

Status of the *XENON1T experiment*

*Dott. Marco Garbini,
Bologna University
on behalf of the XENON Collaboration*

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Europe/Rome timezone



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

The XENON Collaboration

Xe
XENON
Dark Matter Project

10 countries, 21 institutions, 130 scientists



Columbia



Rensselaer

RPI



Nikhef



Mainz



Stockholm University
Stockholm



Muenster



Chicago



UCLA

UC San Diego

UCSD



Rice

PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

Purdue



Coimbra



Subatech



Bologna



Torino



WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Weizmann



The XENON Program @ LNGS

Direct Dark Matter Search using a dual phase Xenon TPC

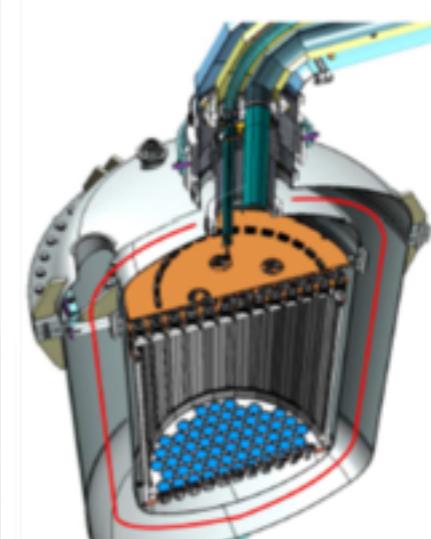
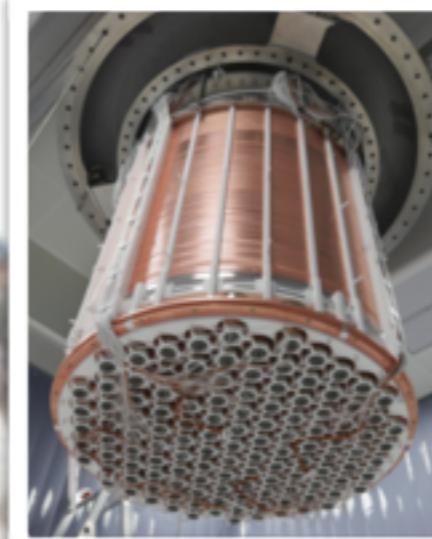
XENON10
(2005~2007)

XENON100
(2008~2016)

XENON1T
(2015-)

XENONnT
(2018+)

Time



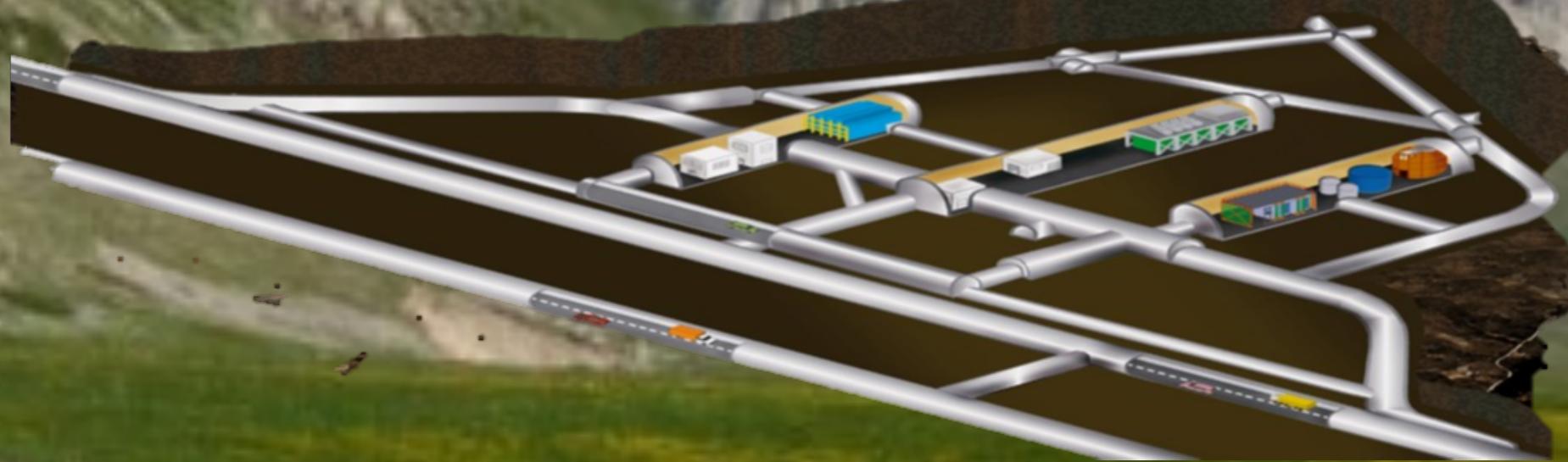
Target

Total: 25 kg
Target: 14 kg
Limit $\sim 10^{-43} \text{ cm}^2$

Total: 161 kg
Target: 62 kg
Limit $\sim 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$

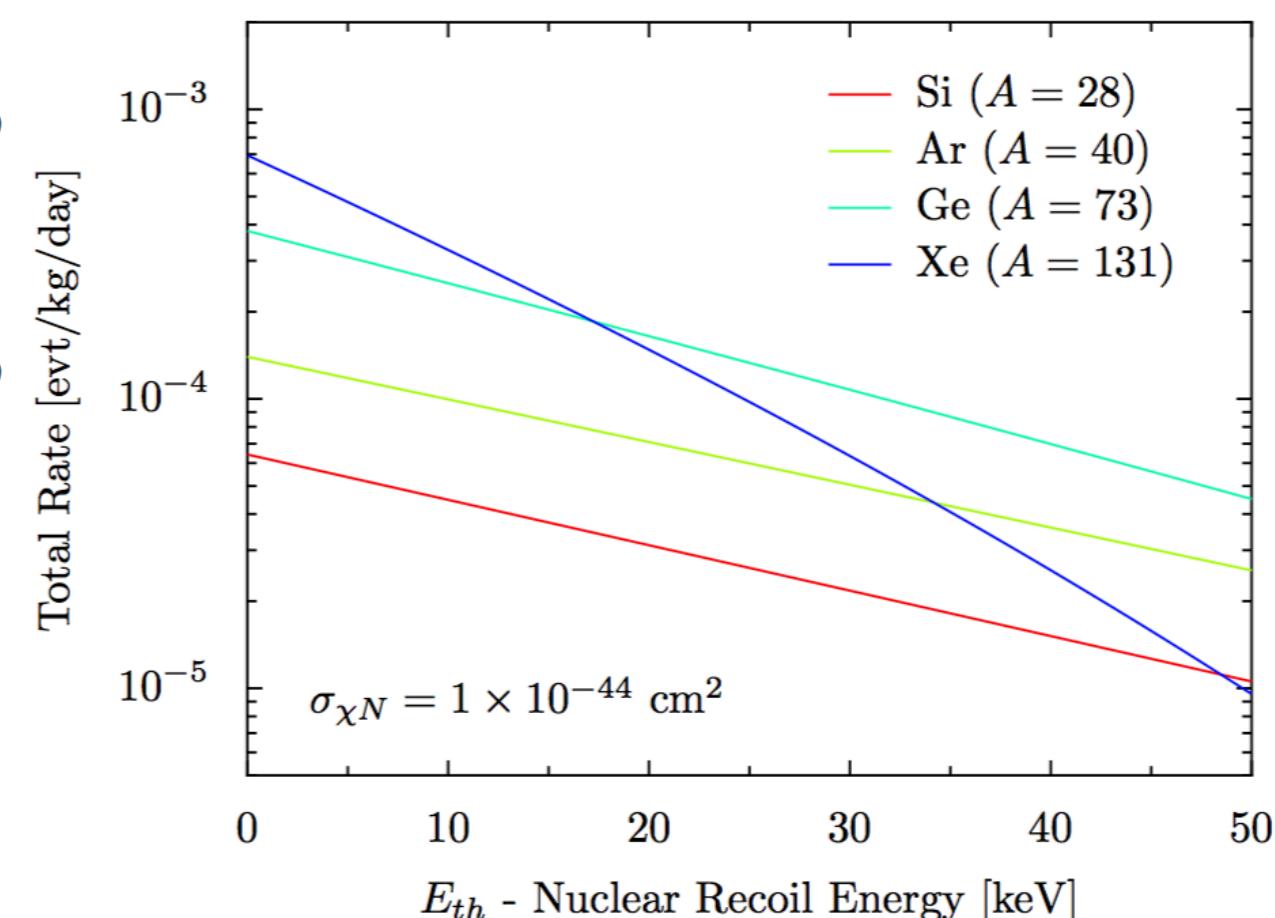
Total: 3.2 t
Target: 2 t
Sensitivity $\sim 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$

Total: $\sim 8 \text{ t?}$
Target: $\sim 6 \text{ t?}$
Sensitivity $\sim 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$



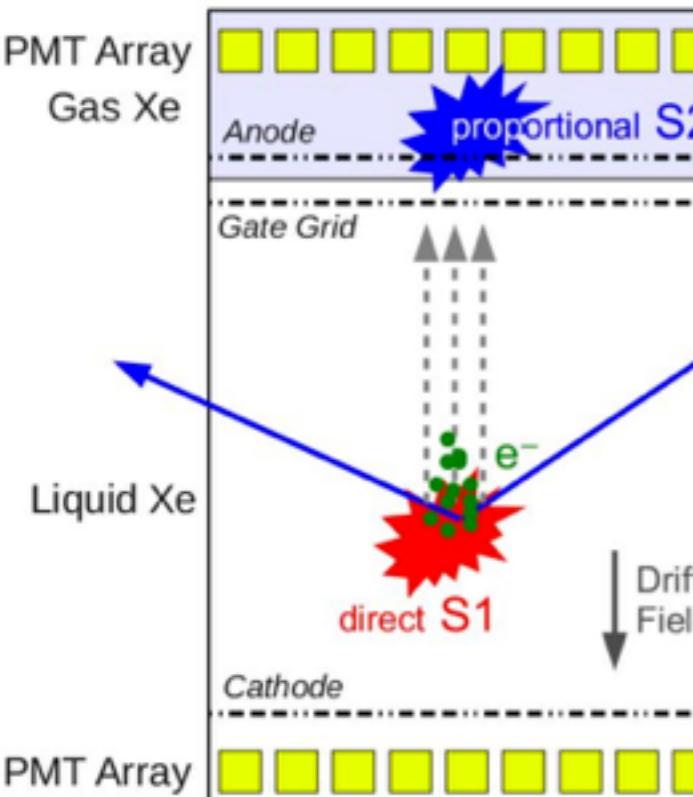
Why Xenon?

