

# Recent Results from the PandaX-4T Experiment

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On behalf of the PandaX Collaboration

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**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC

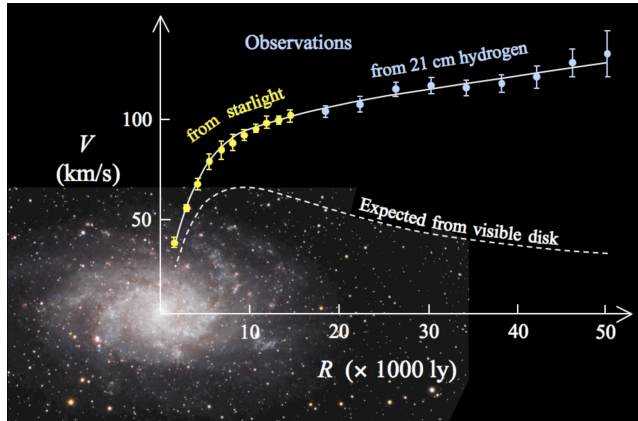




- Introduction of dark matter
- PandaX-4T experiment
- Recent physics results
  - SI/SD WIMP
  - DM absorption
  - ${}^8\text{B}$  CE $\nu$ NS
  - ${}^{136}\text{Xe}$  ( $0\nu/2\nu$ )  $\beta\beta$  decay
- Summary and outlook

# Dark matter evidences

## Galactic rotation curve



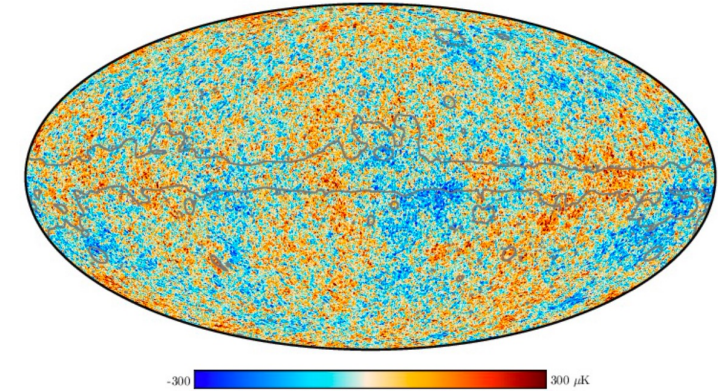
Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. 311, 411-447(2000)

## Bullet Cluster



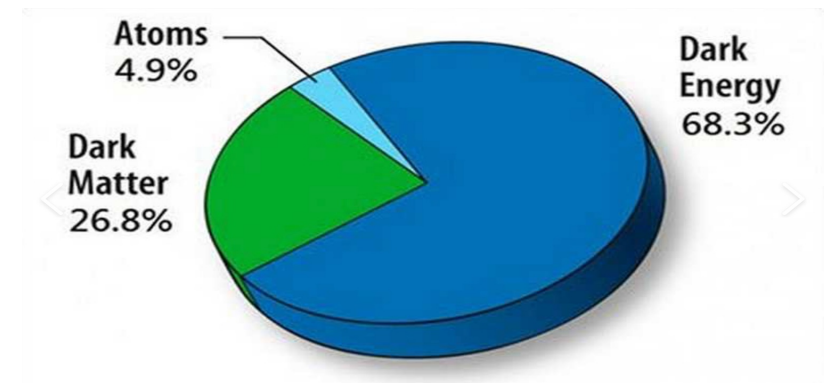
Monthly Notices of the Royal  
Astronomical Society 382 (2007): 29-47

## Cosmic Microwave Background



Planck 2018 results I Overview and the cosmological  
legacy of Planck

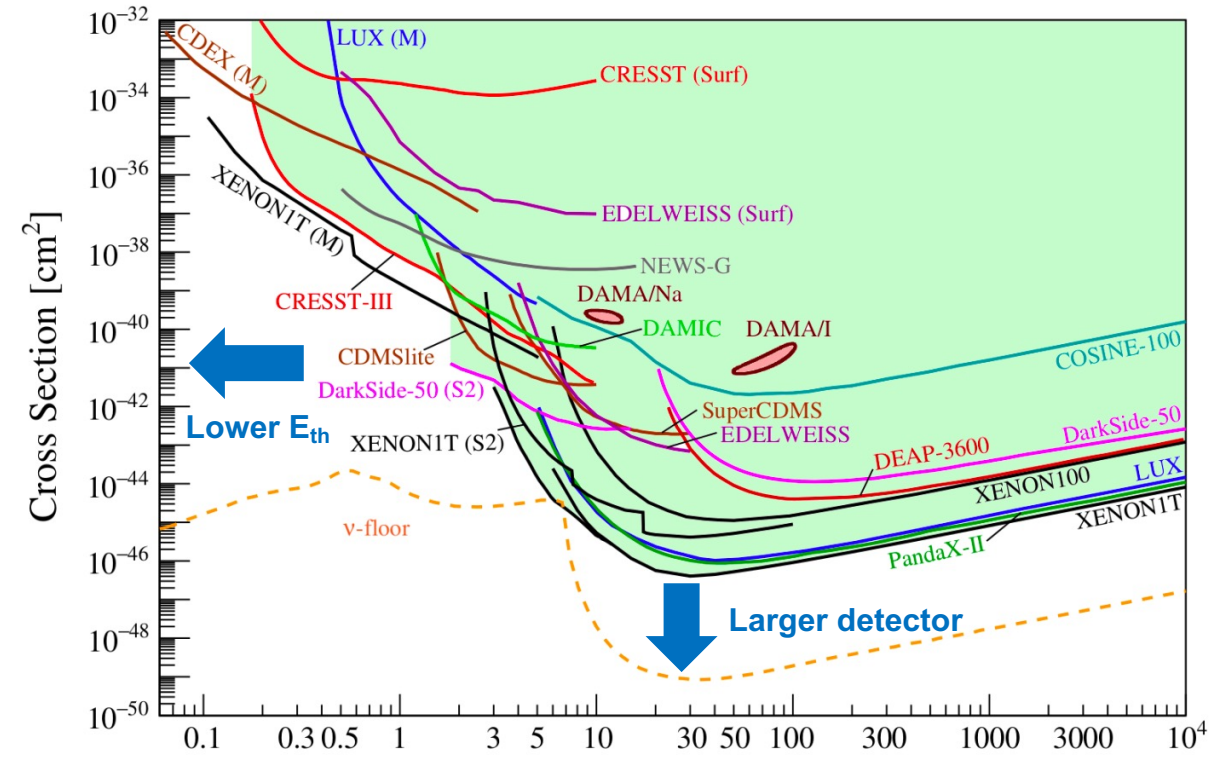
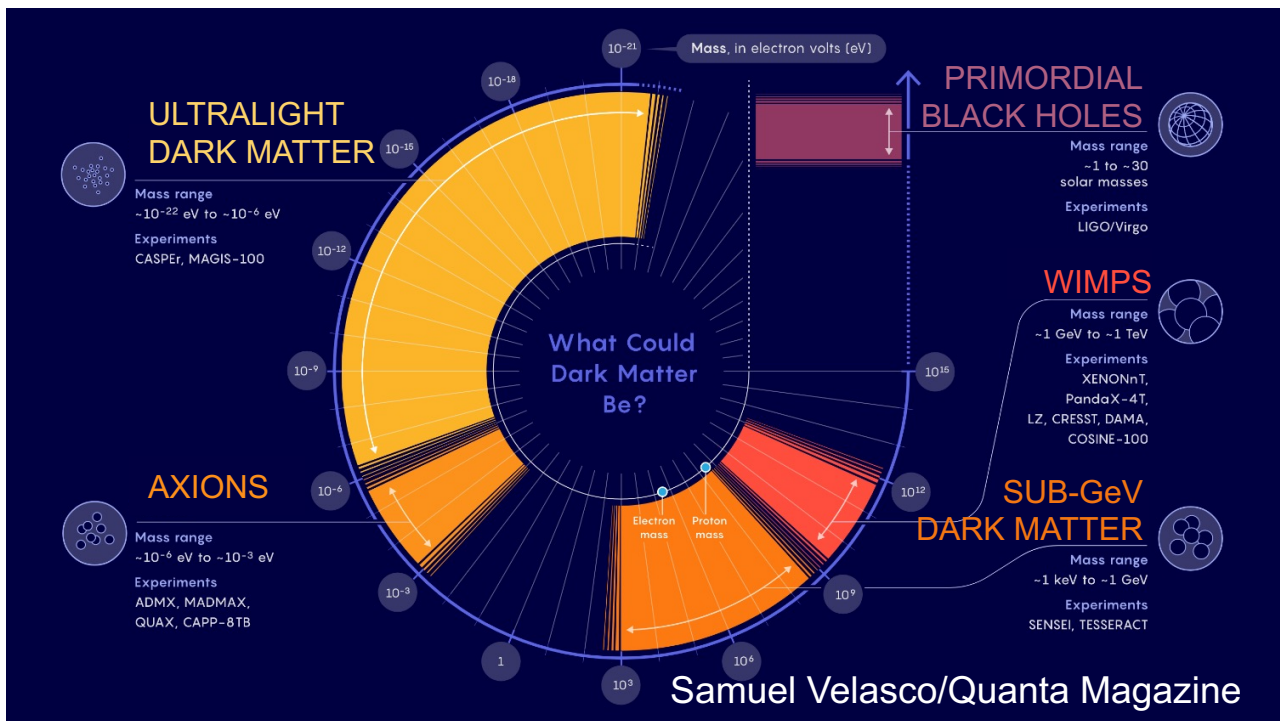
Gravitational evidences suggest dark matter is the dominant form of matter in the Universe



# Dark matter candidates



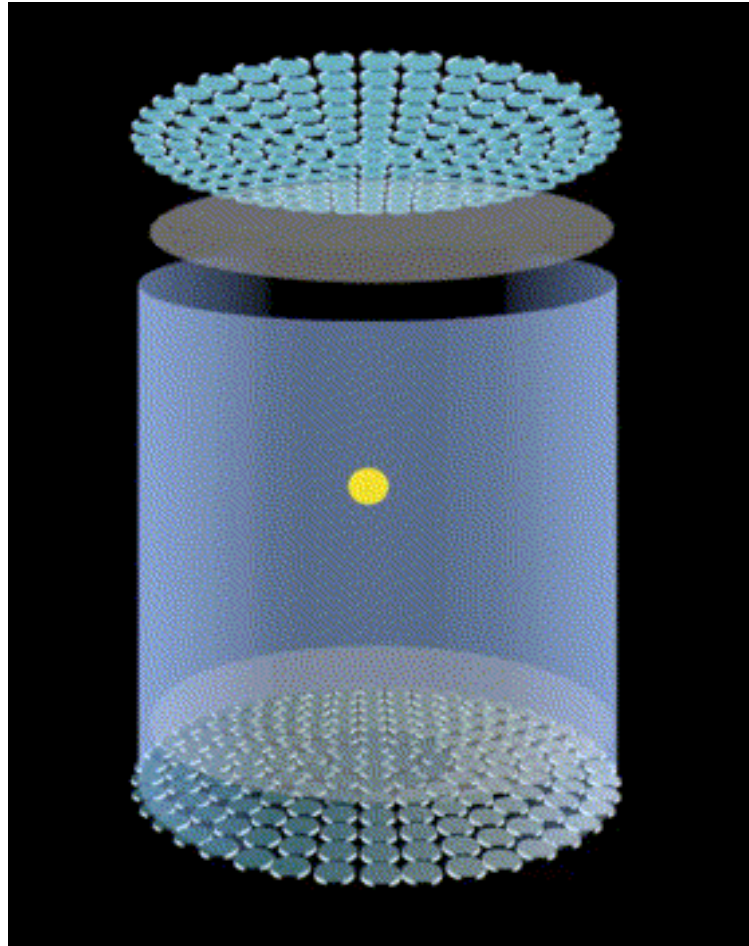
**PANDA X**  
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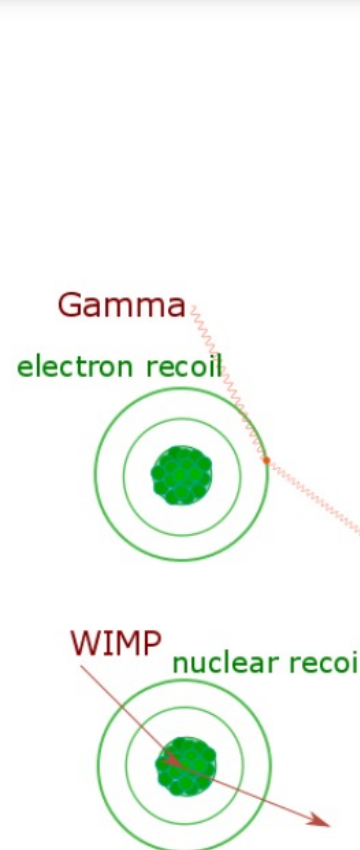
APPEC Committee Report  
(arXiv:2104.07634)



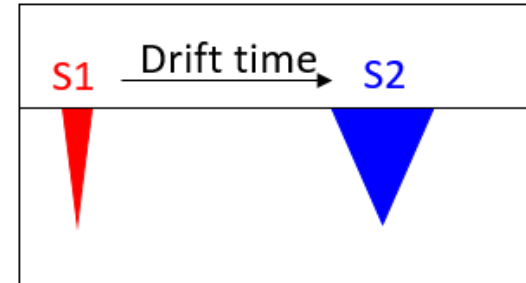
# Dual-phase xenon time projection chamber



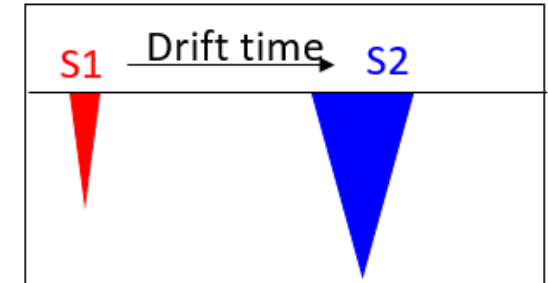
Dual-phase xenon time projection chamber (TPC)



Dark matter: nuclear recoil (NR)



$\gamma$  background: electron recoil (ER)



$$(S2/S1)_{NR} \ll (S2/S1)_{ER}$$

- S1: prompt scintillation signal
  - High light yield
- S2: delayed ionization signal
  - Electroluminescence in vapor phase
  - Sensitive to single ionization electrons
- ER/NR identification
- 3D reconstruction and fiducialization
- Calorimeter from sub keV to MeV



