



Updates from the PandaX-II experiment

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On Behalf of the  PANDA X Collaboration

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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~)
-  Zhongshan University(2015~)
-  University of Maryland (2009~)
-  University of Michigan (2009~2015)
-  Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (2015~)
-  Commission of Alternative Energies & Atomic Energy (2015~)
-  University of Zaragoza(2015~)
-  Suranaree University of Technology(2015~)



PandaX Experiment

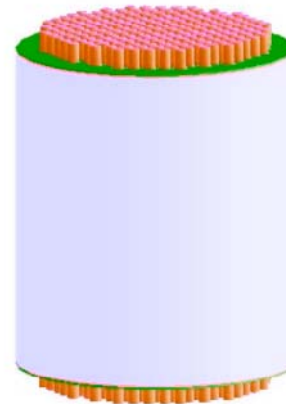
PandaX = Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Experiments



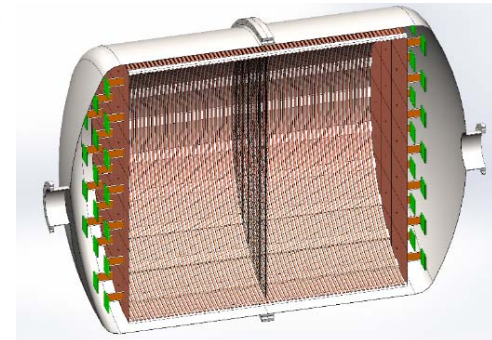
Phase I:
120 kg DM
2009-2014



Phase II:
500 kg DM
2014-2017

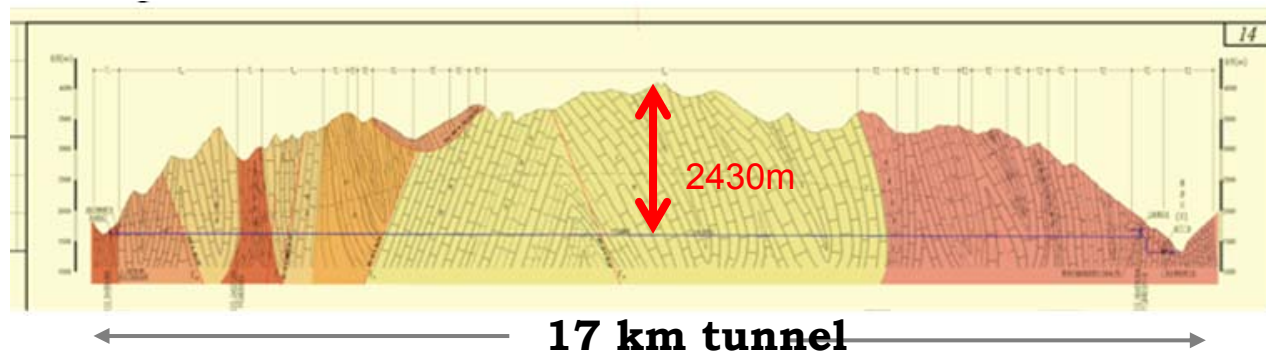
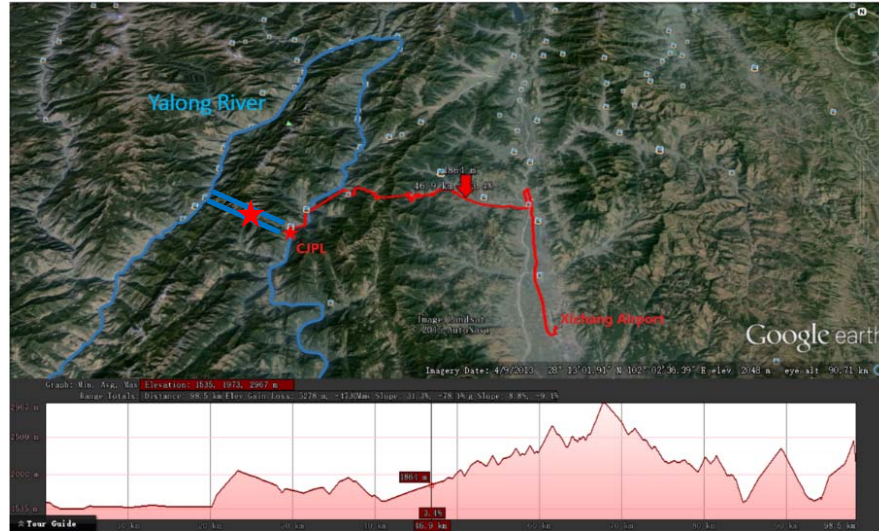
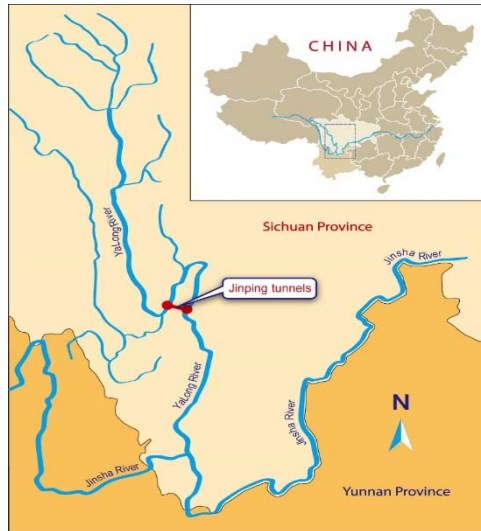


PandaX-xT:
multi-ton DM
future



PandaX-III:
200 kg to 1 ton
 ^{136}Xe 0vDBD
future

China Jin-Ping Underground Laboratory



- Deepest in the world, muon flux $\sim 1 \mu/\text{week}/\text{m}^2$;
Chinese Physics C. Vol 37, No. 8 (2013) 086001
- Horizontally access, Drive in!

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.

