

# RES-NOVA

## Detecting Supernova neutrinos with archaeological Pb-based cryogenic detectors

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# Supernovae: cosmic fireworks

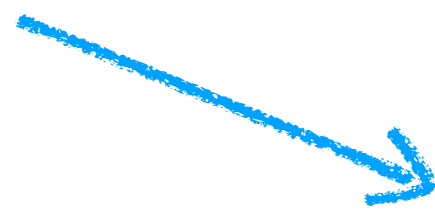
## setting the stage

Supernovae (SN): high-energy **explosions of massive stars**

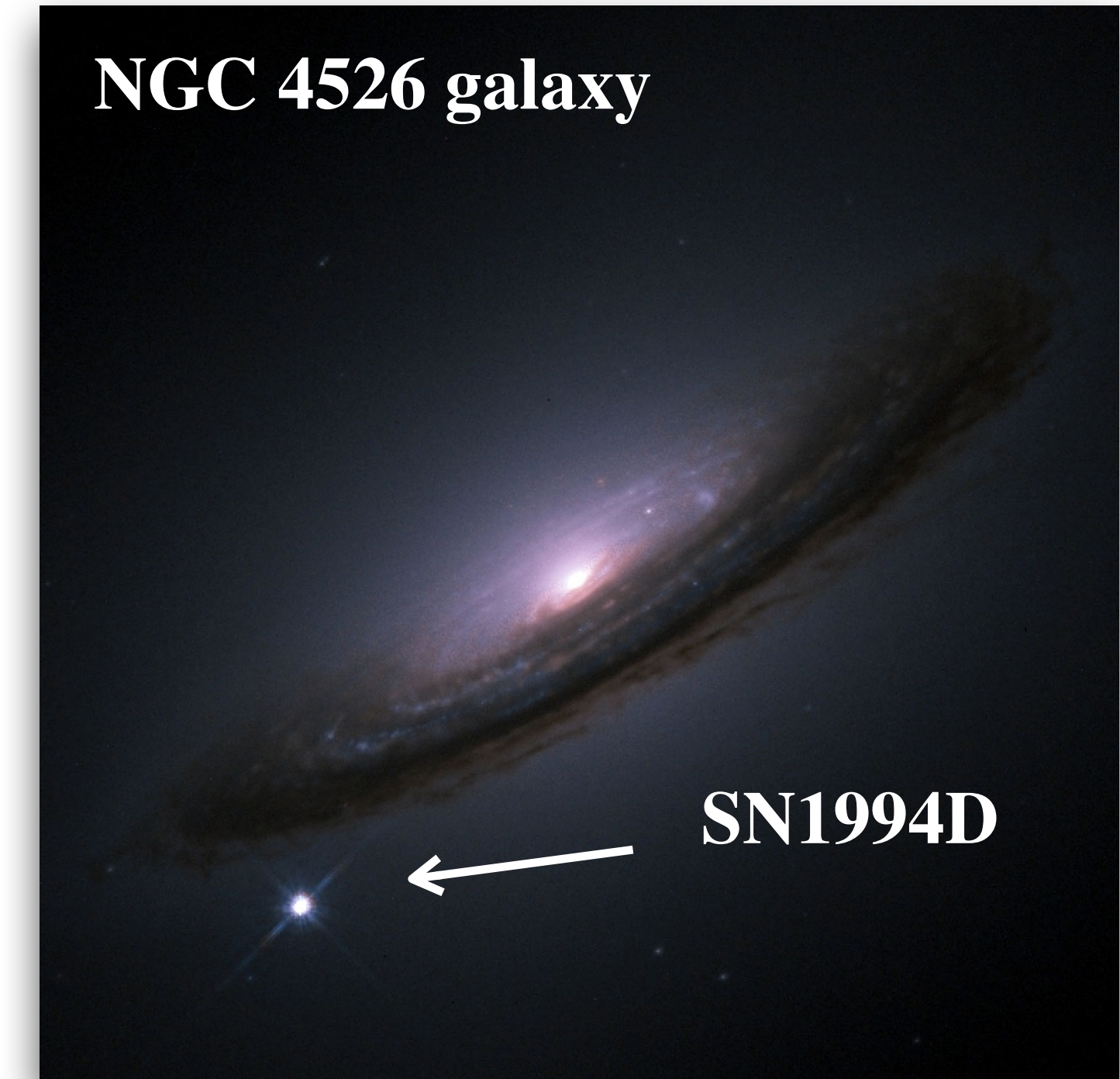
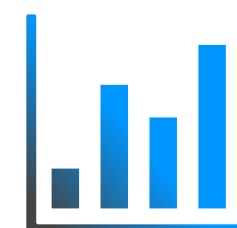
Almost total star binding energy converted into **all flavor-neutrinos**  
but also **GW** and **EM** radiation

**Neutrinos**: direct **probes** and **messengers** of SNe hidden dynamics

**Rare event** ( $\sim 1.6$  SN/100 y): **1 observation** with underground instrumentation



1987 Birth of  
Neutrino Astronomy

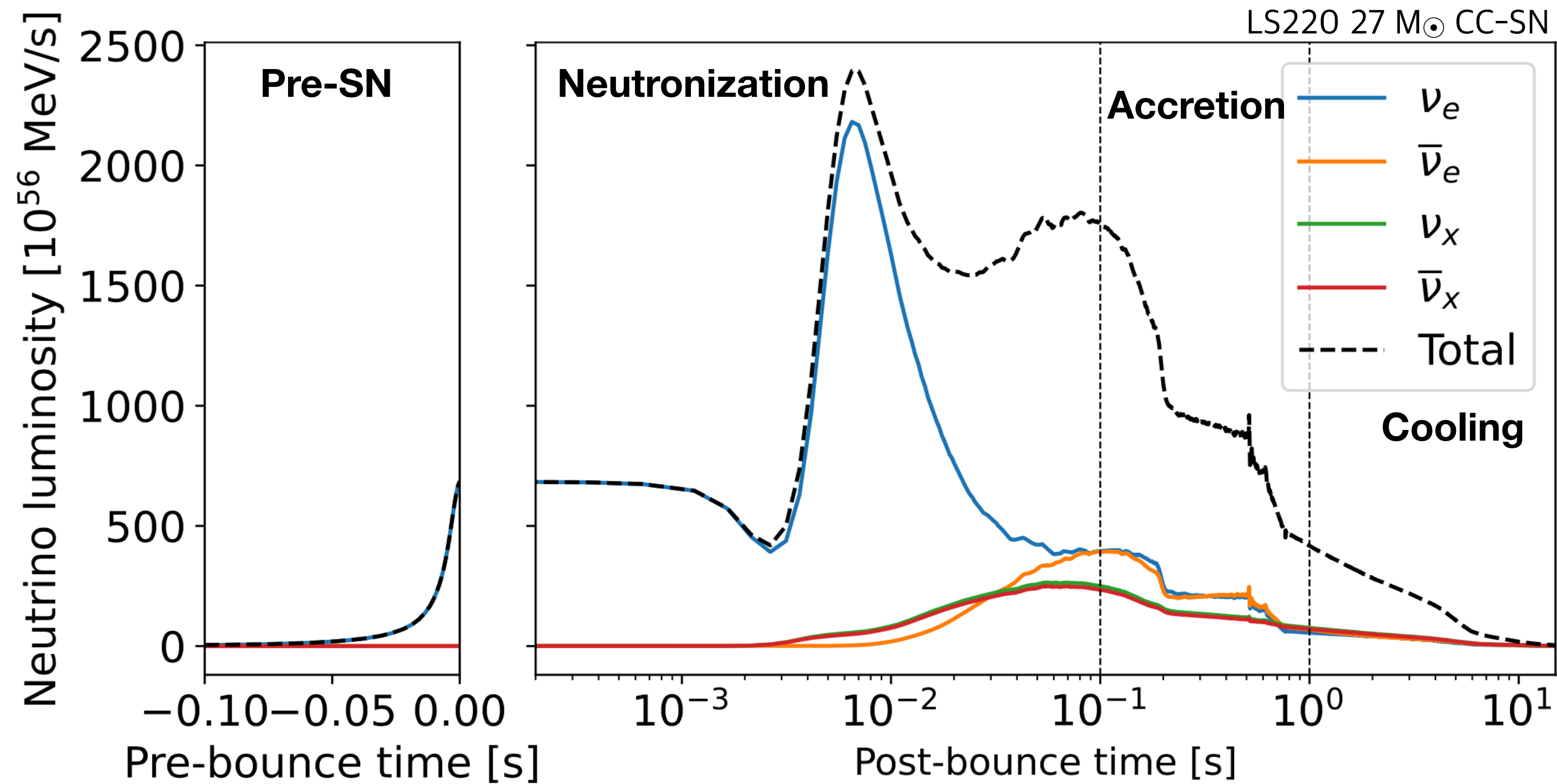


Credit: NASA/ESA, The Hubble Key Project Team and The High-Z Supernova Search Team

# Neutrinos are emitted at all times

## Unique neutrino signature

Neutrino transport simulation of a Core-Collapse SN

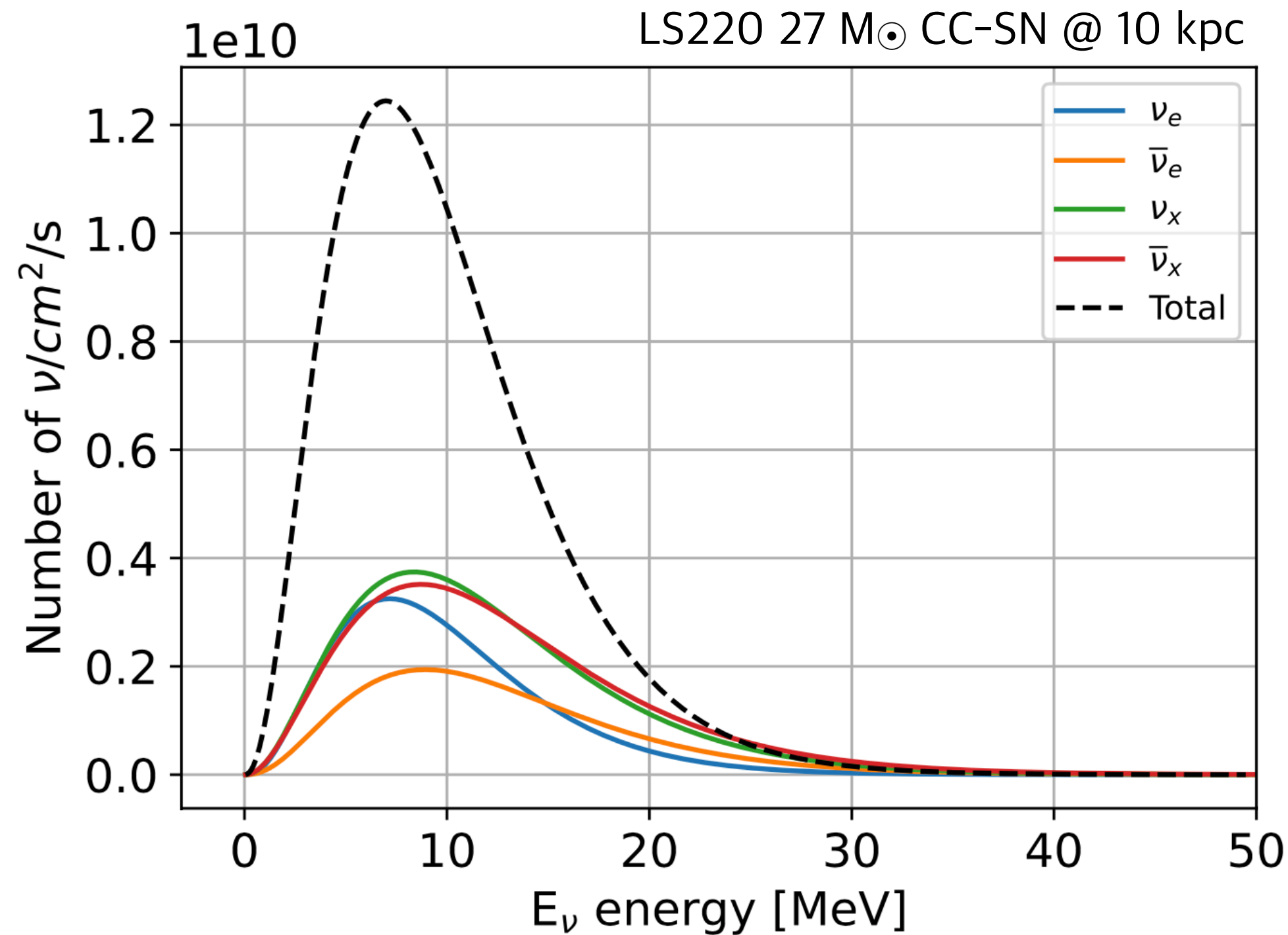


A. Mirizzi et al., Riv. Nuovo Cim.39, 1 (2016)

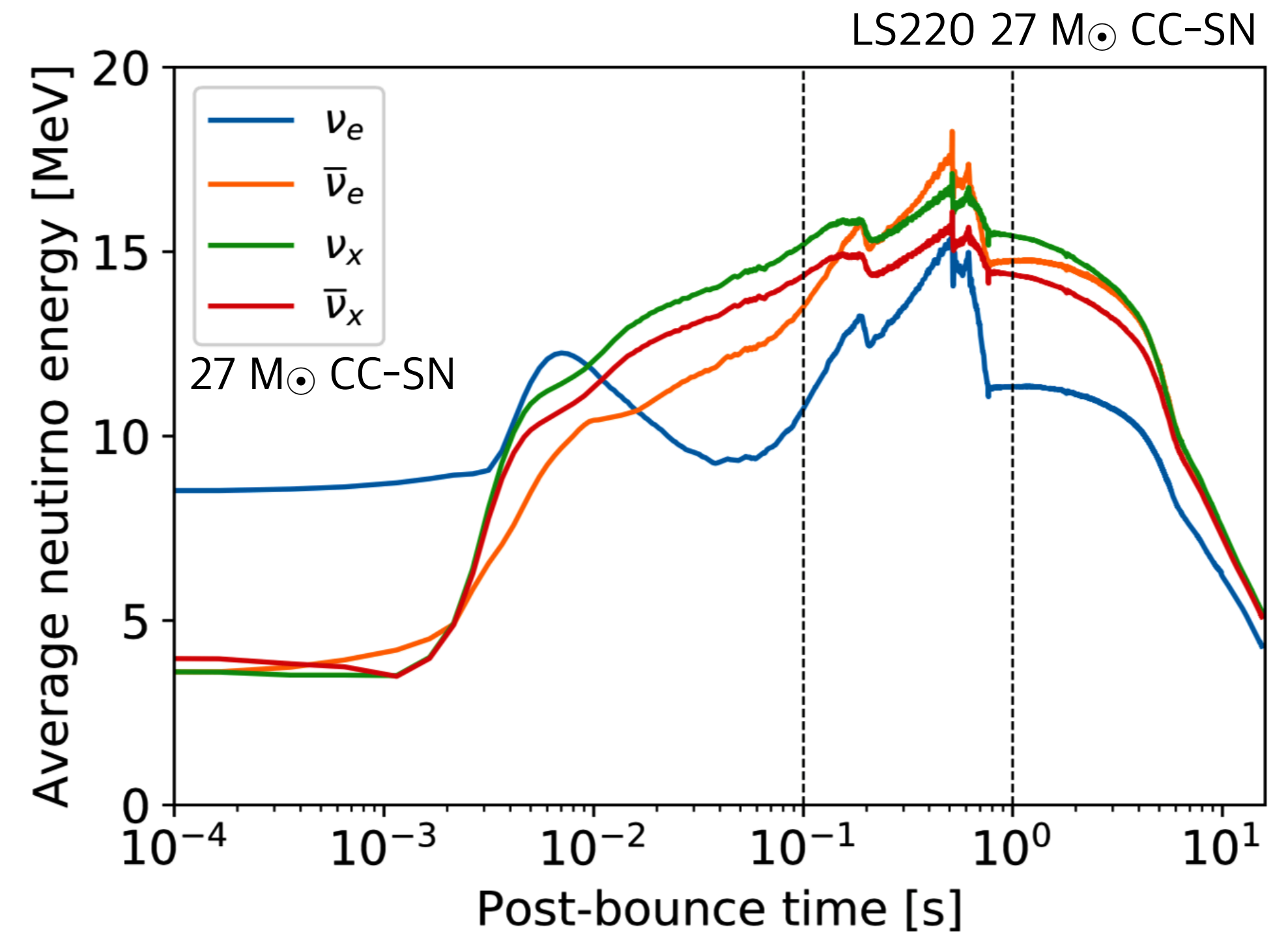
Nota Bene: neutrino flavor oscillations not included

# Supernova Neutrino signal

What is the average neutrino energy?



