

# RES-NOVA

A revolutionary archaeological  
Pb observatory for  
astrophysical neutrino sources

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INFN - Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso



European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission

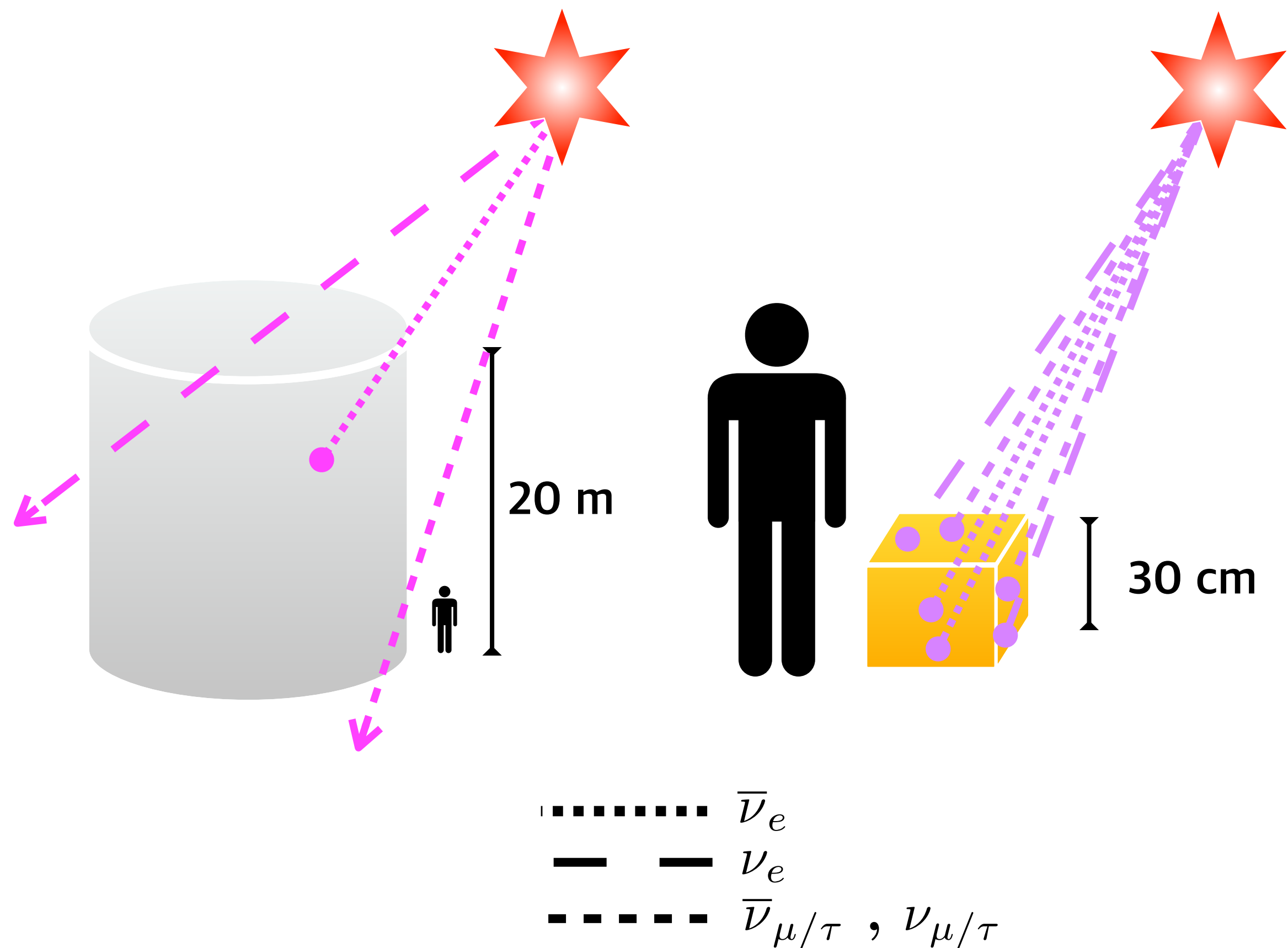


Funded by the  
European Union

# RES-NOVA IN ONE SLIDE

Detecting SuperNova neutrinos

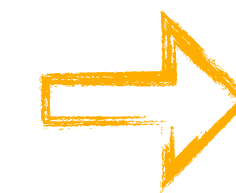
1 SN / 50 years



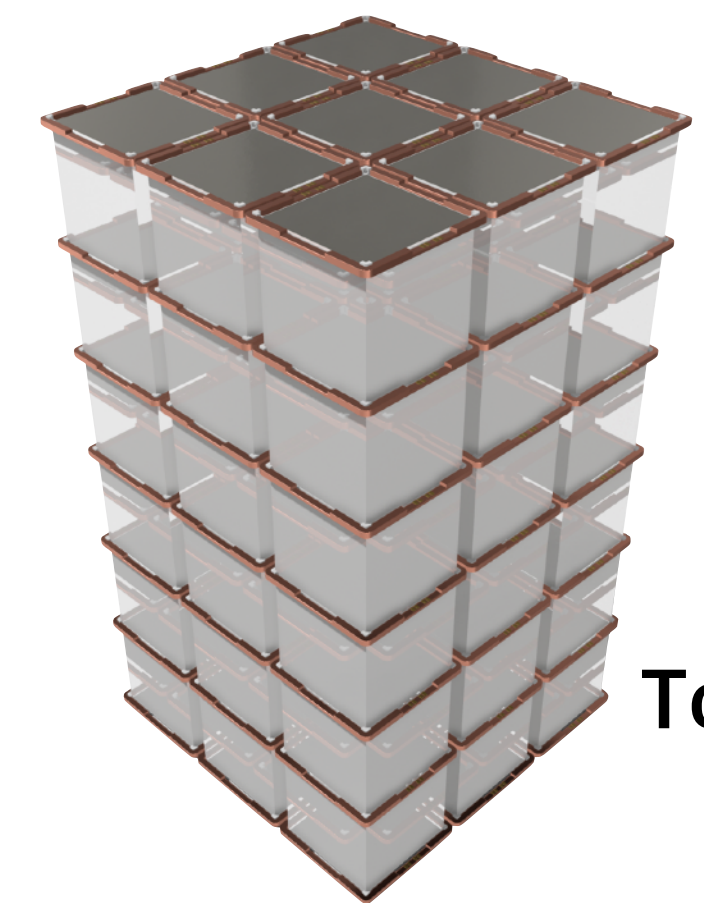
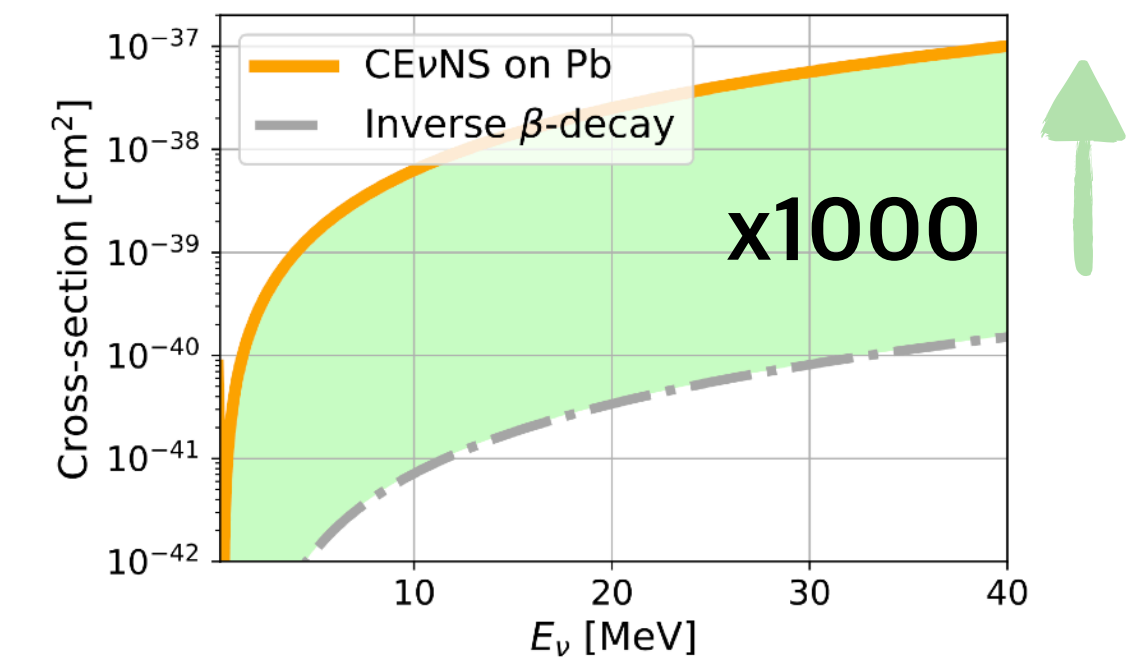
using an innovative technology for high-statistic and flavor independent studies



Coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering on Pb



Archaeo-Pb-based neutrino telescope

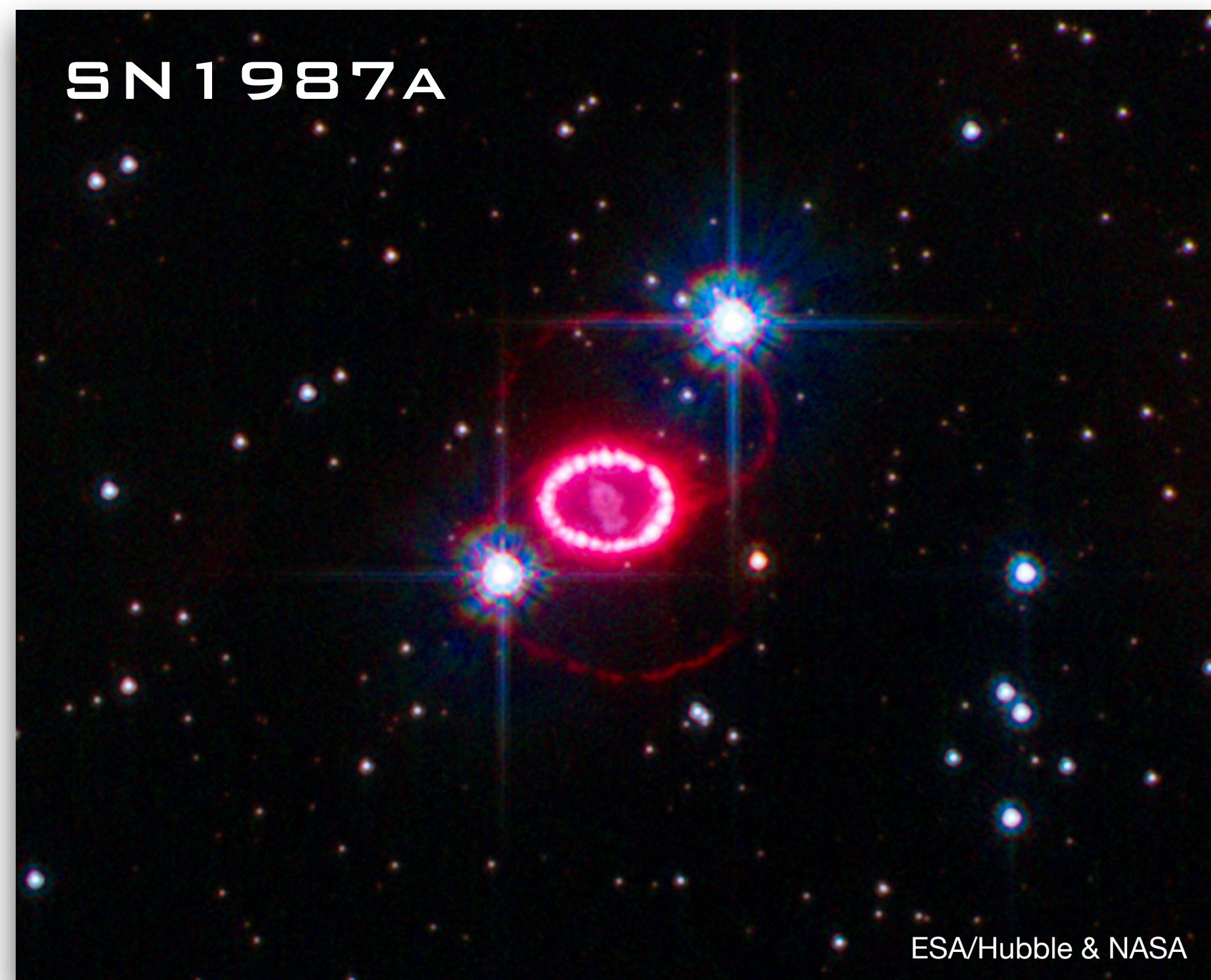


Total detector volume  
(30 cm)<sup>3</sup>

Survey 90% of SN in Milky Way

# SUPERNOVAE: COSMIC FIREWORKS

## SETTING THE STAGE



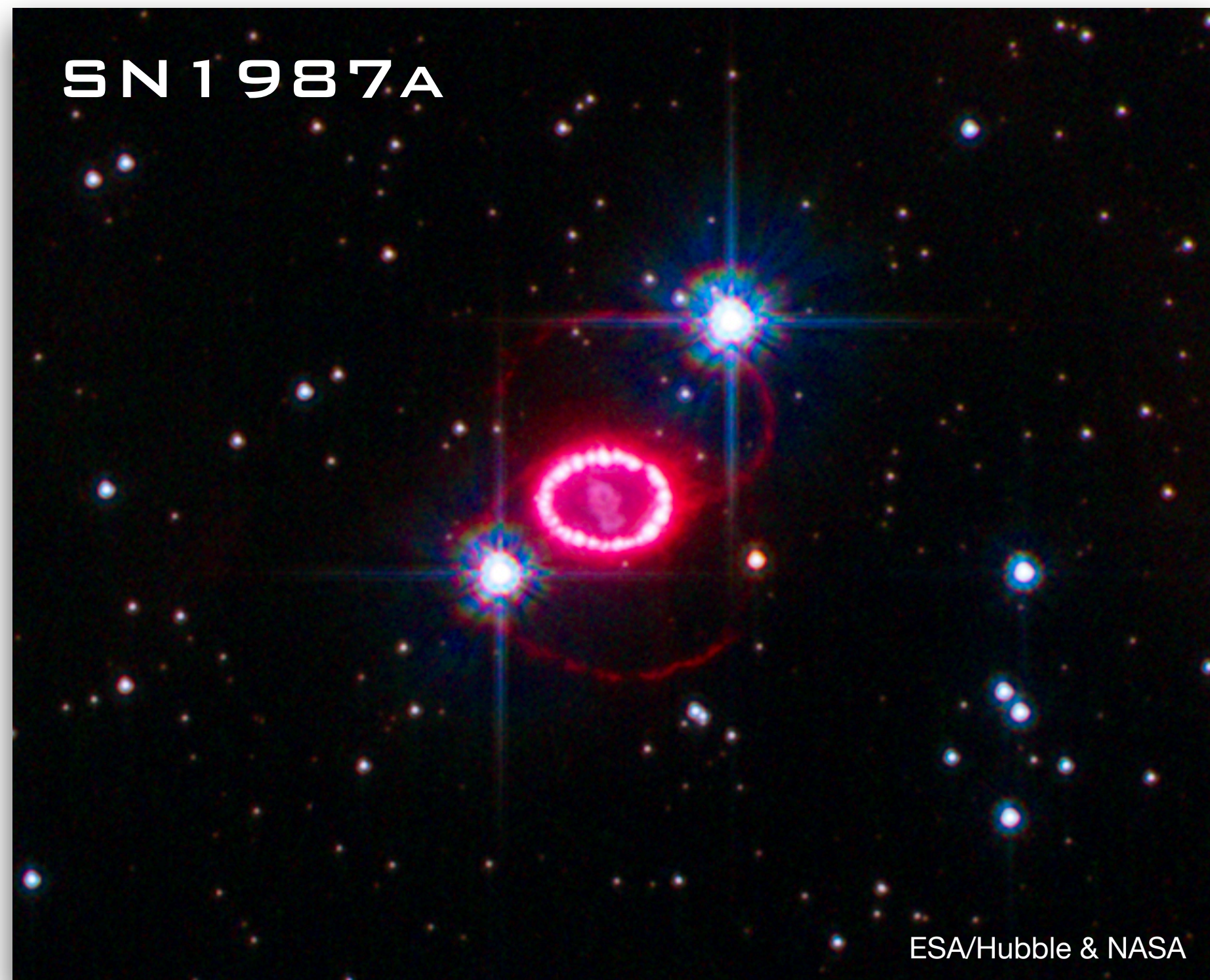
High-energy **explosions of massive stars**

Star binding energy is converted into:  
**all flavor-neutrinos, GW, EM radiation**

Why neutrinos are interesting?

# SUPERNOVAE: COSMIC FIREWORKS

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High-energy **explosions of massive stars**

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Why neutrinos are interesting?

