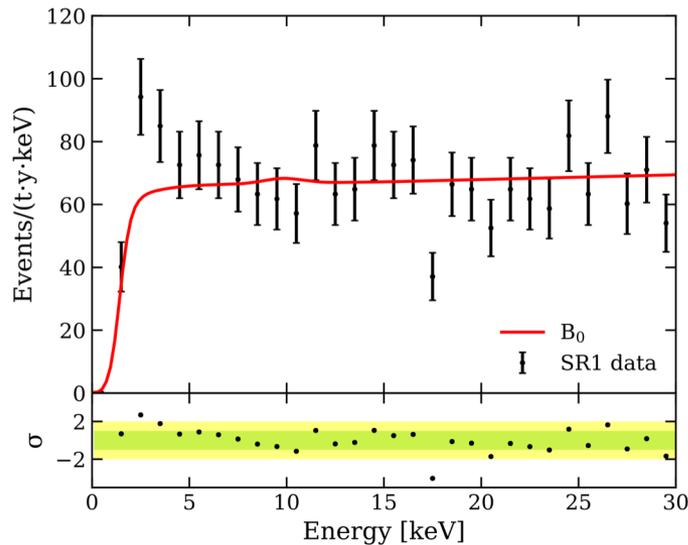


XENON1T : The Results

Observation of excess electronic events in XENON1T
arXiv : 2006.09721



Julien Masbou
 Subatech – Université de Nantes

*on behalf of the XENON Collaboration
 + X. Mougeot*

XENON Collaboration

Xe
XENON
Dark Matter Project

XENON Technical Meeting, May 12-14, 2020

Andrii Terliuk (MPIK/Uni He...
Alexey Elykov
Ethan Brown
Christopher Hills (JGU-Mai...
Michele Iacovacci

XENON1T facility

Water shield: deionized water as passive radiation shield

Muon veto: Active muon veto against muon induced neutrons (84 PMTs)

Cryogenics: Stable conditions (3.2 LXe)

Purification: LXe flow through getters, remove impurities

DAQ: Each channel has its own threshold, Flexible software algorithms

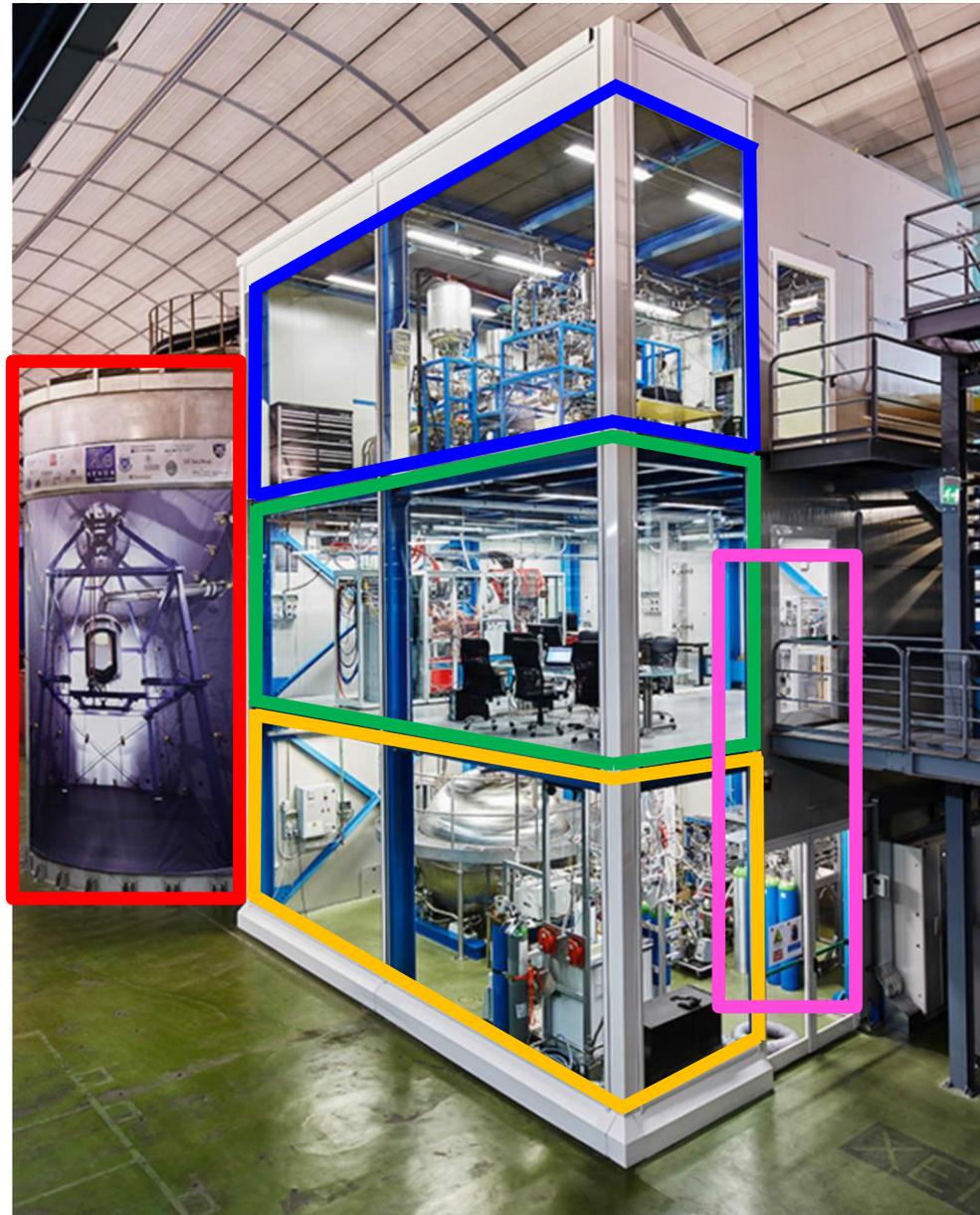
Readout: Up to 300MB/s for high rate calibrations

ReStoX: Emergency recovery up to 7.6 tons of LXe

Passive: No active cooling required to keep Xe contained

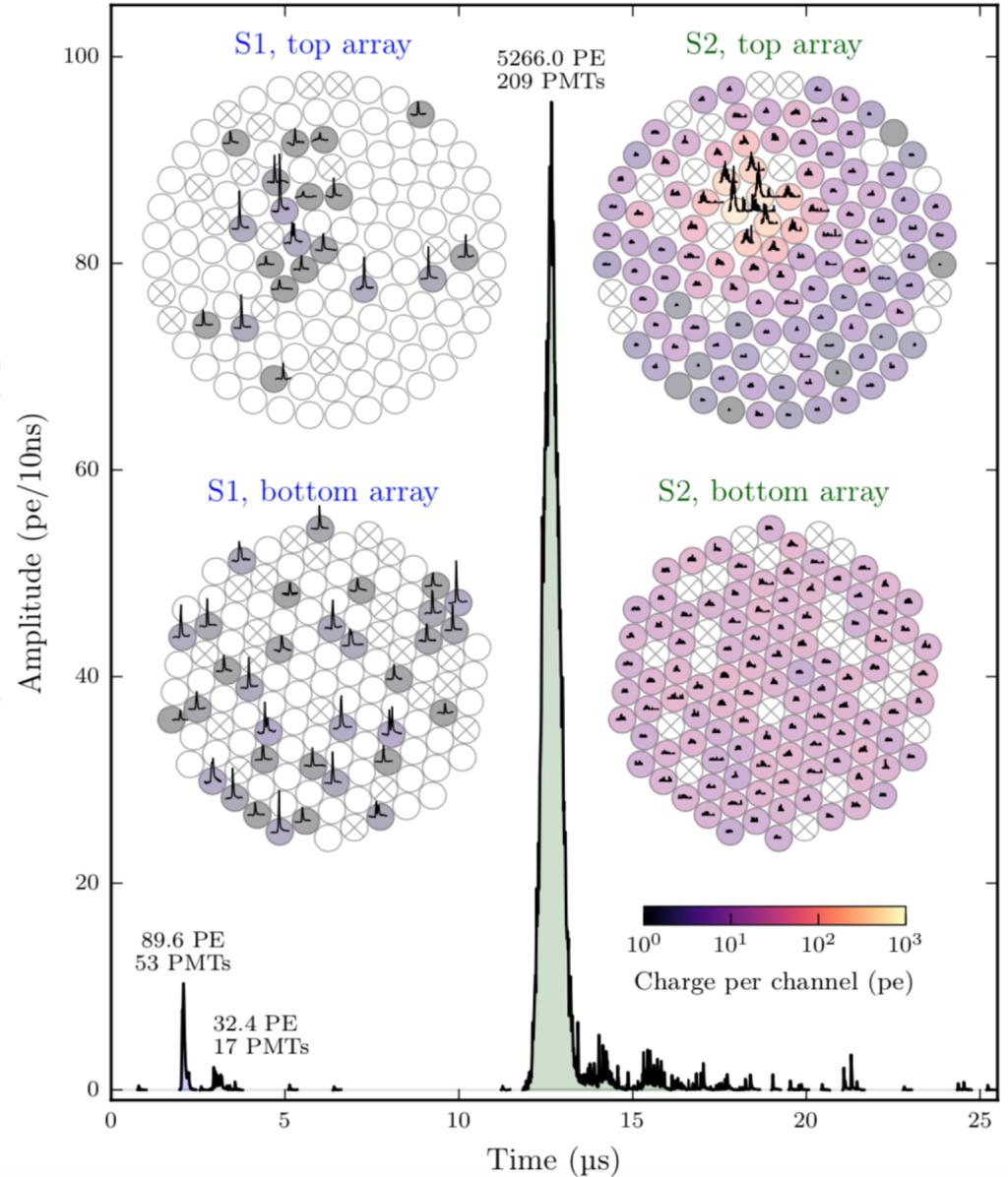
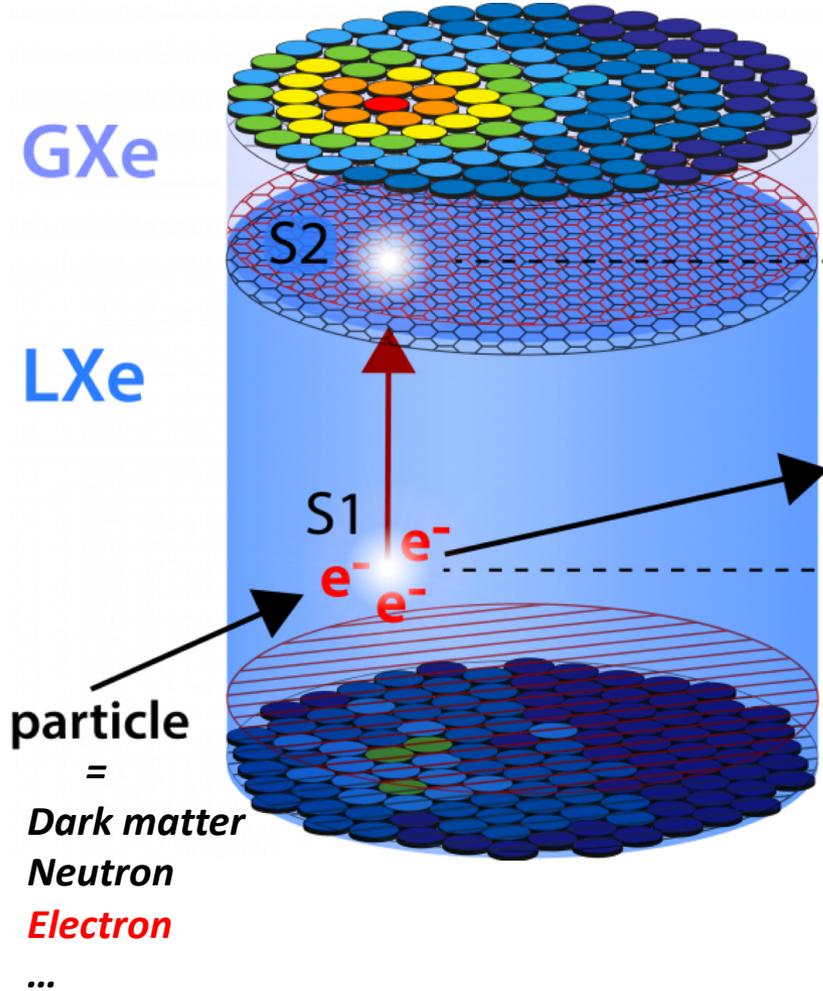
Kr Distillation: Remove Kr from system during fill or online

