

ReActor neutrino Liquid xenon Coherent Scattering (RELICS) Experiment

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University of Science and Technology of China
on behalf of RELICS collaboration

WIN (Zhuhai), 2023-07-05



Experimental Goals

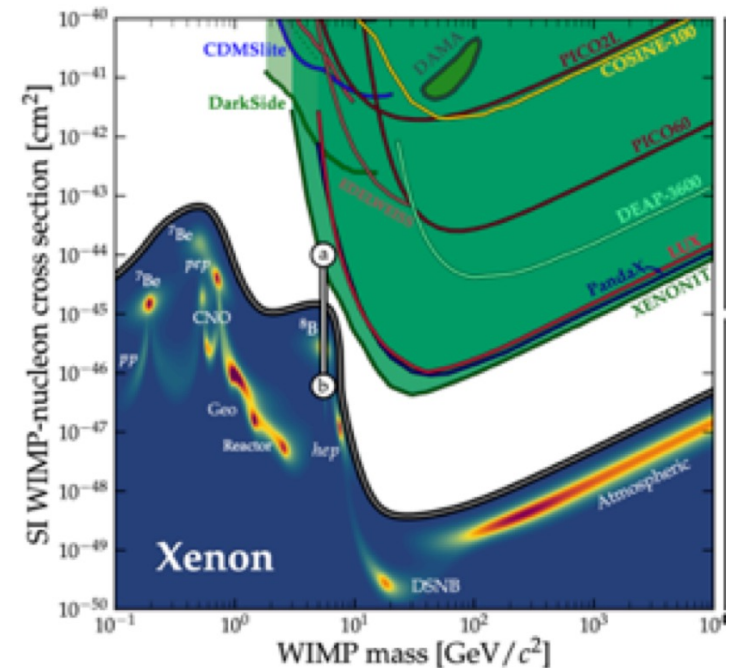
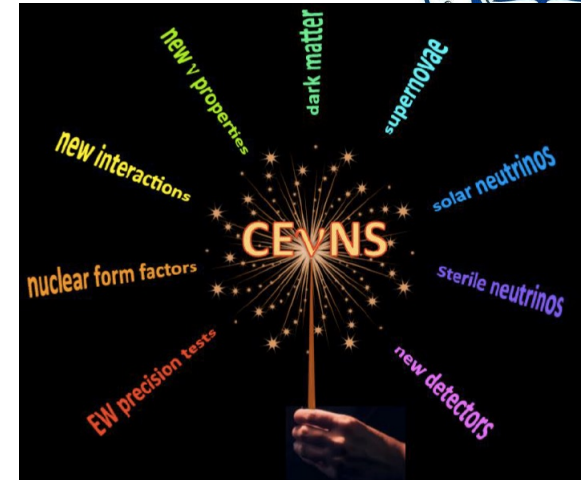


Scientific

- Particle physics
 - Weak mixing angle under low momentum transfer;
 - Beyond-SM neutrino interaction;
 - Anomalous neutrino magnetic moment;
 - Sterile neutrino etc;
- Astroparticle
 - New detection channel for cosmic neutrinos (solar and supernovae);
 - Important background for DM direct search;
- Nuclear physics
 - Nuclear form factor

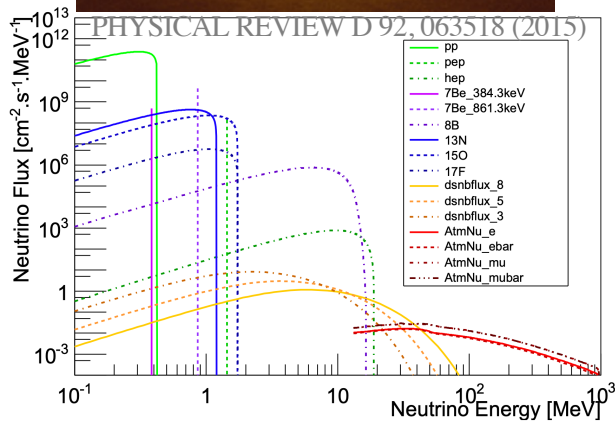
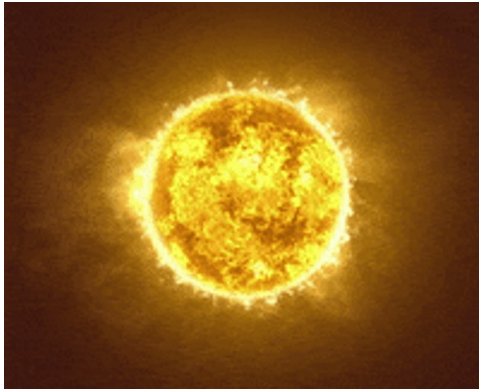
Practical Application

- Nuclear safeguard: More efficient safe way of remote monitoring of nuclear reactors.



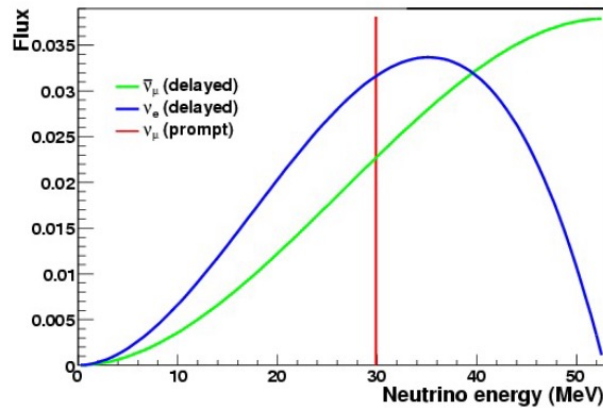
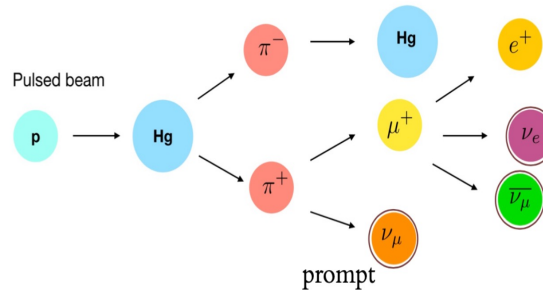
Neutrino sources

Solar



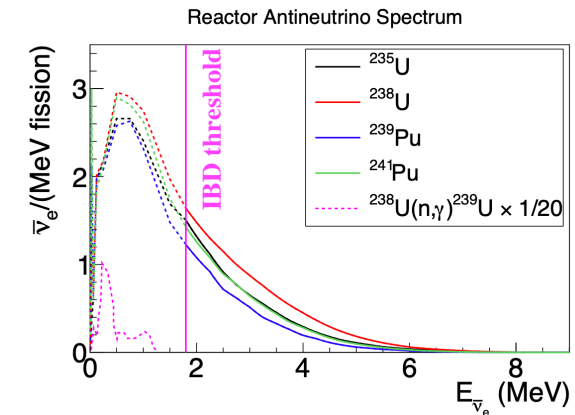
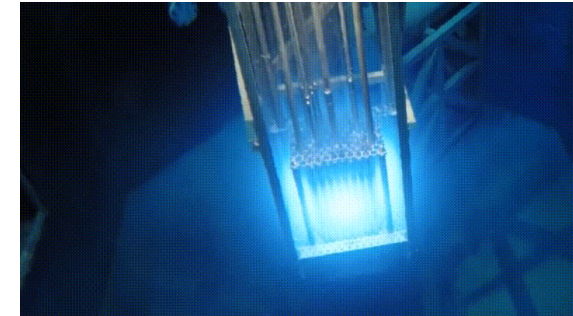
- **~ 5e6/s/cm2** for B8 ν ;
- Mostly $E < 0.4 \text{ MeV}$;
- Not observed yet.

Spallation neutron source



- **1e6/s/cm2 @ 20m**;
- $E < 50 \text{ MeV}$;
- Observed in 2017;

Nuclear reactor



- **1e13/s/cm2 @ 25 m** with **3GW power**;
- $E < 2 \text{ MeV}$;
- Not observed yet;

Experimental Status

$$\sigma \propto Q_W^2 \propto (N - (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W)Z)^2$$

$$\implies \sigma \propto N^2$$

- ■ • Ultra-low energy threshold
- • Ultra-low background
- • Large volume
- ■ • High neutrino flux

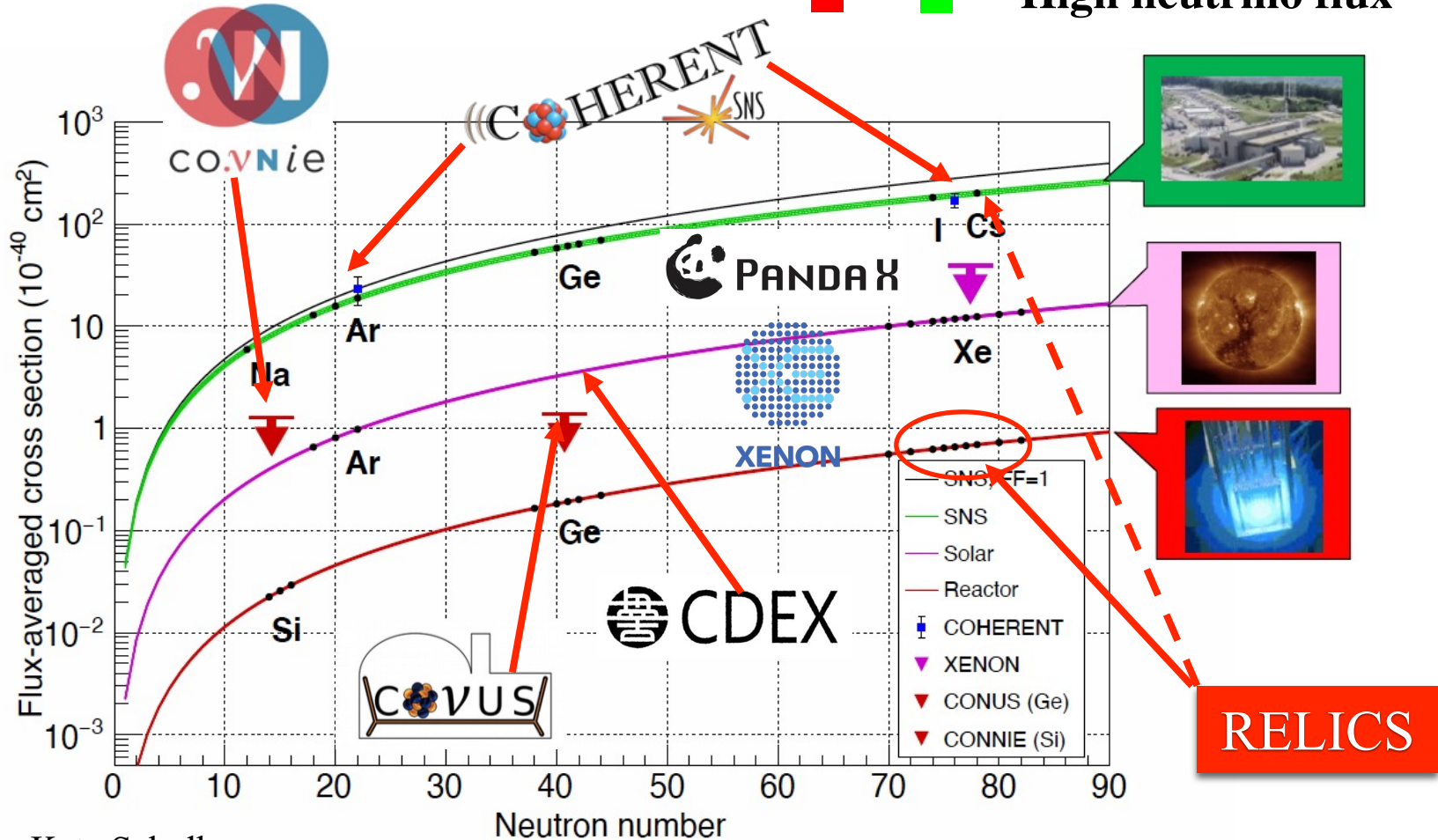
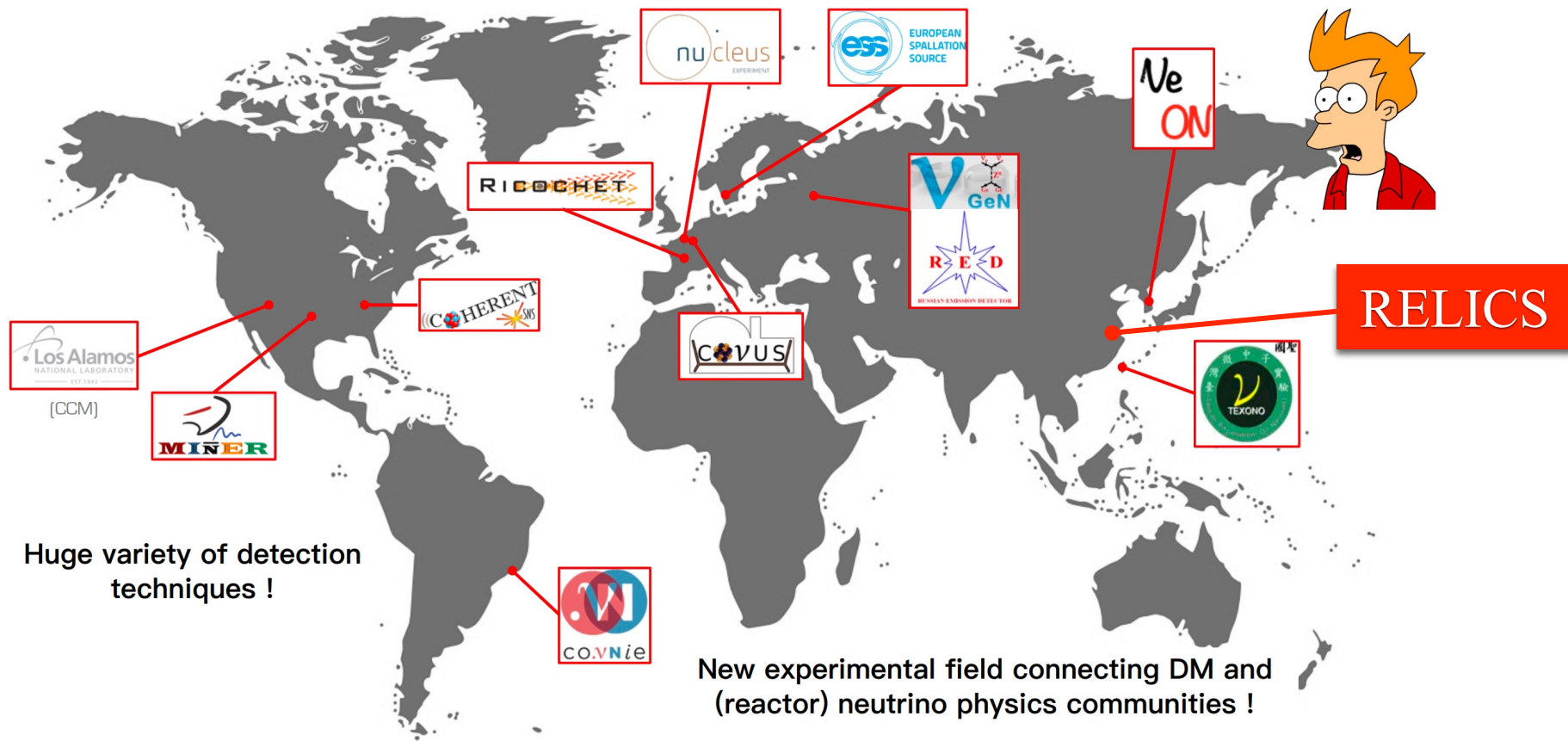


