

# Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ with the Complete EXO-200 Dataset

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Ako Jamil for the EXO-200 Collaboration

Yale University

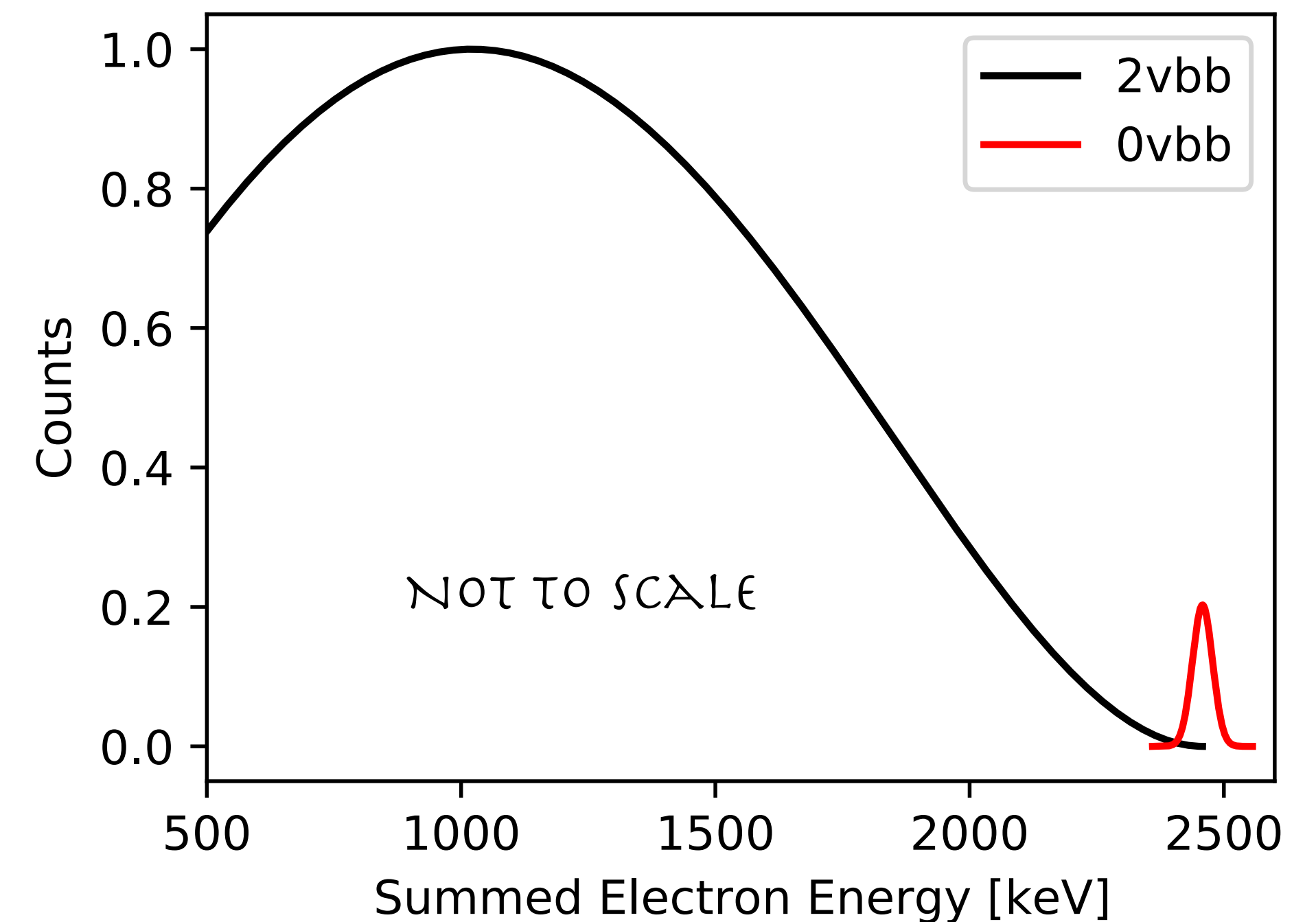
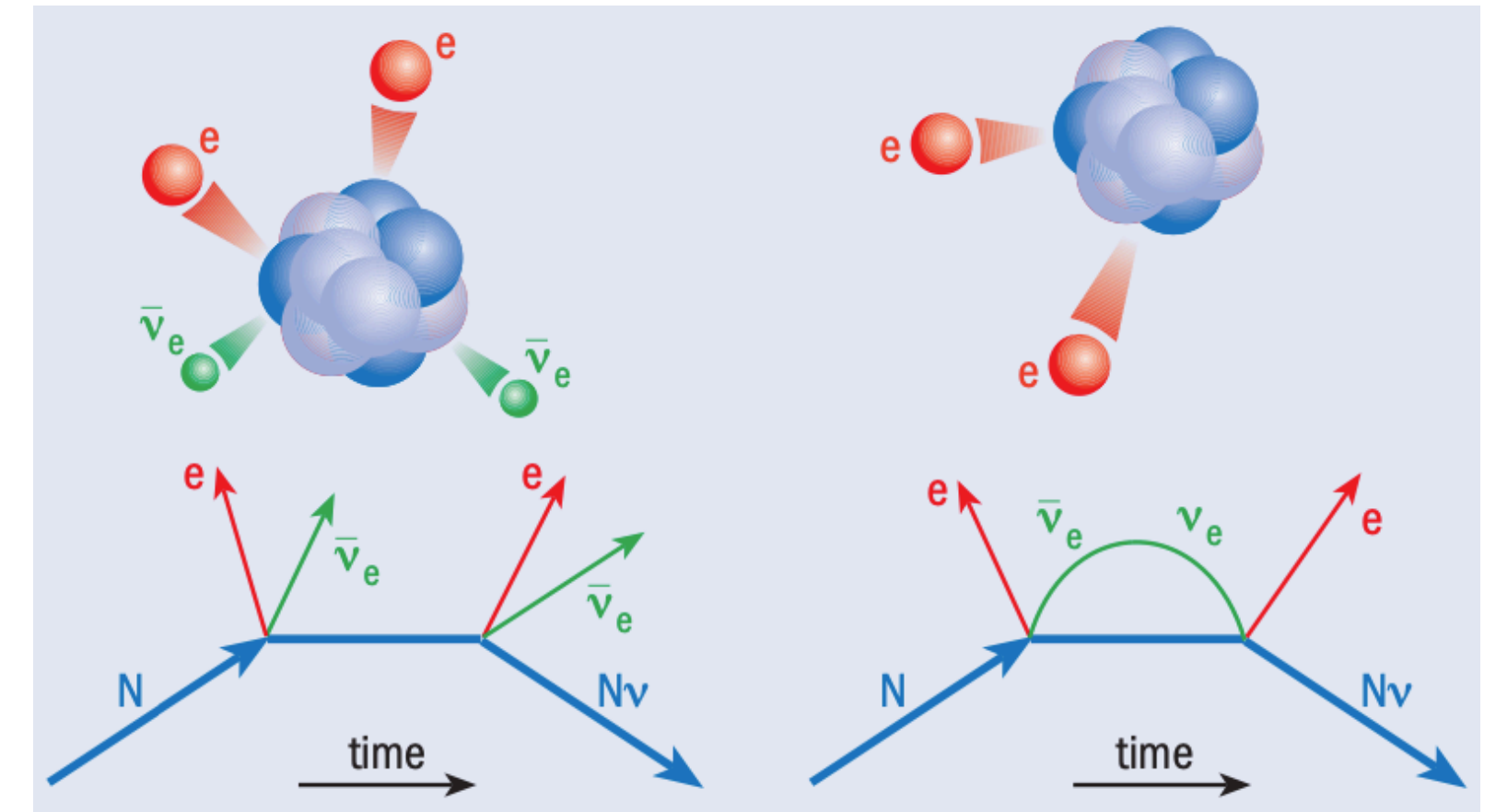
May 12, 2022

CoSSURF, Rapid City

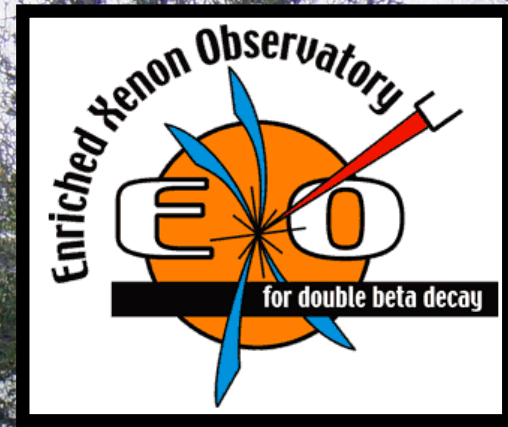


# Motivation for Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

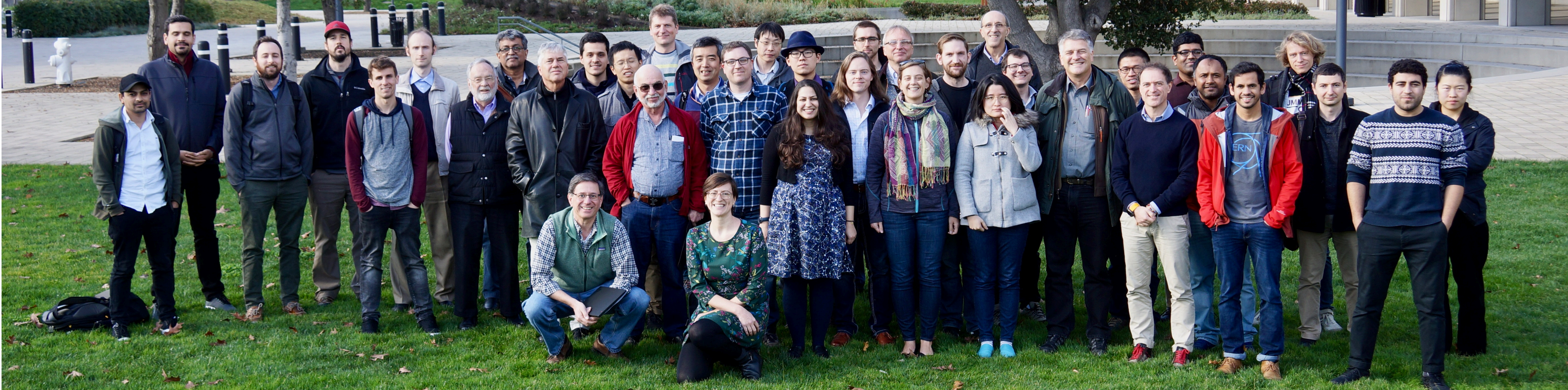
- Finding  $0\nu\beta\beta$  always implies new physics
  - Lepton number violation
  - Neutrinos are Majorana fermions ( $\nu \equiv \bar{\nu}$ )
  - Origin of neutrinos masses
  - Insight into absolute neutrino mass scale
  - Possibly linked to matter and anti-matter asymmetry
- Experimental signature is a peak at the Q-value (**2458 keV** for  $^{136}\text{Xe}$ )







# The EXO-200 Collaboration



University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, USA  
 University of Bern, Switzerland  
 University of California, Irvine, CA, USA  
 California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA  
 Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada  
 Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA  
 Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, USA  
 Duke University, Durham, NC, USA

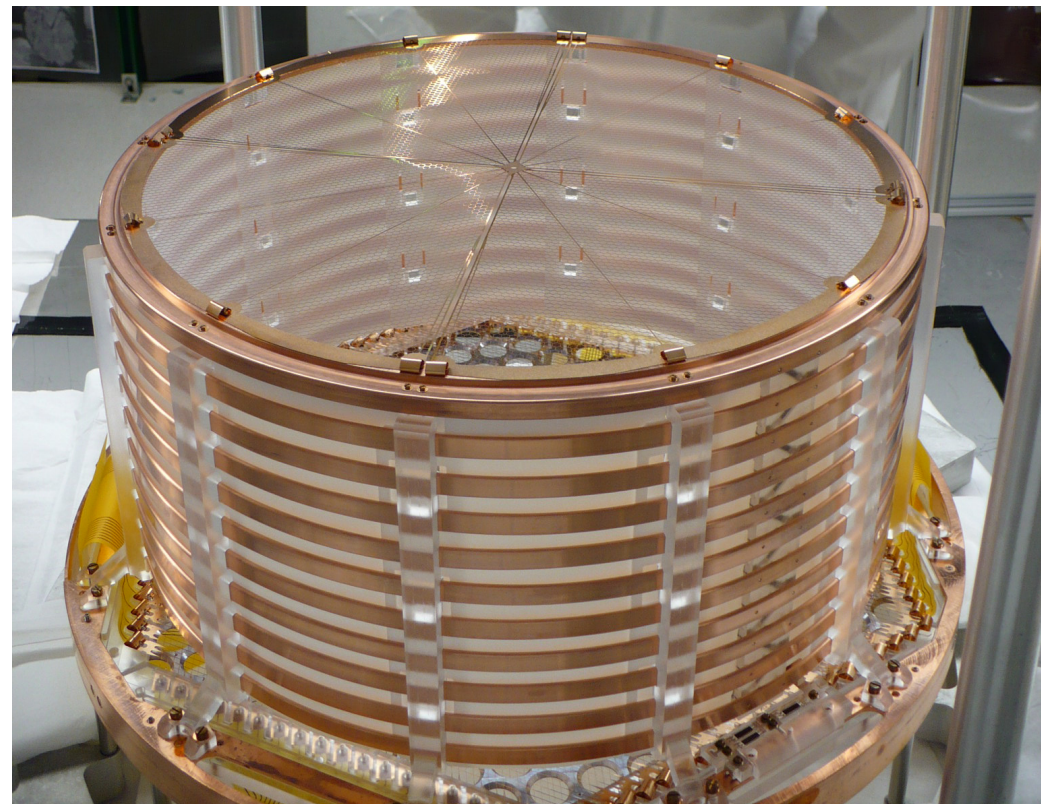
Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany  
 IBS Center for Underground Physics, Daejeon, South Korea,  
 IHEP, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
 ITEP, Moscow, Russia  
 University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL, USA  
 Laurentian University, Sudbury, ON, USA  
 University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA  
 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, USA

McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada  
 University of North Carolina, Wilmington, NC, USA  
 SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, CA, USA  
 University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD, USA  
 Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA  
 Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, USA  
 Technical University of Munich, Garching, Germany  
 TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC, USA  
 Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA



# Liquid Xenon Detectors for $0\nu\beta\beta$

## EXO-200

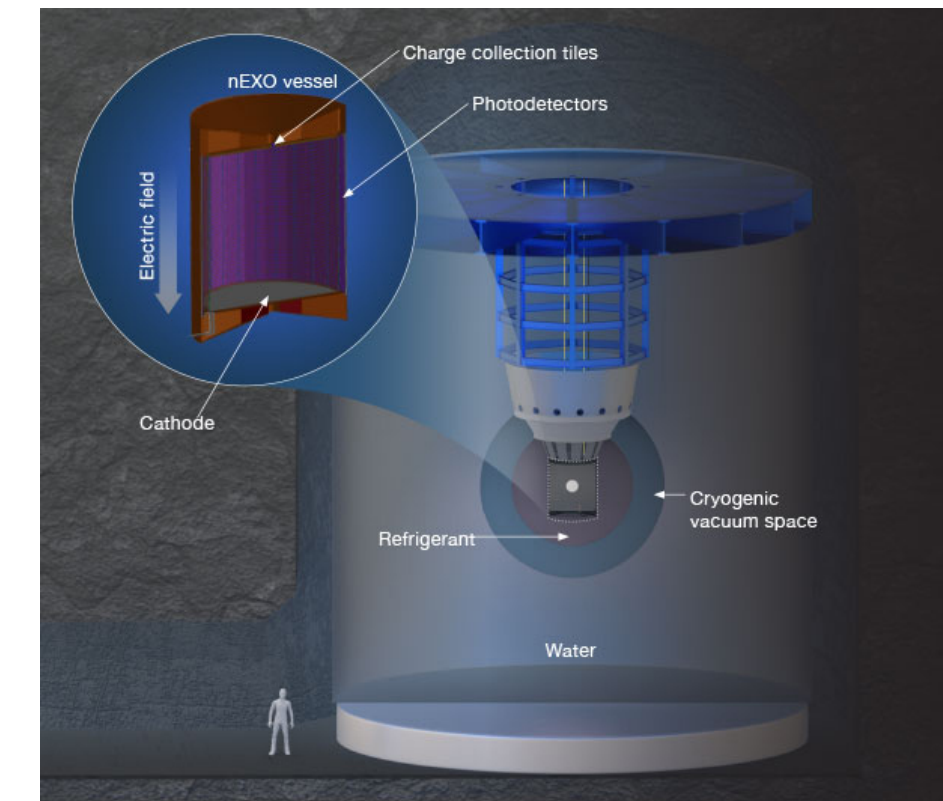


- First 100 kg-class  $0\nu\beta\beta$  search
- Discovered  $2\nu\beta\beta$  in  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  in 2011
- Limit:  $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 3.5 \times 10^{25}$  yr
- Sensitivity:  $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 5.0 \times 10^{25}$  yr
- Pioneered ultra low-background LXe TPC technology

Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 161802 (2019)

>2 ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE  
IMPROVEMENT  
IN HALF-LIFE SENSITIVITY

## nEXO



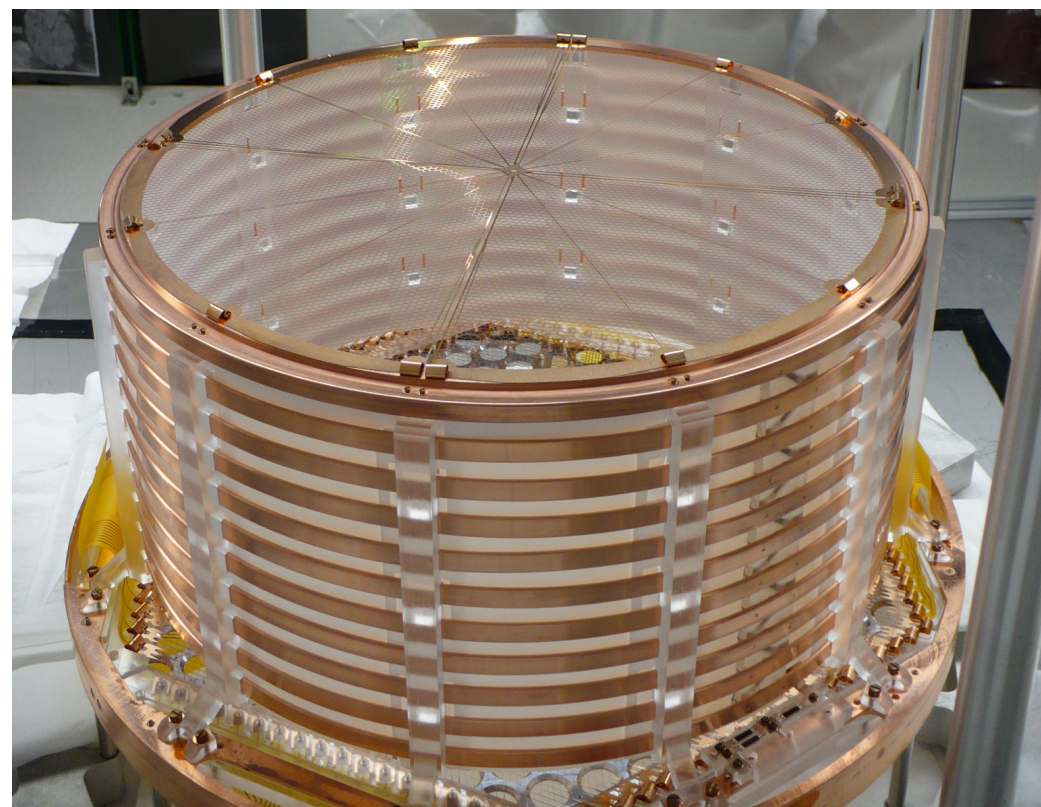
- 5 tonnes of liquid xenon
- Better self-shielding and external shielding
- Improved charge (tiles) and light (SiPM) readout
- Projected Sensitivity:  
 $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.35 \times 10^{28}$  yr