- ❖ **Large mass number A (131) (Interaction cross section $\propto A^2$)**
- ❖ **50% odd isotopes (^{129}Xe , ^{131}Xe) for Spin-Dependent interactions**
- ❖ **No long-lived radioisotopes, Kr can be reduced to ppt levels**
- ❖ **High stopping power, i.e. active volume is self-shielding**
- ❖ **Efficient scintillator (178 nm)**
- ❖ **Scalable to large target masses**
- ❖ **Electronic recoil discrimination with simultaneous measurement of scintillation and ionization**

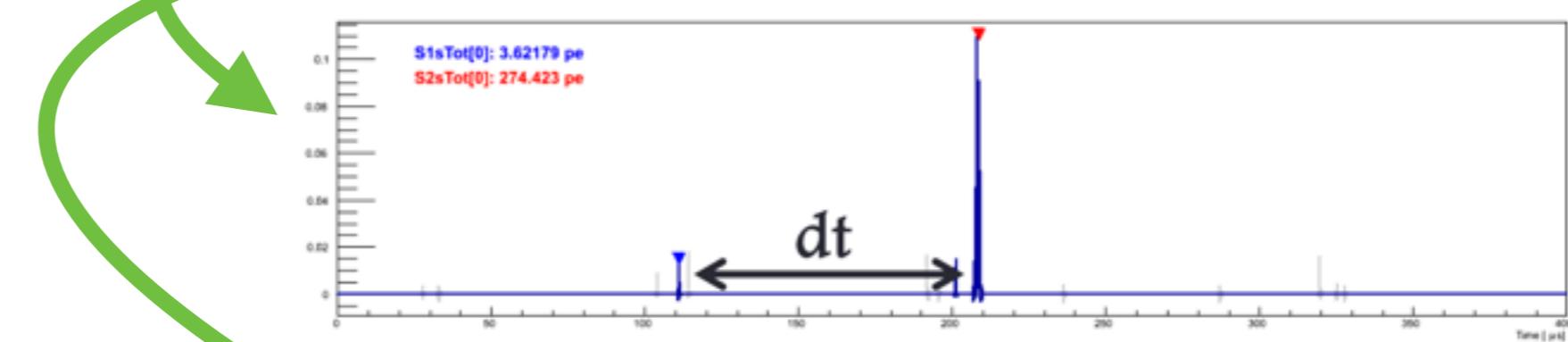


How we use Xenon

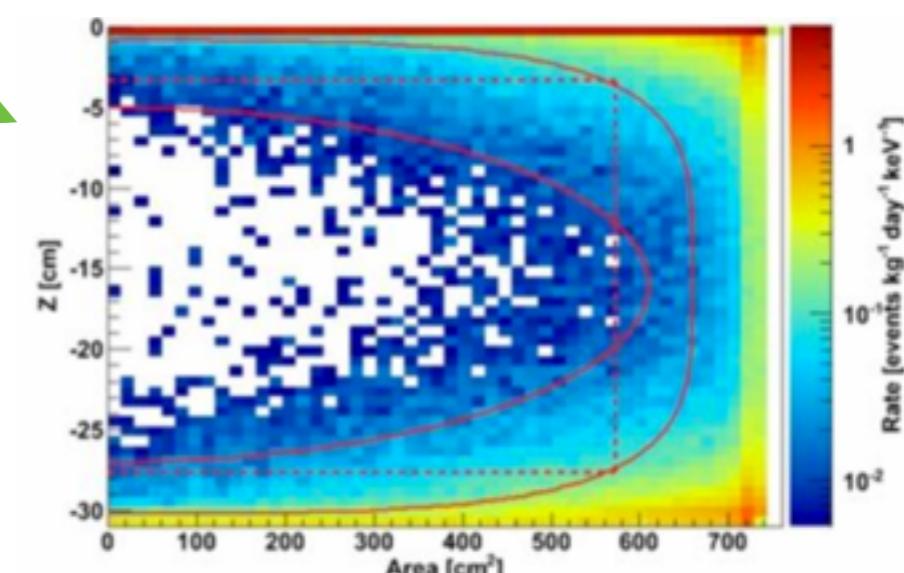
Interaction in the Liquid Xenon



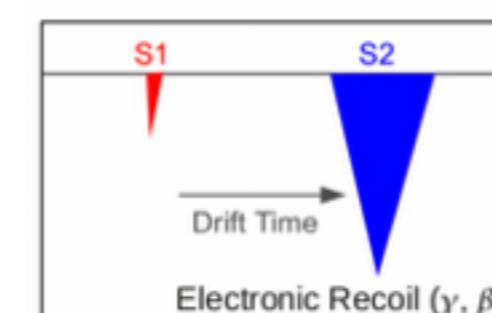
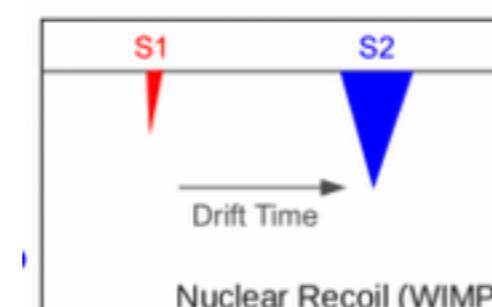
- Scintillation signals (**S1**)
- Ionisation signals (**S2**)
- The time between them → z coordinate
- Pattern on PMTs array → x-y coordinates



Vertex identification



Particle Identification



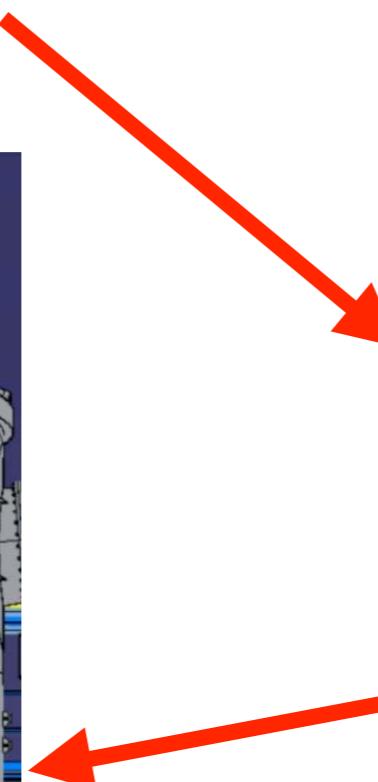
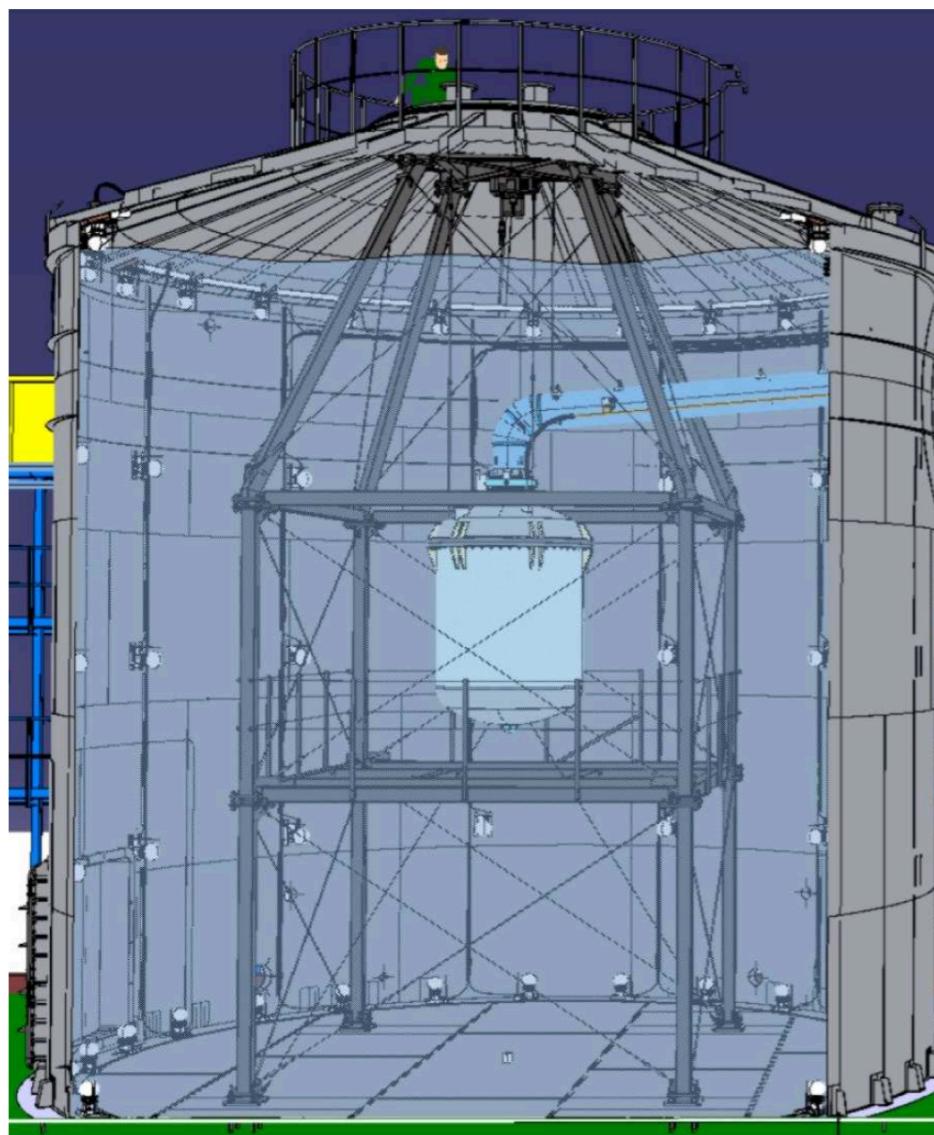
$$(S2/S1)_{\text{wimp}} < (S2/S1)_{\text{ER}}$$

First ton scale Xe dual phase TPC for direct dark matter search

- ◆ Total Xe mass: 3.2 t
- ◆ Active Xe in the TPC: 2 t, readout by 248 PMTs
- ◆ Water Cherenkov muon veto
- ◆ Cooling/purification/distillation/storage systems designed to handle up to 10 tonne of Xe. Upgrade to a larger detector (XENONnT) planned for 2018
- ◆ Expected sensitivity $1.6 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$ @ 50 GeV WIMP 2ty (100 times more sensitive than XENON100)

The XENON1T

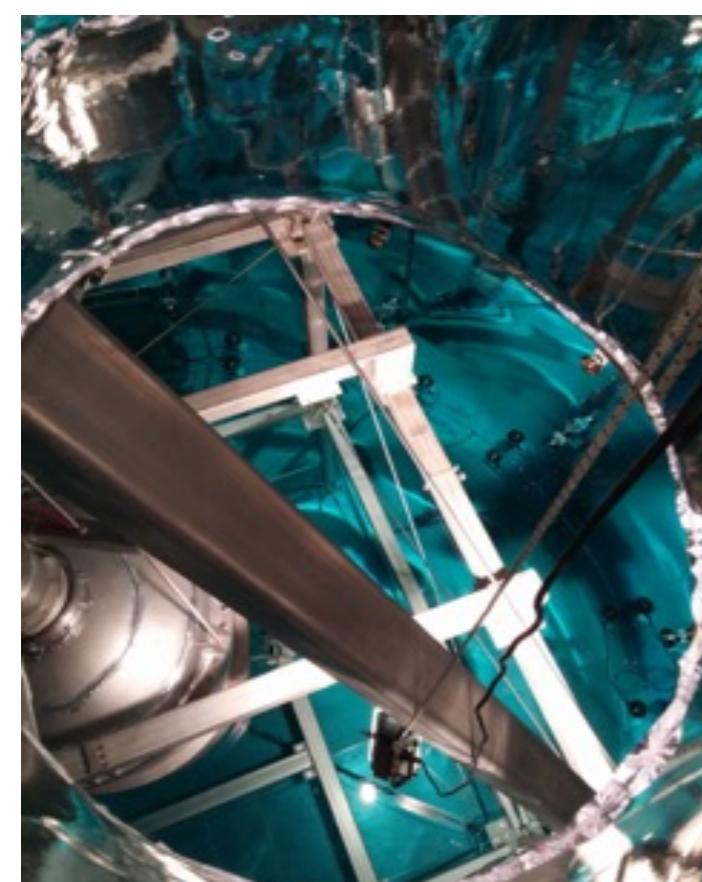
Water Tank with Muon Veto & XENON1T Detector



