

Coherent Neutrino-Nucleus Elastic Scattering with Reactor and Solar Neutrinos

- Complementarities in νA_{el} among ν -sources
 - ☑ physics
 - ☑ Experimental Requirements
- Projects with Reactor and Solar ν 's
 - ☑ Solar: LXe Experiments
 - ☑ Reactor: Variety of Techniques & Locations
- Prospects & Outlook

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Academia Sinica / 中央研究院
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@

NEUTRINO
2018 Heidelberg
4-9 June



*Sources: Input from Various Experiments
and/or Slides/Papers in Public Domains*





Observation of νA Elastic Scattering by COHERENT@ π -DAR- ν *[Science-2017, 1st talk this Session]* set the stage for asking finer questions & with diverse techniques *[the shapes and shades of “fireworks”...]*

📖 Potentials on BSM/NSI *[next talk]*, nuclear physics form factors, astrophysics, applications

📖 Characterize Dependence on q^2 , E_ν & Target (Z,N), manifested as

✓ $FF(q^2) < 1$

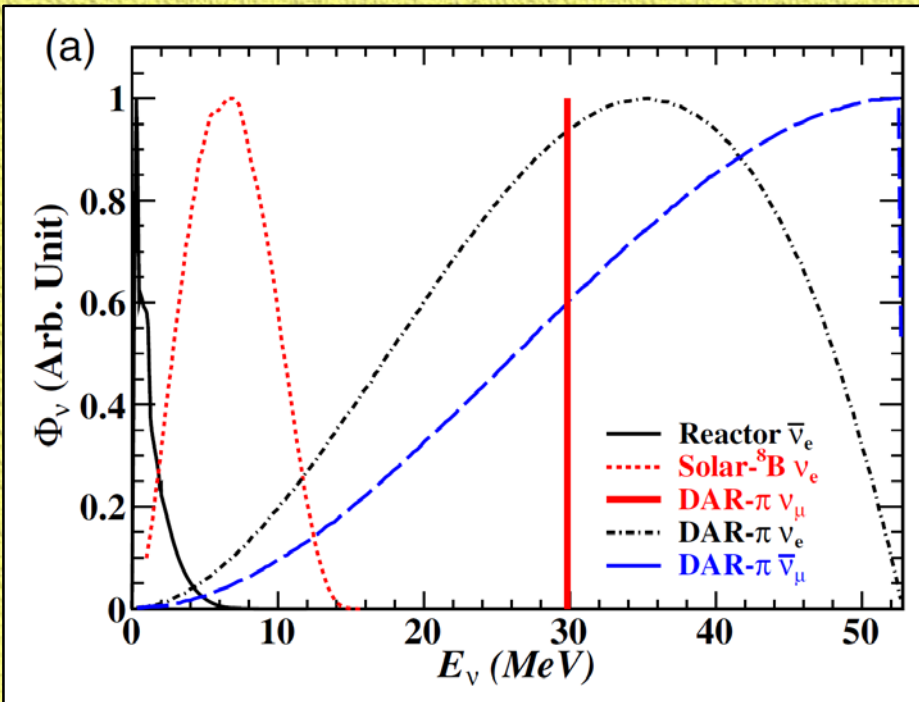
✓ Cross-sections “do not scale as $[N-Z(1-4\sin^2\theta_w)]^2$ ”

✓ QM coherency transition –

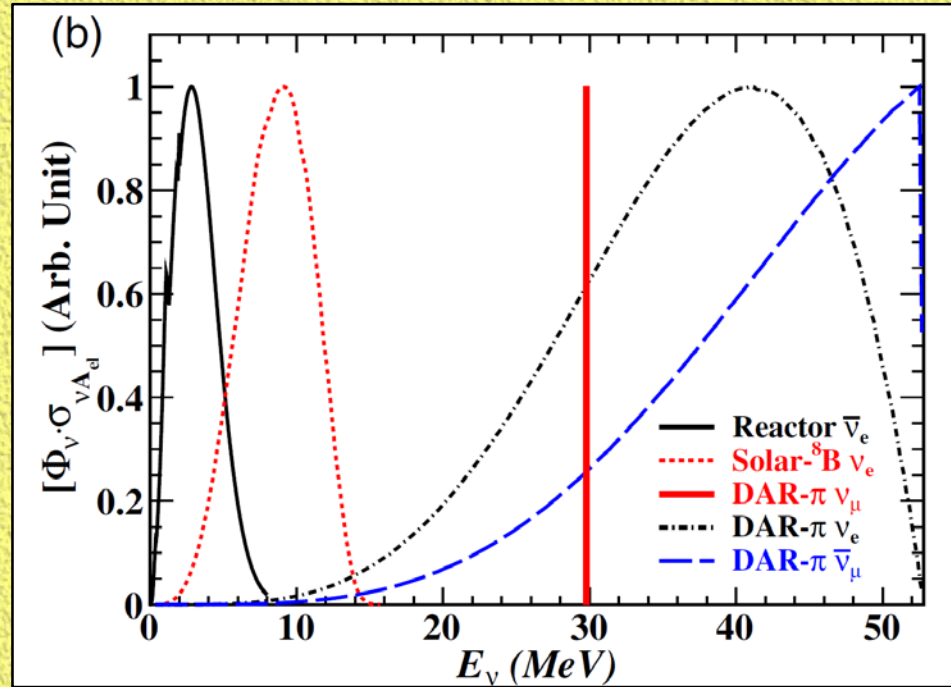
Quantify with “decoherence angle $\langle\phi\rangle$ ” *[PRD16]*

($\alpha \equiv \cos \langle\phi\rangle \in [0,1]$)

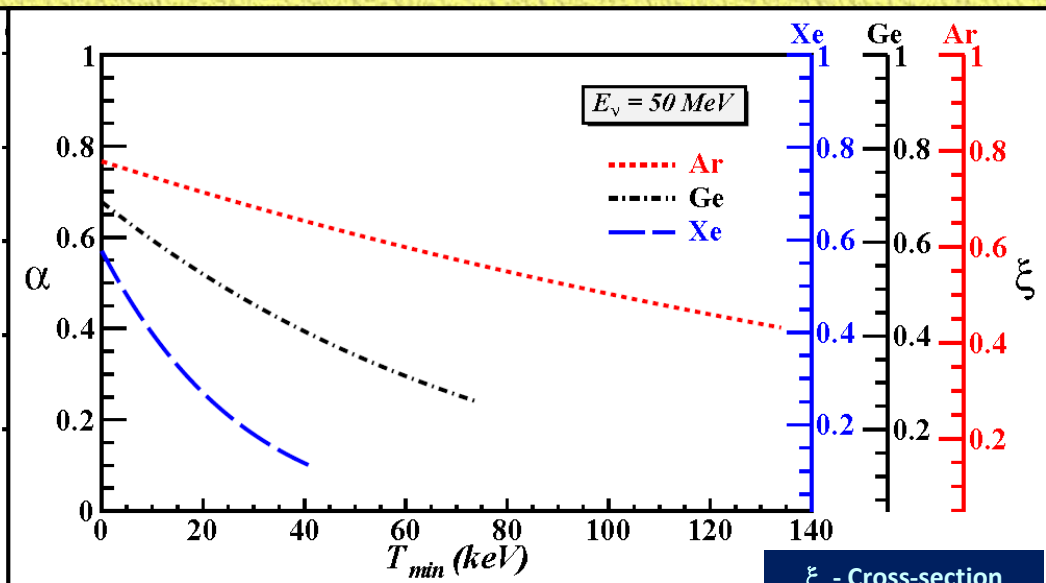
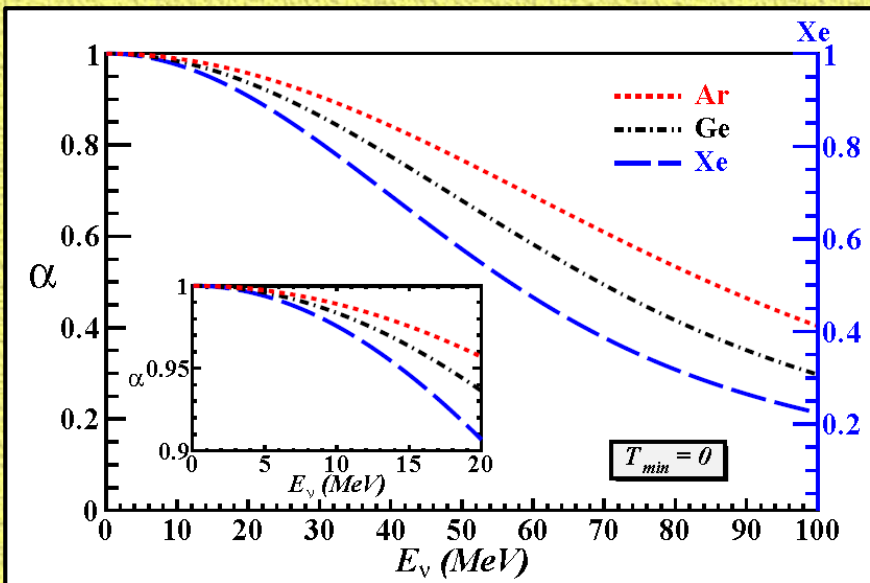
Different ν -Sources (E_ν) Probe Complementary Kinematical Regions



