



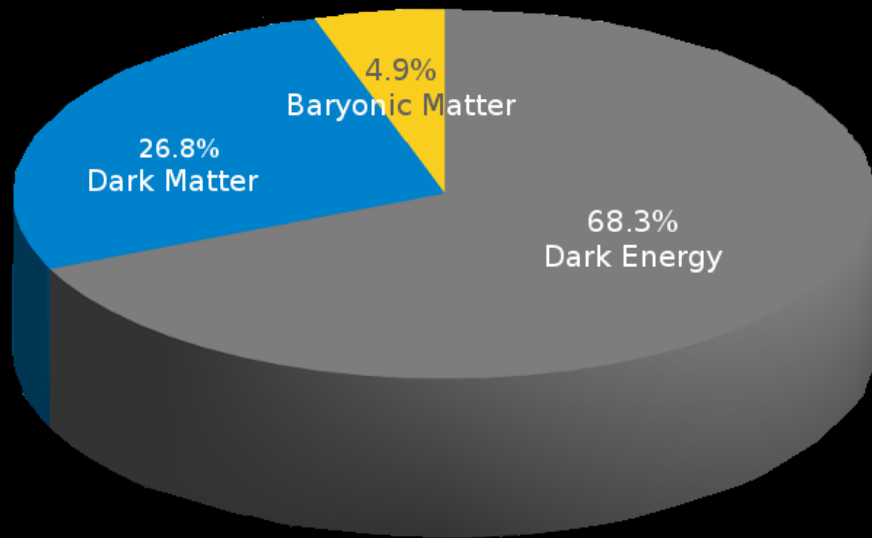
Exploring the Dark Universe with XENON

Marc Schumann *University of Freiburg*

KIS Colloquium, Freiburg, 20.02.2020

www.app.uni-freiburg.de

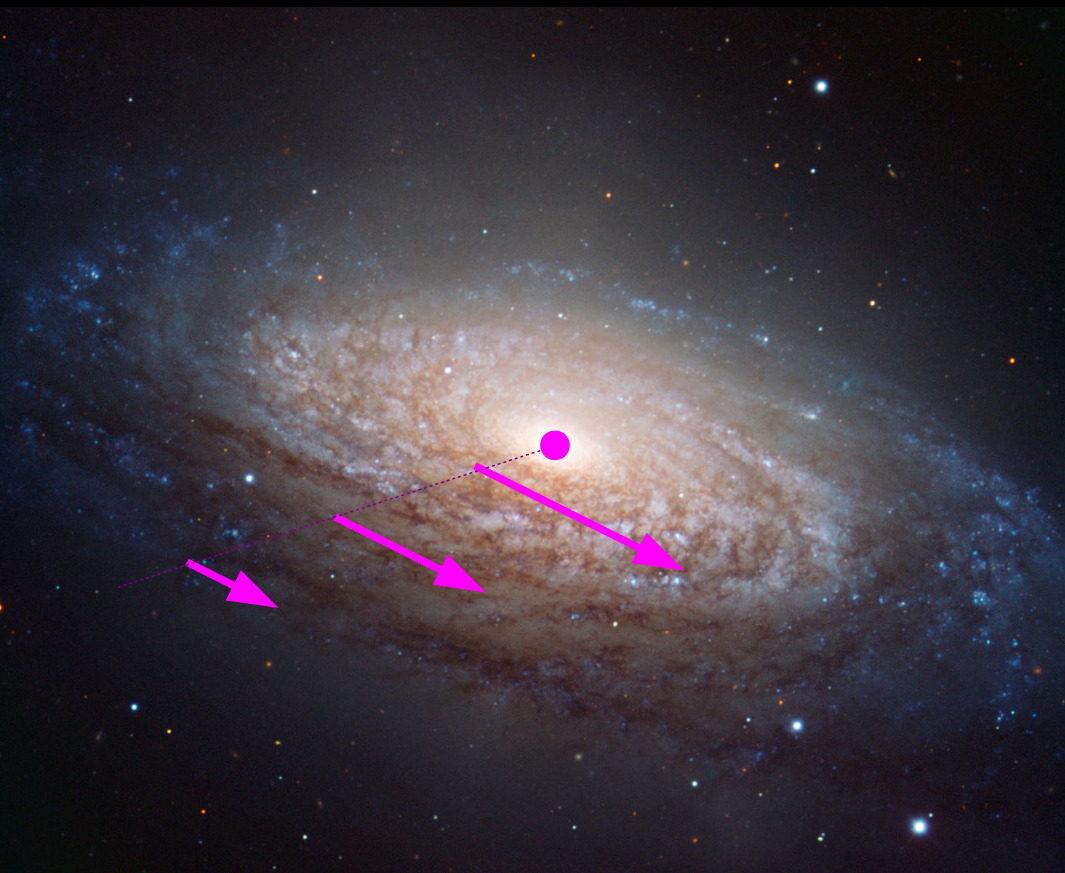




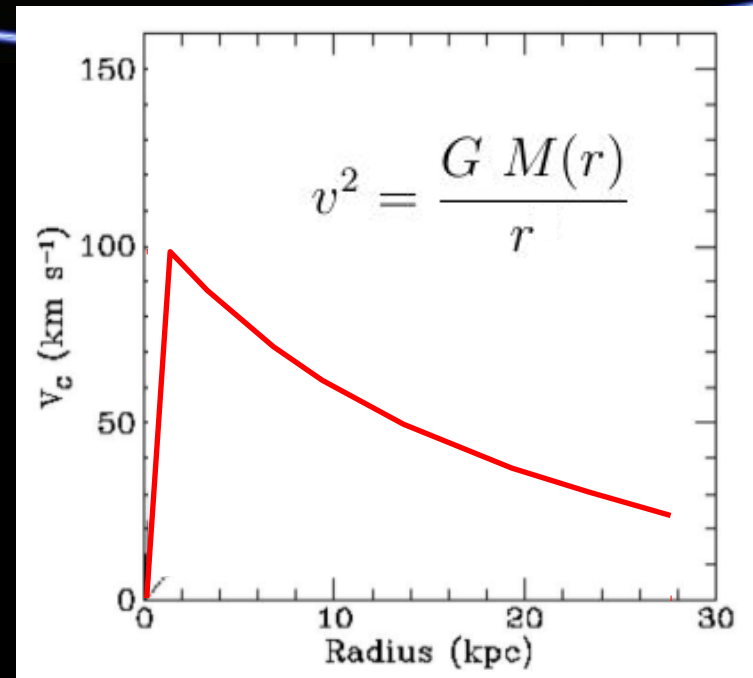
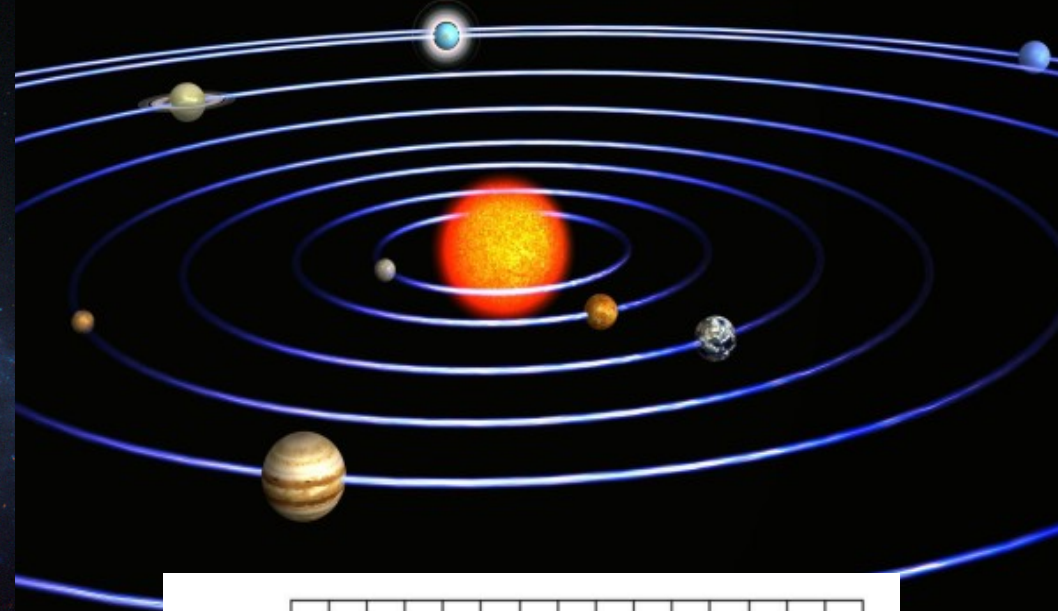
**about 100'00 dark matter particles
cross an area of 1 cm² per second**



**Part 1 –
Evidence for Dark Matter**



Expect: Kepler Rotation
(as solar system)





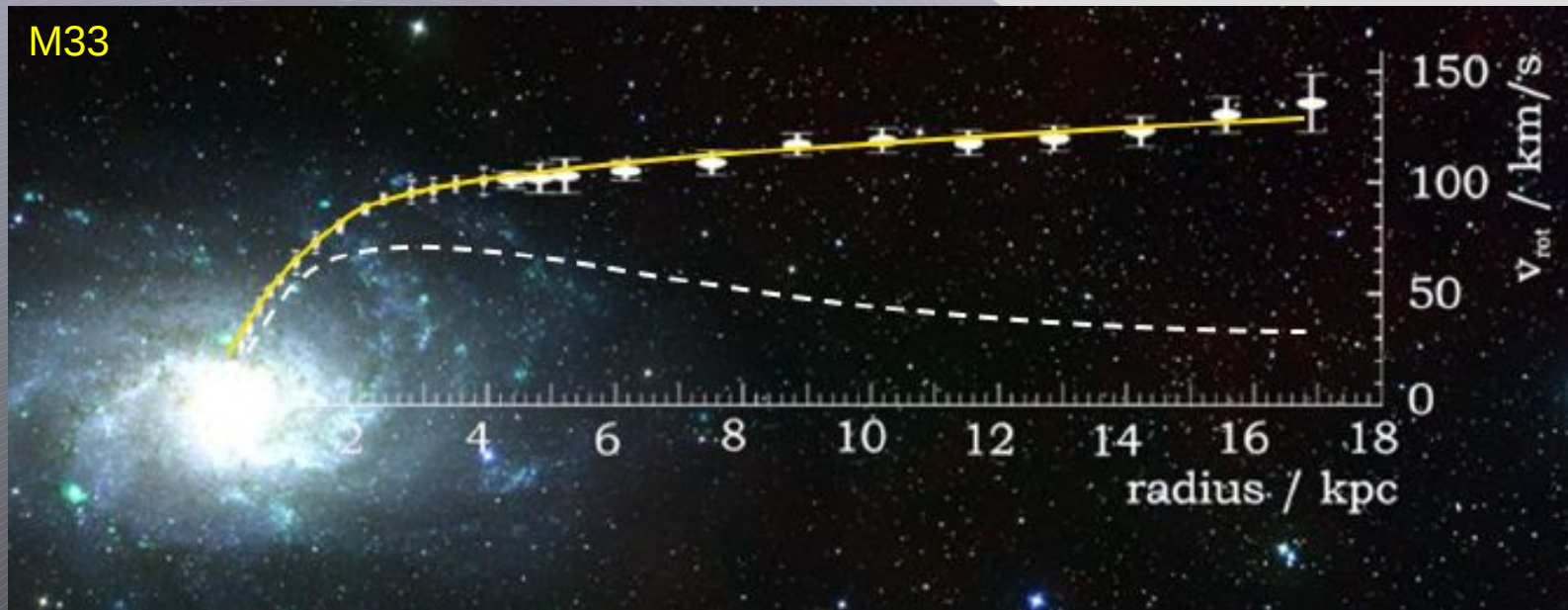
Expectation



Observation

Galactic Rotation Curves

Measurement: flat rotation profile ... well beyond visible stars

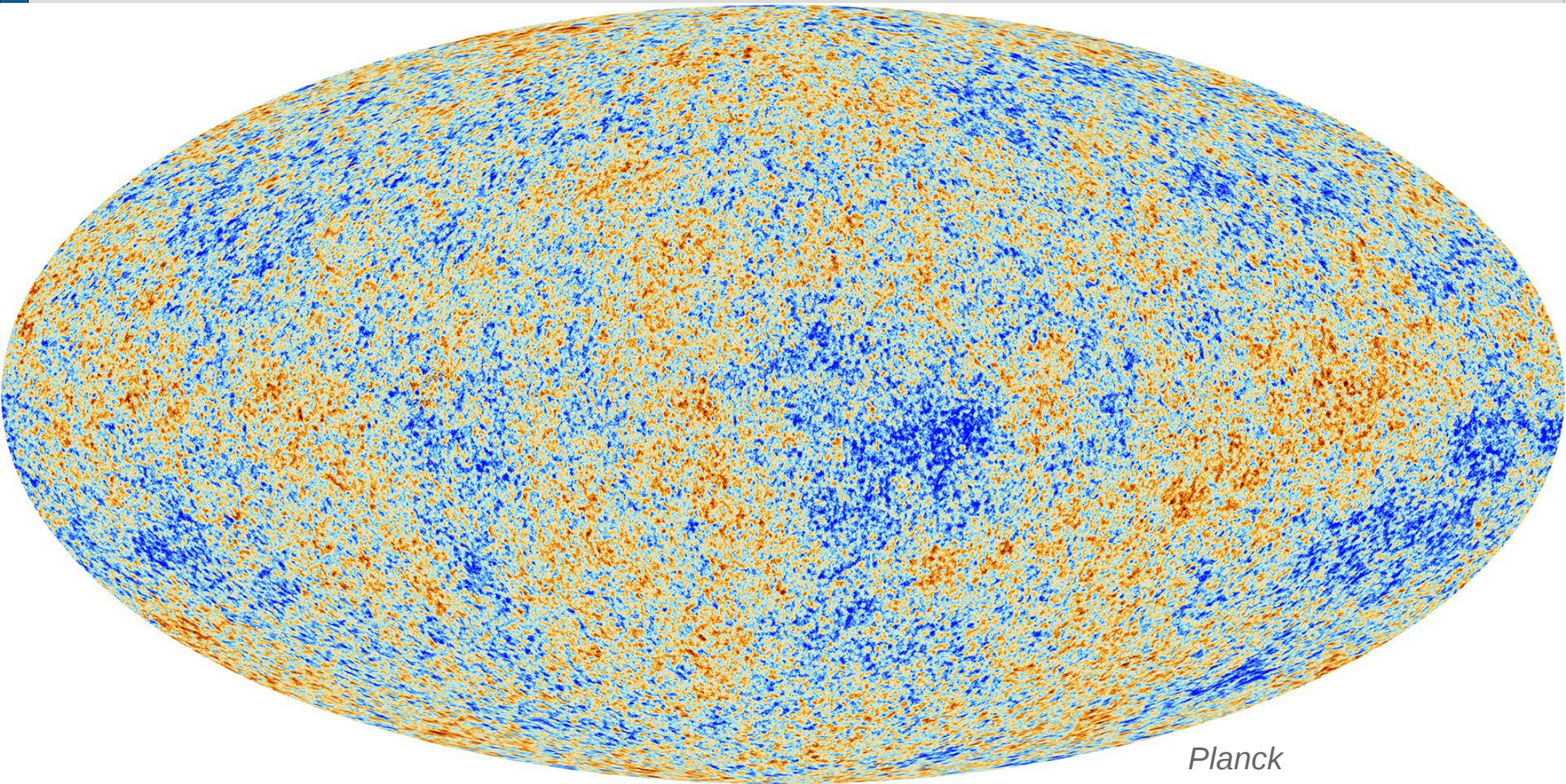


„Halo“ made from Dark Matter
(*isothermal sphere*, $\rho \sim 1/r^2$)



Cosmic Microwave Background

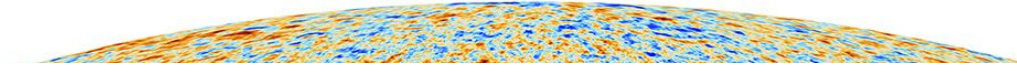
= afterglow of the hot big bang; variations at $\Delta T/T \sim 10^{-5}$ level



Planck

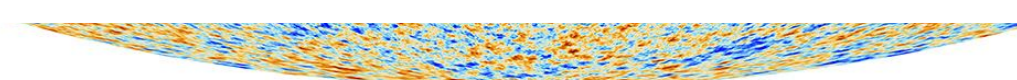
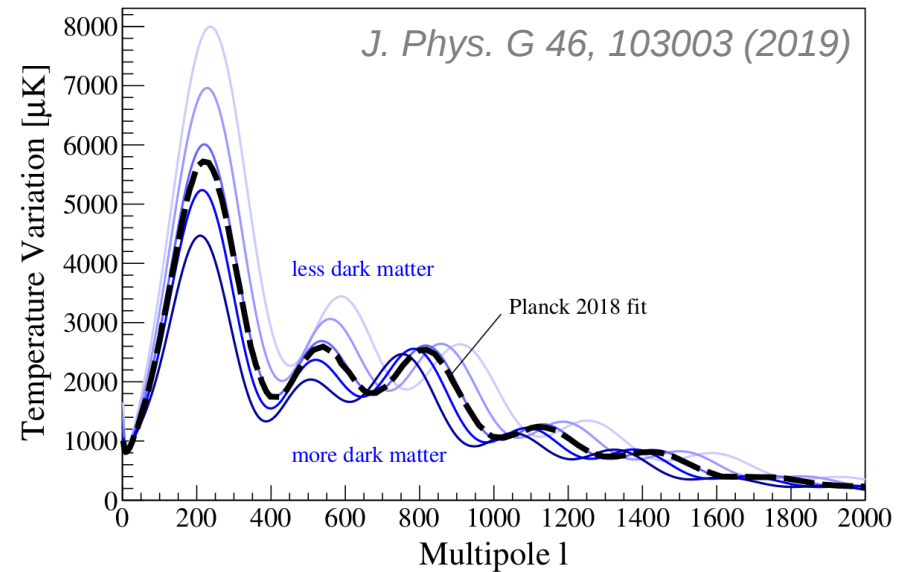
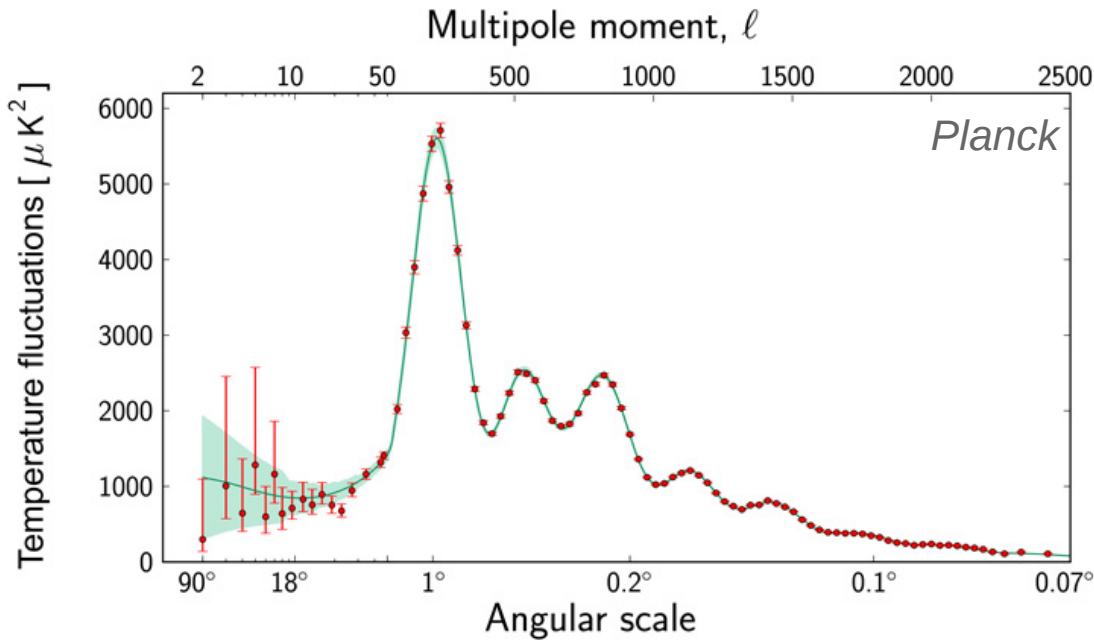
Cosmic Microwave Background

= afterglow of the hot big bang; variations at $\Delta T/T \sim 10^{-5}$ level



Correlation Analysis:

„typical T variation at typical angular scale“

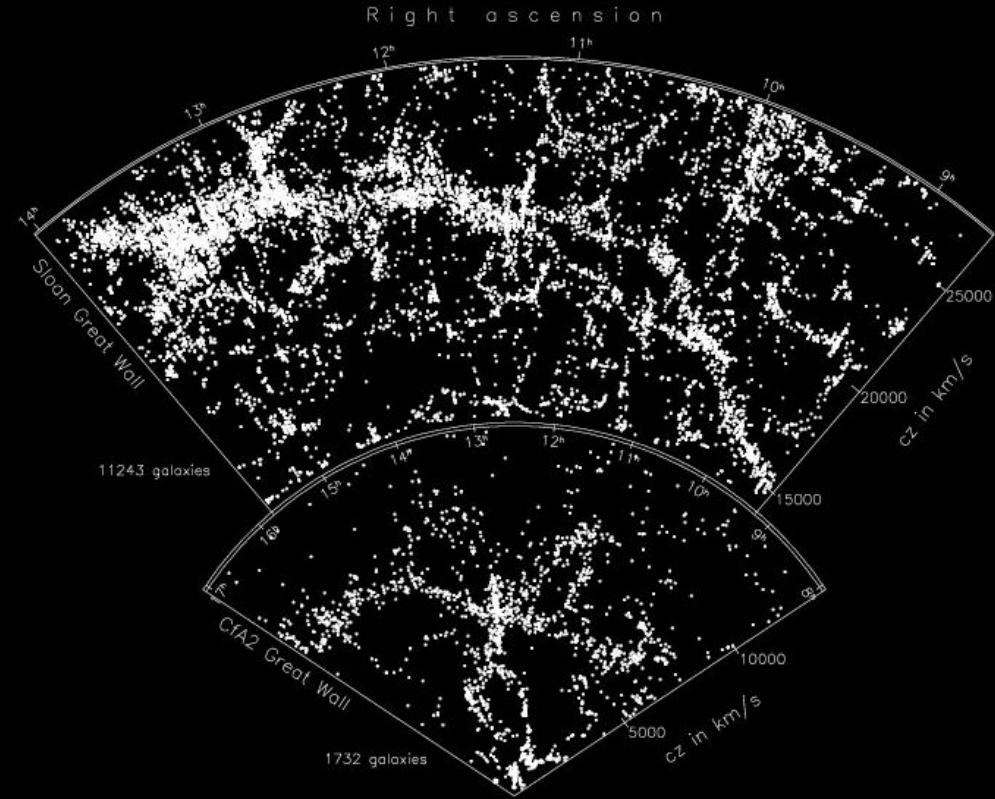
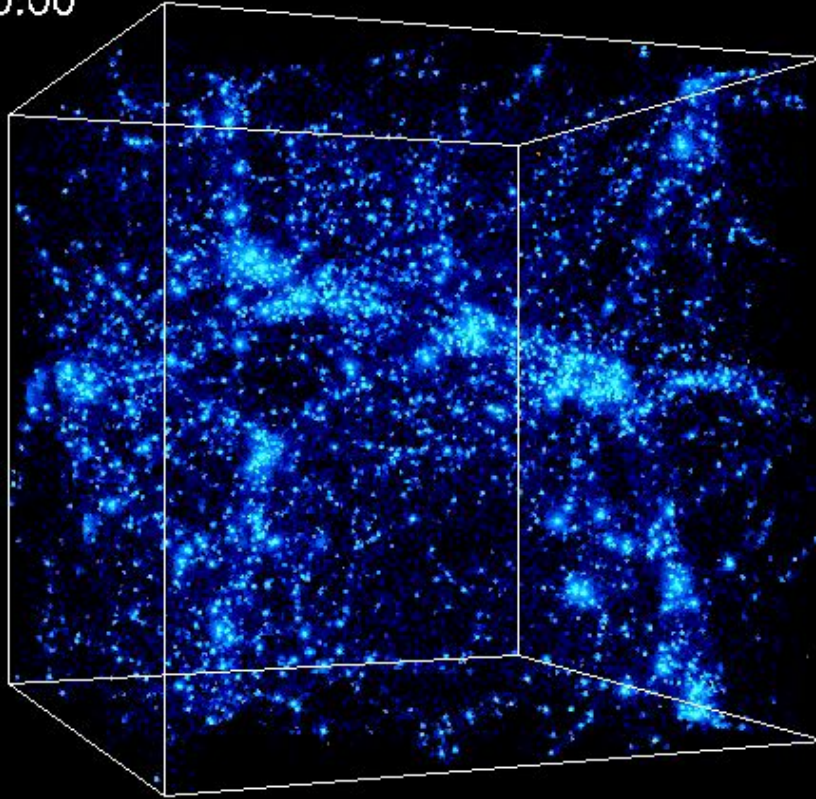


Planck

Dark Matter shapes the Universe

now

$Z = 0.00$



<http://cosmicweb.uchicago.edu>

Simulation

Observation (SDSS)

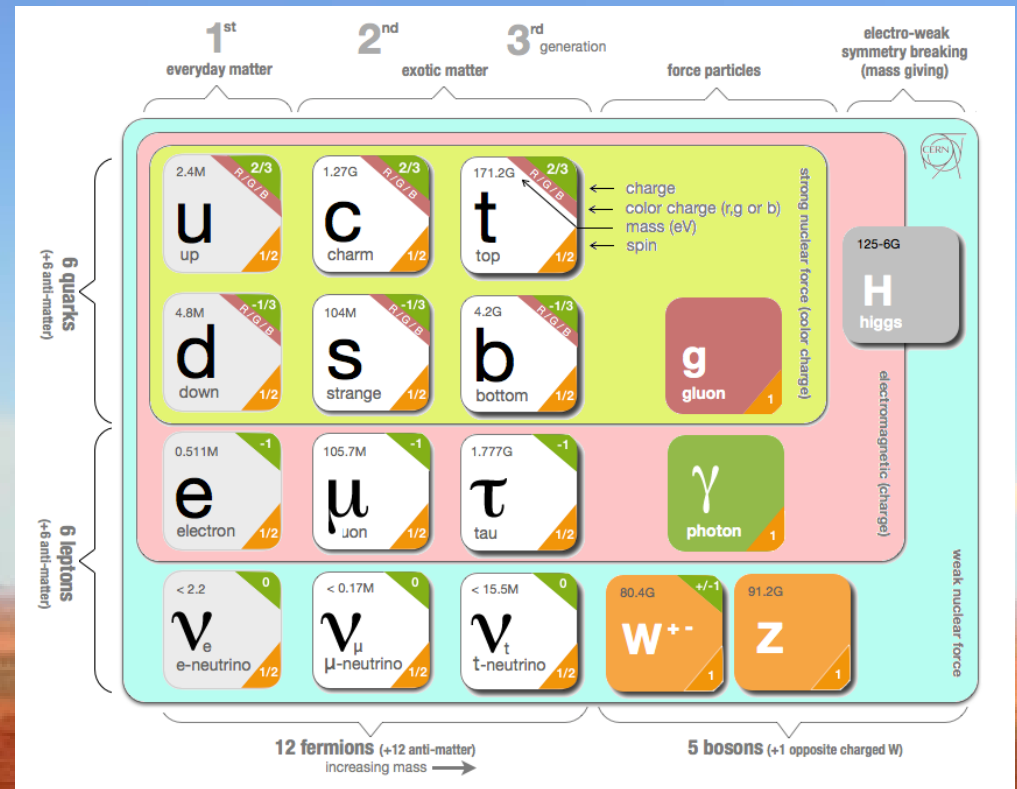
WANTED

FOR MOVING THE UNIVERSE
DARK MATTER

Looking for matter with the following properties:

- „invisible“
- „cold“ (= „slow“)
- almost collisionless
- stable

REWARD: NOBLE PRICE?



