

Coherent Elastic Scattering of Neutrino with Nucleus (νA_{el})

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Outline of Talk ..

- **Introduction and Motivation.**
- **Global Status of νA_{el} .**
- **TEXONO Facilities.**
- **νA_{el} at KSNL.**
- **Background and Threshold.**
- **Sensitivity of Experiment.**
- **Coherency in νA_{el} scattering**
- **Summary.**

Coherent Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering

A neutrino interacts with a nucleus of neutron number “N” via exchange of Z - Boson.



Cross-Section of νA_{el} :
$$\frac{d\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}}{dq^2}(q^2, E_\nu) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} \right] \left[1 - \frac{q^2}{4E_\nu^2} \right] [\varepsilon Z - N]^2 F(q^2)$$

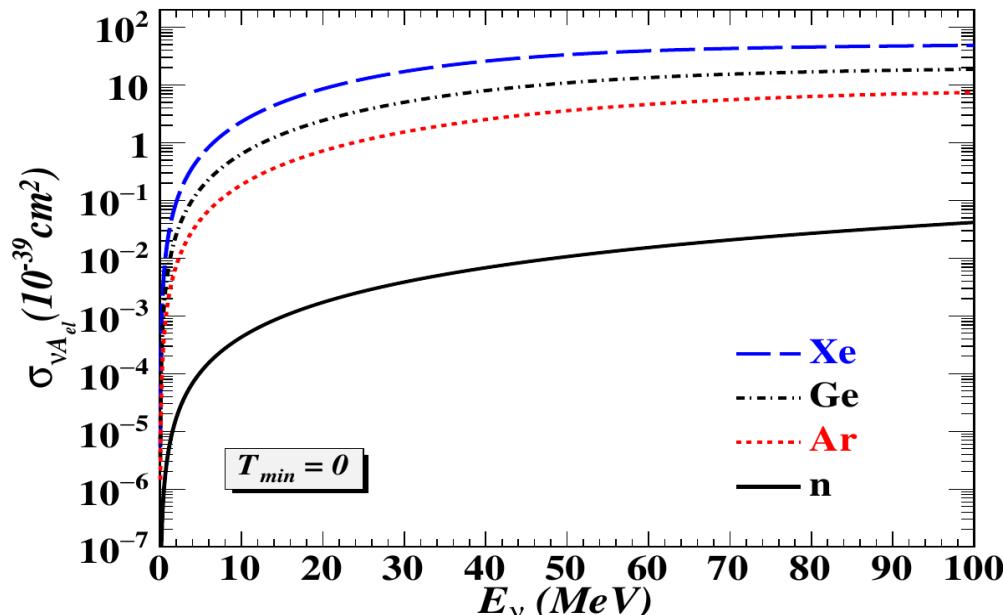
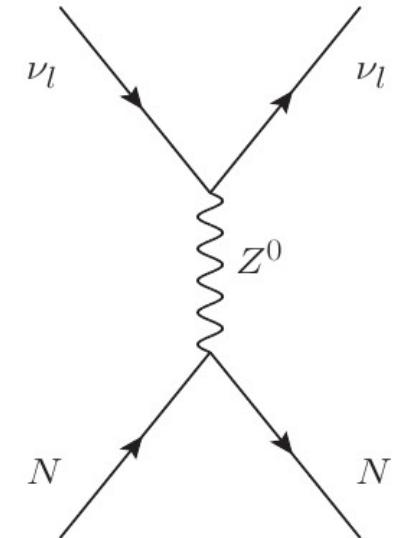
Where G_F is fermi constant, E_ν is incident neutrino energy, $Z(N)$ is Atomic(Neutron) number of nuclei and q is three momentum transfer.

$F(q^2)$ is nuclear form factor approaches to ~ 1 at small momentum transfer.

$$\varepsilon = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \Theta_W = 0.045$$

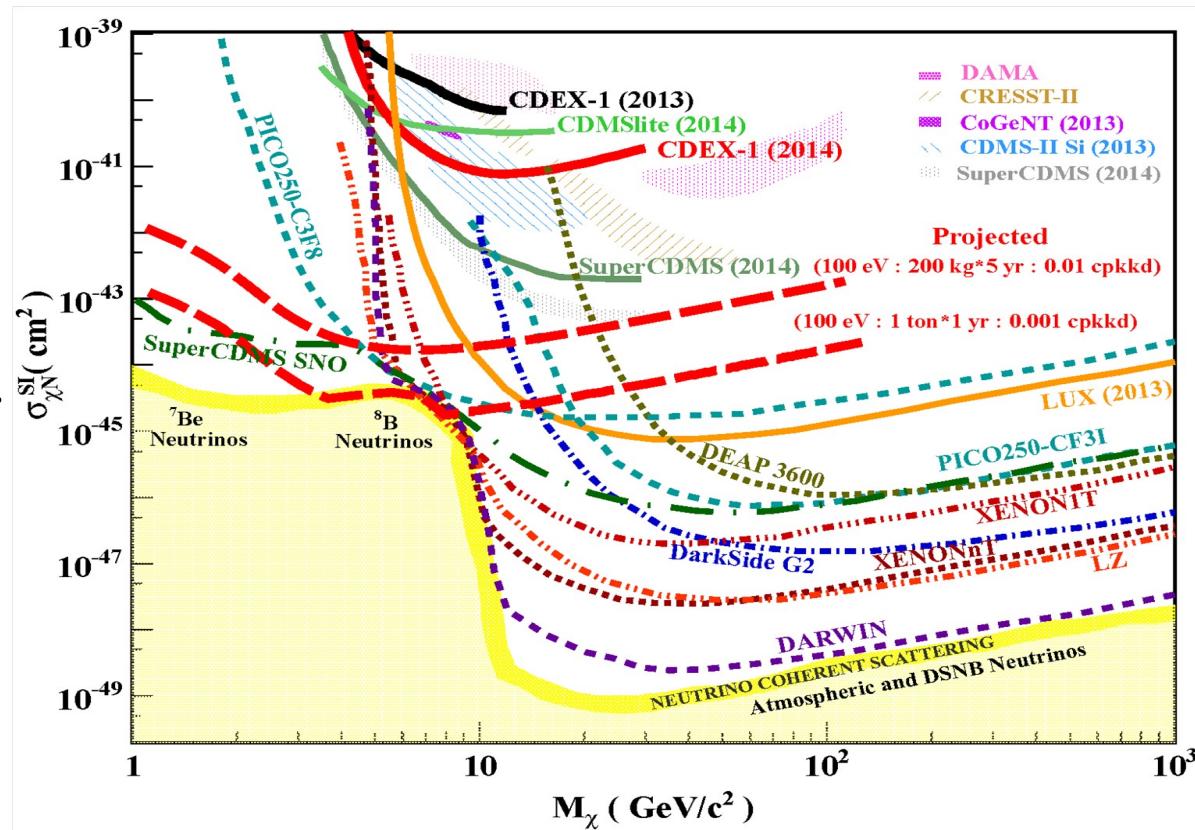
Heavier nuclei \longrightarrow larger cross-section

- This process is coherent upto $\sim < 50$ MeV neutrino
- Cross-section is well-defined in Standard Model.
- Not been observed experimentally.



Important to study for ...

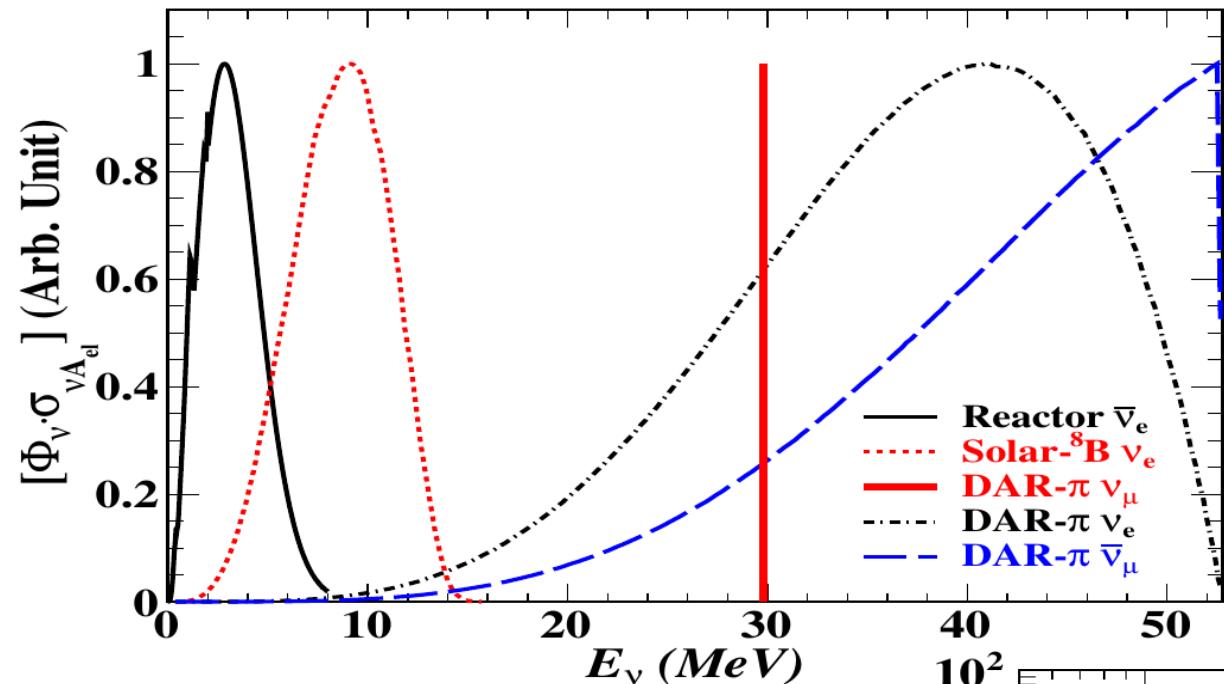
- ◆ Important role in Supernova Explosions.
- ◆ Test of fundamental SM-electroweak interaction.
- ◆ In study of Beyond Standard Model Physics.
- ◆ Probe transition of Quantum Mechanical Coherency in electro-weak process.
- ◆ Potential use in Reactor monitoring as a portable device.
- ◆ vA_{el} Scattering is important to study the irreducible background for Dark Matter search.



Requirements to observe νA_{el}

- High Neutrino Flux
- Lower Threshold
- Better Resolution
- Quenching Factor
- Understanding of Background
- Better Shielding from Gamma, Neutrons etc..
- Sufficient Source On/Off Statistics

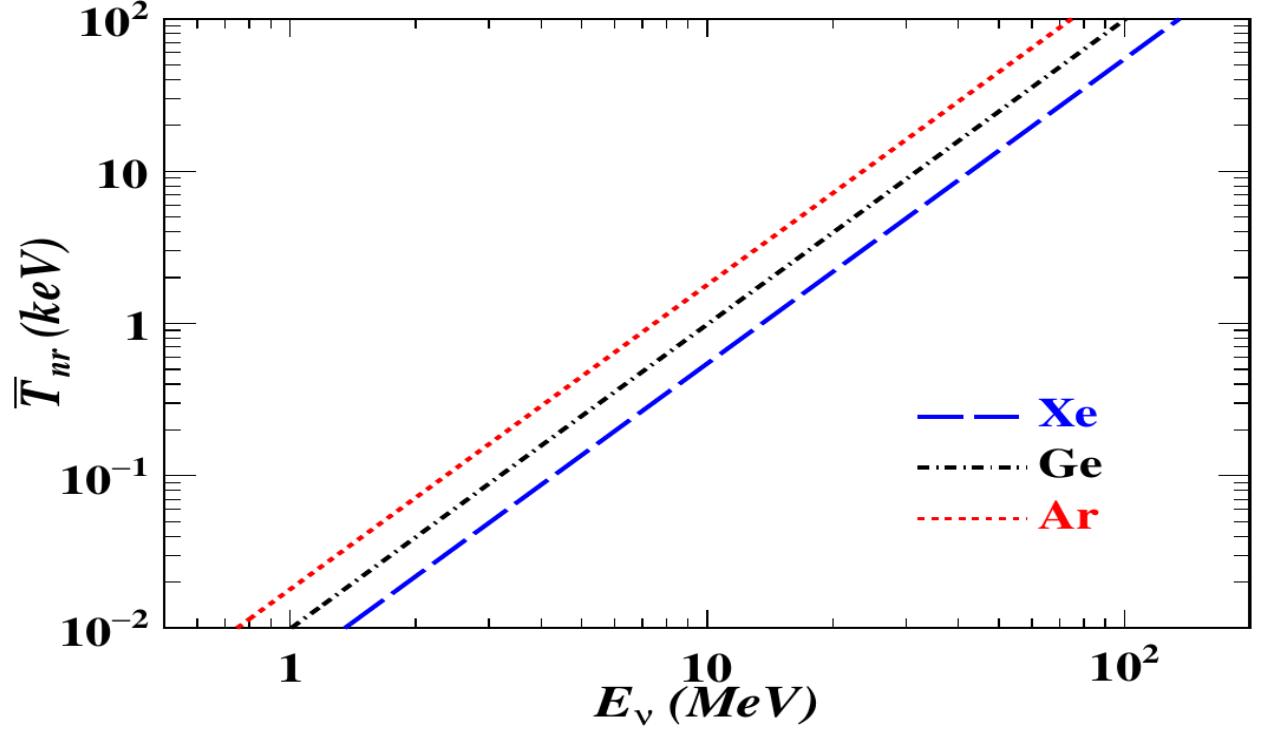
Measureable Cross-Section of νA_{el}



The weightage region to probe νA_{el} can be predicted by $[\Phi_\nu \cdot \sigma_{\nu A_{el}}]$ plot for various neutrino sources.