$\nu_x$  is the most **intense** component of the flux

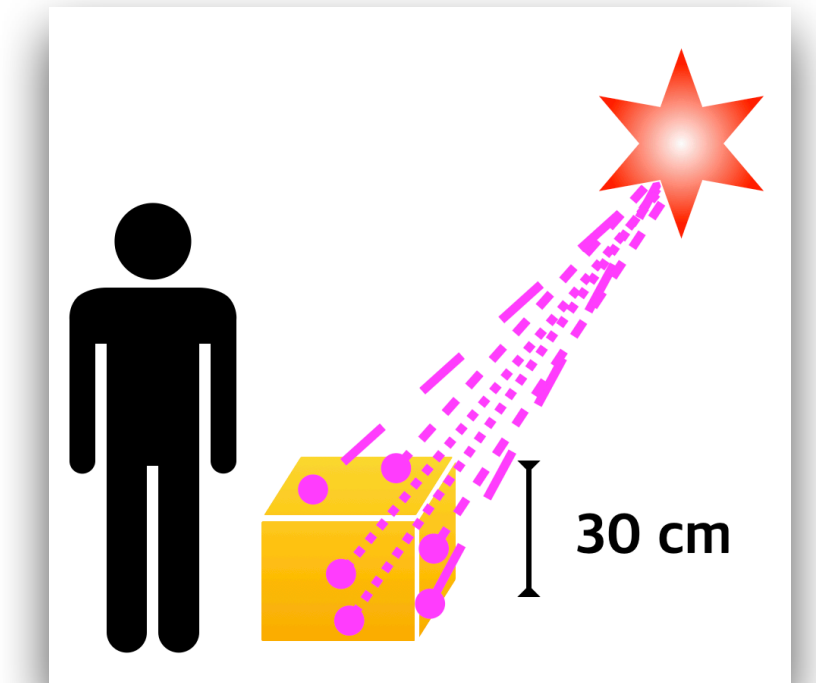
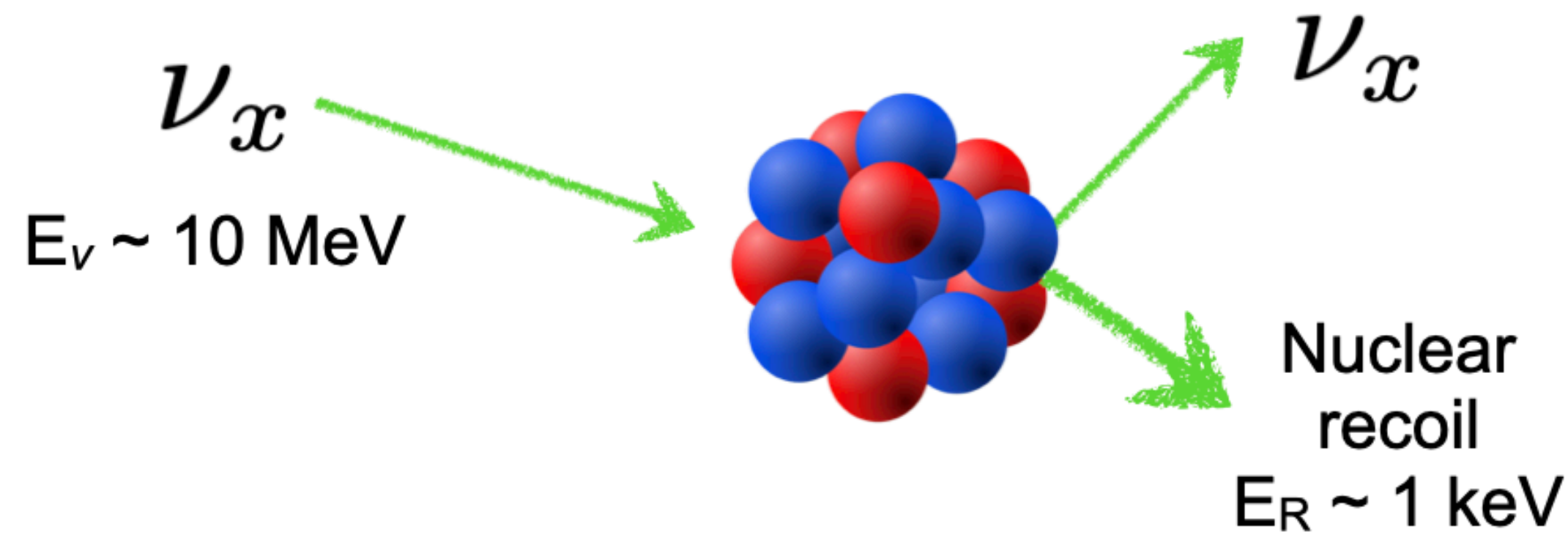


$\nu_x$  is the most **energetic** component of the flux

Current SN neutrino detectors are mostly sensitive to anti- $\nu_e/\nu_e$

# All neutrino flavors are detected

## Coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering



- > Equally sensitive to all  $\nu$ -flavors
- > High interaction cross-section

$$\sigma_{CE\nu NS}^* = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} F^2(q^2) E_\nu^2 Q_W^2$$

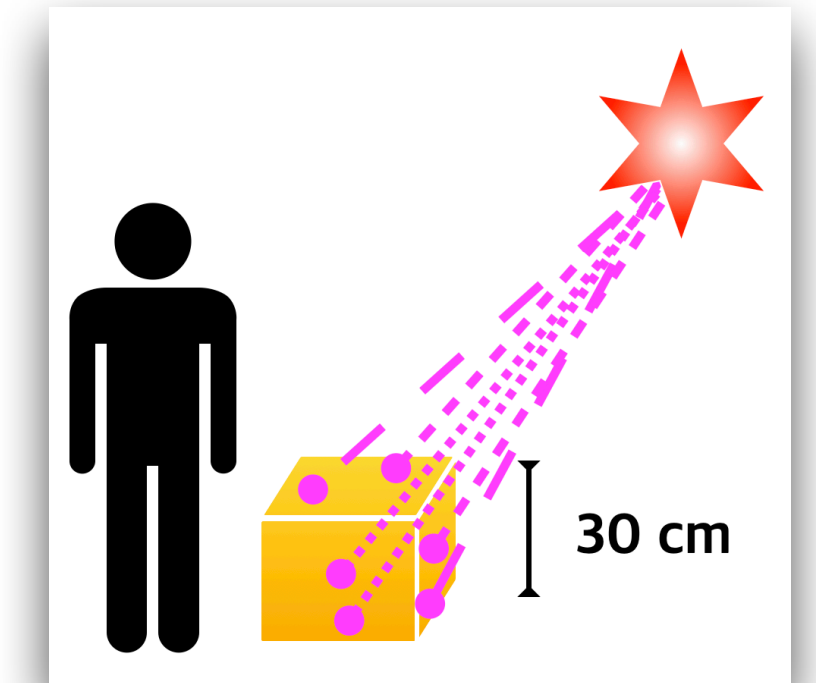
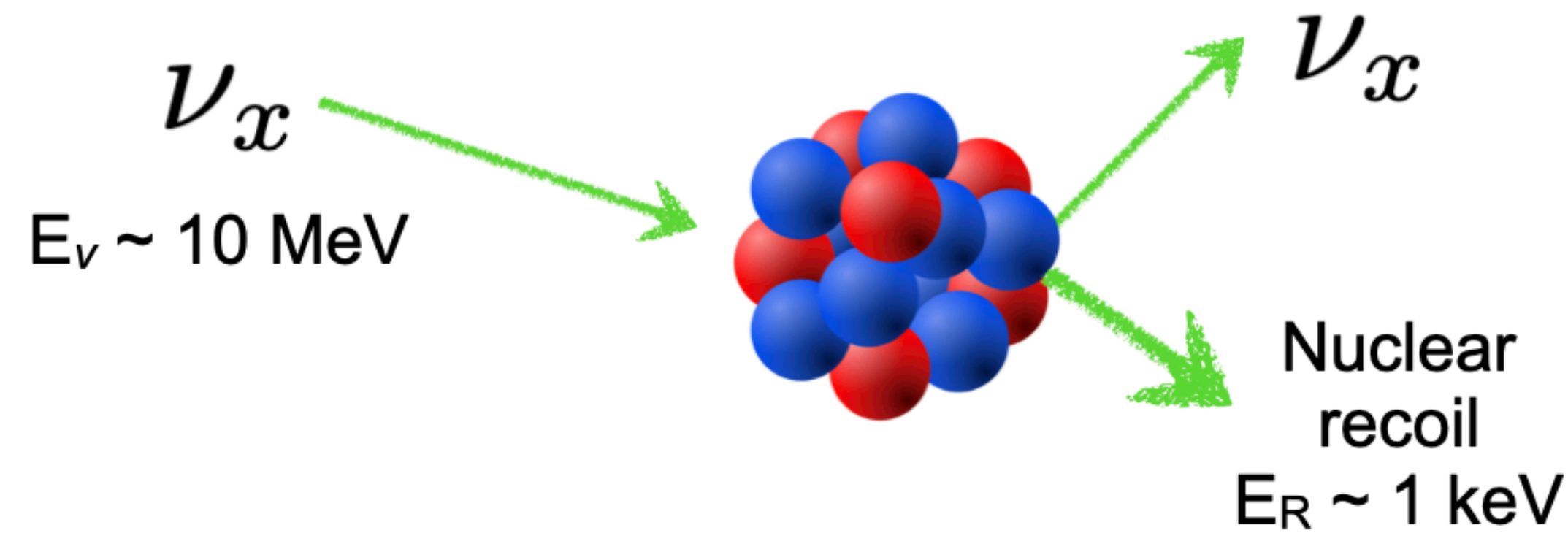
cross-section      Nuclear Form factor      Neutrino energy      Weak nuclear charge

$$Q_W = N - Z \overbrace{(1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W)}^{\sim 5\%}$$

\* Spin 0 interaction

# All neutrino flavors are detected

## Coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering



- > Equally sensitive to all  $\nu$ -flavors
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$$\sigma_{CE\nu NS} \propto N^2$$

cross-section  $\nearrow$  Neutron number

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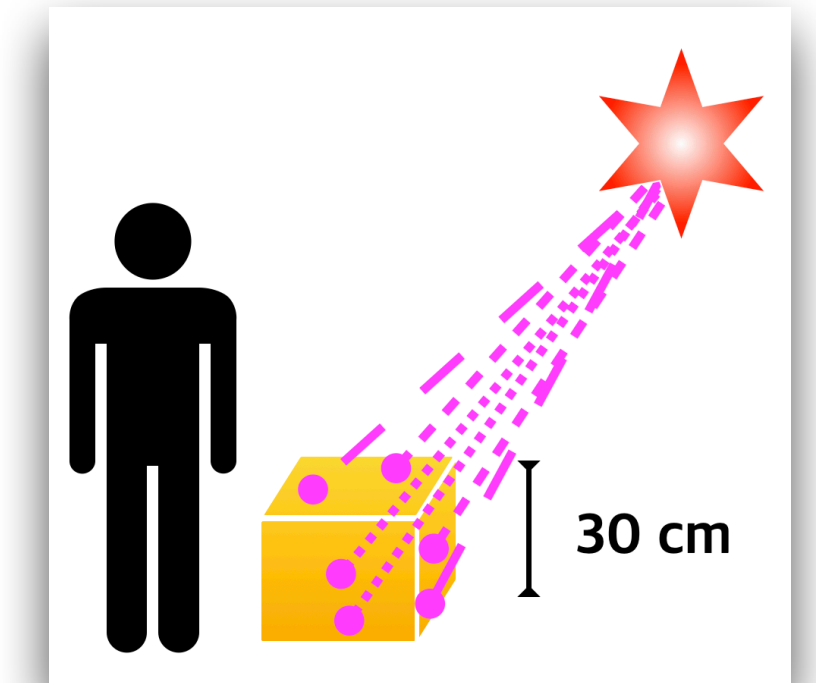
$$\sigma_{CE\nu NS} \propto N^2$$

cross-section  $\nearrow$   $\nwarrow$  Neutron number

### Pb ideal target

Highest neutron number

Highest nuclear stability

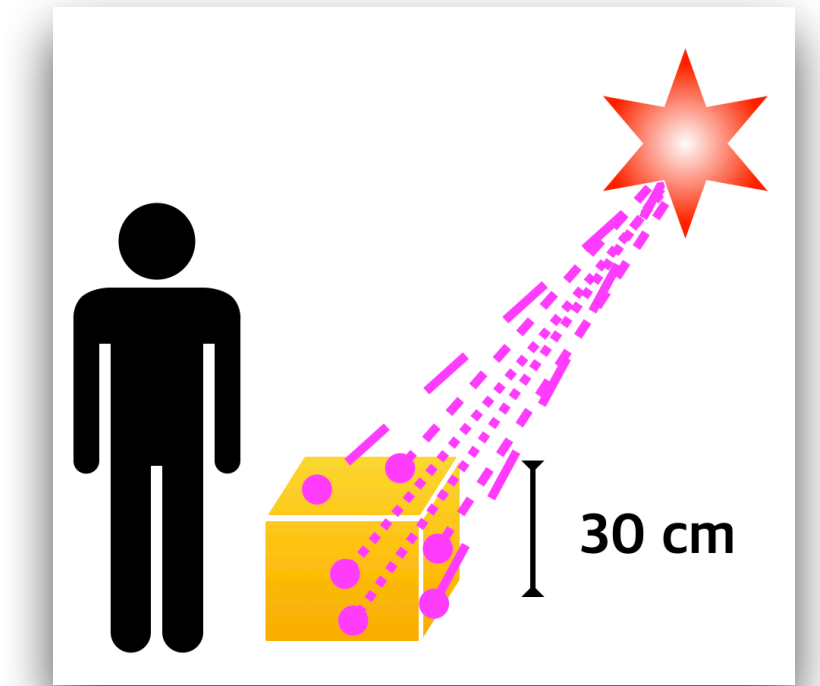


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## Coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering

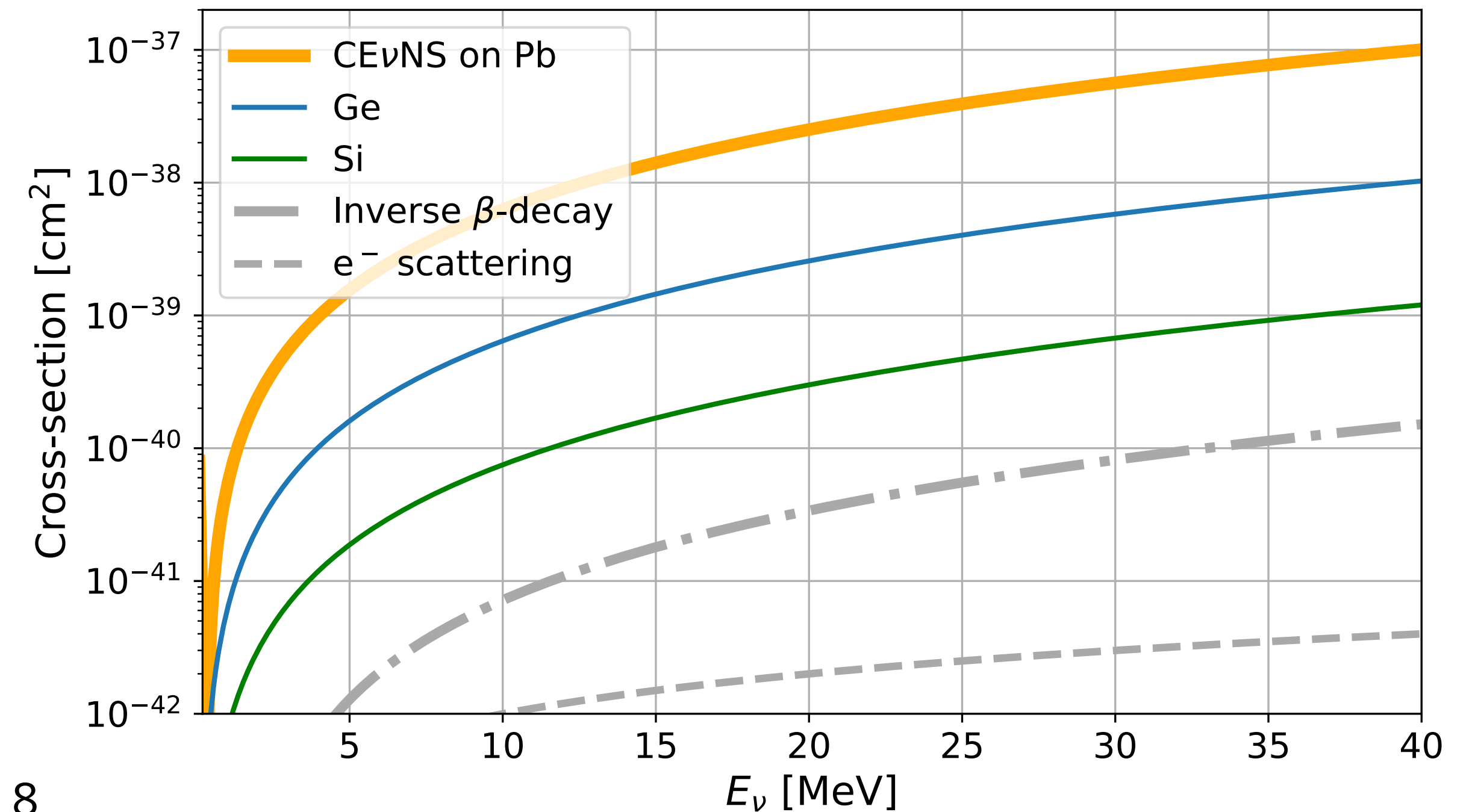
$$\sigma_{CE\nu NS} \propto N^2$$

↑ cross-section      ↑ Neutron number



### Pb ideal target

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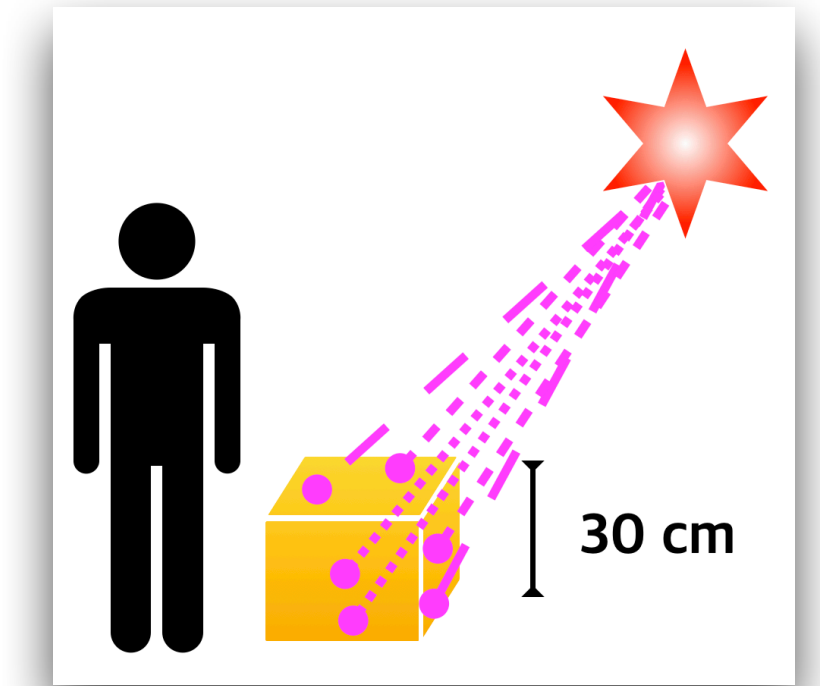


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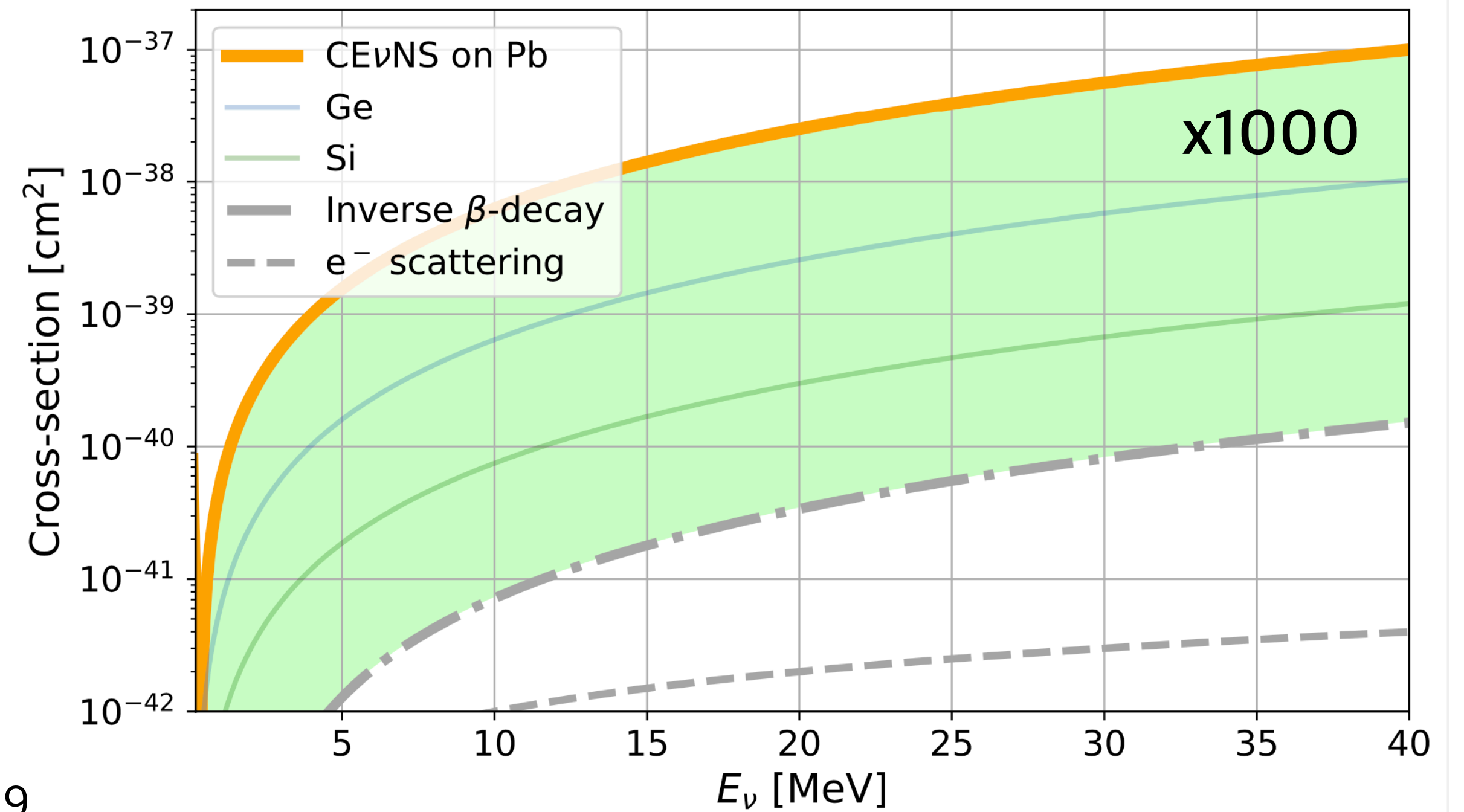
$$\sigma_{CE\nu NS} \propto N^2$$

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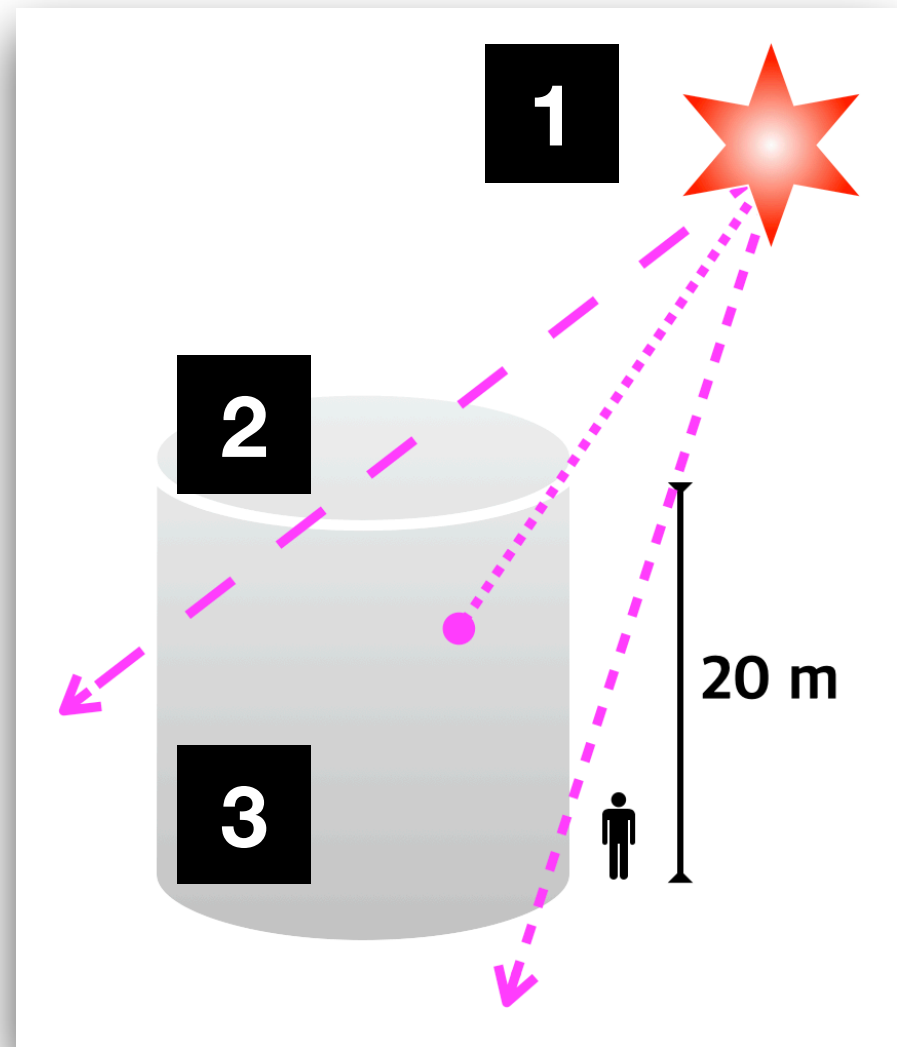
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# All neutrino flavors are detected

## Coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering

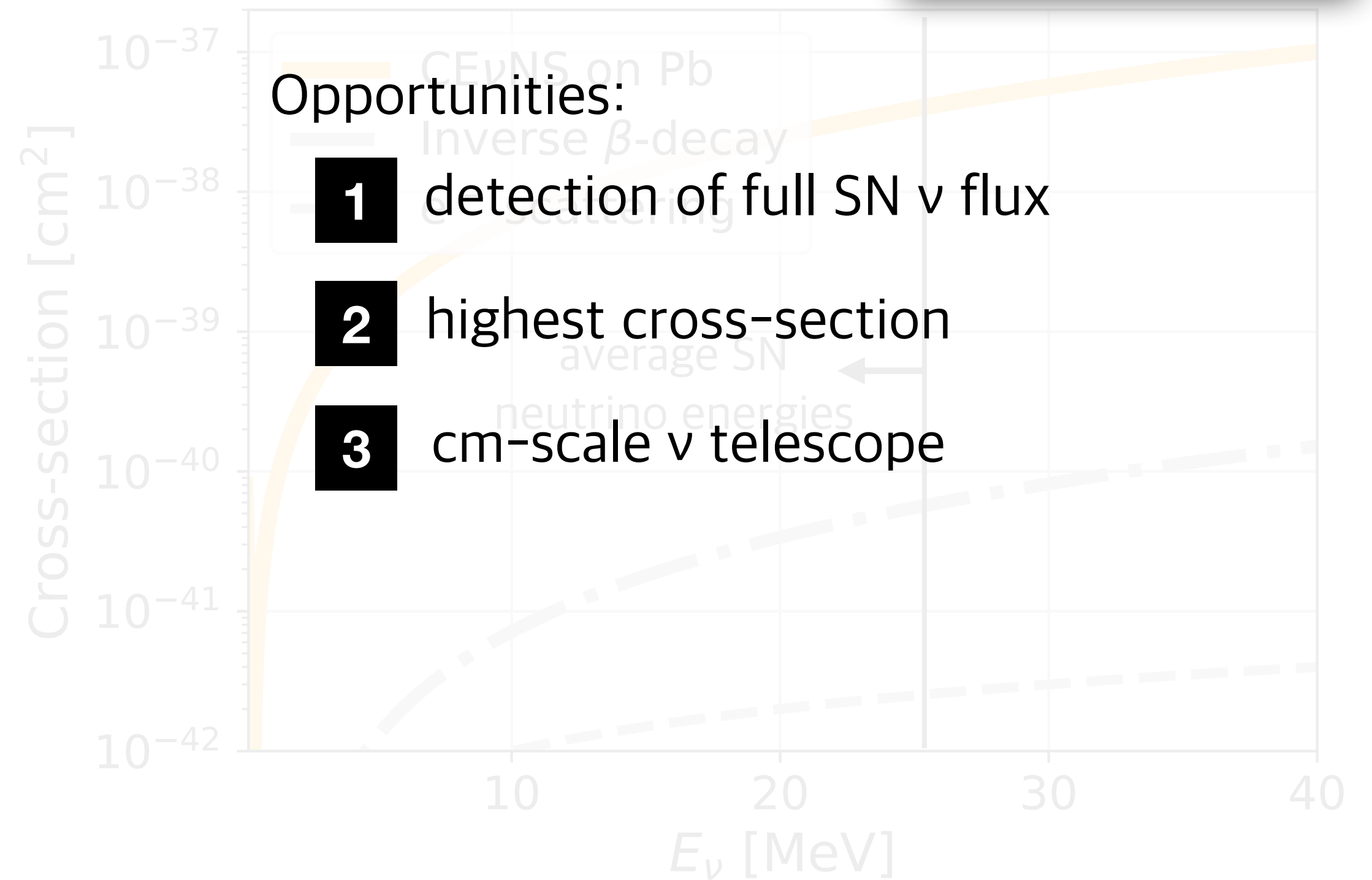
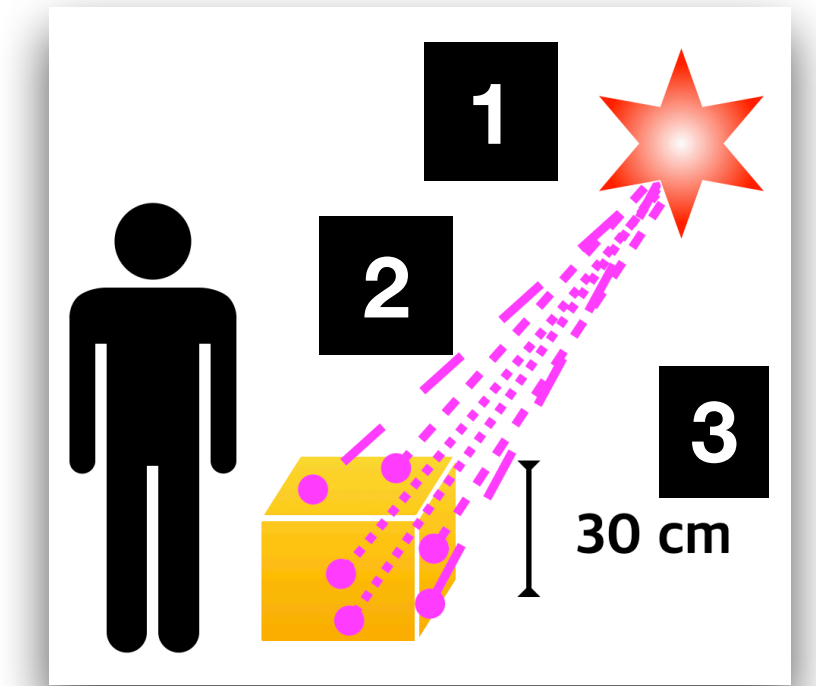


$N^2$   
Neutron number

Status quo:

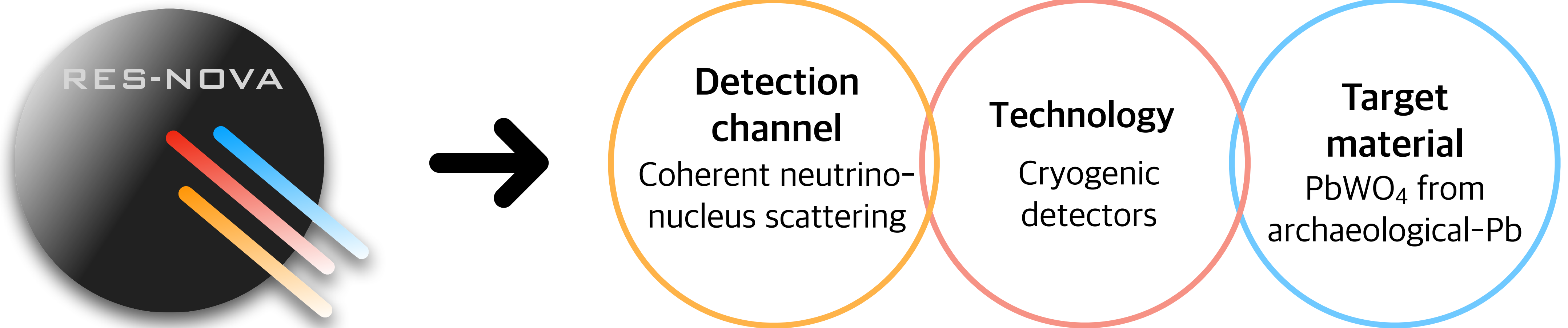
- 1** detection of  $\sim 1/6$  SN flux
- 2** small cross-section
- 3** large volume detectors

**Pb ideal target**  
Highest neutron number  
Highest nuclear stability



# RES-NOVA gives unique insights into SNe

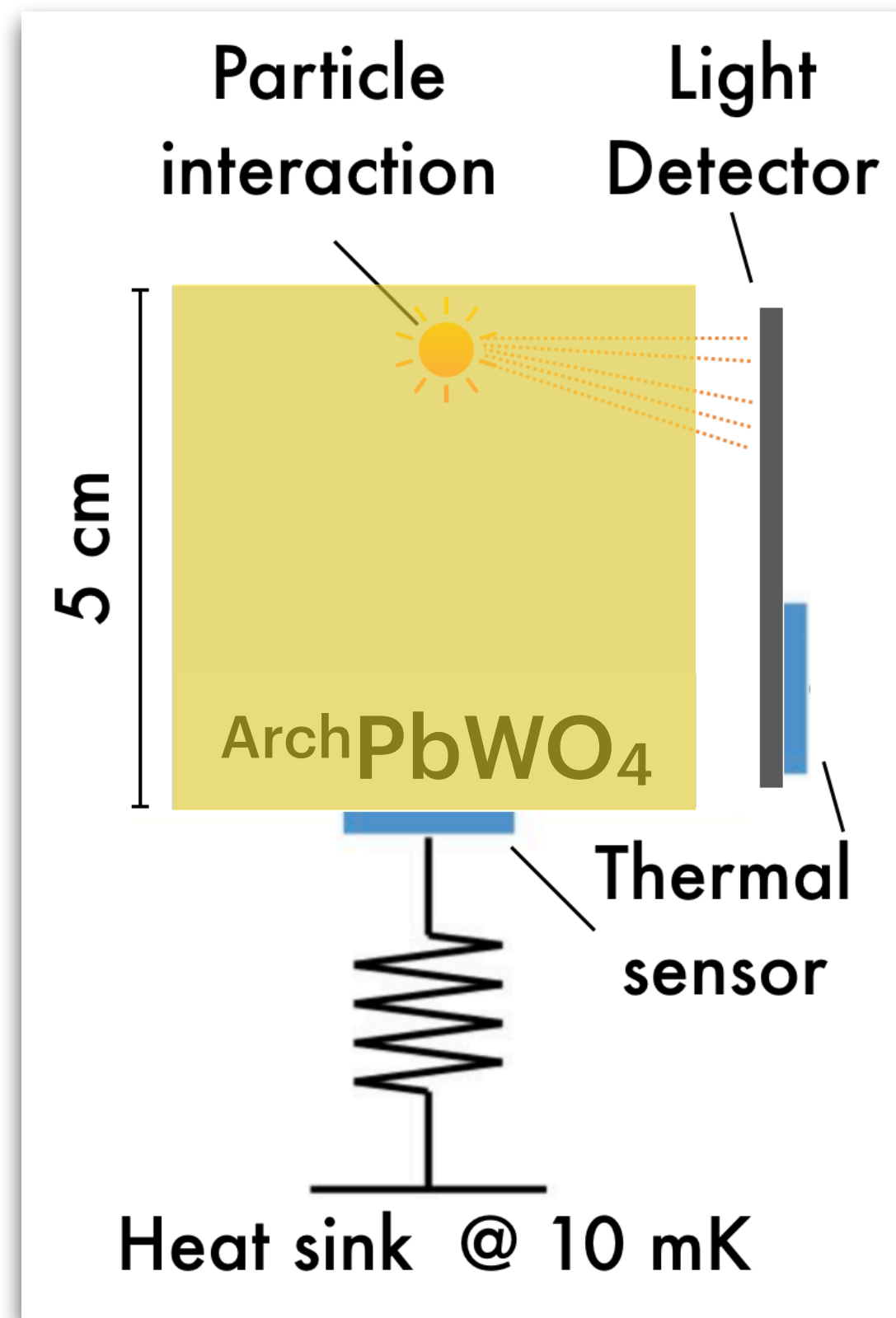
## Innovative experimental approach



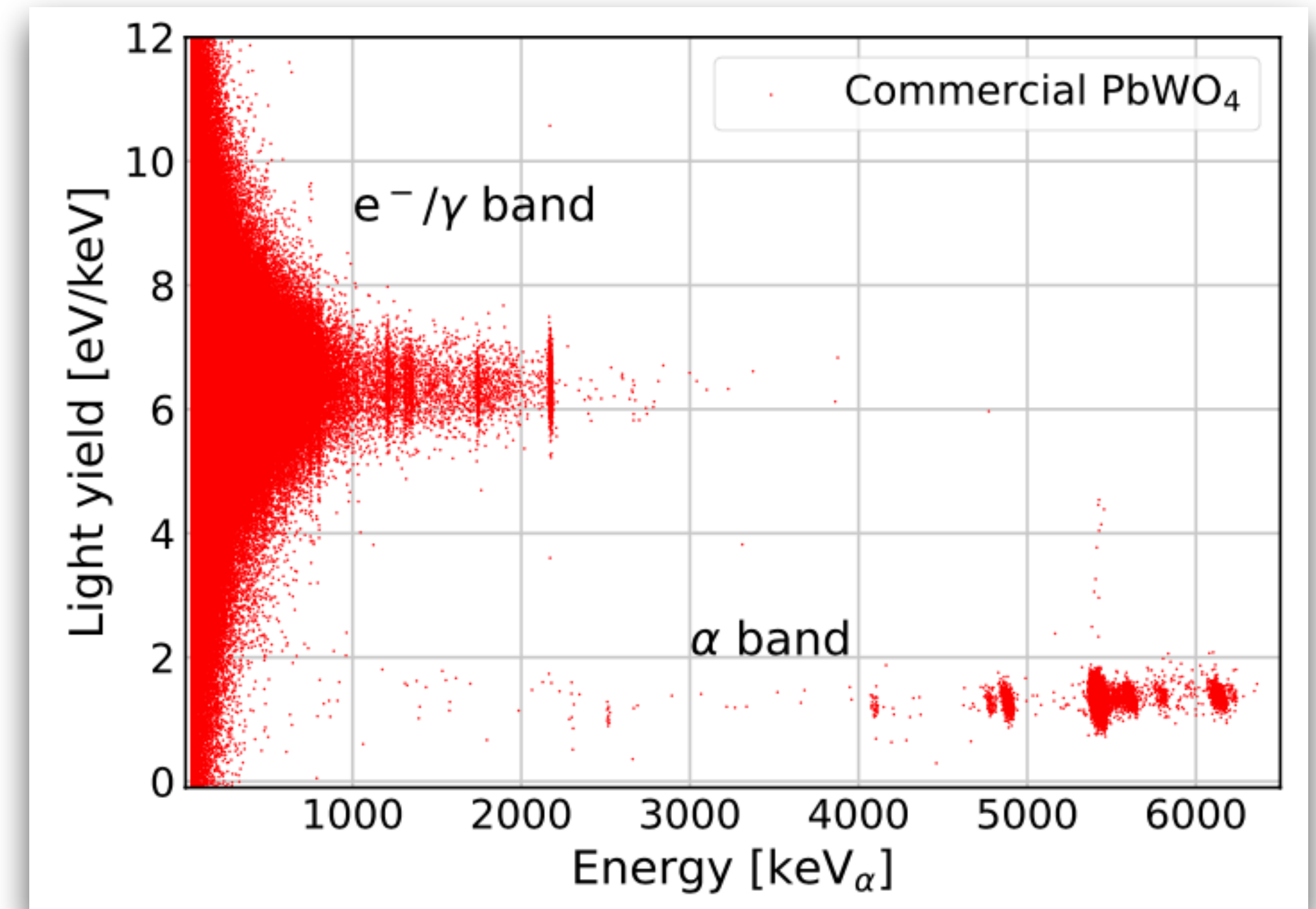
# RES-NOVA detector technology

## Advanced Cryogenic Detectors

Cryogenic calorimeters made from Pb



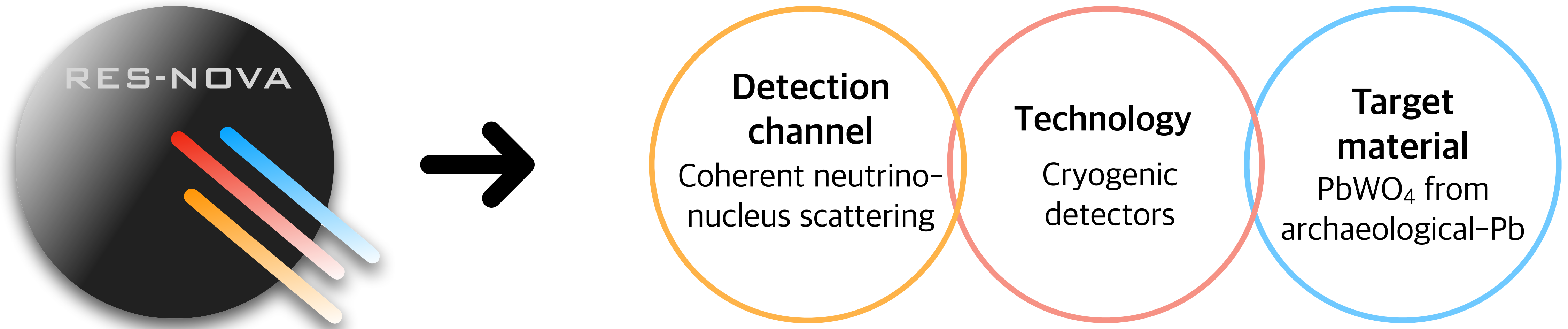
Cryogenic measurement of commercial PbWO<sub>4</sub>



J.W. Beeman, **LP** et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 49, 50 (2013)