Rn Distillation: Initial tests show promising reduction for Rn



Dual phase TPC: principle

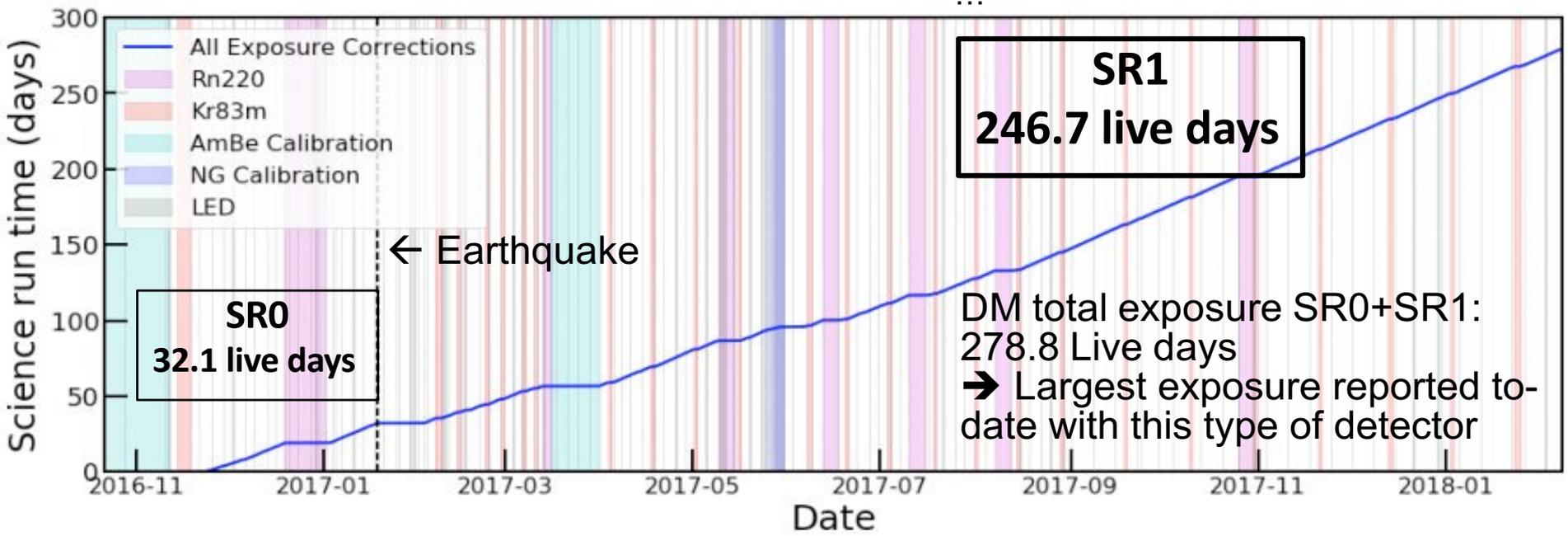
TPC = Time Projection Chamber



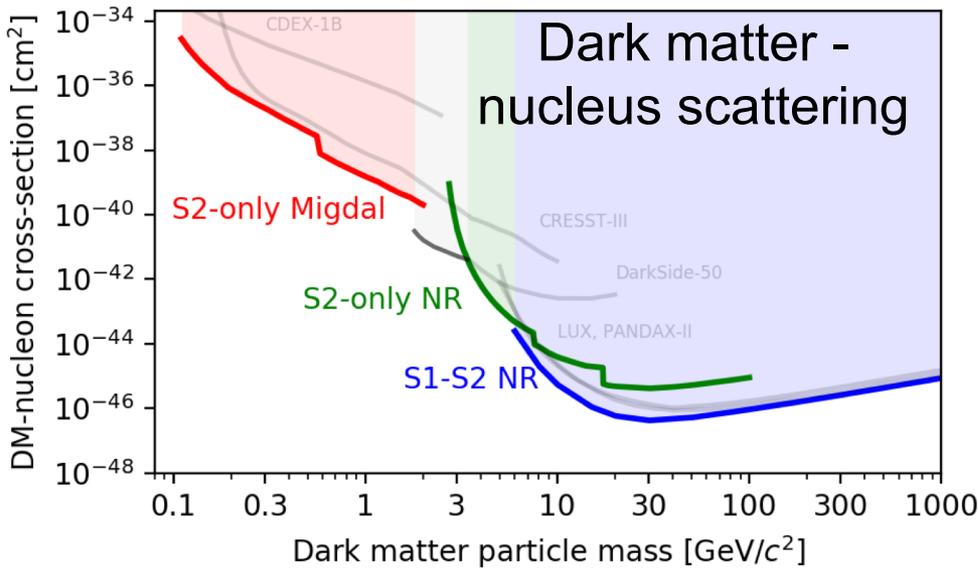
Uses of S1 & S2 with data

- “Standard” nuclear recoil WIMPs models:
 - SI WIMP-nucleon interactions
 - SD WIMP-nucleon interactions
 - Low mass WIMPS
 - ...
- DM-electron scattering:
 - Solar axions
 - Axion-like particles (ALPs)
 - ...

- Leptophilic models:
 - Annual modulation
 - Exotic models: WIMP axial-vector coupling to electrons, mirror dark matter, luminous dark matter
 - ...
- Neutrino physics:
 - $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay with ^{136}Xe
 - 2ν double electron capture with ^{124}Xe
 - ...



XENON1T previous results - main publications



PRL 119, 181301 - First results

PRL 121, 111302 - Main WIMP search

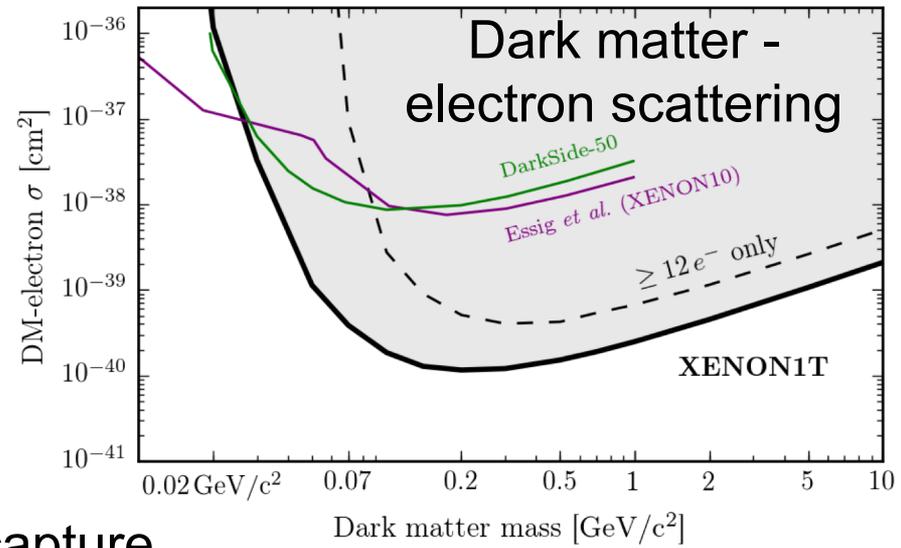
PRL 122, 141301 - Spin-dependent WIMPs

PRL 122, 071301 - WIMP-pion interaction

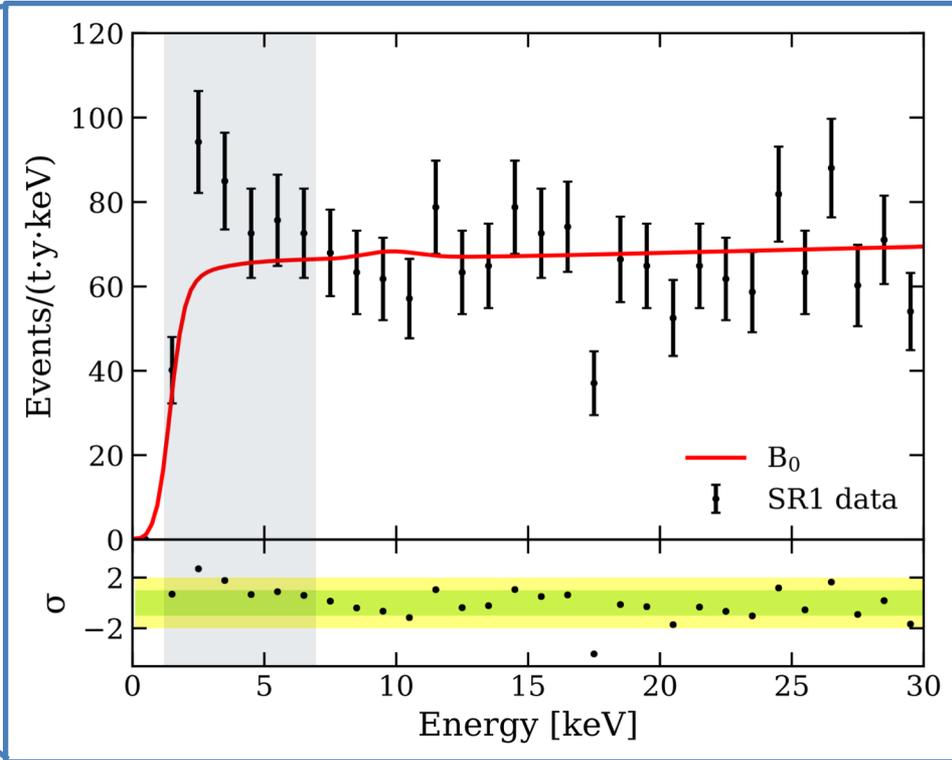
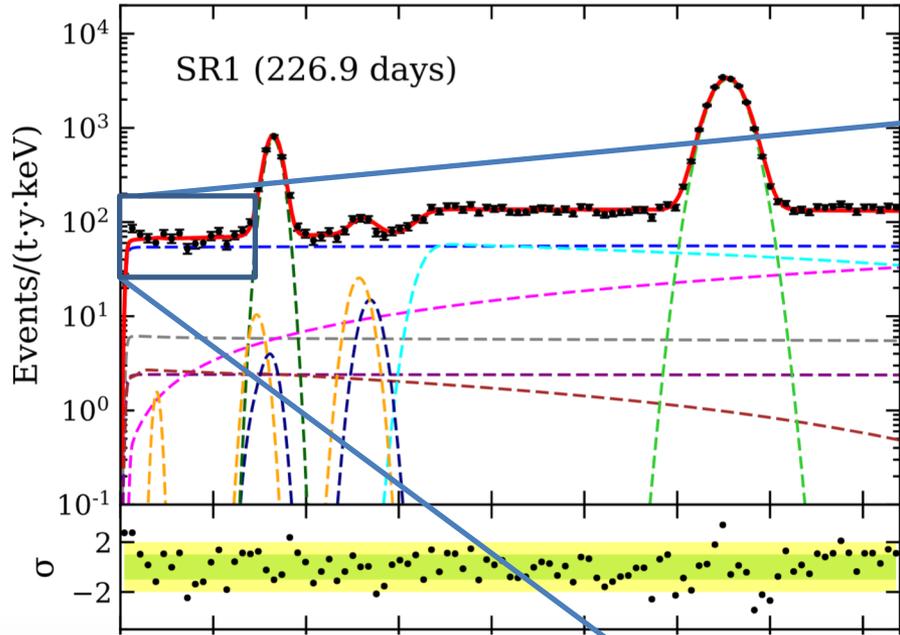
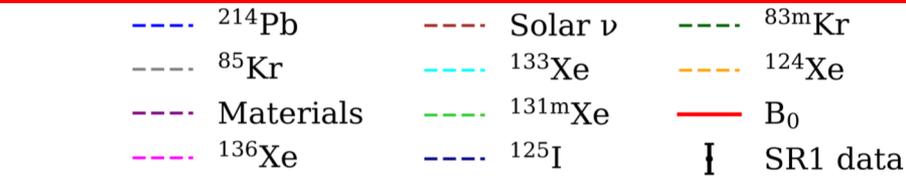
PRL 123, 251801 - Light dark matter

