



XENON

Light Dark Matter Detection in XENONnT experiment

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XENONnT Experiment

Direct detection of dark matter

200 +
Scientists

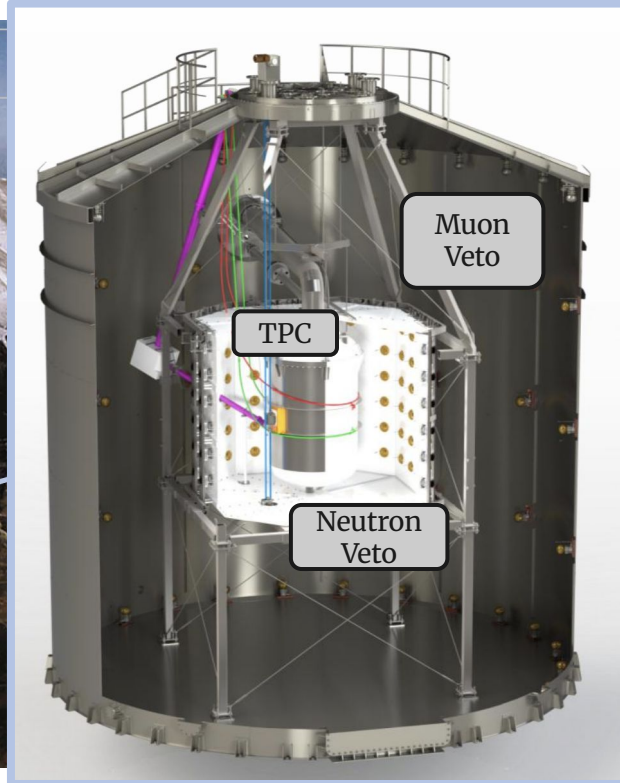
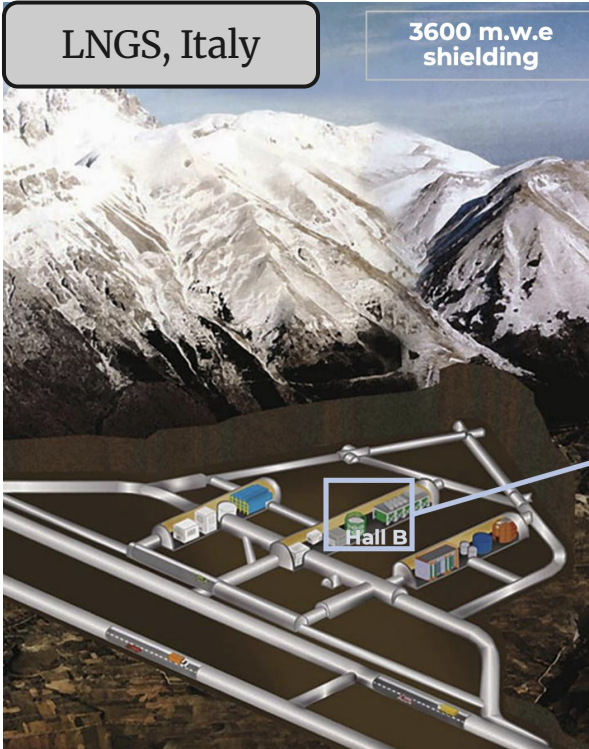
30
Institutions

12
Countries



LNGS, Italy

3600 m.w.e
shielding



Main Objective:
Discover Weakly Interacting Massive
Particles (WIMPs)

XENON program timeline

XENON10
2005
14 kg



XENON100
2008
62 kg



XENON1T
2016
2 t



XENONnT
2020
6 t

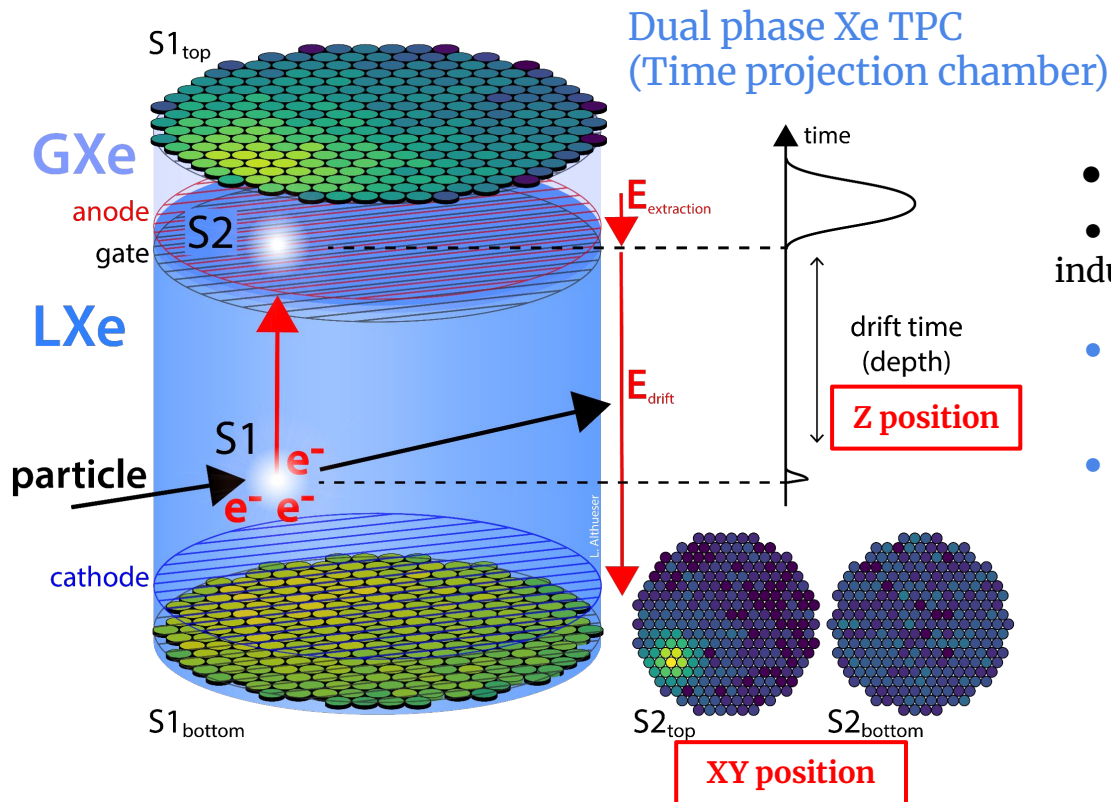


XENONnT Experiment

Direct detection of dark matter



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- **S1:** Prompt scintillation light
- **S2:** Secondary scintillation light induced by ionized electrons

- **3D Position reconstruction:** Drift time + PMT pattern

- **Energy reconstruction:**

$$E = W \left(\frac{cS_1}{g_1} + \frac{cS_2}{g_2} \right)$$

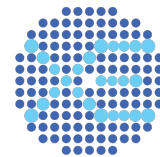
W: Average energy to produce a quanta

cS1, cS2: Corrected area of S1 and S2

g1, g2: Gain of S1 and S2

S2-only analysis

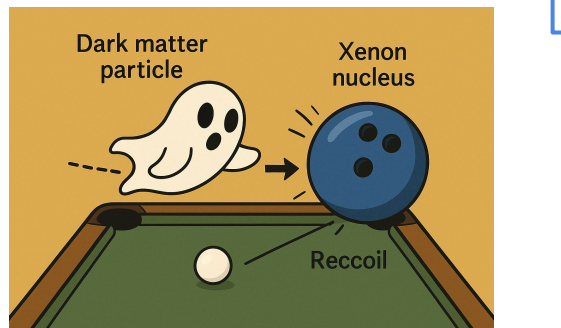
Lower the detection threshold \Rightarrow Light DM



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Why S2-only? Small example:

