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Update from the  
**XENON** dark matter project

# OBSERVATION OF EXCESS ELECTRONIC-RECOIL EVENTS IN XENON1T

arXiv:2006.09721

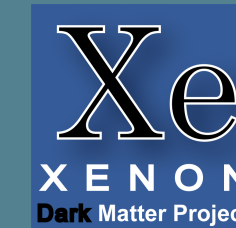
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On behalf of:  
XENON Collaboration and X. Mougeot



University of  
Zurich<sup>UZH</sup>



UPPSALA UNIVERSITY  
10th September 2020





# XENON Technical Meeting, May 12-14, 2020

Andrii Terliuk (MPIK/Uni He...

Alexey Etykov

Ethan Brown

Christopher Hills (JGU-Mai...

Michele Iacovacci





Columbia



RPI



Nikhef



Muenster



KIT



Stockholm



Mainz



MPIK, Heidelberg



Freiburg



Chicago



UCSD



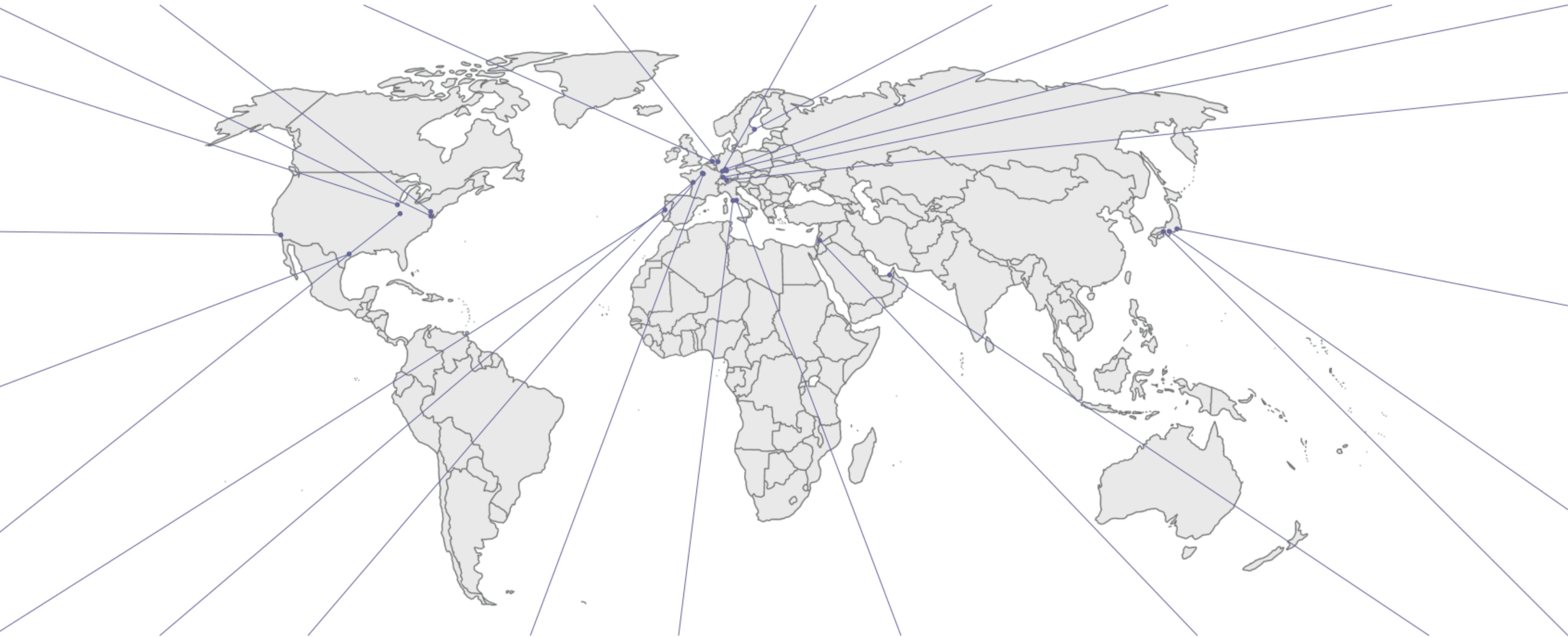
Rice



Purdue



Coimbra



University of Zurich

Zurich



東京大学  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

Tokyo



NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

Nagoya



Subatech



LPNHE



IJCLab



L'Aquila



Bologna



LNGS Torino Napoli



Weizmann



NYUAD



Kobe



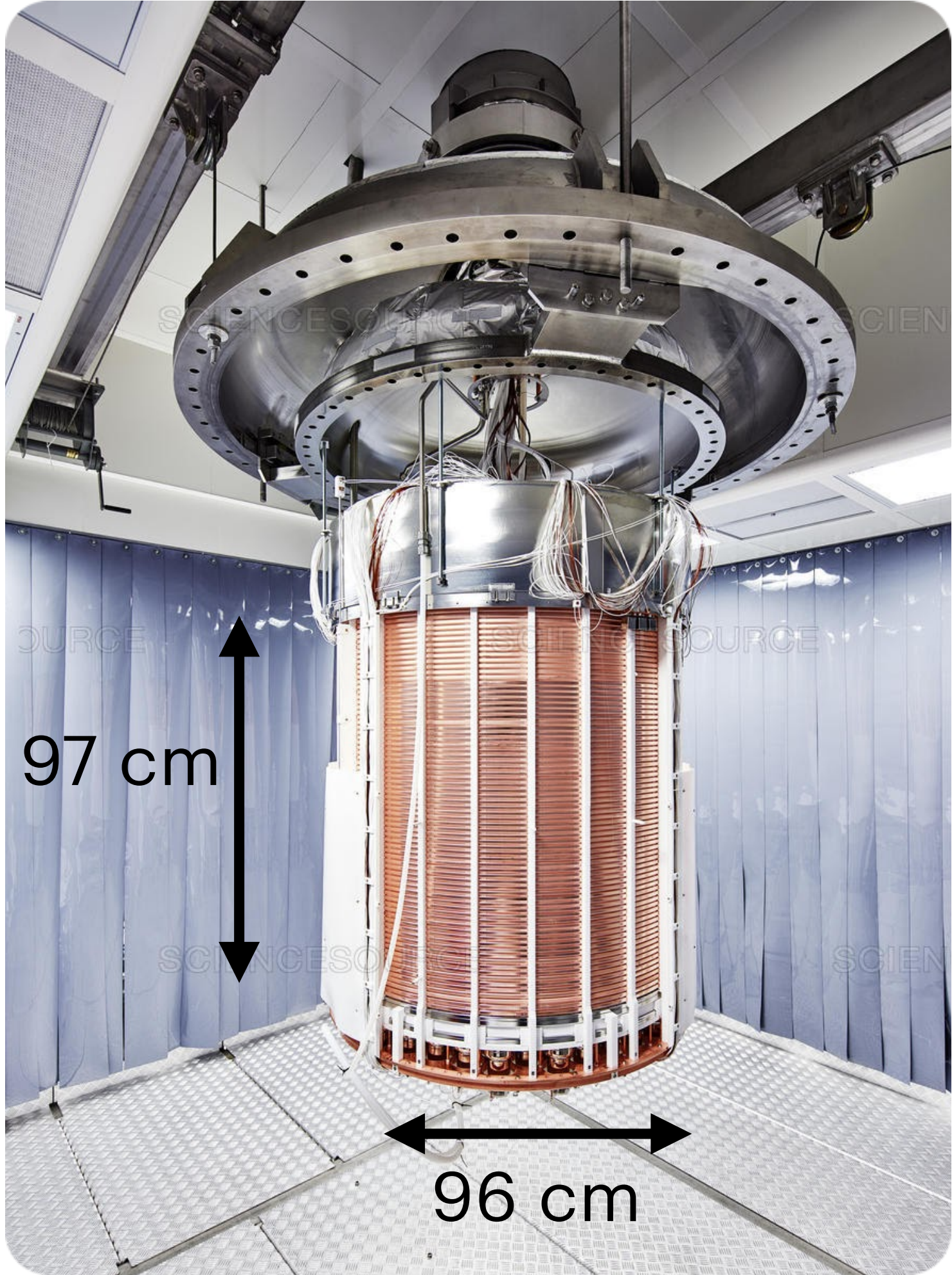
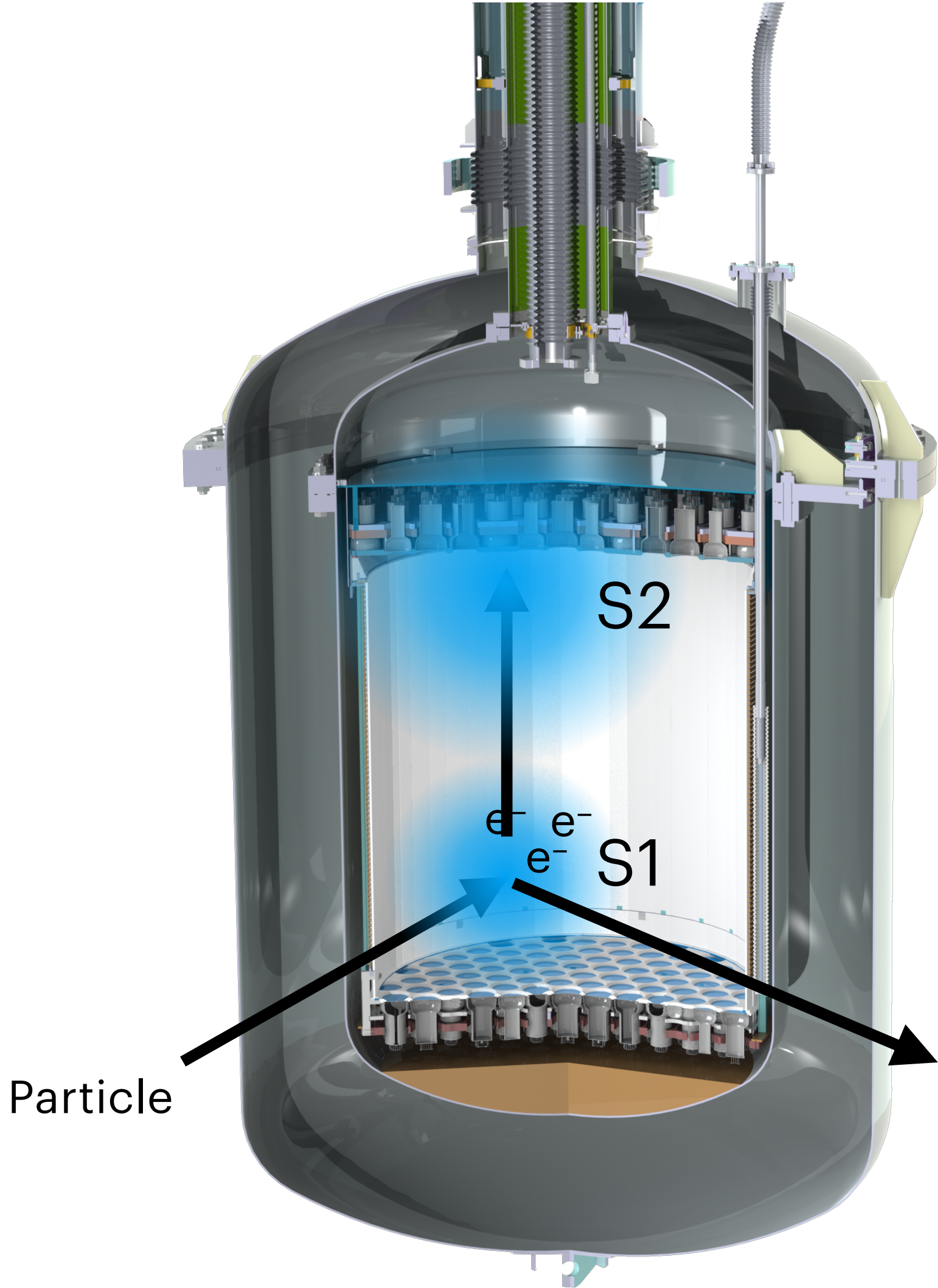
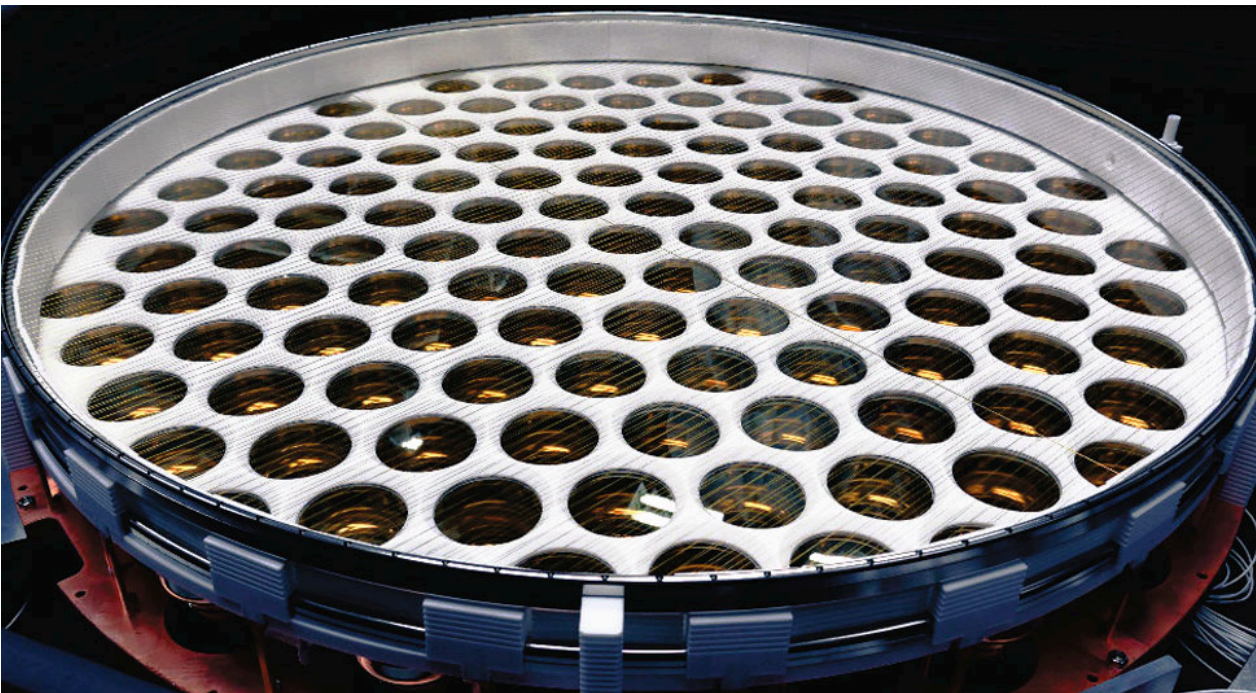
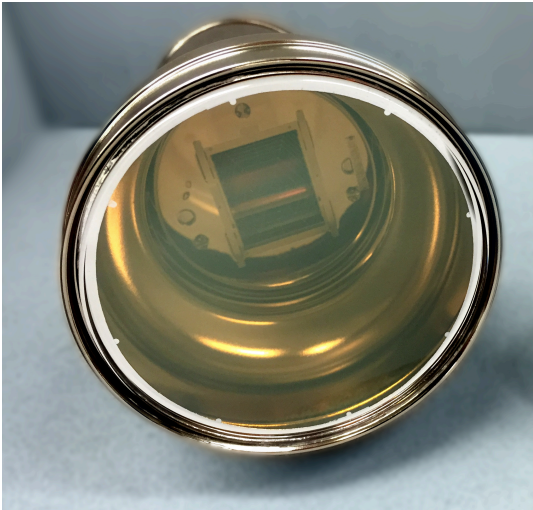


