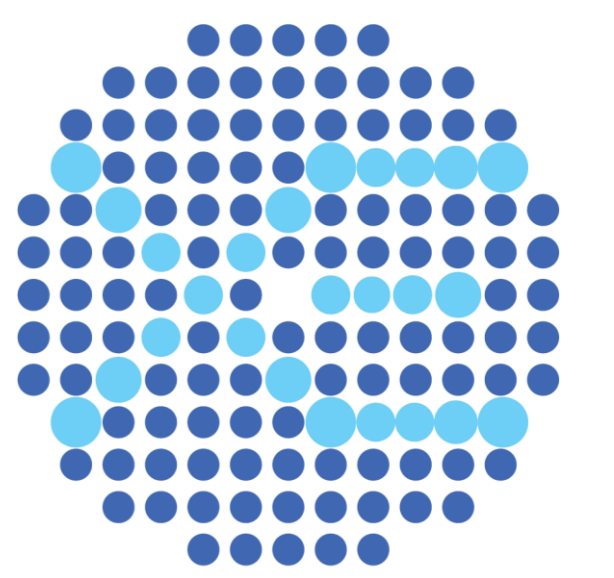


Towards the First Results of XENONnT: ^{37}Ar Calibration



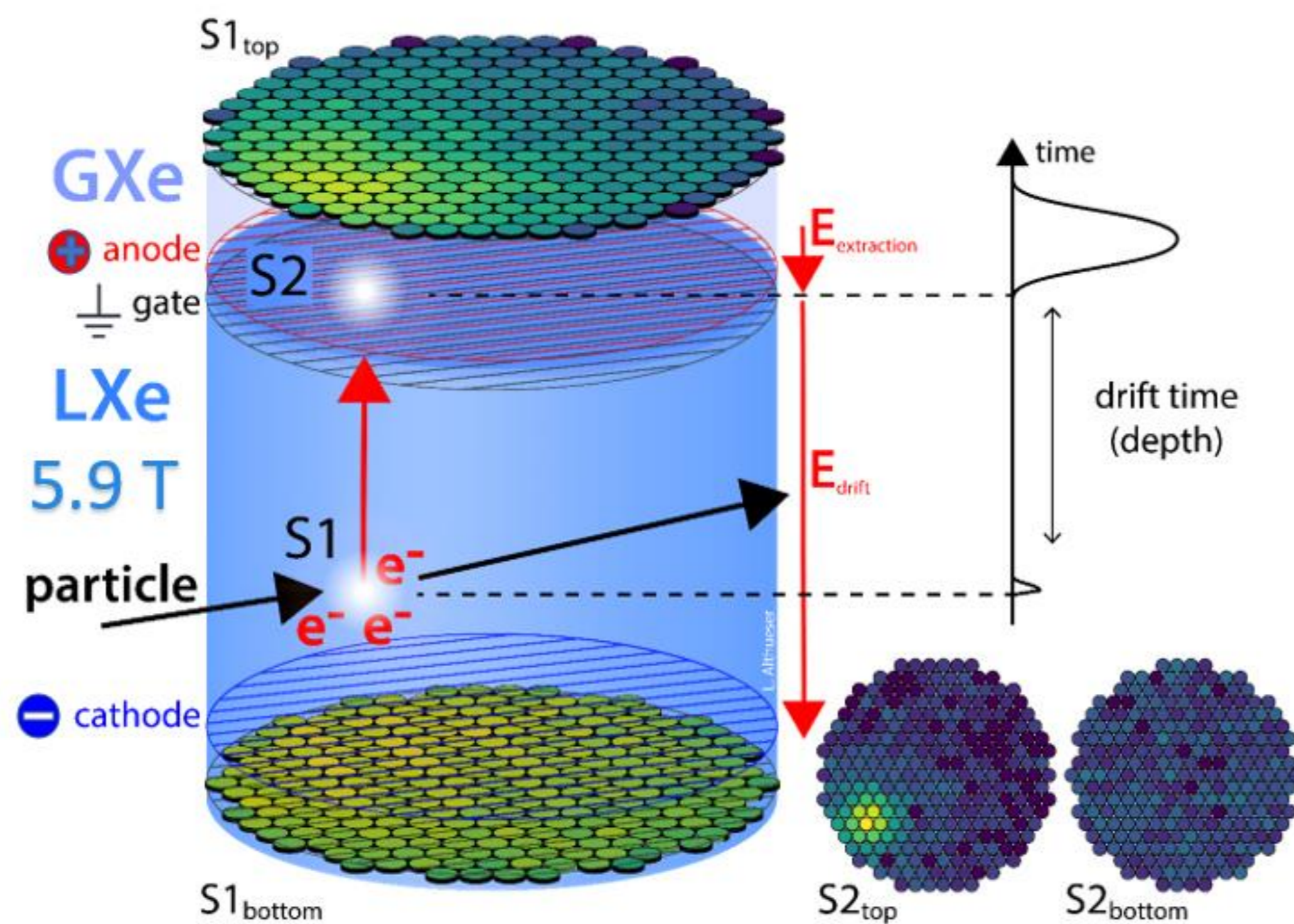
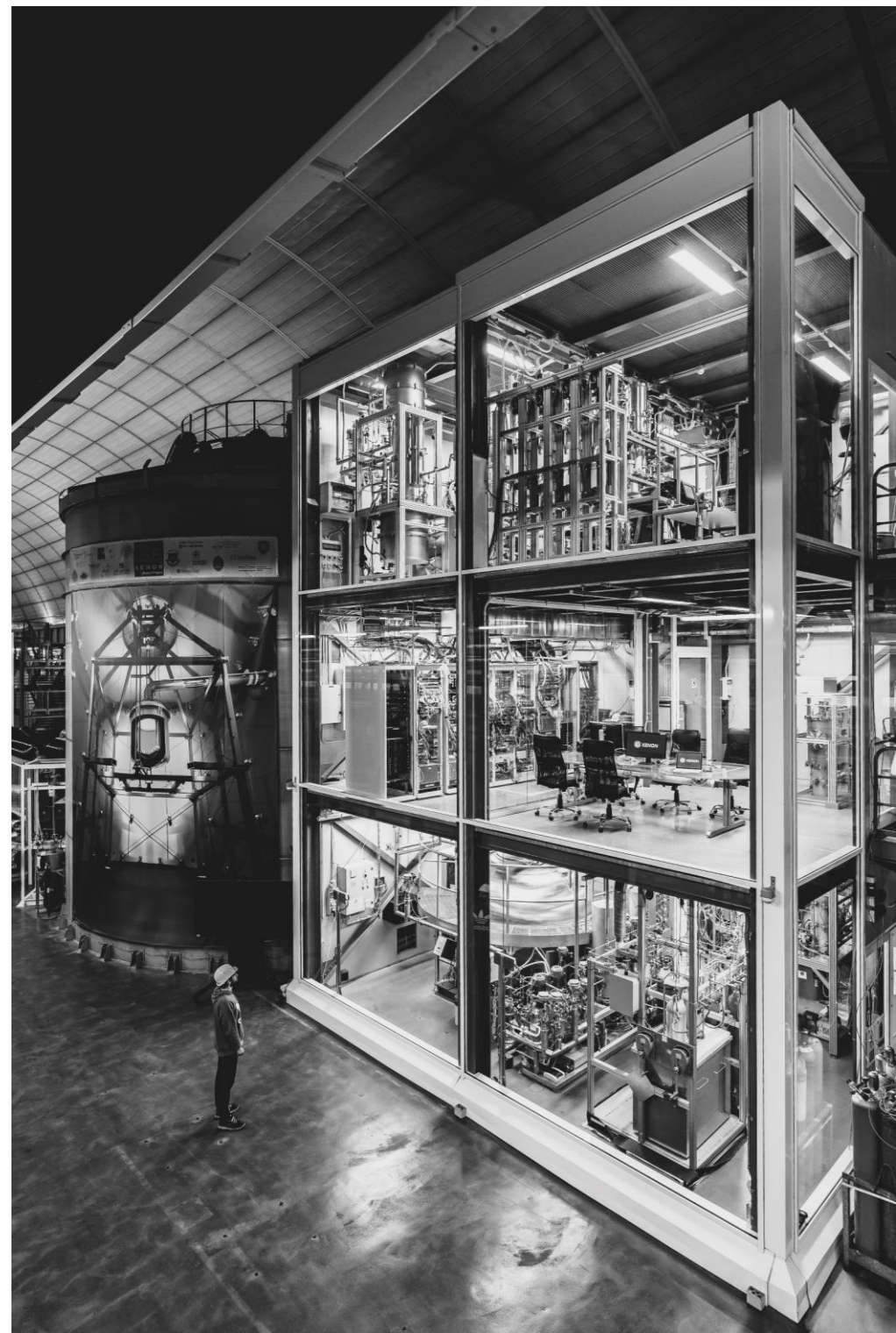
XENON