Figure: Kate Scholberg

Experimental Status

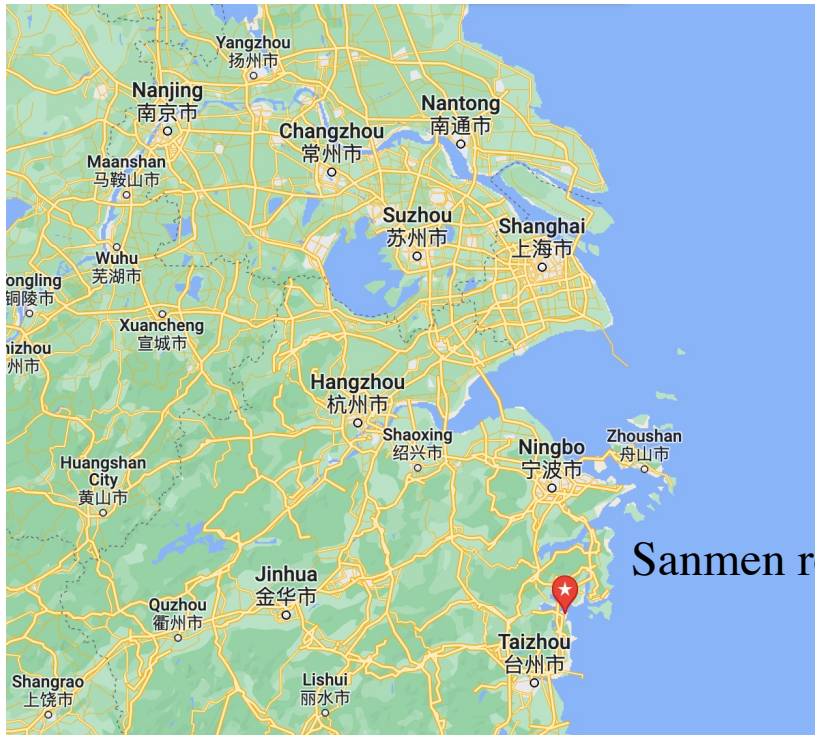


Huge variety of detection techniques !

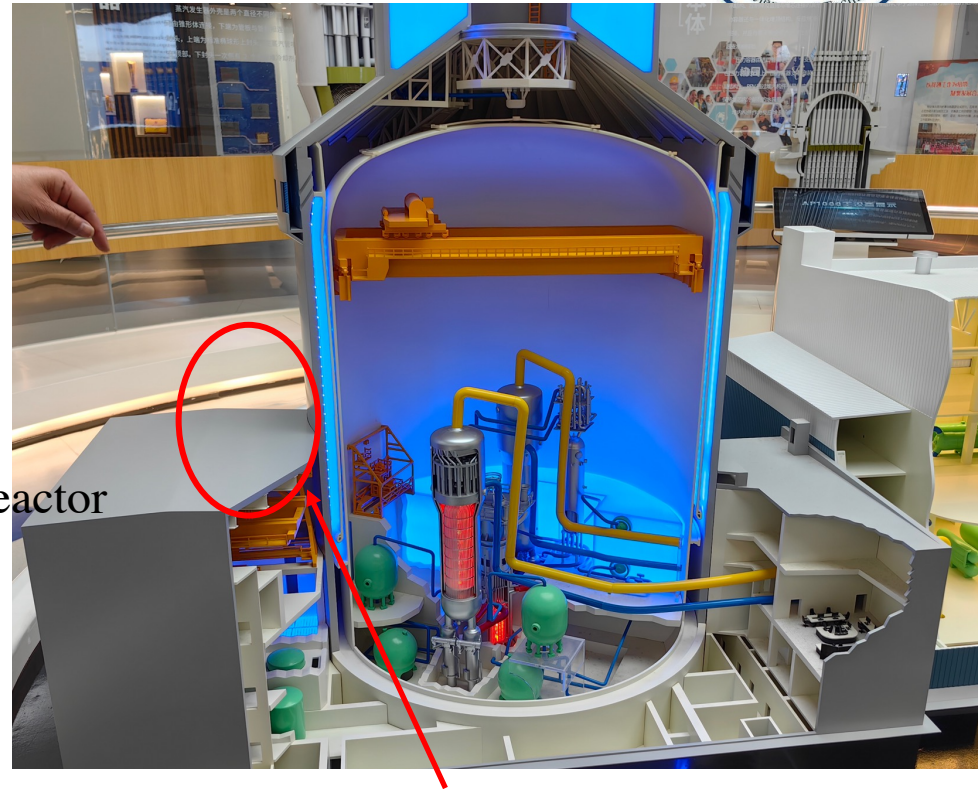
New experimental field connecting DM and (reactor) neutrino physics communities !

M. Vivier,
Magnificent CEvNS 2020

RELICS Experiment location



Sanmen reactor



- ✓ Power ~ **3GW**;
- ✓ Distance to Core ~ **25m**;
- ✓ Expected ν flux ~ **$1e13$ $\nu/cm^2/s$** .

Proposed operation location for RELICS, right outside of containment building.