Laboratori Nazionali  
del Gran Sasso  
Italy



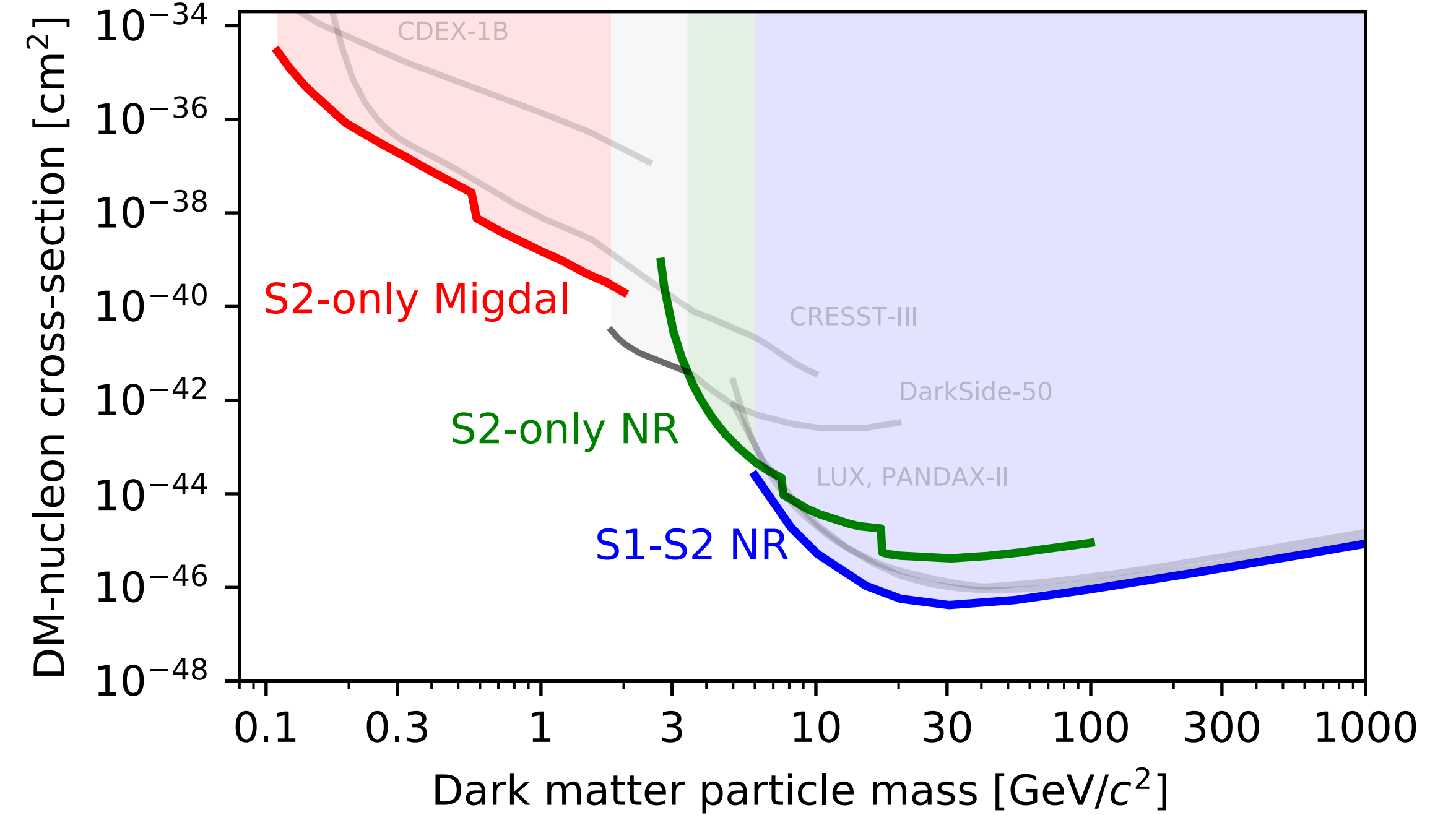
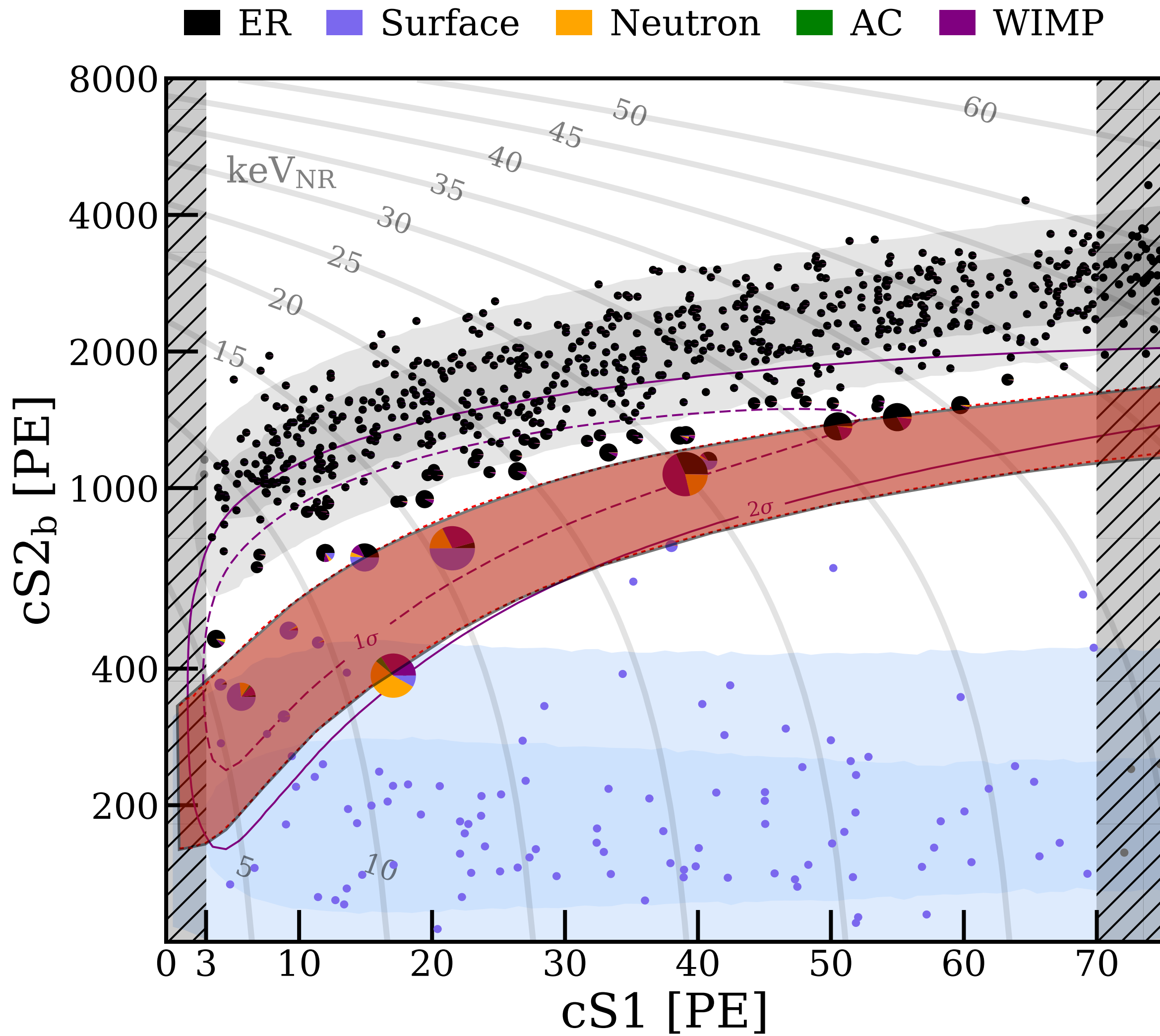


# The TPC





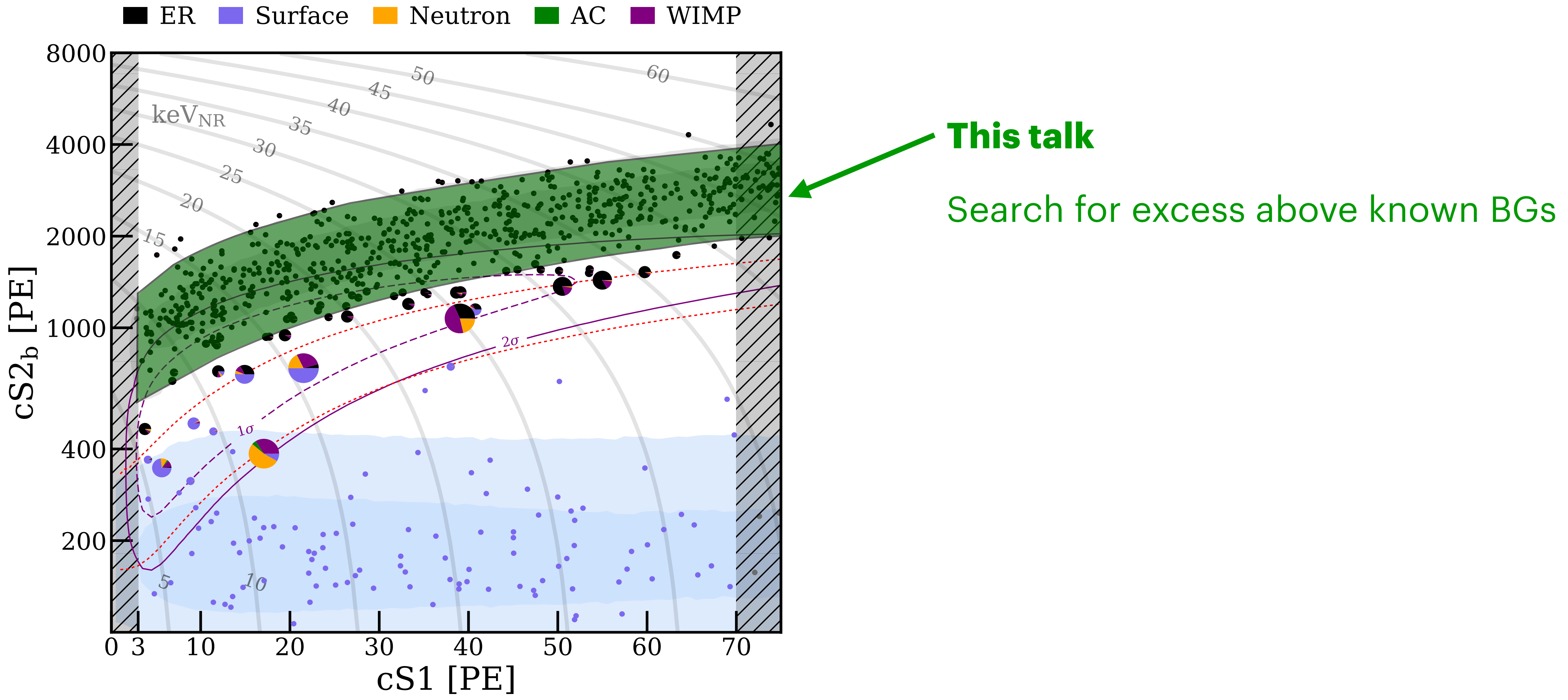
# Nuclear recoil searches



PRL 123, 241803 (2019) — S2-only Migdal  
 PRL 123, 251801 (2019) — S2-only NR  
 PRL 121, 111302 (2018) — S1 and S2 search



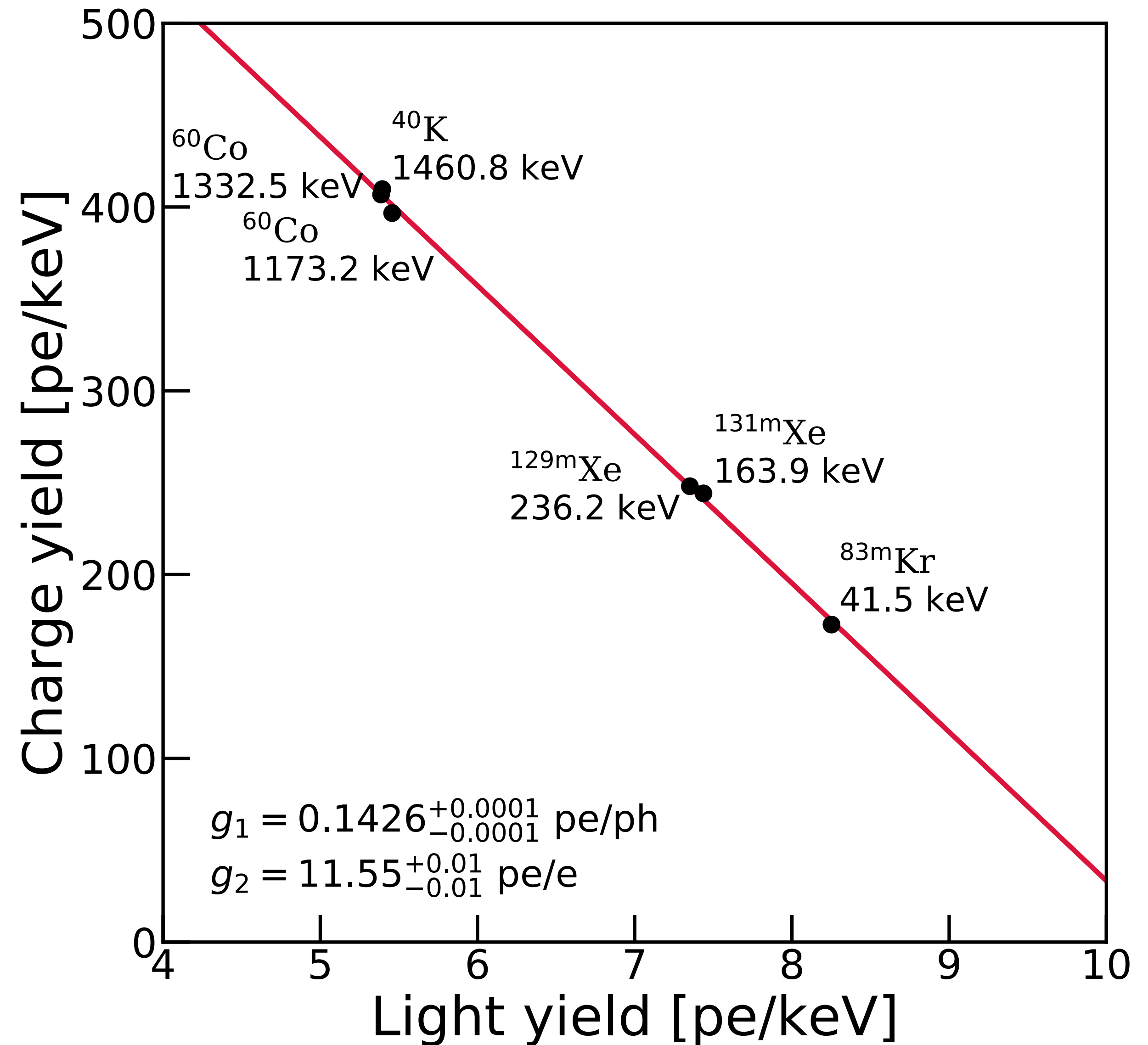
# What about the electronic recoils?





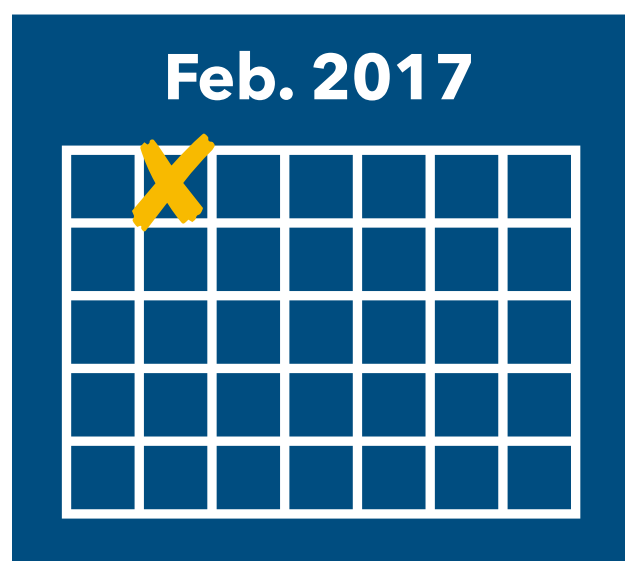
# Energy reconstruction

$$E = W \cdot \left( \frac{S1}{g_1} + \frac{S2}{g_2} \right)$$

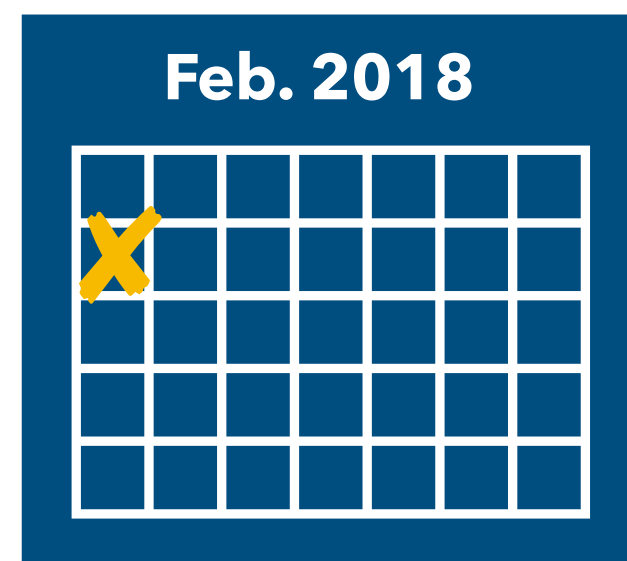




# The low energy excess



Science Run I  
(SRI)



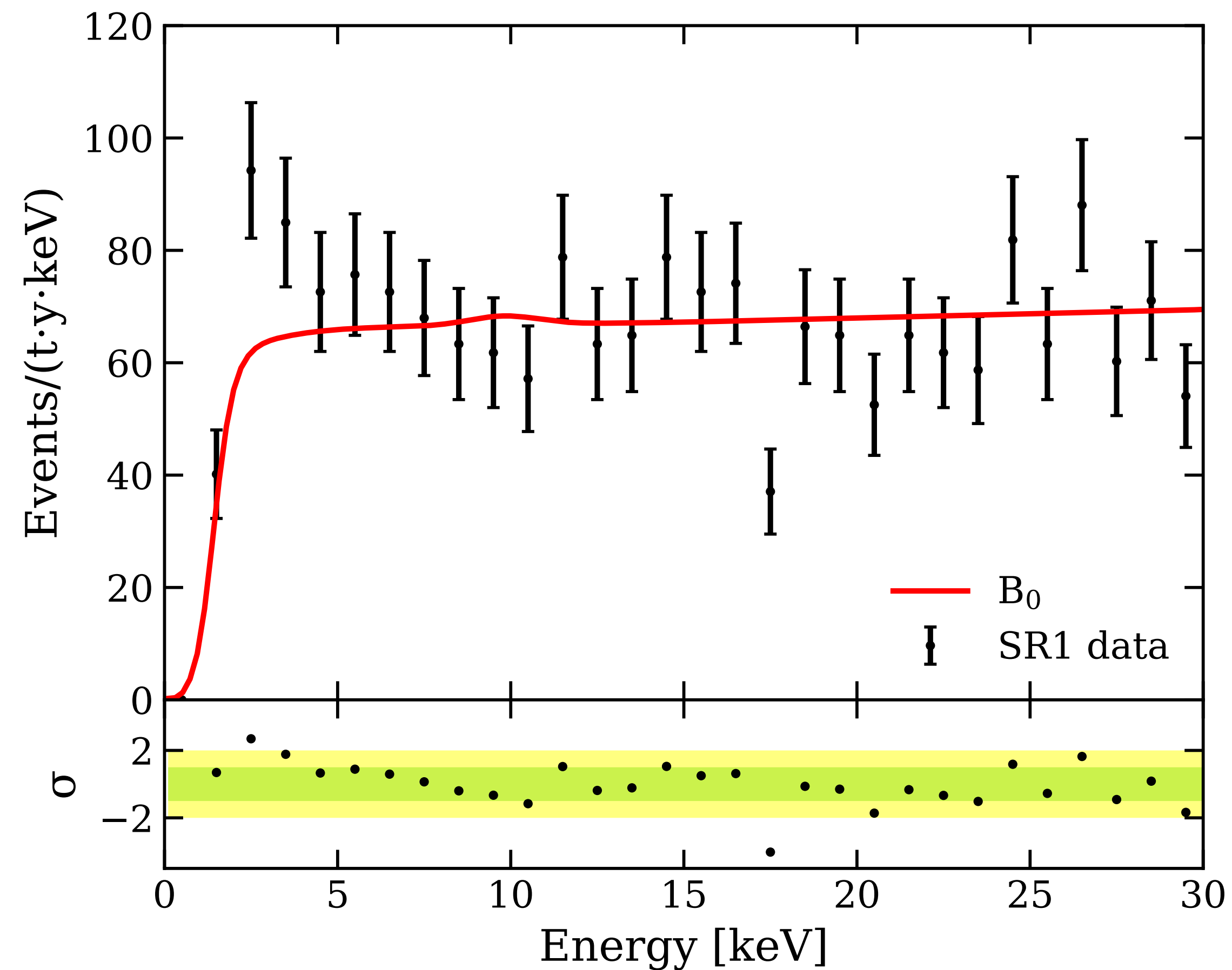
226.9 live days

1 tonne fiducial volume

[1, 210] keV energy range

Consider efficiencies of reconstruction and data quality cuts

Threshold at 10% detection efficiency





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# BACKGROUND MODELLING

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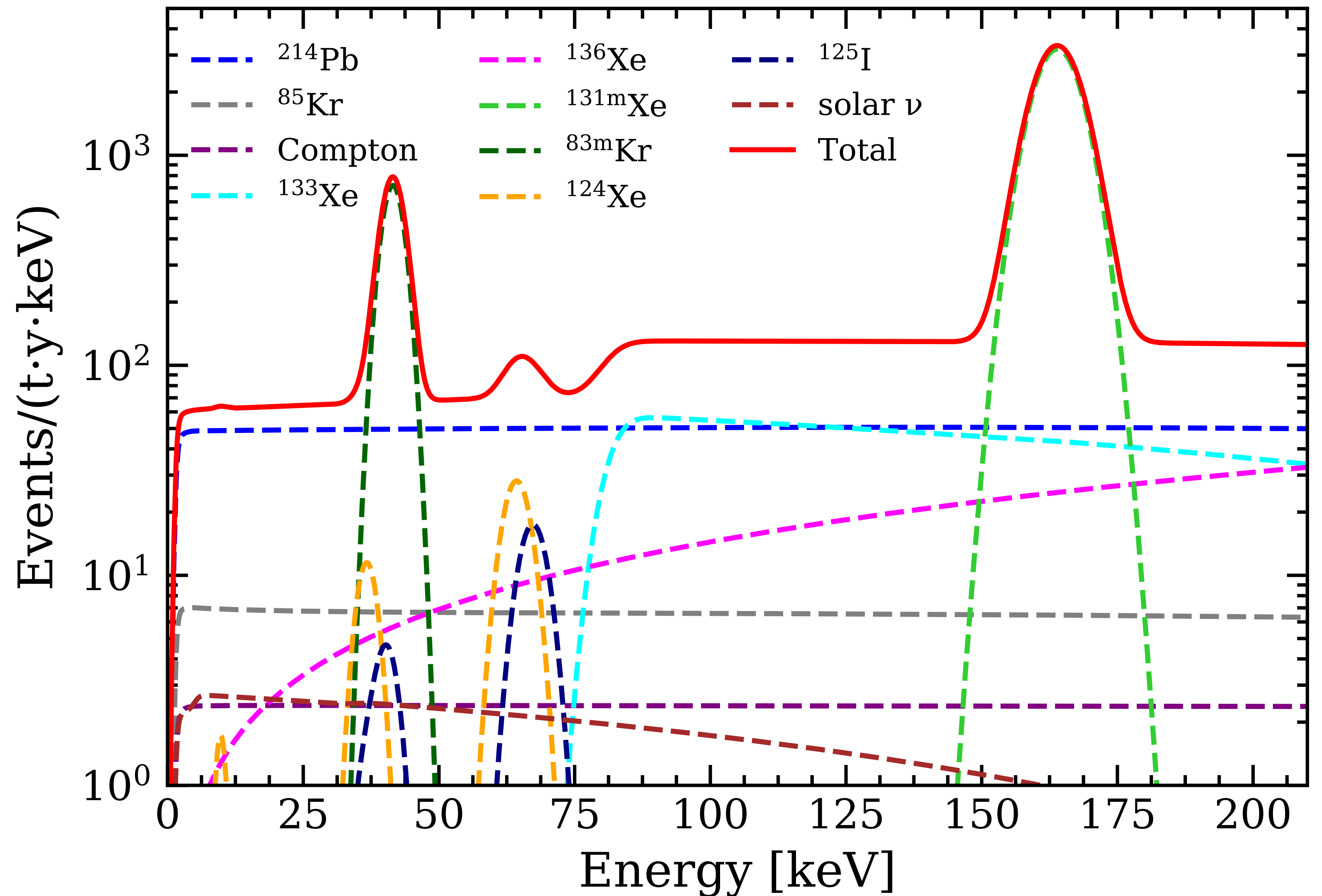


