

A diagram illustrating the process of coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering. A black arrow labeled ν represents a neutrino incoming from the top-left. It strikes a cluster of six spheres, three pink and three blue, representing a nucleus. A dashed line extends from the center of the cluster to the right, labeled E_R , representing the recoil energy of the nucleus after the interaction.

Coherent Elastic Neutrino-NUCLEUS Scattering

V. Wagner

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IPA2022: Interplay between Particles and
Astroparticle Physics 2022
Sept. 5th-9th 2022, Vienna



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SFB 1258

Neutrinos
Dark Matter
Messengers

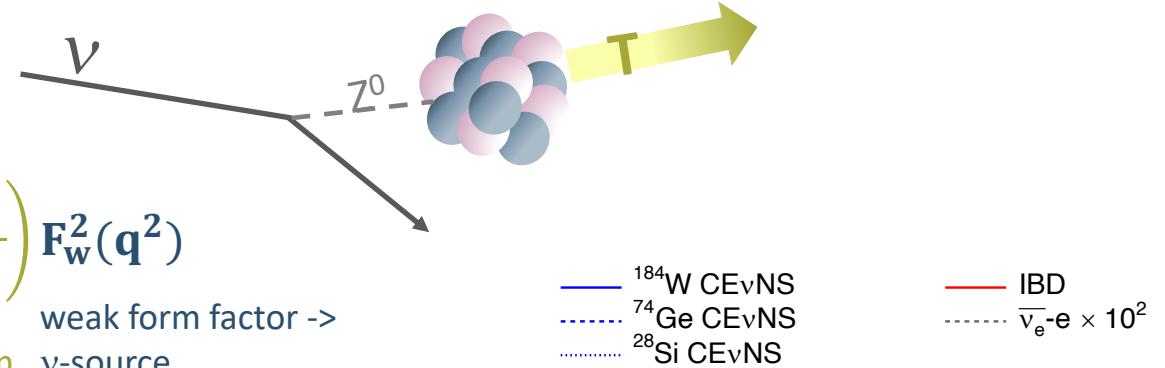


Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering (CEvNS)

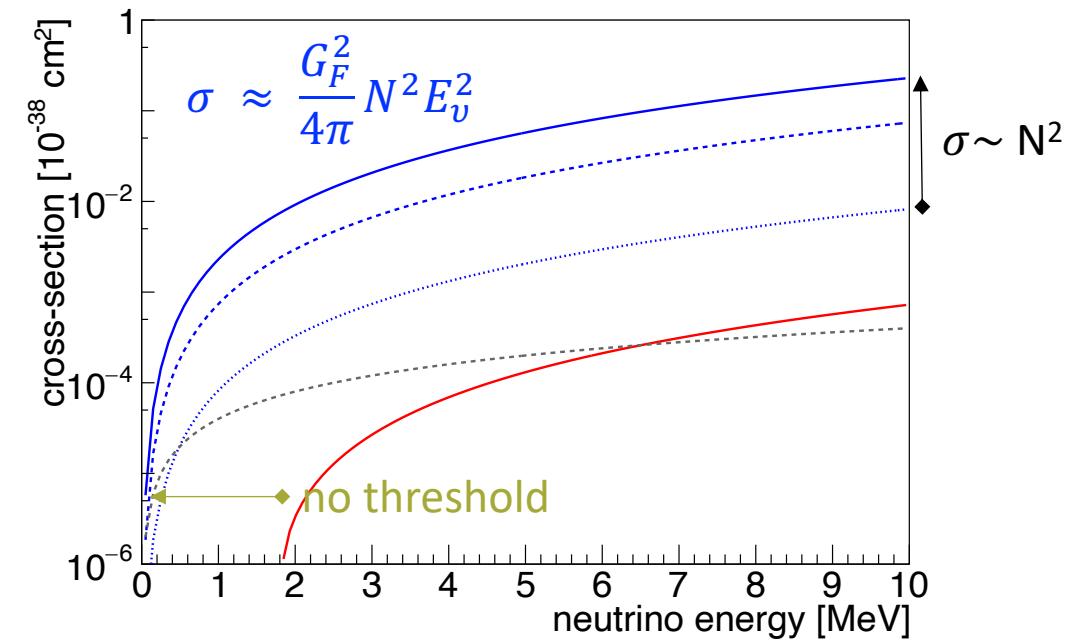
- Well-predicted within Standard Model:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} = \frac{G_F^2 M}{4\pi} [Z(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_w) - N]^2 \left(1 - \frac{MT}{2E_\nu^2}\right) F_w^2(q^2)$$

weak charge ->
target nucleus kinematics -> detection
kinematics -> detection
threshold & ν -source weak form factor ->
 ν -source



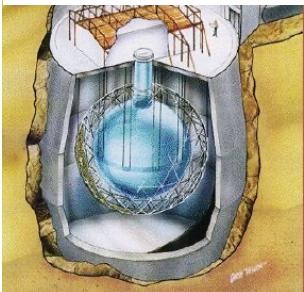
- Large cross-section compared to other ν -interactions
- Coherent process for $q < 1/r_n$
- Flavor blind interaction
- Dominant ν -scattering process for $E_\nu < 50$ MeV**



CEvNS Potential - Application

- New channel for **sterile neutrino** searches, **solar physics** and **supernovae detection**
- **Neutron floor**: (irreducible) background for Dark Matter experiments
- Miniaturization of neutrino detectors
- Reactor monitoring

SNO: 100 t
heavy water



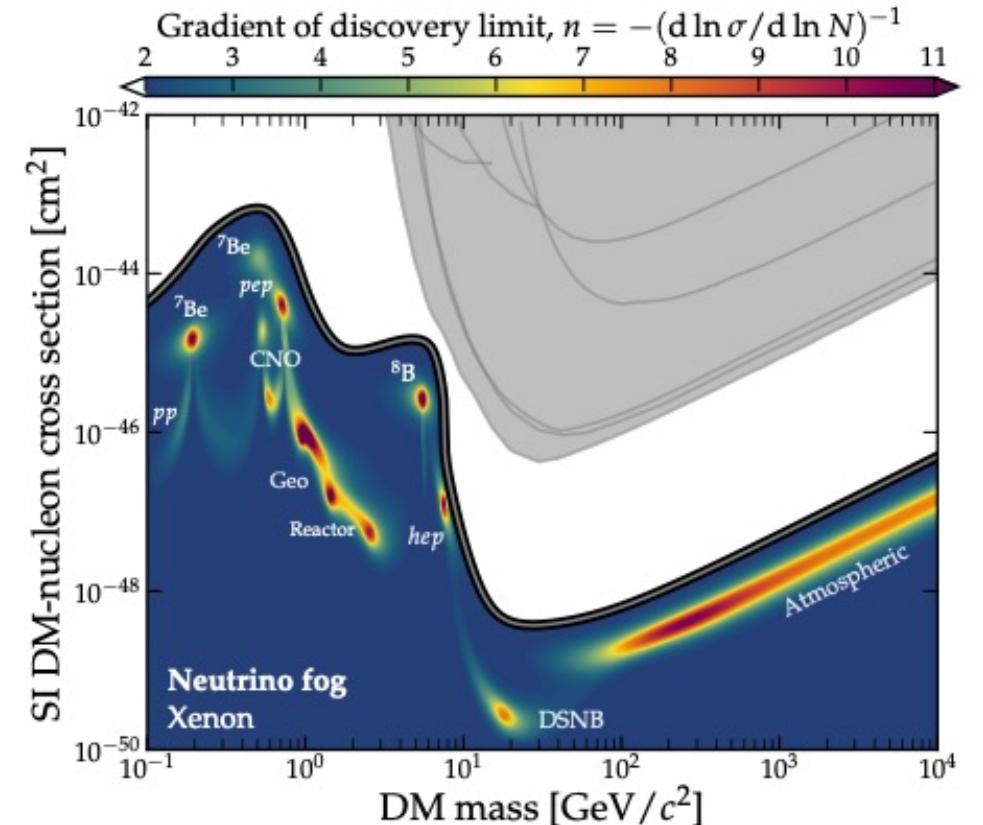
<https://sno.phy.queensu.ca>

VS



COHERENT;
14.6 kg
CsI[Na]

<https://coherent.ornl.gov/the-coherent-detector-suite/>

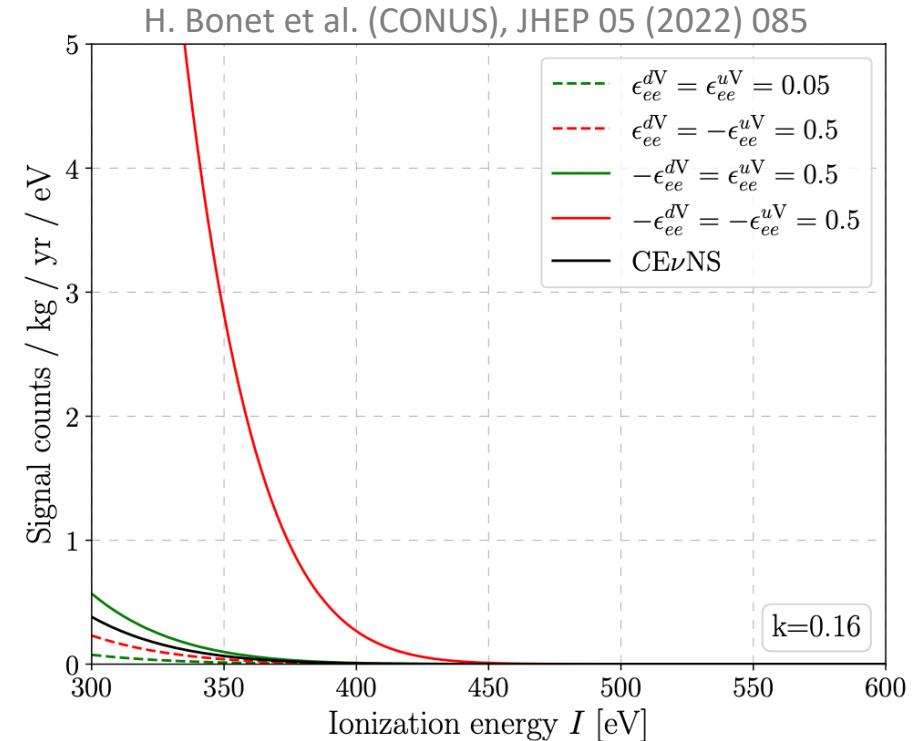


Plot from arXiv:2203.07361 [hep-ph],
Original work: C. A. J. O'Hare, Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 251802 (2021)

