SLAC Fundamental Physics Directorate seminar

12:30pm, Thurs Feb 22 2024, Madrone conference room B048

https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/8788/

Search for solar neutrino and light dark matter with PandaX–4T

W. Ma et al. PhysRevLett.130.021802

Wenbo Ma
wenboma@sjtu.edu.cn
Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Personal profile

- **Wenbo Ma**
- 2018-2024, phd, physics, Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- PandaX-4T cryogenics onsite responsible person, 630 days @ CJPL, 2019-2022
- Looking for postdoc positions

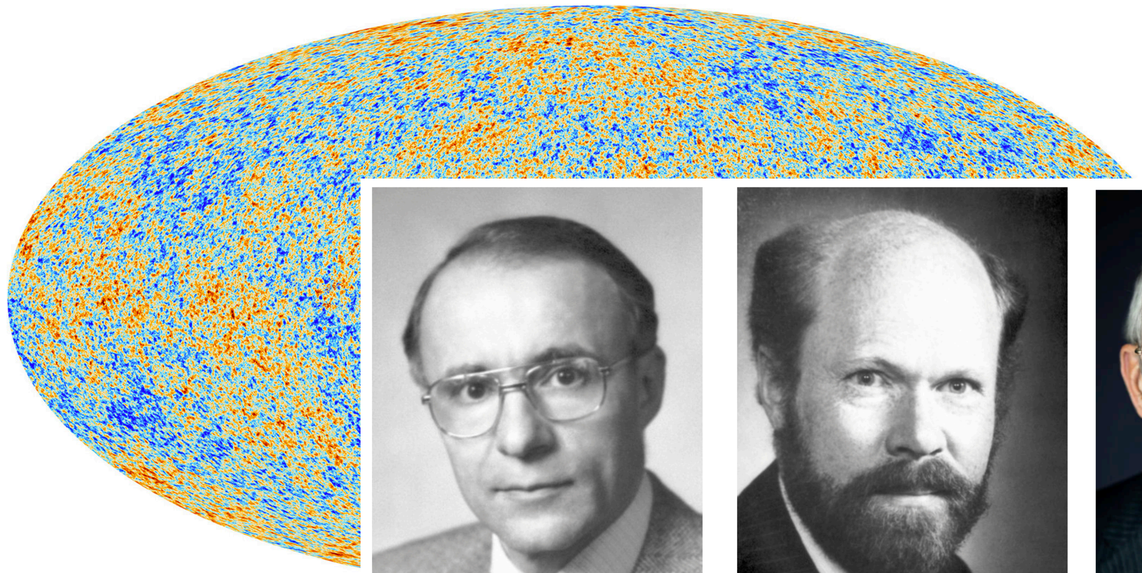
- **WIMP search of PandaX-4T run0,** 2021, PhysRevLett.127.261802, major author
- **Solar ν search of PandaX-4T run0**, 2023, PhysRevLett.130.021802, 1st author
- **Rn220 calibration (PandaX-II)**, 2020 JINST 15 P12038, 1st author
- **Cryogenics and circulation**, 2021 JINST 16 T06007, 3rd author
- **Fast recuperation**, 2022 JINST 17 T10008, 2nd author
- **Waveform simulation**, arXiv:2312.11072, 2023, corresponding author
- **PandaX-xT CDR**, arXiv:2402.03596, 2024, major contributor

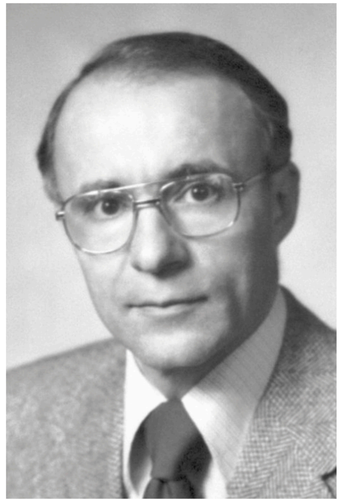
- 2021 PandaX outstanding student first prize for WIMP search
- 2022 PandaX outstanding student first prize for solar ν search
- 2022 SJTU national scholarship
- 2022 SJTU annual student nominated award

Dark matter

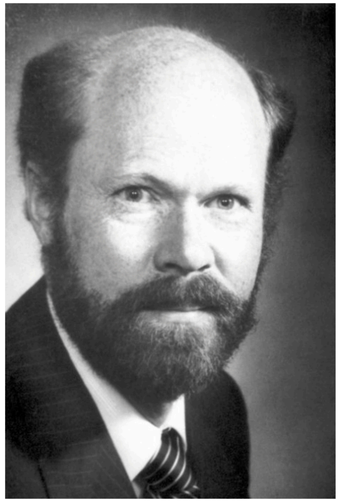
Dark matter: bed rock of modern astronomy

- **Suggested by large-scale evidences: galactic rotation curve, gravitational lensing, bullet cluster, cosmic microwave background radiation, lambda cold dark matter model, ...**
- **Its particle origin not revealed yet**

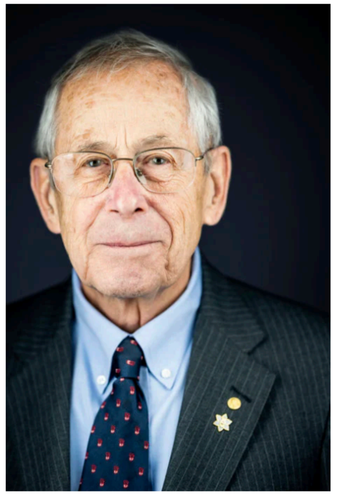




Arno Allan Penzias
1978



Robert Woodrow Wilson
1978

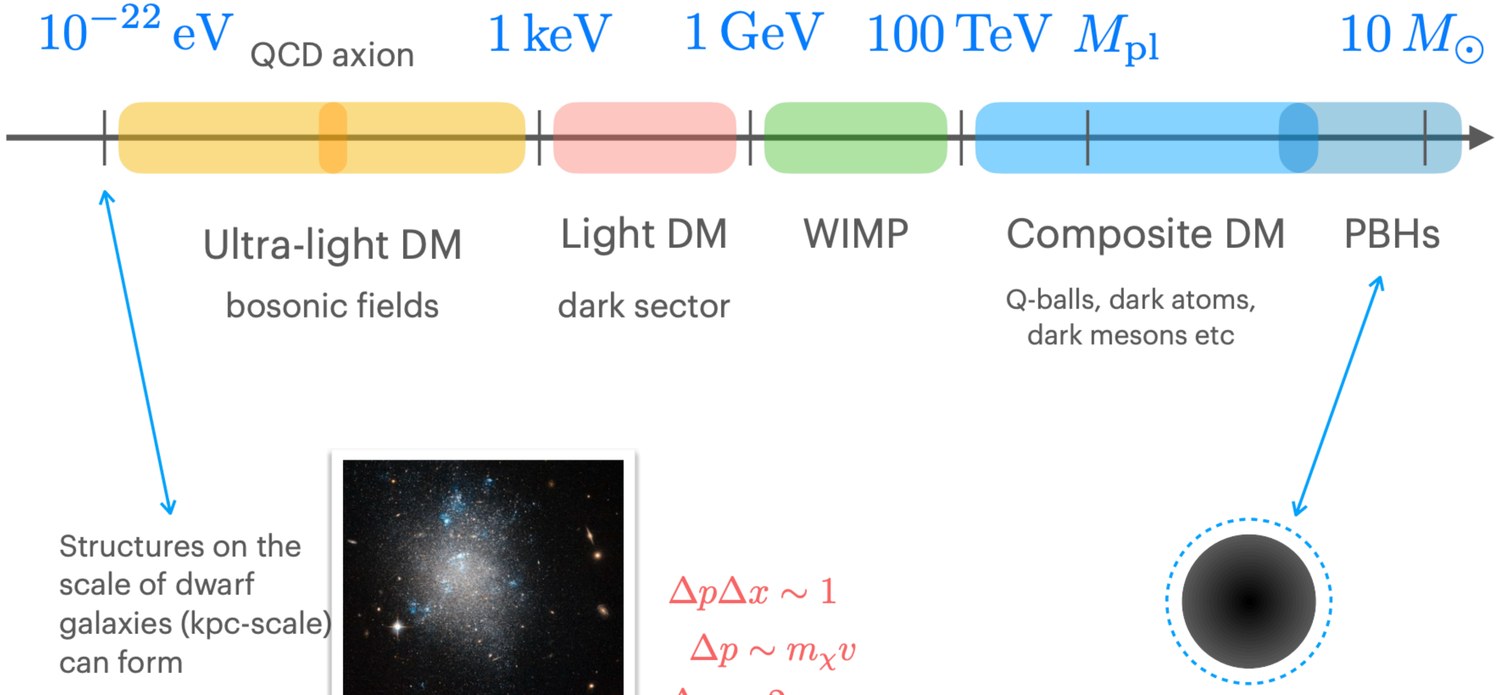


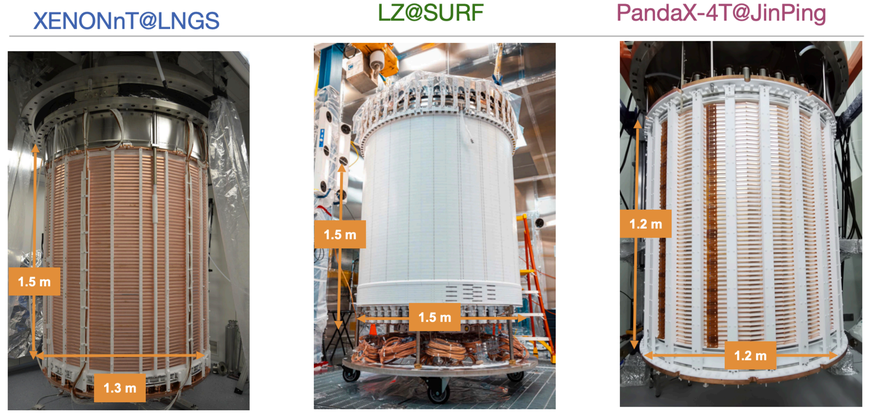
James Peebles
2019

"The results showed us a universe in which just five per cent of its content is known matter. The rest, 95 per cent, is unknown dark matter and dark energy."

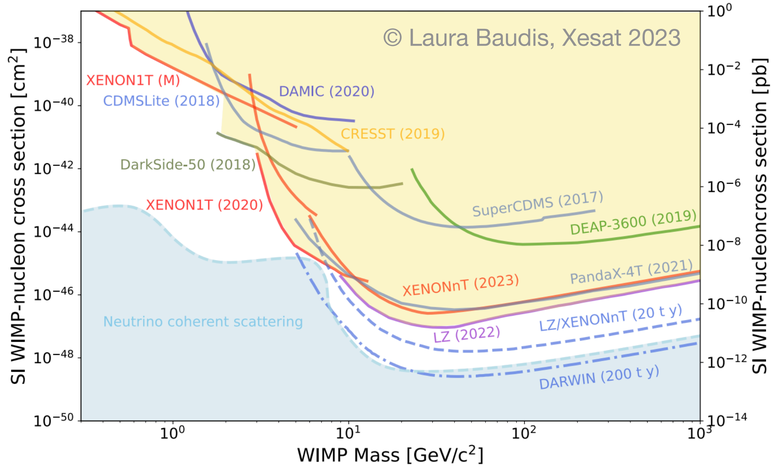
Does it takes 100(?) years to find dark matter?

- Toward a detectable dark matter
- Many models, many experiments, many fake discoveries
- WIMP search with Xe: ruled-out a large parameter space in the recent decade





© Elena Aprile, UCLA dark matter 2023



PandaX collaboration

PANDA X **Particle and Astrophysical Xenon Experiments**

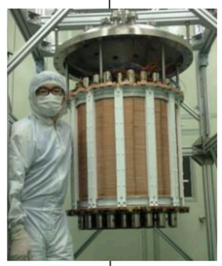
Collaboration formed

2009.3

PandaX-I, 120 kg operation

2014.5-10

PandaX-II, 580 kg operation

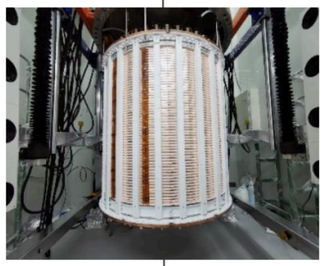


2016.7-2019.7

PandaX-4T moved to CJPL-II

2019.8

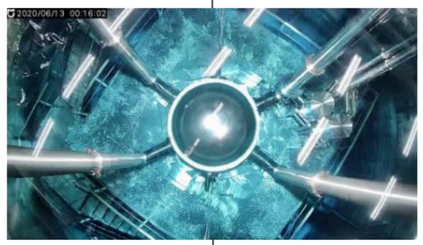
PandaX-4T Commissioning



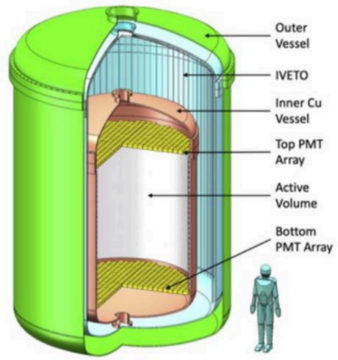
2020.11-2021.5

PandaX-4T Run1

2021.11



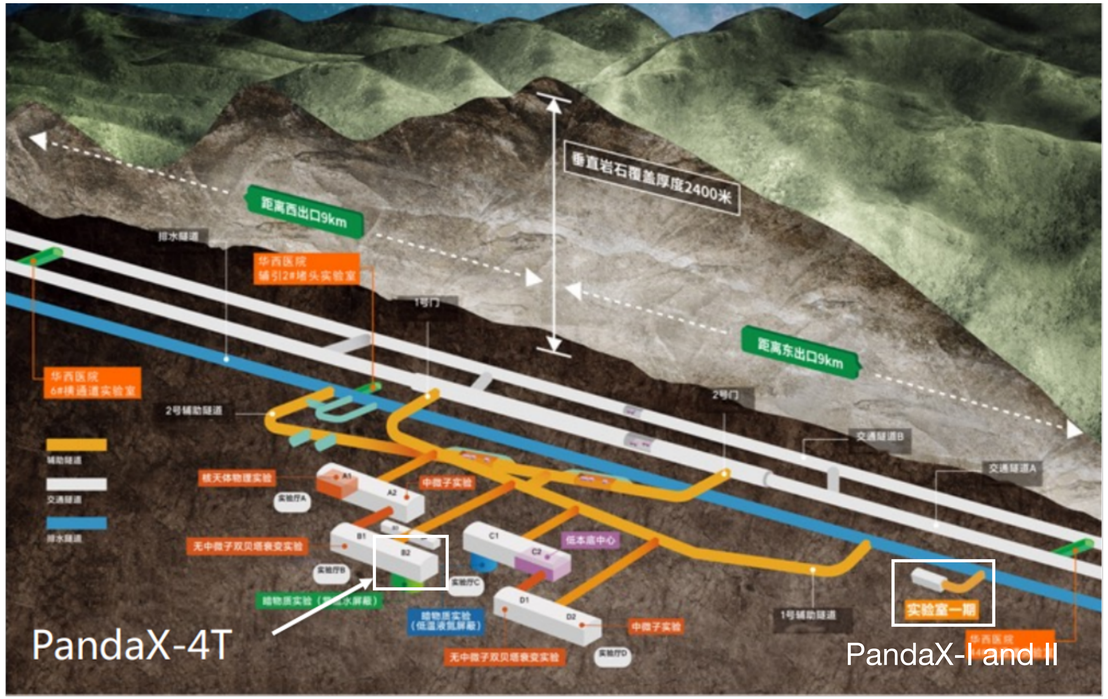
Ongoing

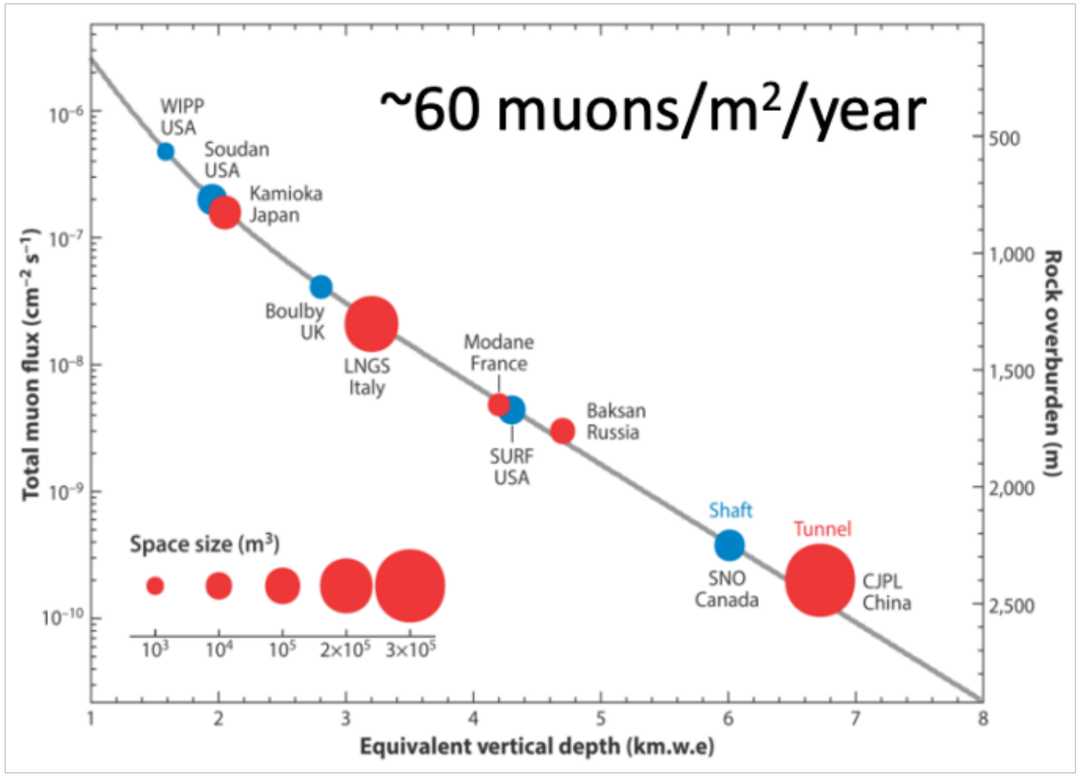


PandaX-xT

China Jin Ping underground Laboratory (CJPL)

