

XENON1T

Xe

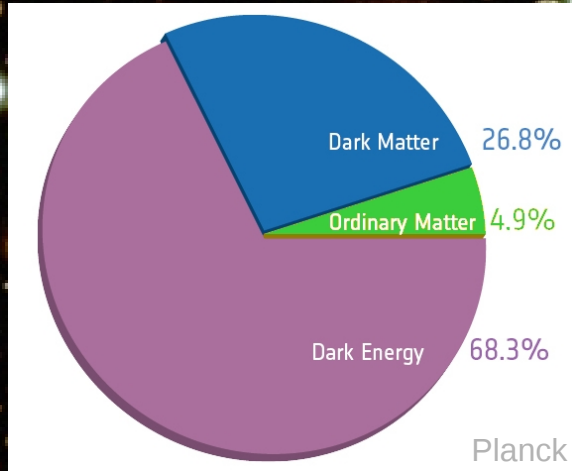
XENON
Dark Matter Project



Marc Schumann
Universität Freiburg



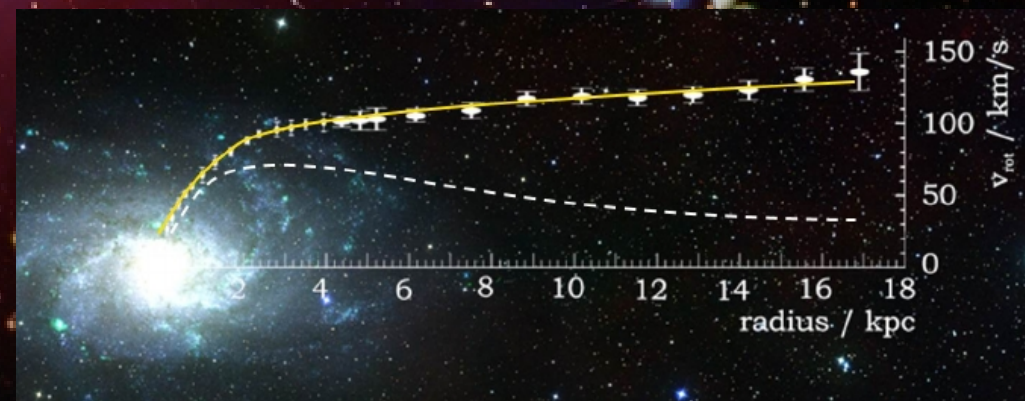
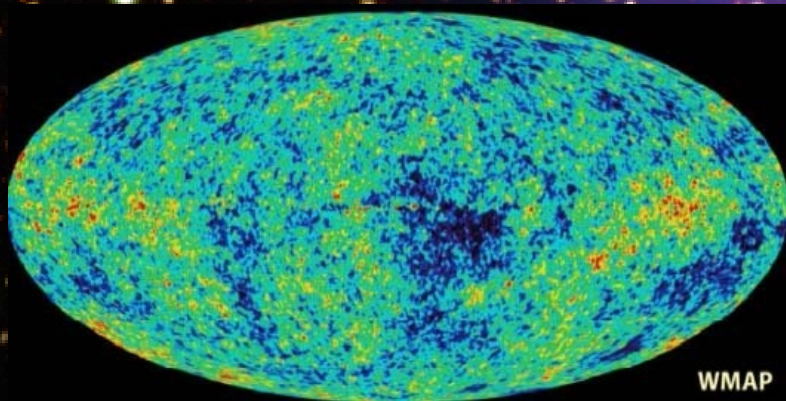
Dark Matter: (indirect) Evidence



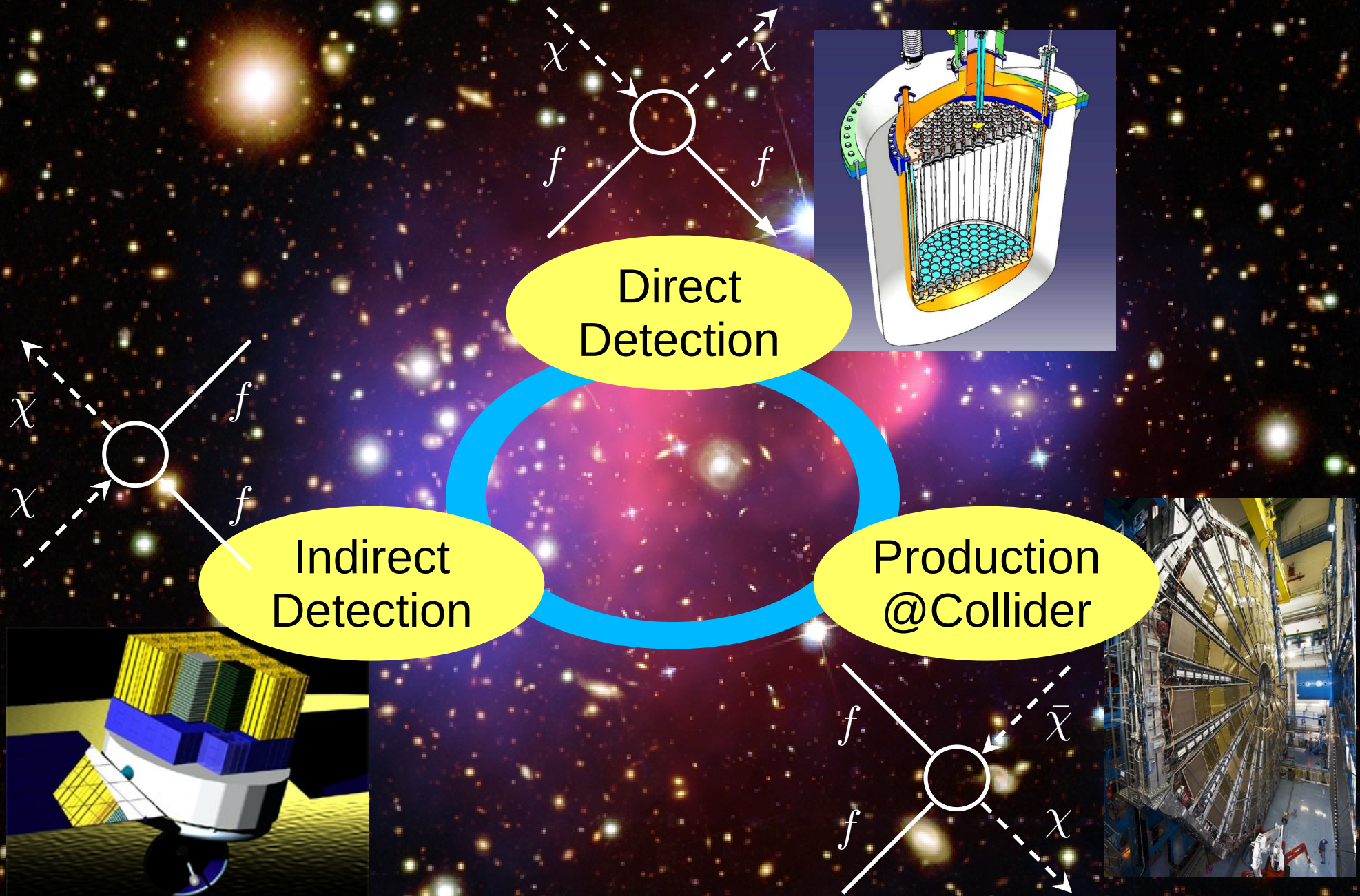
Particle Dark Matter Candidates:

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

The indirect evidence of the existence of dark matter is a clear indication for physics beyond the Standard Model

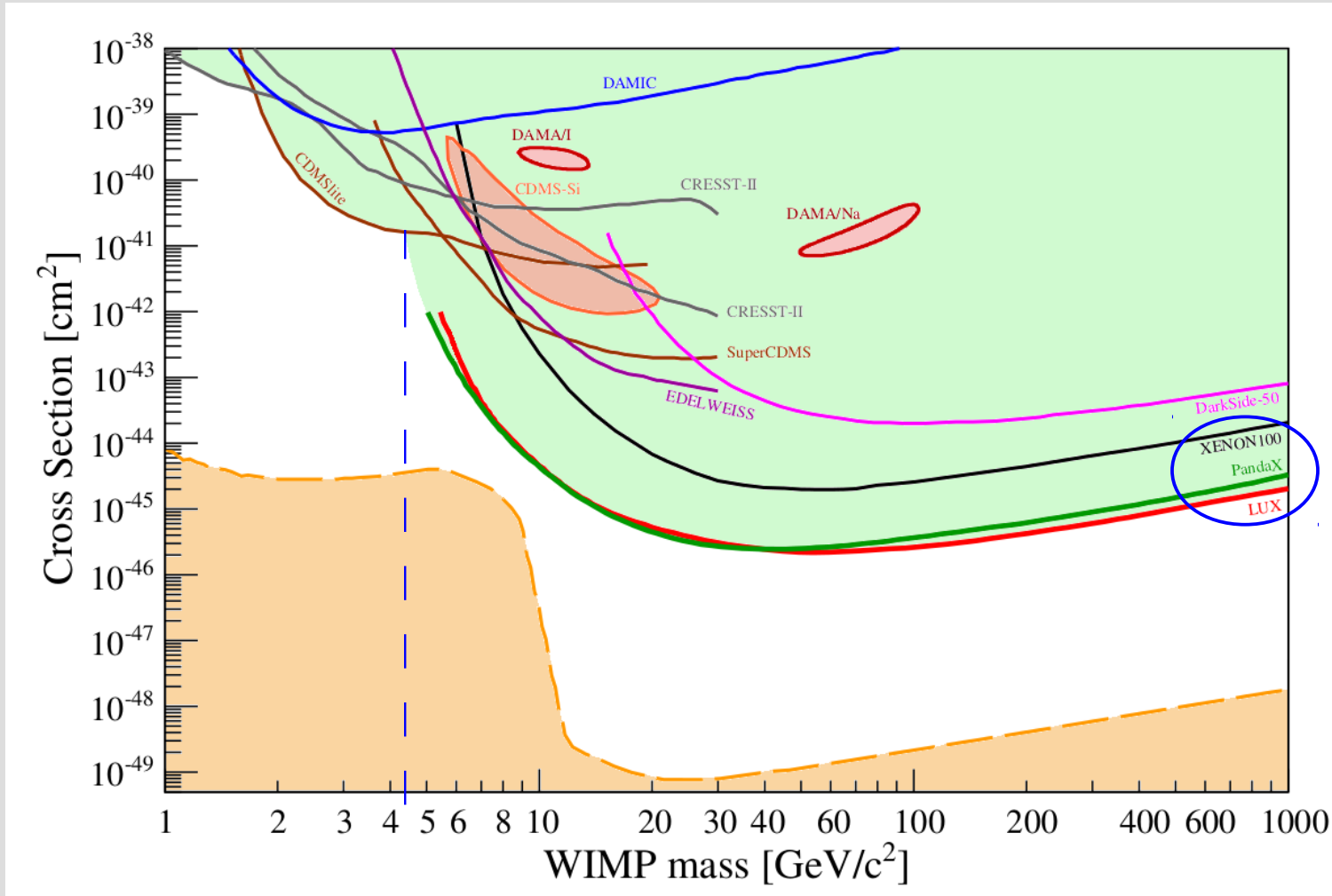


Dark Matter WIMP Search



Direct Detection: State-of-the-Art

spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions



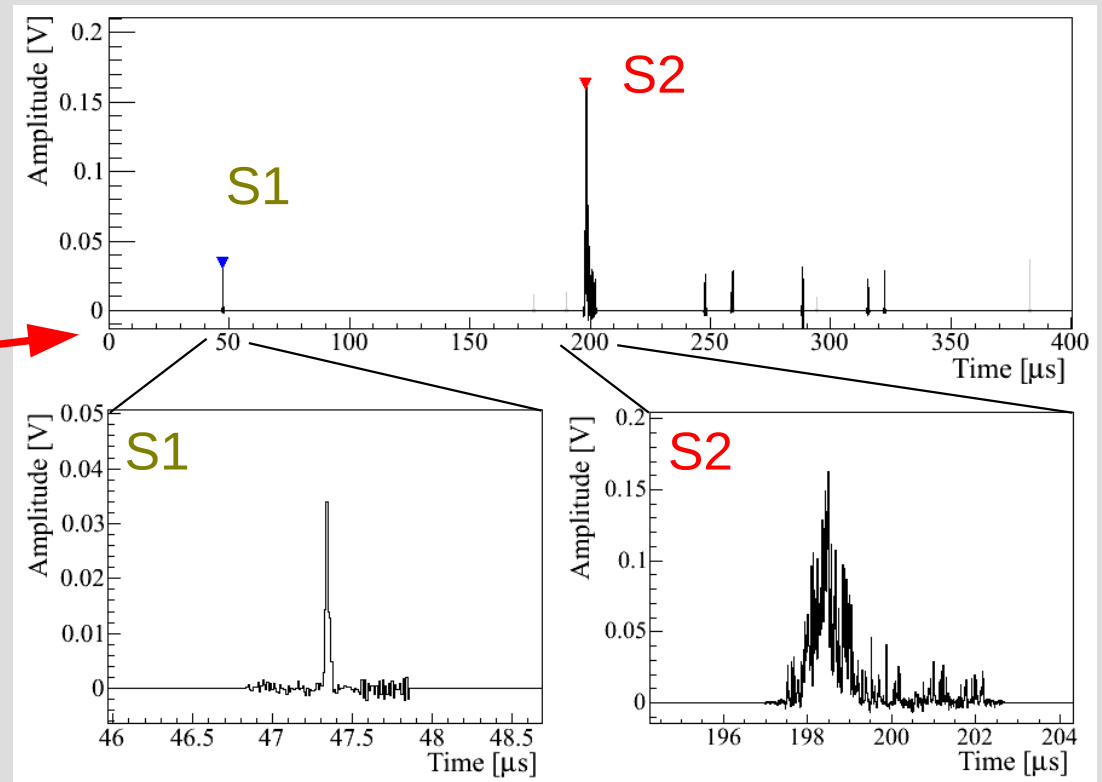
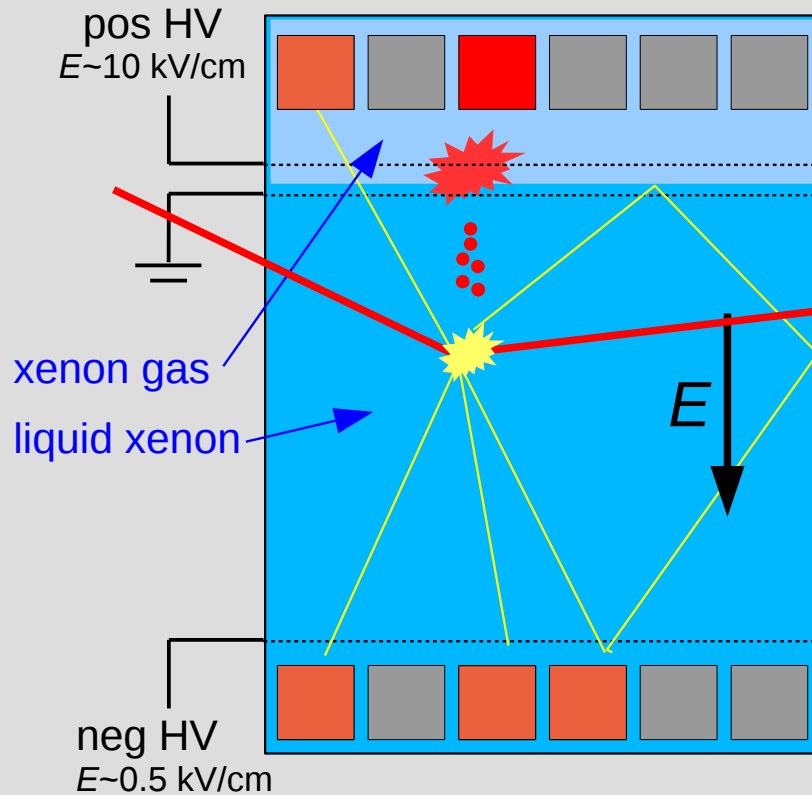
dominated by liquid xenon TPCs above ~4.5 GeV/c²

some results are missing...

