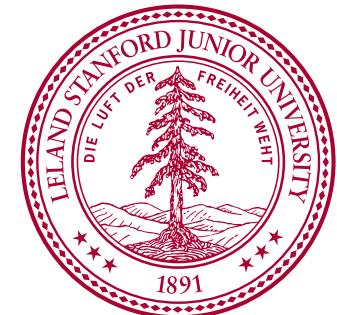




Recent results from EXO-200



*David Moore
Stanford University
for the EXO-200 Collaboration*

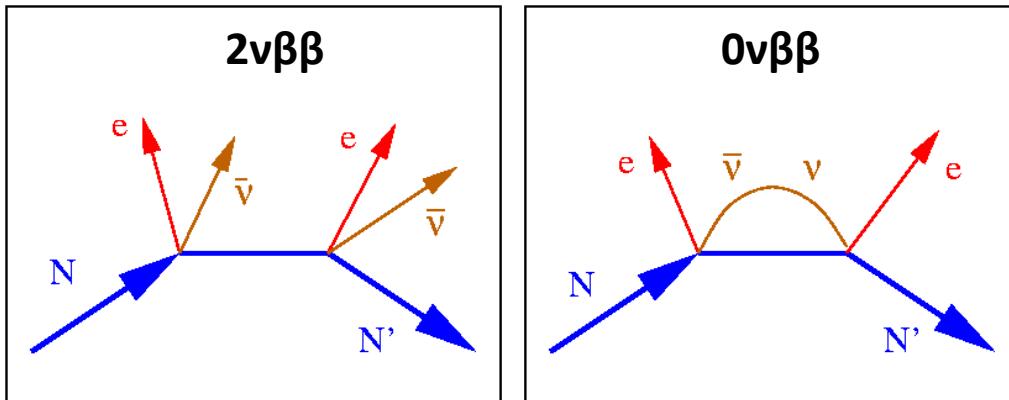
20th Particles & Nuclei International Conference

25-29 August 2014
Hamburg, Germany

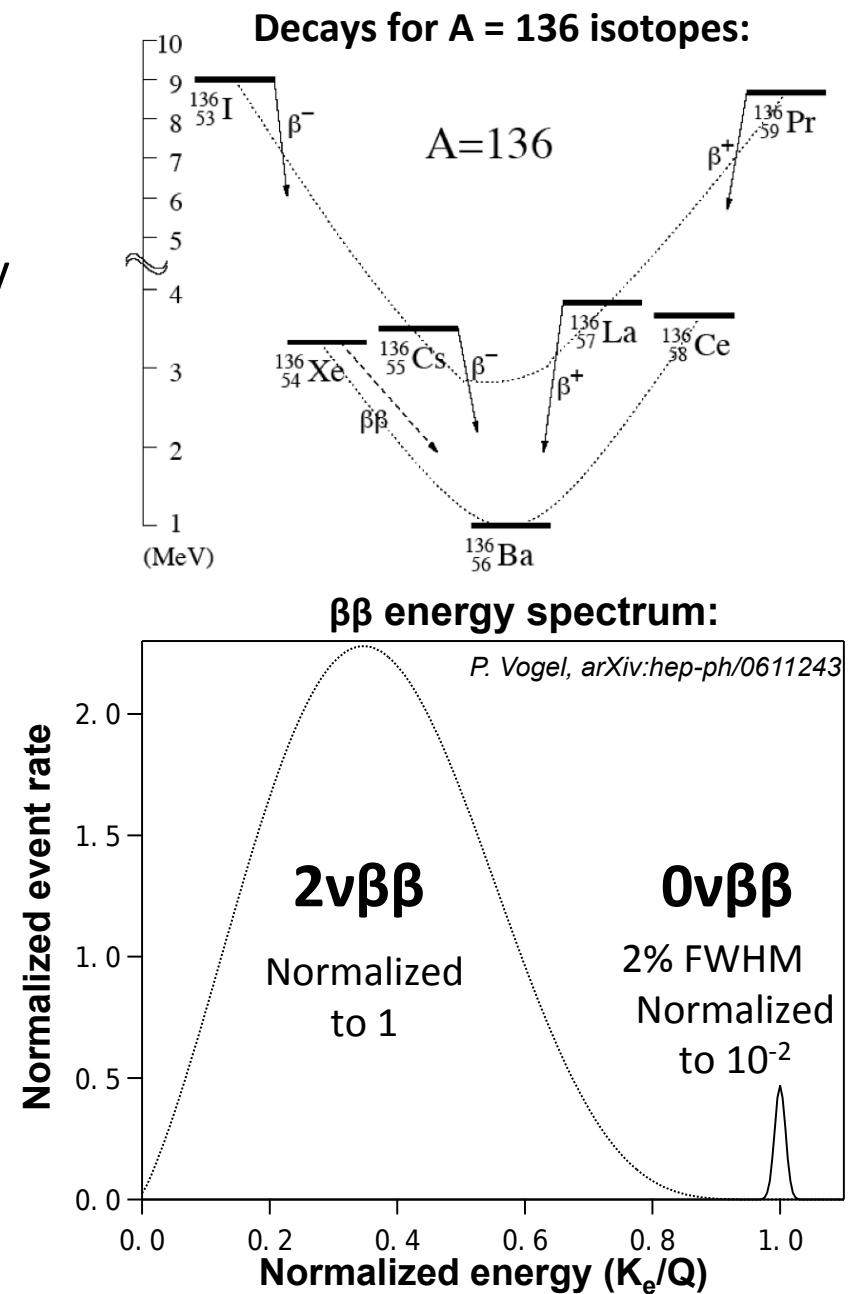


Introduction

- Nuclei for which β -decay is energetically forbidden can decay through a second-order transition (“double-beta decay”)
- If ν is a Majorana particle ($\nu = \bar{\nu}$), then decay can proceed with no emitted neutrinos



- Observation of $0\nu\beta\beta$ would provide:
 - A beyond the Standard Model, lepton-number violating process
 - Imply neutrinos are Majorana particles
 - Constrain neutrino mass scale



The EXO-200 Collaboration



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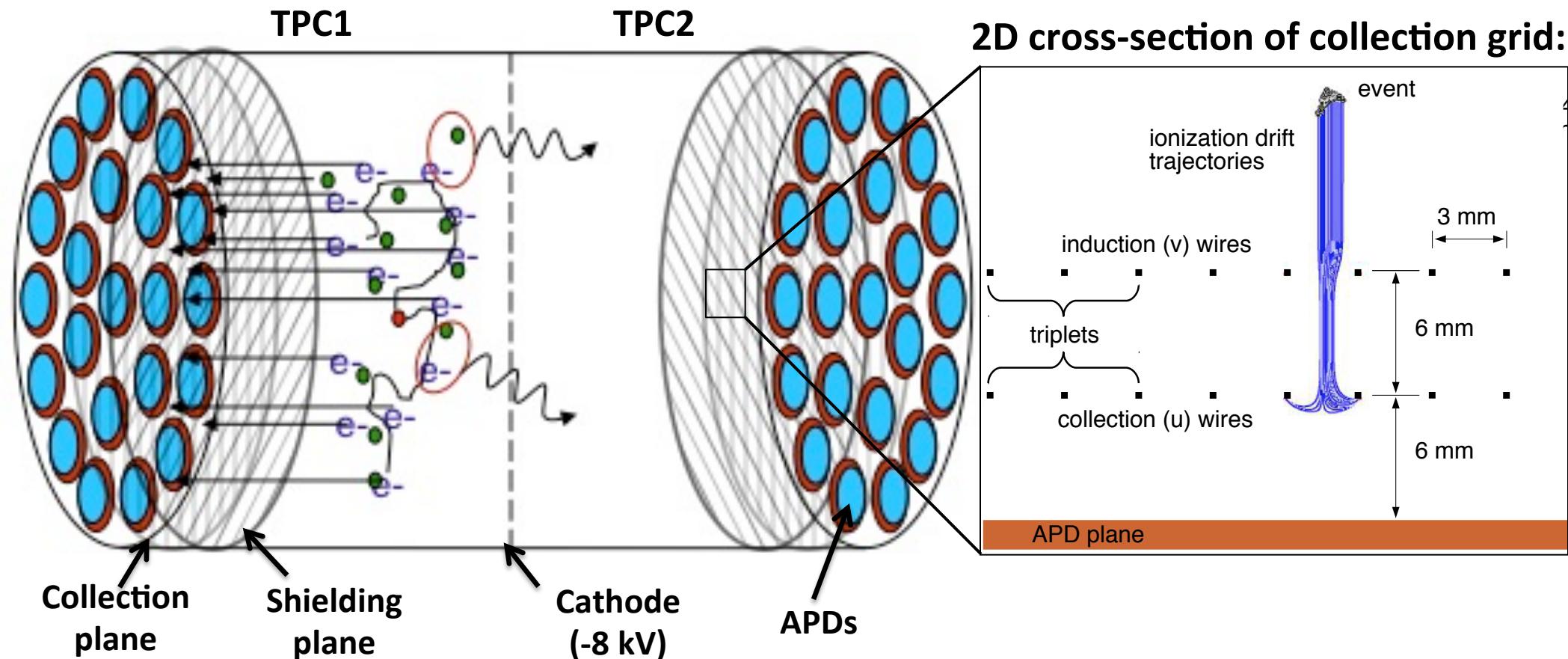
Stanford University, Stanford CA, USA - T. Brunner, J. Chaves, J. Davis, R. DeVoe, D. Fudenberg, G. Gratta, S. Kravitz, D. Moore, I. Ostrovskiy, A. Rivas, A. Schubert, D. Tosi, K. Twelker, M. Weber

Technical University of Munich, Garching, Germany - W. Feldmeier, P. Fierlinger, M. Marino

TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada - J. Dilling, R. Krucken, F. Retière, V. Strickland