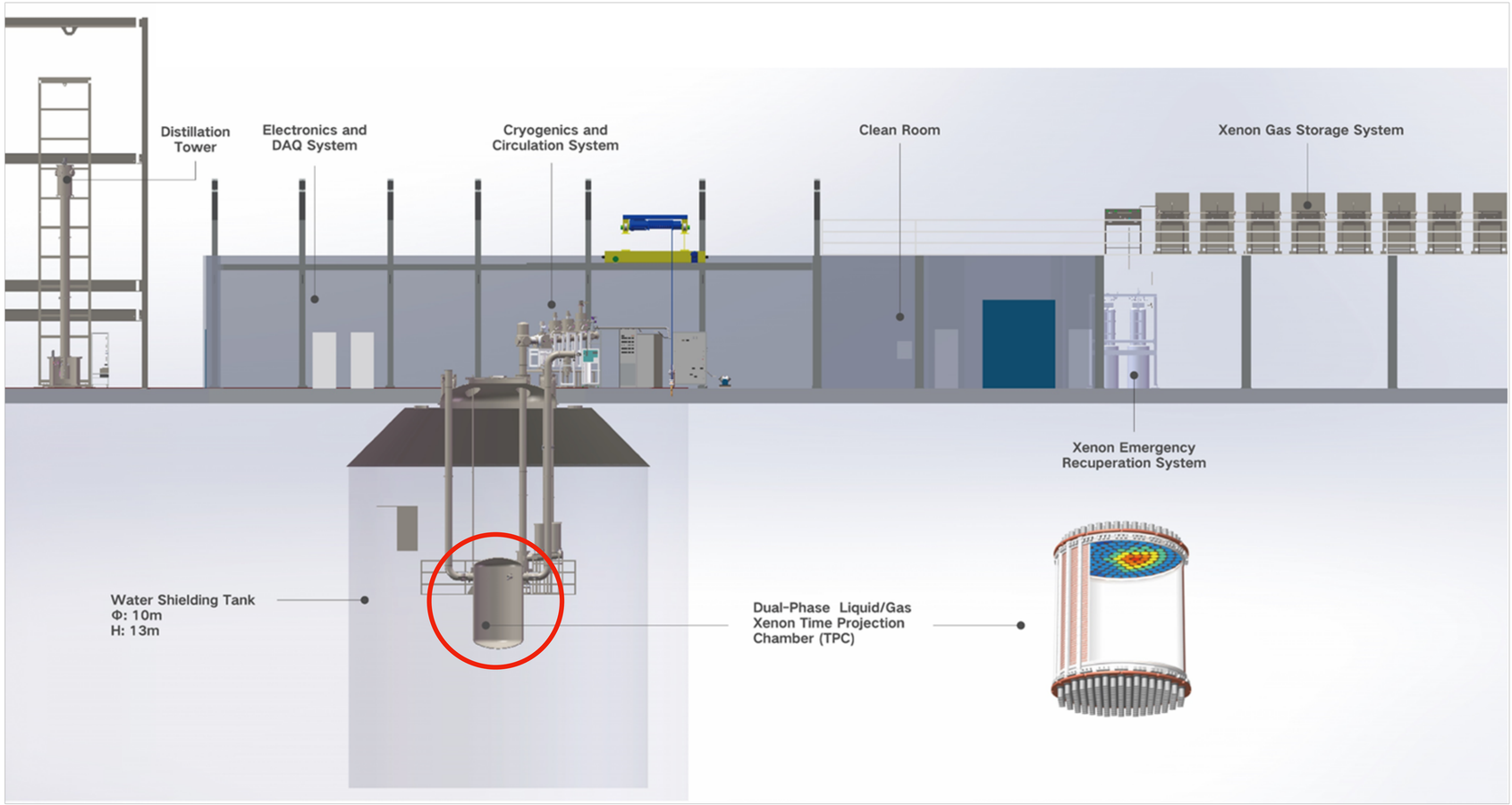
- Located at Sichuan province of China
- PandaX, CDEX, JUNA, ...
- Blast and decorate more halls to accommodate future experiments





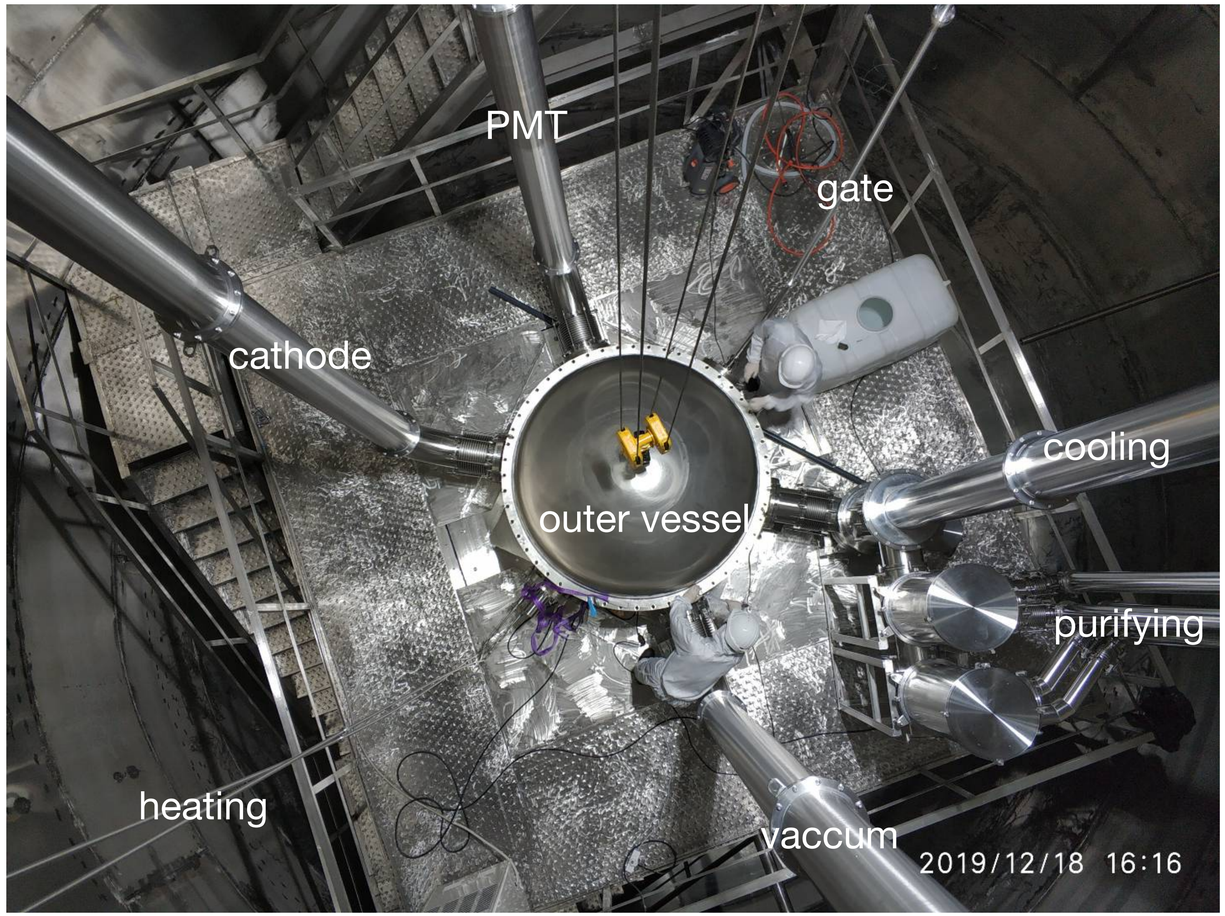
PandaX–4T experiment

- Detector maintanance system: cooling, purifying, shielding, DAQ
- 1.2m × 1.2m time projection chamber
- 5.6 tonne in total, 3.7 tonne active, 2.7 tonne fiducial



Hardware design

cathode/pmt/gate/cryogenics/vaccum/recuperation pillars



The establishment of PandaX-4T:

Album from my phone

The days underground, though fraught with hardship,
also hold moments of pure joy from physics

Album from my phone: Jinping camp

mountain view from the camp

drive into tunnel

Album from my phone: cryogenics "gang of four"

fix electric infrustructure by ourselves

cryogenics group @ 2019

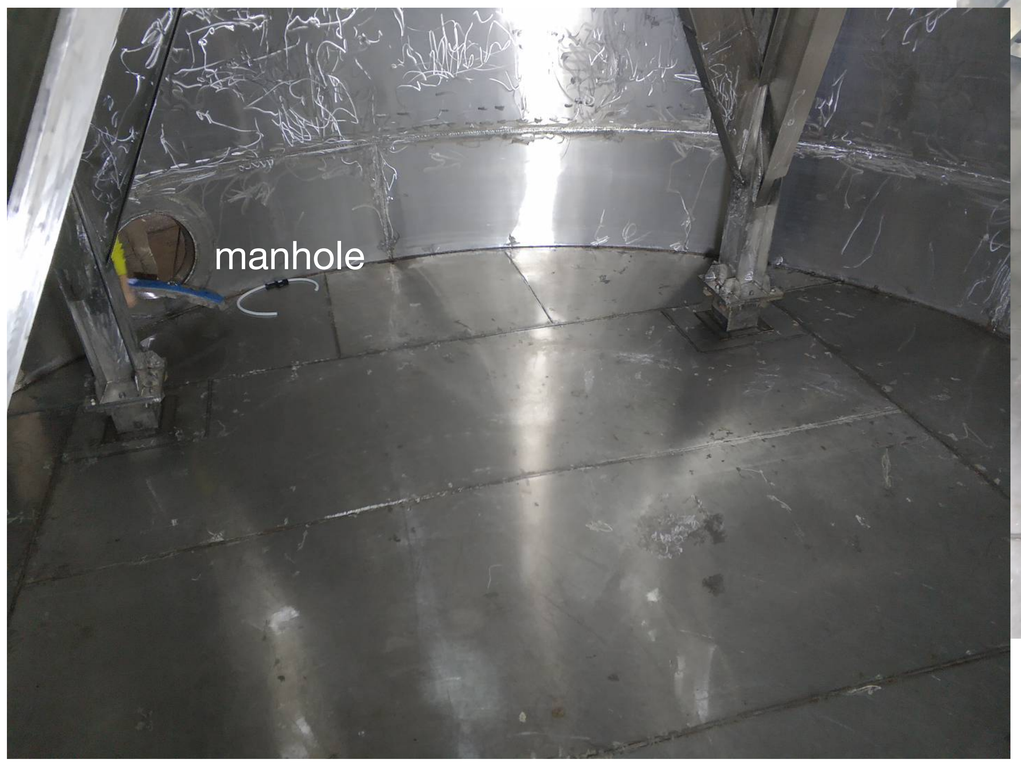
Album from my phone: 1st pillar

bare stainless steel platform

first pillar: cryogenics

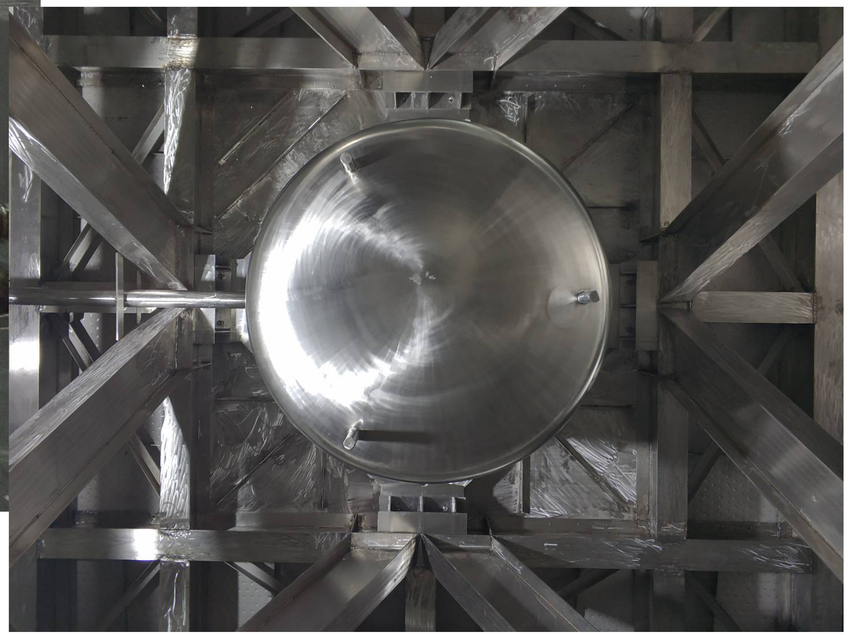
Album from my phone: water tank cleaning

bottom of water tank



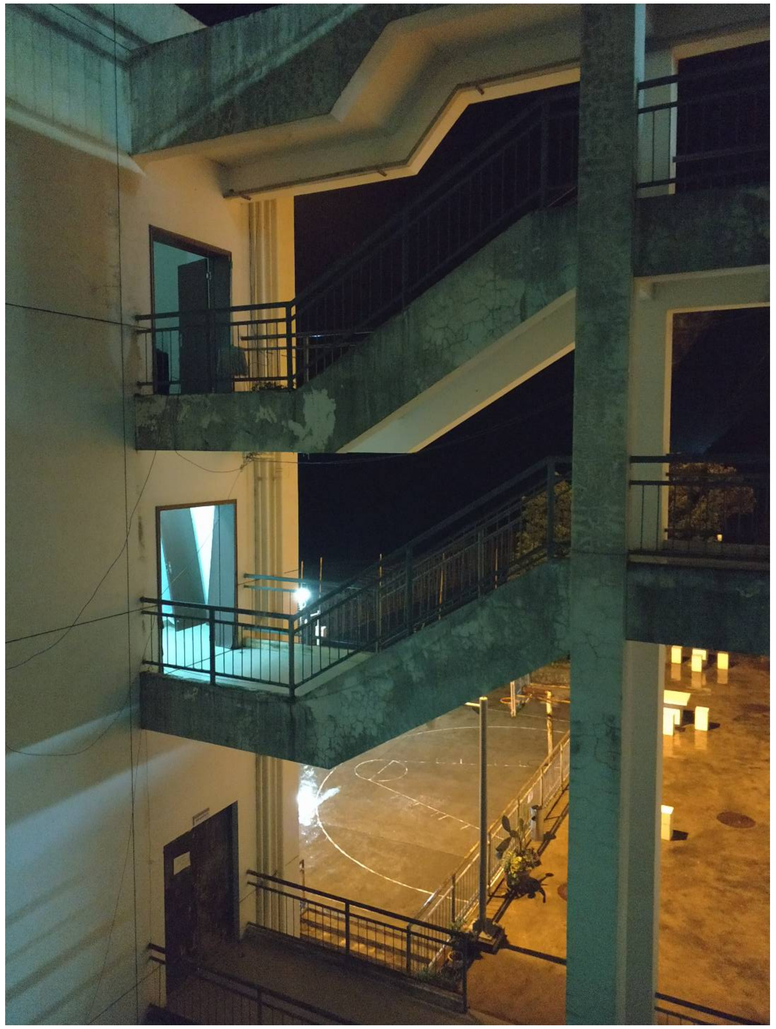
basic cleaning

look from bottom of outer vessel



Album from my phone: sometimes when it rains

corridor between dorm and office



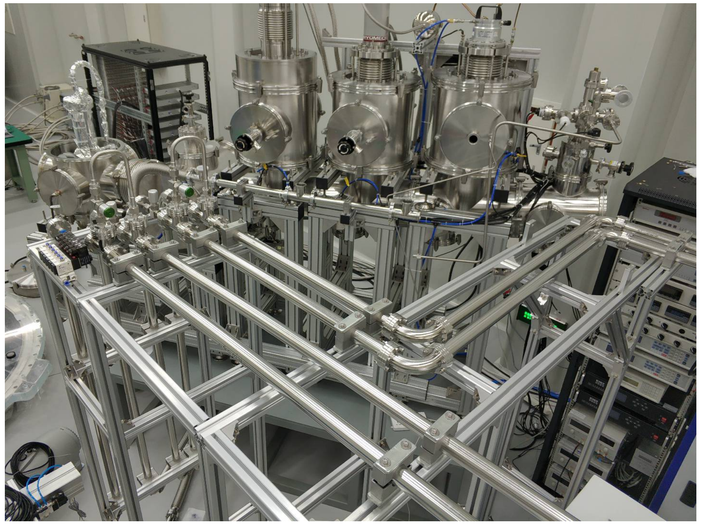
half basketball field

black cat outside the dorm

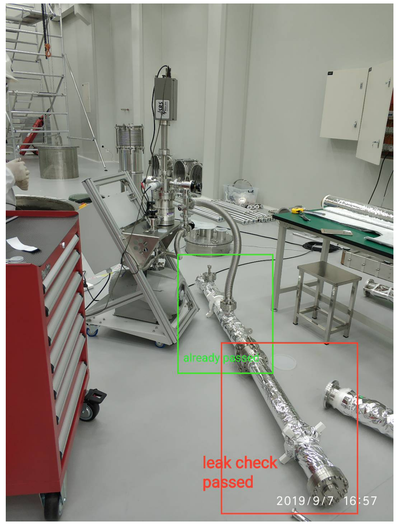
Album from my phone: the circulation

crane

cooling bus and circulation



leak checks



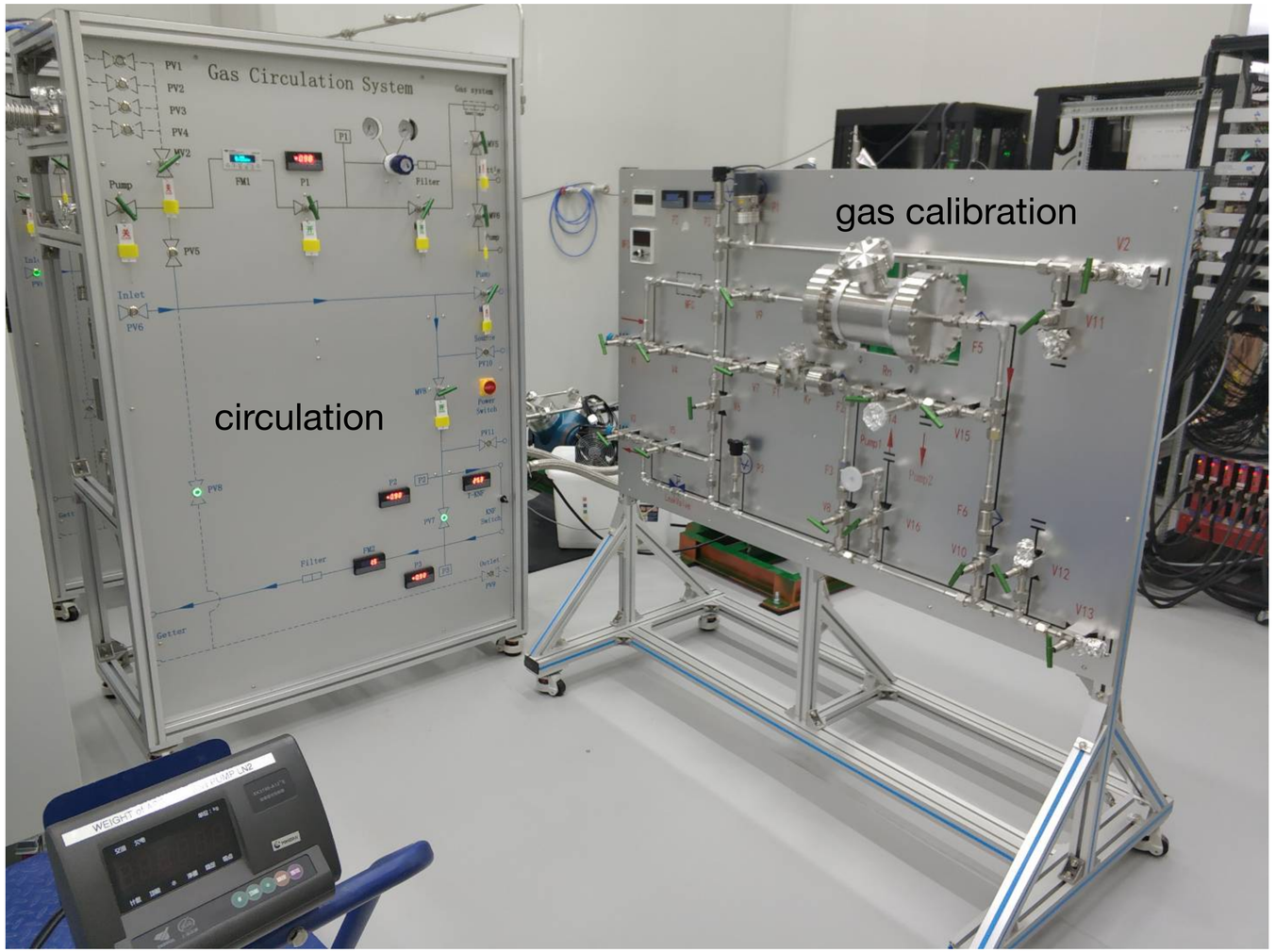
Album from my phone: "the six day" of cryogenics

