

Exploring Solar Axions with Electronic Recoil Data from PandaX-4T Detector

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On behalf of the PandaX Collaboration

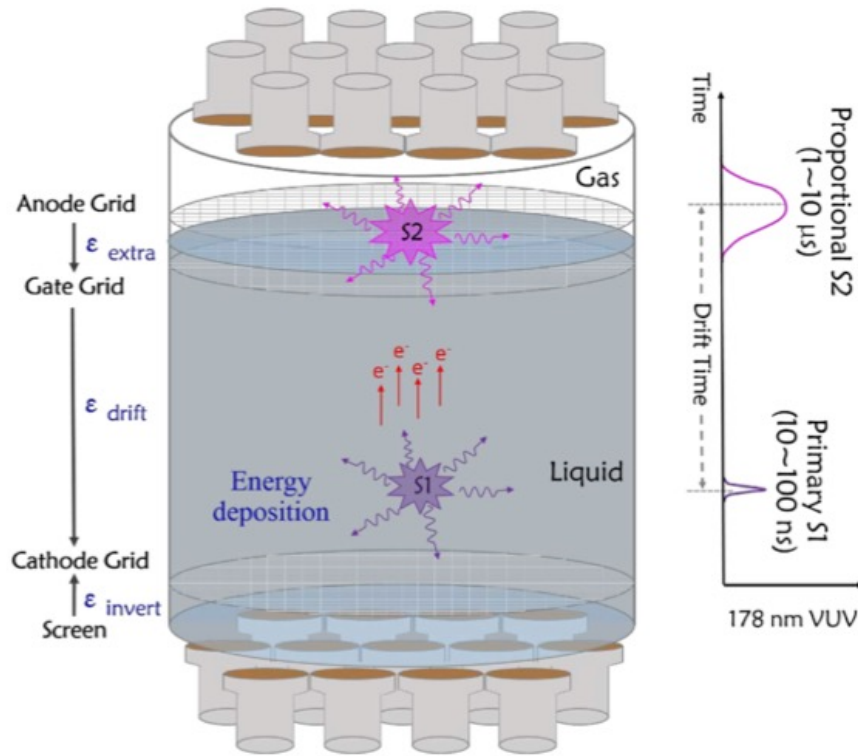
2024.05.10, COUSP2024@Xi Chang



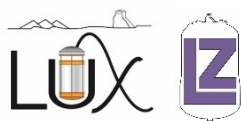
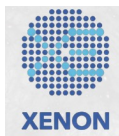
PANDA X
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



Dual Phase Xenon TPC



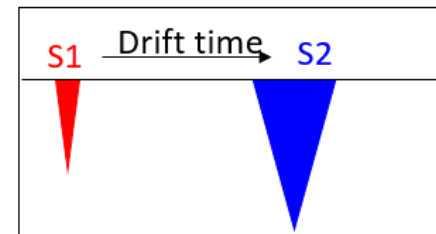
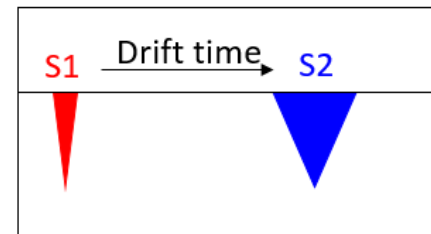
ZEPLIN · XENON · LUX · LZ · PandaX...



1. Large A: large cross section & self-shielding;
2. 3D reconstruction and fiducialization;
3. Scalable;
4. **Discrimination power**
 - WIMPs, ν , n \rightarrow Nuclear Recoil (NR)
 - Axion, γ , β \rightarrow Electronic Recoil(ER)

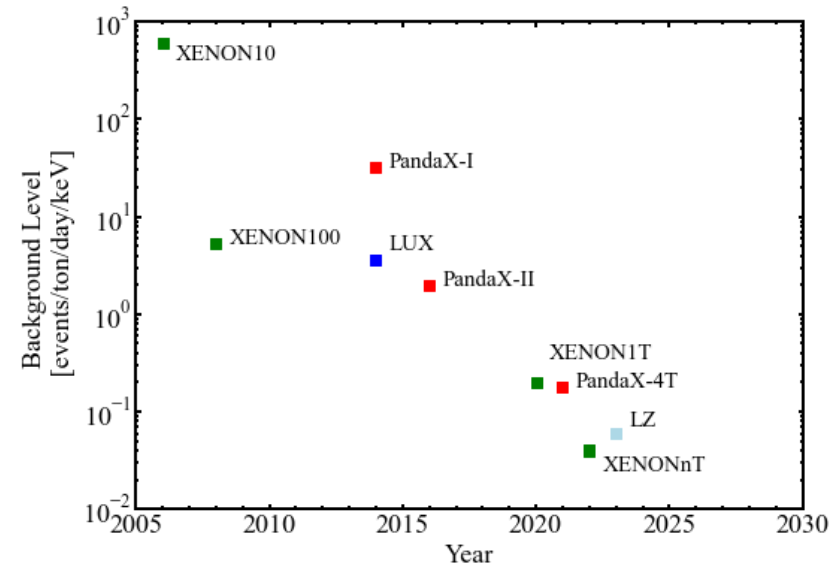
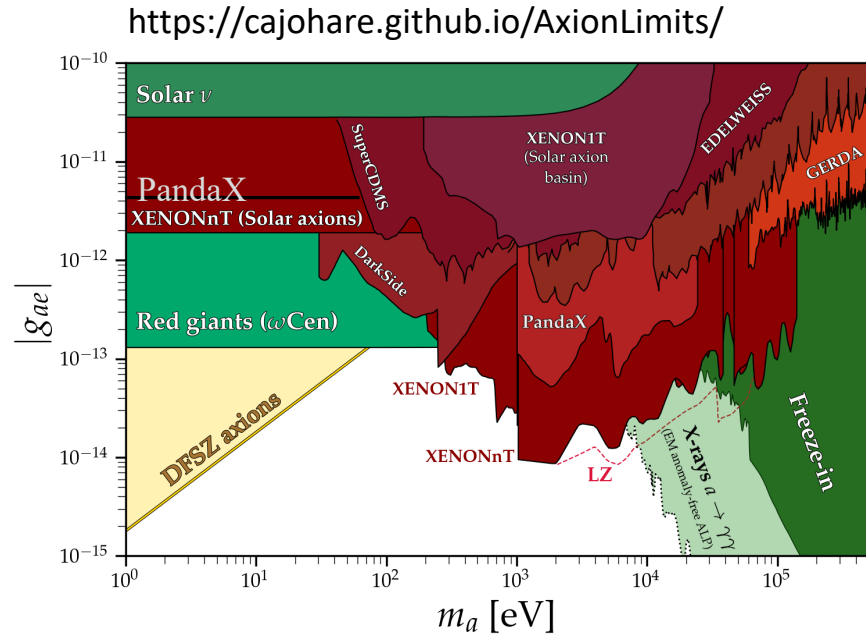
Dark matter: nuclear recoil (NR)

γ background: electron recoil (ER)



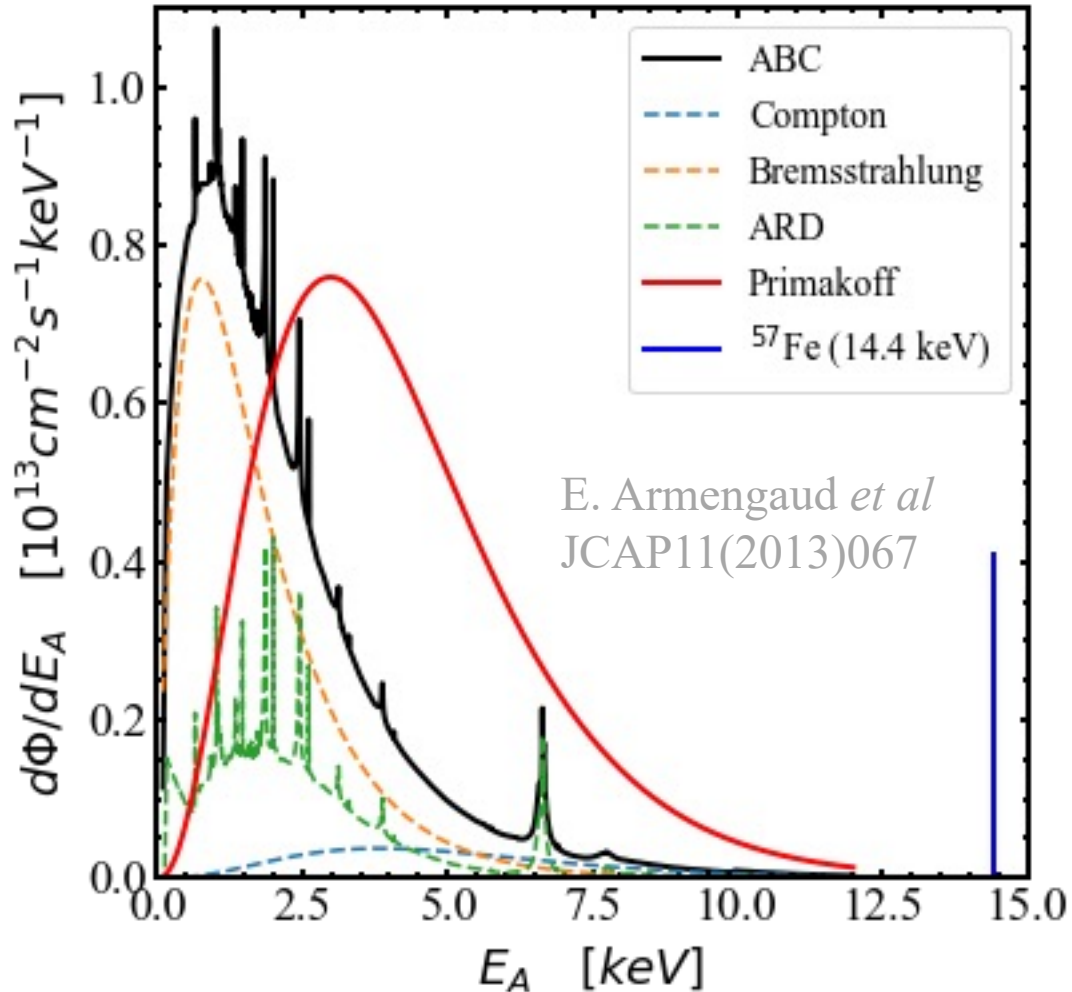
$$(S2/S1)_{NR} \ll (S2/S1)_{ER}$$

Searching for Axions in Underground Experiments



1. Axion is a leading particle candidate to provide the mysterious dark matter in the cosmos;
 - cover a large mass range: $10^{-24} - 10^7 eV$
2. Detection of axions in underground experiments:
 - energy deposition: $\sim keV$;
 - upgraded detectors: background budget and energy resolution are improved significantly.