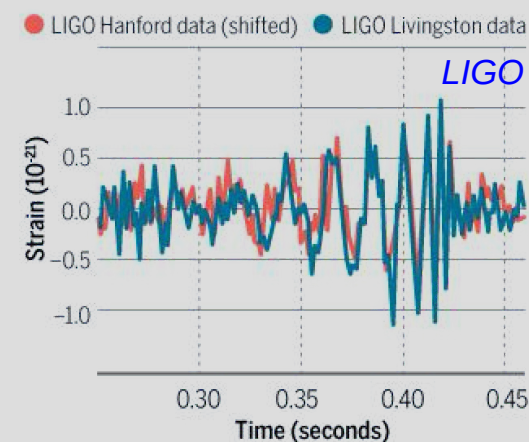
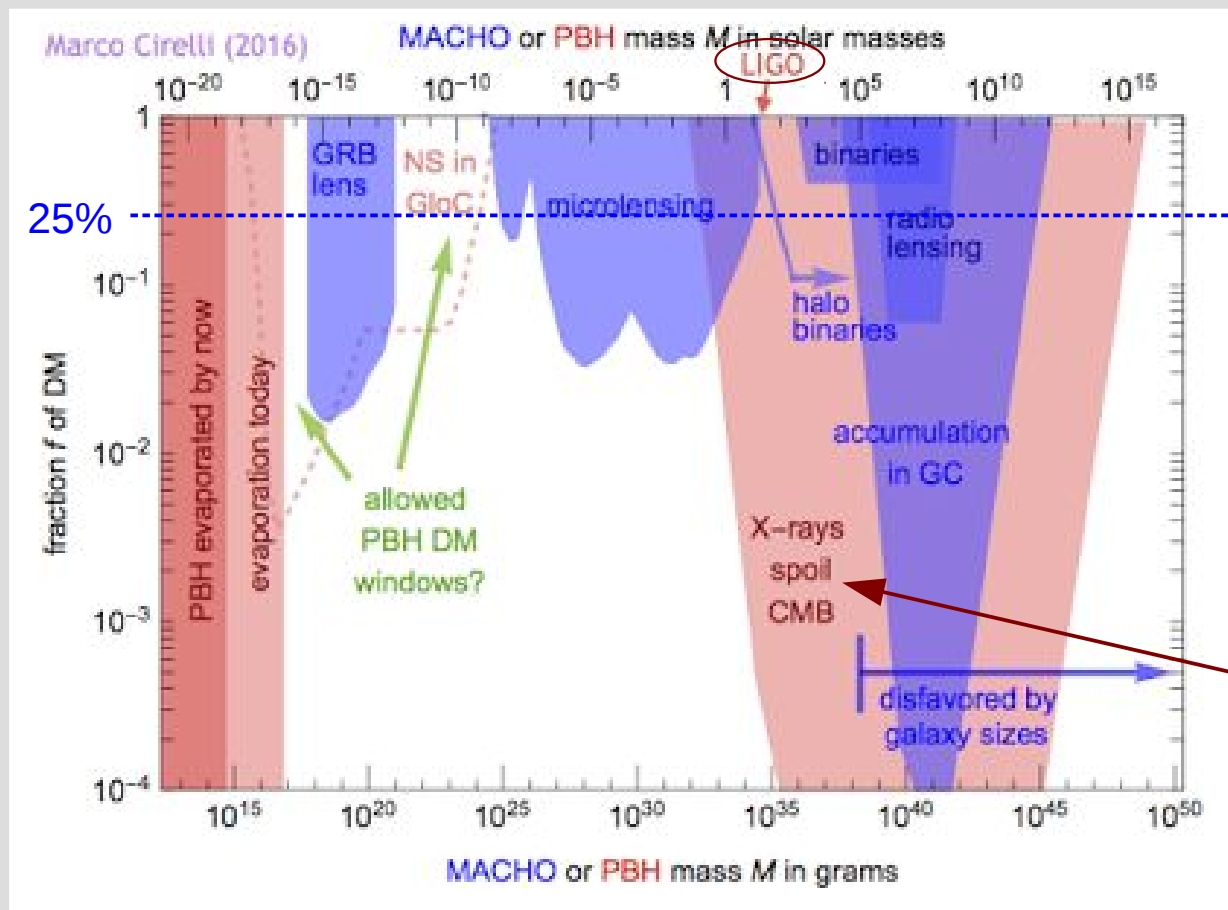
Problem:

no known particle fits the description

\rightarrow we need to look for something new
weakly interacting massive particle (WIMP)

Primordial Black Holes?

Can primordial black holes (PBH) formed in the big bang be the dark matter?



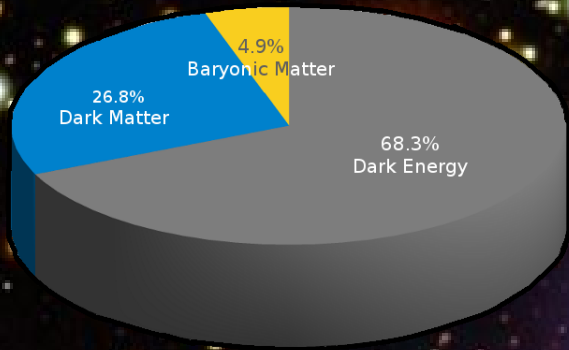
Black holes moving in early dense universe accrete matter and produce X-rays
 → ionize atoms
 → affect CMB

constraints in 10-100 M_{sun} range (LIGO):

- **PBHs cannot constitute >0.01% of dark matter**
- *but:* new discussion about PBH dark matter started
 maybe PBH not dark matter but faster merger rate

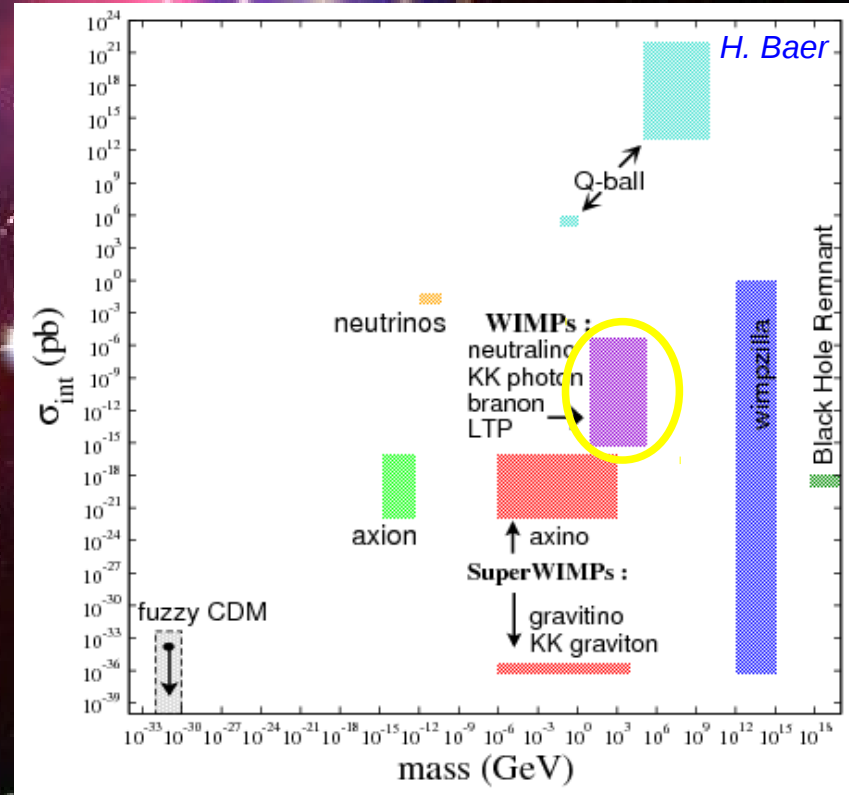
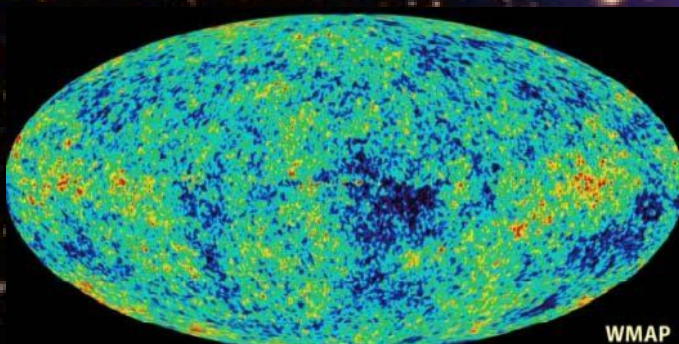
Astrophys.J. 680, 829 (2008)
PRL 116, 201301 (2016)
PRL 117, 061101 (2016)

Dark Matter: (indirect) Evidence



Particle Dark Matter Candidates:

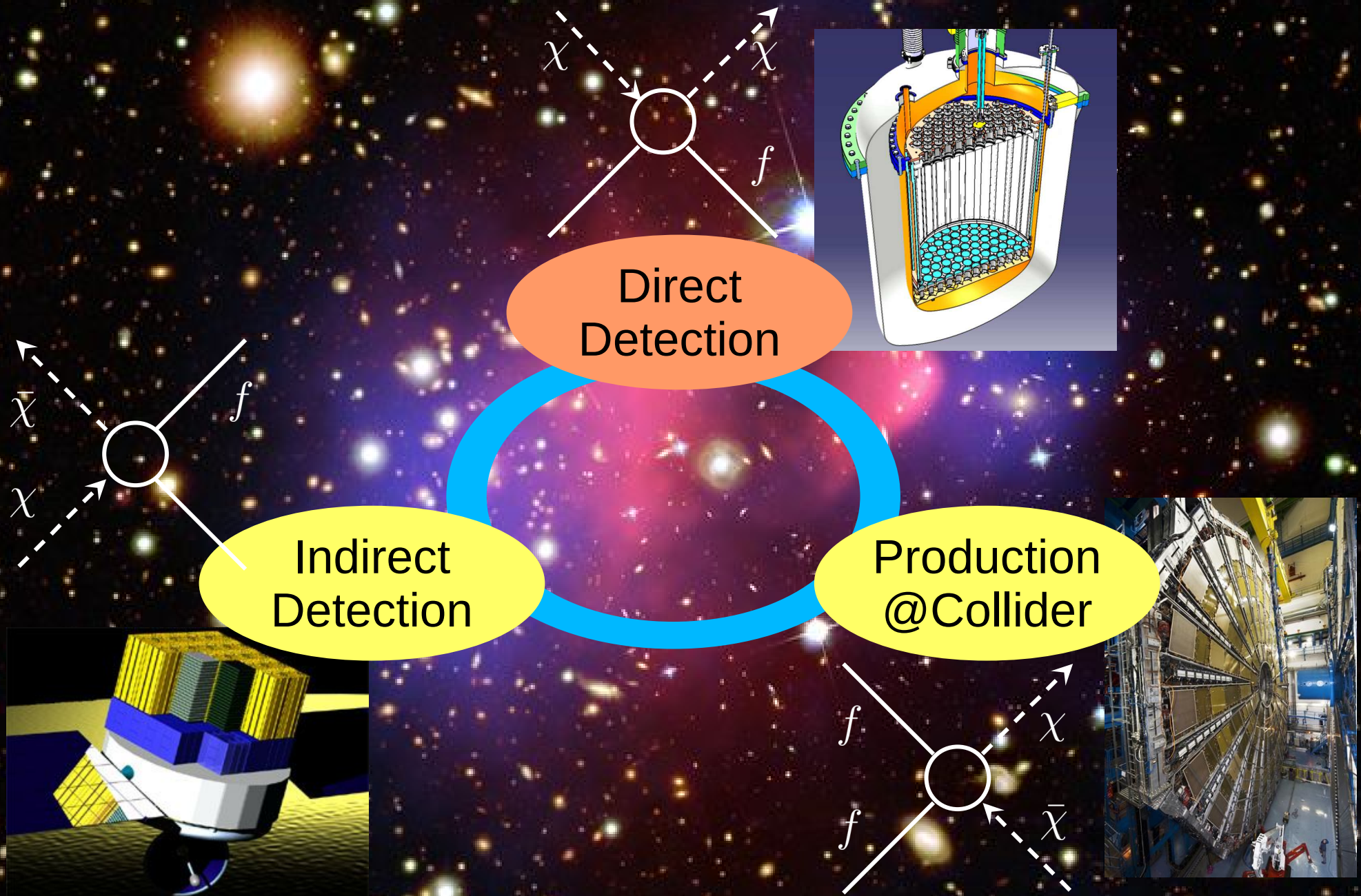
- **WIMP** → „WIMP miracle“
- Axion
- SuperWIMPs
- sterile neutrinos
- WIMPless dark matter
- Gravitino
- ...





**Part 2 –
Searching for Dark Matter**

Dark Matter Search

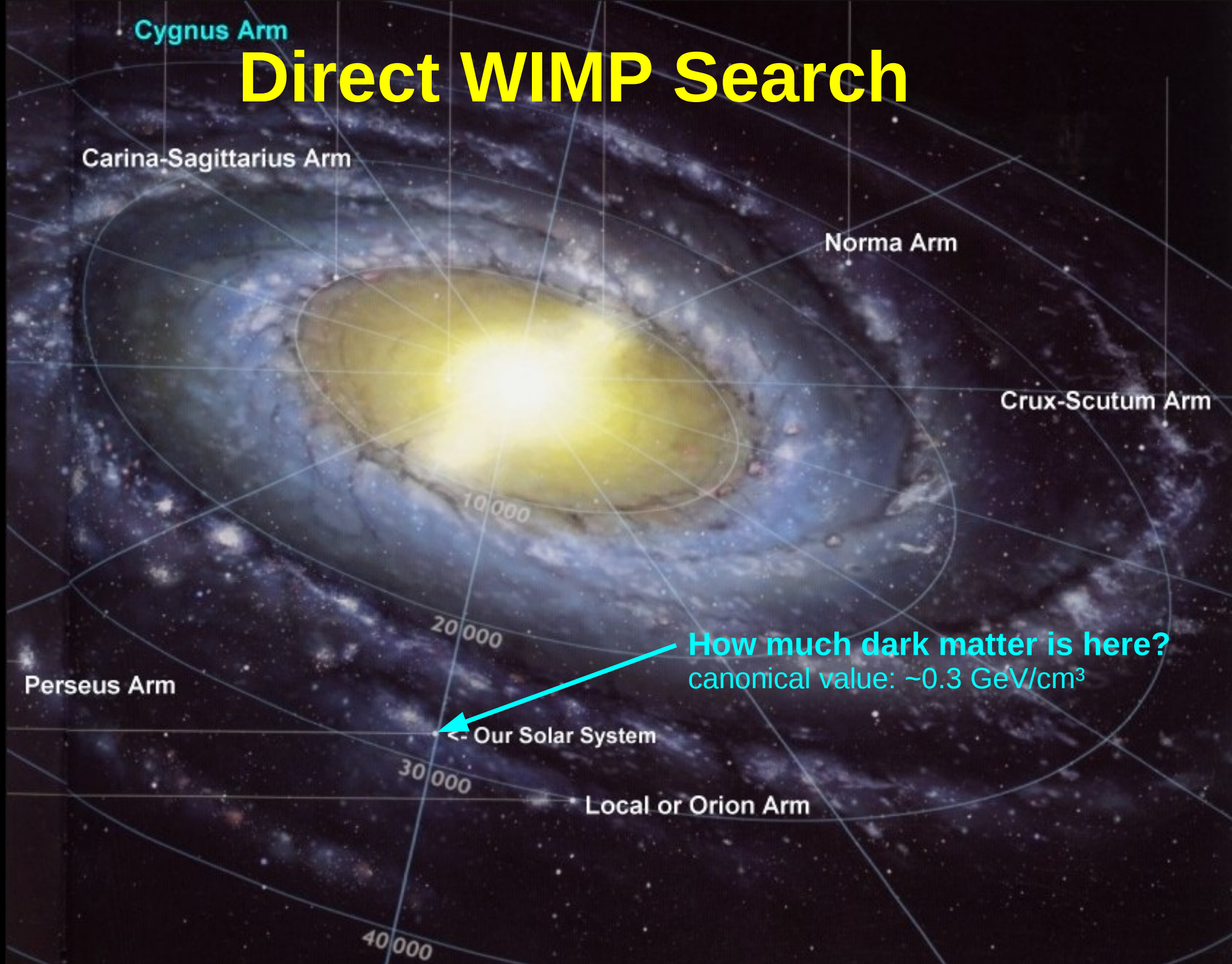


Direct
Detection

Indirect
Detection

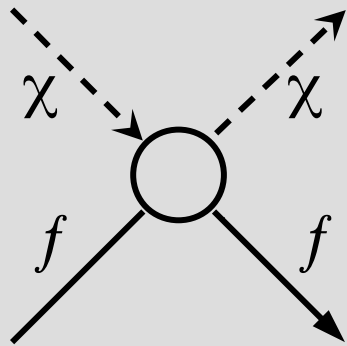
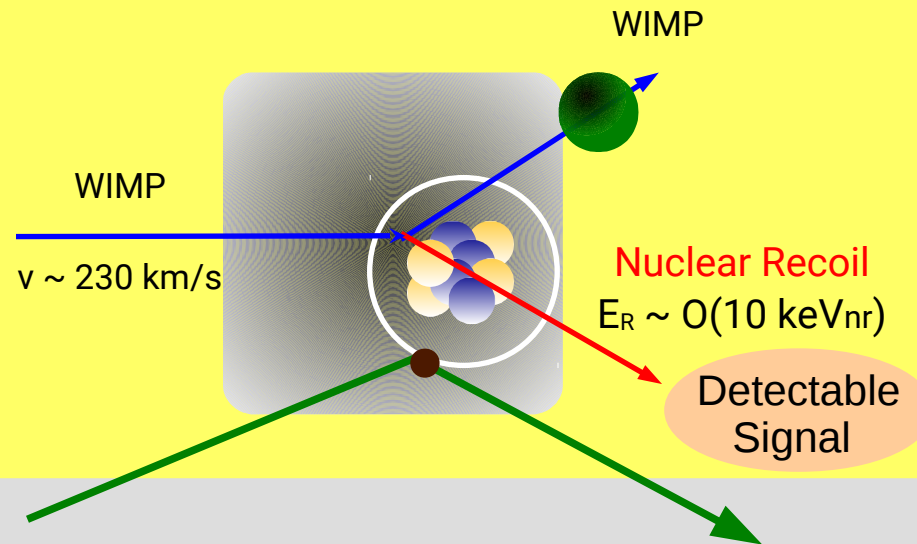
Production
@ Collider

Direct WIMP Search



Direct WIMP Search

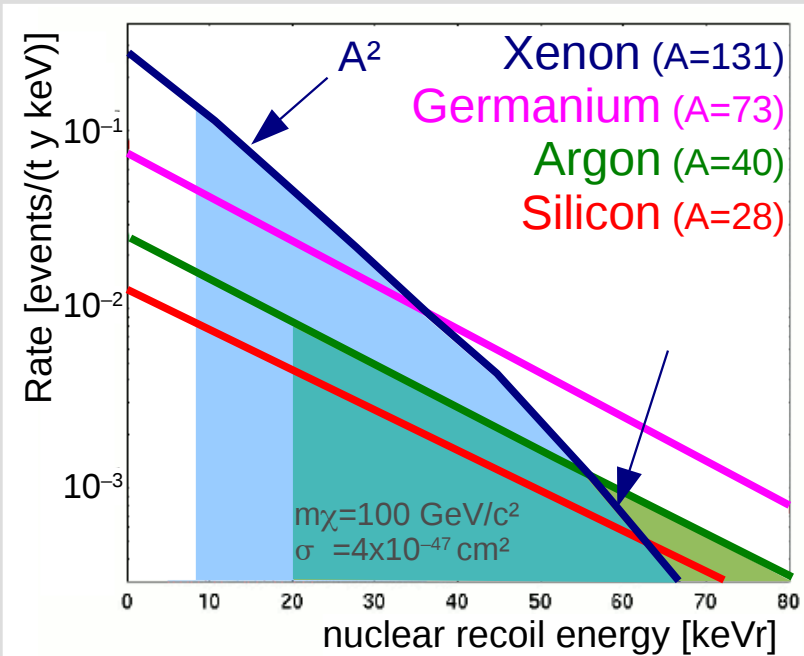
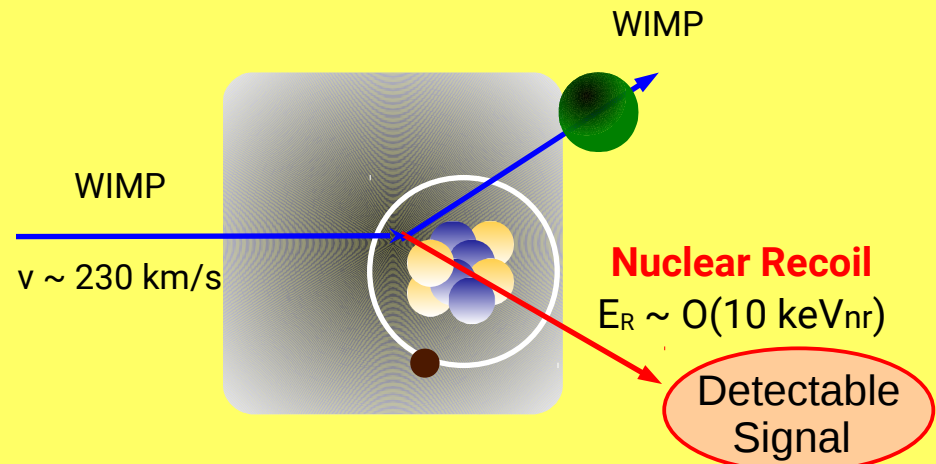
Elastic Scattering of
WIMPs off target nuclei
→ nuclear recoil



gamma- and beta-particles
(background) interact with the
atomic electrons
→ **electronic recoil** [in keVee]