Matteo Guida - Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik (MPIK)

XENON Detection Principle

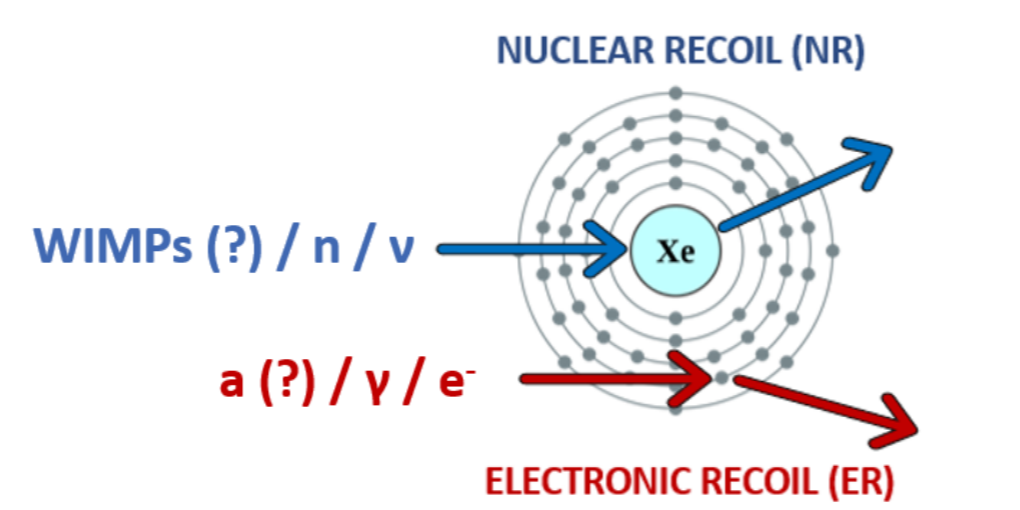
The XENONnT detector is a dual-phase time projection chamber (TPC) filled with liquid xenon (LXe) as a target medium. It is located in the underground INFN Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS) in Italy using the mountain as a natural shield to suppress external background. The primary, but not single, scientific goal is the direct detection of *weakly interacting massive particles* (WIMPs), a well motivated class of particle dark matter candidates.