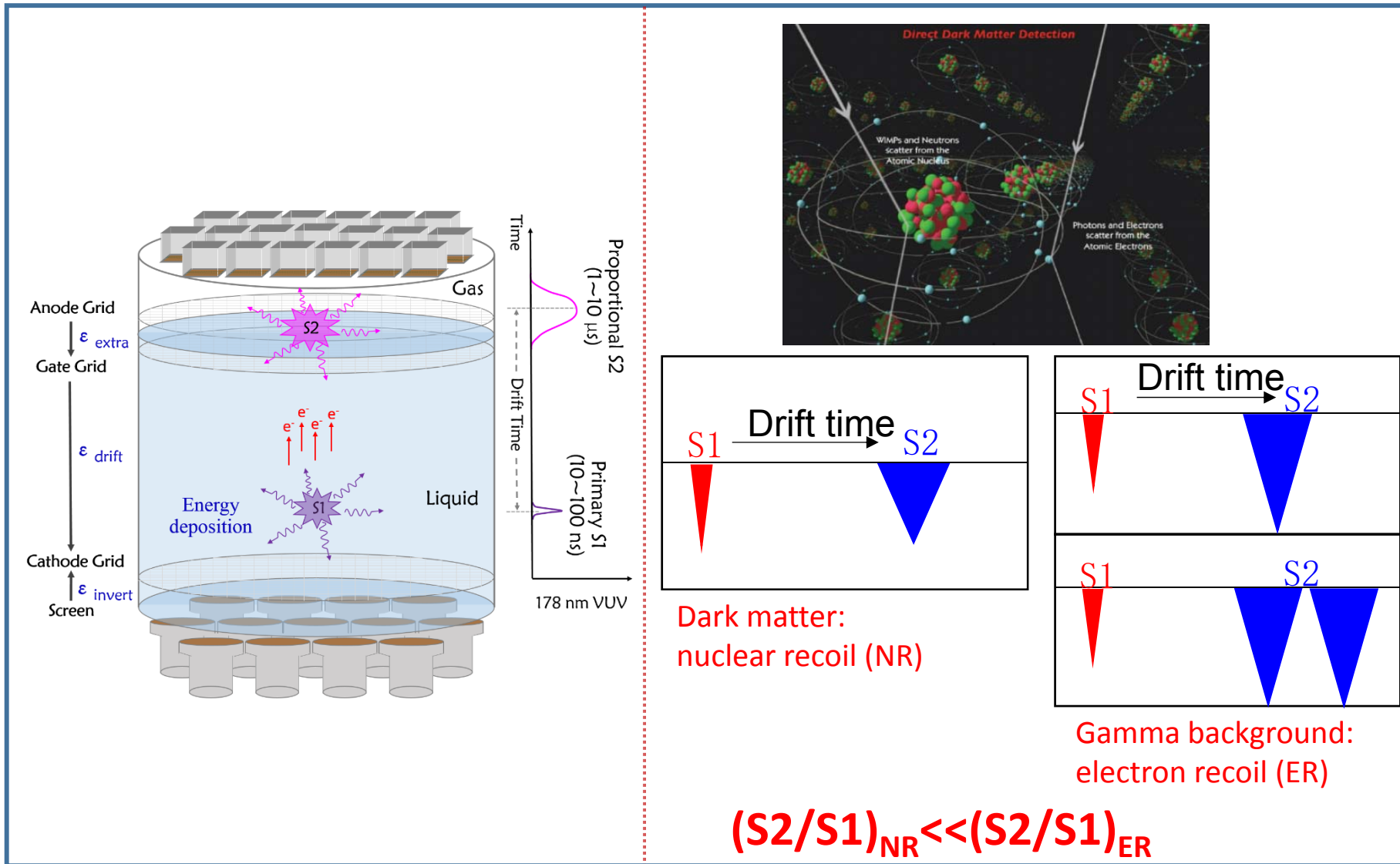
DEPTH

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

<p>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.</p>	<p>XENON100 Usable xenon: 62 kilograms Status: Reported 225 days of data. Construction begins in 2013 for \$12-million tonne-scale experiment.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>PANDAX Usable xenon: 120 kilograms Status: Yet to take data. Plans for tonne-scale experiment in 2016 at a cost of \$15 million.</p>
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XMASS: Xe detector for weakly interacting massive particles; LUX: Large Underground Xenon detector; PANDAX: Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Time Projection Chamber

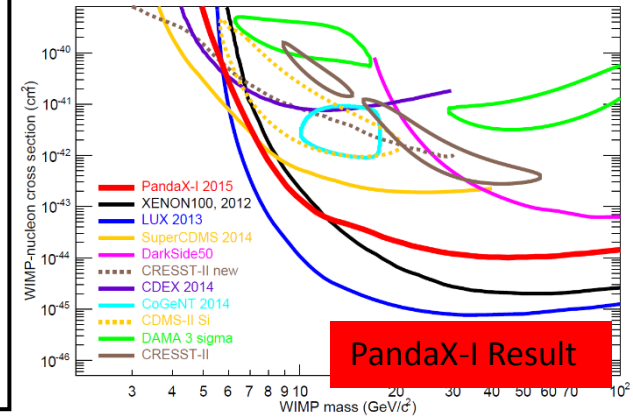
Dark matter search with dual-phase Xe TPC



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.



Phys. Rev. D 92, 052004 (2015)