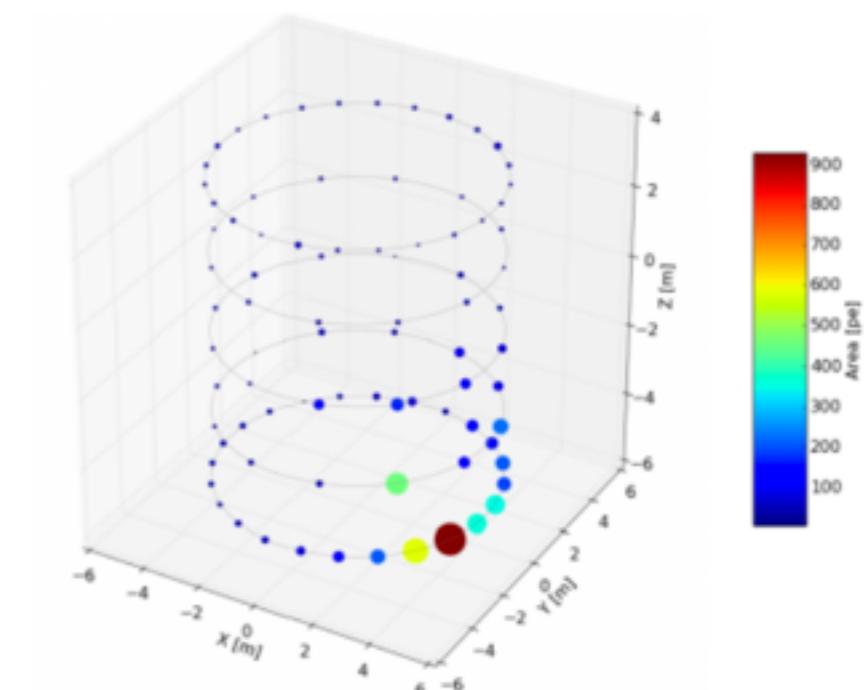
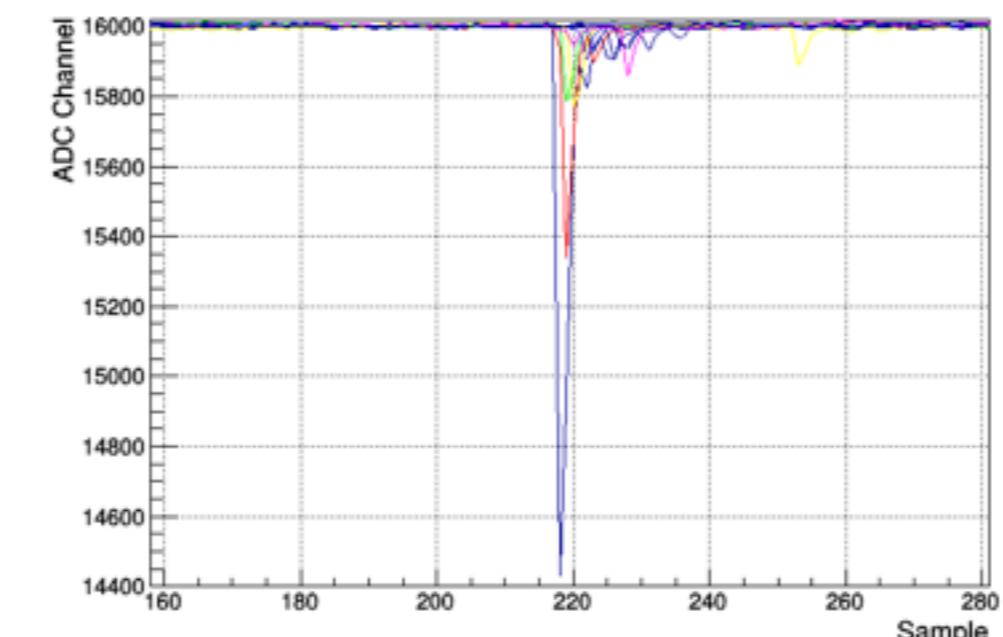
Water Shield & Muon Veto

- ◆ The XENON1T cryostat is immersed in a tank filled with **700 tonnes** of pure water
- ◆ Reflective film foil on inner surface
- ◆ Instrumented with **84 high-QE, 8"** PMTs to detect Cherenkov light
- ◆ **cosmogenic-induced background <0.01 events/y**
- ◆ The muon veto has been commissioned in March 2016.

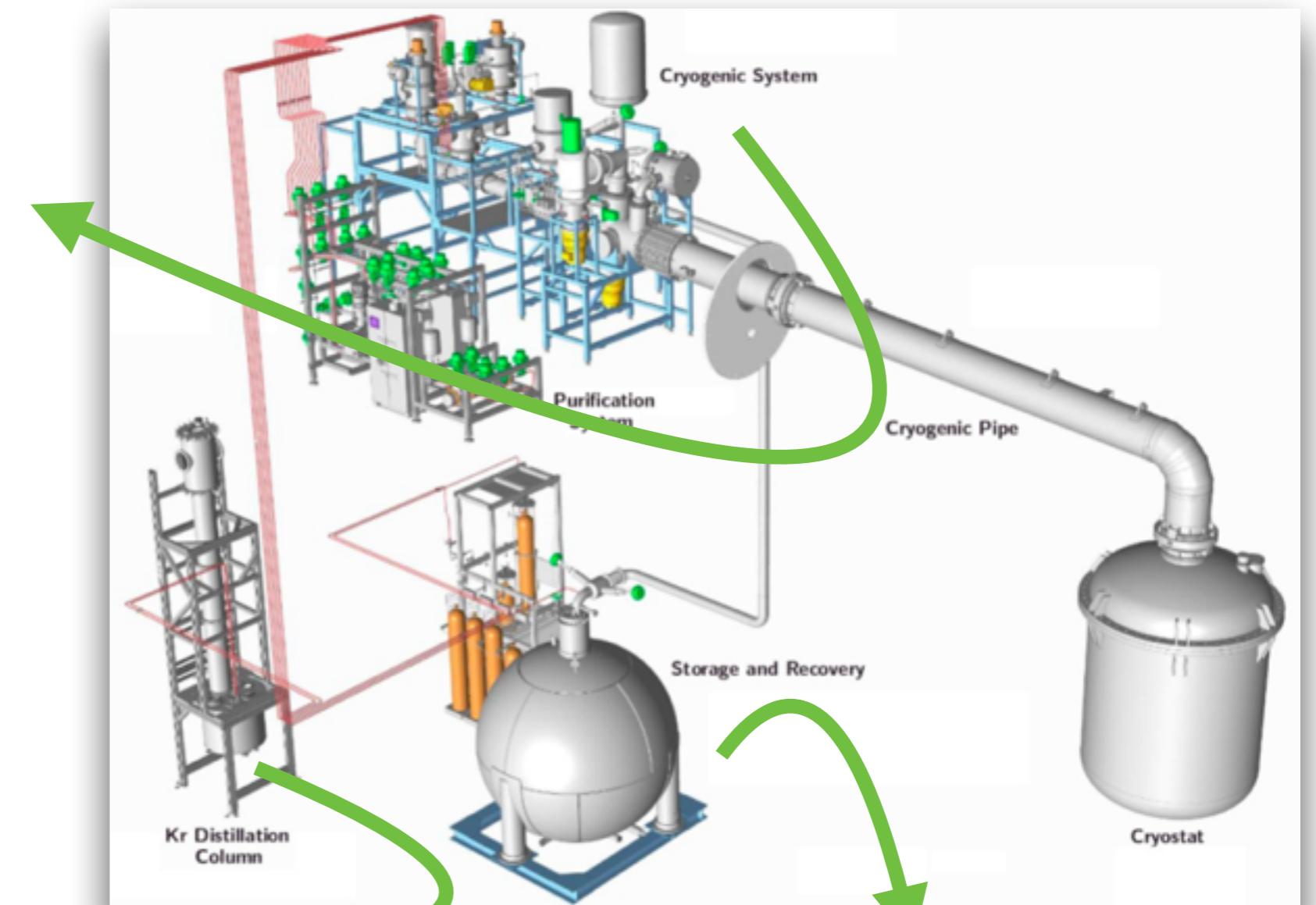
E. Aprile et al., JINST 9 (2014) 11006



First Muons



Cryo/Storage/Purification



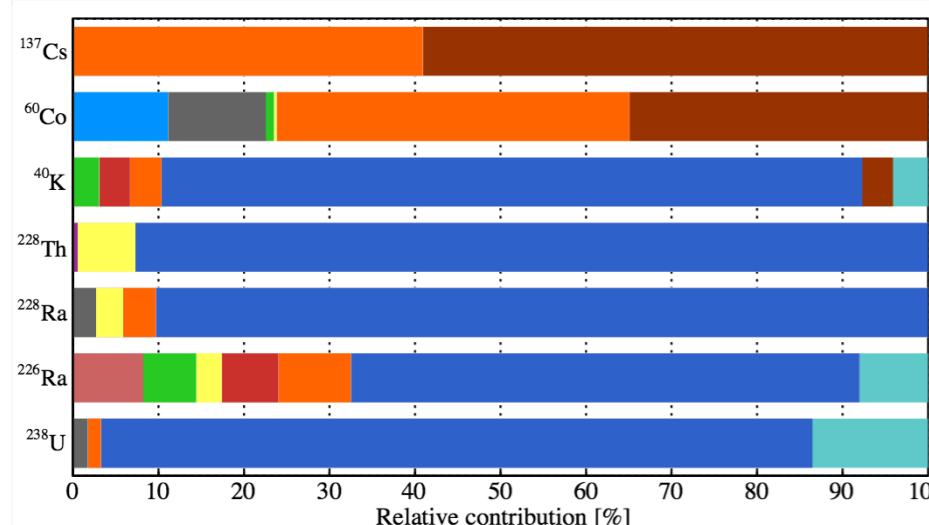
**Xenon Handling System
commissioned
Both for XENON1T &
XENONnT**



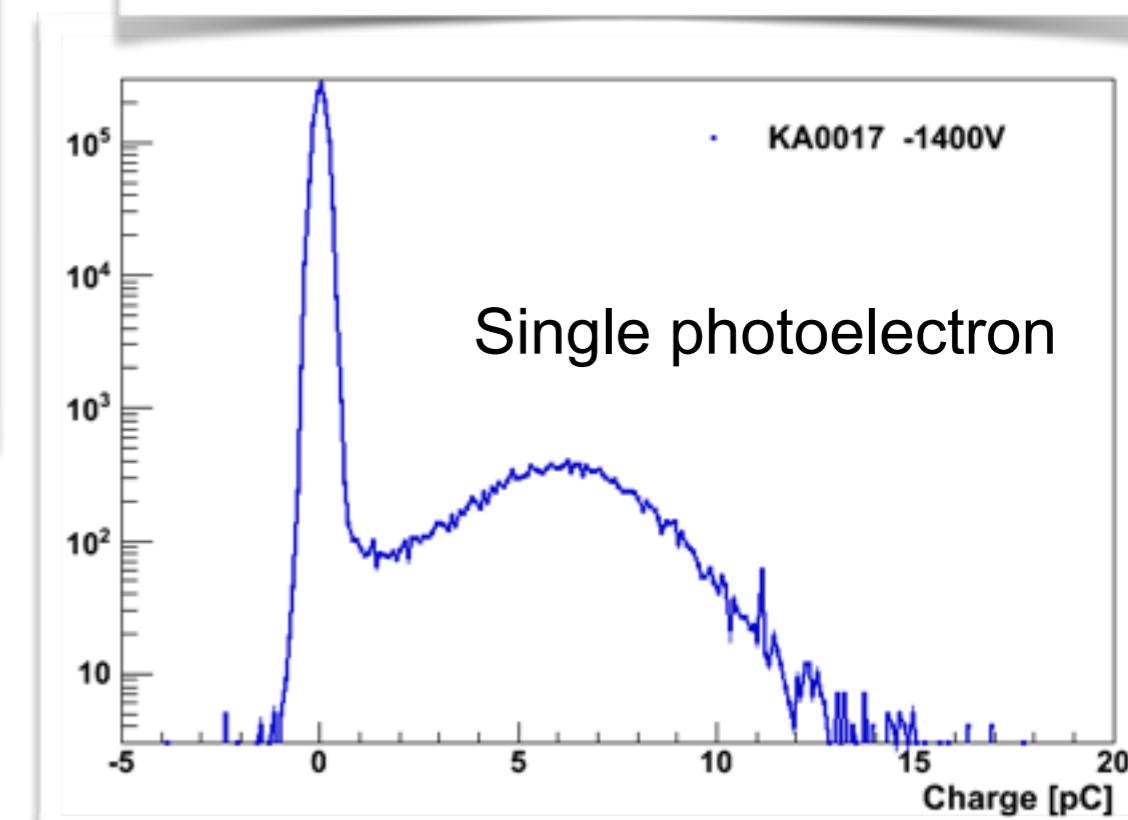
◆ 248 PMTs: 3" Hamamatsu R11410



◆ Custom designed for low radioactivity
34.5% average QE @ 175 nm



- 1) Quartz: faceplate (PMT window)
- 2) Aluminum: sealing
- 3) Kovar: Co-free body
- 4) Stainless steel: electrode disk
- 5) Stainless steel: dynodes
- 6) Stainless steel: shield
- 7) Quartz: L-shaped insulation
- 8) Kovar: flange of faceplate
- 9) Ceramic: stem
- 10) Kovar: flange of ceramic stem
- 11) Getter



