

Flavors and systematics in CEvNS and CEvNS-related searches

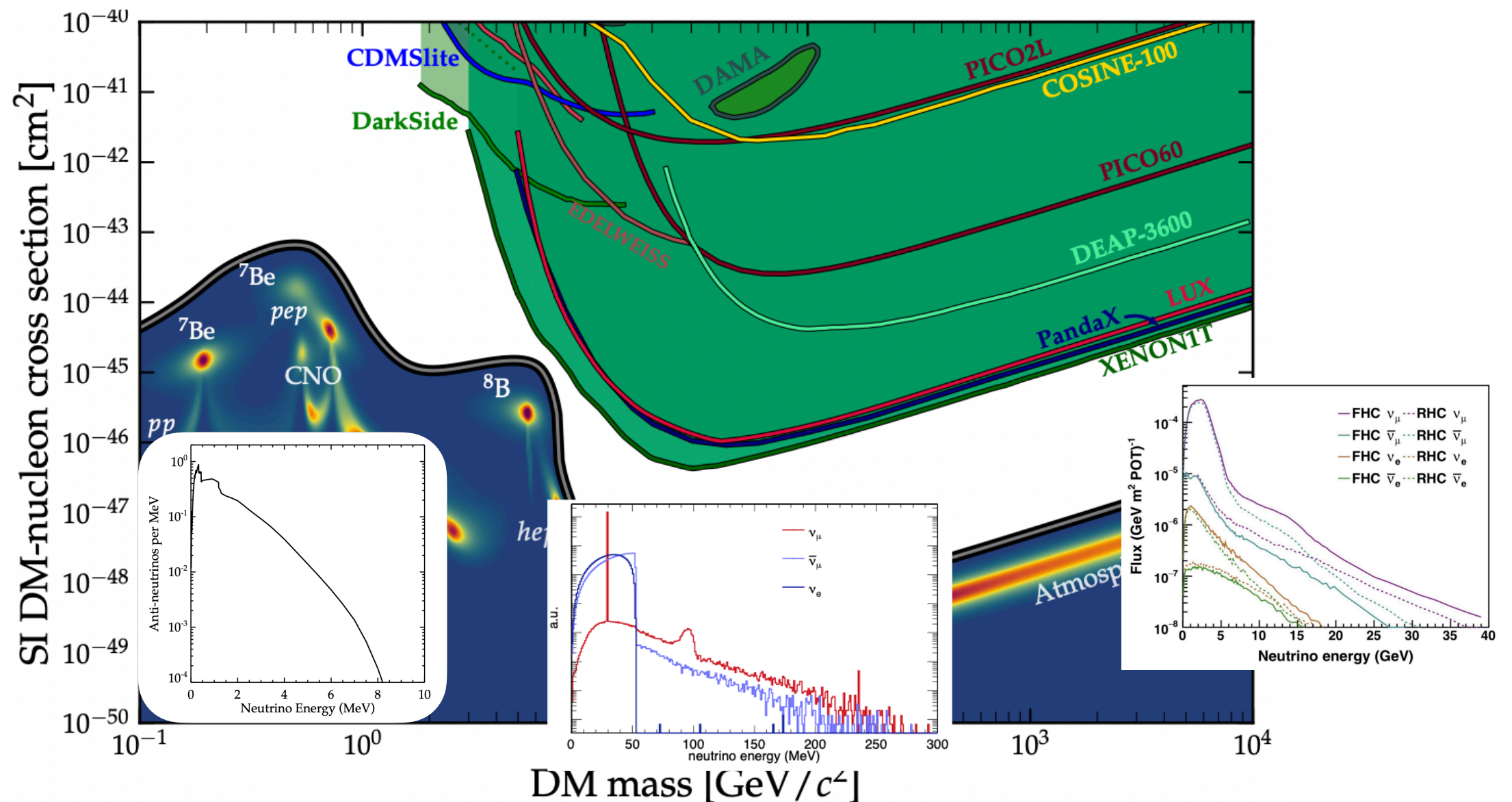
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Astronomy

Interplay of Nuclear, Neutrino and BSM
Physics at Low-Energies, INT, Seattle
April 20, 2023

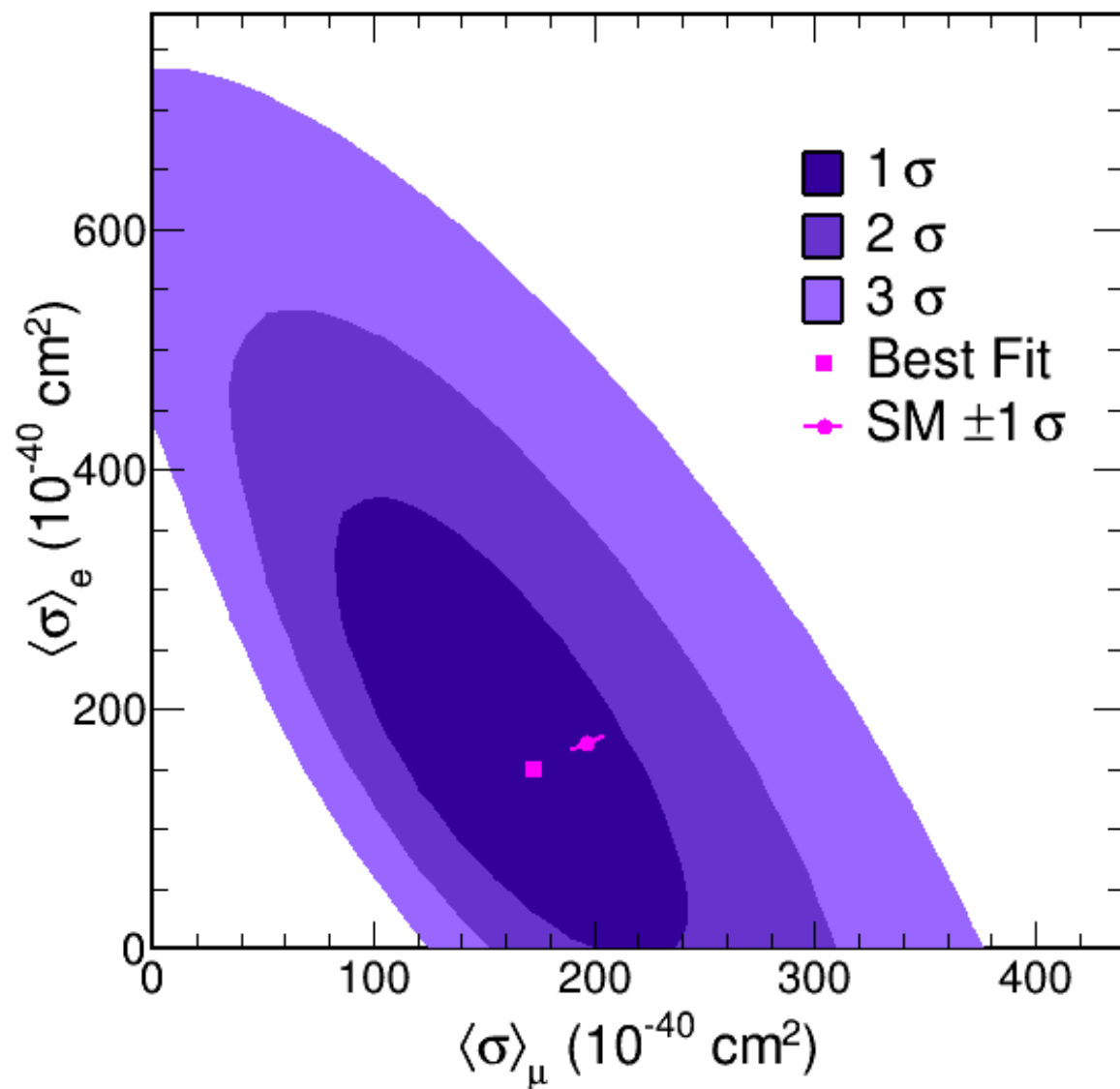


Questions for current/future CEvNS and CEvNS-related experiments

- **Standard Model** physics vs. **Beyond-the-Standard Model Physics**?
- **Standard Model/Beyond Standard Model Physics** vs. **Systematics/Astrophysics**?