PRL 123, 241803 - Migdal effect

Nature 568, 532–535 - ^{124}Xe double e^- capture



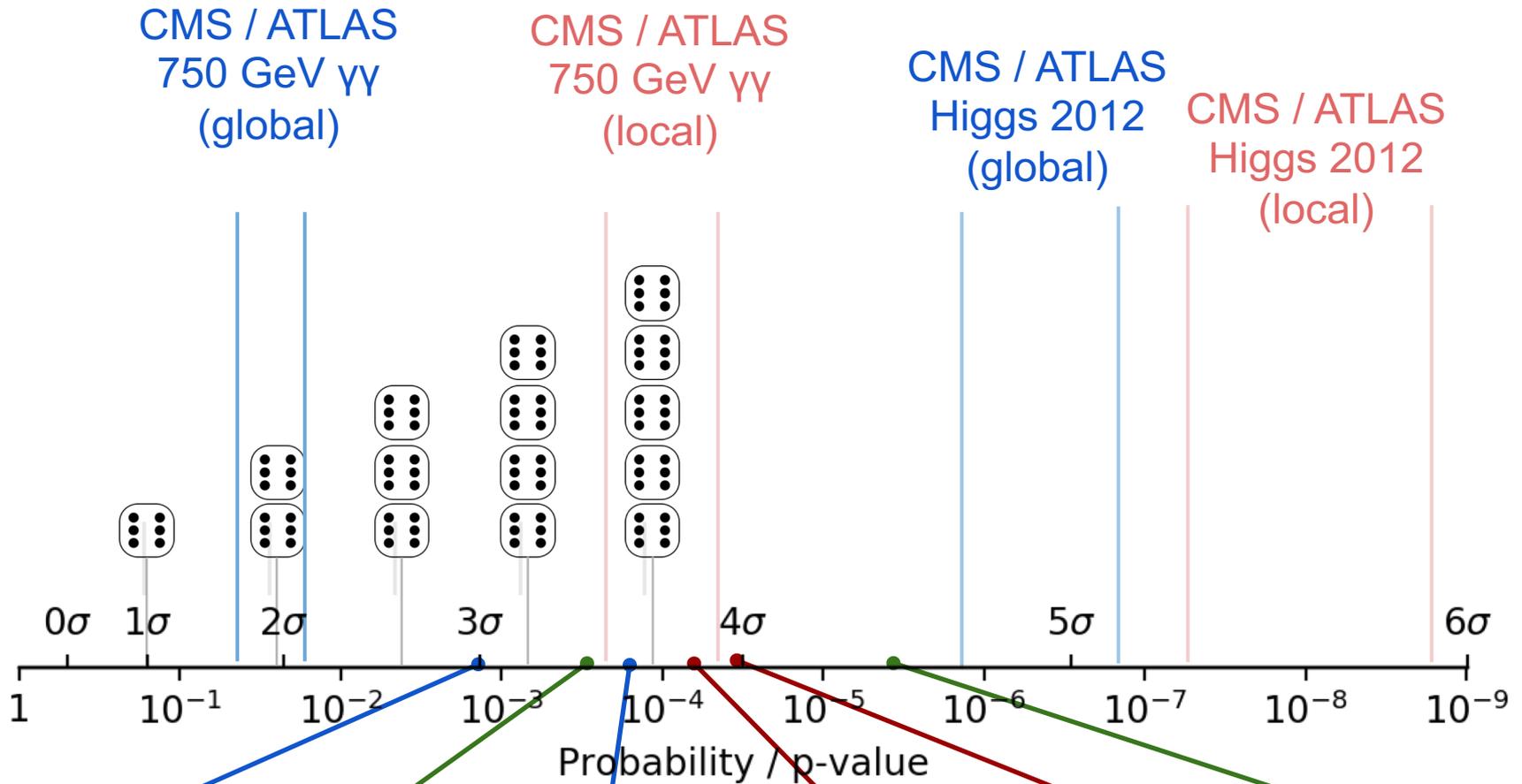
Focus on the excess



(76 +/- 2) events/(t.y.keV) in [1, 30] keV

Lowest background rate ever achieved
in this energy range!

Probabilities



Bosonic DM (global)

Tritium / Magnetic neutrinos

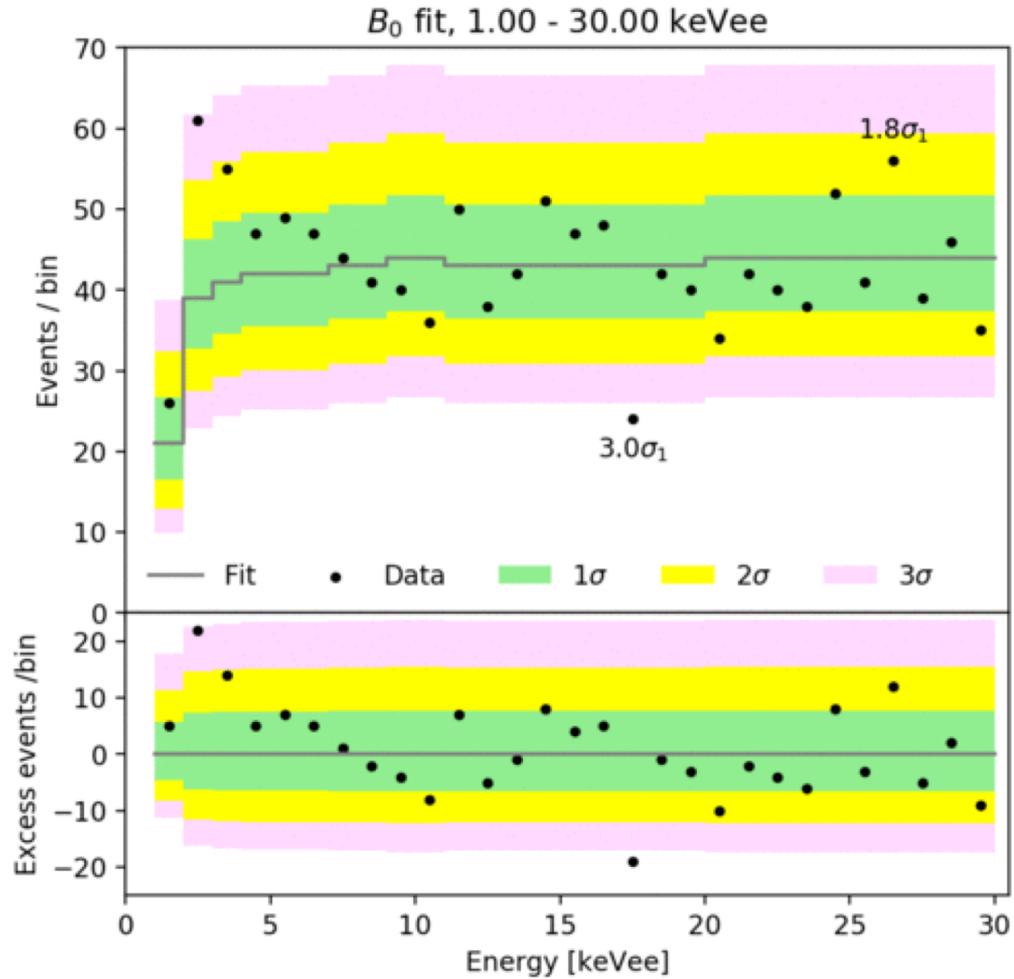
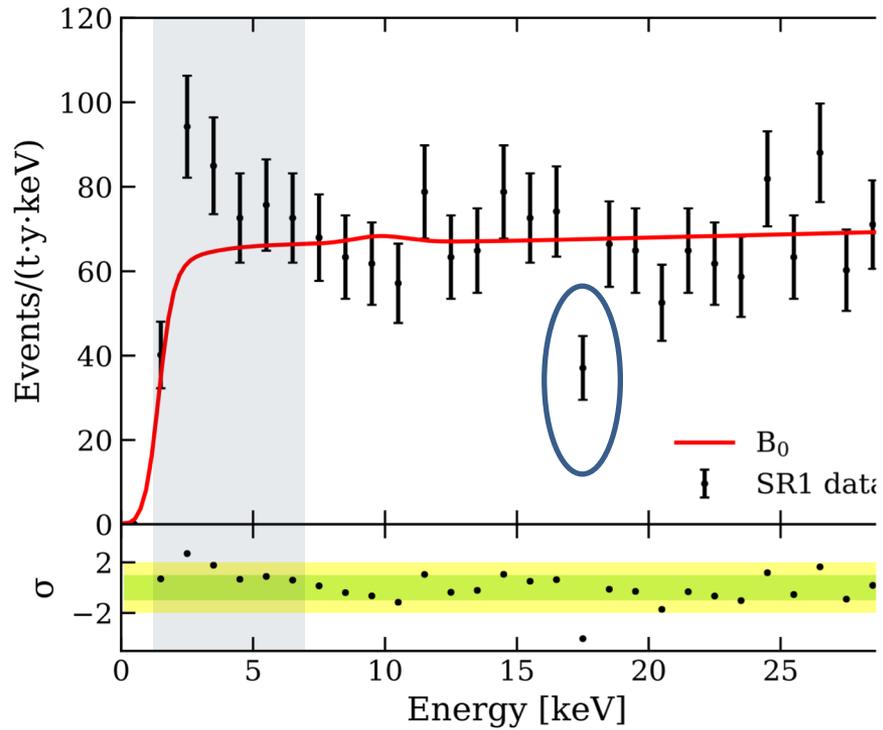
Solar Axions (global)

Solar Axions (ABC only)

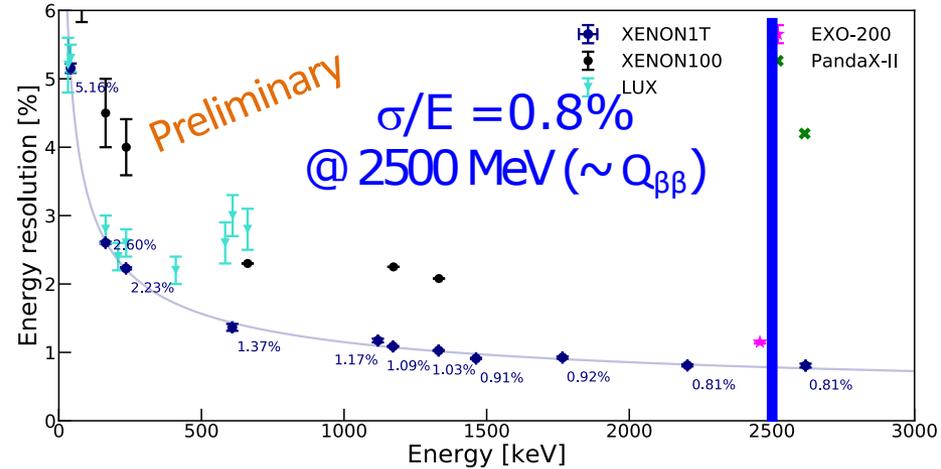
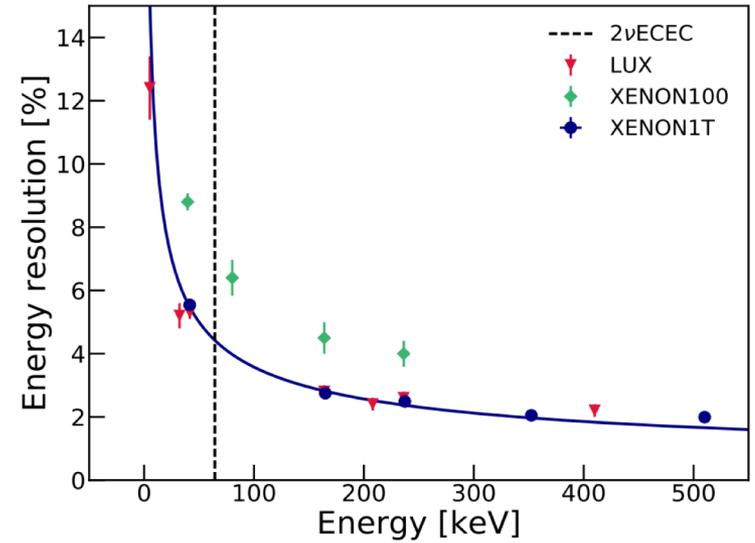
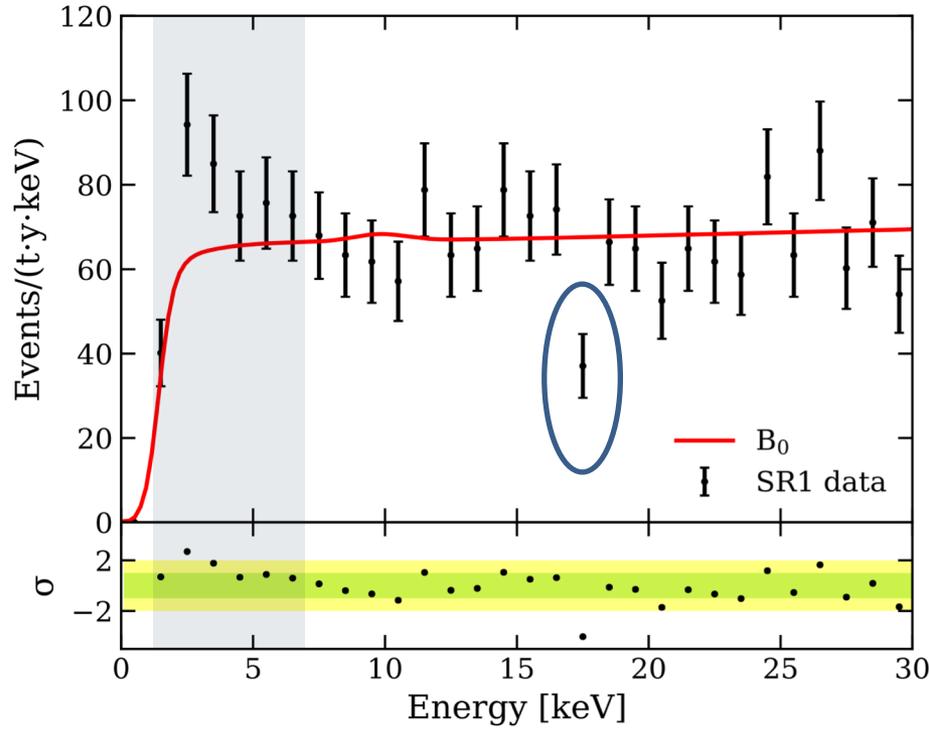
Bosonic DM (~2.3 keV)



Focus on the excess

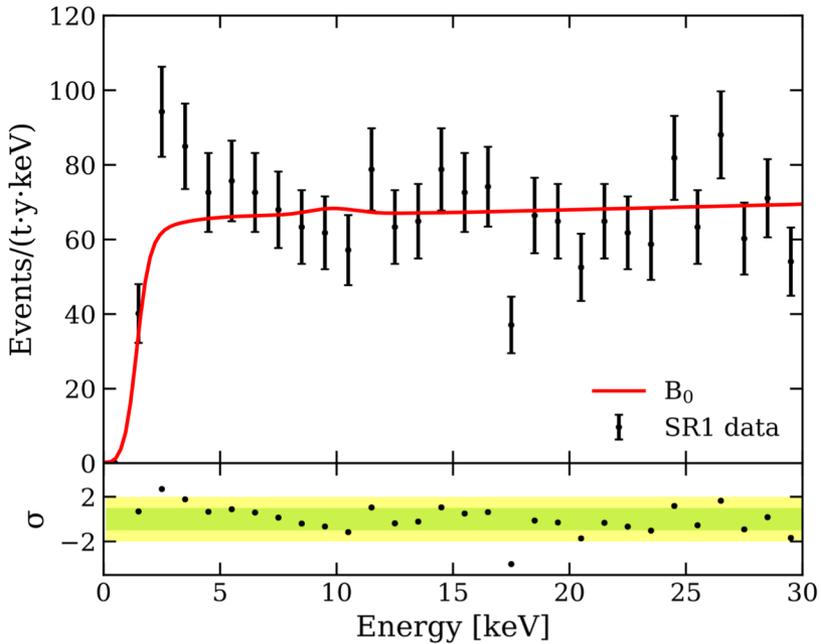


Energy reconstruction



World best energy resolution in a LXe detector

Mismodeling



Excess is not at our threshold fall-off

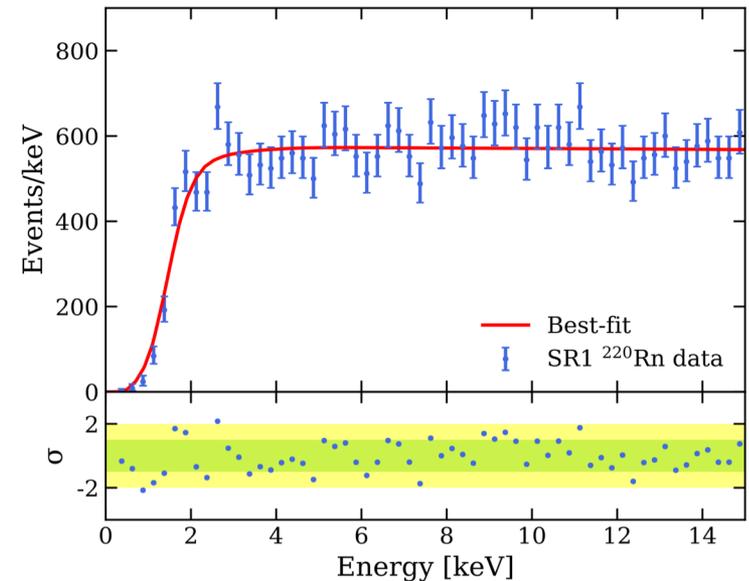
Persists if we would:

- ... double the analysis threshold post-hoc
- ... fix efficiency at ± 1 sigma
- ... use different software versions
- ... do a (cS1, cS2) profile likelihood

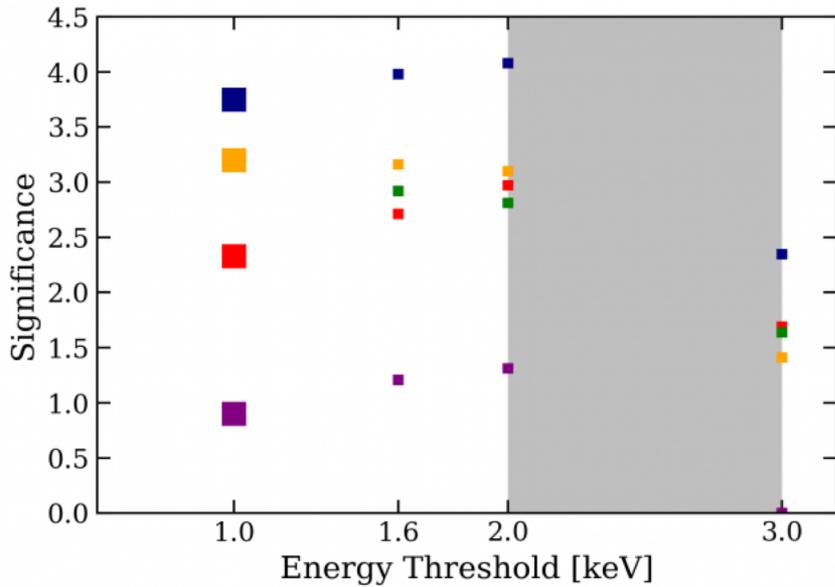
^{220}Rn calibration data validates our model

To explain the excess, you need:

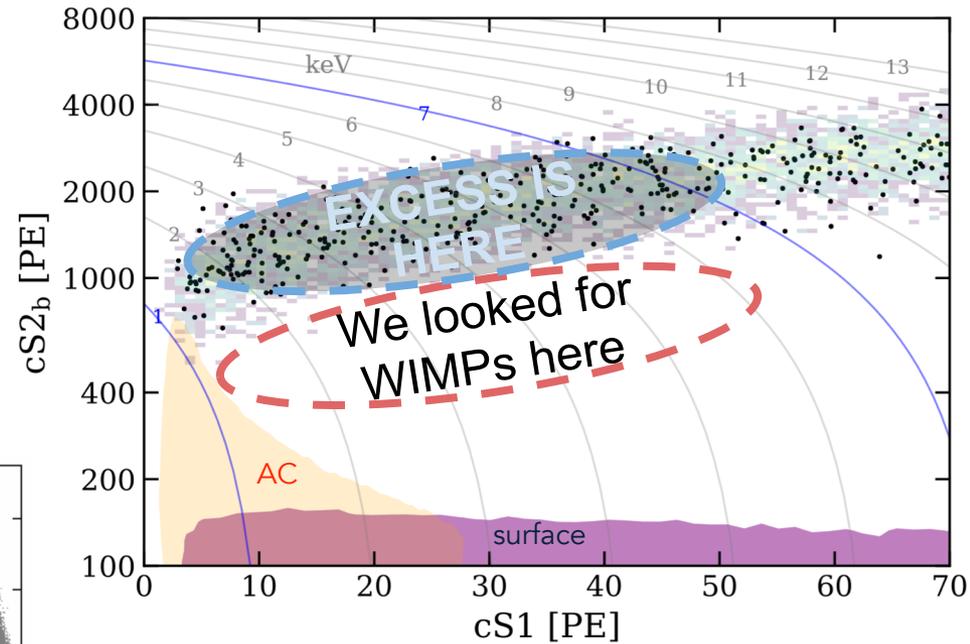
- a large systematic
- that is absent when we calibrate



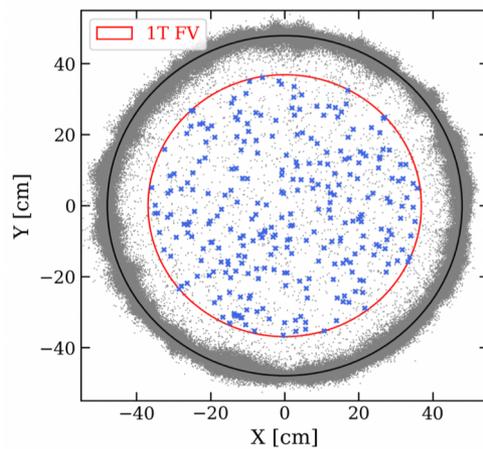
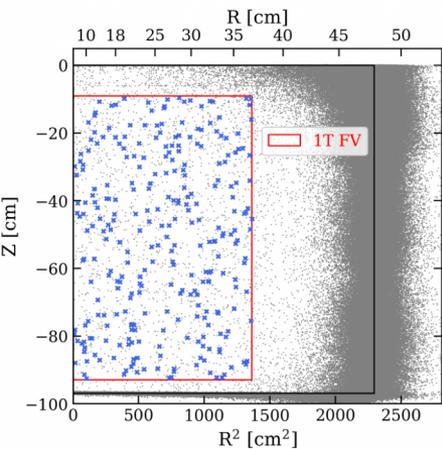
Mismodeling



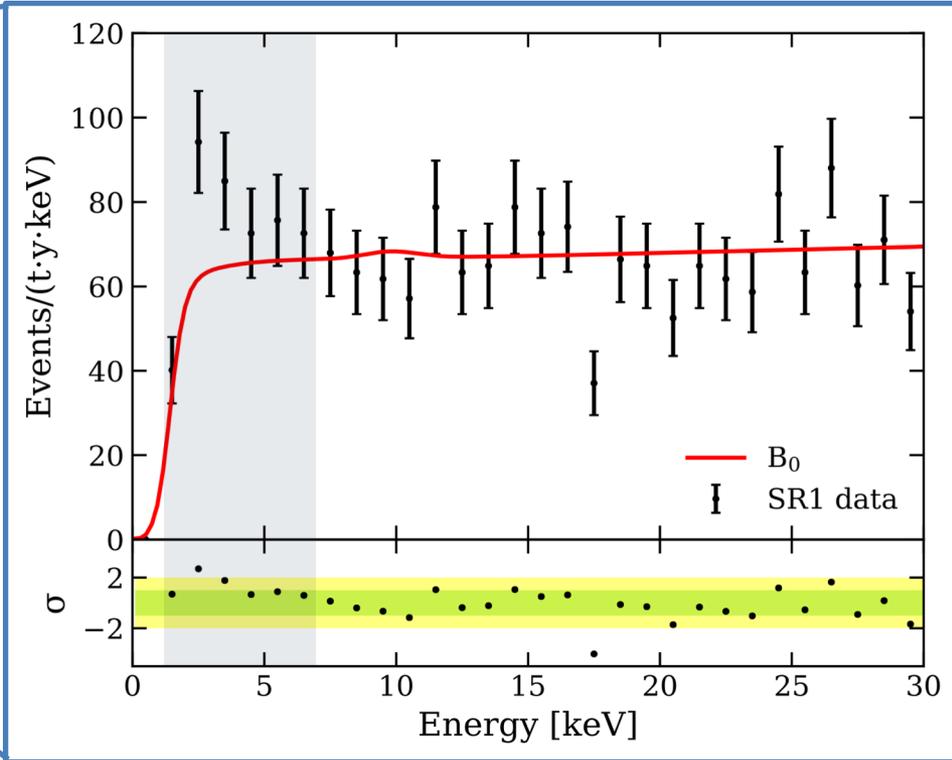
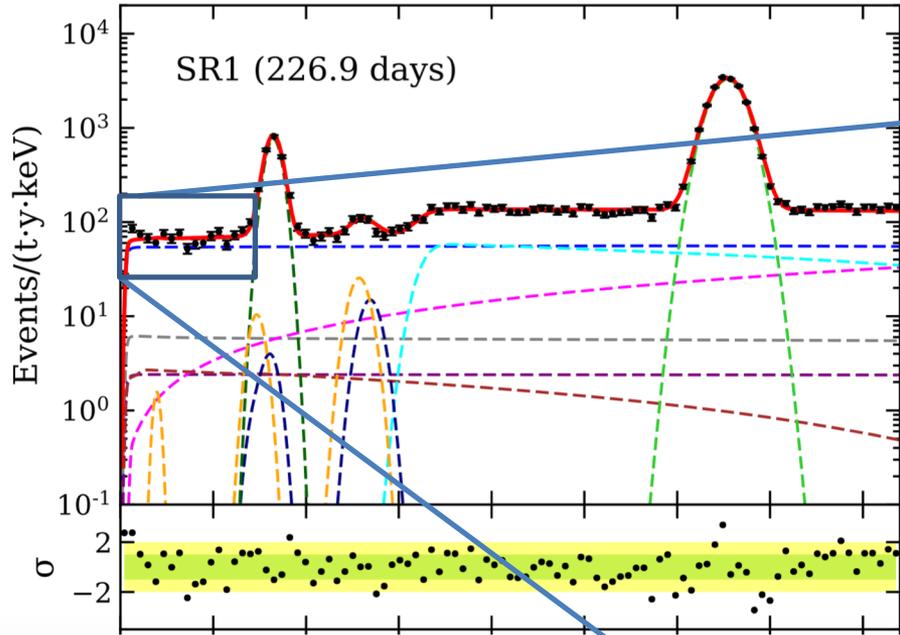
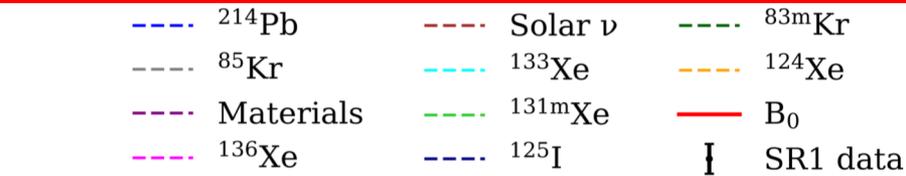
- ABC axion w/o ^3H
- ABC axion w/ ^3H
- ^3H
- μ_ν w/o ^3H
- μ_ν w/ ^3H



The excess is right next to our prime
WIMP search region
 No other event source relevant
 besides electronic recoils



Focus on the excess



(76 +/- 2) events/(t.y.keV) in [1, 30] keV

Lowest background rate ever achieved
in this energy range!

What makes a signal in XENON1T

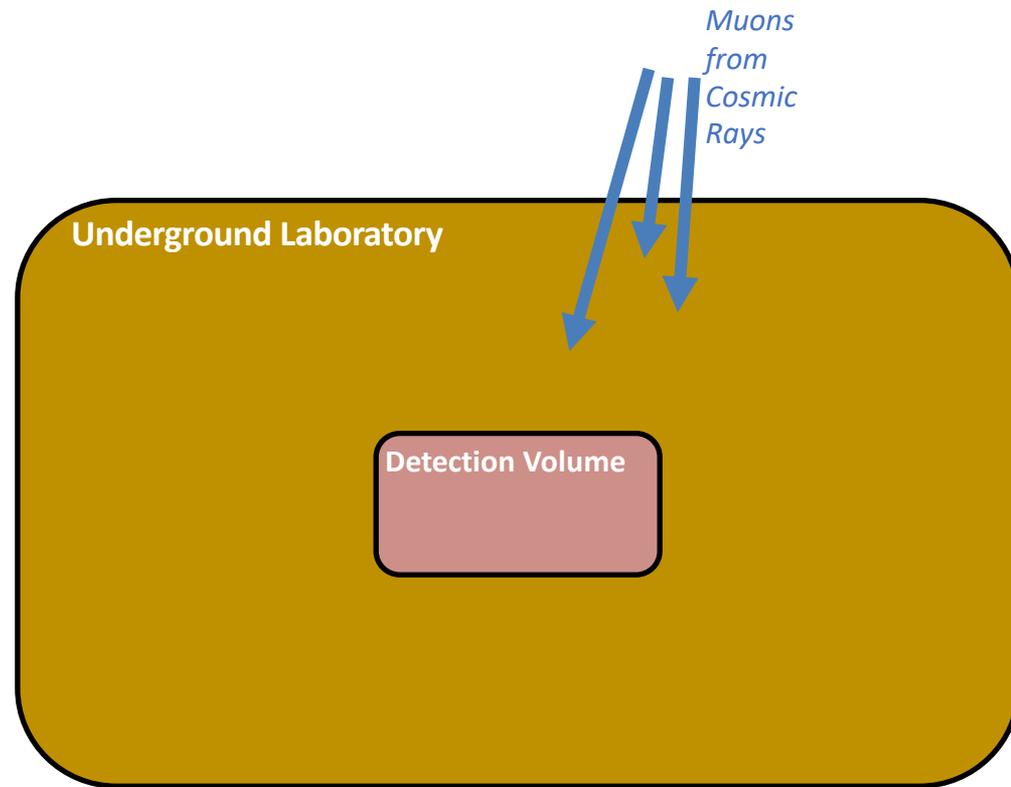


Detection Volume

What makes a signal in XENON1T

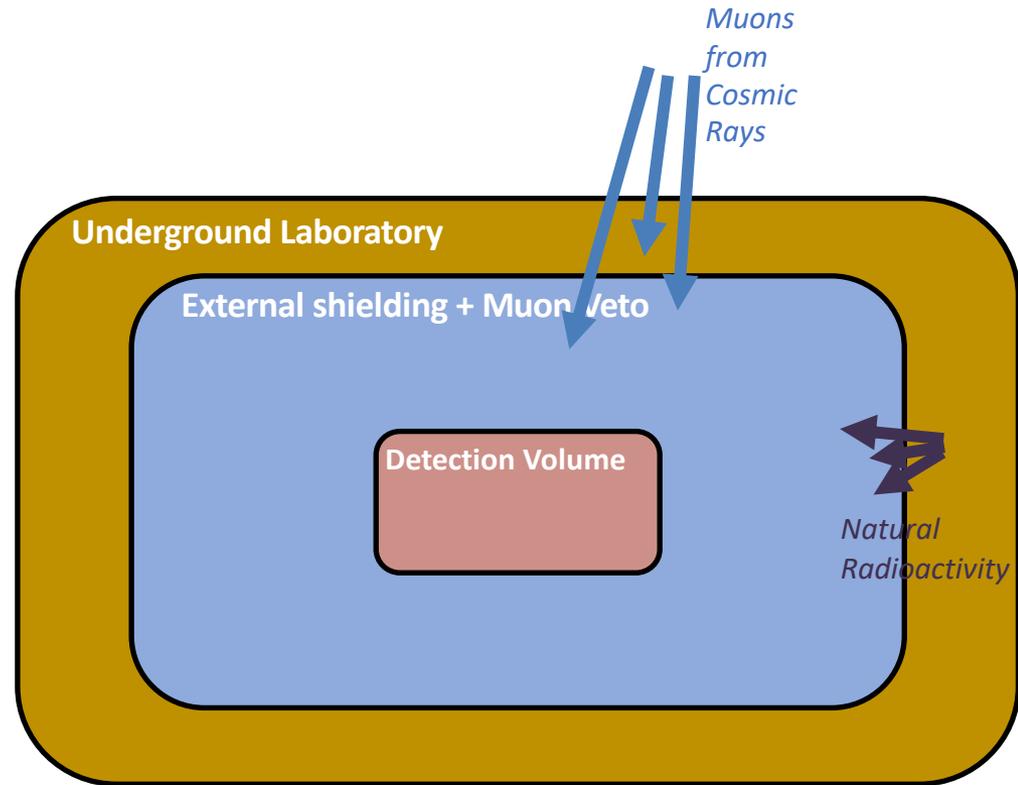
[1] Pass through > km of rock

- Cosmic Rays
- Neutrinos
- Dark Matter



What makes a signal in XENON1T

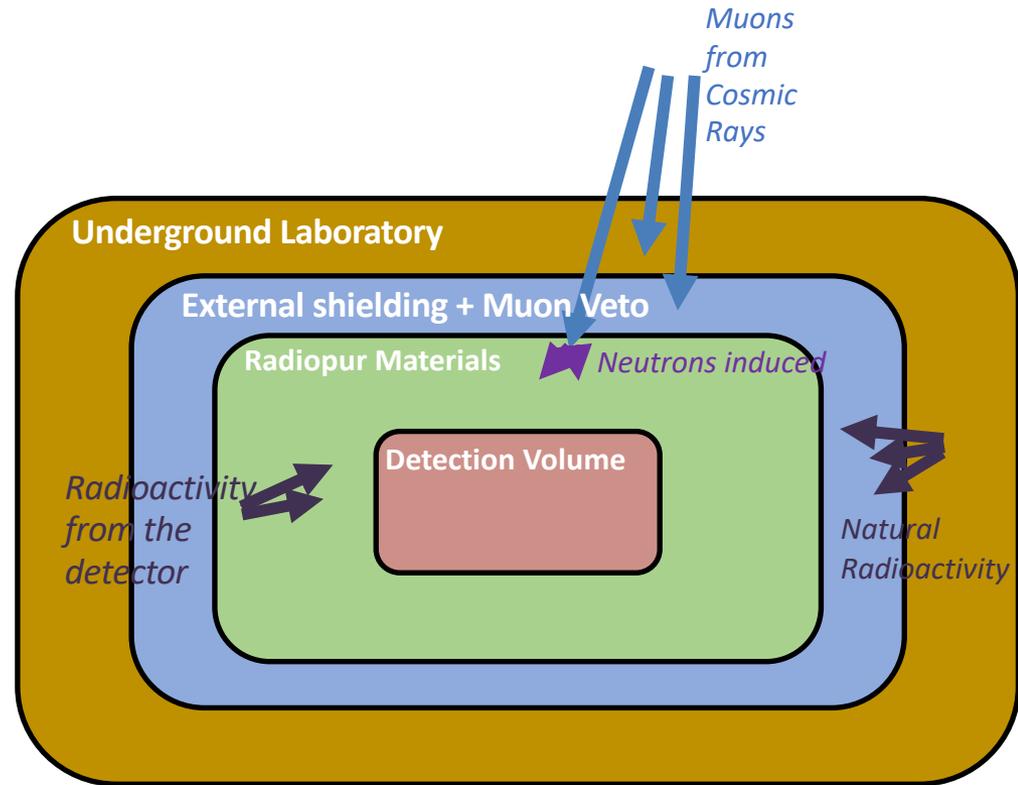
- Ambient radioactivity



What makes a signal in XENON1T

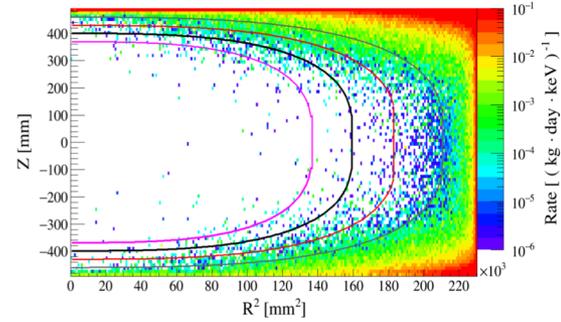
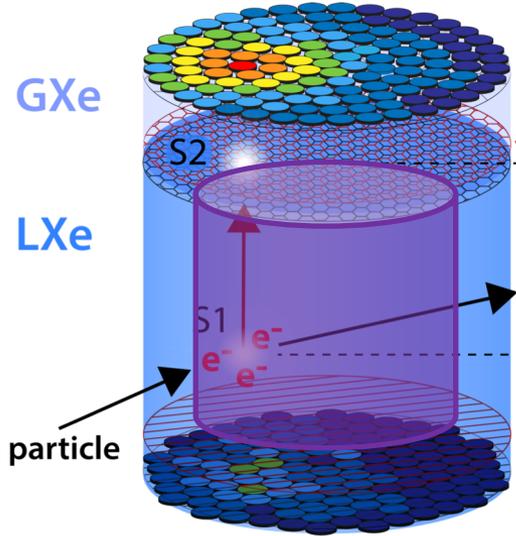
[2] Pass through cm of metal and xenon