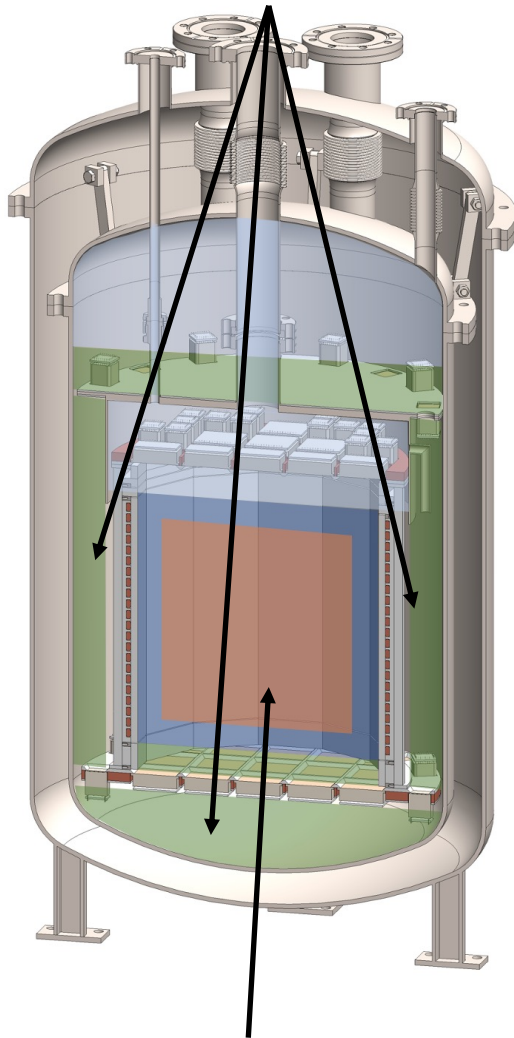
RELICS collaboration



RELICS Detector Design



4π LXe veto



Fiducial Volume ~30kg

muon

Tagging eff > 99%

Muon veto (Plastic scintillator + SiPM): 2 cm x 4

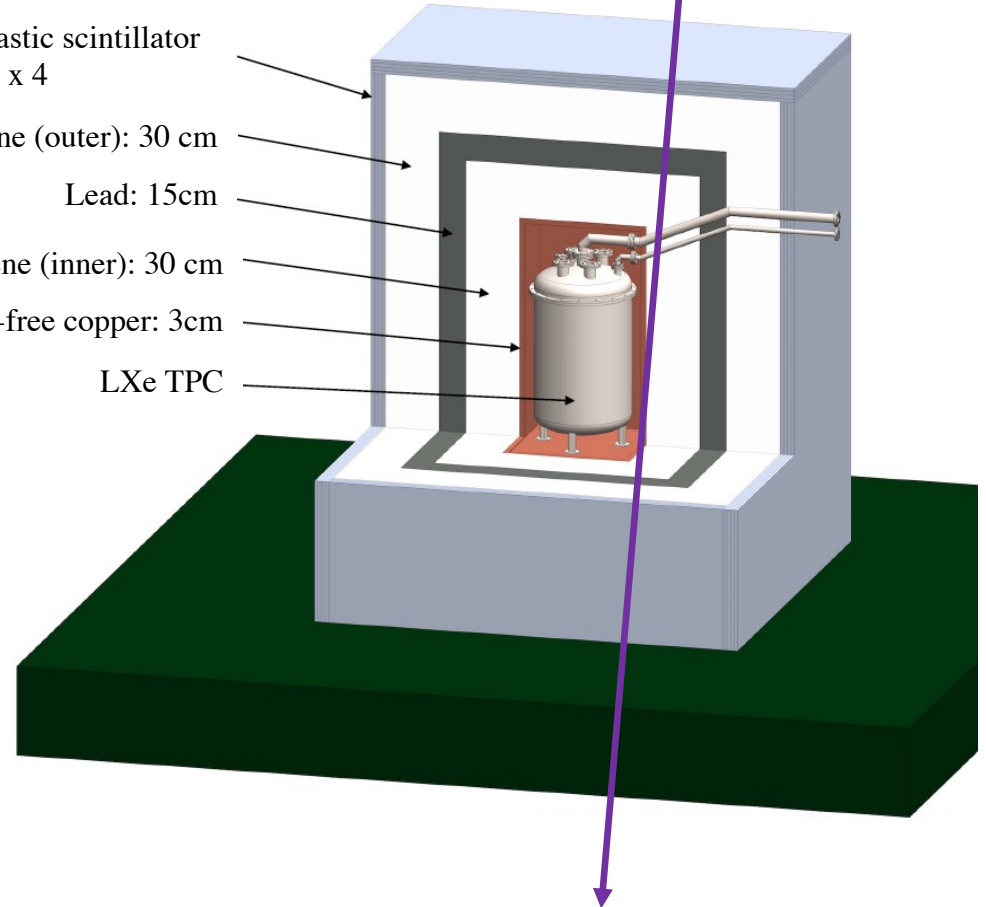
Polyethylene (outer): 30 cm

Lead: 15cm

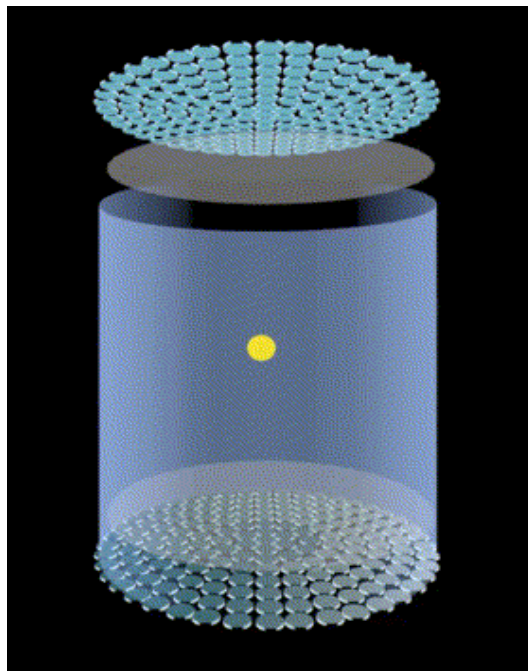
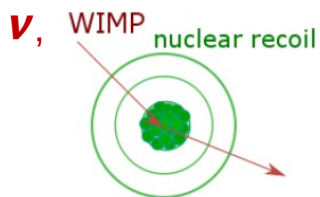
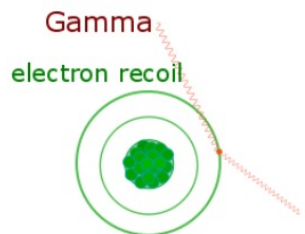
Polyethylene (inner): 30 cm

Oxygen-free copper: 3cm

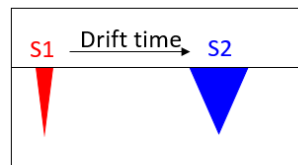
LXe TPC



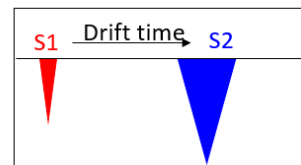
Dual phase Time Projection Chamber



Dark matter: nuclear recoil (NR)

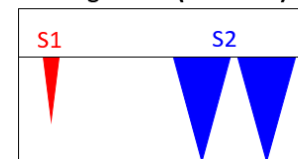


γ background: electron recoil (ER)

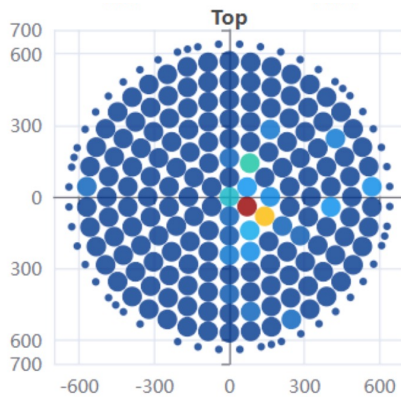
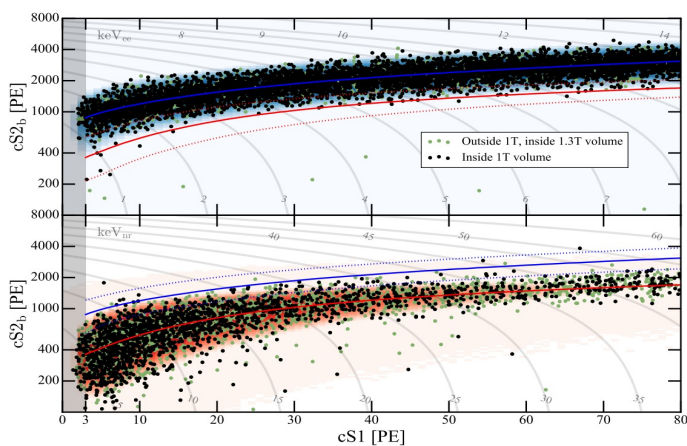


$$(S2/S1)_{NR} \ll (S2/S1)_{ER}$$

Multi-site scattering background (ER or NR)



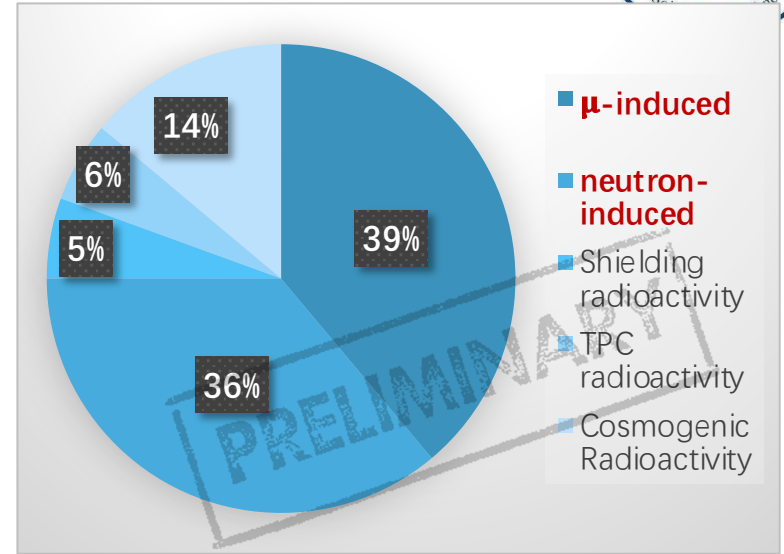
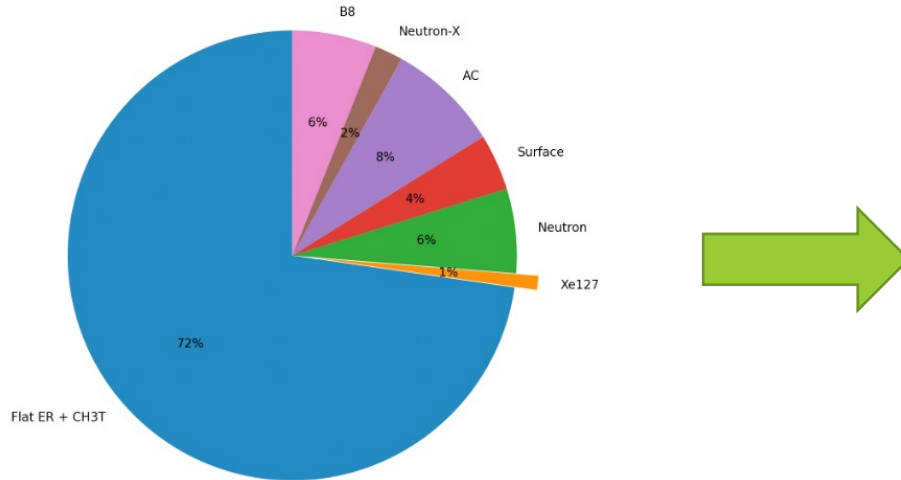
- Large monolithic target
- 3D pos. recon. and fiducialization
- Good ER/NR discrimination
- Calorimeter capable of seeing a couple of photons/electrons



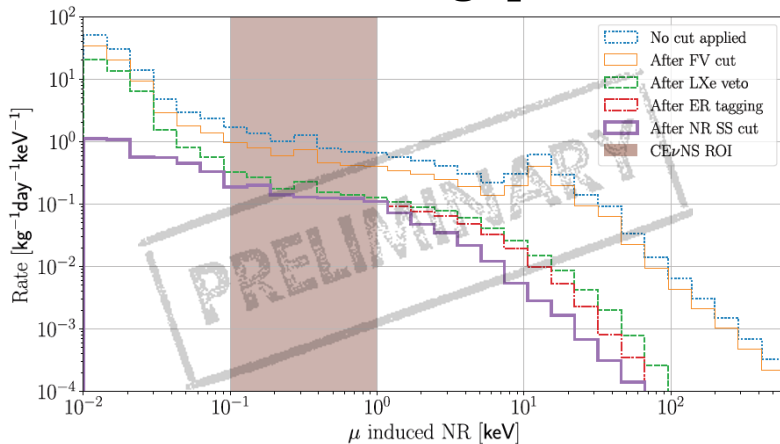
Ongoing works: Background Estimation



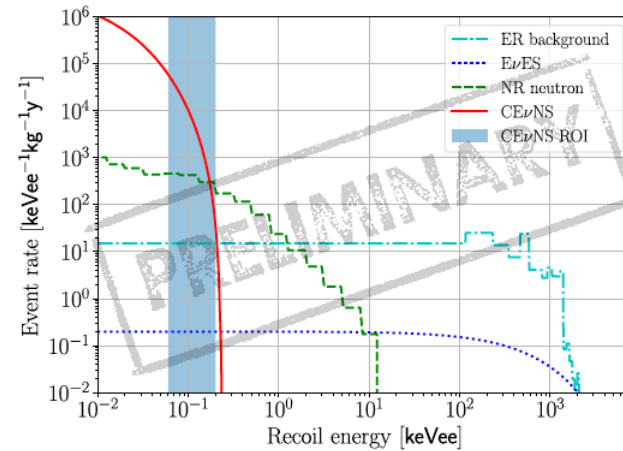
PandaX-4T DM Search



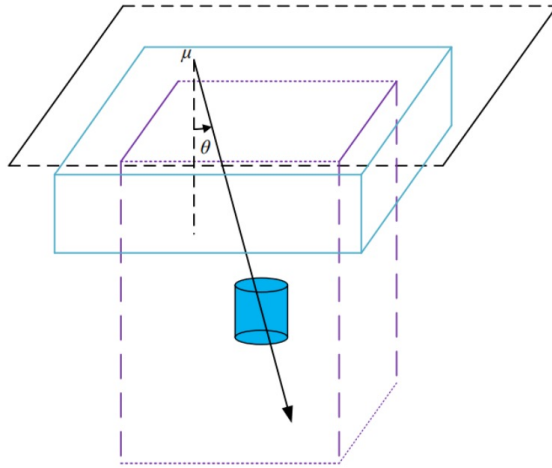
Predicted bkg spectrum



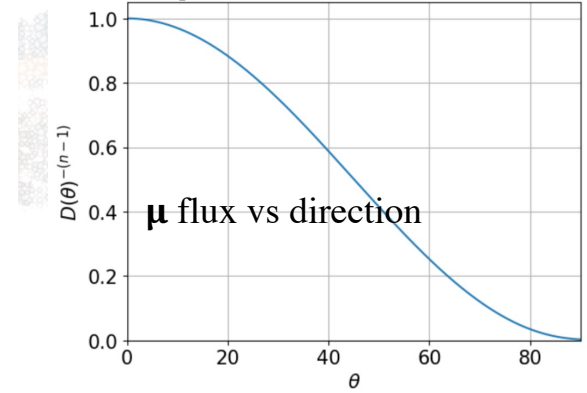
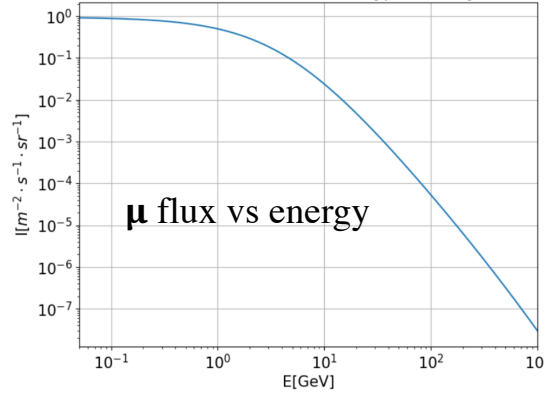
Predicted signal spectrum