- ❖ Particle interactions in the liquid phase generate *prompt scintillation signal* (S1) and free *ionization electrons*.
- ❖ Electrons are drifted towards the gas phase where they are extracted and generate secondary scintillation signal (S2).
- ❖ Two arrays of photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) at top and bottom detect scintillation light.
- ❖ 3D position reconstruction :
 - X,Y: from S2 hit pattern in the top PMT array
 - Z: from drift time $t(S2) - t(S1)$.
- ❖ Particle identification : S1/S2 ratio depends on dE/dx .

Low Energy Electronic and Nuclear Recoils: Science Objectives

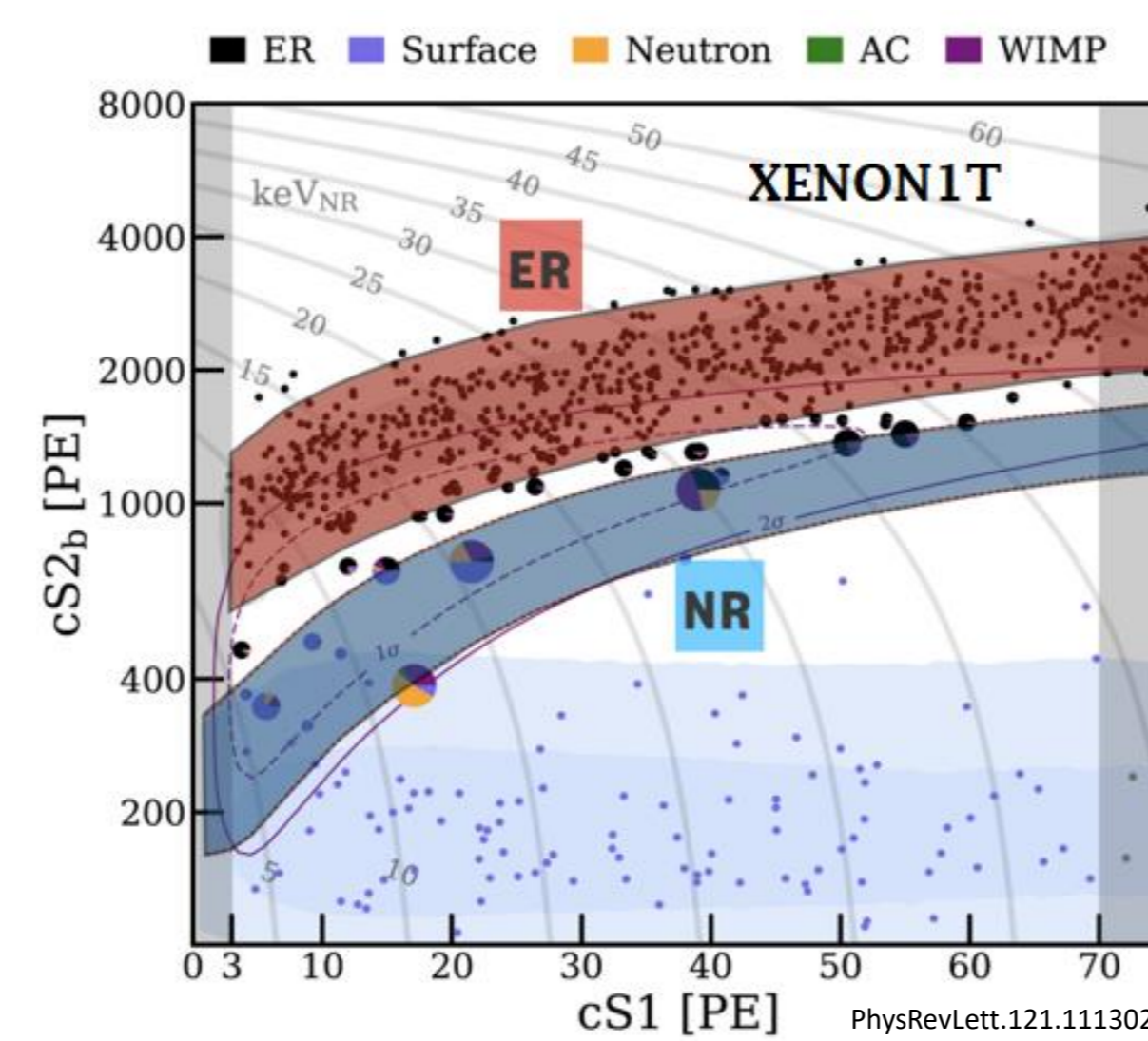
- ❖ Detected signals come from either nuclear or electronic recoils.
- ❖ Background events are well understood in the ER/NR bands so *excesses* can be searched.



