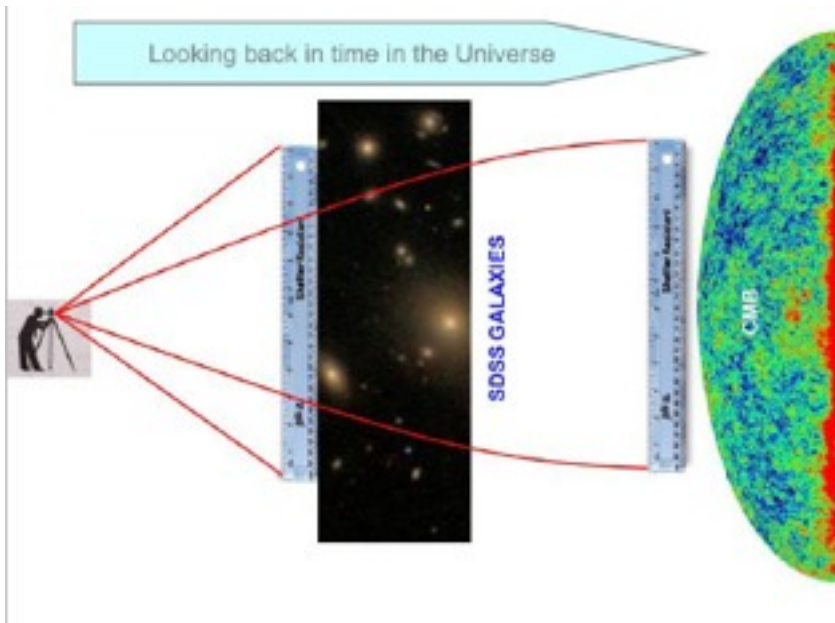


$$\Omega_M = 0.271 \pm 0.015, \quad \Omega_k = -0.002 \pm 0.006, \quad w = -1.069 \pm 0.092$$

BAO: Une nouvelle règle standard

Empreinte dans l'Univers:

- Les galaxies ne sont pas réparties uniformément
- Empreinte des fluctuations primordiales
- En 2005: premières observations par SDSS observe un pic à ~ 150 Mpc



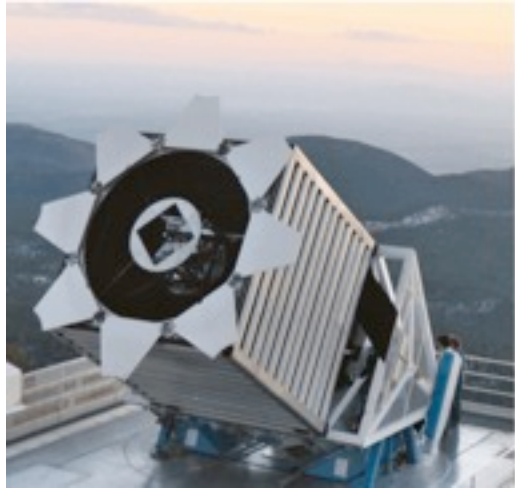
SNIa : « Chandelles standards »



BAO : « Règle standard »

- Distorsions de la règle autour de nous dues à l'énergie noire

Energie noire avec SDSS-III/BOSS



Consortium SDSS-III

- Télescope avec un grand champ focal $\sim 7 \text{ deg}^2$
- Caméra avec 5 filtres (~ 120 millions de pixels)
- Spectrographe avec des fibres optiques : ~ 1000 « z » simultanés