CEvNS Potential - Physics

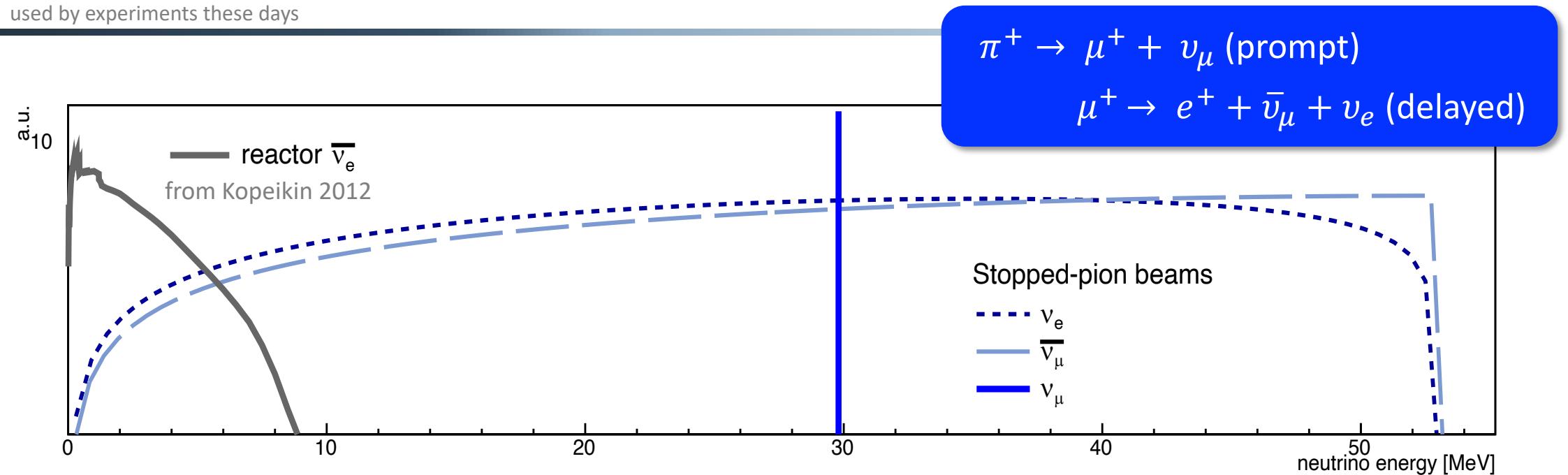
- Complementary measurement of the weak neutral current
- Precision test of the **Standard Model**
- Physics **beyond the Standard Model**, e.g.:
 - new ν -quark couplings
 - new mediators
 - magnetic neutrino moment,
 - sterile neutrino searches
- Important for **stellar collapse physics** (Type II SN)
- Application in **nuclear physics**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} = \frac{G_F^2 M}{4\pi} Q_w^2 \left(1 - \frac{MT}{2E_v^2}\right) F_w^2(q^2)$$



Neutrino Sources for CEvNS

used by experiments these days

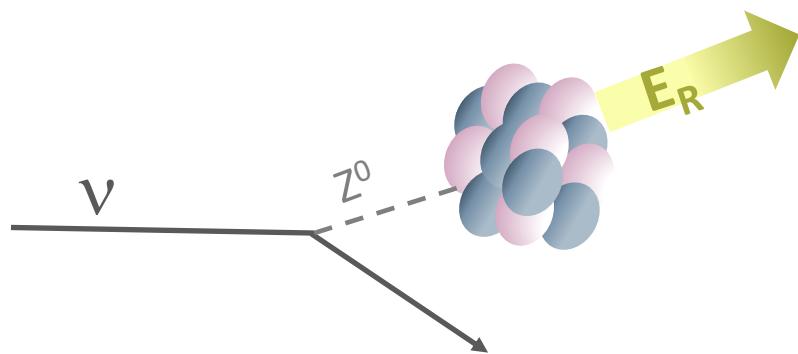


- **High flux:** $O(10^{20} \text{ v/s})$ @ power reactors
- Low neutrino energy: **coherency**
- Background suppression based on reactor-off time periods

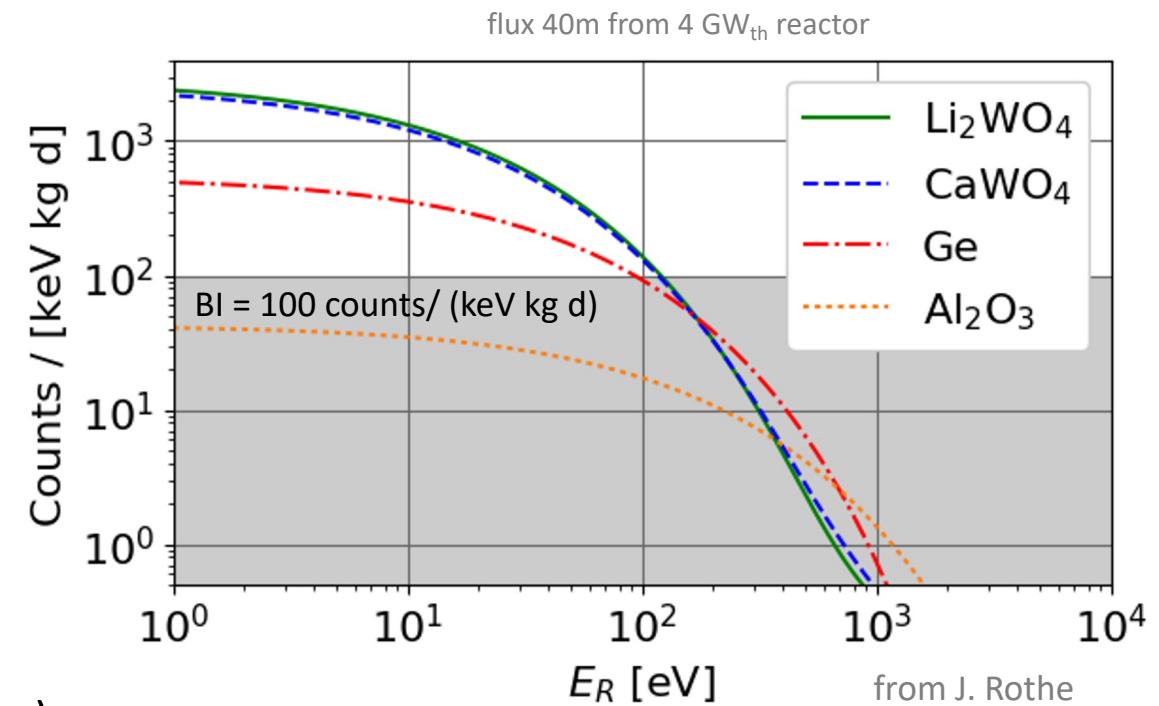
- Flux at SNS in Oakridge (US): $4.3 \times 10^7 \text{ v}/(\text{cm}^2 \text{ s})$
- High neutrino energy: start of incoherent regime
- **Background suppressed:** pulsed beam

Overlap with
DM searches

Wishlist for a CEvNS Experiment



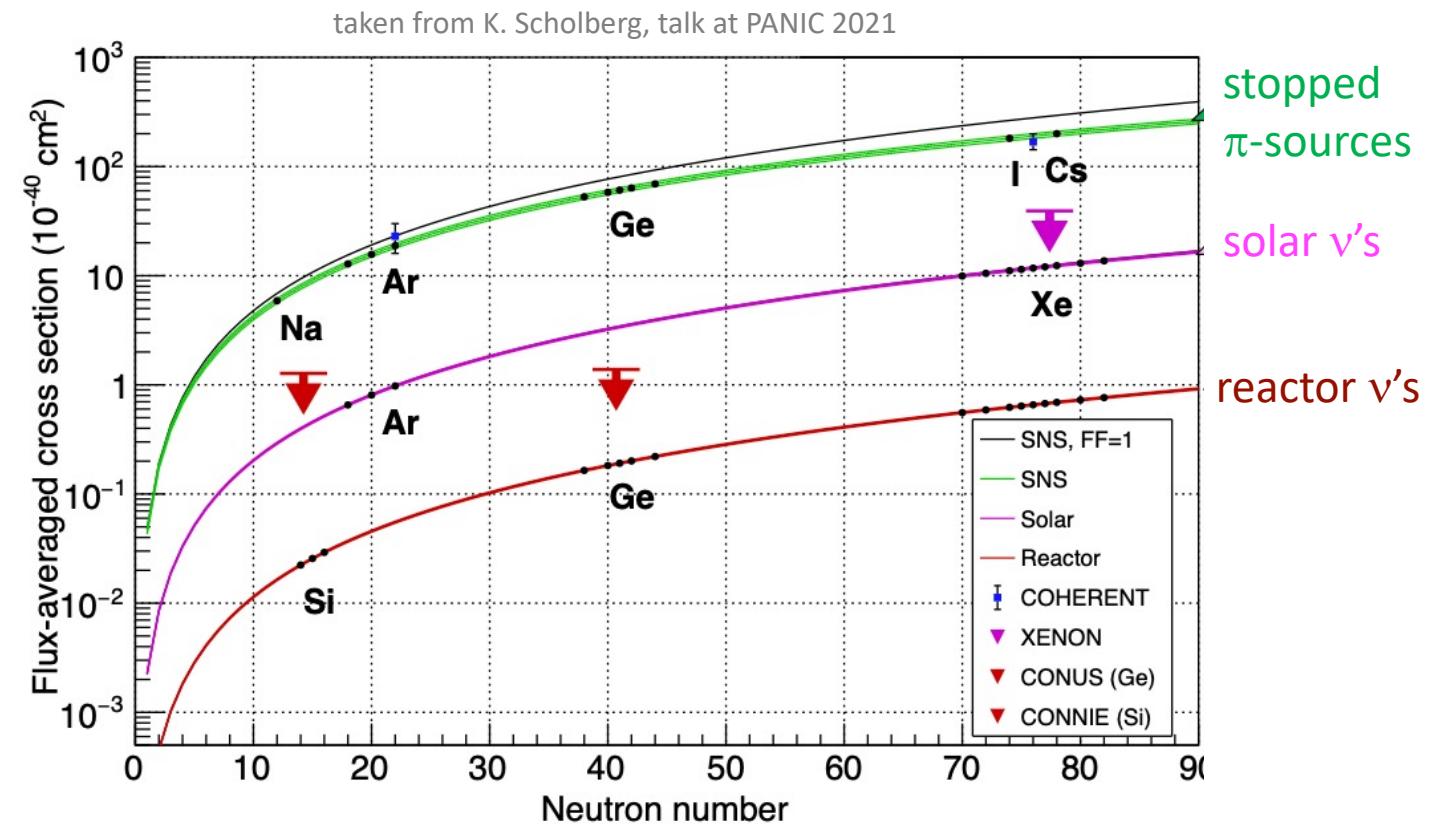
- Measure of (sub-)keV nuclear recoil signals:
Low energy threshold
- Low signal rate expected, $O(1)$ CEvNS event/ few days):
Low background