ν -Spectra



$\sigma(\nu A_{el})$ weighted ν -Spectra



ξ - Cross-section Ratio relative to Full Coherency

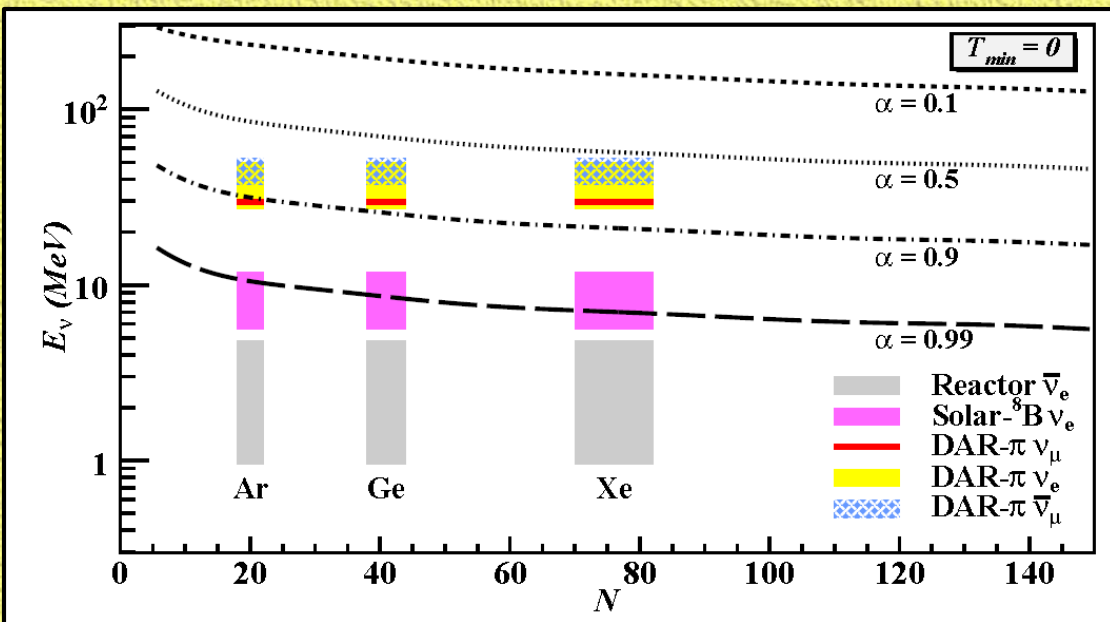
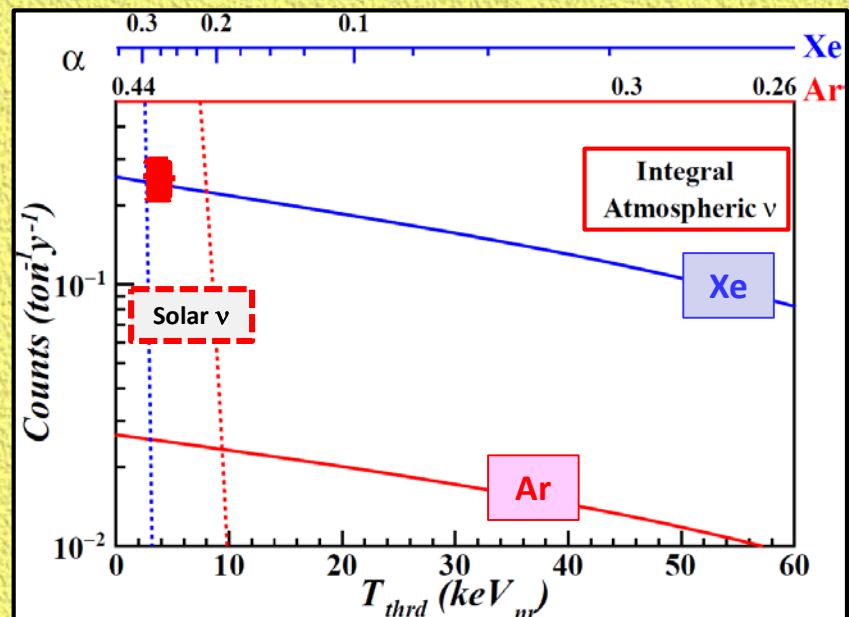
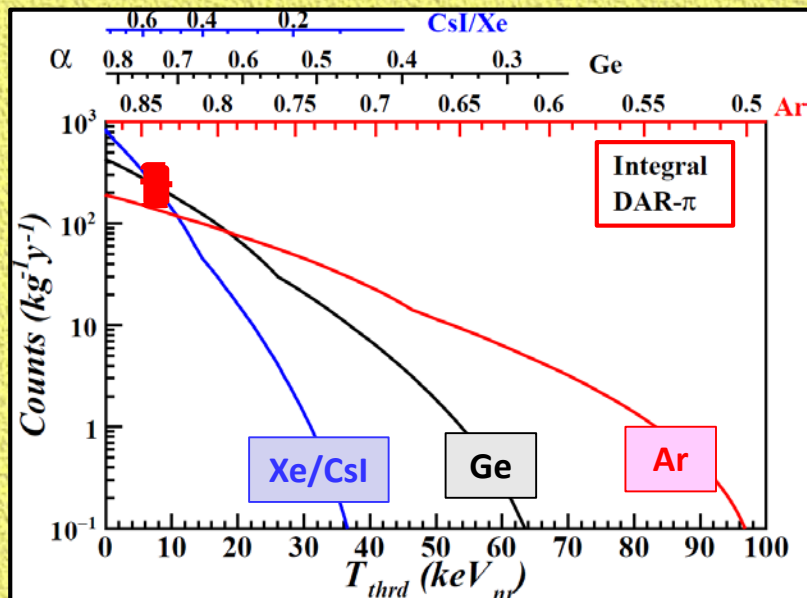
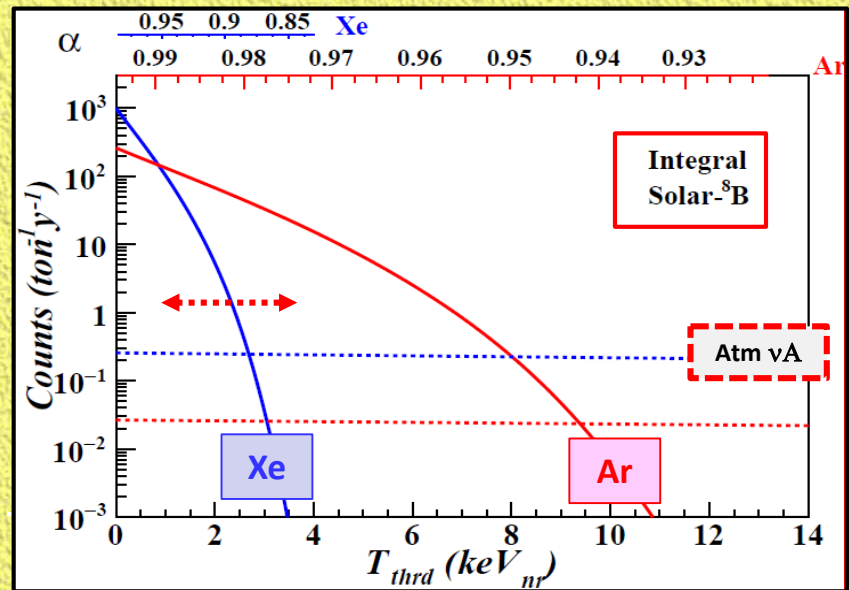
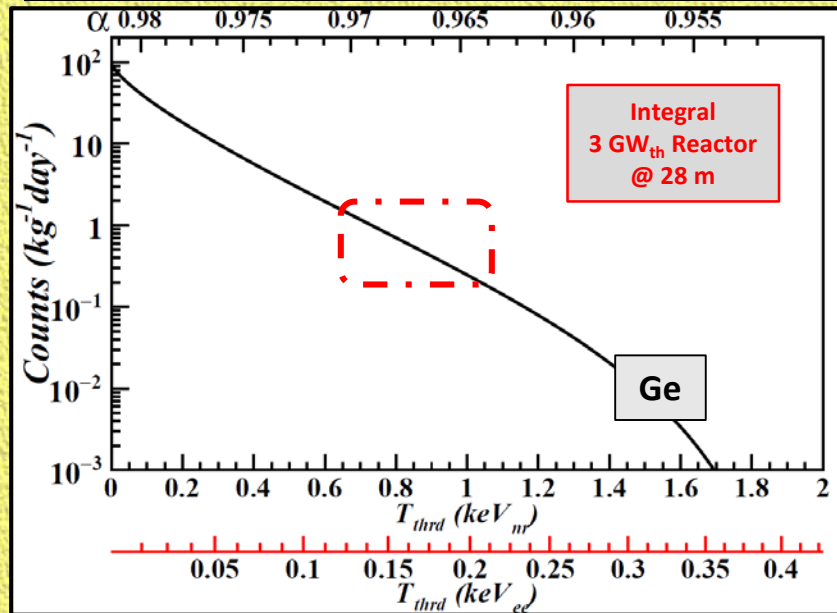


TABLE II: The half-maxima in the distributions of $[\Phi_\nu \cdot \sigma_{\nu A_{el}}]$ at $T_{min}=0$ for the different neutrino sources, and the values of $\langle\alpha\rangle$ probed by the selected target nuclei. The ν_μ from DAR- π is mono-energetic.

