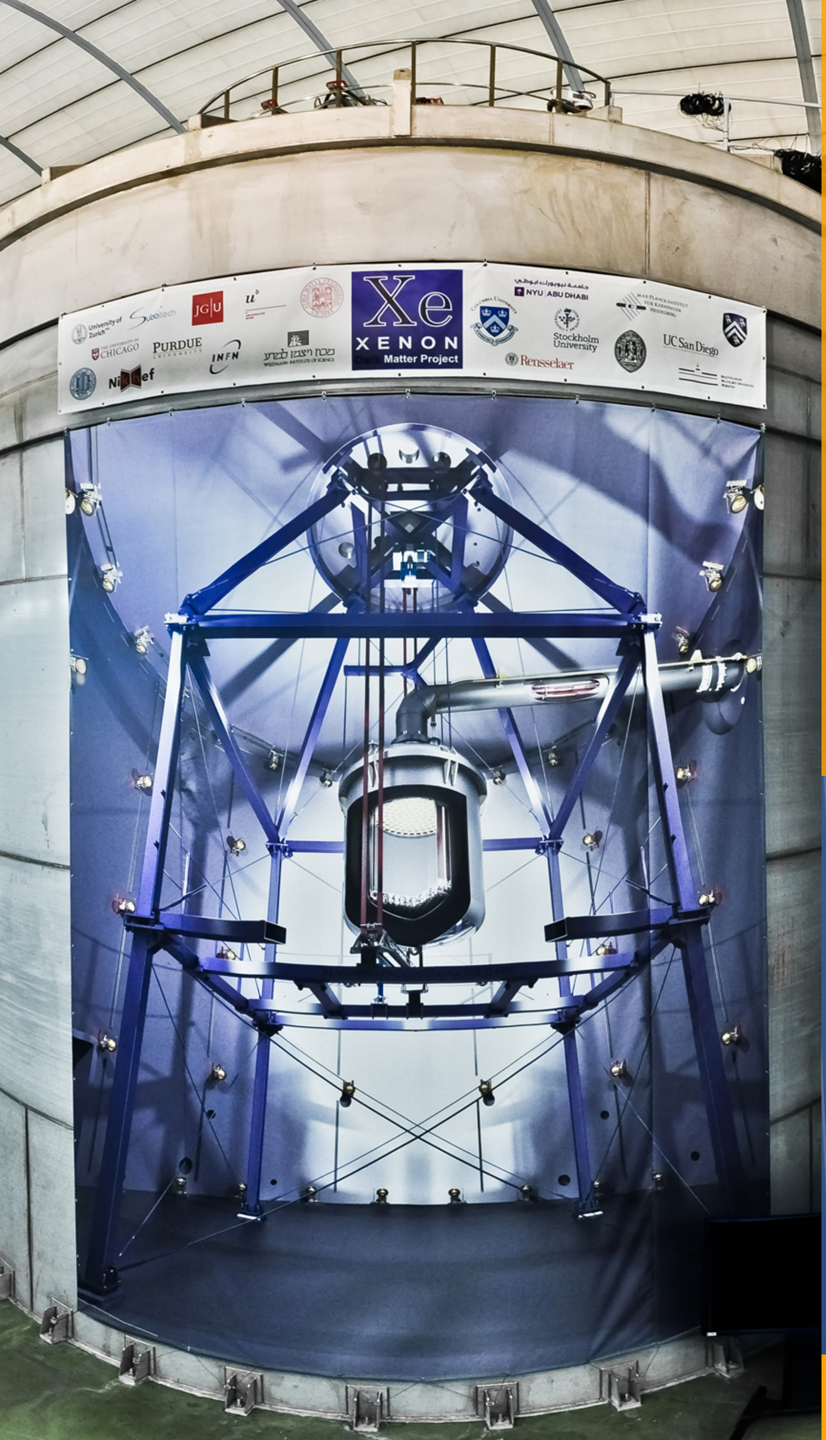


Pietro Di Gangi
Università di Bologna - INFN
On Behalf of the XENON Collaboration

2018 European Nuclear Physics Conference
3 September 2018

RESULTS OF THE WIMP SEARCH WITH XENON1T

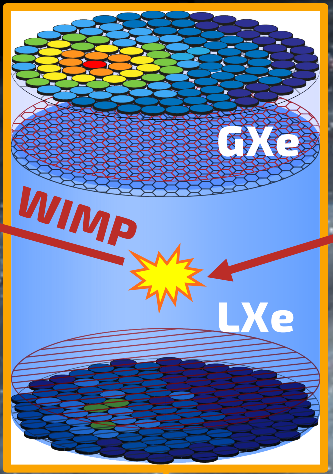
XENON

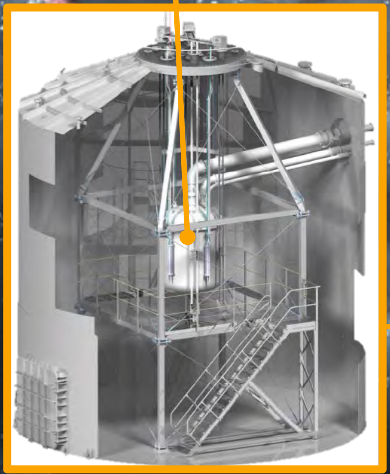
THE XENON COLLABORATION

- **~165** SCIENTISTS
- **27** INSTITUTIONS
- **11** COUNTRIES

SEARCHING FOR DARK MATTER

DIRECT DETECTION





Earth

UNDERGROUND LNGS (ITALY)

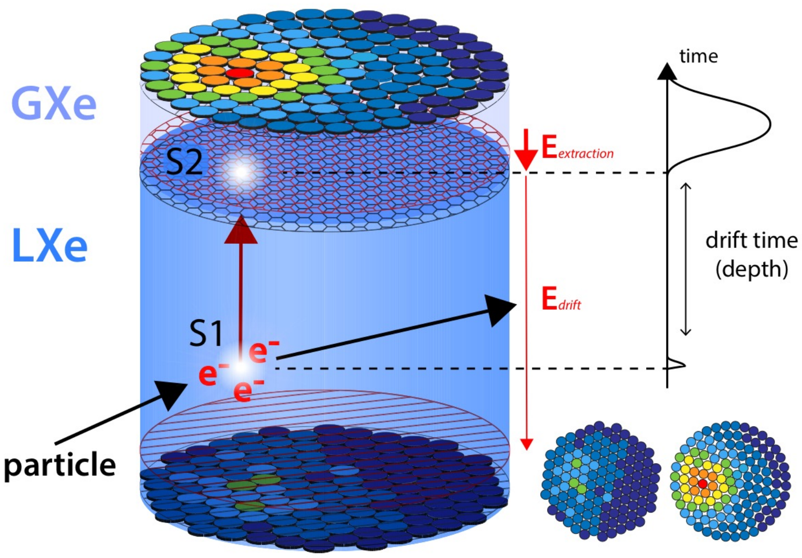
3600 m.w.e. rock shielding

MUON VETO CHERENKOV DETECTOR

700 tonnes active ultra-pure water shield instrumented with 84 PMTs

DETECTION PRINCIPLE

WITH A DUAL PHASE TPC



- **S1** Light signal
  Prompt scintillation photons
- **S2** Charge signal
  Secondary scintillation in GXe from drifted electrons

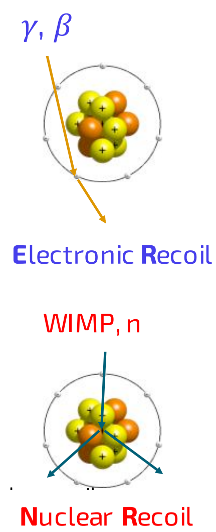
👍 Energy reconstruction from combined S1 and S2

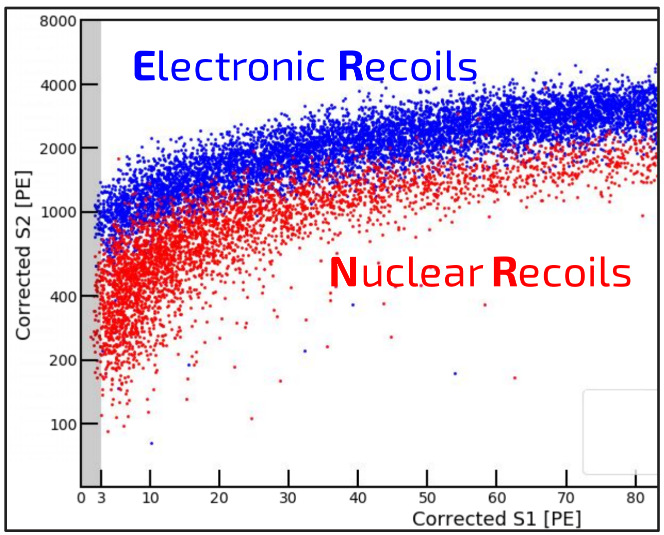
- **3D** vertex reconstruction
  X,Y from S2 pattern in top PMT array
  Z from drift time

👍 Volume fiducialization
👍 Single/multiple scatters discrimination

- **NR (Nuclear Recoils)**
  WIMP signal, neutrons, CNNS
- **ER (Electronic Recoils)**
  γ, β backgrounds