Measurement of CEvNS cross section



COHERENT collaboration 2021

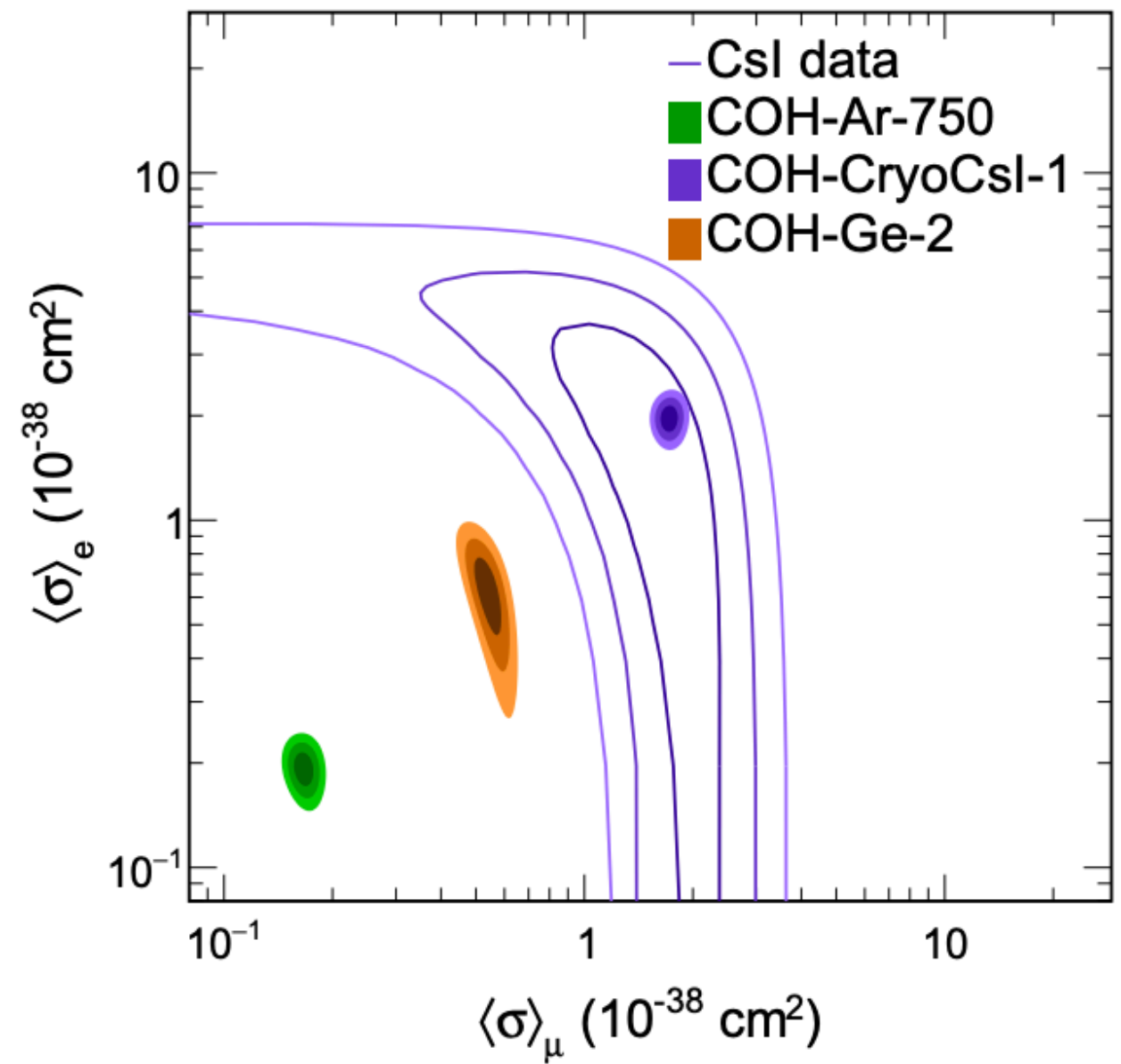
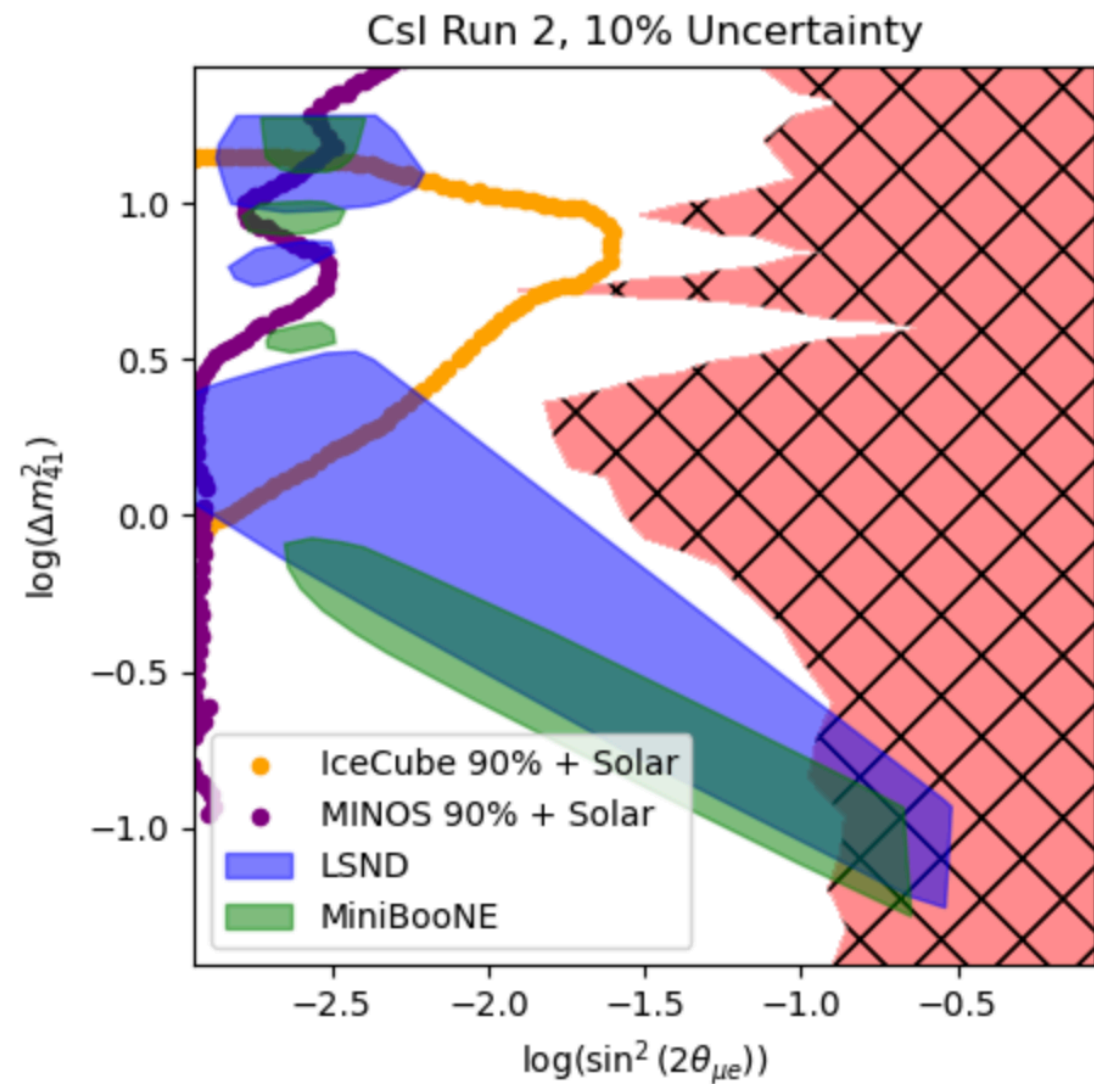
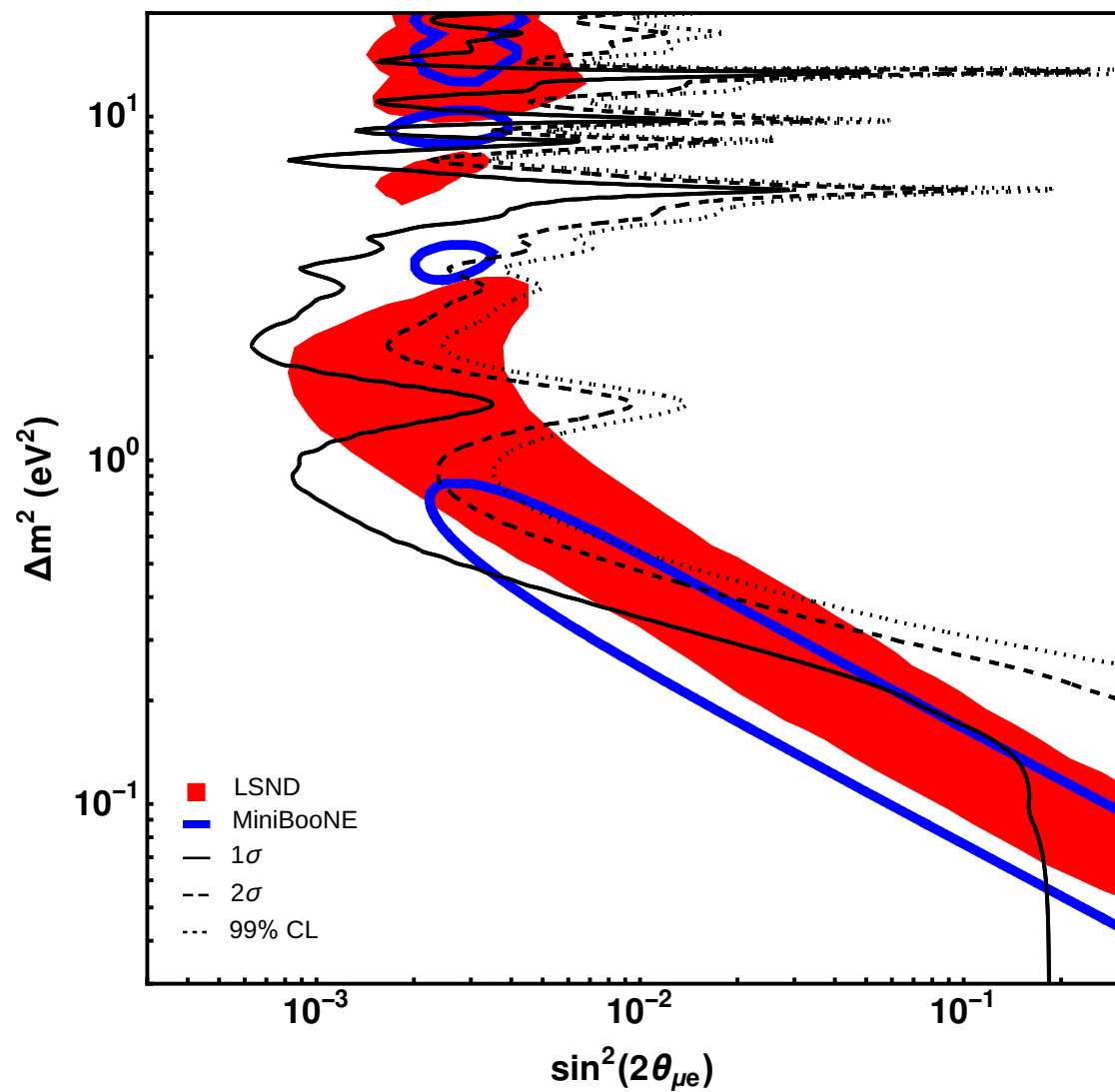


Figure: Dan Pershey

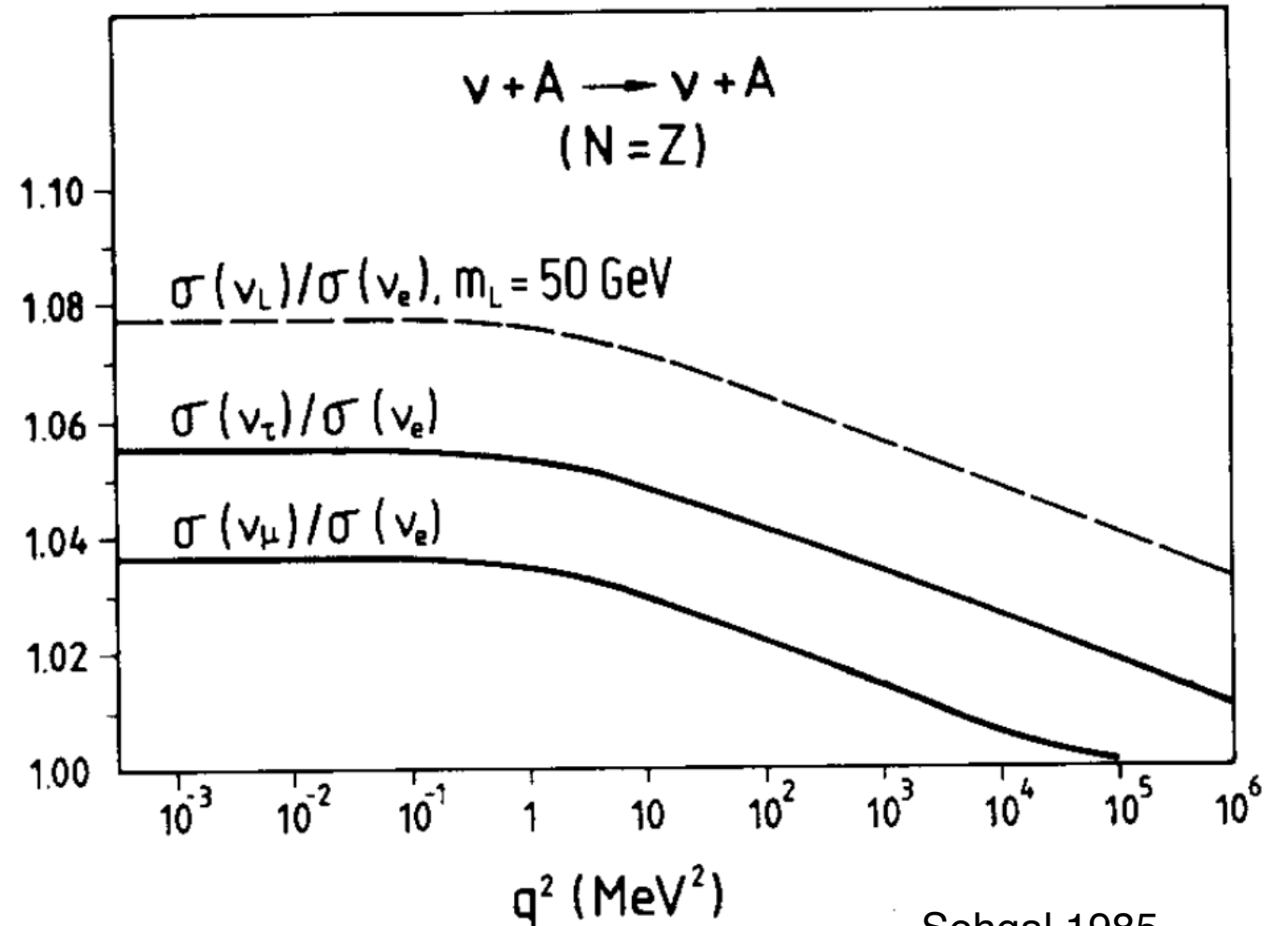
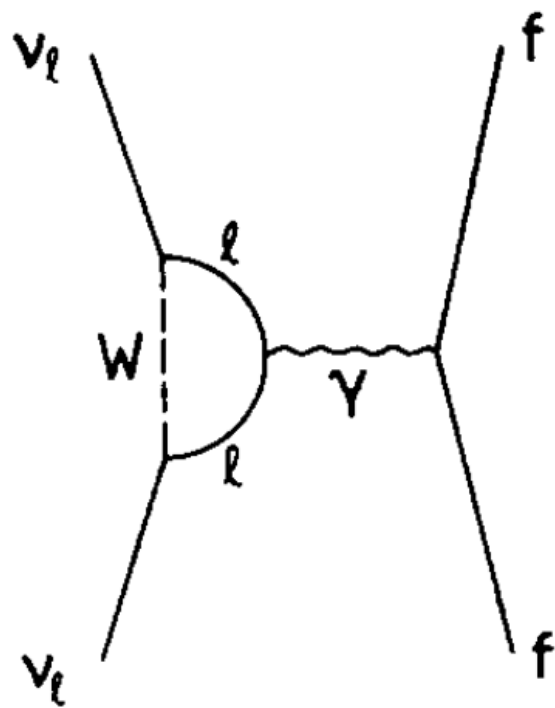
BSM: Sterile neutrinos



Bisset, Dutta, Huang, LS

Sterile neutrinos: Anderson et al. 2012; Dutta et al. 2016; Blanco, Machado, Hooper 2019; Miranda et al. 2020