J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 49, 015104 (2022)



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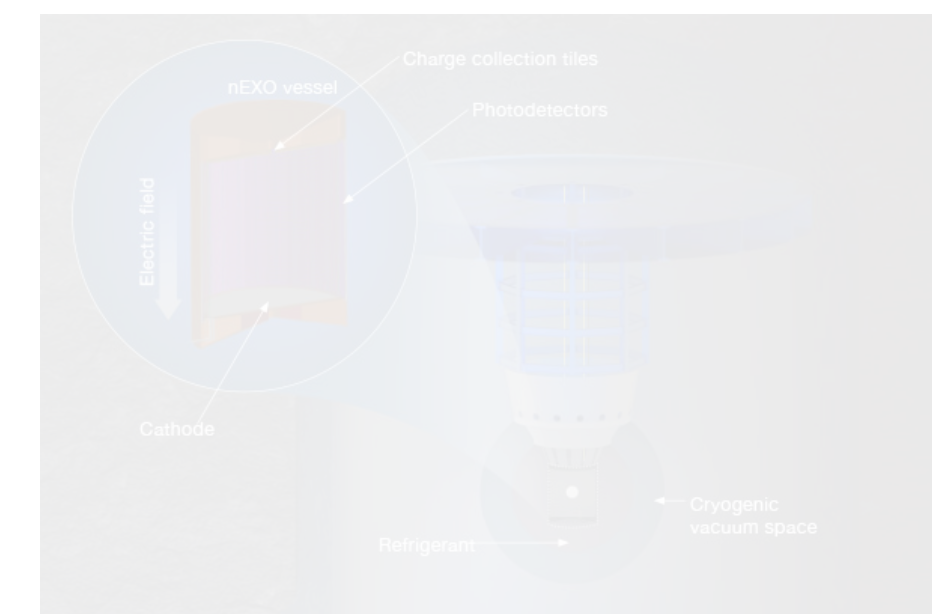


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## nEXO



Search for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  beyond  $10^{28}$  yr  
half-life sensitivity with nEXO

<https://indico.sanfordlab.org/event/28/contributions/365/>

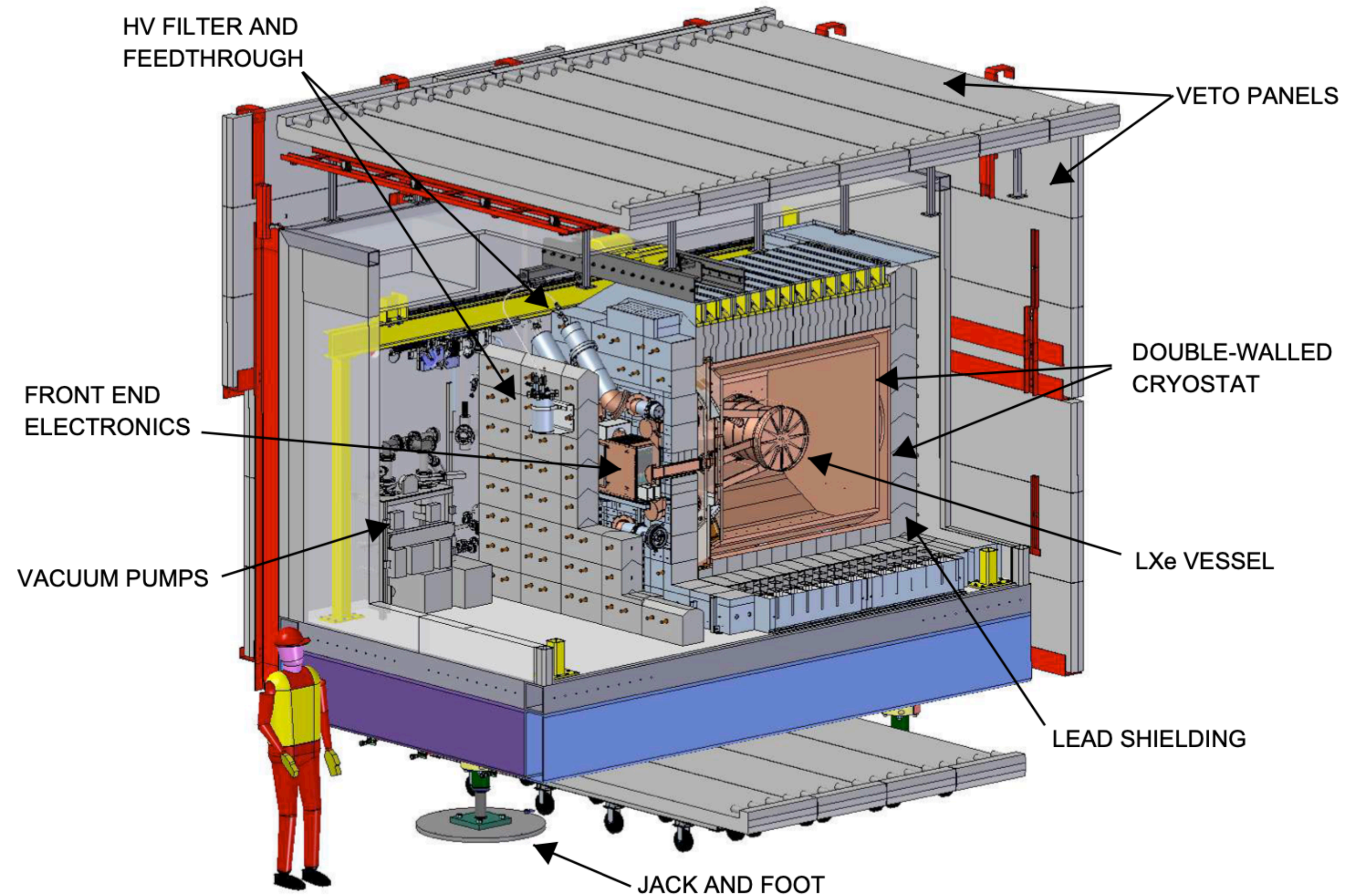
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# The EXO-200 Experiment

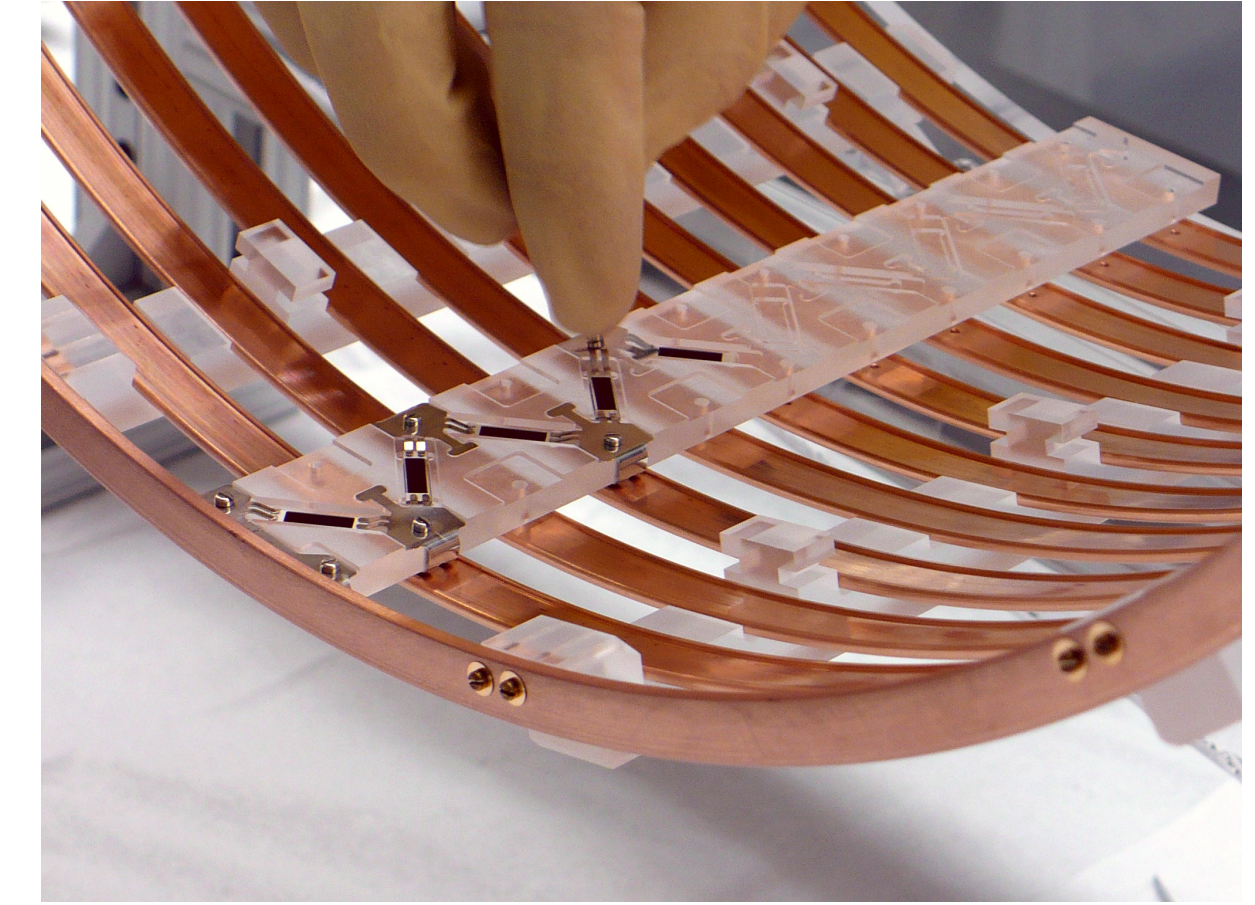
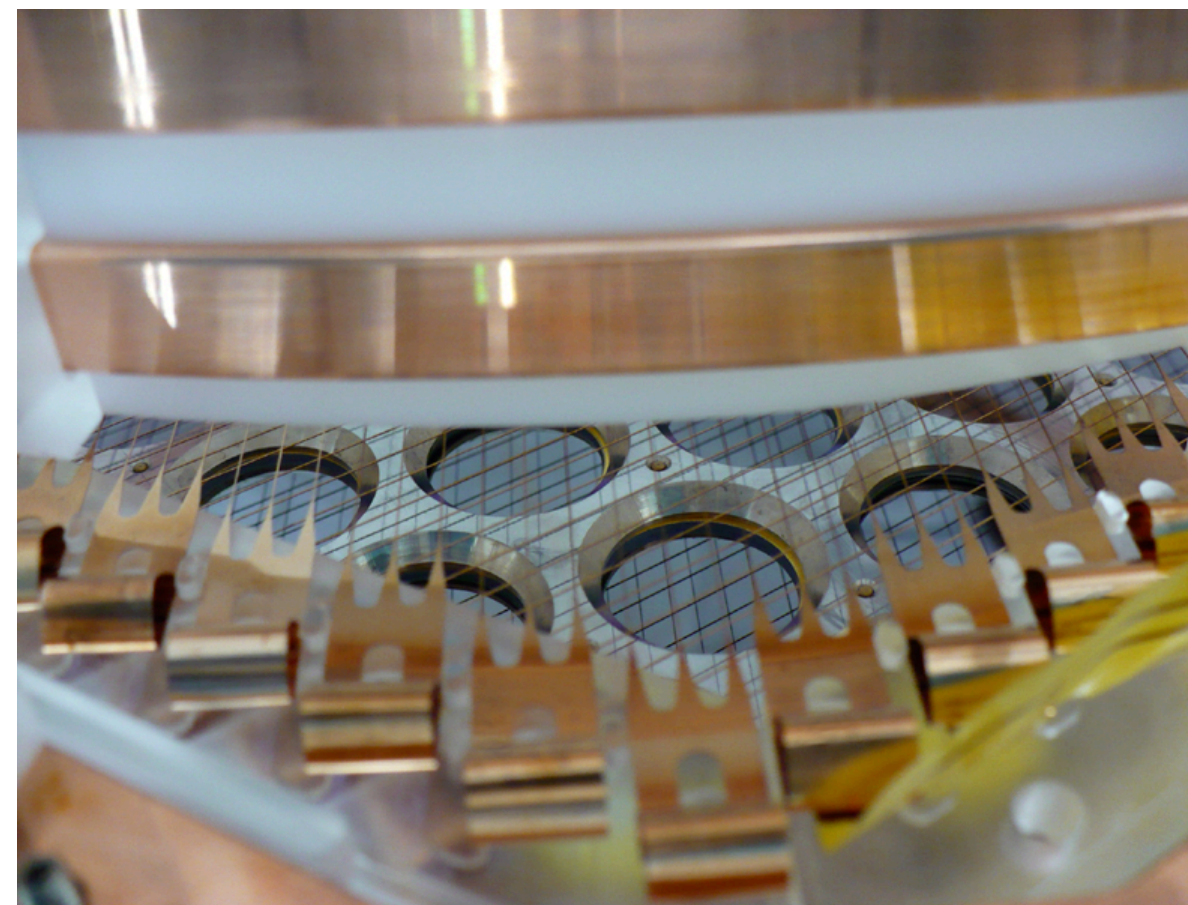
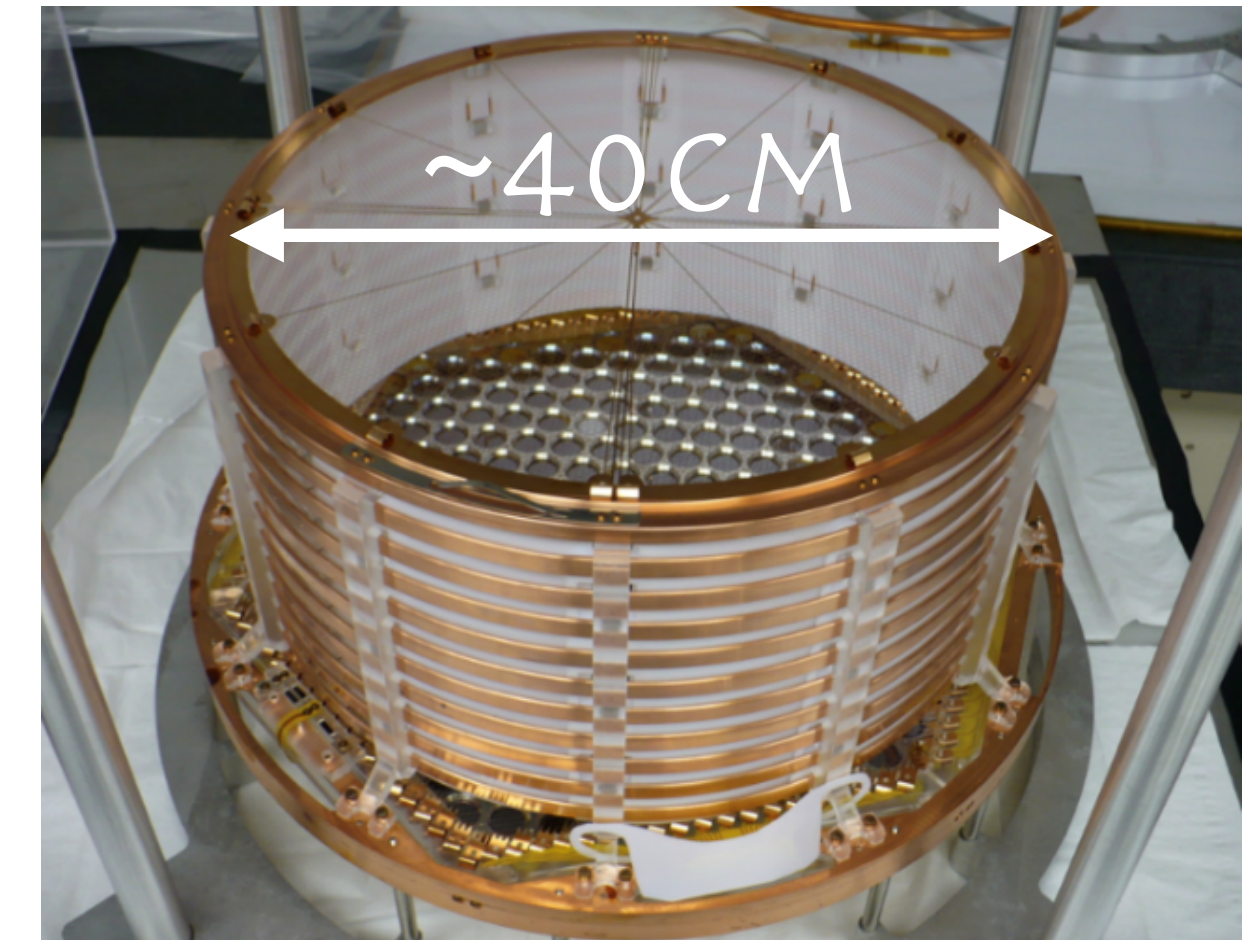
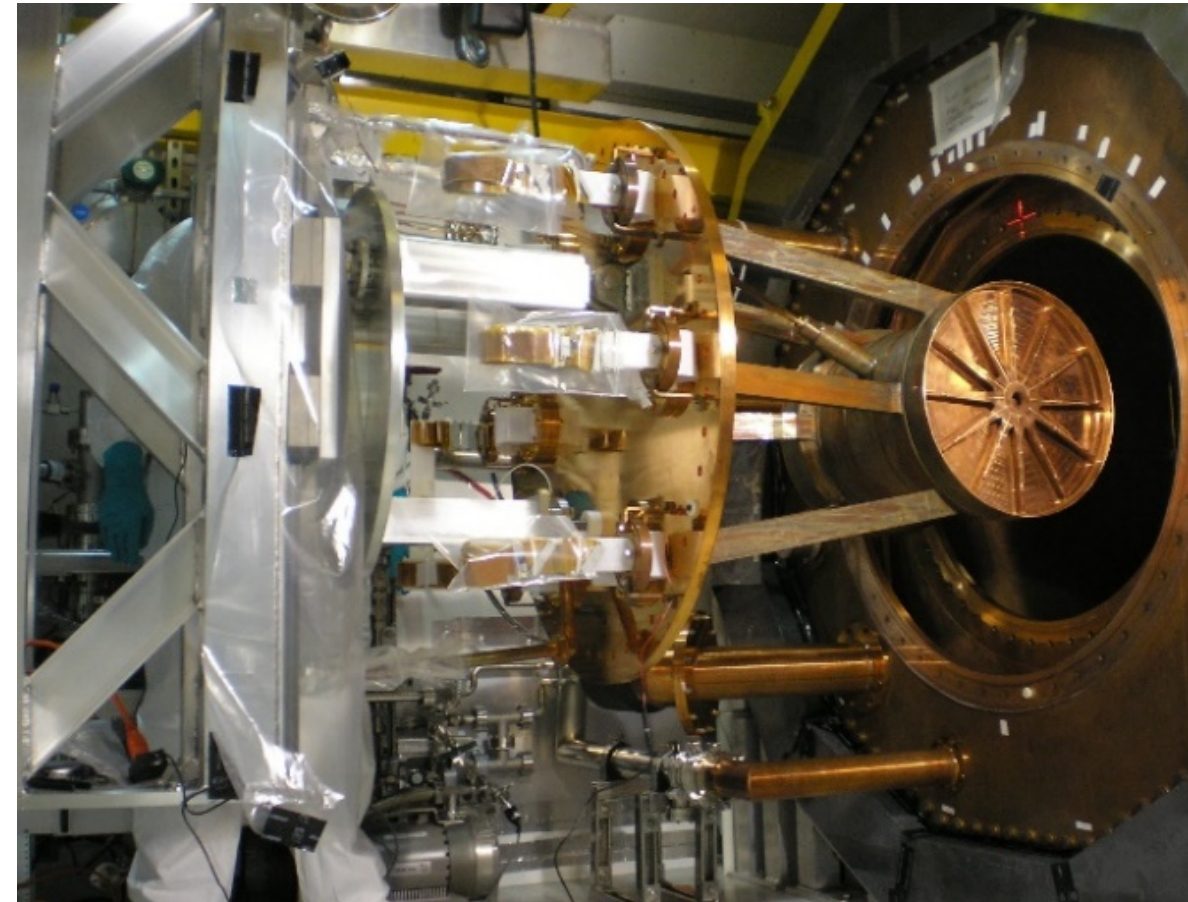
- Primary physics goal:  $0\nu\beta\beta$
- TPC with **175 kg** of LXe enriched to **80 %** in  $^{136}\text{Xe}$
- Two identical back to back TPCs made from radio-pure copper
- Located at Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, NM, USA
- Data taking from Sept. 2011 to Dec. 2018





