



# Recent Progress and Plan of PandaX Experiment

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UCLA Dark Matter 2023  
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# PandaX Collaboration



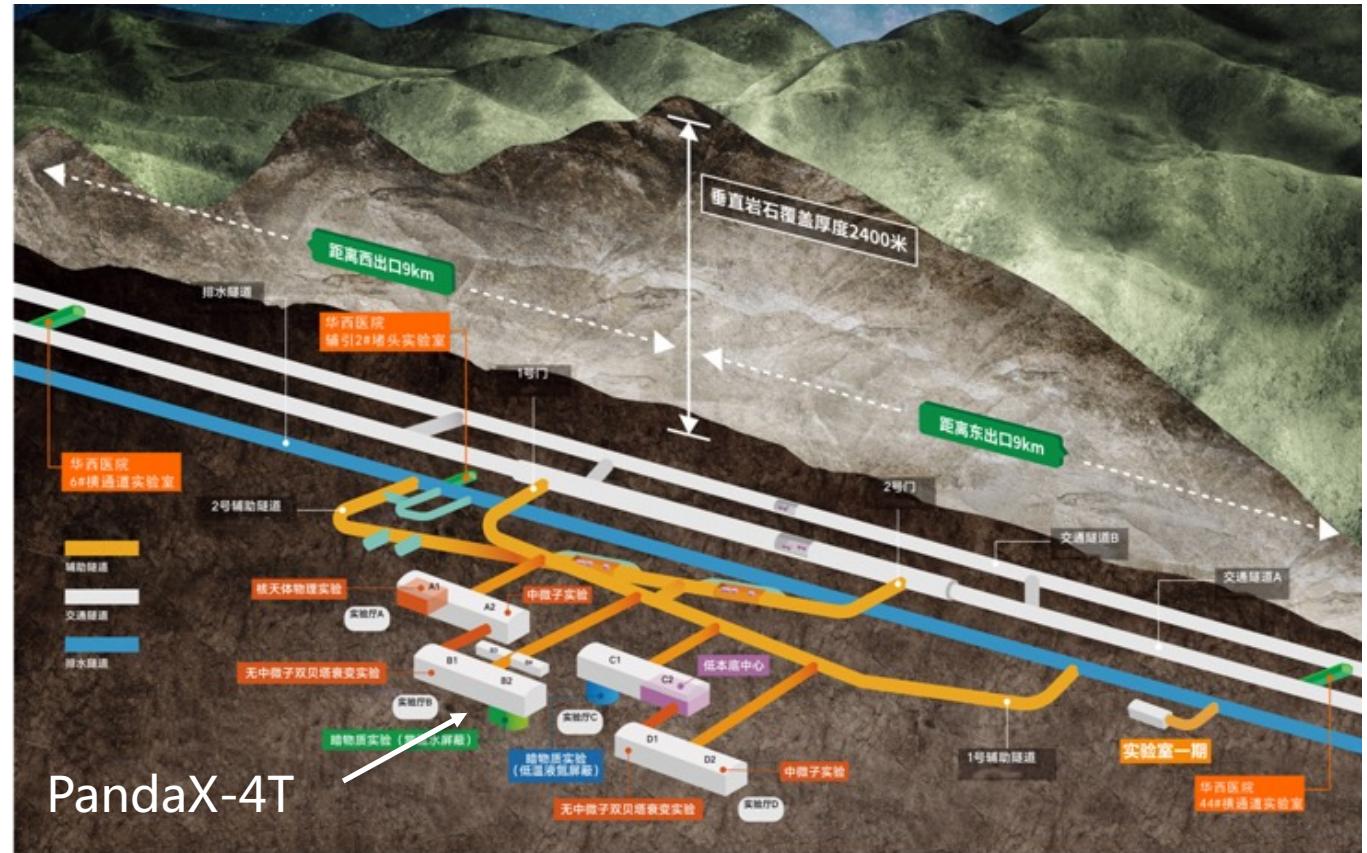
- Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Experiment



# China Jinping Underground Laboratory



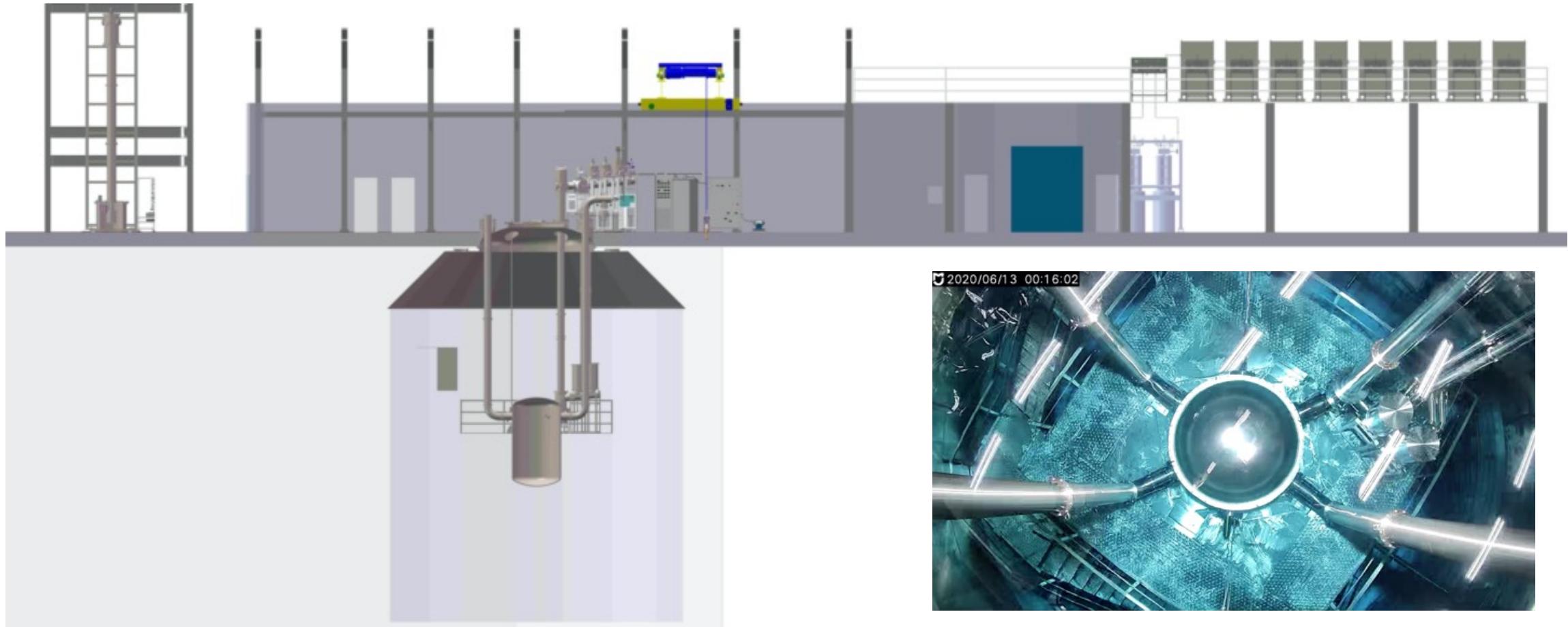
- Deepest underground lab: 6700 m.w.e. and horizontal access
- CJPL-II: 8 experiment halls (14m x 14m x 60m)