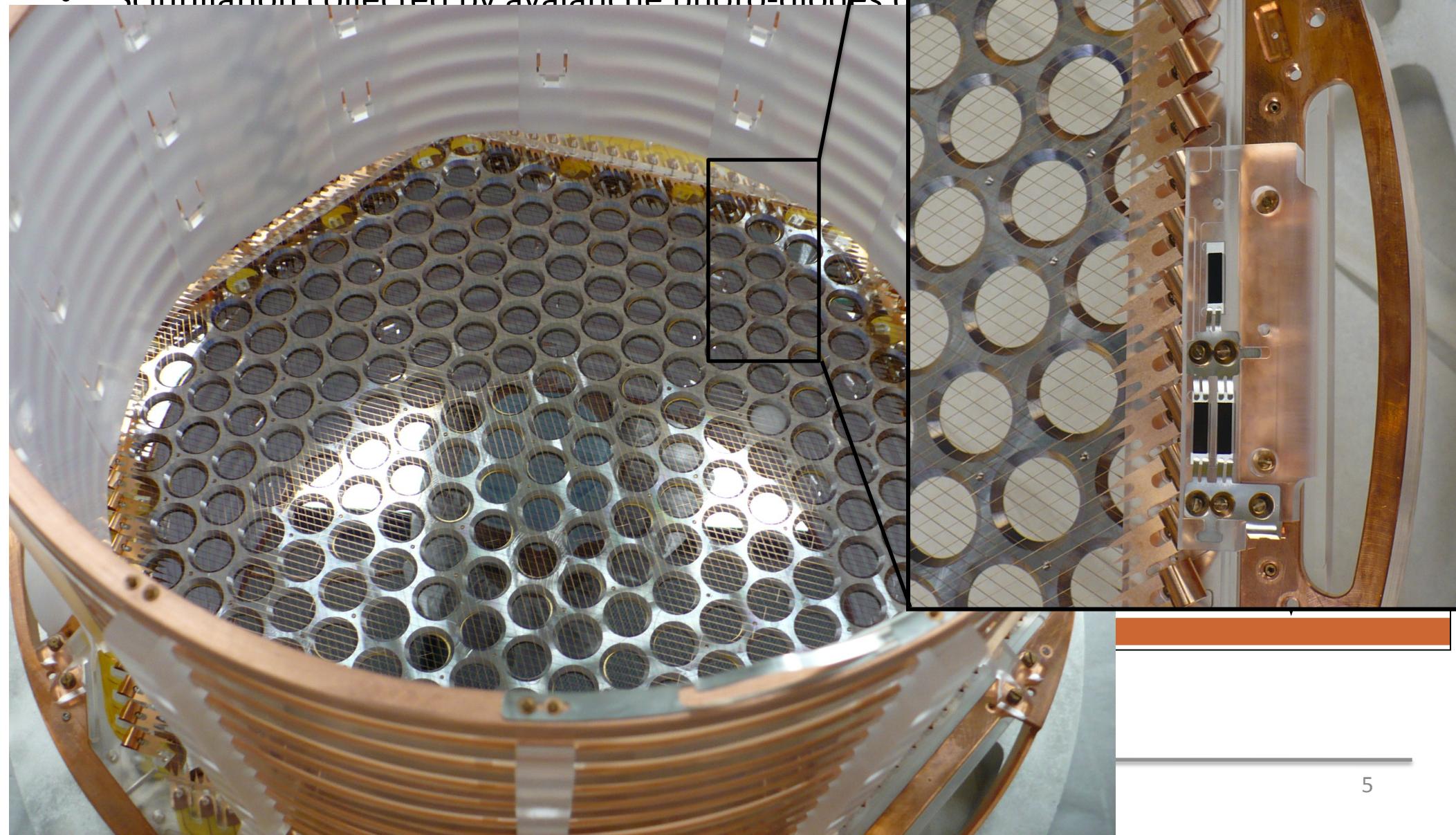
EXO-200 TPC

- EXO-200 consists of radiopure, dual time projection chambers (TPCs) sharing a central cathode (filled with ~150 kg LXe, enriched to 80.6% ^{136}Xe)
- Scintillation collected by avalanche photo-diodes (APDs) at interaction time
- Charge collection and shielding planes rotated to give X/Y position, Z from charge drift time



EXO-200 TPC

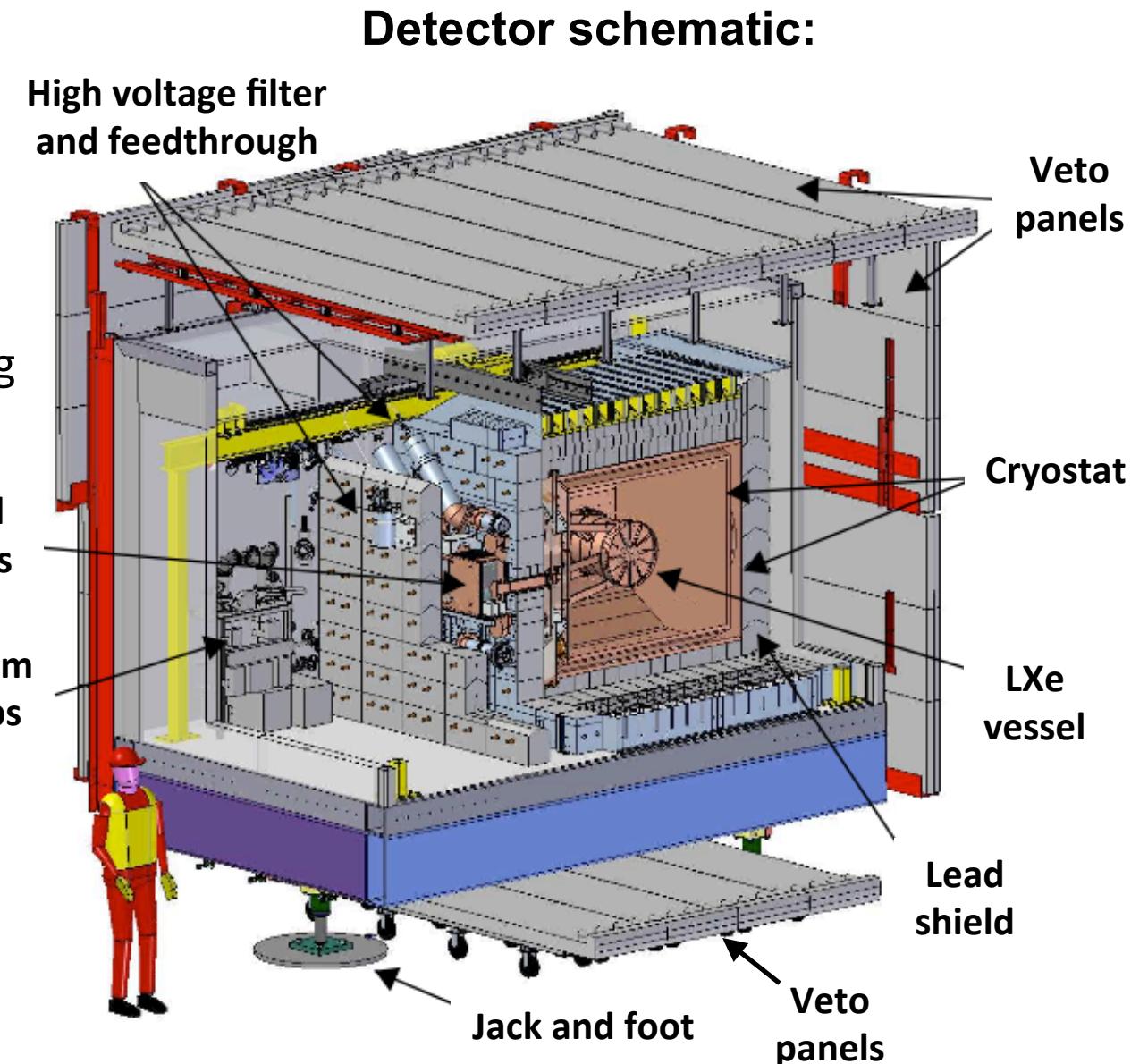
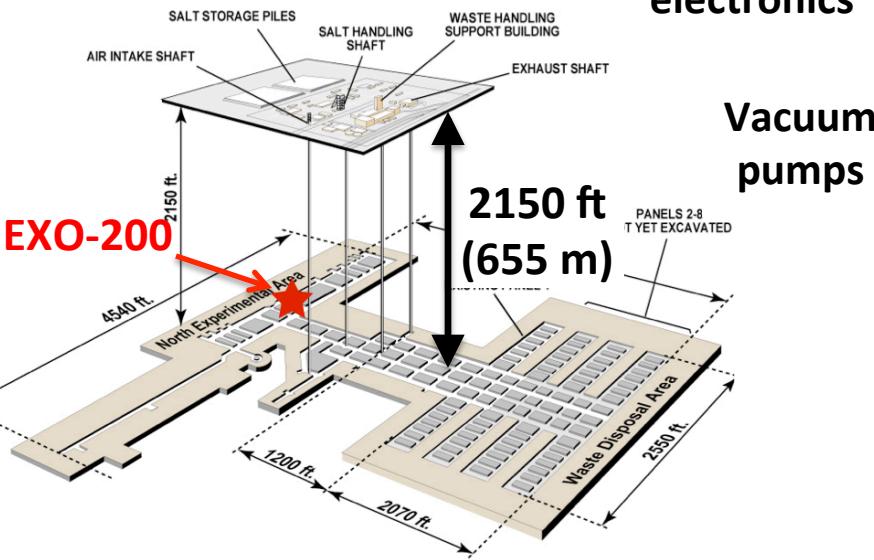
- EXO-200 consists of radiopure, dual time projection chamber with a central cathode (filled with ~150 kg LXe, enriched to 40% $\text{^{86}Kr}$)
- Scintillation collected by avalanche photo-diodes (APD)



EXO-200 detector

- Detector installed at WIPP facility near Carlsbad, NM (~1600 mwe)
- Salt mine with relatively low levels of U/Th and Rn
- TPC additionally surrounded by active and passive shielding

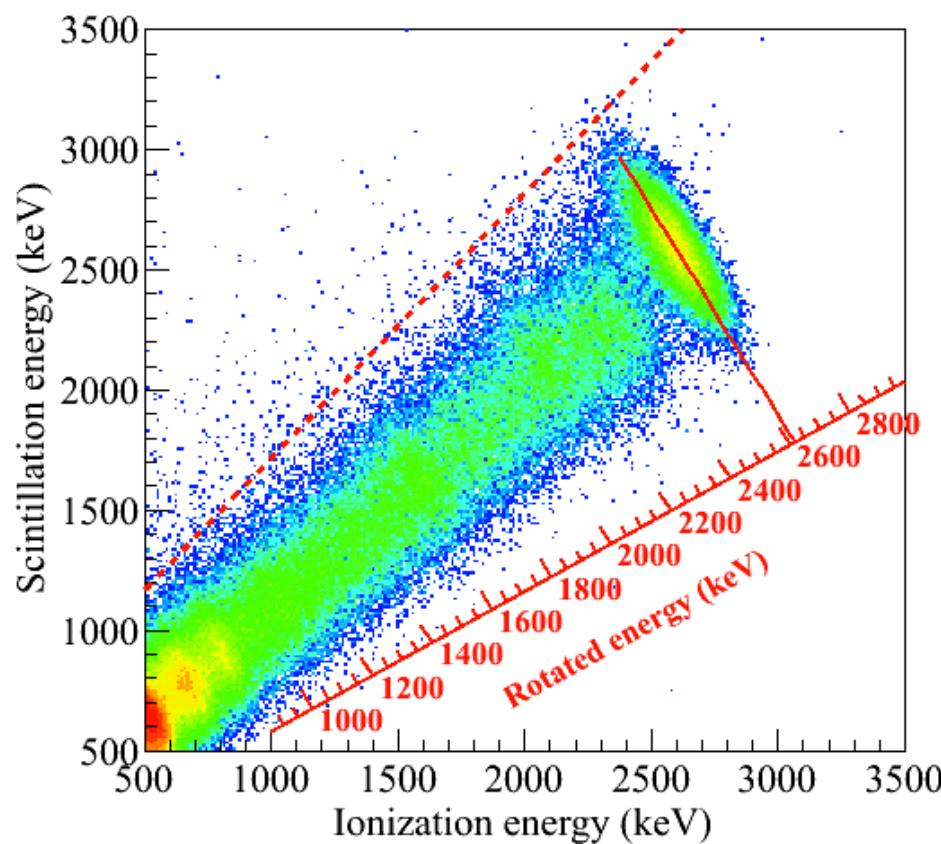
WIPP Facility:



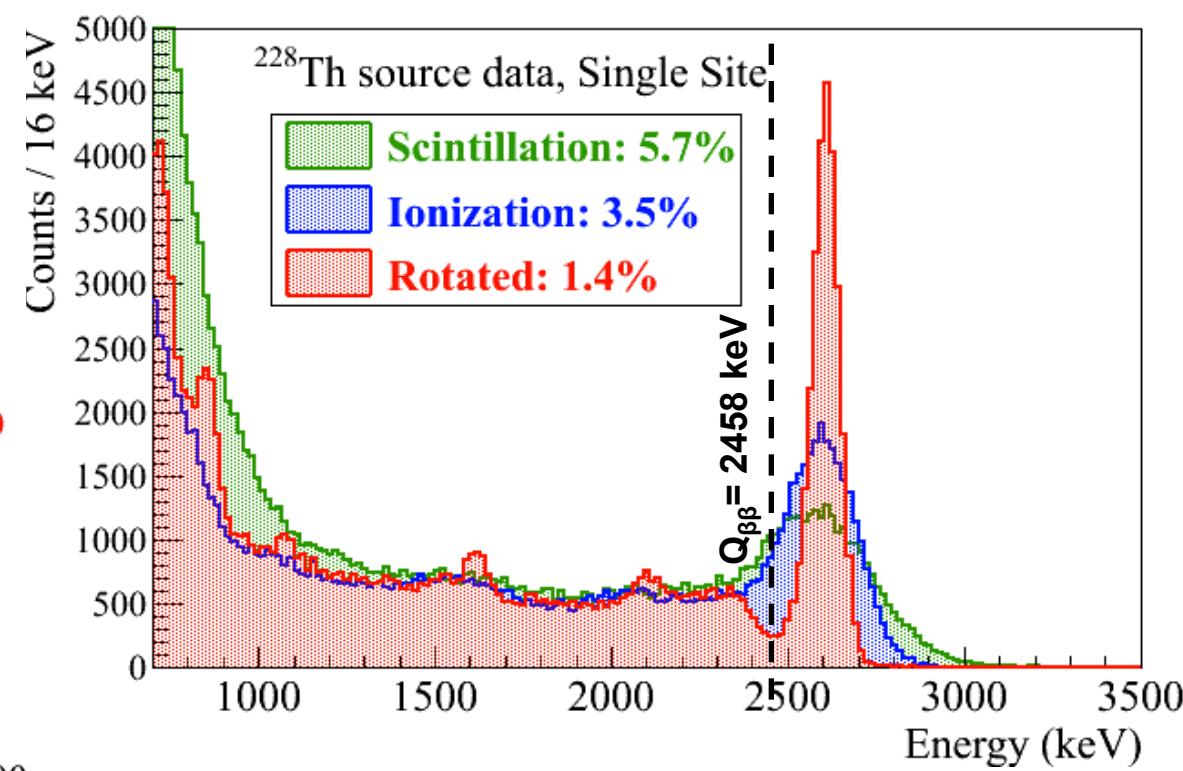
Energy reconstruction

- Reconstruct “rotated” energy measured in scintillation versus ionization plane
- Takes into account anti-correlation of charge and scintillation response to improve energy resolution
- Calibration performed with ^{60}Co , ^{137}Cs , ^{226}Ra , and ^{228}Th

Scintillation vs. Ionization, ^{228}Th calibration data:



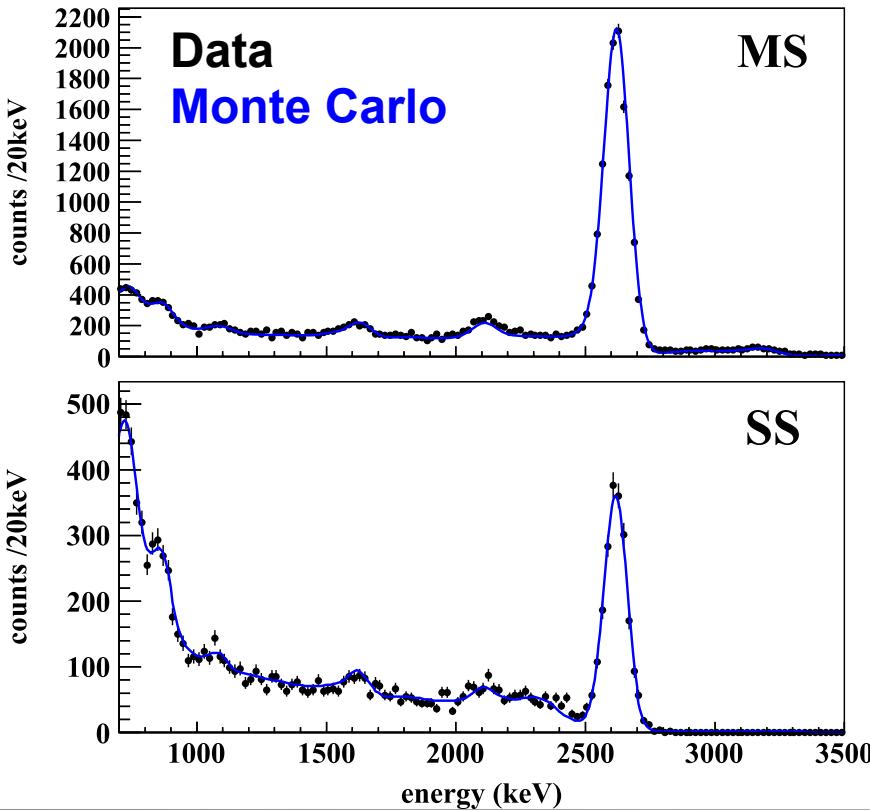
Reconstructed energy, ^{228}Th calibration data:



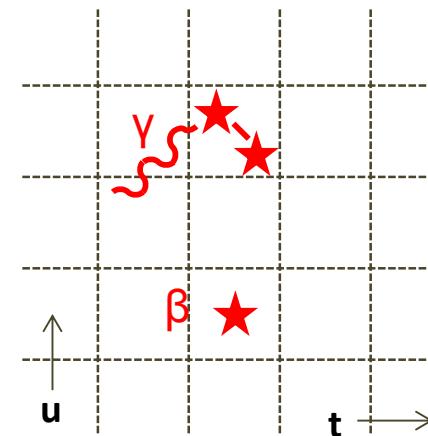
Background discrimination

- Most backgrounds deposit energy at multiple locations (multi-site, MS), while signals deposited at single location (single-site, SS)
- Channel pitch is 9 mm in X/Y, Z resolution from timing is ~ 6 mm

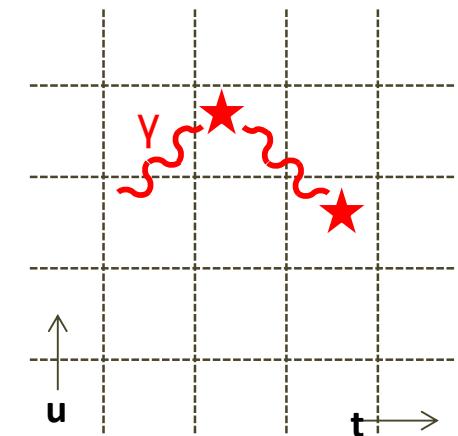
Energy spectrum, ^{228}Th calibration data:



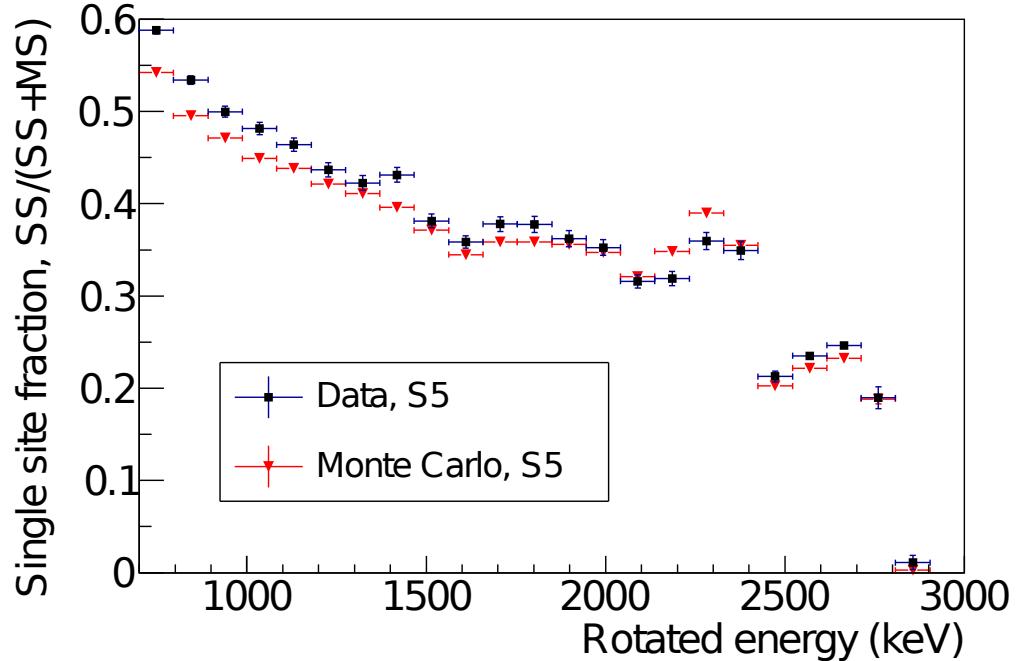
Single Site Events (SS)



Multiple Site Events (MS)



Single-site fraction, ^{228}Th calibration data:

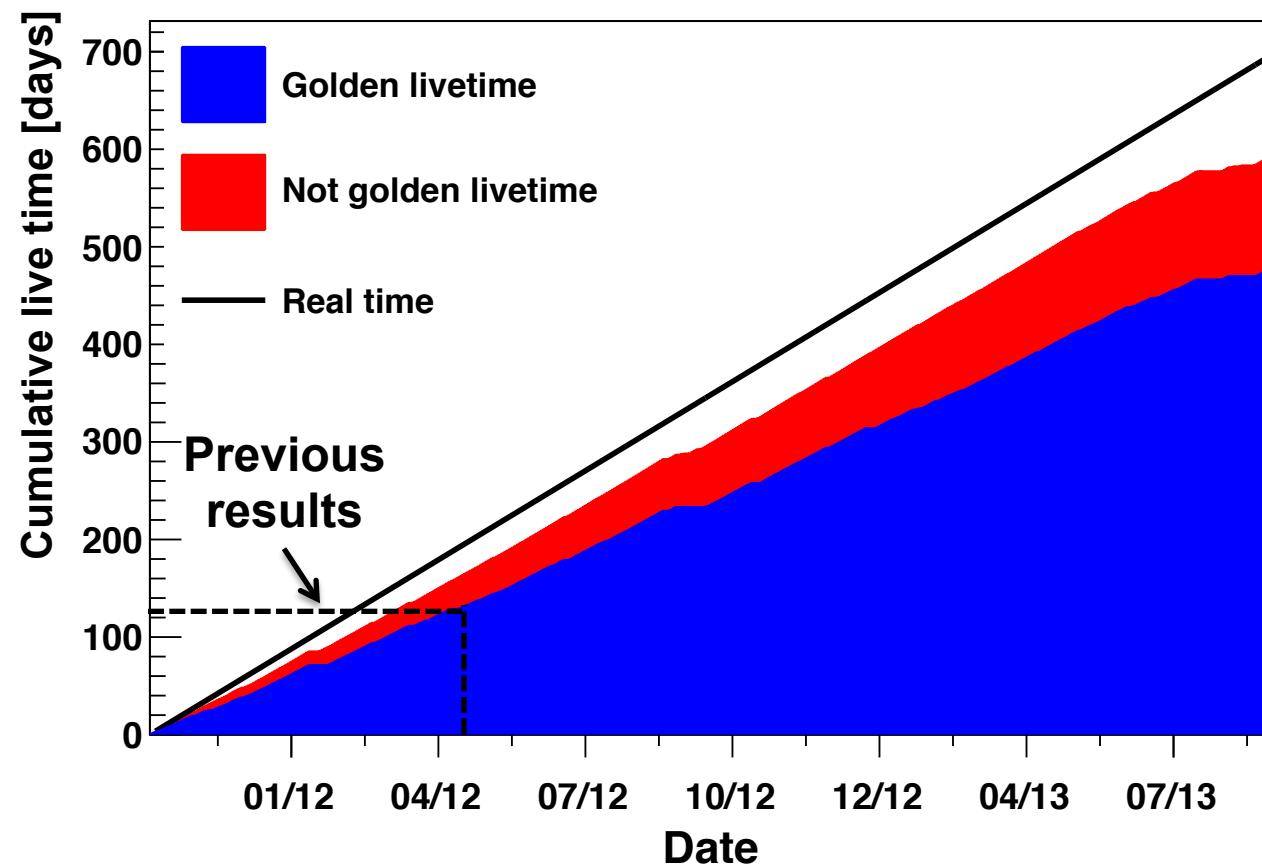


Phys. Rev. C 89, 015502, arXiv:1306.6106 (2013)

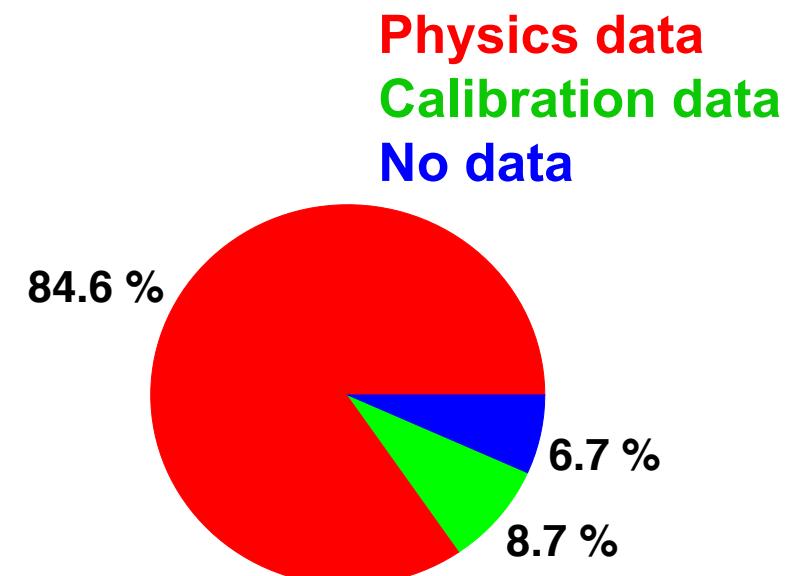
Run 2 data set

- Data analyzed in this work were taken between Oct. 2011 and Sept. 2013
- Total accumulated “Golden” data was 447.60 ± 0.01 days, corresponding to a ^{136}Xe exposure of $100 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{yr}$

Run 2abc data taking vs. time:

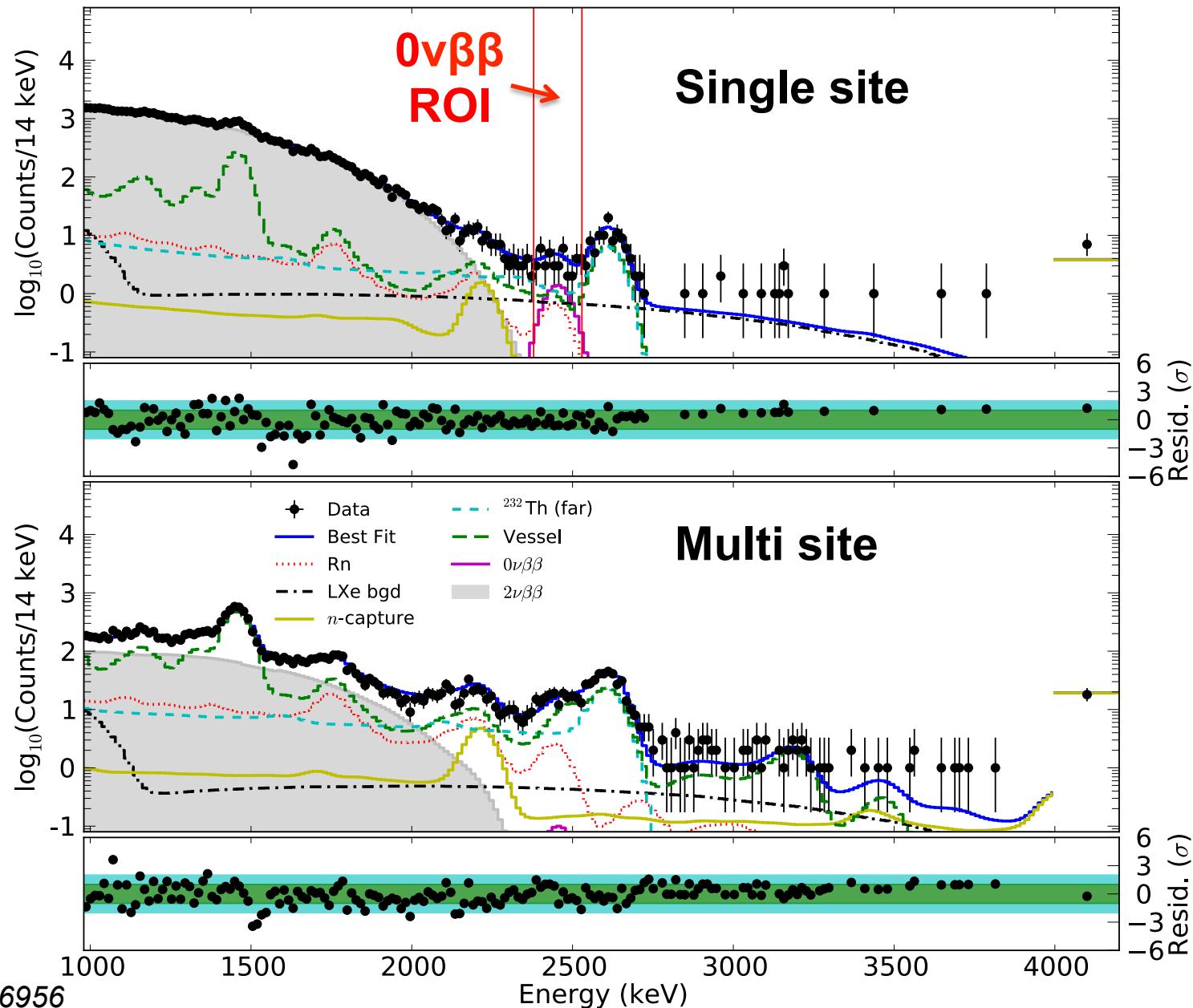


Data taking fraction:



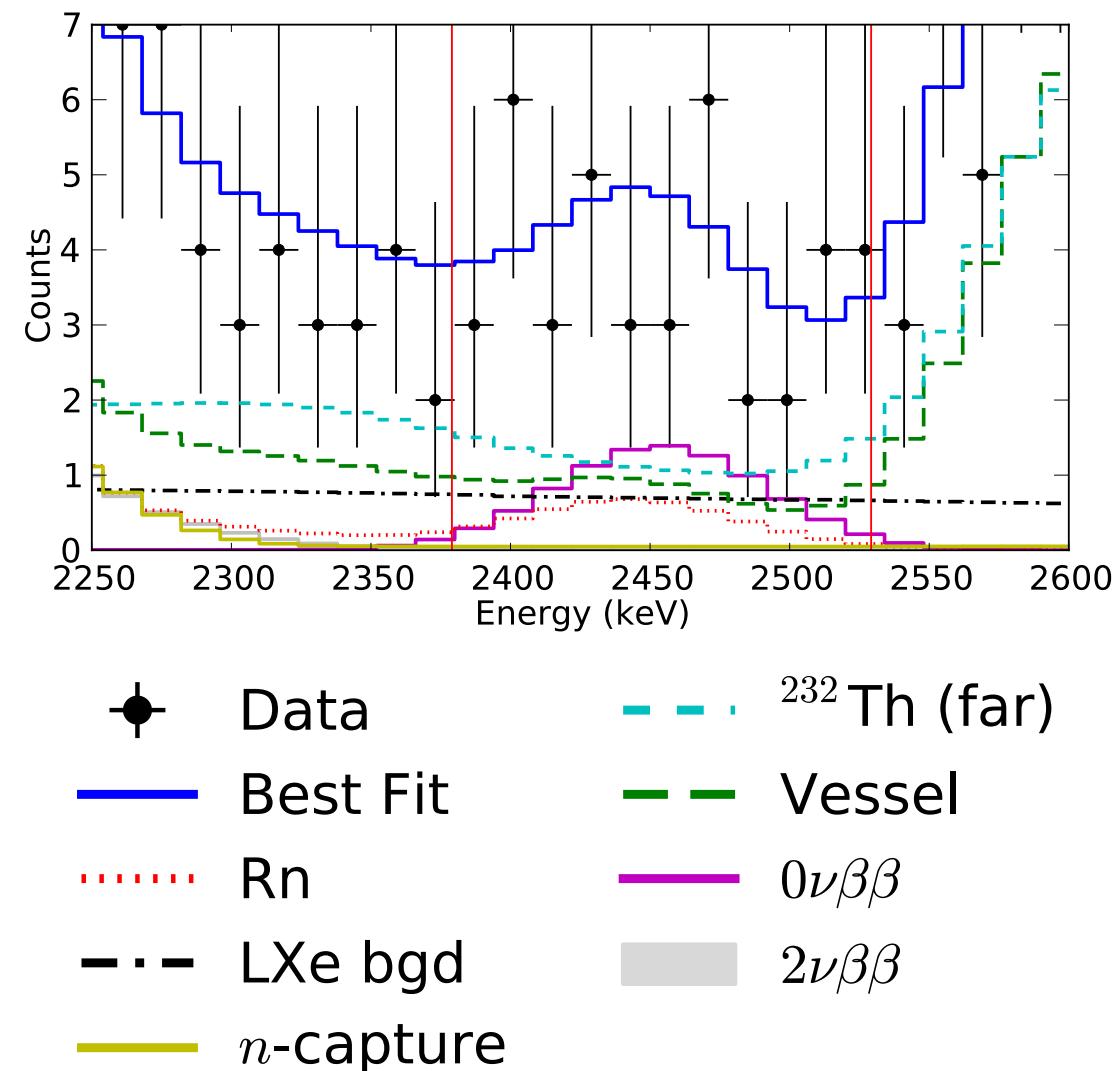
$0\nu\beta\beta$ results

- Perform fit of observed spectrum from 980-9800 keV
- Multi-site data constrain backgrounds, while $0\nu\beta\beta$ ROI is in single-site data
- Fit also includes “standoff distance” from nearest TPC surface to better constrain backgrounds (suppressed here for clarity)