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

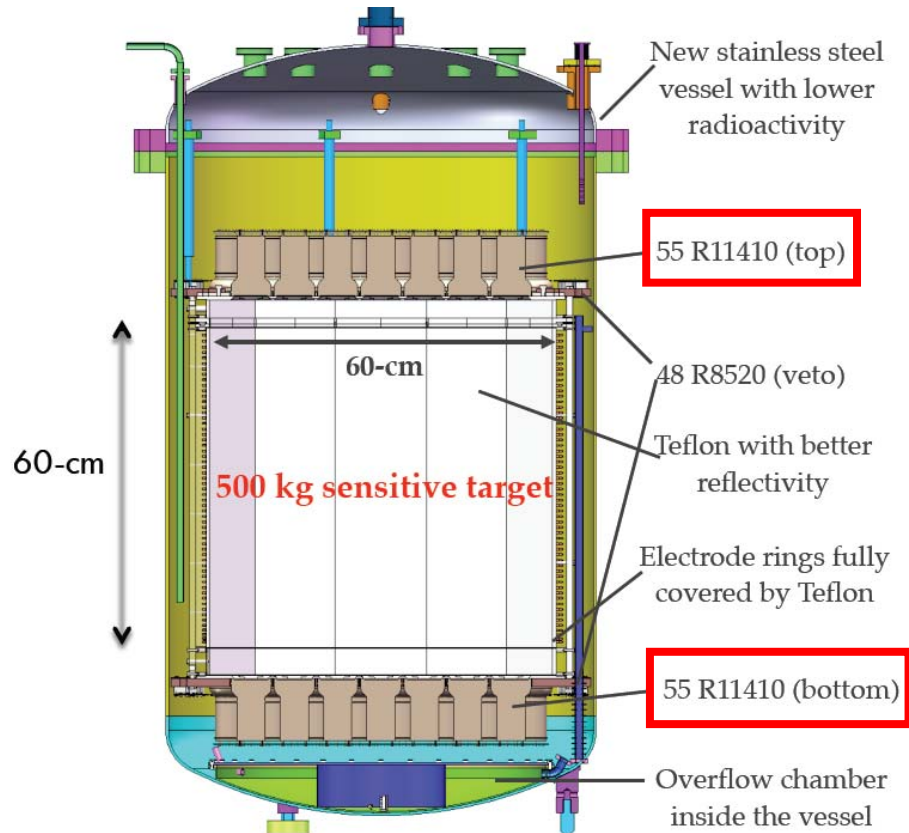


2014---Oct. 2015---Now

Reused:

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

PandaX-II new TPC



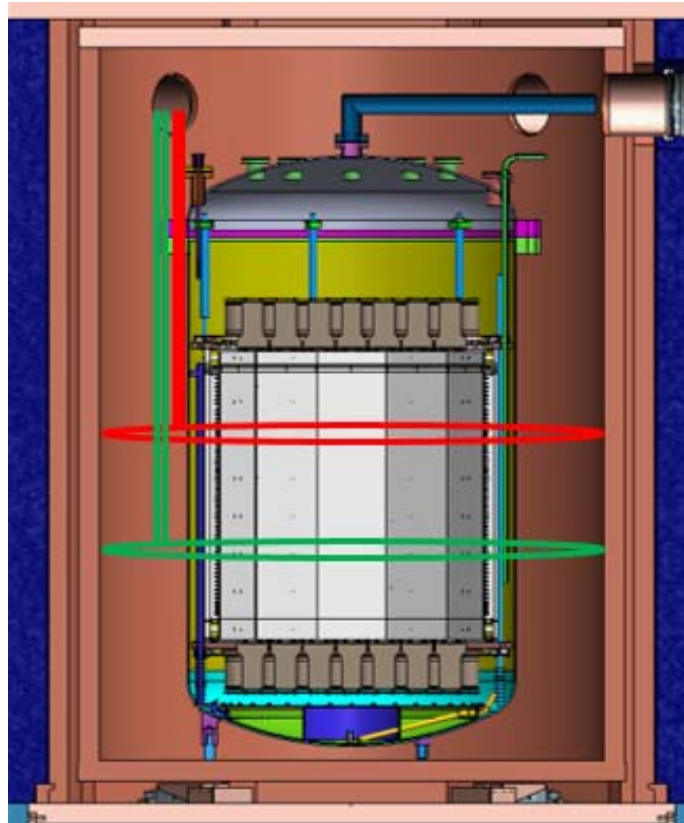
More than Larger Volume:

- **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**: 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