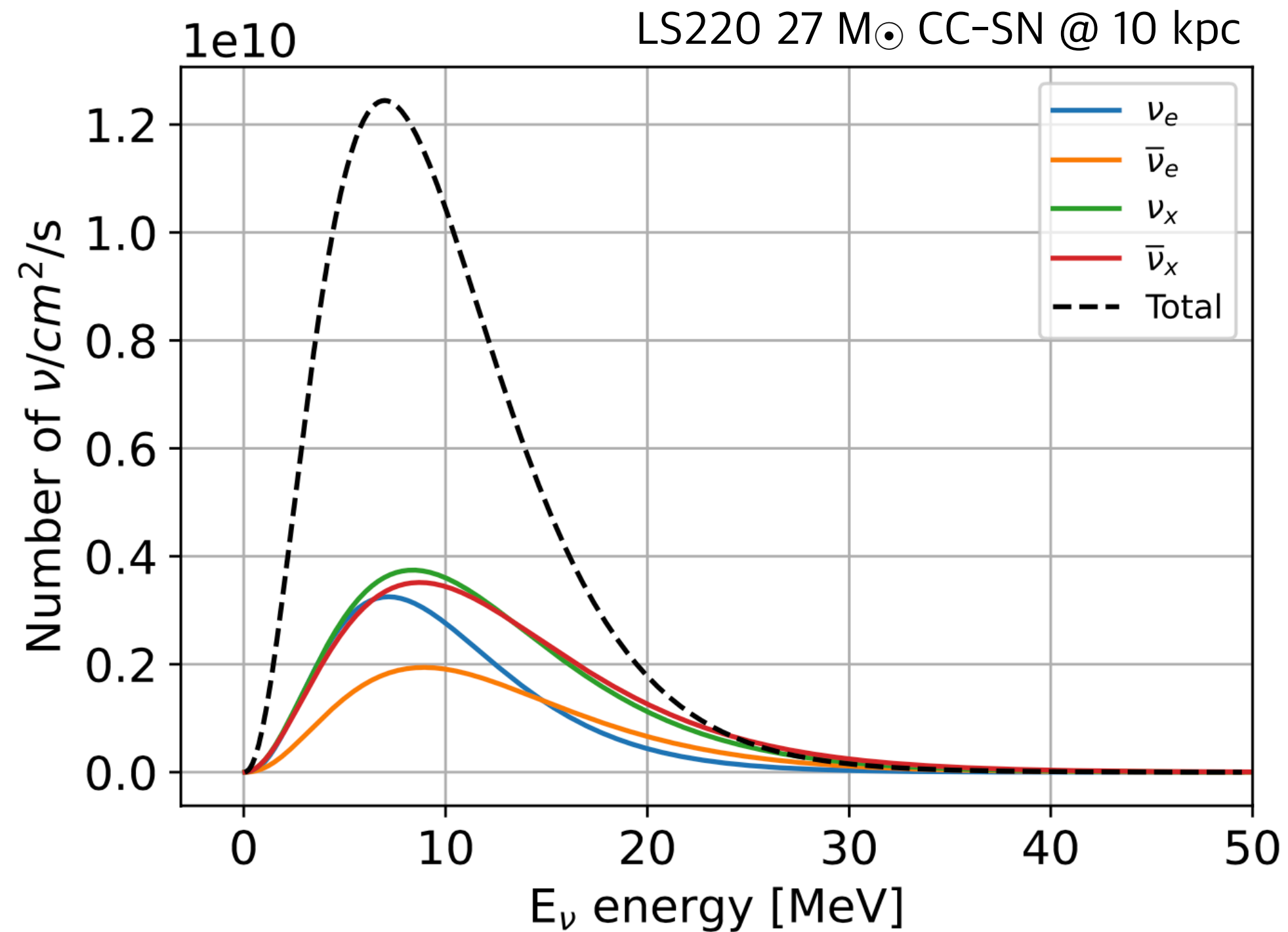
Direct **probes** and **messengers** of SN dynamics

Highest luminosity

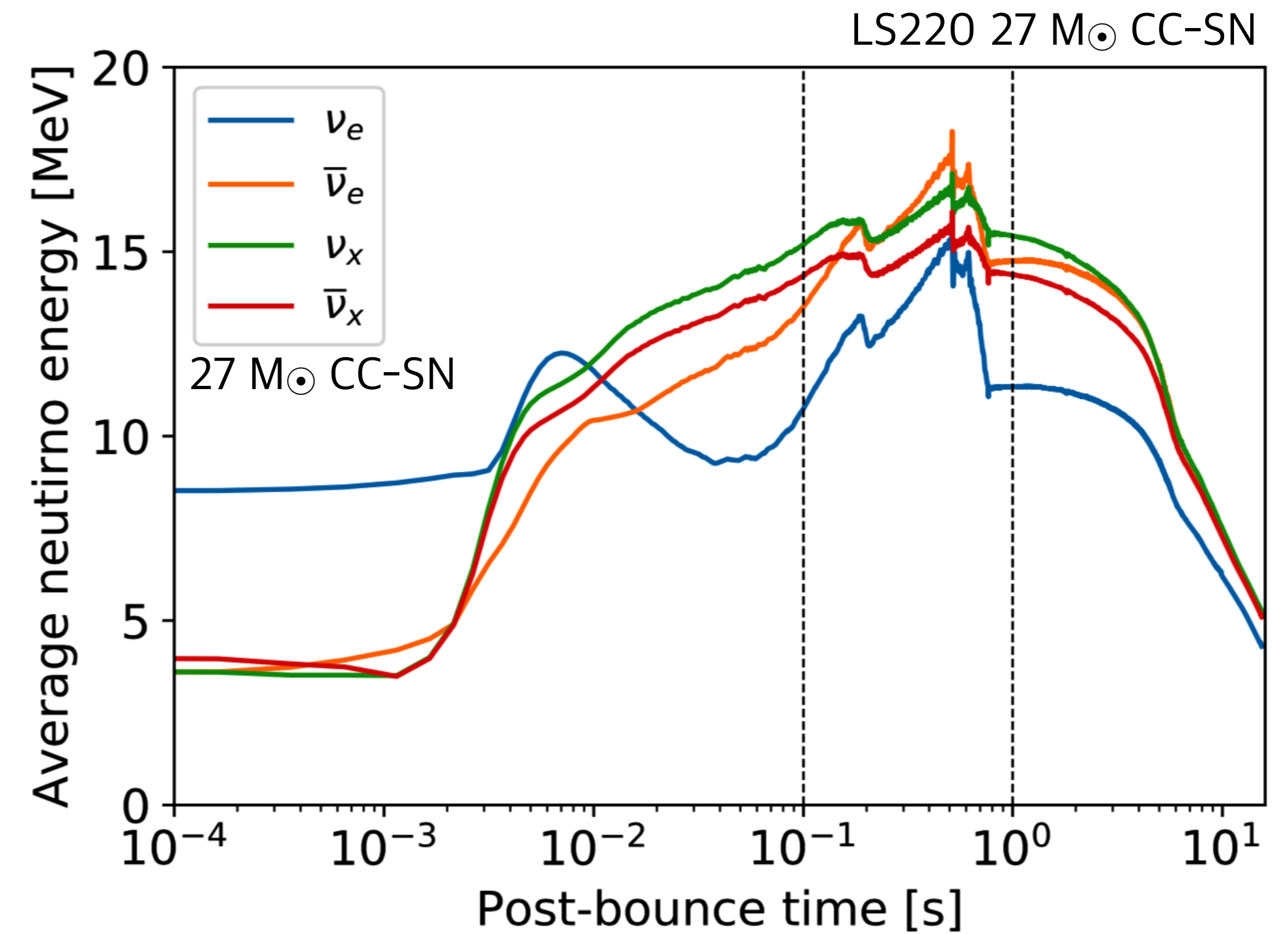
Neutrinos provide **early alerts** of the explosion

# SUPERNOVA NEUTRINO SIGNAL

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE NEUTRINO ENERGY?



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

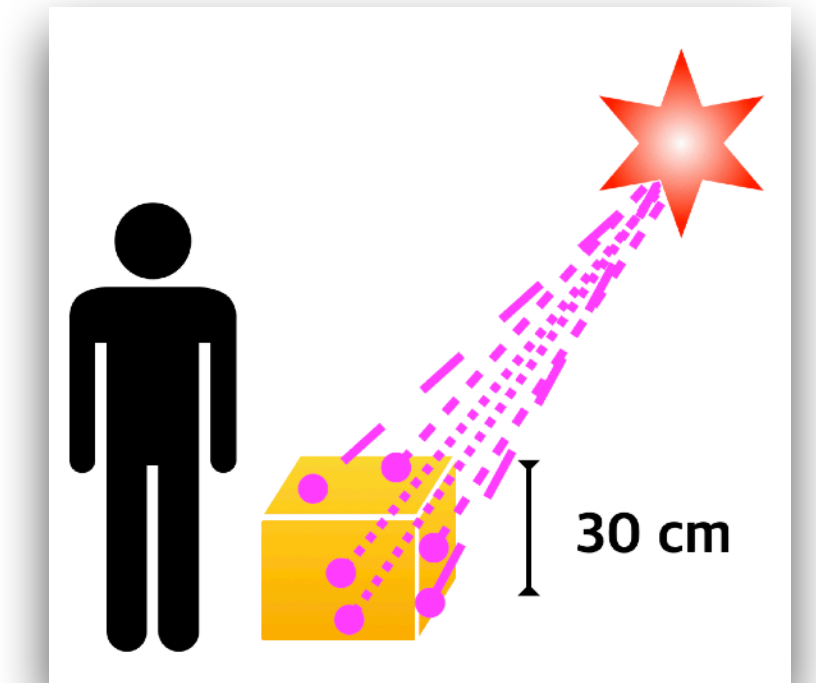
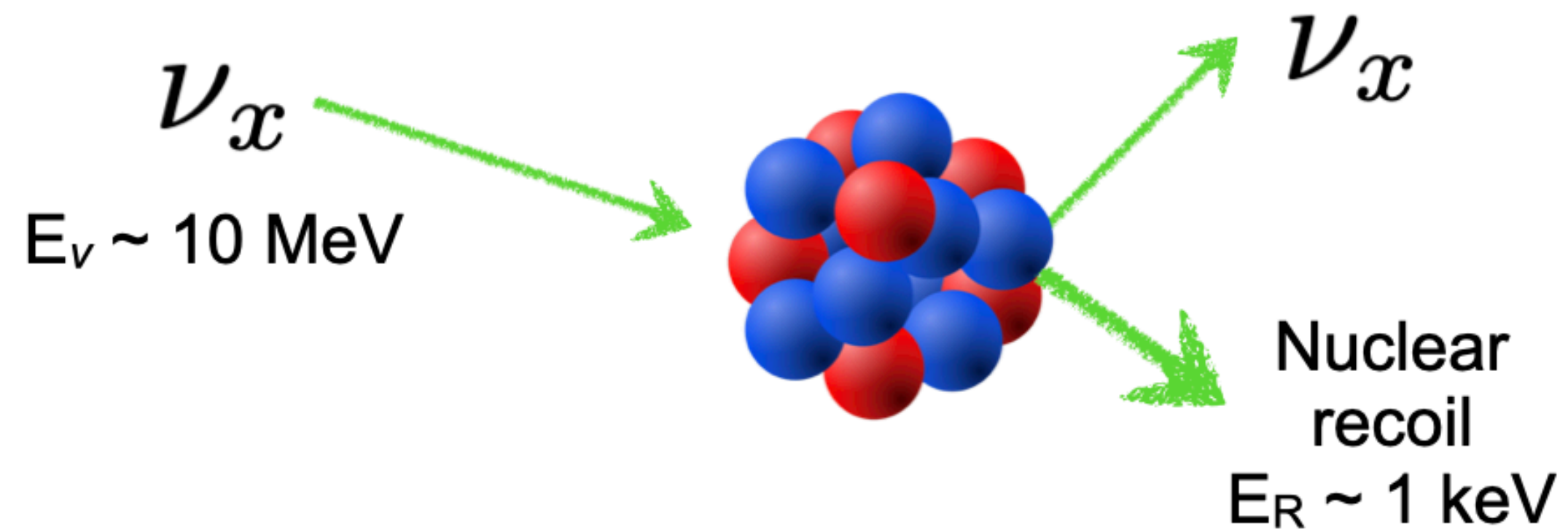


$\nu_x$  is the most **energetic** component of the flux

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

# ALL NEUTRINO FLAVORS ARE DETECTED

## COHERENT NEUTRINO-NUCLEUS SCATTERING



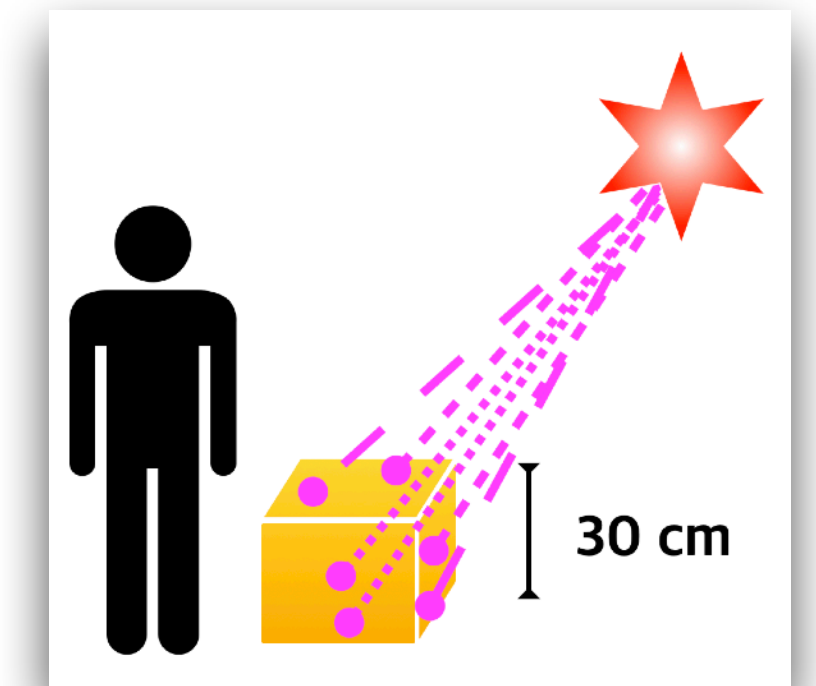
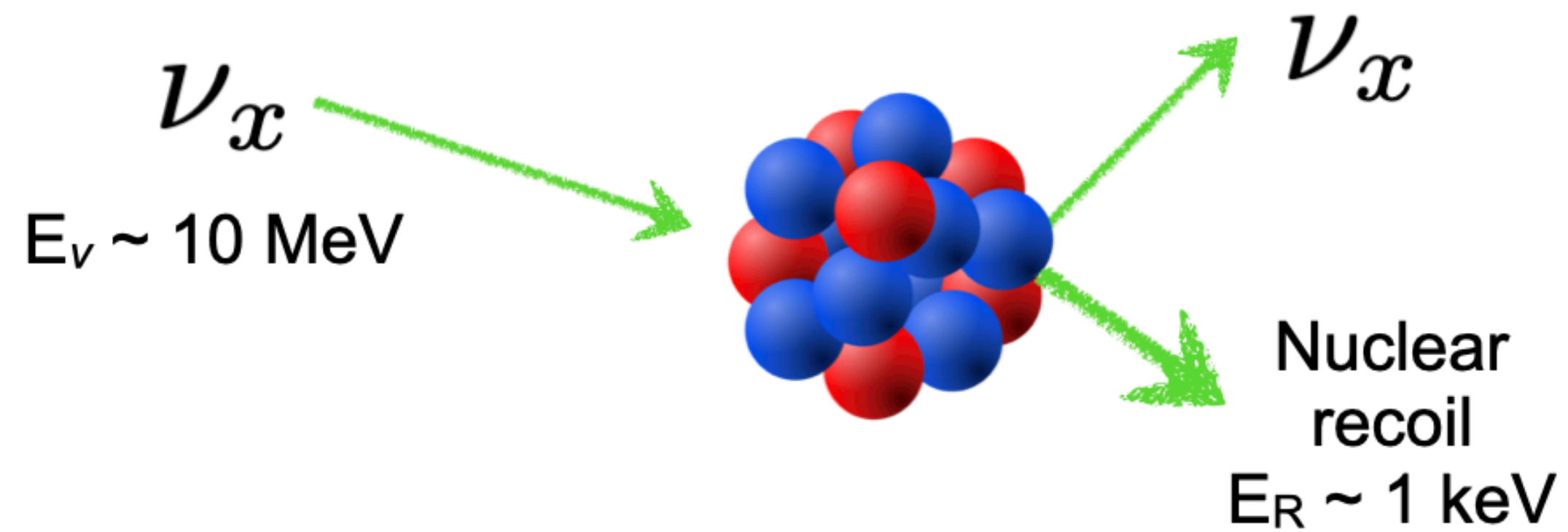
- > Equally sensitive to all  $\nu$ -flavors
- > High interaction cross-section

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

$\sigma_{CE\nu NS}$ : cross-section  
 $F^2(q^2)$ : Nuclear Form factor  
 $E_\nu^2$ : Neutrino energy  
 $Q_W^2$ : Weak nuclear charge

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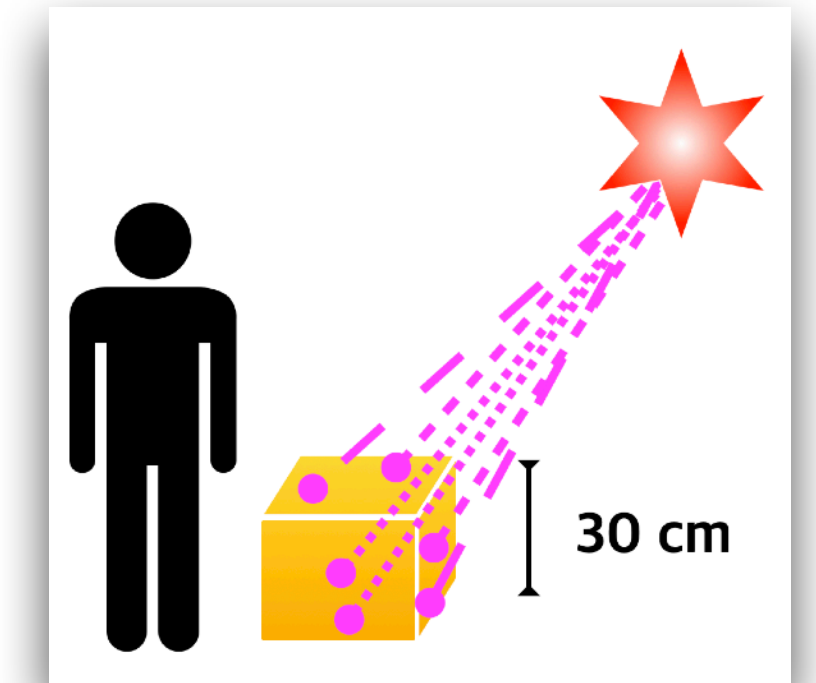
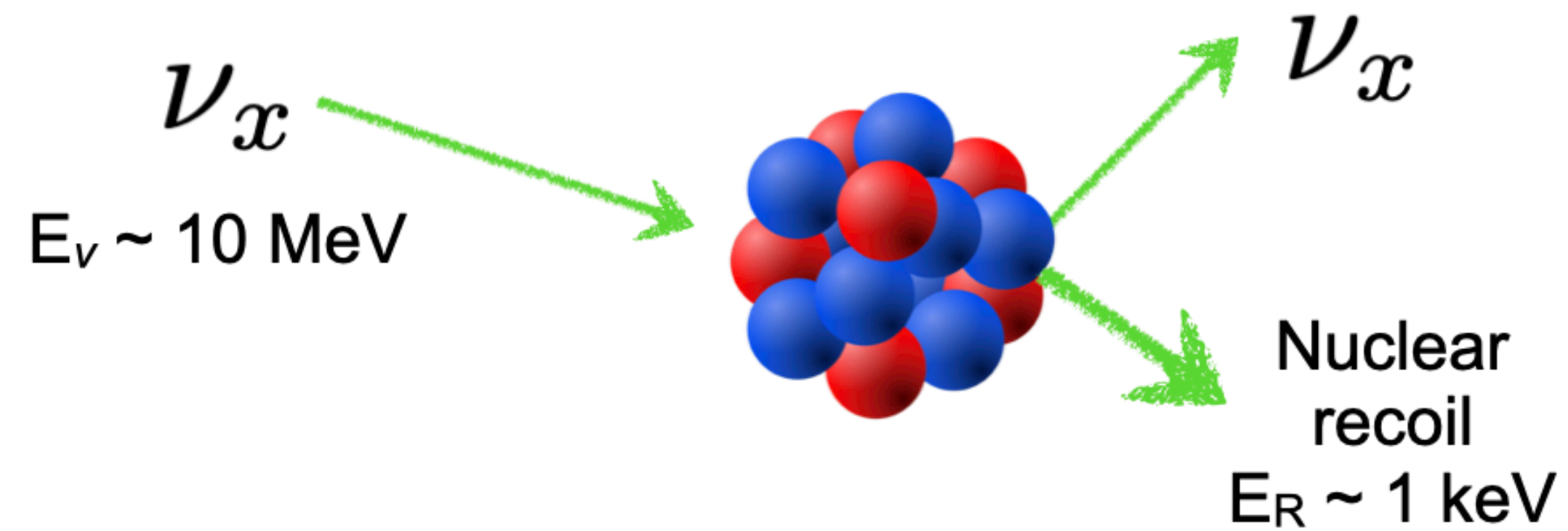
cross-section      Nuclear Form factor      Neutrino energy      Weak nuclear charge

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

\* Spin 0 interaction

# ALL NEUTRINO FLAVORS ARE DETECTED

## COHERENT NEUTRINO-NUCLEUS SCATTERING



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

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

cross-section

Neutron number

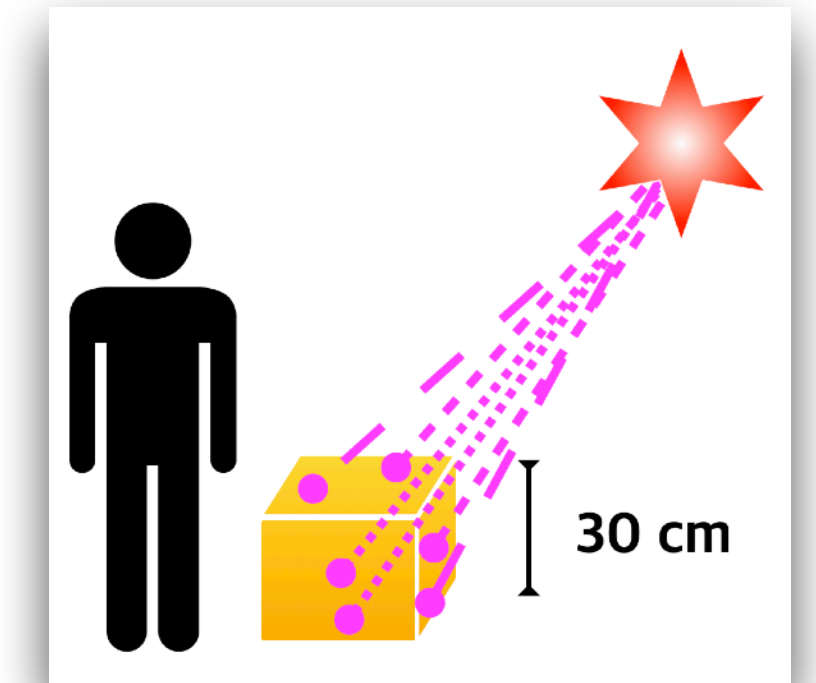


# ALL NEUTRINO FLAVORS ARE DETECTED

## COHERENT NEUTRINO-NUCLEUS SCATTERING

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

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



### Pb ideal target

Highest neutron number

Highest nuclear stability

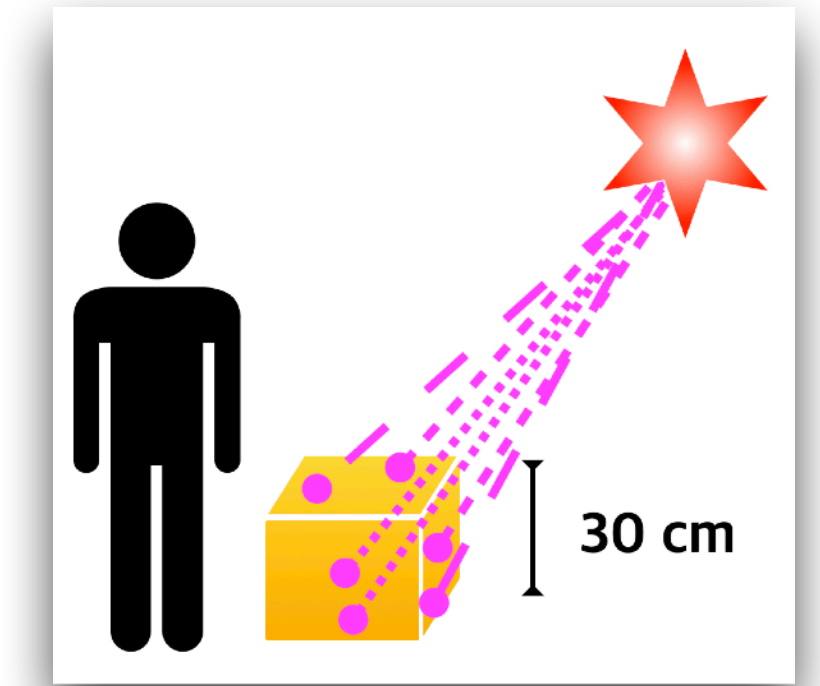
\* Nuclear Weak Form Factor measured!

# ALL NEUTRINO FLAVORS ARE DETECTED

## COHERENT NEUTRINO-NUCLEUS SCATTERING

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

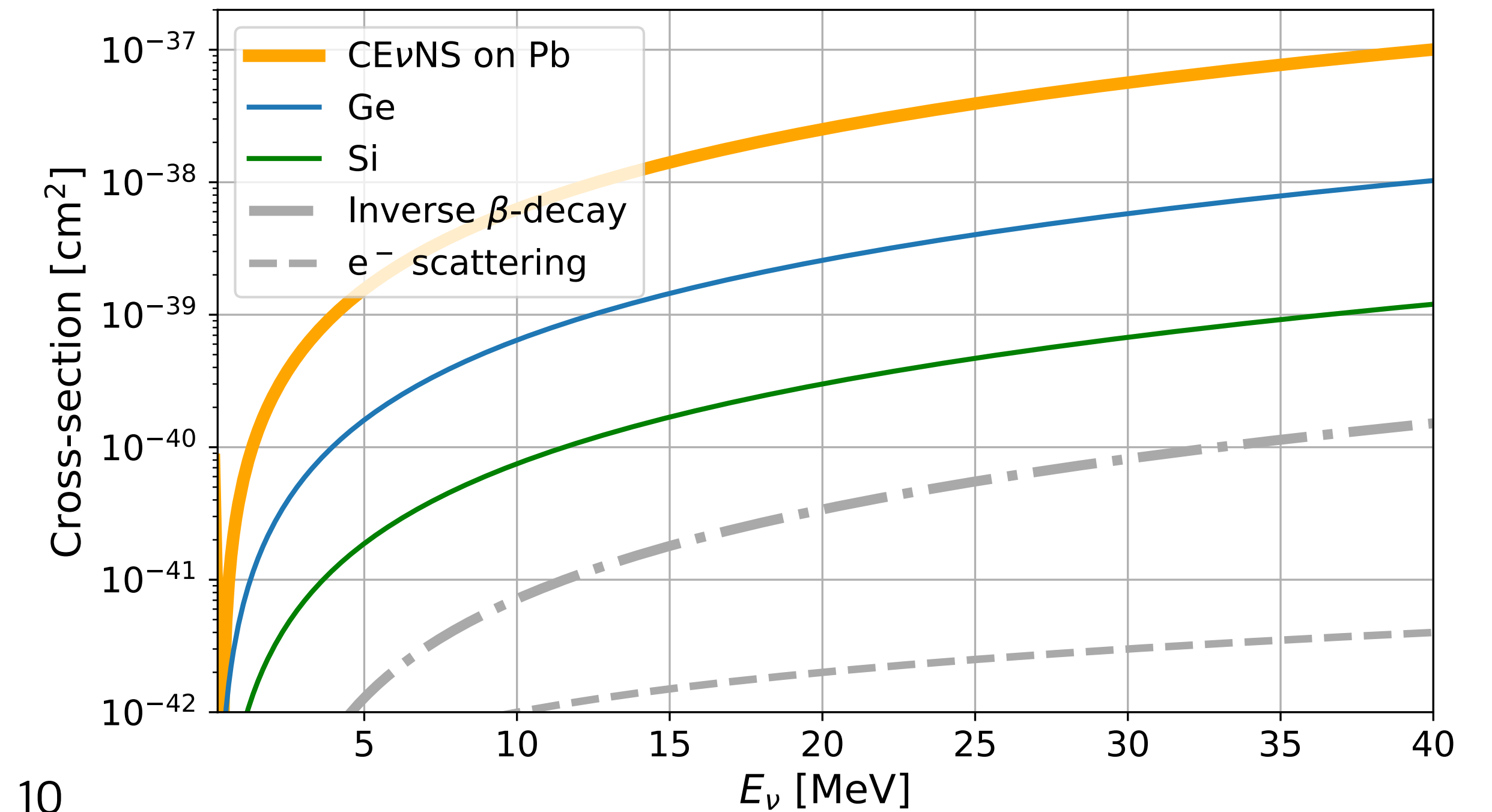
cross-section  $\swarrow$   $\nwarrow$  Neutron number



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Highest nuclear stability

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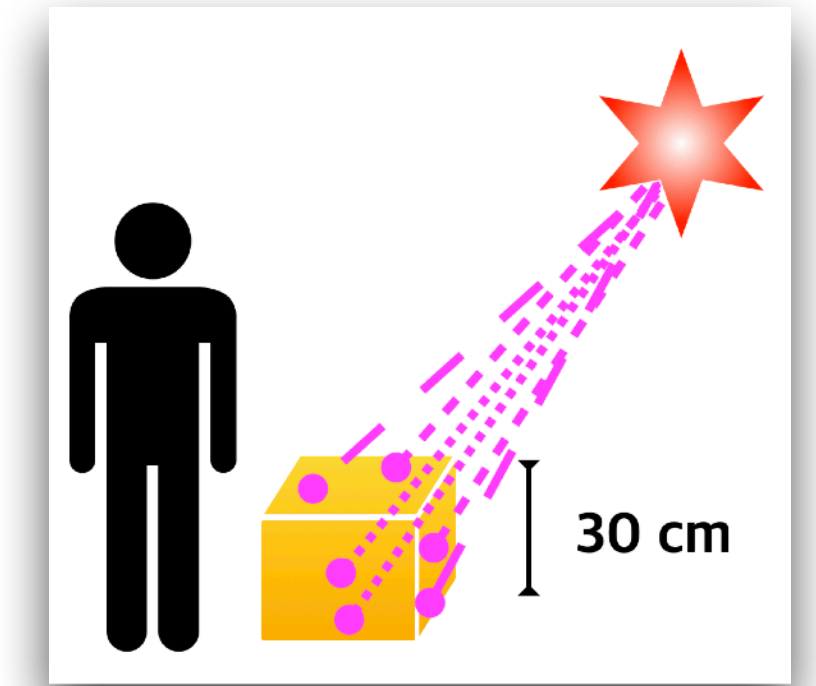


# ALL NEUTRINO FLAVORS ARE DETECTED

## COHERENT NEUTRINO-NUCLEUS SCATTERING

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

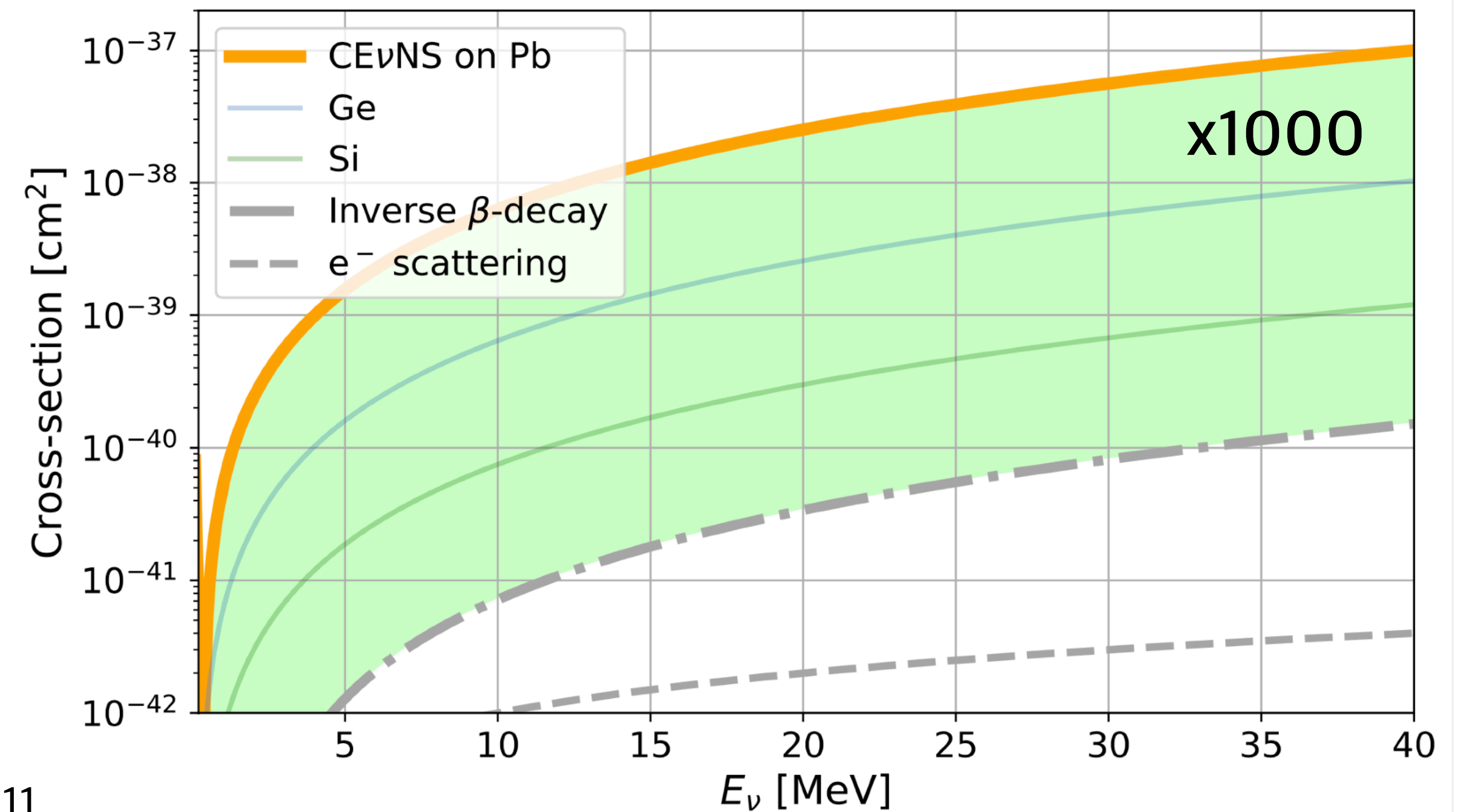
↑ cross-section      ↑ Neutron number



### Pb ideal target

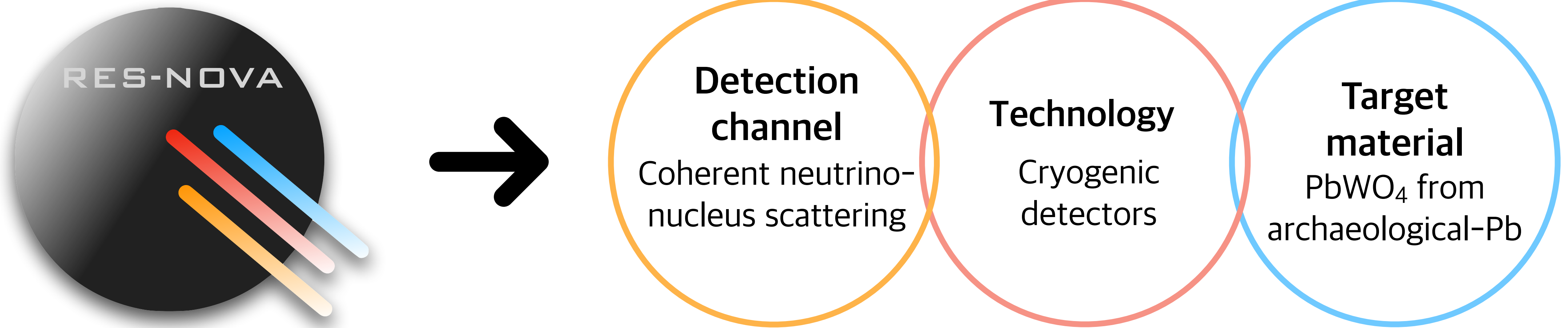
Highest neutron number  
Highest nuclear stability

\* Nuclear Weak Form Factor measured!