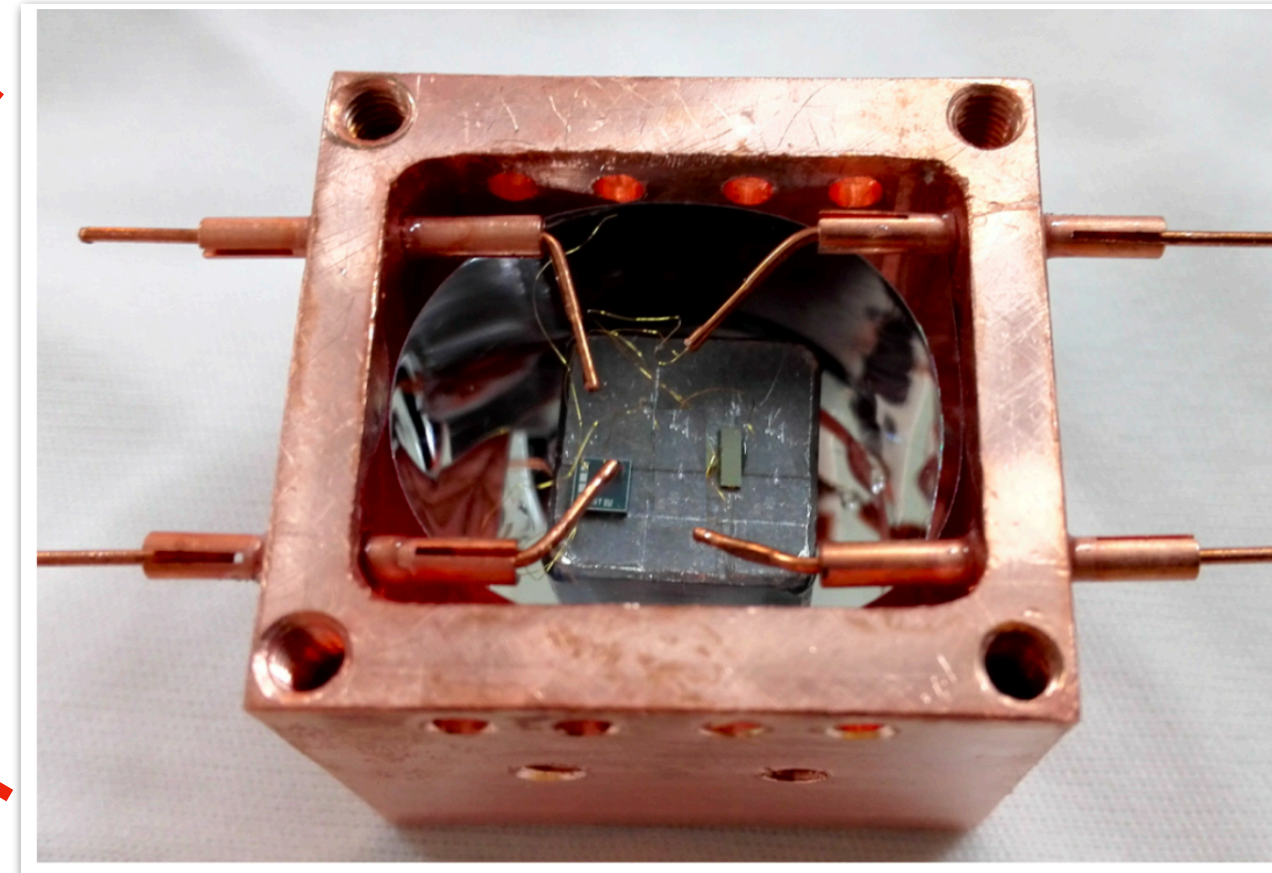
# RES-NOVA gives unique insights into SNe

## Innovative experimental approach



# Cryogenic detectors built from Archaeological Pb

taken from N. Nosengo (2010)



Archaeological Roman Pb:

- ★ from underwater shipwreck
- ★ 2000 years old

Archaeo-Pb cryogenic detector

High radiopurity:  $< 1 \text{ mBq/kg}$

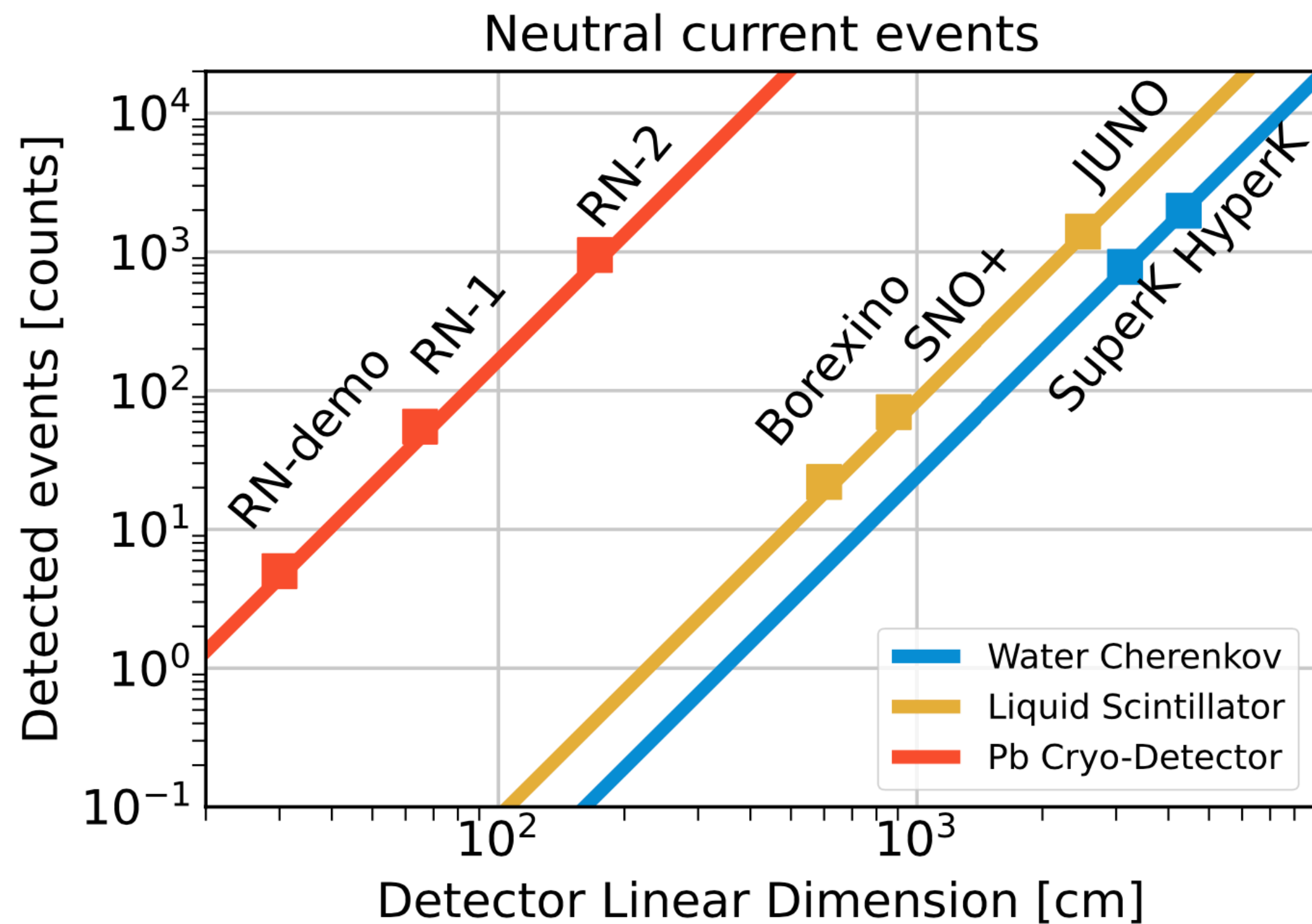
**$\times 10^4$  better than commercial  
low-background Pb**

**Several tons of ArchPb available**

L. Pattavina et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 55, 127 (2019)

# Neutrino observatory at the cm-scale

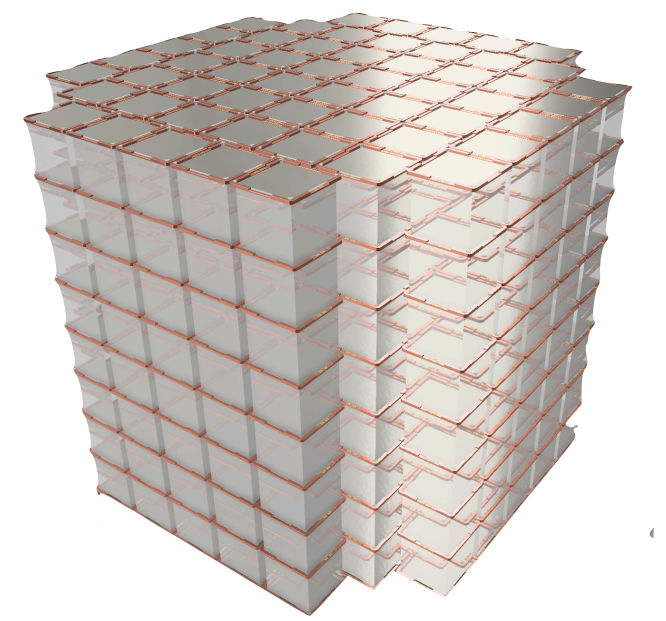
## an array of $\text{PbWO}_4$ crystals



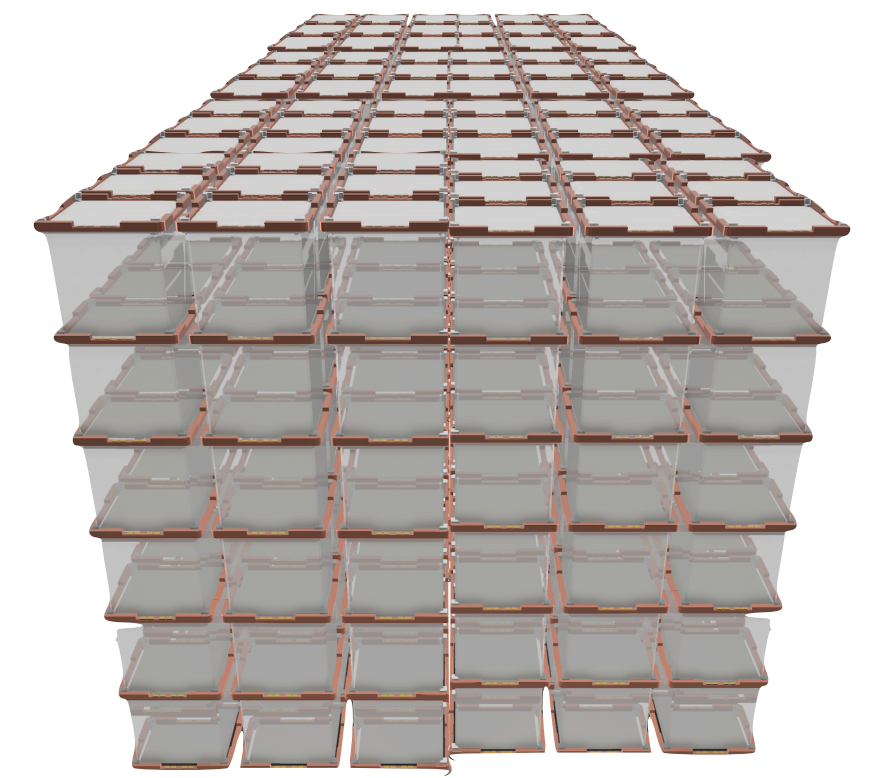
Size:  $(30 \text{ cm})^3$   
 Threshold: 1 keV  
 SN @ 10 kpc: ~10 counts