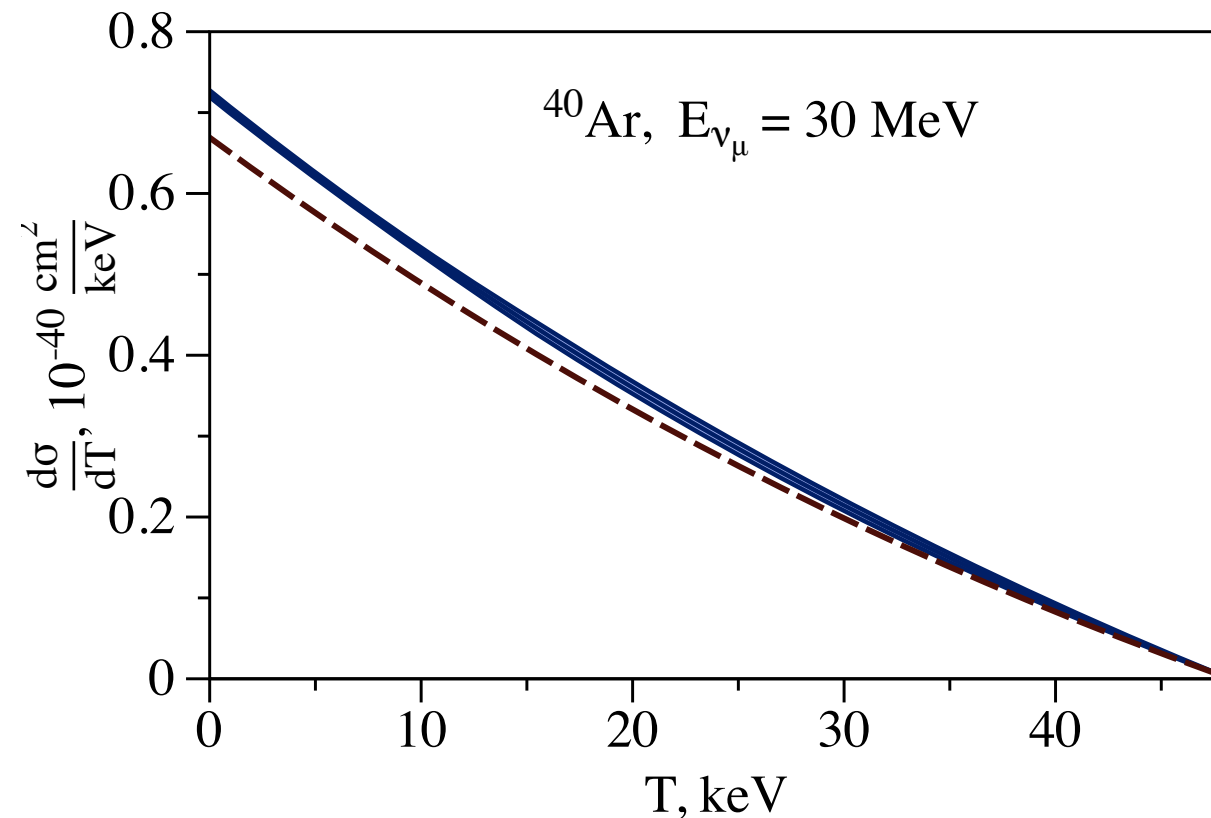
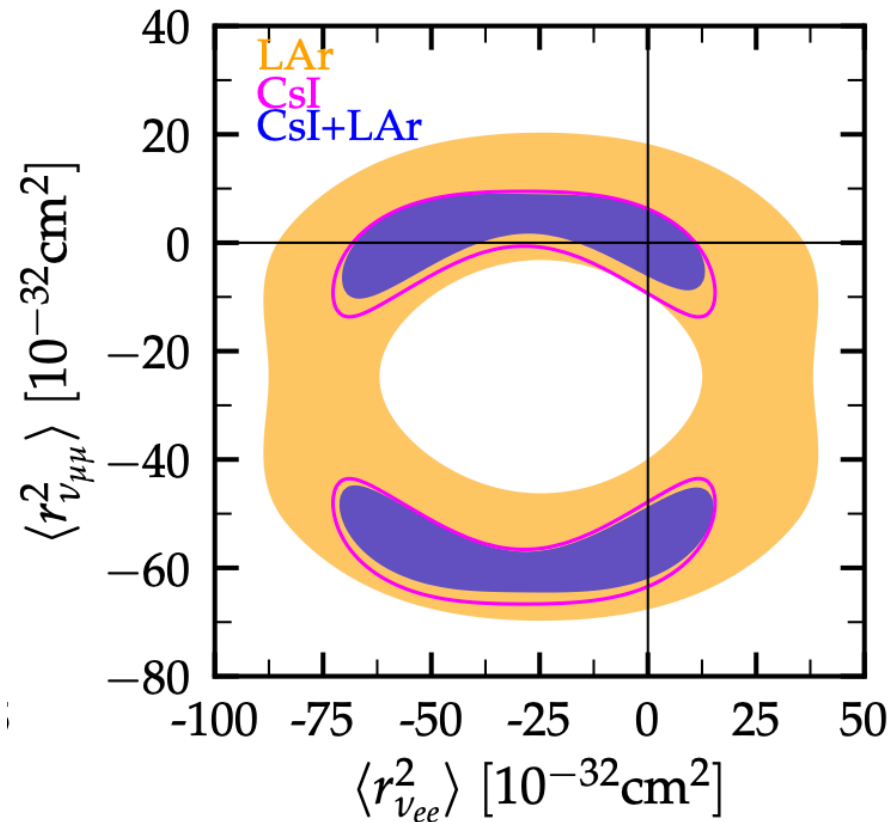
Standard Model corrections of CEvNS cross section



Sehgal 1985

- Radiative corrections to the CEvNS cross section induce small flavor dependences [Marciano & Sirlin 1980; Sehgal 1985; Tomalak et al. 2021]

Standard Model corrections of CEvNS cross section

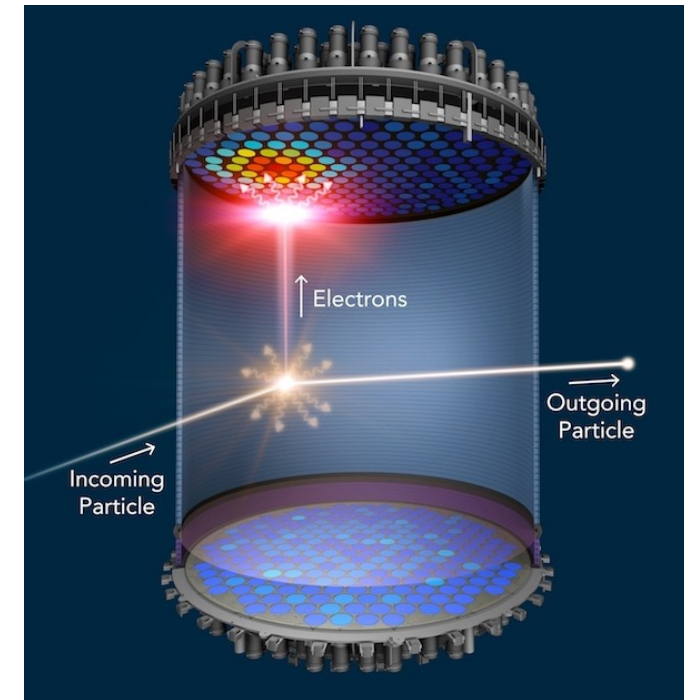
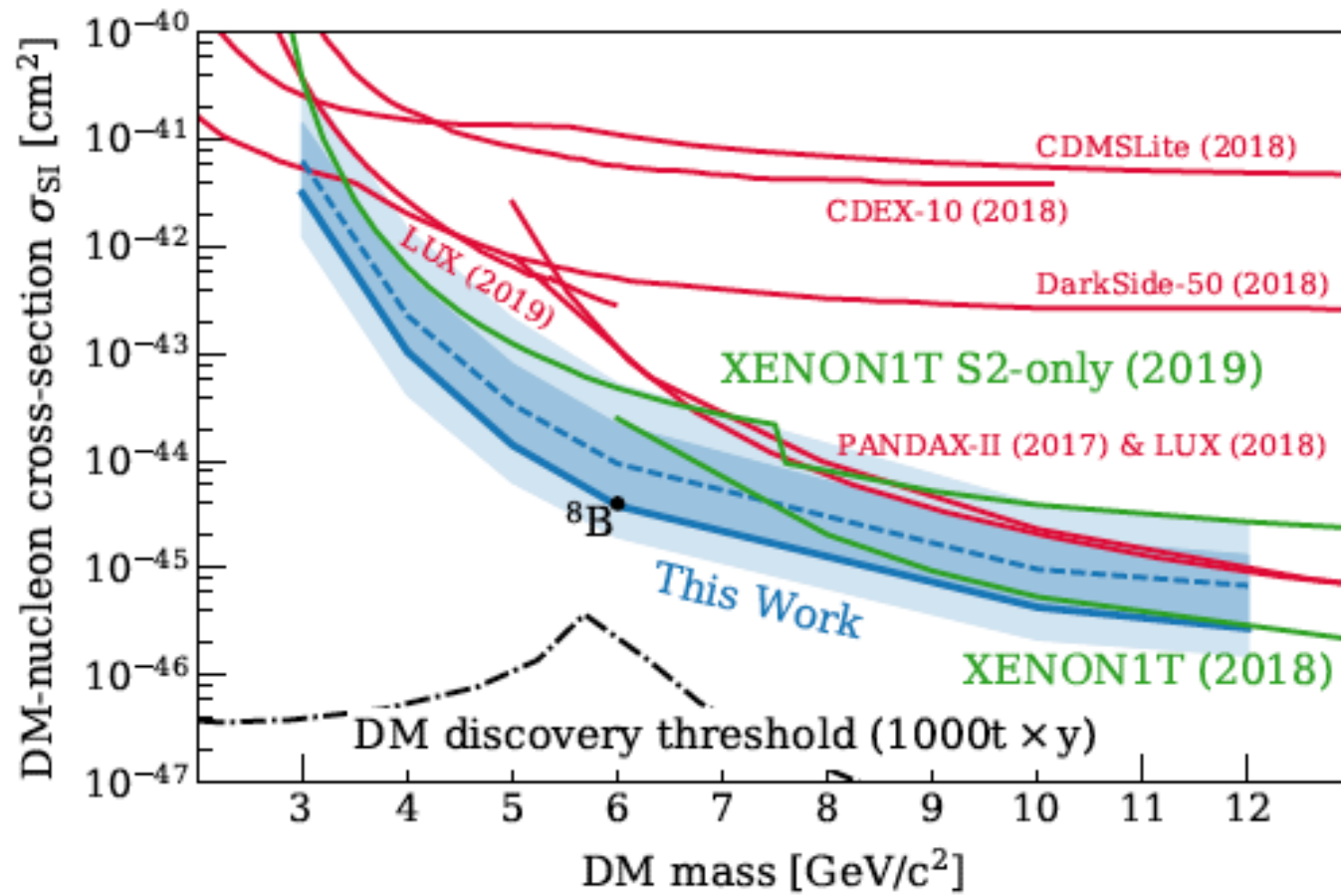


Charge radius contribution: Cadeddu et al. 2018; de Romeri et al. 2023

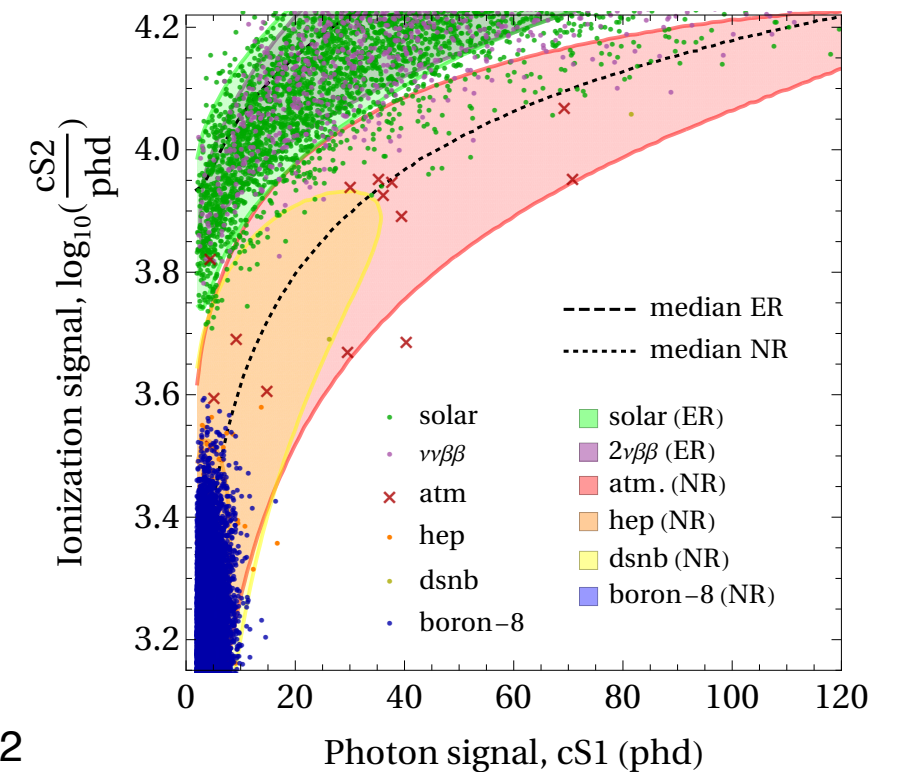
Tomalak et al. 2020

- Separate flavor-independent and flavor-dependent components to the corrections
- Goal: Measure flavor-dependent corrections
- Timing information from stopped-pion source