ER Band	NR Band
Axion-like particles Dark photons ν magnetic moment & more	Spin-independent WIMPs Spin-dependent WIMPs Sub-GeV DM & more

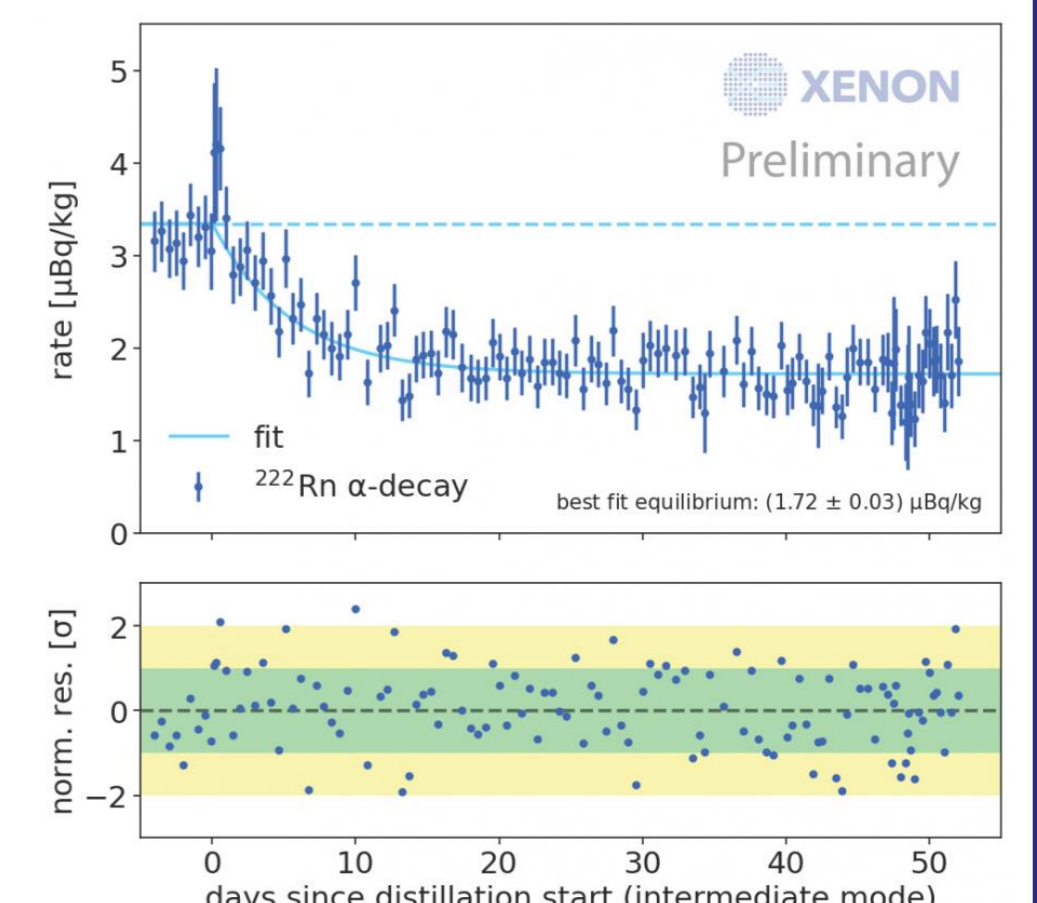
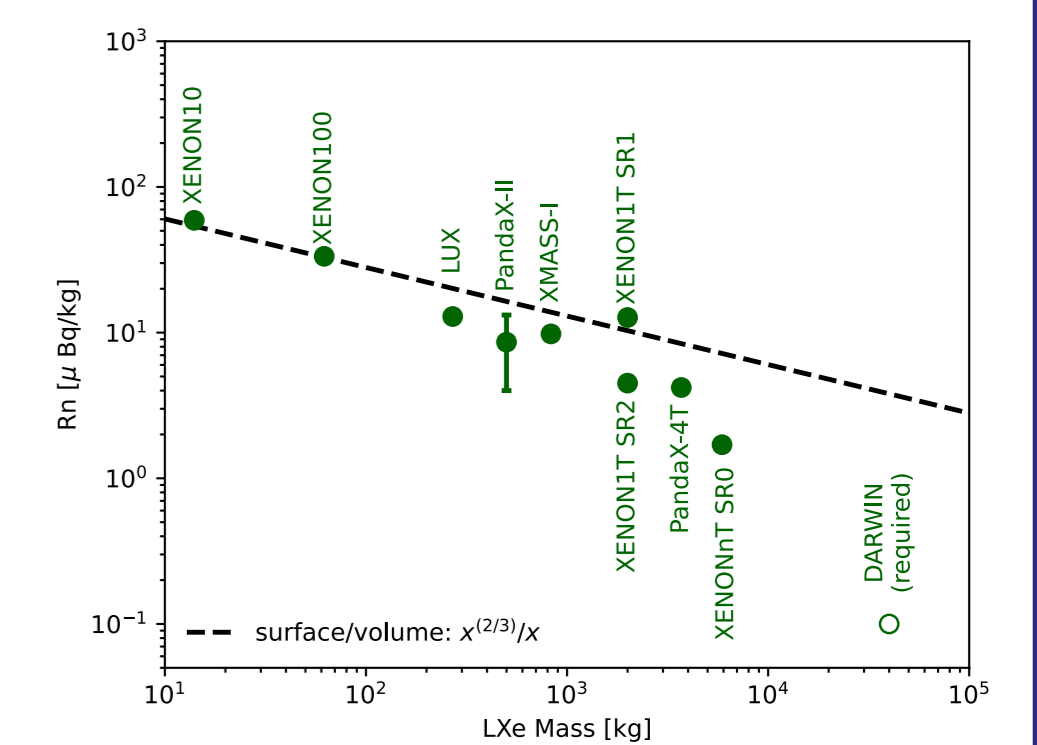
$$\left(\frac{S2}{S1}\right)_{ER} \gg \left(\frac{S2}{S1}\right)_{NR}$$

- ❖ In NR about 80 % of the energy deposit is lost as *heat*, while for ER that is negligible (PhysRevD.83.063501).