👍 **Recoil type identification from S2/S1**
Larger for ER than NR

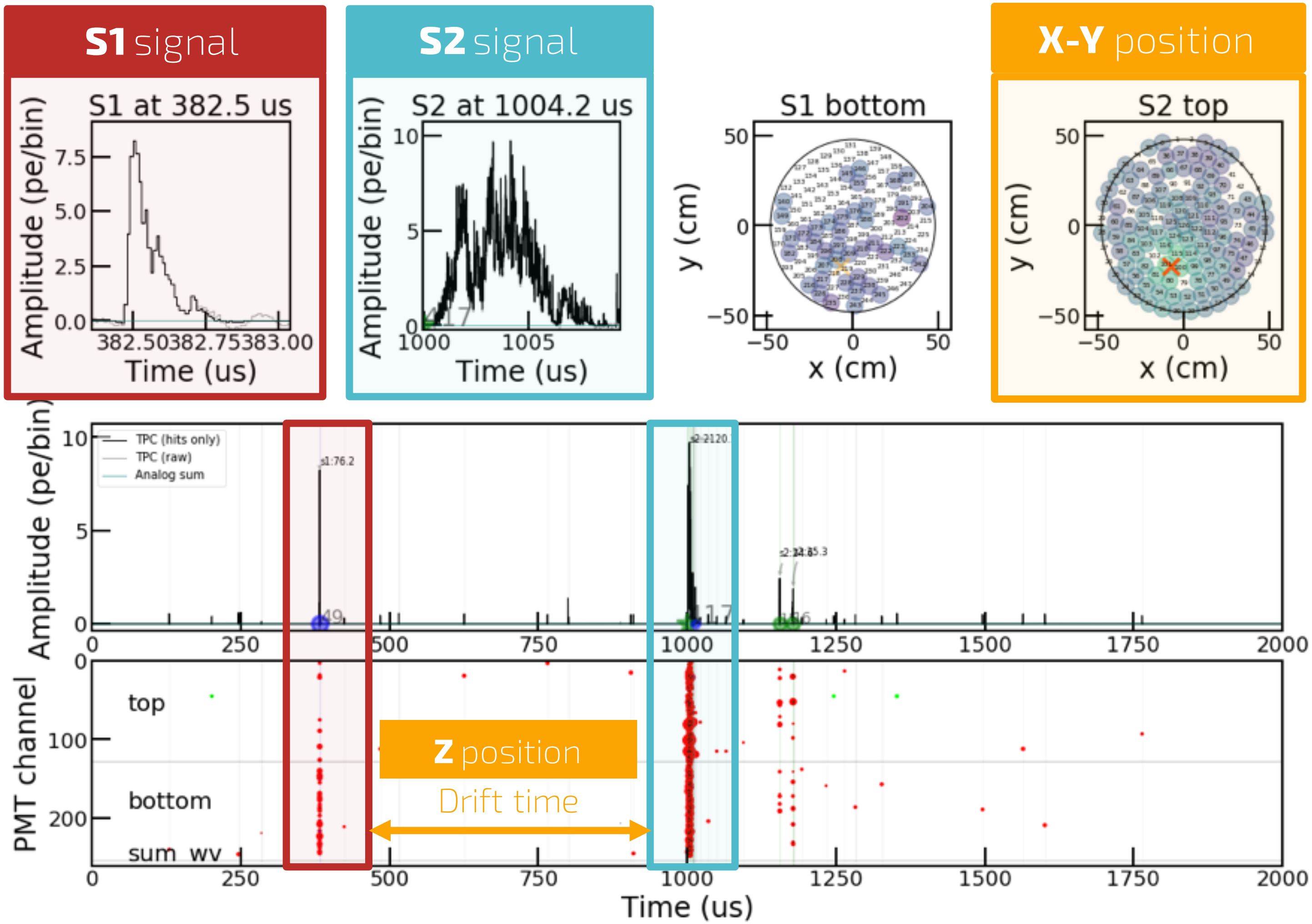




FROM THE PRINCIPLE TO REALITY

A TYPICAL LOW ENERGY EVENT

PAX — Processor for Analyzing XENON
https://github.com/XENON1T/pax



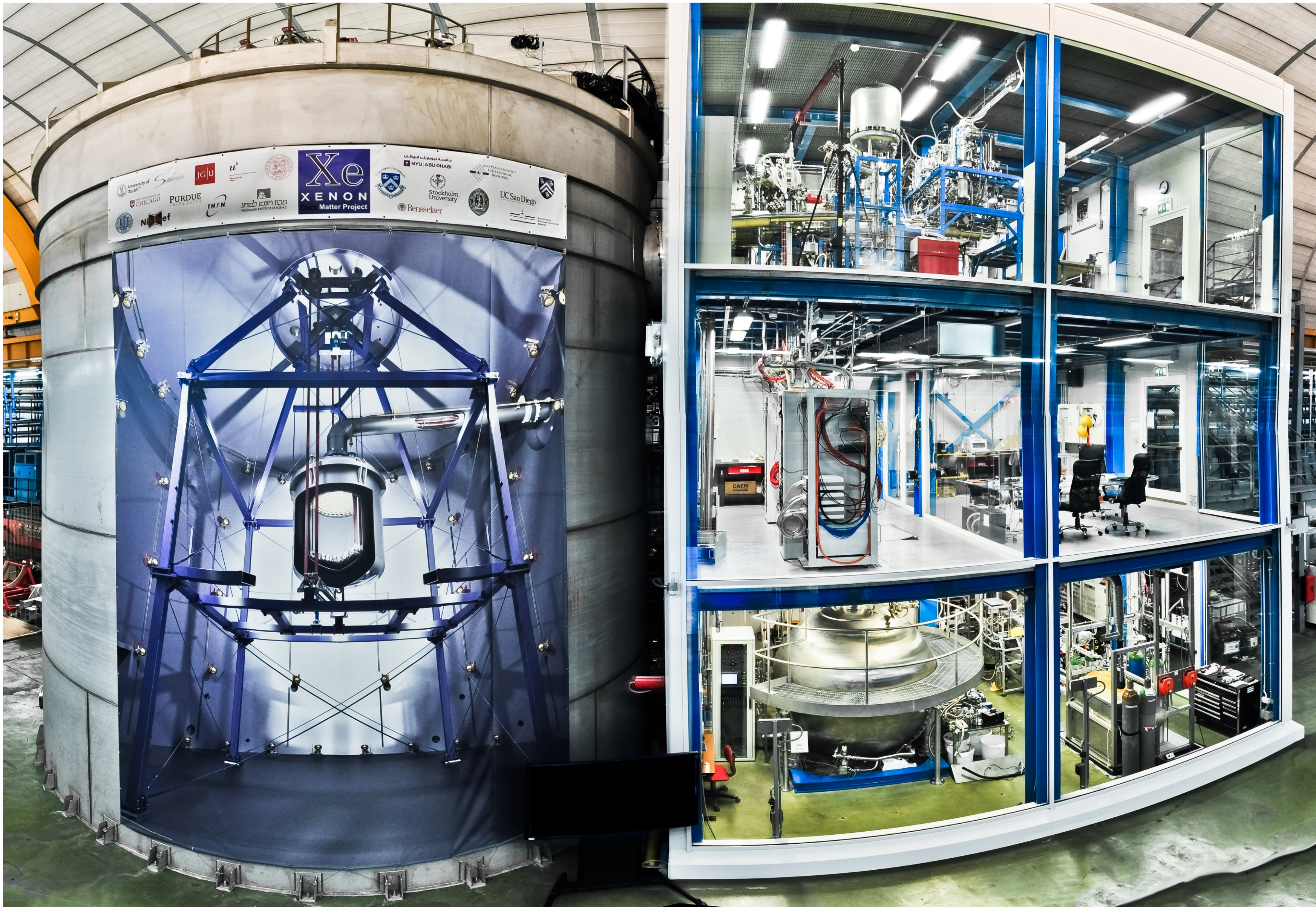
LXe-BASED DM DETECTORS

THE EVOLUTION OF SPECIES

TOTAL LXe mass:
3.2 tonnes

	XENON10	XENON100	LUX	PANDA X-II	XENON1T	XENONnT
Year	2005	2008	2013	2016	**2016**	2019
ACTIVE LIQUID XENON TARGET MASS	22 kg	105 kg	250 kg	580 kg	**2000 kg**	6000 kg
LOW ENERGY ER BACKGROUND $[t \cdot d \cdot keV]^{-1}$		5.3	2.6	1.9	**0.2**	

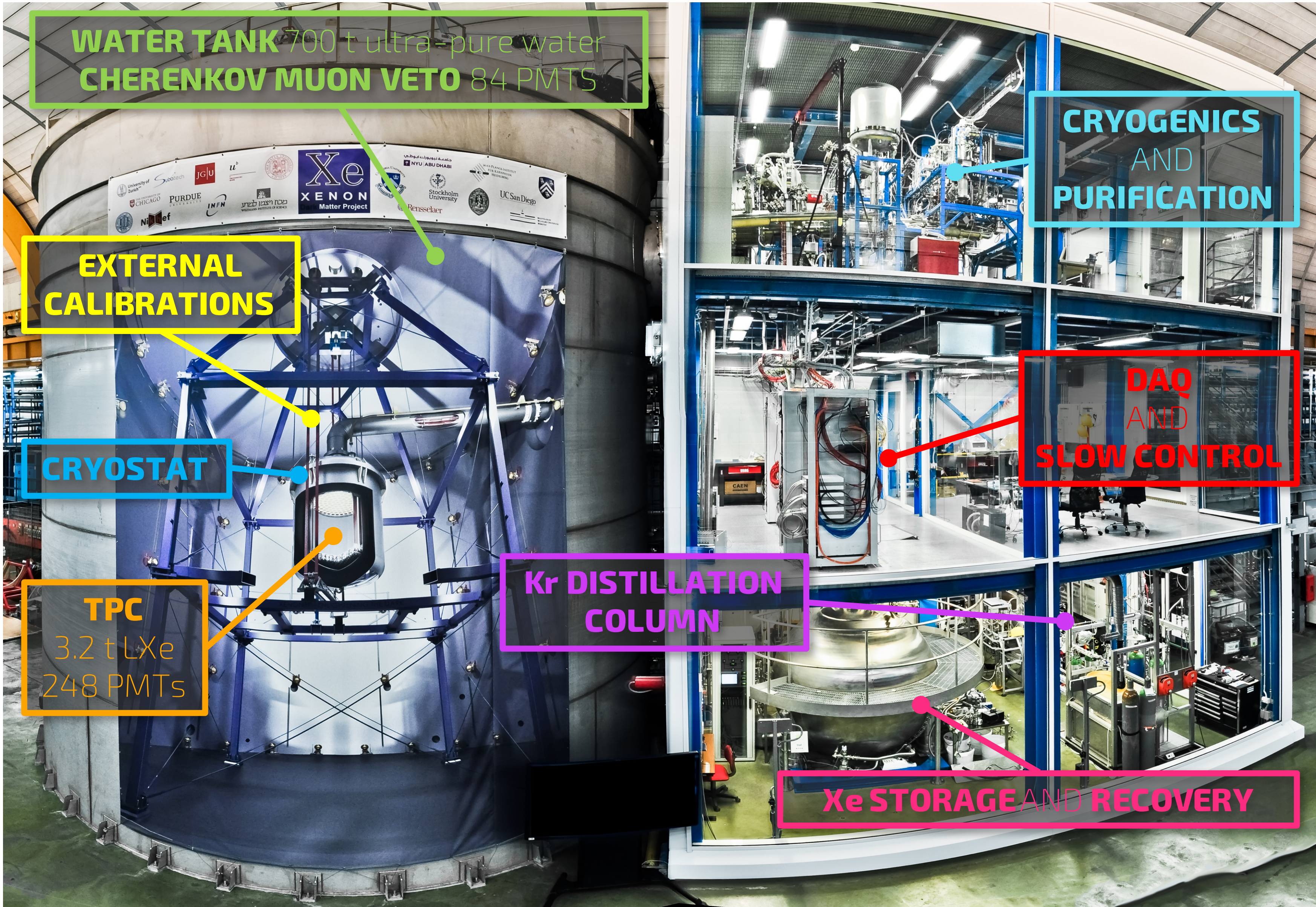
THE XENON1T DETECTOR
AT LNGS (ITALY)



THE XENON1T DETECTOR

AT LNGS (ITALY)

Eur. Phys. J. C. (2017) 77:881



BACKGROUNDS

NUCLEAR RECOIL BACKGROUND

▸ Cosmogenic neutrons

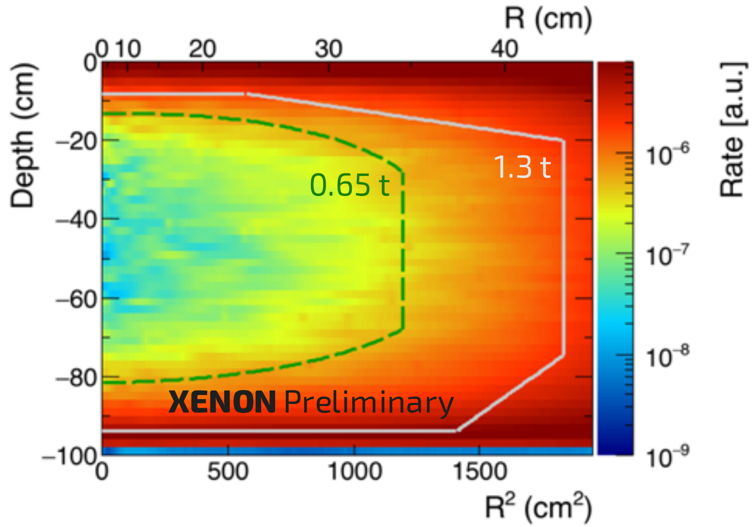
Induced by cosmic muons.
Reduced to negligible contribution by rock overburden, water passive shield and active Cherenkov Muon Veto. JINST 9, P11006 (2014)

▸ Radiogenic neutrons

From (α,n) and spontaneous fission in detector's materials.
Reduced via radiopure material selection, scatter multiplicity and fiducialization.
Eur. Phys. J. C. (2017) 77:890

▸ Coherent Elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering

Mainly from ^{8}B solar ν. Constraint by flux and cross section measurement.
Irreducible background at very low energy (< 1 keV)



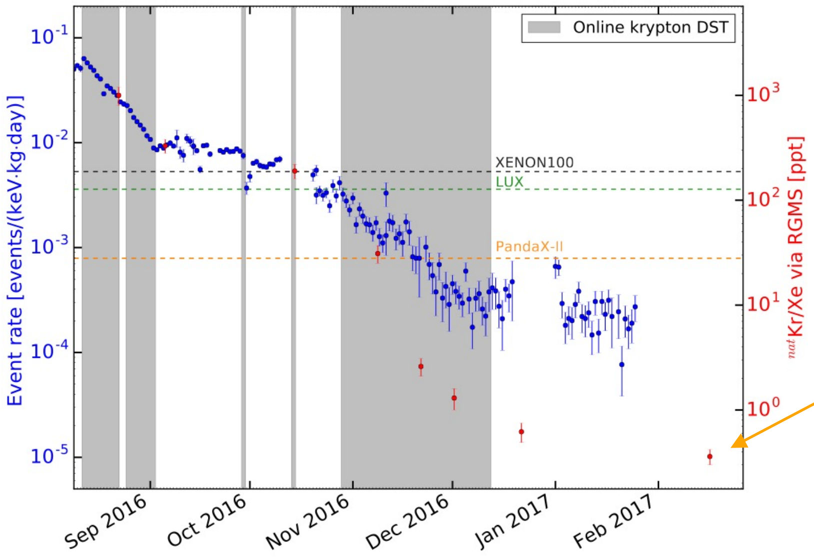
JCAP 04, 027 (2016)

	Rate [$t^{-1}y^{-1}$]	Fraction [%]
Cosmogenic neutrons	<0.01	<2.0
Radiogenic neutrons	**0.6 ± 0.1**	**96.5**
CEνNS	0.012	2.0

Expectations in 1 t FV, in [4,50] keV$_{nr}$, single scatters

BACKGROUNDS

ELECTRONIC RECOIL BACKGROUND



- **Predicted:**

  71 ± 7 events / (t•y•keV)

  MC simulations assuming the average 0.66 ppt Kr concentration

- **Measured:**

  82^{+5}_{-3} (sys) ± 3 (stat) events / (t•y•keV)

  Data in 1300 kg FV and below 25 keV_{ee}

Lowest ER background
ever achieved in a DM detector

Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77: 358

- **^{222}Rn: 10 µBq/kg**

  Careful surface emanation control and further reduction by online cryogenic distillation.

Eur. Phys. J. C. (2017) 77, 275

- **^{85}Kr: ~0.3 ppt (Kr/Xe)**

  More than 3 orders of magnitude reduction via online cryogenic distillation.

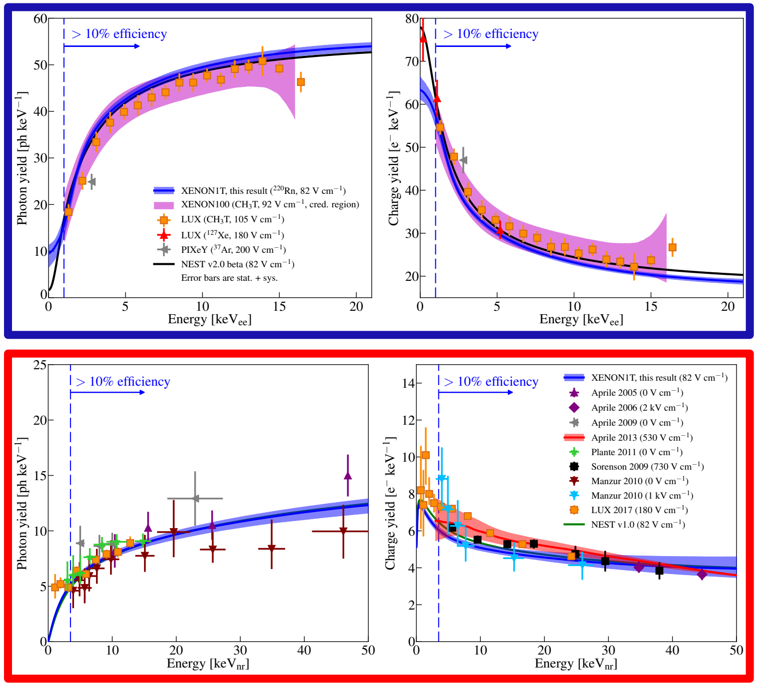
JCAP 04, 027 (2016)