$0\nu\beta\beta$ results

Fit to single site spectrum near $0\nu\beta\beta$ ROI:



Backgrounds in $\pm 2\sigma$ ROI:

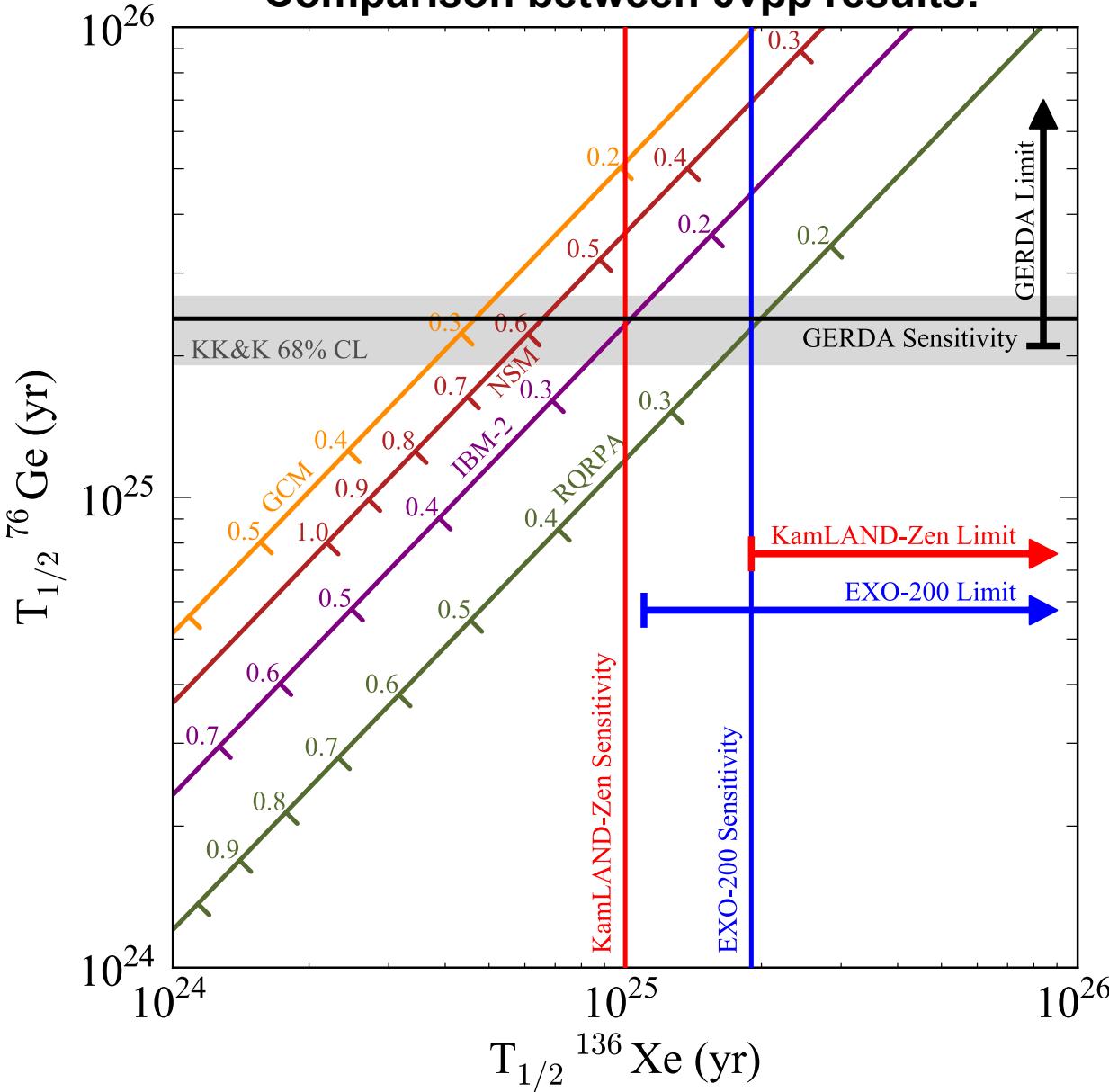
Th chain	16.0
U chain	8.1
Xe-137	7.0
Total	31.1 ± 3.8

$T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta} > 1.1 \cdot 10^{25} \text{ yr}$
 $\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle < 190 - 450 \text{ meV}$
(90% C.L.)

Nature **510**, 229 (2014), arXiv:1402.6956

$0\nu\beta\beta$ status

Comparison between $0\nu\beta\beta$ results:



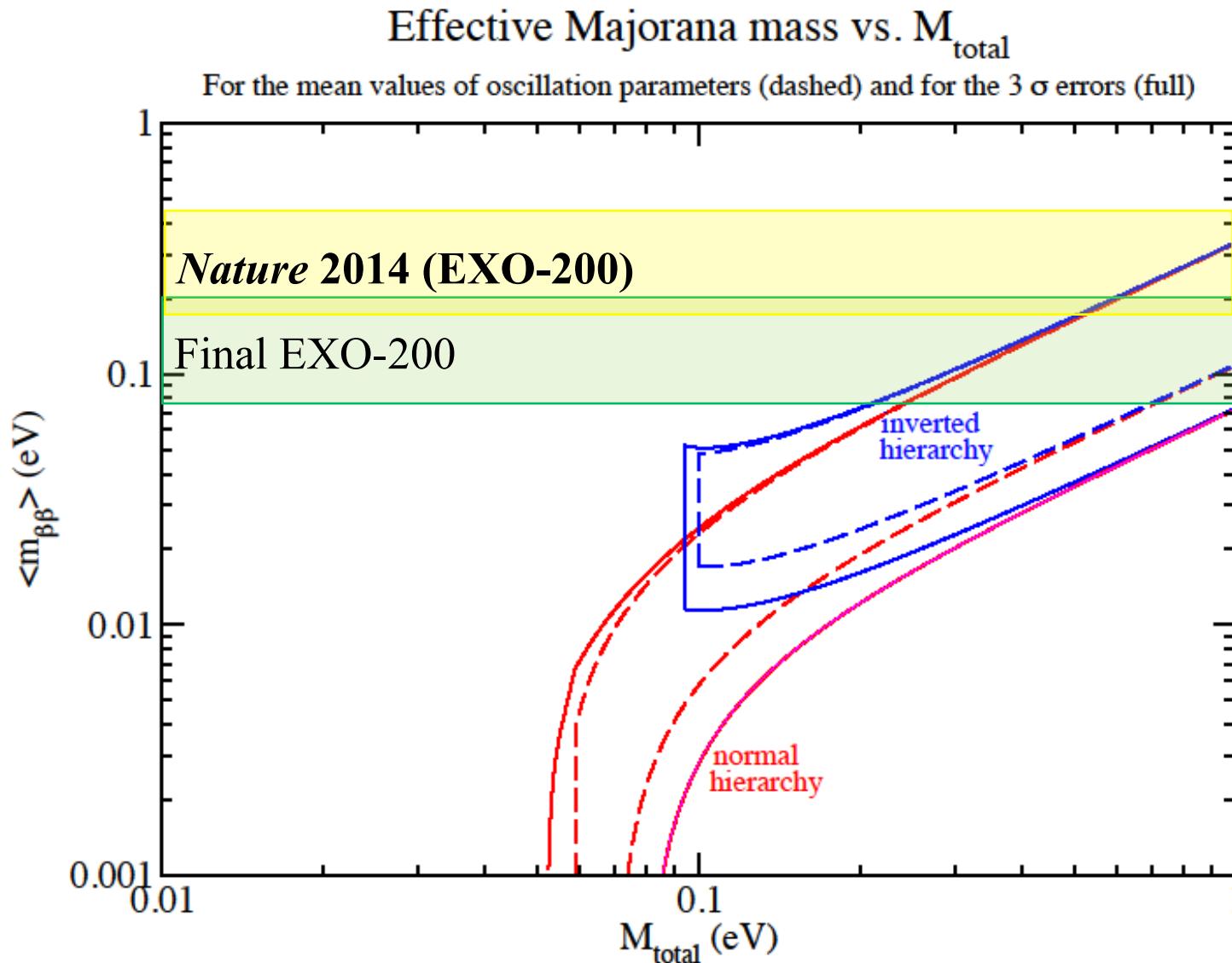
EXO-200:
Nature 510, 229 (2014)

GERDA Phase 1:
PRL 111 (2013) 122503

KamLAND-Zen:
PRL 110 (2013) 062502

KK&K Claim:
*Mod. Phys. Lett., A21 (2006)
1547*

Current and projected sensitivity



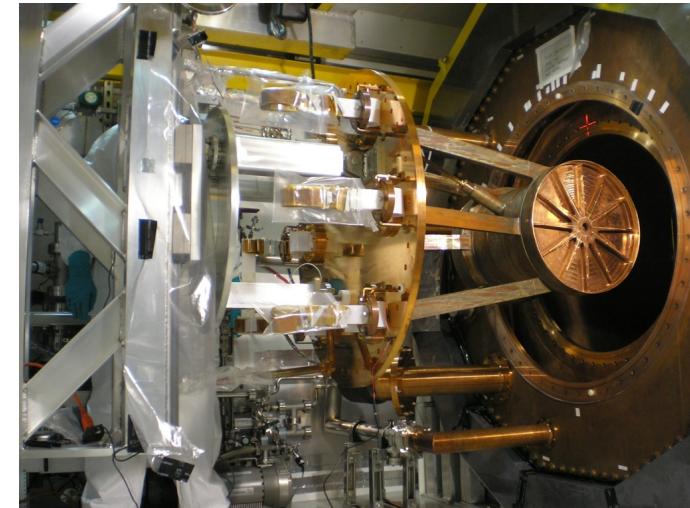
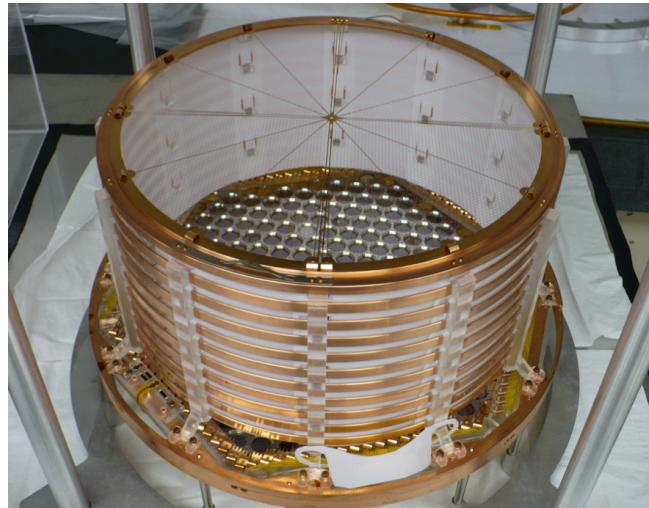
Final EXO-200:
Assumes 2 years
additional livetime with
Rn removal

Upgrades to electronics
to reduce APD noise
are also planned

Data taking has
stopped due to WIPP
closure. Planned access
to experimental site in
Fall 2014.

