

# The XENON1T TPC



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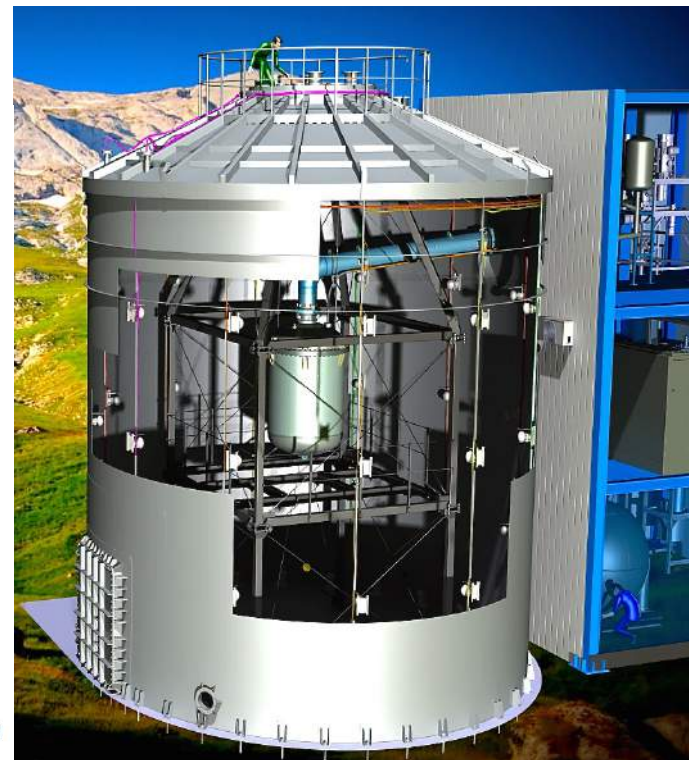
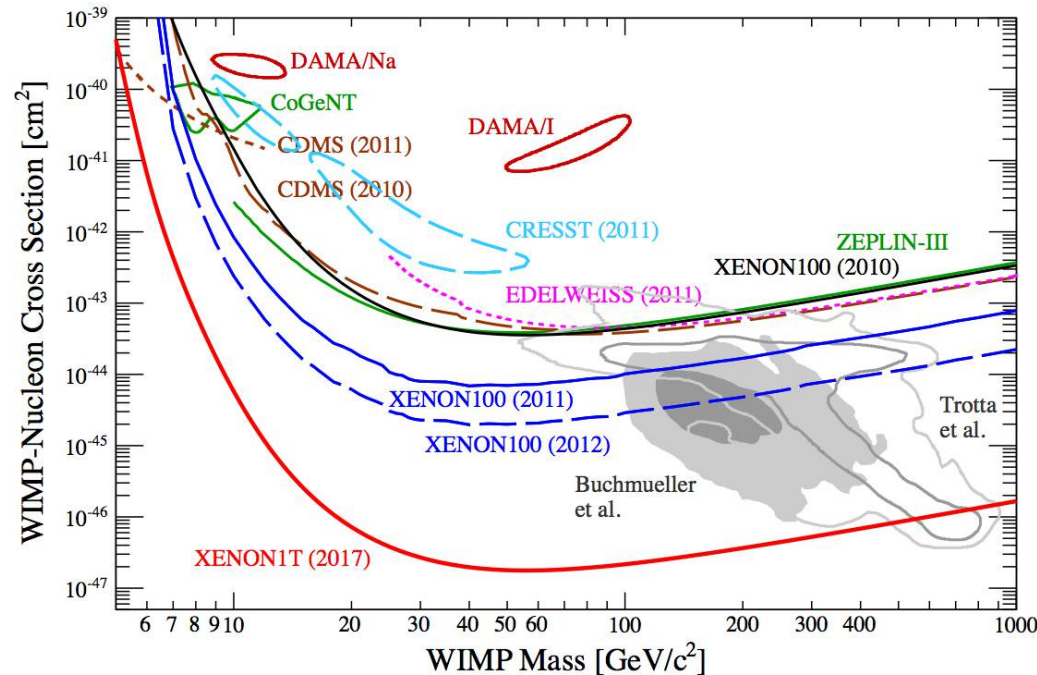


