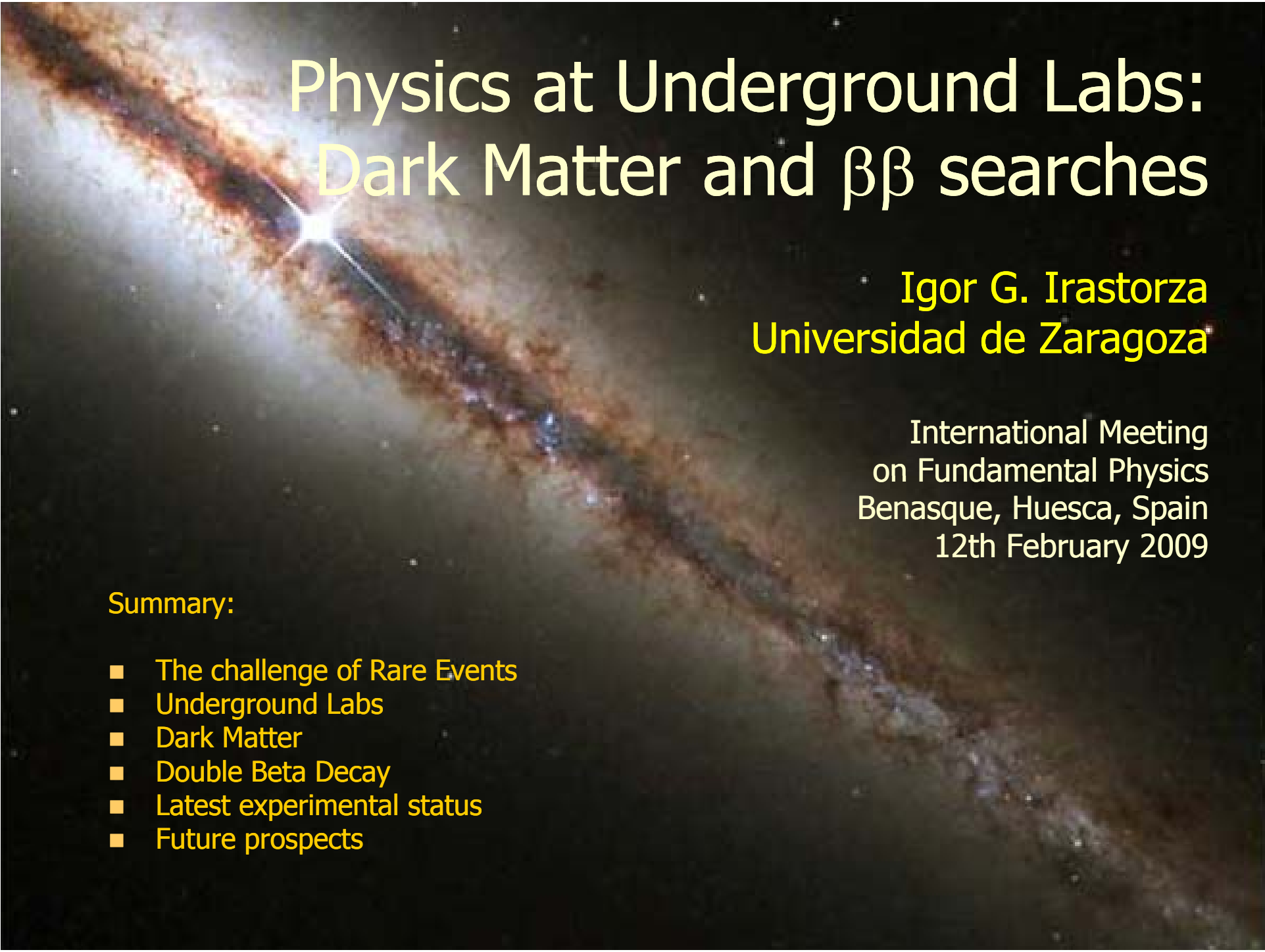




Physics at Underground Labs: Dark Matter and $\beta\beta$ searches

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Universidad de Zaragoza

International Meeting
on Fundamental Physics
Benasque, Huesca, Spain
12th February 2009

Summary:

- The challenge of Rare Events
- Underground Labs
- Dark Matter
- Double Beta Decay
- Latest experimental status
- Future prospects

The challenge of Rare Events

- Need for **large target masses**
- Need for **very low background**
→ extreme radiopurity, shielding,
event discrimination.
- Need for **very good stability** of
operation (very large exposures)
- **Simplicity** in operation and
construction is a bonus.
- **Low threshold** (for WIMPs)
- **Good energy resolution** (for
DB)

All these requirements
add up to a formidable
challenge

+
Construction &
Operation
underground

Deep Underground Labs



Dark Matter

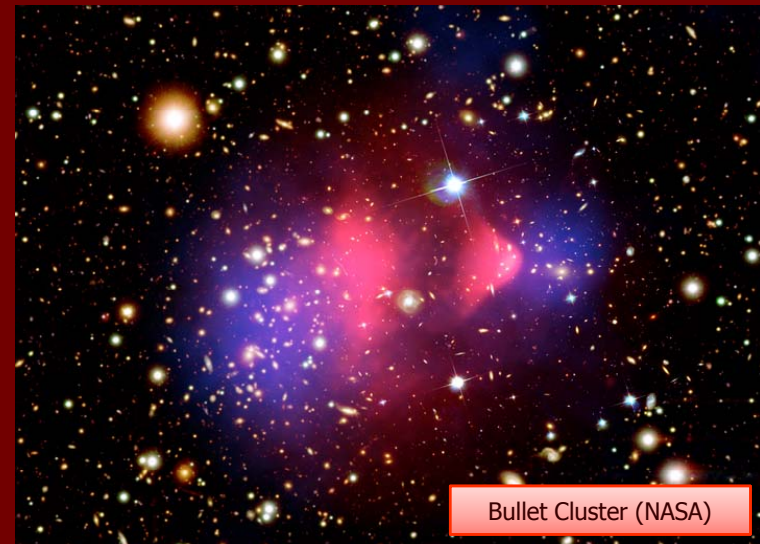
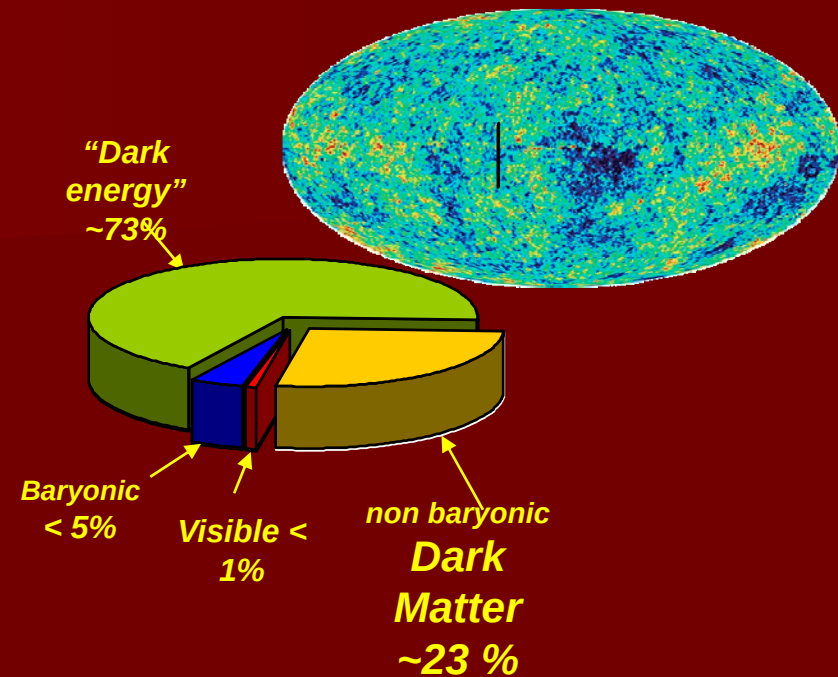
■ Cosmological evidences:

- Multiple CMB observations. Last WMAP precision data adds evidence for Λ CDM cosmological model.
- Distant Supernova Ia measurements (universe is accelerating its expansion $\rightarrow$ Dark energy).
- Large Scale Structure (cold dark matter).
- Nucleosynthesis, Lyman α forest, ...

■ Galactic evidences:

- Galactic rotation curves
- Gravitational mass of galaxy clusters (oldest evidence; 1933 Zwicky)
- ...

IMFP, Benasque, Spain, 12
February 2009



What can Dark Matter be?

- Baryonic matter? **NO**
 - Dust, gas, planets, brown stars,... MACHOS (non visible conventional matter)
 - Ruled out by primordial Nucleo-synthesis, and the rest of cosmological observations.
 - Gravitational lensing of MACHOS → not enough
- Non baryonic, but standard, matter? **NO**
 - Neutrinos would be the only candidate in the SM. Ruled out by cosmological observations (they would constitute Hot Dark Matter)
- Non baryonic, beyond standard? **most probable**

Candidates to Dark Matter

- Two main candidates attract most of the present activity in the field:

WIMPS

Neutral
Heavy
Fermion

- Like the LSP of supersymmetric theories (usually the neutralino).
 - WIMP stands for Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (generic name).
-
- Axions appear as Nambu-Goldstone bosons in the PQ spontaneous symmetry breaking.
 - More generically, we speak about **axion-like** particles, to refer to fundamental (pseudo)scalars of similar properties without referring to a specific theory model.

AXIONS

Neutral
Very light
(pseudo)scalar

Dark Matter WIMPs detection

In order to do predictions of expected WIMP fluxes/signals one has to make working **hypothesis** about how WIMPs are clustered in the galactic halo

WIMP
galactic halo

WIMP
phenomenology

• Mass

• WIMP-nucleon
cross section

• SD/SI coupling?

ρ_w
and

$f(v)$
at Earth

→ Standard (=simpler)
halo model

• **Sphericity**

• **Isotropy**

• **Non-rotation**

• **Thermalization**

→ Non-Standard

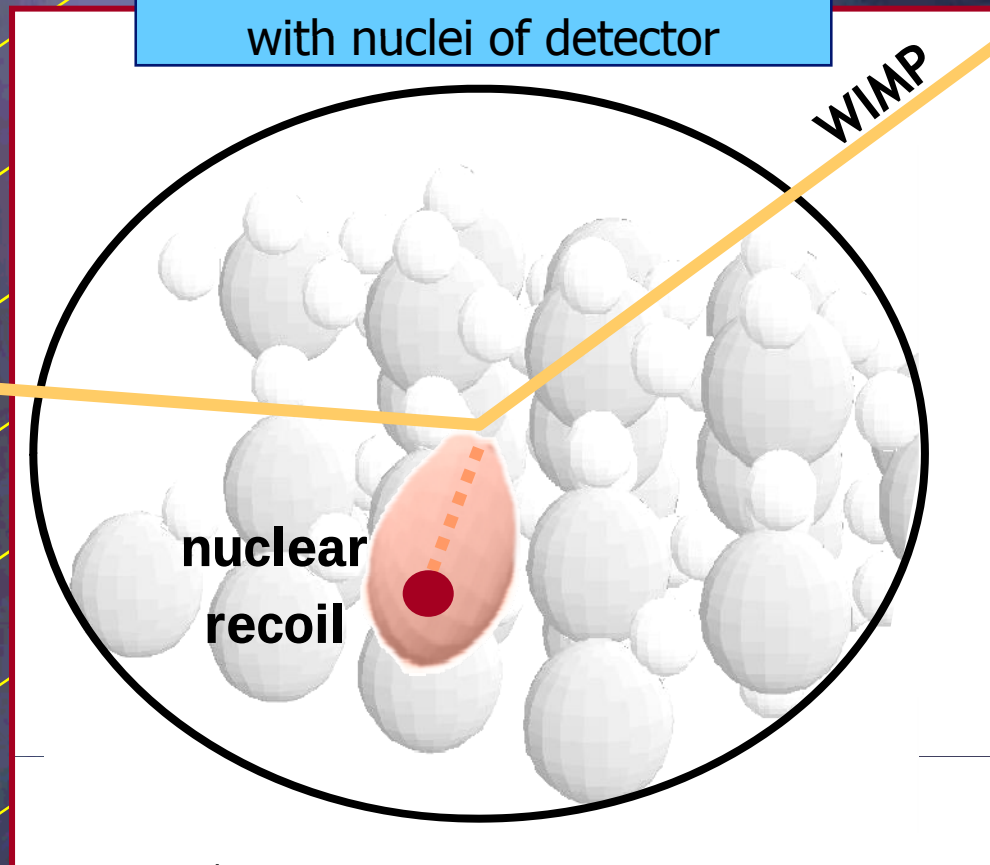
• Relaxing one or more of
the above assumptions
to some degree

→ Must explain rotation
curve of Milky Way

WIMP "wind"

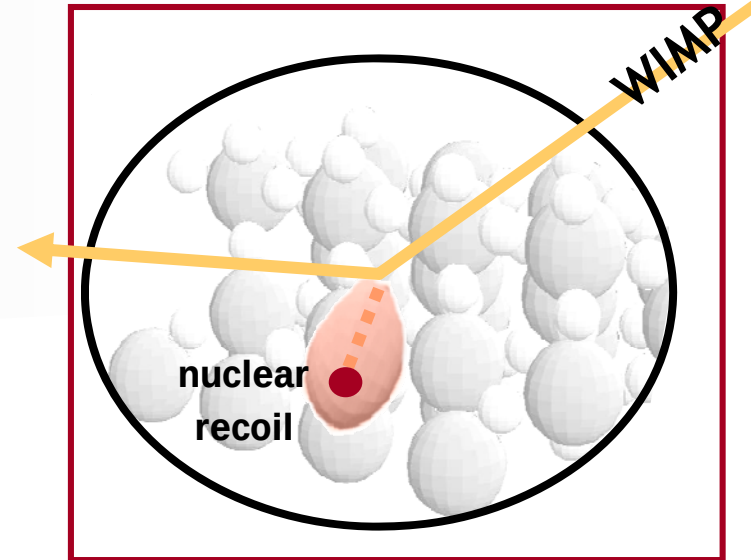
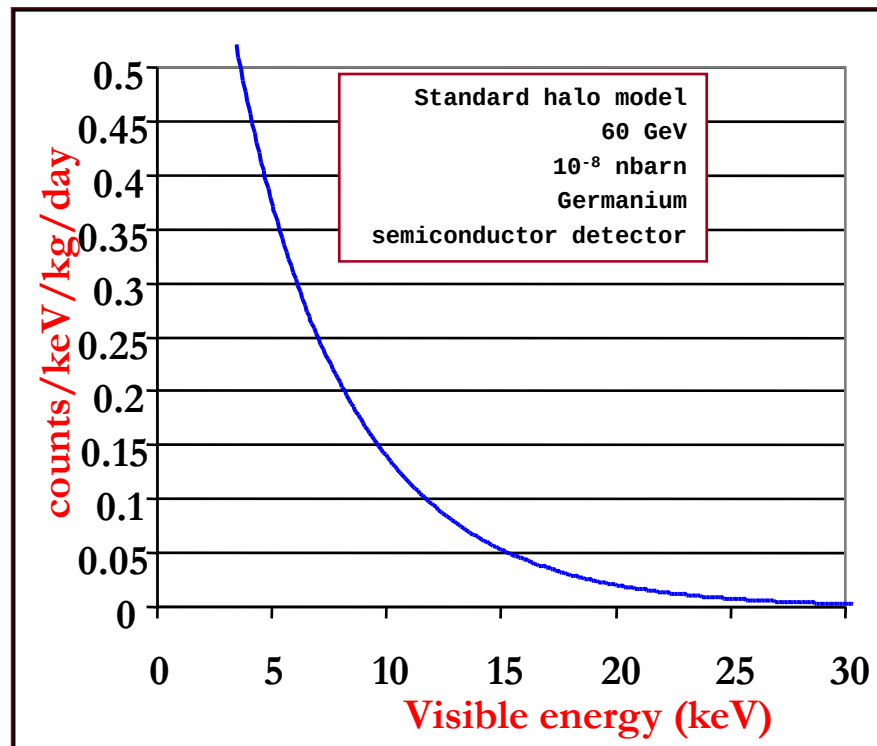
WIMP detection

