## <sup>214</sup>Pb BRANCHING **RATIOS MEASUREMENT** WITH XENONnT



<sup>214</sup>Pb ground state branching ratio represents the major systematic to the Solar-pp neutrinos flux measurement with XENONnT. We present a novel technique to reduce this uncertainty.



## **SOLAR-pp NEUTRINOS WITH XENONnT**

The XENONnT experiment can update the measurement of the Solar-pp neutrinos flux, by exploiting its very low energy threshold of about 1 keV.



This study requires high precision in background model construction.





Even constituting sub-µBq/kg а contamination, <sup>214</sup>Pb İS responsible for the largest systematic uncertainty to the Solar-pp neutrinos searches.



For matters of **time** 

neutrino

<sup>222</sup>Rn calibration data can be **cleaned by** 



(7-11%) that introduces a likewise systematic for Solar-pp neutrinos flux measurement.  $\tau = 16.0d$  $\tau = 3.3d$ **XENON** Preliminary

**subtracting** bin-by-bin the science data collected for WIMP searches, hence removing every constant background component.

<sup>214</sup>Pb branching ratios measurement can then be performed via signal and background models fit.



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The **results** are still **very preliminary** and indicate the need of further investigation in the energy scale definition and in the cut efficiency computation.

The relative statistical uncertainty for the ground state branching ratio of <sup>214</sup>Pb beta decay results to be about 2%

## **CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK**

An optimization study for the fiducial volume definition may reduce it even further.