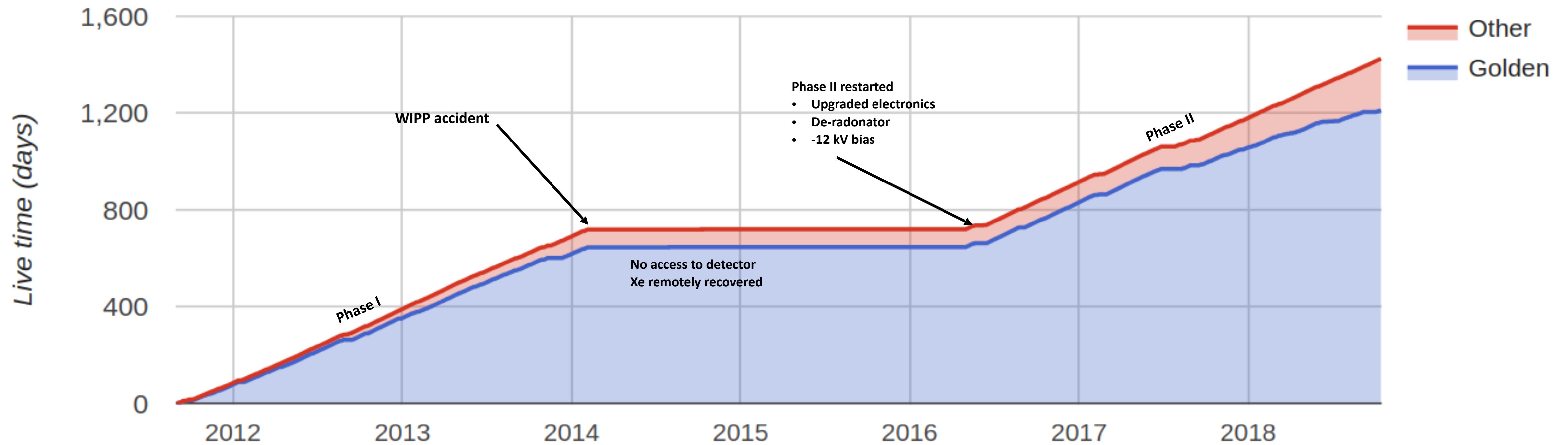
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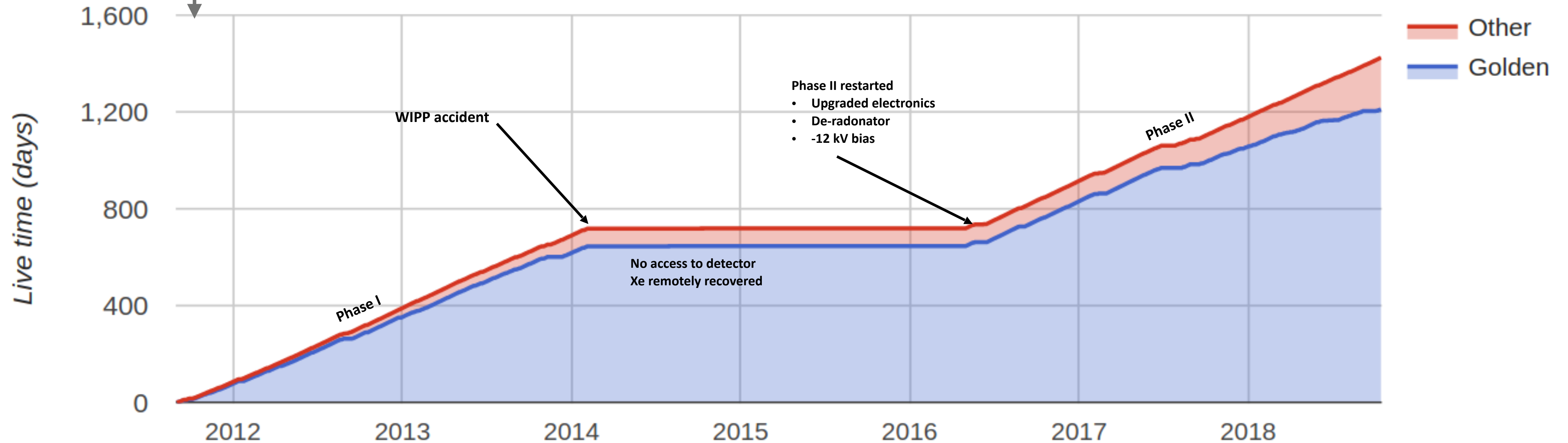
# Timeline and Data Taking





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Observation of Two-Neutrino Double-Beta Decay in  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  with the EXO-200 Detector  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 212501 (2011)

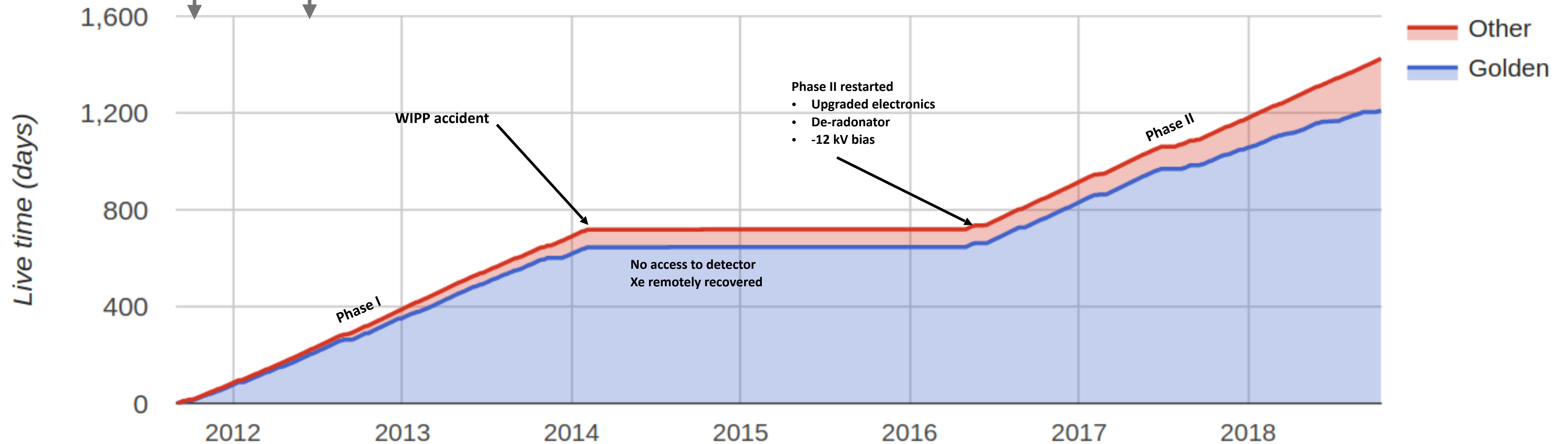




# Timeline and Data Taking

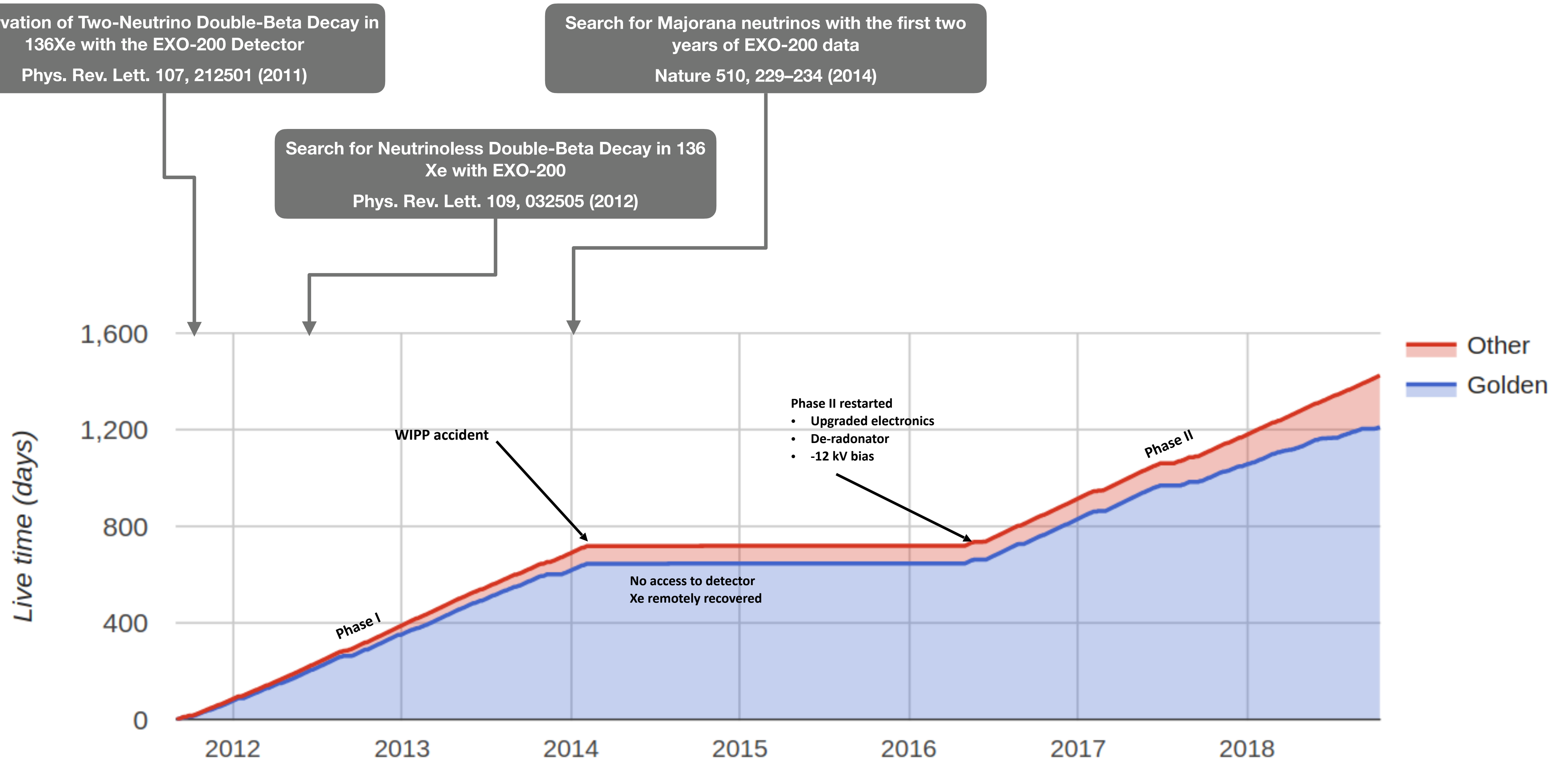
Observation of Two-Neutrino Double-Beta Decay in  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  with the EXO-200 Detector  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 212501 (2011)

Search for Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay in  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  with EXO-200  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 032505 (2012)



