



Recent Results from XENONnT

Searching for Dark Matter and Neutrinos

Sana Ouahada¹, on behalf of the XENON collaboration

¹University of Zurich

25 June 2026, Sheffield, UK

Table of contents

The XENONnT experiment

- The XENON program
- The dual-phase TPC
- XENONnT science data

WIMP search

- Background model
- Signal reconstruction
- WIMP results

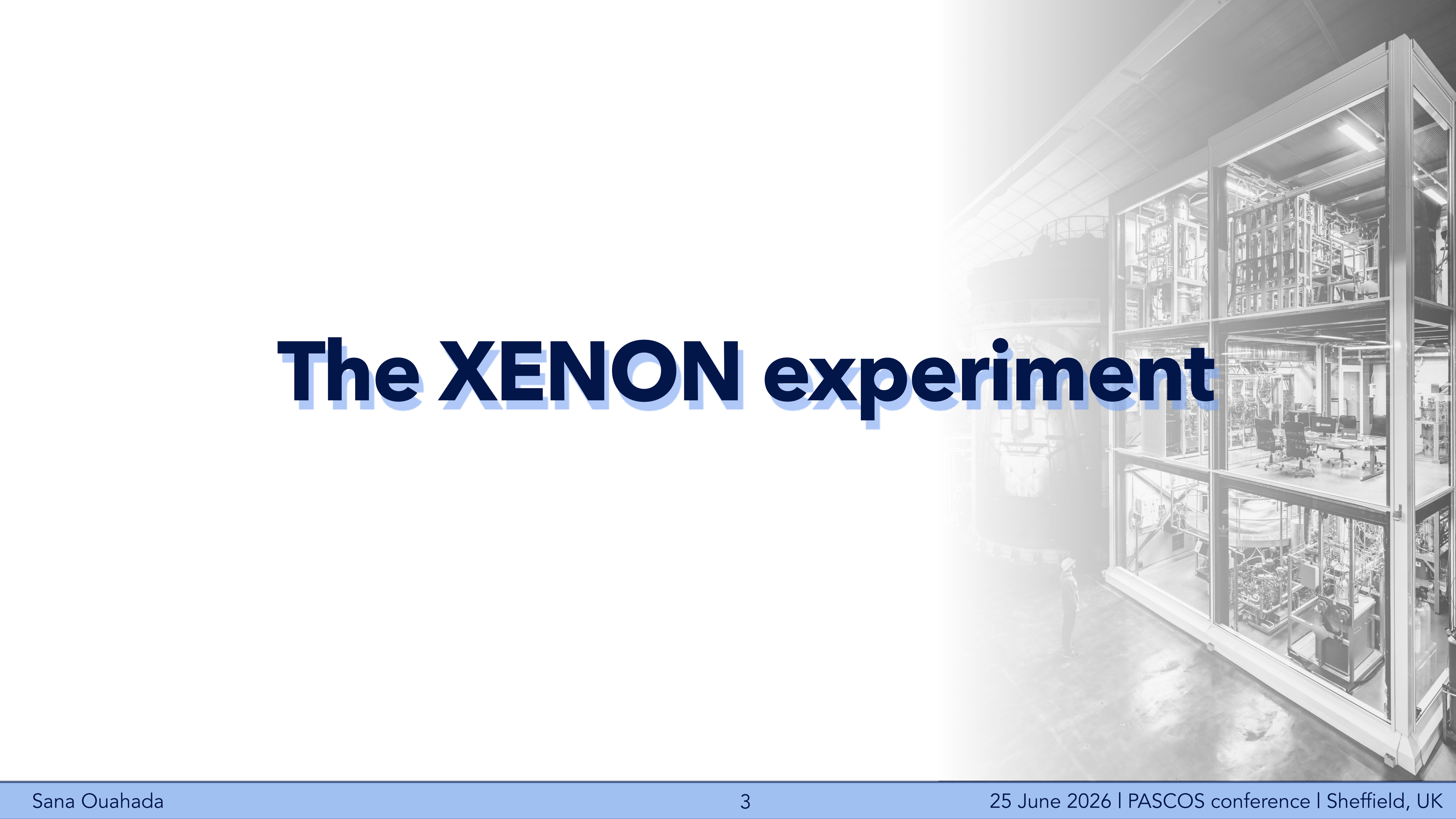
$\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}$ search

- Stepping into the neutrino fog
- Background
- Measurement of the solar ^8B $\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}$

Summary and Outlook



The XENON experiment

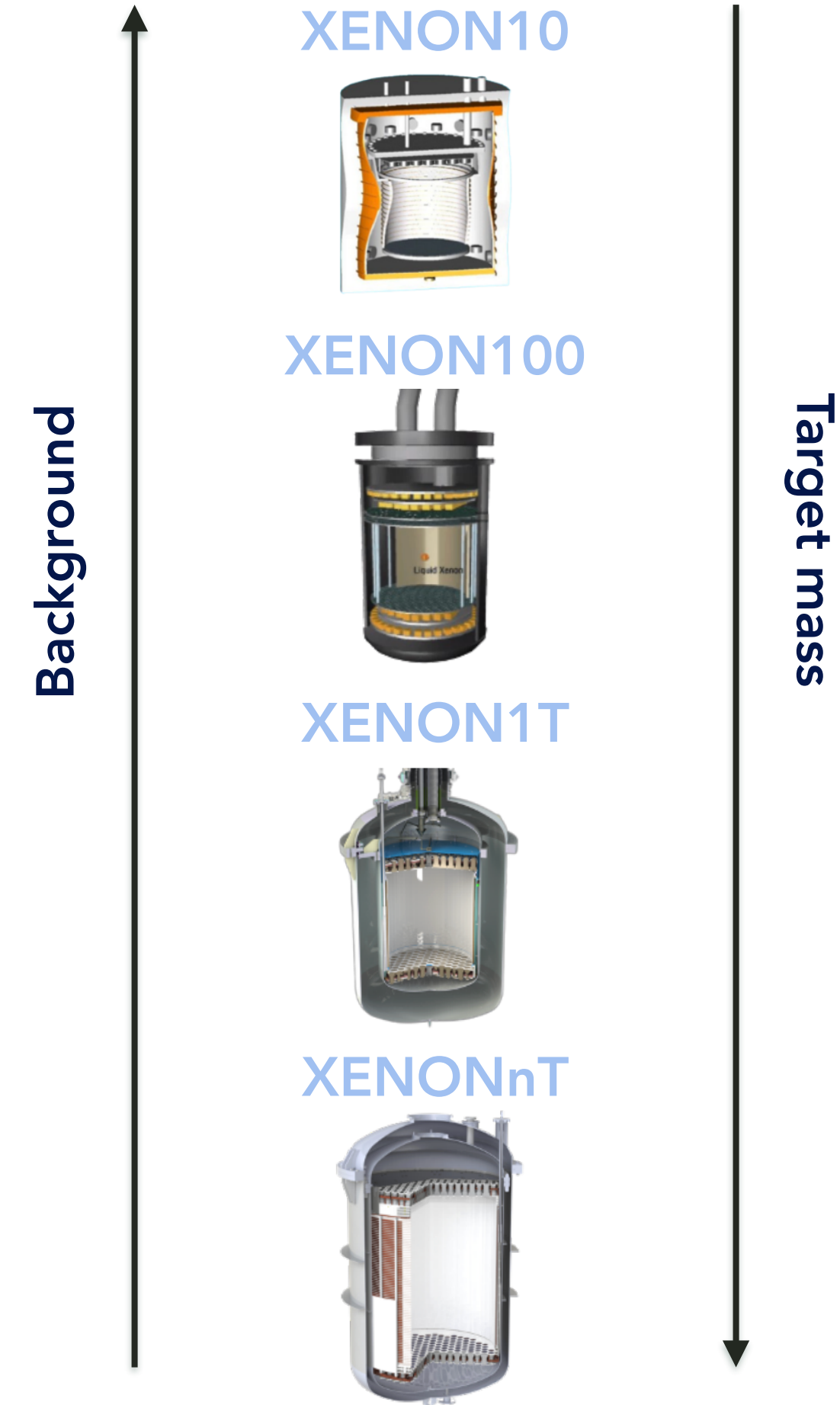
The background image shows the interior of a large, modern scientific facility. On the right, there is a large, multi-story structure with glass walls, revealing complex machinery and equipment inside. On the left, a large, cylindrical, metallic structure is visible. A person wearing a hard hat and safety gear is standing in the foreground, looking towards the equipment. The overall atmosphere is one of a high-tech, industrial environment.

The XENON program



The dark matter project at
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran
Sasso (LNGS)

200+ scientists 30 institutions 12 countries



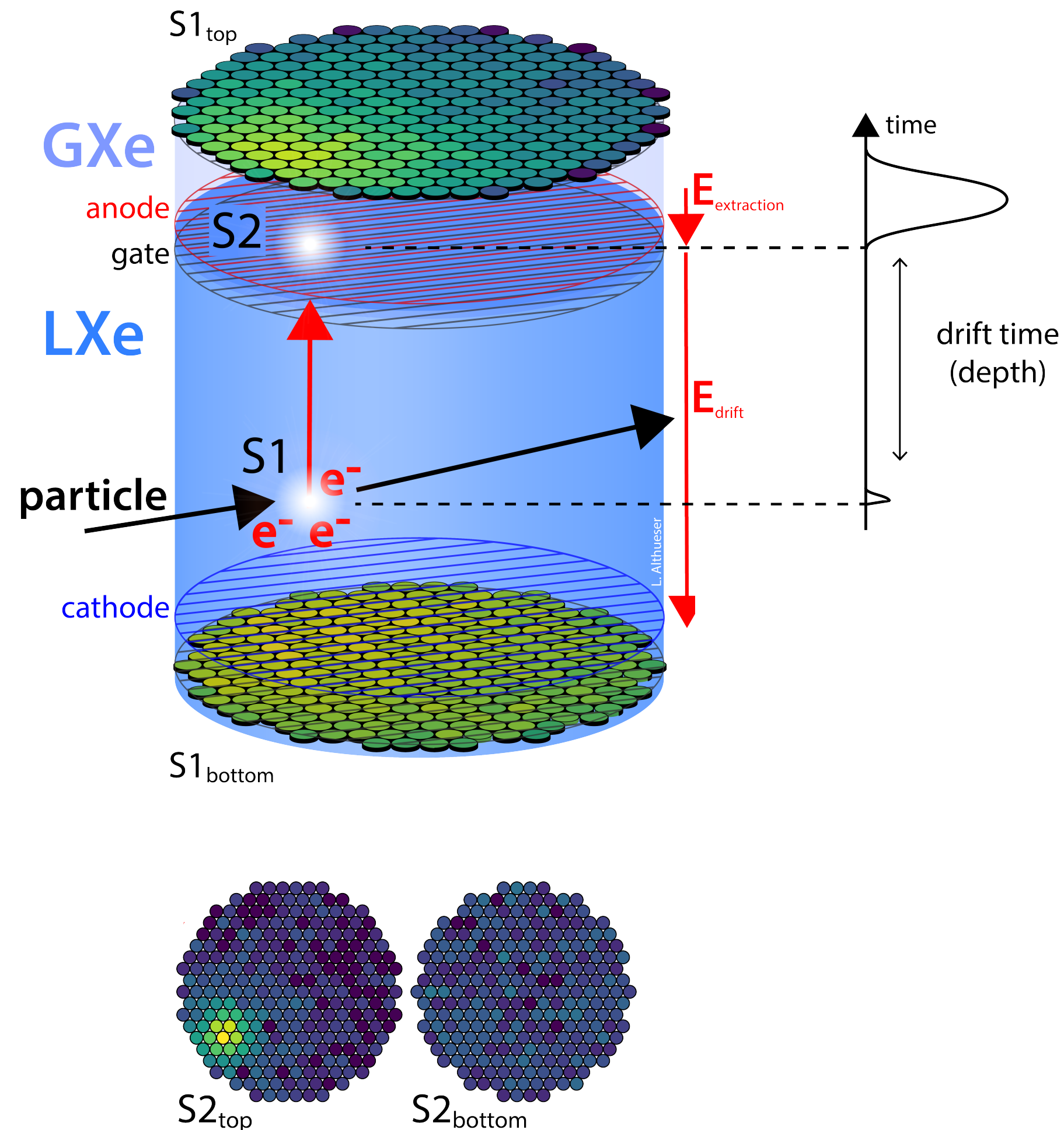
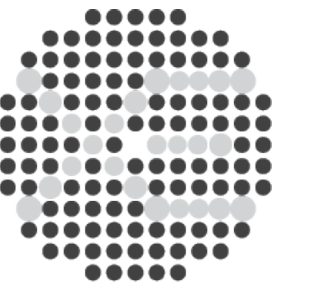
The XENON program

