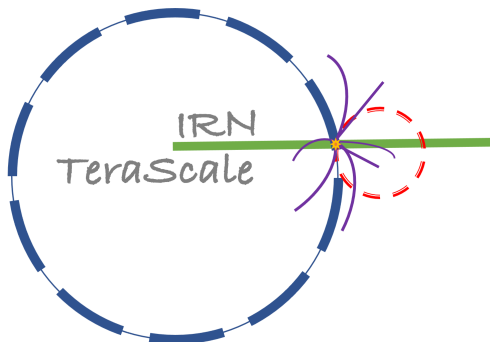




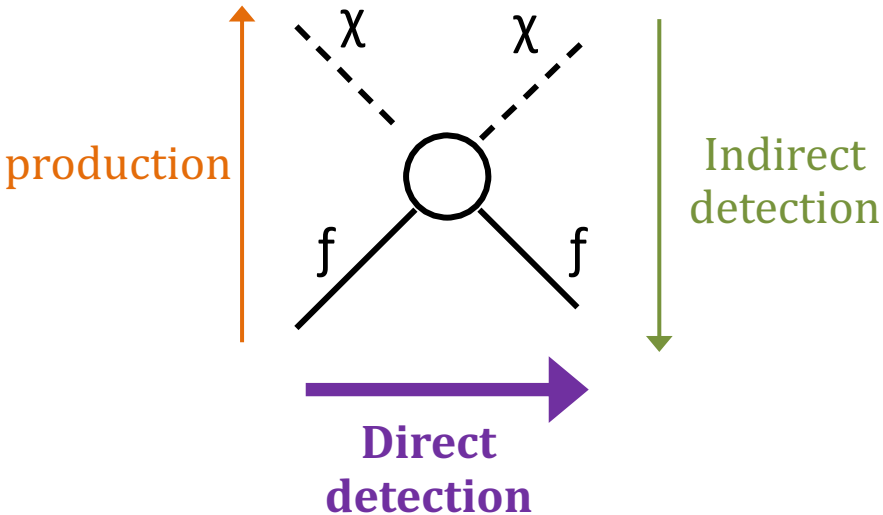
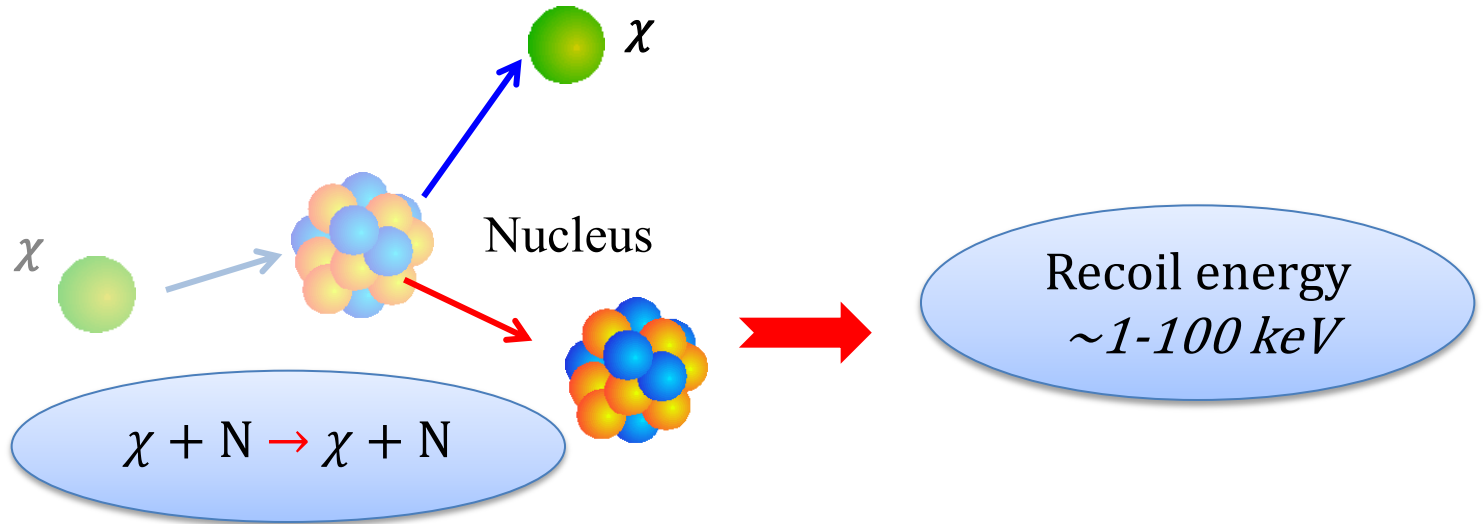
First WIMP Search Results from the XENONnT Experiment



Julien Masbou
on behalf of the XENON Collaboration
Subatech – Université de Nantes

WIMP direct detection principle

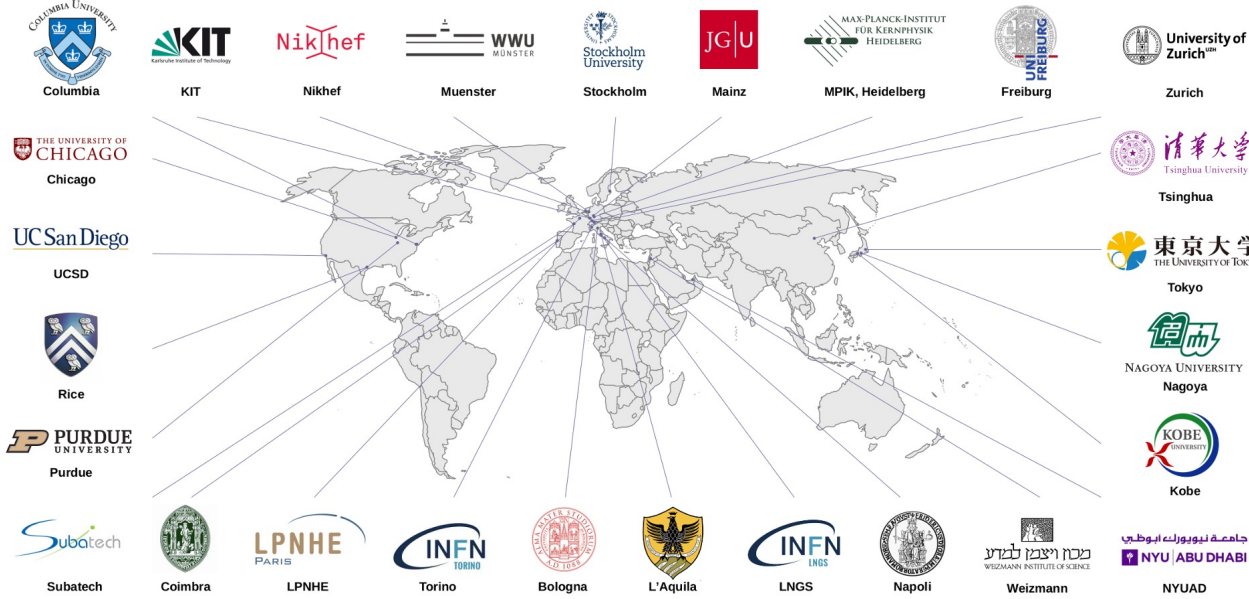
Nuclear
Recoil
(NR)



Electronic Recoil (ER)

γ and β particles interact with the atomic electrons
→ Background in « standard WIMP analysis »