Q~2.8 keV
from Ar37 decay



Photon $\times 150$

S1 = 15 PE

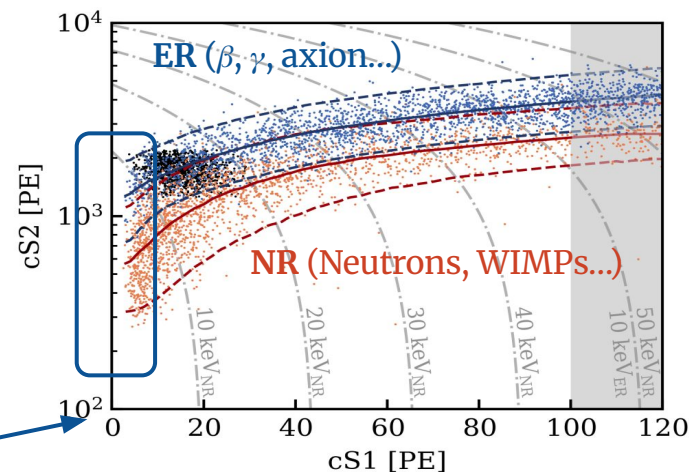
Detected Photoelectron
[PE]

$e^- \times 100$

S2 = 1600 PE

S2 amplified by
secondary scintillation

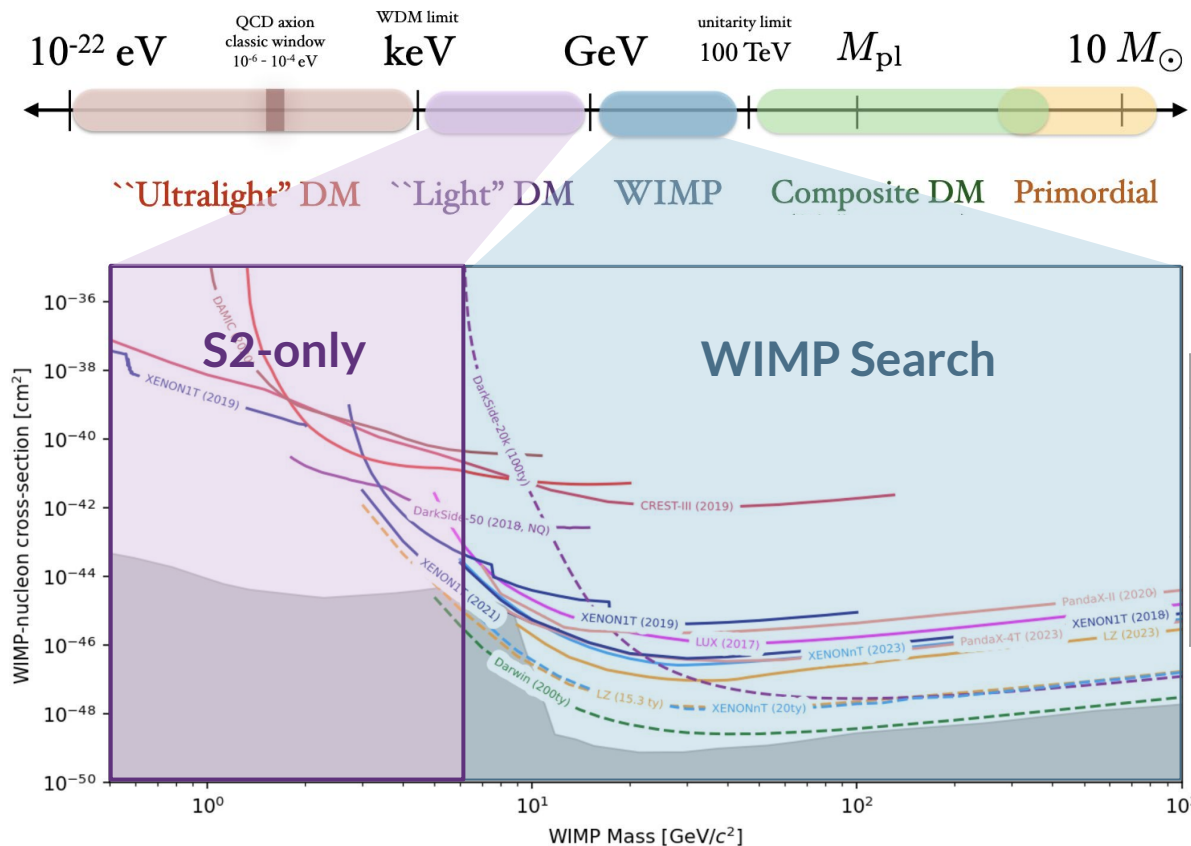
$S2 \sim 100 \times S1$
 $\Rightarrow S1$ vanish (< 3 PE)
but S2 remain (< 500 PE)



NR: Nuclear recoil
ER: Electronic recoil

S2-only analysis

Lower the detection threshold \Rightarrow Light DM



S2-only lower the detected recoiled energy:

	S1-S2	S2-only
NR	3.5 keV (6 GeV DM)	0.7 keV (3 GeV DM)
ER	1.2 keV	0.18 keV (0.05–3 GeV DM)

S2-only analysis

Dark matter model and recent results

Is done:

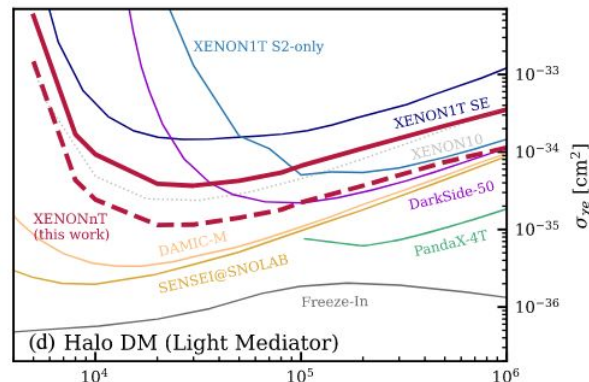
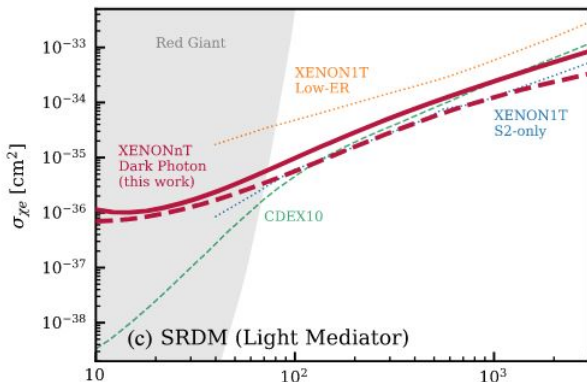
- without background model
- < 5 detected electrons

Better results with background model?

SRDM

(Light Mediator)

Solar-Reflected DM
= halo DM upscattered
by Sun

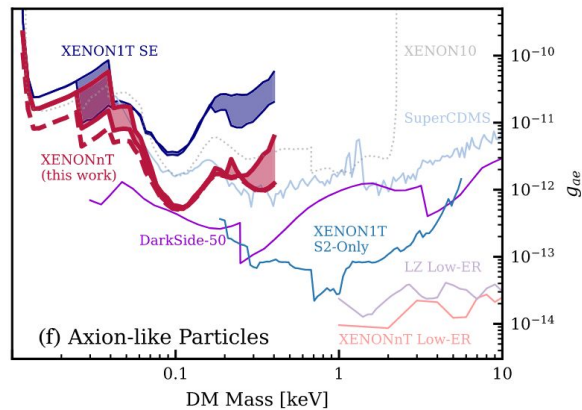
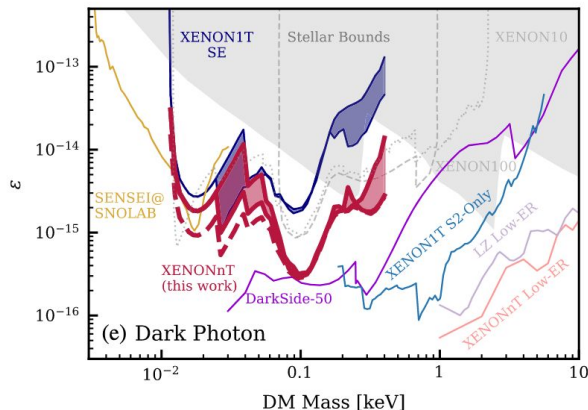