Size:  $(60 \text{ cm})^3$   
 Threshold: 1 keV  
 SN @ 10 kpc: ~50 counts

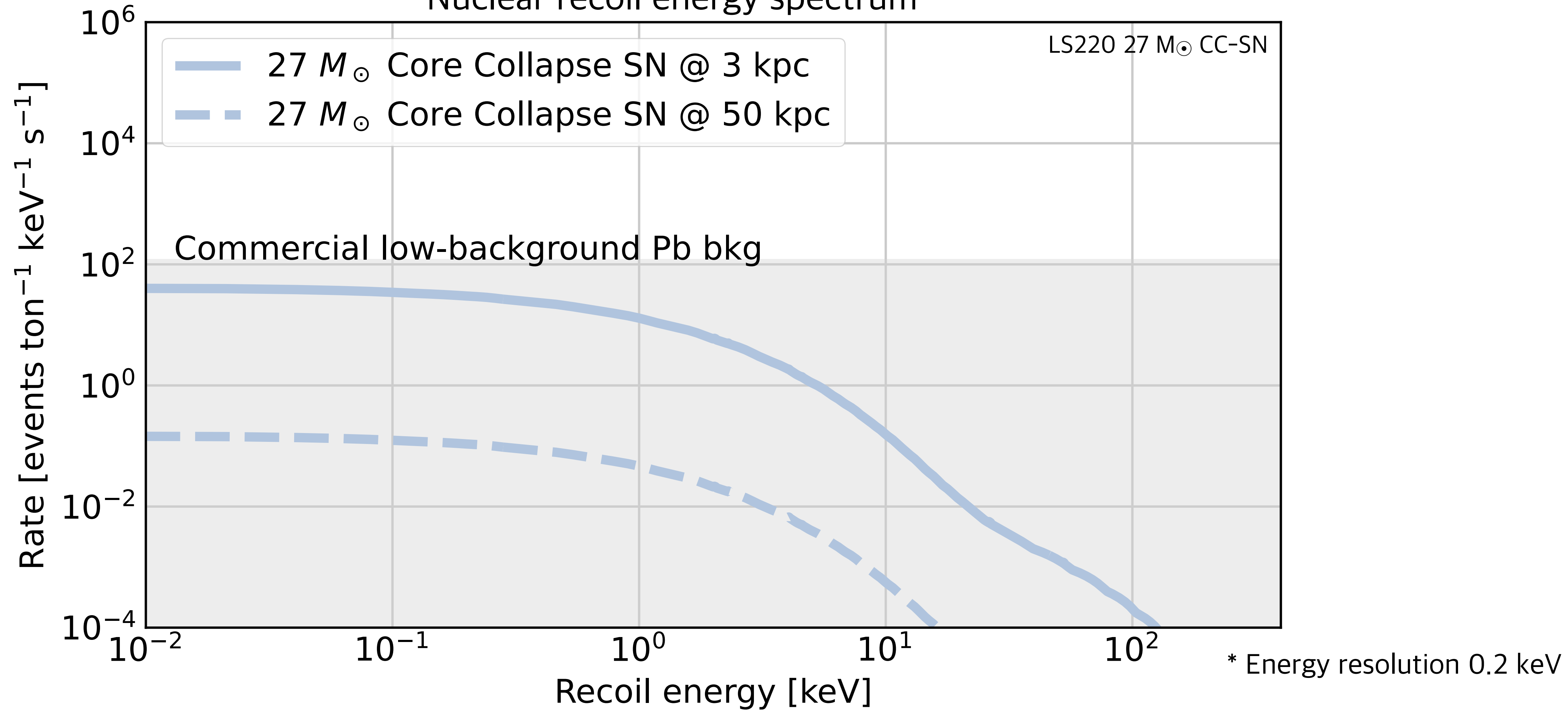


Size:  $(140 \text{ cm})^3$   
 Threshold: 1 keV  
 SN @ 10 kpc: ~900 counts



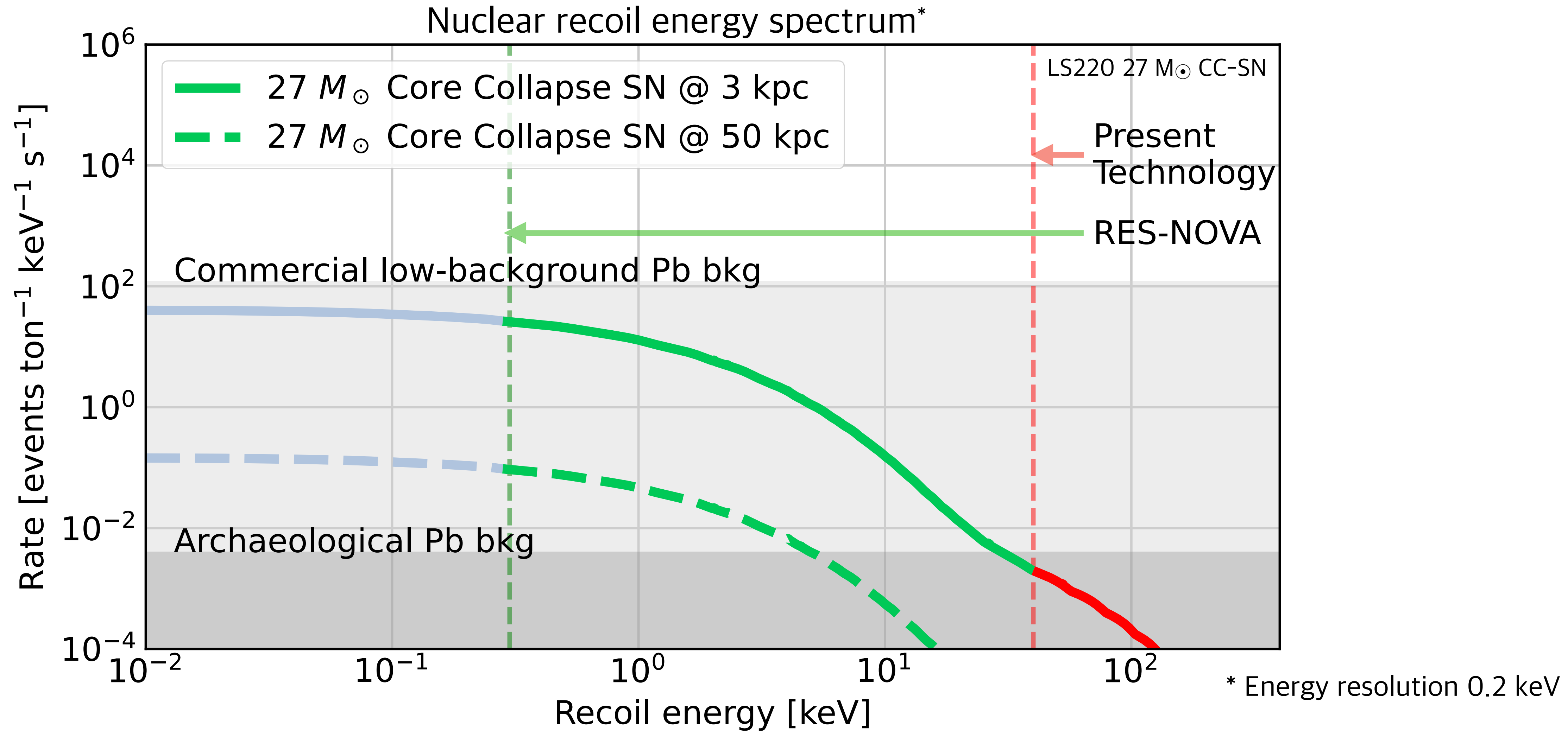
# RES-NOVA detects SN neutrinos

Nuclear recoil energy spectrum\*



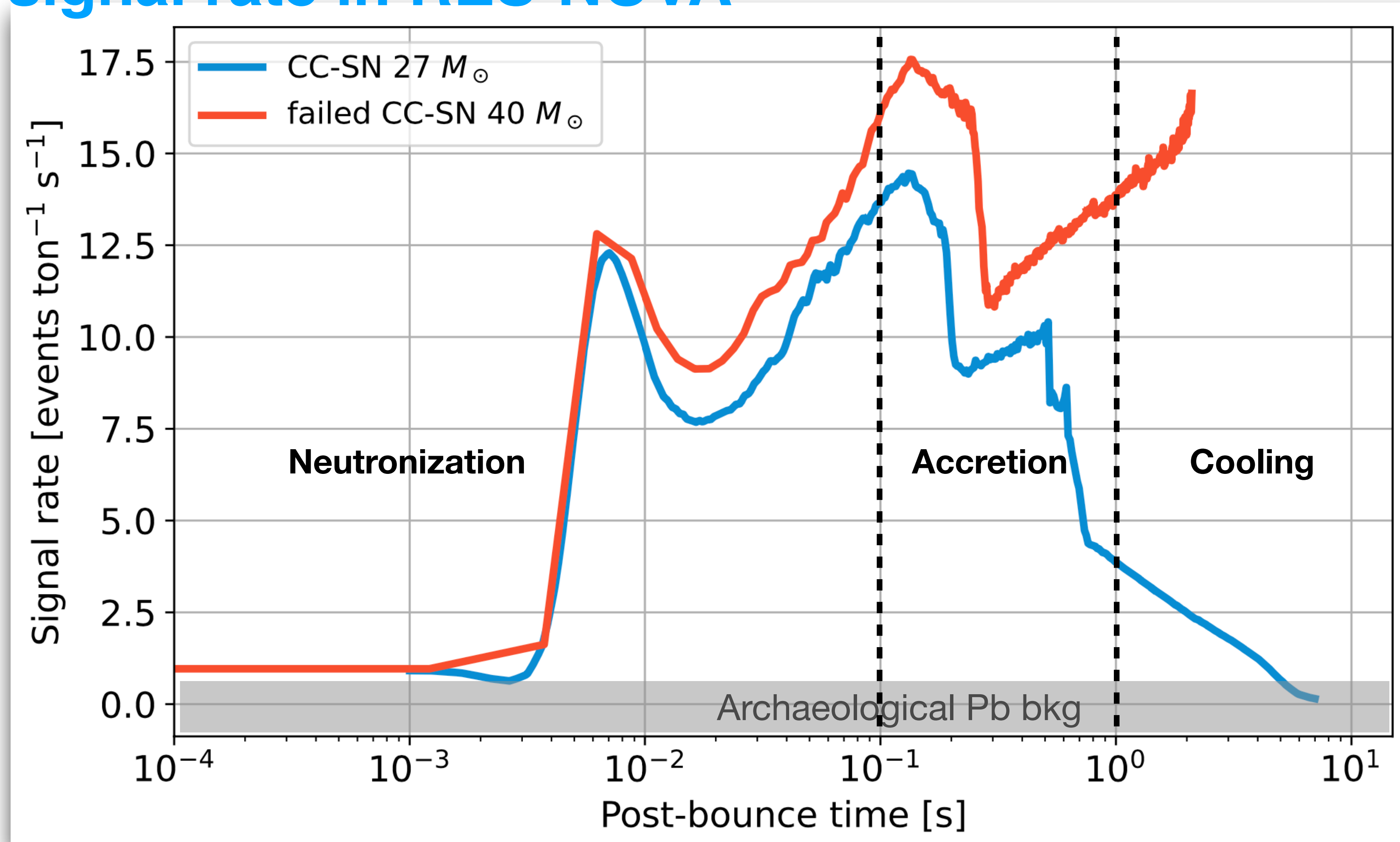


# RES-NOVA detects SN neutrinos



# RES-NOVA: the potential

## neutrino signal rate in RES-NOVA



# RES-NOVA background model

High multiplicity SN signal



High multiplicity bkg

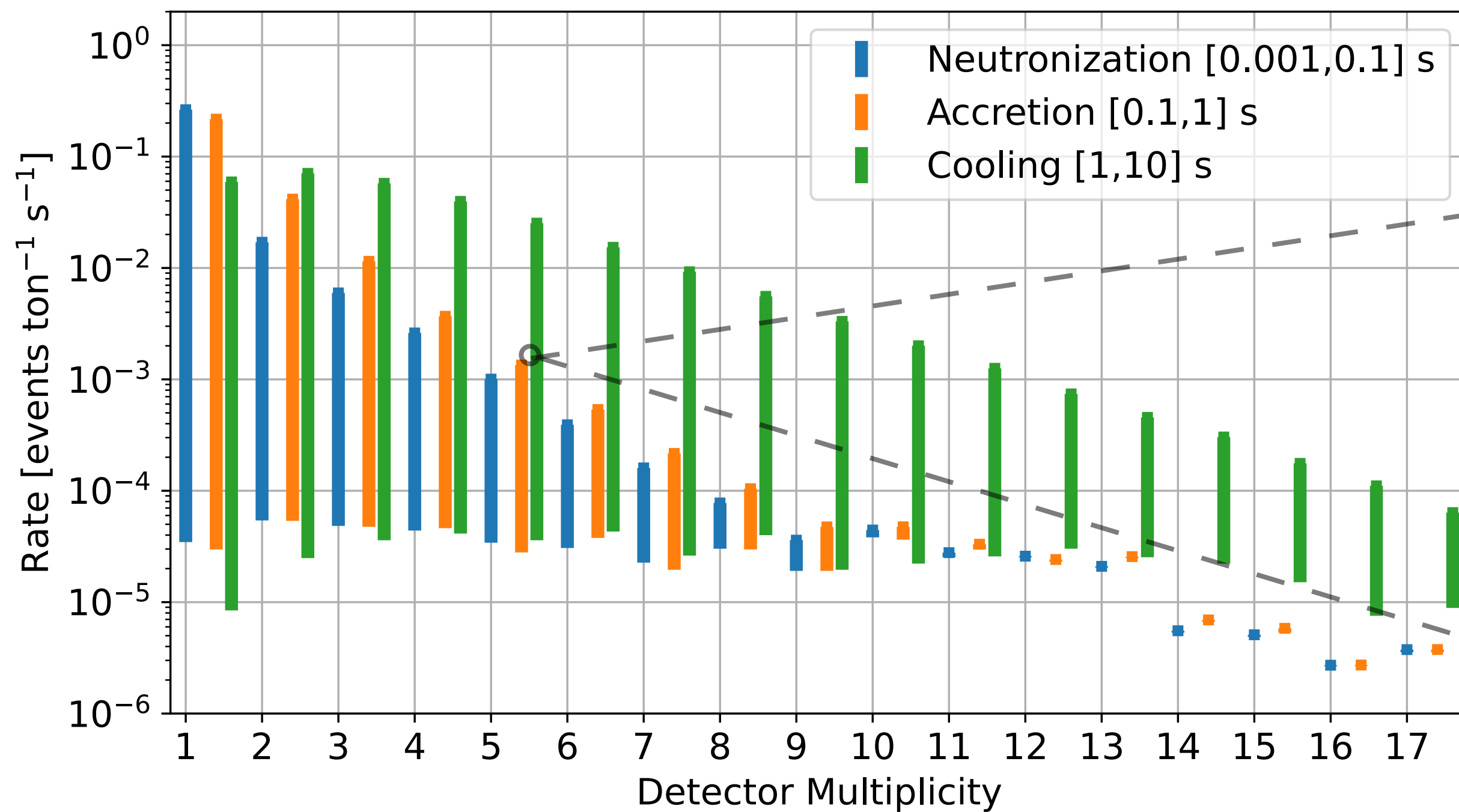


Low-background

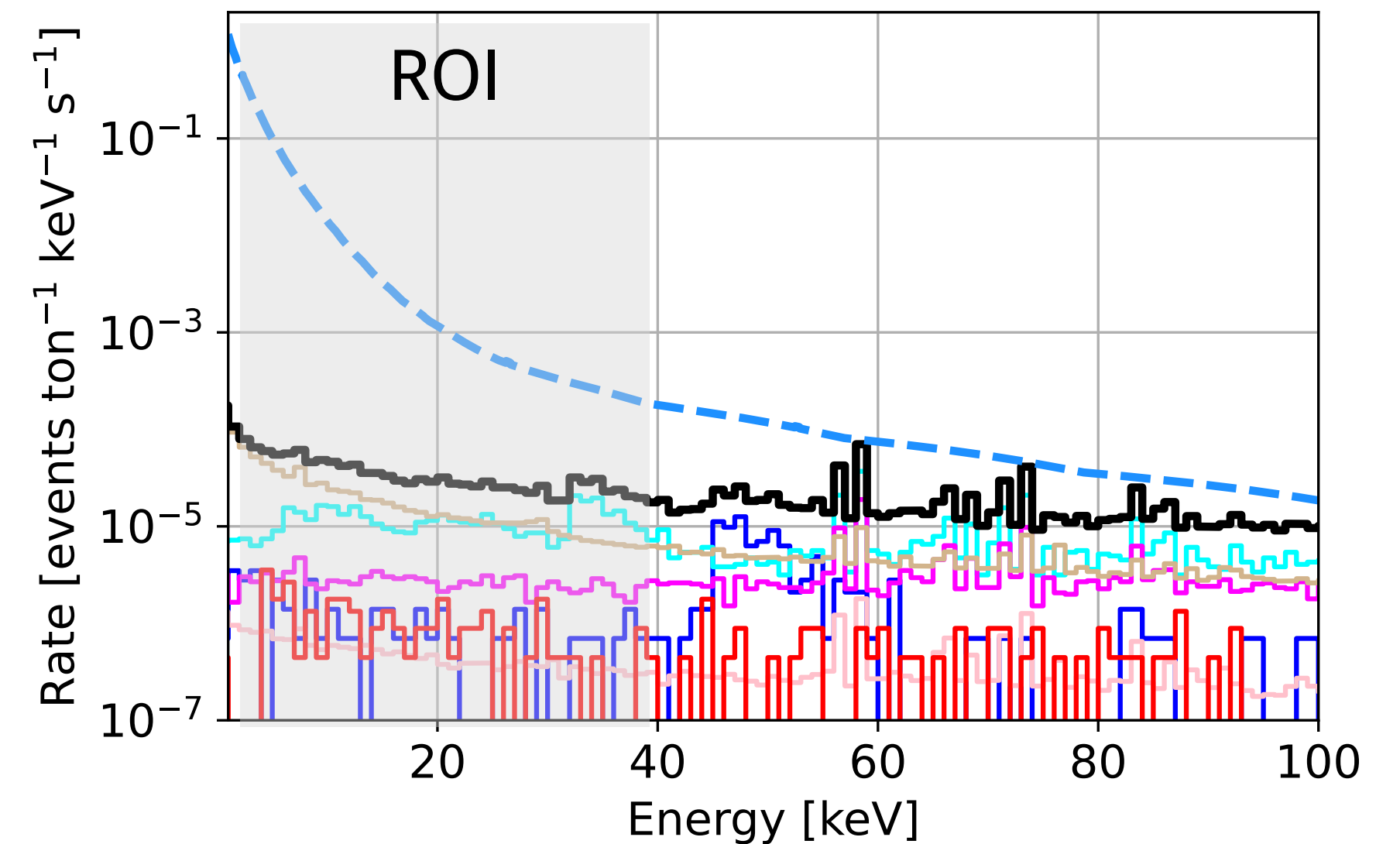
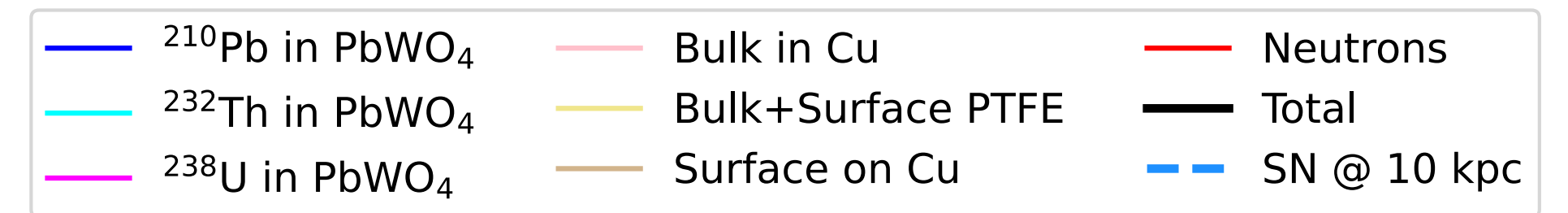
Bkg goal:  $<10^{-3}$  ev/ton/keV/s in coincidence mode (no particle ID)