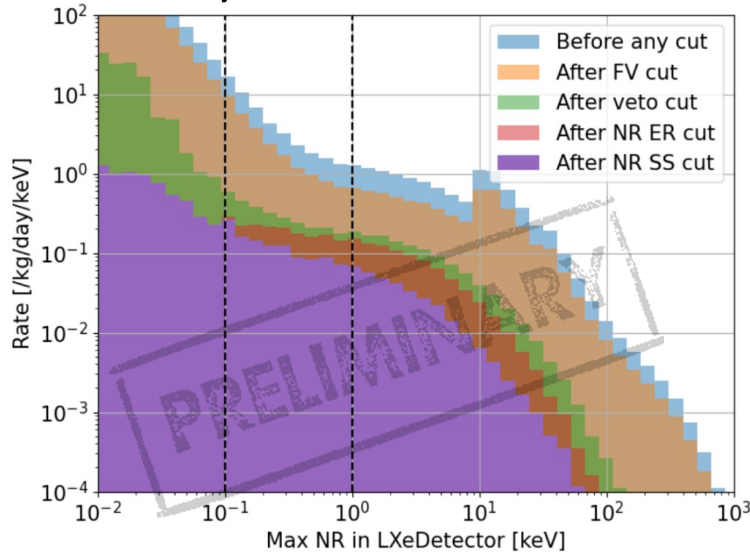
Muon-induced background



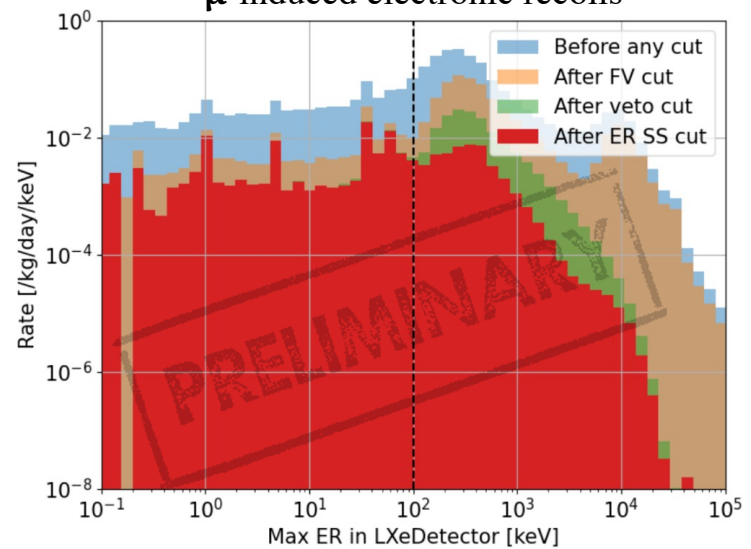
SHUKLA P, SANKRITH S. Energy and angular distributions of atmospheric muons at the earth[Z]. [S.l.: s.n.], 2018.



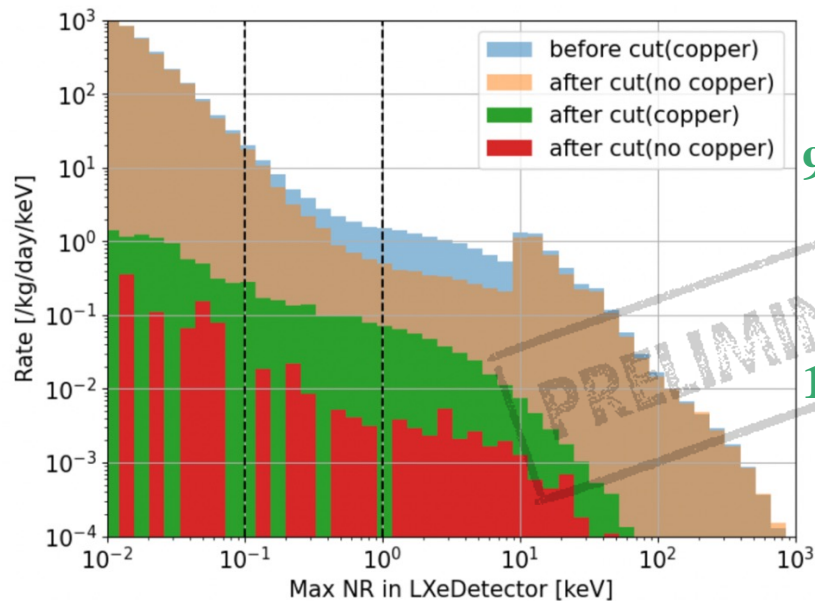
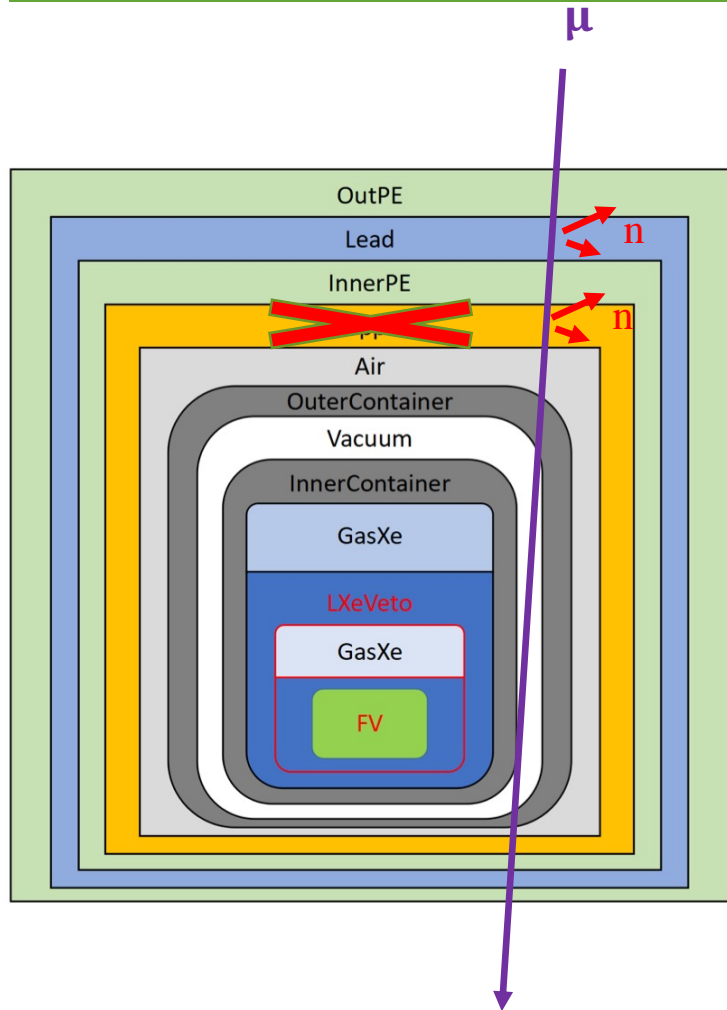
μ -induced nuclear recoils



μ -induced electronic recoils



Muon induced neutron on Lead and Copper



9.6e-2/kg/day



1.4e-2/kg/day

Copper is the dominant source of muon-induced neutron. Need to move to before inner PE layer.

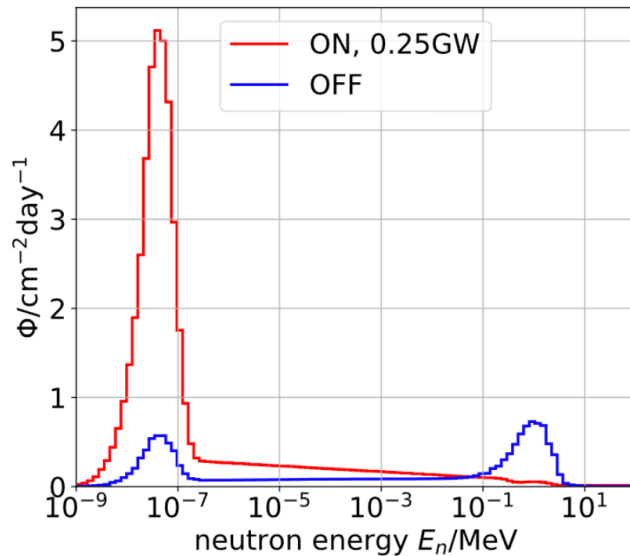
Reactor and environmental neutron



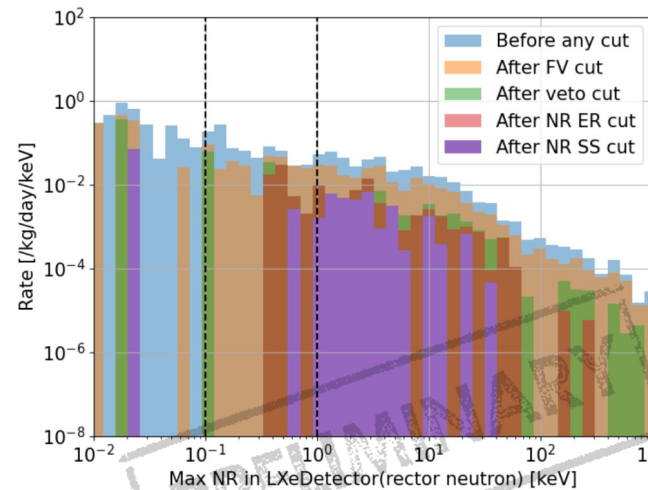
The European Physical Journal C, 2019, 79(8).

Using CONUS measured spec

中子种类	$E_n(\text{MeV})$	$\Phi(\text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{day}^{-1})$	中子种类	$E_n(\text{MeV})$	$\Phi(\text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{GWh}^{-1})$
thermal	$1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{---} 4.0 \times 10^{-7}$	4.47 ± 0.67	thermal	$1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{---} 4.0 \times 10^{-7}$	6.42 ± 0.41
Intermedia	$4.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{---} 0.1$	4.19 ± 1.15	Intermedia	$4.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{---} 0.1$	1.56 ± 0.21
Fast	$0.1 \text{---} 19.6$	6.35 ± 0.96	Fast	$0.1 \text{---} 19.6$	0.15 ± 0.05
Total	$1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{---} 19.6$	15.03 ± 0.99	Total	$1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{---} 19.6$	8.13 ± 0.32

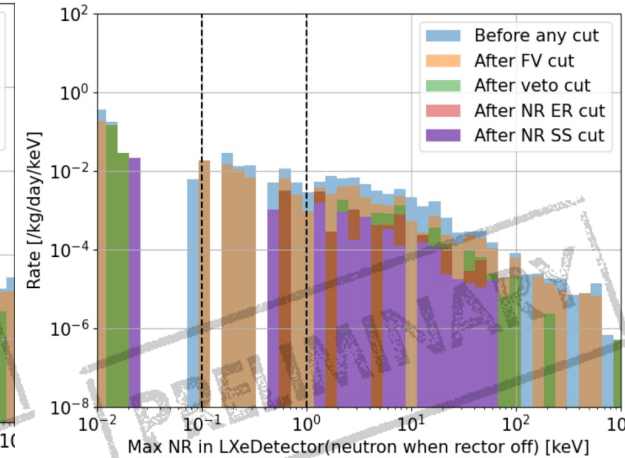


Environmental n



$1.2e-2$ /day/kg

Reactor n



$0.1e-2$ /day/kg

Material & Cosmogenic Radioactivity



Material radioactivity [mBq/kg or mBq/pc]

Radioactivity	PE	Lead	Cu	SS	Teflon	PMT window	PMT casing
^{238}U	0.23	0.92	0.08	1.8	0.059	0.14	0.16
^{232}Th	0.09	0.72	0.01	1.9	0.1	0.17	0.07
^{60}Co	0	0.12	0.04	5.4	0.03	0.62	0.01
^{40}K	0.68	0.01	0.03	9	0.75	11.1	0.16
^{210}Pb	0	5.14×10^5	0	0	0	0	0
^{137}Cs	0	0	0	0	0	0.79	0

Used XENON100 values

source shielding TPC Xe127 Ar37

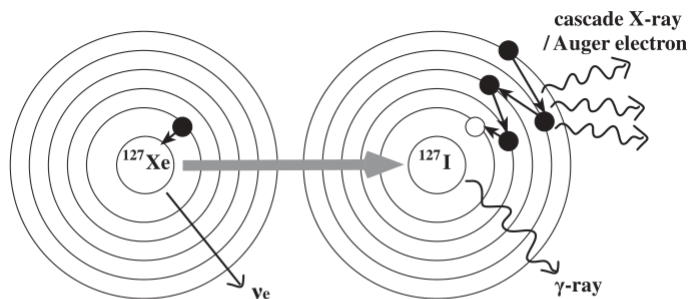
Rate[e-2/kg/day] 0.2 0.2 0.3 <0.2

Ar37:

- Proton bombard
- Neutron bombard

Xe127:

- Muon bombard
- Neutron capture

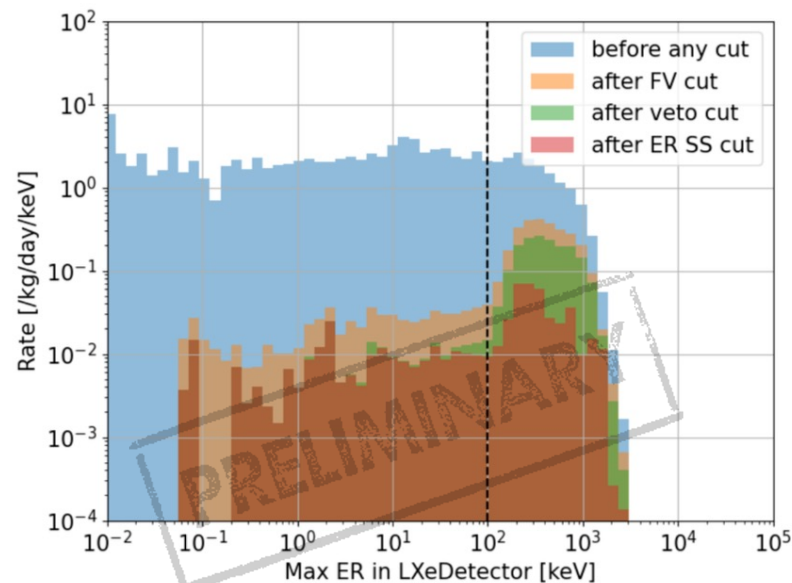


Ar37

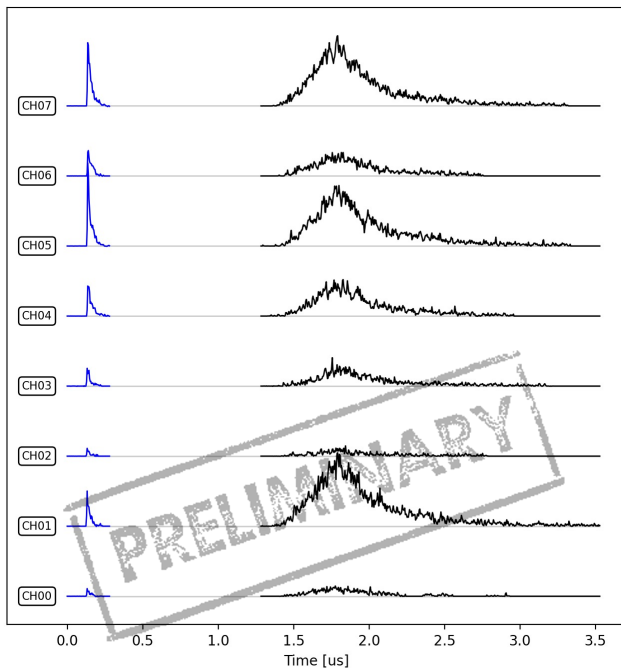
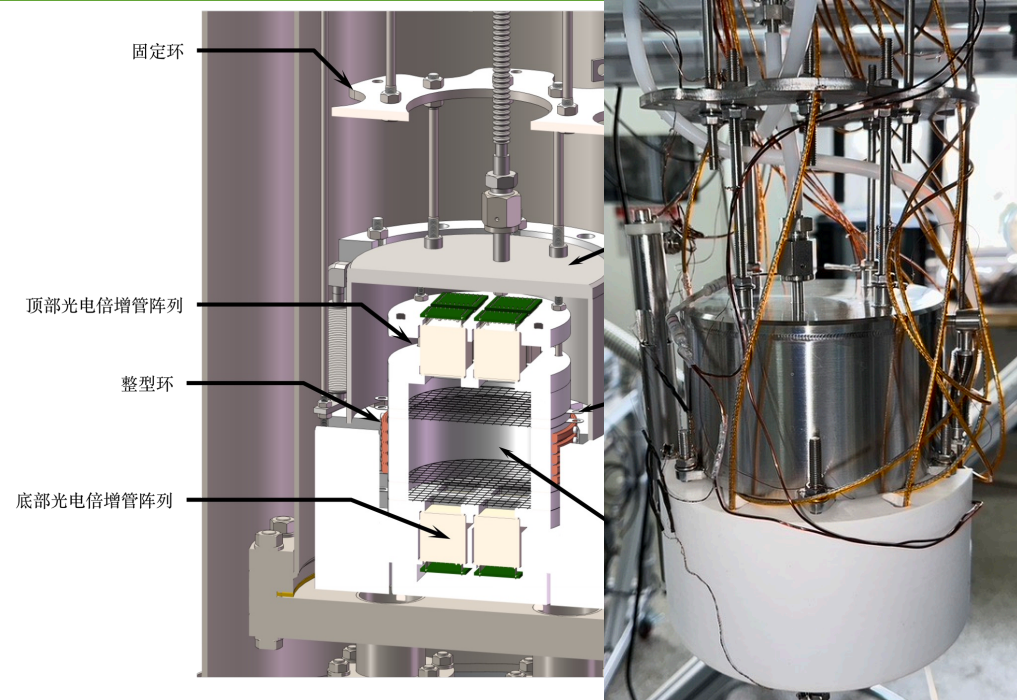
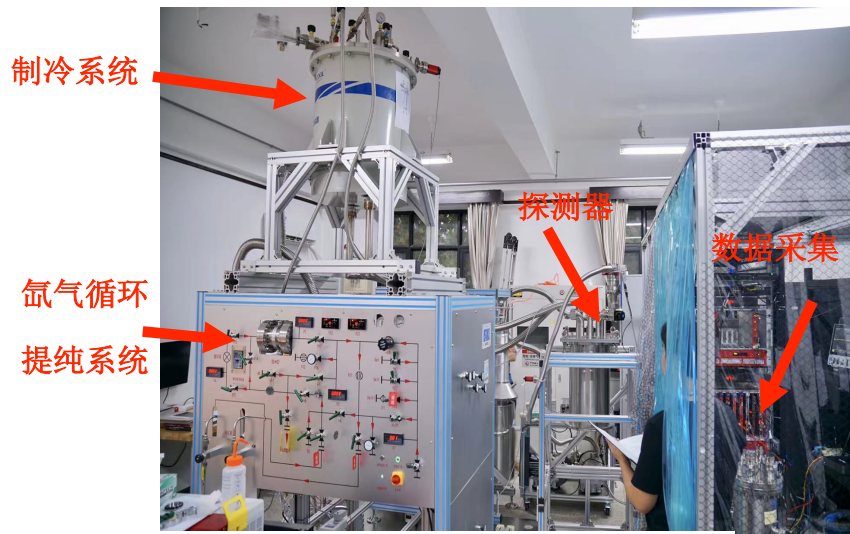
L-shell 0.27keV

Xe127

N-shell 0.186keV



Ongoing work: TPC prototype test



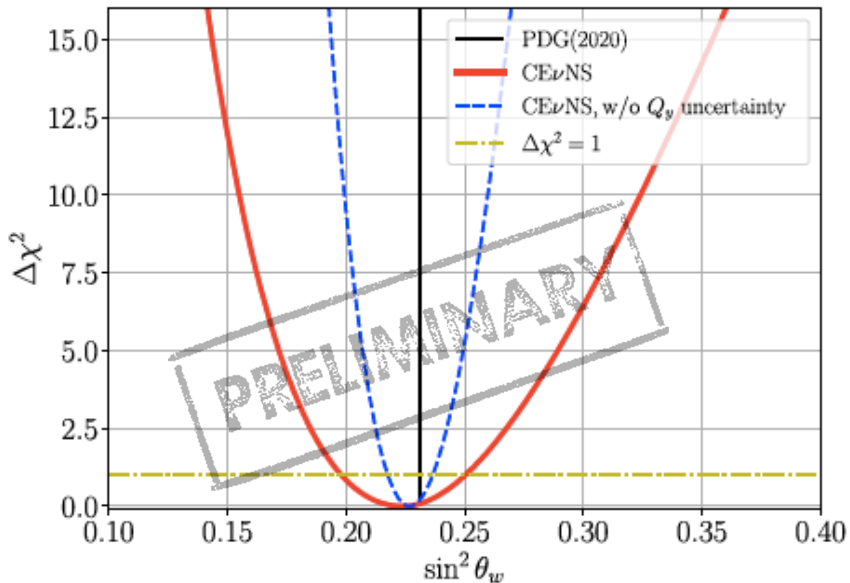
- ❑ Small system constructed in Tsinghua;
- ❑ First test of prototype TPC;
- ❑ Signal observed but with some tripping problem

Expected sensitivity

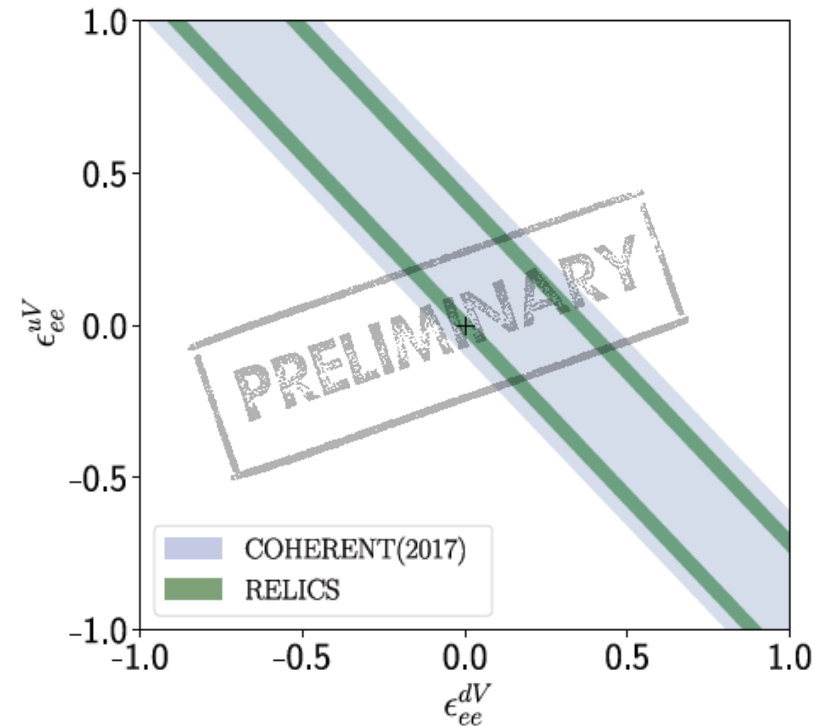


We expect to see **>5000** CEvNS in ROI with **30 kg-year exposure**.

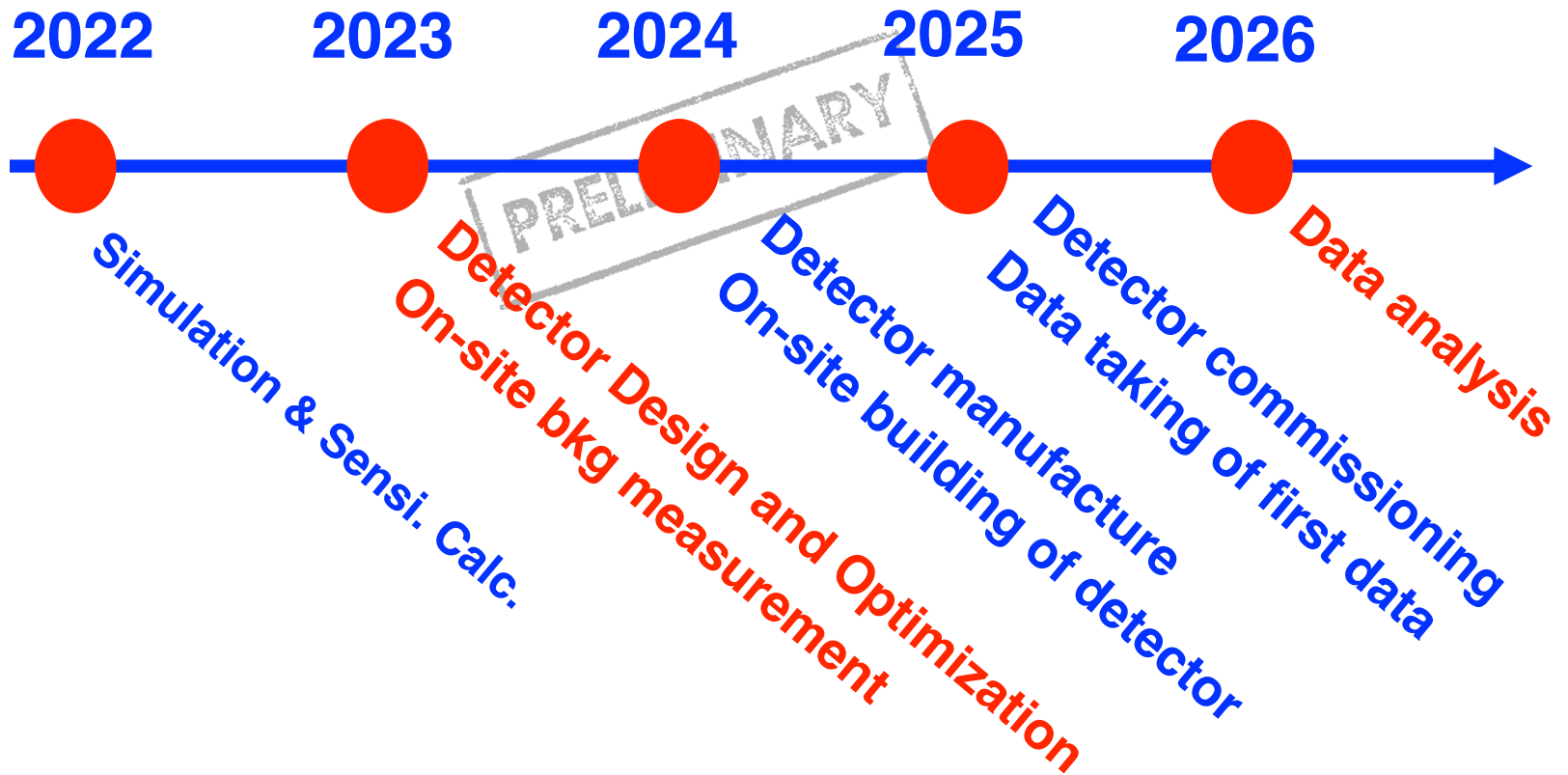
Weak mixing angle under low momentum transfer.