from empty

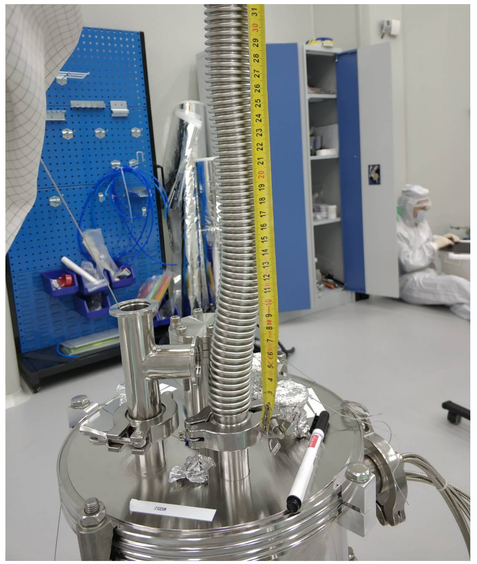
to everything

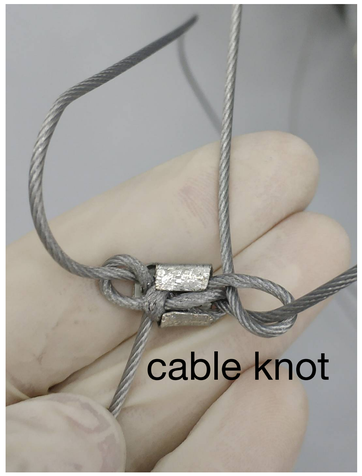
Album from my phone: christmas 2019

Album from my phone: calibration devices

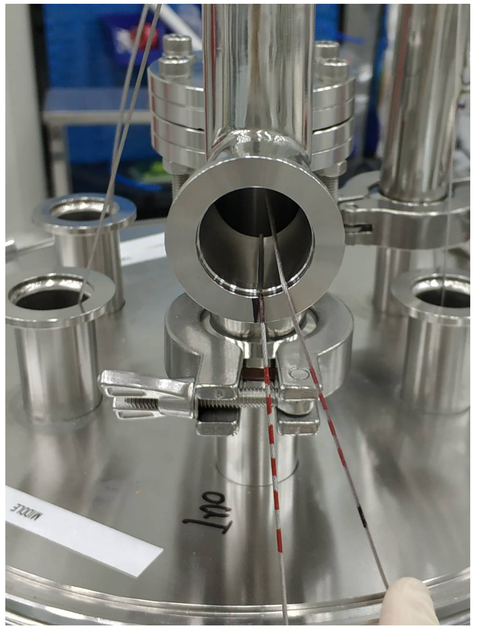


AmBe calibration tube





calibration mark: TPC P6



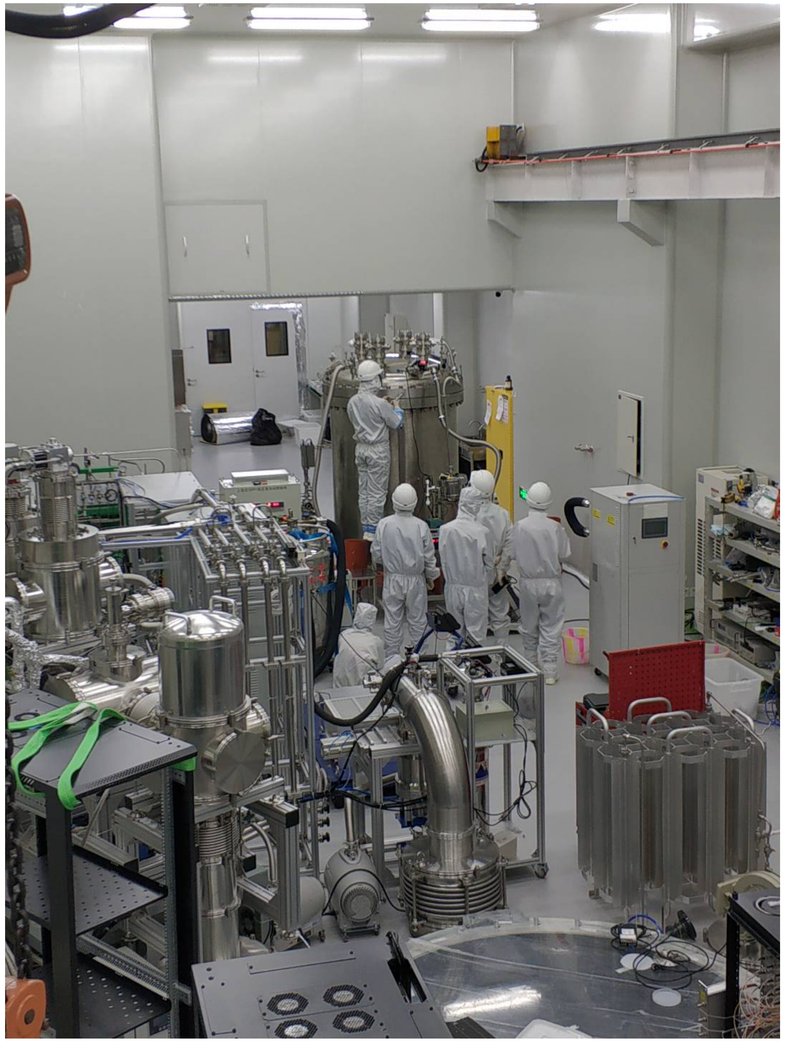
Album from my phone: corona virus, 2020/01 – 2020/04

nothing

Album from my phone: inner vessel, 2020/04

closure of the inner vessel

leak check



Album from my phone: check 6 tonne of xenon

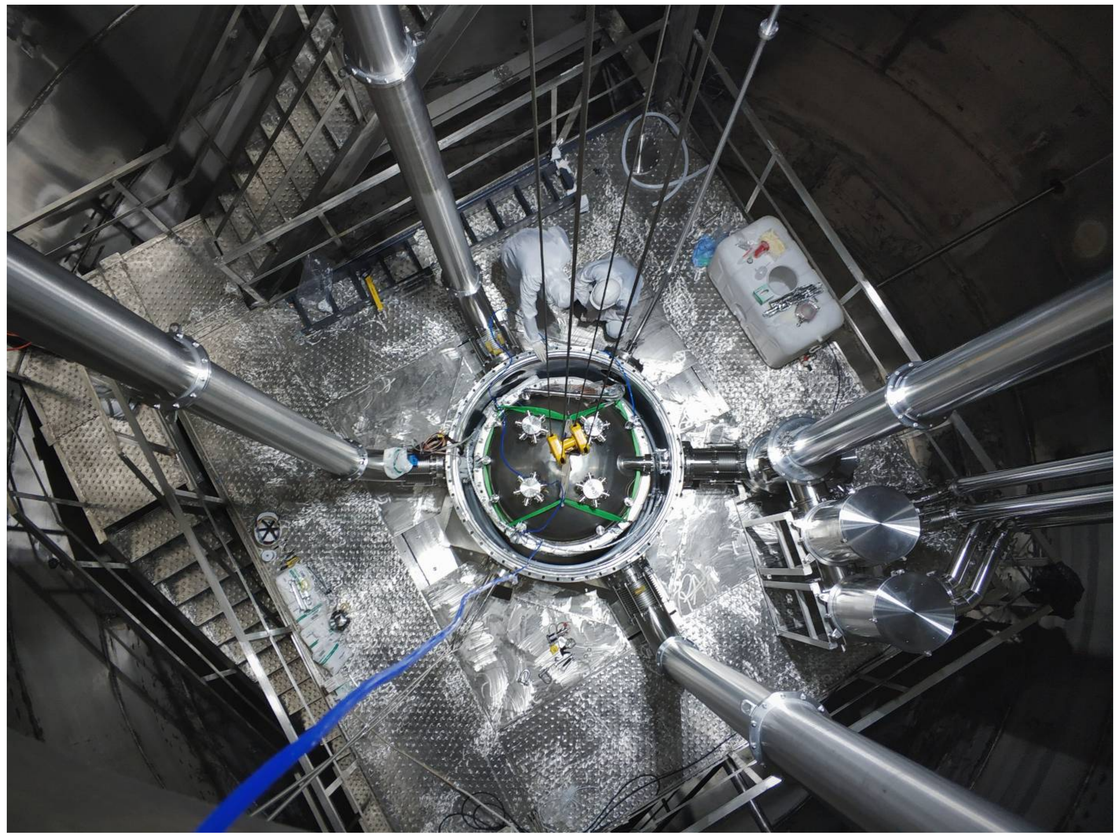
Xe control system

8 modules × 16 cylinders, 50 kg / cylinder

Album from my phone: inner vessel

tighten screws

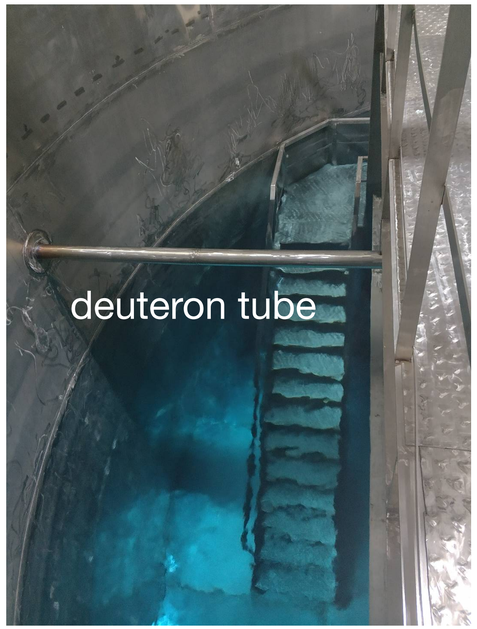
drove the crane to lift it down

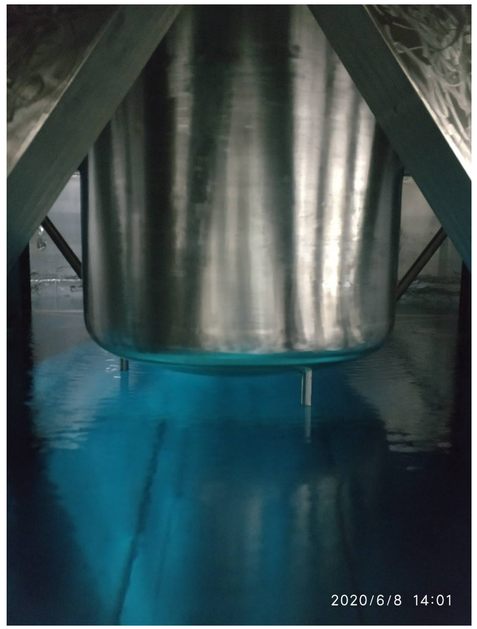


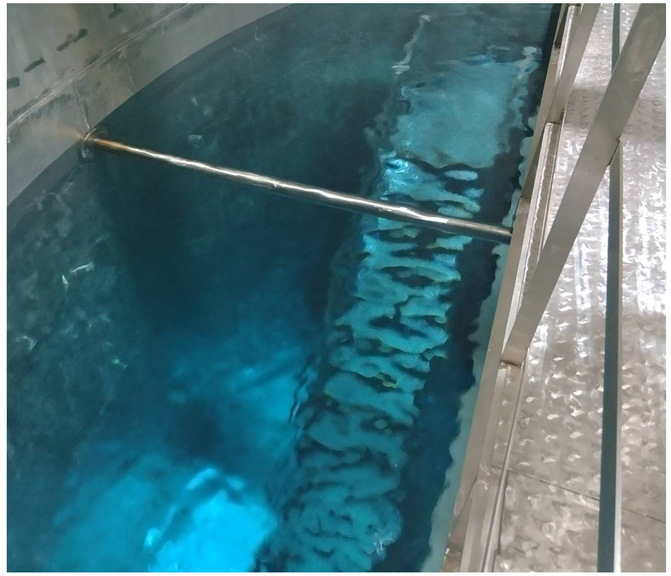
Album from my phone: check electronics system

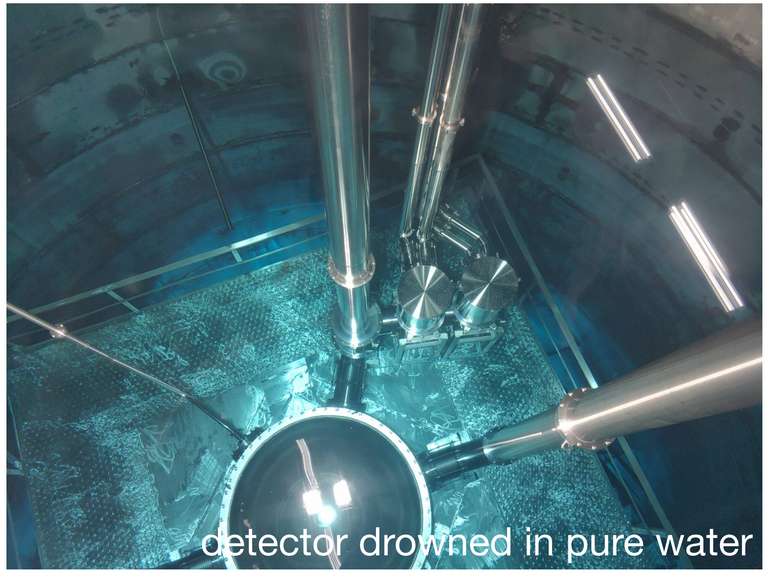
should be our first S2?

Album from my phone: fill water









Album from my phone: celebration

Werewolf is our favoraite party game

Album from my phone: fast recuperation

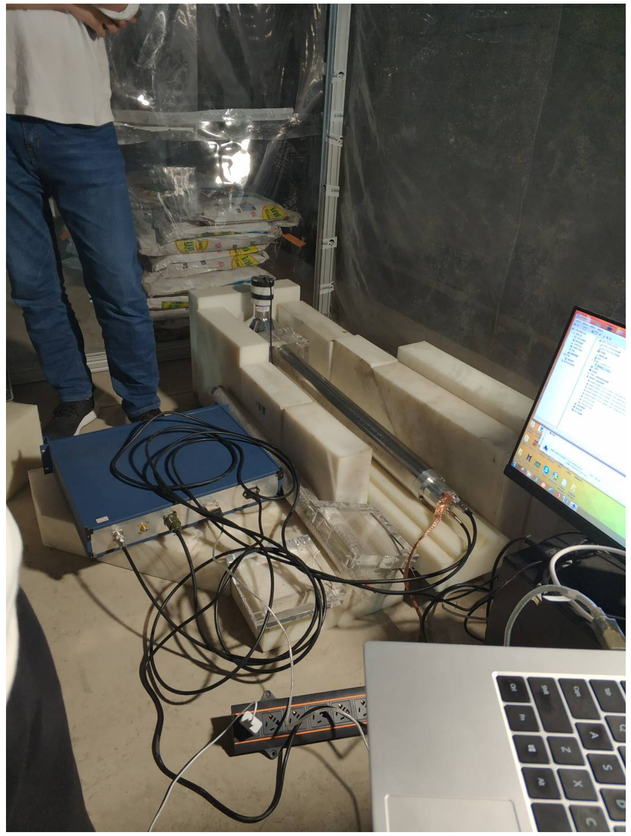
high pressure pump

heat compensation

Album from my phone: DD tunnel

PTFE lens

DD generator

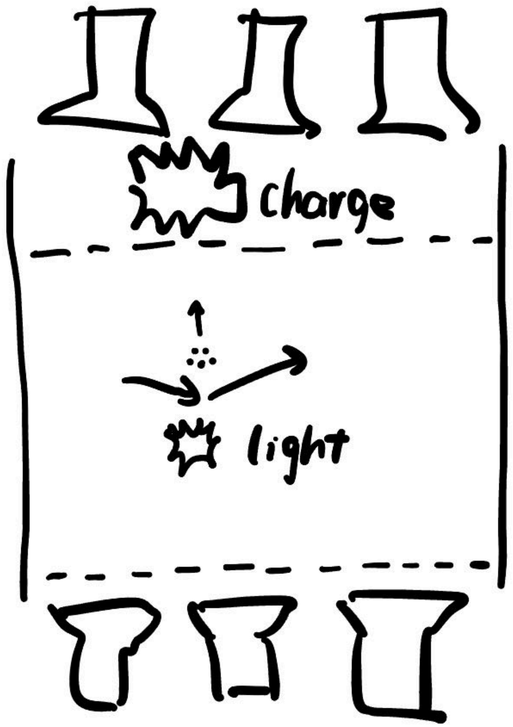


PTFE into DD tunnel

WIMP search with PandaX-4T

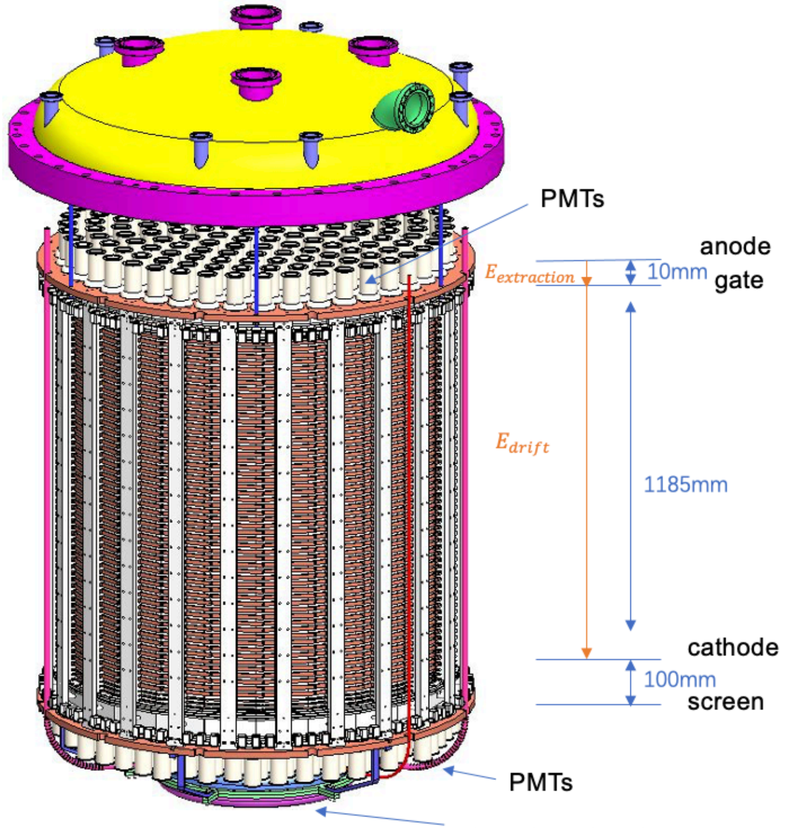
Liquid xenon time projection chamber (TPC)