Solar Axion



Axion Formalism:

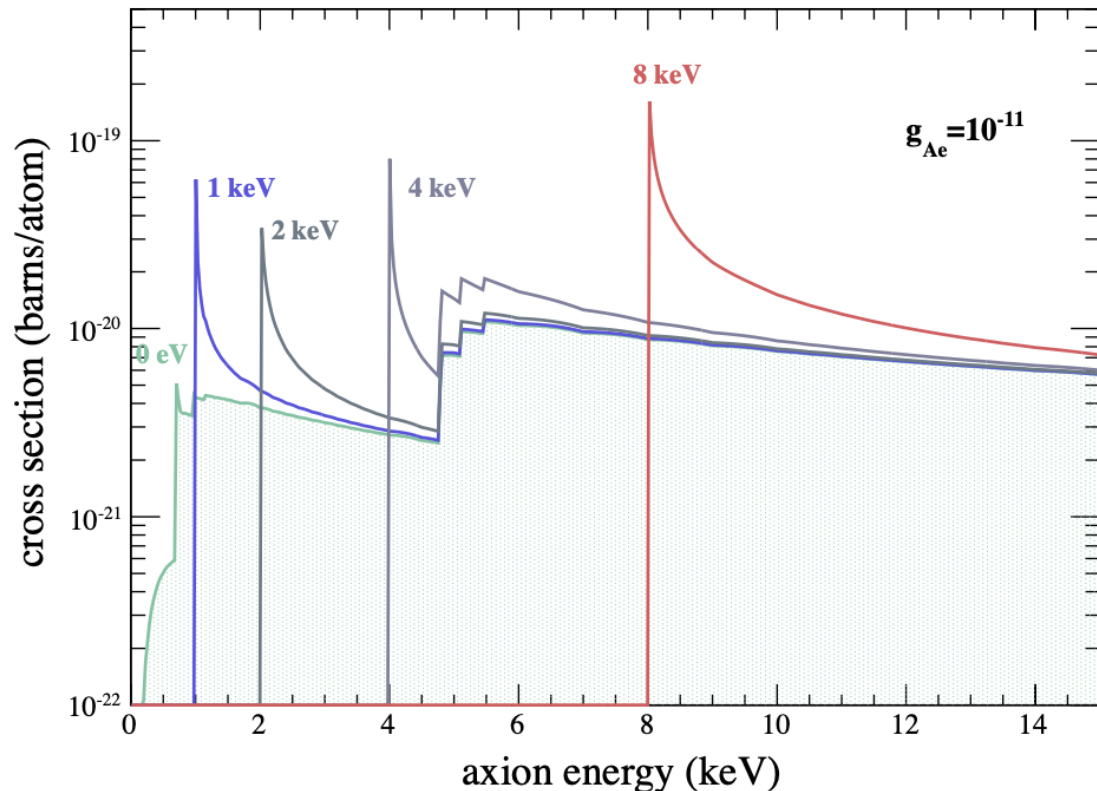
$$L \supset -\frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} - \sum_f i g_{af} a \bar{f} \gamma_5 f - ia \bar{N} \gamma_5 (g_{aN}^0 + g_{aN}^3 \tau^3) N$$

Production in the sun:

- ABC Process: Atomic recombination and deexcitation (ARD), Bremsstrahlung, and Compton;
- Primakoff effect;
- M1 nuclear transition of ^{57}Fe (14.4 keV).

Corresponding axion couplings in flux: $g_{ae} = 1 \times 10^{-11}$, $g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{GeV}^{-1}$, $g_{aN}^{eff} = 3 \times 10^{-6}$.

ER Signals from Axio-electric Effect



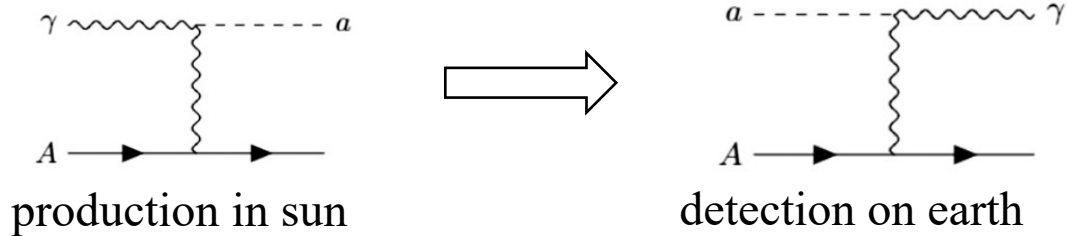
The approximate cross section of axio-electric effect is:

$$\sigma_{Ae}(E) = \sigma_{pe}(E) \frac{g_{Ae}^2}{\beta} \frac{3E^2}{16\pi\alpha m_e^2} \left(1 - \frac{\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}}{3}\right)$$

where $g_{Ae} = C_{ae} m_a / f_a$, C_{ae} is model dependent.

Astroparticle Physics Volume 44,
April 2013, Pages 59-67

ER Signals from Inverse Primakoff Effect



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 E_a^3 p_a \sin^2 \theta}{4\pi(E_a^2 + p_a^2 - 2E_a p_a \cos \theta)^2} \times \left| \int d^3\mathbf{x} e^{-i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \langle A_0 | \rho(\mathbf{x}) | A_0 \rangle \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{\alpha g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 E_a^3 p_a \sin^2 \theta}{4\pi(E_a^2 + p_a^2 - 2E_a p_a \cos \theta)^2} \times |Z - F(\mathbf{q})|^2$$

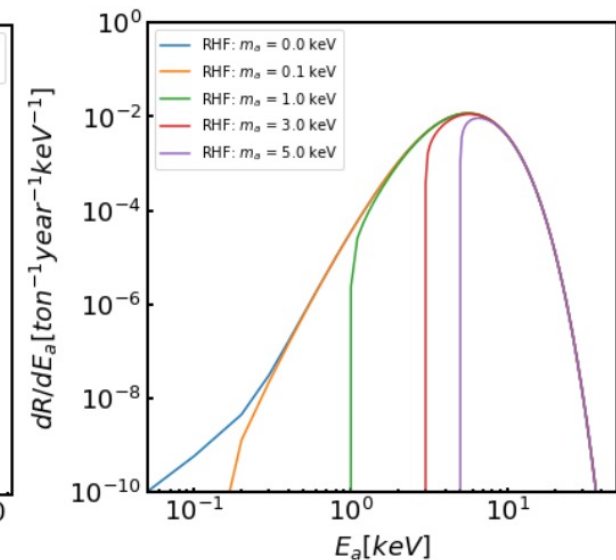
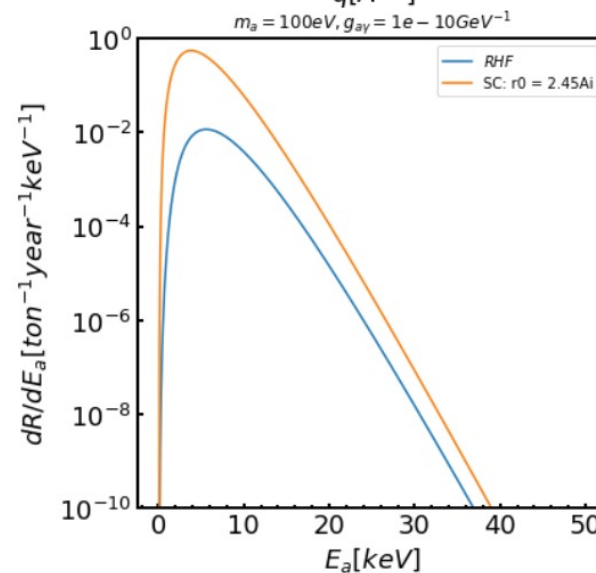
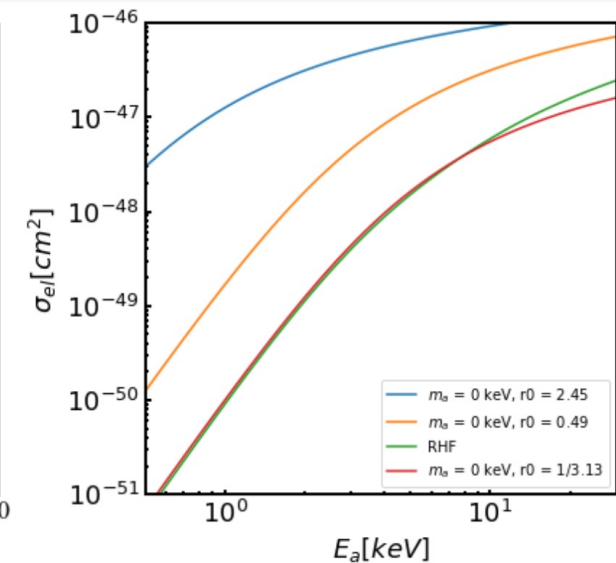
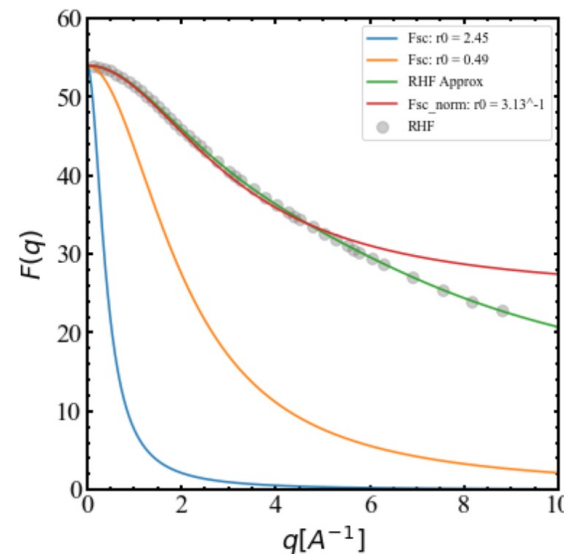
Two kind of form factors:

(1) Screened Coulomb potential (SC):

$$F_{SC}(q; r_0) = \frac{Z}{1 + q^2 r_0^2}$$

(2) Relative Hartree-Fock wavefunction (RHF):

$$F(q) \simeq \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i \exp \left[-b_i \left(\frac{|q|}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right] + c$$



PandaX-4T Commissioning Run (Run 0)