# RES-NOVA GIVES UNIQUE INSIGHTS INTO SNE

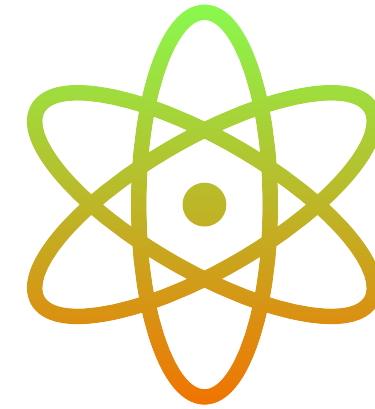
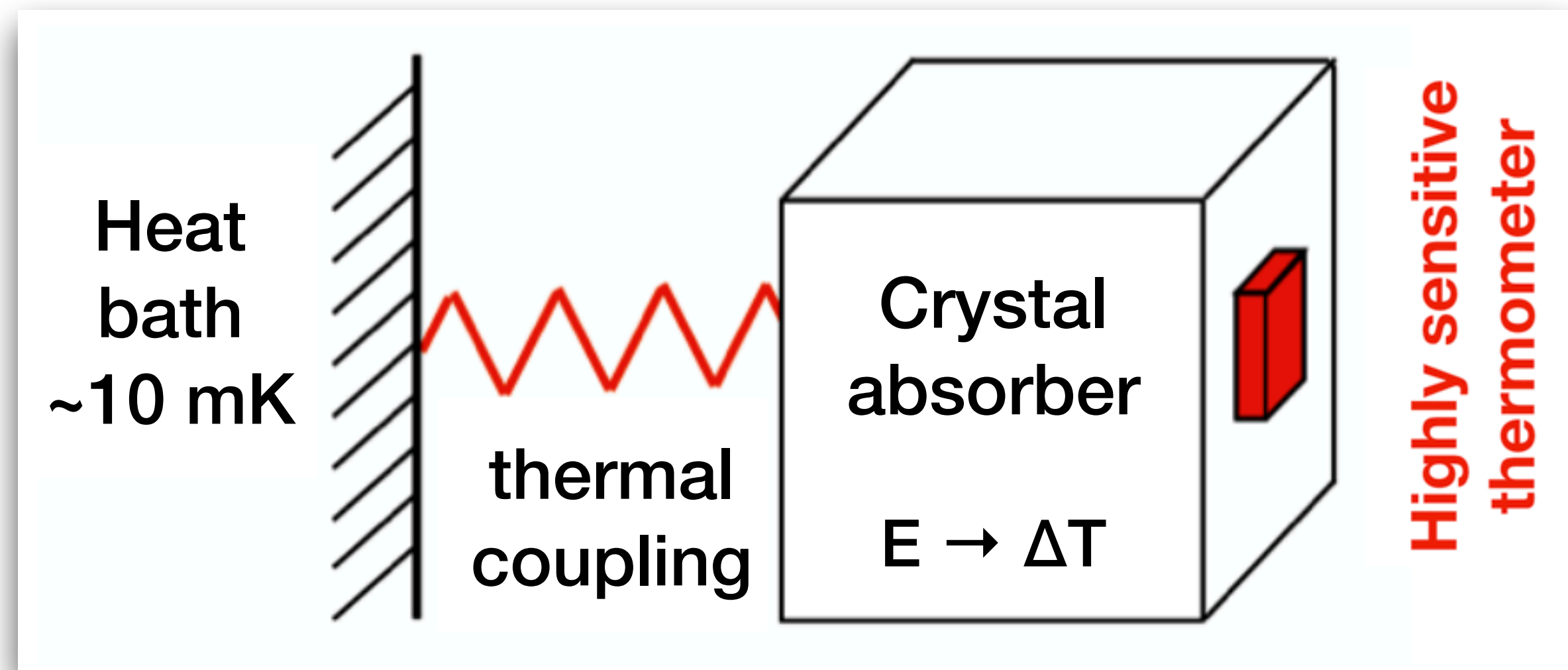
## INNOVATIVE EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH



# RES-NOVA DETECTOR TECHNOLOGY

## ADVANCED CRYOGENIC DETECTORS

Cryogenic detectors made from Pb



High-radiopurity crystal

**PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals**

Commercial crystal (HEP applications)

Good cryogenic performance

High density crystal

Thermometer at mK

**Transition Edge Sensor**

Top tech for light-DM searches

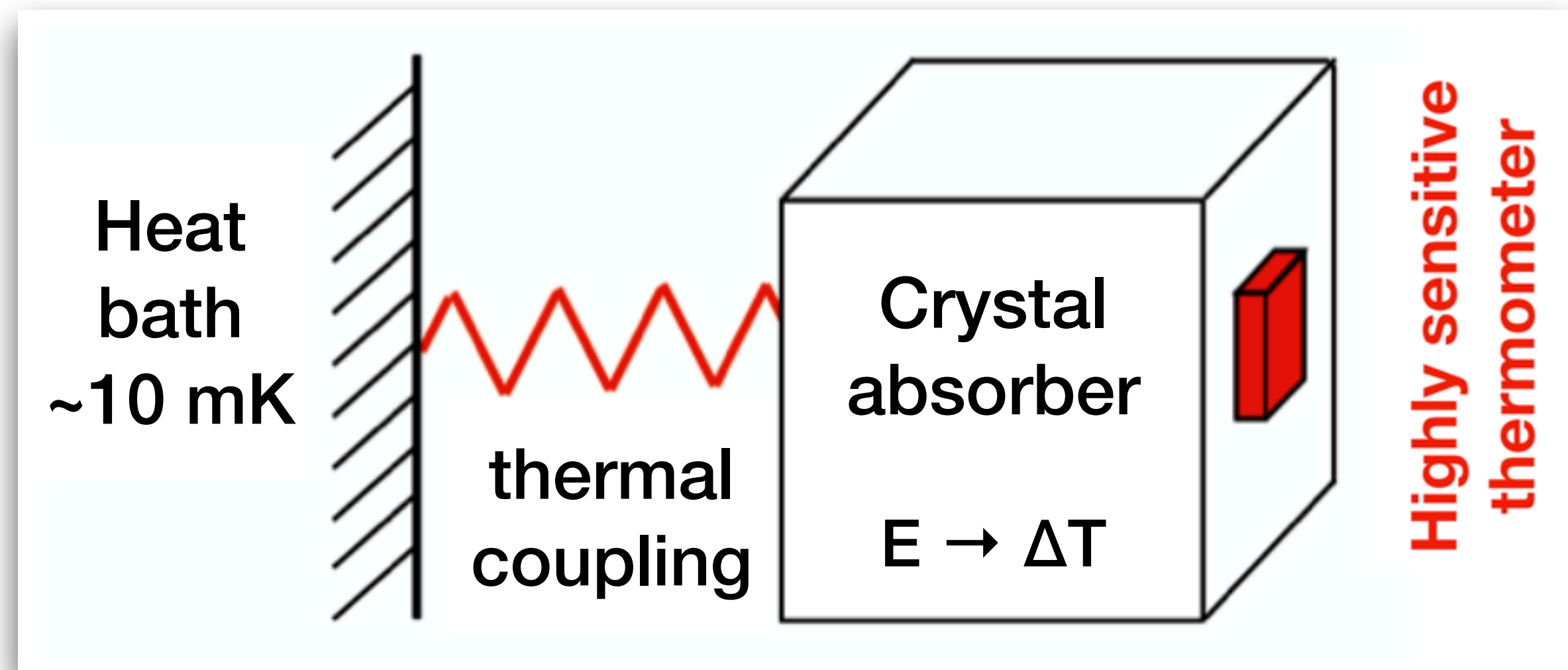
Production + operation scalability



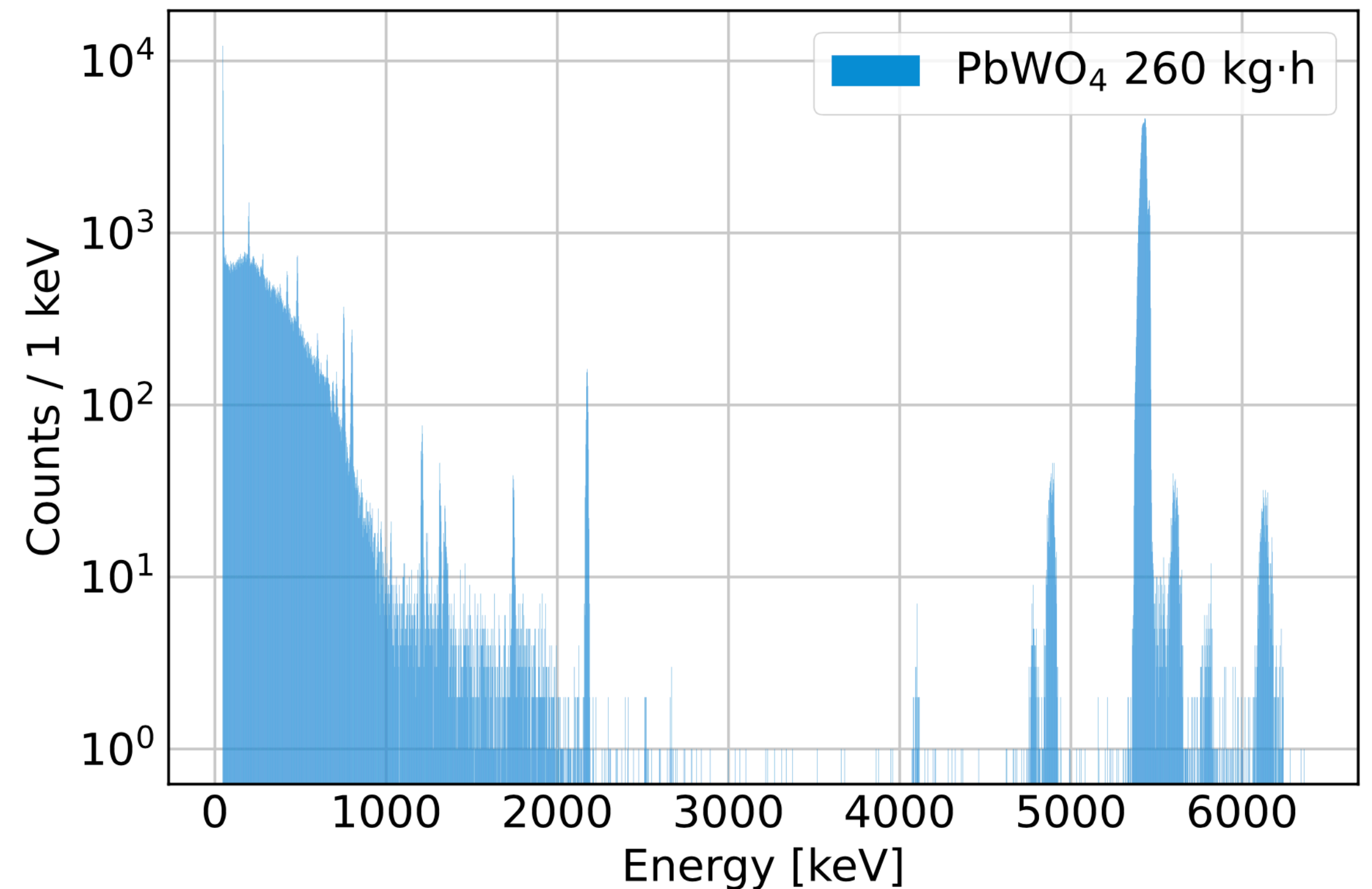
# RES-NOVA DETECTOR TECHNOLOGY

## ADVANCED CRYOGENIC DETECTORS

### Cryogenic detectors made from Pb

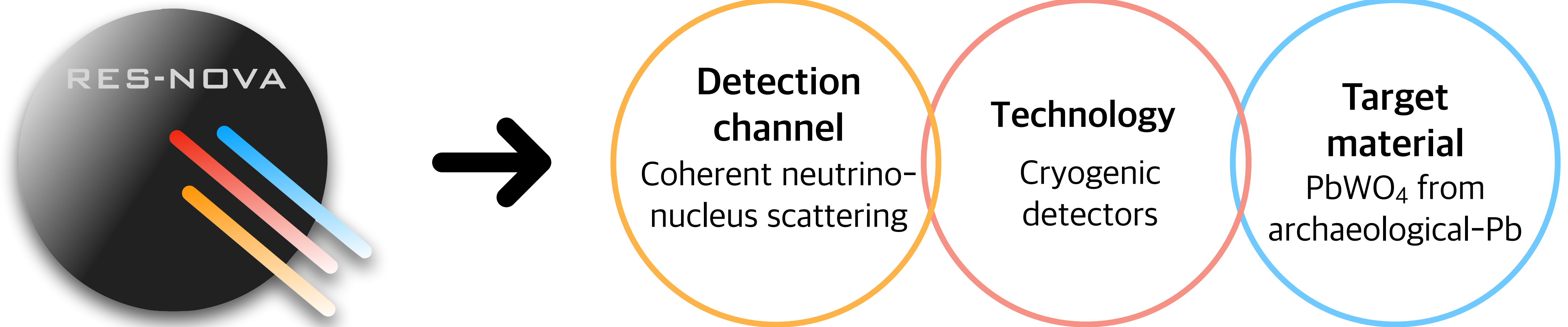


Cryogenic measurement of "commercial"  $\text{PbWO}_4$



# RES-NOVA GIVES UNIQUE INSIGHTS INTO SNE

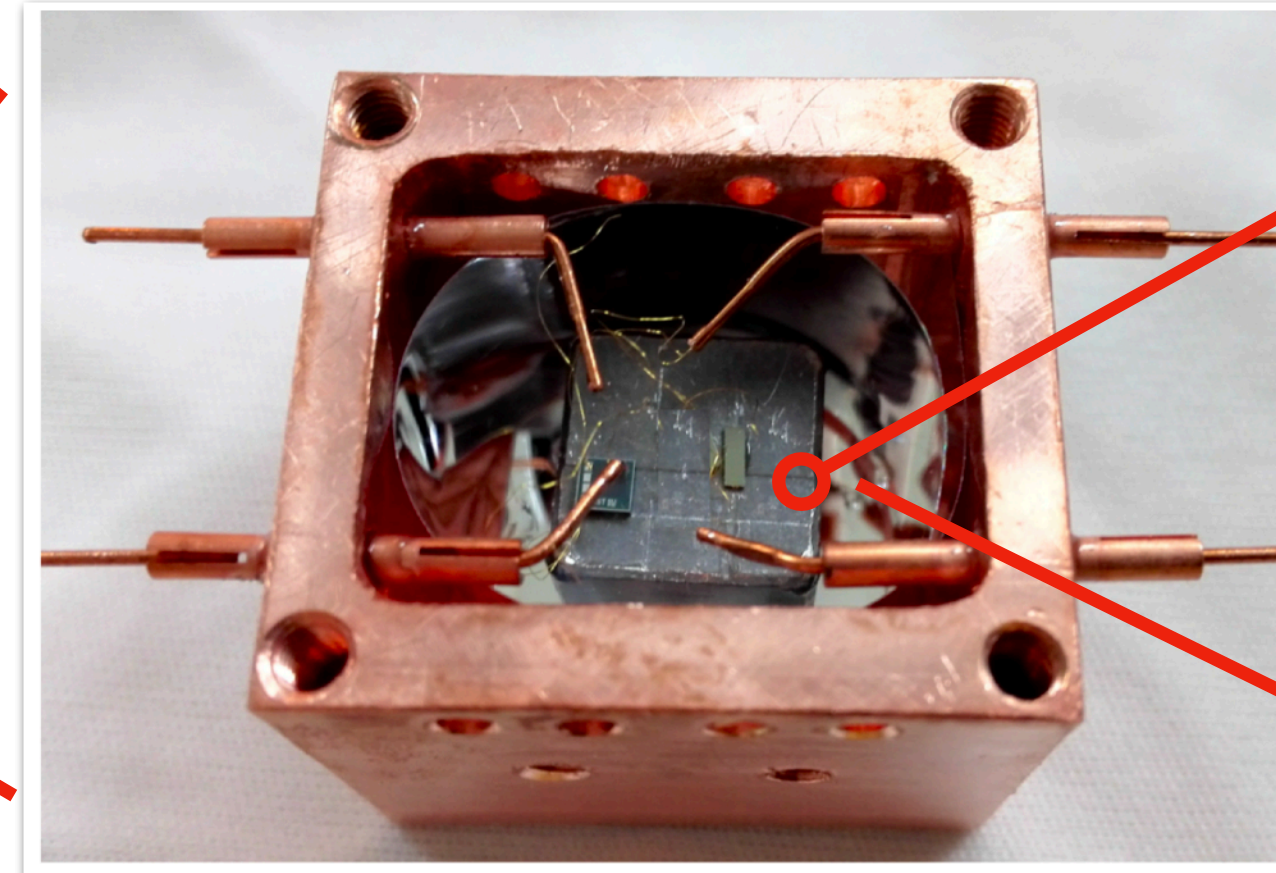
## INNOVATIVE EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH



# CRYOGENIC DETECTORS BUILT FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL Pb

FROM PASSIVE MATERIAL TO ACTIVE DETECTOR COMPONENT

taken from N. Nosengo (2010)



Nuclide	Low background Pb (Boliden®) [1]	Archaeological Pb [2, 3]
$^{232}\text{Th}$	$<46 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$	$<45 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$
$^{238}\text{U}$	$<31 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$	$<46 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$
$^{210}\text{Pb}$	$(2.3 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^7 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$	$<715 \mu\text{Bq/kg}$

Archaeological Pb:

- ★ from underwater shipwreck
- ★ 2000 years old

Archaeo-Pb cryogenic detector

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

$^{210}\text{Pb}$  **x10<sup>4</sup>** lower than commercial low-background Pb

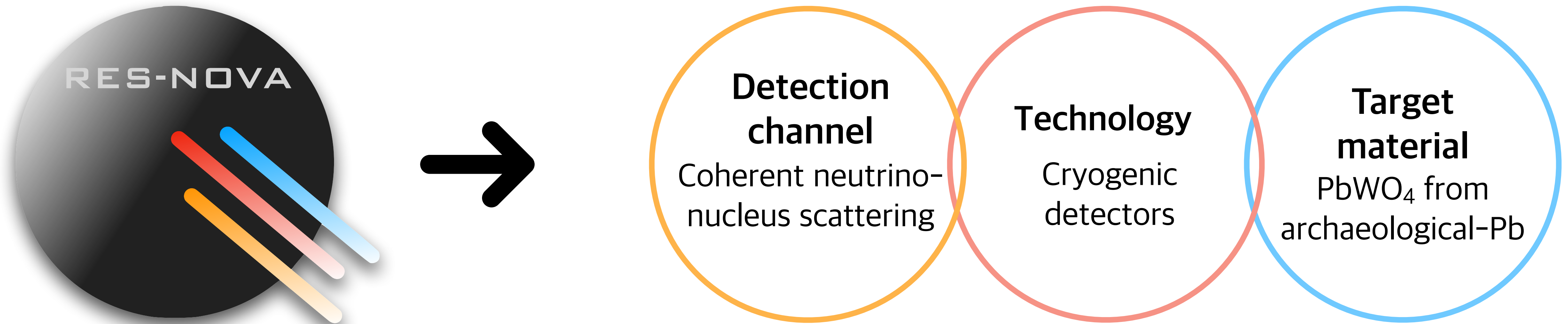
( $Q_{\beta^-}$ -value: 63 keV,  $T_{1/2} = 22.3 \text{ y}$ )