XENON Collaboration



~ 170 scientists



27 institutions

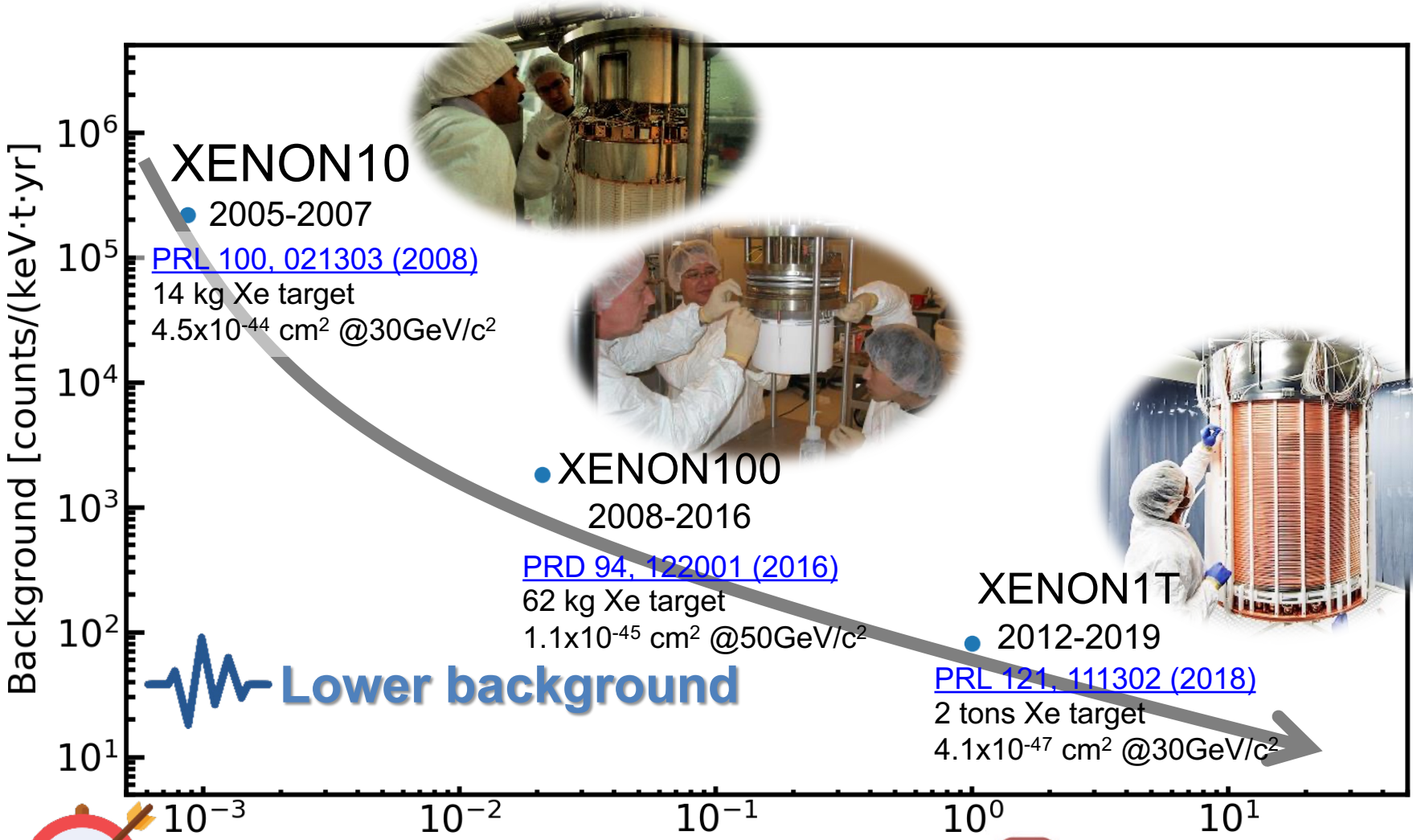


11 countries



Julien Masbou, IRN Terascale, Grenoble, 24th April 2023

Phases of the XENON Program



 **Lower background**



Better sensitivity

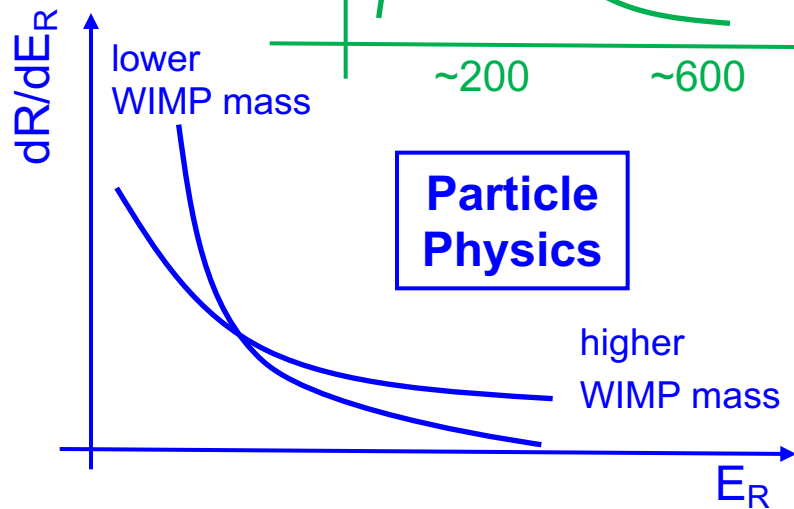
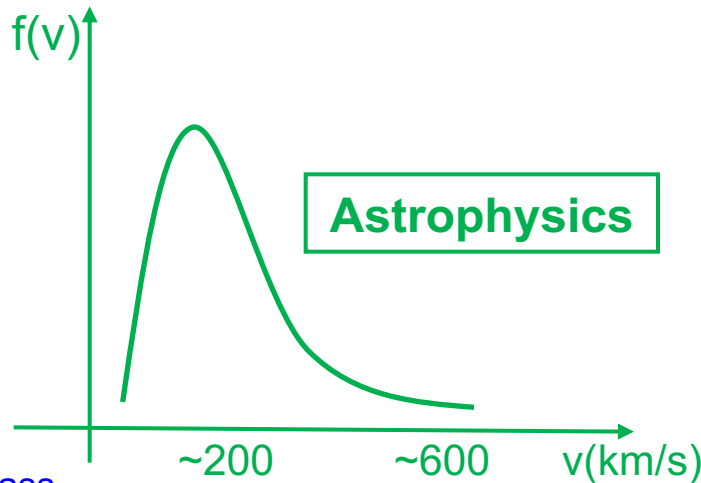
Exposure [t·yr]



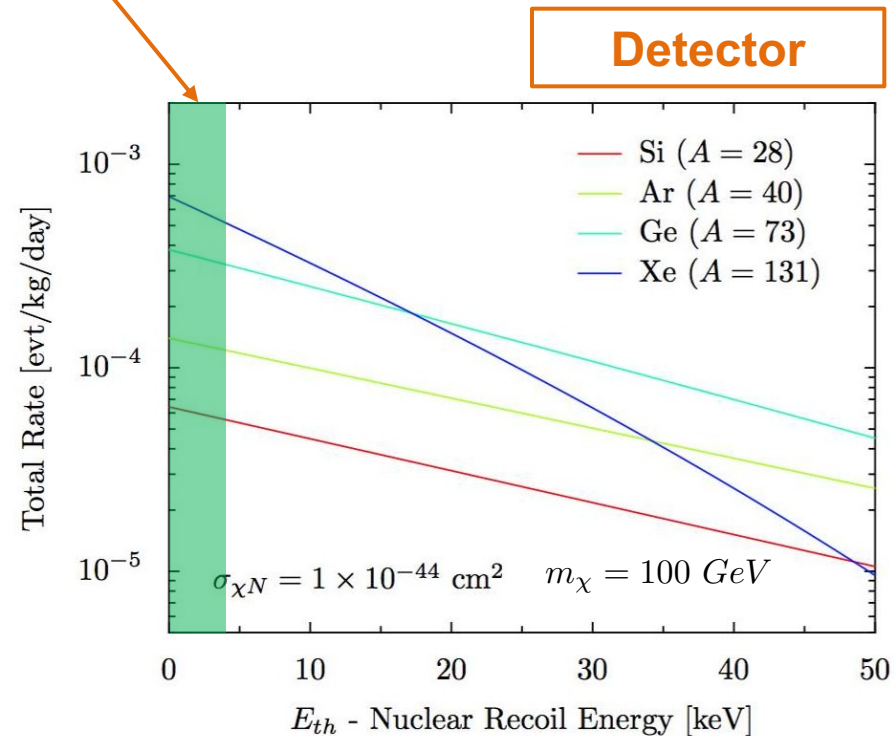
Bigger detector

Expected rate for terrestrial detector

$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = N_N \frac{\rho_\odot}{m_\chi} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} f(v) v \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} dv$$



$$v_{min} = \sqrt{\frac{m_N E_{th}}{2\mu}}$$



Expected rate for terrestrial detector

We aim to measure:

$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = N_N \frac{\rho_{\odot}}{m_{\chi}} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} f(v) v \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} dv$$

with

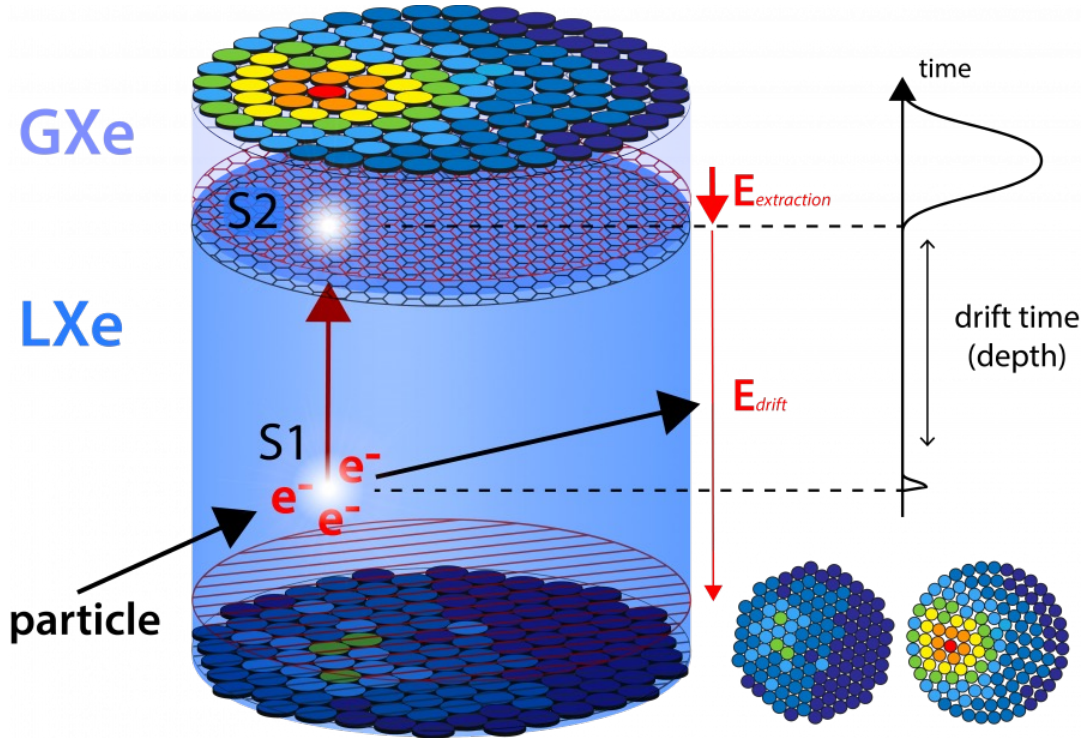
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} = \frac{1}{E_{max}} \left(\sigma_{SI} F_{SI}^2 + \sigma_{SD} F_{SD}^2 \right)$$

Spin-independent
scales like A^2

Spin-dependent
needs nuclei with non-zero spin
 ^{129}Xe (spin-1/2) , 26.4% n.a.
 ^{131}Xe (spin-3/2), 21.2% n.a.