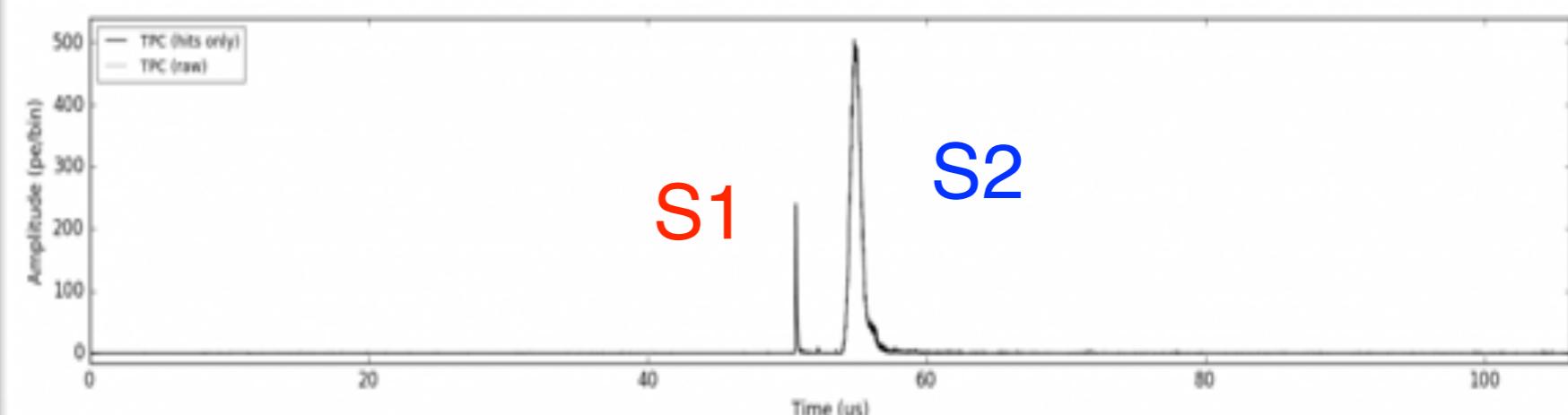
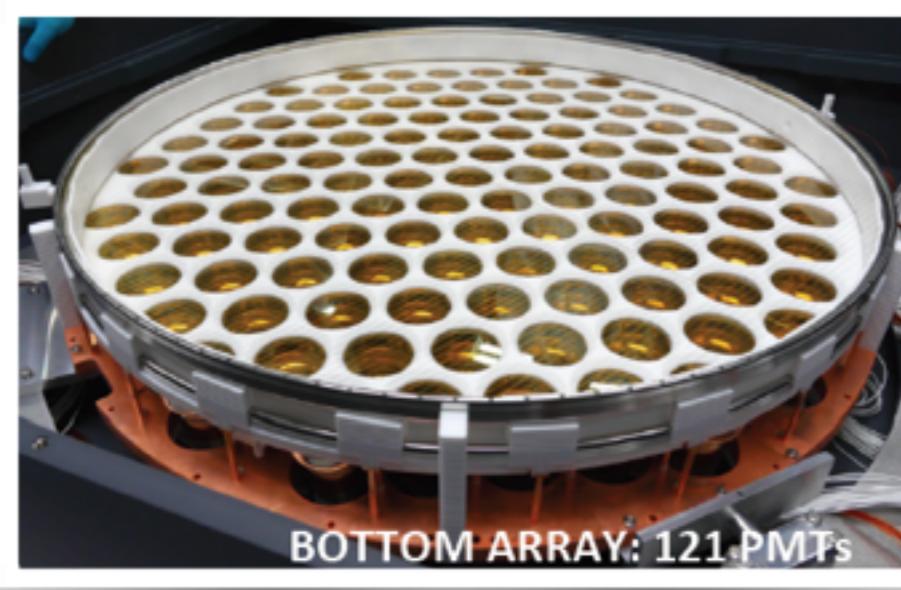
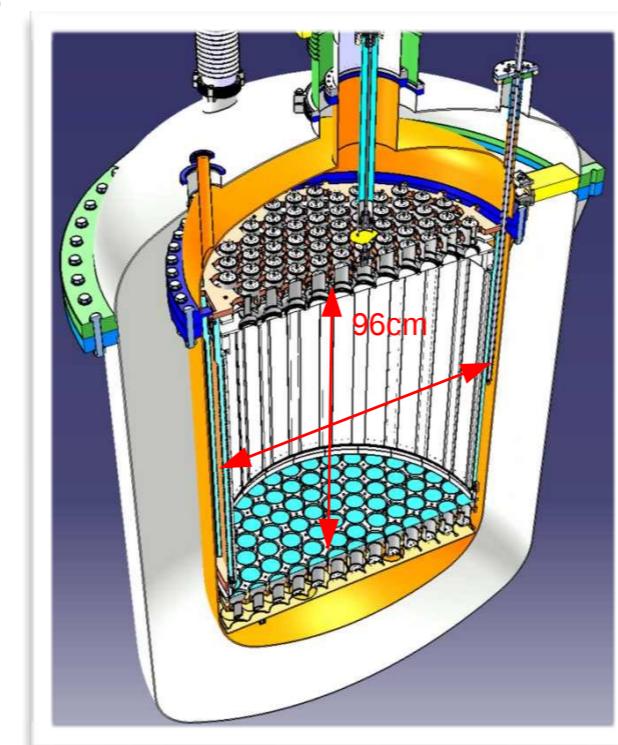
◆ Low T tests and characterisation prior to installation

◆ In situ calibration

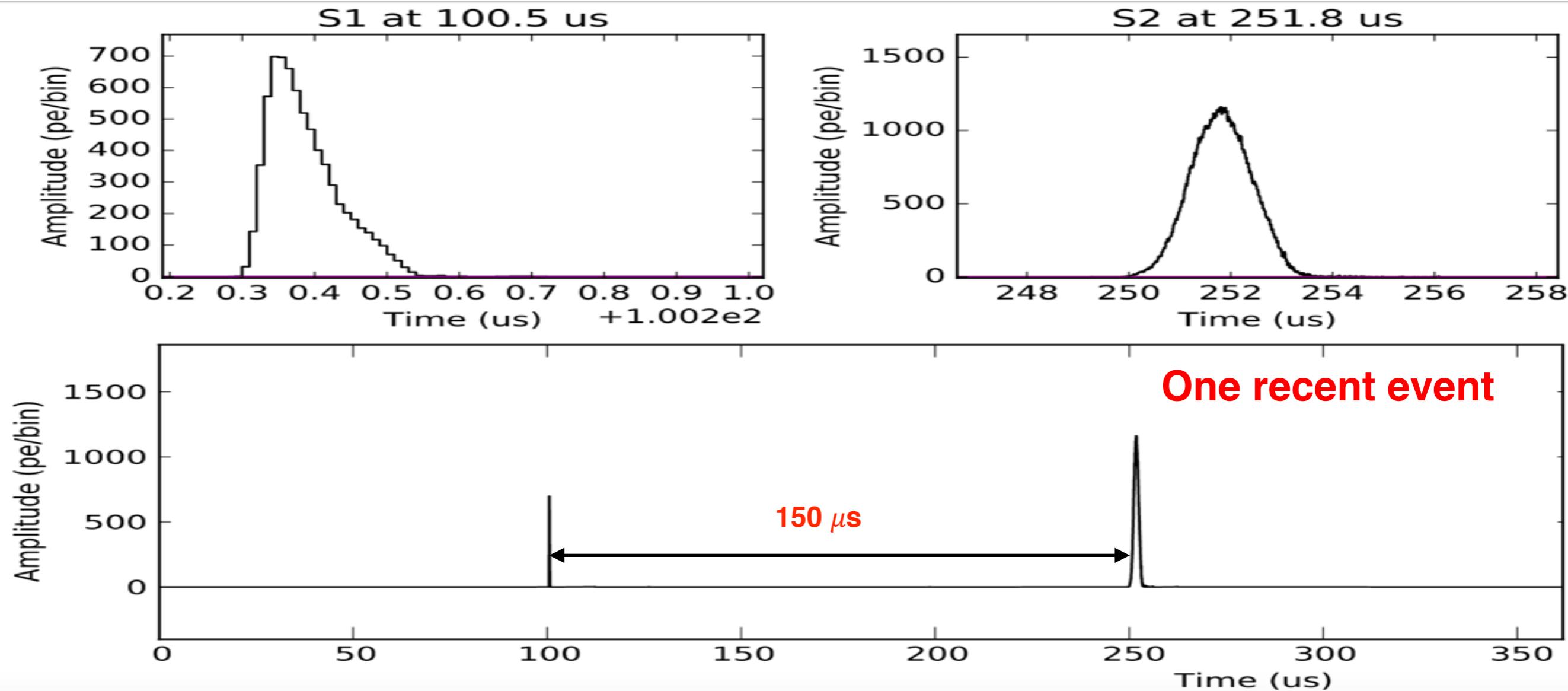
E. Aprile et al., Eur. Phys. J. C75 (2015) 11, 546

The TPC

- ◆ 96 cm drift x 96 cm diameter TPC
- ◆ Filled with 2 t of high-purity Xenon (active liquid target)
- ◆ 248 low radioactivity PMTs



Commissioning ongoing

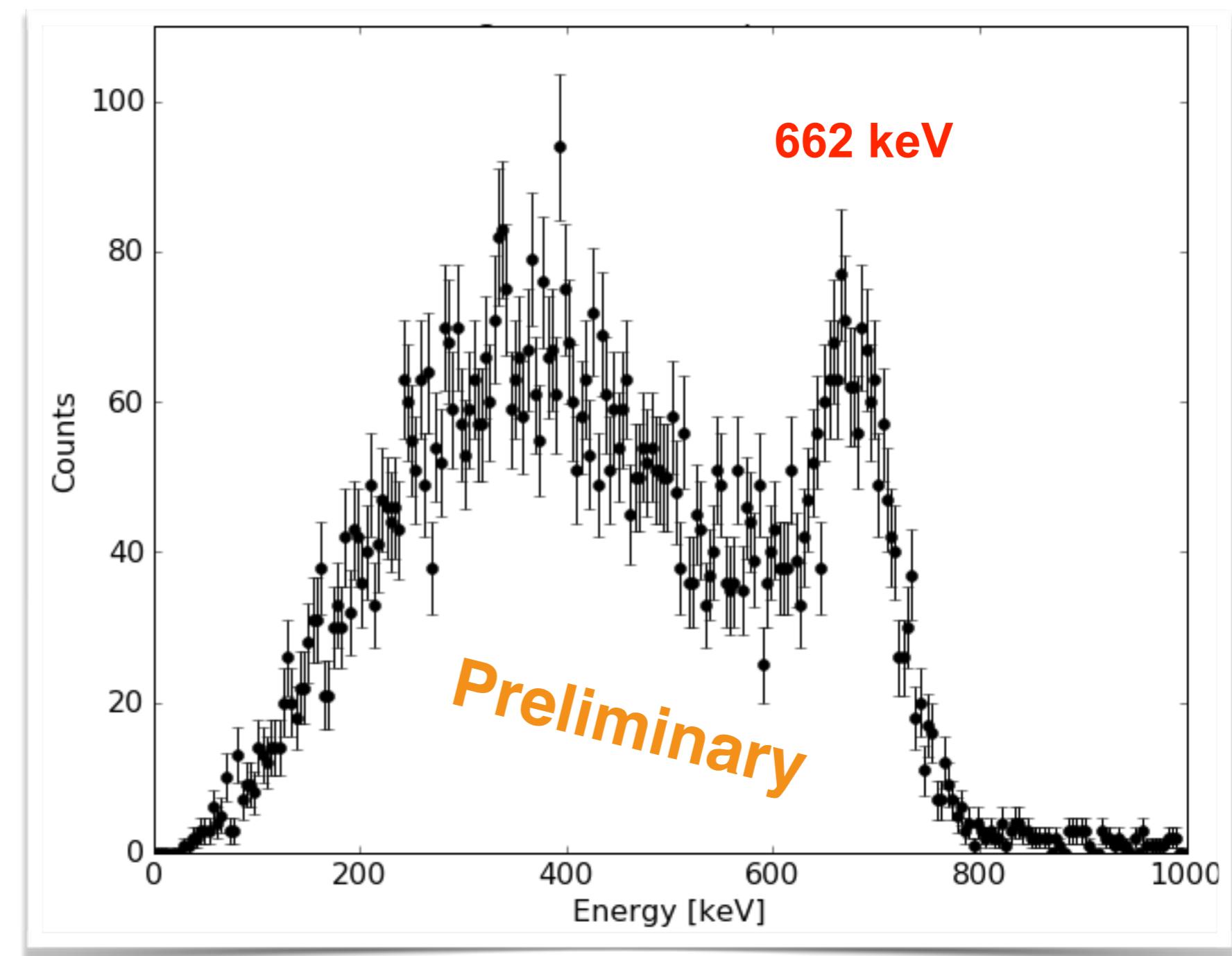


- ◆ The XENON1T Time Projection Chamber and associated cryogenic system are currently under commissioning.
- ◆ Detector is responding to radiation as expected, with both charge and light being detected. The LXe is being continuously purified to reach the desired charge yield at the applied field.