# PandaX-4T experiment @ CJPL-II



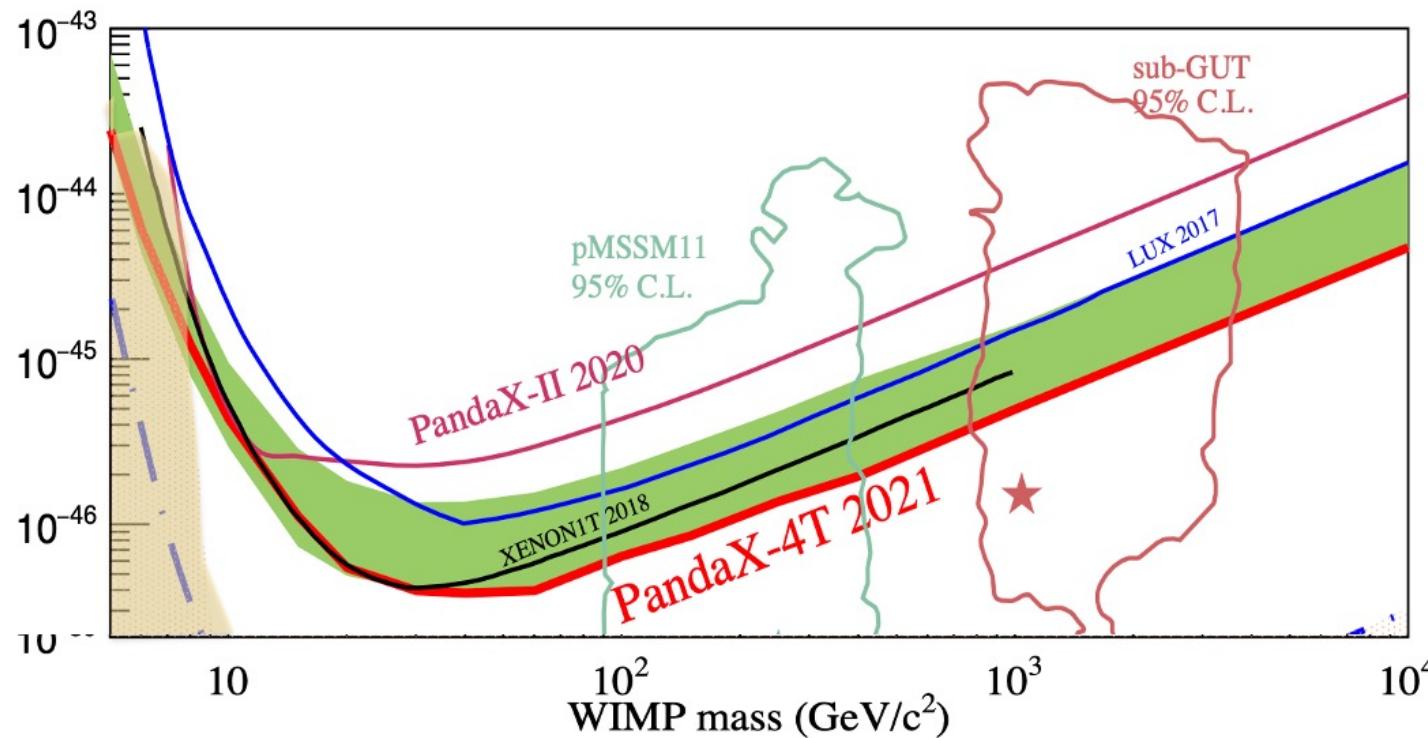
- **Sensitive target volume:** 3.7 tonne liquid xenon
- **Shielding tank:** 900m<sup>3</sup> high-purity water



# Commissioning run in 2021



- Dec 2020 – Apr 2021: 0.63 tonne-year exposure
  - Limits on WIMP-nucleon spin-independent xsec down to  $3.8 \times 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$
- **Approaching the “solar neutrino floor”**



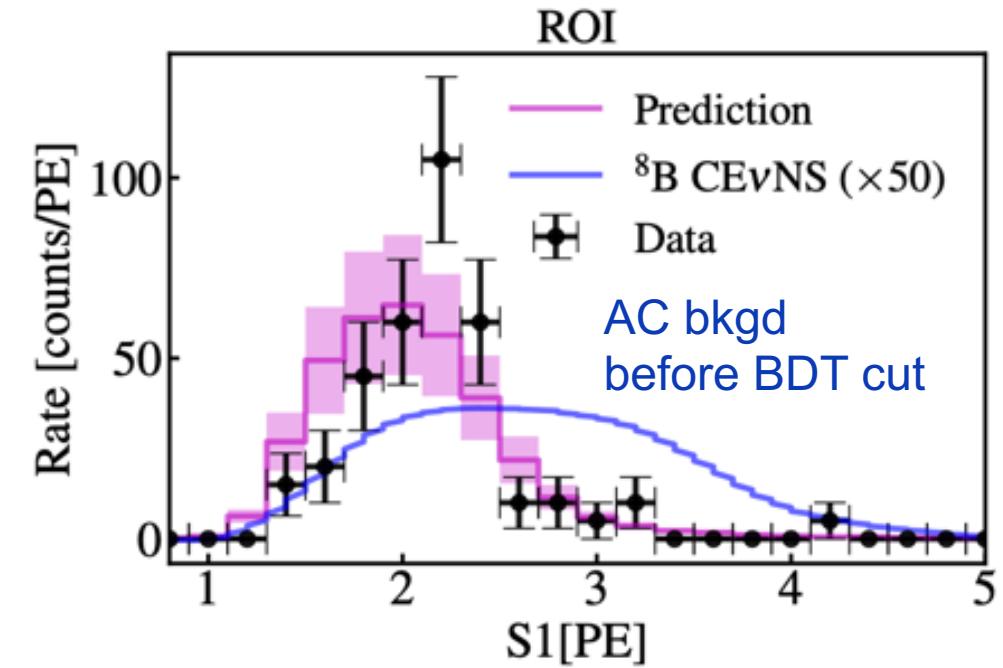
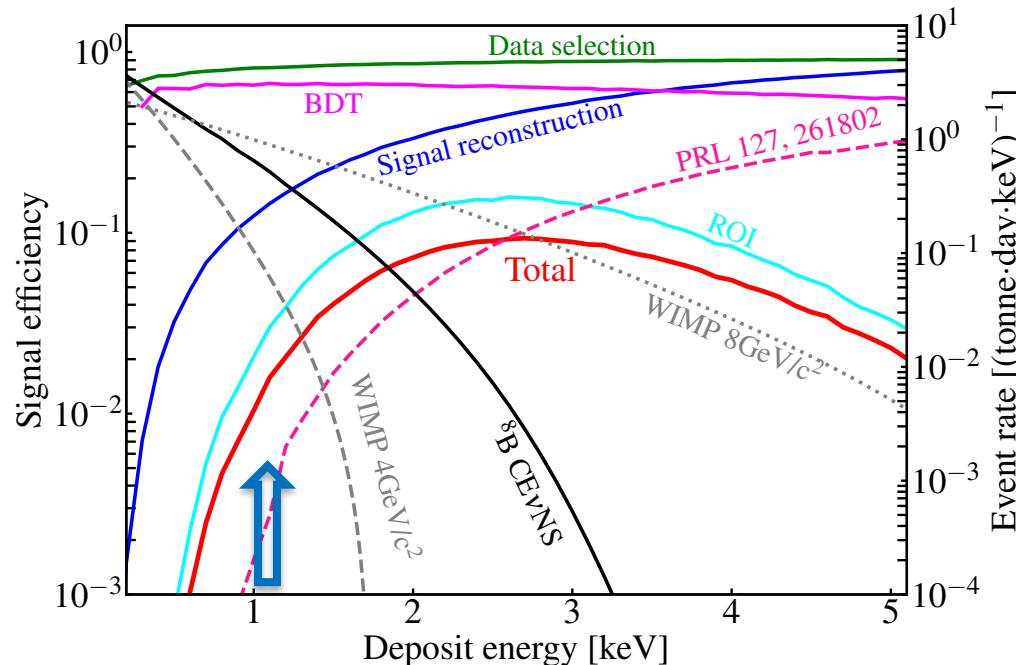
Y. Meng et al. PRL 127, 261802 (2021)