Wishlist for CEvNS Experiment(s)

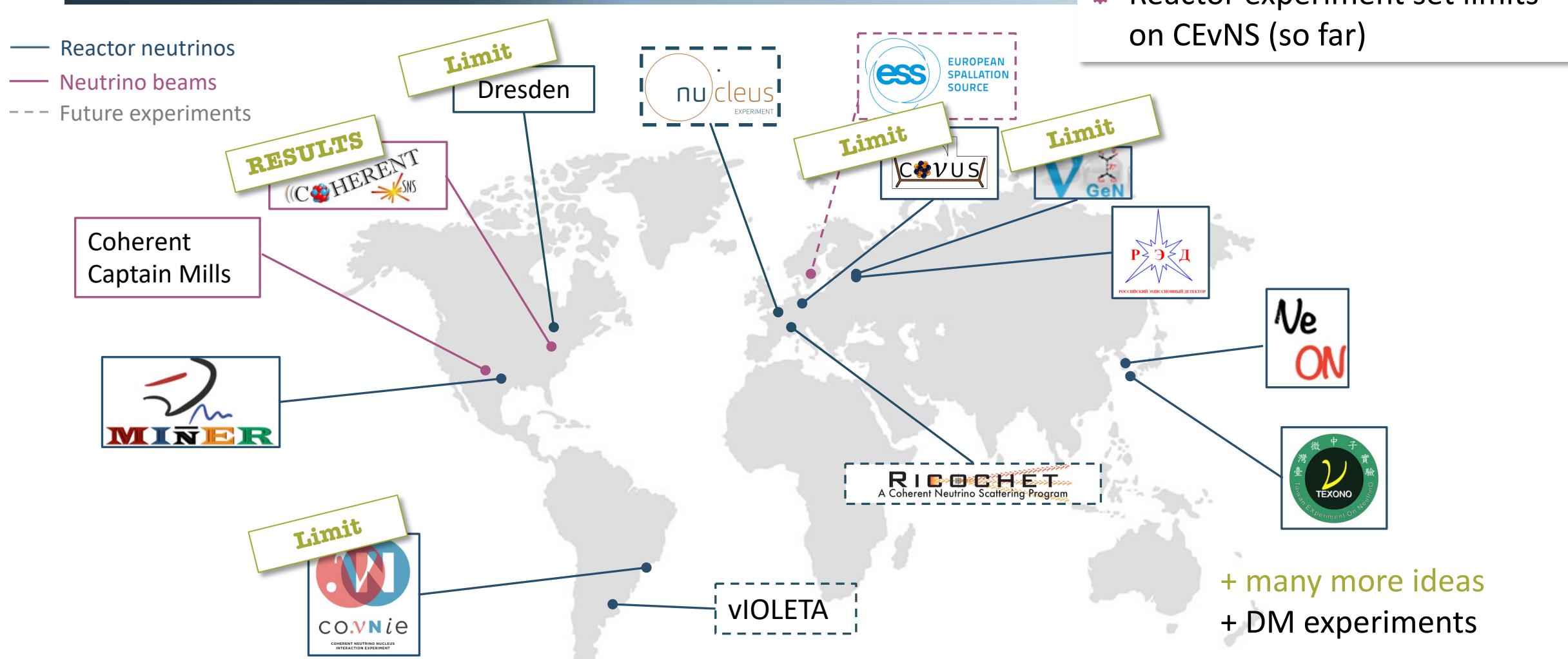
- Complementary CEvNS measurements
 - At different ν energies
 - With different CEvNS targets ($\sigma \sim N^2$)

→ large variety of neutrino experiments



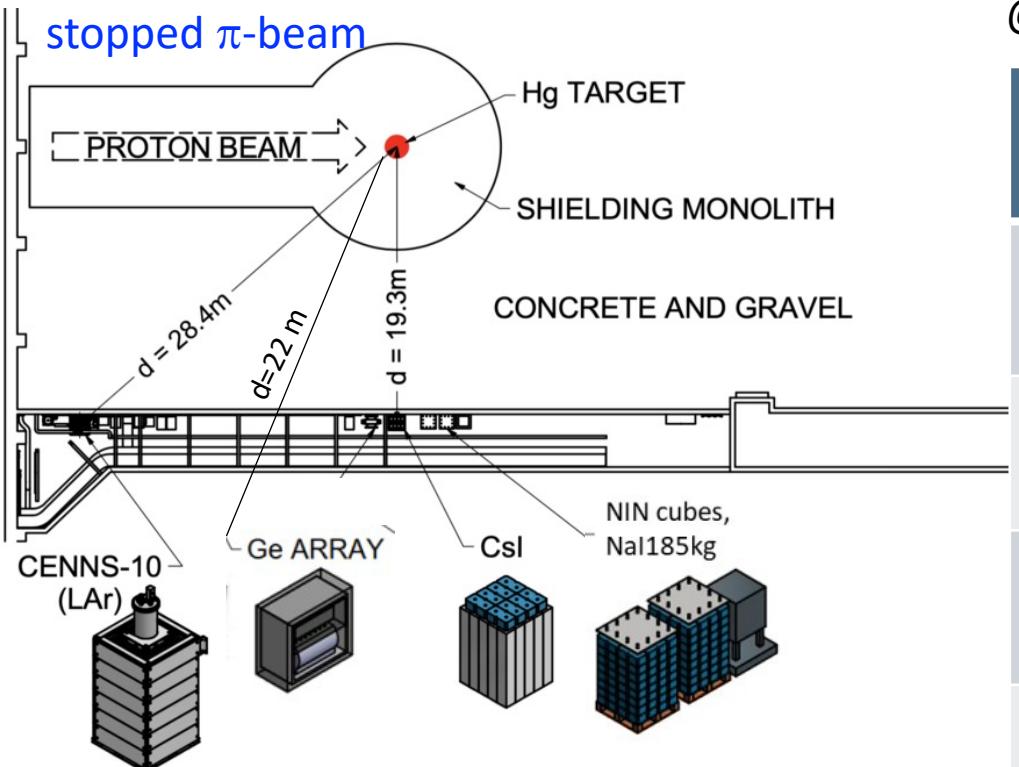
CEvNS Experiments

More complete list e.g. arXiv:2203.07361



The COHERENT Experiment

modified from <https://coherent.ornl.gov/the-coherent-detector-suite/>

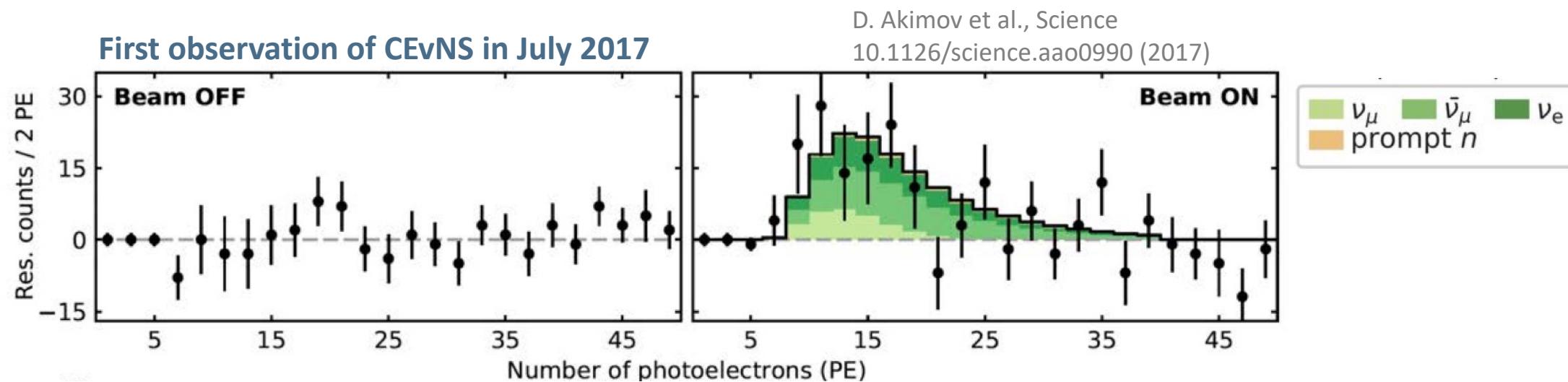


@Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) at Oakridge National Laboratory

Target	technology	Mass [kg]	Threshold [keV _{nr}]	Status
CsI[Na]	Scintillation	14.6	6.5	Decommissioned
Ar	Scintillation Single phase LAr	24 / 610	20	Running Update 2024
Ge	Ionization HPGE PPC	18	< 5	Commissioning in 2022
NaI[Tl]	Scintillation	3388	13	Commissioning in 2022

COHERENT Experiment - CsI

- By now > 3 years of data
- Final result: CEvNS observation on CsI at 11.6σ
flux averaged cross section of $\langle\sigma\rangle_\phi = (165^{+30}_{-25}) \times 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$
- Consistent within 1σ with the SM prediction

