



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

OFFICE OF
SCIENCE

Office of High Energy Physics Report to HEPAP on the Cosmic Frontier

October 28, 2011

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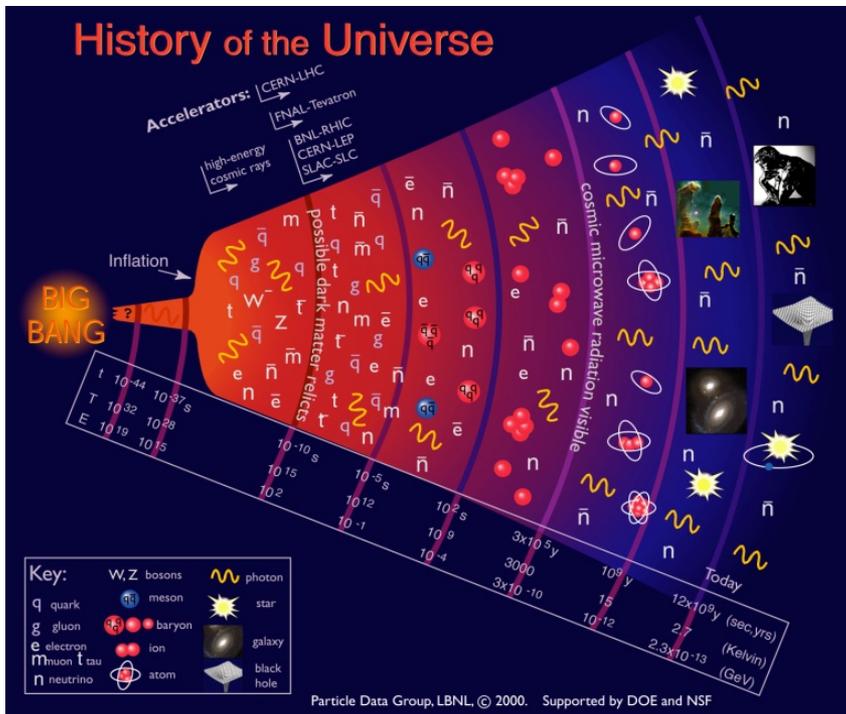
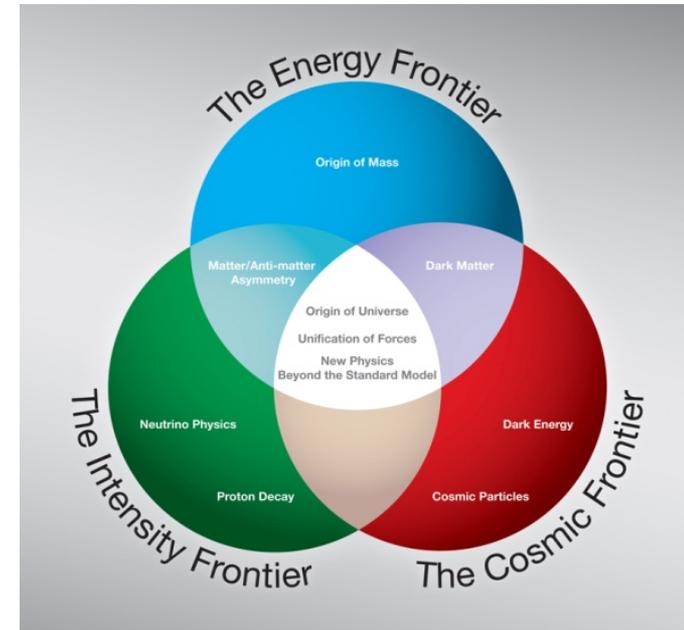
Cosmic Frontier Program Managers: Kathy Turner and Michael Salamon

HEP Strategic Plan (P5 report)

The High Energy Physics program's mission is to understand how our universe works at its most fundamental level.

Progress in achieving the mission goals requires advancements at the

–**Energy**, **Intensity** and **Cosmic Frontiers**



- Cosmic Frontier – science thrusts
- Dark matter
- Dark energy
- High Energy Cosmic & Gamma rays
- CMB and Other

Cosmic Frontier

- Program Planning
- Program Status
- Budget
- Future

The Cosmic Frontier - Program Guidance

Oct. 2009 - Received guidance from HEPAP (PASAG)

- Recommended an optimized program over the next 10 years in 4 funding scenarios
- Defined Prioritization Criteria for Contributions to Particle Astrophysics Projects
 - The science addressed by the project is necessary
 - Particle physicist participation is necessary
 - Scale matters, particularly for projects at the boundary between particle physics and astrophysics.
 - Programmatic issues
- Dark matter & dark energy remain the highest priorities
- Dark energy funding shouldn't compromise US leadership in dark matter
 - These should not completely zero out other activities
- Pursue at least 2 technologies for the direct detection of dark matter
- HAWC and VERITAS-upgrade recommended in any funding scenario; can only do Auger-North and AGIS/CTA in higher funding scenarios

Cosmic Frontier: Program Guidance

August 2010 - Received guidance from Astro2010

Recommendations to DOE as part of a coordinated ground/space-based Dark Energy program

with NSF and NASA:

- The optimistic (doubling) funding profile allows investment in:
 - LSST (partner with NSF)
 - WFIRST (contribute to NASA mission)
- At lower funding level
 - LSST is recommended as the priority because DOE role is critical
- Other identified opportunities
 - 2nd priority ground based
 - » contributions to NSF mid-scale experiments
 - » e.g. BigBOSS, CMB, HAWC experiments, etc.
 - 4th priority ground-based
 - » NSF & DOE contribute as a minor partner to a European-led CTA ground-based gamma-ray

The Cosmic Frontier - Program Planning & Coordination

Principles:

- Balanced cosmic frontier program
- Priority for Dark Matter & Dark Energy
- Staged implementation
- Cooperative multi-agency development as necessary
- Global coordination

In addition to HEPAP:

Astronomy and Astrophysics Advisory Committee (AAAC) – FACA committee that reports to NASA, NSF and DOE on areas of overlap and monitors status of Decadal Surveys

OECD Global Science Forum

➤ Astro-Particle Physics Working Group

- Extended ASPERA (European roadmap) to coordinate with Americas and Asia
- 2-year study of global coordination and planning of astro-particle physics experiments (report Dec. 2010)

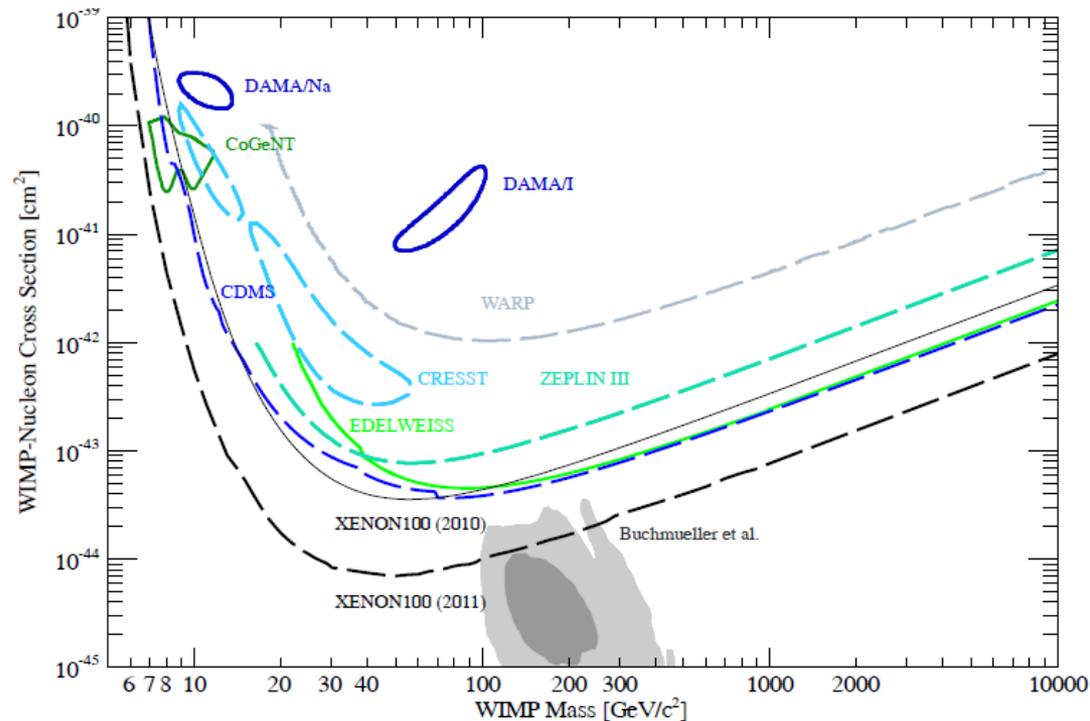
➤ A follow on, Astro-Particle International Forum (APIF) started in spring 2011 – continued coordination

Direct-Detection Dark Matter – Current

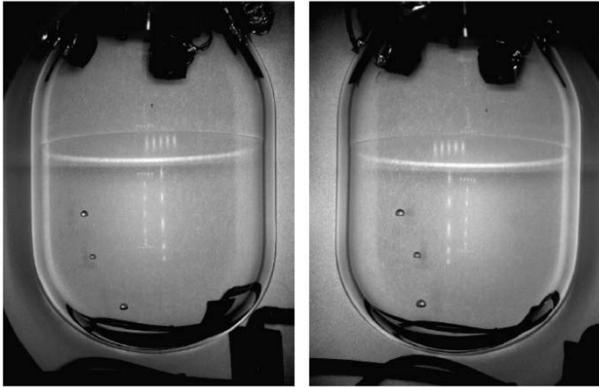
- WIMP and Axion direct-detection experiments
- Many creative approaches: Technologies include cryogenic germanium detectors, liquid xenon, liquid argon, and bubble chambers.
- Working in partnership/coordination with NSF-PHY on current efforts and future planning

Current “Generation 1” (DM-G1) experiments funded by HEP:

- **SuperCDMS-Soudan**: Ge detectors, at Soudan mine
- **LUX-350**: Liquid Xe, Homestake mine
- **COUPP 60**: Bubble Chamber, at NuMI tunnel and SNOLab
- **DarkSide-50**: Liquid Ar, at Gran Sasso
- **ADMX**: Axion detector, at U. Washington
- **XENON-100**: Liquid Xe, at Gran Sasso
- Other efforts (**DAMIC**, **DMTPC**, ...)