Halo DM

(Light Mediator)

With velocity distribution
from standard halo model

Dark photon
(kinetic mixing
with SM photon)



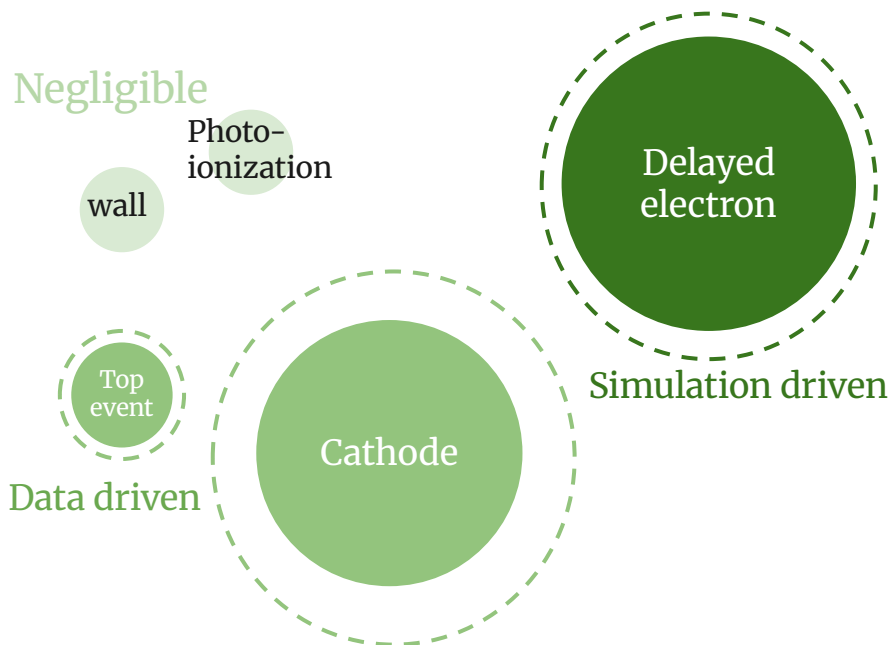
Axion-like particles
(electron coupling)

S2-only analysis (current work)

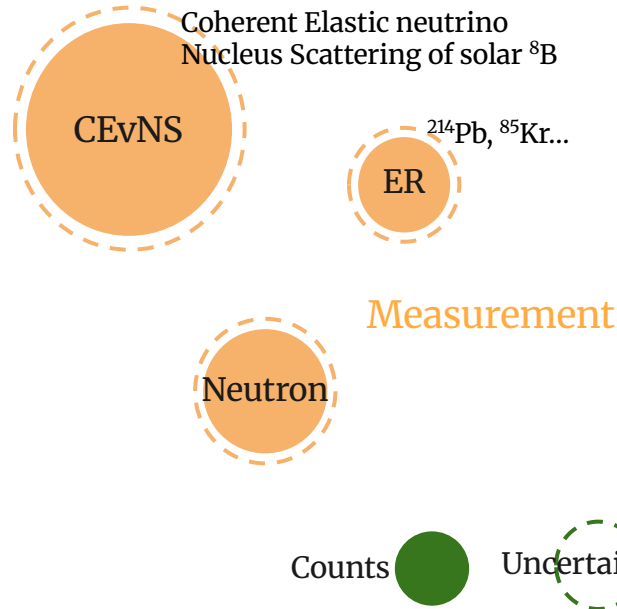
Major challenge: Background model

Without S1 \Rightarrow No z-related data selection
Small S2 area \Rightarrow More sensitive to detector condition

Instrumental background



Physics background

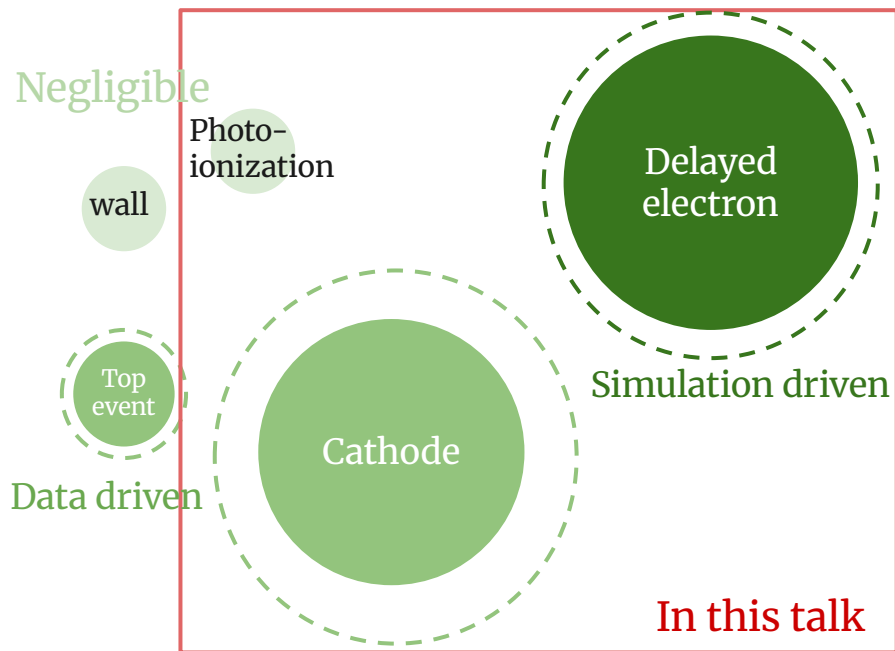


S2-only analysis (current work)

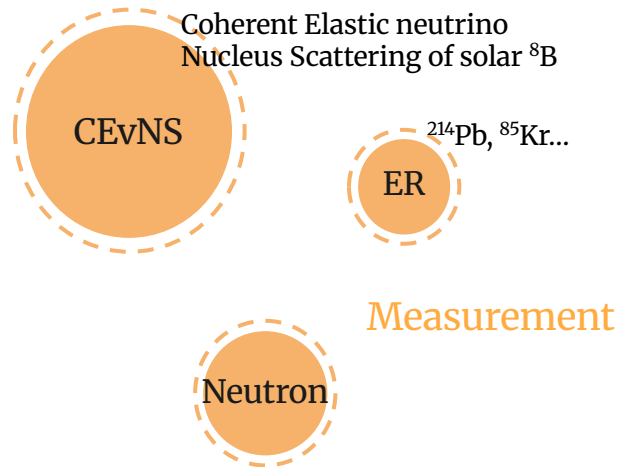
Major challenge: Background model

Without S1 \Rightarrow No z-related data selection
Small S2 area \Rightarrow More sensitive to detector condition

Instrumental background



Physics background



Counts



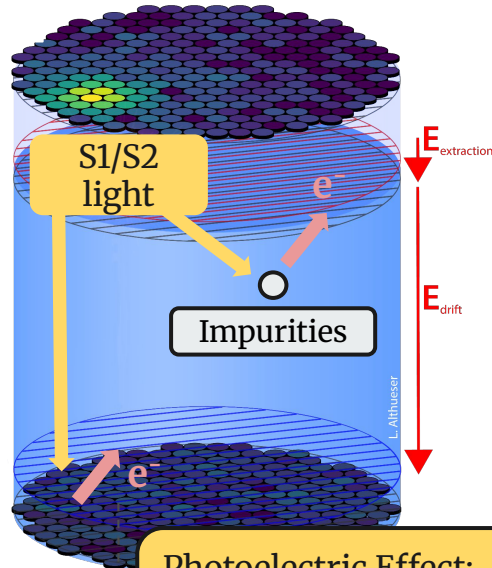
Uncertainties



S2-only analysis

Major background: Photoionization vs Delayed electrons

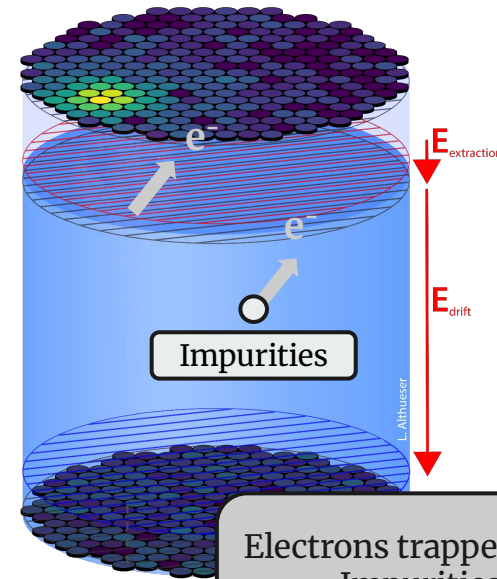
Photoionization



Photoelectric Effect:

- Impurities in the liquid xenon
- Metal surfaces

Delayed electrons

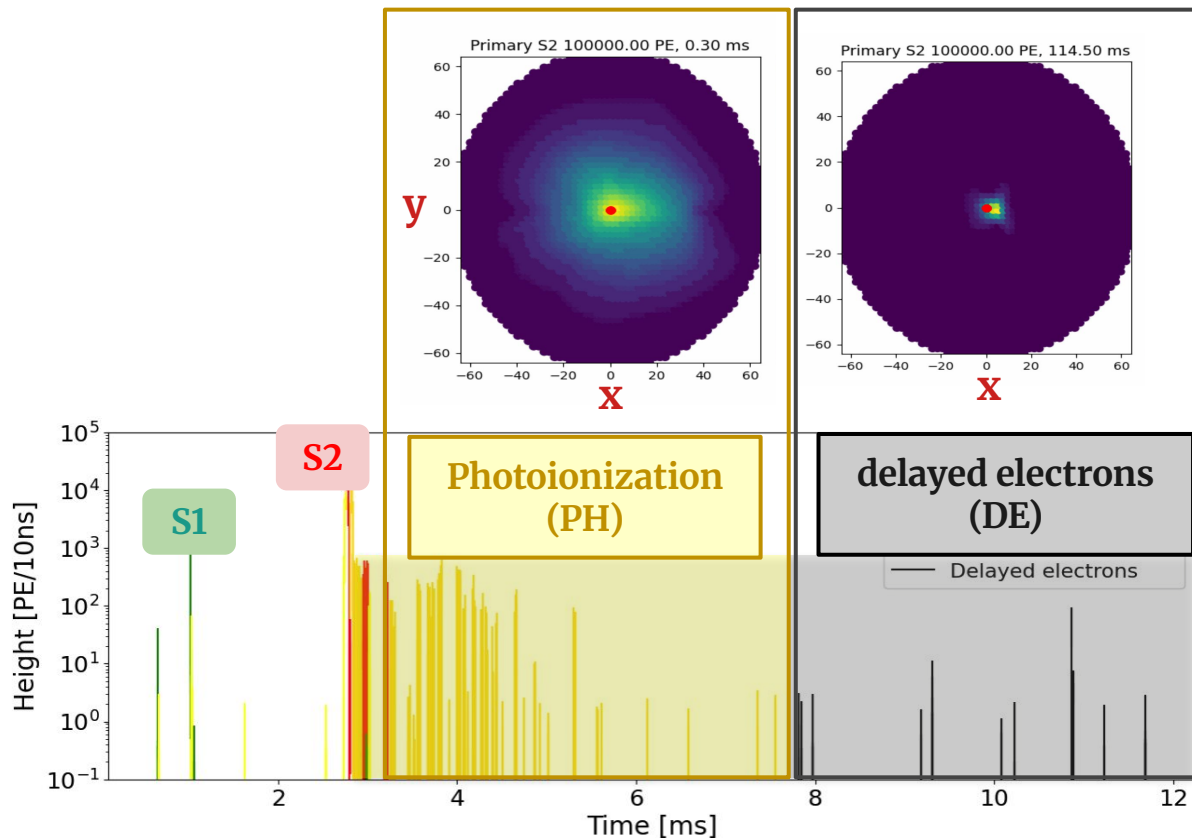


Electrons trapped by:

- Impurities
- Liquid-gas interface

S2-only analysis

Major background: Photoionization vs Delayed electrons



Position distribution

PH:
no strongly position correlated with
previous S2

DE:
strongly position correlated with
previous S2

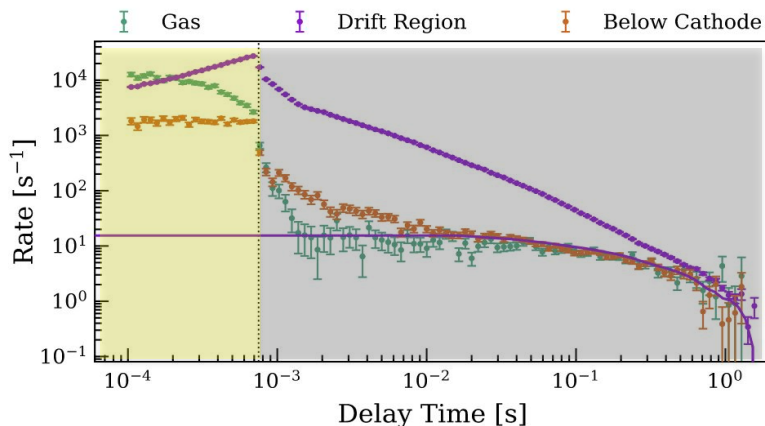
Time distribution

PH:
within $2 * \text{maximum drift time}$

DE:
outside $2 * \text{maximum drift time}$

S2-only analysis

Major background: Photoionization vs Delayed electrons



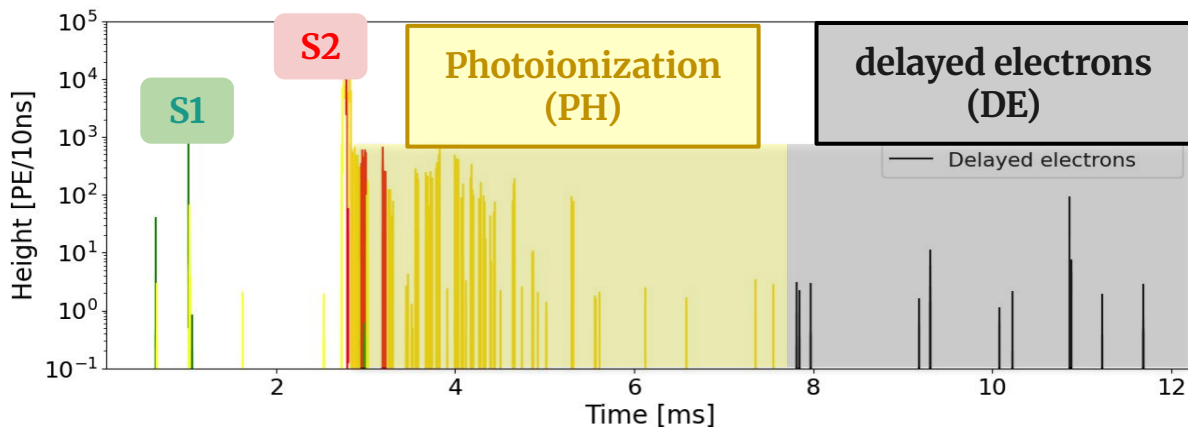
Photoionization:

Can be identified and rejected in time:

- Time veto cut

Delayed electron:

- Simulation-driven modeling
1. Choose large S2
 2. Simulate following small S2
 - a. Area
 - b. Delayed time
 - c. Position