Dual Phase TPC

Dolgoshein, Lebedenko, Rodionov, JETP Lett. 11, 513 (1970)

TPC = time projection chamber



- 3dim vertex reconstruction
→ target fiducialization
- double-scatter rejection
- ER rejection via charge-to-light ratio

} background reduction

The XENON Collaboration

www.xenon1t.org



22 institutions
10 countries
3 continents
135 scientists

Columbia
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

RPI
Rensselaer

Nikhef
Nikhef

Stockholm
Stockholm University

Mainz
JGU

Muenster
WESTFÄLISCHE WILHELMS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNSTER

Chicago
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

UCLA
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

UC San Diego
UCSD

Rice

Purdue
PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Coimbra

Subatech

LPNHE
PARIS

Bologna
ALMA MATER STUDIORUM

LNGS

Torino
INFN

Freiburg
MPIK
UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG

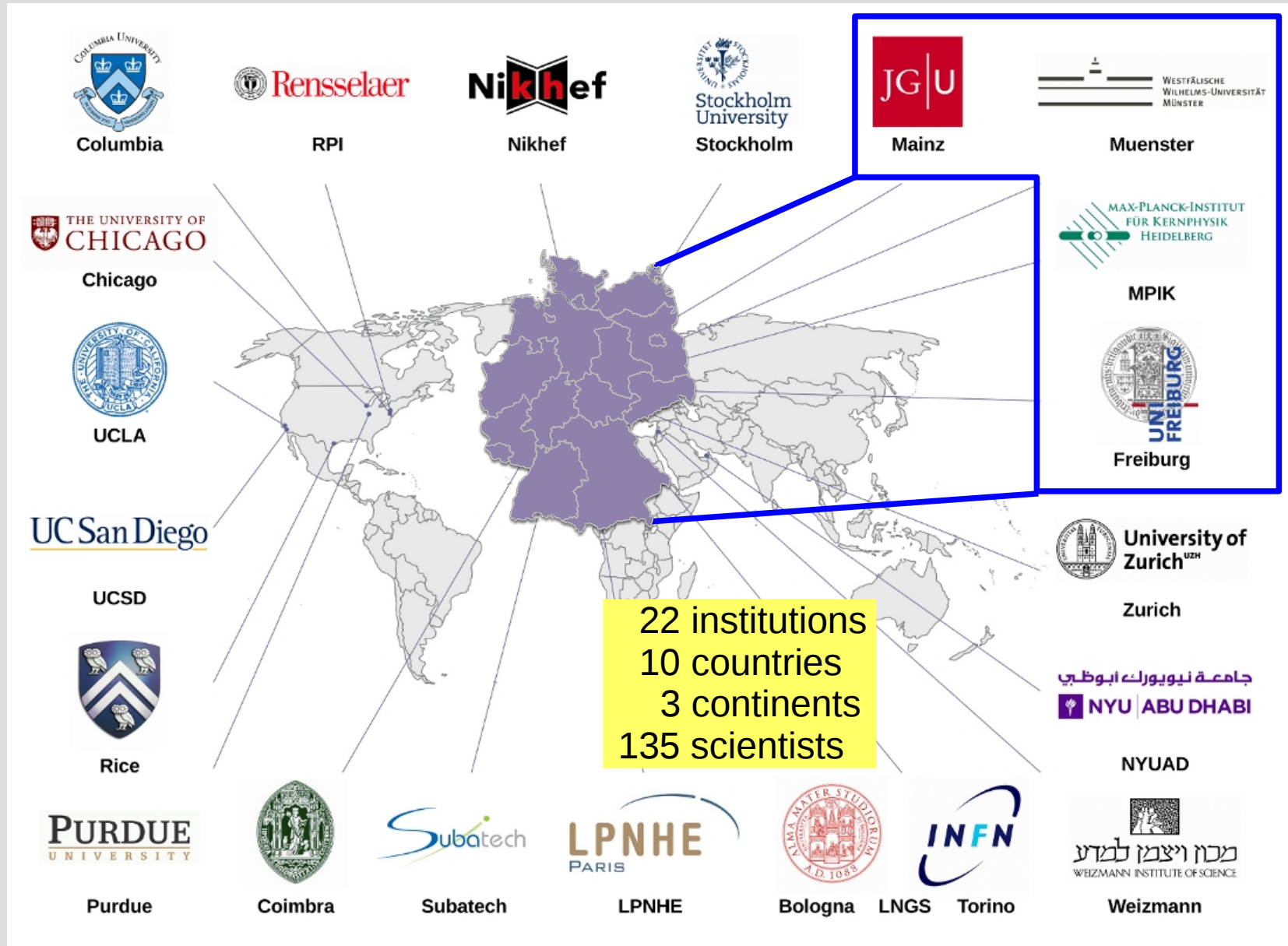
Zurich
UNIVERSITY OF ZÜRICH UZH

NYU ABU DHABI
جامعة نيويورك أبوظبي
NYUAD

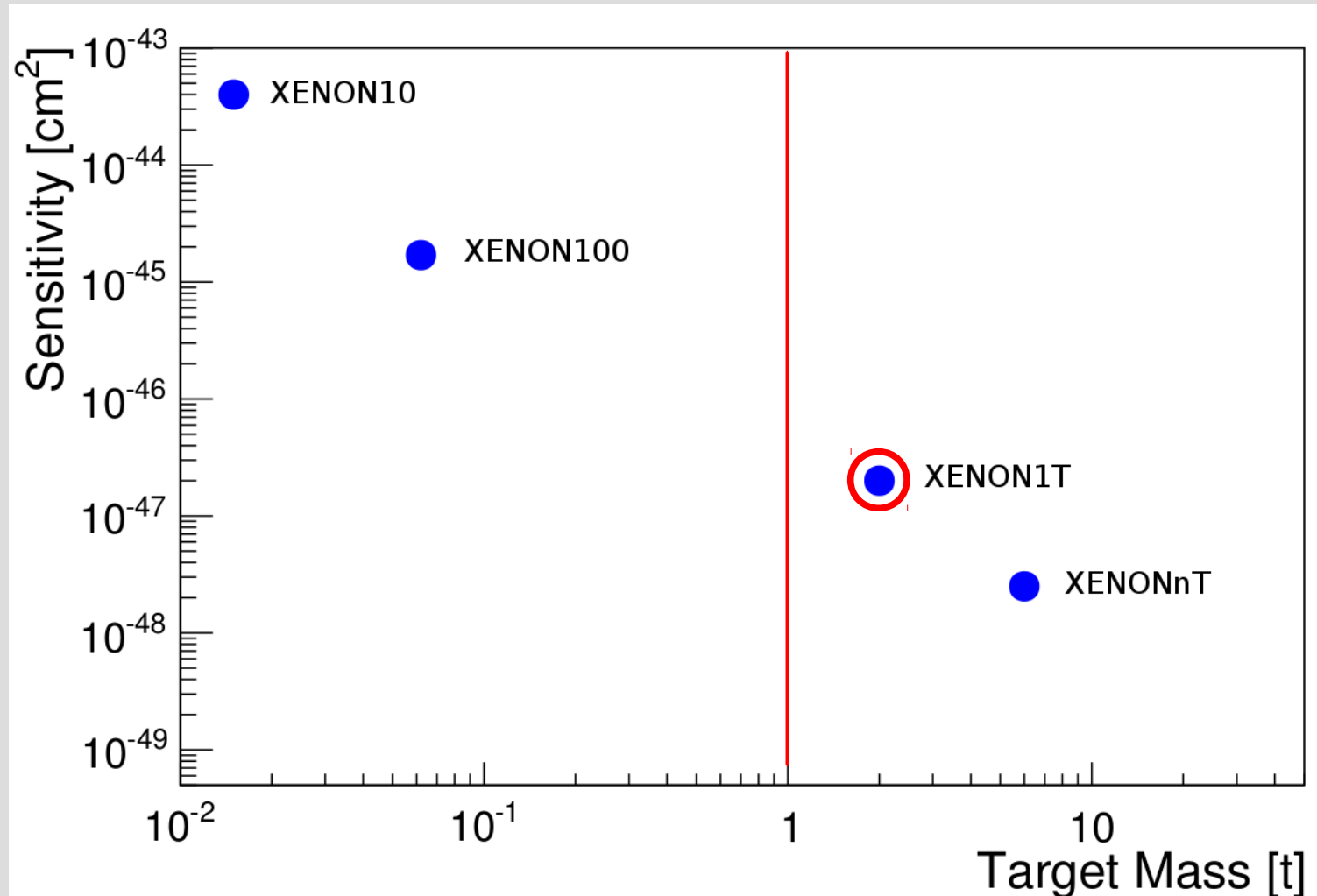
Weizmann
מכון ויצמן למדע
WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

The XENON Collaboration

www.xenon1t.org



XENON Instruments

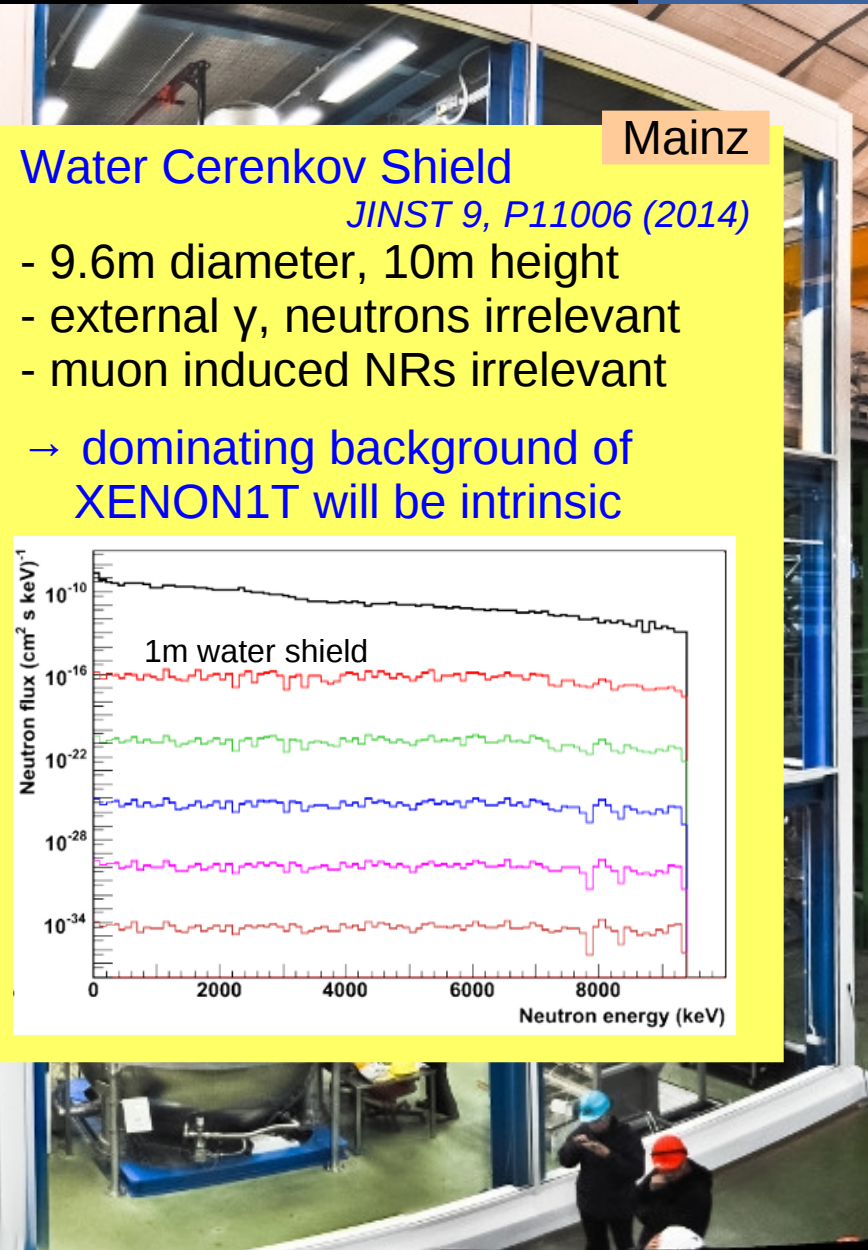


The XENON collaboration develops and operates dark matter detectors of increasing size and sensitivity

XENON1T @ LNGS



XENON1T @ LNGS



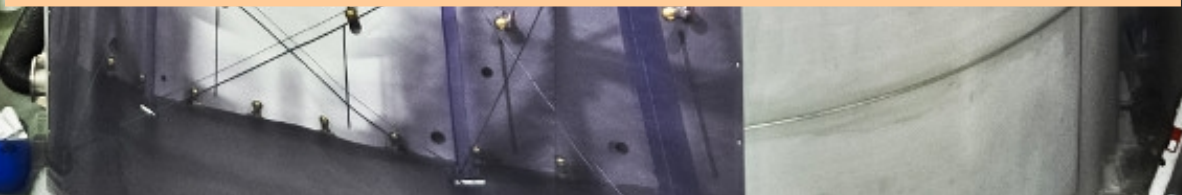
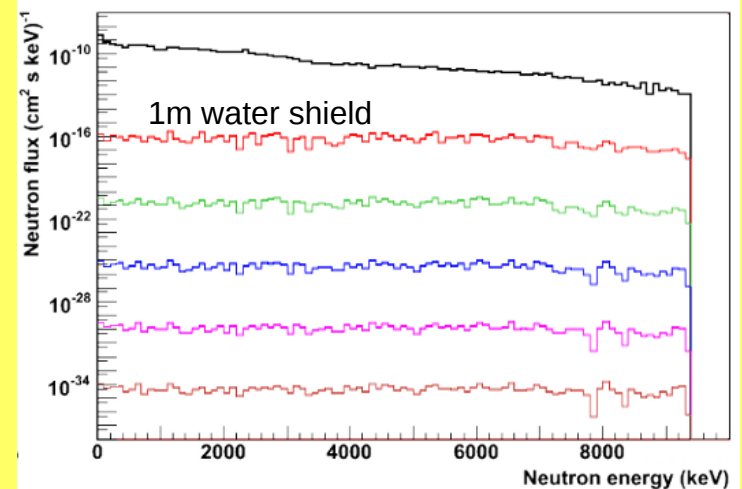
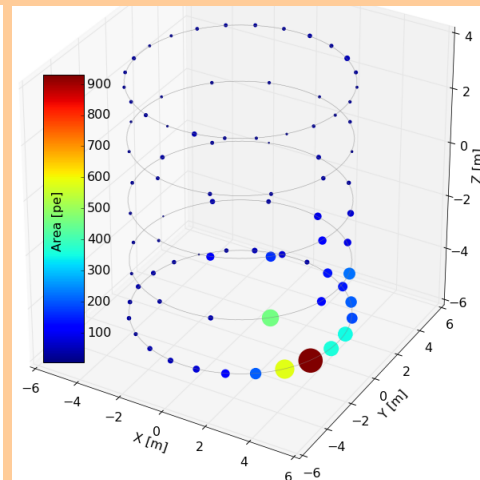
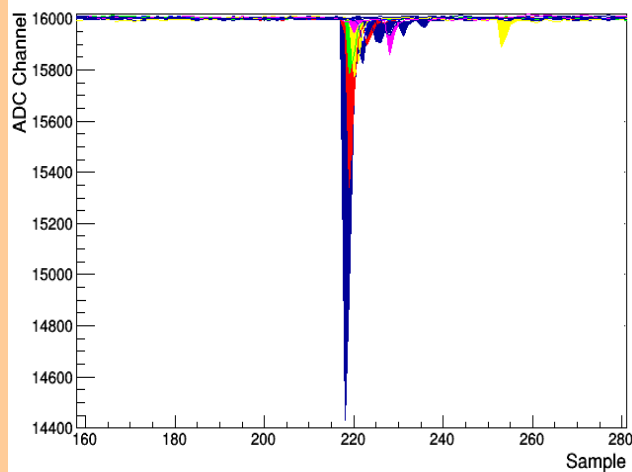
Mainz