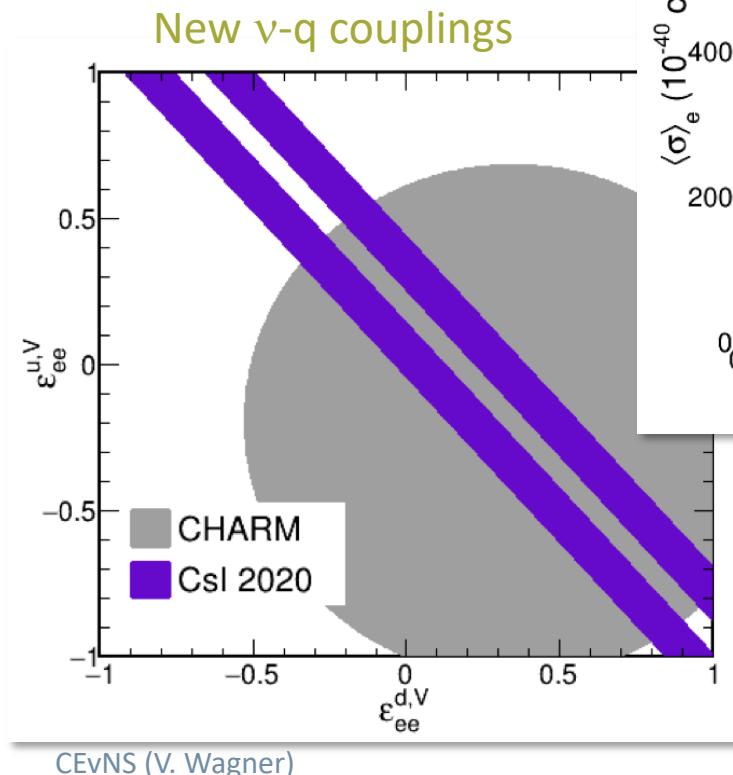


Latest COHERENT Results on CsI

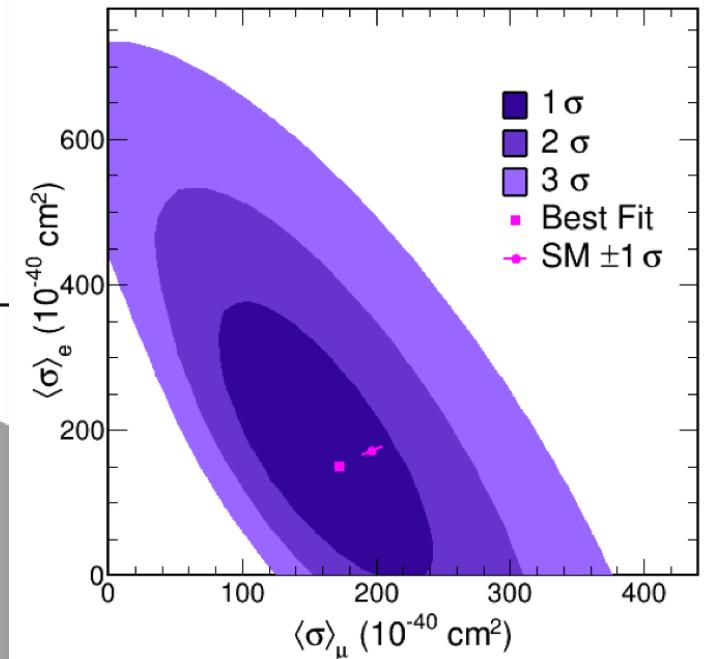
D. Akimov, et al. (COHERENT Collaboration), Phys.Rev.Lett. 129 (2022) 8, 081801

$$\sigma \sim [Z(g_V^p + 2\epsilon_{\alpha\alpha}^{uV} + \epsilon_{\alpha\alpha}^{dV}) + N(g_V^n + \epsilon_{\alpha\alpha}^{uV} + 2\epsilon_{\alpha\alpha}^{dV})]^2$$
$$g_V^p = +\frac{1}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \theta_W$$

- Measurement of the weak mixing angle $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.220 \pm 0.028$ at $Q^2 \approx (50 \text{ MeV})^2$
- Improvements on CEvNS constraints on **neutrino-quark NSI** scenarios
- Measurement of flavored CEvNS cross-section by neutrino timing



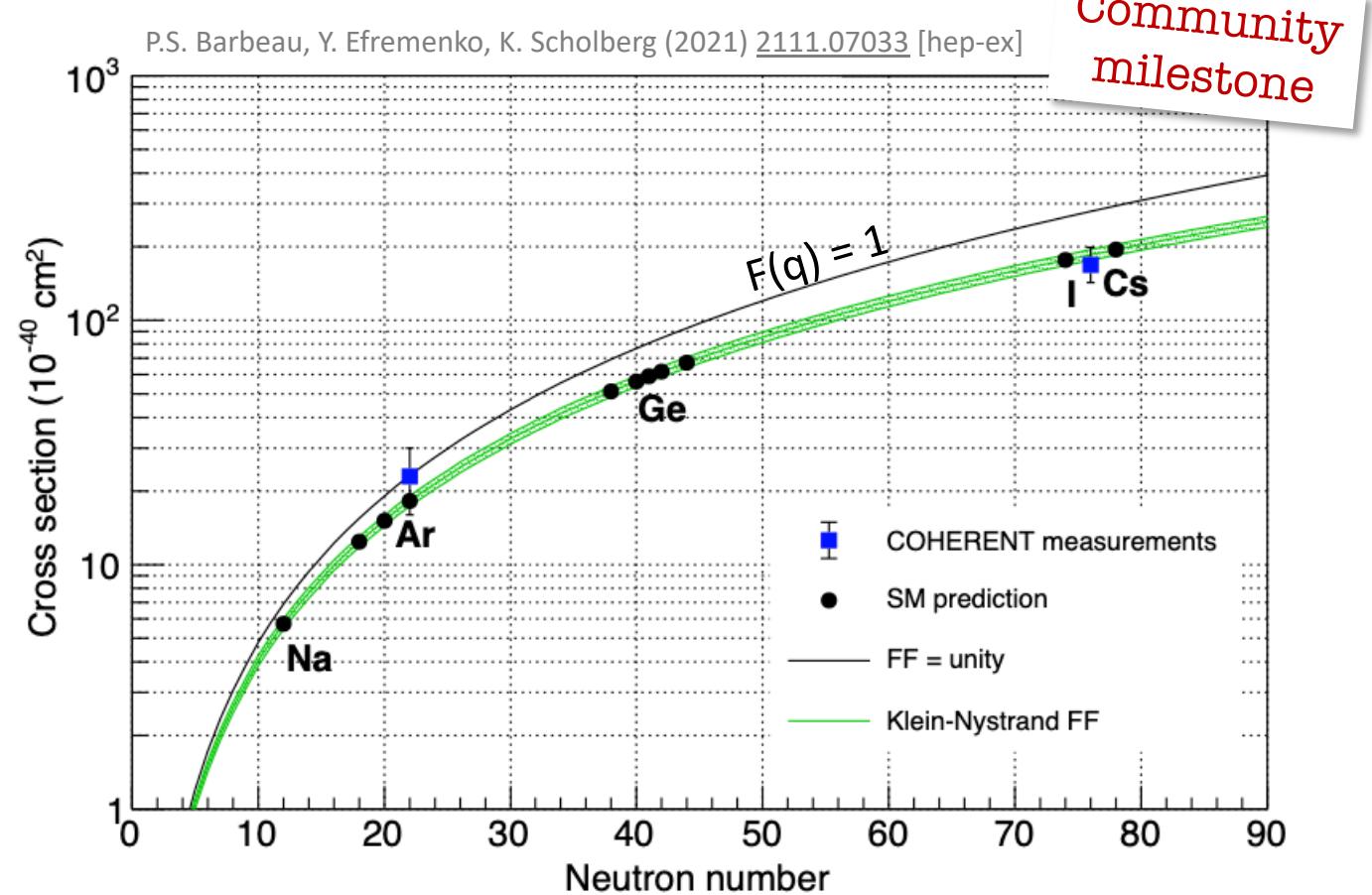
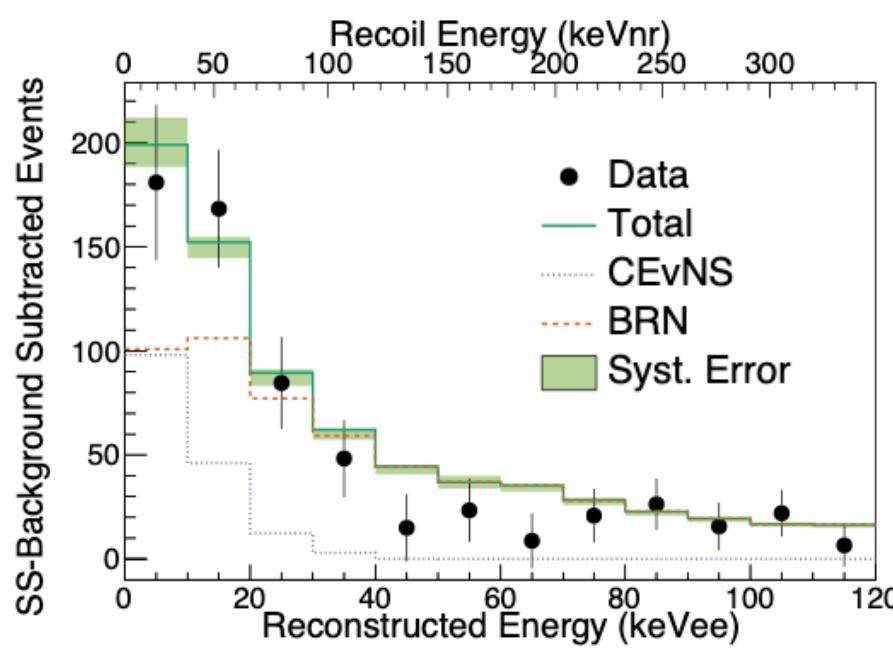
“Flavored” CEvNS cross-section



Latest COHERENT Results on Ar

D. Akimov, et al. (COHERENT Collaboration), Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 1, 012002

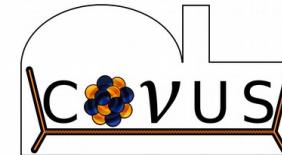
- Data set: July 2017 – Dec. 2018
- CEvNS observation on Ar with $> 3\sigma$



Reactor Experiments

Experiment	Detector	Energy threshold	Status
CONUS	Ge ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Running
TEXONO	Ge ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Finished
Nu-GEN	Ge ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Running
Dresden	Ge ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Running
NEON	NaI(Tl) ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Running
RED-100	Liquid Xe TPC	O(1keV _{nr})	Construction
CONNIE	CCD (Si)	~300eV _{nr}	Running
MINER	Cryogenic (Ge, Si)	O(100eV _{nr})	Commissioning
RICOCHET	Cryogenic (Ge, Zn)	55eV _{nr}	Construction
NUCLEUS	Cryogenic (CaWO ₄)	20eV _{nr}	Construction