**Community progress and success:**  
LZ, [arXiv:2207.03764](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.03764)  
XENONnT, [arXiv:2303.14729](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.14729)

# Towards the neutrino floor



- Lowering selection threshold for solar B8 CEvNS
  - Cut on the scintillation signal (S1) from 2 PE to 0.3 PE
  - Optimizing signal selection cuts with waveform simulation
- Accidental paired (AC) background modeling and rejection



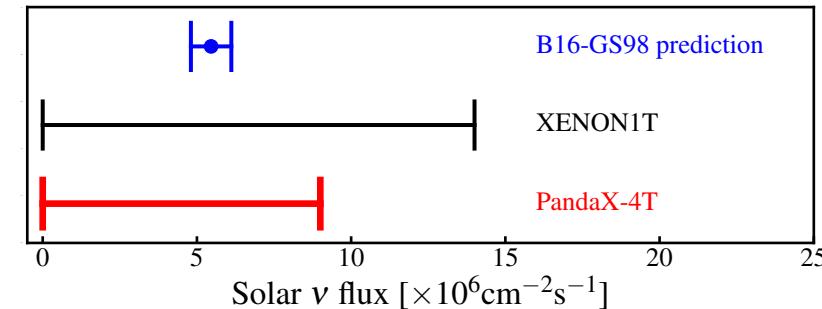
# Constraints on B8 and WIMP



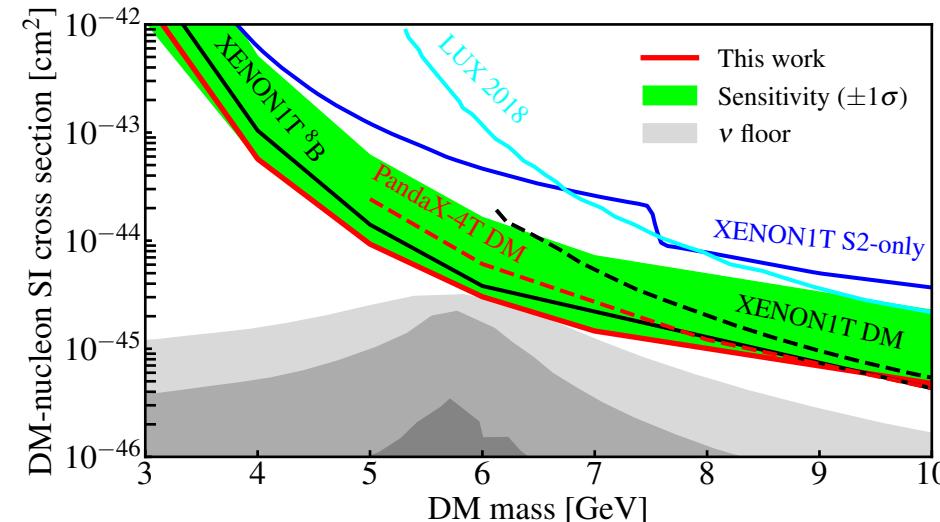
- Blind analysis with 0.48 tonne-year data
  - Some downward fluctuation

W. Ma et al. PRL 130, 021802 (2023)

|          |      | ROI (BDT applied) |              |
|----------|------|-------------------|--------------|
| ER+NR+AC | 8B   | Total prediction  | Unblind data |
| 1.46     | 1.42 | 2.88              | 1            |
| 0.04     | 0.29 | 0.33              | 0            |



- Leading constraint on B8 neutrino flux through CEvNS
- Strongest constraints on light WIMP of mass 3 -10 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>



# Towards light dark matter



- Several approaches



|                         |                                                                                           |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Low threshold</b>    | <b>PRL 126, 211803 (2021)</b><br><b>arXiv:2212.10067</b>                                  |
| <b>Mass – Energy</b>    | <b>PRL 129, 161803 (2022)</b><br><b>PRL 129, 161804 (2022)</b>                            |
| <b>Kinetic boosting</b> | <b>PRL 126, 091804 (2021)</b><br><b>PRL 128, 171801 (2022)</b><br><b>arXiv:2301.03010</b> |

# Ionization-only search

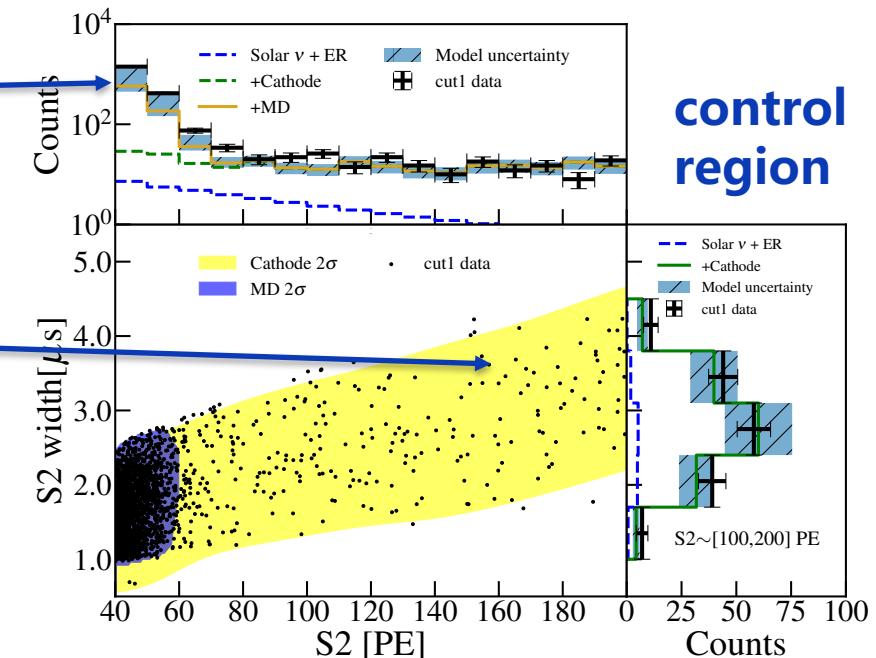
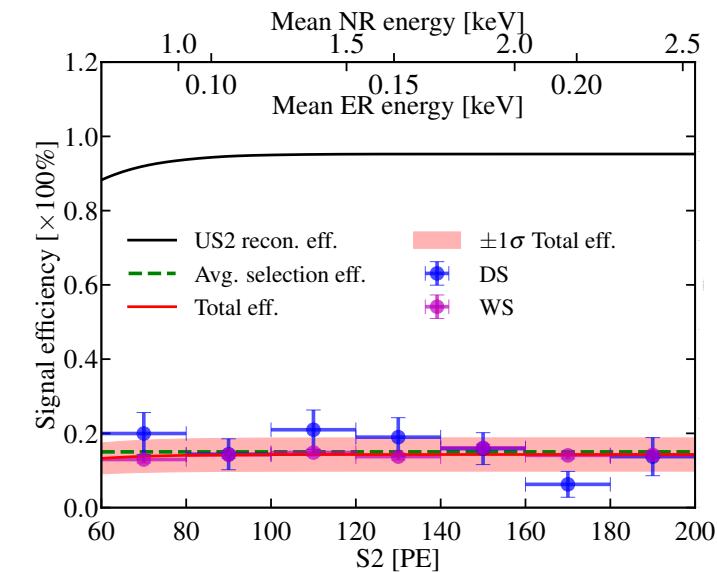


- **Abandon the scintillation signal cut**

- ROI: S2 [60, 200]PE
- Threshold down to  $\sim 100$  eV (from  $\sim 1$  keV)
- Tight quality cuts on the ionization signal