Direct WIMP Search

Elastic Scattering of WIMPs off target nuclei
 → nuclear recoil



Event rate

$$R \propto N \frac{\rho_\chi}{m_\chi} \langle \sigma_{\chi-N} \rangle$$

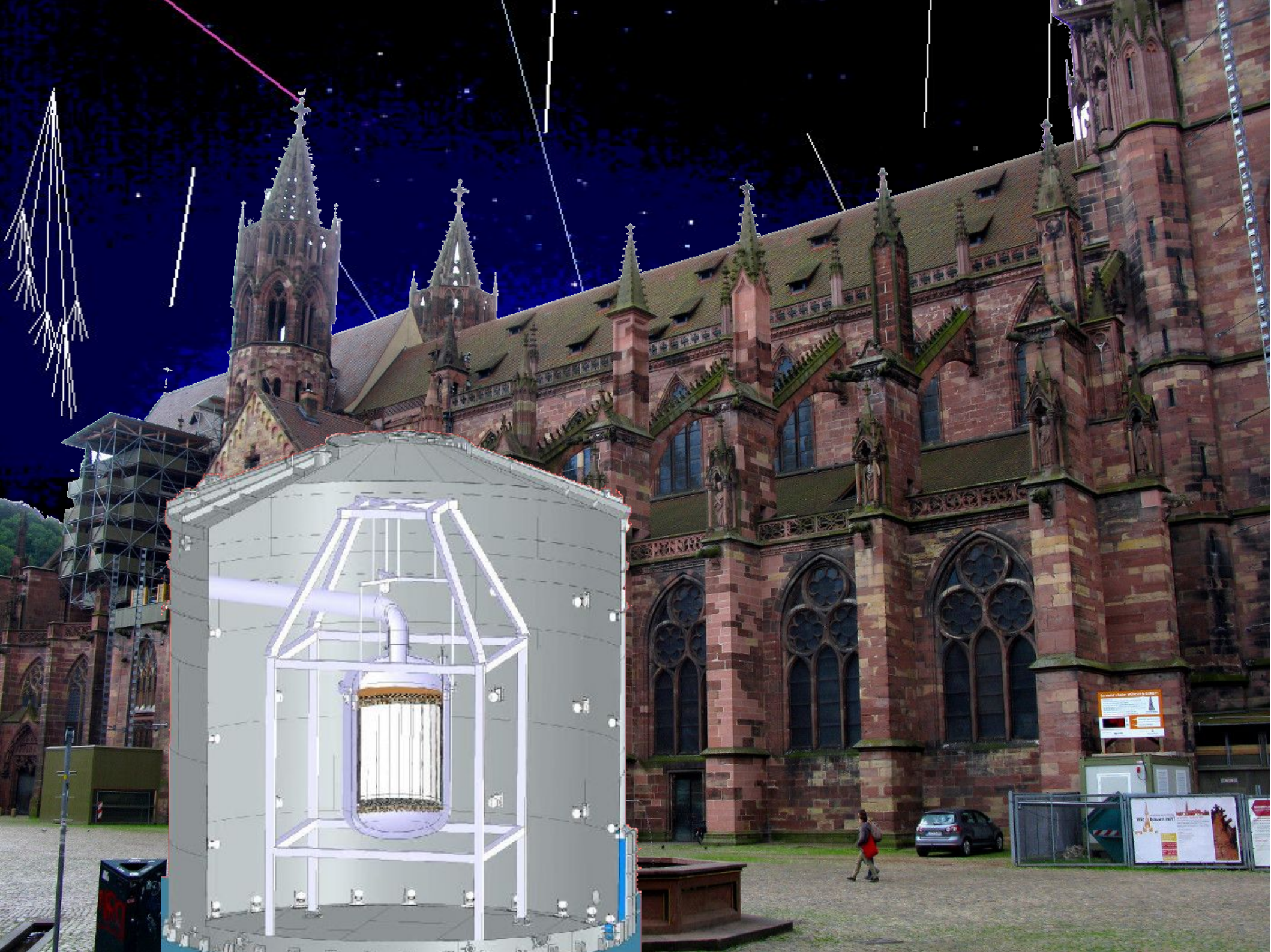
Detector

Local DM
Density

Physics

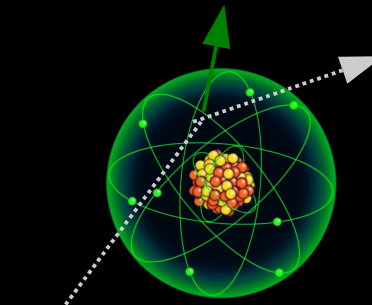
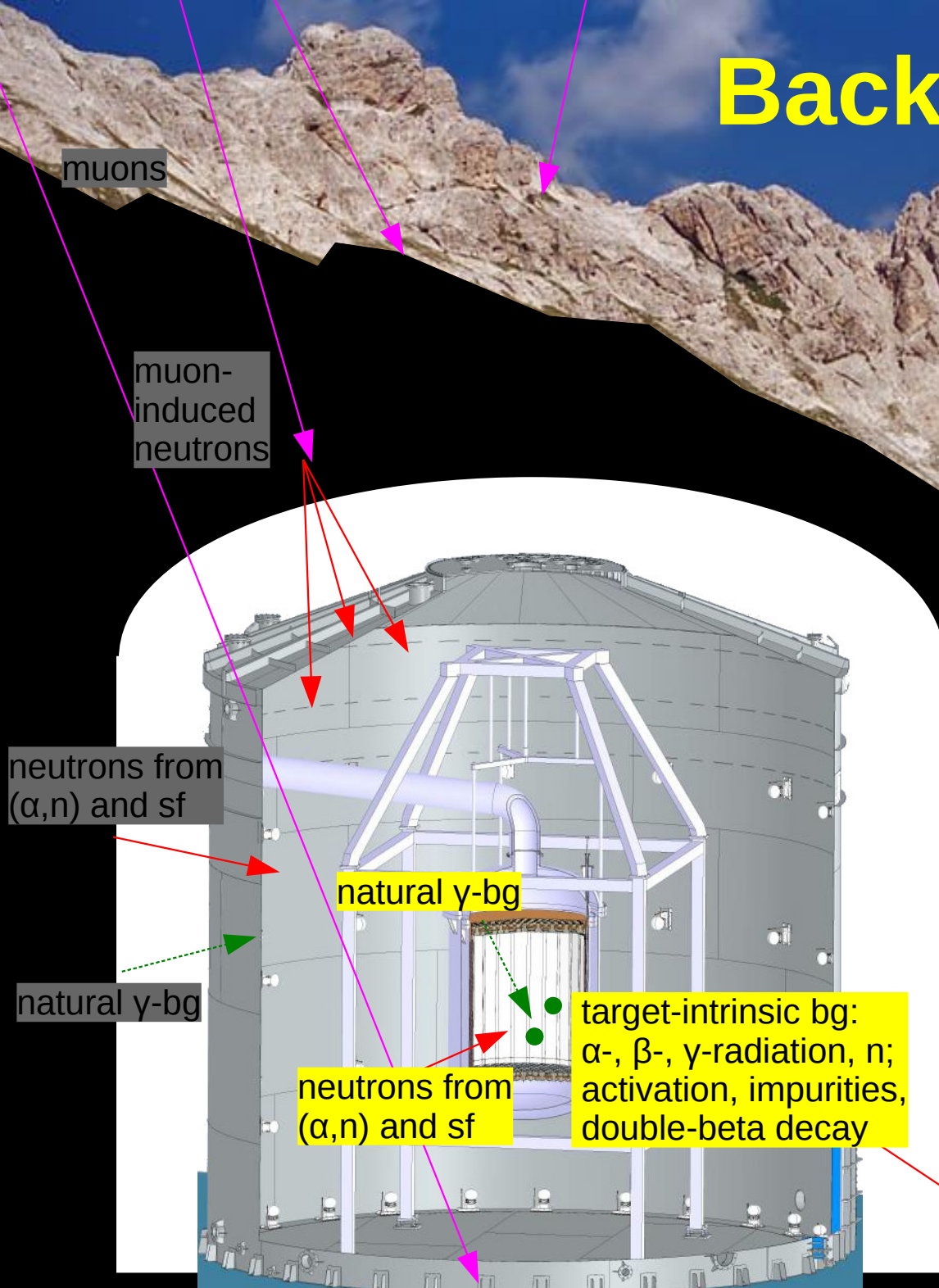
$$\rho_\chi \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

- very small: $\ll 1$ event/kg/year
- search for rare events
- **low-background crucial**

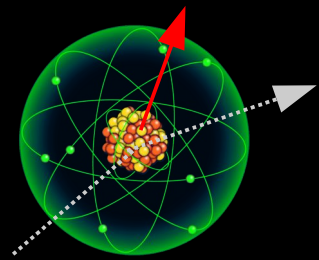




Background Sources

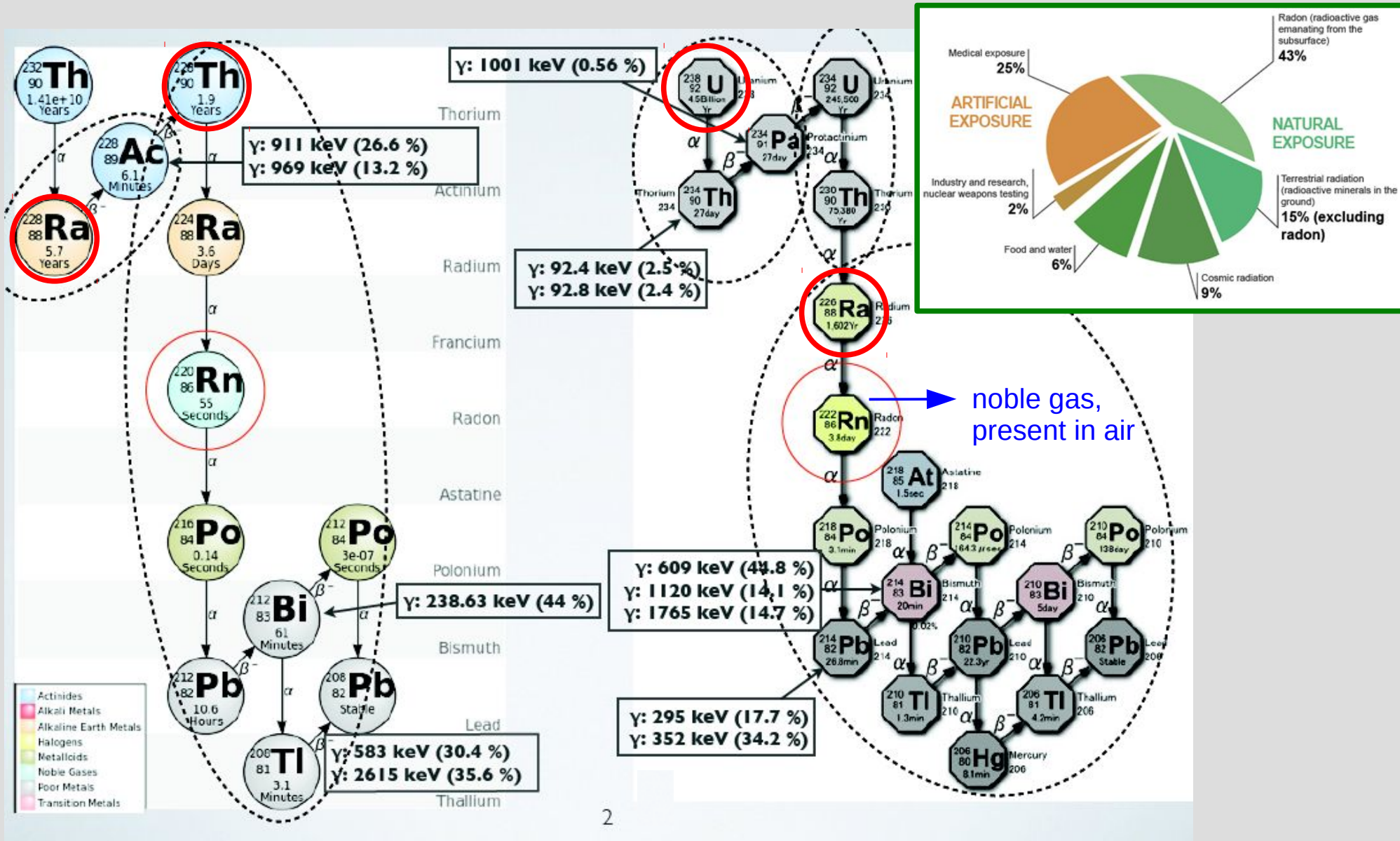


Electronic Recoils
(gamma, beta)



Nuclear Recoils
(neutron, WIMPs)

The U and Th Chains





supported by:

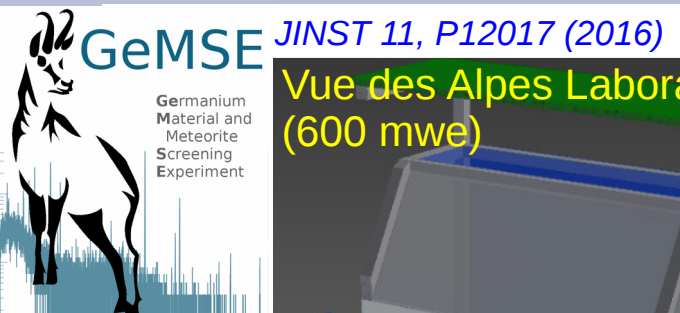
u^b

**UNIVERSITÄT
BERN**

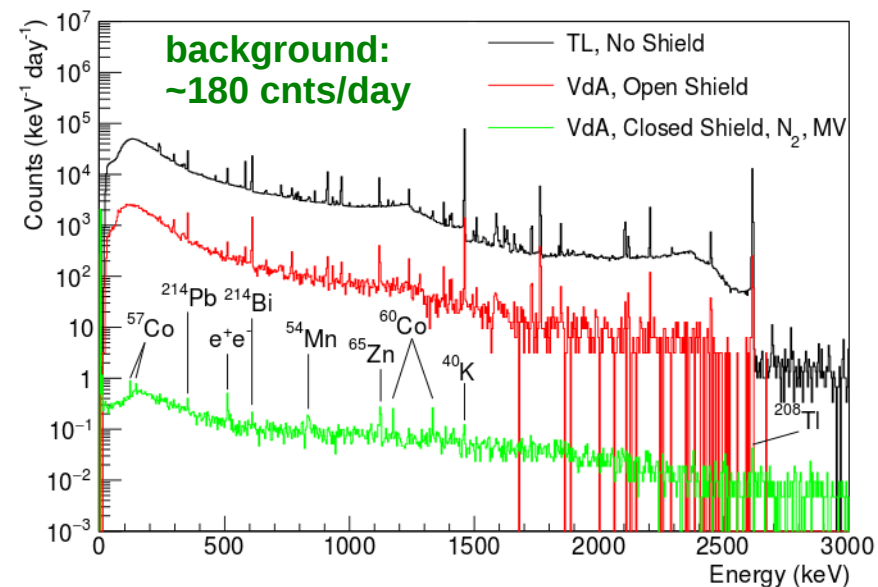
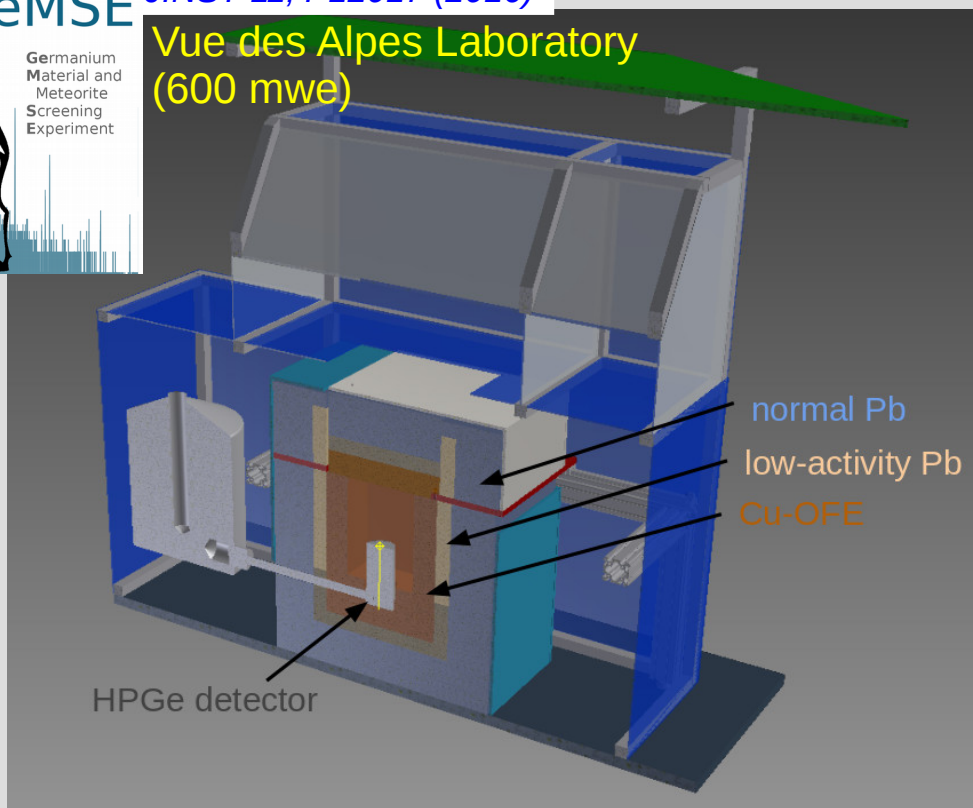
**AEC
ALBERT EINSTEIN CENTER
FOR FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS**

GeMSE
Germanium
Material and
Meteorite
Screening
Experiment

Low-background Screening

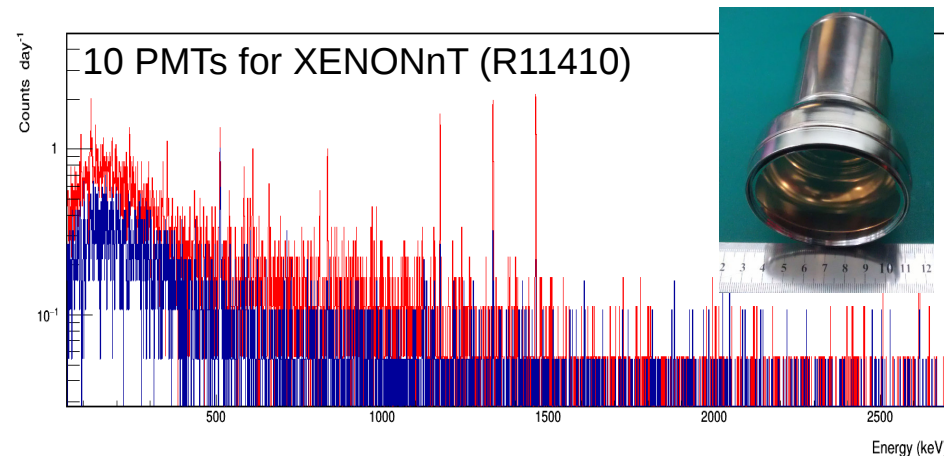


Vue des Alpes Laboratory
(600 mwe)



Identify materials with lowest radioactivity:

- γ -spectrometry using HPGe Detectors
- mass spectroscopy: ICP-MS, GDMS
- neutron activation analysis
- ^{222}Rn emanation



Background Sources

solar neutrino flux:
 $\sim 6.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$

high-E neutrinos
→ CNNS bg
→ **NR signature**

pp+⁷Be neutrinos
→ **ER signature**

muons

muon-induced neutrons

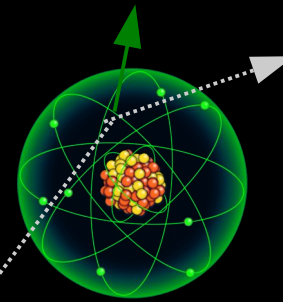
neutrons from (α,n) and sf

natural γ-bg

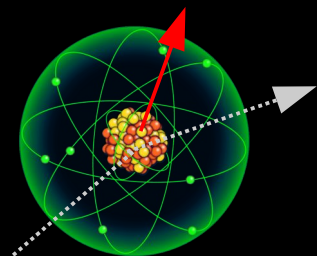
natural γ-bg

neutrons from (α,n) and sf

target-intrinsic bg:
α-, β-, γ-radiation, n;
activation, impurities,
2νββ



Electronic Recoils
(gamma, beta)



Nuclear Recoils
(neutron, WIMPs)

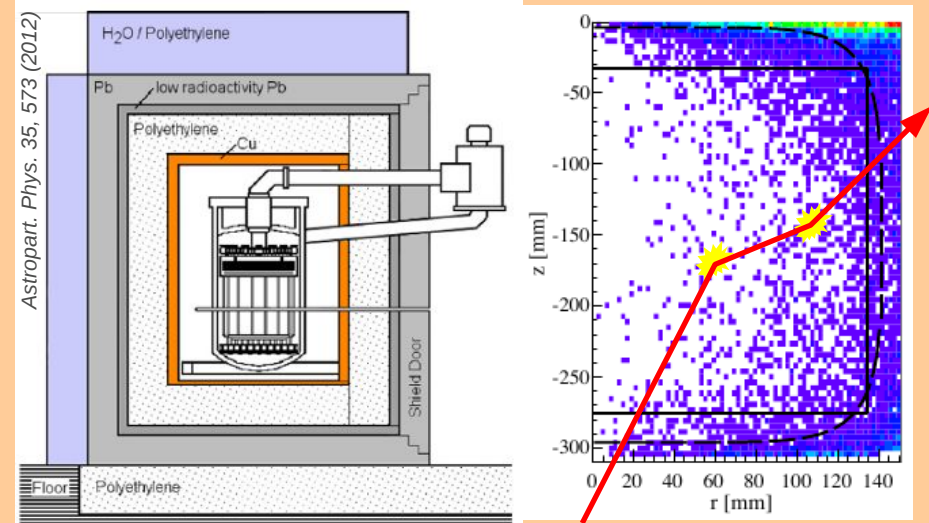
Background Suppression

Avoid Backgrounds

Shielding

- deep underground location
- large shield (Pb, water, PE)
- active veto (μ , γ coincidence)
- self shielding \rightarrow fiducialization

Use of radiopure materials



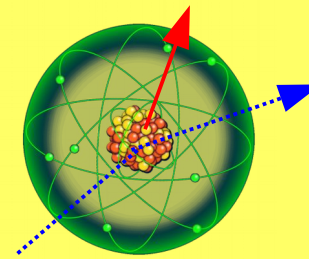
Use knowledge about expected WIMP signal

WIMPs interact only once

- \rightarrow single scatter selection
- requires some position resolution

WIMPs interact with target nuclei

- \rightarrow nuclear recoils
- exploit different dE/dx from signal and background

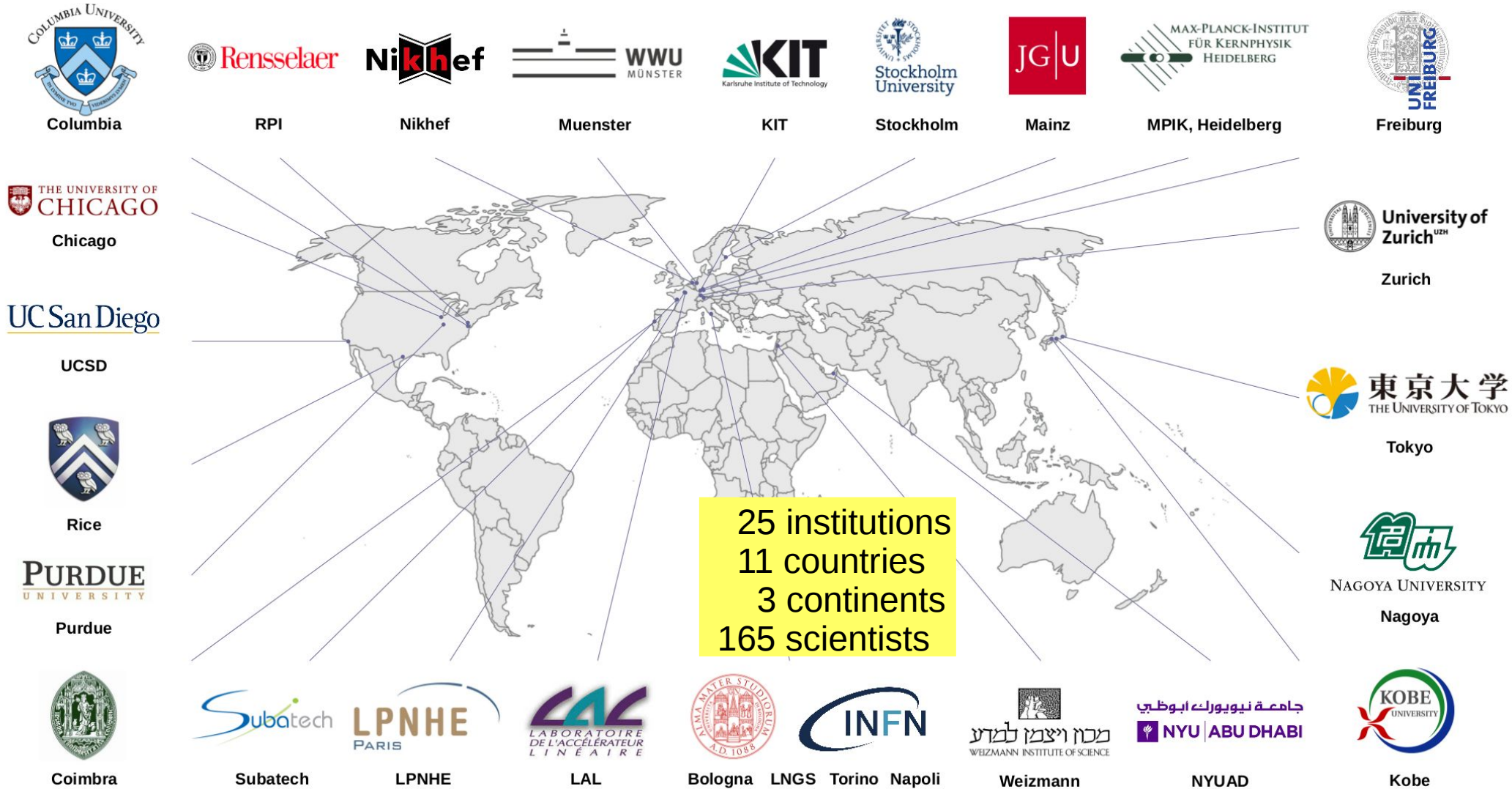


A photograph showing several technicians in white cleanroom suits and blue gloves working on a large, cylindrical detector assembly. The detector is mounted on a metal frame and has a prominent orange-colored section. The technicians are using ladders to reach different parts of the assembly. The setting is a cleanroom with a glass and metal structure and overhead fluorescent lighting.