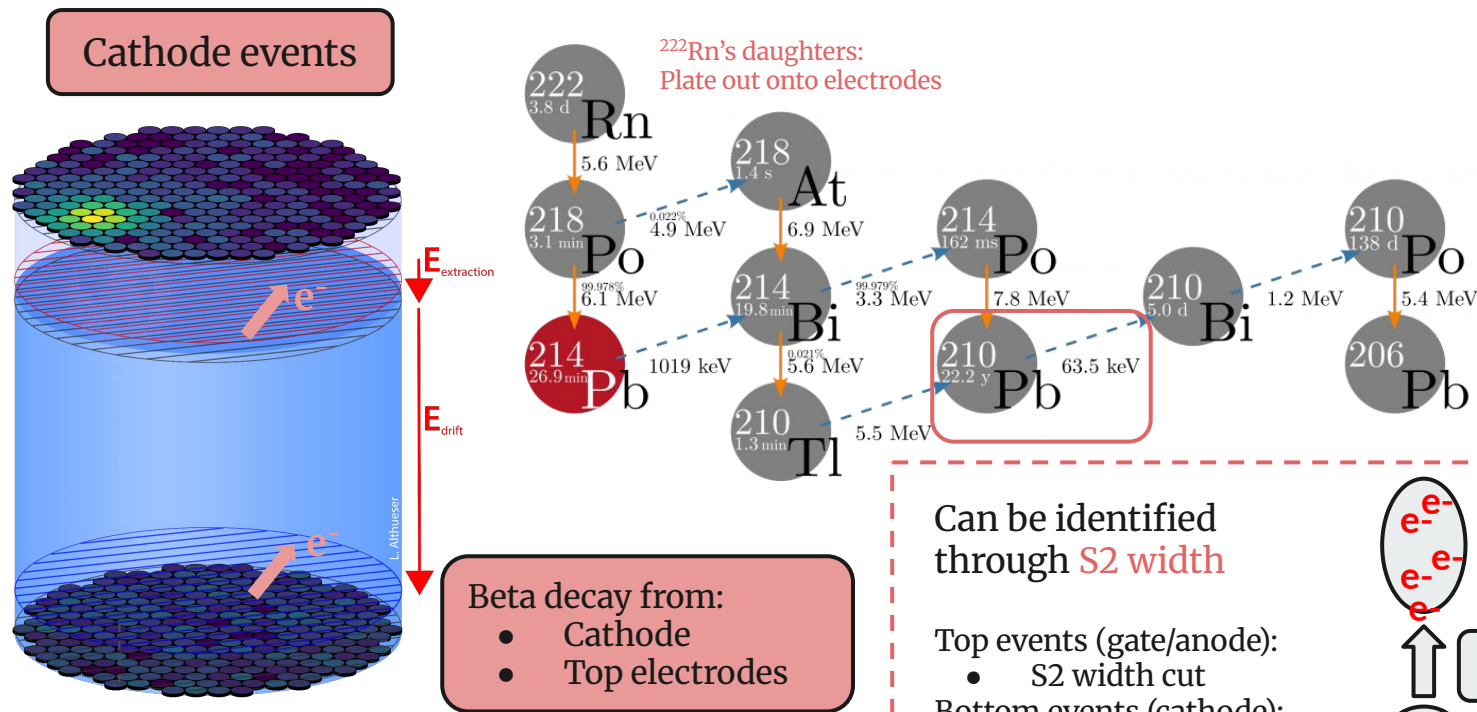


S2-only analysis

Major background: Cathode events

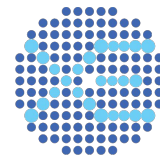


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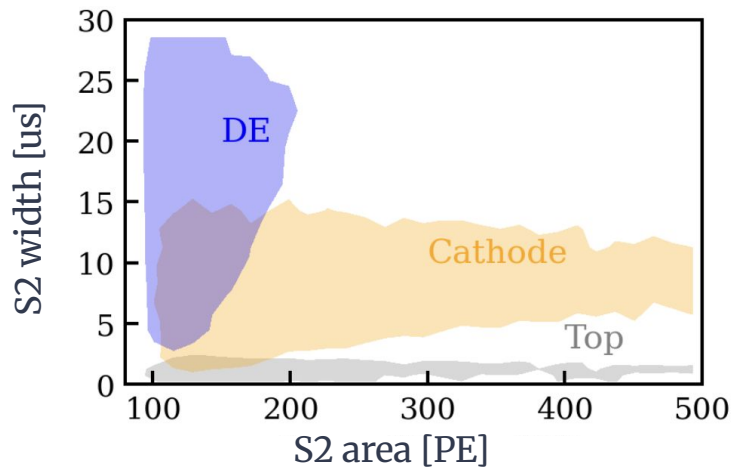


S2-only analysis

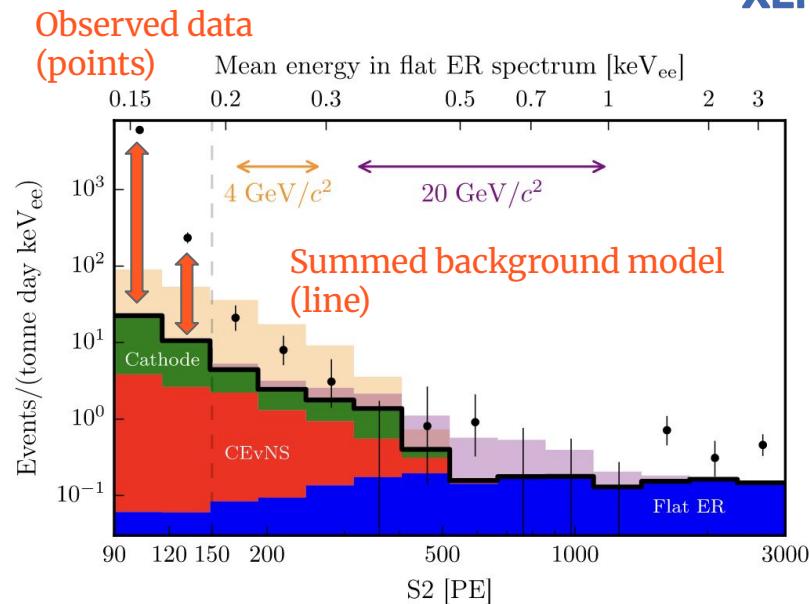
Future work: Background Validation



XENON



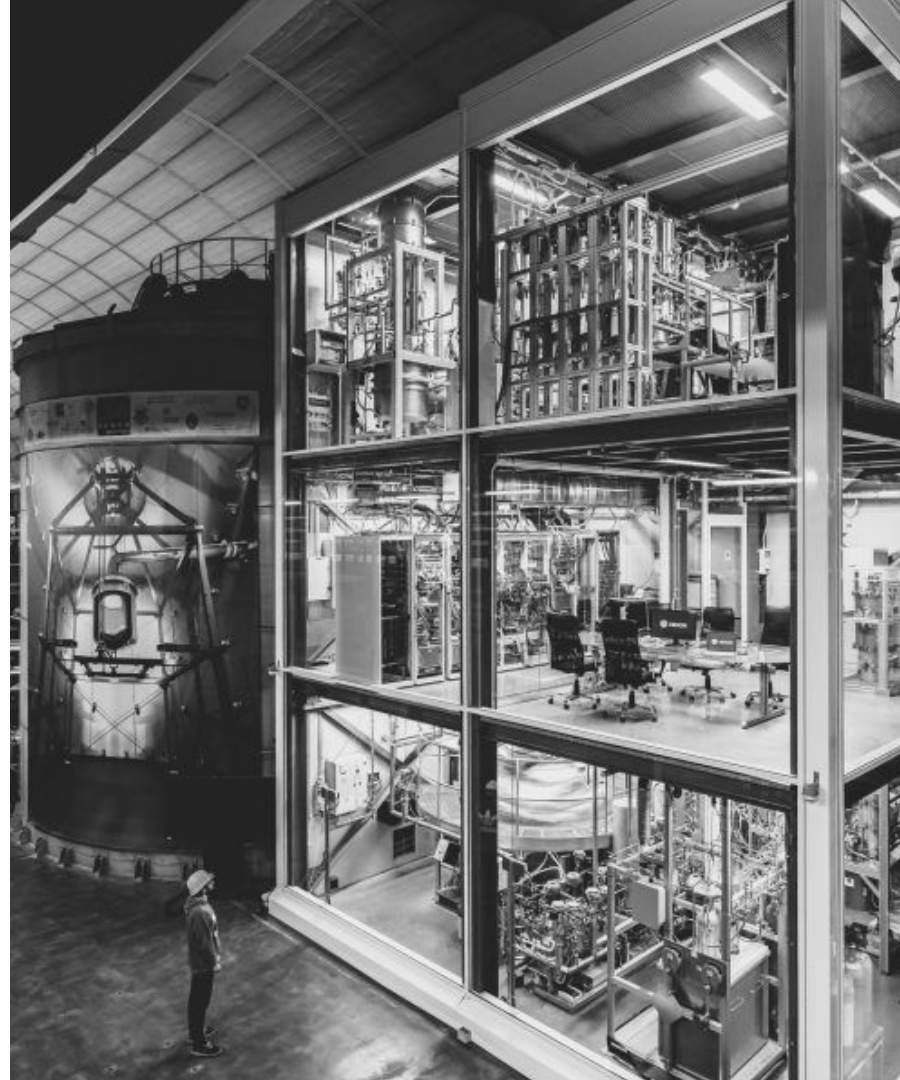
Current instrumental background estimation in XENONnT