- **Background components**

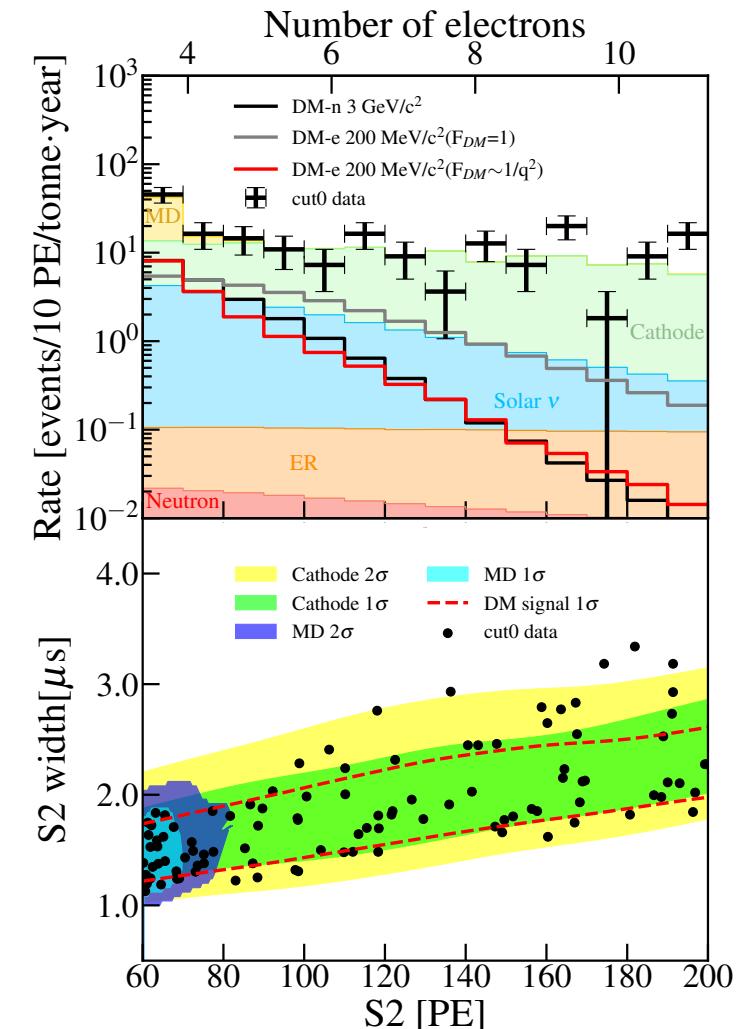
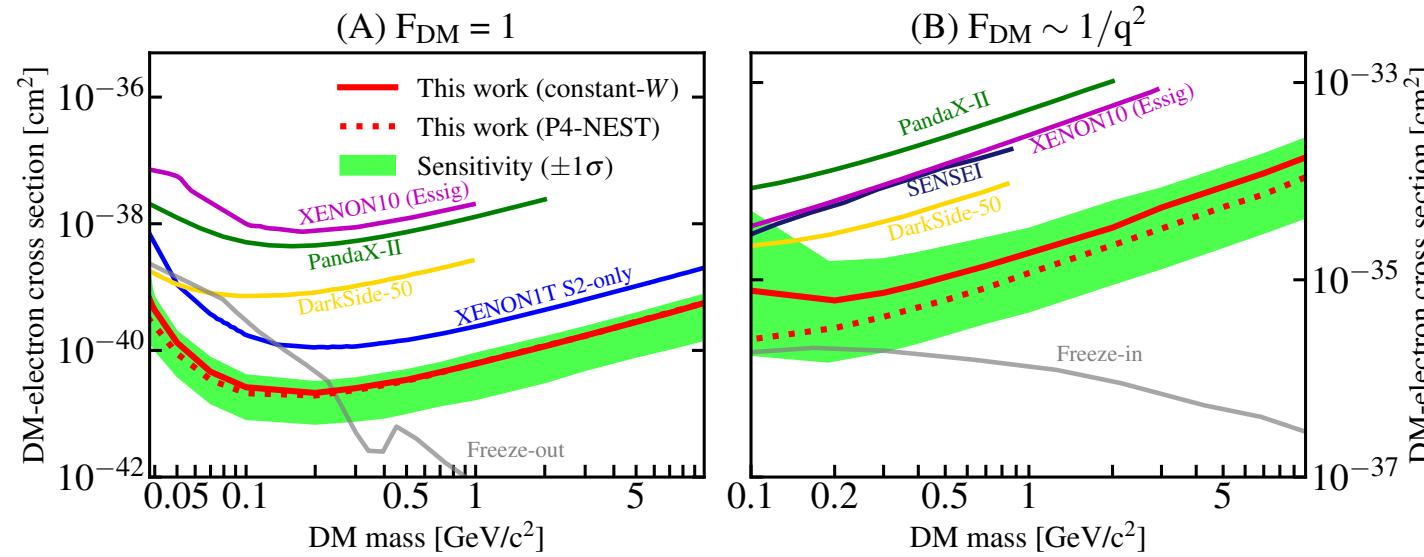
- **Micro-discharging (MD)**
  - Small charge, strong run-condition dependence
- **Cathode activity**
  - Large charge, large pulse-shape width
- **Data-driven estimation**
  - Validated in control region



# Constraints on light dark matter



- Blind analysis of 0.55 tonne-year exposure
- Most stringent constraints are derived
  - DM-electron interaction,  $2 \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^2$

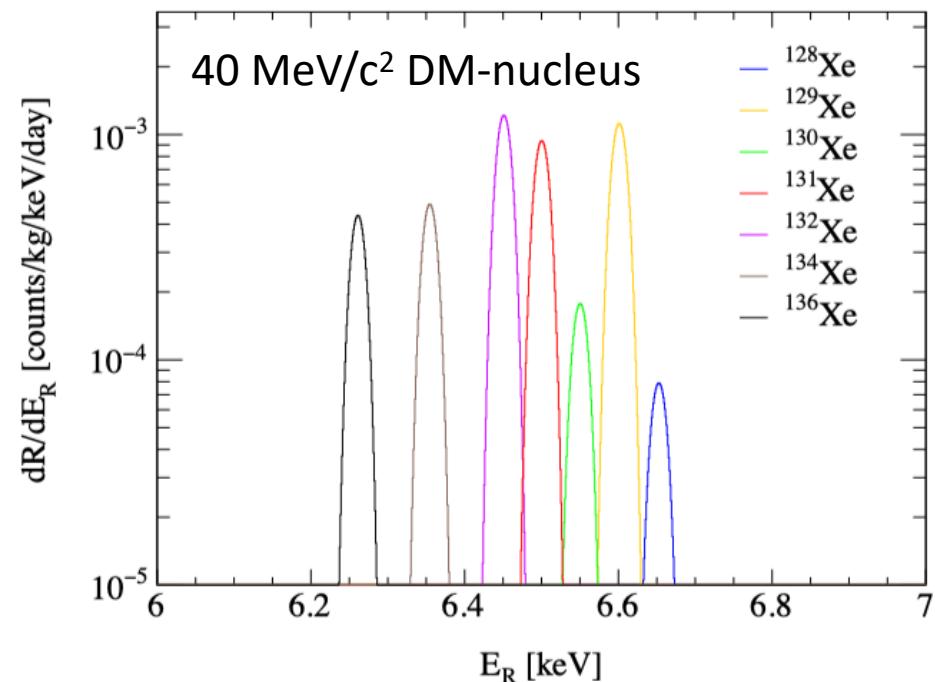
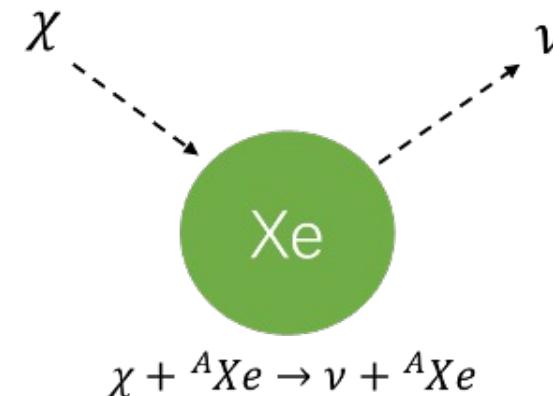