Neutrino-quark Non-standard interaction



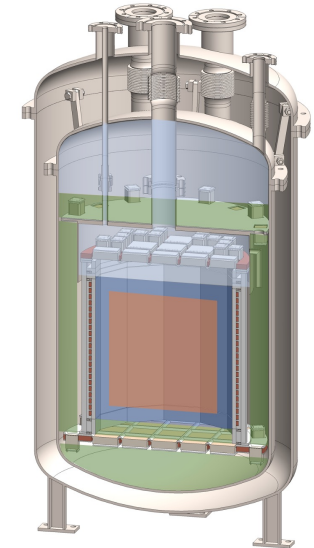
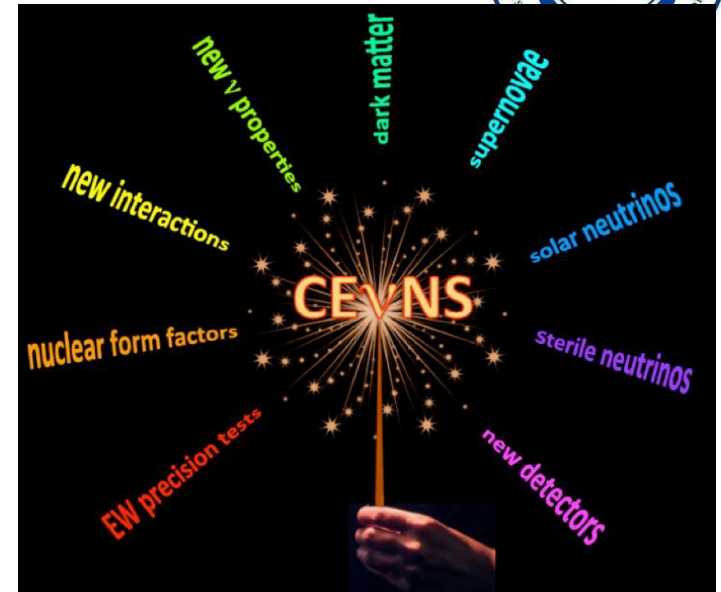
RELICS timeline



Summary and Prospect



- ❑ Rich physics and application for CE ν NS;
- ❑ CE ν NS channel was already confirmed using high-energy and high-luminosity neutrino source from spallation neutron source;
- ❑ CE ν NS from nuclear process is the next low-hanging fruit; Promising way is low-threshold detector near nuclear plant;
- ❑ Great challenge for CE ν NS at sea level in terms of muon induced background suppression.
- ❑ RELICS is a reactor CE ν NS detection experiment using LXe-TPC.



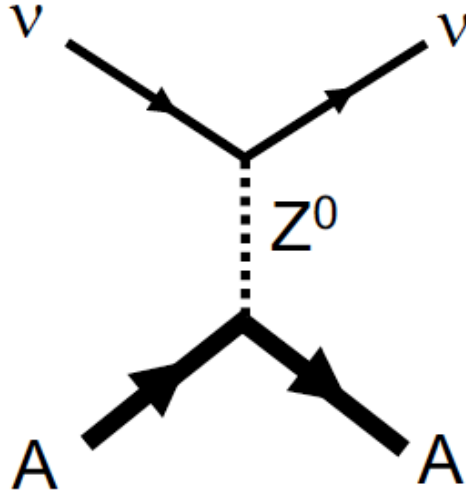


**Thank you
for your
attention!**

Coherent Elastic Neutrino-nucleus Scattering



CE ν NS



PHYSICAL REVIEW D

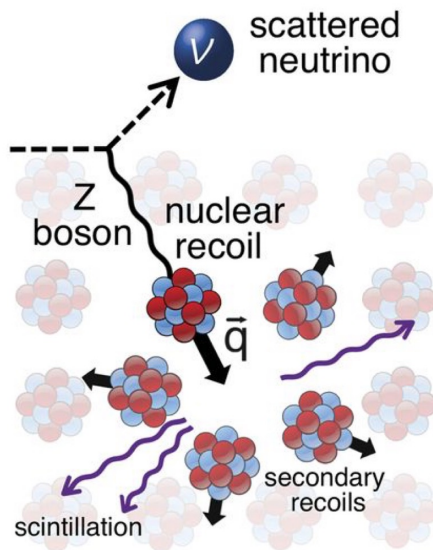
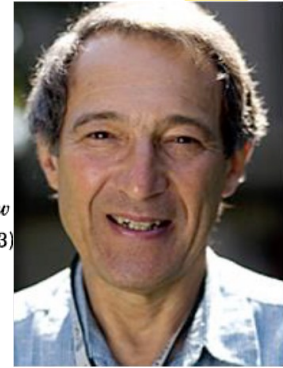
VOLUME 9, NUMBER 5

Coherent effects of a weak neutral current

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and Institute for Theoretical Physics, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York*

(Received 15 October 1973; revised manuscript received 19 November 1973)



Our suggestion may be an act of hubris, because the inevitable constraints of interaction rate, resolution, and background pose grave experimental difficulties for elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering. We will discuss these problems at the end of this note, but first we wish to present the theoretical ideas relevant to the experiments.

Coherent Elastic Neutrino-nucleus Scattering

Z-exchange of a neutrino with nucleus:

- ▶ nucleus recoils as whole
- ▶ coherent up to $E_\nu \sim 50\text{MeV}$

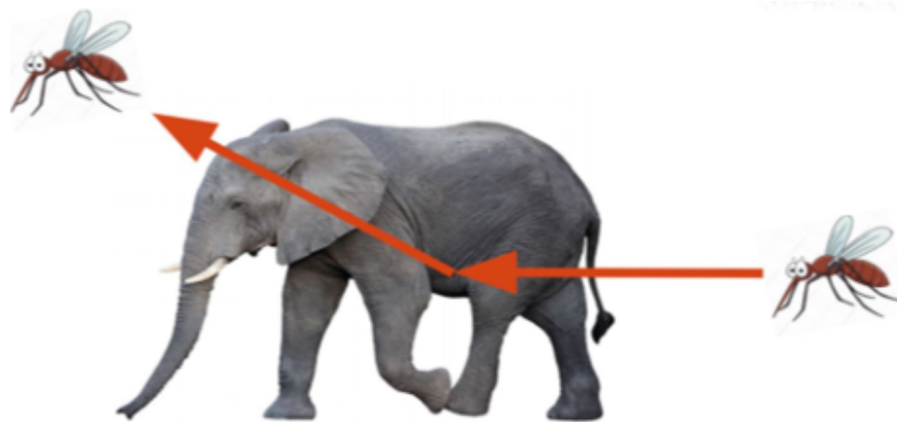
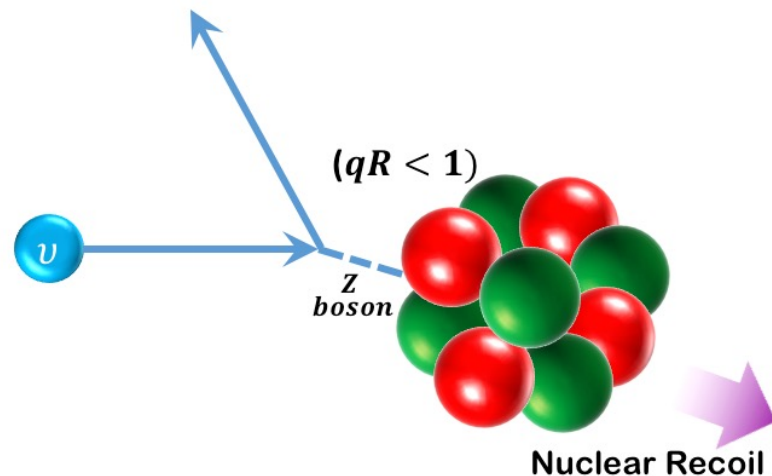
Neutrino wavelength larger than size of nucleus: $qR < 1$

- ▶ q : momentum transfer
- ▶ R : nucleus size

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT} = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} Q_W^2 M \left(1 - \frac{MT}{2E_\nu^2}\right) F(Q^2)^2.$$

$$Q_W = N - (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W) Z$$

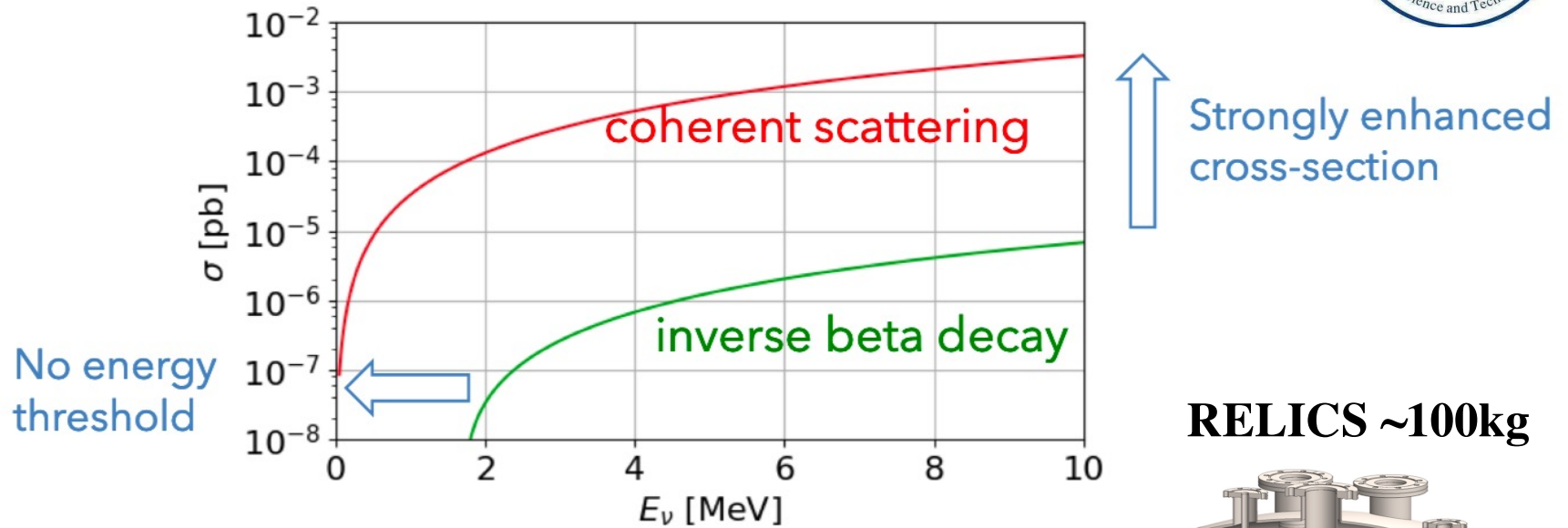
$$Q_W \propto N \implies \boxed{\frac{d\sigma}{dT} \propto N^2}$$



