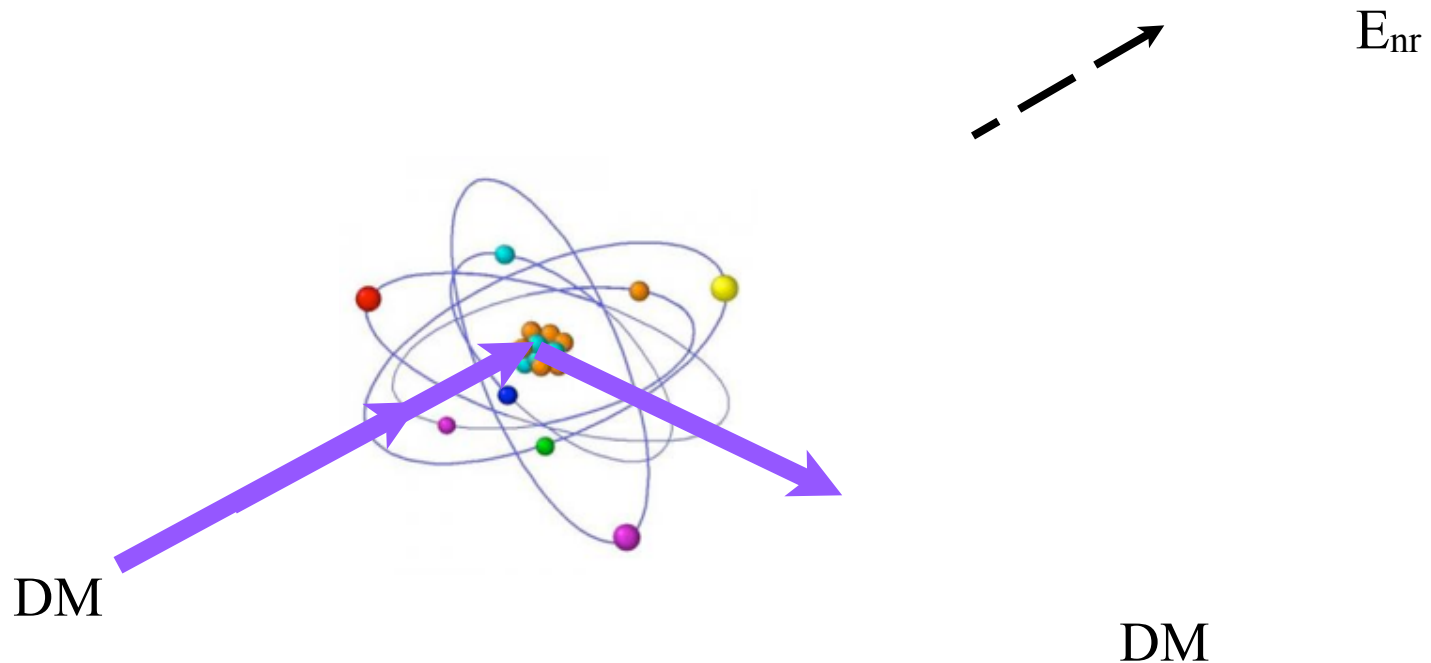


# Search for leptophilic Dark Matter and modulation rate in XENON100

J. Masbou, on behalf of the  
XENON Collaboration

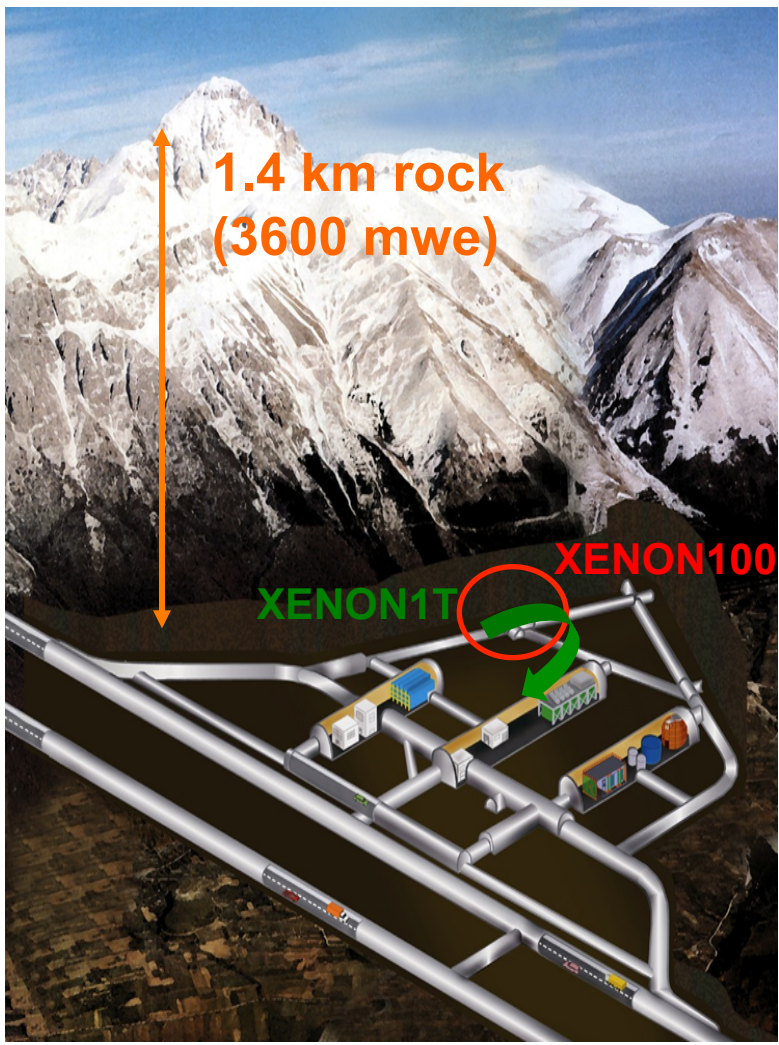
Discover Dark Matter  
with the most sensitive liquid xenon imaging detector  
located in LNGS



# Location of the XENON experiment & Collaboration

21 Institutes  
~150 members

**Columbia**  
**RPI**  
**Nikhef**  
**Mainz**  
**Stockholm University**  
**Muenster**  
**Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster**  
**Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik Heidelberg**  
**MPIK**  
**Universität Bern**  
**University of Zurich**  
**Zurich**  
**جامعة نيويورك أبوظبي**  
**NYU | ABU DHABI**  
**NYUAD**  
**מכון ויצמן למדע**  
**WIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE**  
**Purdue**  
**Coimbra**  
**Subatech**  
**Bologna**  
**LNGS**  
**Torino**  
**INFN**



# The XENON Dark Matter Program



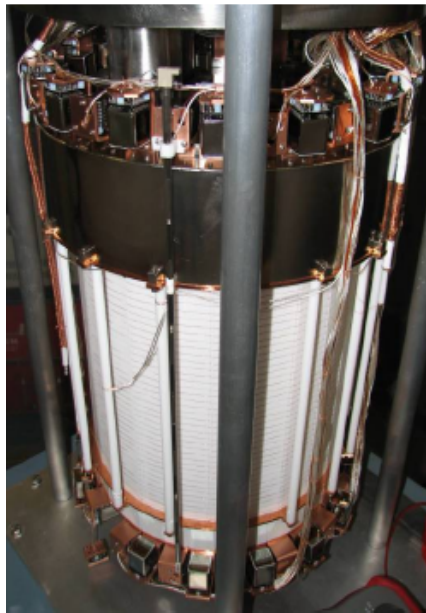
## XENON10

Achieved (2007)

$\sigma_{SI} = 8.8 \cdot 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2 @ 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
*Phys.Rev.Lett. 100 (2008) 021303*

Light DM:

$\sigma_{SI} = 7 \cdot 10^{-42} \text{ cm}^2 @ 7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
*Phys.Rev.Lett. 107 (2011) 051301*