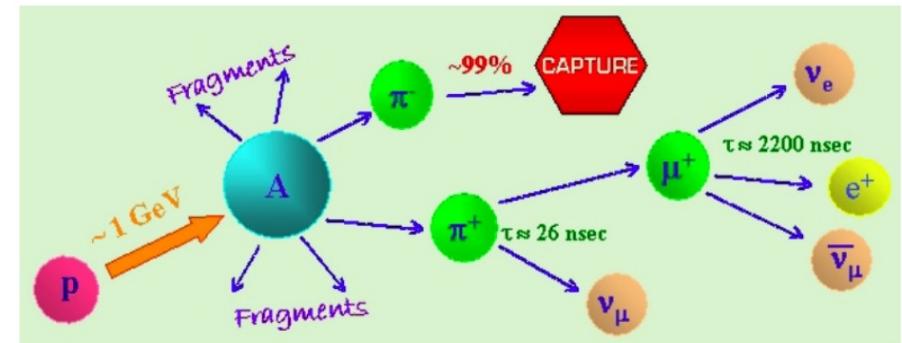
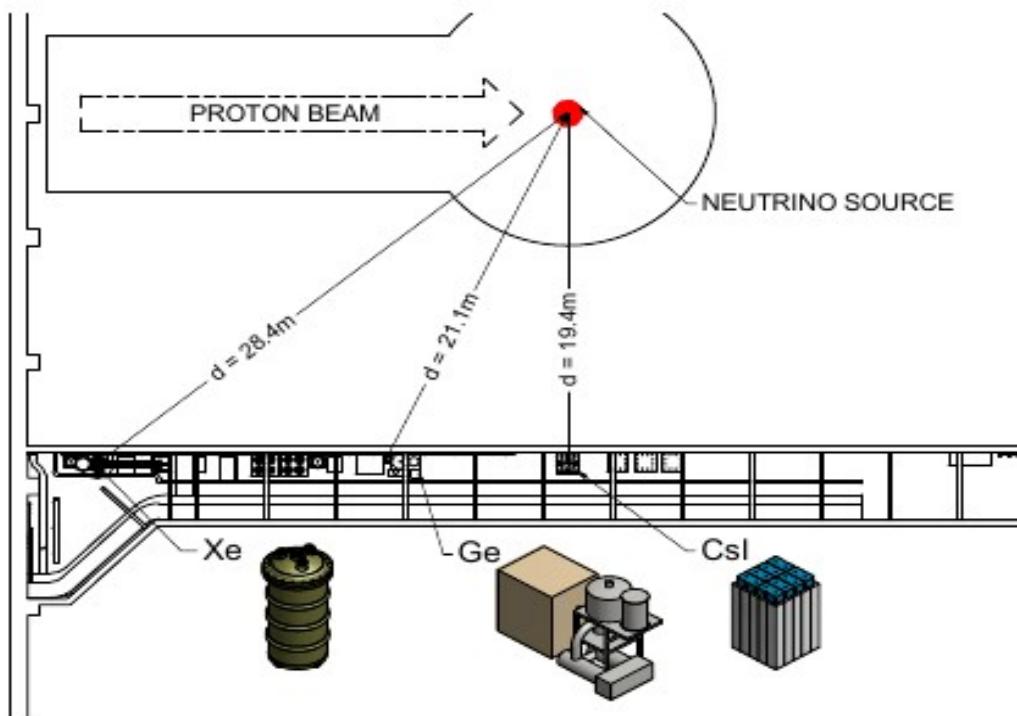
Averaged nuclear recoil for νA_{el} interaction:

$$\bar{T}_{nr} = \frac{2}{3} T_{max} \sim \frac{2E_\nu^2}{3M}$$



COHERENT at SNS (ORNL)

- Protons of energy ~ 1 GeV are bombarded in bunches with 700 ns wide bursts.
- Beam is used to bombard on spallation target with 60 Hz POT frequency.
- As a by product a huge neutrino flux is produced.



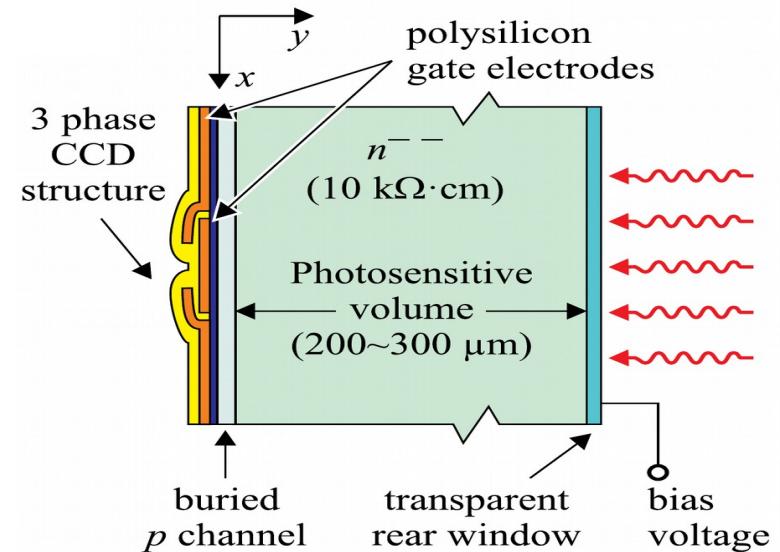
$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu , \quad \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

ArXiv: 1509.08702v1, Sept. 2015

Other νA_{el} Experiments

CONNIE Experiment

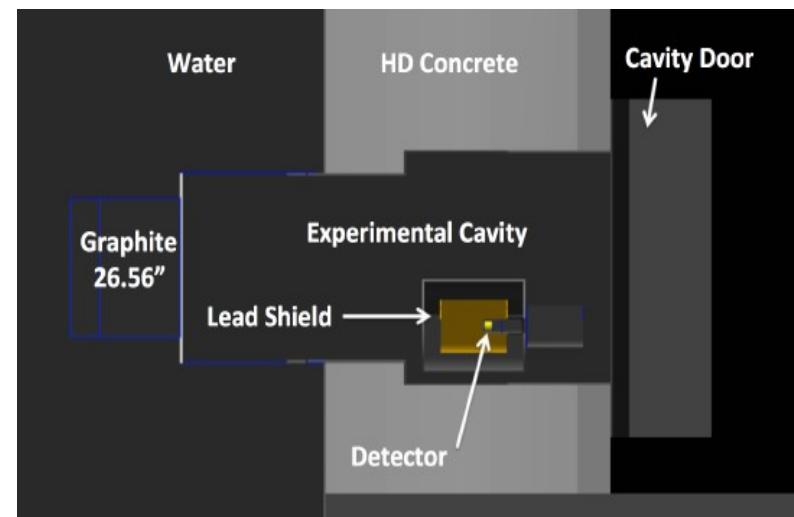
- Angra II Reactor @ Brazil, Power = 3.95 GW
- Distance from core = 30 m
- Neutrino Flux $\sim 7.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- At 0 keV threshold $\sim 33 \text{ events kg}^{-1}\text{day}^{-1}$ are expected.
- Detector mass = 5.2 g
- Net mass of prototype = 52 g



Phys. Rev. D. 91, 072001 (2015)

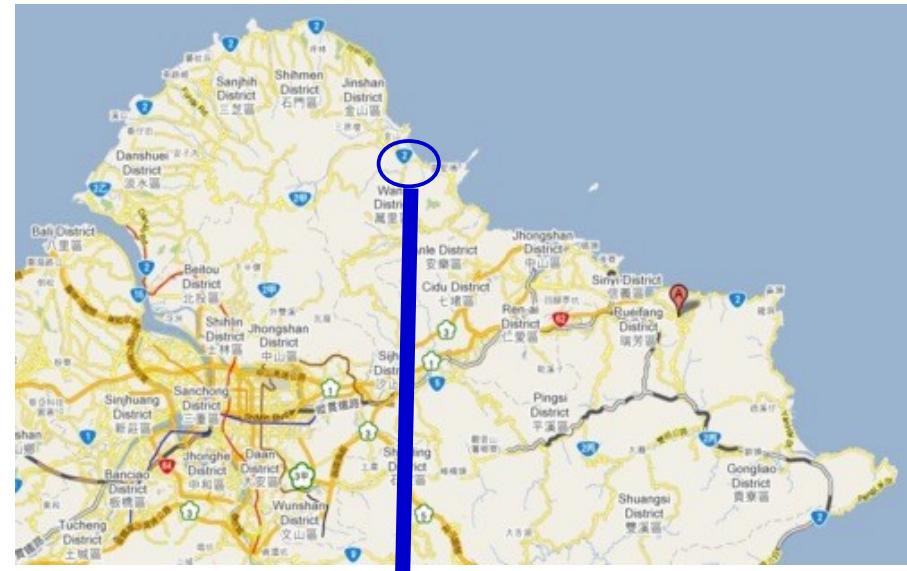
MINER Experiment

- A&M University Texas, Reactor Power = 1 MW
- Germanium and Silicon detectors.
- Distance from core = 2.3 m
- Neutrino Flux $\sim 4 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Huge thermal, fast neutron and gamma flux.
- Background of 100 per kg-day in $10\text{-}1000 \text{ eV}_{\text{nr}}$
- Expected count rate $\sim 20 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$ recoil energy between $10 - 1000 \text{ keV}_{\text{nr}}$



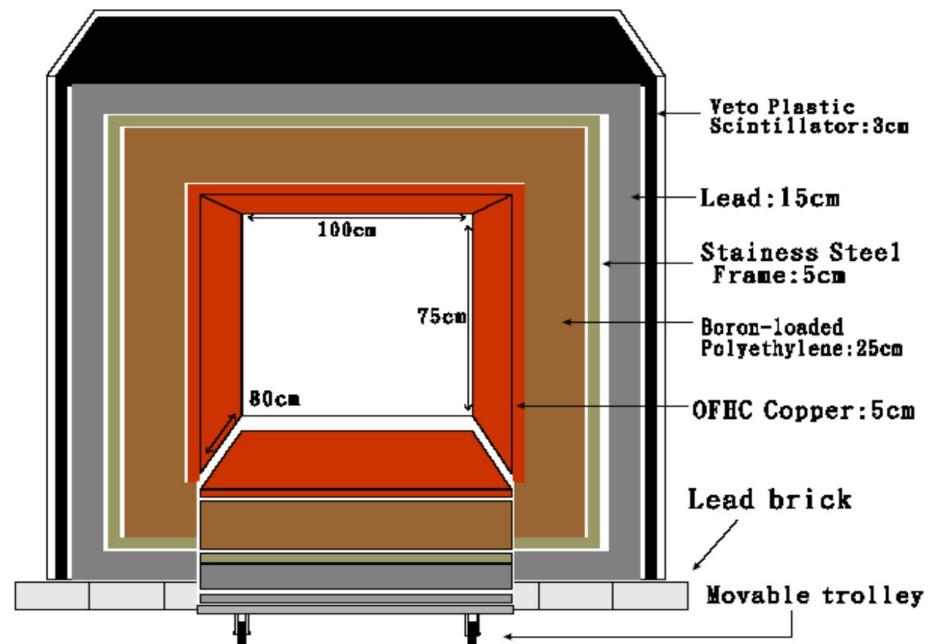
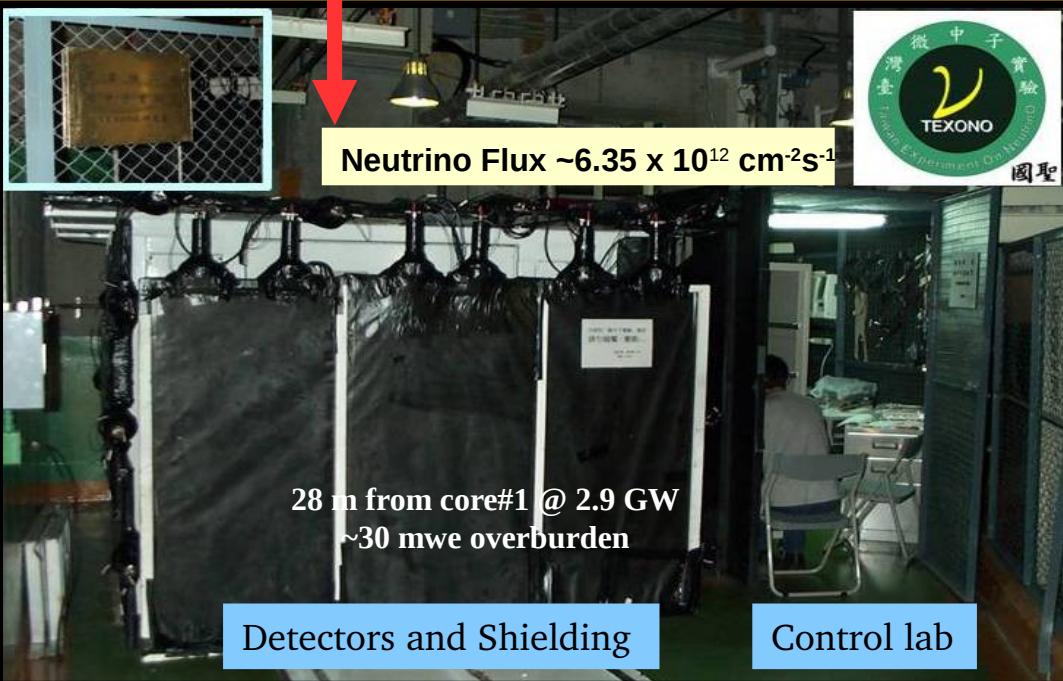
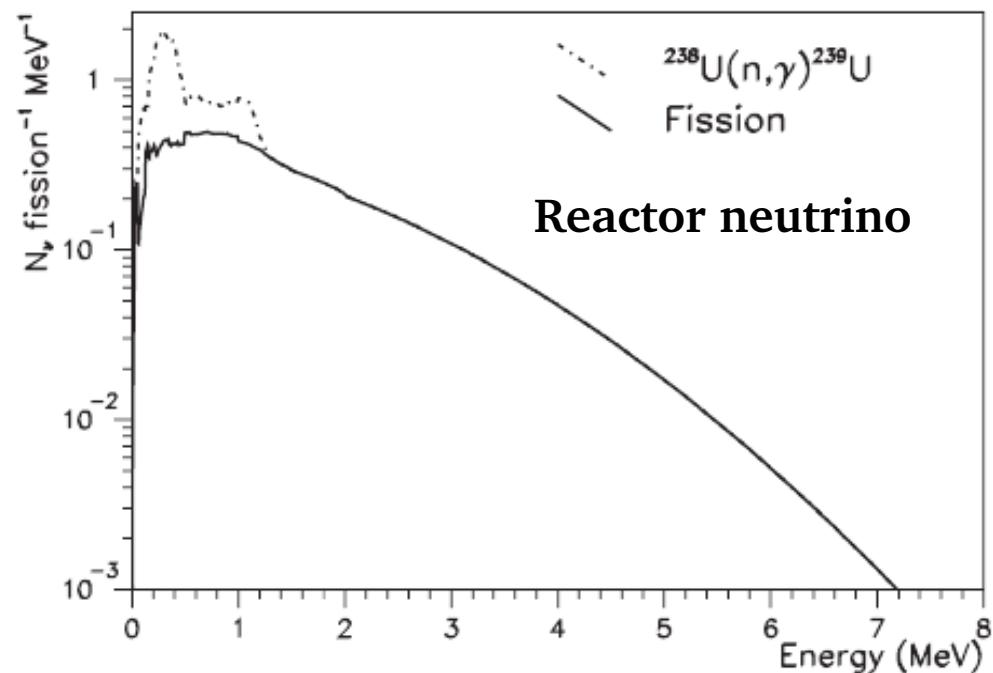
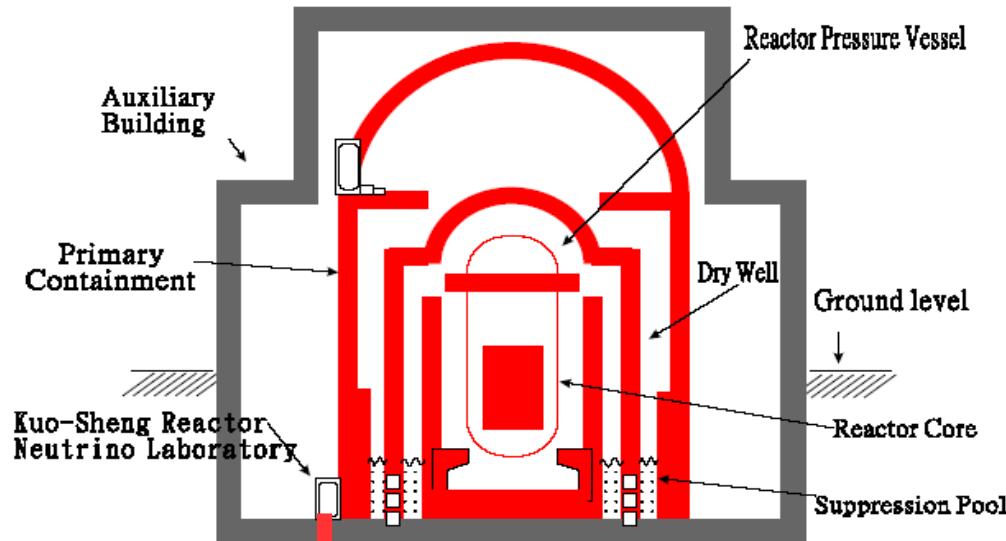
TEXONO Collaboration

- **TEXONO** (Taiwan EXperiment On Neutrino) Experiment is located at **Kuo-Sheng Nuclear Power Plant -II** on northern shore of Taiwan.
- **Theme:** Low Energy Neutrino Physics and Dark Matter Searches.
- Collaboration with **Turkey, China and India**.
- The reactor power of **2.9 GW** gives $6.35 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ electron anti-neutrinos at a distance of 28 m.
- Collaboration with **CDEX** Underground Dark-Matter Experinemt, China.

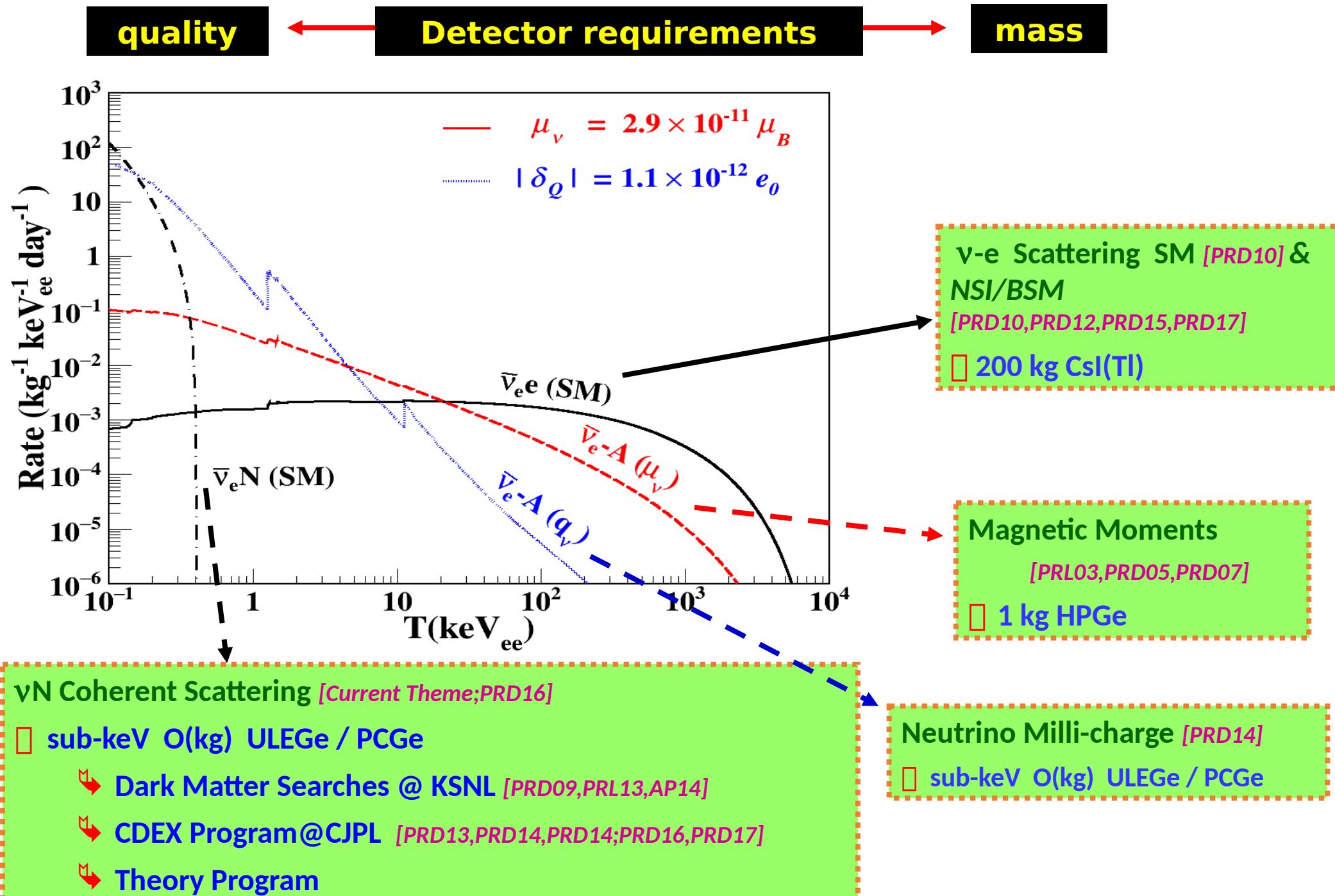


Kuo-Sheng Reactor Laboratory (KSNL)

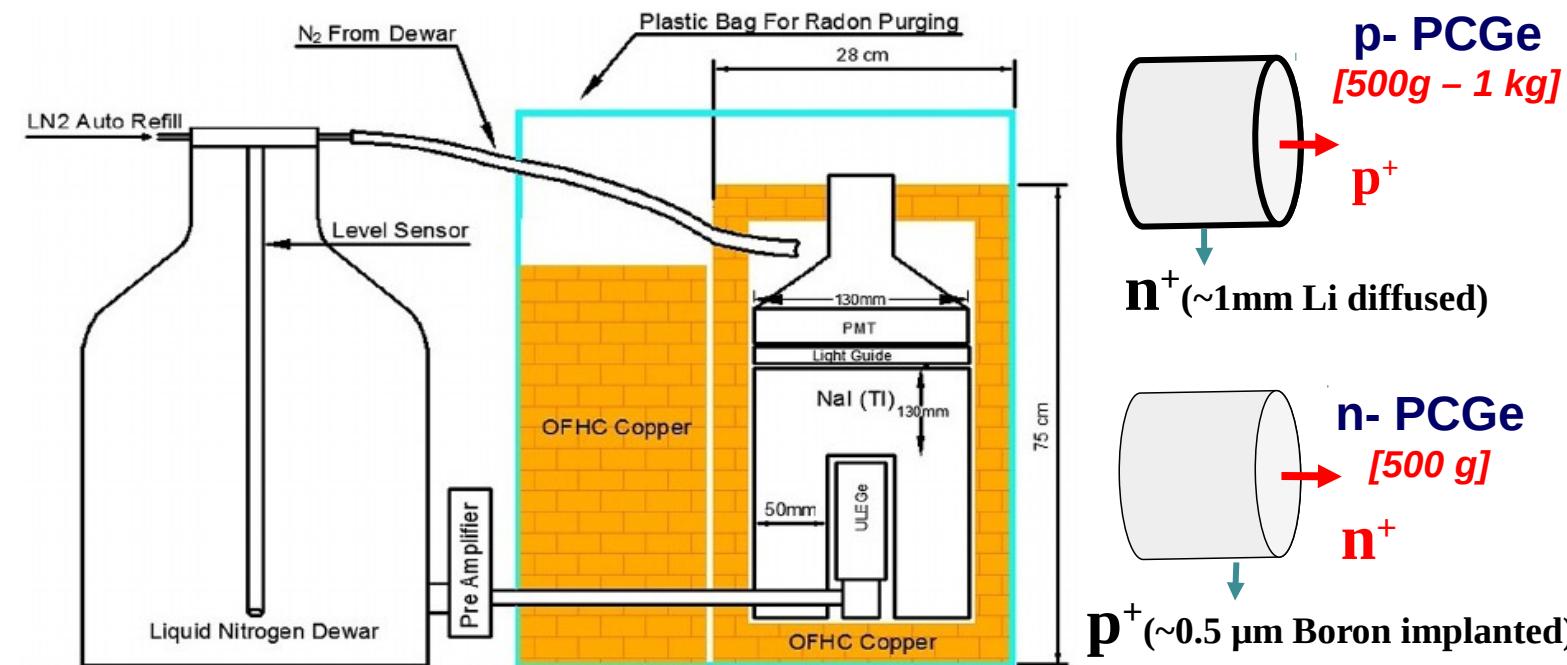
Kuo-Sheng Nuclear Power Station : Reactor Building



Neutrino Properties and Interaction at KSNL



Hardware and Thresholds

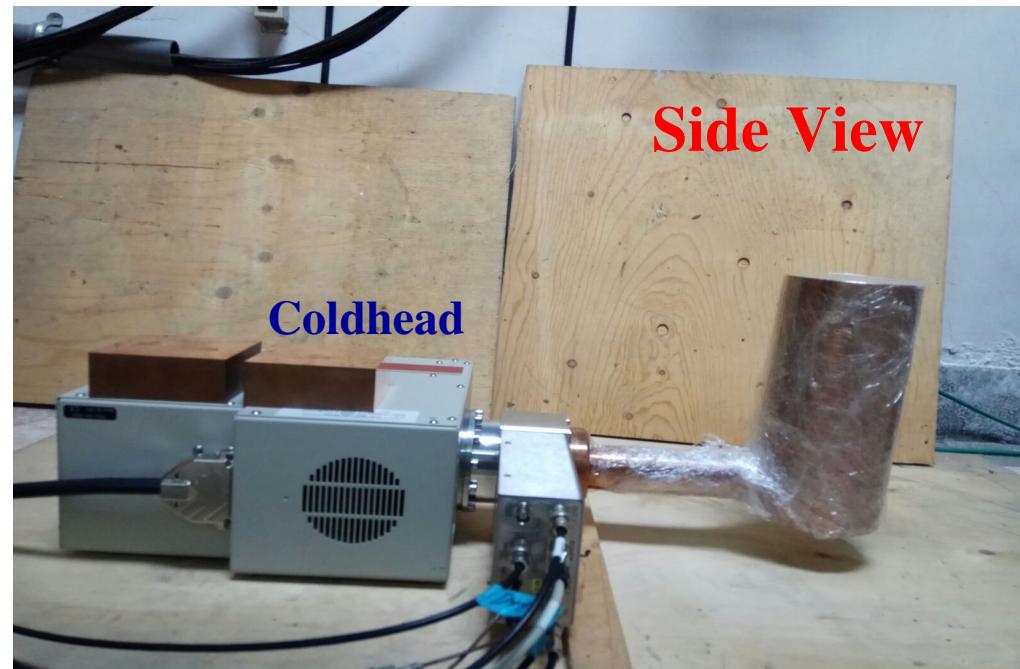


Generation	Mass (g)	Pulsar FWHM (eV _{ee})	Threshold (eV _{ee})
G1	500	130	500
G2	900	100	300
G3	1430	soon	soon

G3 Detector

Advantages of G-3 Electro-cooled HPGe Detectors:

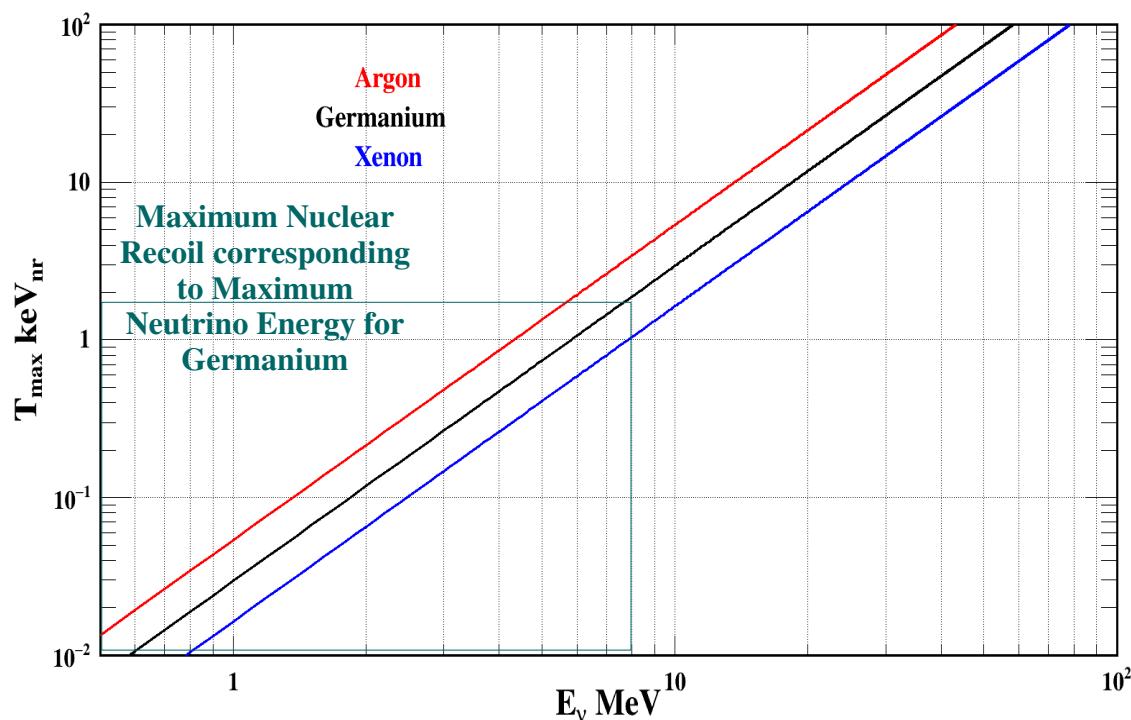
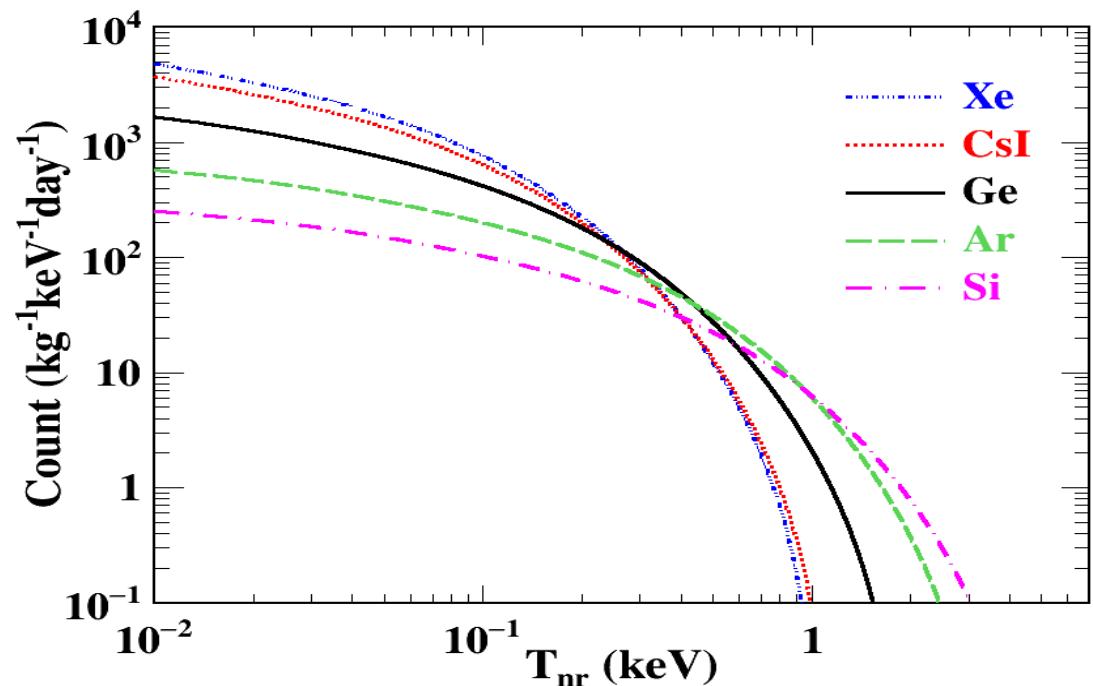
- No liquid Nitrogen required.
- Controlled microphonic noise.
- Customized achievable temperature.