Water Cerenkov Shield

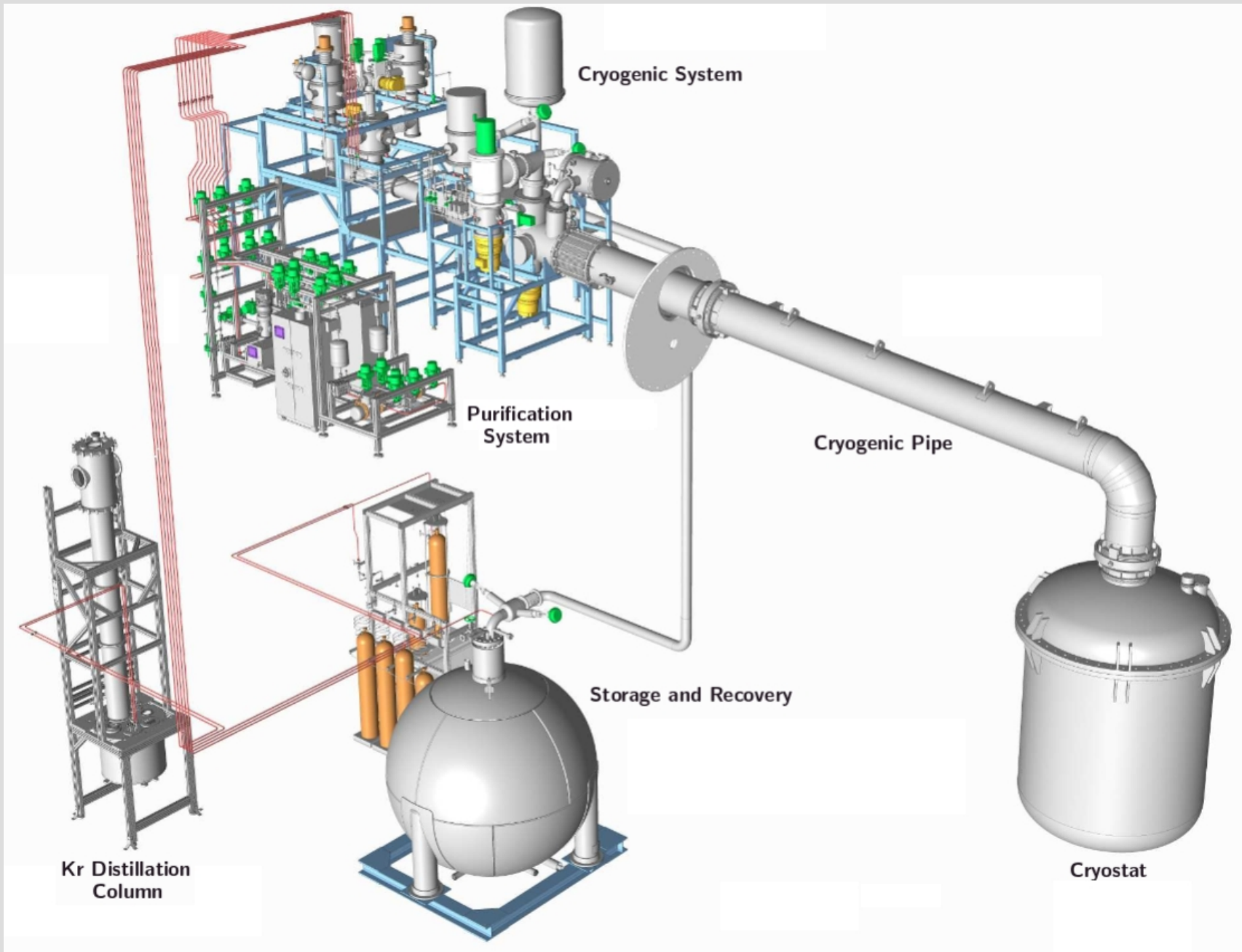
JINST 9, P11006 (2014)

- 9.6m diameter, 10m height
 - external γ , neutrons irrelevant
 - muon induced NRs irrelevant
- dominating background of XENON1T will be intrinsic

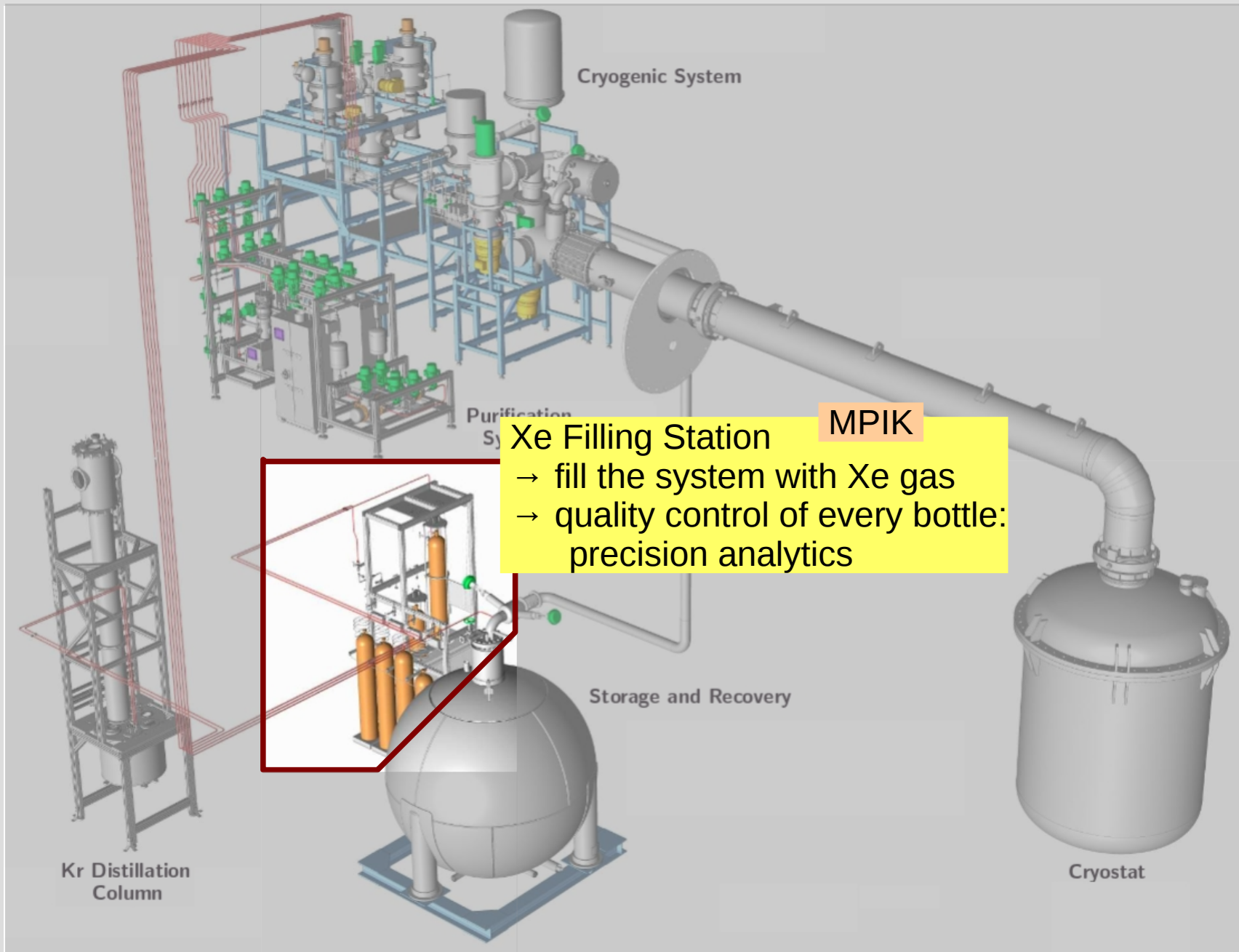
Cerenkov detector sees muons...