## XENON100

Achieved (2012)

$\sigma_{SI} = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2 @ 55 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
*E. Aprile et al. (XENON100),  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012)  
arXiv:1207.5988*

**In operation  
since 2009**



## XENON1T

Projected (2017)

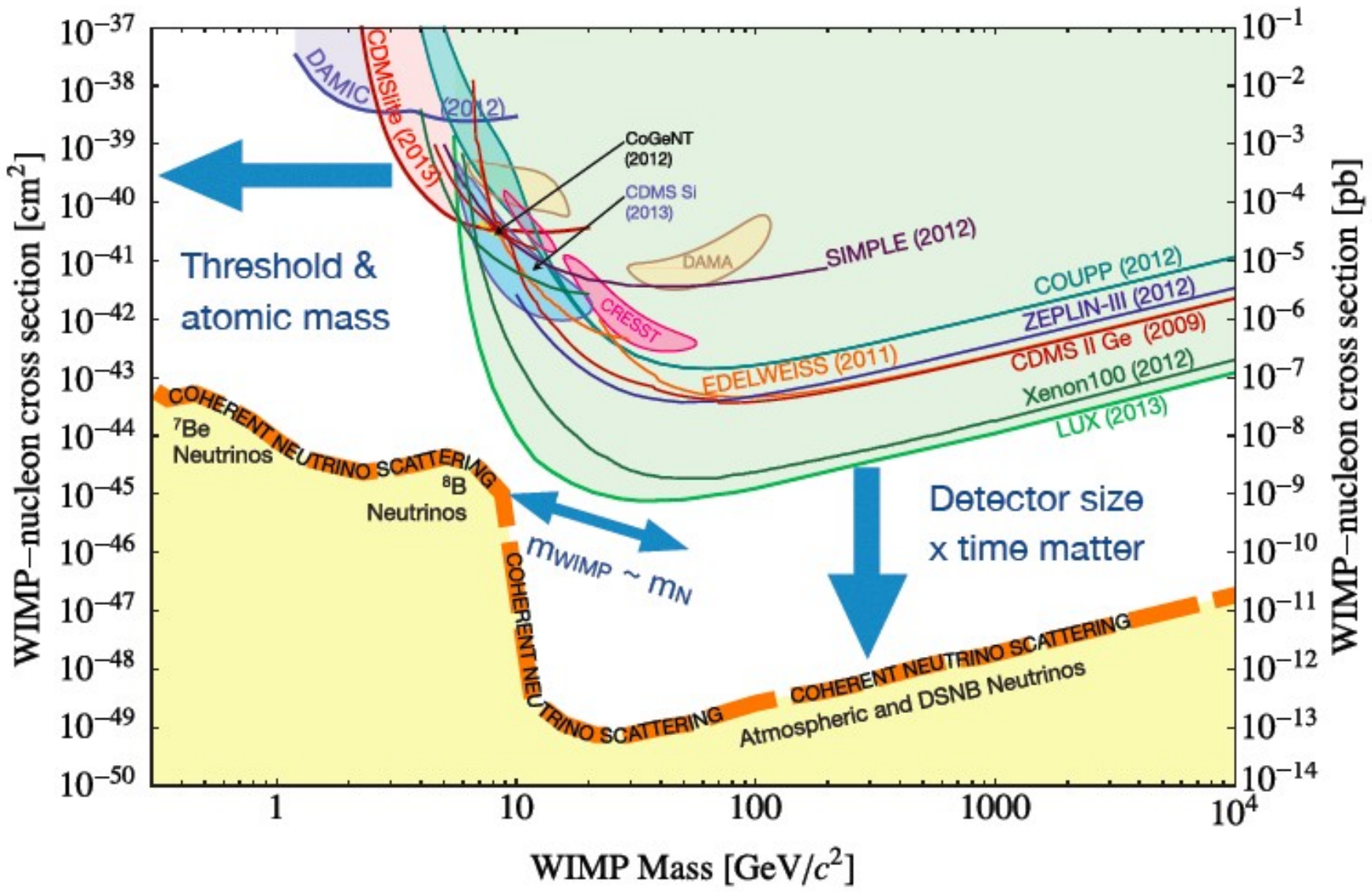
$\sigma_{SI} = \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$