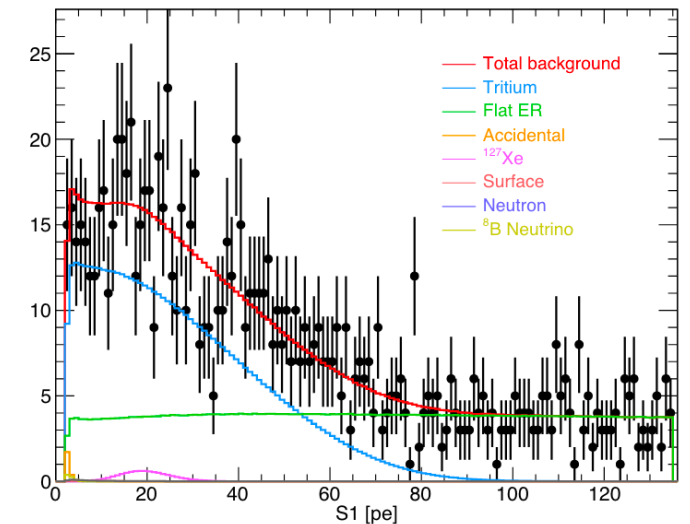
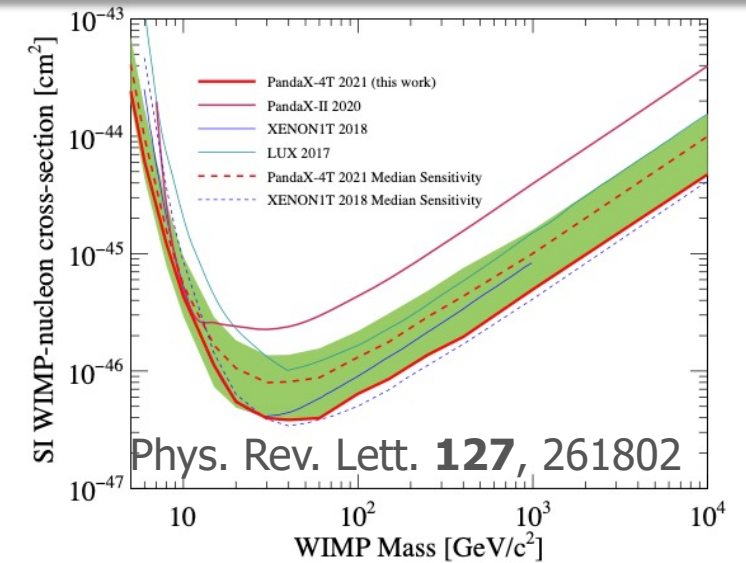
☐ Sensitive volume: 3.7 tonne xenon

☐ Commissioning started from Nov/2020 (95 days)

- 0.63 tonne-year exposure, 1058 candidates
- Sensitivity improved from PandaX-II final analysis by 2.9 times (30 GeV/c²);

☐ Tritium removal after Run 0

- xenon distillation, gas flushing, etc



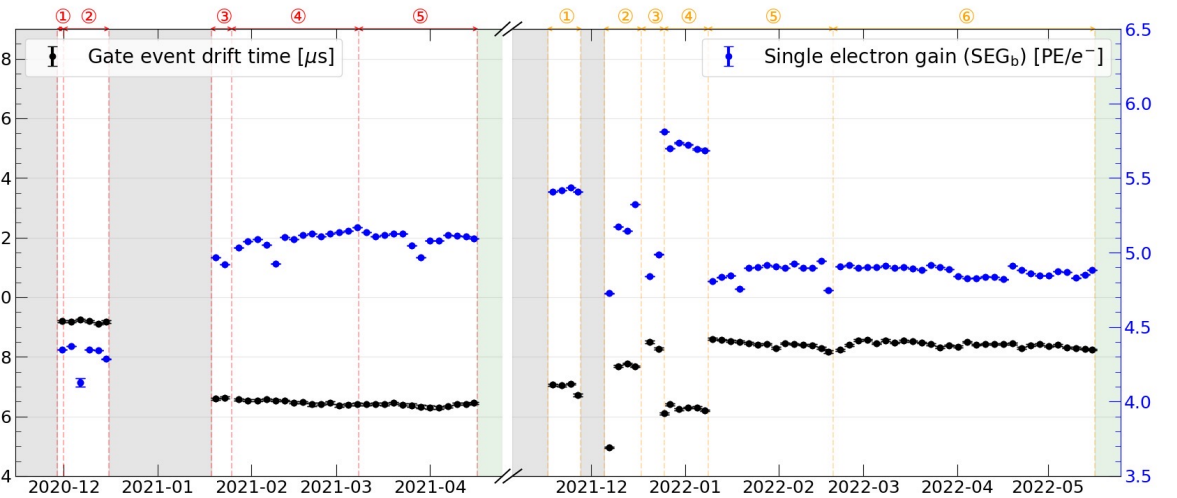
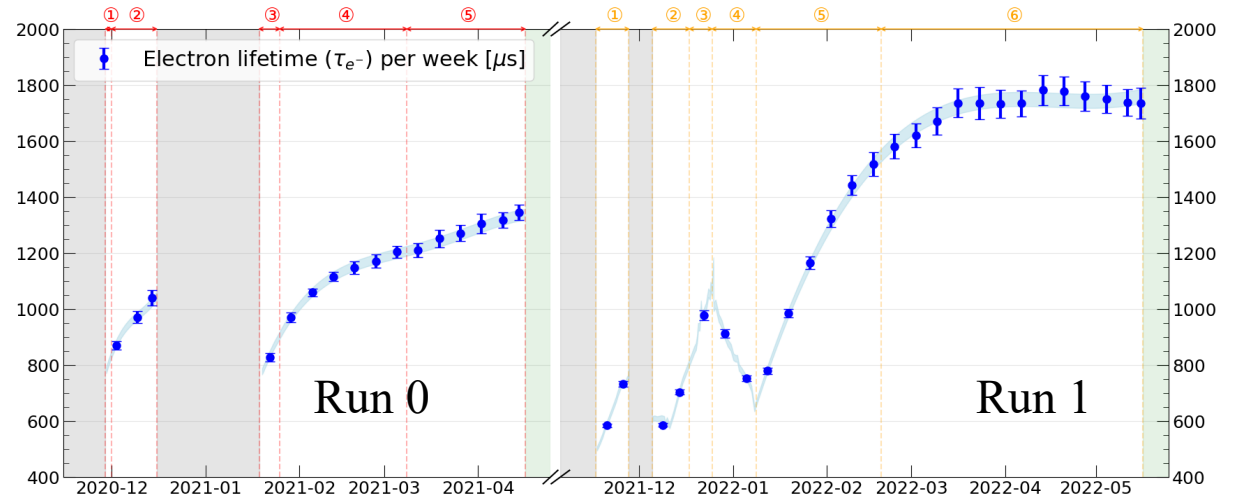
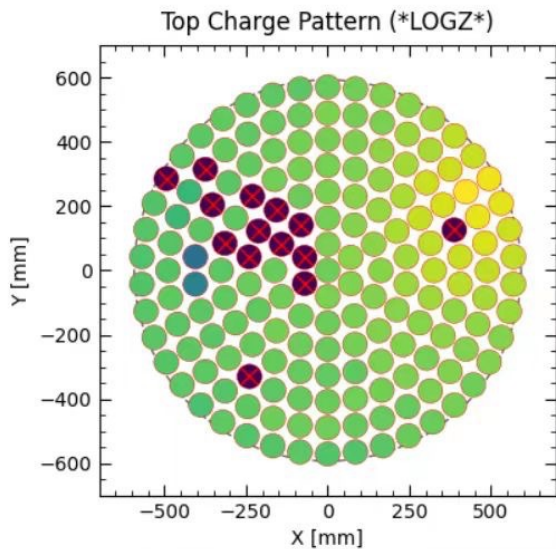
Data Taking Condition of Run 1

□ 2021/11 – 2022/05: ~1 ton-year (164 d) :

□ Xenon purity monitor: Maximum electron lifetime reaches 1800 μs ;

□ Liquid level is monitored through the drift time of gate events and single electron gain (SEG);

□ Add ... -off.



Updates on signal reconstruction

❑ Instant monitoring of PMTs:

- correction factor derived from single hit distribution.

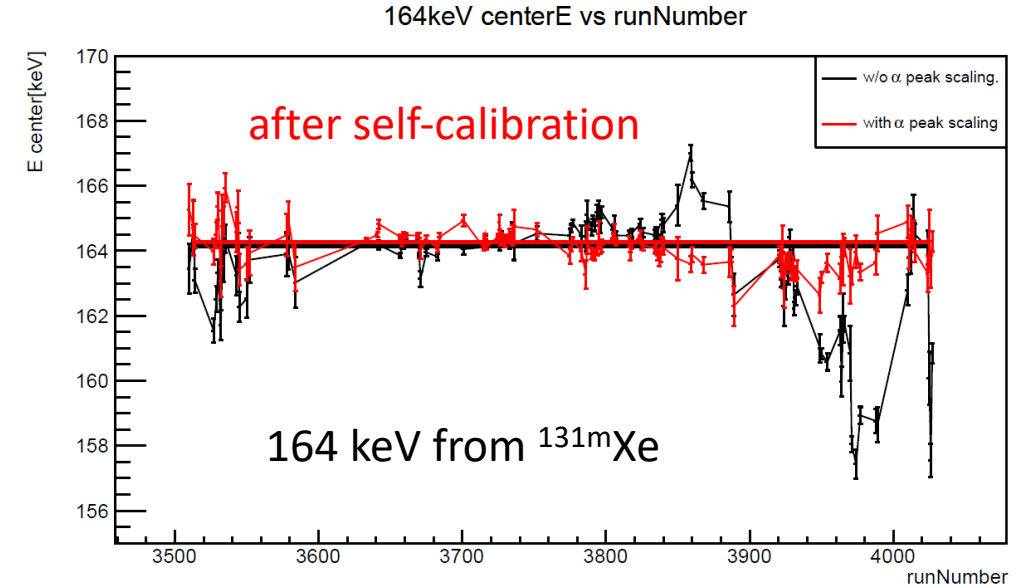
❑ Instability of signal yield: S1 & S2 of monoenergetic peak evolve by time:

- correction factor derived from S1 and S2 with 5.5MeV alpha events from ^{222}Rn decay;

❑ New event window based on S2

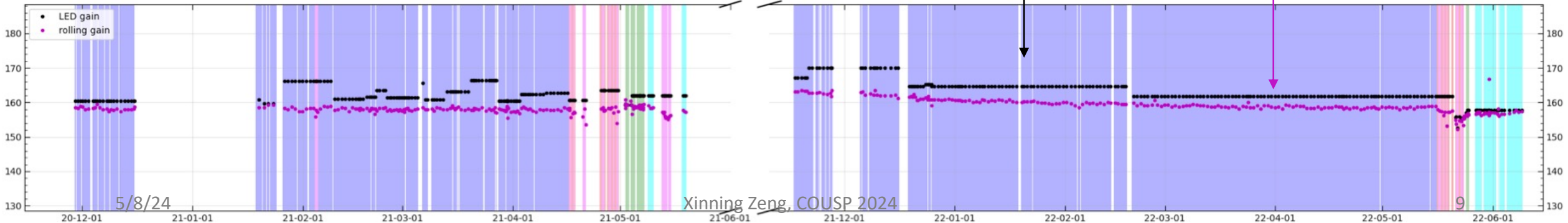
- fix window: 1ms before and after

❑ ...