Dual phase TPC: principle

TPC = Time Projection Chamber



S1:

→ Photon ($\lambda = 178 \text{ nm}$)
from Scintillation process

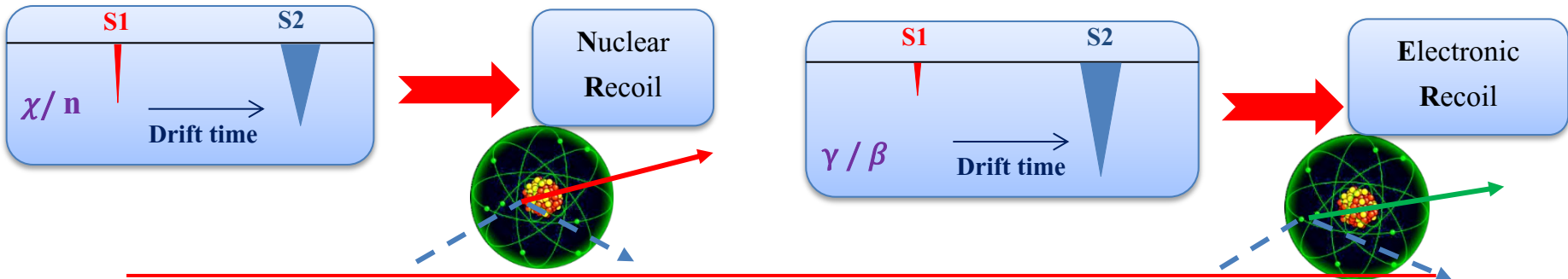
S2:

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

3D reconstruction :

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

$$(S2/S1)_{\text{WIMP},n} < (S2/S1)_{\gamma,\beta}$$



From XENON1T to XENONnT

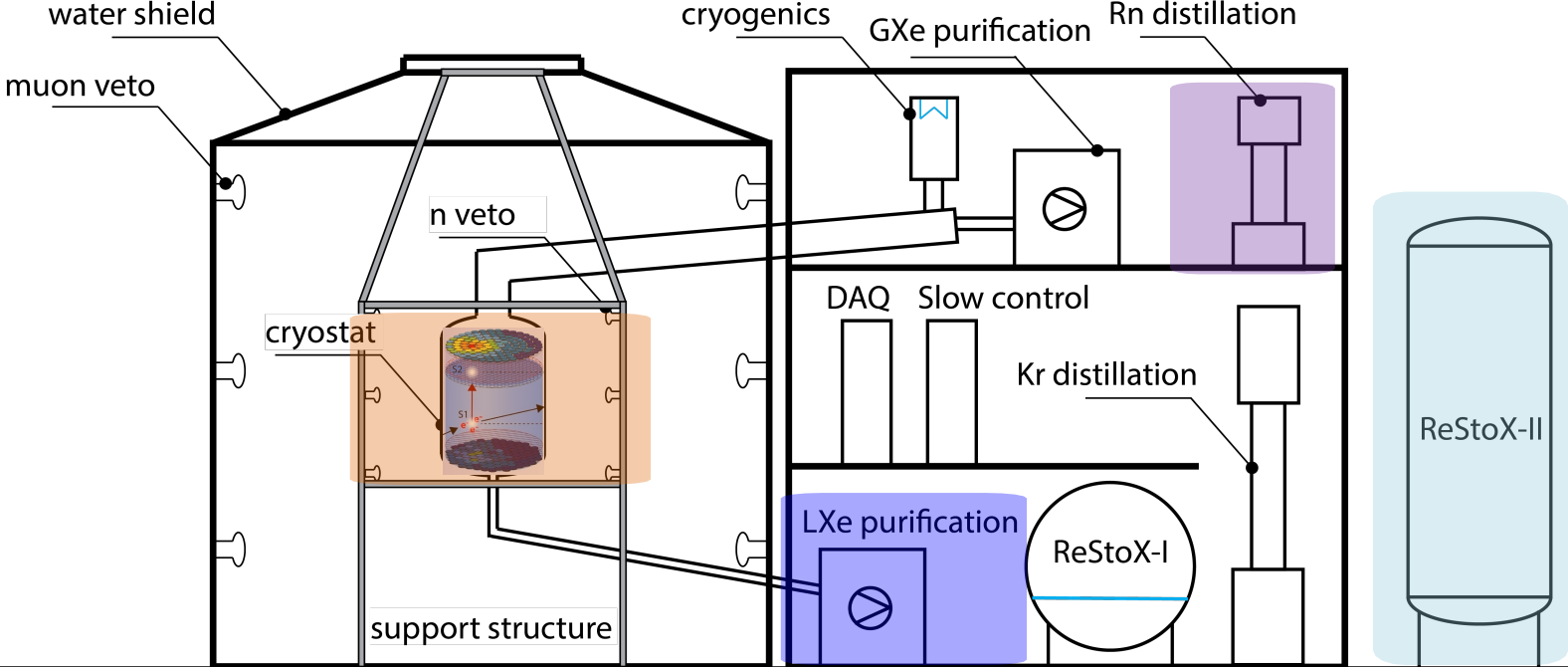
- + Reused much of the XENON1T infrastructure
- + Larger TPC: 2 t \rightarrow 5.9 t LXe (active target)
- + Improved cleanliness and radiopurity
- + Liquid xenon purification system
- + Radon distillation system
- + Water Cherenkov neutron-veto
- + New calibration systems and techniques
- + Triggerless DAQ
- + 2nd Recovery & Storage system

XENON, arXiv:2112.05629

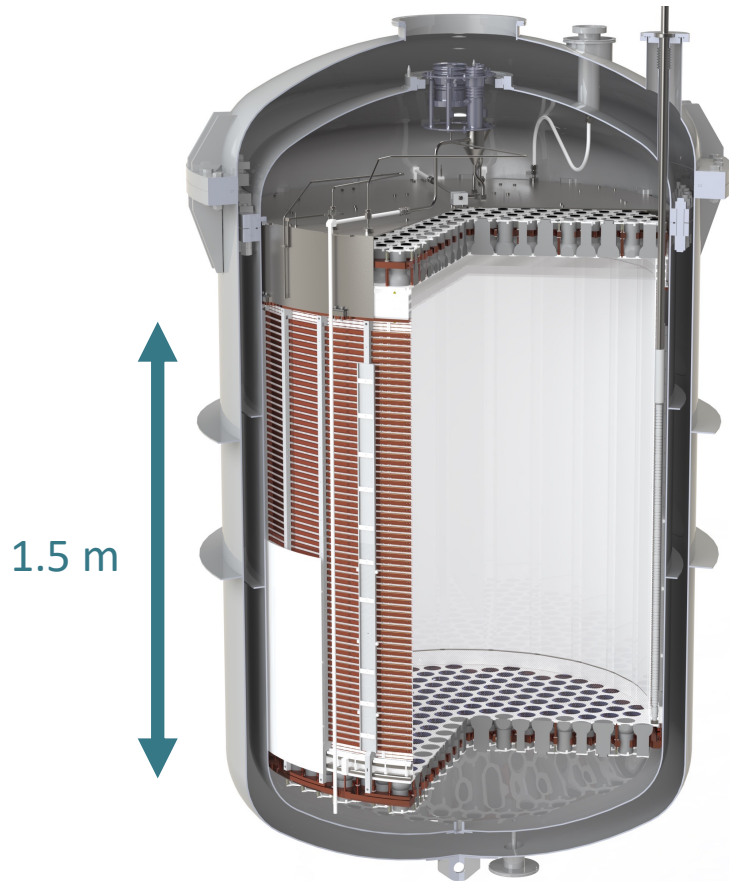
Plante et al, arXiv:2205.07336

Murra et al, arXiv:2205.11492

XENON, arXiv:2212.11032

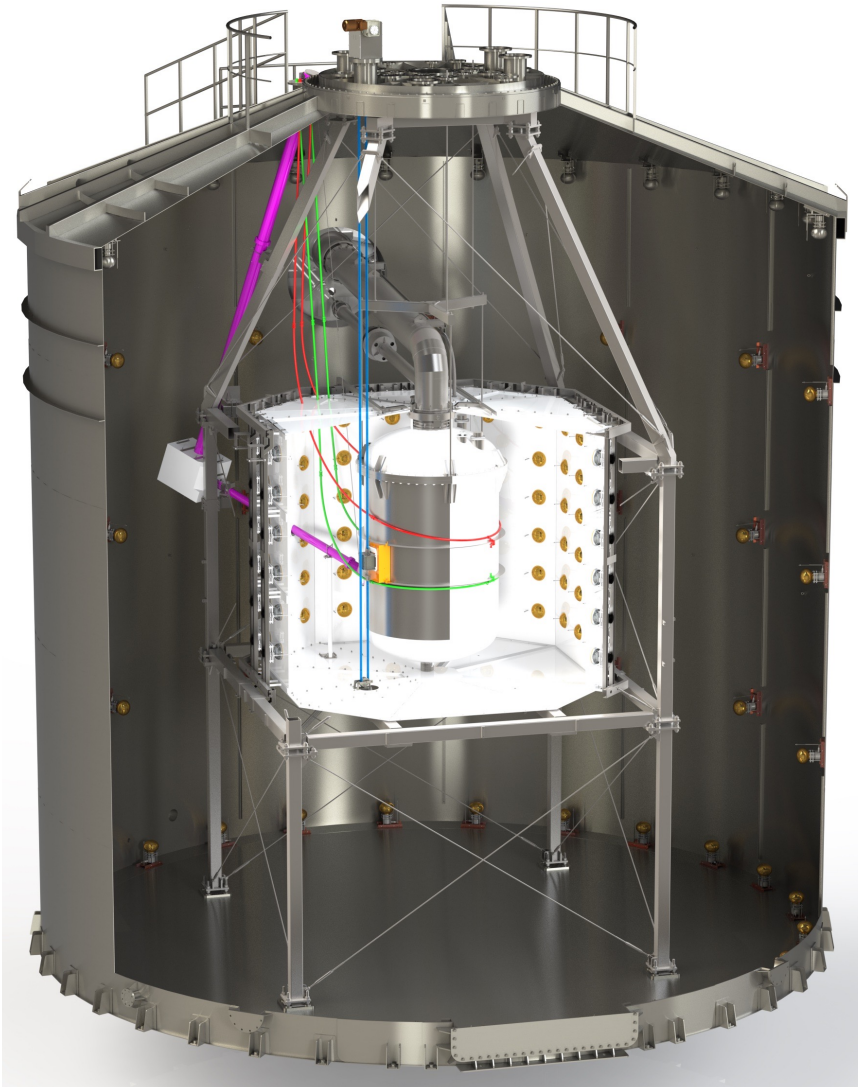


XENONnT Time Projection Chamber



- 8.5 t of LXe total, 5.9 t in target
- 494 3-inch Hamamatsu R11410-3 PMTs
- 3 electrodes for drift and extraction fields
- 2 additional electrodes for PMT shielding