**Science data by spring  
2016**

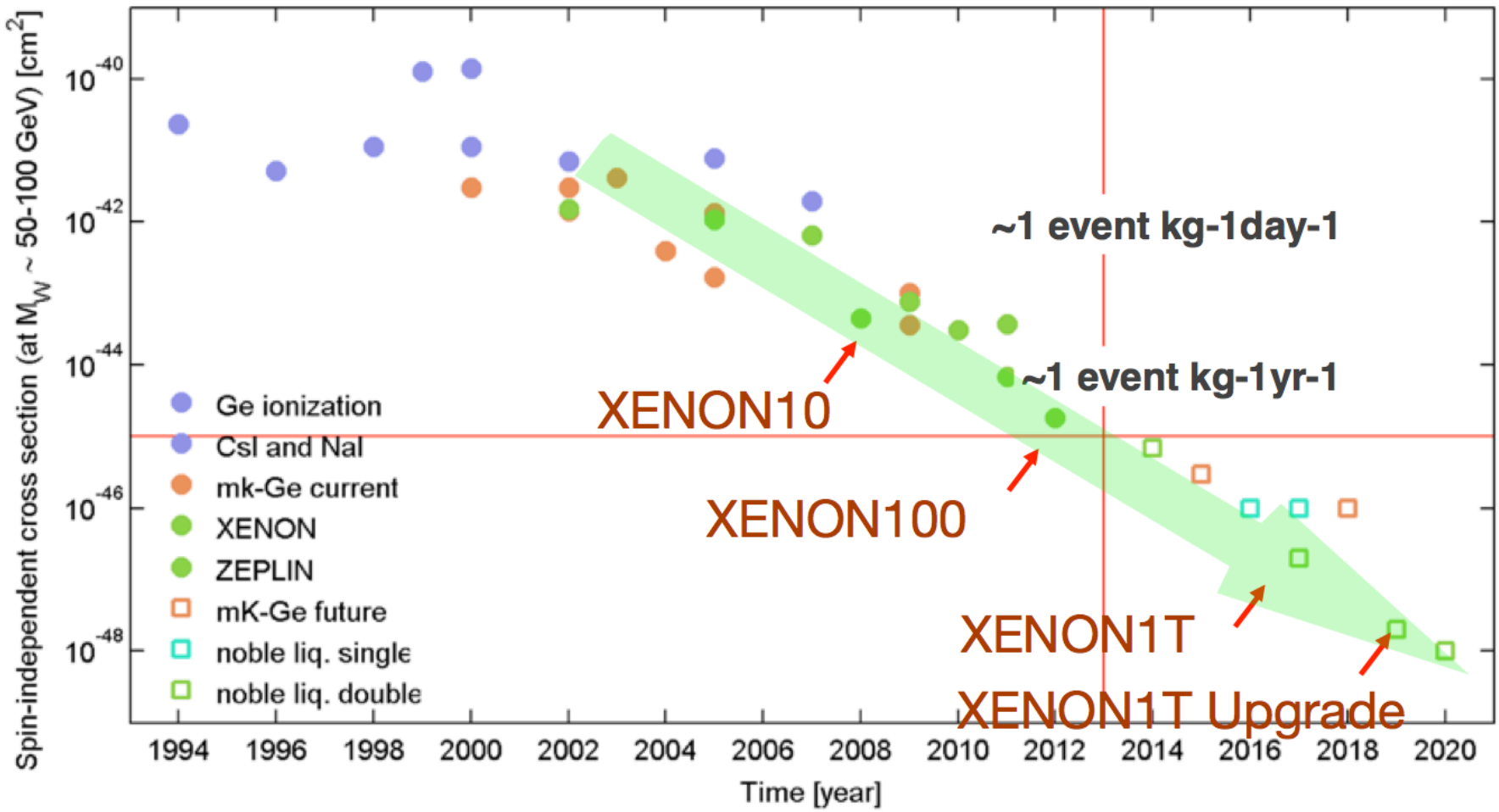
**Upgrade : XENONnT**

$\sigma_{SI} = \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$

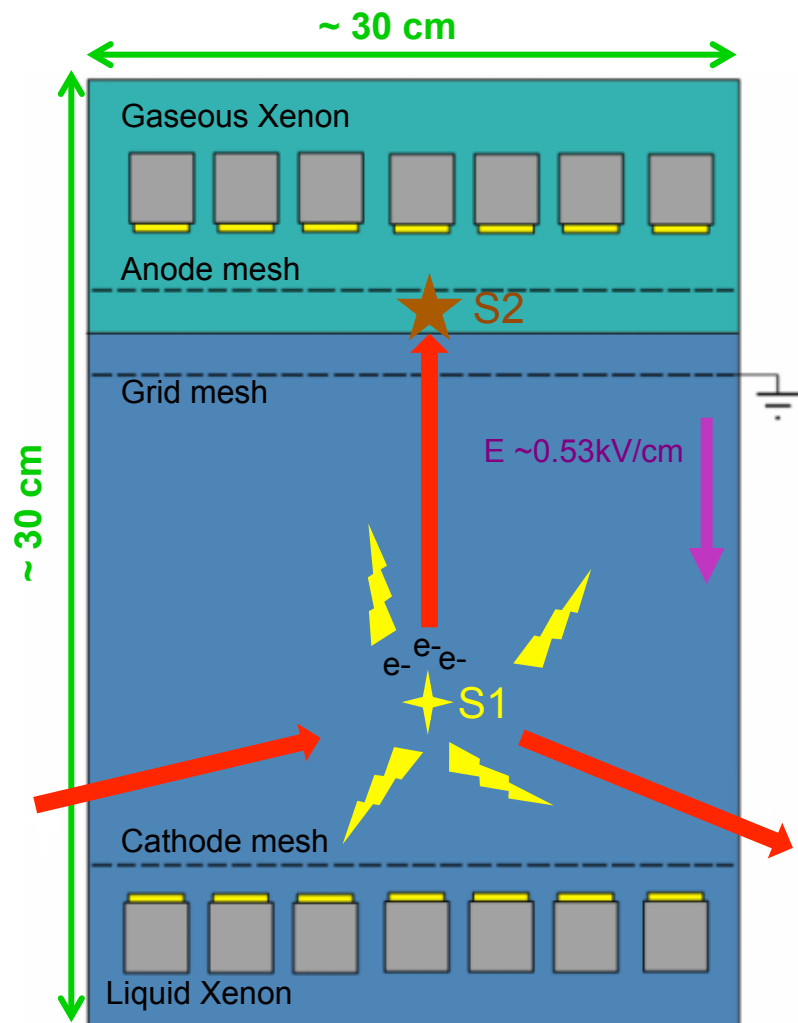
# Where is the field of Direct Detection Today?



# Direct detection : progress over time



# Two phase XENON TPC principle



**S1:**

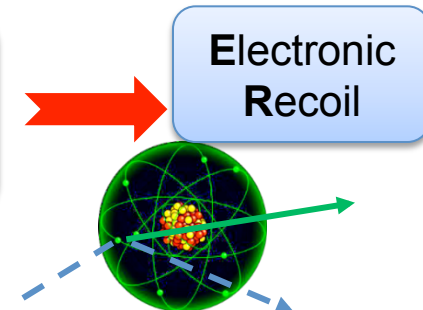
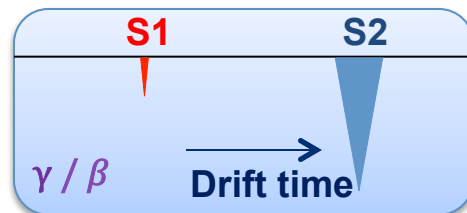
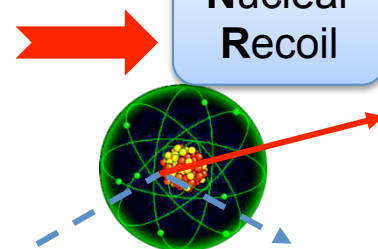
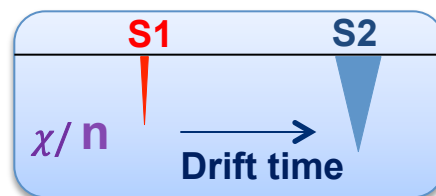
- Photon ( $\lambda = 178 \text{ nm}$ )
- Detected by PMTs (mainly bottom array)

**S2:**

- Electrons drift
- Extraction in gaseous phase
- Proportional scintillation light

**3D reconstruction :**

- X,Y from top array
- Z from Drift time



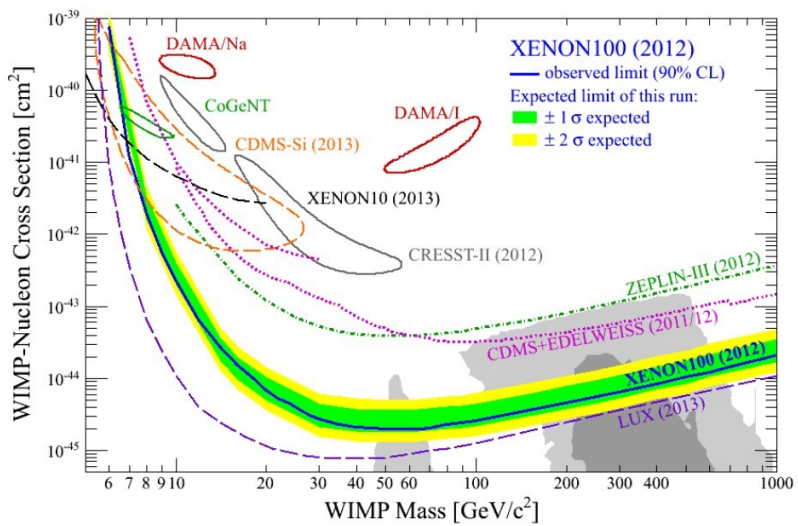
E. Aprile et al. (XENON100), *Astropart. Phys.* 35, 573-590 (2012)

# Xenon100 : Past Achievements

**225 live days x 34 kg exposure**

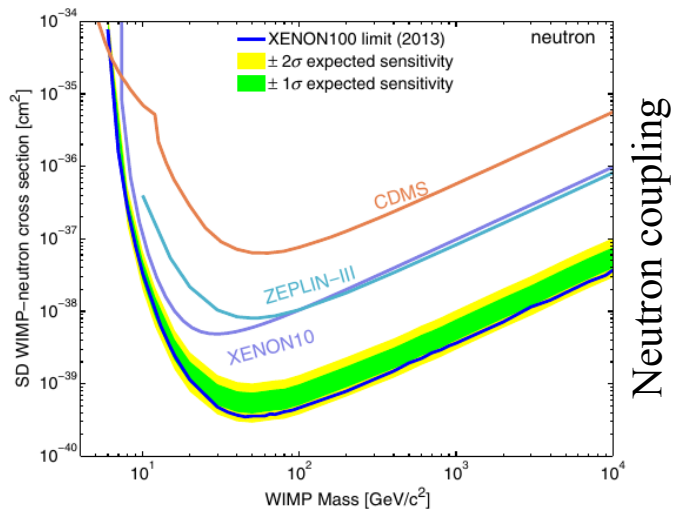
Profile likelihood analysis allows to set limits in the  $(m_\chi, \sigma)$  parameter space

Phys. Rev. Let. 109, 181301 (2012)