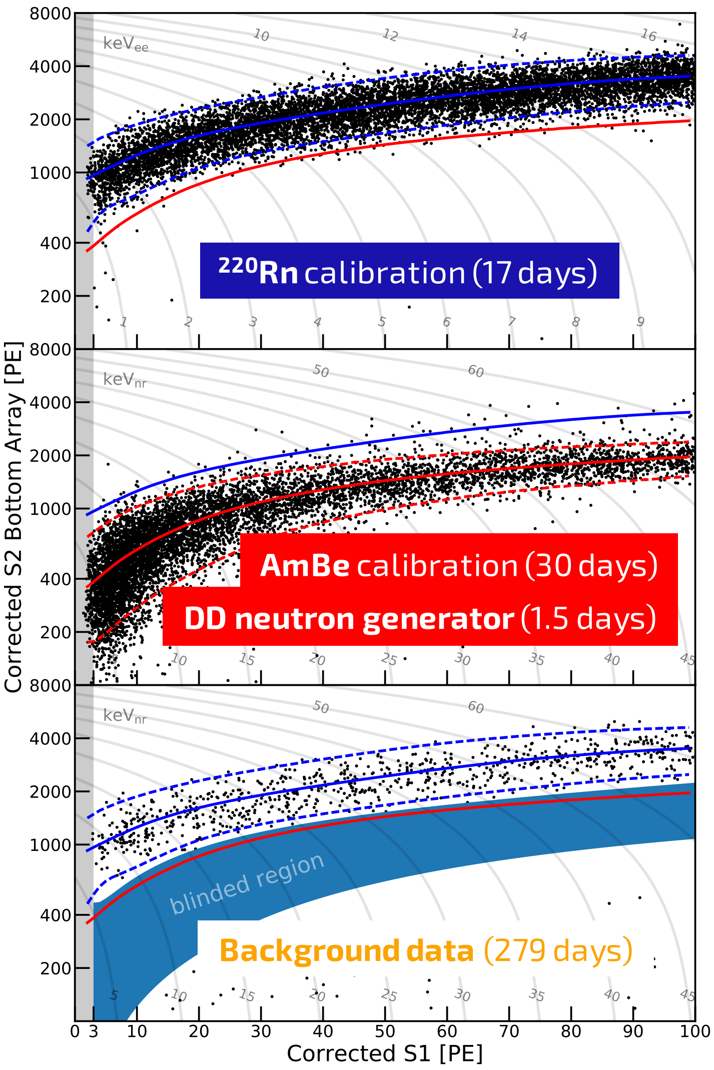
	Rate [t^{-1} y^{-1}]	Fraction [%]
^{222}Rn	620 ± 60	85.4
^{85}Kr	31 ± 6	4.3
Solar ν	36 ± 1	4.9
Materials	30 ± 3	4.1
^{136}Xe	9 ± 1	1.4

Expectations in 1 t FV, in [1,12] keV_{ee}, single scatters, **before ER/NR discrimination**

DETECTOR RESPONSE MODEL

ER AND NR CALIBRATIONS





- **Combined ER/NR fit**
- **Detailed MC simulations of LXe microphysics and detector processes**
- **99.7% ER rejection** in NR reference region [NR median,-2σ]

DARK MATTER SEARCH RESULTS

1 tonne-year exposure

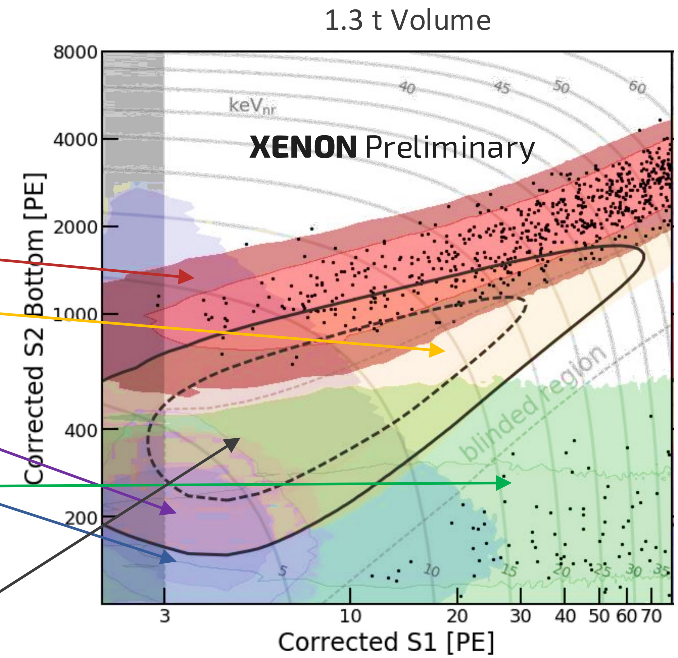
278.8 live-days, 1.3 t fiducial mass

XENON1T

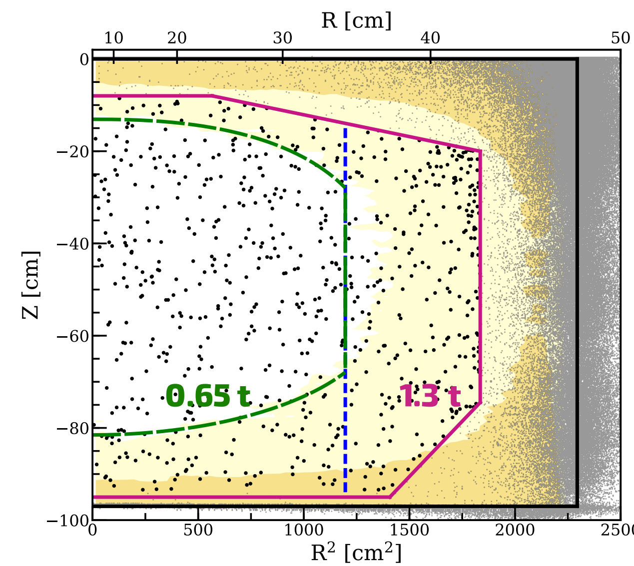
BACKGROUND PREDICTIONS

278.8 days live-time	1.3 t Full ROI	0.65 t NR Reference	Mass (S2,S1) region
ER	627 ± 18	0.60 ± 0.13	
neutron	1.43 ± 0.66	0.14 ± 0.07	
CEνNS	0.05 ± 0.01	0.01	
AC	0.47 $^{+0.27}$	0.04 $^{+0.02}$	
Surface	106 ± 8	0.01	
TOTAL BKG	**735 ± 20**	**0.80 ± 0.14**	

WIMP
50 GeV/c^2



- **Background models**
  In 4-dimensional space: S1, S2, r, z
- **Statistical inference**
  Done with PLR analysis in 1.3 t fiducial volume and full (S1,S2) space, corresponding to [4.9, 40.9] keV$_{nr}$ and [1.4, 10.6] keV$_{ee}$.
- **NR reference region**
  Between NR median and -2σ quantile. Numbers in table are for illustration; final results from complete PLR statistical inference.



RESULTS

ENERGY SPACE

▸ Blinding and salting

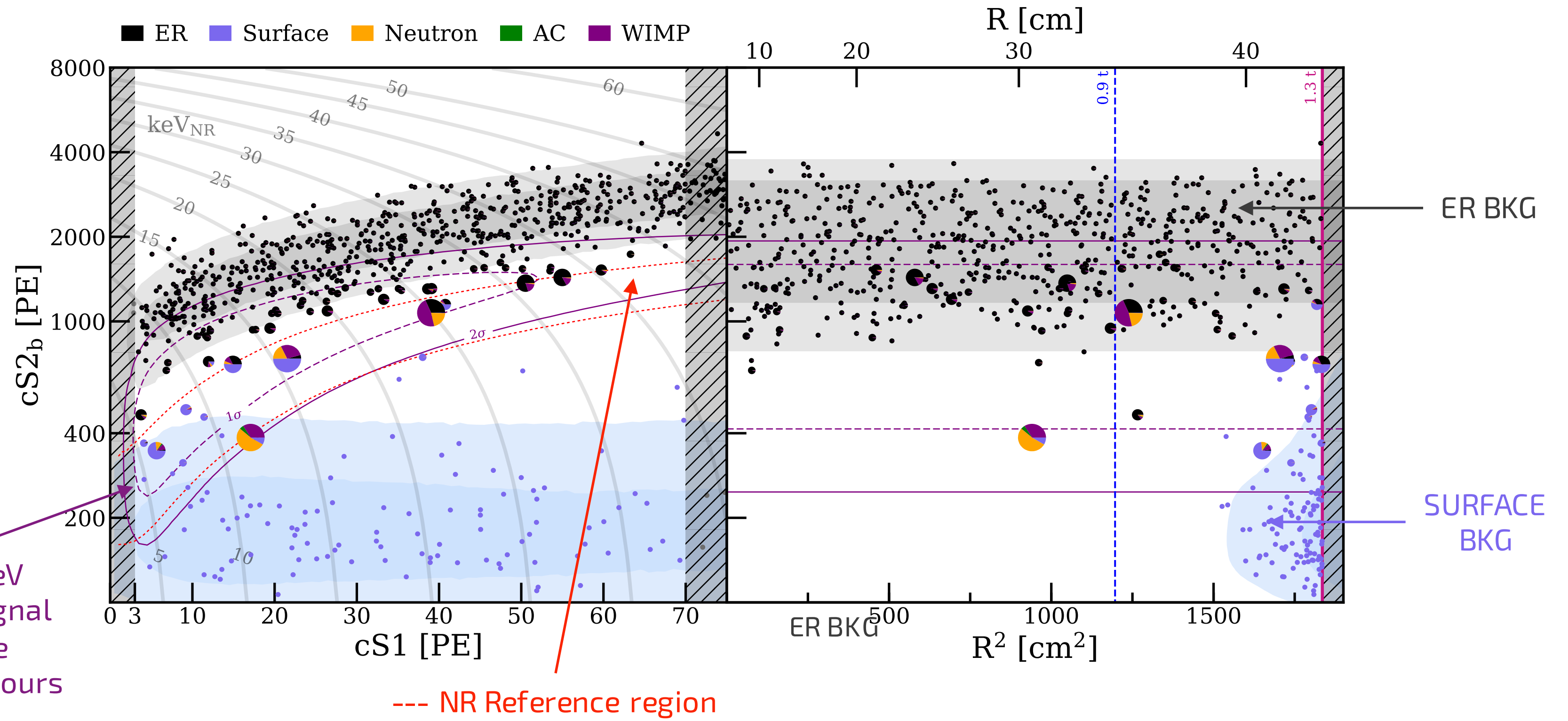
Data were blinded in the NR signal region and salted with unknown number of fake events.

▸ Pie charts

Events passing all selection criteria are shown as pie charts representing the relative PDF from each component for the best-fit model for 200 GeV WIMP (σ_{SI}=4.7•10^{-47} cm^2).

▸ Larger charts

Represent events with larger WIMP probability.



RESULTS

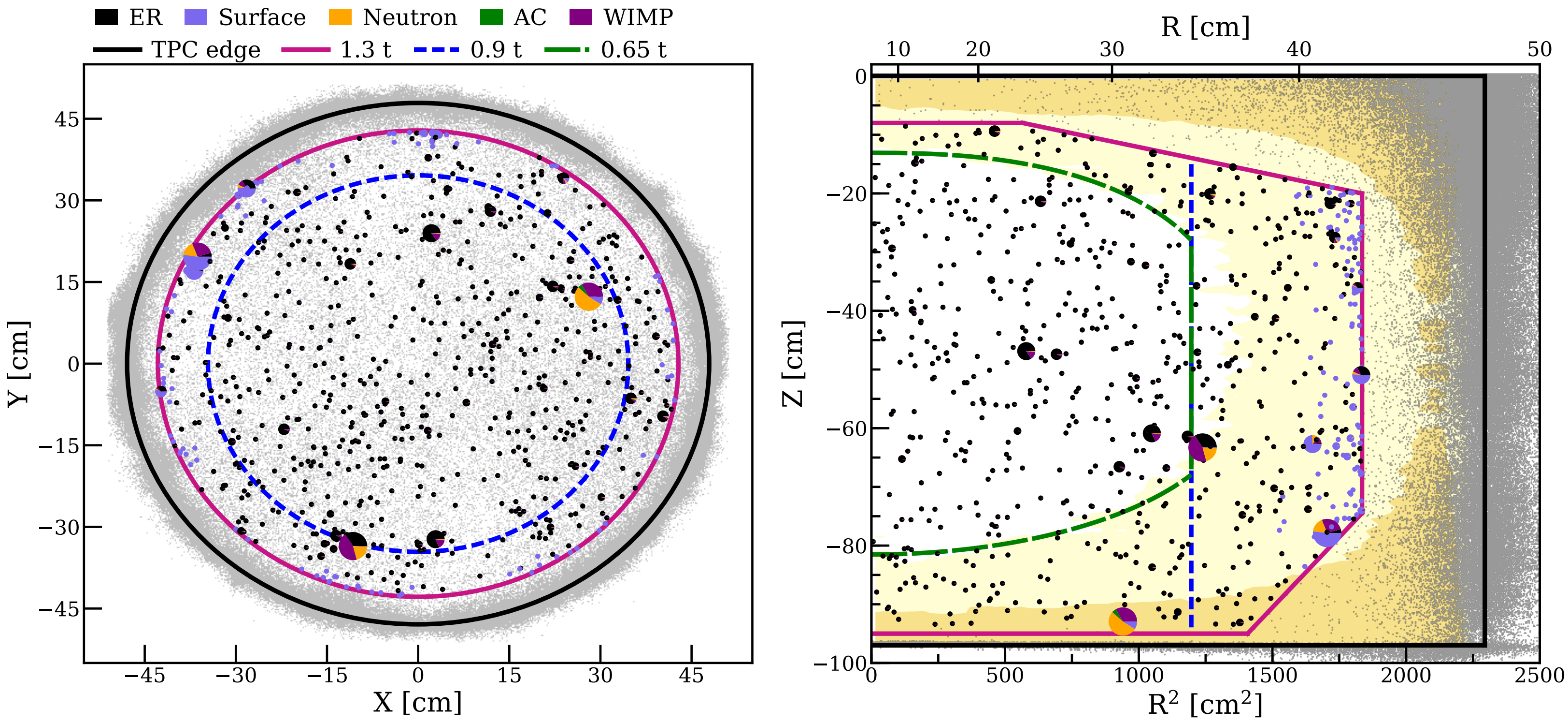
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Statistical interpretation

Unbinned profile likelihood with all model uncertainties included as nuisance parameters.

Core volume

The innermost volume is free of surface and neutron background. The spatial modeling of backgrounds allows to increase the fiducial volume.

