

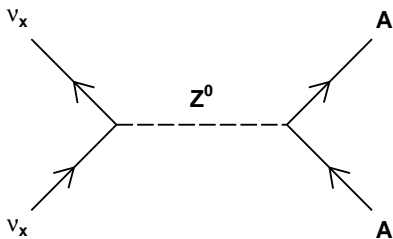
Sterile neutrinos and Coherent Neutrino Nucleus Scattering (CNNS)

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CNNS - A neutral current process



- Neutral current process \Rightarrow CNNS independent of ν -flavor
 - For low transferred momenta: Z^0 wave length comparable to radius of nuclei
- \Rightarrow ν scatters coherently off all nucleons

CNNS - Cross Section

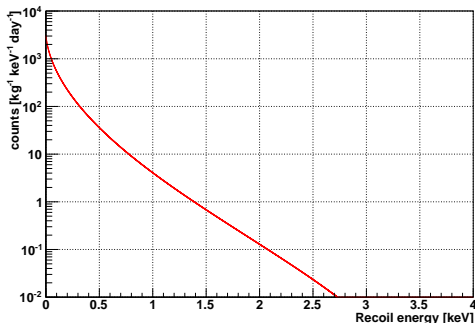
$$\frac{d\sigma(E_\nu, E_{rec})}{dE_{rec}} = \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} [Z (4 \sin^2 \theta_W - 1) + N]^2 M \left(2 - \frac{E_{rec} M}{E_\nu^2} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{tot} = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} [Z (4 \sin^2 \theta_W - 1) + N]^2 E_\nu^2$$

with neutrino energy E_ν , recoil energy E_{rec} , Fermi constant G_F , Weinberg angle θ_W , mass of target nucleus M , proton number Z and neutron number N .

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.23 \Rightarrow \sigma_{tot} \sim \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi} N^2 E_\nu^2$$

Expected spectrum for reactor neutrinos

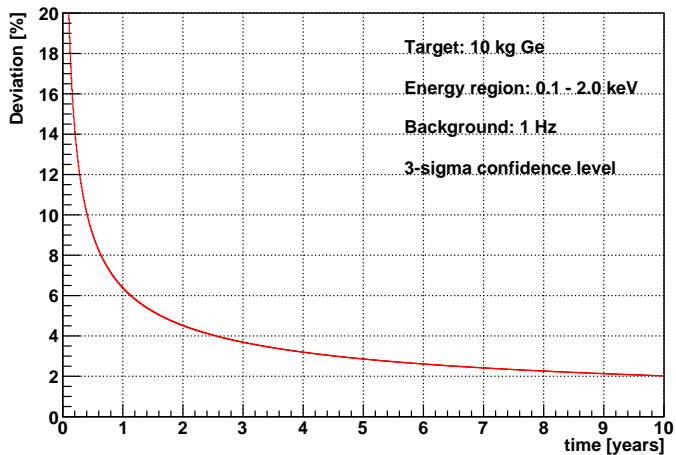


- Flux of $1.0 \cdot 10^{13} \frac{1}{\text{cm}^2 \text{s}}$

- Germanium as absorber

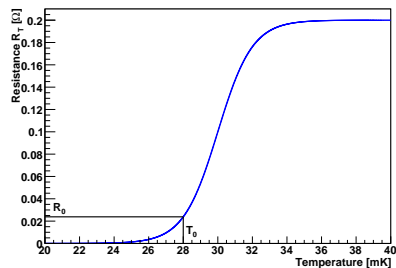
→ For an energy threshold of 0.1 keV: 72.5 events per kg-day