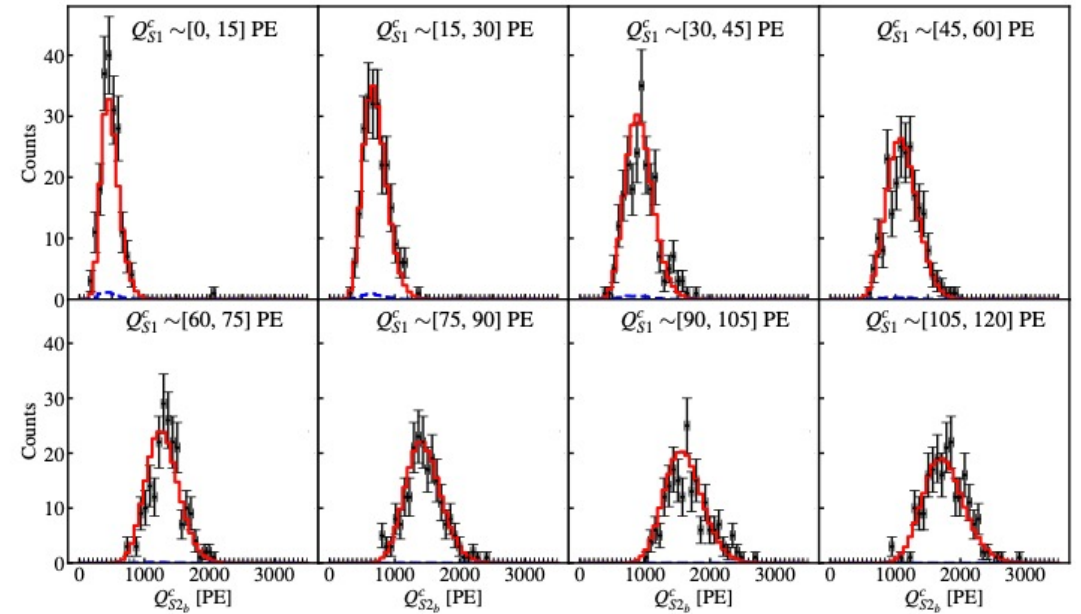
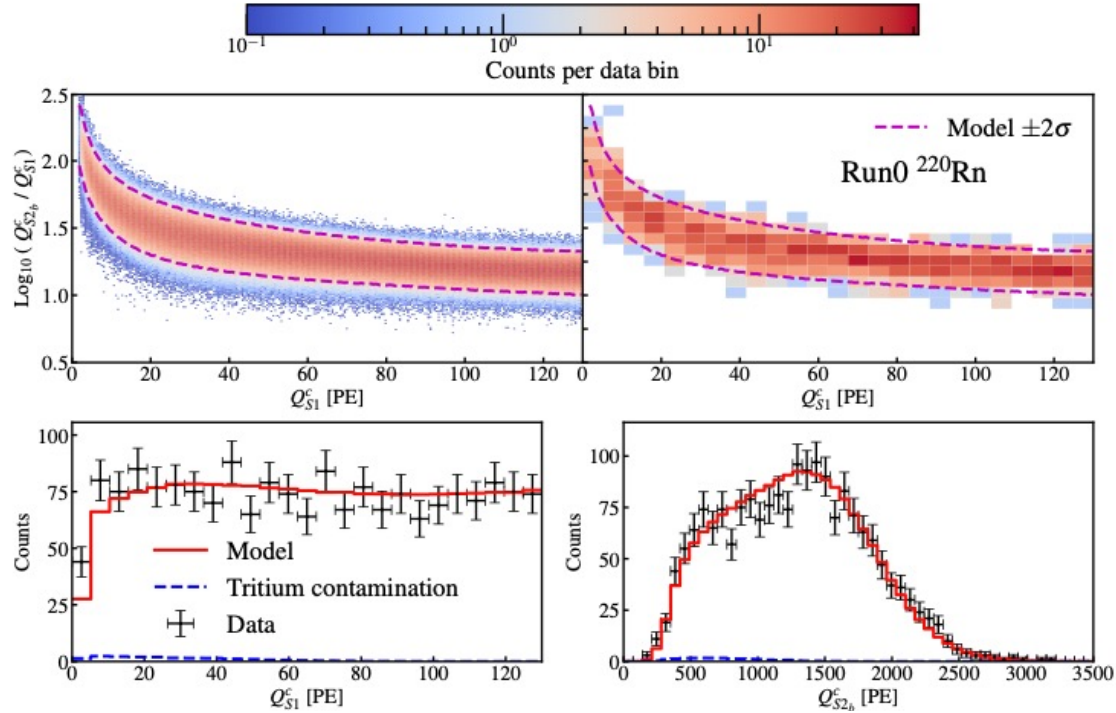


LED calibration vs Self-calibration

Channel 10500 gain evolution



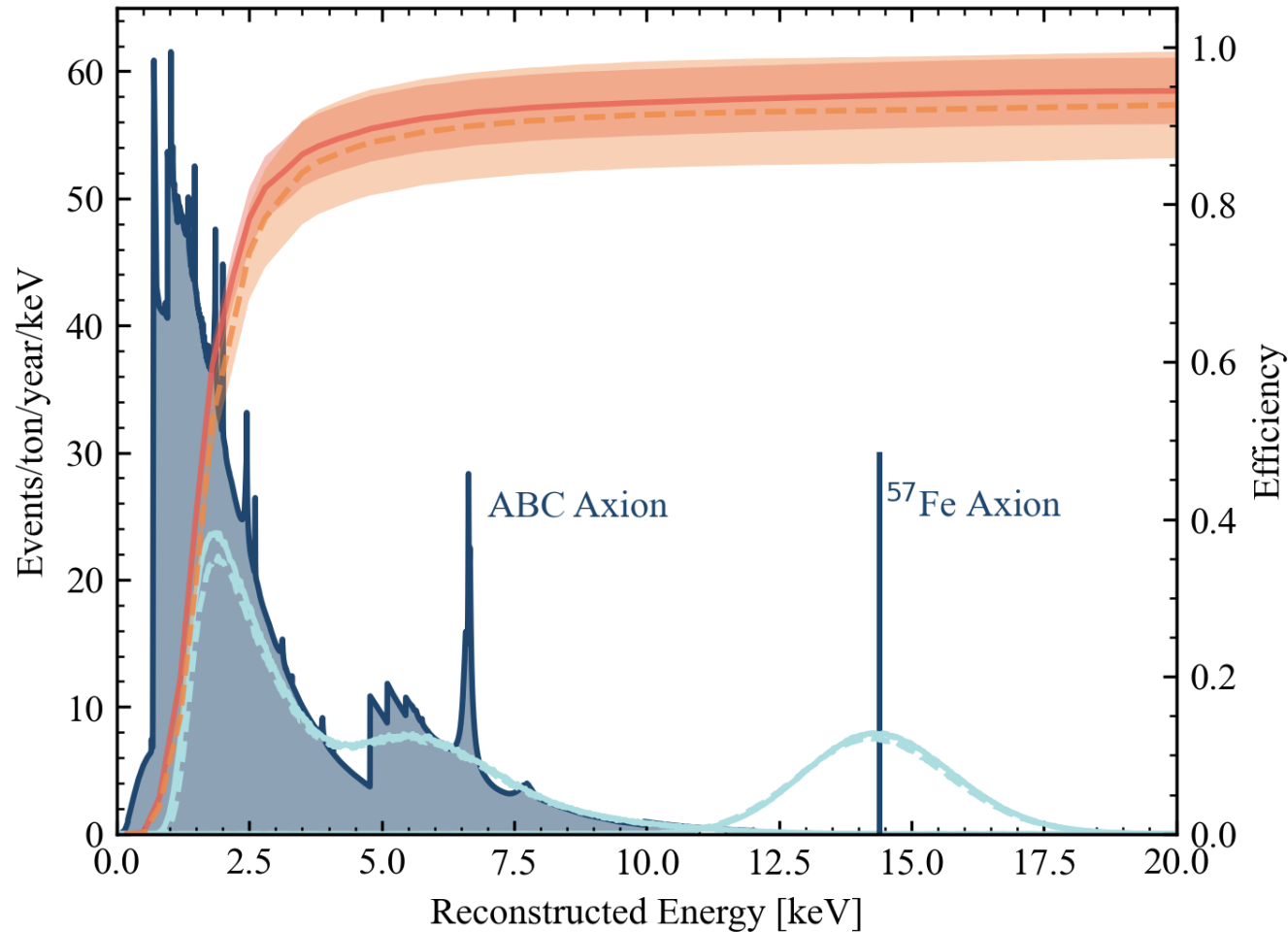
Rn Calibration & ER Response



- ❑ The detector response is modelled by NEST (Noble Element Simulation Technique).
- ❑ Detector parameters are fit to Rn calibration data using unbinned likelihood fitting with emcee;
- ❑ Calibrated NEST also fits well with sliced calibration data.

arxiv: 2403.04239

Solar Axion Signals in PandaX-4T

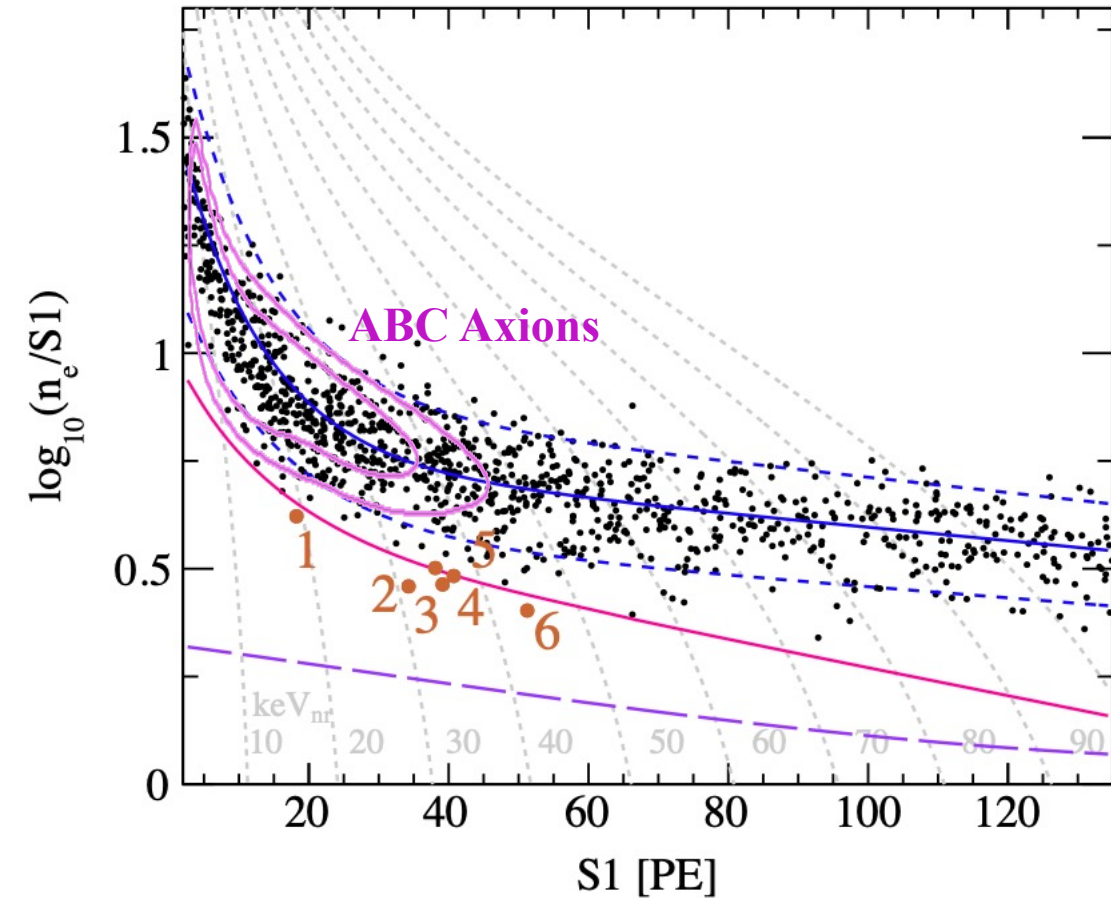


With the calibrated signal model, we can simulate the spectrum of signals from solar axion:

1. couplings used in figure: $g_{ae} = 3.1 \times 10^{-12}$, $g_{aN}^{eff} = 8.3 \times 10^{-7}$;

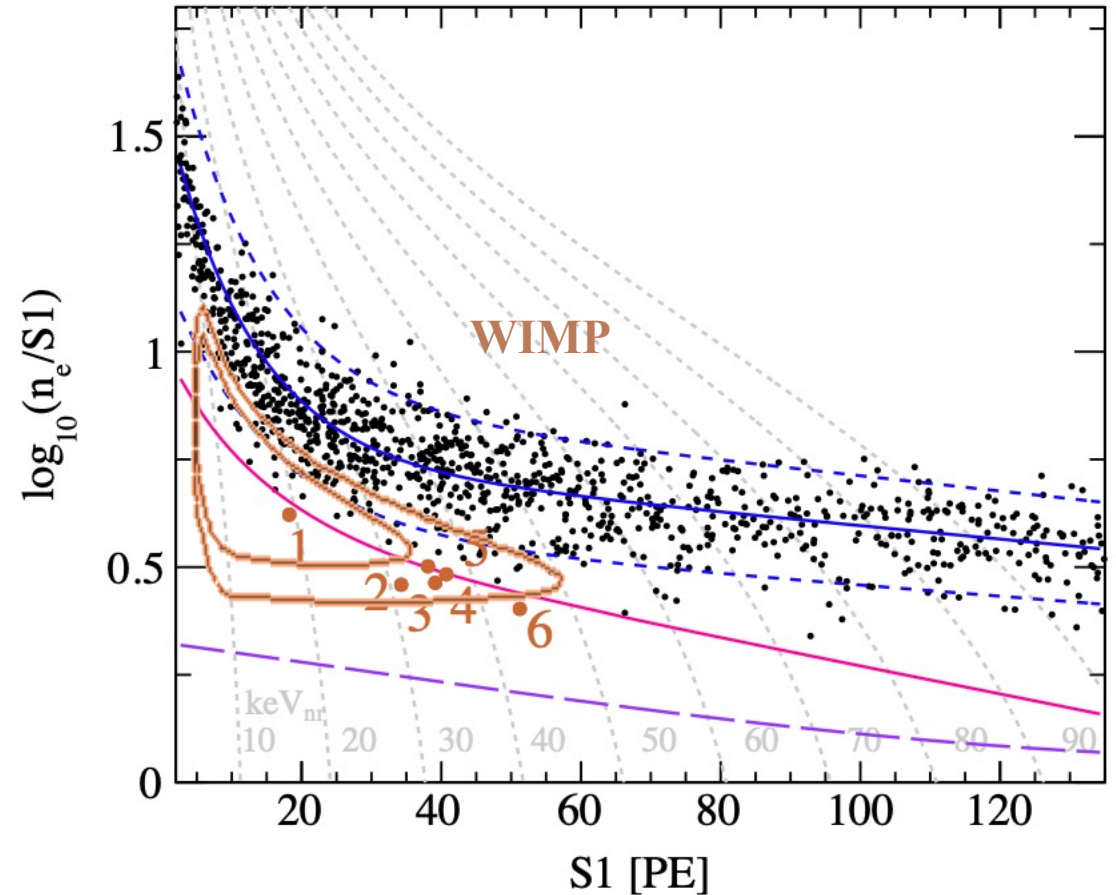
2. Filled region for theoretical spectrum; solid and dashed line for Run 0 and Run 1;

NR Searches V.S. ER Searches



Excess over known ER backgrounds!

Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 261802

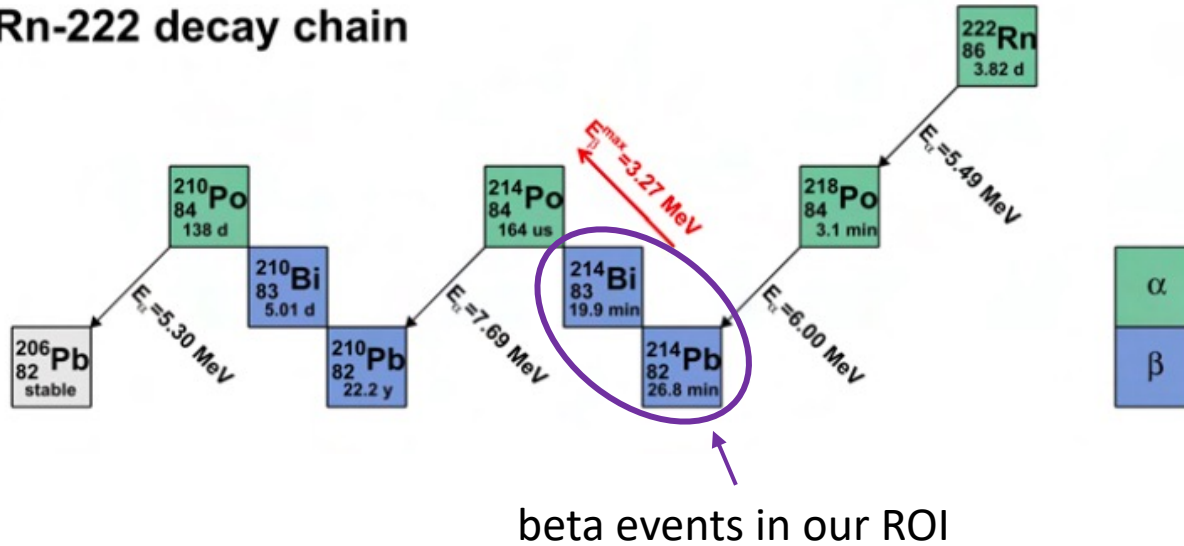


Below NR median **candidates**.

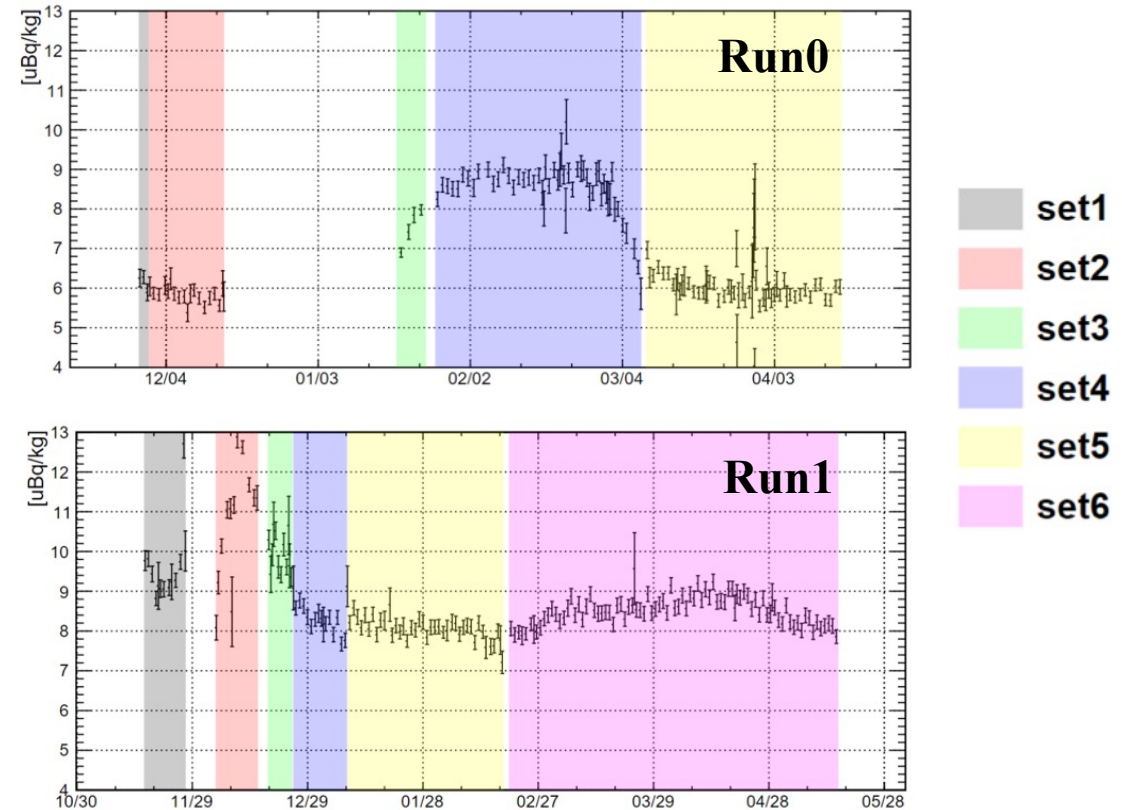
Main ER Backgrounds: ^{222}Rn

- Rn level is monitored and varies with running conditions;
- Circulation system will be upgraded after Run 1.