# PandaX collaboration



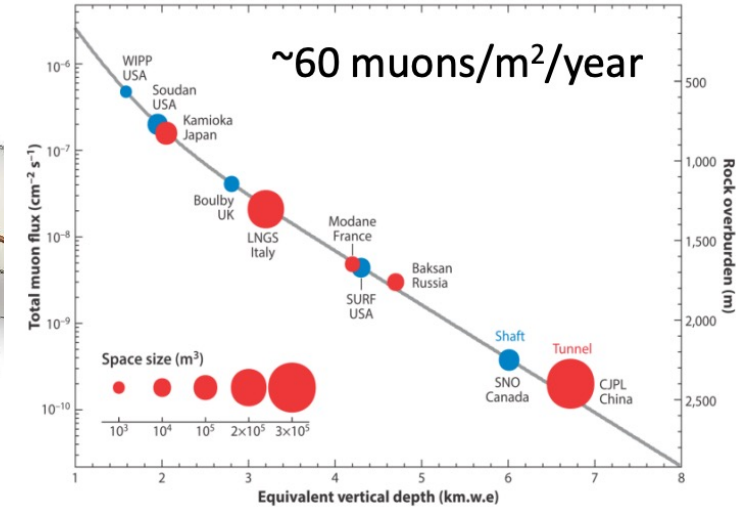
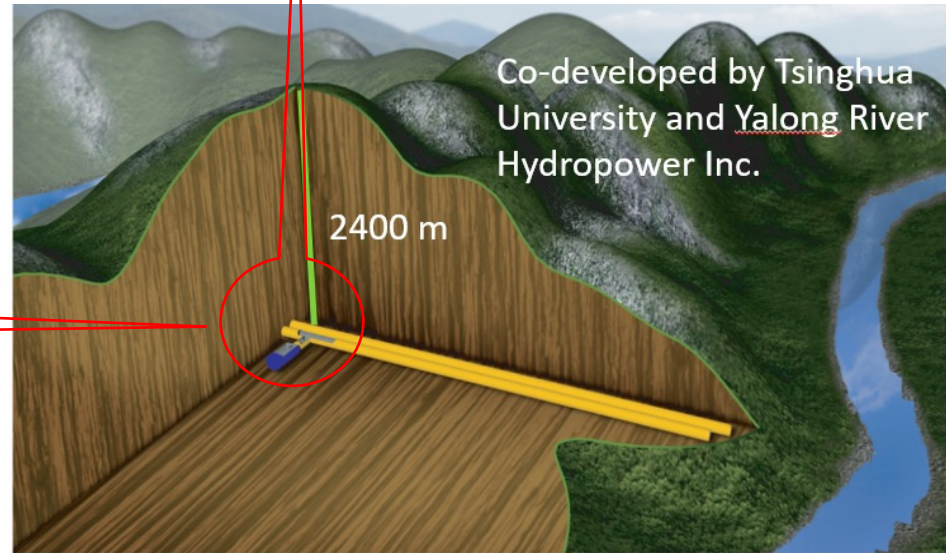
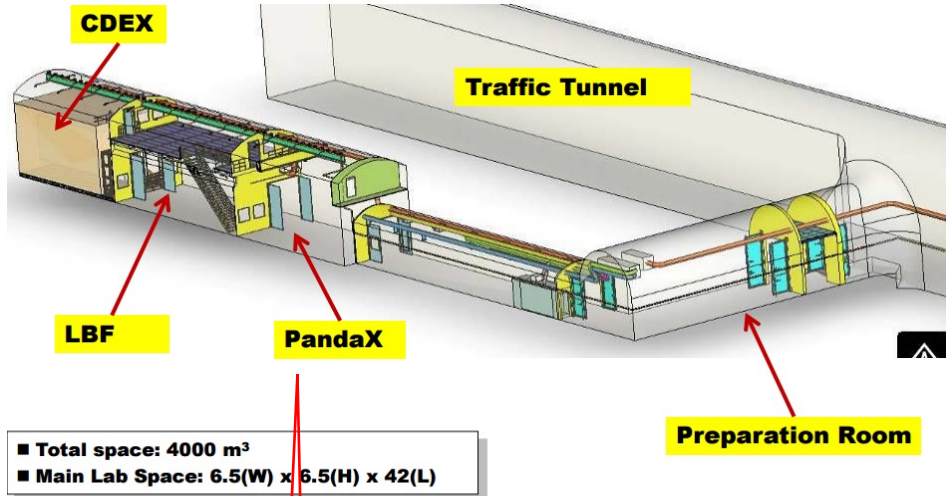
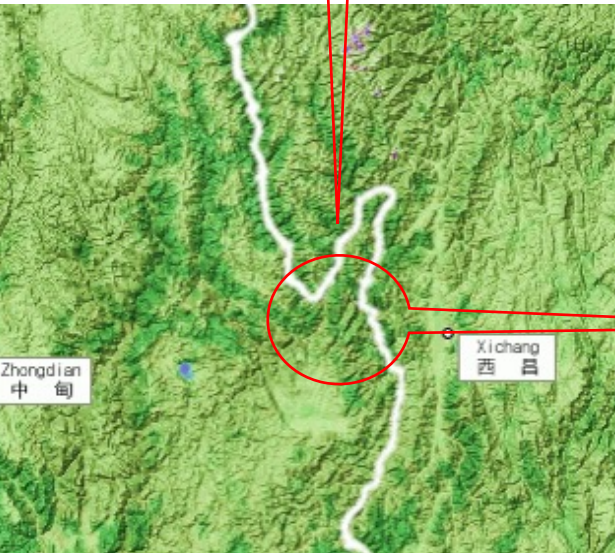
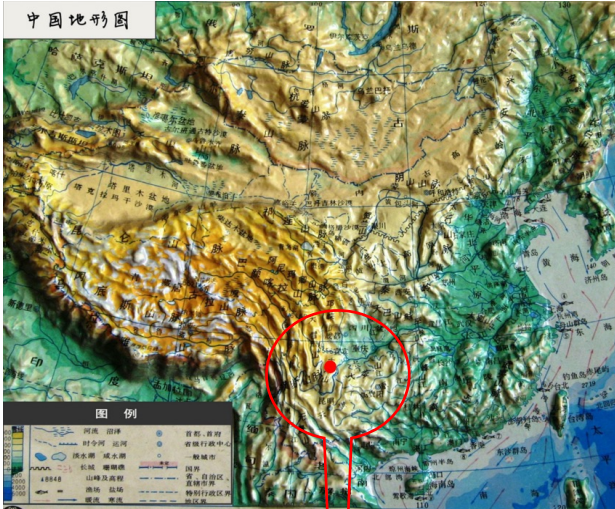
**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC

## Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Experiments





# China Jinping Underground Laboratory



## CJPL

- Deepest (equivalent vertical depth)
- Horizontal access
- Muon rate:  
 ~60 muon/m<sup>2</sup>/year  
 CPC 37,086001 (2013)



# Journey of PandaX



**Collaboration formed**



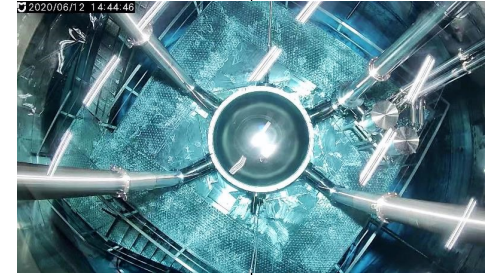
**PandaX-I started**



**PandaX-II, 580 kg xenon operation**



**PandaX-4T online**



2012.7

2014.5-10

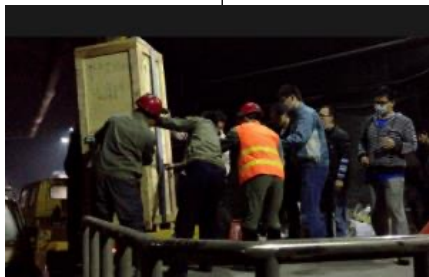
2019.8

2020.11-

2009.3

2014.3

2016.7-2019.7



**PandaX-I apparatus moved to CJPL-I**



**PandaX-I, 120 kg xenon operation**



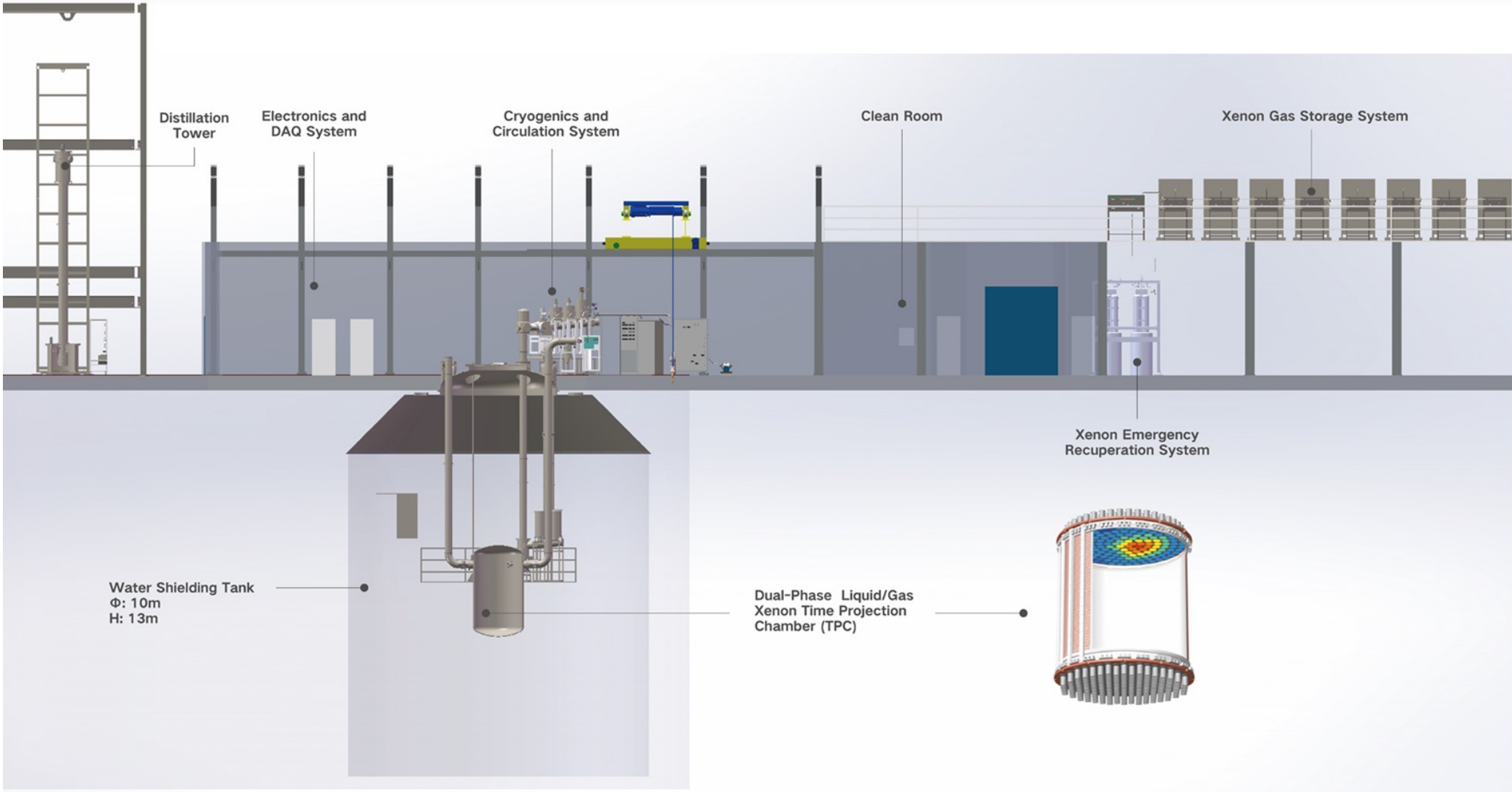
**PandaX-4T, 3.7 ton moved to CJPL-II**



# PandaX-4T experiment layout



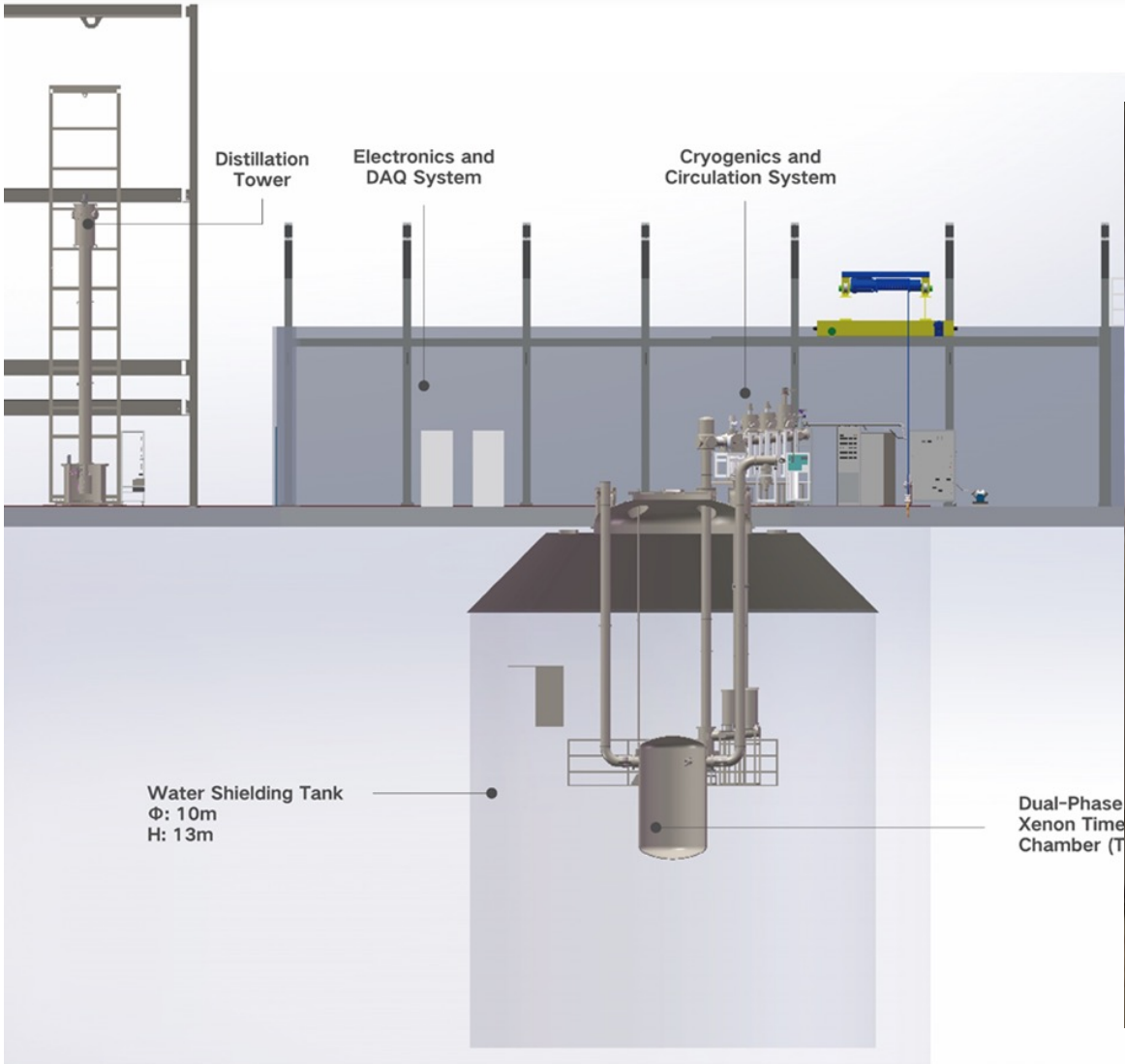
**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



