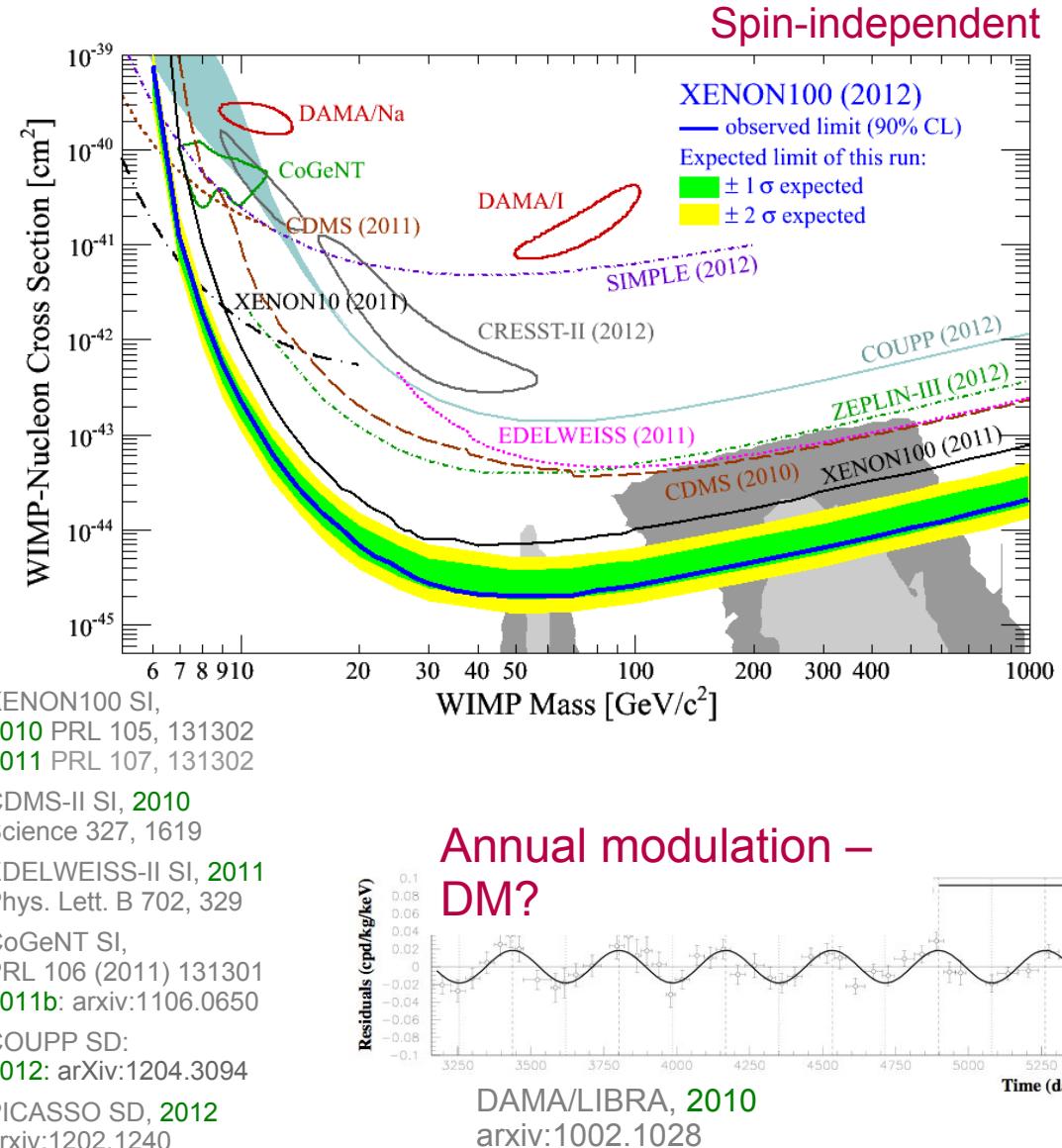
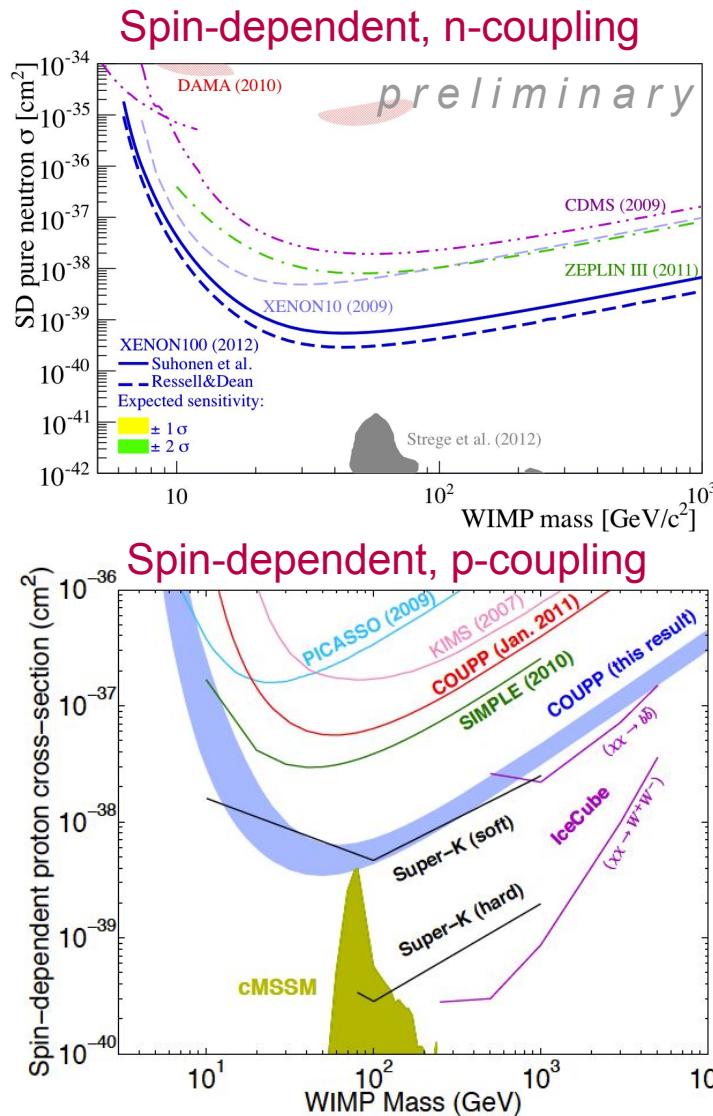