- Incoming particles scatter with Xe (electrons or nucleus, **ER** or **NR**)
- See **light and delayed charge** together under electric field
- Light is called signal-1(**S1**), charge is called signal-2(**S2**)



PandaX–4T TPC

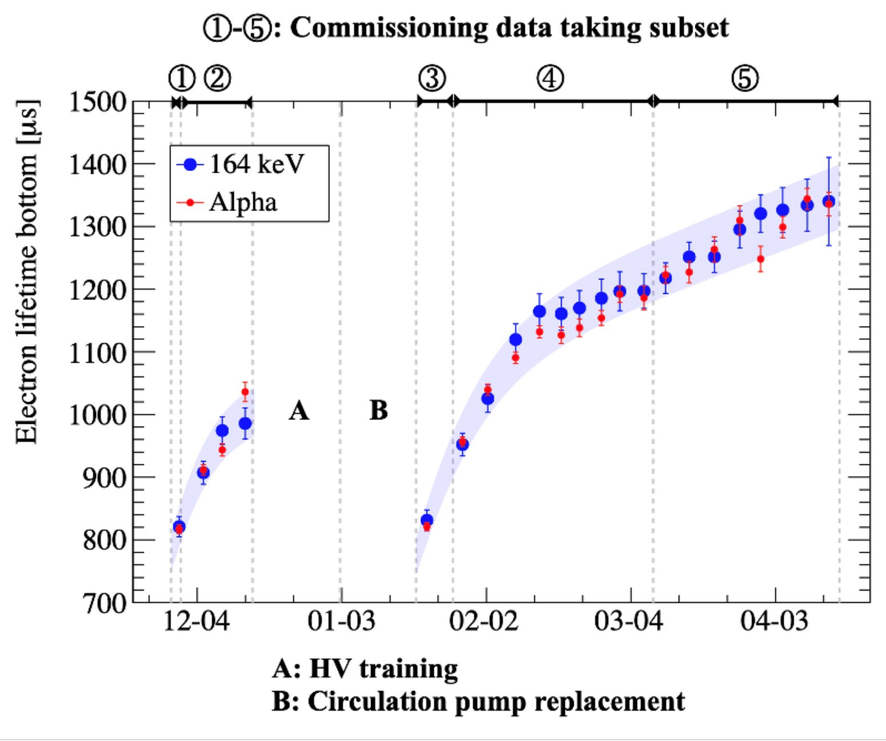
- 169 PMTs on top, 199 PMTs on bottom
- 3.7 tonne liquid xenon in sensitive volume
- Technical components: electrodes, shaping rings, PTFE wall, overflow chamber, Xe pipelines...



Xuyang Ning @ PPC2023

PandaX–4T commissioning run

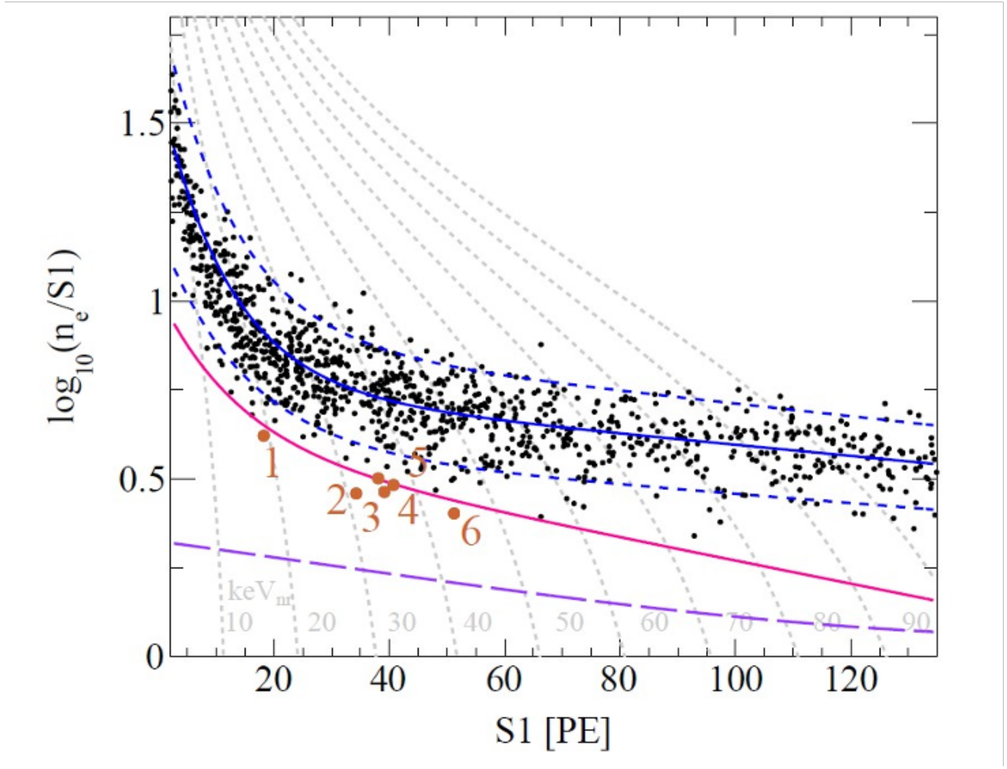
- Stable data taking: 95 calendar days (86 days after selection)
- Excellent electron lifetime and voltage
- Data taking periods are seperated by hardware issues (voltage/circulation/sparking...)



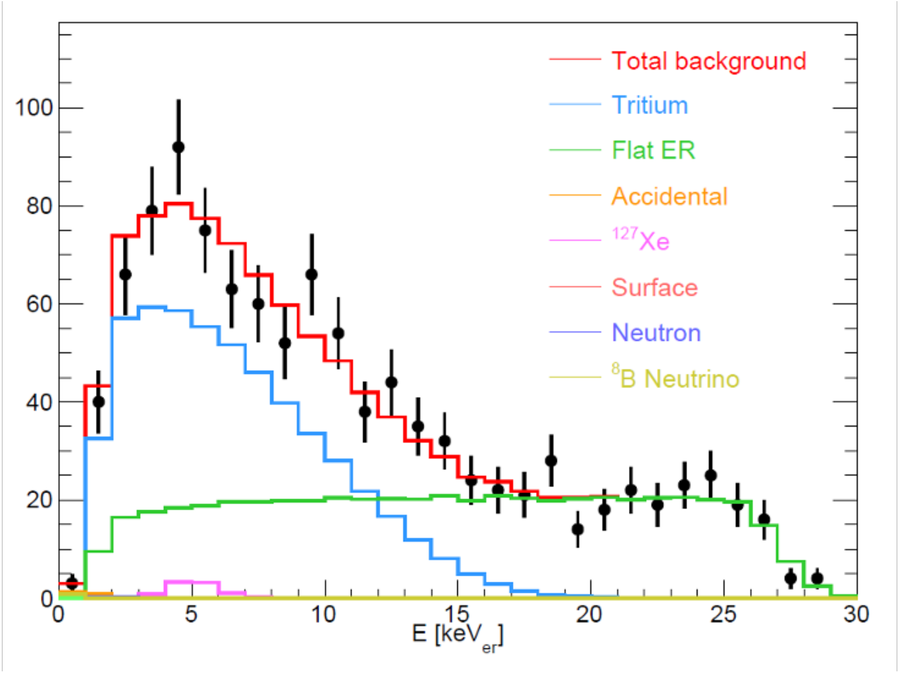
Set	1	2	3	4	5
Duration (days)	1.95	13.25	5.53	35.58	36.51
$\langle \tau_e \rangle$ (μs)	800.4	939.2	833.6	1121.5	1288.2
$dt_{\max}$ (μs)	800	810	817	841	841
V_{cathode} (−kV)	20	18.6	18	16	16
V_{gate} (−kV)	4.9	4.9	5	5	5
PDE (%)	9.0 ± 0.2			9.0 ± 0.2	
EEE (%)	90.2 ± 5.4			92.6 ± 5.4	
SEG_b (PE/e)	3.8 ± 0.1			4.6 ± 0.1	

Data selection and background

- 0.63 tonne-year exposure
- WIMP ROI: S1 2-135 PE
- 1058 candidates, 6 below NR mediam

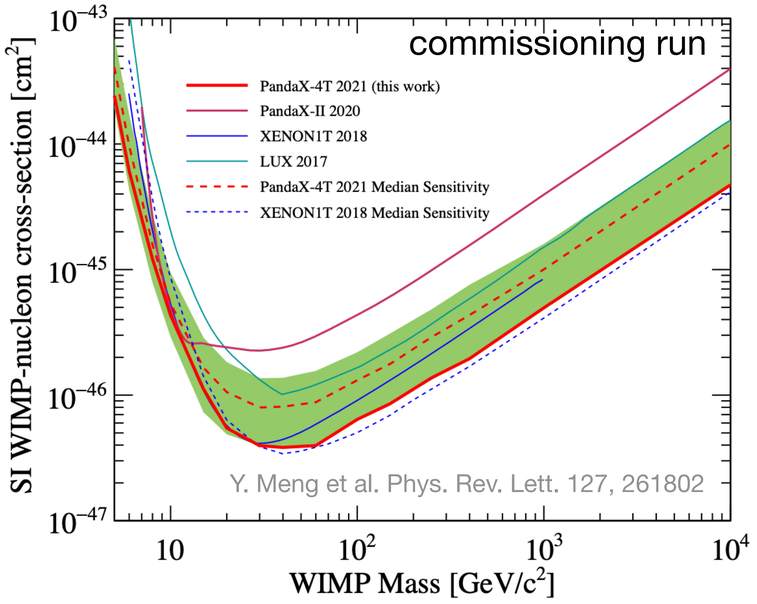


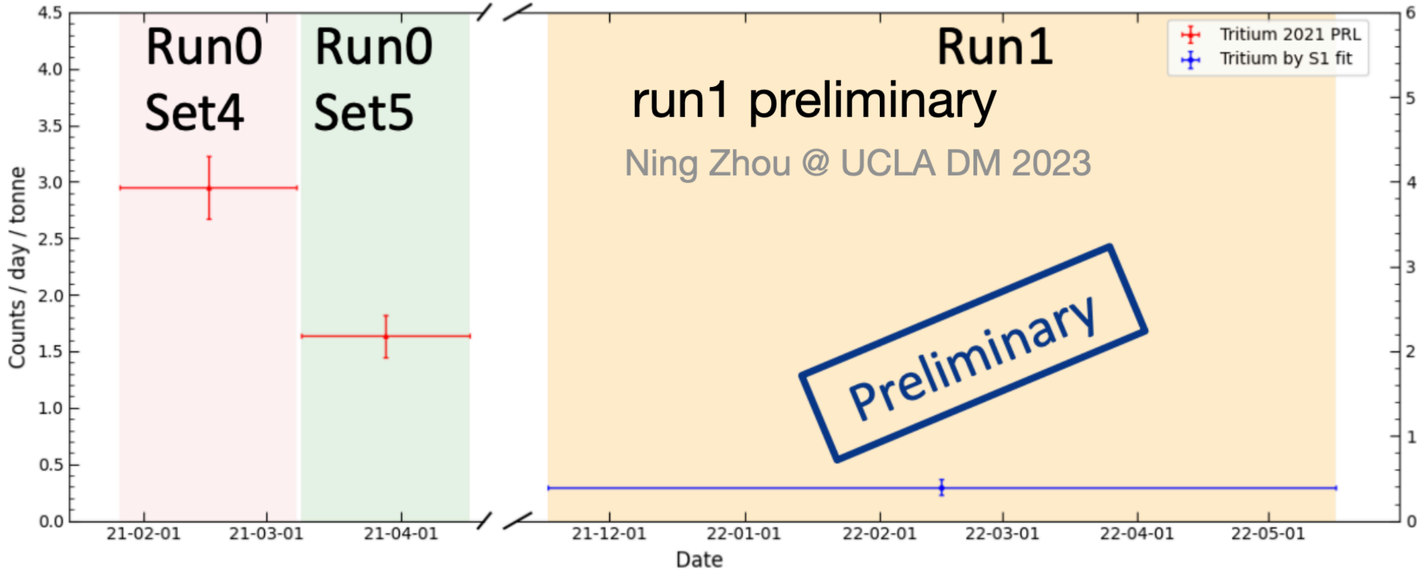
- Flat ER for Kr85, Rn222, 136Xe, solar v ER, and material ER
- Data agrees well with total background



WIMP searches

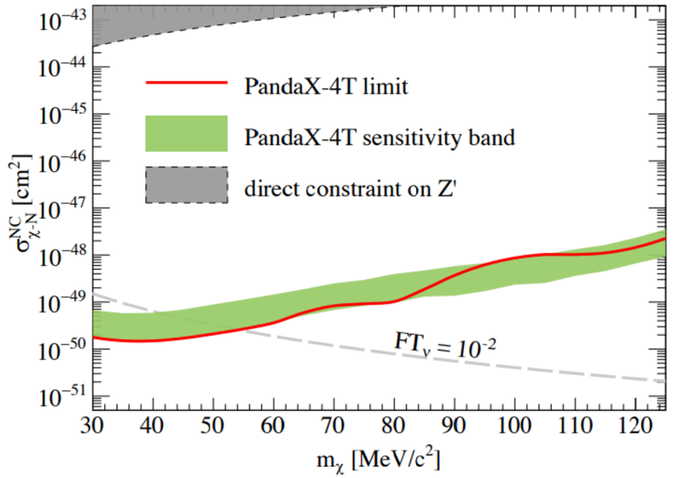
- 2020-2021: commissioning run, 95 days, 0.6 tonne-year
- 2021-2022: science run 1 after tritium removal, ~160 days



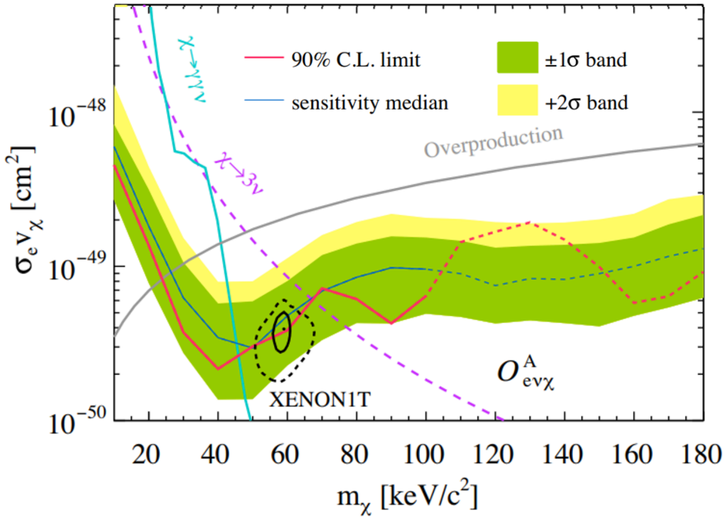


Phenomenological searches

Mono NR, L. Gu et al. PRL 129, 161803(2022)



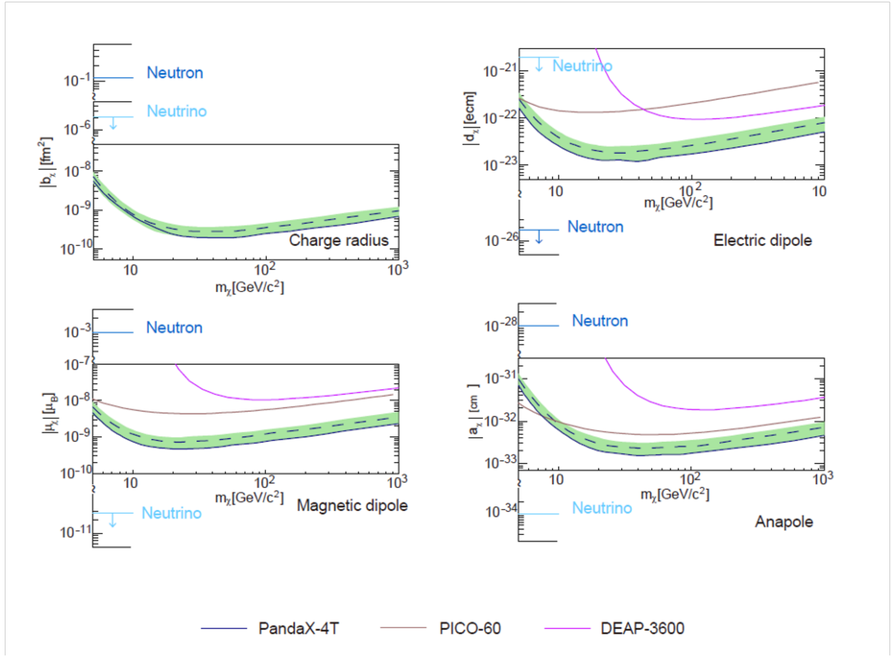
Mono ER, D. Zhang et al. PRL 129, 161804(2022)



EFT operators, X. Ning et al Nature 618, 47-50(2023)