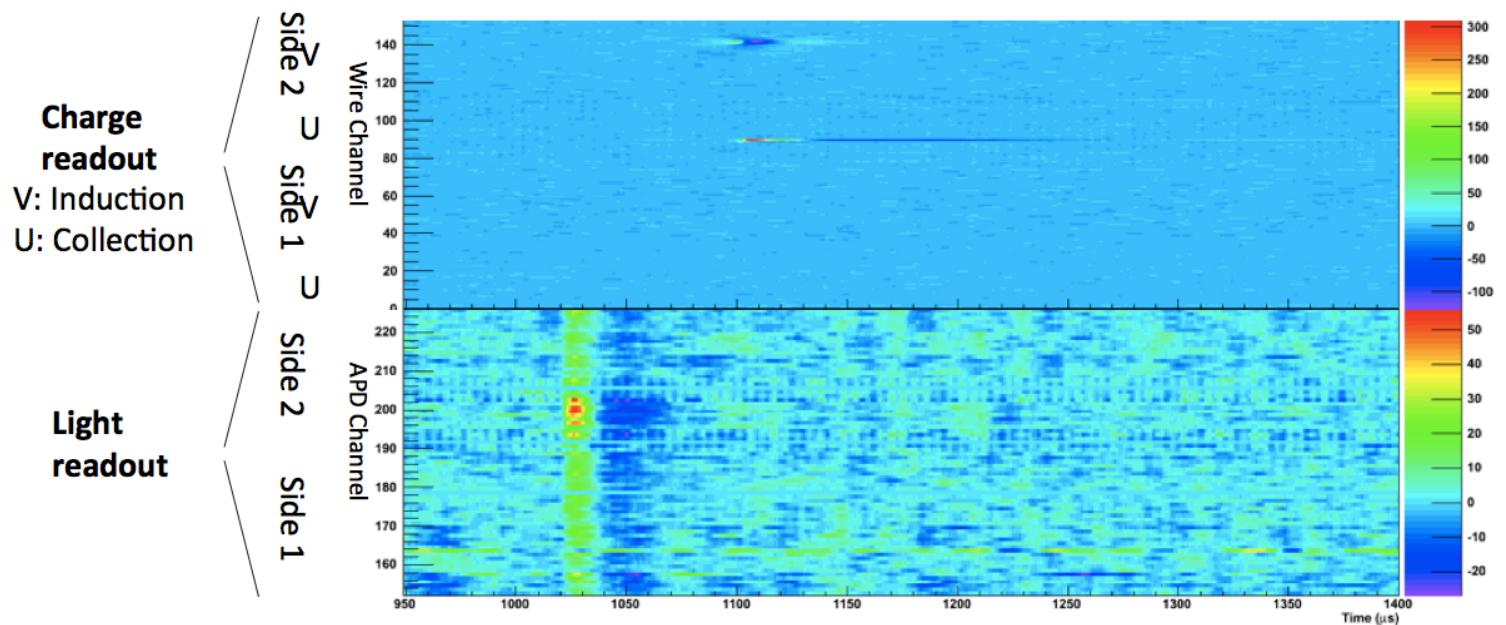
Summary

- EXO-200 took 2 years of data between Oct. 2011 and Sept. 2013
- Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ in full 2 year data set gave $T_{1/2}^{0\nu\beta\beta} > 1.1 \cdot 10^{25}$ yr (90% CL), and provides one of the most sensitive searches to date
- Data taking is currently stopped due to WIPP closure, but plan to upgrade the experiment and resume data taking in Fall 2014
- R&D for multi-tonne nEXO underway (see following talk)

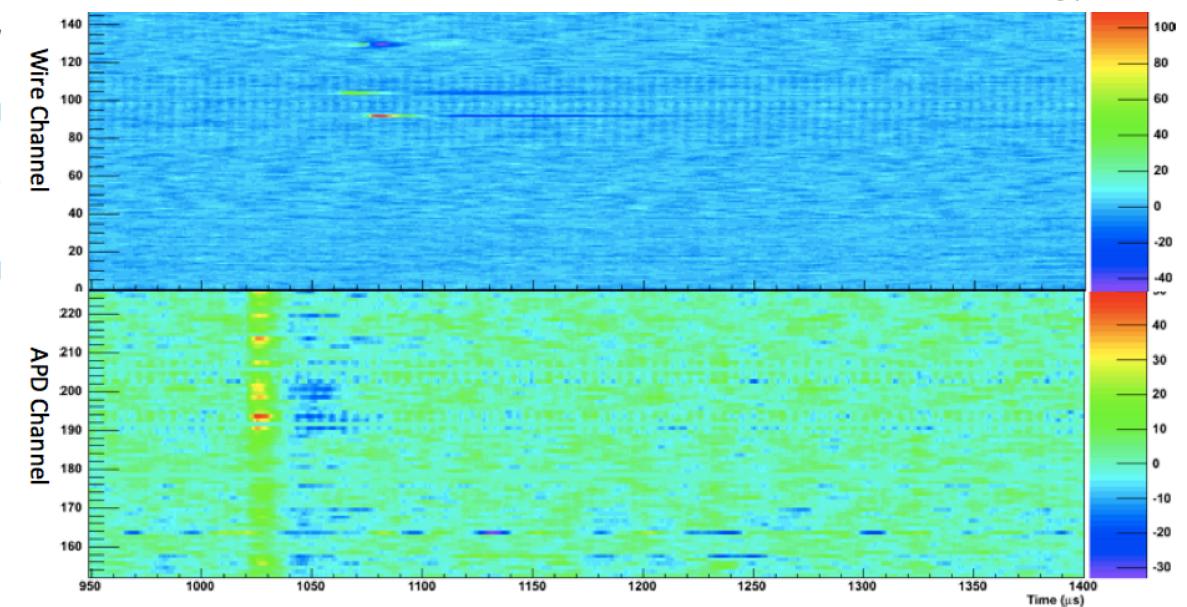


Event topology

Single site:



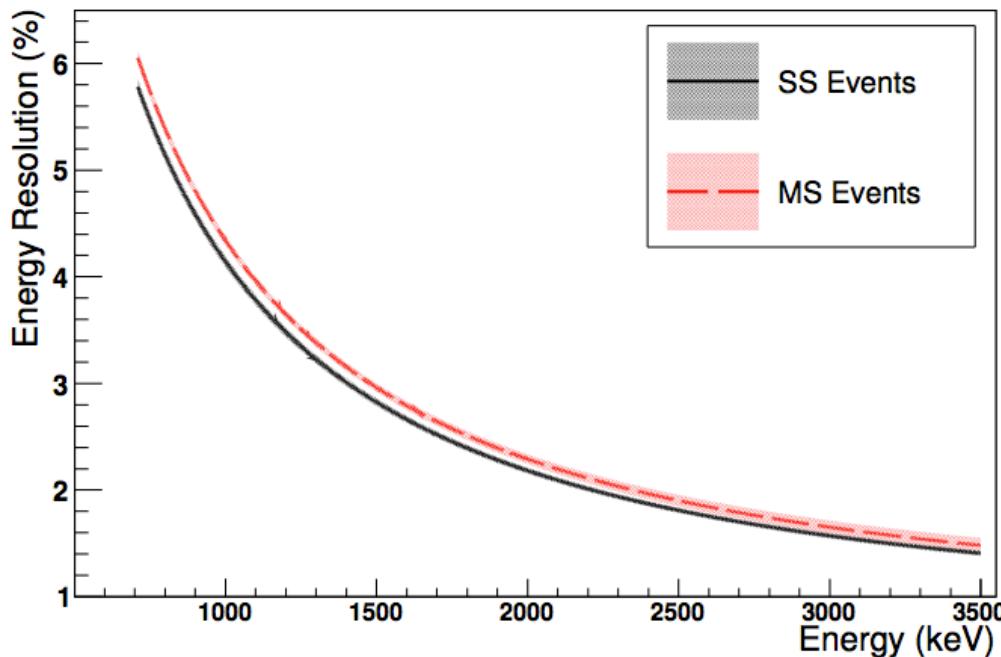
Multi site:



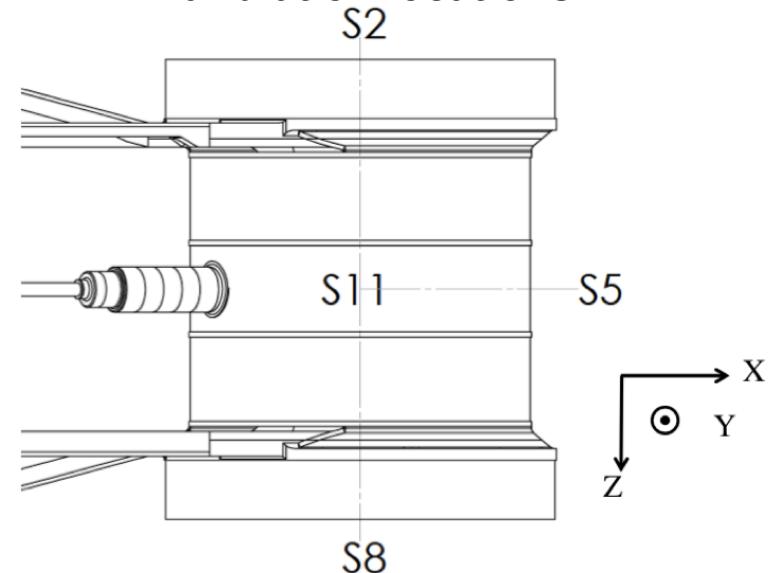
Calibration

- Calibrate in situ with 4 γ sources spread over energy range from 662-2615 keV (^{60}Co , ^{137}Cs , ^{226}Ra , and ^{228}Th)
- Calibrations taken 2-3 times per week with ^{228}Th position near cathode (S5), every few months with additional sources/locations

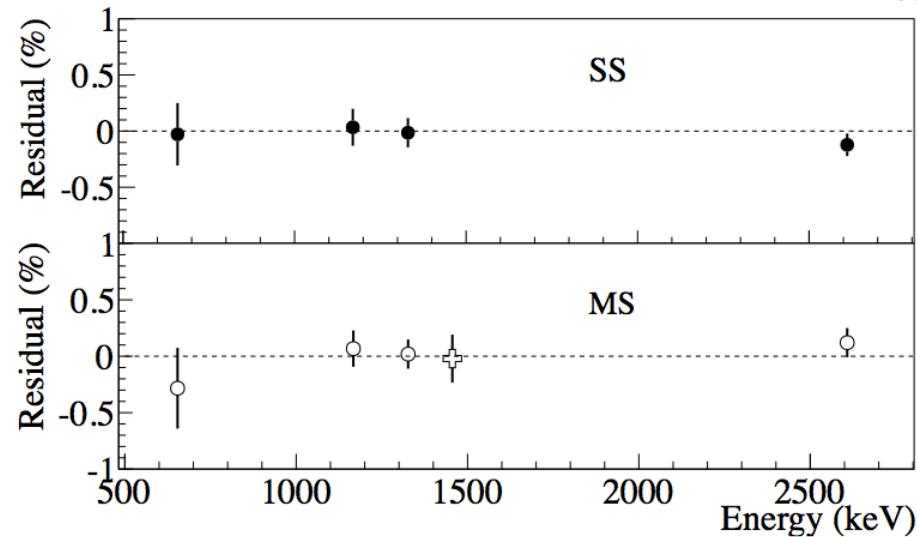
Relative resolution vs. energy:



Calibration locations:



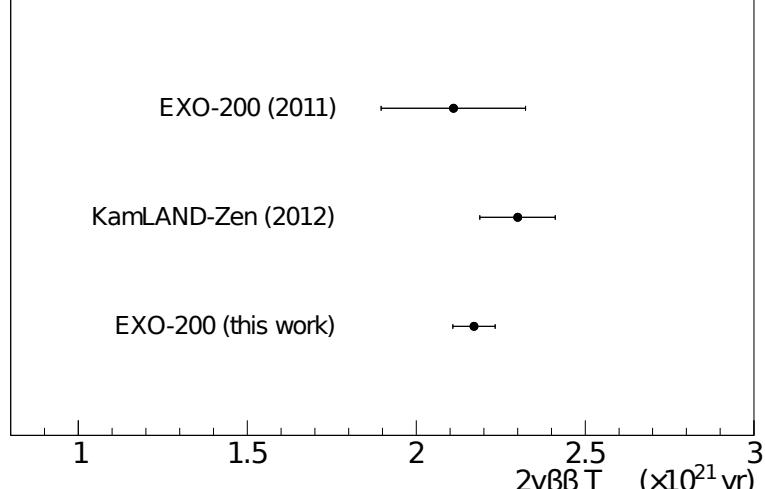
Residual between reconstructed and true energy:



$2\nu\beta\beta$ half life (2013)

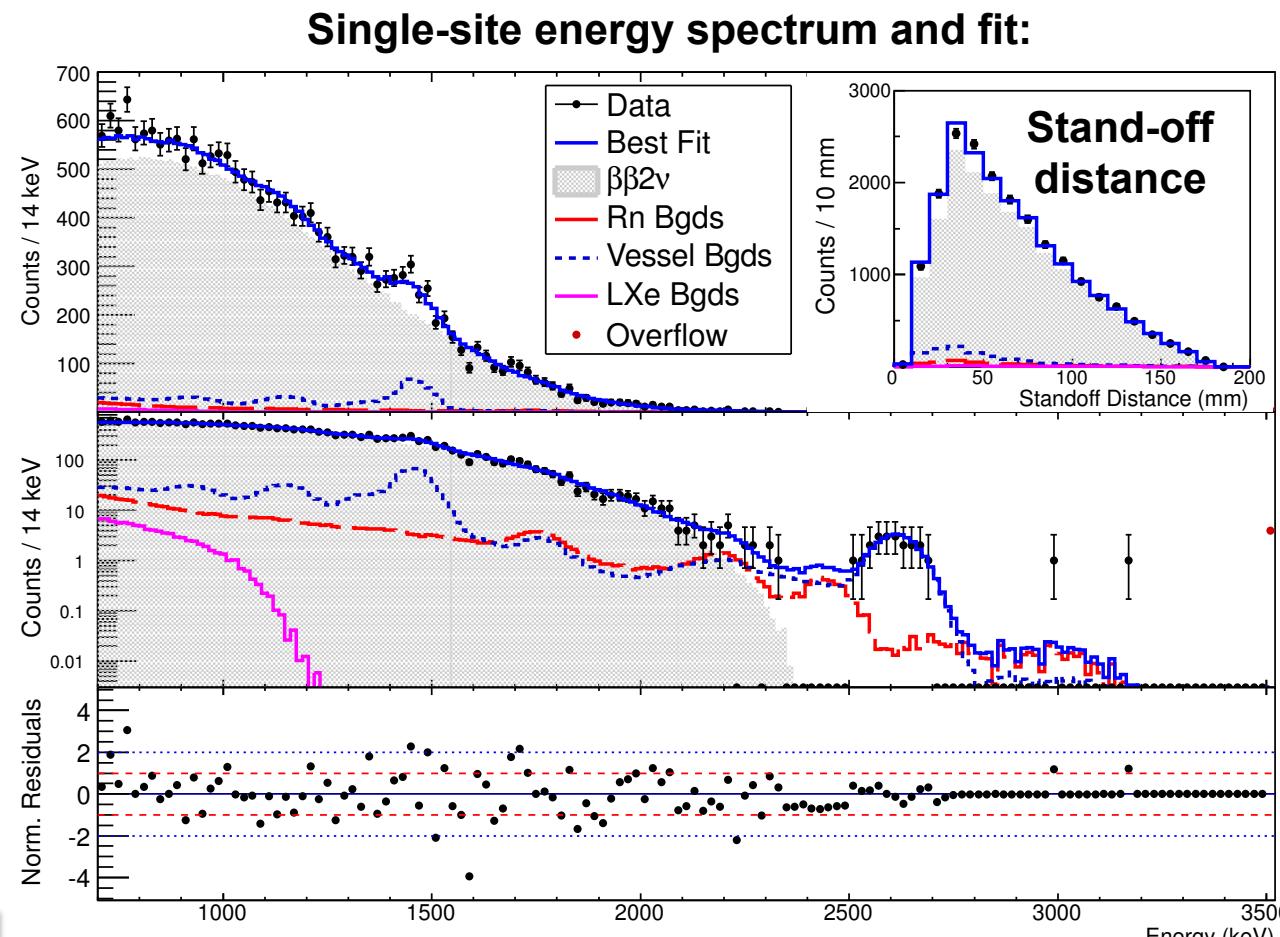
- Run 2a data set (previously analyzed in PRL **109**, 032505 [2012]) reanalyzed with improvements to event reconstruction and reduced fiducial volume uncertainty
- $T_{1/2}^{2\nu\beta\beta}$ measured with total relative uncertainty of 2.85 %
- Most precisely measured $2\nu\beta\beta$ half life of any isotope to date

Measurements of $T_{1/2}^{2\nu\beta\beta}$ for ^{136}Xe :



$$T_{1/2}^{2\nu\beta\beta} = 2.172 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.060 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ yr}$$

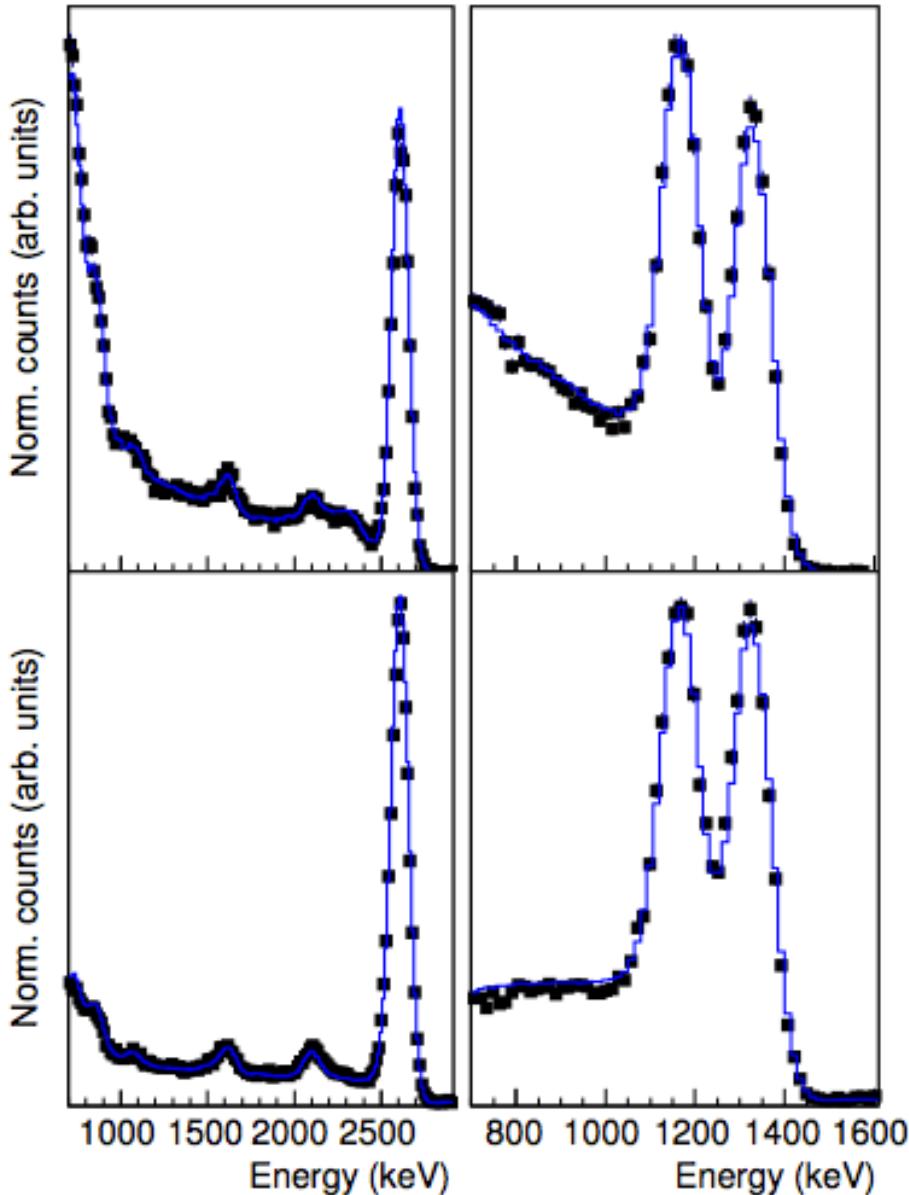
(stat.) (syst.)