# $\chi$ - $\nu$ conversion



- DM and neutrino may have a connection
  - Behave similarly as a heavy neutrino
- DM interaction with atom
  - DM converts into a neutrino
  - DM mass gives large recoil energy
- Mono-energetic recoil energy
  - $E_R \simeq \frac{m_\chi^2}{2M_T}$

J. Dror, G. Elor, R. McGehee, PRL (2020)

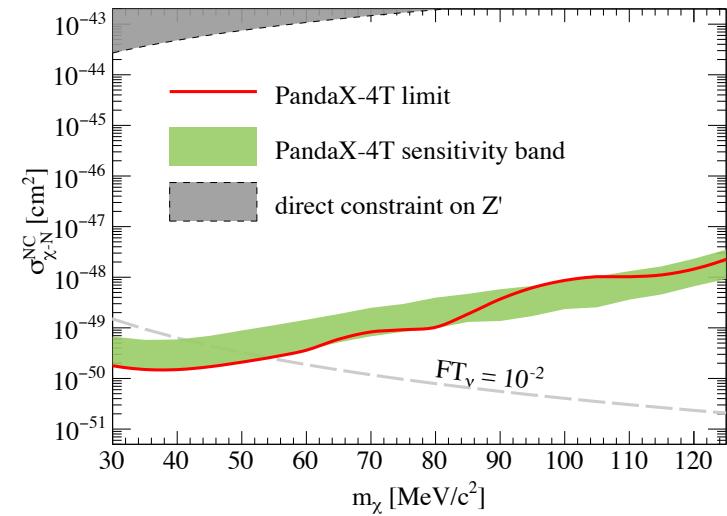


# Mono-energetic signal search



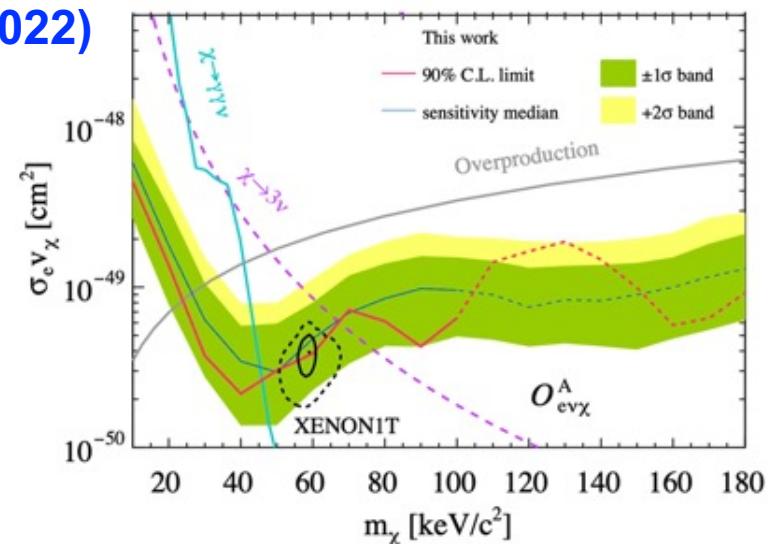
- NR channel: [L. Gu et al. PRL 129, 161803 \(2022\)](#)

- Energy reconstruction validated with neutron calibration
  - Strong constraints on 30-125 MeV mass
    - SI xsec reaching  $10^{-50}$  cm $^2$ , better than collider search



- ER channel: [D. Zhang et al. PRL 129, 161804 \(2022\)](#)

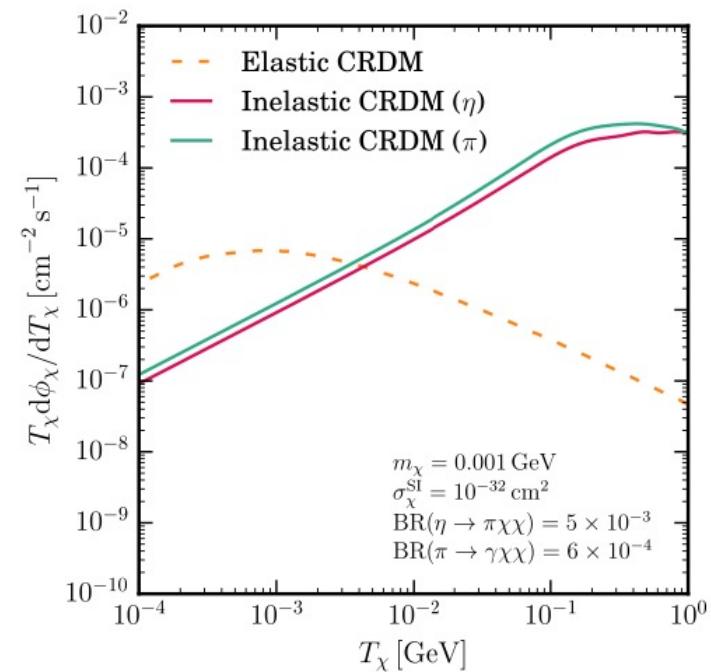
- Similar signature as sterile neutrino
  - Fine scanning of 10-180 keV mass
    - Combination with constraints from cosmology, DM relic density and x-ray



# Boosted dark matter



- **$\eta$  mesons from cosmic-ray beam dump in atmosphere may decay into DMs**
  - Hadrophilic scalar mediator
    - $L \supset -g_\chi S \bar{\chi}_L \chi_R - g_u S \bar{u}_L u_R + h.c.$
    - Free parameters:  $g_\chi, g_u, m_S, m_\chi$
- $BR(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow \pi^0 \chi \bar{\chi})$ : no dedicated measurements on this semi-invisible yet
- **Strongly boosted atmospheric dark matter**



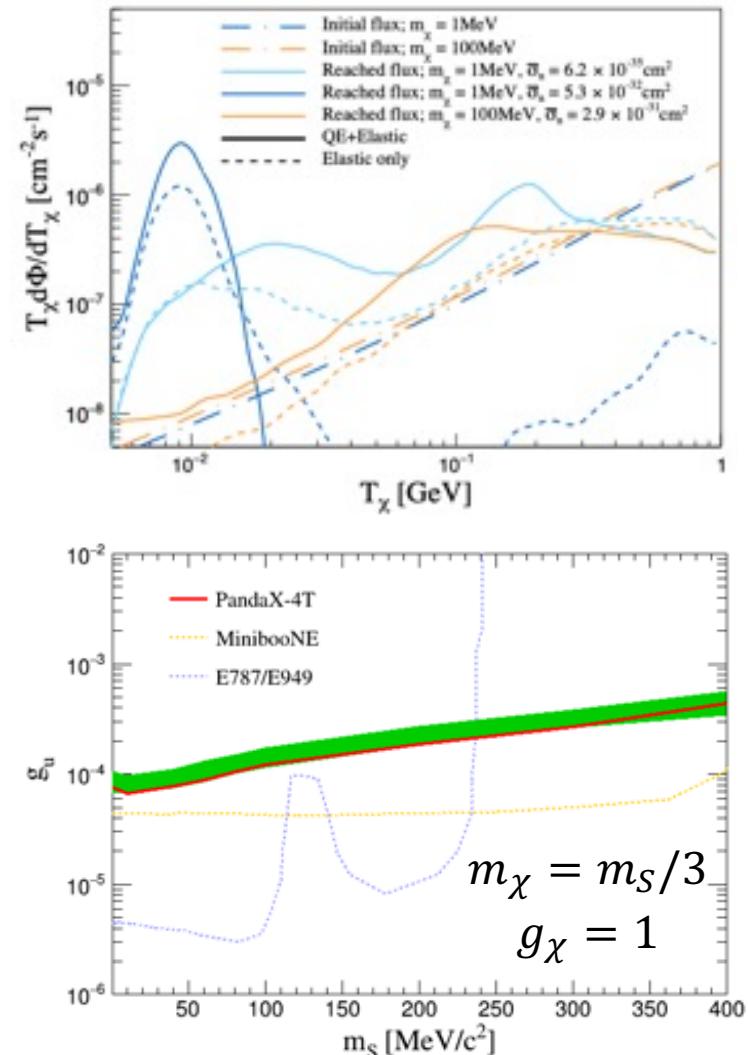
J. Alvey, M. Campos, M. Fairbairn, T. You,  
PRL 123, 261802 (2019)