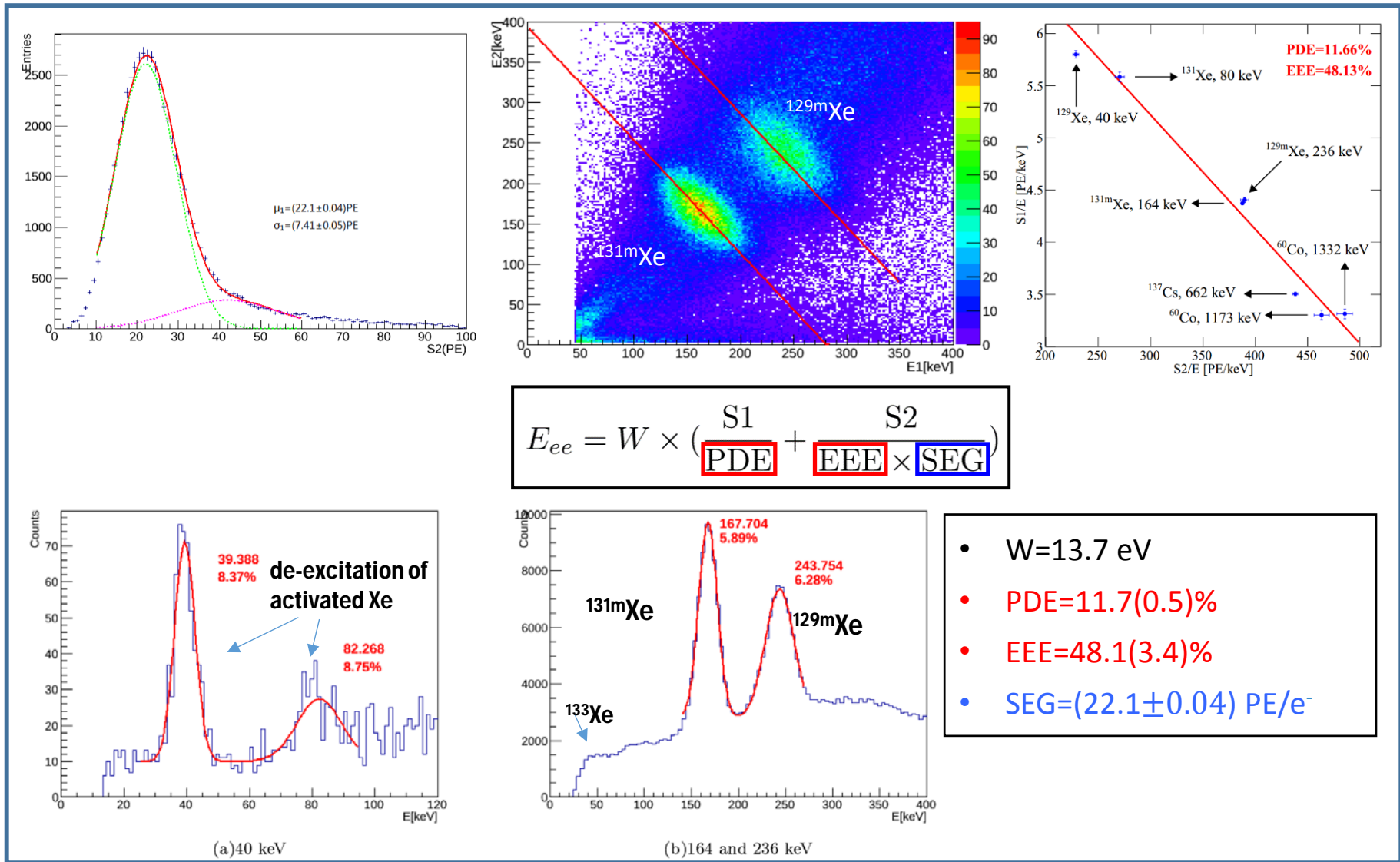
- Calibration setup for PandaX-II

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

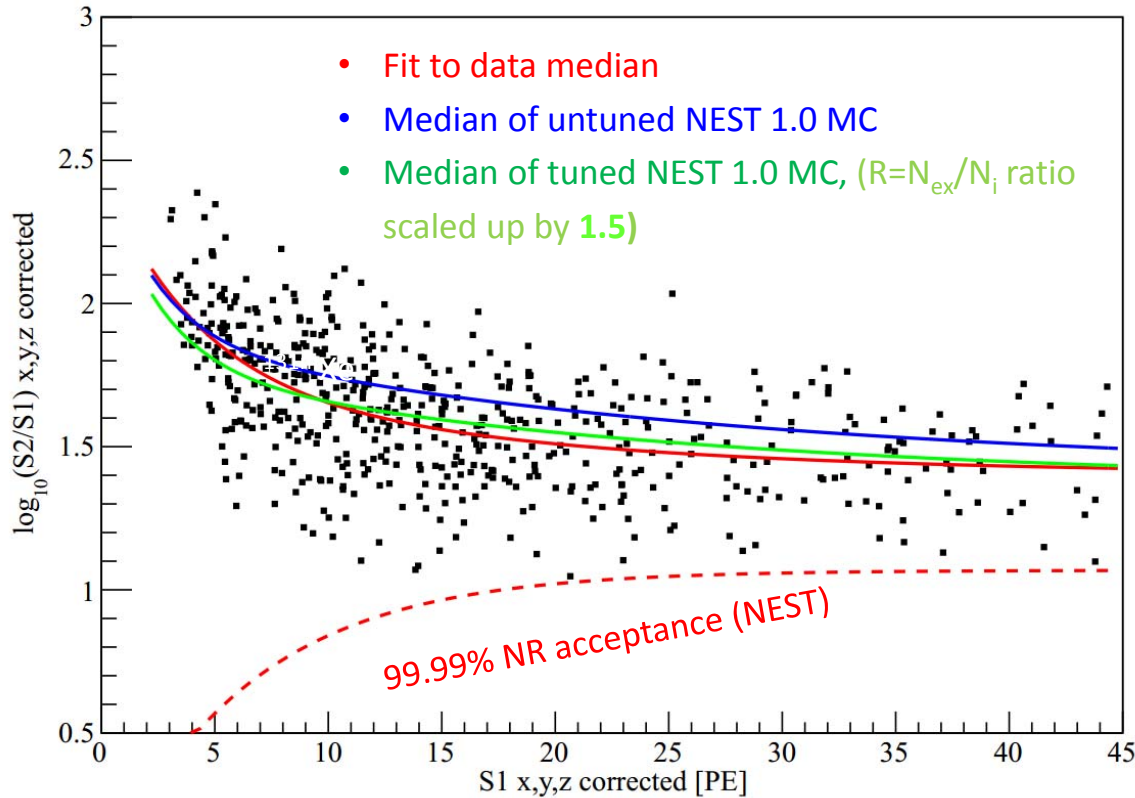
$$E_{ee} = W \times \left(\frac{S1}{\text{PDE}} + \frac{S2}{\text{EEE} \times \text{SEG}} \right)$$

- 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



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

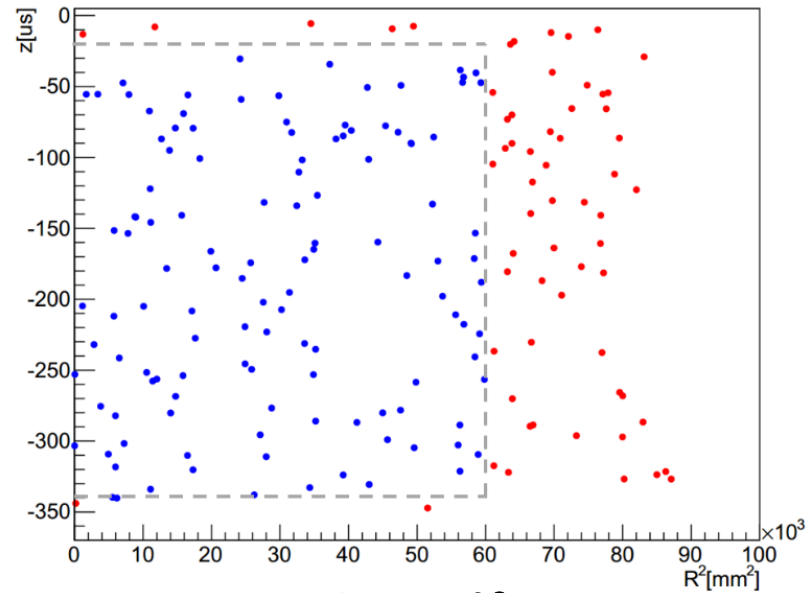
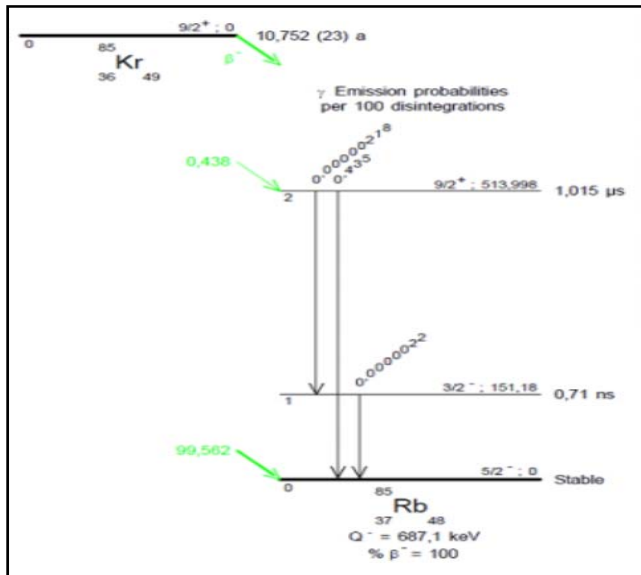