Nested detectors

- 1 Cherenkov muon veto (MV)** JINST 9, P11006 (2014) 700 tonnes Gd-loaded water tank
 - 10 m x 10 m
 - 84 PMTs
- 2 Cherenkov neutron veto (NV)** Eur. Phys. J. C 85 (2025) 695
 - Optically separated from MV
 - 120 PMTs
 - Neutron capture times: $\sim 75 \mu\text{s}$ vs $\sim 200 \mu\text{s}$ in pure water capture
- 3 Liquid Xenon (LXe) time projection chamber (TPC)** Eur. Phys. J. C 84, 784 (2024)
 - 5.9 tonnes active LXe mass (8.5 tonnes in total)
 - 494 PMTs
 - 1.5 m x 1.3 m (drift length x diameter)
 - 23 V/cm operating drift field



The dual-phase TPC



Signal detection

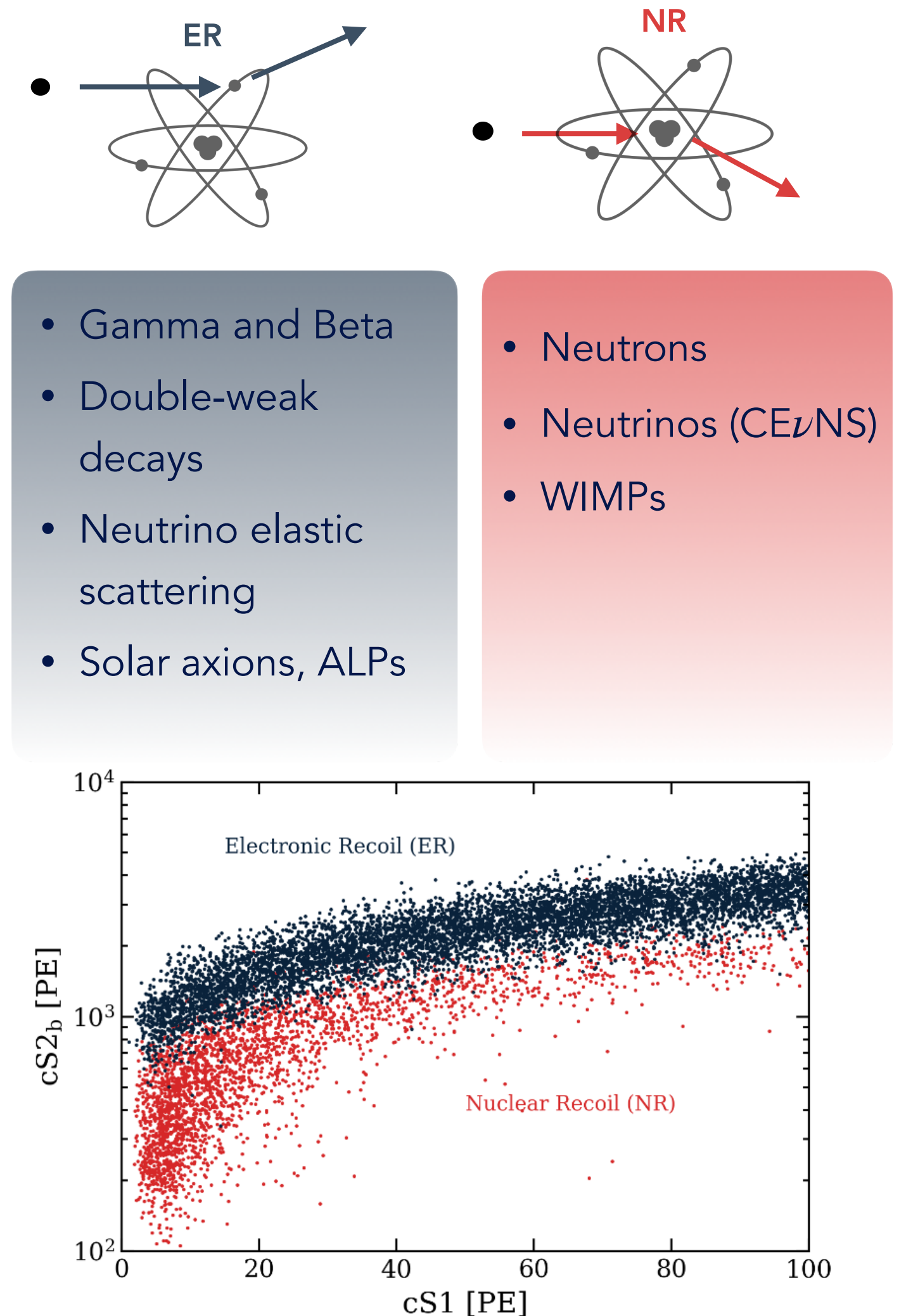
- S1 from prompt scintillation light in LXe
- S2 from ionization electrons in gas xenon (GXe)

Signal and energy reconstruction

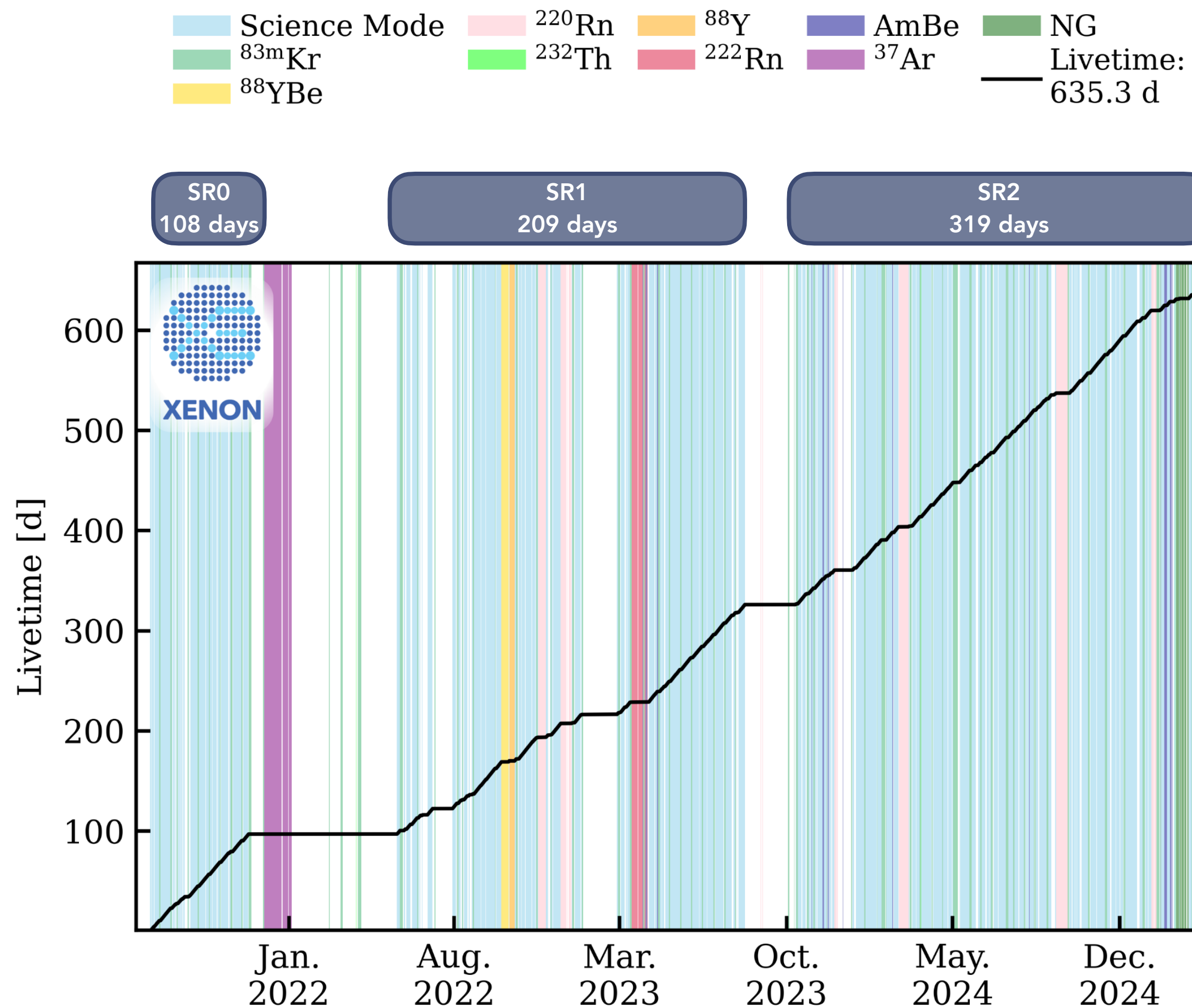
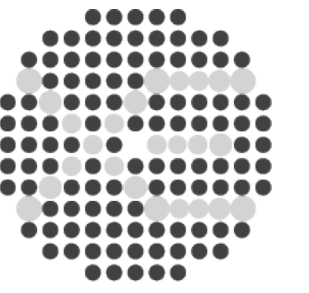
- $x - y$ from S2 hit pattern
- z from S1-S2 delay time
- Energy from combined S1 and S2 signals: $E \propto \left(\frac{S_1}{g_1} + \frac{S_2}{g_2} \right)$

Signal discrimination

- Ratio S2/S1 to discriminate between nuclear recoils (NR) and electronic recoils (ER)