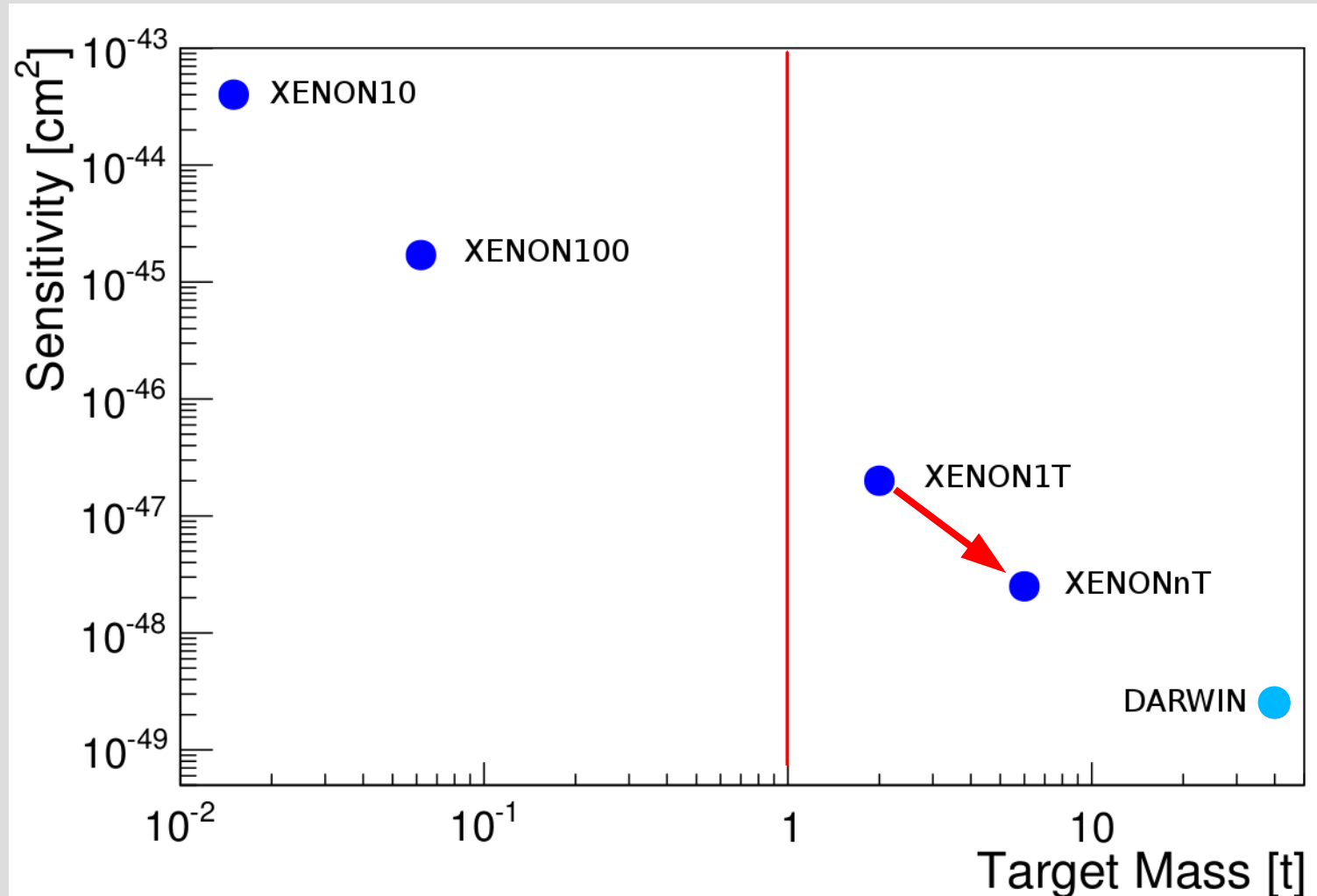
**Part 3 –
The XENON Experiment**

Die XENON Kollaboration

www.xenon1t.org

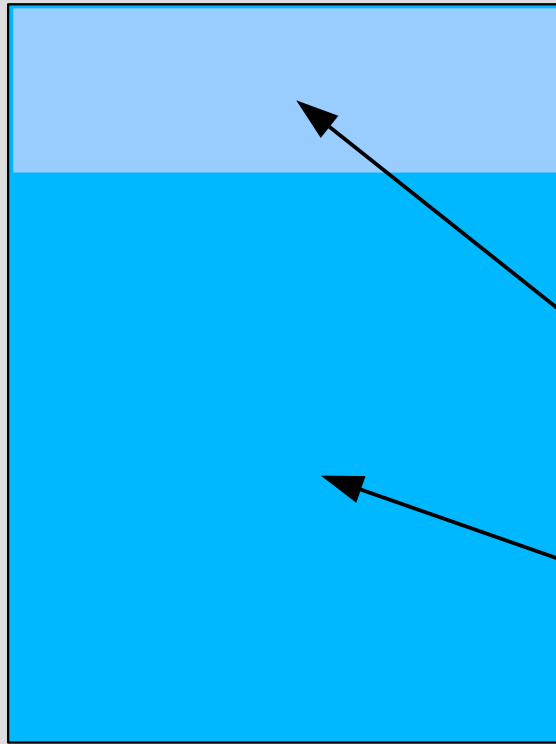


XENON Detektoren



Die XENON Kollaboration entwickelt und betreibt immer größere und empfindlichere Dunkle Materie Detektoren.

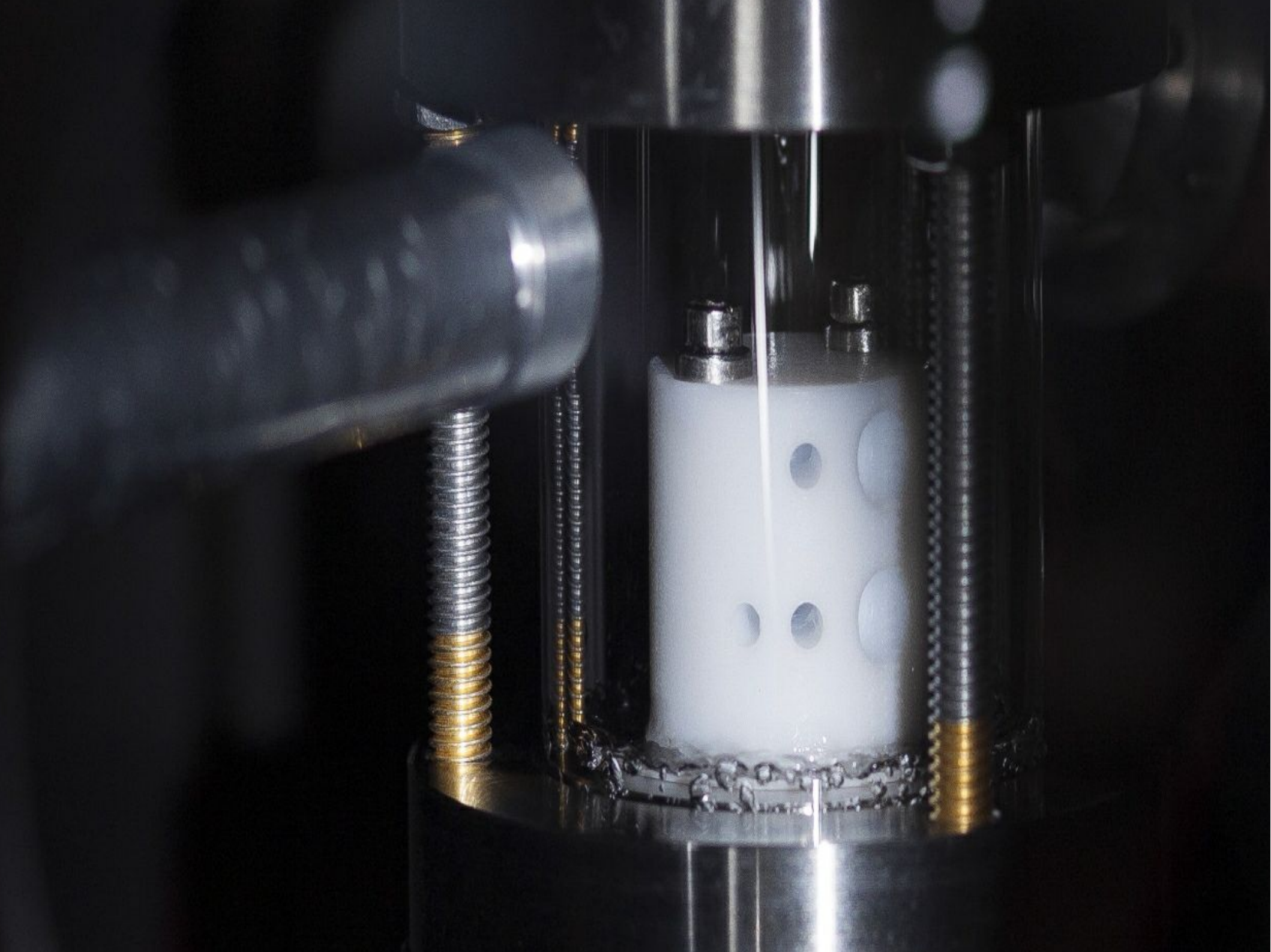
Dual Phase liquid xenon TPC



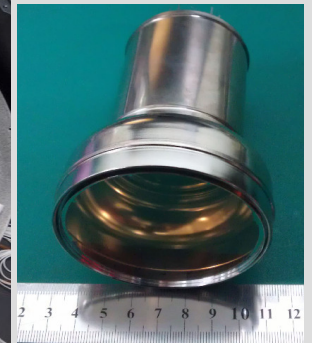
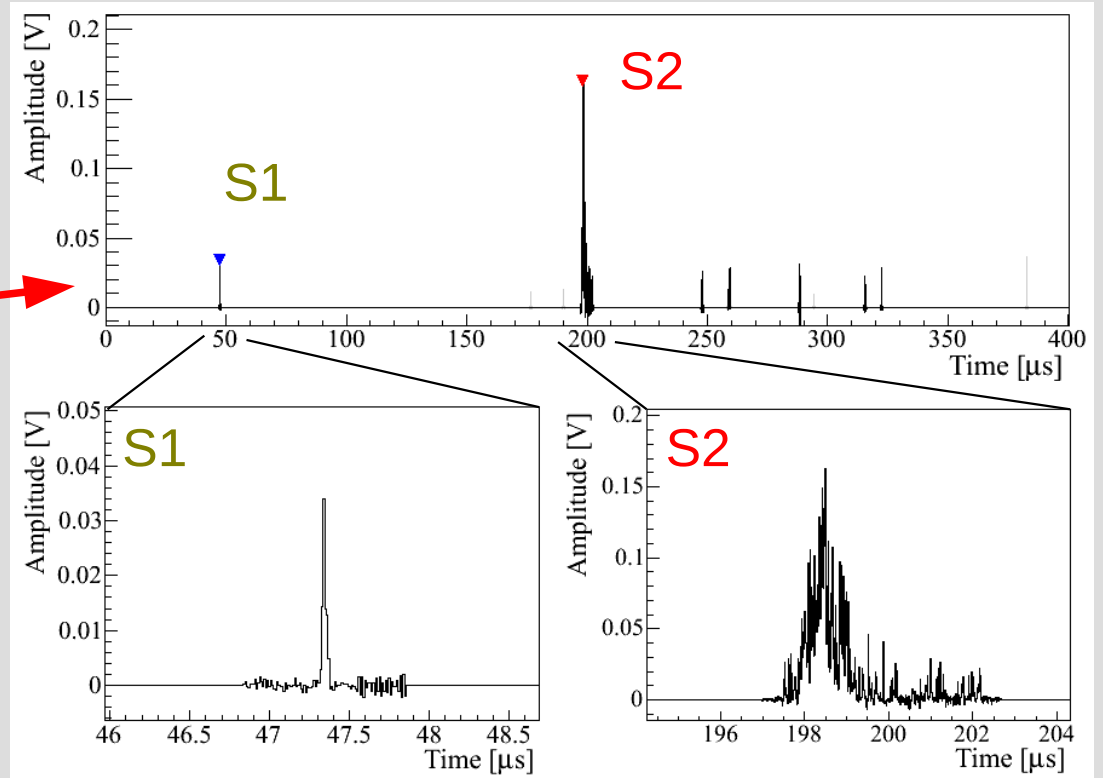
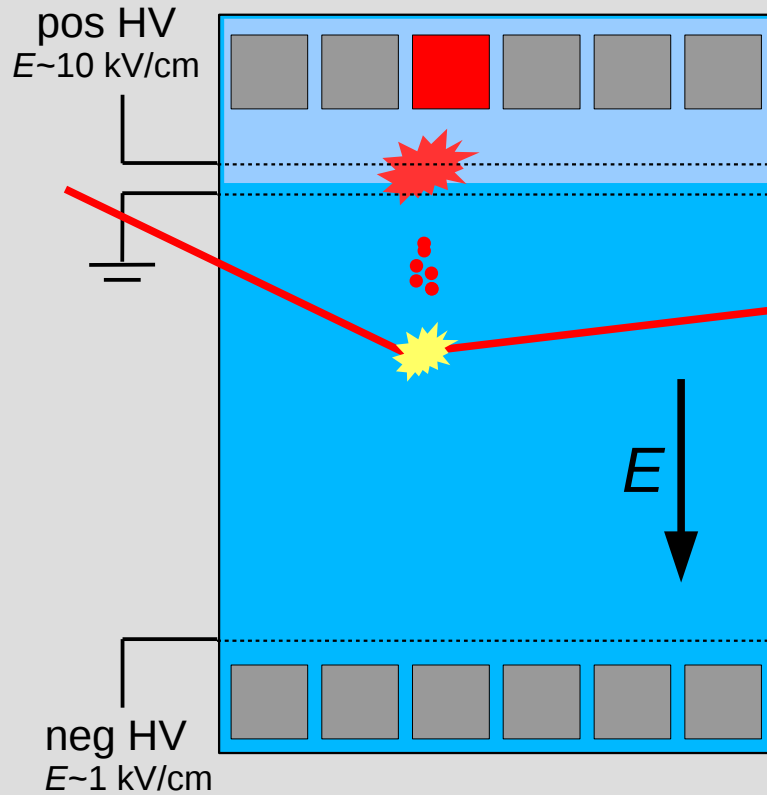
gaseous xenon

liquid xenon (LXe)

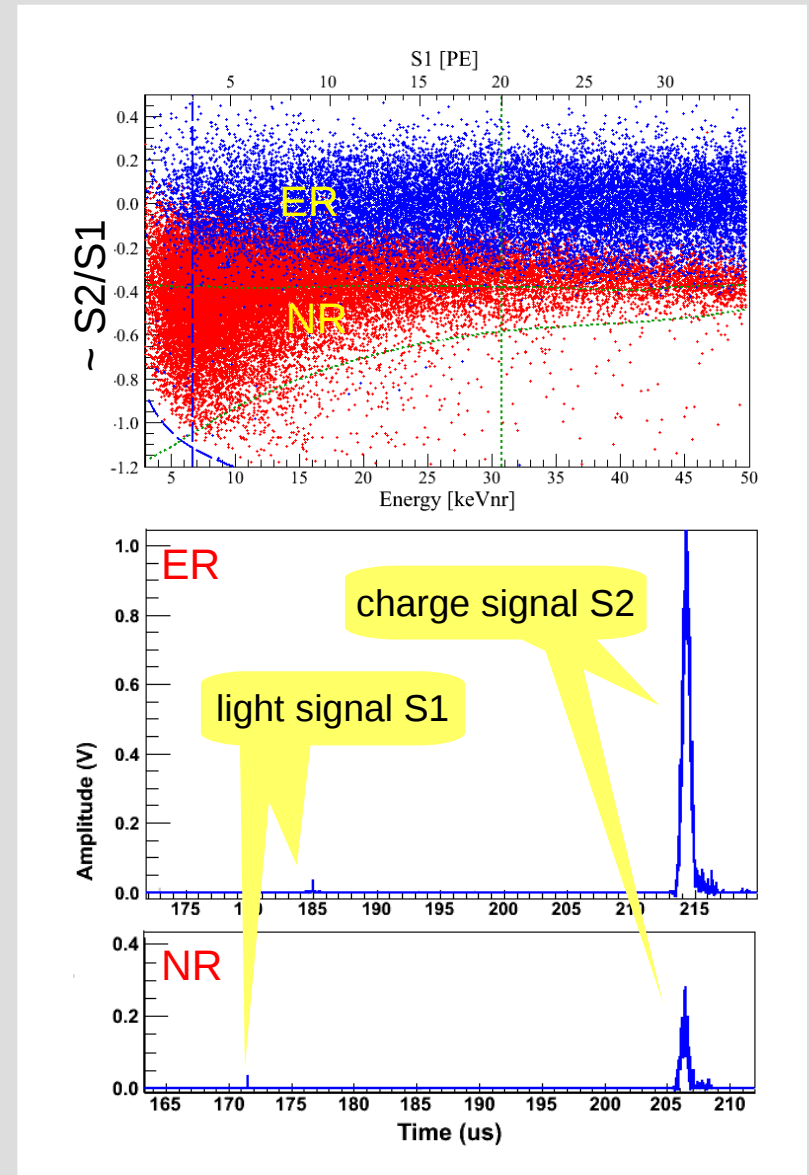
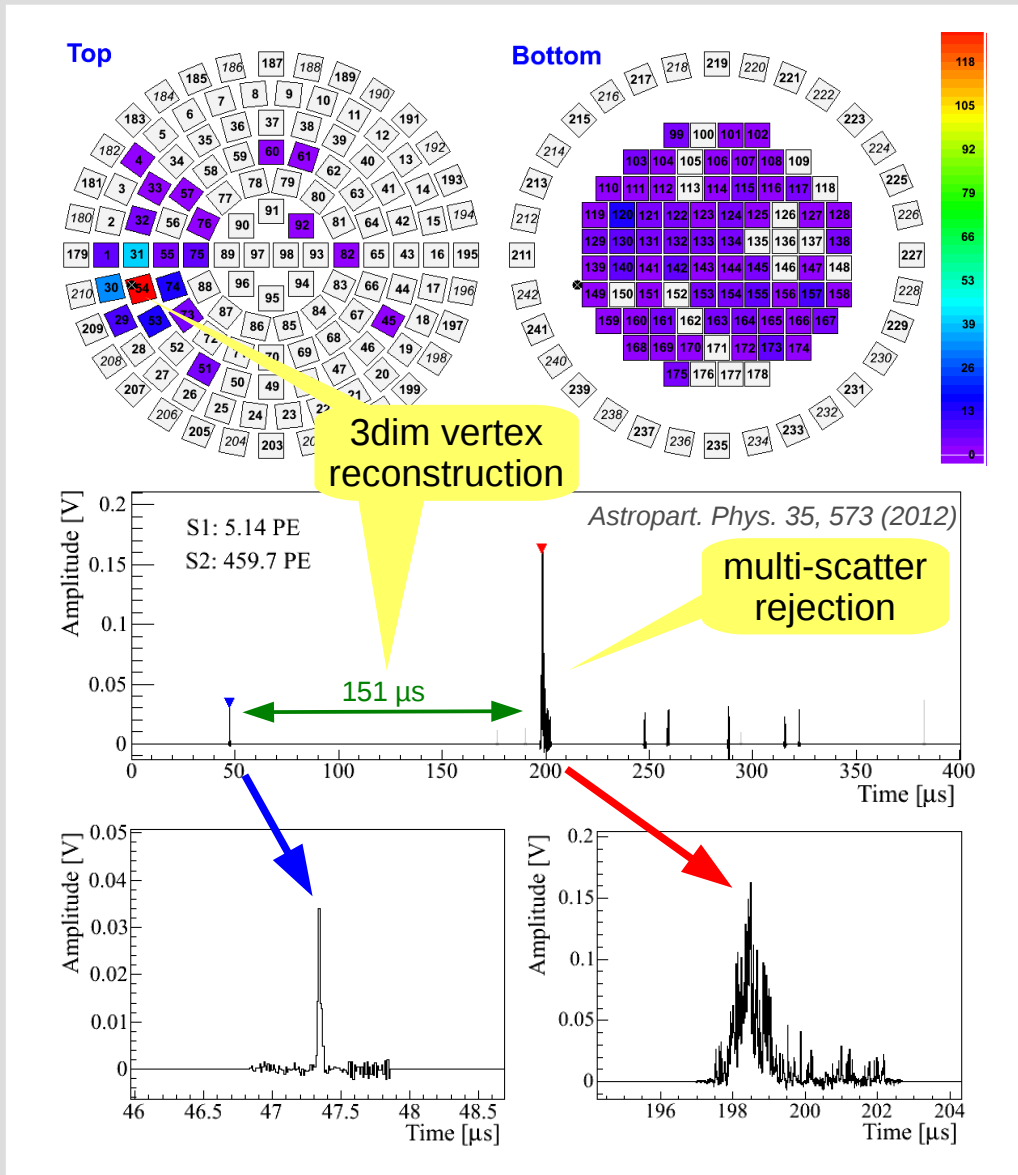
A standard periodic table of elements. The element Xenon (Xe), with atomic number 54, is highlighted with a red border. It is located in the noble gas group (Group 18) and the fifth period. The table includes element symbols, names, and atomic numbers. The noble gas group is labeled with Roman numerals IIA through VIIA at the top.



Dual Phase TPC



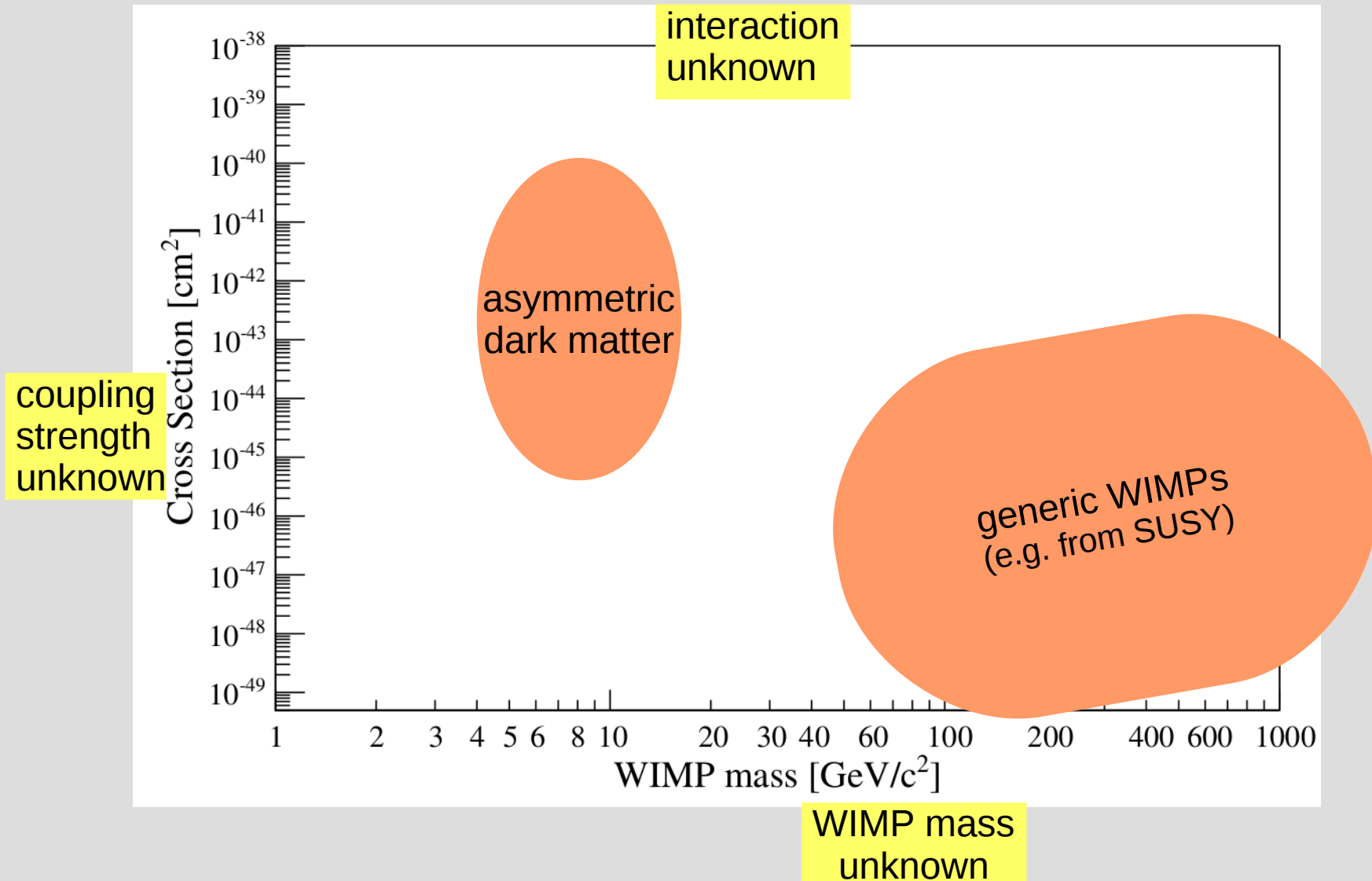
Dual Phase TPC



Figures from XENON100

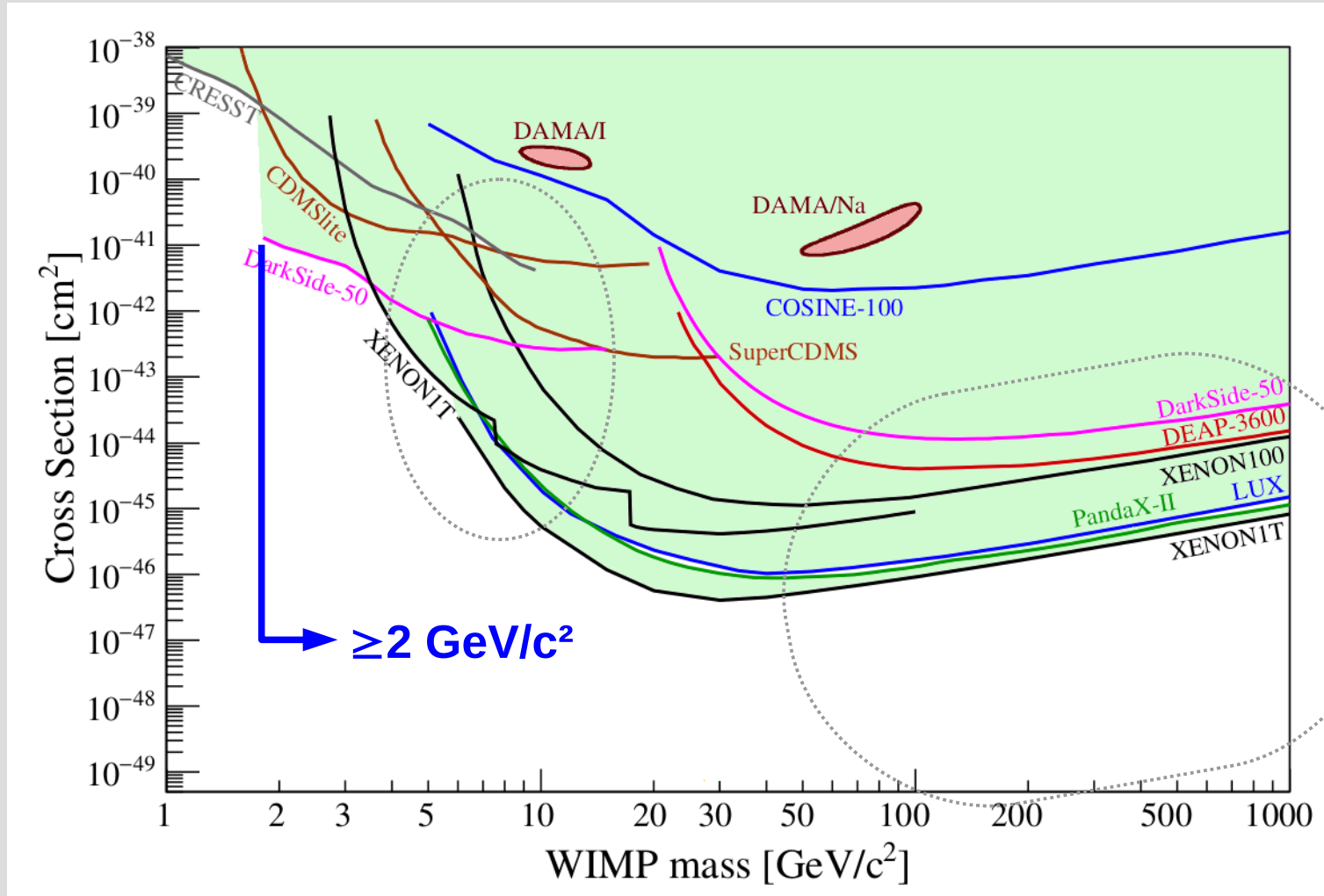
The WIMP Parameter Space

spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions



High WIMP-masses TPC dominated

spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions



some projects are missing...