- Better agreement was achieved between data and tuned MC (median and width)
- NR detection efficiency was calculated by the comparison between data and MC
- Tuned MC was adopted to predict the WIMP NR distributions

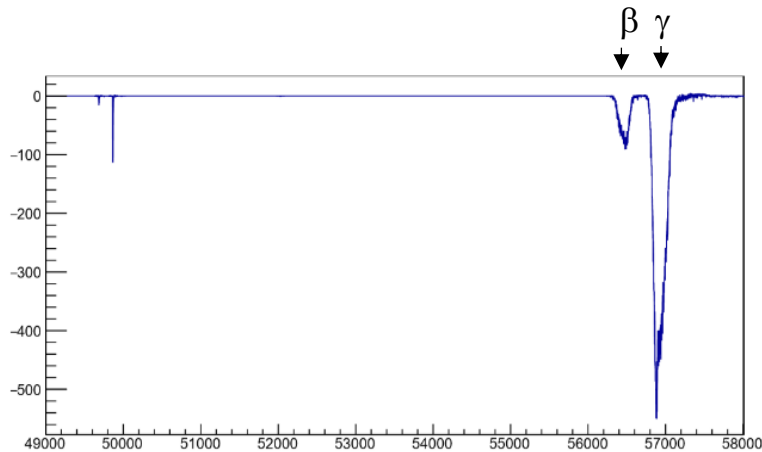
NR detection efficiency

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

Internal background from ^{85}Kr

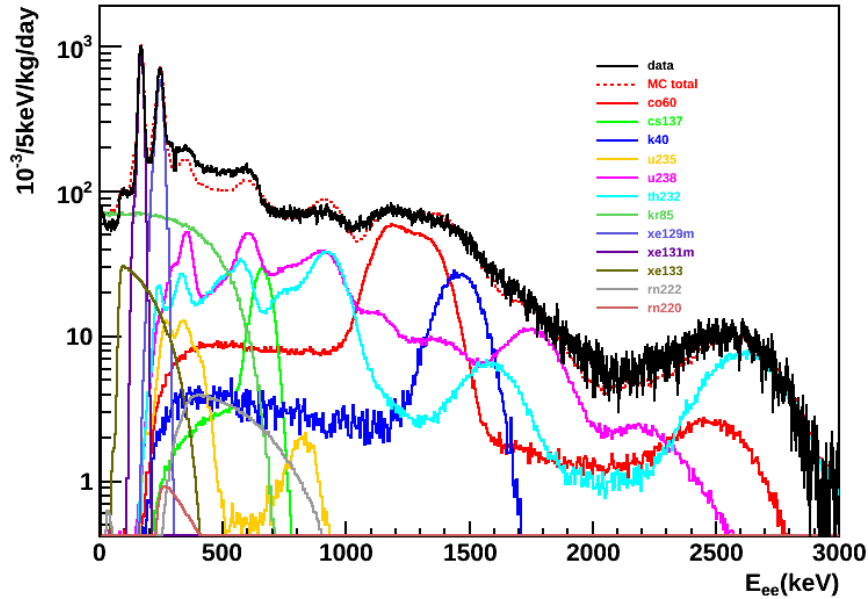


Distribution of β vertices



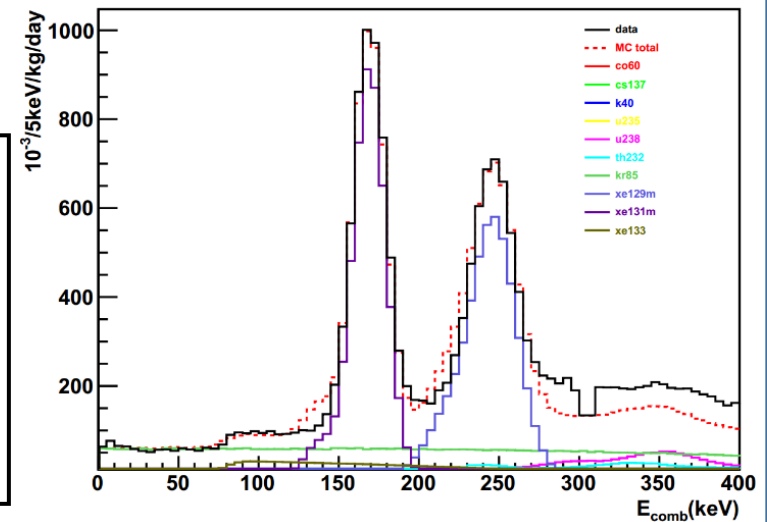
- (β, γ) analysis confirmed that it is due to ^{85}Kr , $\text{Kr}/\text{Xe} = (437 \pm 70) \text{ ppt}$
- ▣ Accidental air leak in engineering runs.
- ▣ Consistent with the offline measurement.

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 ⁸⁵Kr.