Background Suppression

- ❖ Reduction of external and internal background is crucial to improve the sensitivity to new physics and it is one of the main experimental challenges.
- ❖ ^{222}Rn main source of ERs background, internal background emanating from detector building materials.
- ❖ In addition to the selection and the screening of the materials (arXiv:2112.05629, largely at MPIK), a novel radon distillation system is introduced (arXiv:2205.11492).
- ❖ **Lowest** background rate ever achieved at O(keV) energy.
- ❖ **Lowest** ^{222}Rn intrinsic background level ever reached in LXe TPC, $(1.72 \pm 0.03 \mu\text{Bq/kg})$.



Calibration of Low Energy ER Response with ^{37}Ar

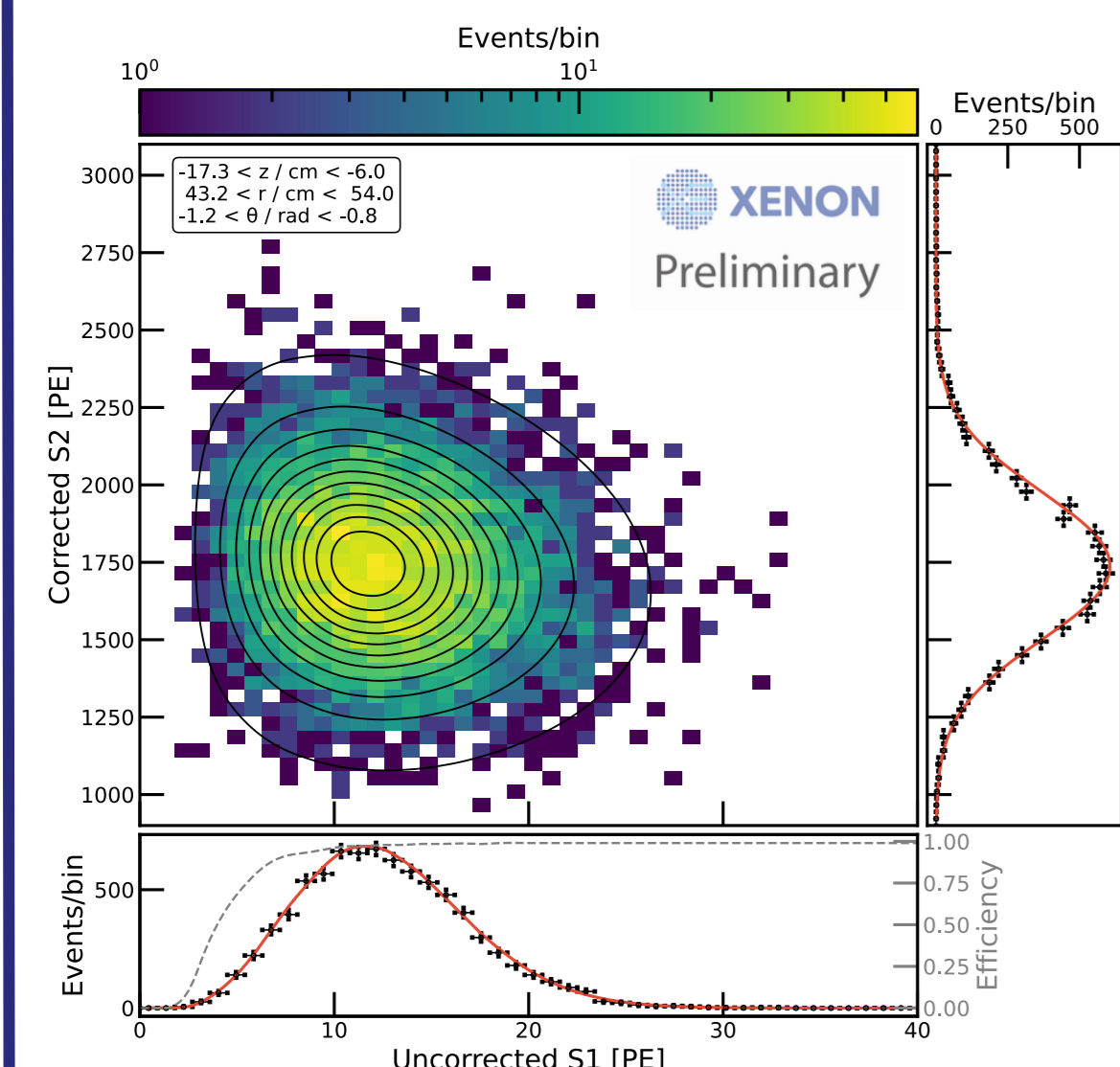
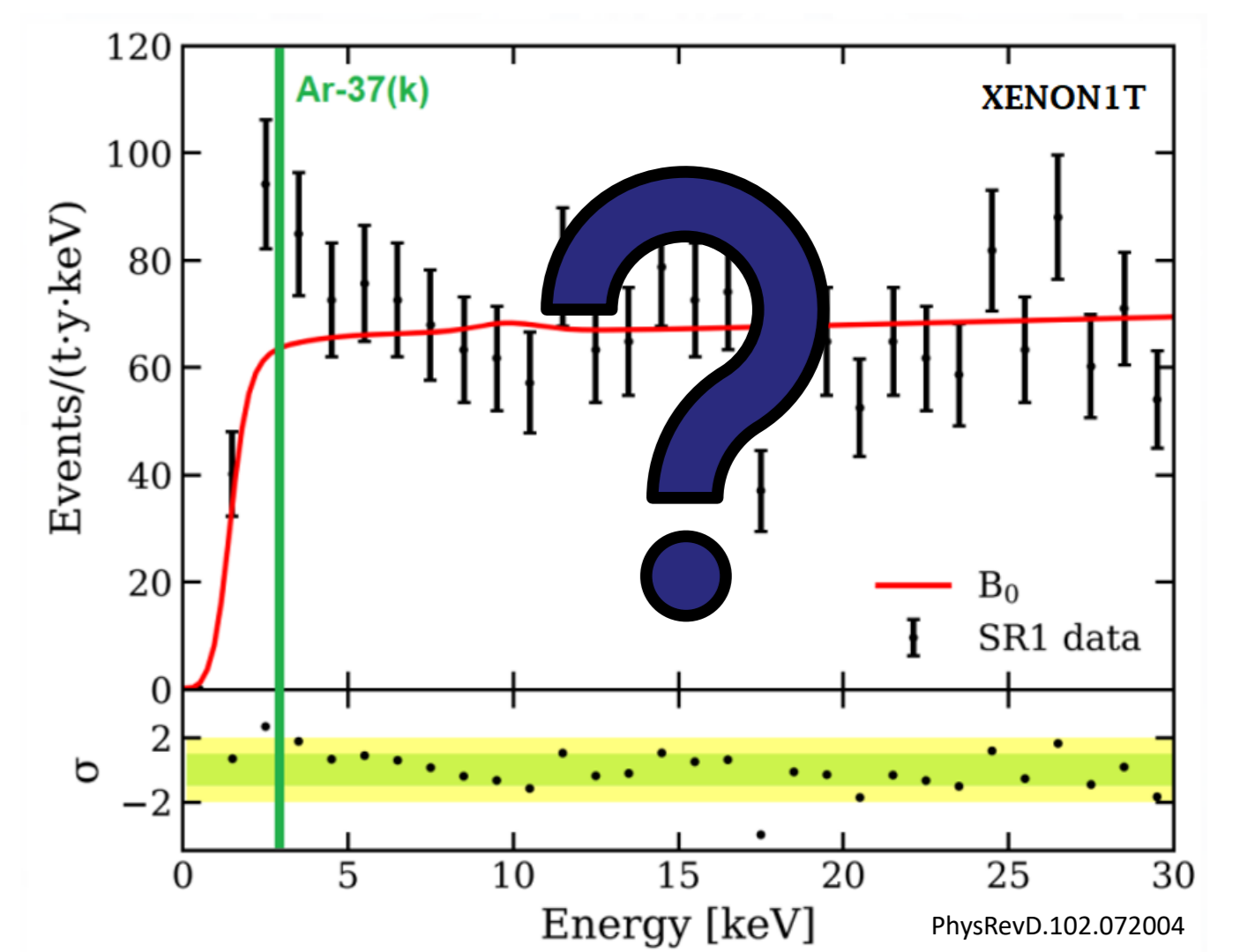
- ❖ ^{37}Ar is a **low-energy ER internal calibration** source which provides monoenergetic lines

