

Status and Recent Results from the PandaX Experiment

Mengjiao Xiao

Shanghai Jiao Tong University/University of Maryland

On Behalf of the  PANDA X Collaboration

2016-06-20

PandaX Collaboration

PandaX = Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Experiments

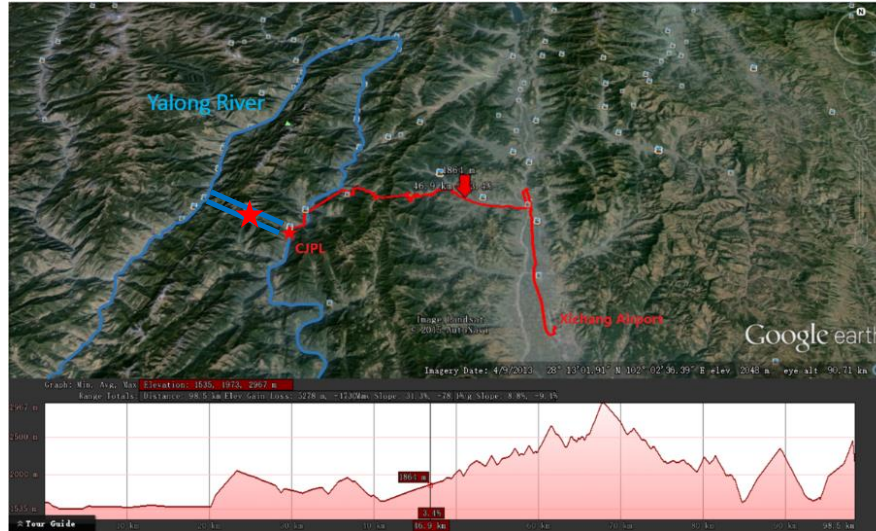
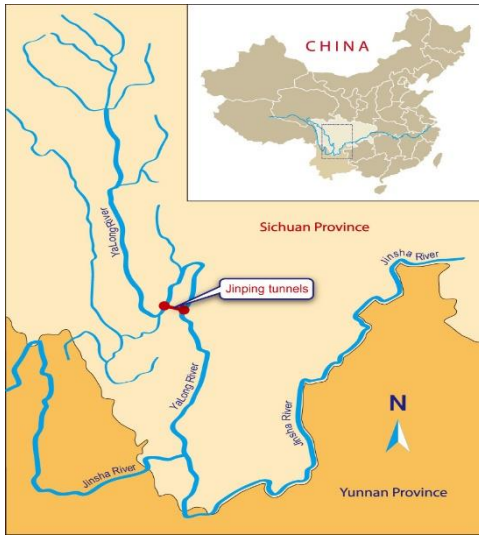
~ 40 people



Started in 2009:

-  Shanghai Jiao Tong University (2009~)
-  Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, CAS (2009~)
-  Shandong University (2009~)
-  Peking University (2009~)
-  Yalong River Hydropower Company (2009~)
-  University of Science & Technology of China (2015~)
-  China Institute of Atomic Energy (2015~)
-  University of Maryland (2009~)
-  University of Michigan (2009~2015)

China Jin-Ping Underground Laboratory



DARK AND DEEP

Shielded from cosmic rays by the bedrock, four experiments are using giant tanks of liquid xenon in a race to detect particles of dark matter.

DEPTH

- 1,000 m
- 1,400 m
- 1,480 m
- 2,500 m

Gran Sasso mountain, Italy

Homestake mine, South Dakota

JinPing mountain, China

Kamioka Observatory, Japan

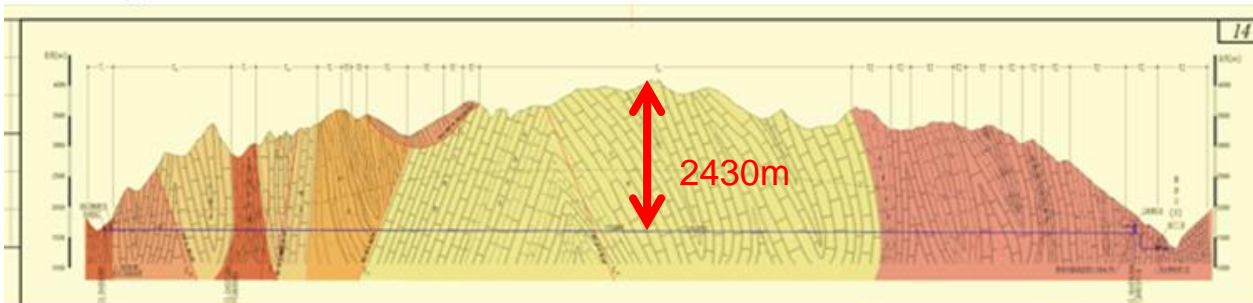
XMASS
 Usable xenon: 835 kilograms
 Status: Reported 6.7 days of data. Plans for a 1.5-tonne experiment in 2014 at a cost of US\$12 million.

XENON100
 Usable xenon: 62 kilograms
 Status: Reported 225 days of data. Construction begins in 2013 for \$12-million tonne-scale experiment.

LUX
 Usable xenon: 350 kilograms
 Status: Taken surface data and has just started below ground. Plans for multi-tonne experiment in 2016-17, at a cost of \$30 million.

PANDAX
 Usable xenon: 120 kilograms
 Status: Yet to take data. Plans for tonne-scale experiment in 2016 at a cost of \$15 million.

