Effective Field Theory Approach to Elastic Scattering of Dark Matter in XENON100 Detector 225 live days run

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Keywords: Dark Matter, EFT, Xenon

I. INTRODUCTION

- Motivation: theoretical possibility of high energy recoil events. Mention some specific models, maybe inelastic scattering also.
- Theoretical background on EFT operators.
- (if we do it) Theoretical background on inelastic scattering kinematics.
- Motivating example plots of recoil spectra/signal models (e.g. Fig. 1). Also discuss the lower electronic recoil background at these higher recoil energies, which improves the analysis sensitivity beyond what would be expected from the raw increase in predicted event rate (At least I presume so, need to estimate this perhaps. I think we can say something like this; the standard analysis signal region has a signal acceptance of maybe 50% since it cuts the nuclear recoil band about in half, whereas for us it is practically 100% since there is good separation between ER and NR bands. So for say O3 (either mass) we expect about twice as many events due to the extended signal region, with twice the acceptance in the new high PE region. So overall I guess it is roughly a factor of 3 improvement in total signal rate, and similar for the sensitivity. In fact from the proper sensitivity estimates the improvement is a little better than that, but this gives a rough idea where it comes from.).

II. THE XENON100 DETECTOR

The XENON100 detector is a cylindrical (30cm height X 30cm diameter) dual phase Xenon Time Projection Chamber (TPC) that holds 62 kg of Liquid XE (LXe) targets [?]. It operates at the Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso (LNGS) in Italy. The detector consists a total of 242 1-square Hamamatsu R8520-AL photomultiplier tubes (PMTs) employed in two arrays, at the top part (in the gas phase) and in the bottom immersed in LXe. a Particle interacting with the LXe deposits energy that creates both excited and ionized states. De-excitation creates a prompt scintillation signal ($S1$). , Ionized electrons are drifted in an electric field of 530V/cm towards the liquid-gas interface, where they are extracted via a larger electric field of $\sim$ 12kV/cm. These electrons generates a proportional scintillation, which is called $S2$. The spatial distribution of the $S2$ signal on the top PMT array, determines the X-Y position, while the time difference between the two signals gives the z-coordinate, and thus a 3D position reconstructions is achieved.

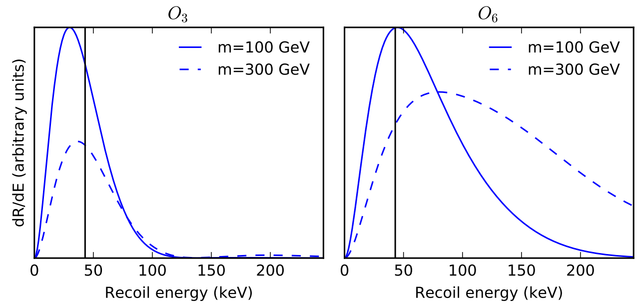

FIG. 1. Example EFT recoil spectra for elastic scattering of spin-1/2 WIMPs on Xenon nuclei (weighted according to the isotope abundances in the XENON100 experiment). Left(right) shows the predicted spectra for EFT operate O_3(O_6). The normalisation is controlled by the coupling coefficient of each EFT operator and the experimental exposure (left arbitrary in this figure). The solid vertical line at 43 keV shows the approximate division between the two signal regions used in this analysis (30 PE in cS1). As shown, certain EFT operators, for certain WIMP masses, predict a significant fraction of recoil events above the upper energy cut used in the standard spin-independent analysis, motivating an extension of this cut.

The ratio of S2/S1 is different weather the interaction is nuclear recoil (NR) or electronic recoil (ER) and thus this ratio is used as a discriminator between ER background coming from γ, β and NR signal coming from a WIMP.

In previous XENON100 analyses the determination of the recoil energy was based on the size of S1 and the scintillation efficiency for the nuclear recoils, $\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff}$ [?]. However in the last analysis [?] a new method was adopted taking into advantage also the S2 signal.

III. THE ANALYSIS

In this work we analyse the data from XENON100 's scientfic run II [? ?] , taken between February 28th,2011 and March 31st, 2012 with an exposure of 224.6 days and 34kg fiducial mass. However we enlarge the energy range to be 3PE-180PE. In order to preform an blind analysis we divide our work into two energy ranges. Low energy , 3PE-30PE which is identical to the range in the works mentioned above, and a high energy range, 30PE-180PE. The main emphasis of this paper is the second region, on which no work has been done yet.