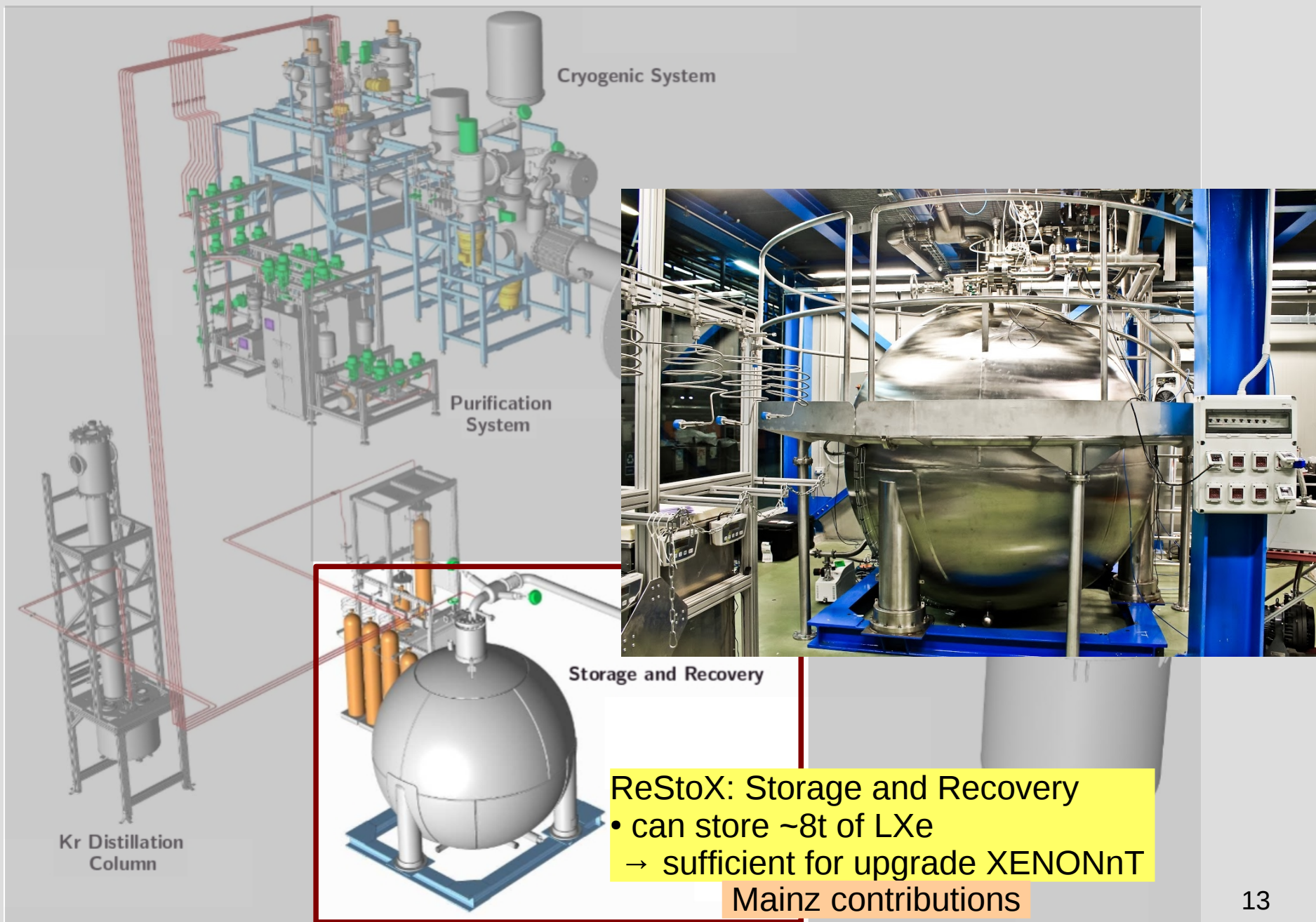
Cryo-Systems



Cryo-Systems



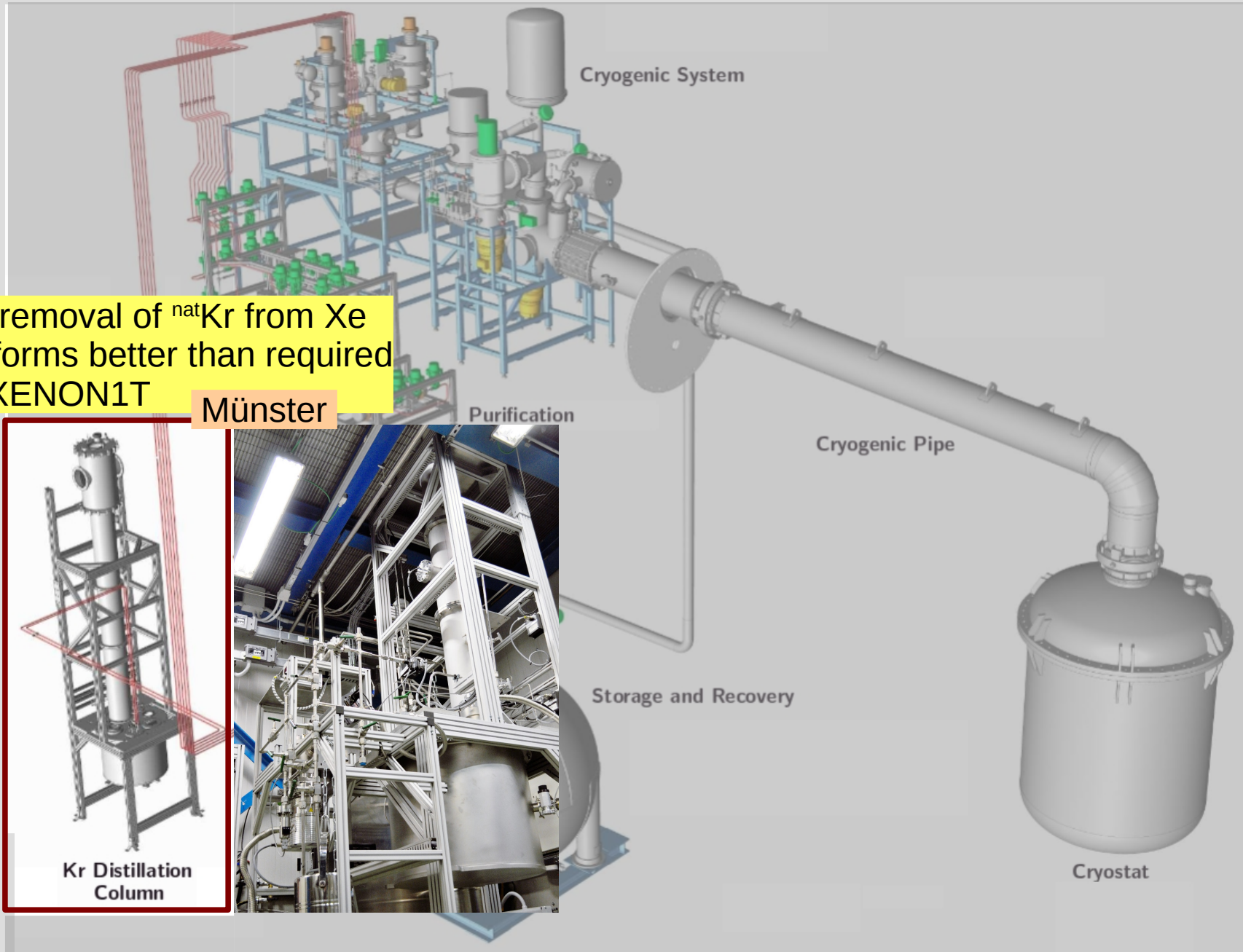
Cryo-Systems



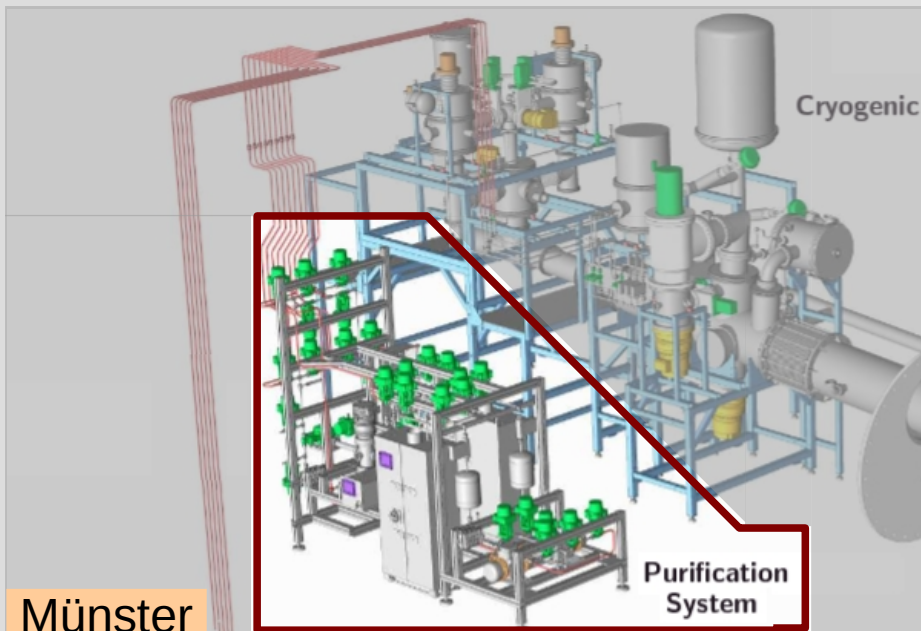
Cryo-Systems

online removal of ^{nat}Kr from Xe
→ performs better than required
for XENON1T

Münster



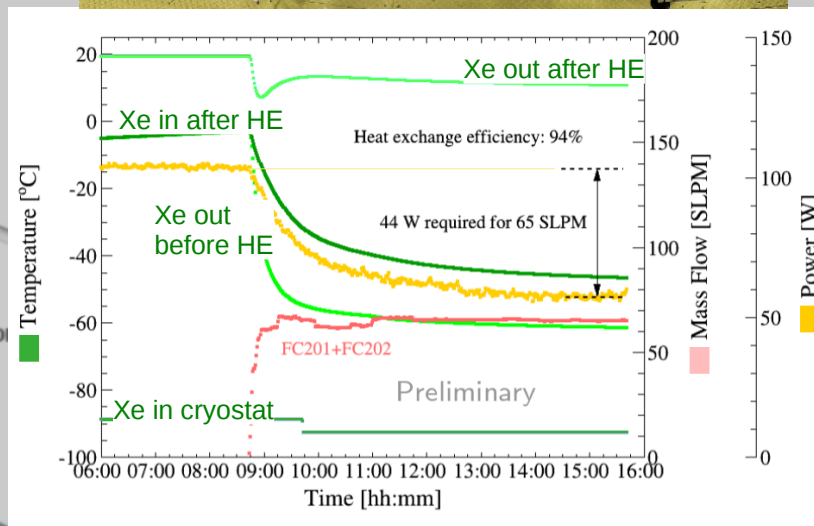
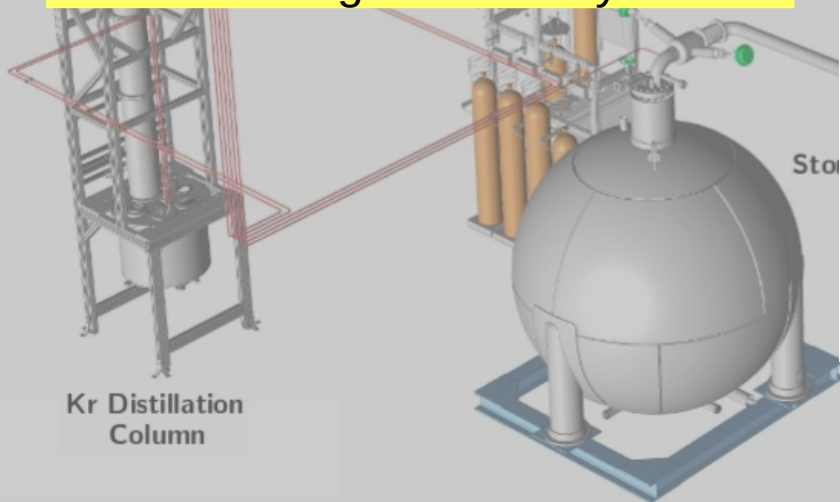
Cryo-Systems



Münster

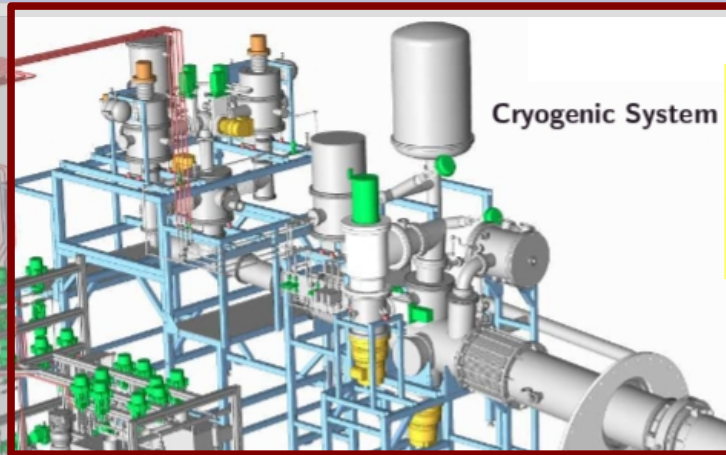
Remove electronegative impurities

- constantly in use
- heat exchanger efficiency: ~94%

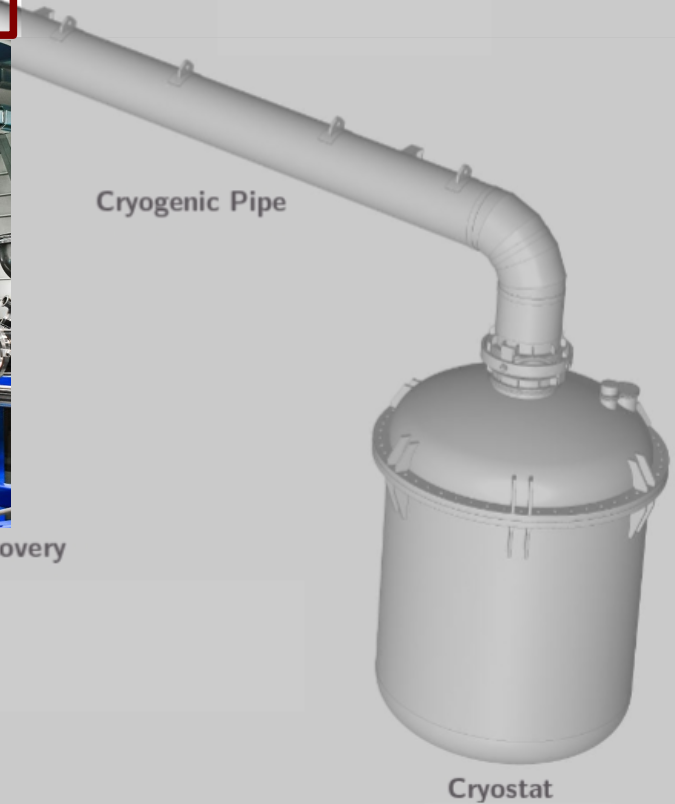
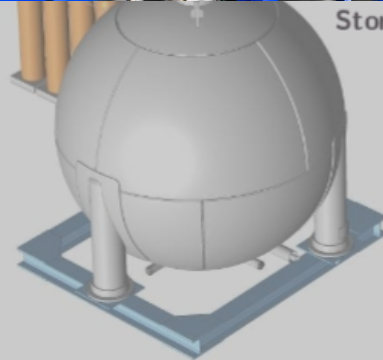
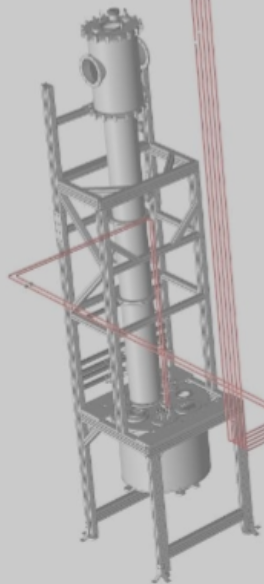


Cryostat

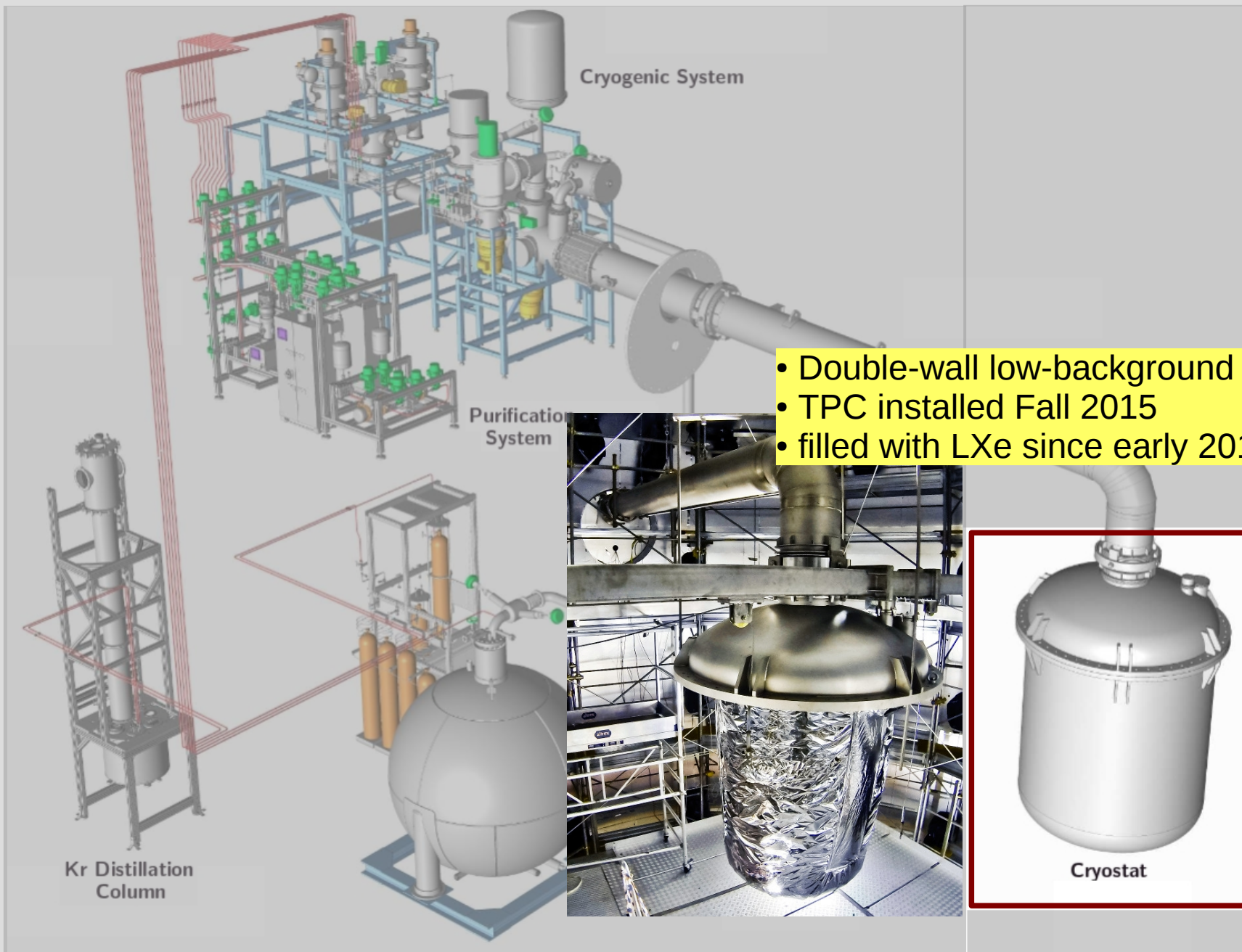
Cryo-Systems



- 3 redundant cold-heads (2 PTR, 1 LN2)
- sufficient cooling power for $\gg 100$ slpm purification



Cryo-Systems



- Double-wall low-background cryostat
- TPC installed Fall 2015
- filled with LXe since early 2016

TPC

Freiburg: TPC design, coordination
Mainz, Münster, MPIK contributions



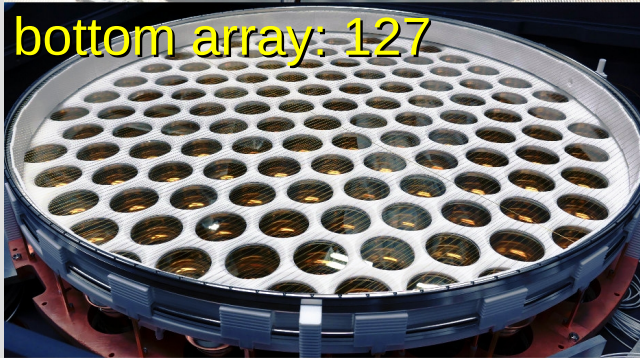
PMTs: Hamamatsu R11410-21

MPIK

JINST 8, P04026 (2013)
EPJ C 75, 546 (2015)



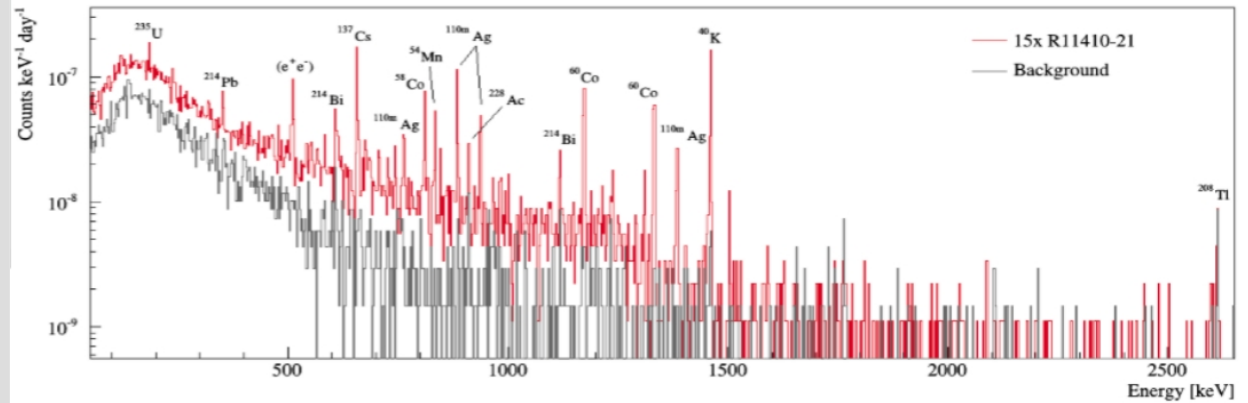
top array: 121



bottom array: 127

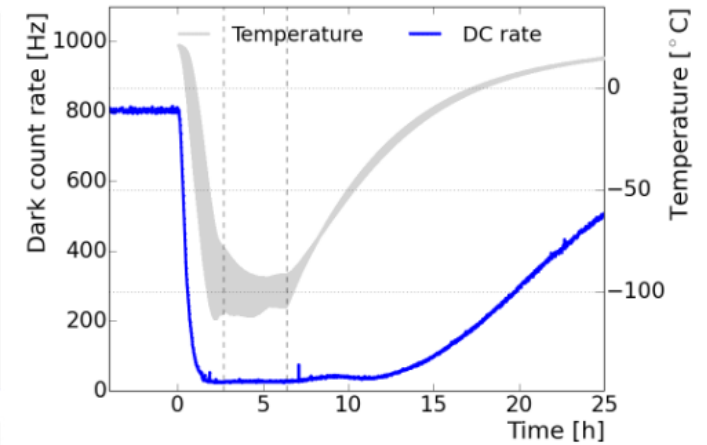
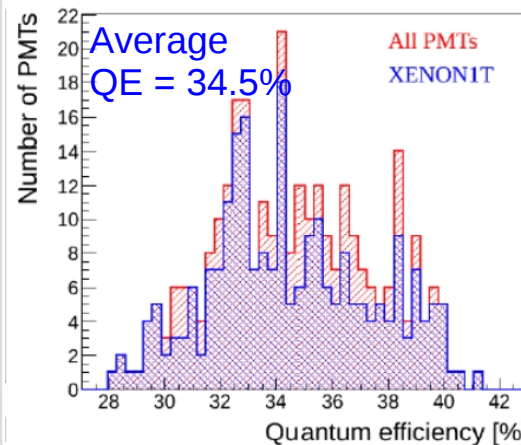


Low-background PMT developed with Hamamatsu



Extensive pre-testing/characterization campaign

[arXiv:1609.01654](https://arxiv.org/abs/1609.01654)



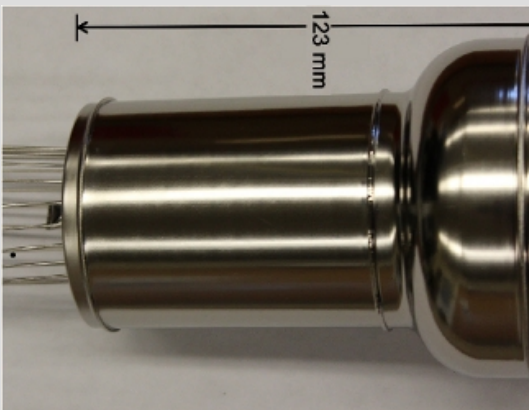
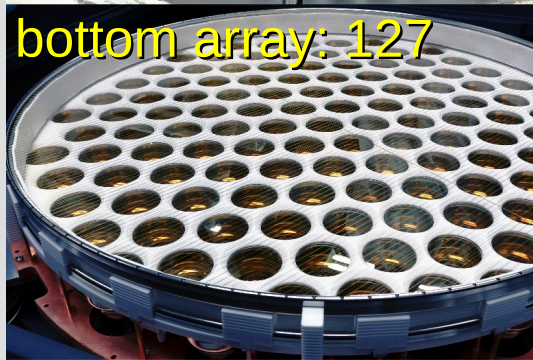
PMTs: Hamamatsu R11410-21