Direct-Detection Dark Matter – Current



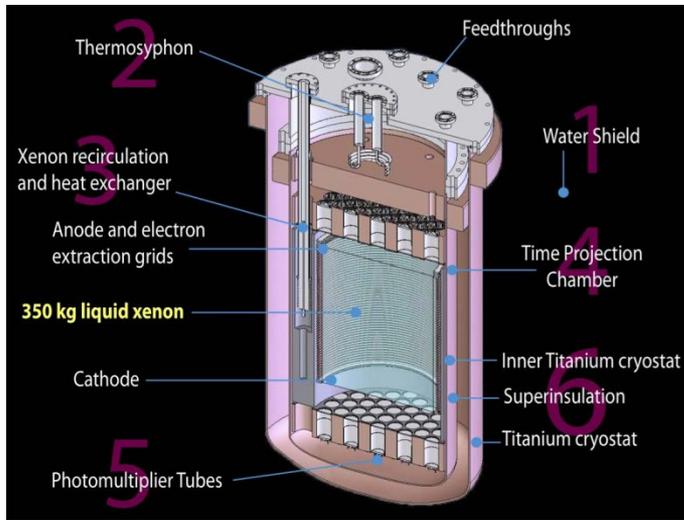
COUPP Bubble Chamber – Fermilab, SNOLab (FY12 - commissioning, ops, move to SNOLab)



Axion Dark Matter eXperiment (ADMX) Phase-2a at U.Washington (FY12 – fabrication, commissioning)



CDMS-germanium detectors at Soudan mine (FY12 – commissioning, operations)



LUX – Xenon detector, Sanford Lab, Homestake mine (FY12 – commissioning, ops on surface, then move underground; FY13 ops underground)



FIG. 5: (a) The DARKSIDE-50 internal detector. (b) The DARKSIDE-50 detector within the active liquid scintillator neutron veto and the passive shield.

DarkSide-50 – Dual-Phase liquid argon TPC at LNGS Gran Sasso (FY12 – fabrication, commissioning)

2011 NOBEL PRIZE for Dark Energy Discovery

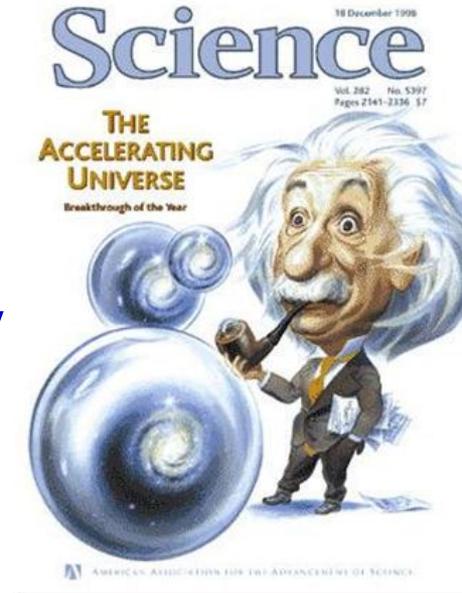
Congratulations to:

Saul Perlmutter

Adam Riess

Brian Schmidt

...on their 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics “for the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the Universe through observations of distant supernovae.”



In Saul's press conference at Berkeley, he noted some things that enabled this work:

- Lab environment with a variety of resources needed
- Lab infrastructure, including computing facilities
- Long term support
- Field that encourages collaboration, including international efforts

Important for the field to convey its strengths

- instrumentation, computing, collaborations, lab infrastructure
- partnerships between agencies and other offices within agencies can provide additional resources and provide opportunity for increased science (but can also be more difficult to execute)

Dark Energy - Current

Experiments using a variety of methods – supernovae, baryon acoustic oscillations, galaxy clustering, etc.