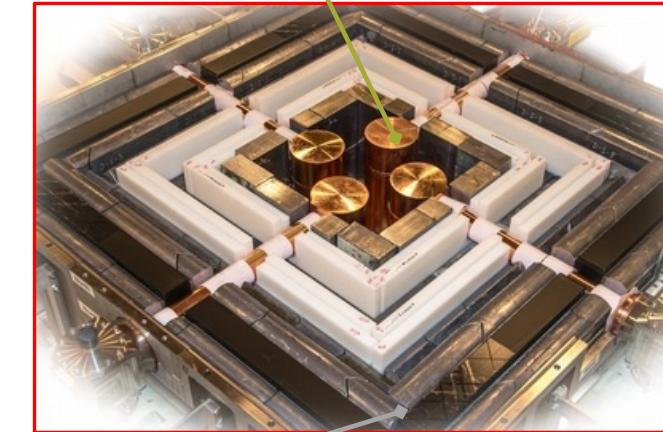
Reactor Experiments



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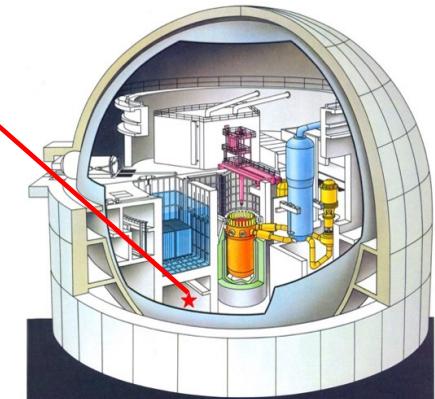
Physics data: 2018 – 2021
 Background data: since 2022

Commercial p-type point-contact **HPGe** detectors ($m \approx 4\text{kg}$)
 Threshold: 300eV_{ee}



Multi-layer passive shielding + efficient muon veto

Reactor Sites	
	Brokdorf, Germany
Power	3.9GW _{th}
Cores	1
Baseline	17m
ν -flux	$2.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

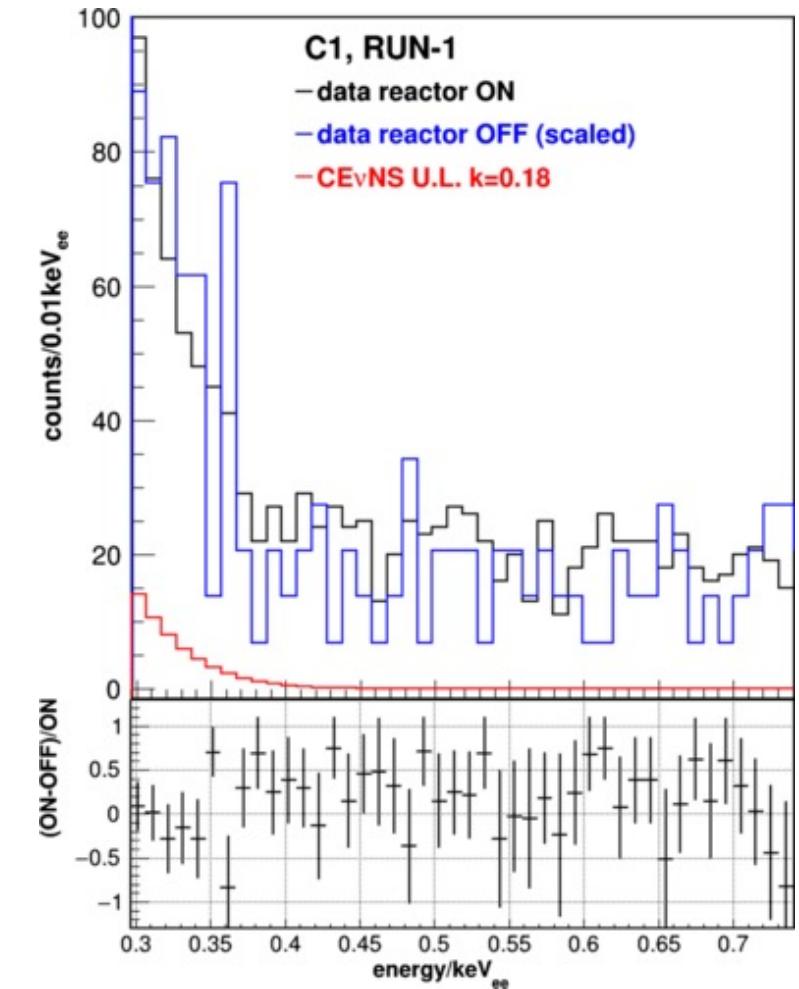
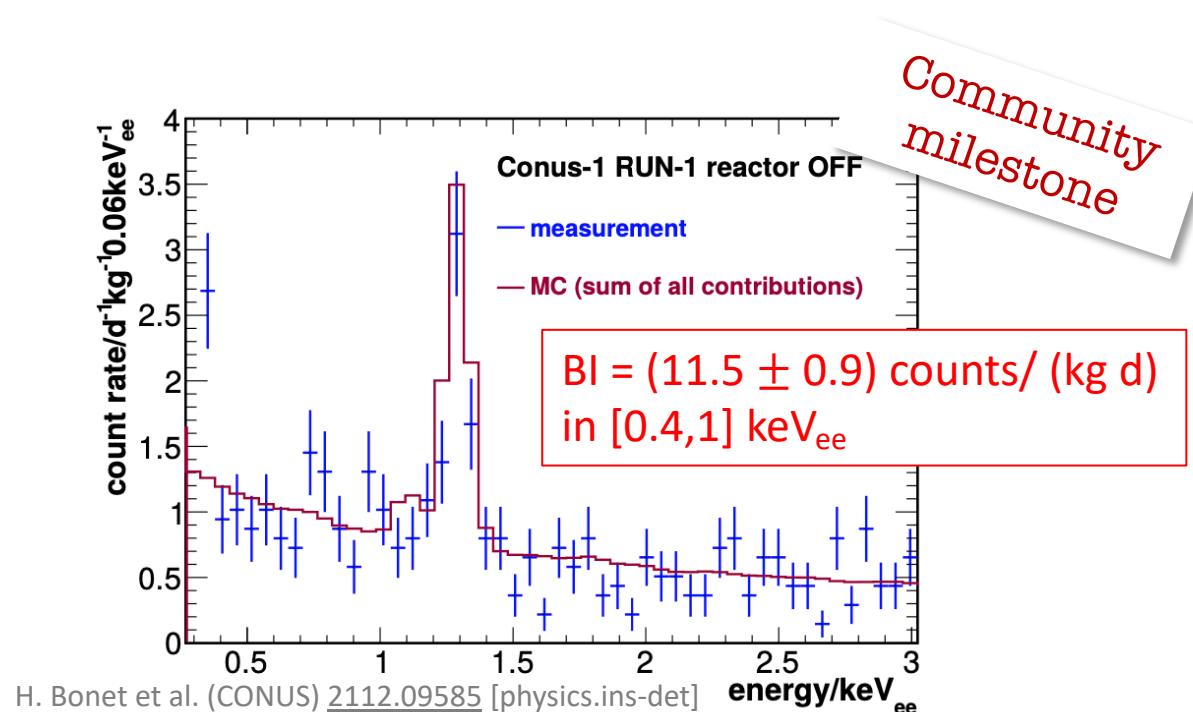


Slide adopted from R. Strauss

CONUS Results

H. Bonet et al. (CONUS), Phys. Rev. Lett. **126**, 041804

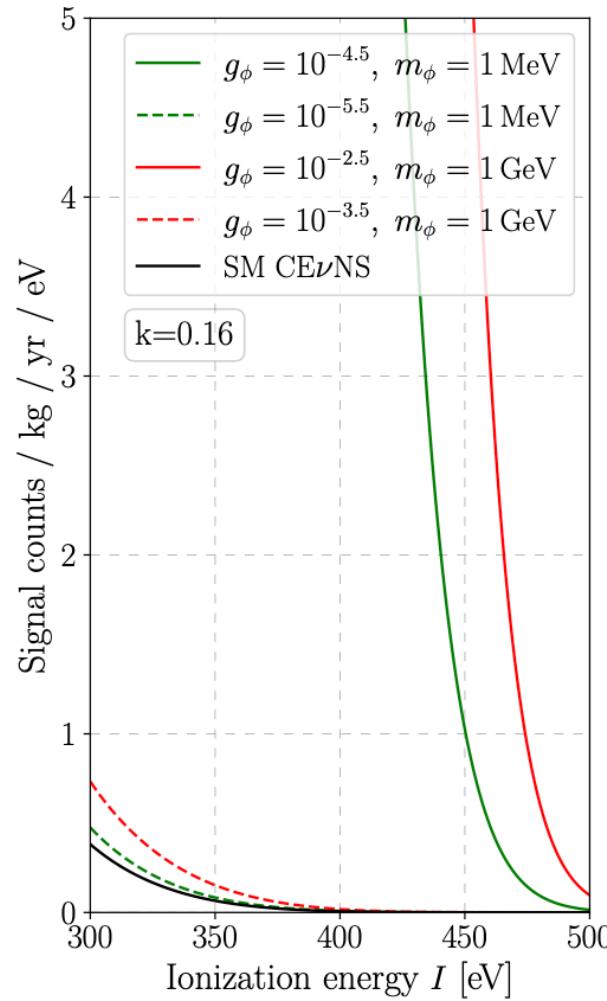
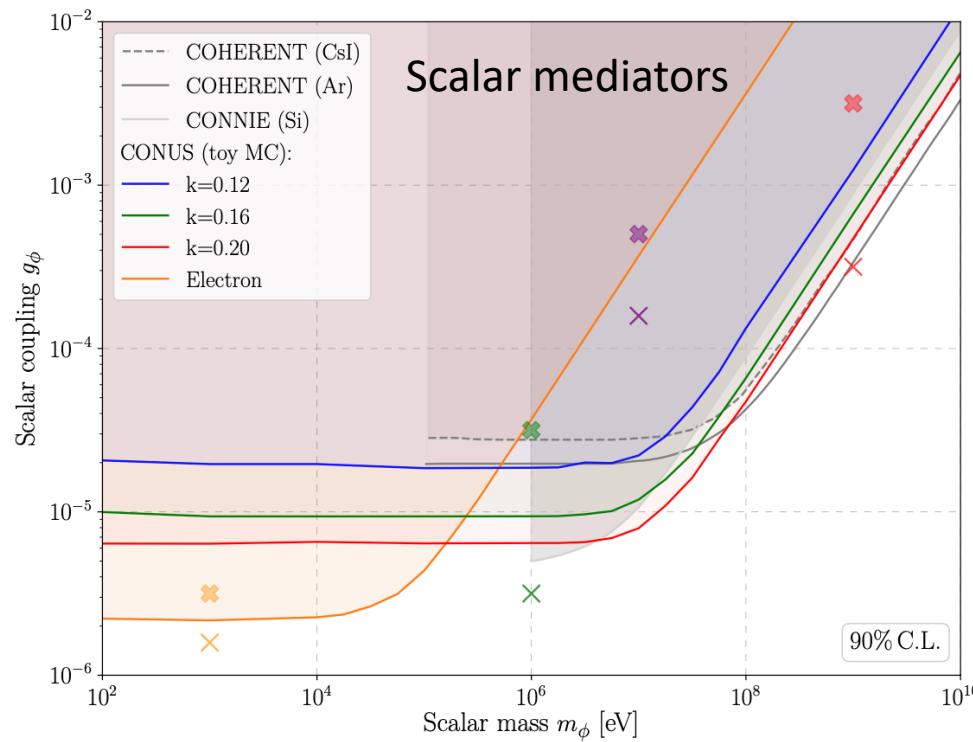
- Low background achieved
- Upper limit on CEvNS, factor 17 above SM expectations