Table 1 | Comparison of electromagnetic properties

	dark matter	neutrino	neutron
Charge radius (fm^2)	$<1.9\times10^{-10}$	$[-2.1,3.3]\times10^{-6}$ *	-0.1155 *
Millicharge (e)	$<2.6\times10^{-11}$	$<4\times10^{-35}$ *	$(-2\pm8)\times10^{-22}$ *
Magnetic dipole (μ_B)	$<4.8\times10^{-10}$	$<2.8\times10^{-11}$ *	-1×10^{-3} *
Electric dipole (ecm)	$<1.2\times10^{-23}$	$<2\times10^{-21}$ †	$<1.8\times10^{-26}$ *
Anapole (cm^2)	$<1.6\times10^{-33}$	$\sim10^{-34}$ ‡	$\sim10^{-28}$ §

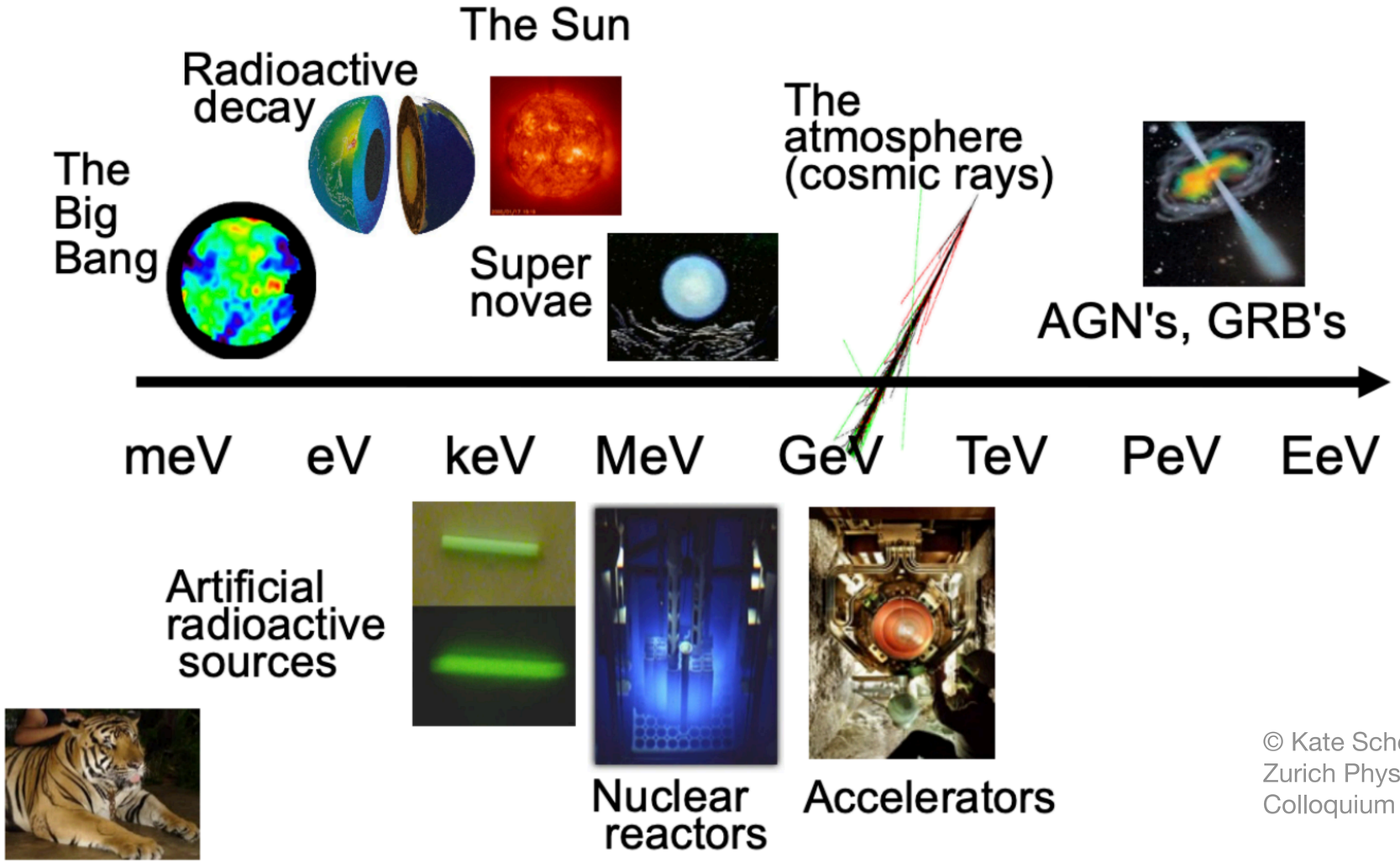


Solar B8 neutrino CEvNS search

W. Ma et al. PhysRevLett.130.021802

Xe TPCs as a neutrino detector

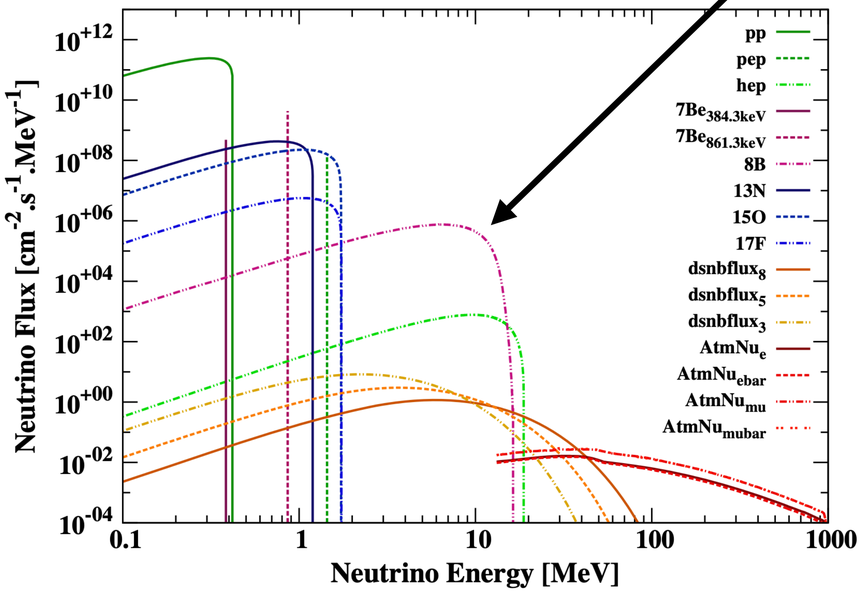
- Xe TPCs have senstivity at MeV with various channels

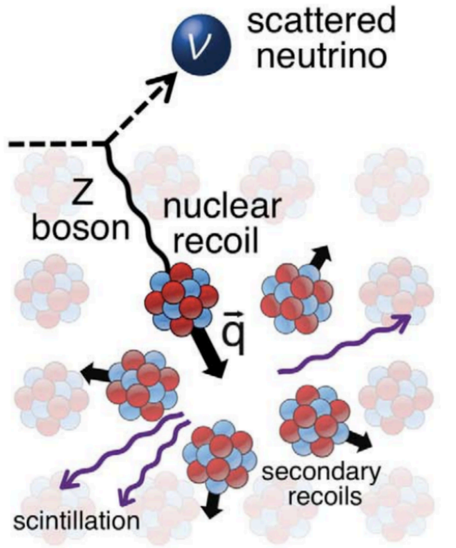


Solar neutrino

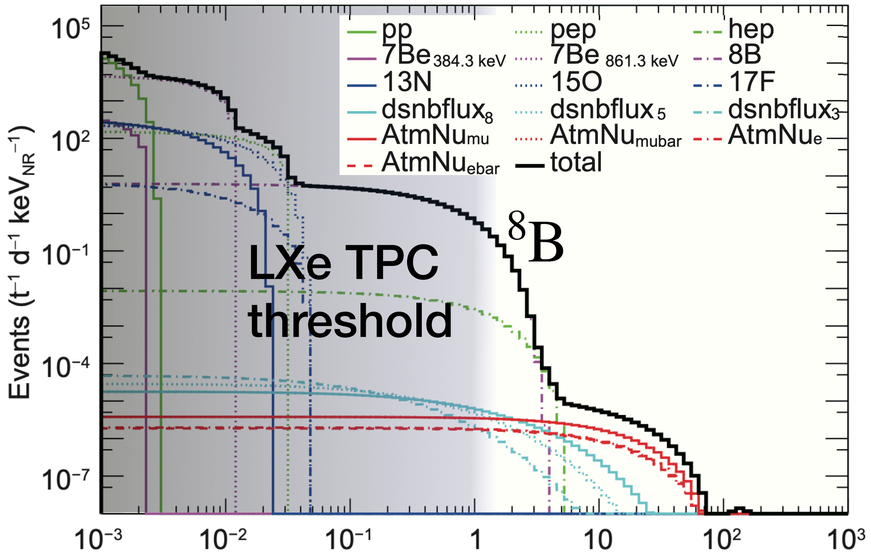
- solar fussion neutrino
- interact through CEvNS (coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering)
- deposits several keVnr in LXe

solar ^8B ν $\quad$ $^8B \rightarrow {}^8Be^* + e^+ + \nu_e$





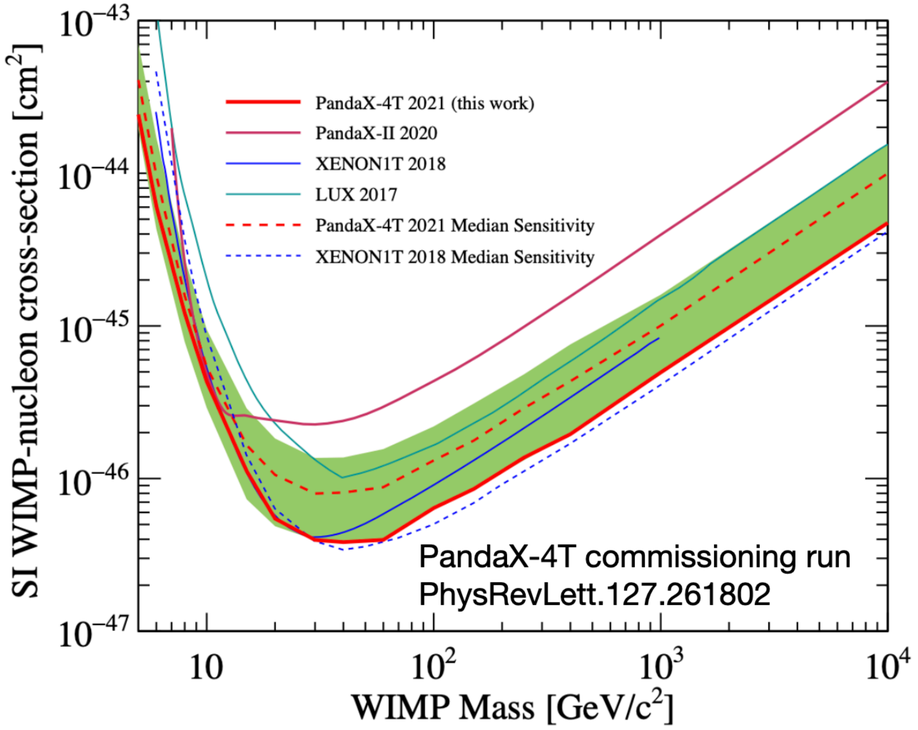
10.1126/science.aao0990

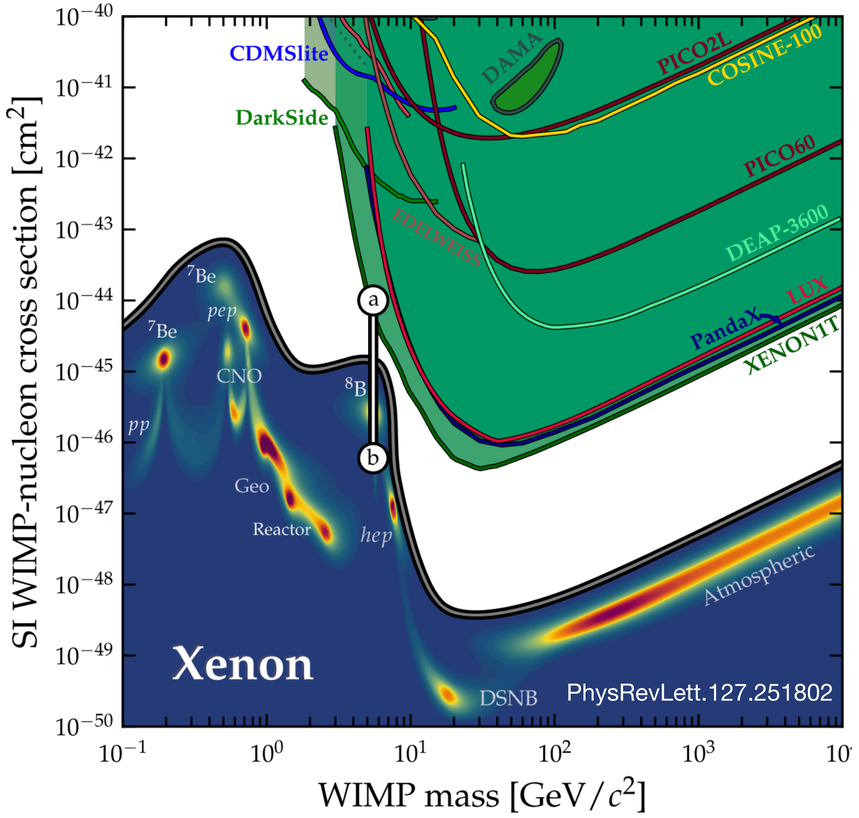


Recoil energy in liquid xenon

Neutrino floor/fog

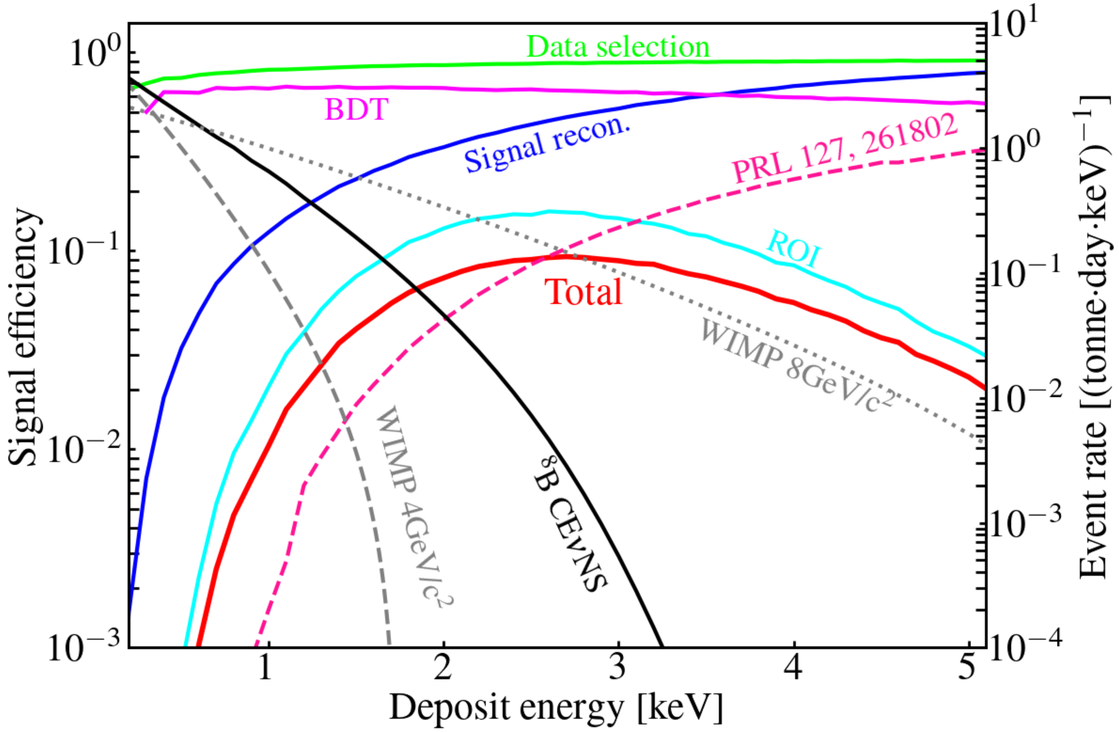
- Neutrino floor/fog: neutrino ultimately constrain the parameter space of deep-underground detectors
- Will be firstly encountered by tonne-scale Xe detectors: LZ, XENONnT, PandaX-4T
- Discovery of solar ν CEvNS in a few years?