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



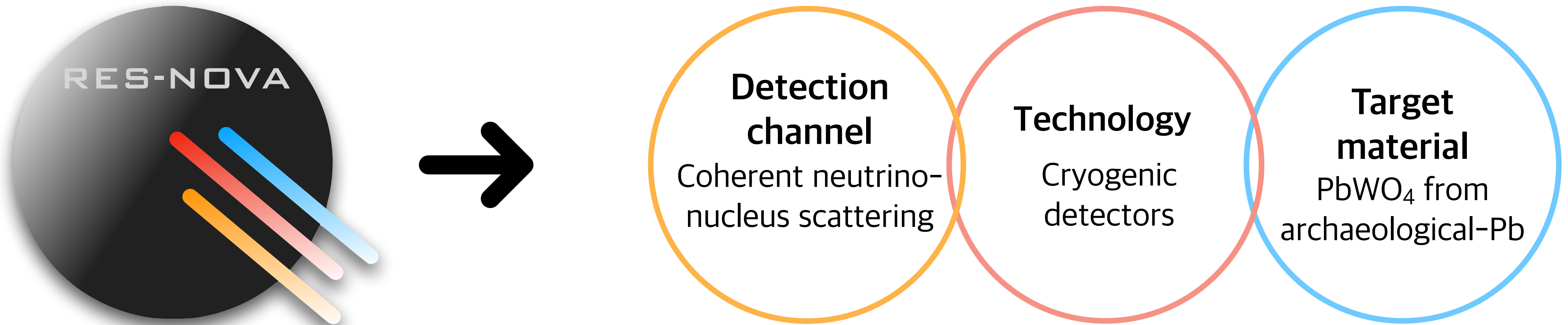
# RES-NOVA GIVES UNIQUE INSIGHTS INTO SNE

## INNOVATIVE EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH



# RES-NOVA GIVES UNIQUE INSIGHTS INTO SNE

## INNOVATIVE EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH



### Galactic SN neutrino signal:

Water Cherenkov (SuperK): 0.2 ev./m<sup>3</sup>

Liquid Scintillator (SNO+): 0.4 ev./m<sup>3</sup>

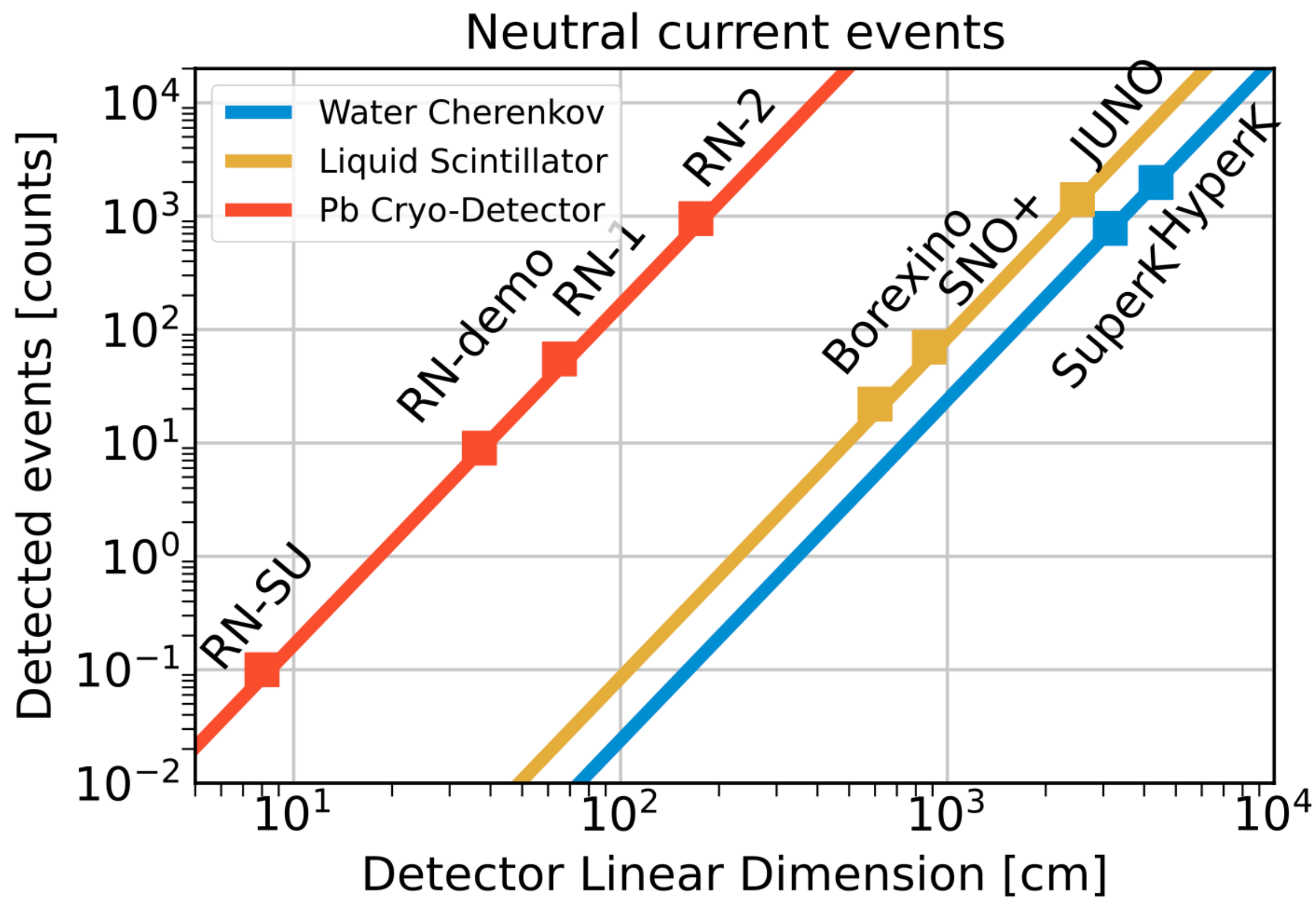
RES-NOVA: ~200 ev./m<sup>3</sup>

### What can we learn?

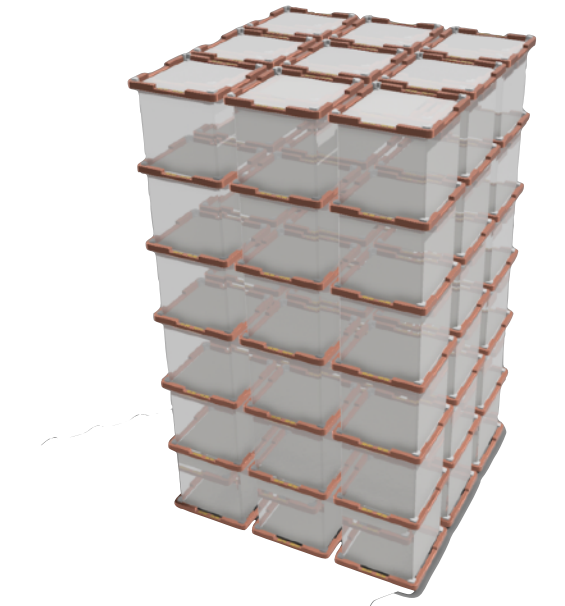
- Core-collapse physics studies
- Characterization of SN remnants
- Neutrino mass properties
- Multi-messenger Astronomy

# NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY AT THE CM-SCALE

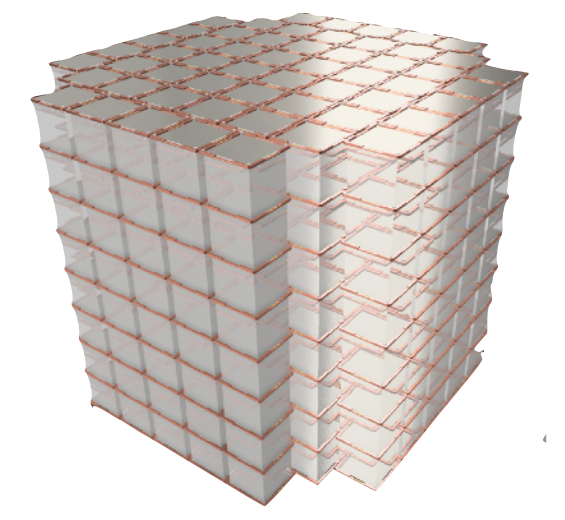
## AN ARRAY OF $\text{PbWO}_4$ CRYSTALS



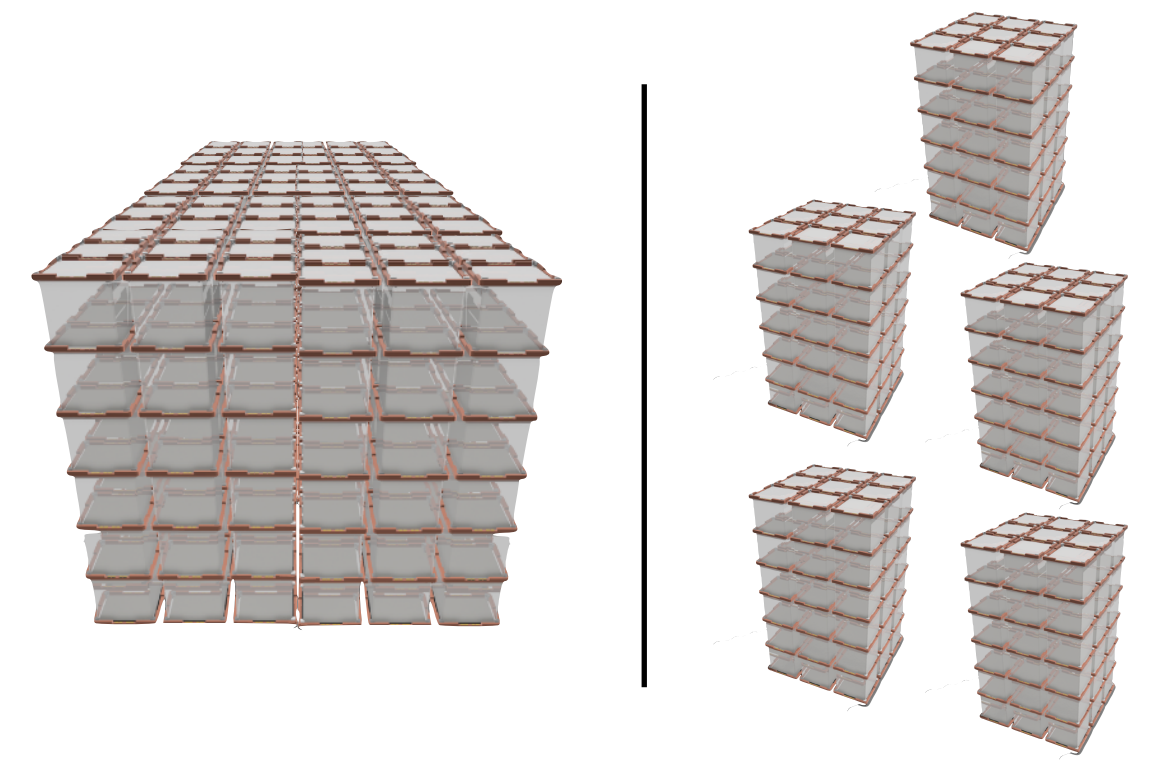
Size:  $(30 \text{ cm})^3$   
 Threshold: 1 keV  
 SN @ 10 kpc: ~10 counts



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



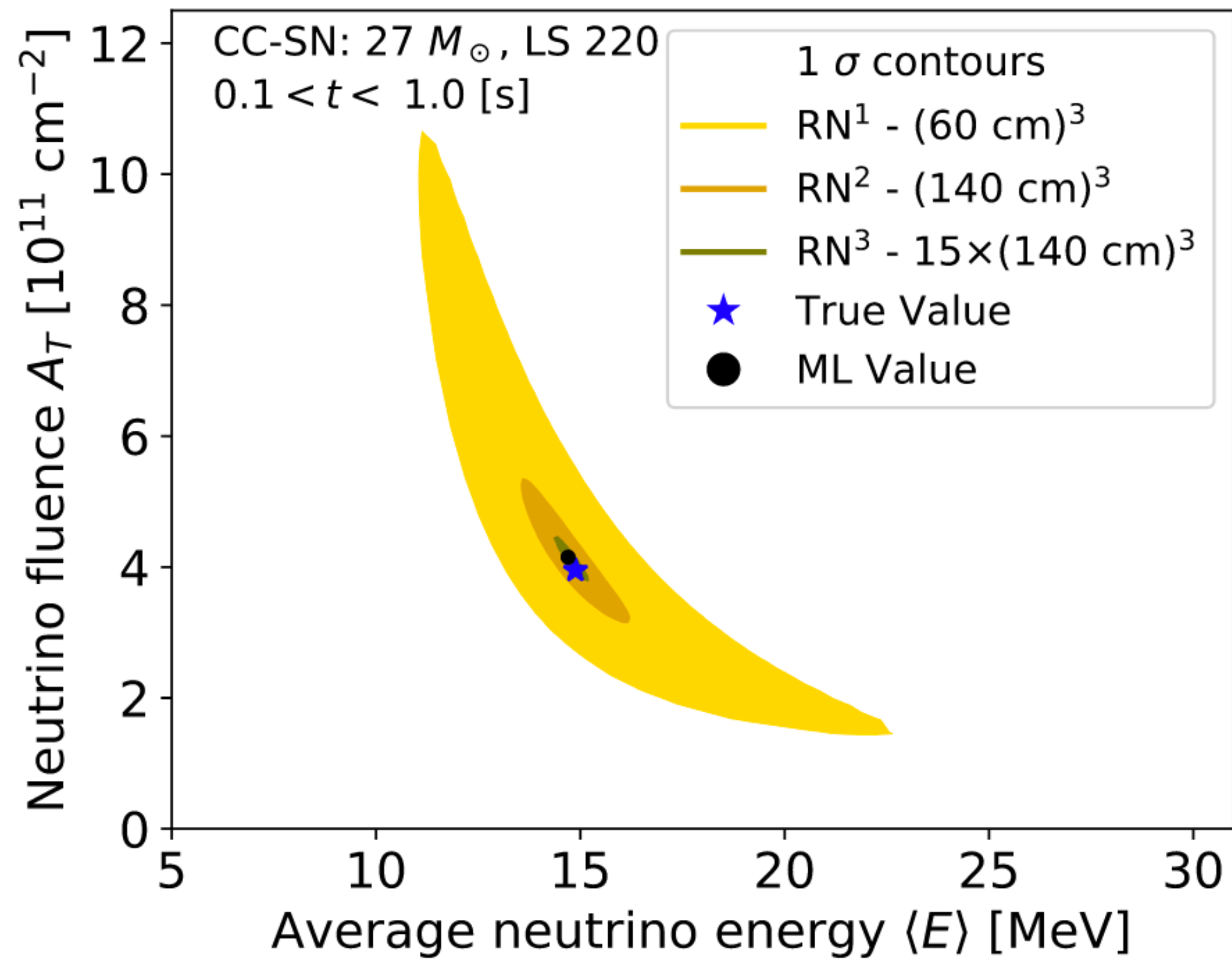
Size:  $(140 \text{ cm})^3$   
 Threshold: 1 keV  
 SN @ 10 kpc: ~900 counts



Triangulation

# SN ENERGY RECONSTRUCTION IN RES-NOVA

Reconstruction of  $A_T$  and  $\langle E \rangle$  by likelihood analysis



$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{tot}} = 4\pi d^2 A_T \langle E \rangle$$

Neutrino fluence

Average neutrino energy

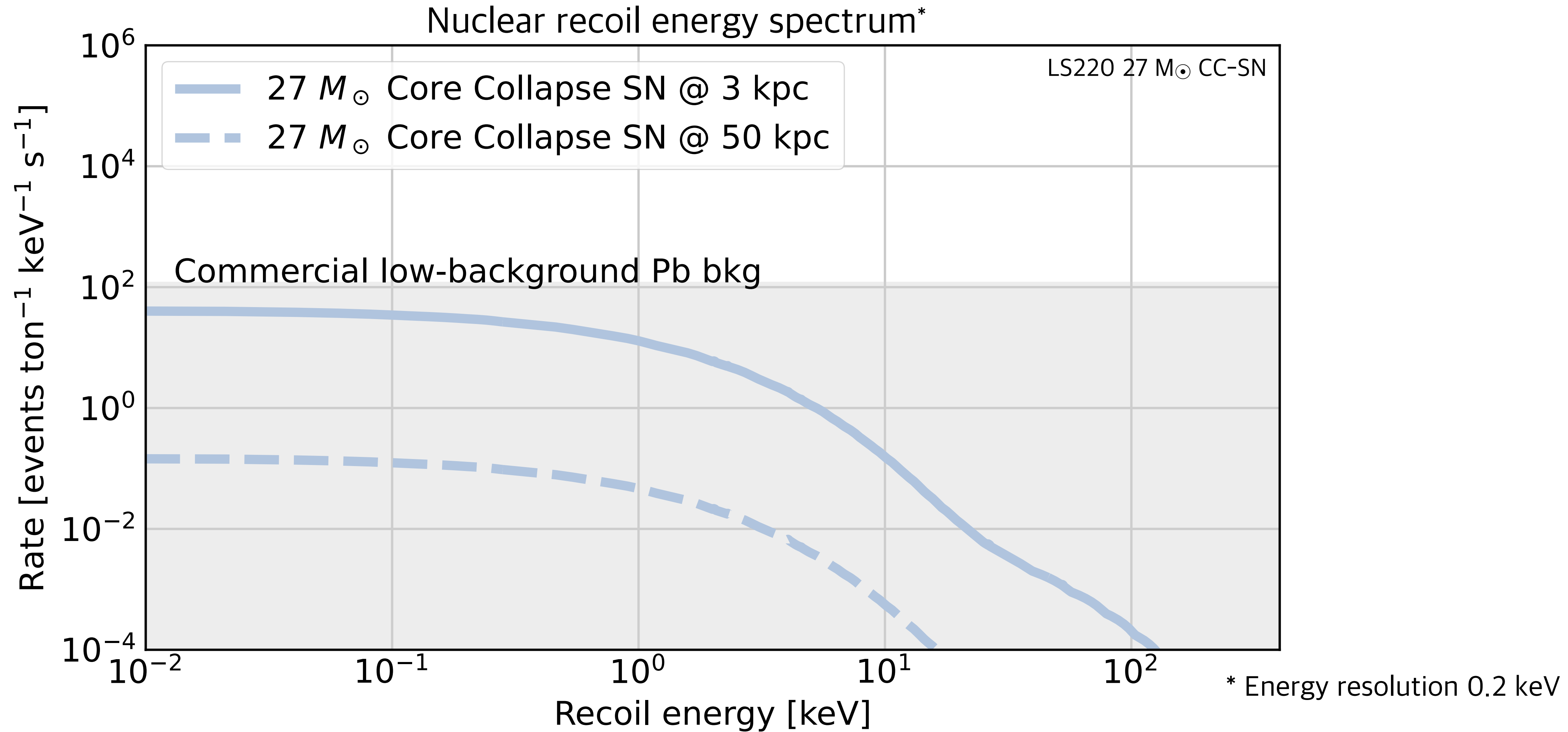
Precision in total SN energy reconstruction