XENONnT Time Projection Chamber



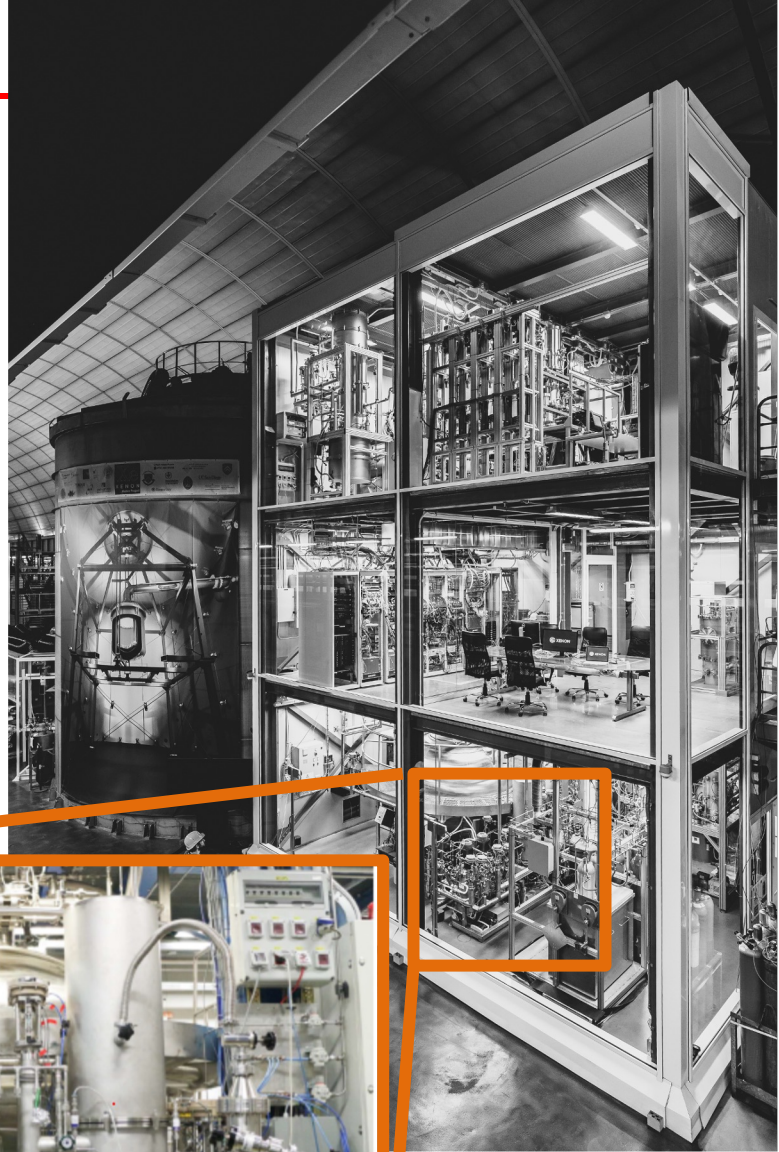
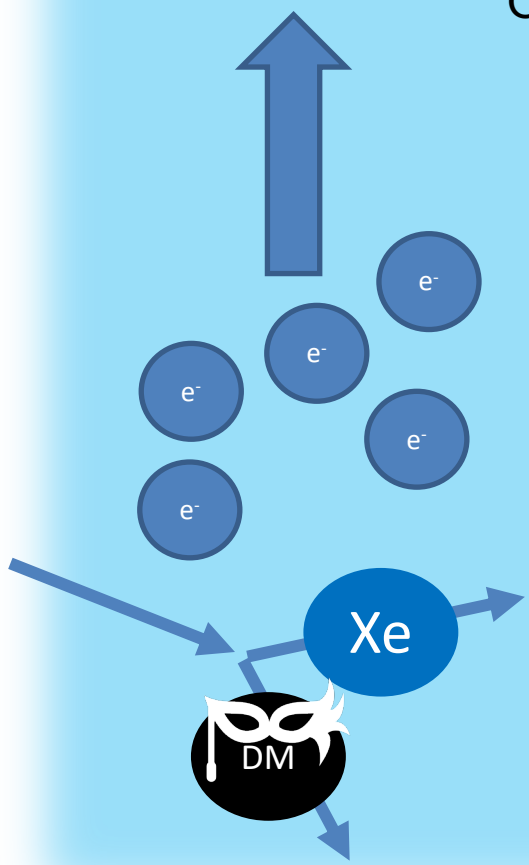
Calibration of detector response and efficiency:

- Internal sources:
 ^{37}Ar , $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$, $^{129\text{m}}\text{Xe}$, $^{131\text{m}}\text{Xe}$, ^{220}Rn
- External sources:
AmBe, Th

Liquid xenon purification

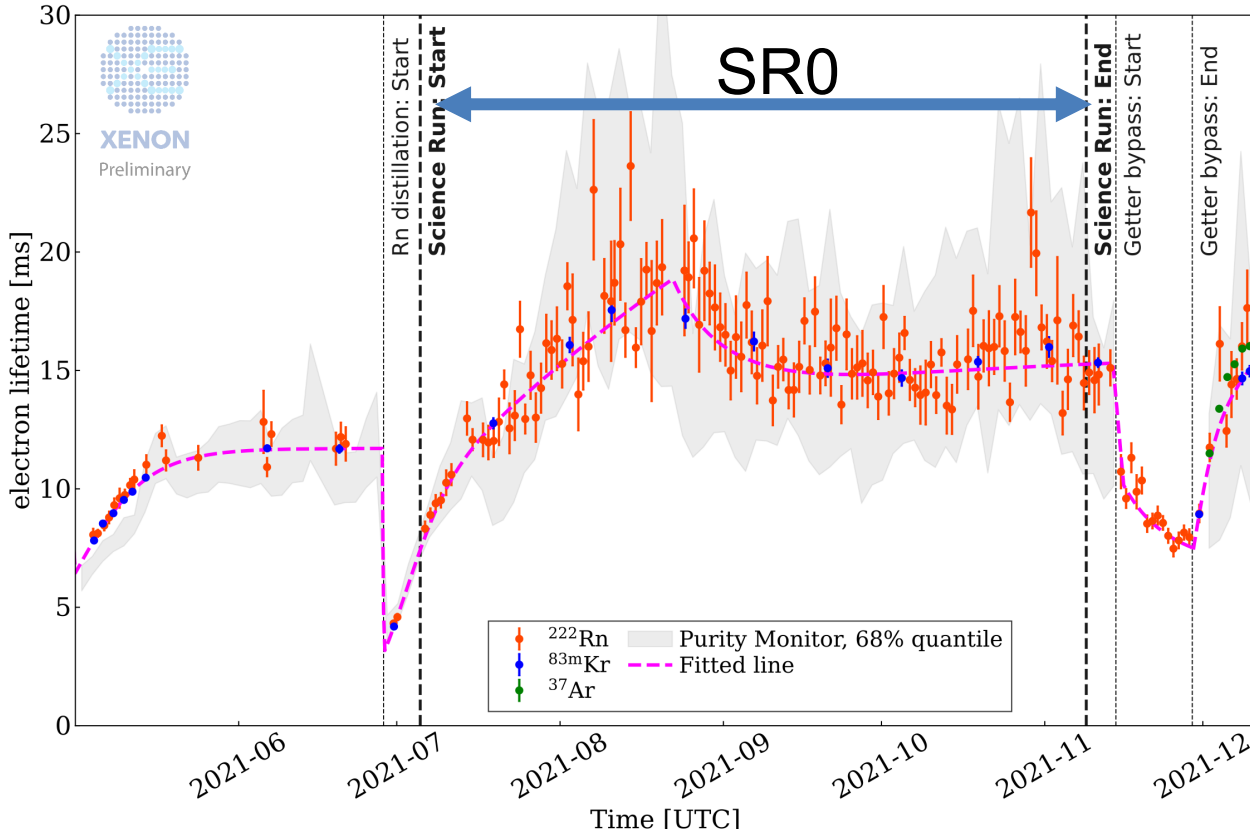
LXe

Electronegative impurities e.g. Oxygen or water



New liquid purification system

Liquid xenon purification



	Full drift time:	Electron lifetime:	Electron survival (@full drift length):
1T	0.67 ms	0.65 ms	30 %
nT	2.2 ms	~15 ms	86 % @ 15 ms

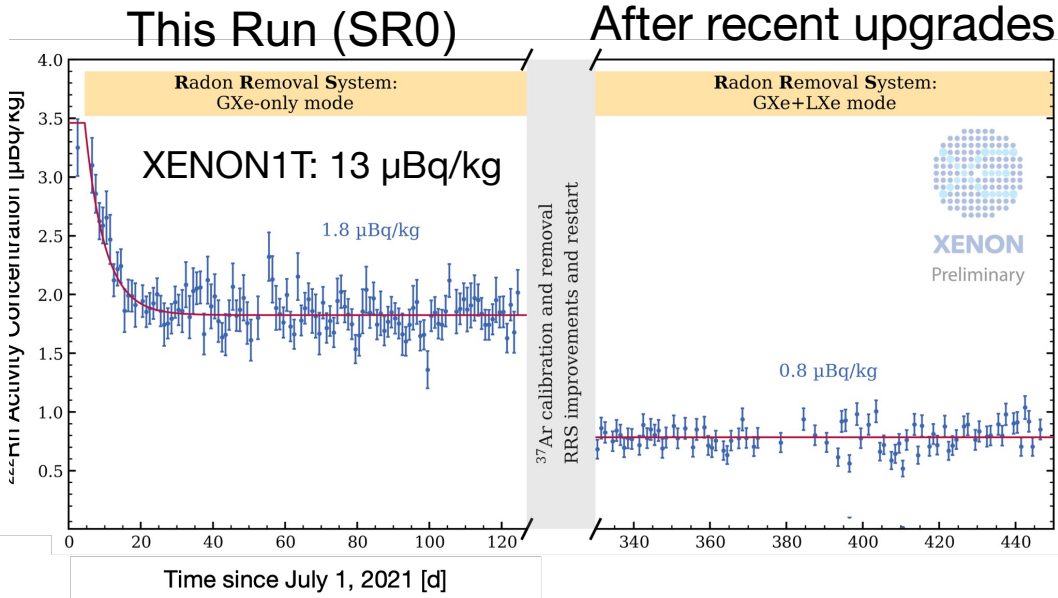
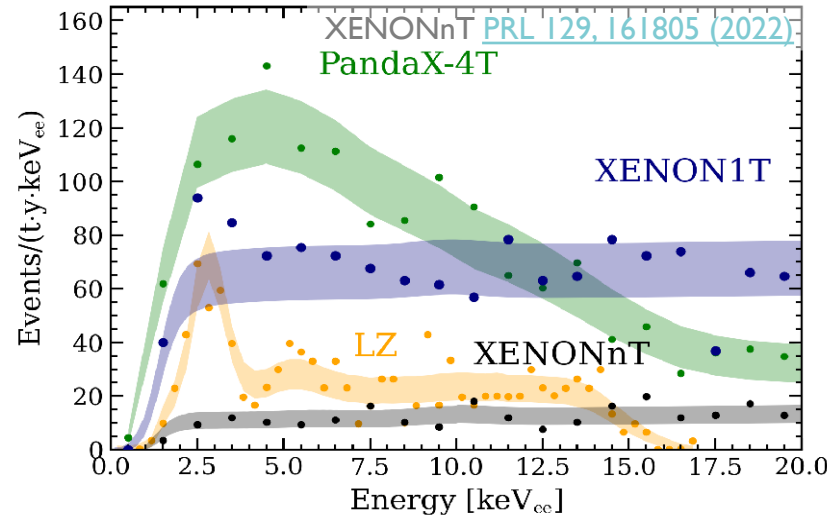
Background Mitigation

