

WIMP results from XENONnT with 3.1 tonne x year of exposure

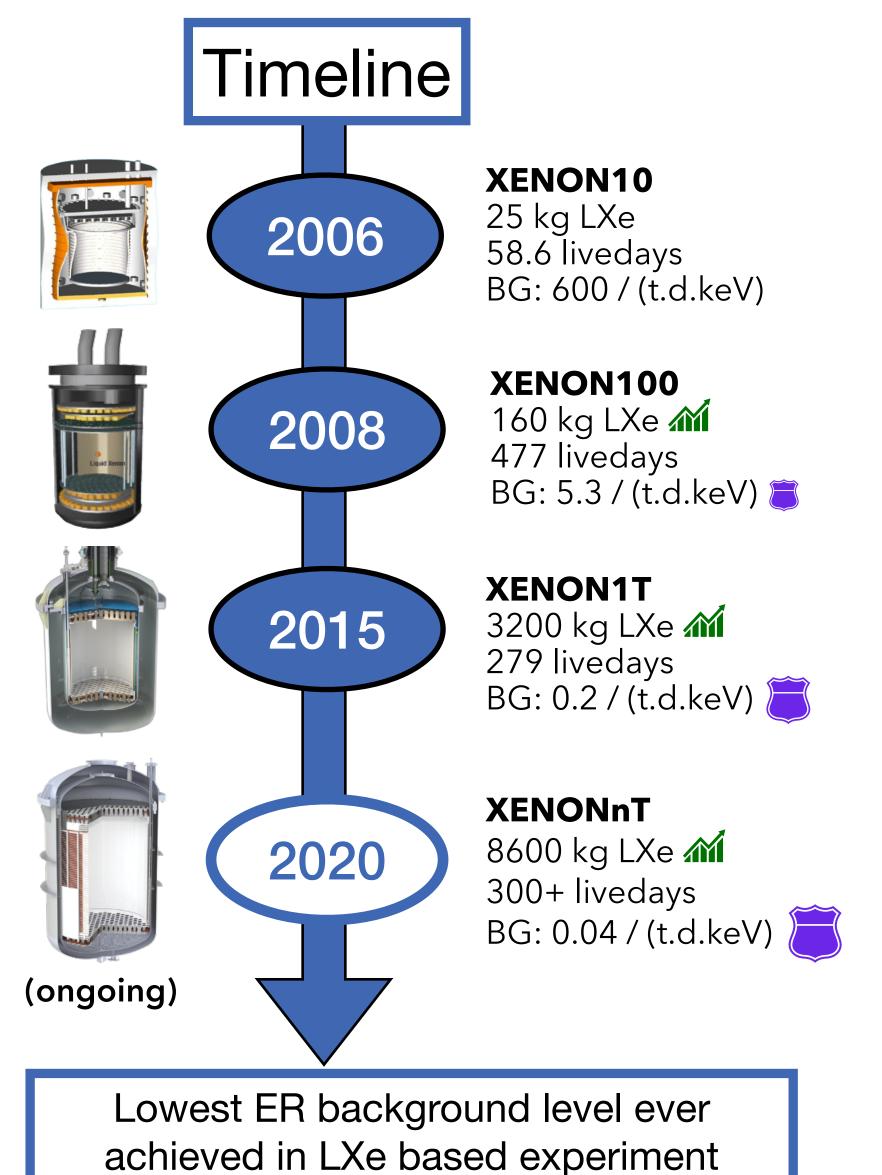


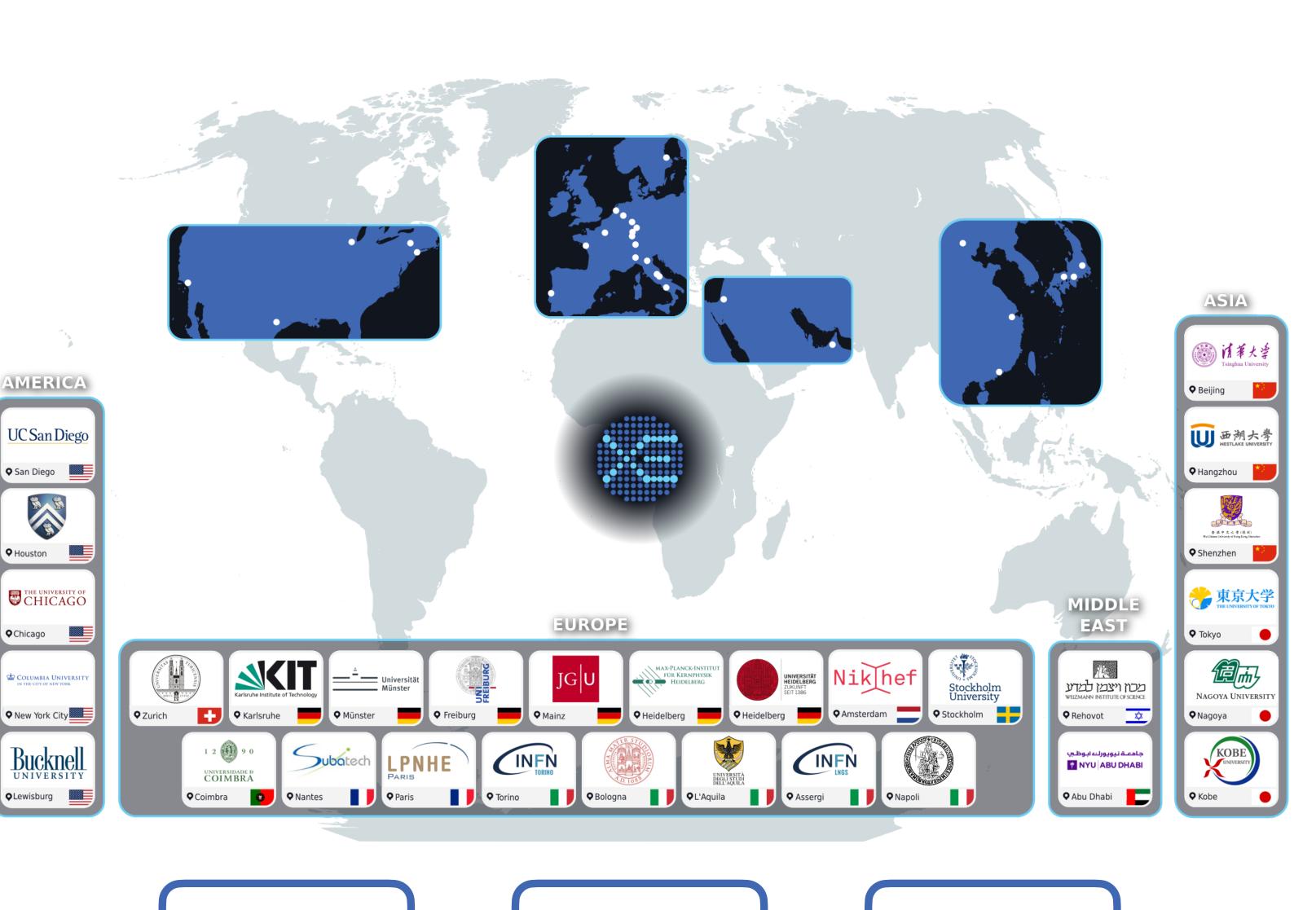
The XENON Program

Maxime Pierre maxime.pierre@nikhef.nl

TAUP 2025

XENON





200+ Scientists

30 Institutions

12 Countries



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Dark Matter (DM) direct search with liquid xenon Deep Underground @ INFN Laboratory Nazionali Del Gran Sasso in Italy 1.4 km depth - 3600 mwe

3 Nested Detectors Inside 700 t Water Tank



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Muon Veto

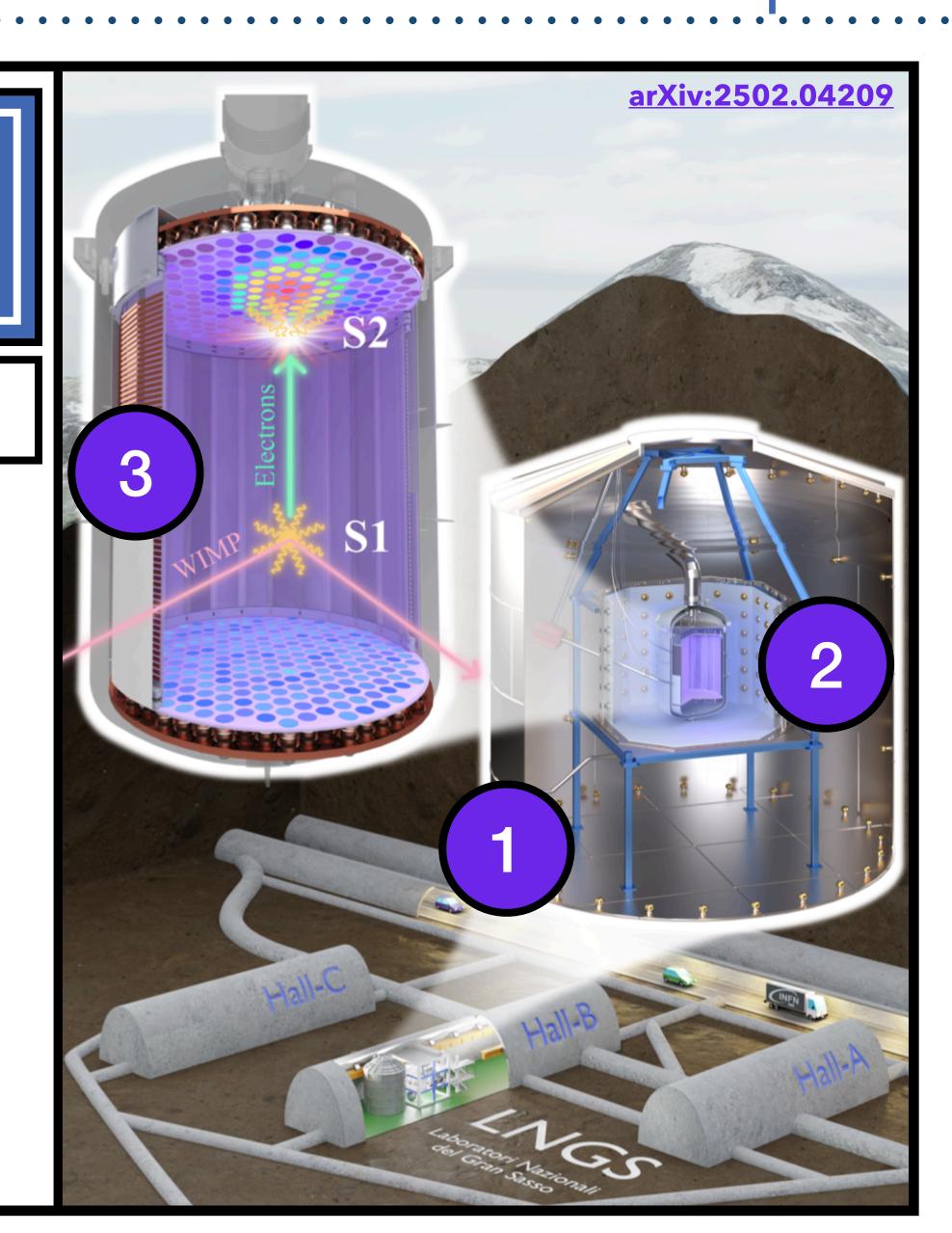
Active Gd-water Cherenkov muon veto:

muon-induced neutrons

Passive veto: γ and n from natural radioactivity

84 8" high-QE PMTs

JINST 9, P11006 (2014)





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84 8" high-QE **PMTs**

JINST 9, P11006 (2014)