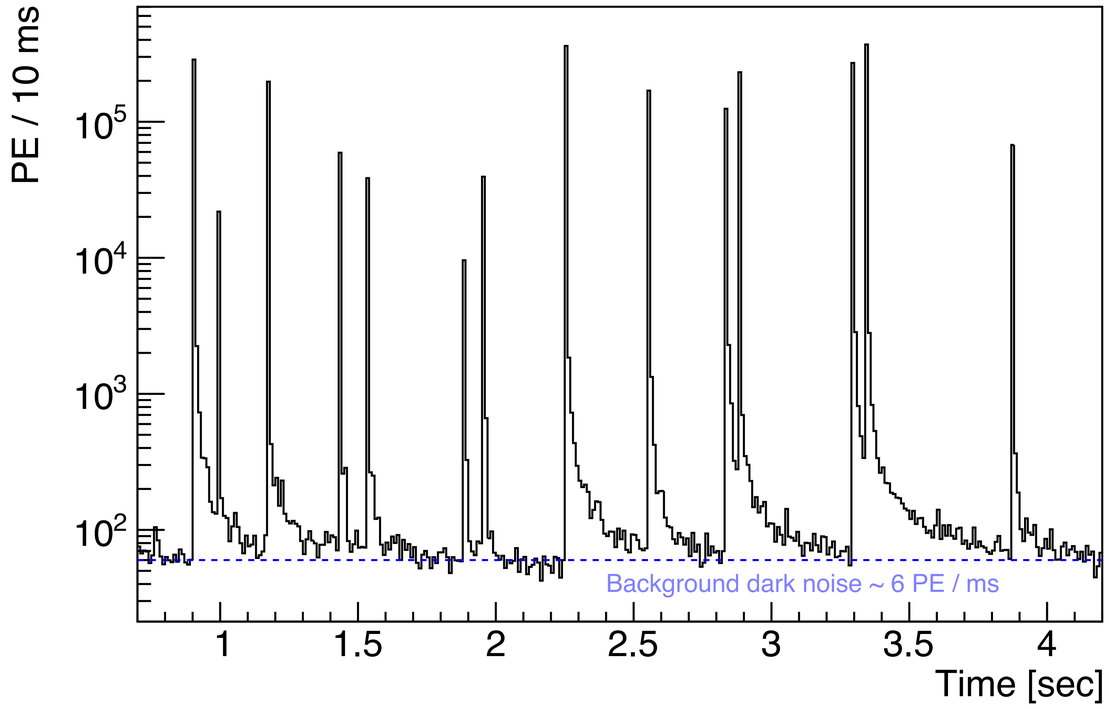




Pushing threshold

- 2 or 3 hits among the entrie PMT array(169+199 PMTs)
- 65 PE of S2 (~3 electron)
- Improvement on deadtime monitoring, signal reconstruction, and quality cuts



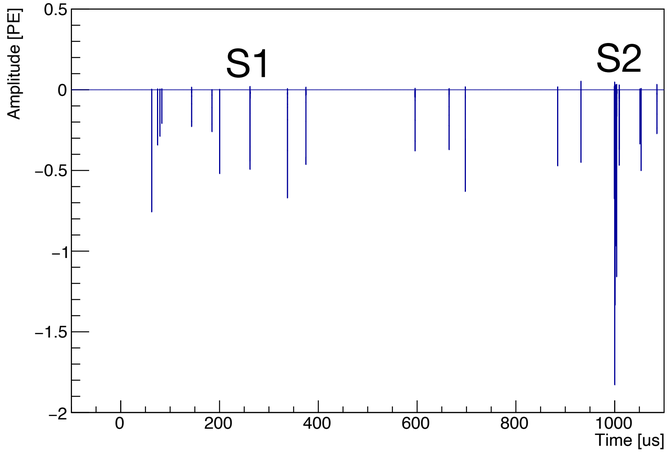


Waveform simulation

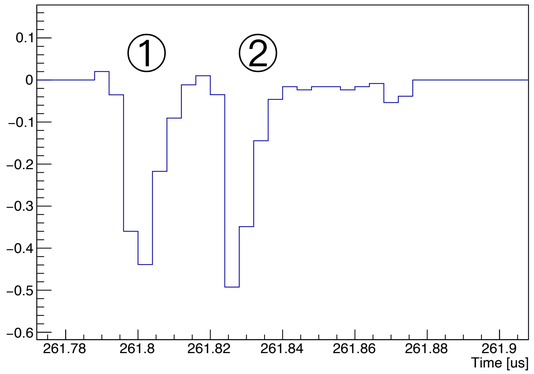
Waveform Simulation in PandaX-4T, arXiv:2312.11072

- Precise calculation for detection efficiency at each energy bin
- Detector-specified simulation for S1, S2, delay ionization, dark noise, etc with data-driven method (enabled by triggerless DAQ)
- Processed by the real data processing chain

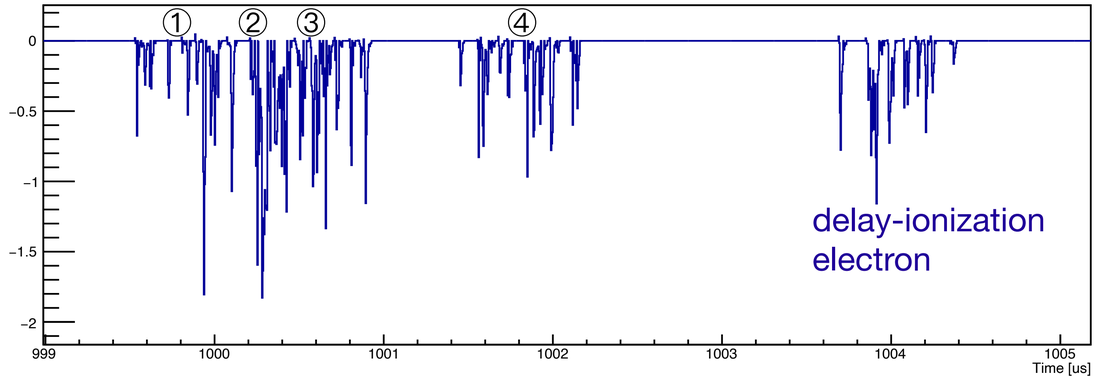
A complete simulation waveform



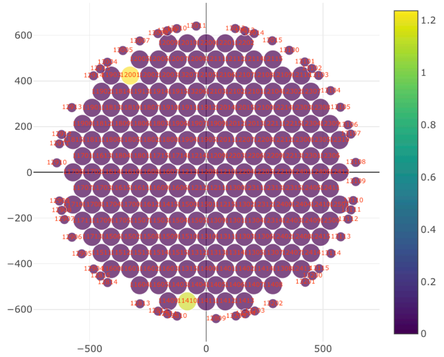
double-photon S1



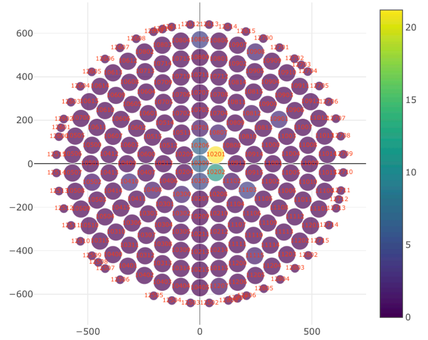
4-electron S2



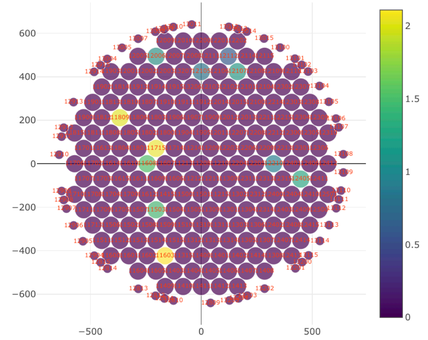
S1 pattern on the bottom array



S2 hit pattern on top



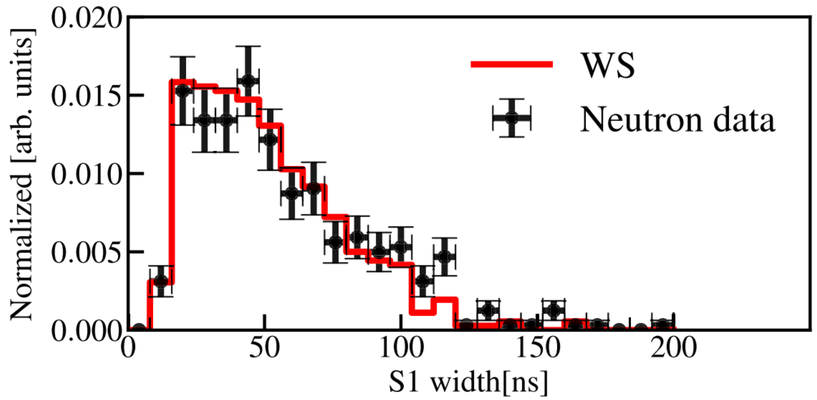
S2 hit pattern on bottom array

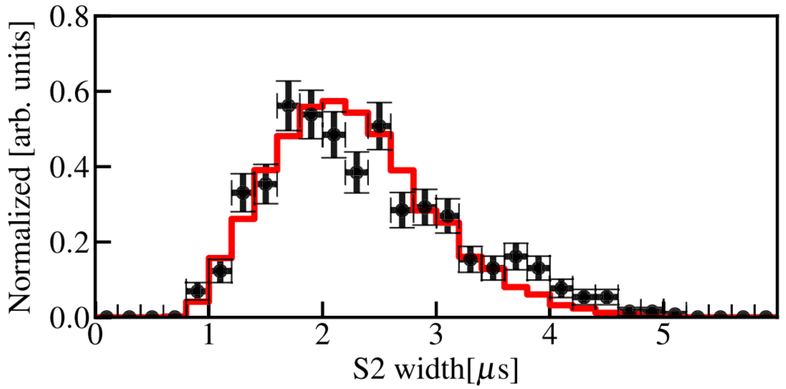


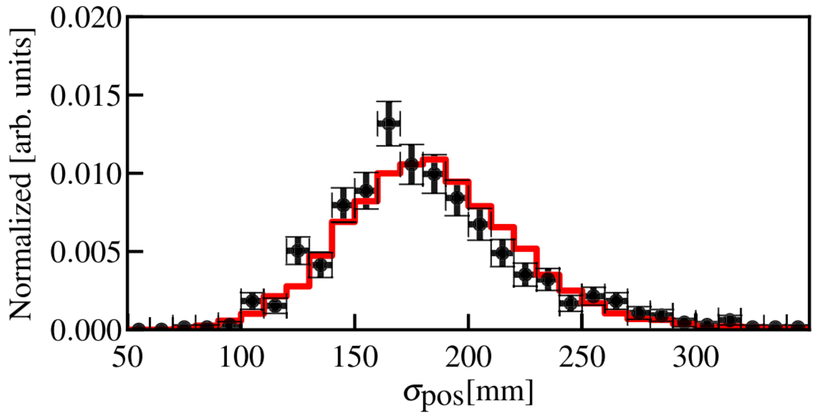
Waveform simulation

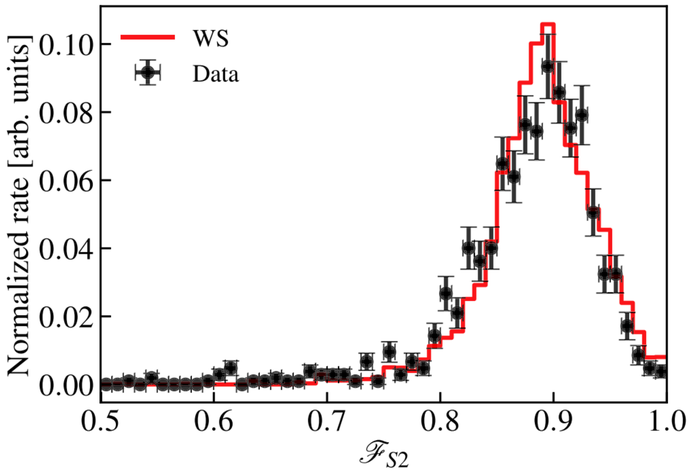
Waveform Simulation in PandaX-4T, arXiv:2312.11072

- Consistent with data on S1/S2 width, pattern, RMS, and other complicated variables
- Reweighted, and consistent with low-energy neutron calibration
- Prediction for B8 is taken as nominal





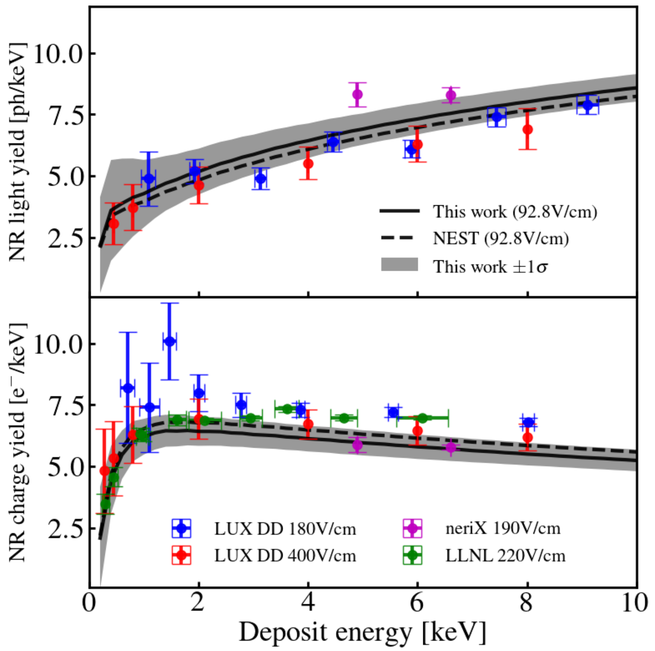




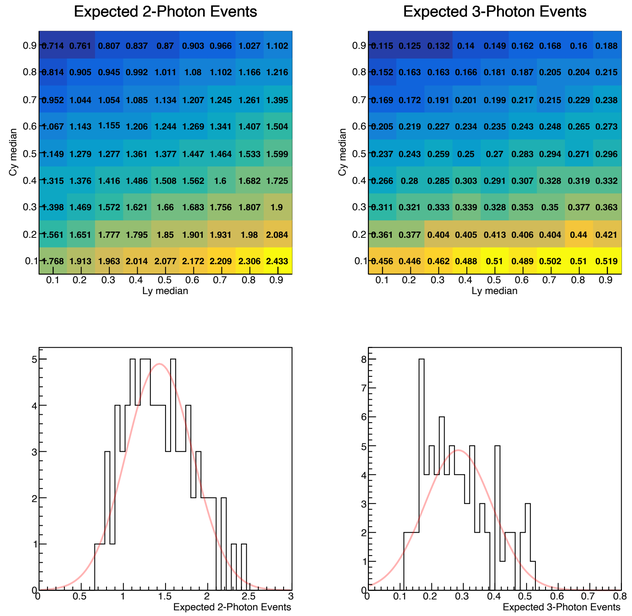
LXe light and charge yield uncertainty

- Nominal value fitted from WIMP 2021
- Uncertainty band from other experiments (NEST v2.3.6)
- Convert to counting uncertainty

Light and charge yield band



Uncorrelated analysis



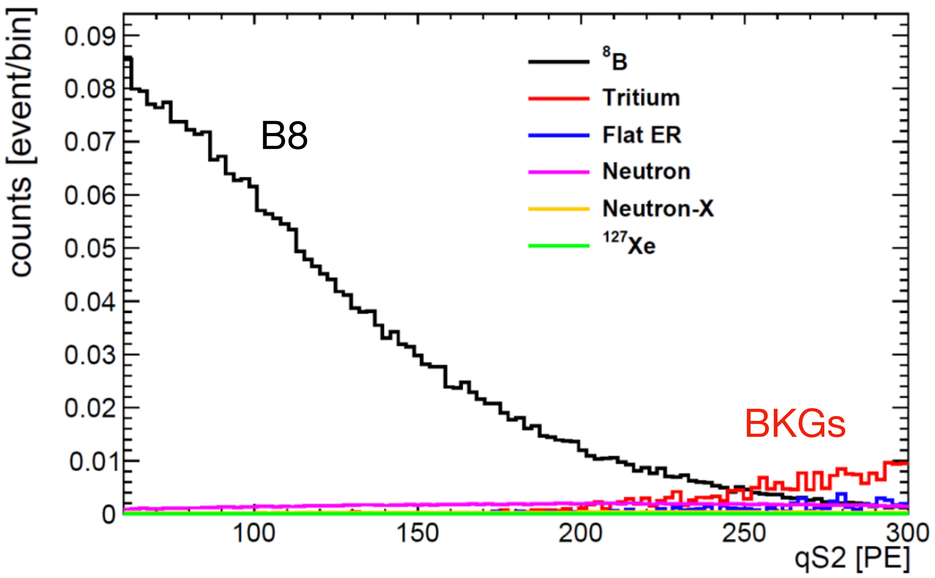
Counting uncertainty

Particle	2-hit uncertainty	3-hit uncertainty
4 GeV WIMP	0.45	0.60
B8	0.29	0.39
8 GeV WIMP	0.16	0.24

Background budget

- ER: LXe ER/NR discrimination
- NR: Different recoil energy spectrum
- Surface radioactivity: under control with the fiducial volume
- Accidental coincidence background is the real challenge

Two-hit channel S2 spectrum



Background budget

N-hit	S2 ROI [PE]	ER	NR	Surface	Accidental coincidence	B8
2	65-230	0.04	0.10	0.14	62.43	2.32
3	65-190	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.79	0.42

Accidental background

- Lower threshold → increase background
- Rate estimation + sample from data → prediction
- Check sideband prediction vs data, determine uncertainty

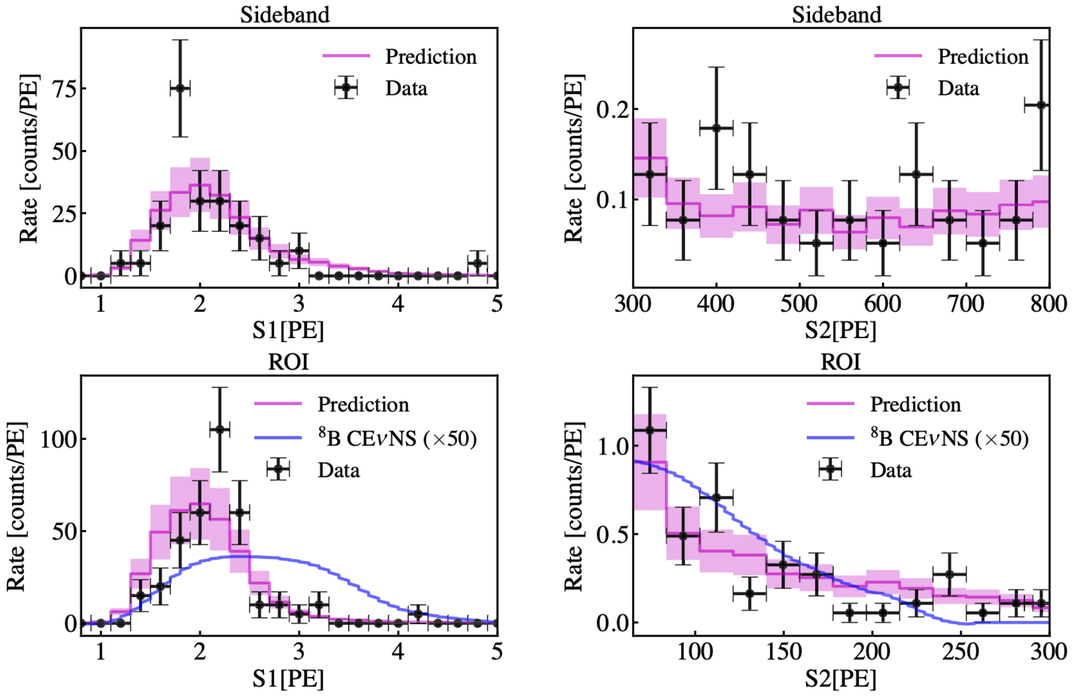
$$N_{\mathrm{AC}} = \epsilon_{\mathrm{cut}} R_{S1} R_{S2} T_{\mathrm{drift}} T_{\mathrm{livetime}}$$

Abdusalam Abdukerim et al 2022 Chinese Phys. C 46 103001

- R(S1): 6 kHz, picked from 1-ms-randomly-selected waveforms
- R(S2): ~ 1000 per day, are selected from 0.9-1.5ms offwindow
- Drift window: 760us
- Livetime: 64 days after more stringent deadtime cut

