



Revealing low energy neutrinos: the NUCLEUS experiment

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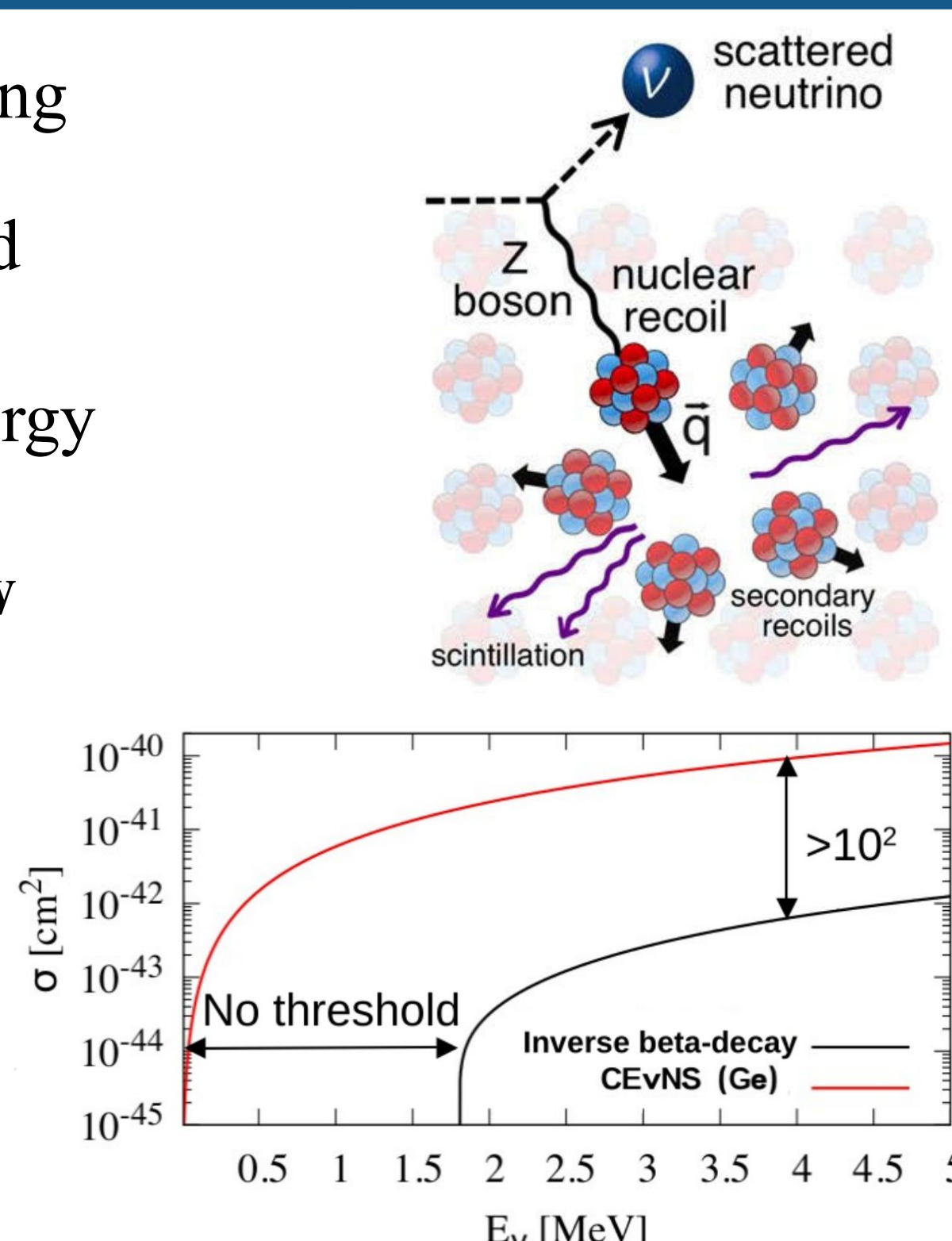
The physics: CE ν NS

Coherent Elastic ν -nucleus Scattering

- **Elastic scattering** between a neutrino and an entire atomic nucleus.
- **Most probable interaction** for a low energy neutrino with matter.
- Can reveal neutrinos with **arbitrarily low energy**.
- **Tiny nuclear recoil** (the observable): CE ν NS took 43 years to be detected.

