





Introduction



Dark Matter interactions in the PandaX-4T Experiment



Analysis in the PandaX-4T experiment

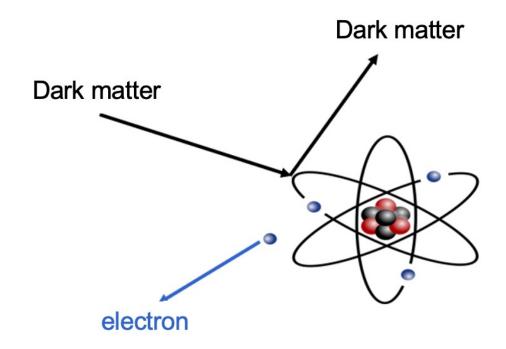
- Datasets
- Analysis flow

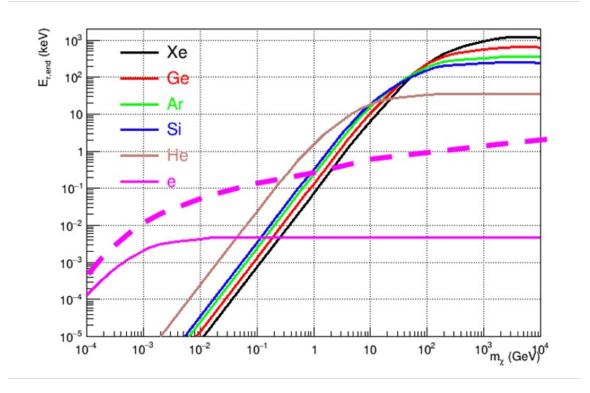


Summary



#### Introduction





The interaction of dark matter and shell electrons

Recoil energies of dark matter and different targets

Lower energy threshold, more sensitive to low-mass dark matter.

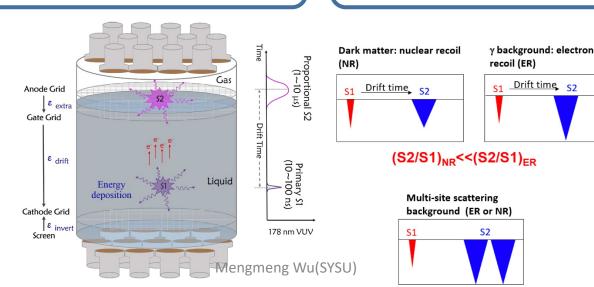
# Dark Matter interactions in the PandaX-4T Experiment

#### Conventional DM search

#### Light DM search

- •S1 + S2 paired event analysis
  - -Electron recoil background rejection by ratio of charge(S2)/light(S1)
  - -Z position from S1-S2 drift time
  - -X-Y positions from S2 light pattern

- S2 only analysis
  - -Lower energy threshold ~ 80 eV in the PandaX-II Experiment [1] (comparing energy threshold ~1 keV with paired analysis)
  - -Sensitive to light DM interaction.



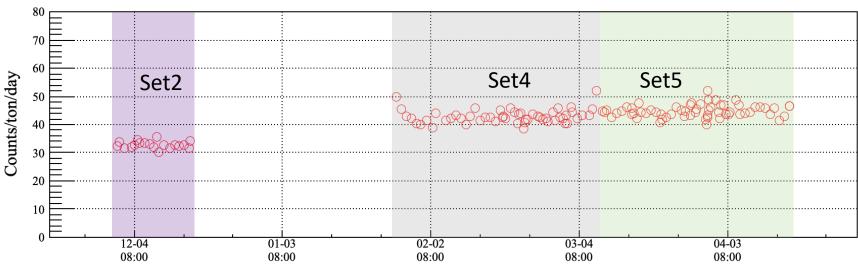
[1] Chen Cheng, Search for Light Dark Matter-Electron Scatterings in the PandaX-II Experiment.



— Datasets

- ➤ Blind analysis is performed for this S2 only analysis, using previously released first commissioning data of PandaX-4T, but with 7.5-day(set1, set3) data removed for the sparking run.
- ➤ Data of about 10-day are randomly selected to investigate the data selections, signal efficiencies, and background composition with S2 range from 60 and 200 PE.