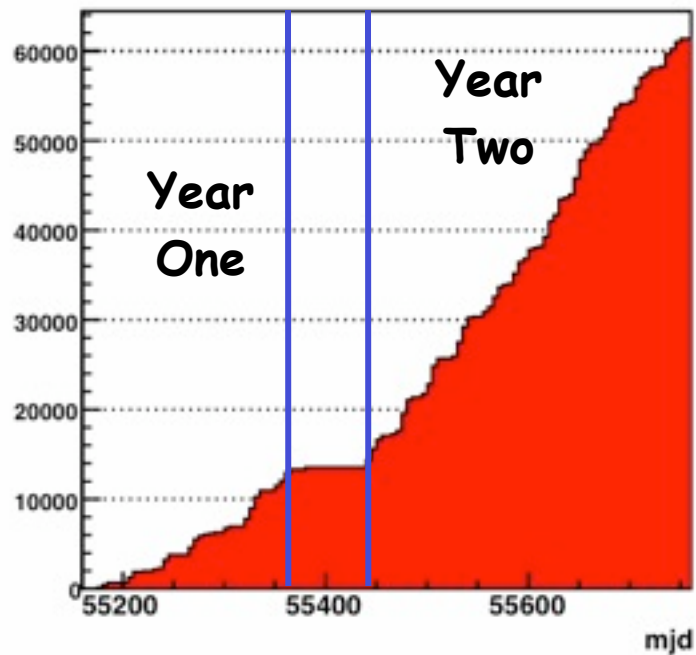
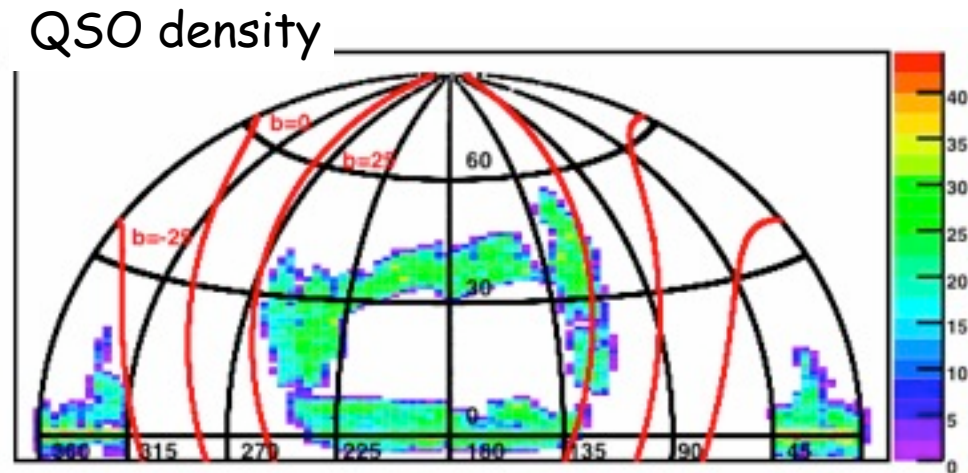


Projet BOSS

- 1.5 millions de galaxies rouges encore plus loin, jusqu'à $z \sim 0.7$
- Utilisation des phares les plus lointains de l'univers:
Quasars pour $2.2 < z < 3.5$ à 10 Milliards d'années de nous



Status BOSS of the survey



- On average ~ 4000 high- z QSOs per month
- So far, $\sim 92\,000$ new QSOs (including $\sim 61\,500$ $z > 2.15$ QSOs) over ~ 4000 deg^2
- This sample (1/3 of entire survey) will be DR9 (July 2012)
- **End of the survey:** 150k - 200k high- z QSOs !!!