# Backgrounds

Background sources modelled with Geant4

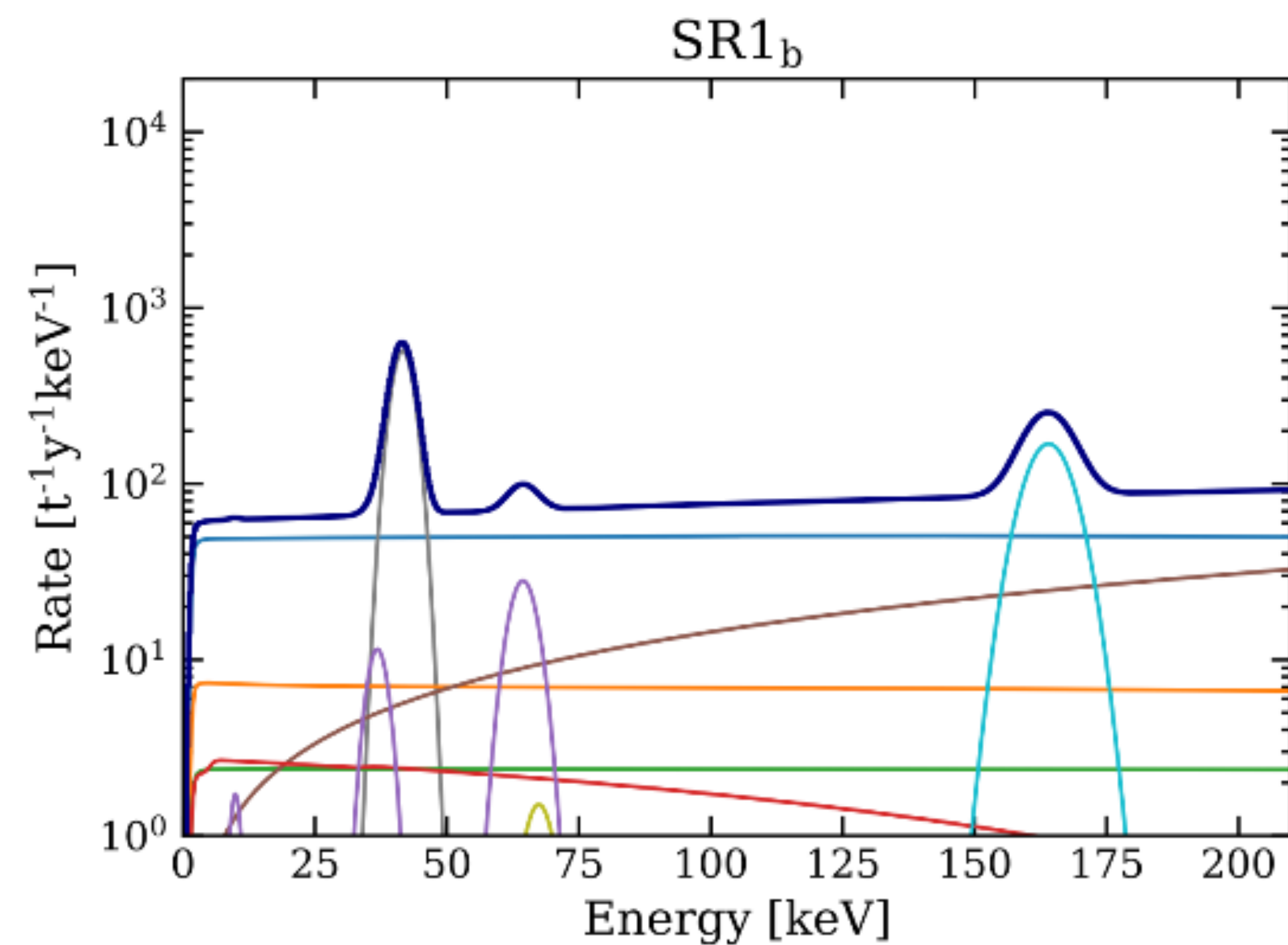
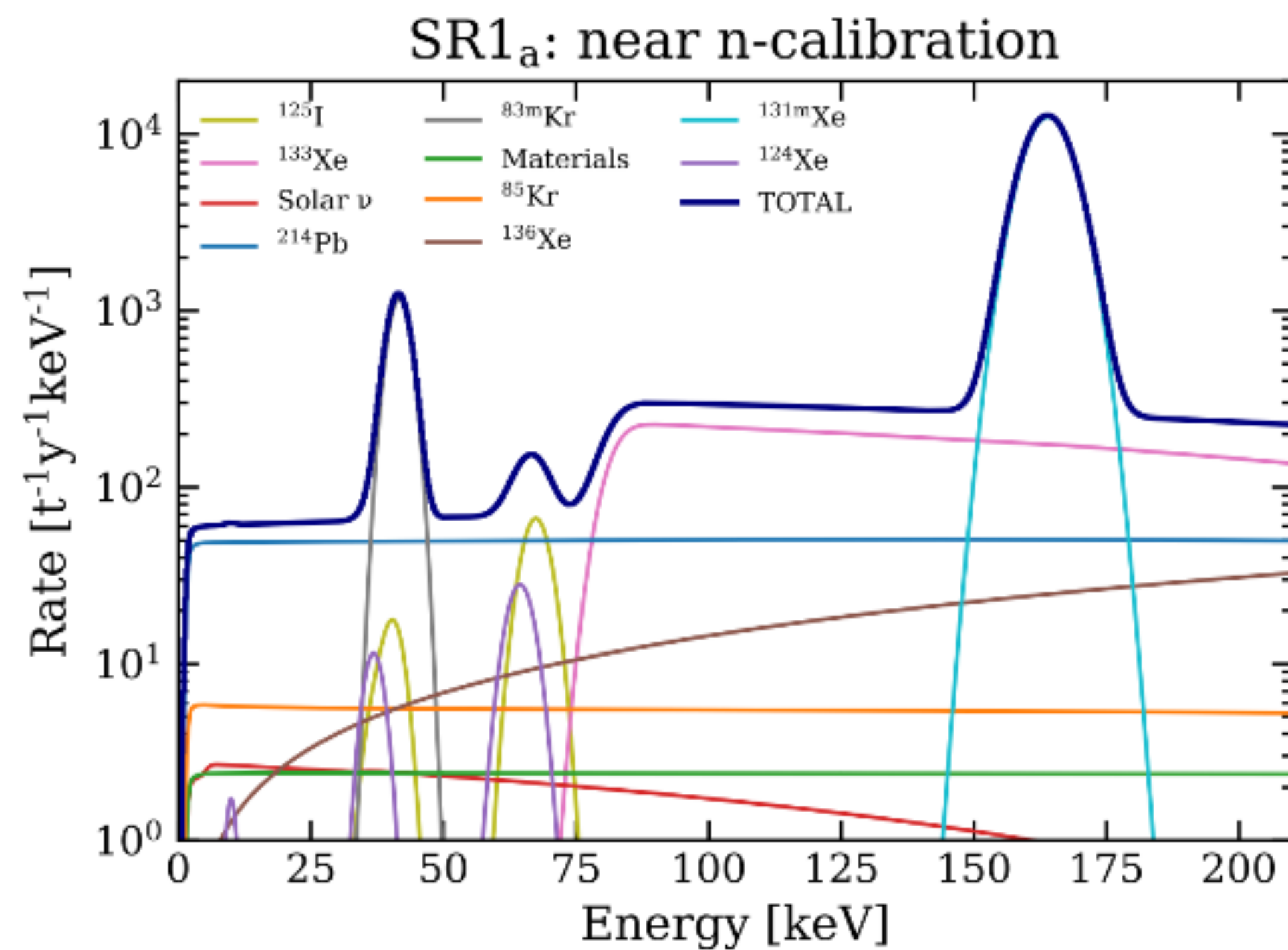
Most rates constrained by other measurements or time dependence

Search for excess over known backgrounds between 1 and 210 keV





# Backgrounds



Dataset split in 2

Different rates of activated lines



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**IS THE EXCESS REAL?**

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# Efficiency and energy reconstruction



Mistake in energy reconstruction?

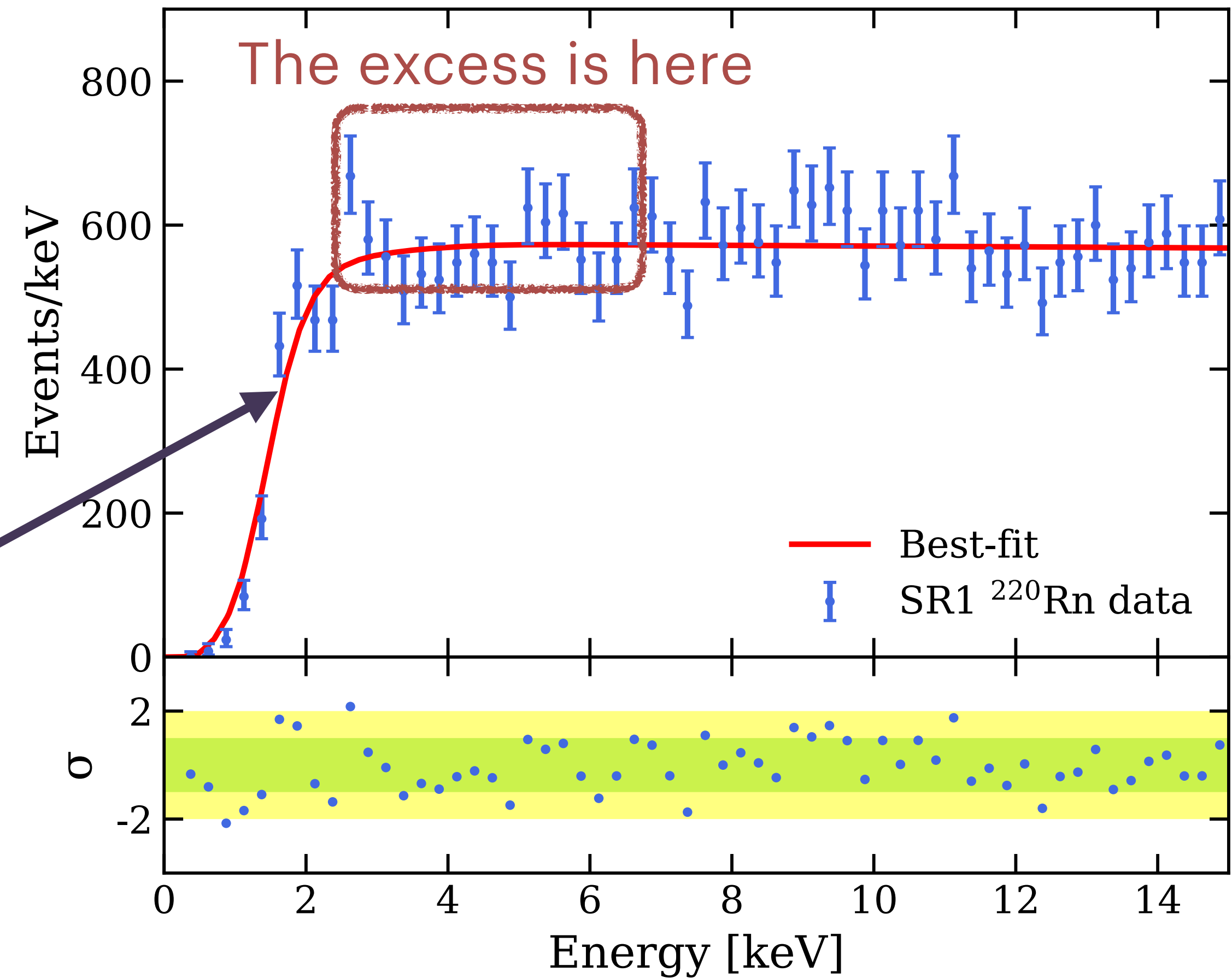
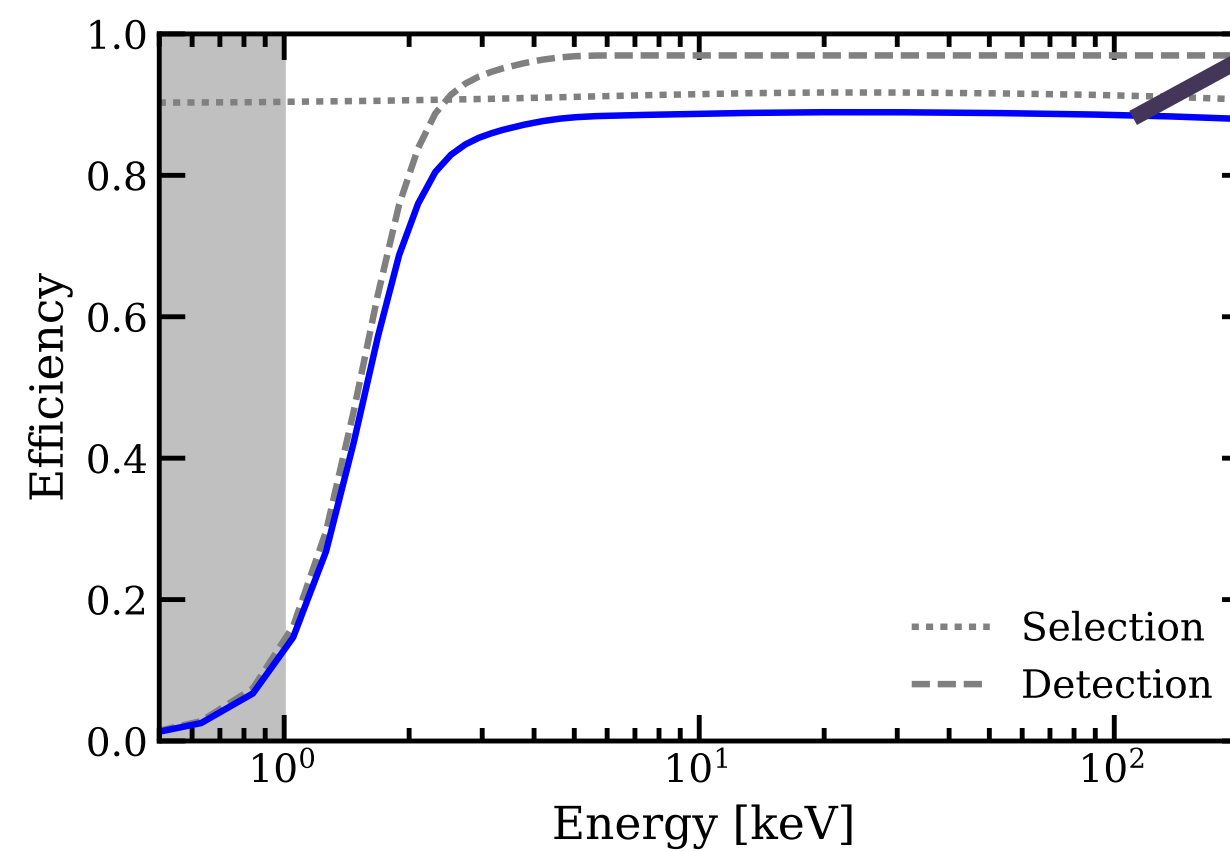
Mis-modelled efficiency?