Effect looked for at laboratory:
Elastic dispersion of WIMPs
with nuclei of detector



WIMP detection

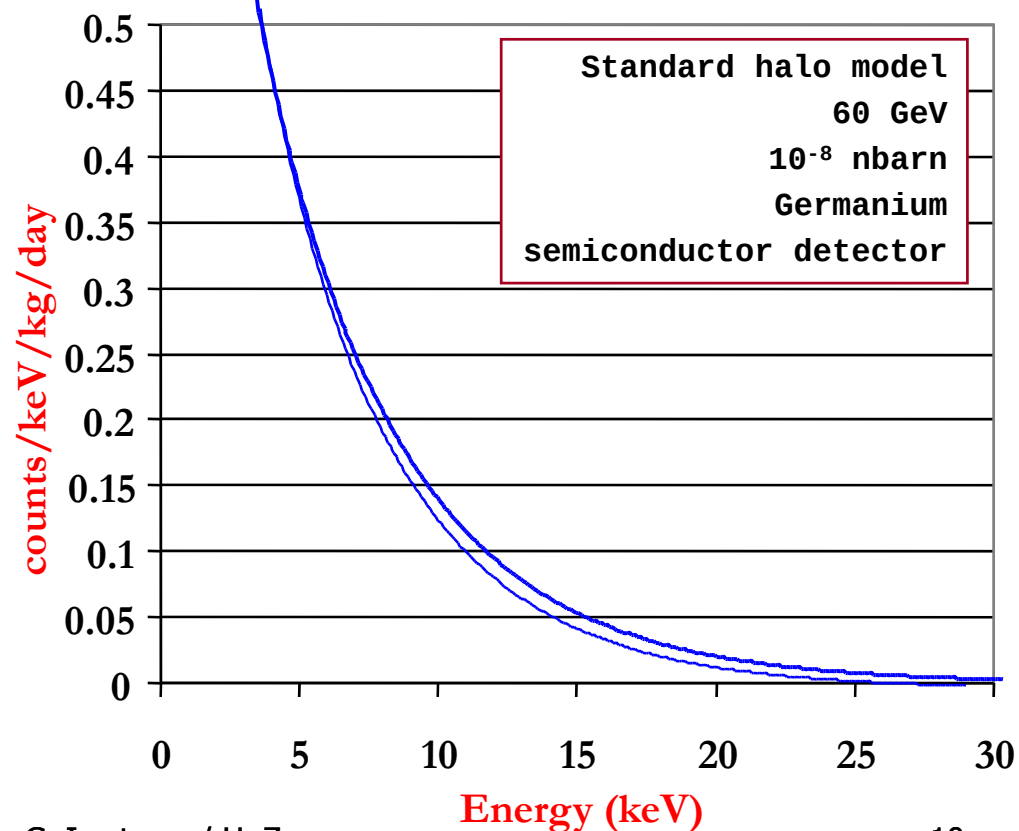
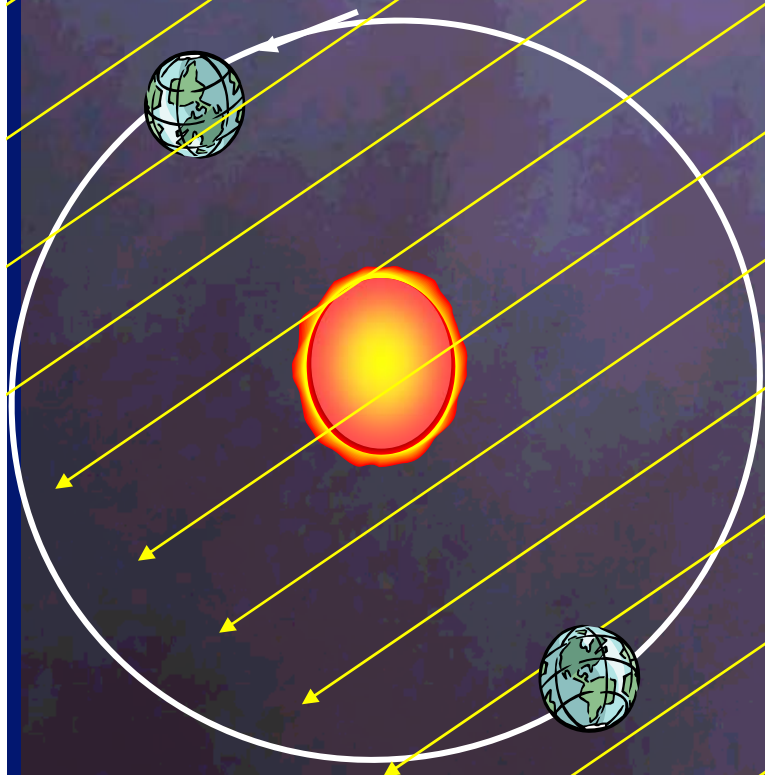
- Expected signal:
rare low energy event



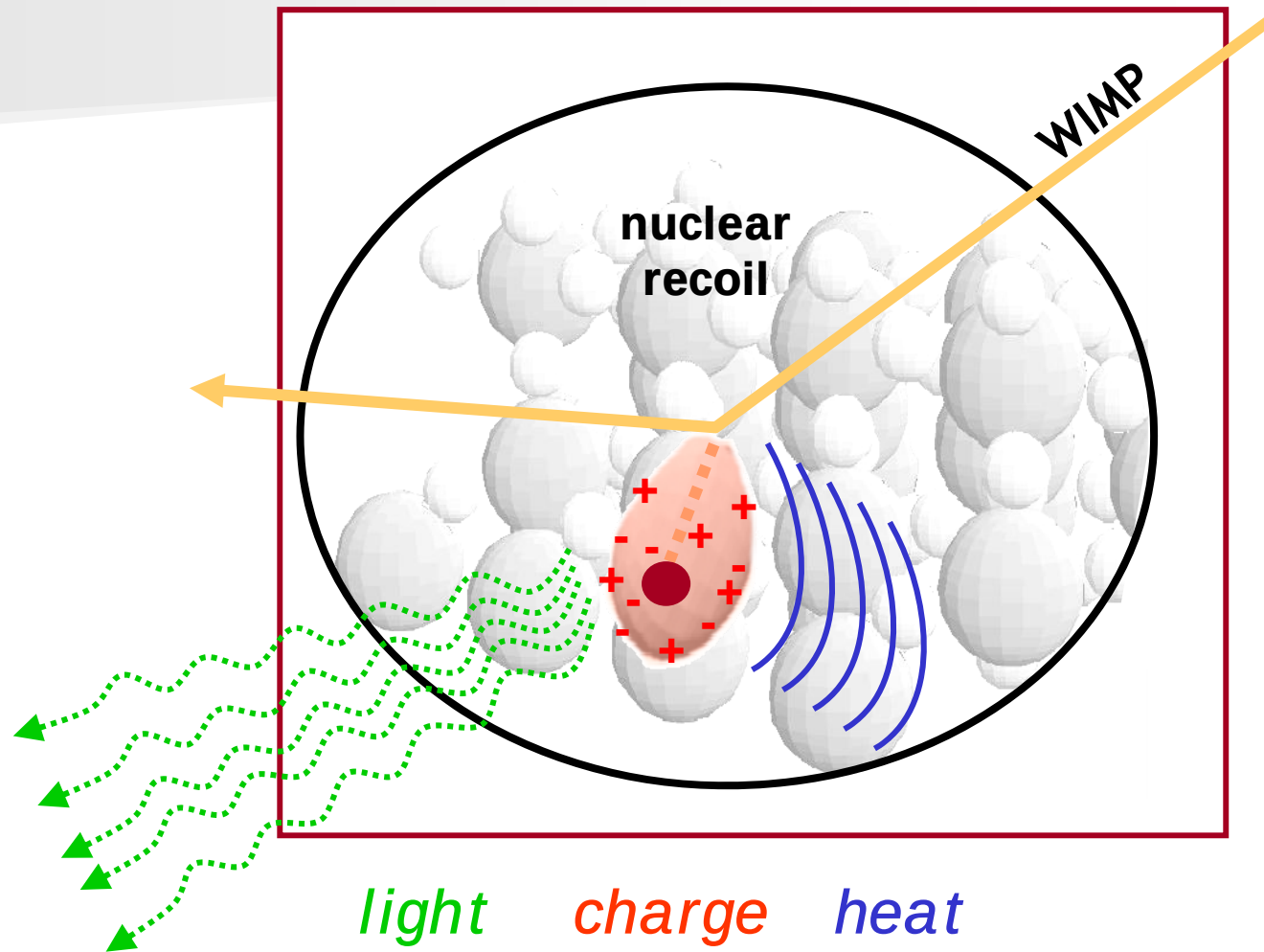
Specific challenges:

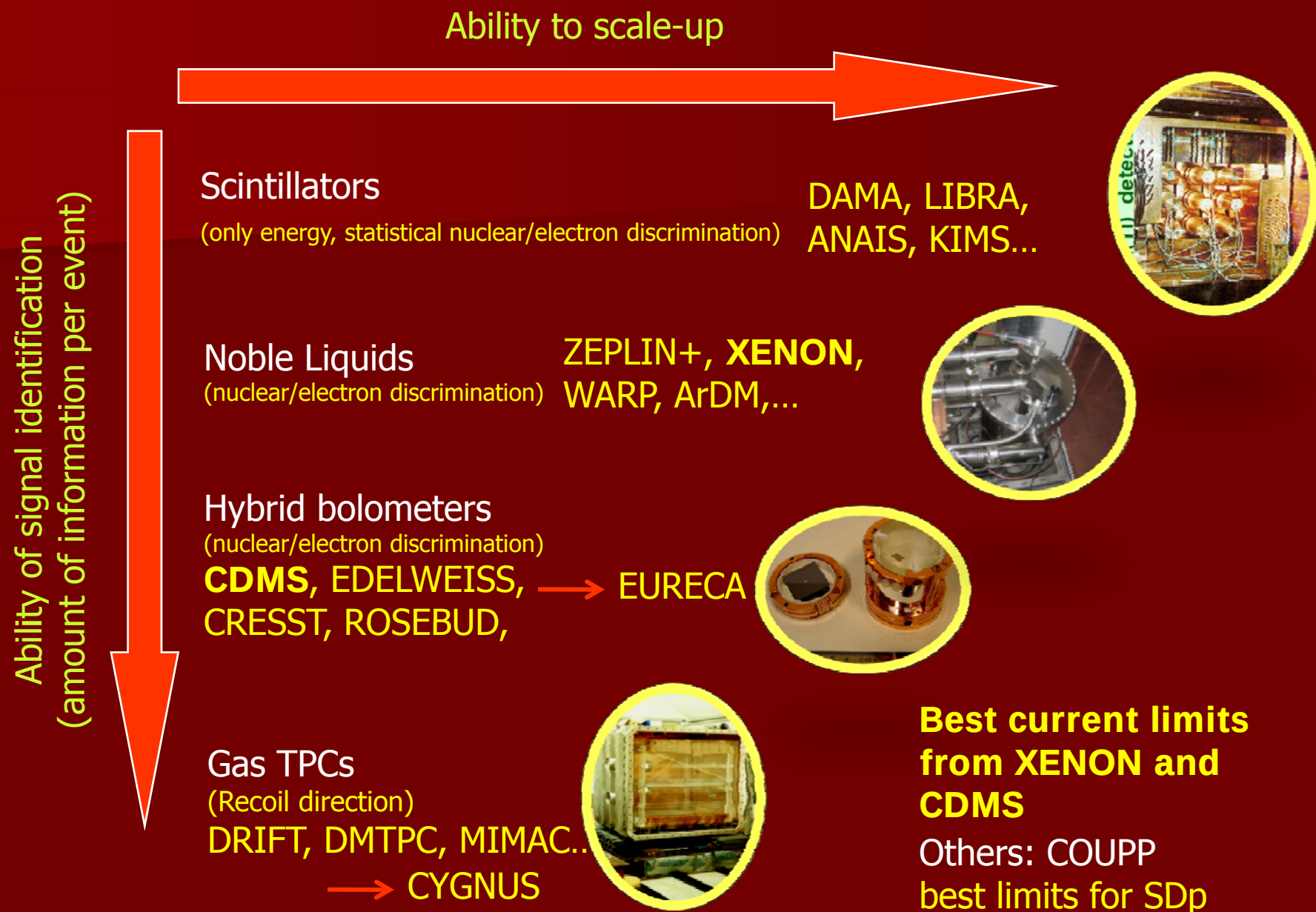
- ✓ Low threshold ($\sim$ keV)
- ✓ Reasonable resolution
- ✓ Very low background at keV scale:
 - ✓ Radiopurity & rejection techniques
- ✓ Aim for large detector masses
- ✓ Great stability over time.