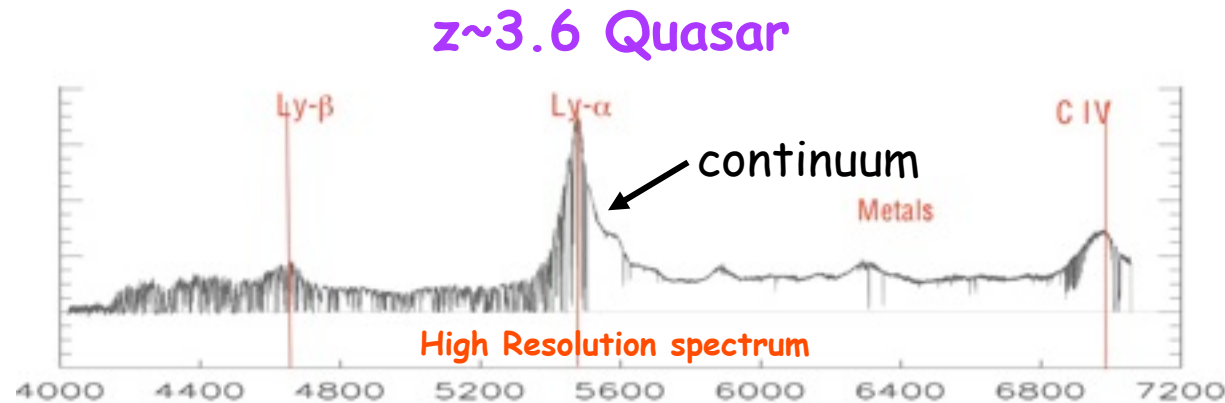
Ly- α forests for BAO

Principles

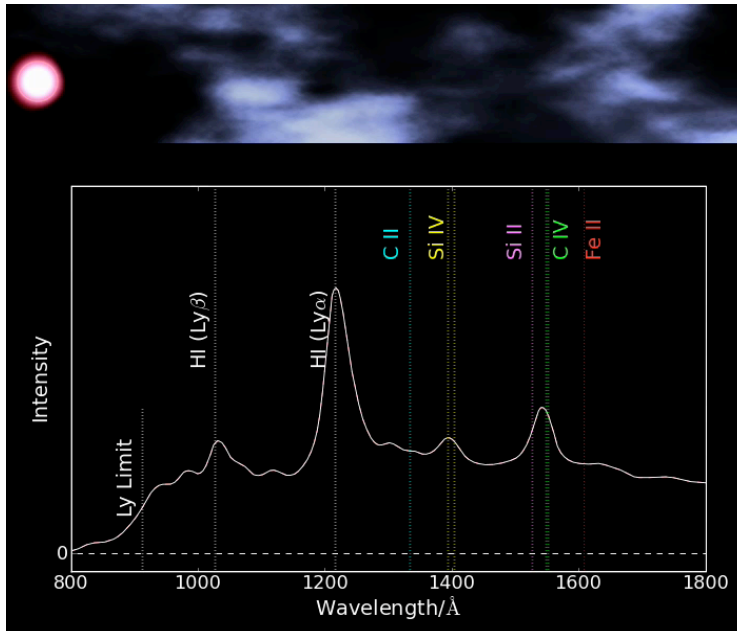
- Use Ly- α forests of quasars ($2.2 < z < 4$)
- HI absorption in IGM along the line of sight of QSOs
- We expect low density gas (IGM) to follow the dark matter density (validations : measured 1D power spectrum and N-body simulations...)

BAO specifications:

- 3D BAO: Correlation between the different lines of sight
- BAO measurement for $z \sim 2.5$
- Better precision in radial direction ($H(z)$ measurement).



Ly- α forests for BAO



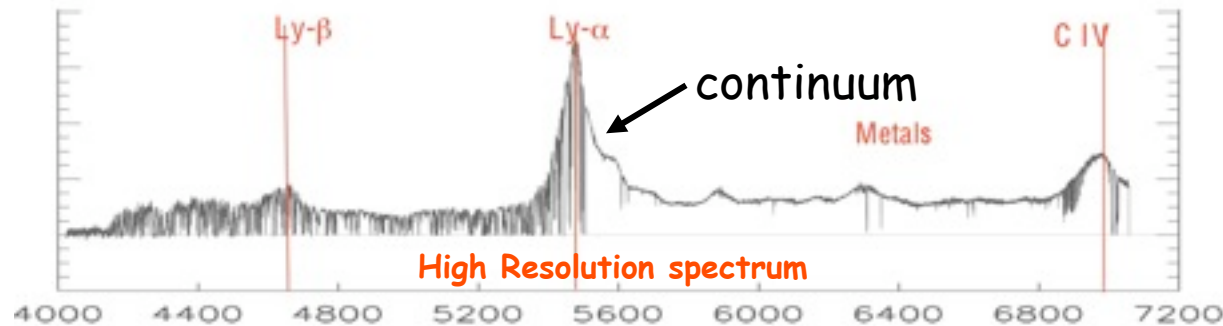
Principles

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BAO specifications:

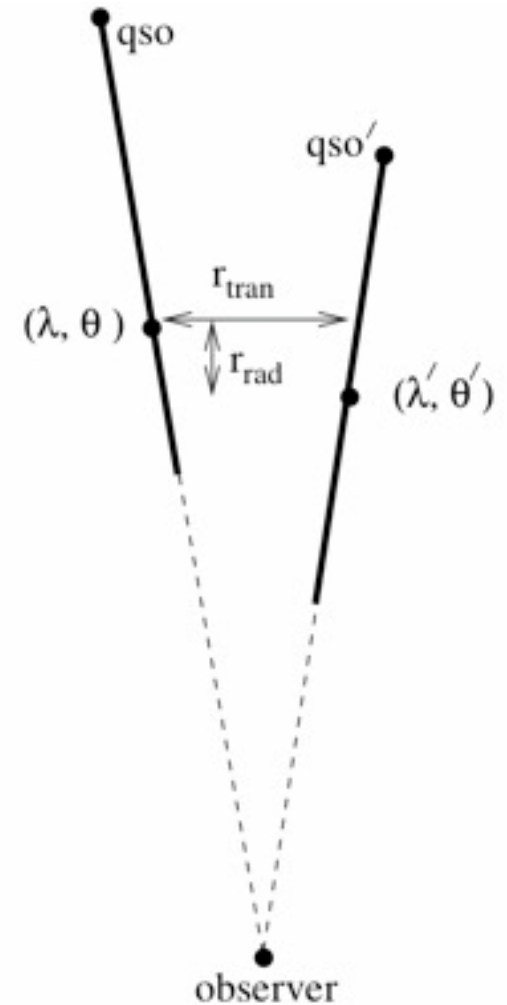
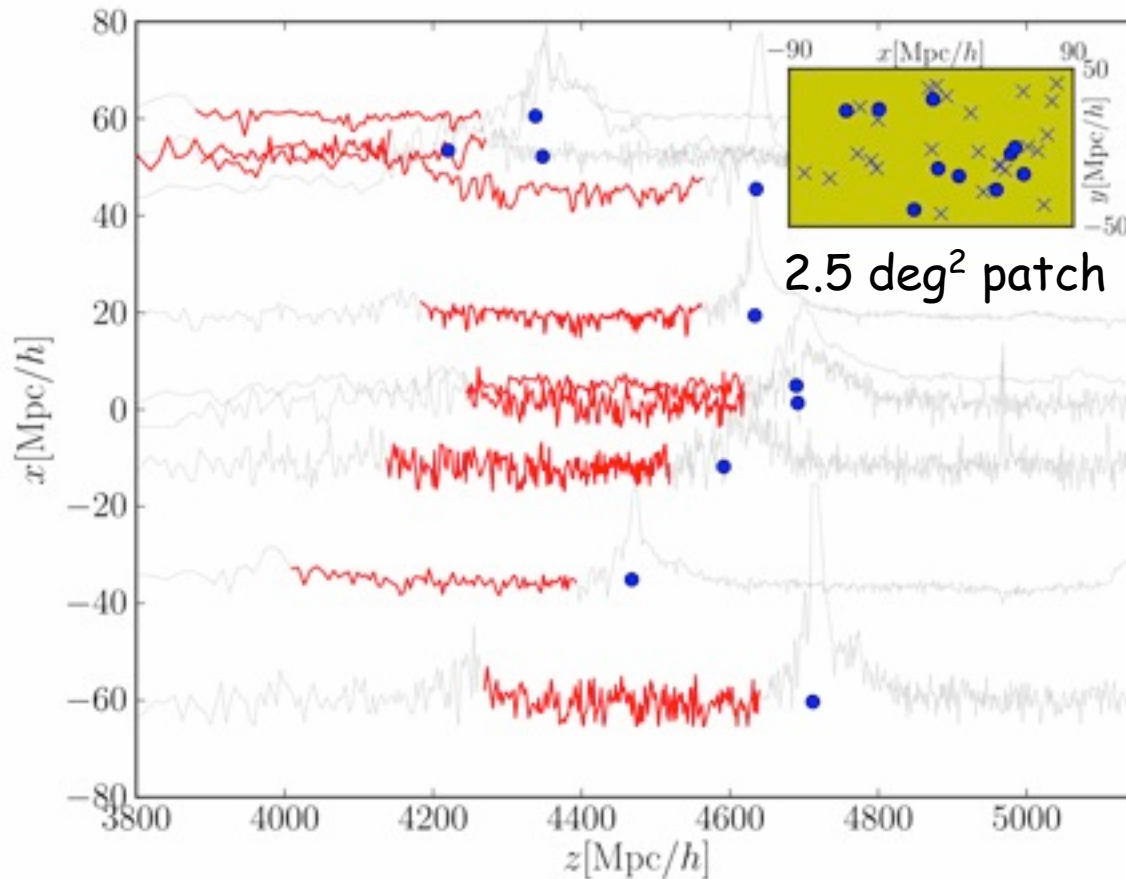
- 3D BAO: Correlation between the different lines of sight
- BAO measurement for $z \sim 2.5$
- Better precision in radial direction ($H(z)$ measurement).