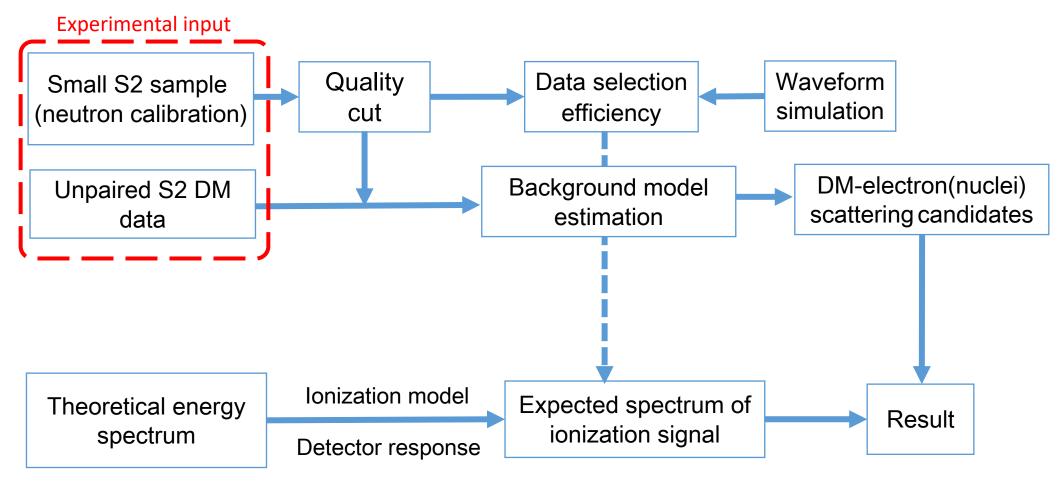






Analysis flow

— Analysis flow

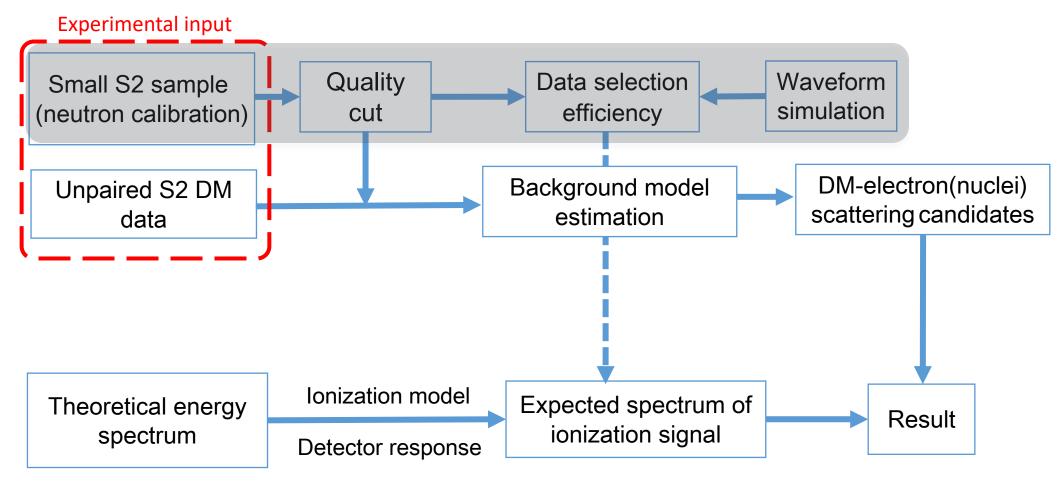


Theoretical input



Analysis flow

— Analysis flow

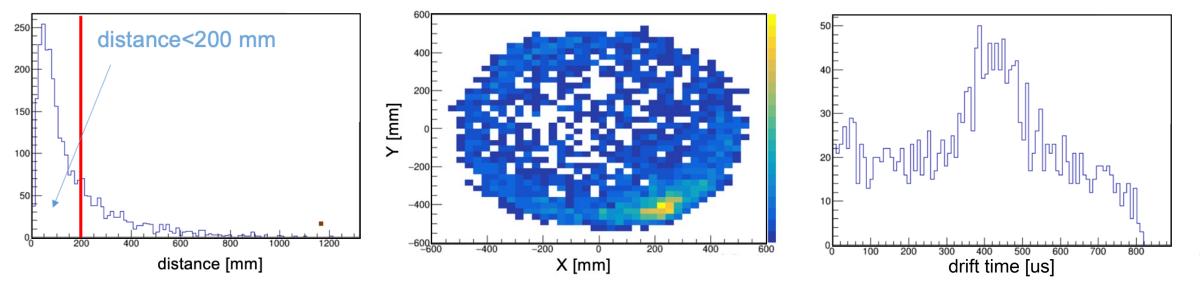


Theoretical input



#### —— Selection of small S2 samples

**D-D** generator

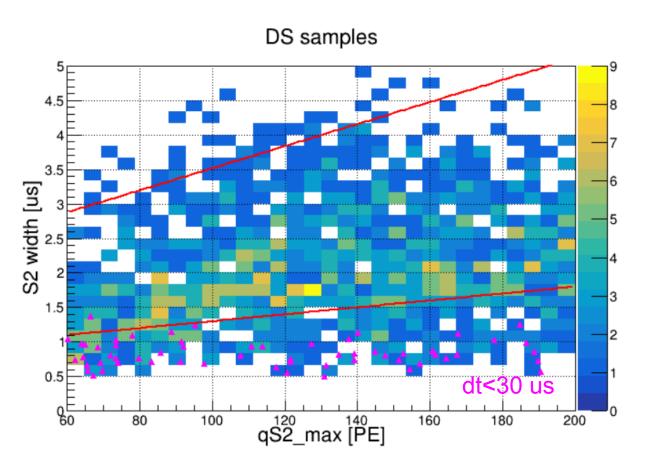


Using quality cuts only for max S1 and S2. Distance cut and charge cut are used for the smaller scattering selection.