$<0.086$  c/keV/kg/d

Background rate in the ROI

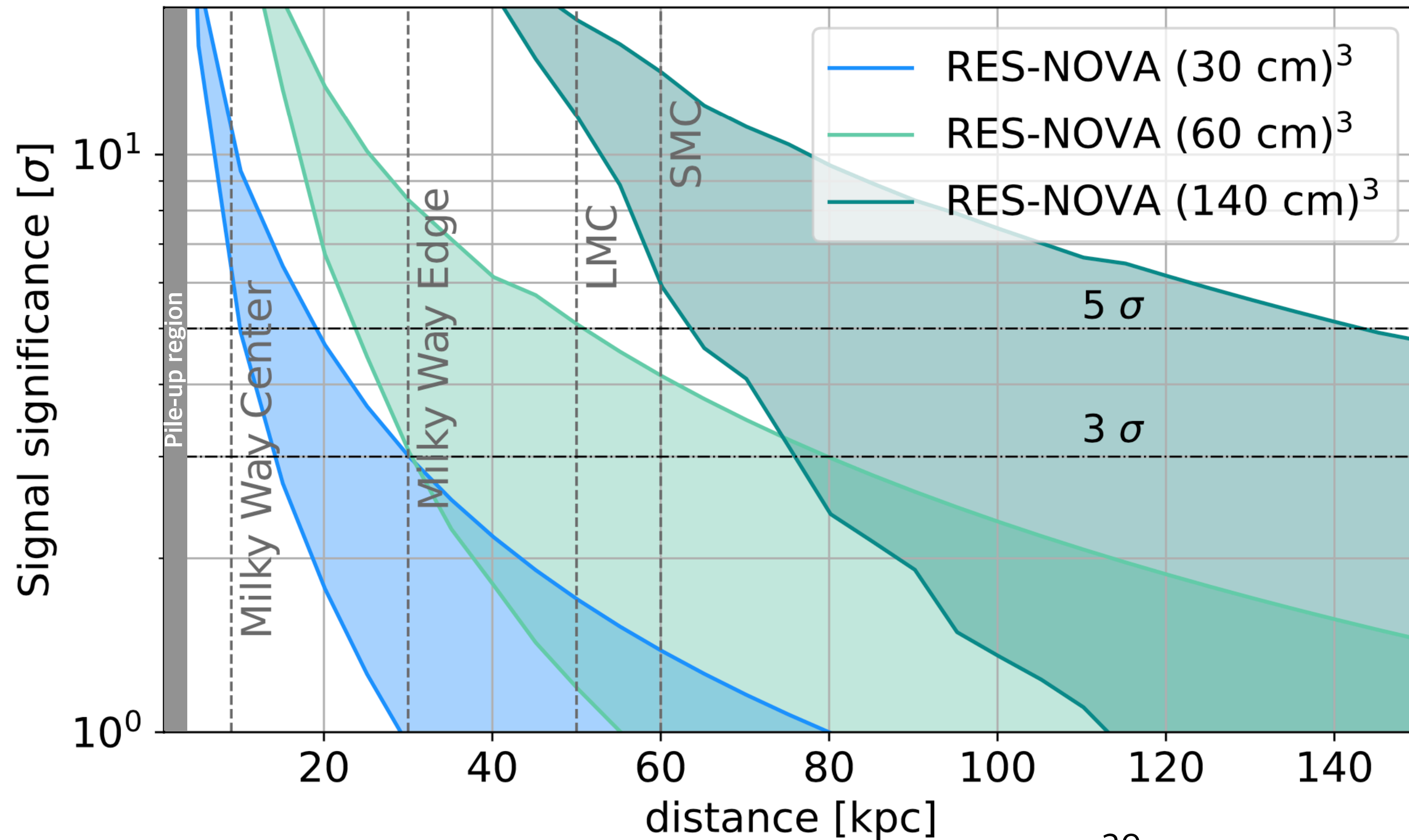


Detector energy spectrum for a SN @ 10 kpc



# RES-NOVA sensitivity

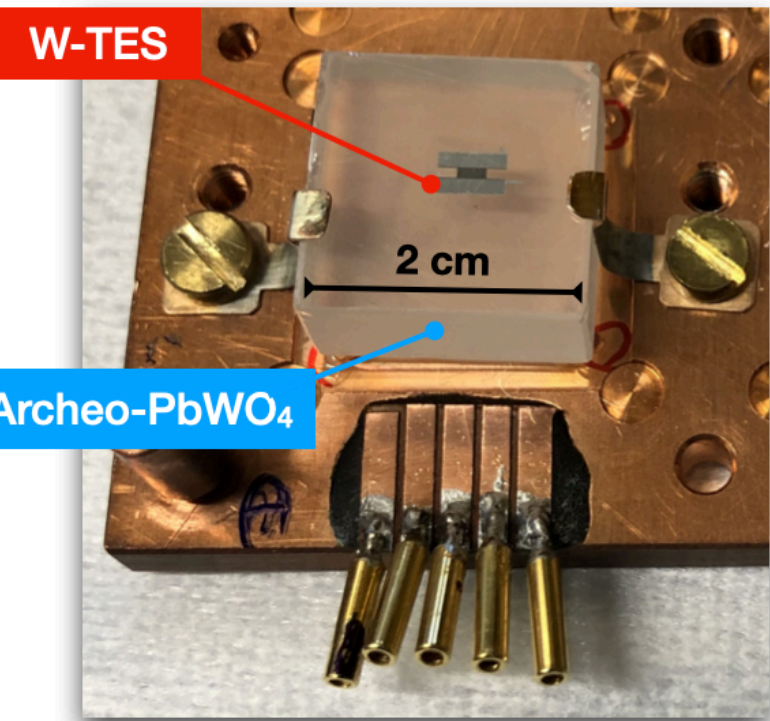
small detector great potential



Target: archaeo-PbWO<sub>4</sub>  
Energy threshold: 1 keV  
Bkg @ ROI: 10<sup>-3</sup> c/keV/ton/s/

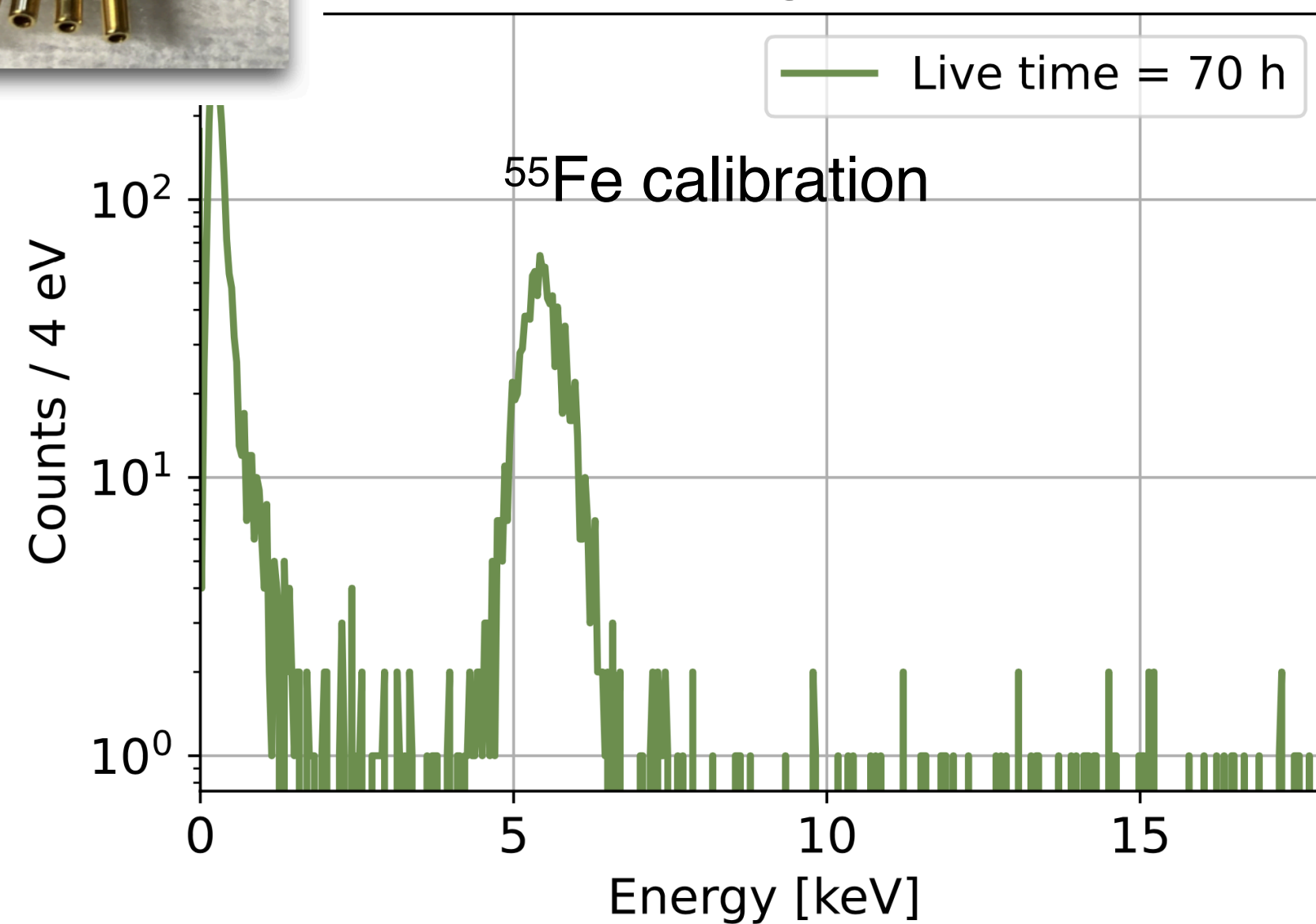
# RES-NOVA proofs of principle

achievement of low threshold and low background



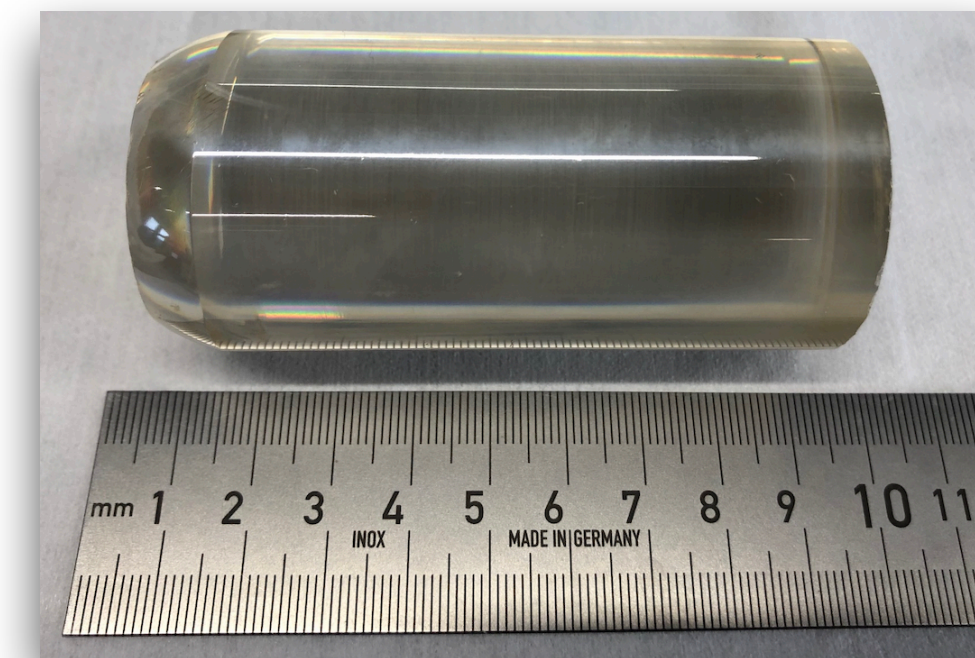
N. Ferreiro Iachellini et al.,  
J. Low Temp. Phys. 11, 184 (2022)

total energy spectrum



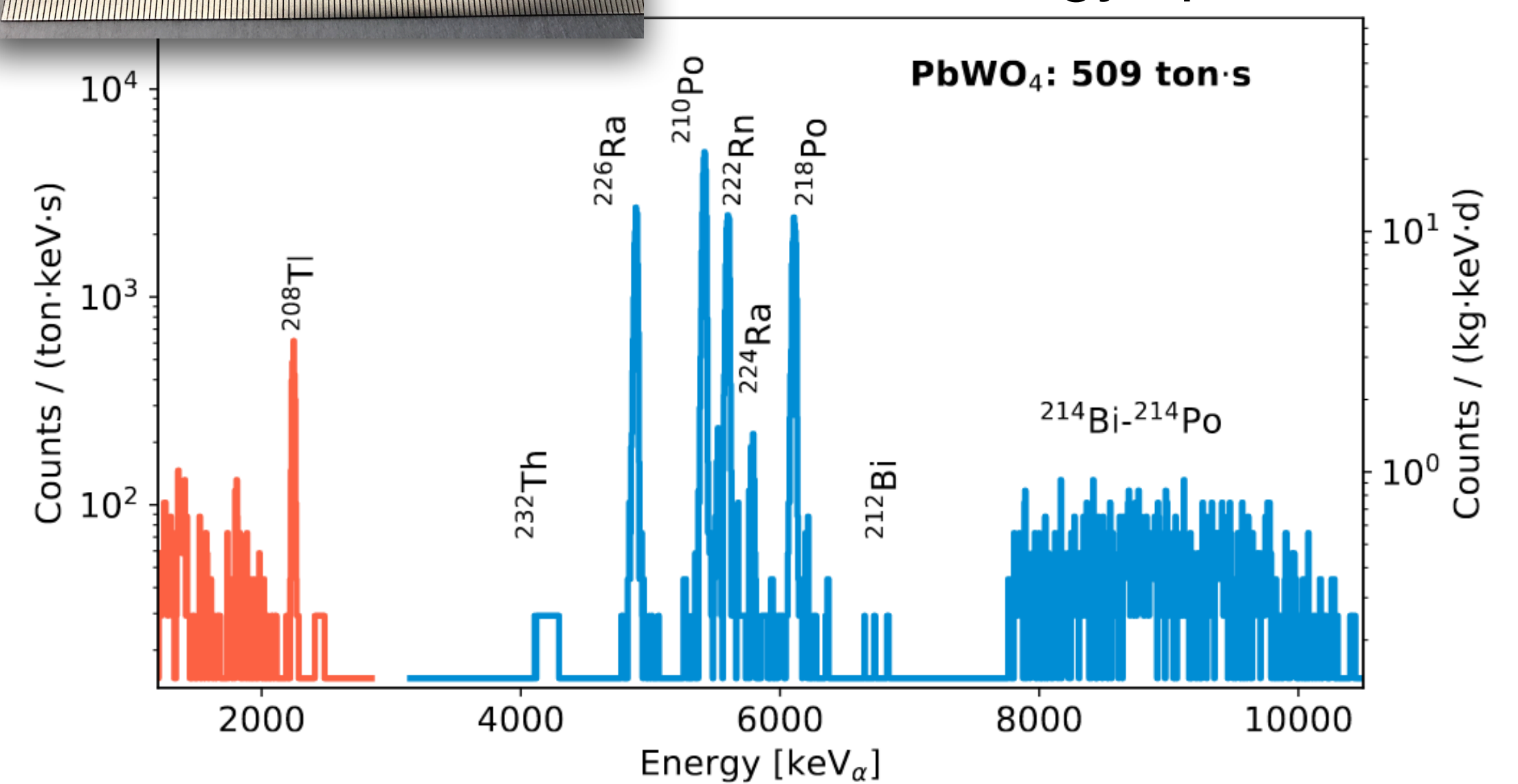
Above ground @ Max Planck Munich (DE)