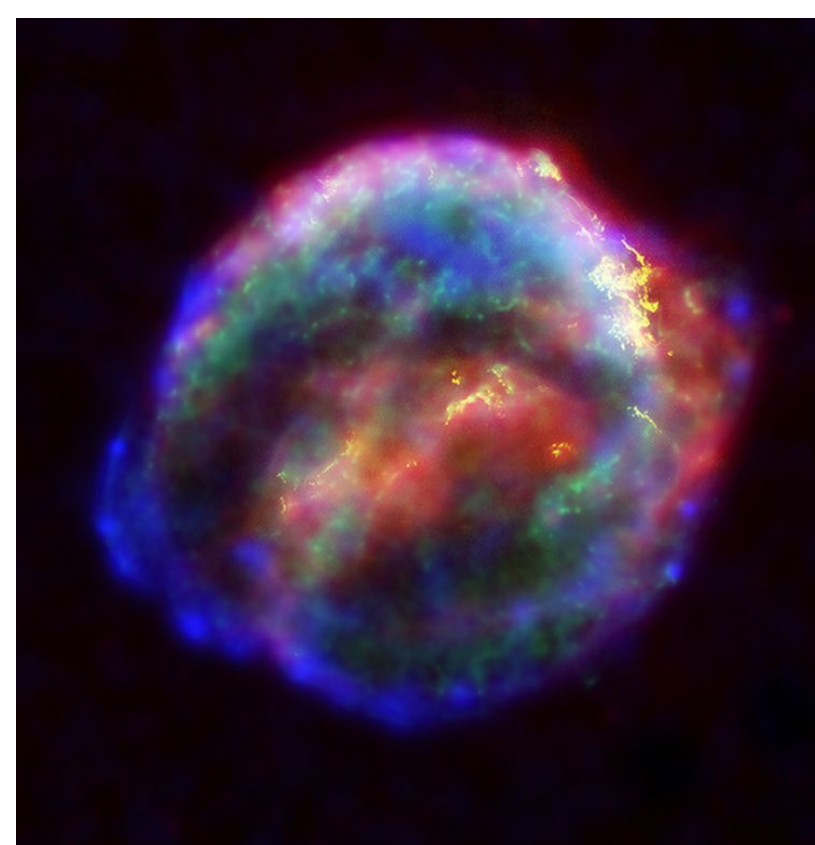
Standard model cross section:

$$\sigma_{\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}} = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} E_\nu^2 Q_W^2 \left(1 - \frac{2E_\nu}{M_A}\right) F^2(q^2)$$



Physical applications

- Physics beyond standard model: **non standard neutrino interactions**, **Weinberg angle** at low momentum.
- Measurements of the nuclear **Form Factor**.
- Monitoring of **nuclear power plants** and **spent nuclear fuel**.
- **Supernova** detection.



three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / forces (bosons)	
QUARKS	LEPTONS		GAUGE BOSONS (VECTOR BOSONS)	SCALAR BOSONS
u (up)	e (electron)	ν_e (electron neutrino)	γ (photon)	H (Higgs)
c (charm)	μ (muon)	ν_μ (muon neutrino)	W (W boson)	
t (top)	τ (tau)	ν_τ (tau neutrino)	Z (Z boson)	
d (down)				
s (strange)				
b (bottom)				

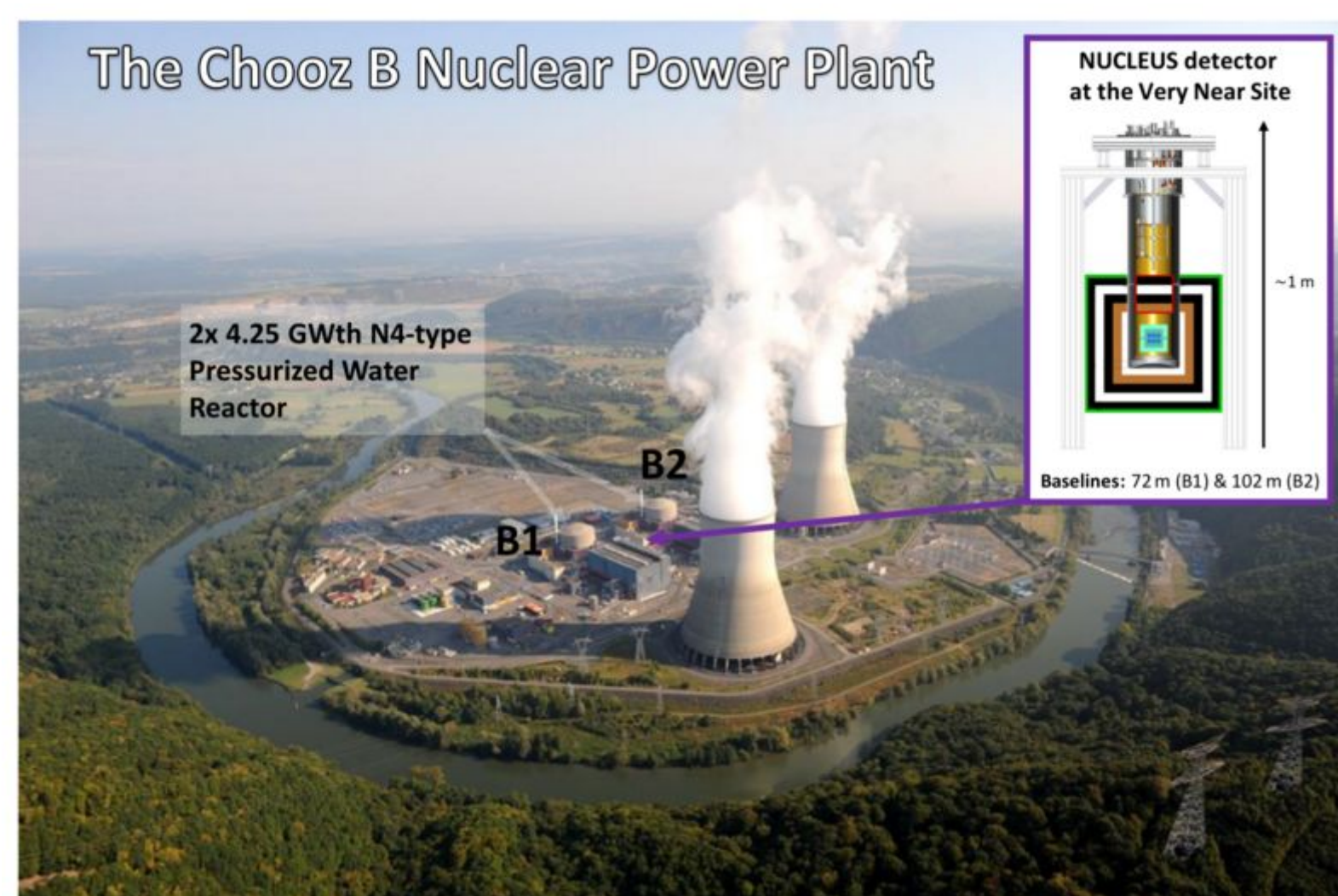


Need for a **precision measurement** of the CE ν NS cross section.