Look at Rn-220 calibration data

Beta-decay just like dominant background

p-value 0.58

Cannot explain  
the excess





# Shape of background spectrum

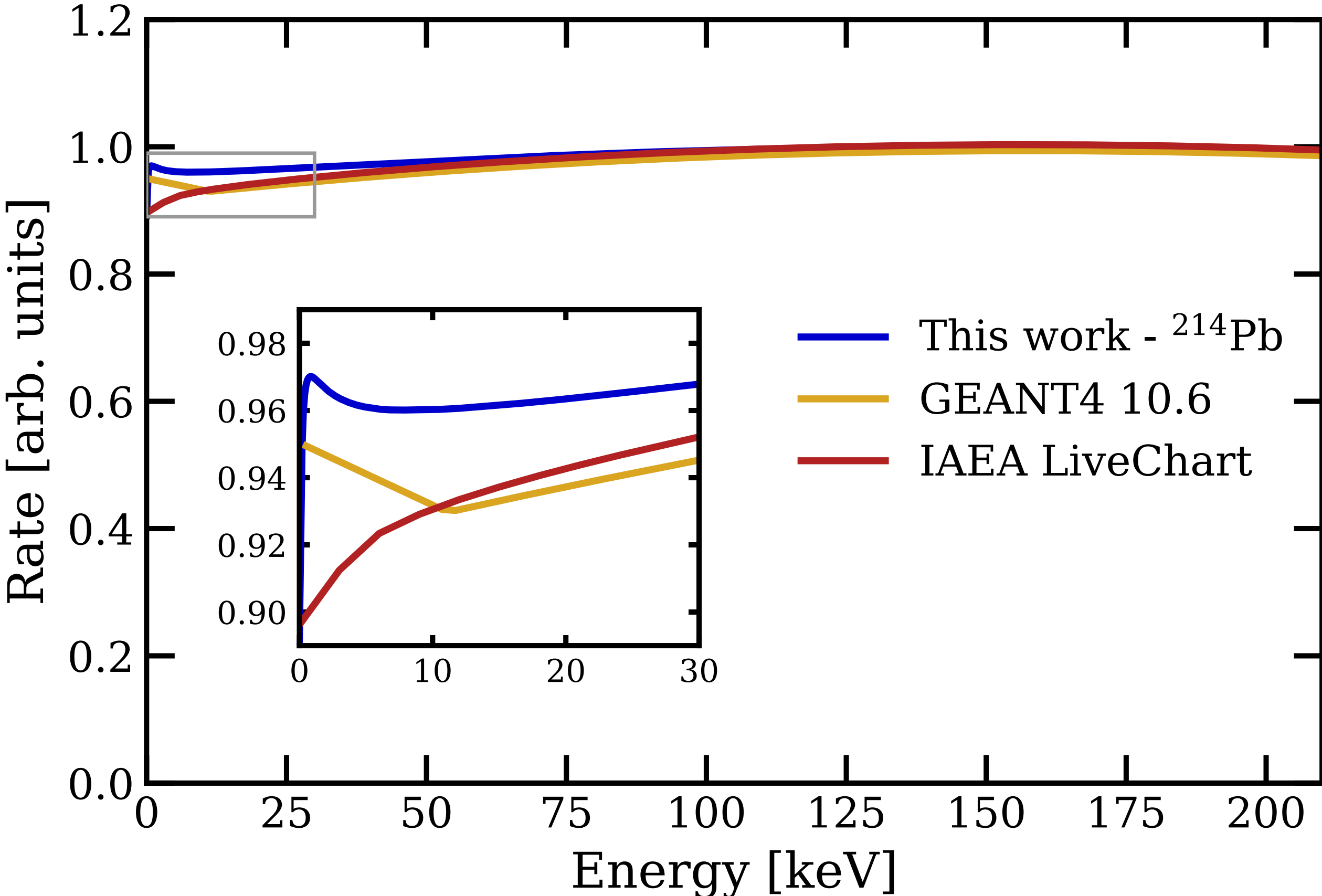


The Pb-214 spectrum has an enhancement at low energy

Atomic effects **do** lead to rate enhancement

Not properly considered in GEANT4

Teamed up with X. Mougeot (CEA) to calculate the correct spectrum



Uncertainty of 6% at low energy too small (need 50% increase)



# Statistical fluctuations

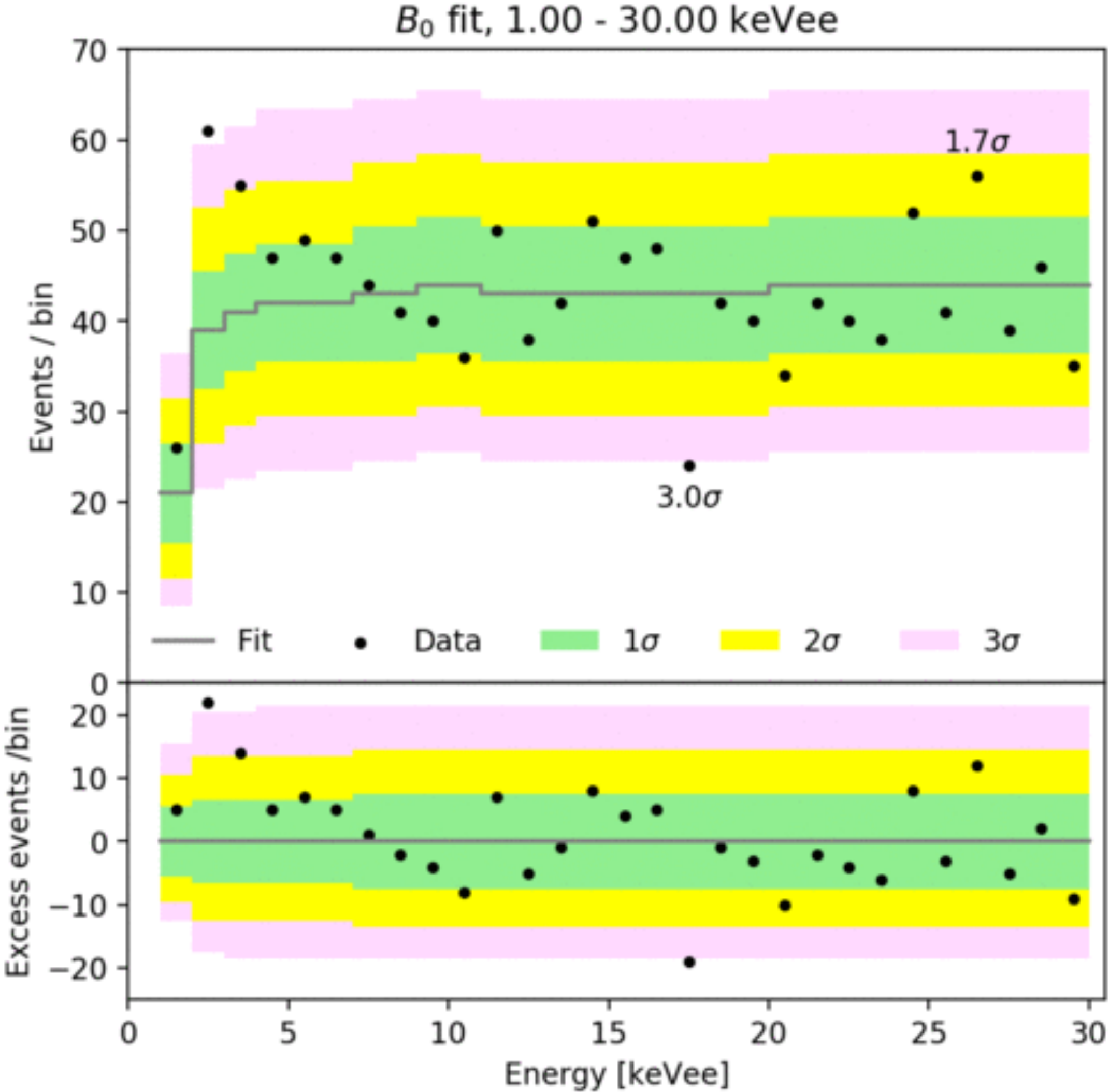


Could it be a statistical fluke?  
What's with the dip at 17 keV?

Single bin too thin compared to resolution

Goes away when rebinning

We do unbinned analysis





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# **POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS**

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**IT COULD BE A NEW  
BACKGROUND**

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# Tritium

**3.2 $\sigma$  over background**

**(159  $\pm$  51) ev/keV/t/yr**

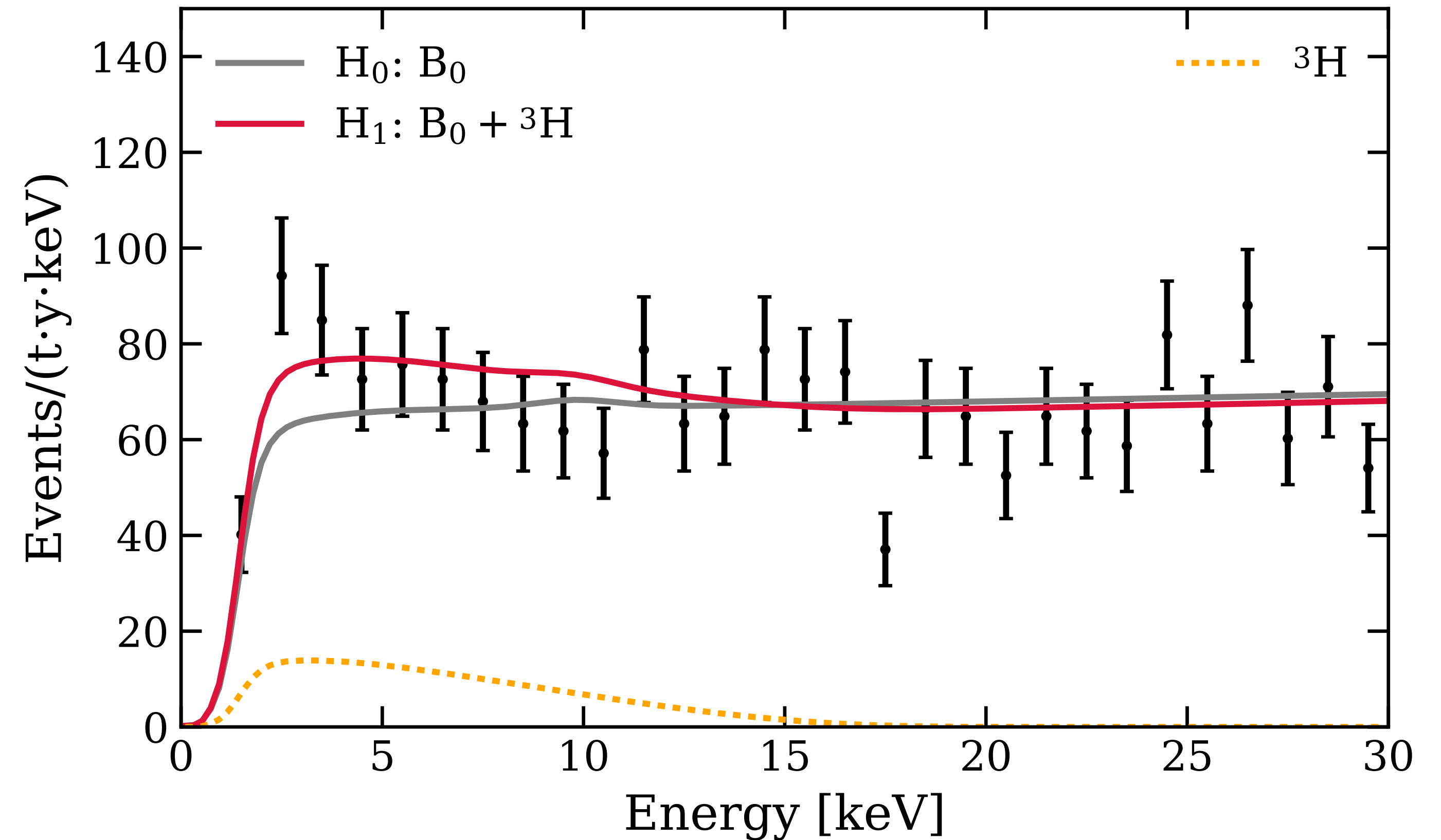
**< 3 atoms  $^3\text{H}$  / kg Xe**

Beta decay

Q value 18.6 keV

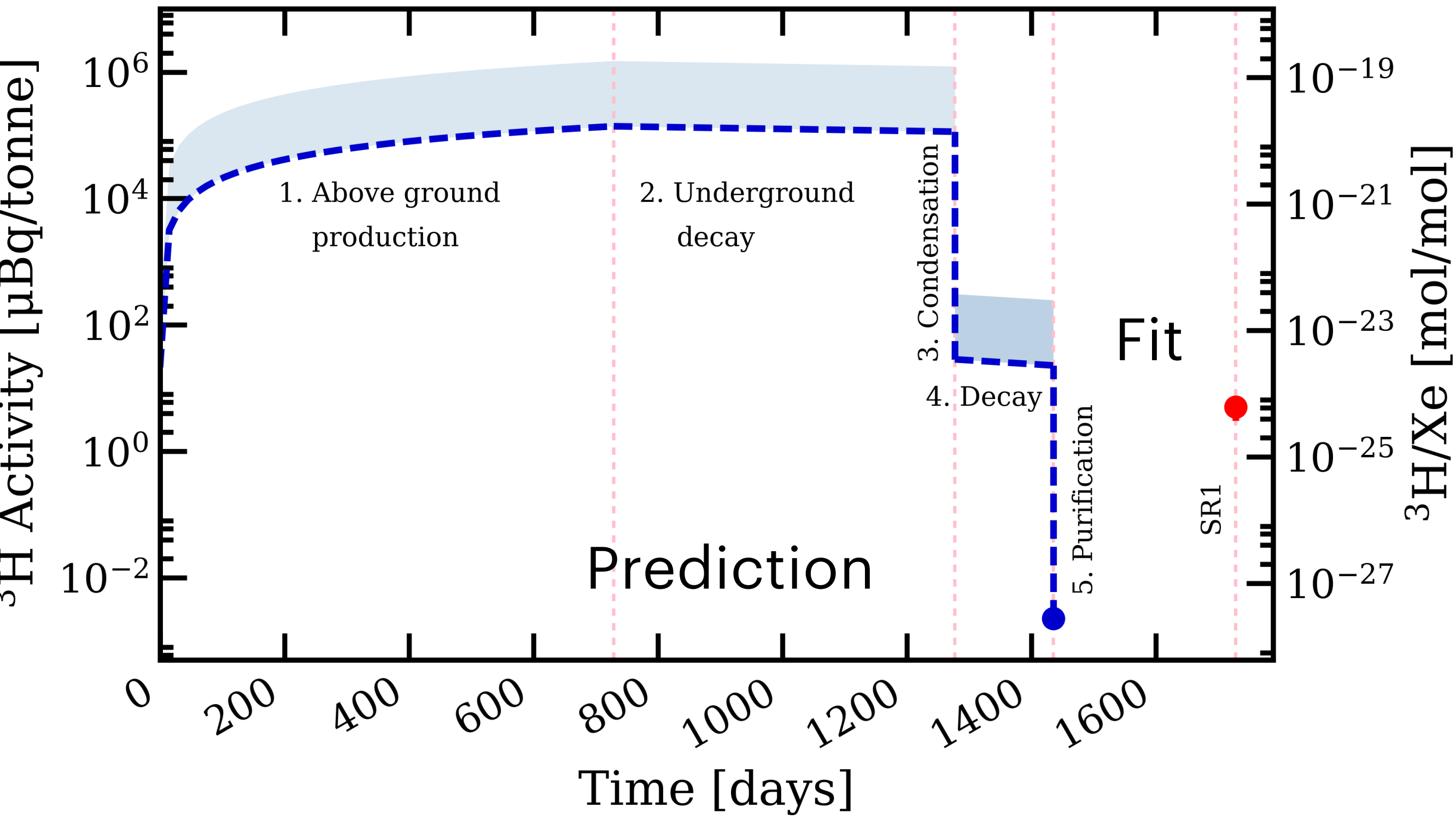
Half life 12.3 years

(a) Tritium





# Tritium — possible origins



Where from?

Cosmogenic activation?

Xe spallation

31.58/kg/d at sea level

(Zhang et al., Astropart. Phys 84, 62 (2016))

**Seems unlikely**



# Tritium — possible origins



Where from?

Emanation from detector materials?

Atmospheric abundance  $(5-10) \times 10^{-18}$  HTO/H<sub>2</sub>O

Best fit  $\Rightarrow$  60–120 ppb H<sub>2</sub>O+H<sub>2</sub>

**Can neither confirm nor rule out tritium**

**All other significances reported  
both with and without  
tritium in BG mode**

HTO

Light yield  $\Rightarrow$  O(1) ppb H<sub>2</sub>O

HT

Electron lifetime

$\Rightarrow$  < ppb O<sub>2</sub>-equivalent impurities



# Argon-37

2.8 keV energy released after EC

X-rays / Auger electrons

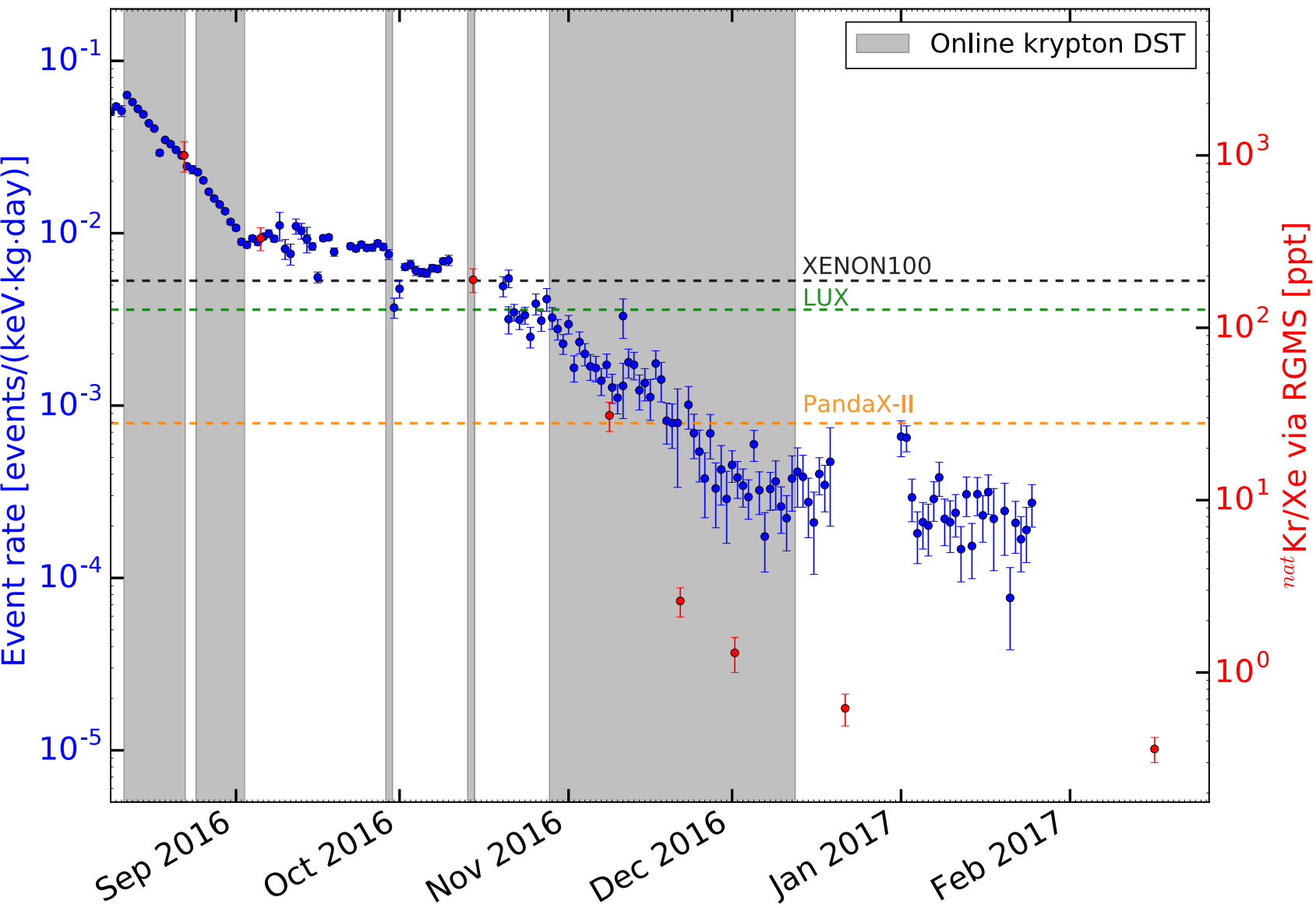
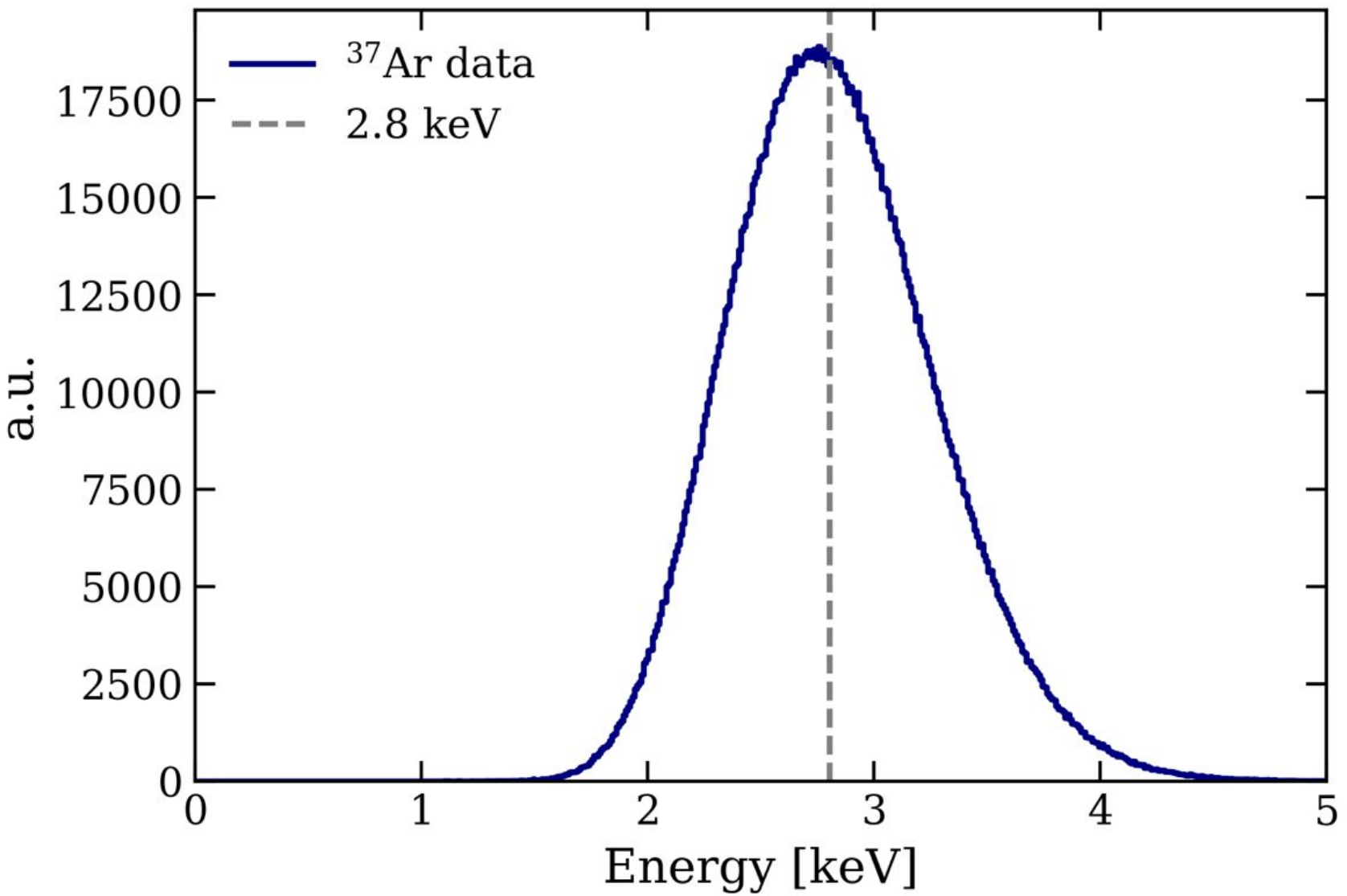
Tested as calibration source