Electrically Refrigerated HPGe Detector

νA_{el} Scattering Rate at KSNL

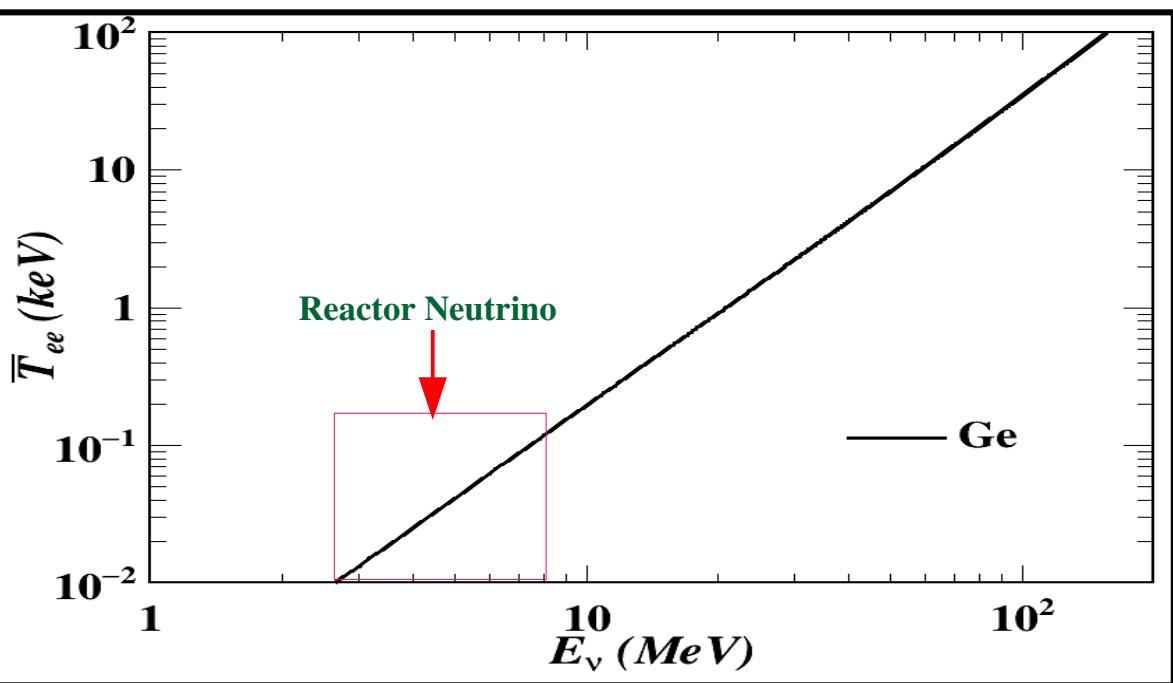
Expected νA_{el} differential rate
in various detectors at Kuo-
Sheng Neutrino Laboratory



Maximum nuclear recoil
depends on mass of target
nuclei and incident neutrino
energy

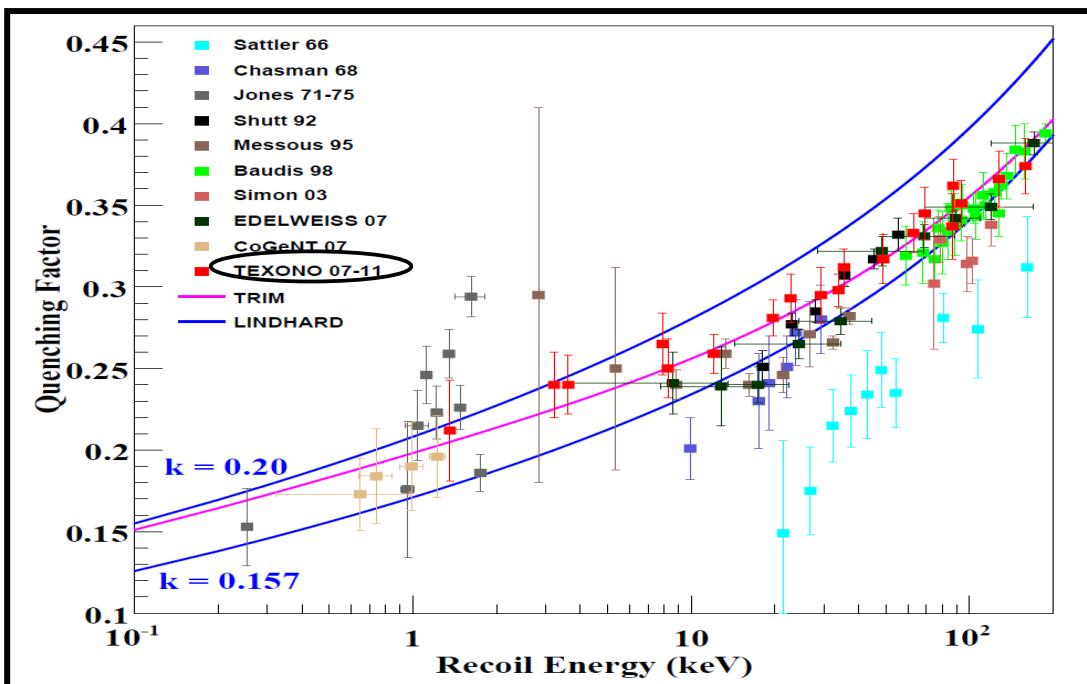
$$T_{max} = \frac{2E_\nu^2}{2E_\nu + M_N}$$

Quenching Factor and Recoil Energy



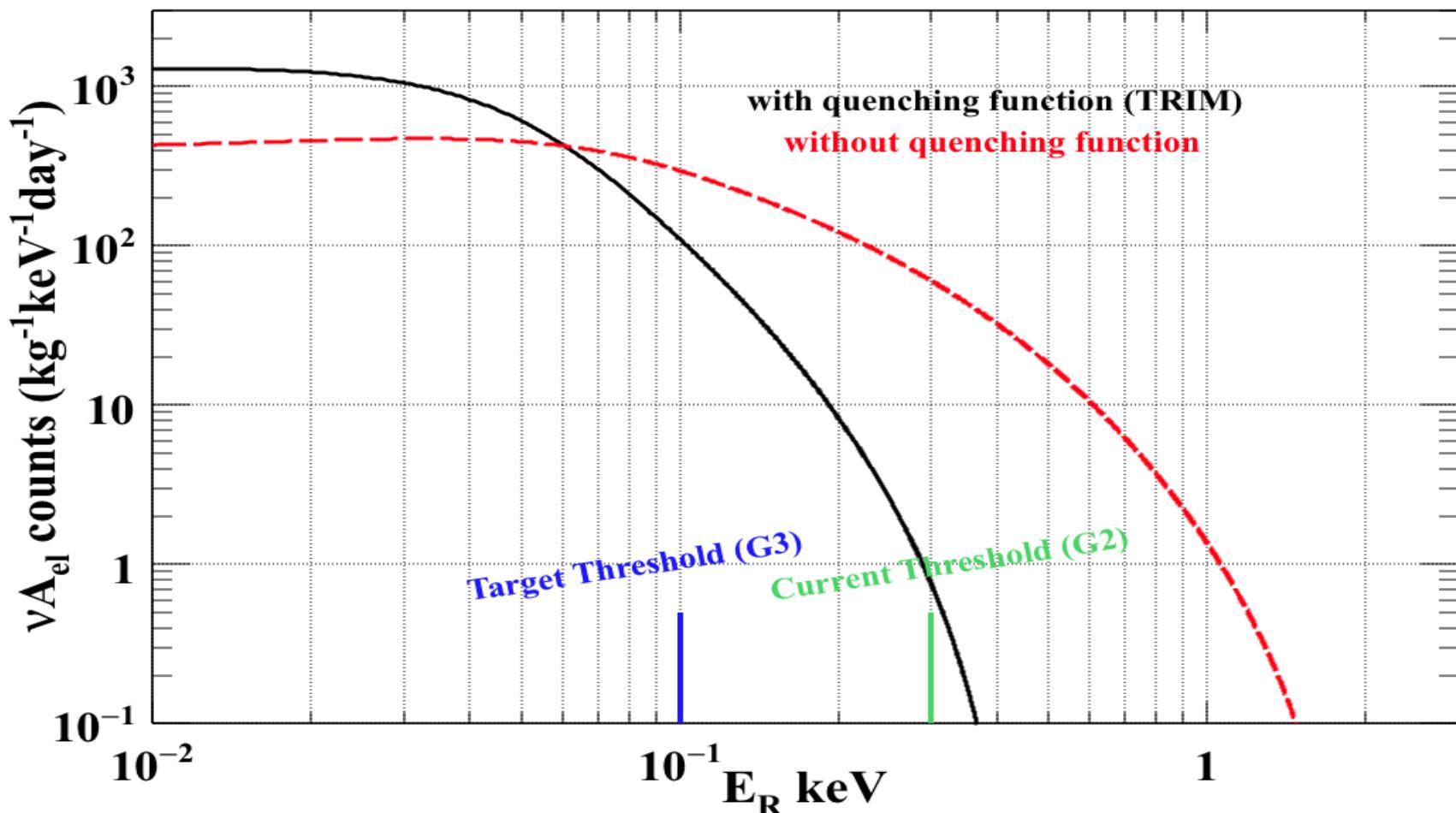
Averaged recoil energy for Germanium target in keV(electron equivalent)

TRIM is used for Quenching factor, obtained from fitting on various experimental data ...



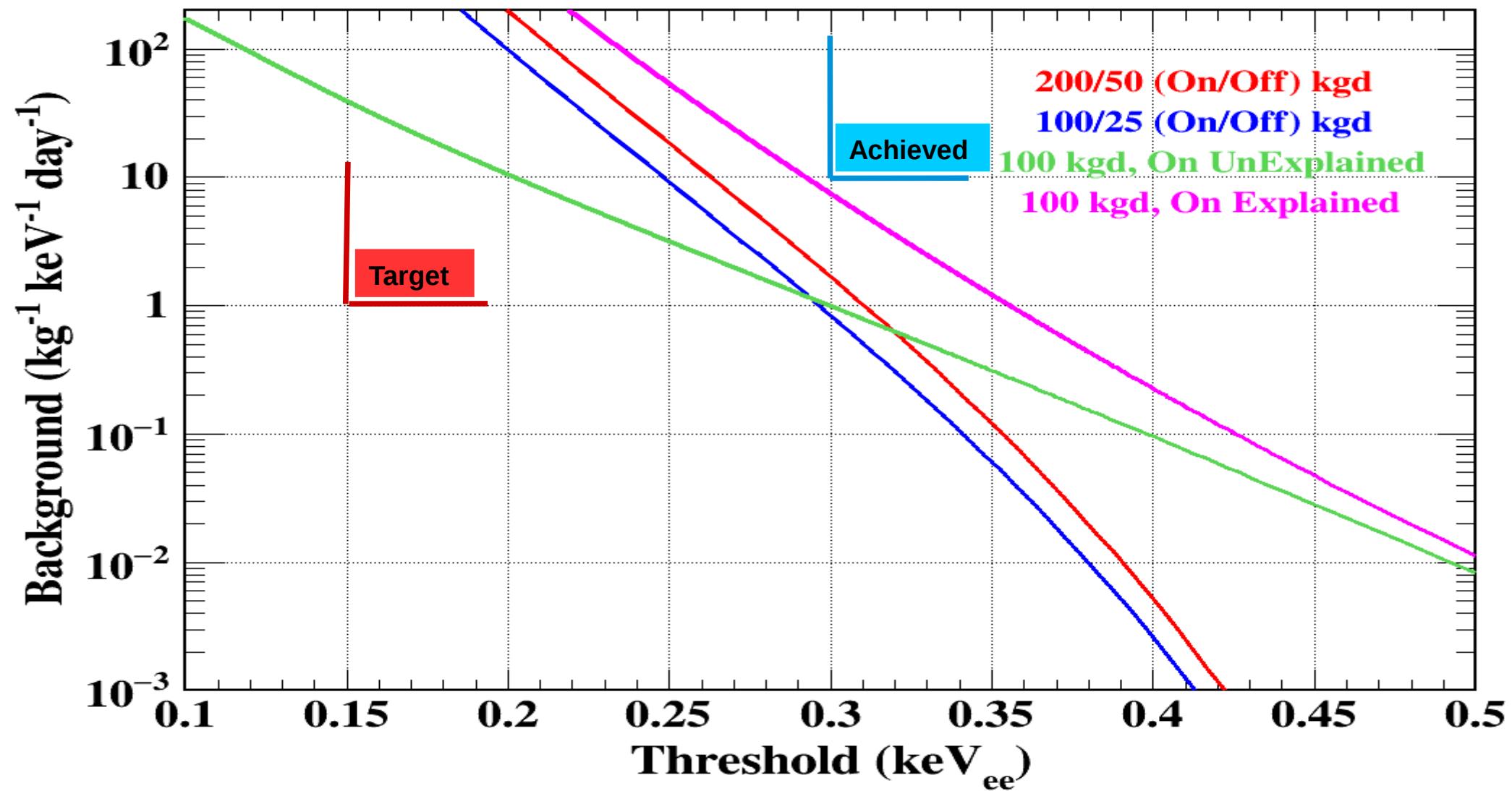
νA_{el} at KSNL with Reactor neutrino..