Neutron Veto

Active Gd-water Cherenkov neutron

veto: radiogenic neutrons

33 m³ volume around cryostat

120 8" high-QE **PMTs**

Eur. Phy. J. C 85 (2025) 695





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Time Projection Chamber

Dual-phase Xe TPC

5.9 t active target,8.6 t total mass

1.5 m drift length,1.3 m diameter

494 3" **PMTs**

Eur. Phy. J. C 84 (2024) 784

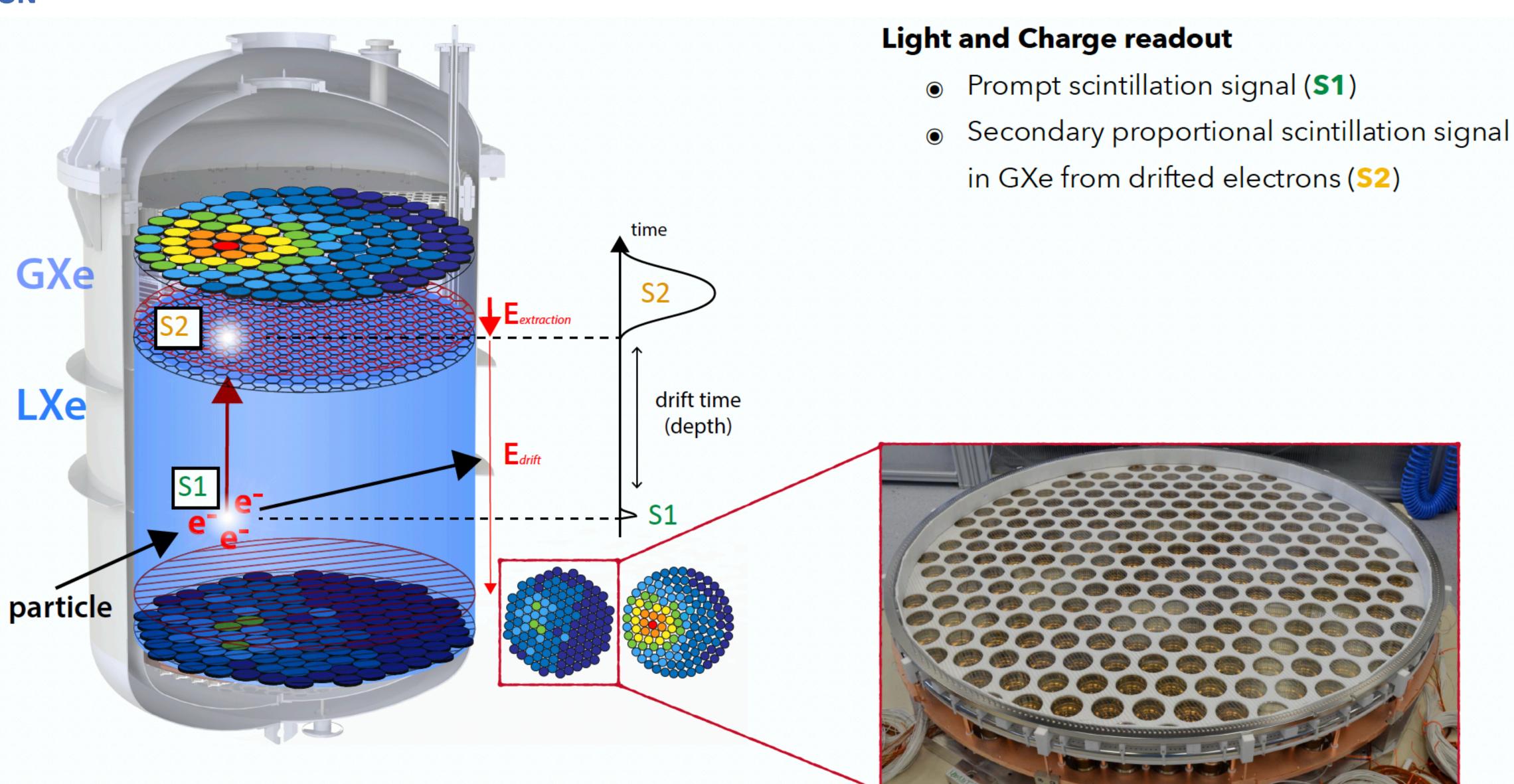


XENON TPC in a nutshell



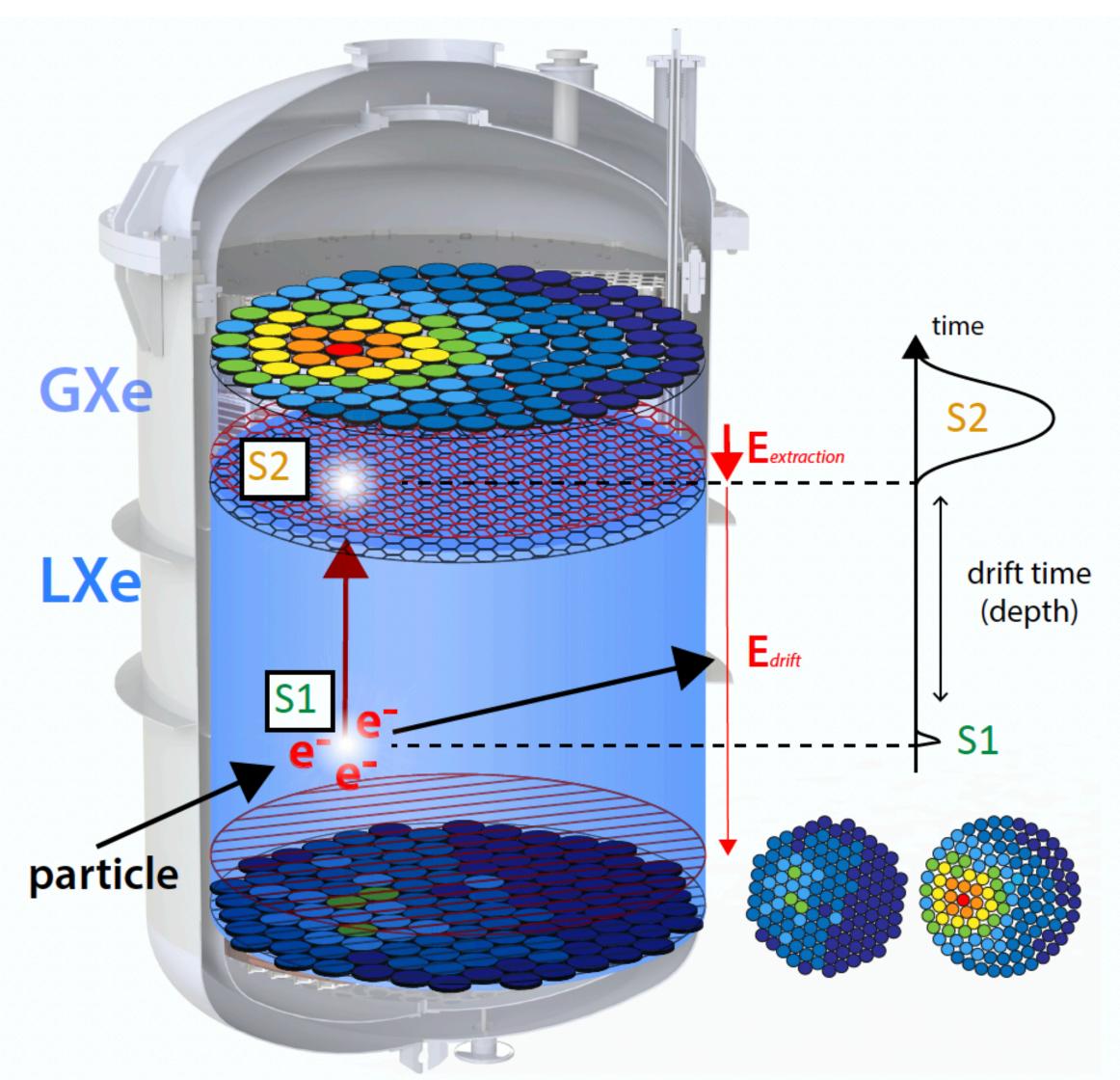
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XENON TPC in a nutshell



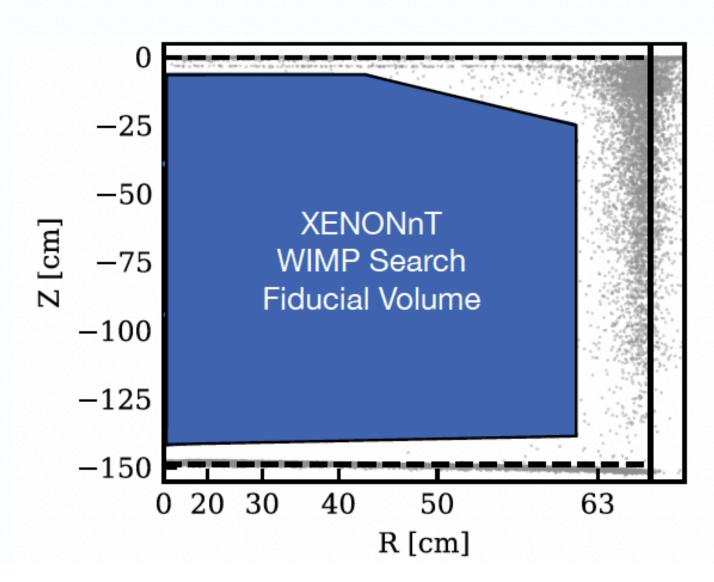


Light and Charge readout

- Prompt scintillation signal (\$1)
- Secondary proportional scintillation signal in GXe from drifted electrons (\$2)

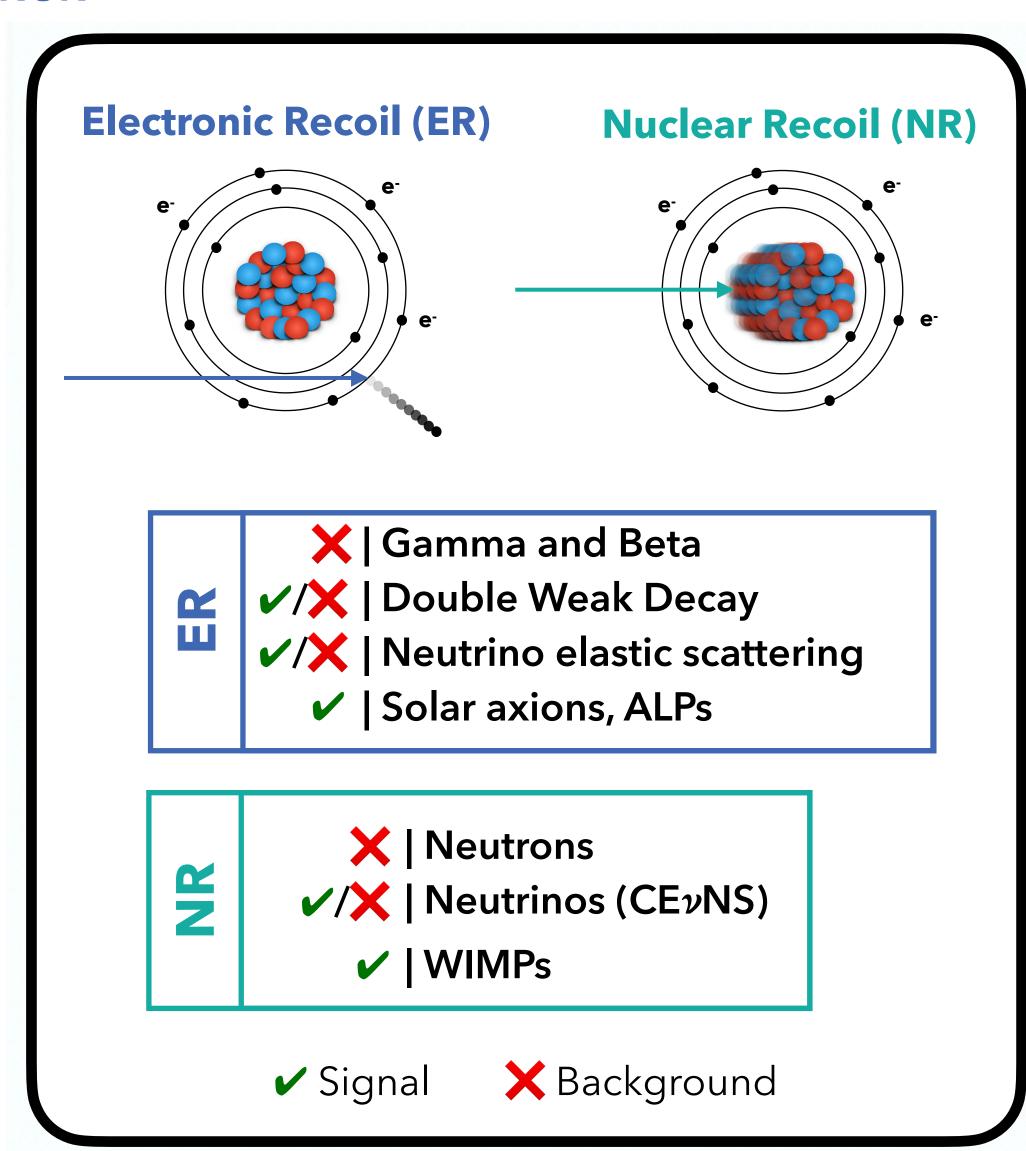
Event reconstruction

- Solution:
 - Z from drift time
 - (X, Y) from PMTs hit pattern
- Energy \rightarrow E = W . $(n_{ph} + n_e)$



XENON TPC in a nutshell

XENON



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- Solution:
 - Z from drift time
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Particle discrimination