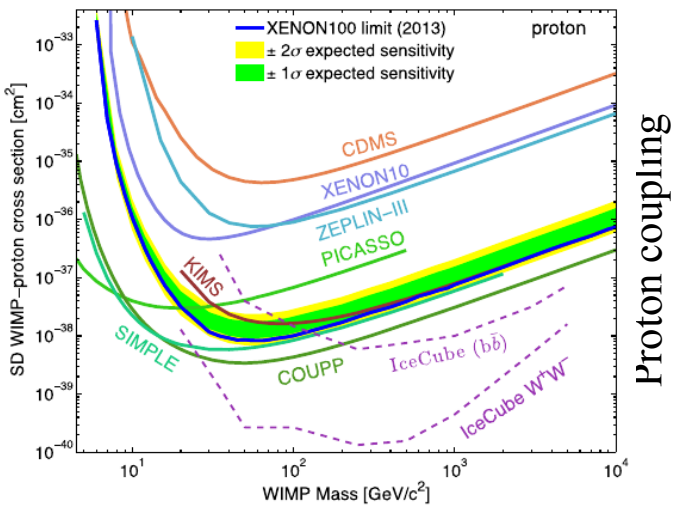


Spin-independent interaction

Phys. Rev. Let. 111, 021301 (2013)



Neutron coupling



Proton coupling

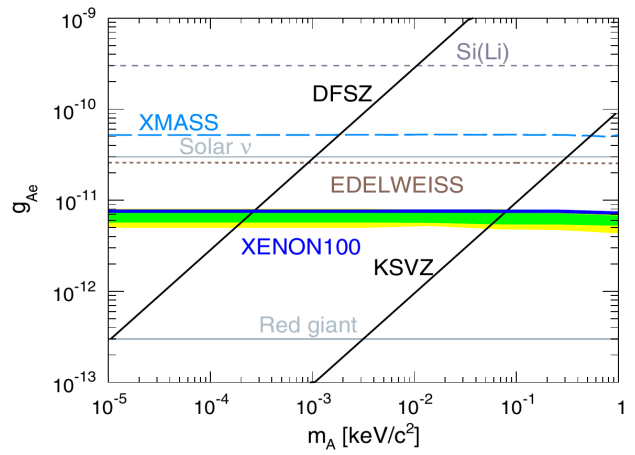
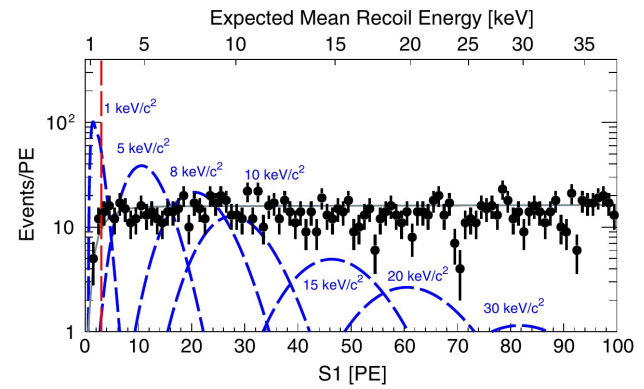
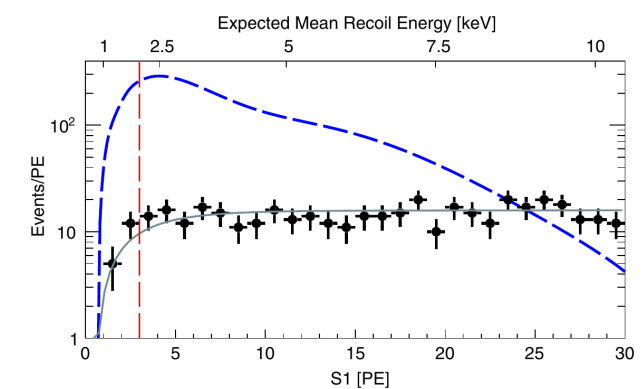
Spin-dependent interaction



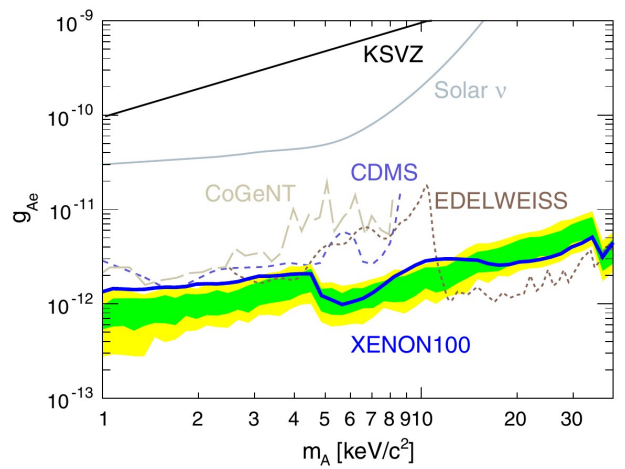
# Xenon100 : Past Achievements

## 225 live days x 34 kg exposure

- First axion results from the XENON100 experiment analyzing ER data
- Probing axion-electron coupling constant by exploiting the axioelectric effect in LXe



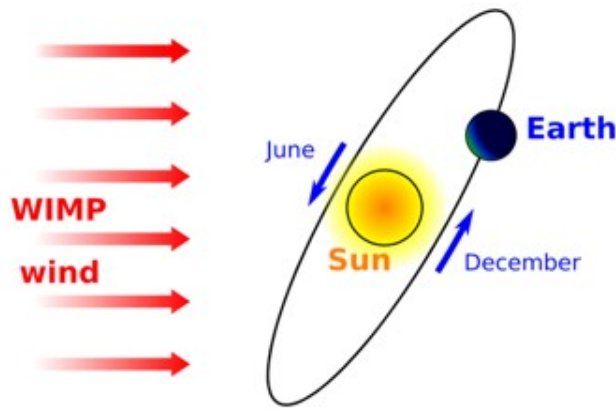
Solar Axions



Galactic ALPs (DM candidates)

Phys. Rev. D 90, 062009 (2014)

# Annual modulation and DAMA/LIBRA



Dark matter (DM) signal rate is expected to be annually modulating

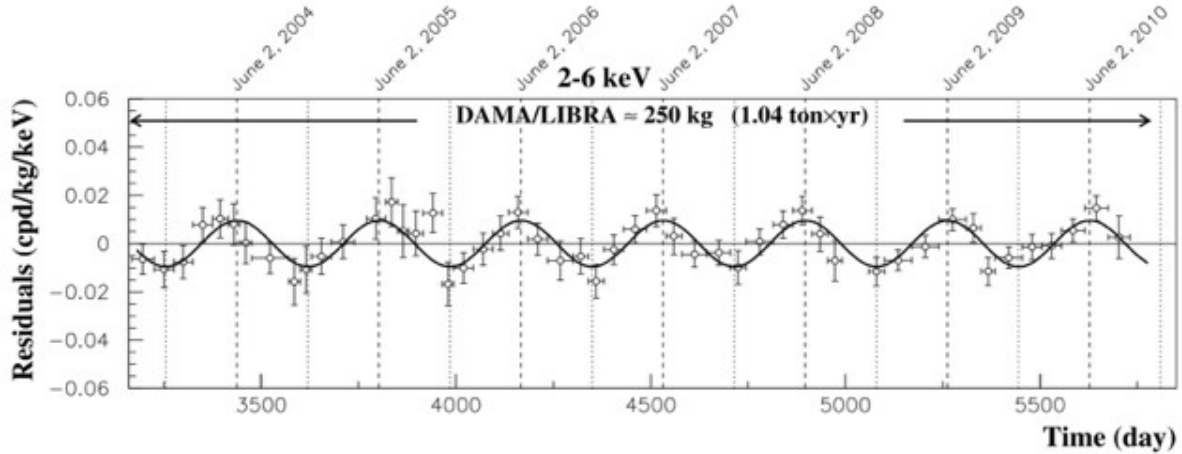
peak phase 152 days (June 1)