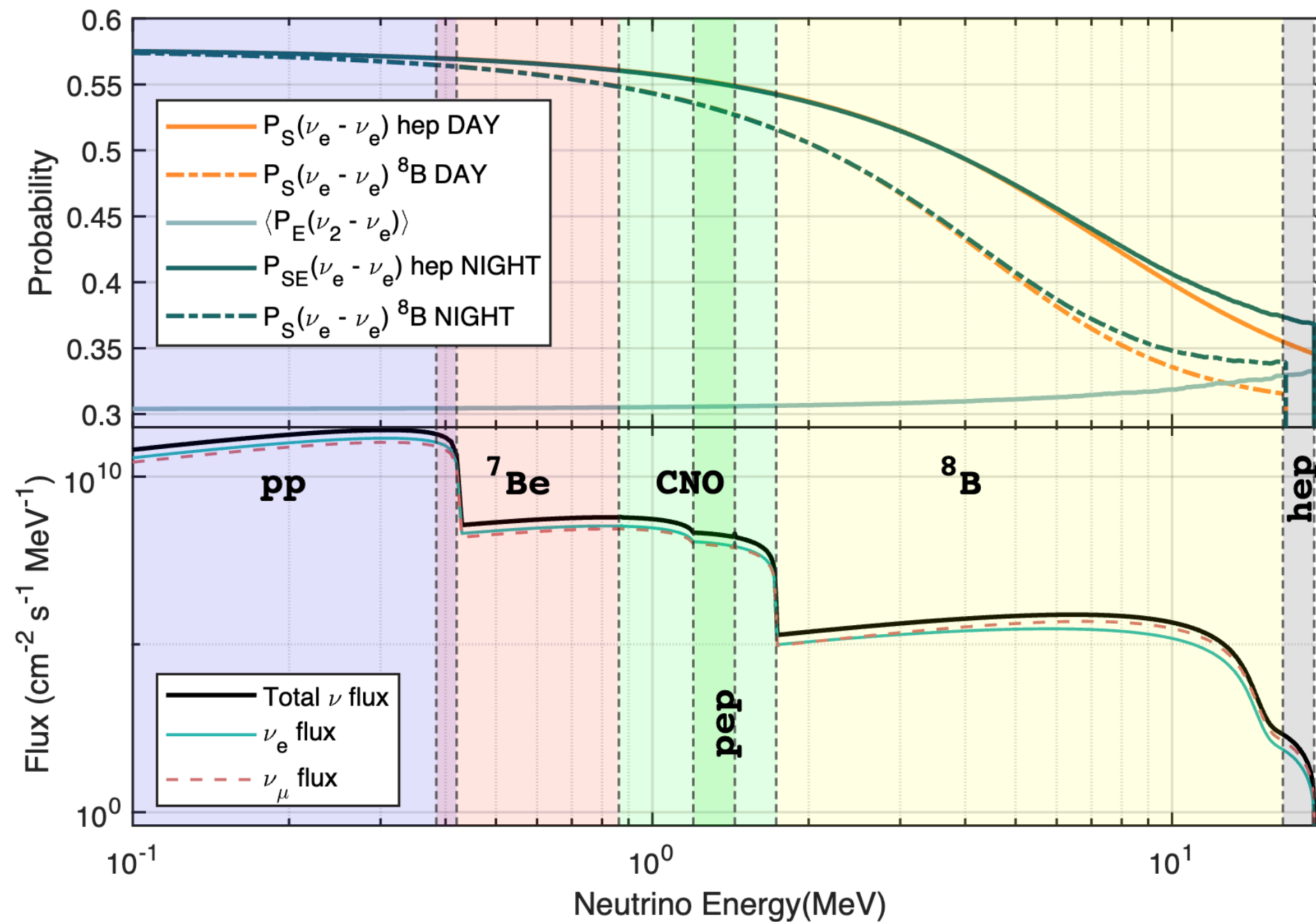
Search for Coherent Elastic Scattering of Solar ^8B Neutrinos in the XENON1T Dark Matter Experiment



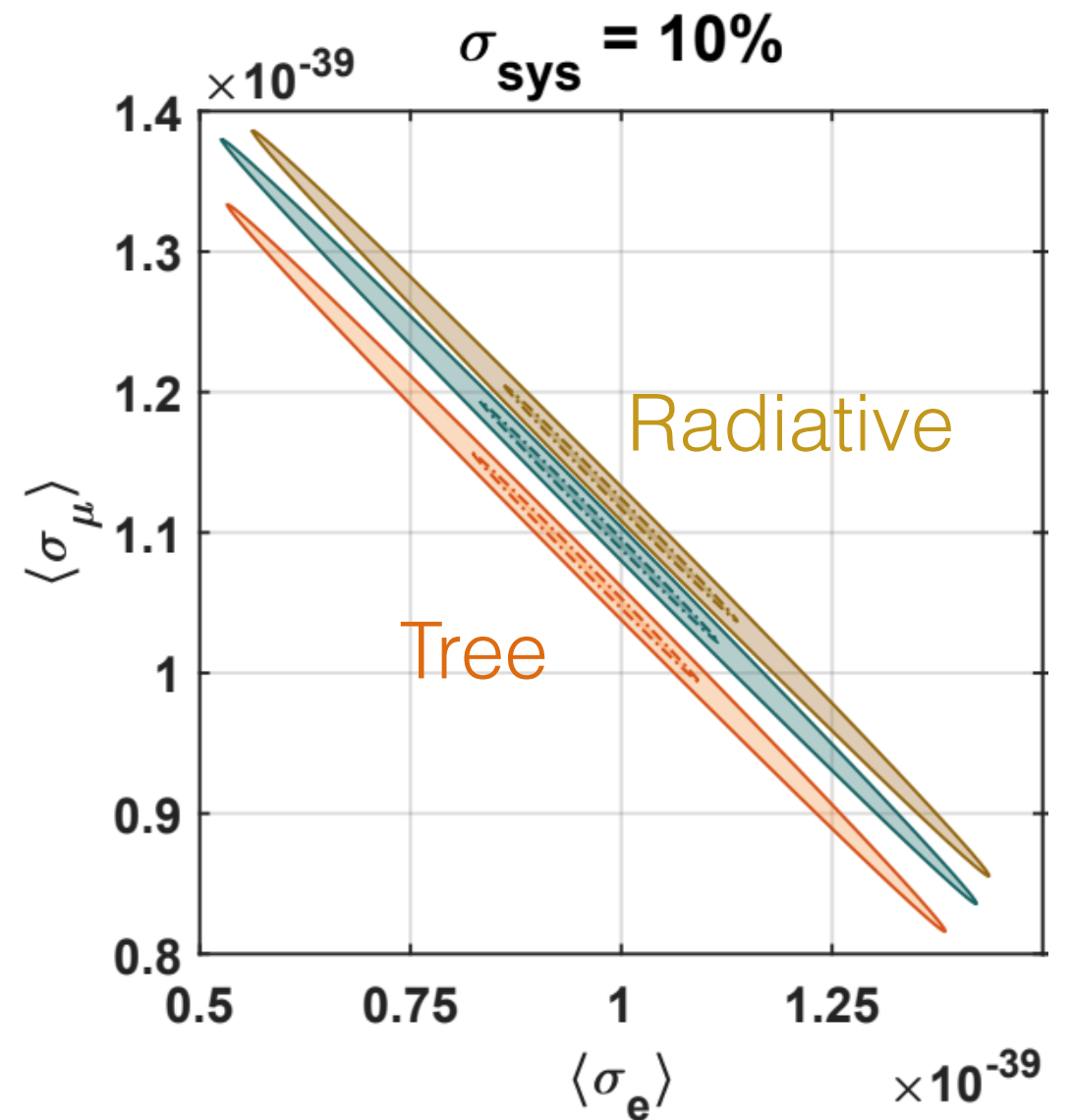
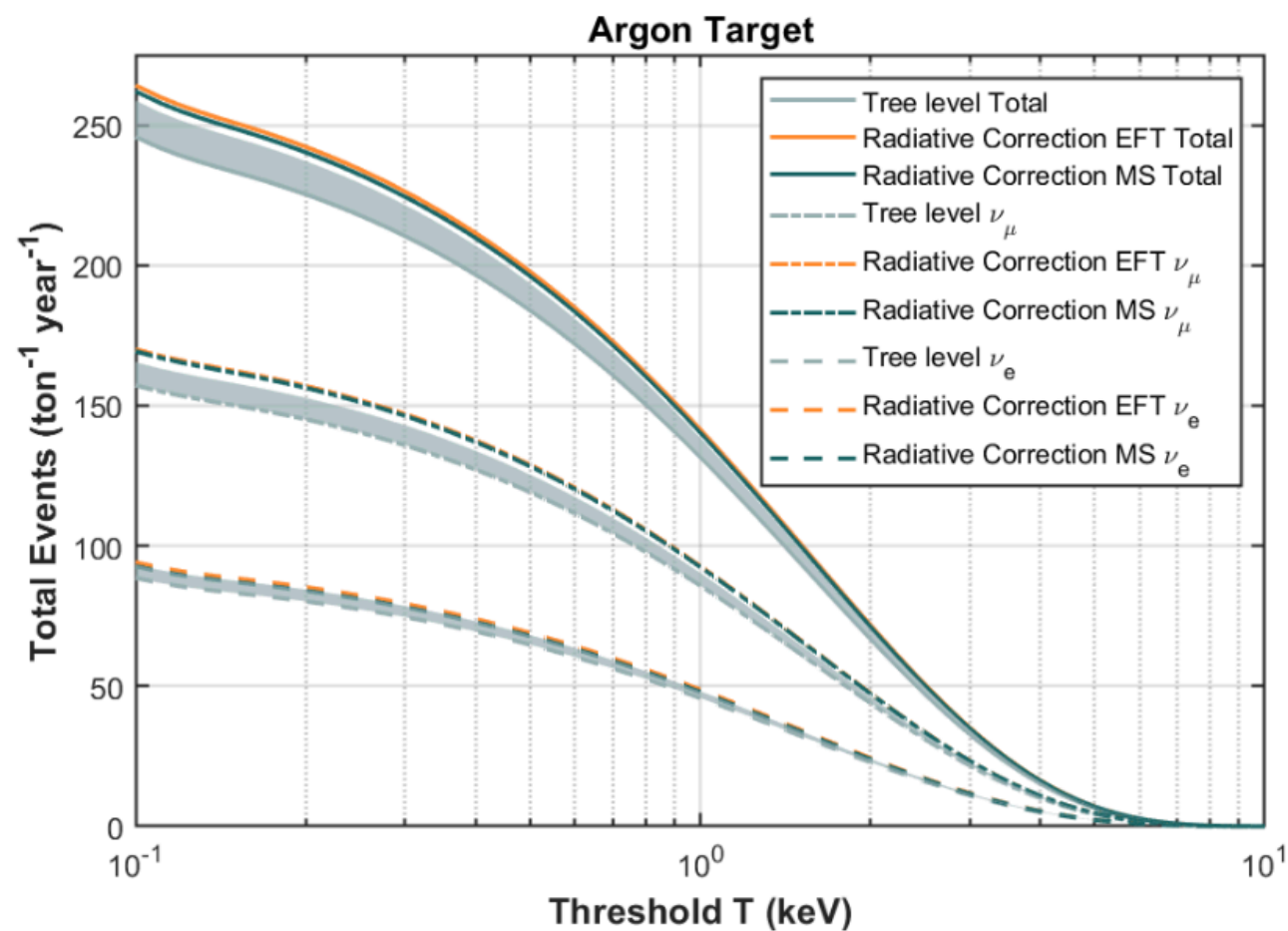
XENON collaboration, PRL 126 (2021) 091301: 2012.02846 [hep-ex]