# The XENON1T Experiment

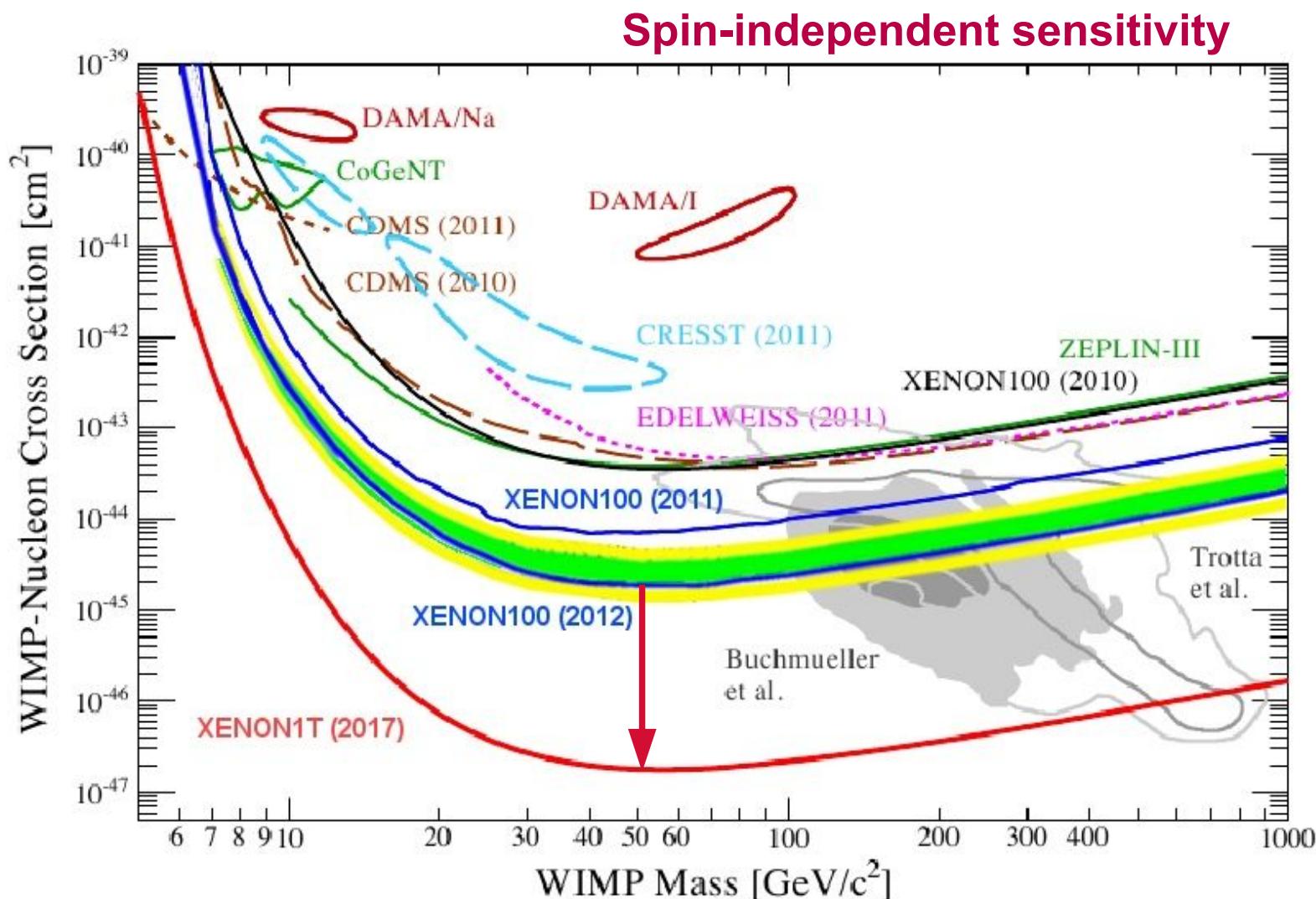
Ranny Budnik  
Columbia University

On behalf of the XENON1T collaboration

# Status in WIMP DM Sensitivities (2012)

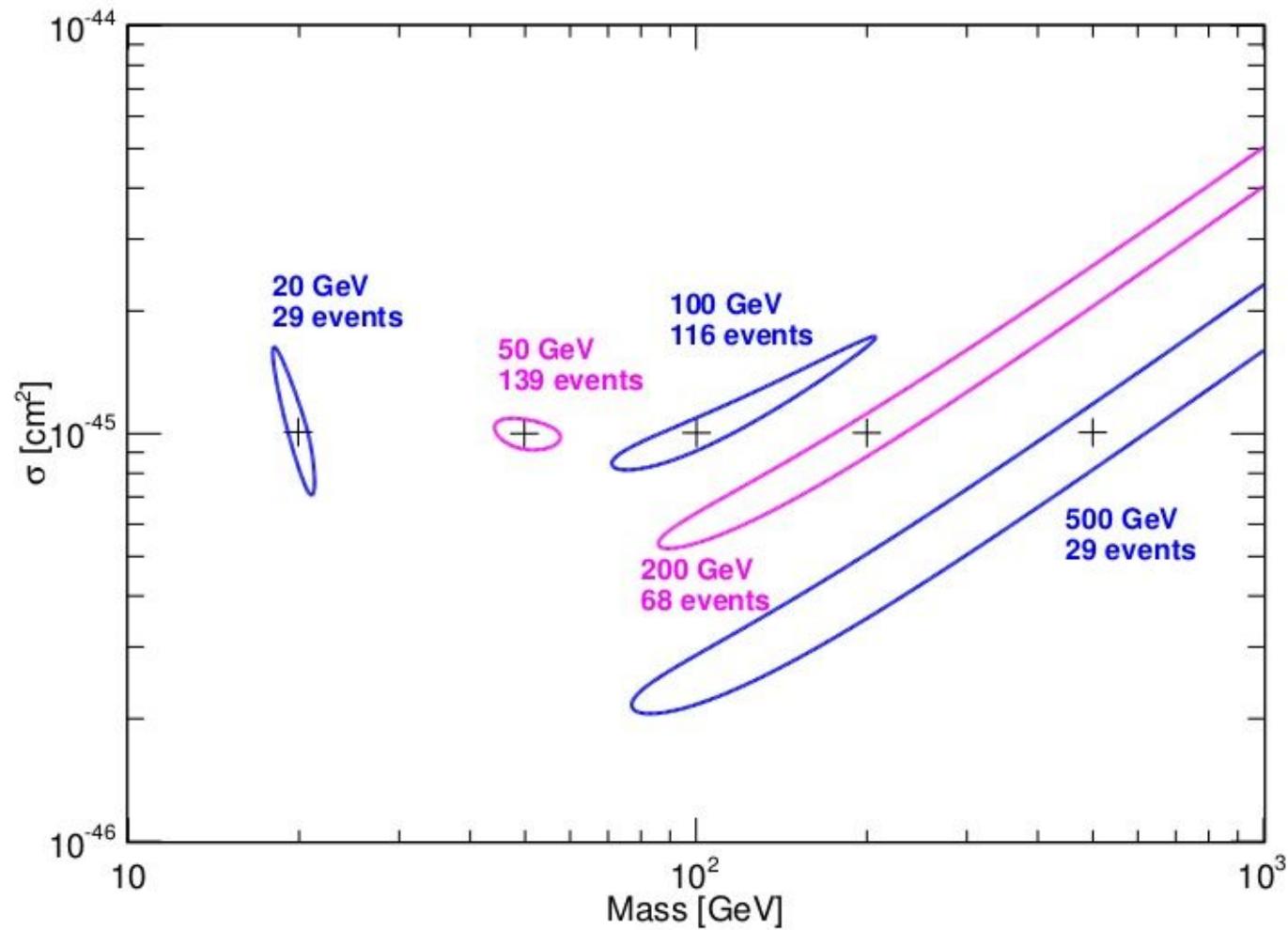


# The Future of Direct Dark Matter Searches (next ~5 years)



# ... but we hope for a detection

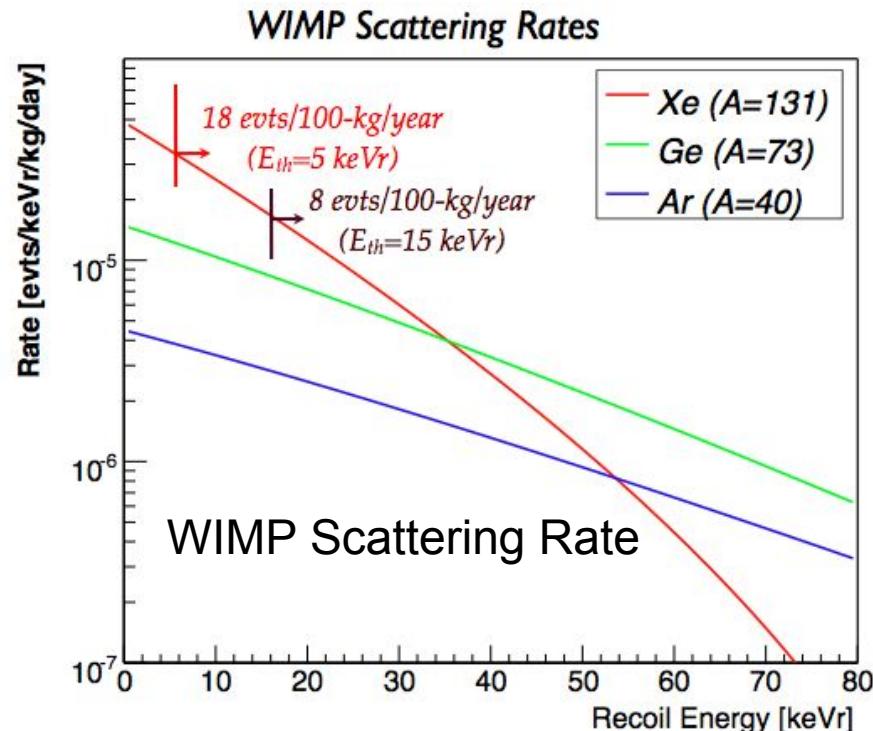
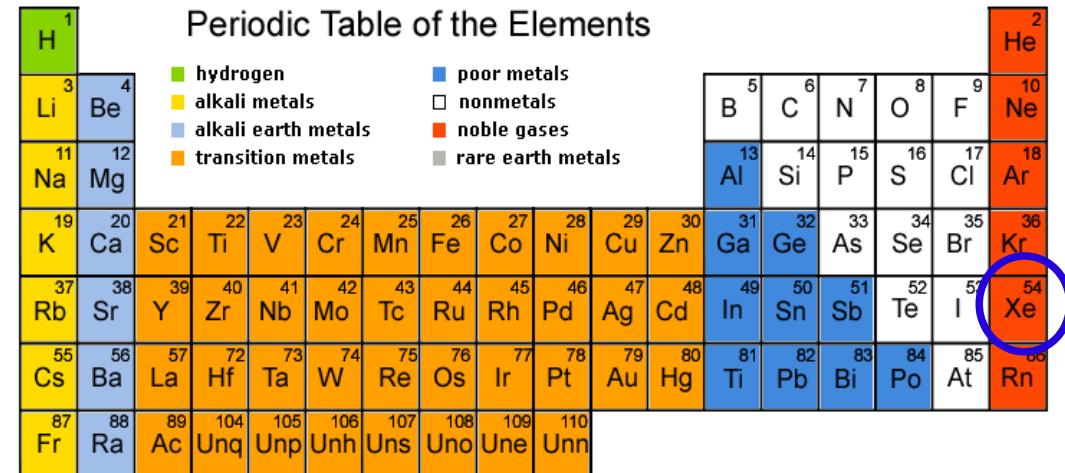
For a WIMP  
with  $10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$   
 $\sim 100$  events



(Assuming standard isothermal halo, 220 km/s, escape vel. 540 km/s)

# Liquid Xenon for Dark Matter Search

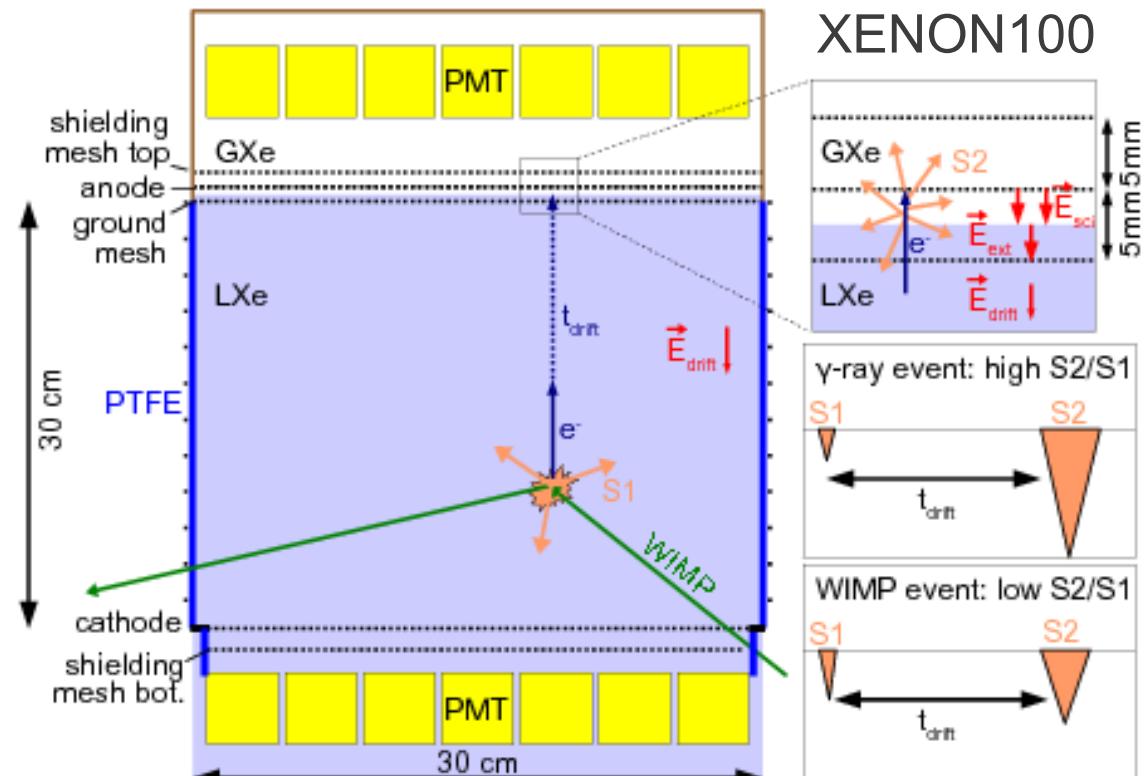
- Large atomic number A~131 best for S interactions ( $\sigma \sim A^2$ ).  
Need low threshold.
  - ~50% odd isotopes: SD interactions  
If DM detected: probe physics with the same detector using isotopically enriched media.
  - No<sup>#</sup> long-lived Xe isotopes.  
But control Kr-85, Rn-222. #Xe-136 2v $\beta\beta$
  - High Z (54) and density:  
compact & self-shielding
  - Scalability to large mass.
  - “Easy” cryogenics (-100°C).
  - Efficient and fast scintillator.
  - Good ionization medium, long drift.
  - Background discrimination in TPC.
    - Ionization/Scintillation
    - 3D imaging of TPC



# The Liquid Xenon Dual Phase TPC

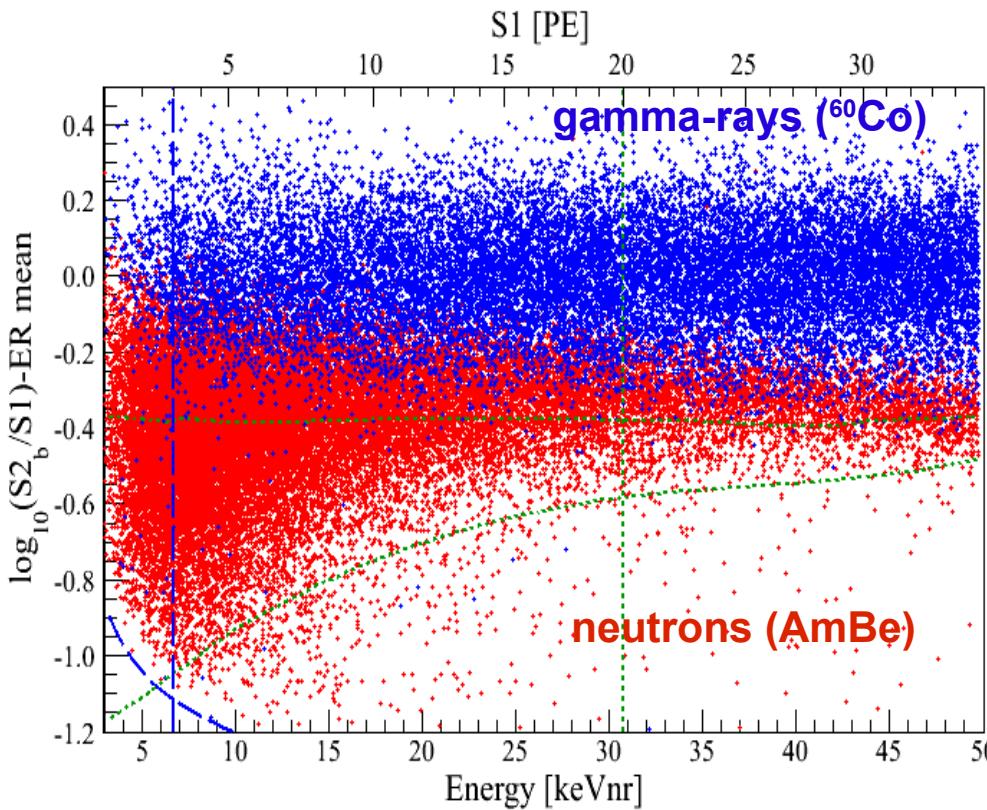
## Ionization + Scintillation

- WIMP recoil on Xe nucleus in dense liquid ( $2.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$ )  
→ **Ionization + UV Scintillation**
- Detection of primary scintillation light (S1) with PMTs.
- Charge drift towards liquid/gas interface.
- Charge extraction liquid/gas at high field between ground mesh (liquid) and anode (gas)
- Charge produces proportional scintillation signal (S2) in the gas phase ( $12 \text{ kV/cm}$ )
- **3D position measurement**
  - X/Y from S2 signal. Resolution few mm.
  - Z from electron drift time ( $\sim 0.3 \text{ mm}$ ).



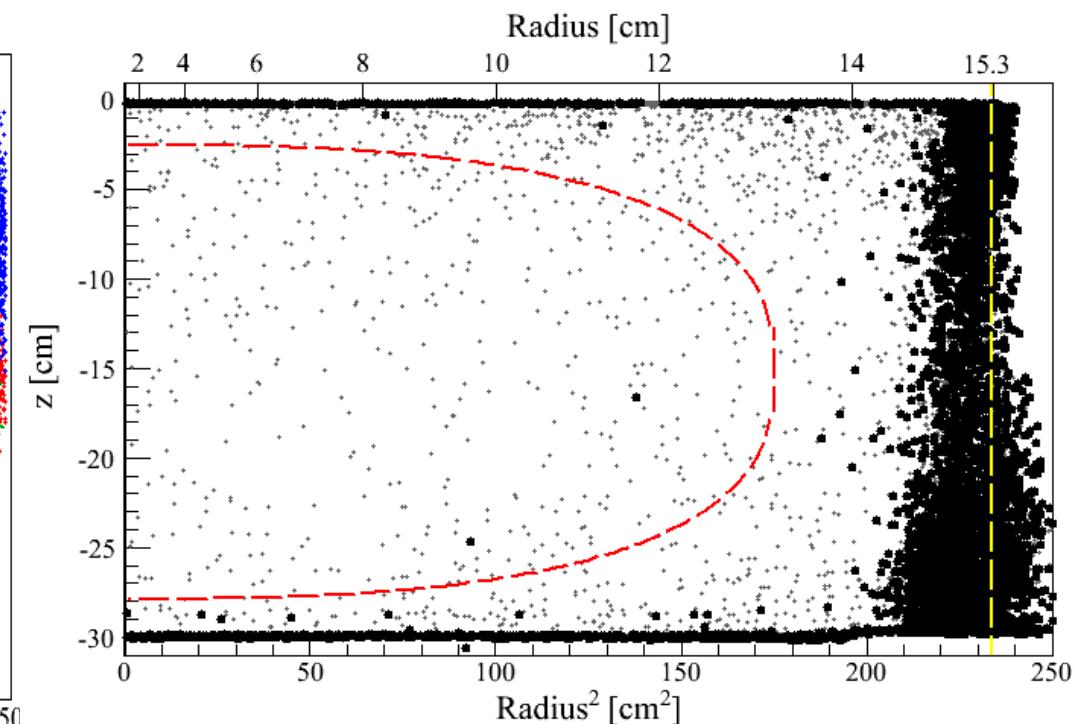
# Background Discrimination in Dual Phase Liquid Xenon TPC's