# Constraints on the DM-nucleon



L. Su, L. Wu, NZ, B. Zhu arXiv:2212.02286

- Earth attenuation
  - Elastic coherent, quasi-elastic (QE), and inelastic scatterings
  - For  $T_\chi > 0.2$  GeV, QE becomes significant
  - Dedicated QE scattering calculation with light mediator
- Cosmic-ray beam dump gives a unique window to search this scalar mediated DM-nucleon interaction
  - Same model could be searched in beam experiments, like MinibooNE and E787/E949



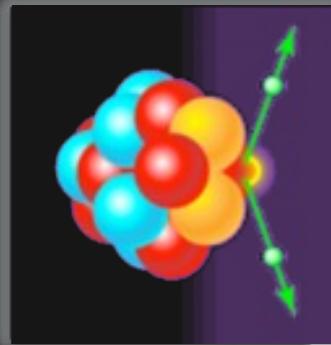
X. Ning et al. arXiv:2301.03010

# Multi-physics targets

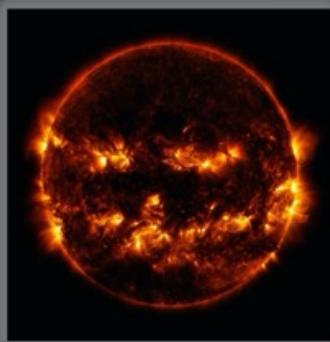


Large energy range: keV ~ MeV

Dark Matter  
1 keV – 10 keV



Majorana neutrino  
> 2 MeV



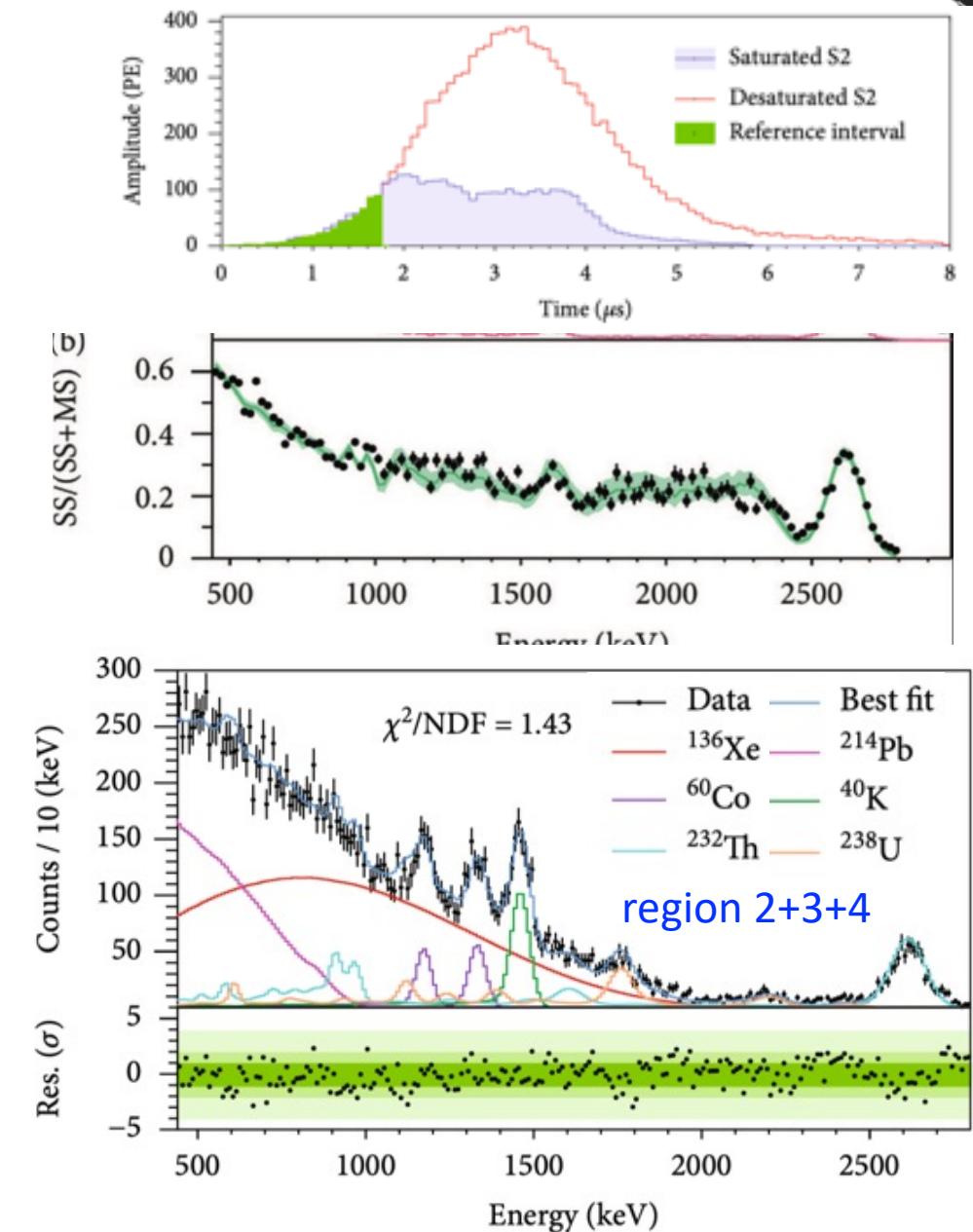
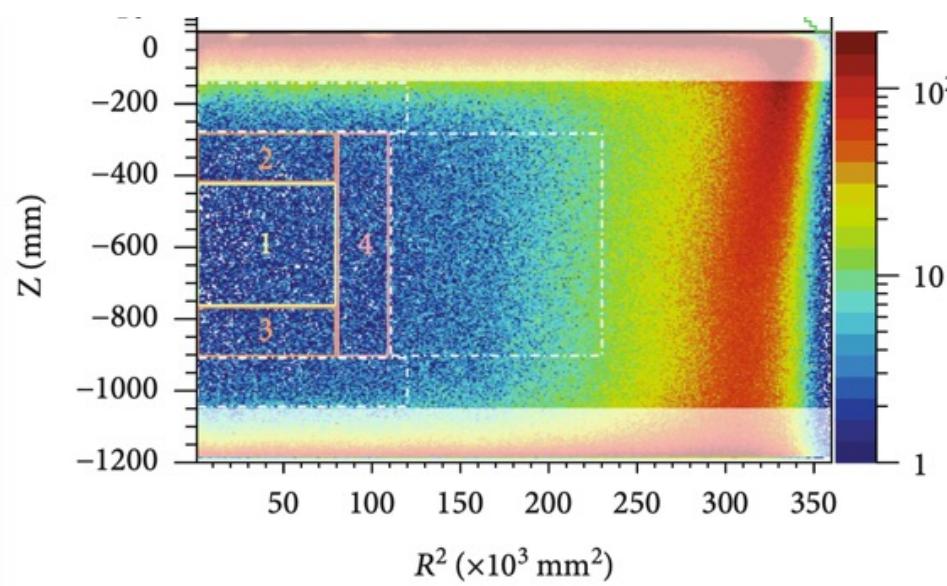
Astrophysics neutrino < 300 keV