Background validation in XENON1T

Summary

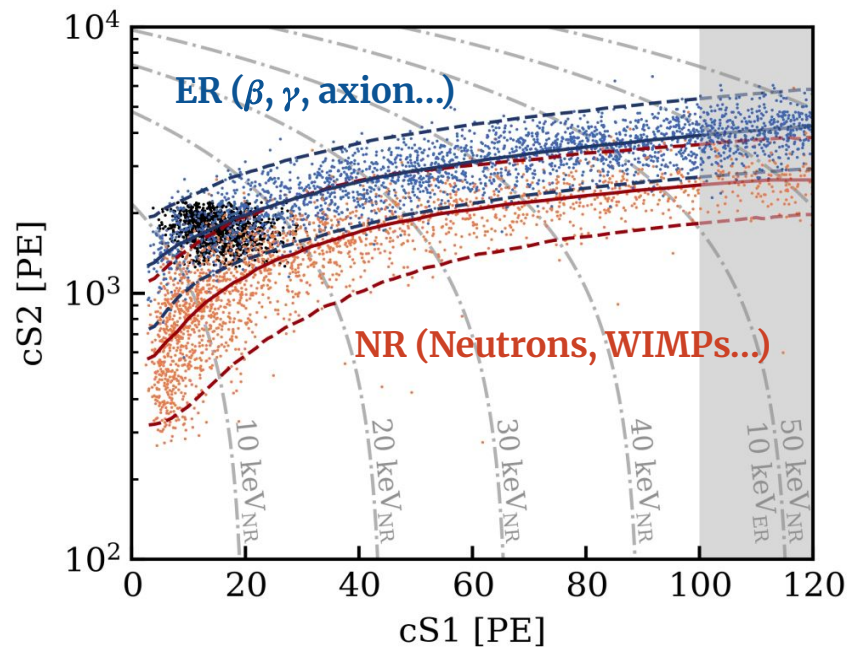
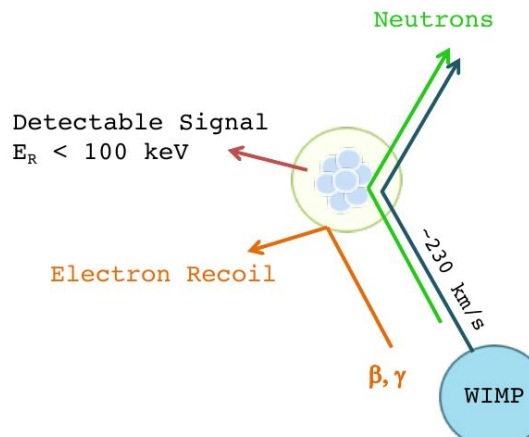
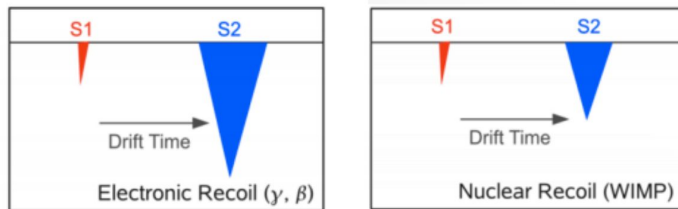
- XENONnT is a dual-phase xenon TPC detector filled with **6 t liquid xenon**
- By discarding the S1 signal, the S2-only analysis can lower its recoil-energy threshold by **~ 7 times**
- This enables sensitivity to **sub-GeV dark-matter** candidates such as dark photons and axion-like particles
- **Dominant instrumental backgrounds:**
 - Delayed electrons
 - Cathode event
- **Sub-dominant physics backgrounds:**
 - CEvNS
 - Electronic recoils
 - Neutrons



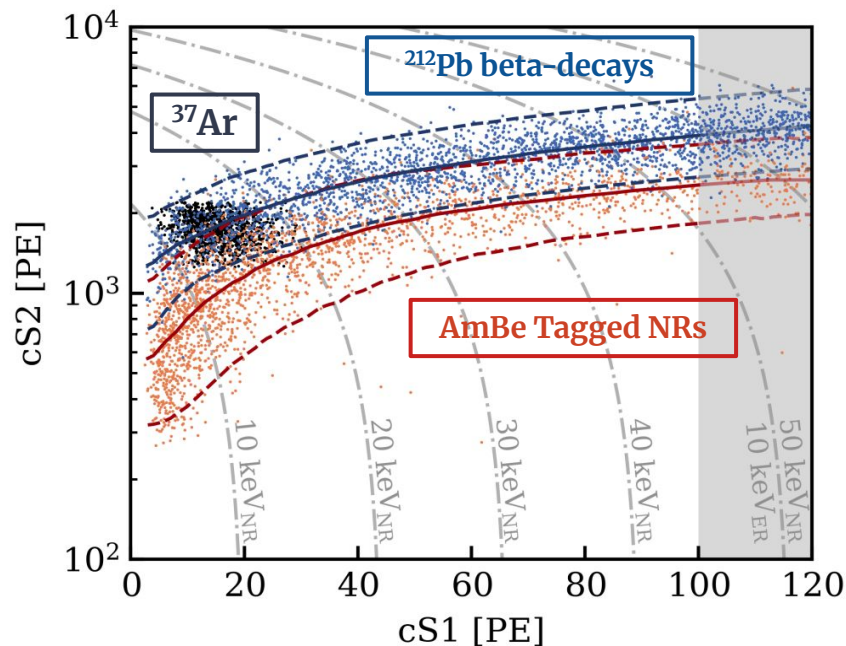
Back-up slides

How to identify NR (nuclear recoil)?

Using S2/S1 to discriminate
electronic recoil (ER) and nuclear recoil (NR)



How to calibrate our detector?



Calibration for ER:

ERs from ^{212}Pb beta-decays from injected gaseous ^{220}Rn :

- Continuous spectrum
- To define cS1 vs cS2 response for ER
- To validate cut acceptance

ERs from injected gaseous ^{37}Ar :

- mono-energetic at 2.8 keV
- To validate the low-energy ER response

Calibration for NR:

NRs from $^{241}\text{AmBe}$ neutron source:

- Tagged by a coincident gamma captured by neutron veto
- To define cS1 vs cS2 response for NR

How to identify the background?