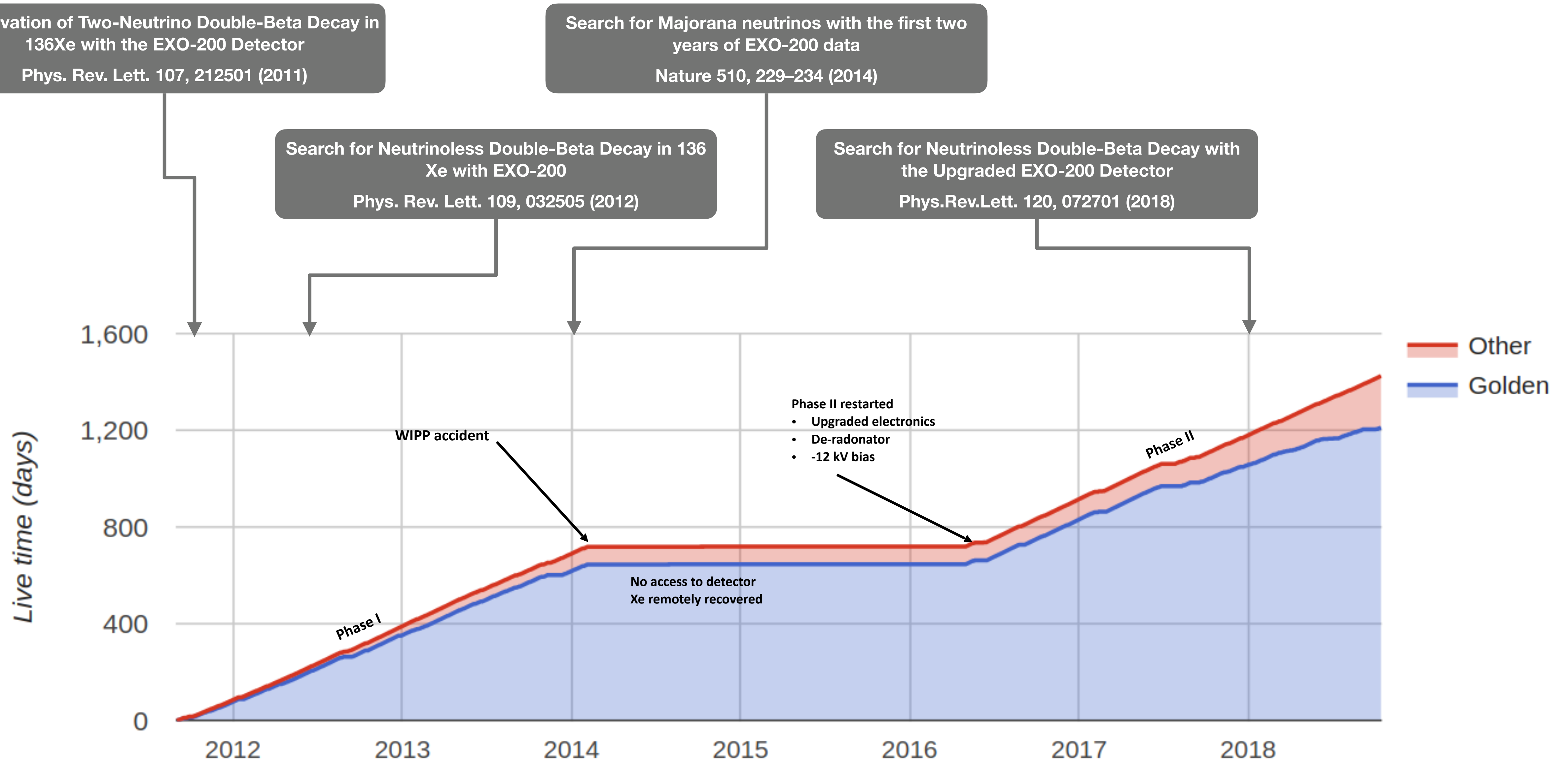


# Timeline and Data Taking



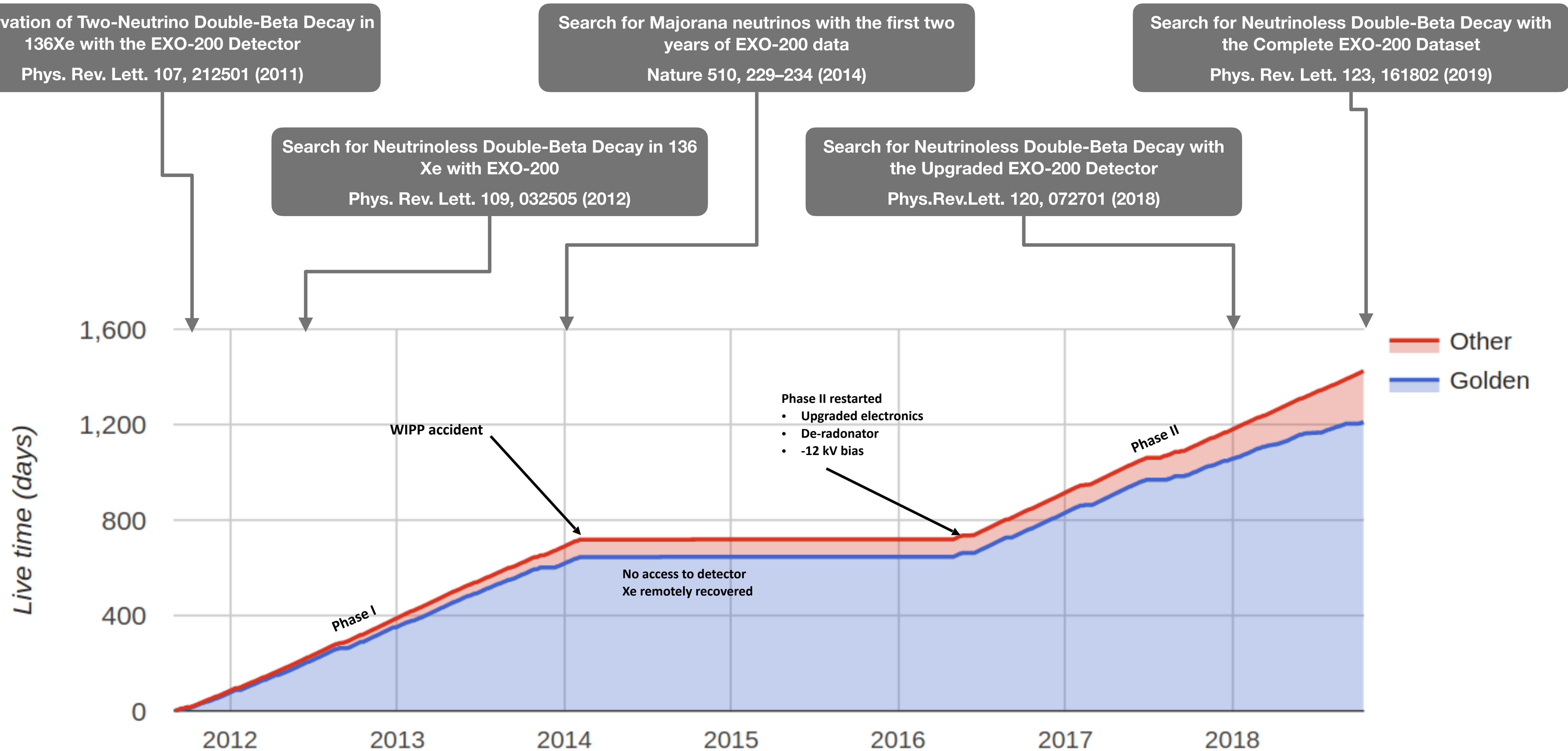


# Timeline and Data Taking





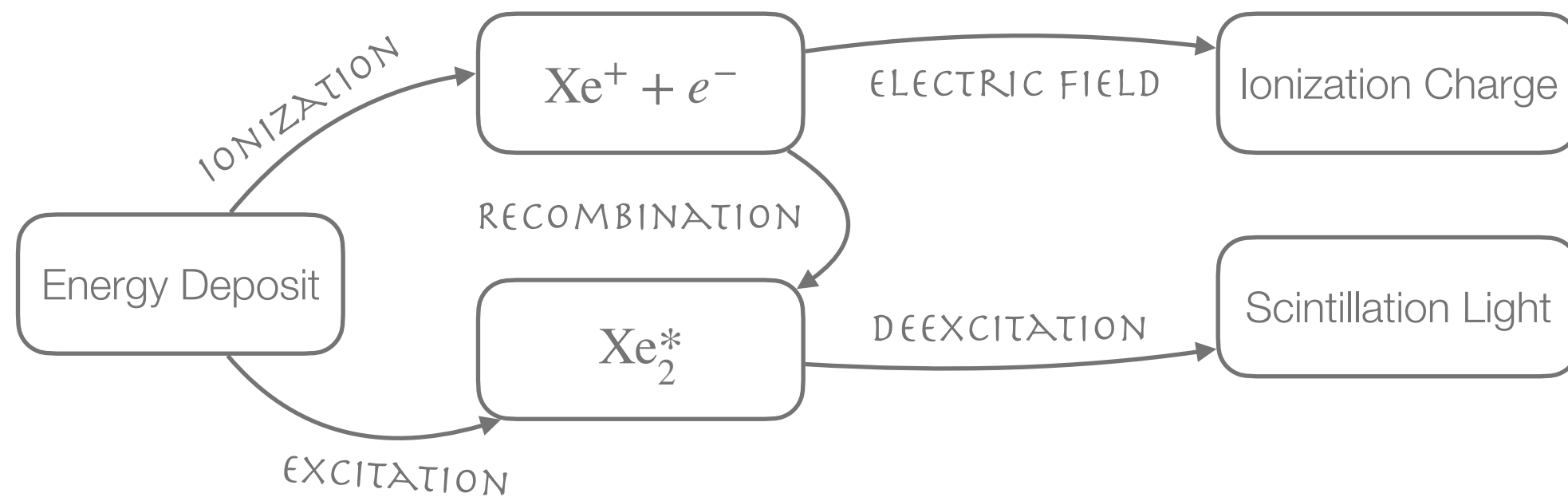
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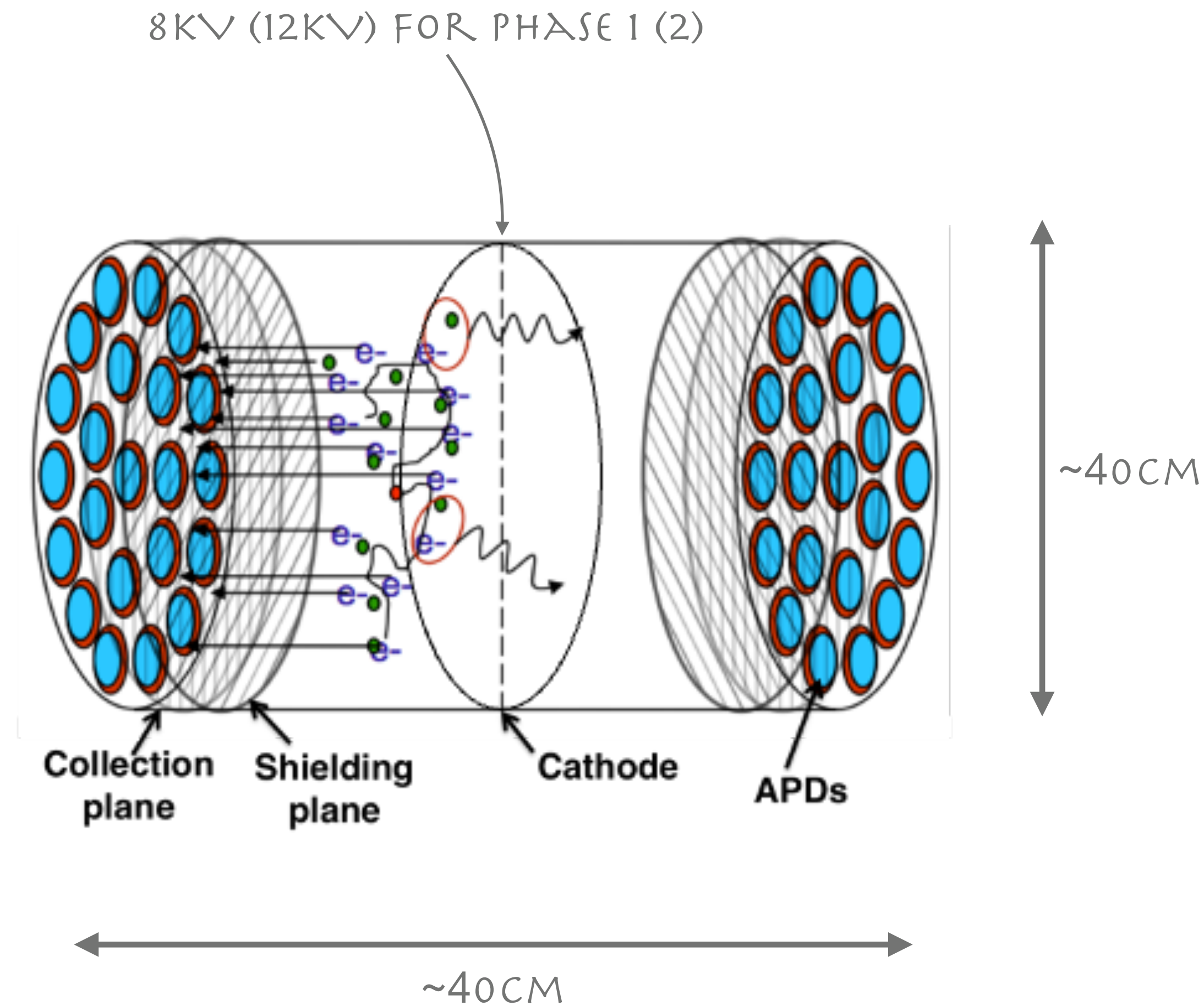


# EXO-200 Time Projection Chamber

- Ionizing radiation will either ionize or excite Xe atoms



- Scintillation light (175nm) are immediately detected by Large Area Avalanche Photo-diodes
- Ionization charge is drifted to cross-wired planes (U and V-wires)
- TPC technologies allows for 3D reconstruction of individual energy deposits
- In EXO-200 we use a multi-dimensional analysis with:



Energy

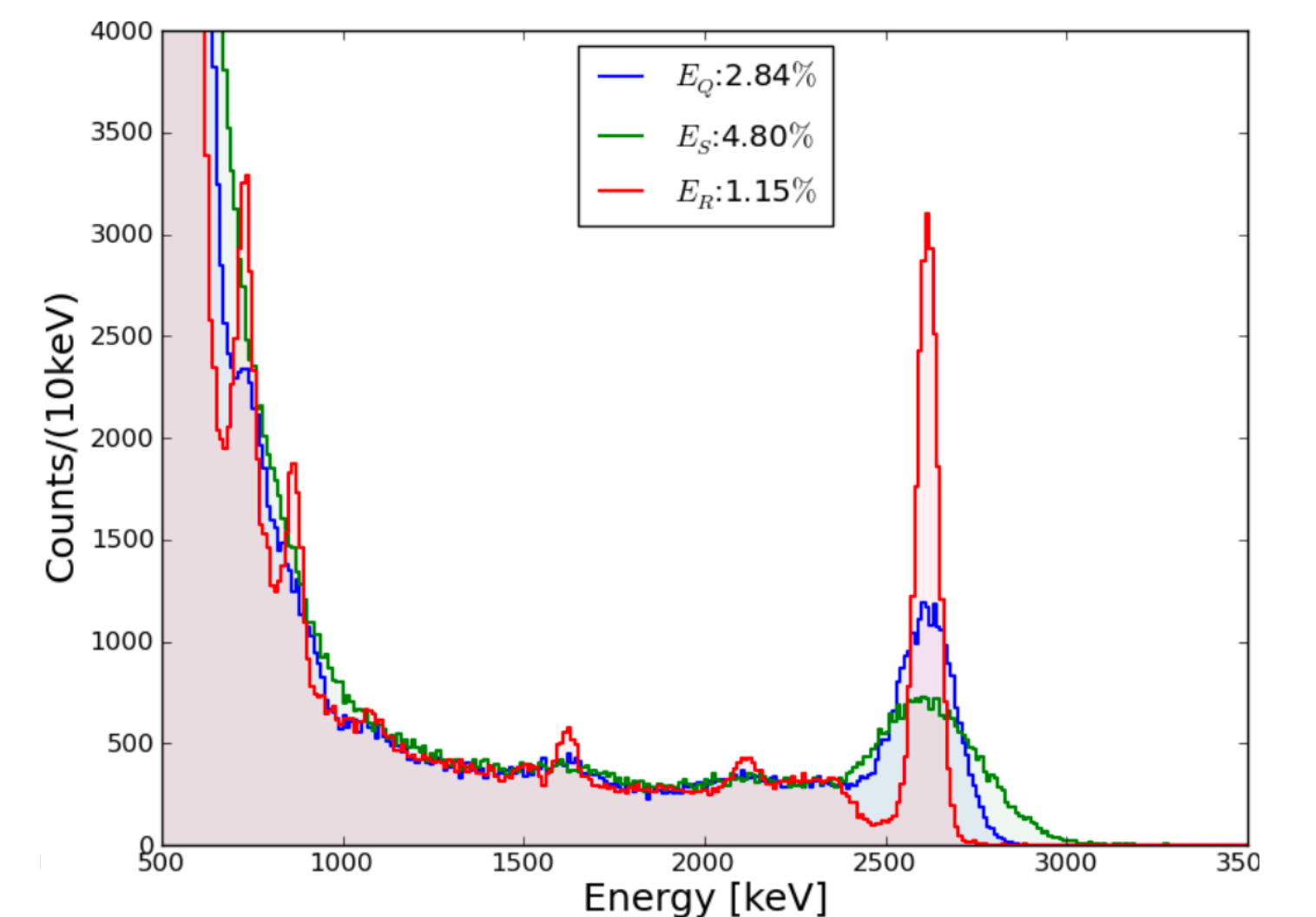
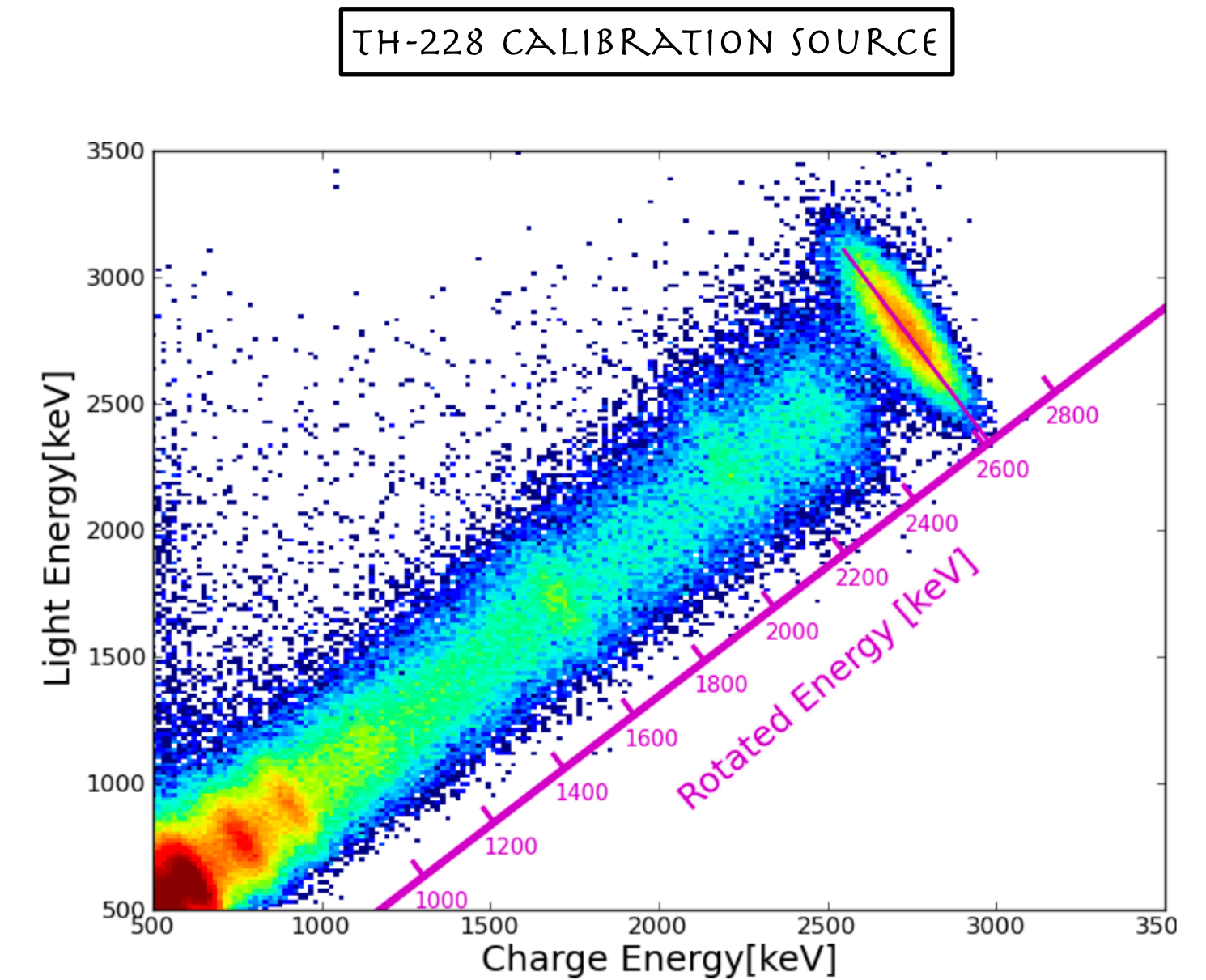
Standoff

Topology



# Energy Measurement in EXO-200

- Anti-correlation between number of light and charge quanta can be exploited for improved energy resolution
  - Phase I:  $(1.35 \pm 0.09) \%$
  - Phase II:  $(1.15 \pm 0.02) \%$
- Main improvement comes from
  - Increased high voltage (more charge than light)
  - Improved front-end electronics and software-based de-noising of the light channel
- Energy resolution makes  $2\nu\beta\beta$  background in the ROI negligible

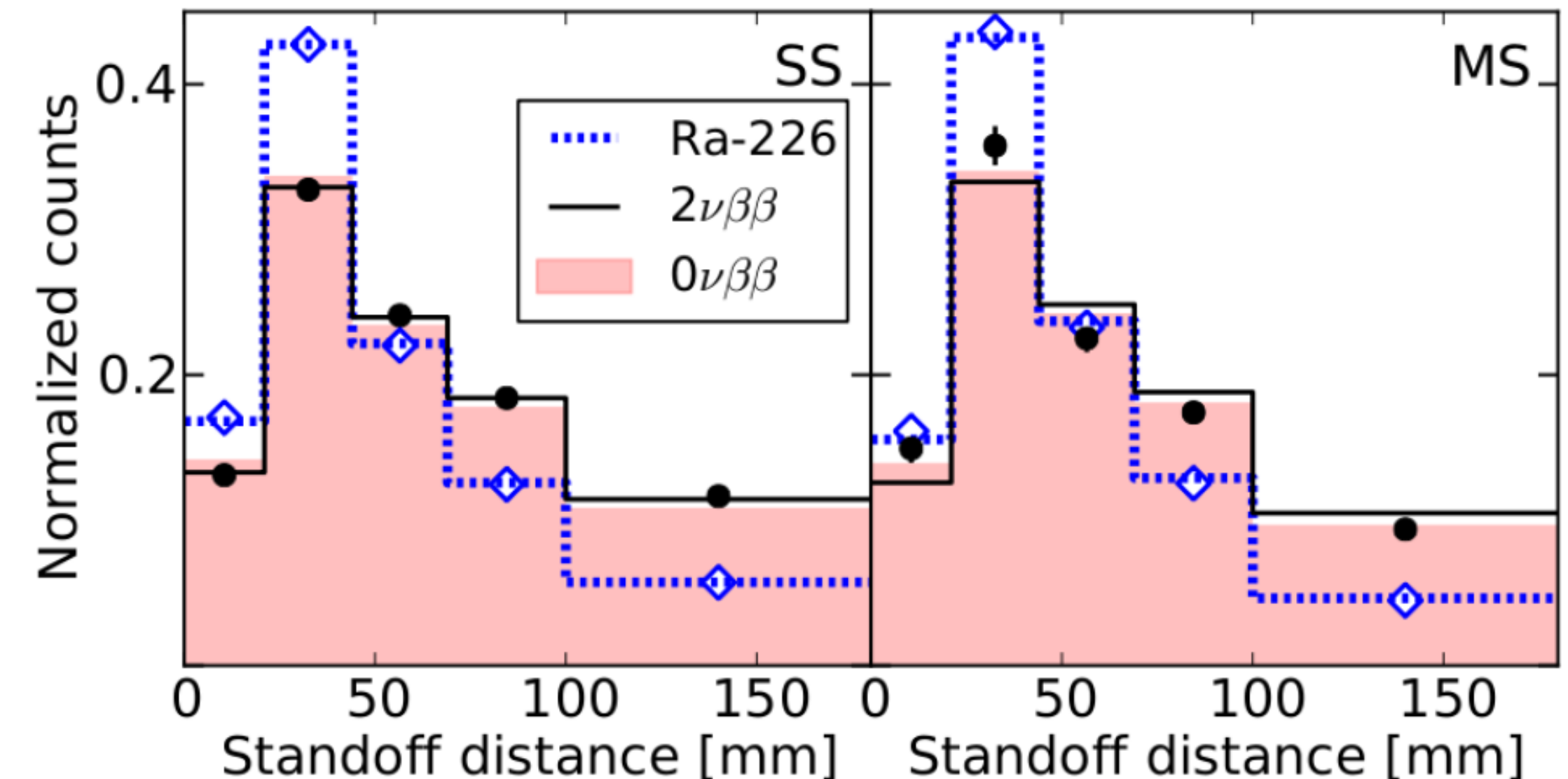
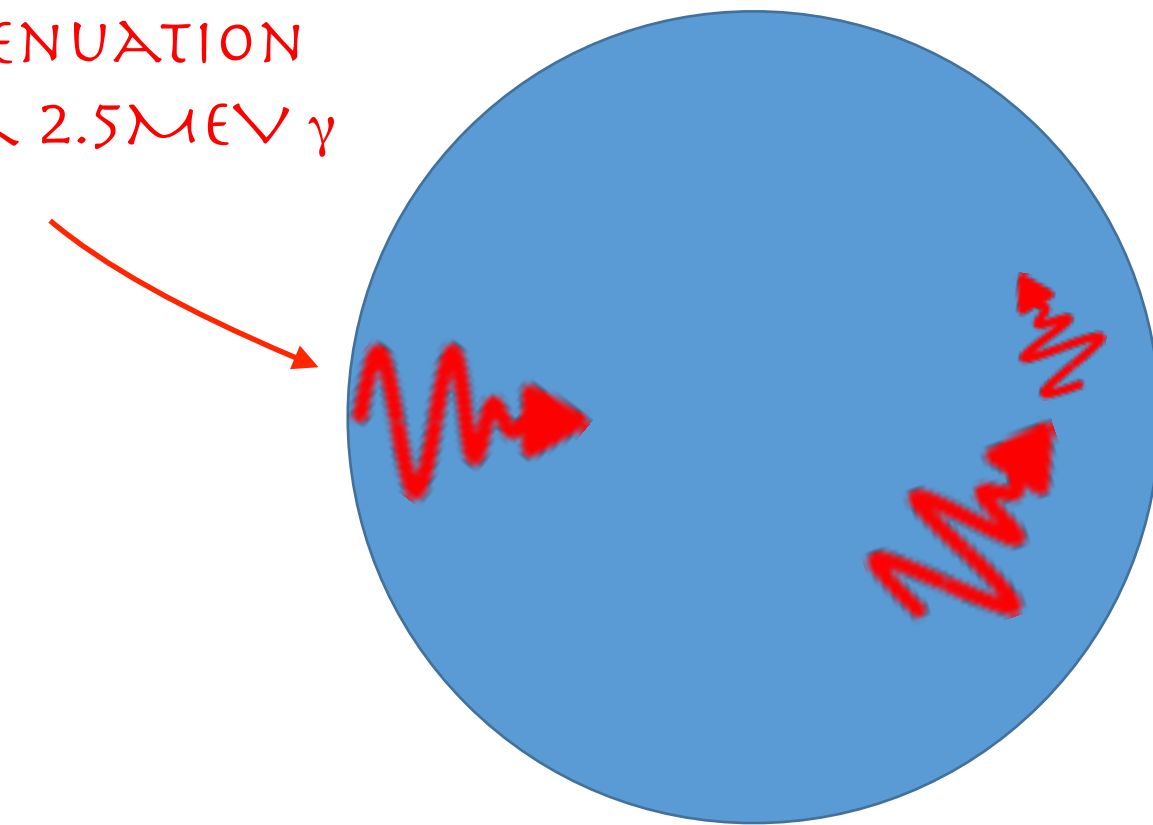