Background from intrinsic radioactive isotopes:

- ^{214}Pb (^{222}Rn daughter)
- ^{85}Kr

Careful screening, material selection and Continuous Radon Removal through distillation

PandaX-4T PRL 129, 161804 (2022)
 XENON1T PRD 102, 072004 (2020)
 LZ arXiv:2207.03764

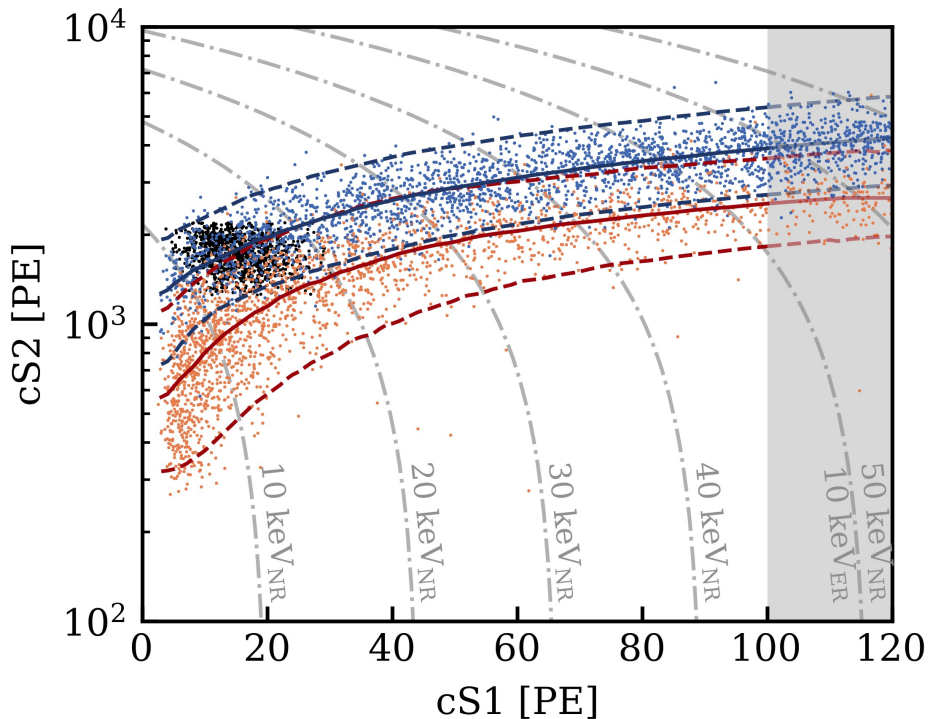


(15.8 ± 1.3) events / (keV × t × yr)

XENON, PRL 120,
 161805 (2022)

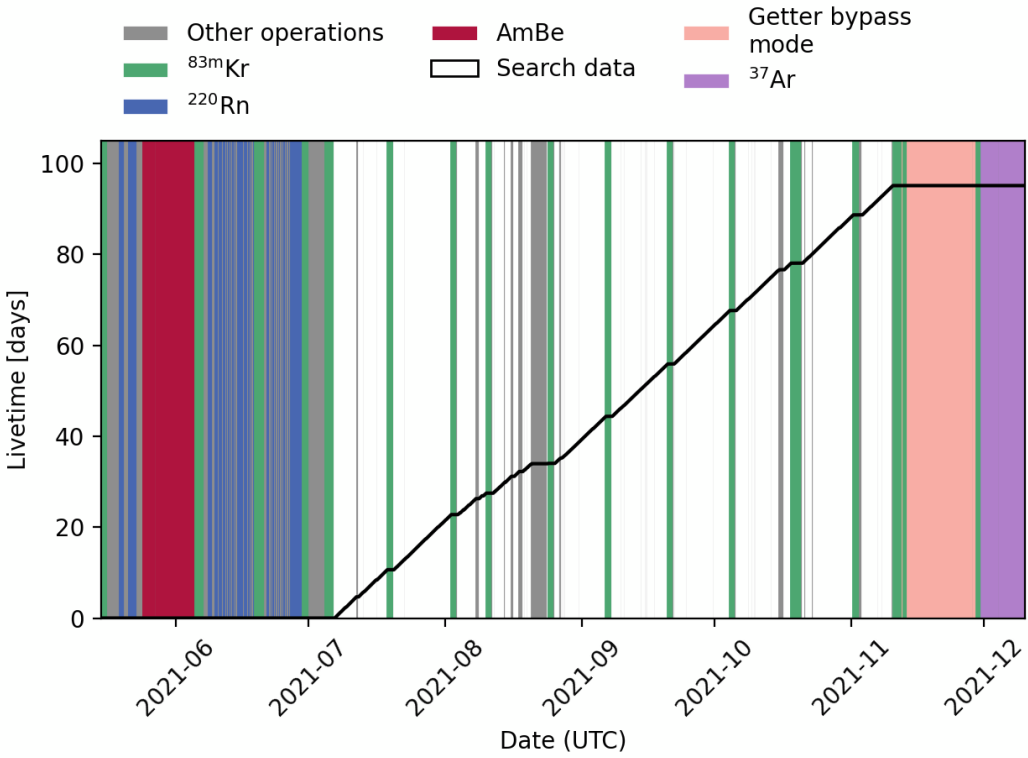
Background ~5x smaller than in XENON1T

Calibration of ER / NR Response



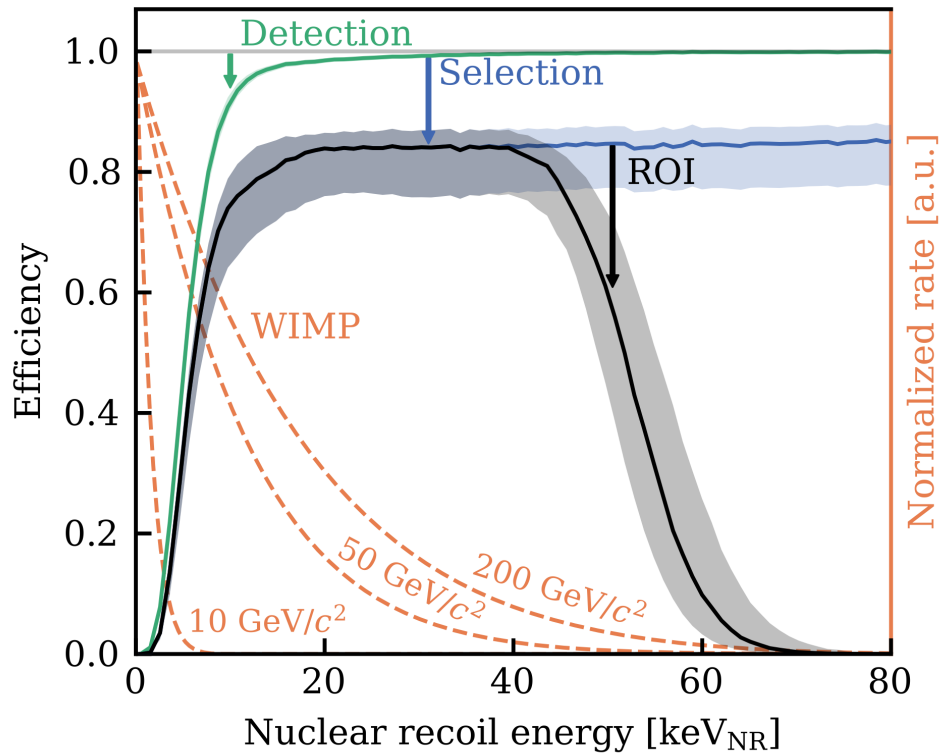
- **Calibration of ER** response using ^{220}Rn
 - Gives approximately flat energy spectrum
 - Used to validate cut acceptance
- Detector performance at low energy with ^{37}Ar
 - Mono-energetic line at 2.8 keV
 - High statistics
 - Removed via distillation column ($T_{1/2} = 35$ d)
- **Calibration of NR** response with AmBe
- ER model based on combined fit
- Uncertainties propagated via Principal Component Analysis