Interaction type Nuclear Recoil (NR)/Electronic
 Recoil (ER) through \$1/\$2 ratio

$$\left(\frac{S2}{S1}\right)_{NR} < \left(\frac{S2}{S1}\right)_{ER}$$

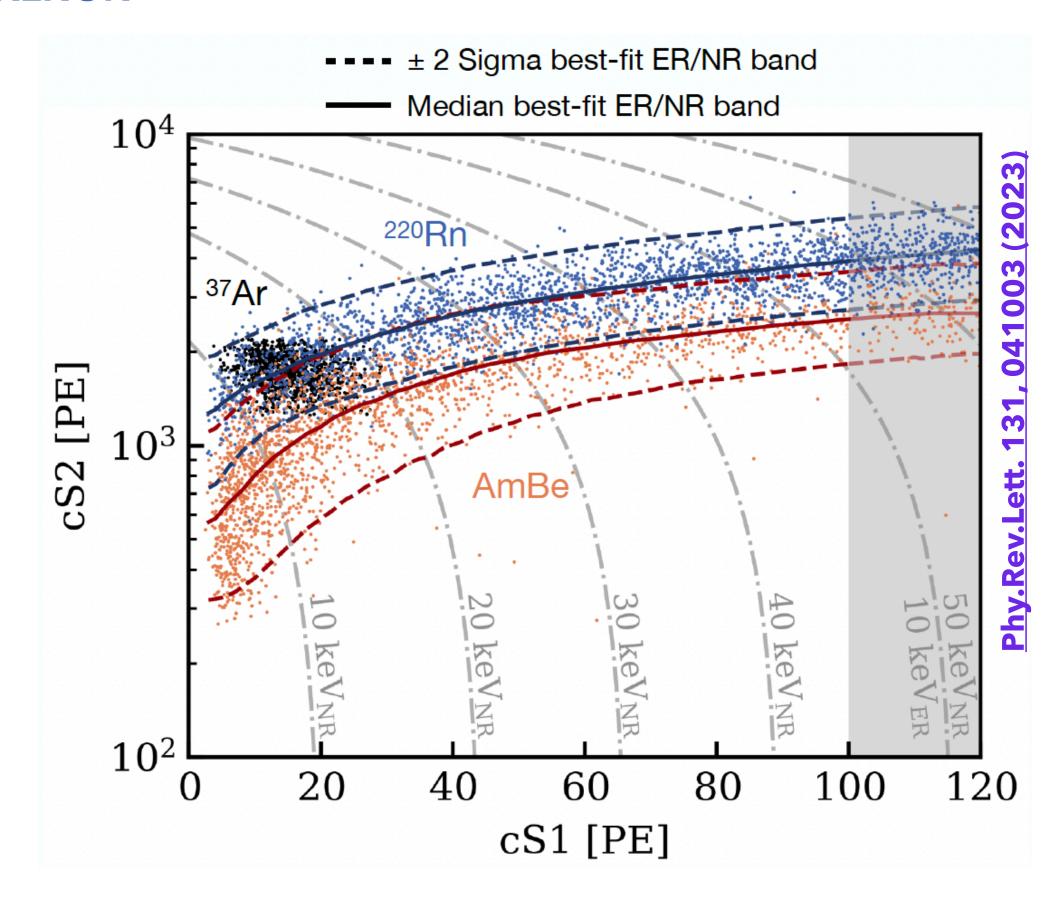


Detector Response Modeling









Electronic Recoil calibration:

- 220 Rn intrinsic calibration: ~flat β spectrum from 212 Pb to estimate cut acceptances and ER response
- 37Ar intrinsic calibration: mono-energetic 2.8 keV peak to model the low-energy response & resolution near threshold

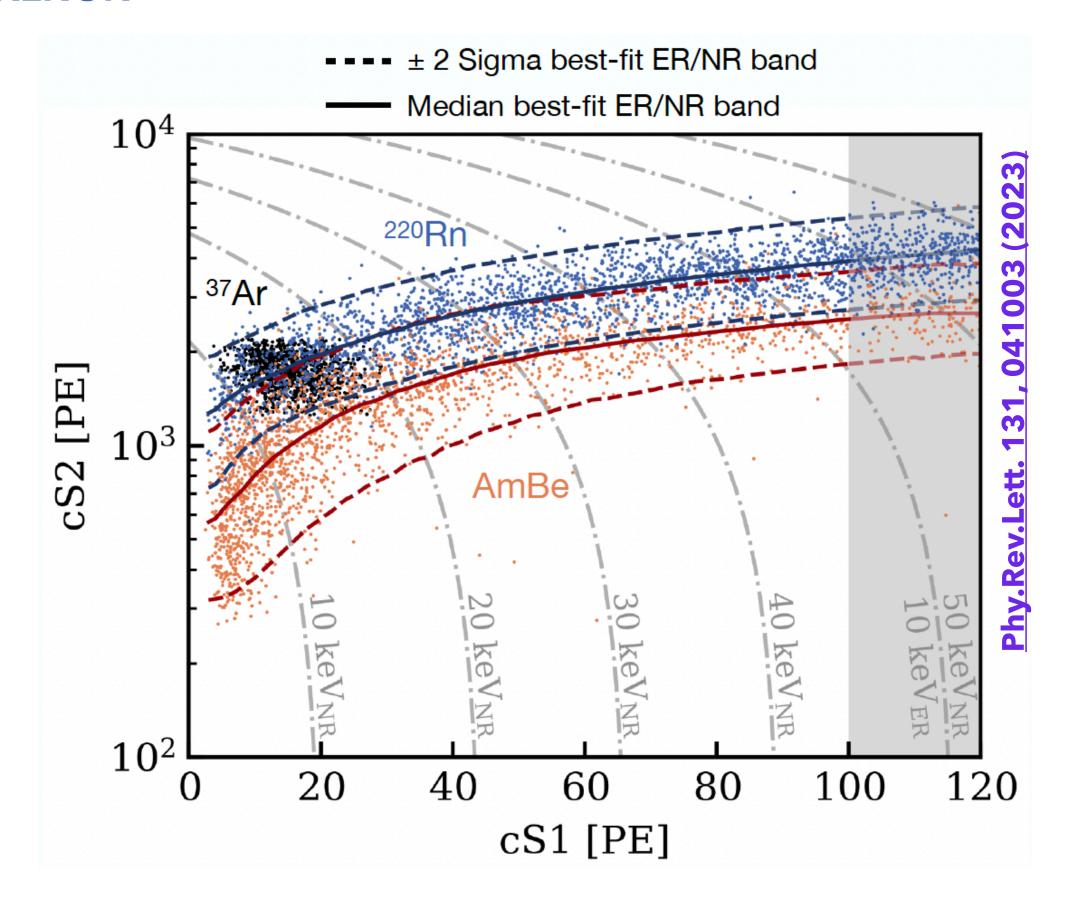


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Nuclear Recoil calibration:

- External ²⁴¹AmBe neutron source with clean NR selection
 via coincident 4.4 MeV γ-ray observed in the NV
- External YBe neutron source for low-energy NR response



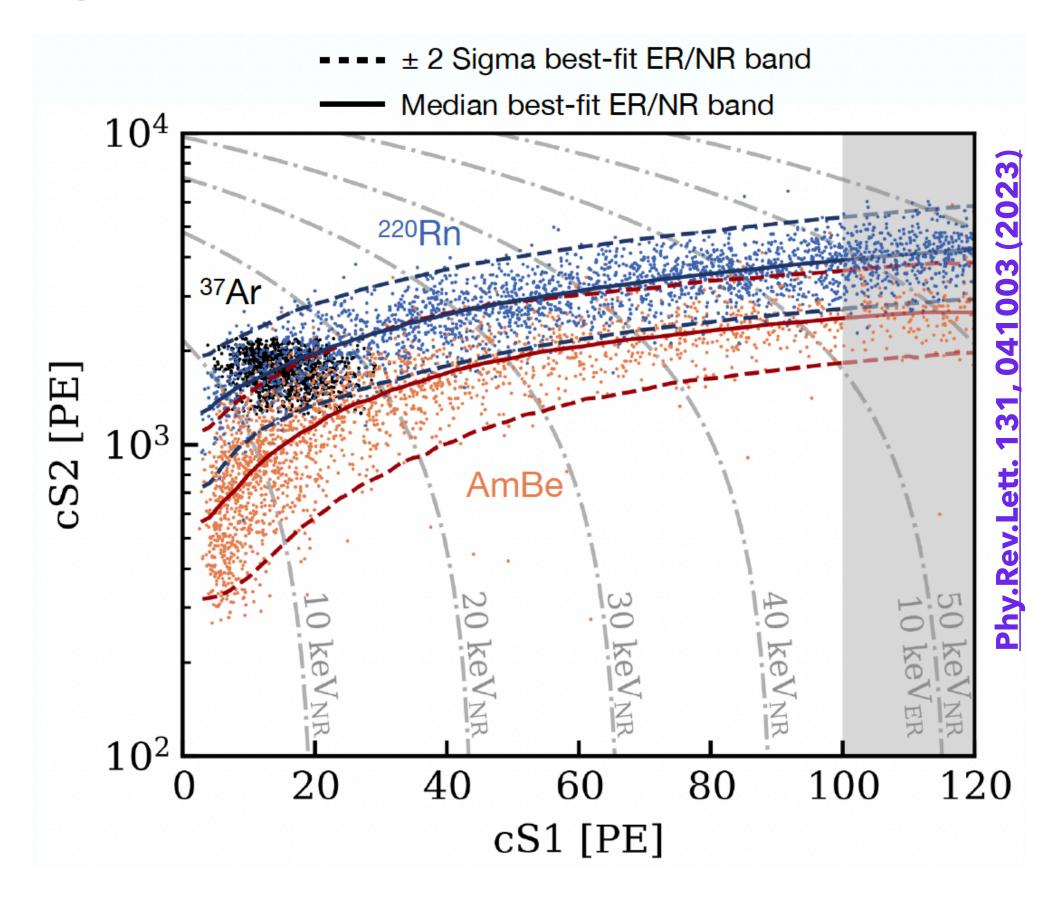
Detector Response Modeling



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MORE



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Signal reconstruction, calibration and event selection

Phys. Rev. D 111 (2025) 062006

Signal and background modelling and statistical inference

Phys. Rev. D 111 (2025) 103040

Other calibration sources (83mKr, 232Th, LED, ...)

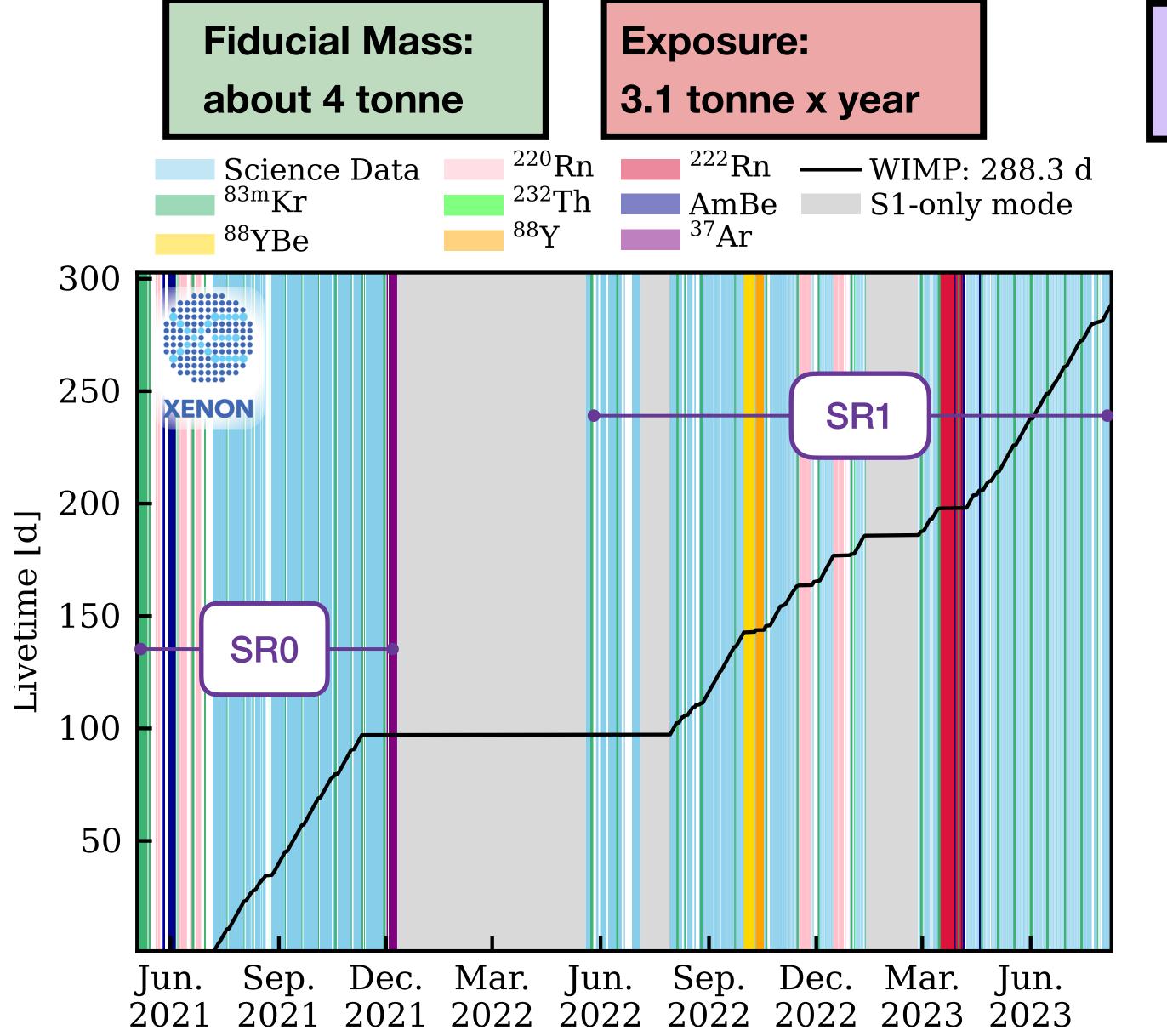
- Characterise and correct detector effects impacting our signal measurements
- Monitor detector stability