Energy	Probability
K-shell 2.8224 keV	90.21%
L-shell 0.2702 keV	8.72%
M-shell 0.0175 keV	1.06%

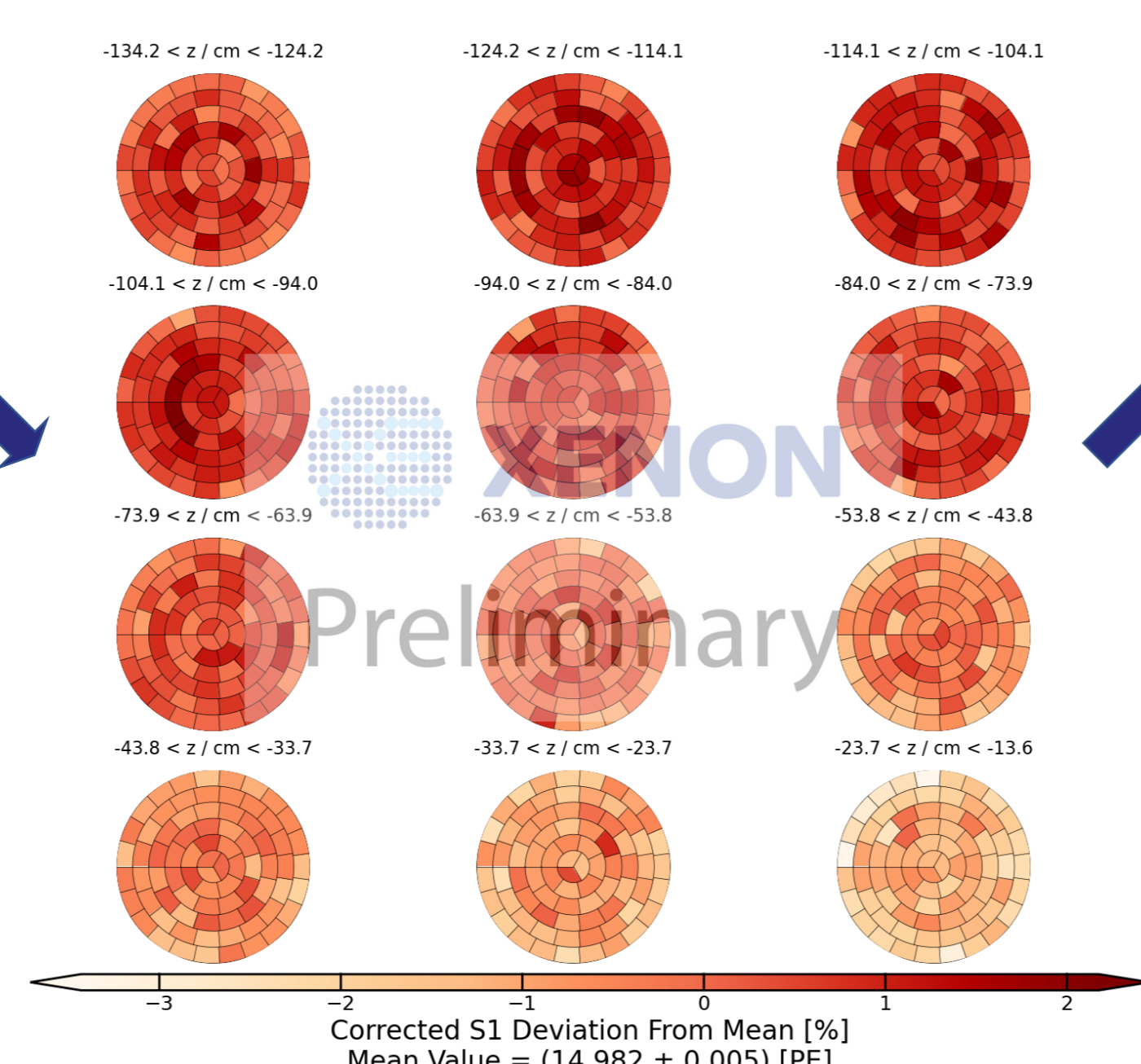
from 100% electron capture decays.

- ❖ Firstly used in 2018 for the XENON1T detector.
- ❖ *Why*: to study detector response at low energy, detection efficiency, energy threshold and to fully validate energy reconstruction down to a few keV.
- ❖ *How*: to extract the charge yield and light yield related to ^{37}Ar K-shell peak the TPC volume is divided in equivolume bins (*voxels*) to properly take into account S1 detection efficiency.

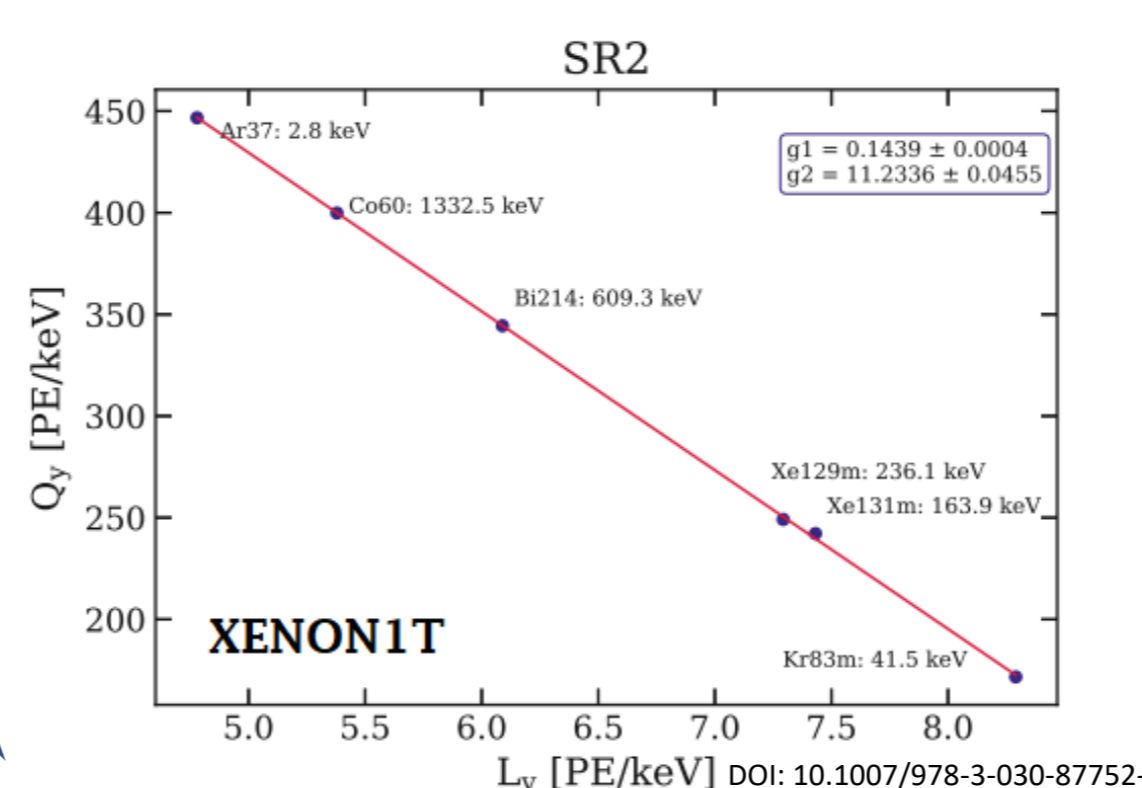
- ❖ XENON1T found an unexpected 3.3σ Poissonian excess between (1-7) keV.
- ❖ Origin not clear:
 - new background component
 - statistical fluctuation
 - new physics signature.
- ❖ ^{37}Ar from a constant air leak or initial amount in the xenon gas is excluded as possible explanation.
- ❖ One of the main goal of the first science run is to confirm or reject the excess.