## Ionization / Scintillation Ratio S2/S1



XENON100

## 3D Position Resolution: fiducial cut, singles/multiples



# The XENON1T Collaboration



Columbia



Rice



UCLA



Zürich



Coimbra



LNGS



Purdue



Mainz



Bologna



Subatech



Münster



Nikhef

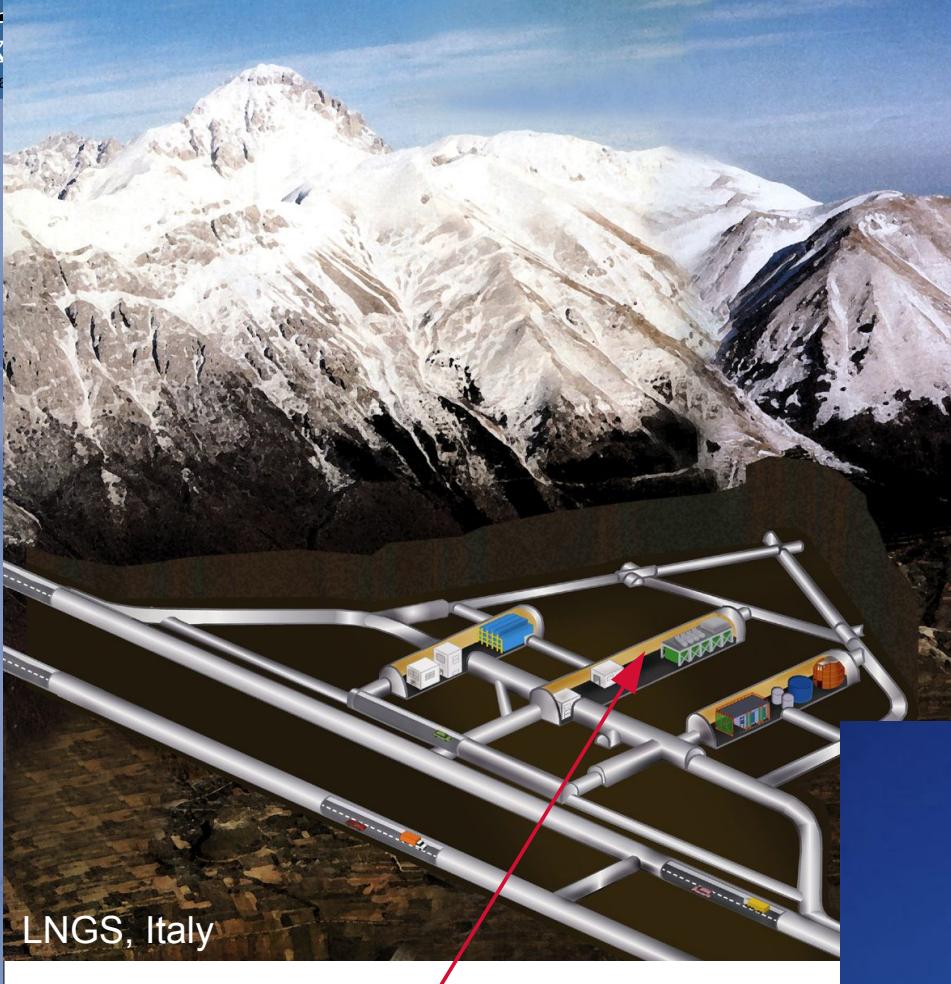


Heidelberg  
MPI-K



Weizmann  
MPI-K



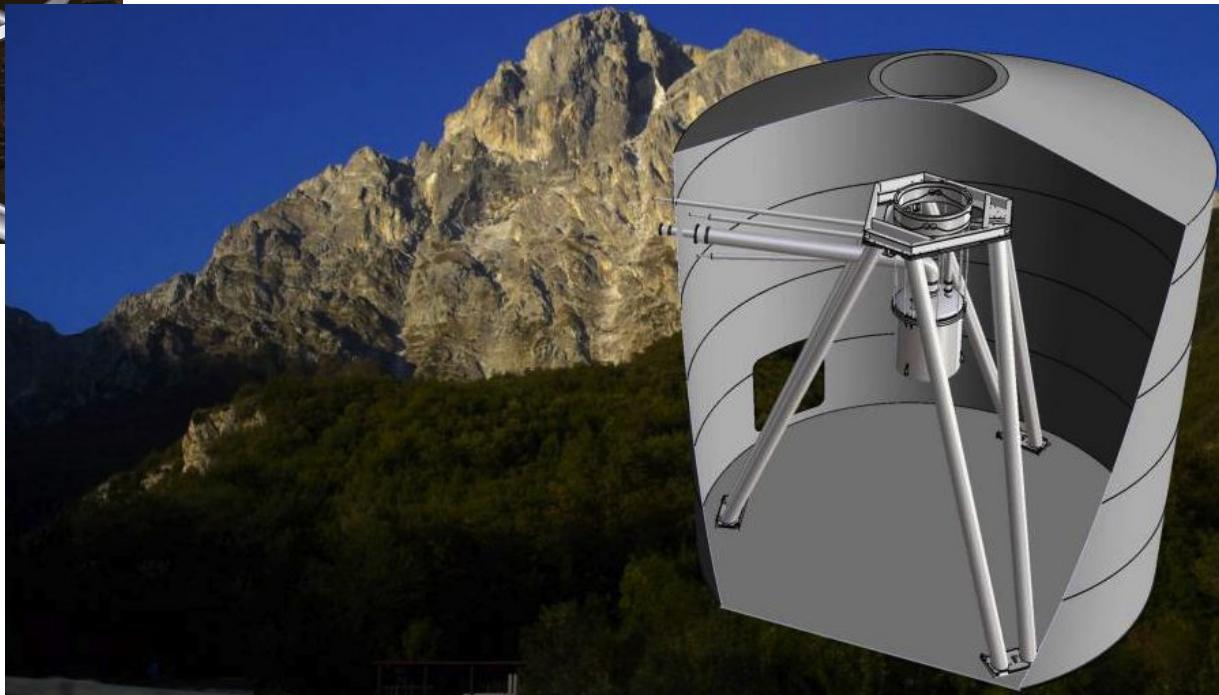


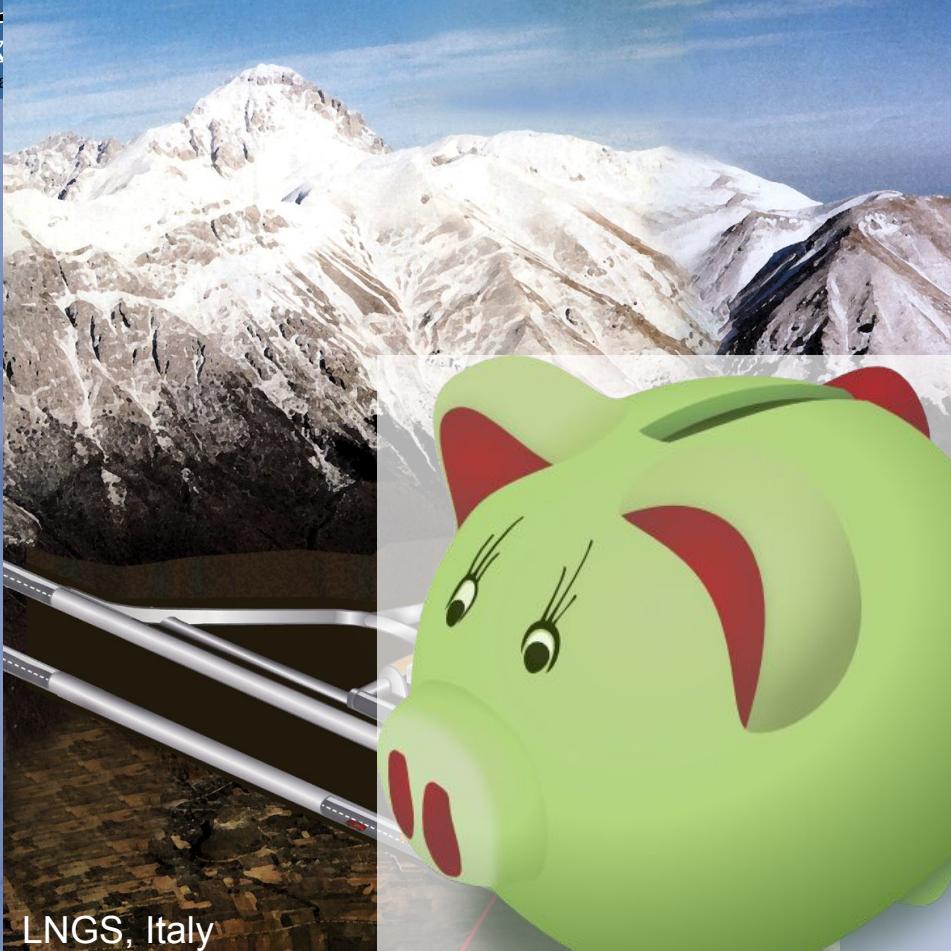
XENON1T in Hall B  
(next to Icarus) @ LNGS

# XENON1T

(2011-2015)

- Liquid xenon TPC to explore  $\sigma \sim 2 \times 10^{-47}$  cm<sup>2</sup>
- Detector size:  
 $\sim 1 \text{ m}^3$ ,  $\sim 3 \text{ t LXe}$ ,  $\sim 1 \text{ t fiducial mass}$
- Water Cherenkov Muon Veto
- Approved by INFN.
- Funded.
- Construction start: fall 2012.