Paris, Invisibles workshop, July 2014

# XENON1T



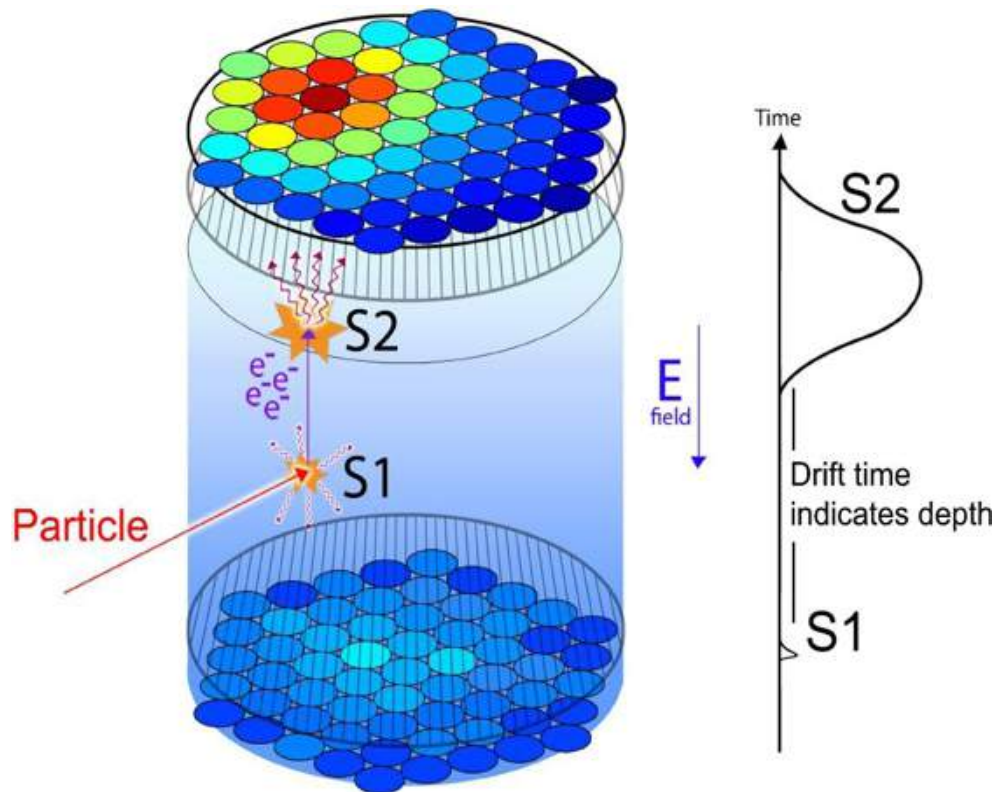
- 3.2 tons (2 within TPC) of liquid xenon used as scintillator.
- Estimated WIMP-Nucleon cross section limit of  $2 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$  at 100 GeV.
- Construction expected to be completed in 2015.



astro-ph.IM: 1206.6288

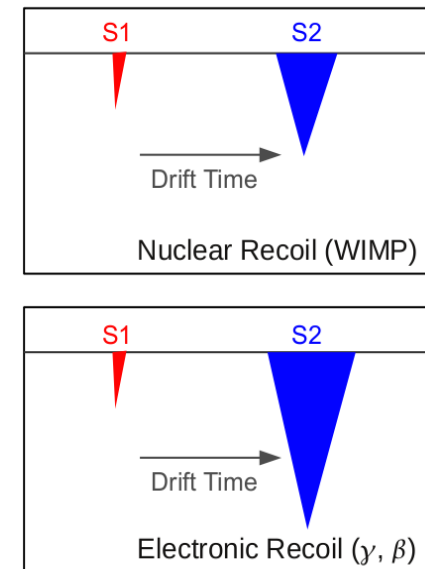
# 2-phase TPC Concept

- Purpose is to **extract electrons** produced by initial interaction (S1) in the liquid to then produce proportional scintillation (S2).
- **Time difference** between S1 and S2 enables for Z-position.
- fiducial volume of the TPC and **background reduction**.