$z \sim 3.6$ Quasar

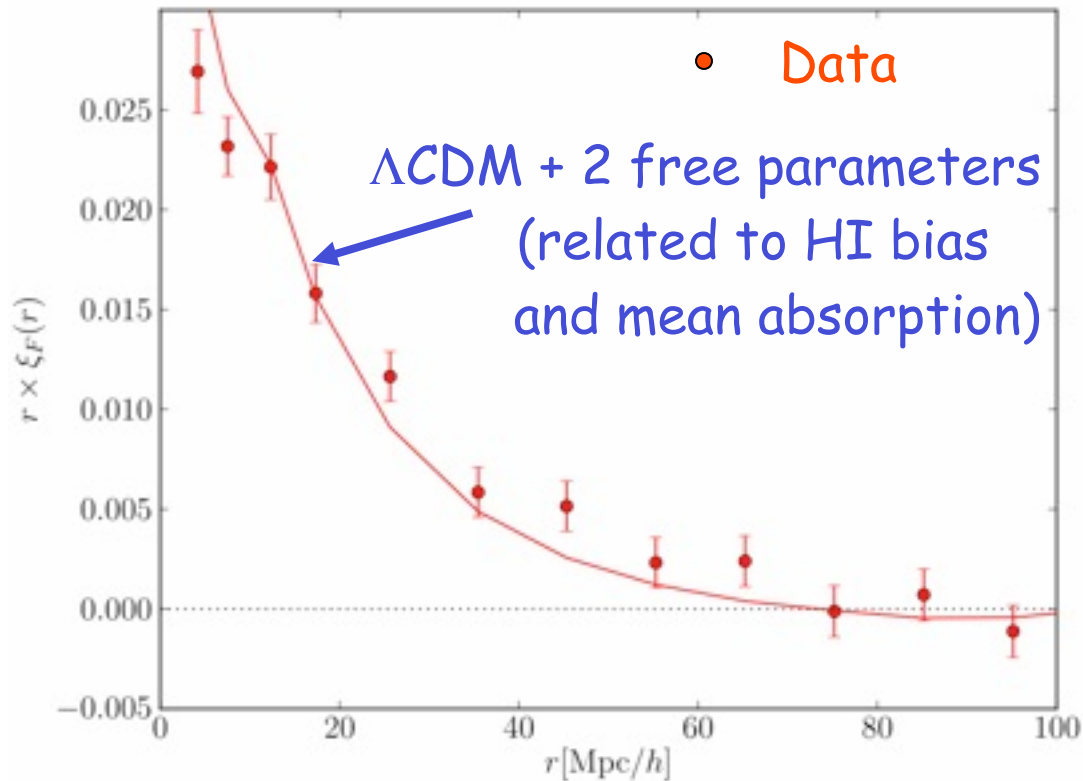


Ly- α absorption correlations

$$\xi_F(\vec{r}) = \langle \delta_F(\vec{x}) \cdot \delta_F(\vec{x} + \vec{r}) \rangle$$



Correlation Function

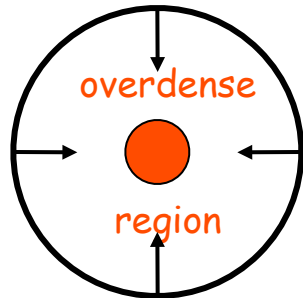


Projection over $|\vec{r}|$
of the 3D correlation function

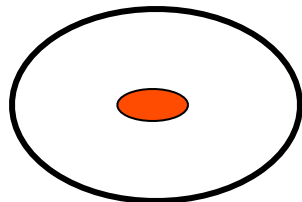
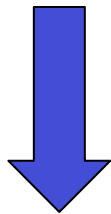
- Correlations in HI seen to 50 Mpc/h
- First observation in 3D of matter in IGM
- Results consistent with ΛCDM simulations

Large-scale Redshift Distortions

→ Peculiar velocity



Real Space



Redshift Space

- Acceleration toward overdense regions
- Flattening in radial direction from real space to redshift space (over tens Mpc)
- Measurable with Kaiser formula

N. Kaiser

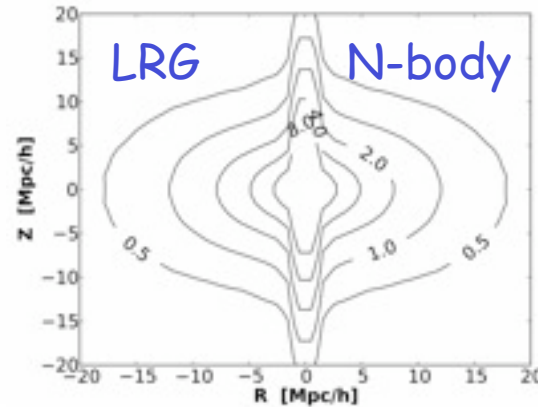
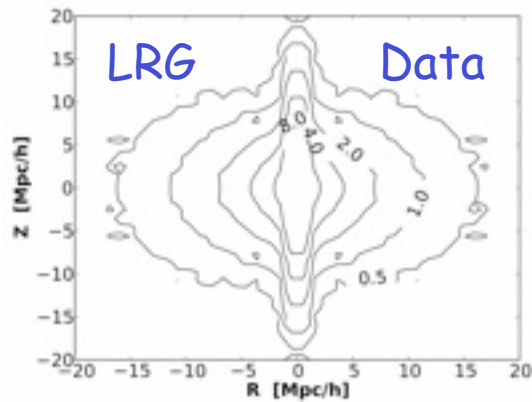
MNRAS 227, 1 (1987)"

$$P_F(\vec{k}) = P_F(k, \cos(\theta)) \\ = b^2 P_L(k) \cdot (1 + \beta \cos(\theta)^2)^2$$