# Spatial Distribution of Events

- The distance to the closest detector (standoff) edge helps discriminate between
  - External  $\gamma$ -backgrounds originating from the detector material
  - Uniformly distributed  $0\nu\beta\beta$
- Self-shielding of LXe provides
  - Careful measurement of backgrounds in the outer parts
  - A more radio-pure inner region

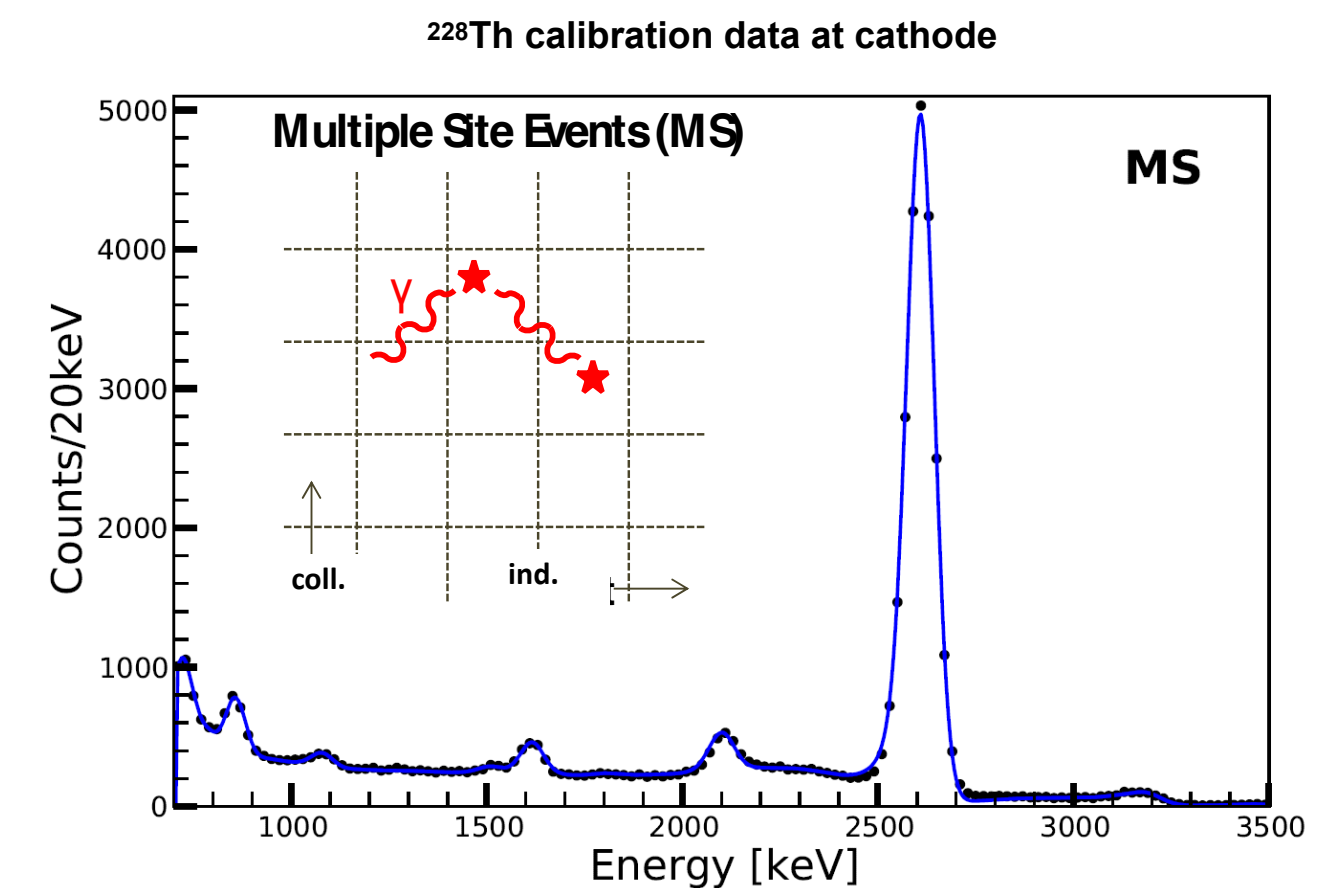
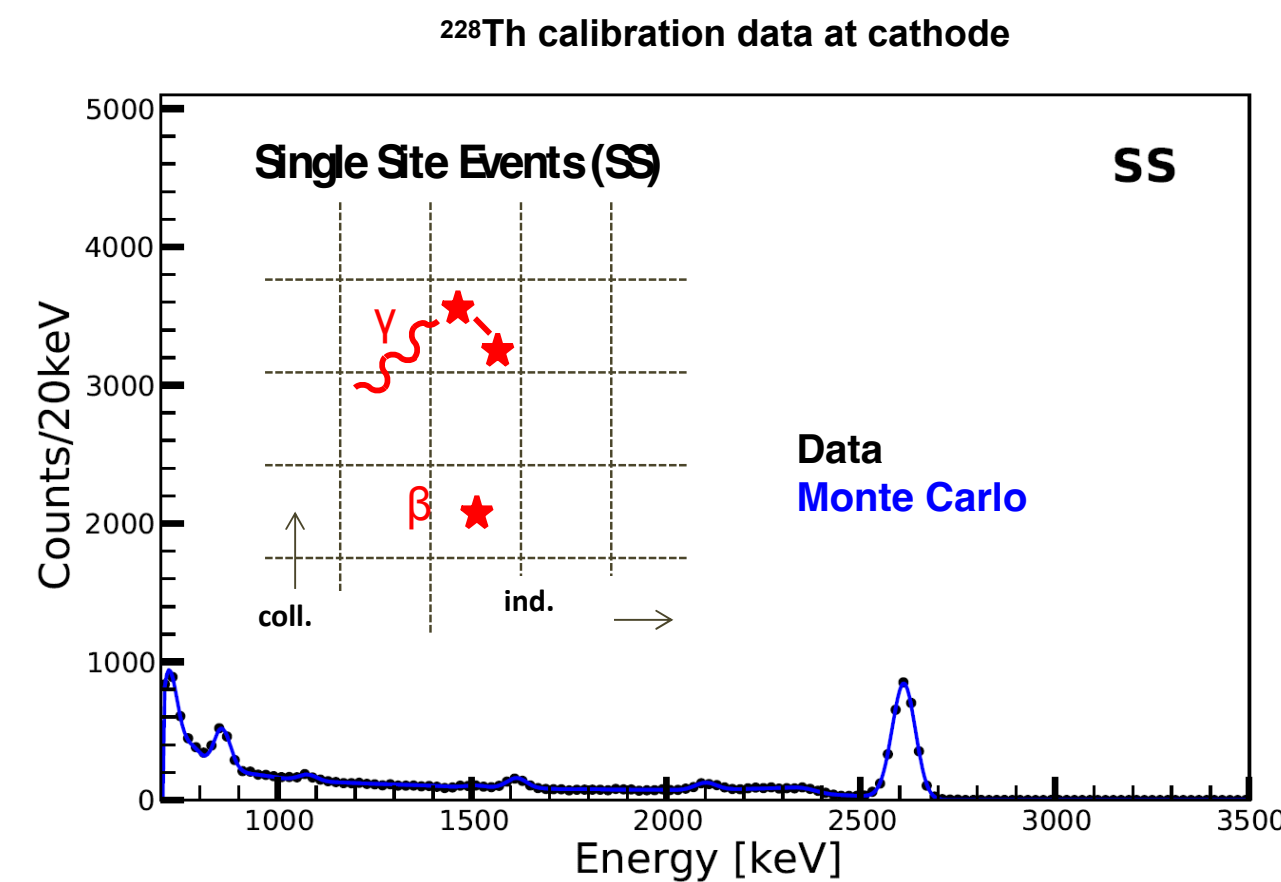
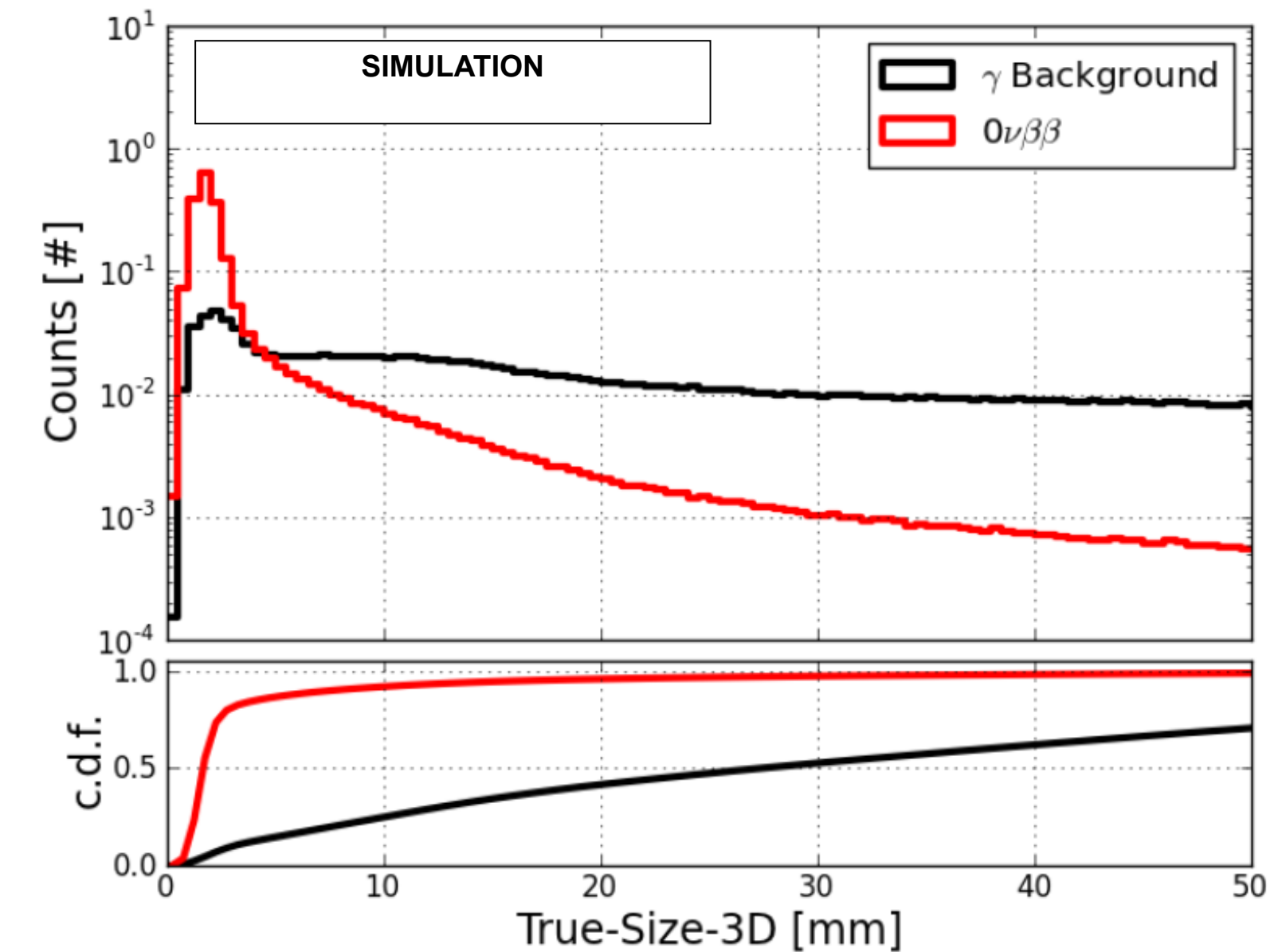
8.5CM ATTENUATION LENGTH FOR 2.5MEV  $\gamma$





# Topological Discrimination

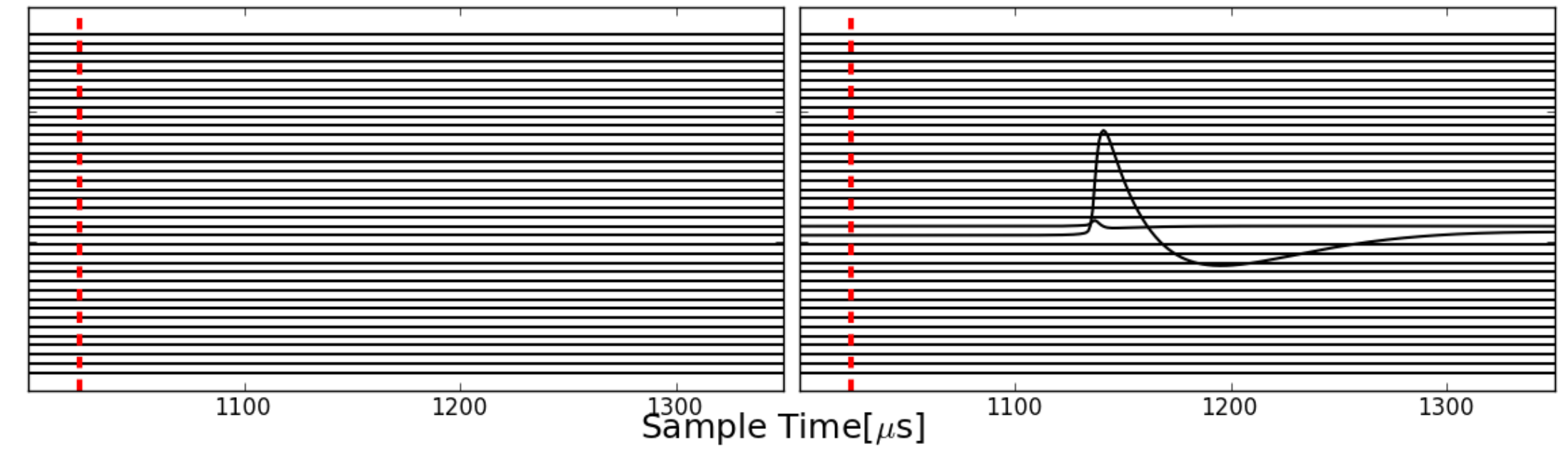
- Event topology can be used to separate signal from background
- $0\nu\beta\beta$  are spatially contained (single-site)
- $\gamma$ -backgrounds at the same energy predominantly undergo Compton-scattering (multi-site)
- Fraction of single-sited  $\gamma$ -background at the Q-value is  $\sim 15\%$





# Deep Neural Network Based Discriminator

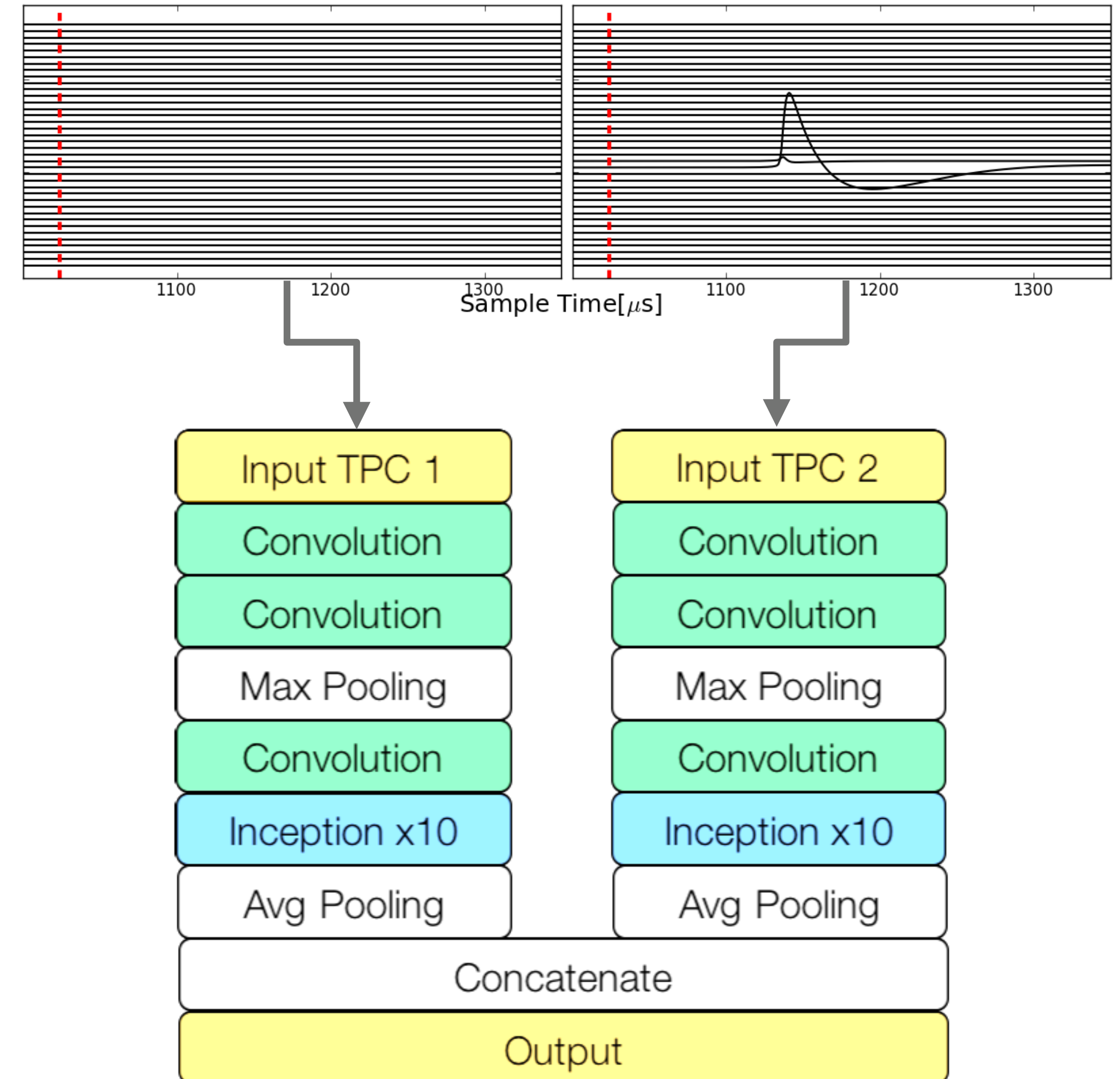
- Demonstrated improved energy reconstruction with DNN: JINST 13 (2018) no.08, P08023
- Use waveform images of U-wire signals
- DNN scores “signal-likeness” of each event