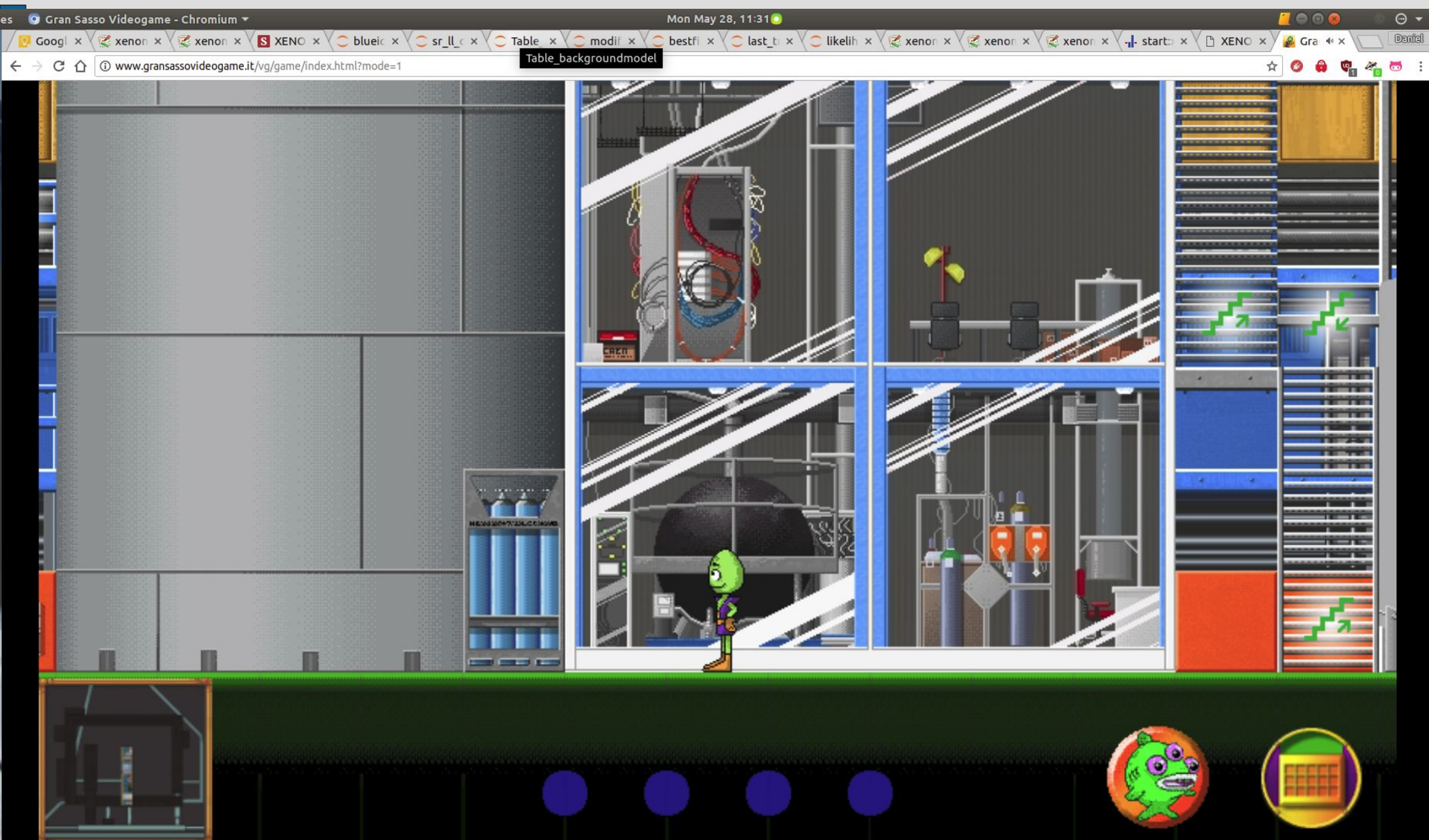
XENON @ LNGS

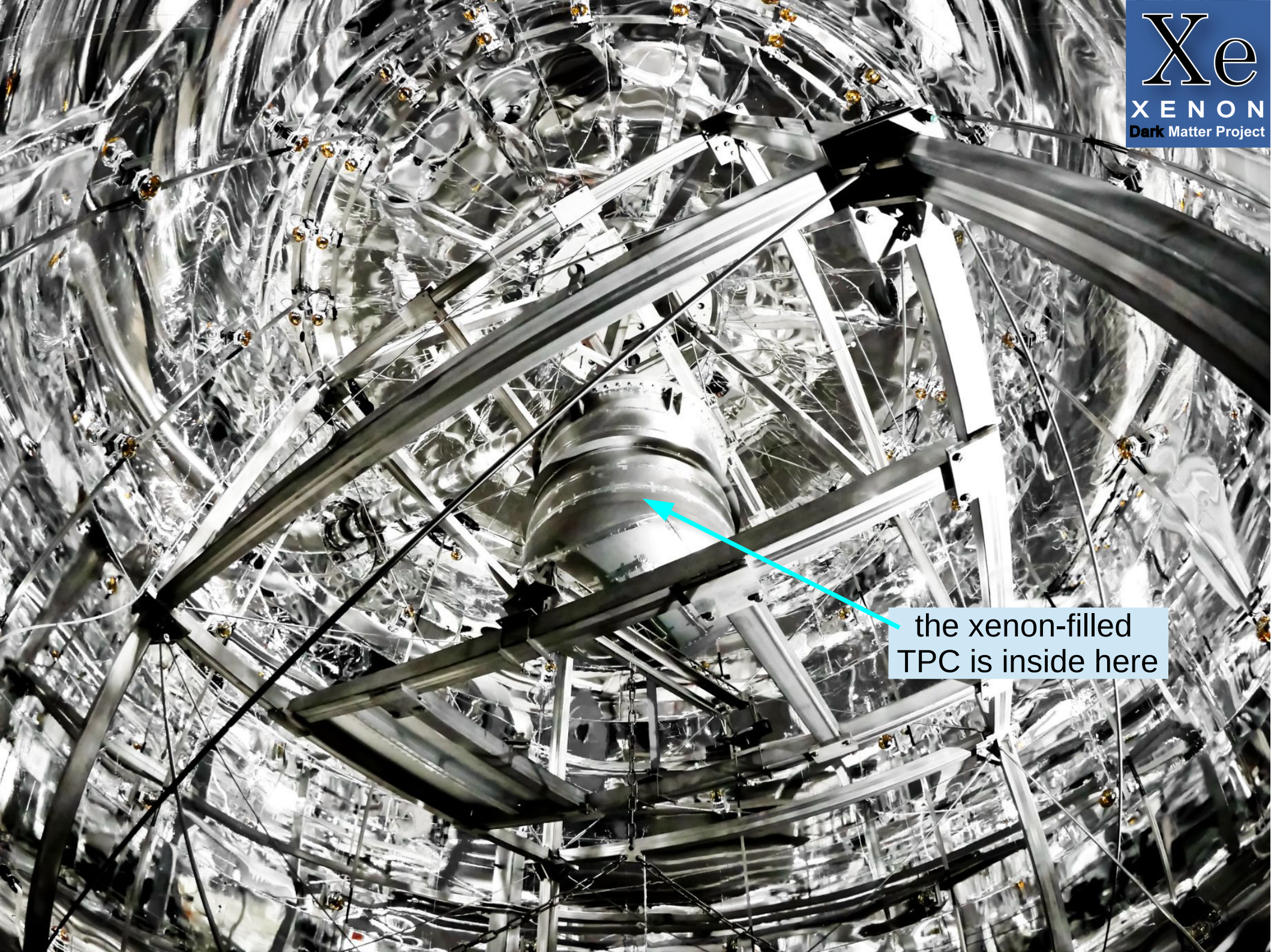
Xe
XENON
Dark Matter Project

EPJ C 77, 881 (2017)



XENON1T @ www.gransassovideogame.it





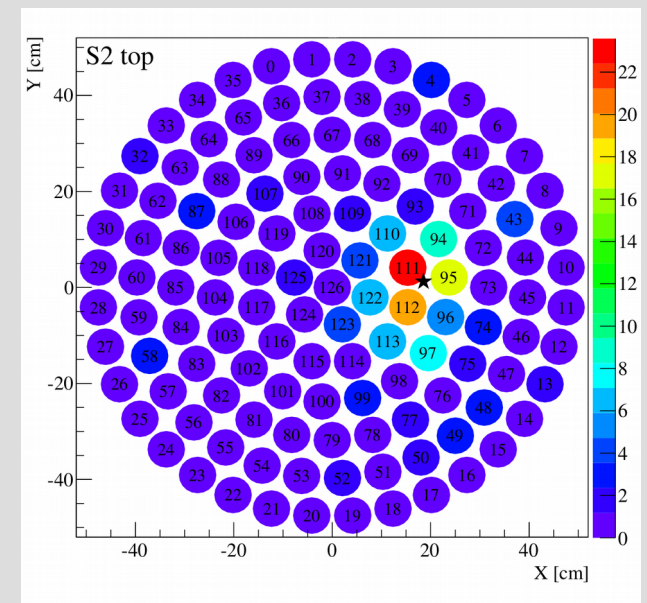
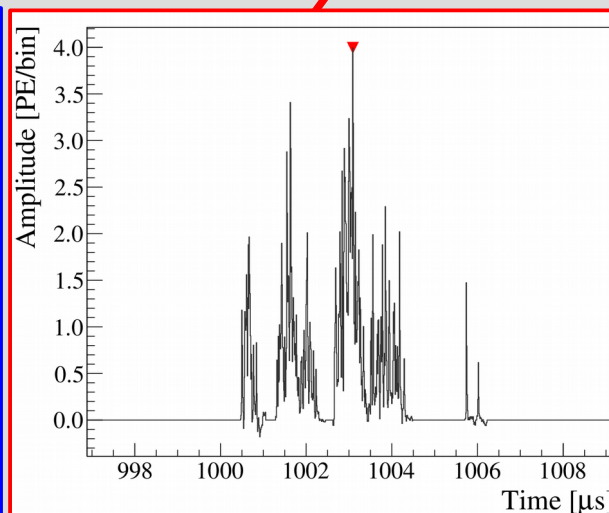
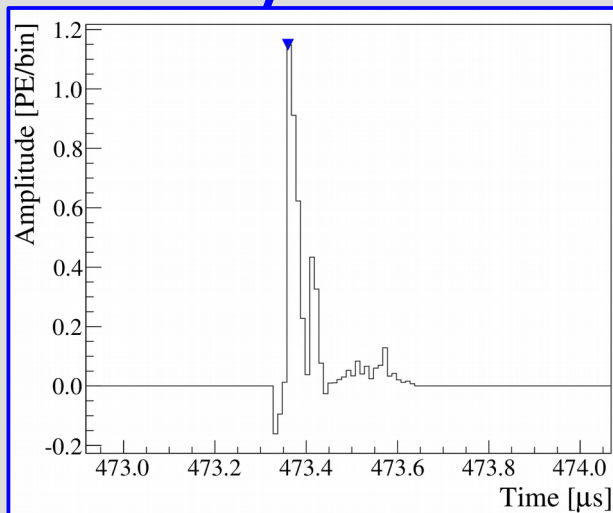
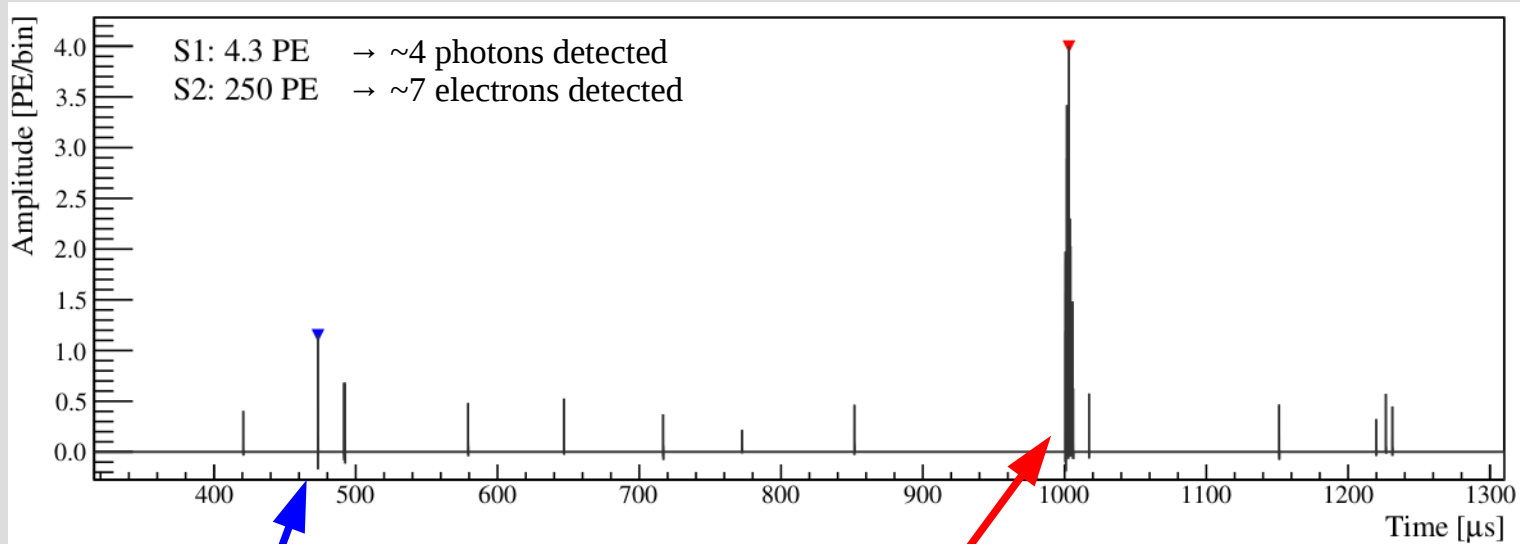
the xenon-filled
TPC is inside here



largest LXe TPC built so far...
cylinder: 96 cm
active LXe target: 2.0t (3.2t total)
248 PMTs

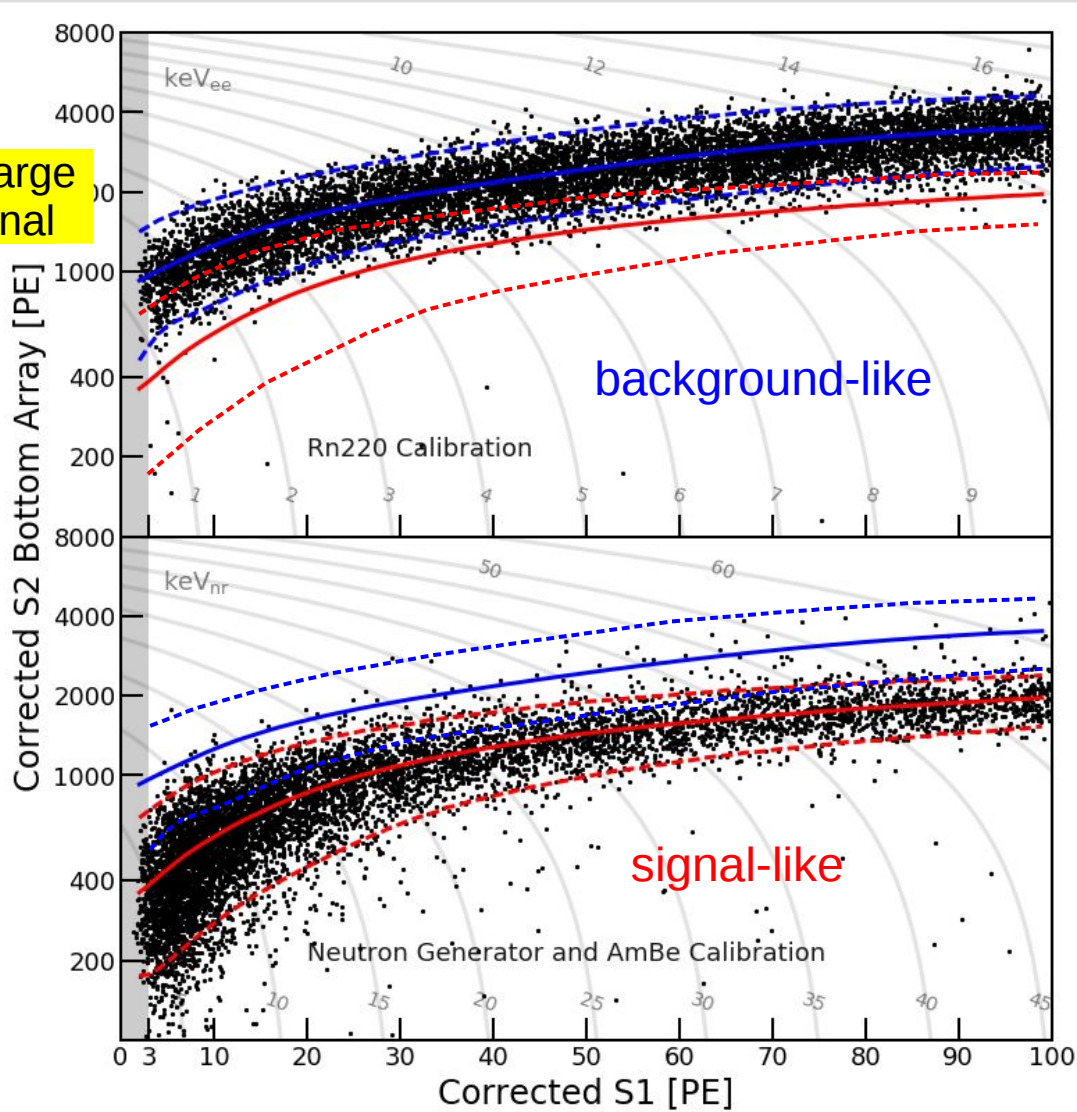
How would dark matter look?

... but it's a low-E neutron interaction from calibration!

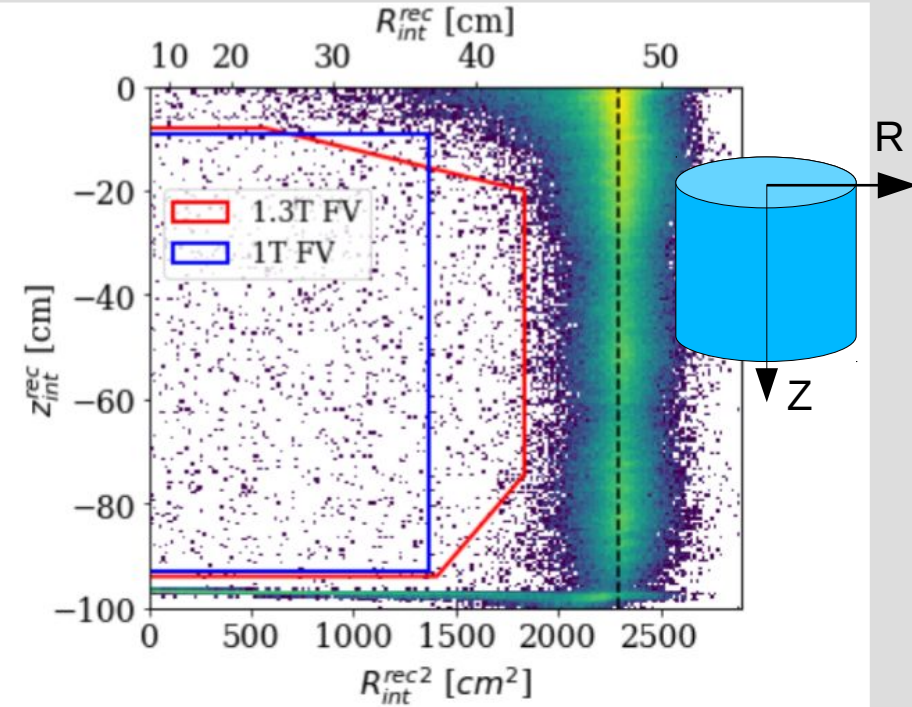


Calibration and Analysis

Charge Signal



Light Signal

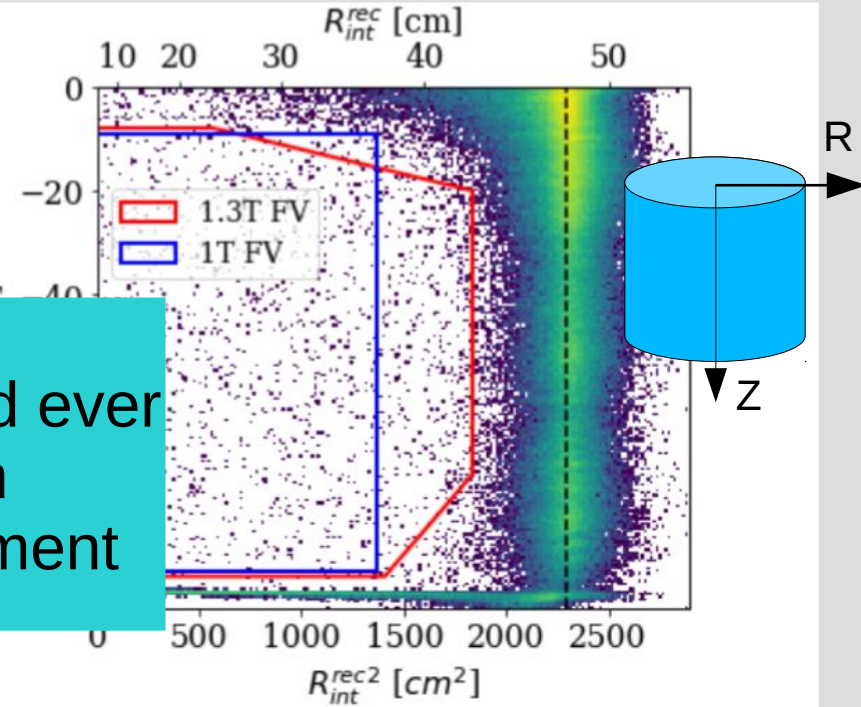
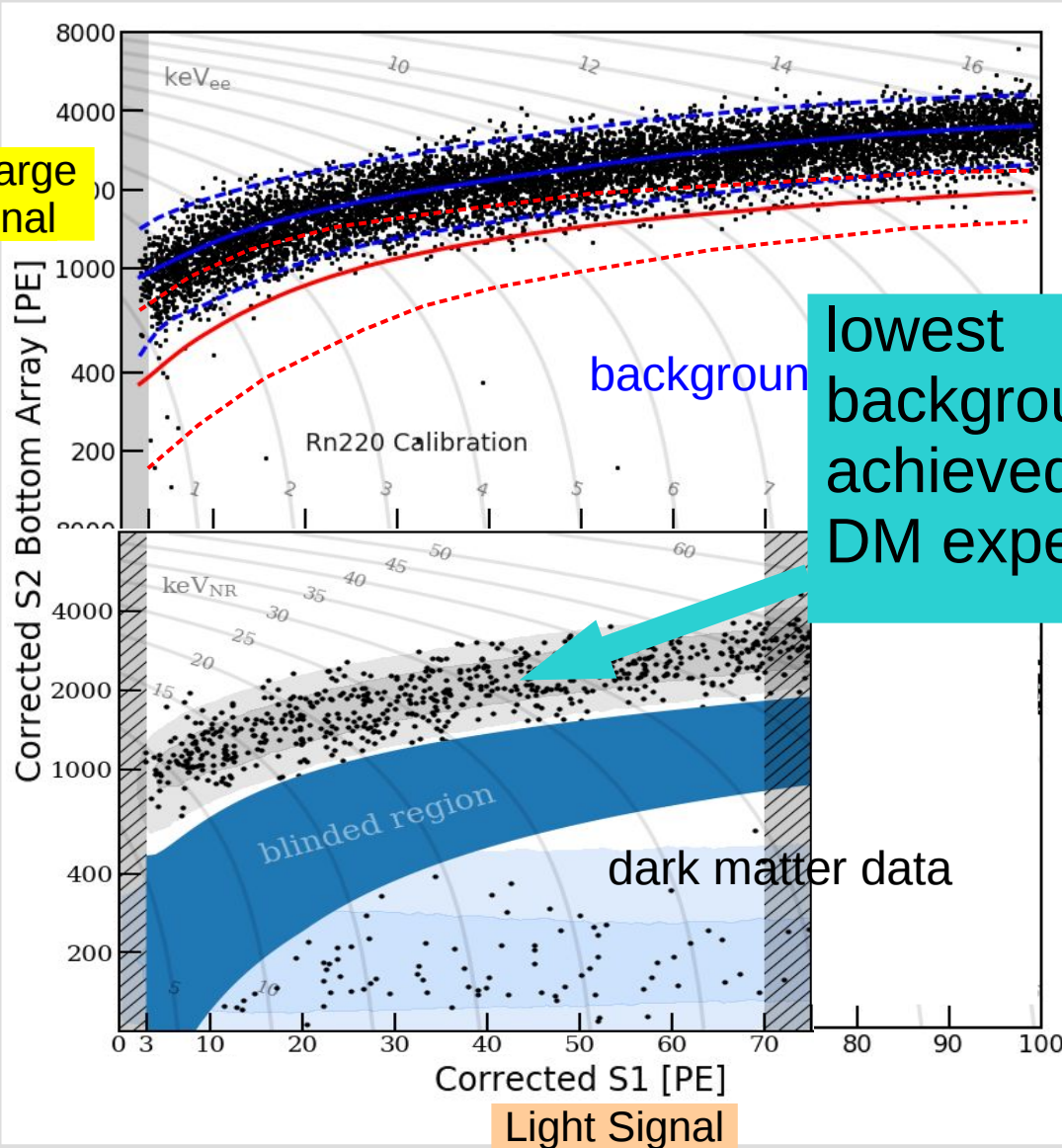


Used to construct **background** and **signal** models.

use **central 1.3 t** LXe for analysis

Exposure: $1.3 \text{ t} \times 278.8 \text{ d} = 1.0 \text{ t} \times \text{y}$
 → **largest low-bg exposure ever**