Flavor composition of solar neutrinos

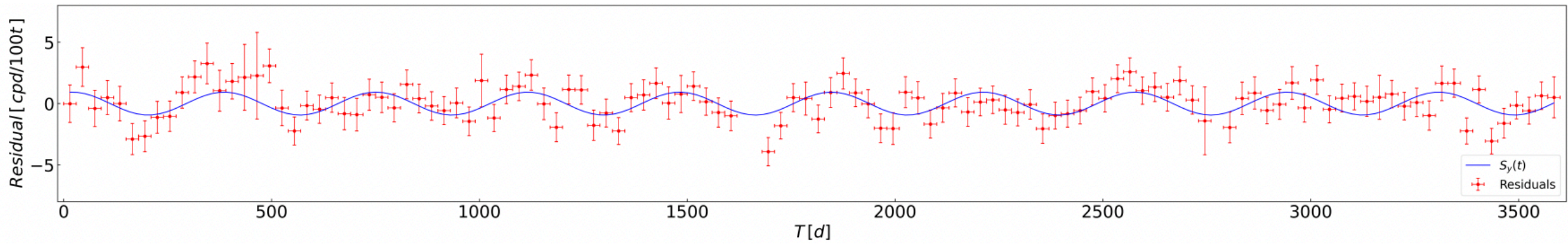


Solar neutrinos with radiative corrections

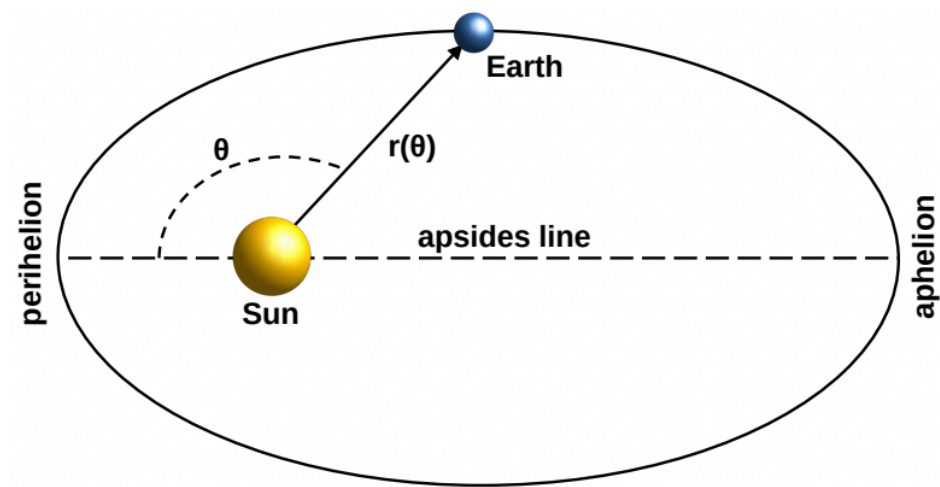
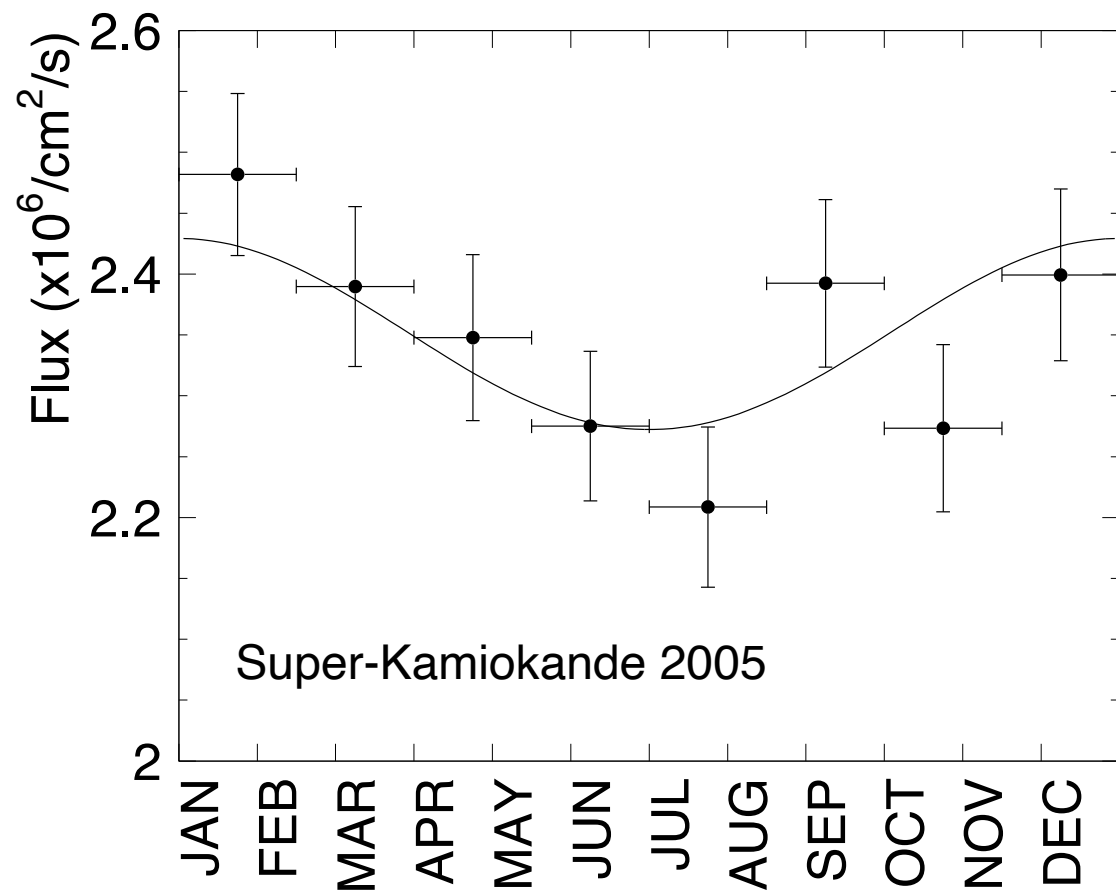


In addition, flavor-dependent corrections introduce a small day/night asymmetry in solar neutrino rate

Time variation of solar neutrino flux

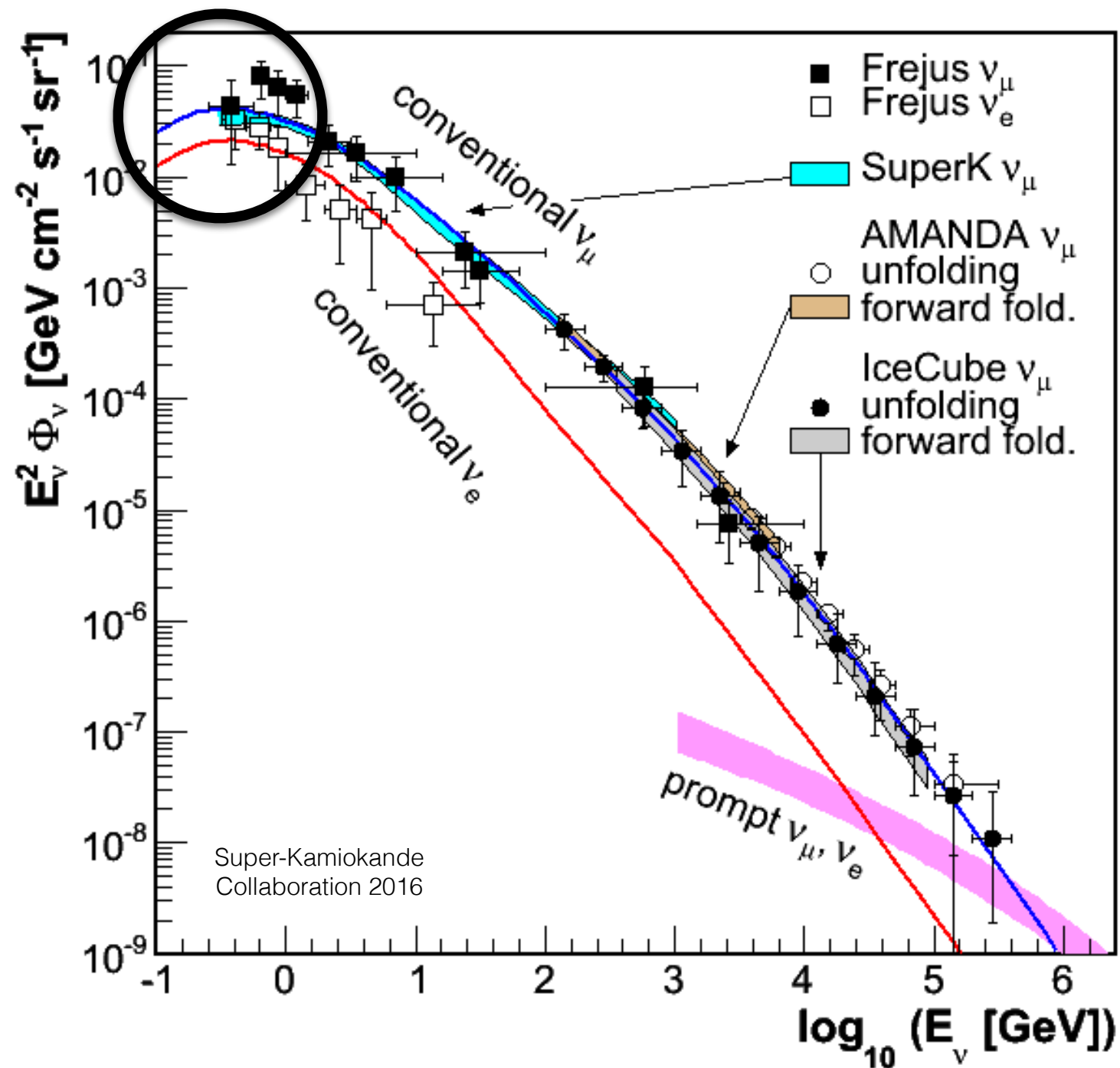


Borexino 2017
Borexino 2022

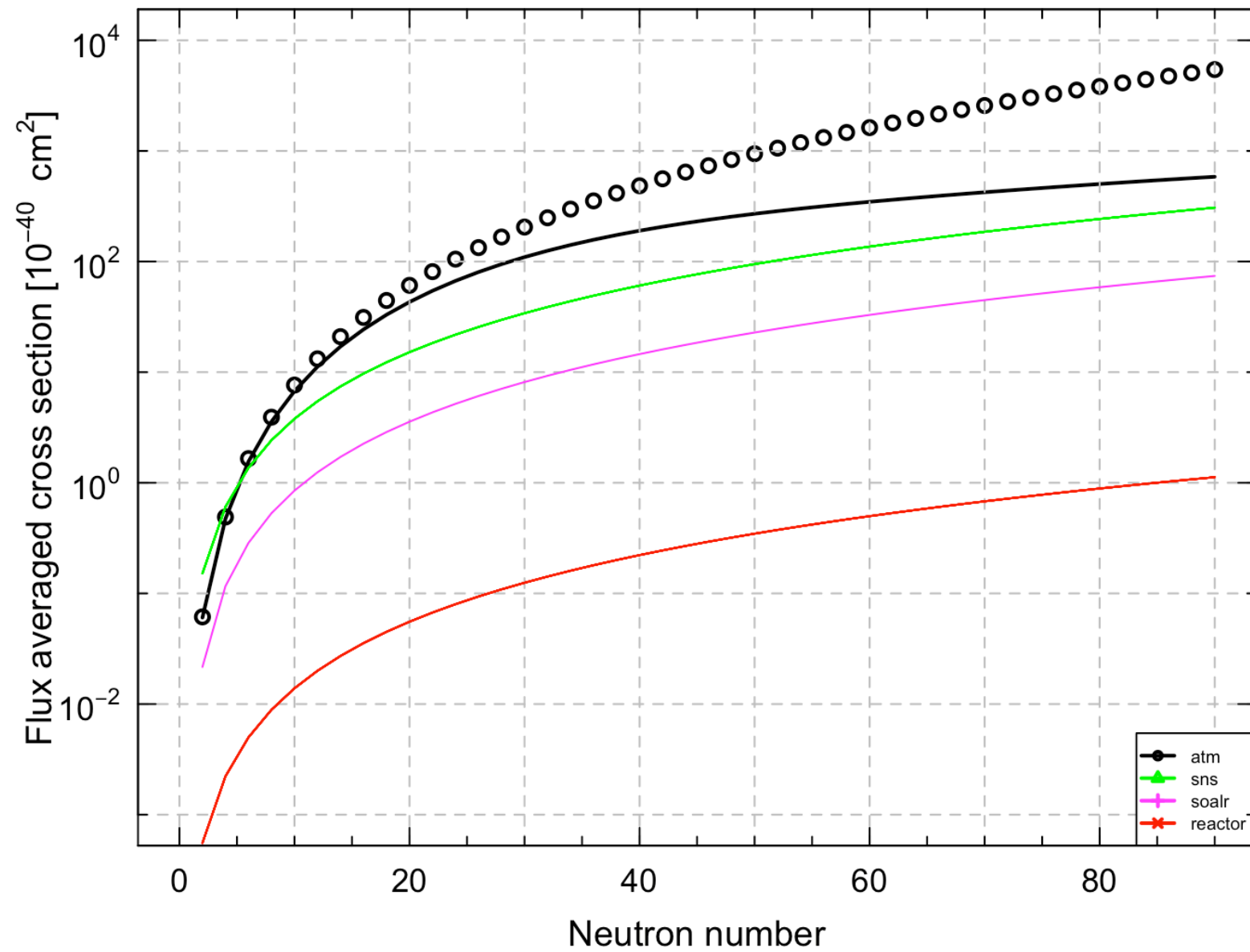


A 50 ton detector would measure the eccentricity in $\sim 5-10$ years in electron and nuclear recoil channels

