Current State of Low-Energy Neutrino Physics in US-HEP

July 18, 2022

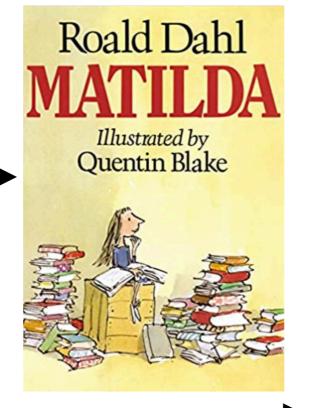
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Talk Overview



- Charge: overview the recent achievements and present state of the 'low-energy' part of the US-HEP community
- If today's talks were school book reports:
 - Previous talks in this session:



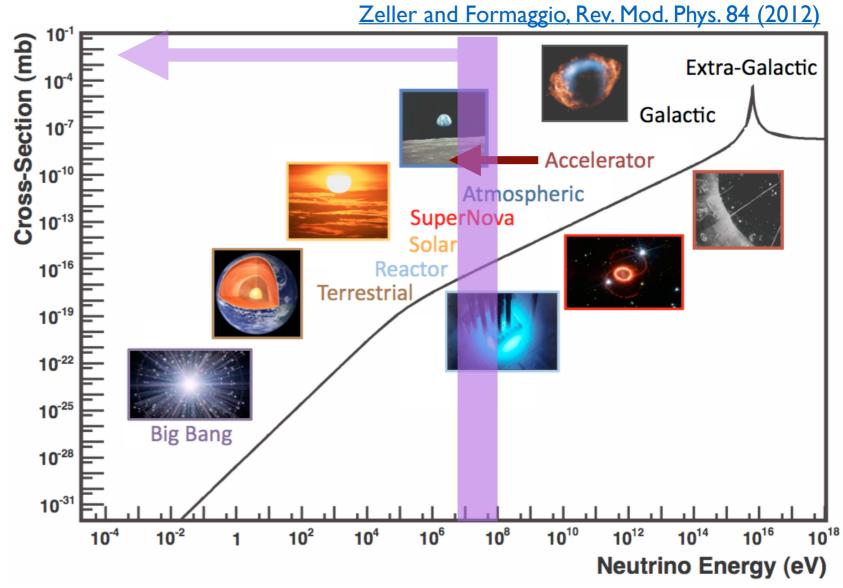


- This Talk:
- Advance apology for speeding through your experiment/topic!
 - It turns out there's a lot of recent 'low-energy' activity in US-HEP...
 - Also, line between 'US' and 'non-US' is fuzzy (US based? US supported?) and I
 will not attempt to define or use a consistent definition in this talk

NF04/NF09: What Is 'Low-Energy'?



- Looking below 100 MeV, what sources have we been sensitive to in the last P5 period with the US neutrino program?
- Artificial sources (NF09):
 - Accelerator decay-at-rest neutrinos
 - Nuclear reactors
- Natural Sources (NF04:)
 - Solar neutrinos
 - Supernova neutrinos (if one had happened...)
- Important additions:
 - Non-v measurements: tritium, 0nubb, etc.
 - Low-energy detection plays an important role for higher-energy neutrino sources too!



NFI0: Low-Energy Detectors



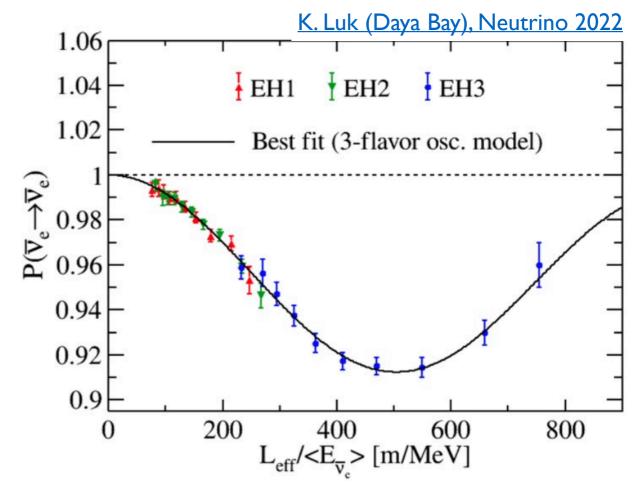
- A wide dynamic range of signals from the sub-keV to 10s of MeV necessitates a use of diverse detection technologies
 - Organic / inorganic / noble element scintillation detectors
 - Captain-Mills, CHANDLER, COHERENT, Daya Bay, JUNO, KamLAND-Zen, PROSPECT, SNO+, ...
 - Solid-state ionization detectors
 - Majorana, reactor CEvNS, etc.
 - Bolometers
 - CUORE, reactor CEvNS, etc.
 - Time Projection Chambers
 - EXO, <u>SBN</u>/<u>MicroBooNE</u>, <u>ArgoNeuT</u>, etc.
 - Cherenkov Detectors
 - ANNIE, Super-K, etc.
 - Electrostatic, CRES Spectrometers
 - KATRIN, <u>Project8</u>
- Indicates that future progress for low-energy US-HEP requires broad/diverse detector R&D initiatives.