Data Set: Science Run 0



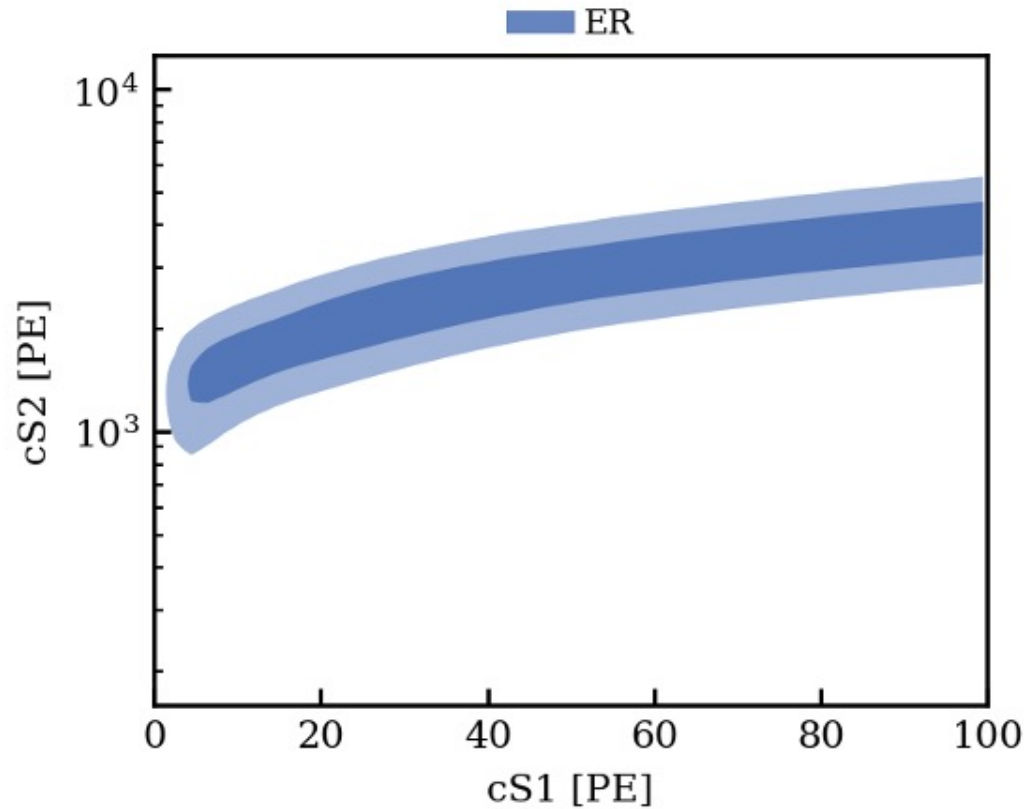
- SR0 Nuclear Recoil Search Data
- July 6 to Nov 10, 2021 (97.1 days)
- 95.1 days lifetime corrected
- (4.18 ± 0.13) tonne Fiducial Volume
- Exposure: **1.1 tonne x year**
- **Blind analysis**

Efficiency



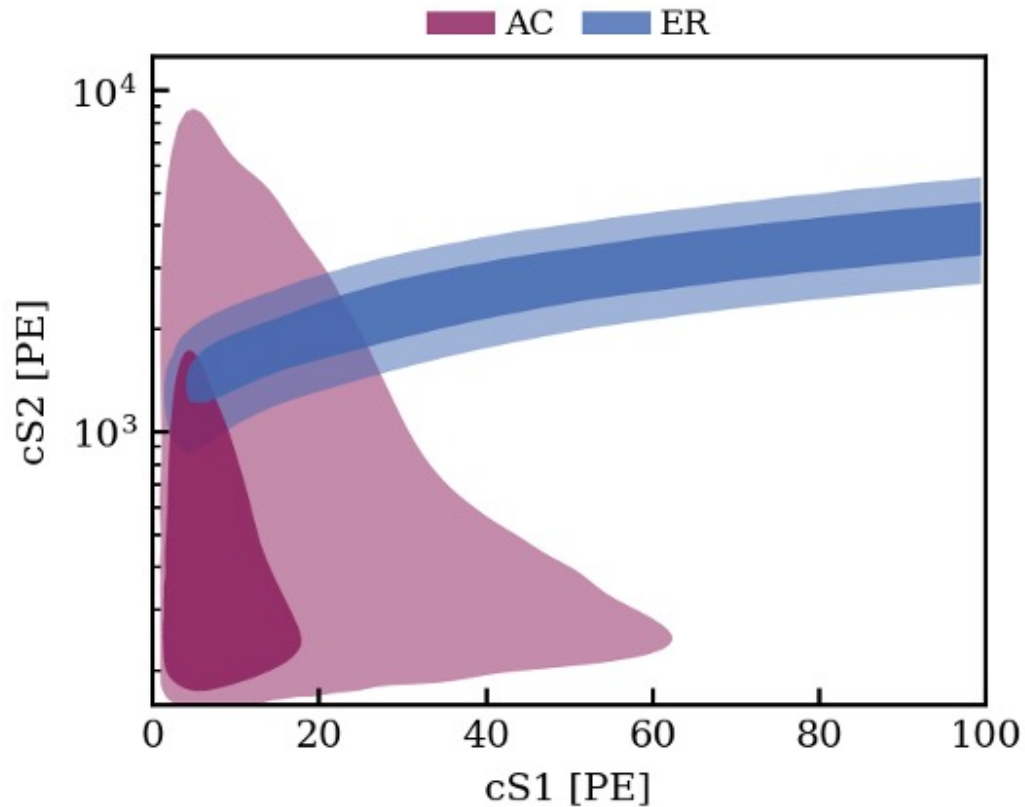
- Detection efficiency:
 - Threshold driven by 3-fold PMT coincidence for S1
 - Full waveform simulation
 - Data-driven methods from $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ and ^{37}Ar
- Data quality selection evaluated with calibration data
- ROI defined to fully contain WIMP spectra
 - cS1 [0 pe, 100 pe]
 - cS2 [$10^{2.1}$ pe, $10^{4.1}$ pe]
- Total acceptance > 10% for [3 keV_{NR}, 60 keV_{NR}]

Backgrounds



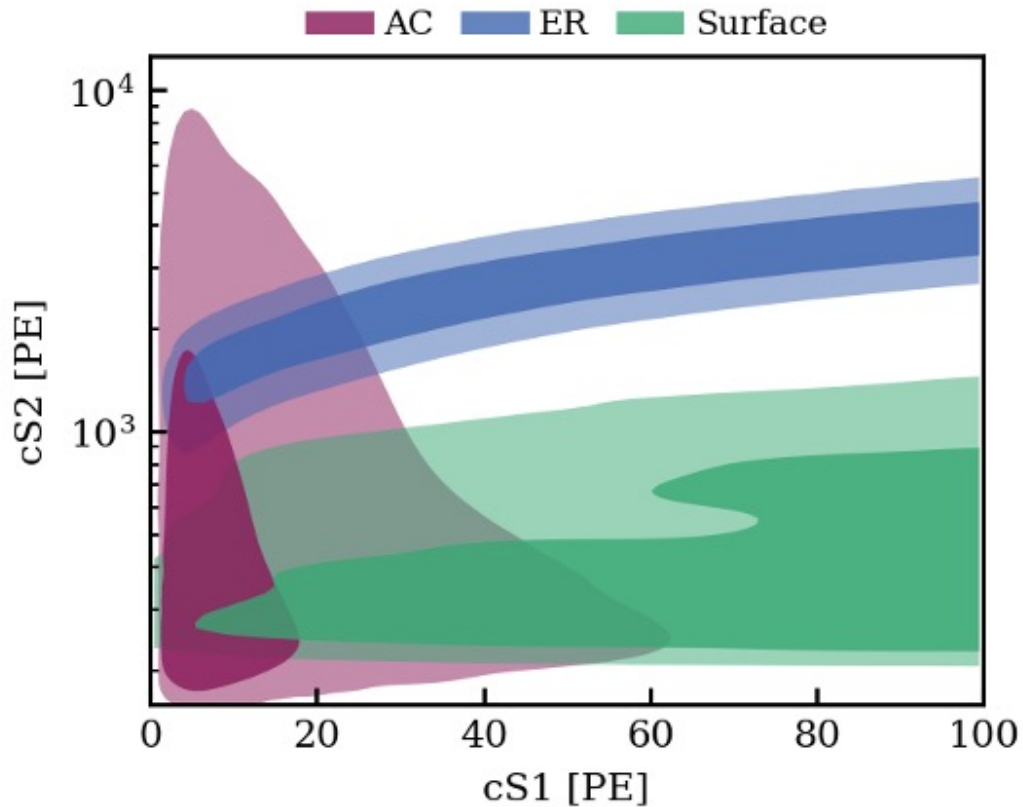
- Electronic Recoil (ER): Dominated by beta decay of ^{214}Pb from ^{222}Rn

Backgrounds



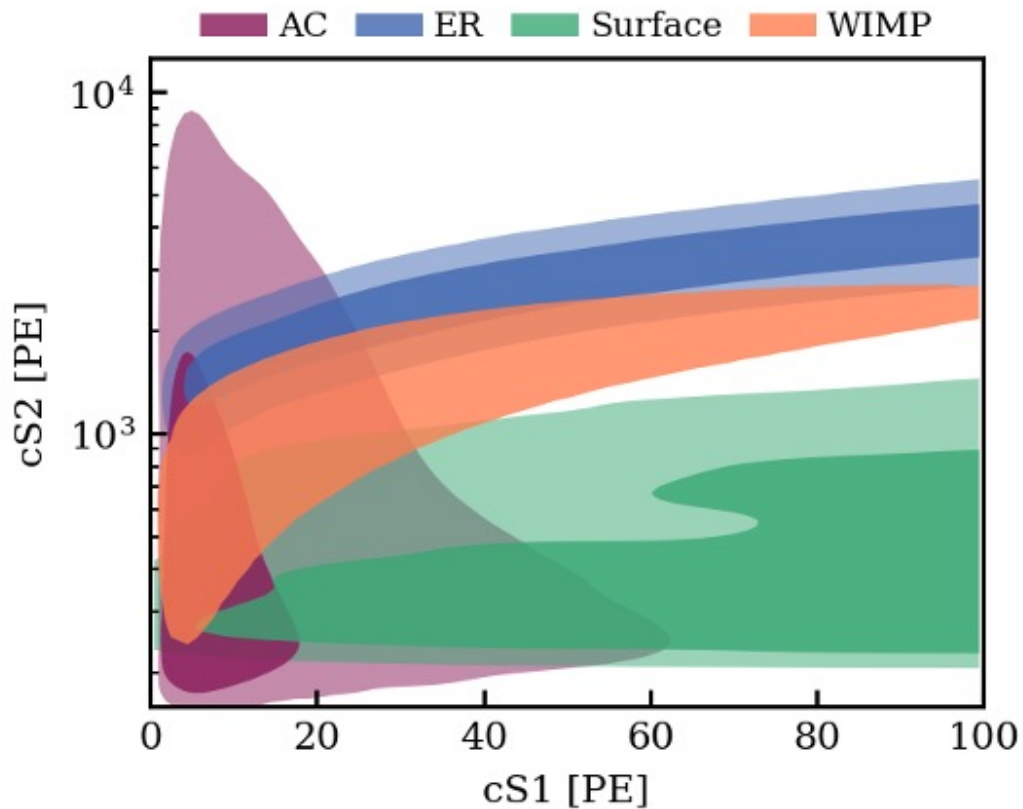
- Electronic Recoil (ER): Dominated by beta decay of ^{214}Pb from ^{222}Rn
- Accidental Coincidences (AC): random pairing of small S1 and S2 signals