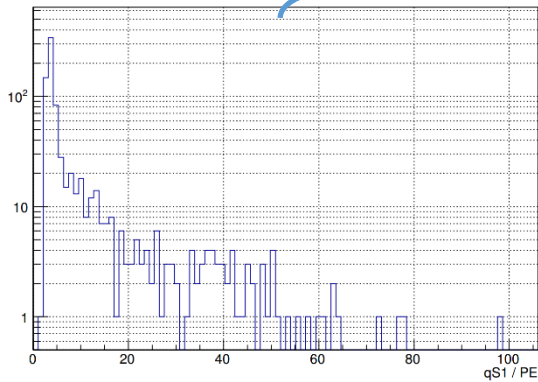
Background budget in DM data

	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

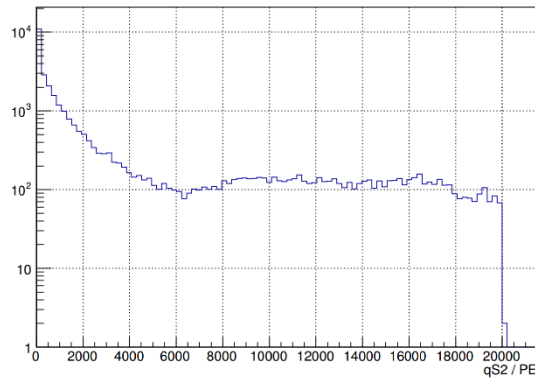
Based on Kr event distribution

Data driven

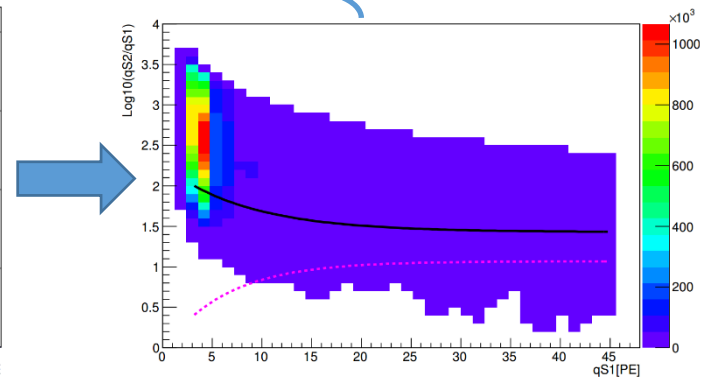
Based on MC



• Single S1

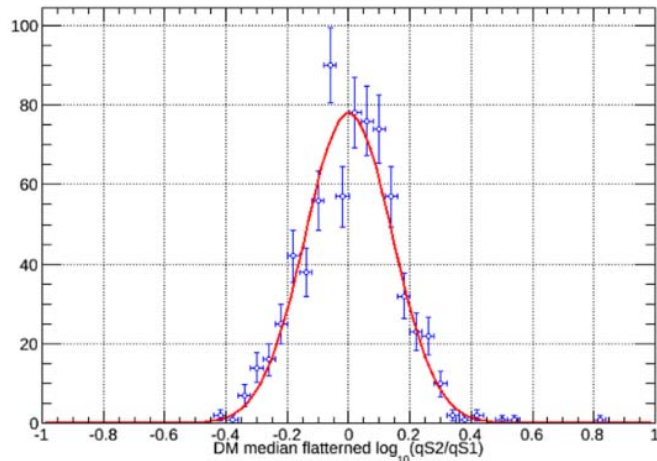
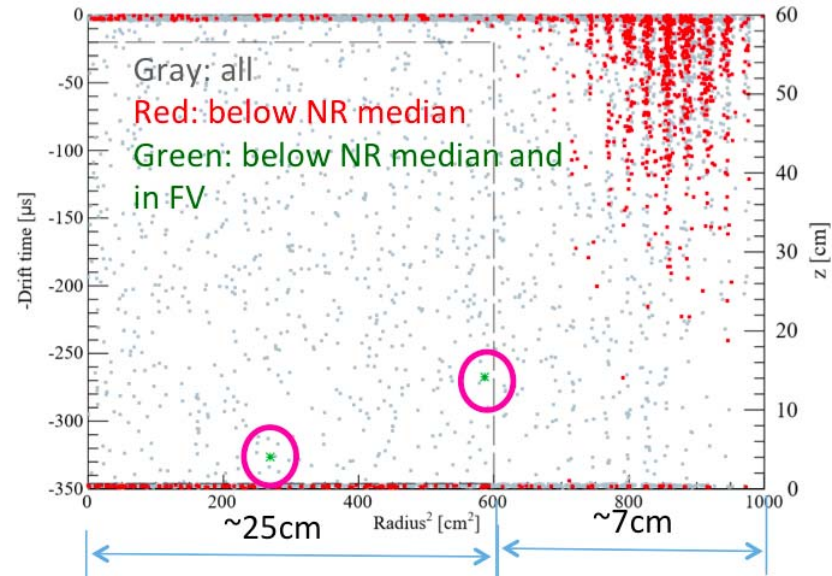
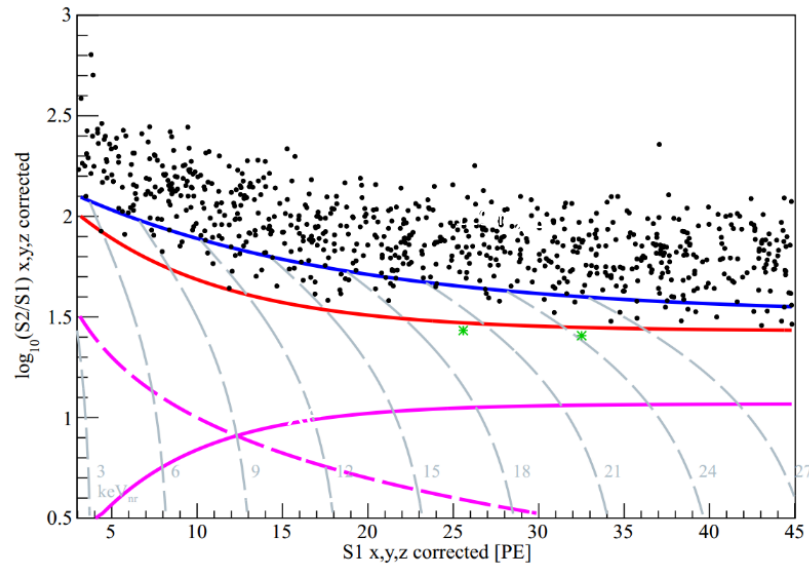