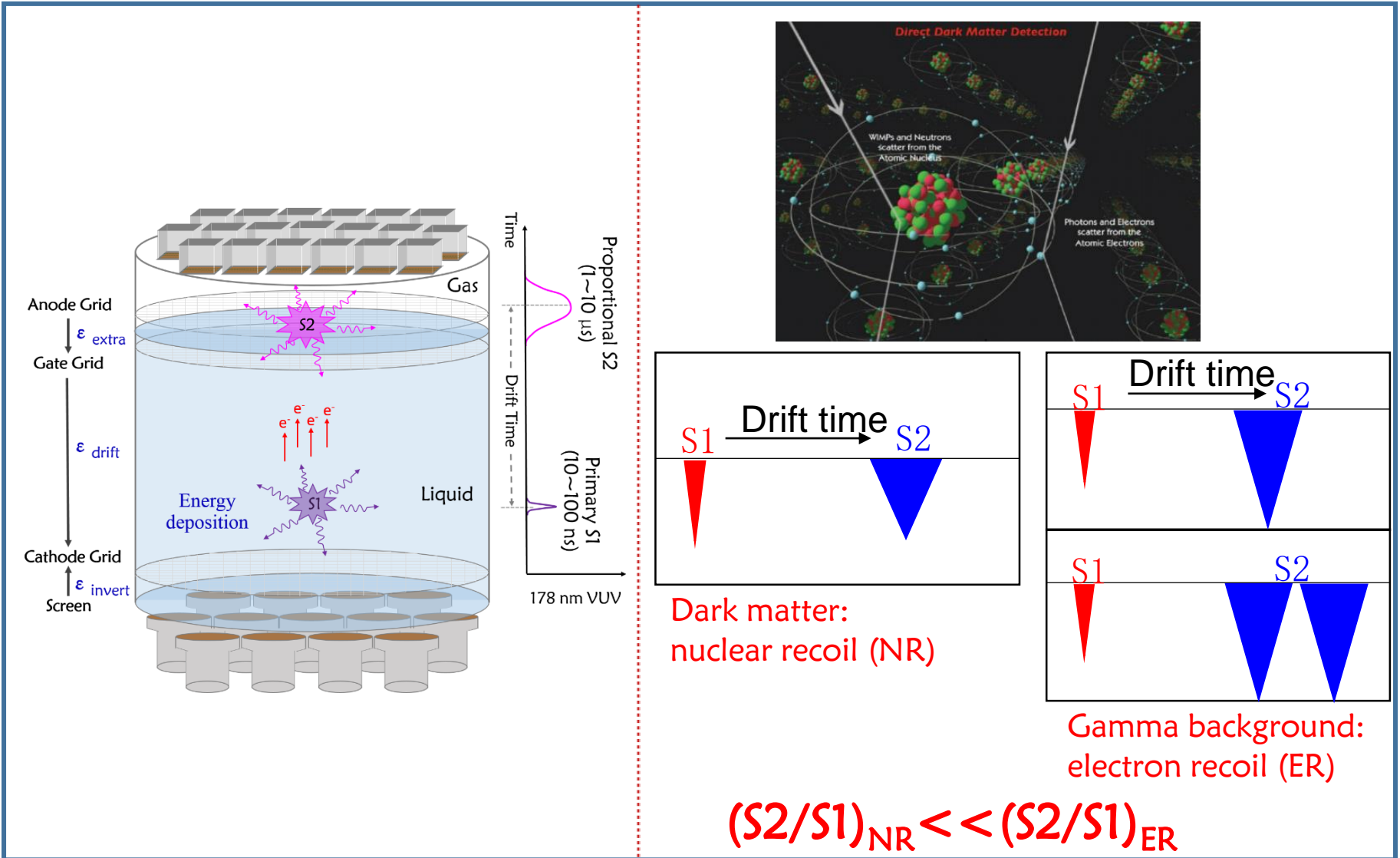
XMASS: Xe detector for weakly interacting massive particles; LUX: Large Underground Xenon detector; PANDAX: Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Time Projection Chamber



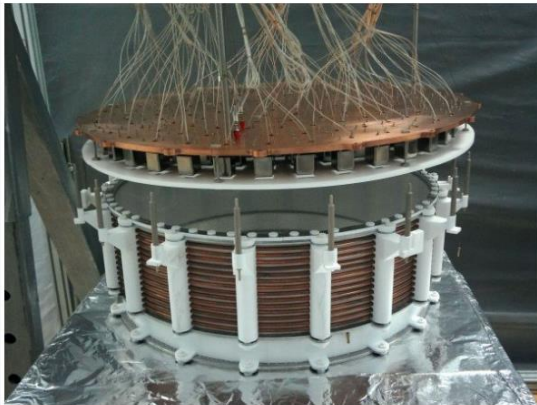
17 km tunnel

- Deepest in the world, muon flux $\sim 1 \mu/\text{week}/\text{m}^2$;
- Horizontally access, Drive in!

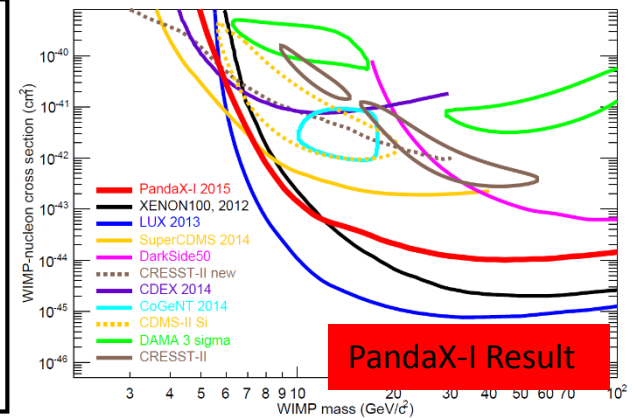
Dark matter search with dual-phase Xe TPC



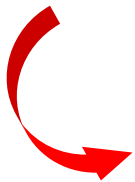
PandaX-I → PandaX-II



- ❑ 54 kg × 80.1 day exposure;
- ❑ No DM signal was found;
- ❑ Lowest excluded: 10^{-44} cm² at 44.7 GeV/c²;
- ❑ Strongly disfavored the all positive WIMP claims.



2009---Aug. 2012---Oct. 2014

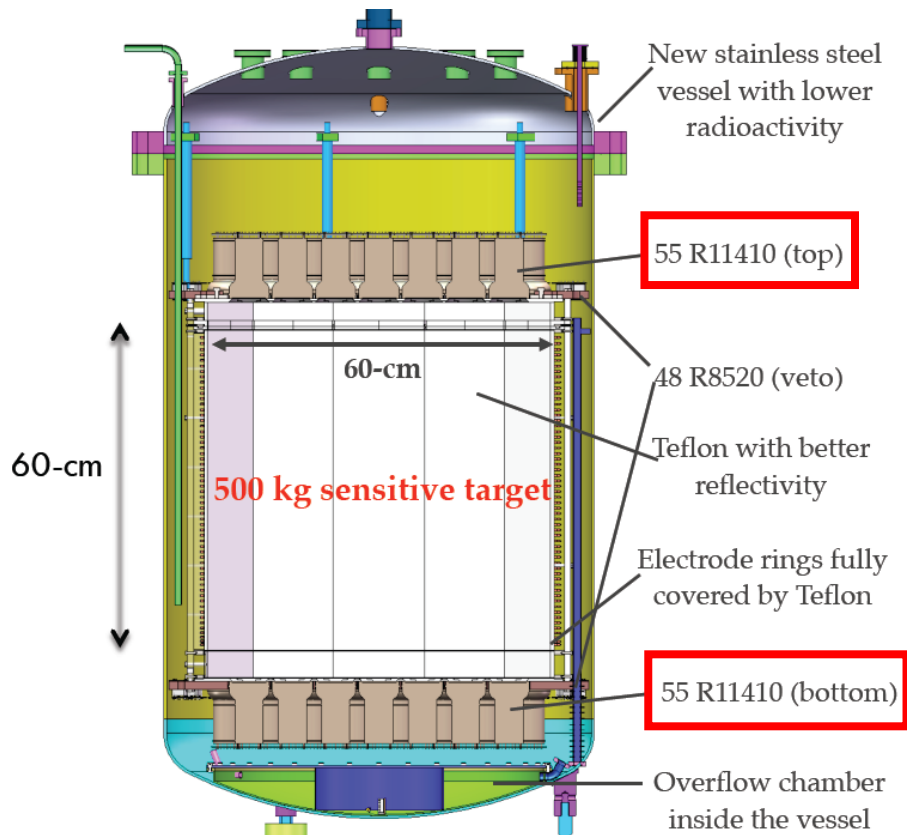


2014---Nov. 2015---Now

Reused:

- Same experimental hall at CJPL;
- Passive shielding + outer vessel;
- Cryogenic system;

PandaX-II new TPC



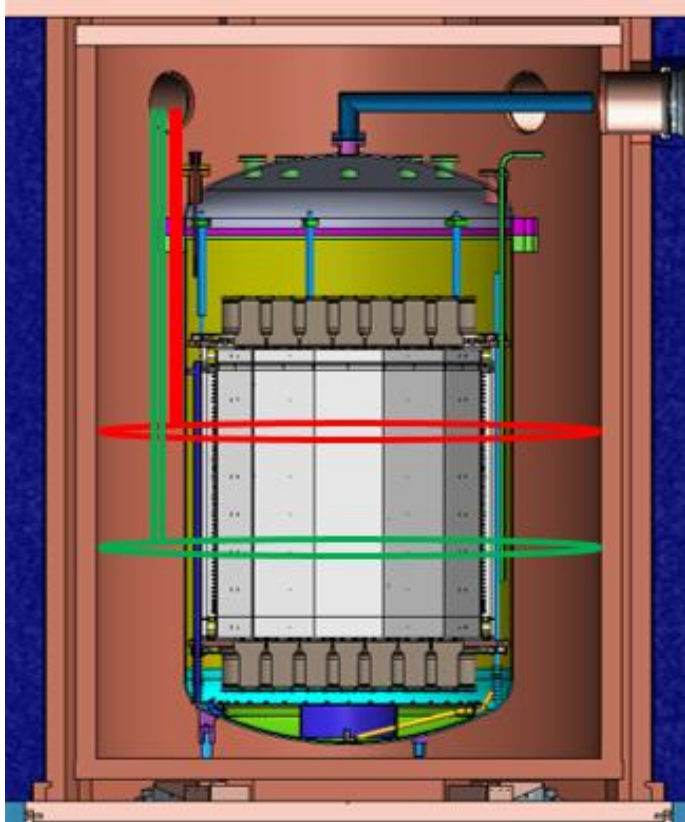
More than Larger Volume:

- **New IV:** inner vessel with clean low radioactive Stainless steel
- **New PMTs:** 55+55, 3-inch High QE (R11410), improved base design (± 650 V).
- **New Veto:** PMTs in skin region
- **New OC:** overflow chamber at Bottom, save expensive Xe
- **Better Reflector:** improved reflectivity of PTFE, etc.

PandaX-II running history

- Oct. 2014: Start the on-site installation of detector;
- 2015, series of **Engineering Runs in 2015**: fixing various problems as we were testing all the components of the setup;
- **Nov. 22 – Dec. 14 2015**, a physics **Commissioning Run: 19.1 live-day x 306 kg FV**, not everything in perfect conditions
 - ✓ Large Kr contamination
 - ✓ No low energy ER calibration
- 2016, the re-distillation of Kr completed and data taking is resumed.

Detector calibration



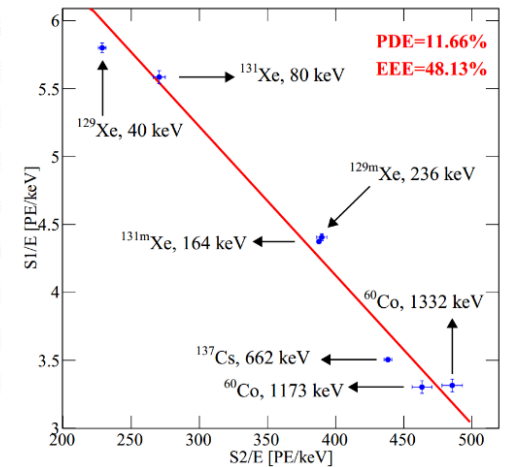
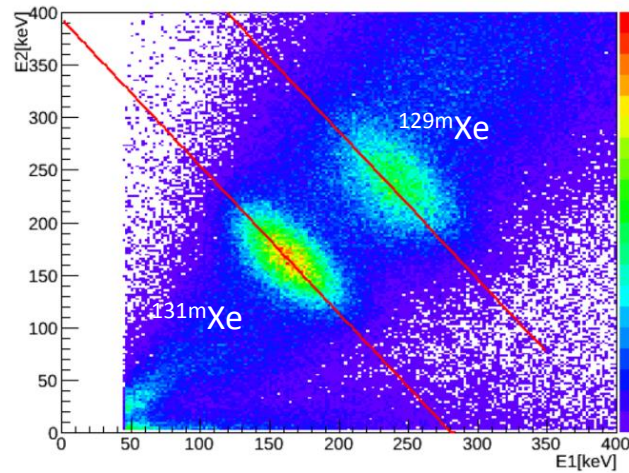
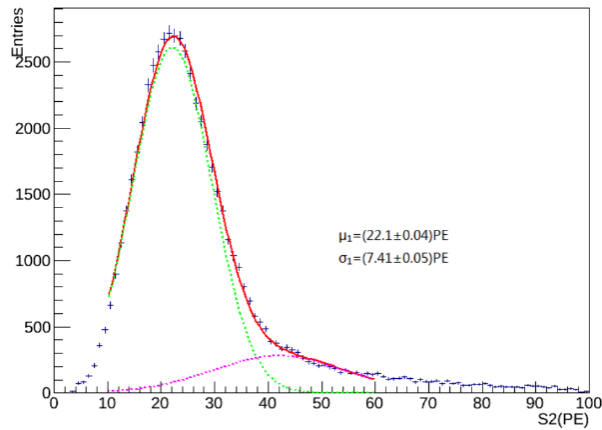
- Calibration setup for PandaX-II

- Radioactive Sources, through Two tracks:
 - NR: Cf252
- Position Reconstruction
 - PMTs + MC + Field Map
- Detector parameters:
 - anti-correlation between S1 (photons) and S2 (electrons):

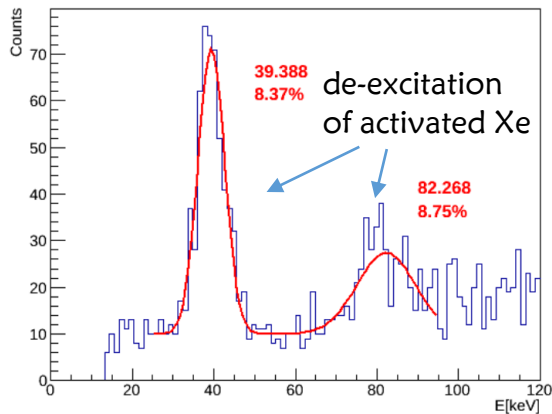
$$E_{ee} = W \times \left(\frac{S1}{\text{PDE}} + \frac{S2}{\text{EEE} \times \text{SEG}} \right)$$

- W: mean energy to produce a quanta (photon/e⁻)
- PDE: Photon Detection Eff.
- EEE: Electron Extraction Eff.
- SEG: Single Electron Gain