# PandaX-4T experiment layout



**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



# PandaX-4T experiment layout



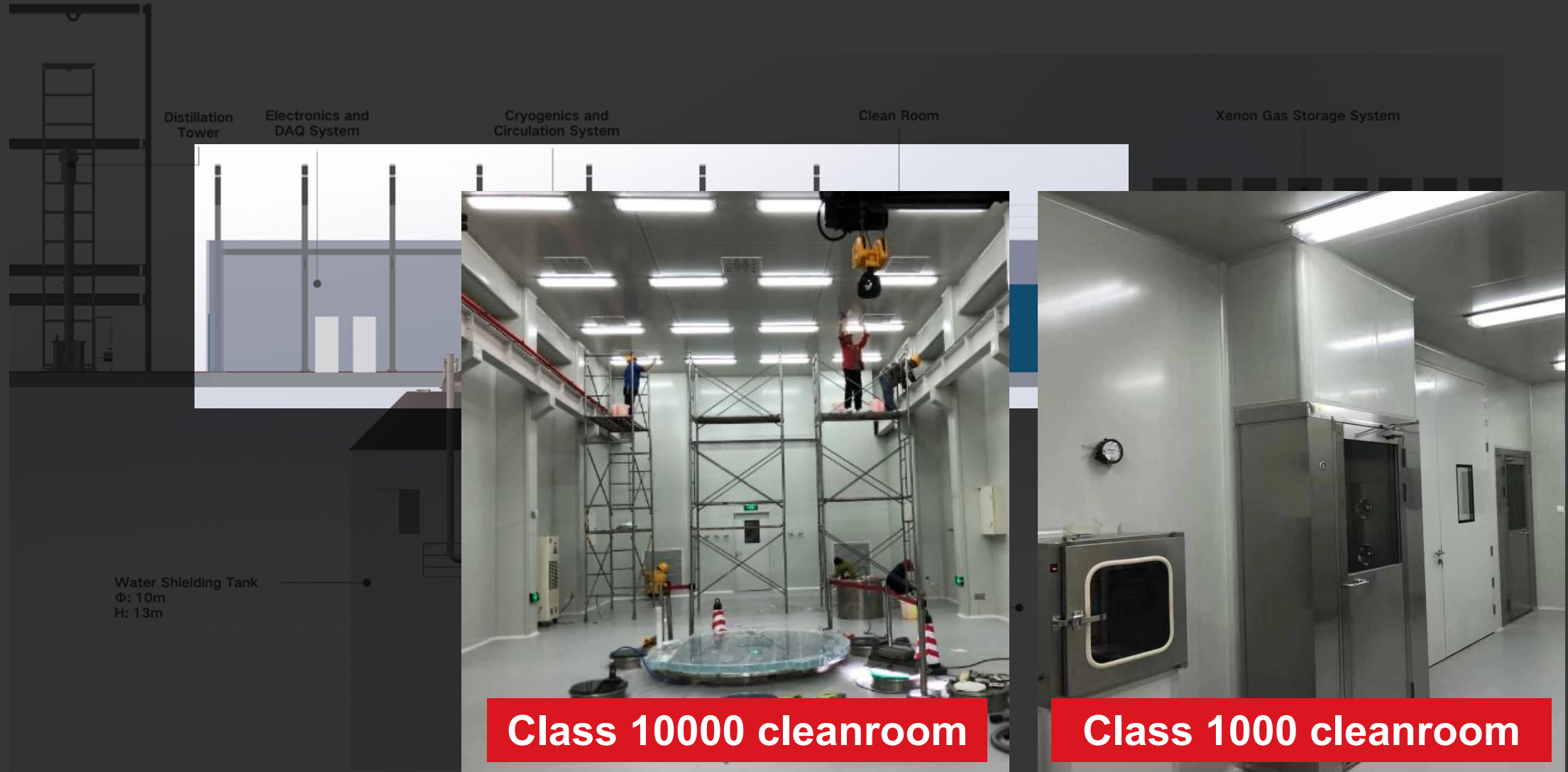
**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



# PandaX-4T experiment layout



**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC

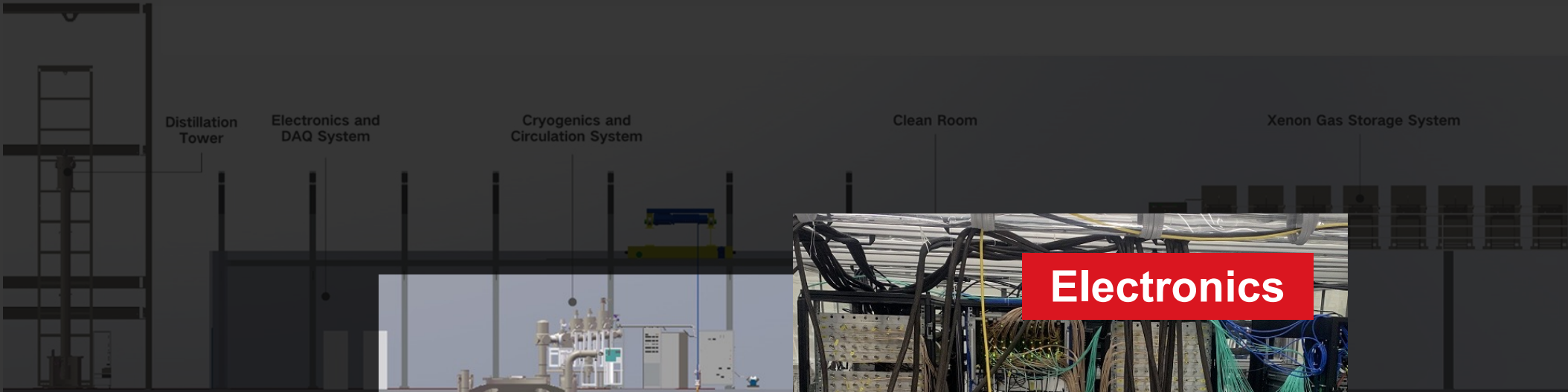




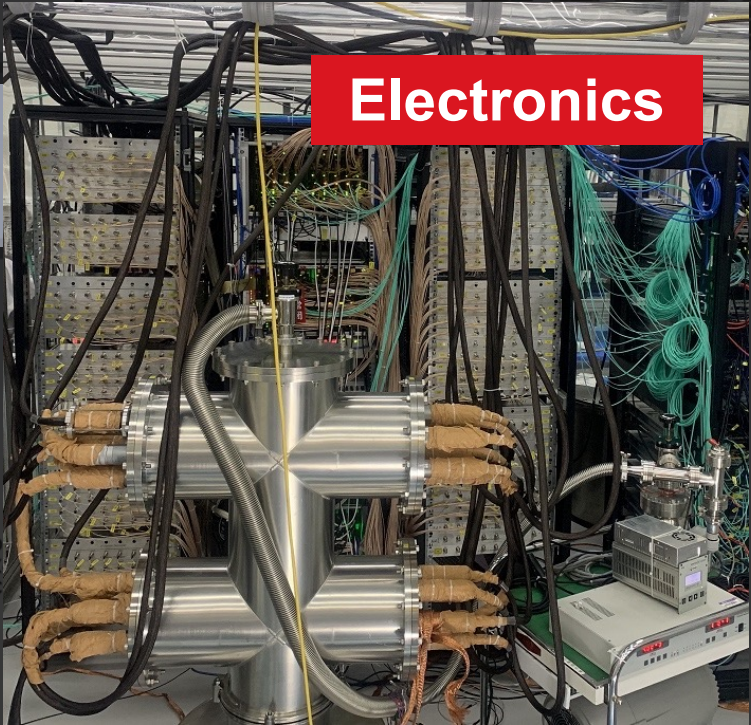
# PandaX-4T experiment layout



**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



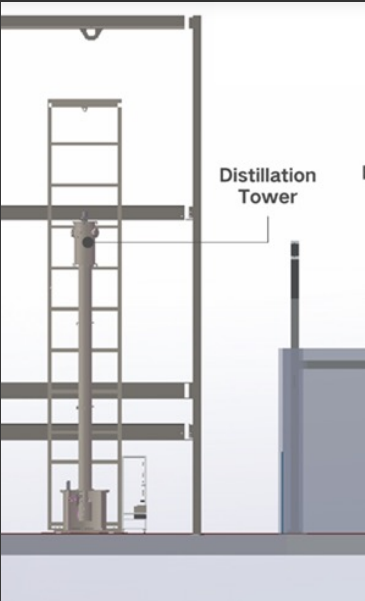
Water Shield  
Φ: 10m  
H: 13m



# PandaX-4T experiment layout



**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC

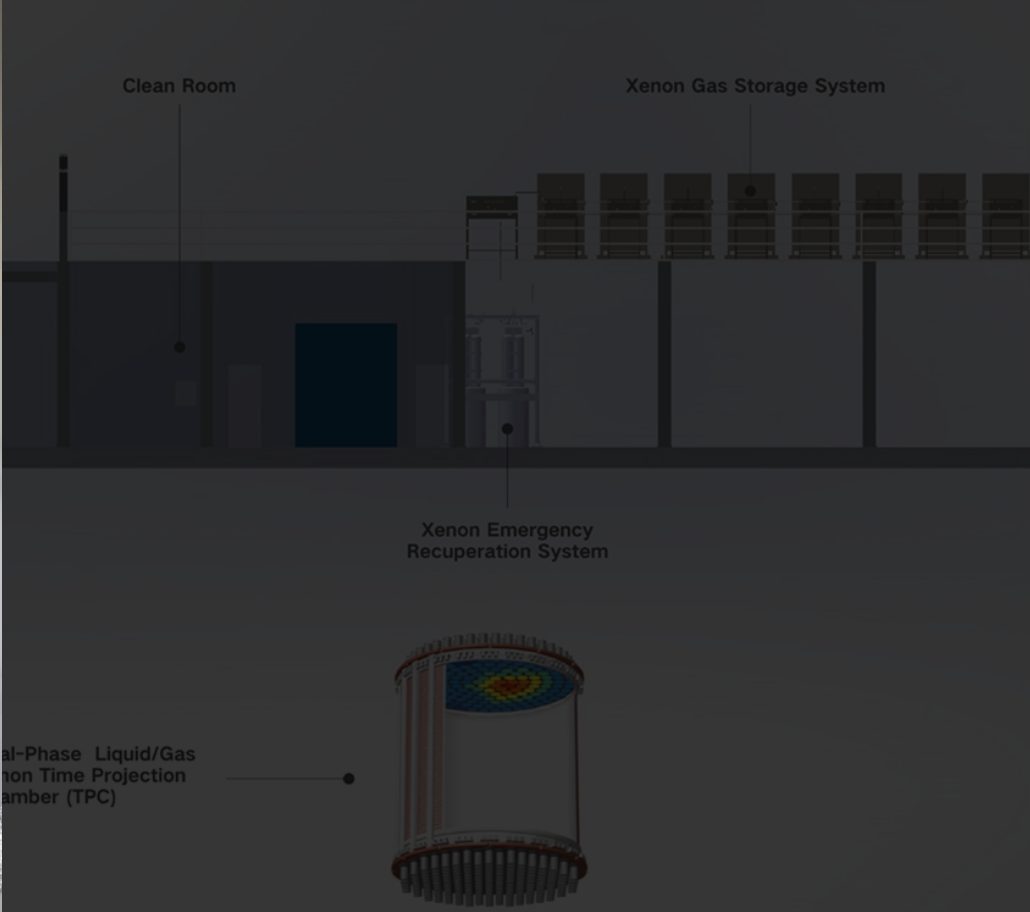


Distillation Tower

Water Shielding Tank  
Φ: 10m  
H: 13m



**Distillation tower**



Clean Room

Xenon Gas Storage System

Xenon Emergency Recuperation System

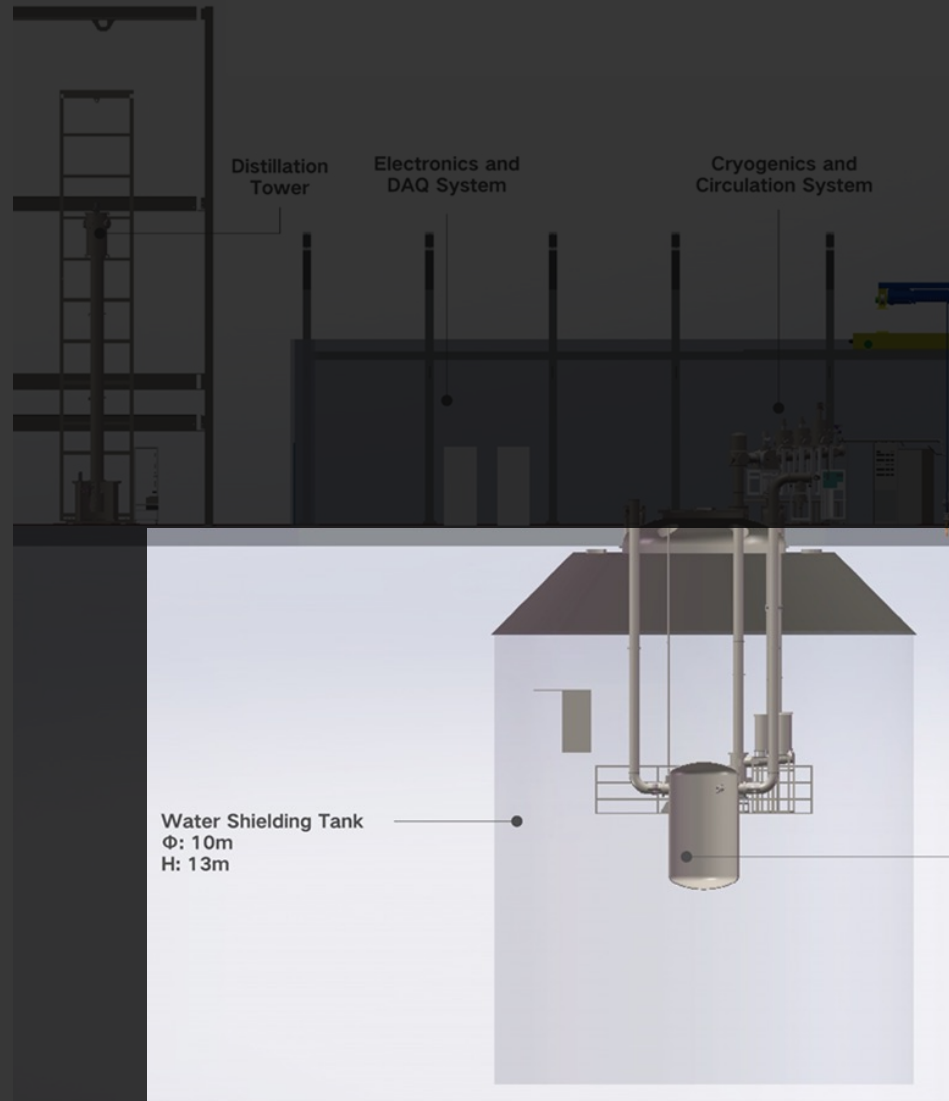
Two-Phase Liquid/Gas Xenon Time Projection Chamber (TPC)