Science Data Overview

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Stable Light (Charge) Yield with variation < 1% (3%)



Science Data Overview

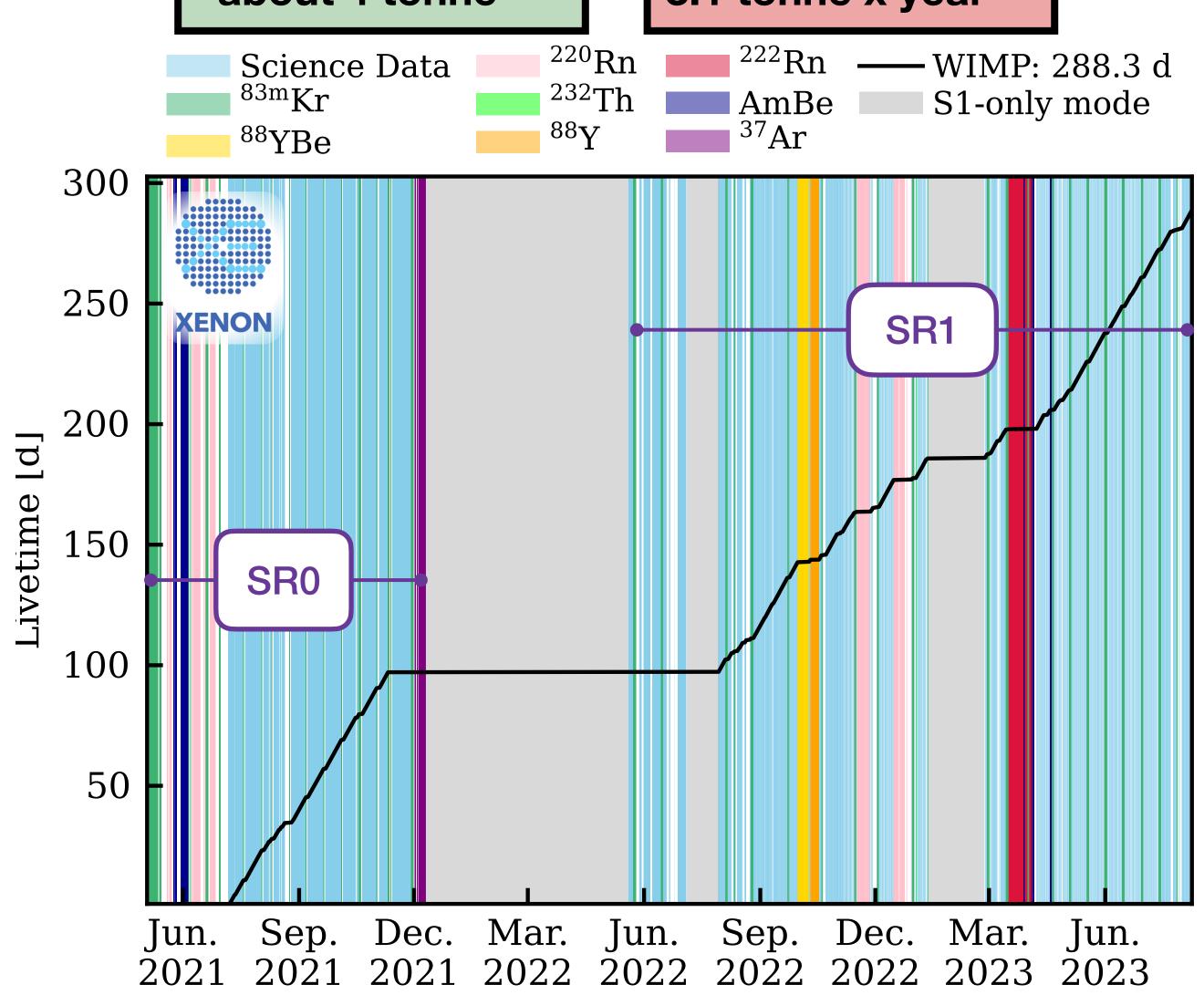
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Exposure:

3.1 tonne x year



Stable Light (Charge) Yield with variation < 1% (3%)

Continuous Rn online distillation

 222 Rn_{SR0}: 1.9 µBq/kg

 $^{222}Rn_{SR1}$: 0.9 µBq/kg

Eur. Phys. J. C 82 (2022) 1104

Kr distillation

ighlights

natKr/Xe concentration < 50 ppq

Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 275

LXe Purification

Electron Lifetime > 10 ms

Eur. Phys. J. C 82 (2022) 860

Triggerless DAQ

DAQ shared between three detectors

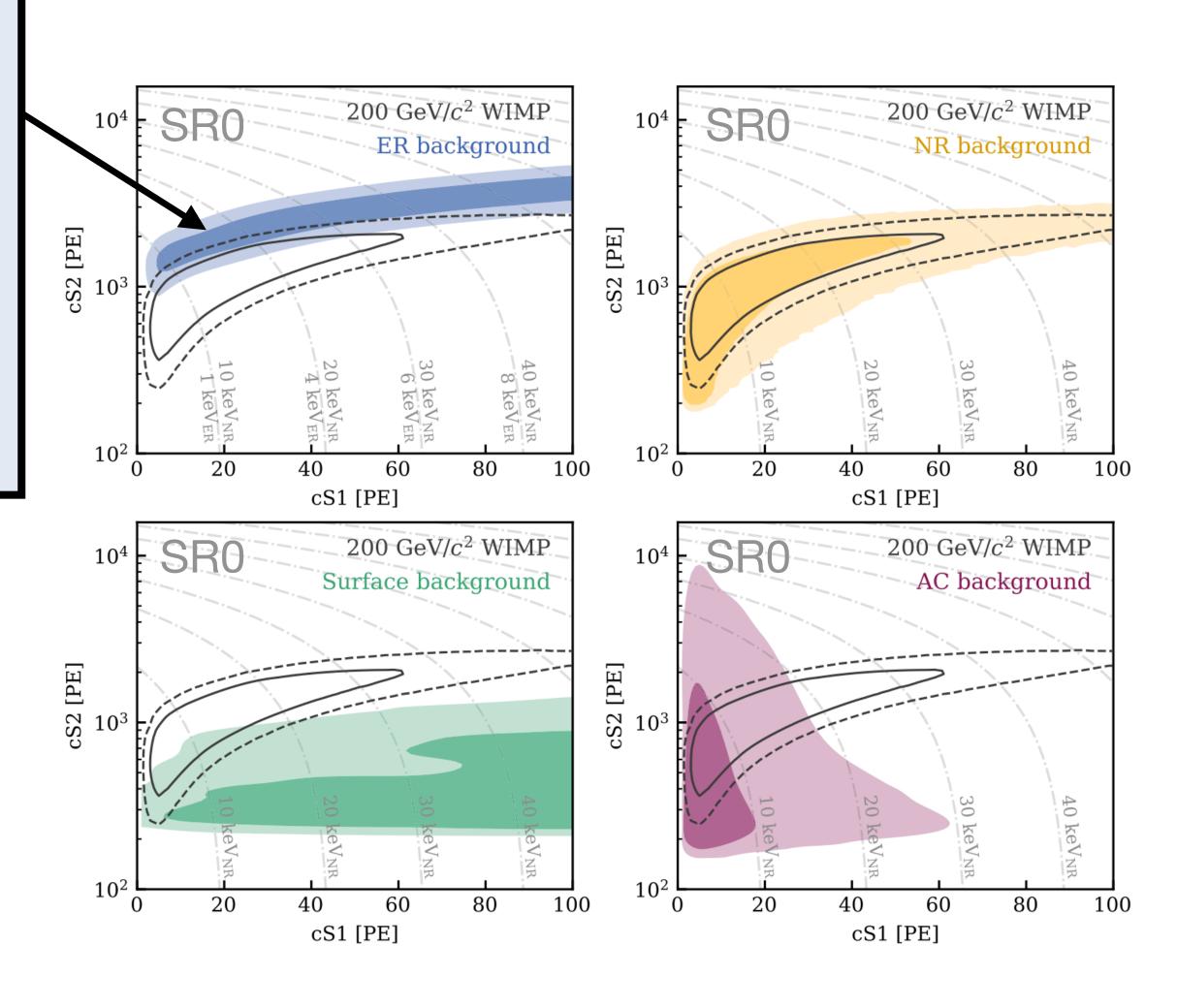
Improve low-energy sensitivity

JINST 18, P07054 (2023)

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Electronic Recoils:

- Shape constrained with
 220Rn calibration
- Rate constrained by fit to reconstructed spectrum in [20, 140] keV_{ER}

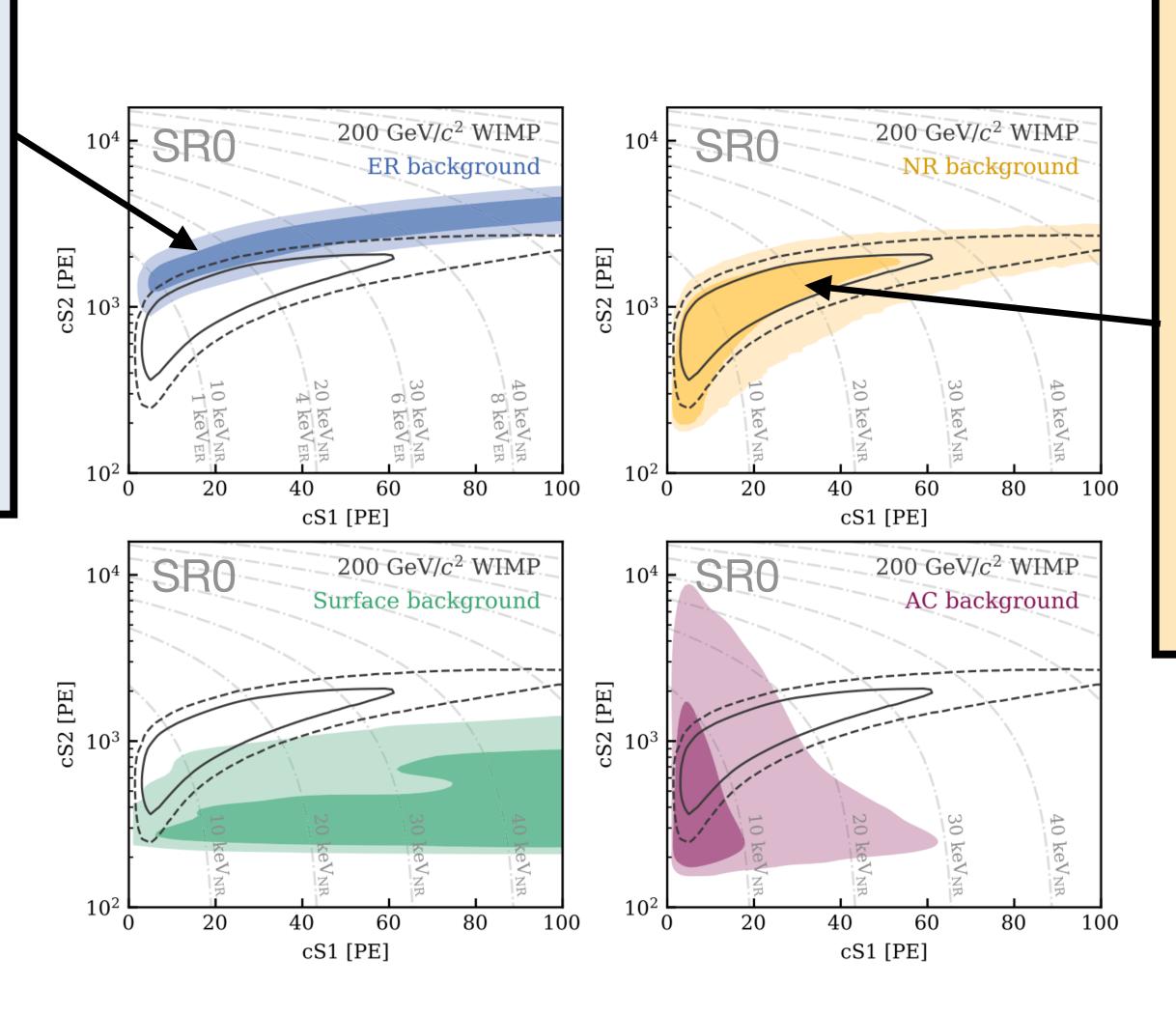


Phys. Rev. D 111 (2025) 103040

XENON

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Nuclear Recoils:

- Radiogenic neutrons from materials, suppressed by NV tagging and multi-scatter (MS) rejection and constrained by sideband of MS and single-scatter events tagged by NV
- CEvNS, constrained by neutrino flux and uncertainties
 on NR emission model

Phys. Rev. D 111 (2025) 103040

WIMP Background Model

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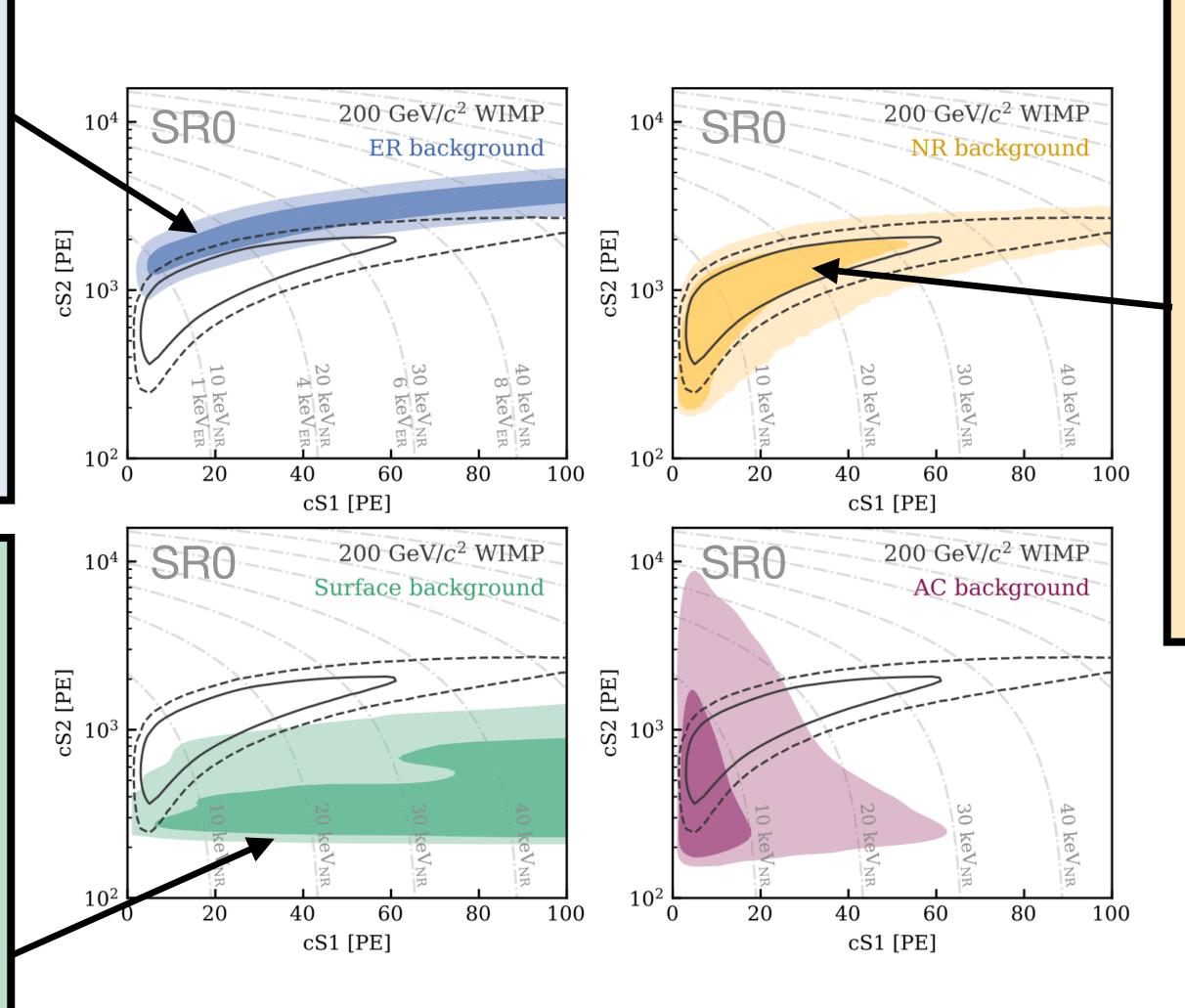
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Surface:

- 210Pb β-decay from PTFE
 walls due to plate-out effect
- Suppressed by fiducialvolume (FV) selection
- Data-driven constrainvalidated outside FV



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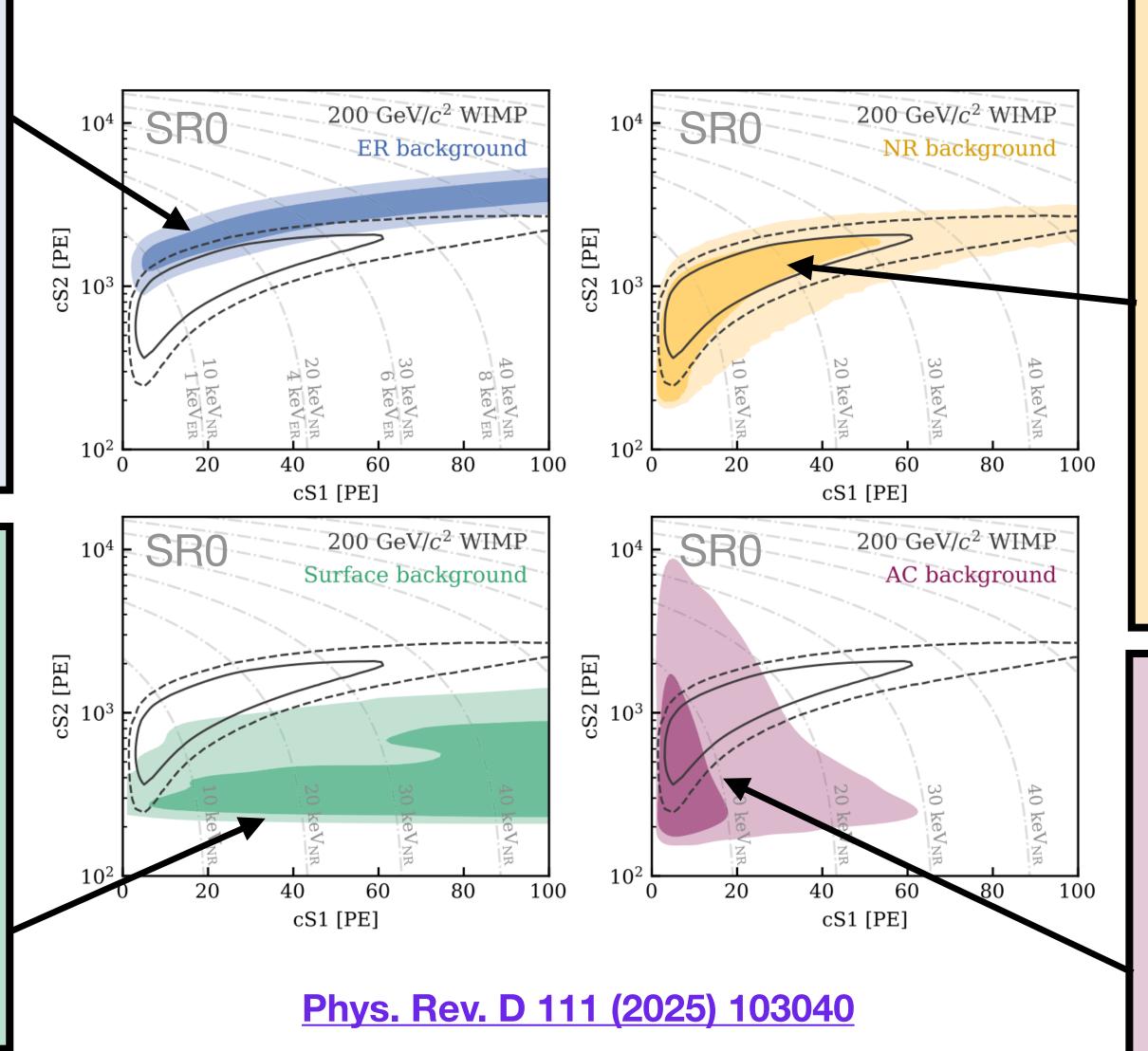
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Accidental Coincidence:

- Accidental pairing of isolated
 S1-S2, removed by dedicated
 machine learning based cuts
- Data-driven modeling,
 validated with sideband
 unblinding

SR0+1: WIMP Search Datasets

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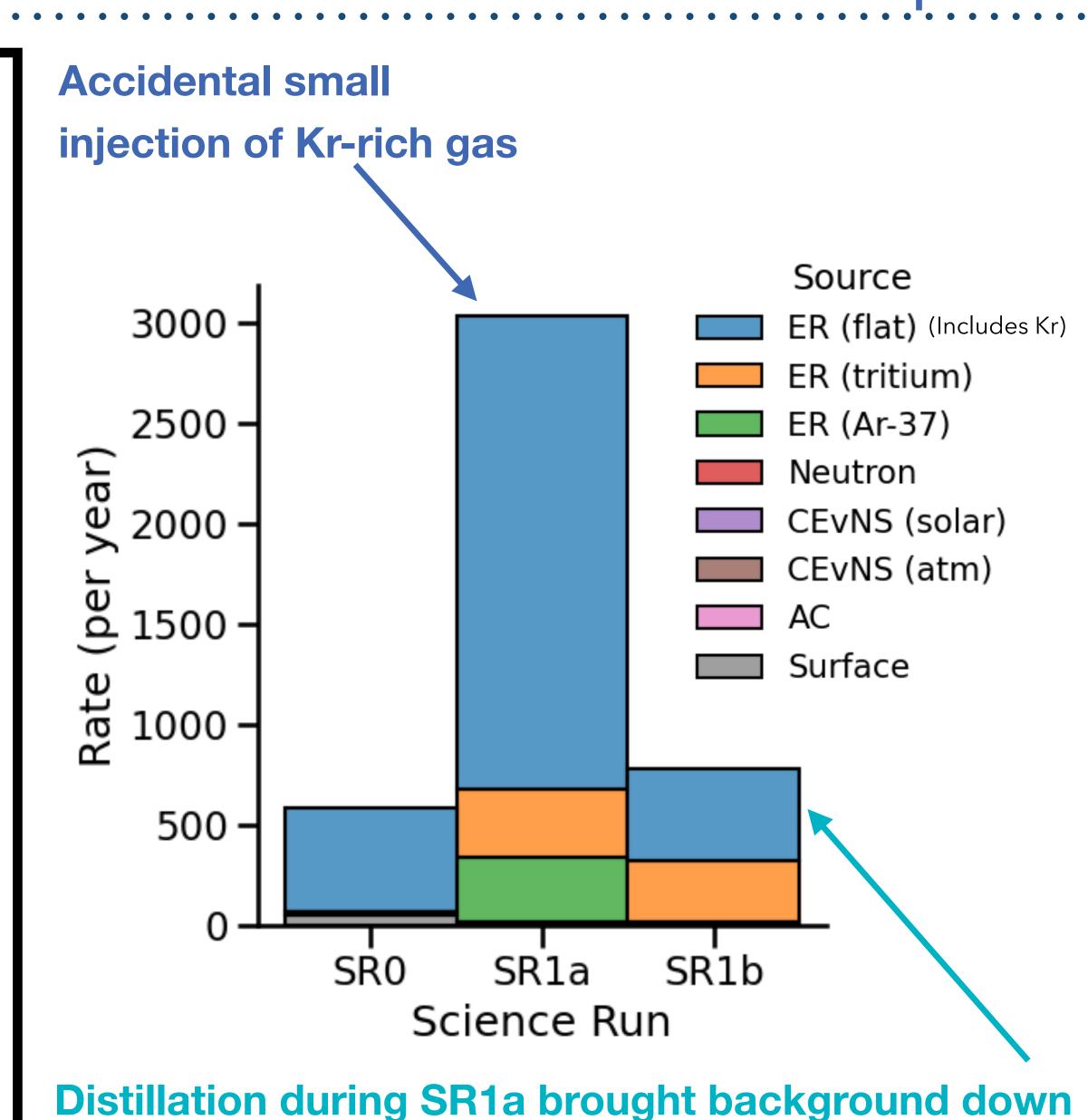
- Updated neutron background model
- Rest of the analysis unchanged



- Higher ER rate from accidental mixture
 of Kr-rich gas: high rate of ⁸⁵Kr and ³⁷Ar
- ³H-like background: rate unconstrained
- Smaller FV to reduce surface background



- ER rate back to SR0 levels
- 3H-like components remains
- Smaller FV to reduce surface background



Blind analysis with 3.1 tonne x year exposure

Unbinned likelihood: separate terms for SR0,
 SR1a, and SR1b and near and far-wire regions

- Two steps unblinding in SR1 to identify ER leakage:
 - \rightarrow Small region above NR median and E > 5 keV_{ER}
 - → Followed by full unblinding