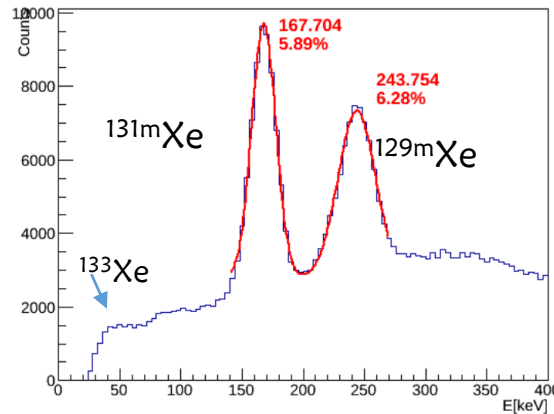
Detector parameters and energy reconstruction



$$E_{ee} = W \times \left(\frac{S1}{\text{PDE}} + \frac{S2}{\text{EEE} \times \text{SEG}} \right)$$



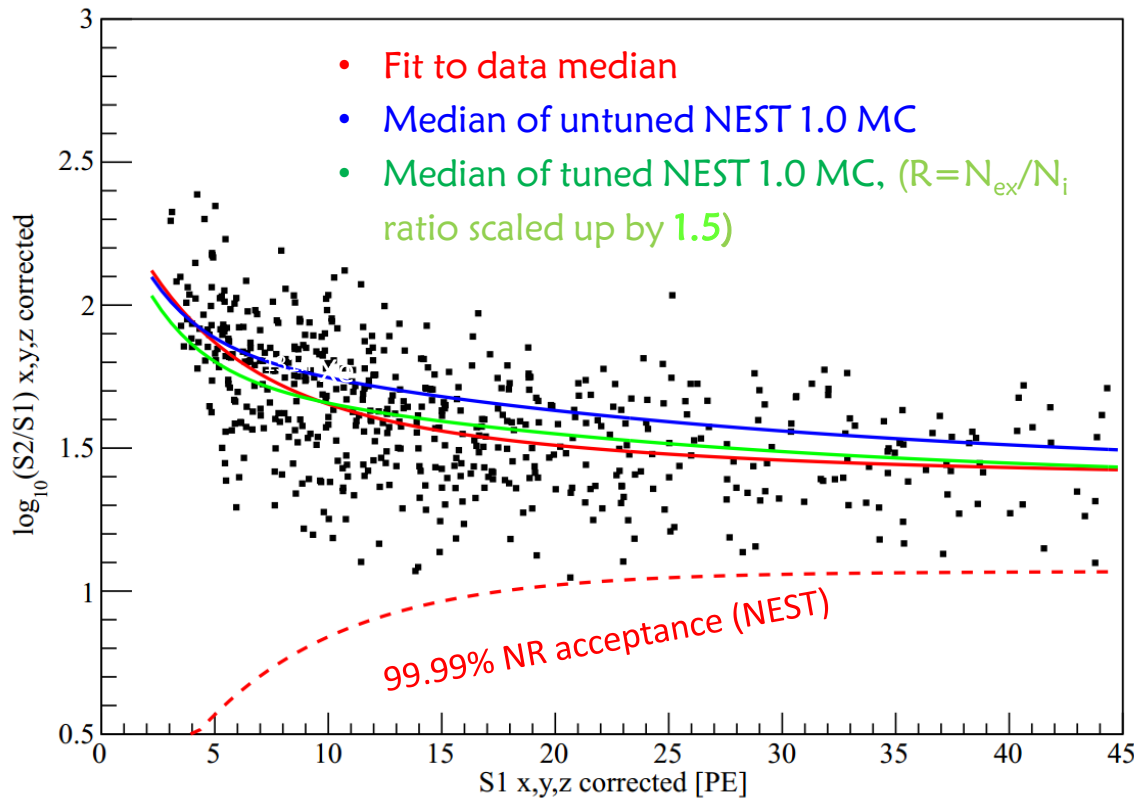
(a) 40 keV



(b) 164 and 236 keV

- $W=13.7$ eV
- $\text{PDE}=11.66(0.5)\%$
- $\text{EEE}=48.13(3.4)\%$
- $\text{SEG}=(22.1 \pm 0.04)$ PE/e

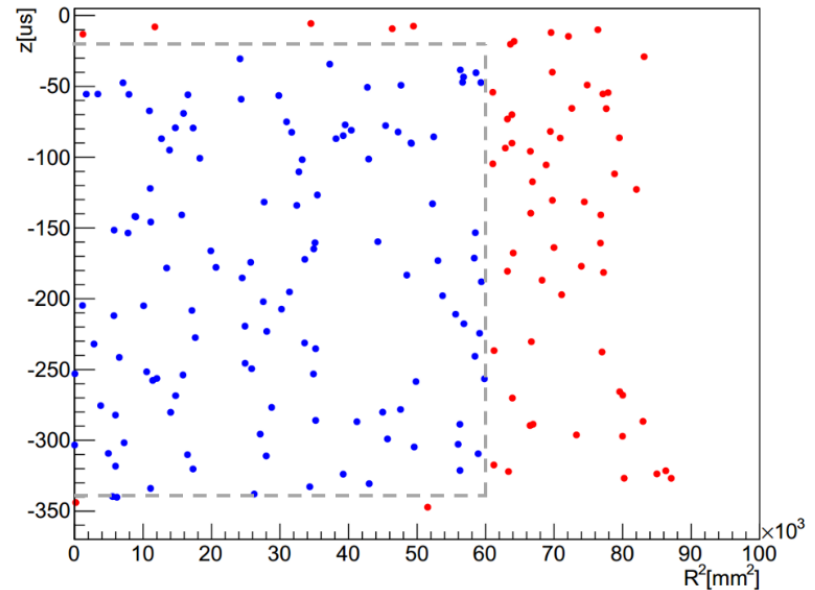
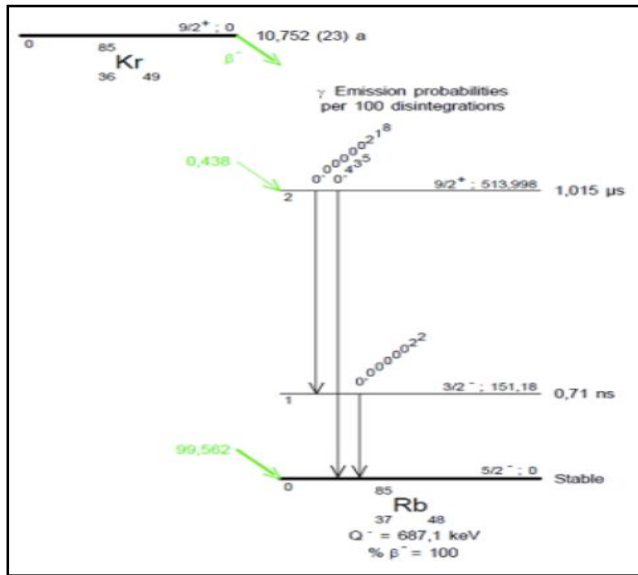
Nuclear recoil calibration: neutron source, ^{252}Cf