# PandaX-4T experiment layout



**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC

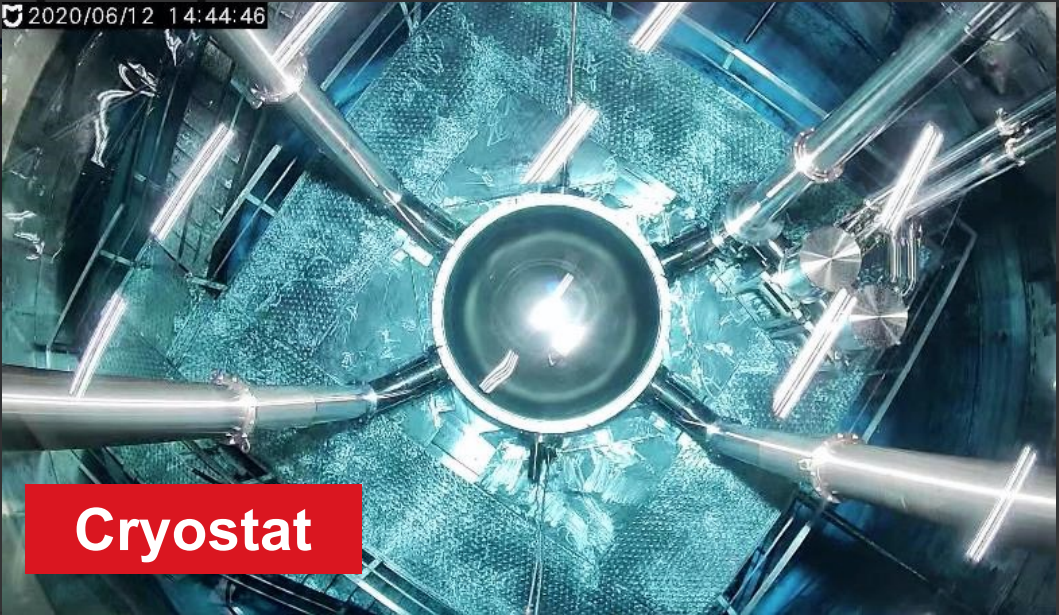
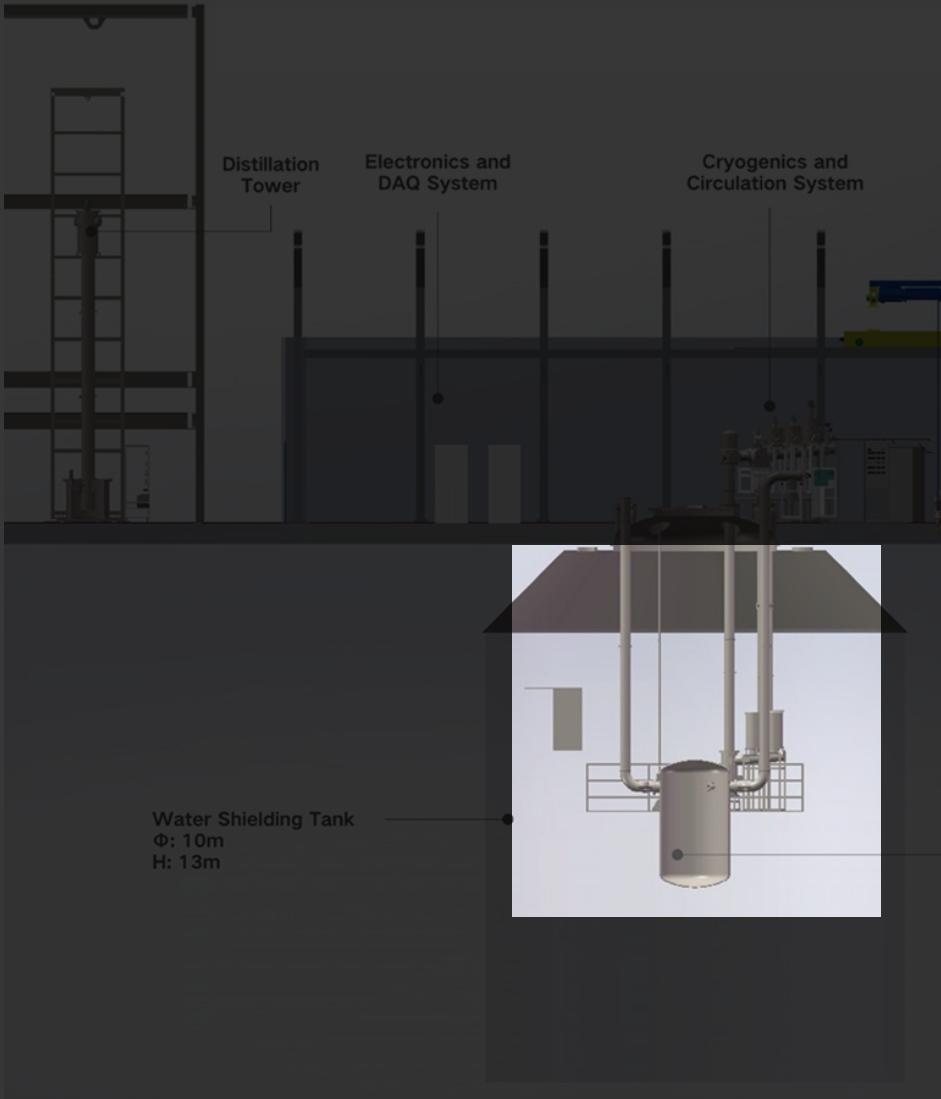


**Water tank**

# PandaX-4T experiment layout



**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



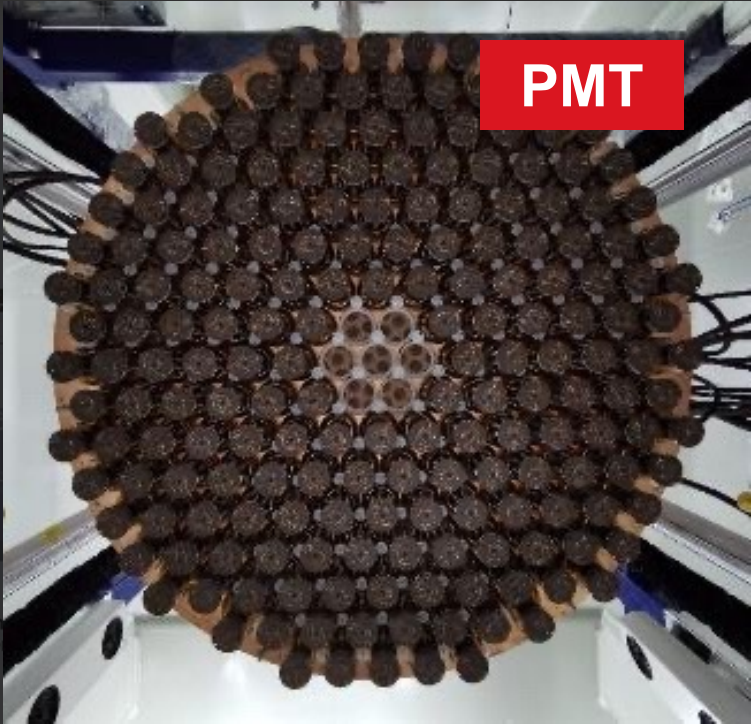
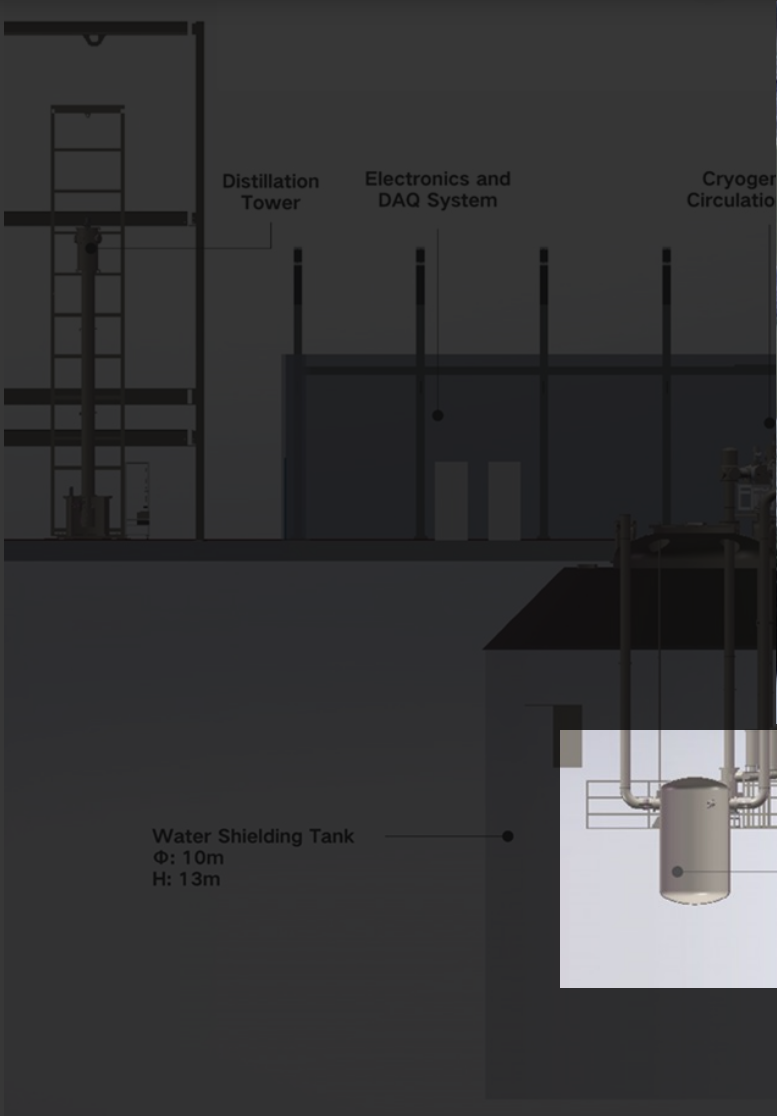
Chamber (TPC)