CONUS Results on BSM Physics

H. Bonet et al. (CONUS), JHEP 05 (2022) 085

- New constraints on different NSI models
 - new light bosons
 - new ν -q couplings



+ results on neutrino magnetic moment from neutrino-electron scattering

Reactor Experiment

as a next generation example

Experiment	Detector	Energy threshold	Status
CONUS	Ge ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Running
TEXONO	Ge ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Finished
Nu-GEN	Ge ionization	O(1keV _{nr})	Running
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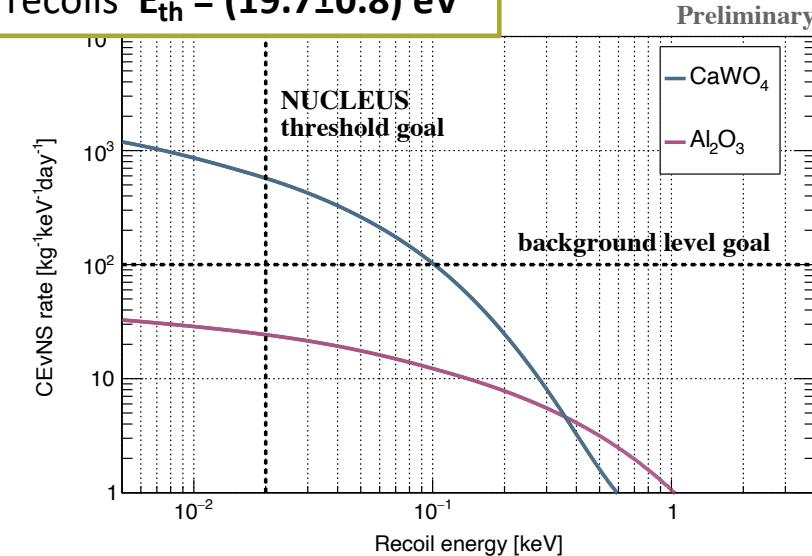
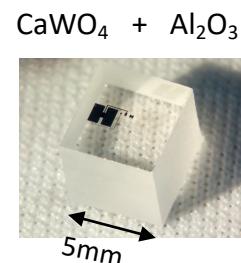


@TUM

Construction: 2022
Commissioning: 2023

Multi-layer passive shielding + efficient veto systems

Lowest energy threshold for nuclear recoils $E_{th} = (19.7 \pm 0.8) \text{ eV}$



Reactor Sites	
	CHOOZ, France
Power	4.25GW _{th}
Cores	2
Baseline	72 , 102m
ν -flux	$2 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Prospects for CEvNS

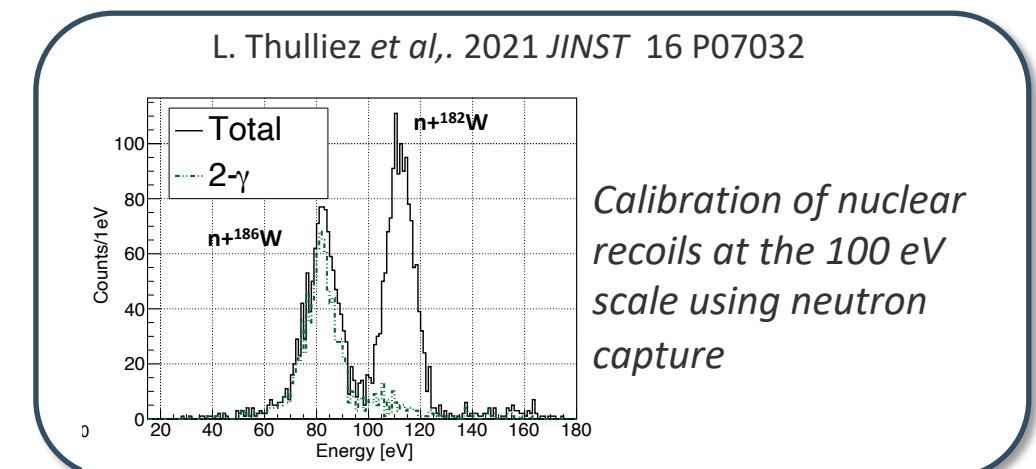
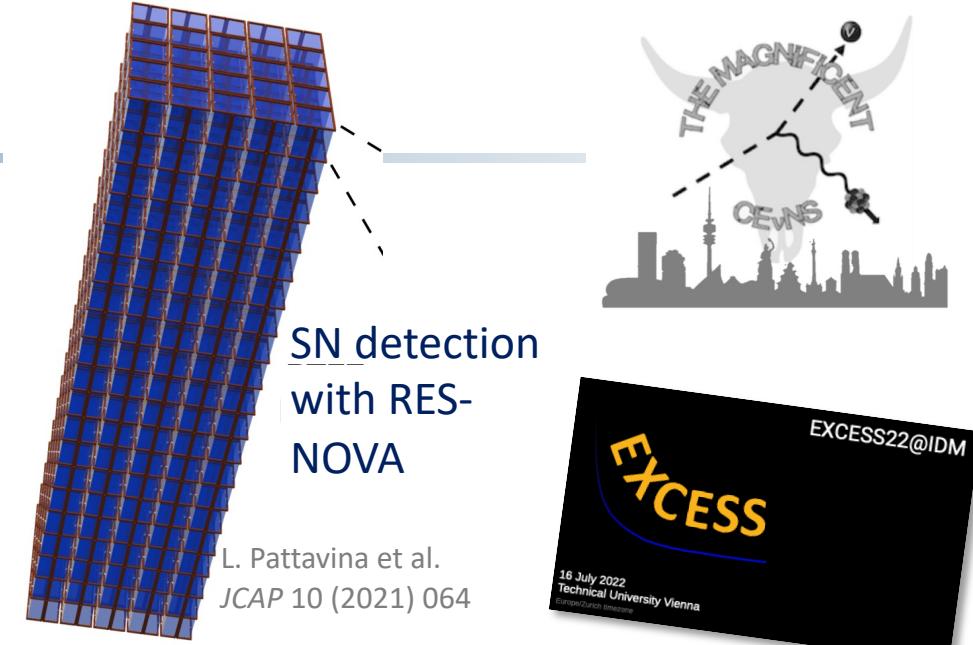
Much more on CEvNS than can be covered in a short summary talk ...

Rich physics program with CEvNS

- Precision measurement of CEvNS provides many interesting SM and BSM physics

CEvNS is a very active field, with great advances

- Many different CEvNS experiments currently running or under way
- New detector ideas
- Challenges addressed in community: (\leftrightarrow DM)
 - Low energy excess
 - Calibration of nuclear recoil in sub-keV
 - Quenching factor measurement at sub-keV
 - Scalability of detector read-out (\leftrightarrow $0\nu\beta\beta$)



Save the Date!

More will follow soon



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Neutrinos
Dark Matter
Messengers