Sensitivity for sterile neutrinos

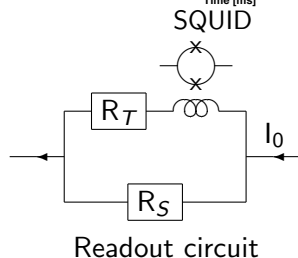
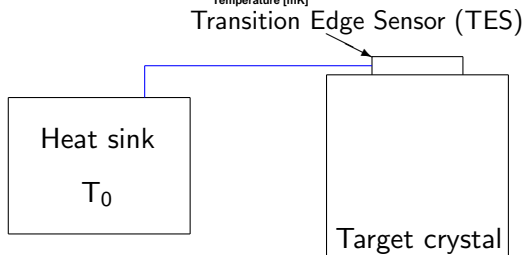
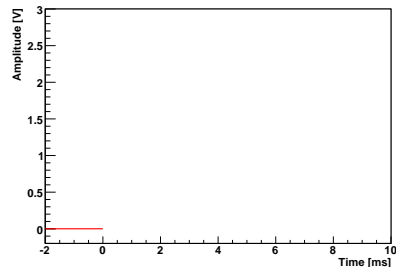


Working principle of cryogenic detectors

Superconducting phase transition

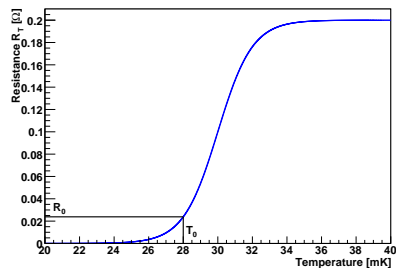


Measured output

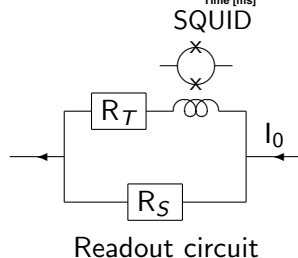
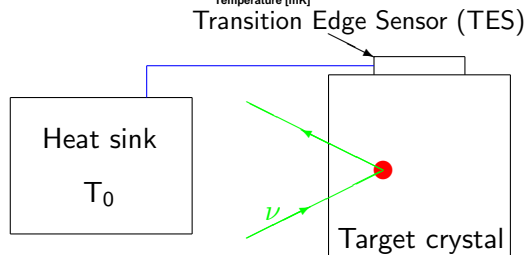
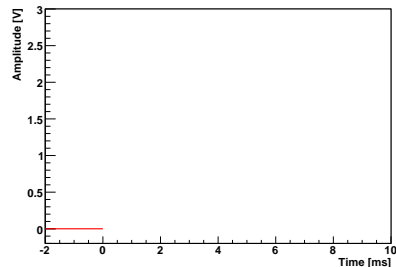


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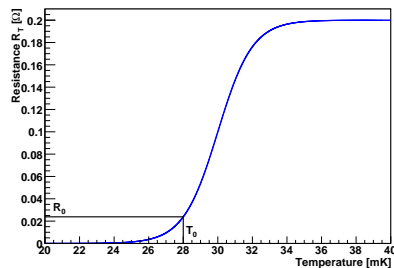


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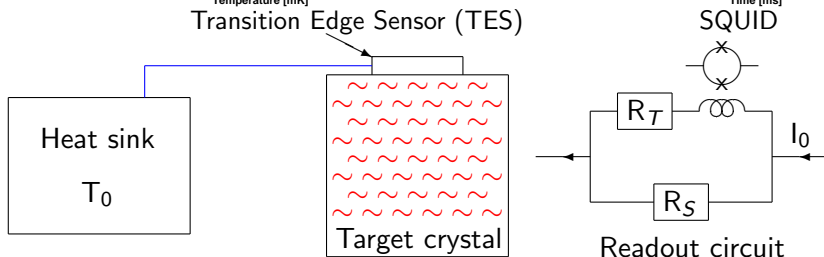
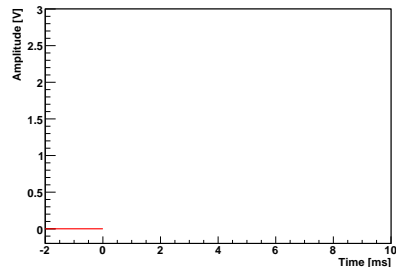


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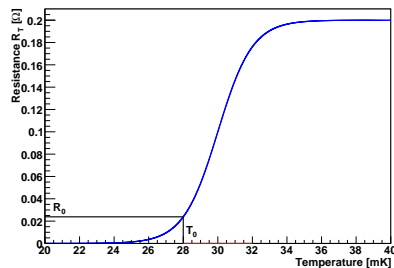