XENONnT science data



Fiducial mass

~4 tonnes

Exposure

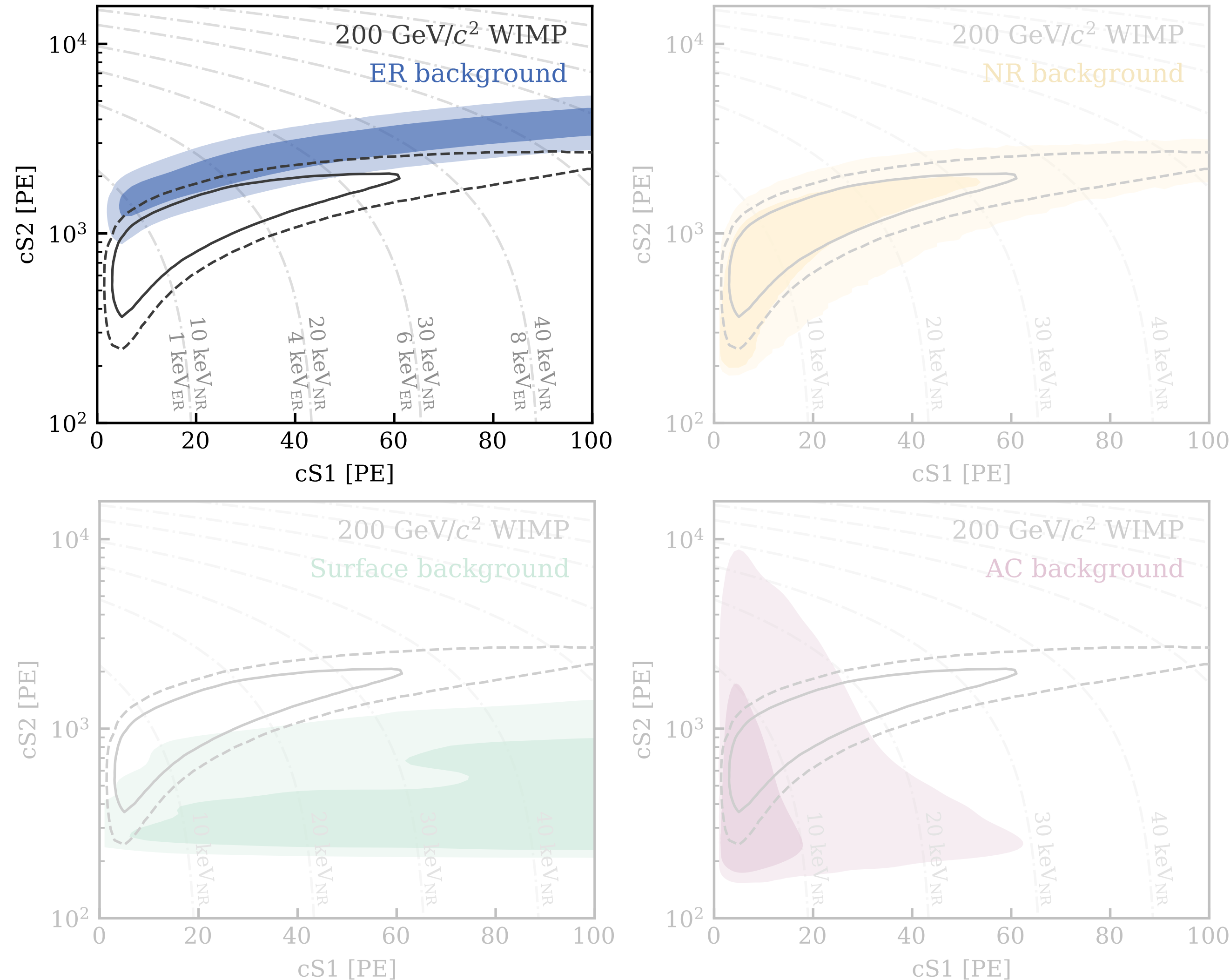
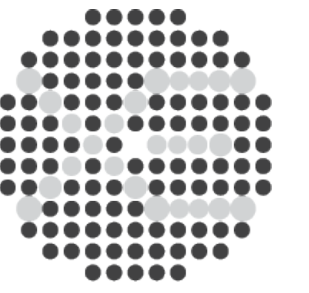
~ 6.7 tonnes · year

DM and neutrino search results so far

- SR0
 - Searches of new physics in ER
 - WIMP search in NR
- SR0 + SR1
 - First indication of solar ^8B neutrinos
 - First search of light DM in neutrino fog
 - WIMP search
- SR0+ SR1 + SR2
 - Measurement of solar ^8B neutrinos
 - Light DM search

WIMP search

Background model



Electronic recoil (ER)

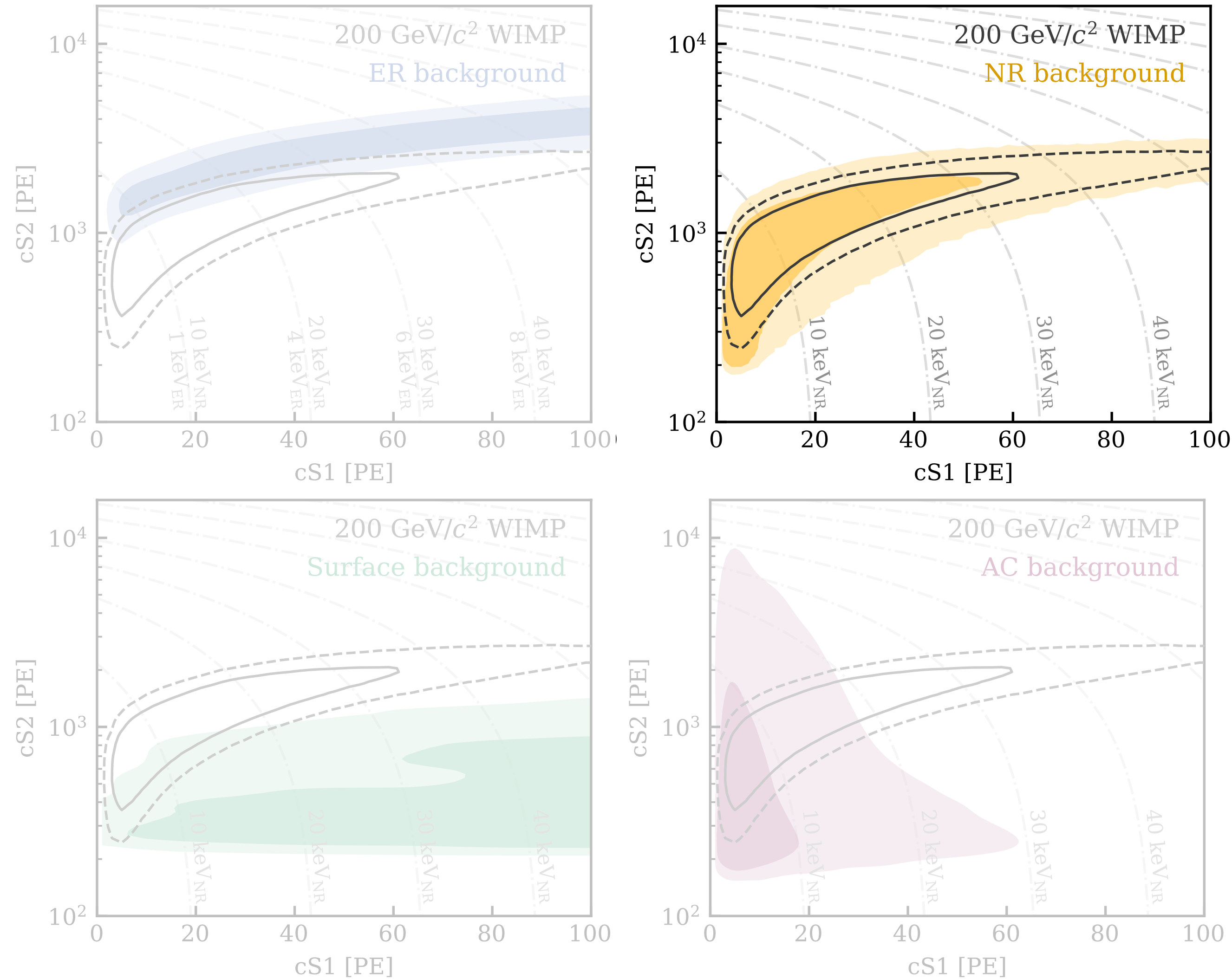
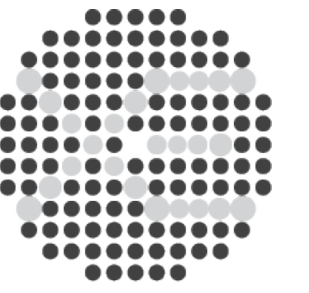
- Continuous β -spectrum of ^{214}Pb at low energies
- ^{85}Kr β -decays
- Solar ν -e scattering
- Double-weak decays of xenon isotopes

Shape constrained by ^{220}Rn calibration data

*"c" before S1/S2 stands for "corrected"

Analysis paper: PRD **111**, 062006 (2025)

Background model



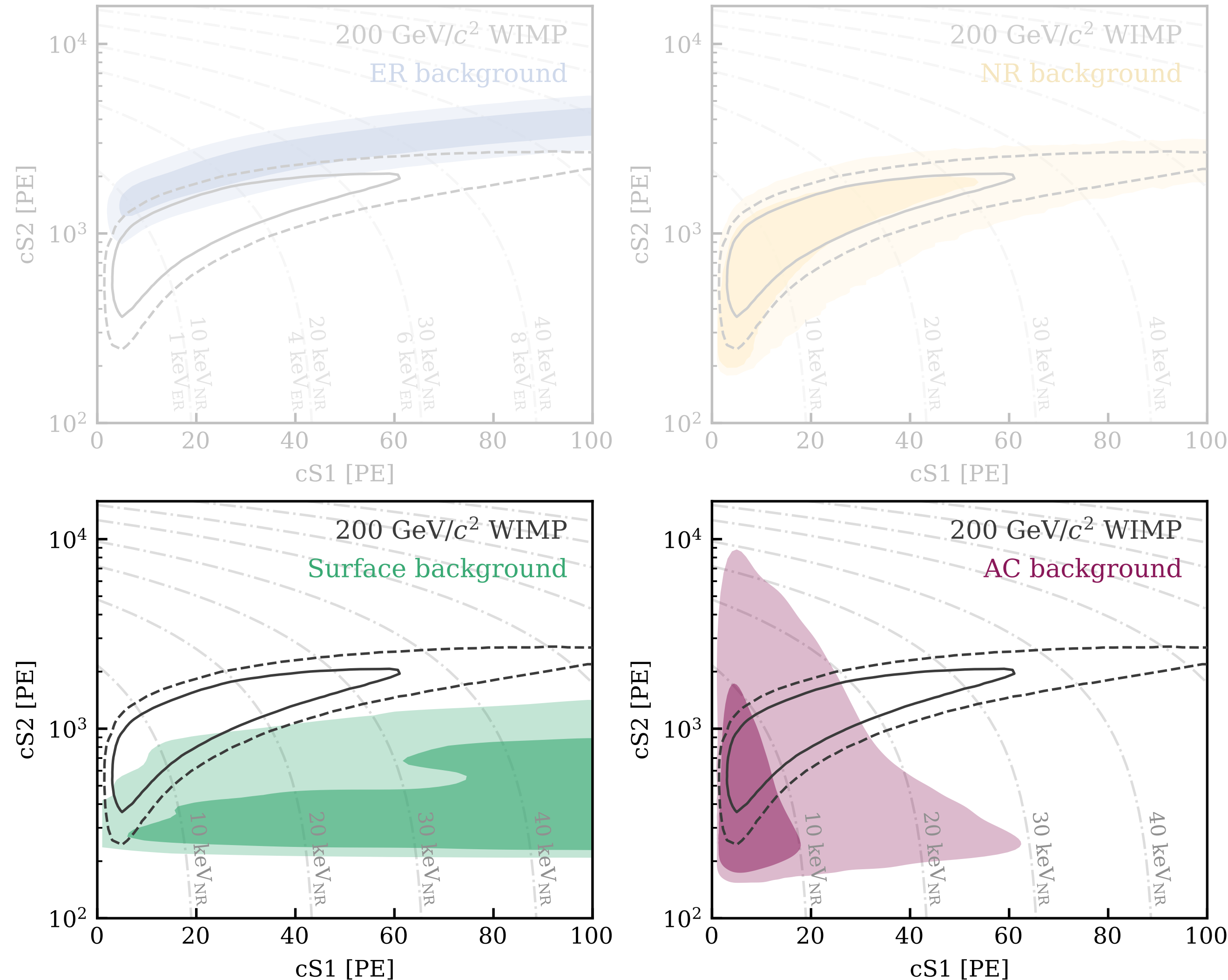
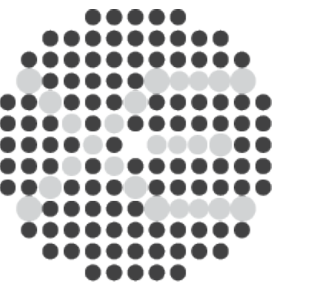
Nuclear recoil (NR)

- Radiogenic neutrons from detector materials
- CEνNS events in region of interest (ROI)

Constrained by sideband of multi-scatter events and single-scatter events tagged by n-Veto

Analysis paper: PRD **111**, 062006 (2025)

Background model



Surface events

- ^{214}Pb rate from PTFE walls

Reduced by volume fiducialization

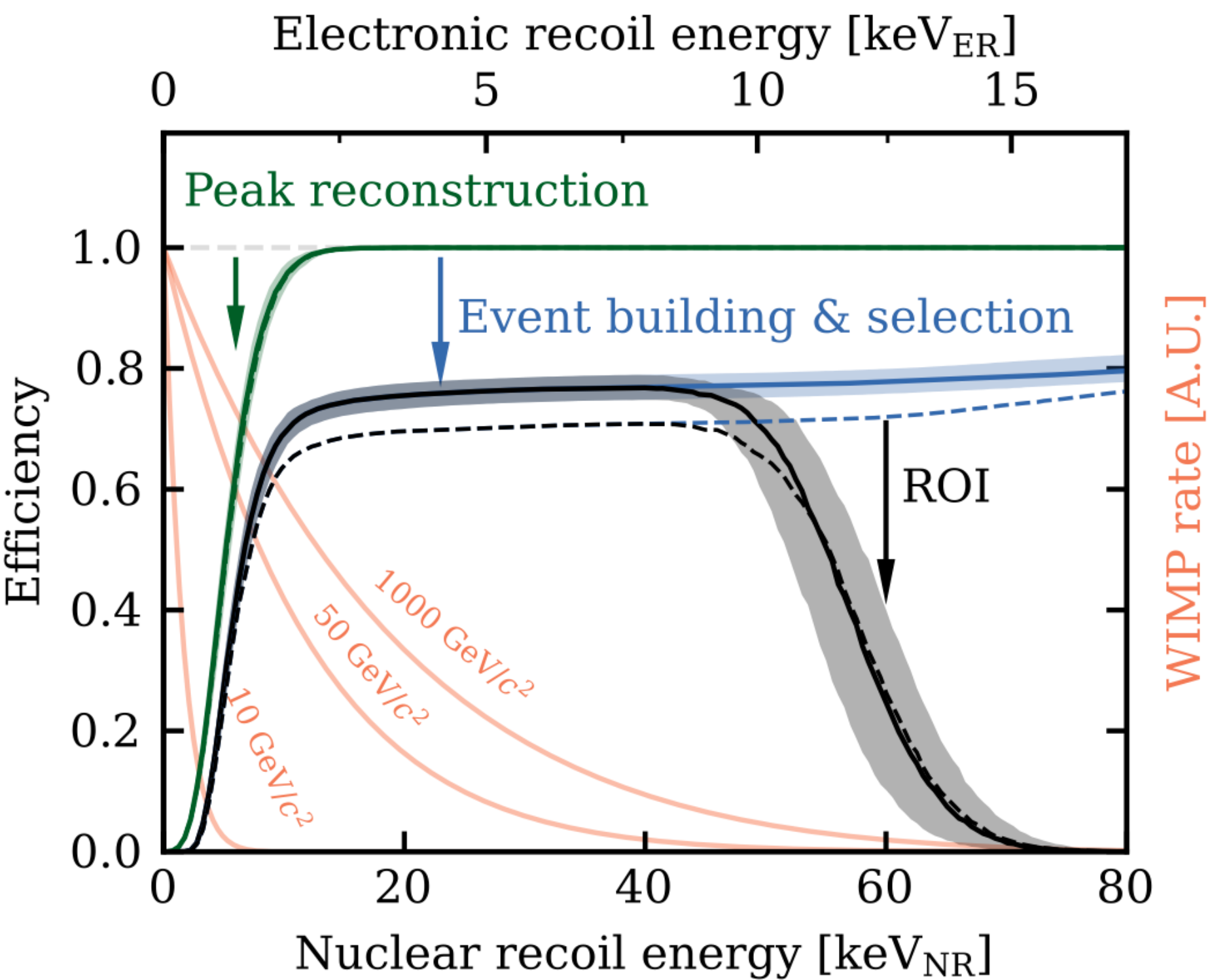
Accidental coincidences (AC)

- Incorrectly paired S1 and S2 signals
- Modeled using data-driven methods

Suppressed by ML-based data selection

Analysis paper: PRD **111**, 062006 (2025)

Signal reconstruction



Efficiency vs recoil energy for SR1a (dashed) and SR1b (solid); orange curves show example WIMP spectra

Event building and selection
Build S1+S2 pairs; reject AC via GBDT; apply quality cuts

Peak reconstruction
S1 threshold: 3-PMT coincidence

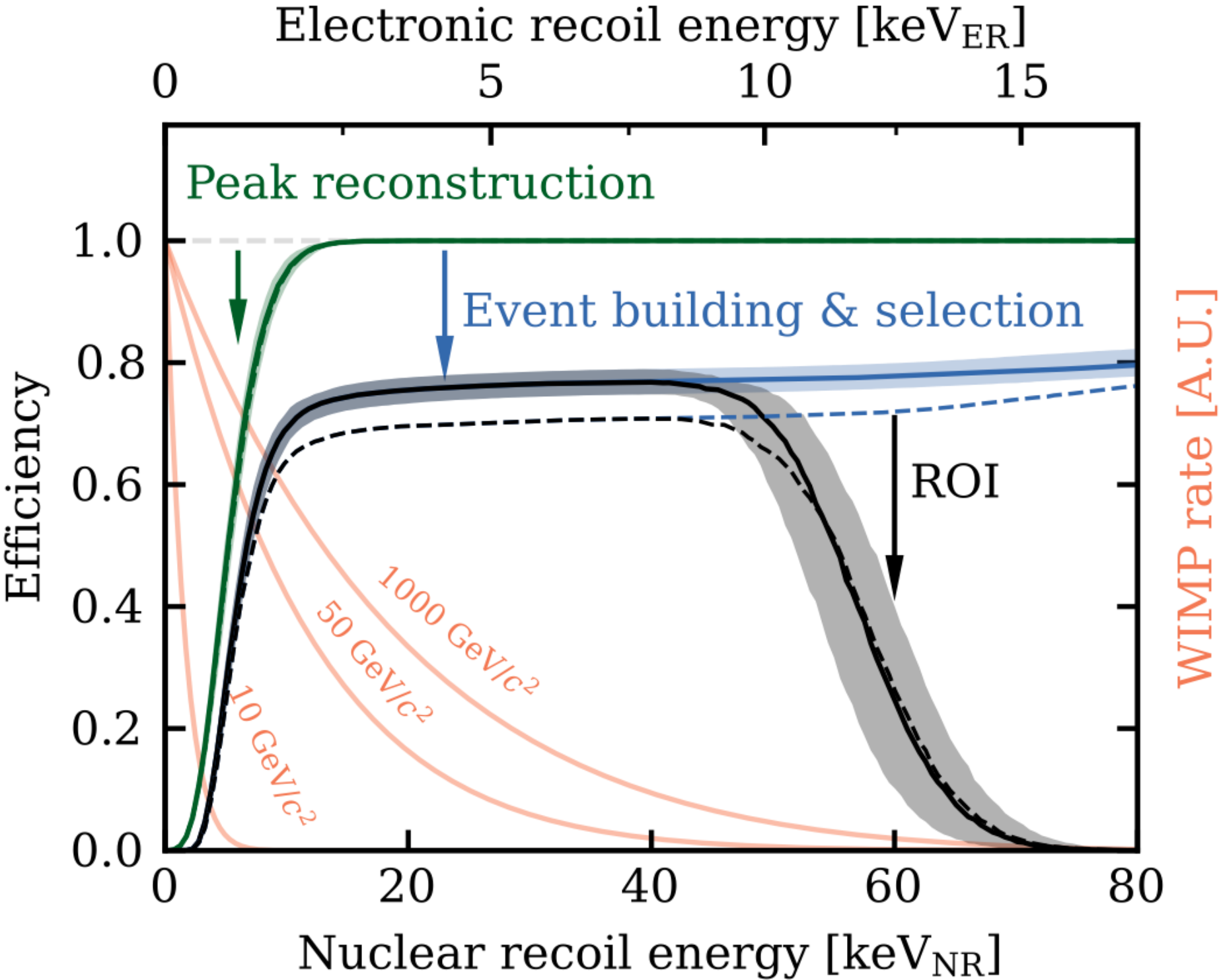
ROI

$cS1 < 100$ PE

$cS2 \in [10^{2.1}, 10^{4.1}]$ PE

WIMP search paper: PRL **135**, 221003

Signal reconstruction



Efficiency vs recoil energy for SR1a (dashed) and SR1b (solid); orange curves show example WIMP spectra

Event building and selection
Build S1+S2 pairs; reject AC via GBDT; apply quality cuts

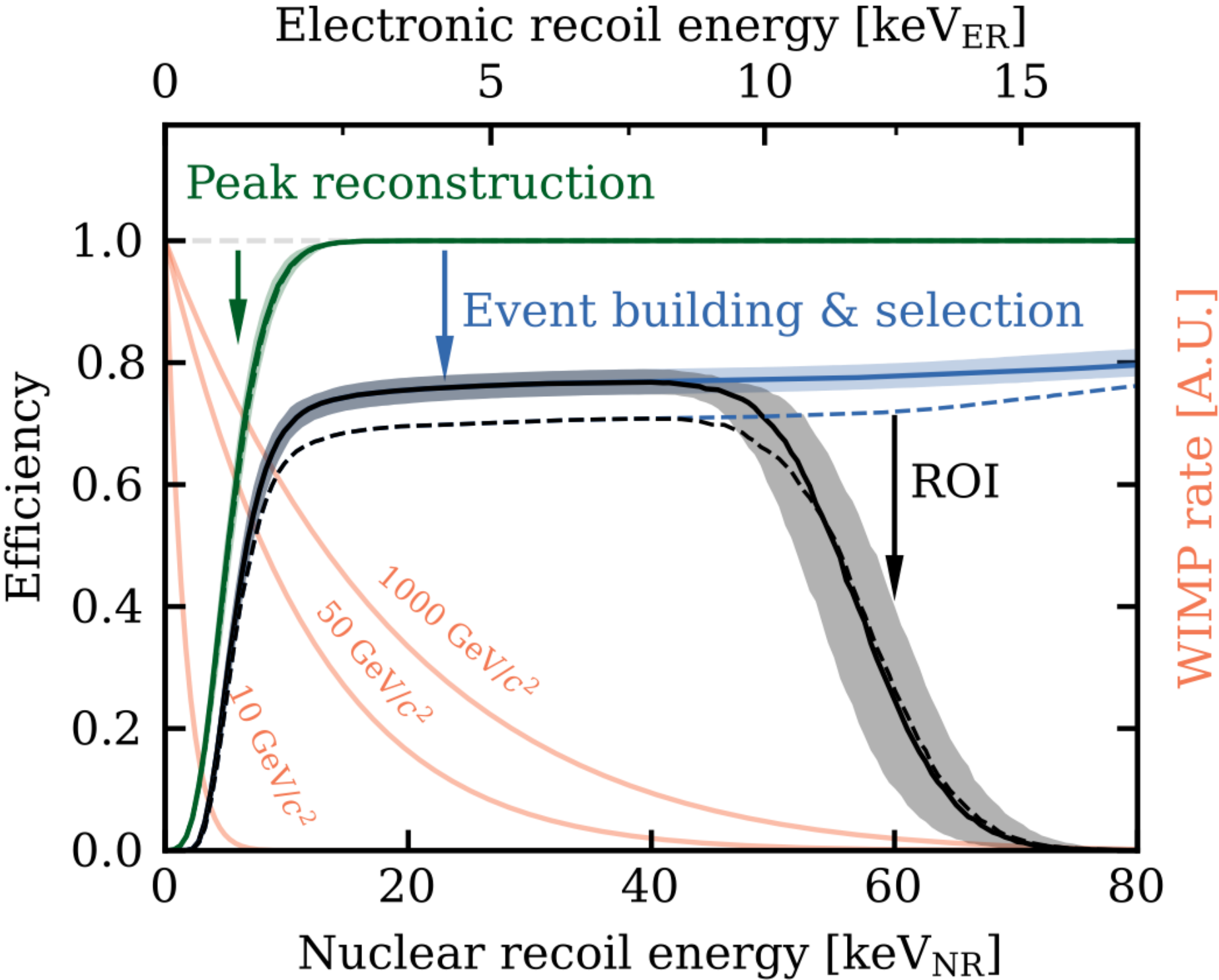
Peak reconstruction
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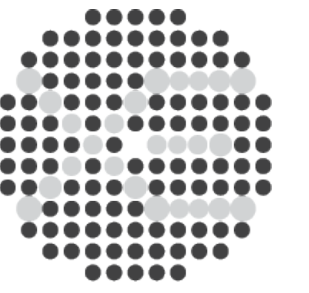
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WIMP results

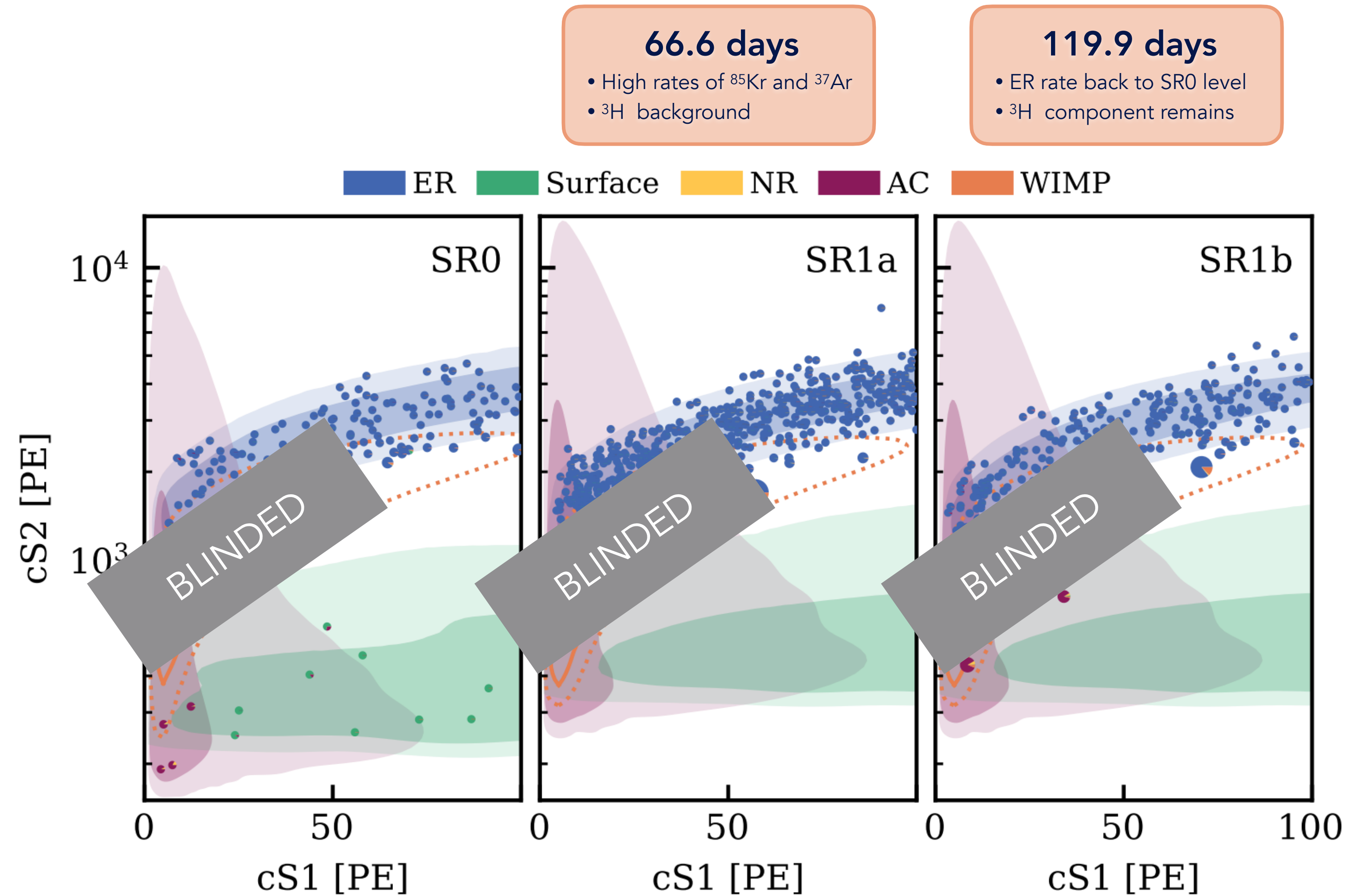


Total exposure

3.1 tonnes · year

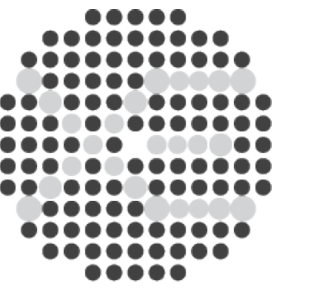
Science data

- SR0 : re-analyzed
 - Updated background model
 - Unblinded data kept untouched
- SR1 :
 - Blind analysis in WIMP ROI



WIMP search paper: PRL **135**, 221003

WIMP results



Total exposure

3.1 tonnes · year

Science data

- SR0 : re-analyzed
 - Updated background model
 - Unblinded data kept untouched
- SR1 :
 - Blind analysis in WIMP ROI

Observed events

45 events in the blinded region
No significant excess over background

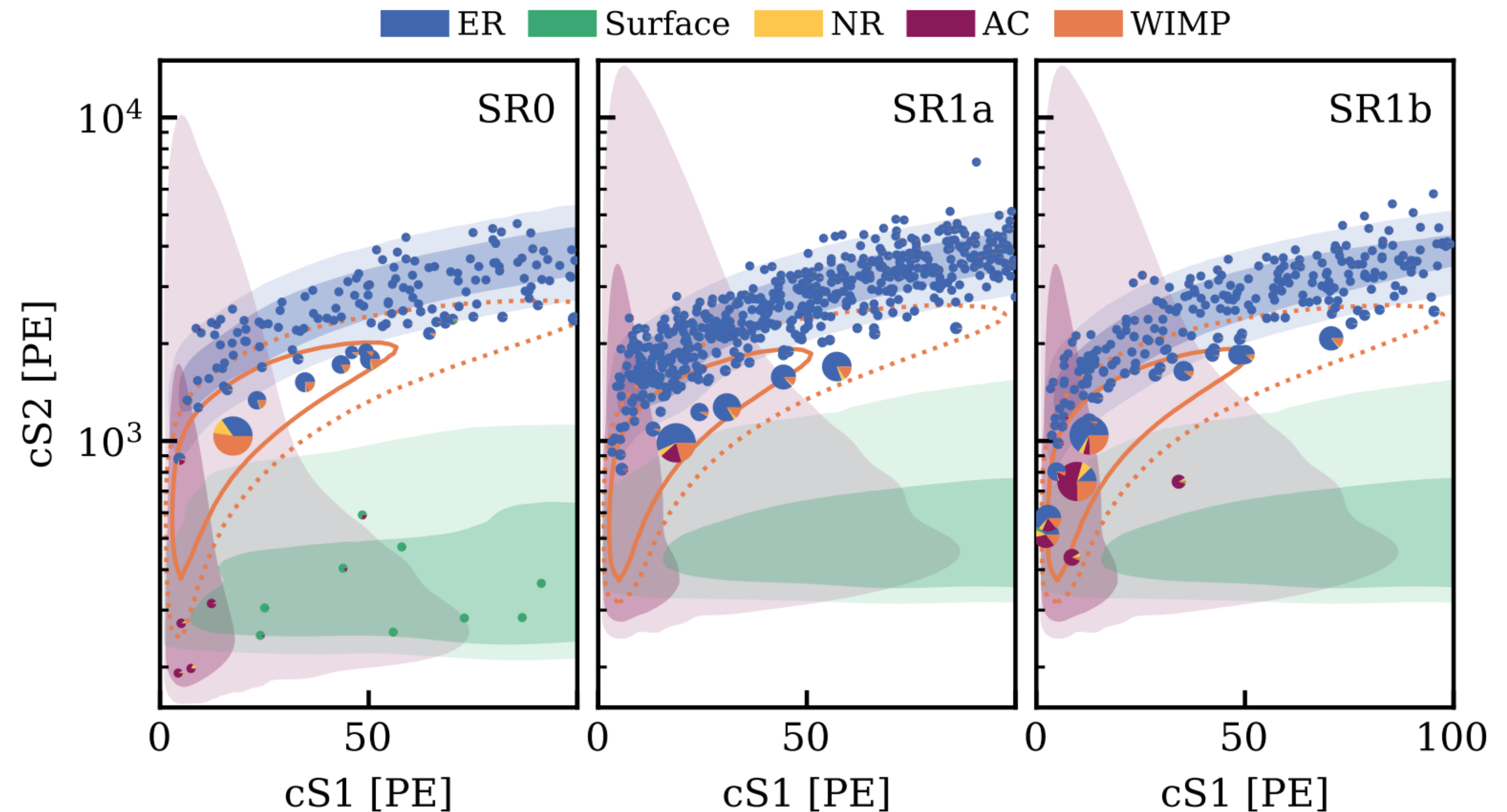
PRL 135, 221003

66.6 days

- High rates of ^{85}Kr and ^{37}Ar
- ^3H background

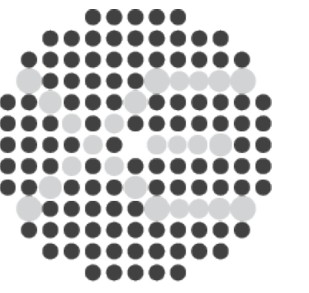
119.9 days

- ER rare back to SR0 level
- ^3H component remains



The pie charts represent a fraction of the best-fit model w/ 200 GeV/ c^2 WIMP evaluated at the position of the event

WIMP results



Total exposure

3.1 tonnes · year

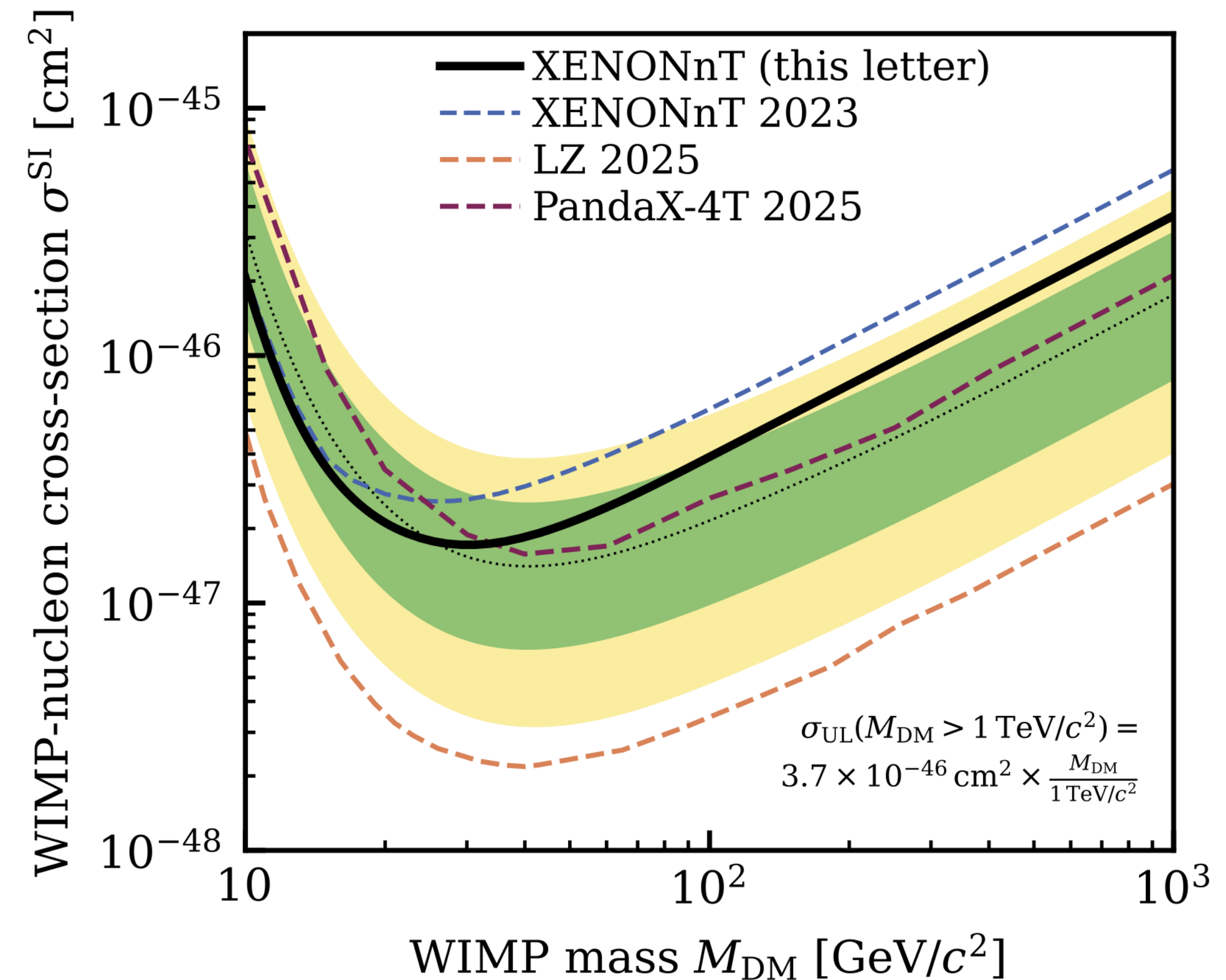
Science data

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 - Blind analysis in WIMP ROI

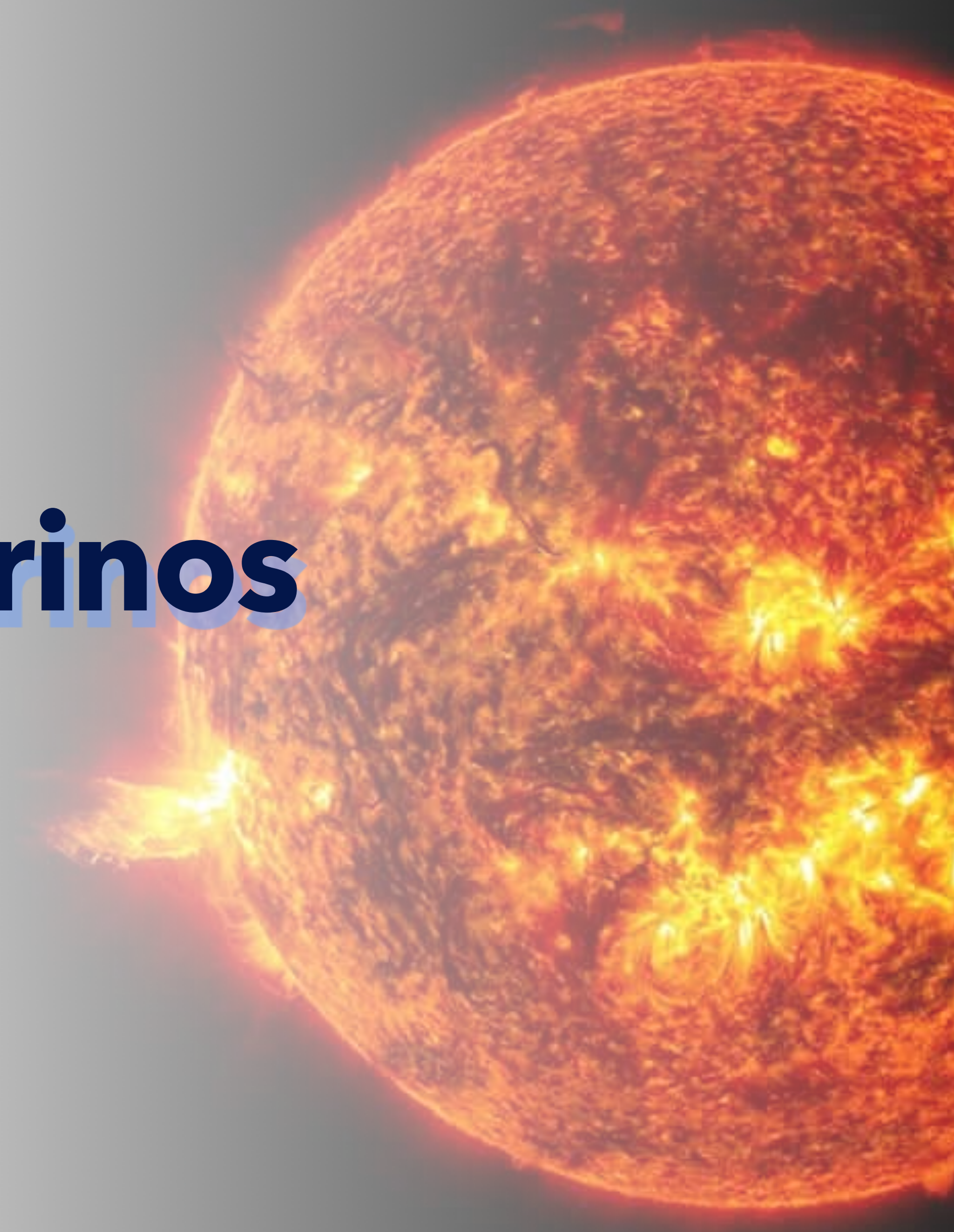
New exclusion limit on WIMP-nucleon SI cross-section at

$1.7 \cdot 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$ for $m_\chi = 30 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

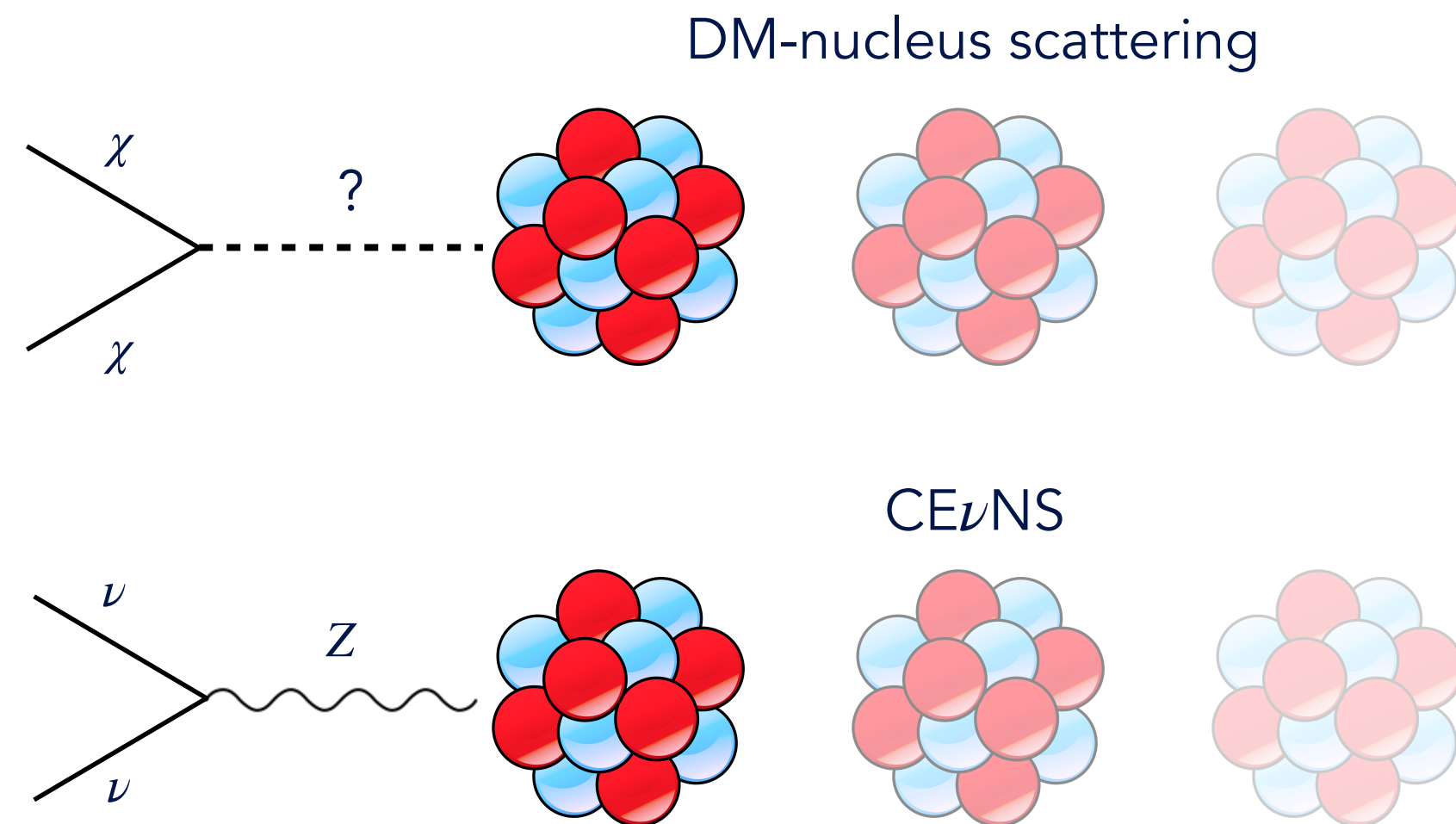
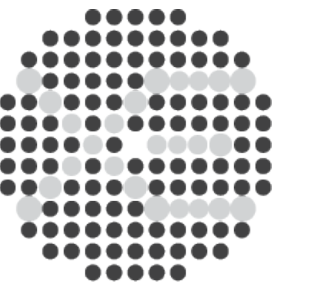
PRL 135, 221003