Rn-222 decay chain



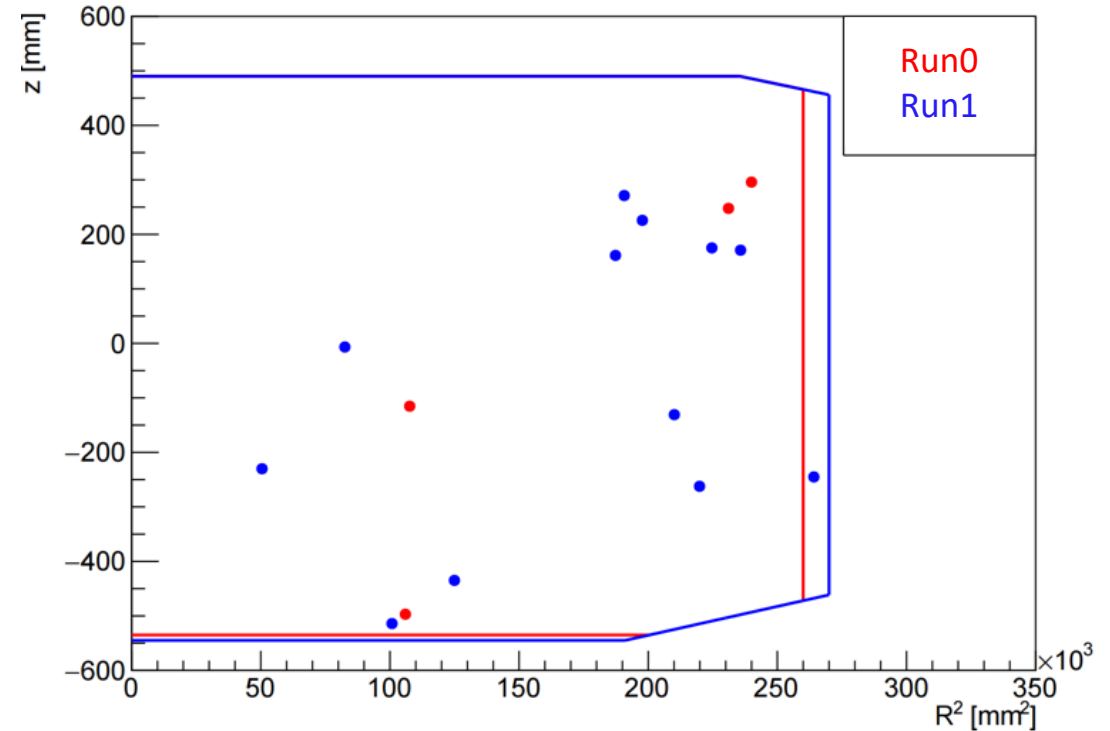
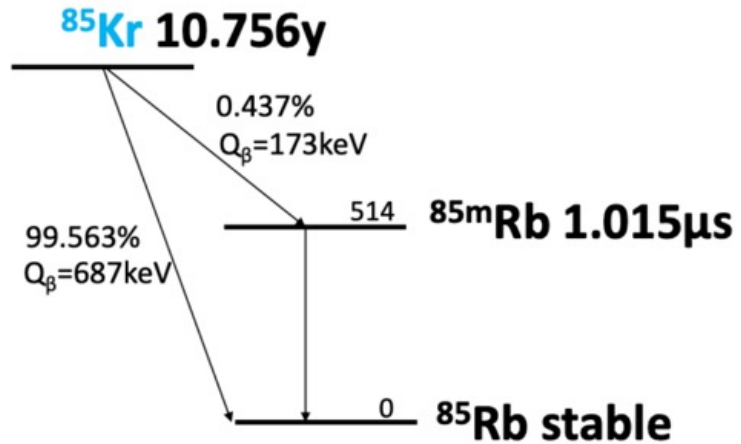
Rn level	$\mu\text{Bq/kg}$
Run 0	$7.07 \pm 0.02(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.23(\text{sys.})$
Run 1	$8.67 \pm 0.01(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.27(\text{sys.})$



Main ER Backgrounds: ^{85}Kr

- **Compare to Commissioning run**

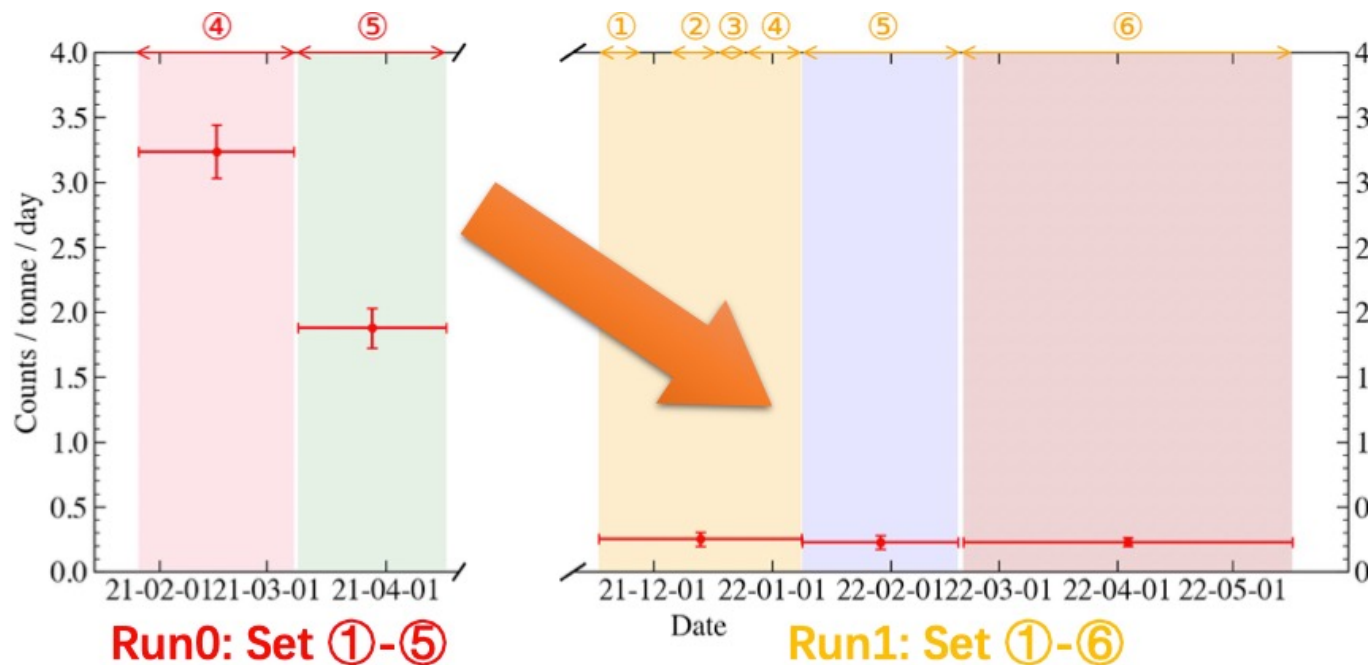
- tightening beta-gamma coincidence selection
- less contributions from accidental events



	$\beta - \gamma$ events	accidental events	Kr/Xe [ppt (10^{-12})]
Run0	4	0.14 ± 0.04	0.5 ± 0.3
Run1	12	0.25 ± 0.05	0.9 ± 0.3

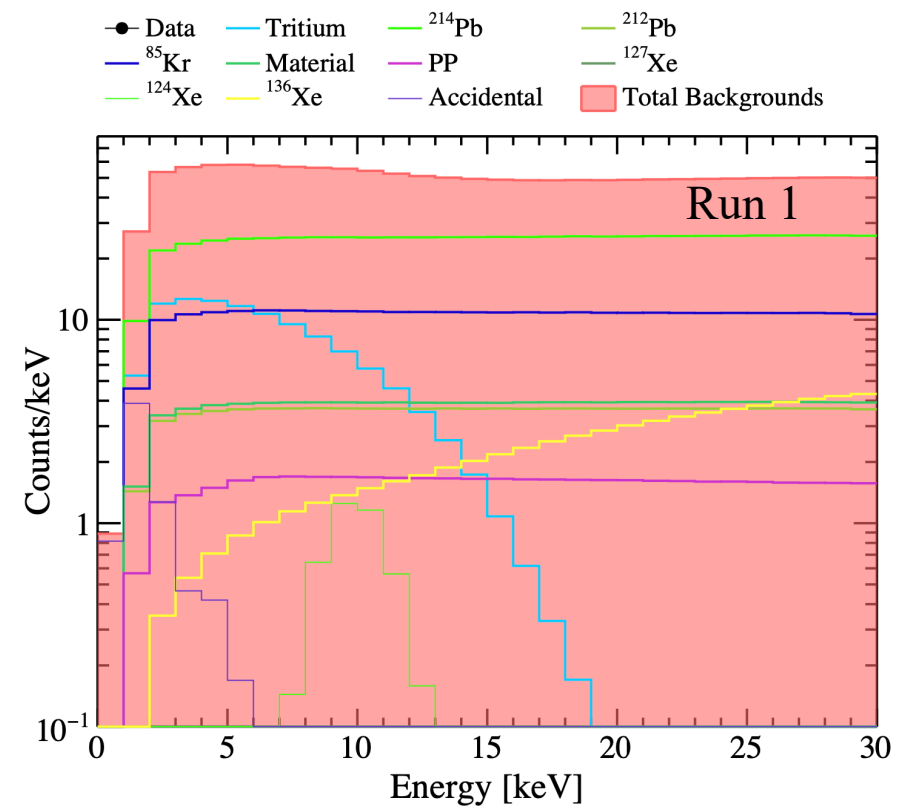
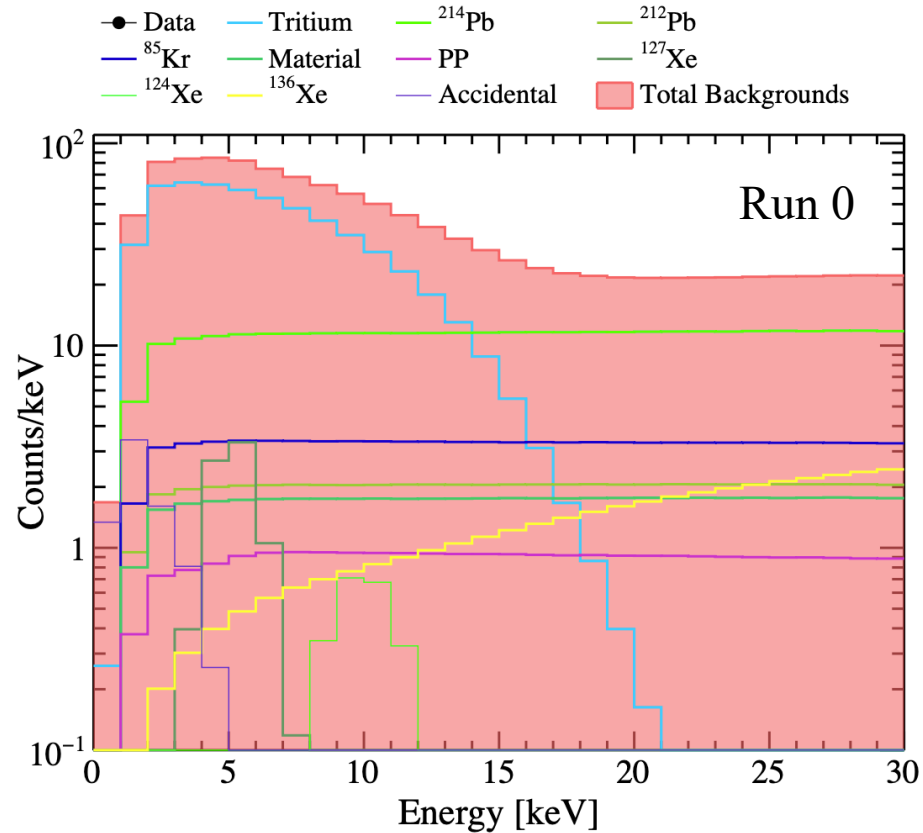
Main ER Backgrounds: Tritium