# $^{136}\text{Xe}$ 2vDBD half-life measurement



- Energy window [440, 2800] keV
  - PMT desaturation algorithm
  - Multi-site vs single-site discrimination
- Robust estimation of backgrounds
  - Simultaneous fit in 4 regions

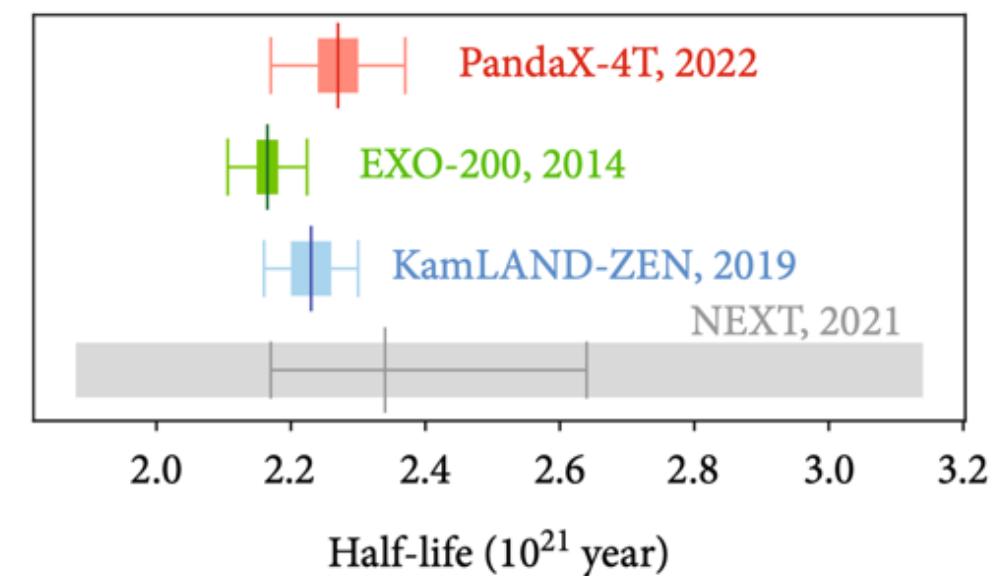
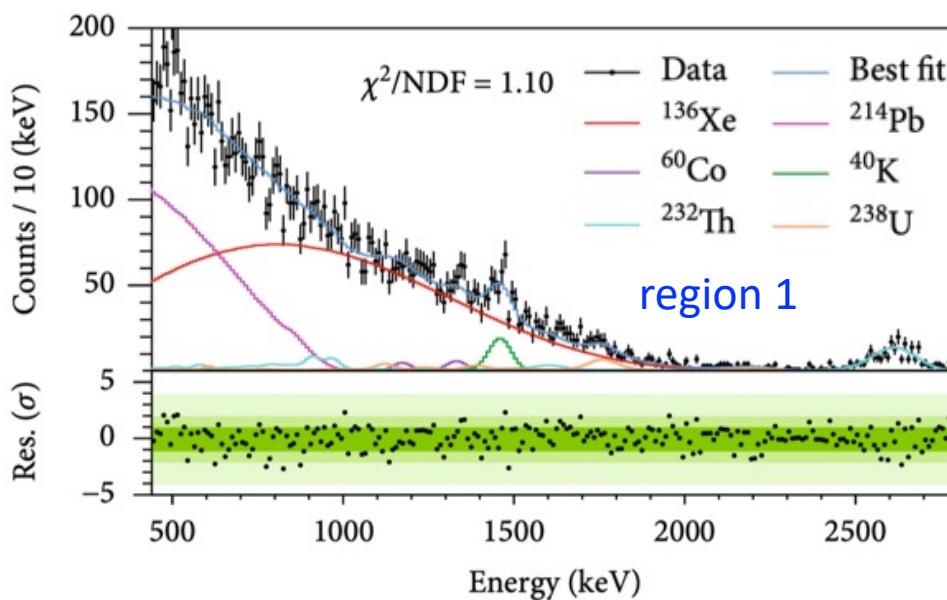


# $^{136}\text{Xe}$ 2vDBD half-life measurement



- First result derived from natural xenon experiment
  - $2.27 \pm 0.03 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.10 \text{ (syst)} \times 10^{21} \text{ years}$
  - One of the most precise measurements to date
  - Comparable with enriched  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  experiments

Research Vol 2022, 9798721 (2022)



# After commissioning



- Tritium identified in commissioning data
- Offline xenon distillation
- 1<sup>st</sup> physics run (Run1)
  - Data still under blind analysis
- CJPL-II B2 hall construction
- Detector upgrade



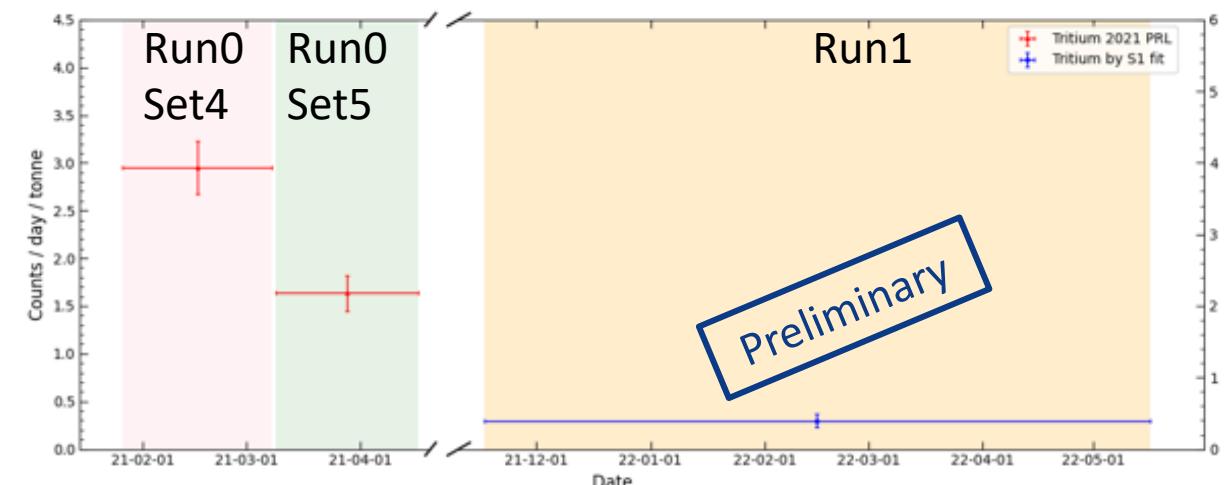
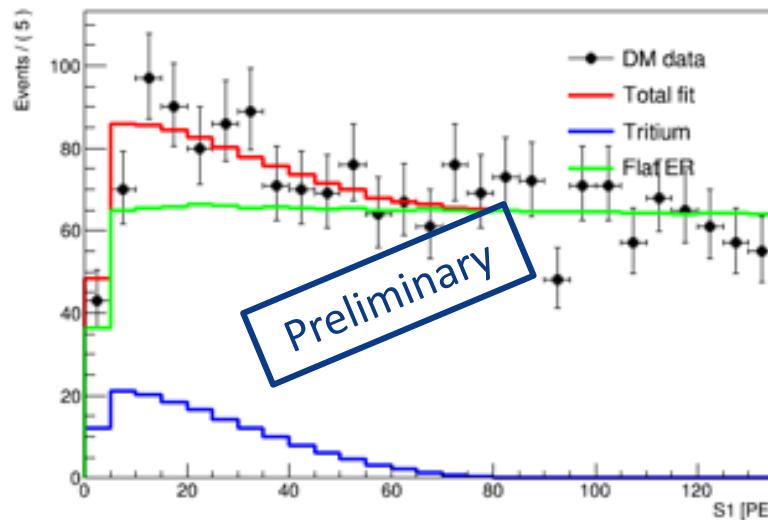
| Commissioning<br>(Run 0)      | Calibration                   | Distillation | Physics Run<br>(Run 1)        | Calibration                   | Detector<br>Upgrade |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2020/11/28<br>–<br>2021/04/16 | 2021/04/17<br>–<br>2021/06/09 |              | 2021/11/15<br>–<br>2022/05/15 | 2022/05/16<br>–<br>2022/07/08 |                     |