Threshold	300 eV	200 eV	150 eV	100 eV
Differential	0.8 cpkkd	8.3 cpkkd	27.3 cpkkd	109.5 cpkkd
Integral	0.04 cpkd	0.47 cpkd	1.6 cpkd	6.4 cpkd



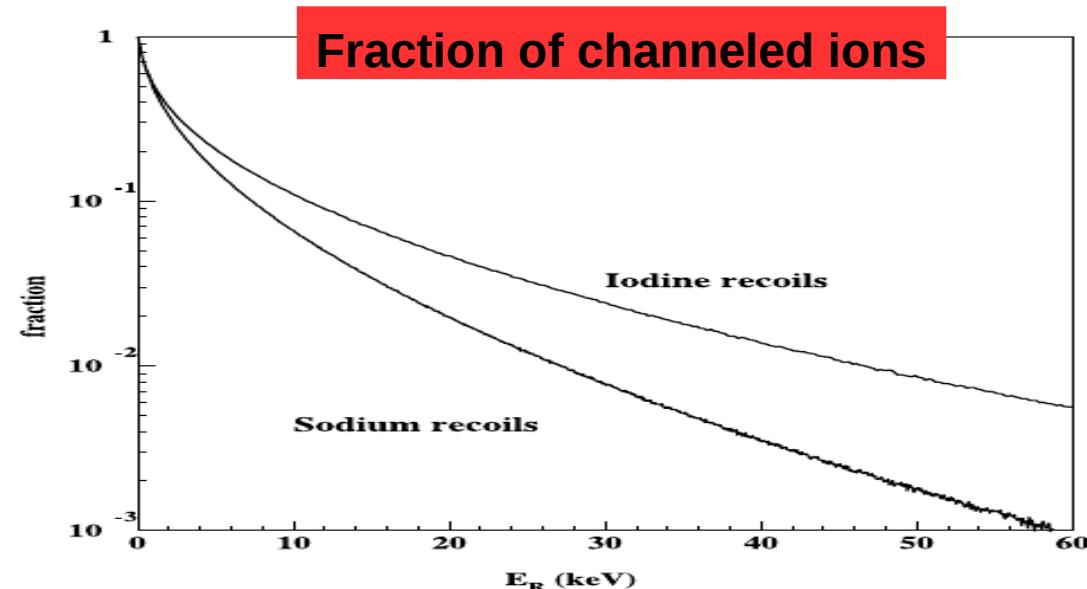
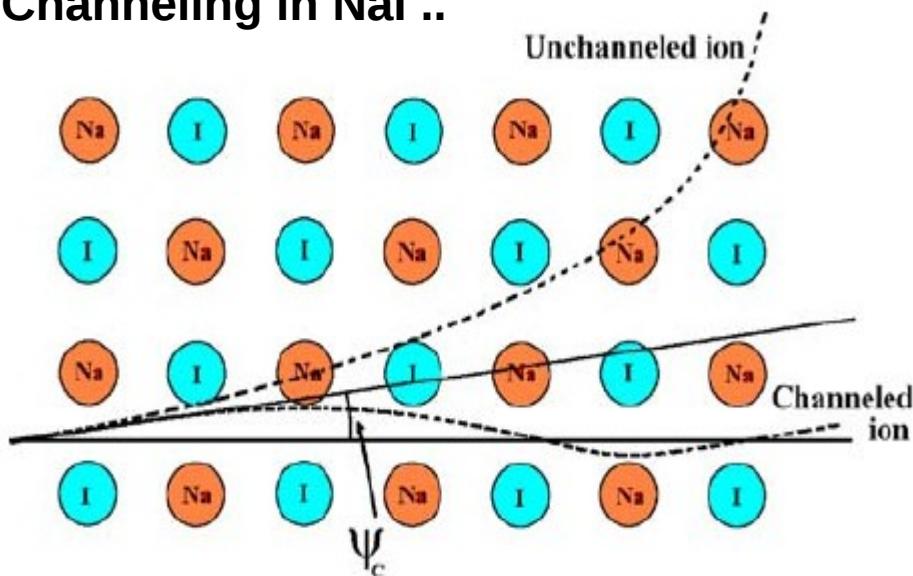
Threshold and Background at KSNL

Current Status and Future Goal to Probe
 νA_{el} as predicted in Standard Model ..



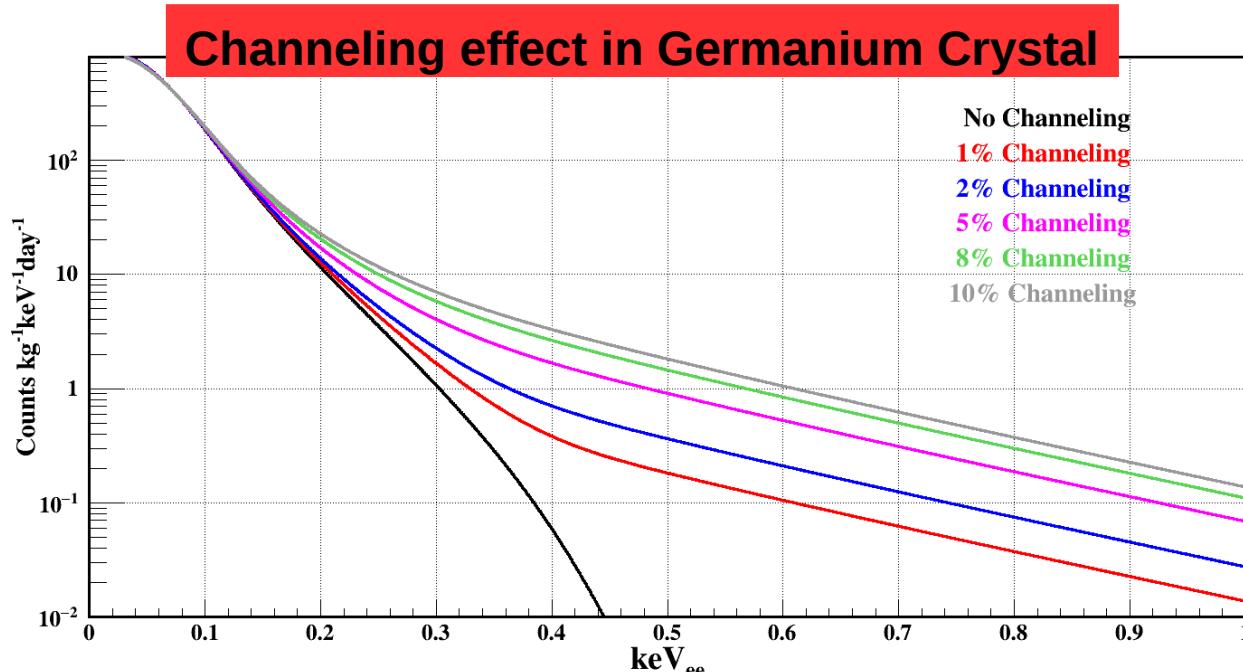
Channeling Fraction

Channeling in NaI ..



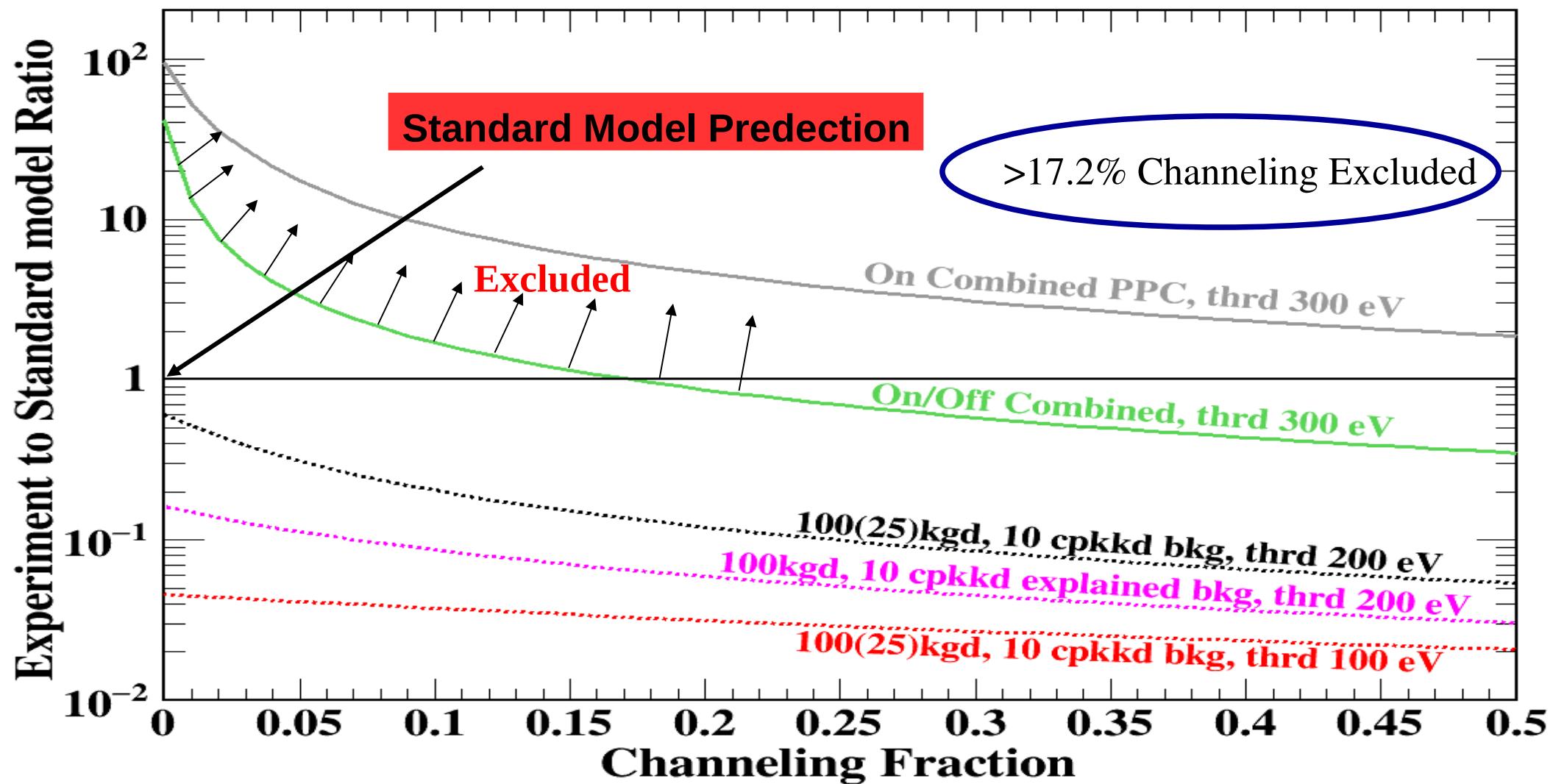
Bernabei et al. 2008, Eur. Phys. J. C53, 205

- Channeling increase counts at higher energy.
 - Quenching factor is assumed to be ~ 1
 - Estimated Channeling in NaI is $\sim 3\%$



Sensitivity Towards νA_{el} Scattering

- Better to have High On/Off Statistics
- Threshold required below ~ 200 eV



Coherency in νA_{el} Scattering

Form-Factor:

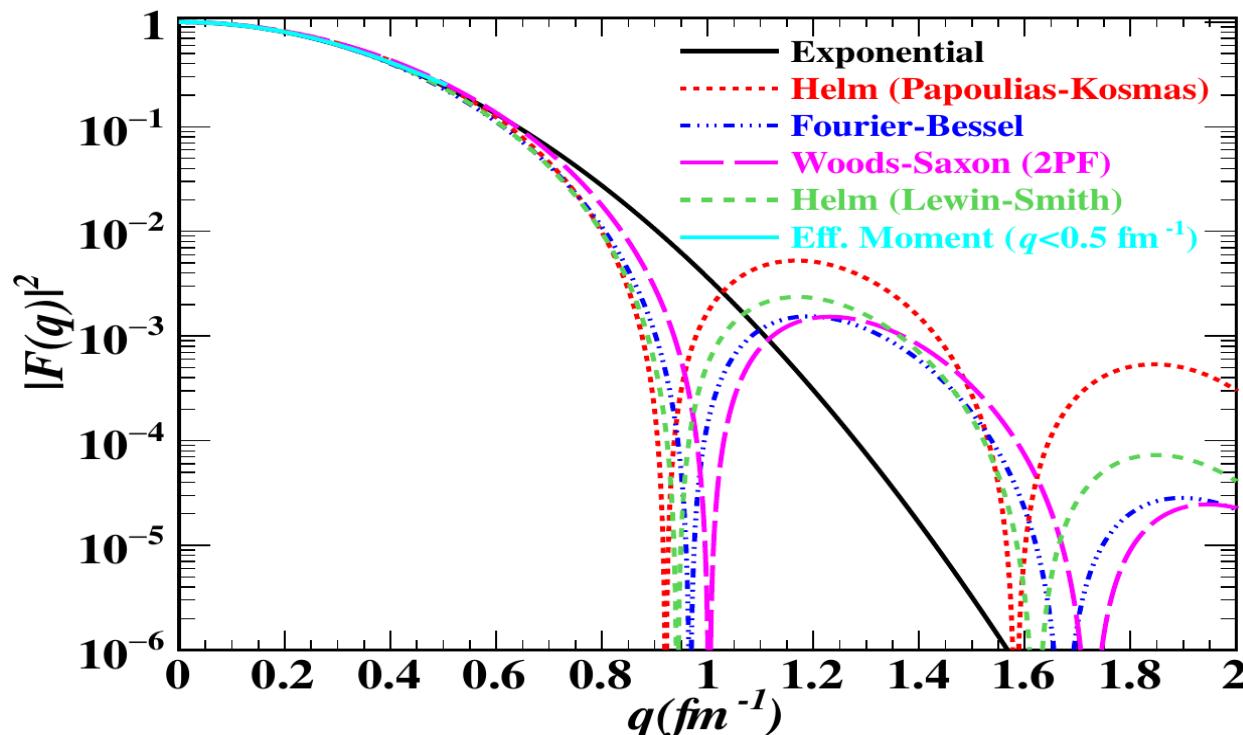
- Gives an idea about coherency within the nucleons.
- Used for study of Nuclear Structure.
- Complete Coherence at low Energy.
- νA_{el} measures the neutron distribution

Form-Factor is fourier transformation of Charge distribution in the nucleus:

$$F(q) = \frac{1}{A} \int \rho(r) e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d^3r$$

Helm Model Form-Factor:

$$F(q) = \frac{3j_1(qR)}{qR} e^{-(qs)^2/2} = 3 \frac{\sin(qR) - qR \cos(qR)}{(qR)^3} e^{-(qs)^2/2}$$



Coherency in νA_{el} Scattering

- The finite phase of net combined amplitude vector can define degree of coherency.
- Combined amplitude can be defined as:

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{j=1}^Z e^{i\theta_j} \mathcal{X}_j + \sum_{k=1}^N e^{i\theta_k} \mathcal{Y}_k \quad \text{where } (\mathcal{Y}_n, \mathcal{X}_m) = (1, -\varepsilon)$$

- The cross-section comprise $(N + Z)^2$ terms.
- In total cross-section $\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(Z, N) \propto \mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}^\dagger$, average phase mis-alignment angle follows:

$$e^{i(\theta_j - \theta_k)} - e^{-i(\theta_j - \theta_k)} = 2\cos(\theta_j - \theta_k) = 2\cos\langle\phi\rangle$$

- Degree of coherency described as:

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

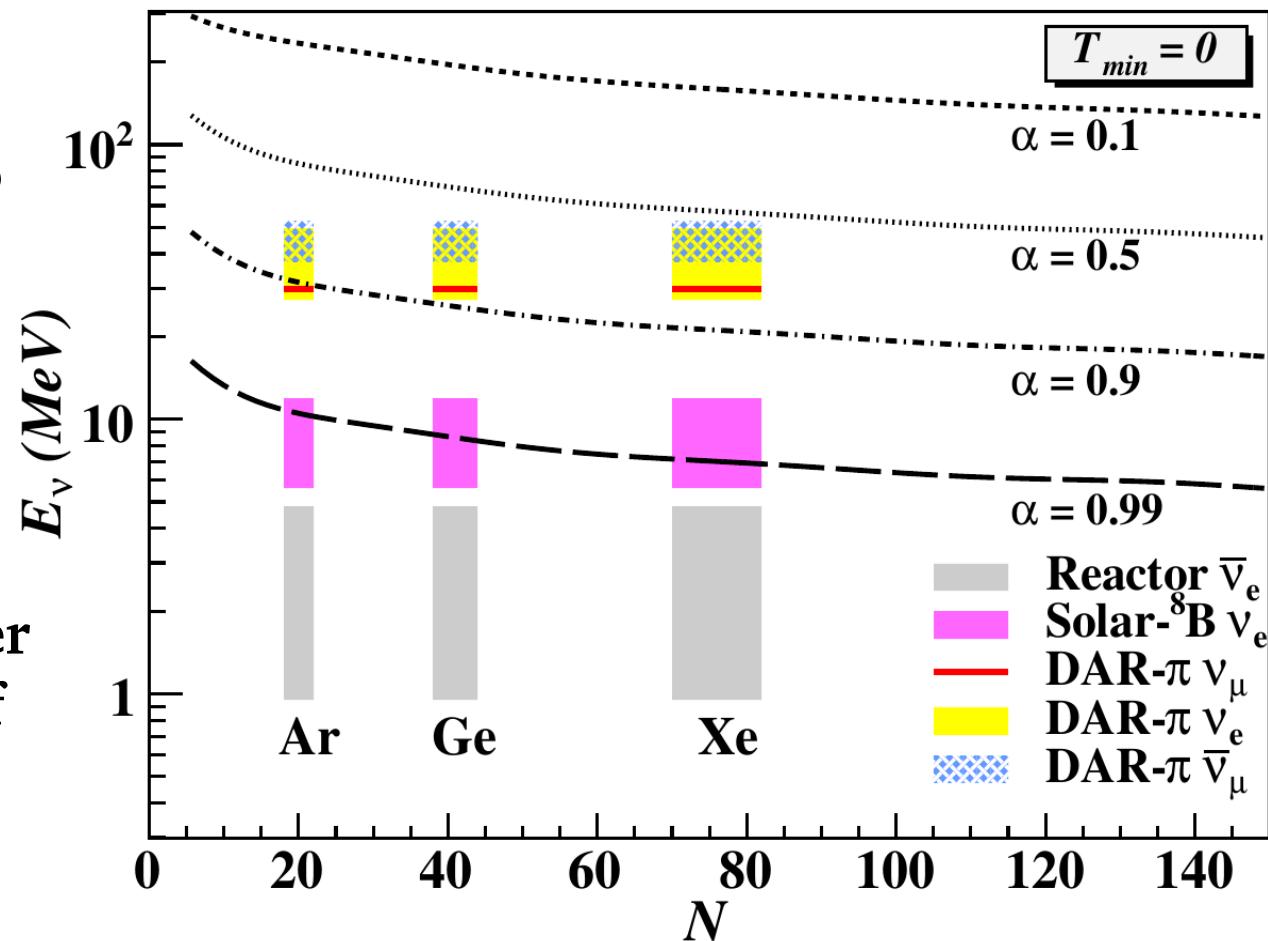
$$\frac{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(Z, N)}{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(0, N)} = Z\varepsilon^2[1 + \alpha(Z - 1)] + N[1 + \alpha(N - 1)] - 2\alpha\varepsilonZN$$

$$\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(\alpha) = \frac{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(Z, N)}{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(0, 1)} \propto \begin{cases} [\varepsilon^2 Z + N], & \alpha = 0 \text{ (incoherent)} \\ [\varepsilon Z - N]^2, & \alpha = 1 \text{ (coherent)} \end{cases}$$

Contour for Degree of coherency

Reactor and solar neutrino seems to probe νA_{el} in region with higher degree of coherency

Lower mass nuclei are better choice for higher degree of coherency



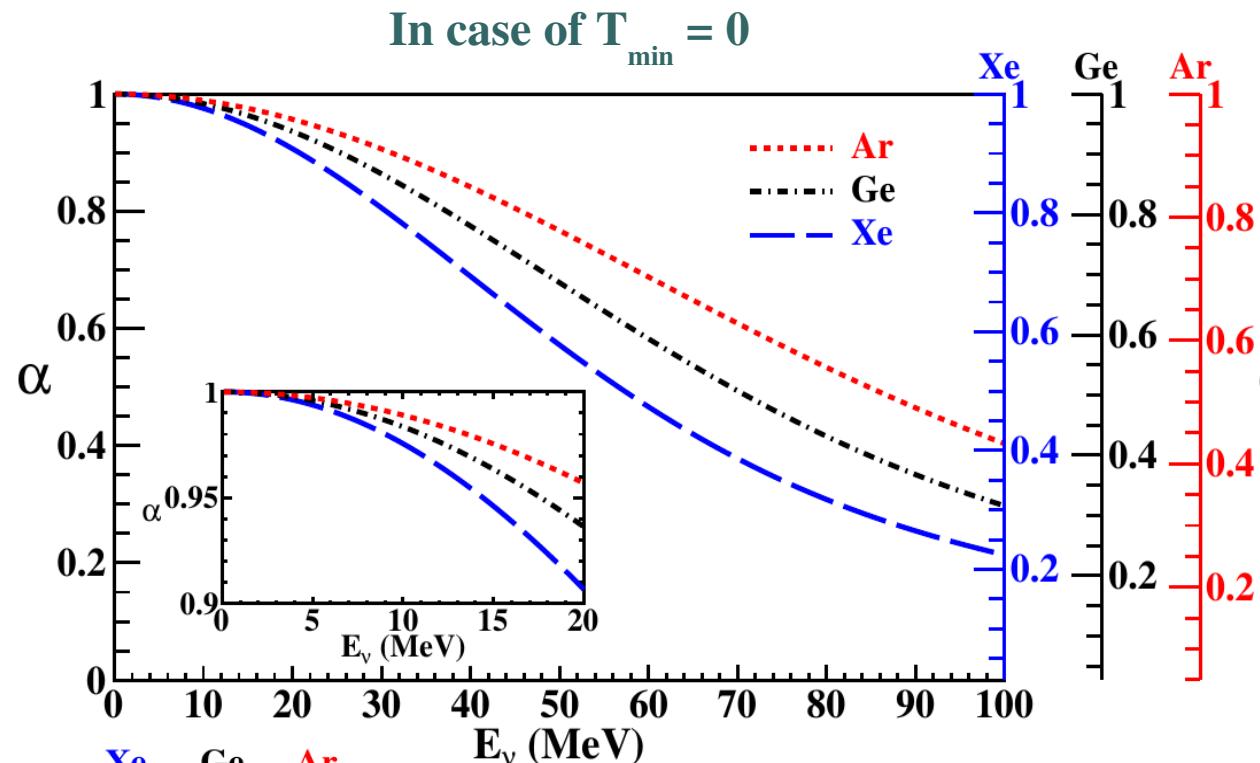
ν	Half-Maxima of $\sigma_{\nu A_{el}} \Phi_\nu$ in E_ν (MeV)	$\langle \alpha \rangle$ with		
Source		Ar	Ge	Xe
Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$	0.96–4.82	1.00	1.00	1.00
Solar ${}^8B \nu_e$	5.6–11.9	0.99	0.99	0.98
DAR- $\pi \nu_\mu$	29.8	0.91	0.86	0.80
DAR- $\pi \nu_e$	27.3–49.8	0.89	0.83	0.76
DAR- $\pi \bar{\nu}_\mu$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