TPC Data Acquisition, Electronics

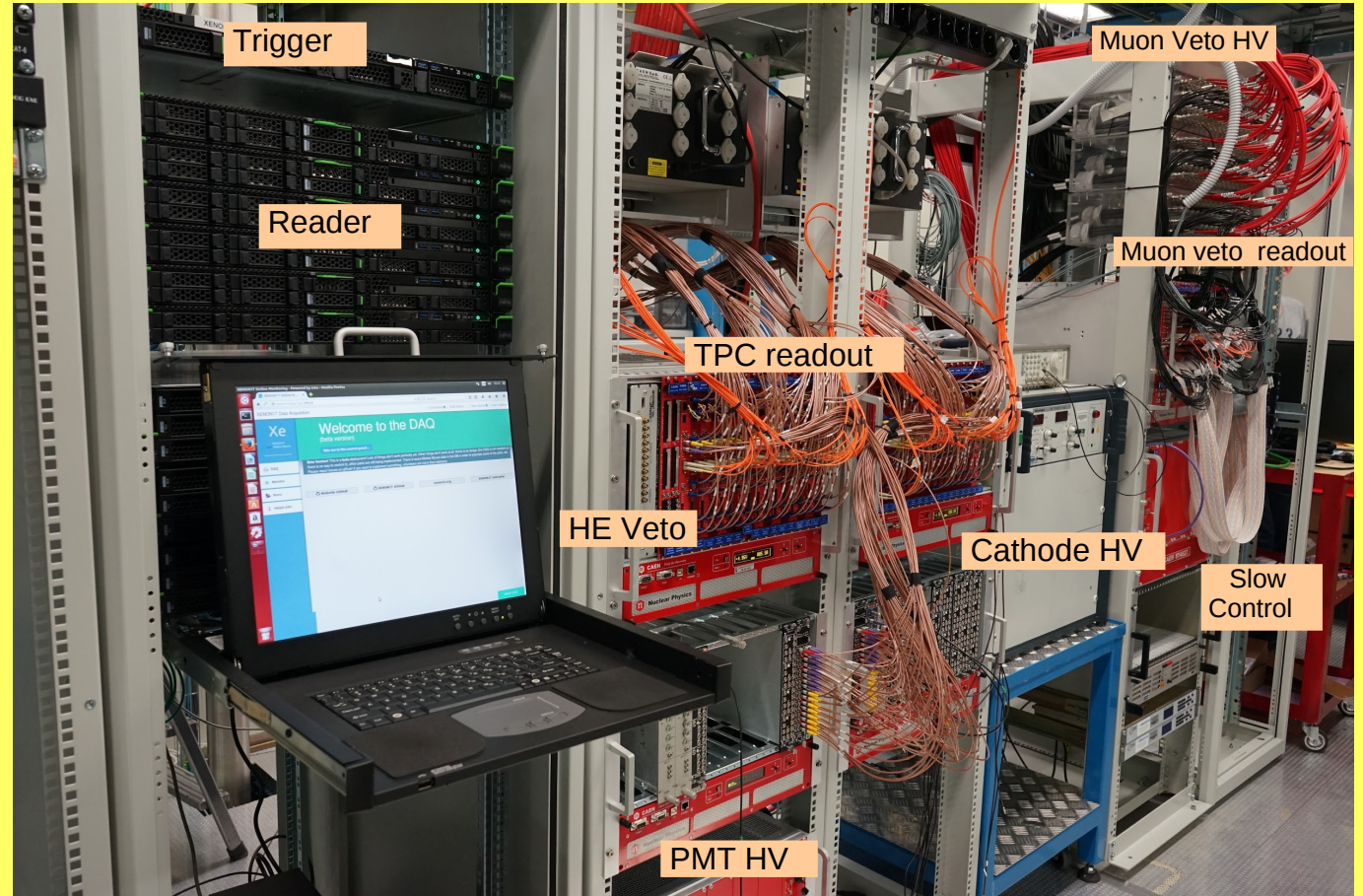
Freiburg



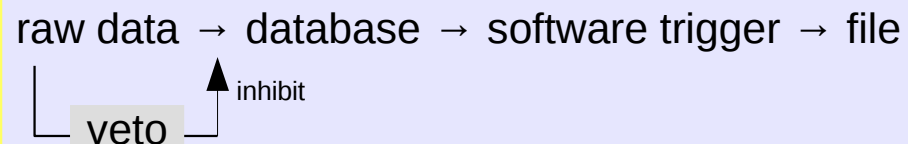
top array: 121



M. Schumann (Freiburg) – XENON



Parallel, trigger-less readout: → low threshold
→ high throughput (>300 MB/s achieved → 0.8 TB/d):



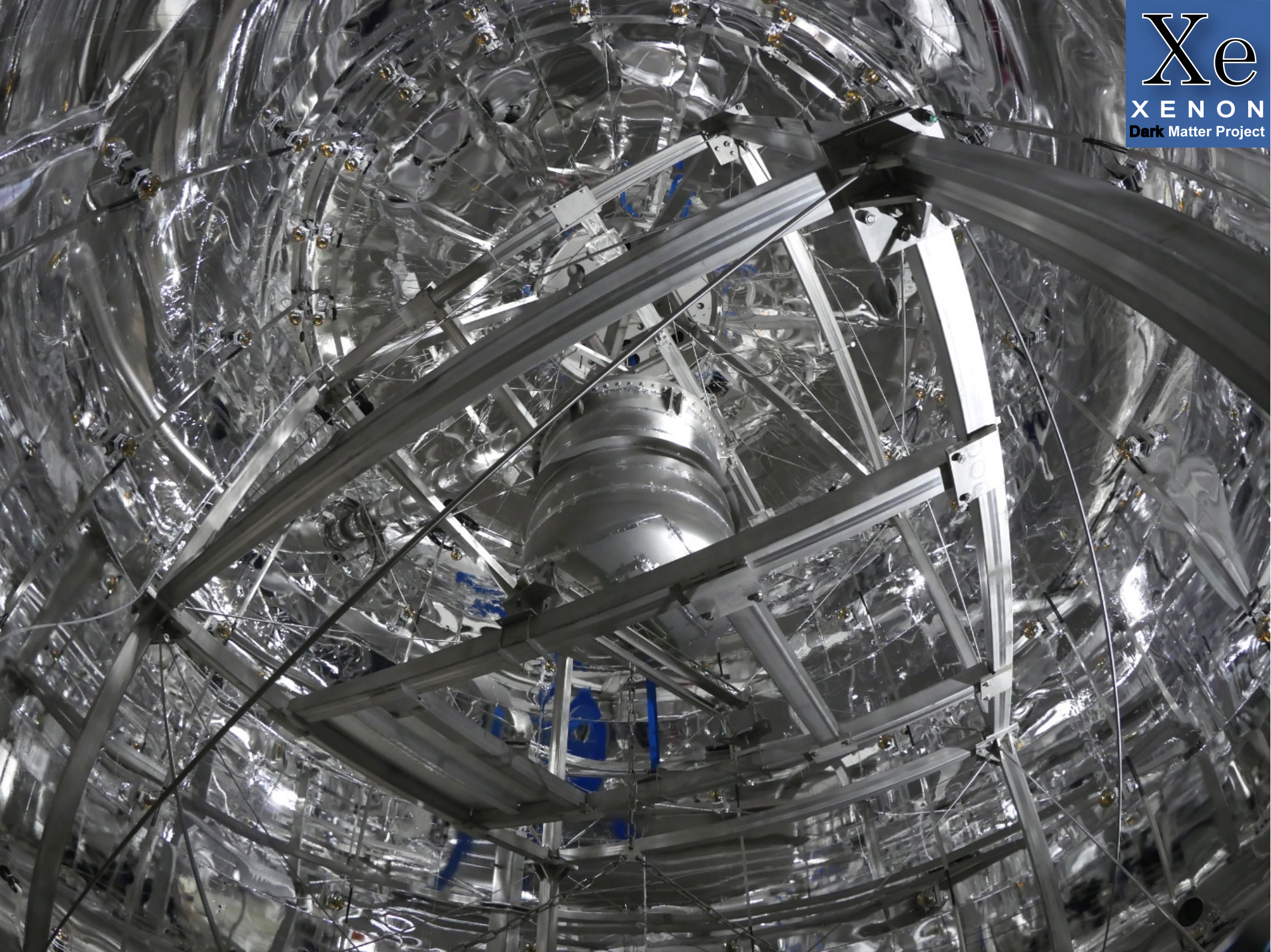


XENON1T



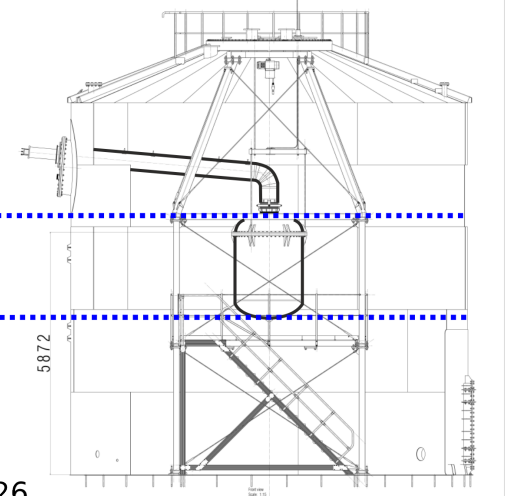
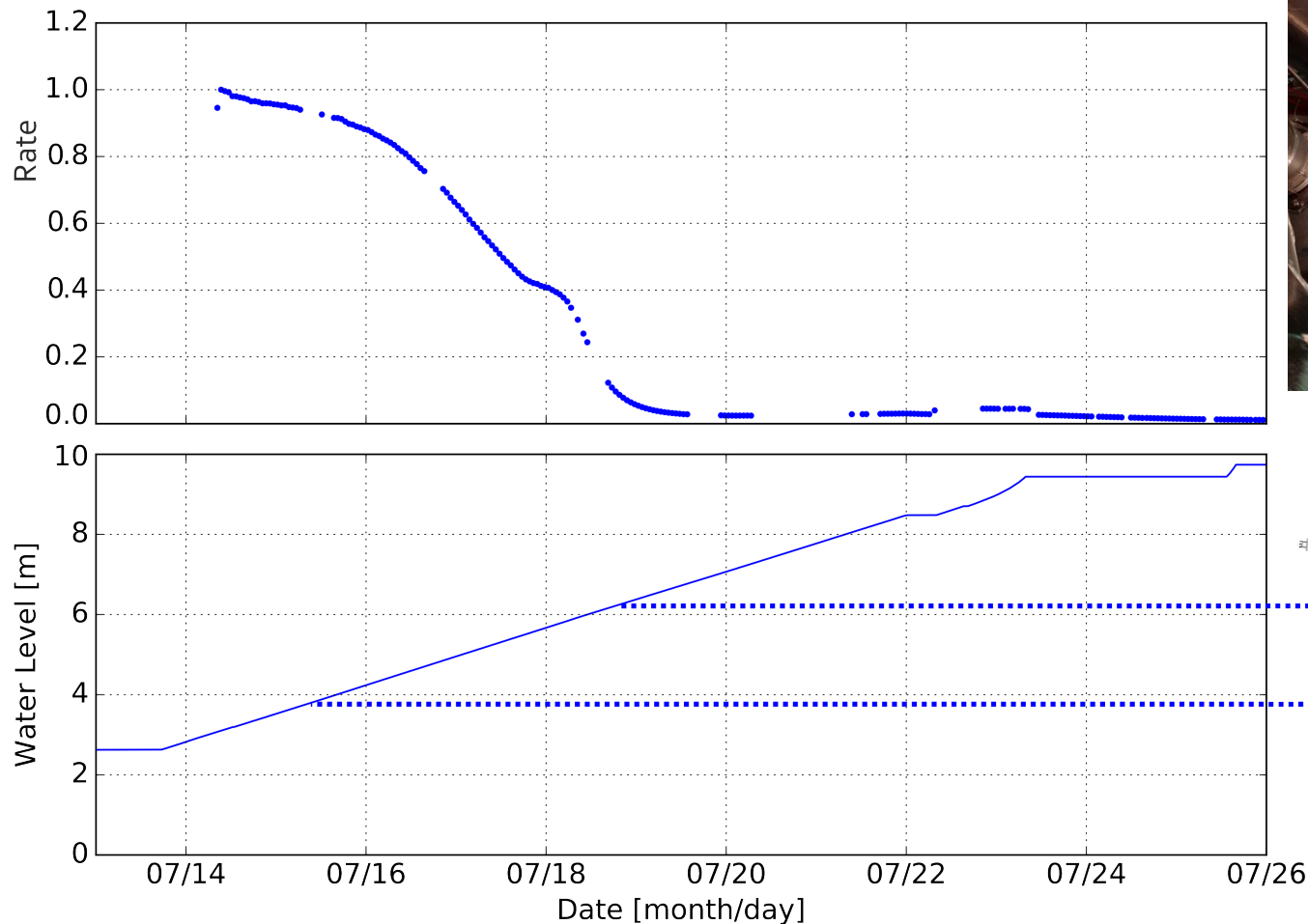
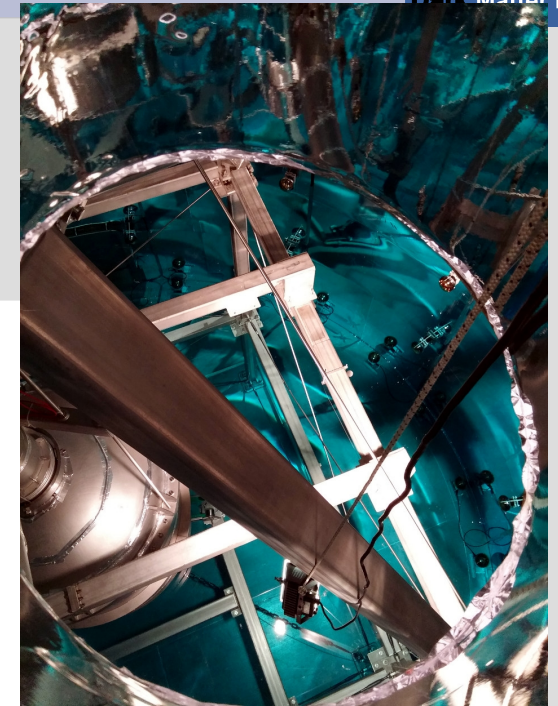
- largest LXe TPC cylinder: 96 cm
- active LXe target: 2.0t
- 248 PMTs
- operating
- first science data in 2016





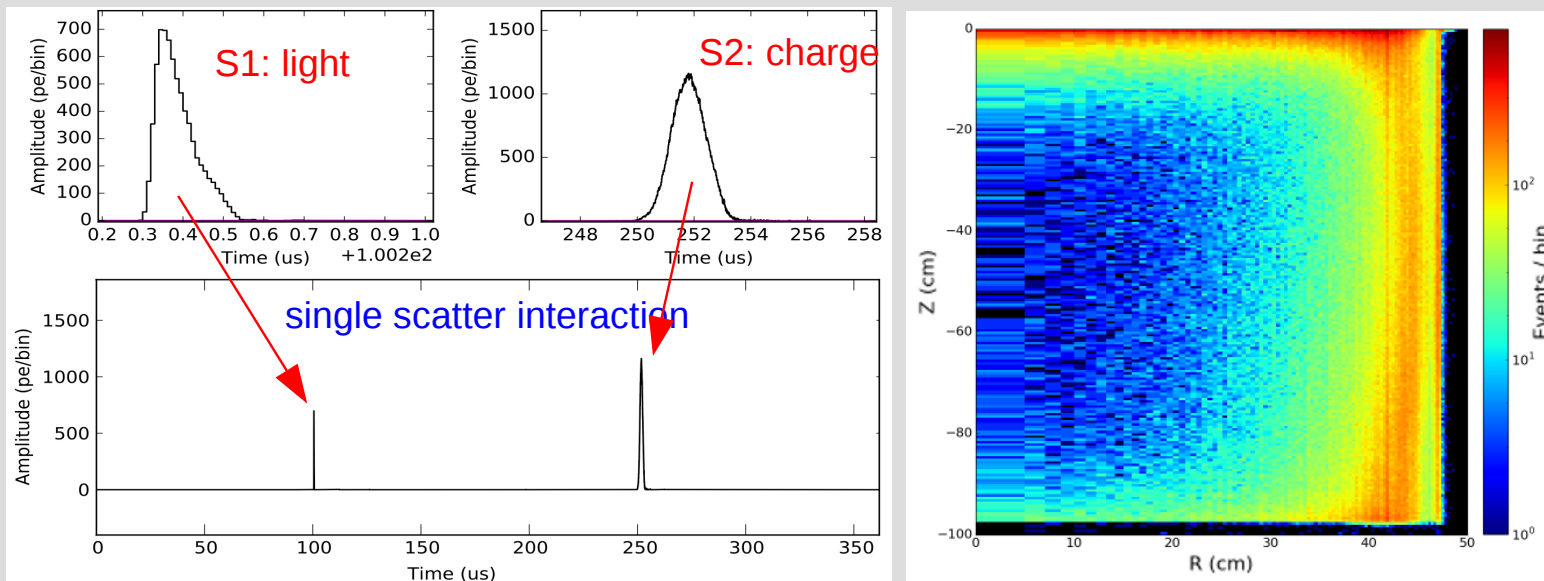
XENON1T Performance

Water shield filled since Summer...