Using all DD and AmBe 5kV calibration runs



—— width cut

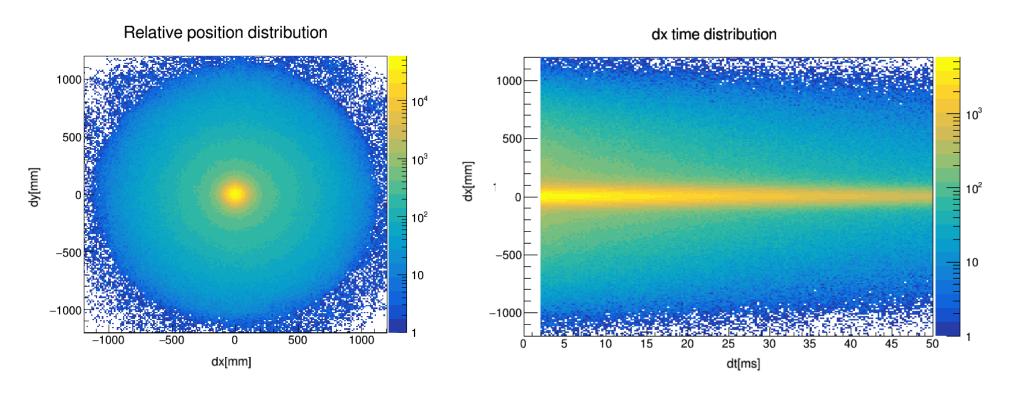


The lower limit of width cut can be used to remove "top" events that happen in the gate and gaseous region.

The upper limit of width cut can be used to suppress cathode events.



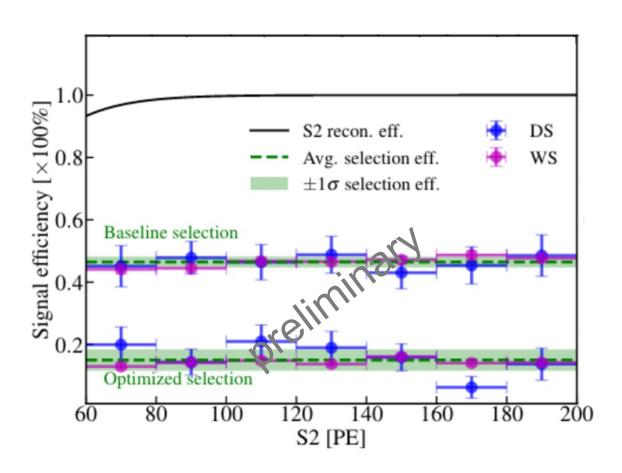
—— "eburst" cut



The "eburst" cut is used to remove the delayed electron cluster events which is correlated with a large S2 (time, position).