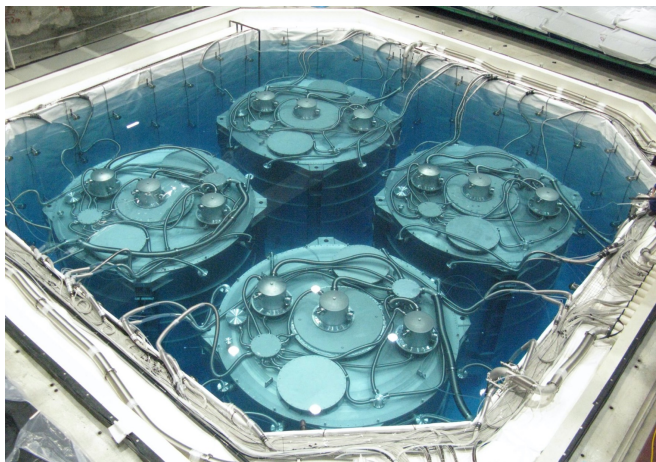
High cross section of CE ν NS



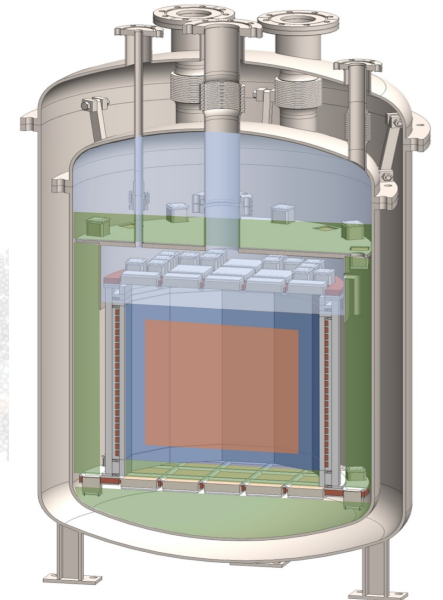
Neutrino cross sections



Daya Bay (~100 ton)



RELICS ~100kg

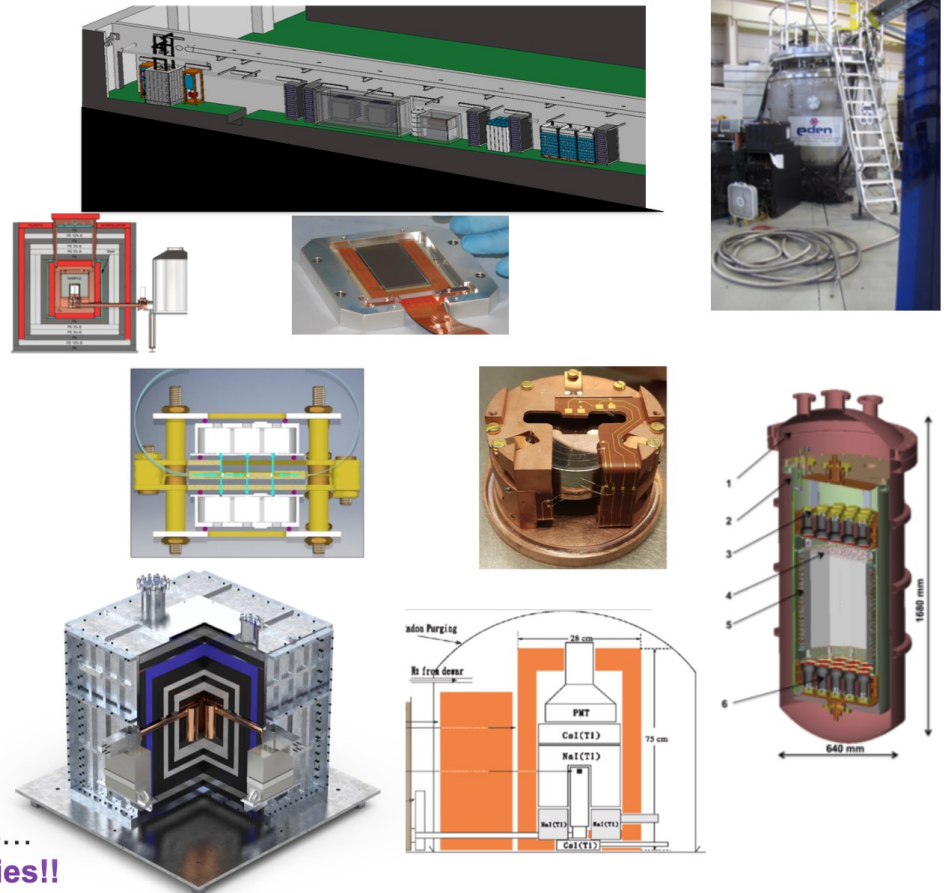


Detector Techniques for CEνNS



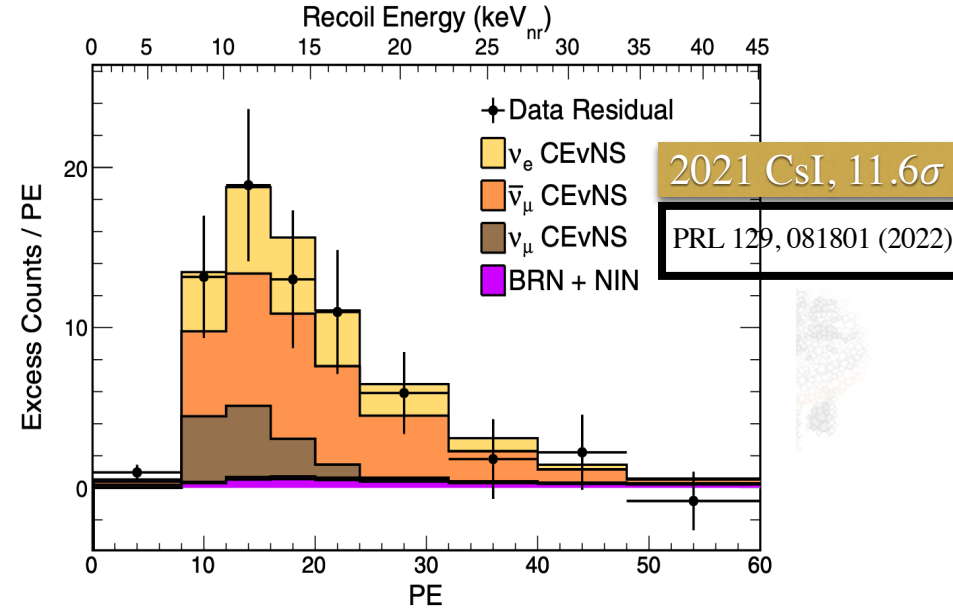
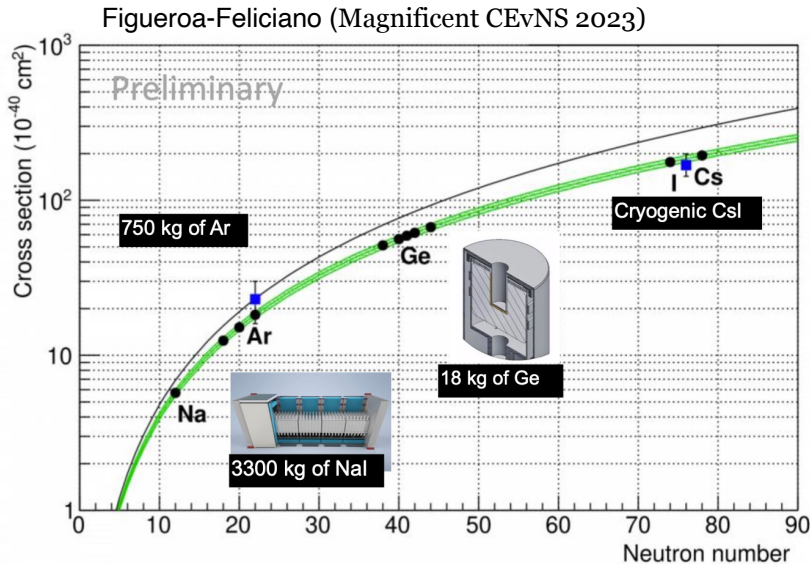
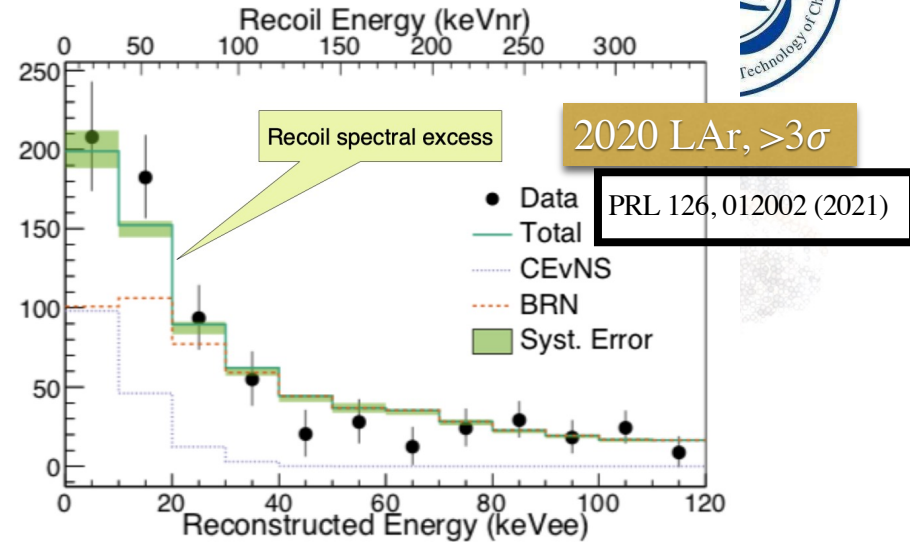
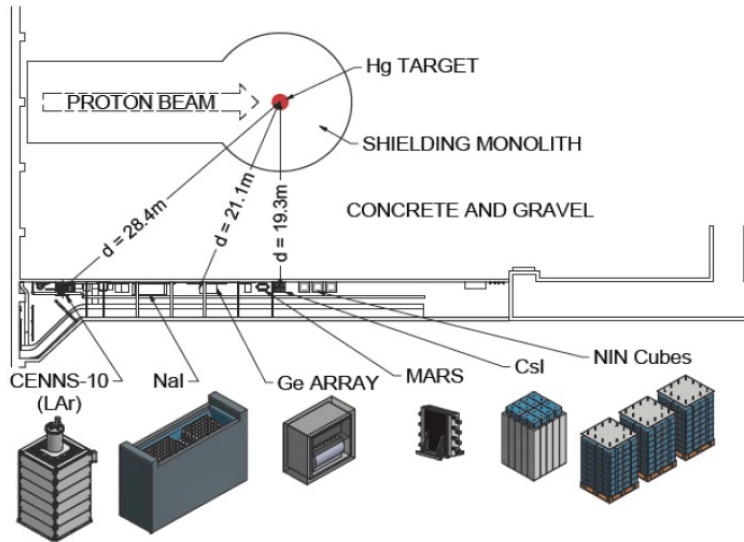
Figueroa-Feliciano (Magnificent CEνNS 2023)

Experiment	Technology	Location	Source
COHERENT	CsI, Ar, Ge, NaI	USA	π DAR
CCM	Ar	USA	π DAR
ESS	CsI, Si, Ge, Xe	Sweden	π DAR
BULLKID	Si/Ge	Italy	Reactor
CONNIE	Si CCDs	Brazil	Reactor
CONUS	HPGe	Germany	Reactor
NEWS-G	Ar+2%CH ₄	Canada	Reactor
MINER	Ge/Si cryogenic	USA	Reactor
NEON	NaI(Tl)	Korea	Reactor
NUCLEUS	CaWO ₄ , Al ₂ O ₃ cryogenic	Europe	Reactor
ν GEN	Ge PPC	Russia	Reactor
RED-100	LXe dual phase	Russia	Reactor
Ricochet	Ge, Zn, Al, Sn cryogenic	France	Reactor
TEXONO	p-PCGe	Taiwan	Reactor
Dresden II	PCGe	USA	Reactor
SBC	Scintillating Bubble Chamber	Fermilab (R&D)	Reactor



+DM detectors, +directional detectors +Solar/SN detectors...
many novel low-background, low-threshold technologies!!