Where from?

Always present? No, removed by distillation

Air leak? Would also introduce Kr



**Ruled out**

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**COULD IT BE  
NEW PHYSICS?**

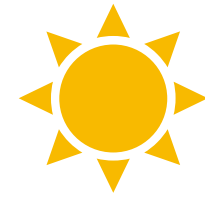
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# Solar axions

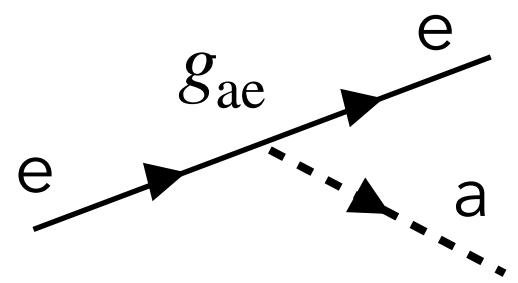
## Production

Solar physics

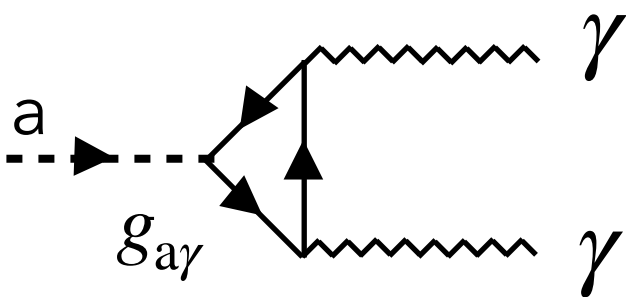


1. ABC

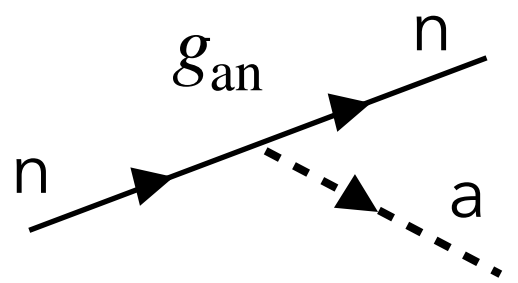
(atomic recombination and de-excitation, bremsstrahlung and Compton)



2. Primakoff

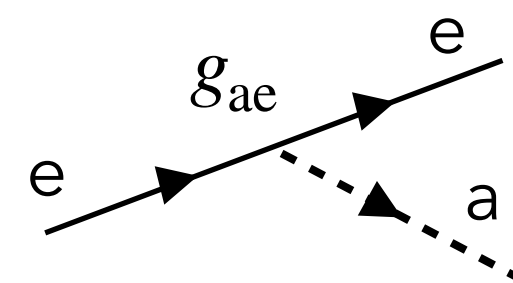
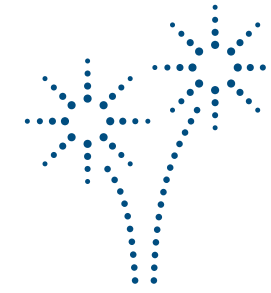


3. <sup>57</sup>Fe



## Detection

Axioelectric effect

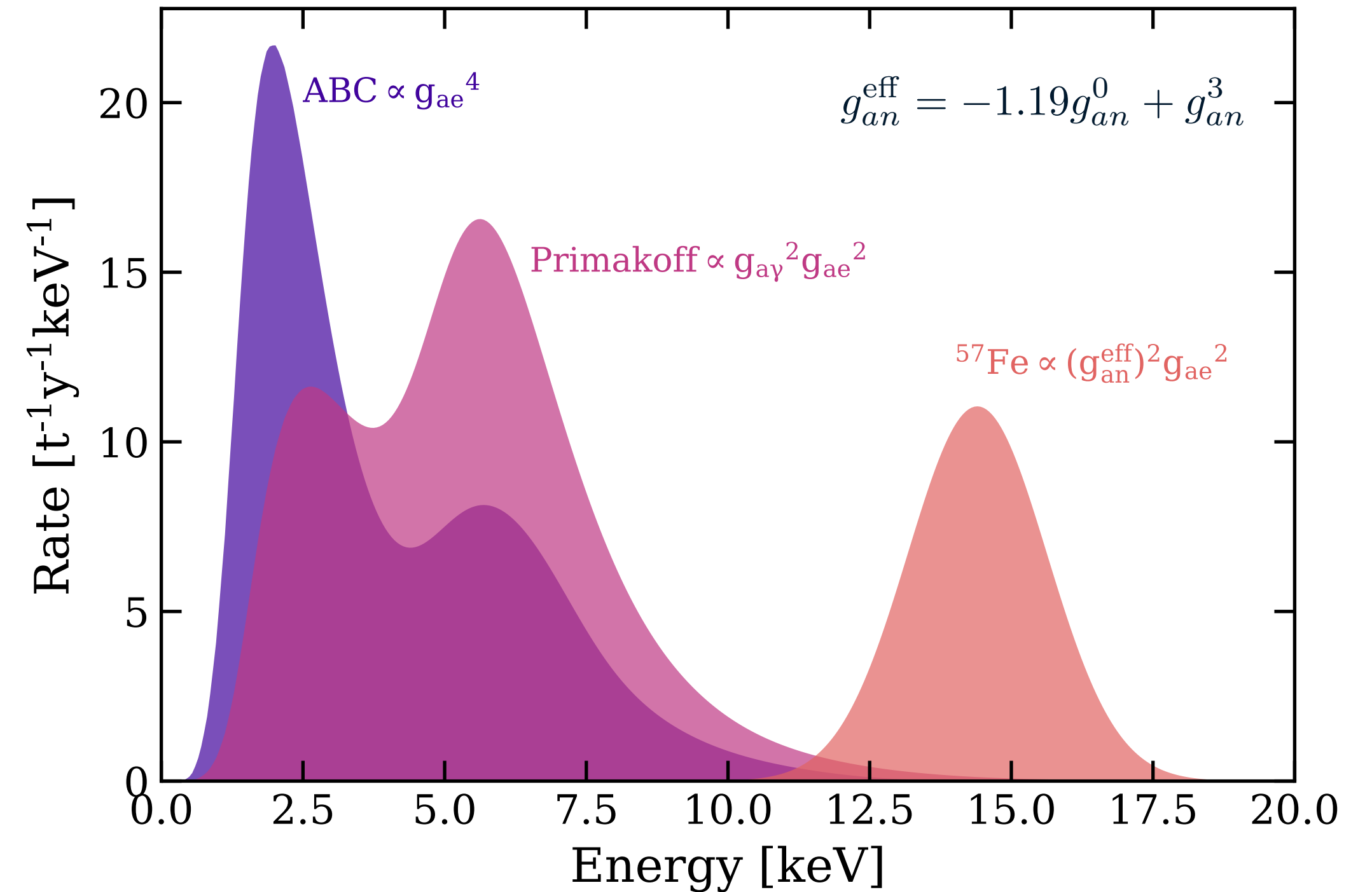
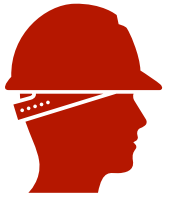


$$\sigma_{ae} = \sigma_{pe} \frac{g_{ae}^2}{\beta} \frac{3E_a^2}{16\pi\alpha m_e^2} \left(1 - \frac{\beta^{2/3}}{3}\right)$$

Like the photo-electric effect for axions

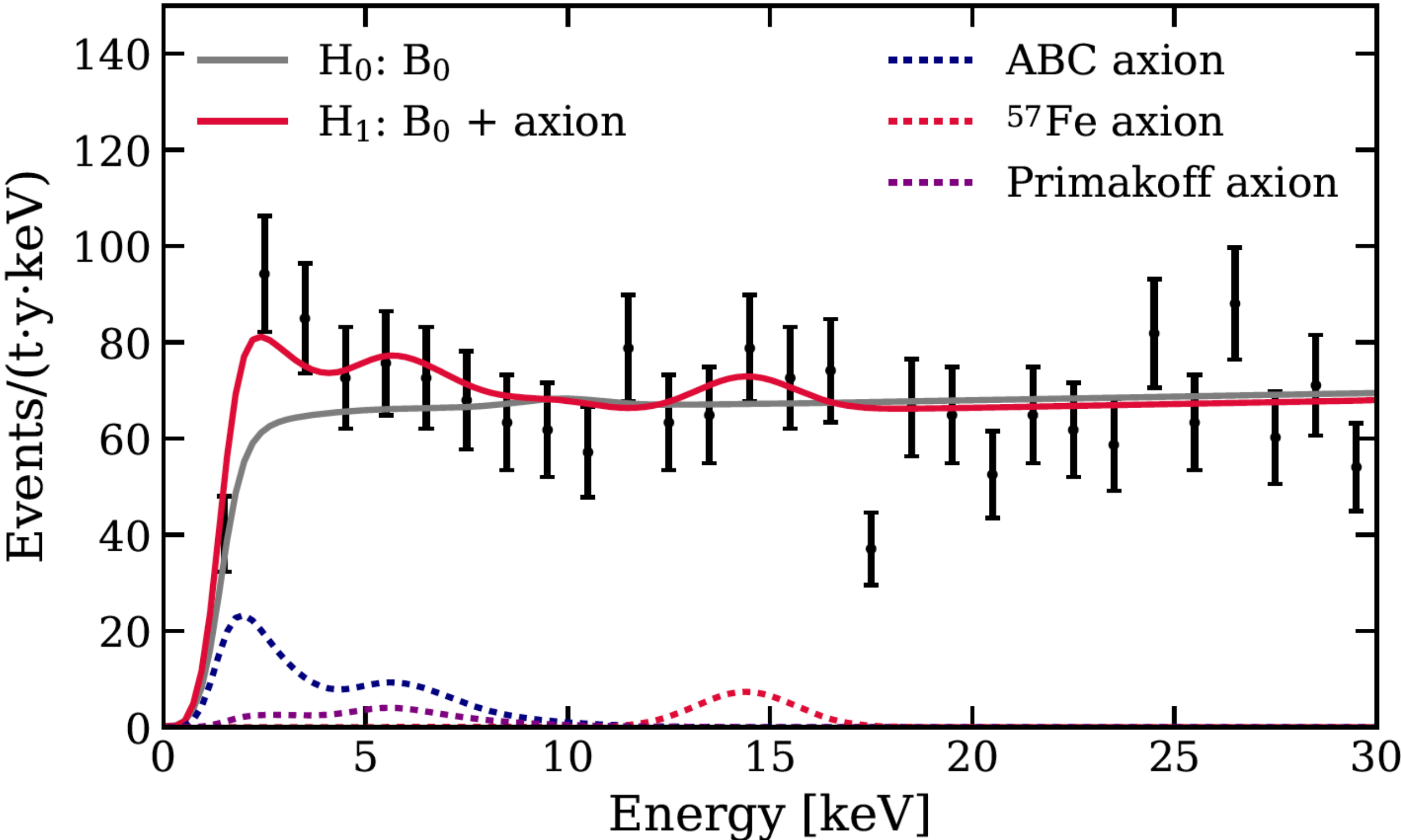
## Reconstruction

XENONIT resolution, efficiency

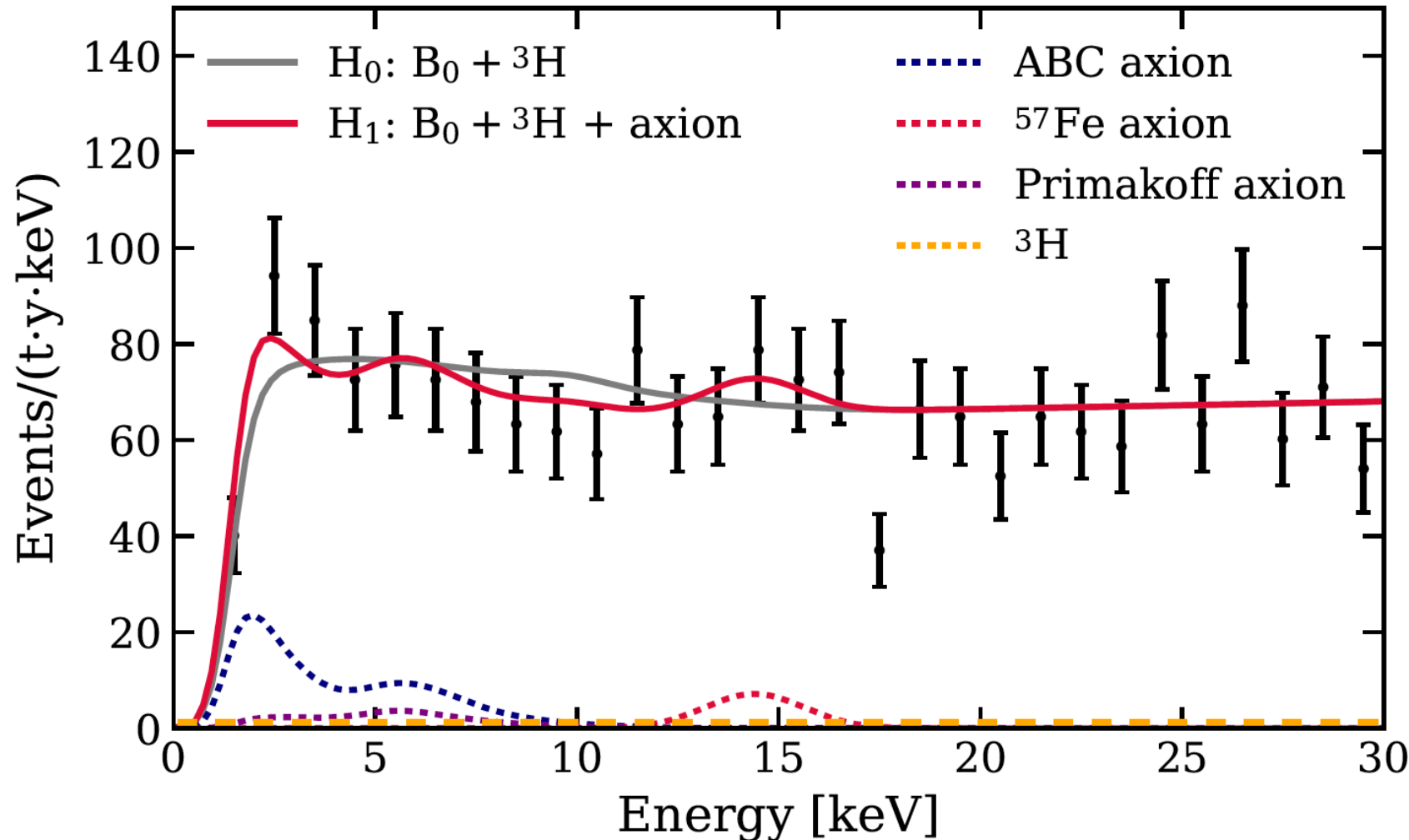


# Solar axions

(b) Solar axion



(d) Solar axion vs. tritium background

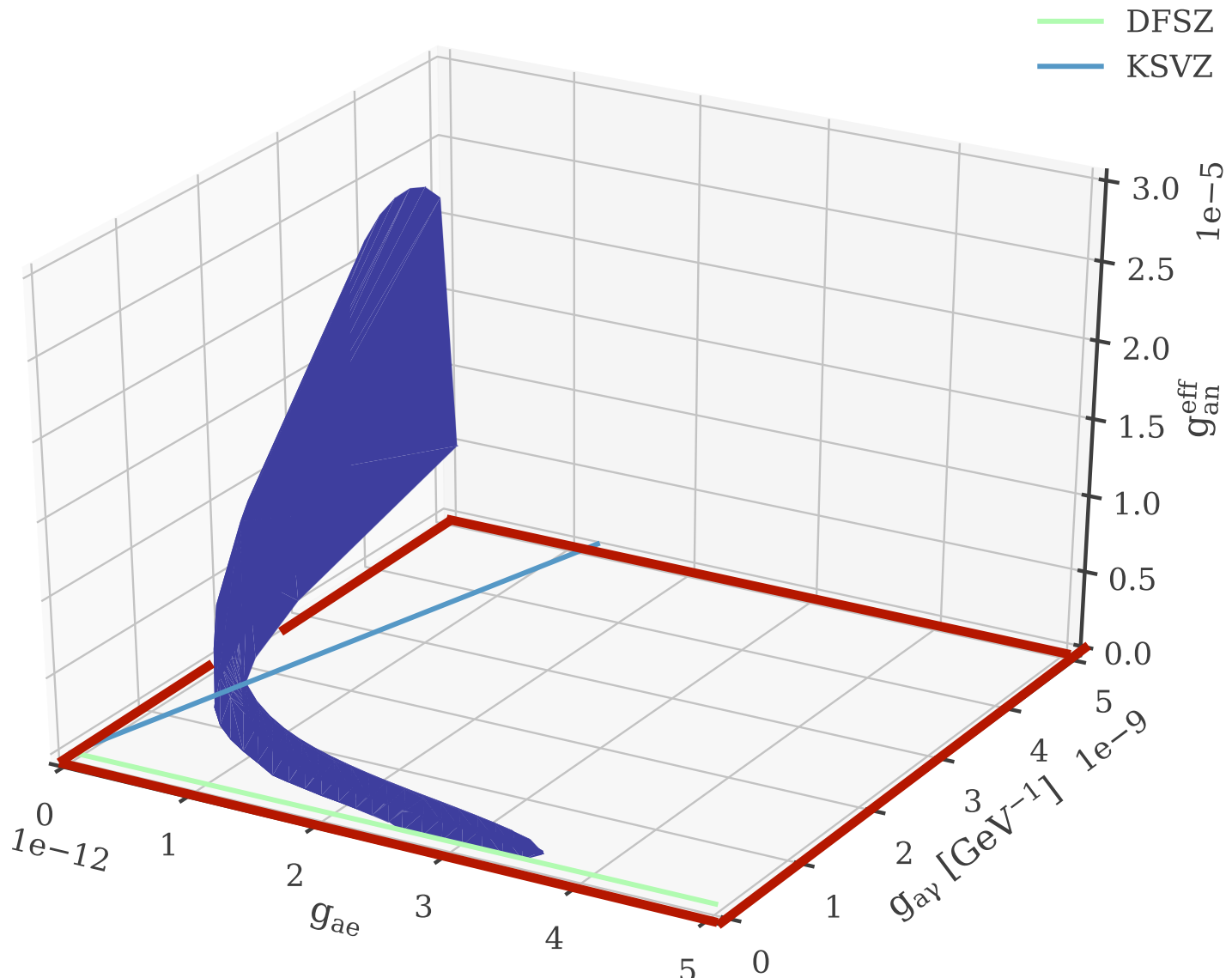


**Solar axions only:  $3.4\sigma$  over background**  
**Axions +  ${}^3\text{H}$ :  $2.0\sigma$  over background +  ${}^3\text{H}$**