Working in partnership/coordination with NSF-Astronomy

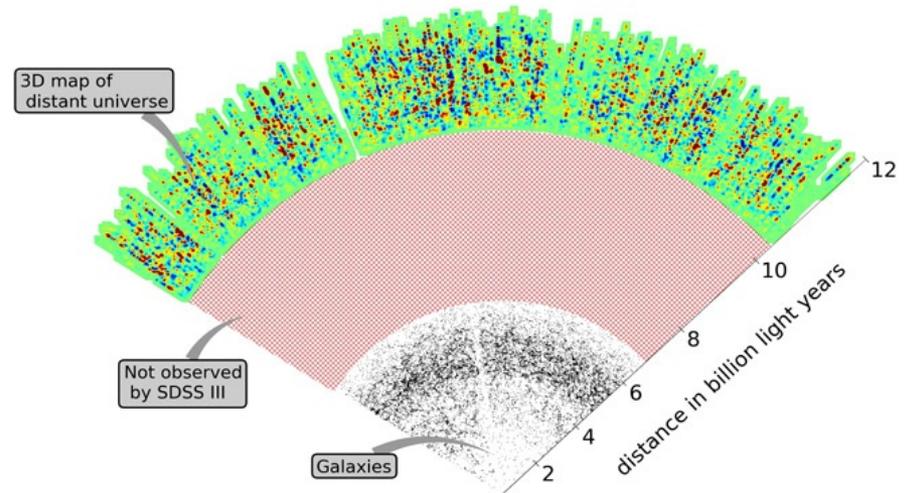
Operating

Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS) – currently in operations (2 of 5 years)
-Planning to show dark energy results at AAS.

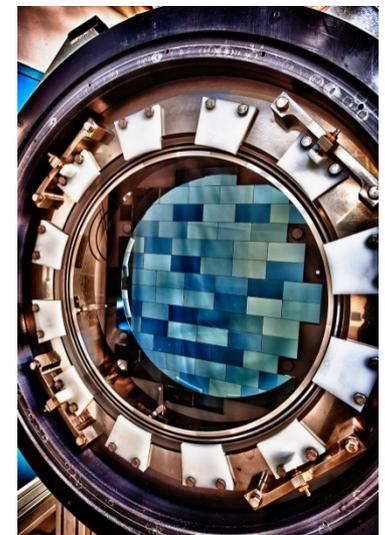
Supernova Cosmology Project, Nearby Supernova Factory + involvement in a few other supernova surveys

R&D, Fabrication

Dark Energy Survey (DES) - finishing fabrication in early FY12, then installing and commissioning; start taking data at the end of FY 2012.



BOSS - Has shown that they can use quasars to explore large scale structure at high z



DES – Telescope simulator and completed imager 10

Dark Energy – LSST (Large Synoptic Survey Telescope)

Following Astro2010 recommendation – top ranked ground-based project; priority for DOE

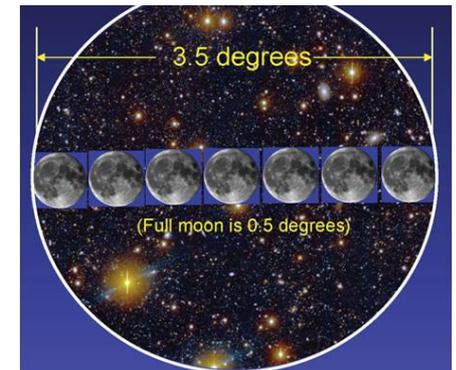
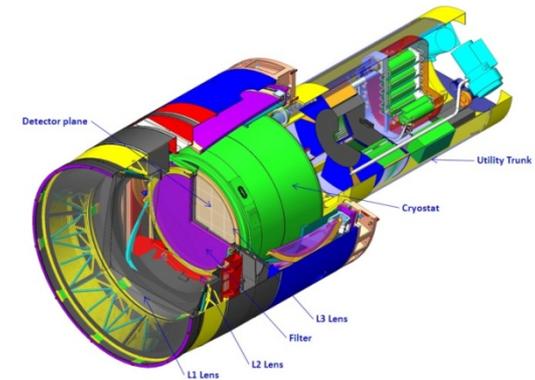
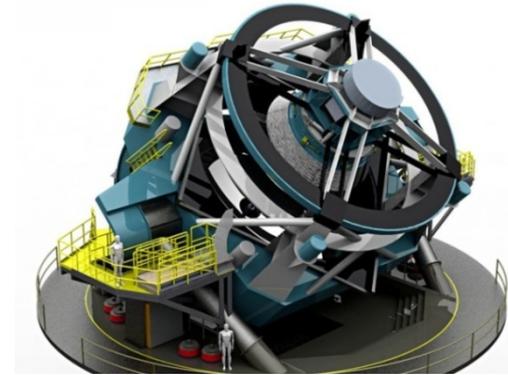
- Stage IV dark energy experiment using all 4 methods
- HEP is coordinating project planning with NSF
 - DOE will be responsible for the camera; NSF leads the projects and is responsible for telescope facility and data management system
 - Holding regular meetings of the Joint Oversight Group (JOG)
 - MOU nearly complete
 - planning our funding and schedule that assumes LSST camera starts fabrication in FY 2013 and NSF MREFC starts in FY 2014

June 2011 - Mission Need Statement signed for a “Stage IV” experiment and Critical Decision 0 (CD-0) approved

Aug. 2011 – NSF Preliminary Design Review successful

Nov. 2011 - A “Lehman” review of the camera project, in preparation for requesting CD-1 approval, will be held at SLAC

FY 2012 - funding is provided for LSST R&D



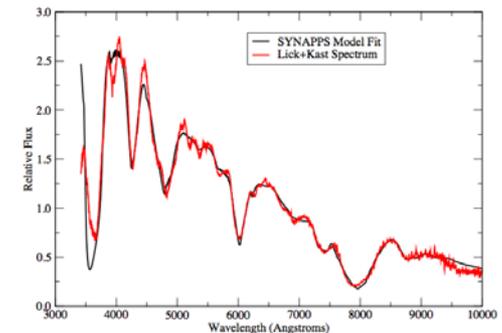
Dark Energy

Discovery of Type Ia SN 2011fe → Palomar Transient Factory

Type-Ia SN 2011fe was discovered by Peter Nugent (LBNL), leader of the type-Ia supernova group on PTF, less than 12 hours after explosion; closest supernova to earth in over 25 years.