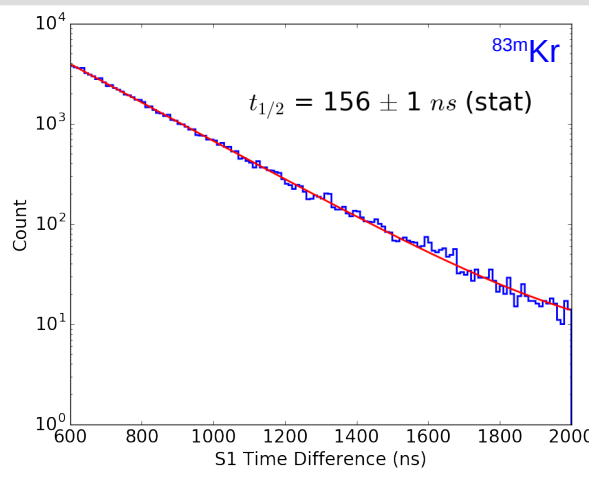
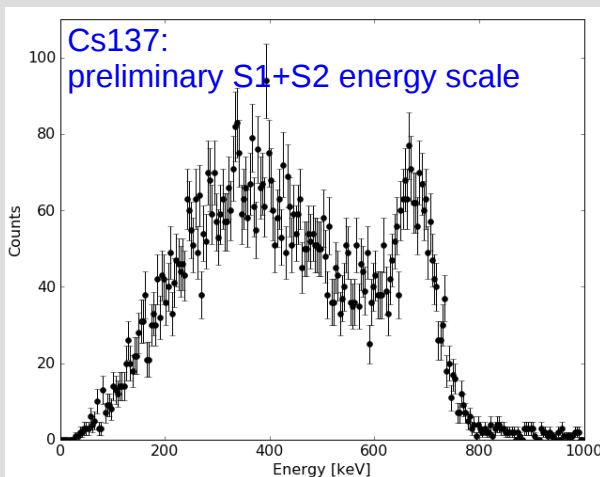


XENON1T Performance

Recording light (S1) and light signals (S2) from the entire detector



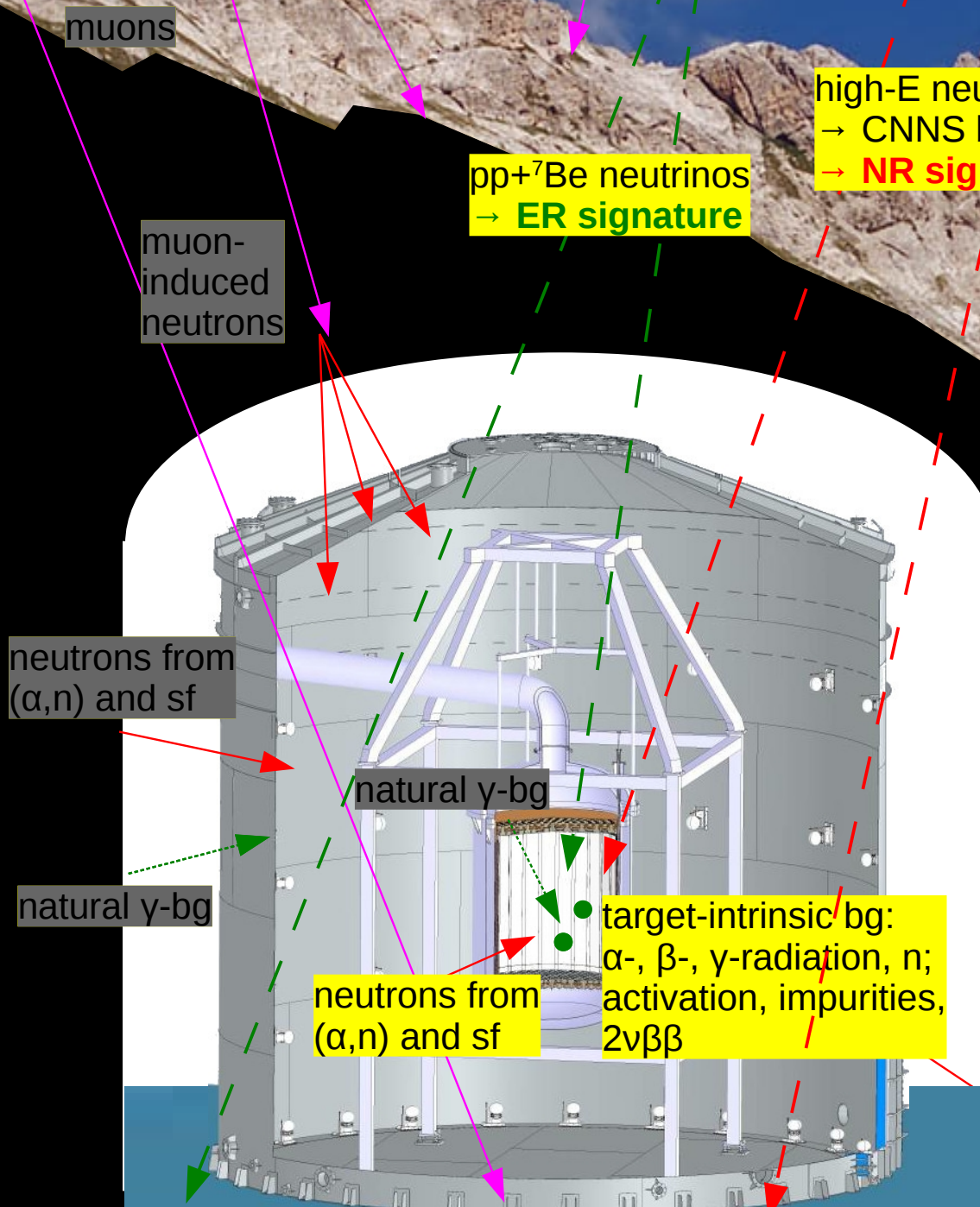
Calibration: external (¹³⁷Cs, AmBe), internal (^{83m}Kr, ²²⁰Rn)



Backgrounds

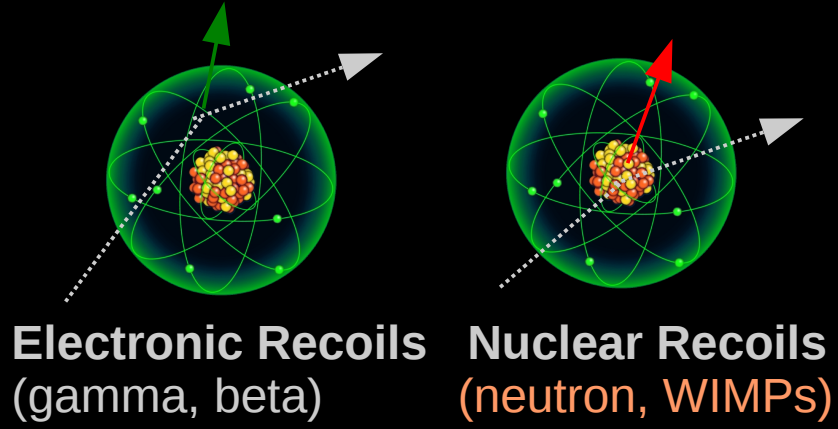
- material background low, self-shielding effective
- ²²²Rn background agrees with predictions
- online removal of ⁸⁵Kr via cryogenic distillation started

Background Sources



pp+ ^7Be neutrinos
→ ER signature

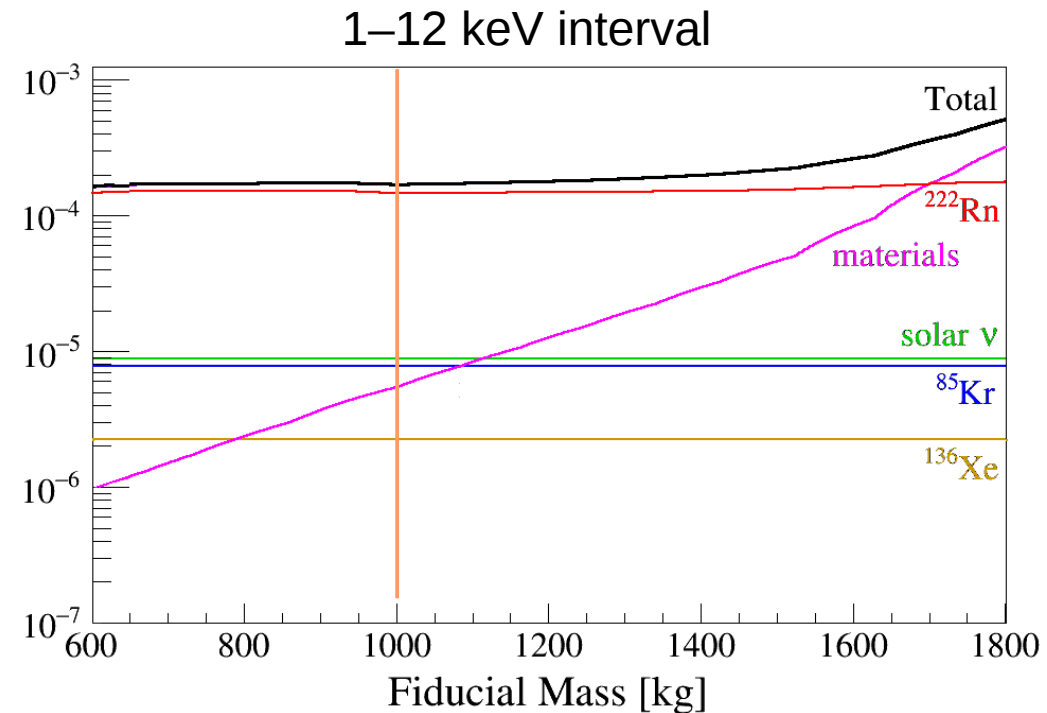
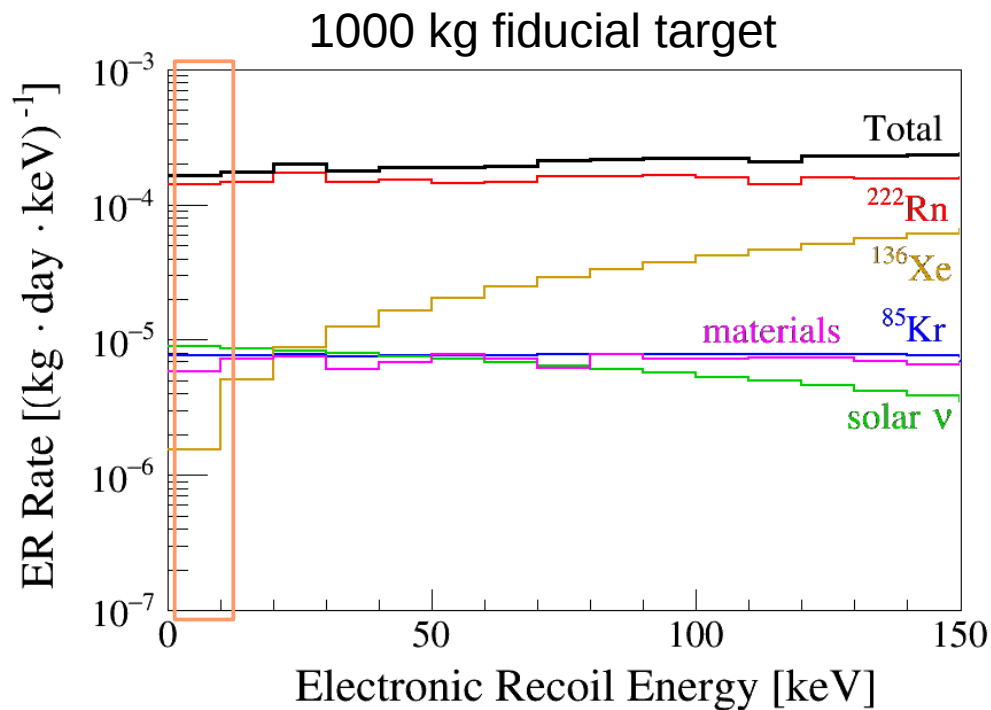
high-E neutrinos
→ CNNS bg
→ NR signature



Background: Electronic Recoils

JCAP 04, 027 (2016)

corresponding author
from Mainz

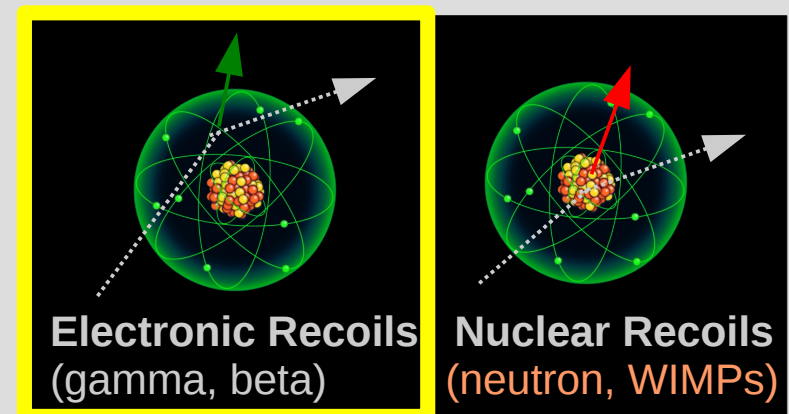


Assumed contamination:

²²²Rn: 10 μBq/kg

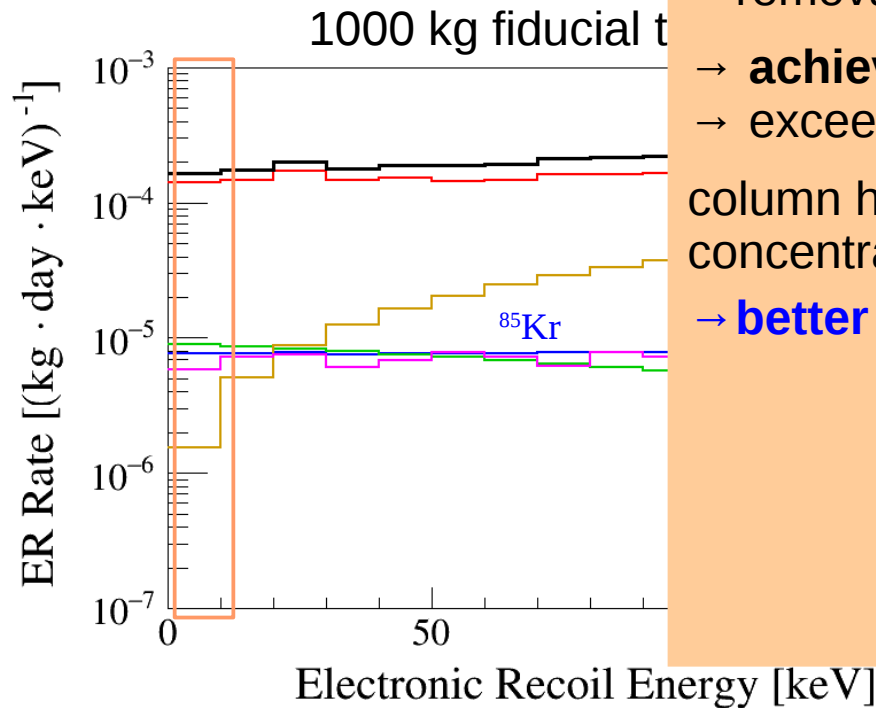
natKr: 0.2 ppt

¹³⁶Xe: 8.9% natural abundance



Background: Electronic Recoils

JCAP 04, 027 (2016)



different boiling points of Xe and Kr
 → removal of Kr by cryogenic distillation
 → **achieved reduction factor $\sim 5 \times 10^5$**
 → exceeds the design goal of 10^4 !