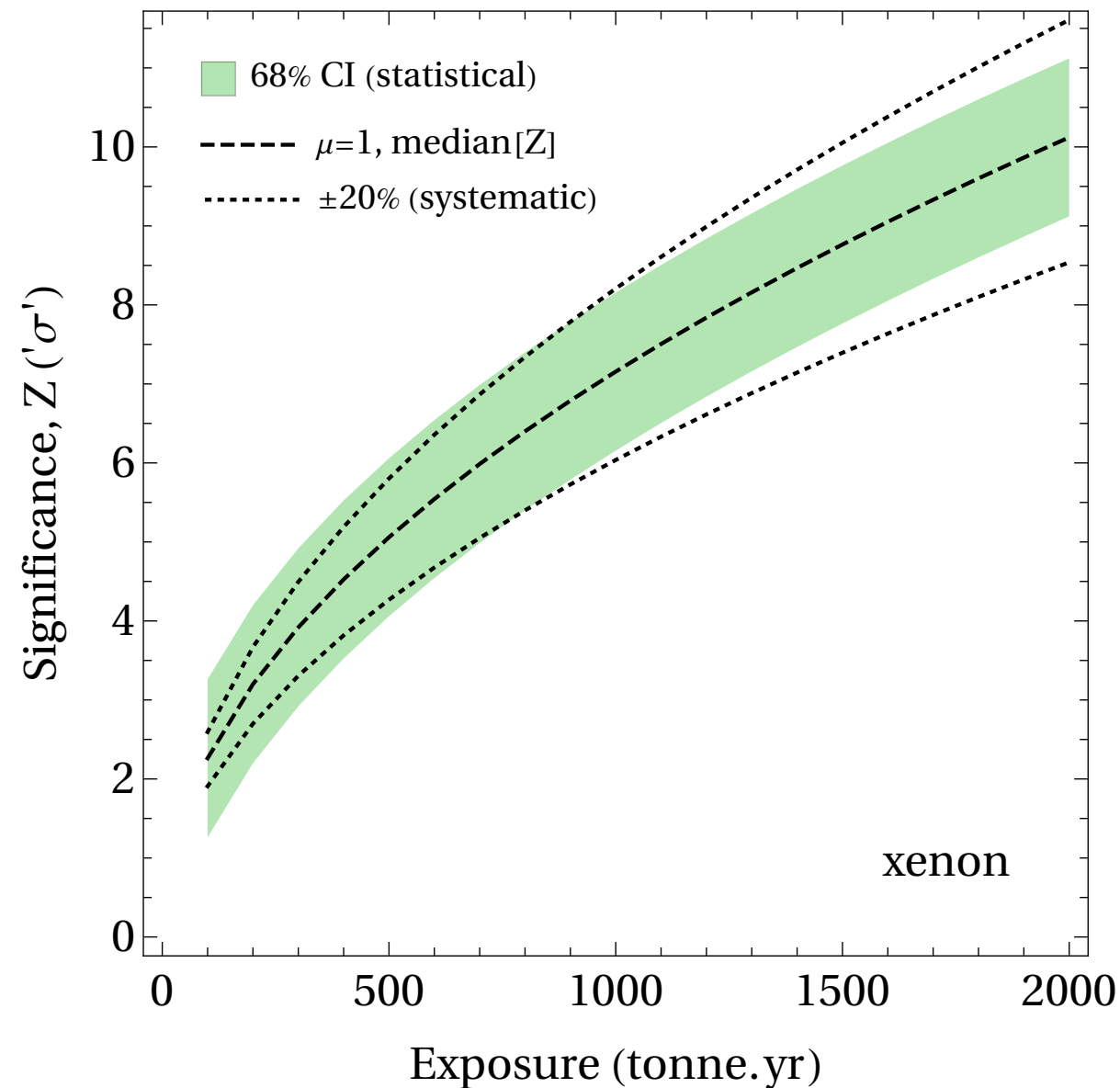
Low-energy atmospheric neutrinos



Atmospheric neutrinos for CEvNS

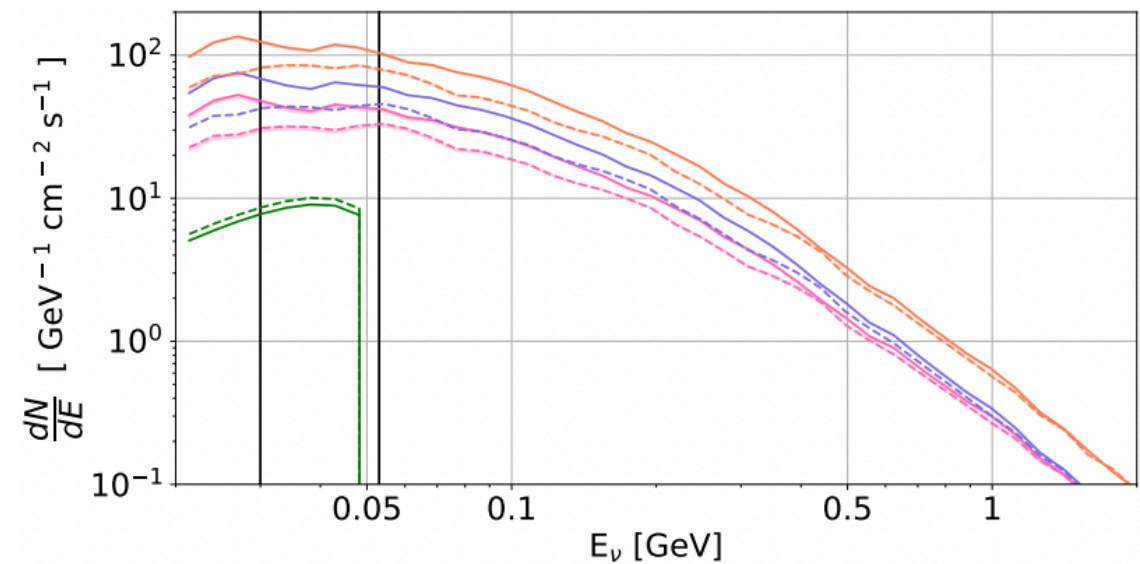
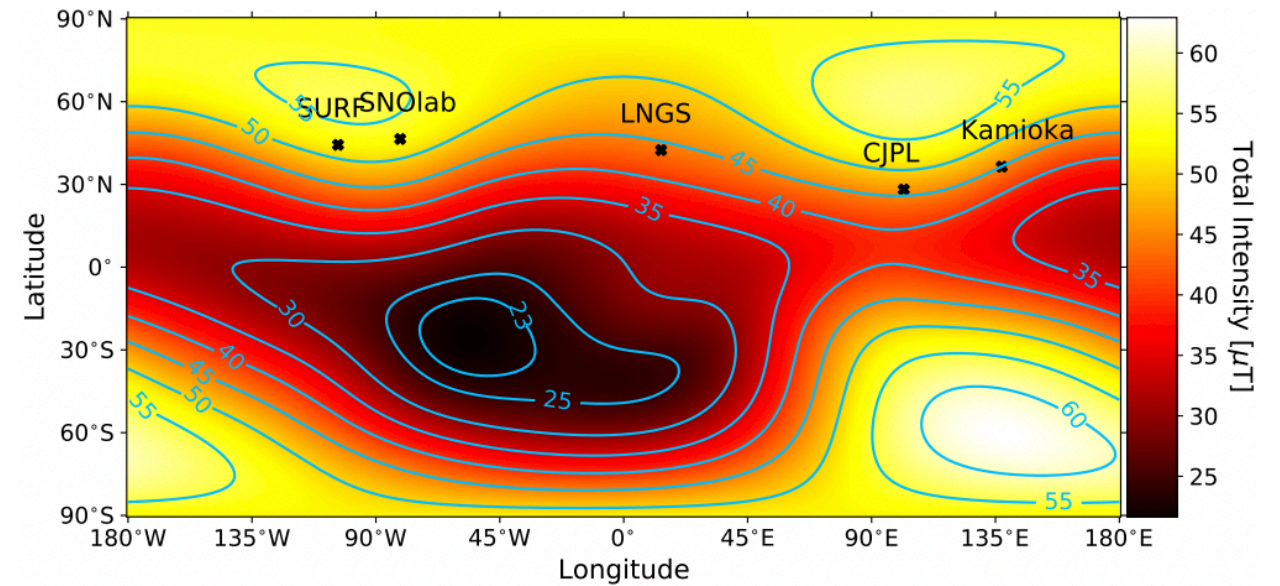
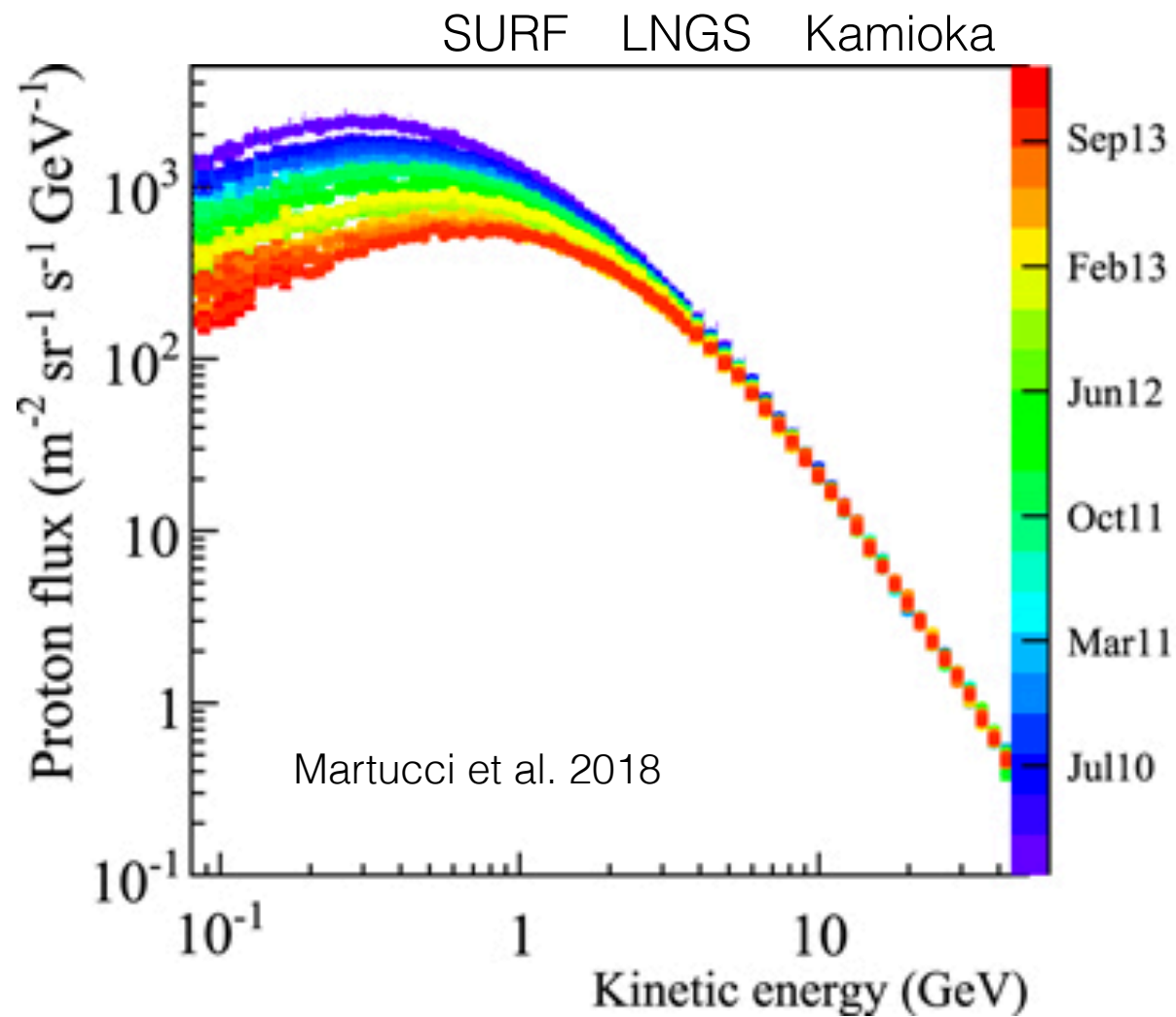