<u><math>\nu_x/\text{anti-}\nu_x</math></u>		<u><math>\nu_e/\text{anti-}\nu_e</math></u>	
RN-1	30%		
RN-2	8%	SK-Gd* (IBD)	25%
RN-3	4%		

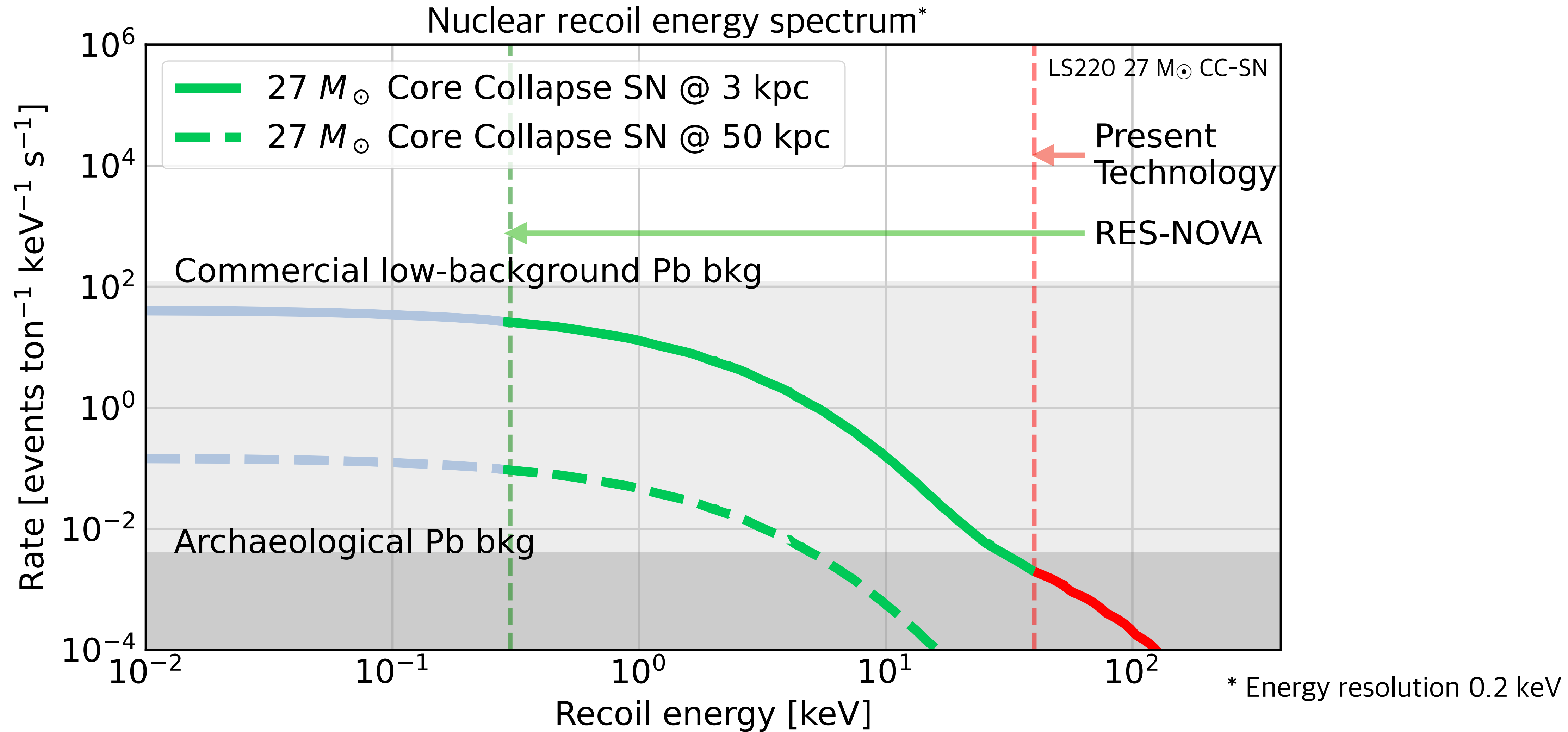
L. Pattavina et al., Phys. Rev. D 102, 063001 (2020)

A. Gallo Rosso et al., JCAP 04 (2018) 040  
 \* >90% Gd loading

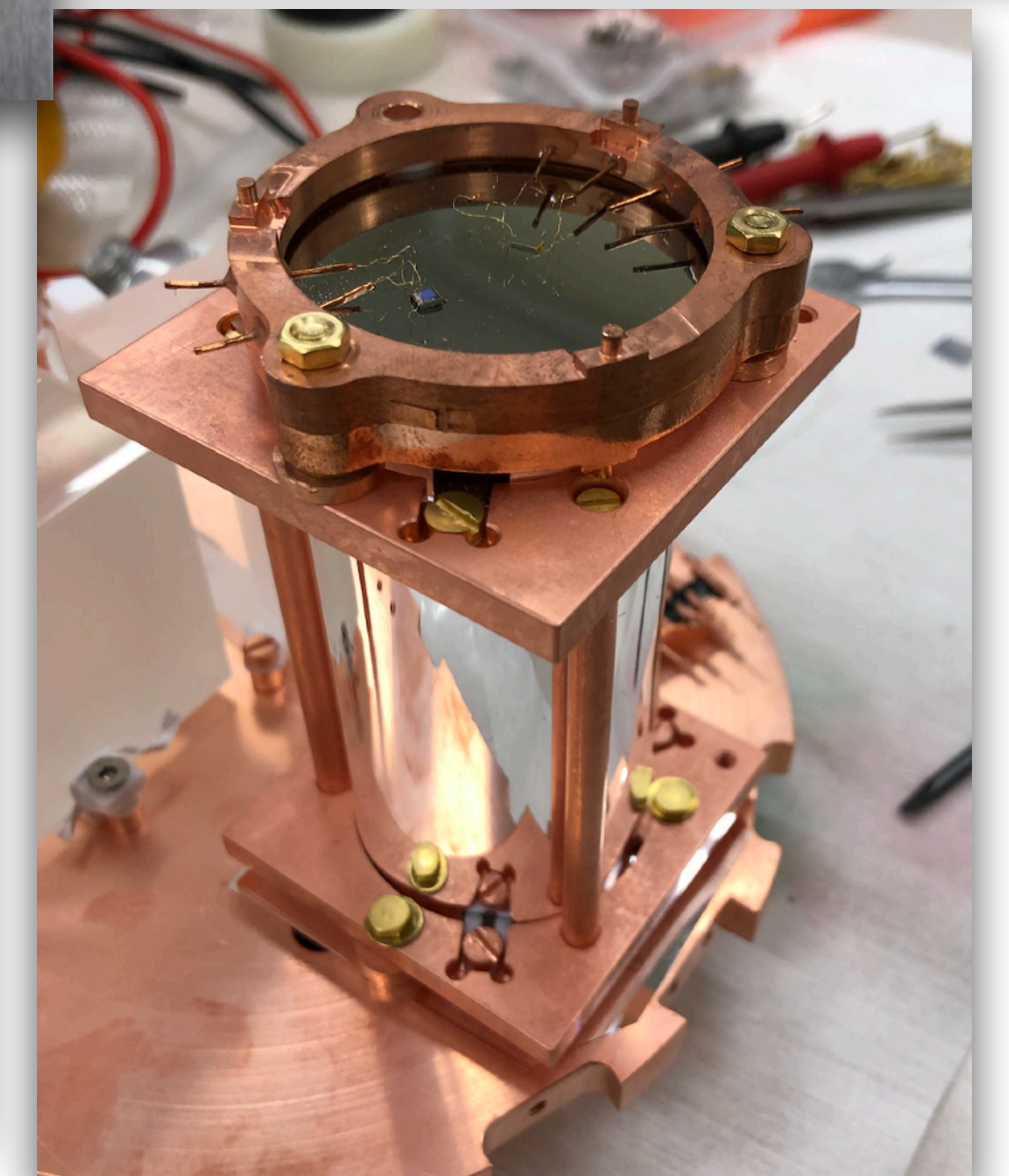
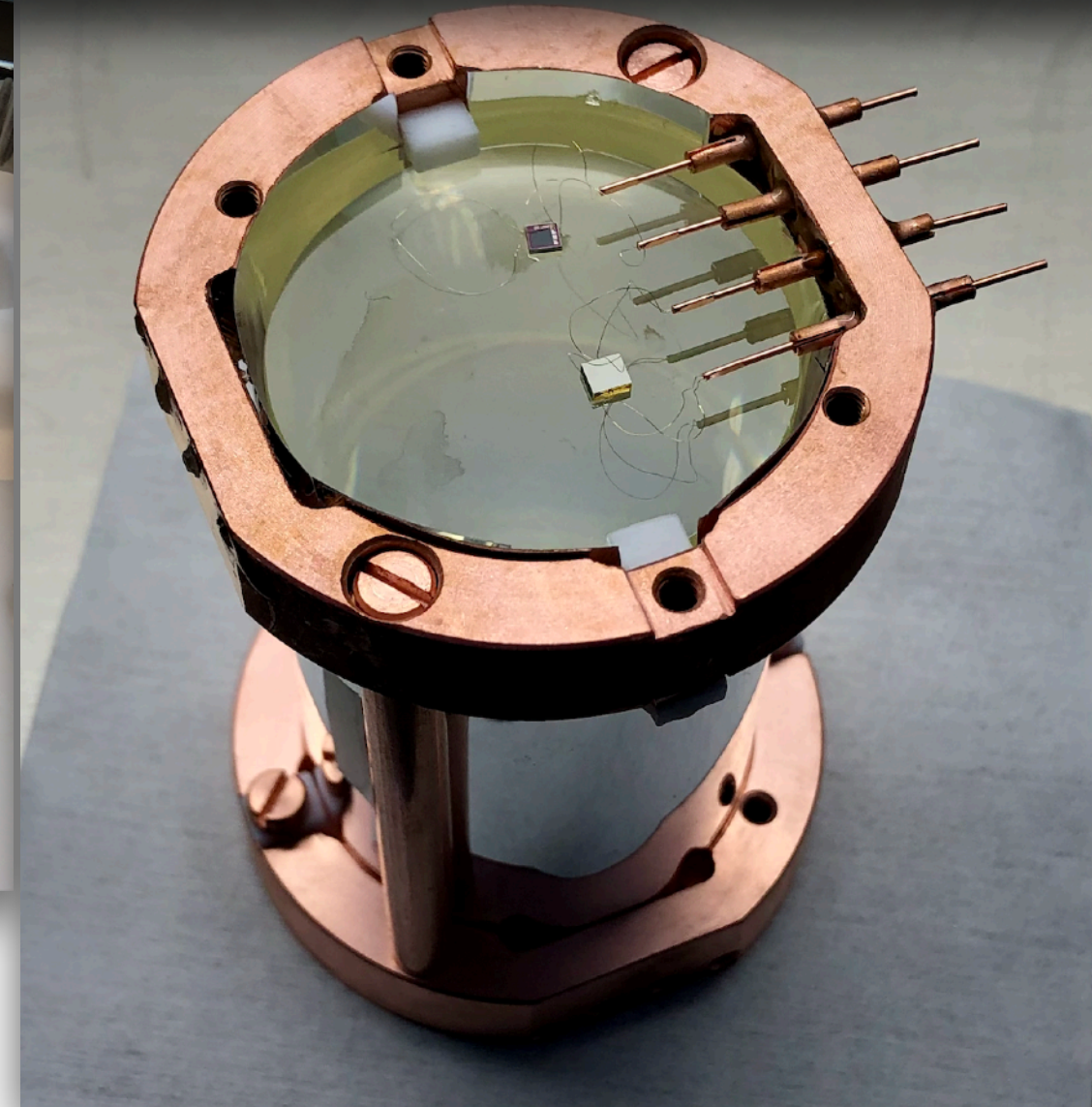
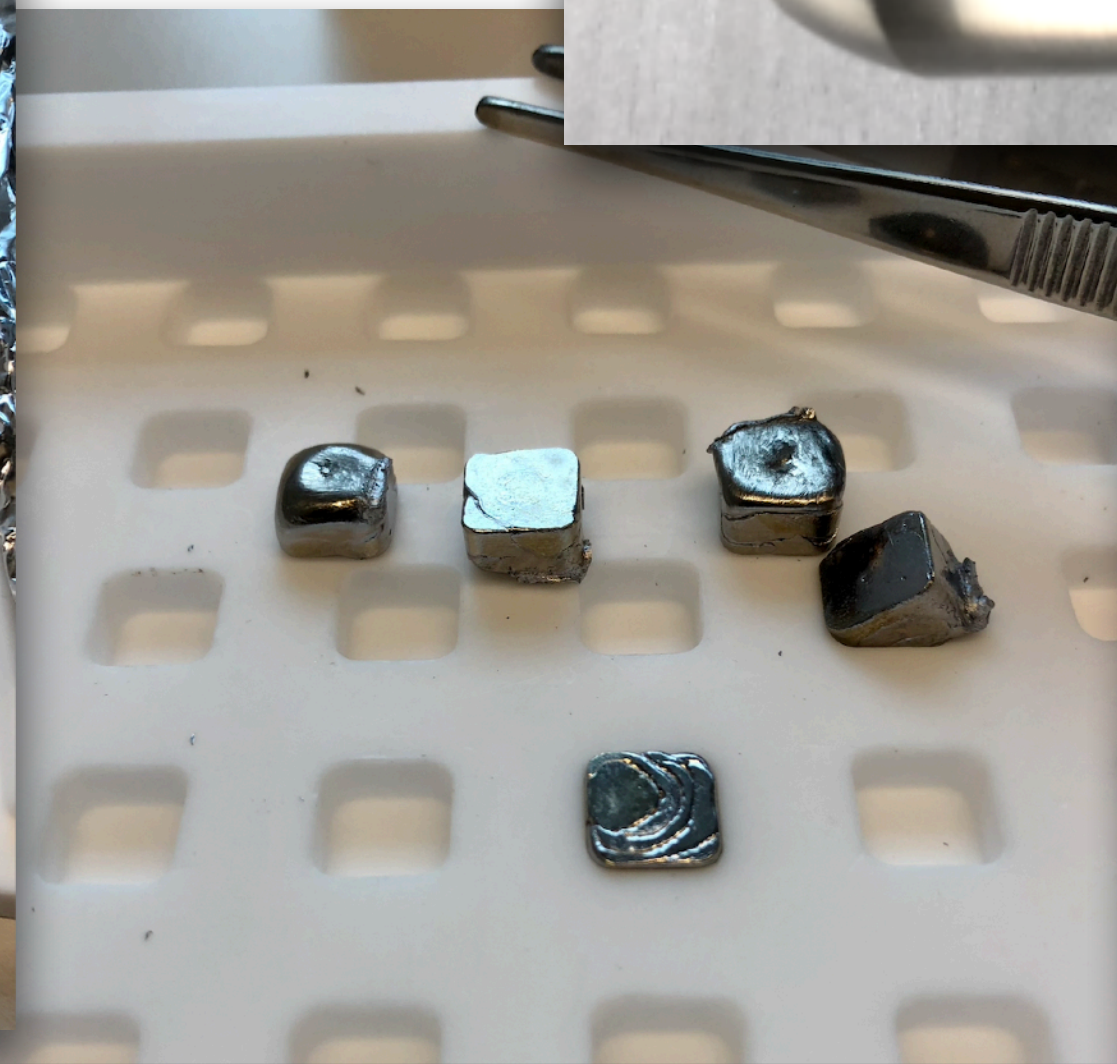
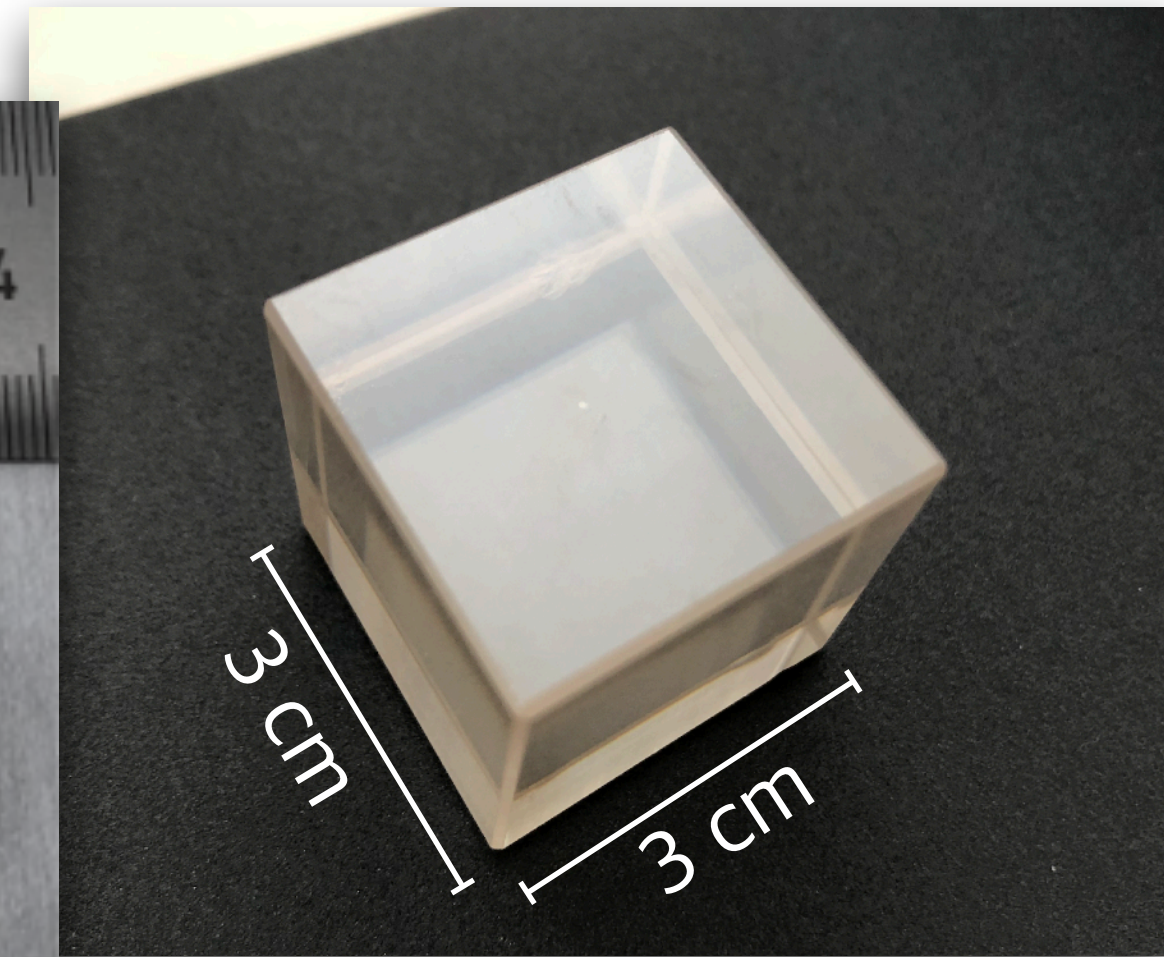
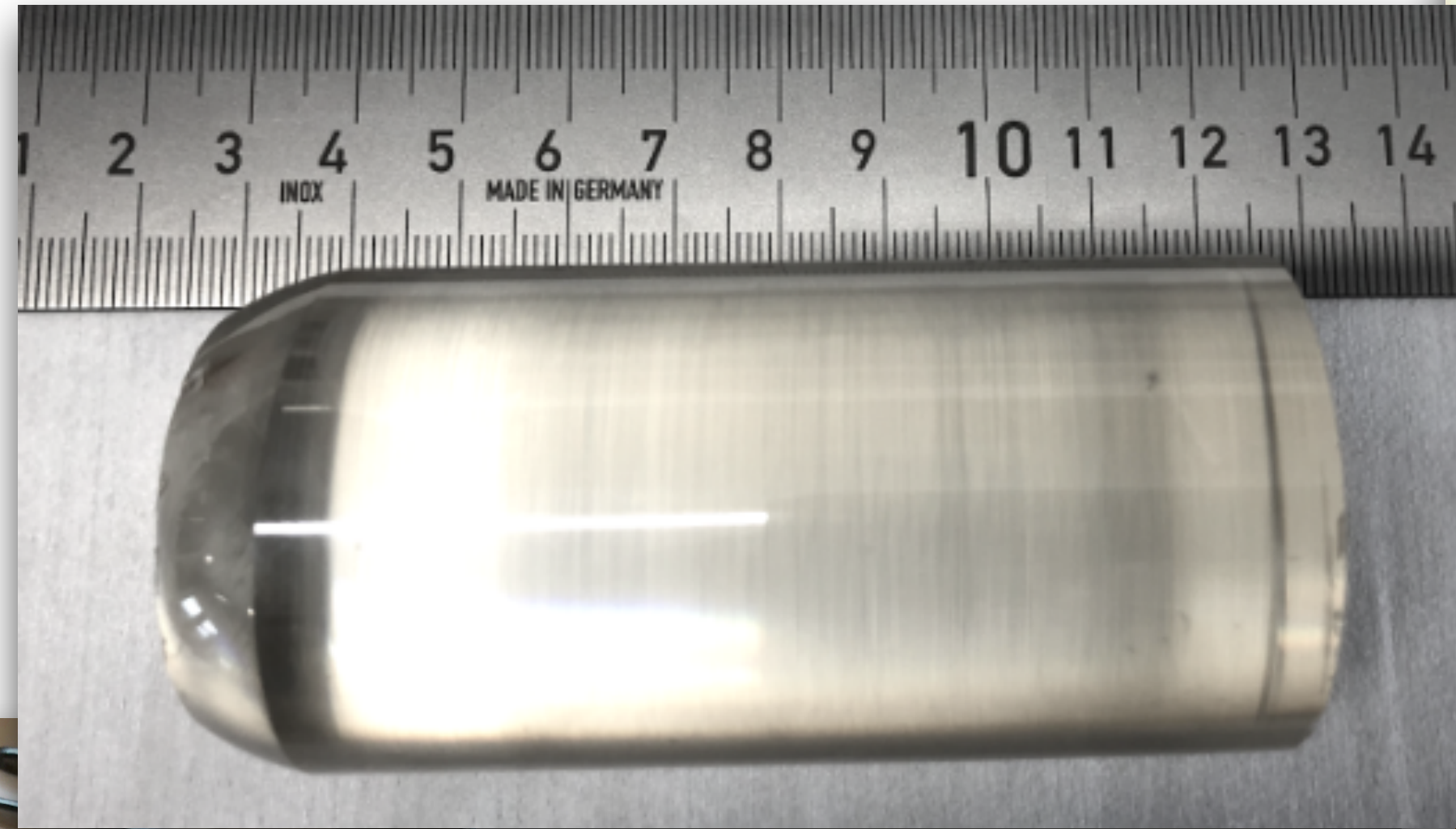
# RES-NOVA DETECTS SN NEUTRINOS