^8B solar neutrinos



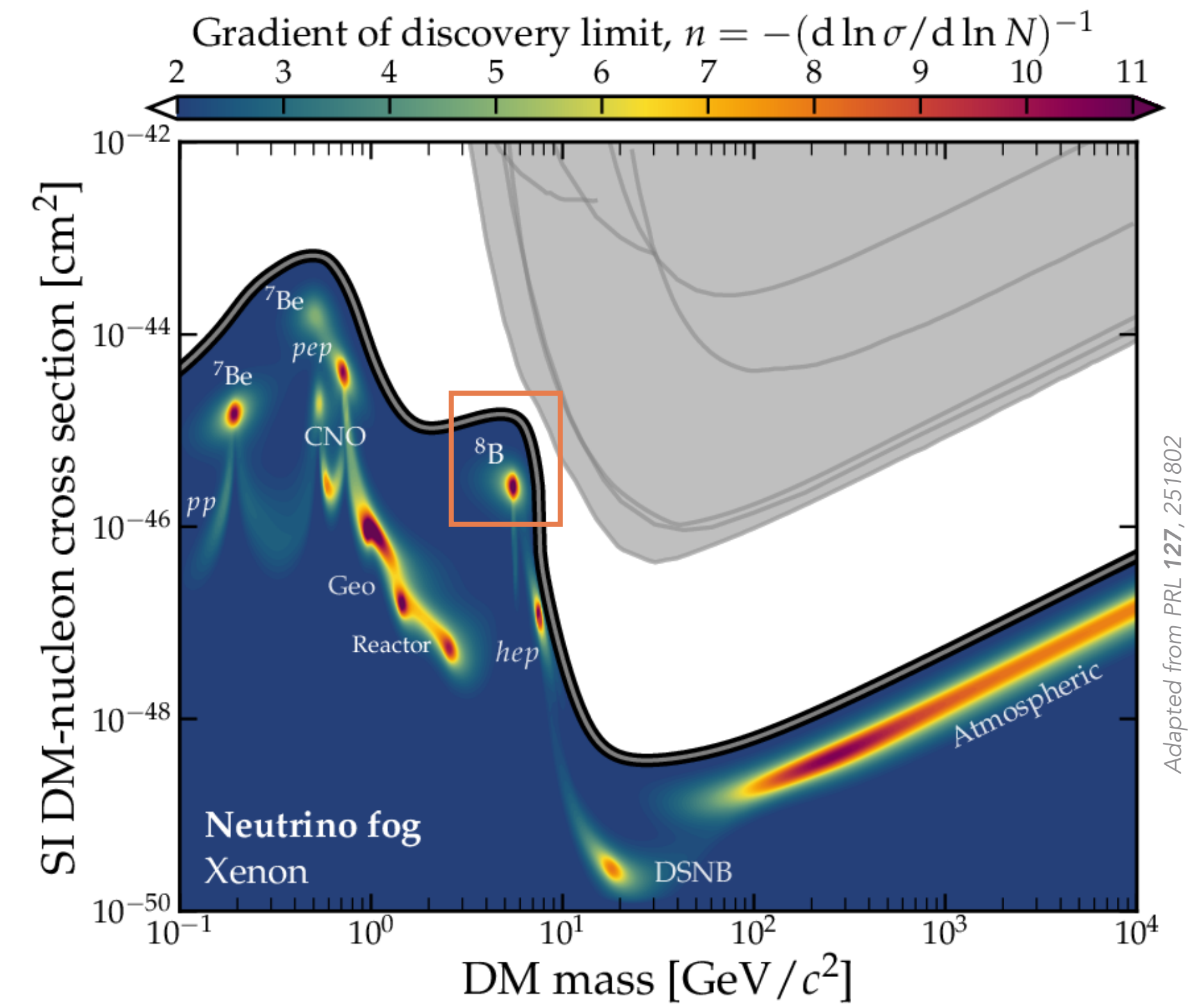
Stepping into the neutrino fog



CEνNS signal

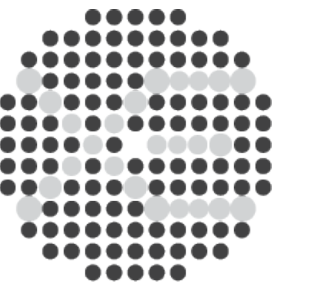
Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering

- SM process: predicted in 1974, observed by COHERENT in 2017
- Coherent enhancement gives $\sigma \propto N^2$, but only at low momentum transfer $\rightarrow$ ^8B CEνNS typical recoil energy < 1.5 keV
- Produces single-scatter nuclear recoils that **mimic a WIMP signal**
 $\rightarrow$ irreducible “neutrino fog”



Color shows how much the fog slows sensitivity gains with exposure

Stepping into the neutrino fog

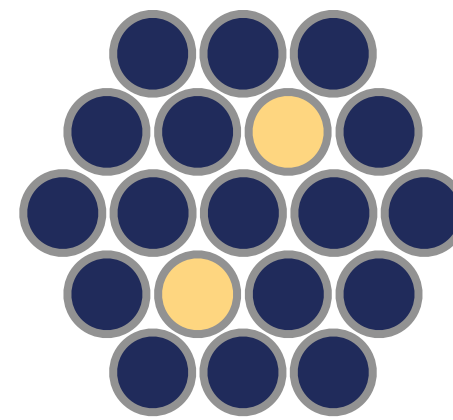


Datasets

- SR0 + SR1 + SR2 - total livetime of 603 days
- Total exposure: 6.77 tonnes · year
- SR0 and SR1 unchanged; SR2 combined with same drift field and stable conditions

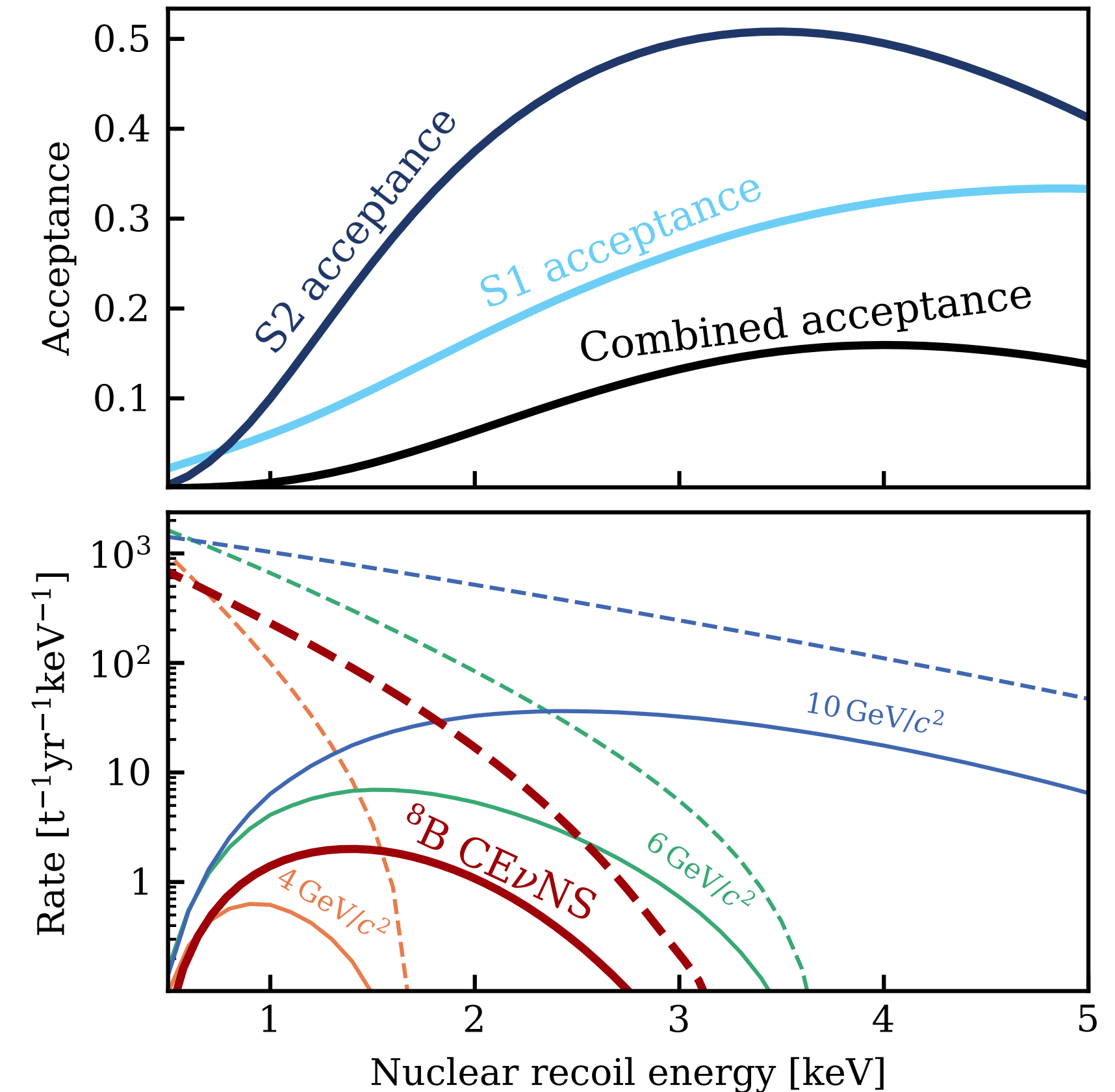
Lowering the threshold

2-fold instead of 3-fold detection
→ lower energy ROI



Precisely model

Low energy NRs + AC background



Top: Low-energy NR acceptance, exposure-weighted over the three SRs. **Bottom:** Expected ⁸B CEvNS and SI WIMP spectra, with (solid) and without (dashed) acceptance.

Measurement of solar ^8B $\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}$



Signal and background predictions

Component	Expectation
AC (SR0)	7.5 ± 0.7
AC (SR1)	17.8 ± 1.0
AC (SR2)	14.9 ± 0.7
ER	1.2 ± 1.2
Neutron	$0.8^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$
Total background	$42.1^{+1.9}_{-1.7}$
^8B (SR0)	$3.2^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$
^8B (SR1)	$5.9^{+1.9}_{-1.6}$
^8B (SR2)	$7.2^{+2.3}_{-1.9}$
Total ^8B	16^{+5}_{-4}
Total observed	

How we test it

- 4 observables: cS2 , $\text{S2}_{\text{pre}}/\Delta t_{\text{pre}}$, S1 BDT , S2 BDT
- 3 bins each $\rightarrow$ 81-bin extended likelihood fit, AC-flat binning
- Blinded ROI
- Goodness-of fit tests fixed before unblinding

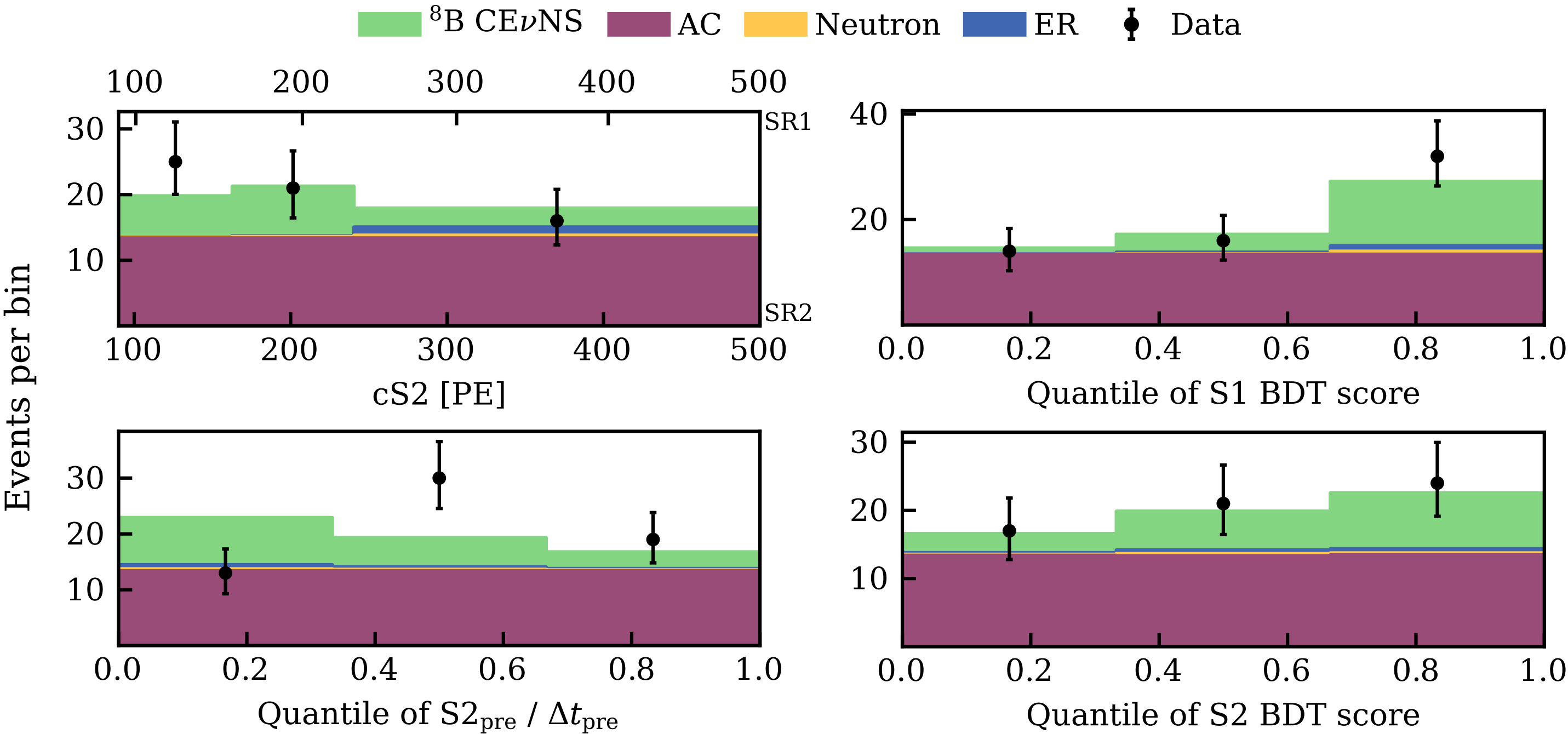
CE ν NS search paper: arXiv:2604.06002

Measurement of solar ^8B $\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}$