Phys. Rev. C **89**, 015502, arXiv:1306.6106 (2013)

Source agreement

Source shape agreement:



Source rate agreement:

Source location	Source type	Absolute rate agreement (Data – (MC Sim))/Data [%]
S2 (anode)	^{228}Th	$3.5^{+0.8}_{-1.3}$
	^{60}Co	$2.4^{+0.4}_{-1.6}$
S5 (cathode)	^{228}Th	$1.1^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$
	^{60}Co	$-3.7^{+1.5}_{-1.2}$
S8 (anode)	^{228}Th	$-3.2^{+0.8}_{-0.9}$
	^{60}Co	$1.8^{+0.8}_{-1.1}$
S11 (cathode)	^{228}Th	$3.1^{+2.3}_{-2.7}$
	^{60}Co	$1.3^{+3.1}_{-4.0}$

- Excellent spectral shape agreement between data and MC for calibration with external Th and Co sources
- Absolute rate agreement with known source activities better than ~4%

Systematic errors

- Signal detection efficiency:

Source:	Signal efficiency [%]:	Relative error [%]:
Summary from PRC 89 , 015502 (2014)	93.1	0.9
Partial reconstruction	90.9	7.8
Fiducial volume/rate agreement		3.4
Total:	84.6	8.6

- ROI backgrounds:

Source:	Relative error [%]:
Background shape distortion	9.2
Choice of background model components	5.7
Variation of energy resolution over time	1.5
Total:	10.9

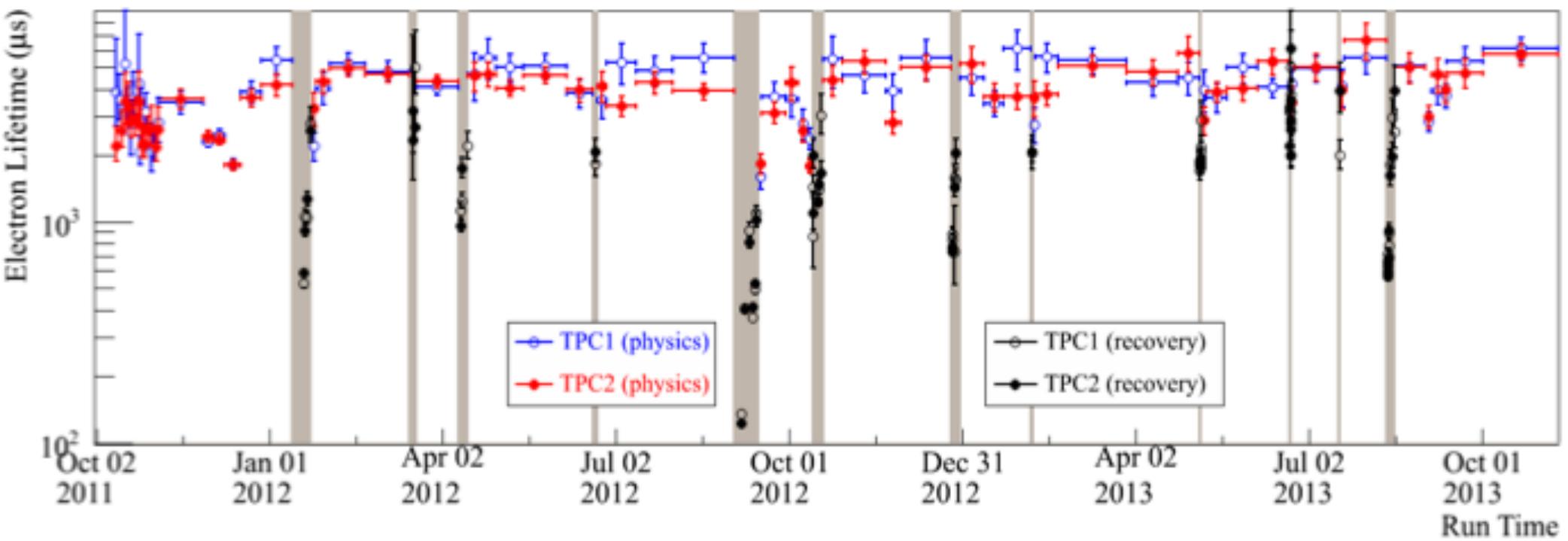
- Location of $0\nu\beta\beta$ ROI:

Deviations between β and γ energy scale: $E_\beta = B^*E_\gamma \implies B = 0.999 \pm 0.002$

- Single-site fraction error:

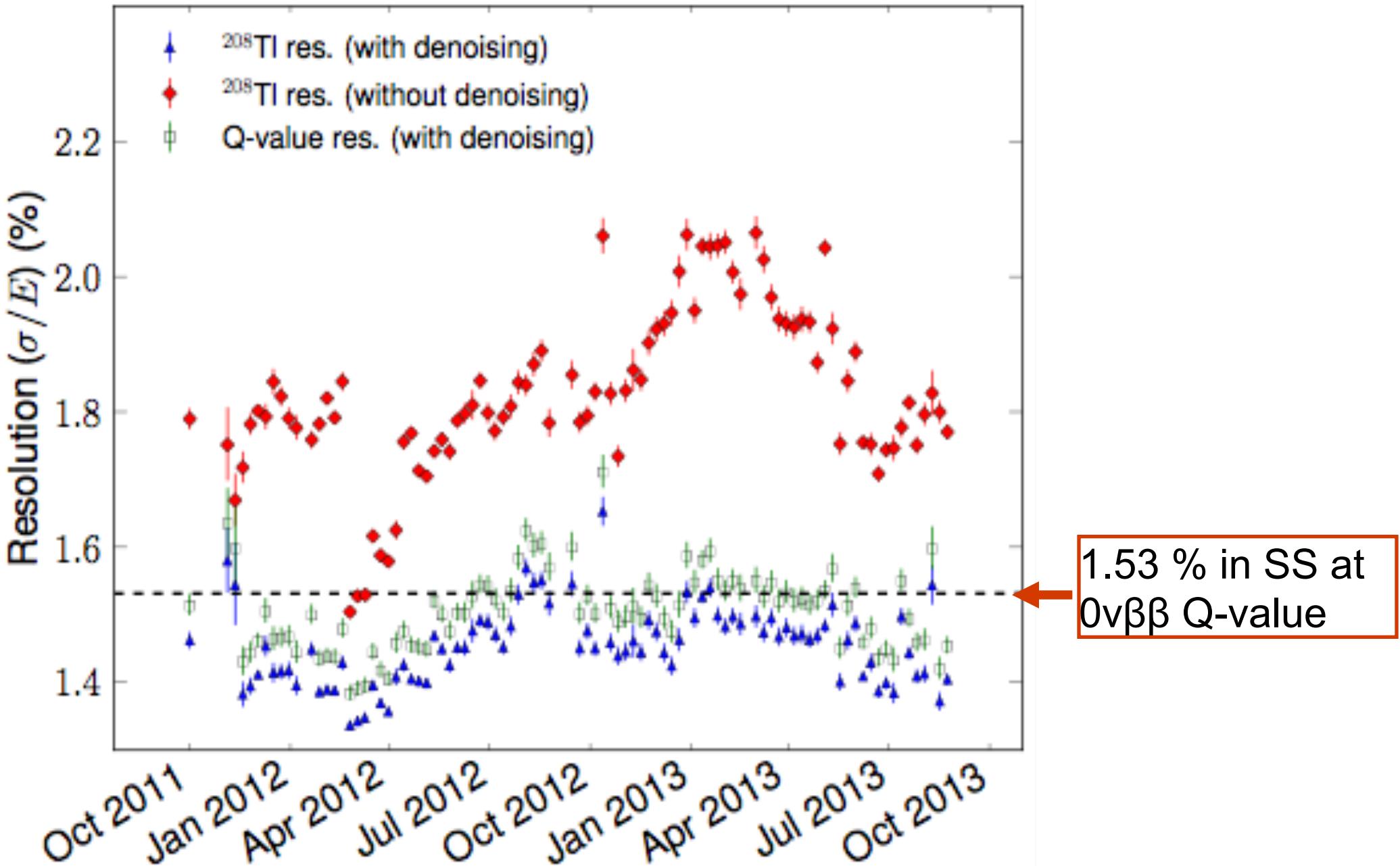
Maximum deviation between data and simulation, averaged over all calibration sources:
(Data – MC)/Data = 9.6%

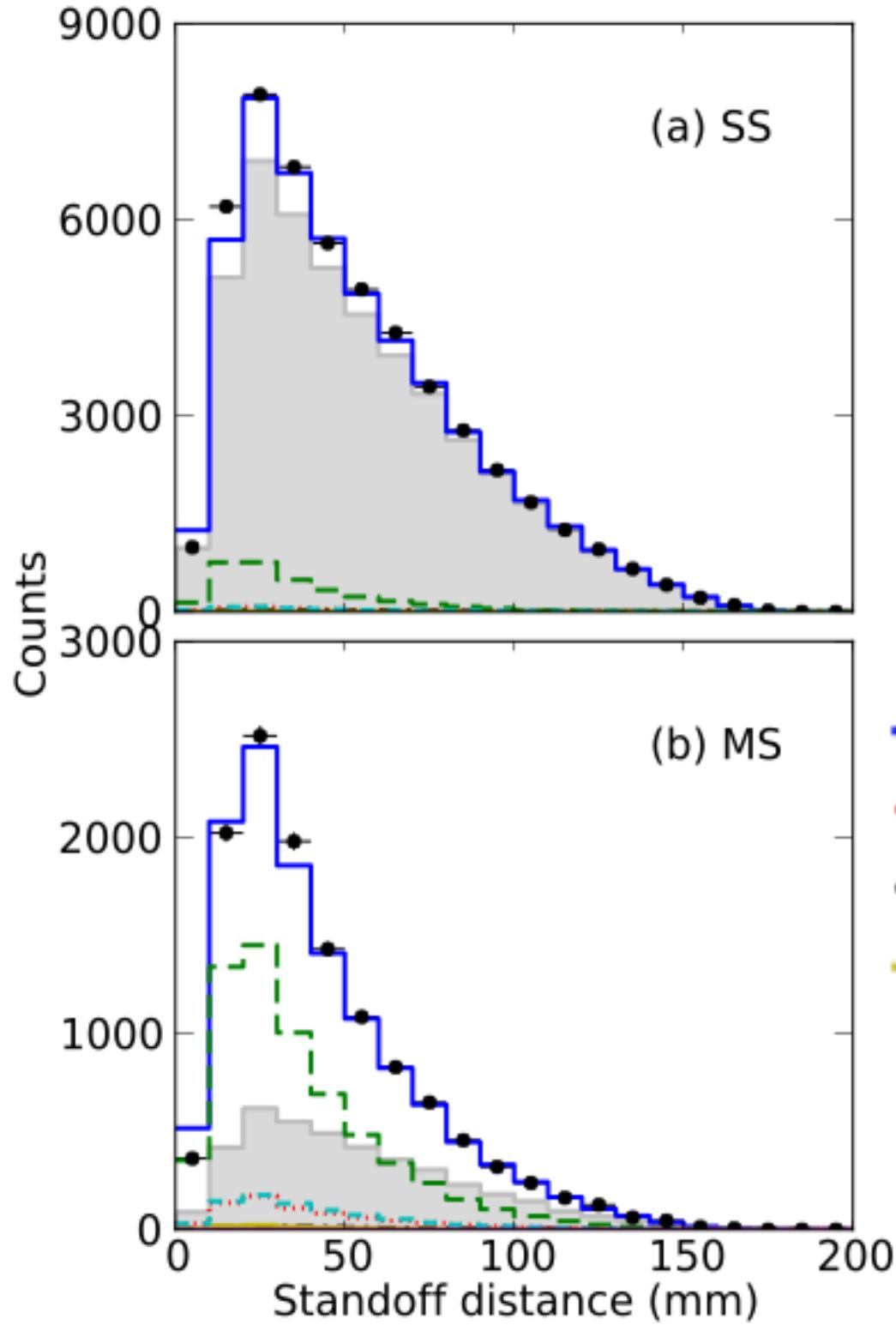
Xe Purity over Run 2



- Estimation based upon data from ^{228}Th source runs
- Purity strongly correlated with circulation pump speed
- At $\tau_e = 3 \text{ ms}$: drift time $< 110 \mu\text{s}$, loss of charge: 3.6% at full drift length

APD Denoising





Final Fit,
Standoff Distance
projection

Likelihood profile