Annual modulation signal



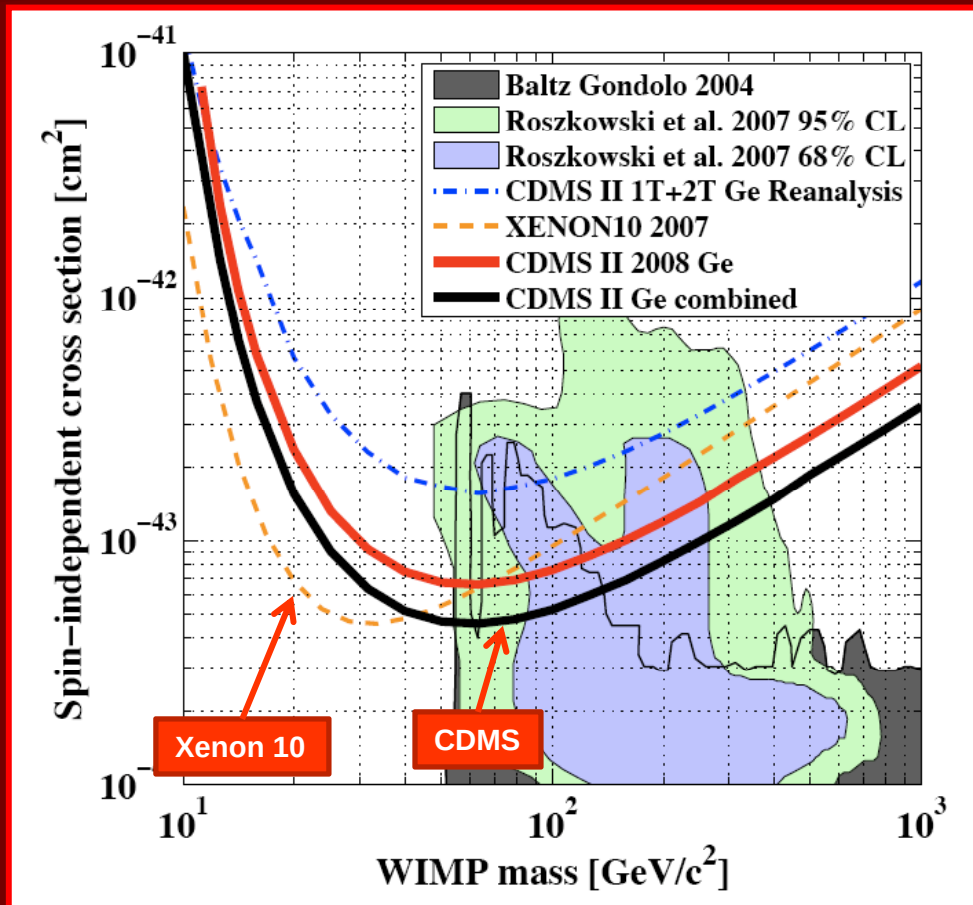
WIMP detection mechanism



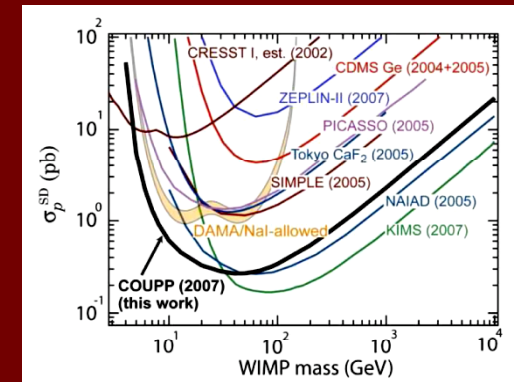


Best current limits

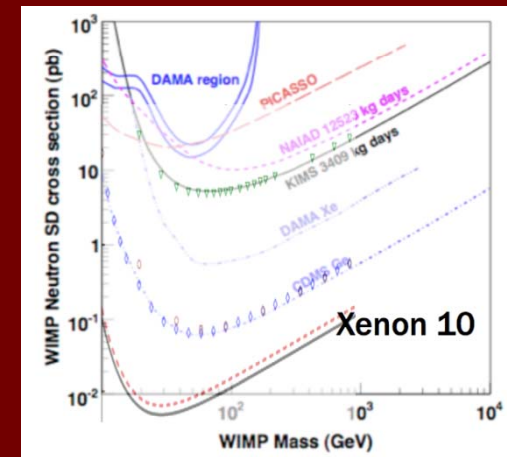
■ SI coupling



■ SD coupling proton



■ SD coupling neutron

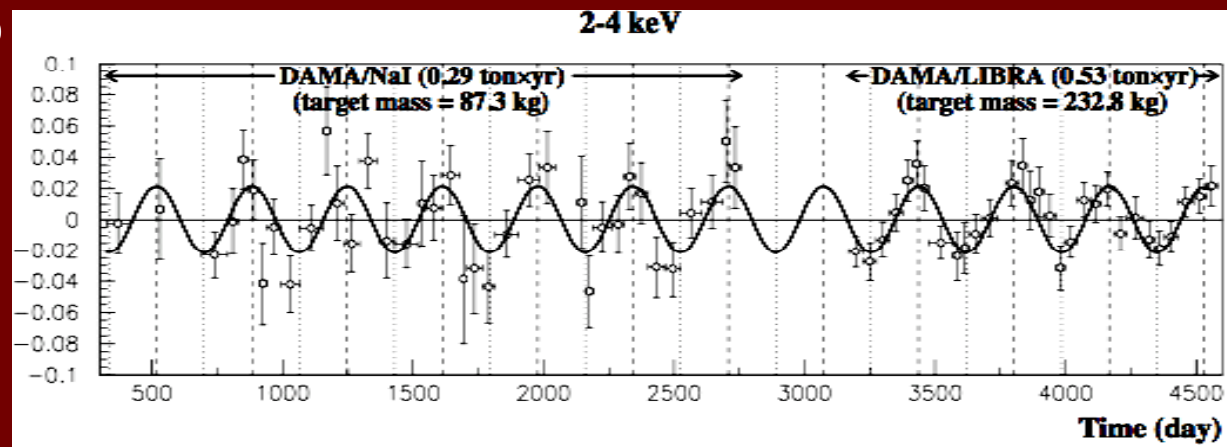
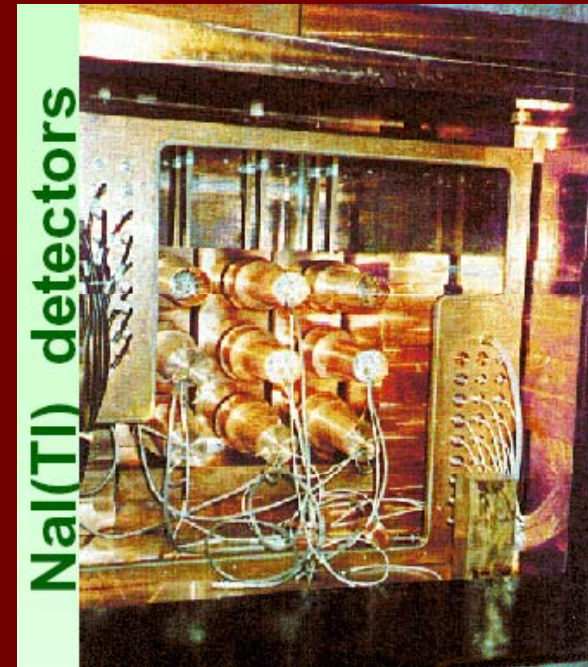


DAMA-LIBRA

- DAMA: 100 kg of ultrapure NaI(Tl) operating for about 7 years at Gran Sasso
- Looking for annual modulation of the data
- LIBRA: 250 kg. Operated for 4 years (09/03 to 07/07), twice the exposure for DAMA

POSITIVE CLAIM

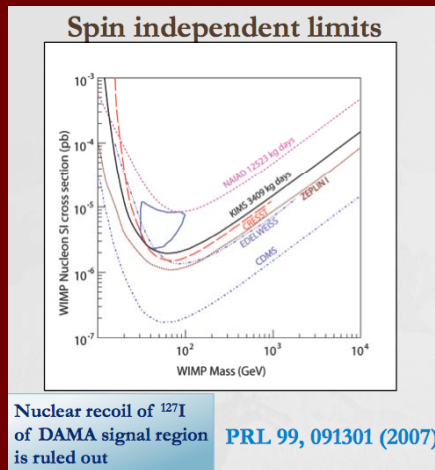
- 6.3σ statistical significance went up to 8.2σ after LIBRA.
- No systematic effect found that can mimic that signal
- Modulation absent above 6 keV



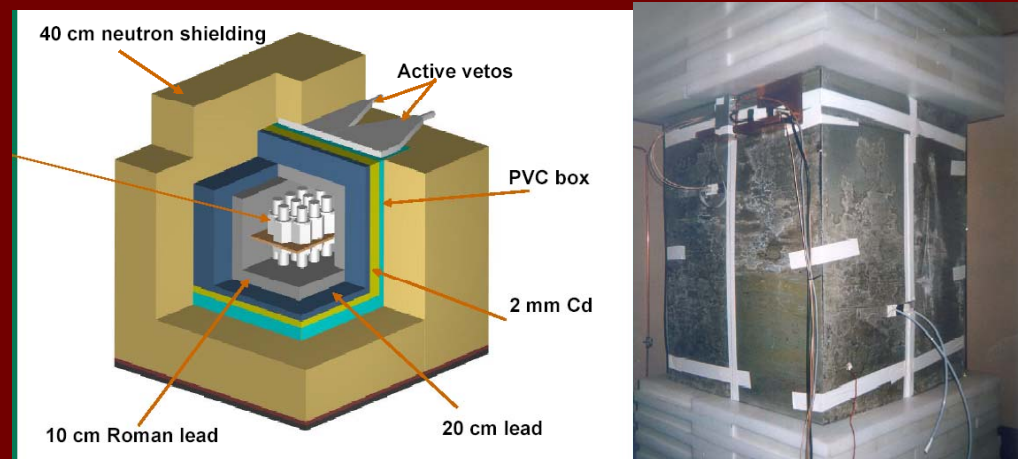
DAMA Positive result: WIMP interpretation

- No systematic effect can explain it satisfactorily (neutrons, temperature,...)
- Classical WIMP excluded by other experiments, but some marginal options (non-standard set of assumptions) at low mass...
- Other NaI experiments that could refute/corroborate DAMA result
- ANAIS in Canfranc:
 - Prototyping phase finished.
 - 100 kg available, being instrumented.

- KIMS in Korea:
 - CsI crystals

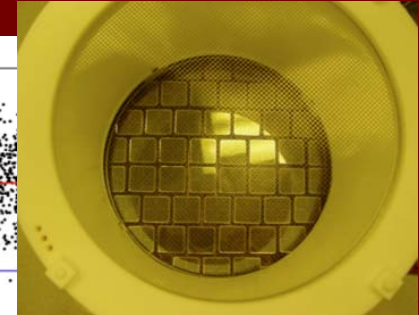
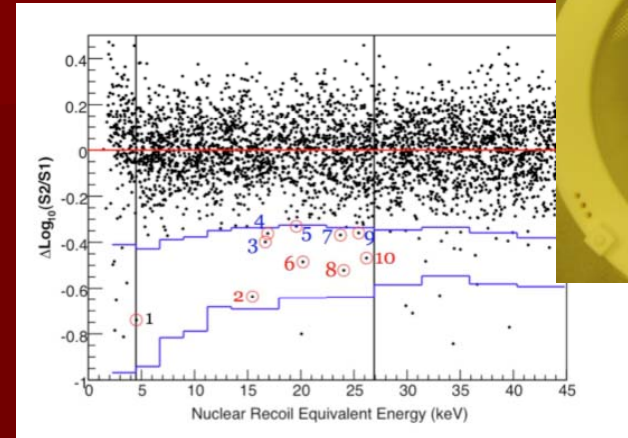


- Alternative solutions.

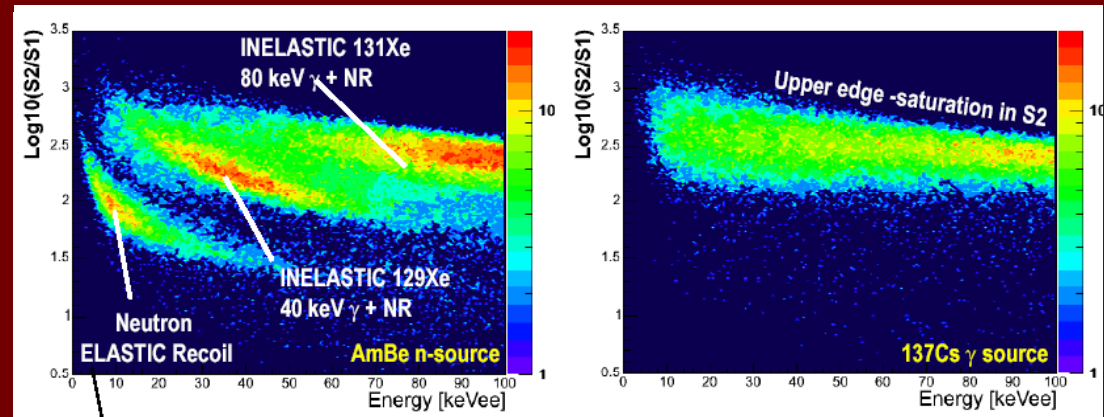


Noble Liquid detectors: XENON

- XENON10 at Gran Sasso: one of best exclusions up-to-date
- 4.5 kg fiducial mass, data 58.6 days, 10 events in NR zone
- Now moving to XENON100 (commissioning)



Nuclear/recoil
discrimination event by
event
Good prospects for
scaling-up
Threshold? (rejection
power at low energies?)
Self-shielding



Also... ArDM, WARP, XMASS, ZEPLIN,...

Hybrid bolometers: CDMS

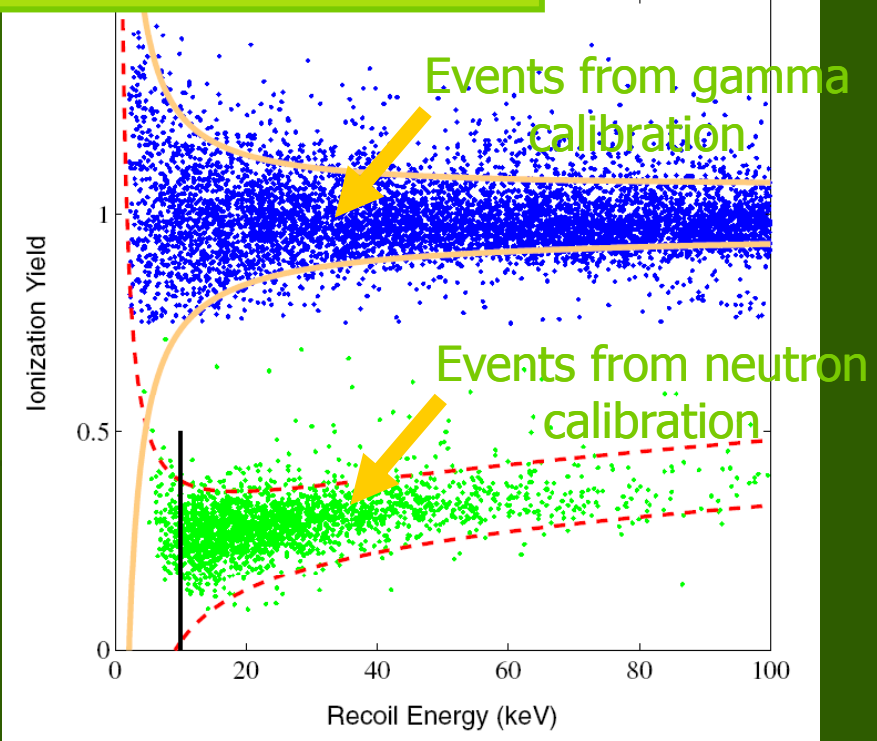
CDMS at Soudan

- 5 tower prototype (5 kgs of Ge) operating underground (+ several Si detectors). But only 1/3 of crystals in good shape.
- 125 kg d of exposure analysed and released in 2008
- 0 observed counts in NR band.