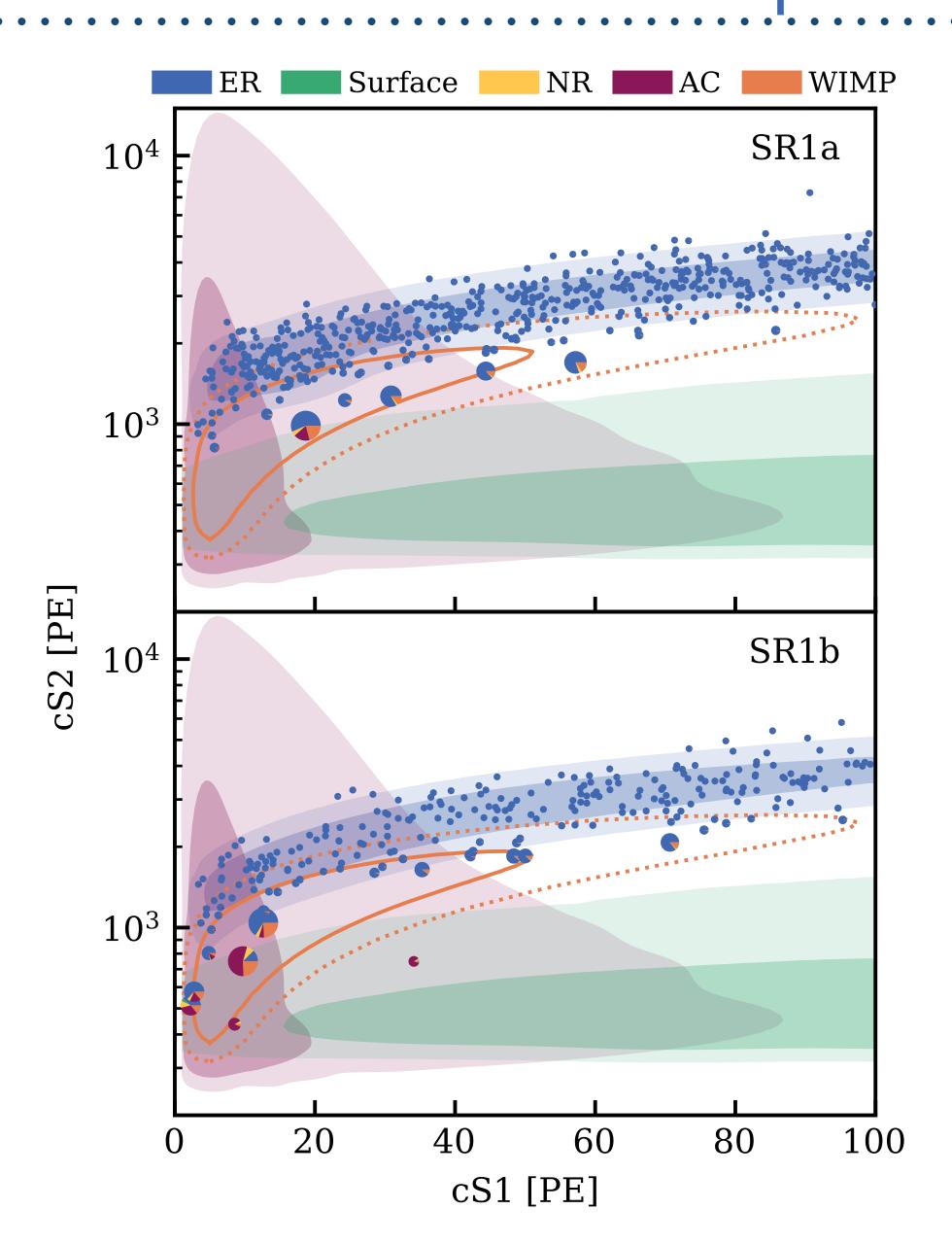
SR0+1: WIMP Search Unblinding

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No excess over background observed



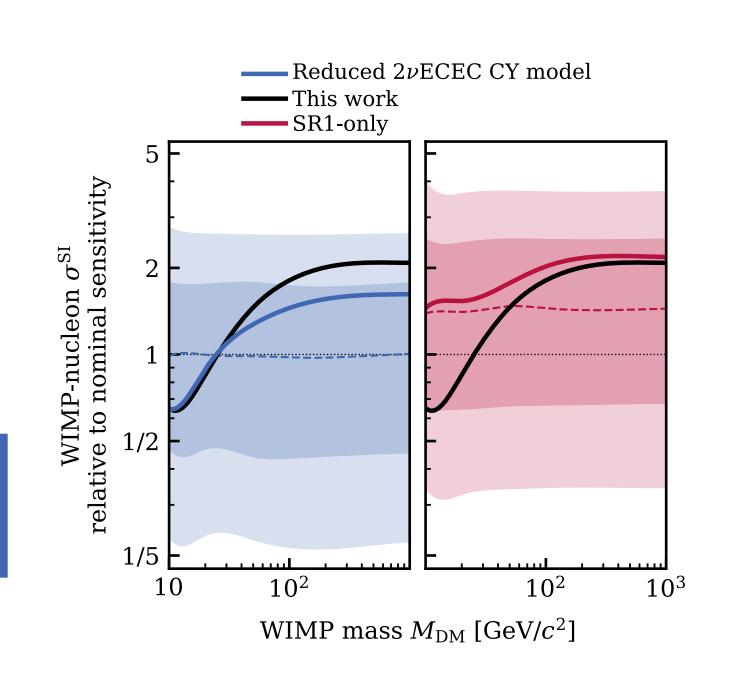
XENON

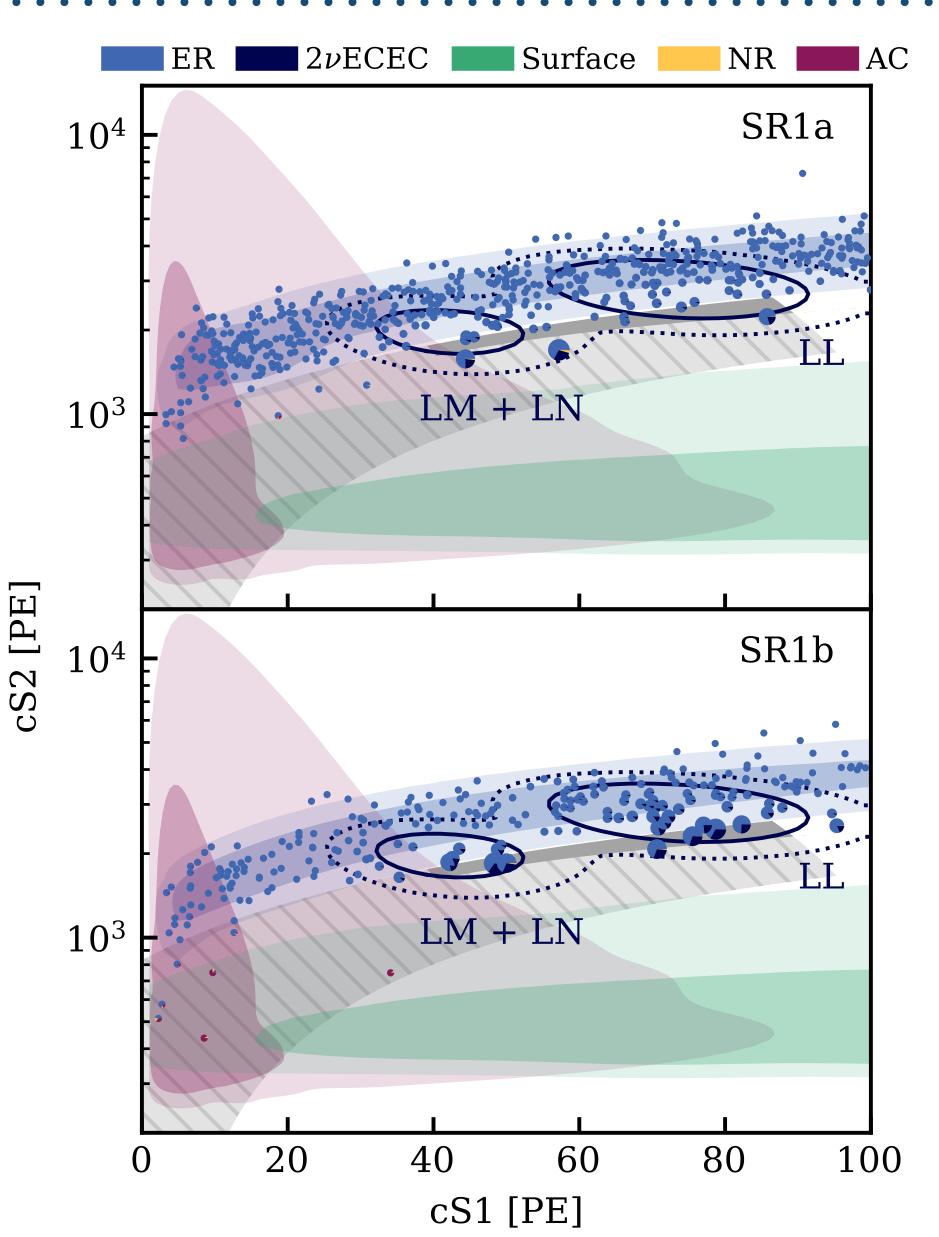
- Suppressed CY for single EC of 127 Xe ($\sim 0.9 \ Q_{\beta}$) reported by XELDA ($^{Phys.\ Rev.\ D\ 104,\ 112001}$), and pre-print from LZ ($^{arXiv:2503.05679}$)
- No measurement available at the XENONnT electric field
- CY-suppression can "absorb" other background sources!
 - → Bias limit downward
- Perform a PLR test at unblinding:

$$p$$
-value = 0.09

Do not reject the nominal β model

$$Q_{LL} = 0.8^{+0.08}_{-0.04} Q_{\beta}, Q_{LM} = 0.72^{+0.11}_{-0.04} Q_{\beta}$$