—→ ionization electrons  
—→ UV scintillation photons ( $\sim 175$  nm)

Image by CH Faham (Brown)

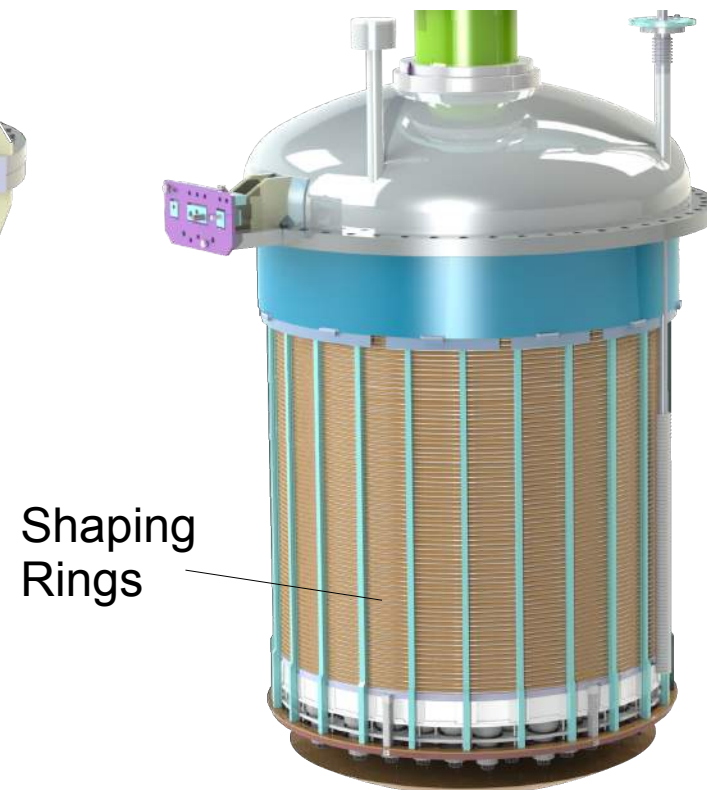
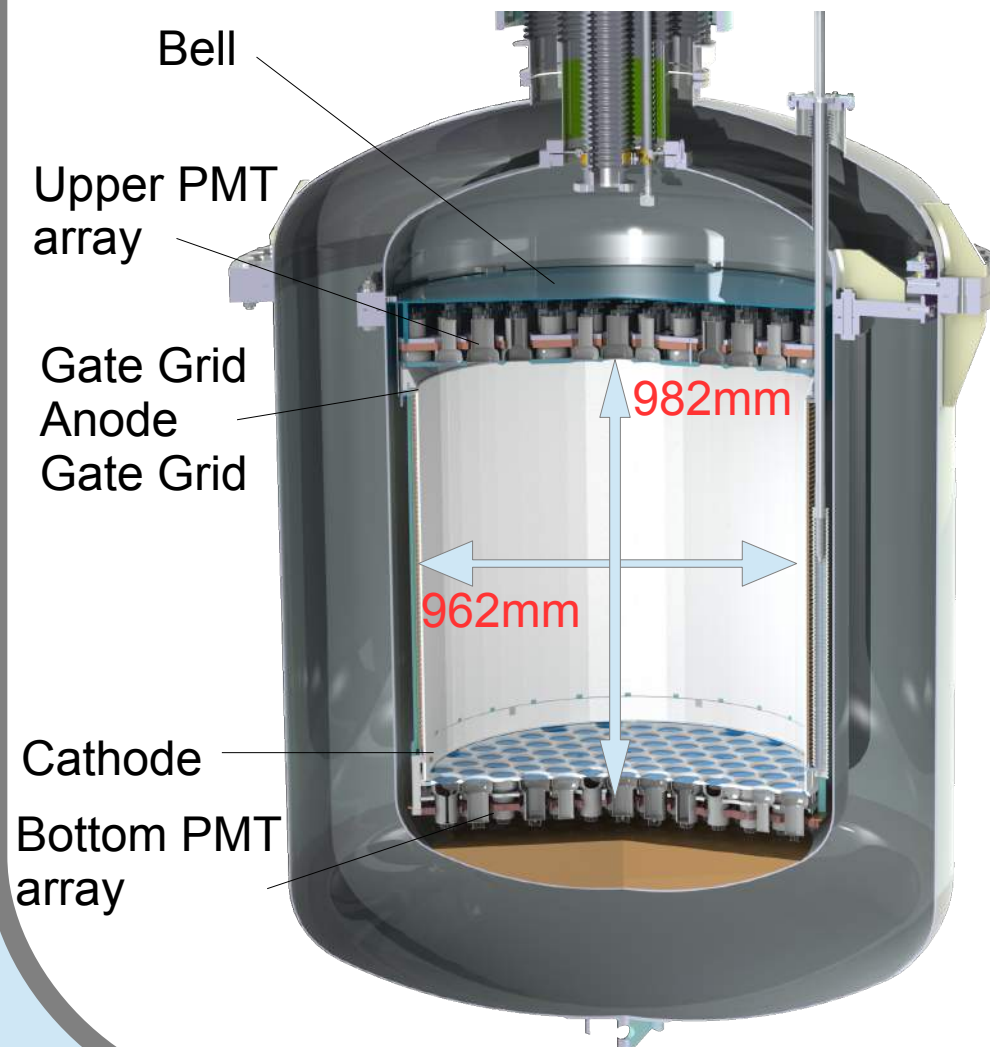