NUCLEUS strategy

NUCLEUS will measure **CE ν NS** from antineutrinos produced by the reactor cores of the Chooz nuclear power plant in France.

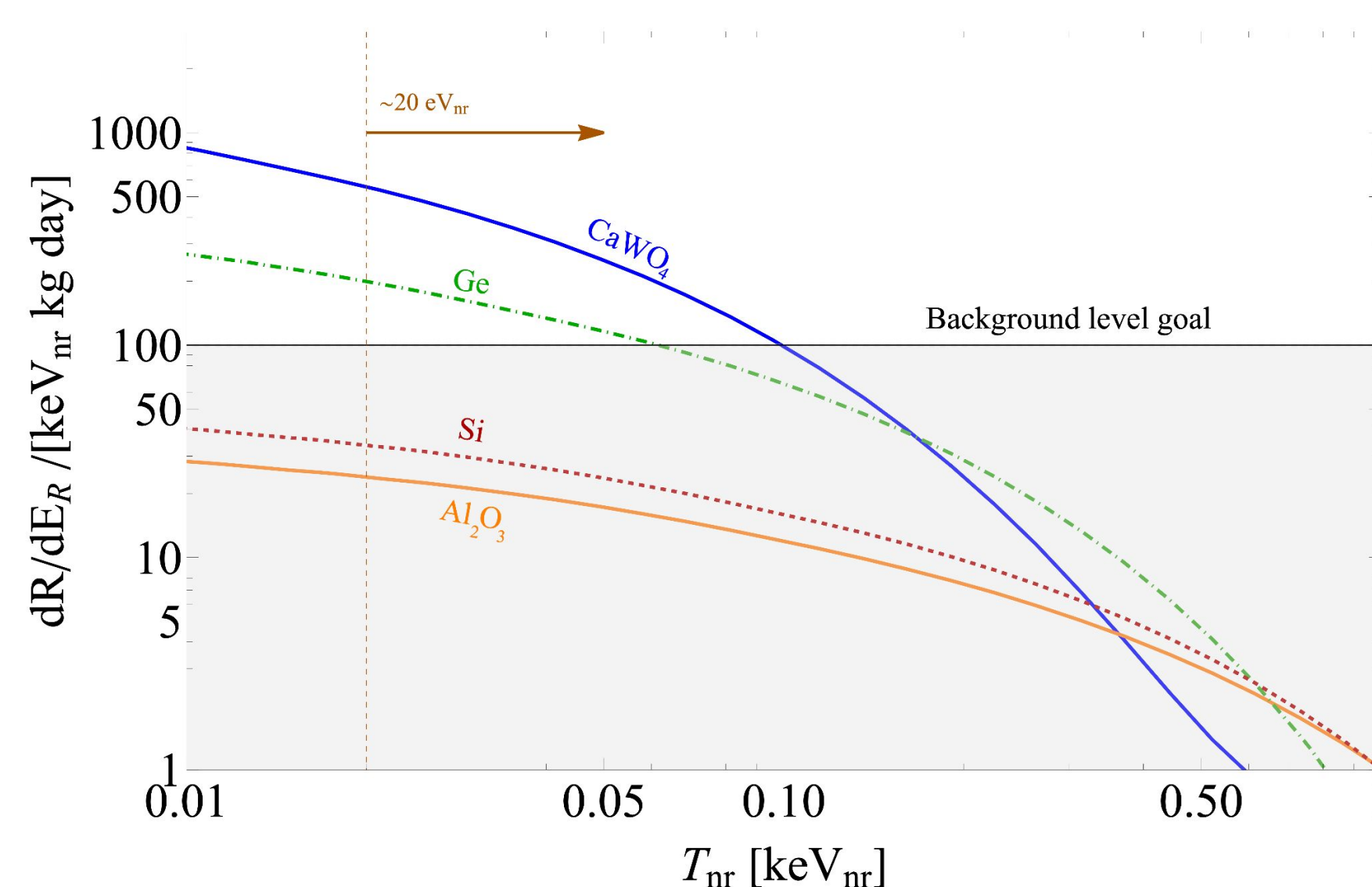
- **Very near site:** 24 m² room, 72 m and 102 m from the two 4.25 GW_{th} reactor cores.
- **Neutrino flux:** $1.7 \cdot 10^{12}$ ν /cm²/s.



CaWO₄ and **Al₂O₃** target crystals, as neutrino detectors.

Reconstruct the **nuclear recoil energy spectrum** from neutrino interactions.

Look for an **excess signal** above the background.