Calibrations

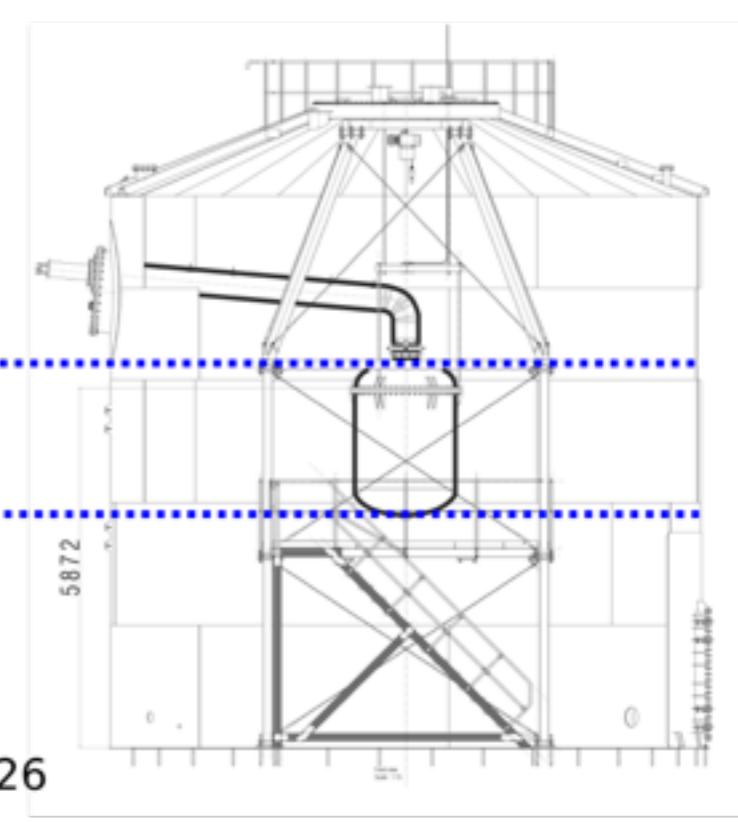
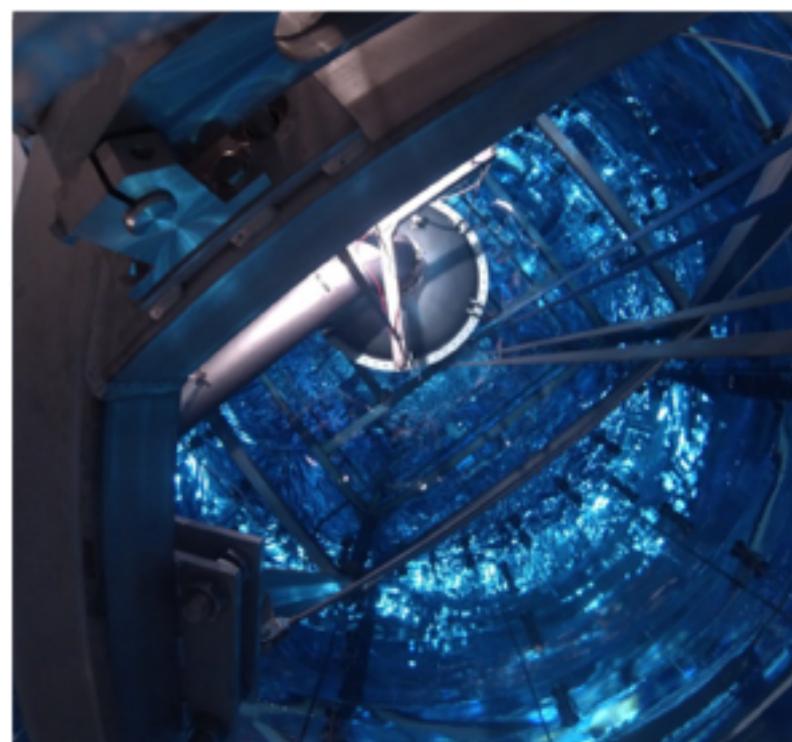
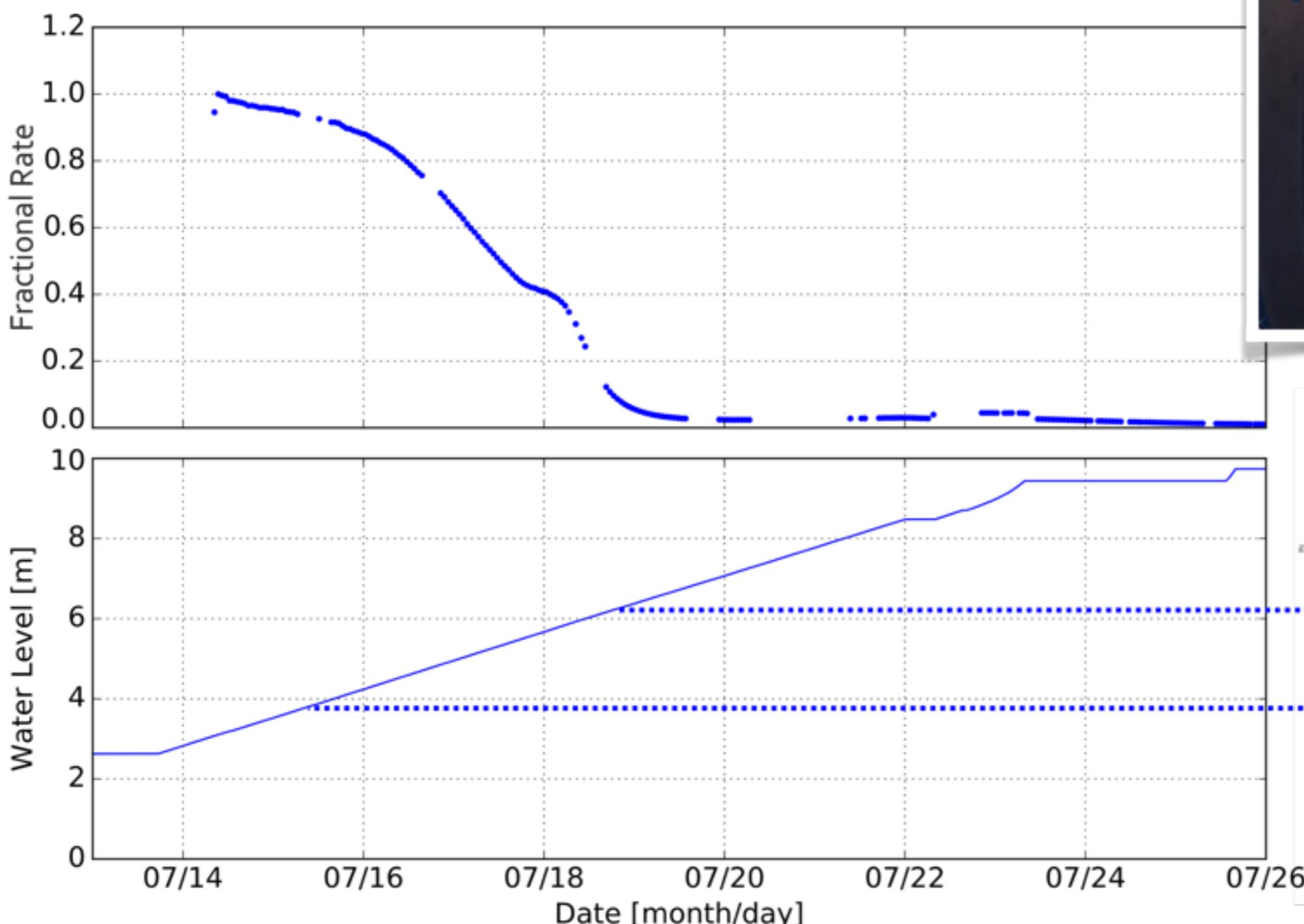
First gamma ray spectrum (Cs-137 external)

- ◆ Spectrum obtained with detector unshielded.
- ◆ Full absorption peak clearly separable



Entering Low Background mode

Rate decrease with increasing Water level



Eur. Phys. J. C (2015) 75: 546. XENON Collaboration, JCAP04 (2016)027.

From Materials

◆ Extensive screening campaign

Intrinsic

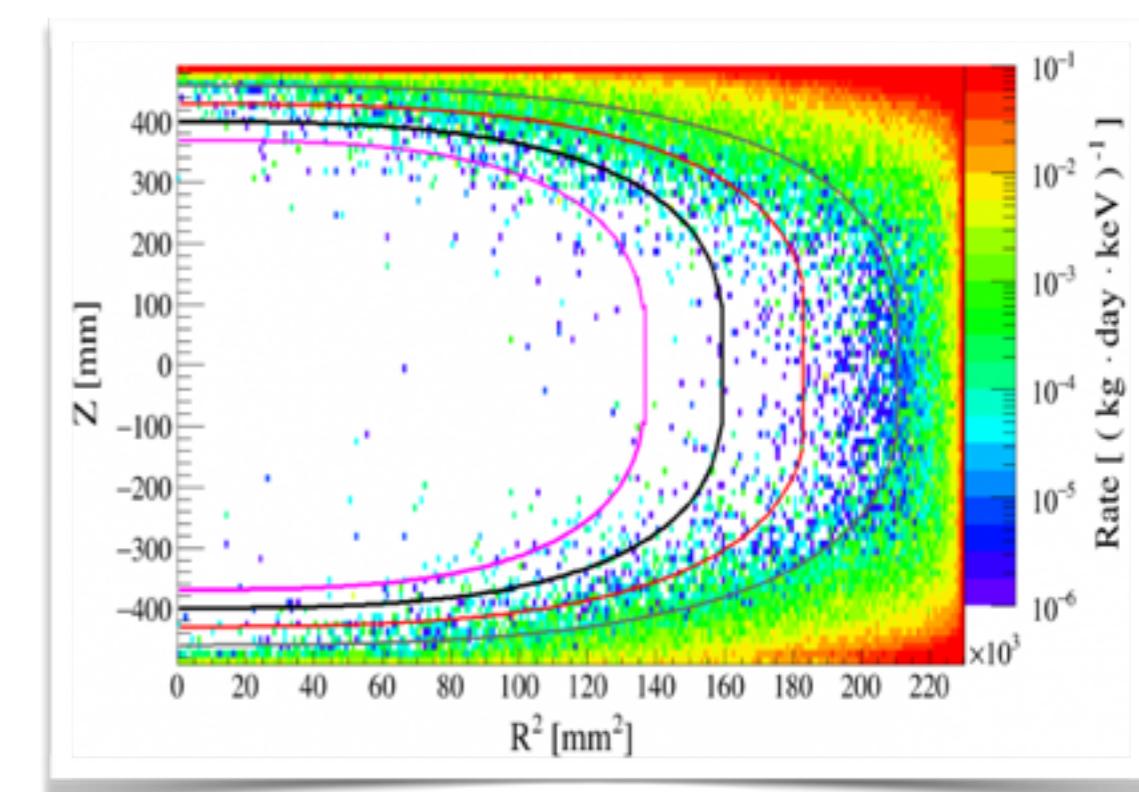
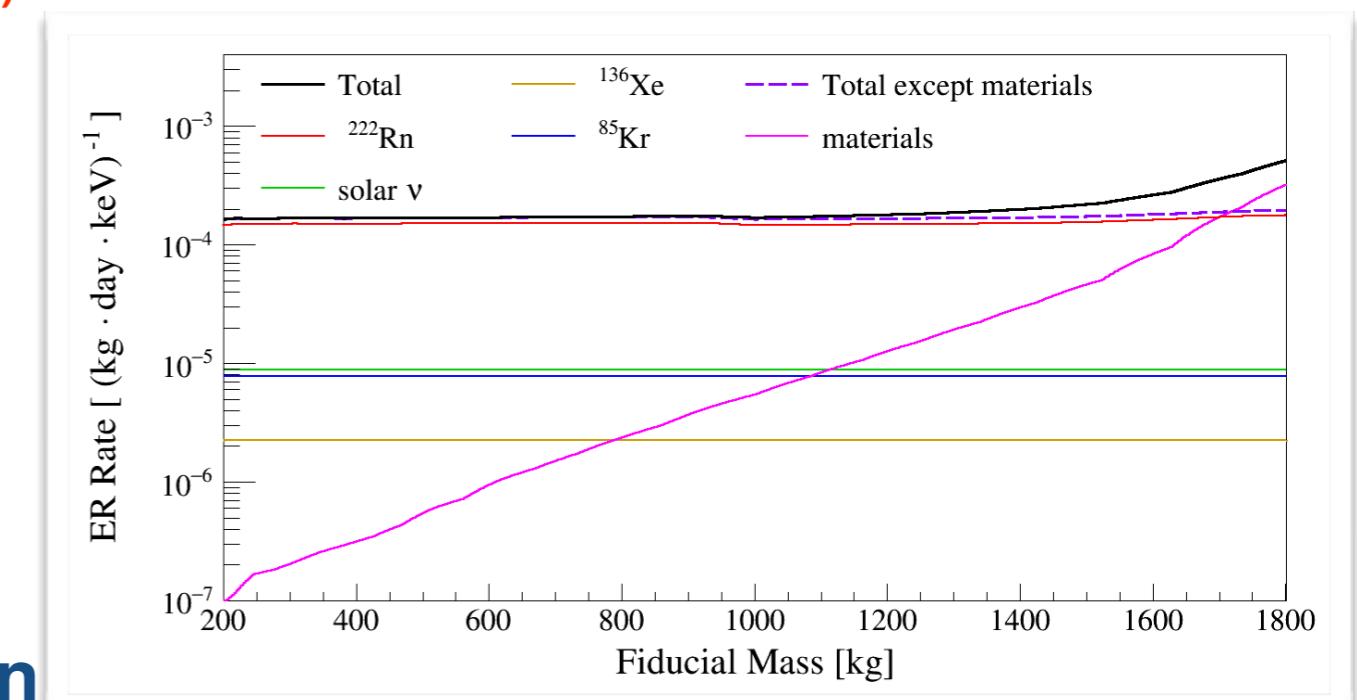
◆ 0.2 ppt of ^{nat}Kr (achieved in distillation column tests)