• $P_L(k)$ linear power spectrum

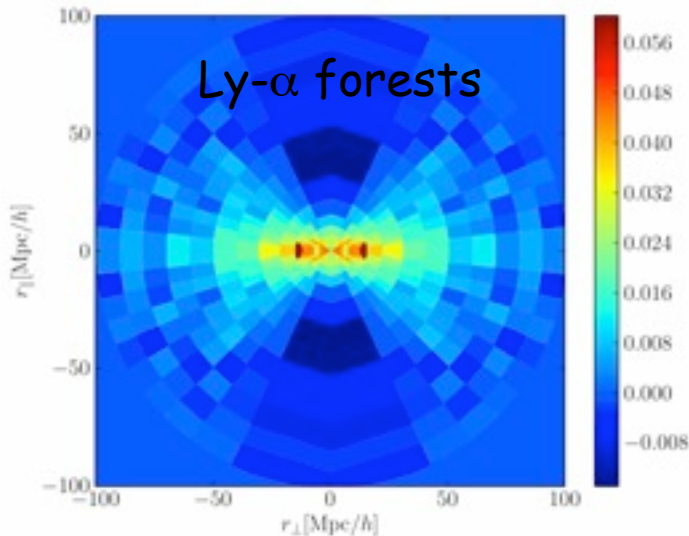
• θ angle between vector k and QSO line of sight

Large-scale Redshift Distortions



- Redshift distortion clearly observed with 44000 LRGs $\langle z \rangle \sim 0.6$ in BOSS (spring 2010)
- Excellent agreement between data and N-body simulations

M. White et al.,
ApJ 728, 126 (2011)"



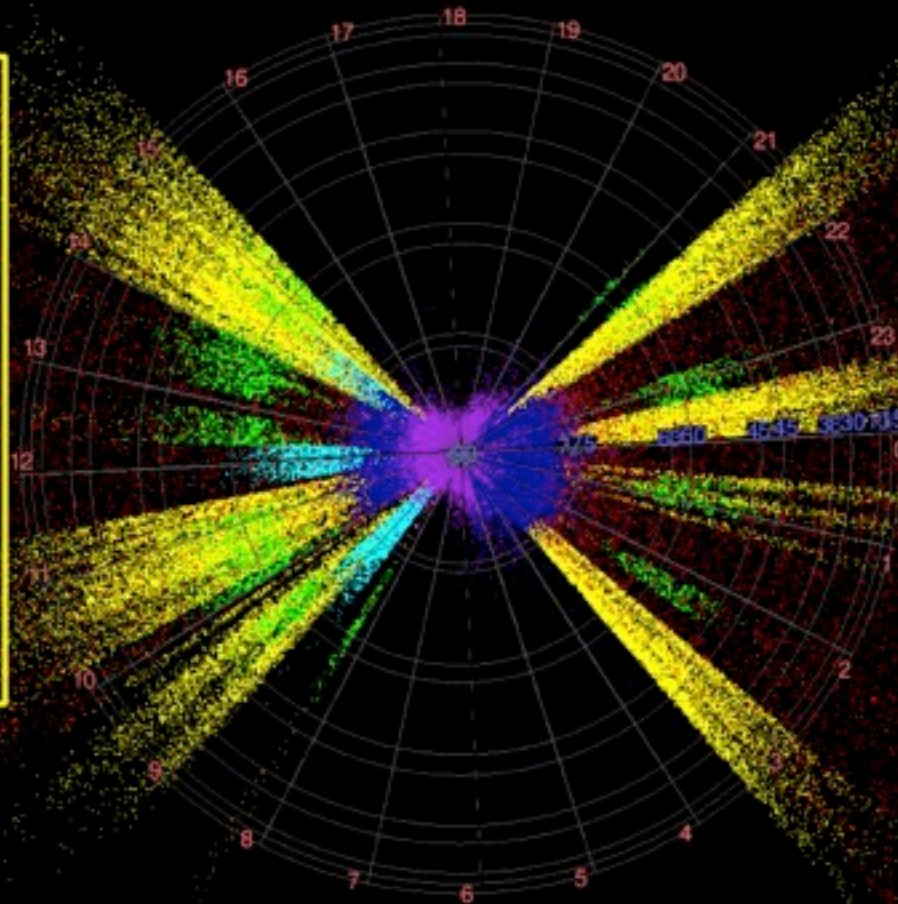
- Flattening of $(r_{\text{tran}}, r_{\text{rad}})$ correlation function distribution
- First observation of redshift distortion at $z \sim 2.5$
- Distortions are quantitatively measured by multi-poles decomposition