ν	Half-Maxima of $[\Phi_\nu \cdot \sigma_{\nu A_{el}}]$ in E_ν (MeV)	$\langle\alpha\rangle$ with		
Source		Ar	Ge	Xe
Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$	0.96–4.82	1.00	1.00	1.00
Solar- ^8B ν_e	5.6–11.9	0.99	0.99	0.98
DAR- π ν_μ	29.8	0.91	0.86	0.80
DAR- π ν_e	27.3–49.8	0.89	0.83	0.76
DAR- π $\bar{\nu}_\mu$	37.5–52.6	0.85	0.79	0.71

Measurable (Recoil Energy, Event Rate, α) Scales for νA_{el} from ν -Sources



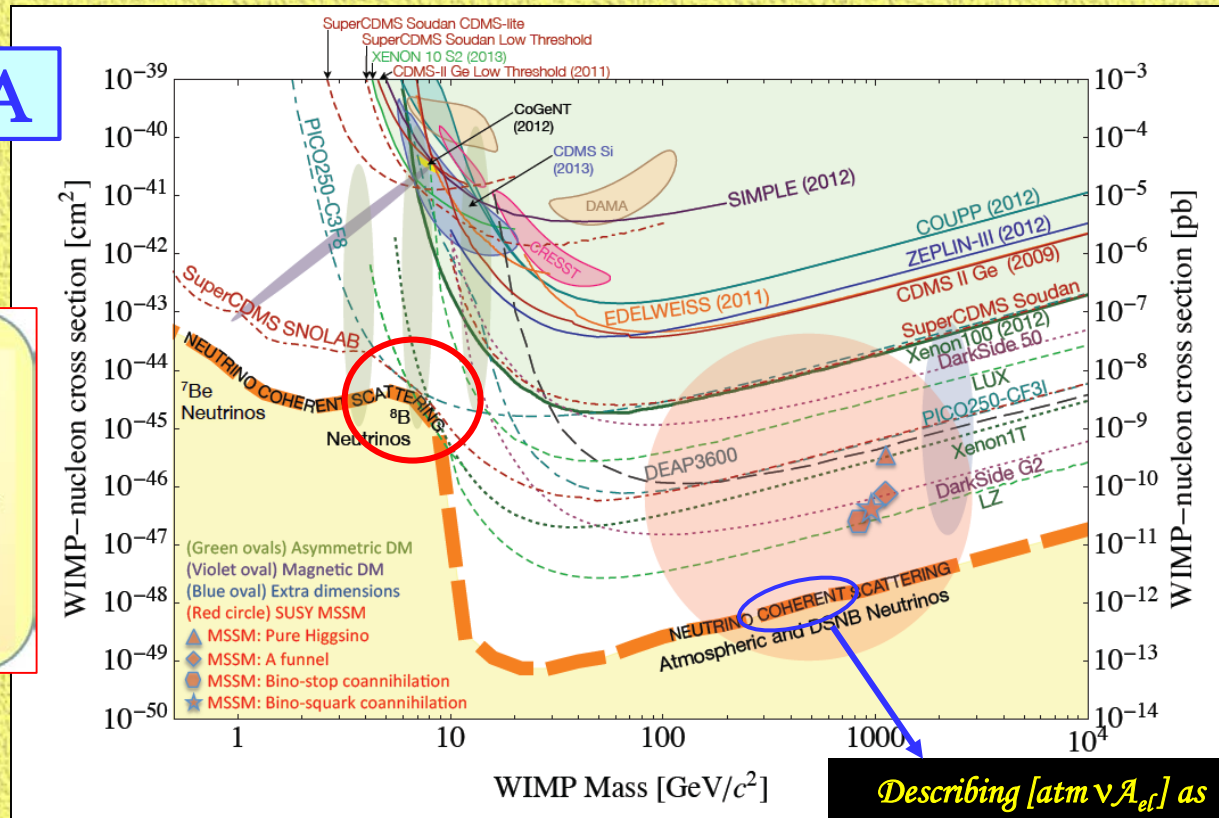
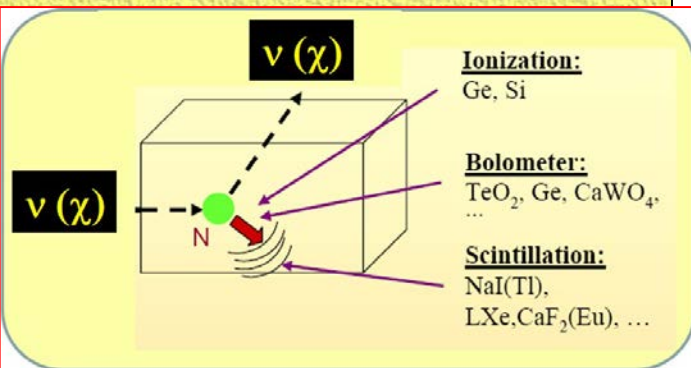
☞ νA_{el} from Solar & Atmospheric ν 's constitute the “neutrino floor” (irreducible background) to WIMP searches

☞ νA & χA projects share common techniques and challenges

☞ Next(+) Generation (of LiqXe) Projects close to the required sensitivities for ${}^8\text{B}$ solar- ν

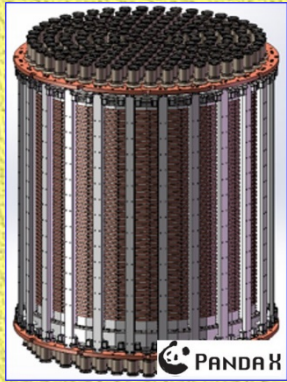
☞ Surmounting this “background” – directional sensitivities

$$\nu(\chi) + A \rightarrow \nu(\chi) + A$$



Describing [atm νA_{el}] as “Coherent” is inaccurate

Next(+) Generation Large Liq-Xe Experiments ...



Next: **PandaX-4T** (4-ton target)

- ✓ @ CJPL
- ✓ Fiducial mass 2.8 ton, threshold 5 keVnr,
- ✓ Background NR~1 /ton-year
- ✓ Neutrino CNNS: 0.3/ton-year
- ✓ On-site assembly and commissioning: 2019-2020



Total mass – 10 T
WIMP Active Mass – 7 T
WIMP Fiducial Mass – 5.6 T

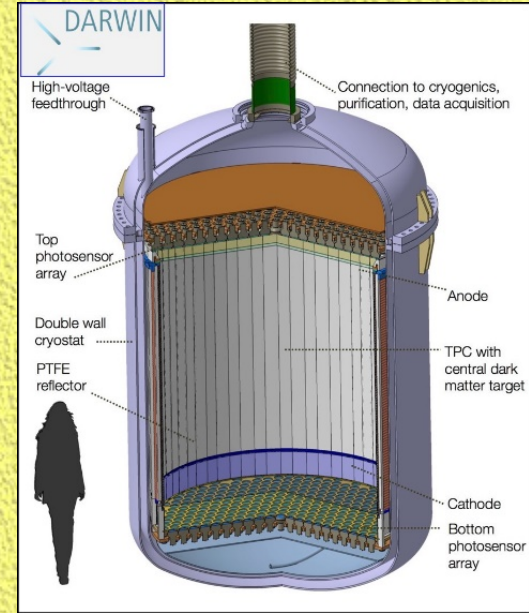
- ✓ @ SURF
- ✓ threshold 6 keVnr,
- ✓ Background NR~0.6/1000days
- ✓ Neutrino CNNS: ~0.7/1000days
- ✓ Commissioning: 2019

Poster
v-18



144 cm drift TPC
Total: 8 000 kg
Target: 6 000 kg
Fiducial: 4 500 kg

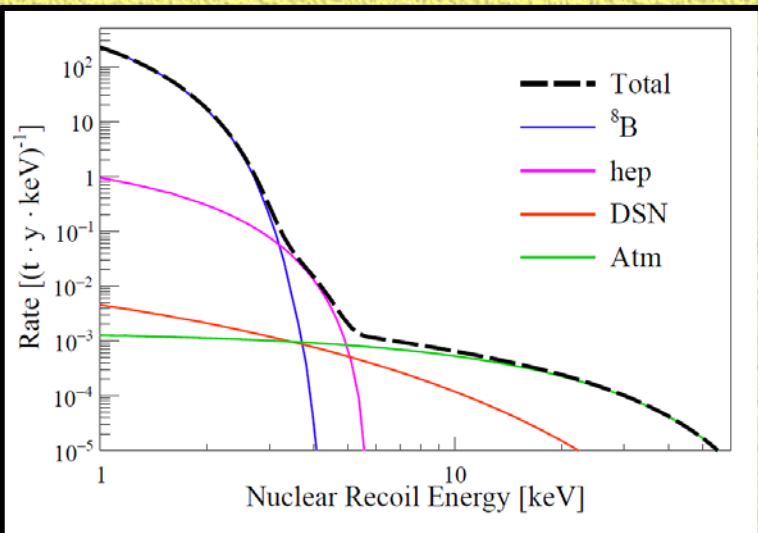
- ✓ @ Gran Sasso
- ✓ threshold 4 keVnr,
- ✓ Background NR~2.5/20 ton-yr
- ✓ Neutrino CNNS: ~4.7/20 ton-yr
- ✓ Operation: 2019-2025



DARWIN Project (2025+)

- ✓ Detector filled with 50 t LXe, 40 t in the TPC (2.6 m electron drift, 2.6 m diameter)
- ✓ Light sensors: PMTs, SiPM arrays, ...
- ✓ Shields: large water Cherenkov, and neutron veto
- ✓ Background goal: dominated by neutrinos
- ✓ threshold 4 keVnr
- ✓ ~10 years data taking

Prospects of Observing solar νA_{el} in Xe ...