• Single S2



Random coincidence

Final DM candidates: 19.1 live-day·306 kg

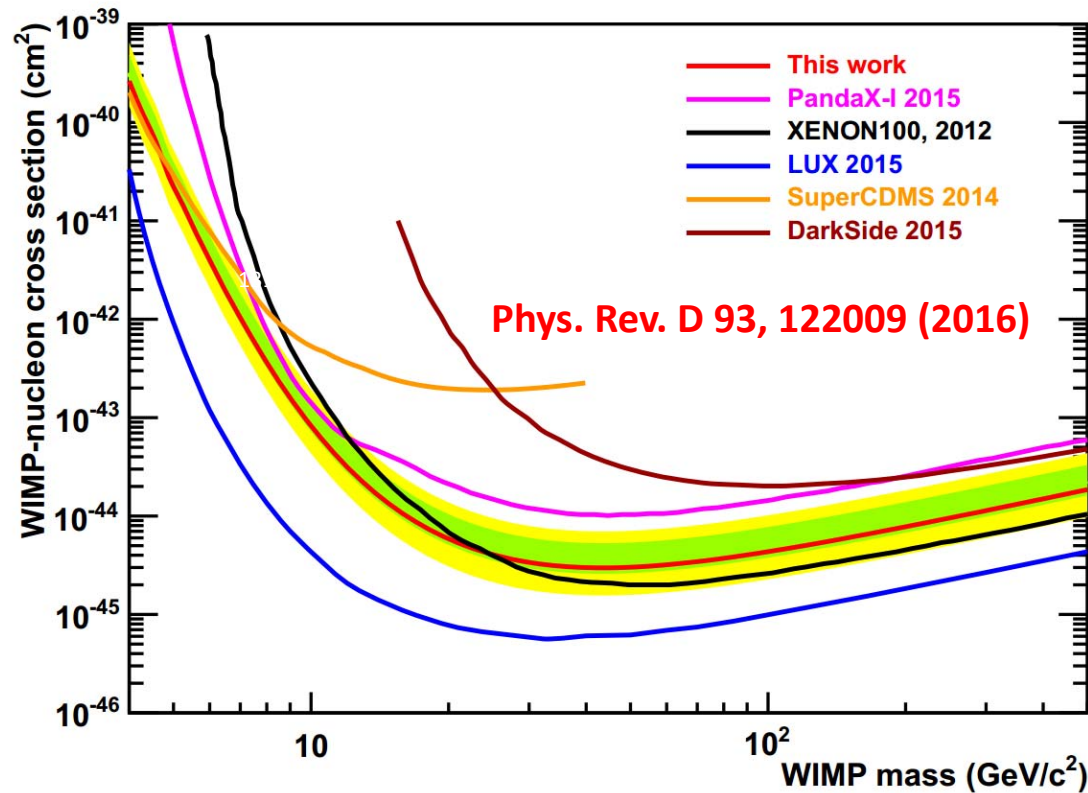


Budget of backgrounds in DM runs

	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 of signals !

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

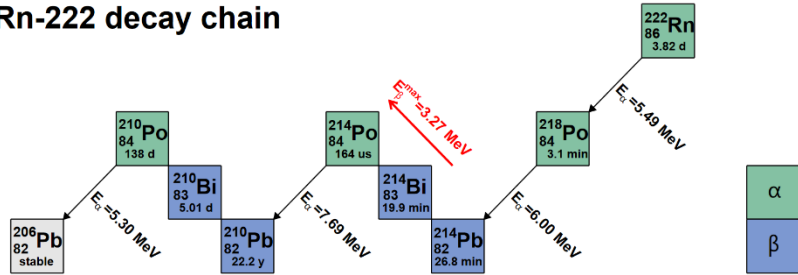
Summary & Outlook

- ❑ 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 period to re-distill Kr, the ER background 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 !

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

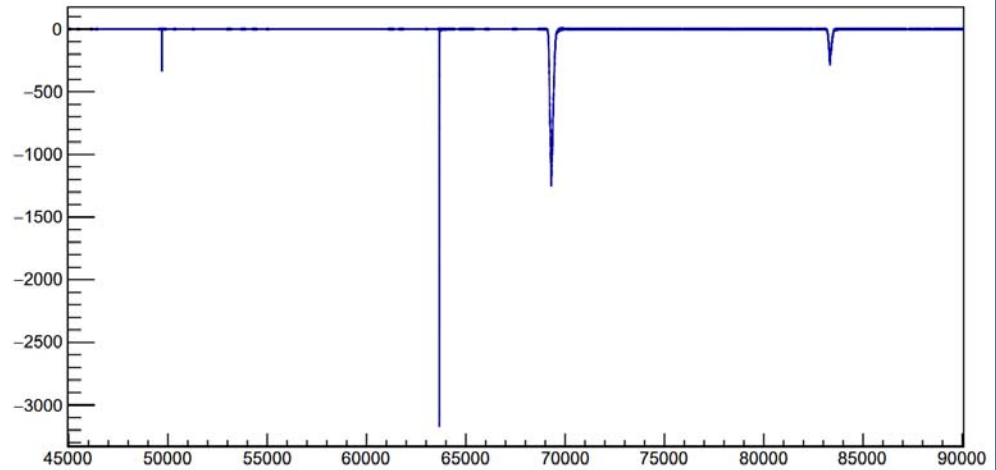
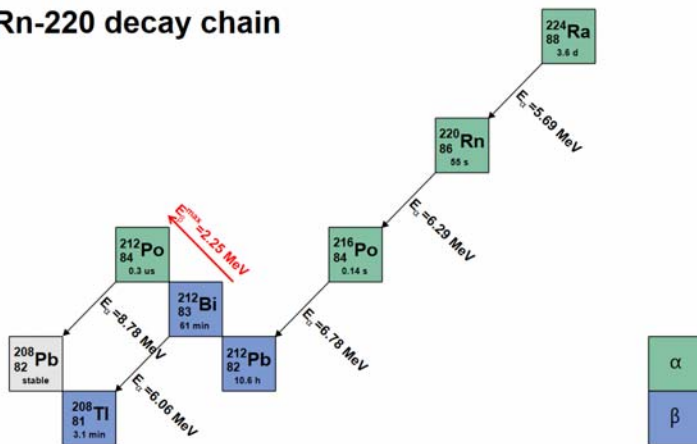
Rn-222 decay chain