Detection of low-energy atmospheric neutrinos



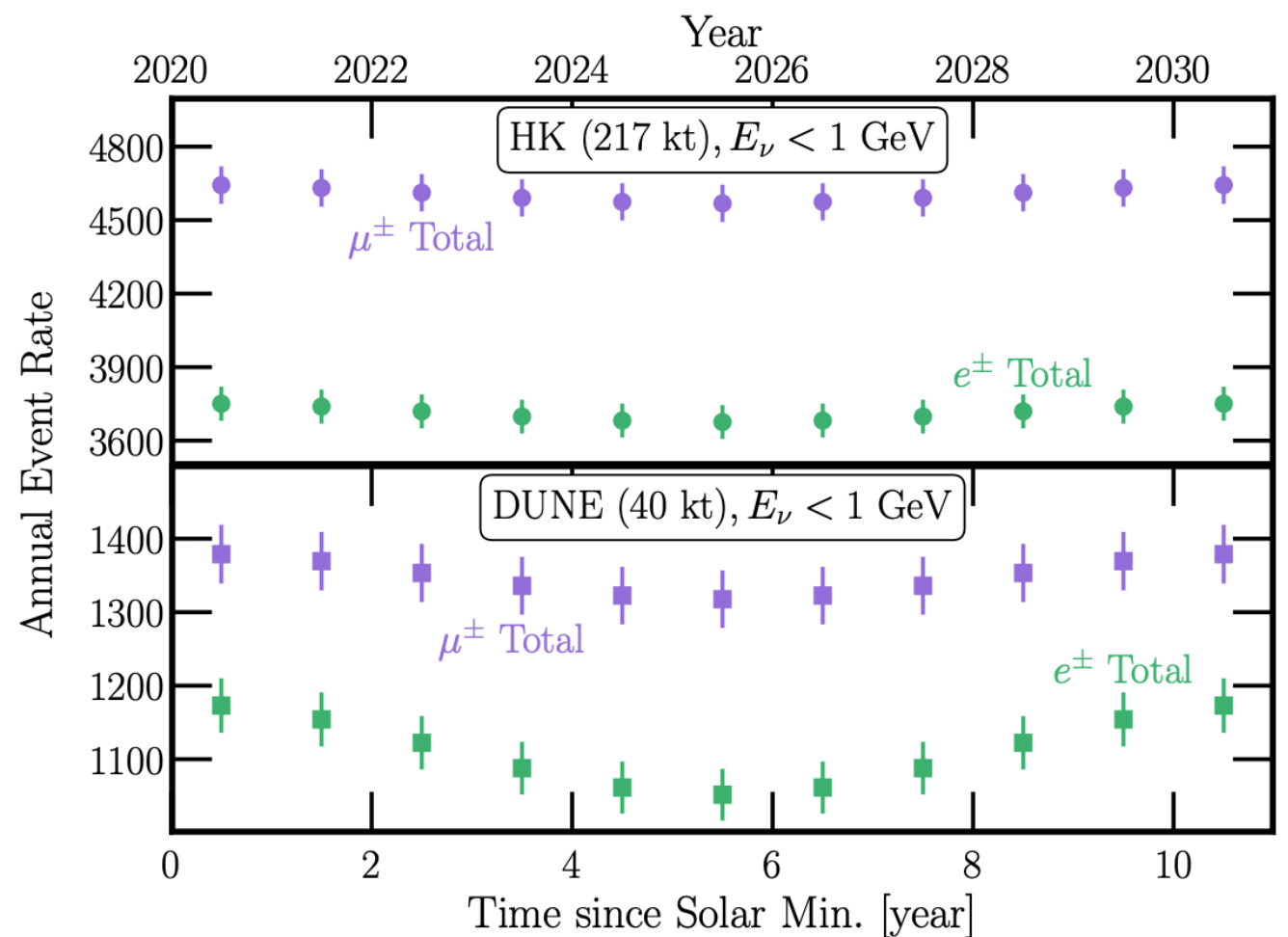
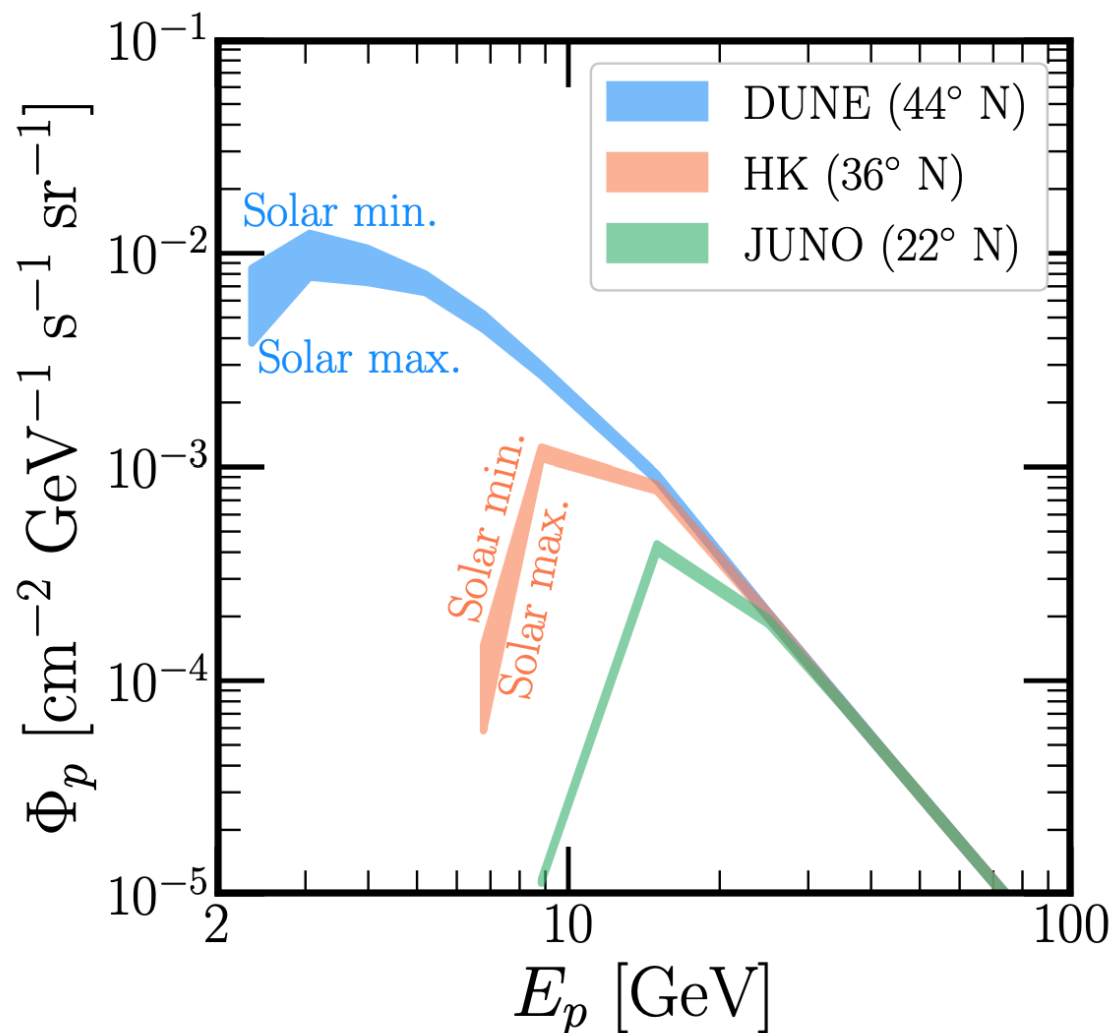
Identification of atmospheric neutrino flux component depends on systematics in measurements of the atmospheric neutrino flux [Newstead, Lang, Strigari 2021; Zhuang, Strigari, Lang 2022]

Location and time dependence of atmospheric neutrinos



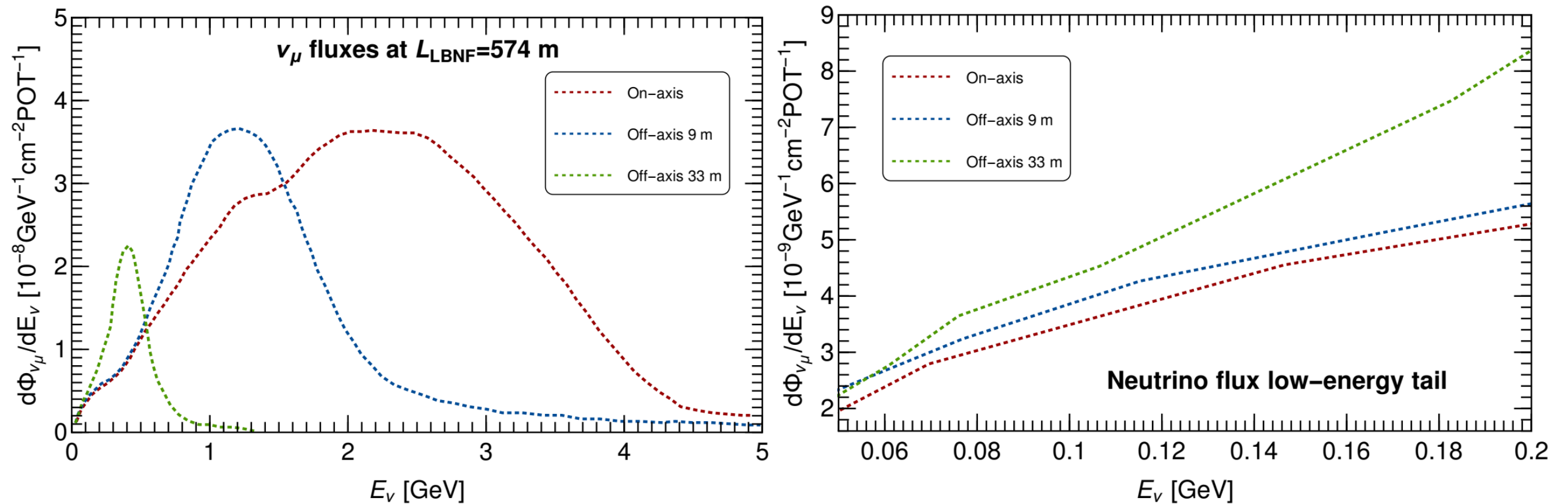
Time variation and geomagnetic effects depend on detector location [**Zhuang**, Strigari, Lang 2021]