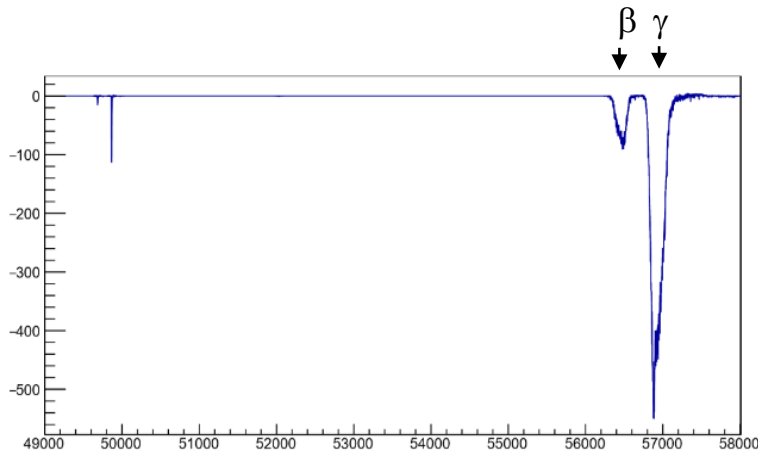
- Better agreement was achieved between data and tuned MC (median and width)
- NR detection efficiency was calculated by the comparison between data and MC
- Tuned MC was adopted to predict the WIMP NR distributions

NR detection efficiency $\epsilon = 0.94 \left[e^{-\frac{S1-6.21}{1.66}} + 1 \right]^{-1} \left[e^{-\frac{S2_{\text{raw}}-79.3}{20.8}} + 1 \right]^{-1}$

Internal background from ^{85}Kr

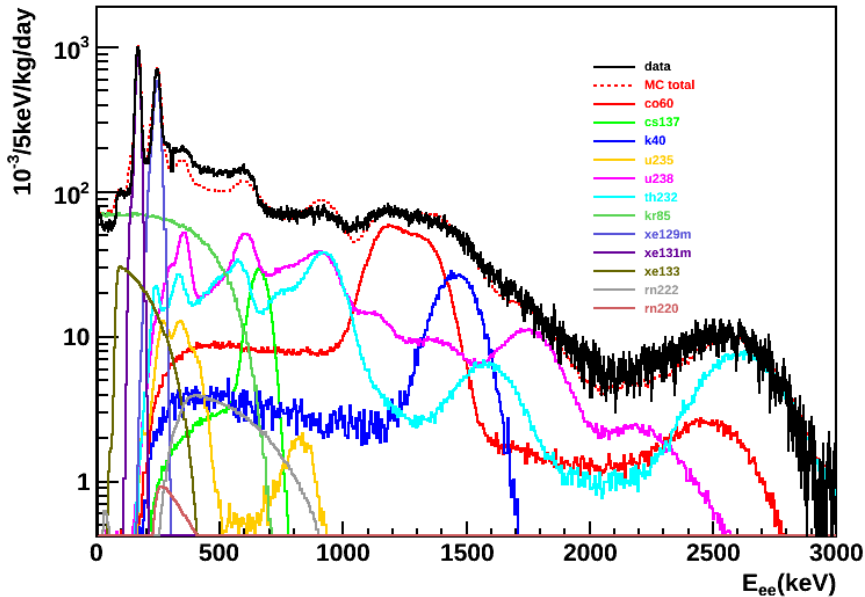


Distribution of β vertices



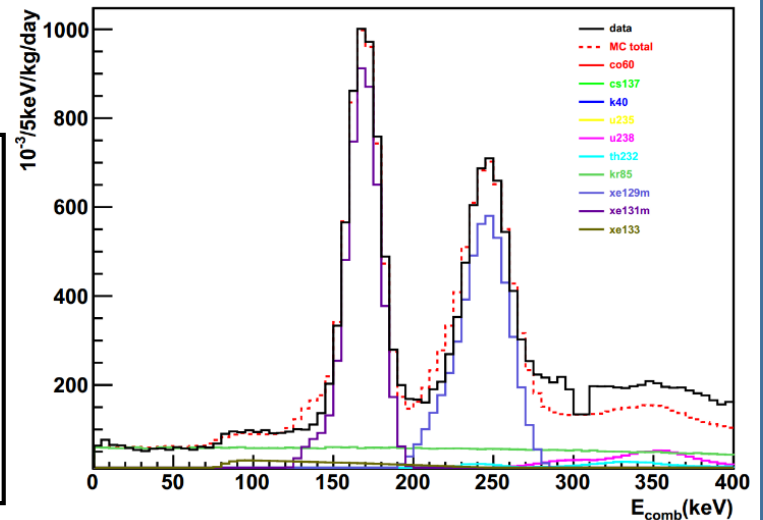
- (β, γ) analysis confirmed that it is due to ^{85}Kr , $\text{Kr/Xe} = (437 \pm 70)$ ppt
 - ❑ Accidental air leak in engineering runs.
 - ❑ Consistent with the offline measurement.

ER backgrounds: data & MC



Item	Background (mDRU)
Total	15.33
^{85}Kr	15.04
^{222}Rn	0.075
^{220}Rn	0.021
PMT arrays & bases	0.097
PTFE wall	0.021
Inner vessel	0.045
Others IV components	0.026
Cu outer vessel	0.016

- Data and MC were consistent in shape with each other;
- Low energy agreement also within 17%;
- The dominating background came from ^{85}Kr .



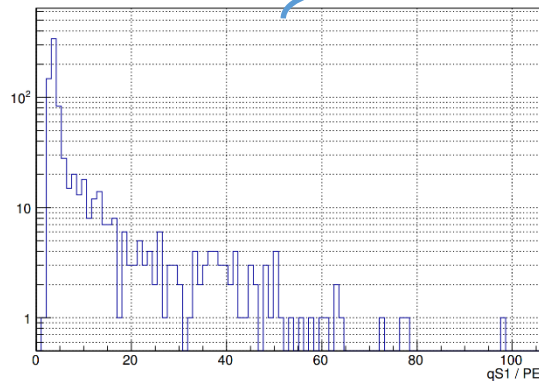
Background budget in DM data

	ER	Accidental	Neutron	Total Expected
All	611	5.9	0.13	617 ± 104
Below NR median	2.5	0.7	0.06	3.2 ± 0.71