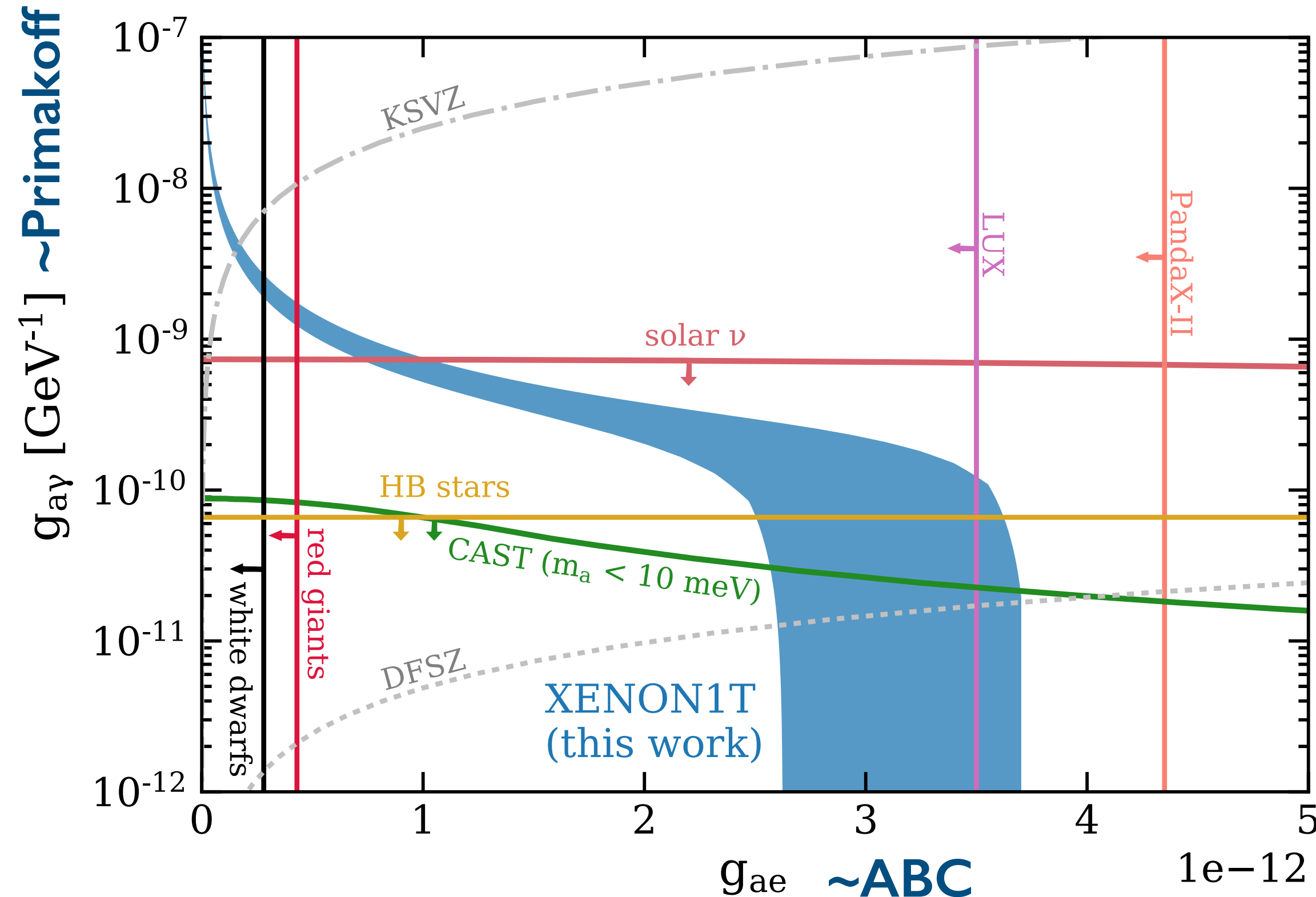
# Solar axions

3D allowed region for the three parameters



In tension with astrophysical constraints e.g. from stellar cooling

(arXiv 1708.02111)



**At least one of ABC and Primakoff non-zero**

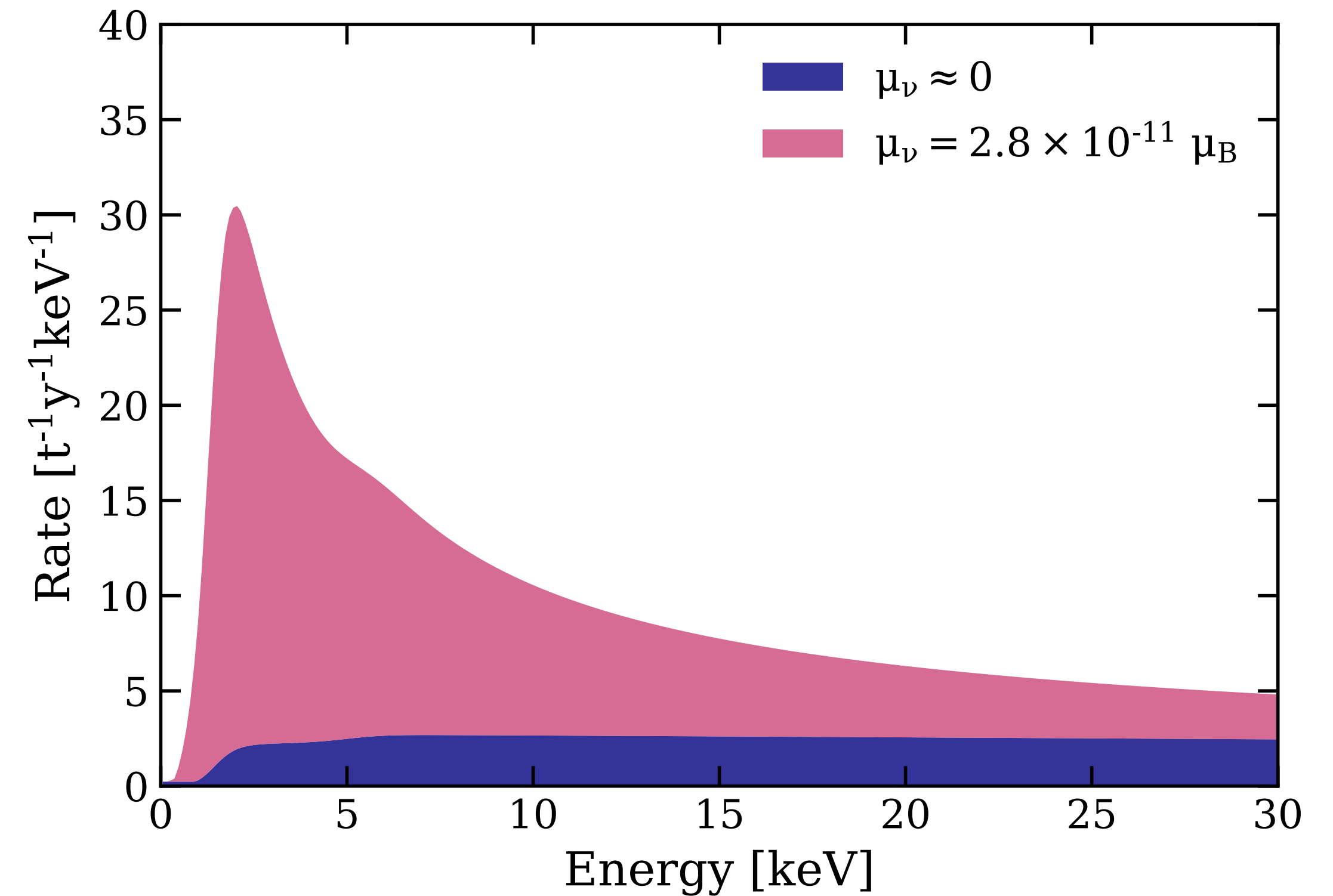
# Neutrino magnetic moment

Massive neutrinos have magnetic moment

$$\mu_\nu \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-19} \left( \frac{m_\nu}{\text{eV}} \right) \mu_B$$

A larger value ( $\gtrsim 10^{-15} \mu_B$ )  $\implies$  Majorana neutrinos

Would lead to enhanced neutrino-electron scattering cross-section





# Neutrino magnetic moment

Mag. Moment:  $3.2\sigma$  over background

with  ${}^3\text{H}$ :  $0.9\sigma$  over background +  ${}^3\text{H}$

$$\mu_\nu : (1.4 - 2.9) \times 10^{-11} \mu_B$$

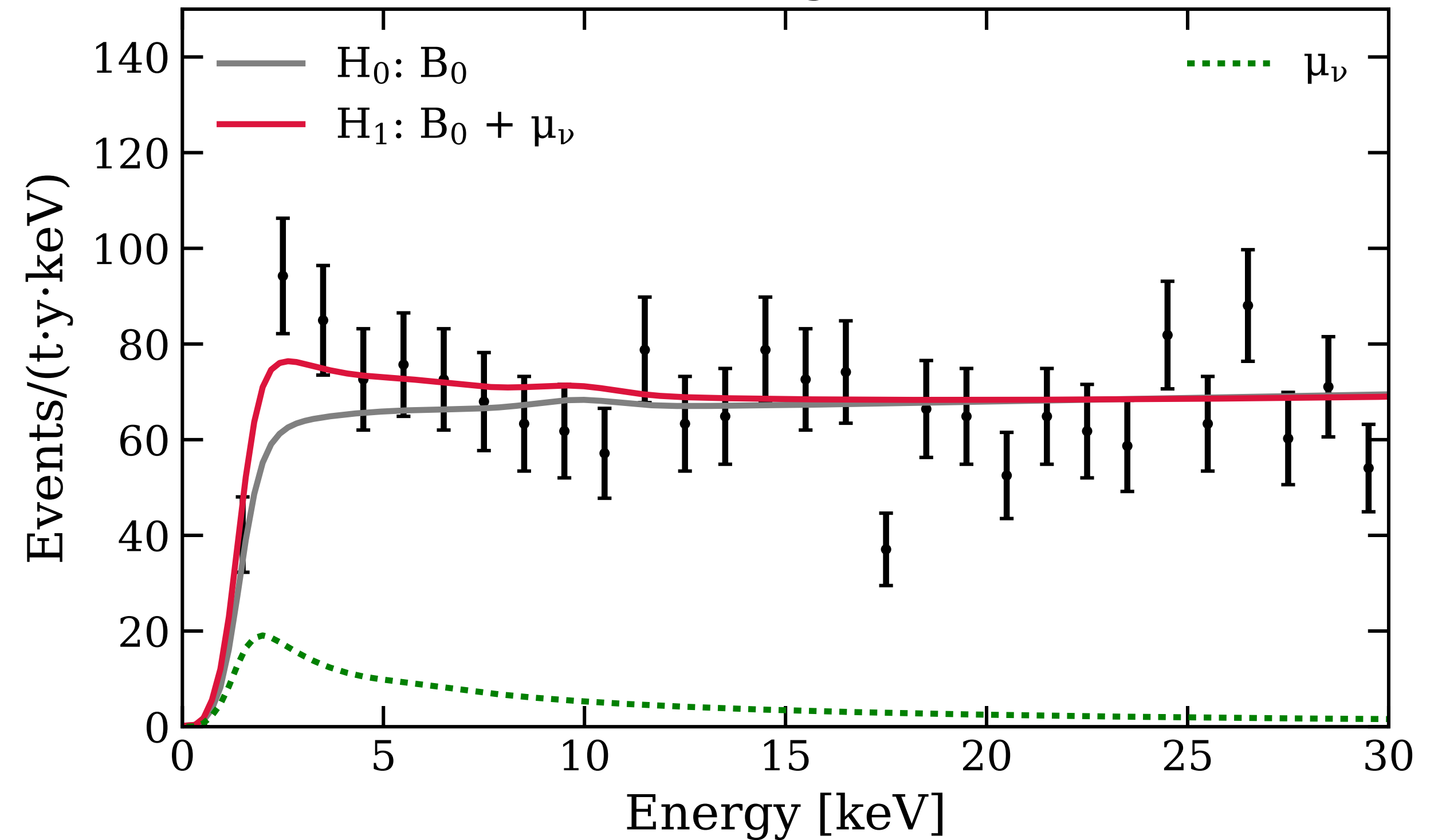
Compatible with other experiments

In tension with astrophysical constraints

arXiv 1910.10568

arXiv 1907.00115

(c) Neutrino magnetic moment



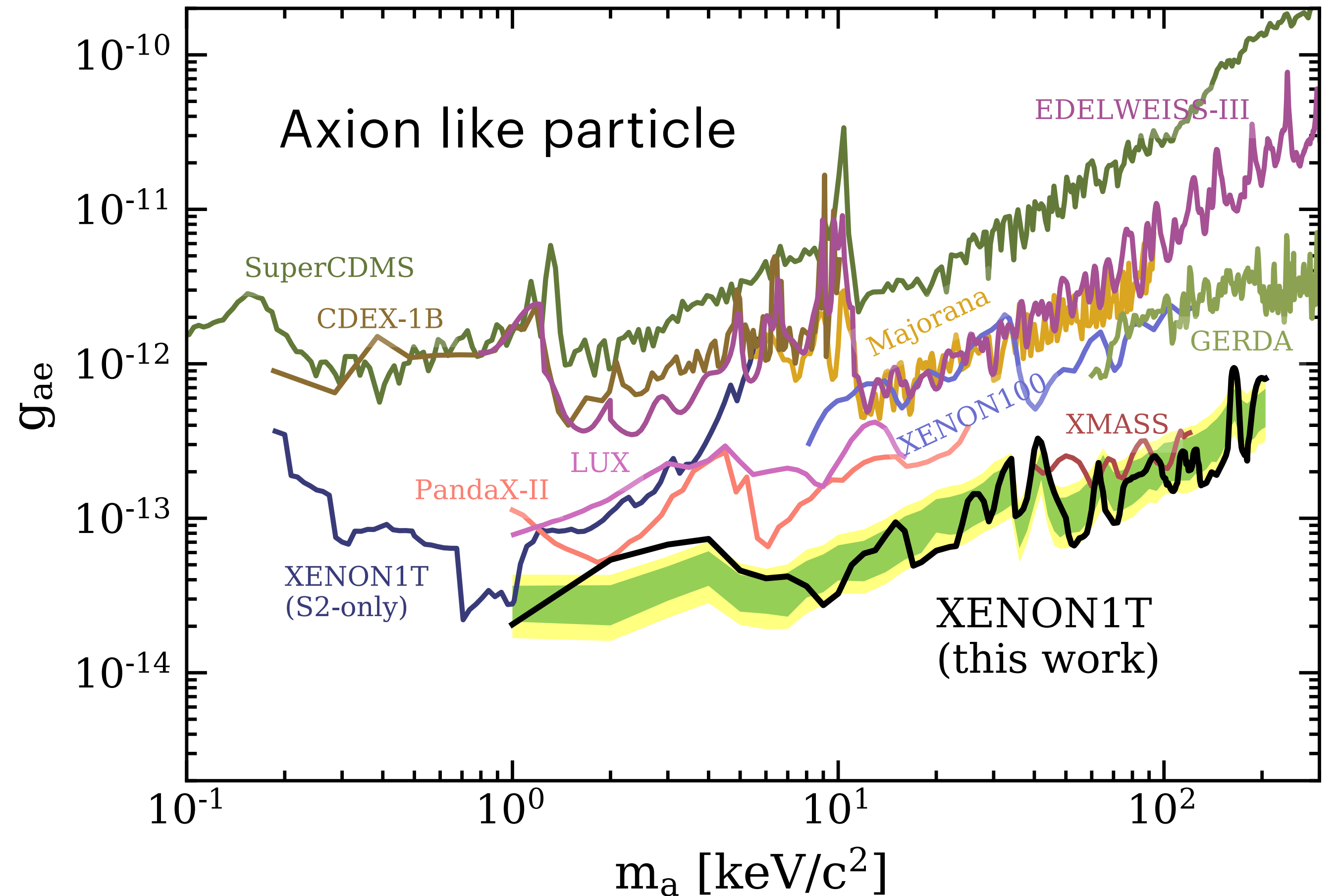
# Bosonic dark matter

Search for a mono-energetic peak

Could be dark matter,  
e.g. axion-like particle or dark photon

Most significant at  $2.3 \pm 0.2$  keV

No  $> 3\sigma$  excess  $\implies$  only report limits



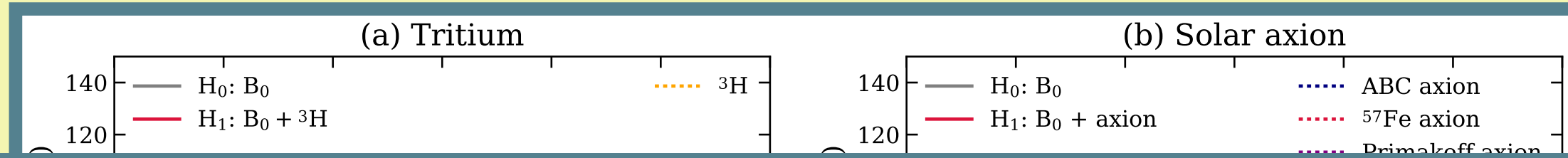
**Mono-energetic peak:  $3.0\sigma$  over background (global)**