Expectation values of events in XENONnT, in 20 t.y exposure		
	No discrimination	99.75% ER discrimination
Signal (μ_s)		
6 GeV/ c^2 WIMP ($\sigma = 2 \cdot 10^{-46}$ cm 2)	0.68	0.27
10 GeV/ c^2 WIMP ($\sigma = 2 \cdot 10^{-47}$ cm 2)	4.65	1.86
100 GeV/ c^2 WIMP ($\sigma = 2 \cdot 10^{-48}$ cm 2)	7.13	2.85
1 TeV/ c^2 WIMP ($\sigma = 2 \cdot 10^{-47}$ cm 2)	8.85	3.54
Background		
Total ER (μ_{bER})	1000	2.5
NR from neutrons	-	-
NR from CNNS (μ_{bNR})	11.8	4.7

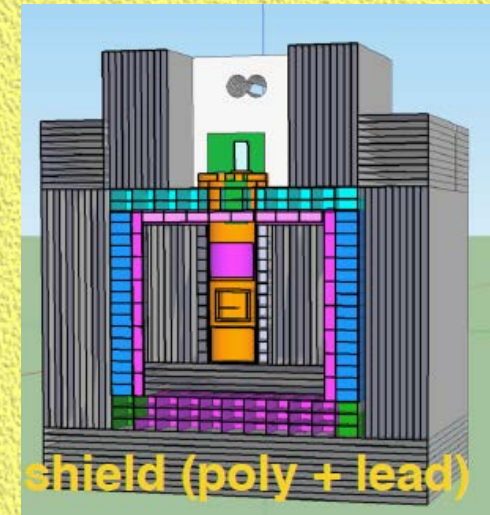
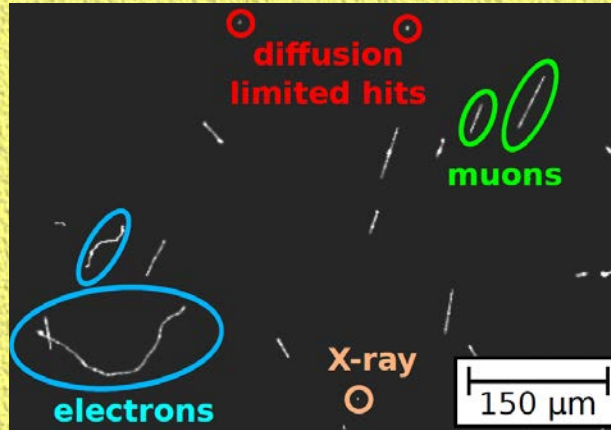
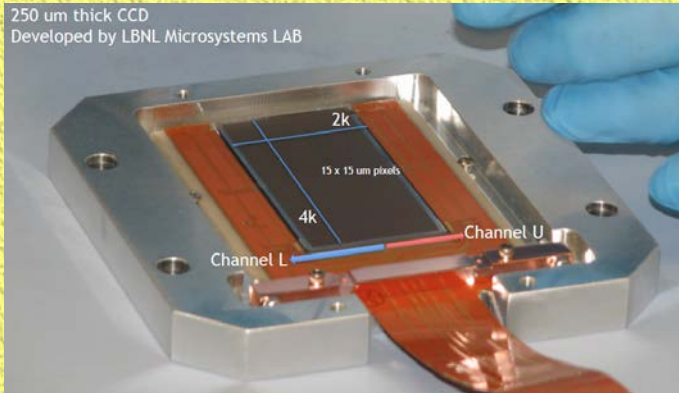
- ☑ Typical threshold for Liq-Xe experiments with “(S1,S2)” for ER/NR differentiation is light yield corresponding to “averaged” $\langle \sim 4 \text{ keVnr} \rangle$, nominally too high for solar νA_{el}
 - Large spread in event-wise $\text{keVnr} \leftrightarrow \text{light yield}$ conversion (Poisson, energy resolution, fiducial non-uniformity) \Rightarrow thorough understanding necessary
 - Observable 0.2-0.3 events / ton-year (~ 5 events in 20 t-y XE-nT ; ~ 100 events in 400 t-y DARWIN)
- ☑ “S2-Only” has lower “ $\langle \sim 1 \text{ keVnr} \rangle$ ” threshold , rates much larger (~ 90 events / ton-year) ; but no ER/NR discrimination \Rightarrow suppression & understanding of ER background crucial

Thanks: Consultation with K. Ni & L. Baudis



..... @ Angra II 3.8 GW Power Reactor

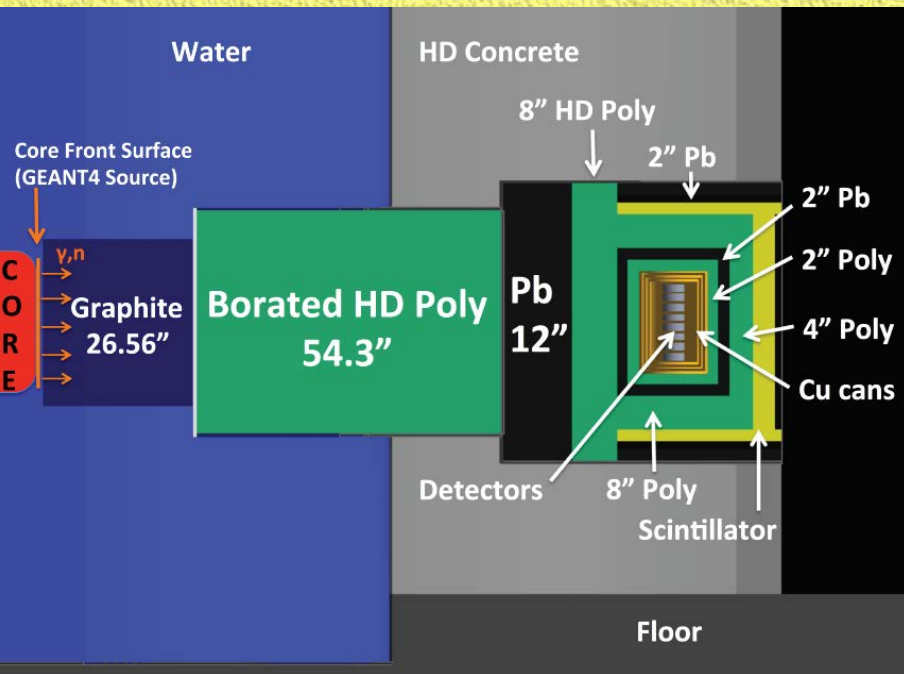
250 μm thick CCD
Developed by LBNL Microsystems LAB



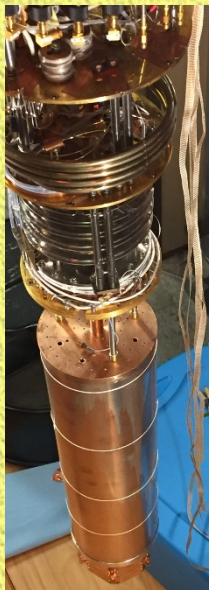
- ✓ 3.8 GW MW Research Reactor ; 30 m distance
- ✓ Advanced CCD (Si) detector ; ~ 40 eV threshold ; Event ID capabilities

Expected number of events (event/kg/day)	
$E_{\text{th}} = 5.5 \text{ eV } (1\sigma_{\text{RMS}})$	~ 28.3
$E_{\text{th}} = 28 \text{ eV } (5\sigma_{\text{RMS}})$	~ 18.1

- ✓ Engineering Run, 1-g detector, completed and successful
- ✓ Data taking with O(100 g) detector.
- ✓ Challenges: Background, Long integration time, small mass



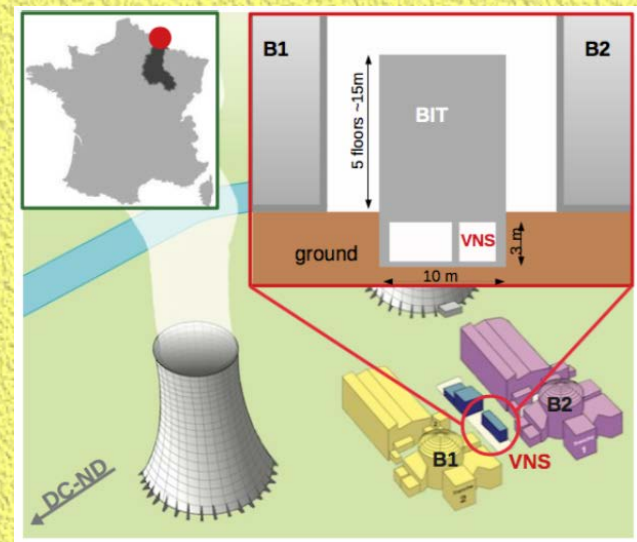
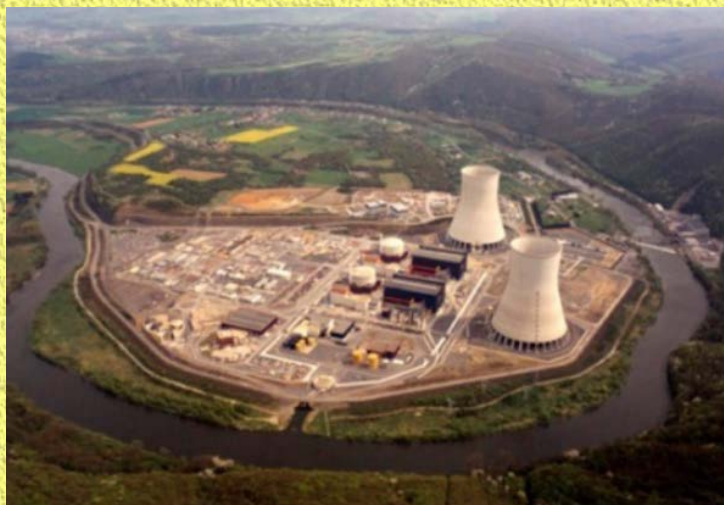
- ✓ 1 MW Research Reactor ; 2-3m distance! ~15 mwe
- ✓ CDMSlite-type cryogenic detector (bolometric amplification); Ge/Si ; O(100 eVee) threshold demonstrated
- ✓ Rate: 1000 /kg-day at 10 eVnr threshold
- ✓ Moveable Core tests short baseline oscillation
- ✓ 10 kg payload with sensitivity to CNS in a month
- ✓ Challenges: Background, Long thermalization time