# Tritium removal



- Preliminary estimation of tritium level
  - Fitting S1 spectrum, **keeping S2 blinded**
- Extensive tritium measures planned for next run (Run 2)

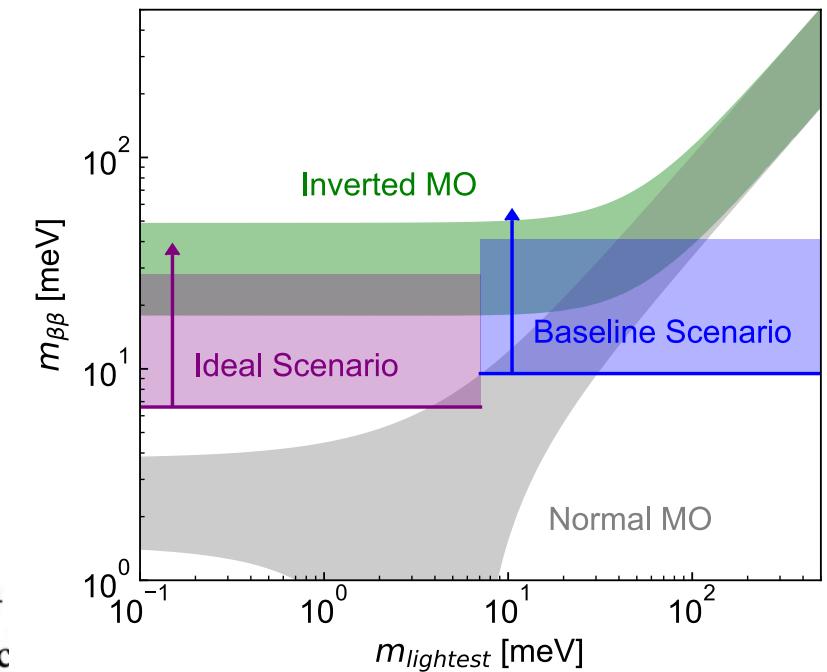
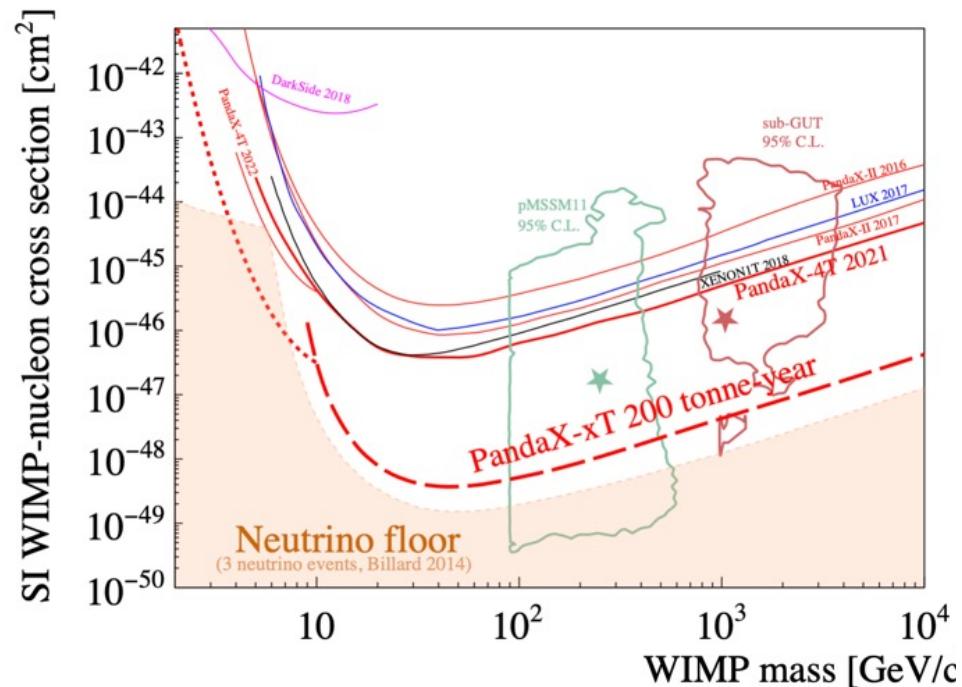
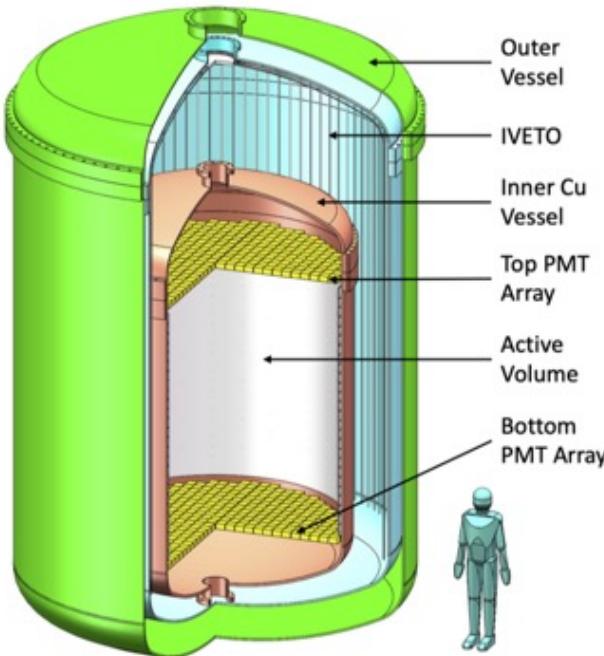
| Period                      | Run0 Set 4    | Run0 Set 5    | Run1          |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Tritium<br>Counts/day/tonne | $3.0 \pm 0.3$ | $1.6 \pm 0.2$ | $0.4 \pm 0.1$ |



# Future plan: PandaX-xT



- “Ultimate” liquid xenon experiment
  - With >30 tonne sensitive volume
  - Letter-of-interest sent to Chinese funding agency
  - Decisive test on WIMP and key test on Dirac/Majorana neutrino



# Summary



- **PandaX-4T is one of the new generation multi-tonne xenon experiments**
- **Intense searches for various types of physics, including DMs and neutrinos**
- **Expecting more interesting results from PandaX**
- **Highly welcome new collaborators!**

## Thank You !

- Any question about this talk, please email [nzhou@sjtu.edu.cn](mailto:nzhou@sjtu.edu.cn)