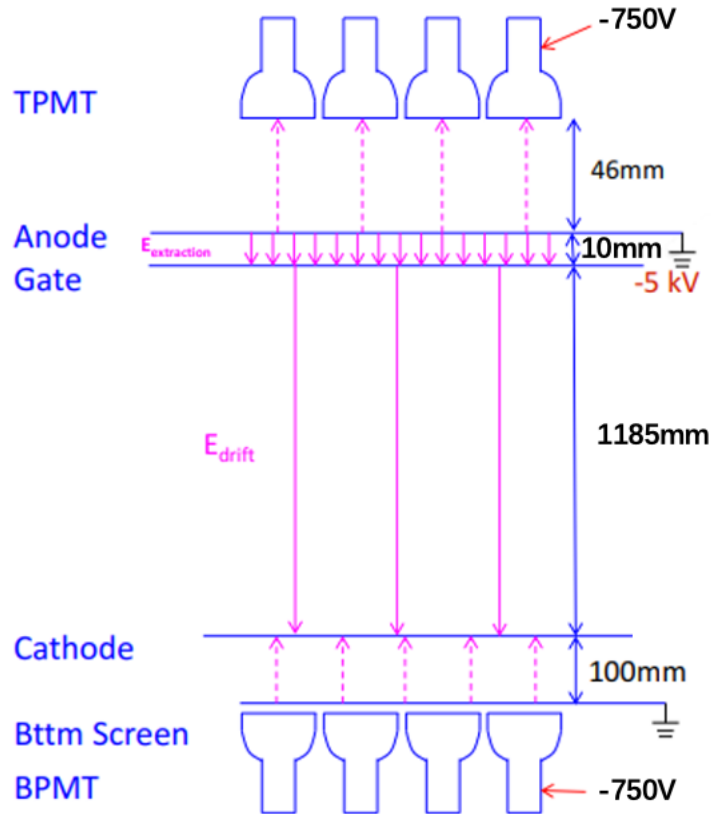
# PandaX-4T experiment layout



**PANDA X**  
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



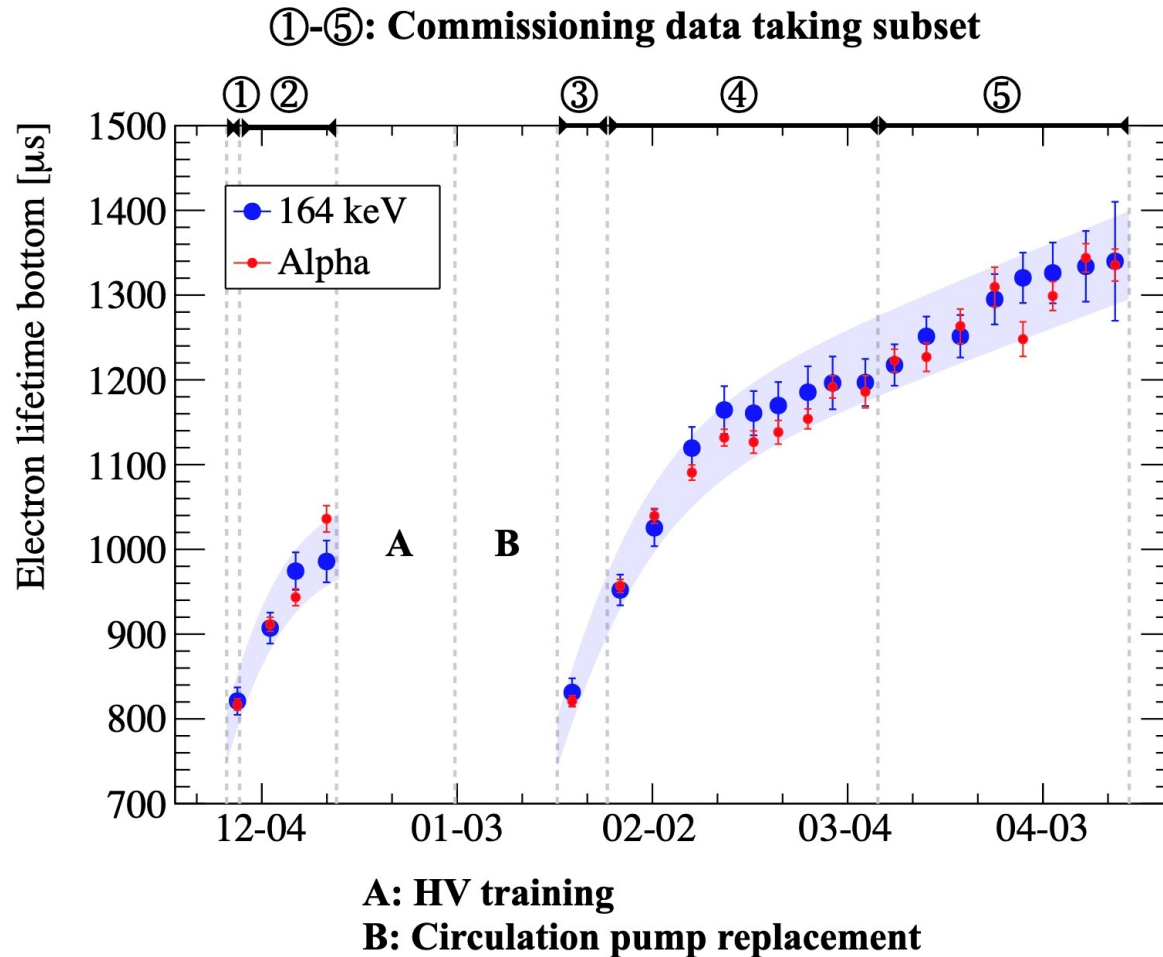
# TPC operation conditions



During the run, HV set at a few different values to avoid excessive discharges

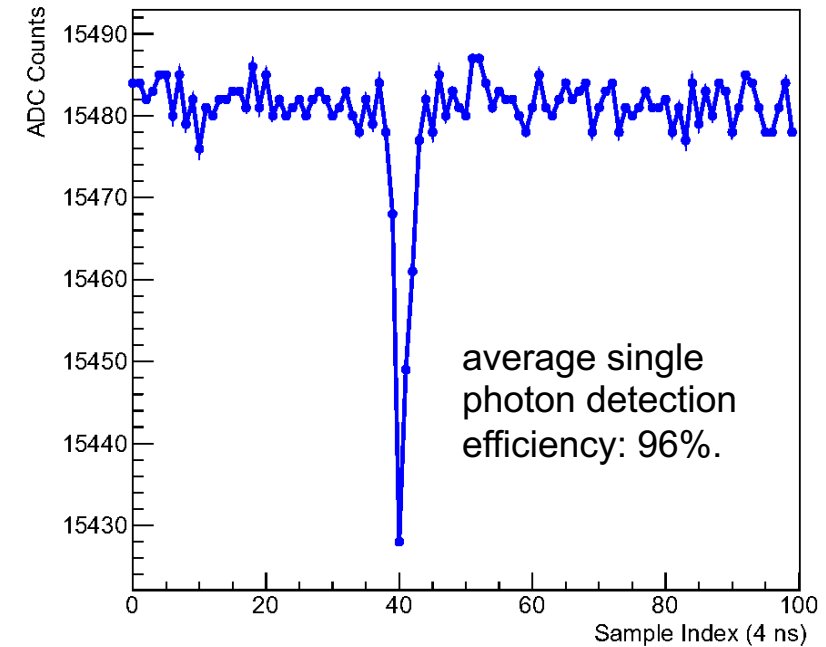
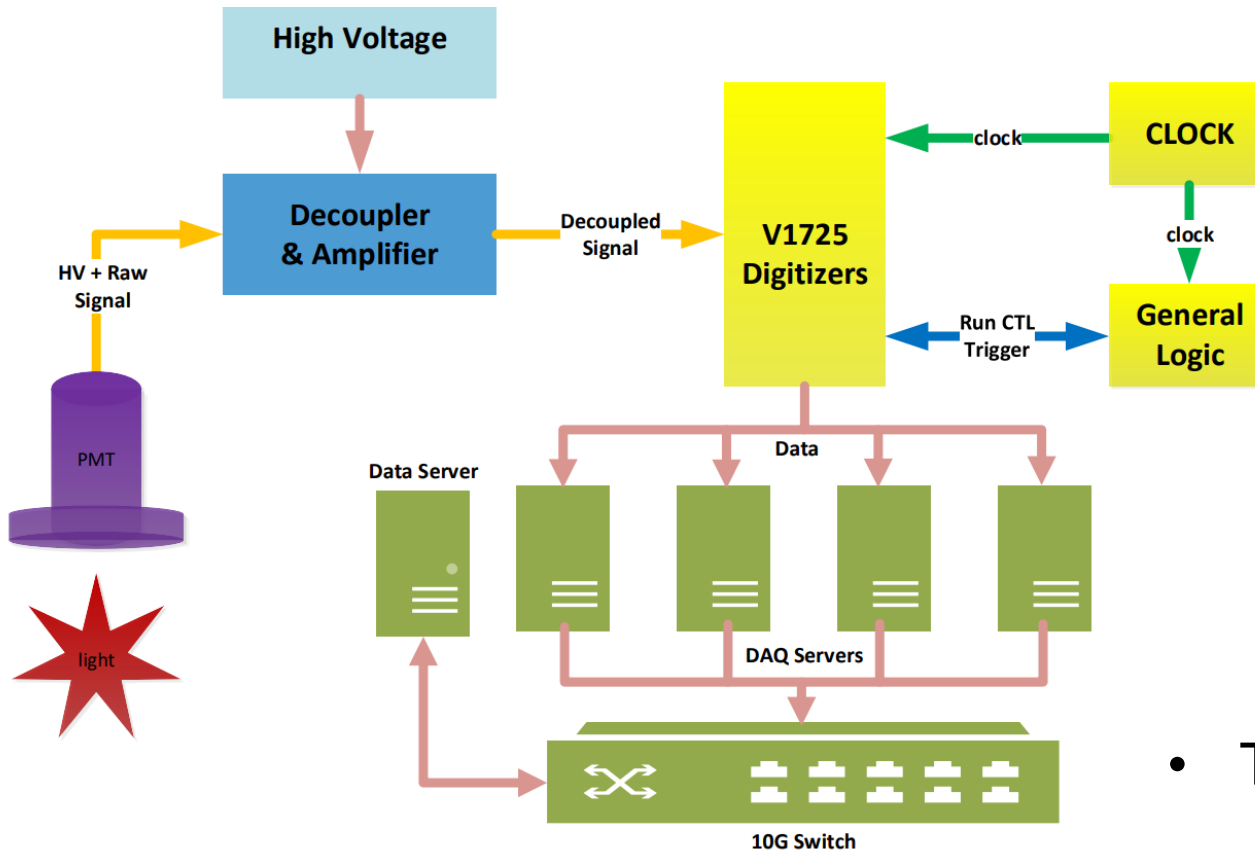
Set	1	2	3	4	5
Duration (days)	1.95	13.25	5.53	35.58	36.51
$\langle \tau_e \rangle$ ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	800.4	939.2	833.6	1121.5	1288.2
$dt_{\text{max}}$ ( $\mu\text{s}$ )	800	810	817	841	841
$V_{\text{cathode}}$ (-kV)	20	18.6	18	16	16
$V_{\text{gate}}$ (-kV)	4.9	4.9	5	5	5
PDE (%)	$9.0 \pm 0.2$		$9.0 \pm 0.2$		
EEE (%)	$90.2 \pm 5.4$		$92.6 \pm 5.4$		
SEG <sub>b</sub> (PE/e)	$3.8 \pm 0.1$		$4.6 \pm 0.1$		

# Data taking history



- Electron lifetime: in situ S2 vertical uniformity calibration
- Two gas loops for purification
- Stable data running period: 95.0 calendar days (86 days after selection)

# Major improvement of electronics



- Triggerless DAQ: low threshold read out pulses above 20 ADC (~1/3 PE)



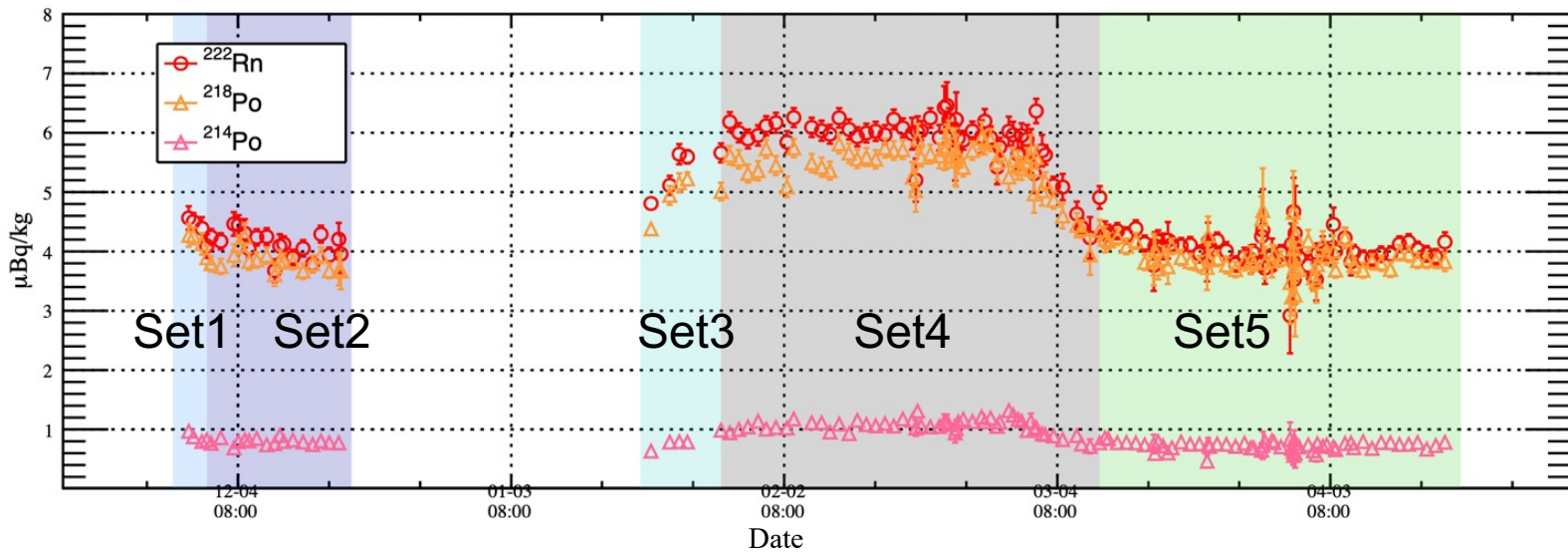
# Major improvement of background



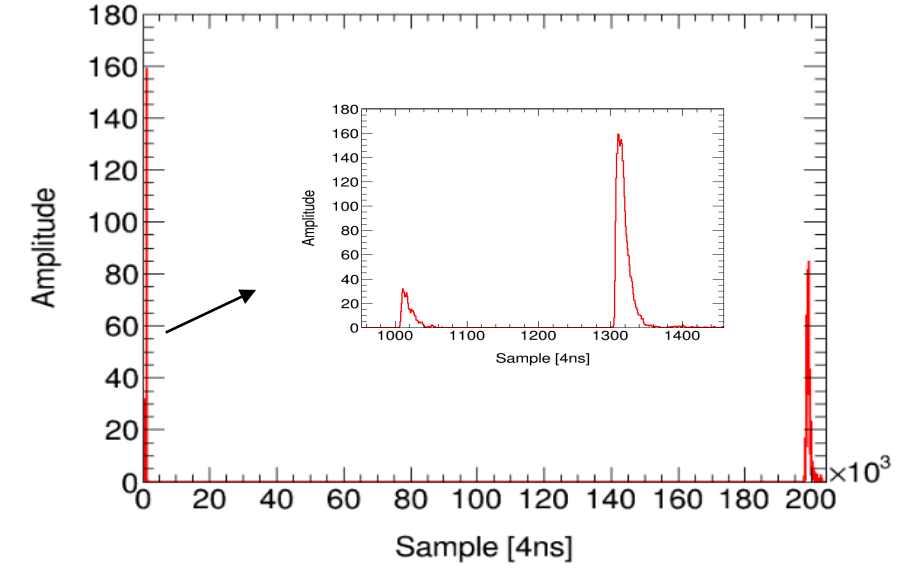
- $^{222}\text{Rn}$ :  $\sim 5$  uBq/kg  
1/6 of PandaX-II

- $^{85}\text{Kr}$ :  $\sim 0.3$  ppt mol/mol  
1/20 of PandaX-II

Radon evolution



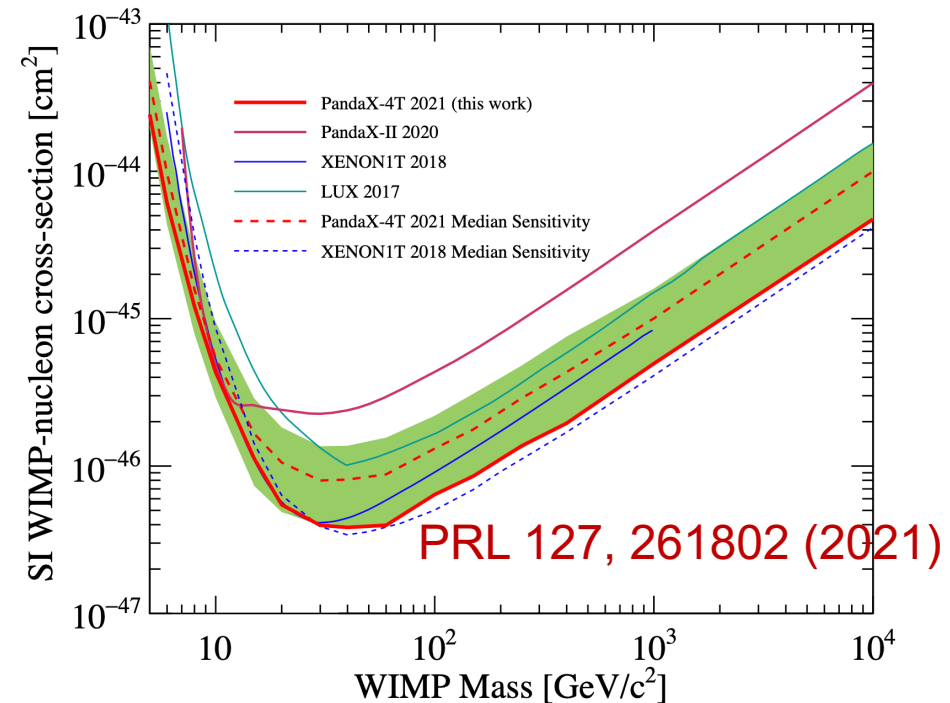
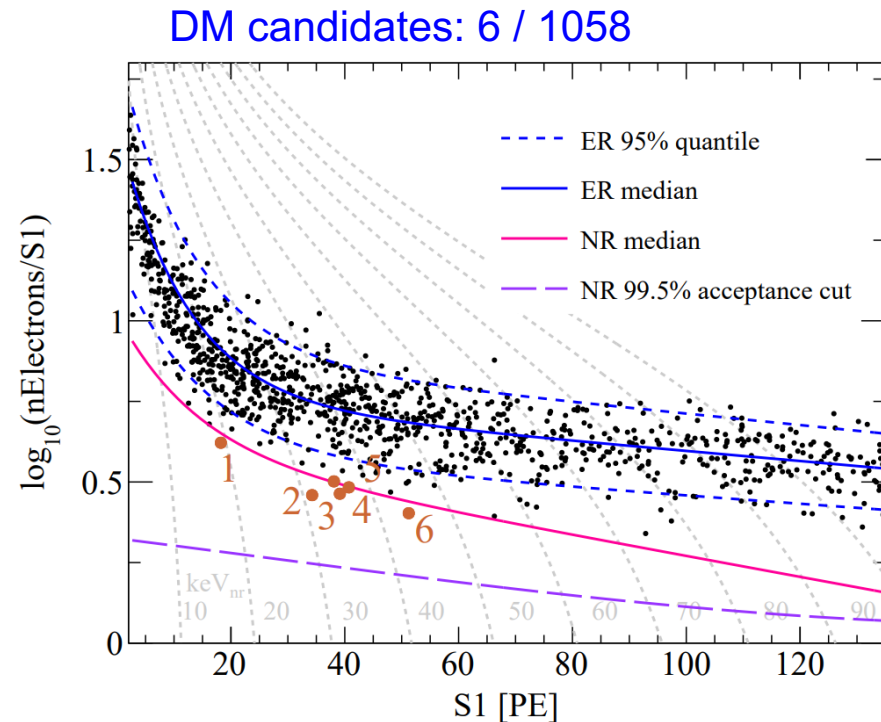
Waveform of  $^{85}\text{Kr}$ 's  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  coincidence



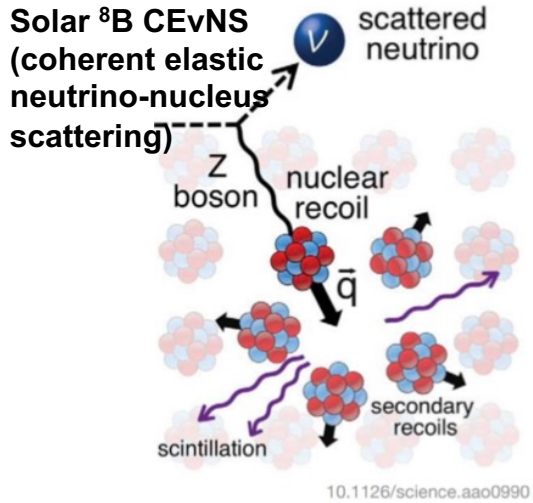
# WIMP-nucleon SI exclusion limits



- Sensitivity improved from PandaX-II final analysis by 2.9 times ( $30 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ )
- Dived into previously unexplored territory
- Approaching the neutrino floor

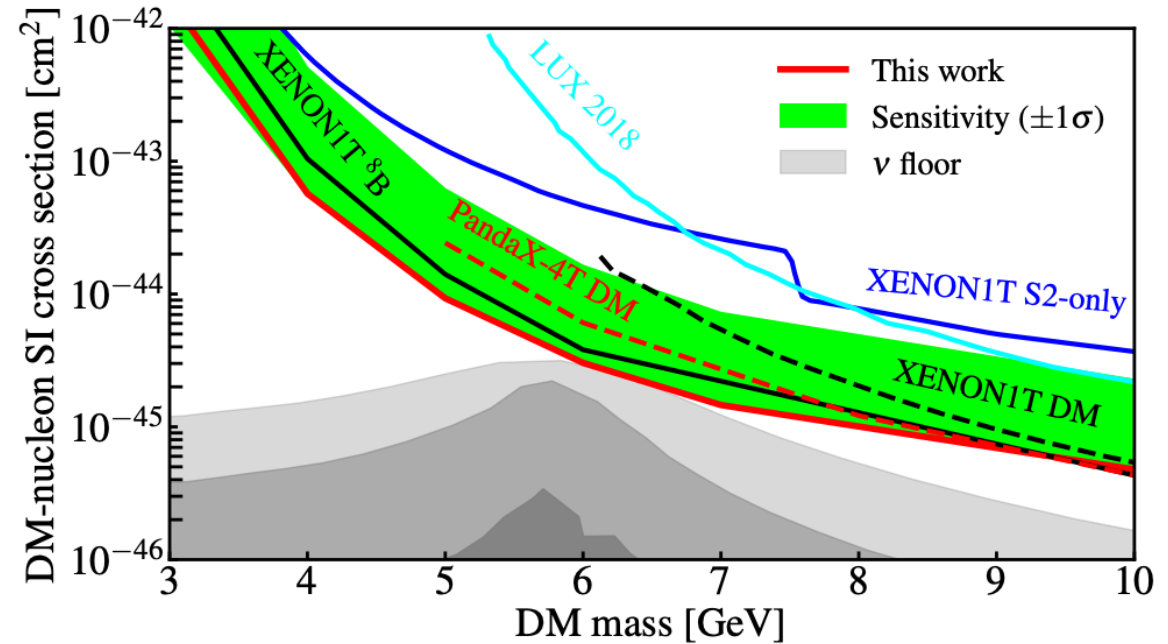
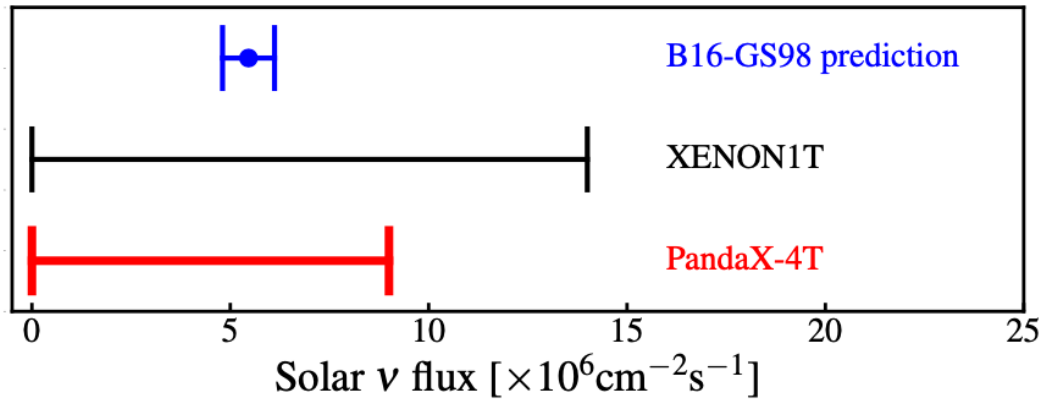