A key feature to distinguish signals from overwhelming backgrounds

Freese *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phys. 85, 1561 (2013)

## DAMA/LIBRA:

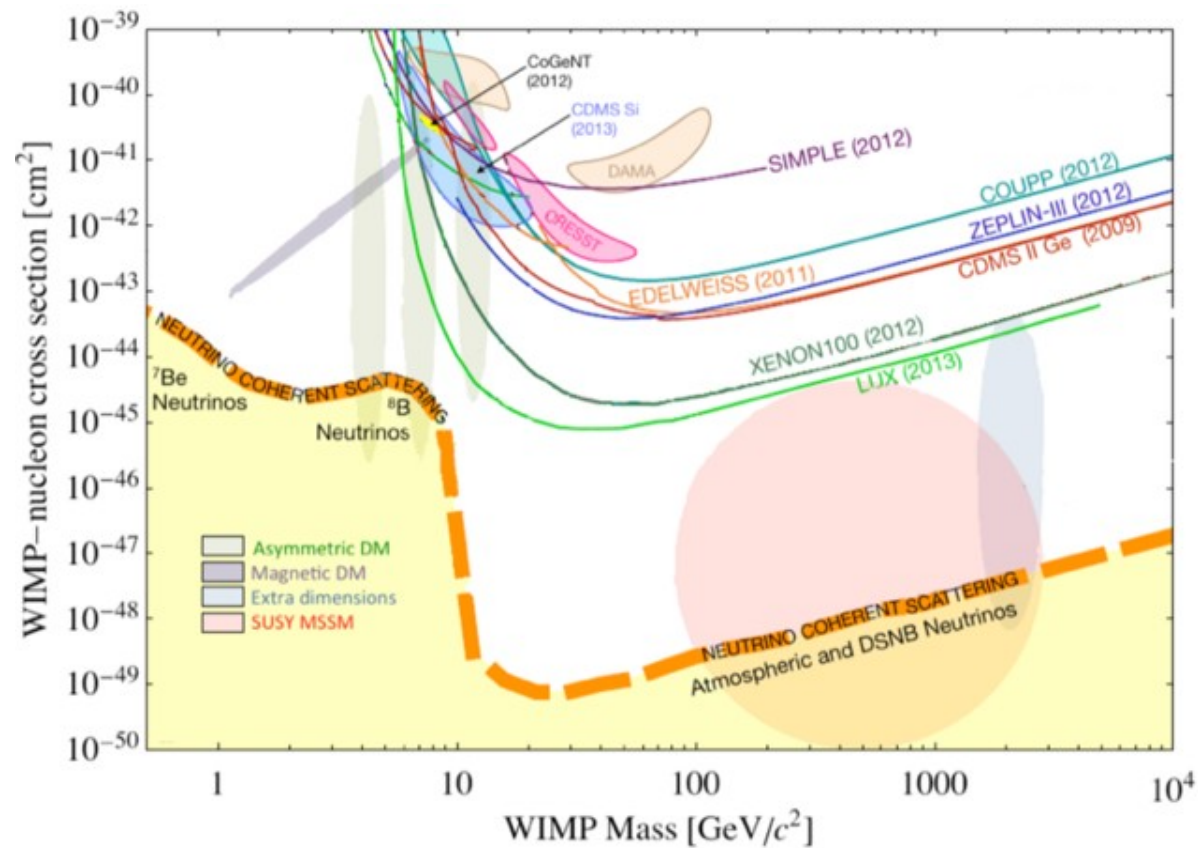
9.3 sigma significance only for single hit  
Phase (144 +/- 7) days  
No signal above 6 keV



Bernabei *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. C 73, 12 (2013)

Seems to be a convincing evidence,  
HOWEVER...

# Nuclear Recoil Interpretation

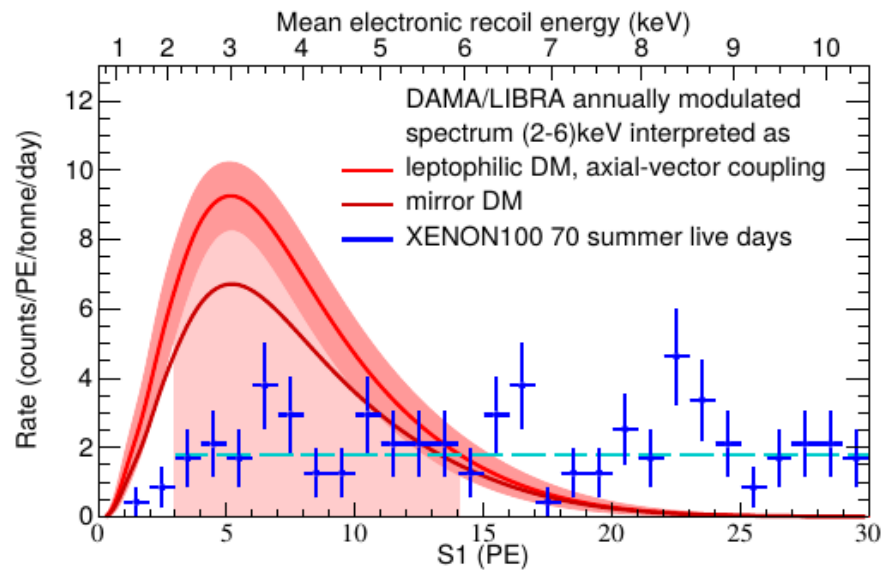
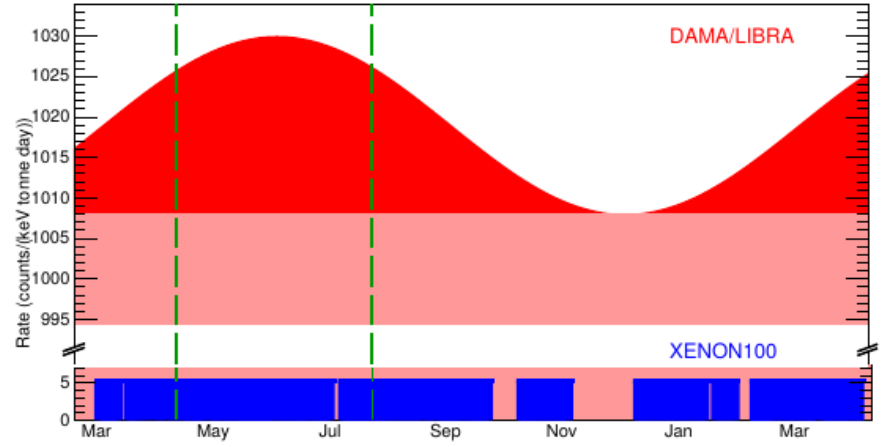


Nuclear recoil interpretations of DAMA/LIBRA modulation have been challenged by several more sensitive experiments with background rejection power

# Exclusion of leptophilic Dark Matter

- DAMA/LIBRA experiment observes annual modulation interpretable with leptophilic DM
- Selection of 70 live days of electronic recoil XENON100 data, where DAMA signal is highest
- Assume some model of WIMP coupling to  $e^-$  to estimate expected signal in XENON100
- XENON100 steady background level lower than DAMA modulation signal
- **Exclusion of several types of DM models as the cause of the annual modulation**

Kinematically mixed Mirror DM:  $3.6\sigma$   
 Exclusion  
 Luminous DM:  $4.6\sigma$  Exclusion  
 Axial-vector coupling:  $4.4\sigma$  Exclusion



Science 349, 851 (2015)