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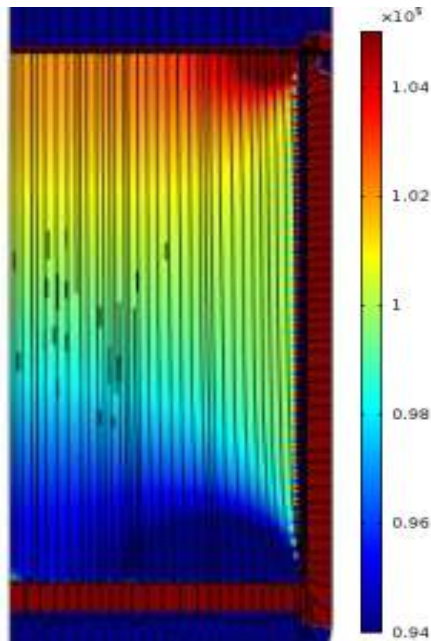


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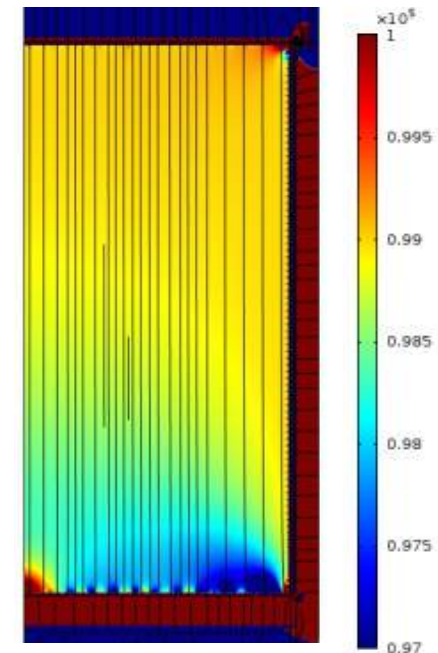
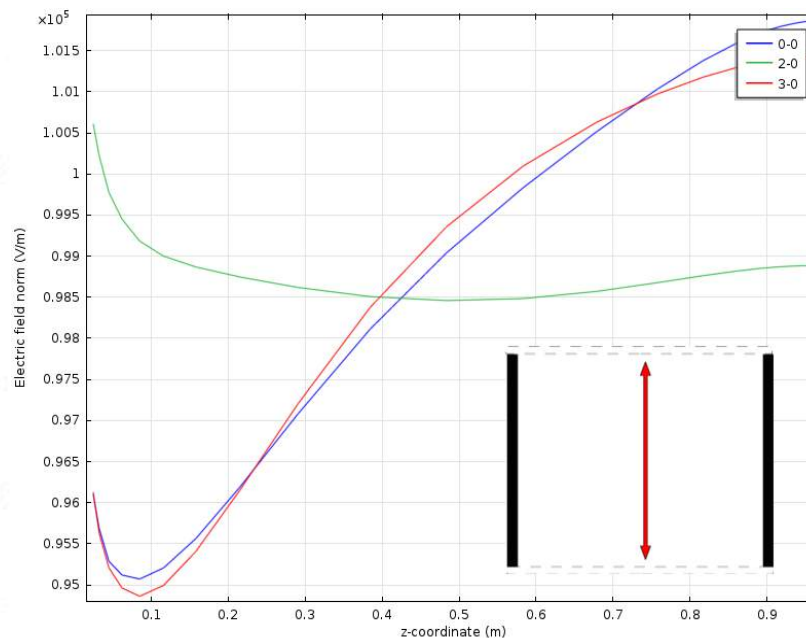


# Electric Field Simulations

- Position reconstruction dependent on uniformity of E-field.
