

What is nEXO?

nEXO is a proposed tonne-scale **neutrinoless double beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$) search** with the isotope ^{136}Xe [1, 2].

The experiment centers around a TPC filled with **5 tonnes of liquid xenon (LXe), enriched to 90% in ^{136}Xe** . The projected sensitivity of nEXO to the $0\nu\beta\beta$ half life is $\sim 10^{28}$ years [3].

Stringent low background requirements necessitate the use of a large, instrumented water shield: the Outer Detector.

The Outer Detector

nEXO's Outer Detector (OD), is being developed to both **shield the TPC from external backgrounds** (gamma & neutron radiation outside cryostats), and account for cosmogenic backgrounds by **tagging traversing muons'** Cherenkov light.

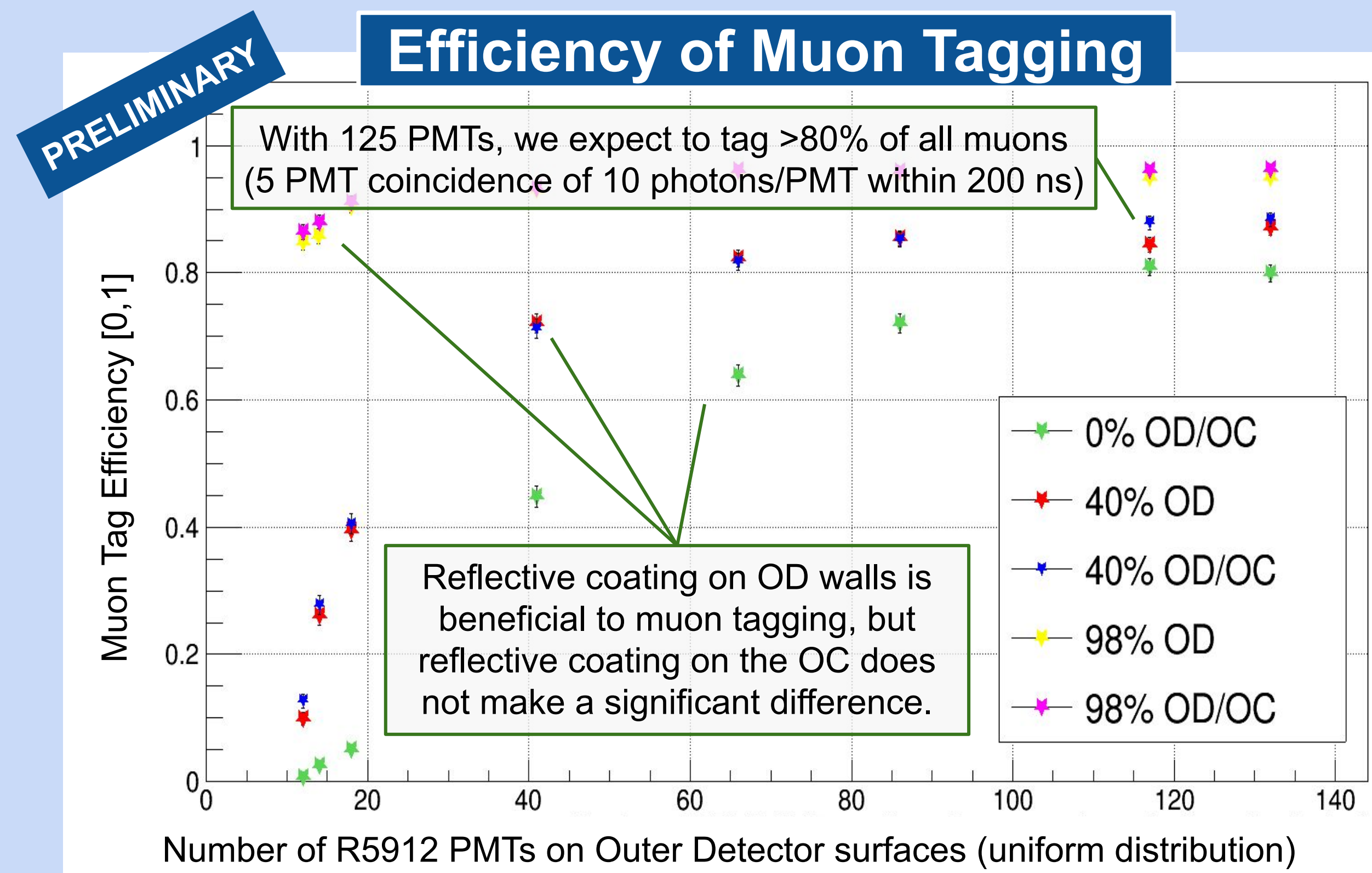
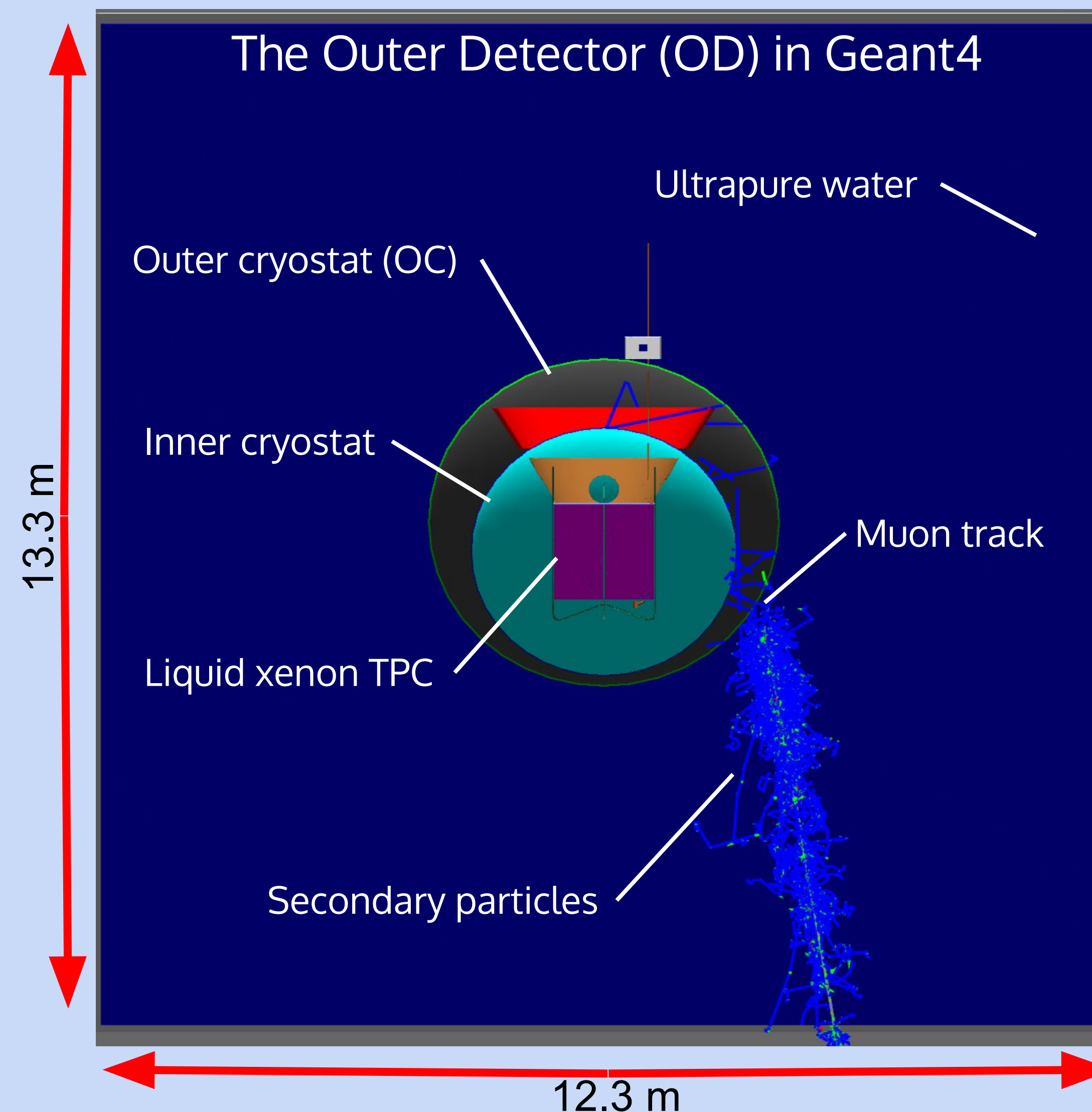
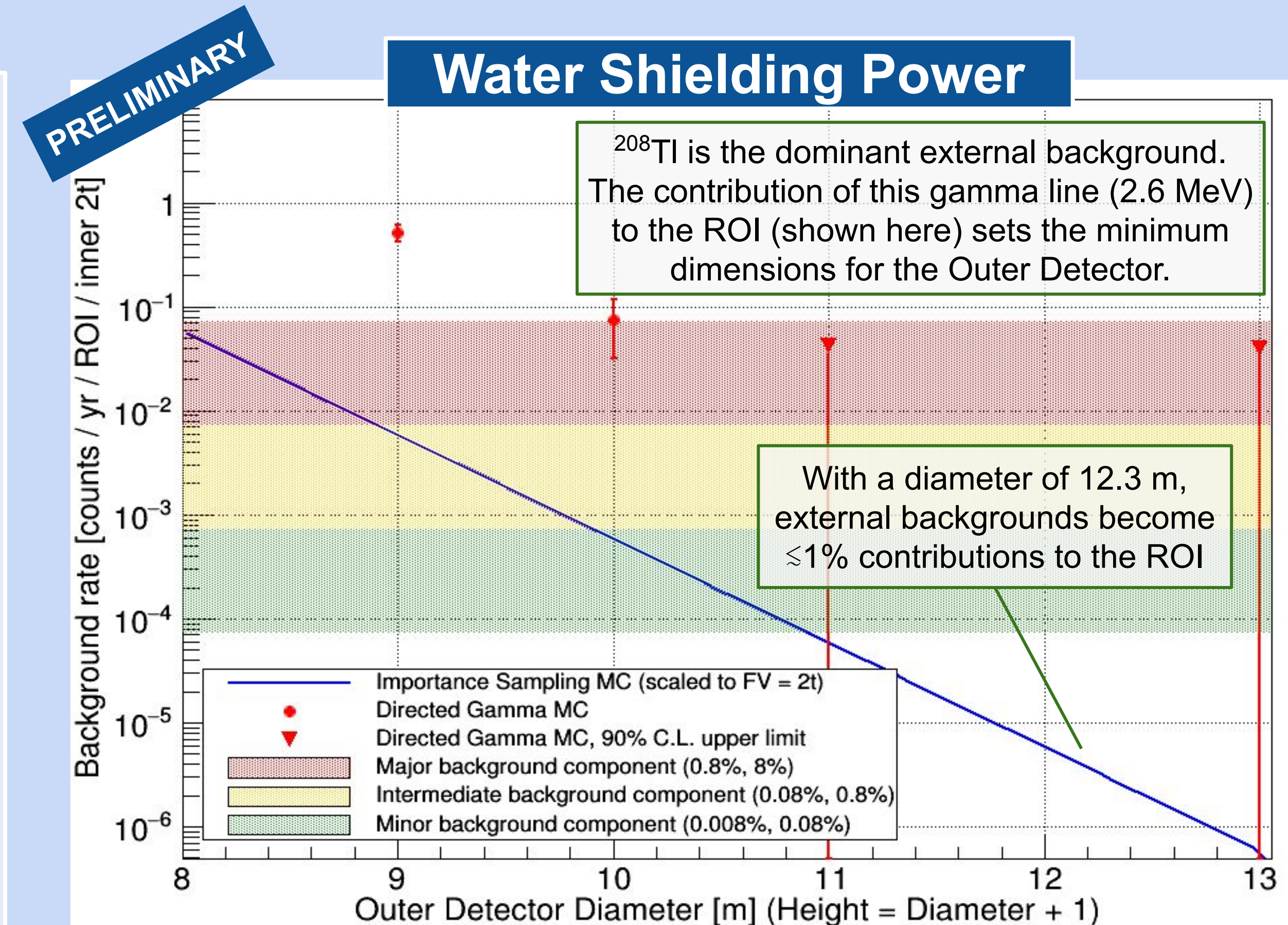
The Outer Detector will be **instrumented with ~ 125 Hamamatsu R5912 PMTs** from the Daya Bay Experiment. A study is underway to determine their optimal configuration.

Simulations of muons passing nearby, at the anticipated underground site SNOLAB, have been performed to quantify cosmogenic backgrounds and develop mitigation strategies.

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Geant4 Monte Carlo Results

- (1) An Outer Detector of diameter of 12.3 m, and height of 13.3 m, provides adequate shielding against all external backgrounds (radiation from the rock, instrumentation, water... [4]).
- (2) ^{137}Xe is the dominant cosmogenic background to nEXO. It is produced at a rate of 14.1 ± 0.7 [atoms/yr] in the full LXe vessel from nearby muon showers at SNOLAB.
- (3) 125 PMTs is sufficient to tag muons of concern at SNOLAB, and mitigate the effects of cosmogenic backgrounds.



References

1. "nEXO pre-Conceptual Design Report." *arXiv:1805.11142* (2018).
2. "Sensitivity and Discovery ...", *Phys. Rev. C* 97.6 (2018): 065503.
3. "Sensitivity of the nEXO Experiment...", S. Sangiorgio, Neutrino2020 #548.
4. "Radioactive Background Control for nEXO", R. Tsang, Neutrino2020 #84.