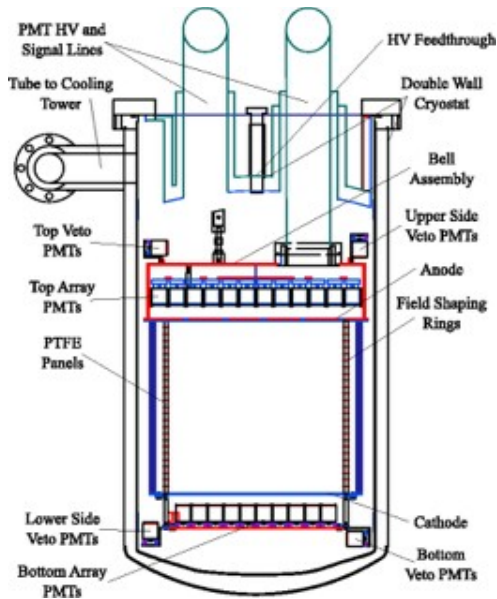
## *Search for Modulations*

---

- The first LXe TPC with more than one year of stable running conditions
- The first modulation search for DM at Gran Sasso Lab after DAMA/LIBRA
- Demonstration for future XENON modulation searches Search for leptophilic DM signals
- Require good understand the stability of detector and backgrounds

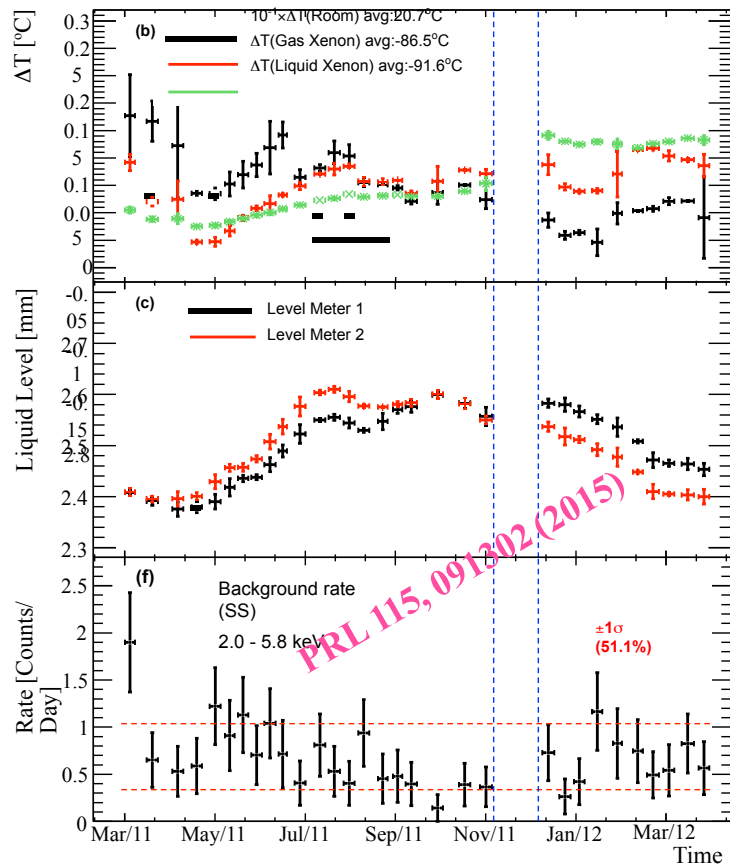
# Stability of the Detector

Aprile *et al.*, *Astropart. Phys.*, 35, 573-590 (2012)



- ❖ Detector pressor
- ❖ Room pressor
- ❖ LXe temperature
- ❖ PTR temperature
- ❖ Room temperature
- ❖ Purification flow rate
- ❖ LXe levels
- ❖ PMT gain
- ❖ Radon level

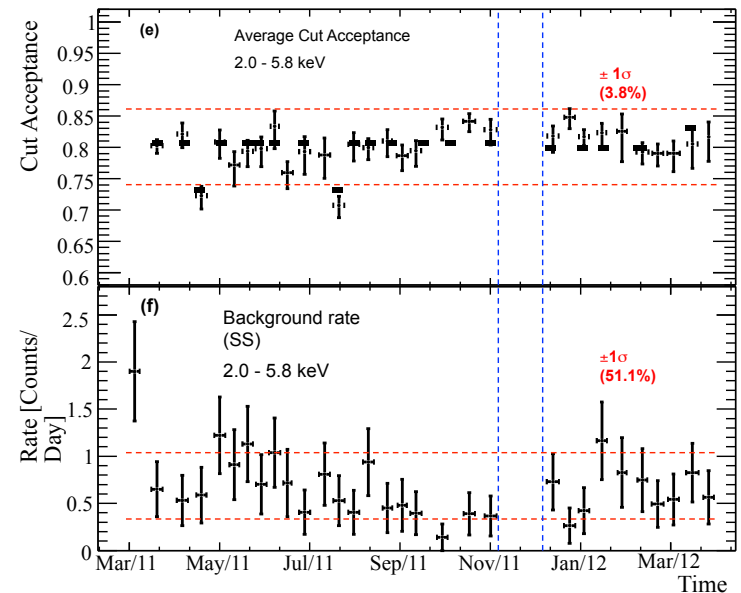
Very tiny absolute variations  
 No correlations with ER rate



No significant impact on ER rate!

# Stability of Cut Acceptance

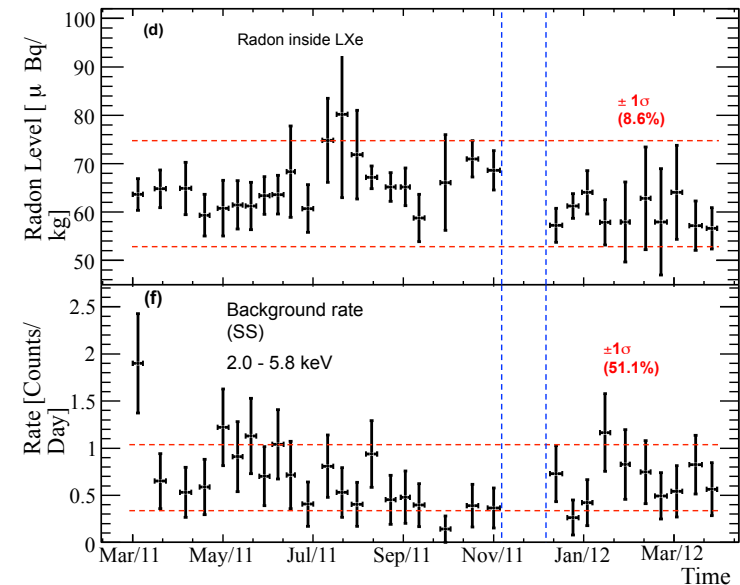
- Stability of cut acceptance is derived from weekly ER calibrations sources
- The acceptance variation further accounts for the variation of the detector parameters like LXe level.
- The dips of acceptance are due to increment of noise level.
- The fluctuation of acceptance is taken into account for the event rate modulation analysis.



PRL 115, 091302 (2015)

# Stability of Backgrounds

- Co60 ( $T_{1/2} = 5.3$  year) gamma background is time dependent, but the absolute contribution is negligible.
- Radon and krypton background concentration are time dependent due to tiny air leak
- Radon contributes to the overall background by less than 20%. Hence the absolute contribution to fluctuation is negligible.
- No correlation between radon and ER rate.
- Krypton concentration varies in time due to air leak. The size of its variation is taken into account.