Blind WIMP Search



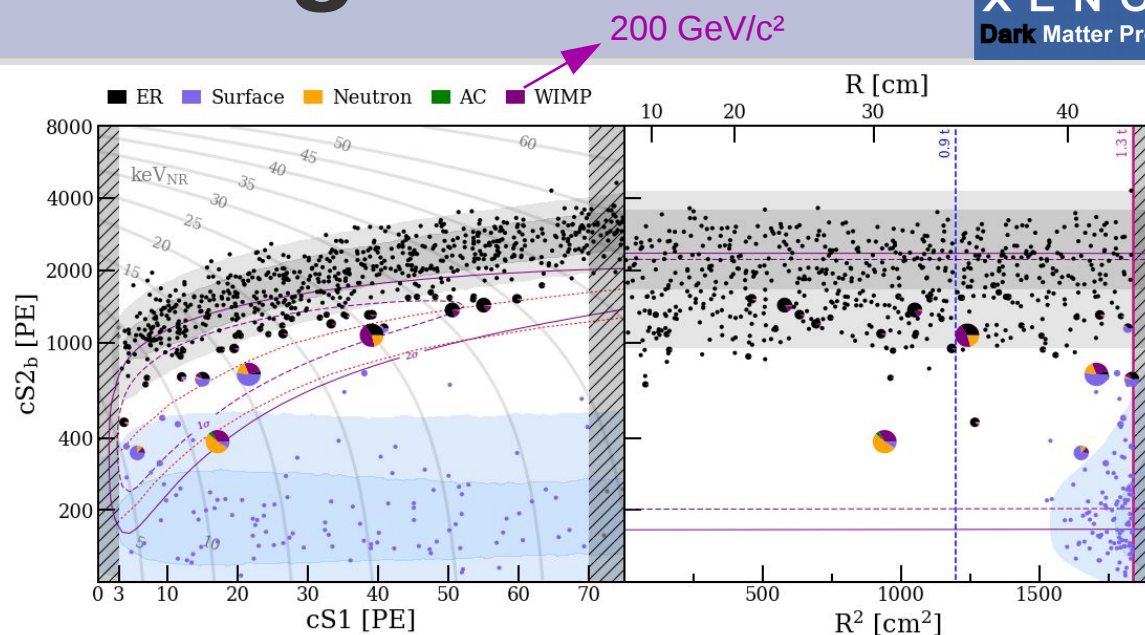
Used to construct **background** and **signal** models.

use **central 1.3 t** LXe for analysis

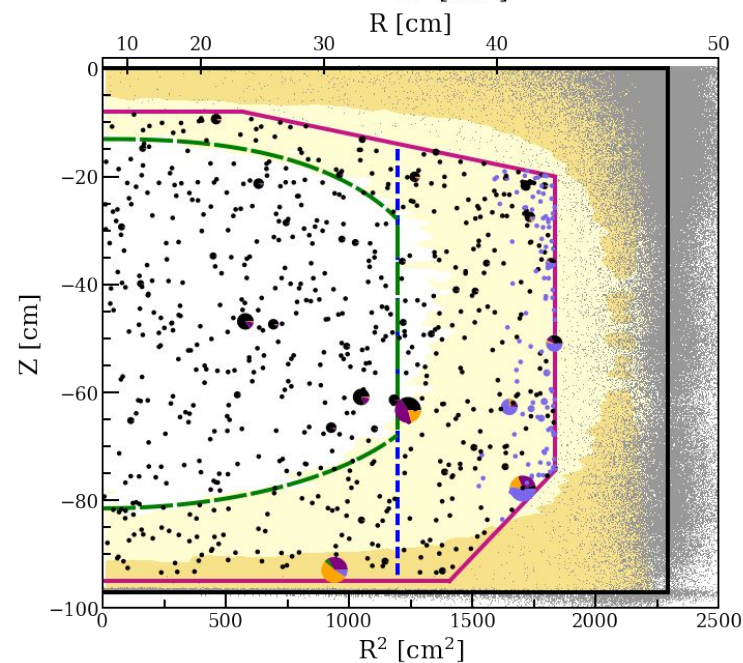
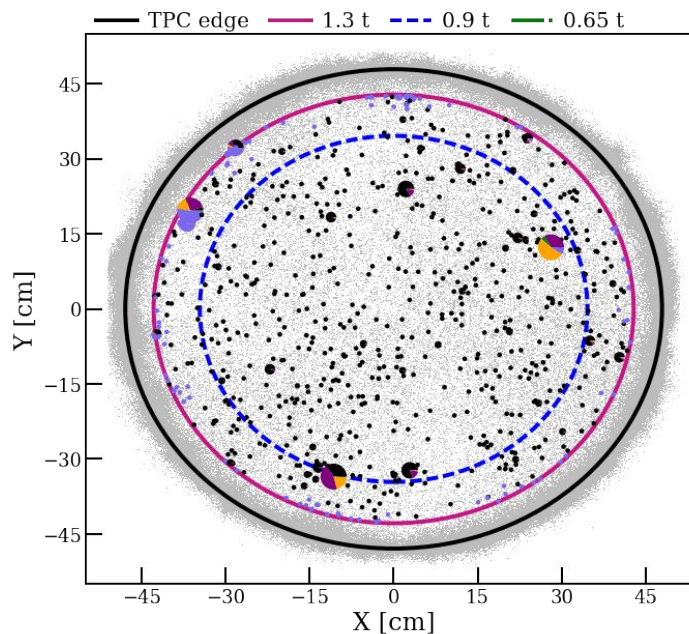
Blind analysis

= region of interest inaccessible during analysis to avoid human bias

Unblinding

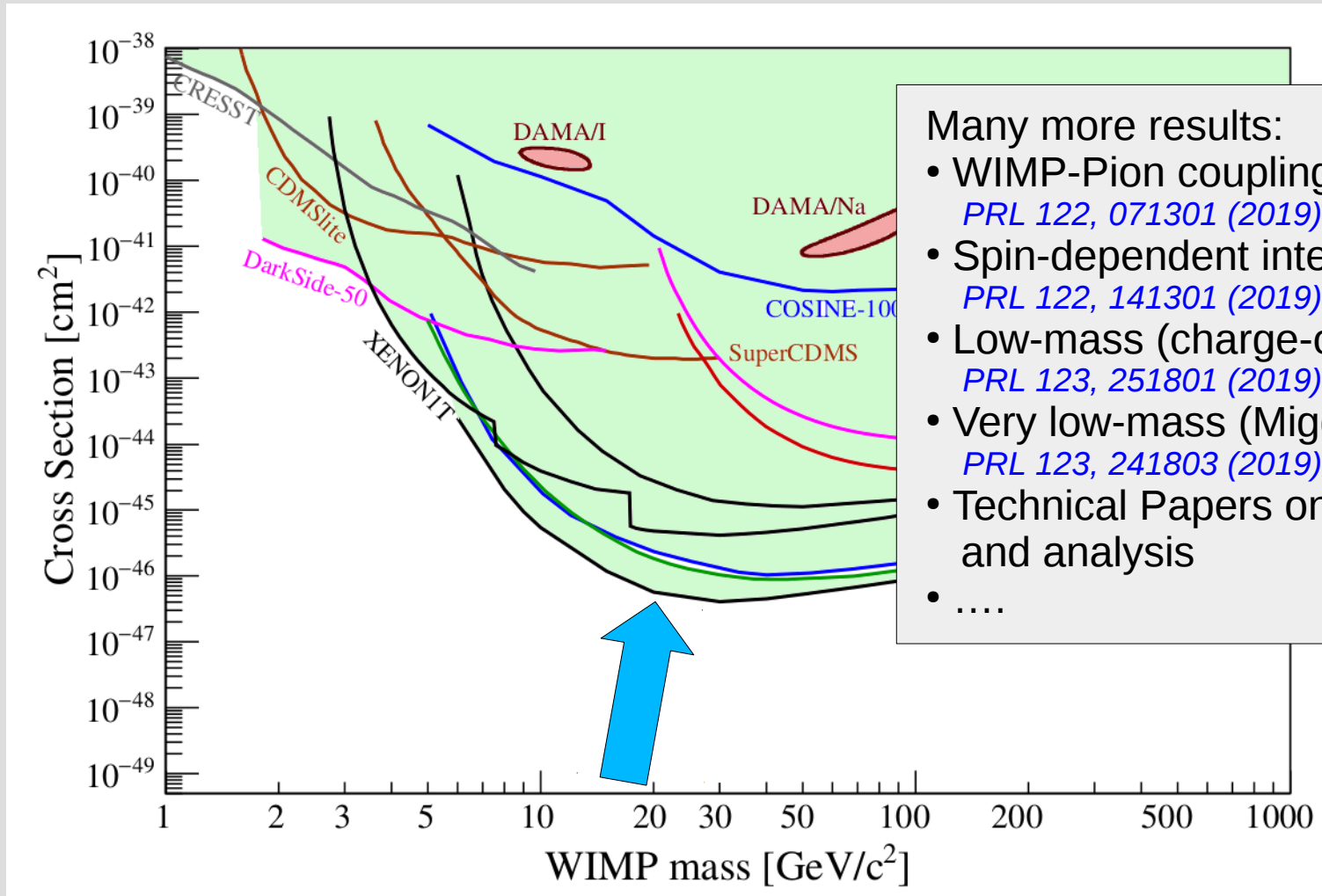


→ no statistically significant excess observed



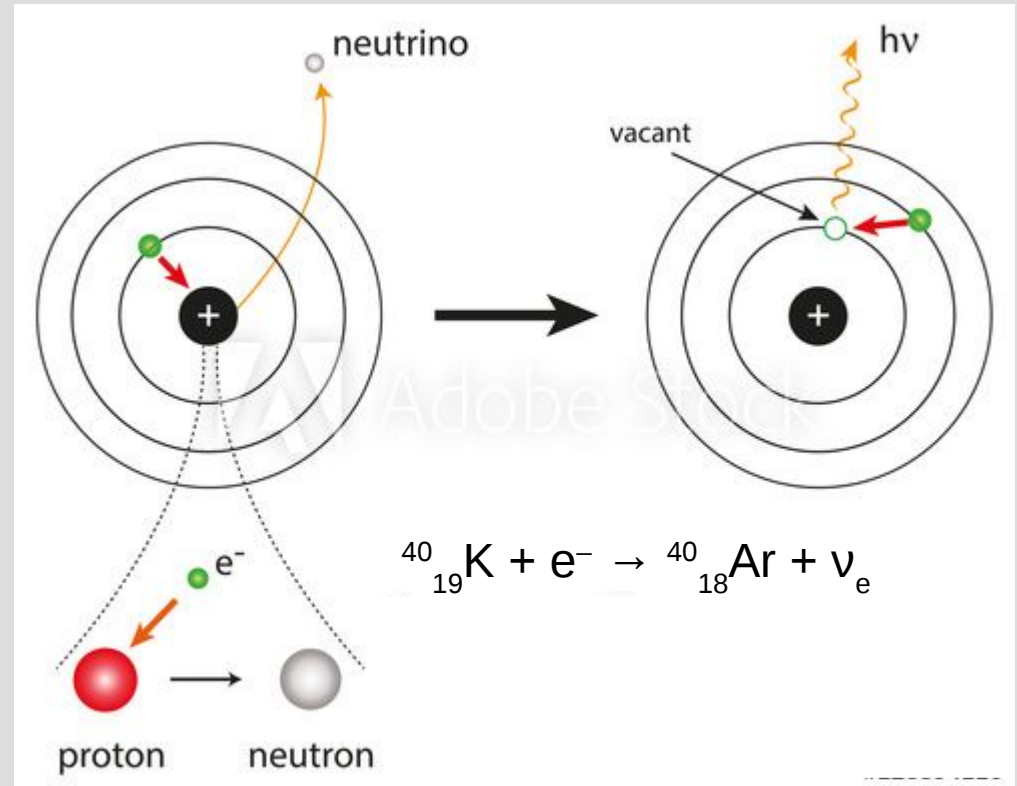
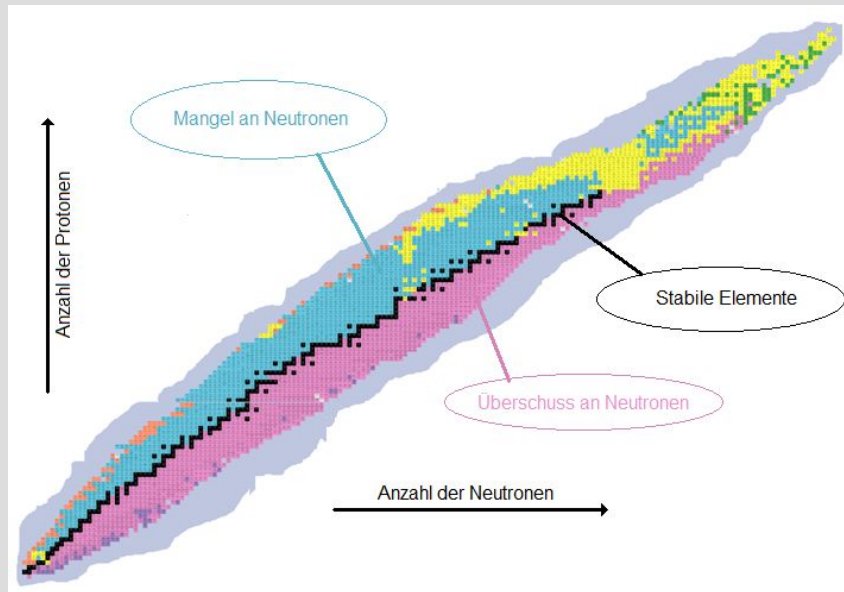
No Signal → Exclusion Limit

PRL 121, 111302 (2018)

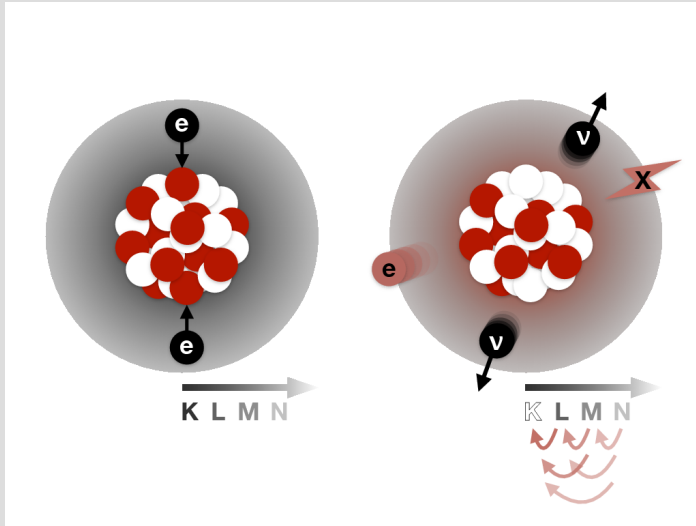


Electron Capture (EC)

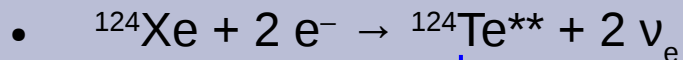
Competing process to β^+ decay



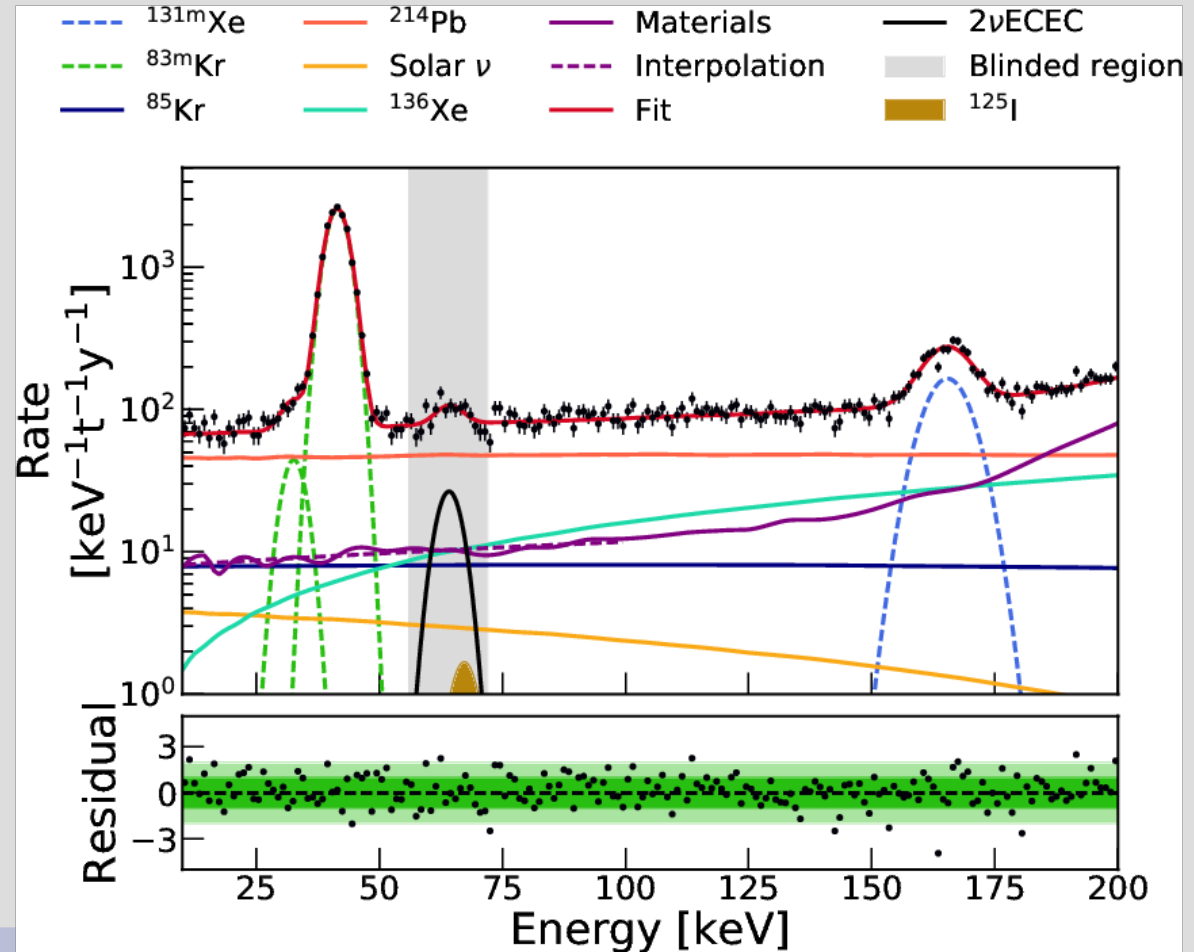
Double Electron Capture of ^{124}Xe



- 2nd order weak process with very long half life $T_{1/2}$
- so far observed in ^{78}Kr , ^{130}Ba



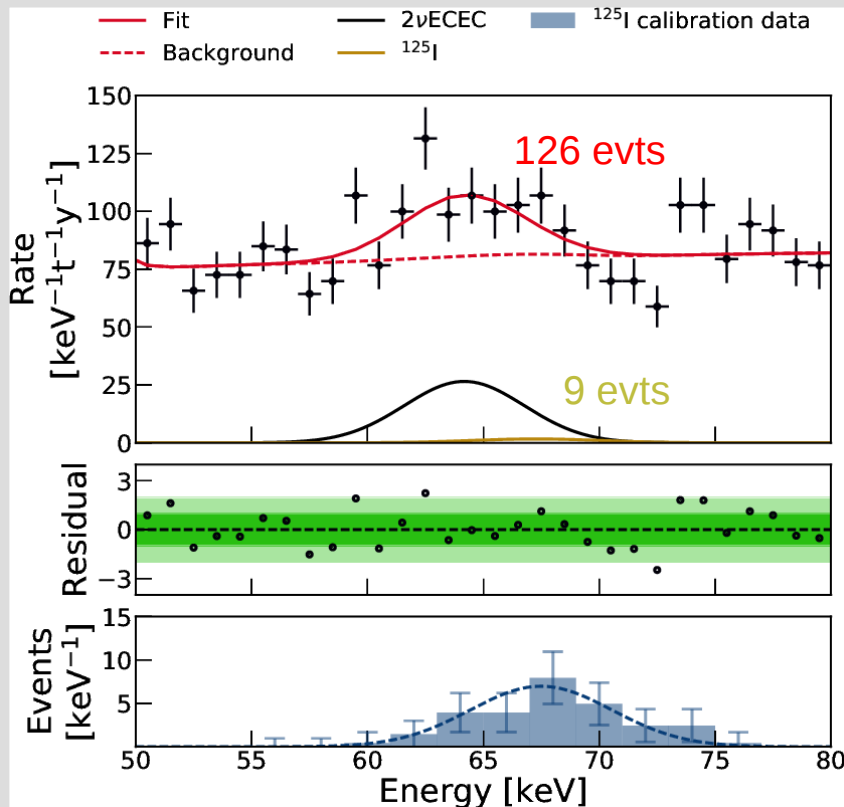
mono-energetic line at 64.33 keV



$^{\text{nat}}\text{Xe}$ contains ~ 1 kg ^{124}Xe per ton

Double Electron Capture of ^{124}Xe

Nature 568, 532 (2019)



- 126 Events above Background in 1.5 t xenon
- $T_{1/2}^{2\nu\text{ECEC}} = (1.8 \pm 0.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.1_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{22} \text{y}$
- **longest half life ever measured directly**

XENON1T → XENONnT

JCAP 04, 027 (2016)

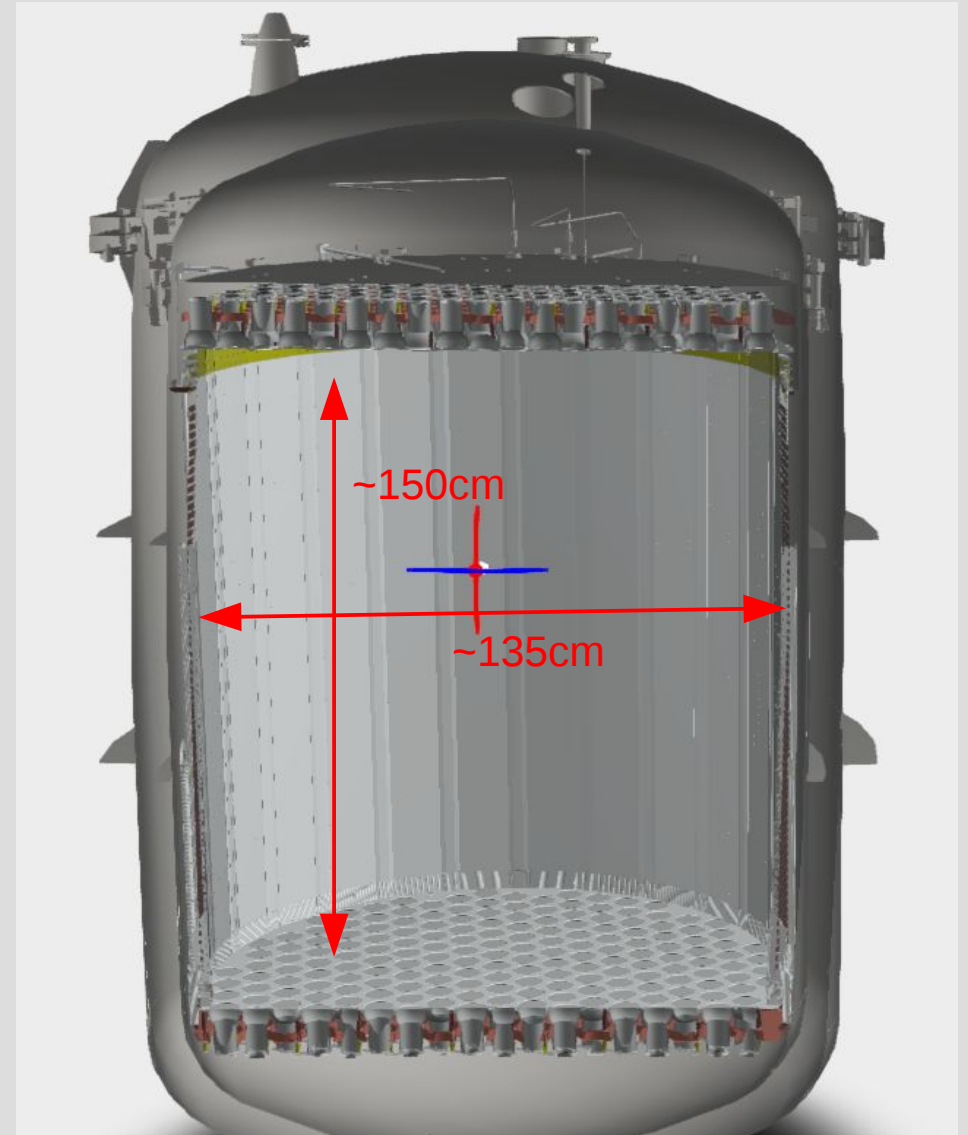
XENON1T

- 2t active LXe target
- stopped Dec 2018

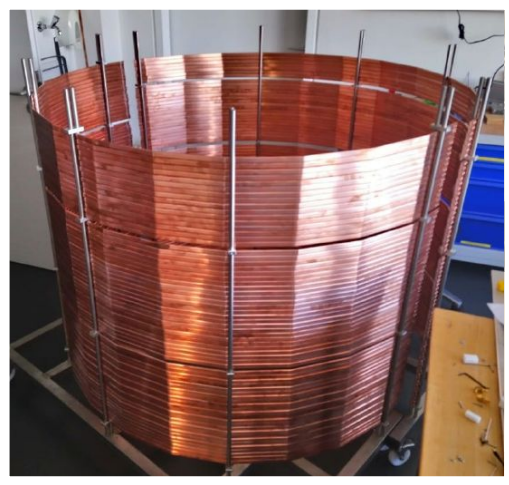
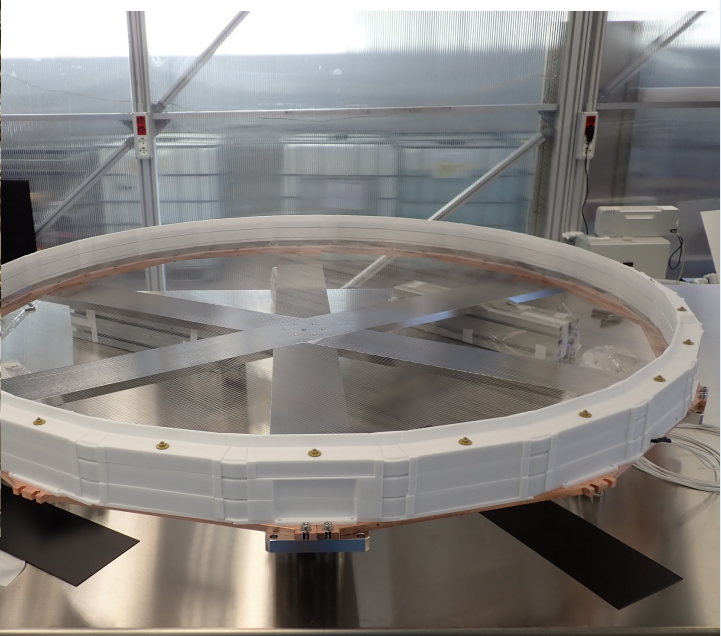