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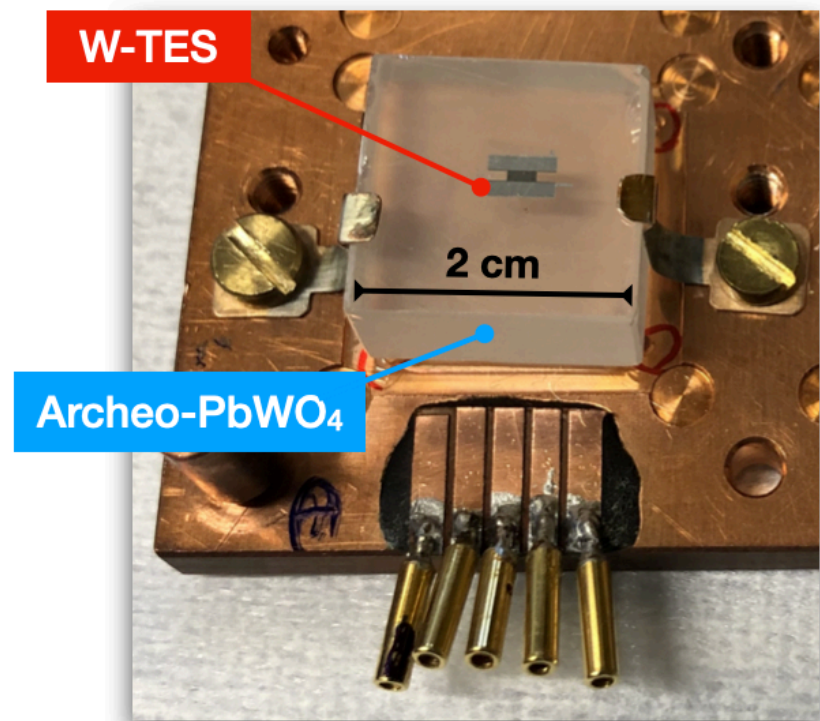


# PRELIMINARY WORK



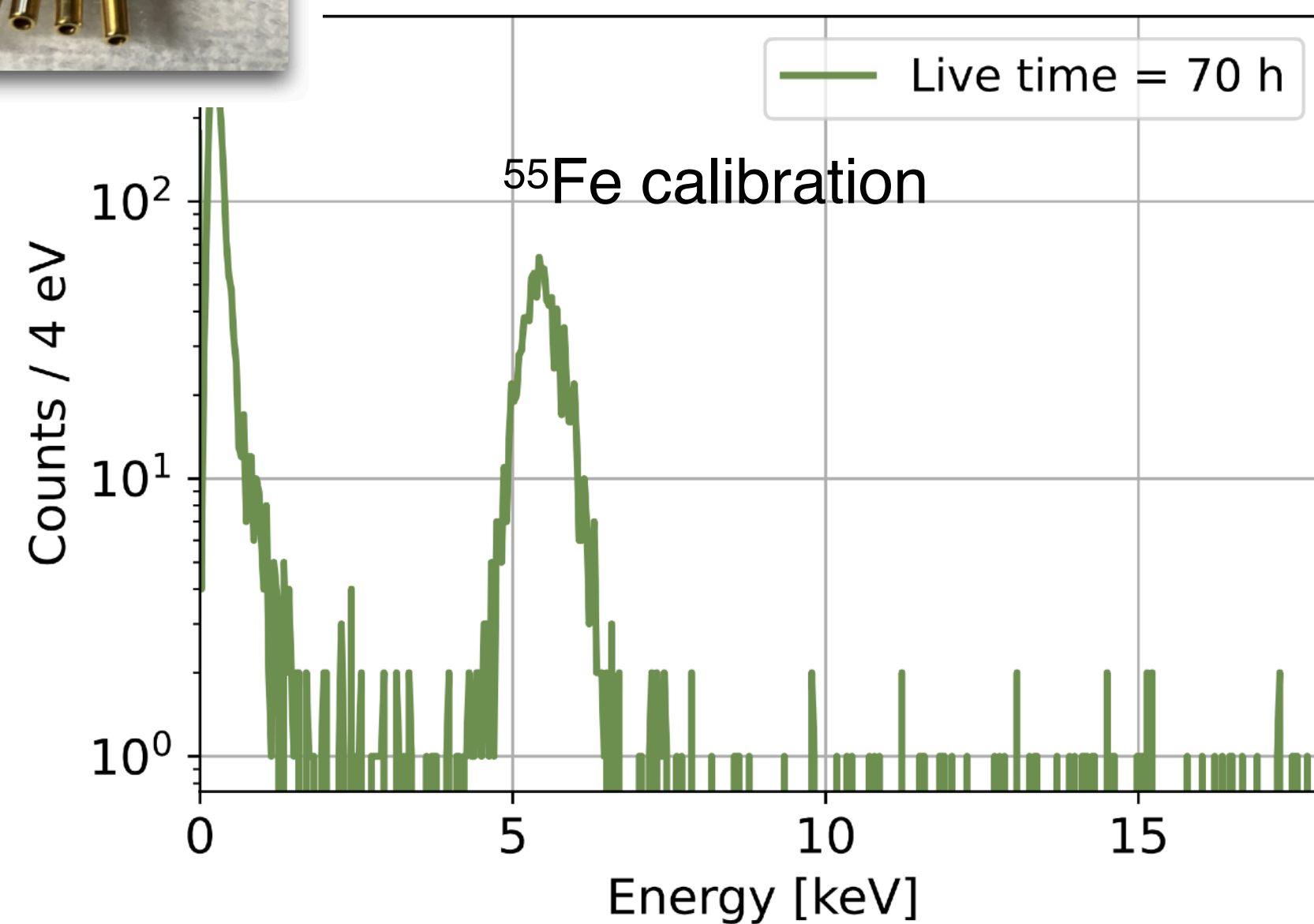
# RES-NOVA PROOFS OF PRINCIPLE

## ACHIEVEMENT OF LOW THRESHOLD AND LOW BACKGROUND



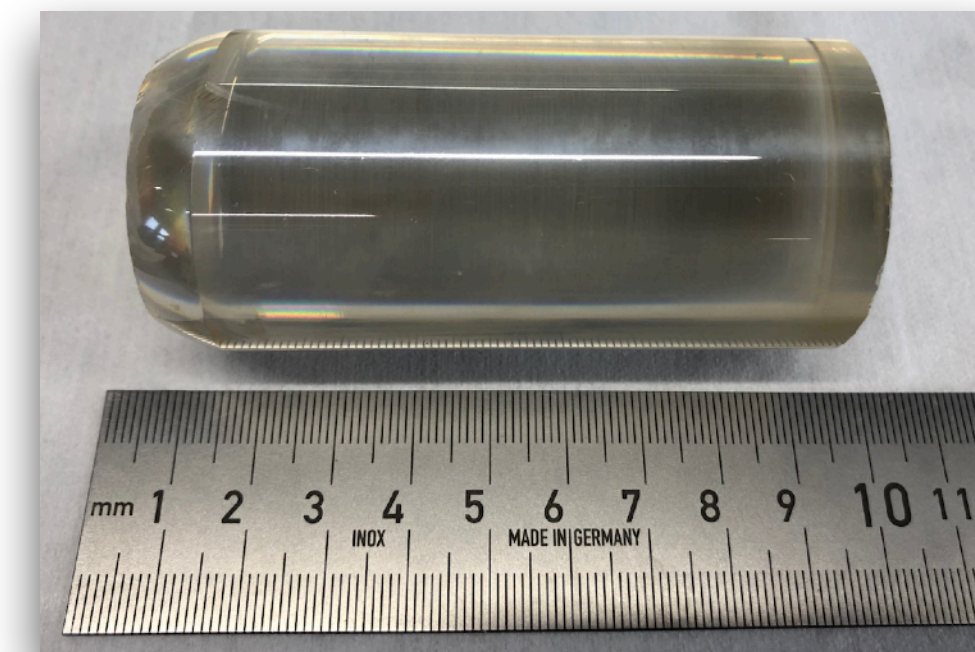
N. Ferreiro Iachellini et al.,  
J. Low Temp. Phys. 11, 184 (2022)

### TOTAL ENERGY SPECTRUM



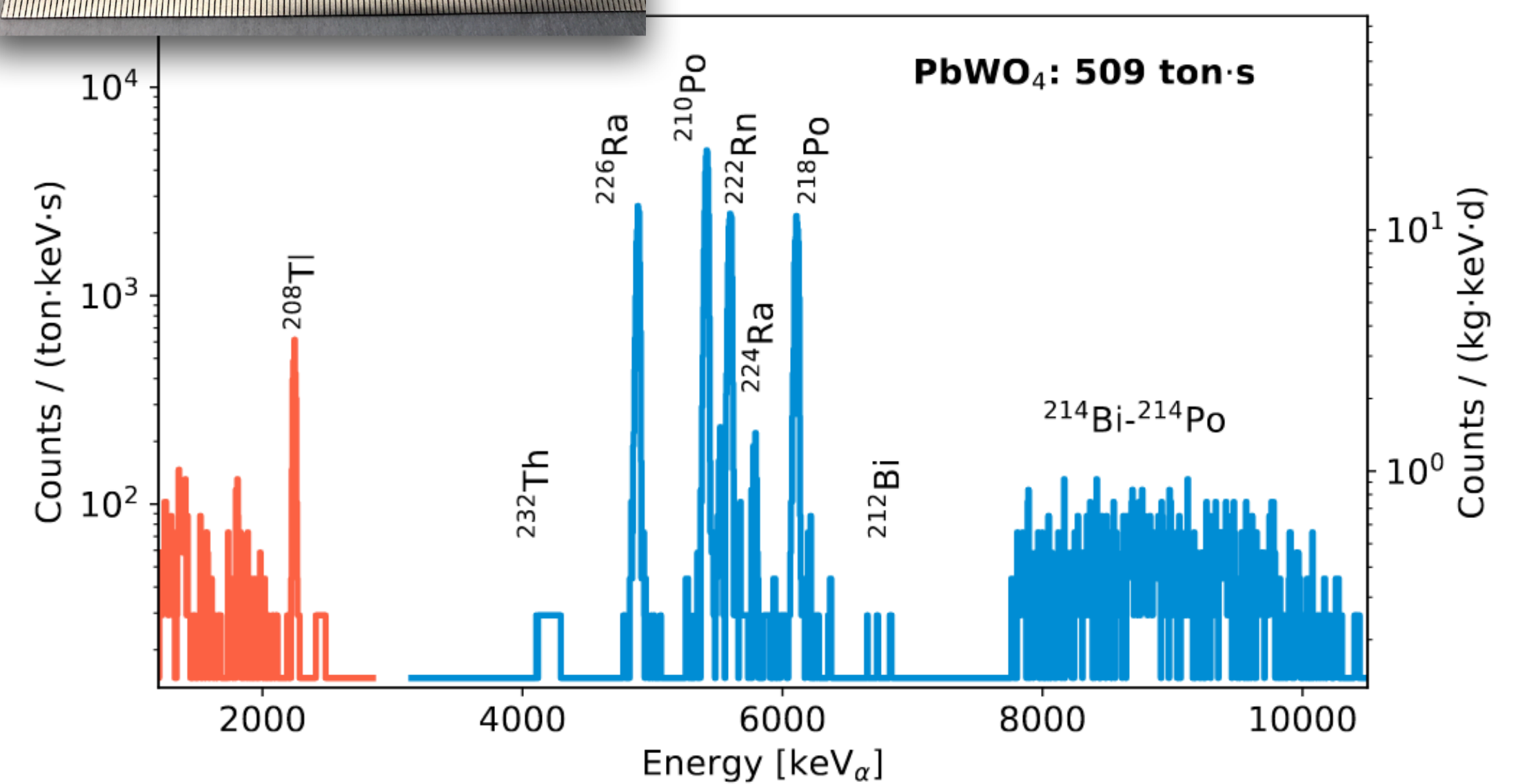
Above ground @ Max Planck Munich (DE)

Nuclear recoil threshold - 300 eV ( $\text{PbWO}_4$  - 20 g)