DUNE and Hyper-Kamiokande



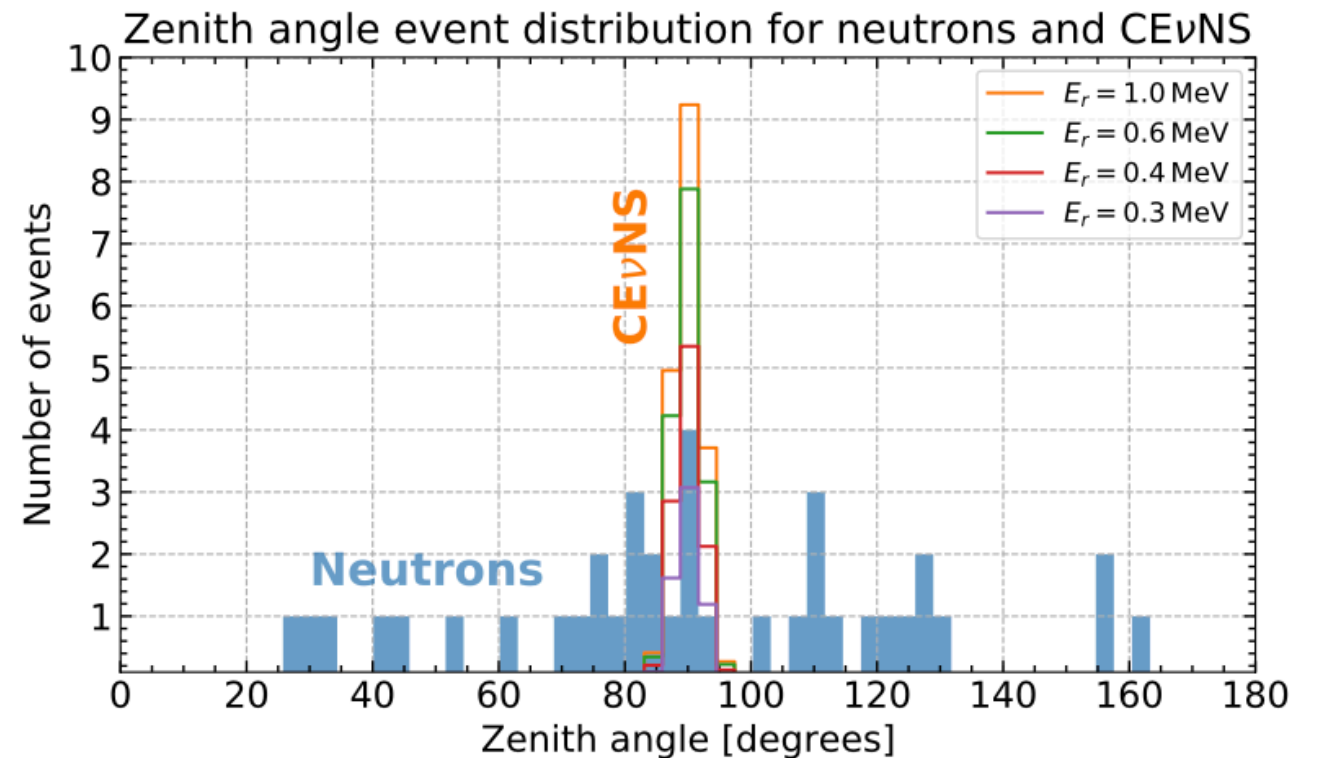
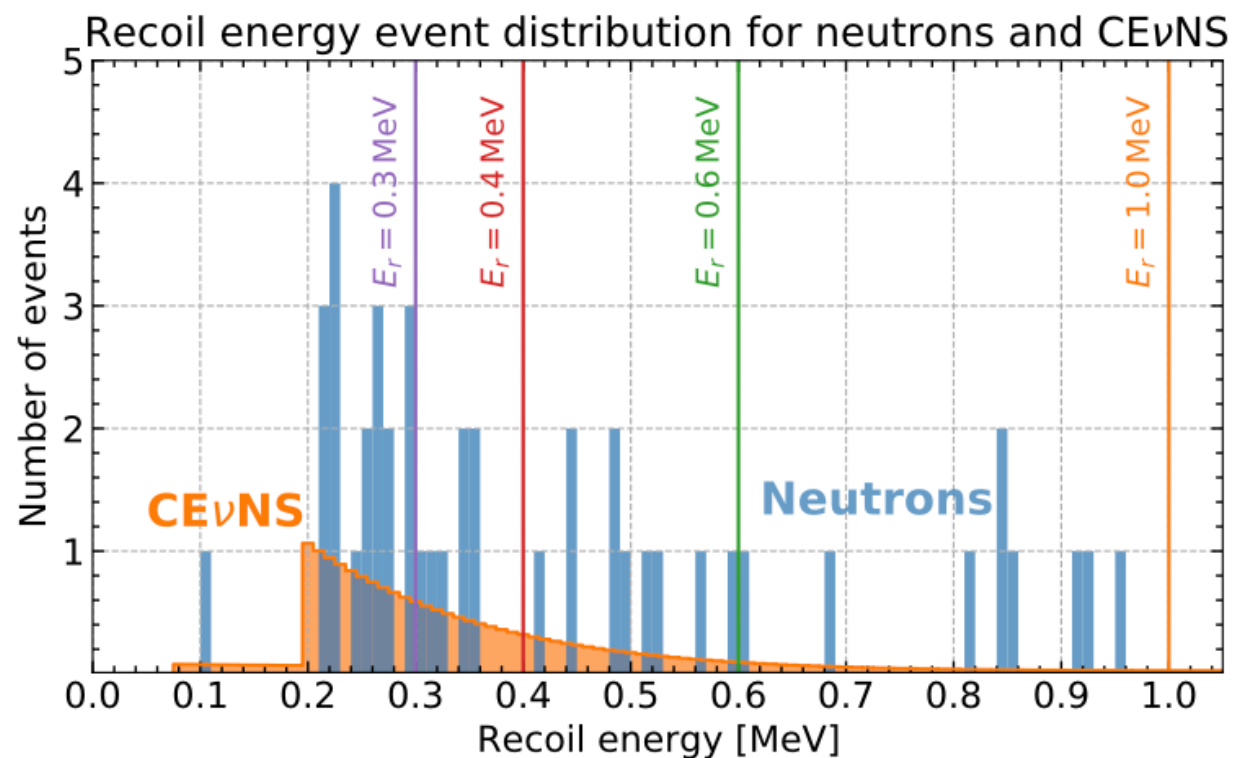
- Over 11-year solar cycle, statistical significance for observing time modulation of atmospheric neutrinos is 4.8σ for DUNE and 2.0σ for HK.
- Flux measurements at both DUNE and HK important for understanding systematics and oscillations in low-energy atmospheric neutrinos.

CEvNS with decay-in-flight neutrino beam



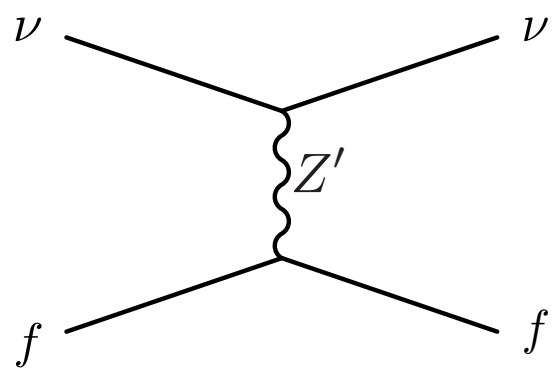
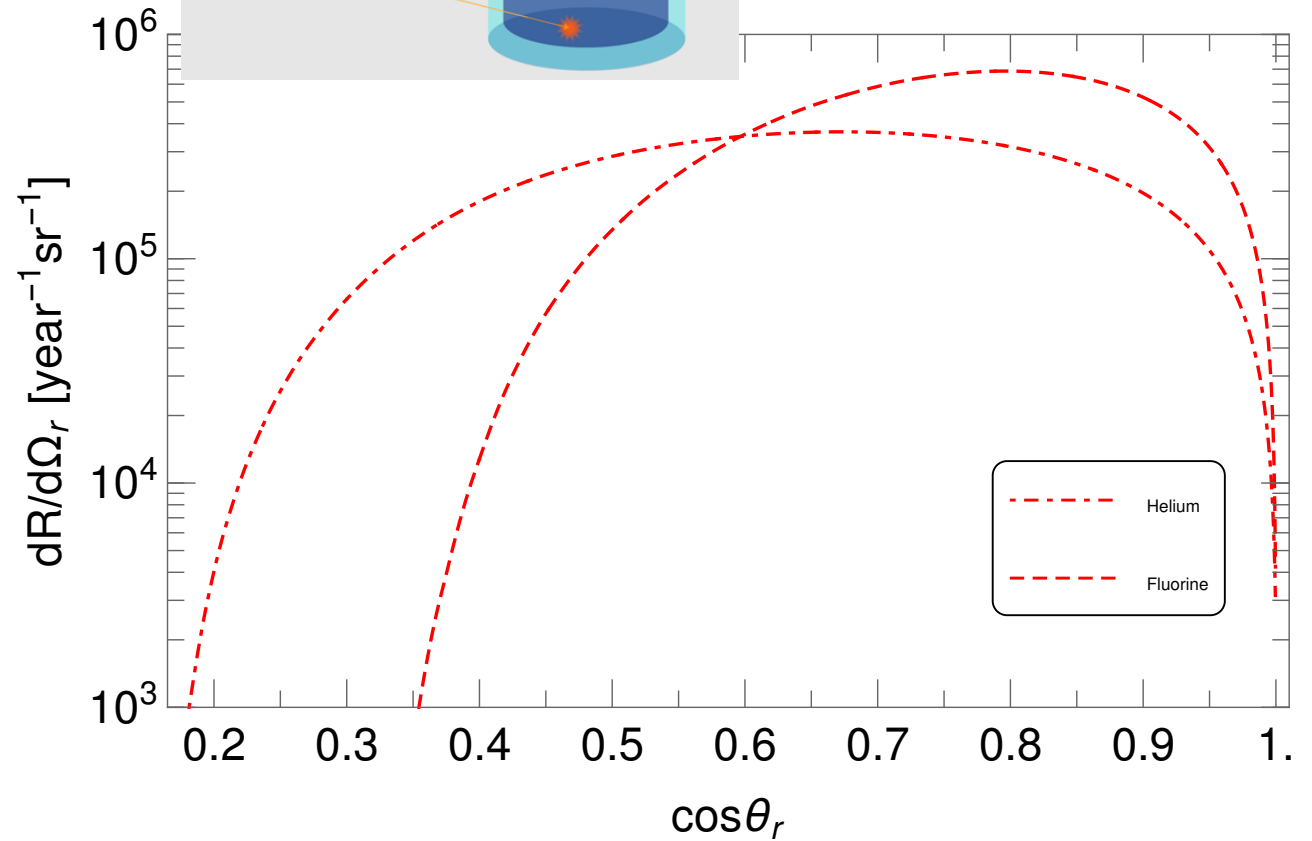
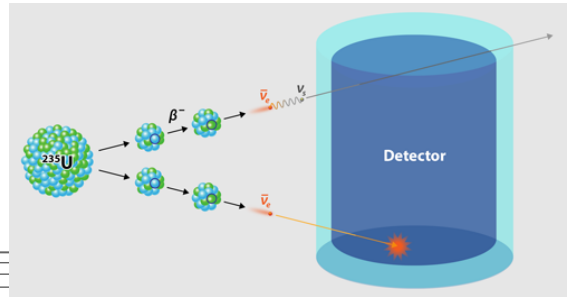
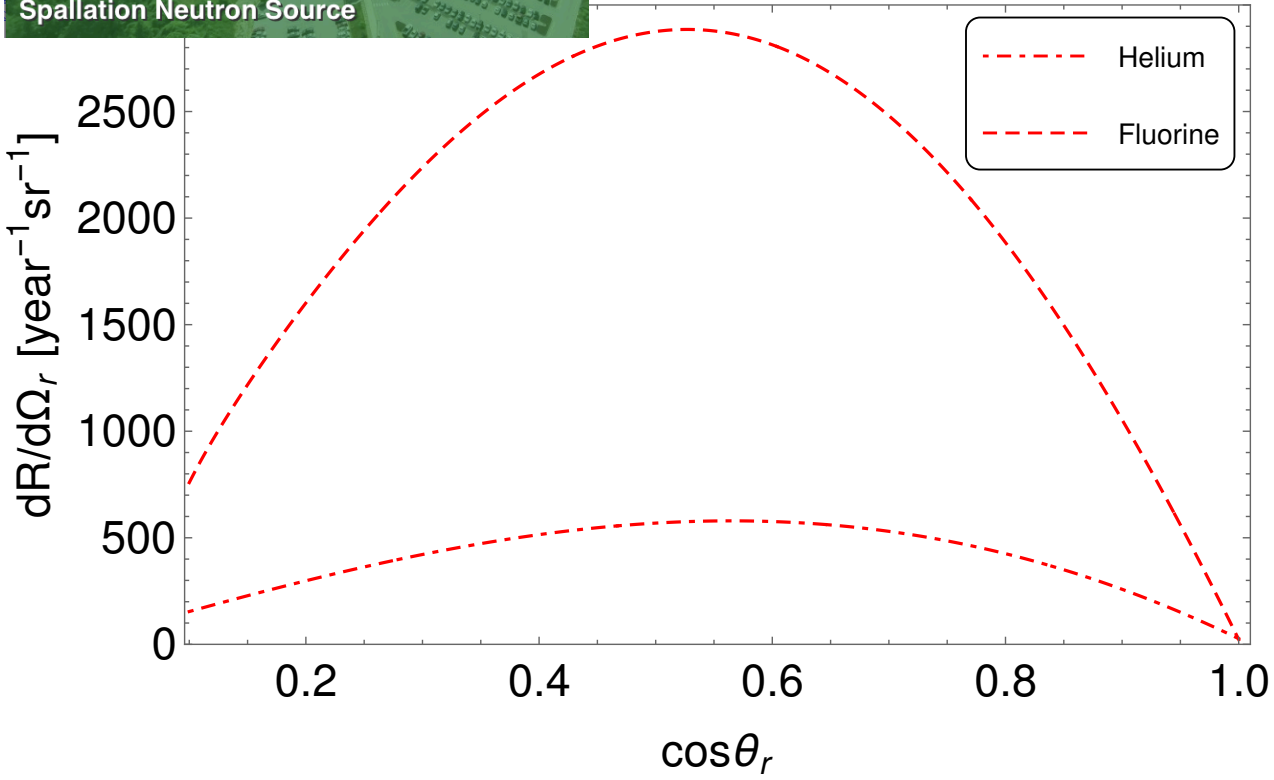
- LBNF beam line provides potential 3rd energy scale for terrestrial CEvNS experiments
- Decay-in-flight spectrum similar to that of atmospheric neutrinos

CEvNS with decay-in-flight neutrino beam



- For decay-in-flight beam, recoils nearly perpendicular to beam direction
- $10 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{yr}$ exposure to the NuMI Low Energy (LE) beam configuration shows a CEvNS signal-to-noise ratio of ~ 2.5 .

CEvNS with directional detectors



Light mediators alter the shape of angular distribution

Summary

- Flavor dependencies in future CEvNS searches are a sign of either SM corrections or BSM physics
- Terrestrial and astrophysical beams may be used to separate flavors
- Residual systematics in the (astrophysical and terrestrial) fluxes must be controlled
- Adding new observables such as directionality reduce background and also probe BSM physics