- Also EDELWEISS at Modane
- 12 * 400 g detectors installed in EDWII now



Nuclear/recoil discrimination demonstrated down to 10-15 keVr
Last exclusion plot (2008) competes with that of XENON

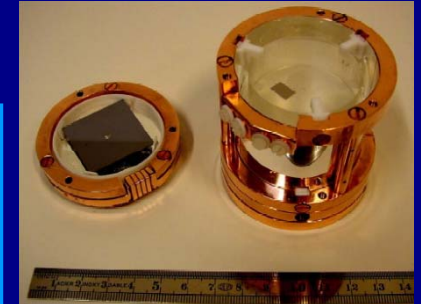


Hybrid bolometers: Heat+light

ROSEBUD-II at Canfranc

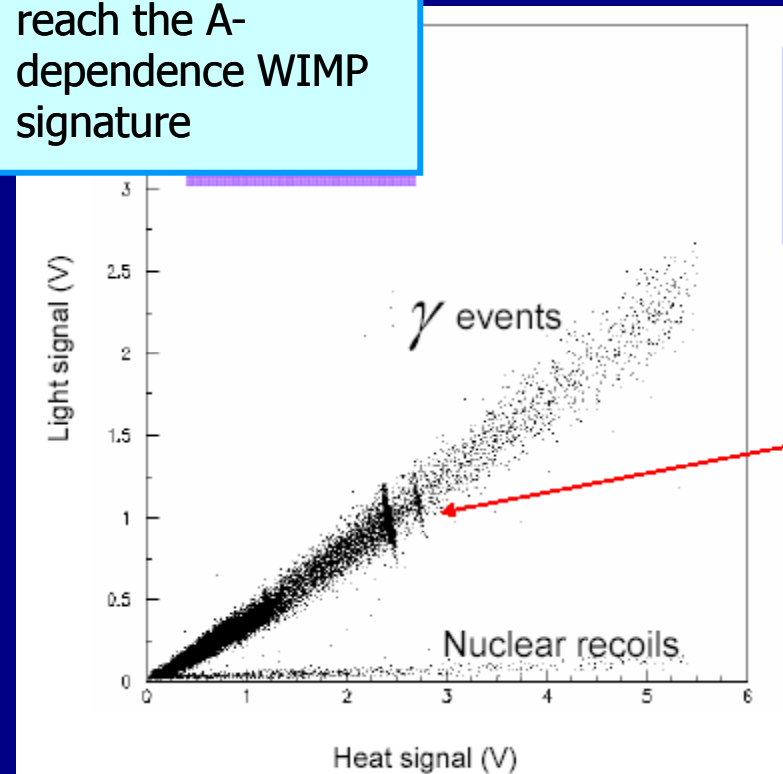
- Concept first applied underground.
- Discrimination down to 8-12 keVr demonstrated.
- Only low mass prototypes tested.
- Work towards multitarget setup

- Nuclear/recoil discrimination
- Only technique with good prospects to reach the A-dependence WIMP signature



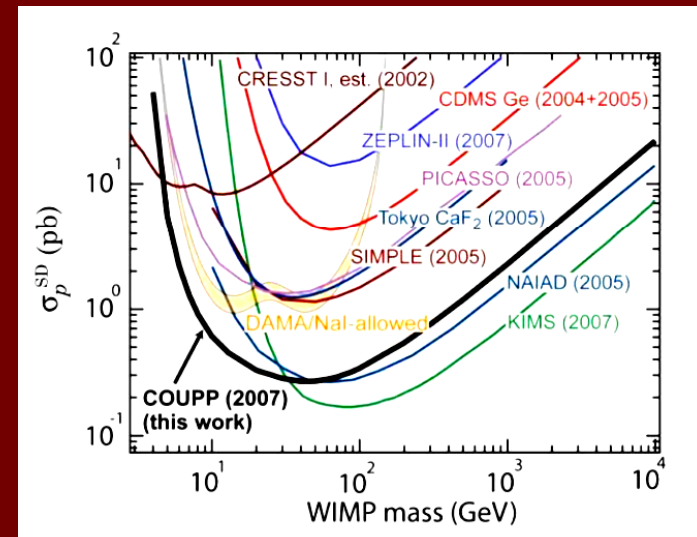
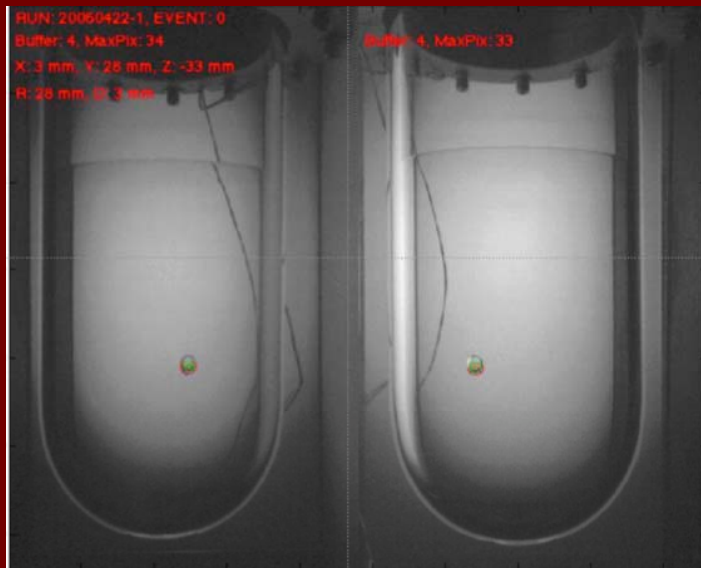
CRESST-II at Gran Sasso

- Discrimination between different nuclei recoils (W and O) in same crystal.
- 20 kg d of CaWO₂ reported. Competitive exclusion produced.
- Work ongoing towards 10kg prototype.



COUPP at Chicago

- The old bubble chamber concept.
- Insensitive to gamma backgrounds
- No energy info (digital response). But tuning of threshold allows energy scan
- Good sensitivity with ^{19}F nucleus to SD pure p couplings (even in presence of high radon background)
- Good scaling-up prospects



Low WIMP mass limits

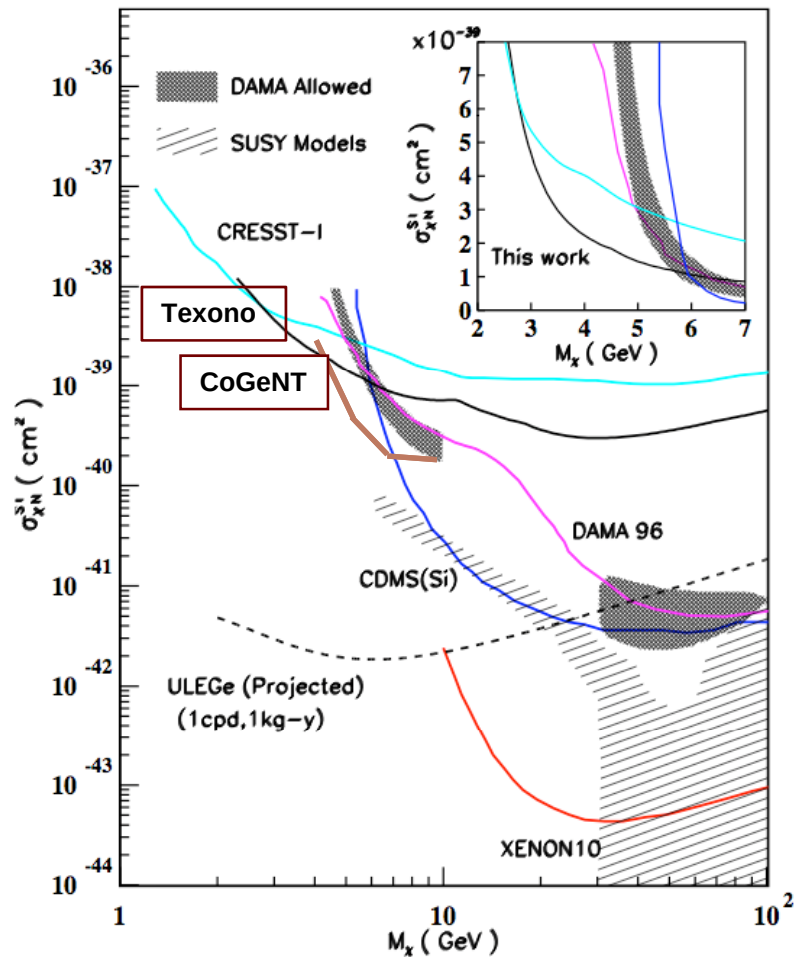
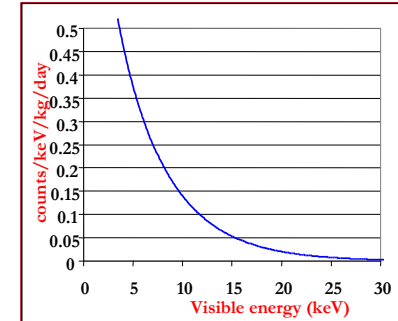
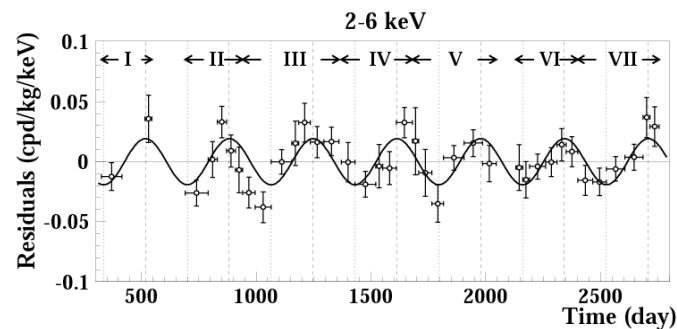
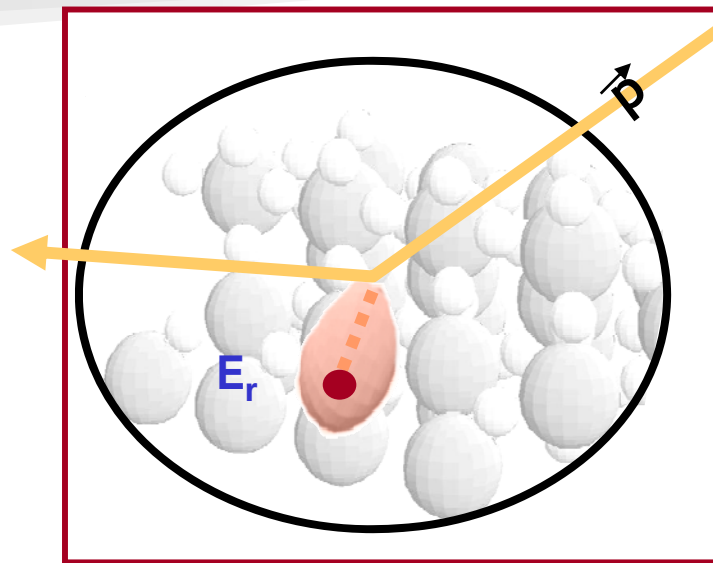


FIG. 5: Exclusion plots of spin-independent χN cross-section

- To access low mass region (< 10 GeV) $\rightarrow$ thresholds below 1 keV
- Non discriminating techniques (CRESST, Texono, CoGeNT)
- Interest $\rightarrow$ models making DAMA compatible with others (now covered by CoGeNT)
- Still limits are 3.5 orders of mag higher @ 6 GeV than @ 60 GeV

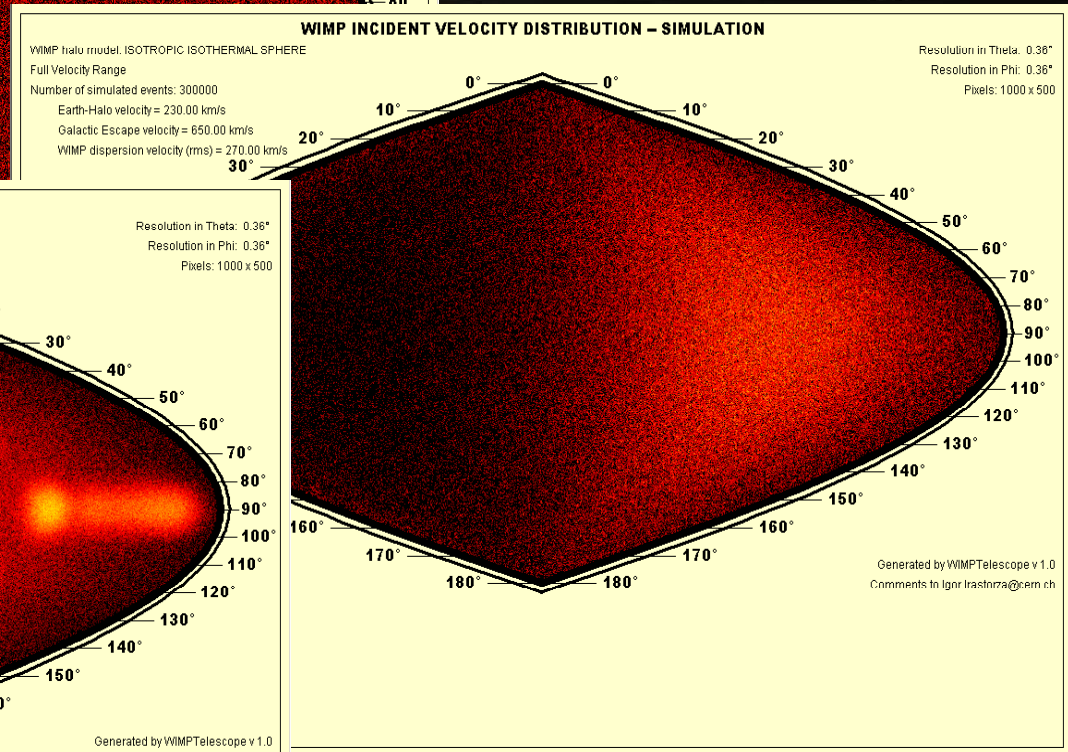
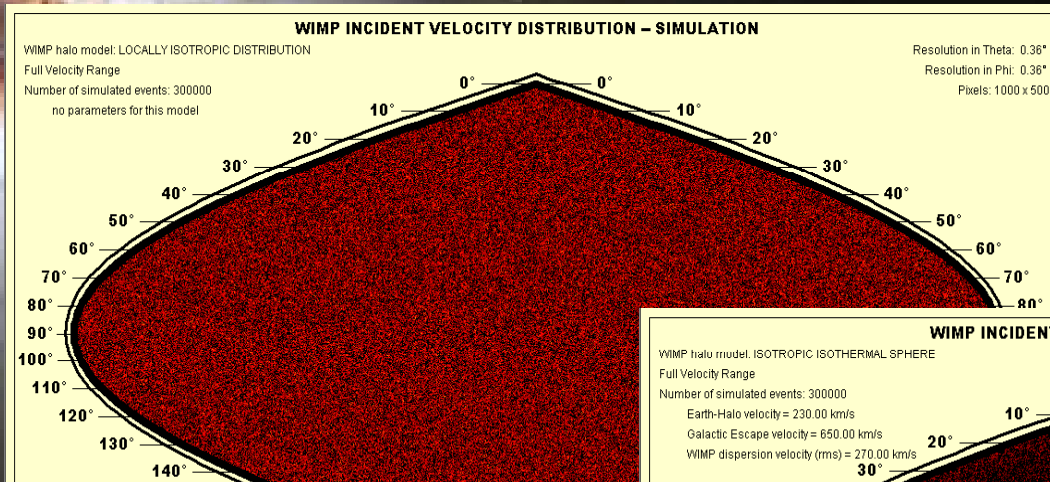
WIMP signatures/features