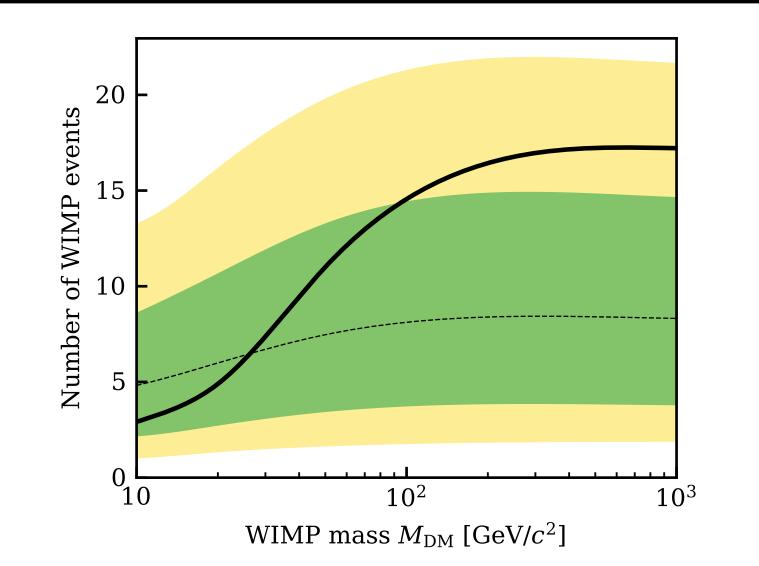


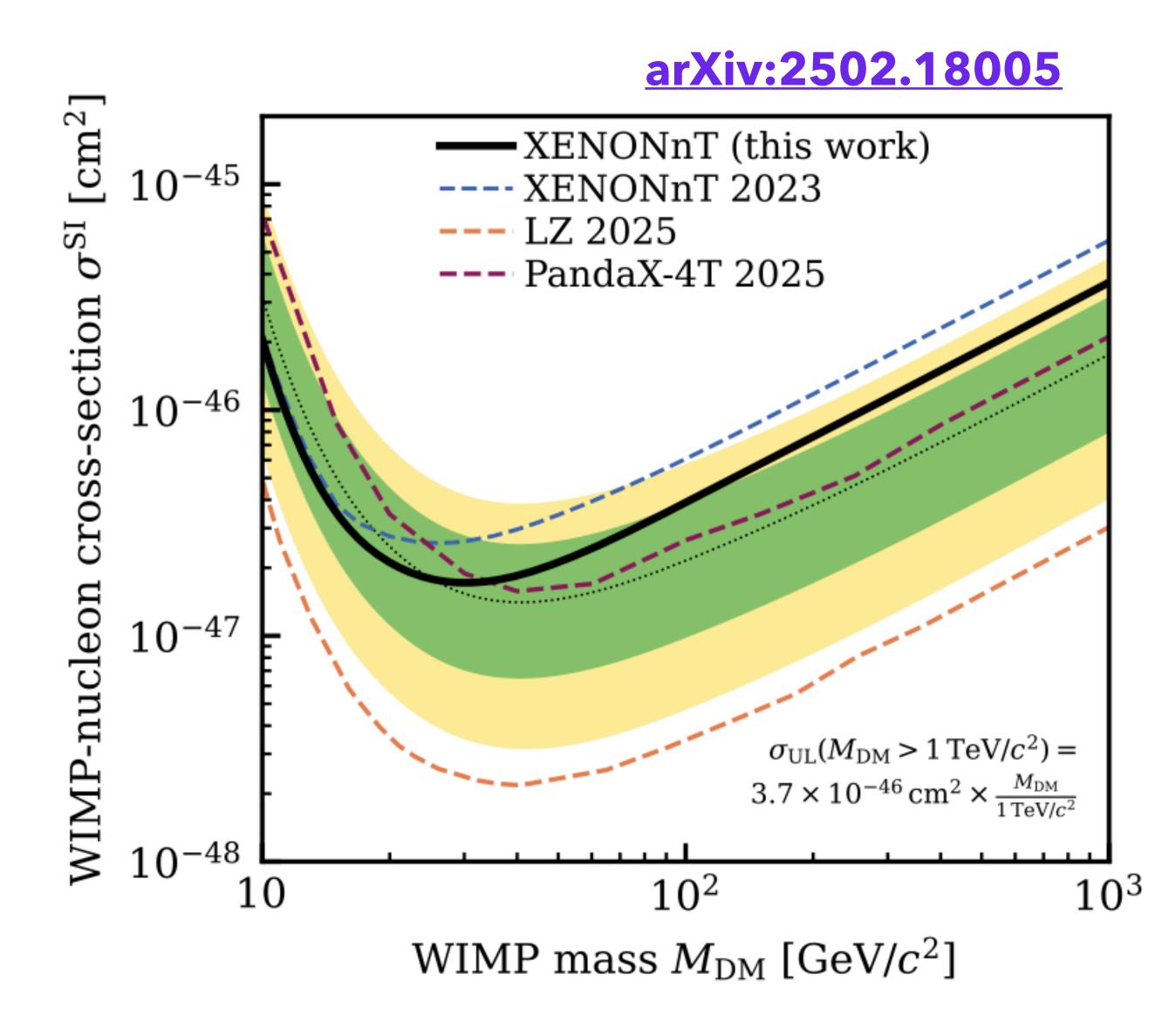
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New limits on WIMP-nucleon cross-section. Improvement from SR0 by a factor ~1.5

Most stringent limit:

1.7 x 10⁻⁴⁷ cm² @ 90% CL for WIMP mass of 30 GeV/c²





New Result

arXiv:2502.18005



- No excess observed
- Most stringent limit set at 1.7 x
 10-47 cm² for 30 GeV/c² WIMP

Future Results

SRO + SR1

 Broad Physics program with more results to come (Light DM, solar-pp, $2\nu/0\nu\beta\beta$, ...)

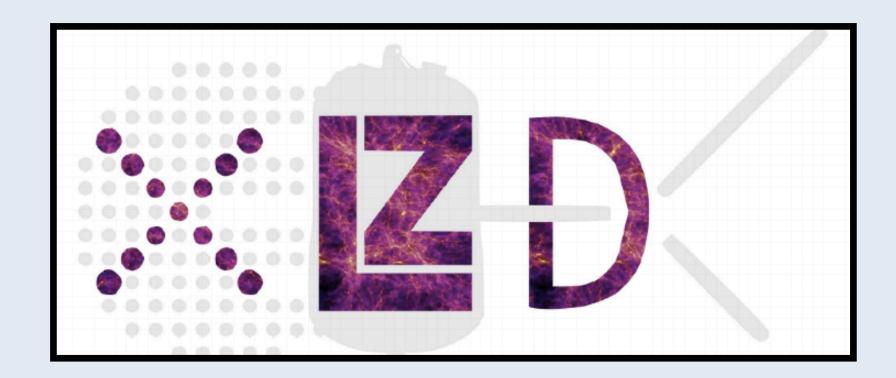


New Science Run performed

Gd-doping in n-Veto for improved
 tagging efficiency ~ 77%

Future Perspective

Xenon, Lux Zeplin, Darwin
 collaboration established to build
 the next Generation LXe Observatory
 down to the neutrino fog



Masaki Yamashita & Knut Dundas Morå Talks

Talks and Posters Advertisement

Talks

- Measurement of Solar Boron-8 Neutrinos via Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering with XENONnT, Kexin Liu, 26 Aug 14:20
- Progress of solar pp neutrino search with XENONnT, Jingqiang Ye, 26 Aug 14:40
- Search for Light Dark Matter with XENONnT, Shenyang Shi, 27 Aug 16:00
- Low-energy Yttrium-Beryllium calibration in XENONnT, Shengchao Li, 28 Aug 18:00

Posters

- Noshino Kaminaga, 27 Aug 18:00

 85Kr Background Estimation for Solar-pp Neutrino Measurement in XENONnT,

 Yoshino Kaminaga, 27 Aug 18:00
- The XENONnT Neutron Veto, Masashi Yoshida, 27 Aug 18:00

Talks and Posters Advertisement

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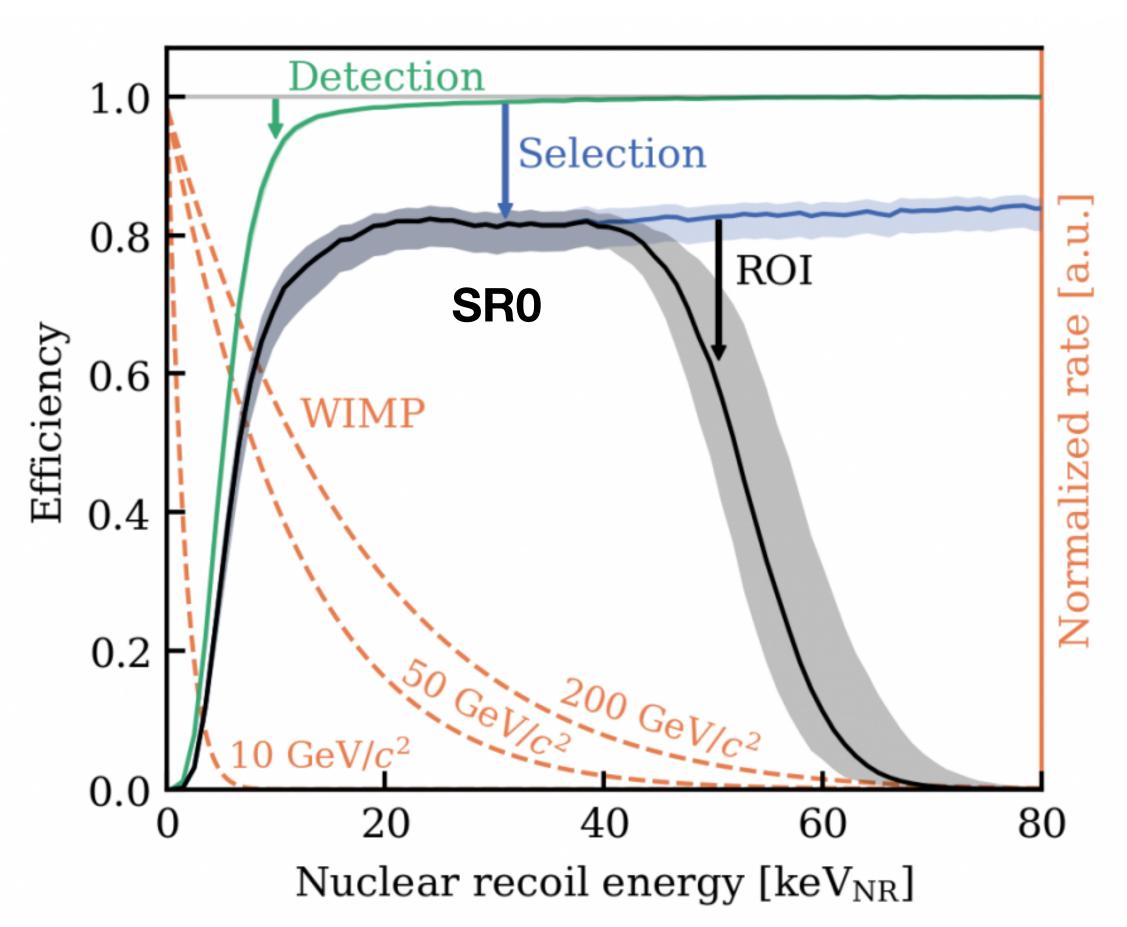


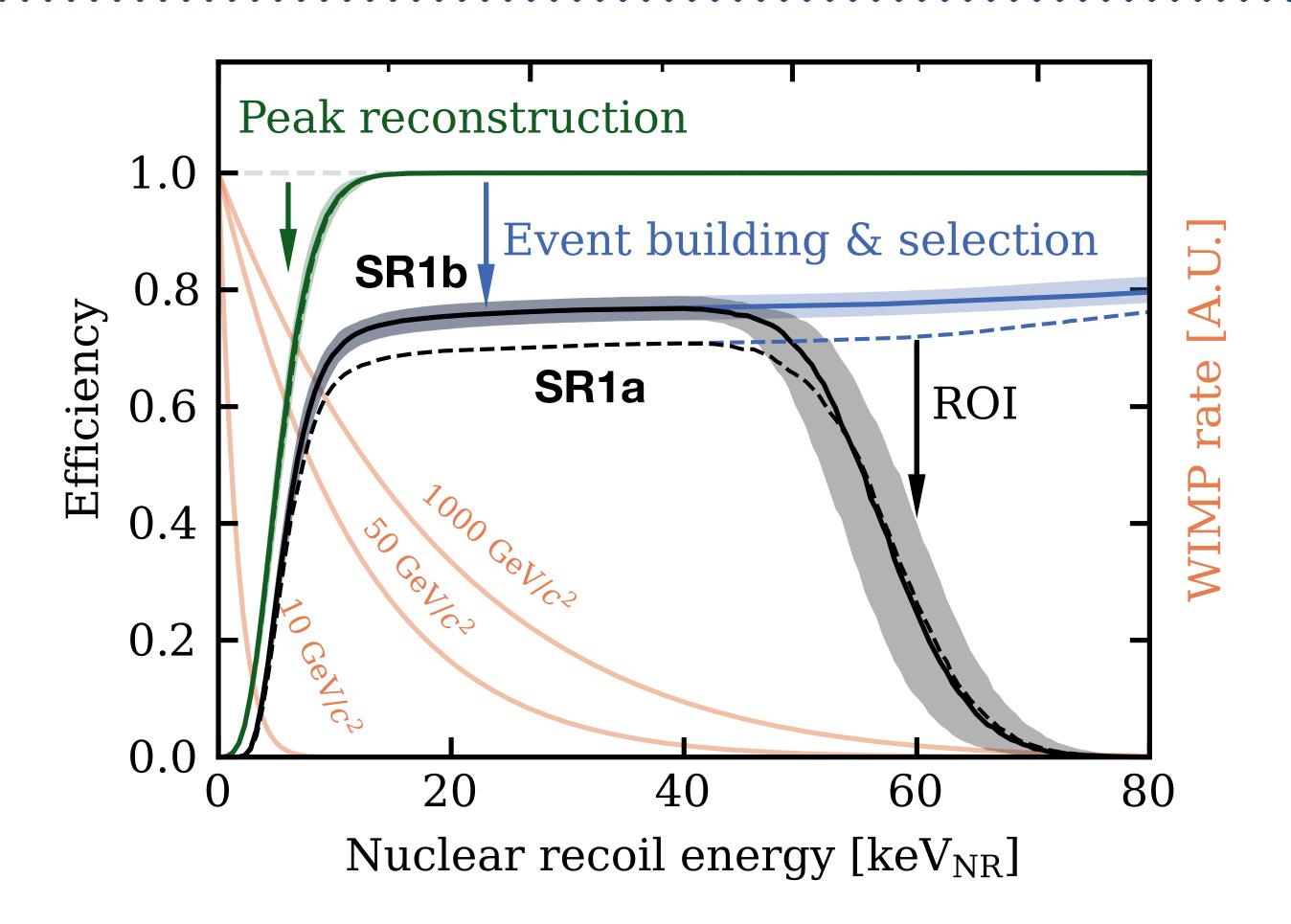
Back-Up XENON

SR0+1: WIMP Search Efficiencies

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- Detection: dominated by 3-fold requirement (3 PMTs to be in coincidence)
- Event building: whether an event is successfully reconstructed
- Selection: efficiency due to cut acceptance