<u>Underline</u> = US-based

NF01: Neutrino Oscillations



- Low-energy neutrinos are the source of best precision on many standard model neutrino flavor mixing parameters
- Recently:
 - **Daya Bay** reactor experiment greatly improved its 2012 first measurement of θ_{13}
 - **Super-K**'s recent improved solar analysis shifted/tightened its Δm^2_{12} parameter bounds
- Minor US support for impending **JUNO** reactor experiment, which aims for major improvements in θ_{12} , Δm^2_{12} , mass hierarchy knowledge



T. Schwetz (NuFit), Neutrino 2022

(relat. precision at 3σ)		for quarks
$egin{array}{c} heta_{12} \ \Delta m^2_{21} \end{array}$	$(14\%) \ (16\%)$	0.6 %
$ \Delta m^2_{31} $	(7%)	
$ heta_{13}$	(9%)	8.3 %
$\theta_{23}(24\%)$		5.2%

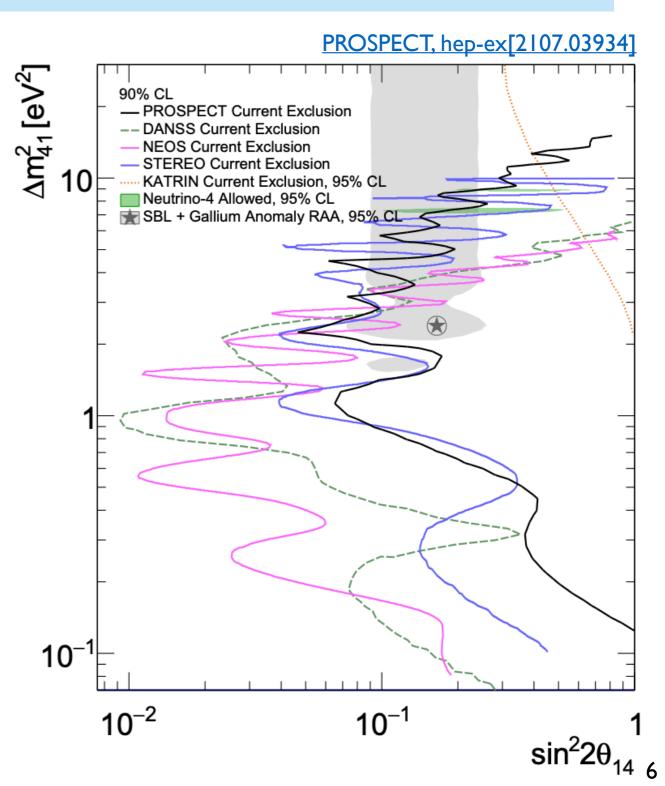
NF02: Neutrino Anomalies



 Three of the four 'canonical' short-baseline anomalies exist in the low-energy regime: the Reactor, Gallium, and LSND

• Recently:

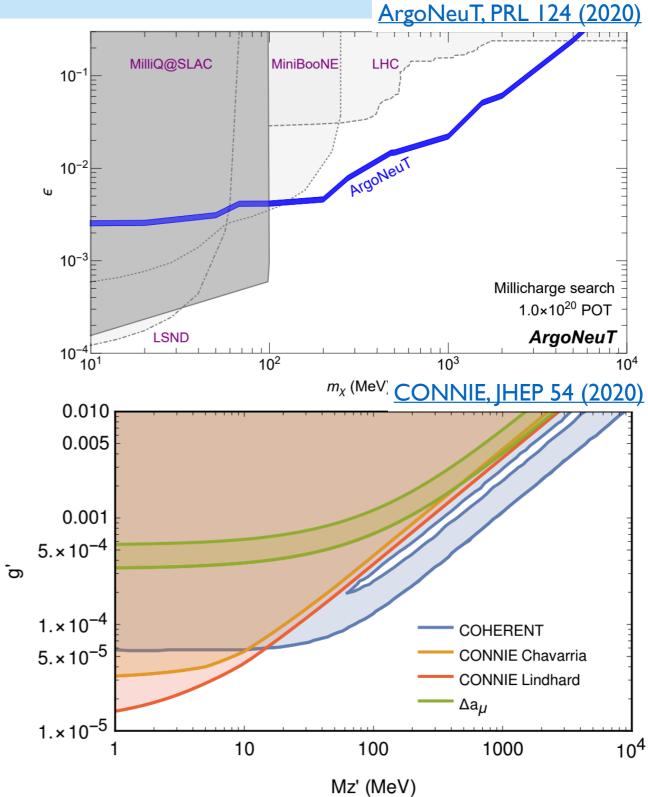
- PROSPECT set new active-sterile oscillation limits; it and other global reactor efforts ruled out much of the suggested Anomaly space
- Daya Bay, PROSPECT improved knowledge of reactor V models, another possible source of the Reactor Anomaly
- **KATRIN**, other US-NP efforts (i.e. **BeEST**) set complimentary new active-sterile coupling limits at even higher Δm^2 .
- Limited yet essential US support for **JSNS**, which is now taking data to directly address LSND at JPARC