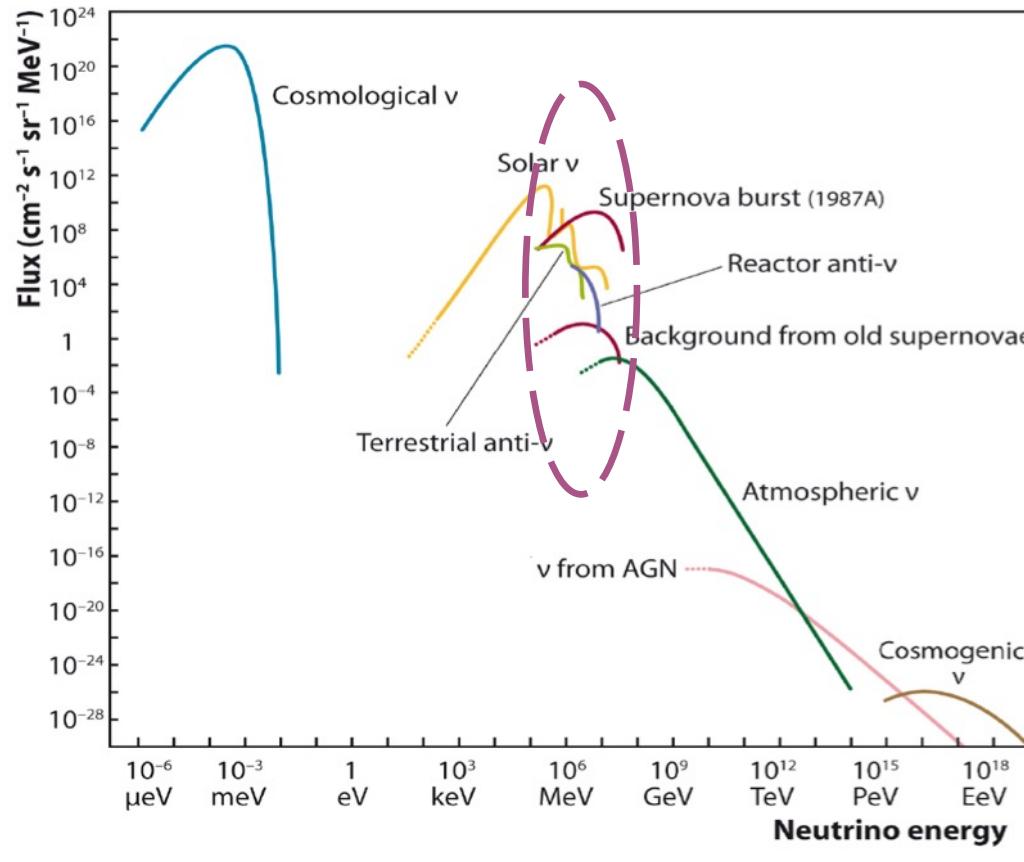


MUNICH
March 22-24 2023

BONUS SLIDES

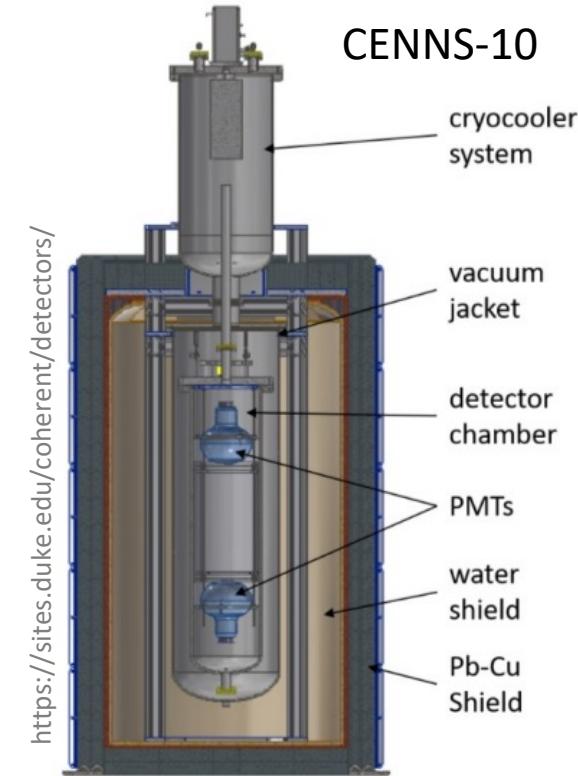
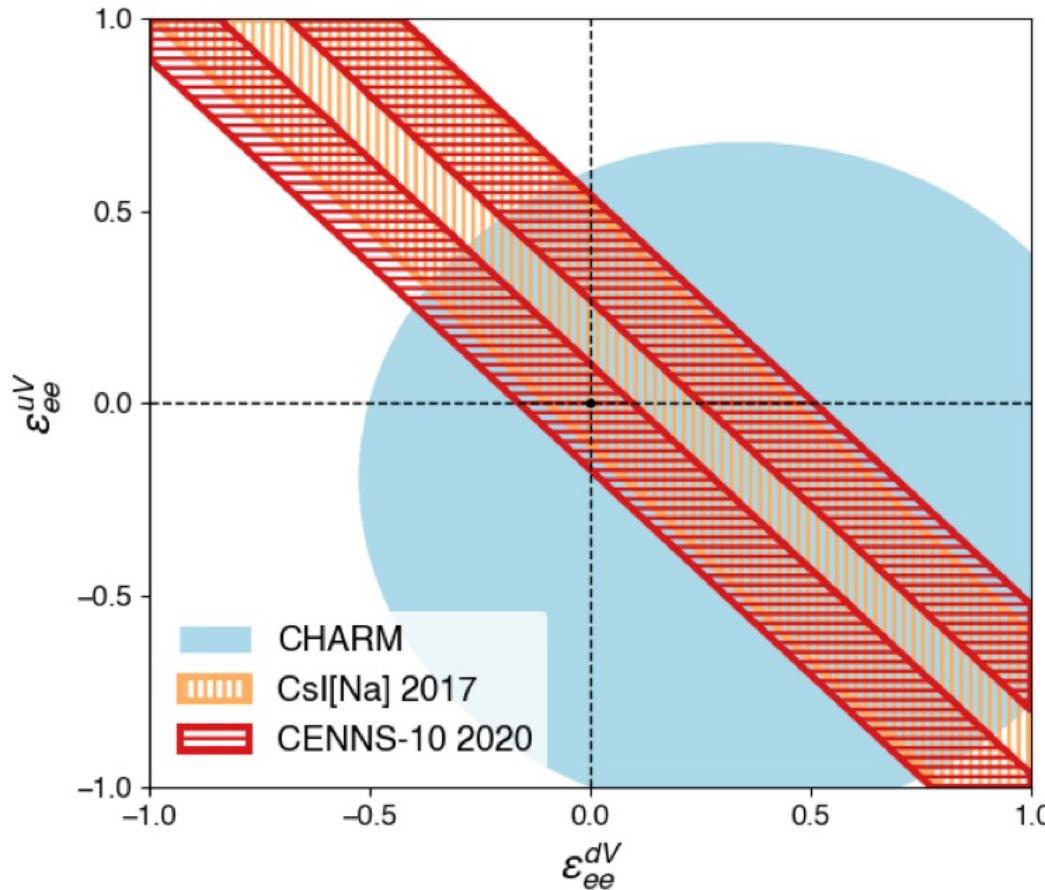
Neutrino Sources for CEvNS

from U. F. Katz and Ch. Spiering, *Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys.* 67 (2012) 651-704



- + Radioactive sources, e.g. Cr-51
- + Stopped pion decay at rest sources

COHERENT – Ar Results



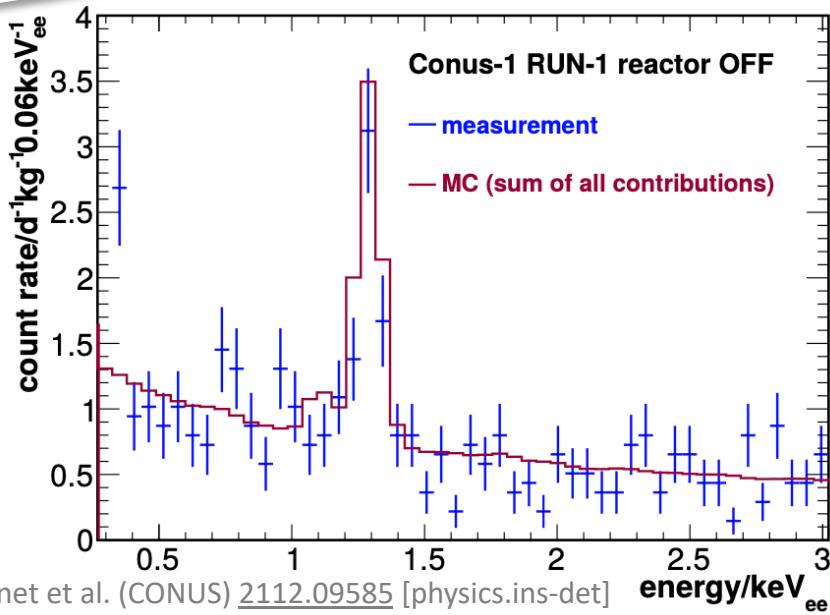
CONUS Results

H. Bonet et al. (CONUS), Phys. Rev. Lett. **126**, 041804

- Low background achieved

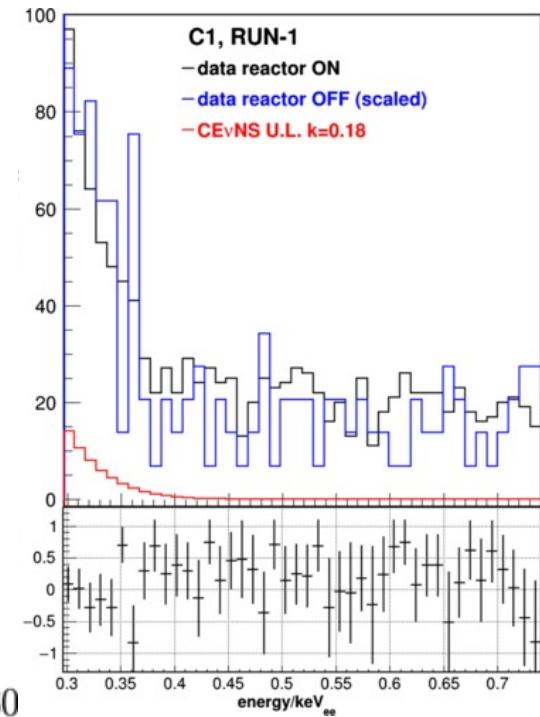
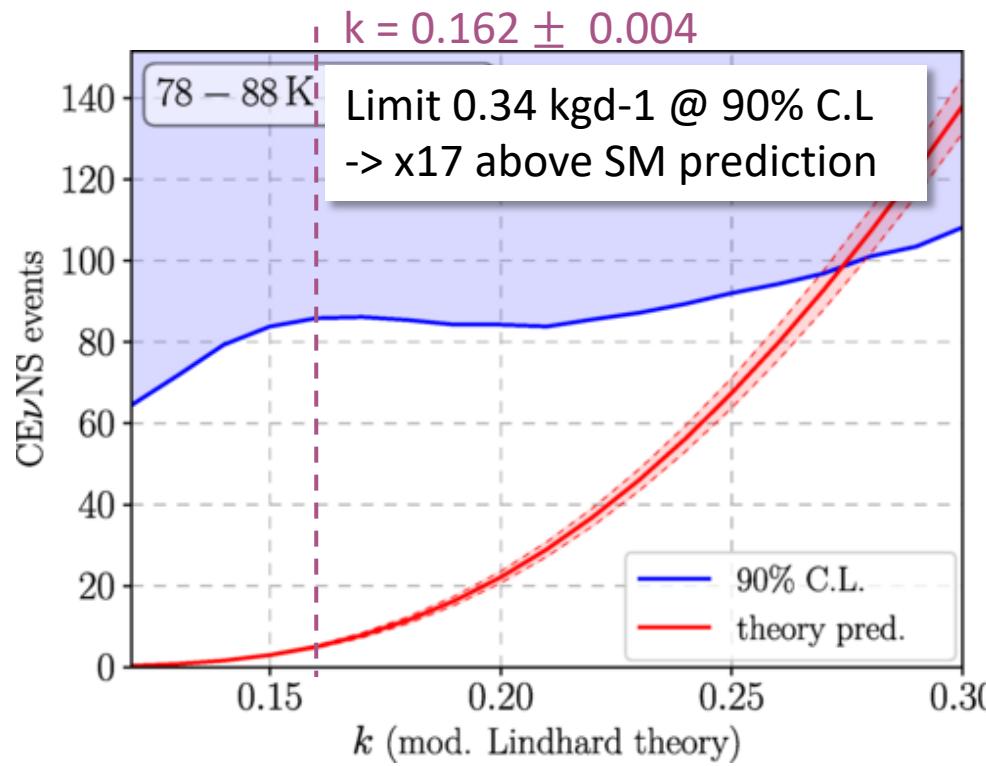
BI = (11.5 ± 0.9) counts/ (kg d)
in [0.4,1] keV_{ee}