Discovery & Follow up used multi-agency resources & world-wide collaboration:

- **DOE:** Scientific leadership and support, NERSC computing facilities, SCiDAC, contribution to PTF operations
- **NSF:** Direct support of PTF and support from the Cyber Enabled Discovery and Innovation Program - real-time classification.
- **NASA:** Swift, Chandra and HST for both pre-explosion imaging (optical and x-ray) and follow-up after discovery in the ultra-violet.



Early discovery allowed precision measurements to be made during the entire explosion → enabled strong constraints to be placed on progenitor systems.

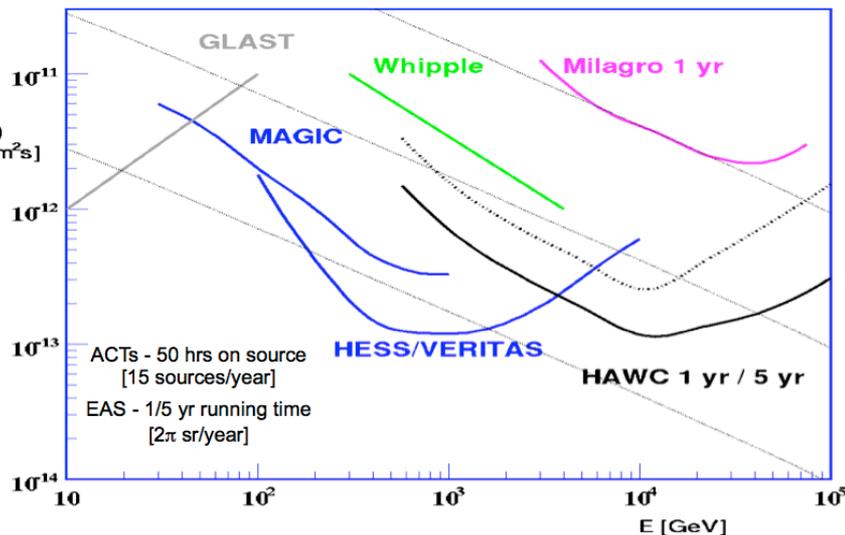
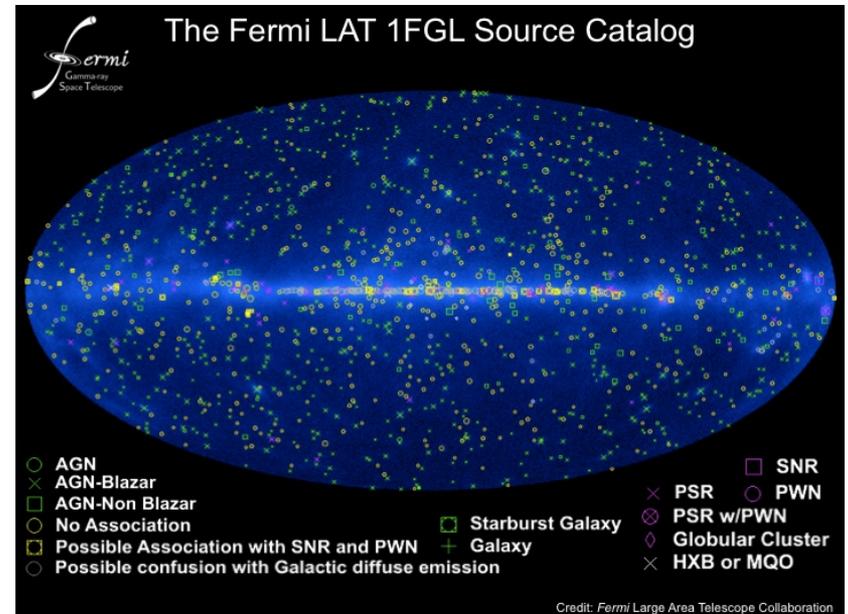
Cosmic-ray, Gamma-ray experiments

Operating

- Pierre Auger cosmic ray observatory in Argentina – now doing R&D on radio and microwave detection
- VERITAS – high energy gamma rays in Arizona
- Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope
- Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (AMS)

R&D, Fabrication

High Altitude Water Cherenkov (HAWC) detector

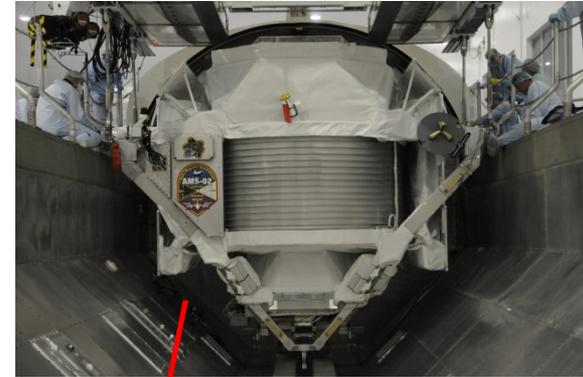


[2012 Panofsky prize](#) to Bill Atwood (SLAC → UCSC) "for his leading work on the design, construction, and use of the Large Area Telescope on the Fermi Gamma-ray Satellite, enabling numerous new results in gamma-ray astrophysics and fundamental physics."