COHERENT Experiment

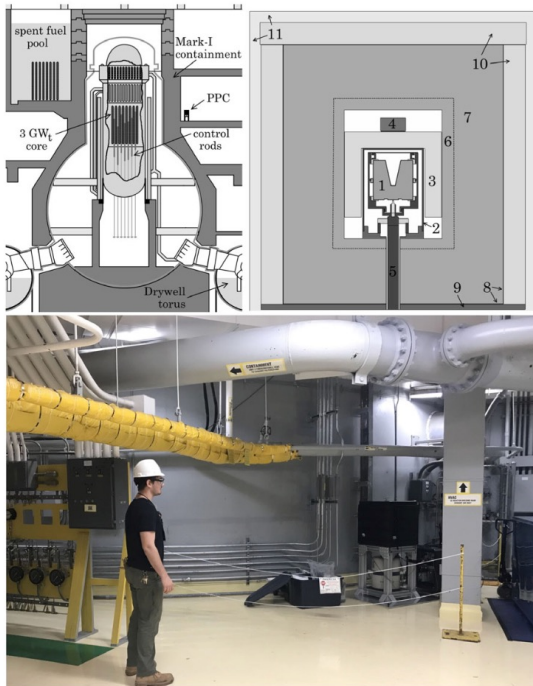


Dresden-II Experiment

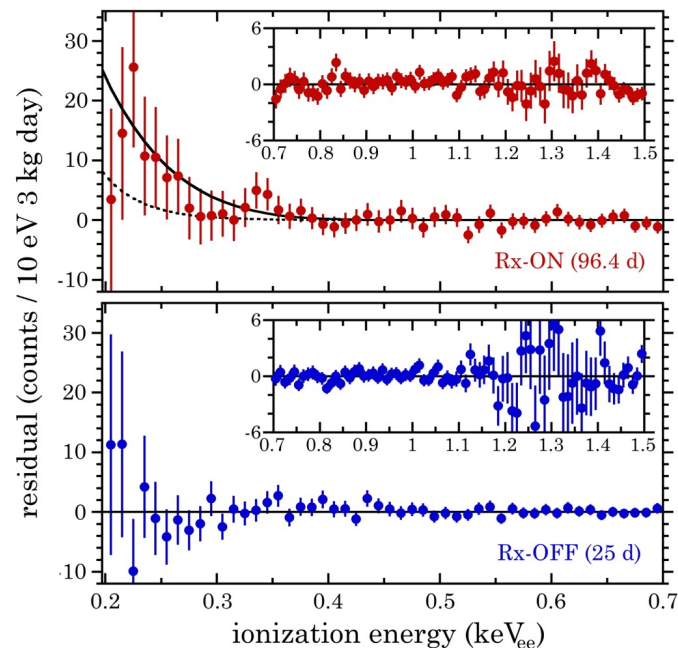


- Dresden-II uses a **3-kg** Germanium detector (NCC-1701).
- The experiment collected beam-on data for 96.4 days, located **10.39 meters** from the Dresden-II reactor, with a low detection threshold of **0.2 keV_{ee}**.

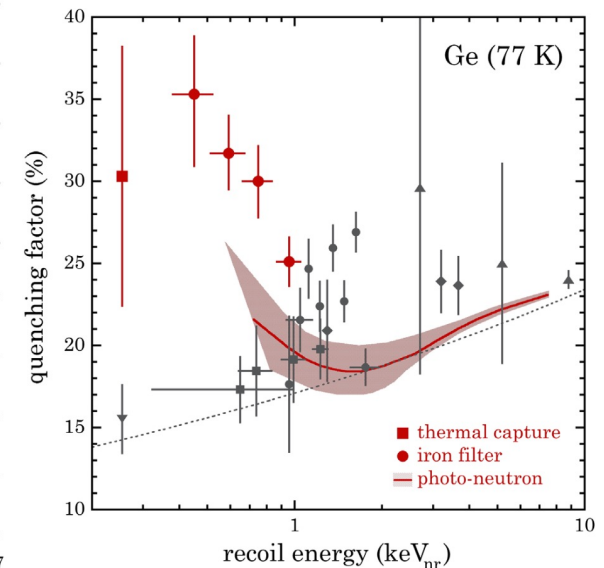
PRD 104, 072003 (2021)



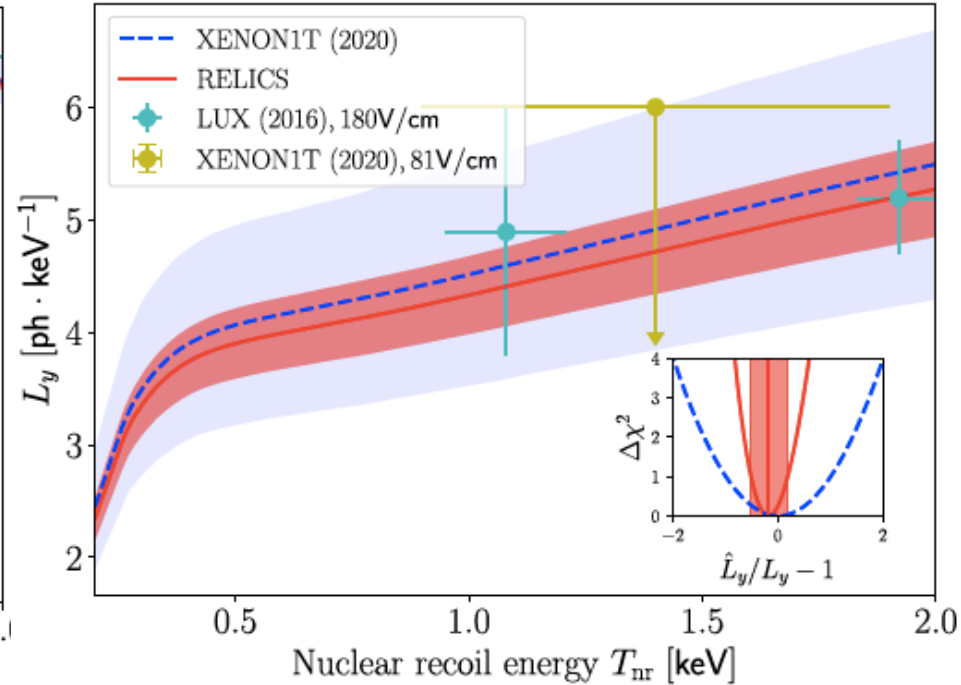
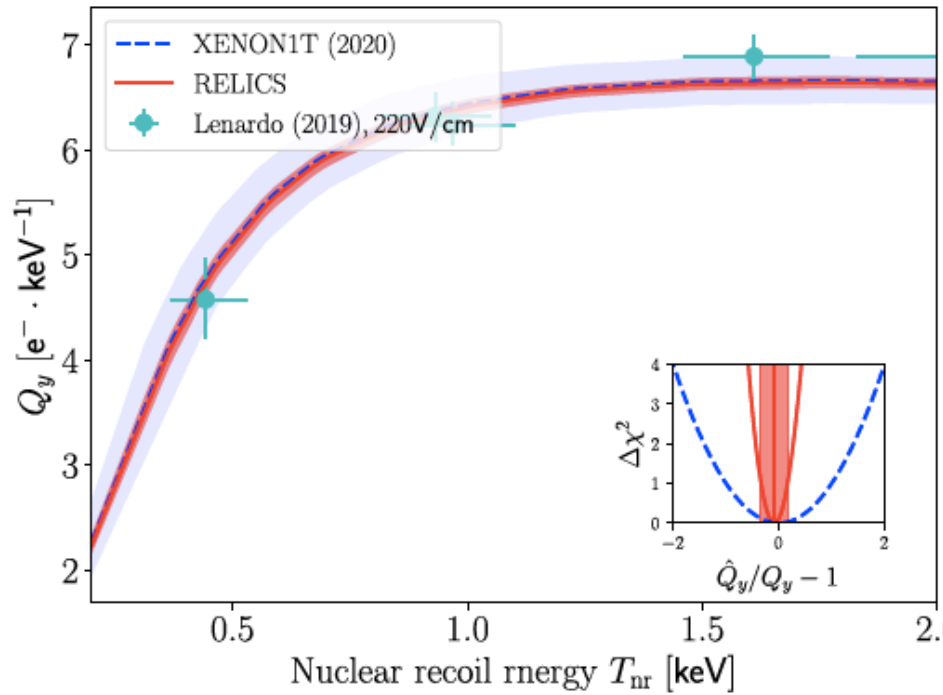
PRL 129, 211802 (2022)



PRD 103, 122003 (2021)



Backup



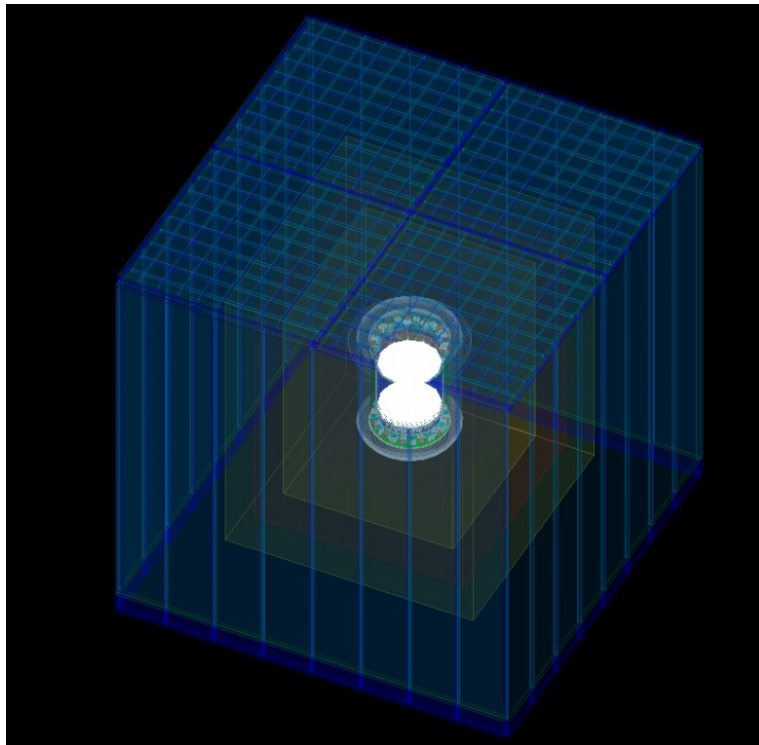
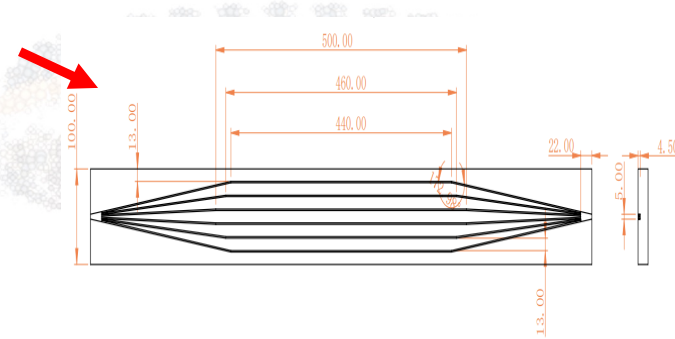
- ❑ Constraining the light and charge yield in LXe at <keV region.
- ❑ Reduce signal uncertainty in LXe-based DM search experiment.

Ongoing work: Muon veto prototype

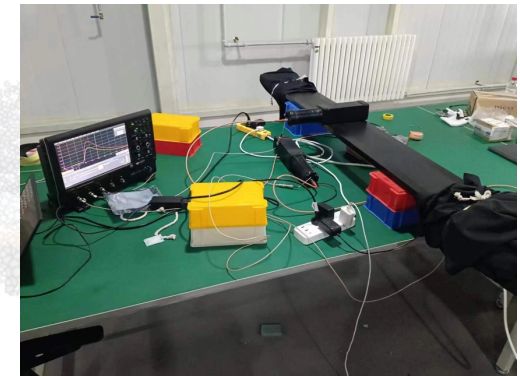
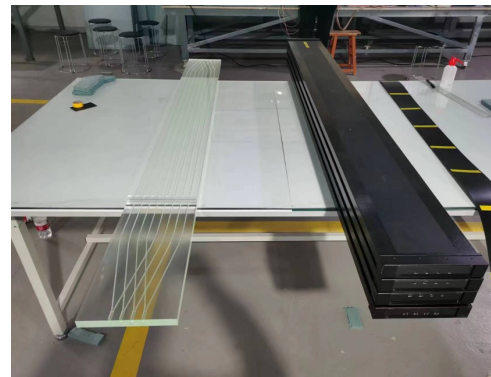


- ❑ Design: Plastic scintillator + fibers + SiPM
- ❑ Target: >99% muon tag efficiency

Design of the single piece PS with preliminary fibers layout, and thickness of 2cm. The design is under optimization.



Together with NEREUS experiment, a few pieces has been fabricated for electronics & DAQ development.



Template