- Experiment radioactivity

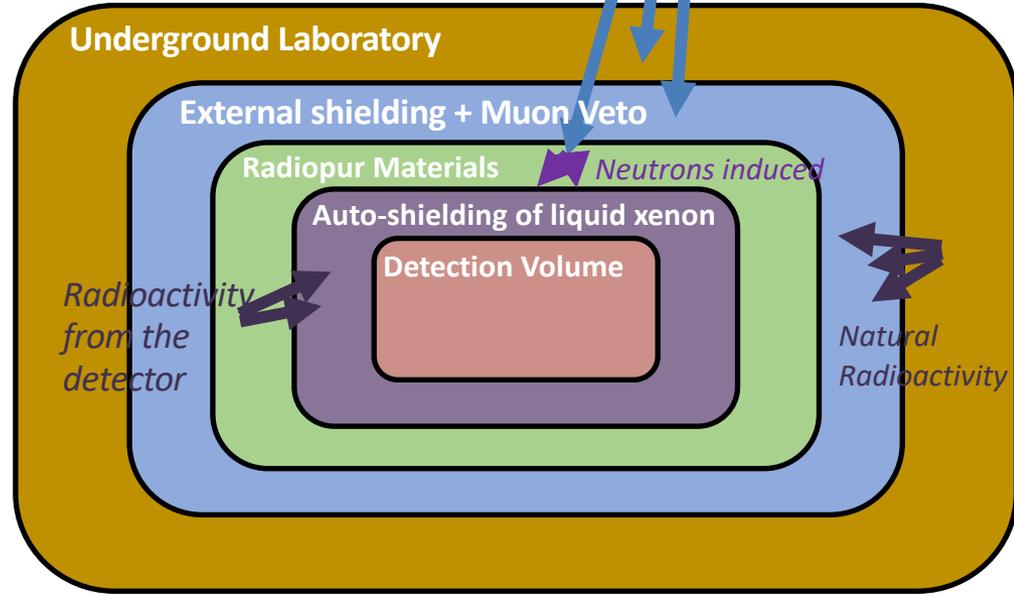


What makes a signal in XENON1T

- Detector radioactivity



Muons from Cosmic Rays



What makes a signal in XENON1T

- Internal radioactivity
 ^{222}Rn et ^{85}Kr
- Activation (after neutron generator data)

^{214}Pb , ^{85}Kr , ^{136}Xe , ^{133}Xe , ^{124}Xe (!)

Accounted for, different energies

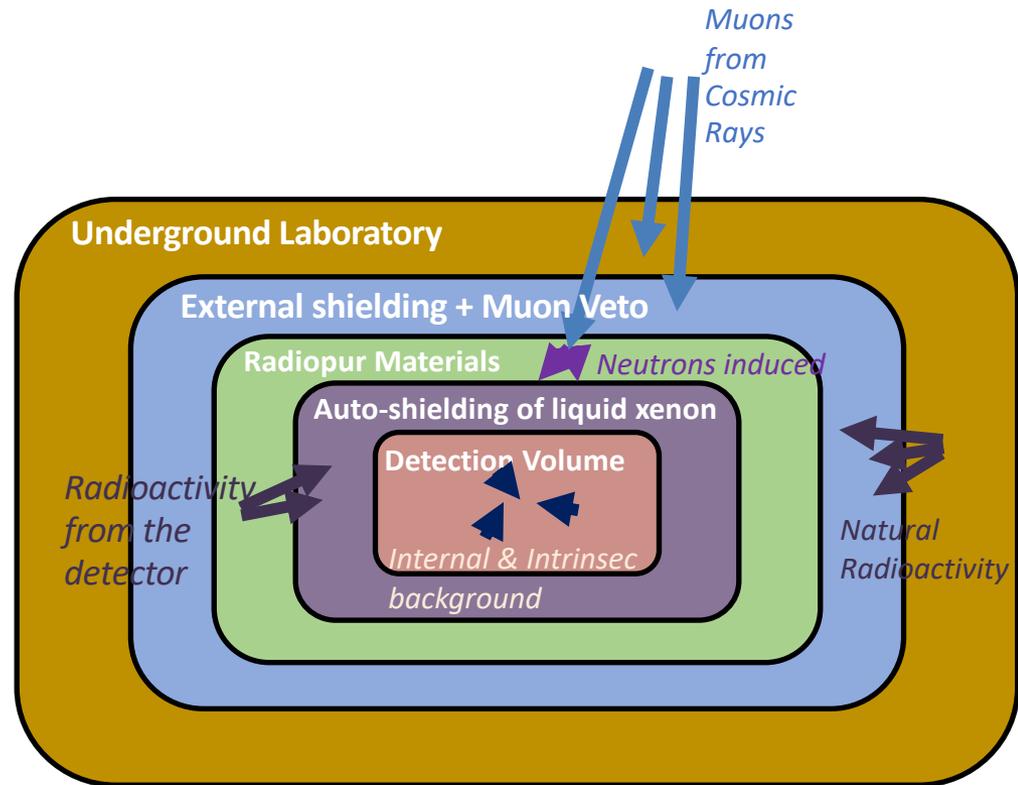
^{127}Xe , ^{37}Ar

$t_{1/2} \sim$ month, too short

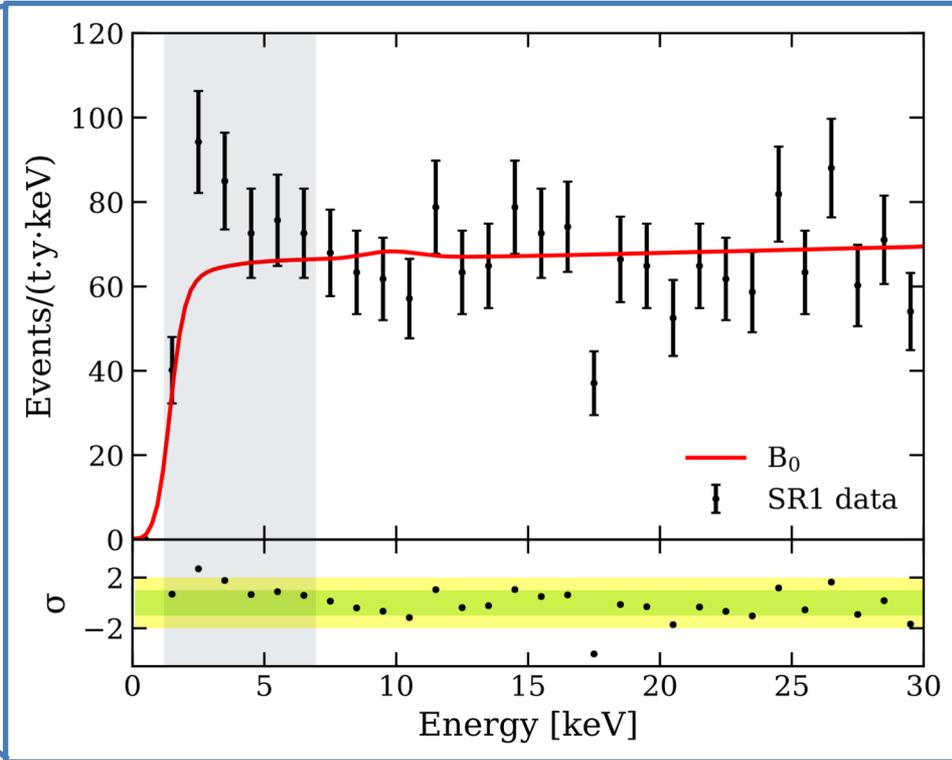
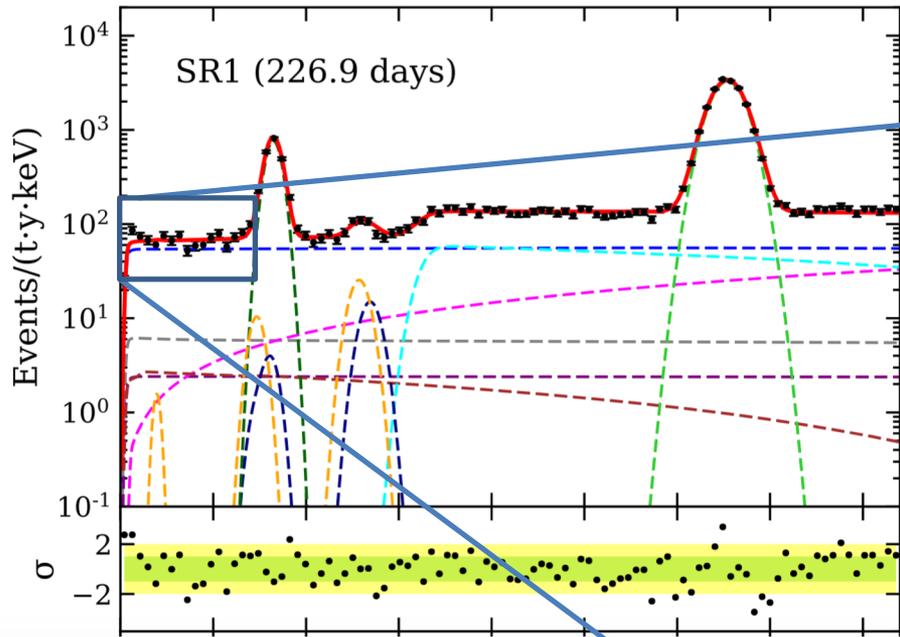
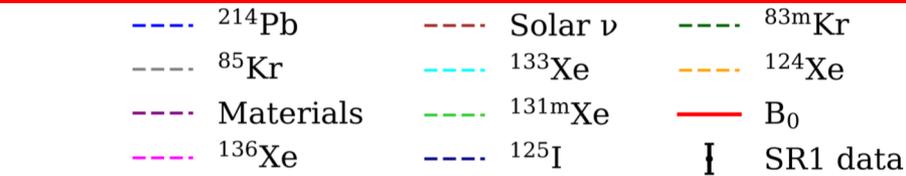
> 6L day air leak not seen

Tritium

...