—— Cuts and efficiency



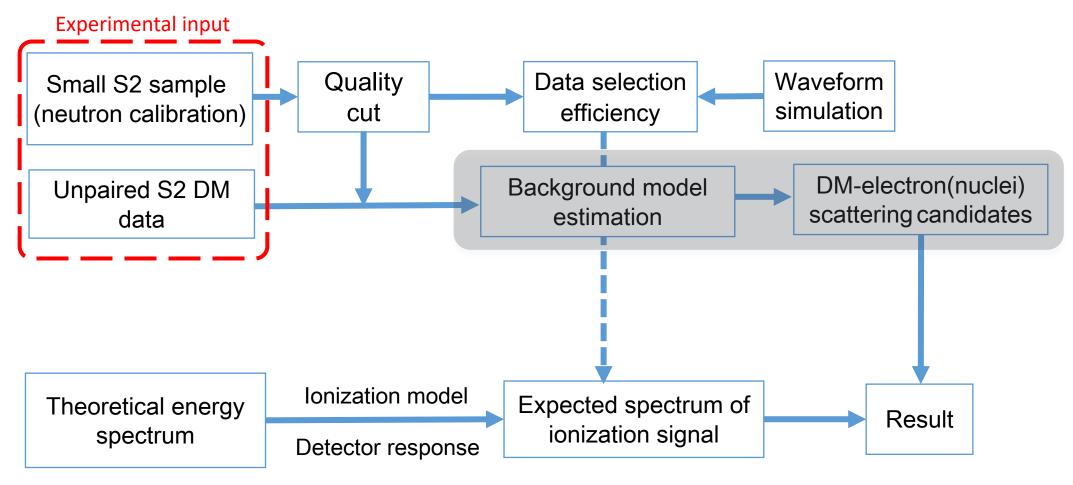
The cuts were used to further optimize according to the signal-to-noise ratio.

Signal selection efficiency of both the baseline and optimized data selections estimated using DS (blue) and WS (magenta) samples.



Analysis flow

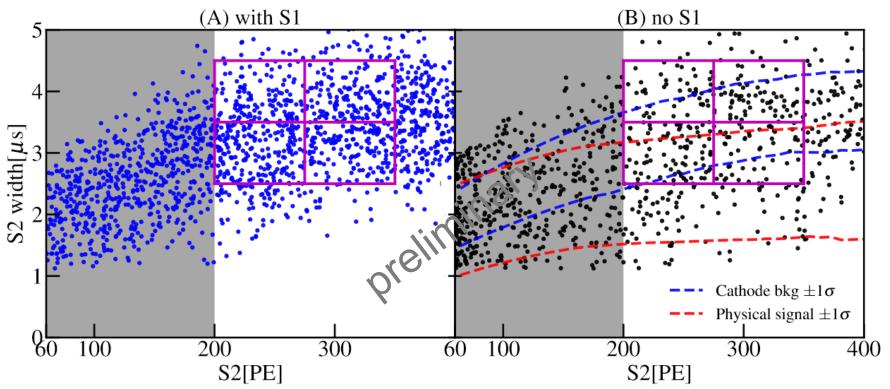
— Analysis flow



Theoretical input



—— cathode events estimation (Method 1)