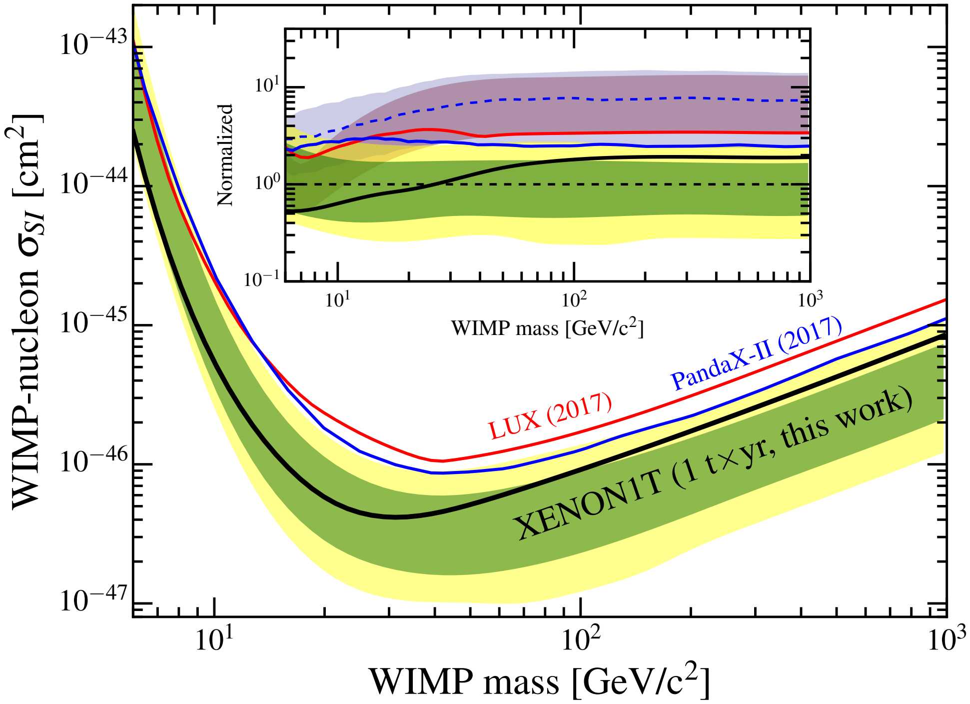


RESULTS

NEW CONSTRAINTS ON WIMPS

- **Spin-independent WIMP-nucleon cross section**

Strongest exclusion limits (at 90% CL) on WIMPs > 6 GeV/c^2.



Accepted for publication in PRL
Available on ArXiv
https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.12562

7 times better sensitivity compared to previous experiments (LUX, PANDAX-II)

σ_{SI} < 4.1·10^{-47} cm^2 at 30 GeV/c^2

- **1 sigma upper fluctuation at higher WIMP masses**

Local p-value ~0.2 (at 200 GeV/c^2). No significant excess (>3 sigma) is observed.

MOVING FURTHER

XENONnT

MINIMAL UPGRADE

XENON1T infrastructure and sub-systems originally designed for a larger LXe TPC

x4

FIDUCIAL XE TARGET

Fiducial mass: ~4 t

Target LXe mass: 5.9 t

Total LXe mass: 8 t

1/10

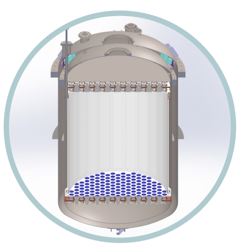
BACKGROUND

Identified strategies to reduce ^{222}Rn backgorund by a factor ~10

FAST TURNAROUND

Installation starts in 2018

Commissioning in 2019



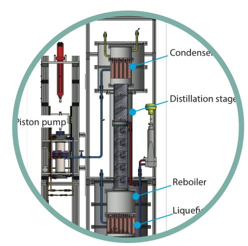
NEW TPC

Larger inner cryostat

476 PMTs

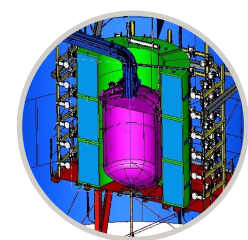
LXe PURIFICATION

Faster cleaning of large LXe volume (5000 SLPM)



RADON DISTILLATION

Online removal of ^{222}Rn emanated inside the detector



NEUTRON VETO

Tagging and in-situ measurement of neutron-induced background

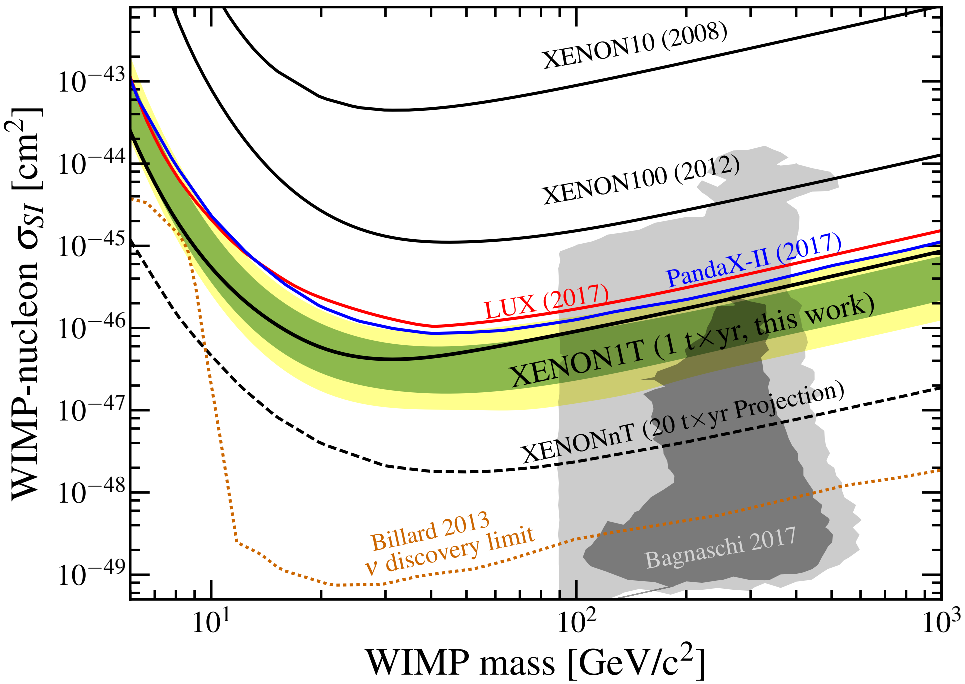
SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

- **The first multi-ton scale LXe-TPC** successfully operated for > 1 year.

- **Lowest background ever** in any DM detector.

- **Strongest limit** above 6 GeV/c^2 on WIMP-nucleon SI cross-section at 4.1•10^{-47} cm^2 for a 30 GeV/c^2 WIMP.

- A larger and better detector, **XENONnT**, will enable a further boost in sensitivity.



- **Blog**
  www.xenon1t.org

- **Twitter**
  twitter.com/xenon1t

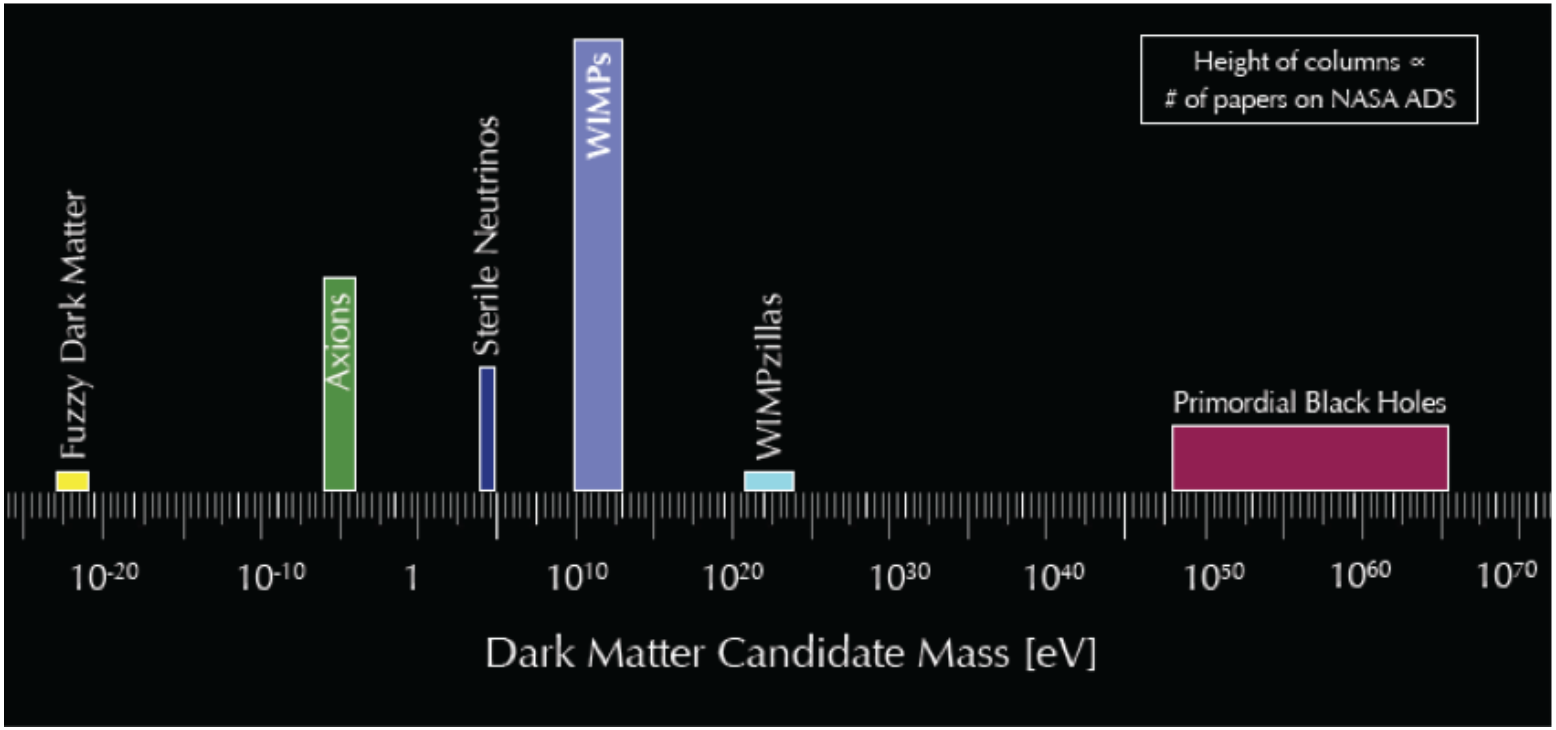
Pietro Di Gangi
digangi@bo.infn.it

APPENDIX

XENON1T

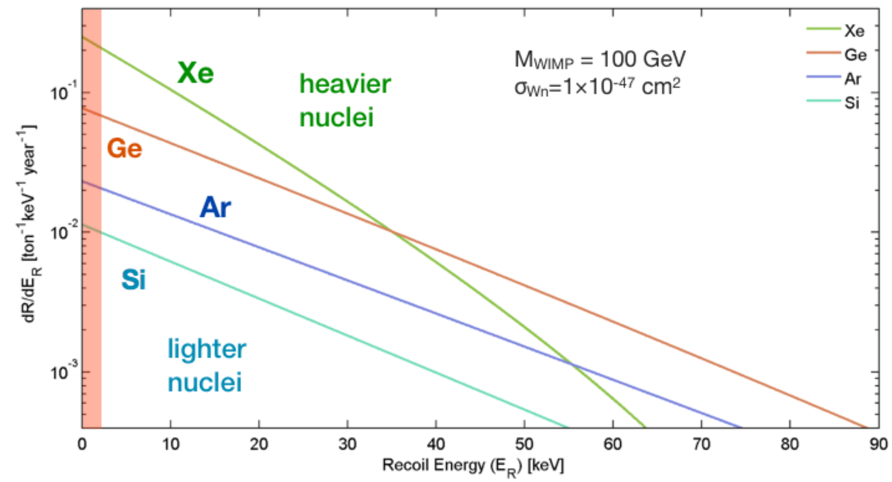
WHAT IS DARK MATTER

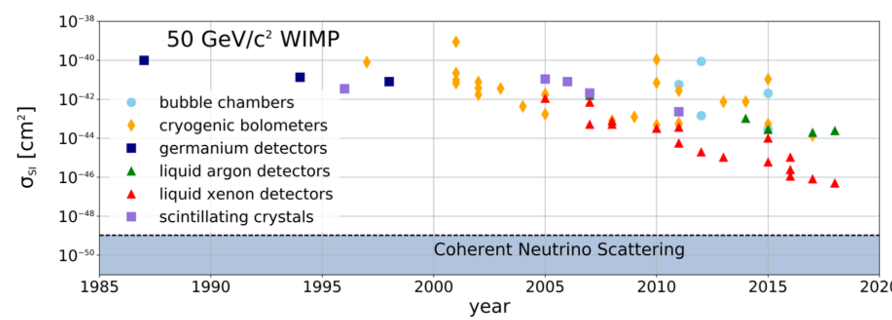
- *tens of DM models, each with its own phenomenology*
- *models span 90 orders of magnitude in DM candidate mass*
- *WIMPs by far the most studied class of DM candidates*



WHY DO WE CHOOSE XENON?