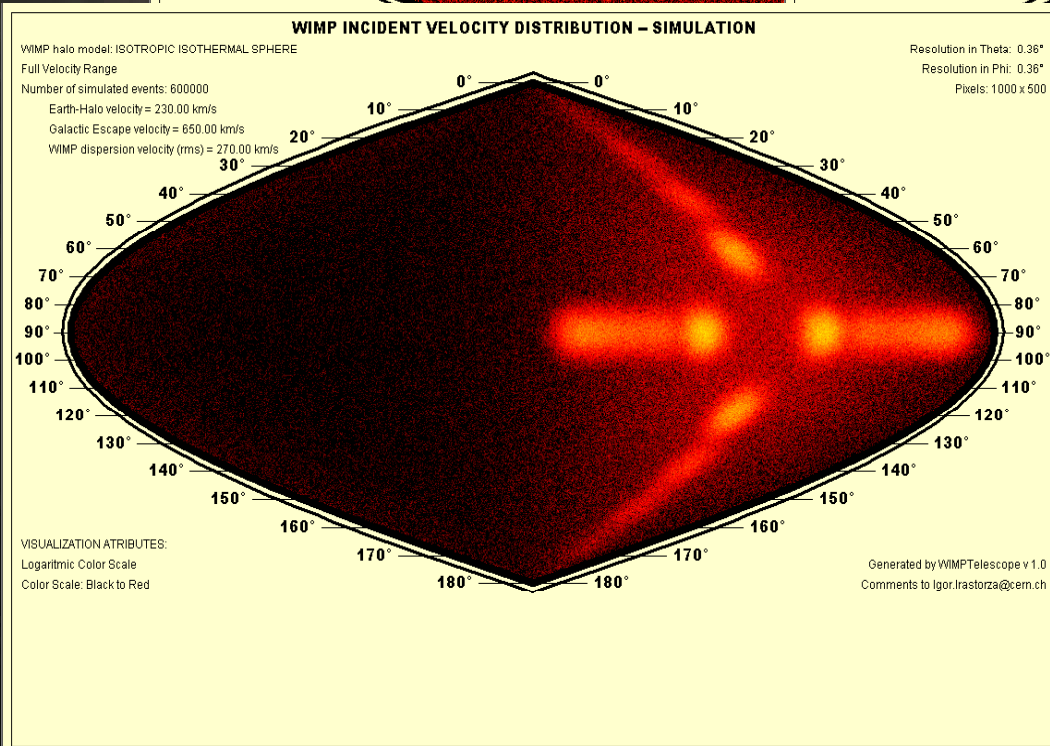
- E_r spectrum: very poorly identificative
- Nuclear/electron discrimination (leading present techniques)
- Independence of position (important for future larger detectors)
- **Rate changes:**
 - **Annual modulation:** at reach if large target mass (DAMA,...)
 - Diurnal variation. Some attempts in the past (COSME, SIERRA GRANDE). Very large statistics needed.
- **Target material dependence:**
 - Challenging, but good progress (ROSEBUD-II, CRESST-II). Maybe at reach soon.
- **Directionality:**
 - Challenging. Good progress (DRIFT, NEWAGE,...). Maybe at reach soon.

Directional signal

Background is isotropic



Generated by WIMPTelescope v 1.0
Comments to Igor.Irastorza@cern.ch



While the signal is not

Directional detectors R&D

DRIFT

- Negative Ion TPC concept proved by DRIFT-I.
- DRIFT-II: 2nd 1m³ TPC installed underground and taking data.
- Work towards increasing volume instrumented.

DRIFT-I

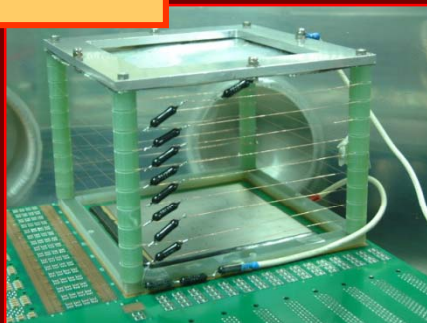


DRIFT-I @ Boulby

- Potentially the best WIMP signature
- Still clear demonstration of directionality threshold and resolution missing.
- scaling-up?
- Use of new technologies in TPCs?

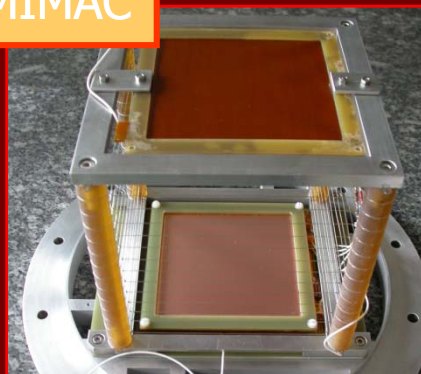
NEWAGE

microdots



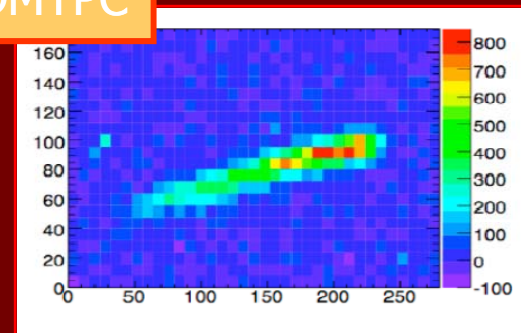
MIMAC

GEM/MMs



DMTPC

Optical readout



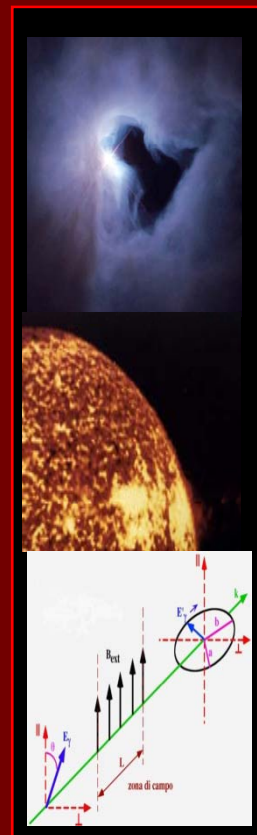
The future... CYGNUS ?

Future of WIMP detection

- Presently (too?) many different techniques being explored. (→positive side). Time to concentrate efforts?
- What is the most promising technique (or techniques) ?
- Not a clear answer yet. But maybe is time to start evaluating and forming bigger collaborations and experiments (it is indeed being done → ILIAS)
- Protocollaborations for bigger experiments gathering all groups following a given technique? (EURECA for bolometers, ELIXIR for noble liquids, CYGNUS for direccionality... ???)
- In any case, very exciting moment for WIMP searches

But what if there are no WIMPs... but AXIONs?

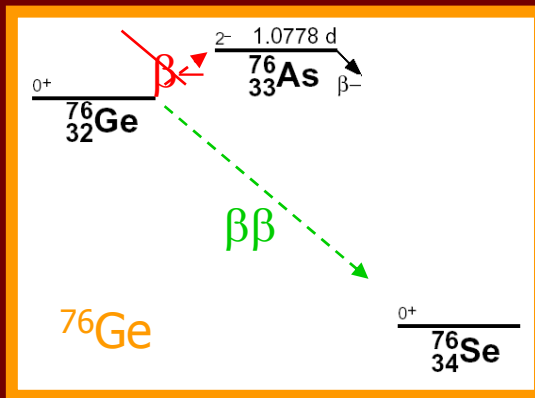
- Axions are searched in 3 different contexts (different sources of axions):
 - Dark matter axions (as relics of Big Bang):
 - Axion Haloscopes (**ADMX**, CARRACK)
 - Axions produced in the Sun:
 - Axion Helioscopes (Kyoto, **CAST**)
 - Crystal detectors (SOLAX, COSME, DAMA)
 - Axions produced in the laboratory
 - “Light shinning through wall” experiments
 - Vacuum birefringence experiments **PVLAS**, **ALPS**, **OSQAR**, **BMV**, ...



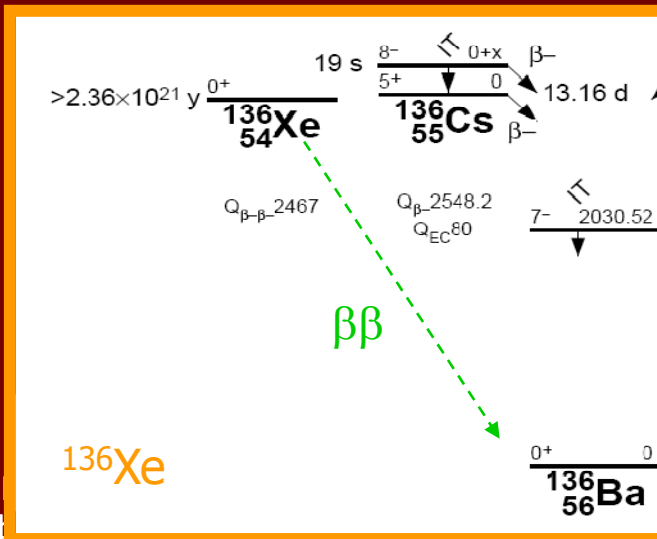
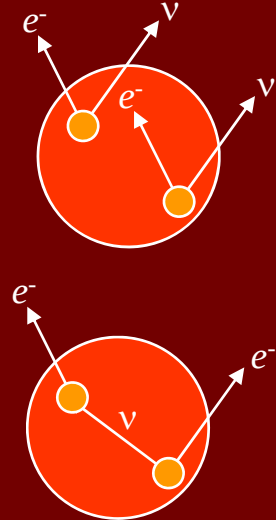
In general not in
Underground Labs

Neutrinoless Double Beta ($0\nu\beta\beta$)

- $\beta\beta$ decay is relevant when the nucleus cannot decay β .



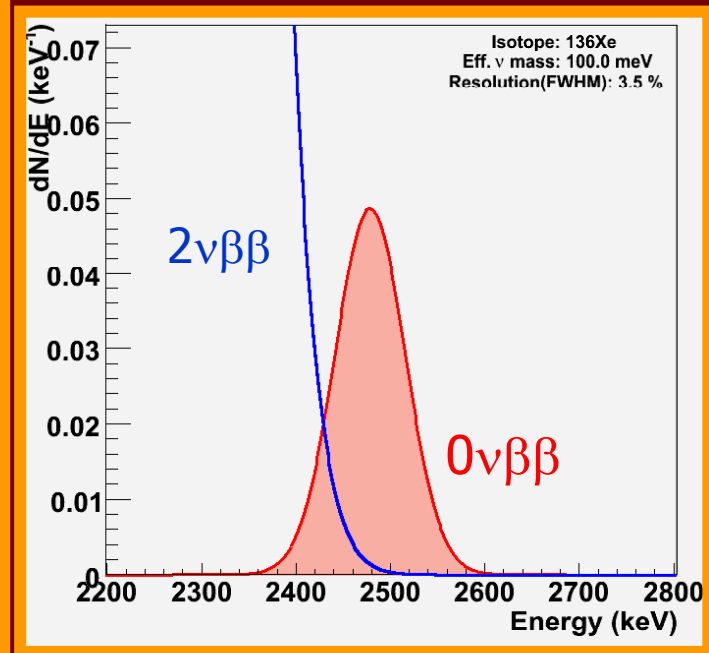
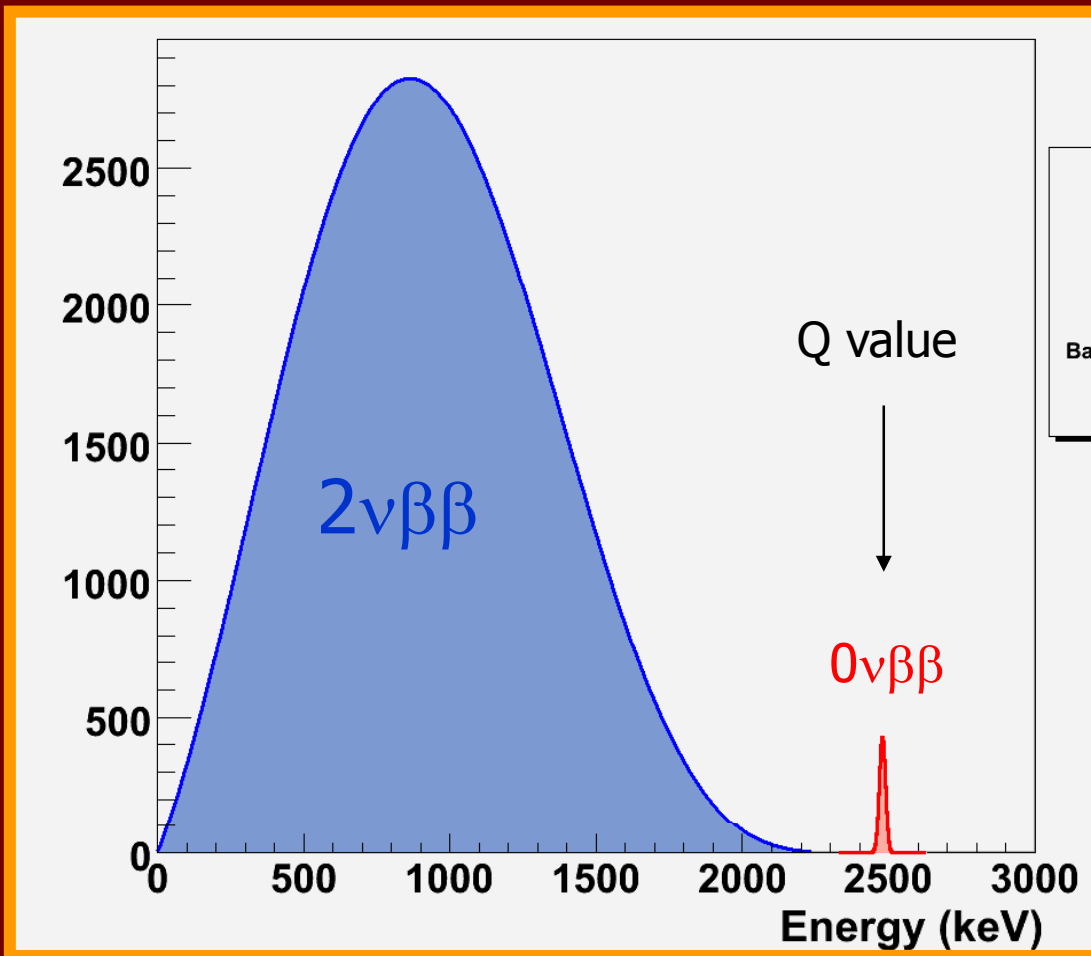
- ✓ With emission of 2 ν ($2\nu\beta\beta$). Standard process, observed in a number of isotopes.
- ✓ With no neutrino ($0\nu\beta\beta$). Only possible if neutrino is massive and Majorana. Not yet seen(*).