column has already delivered a concentration of **<0.026 ppt = 2.6×10^{-14}**
 → **better than required for XENON1T**



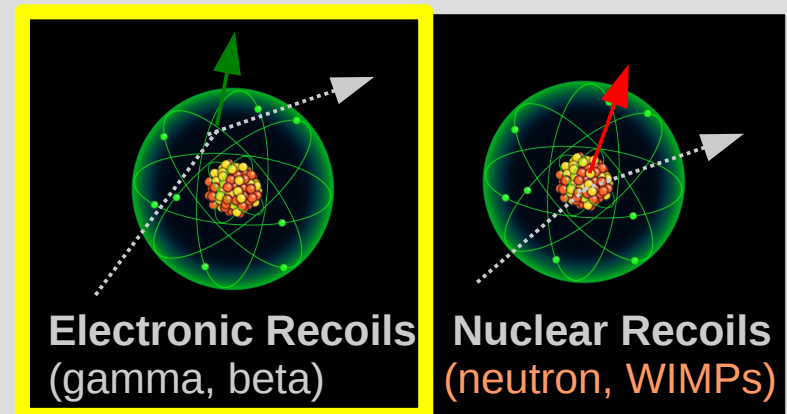
Fiducial Mass [kg]

Assumed contamination:

²²²Rn: 10 μBq/kg

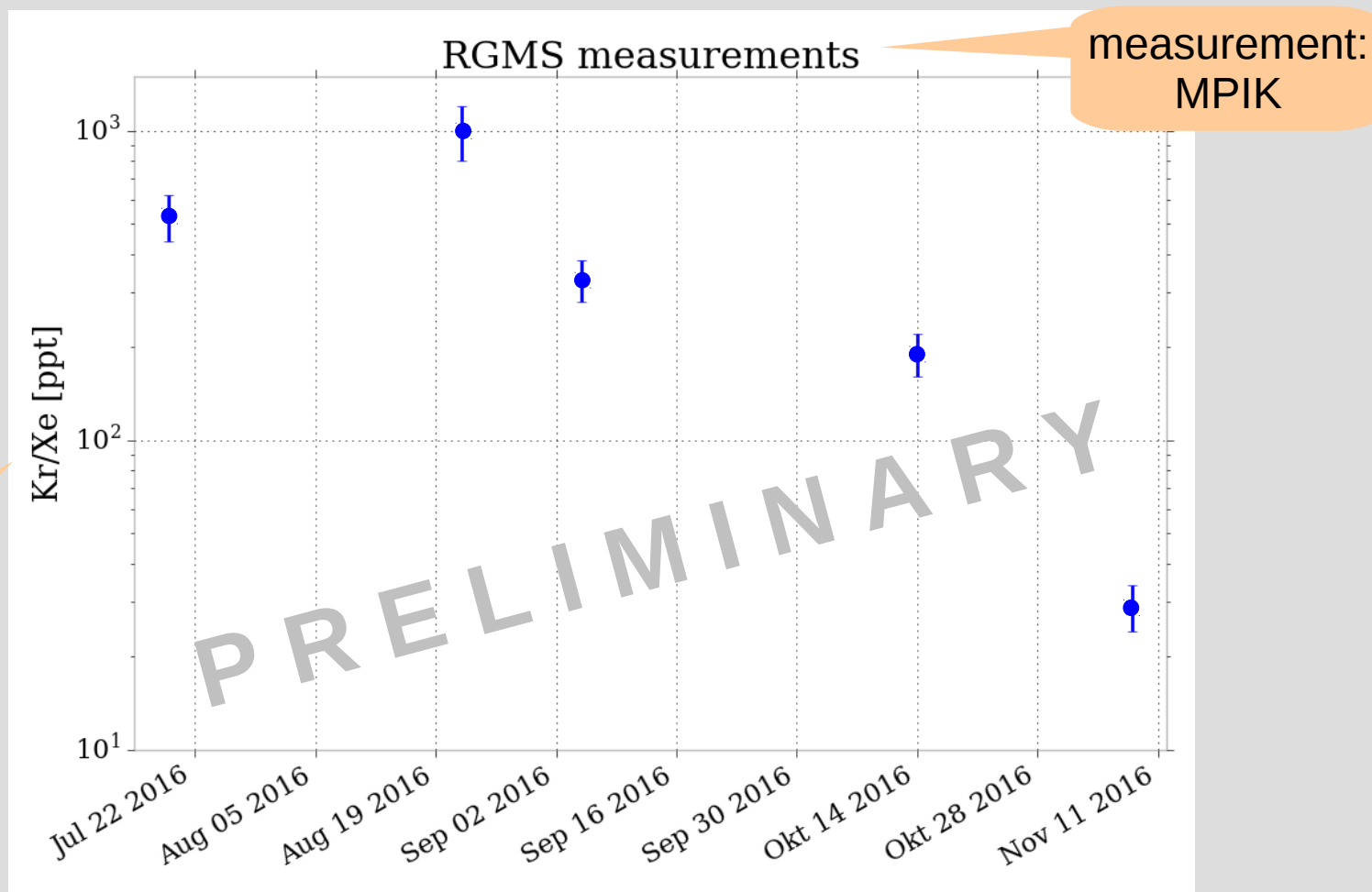
^{nat}Kr: 0.2 ppt

¹³⁶Xe: 8.9% natural abundance



Online Kr-Distillation

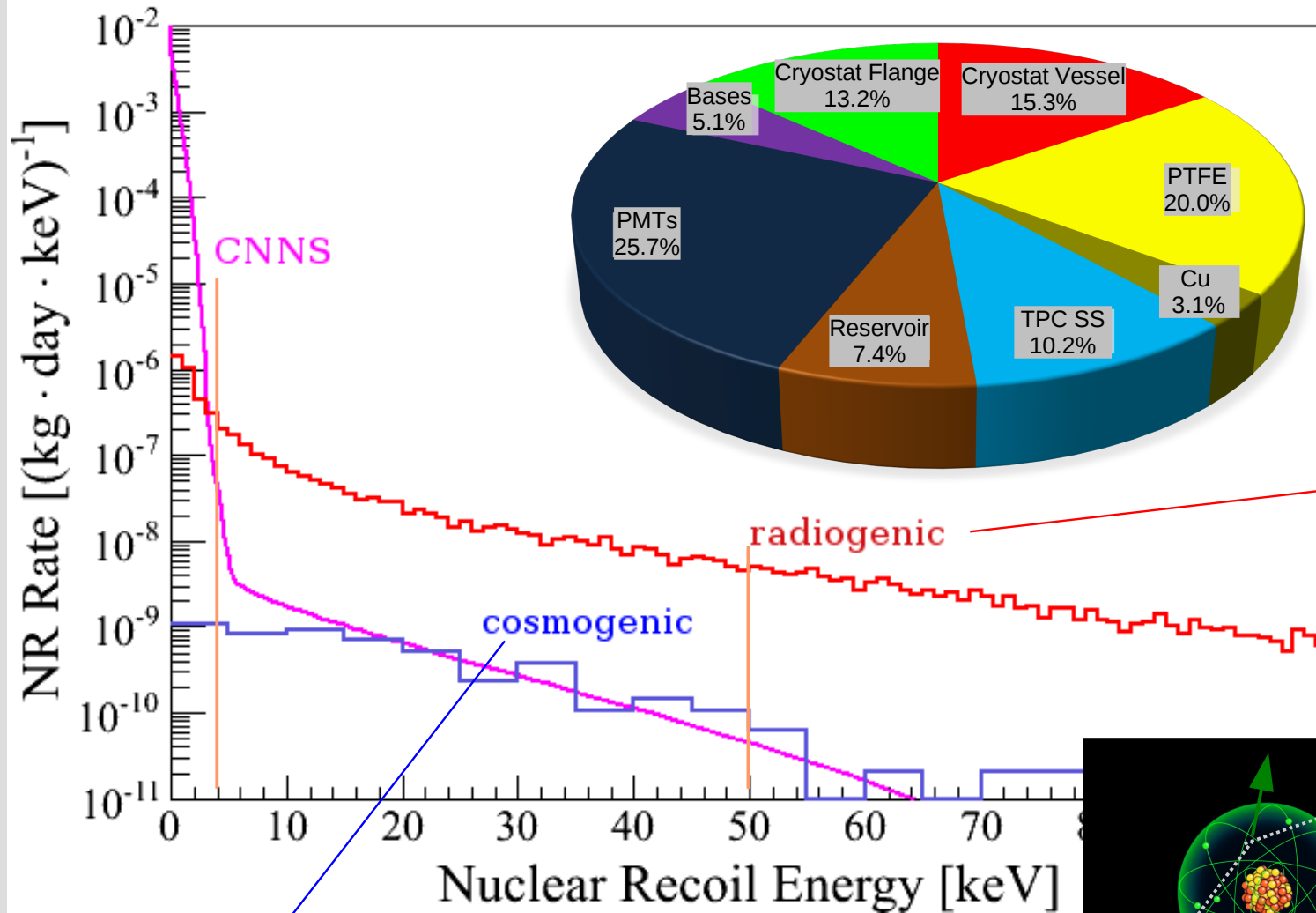
Online = Kr removal from Xe while the detector is filled **NEW!**
→ no interruption of data acquisition



Approaching the level required for a first (short) dark matter run.

Background: Nuclear Recoils

JCAP 04, 027 (2016)

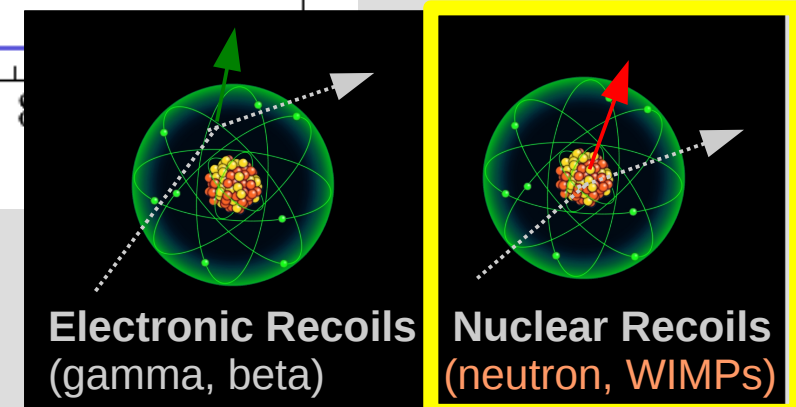


corresponding author
from Mainz

material screening, e.g.
EPJ C 75, 546 (2015)

MPIK

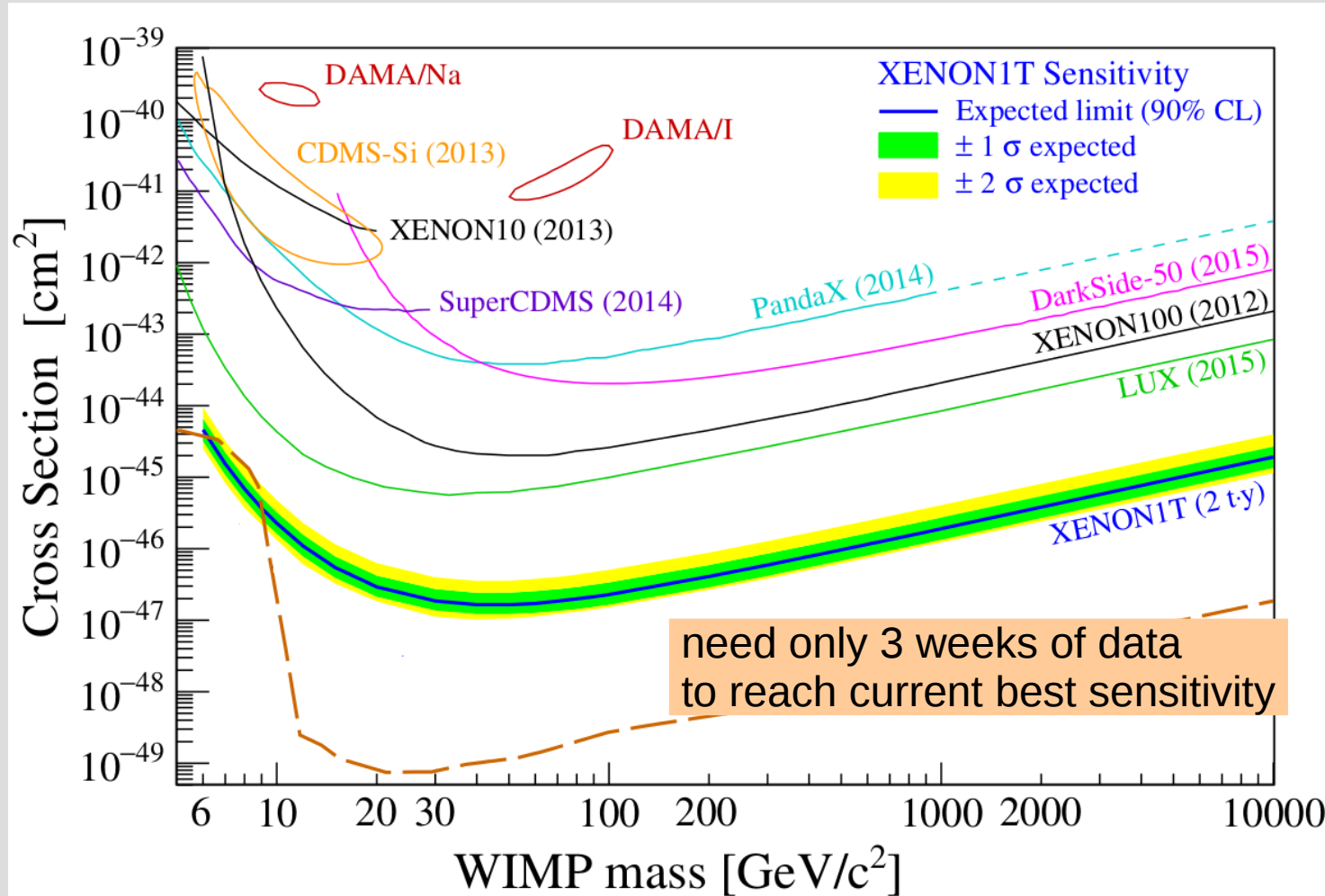
*Muon veto design and performance:
XENON1T, JINST 9, P11006 (2014)*



XENON1T Sensitivity

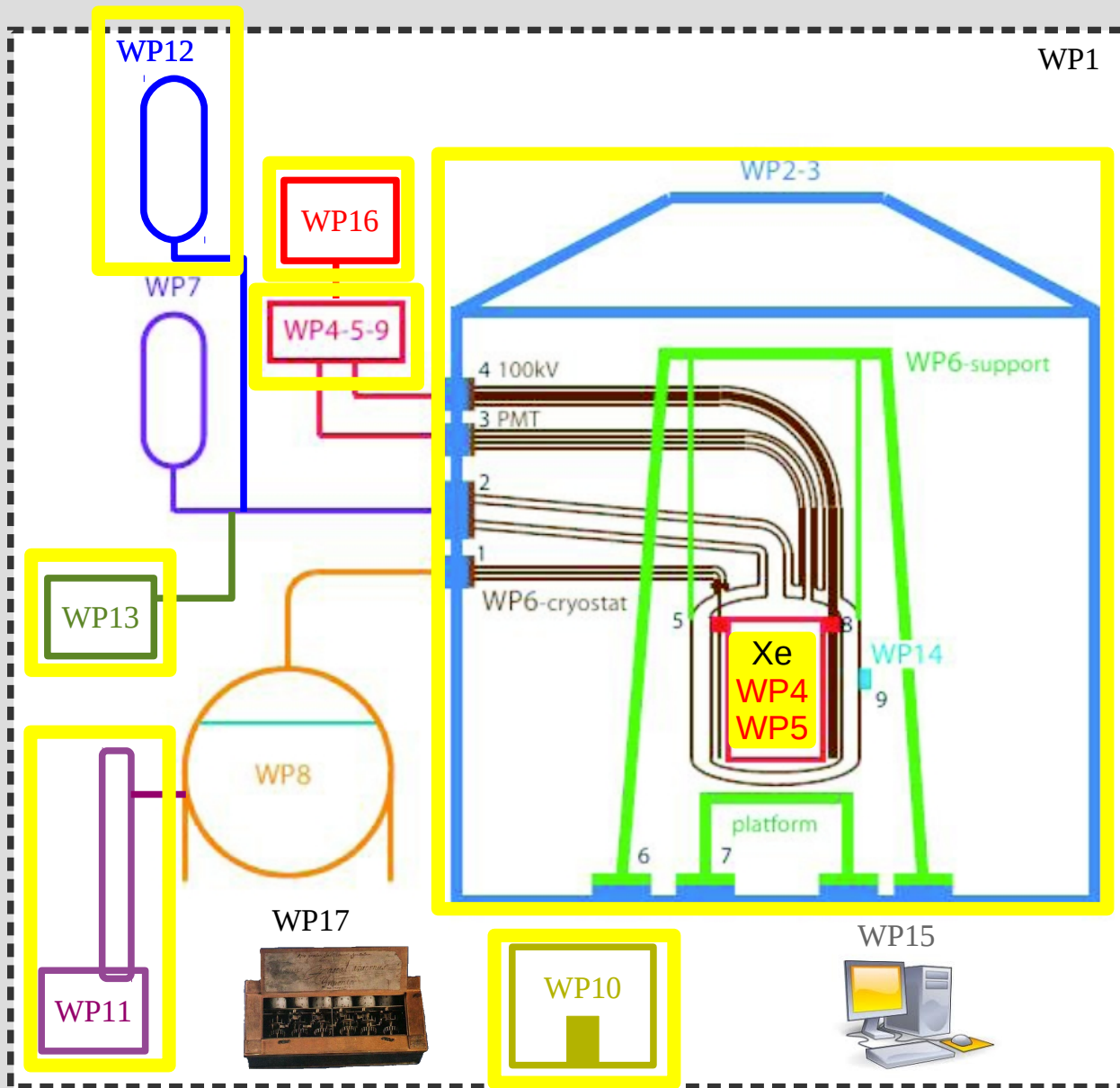
JCAP 04, 027 (2016)

based on background predictions shown before, 2 t×y exposure:



assumptions: energy interval: 4 – 50 keV, ER rejection as XENON100: 99.5% @ 50% NR acc.
 → expected LY is 2x higher than in XENON100!
 ↳ confirmed by measurement!