Status:

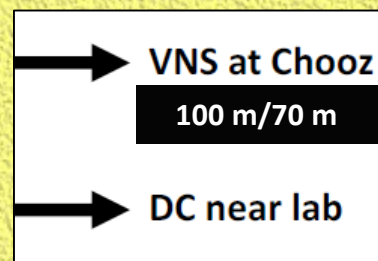
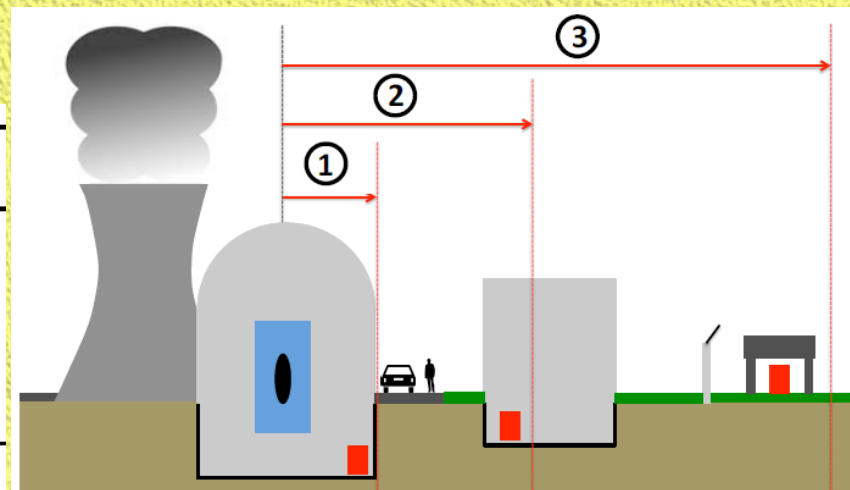
- ☞ Dilution fridge commissioned
- ☞ Have <1000/kg-keV-day in ROI. Goal ~ 100
- ☞ Engineering data taking late summer

Initiatives at Chooz Reactors



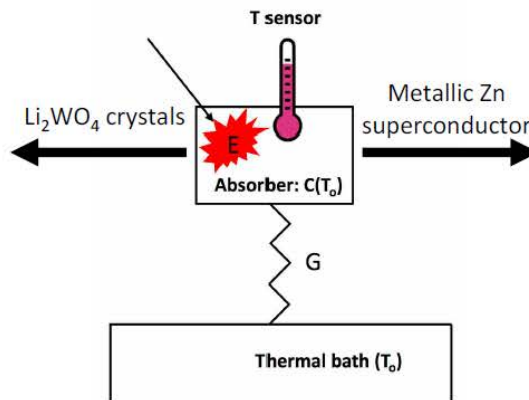
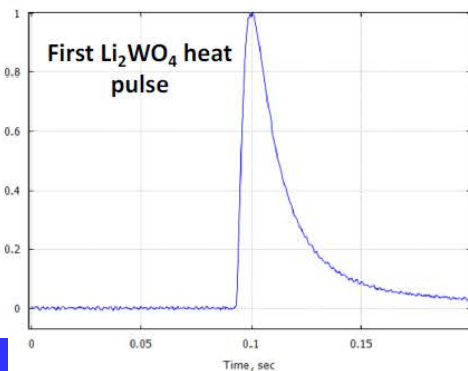
	Strategy	Detector mass and E_{th}^*
①	Short range (< 10 m)	$O(10-100$ g) $E_{th} < 300$ eV
②	Mid range (< 100 m)	$O(0.1-1$ kg) $E_{th} < 100$ eV
③	Long range ($< 0.5-1$ km)	$O(1-10$ kg) $E_{th} < 50$ eV

* to get $O(1 \text{ d}^{-1})$

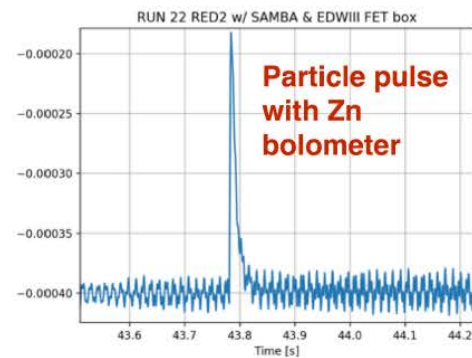
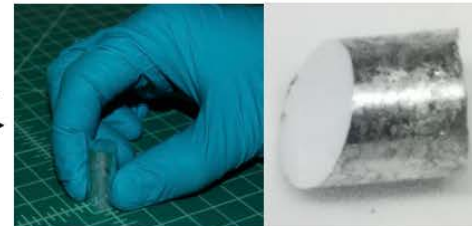


Candidate Detectors: "to repurpose DM & $0\nu\beta\beta$ bolometers"

BASKET program



RICOCHET program



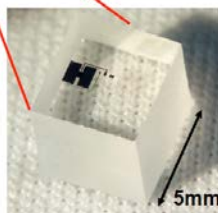
Poster
 ν -18

NU-CLEUS

gram-scale cryogenic calorimeters



It's tiny, but it's great!

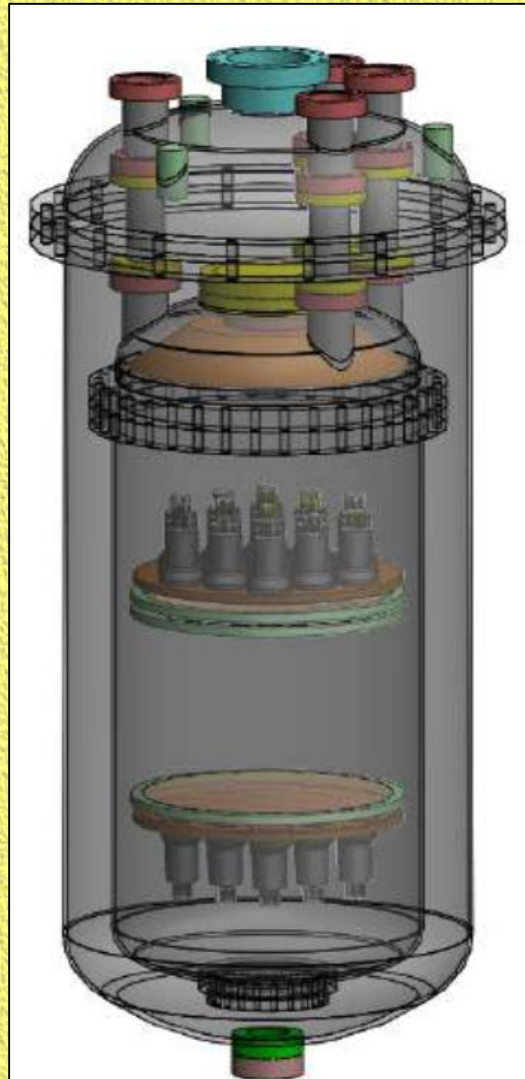
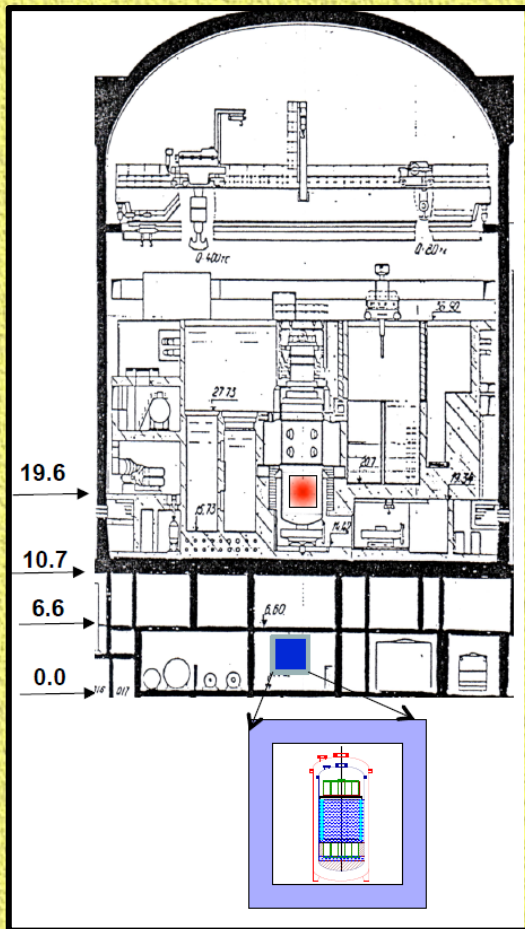