- Precious information on neutrino properties (mass scale, Majorana/Dirac nature,...)

Neutrinoless Double Beta ($0\nu\beta\beta$)

- “Visible” energy (i.e. the $2 e^-$) spectrum:



- Energy resolution very important.
Only way to distinguish between both processes

Neutrinoless Double Beta ($0\nu\beta\beta$)

- $(A,Z) \rightarrow (A,Z+2) + 2 e^-$
- Lepton number violation ($\Delta L = 2$)
- Neutrino must be Majorana (equal to its antiparticle)
- Decay rate:

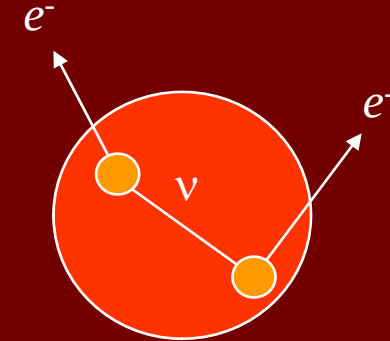
Phase space
factor

Nuclear Matrix
Element

$$\Gamma = G |M|^2 |m_{\beta\beta}|^2,$$

- Effective neutrino mass is the underlying quantity (assuming light neutrino exchange as fundamental process, others possible)

$$m_{\beta\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i U_{ei}^2.$$

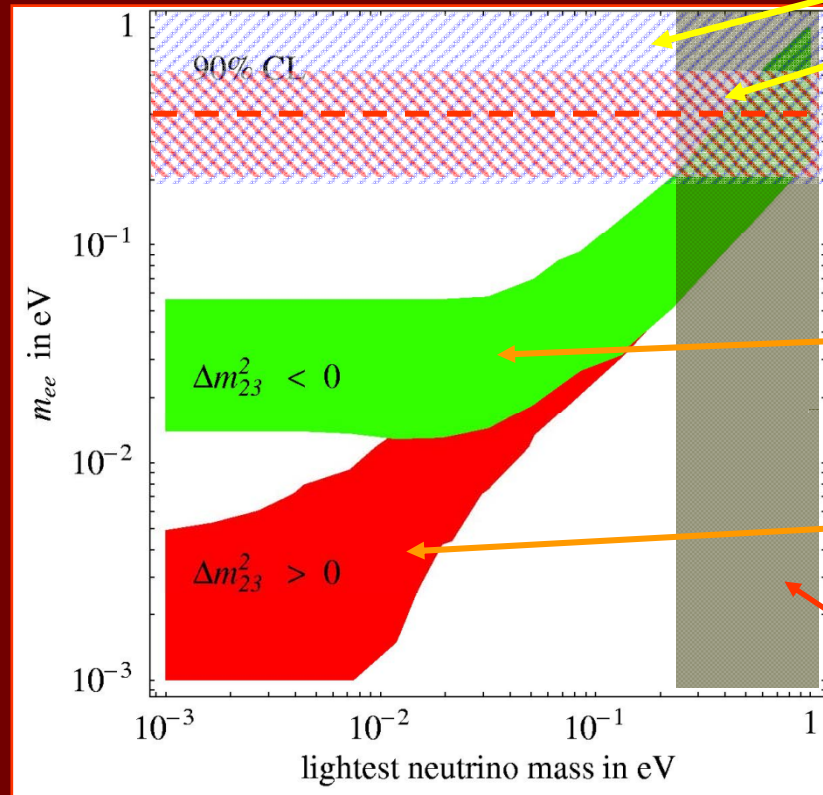


Neutrino mass scale and $0\nu\beta\beta$

- IGEX (^{76}Ge) $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.33 - 1.35$ eV PRD65(02)092007
- NEMO-3 (^{100}Mo) $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.6 - 1.3$ eV PRL95(05)182302 & talk @ TAUP07
expected soon $< 0.3 - 0.7$ eV
- CUORICINO (^{130}Te) $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.2 - 1.1$ eV PRL95(05)142501

Region being explored by
present experiments

Claimed evidence (0.2-0.6 eV)
PLB586(04)092007



"quasi" degeneracy

$$m_1 \approx m_2 \approx m_3$$

Inverse hierarchy

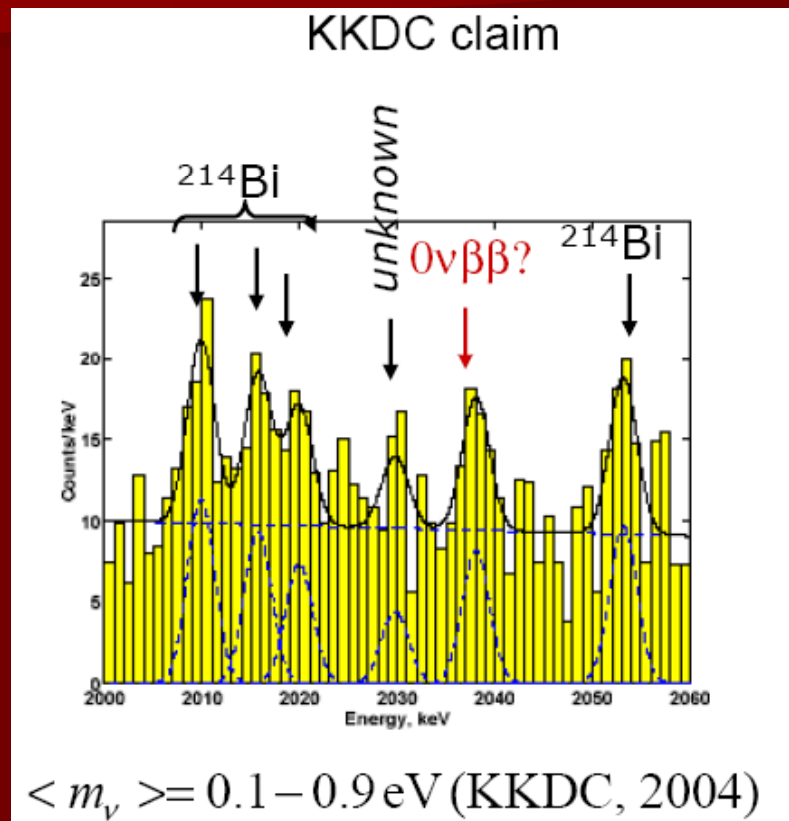
$$\Delta m^2_{12} = \Delta m^2_{atm}$$

Direct hierarchy

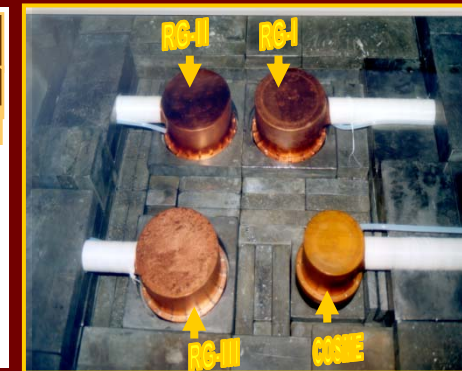
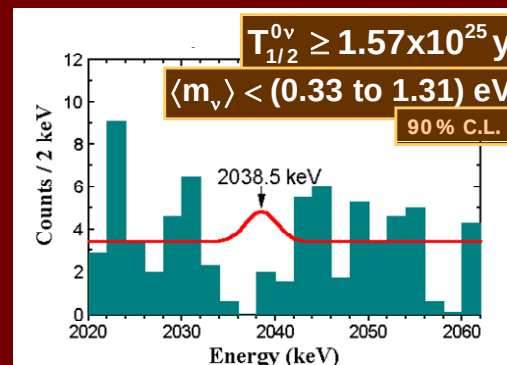
$$\Delta m^2_{12} = \Delta m^2_{sol}$$

Cosmological
disfavoured
Region

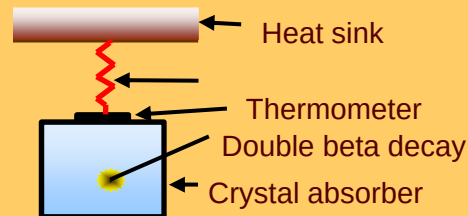
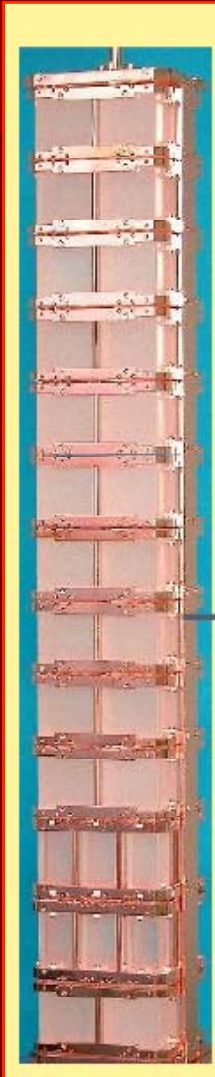
KKDC Claim



- Heidelberg Moscow experiment data at Gran Sasso.
- $>4 \sigma$ claimed.
- Criticisms:
 - Background not explained
 - Unknown line
 - Only signed by part of the H/M collaboration
 - ...
- Similar exp, IGEX @ Canfranc



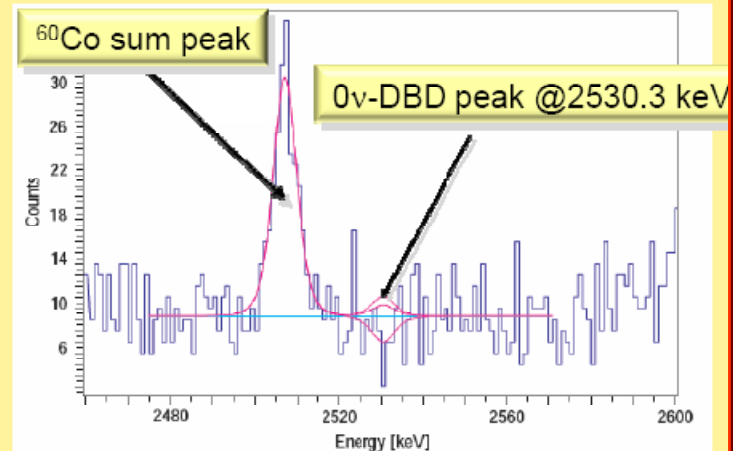
Latest limits: CUORICINO



- Source: ^{130}Te . High natural abundance (33.9%). High Q-value (2530 keV).
- Detectors: bolometers of TeO_2 .
 - 11 modules of 4 crystals each $5 \times 5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^3$. 2 modules for $9+9$ $3 \times 3 \times 6 \text{ cm}^3$ crystals.
- Mass: 40.7 kg TeO_2 . 11 kg of ^{130}Te
- Background: 0.18 c/keV/kg/y

Total statistic $\sim 15.53 \text{ kg } (^{130}\text{Te}) \times y$
data analyzed up to August 2007

...at Gran Sasso



Anticoincidence background spectrum: the **bb-0n** region

$$\tau_{1/2}^{0\nu} \geq 3.1 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ y (90\% CL)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle m_\nu \rangle \leq 200 - 680 \text{ meV}^*$$

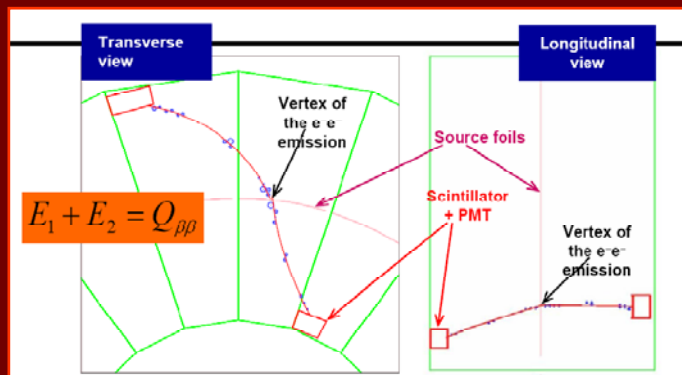
*From C. Brofferio, Neutrino2008

Latest limits: NEMO3

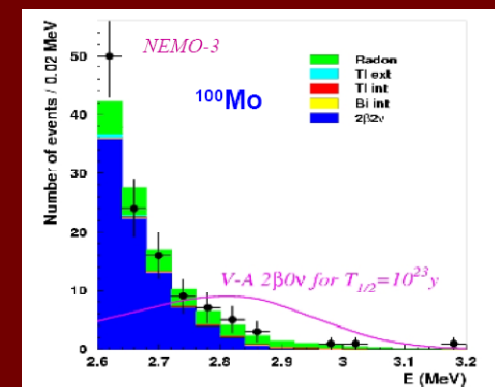
...at Modane (LSM)



- Source: 10 kg of bb isotopes (in foils). Change of isotope possible. $0\nu\beta\beta$ searched in ^{100}Mo , ^{82}Se and $2\nu\beta\beta$ in ^{116}Cd , ^{96}Zr , ^{150}Nd , ^{48}Ca , ^{130}Te .
- Foils are sandwiched between tracking detectors (Geiger cells) plus calorimeters. B field and shielding.
- Particle ID possible: e^- , e^+ , γ , α .

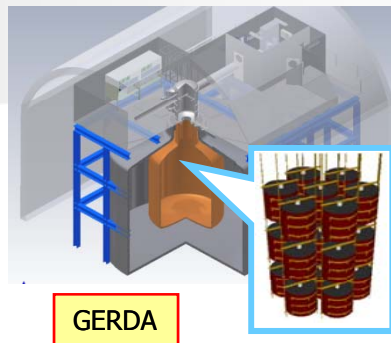


- $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.8 - 1.3 \text{ eV}$
- (from the ^{100}Mo result).
- Still taking data till 2010.