NUCLEUS collaboration:

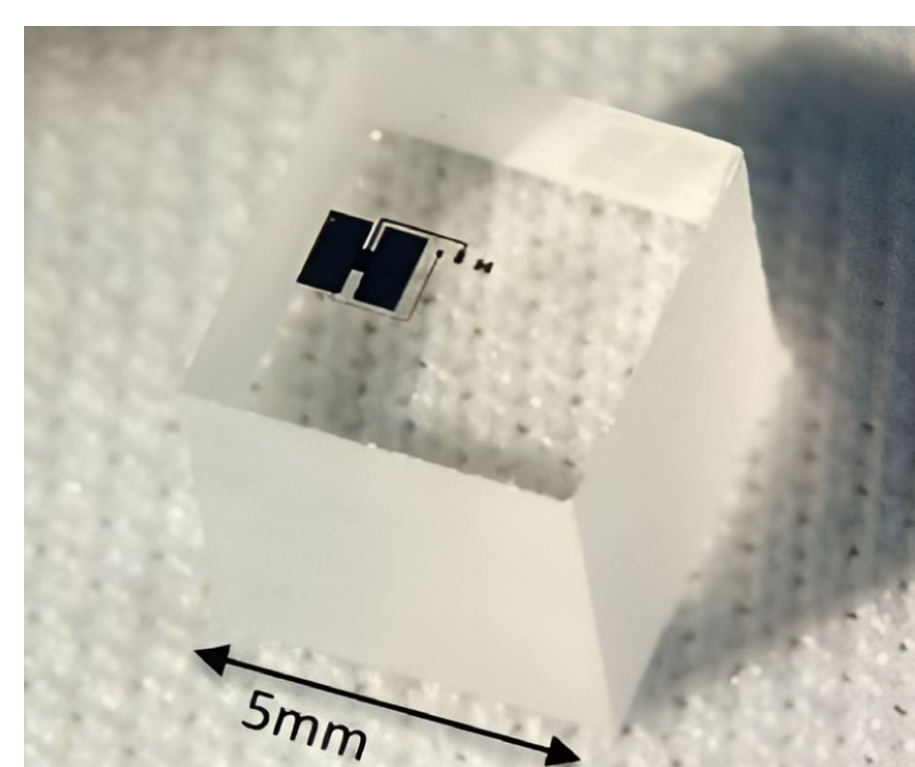
~ 50 scientists, from 9 institutions and 8 countries.

Website and **comic!**
(credit: Chloé Goupé)



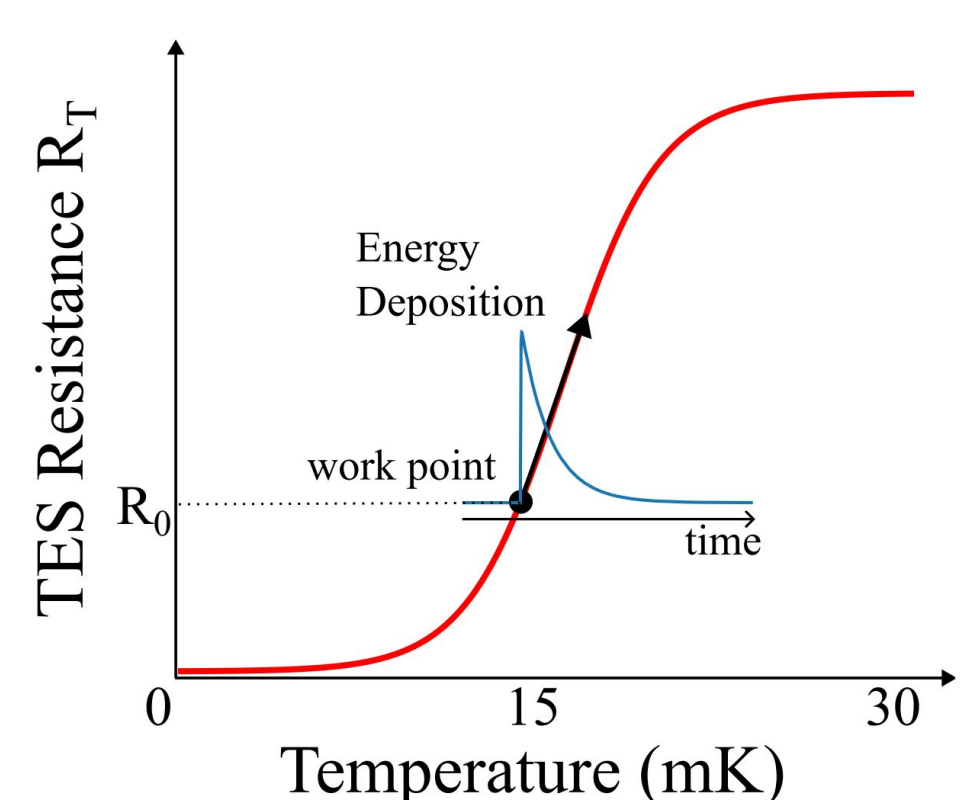
The target detector

- CaWO₄ and Al₂O₃ target crystals, **kept at 10 mK**.
- When a neutrino interacts, heat is produced, and the rise in temperature is read out by an **extremely sensitive TES thermometer**.



Cryogenic cube with equipped with TES

TES: superconductive on the transition curve

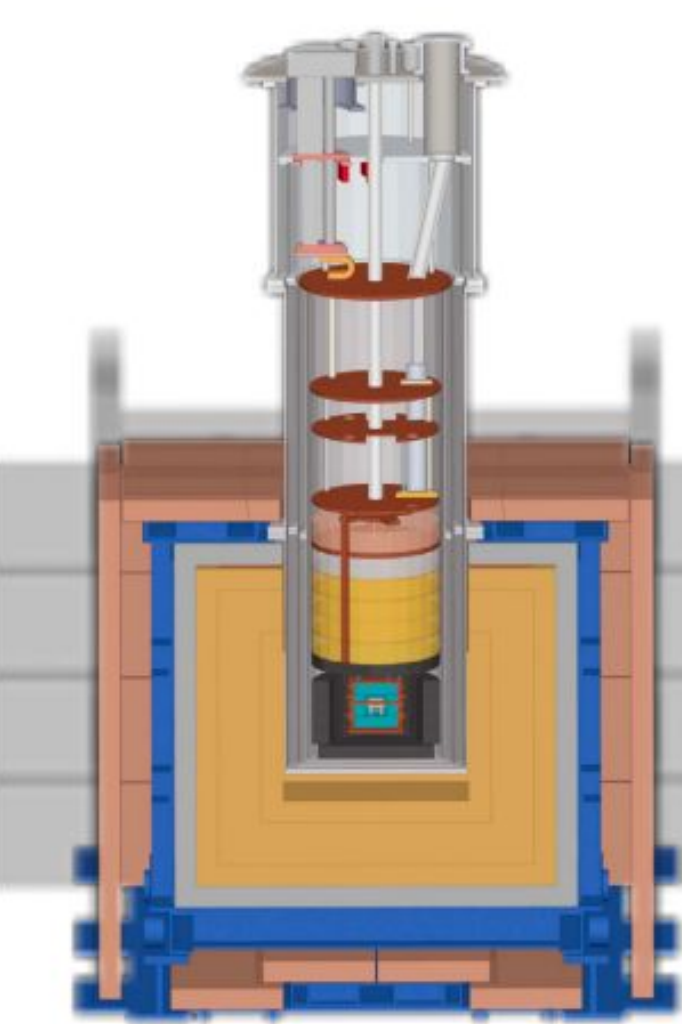


cryostat to keep the detector near the absolute zero

Cryogenic calorimeters with **very low energy threshold** (~ 10 eV).

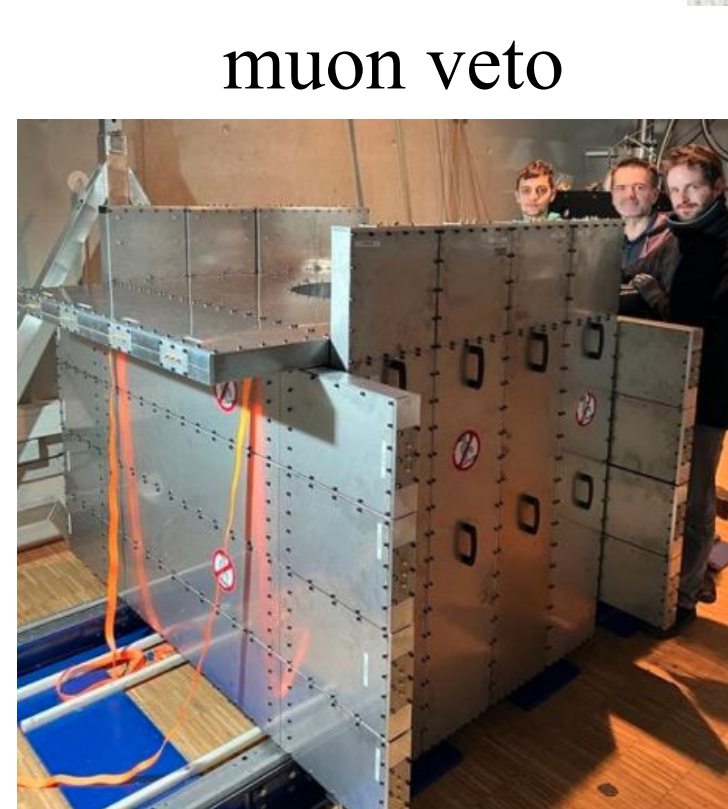
Veto detectors

- Several **active and passive shieldings** to reach a background level of 100 d.r.u.
- Different target detectors for a model independent **background subtraction**.