NF03: BSM



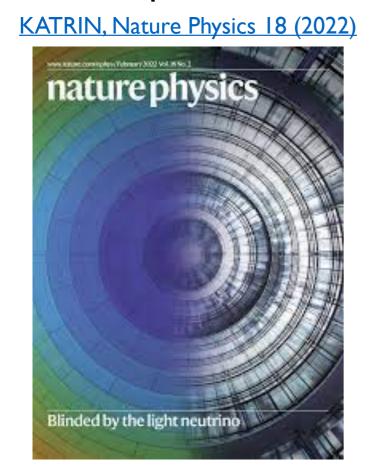
- Low-energy experiments, just like high-energy experiments, have hopped aboard the Neutrino BSM train.
- There are more low-energy BSM signatures searches than I can name in one slide. Let me try a few:
 - **ArgoNeuT**: Millicharged particles
 - CAPTAIN-Mills, COHERENT:
 Accelerator-produced dark
 sector particles
 - **COHERENT**: NSI parameter limits
 - **CONNIE**: reactor-produced dark matter
 - Daya Bay / Double Chooz: <u>CPT violation</u>, <u>wave packet decoherence</u>
 - **PROSPECT**: Boosted dark matter
 - Not to mention the pheno studies that could not be performed without these datas

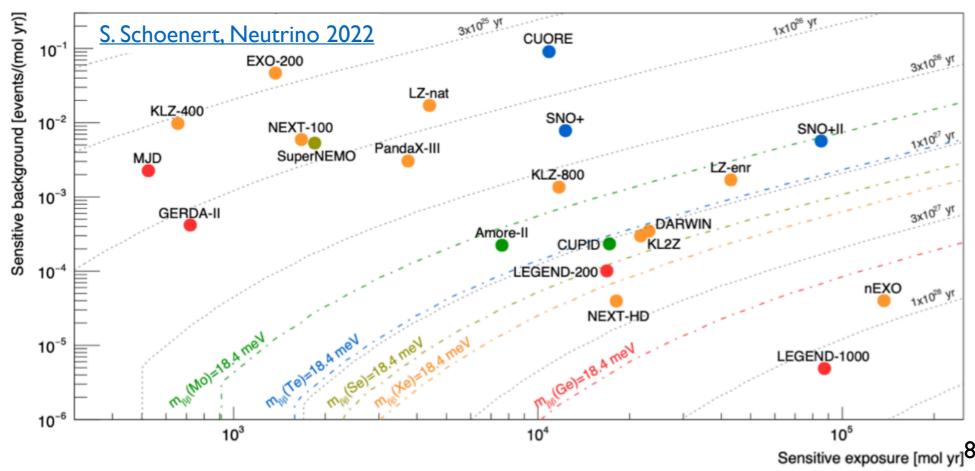


NF05: Neutrino Properties



- The neutrino's absolute mass and Dirac/Majorana nature are probed in nuclear decays at the MeV scale and below
- Recent:
 - CUORE, EXO, Majorana, KLZ limits on the effective neutrino mass are marching ever closer to or are breaking into the inverted hierarchy regime; big R&D questions for future ton-scale experiments have been answered.
 - KATRIN has pushed its direct neutrino mass limit below IeV, and first phases of next-gen CRES technology R&D by **Project8** have been done