# Discovery Potential

$$f(t) = \epsilon(t) \left( C + Kt + A \cos \left( 2\pi \frac{(t - \phi)}{P} \right) \right)$$

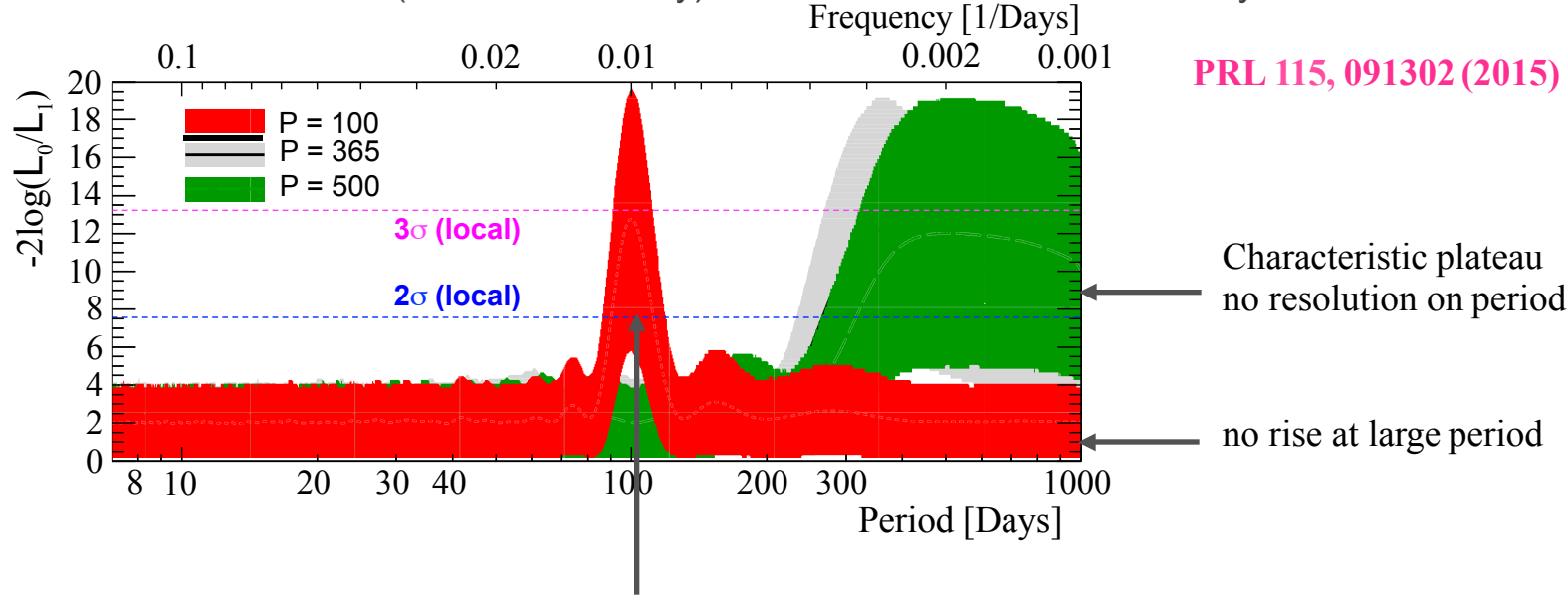
Acceptance  $\epsilon(t)$       Background from known air leak  $C + Kt$       Modulation  $A \cos \left( 2\pi \frac{(t - \phi)}{P} \right)$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{f}(t_i) \right) \text{Poiss}(n | N_{\text{exp}}(E)) \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_\epsilon \mathcal{L}_K \mathcal{L}_E}_{\text{Constraint terms}}$$

Normalized  $\tilde{f}(t_i)$       Total observed events  $n$

Simulated modulation signals

$A=2.7$  events/(keV · tonne · day) ~ best fit value for  $P=365.25$  days

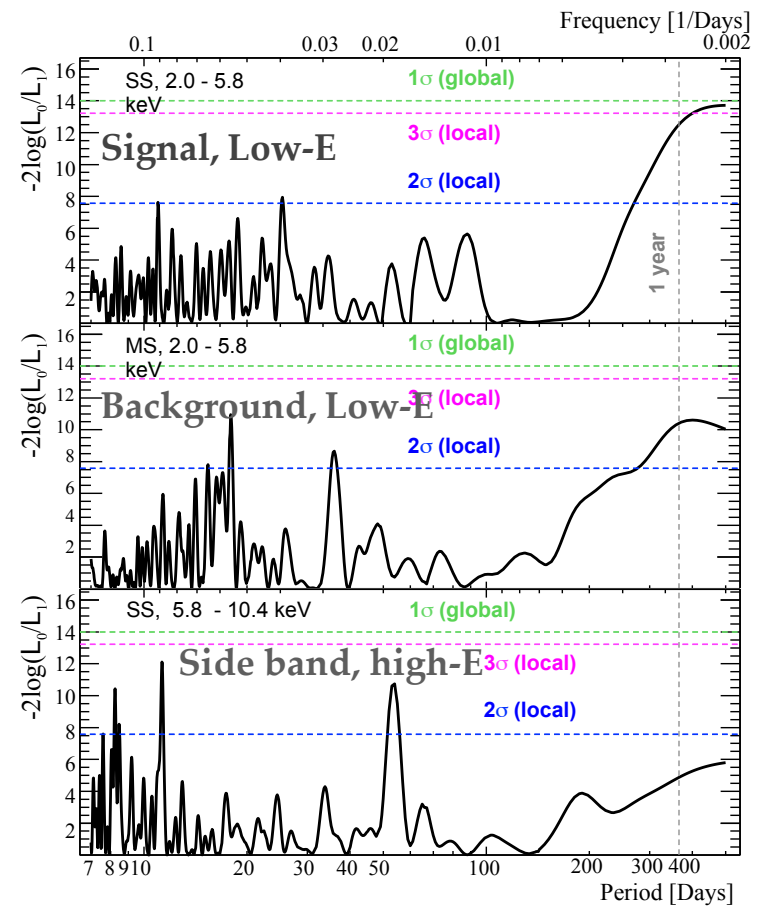


PRL 115, 091302 (2015)

good resolution on period  
 Average significance of 3 sigma assuming ~25% DAMA/LIBRA modulation  
 The data is only sensitive to modulation with period < 500 days

# Modulation Search Results

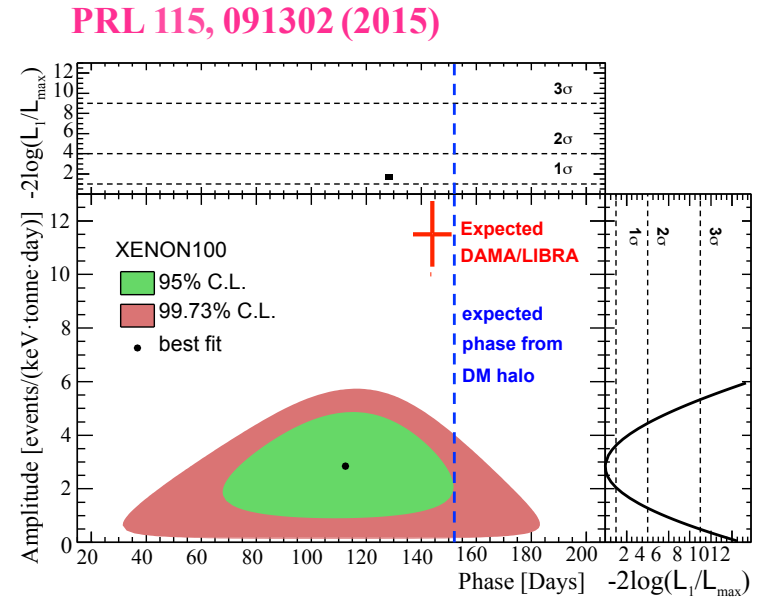
- No evident peak crossing the 1-sigma global significance threshold!
- SS in the Low-E (2.0-5.8 keV) range shows increasing significance at long period region. 2.8-sigma local significance at one year period
- MS background only control sample in Low-E range shows similar power spectrum as SS. This disfavors an WIMPs interpretation of the SS spectrum
- SS in high-E (5.8-10.4 keV) does not show high significance at long period region