# Deep Neural Network Based Discriminator

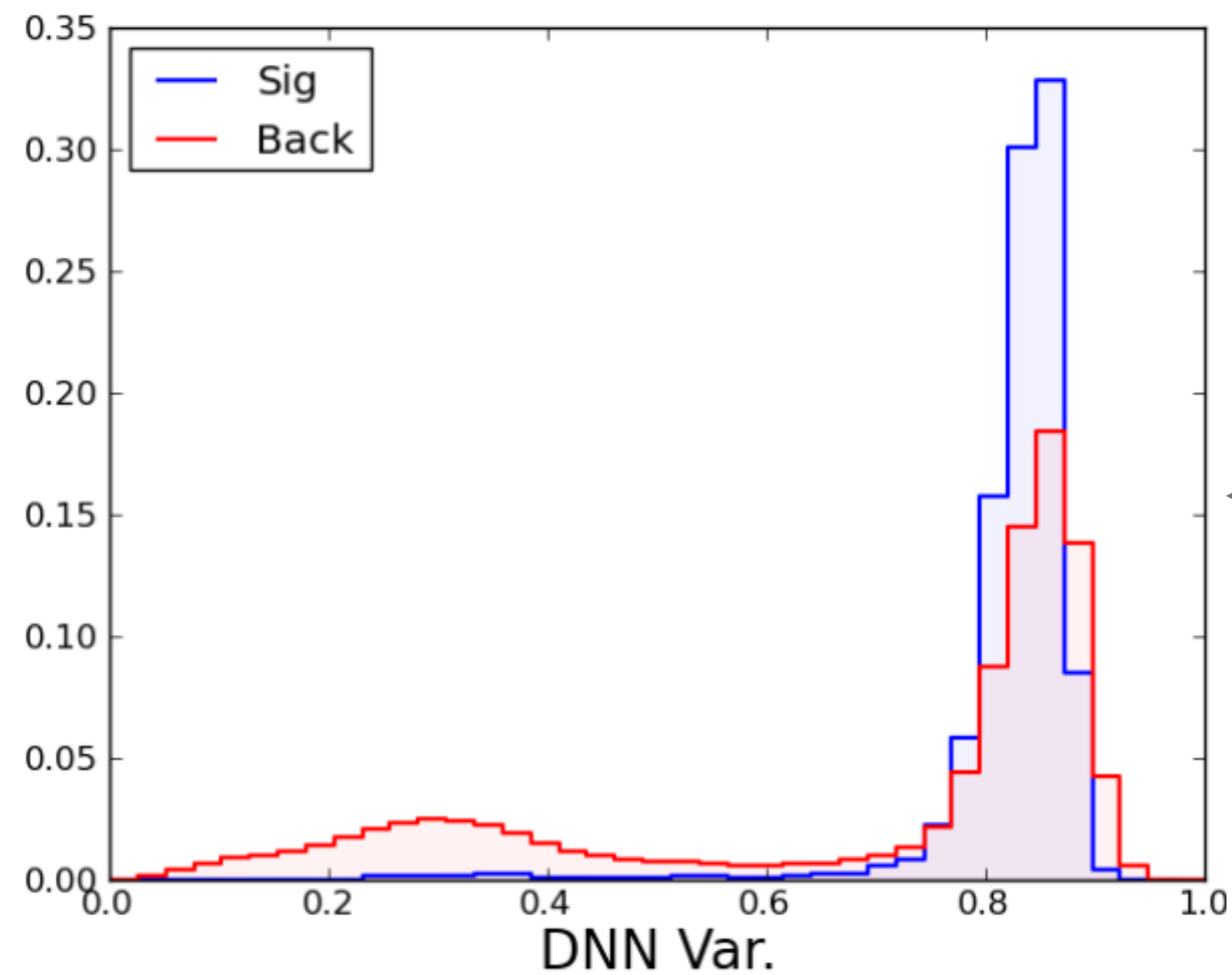
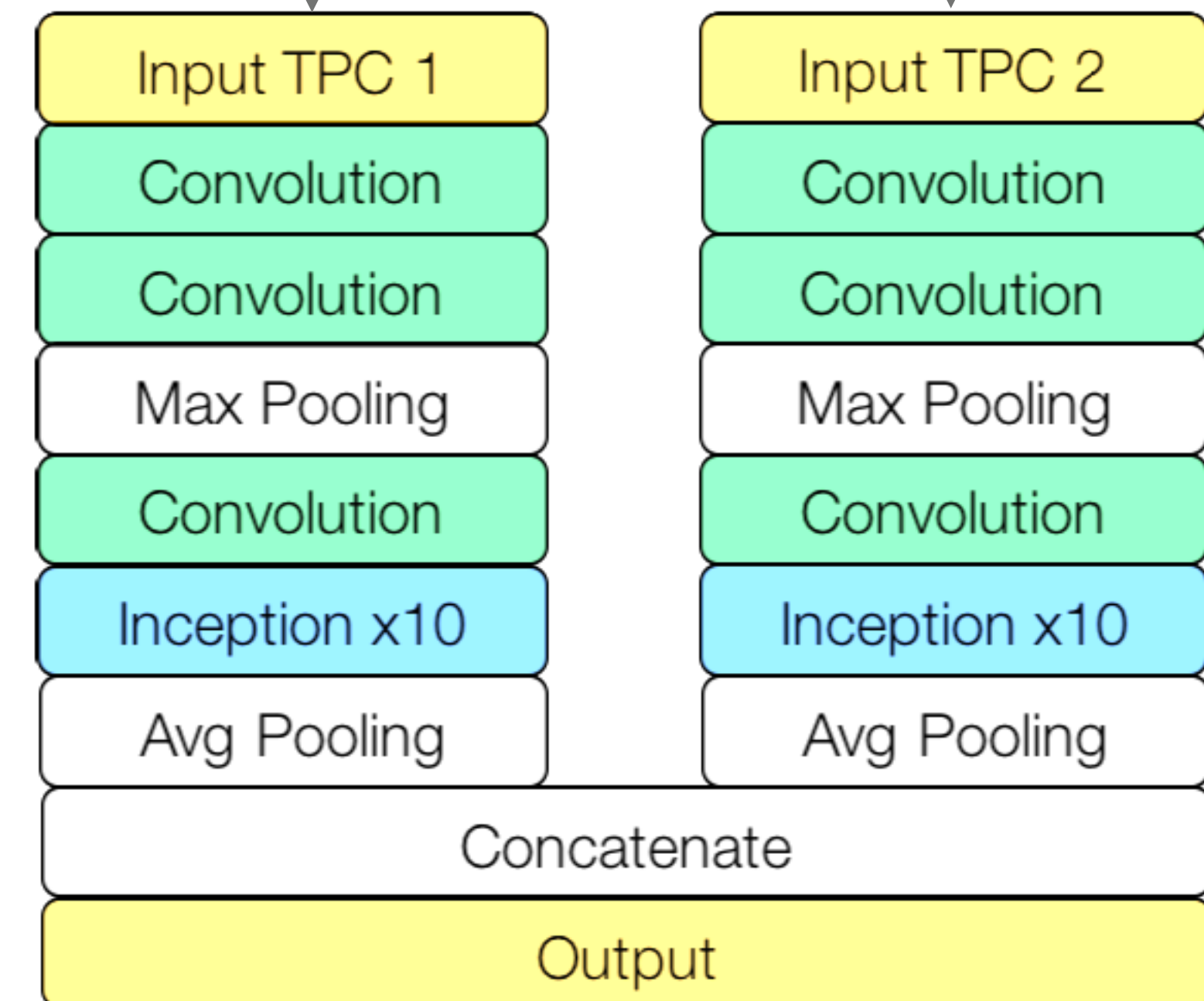
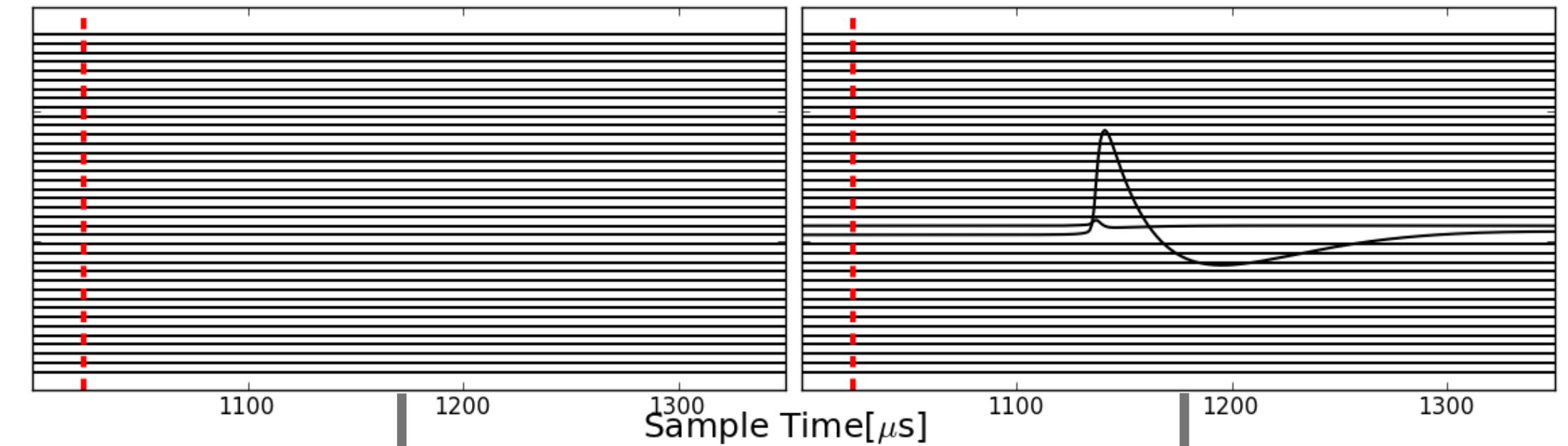
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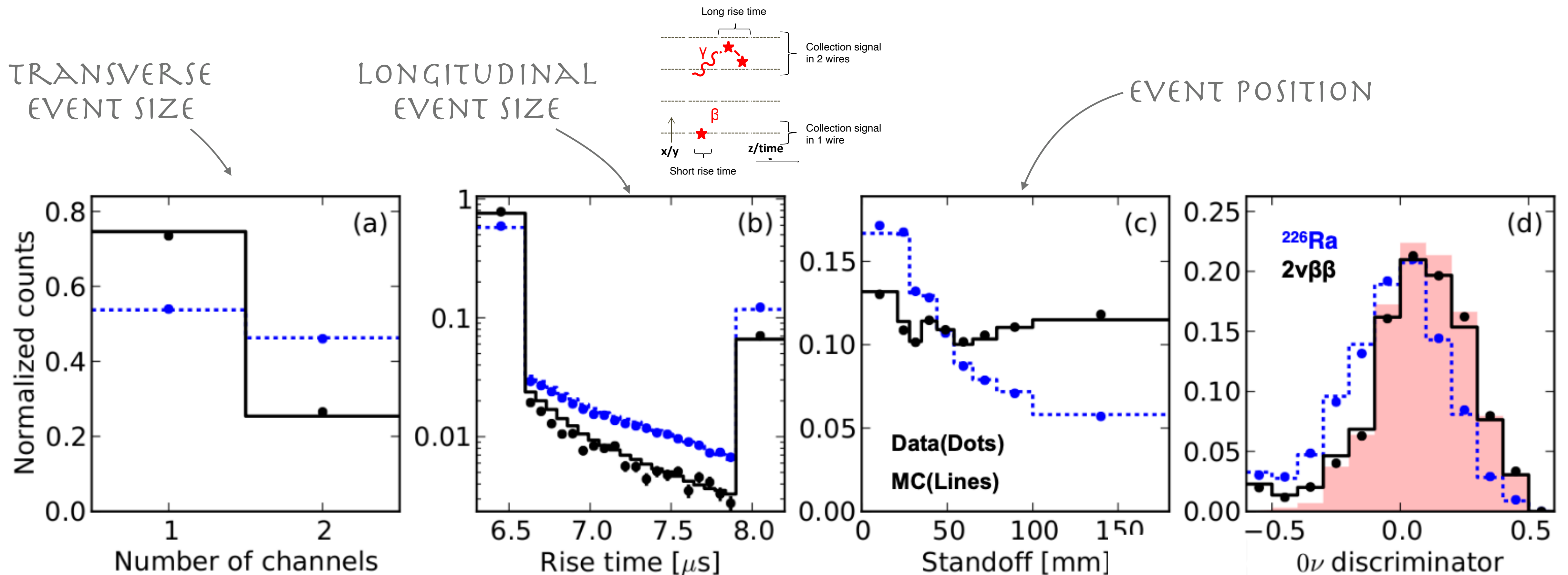


# Boosted Decision Tree Discriminator (Single-Site)

- Similar sensitivity to within  $\sim 3\%$  with a more traditional BDT discriminator

### Separate BDT for MS:

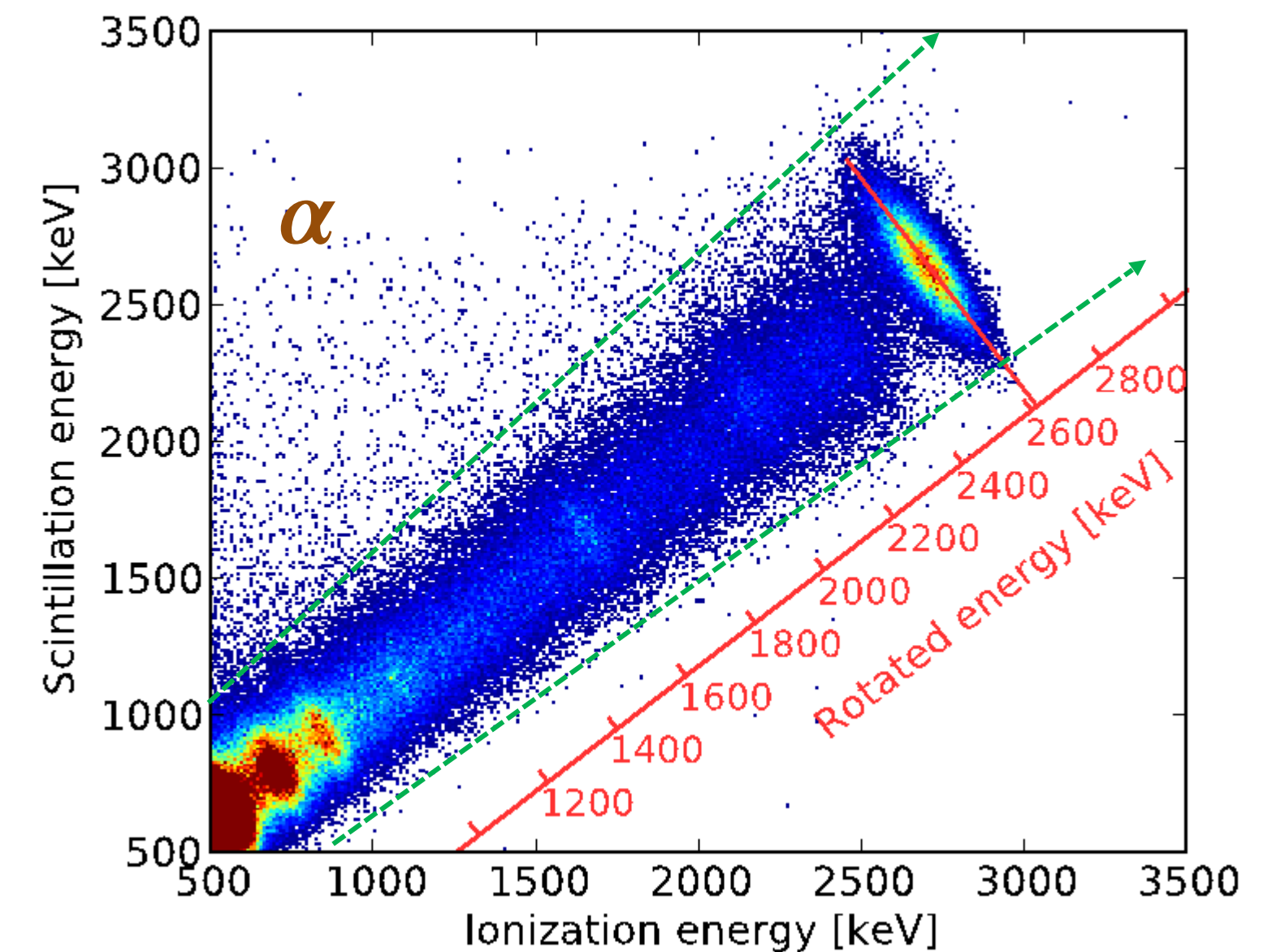
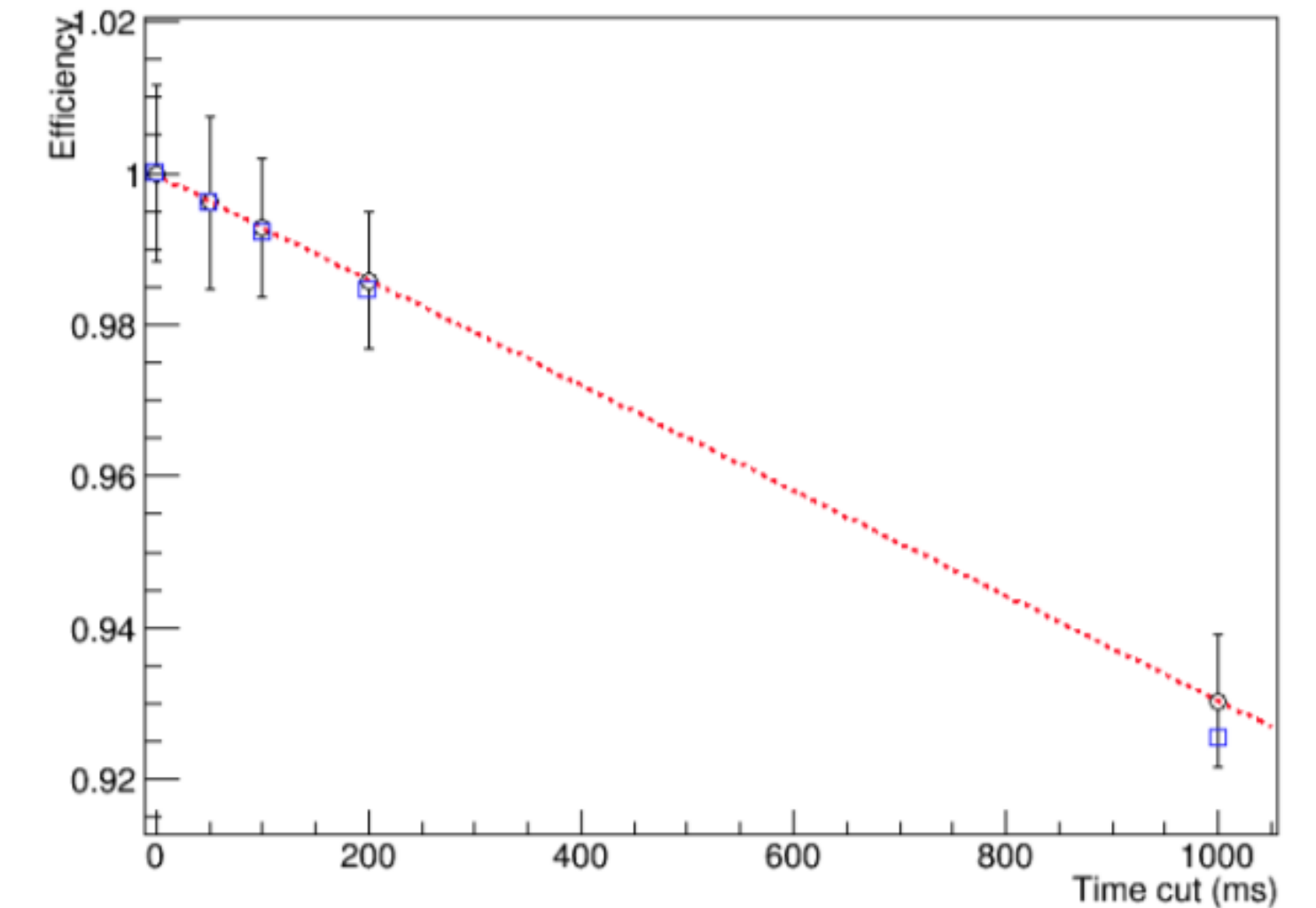
- Number of Energy Deposits
- Energy Distribution
- Spatial Spread