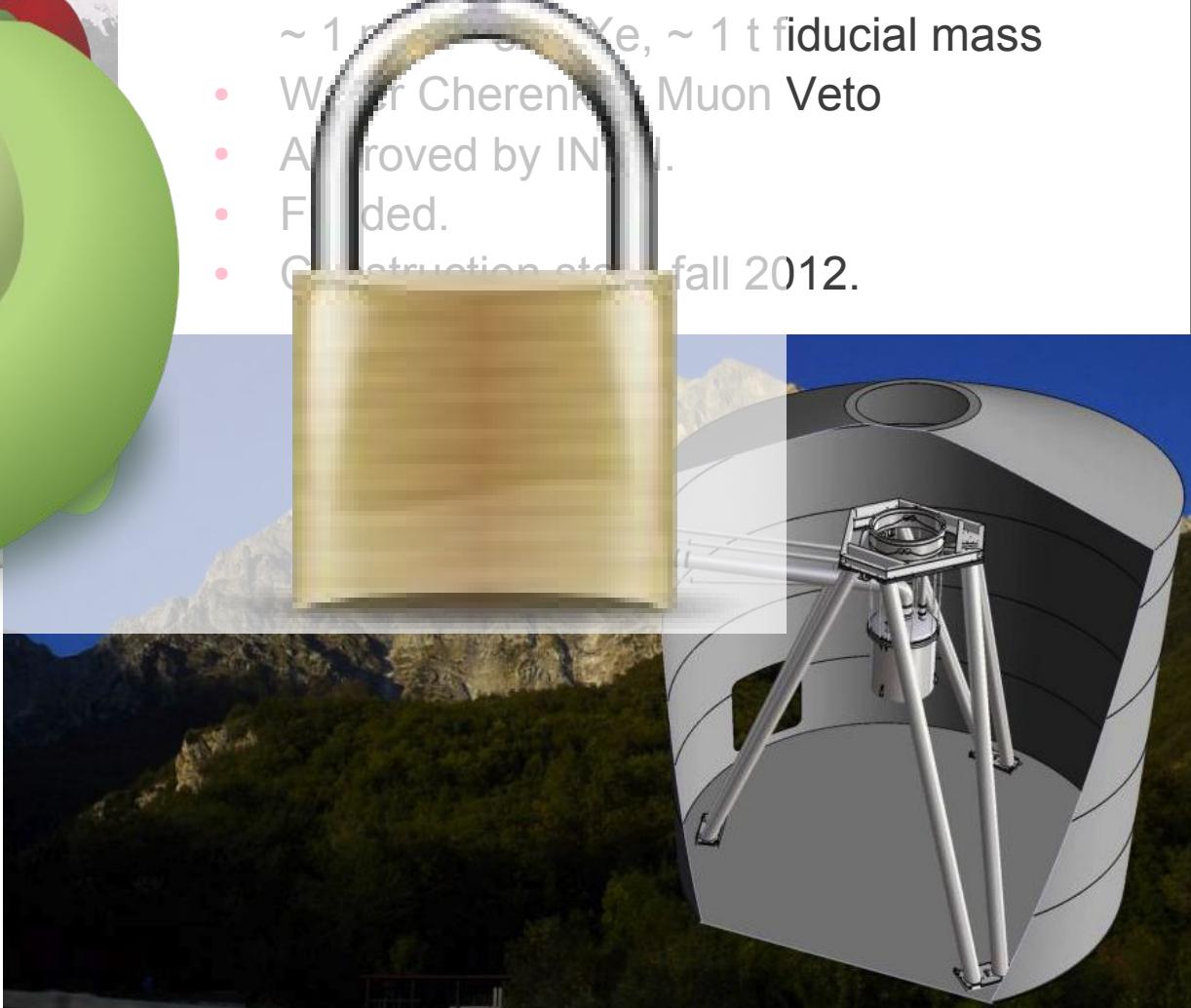


XENON1T in Hall B  
(next to Icarus) @ LNGS

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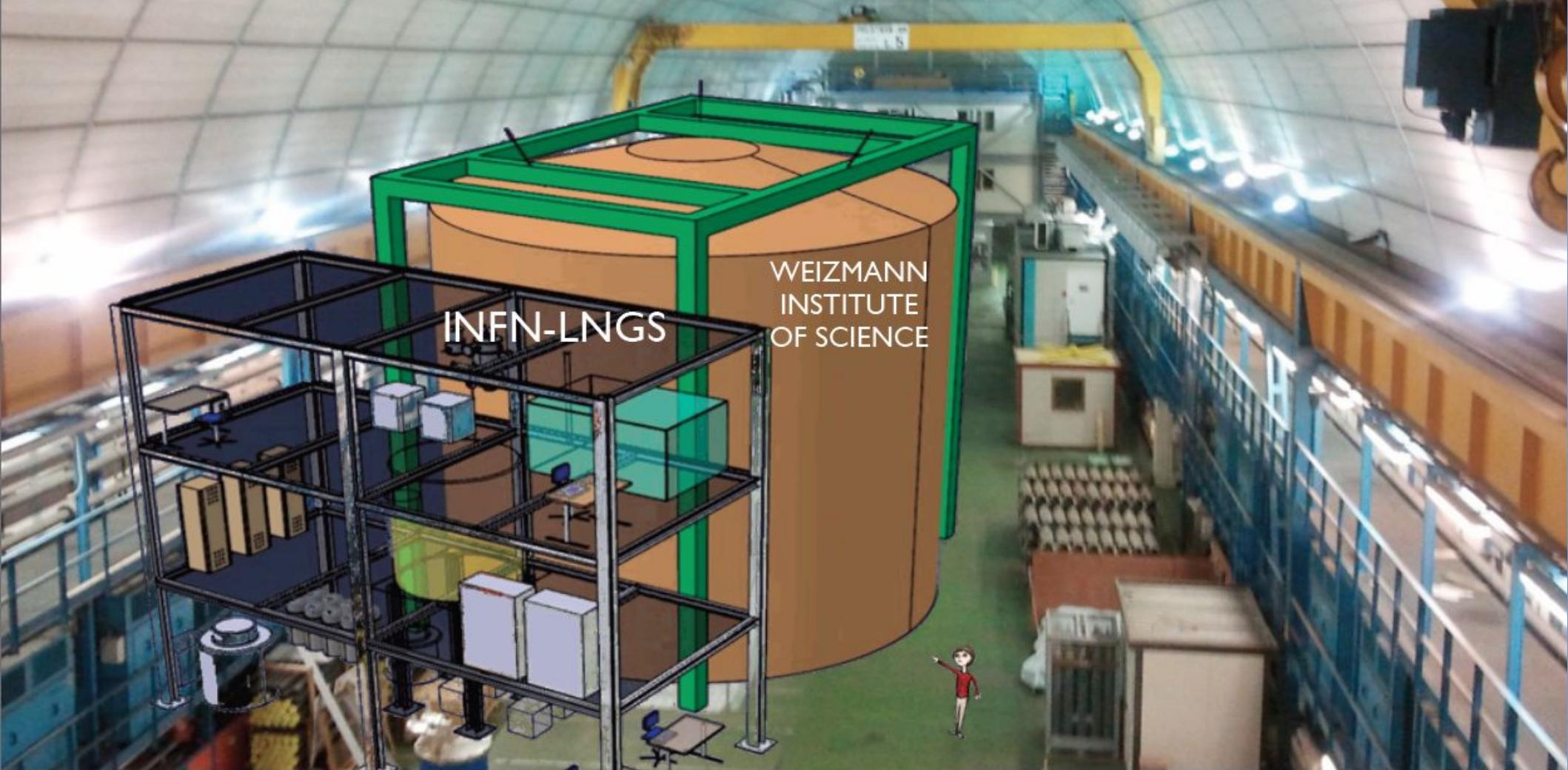


# LNGS Underground Laboratory – Hall B



# LNGS Underground Laboratory – Hall B

Yes, it's fake.  
It will be there, though...

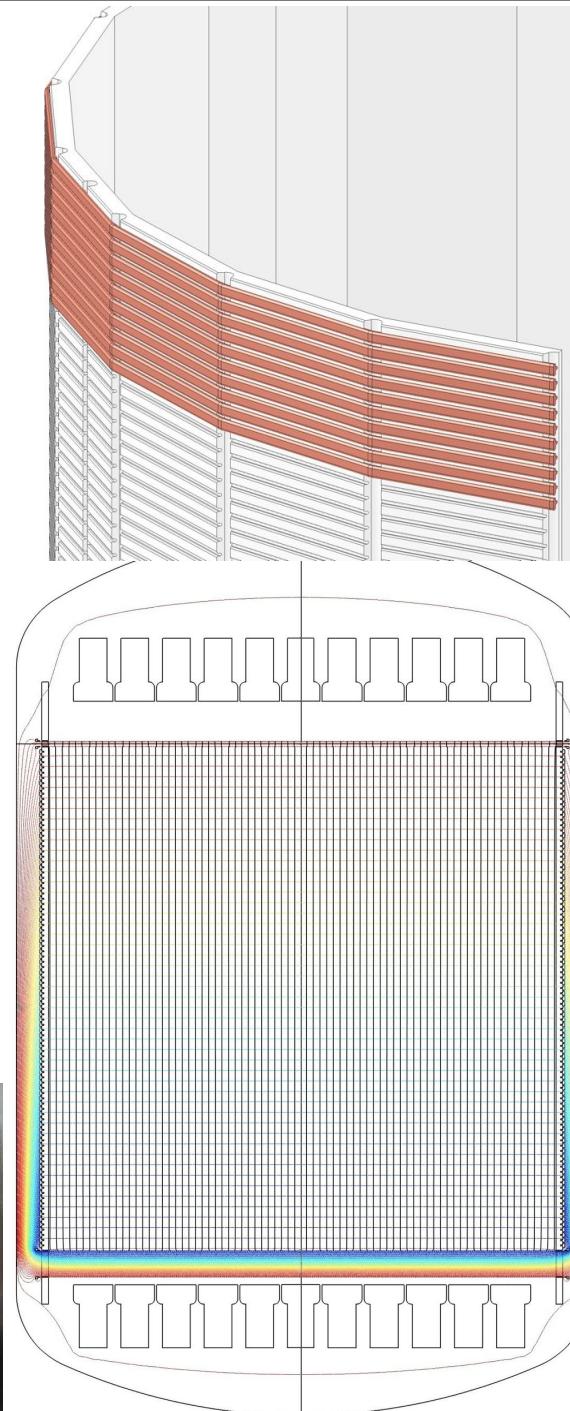
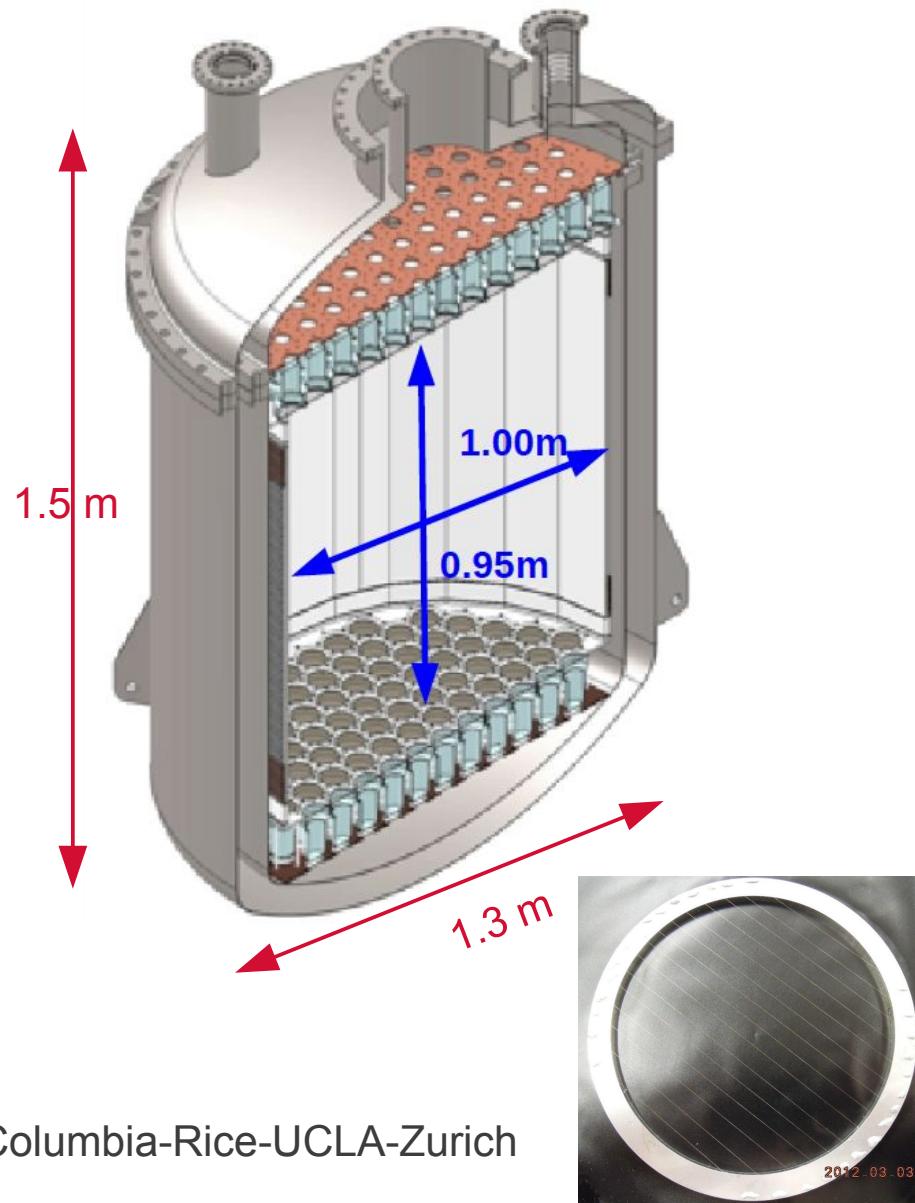


# XENON1T design challenges

	Background*		Xe purity (e <sup>-</sup> lifetime)	HV
	Total	Rn/Kr		
XENON100	$\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ dru (events/kg/keV/day)	Kr: ~20 ppt Rn ~65 $\mu$ Bq/kg	160 kg @ ~400 $\mu$ s In several months	30 cm @ 0.53 kV/cm
XENON1T essentials	$\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ dru (Events/kg/keV/day)	Kr: 0.5 ppt Rn: ~1 $\mu$ Bq/kg	~3 tons @ ~1000 $\mu$ s In ~2 months	100 cm @ 1 kv/cm
By how much should we improve?	X 100	Kr: X 40 Rn: X 50	X 3 (purity) X 50 (purification speed)	X 6

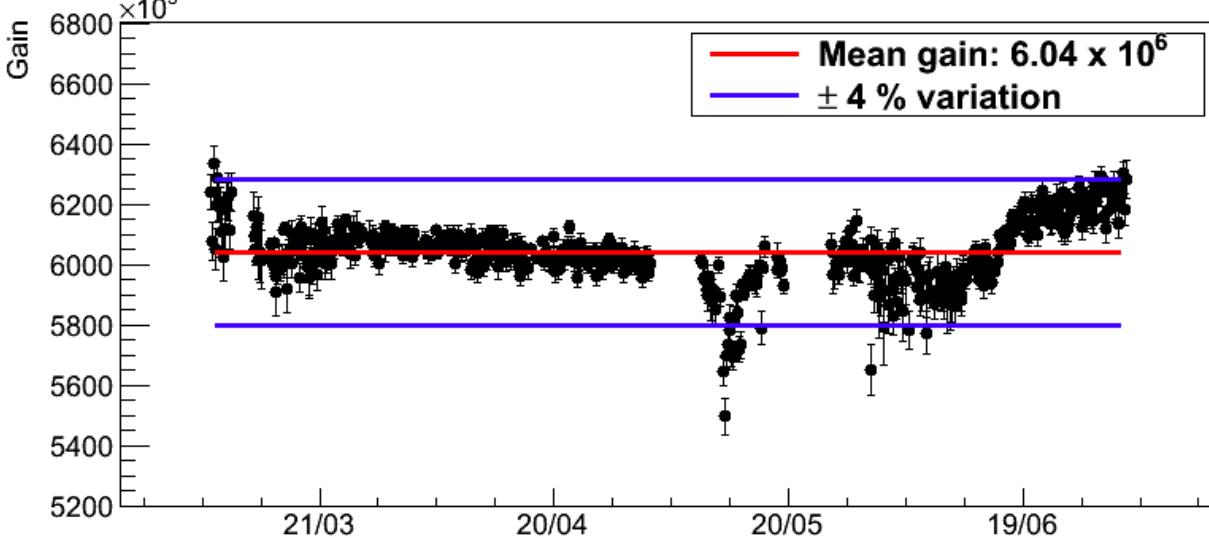
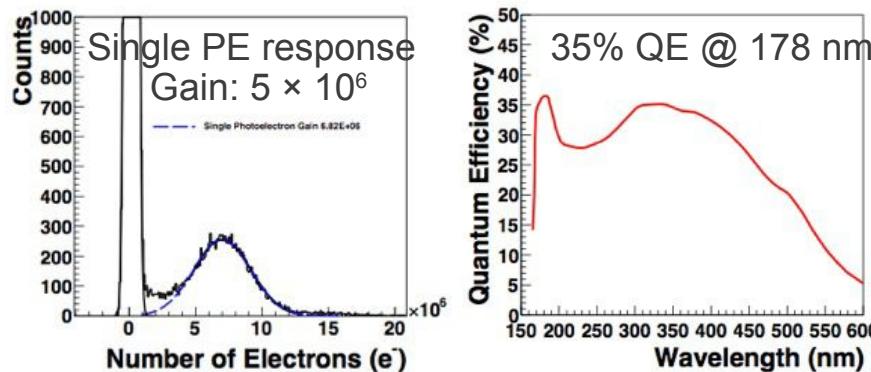
\* In FV, including Veto, before discrimination