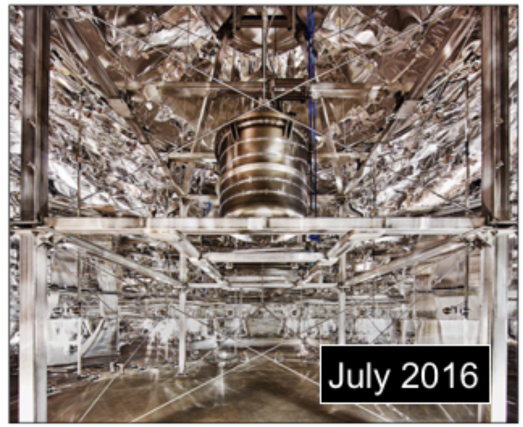
- **High A=131**
  👍 $\sigma_{WIMP\text{-}N} \sim A^2$ → Larger probability of SI WIMP-nucleon interactions
- **Self shielding**
  👍 High Z=54 and high density ρ=2.8 g/cm^3
- **Scalability**
  👍 Compact detectors scalable to larger dimensions
- **High purity**
  👍 ^{136}Xe decay rate negligible; ^{85}Kr removed to <ppt level
- **Light and charge yields**
  👍 Highest among noble liquids
- **"Easy" cryogenics**
  👍 Xenon is liquid at -95° C
- **VUV scintillation light**
  👍 178 nm → no need for wavelenght shifters
- **Odd-nucleon isotopes**
  👍 ^{131}Xe and ^{129}Xe allow to study also the SD interaction

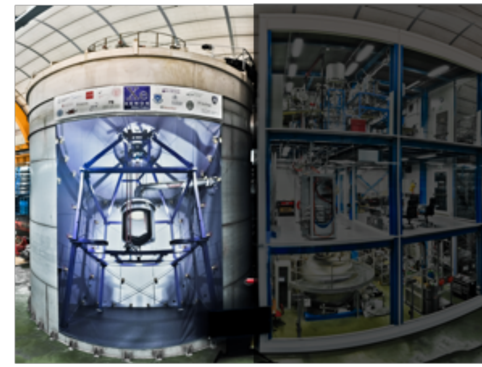




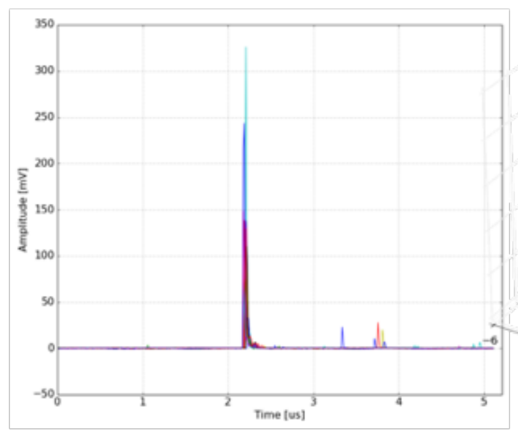
MUON VETO

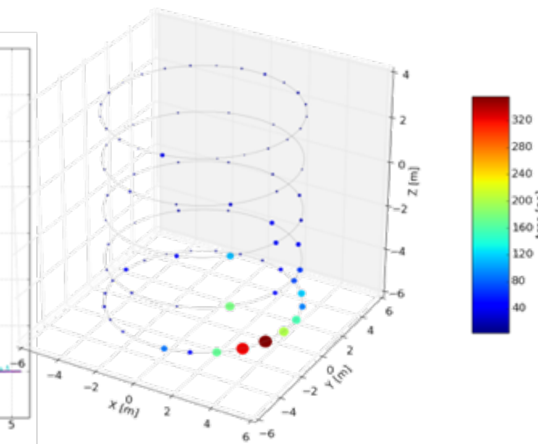
WATER CHERENKOV SUB-DETECTOR





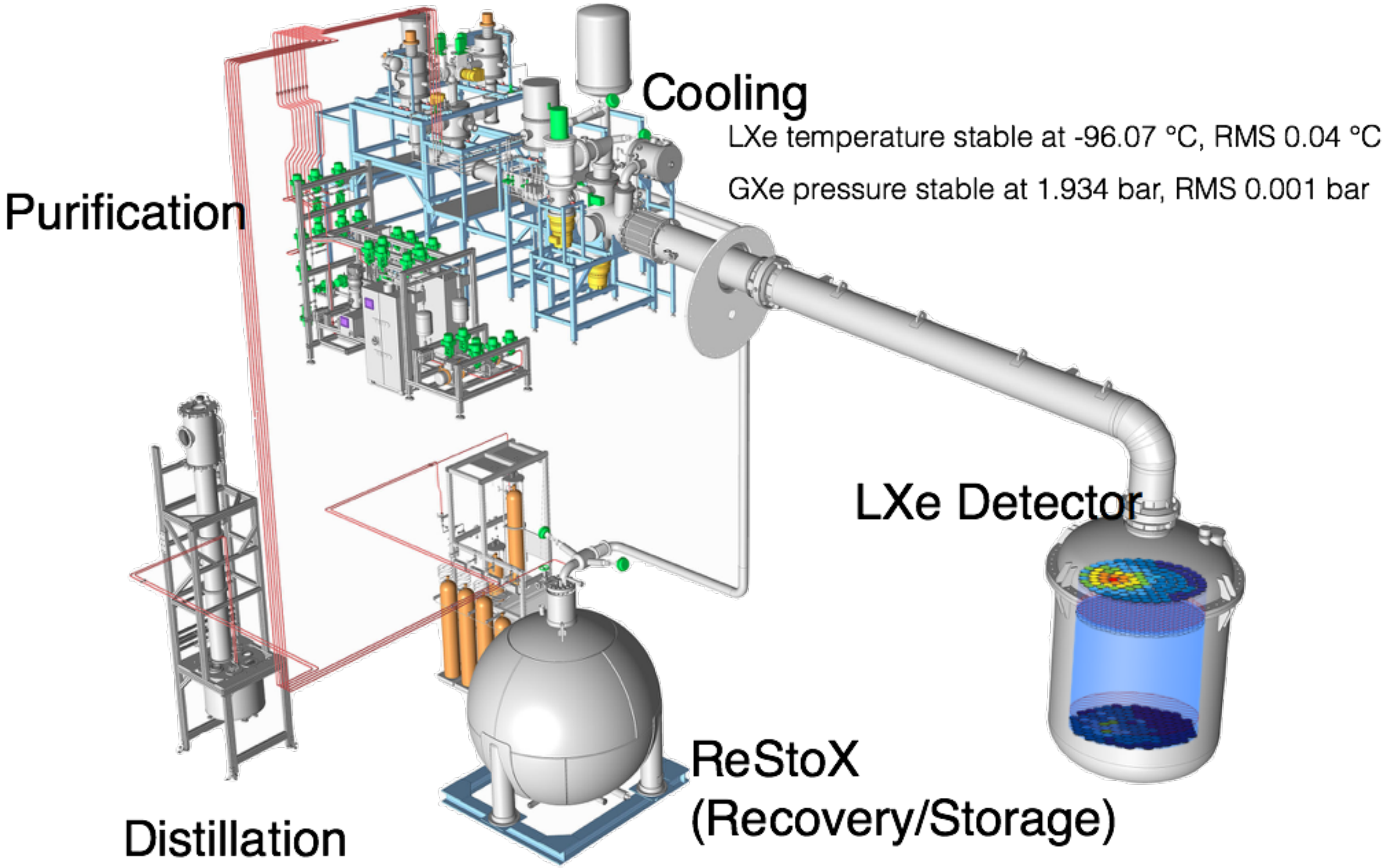
- 700 ton pure water instrumented with 84 high-QE 8" PMTs
- Active shield against muons
- Trigger efficiency > 99.5% for muons in water tank
- Cosmogenic neutron background suppressed to < 0.01 events/ton/yr





JINST 9, 11007 (2014)

XENON SYSTEMS

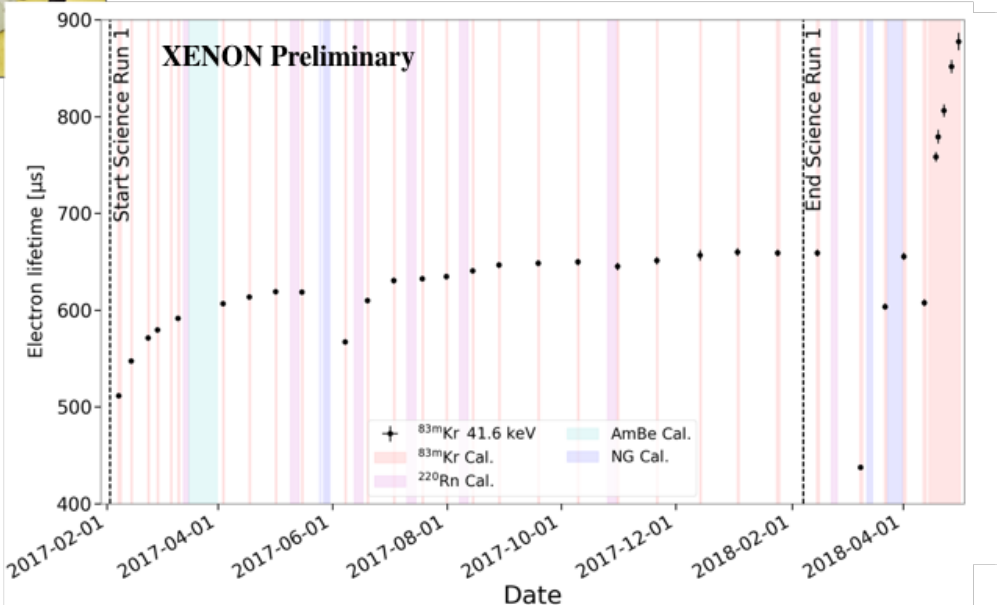


XENON PURIFICATION

ELECTRON LIFETIME

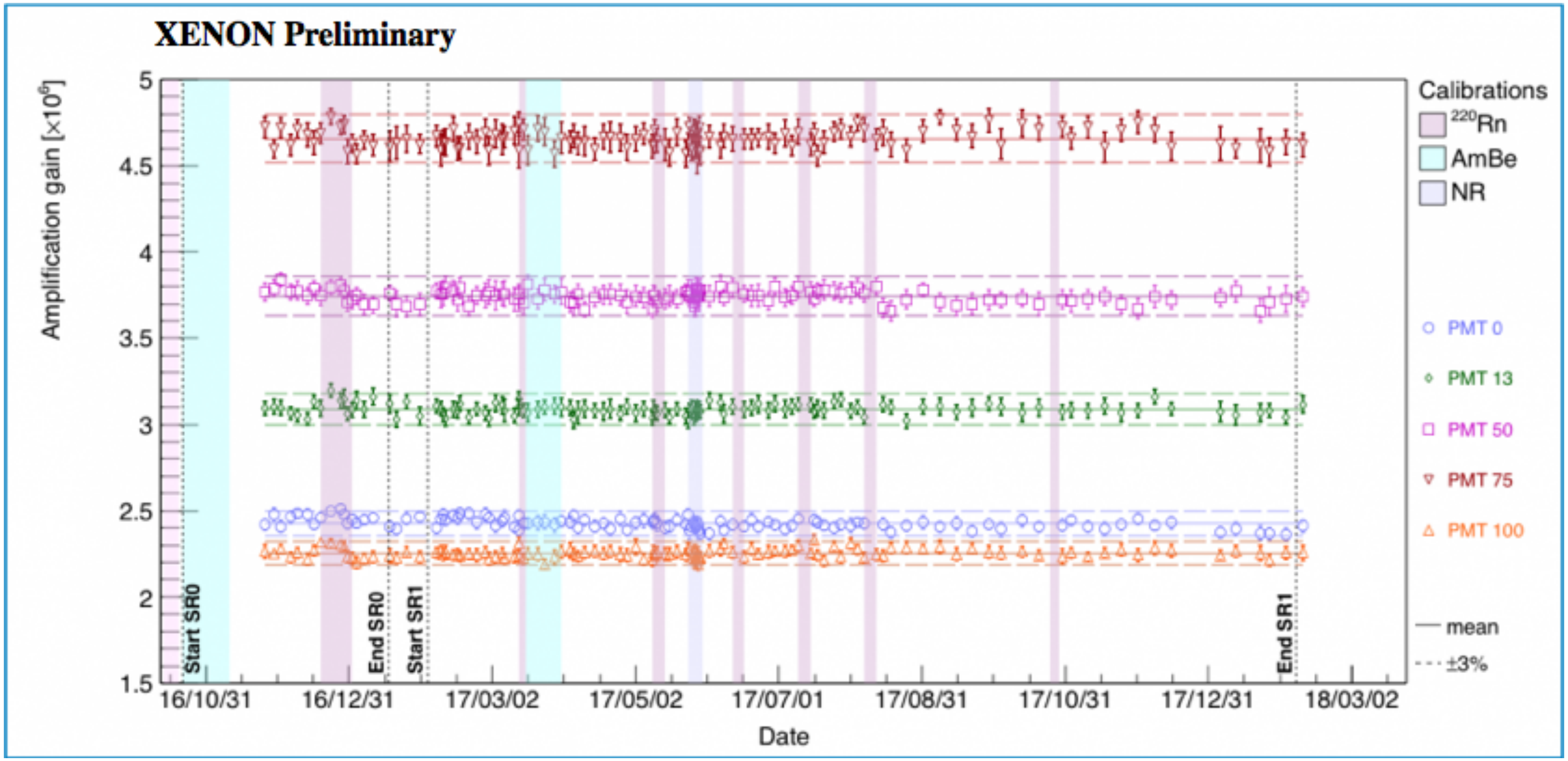
- Electronegative impurities in the Xe gas and from materials outgassing reduce charge (and light) signal.
- To drift electrons over 1 meter requires < 1ppb (O2 equivalent)
- Solution: continuous gas circulation at high flow through heated getter material

- electron lifetime is monitored regularly with ERs calibration sources.
- Current value, following increase in gas flow, approaches 1 msec



LIGHT DETECTION SYSTEM

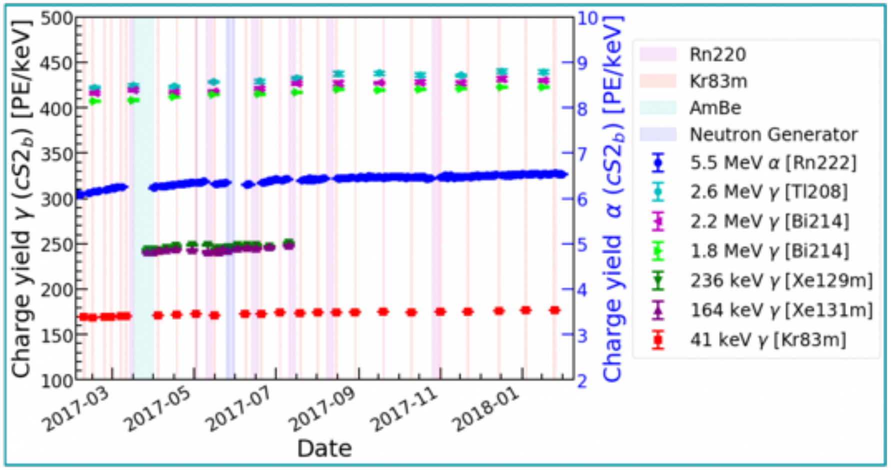
PMT STABILITY

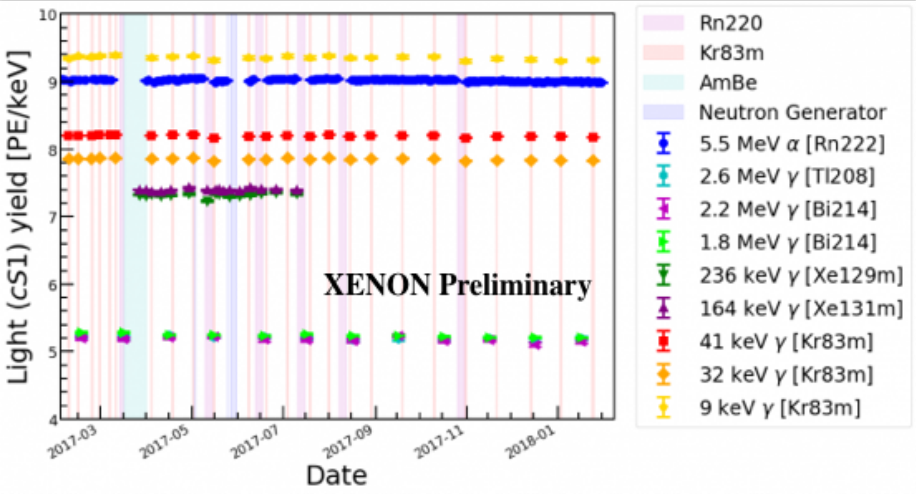


LIGHT AND CHARGE SIGNALS

TIME STABILITY

Position dependence of light (solid angle) and charge (attenuation length) signals very well understood through measurement with ^{83m}Kr, ^{222}Rn alphas. Excellent agreement with optical Monte Carlo simulations and with model of purity evolution