# Constraints on $^8\text{B}$ $\nu$ and WIMP



- Leading constraints on  $^8\text{B}$  neutrino flux through CE $\nu$ NS
  - Touching neutrino floor
  - New insight on neutrino-nucleus interactions

- Strongest constraints on WIMP in 3-10 GeV region



PRL. 130, 021802(2022)



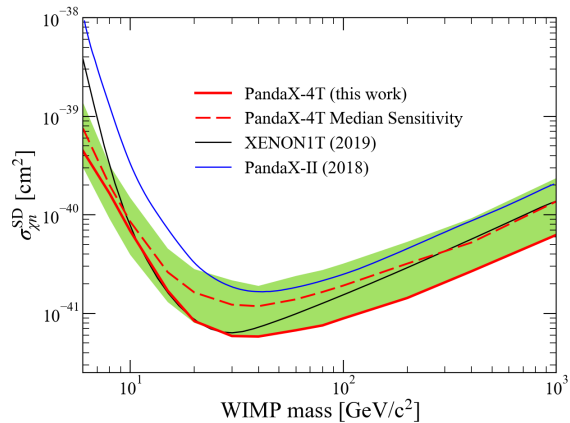
# WIMP-nucleon SD exclusion limits



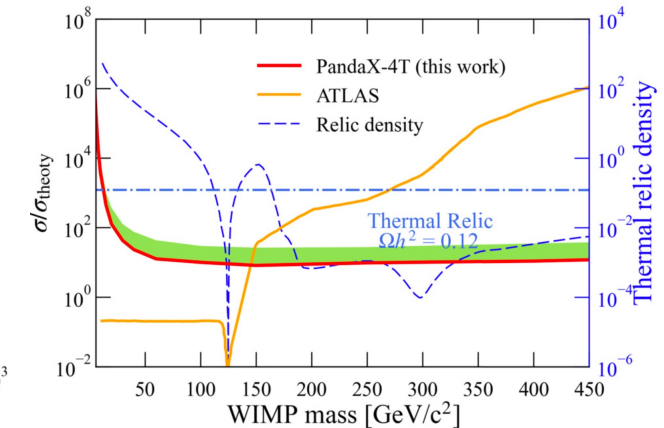
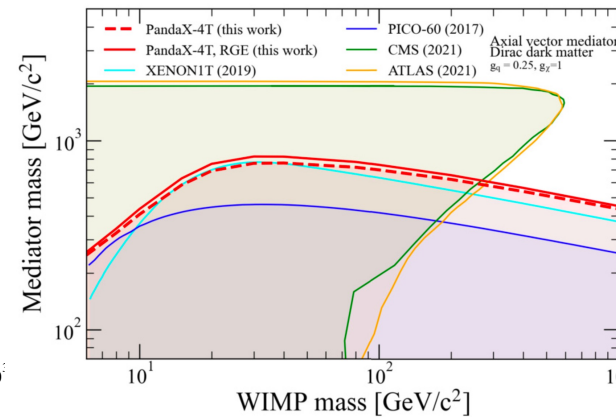
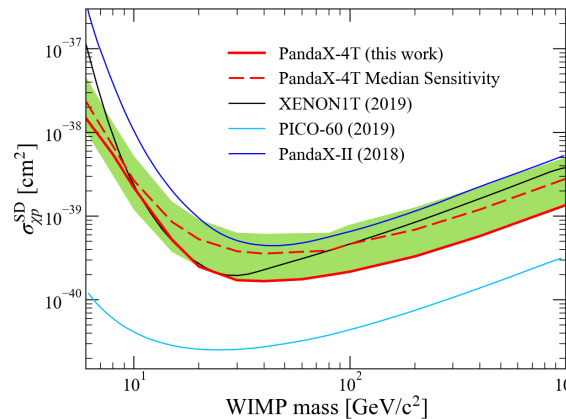
- Scattering cross-section could be connected to the spin of nucleus
- Typical SD interaction is through axial-vector effective operator
  - $\mathcal{L} = \bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\chi\bar{N}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5N \rightarrow \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{S}_N$
- Target  $^{129}\text{Xe}$ ,  $^{131}\text{Xe}$  with unpaired neutron

PLB 834 (2022) 137487

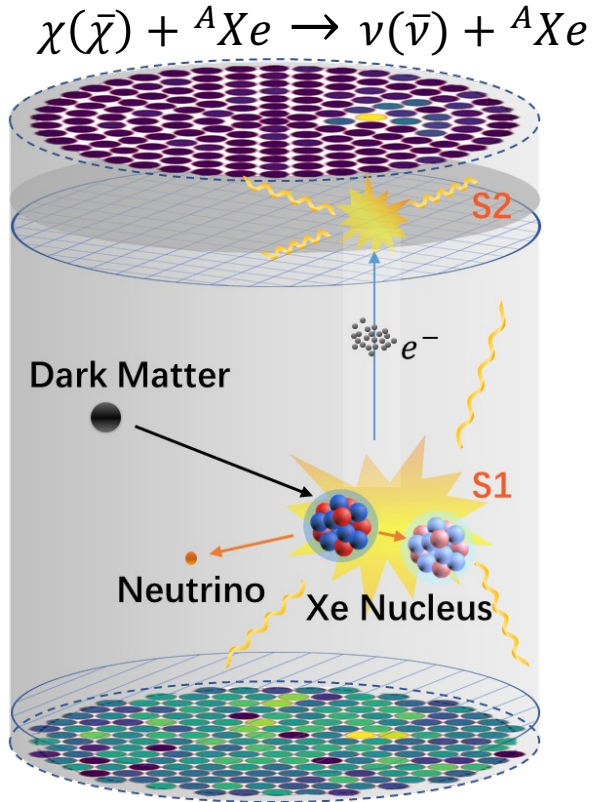
neutron-only interaction



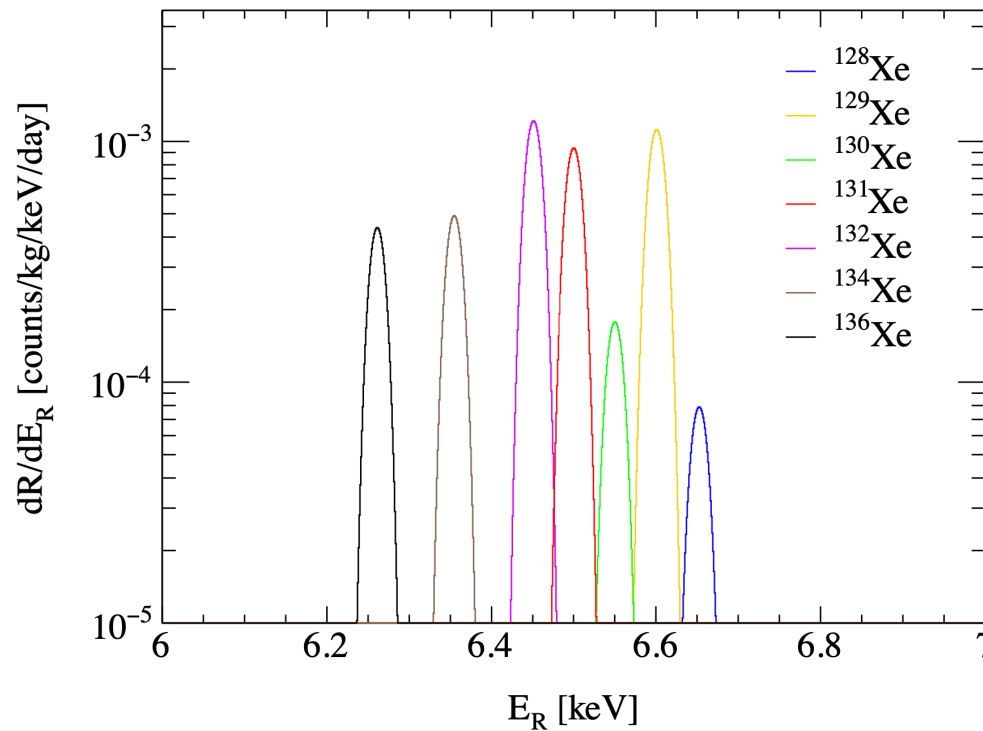
proton-only interaction



# New DM searching channel: absorption



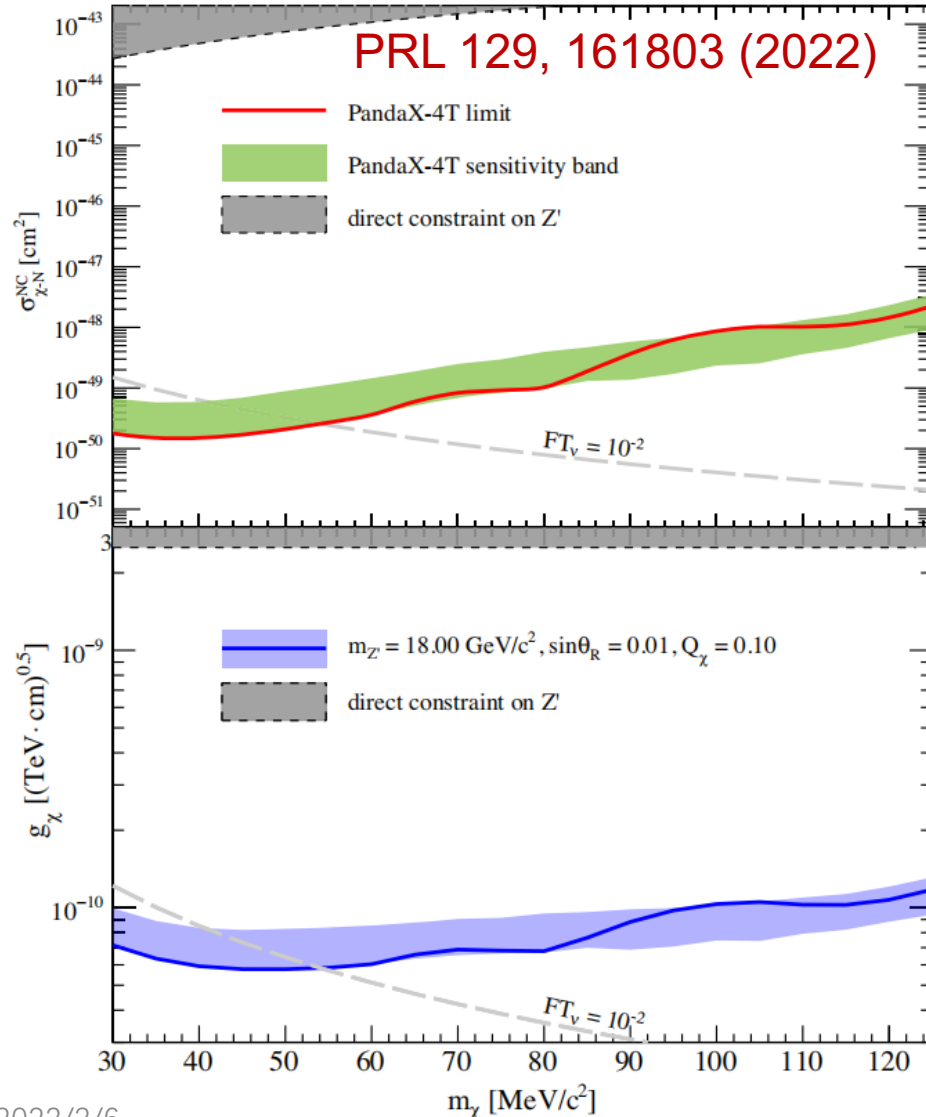
Mono-energetic signal spectrum



## Neutral current fermionic DM absorption model:

- DM being absorbed, with an outgoing neutrino  $\nu$
- Detectable NR signals
- DM mass range: MeV

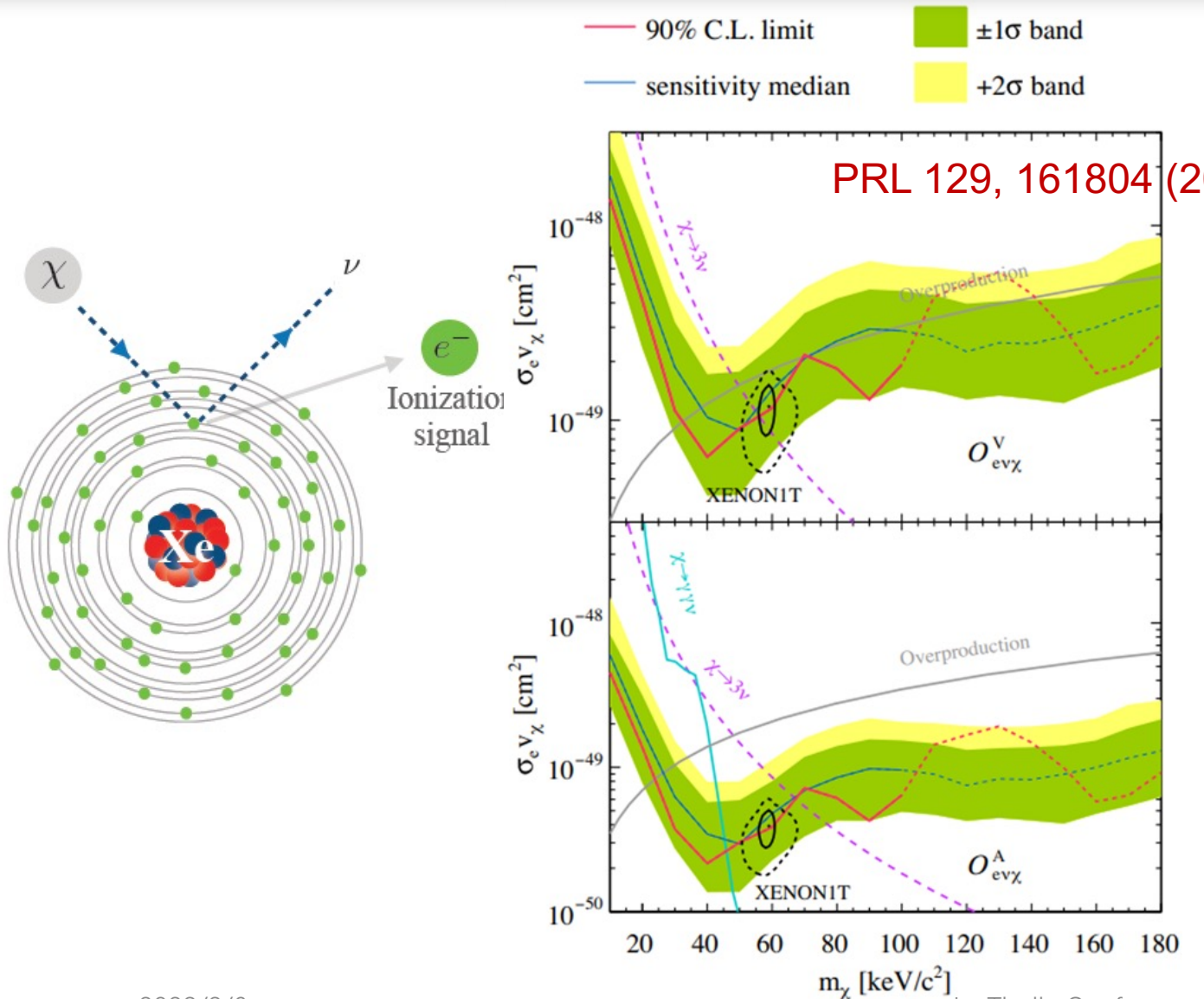
# Absorption on nucleus



- First search for fermionic dark matter absorption signal in direct detection experiments
- Strongest limit of  $1.5 \times 10^{-50} \text{ cm}^2$  achieved at  $40 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  fermionic DM mass
- Constraints on the coupling  $g_\chi$  to the order of  $10^{-10} (\text{TeV} \cdot \text{cm})^{0.5}$