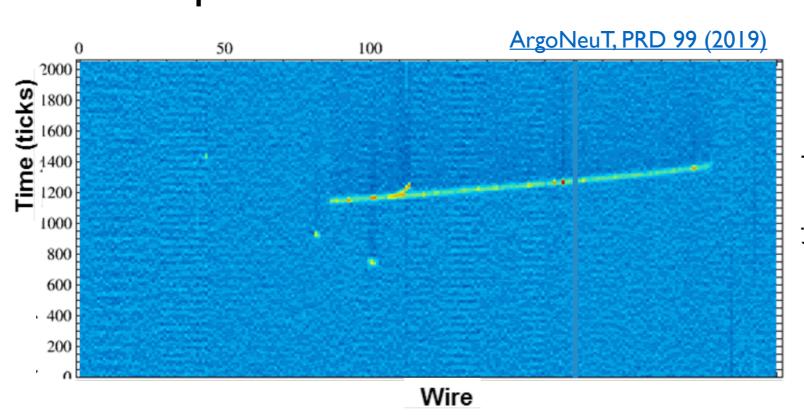
NF06: Neutrino Cross-Sections

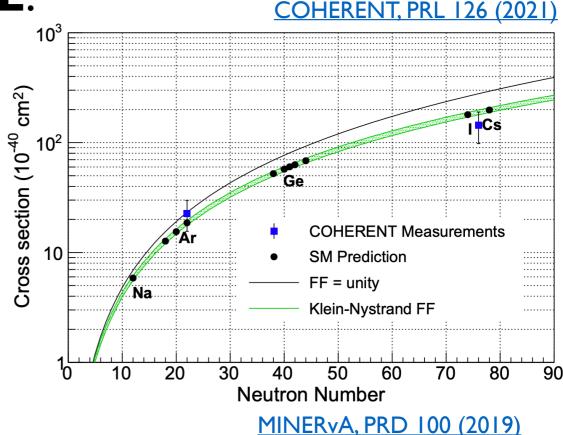


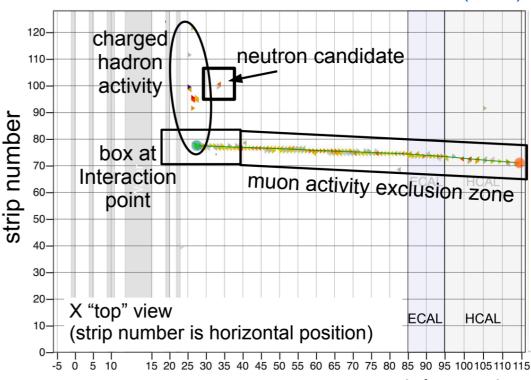
ArgoNeuT, MINERVA, ANNIE:

Analysis of low-energy features in GeV-scale v beam data tells about the neutrons produced when they interact.

- NOvA, MicroBooNE continue the trend
- **COHERENT**: different detectors probe the N-dependence of the well-predicted CEvNS x-section







NF07: Applications



• \overline{V}_{e} -based reactor monitoring: a go-to response when a layman

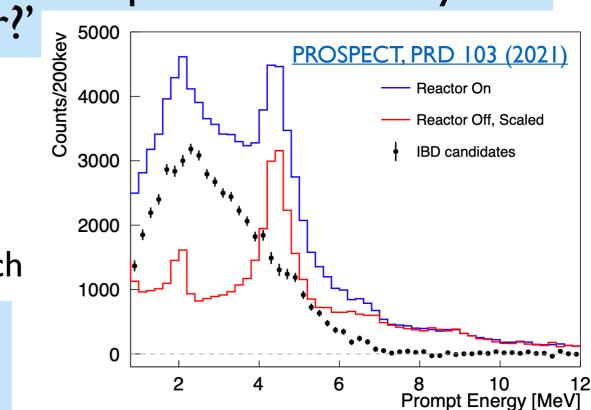
asks 'What are neutrinos good for?'

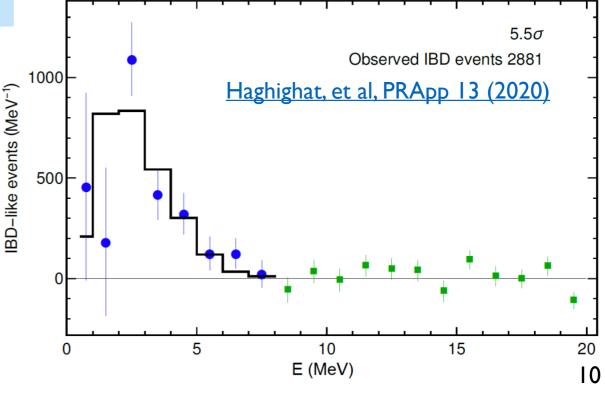
 CHANDLER and PROSPECT have demonstrated on-surface V_e detection with plastic and liquid scintillators

 This milestone has generated interest, development in near-field monitoring tech

 Low energy analyses have also furthered development of US AI/ML expertise via HEP research

- Just a few examples:
- ArgoNeuT: finding <200keV signals in LArTPC images
- KamLAND-ZEN: picking out 0nubb candidates from background





Summary



- Experiments observing neutrinos and neutrino-related physics below ~100 MeV have yielded many high impact discoveries and observations for US HEP in the past 10 years
- The scope of physics delivered by low-energy neutrino experiments has been broad, touching each of the Neutrino Frontier topical groups for Snowmass 2021/2022
- While this talk focused on present achievements, many CSS talks and Snowmass Reports/Whitepapers will explain exciting prospects for low-energy physics during the next P5 period.



My school report:
The books were all great,
they solved all the mysteries,
and all the kids survived!