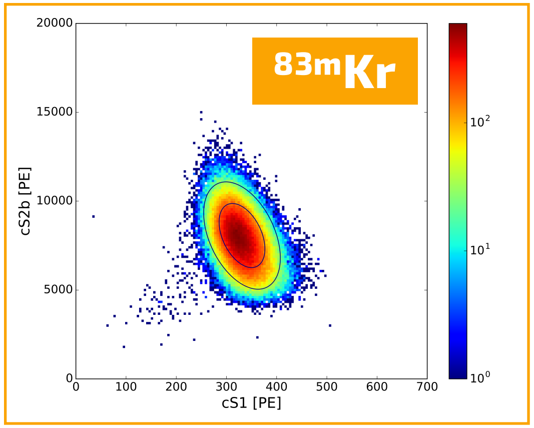
Light and charge yield stability monitored with several sources:

- ^{222}Rn daughters
- Activated Xe after neutron calibrations
- ^{83m}Kr calibrations
- Stability is within a few %

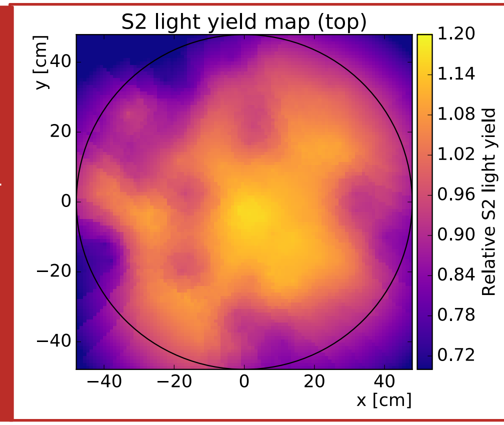
SIGNAL SPATIAL CORRECTIONS

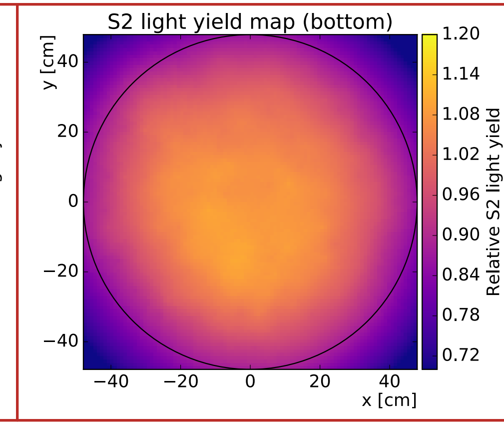
VOLUME CALIBRATIONS WITH ^{83m}Kr

Plots just for illustration



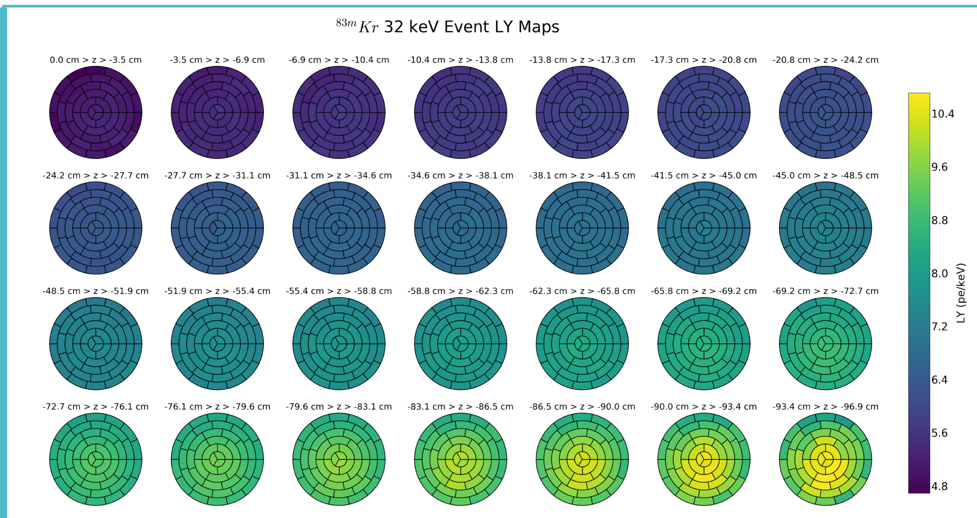
S2 XY correction map

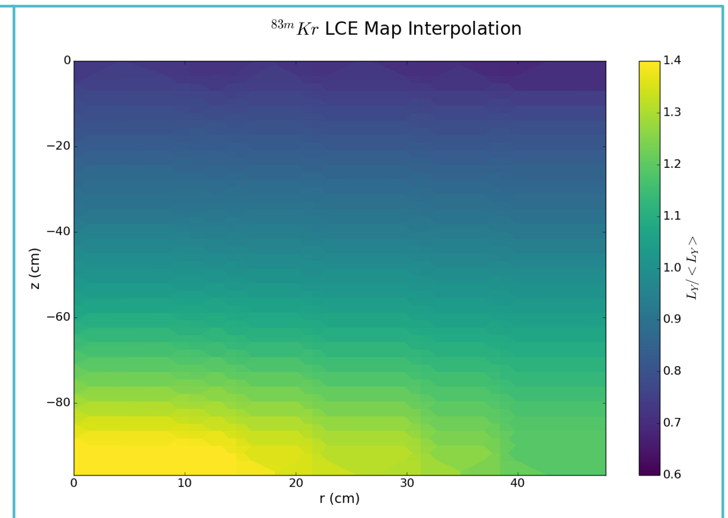




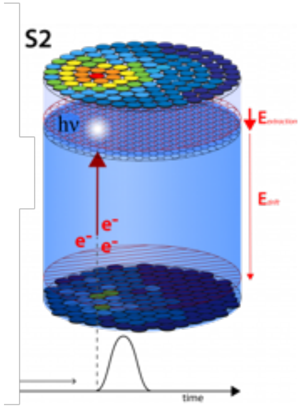
^{83m}Kr source injected in LXe which uniformly distributes in the whole TPC volume → Ideal to understand spatial dependence of the light (S1) and charge (S2) signals.

S1 XYZ correction map





POSITION RECONSTRUCTION



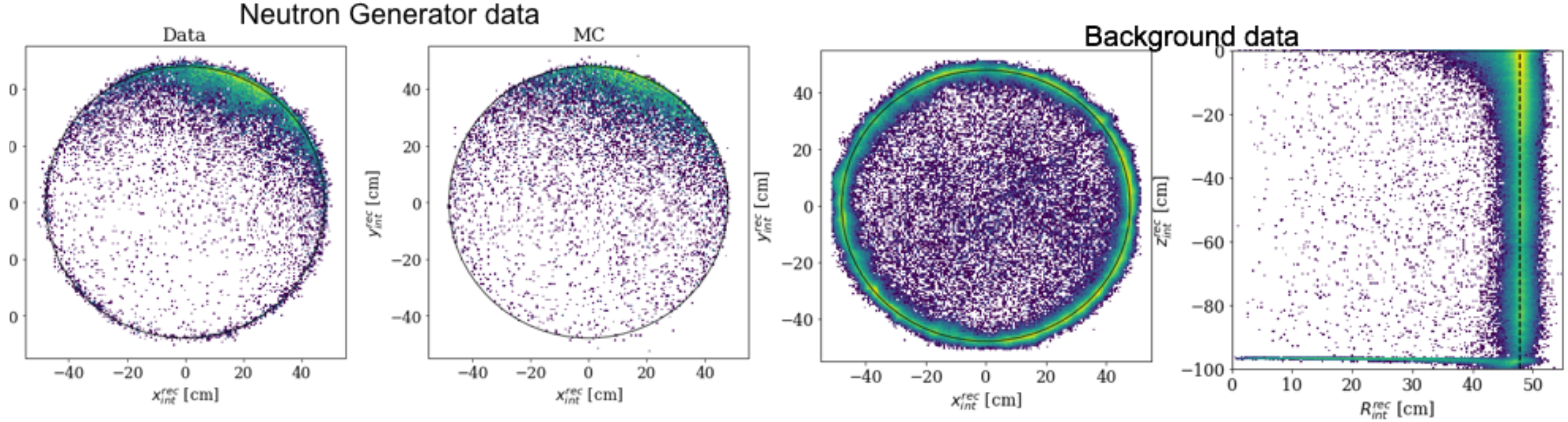
X-Y reconstruction via **neural network**:
- **Input:** charge/channel top array
- **Training:** Monte Carlo simulation

Position resolution using ^{83m}Kr
- Two interactions (9, 31 keV), same x-y
- Position resolution (1-2 cm)
- PMT diameter (7.62 cm)

Position corrections using ^{83m}Kr
- **Drift field distortion**
- Localized inhomogeneities from inactive PMTs
- Data-derived correction verified by comparison to MC with several event sources

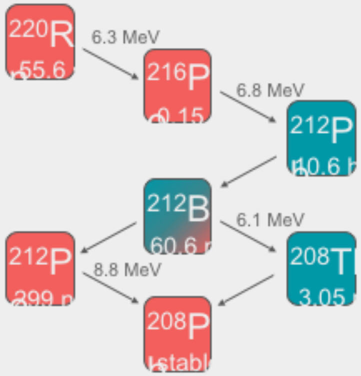
Neutron Generator data

Background data



CALIBRATIONS

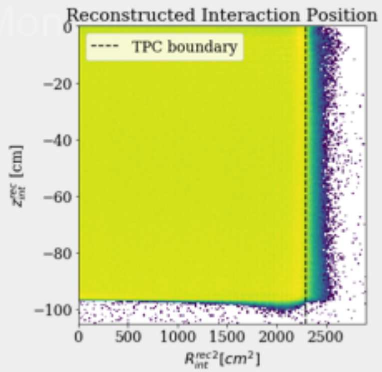
^{220}Rn: Low Energy ER



Type: Internal
Freq: 1-2 Months
Length: Few days

Stable background conditions after a couple days (10.6h longest $T_{1/2}$)

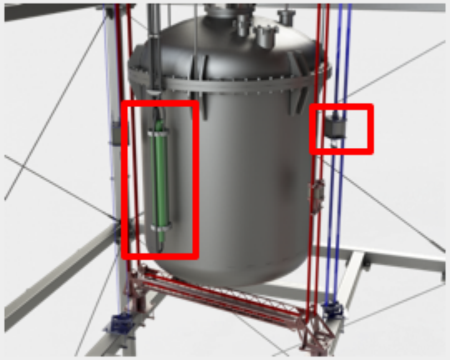
^{83m}Kr: Stability and



Type: Internal
Freq: 2-3 weeks
Length: 1 day
Half life: 1.83h

9.4 keV and 32.1 keV lines (~150 ns delay) homogeneous in volume

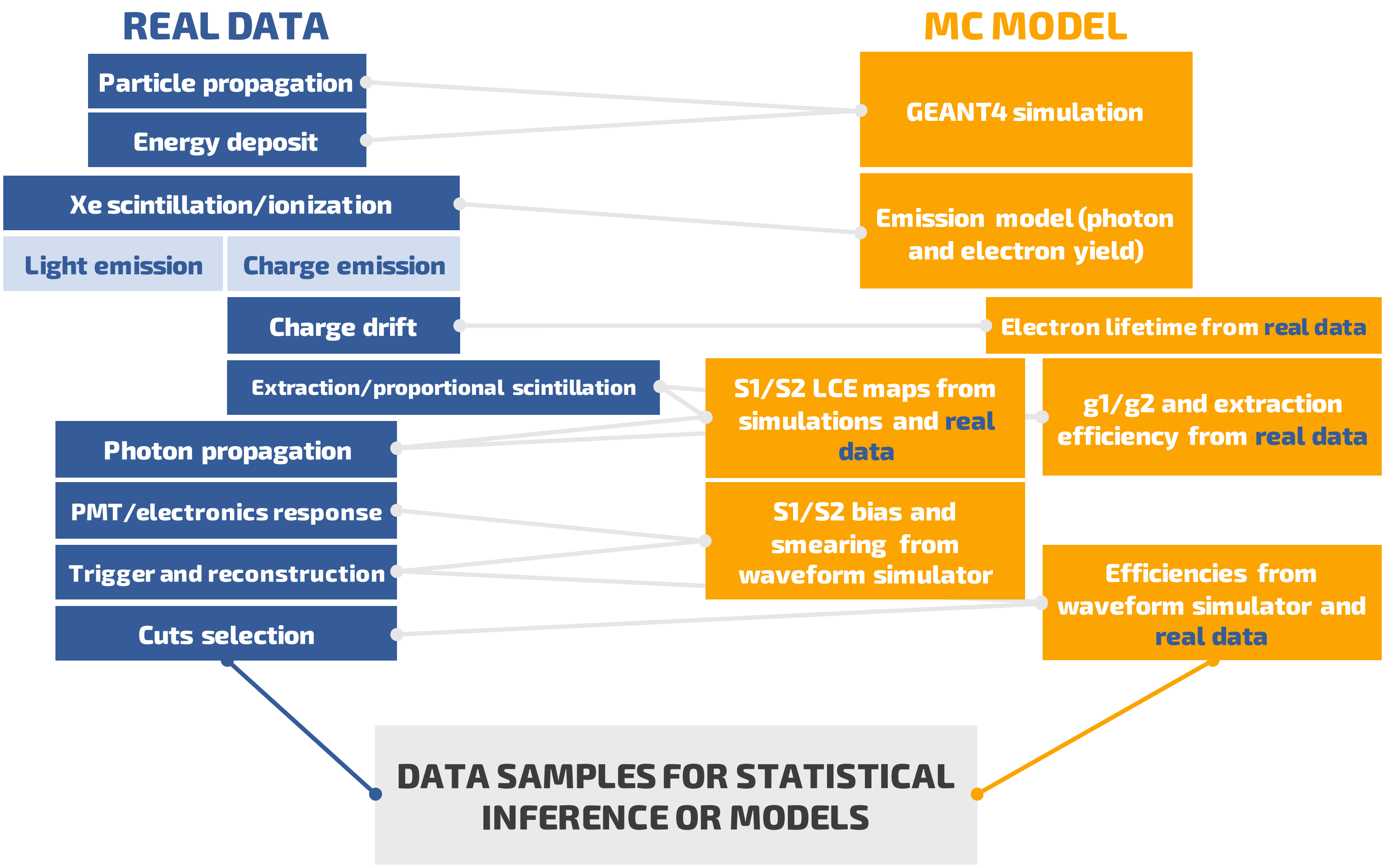
Neutrons: Signal Response



Type: External
Freq: As needed
Length: 6 weeks (AmBe)
2 days (generator)