$E_{th} = 20\text{eV}$ - world-best energy threshold for nuclear recoils

Poster
 ν -18

- ✓ a la CRESST (CaWO_4 , Al_2O_3)
- ✓ Small modular mass $\text{O}(1\text{ g})$
- ✓ Very low threshold $\sim 20\text{ eVnr}$ (!!)
- ✓ 1-g demonstrator built

RED-100 @ Kalinin 3 GW Power Reactor



- ✓ Dual Phase Xenon Detector
- ✓ ~100 kg Fid. Vol.
- ✓ Threshold < 1 keVnr Xe-recoil
- ✓ 19 m from core KNPP
- ✓ O(100 events)/100-kg-day !
- ✓ Challenges: Background, Long drift time ...
- ✓ Installation: late 2018

Poster
v-18

ν GeN @ Kalinin 3 GW Power Reactor



Passive shielding:

- 10 cm copper
- 8 cm borated polyethylene (3%)
- 10 cm lead
- 8 cm borated polyethylene

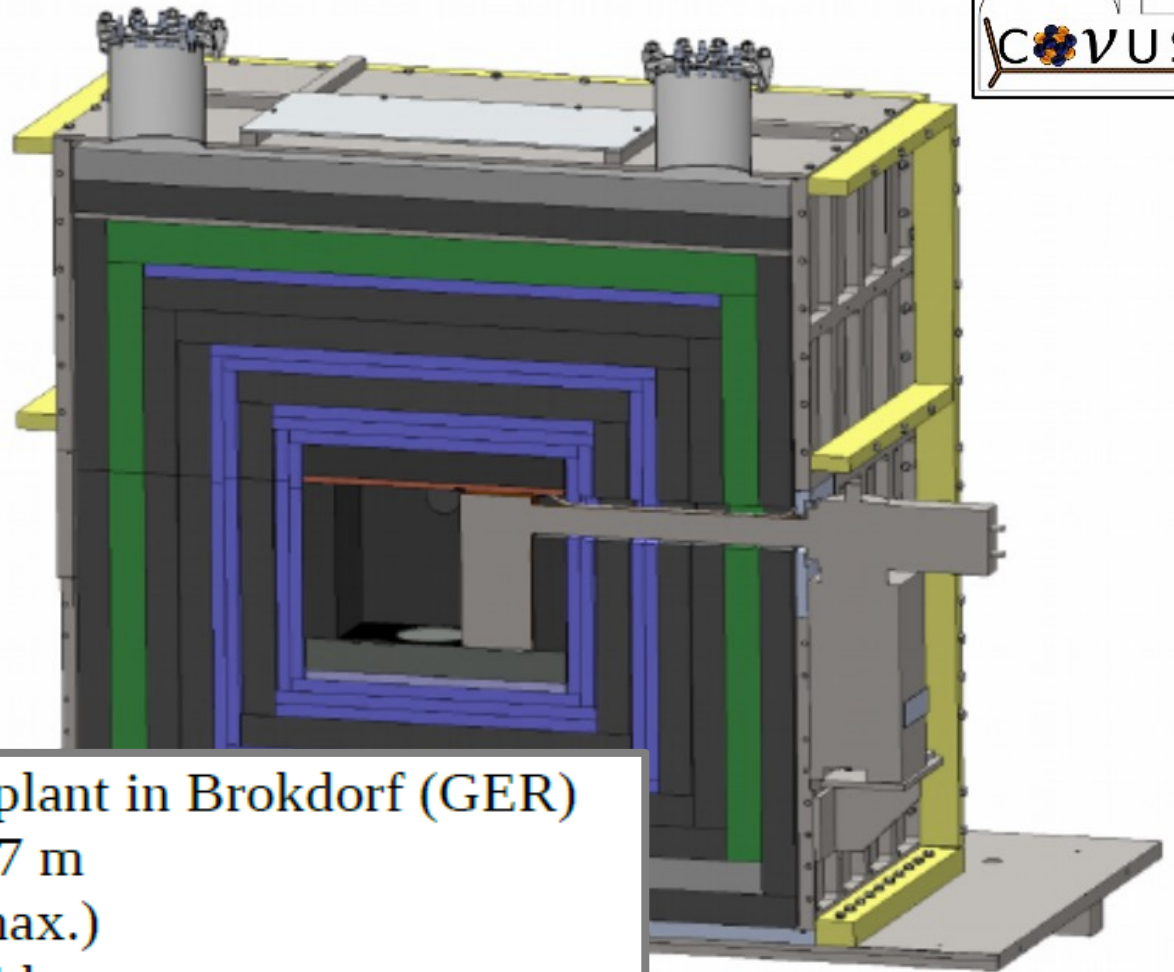
+ muon veto (5 cm)

vGEN (under the construction)
~ 4x0.4 kg HPGe,
threshold ~ 350 eV
10 m from reactor!!
bkg ~ 1 cts/(keV kg day) at LSM

☑ **Challenges:** Threshold & Background ...

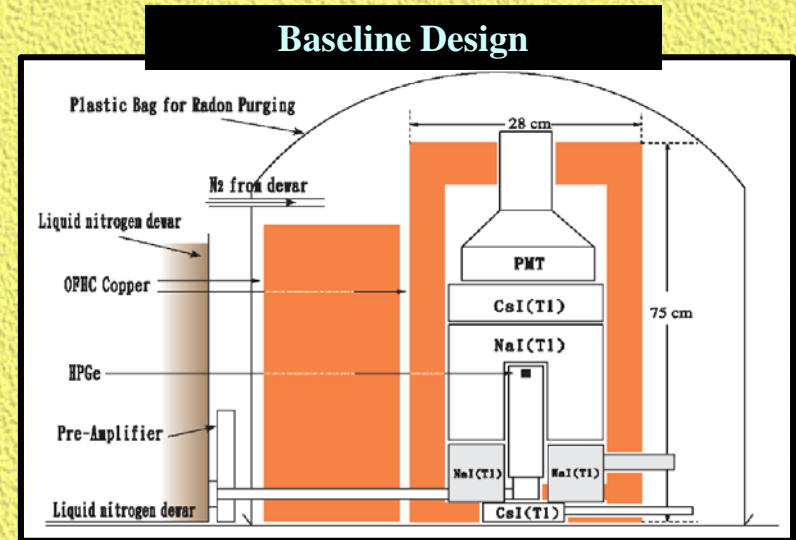
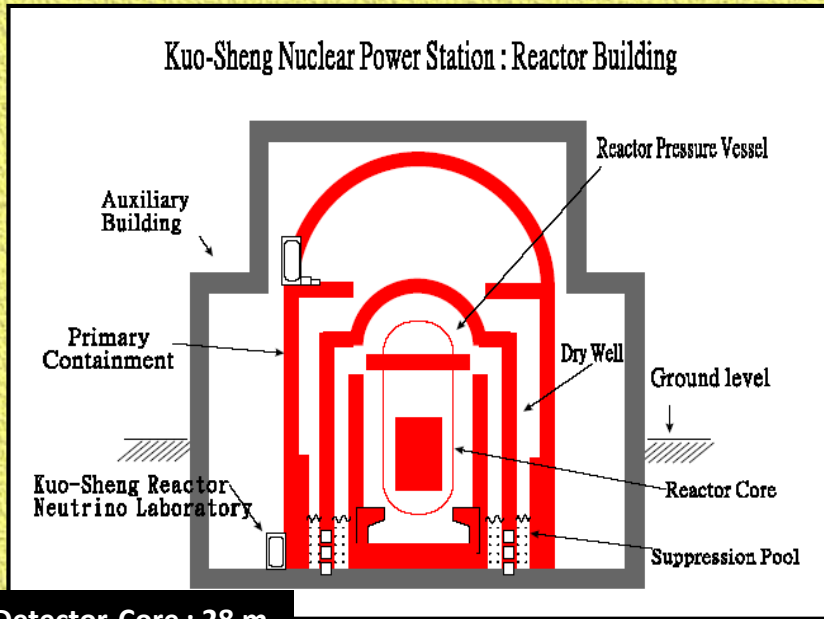
CONUS: Coherent Neutrino nUcleus Scattering

Werner Maneschg,
previous talk

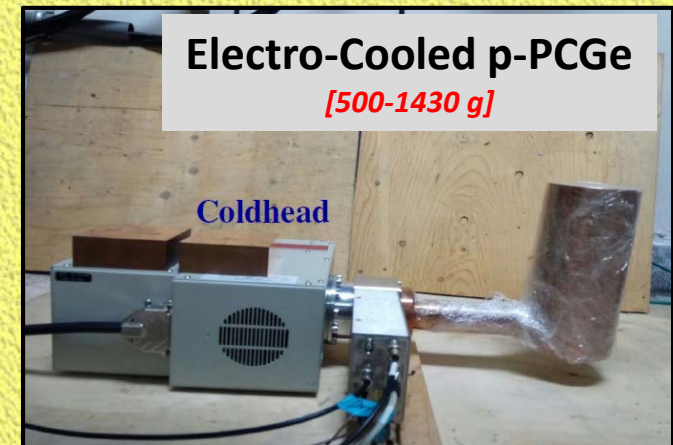
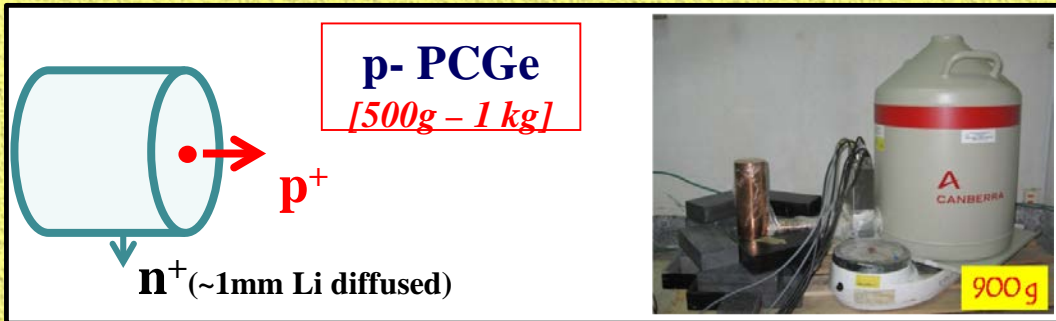