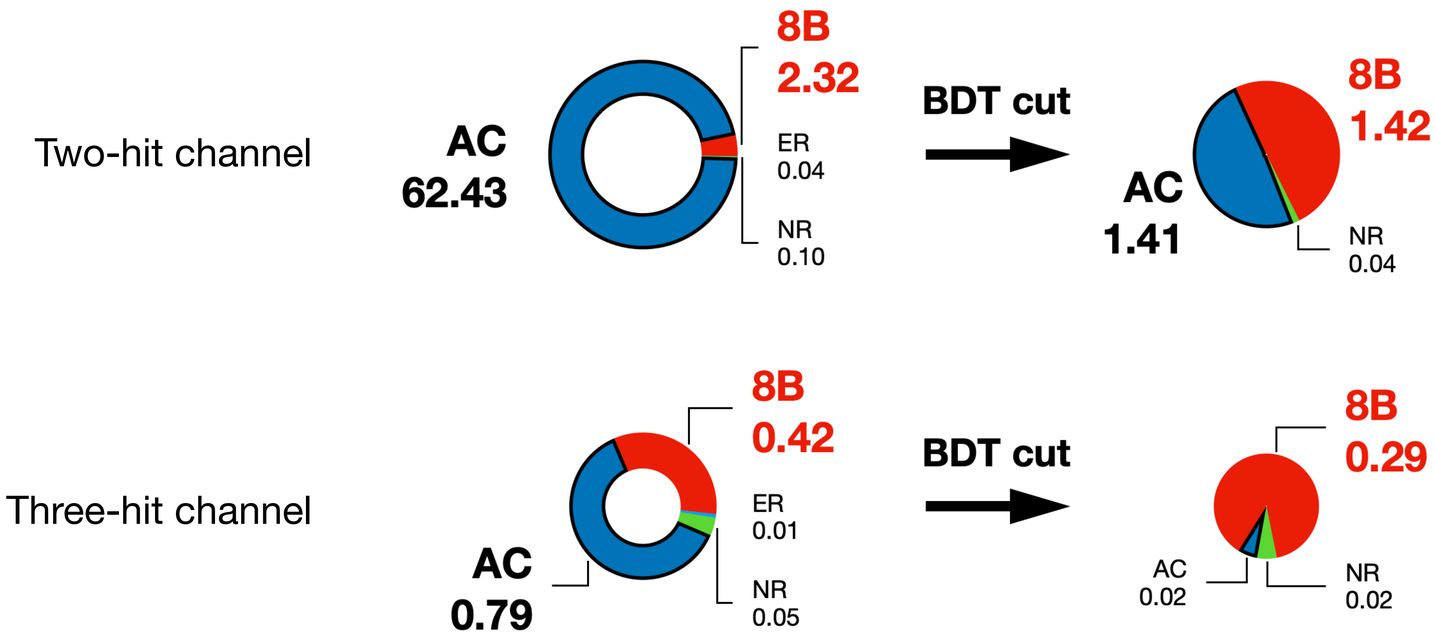
Sideband result

Number of Photons	Physical Events	Accidental Events	Total Prediction	Data
1	9.4	2060.5	2069.9	2043
2	10.1	33.8	43.9	47
3	6.9	2.2	9.1	7



Boosted decision tree

- Boosted decision tree (BDT): put tens of variables into a single value within 0 to 1
- 0: close to background; 1: close to signal
- Input variables: related to charge, width, top-bottom asymmetry and PMT top pattern of S1 and S2s (potential high-dimension correlations observed)



Unblinding procedure

- Optimize the BDT value together with S2 range (PE)
- Cross check with sideband at first
- Apply BDT on real data

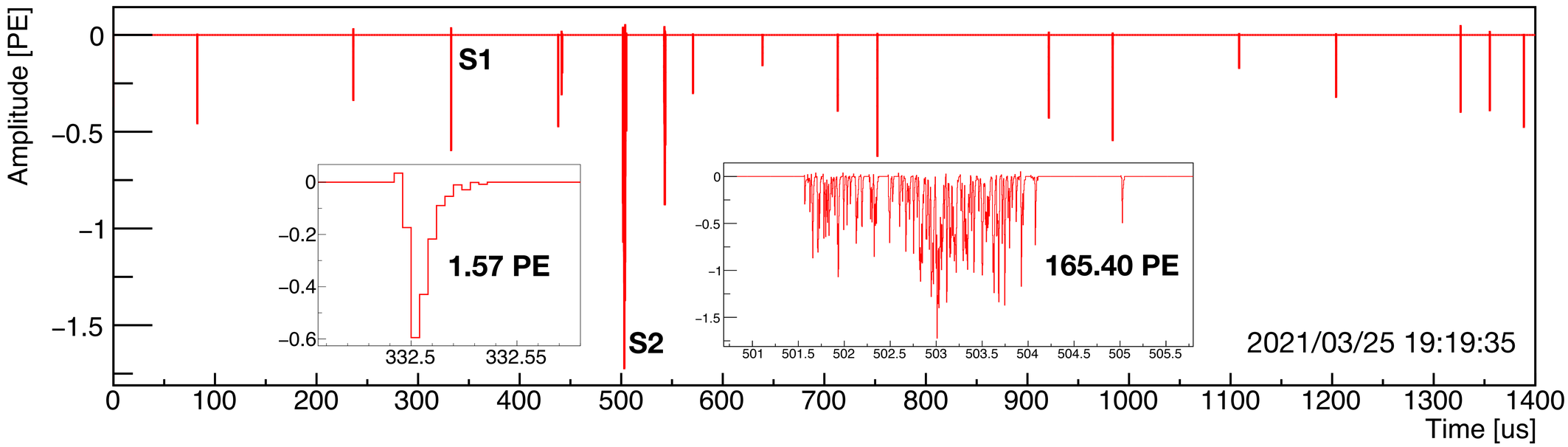
N_{hit}	$S2$ range (PE)	BDT	ER	NR	Surface	AC	Total prediction	^{8}B	Observation
2	65–230	pre	0.04	0.10	0.14	62.43	62.71	2.32	**59**
		post	0.02	0.04	0.03	1.41	1.50	1.42	**1**
3	65–190	pre	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.79	0.93	0.42	**2**
		post	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.29	**0**

Unblinding data: a well–prepared null result 😭

- Just one event was found
- 1-sigma downward fluctuation

Apply-BDT result

N-hit	Total bkg	B8	Data
2	1.50	1.42	1
3	0.07	0.29	0



Statistical interpretation

- Profile likelihood with two bins: 2-hit, 3-hit
- The data is translate to solar neutrino or WIMP seperately

Likelihood function with constriain terms

$$\mathcal{L} = G(\delta_\epsilon)G(\delta_s)G(\delta_b)G(\delta_\Phi) \times \left[\prod_i G(\delta^i_{\mathrm{BDT},s})G(\delta^i_{\mathrm{BDT},b})\frac{\lambda_i^{N_i}}{N_i!}e^{-\lambda_i}\right]$$

neutrino

$$\lambda_i^\nu = N_\nu(1+\delta_s f_i^\nu)(1+\delta_\epsilon)(1+\delta^i_{\mathrm{BDT},s}) + N_{\mathrm{AC}}(1+\delta_b)(1+\delta_\epsilon)(1+\delta^i_{\mathrm{BDT},b}) + N_{\mathrm{other}},$$

DM

$$\lambda_i^\chi = N_\chi(1+\delta_s f_i^\chi)(1+\delta_\epsilon)(1+\delta^i_{\mathrm{BDT},s}) + N_\nu(1+\delta_s f_i^\nu)(1+\delta_\epsilon)(1+\delta^i_{\mathrm{BDT},s})(1+\delta_\Phi) + N_{\mathrm{AC}}(1+\delta_b)(1+\delta_\epsilon)(1+\delta^i_{\mathrm{BDT},b}) + N_{\mathrm{other}},$$

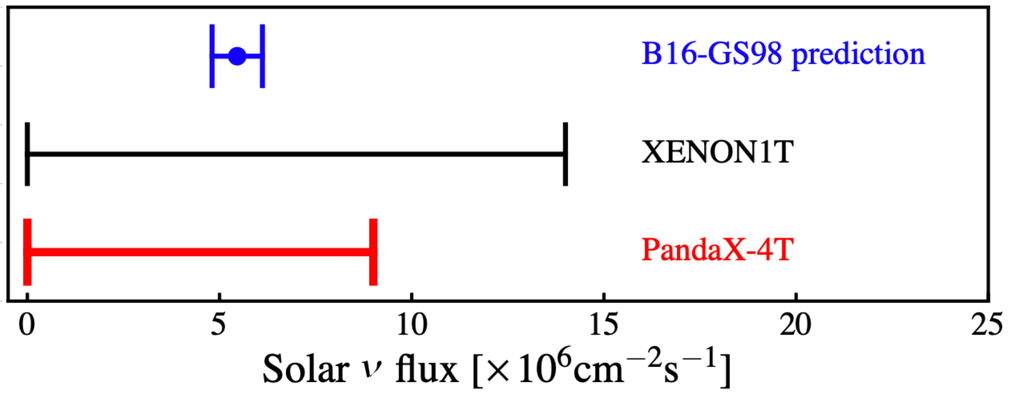
constrain terms

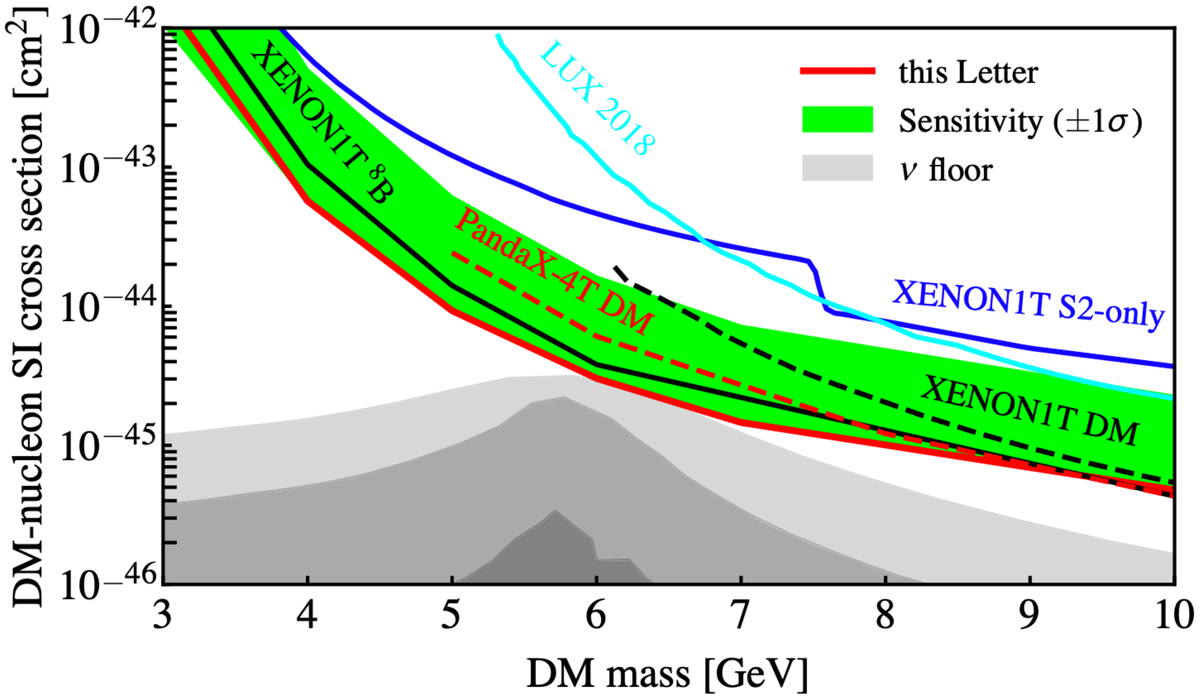
Uncertainties	2-hit bin	3-hit bin
quality cuts	0.14	0.14
light and charge yield	**0.29**	**0.39**
accidental bkg	**0.30**	**0.30**
BDT cut for signal	**0.14**	**0.13**
BDT cut for bkg	**0.19**	**0.18**
solar B8-v flux (SNO)	0.04	0.04

Final Constraints

W. Ma et al. PhysRevLett.130.021802

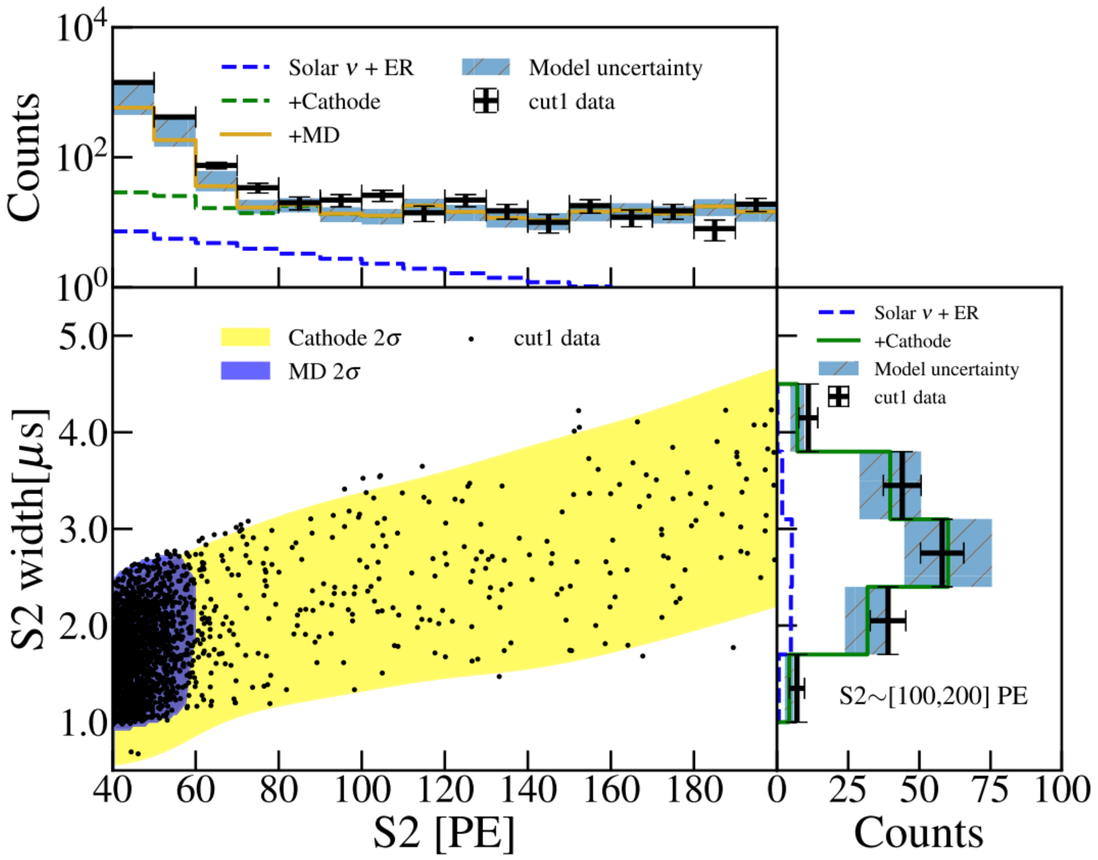
- Leading constraints on solar B8 CEvNS and 3-9 GeV WIMP

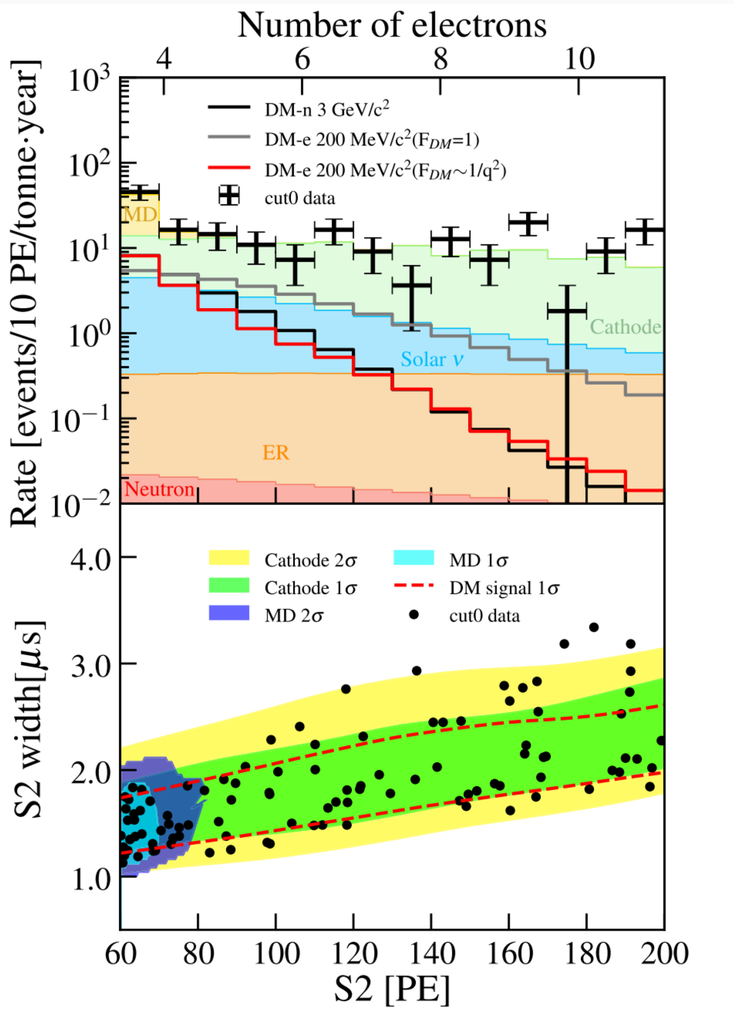




S2–only analysis and constraints

- Use consistent dataset and techniques, perform analysis on S2-only channel
- Suggest micro discharge and cathode as the major background