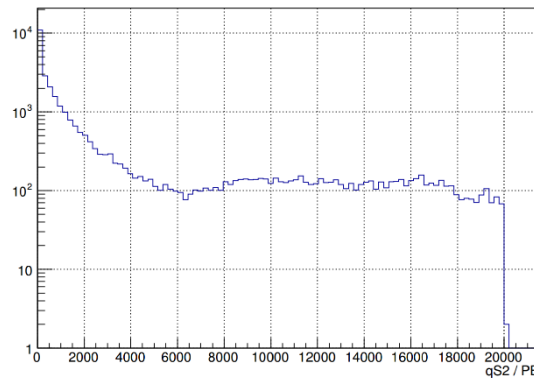
Based on Kr event distribution

Data driven

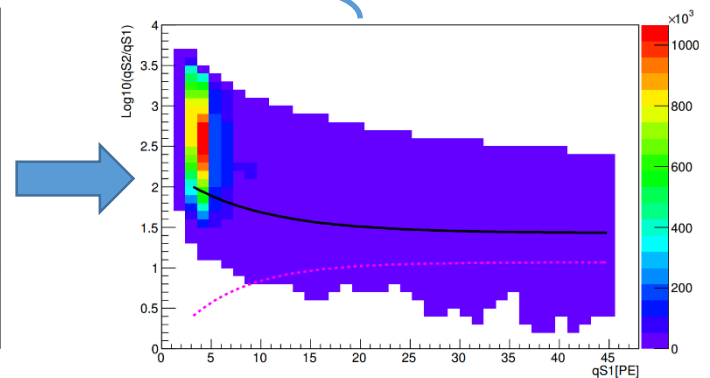
Based on MC



• Single S1

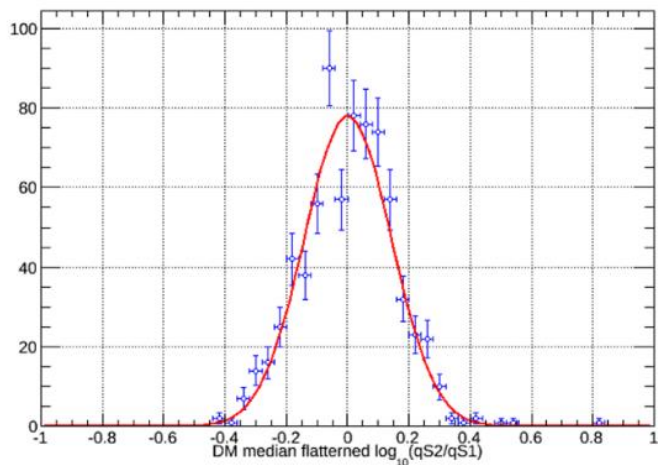
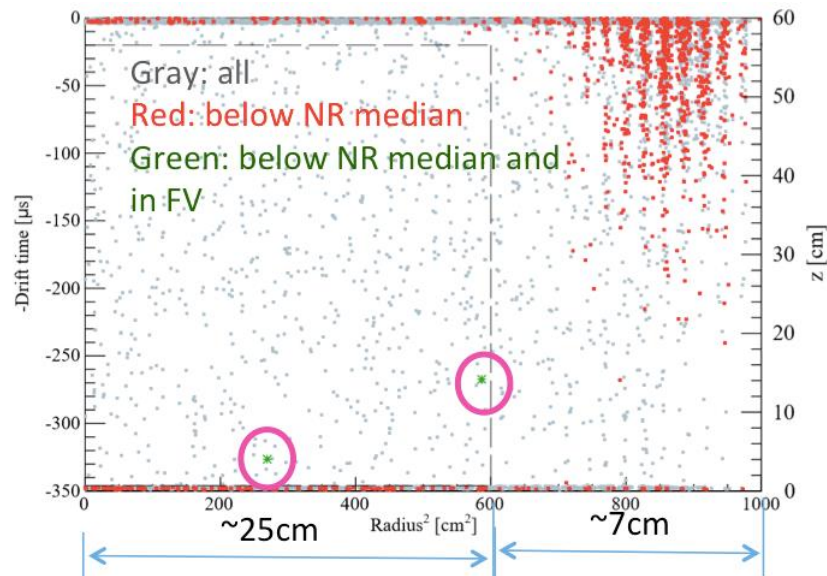
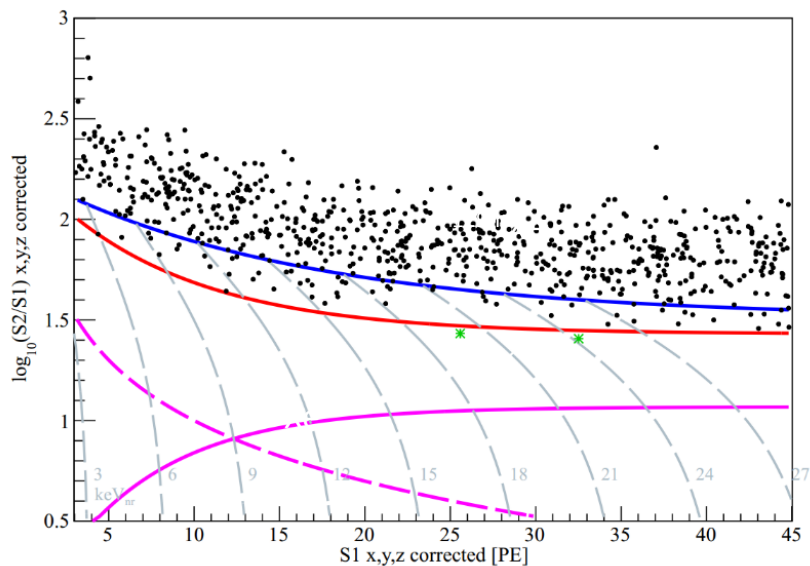