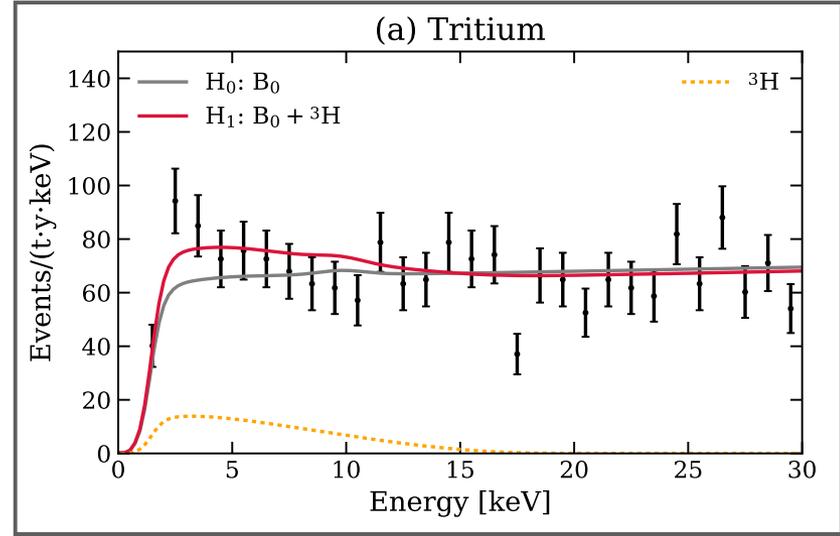
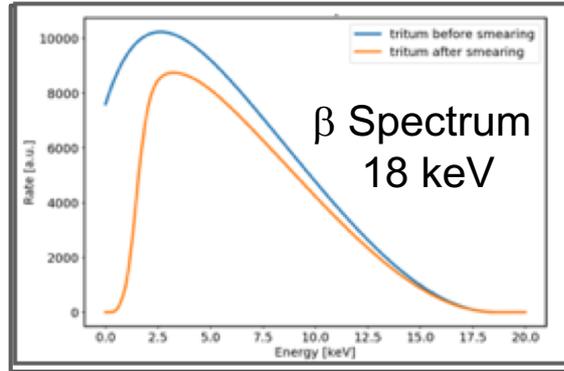
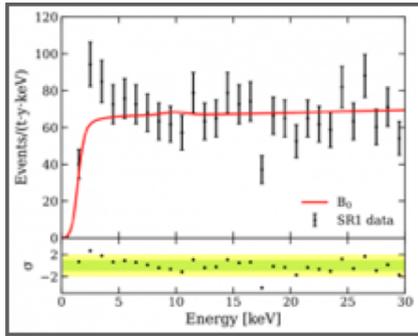
Focus on the excess



(76 +/- 2) events/(t.y.keV) in [1, 30] keV

Lowest background rate ever achieved
in this energy range!

Tritium hypothesis



^3H half-life 12 . 3 years (too long to observe in SR1)

Best-fit tritium rate:

159 ± 51 events/(t · y · keV)

^3H :Xe concentration:

$(6.2 \pm 2.0) \rightarrow 10\text{--}25$ mol/mol

**fewer than 3 tritium atoms
per kg of xenon!**

**Tritium favored over
background-only at 3.2σ**

Tritium hypothesis

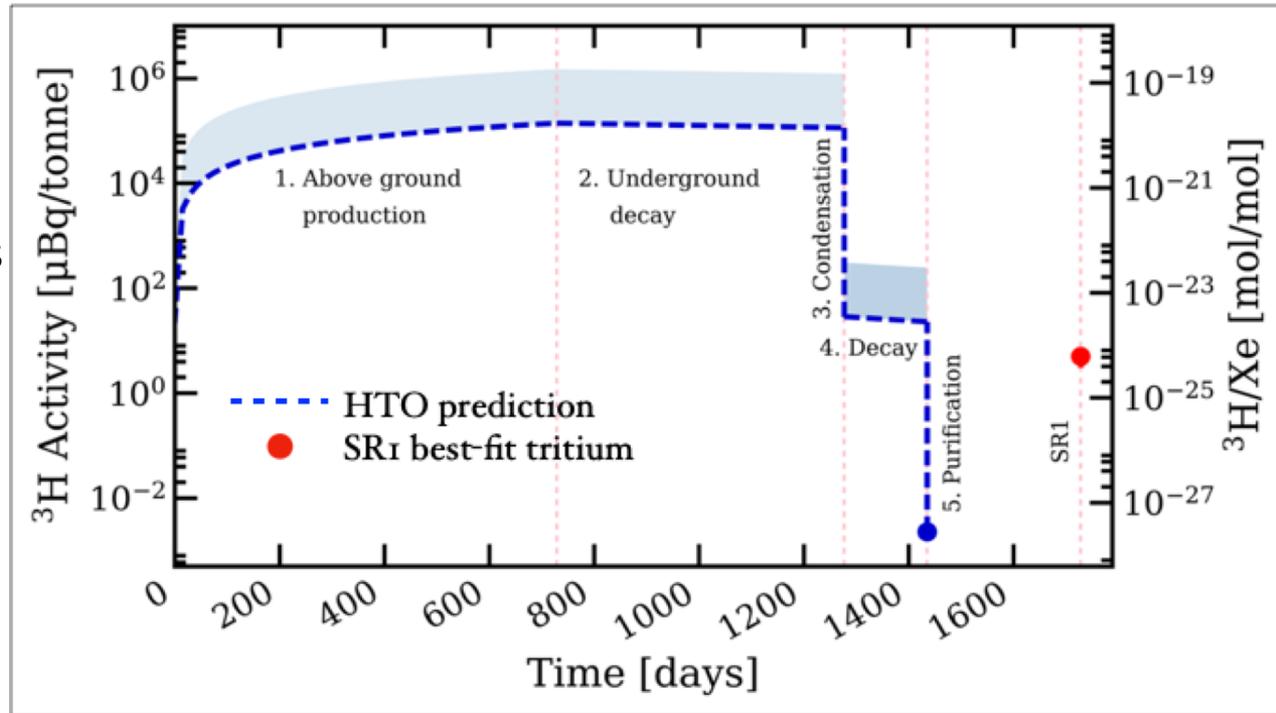
Cosmogenic activation of xenon: ~32 tritium atoms/kg/day (Zhang, 2016)

1 ppm water in bottles implies tritium forms predominately HTO.

Efficient removal (99.99%) in purification system (SAES getter with hydrogen removal unit)

From purification and handling, this component seems unlikely.

Tritiated water (HTO)

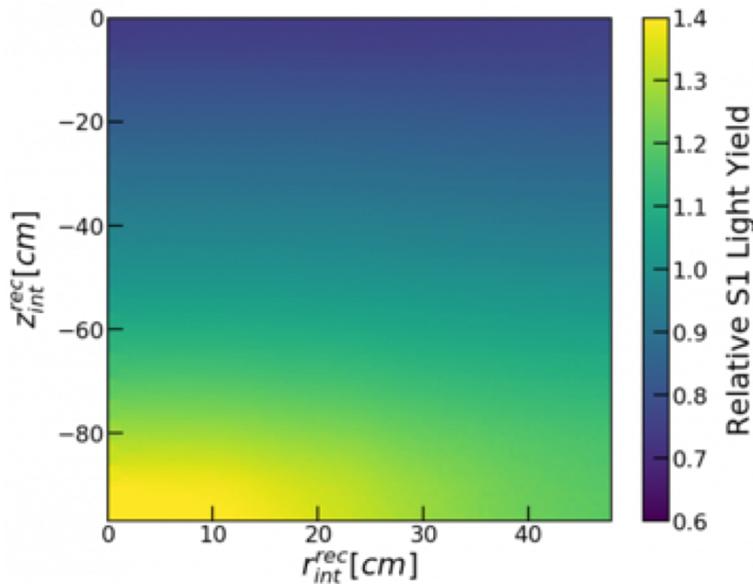


(note: tritium from activation While underground is negligible.)

Tritium hypothesis

atmospheric abundance $3\text{H}:\text{H}$ in H_2O is $5 - 10 \times 10^{-18}$ mol/mol *
Tritiated molecules can emanate into LXe target from water and hydrogen in detector materials in the form of HTO and tritiated hydrogen (HT).
emanation in equilibrium with removal.

Best-fit gives **60-120 ppb of ($\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2$)** impurities



HTO

Our light yield implies **O(1) ppb H_2O**

HTO emanation seems unlikely based on LXe purity arguments.

Tritium hypothesis

atmospheric abundance $3\text{H}:\text{H}$ in H_2O is $5 - 10 \times 10^{-18}$ mol/mol *

Tritiated molecules can emanate into LXe target from water and hydrogen in detector materials in the form of HTO and tritiated hydrogen (HT).
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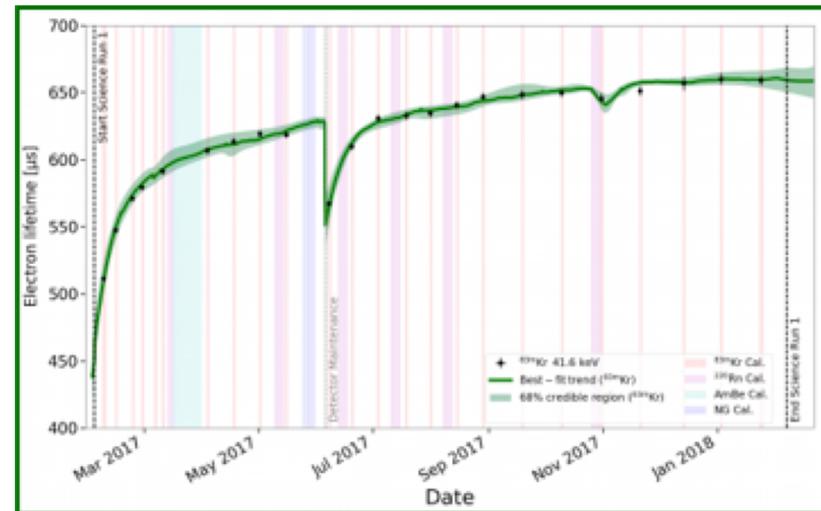
Best-fit gives **60-120 ppb of ($\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2$)** impurities

HT

- Assume same abundance HT in H_2 as HTO in H_2O (no direct measure)
- No direct measure, but good electron lifetime indicates $\text{O}(0.1 \text{ ppb})$ O_2 -equivalent impurities

Requires 100x more H_2 than other molecules

HT emanation seems unlikely based on LXe purity arguments.



HOWEVER

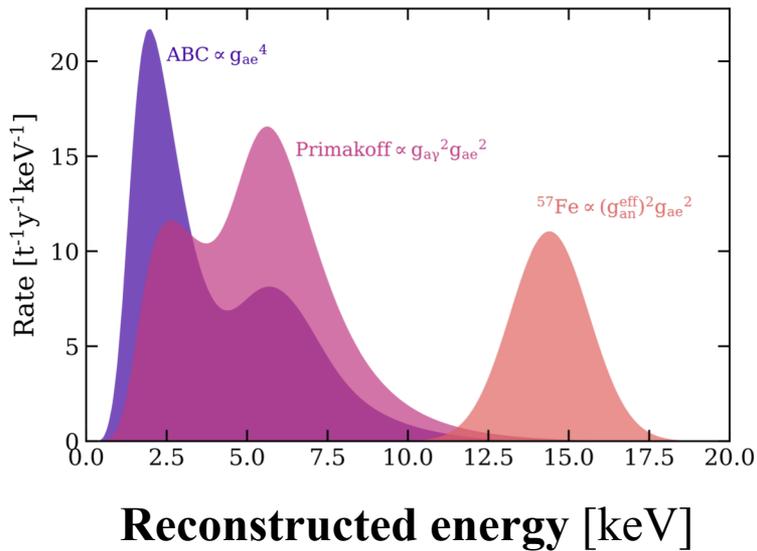
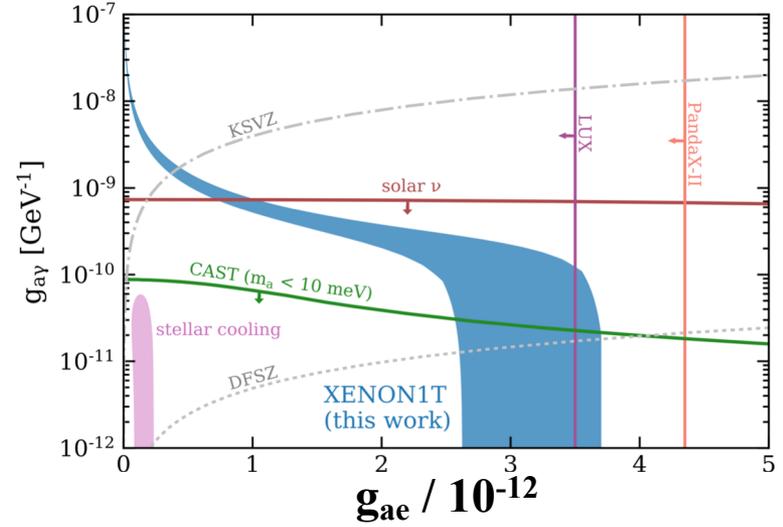
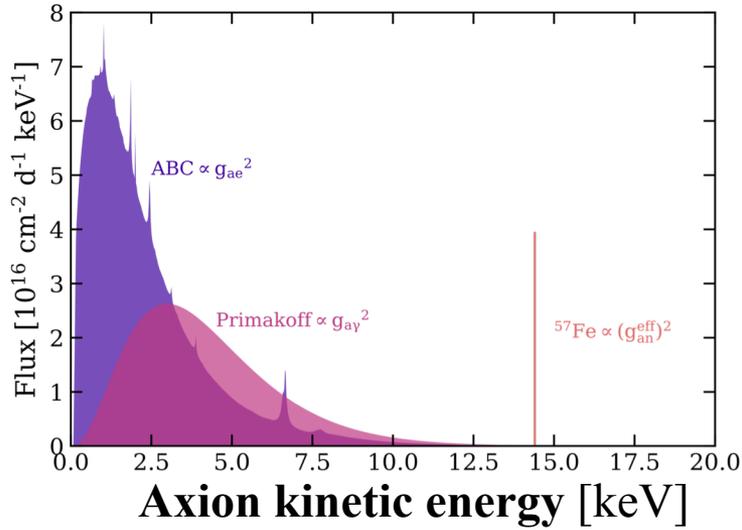
Many unknowns about tritium in a cryogenic LXe environment

- Radiochemistry, particularly isotopic exchange (formation of other molecules?)
- Diffusion properties of tritiated molecules
- Desorption and emanation
- For HT, no direct measure of either abundance or H₂ concentration.