# Other Analysis Cuts

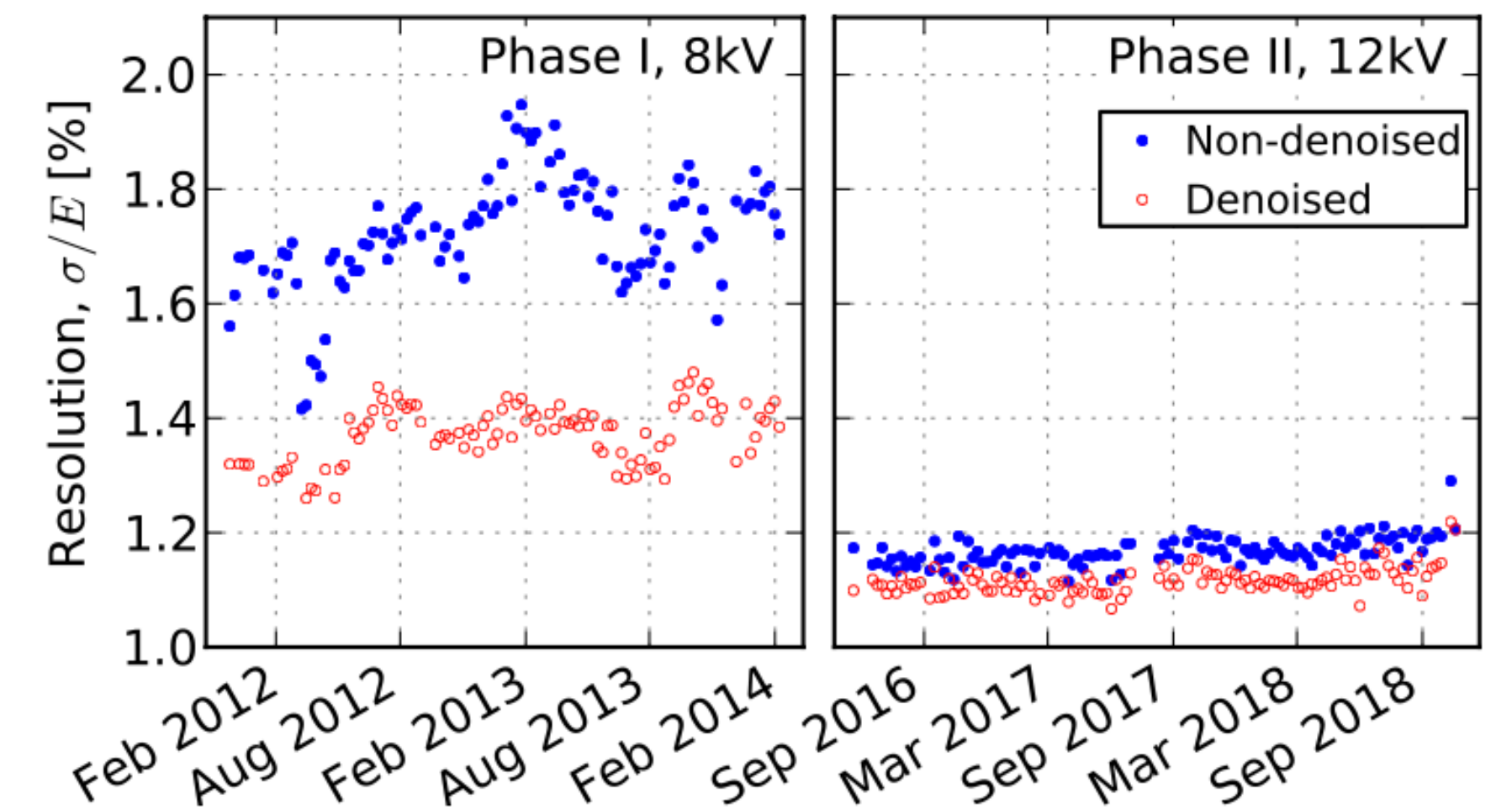
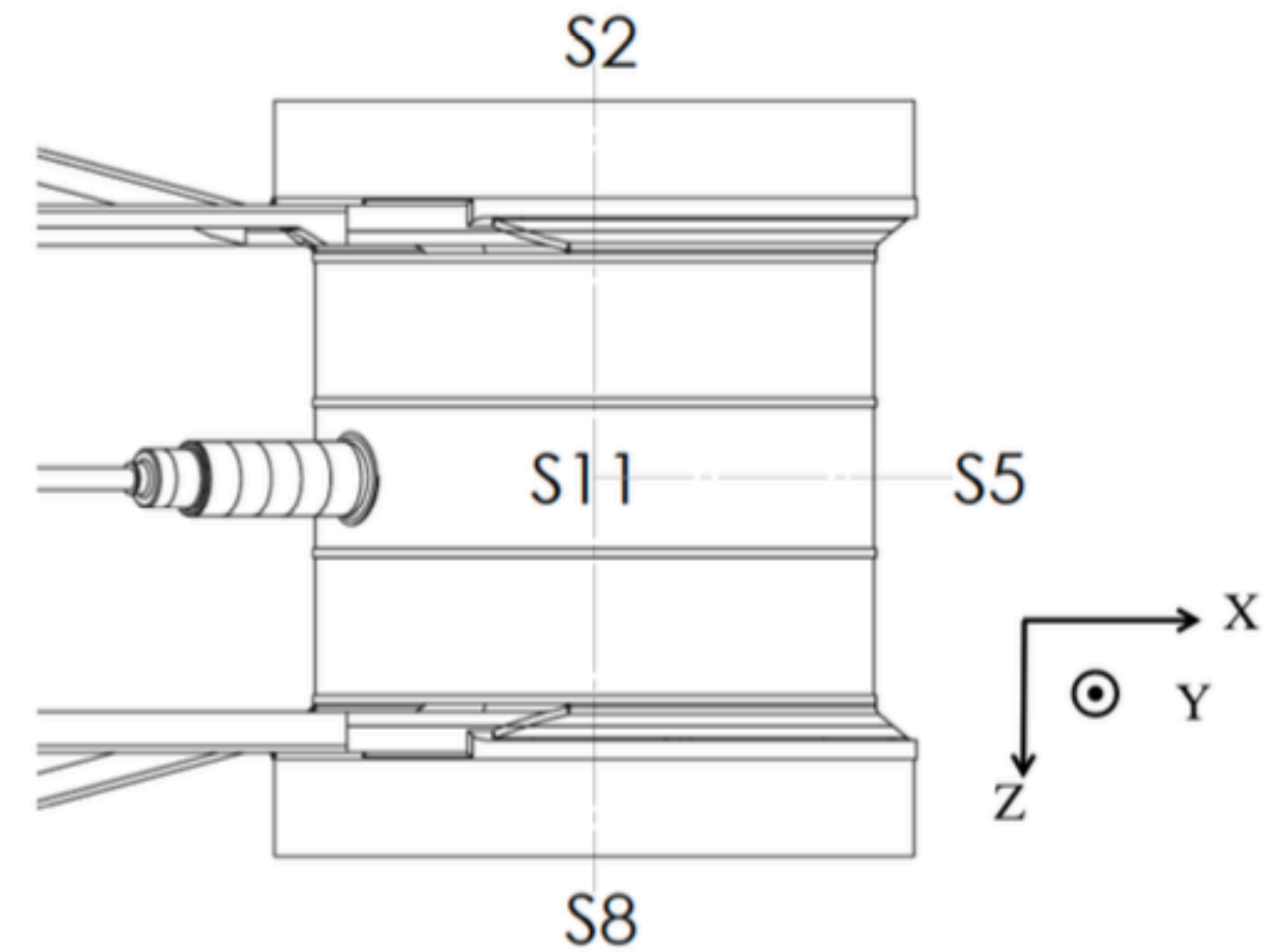
- Require **60 %** of total energy to be fully 3D reconstructed (U,V and APD signal)
- Events within a **0.1 s** coincidence window are discarded (BiPo)
- Cut on the ratio of light and charge removes
  - $\alpha$ -particle with nearly 100% efficiency
  - Poorly reconstructed  $\beta$ 's and  $\gamma$ 's
- Overall signal efficiency:
  - $\epsilon = (97.8 \pm 3.0) \%$  for Phase I
  - $\epsilon = (96.4 \pm 3.0) \%$  for Phase II





# Detector Calibration

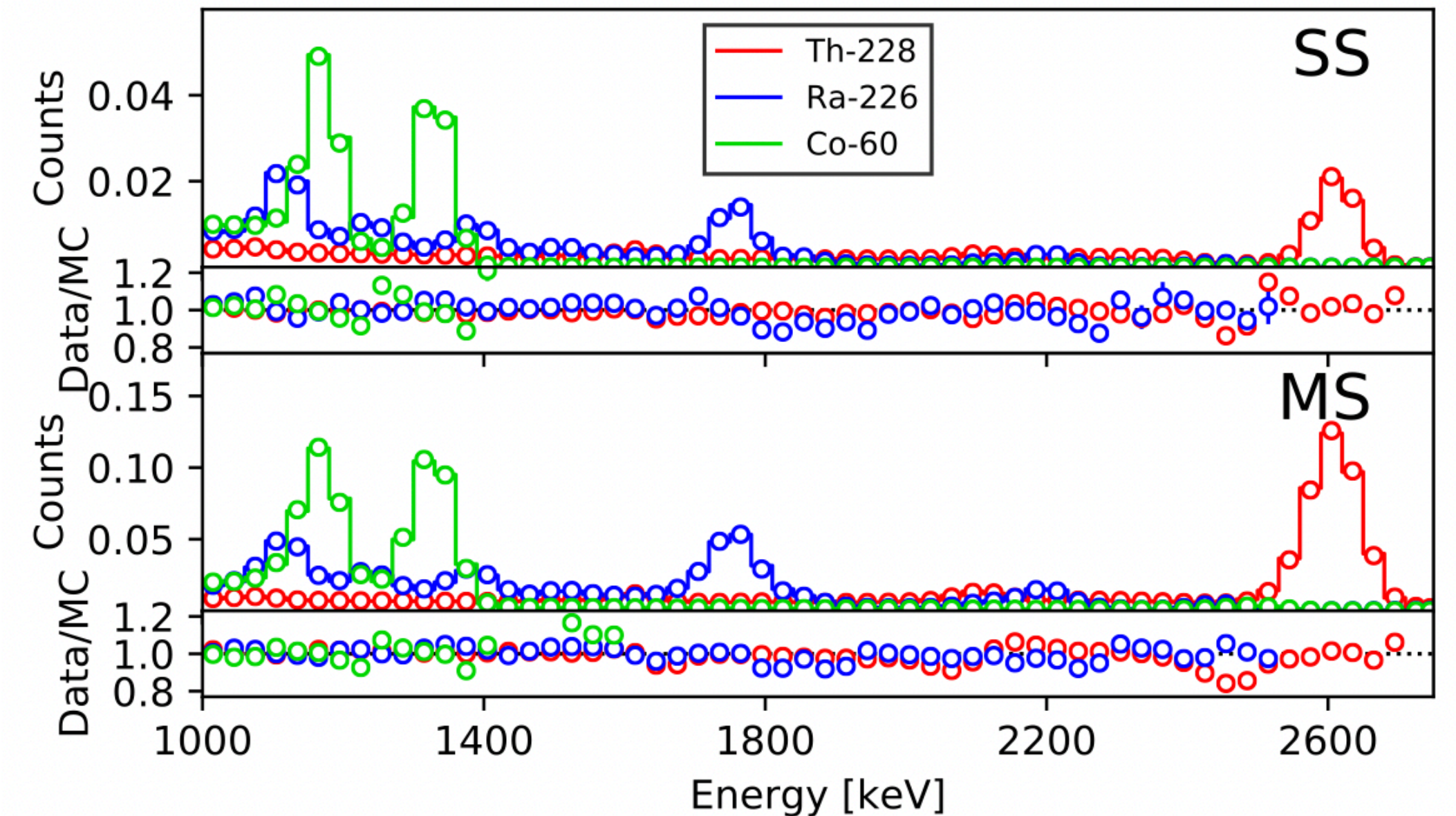
- Periodically position calibration sources near the detector using  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{226}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Th}$
- Monitor detector performance
- Calibrate the energy scale
- Calibrate the energy resolution
- Measure the electron lifetime





# Data/MC Agreement and Systematic Errors

- We compare our MC prediction to the data from source calibration runs
- Systematic from shape disagreements is propagated into our likelihood fit as a Gaussian constraints
- Constrain SS-fraction
- Energy scale error
- Error on signal detection efficiency estimated from comparison between MC and low background data

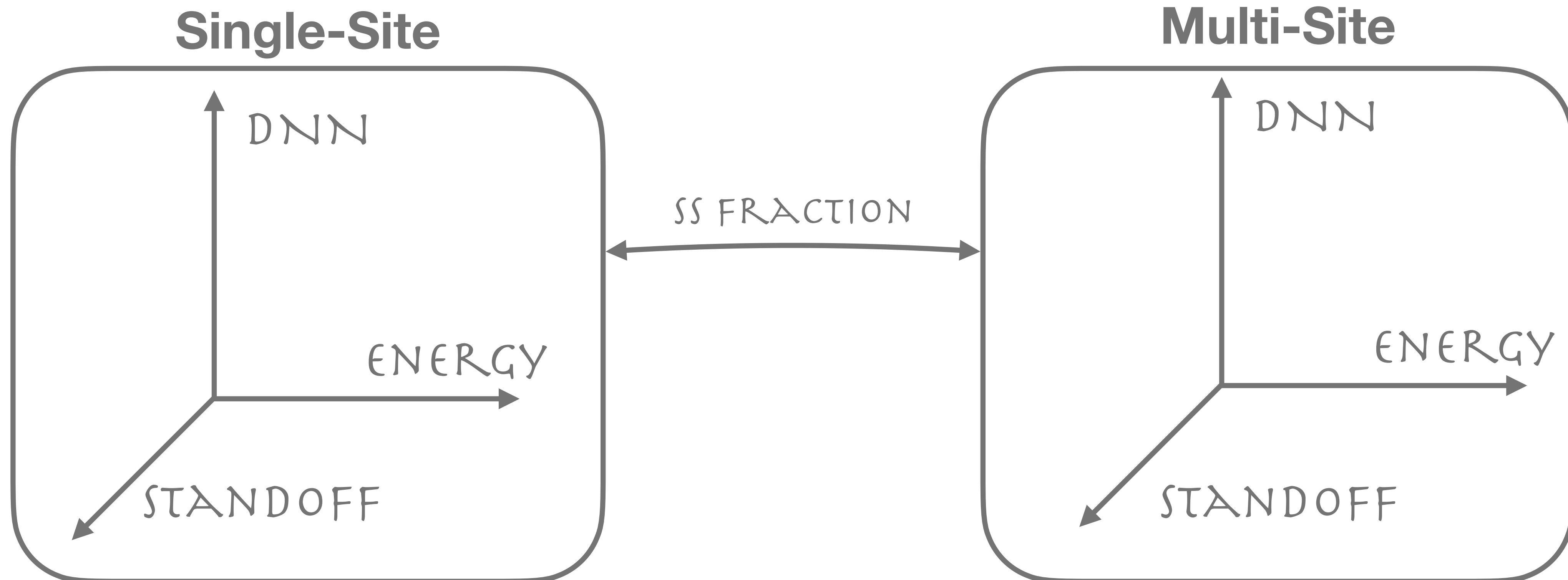


Source	Phase I	Phase II
Background errors		
Spectral shape agreement	5.8%	4.4%
Background model	4.0%	4.6%
Other [8]	1.5%	1.2%
<b>Total error</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Signal detection efficiency		
Fiducial volume	2.8%	2.6%
Partial 3D cut	< 0.4%	< 0.4%
Light-to-charge ratio	0.9%	0.9%
De-noising mis-rec	-	1.0%
Other [13]	< 1.0%	< 1.0%
<b>Total error</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>



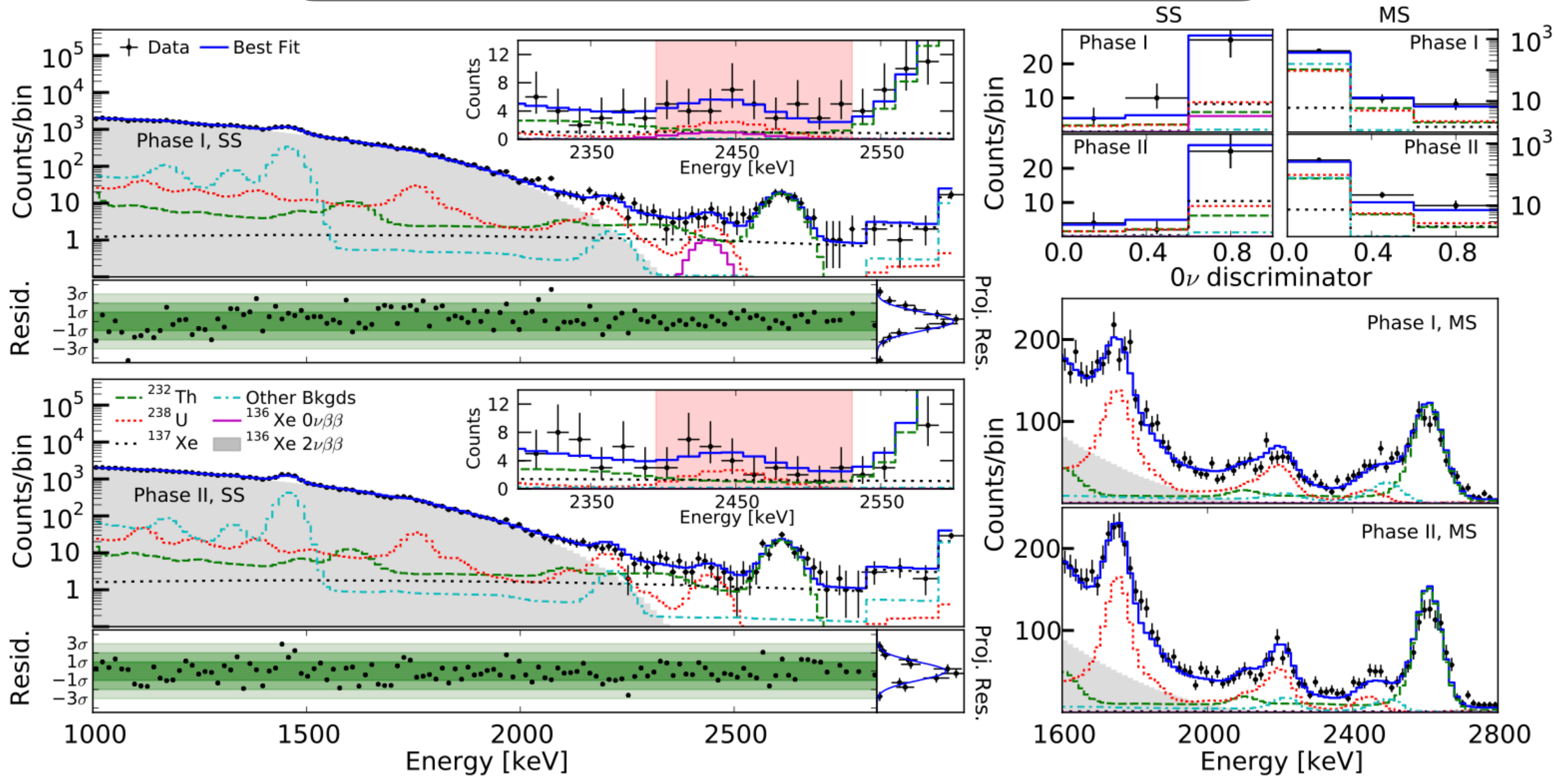
# Multi-Dimensional Likelihood Analysis

- Perform a Frequentist analysis and minimize negative log-likelihood:  $\mathcal{L} = -\ln L + G_{\text{constr.}}$
- $\sim 25\%$  improvement in sensitivity over Energy + SS/MS only fit (mainly from DNN)