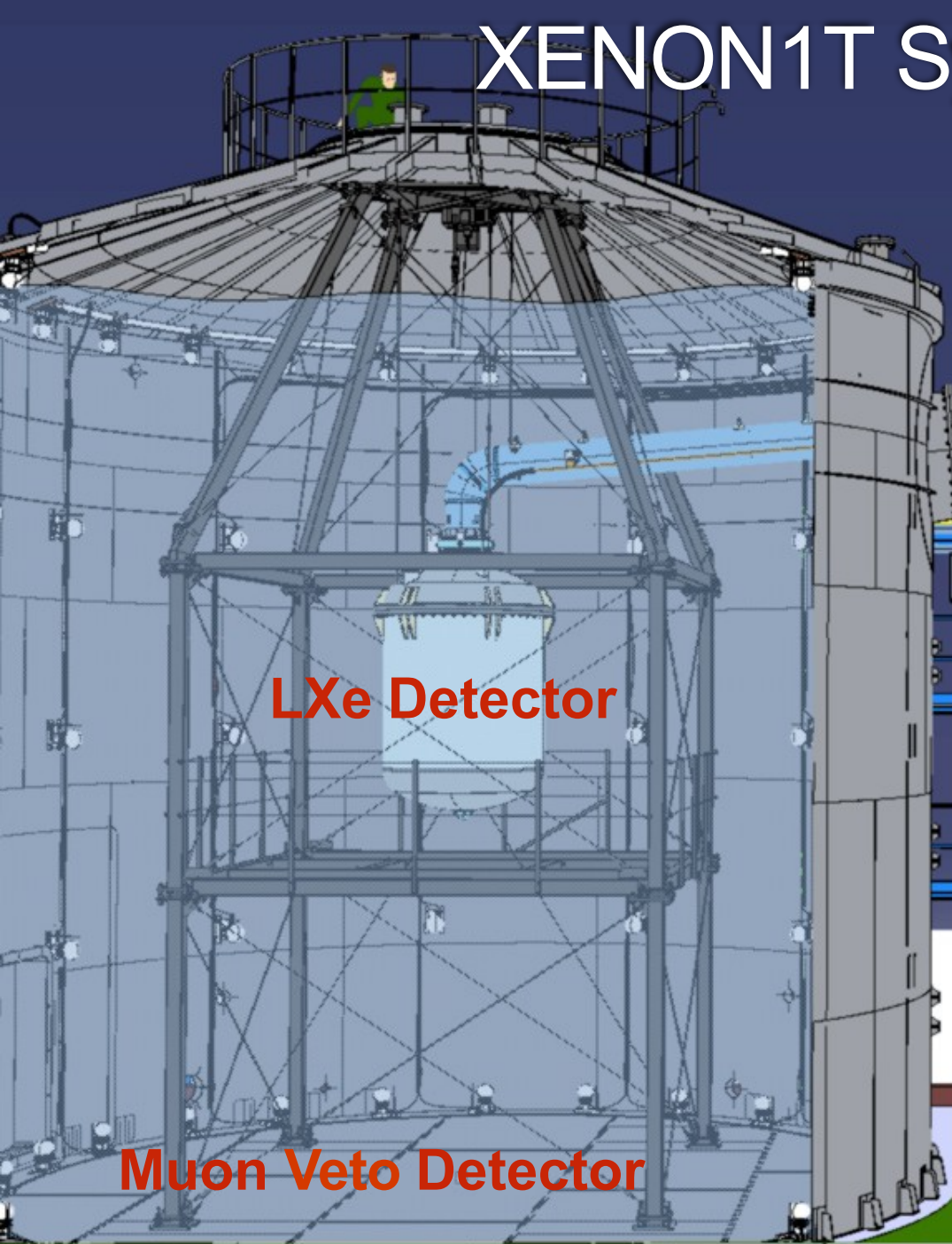
PRL 115, 091302 (2015)

# DAMA/LIBRA Comparison (2D)

- The phase (112 $\pm$ 15) days (April 22) is not consistent with the standard halo model (June 2) at 2.6-sigma
- The amplitude of is also too small (only~25%) compared with the expected DAMA/LIBRA modulation signal in XENON100.
- The DM interpretation of DAMA/LIBRA annual modulation as being due to WIMPs electron scattering through axial vector coupling is disfavored at 4.8-sigma from a PL analysis



# XENON1T Systems



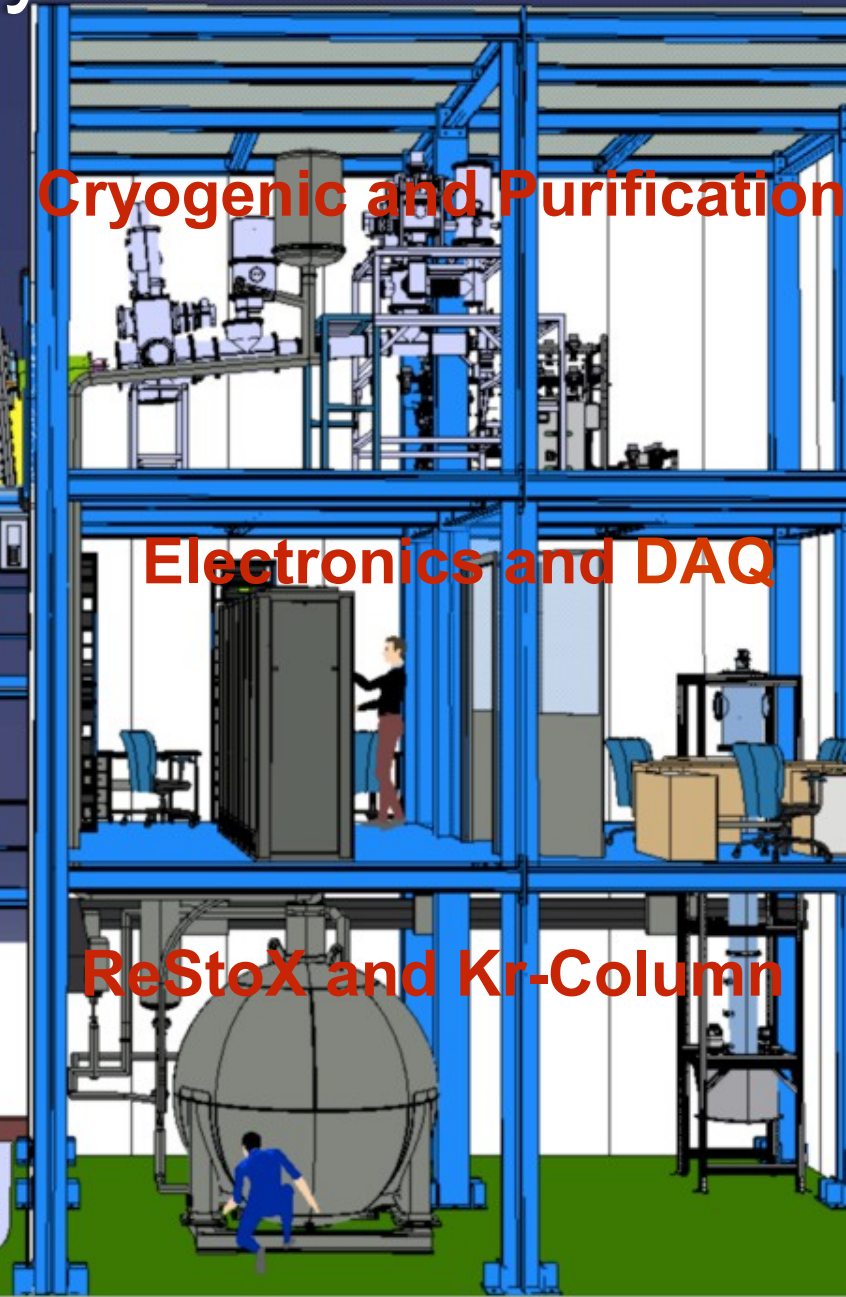
**LXe Detector**

**Muon Veto Detector**

**Cryogenic and Purification**

**Electronics and DAQ**

**ReStoX and Kr-Column**





# XENON1T : Expected Background and Sensitivity

Source	Background (ev/y)
ER (Material+Intrinsic +solar $\nu$ )	0.32
NR from radiogenic neutrons	0.22
NR form neutrino Coherent Scattering	0.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.75</b>