- ❑ Tritium spectrum identified in the data
- ❑ Likely originated from a tritium calibration at the end of PandaX-II;
- ❑ Preliminary estimation of tritium level in Run 1



Dataset	Run0 Set4	Run0 Set5	Run1 Set1-4	Run1 Set5	Run1 Set6
Rate [/tonne/day]	3.24 ± 0.20	1.88 ± 0.15	0.25 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.03

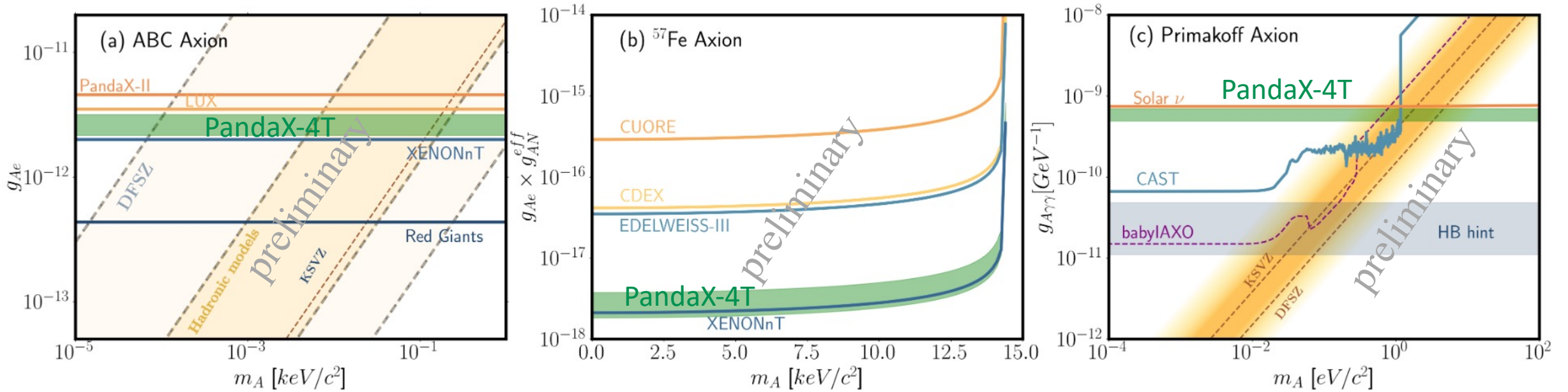
Background Summary



Compare to WIMP analysis:

1. extended the ROI to 30 keV: better constraints on ER backgrounds;
2. reject events below ER 99.5%: remove neutron and surface backgrounds

Sensitivity Estimation



1. Binned Likelihood fitting based on HistFitter: CL_{s+b} technique, 90% C.L..
2. Independent estimation of different couplings:
 - (a) ABC axion: ABC Flux * σ_{Ae}
 - (b) ^{57}Fe axion: ^{57}Fe Flux * σ_{Ae}
 - (c) Primakoff axion: Primakoff Flux * σ_{invPri} (RHF is used.)
3. Sensitivity of g_{Ae} is improved by ~ 2 times compare to PandaX-II.
4. Final result is under consistency check.

Summary and Outlook

- **Combined analysis of Run0 and Run1 are updated;**
- **Low energy ER responses are calibrated with Rn calibration;**
- **Expected background contributions are estimated respectively; tritium level has significantly reduced in Run1;**
- **Sensitivity of solar axion detection is estimated and final results are under consistency check.**

PandaX Collaboration



PANDA X
PARTICLE AND ASTROPHYSICAL XENON TPC



Thanks for your attention!