# Absorption on electron



- General fermionic (sterile neutrino-like) dark matter absorption on  $e^-$
- Strong sensitivity to vector and axial-vector mediators, complementary to astrophysical constraints, with much less theoretical uncertainties
- Competitive constraint in 20-55 keV/c<sup>2</sup>

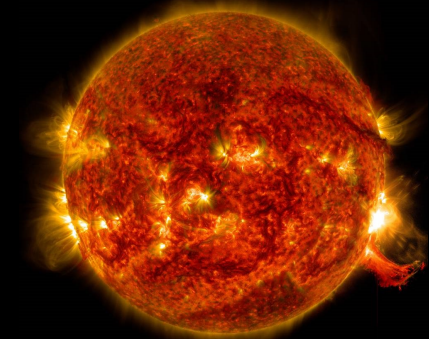
# Multiple physics topics



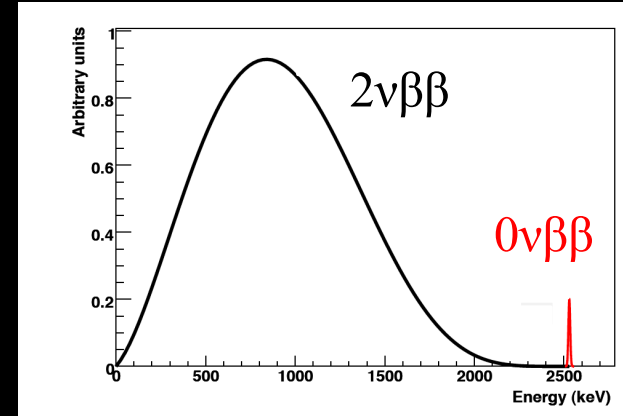
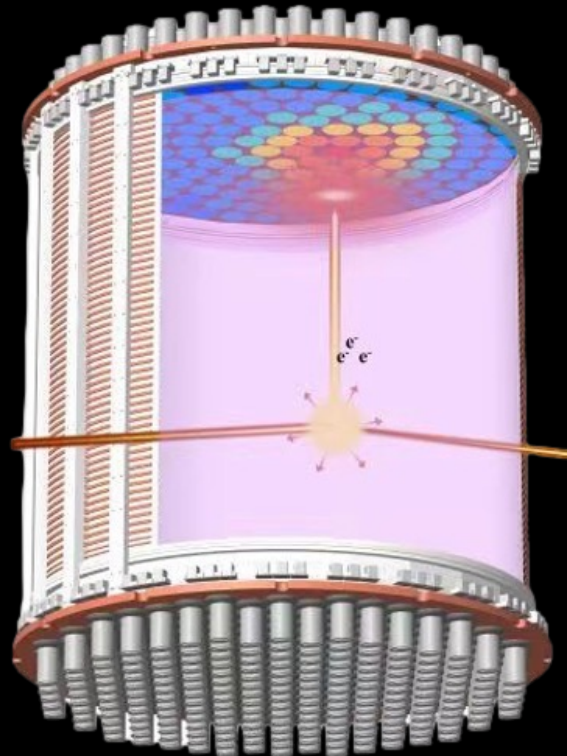
**PANDA X**  
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Dark matter  
Energy region: 1-10 keV



Astronomical neutrinos  
Energy region: <200 keV



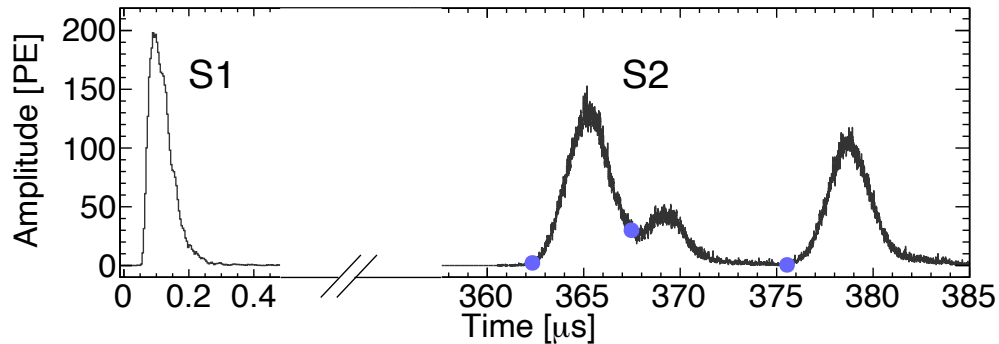
Neutrinoless/neutrino double  
beta decay (NL)DBD  
Energy region: ~MeV

Wide energy range:  
~keV–10 MeV

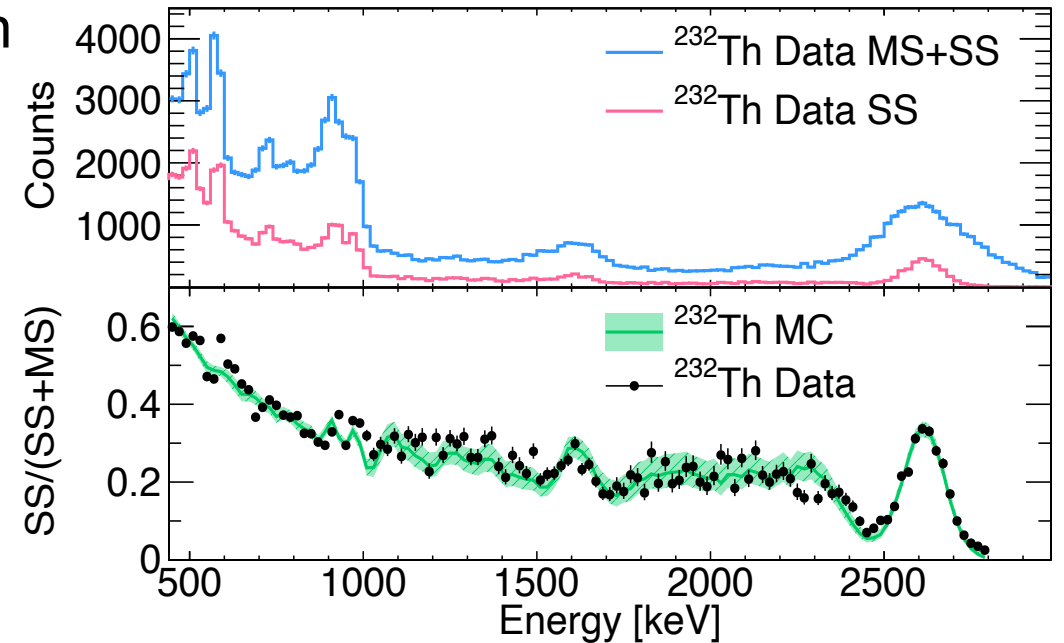
# Identifying MS and SS

- Gamma events in MeV region are mostly multi-site (MS) events, while signals are mostly single site (SS)
- Identifying MS events with PMT waveforms
- $SS/(MS+SS)$  ratios agree within 1.7% between calibration data and MC

Typical MS waveform



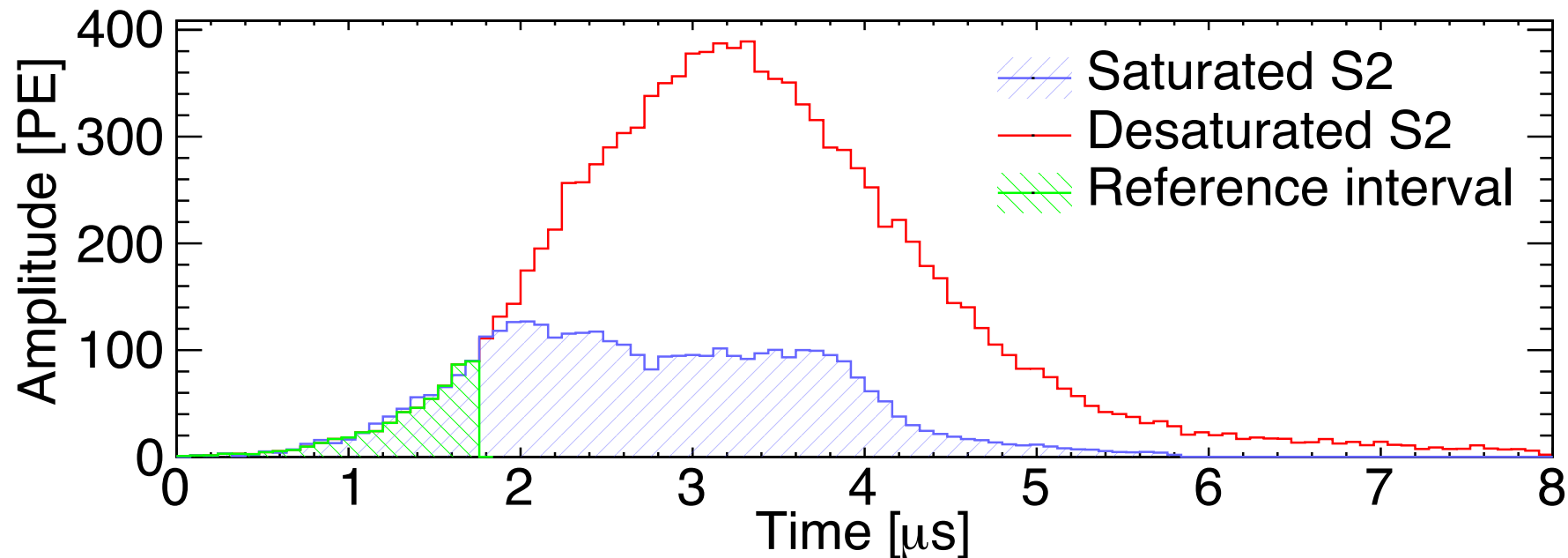
Validation with calibration data





# PMT pulse saturation and desaturation

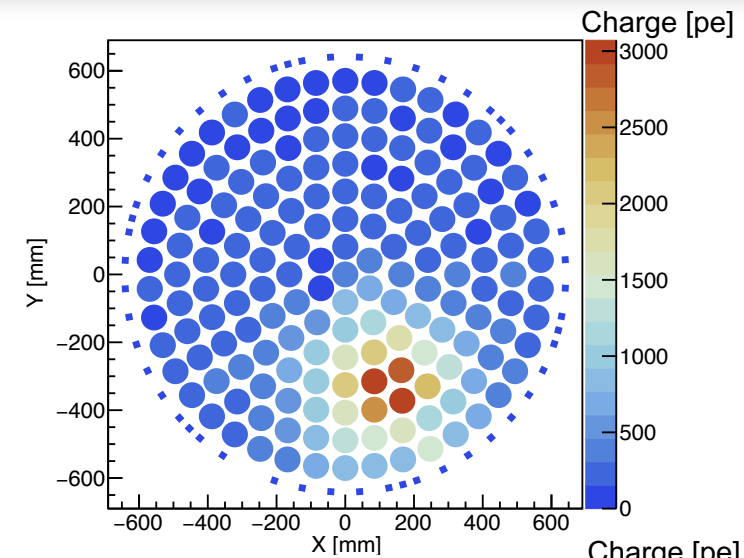
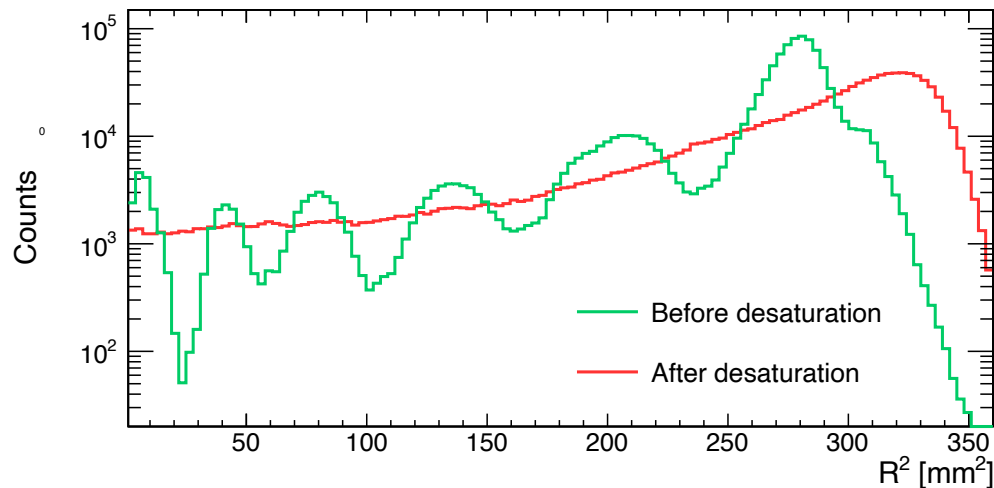
- PMT bases suffer serious saturation for MeV range events.
  - Match the rising slope of the saturated to the non-saturated templates in the same events
- in the same events  $\xrightarrow[\text{by minimizing the reduced chi-square}]{\text{dynamic reference interval}}$  True charge collected



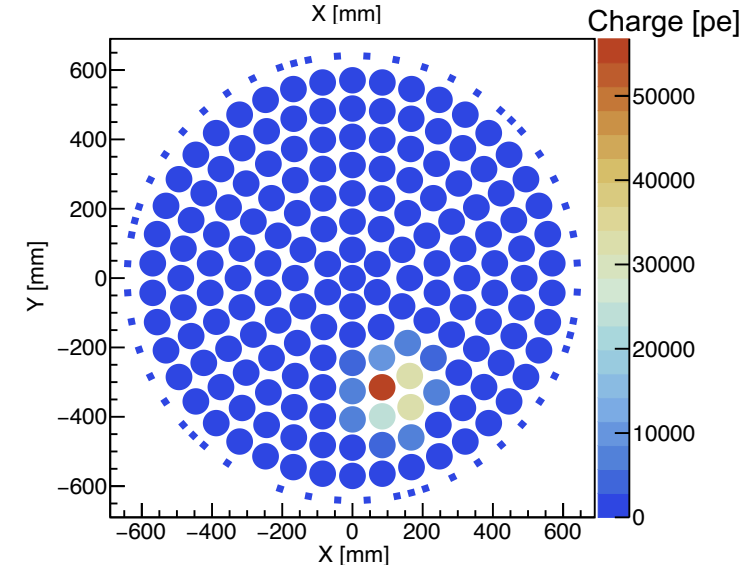
# Position reconstruction



- Position reconstruction based on PAF (photon acceptance function) methods developed in DM analysis
- Reconstruction at MeV range is significantly improved with desaturation
- Removed the wiggles in  $R^2$  distribution