# TPC

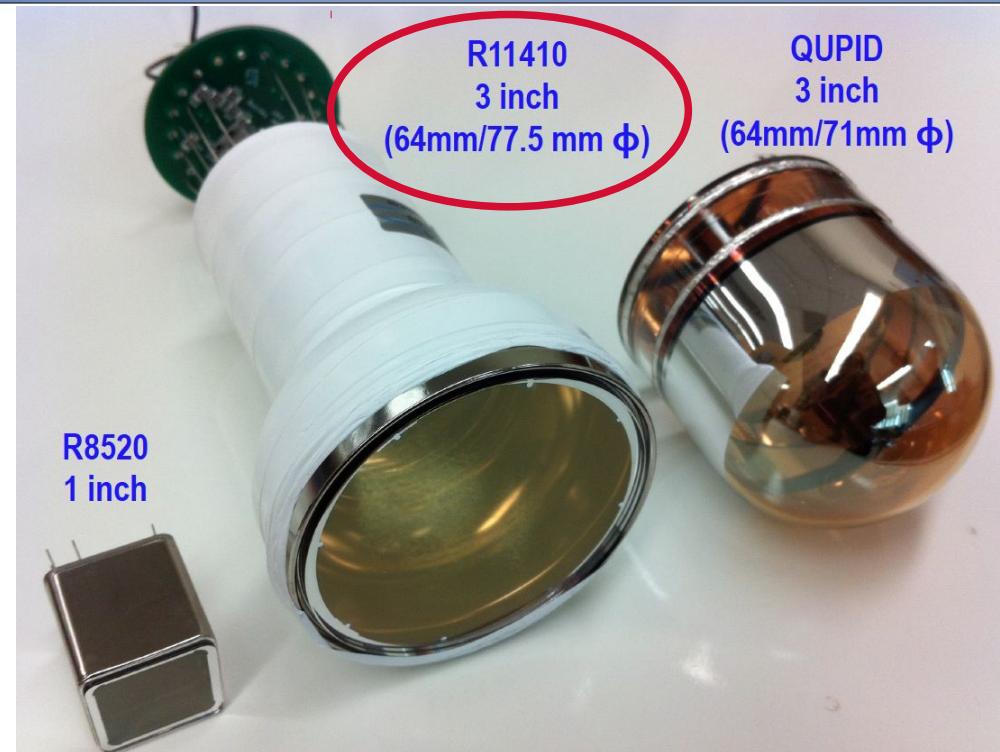


# PMTs

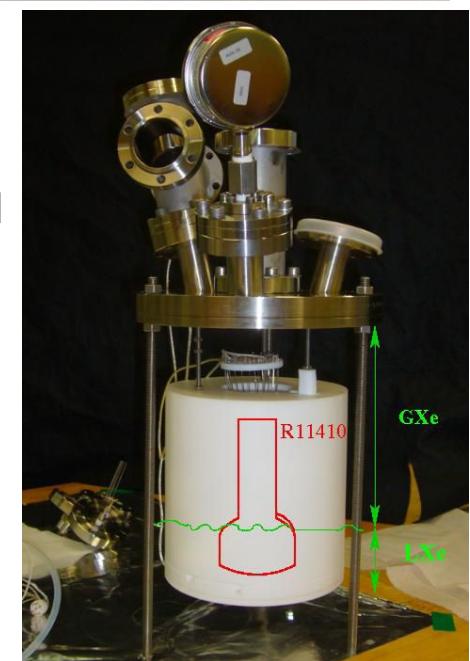
- 2 × 121 3" PMTs by Hamamatsu
- QE: 30% min., >35% achieved
- Ongoing screening program to further reduce radioactivity



UCLA – Columbia – MPIK – Zurich



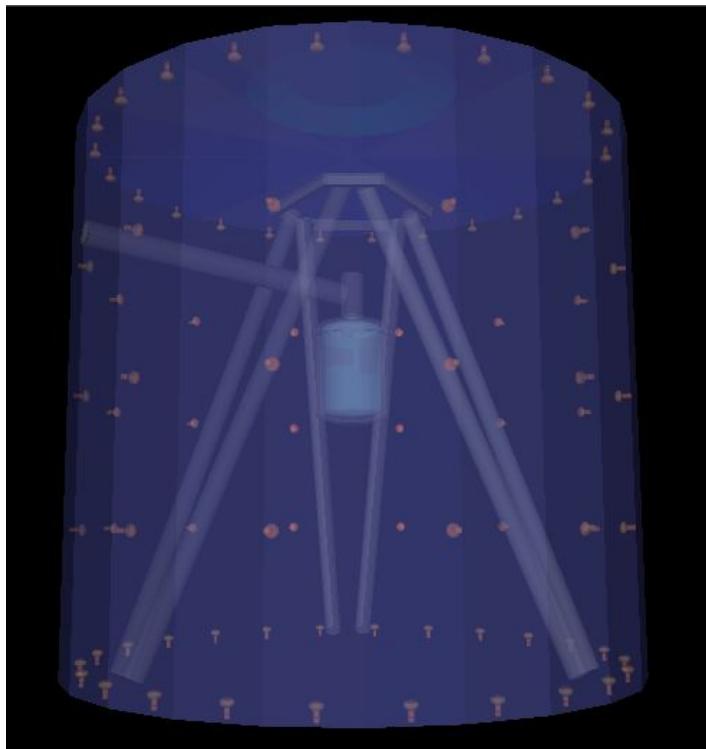
Performance and stability tests  
(Also T dependence)



# Water Cerenkov Muon Veto

## Concept:

- Water tank:  
~10 m high and 9.6 m in diameter
- 84 high QE 8" PMTs Hamamatsu R5912 with water-tight base
- Specular Reflector: foil DF2000MA by 3M



Bologna – Mainz – Torino

## Trigger requirements:

- single photoelectron
- 4 fold coincidence
- time window: 300 ns

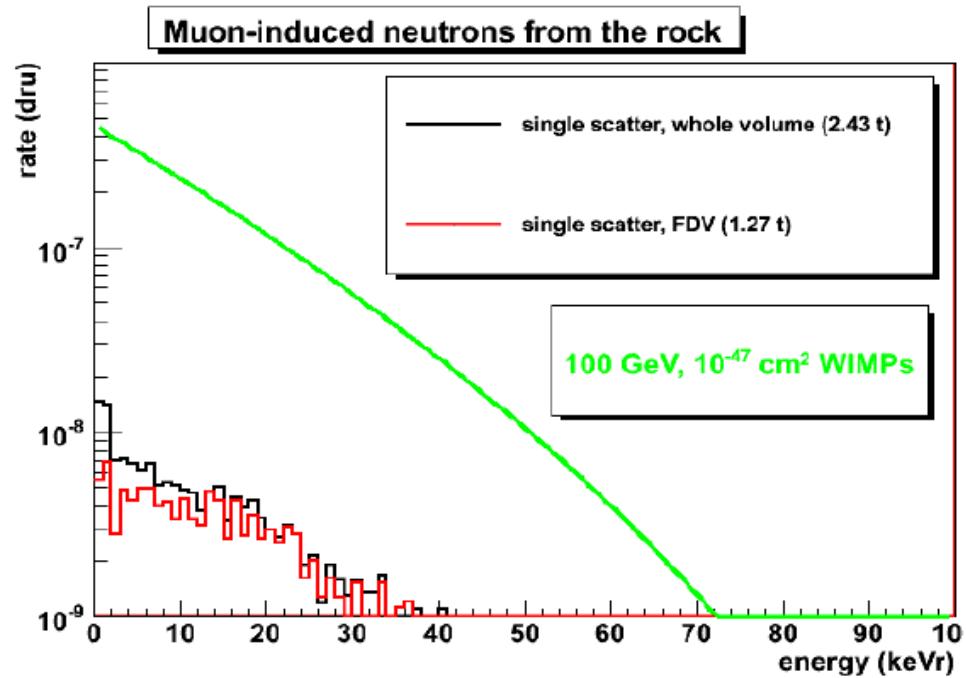


## Trigger efficiency

- > 99.5% for neutrons with muons in WT
- ~ 78% for neutrons with  $\mu$ 's outside WT

## $\mu$ -induced neutron background

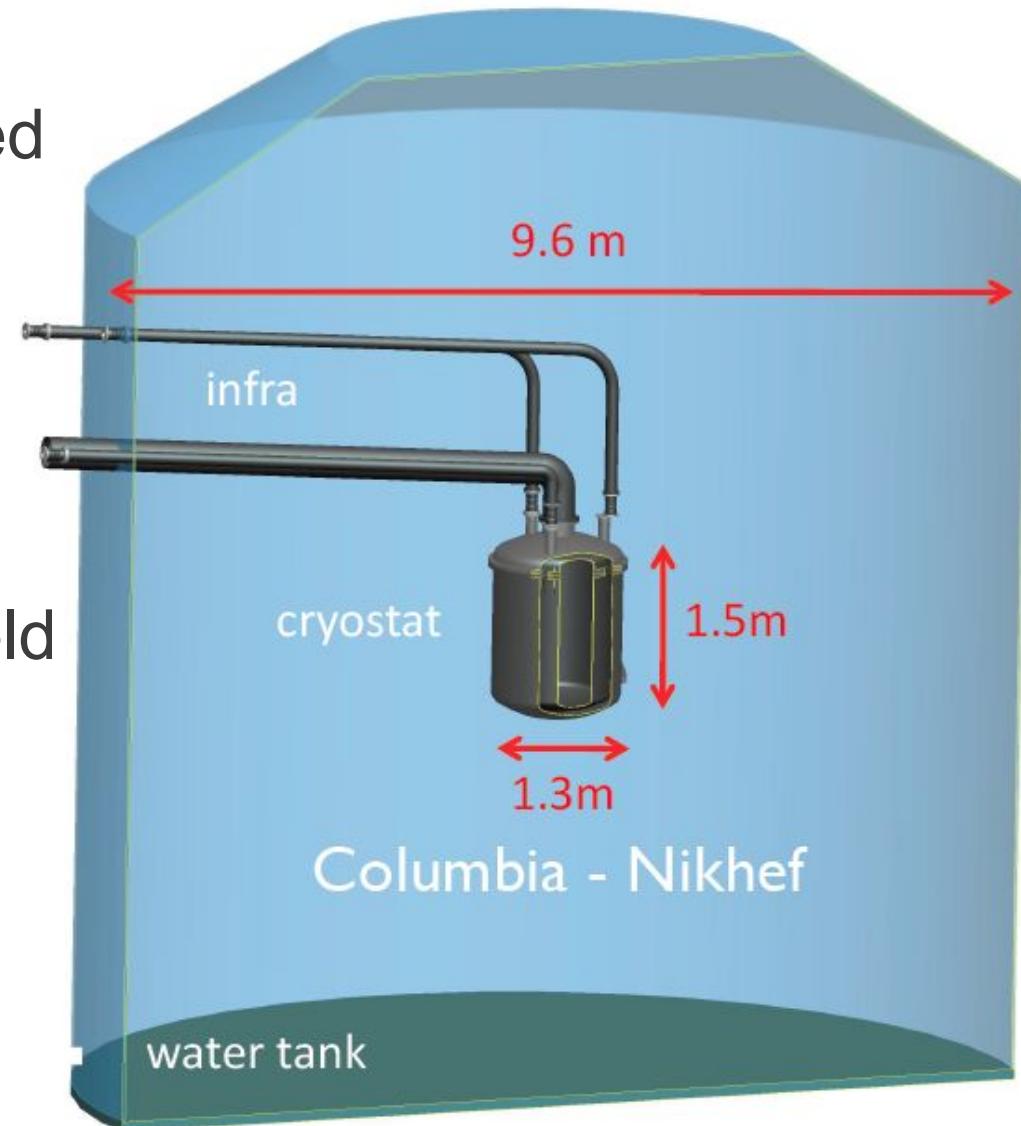
- 0.01 per year
- $\ll$  WIMP signal



# Cryostat

## Baseline design

- Ti grade 1 double-walled cryostat
- UHV compatible, low outgas rate
- Heat load < 50 W
- Immersed in water shield
- Buoyancy load
- LNGS seismic environment
- Safety review currently ongoing