◆ 10 $\mu\text{Bq/kg}$ ^{222}Rn (estimation based on Rn emanation measurements)

1 – 12 keVee, 1t fiducial, before ER discrimination

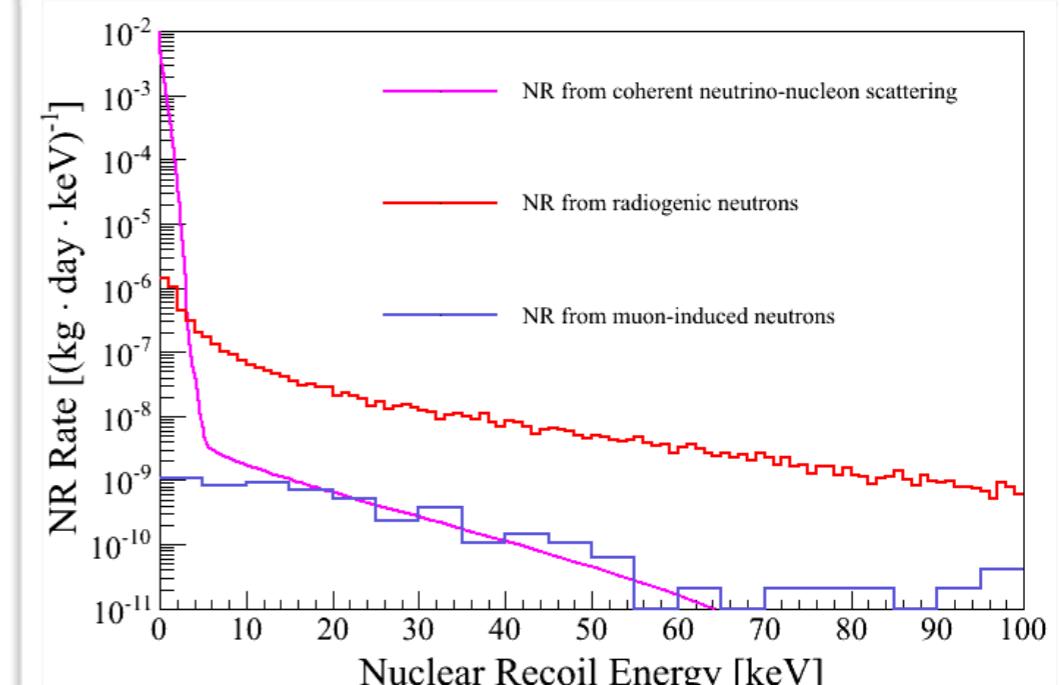
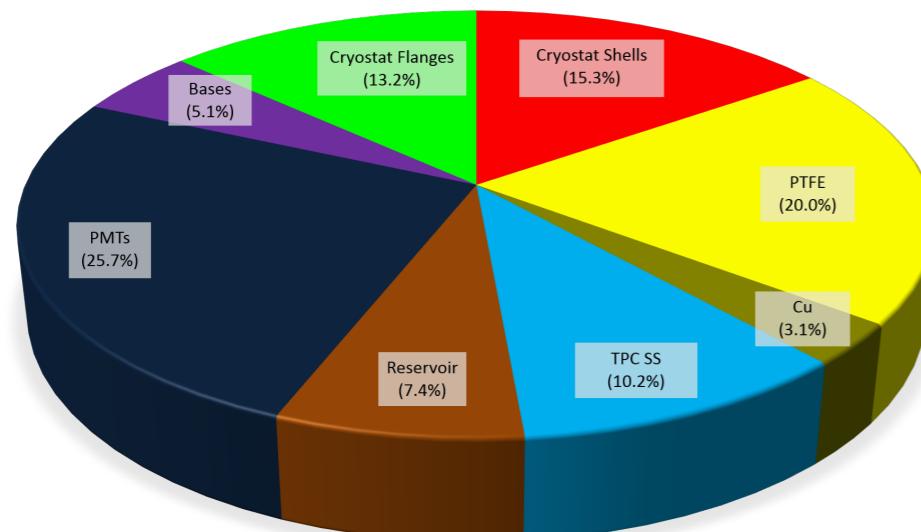
Source	Background (evts/y)
Materials	0.07
^{85}Kr	0.05
^{222}Rn	1.4
^{136}Xe	0.02
pp+ ^7Be neutrinos	0.08

~ 1.62 evts/t/y after discrimination

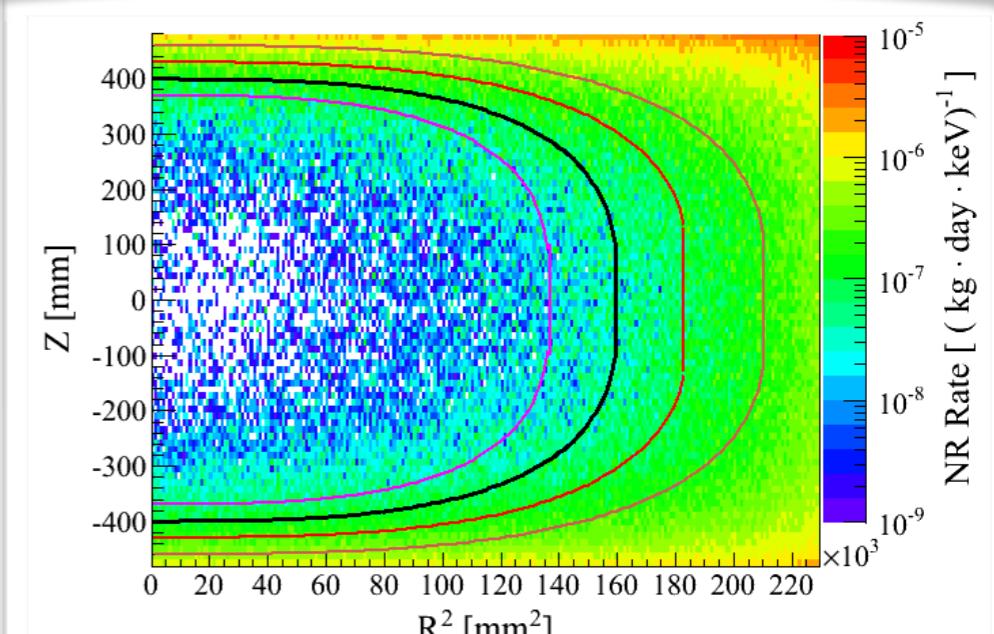


MC: Expected Nuclear Recoil background

Eur. Phys. J. C (2015) 75: 546. XENON Collaboration, JCAP04 (2016)027.

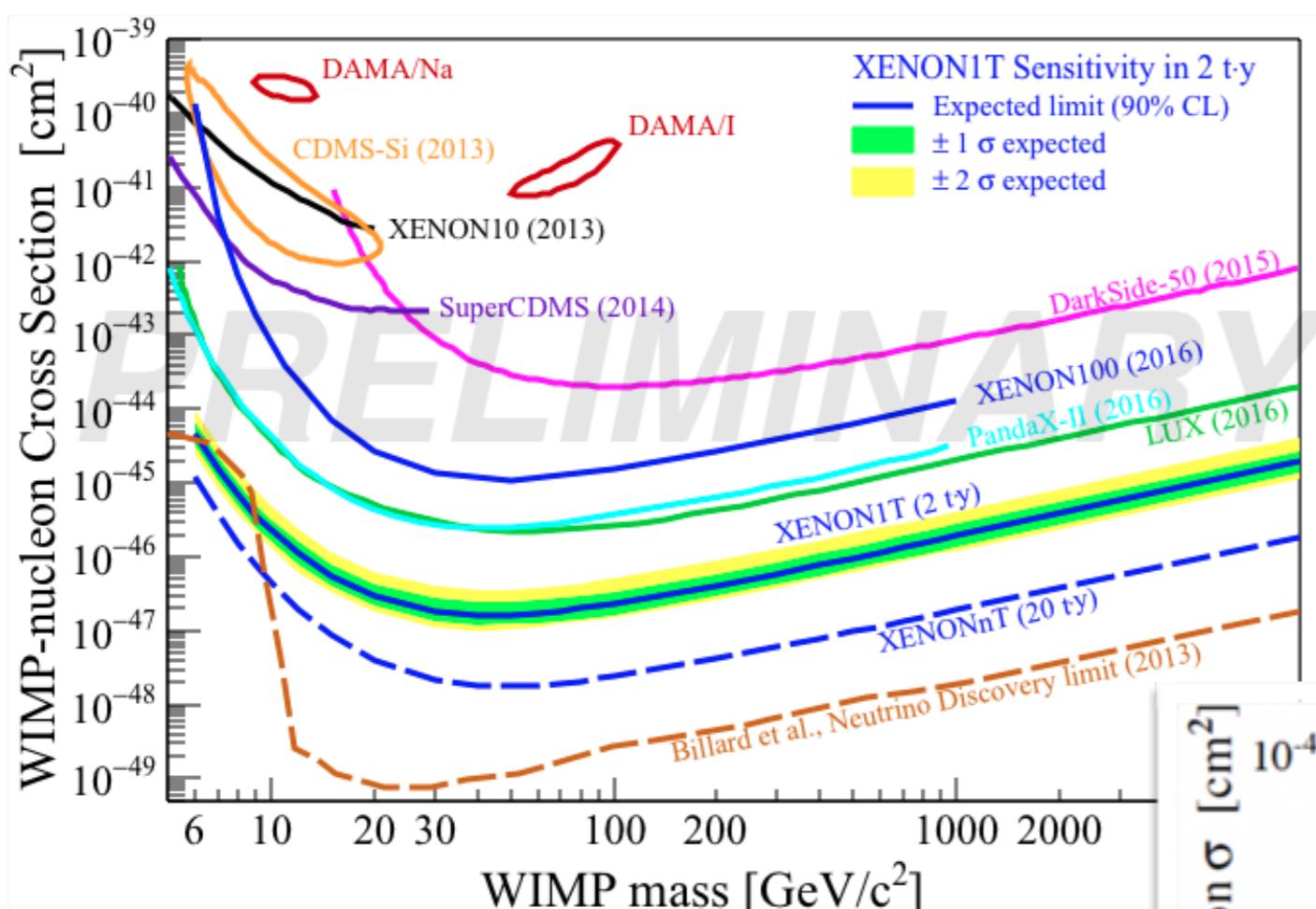


Source	Background (evts/y)
Radiogenic	0.22
Muon-induced neutrons	<0.01 (Muon Veto ON)
Neutrinos	0.23
~ 0.45 evts/t/y after Discrimination	