Backgrounds



- Electronic Recoil (ER): Dominated by beta decay of ^{214}Pb from ^{222}Rn
- Accidental Coincidences (AC): random pairing of small S1 and S2 signals
- Surface/Wall: ^{210}Pb plate-out on the PTFE wall of the TPC \rightarrow ^{210}Po α -decays

Backgrounds

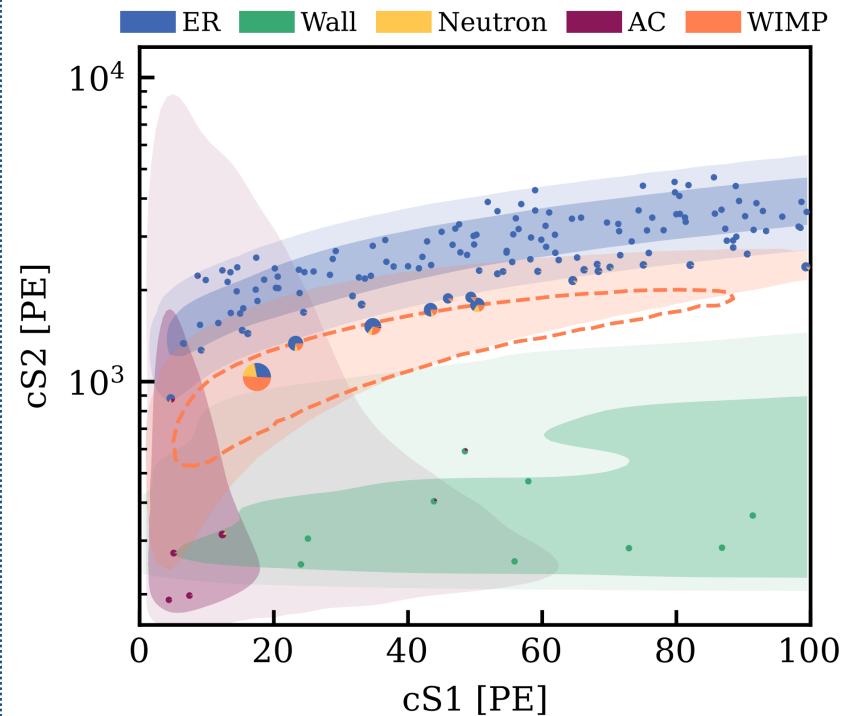


- Electronic Recoil (ER): Dominated by beta decay of ^{214}Pb from ^{222}Rn
- Accidental Coincidences (AC): random pairing of small S1 and S2 signals
- Surface/Wall: ^{210}Pb plate-out on the PTFE wall of the TPC \rightarrow ^{210}Po α -decays
- Nuclear Recoil backgrounds:
 - CEvNS
 - Neutrons

WIMP Results

	Expectation	Best Fit	
	ROI		Signal-like
ER	134	135^{+12}_{-11}	0.81 ± 0.07
Neutrons	$1.1^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	1.1 ± 0.2	0.42 ± 0.10
CEvNS	0.23 ± 0.06	0.23 ± 0.06	0.022 ± 0.011
AC	4.3 ± 0.2	4.32 ± 0.15	0.363 ± 0.013
Wall	14 ± 3	12^{+0}_{-4}	$0.34^{+0.01}_{-0.11}$
Total	154	152 ± 12	$1.95^{+0.12}_{-0.16}$
WIMP		$2.4^*)$	$1.2^*)$
Observed		152	3

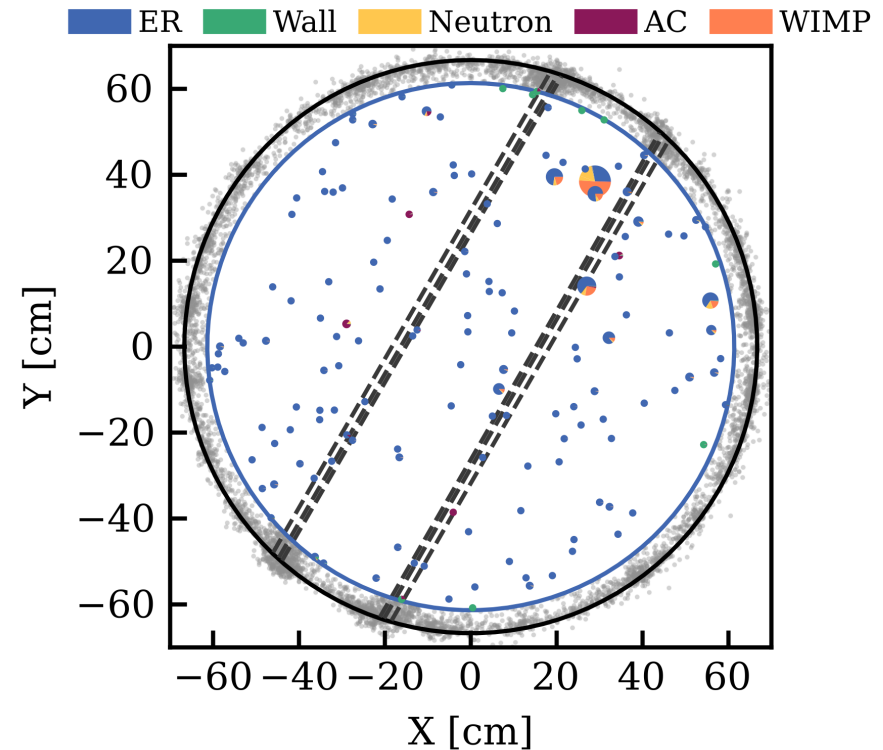
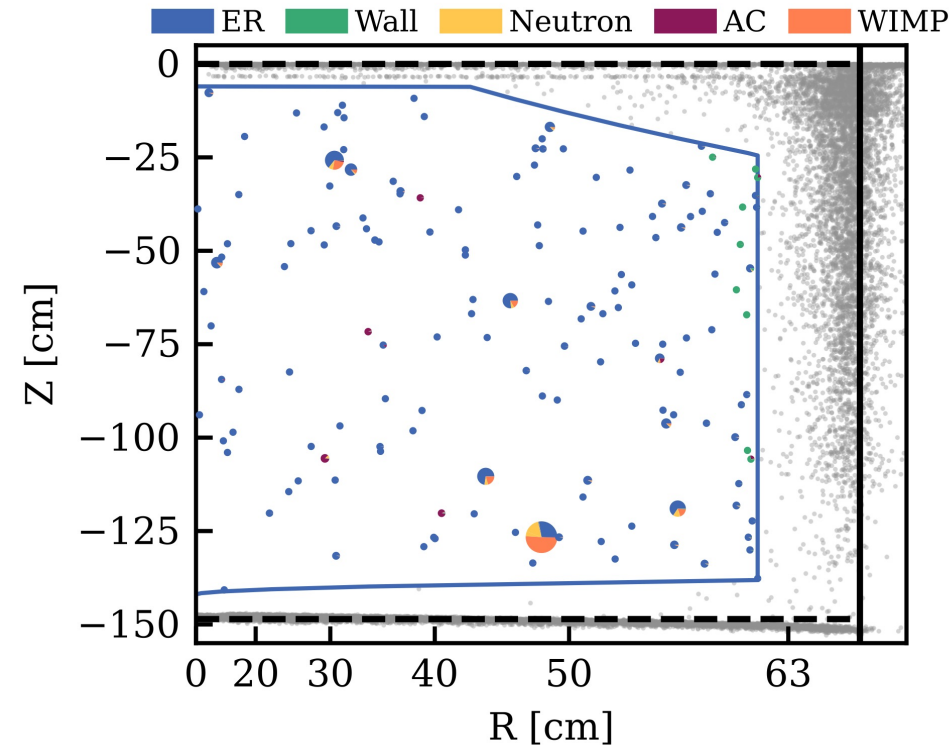
152 events in ROI, 16 in blinded region
Best fit indicates no significant excess