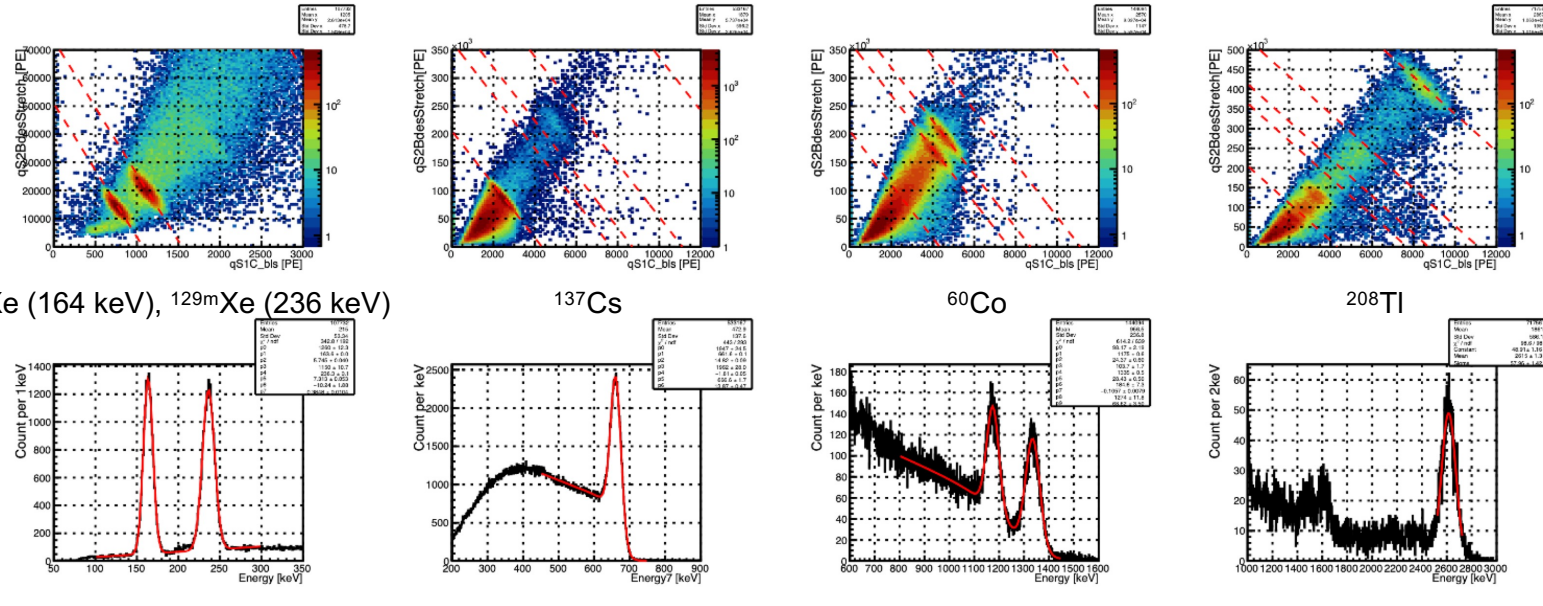
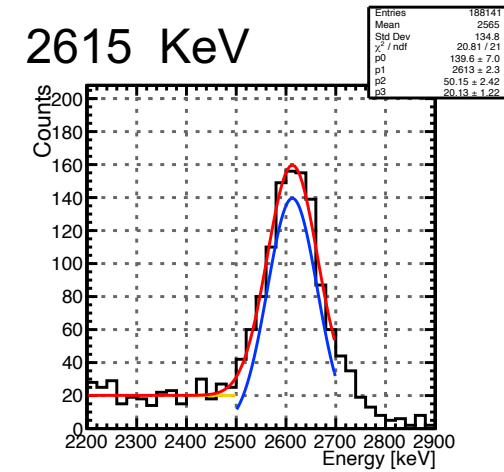
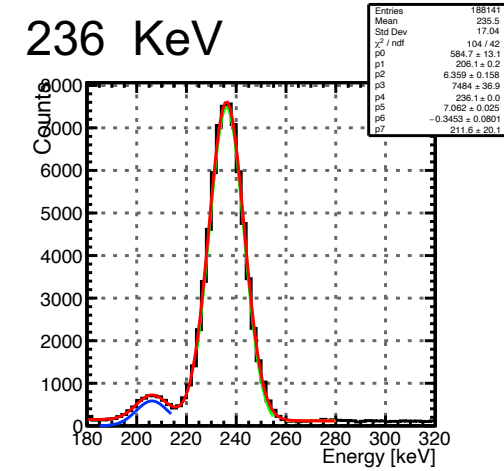
Before



After

# Energy reconstruction

- Energy reconstruction:  $E = 13.7 \text{ eV} \times (S1/PDE + S2_b/(EEE \times SEG_b))$
- Signals are corrected according to the reconstructed gamma peaks of the calibration data in different regions
- Resolution of background data: 1.9% at 2615 keV; 3.0% at 236 keV



PDE: photon detection efficiency for S1  
 EEE: electron extraction efficiency  
 SEG<sub>b</sub>: single-electron gain for S2<sub>b</sub>



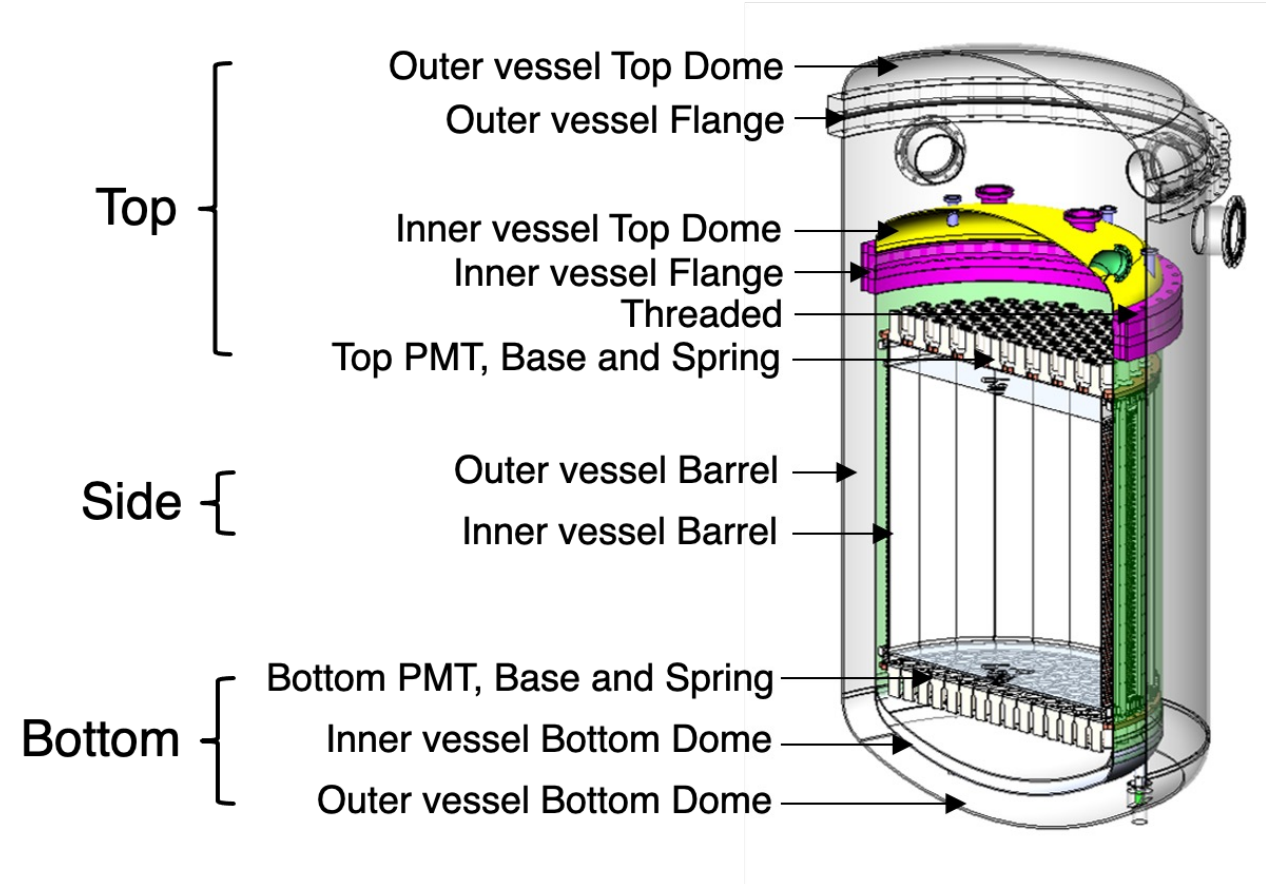
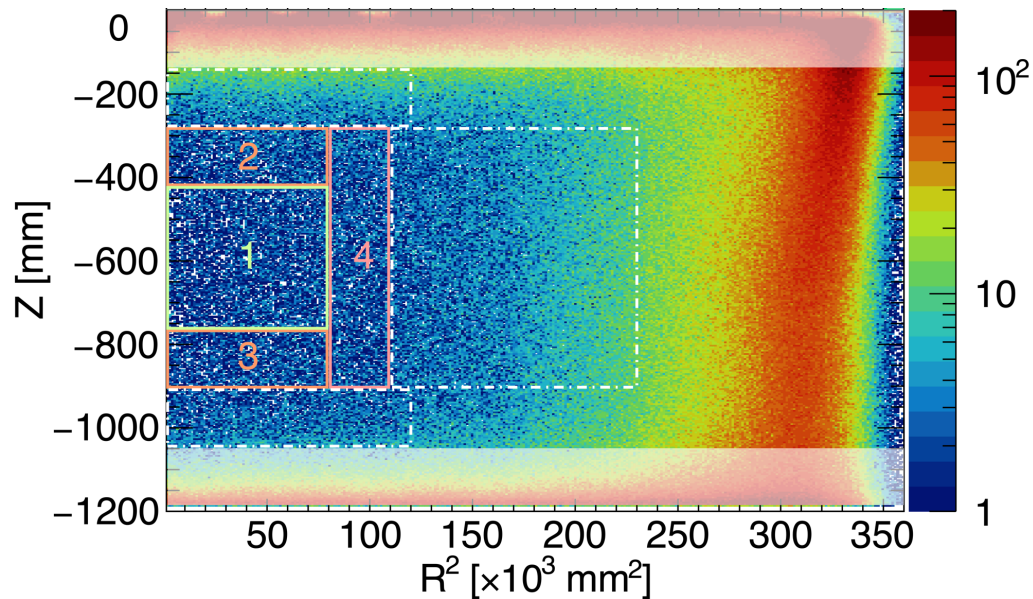
# Establish an accurate background model

Energy window [440, 2800] keV

- PMT desaturation algorithm
- Multi-site vs single-site discrimination

Fiducial volume: 4 regions

- Robust estimation of backgrounds

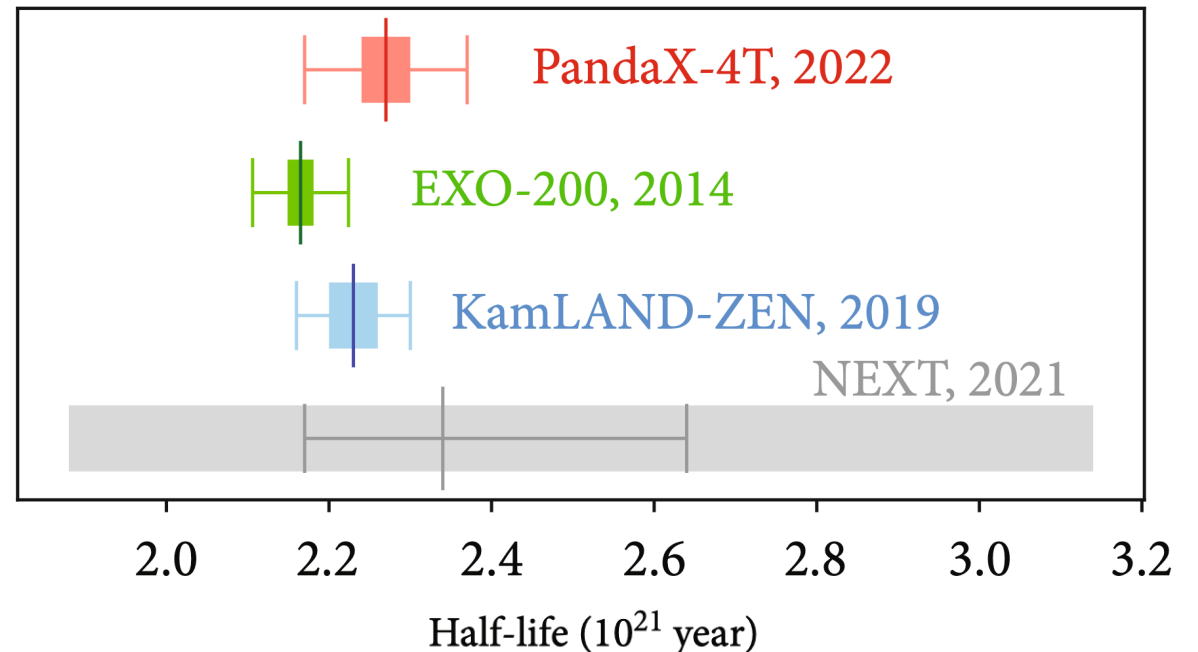
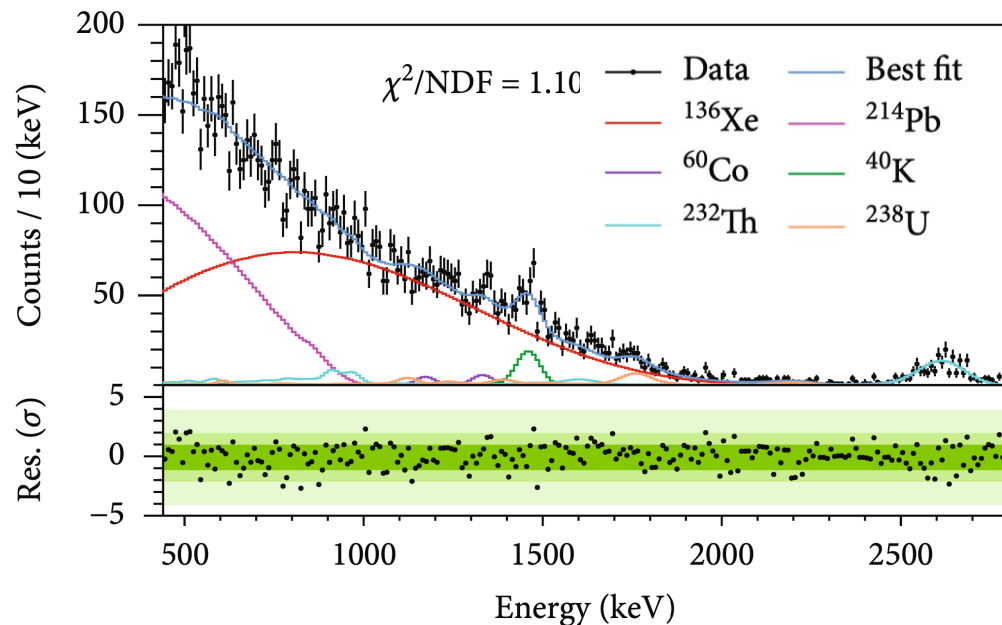


# $^{136}\text{Xe}$ $2\nu\text{DBD}$ half-life measurement

## First result from a dark matter detector with natural xenon

- $2.27 \pm 0.03$  (stat)  $\pm 0.10$  (syst)  $\times 10^{21}$  years
- Comparable with enriched  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  experiments
- The widest ROI from 440 keV to 2800 keV

[Research.10.34133/2022/979872](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.07111)





- PandaX-4T has completed its commissioning run
- PandaX-4T provides leading results on multiple topics
  - SI/SD WIMP
  - DM absorption
  - ${}^8\text{B}$  CE $\nu$ NS
  - ${}^{136}\text{Xe}$  ( $0\nu/2\nu$ )  $\beta\beta$  decay
- Scientific run is ongoing
  - 6 ton-year
  - Online distillation
  - Further background suppression





- PandaX-4T has completed its commissioning run
- PandaX-4T provides leading results on multiple topics
  - SI/SD WIMP
  - DM absorption
  - $^8\text{B}$  CE $\nu$ NS
  - $^{136}\text{Xe}$  ( $0\nu/2\nu$ )  $\beta\beta$  decay
- Scientific run is ongoing
  - 6 ton-year
  - Online distillation
  - Further background suppression

## Thank you