A. Analysis and Data Selection

1. *High Energy*

We define our signal region in the discrimination space (log(S2/S1) Vs S1). Taking the NR calibration sample mean and scaling it up such that in 30PE it coincide with the ER mean bounds the region from above. From below the signal is bounded by taking 3 sigma from the NR mean, this is done for preventing gamma-X events to penetrate the sample (see Fig. (add banding binning here)).

The cuts which are defined to low energy recoil only, are extended, modified or removed to be compatible with high energy recoils. Most of the cuts were fully compatible or naively extended to high energy depositions, however one cut is dropped and one is modified. In order to throw away peculiar events we compare the width of the S2 to its z-position. In this analysis we adopt a newer version of this cut, developed for scientific run III see [?]. In order to define the interaction exact location, we use several algorithms, one of the is the Neural Network (NN), as we do not train the detector using high ER events, the NN gives a large χ^2 for these events. In order to not under estimate the background we drop this cut. We do keep other cuts on position reconstruction to make sure we can fiducialize correctly for more details on all cuts see [?]. Finally the total acceptance is fitted using a 3rd order polynomial fit given in Eq. 1 and presented in Fig. 3

$$Acc = 7.3e^{-1} + 4.3e^{-3}cS1 - 3.8e^{-5}cS1^2 + 9.7e^{-8}cS1^3 \quad (1)$$

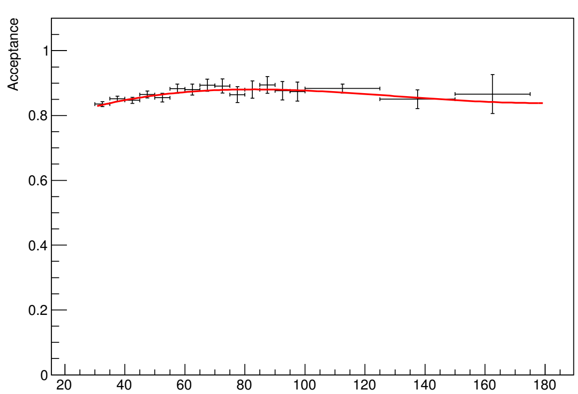

FIG. 2. The total acceptance of all cuts used, data from calibration in black and the fit in red.

In order to estimate the energy deposition in this region we use the $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}$ based method which is given in Eq. 2

$$E_{nr} = \frac{cS1}{L_y} \frac{1}{L_{eff}(E_{nr})} \frac{S_{ee}}{S_{nr}} \quad (2)$$

The energy range in this region is bounded by the statistics of NR calibration data, namely $^{241}AmBe$.

The signal model is then produced by taking the event rate spectra converting it to S1, applying the acceptance and the detector response (explained in [?]) to give the expected event rate in the detector for each operator. In fig **??** is an example of ...

We divide our signal region into two bands in log(S2/S1). The bands are constructed such that the NR data sample is equally distributed between them. Each band is divided into several bins, for bins definitions see table (add table here and ref to figure). The number of bins is optimized using MC studies.

In order to estimate the background, we choose a control region in which we expect no signal. The control region we chose is from the ER band mean and above to include most of the background see fig. **??**.

Discussion on Uncertainty for HighE, few words about crosschecks, and table summarizing uncertainties.

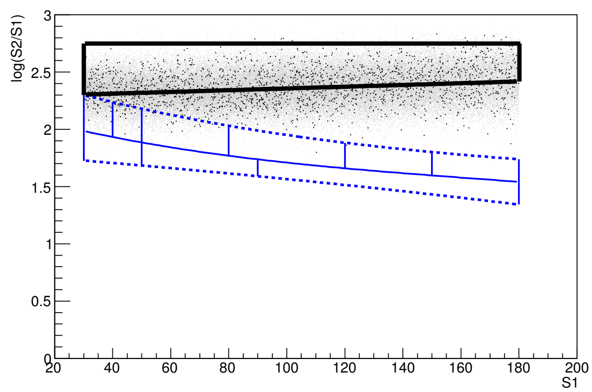

FIG. 3. .

2. *Low Energy*

explain shortly the 2D signal model, and give ref to run combination paper. explain shortly bck model and give ref to run combination paper. Discussion with table summarizing uncertainties.

B. Statistical Method

Explanation of the likelihood methods used, short explaination of the likelihood parts and constraints for combination, joint usage of nuisance parameters Leff.

IV. RESULTS

limits on all operators. (including cdms comparison.)

V. SUMMARY

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT