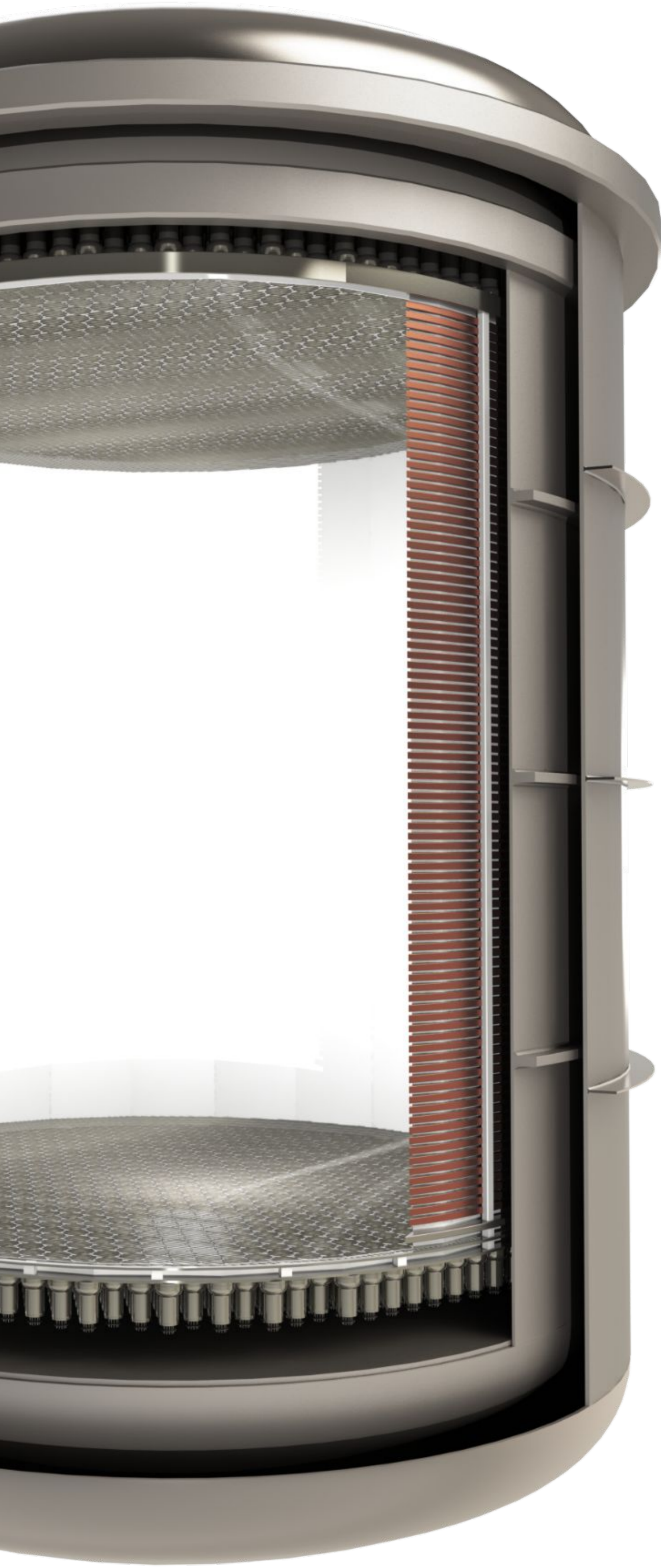
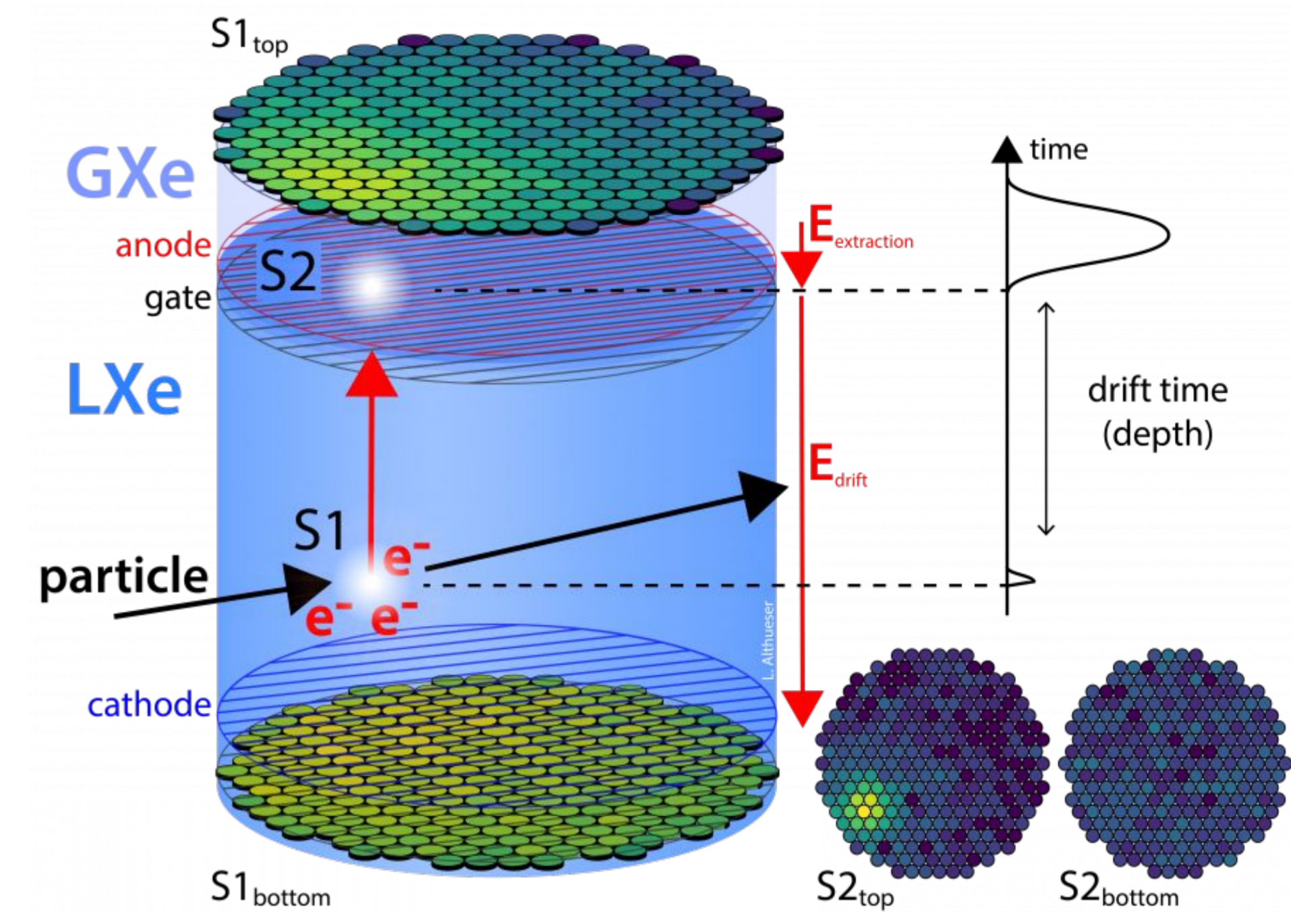


Neutrino physics with the DARWIN observatory

Diego Ramírez García and Ricardo Peres (University of Zurich),
on behalf of the DARWIN collaboration

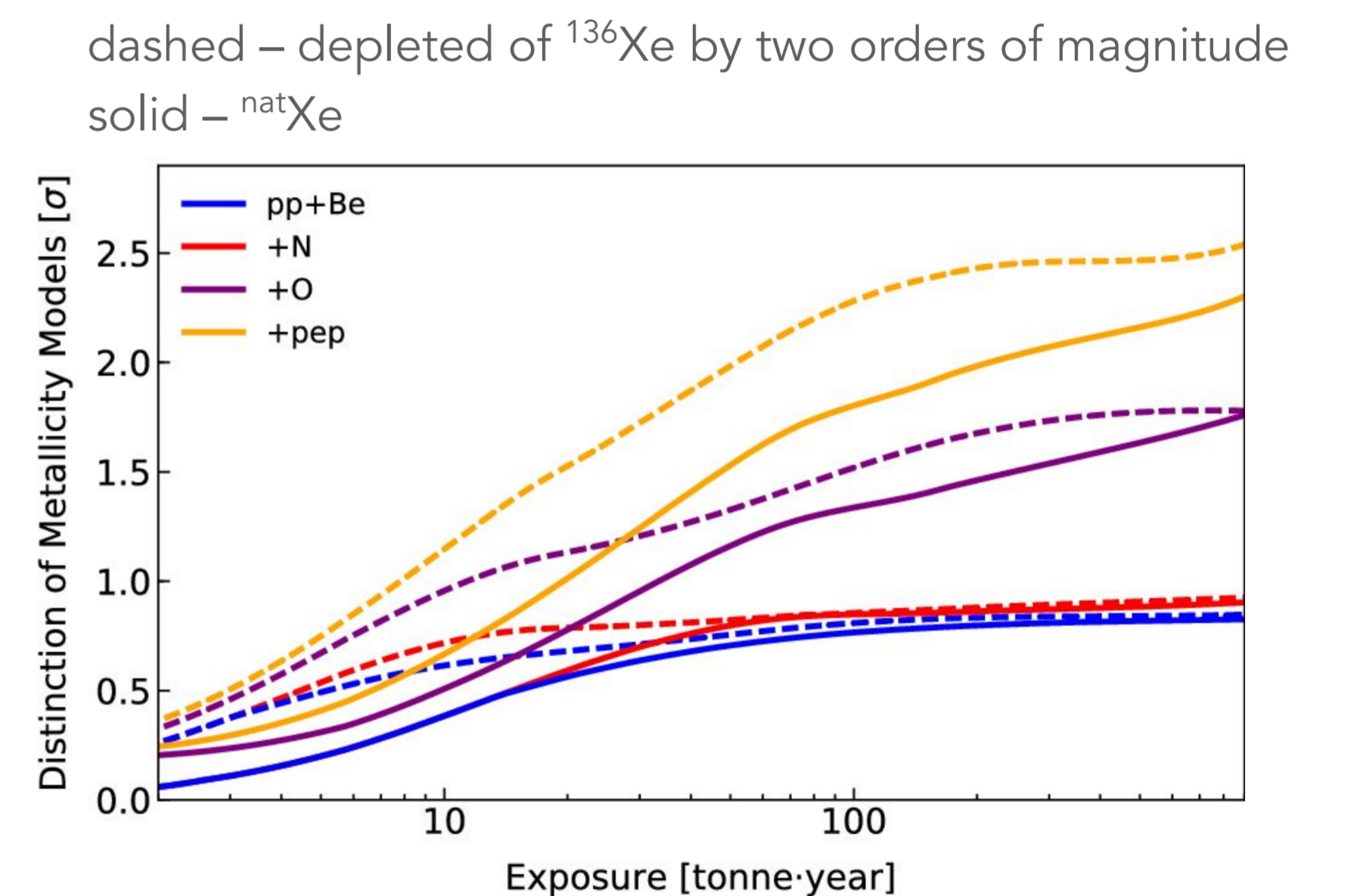
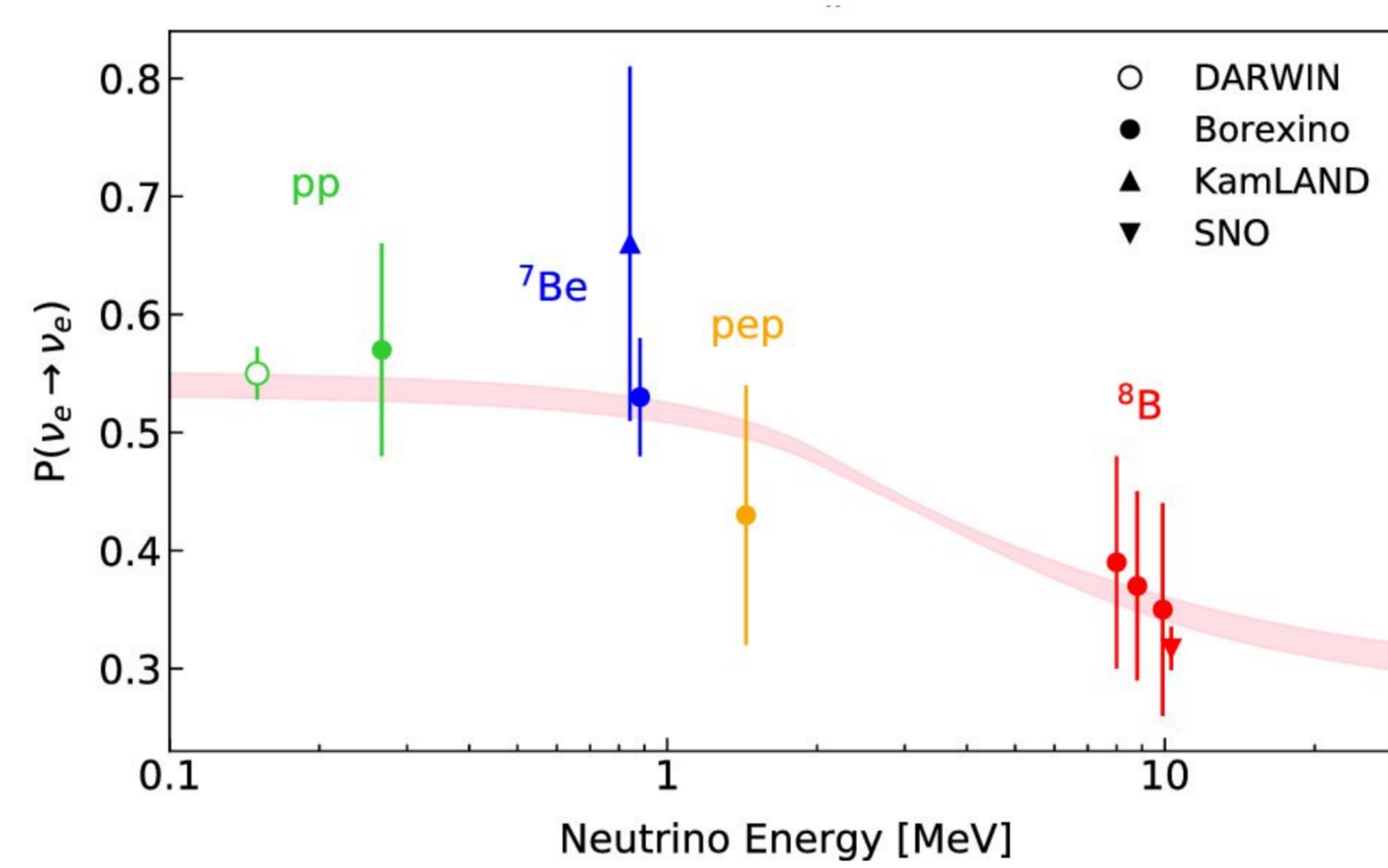


- Dual-phase xenon time projection chamber
 - Energy reconstruction
 - 3D position reconstruction
 - Discrimination between interaction types
- Next generation dark matter detector, with a 2.6 Ø x 2.6 height active volume (~40 tonnes)
- Designed to reach spin-independent sensitivity to weakly-interacting massive particle (WIMP) dark matter down to the neutrino fog [1]



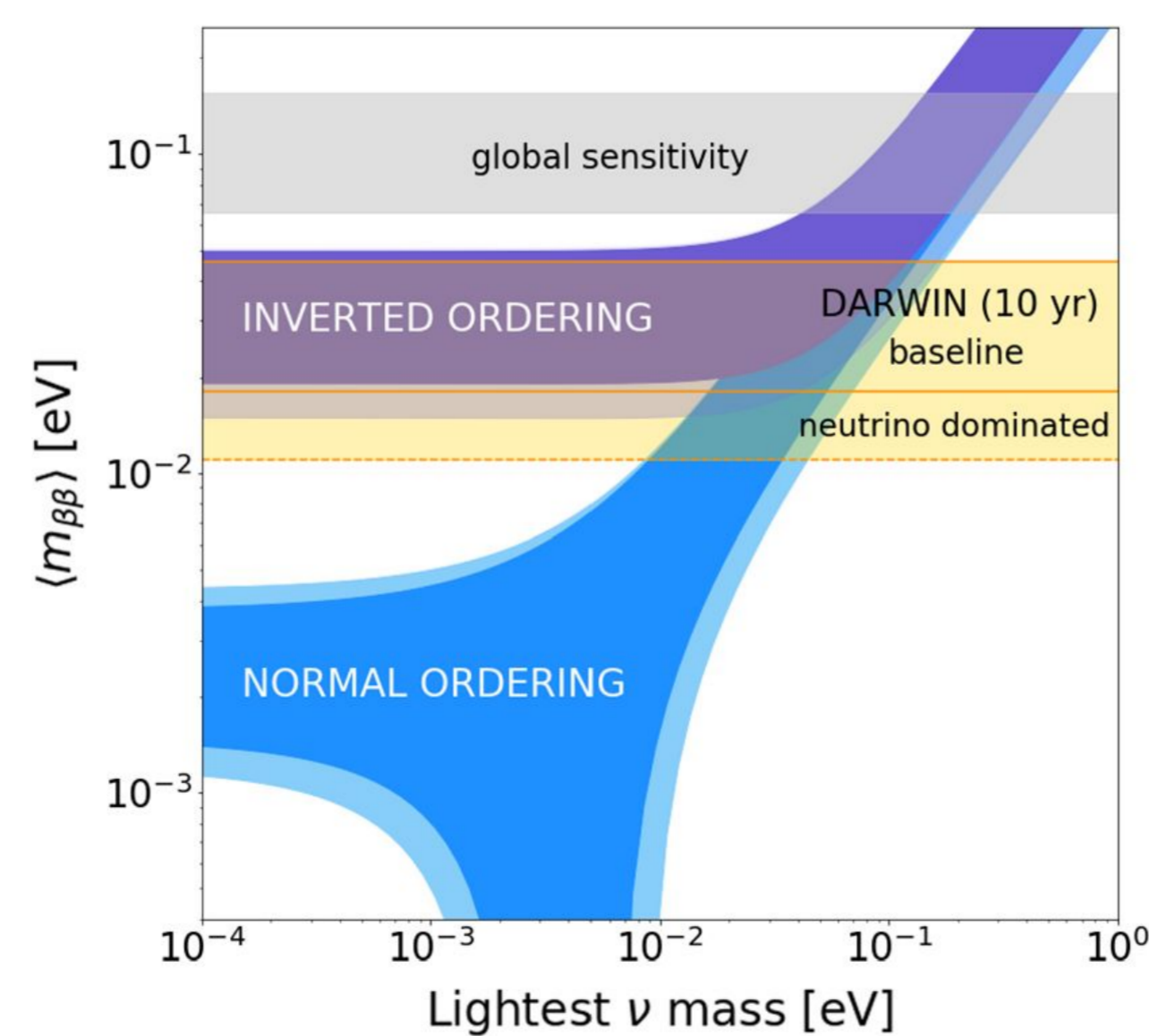
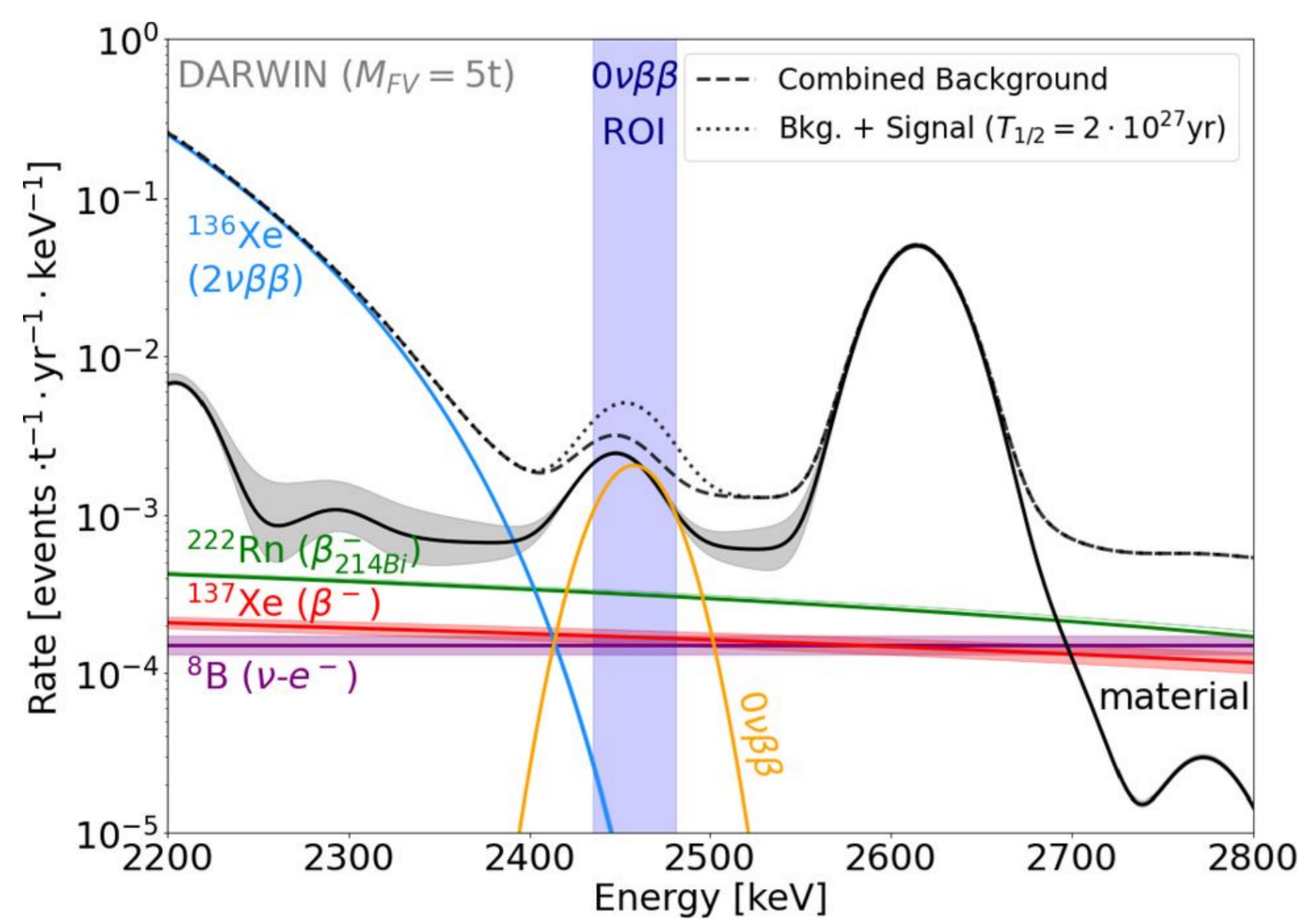
Solar neutrino detection via electronic recoils [2]

- Neutrino scattering off electrons in the xenon atomic cloud
- Multi-flux measurement: pp , ${}^7\text{Be}$, ${}^{13}\text{N}$, ${}^{15}\text{O}$, pep
- Constrain the weak mixing angle from pp neutrinos
- Distinguish between high and low metallicity solar models



Neutrinoless double-beta decay of ${}^{136}\text{Xe}$ [3, 4]

- ${}^{136}\text{Xe}$ abundance of 8.9 % in ${}^{\text{nat}}\text{Xe}$
- Q -value of $Q_{\beta\beta} = 2457.8$ keV
- Expected energy resolution at $Q_{\beta\beta}$ of about 0.8 %
- Main backgrounds in ROI from detector materials, ${}^{222}\text{Rn}$, (cosmogenically activated) ${}^{137}\text{Xe}$, and ${}^8\text{B}$ solar neutrinos
- $T_{1/2}^{0\nu} > 3.0 \times 10^{27}$ yr (90 % CL) for a 50 tonne-year exposure (${}^{\text{nat}}\text{Xe}$)



Coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering [5, 6]

- Flavor independent detection
- Measurement of the ${}^8\text{B}$ solar neutrino flux and spectral shape
- Potential first measurement of atmospheric neutrinos in a liquid xenon time projection chamber
- High-significance detection of supernova burst up to ~100 kpc