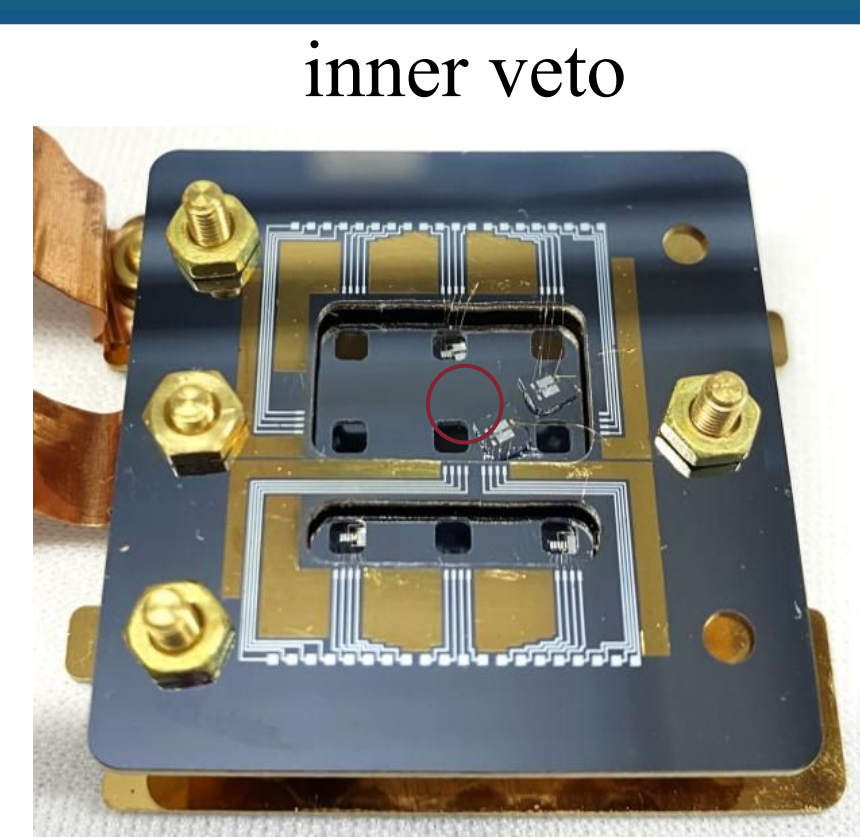


Full NUCLEUS setup

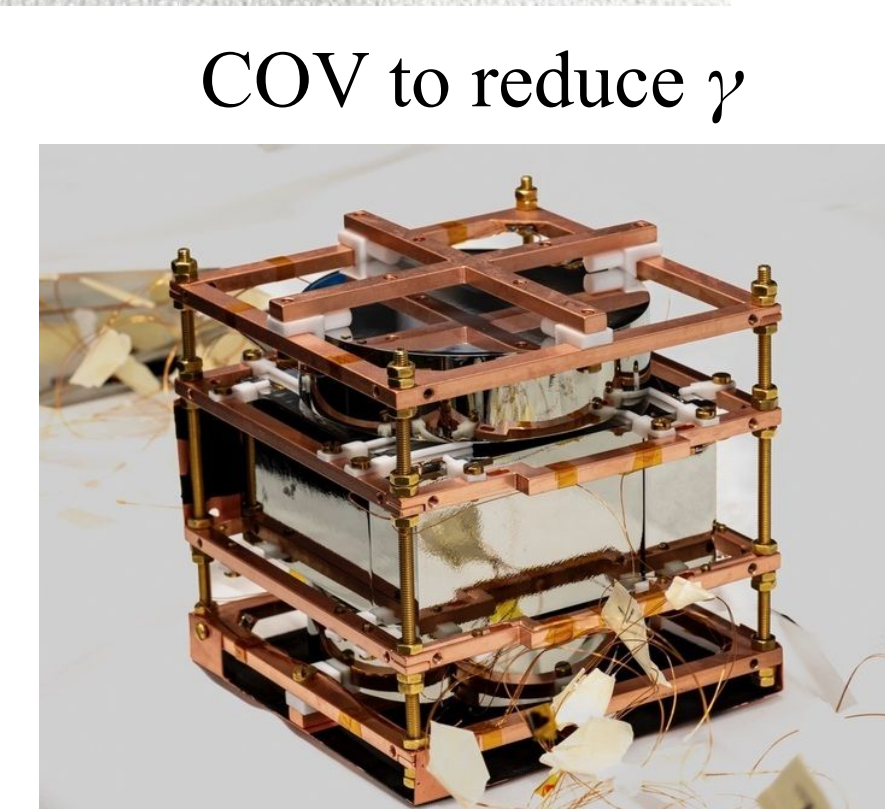
- Mechanical structure
- Lead (5 cm)
- PE (20 cm)
- Full COV
- Full MV
- Inner Veto
- 9 CaWO₄
- 9 Al₂O₃



muon veto



inner veto



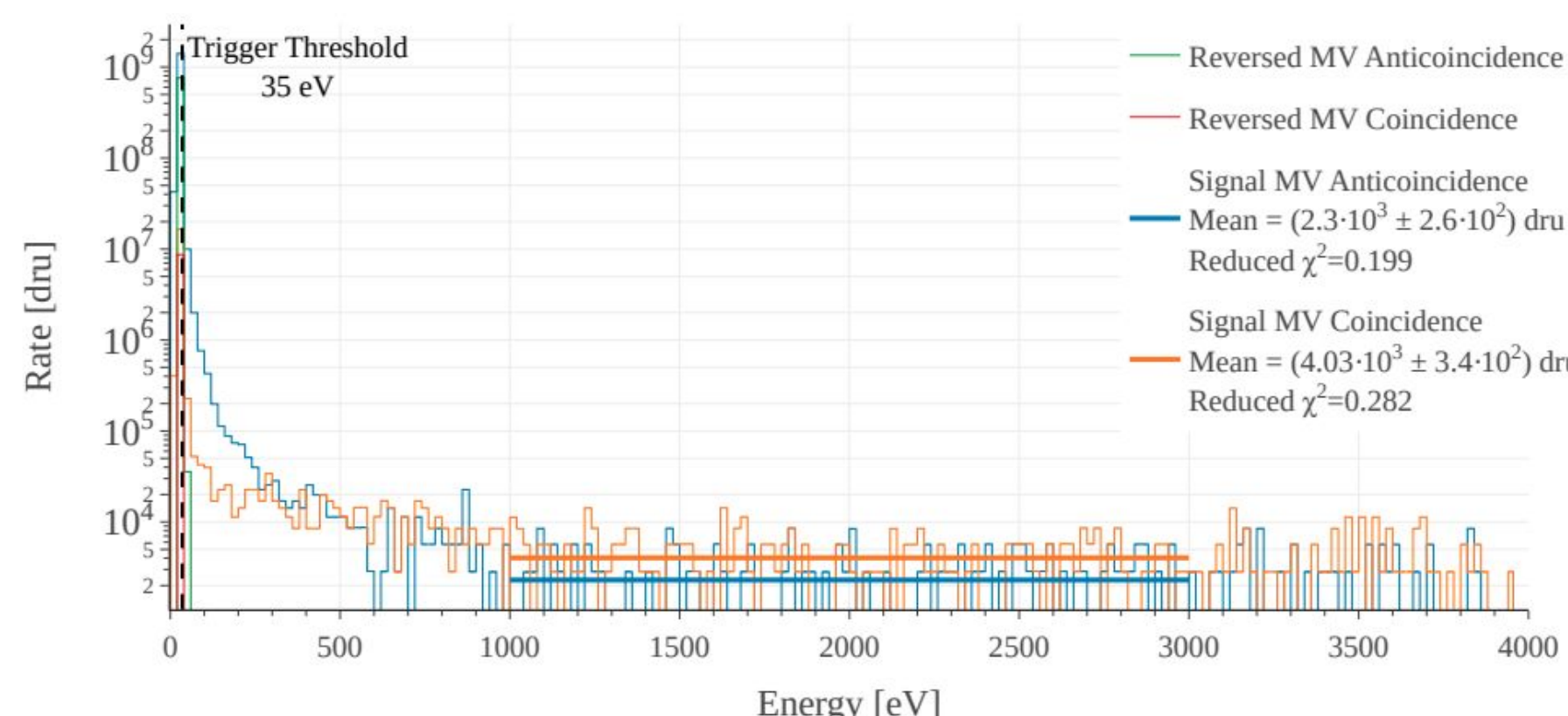
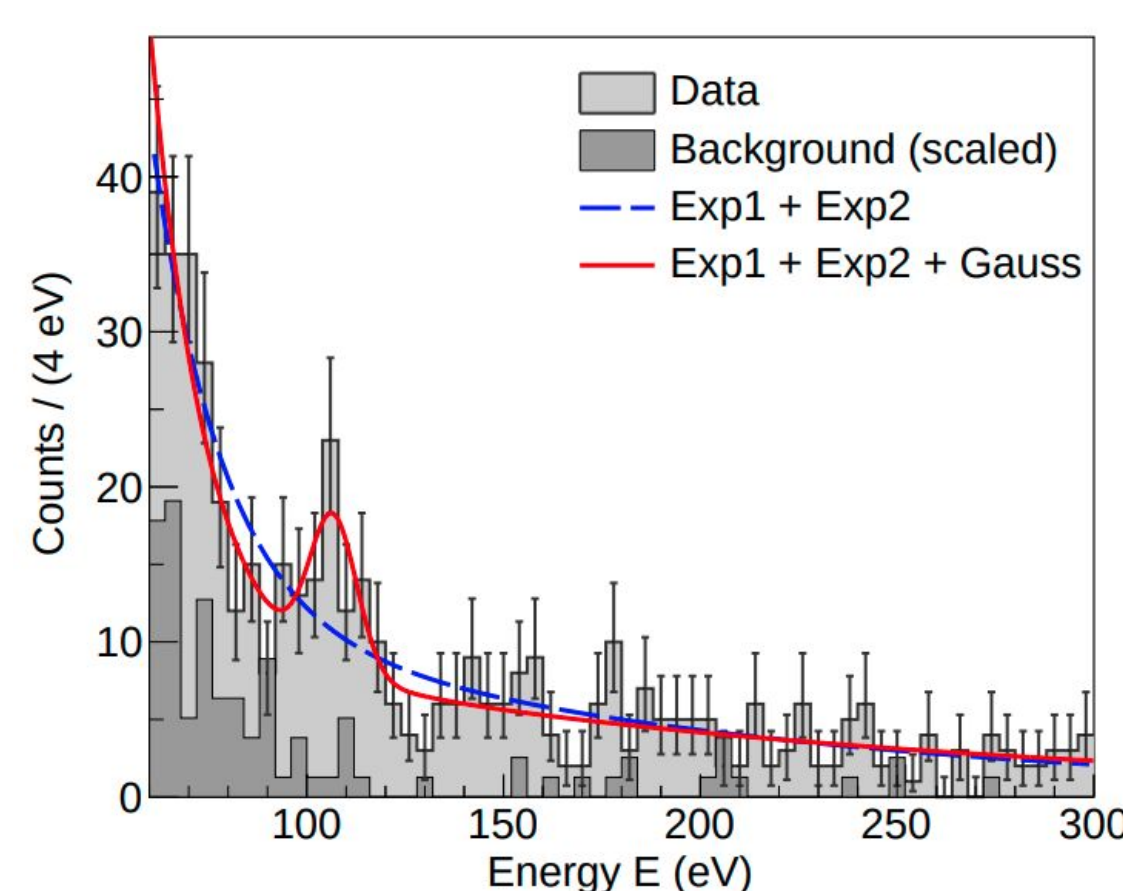
COV to reduce γ

Status and perspectives

- Milestones:
 - Observed a **nuclear recoil** at 100 eV energy scale. Perfect **calibration** method.
 - Operated **all active detectors together** during the commissioning phase at TUM.

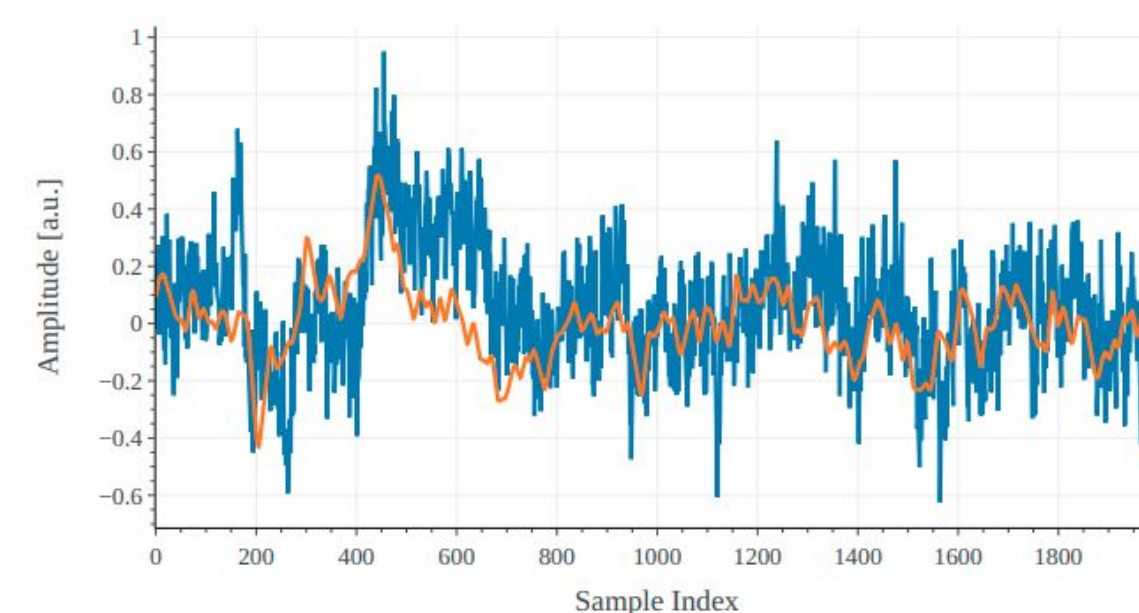
• Currently:
Relocation at Chooz for **NUCLEUS phase 1** (10 g detector, 10% cross section measurement).

• Perspectives:
Scale up the detector mass for **NUCLEUS phase 2** (1 kg detector, 1% cross section measurement).

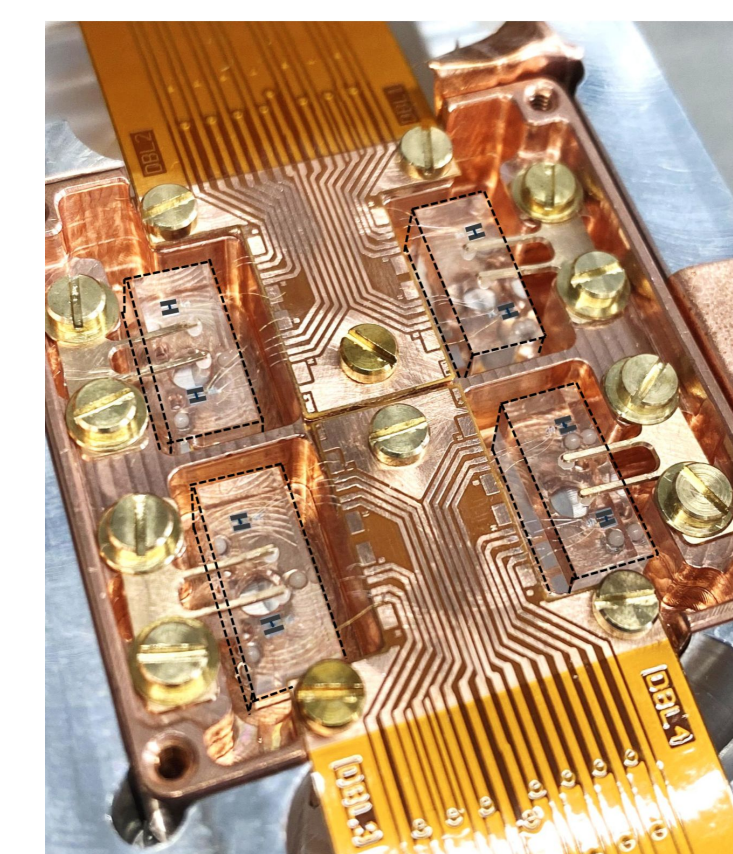


What you can do

- You can work on:
 - Particle physics in the **low energy regime**, **rare event searches**.
 - **Cryogenic physics** at mK temperatures.
- NUCLEUS activities:
 - Data analysis: from **signal processing** to high level **sensitivity studies**.
 - Hardware: **detectors R&D** in Munich.



⚠ **First data taking at Chooz coming soon!**



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