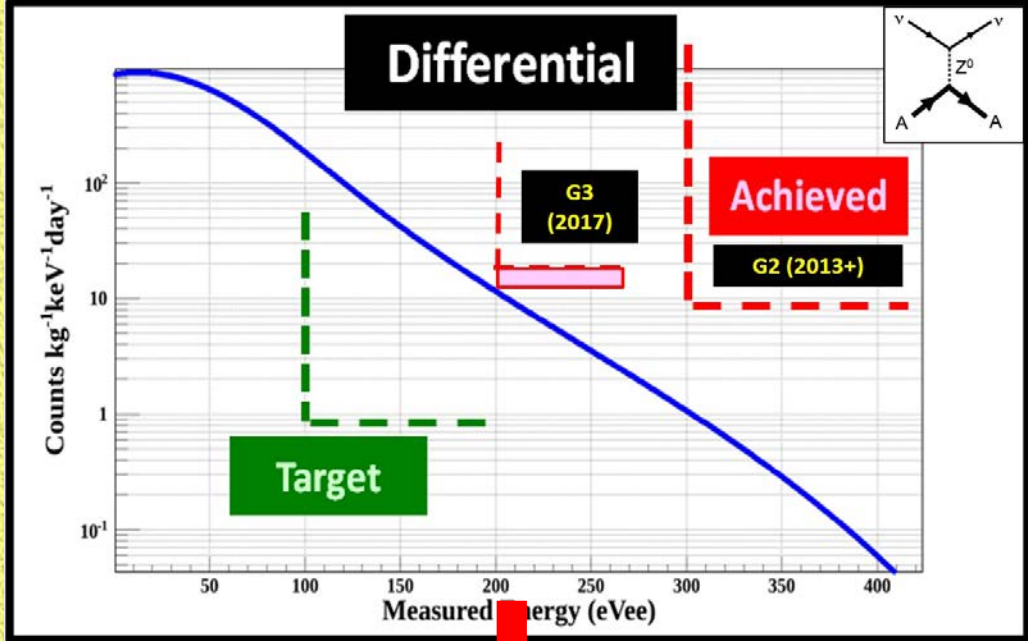
location: nuclear power plant in Brokdorf (GER)
detector core distance: 17 m
core strength: 3.9 GW(max.)
total Ge detector mass: 4 kg
goal noise threshold: ≤ 300 eV
goal bg rates in ROI: $O(\text{bg}) = 10 \text{ cts}/(\text{d} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{keV})$
commissioning/data collection: in progress

TEXONO at Kuo-Sheng Reactor

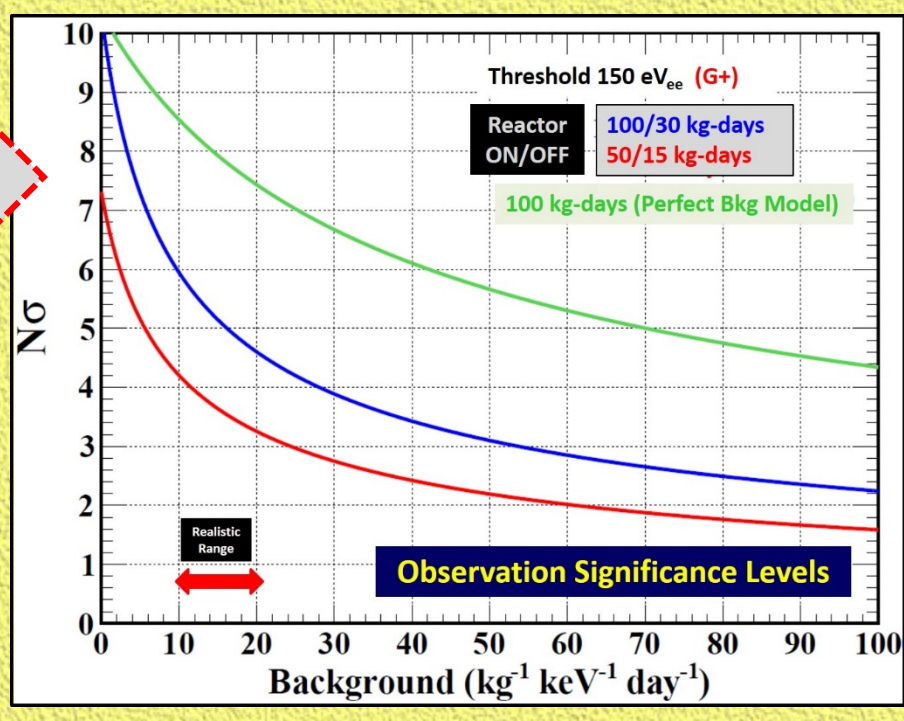
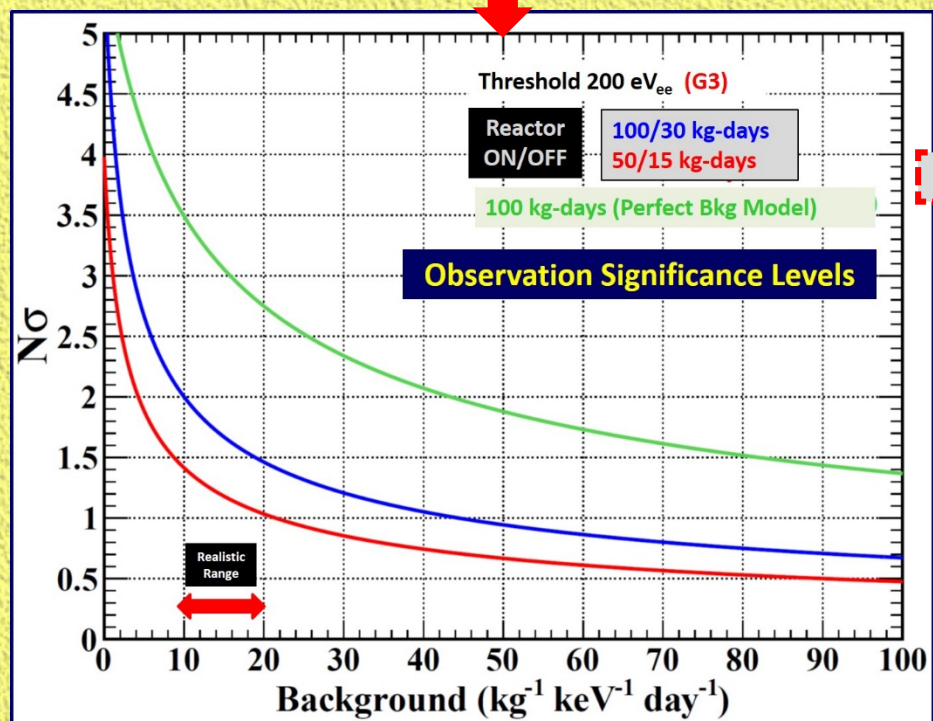


R&D on Pushing Threshold on Ge-Ionization Detectors





Projected Sensitivities: νA_{el} at KSNL



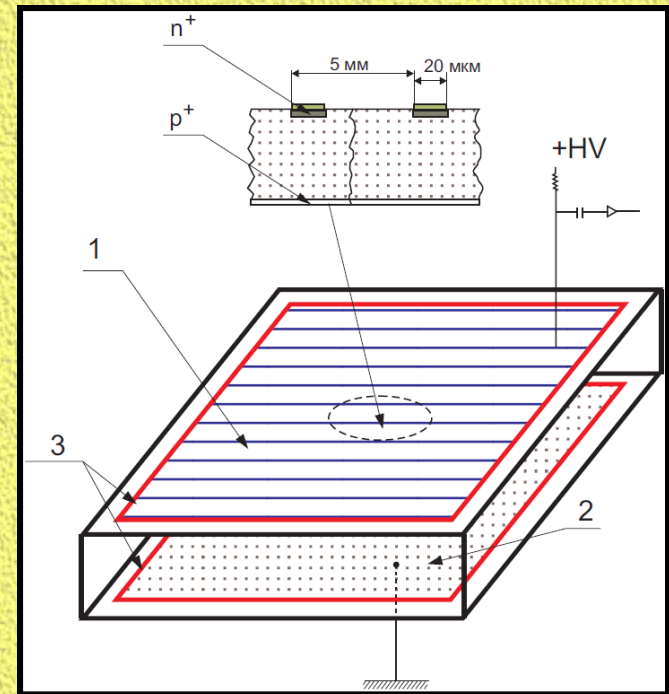
R&D on Ge-Ionization with Charge Amplification

GEMADARC

Germanium Materials and Detectors
Advancement Research Consortium



- ✓ One of the R&D Projects of the NSF-GEMADARC Program
- ✓ Ge-IA, following concept paper of *[Starostin & Beda 2000]* on Ge planar strip detectors, extend to point-contact design.
- ✓ Expect Charge multiplication @ 10^5 V/m E-field
- ✓ Potentials: O(10 eVee) threshold, with Ge-ionization, LN2 operation, fast $\sim \mu\text{s}$ signals
- ✓ Applications: νA_{el} & other ν -physics at reactor, dark matter searches
- ✓ Groups: USD (US), AS (Taiwan), BHU (India)
- ✓ Start: early 2018.