Current generation $\beta\beta$ experiments

- Source = target
- Good E resolution
- Good scaling-up
- BUT, modest background discri. → strong requirements on radiopurity and shielding



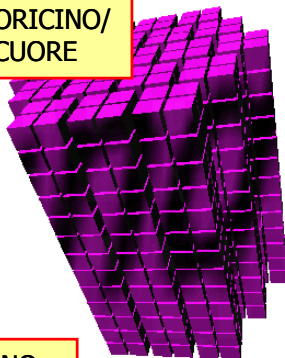
GERDA

- Source $\neq$ target
- Event topology information
- BUT, moderate energy resolution and difficult scaling up

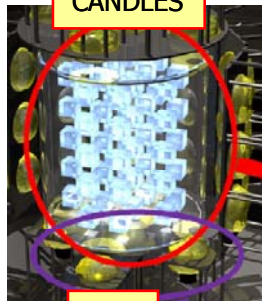


NEMO/SUPERNEMO

CUORICINO/
CUORE



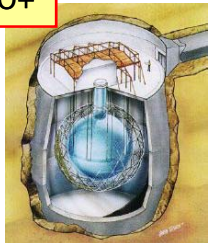
CANDLES



EXO



SNO+

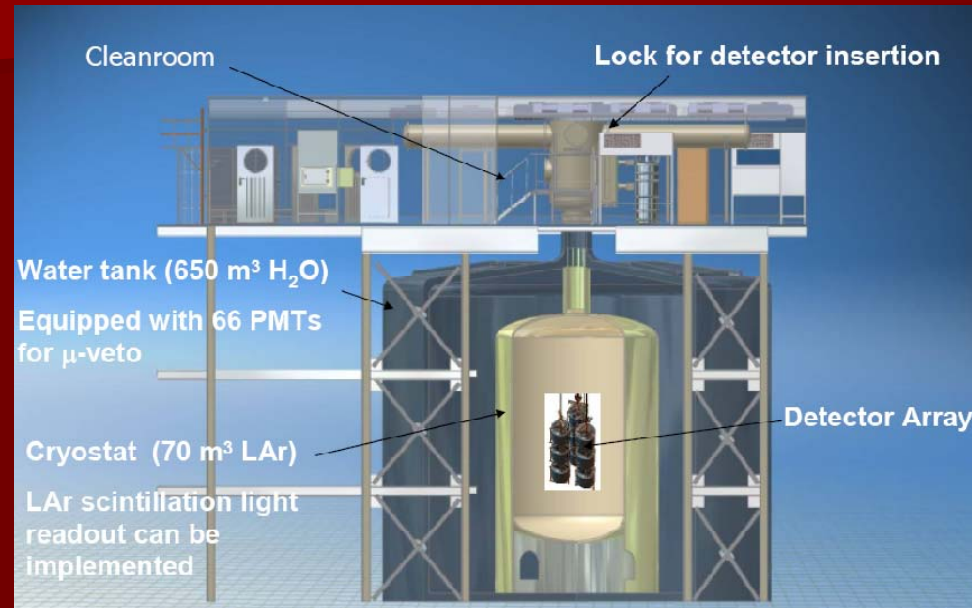


Summary of present situation. Latests experiments & projects

Isotope	PAST exp's (eV)	Future	Approved scale
^{76}Ge	HM, IGEX (0.2 – 0.6)	GERDA, MAJORANA	40 kg
^{130}Te	CUORICINO (0.2 – 0.6)	CUORE	200 kg
^{100}Mo	NEMO3 (0.8 – 1.3)	MOON II	R&D
^{136}Xe	Gothard	EXO, NEXT	200/100 kg
^{116}Cd		COBRA	R&D
^{150}Nd		SuperNEMO, SNO+	Design study/R&D
^{82}Se	NEMO3	SuperNEMO	Design study
^{48}Ca		CANDLES	R&D

GERDA: Ge diodes

...at Gran Sasso



■ Phase I:

- Use of existing ^{76}Ge -diodes from Heidelberg-Moscow and IGEX-experiments
- 8 detectors for 17.9 Kg of ^{76}Ge
- Expected Background $\sim 10^{-2}$ count/(kg·keV·y) dominated by crystal internal backg. $\rightarrow$ KKDC evidence verified in an external background-free setup.

■ Phase II:

- Add new diodes (+22 kg, total: ~ 40 kg ^{76}Ge) able to discriminate SSE/MSE.
- Demonstration of bkg-level $< 10^{-3}$ count/(kg·keV·y)

■ Eventually Phase III:

- If background OK
- If KKDC-evidence not confirmed: $\mathcal{O}(1 \text{ ton})$ experiment by a worldwide collaboration with Majorana



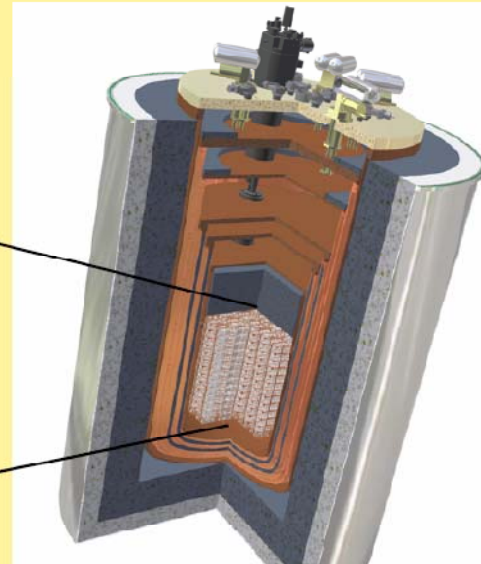
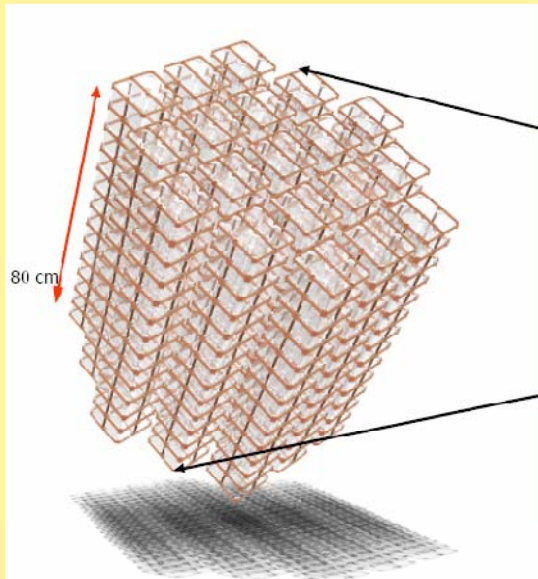
- Also MAJORANA in the US.
- Possible merging of collaborations in the future (already working together in, i.e. MC sim)

CUORE: bolometers

- Source: ^{130}Te . High natural abundance (33.9%). High Q-value (2530 keV).
- Detectors: 988 bolometers (741 kg) of TeO_2 . (204 kg of ^{130}Te)



CUORE will be a closely packed array of
988 detectors
741 kg of TeO_2
204 kg of ^{130}Te



19 towers with
13 planes of
4 crystals each

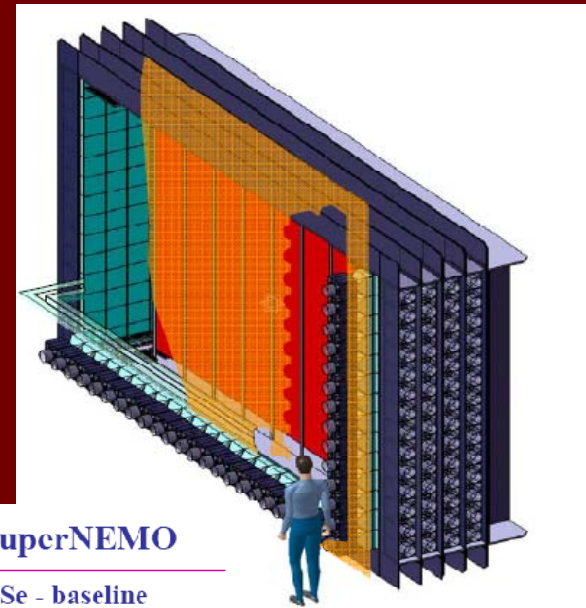
- Expected background:
 $10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$ c/keV/kg/y
- Expected sensitivity:
15 – 80 meV (depending
on achieved background)
- Schedule:

Schedule

2008:	Hut construction Crystals production
2009:	Utilities Clean room External Shielding Cryostat Installation and commissioning
2010:	Detector assembly Faraday Cage Front-end & DAQ
2011:	Data taking

SuperNEMO: foils + tracking

- Continuation of technology of NEMO3
- Flexibility on choice of isotope. Focus on ^{82}Se and ^{150}Nd .
- Planar and modular design.
- Planned 20 modules x 5 kg = 100 kg.
- Topology signature.
- R&D to improve energy resolution and radiopurity of foils.
- Expected sensitivity ~ 100 meV.

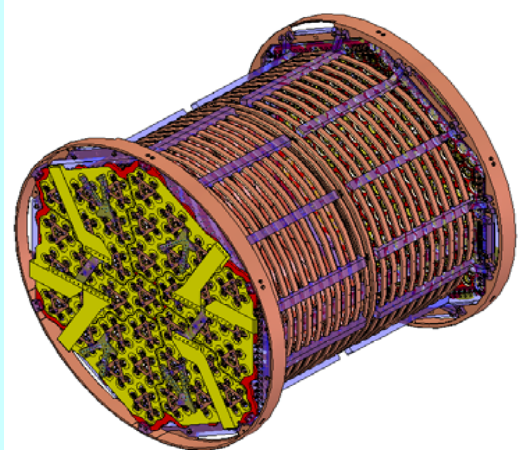
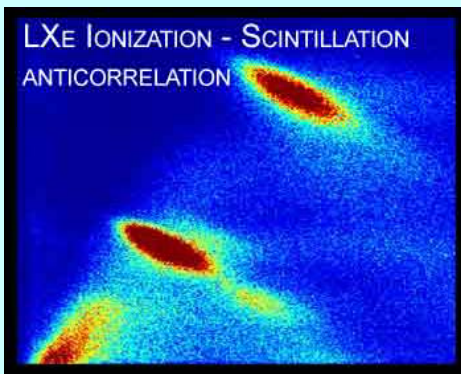


NEMO-3		SuperNEMO
^{100}Mo	isotope	^{82}Se - baseline (^{150}Nd if it can be enriched)
7 kg	isotope mass M	100-200 kg
18 %	efficiency ϵ	~ 30 %
$^{208}\text{Tl}: < 20 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ $^{214}\text{Bi}: < 300 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$	internal contaminations ^{208}Tl and ^{214}Bi in the $\beta\beta$ foil	$^{208}\text{Tl} \leq 2 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ $^{82}\text{Se}: ^{214}\text{Bi} \leq 10 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$
8% @ 3MeV	energy resolution (FWHM)	4% @ 3 MeV
$T_{1/2}(0\nu\beta\beta) > 2 \times 10^{24} \text{ y}$ $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.3 - 0.9 \text{ eV}$		$T_{1/2}(0\nu\beta\beta) > 10^{26} \text{ y}$ $\langle m_\nu \rangle < 0.04 - 0.11 \text{ eV}$

EXO: Xenon TPCs

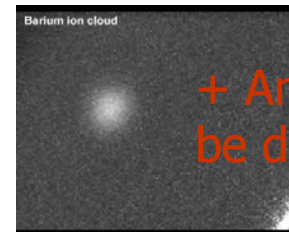
■ EXO experiment:

- Liquid Xe TPC
- Energy measurement by ionization + scintillation
- No single e⁻ identification → poor background rejection
- R&D for Ba ion tagging in progress ($^{136}\text{Xe} \rightarrow ^{136}\text{Ba}^{++} + 2e^-$)
- EXO200 being commissioned at WIPP, without Ba tagging



Liquid vs. Gas

Liquid Xe		Gas Xe
✓	Scalability	✓
✓	Compact	✗
Cryogenics	Complexity	High P
✗	Topology	✓
✓	E resolution	✓



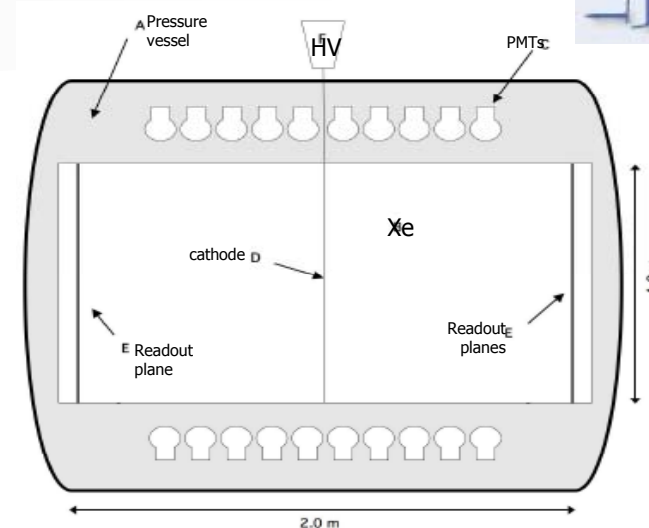
+ And Ba tagging can be done better in gas

A new initiative: NEXT

...at Canfranc

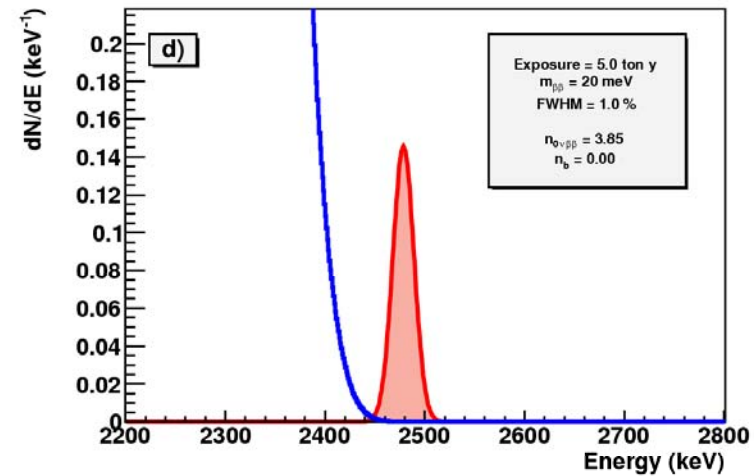
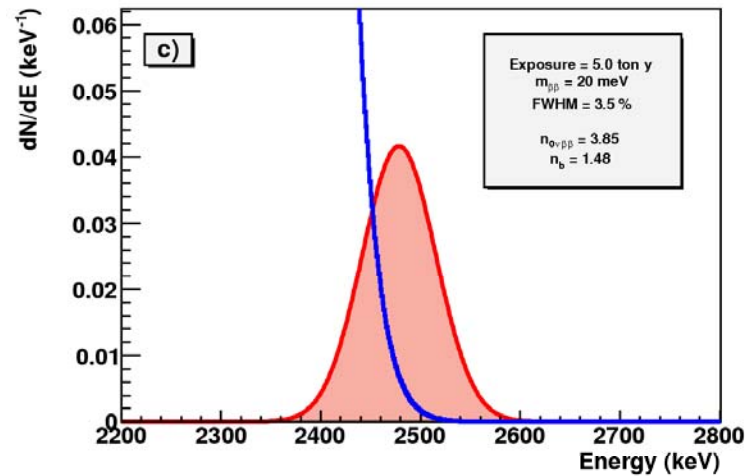
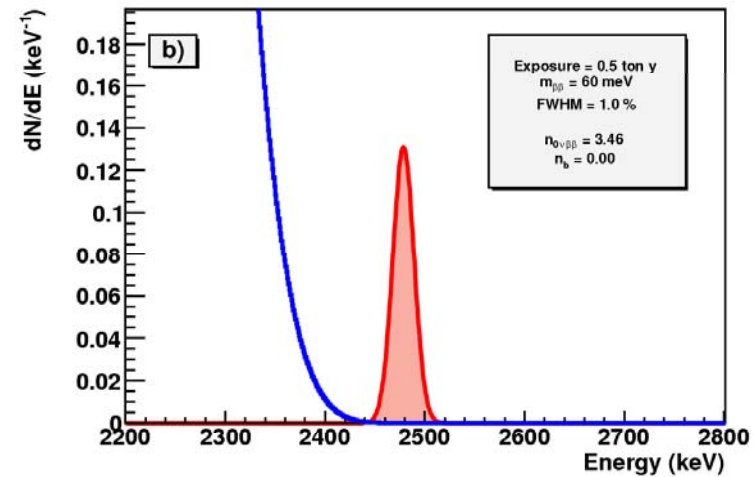
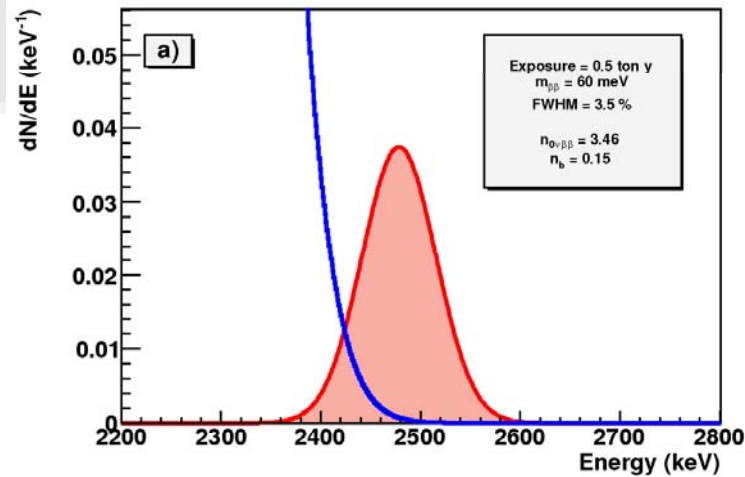