Columbia – Nikhef

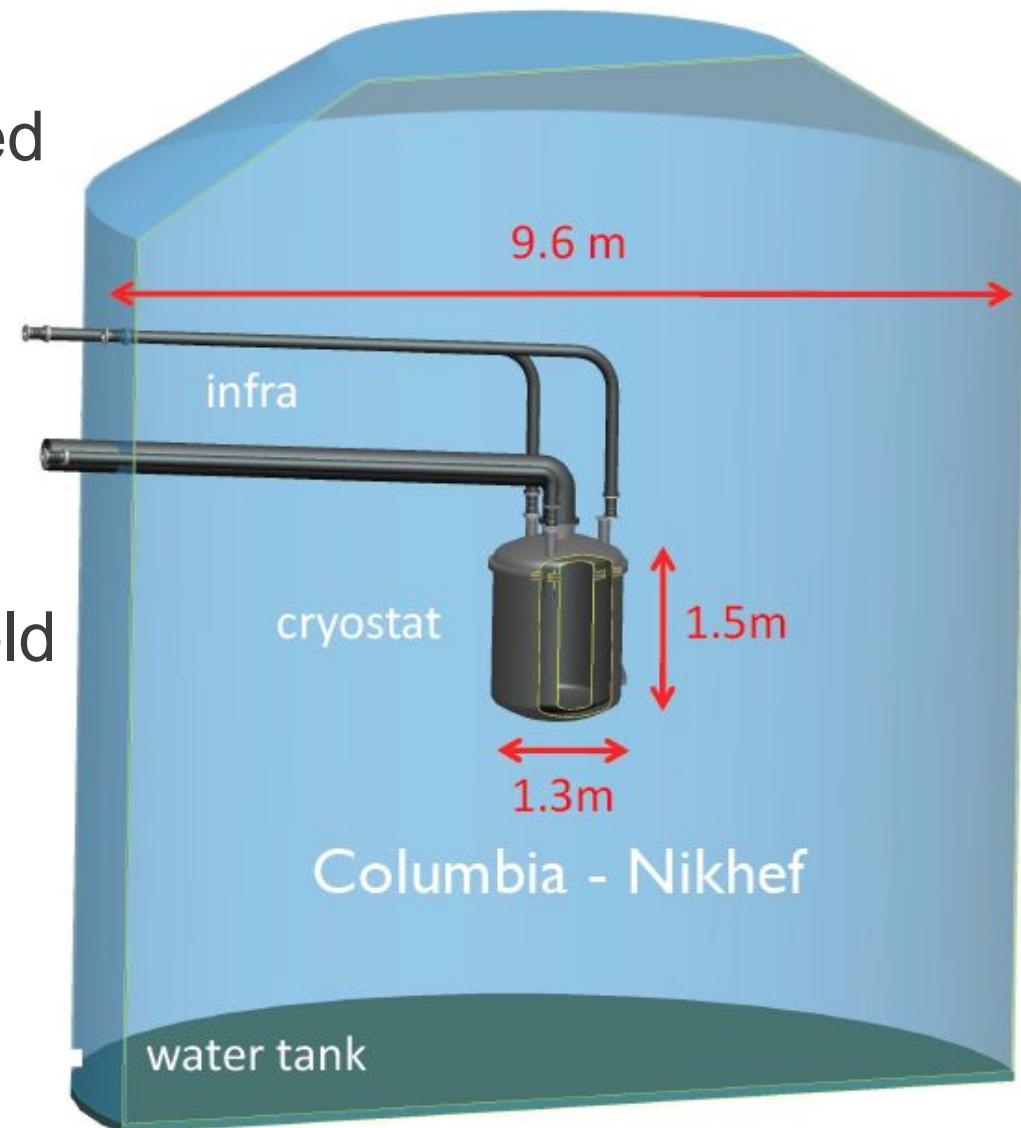
# Cryostat

## Baseline design

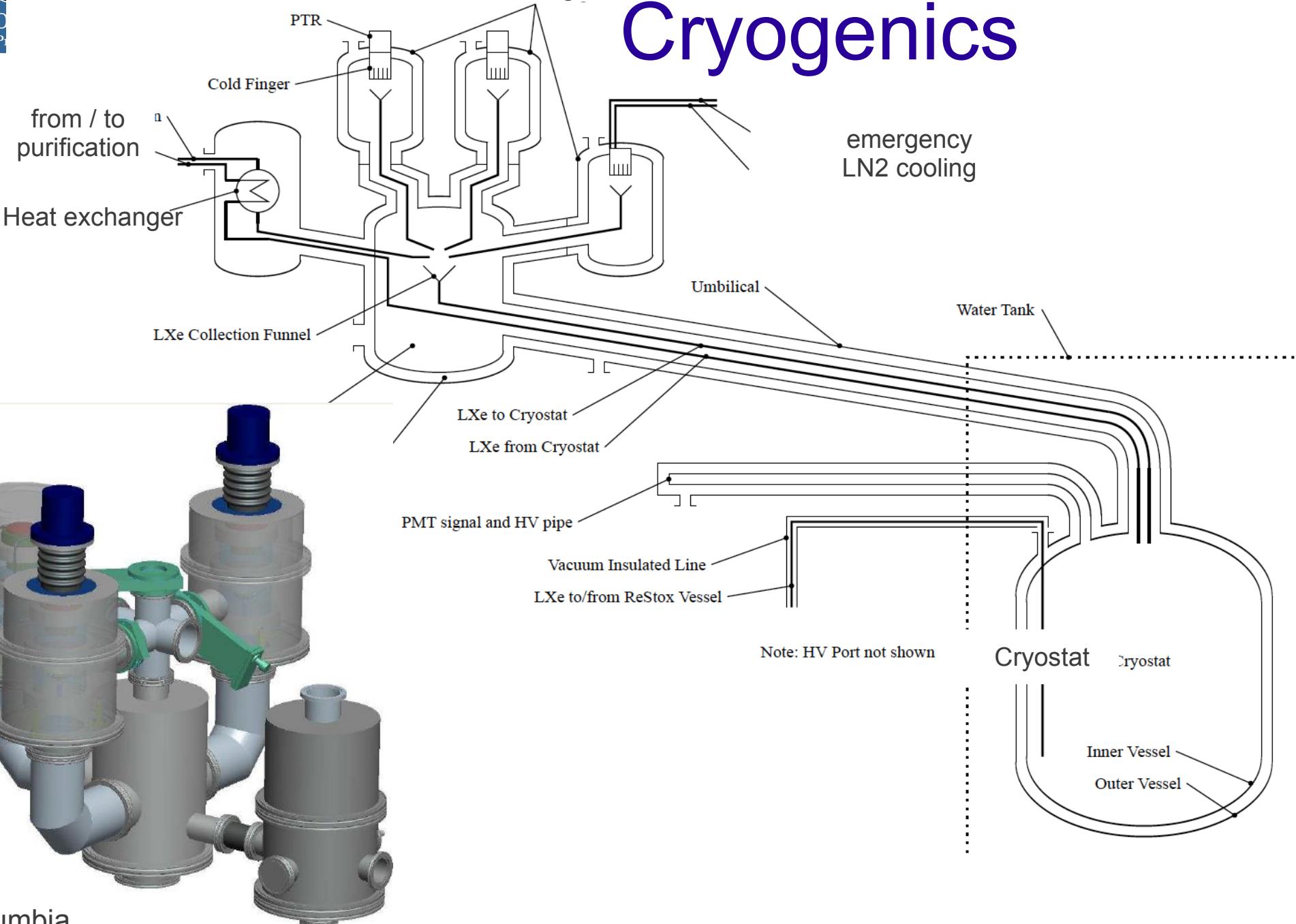
- Ti grade 1 double-walled cryostat
- UHV compatible, low outgas rate
- Heat load < 50 W



Columbia – Nikhef

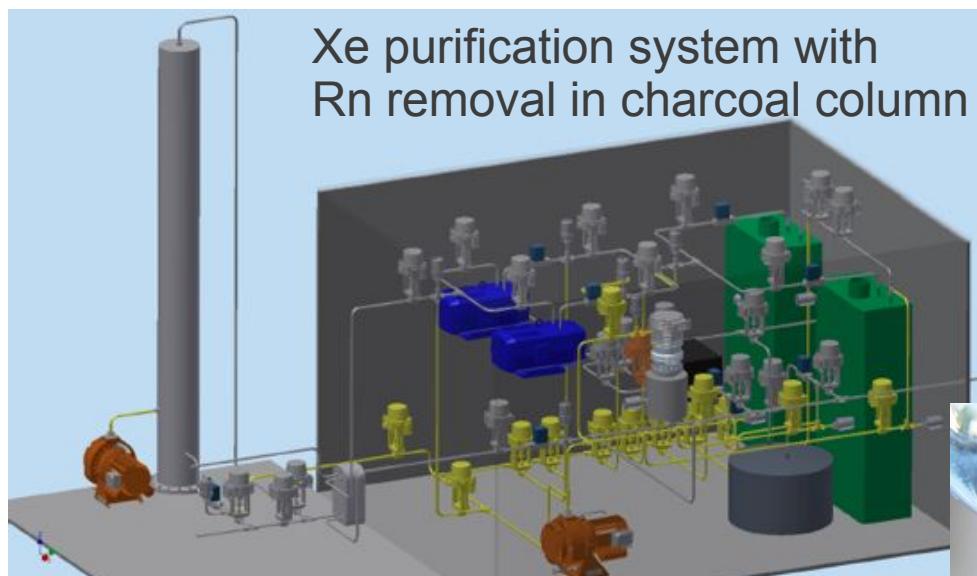


# Cryogenics



# Xenon Purification & Rn-Removal

- $\frac{1}{2}$  inch gas lines, VCR connections
- Orbitally welded
- Pneumatic valves
- SAES PS4-MT50 getter
- QDrive and KNF pumps
- Dedicated monitors for ppb-level impurities ( $H_2O$ ,  $O_2$ , Kr)



Münster (Xe purification) –  
MPIK (Rn column)

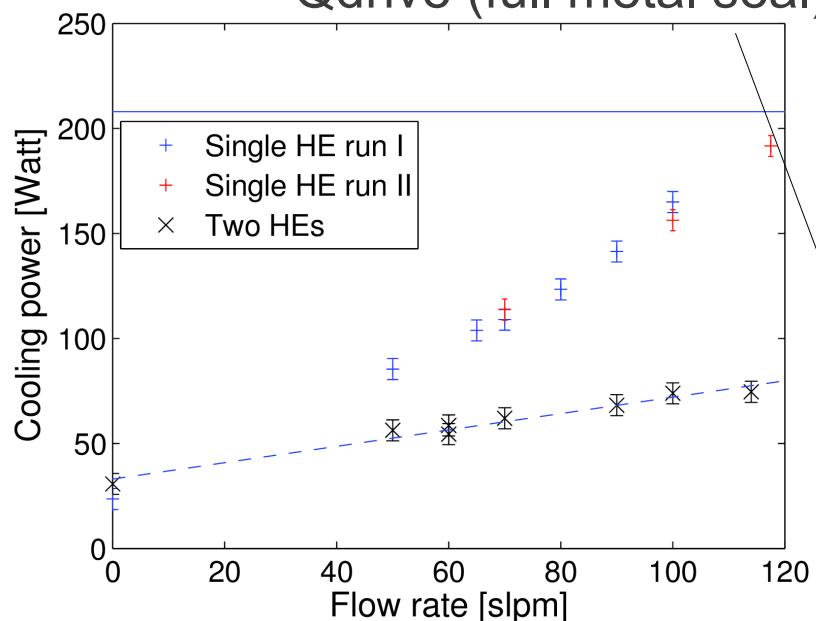
Xe purification system



# Ongoing R&D: XENON1T Demonstrator

- Demonstrated high speed circulation >800 kg/day
- Cryogenics full prototype  
**>130 W spare cooling power**
- Circulation pumps:

- KNF (diaphragm)
- Qdrive (full metal seal)

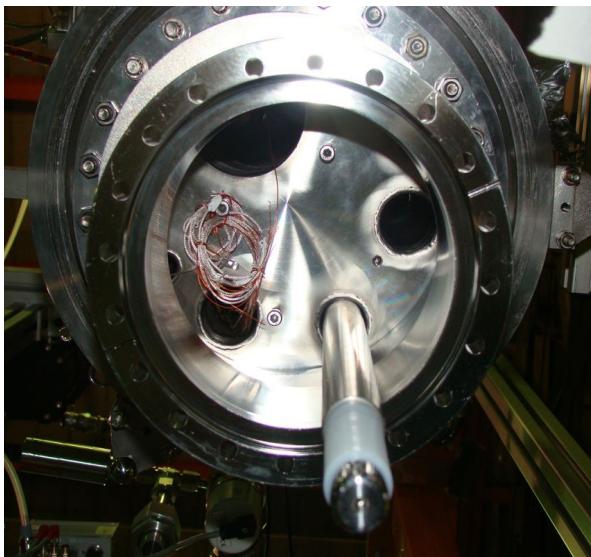


Built at Nevis Labs, Columbia

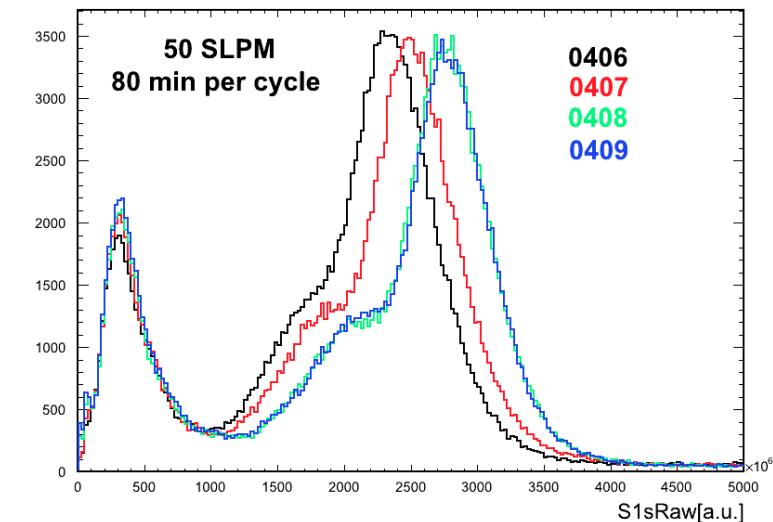
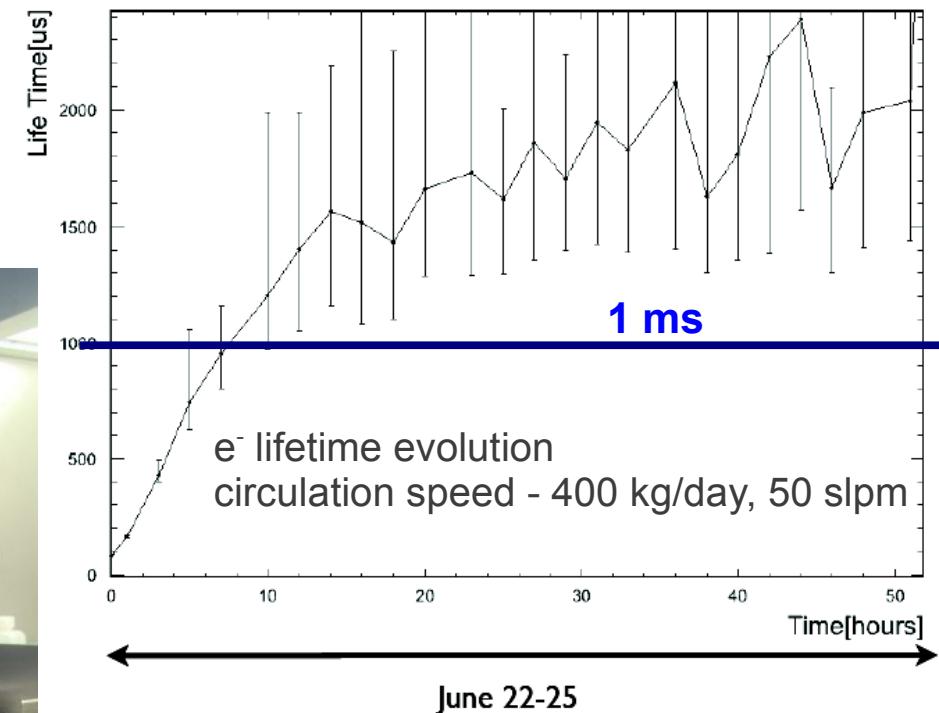
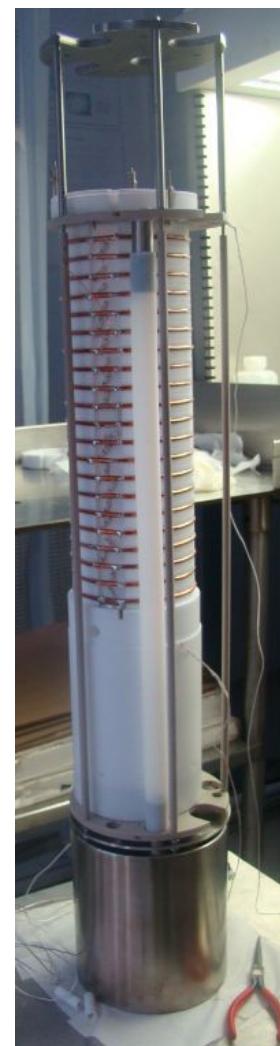
Columbia, Rice, UCLA