**) Assuming a 200 GeV WIMP and a best-fit $\sigma = 2.5 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$*

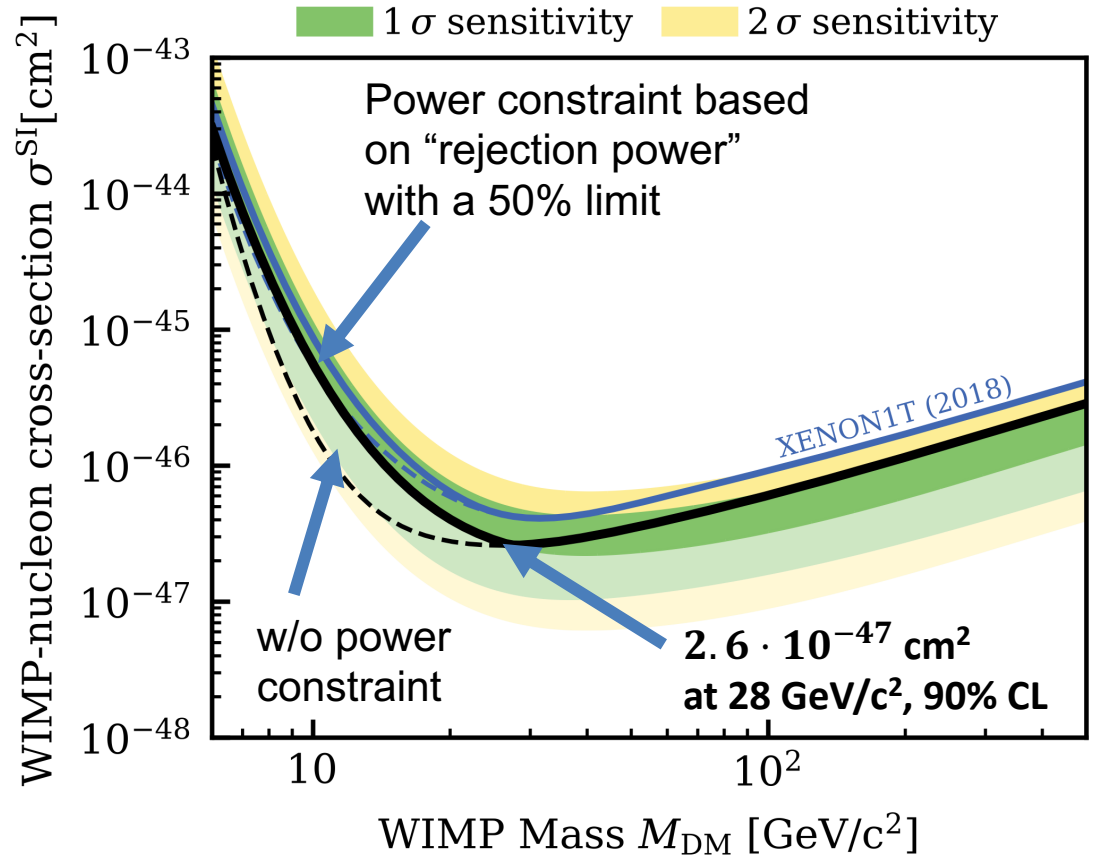
WIMP Results

- XY asymmetry in unblinded data
- Not observed in corrections, quality selection or calibration data



WIMP Spin-Independent Results

Blinded analyses



XENON, PRL 121, 111302 (2018)

XENONnT 90% C.L.
Power-Constrained Limit*

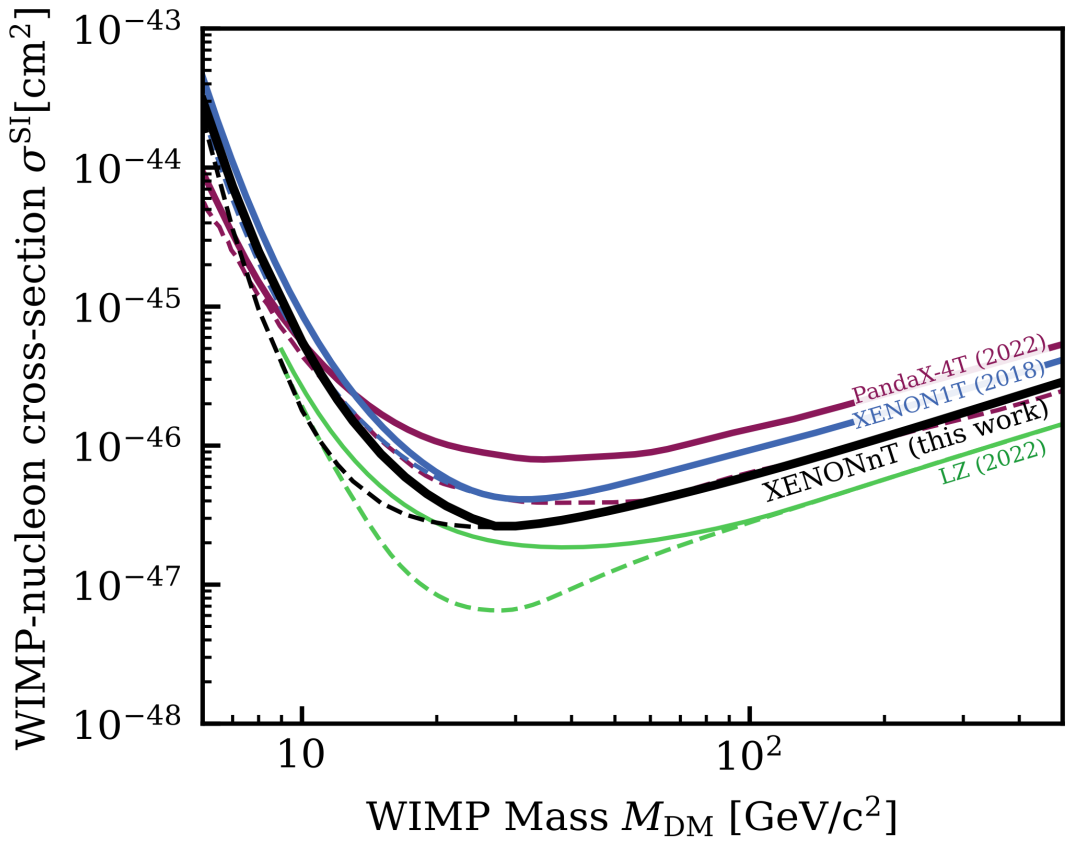
Sensitivity improvement of ~1.6

*) arXiv:1105.3166, arXiv:2105.00599 with 50% [median] rejection power

arXiv:2303.14729

WIMP Spin-Independent Results

Unblinded analyses



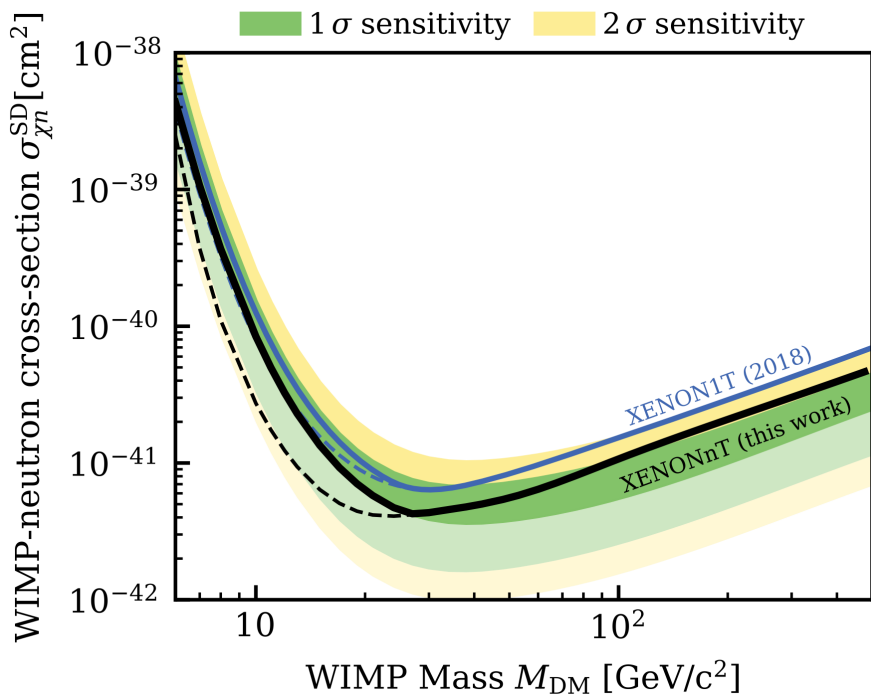
PandaX-4T, PRL 127, 261802 (2021)
XENON, PRL 121, 111302 (2018)
LZ, arXiv:2207.03764

arXiv: 2303.14729

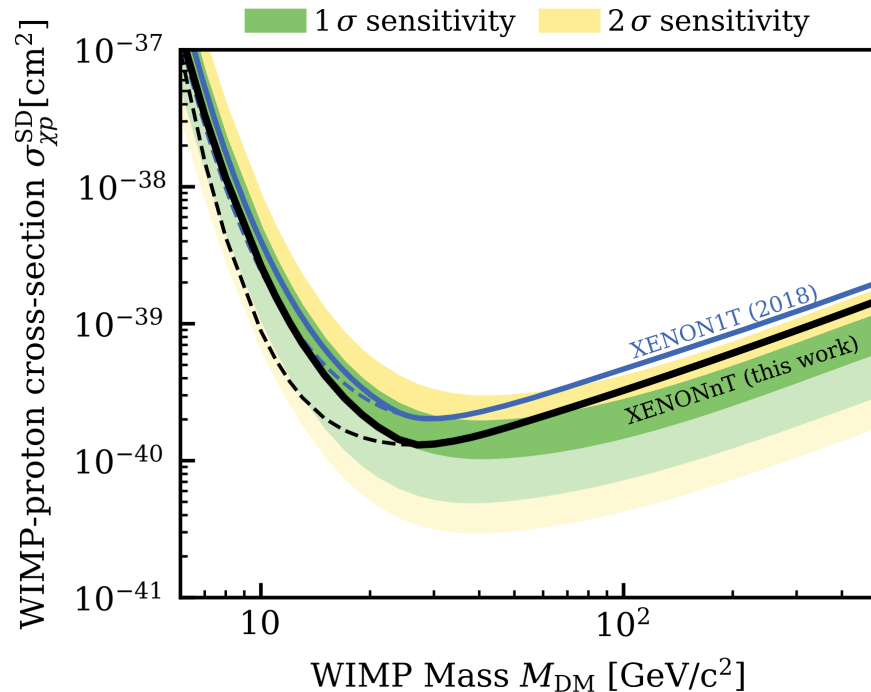
WIMP Spin-Dependent Results

Reinterpreting results as a purely spin-dependent coupling to ^{129}Xe and ^{131}Xe

WIMP - neutron coupling



WIMP - proton coupling



arXiv:2303.14729

Conclusions

- Results from a blinded Dark Matter search with 1.1 tonne-year exposure
- Unprecedented low ER background rate of (15.8 ± 1.3) events / (keV \times t \times yr)
 - Further reduction with GXe + LXe radon distillation
- Spin-independent limit of 2.6×10^{-47} cm² (90% C.L.) at 28 GeV/c²
- Data taking ongoing with improved ER background
- Neutron veto will be loaded with Gd-sulfate octahydrate to increase neutron detection efficiency

<https://xenonexperiment.org>

arXiv:2303.14729