Provides minimal uncertainty region
 $@ T_{min} = 0$

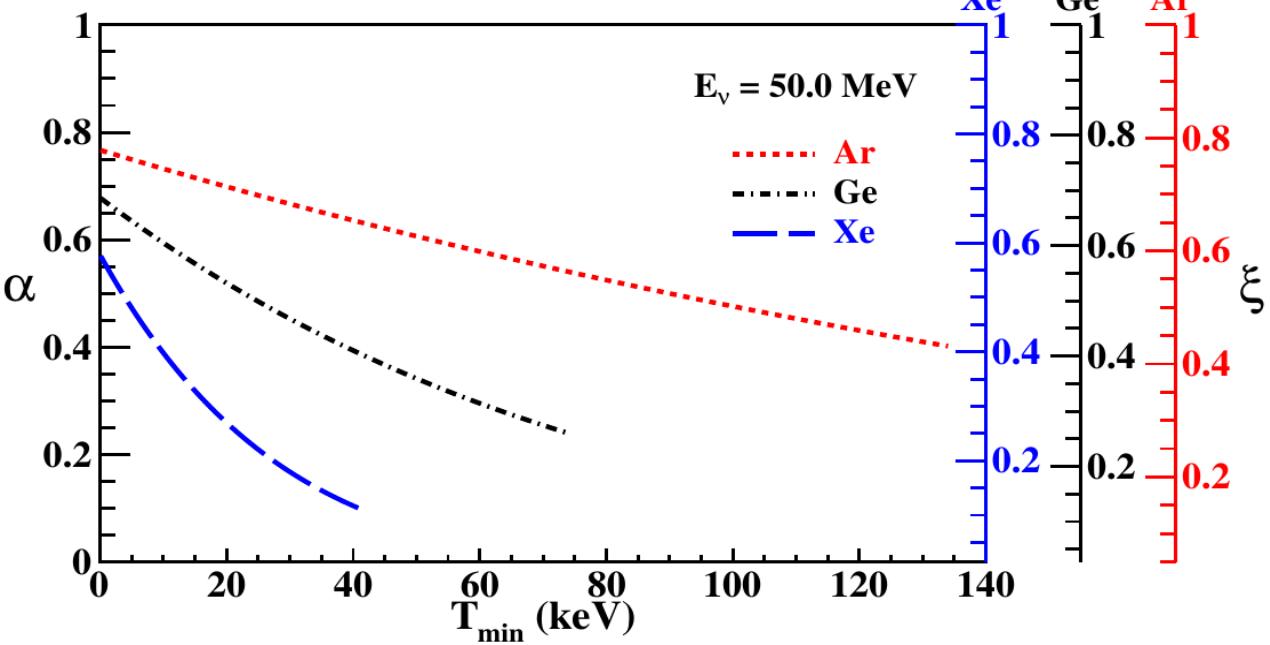
Coherency and Relative cross-section..

The relative change in cross-section can be given as:

$$\xi = \frac{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(\alpha)}{\sigma_{\nu A_{el}}(\alpha = 1)}$$



In case of Monoenergetic Source:



Lower Detector threshold



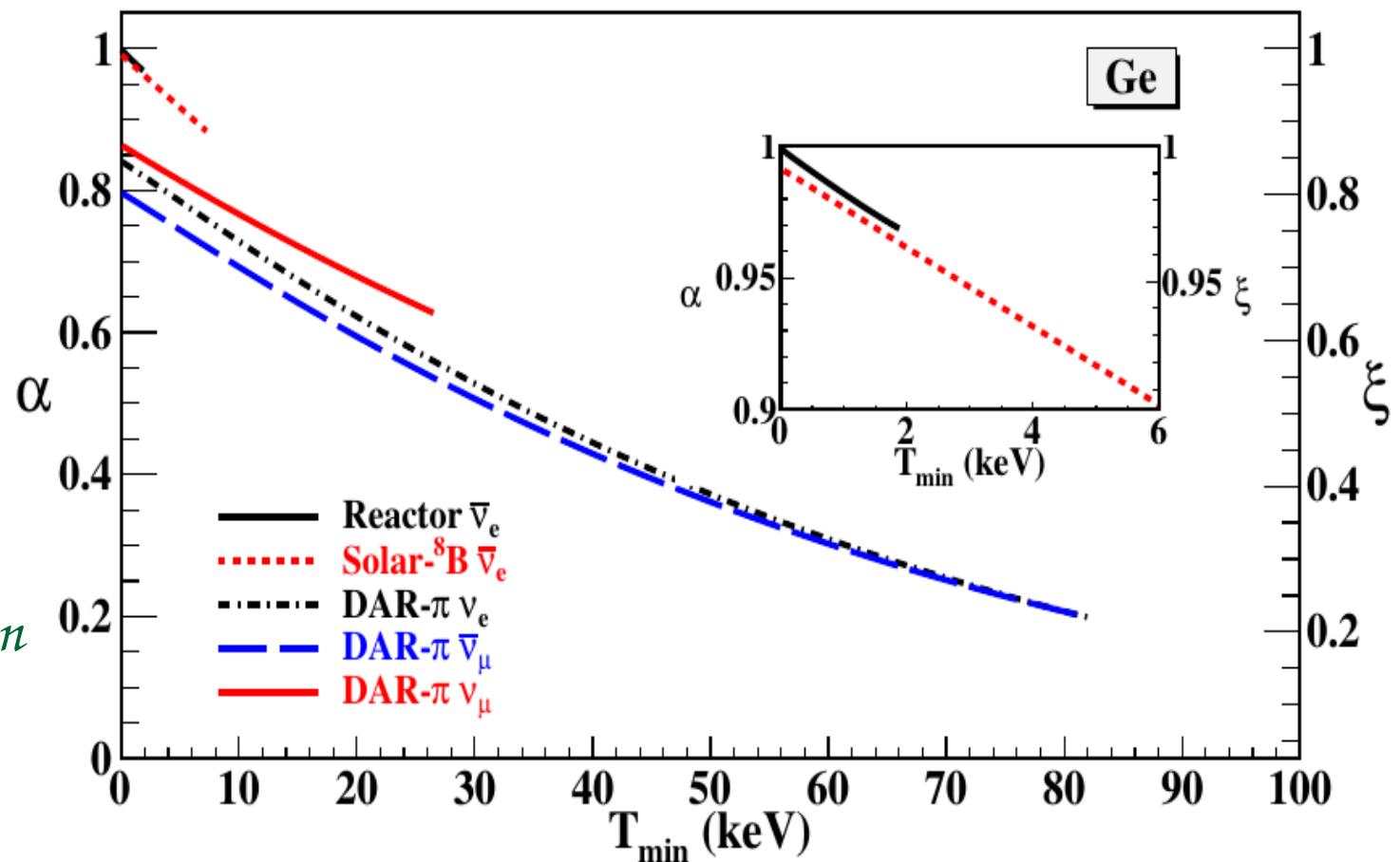
Higher Degree of coherency

Continued..

Expected averaged degree of coherency and relative cross-section for various neutrino source with Germanium target

Different neutrino sources are important in probing different coherency regions.

Averaged degree of coherency also depends on the detector threshold



Summary

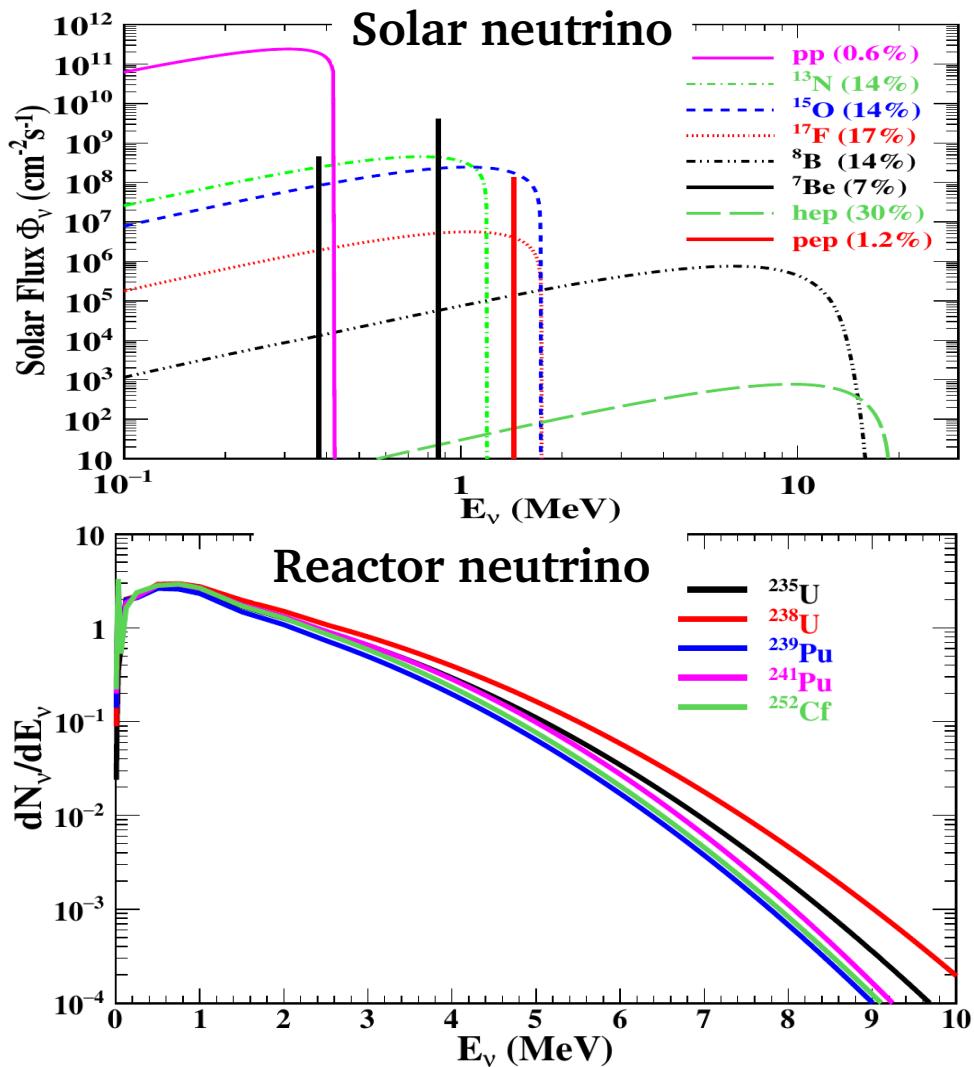
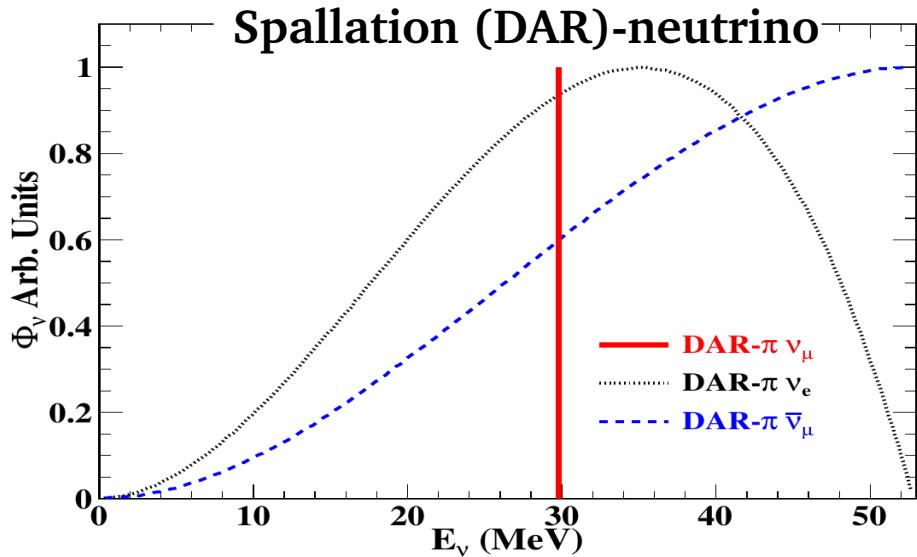
- Study of vA_{el} interaction has importance in order to study the electroweak interaction in SM, Astrophysics and Irriducible background in Dark Matter searches.
- vA_{el} can be probed by several experiments in the near future with different neutrino sources.
- Studies for vA_{el} from different neutrino sources probe transitions of QM Coherency in Electroweak process.
- Probe to BSM using vA_{el} interaction with low energy neutrinos is less vulnerable to uncertainties in coherency and Form-Factor.
- Ultra low energy threshold 300 eV is achieved and 150 eV is expected from future detector.
- Roadmap is ready to probe vA_{el} in near future.

Thank You ..

Neutrino Sources for νA_{el}

Promising Neutrino Sources:

- Solar Neutrinos.
- Spallation Neutrinos.
- Reactor Neutrinos.



Neutrino Source	Reactor	DAR	Solar
Flux	$\sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1}$ per MW	$\sim 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$\sim 2.7 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (⁸ B)
Pros. Cons.	Huge and Pure neutrino Flux, Few MeV	Various flavors, ν-like backgrounds	Small flux