# EXO-200 Final Result

No statistically significant evidence for  $0\nu\beta\beta$  is observed





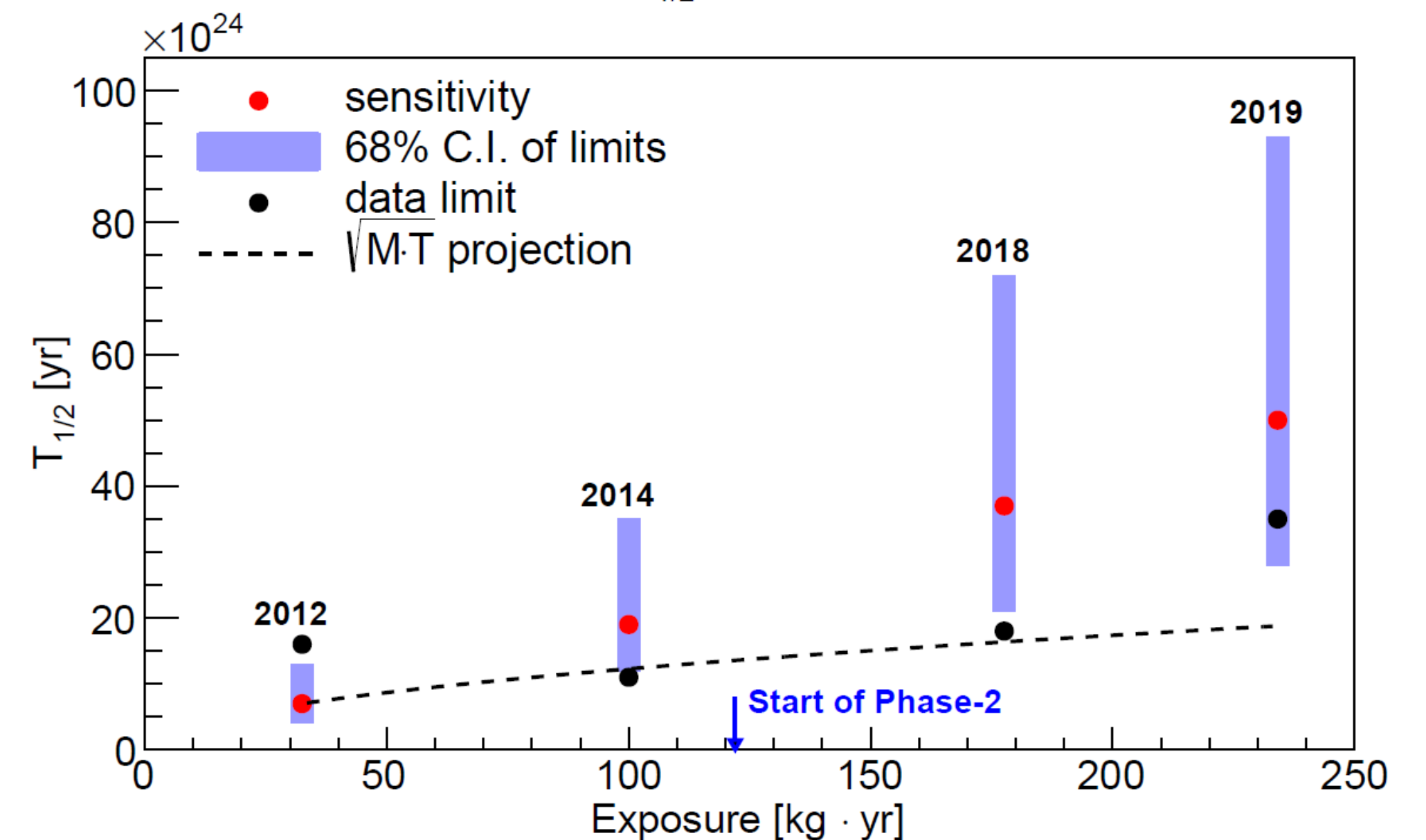
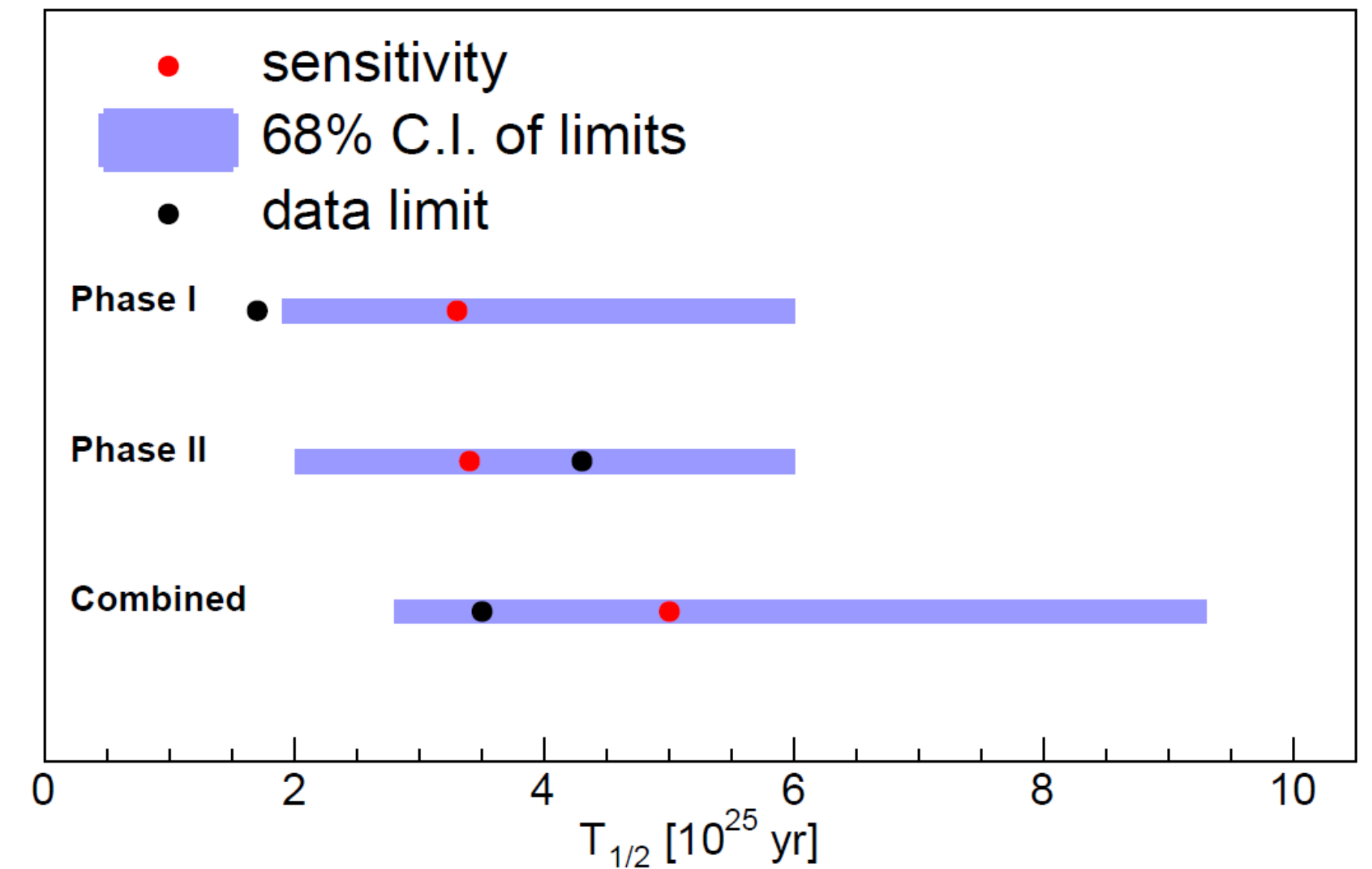
# Summary of EXO-200 Results

- Final exposure:  $234.1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{yr}$
- Expected sensitivity:  $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 5.0 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$
- Lower limit:

$$T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 3.5 \times 10^{25} \text{ yr}$$

$$m_{\beta\beta} < (93 - 286) \text{ meV}$$

- Major  $0\nu\beta\beta$  results from EXO-200:
  - 2012: Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 032505 (2012)
  - 2014: Nature 510, 229-234 (2014)
  - 2018: Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 072701 (2018)
  - 2019: Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 161802 (2019)



# All EXO-200 Publications To Date

1. 2000: Phys. Lett. B 480, 12 (2000), Detection of very small Neutrino Masses in double-beta decay using laser tagging
2. **2003: Phys.Rev.B68:054201, Correlated Fluctuations between Luminescence and Ionization in Liquid Xenon**
3. 2005: Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A555 (2005), Mobility of thorium ions in liquid xenon
4. 2007: Phys. Rev. A 76, 023404 (2007), Observation of single collisionally cooled trapped ions in a buffer gas.
5. 2007: Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A578 (2007), A linear RFQ ion trap for the Enriched Xenon Observatory
6. 2007: Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A578 (2007), A liquid xenon ionization chamber in an all-fluoropolymer vessel
7. 2008: Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A591 (2008), Systematic study of trace radioactive impurities in candidate construction materials for EXO-200
8. 2008: Rev. Sci. Instrum. 79, 045101 (2008), A microfabricated sensor for thin dielectric layers
9. 2009: Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A608:68-75, Characterization of large area APDs for the EXO-200 detector
10. 2010: Rev. Sci. Instrum. 81 113301 (2010), A simple radionuclide-driven single-ion source
11. 2011: Rev. Sci. Instrum. 82 (2011) 105114, A magnetically-driven piston pump for ultra-clean applications
12. 2011: Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A659 (2011) 215-228, A xenon gas purity monitor for EXO
13. **2011: Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 212501, Observation of Two-Neutrino Double-Beta Decay in  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  with the EXO-200 Detector**
14. 2012: Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A675 (2012) 40-46, Xenon purity analysis for EXO-200 via mass spectrometry
15. 2012: JINST 7 (2012) P05010, The EXO-200 detector, part I: Detector design and construction
16. **2012: Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 032505, Search for Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay in  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  with EXO-200**
17. 2014: Phys. Rev. C 89, 015502, An improved measurement of the  $2\nu\beta\beta$  half-life of  $\text{Xe-136}$  with EXO-200
18. **2014: Nature 510 (2014) 229-234, Search for Majorana neutrinos with the first two years of EXO-200 data**
19. 2014: Phys. Rev. D 90, 092004, Search for Majoron-emitting modes of double-beta decay of  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  with EXO-200
20. 2015: Phys. Rev. C, 92, 015503 (2015), Investigation of radioactivity-induced backgrounds in EXO-200
21. 2015: Phys. Rev. C 92, 045504 (2015), Measurements of the ion fraction and mobility of alpha and beta decay products in liquid xenon using EXO-200
22. 2016: Phys. Rev. C 93, 035501 (2016), Search for  $2\nu\beta\beta$  decay of  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  to the  $0+1$  excited state of  $^{136}\text{Ba}$  with EXO-200
23. 2016: J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys. 04, 029 (2016), Cosmogenic Backgrounds to  $0\nu\beta\beta$  decay in EXO-200
24. 2016: Phys. Rev. D 93, 072001 (2016), First Search for Lorentz and CPT Violation in Double Beta Decay with EXO-200
25. 2016: JINST 11 P07015 (2016), An optimal energy estimator to reduce correlated noise for the EXO-200 light readout
26. 2017: Phys. Rev. C 95, 025502 (2017), Measurement of the Drift Velocity and Transverse Diffusion of Electrons in Liquid Xenon with the EXO-200 Detector
27. 2017: Nucl. Inst. Meth. A871, 169 (2017), Trace radioactive impurities in final construction materials for EXO-200
28. 2017: Phys. Rev. D 96, 092001 (2017), Searches for Double Beta Decay of  $^{134}\text{Xe}$  with EXO-200
29. **2018: Phys.Rev.Lett. 120 (2018) 072701, Search for Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay with the Upgraded EXO-200 Detector**
30. 2018: Phys. Rev. D 97, 072007 (2018), Search for nucleon decays with EXO-200
31. 2018: 2018 JINST 13 P08023, Deep Neural Networks for Energy and Position Reconstruction in EXO-200
32. **2019: Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 161802, Search for Neutrinoless Double-Beta Decay with the Complete EXO-200 Dataset**
33. 2020: Phys. Rev. C 101, 065501 (2020), Measurement of the scintillation and ionization response of liquid xenon at MeV energies in the EXO-200 experiment
34. 2020: Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 232502 (2020), Measurement of the Spectral Shape of the  $\beta$ -decay of  $\text{Xe-136}$  to the Ground State of  $\text{Cs-136}$  in EXO-200 and Comparison with Theory
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Detector performance  
 Radio-purity  
 Discovery of  $2\nu\beta\beta$   
 Search for  $0\nu\beta\beta$   
 Detector physics  
 New Analysis Techniques  
 Other BSM physics



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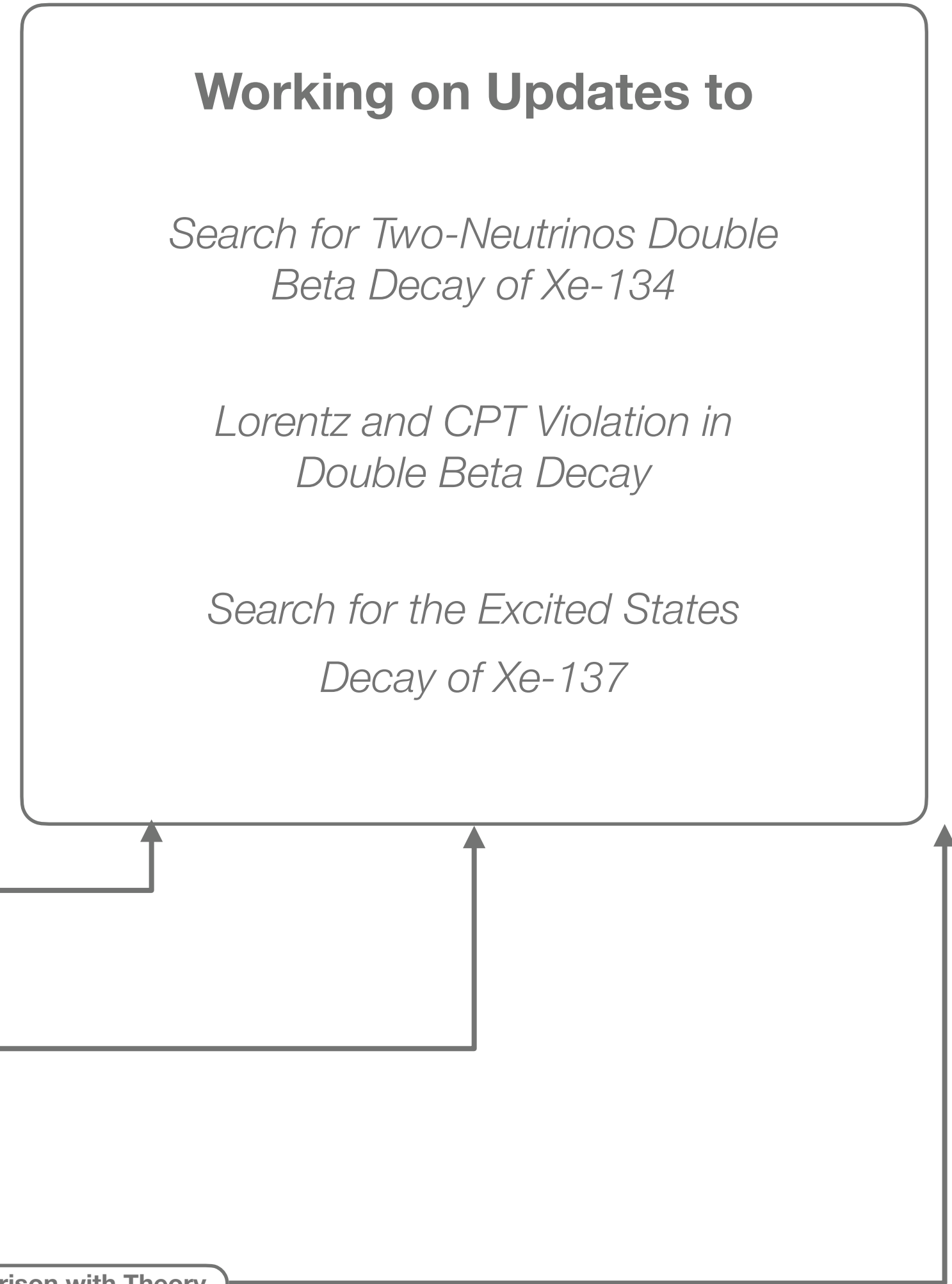
## Upcoming publications:

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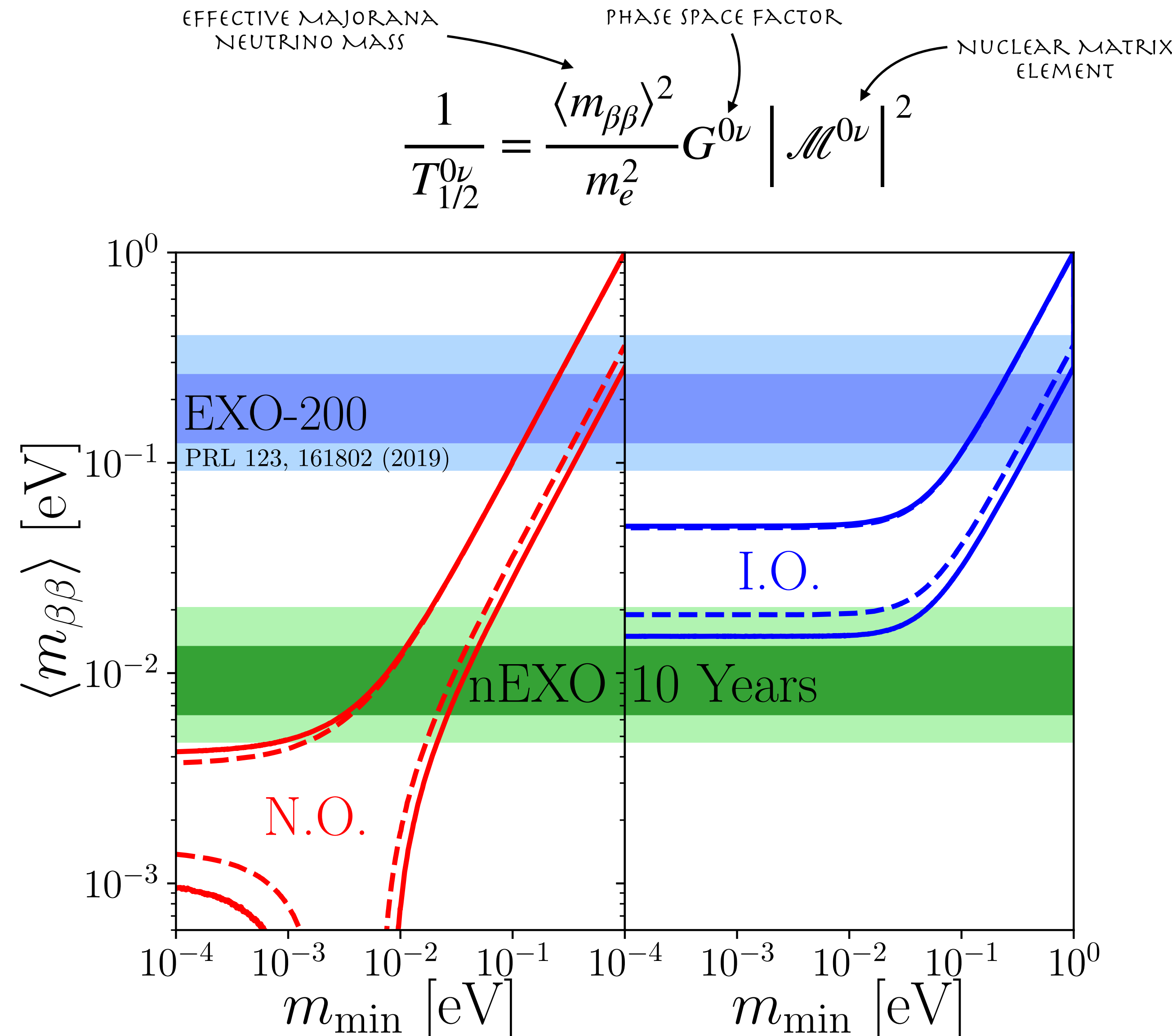
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# Summary

- EXO-200 has completed data taking as of December 2018
  - Accumulated 1181.3 days of livetime (234.1 kg · yr of  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  exposure)
- No statistically significant  $0\nu\beta\beta$  signal observed
  - $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 3.5 \times 10^{25}$  yr
  - $m_{\beta\beta} < (93 - 286)$  meV
- While the main  $0\nu\beta\beta$  search is complete more physics searches are underway
- Success of EXO-200 paves the way next generation experiment nEXO with projected half-life sensitivity  
 $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 1.35 \times 10^{28}$  yr



BACKUP SLIDES