XENON1T: Contributions D



0. Xenon gas 50% from MPG/BMBF
1. Infrastructure
2. Muon veto
3. Water tank
4. Detector: TPC, Grids, HV
5. PMTs
6. Cryostat & Support Platform
7. Cryogenics
8. Cryogenic storage vessel
9. Slow control
10. Material screening and selection
11. Distillation column
12. Xe Purification
13. Gas purity and analytics
14. Calibration
15. Monte Carlo simulation
16. DAQ and Trigger
17. Computing

XENON1T → XENONnT

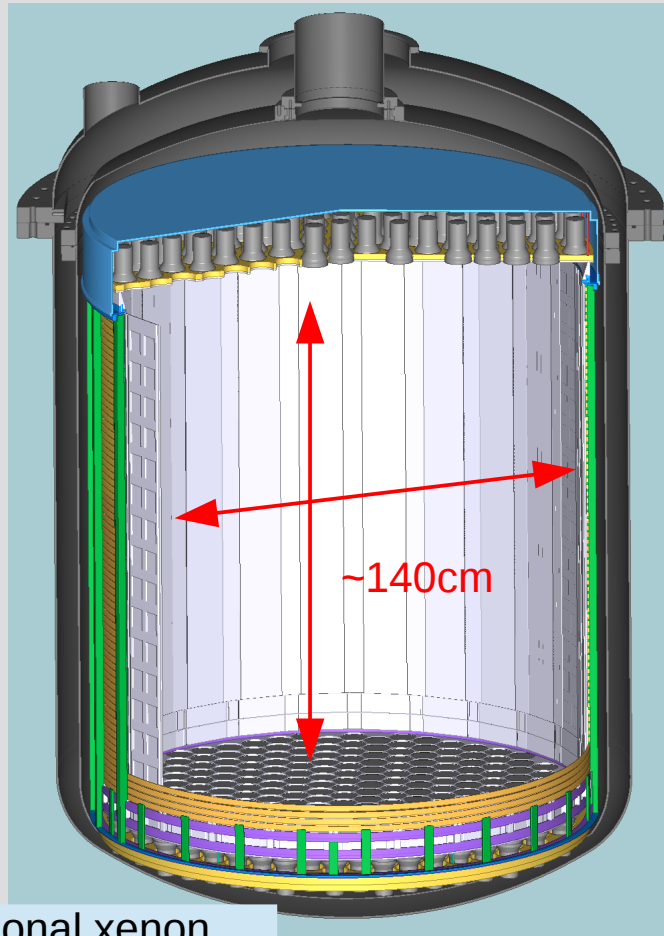
JCAP 04, 027 (2016)

XENON1T

- 2t active LXe target
- operating
- first science data in 2016

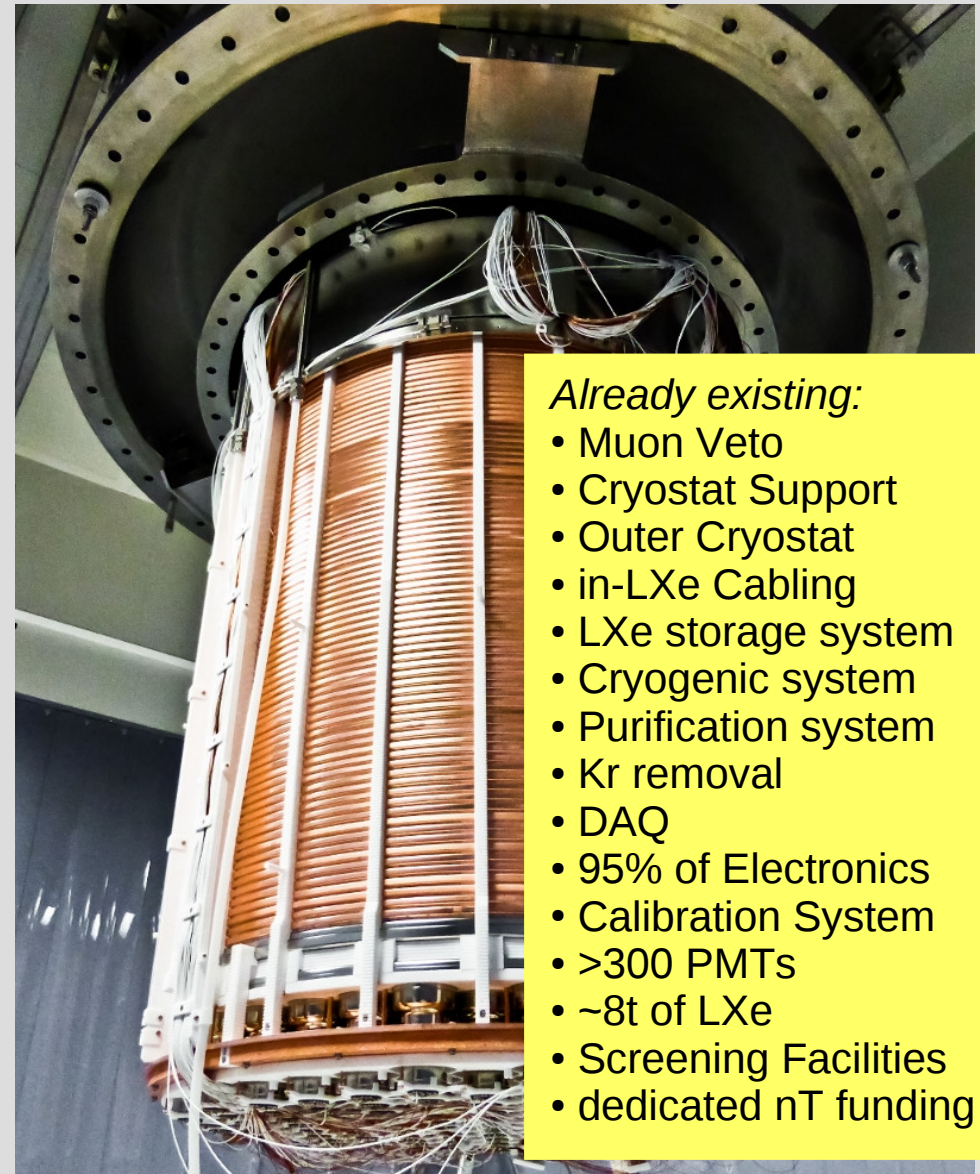
XENONnT

- 6t active target
- projected to start in 2018



4.5t additional xenon
228 additional channels

M. Schumann (Freiburg) – XENON1T

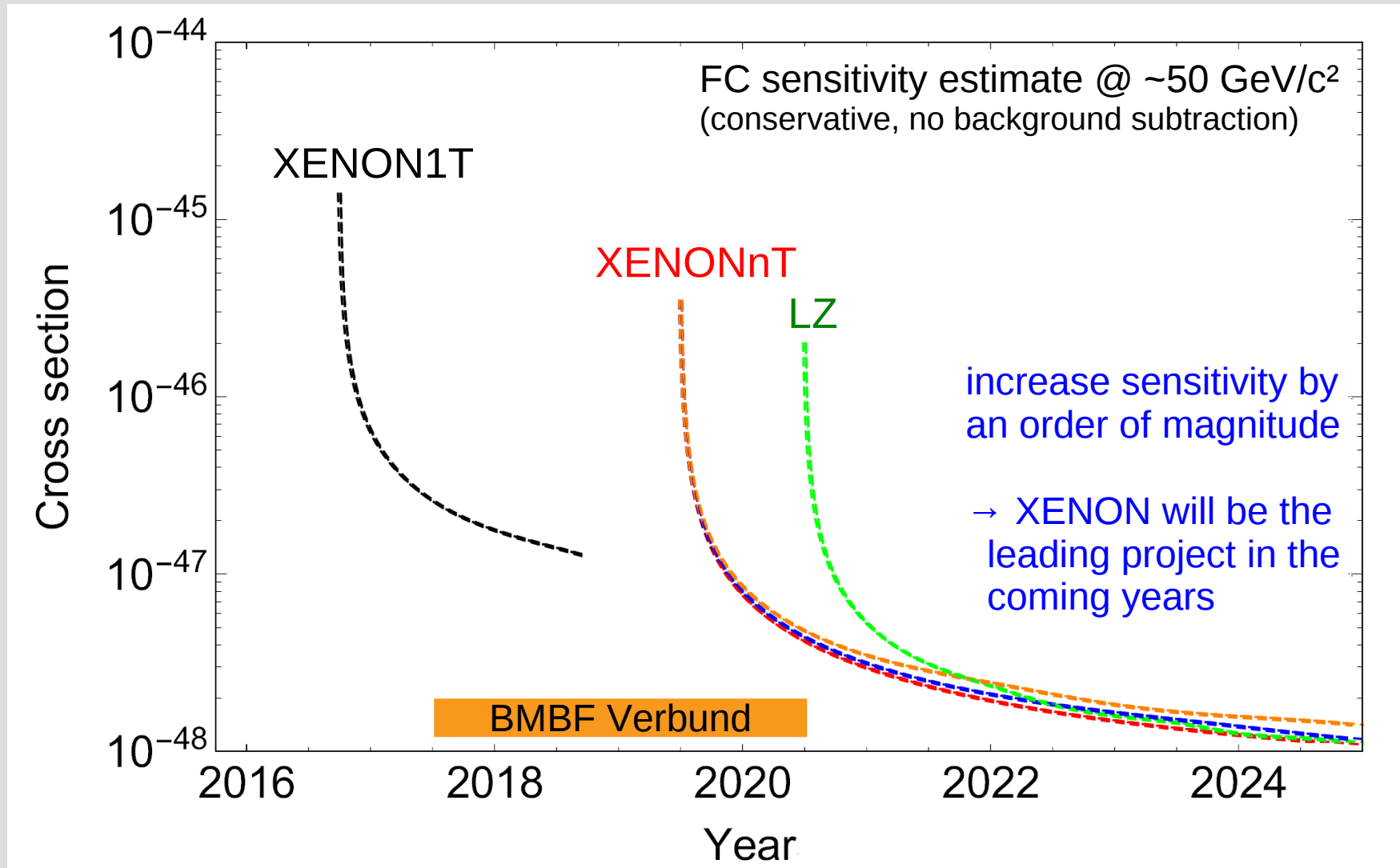


Already existing:

- Muon Veto
- Cryostat Support
- Outer Cryostat
- in-LXe Cabling
- LXe storage system
- Cryogenic system
- Purification system
- Kr removal
- DAQ
- 95% of Electronics
- Calibration System
- >300 PMTs
- ~8t of LXe
- Screening Facilities
- dedicated nT funding

German groups want to keep and extend their leading role in the project

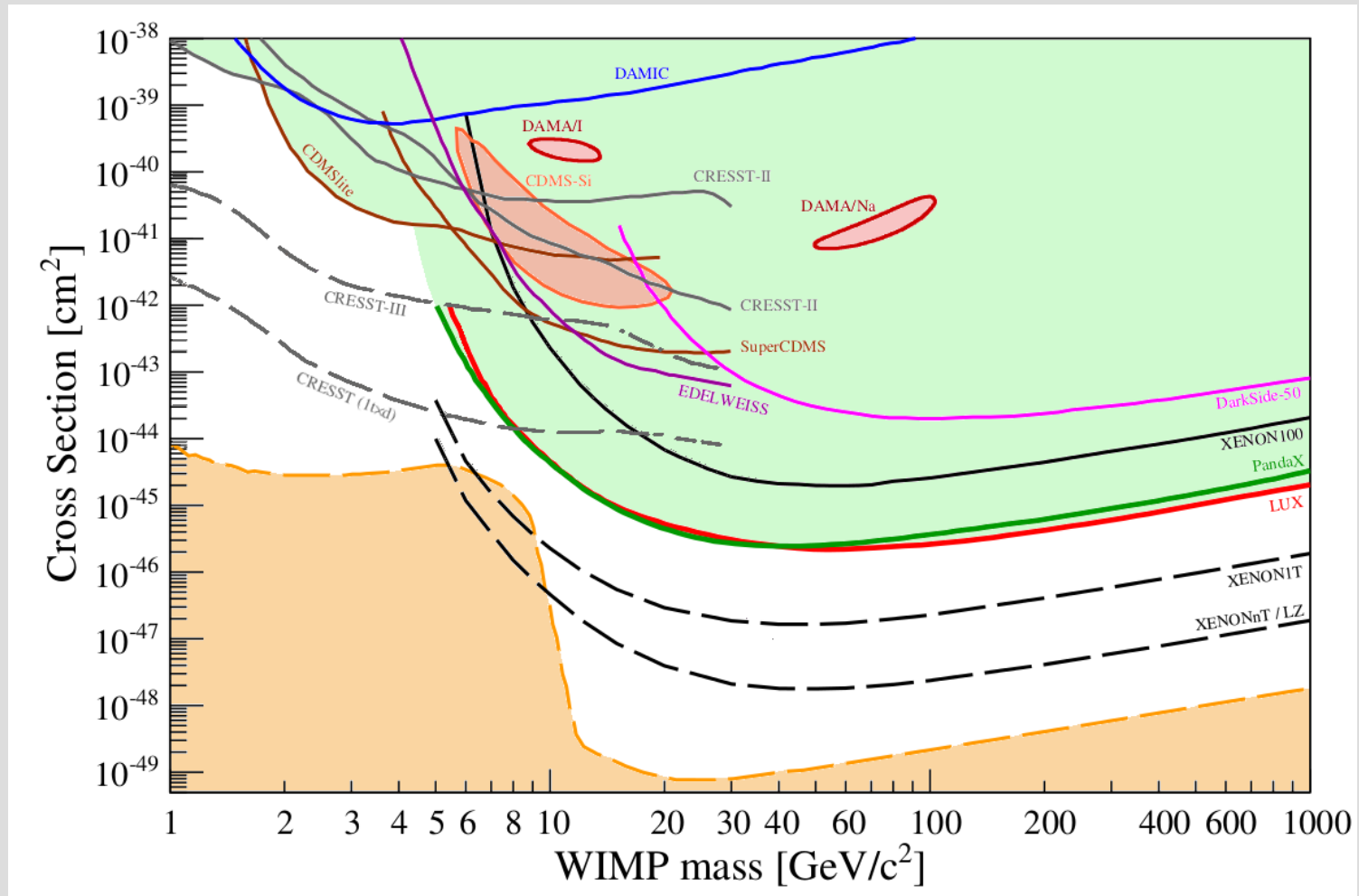
XENONnT: Sensitivity vs. time



LZ information taken from: <https://idm2016.shef.ac.uk/indico/event/0/contribution/69/material/slides/0.pdf>

The XENON Future

spin-independent WIMP-nucleon interactions



some projects are missing...