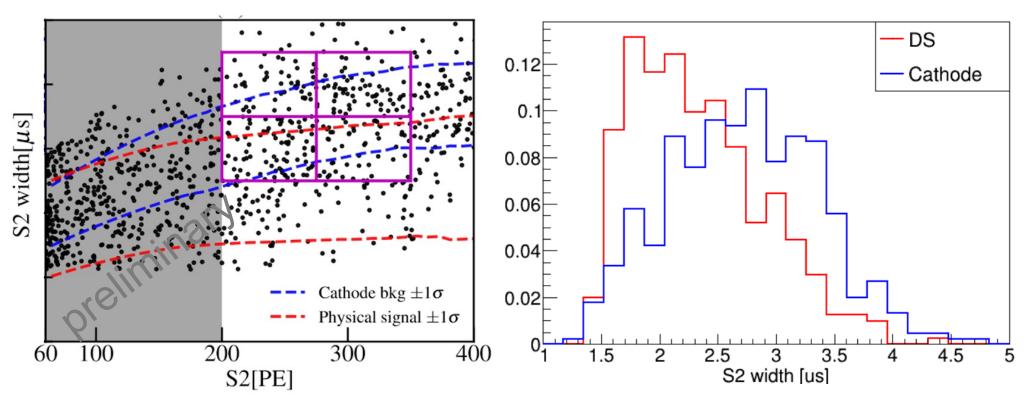


We assume the S2 only events after quality cuts are from the physical events and cathode events.

The ratio (S2 only cathode/paired cathode) is estimated:  $0.36 \pm 0.08$ .



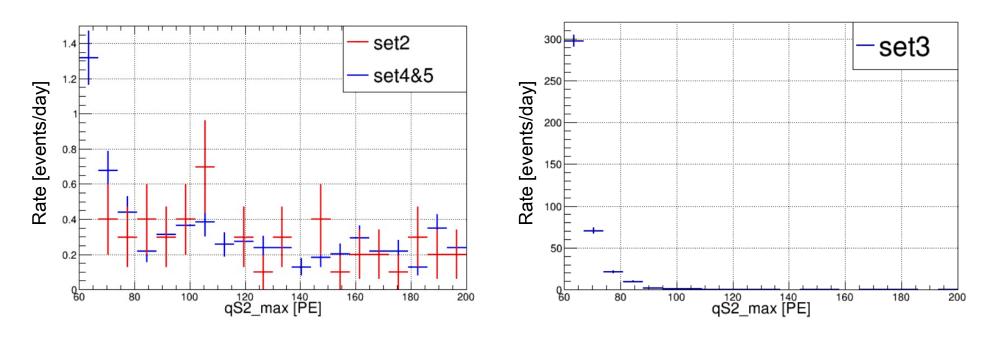
#### —— cathode events estimation (Method 2)



Cathode and physical events have the different width distribution which can be used to constrain the cathode background (ROI) in final statistic analysis.



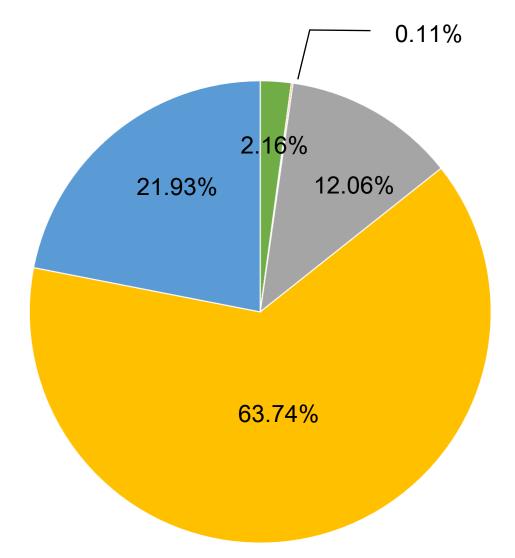
— micro-discharging(MD) events estimation



After unblinding, the exceed expectation events of small charge S2 was found. The exceed only happened at set4&5, which is after the typical spark set3. The spark events may be correlated with set3 sparking.

We get the MD estimation through building a spark model by using set3 data.





ER

Neutron

**J** Solar *v* 

Cathode

The proportion of background components in S2 range from 60 to 200 PE of this analysis, under optimized data selection.



#### SUMMARY

- By studying the S2 only events, we reduce the threshold to search for light dark matter, using commissioning data from PandaX-4T liquid xenon detector.
- The small S2 of multiple scattering is used as the sample to study the cut and efficiency. Both the baseline and optimized data selections estimated using DS and WS samples.
- Cathode and MD background model are developed to handle the background composition with S2 only.
- The refinement of the background model and the final result of dark matter are in progress.