- A **N**eutrino **E**xperiment with a gas **X**e **T**PC may:
 1. Have all advantages of a Xe monolithic detector (like EXO)
 2. Outdo Liquid Xe by getting topological info
 3. Override traditional limitation of gas TPCs (Gothard) by applying the latest developments on TPC readouts
- Competitive option for the next (ton scale) generation of experiments



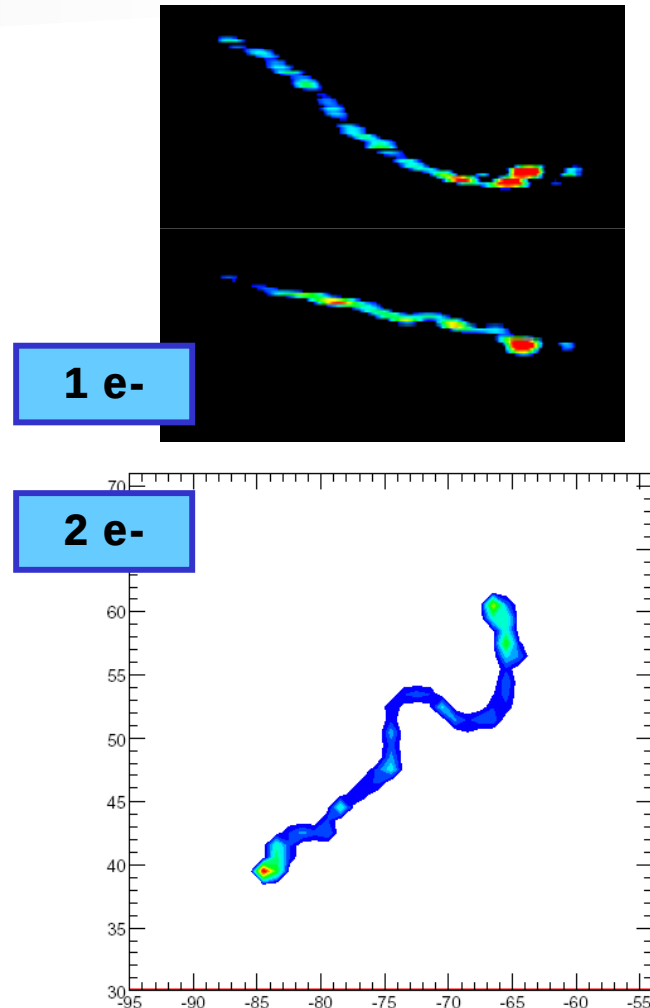
Initiative pushed by spanish groups (*Barcelona, Ciemat, Santiago, Valencia, Zaragoza*) for 100 kg prototype construction in Canfranc. Interest and support by other groups. Especially *Saclay (Y. Giomataris), Berkeley (D. Nygren), Canadian groups, Coimbra, ...*

The role of E resolution @ the ton scale



The topological signature

- A gas TPC have access to the “image” of the event.
- $1 e^-$ events and $2 e^-$ events have different topologies. This can be used to reject gamma background ($1 e^-$)
- Gothard demonstrated that this can be done. They achieved a 96.5% efficiency in rejecting single e^- events. We may do better.
- **A gas TPC would have an extra handle to reduce background by a factor of at least 10^2 (most probably more?).**



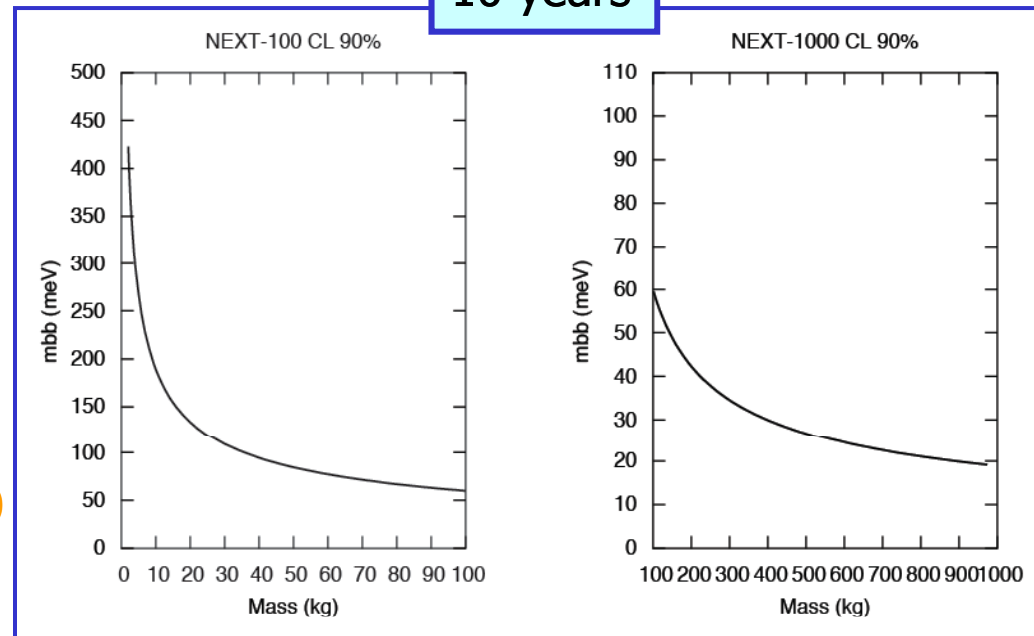
NEXT

- A sensitivity down to 60 eV (for NEXT-100) and 20 eV (for NEXT-1000) is a priori reachable:

Of course, IF

- Low enough resolution is achieved ($\sim 1\%$ FWHM)
- Low enough background after topology cuts (i.e. not background limited)
- We believe this is possible after last developments on TPC
- NEXT is on the way to demonstrate these issues (as well as other technical ones)
- Very encouraging first steps

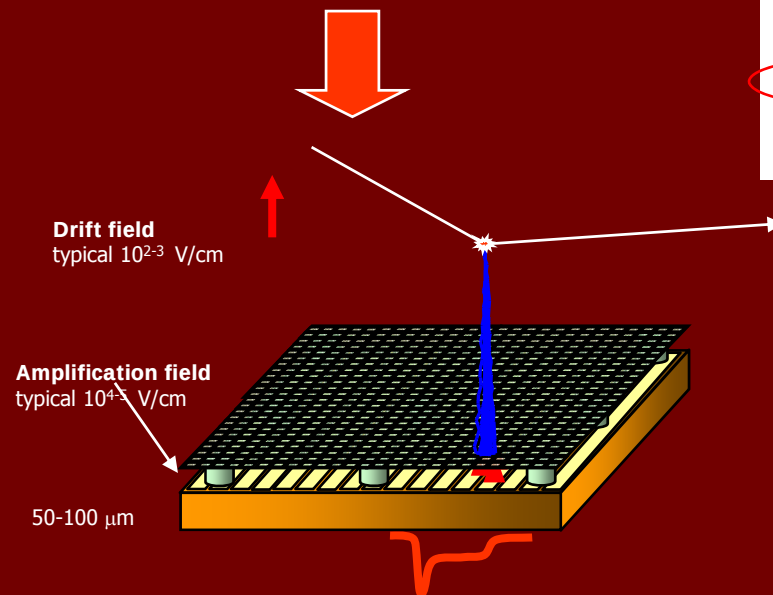
10 years



Novel concepts on TPC readouts

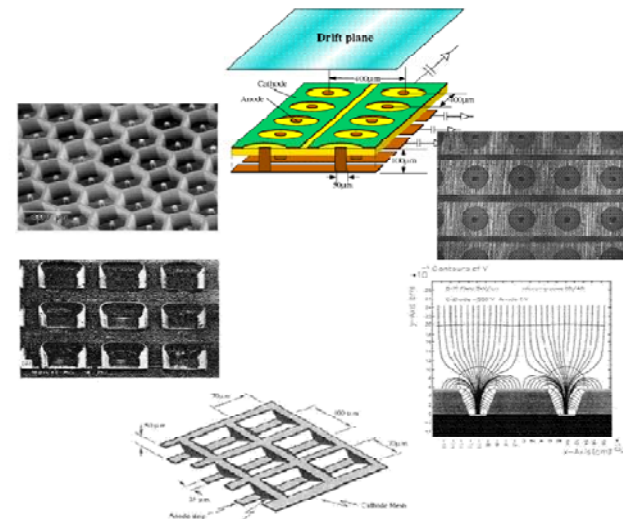
Micropattern detectors:
seminal idea is attributed to
Oed (88)

e.g. MICROMEAS
Giometaris, Charpak (96)

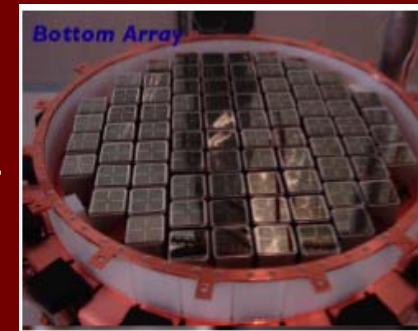


Breed of Micro Pattern Gas Detectors

- Micro Strip Gas Chamber
- Micro Gap Chamber
- Micro Dot Chamber
- Micro Pin Structure
- Micromegas
- Compteur à Trous
- Micro Groove Detector
- Well Detector
- Micro Wire Detector
- Gas Electron Multiplier
- Sandglass Detector



Gas Proportional
Scintillation Counter
(XENON dark matter
exp.)



Expresion of Interest to Canfranc

Expression of Interest to the Canfranc Scientific Committee

NEXT: A proposed Neutrino Experiment with a Xenon TPC

F. NOVA, F. GRAÑENA, T. LUX, F. SÁNCHEZ,
Institut de Física d'Altes Energies, IFAE, Barcelona, Spain

D. NYGREN
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, USA

I. GIOMATARIS, E. FERRER-RIBAS
CEA/Saclay, Paris, France

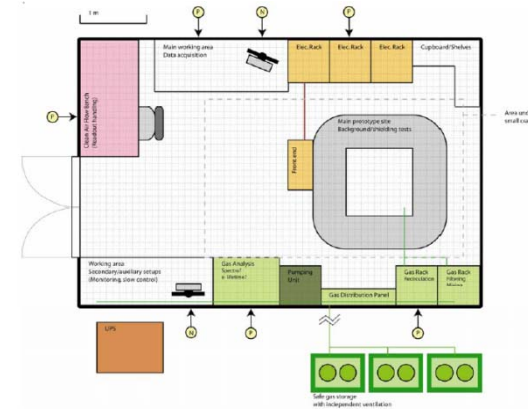
M. BALL, J. CATALA, A. CERVERA, J. DÍAZ, A. GIL, J. J. GÓMEZ-CADENAS,
C. HANSEN, J. MARTÍN-ALBO, F. MONRABAL, L. MONFREGOLA,
J. MUÑOZ-VIDAL, P. NOVELLA, M. SOREL, N. YAHLALI
Instituto de Física Corpuscular, IFIC, CSIC - U. Valencia, Spain

R. BRAVO, R. PALMA, J. L. PÉREZ, R. RIPOLL
U. Politècnica de Valencia, Spain

J. M. CARMONA, S. CEBRIÁN, TH. DAFNI, J. GALN, H. GÓMEZ,
F. J. IGUAZ, I. G. IRASTORZA, G. LUZÓN, J. MORALES,
A. RODRÍGUEZ, J. RUZ, A. TOMÁS, J. A. VILLAR
U. Zaragoza, Spain

EoI approved by LSC scientific committee on April08

- Footprint of 30 m² area requested to LSC to perform R&D and operate the prototype NEXT10



- 100 m² in the hall A is anticipated for the construction of the NEXT100 detector

NEXT enjoyed funding (~4 M€) from the CONSOLIDER program as part of the **CUP** (Canfranc Underground Physics) proposal, approved in the 2008 call

Expected NEXT roadmap

Funded by CUP CONSOLIDER

NEXT10 phase

Up to 2011

- R&D activities:
 - E resolution, t_0 , radiopurity, backgrounds, etc...
 - NEXT0 prototypes at institutions
- Small scale (10 kg) demonstrating prototype underground **NEXT10**
- Conceptual design of NEXT100 fixed

NEXT100 detector

Up to 2013

- Construction of larger prototype with physics interest
NEXT100 at Canfranc:
 - about 100 kg
- Continued R&D for further scaling up:
 - Backgrounds
 - Ba++ tagging ?

Large scale

Beyond 2013

- Final detector (ton scale and beyond)

Future of $0\nu\beta\beta$ searches

- Goal of present projects: ~ 100 kg of target mass ($\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle = 50-150$ meV). Check KKDC claim.
- Next generation: **few ton scale**. Down to 10-20 meV. Fully explore inverse hierarchy mass models
- Energy resolution at the 1% FWHM level at least.
- Backgrounds down to $10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$ c/keV/kg/y.
- Signal must be seen in several isotopes.
- ASPERA: 2 big experiments in Europe.
- Nice prospects for Canfranc to be well in the quest for $0\nu\beta\beta$

Conclusions

- **Underground Labs** are the needed environment for high sensitivity Rare Event Searches, like DM and DBD. They have become a *key facility in modern astroparticle physics*.
- Dark Matter:
 - **Growing observational evidence** (cosmological, astrophysical).
 - Suspicious results in direct (DAMA) and indirect (PAMELA, ATIC,...)
 - **Many groups + increased activity**. Recent WIMP limits from XENON10 and CDMS (and several others)
 - Don't forget the axion!
- Double Beta Decay:
 - Also suspicious signal here!
 - **Leading experiments** in Europe (CUORE, GERDA, SN) and US (EXO), are exploring complementary strategies towards the 100 kg scale.
 - **NEXT** in Canfranc is the most recent proposal, very promising alternative, specially for next 1-ton generation.
- **Exciting** times for the field!!!