Wigglez

Wigglez survey fields (compared to other AAT surveys)

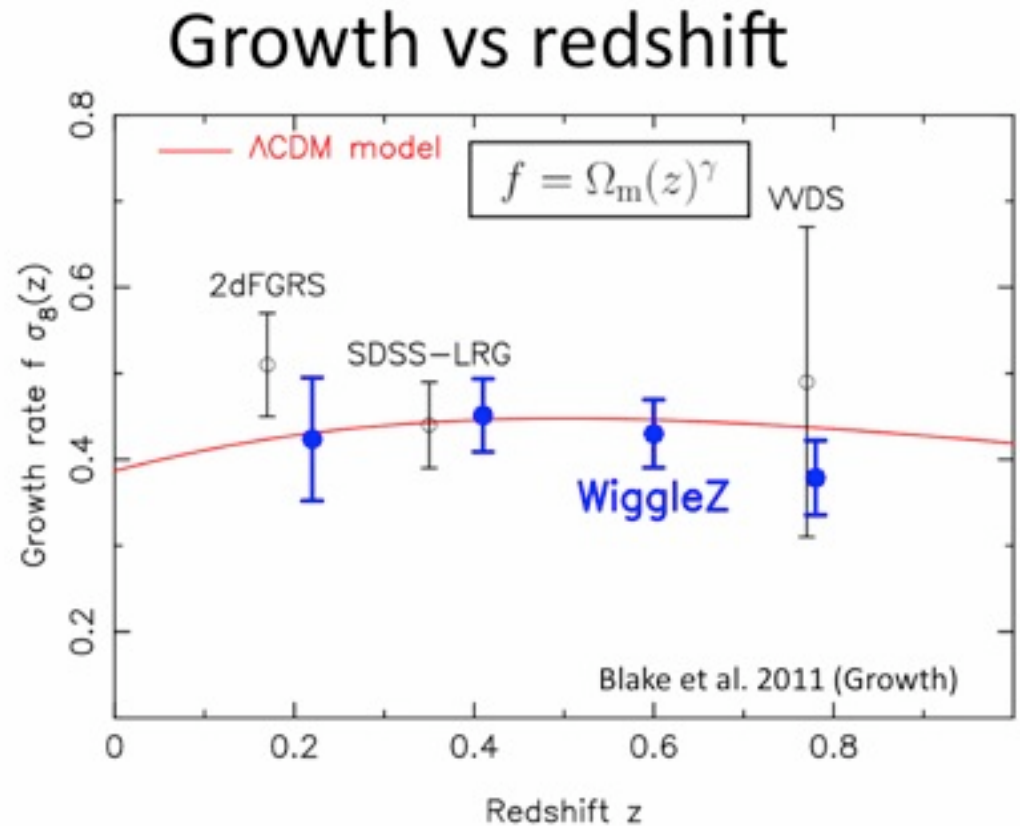
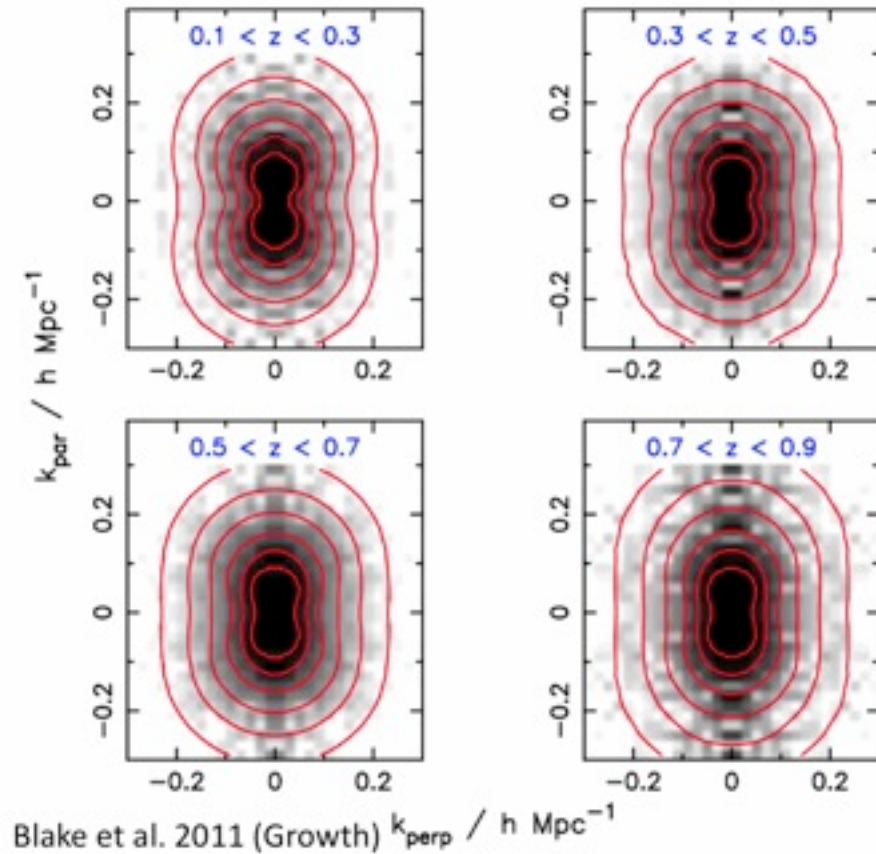
7 equatorial fields, each 100-200 deg²
>9° on side, ~3 x BAO scale at $z > 0.5$
Physical size ~ 1300 x 500 x 500 Mpc/h