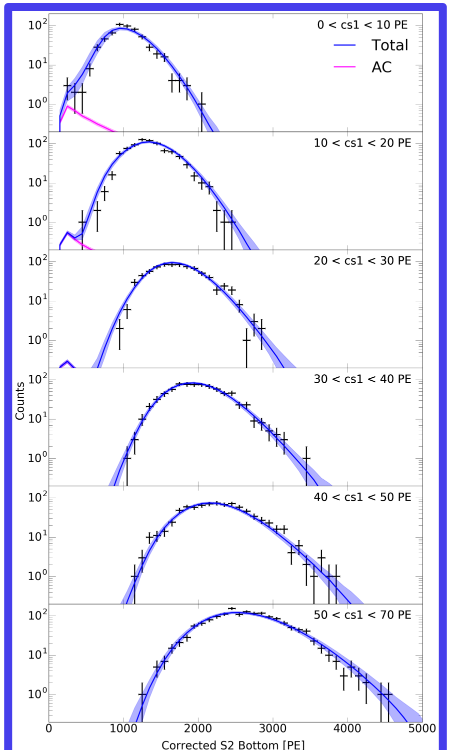
ER AND NR MODELING

REAL DATA AND MC SIMULATIONS

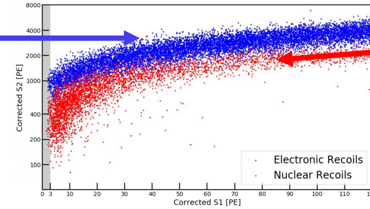


DETECTOR RESPONSE MODEL

ER AND NR CALIBRATIONS



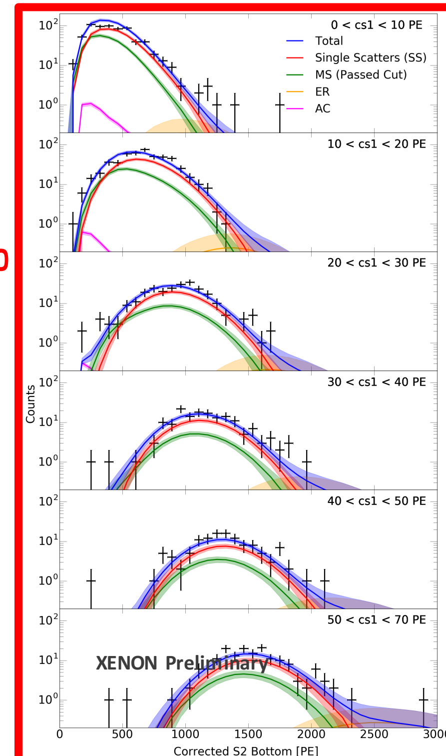
ER ^{220}Rn



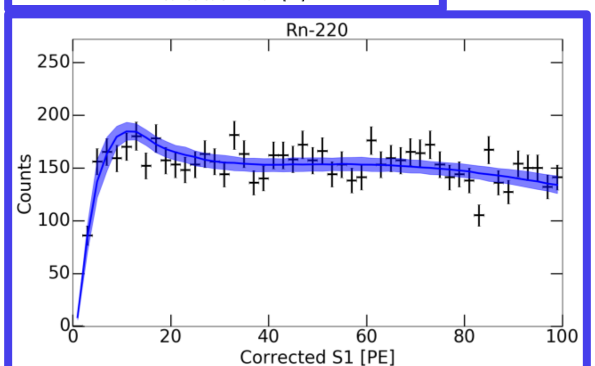
- Detailed MC simulations of **LXe microphysics** and **detector processes**
- Parameters tuned and constrained to calibration data

~99.7% ER rejection in NR reference region [NR median,-2σ]

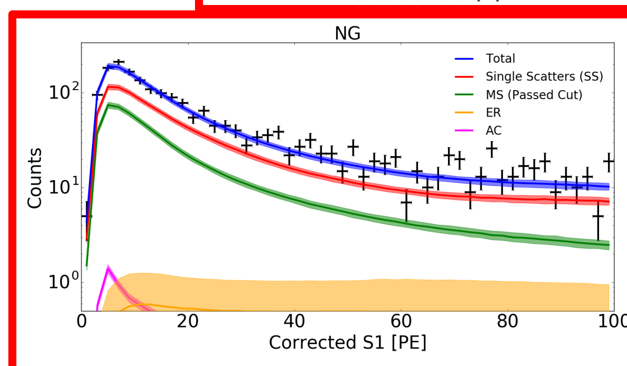
NR neutron generator



S2 projections in S1 slices

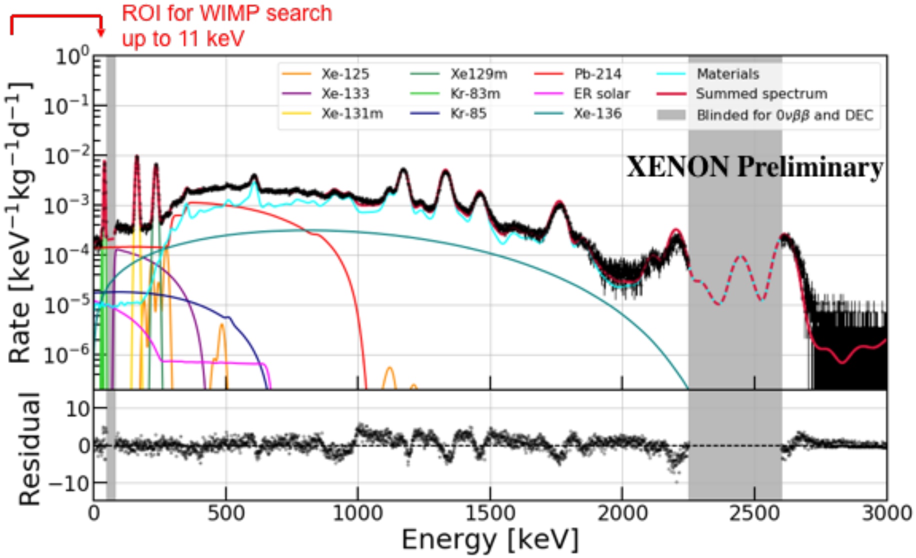


S1 projection

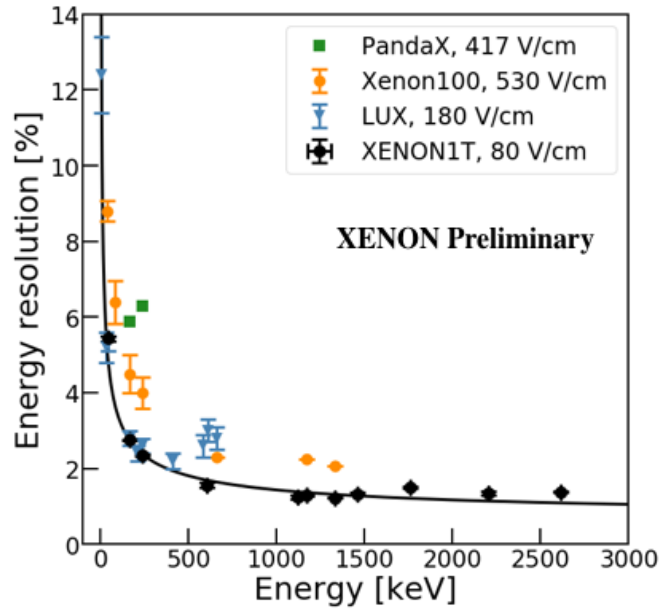


BACKGROUND SPECTRUM

ENERGY RESOLUTION AND MC MATCHING



- Energy reconstructed from anti correlated S1 and S2. Excellent linearity from keV to MeV
- Best energy resolution measured with this large LXeTPC ~1.6% resolution (sigma) at 2.5 MeV

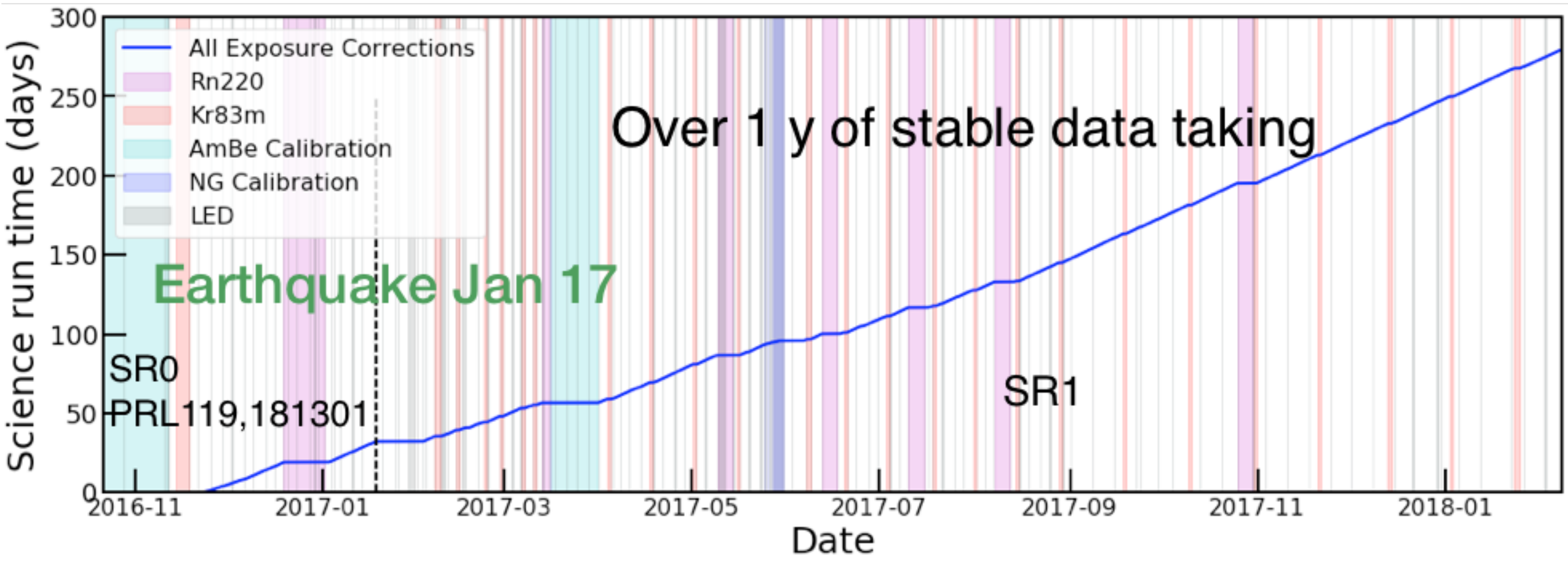


- Good agreement between predicted and measured background spectrum
- Kr: ~0.45 ppt; Pb214: ~ 10 uBq/kg
- Gammas based on screening measurements

XENON1T TIMESCALE

SCIENCE AND CALIBRATION DATA

- 279 days high quality data (livetime-corrected) spanning more than 1 year of stable detector's operation. The LXeTPC has been "cold" since Summer 2016
- 1 tonne x year exposure given 1.3 tonne fiducial volume- the largest reported to-date with this type of detector
- Experiment still running smoothly and collecting more data



BACKGROUNDS

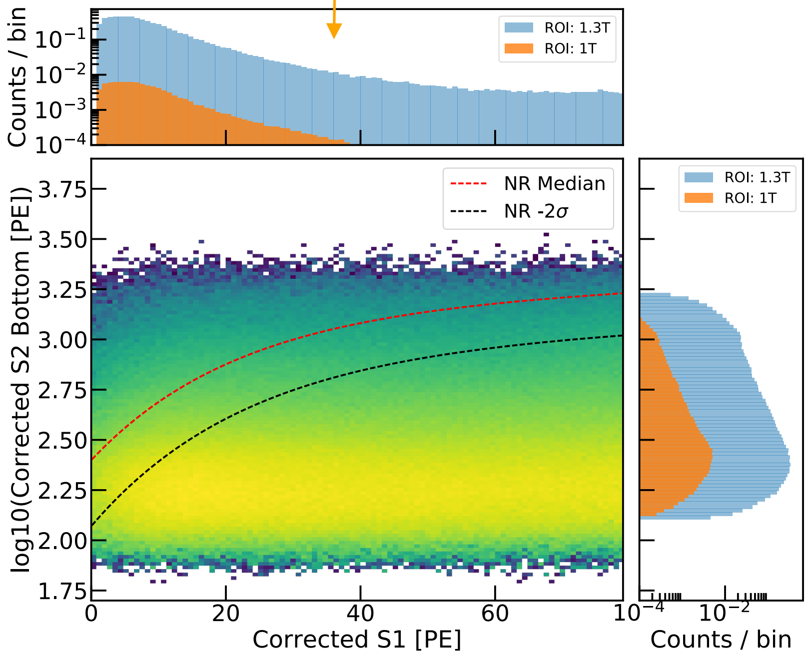
SURFACE BACKGROUND

- **Radioactivity on PTFE surface and charge loss**

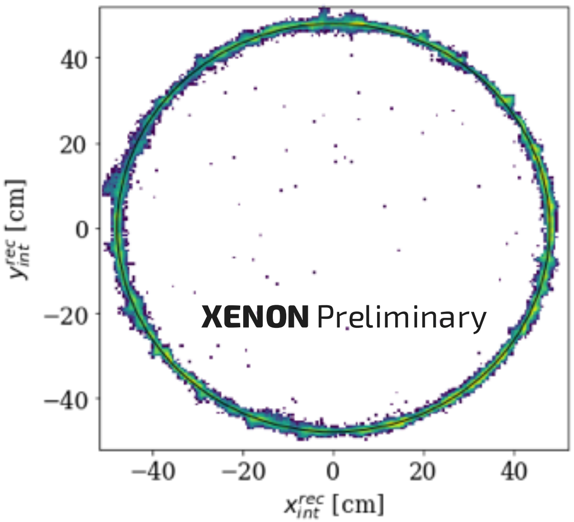
Events can fall in the NR energy region due to abnormally small S2. And due to position reconstruction resolution they can be reconstructed inwards.
Reduced by volume fiducialization.