- Simulations necessary for determination of design of the field cage.
- COMSOL Electric Field Simulation of TPC cross section.
- Uniformity achieved through alteration of **shaping rings and resistor chain alone.**



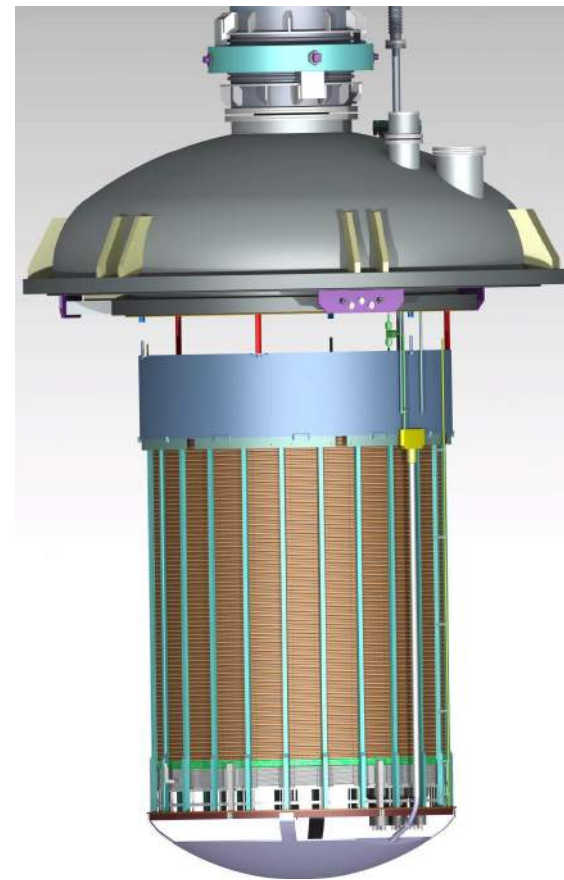
7% variation.  
10mm shaping rings  
5 mm separation