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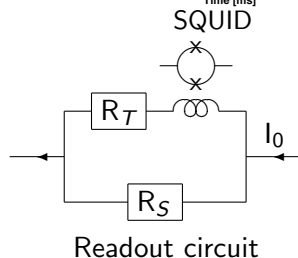
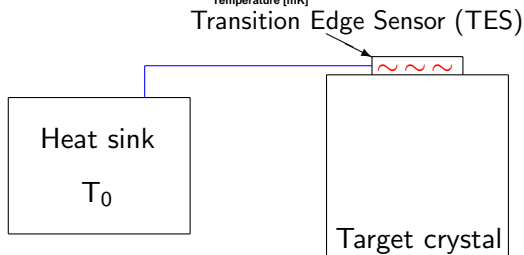
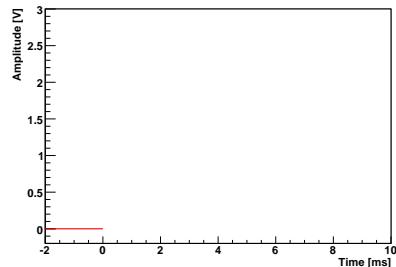


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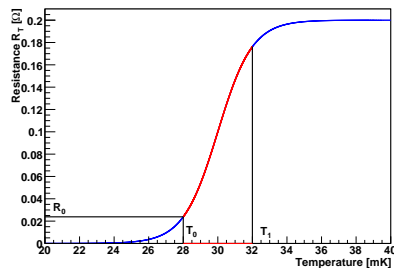


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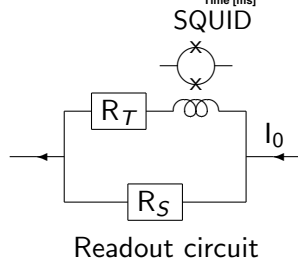
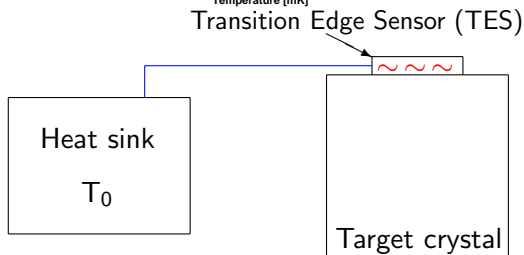
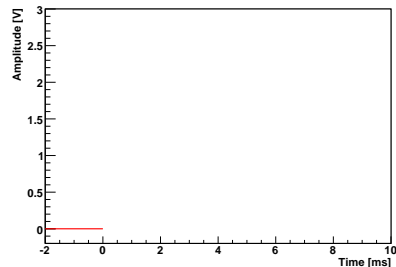


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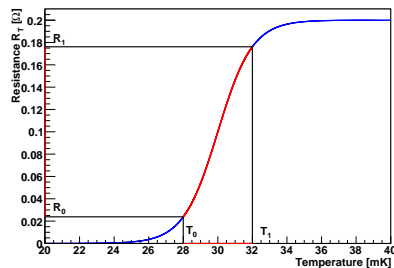


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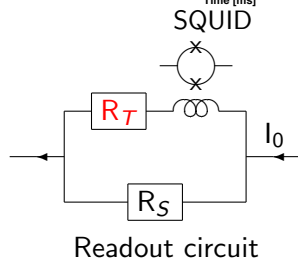
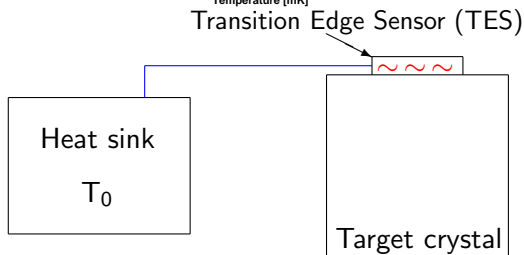
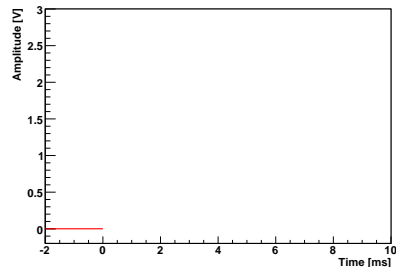