- **Data driven model**

Derived from event surface control samples.



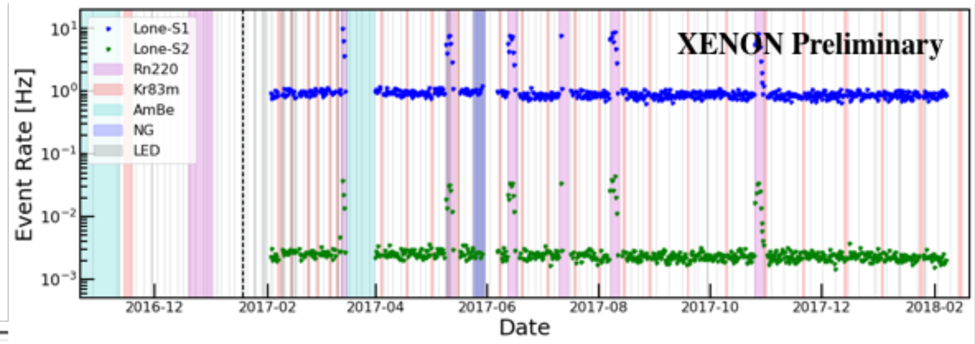
^{210}**Po** control sample

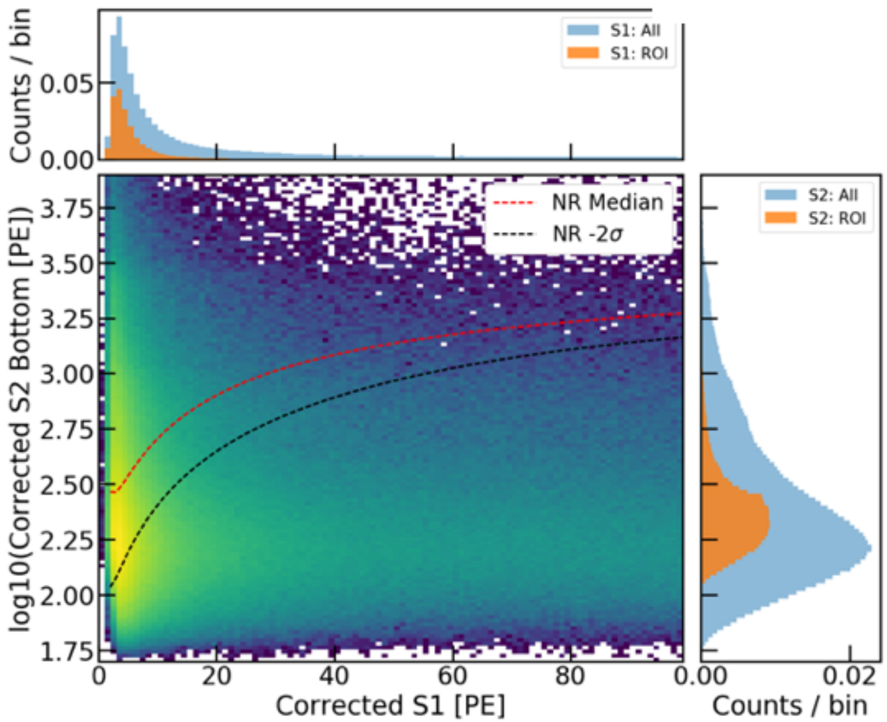


BACKGROUNDS

ACCIDENTAL COINCIDENCES

A "lone" S1 or S2 signal produced in light and charge insensitive regions of the TPC may be accidentally combined to produce fake events in signal region





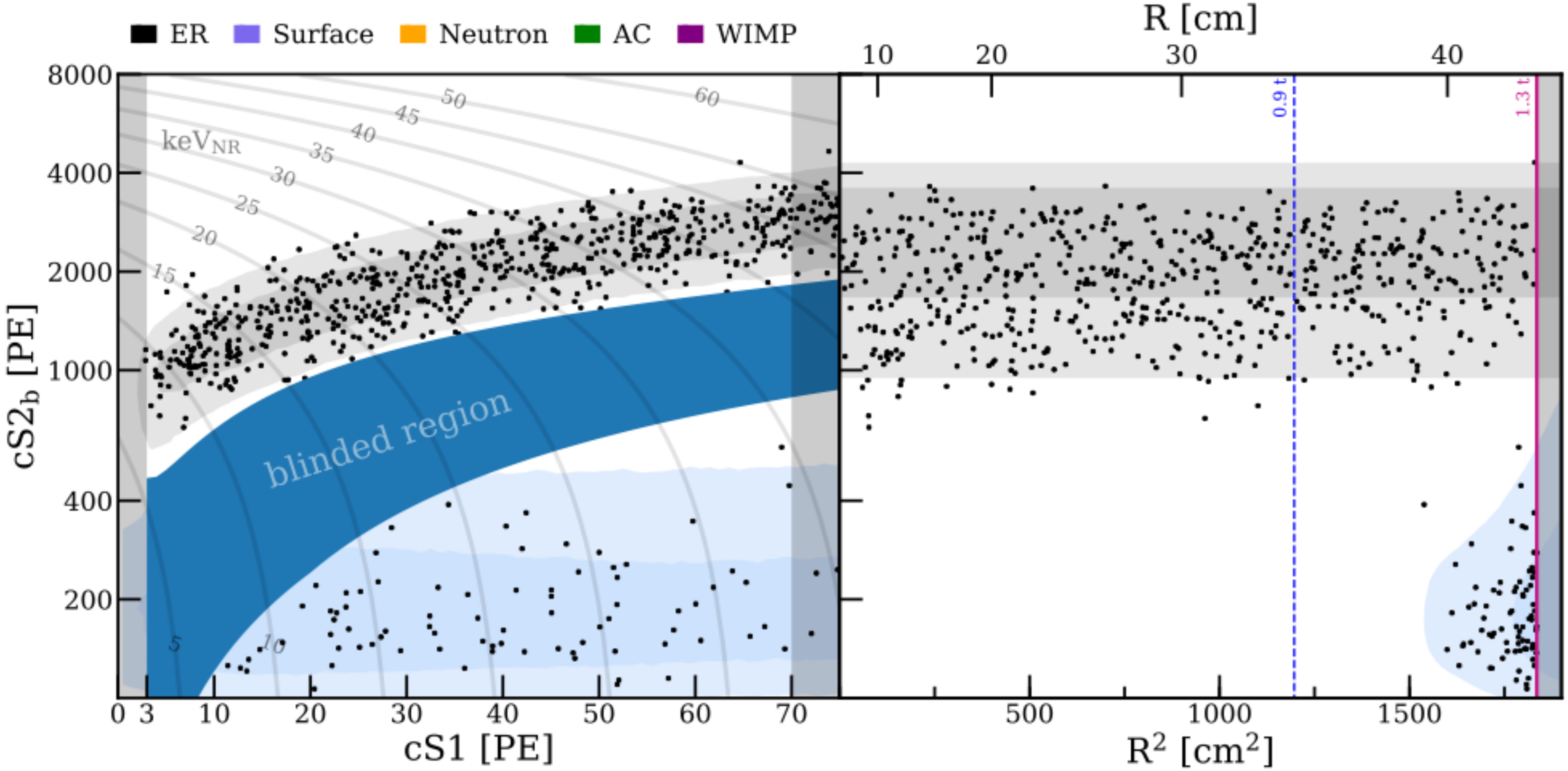
Empirical model shows an overall small rate in the ROI for NRs

- Select unpaired S1/S2 from data
- Randomly pair to form events
- Apply selection conditions from analysis
- Performance verified with ^{220}Rn data and background sidebands

WIMP SEARCH

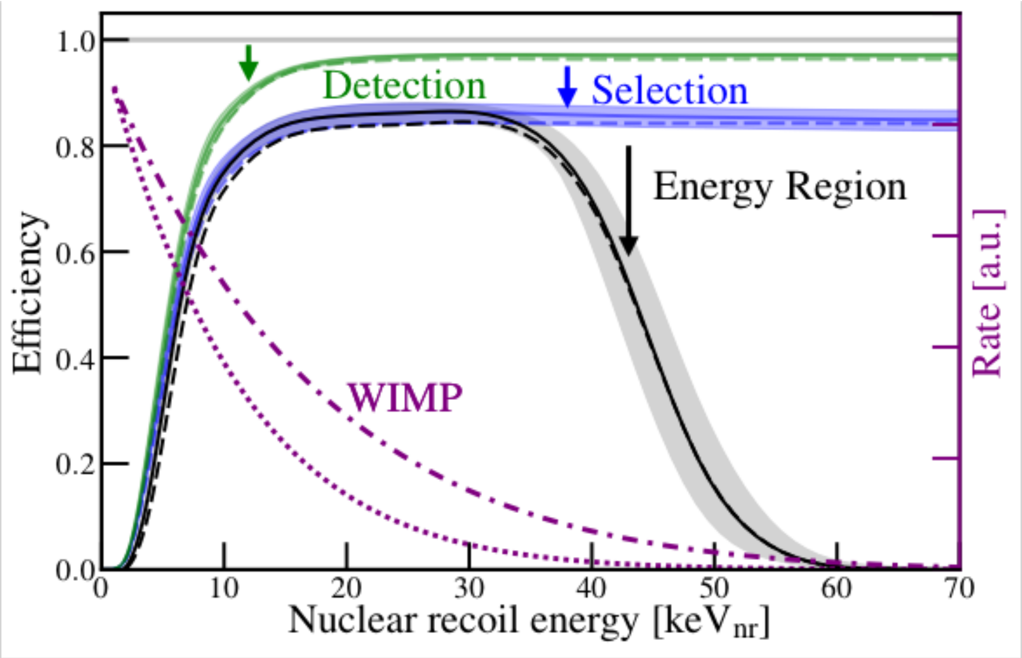
BLINDING AND SALTING

- Blinding: to avoid potential bias in event selection and the signal/background modeling the nuclear recoil ROI (S2 vs S1 only) was blinded from the start of SR1 analysis (and SR0 re-analysis).
- Salting: to protect against post-unblinding tuning of cuts and background models, an undisclosed number and type of event was added to data



WIMP SEARCH

DATA SELECTION AND DETECTION EFFICIENCY



- Detection efficiency dominated by 3-fold coincidence requirement
  - Estimated via novel waveform simulation including systematic uncertainties
- Selection efficiencies estimated from control or MC data samples
- Search region defined within 3-70 PE in cS1
- 50 GeV (dotted) and 200 GeV (dashed and dotted) WIMP spectra shown

PREDICETED AND OBSERVED DATA

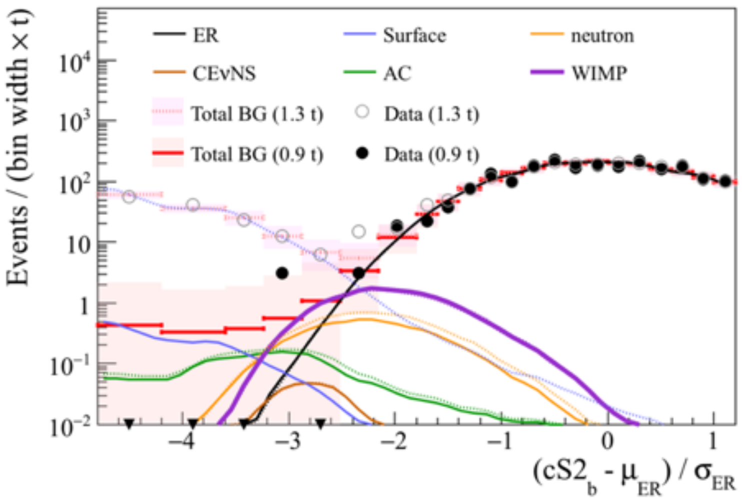
Reference and smaller fiducial masses are illustrative. Data analysis and statistical inference is performed on the full dataset with PLR approach and backgrounds/signal shape accounted.

Mass	1.3 t	1.3 t	0.9 t	0.65 t
($cS1$, $cS2_b$)	Full	Reference	Reference	Reference
ER	627±18	1.62±0.30	1.12±0.21	0.60±0.13
neutron	1.43±0.66	0.77±0.35	0.41±0.19	0.14±0.07
CEνNS	0.05±0.01	0.03±0.01	0.02	0.01
AC	$0.47^{+0.27}_{-0.00}$	$0.10^{+0.06}_{-0.00}$	$0.06^{+0.03}_{-0.00}$	$0.04^{+0.02}_{-0.00}$
Surface	106±8	4.84±0.40	0.02	0.01
Total BG	735±20	7.36±0.61	1.62±0.28	0.80±0.14
$WIMP_{best-fit}$	3.56	1.70	1.16	0.83
Data	739	14	2	2

WIMP expectation under best-fit model at m=200 GeV (cross-section = 4.7×10^{-47} cm^2)

STATISTICAL INTERPRETATION

< 1 SIGMA DISCOVERY SIGNIFICANCE



- Extended unbinned profile likelihood analysis
- Example left: Background and 200 GeV WIMP signal best-fit predictions, assuming 4.2 x 10^{-47} cm^2, compared to data in 1.3T and 0.9T
- Most significant ER & Surface backgrounds shape parameters included
- Safeguard to protect against spurious mis-modeling of background

- No significant (>3 sigma) excess at any scanned WIMP mass
- Background only hypothesis is accepted although the p-value of ~0.2 at high mass (200 GeV and above) does not disfavor a signal hypothesis either