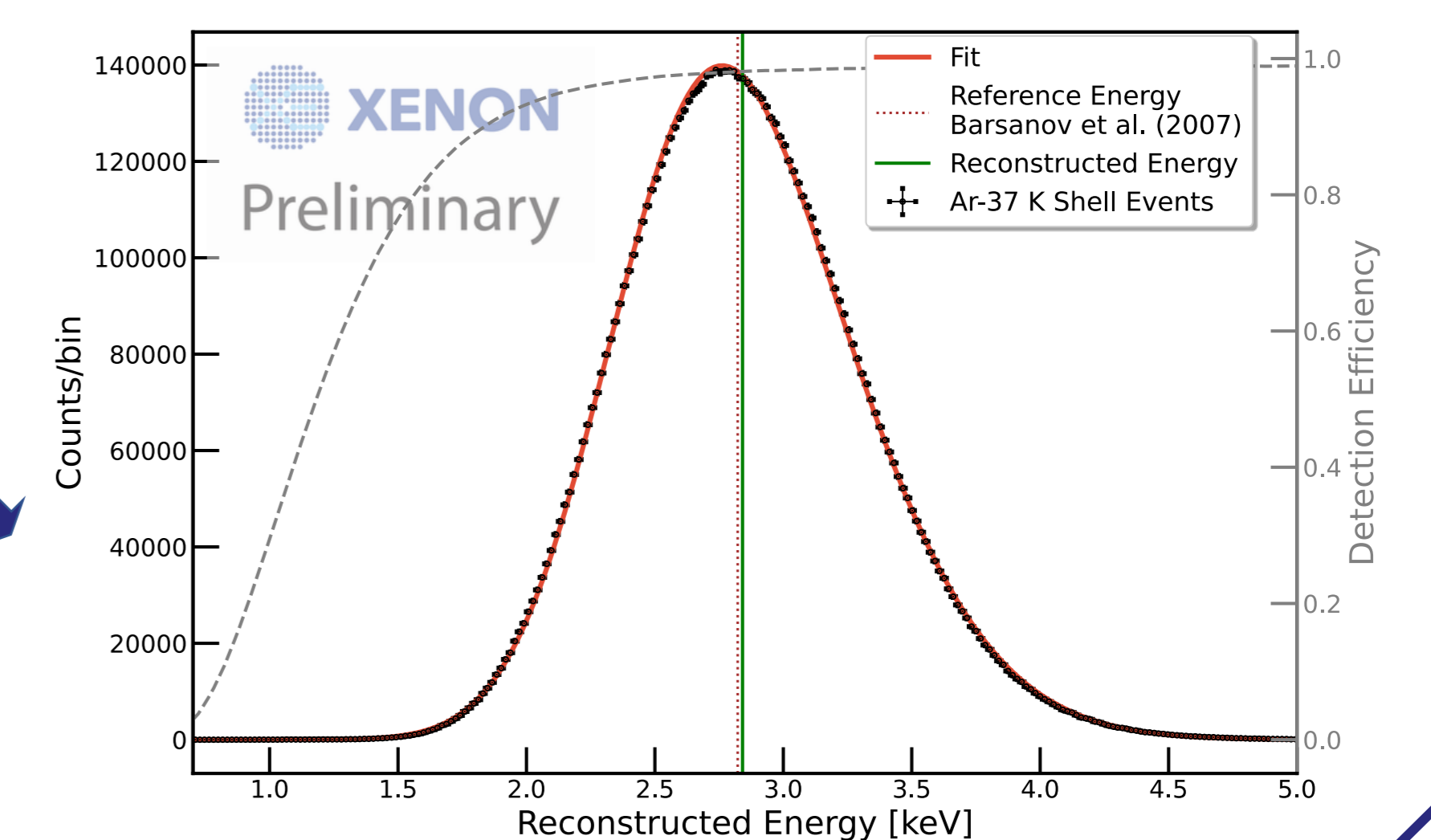
- ❖ **Suitable signals spatial stability** over the volume considered in the science analysis.



- ❖ Example of a fit in (uncorrected S1, corrected S2) space in one among the 936 voxels.
- ❖ Partition in voxels allows to correctly take into account $S1$ detection efficiency and *spatial dependent corrections*.



- ❖ To reconstruct the energy of each ER event corrected $S1 \propto n_{ph}$ and corrected $S2 \propto n_e$ are combined.
- ❖ Check anti-correlation (due to recombination) between primary scintillation and ionization with different calibration data.
- ❖ Powerful check to exclude an energy dependent response of the detector.



- ❖ **Noteworthy energy reconstruction** of the ^{37}Ar K-shell peak with energy resolution $\sim 17\%$.