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

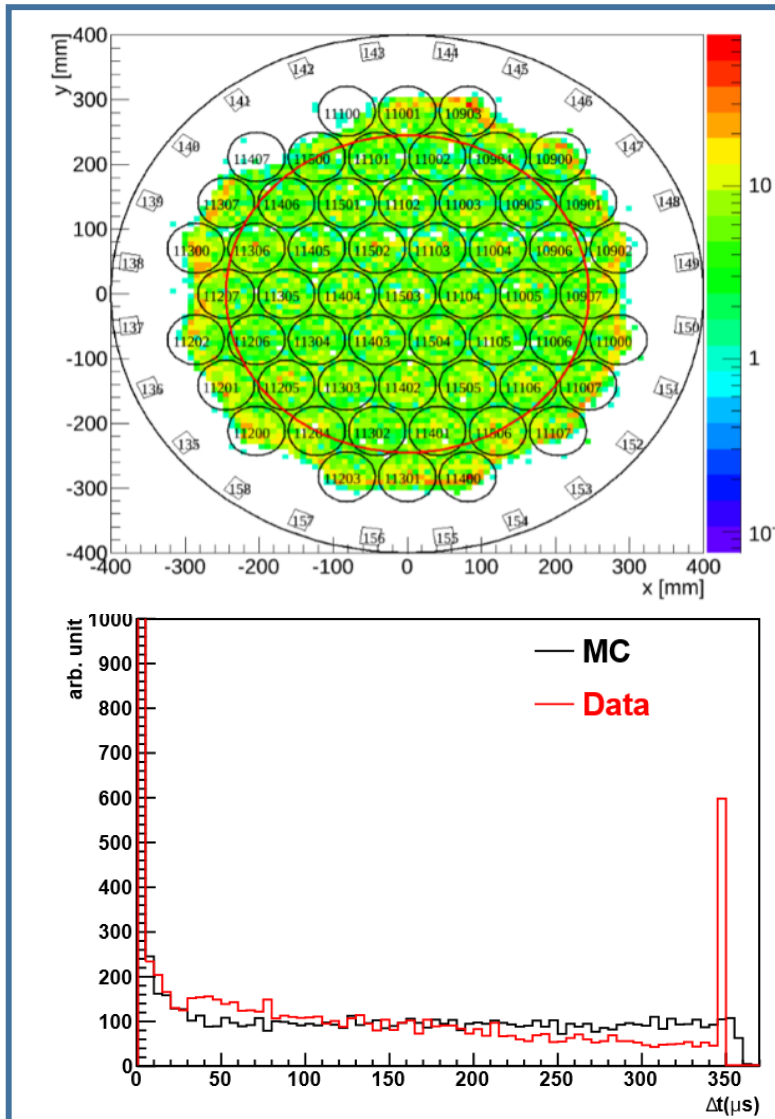
- ❑ ^{222}Rn : $^{214}\text{Bi}-^{214}\text{Po}$, $6.57 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$ in FV
- ❑ ^{220}Rn : $^{212}\text{Bi}-^{212}\text{Po}$ ($0.54 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$), $^{220}\text{Rn}-^{216}\text{Po}$ ($0.41 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$) in FV,

Rn-220 decay chain



A typical $^{214}\text{Bi}-^{214}\text{Po}$ β - α event

Event selection



Horizontal cuts:

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

Vertical cuts:

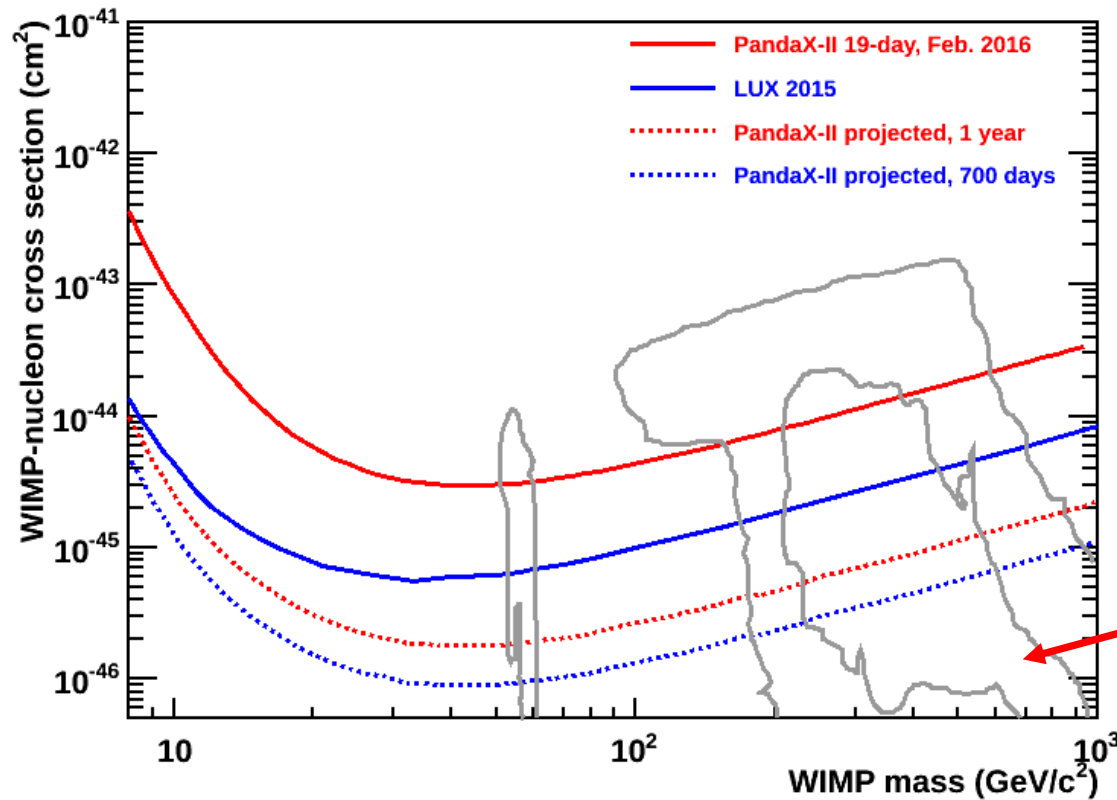
determined by choosing the flat region in non-DM-window for both data and MC (excess at cathode likely due to Rn daughters accumulation)

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. Strege et al., JCAP 1203,030 (2012);
- A. Fowlie et al. [arXiv:1206.0264](https://arxiv.org/abs/1206.0264);
- O. Buchmueller et al. (2011),