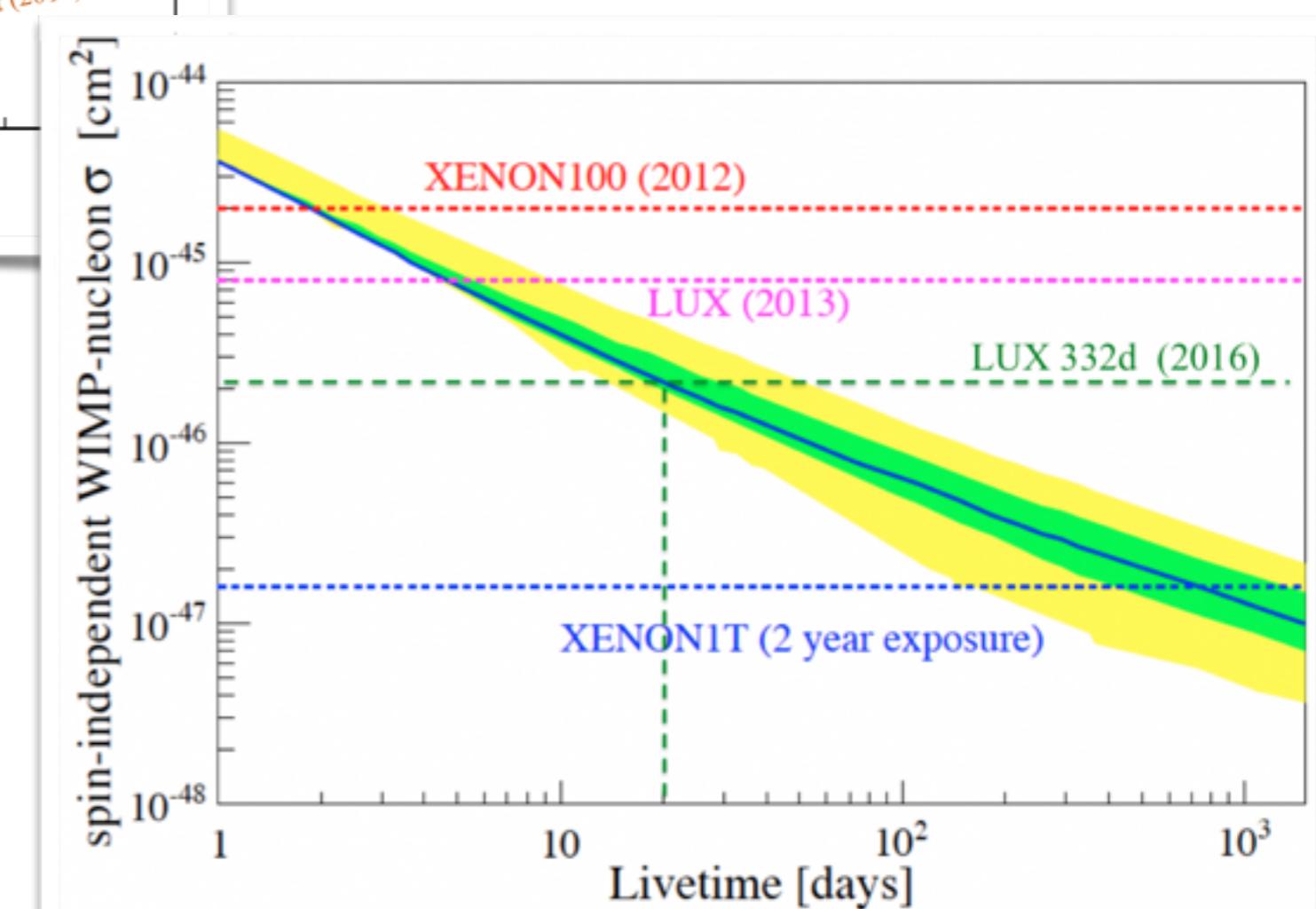
Total expected background (ER+NR) ~ 2 evts/t/y
Total expected for WIMP mass~100 GeV ($\sigma \sim 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$) ~ 2-3 evts/1t/yr

Expected Sensitivity

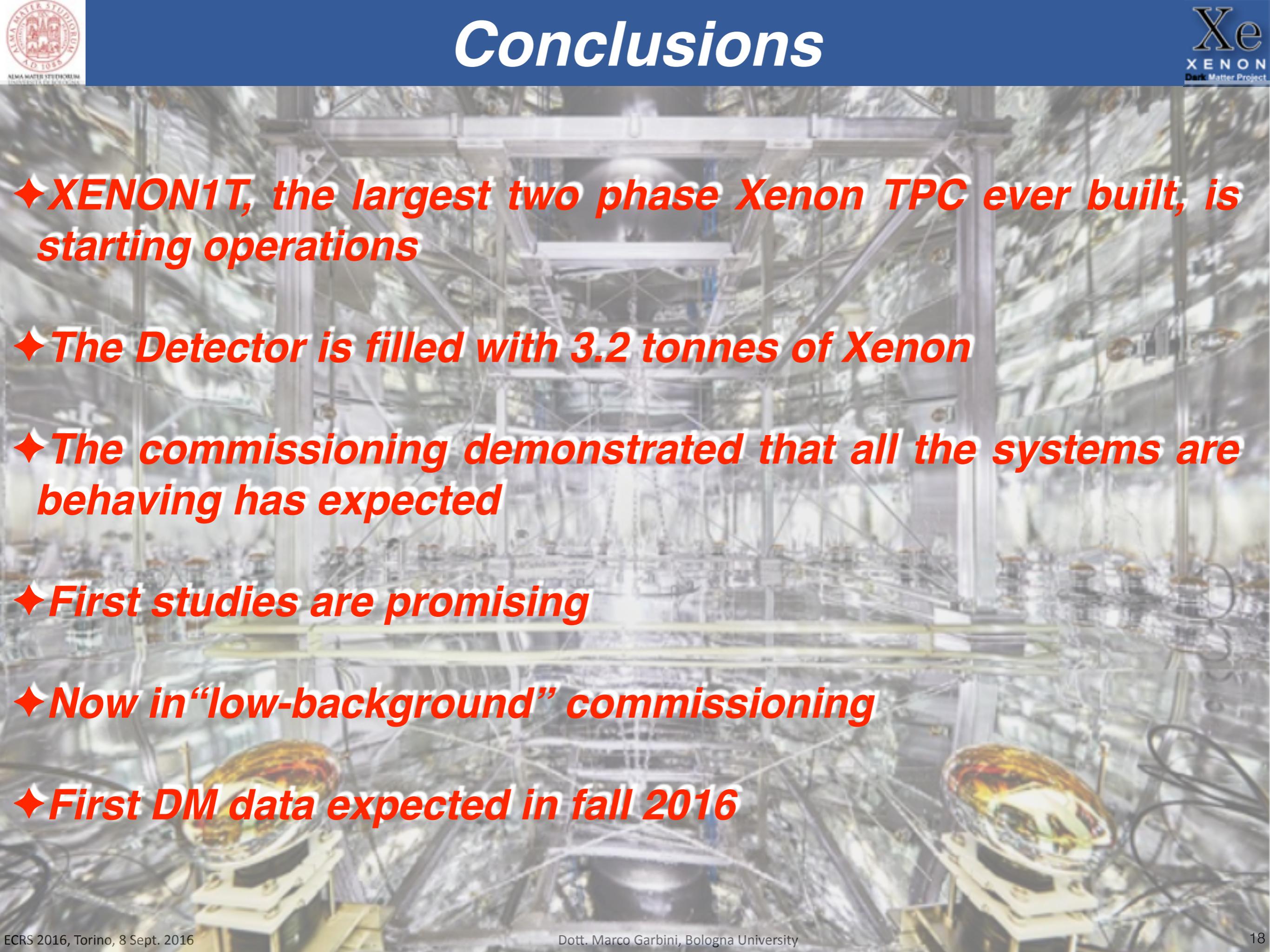


**1.6×10⁻⁴⁷ cm² @ 50 GeV WIMP
2 t · y data**

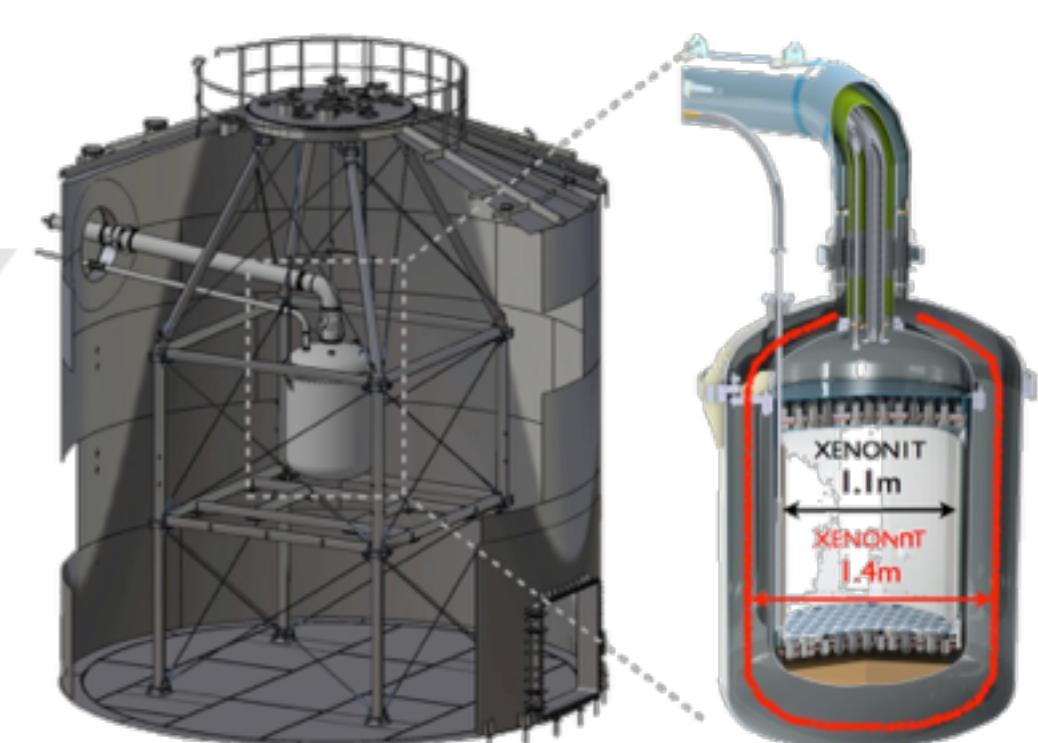
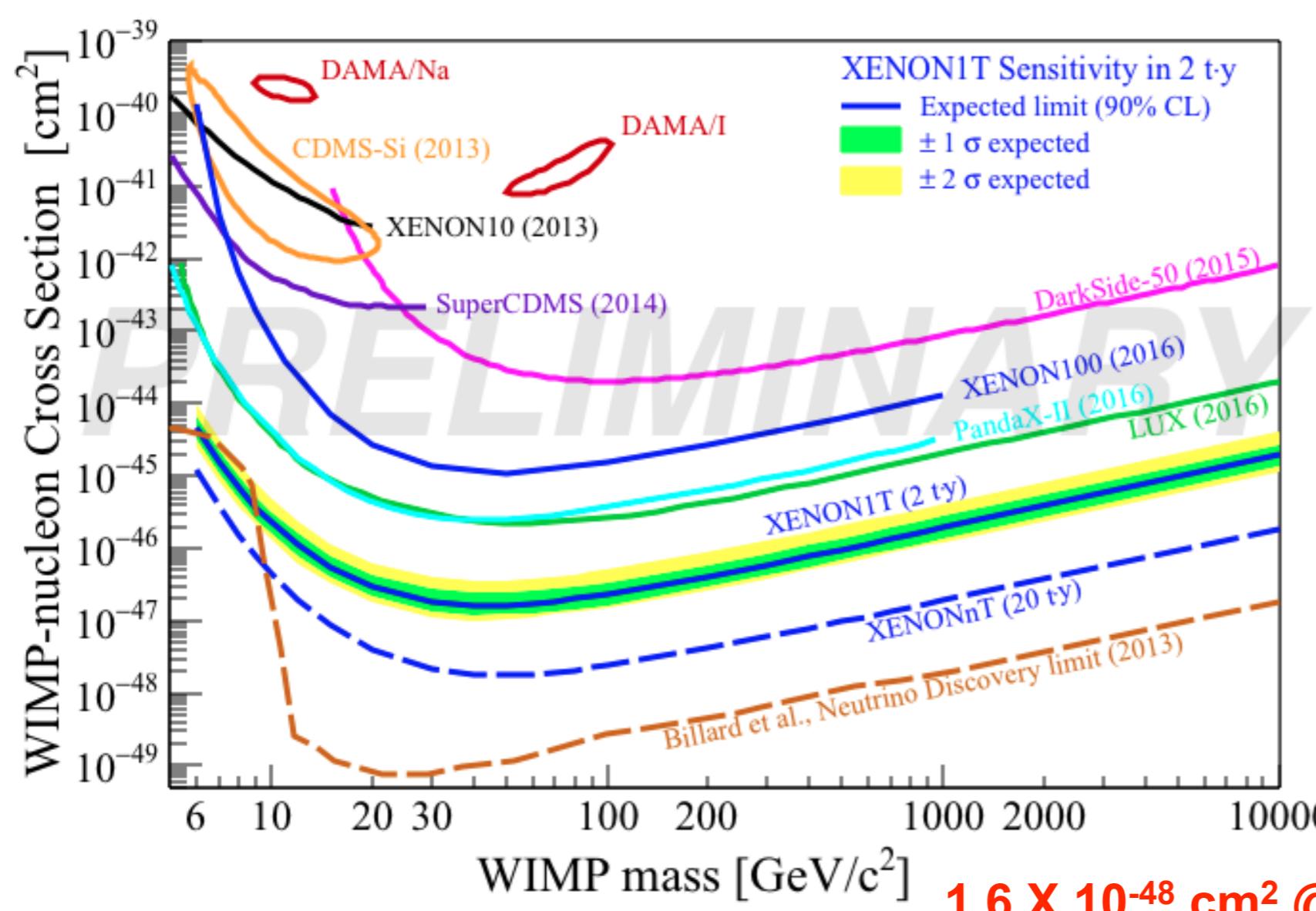
**Only need 20 days to reach
LUX/PandaX sensitivity**