Atwood and Peter Michelson and FGST/LAT team won the [2011 Bruno Rossi Prize](#)

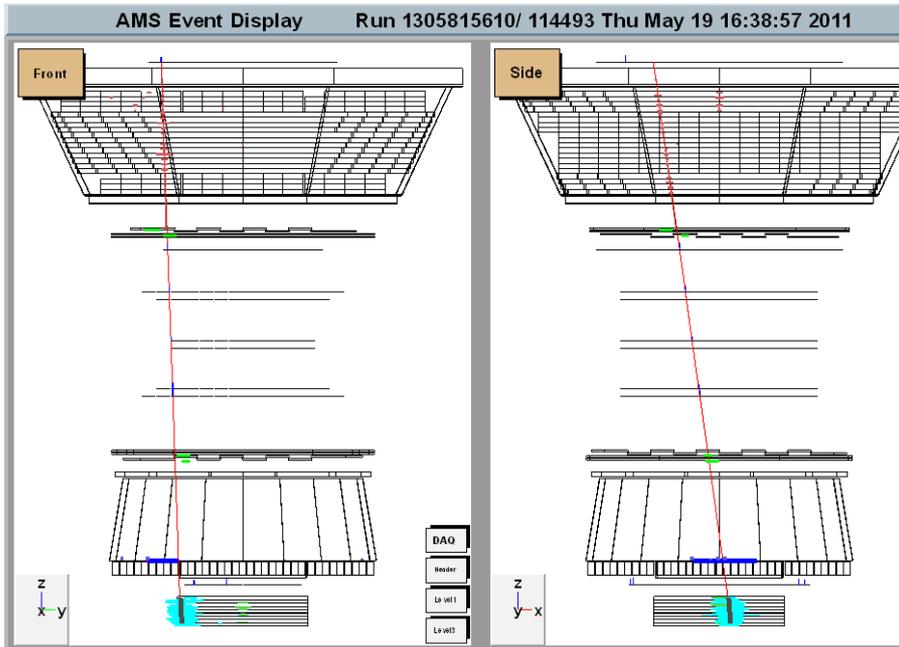
AMS status

- Launched on May 16, 2011, (Endeavor, STS-134) and installed on Space Station
- Science goal of searches for antimatter in space, searches for dark matter, and searches for other new forms of matter like strange quark matter (strangelets)
 - Will open up new vistas in high energy particle astrophysics.
- It is a DOE HEP-led large, international collaboration, although most of the total cost for the instrumentation was provided by foreign collaborators
 - NASA is the lead in providing ISS laboratory, Shuttle mission, and associated infrastructure



AMS - results

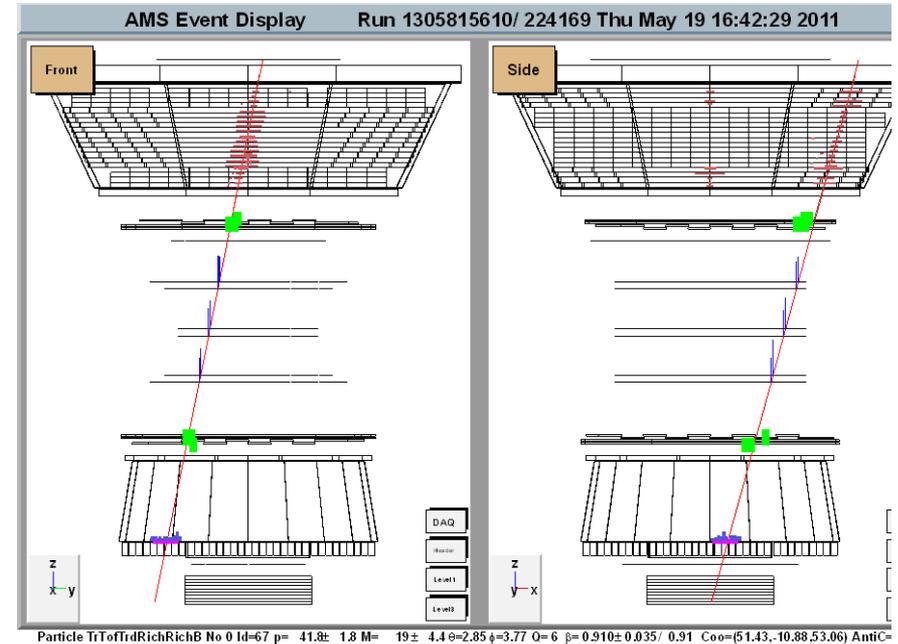
AMS is performing as expected and has collected and has collected more than 6 billion cosmic ray events since installation.