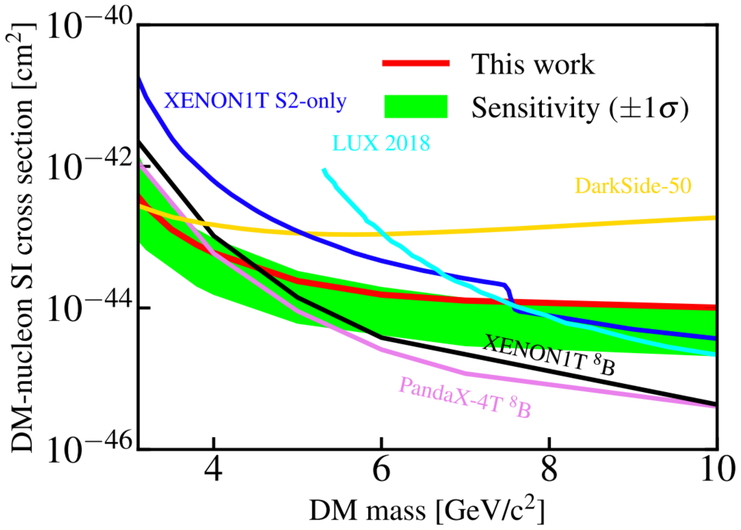


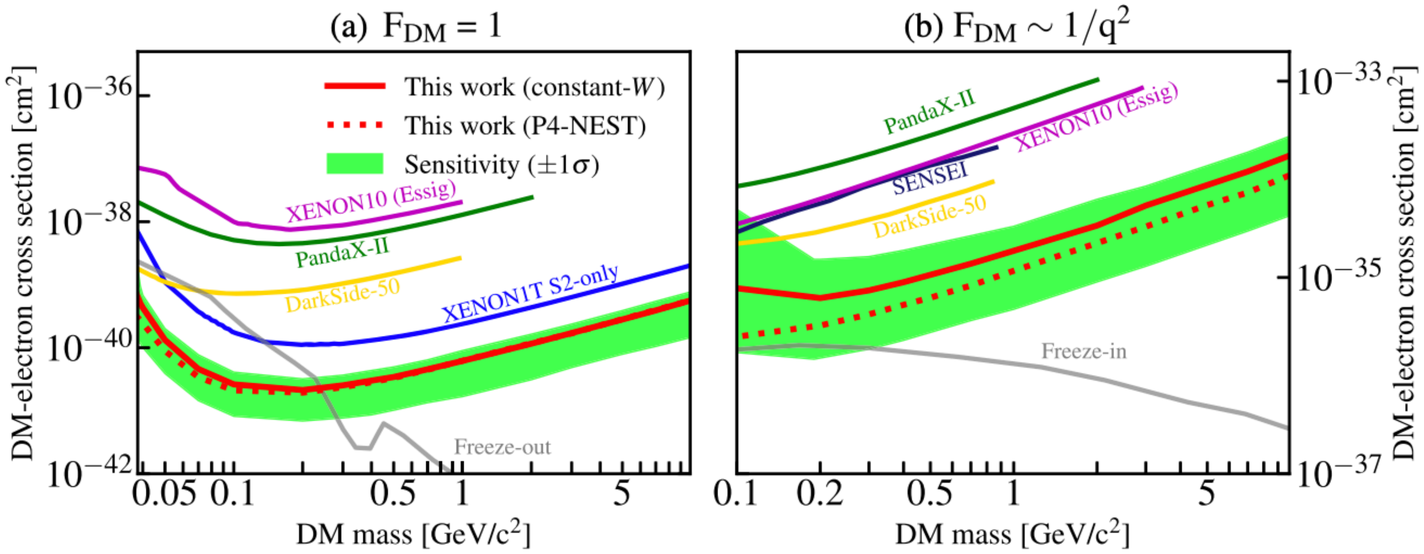


S2–only analysis and constraints

S. Li et al. PhysRevLett. 130.261001

- Use consistent dataset and techniques, perform analysis on S2-only channel
- Better DM-n and DM-e constraints at low-mass region

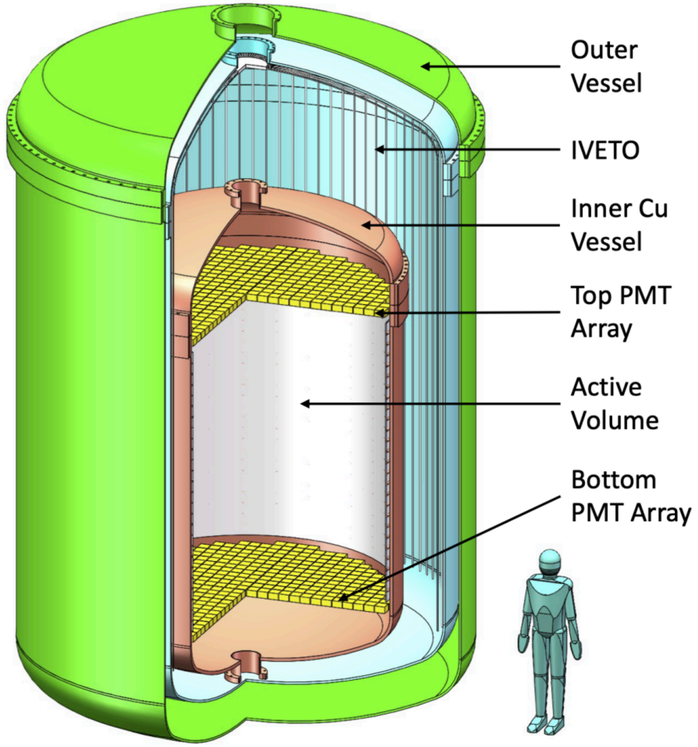


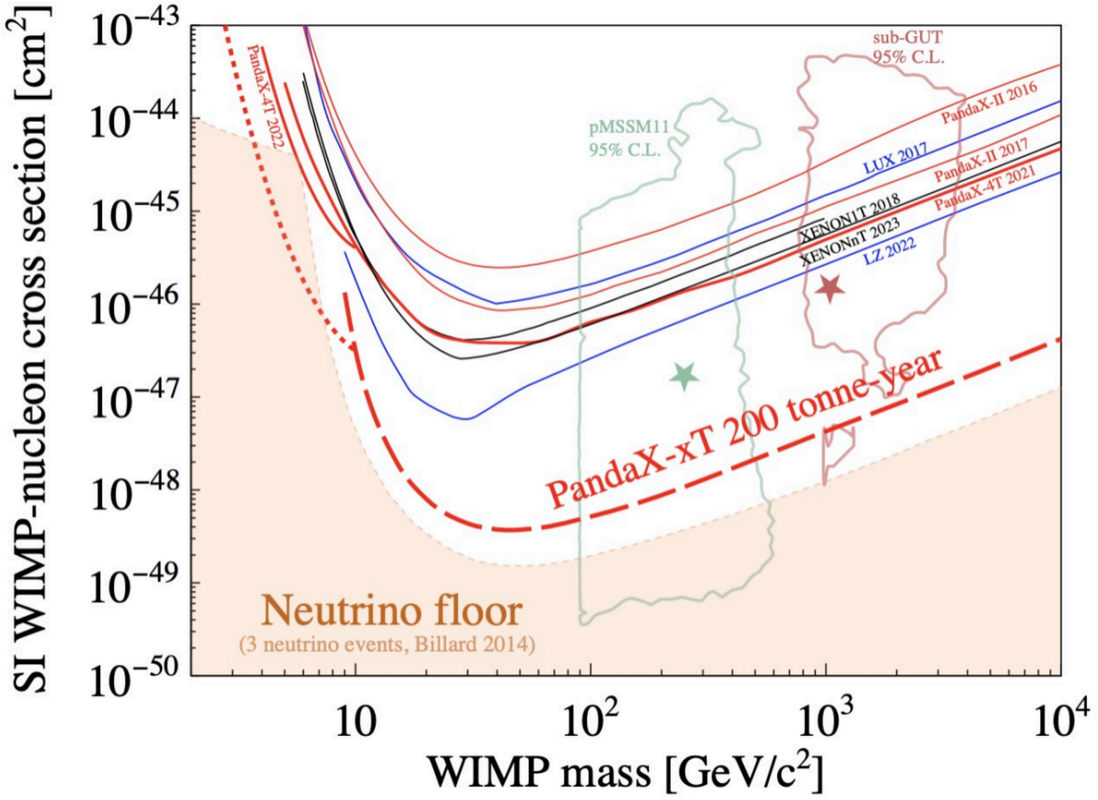


PandaX–xT in the future

PandaX-xT – a Multi-ten-tonne Liquid Xenon Observatory at the China Jinping Underground Laboratory, 2024, arXiv:2402.03596

- Next generation liquid xenon experiment in CJPL
- 47 tonnes of natural xenon, 43 t active, 34 t fiducial
- Decisive test on WIMP with 200 tonne-year





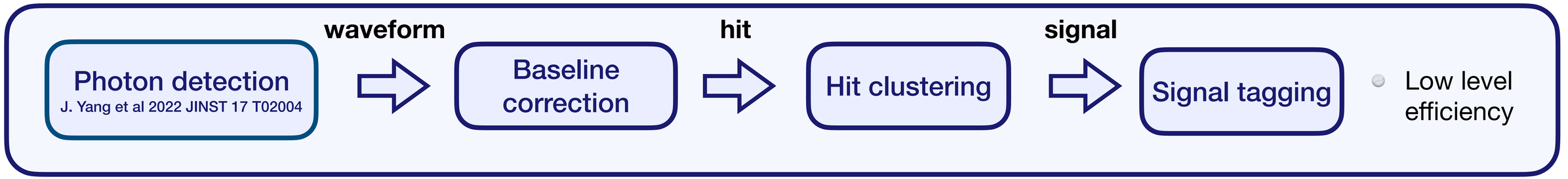
Summary

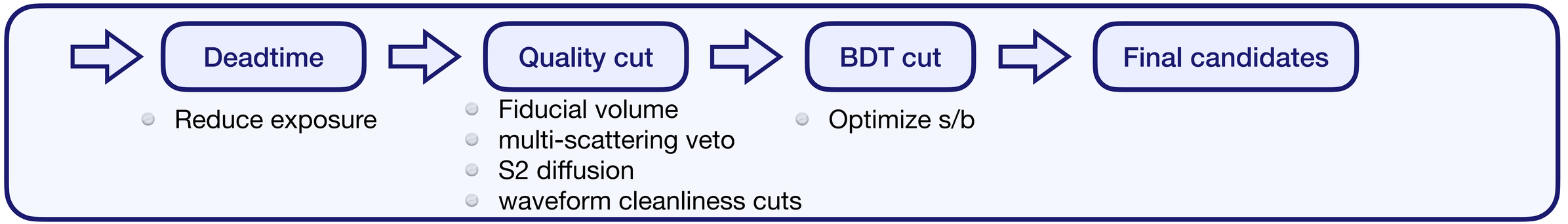
- PandaX-4T is pushing limits on WIMP and solar B8 ν CEvNS.
- Robust hardware design enables stable data taking.
- Waveform simulation guarantees the BDT, s/b ratio, and final limit.

Backup

Analysis chain

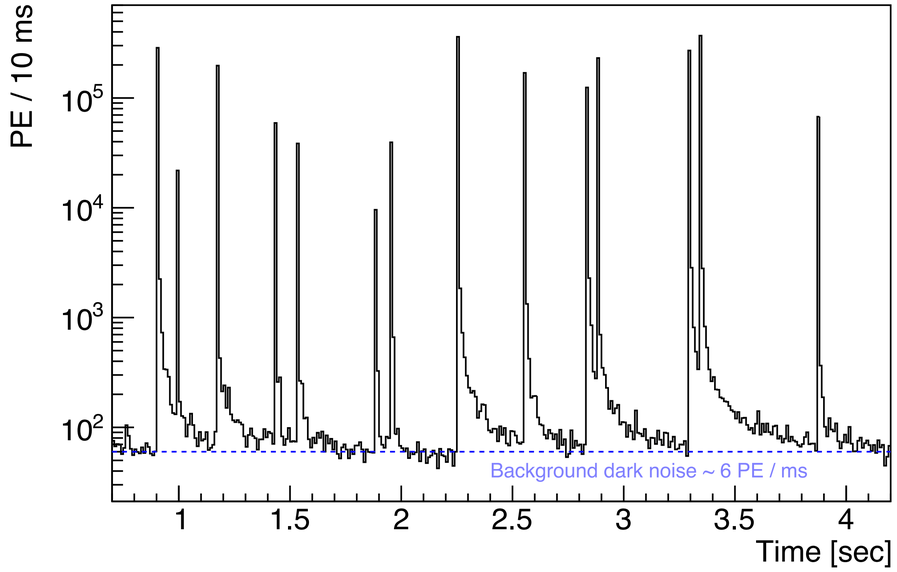
- Low-level detector response is crucial for searching 8B
- Discriminate physical events out of noise
- Cuts suppress background
- Validated the complete process using data-driven waveform simulation

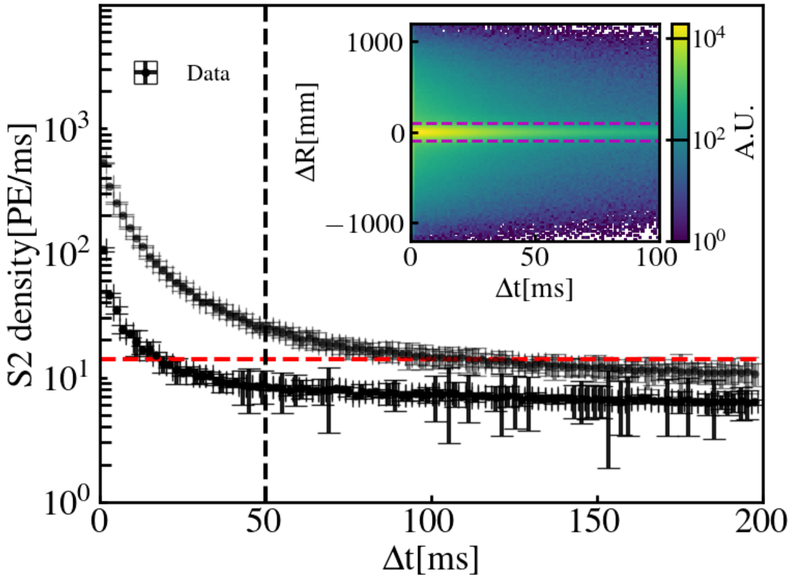


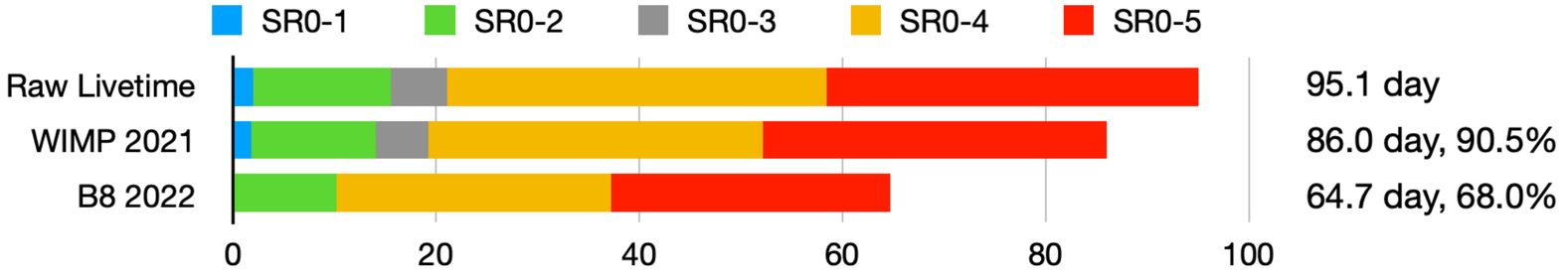


Deadtime of WIMP and B8 analysis

- ~ 3% Bad data files with excessive noise
- 7 live days with excessive micro-discharge
- High-charge period induced by tail of large signals

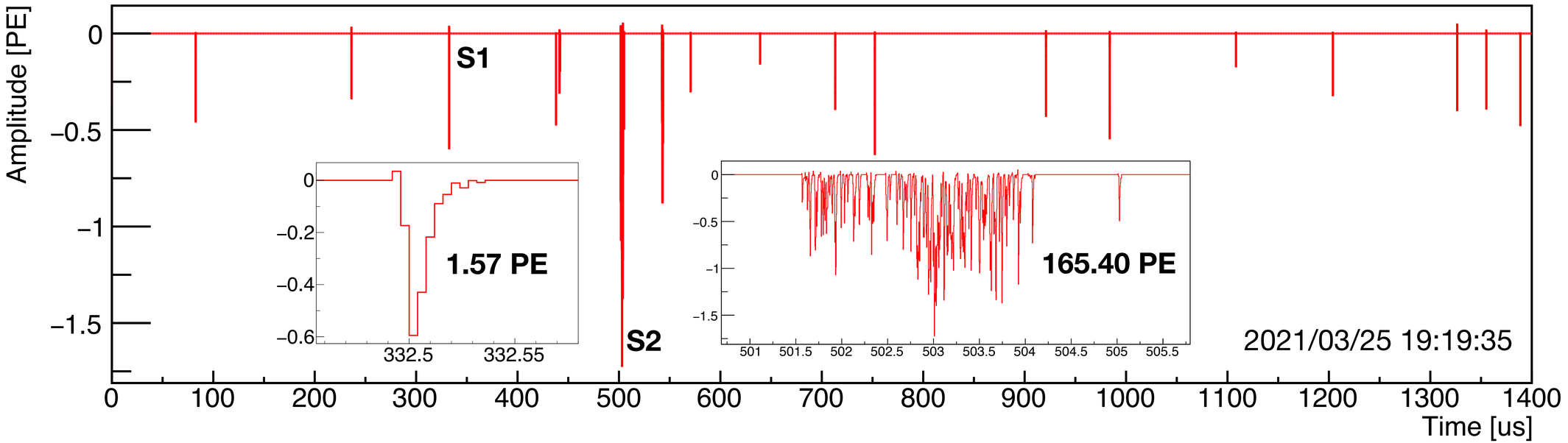






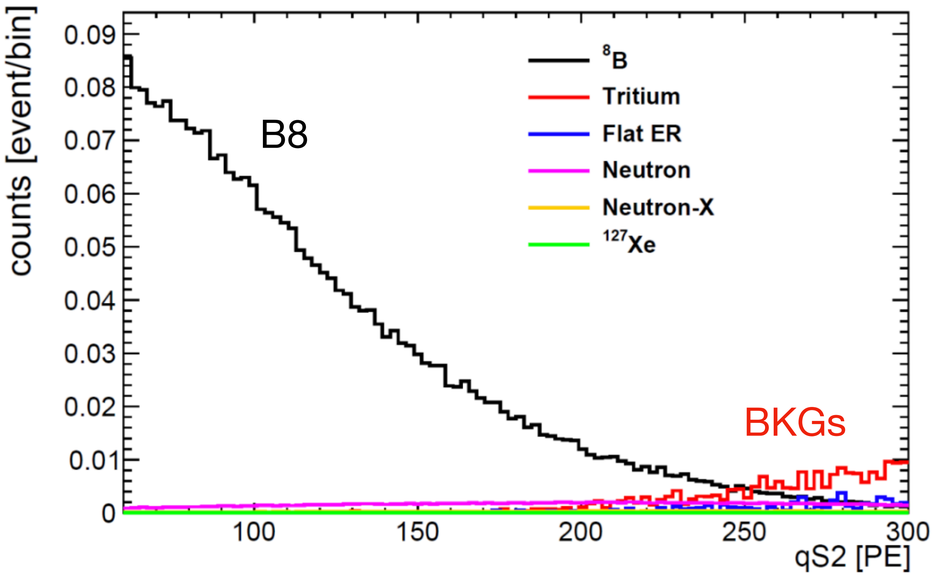
B8 analysis unblinded event

N_{hit}	$S2$ range (PE)	BDT	ER	NR	Surface	AC	Total prediction	^{8}B	Observation
2	65–230	pre	0.04	0.10	0.14	62.43	62.71	2.32	**59**
		post	0.02	0.04	0.03	1.41	1.50	1.42	**1**
3	65–190	pre	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.79	0.93	0.42	**2**
		post	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.29	**0**



B8 analysis physical background

Two-hit channel



Three-hit channel