Nuclear recoil threshold - 300 eV (PbWO<sub>4</sub> - 20 g)



RES-NOVA group of interest  
Eur. Phys. J. C 82, 692 (2022)

total energy spectrum



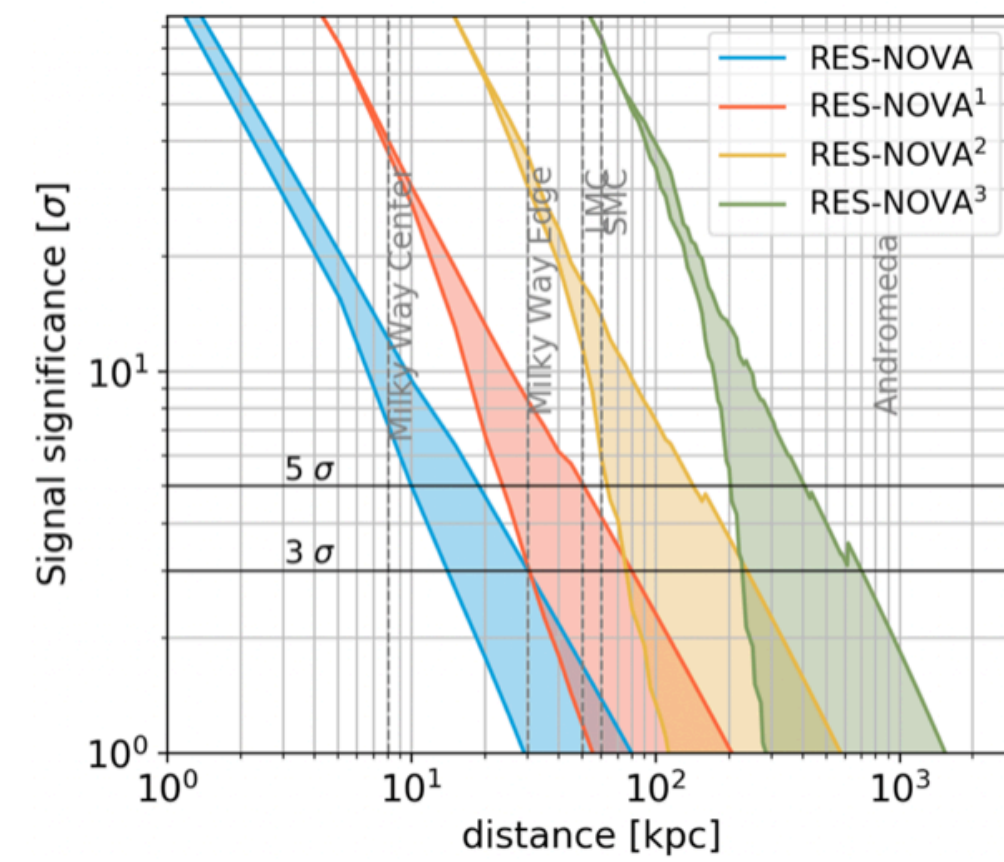
Under ground @ LNGS (IT)

Radiopurity @ μBq/kg scale (PbWO<sub>4</sub> - 0.9 kg)

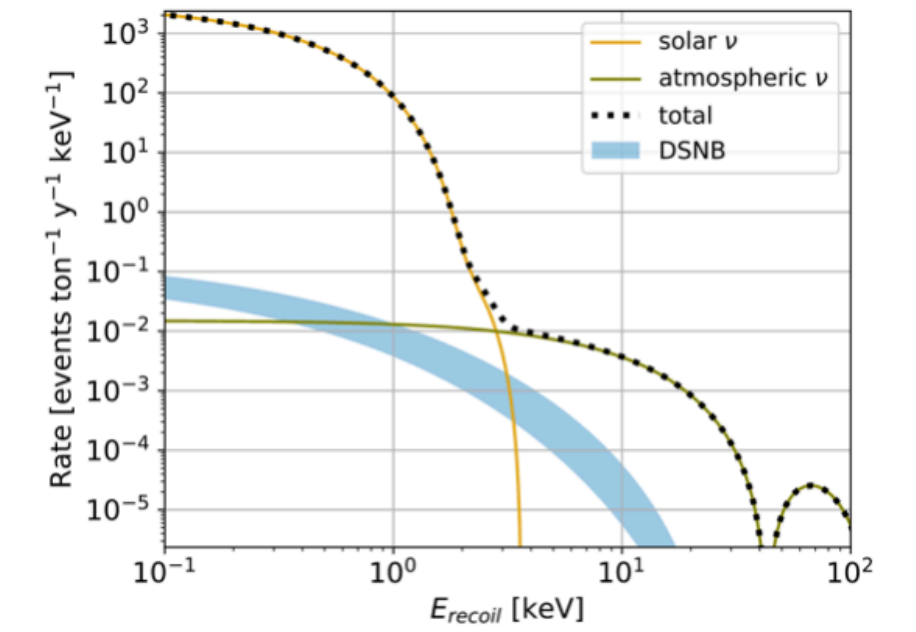
# Conclusions

- ◆ RES-NOVA is a new neutrino observatory at cm-scale
- ◆ broad physics program (DM searches, axions, ...)
- ◆ RES-NOVA technology is already established
  - ◆ Archaeological Pb can be embedded in PbWO4
  - ◆ Preliminary results exceed expectations ( $E_{th} = 300$  eV)
- ◆ RES-NOVA provides a complementary approach to the current SN neutrino observatories

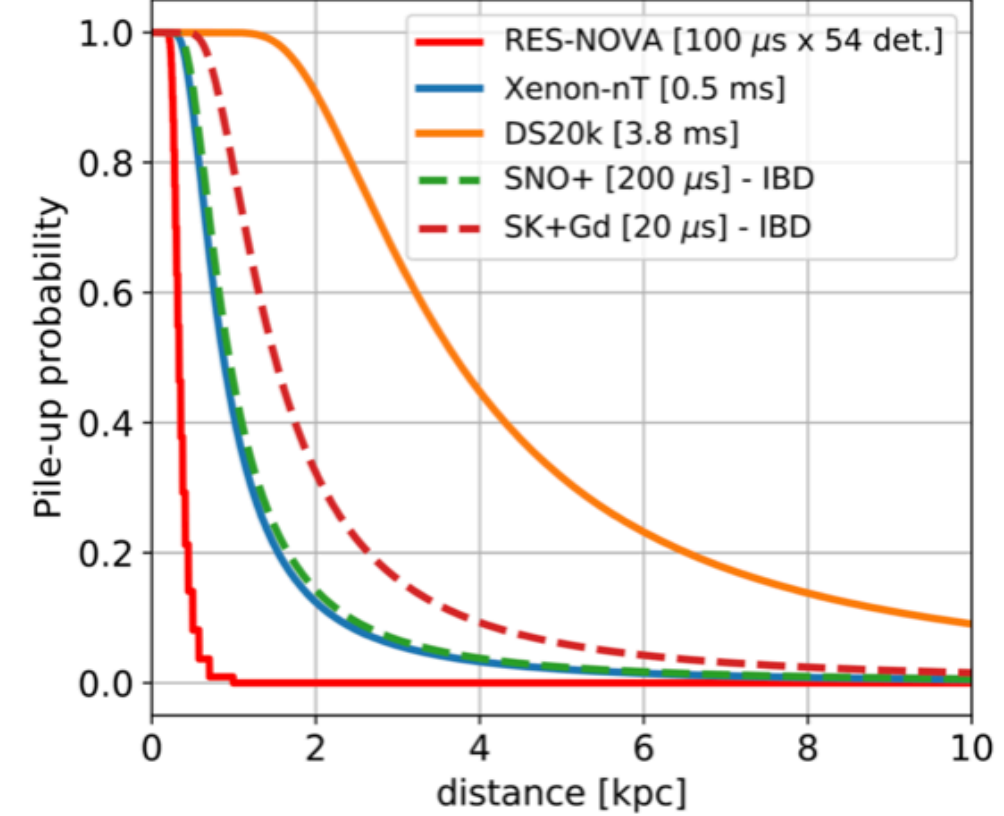
Deep space exploration



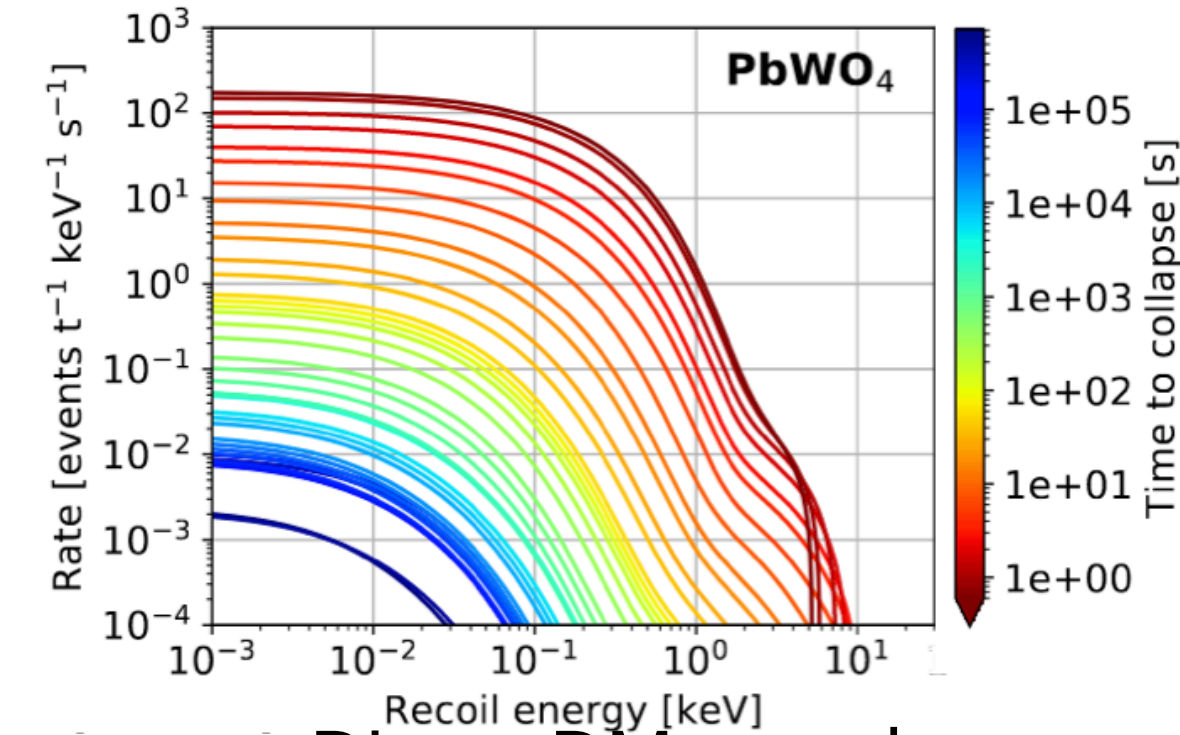
Diffuse SN neutrino Background



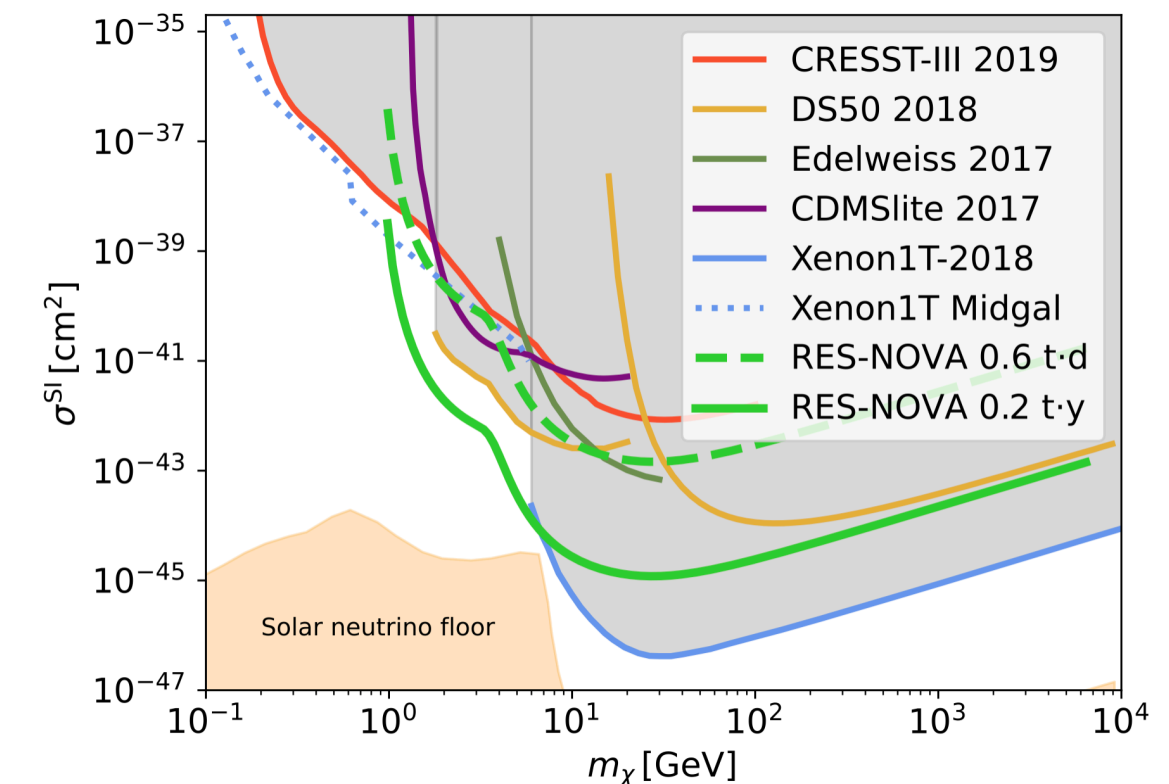
Nearby galaxy survey



Pre-SN neutrino detection



Direct DM searches



Solar neutrinos