# Ongoing R&D: XENON1T Demonstrator

- Fast Purification: **1ms lifetime** in ~12h (25 kg)
- 30 cm drift TPC,  
R11410 and R8520 PMTs
- HV FT @ 100 kV in Lxe
- 1m Full HV TPC in a month



Columbia, Rice, UCLA



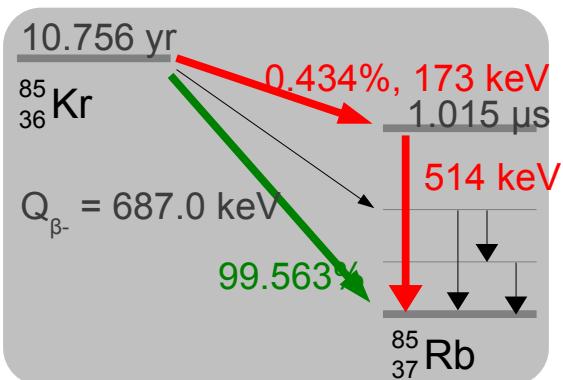
Light Yield evolution

# Krypton Removal

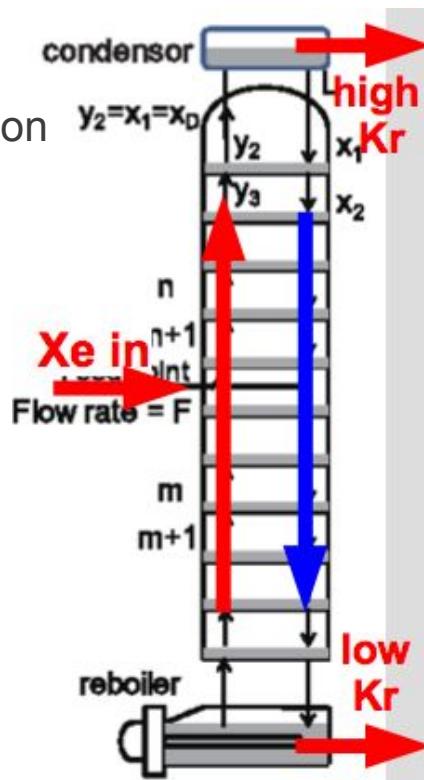
- Cryogenic distillation
- Reduce ppb Kr traces in Xe gas to ppt
- proven technique,  
achieved  $(19 \pm 1)$  ppt in XENON100

## Design Parameters for XENON1T

- through-put: 3 kg/hr
- factor of  $10^4\text{-}10^5$  separation
- final Kr/Xe < 1 ppt

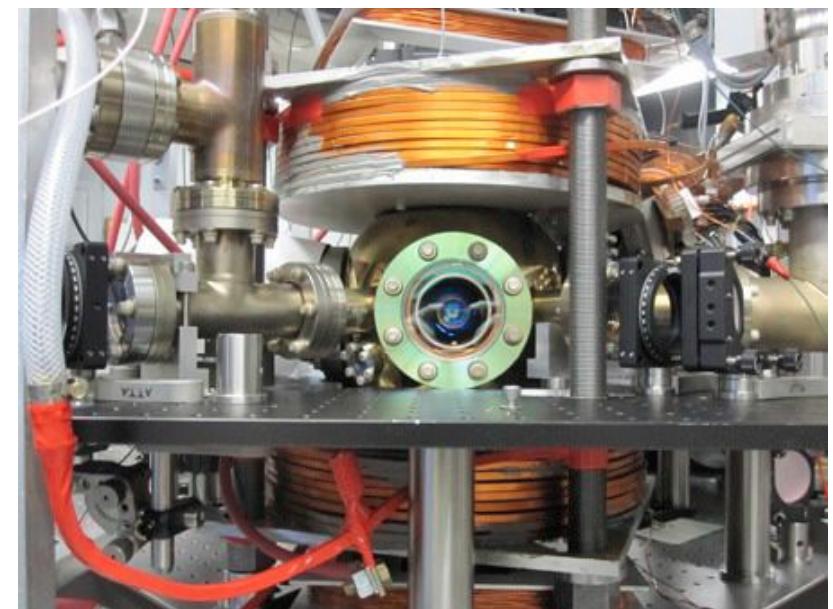


Münster



# Krypton Analysis

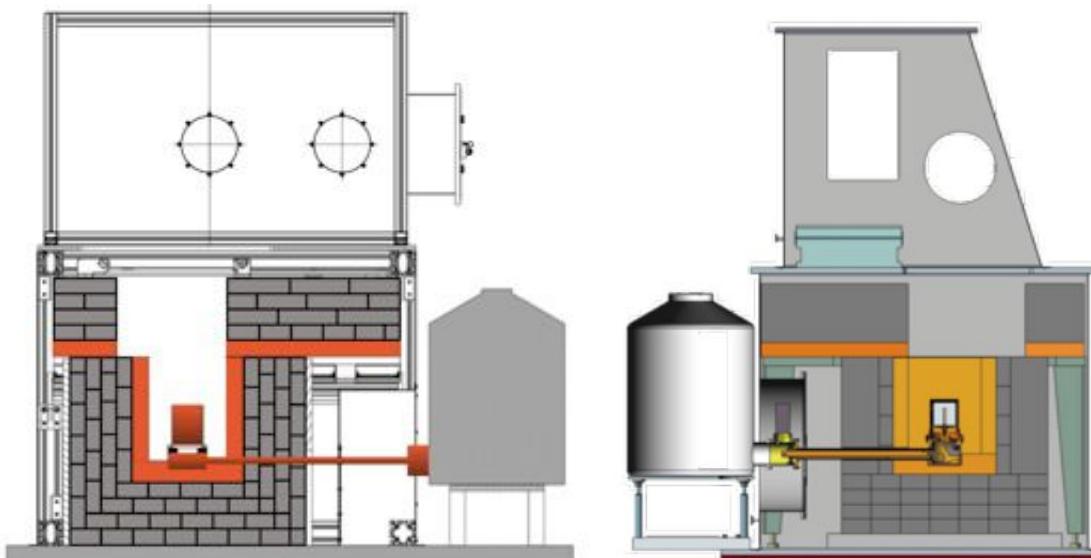
- Kr measurements with gas chromatography plus Rare Gas Mass Spectroscopy RGMS
  - measurement of  $^{nat}\text{Kr}$  to ppt level
  - extrapolation to  $^{85}\text{Kr}$  from atmospheric abundance
  - gas chromatography: Xe separation
  - demonstrated for XENON100
- $^{84}\text{Kr}$  measurement with atomic trap ATTA
  - measurement of  $^{84}\text{Kr}$  to ppt level
  - extrapolation to  $^{85}\text{Kr}$  from atmospheric abundance
  - Atom trap operational and efficient for Ar\*
  - First Kr/Xe measurements for XENON100 by Fall 2012



MPIK (RGMS) –  
Columbia (ATTA)

# Material Screening

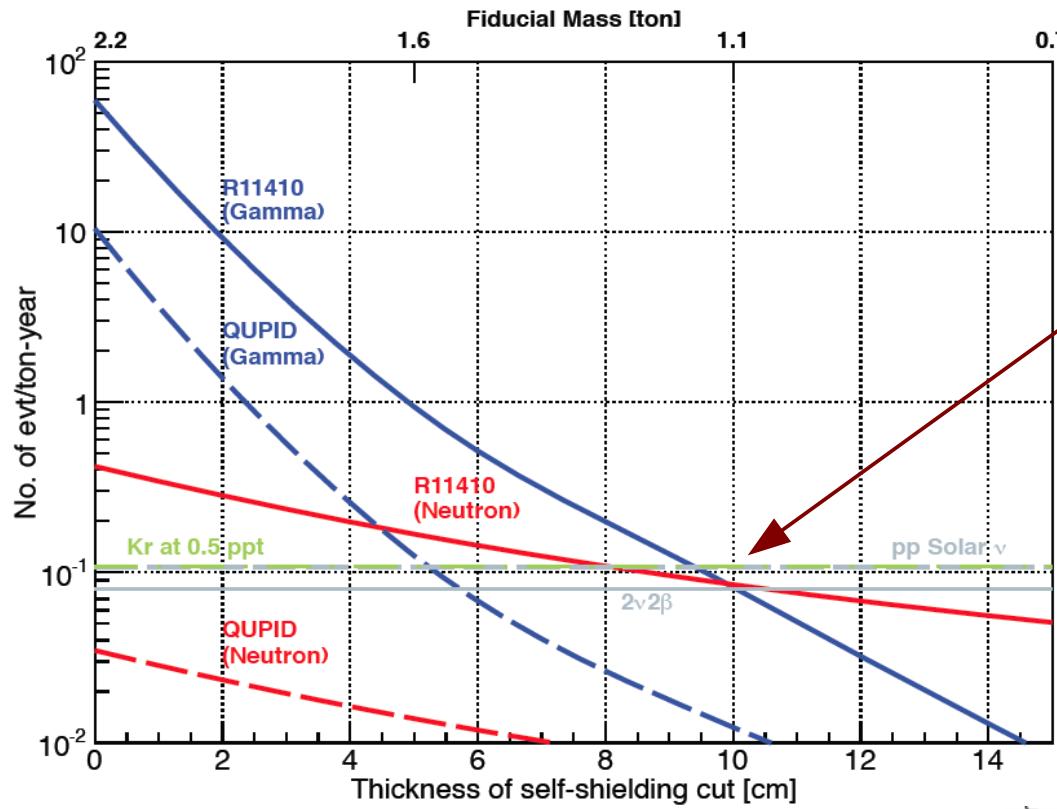
- Gamma-ray screening with sensitivity ~ $10 \mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$  with GeMPIs and Gator, located at LNGS
- Gas counting systems, located at LNGS and MPIK, for  $^{222}\text{Rn}$  measurements at few atoms sensitivity
- ICPMS @ LNGS, UCLA  
Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
- Neutron activation analysis @ PSI, Mainz



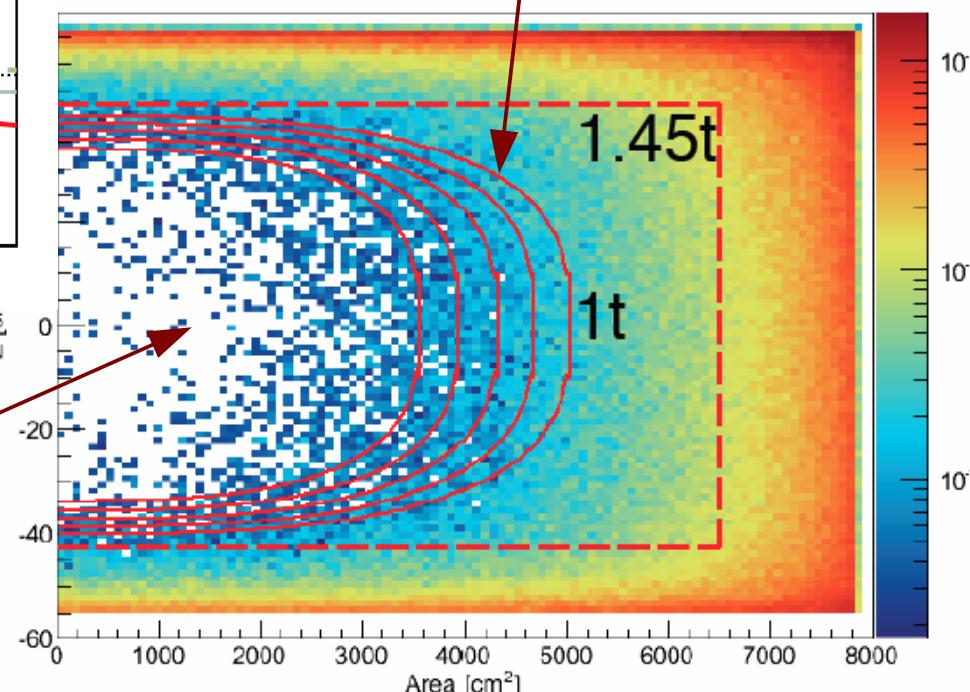
MPIK – Zurich

L. Baudis, et al. JINST 6 P08010, 2011

# XENON1T Background Simulations



Choosing the perfect cut...