XENONnT

- 5.9t active target
- science run by 2020

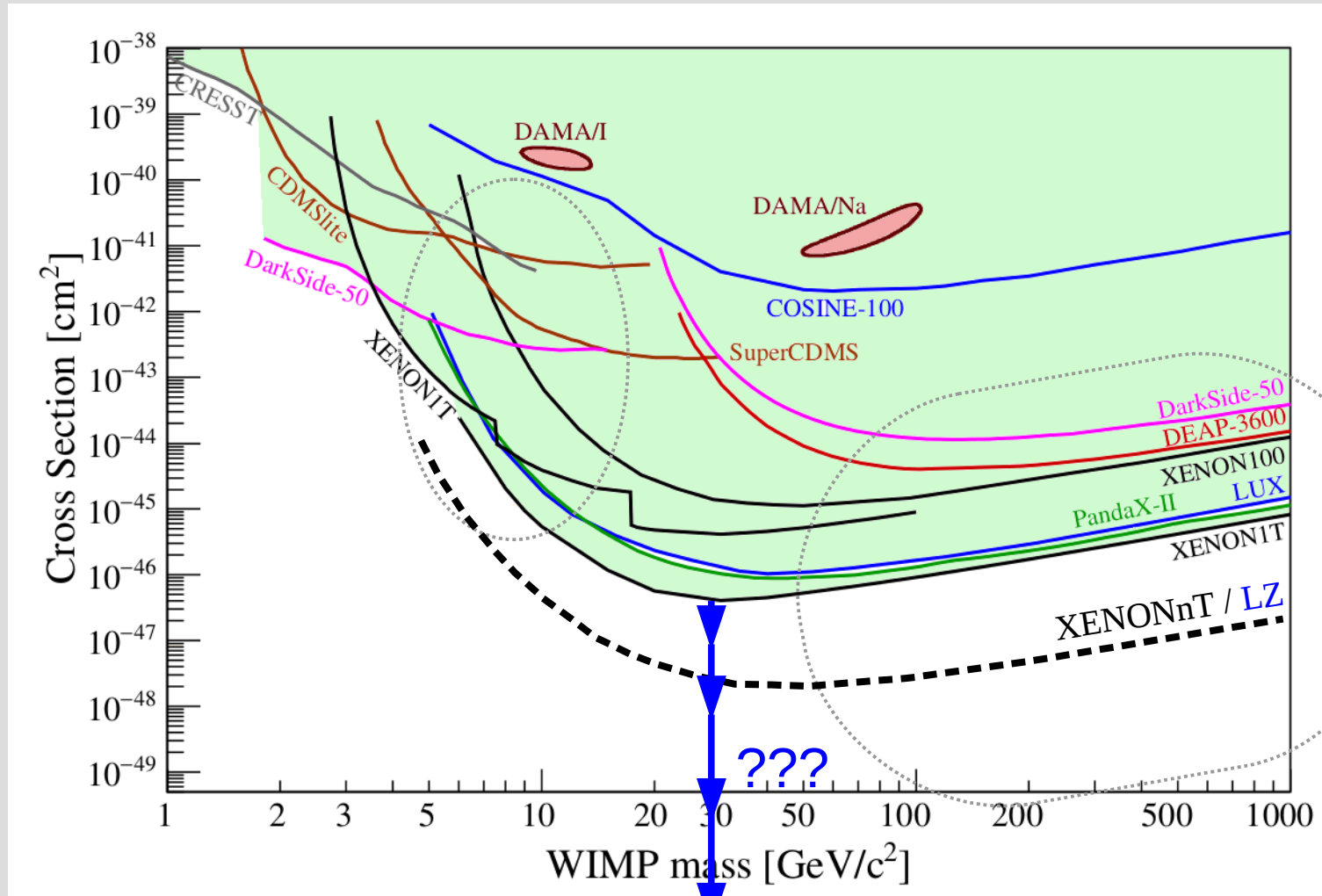


XENONnT: under construction...



XENON: The Future

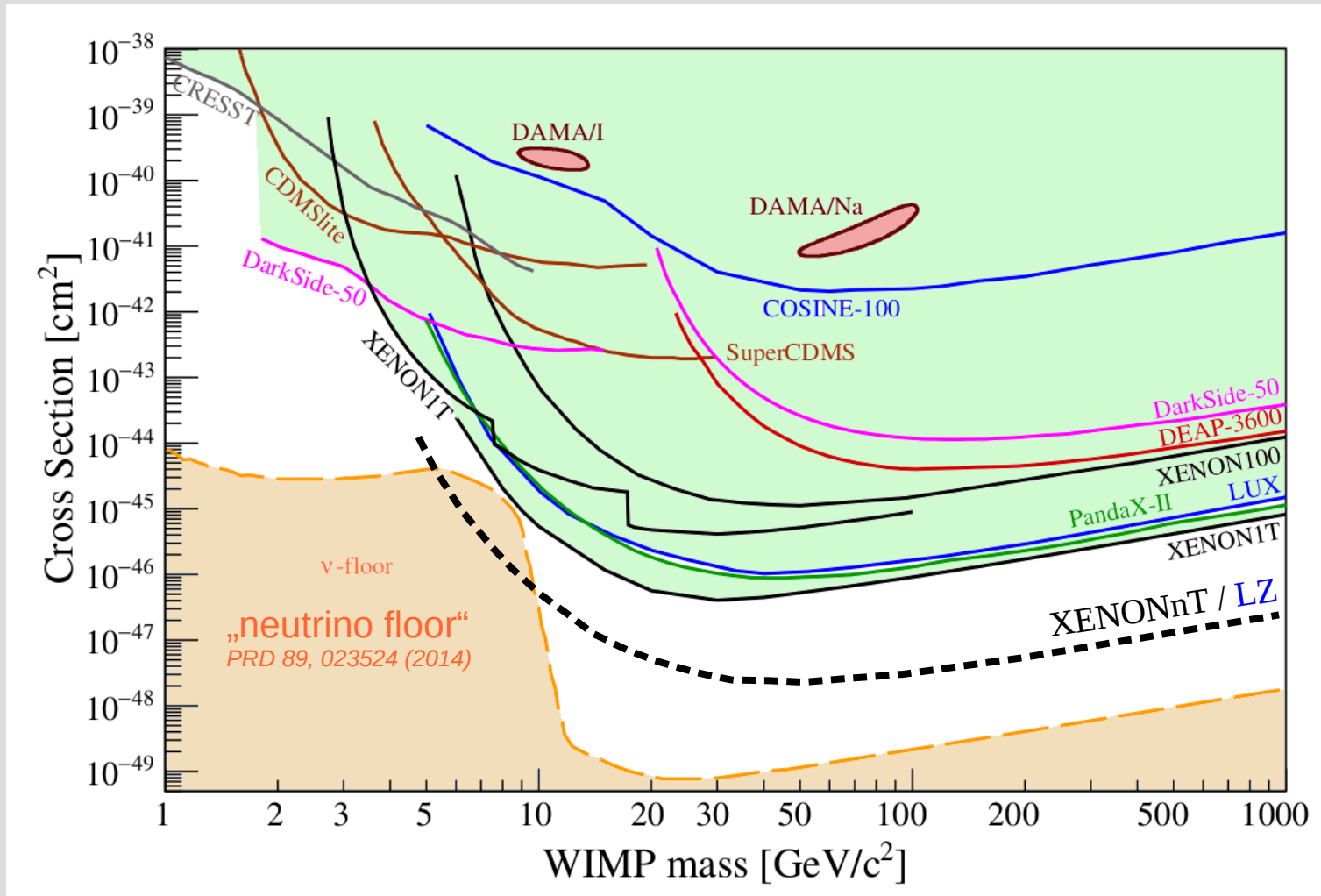
spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions



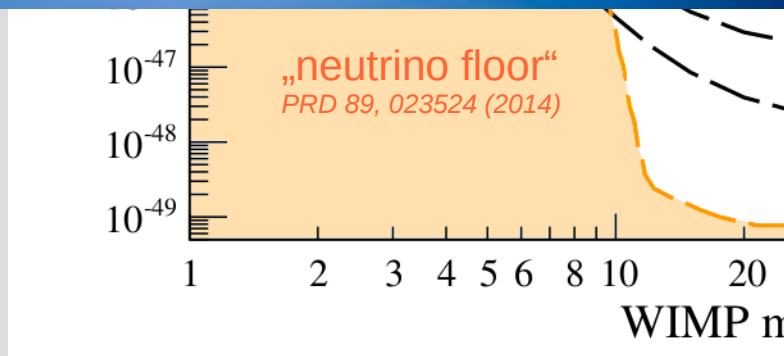
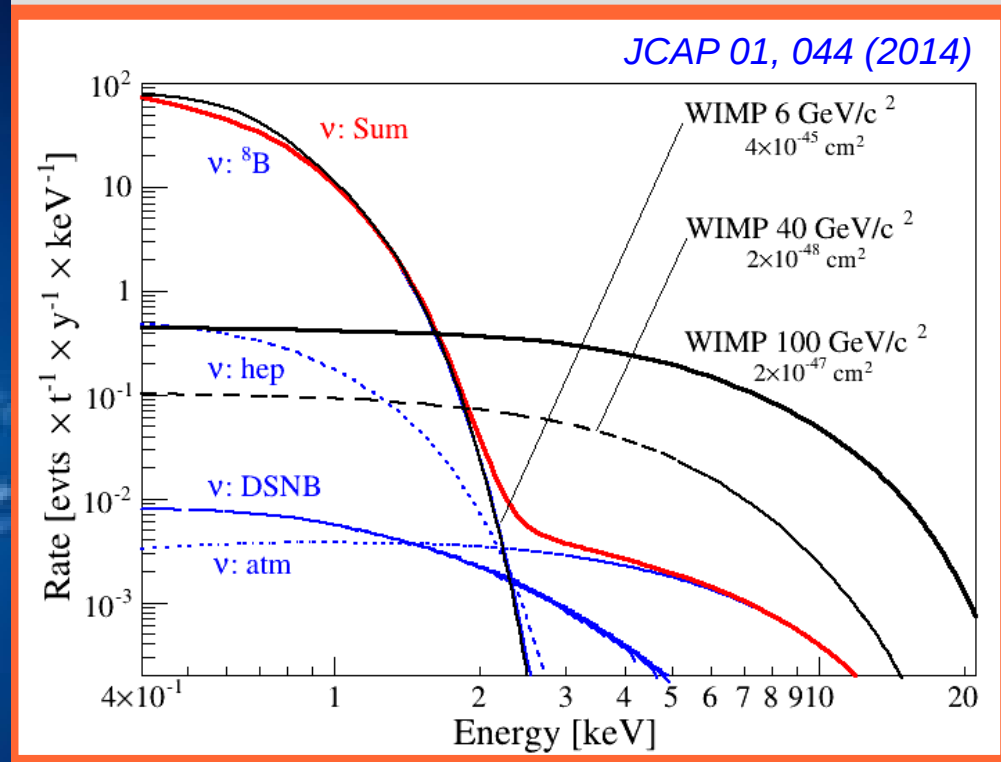
some projects are missing...

Dark Matter Searches: The Limit

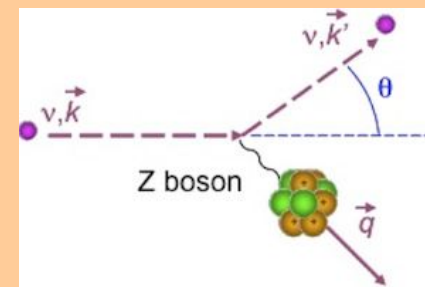
spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions



Dark Matter Searches: The Limit



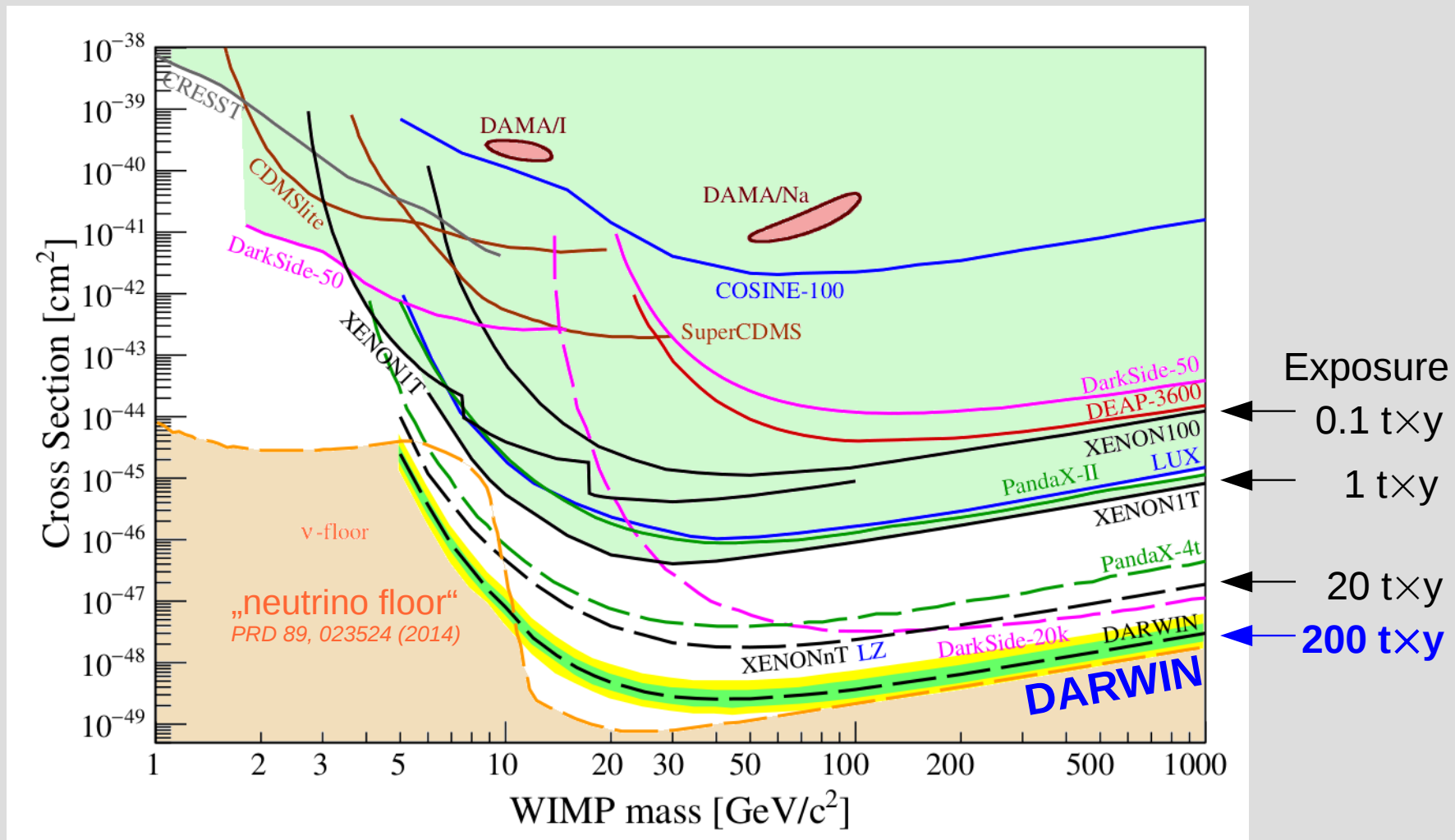
Interactions from coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering (CNNS) will dominate
 → **ultimate background** for direct detection



DARWIN The **ultimate** WIMP Detector



spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions



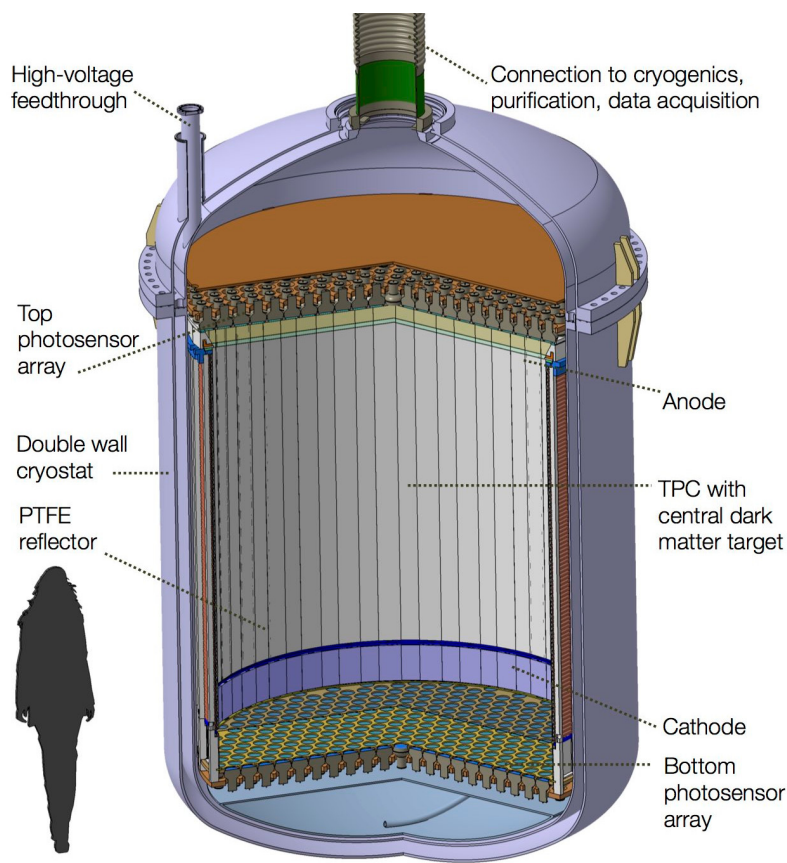
some projects are missing...

DARWIN The **ultimate** WIMP Detector

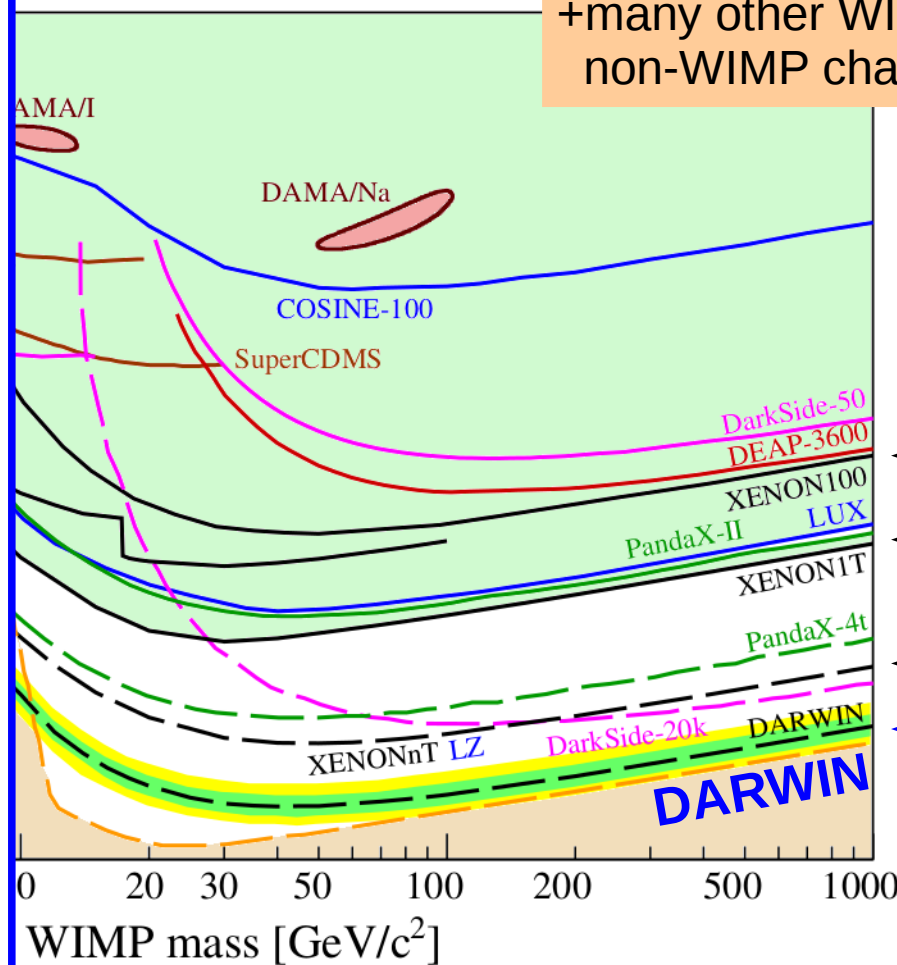


spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions

Baseline scenario
 ~50t total LXe mass
 ~40 t LXe TPC
 ~30 t fiducial mass



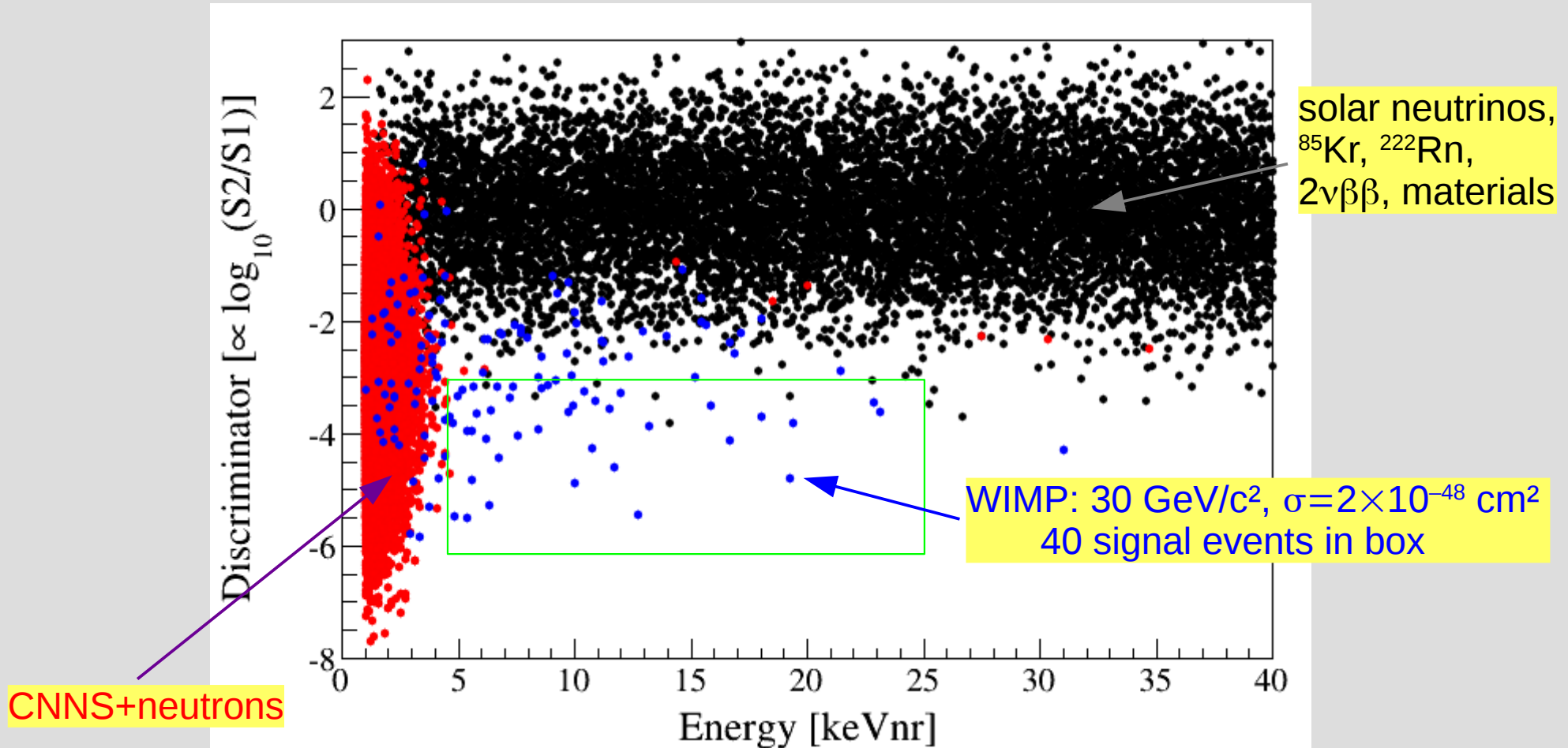
+many other WIMP and non-WIMP channels!



Exposure
 ← 0.1 t×y
 ← 1 t×y
 ← 20 t×y
 ← **200 t×y**

some projects are missing...