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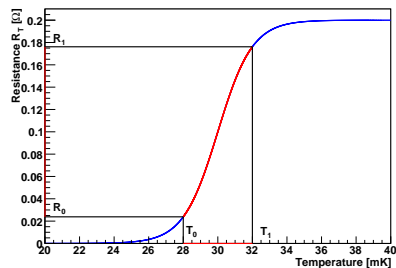


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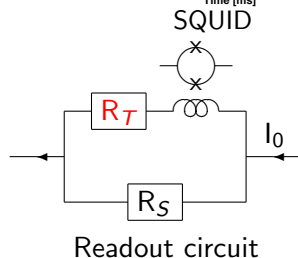
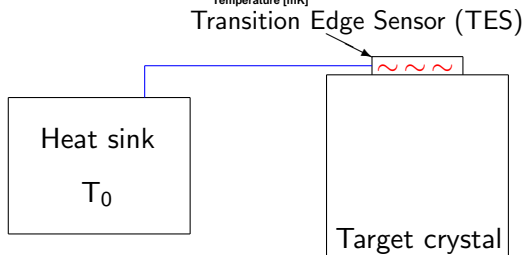
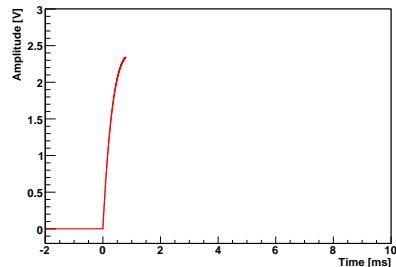


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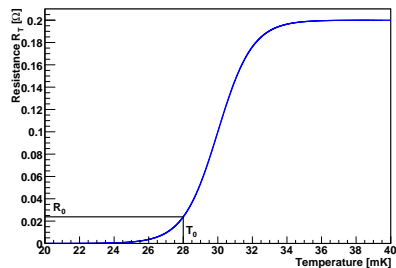


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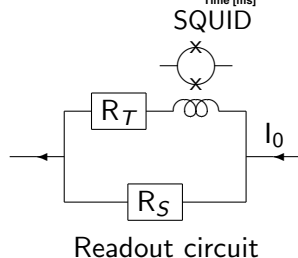
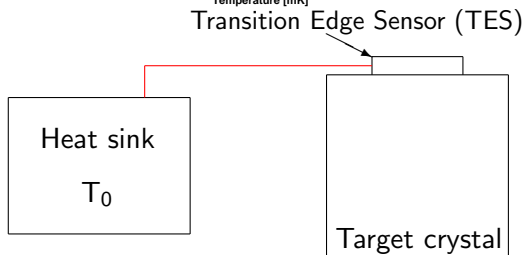
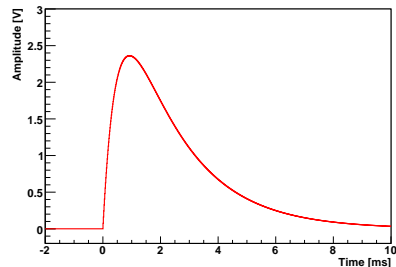


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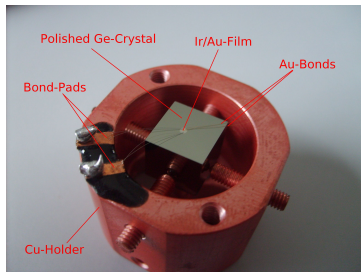
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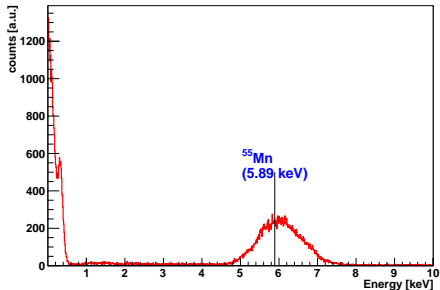
Measured output



Current status of detector development



- Germanium absorber
- Mass of 3.2 g
- Ir/Au film as TES



- Spectrum of an ^{55}Fe source
- Energy threshold of ~ 1 keV