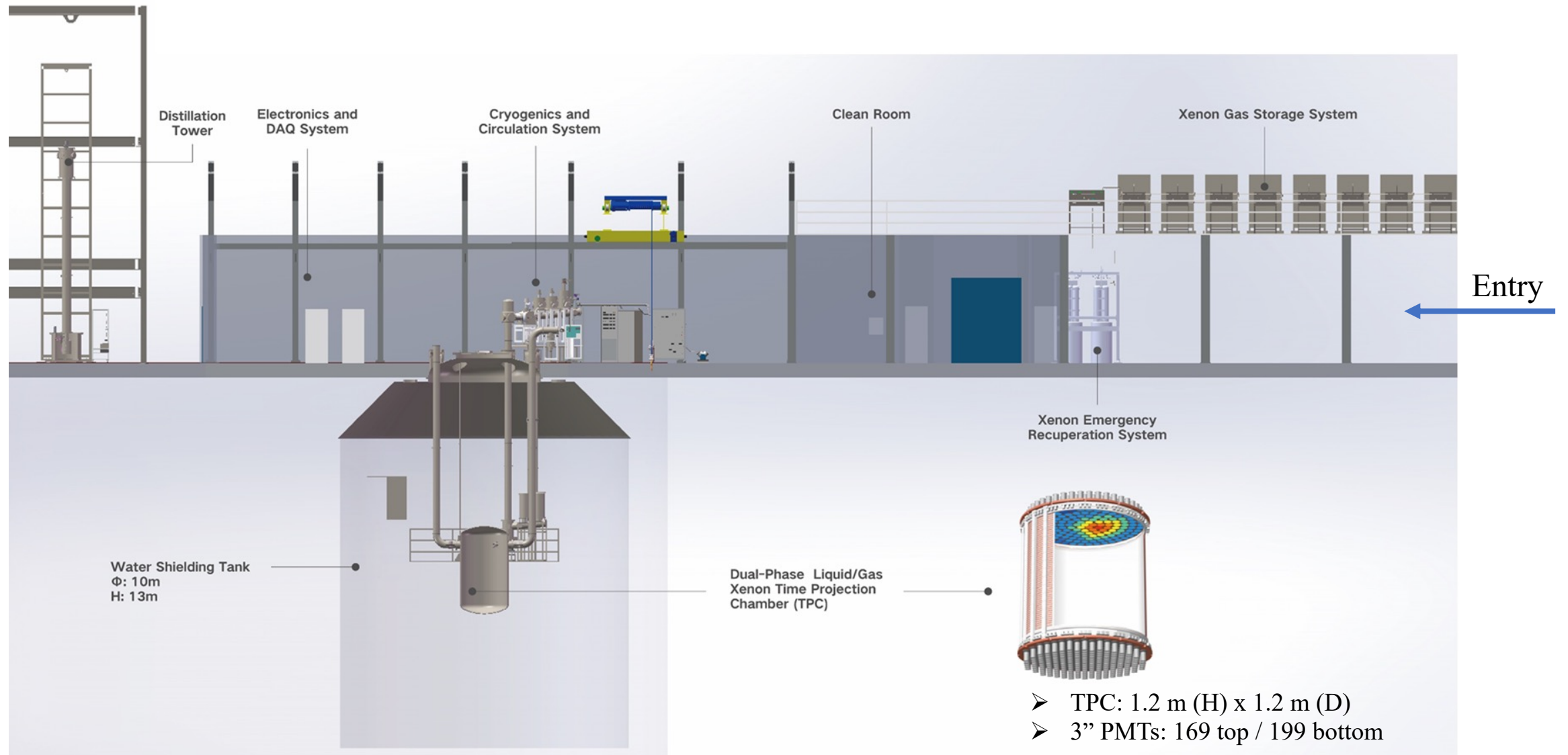


5/8/24

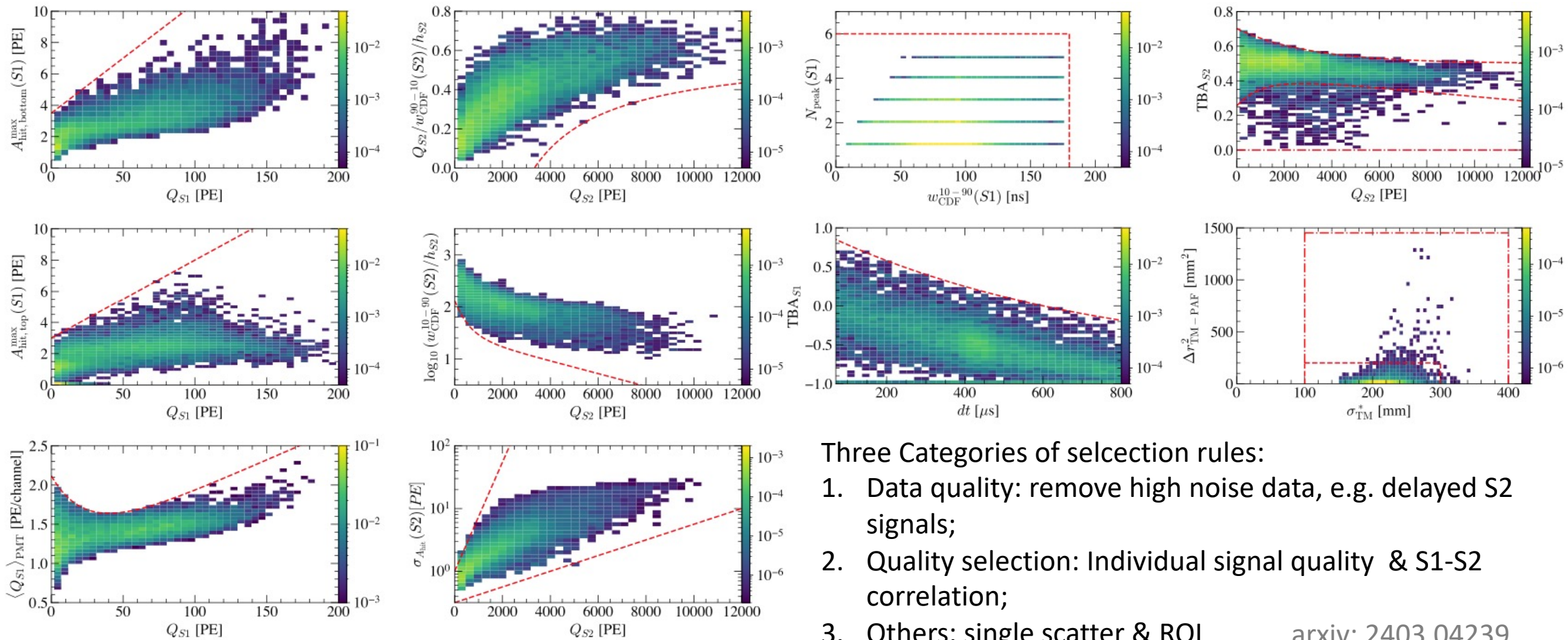
Xinning Zeng, COUSM 2024

Backups

PandaX-4T Detector System Layout



Data Selection

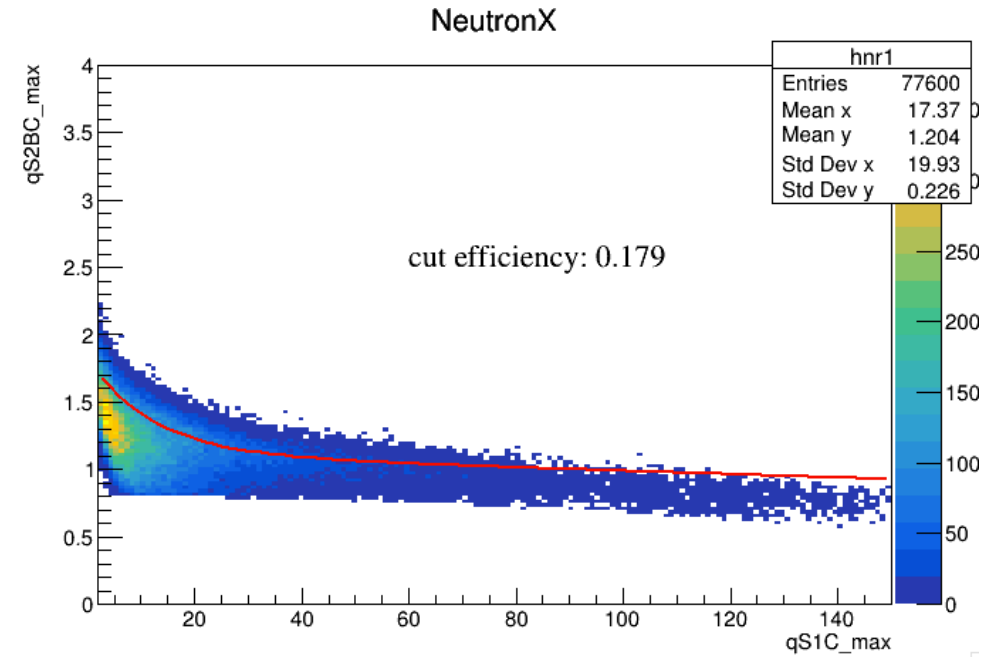
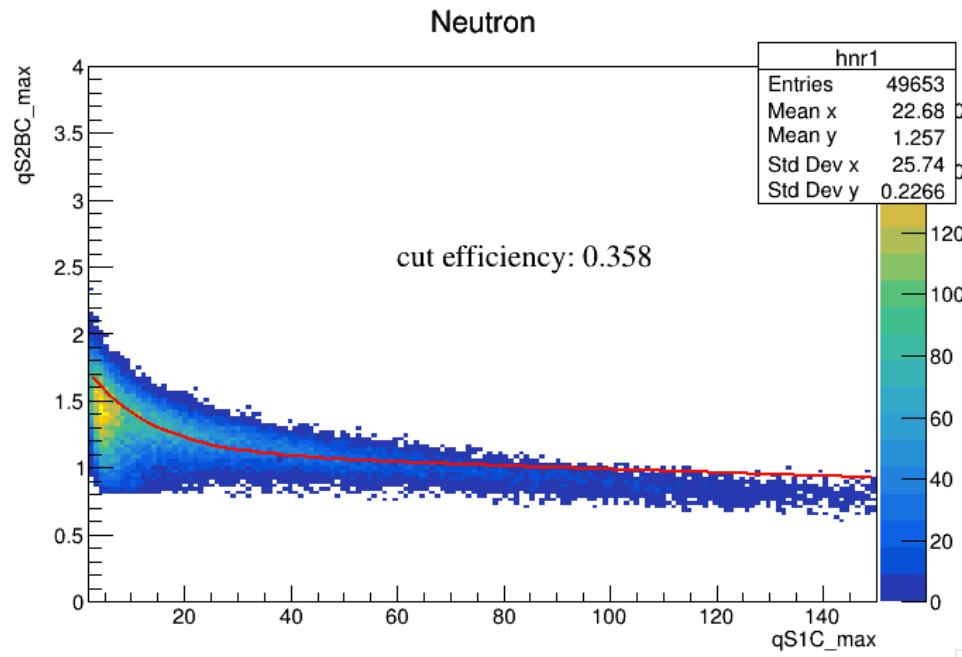


Three Categories of selection rules:

1. Data quality: remove high noise data, e.g. delayed S2 signals;
2. Quality selection: Individual signal quality & S1-S2 correlation;
3. Others: single scatter & ROI

arxiv: 2403.04239

Data Selection



Combined Analysis of Run0 + Run1

❑ New active time determination

- window-size of removal time depending on the charge of large signal in front

❑ New event window based on S2

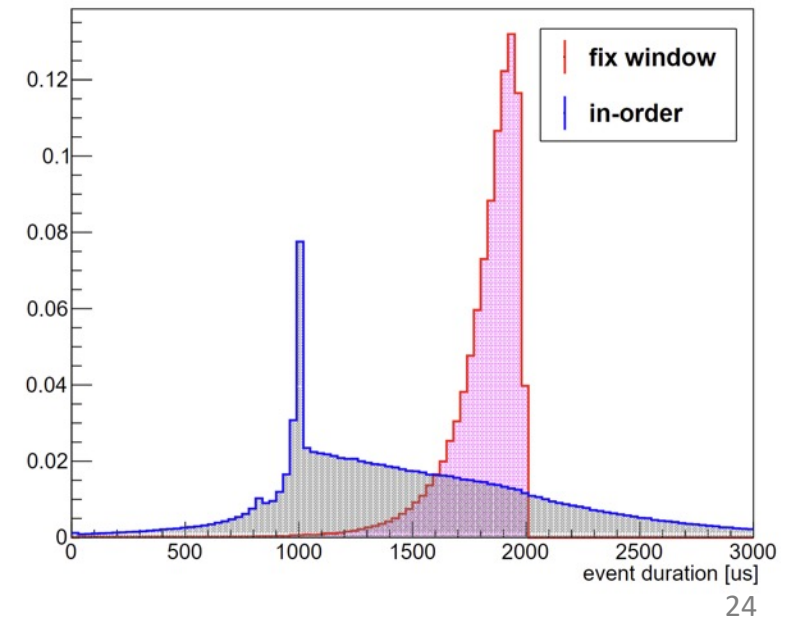
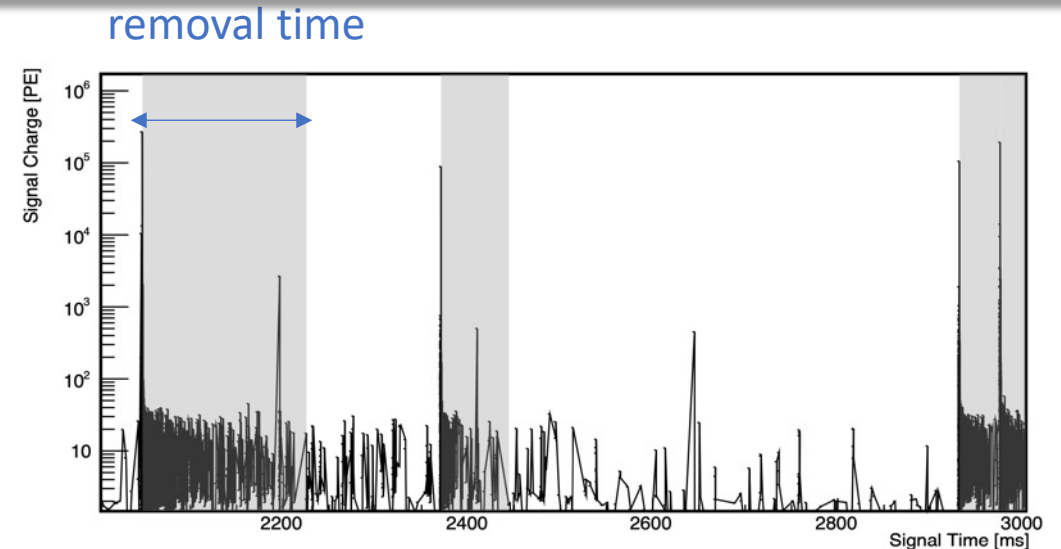
- fix window: 1ms before and after

❑ New event builder

- S1-S2 pairing requires quality of S1 in prior

❑ New selection criteria

- charge-dependent cut threshold



Normalised Form Factor of SC model

$$F_{SC}(q; r_0) = \frac{Z[1 + (1 - \mathcal{N})q^2r_0^2]}{1 + q^2r_0^2} \quad (19)$$

\mathcal{N} and r_0 are fitted to be: $\mathcal{N} = 0.54$, $r_0 = 3.13 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ (This notation is from paper, but it actually means 3.13^{-1} \AA . The result is also plotted on Figure 3). This form factor is found to be in good agreement with RHF for $|\mathbf{q}| \lesssim 5 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ($E_a \lesssim 8 \text{ keV}$).

After Run 0

☐ Tritium removal

- xenon distillation, gas flushing, etc

☐ 2021/11 – 2022/05: physics run (Run1)

- 164 days: ~ 1 tonne-year

☐ 2022/09 - 2023/10: hall construction

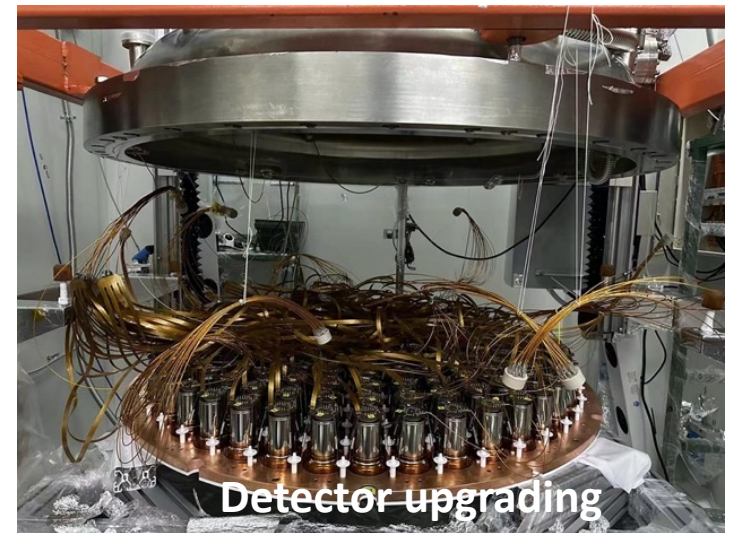
- xenon recuperation
- detector upgraded

☐ Started at the end of 2023

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



CIPL-II B2 Hall: under construction



Detector upgrading