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

### TOTAL ENERGY SPECTRUM



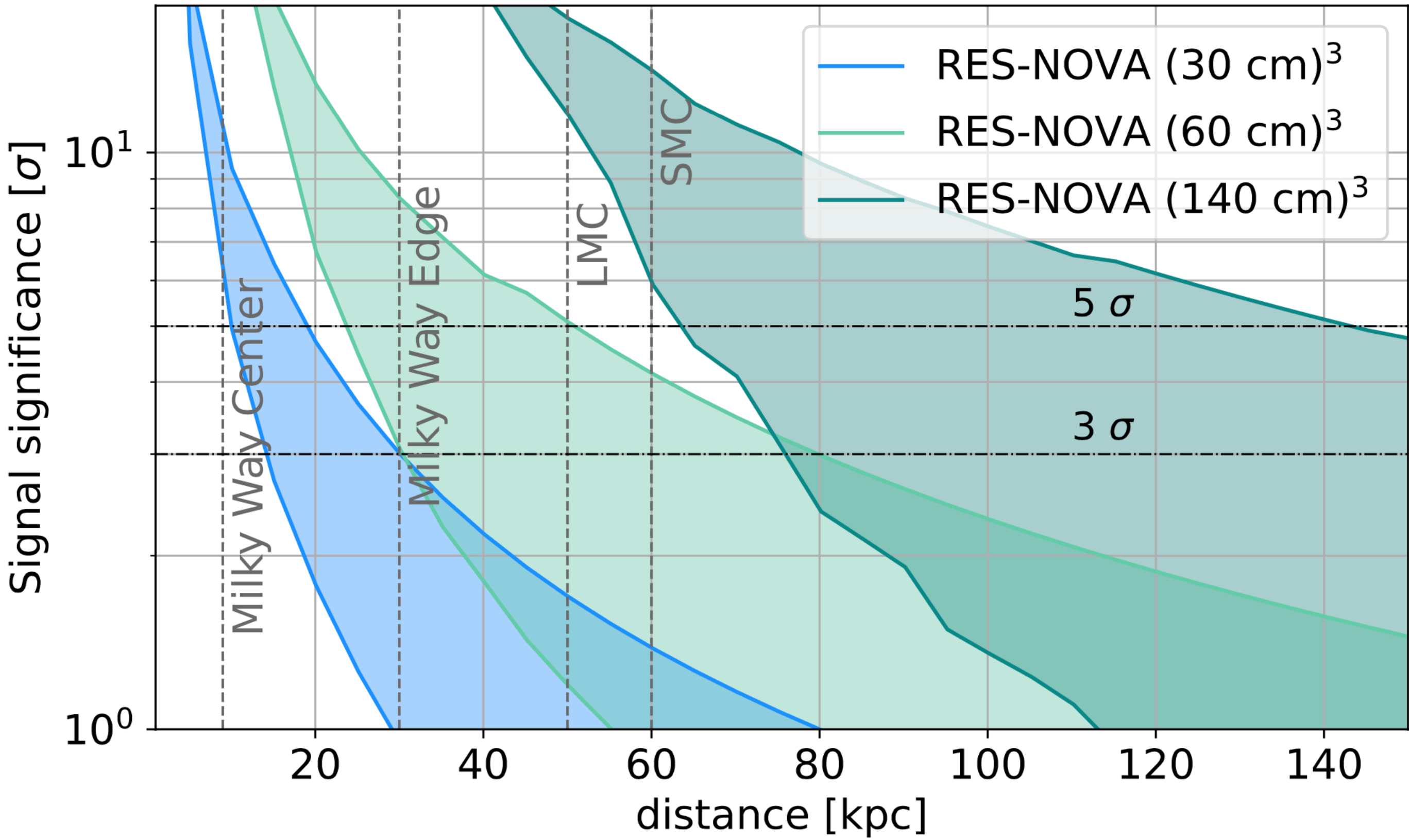
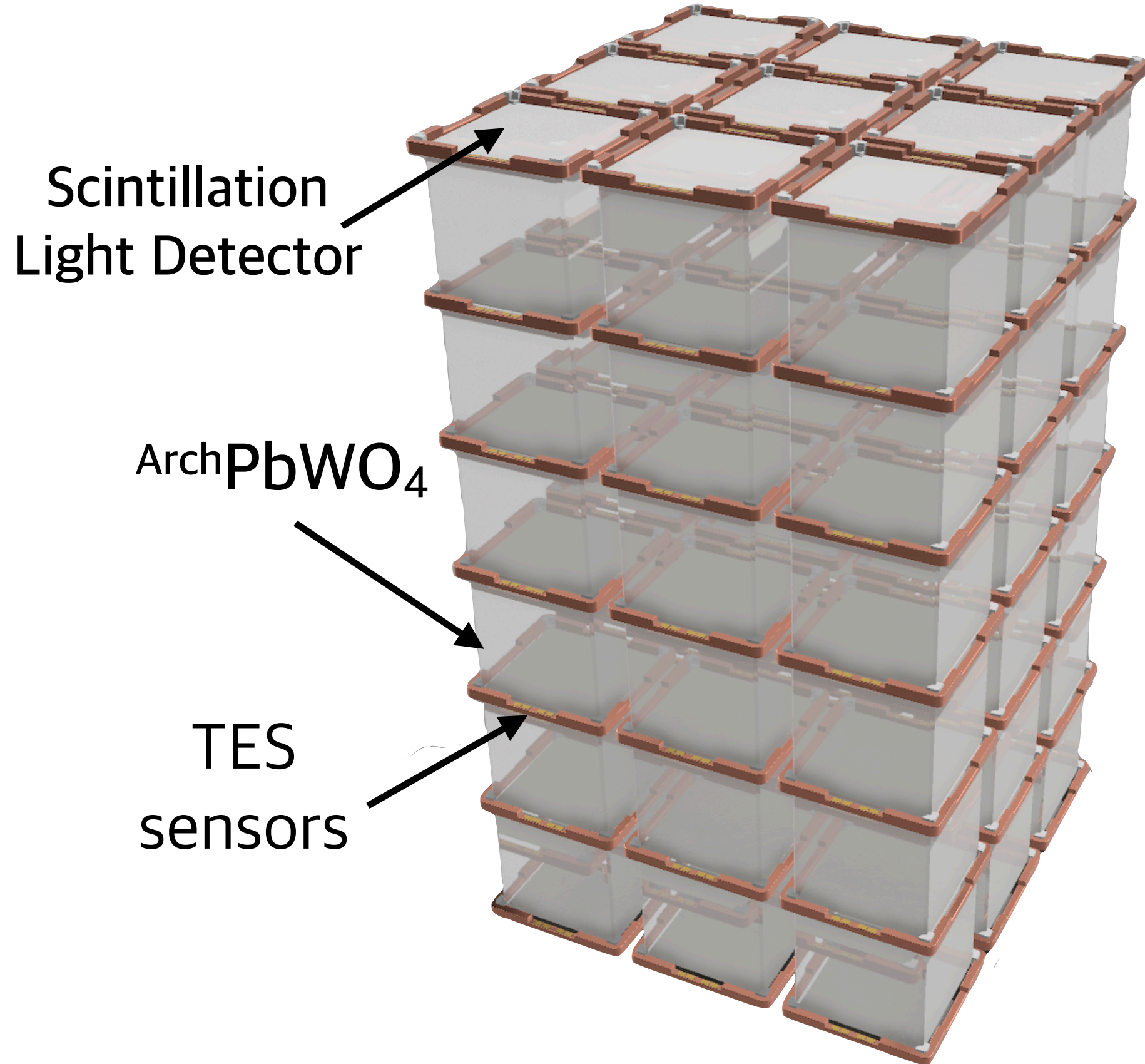
Under ground @ LNGS (IT)

Radiopurity @  $\mu\text{Bq}/\text{kg}$  scale ( $\text{PbWO}_4$  - 0.9 kg)



# RESNOVA TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATOR

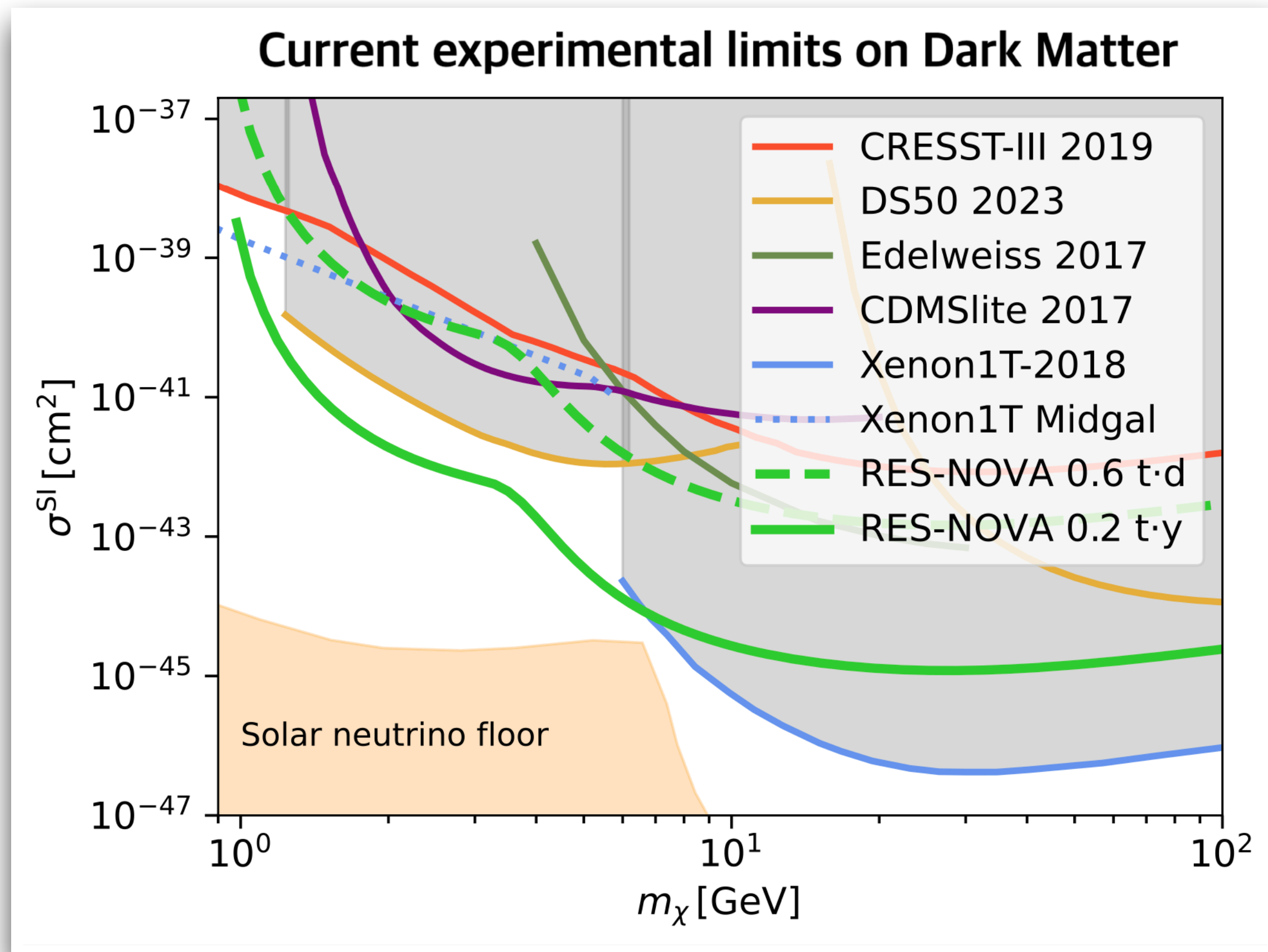
Target performance:  
 Threshold 1 keV  
 Bkg in RoI  $10^{-3}$  c/keV/ton/s



<15 kpc 90% of Galactic SNe are included

# RES-NOVA PRODUCES KNOWLEDGE

## CROSS-DISCIPLINARY



### Secure physics results:

- ▶ Direct Dark Matter search  
Physics results during the R&D phase
- ▶ Solar neutrino detection
- ▶ Solar axion searches
- ▶ Neutrino-mass via 2EC decay of  $^{180}\text{W}$

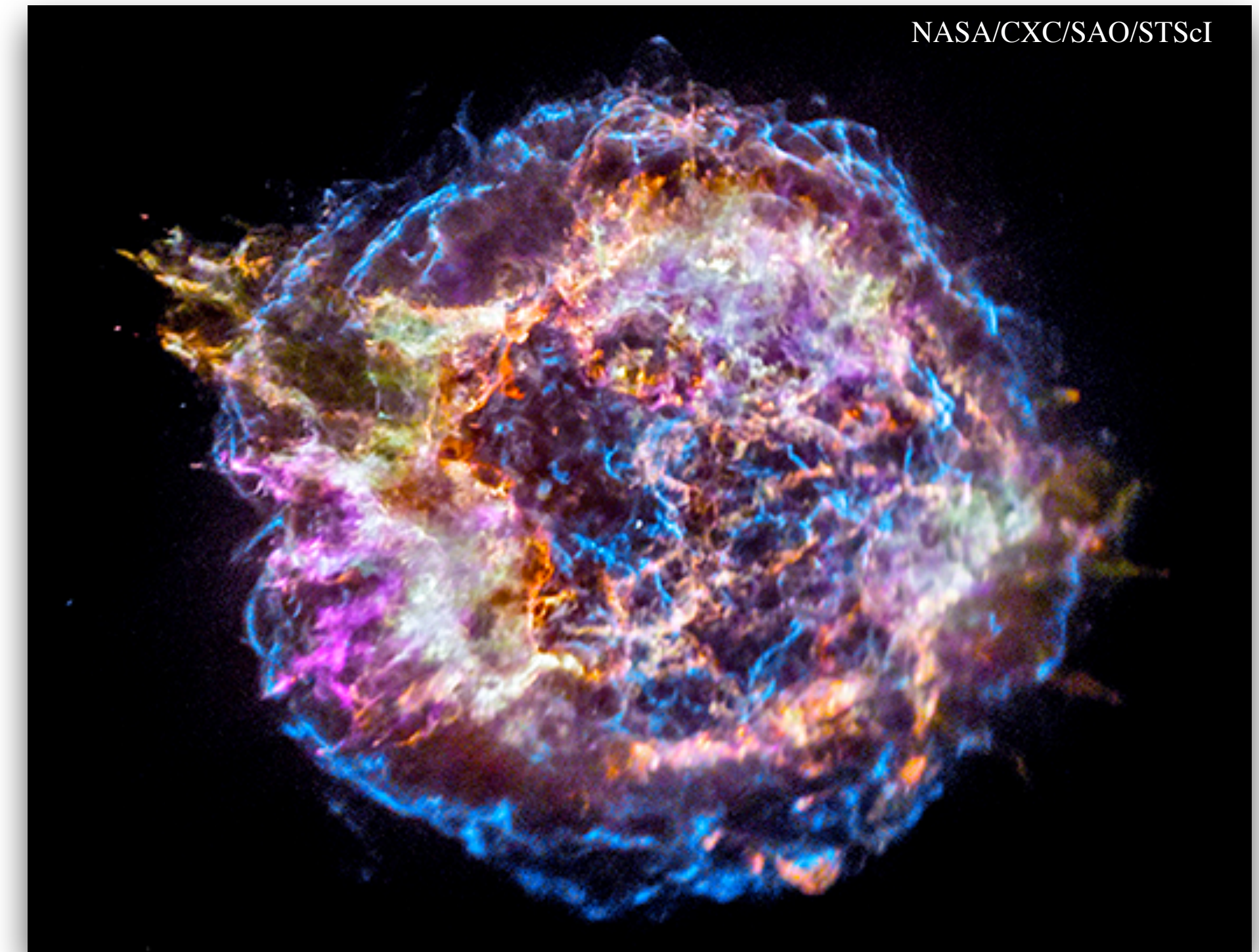
### Already big resonance in the community:

- ▶ Non-standard neutrino interactions
- ▶ Primordial black-holes
- ▶ Supermassive black-hole formation
- ▶ Neutron skin measurement

[JCAP 11 (2021) 020, New J. Phys. 23 (2021) 031201, Phys. Rev. D 103 (2021) 083002, JCAP 08 (2021) 019, Phys. Rev.D 106 (2022) 12, 123034, Nucl. Phys.B 977 (2022) 115737, Phys. Lett.B 829 (2022) 137050]

# ARE WE READY FOR THE NEXT SN ?

- SN1987A neutrinos took 160,000 y to reach our detectors
- In 2022 the most advanced EU neutrino detector went off-line



# ARE WE READY FOR THE NEXT SN ?

## Timeliness

A unique window of opportunity for a new technology

## Experimental approach

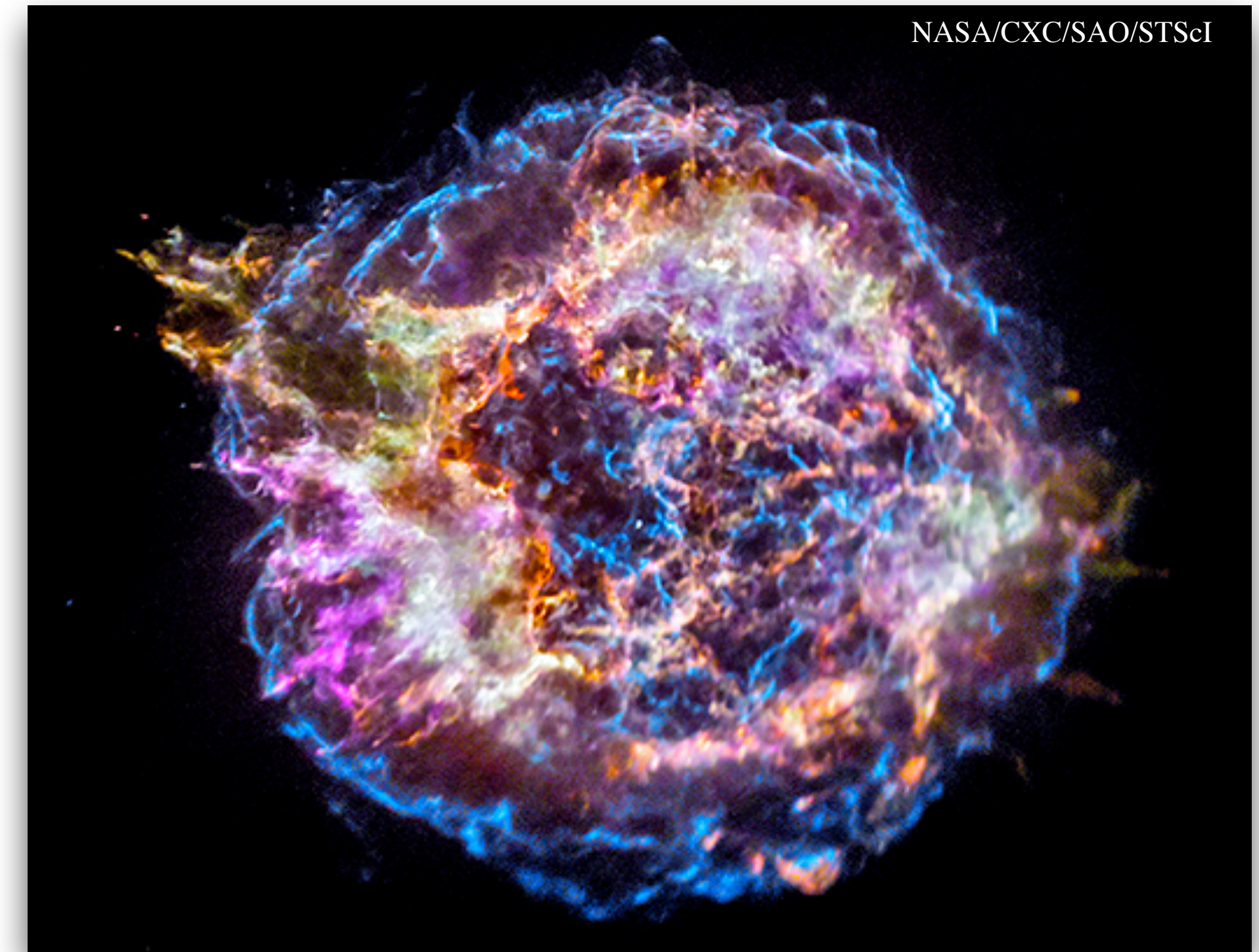
Multi-disciplinarity

## Feasibility

Proof of principle detectors gave promising results

## RES-NOVA demo is funded

Long-term science program on neutrino physics





# BACK-UP SLIDES