2% variation.  
8mm shaping rings  
3mm separation

# Building the TPC

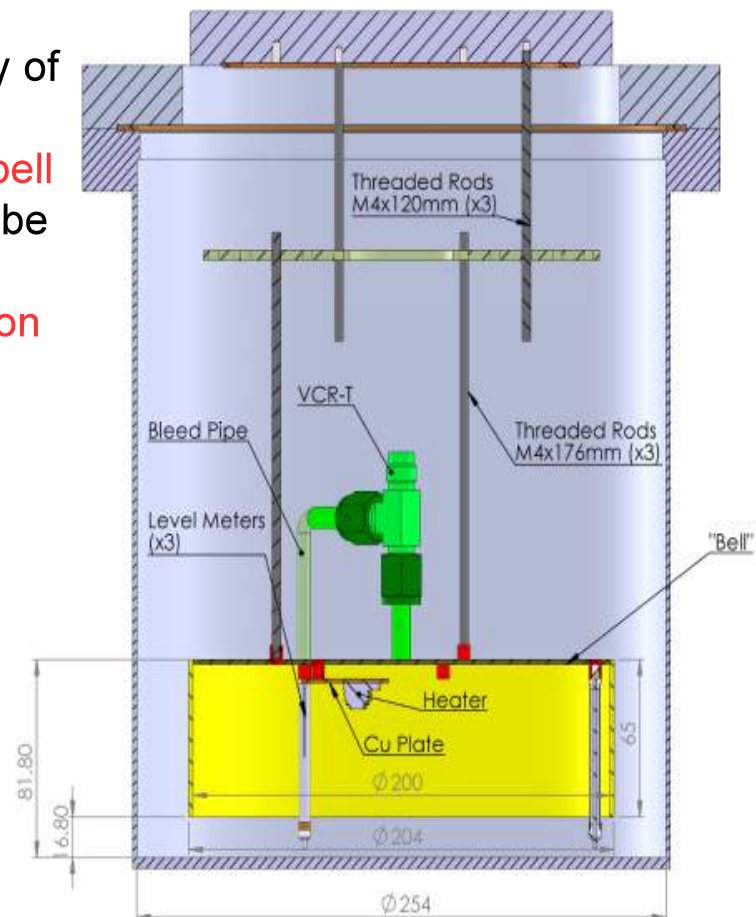
- Small **1/16 segment** of TPC have been built and tested.
- Structural integrity of field cage confirmed by cryogenic testing
- **Full scale TPC** design being refined
- Installation of the TPC in **2015**.
- **A Prototype shaping ring** has been produced.





# Bell Tests

- Liquid level control highly important for **S2 signal production**.
- Need **sub-mm accuracy** in determination and stability of liquid-gas boundary.
- Liquid level control by over-pressure inside a **diving bell**
- Small model of full bell can be tests, and results can be **extrapolated to XENON1T**
- Tests being performed inside  **specially designed xenon chamber** at UZH.