- highest-ever redshift galaxy survey
- $0.2 < z < 1.0$
- 220,000 blue galaxies
- 1 Gpc³
- Observations finished Jan 2011

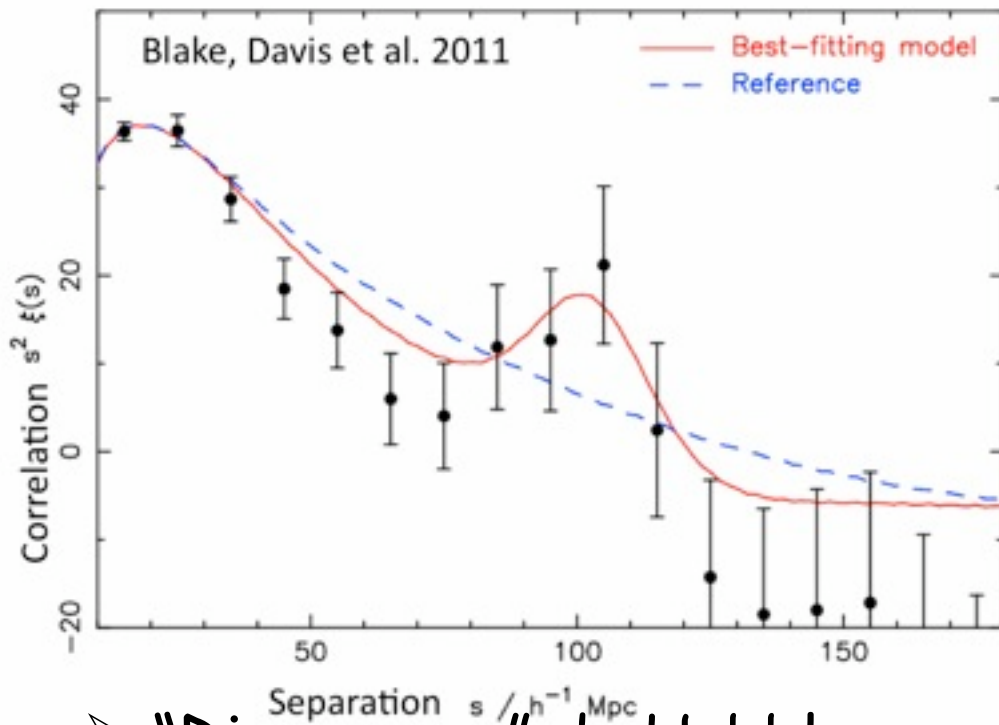


6dFGS (purple), 2dFGRS (blue), MGC (navy), GAMA (cyan), 2SLAQ-LRG (green),
Wigglez (yellow), 2SLAQ-QSO (orange), 2QZ (red); the celestial sphere is at $z=1$.

Wigglez - RS distortion



Wigglez -BAO



- “Diagramme” de Hubble du BAO
- Été 2012 futurs points à $z=0.5, 0.7$ et 2.5 - BOSS
- Double diagramme: Directions longitudinale et transverse