Particle TrToffTrdRichB No 0 Id=146 p= .445±9.2e+02 M= -.149±3.2e+02 $\theta=3.01$ $\phi=0.25$ O= 1 $\beta=1.058 \pm 0.050 / 1.06$ Coo=(-20.02,-37.77,53.03) Anti

TRD Cluster No 8 Layer 8 Tube 0 in y Coo -26.9,-39.7,110.0 Mult 1 H Mult 1 E_{Dep} (Kev) 7.3 Amp 243.0 Haddr 12605 Status 80020

20 GeV Electron



42 GeV carbon

VERITAS, HAWC



VERITAS in Science Magazine: unexpected detection of pulsed (periodic) gamma-ray emission from the Crab Pulsar between 150 GeV and 40 GeV.

HAWC – follow-on to Milagro

- PASAG recommended in any funding scenario
- 300 tank array to be built in Mexico
- HEP, NSF-PHY, Mexico partnership

FY11 R&D

- the 7-tank prototype array is complete and being commissioned

FY12

- “baseline” review in Nov. 2011
- Fabrication can start when CR is lifted



Cosmic Frontier – other efforts

Cosmic Microwave Background:

- HEP has small research efforts on a few experiments
- South Pole Telescope (SPT)
 - CMB polarization measurements to study inflationary era
 - HEP funding hardware contribution (Argonne) based upon 2010 Non-Accelerator Laboratory review
 - Several ANL Divisions worked together to design next-generation transition edge sensors
- ESA/NASA Planck mission – HEP has MOU with NASA to provide computing resources at NERSC in Berkeley for data processing and analysis

Holographic Interferometry:

Aaron Chou won an Early Career award to develop the Holometer experiment at Fermilab – will provide direct experimental access to the Planck scale and probe the microscopic quantum nature of space and time.

Cosmic Frontier Budget

The Cosmic Frontier is a subset of the Non-Accelerator Research funding line.

Cosmic Frontier Funding (in \$K)	FY10 actual	FY11 actual	FY12 Request	FY12 under CR
Research	55161	57112	52419	54427
Grants Research	11674	11975	15385	12030
Lab Research	34145	36091	37034	34770
Exp Ops & Commissioning	9342	9046		7627
Projects	20155	17652	14000	14000
MIE's	10110	5900	1500	7000
MIE - DES	8610	4000		
MIE - SuperCDMS Soudan	1500			
MIE - LSST		1900		5500
MIE - HAWC			1500	1500
Small + R&D	10045	11752	12500	7000
TOTAL	75316	74764	66419	68427

There is a decrease in project funding as DES and SuperCDMS-Soudan complete. LSST and HAWC become MIE's in FY12: HAWC starts fabrication (assuming successful baseline review); LSST still in R&D (doesn't have fabrication start approval in FY12)

Direct-Detection Dark Matter - Future

Most Collaborations are planning their next step.

Technology choices will need to be made going forward in the next phases

→ DM-G2, -G3

Now planning process for DM-G2 experiments

- ~10x greater sensitivity than G1
- Most if not all of the above G1 collaborations are planning G2 versions

DOE planning for DM-G2 process:

- Anticipate that (FOA) solicitation for R&D for G2 experiments will be announced within a few months, with proposals due 3-4 months after the announcement.
- Working towards a schedule of selecting experiment(s) in late FY 2012 that will then move to the next stage in development (R&D in FY13)
- Will be done in coordination with NSF; also will need global coordination

Dark Energy – Future Possibilities

BigBOSS

- Primary method is Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO): Fluctuations in the early universe imprinted on galaxy distributions.
- Proposal is to fabricate a new 5000 fiber spectrograph covering a 3-degree field to mount on an existing telescope
- NOAO reviewed and accepted the proposal for the Stage IV experiment on the Mayall telescope at Kitt Peak in late 2010.
- A proposal has been submitted to DOE
 - Plan a December 2011 review of the science case and R&D effort
 - Depending on outcome and potential funding availability, we would then approach NSF for discussions

Space-based Dark Energy:

- JDEM R&D has been closed out.

- Several of our scientists are participating on the WFIRST SDT. We have no current plans for participation in WFIRST.