Community
milestone



- Constraints on CEvNS on Ge, in dependence of QF
- Followed by quenching factor measurement down to 400 eV_{nr}

A. Bonhomme et al., [2202.03754](#) [physics.ins-det]

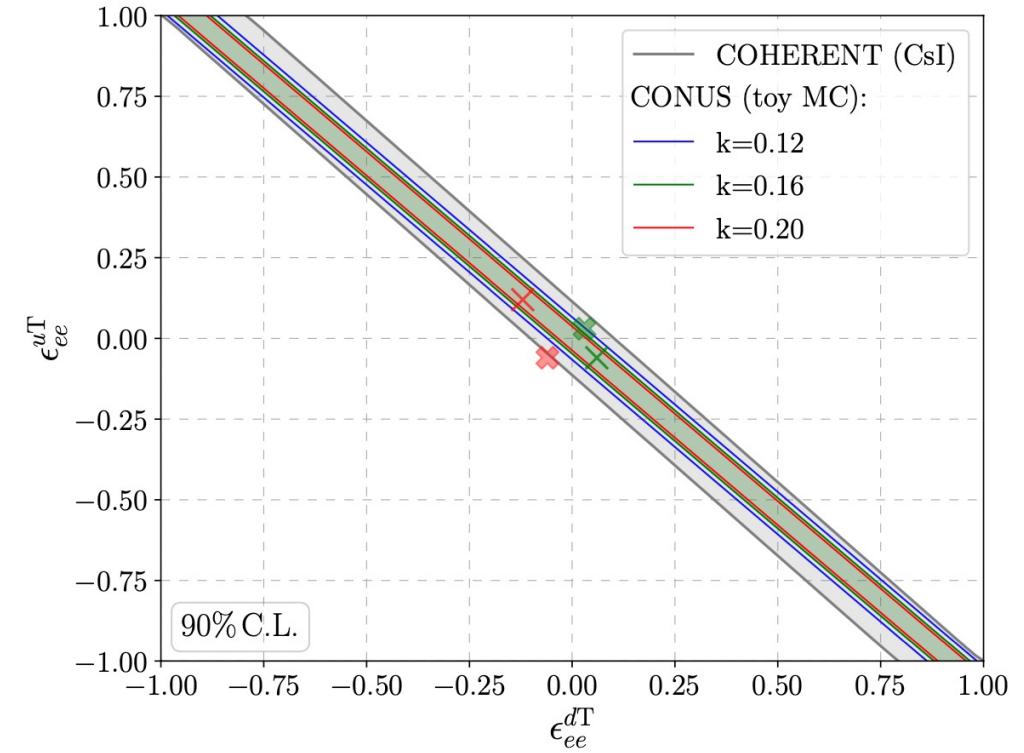
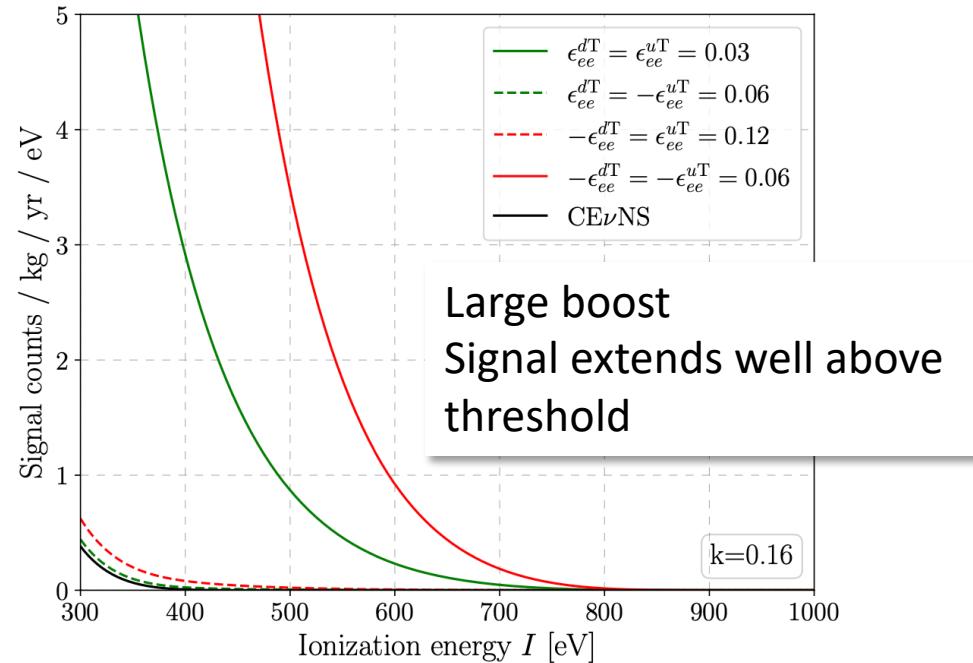


Tensor-type NSI

H. Bonet et al. (CONUS), JHEP 05 (2022) 085

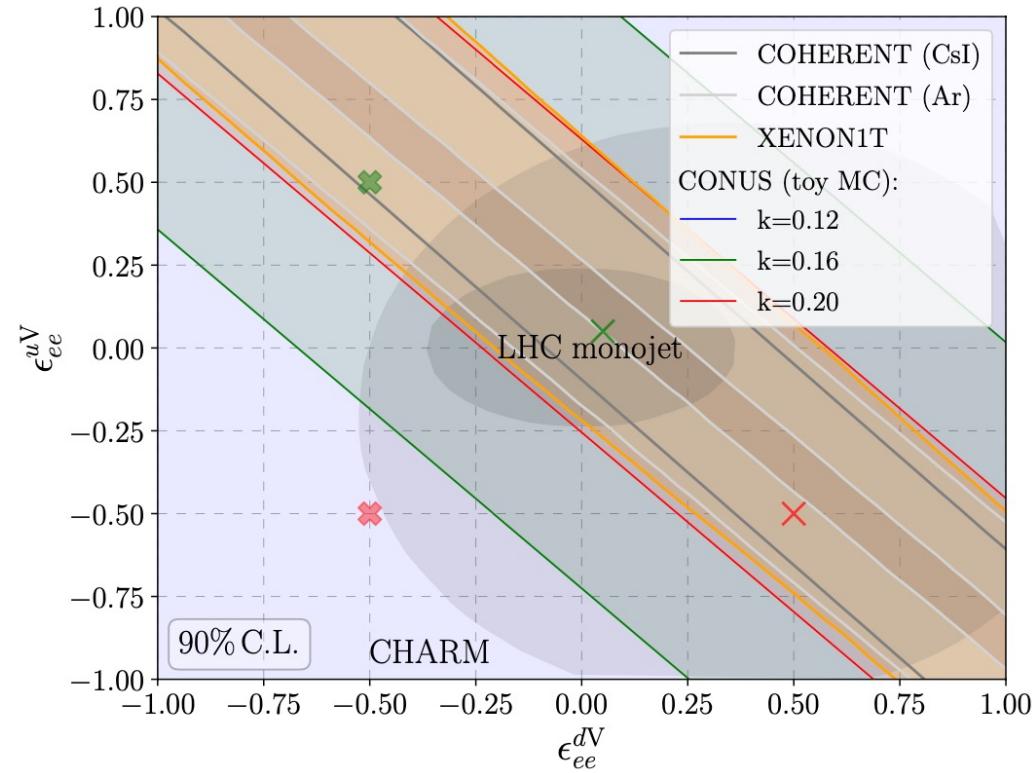
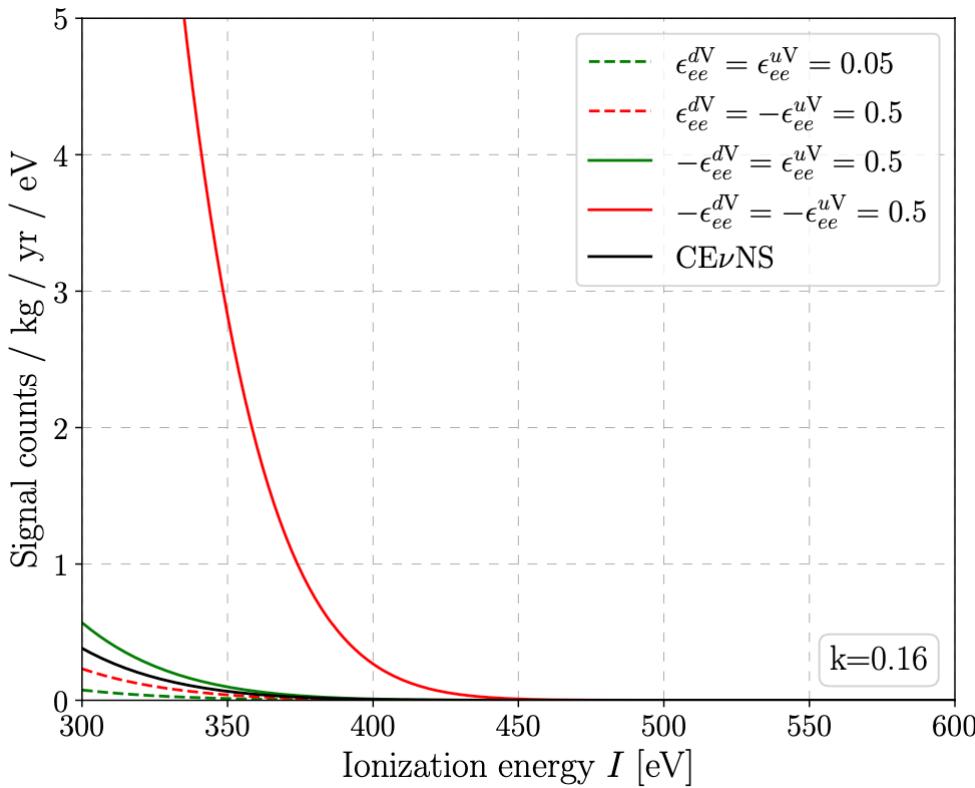
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dT_A}\right) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dT_A}\right)_{CE\nu NS} + \frac{4G_F^2}{\pi} Q_{NSI}^T {}^2 m_N \left(1 - \frac{m_A T_A}{4E_\nu^2}\right)$$

with $Q_{NSI}^T (2\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{uT} + \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{dT})Z + (\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{uT} + 2\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{dT})N$



Vector-type NSI

H. Bonet et al. (CONUS), JHEP 05 (2022) 085



Light vector bosons

H. Bonet et al. (CONUS), JHEP 05 (2022) 085