Starostin & Beda 2000

☞ Avalanche with $V=4000$ V ;
 $E \sim 10^5$ V/m at O(10 mm)

Prospects & Outlook



☞ Probe *finer questions* on νA_{el} after 1st observation, both theory & experiments

[*Recommend: Decouple C from ENNS in writing, not to suppress the richness in C*]

☞ A natural *Portal for Synergy* between Neutrino and Dark Matter programs

☞ **Reactor νA_{el}** -

- ☑ Diverse techniques to *reduce detector threshold*, potentials applications in other areas
- ☑ *Small(er) scale projects* complementing large experimental facilities

☞ **Solar νA_{el}** -

- ☑ From *Irreducible background* to a potentially important *physics output* for future DM direct searches projects

Back Up + Web Archive Technical Materials



Coherency in Neutrino-Nucleus Elastic Scattering

[PRD16]

- Quantify transitions between Coherency & Decoherency
- Complementarity between different Sources & Target

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}}{dq^2}(q^2, E_\nu) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} \right] \left[1 - \frac{q^2}{4E_\nu^2} \right] \left[\varepsilon Z F_Z(q^2) - N F_N(q^2) \right]^2$$

$$\alpha \equiv \cos \langle \phi \rangle \in [0, 1]$$

$\langle \phi \rangle$: averaged decoherence angle

Cross-section Ratio
relative to neutron

$$\frac{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(Z, N)}{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(0, 1)} = \left\{ Z\varepsilon^2 [1 + \alpha(Z - 1)] + N [1 + \alpha(N - 1)] - 2\alpha\varepsilon ZN \right\}$$

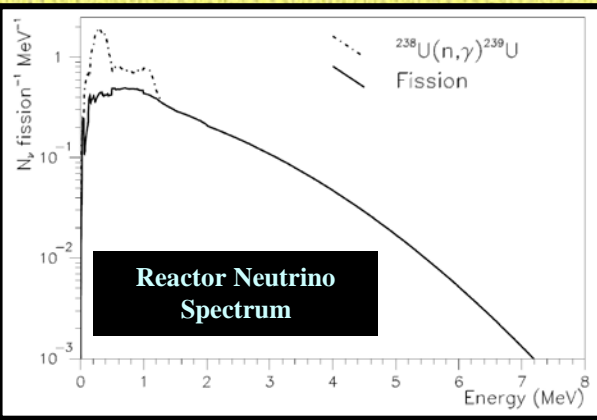
Cross-section Ratio
relative to Full
Coherency

$$\xi \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(\alpha)}{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(\alpha = 1)} = \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \left[\frac{(\varepsilon^2 Z + N)}{(\varepsilon Z - N)^2} \right]$$

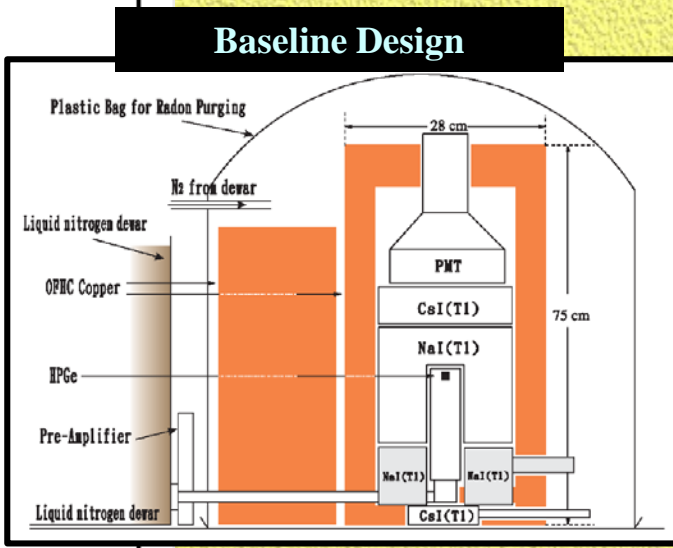
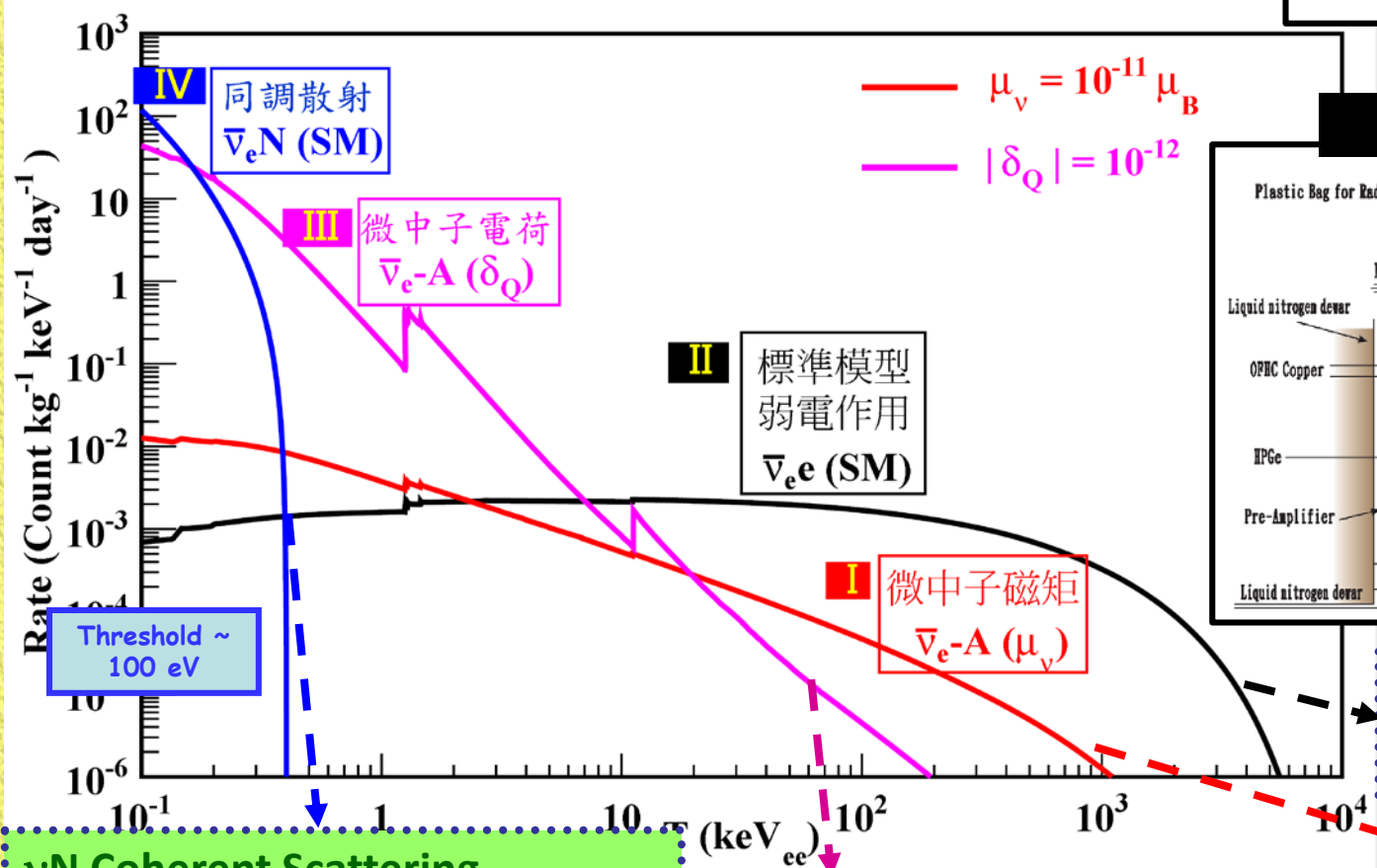
TEXONO at Kuo-Sheng Reactor



Observable Spectra with Reactor Neutrino "Beam"



quality ← Detector requirements → mass



νN Coherent Scattering
 ⇒ sub-keV O(kg) PCGe
 ⇒ Light WIMP searches [PRL13]

Neutrino Milli-charge
 ⇒ sub-keV O(kg) PCGe [PRD14]

ν-e Scattering SM
 ⇒ 200 kg CsI(Tl) [PRD10]

Magnetic Moments
 ⇒ 1 kg HPGe [PRL03]

$$\nu + N \rightarrow \nu + N$$

Standard Model Cross-Sections at KSNL

[with Quenching Function for Ge for nuclear recoils]

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dT}\right)_{SM}^{coh} = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} m_N [Z(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W) - N]^2 \left[1 - \frac{m_N T_N}{2E_\nu^2}\right]$$

Needs Background < 10 cpkkd,
Target → 1 cpkkd

Current Focus !!

Needs Threshold < 200 eV_{ee},
Target → 100 eV_{ee}

$$\sigma_{tot} = \frac{G_F^2 E_\nu^2}{4\pi} [Z(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W) - N]^2$$