ER background:

- Dominated by ^{214}Pb (a daughter of ^{222}Rn) beta-decays

Surface background:

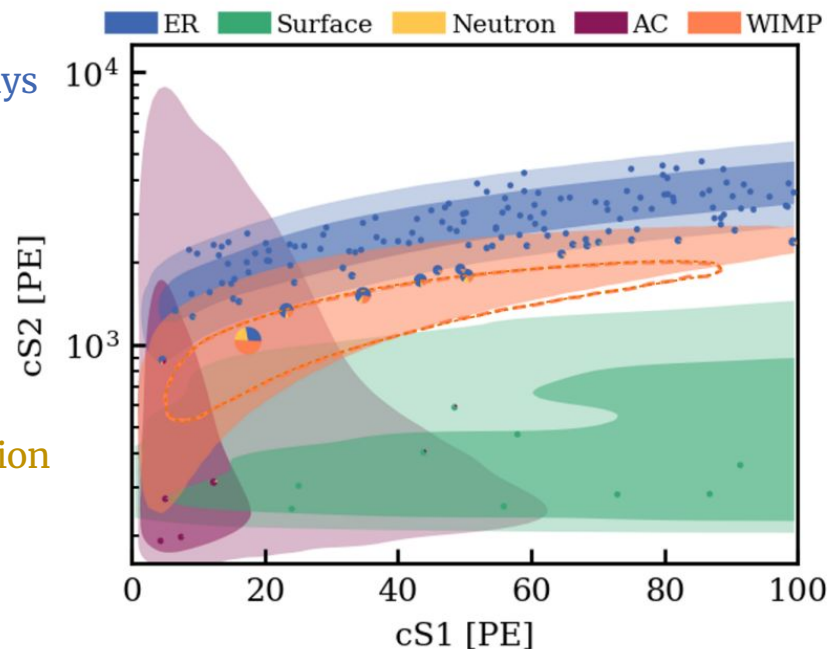
- beta decays of ^{210}Pb from TPC wall
- suppressed by fiducial volume cut

NR (neutron) background:

- Neutrons from spontaneous fission and (α, n) reaction

Accidental coincidence (AC) background:

- Random pairing of S1 and S2 lone signals



Upgrade from XENON1T to XENONnT

- Reduction of **ER background**:

Major background: β emitter ^{214}Pb , a daughter of ^{222}Rn

Rn distillation column

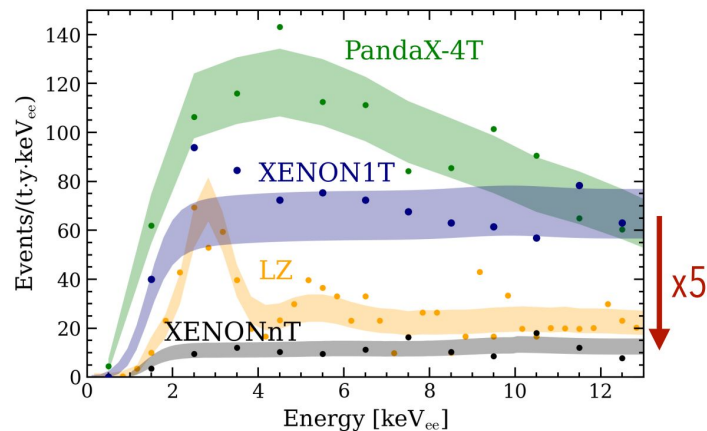
⇒ Reduction of ER background by **a factor of ~6**

- New xenon purification system

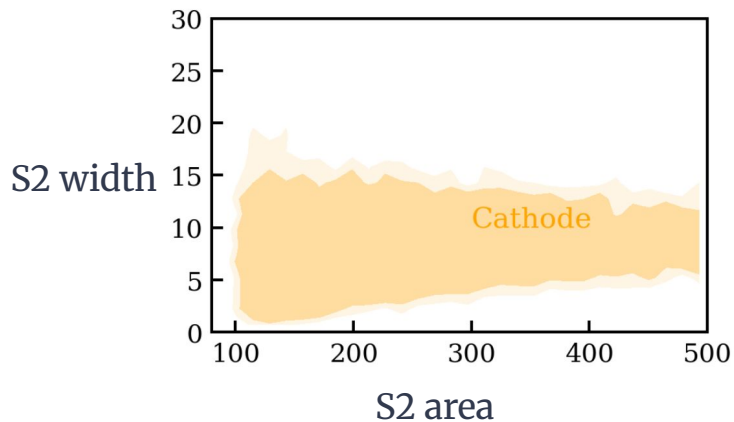
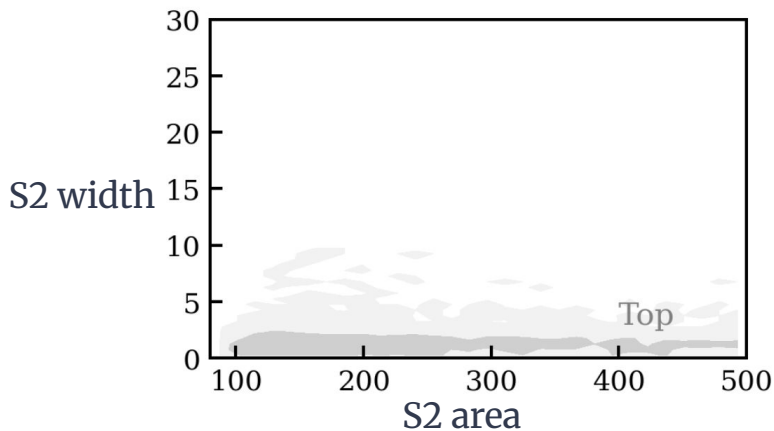
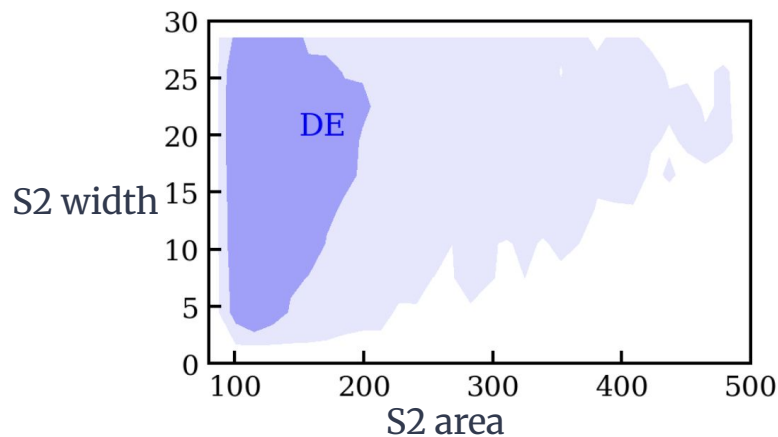
⇒ Higher electron survival rate

	Full drift time:	Electron lifetime:	Electron survival (@full drift length):
1T	0.67 ms	0.65 ms	30 %
nT	2.2 ms	~15 ms	86 % @ 15 ms