• Single S2



Random coincidence

Final DM candidates: 19.1 live-day · 306 kg

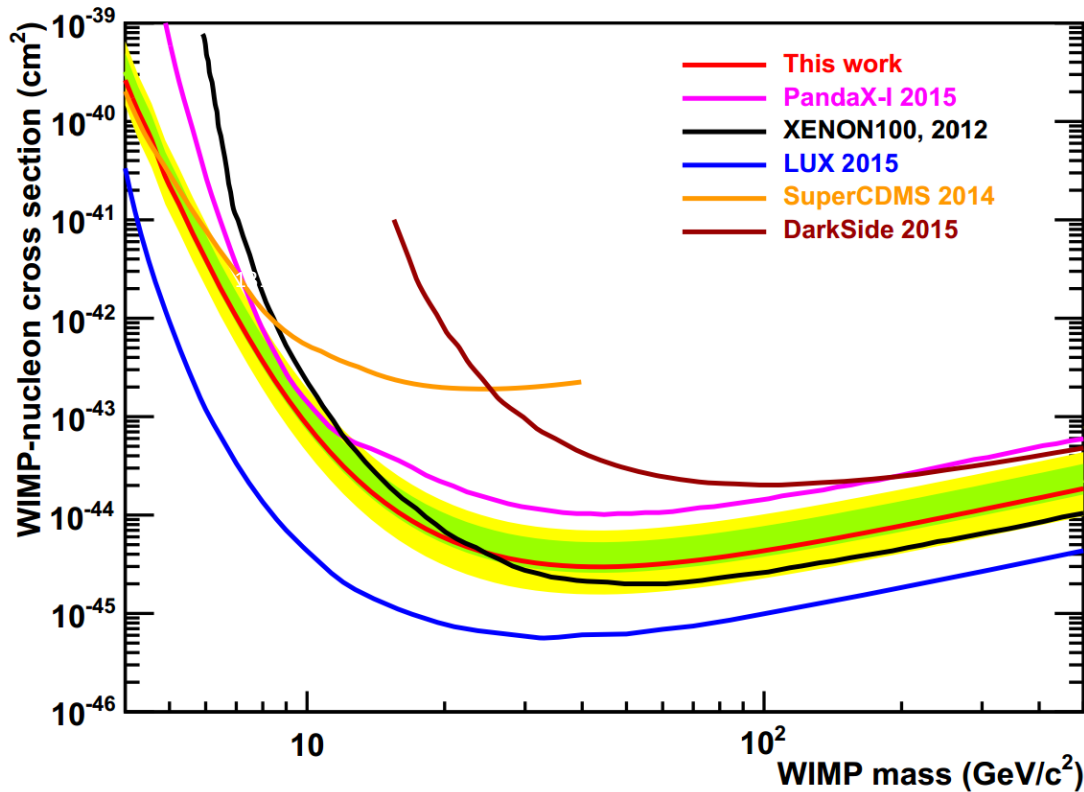


Budget of backgrounds in DM runs

	ER	Accidental	Neutron	Total Expected	Total observed
All	611	5.9	0.13	617±104	728
Below NR median	2.5	0.7	0.06	3.2±0.71	2

No excess signal !

Exclusion limits on DM



- Simple counting analysis based on an expected background of 3.2(0.7) evts and 2 observed evts
- Low mass: competitive with SuperCDMS;
- high mass: similar exclusion limit as XENON100 225-day

Summary & Outlook

- ❑ **Half-ton scale PandaX-II** has been tuned, most of the key components were working well;
- ❑ Commissioning run with **19.1 live-day x 306 kg** exposure observed no DM candidate;
- ❑ After a maintenance of **Re-distilling Kr**, the ER backgrounds were suppressed significantly and the data taking was just resumed.
- ❑ PandaX DM experiments have carved into the “mainstream” WIMP predication region. **Stay tuned for the future excitement!**

Thank you !

PandaX Experiment

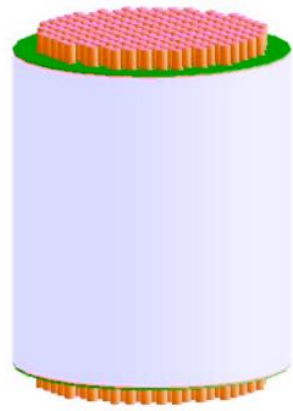
PandaX = Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Experiments



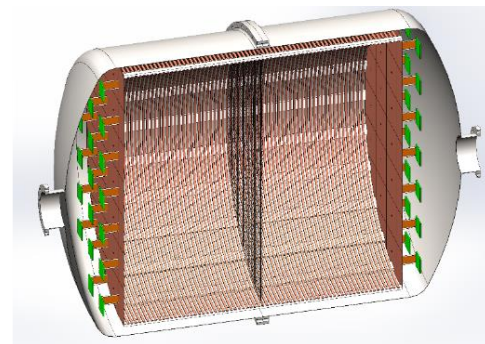
Phase I:
120 kg DM
2009-2014



Phase II:
500 kg DM
2014-2017



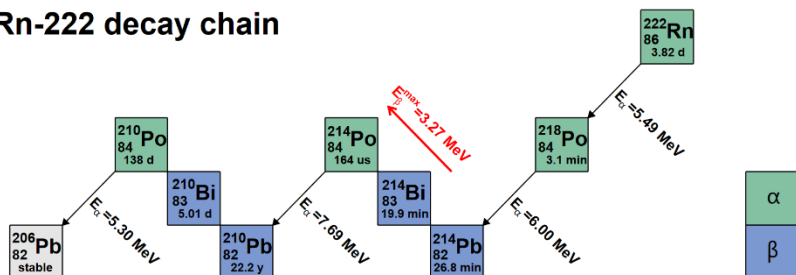
PandaX-xT:
multi-ton DM
future



PandaX-III:
200 kg to 1 ton
 ^{136}Xe OvDBD
future

Internal Background from $^{220/222}\text{Rn}$

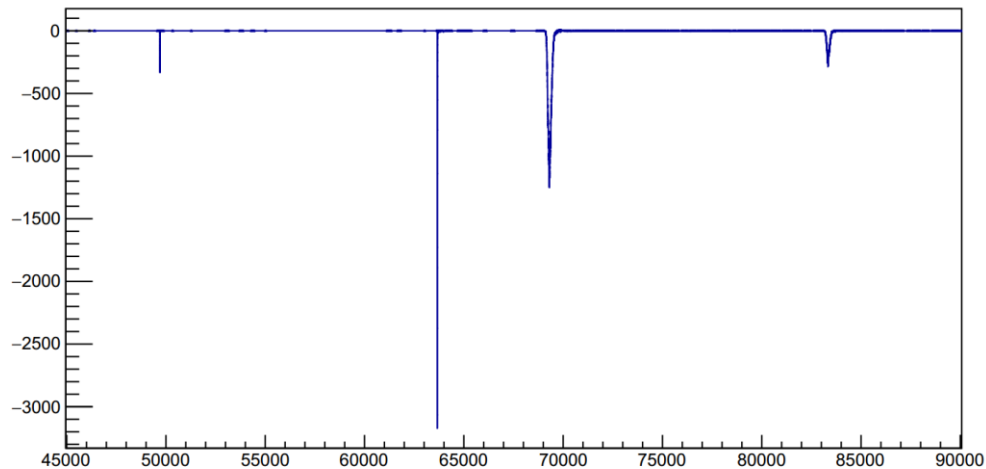
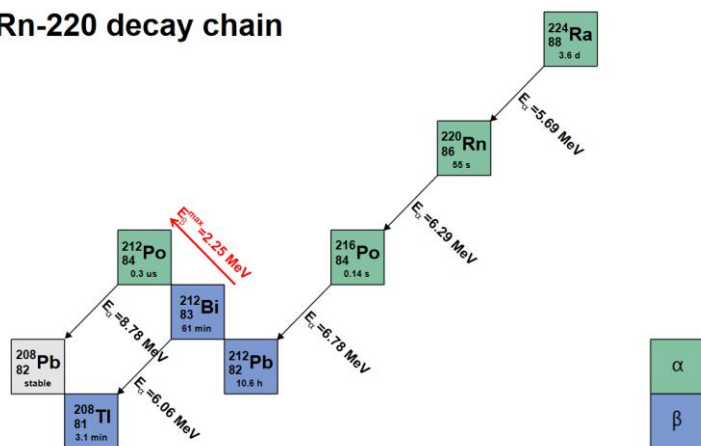
Rn-222 decay chain



➤ $^{220}\text{Rn}, ^{222}\text{Rn}$ were identified by (β, α) and (α, α) coincidence events:

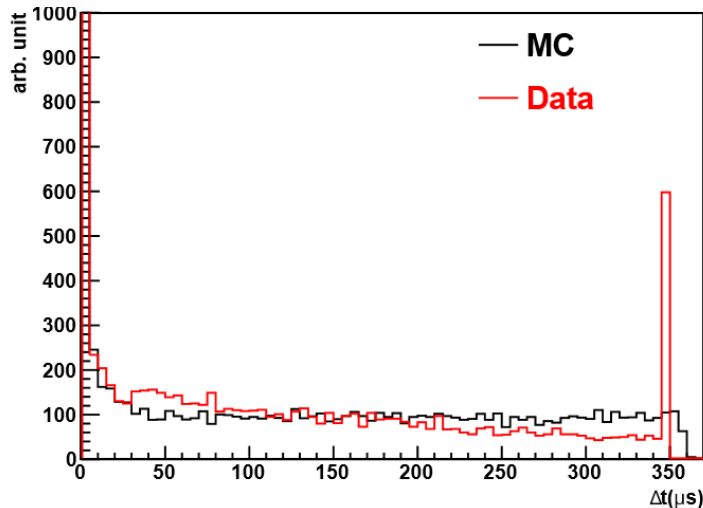
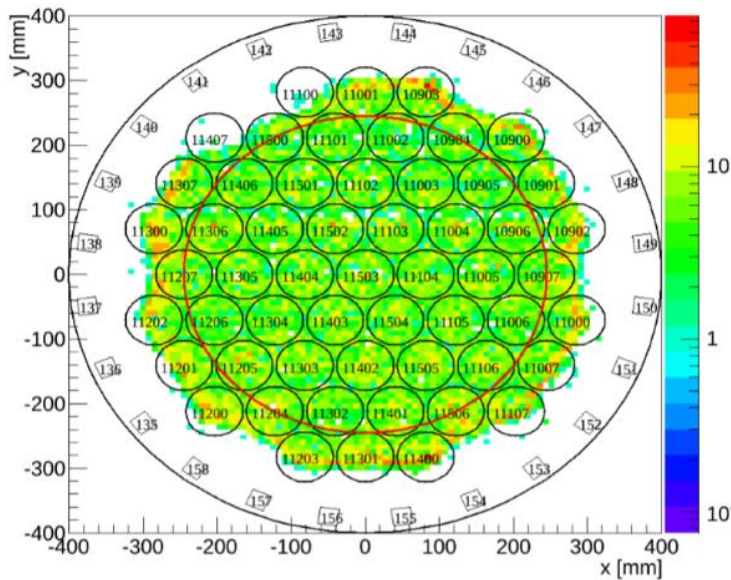
- ❑ ^{222}Rn : $^{214}\text{Bi}-^{214}\text{Po}$, $6.57 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ in FV
- ❑ ^{220}Rn : $^{212}\text{Bi}-^{212}\text{Po}$ ($0.54 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$), $^{220}\text{Rn}-^{216}\text{Po}$ ($0.41 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$) in FV,

Rn-220 decay chain



A typical $^{214}\text{Bi}-^{214}\text{Po}$ $\beta - \alpha$ event

Event selection



Horizontal cuts:

determined by the quality of event position reconstruction (removing the last ring of PMT)

Vertical cuts:

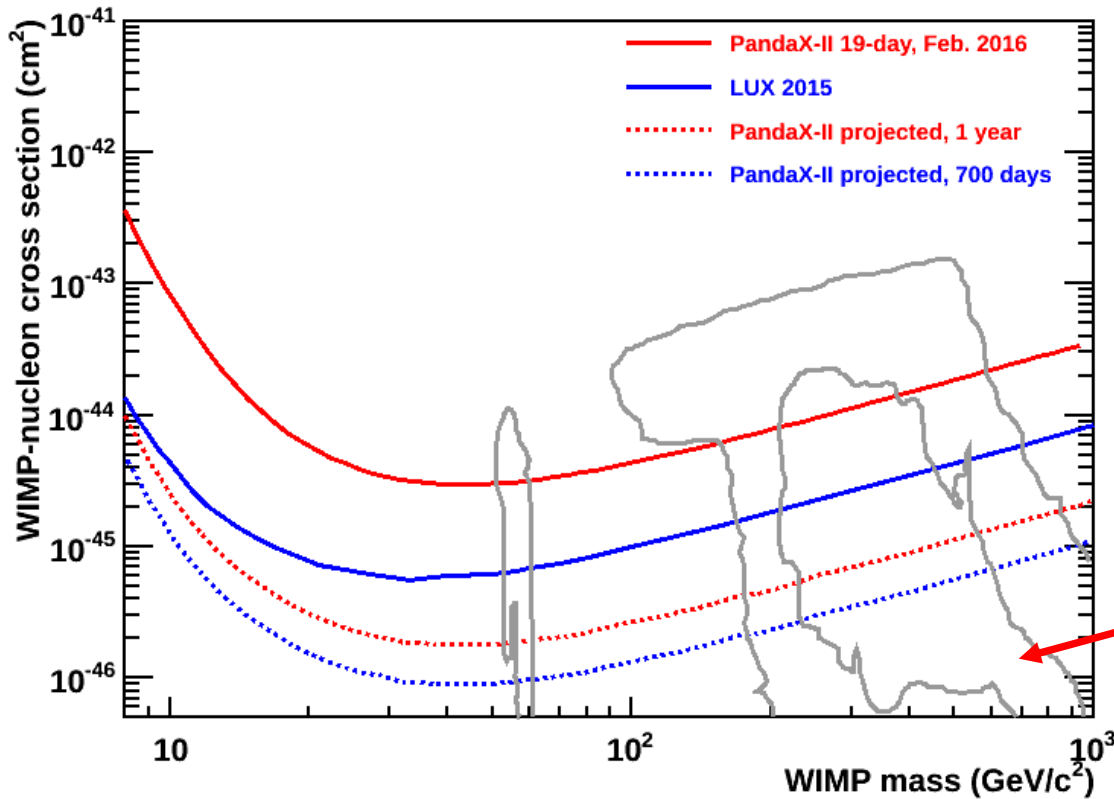
determined by choosing the flat region in non-DM-window for both data and MC (excess at cathode likely due to Rn daughters accumulation)

S1 cuts: [3, 45] PE

Optimized for the DM Searching sensitivity by using expected background only

S2 cuts: Event Trig. ($100_{\text{raw}} \text{---} 10\text{k}_{\text{correct}}$) PE

Back up



PandaX-II sensitivity assumes:

- 300 kg x 365 day
- 4.4 PE/keV @ 122 keV
- S1 range [3, 47] PE
- ER rejection 99.75%
- NR acceptance 35%
- <3.7 background events

WIMP parameter space,
CMSSM region

- C. Stenge et al., JCAP 1203,030 (2012);
- A. Fowlie et al. (2012), [arXiv:1206.0264](#);
- O. Buchmueller et al. (2011), [arXiv:1112.3564](#).