

Neutrino Physics with NUCLEUS

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- ~65 People, 7 institutions, 4 countries
- Strong Austrian contribution: ~15 people from HEPHY + TU Wien
- Long-Term Goals: Use Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering (CEvNS) as a probe for precision physics and new physics

HEPHY data analysis, simulation, DAQ + detector development

- (Future) Facility: The Very Near Site at the nuclear power plant in Chooz, France
- Current Activities: Commissioning of NUCLEUS at TUM, prepare to move to Chooz
- Synergies: Searches for Dark Matter (COSINUS, CRESST), neutron physics, ...







Approximative cross-section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} = \frac{G_F^2 M}{2\pi} \frac{Q_w^2}{4} F^2(Q) \left(2 - \frac{MT}{E_v^2}\right)$$
$$Q_W = N - (1 - 4\sin\theta_W)Z$$

Coherency typical $E_{\nu} < 30$ MeV: $F^2(Q) \rightarrow 1$ $\frac{d\sigma}{dT} \propto N^2$

- Weak neutral current process
 → Precisely predicted by the Standard Model (SM)
- Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering (CEvNS) predicted by D. Freedman¹ in 1974
 → Event signature: nuclear recoil
- No threshold, unlike inverse beta decay (IBD) that needs at least 1.8 MeV
 → Sensitive to sub-MeV physics
- Observed in 2017 by the COHERENT collaboration² with only partial coherency due to E_γ < 50 MeV
 → World wide endeavor to use low energy v from nuclear power plants for full coherency and N² boost

[1] D. Freedman, Phys.Rev. D 9.5 (1974) 1389-1392, [2] D. Akimov et al. (COHERENT Collab.), Science 357 (2017) 1123-1126

Physics Cases





- CEvNS in the SM
 - Electroweak precision tests, Weinberg angle at low Q¹, neutron form factors, etc.²
- CEvNS beyond the SM
 - Non-standard interactions between neutrinos and quarks
 - New neutrino properties: neutrino electromagnetic properties (magnetic moment, charge radii)
 - Light sterile neutrinos
 - And more²

\rightarrow Rich physics cases

[1] B.C. Cañas et al., Phys.Lett. B 784 (2018) 159-162], [2] M. Abdullah et al., arXiv:2203.07361]

The NUCLEUS Experimental Setup



- Muon veto: 5 cm thick plastic scintillator with SiPM and WLSfibre read-out, >99% geometric coverage, muon rate ~700Hz → detector dead time < 10%
- Movable mechanics for easy access
- 5...10cm low radioactivity Pb shield
- 20...15 cm borated PE shield
- Dry dillution cryostat
- Inner shields and muon veto @ 800 mK







- **Outer Veto** against external γ,n
- active ionizing detectors
- 6 HPGe crystals, each 2.5 cm thick, total mass of 2kg, O(1keV) trigger threshold

Inner Veto against surface background

- instrumented detector holder
- Transistion Edge Sensor (TES) readout, <1 keV trigger threshold
- UV/VIS **calibration system** (fibres, Ge mirror wafer, collimator)

Cryogenic calorimeter arrays as targets
3x3 array with CaWO₄ (6g)
3x3 array with Al₂O₃ (4g)

• TES with 20eV trigger threshold

ightarrow proven CRESST detector technology





[H. Kluck et al. (NUCLEUS Collab.), J.LowTemp.Phys. 209 (2022) 936–943]



The Very Near Site at Chooz



s⁻¹.g⁻¹.MeV⁻¹]

CEvNS rate [10⁻⁷

[2]

10



- Very Near Site (VNS):
 - New experimental site¹ at EDF nuclear power plant in Chooz, France
 - 24m² basement room between two 4.25 GW reactors

- Antineutrinos from Chooz' reactors²:
 - High intensity: $\Phi_{B1+B2} = 1.7 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
 - Low energy: $E_v < 10 \text{ MeV}$ \rightarrow full coherency

Signal and Background





- Below ≈100 eV: coherency boost signal above expected background level \rightarrow Only experiment with proven **20 eV threshold for nuclear recoils**¹
- Preliminary predicted total background, based on Geant4 simulations²: <100 kg⁻¹ keV⁻¹ d⁻¹ in [10 eV, 100 eV] for CaWO₄



- Validating sub-keV simulations with ELOISE³
- Energy calibration with CRAB technique⁴

[1] R. Strauss et al. (NUCLEUS Collab.), Phys.Rev. D 96 (2017) 022009, [2] G. Angloher et al. (NUCLEUS Collab.), Eur.Phys.J. C 79 (2019) 1018, [3] H. Kluck, SciPost Phys. Proc. 12 (2023) 064, [4] H. Abele et al. (CRAB & NUCLEUS Collab.), PhysRev.Lett. 130.21 (2023) 211802

Commissioning at TUM





- Since May 2023: commissioning at Underground Lab (UGL) of TUM
 - Blank assembly of cryostat, shields, etc. ✓
 - Integrating of components ✓
 - Synchronizing of DAQ
 - Cryostat + DAQ optimisation
 - Background studies
 ✓
 - More than 4 weeks of stable data taking with CaWO₄

\rightarrow Move to Chooz in 2025

→>2025: run with 10 g target → \geq 2027: upgrade to 1 kg target

Synergies



- NUCLEUS' neutrino physics has connections to:
 - Dark matter (DM) physics CEvNS is a background to DM searches (neutrino fog)
 - New physics beyond the SM (incl. DM): CEvNS as low energy-probe for any deviation from the standard model
 - Neutron physics CEvNS as probe for nuclear structure information

- CRESST, CRAB, COSINUS, and NUCLEUS are using the same **detector technology** in the same energy range, hence similar ...
 - Detector development
 - Detector calibration
 - DAQ hardware + software development
 - Background simulation + mitigation

Summary



- NUCLEUS will use **CEvNS as a probe for low energy neutrino physics** looking for wide range of phenomena in the SM and beyond
- Only CEvNS experiment with **proven O(20eV) detection threshold** for nuclear recoils \rightarrow use of full N^2 coherency boost
- Established a **new experimental site** at Chooz nuclear power plant
- Strong connections to physics beyond the standard model, dark matter physics, and neutron physics
- Great synergies with experiments CRESST, CRAB, and COSINUS for detector technology, DAQ hard- and software, simulation
- High scientific gain for applying HEPHY's core expertises