Conclusions

- 
- ◆ **XENON1T, the largest two phase Xenon TPC ever built, is starting operations**
 - ◆ **The Detector is filled with 3.2 tonnes of Xenon**
 - ◆ **The commissioning demonstrated that all the systems are behaving has expected**
 - ◆ **First studies are promising**
 - ◆ **Now in “low-background” commissioning**
 - ◆ **First DM data expected in fall 2016**

- ◆ The total mass of Xenon will be > 7 t.
- ◆ The systems developed for XENON1T can be used to operate XENONnT: Water Tank, Muon Veto, support structure, Cryogenics and Purification systems, LXe storage and recovery system.
- ◆ The inner cryostat number of PMTs (~ 200 more) and TPC will be modified



Backup

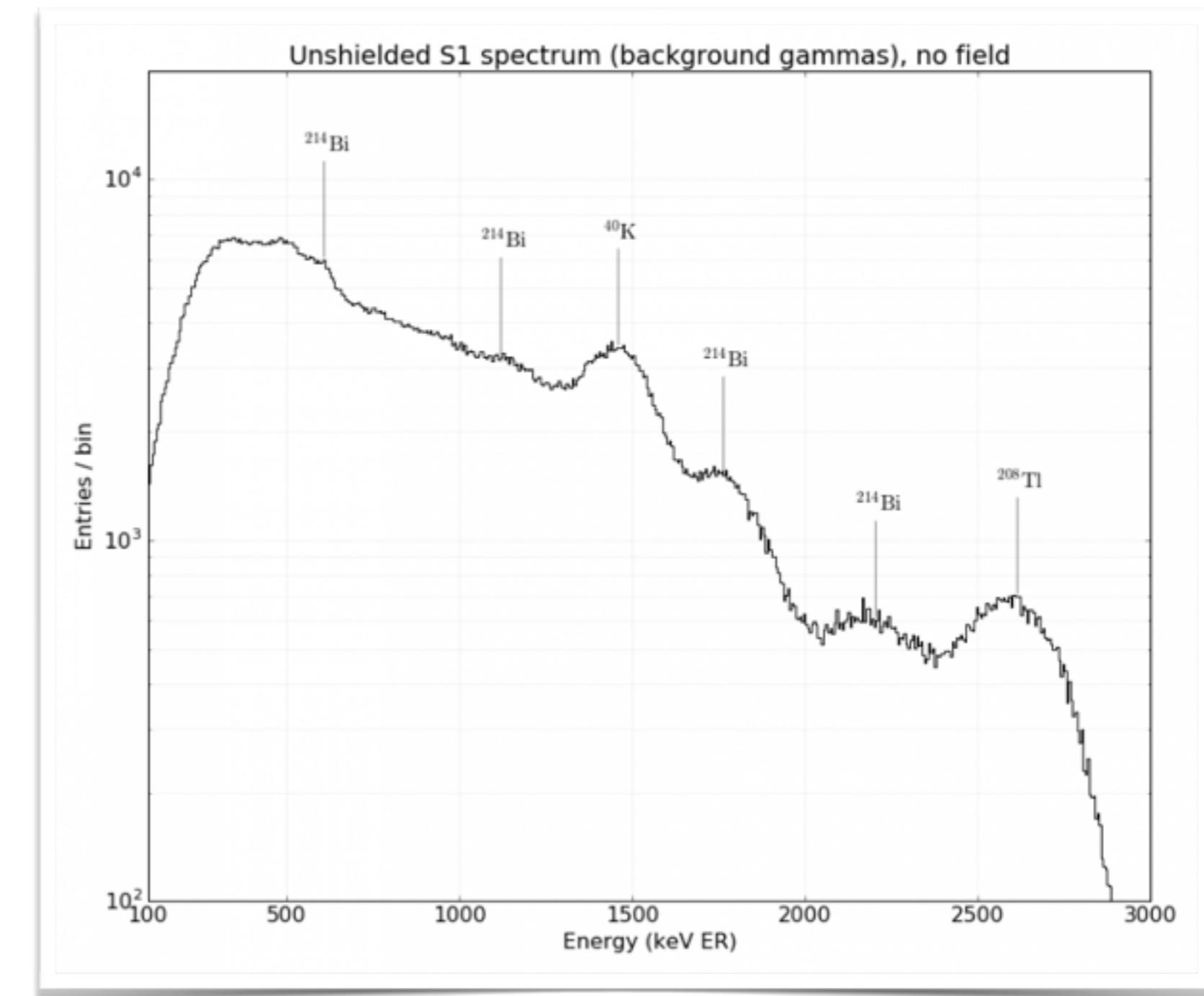
First look at Background

Background studies started

◆ Detector filled with LXe

◆ No Electric field applied

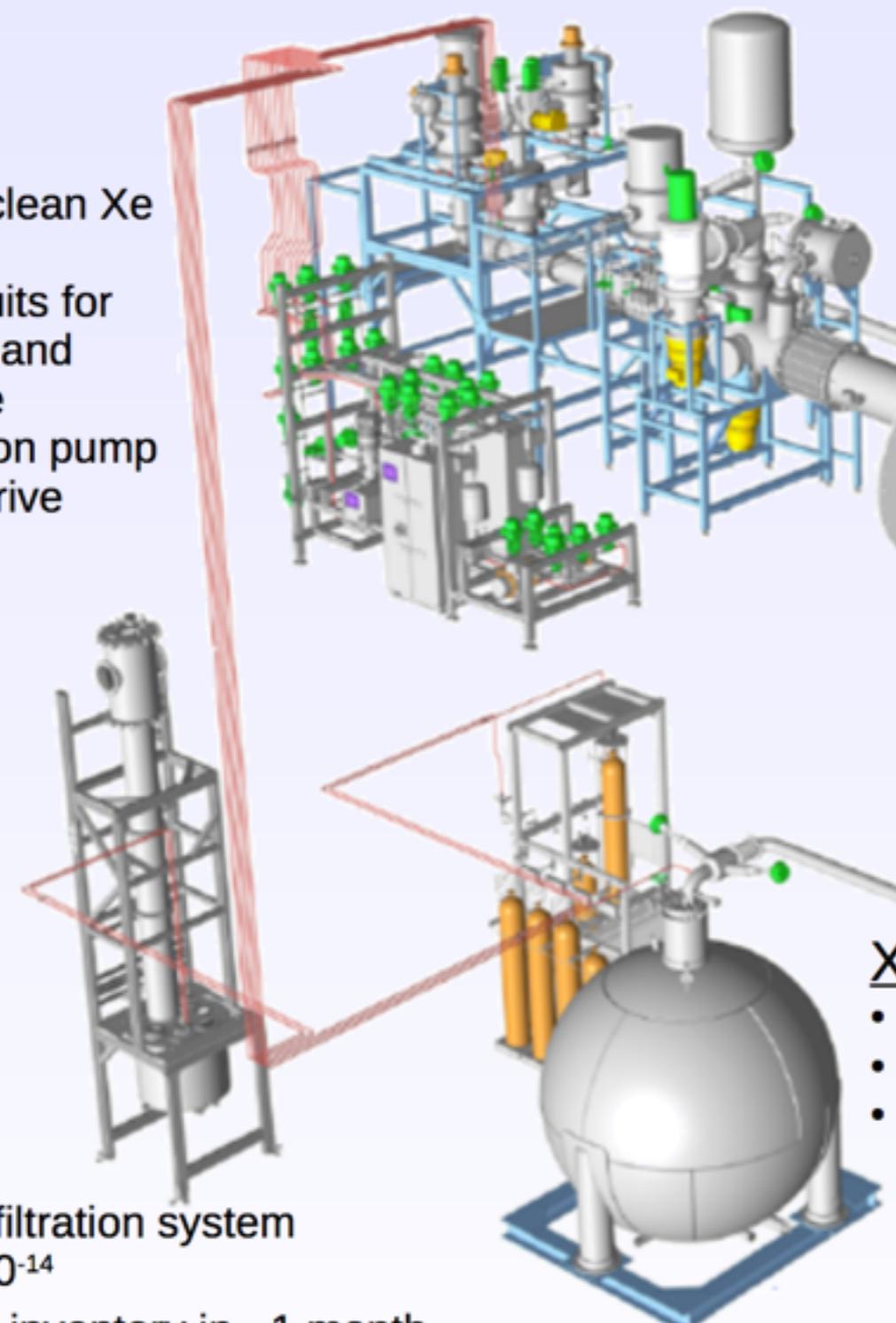
◆ No shielding



Systems: Some Details

Purification

- Continually clean Xe
- ~100 SLPM
- Parallel circuits for optimization and maintenance
- Custom xenon pump
 - Chart QDrive



Distillation

- Custom Kr filtration system
- $\text{Kr}_{\text{nat}}/\text{Xe} \sim 10^{-14}$
- Process Xe inventory in ~1 month

Cryogenics

- Externally cool and liquefy Xe
- ~10 tons Xe @ 170K
- Redundant systems and LN₂ for safety

Feedthrough Pipe

- Liquid and gaseous Xe
- Cables
- Connections through water tank



Xe Storage ReStoX

- Store up to 7.6 T tons
- Liquid or gas phase
- Safety recovery system

Cryostat

- Double walled SS vessel
- Houses TPC (for 1T and nT!)

All designed for XENON1T
and XENONnT!