WIMP Detection

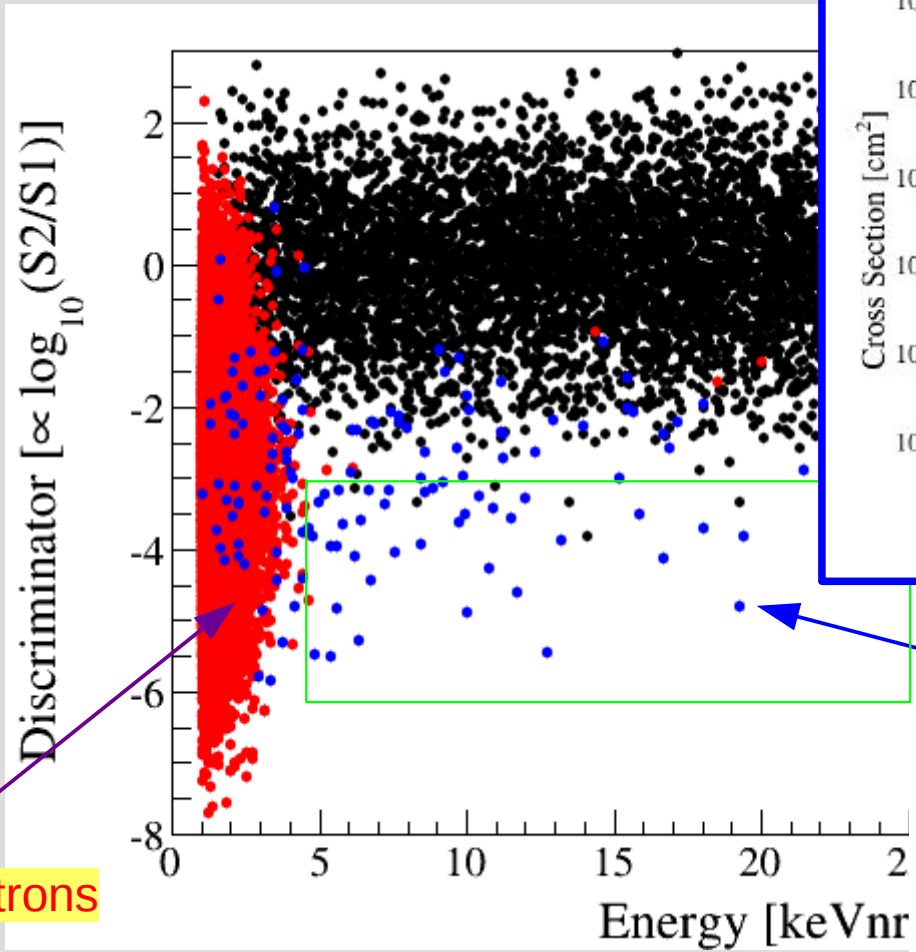


CNNS+neutrons

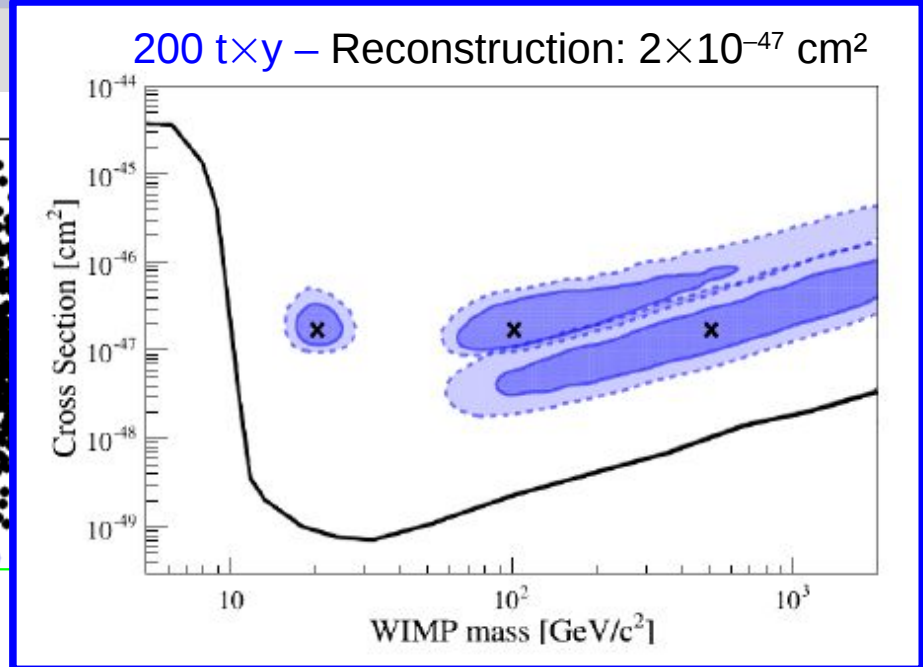
solar neutrinos,
⁸⁵Kr, ²²²Rn,
2 $\nu\beta\beta$, materials

WIMP: 30 GeV/c², $\sigma=2 \times 10^{-48}$ cm²
40 signal events in box

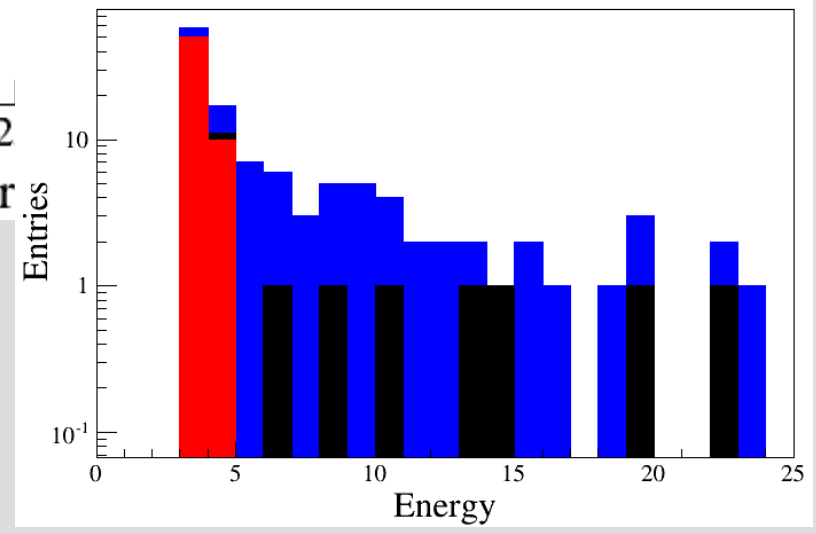
WIMP Spectroscopy



CNNS+neutrons



WIMP: 30 GeV/c^2 , $\sigma = 2 \times 10^{-48} \text{ cm}^2$
40 signal events in box



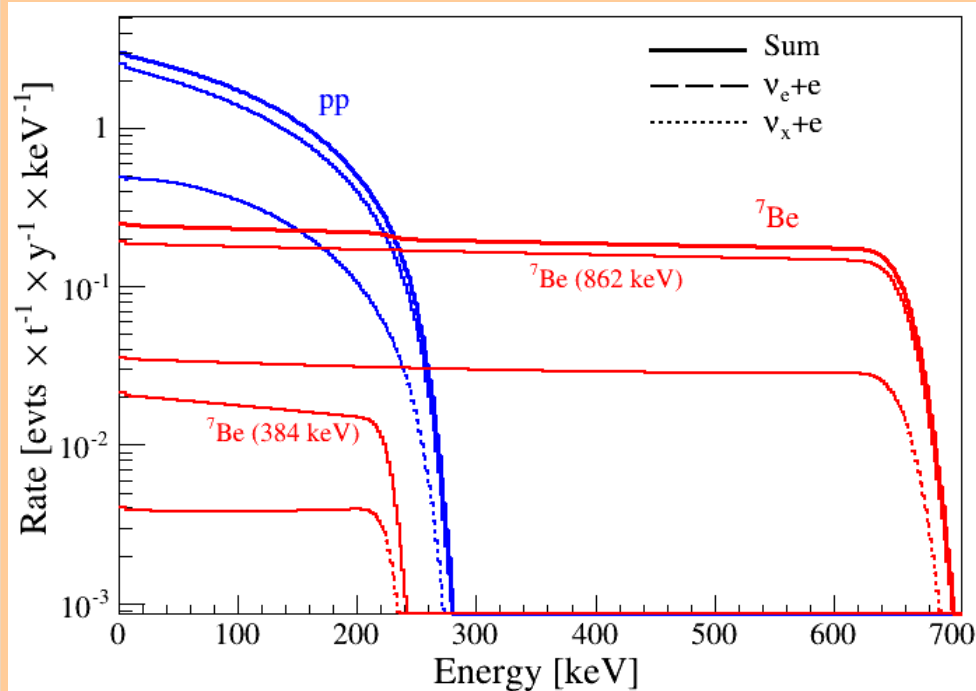
pp-Neutrinos in DARWIN



JCAP 11, 017 (2016)

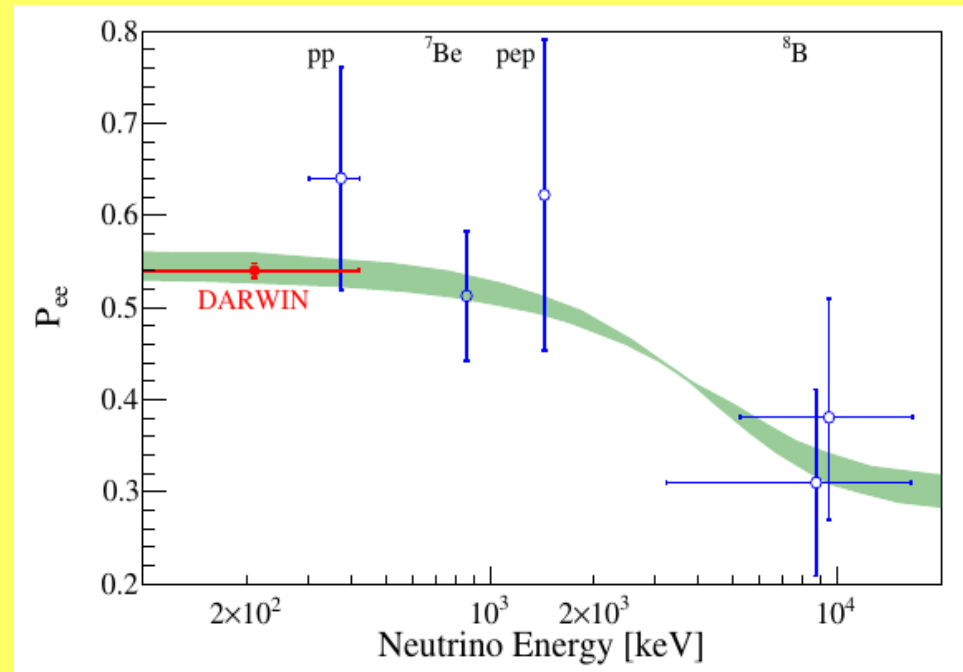
a new physics channel!

Differential Recoil Spectrum in Xe



- neutrinos interact with Xe electrons
→ electronic recoil signature
- continuous recoil spectrum
→ largest rate at low E
→ $\sim 0.26 \nu$ evts/t/d in low-E region (2-30 keV)

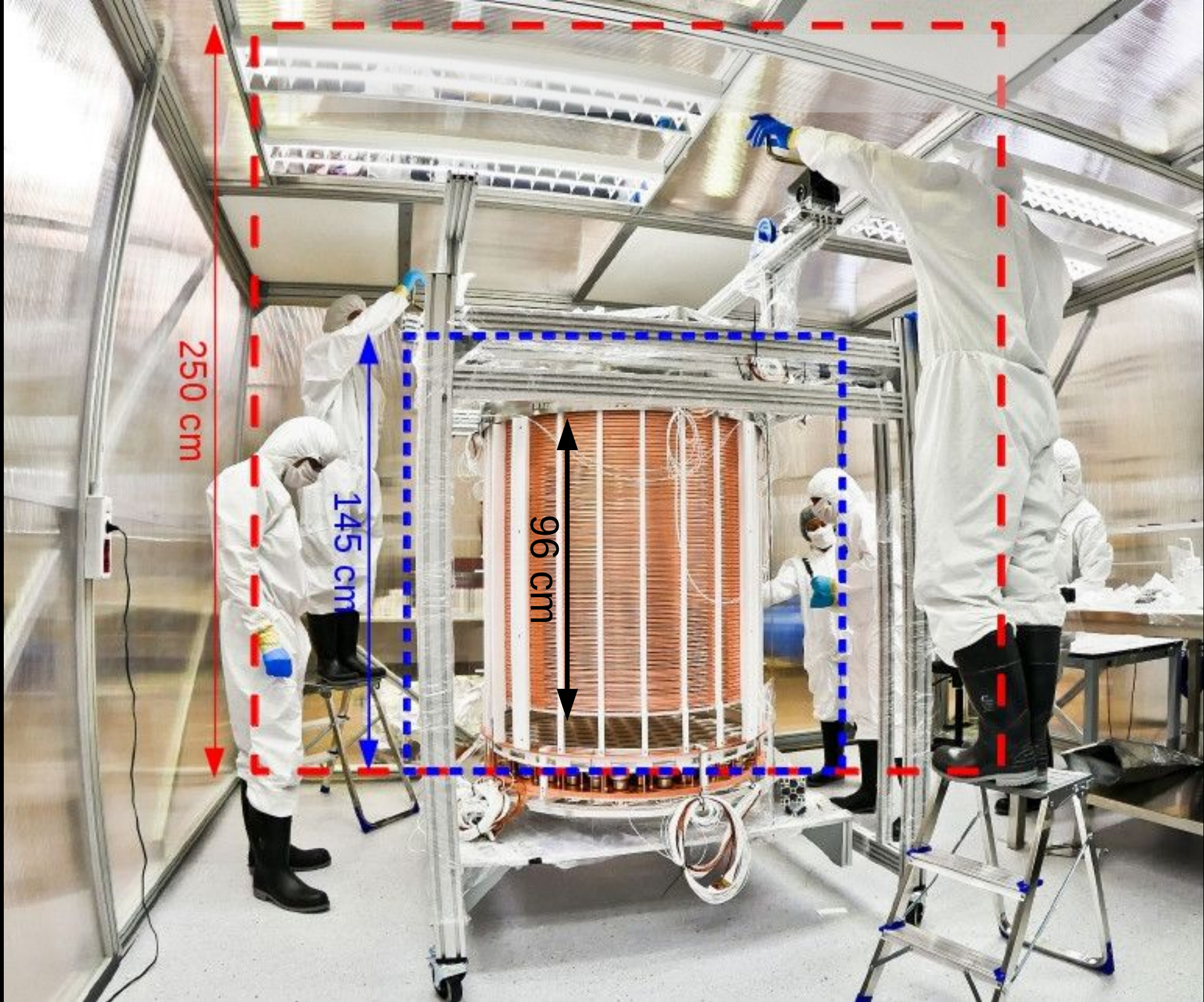
Neutrino interactions



- 30t target mass, 2-30 keV window
→ 2850 neutrinos per year (89% pp)
→ achieve 1% statistical precision on pp-flux ($\rightarrow P_{ee}$) with 100 t x y

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N. 003-87
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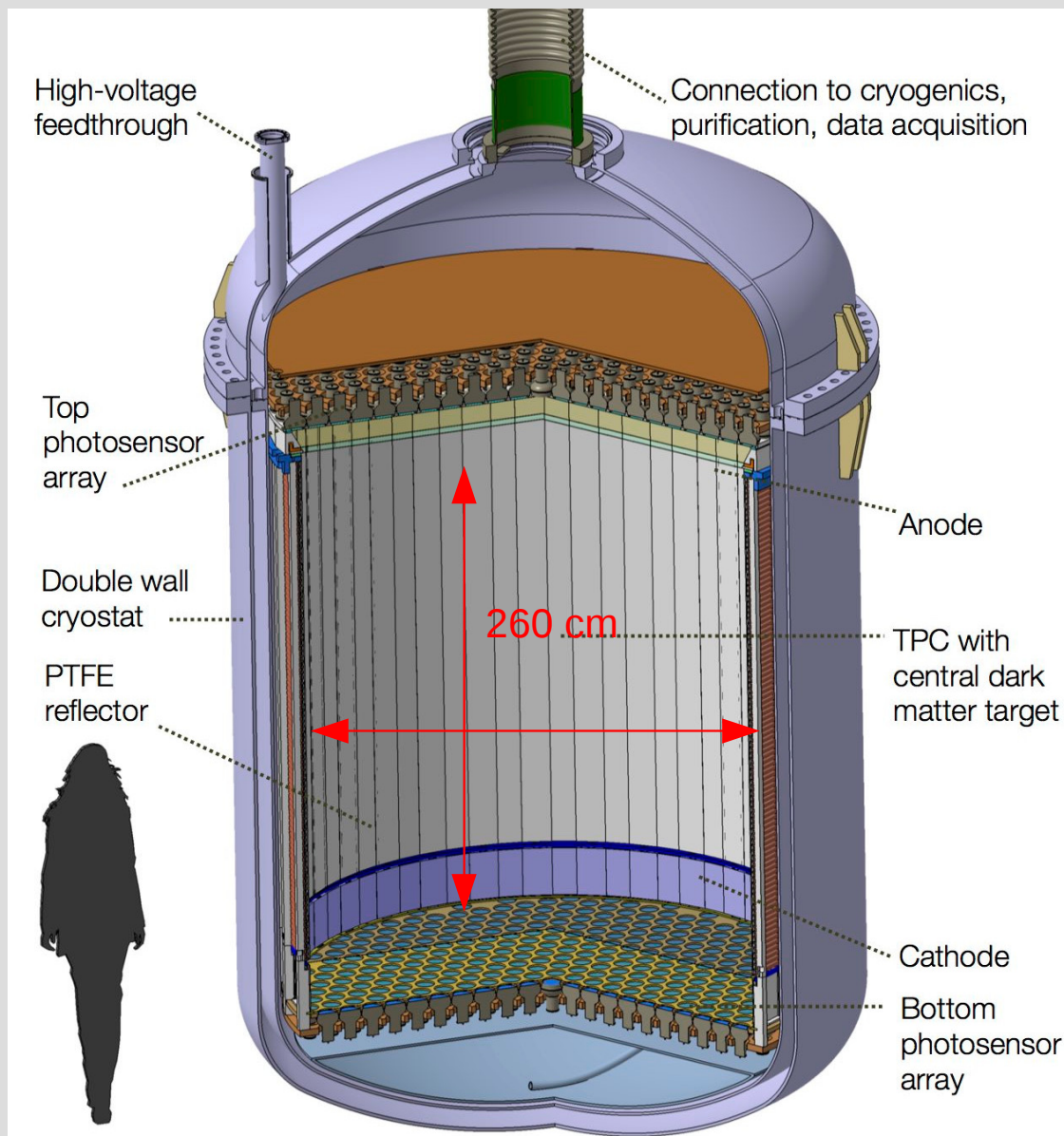
250 cm

145 cm

96 cm

DARWIN The **ultimate** WIMP Detector

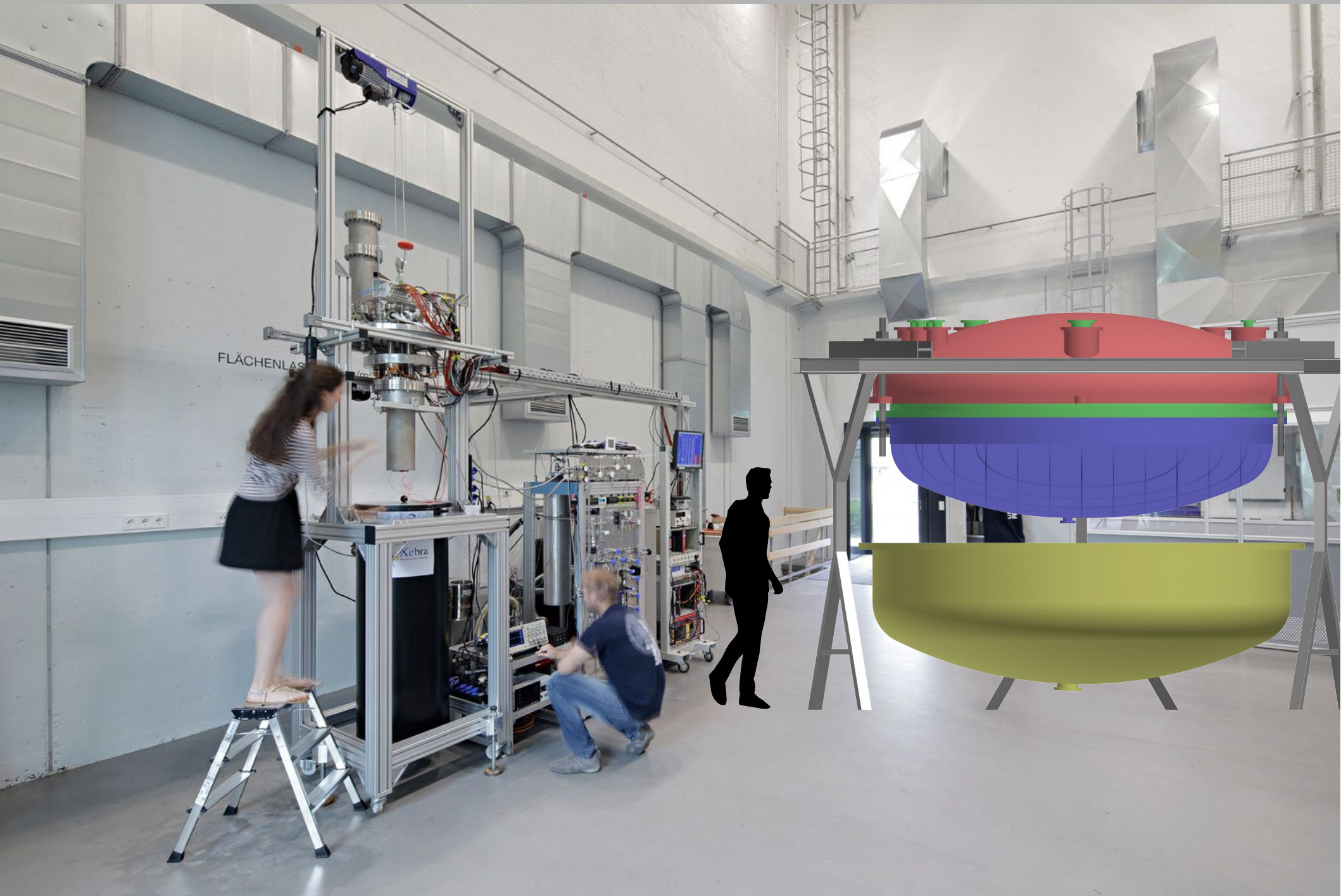
JCAP 11, 017 (2016)

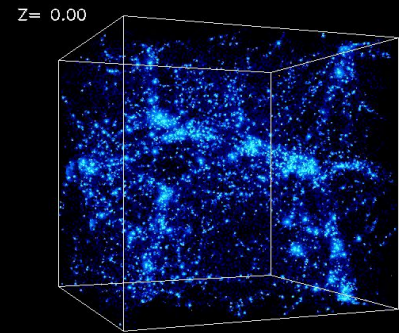
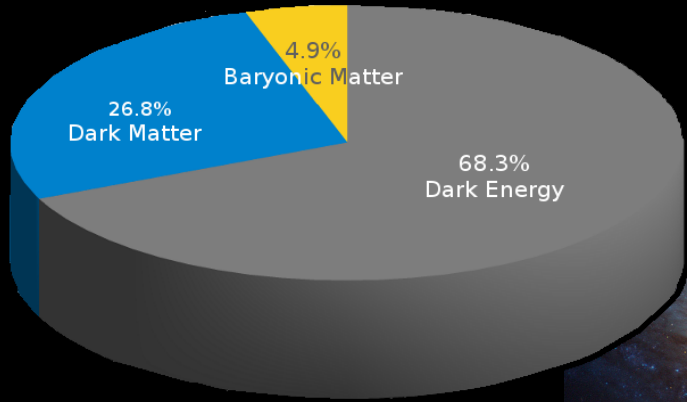


Challenges

- Size
 - electron drift (HV)
 - diameter (TPC electrodes)
 - mass (LXe purification)
 - dimensions (radioactivity)
 - detector response (calibration, corrections)
- Backgrounds
 - ^{222}Rn : factor 100 required
 - (α, n) neutrons (from PTFE)
- Photosensors
 - high light yield (QE)
 - low radioactivity
 - long-term stability
- etc etc



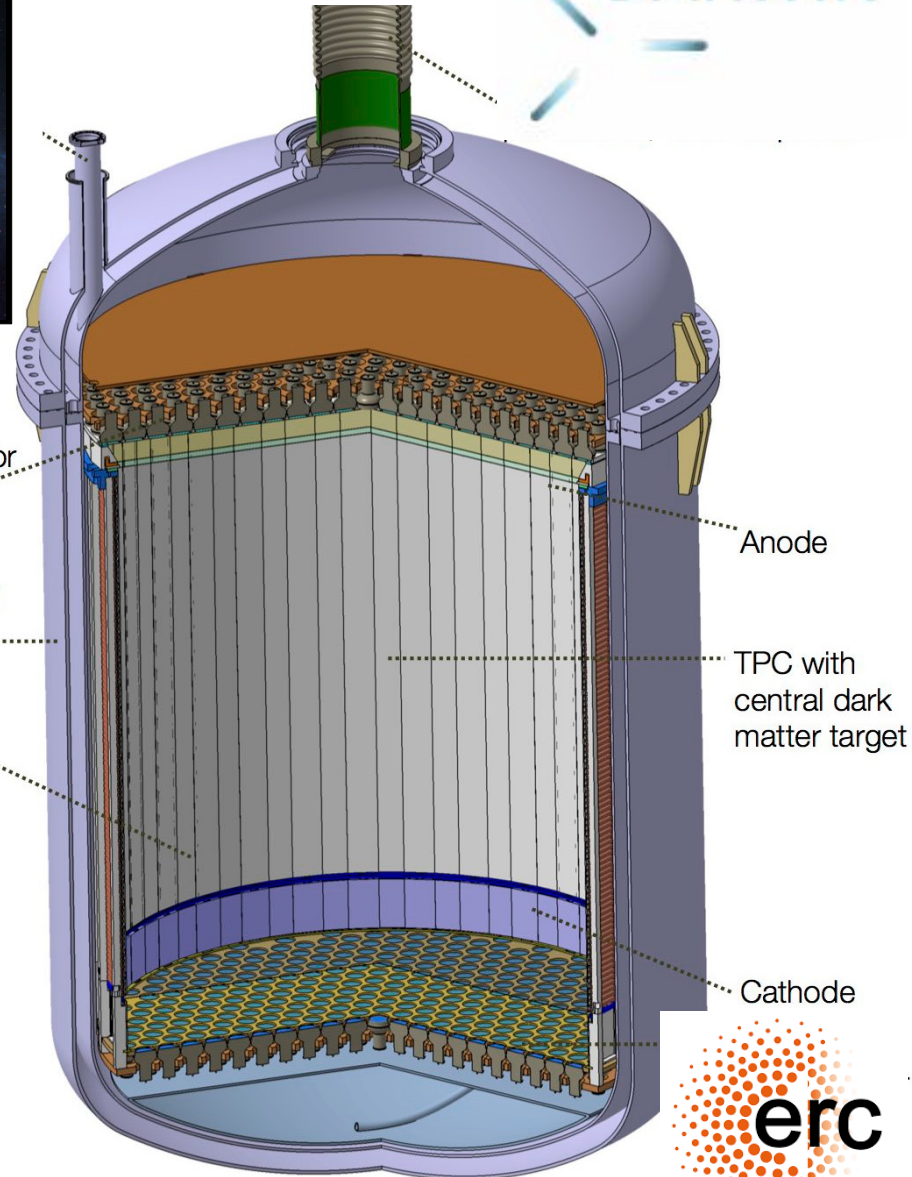




DARWIN

- 40t active Xe target
- science run in 2025+

DARWIN



XENONnT

- 5.9t active Xe target
- science run in 2020



XENON1T

- 2t active Xe target
- decommissioned