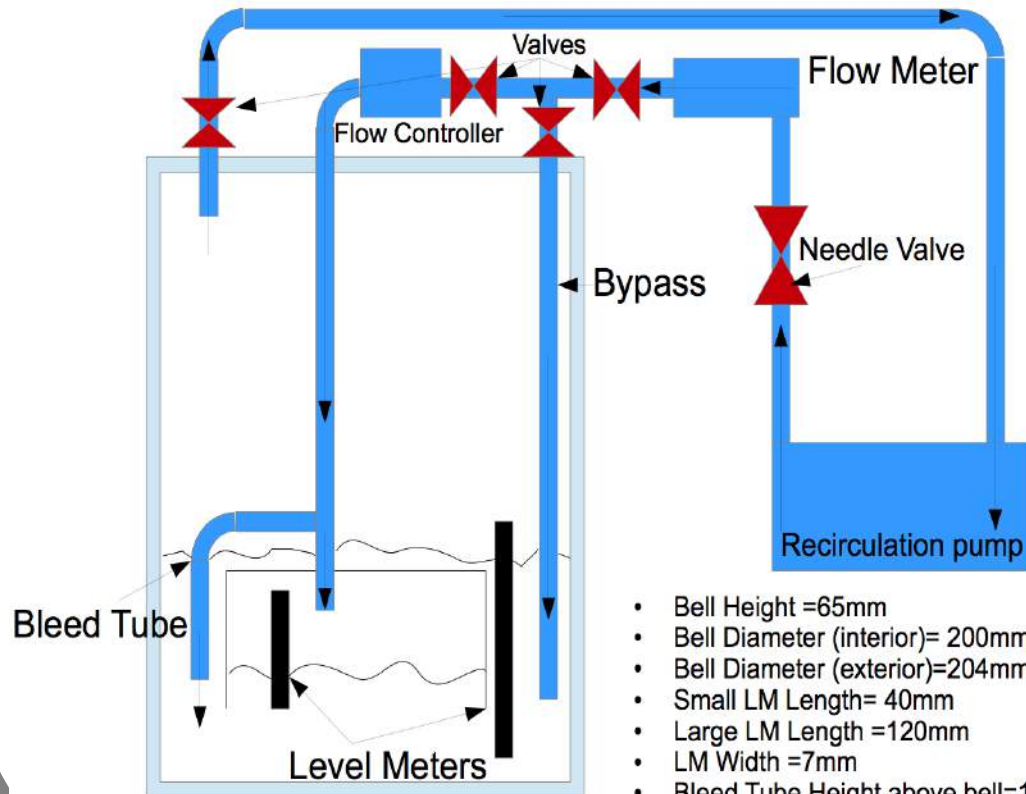


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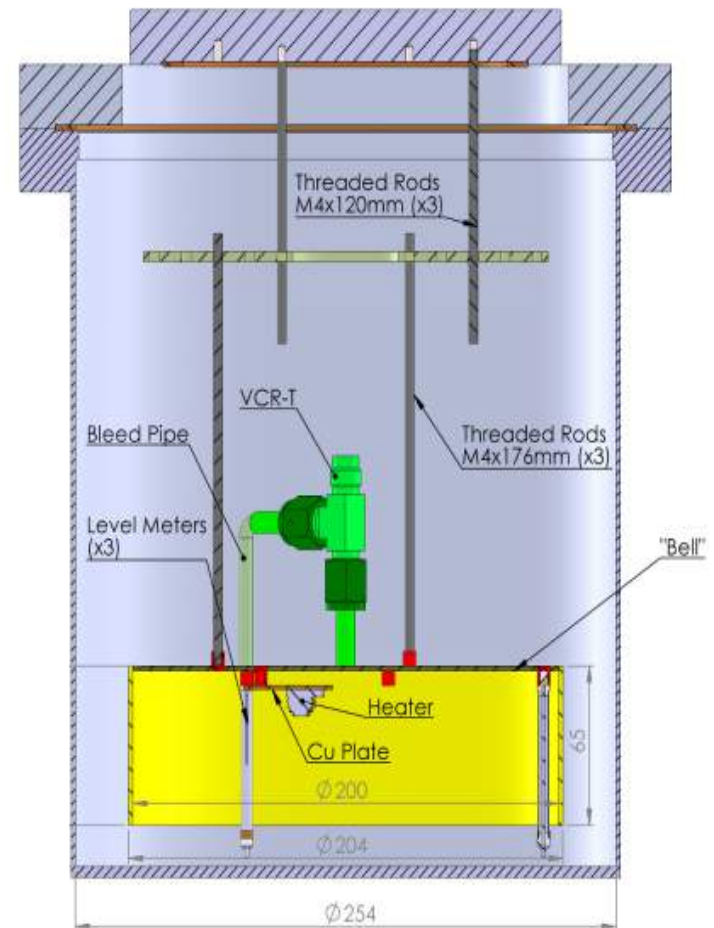


# Bell Tests

- Goal is to accurately **disconnect recirculation flow** from that into the bell.
- Flow controller with a bypass pipe enables control of flow into the bell **without affecting recirculation flow**.