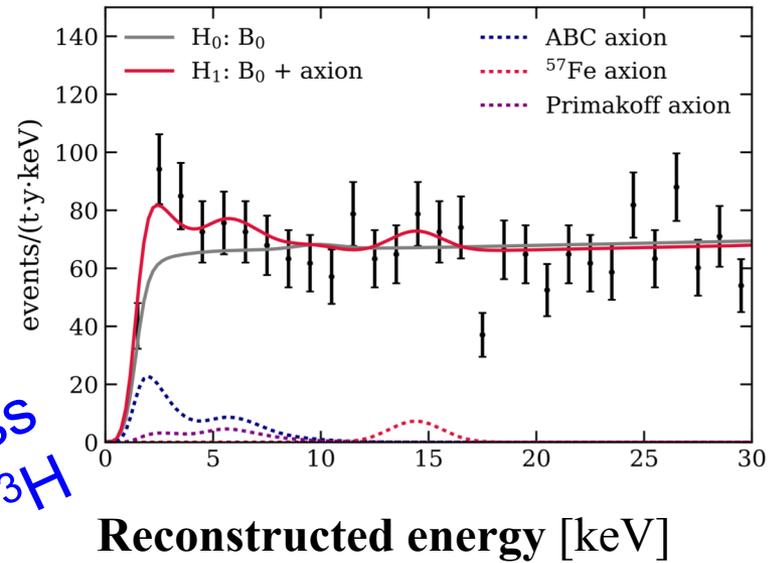
We can neither confirm nor exclude the presence of tritium.

- We consider it an hypothesis, but don't include it in the background model.
- Report additional σ results (but not constraints on signal parameters) with tritium included as a background component.

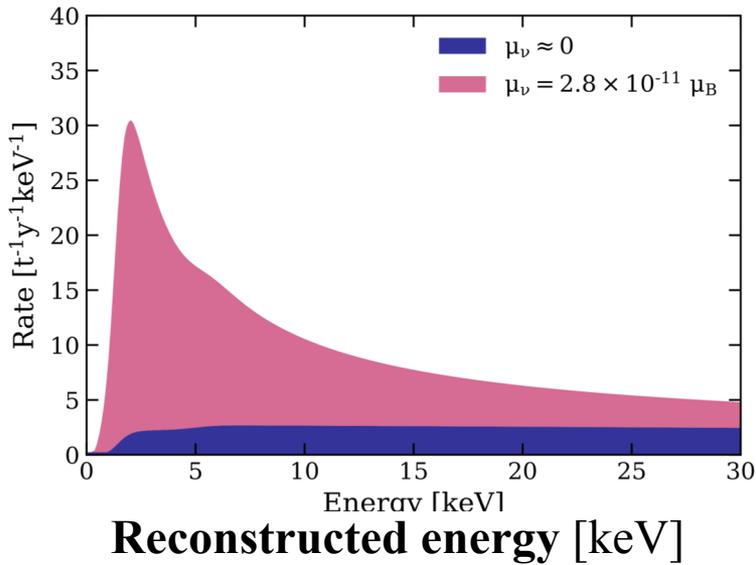
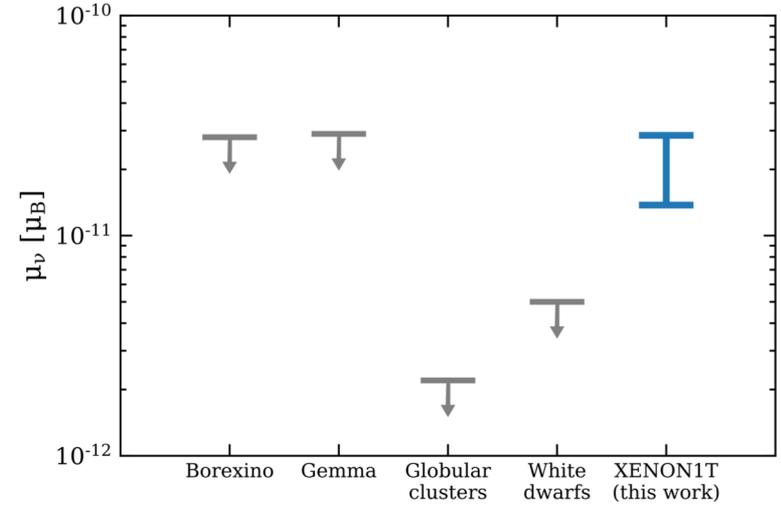
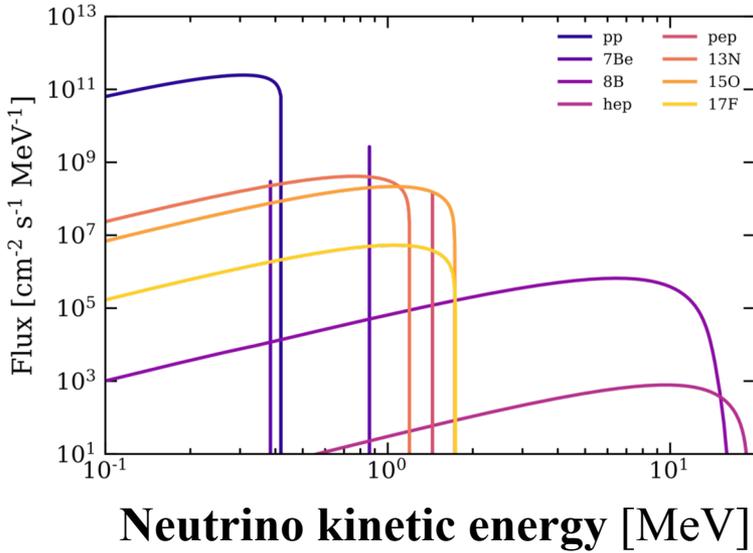
Solar Axion



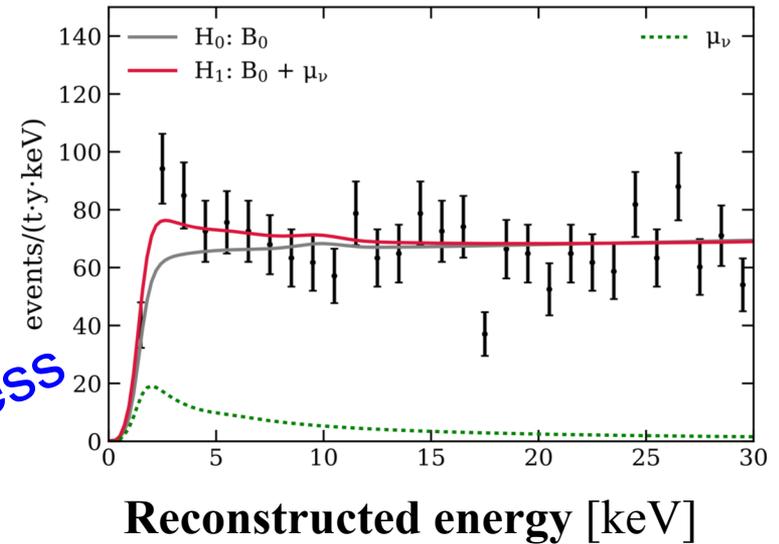
3.5 σ excess
2.1 σ with ^3H



Neutrino Magnetic Moment

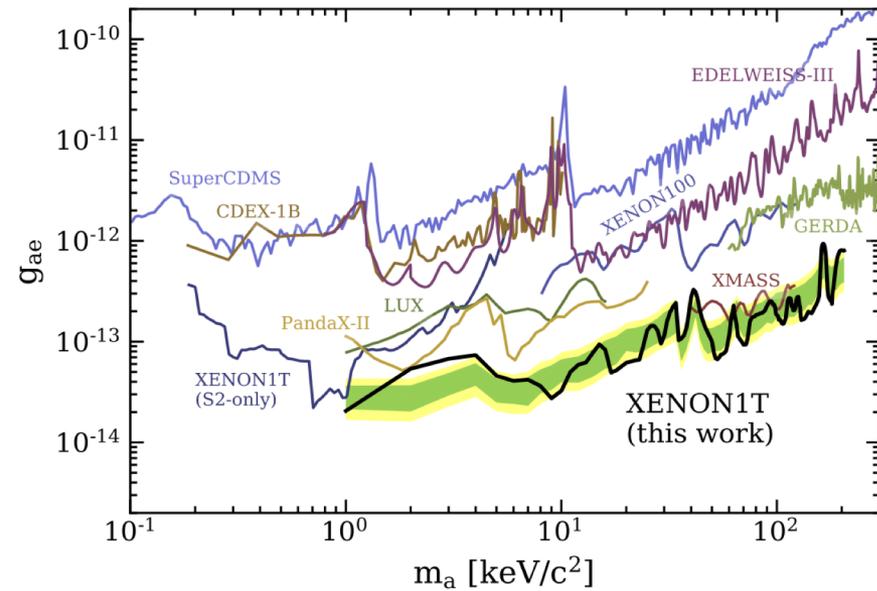


3.2 σ excess

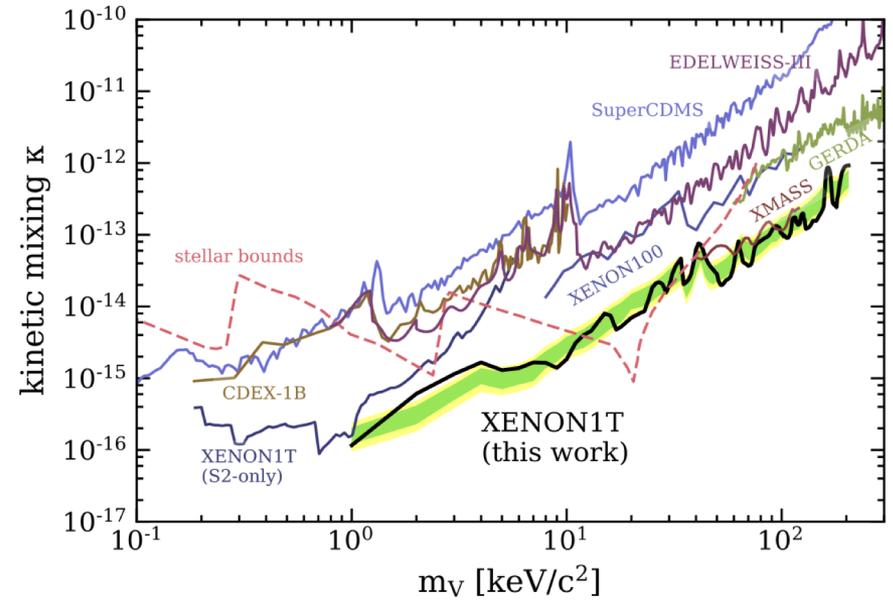


Bosonic dark matter

Axion-like particle



Dark photon



XENONnT is coming !



Active volume



Background



commissioning
ongoing

It will be interesting to see what
XENONnT and others find!

XENONnT is coming !

XENONnT will discriminate axions from tritium with
~ few months of data