Signal and background predictions

Component	Expectation	Best-fit
AC (SR0)	7.5 ± 0.7	7.4 ± 0.7
AC (SR1)	17.8 ± 1.0	17.9 ± 1.0
AC (SR2)	14.9 ± 0.7	14.9 ± 0.7
ER	1.2 ± 1.2	1.4 ± 1.1
Neutron	$0.8^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	0.8 ± 0.4
Total background	$42.1^{+1.9}_{-1.7}$	42.4 ± 1.9
^8B (SR0)	$3.2^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$	3.3 ± 1.0
^8B (SR1)	$5.9^{+1.9}_{-1.6}$	$6.1^{+1.7}_{-1.9}$
^8B (SR2)	$7.2^{+2.3}_{-1.9}$	$7.3^{+2.1}_{-2.3}$
Total ^8B	16^{+5}_{-4}	17 ± 5
Total observed: $9 (SR0) + 28 (SR1) + 25 (SR2) = 62$		



3.3 σ observation of solar ^8B $\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}$, with a measured ^8B neutrino flux of $(5^{+3}_{-2}) \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

[arXiv:2604.06002](https://arxiv.org/abs/2604.06002)

Conclusion and outlook

Results

- **WIMPs:** no excess over background, new exclusion limit at $1.7 \cdot 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$ for $m_\chi = 30 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- **$^8\text{B CE}\nu\text{NS}$:** first multi-SR measurement at 3.3σ rejection of background-only hypothesis
- The neutrino fog is now signal, not just background

Outlook

- XENONnT recommissioned after **electrode upgrade** → higher fields, better background suppression
- Ongoing: SR0+1+2 WIMP search
- **XLZD:** next-generation LXe TPC, target mass up to ~60 t



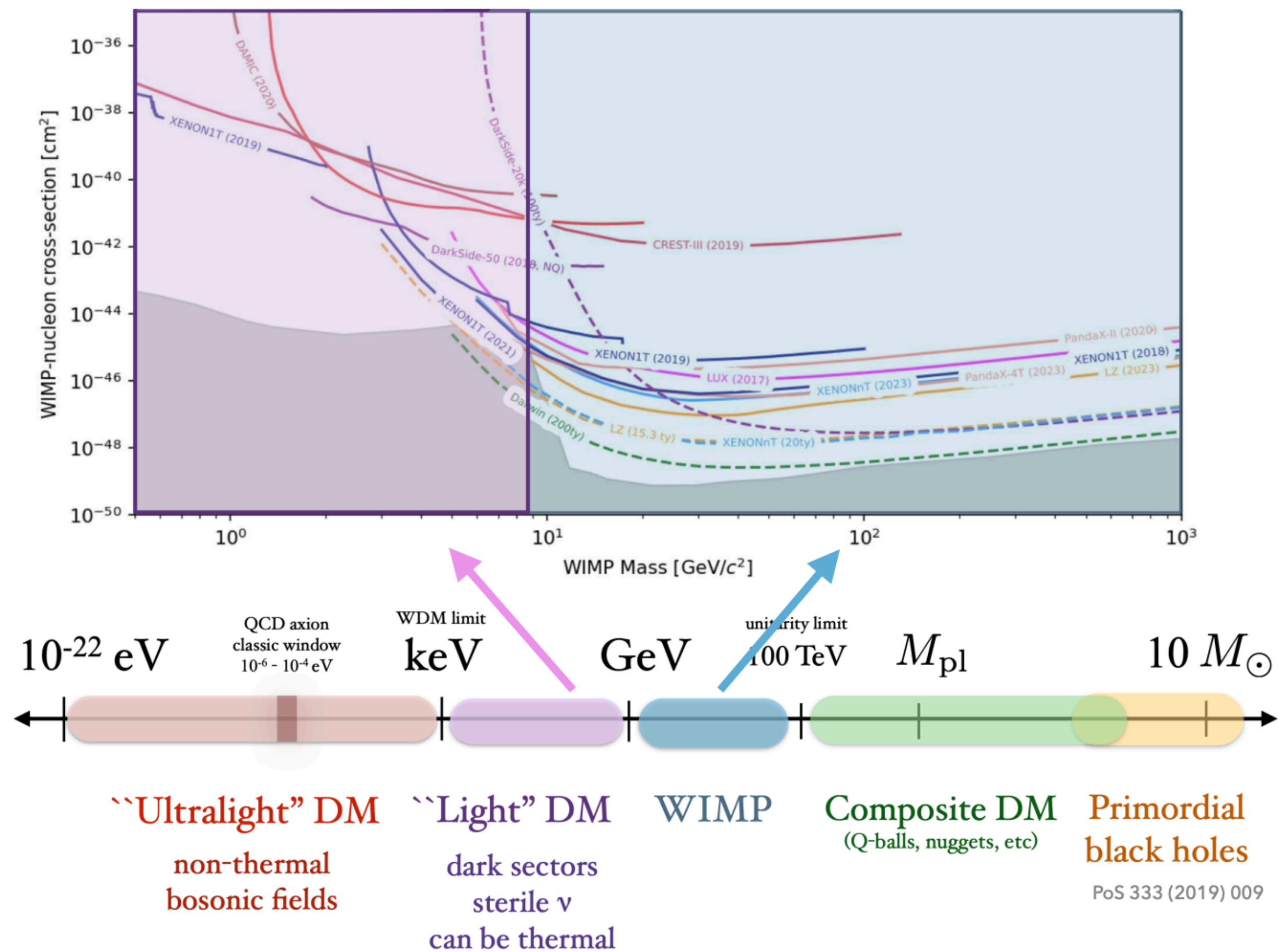
xenonexperiment.org



@xenon_experiment

Backup slides

Regions of interest



WIMP results

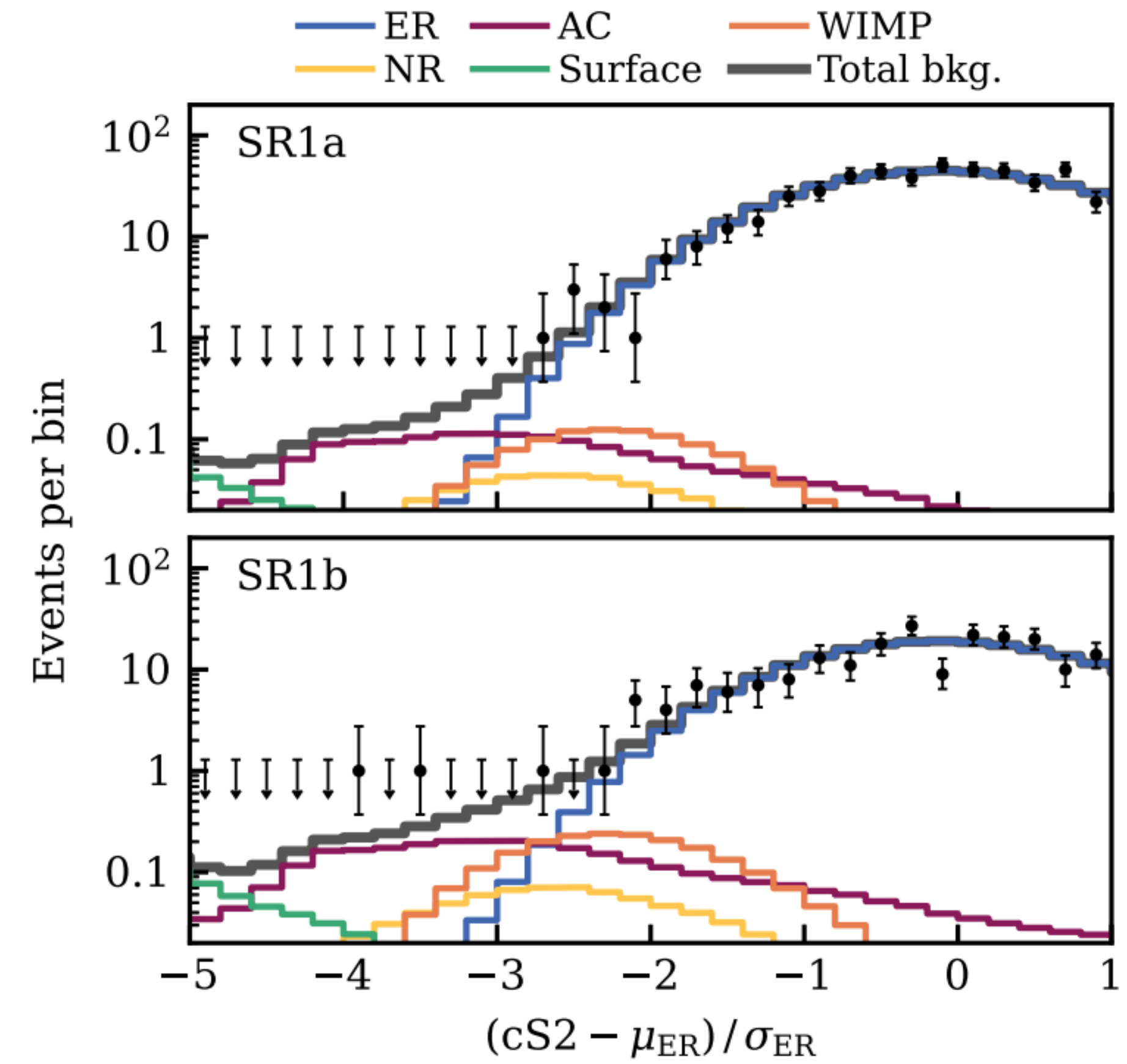
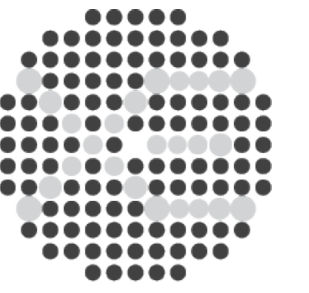


FIG. 3. Distribution in cS2 of the observed data and the best-fit model including an unconstrained 200 GeV/c² SI WIMP component in SR1a (top) and SR1b (bottom). The cS2 is normalized by subtracting the median μ_{ER} and dividing by the standard deviation σ_{ER} of the ER distribution along cS1. The gray histogram represents the total background expectation. Black dots represent observed event counts, while triangles mark bins with zero events, both with Poisson confidence intervals.

PRL 135, 221003

CEvNS Background



AC background

- AC dominate the background at low thresholds
- Isolated signals are mostly delayed S1s/S2s following high-energy interactions (material radioactivity γ 's)

Suppression

- **S2 Time Shadow** : veto signals correlated with a preceding high-energy event
- **S1 & S2 BDTs** : waveform ML separating CEvNS from AC
→ AC rates: **430** → **~15**
- Residual AC handled in the likelihood fit