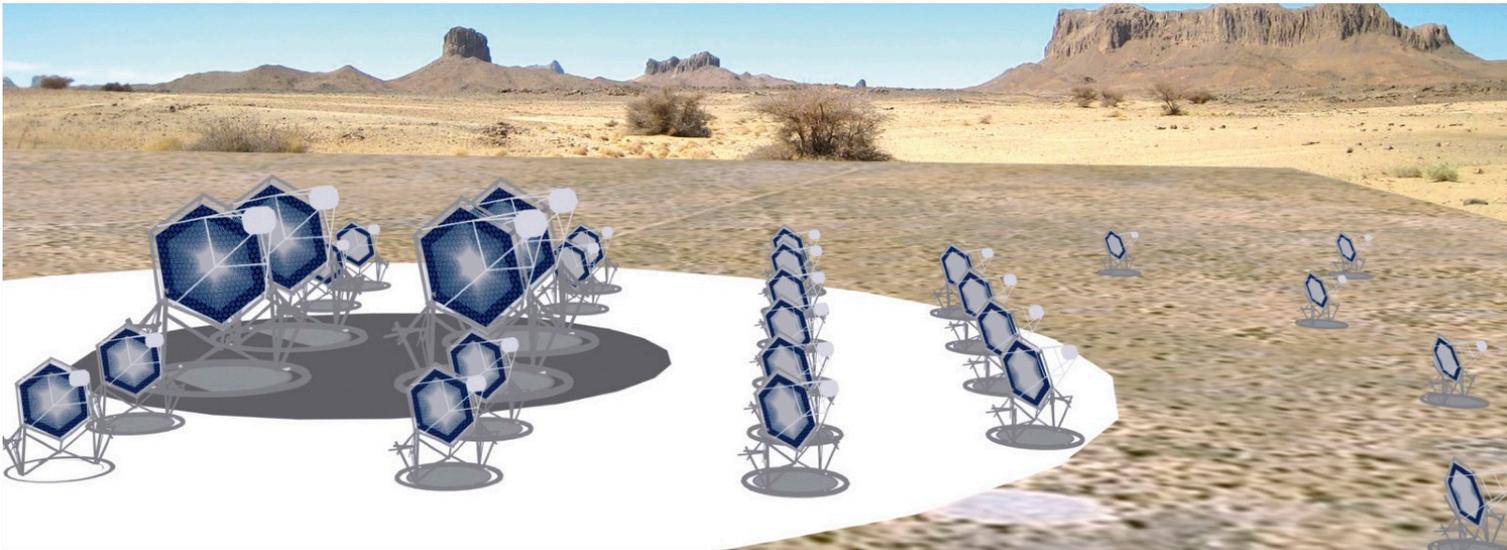
- Several of our scientists joined the Euclid science team in August 2011 (no hardware contributions are planned). Euclid was approved to move forward for development by ESA in October 2011.

Gamma-ray Astrophysics – Future Possibilities

Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA)

- Europe-led experiment
- next generation gamma-ray experiment
- US-collaboration (ANL, SLAC, Universities) submitted proposal for R&D program leading to fabrication with several options

We are coordinating with NSF – determining how to review & respond.



Cosmic Frontier – Future planning

Dark Matter – planning

- We have many options on the table! This is a good thing.
- Need information on coordination and complementarity of different methods of dark matter detection so we can plan a coordinated strategy
- direct detection, indirect using gamma-ray experiments, LHC
- HEP plans a coordinated strategy for dark matter research – need to be able to describe program
- Investigating most effective and expedient strategy to get community input
 - Start with workshop?

Dark Energy – planning

- LSST is our priority for the next experiment to be developed.
- Have near-term efforts – BOSS, DES, supernova searches
- Want to be pro-active in developing a robust dark energy program – need input e.g., Near term and low cost options; What experiments require other agencies and at what level?
- NSF-AST undergoing Portfolio Review in FY12

The Cosmic Frontier - Program Management

DOE-HEP Cosmic Frontier program is planning a review process to start in spring 2012 – based on recommendations from Committee of Visitors, etc.

- Will accomplish the necessary oversight of efforts and funds
- Will allow longer range planning of the program

- ~ March to May, we will have 2 reviews of projects
- Reviews in partnership/coordination with NSF for joint projects

Review of Current Projects and R&D efforts – R&D, Fabrication

For all experiments, we will continue to have monthly or quarterly reports and discussions to agencies as appropriate

- Process based on phase and size of project

Standard joint panel review - Projects below MIE limit (\$2M equipment, \$5M total project cost)

- Panel review of each experiment/effort's Project Execution Plan - status of technical, cost, schedule, management

Individual reviews - Projects above MIE limit but below the "Lehman" limit of \$20M

- Will have individual R&D and "baseline" review before moving to Standard process (e.g. HAWC)

Lehman reviews - Projects above the \$20M "Lehman" limit

- May choose to have independent review of the pre-conceptual R&D phase, science (e.g. BigBOSS) before moving to Lehman review process (if we go forward)

The Cosmic Frontier - Program Management

Review of Operating Experiments – may do this every 2 or 3 years

For all experiments, we will continue to have monthly or quarterly reports & discussions to agencies as appropriate

Individual panel review - Projects above the “Lehman” limit:

- Prior to the operating phase, we plan an independent review of their Project Operations Plan – science plan, data collection schedule, technical aspects, cost, schedule, management
- After they move into operations, they can move into the standard operations review below

Standard Operations panel review – projects below “Lehman” limit or ones above after their initial operations plan has been reviewed and approved

Starting now, ask each experiment to provide a Project Operations Plan

For experiments within their agreed-upon operating phase:

- Panel reviews the status of science results, data collection, technical ops, cost, schedule, management

For experiments nearing the end of their operating phase:

- Panel reviews their status and proposal for continued operations in terms of science case and cost, schedule