Tritium  
3.2 $\sigma$

$\mu\nu$   
3.2 $\sigma$

Mono-energetic peak  
3.0 $\sigma$

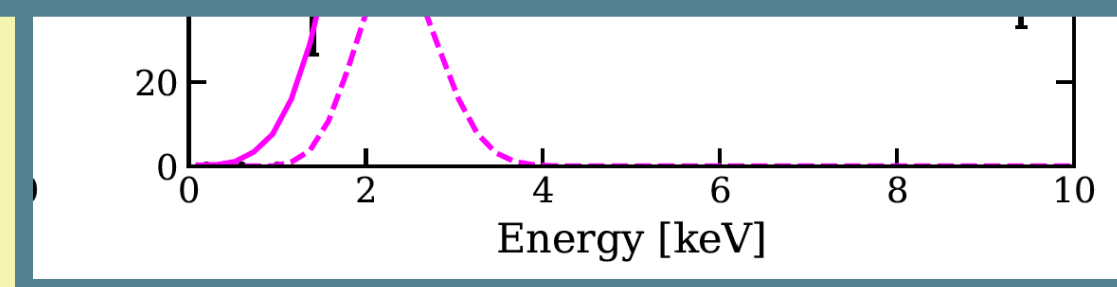


**RESULTS ARE  
INCONCLUSIVE...**

**...FOR NOW**

Solar axions  
3.4 $\sigma$

Axions +  $^3\text{H}$   
2.0 $\sigma$



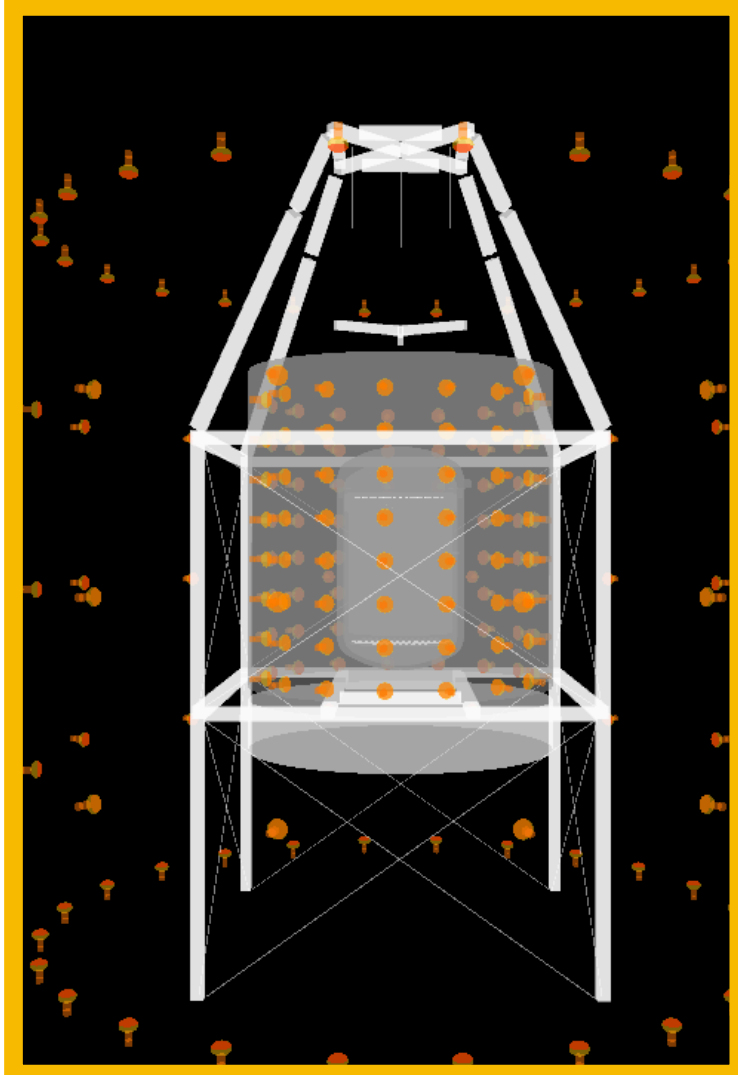
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**XENONnT**

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# Some of what's new in XENONnT



## Neutron veto

- Inner region of existing muon veto
- optically separate
- 120 additional PMTs
- Gd in the water tank
- 0.5 %  $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$



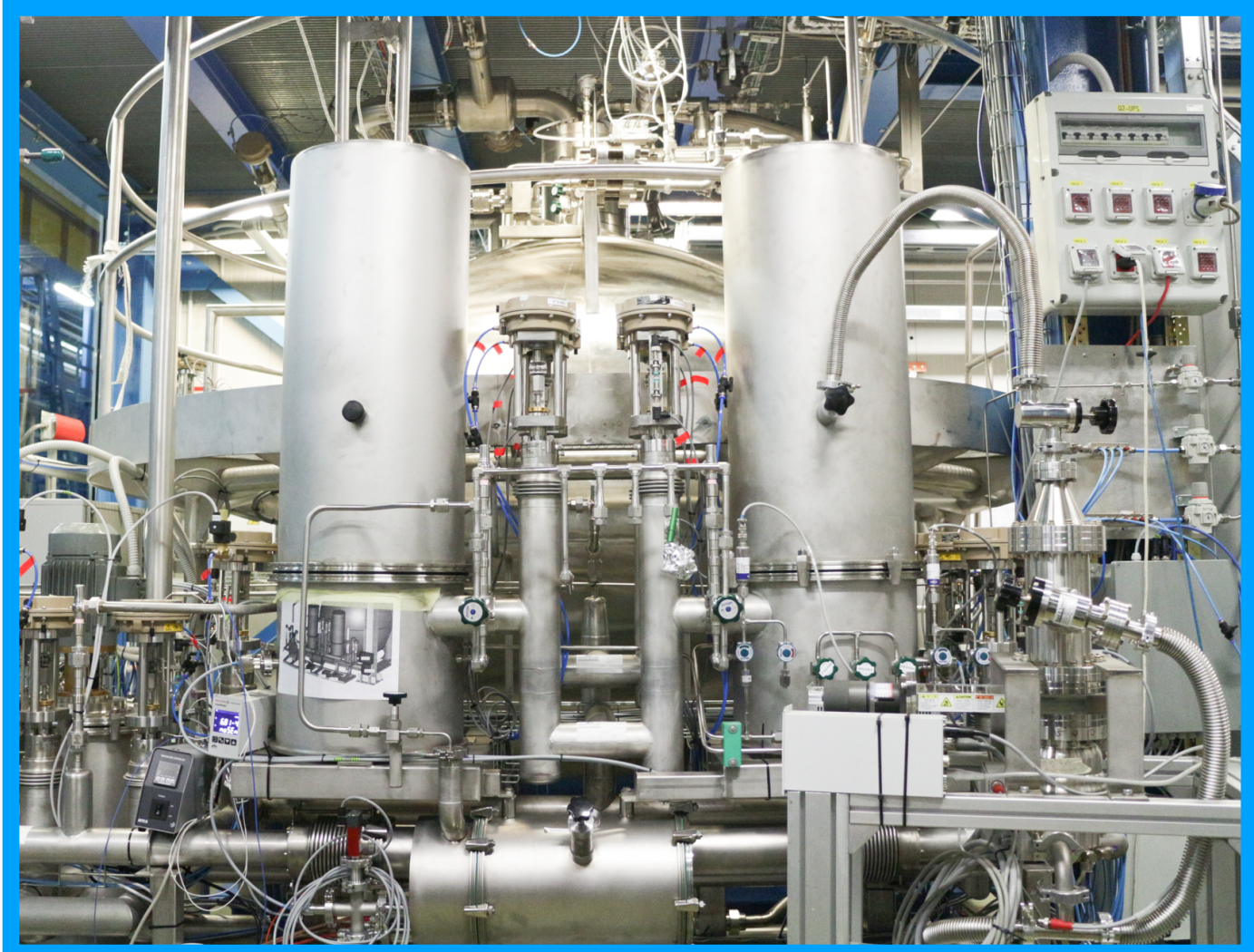
## Larger TPC

- Total 8.4 t LXe
- 5.9 t in TPC
- ~ 4 t fiducial
- 248 → 494 PMTs



## $^{222}\text{Rn}$ distillation

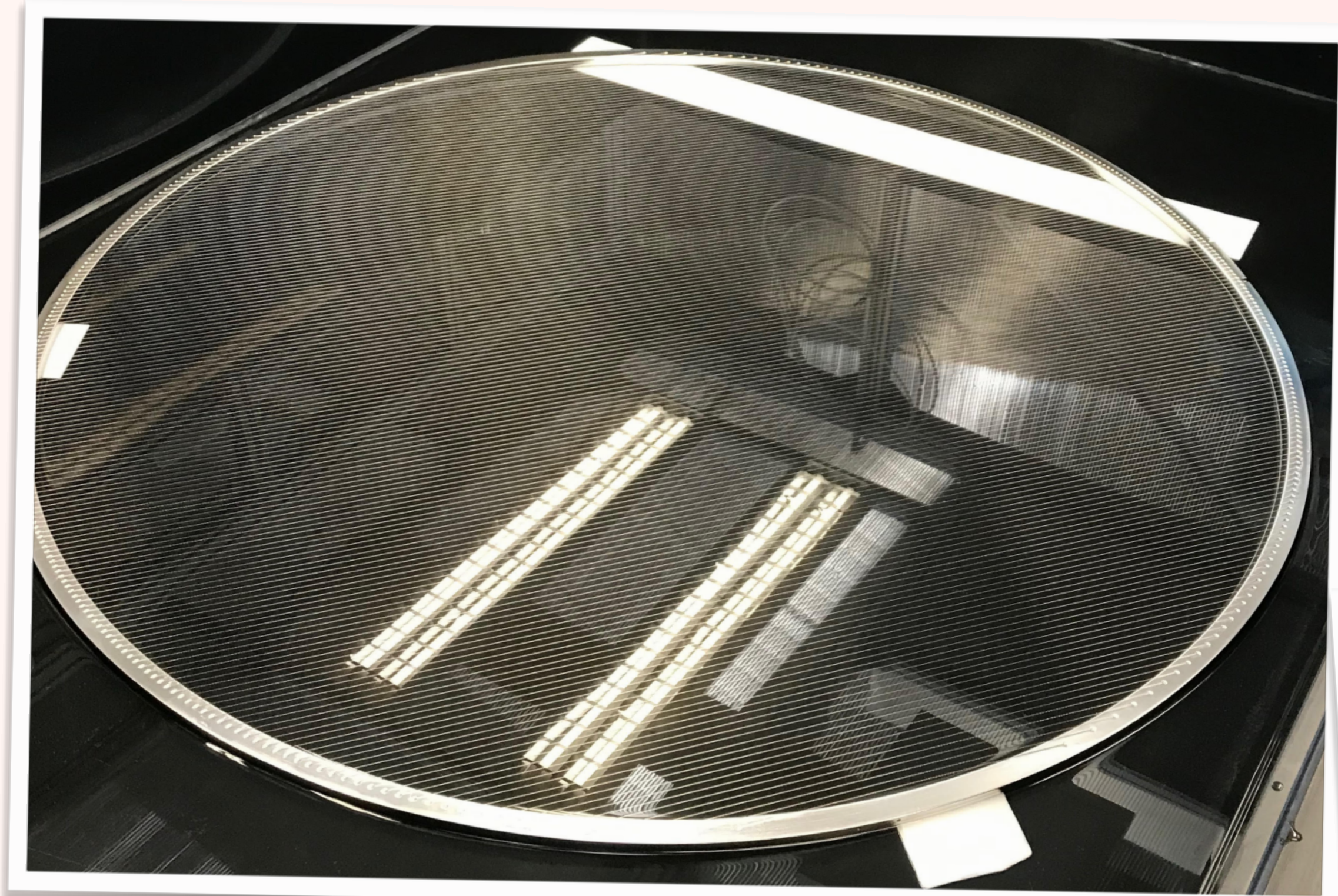
- Reduce Rn ( $^{214}\text{Pb}$ ) from pipes, cables, cryogenic system
- New system, PoP in XENON1T