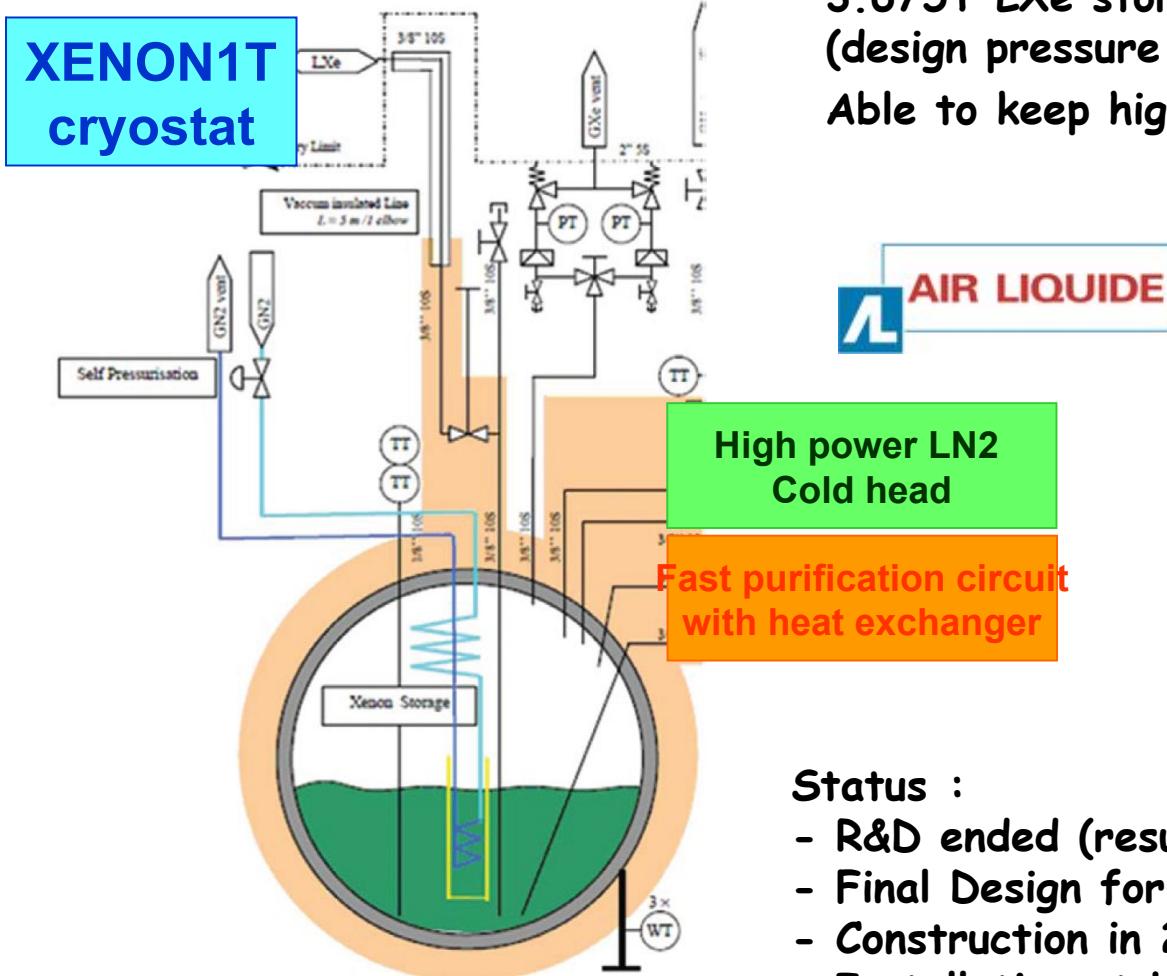


But watching for irreducible background!

# Xenon Storage

# ReStoX : Recuperation and Storage system of XENON1T

Very compact station  
3.675T LXe storage from 16°C  
(design pressure  $P_d$ : 65 atm) to -108°C (1.15 atm)  
Able to keep high purity all the time



## High power LN<sub>2</sub> Cold head

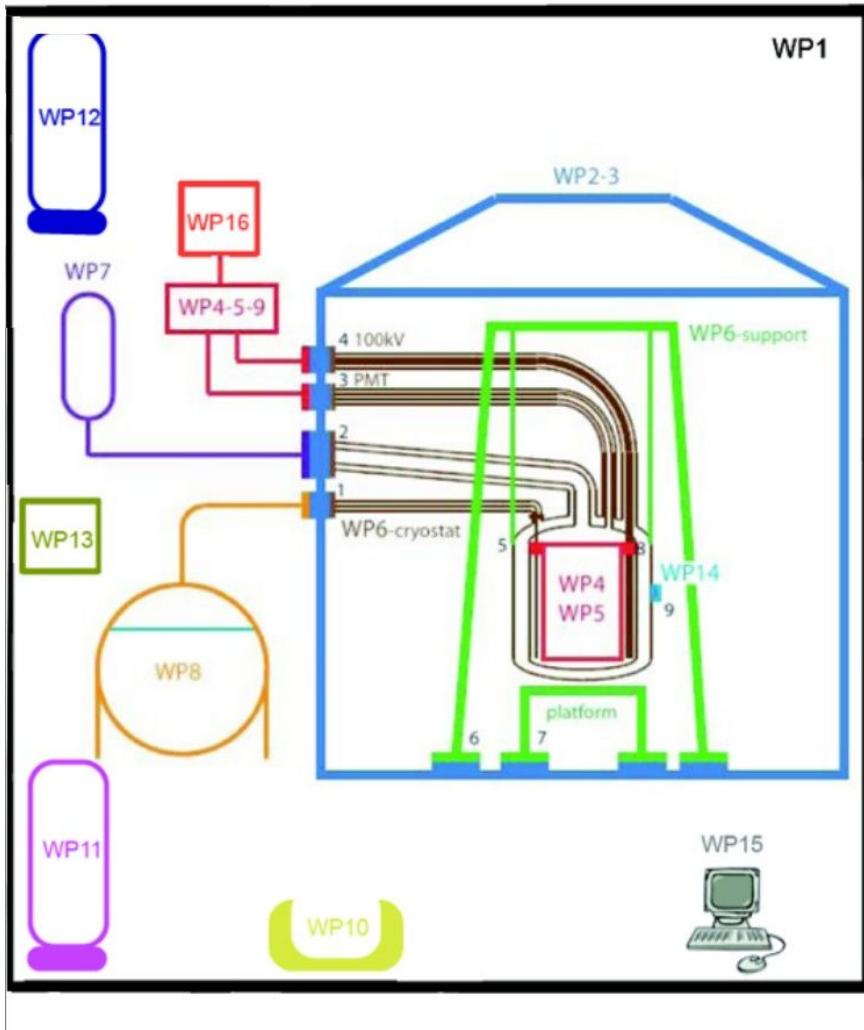
**Fast purification circuit  
with heat exchanger**

## Status :

- R&D ended (result presented at ICEC24-ICMC2012)
  - Final Design for the end of 2012
  - Construction in 2013
  - Installation at LNGS for the end of 2013

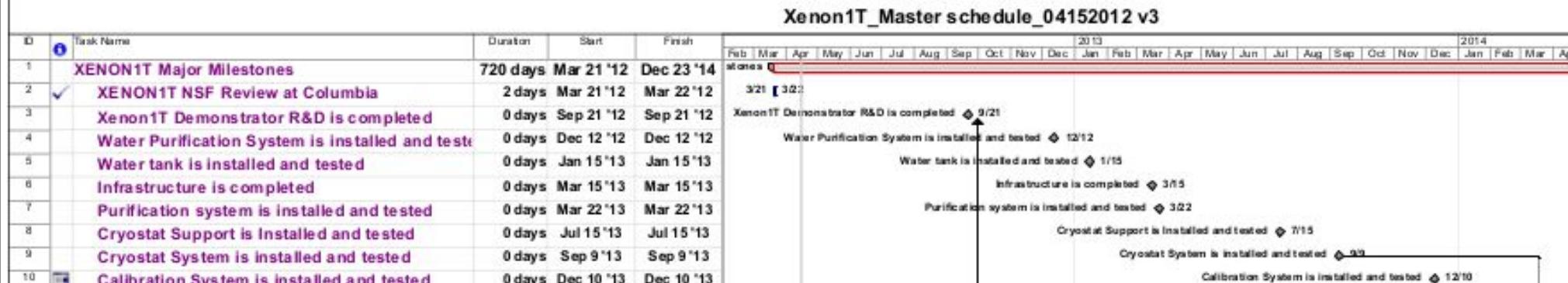
Can be easily scalable to larger sizes

# Organizing

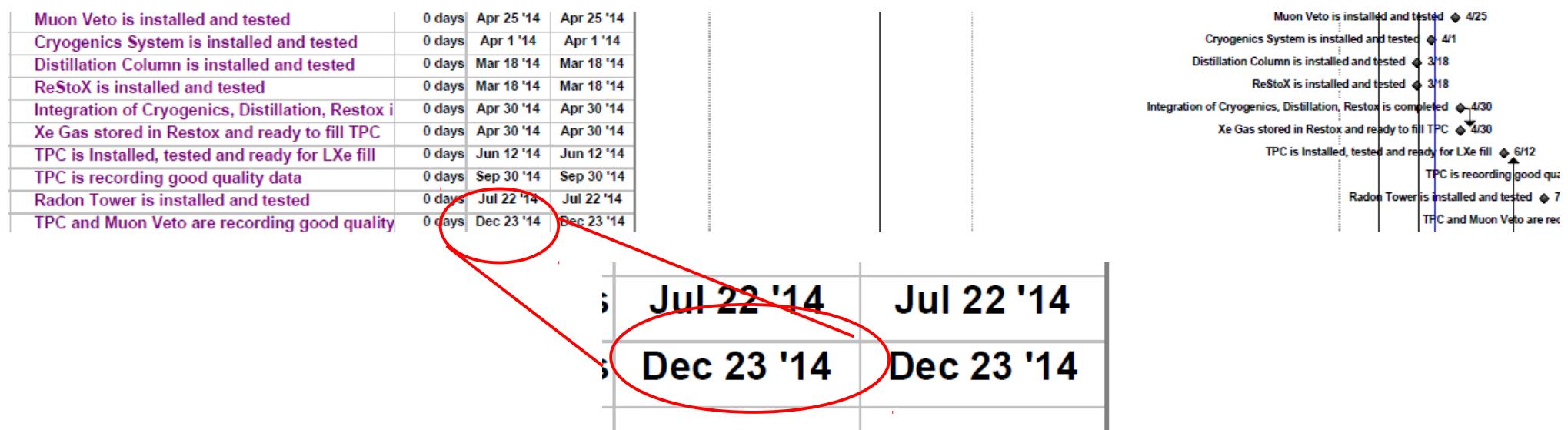


- 1. Infrastructure**  
F. Arneodo (LNGS)
- 2. Muon veto**  
W. Fulgione (INFN-Torino), S. Fattori (Mainz)
- 3. Water tank**  
H. Landsman (Weizmann)
- 4. Detector: TPC, Grids, HV**  
M. Messina (Columbia), M. Schumann (Zurich)
- 5. PMTs**  
K. Arisaka (UCLA)
- 6. Cryostat & Support Platform**  
G. Tajiri (Columbia), A. Colijn (Nikhef)
- 7. Cryogenics**  
G. Plante, R. Budnik (Columbia)
- 8. Cryogenic storage vessel**  
L. Scotto Lavina (Subatech)
- 9. Slow control**  
J. Cardoso (Coimbra)
- 10. Material screening and selection**  
A. D. Ferella (Zurich), J. Schreider (MPIK)
- 11. Distillation column**  
C. Weinheimer (Munster)
- 12. Xe Purification**  
E. Brown (Munster), A. Malgarejo (Columbia)
- 13. Gas purity and analytics**  
H. Simgen (MPK)
- 14. Calibration**  
A. Kish (Zurich), R. Lang (Purdue)
- 15. Monte Carlo simulation**  
C. Cham (UCLA), M. Selvi (Bologna)
- 16. DAQ and Trigger**  
M. Schumann (UZH), P. Decowski (Nikhef)

# And now...



# To work!



# Summary

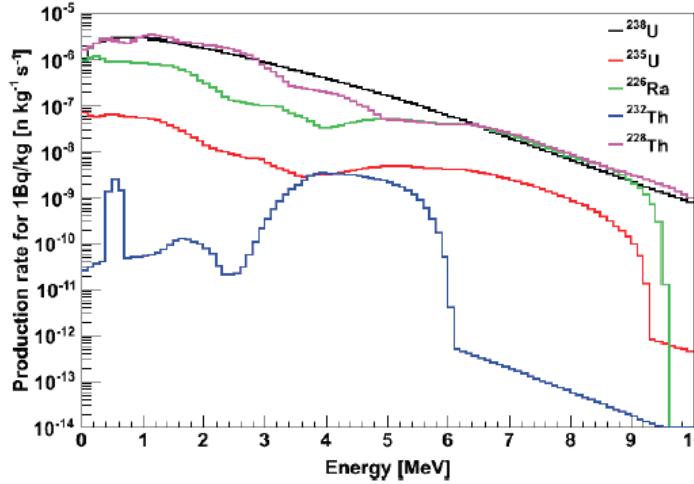
- XENON1T is funded and on schedule
- Sensitivity goal for SI cross section of  $10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$  expected by 2017
- All challenges are addressed:
  - Background
  - Purity
  - High Voltage
- Construction on site starts this fall
- Getting exciting...

# XENON1T Background Simulations

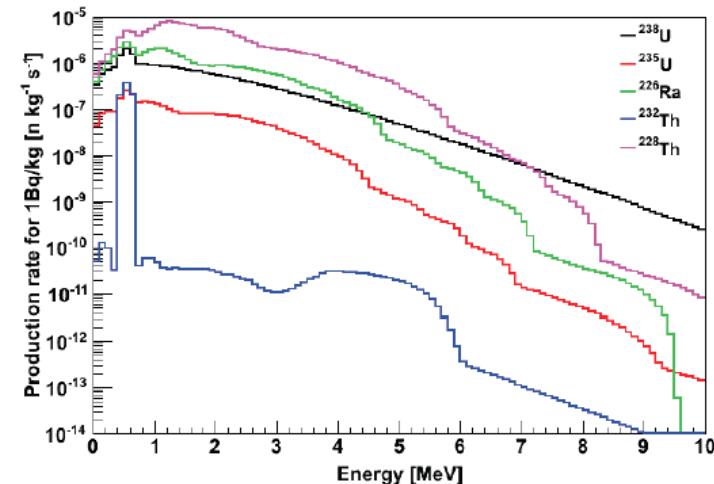


## Neutron production in materials

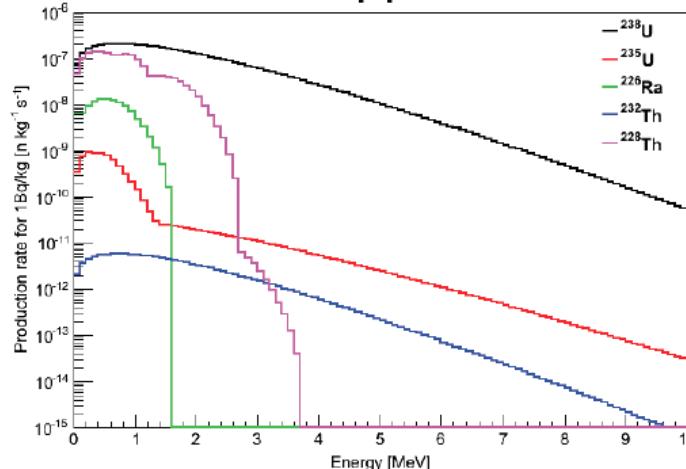
stainless steel



titanium



copper



PTFE