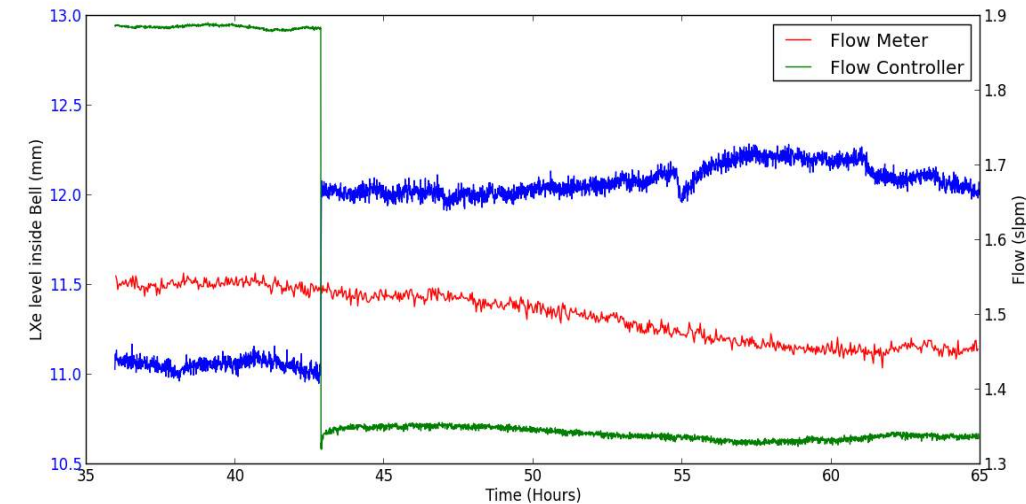


- Bell Height = 65mm
- Bell Diameter (interior) = 200mm
- Bell Diameter (exterior) = 204mm
- Small LM Length = 40mm
- Large LM Length = 120mm
- LM Width = 7mm
- Bleed Tube Height above bell = 11mm

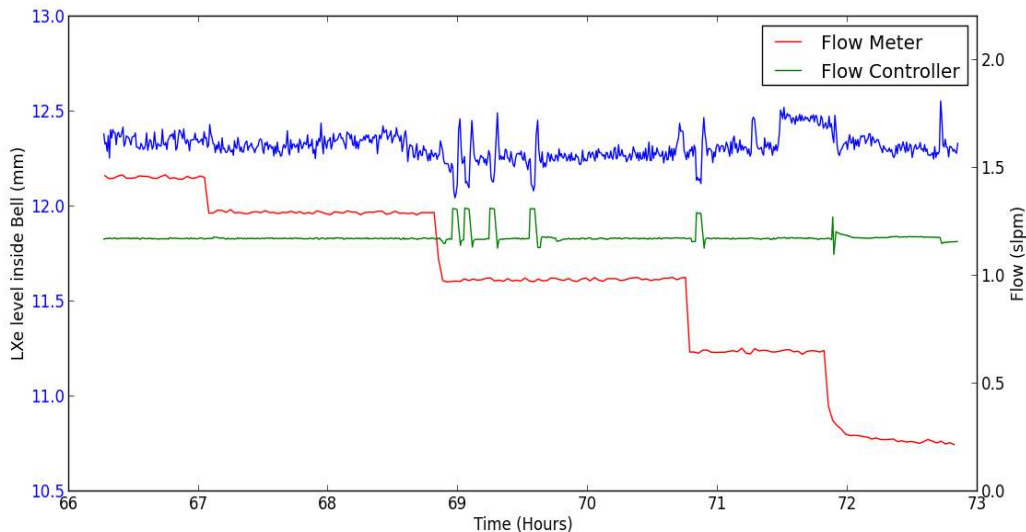


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# Bell Tests



- Stability of level while altering flow into the bell.
- Rapid change of flow into bell results in rapid change, and stabilisation of liquid level



- Altering circulation flow while controller flow into the bell.
- Flow remains stable within **0.1mm** with no correlation to recirculation flow.

# Outlook

- R&D finished within 2014.
- Installation of TPC begins later this year to be completed by February 2015.
- Integration of TPC to DAQ and slow control by mid-2015.
- Results in 2016.