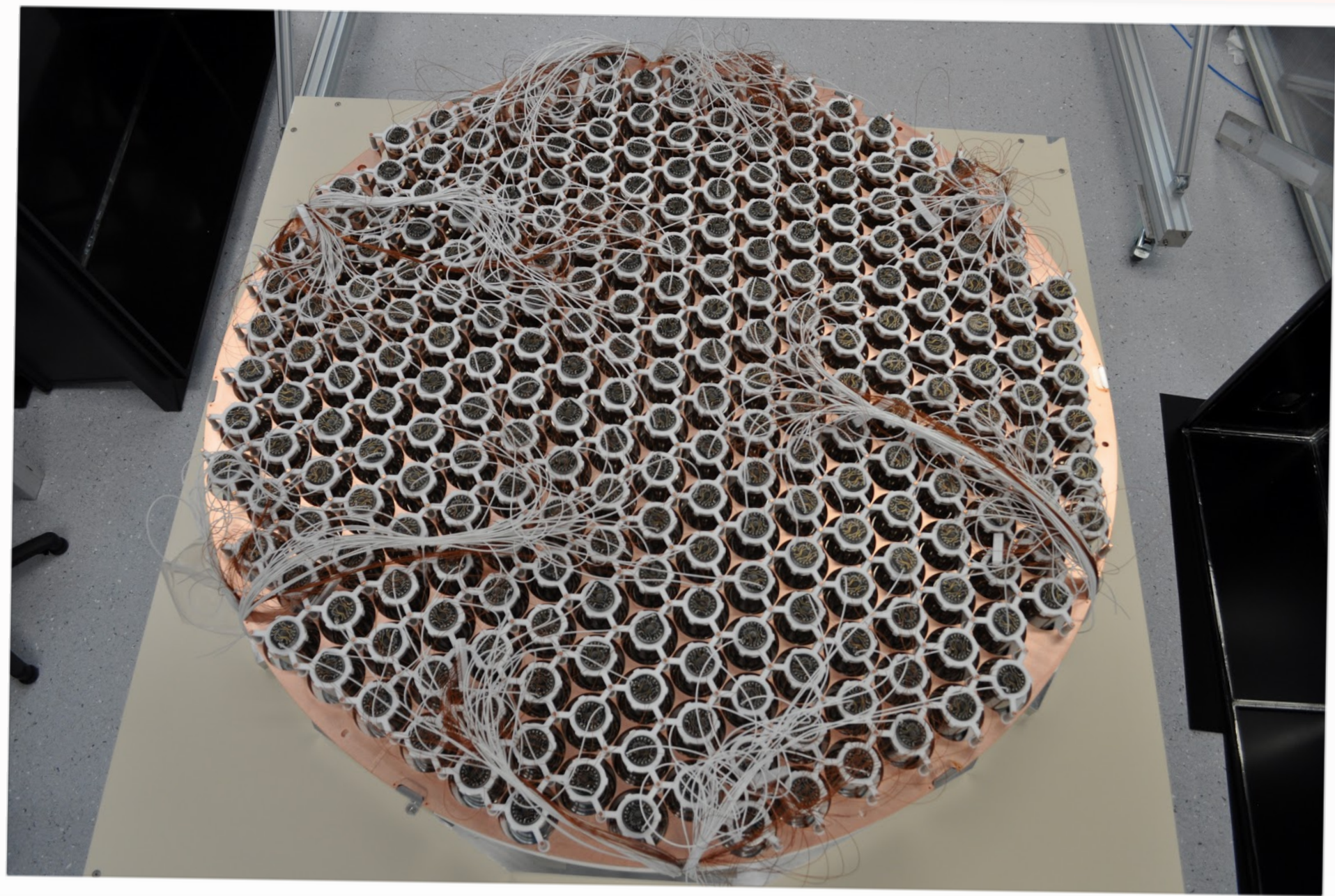
## LXe purification

- Faster xenon cleaning
- 5 L/min LXe (2500 slpm)
- XENON1T ~ 100 slpm

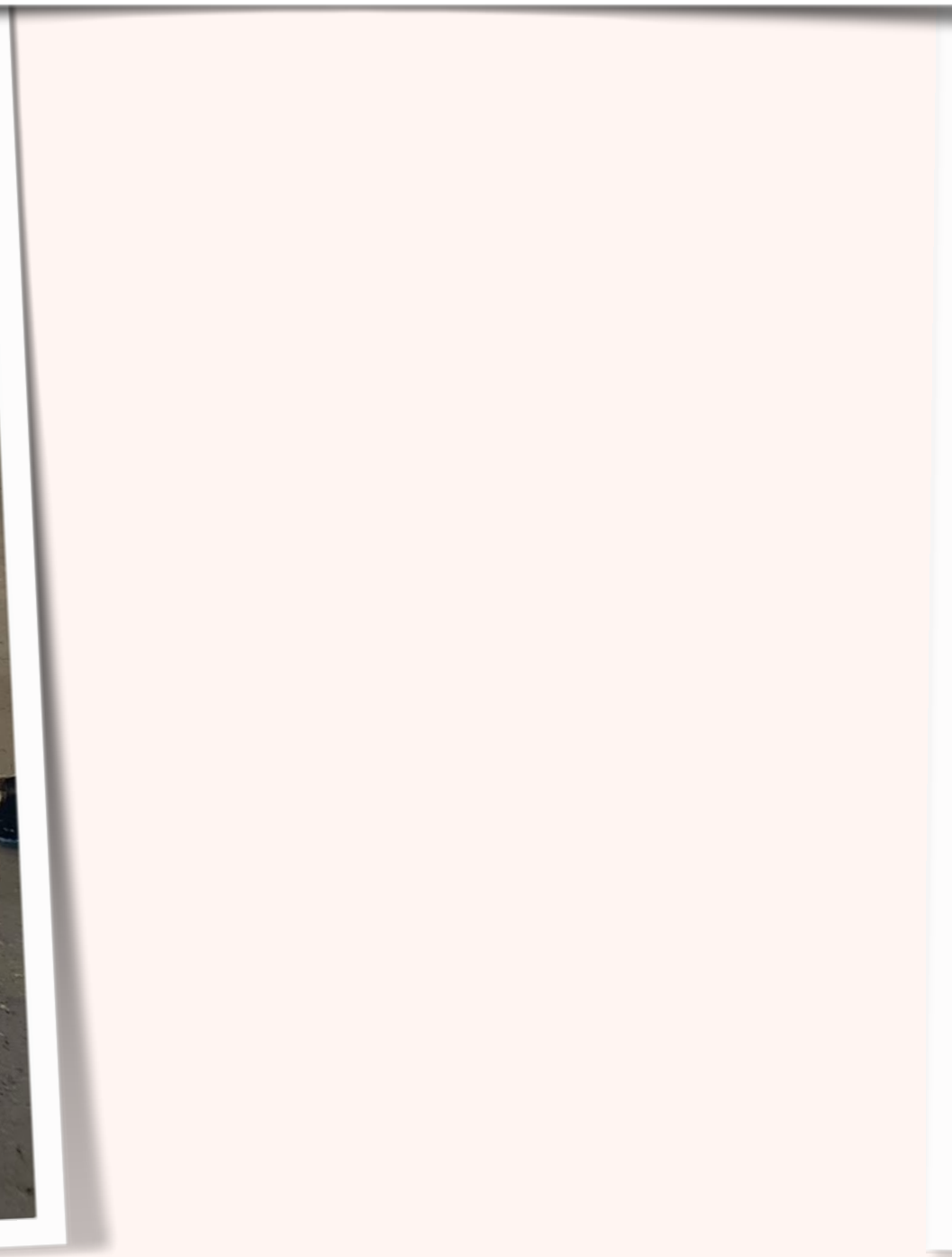
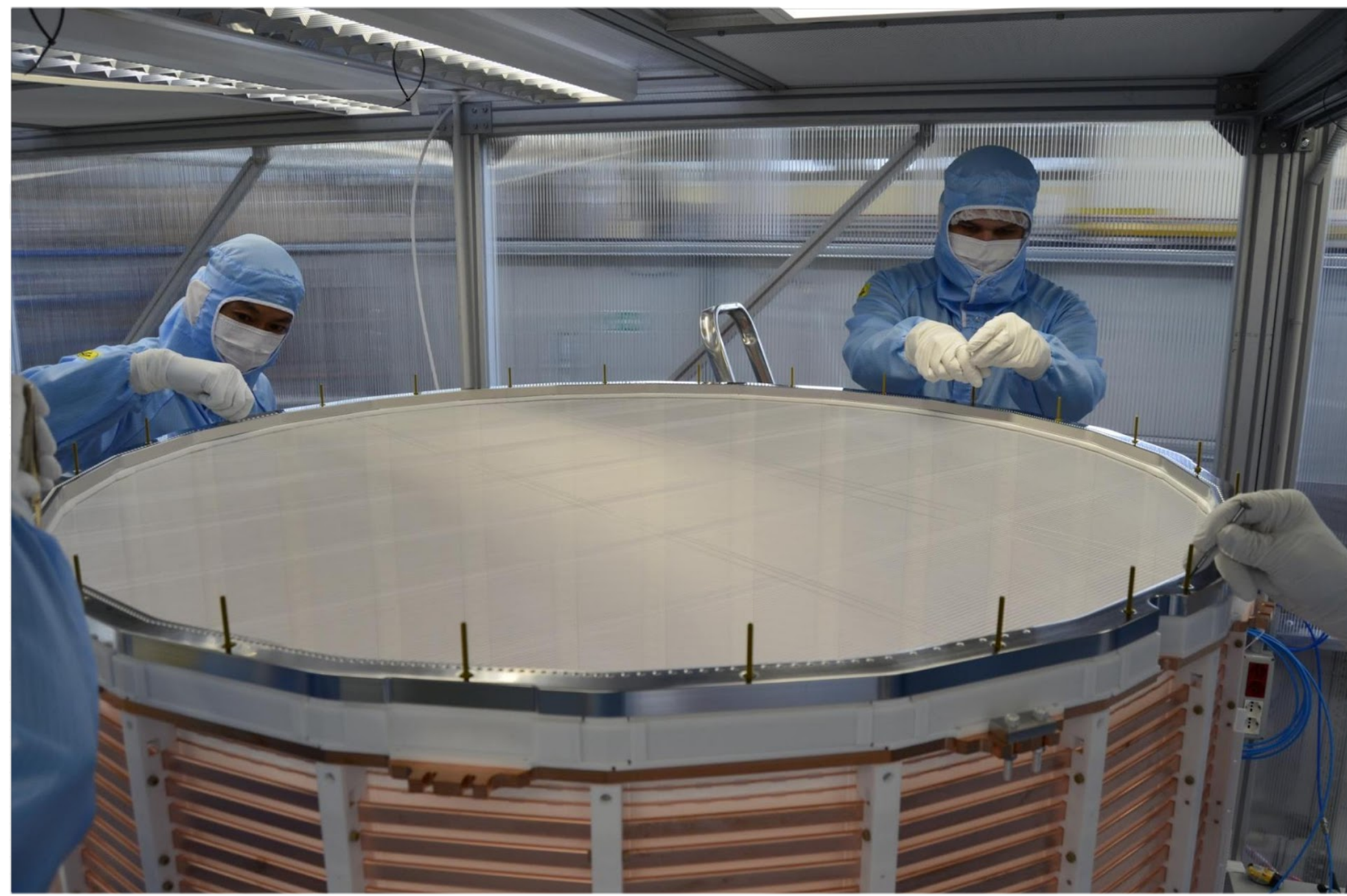
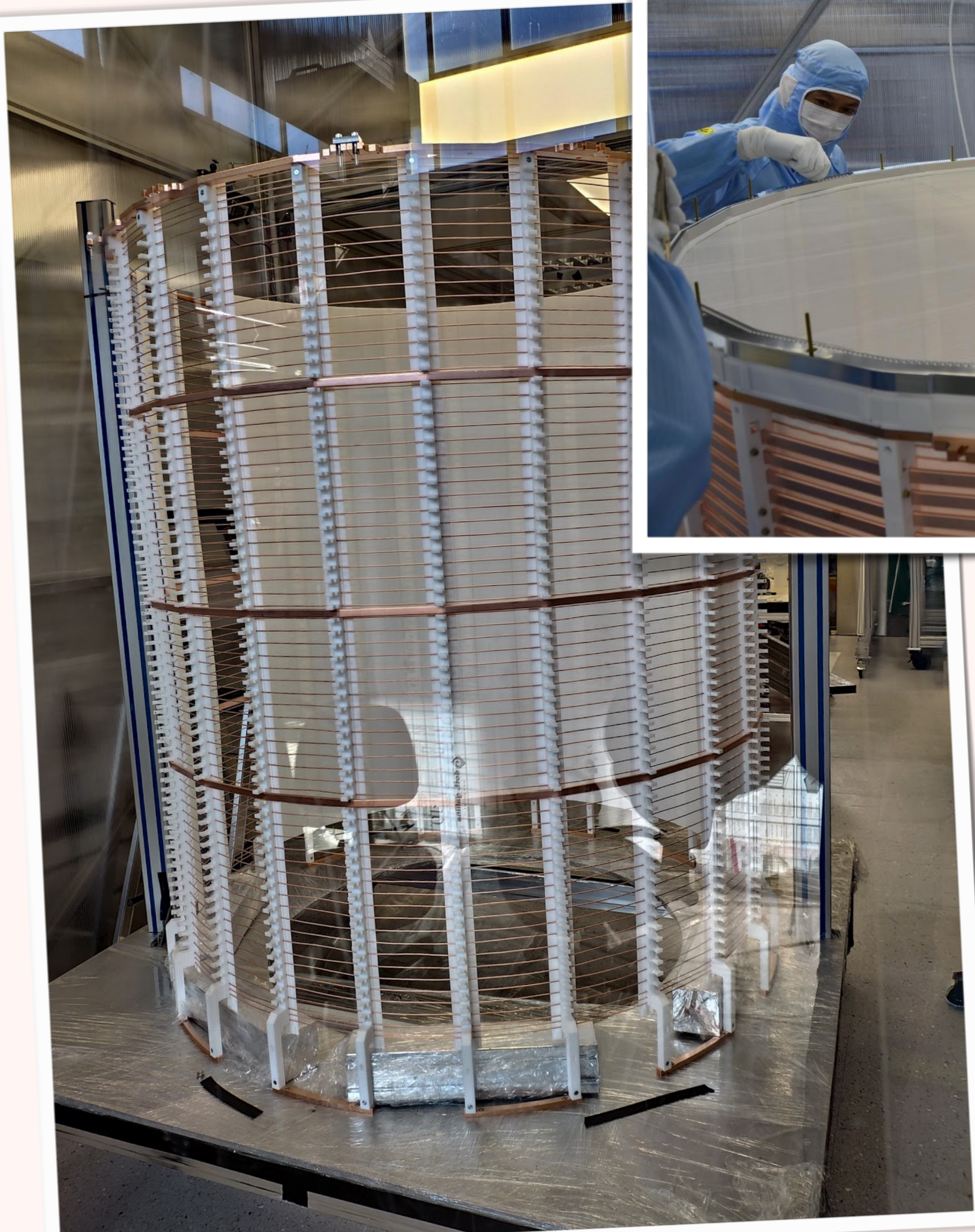




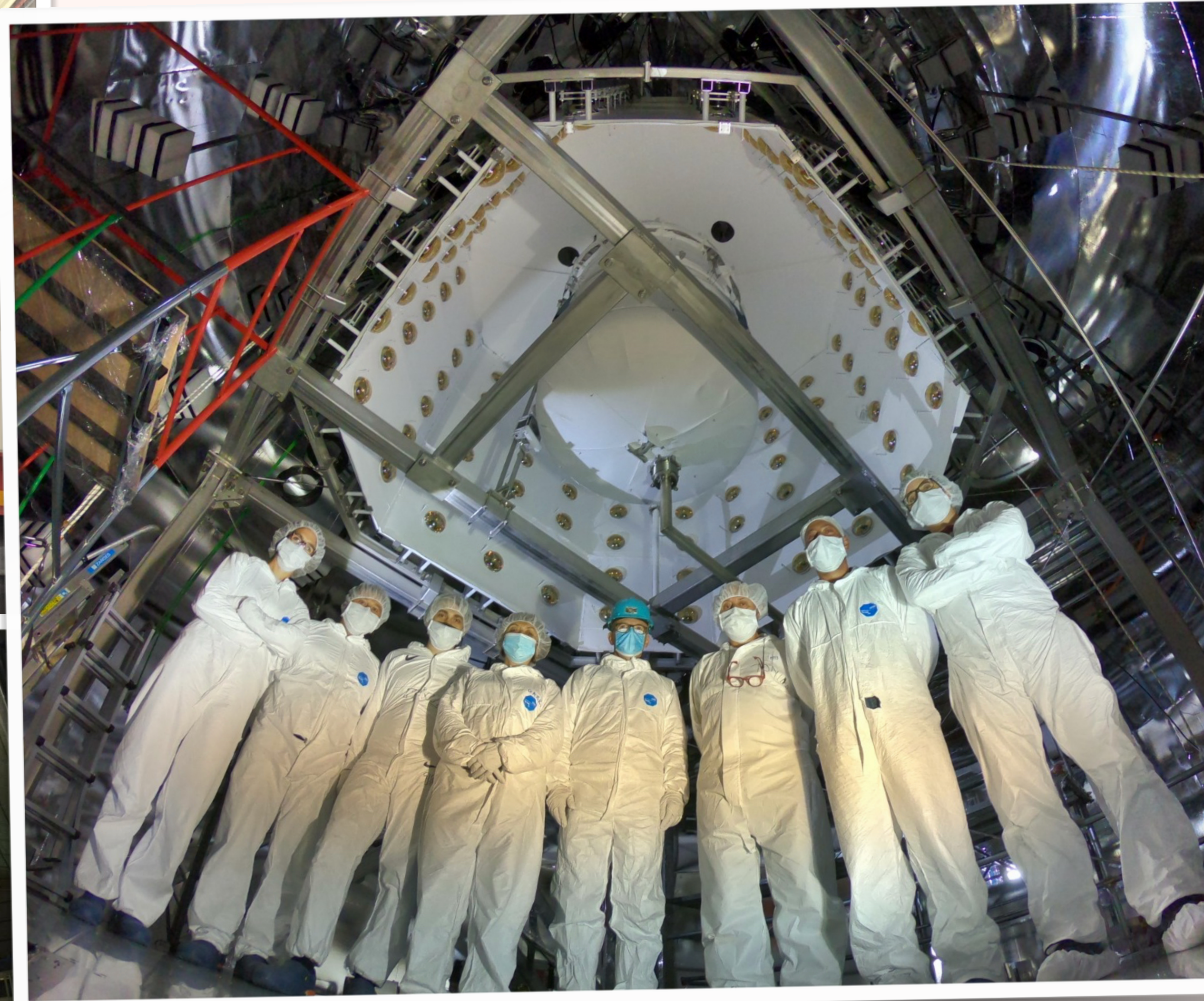












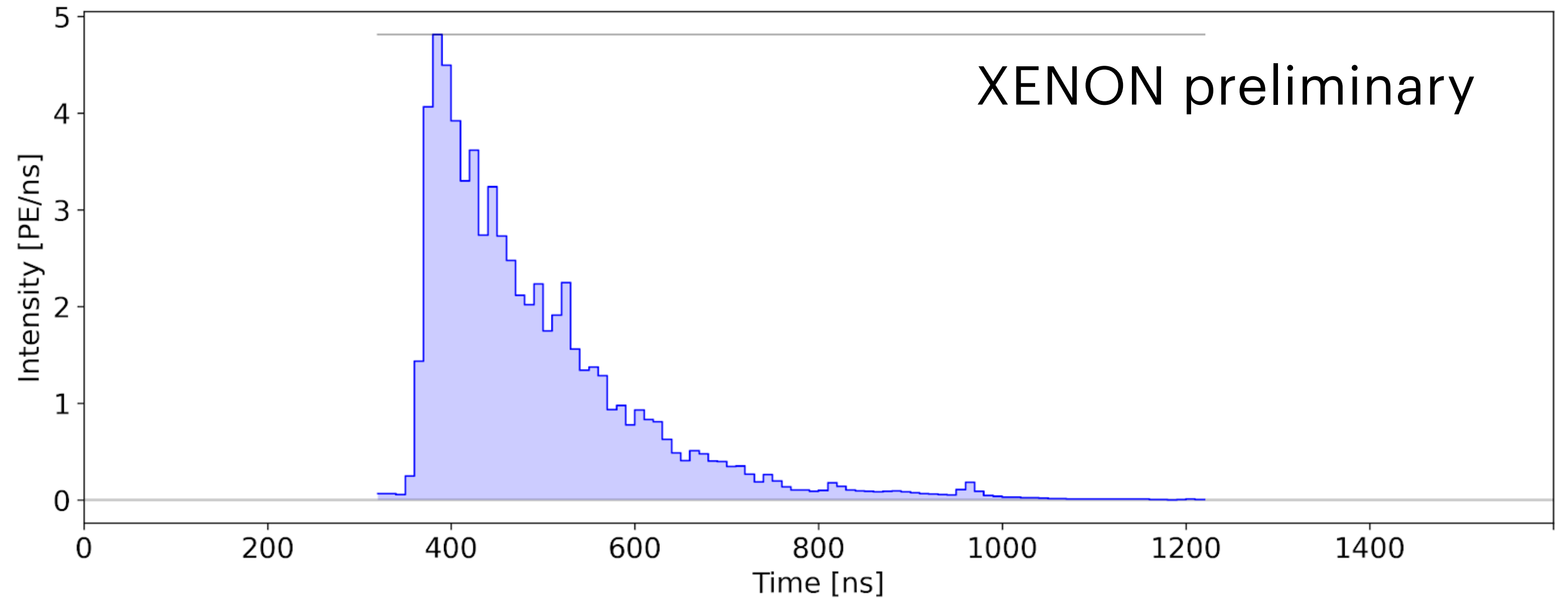


# XENOnT — watch this space

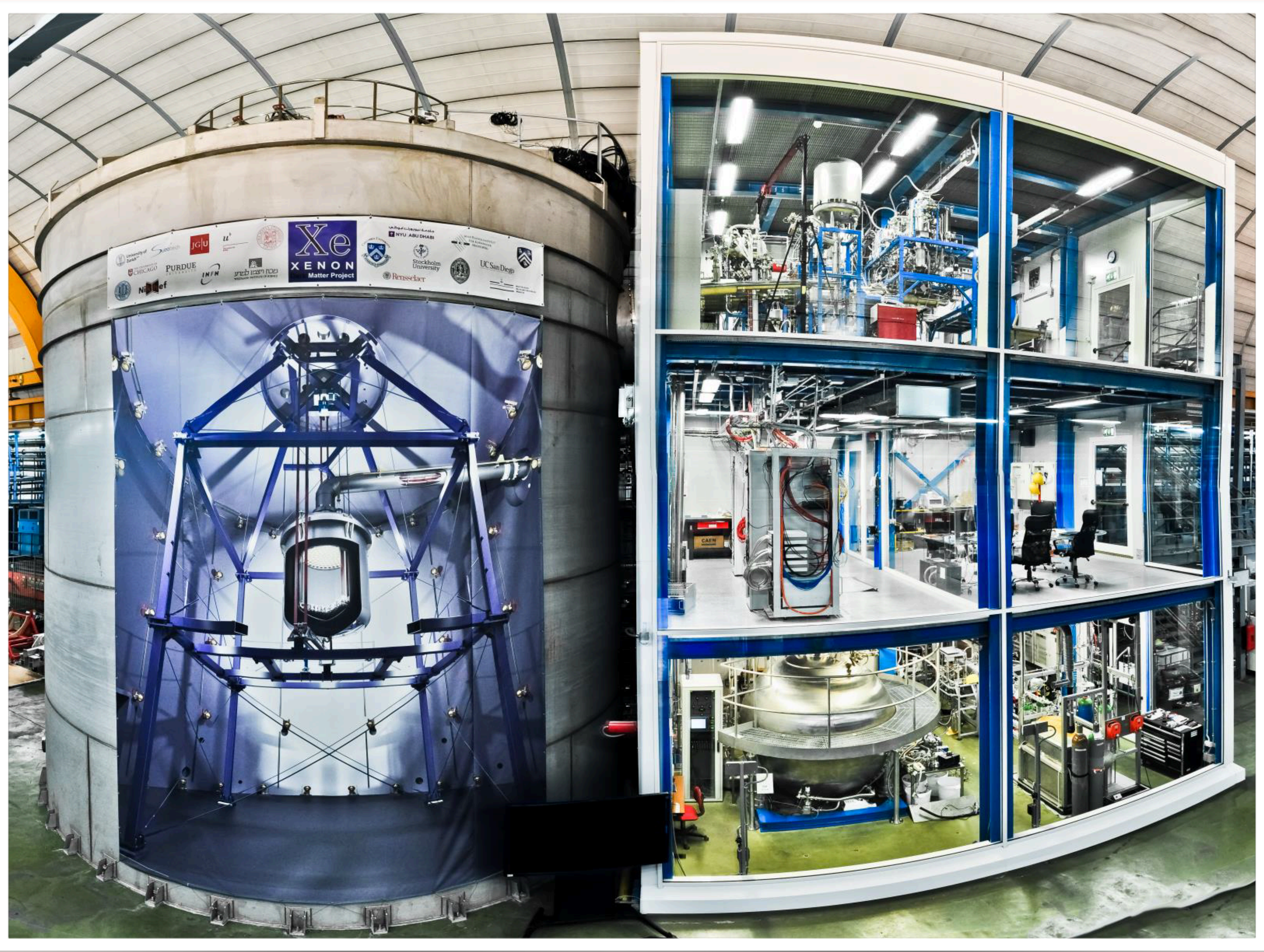


Cryostat has been closed for several months  
Just recently started filling it with liquid xenon

First scintillation light already seen (in gas xenon):







**THANK YOU  
FOR LISTENING**

[xe-pr@lngs.infn.it](mailto:xe-pr@lngs.infn.it)  
[www.xenonexperiment.org](http://www.xenonexperiment.org)  
[twitter.com/XENONexperiment](https://twitter.com/XENONexperiment)  
[facebook.com/XENONexperiment](https://facebook.com/XENONexperiment)  
[instagram.com/xenon\\_experiment](https://instagram.com/xenon_experiment)