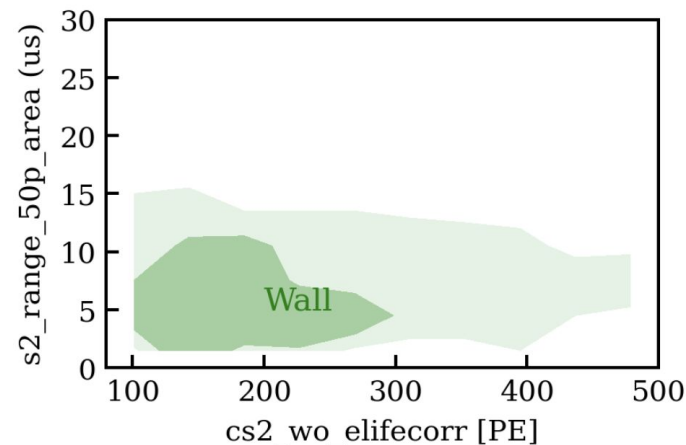
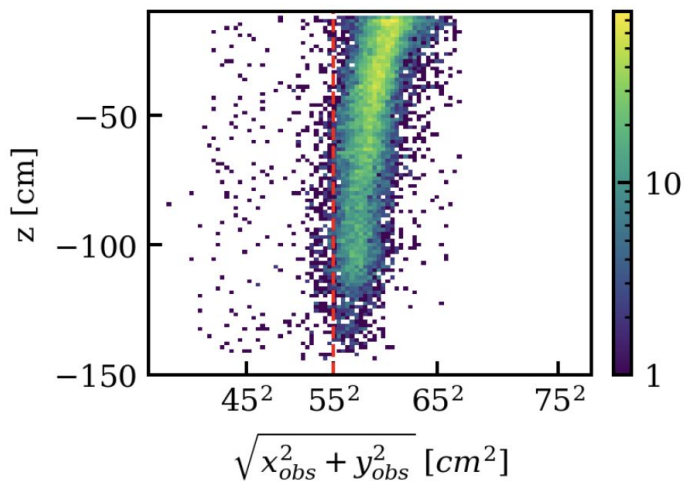
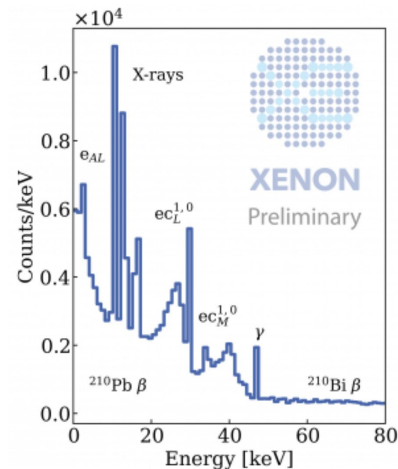
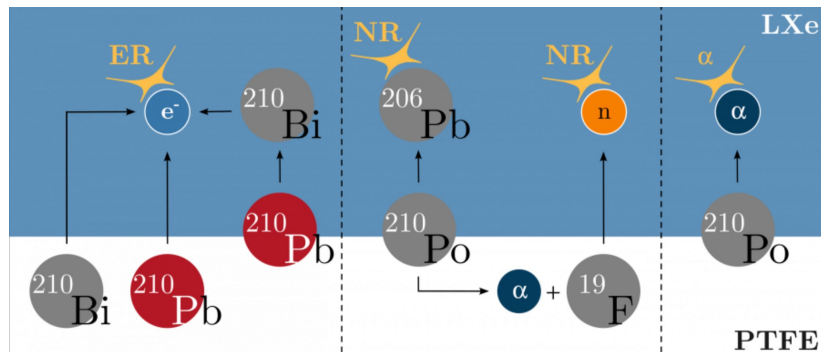
- Increased xenon target mass



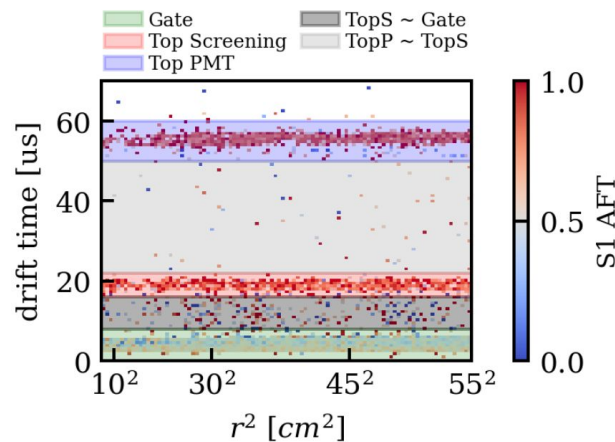
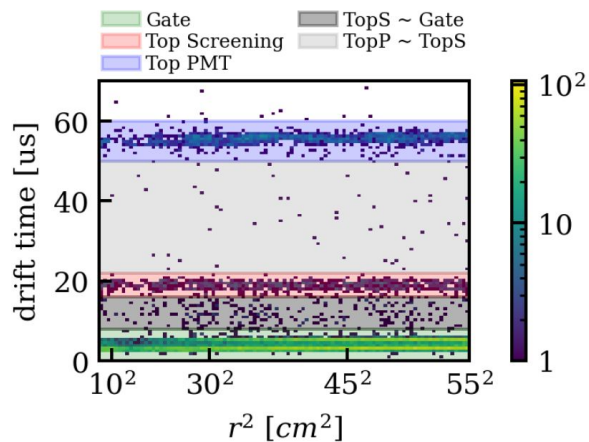
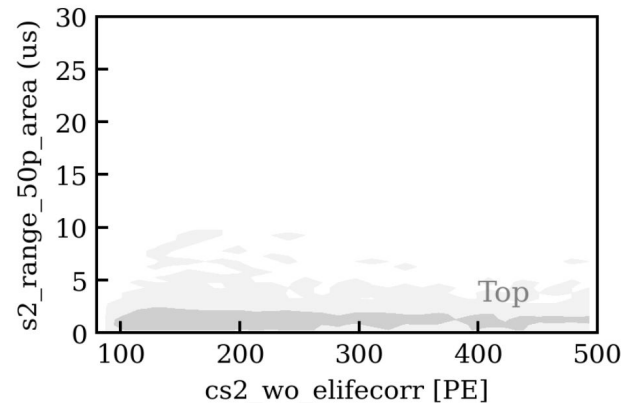
Major instrumental background in S2-only



Instrumental background: Wall

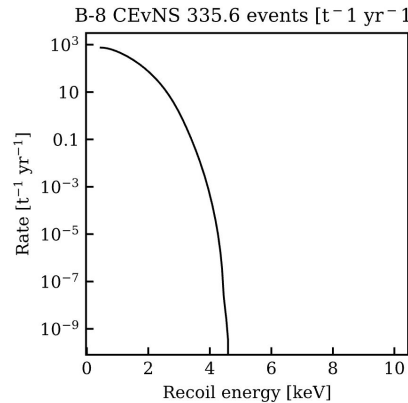


Instrumental background: Top electrodes

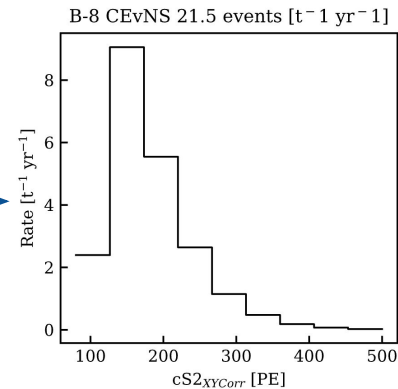


Physics background: CEvNS

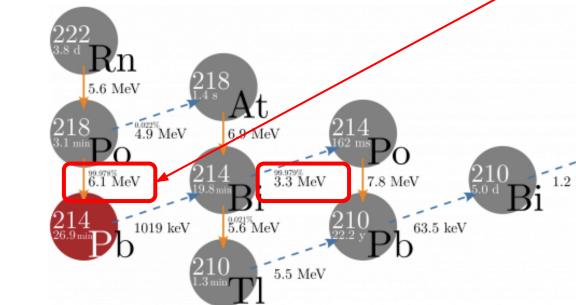
S2-only expected CEvNS events = $10 * 2$ fold's



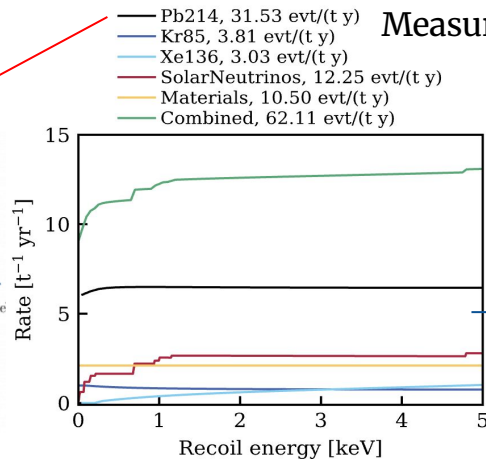
AppleTree



Physics background: ER



Measurement of $^{\text{nat}}\text{Kr/Xe}$



AppleTree