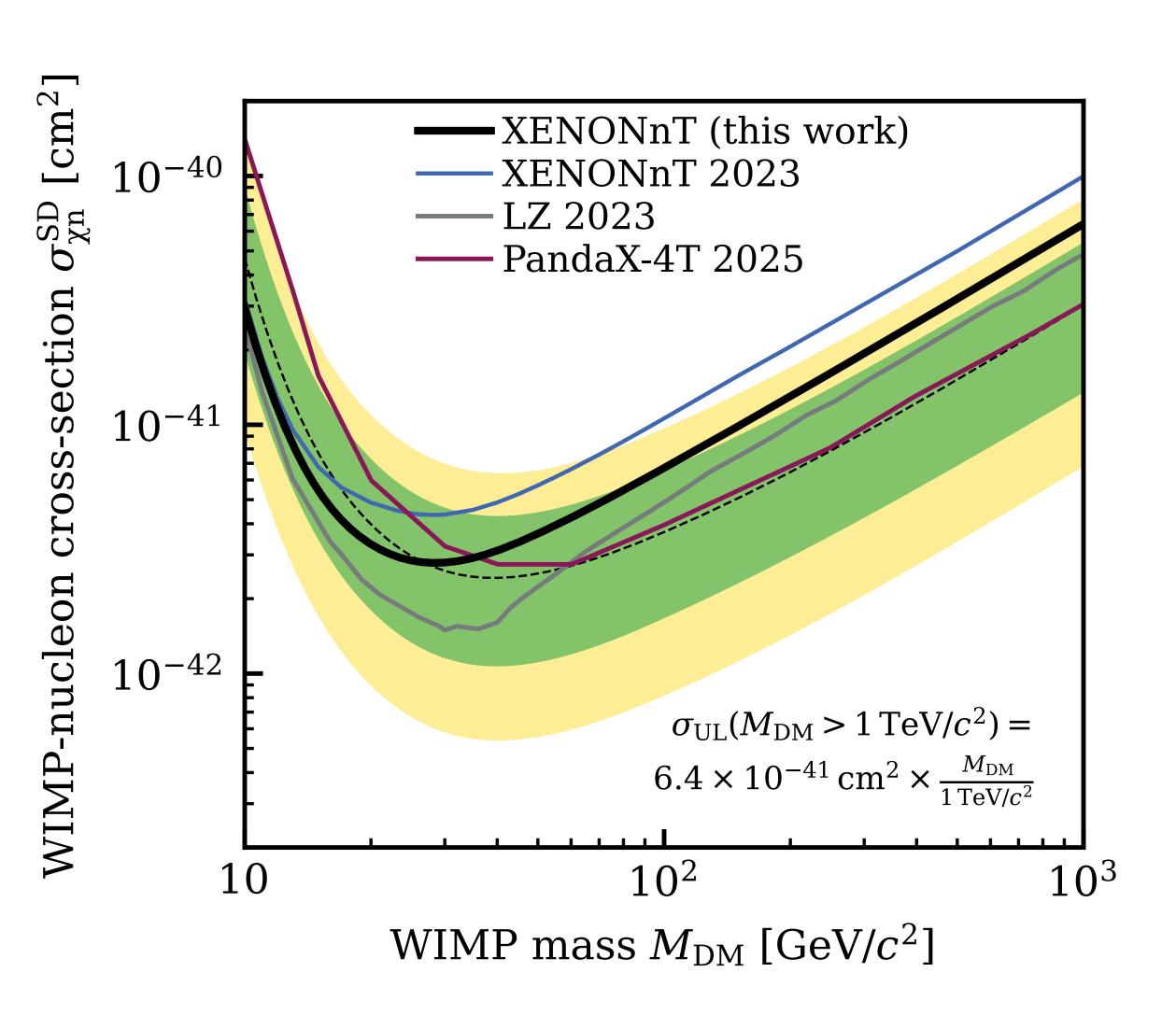
Region of Interest (ROI)

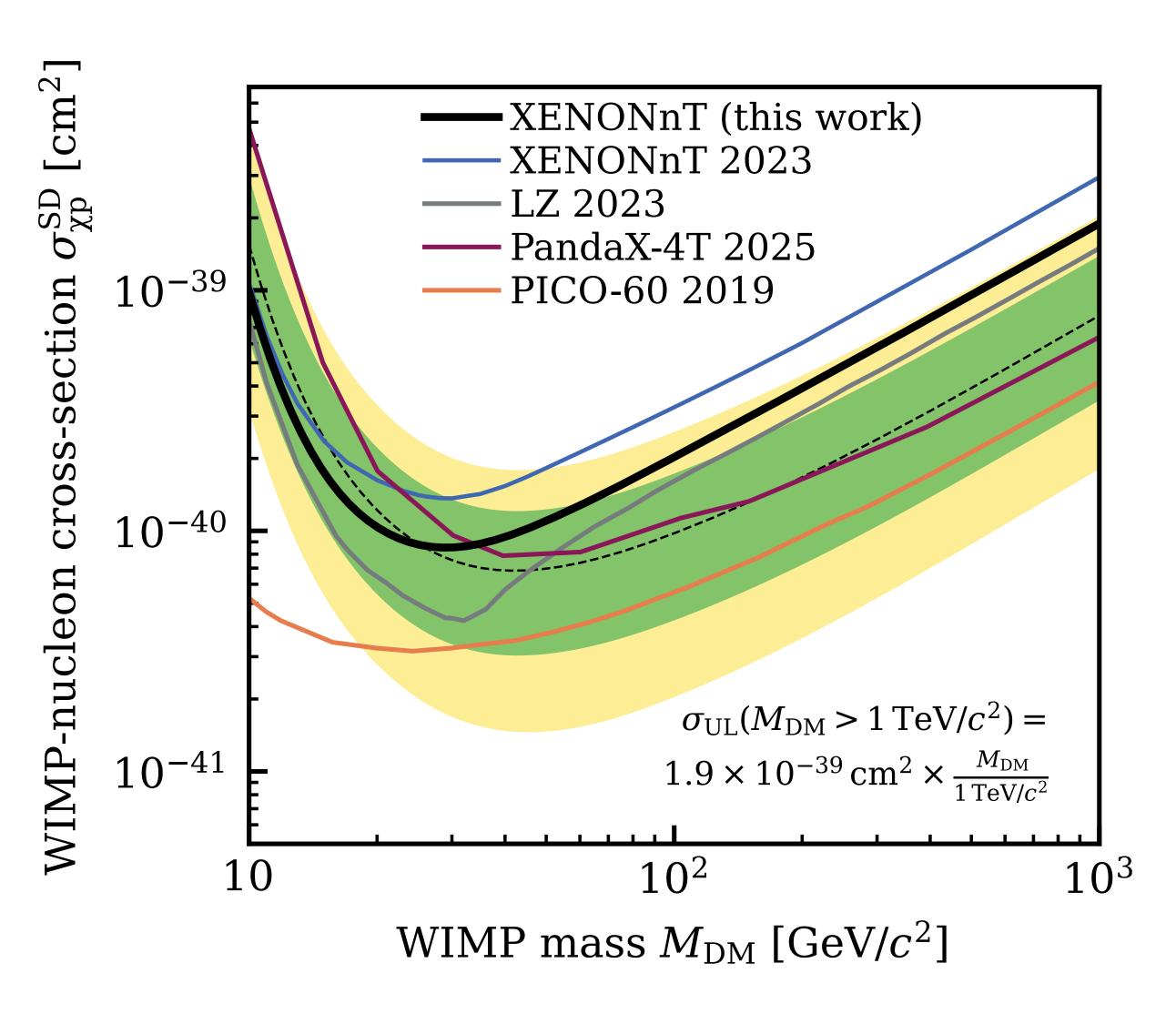
cS1 < 100 PE cS2 \in [10^{2.1}, 10^{4.1}] PE



Spin-Dependent Results









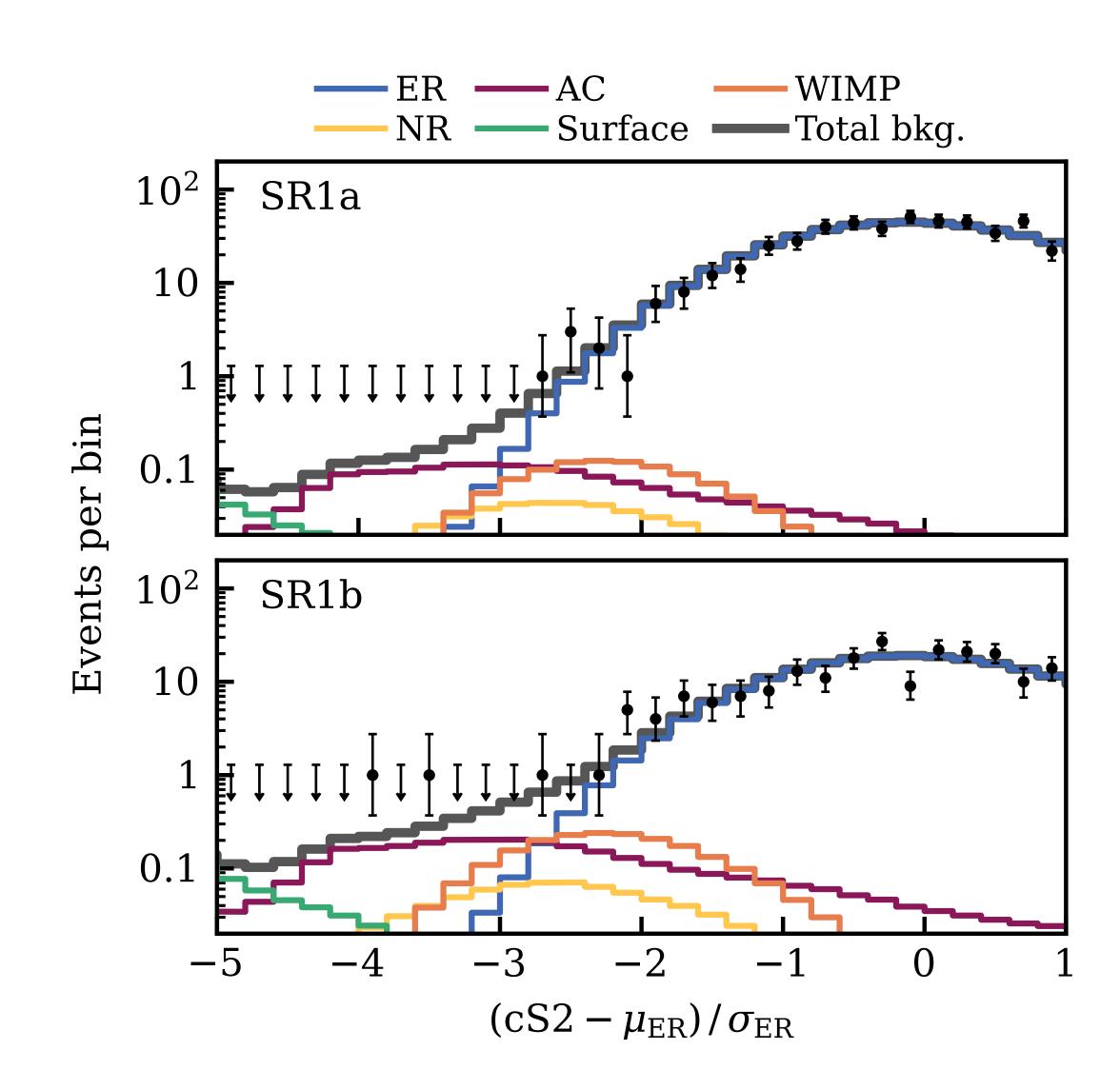
Backgrounds best-fit



TABLE I. Expectation values of the nominal (pre-fit) and best-fit models for SR0 (1.09 tonne \times year), SR1a (0.73 tonne \times year), and SR1b (1.31 tonne × year), including an unconstrained WIMP signal with a mass of $200 \,\mathrm{GeV}/c^2$. Connected background colors (c.f. Figure 2) indicate which components share a scaling parameter, coupling their rates across different science runs.

	SR0		SR1a		SR1b	
	Nominal	Best fit	Nominal	Best fit	Nominal	Best fit
ER (flat)	134	136 ± 12	430 ± 30	450 ± 20	151 ± 11	154 ± 10
$ER (^3H-like)$	_	_	62	40 ± 30	101	80^{+18}_{-17}
$\mathrm{ER}\ (^{37}\mathrm{Ar})$	_	_	58 ± 6	55 ± 5	_	_
Neutron	0.7 ± 0.3	0.6 ± 0.3	0.47 ± 0.19	0.45 ± 0.19	0.7 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.3
${ m CE} u { m NS \ (solar)}$	0.16 ± 0.05	0.16 ± 0.05	0.010 ± 0.003	0.010 ± 0.003	0.019 ± 0.006	0.019 ± 0.006
$\text{CE}\nu\text{NS (atm.+DSNB)}$	0.04 ± 0.02	0.04 ± 0.02	0.024 ± 0.012	0.024 ± 0.012	0.05 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.02
AC	4.3 ± 0.9	$4.4^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$	2.12 ± 0.18	2.10 ± 0.18	3.8 ± 0.3	3.8 ± 0.3
Surface	13 ± 3	11 ± 2	0.43 ± 0.05	0.42 ± 0.05	0.77 ± 0.09	0.76 ± 0.09
Total background	152	152 ± 12	553	550 ± 20	257	239 ± 15
WIMP $(200\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)$	_	1.8	_	1.1	_	2.1
Observed	152		560		245	

Additional Tests



- After unblinding, further tests performed to identify mismodeling. No evidence of mismodeling observed.
- Test for spatial homogeneity in XY: No evidence of asymmetry in SR1