

DARWIN: an excellent environment to probe neutrino physics



European Research Council



University of
Zurich^{UZH}

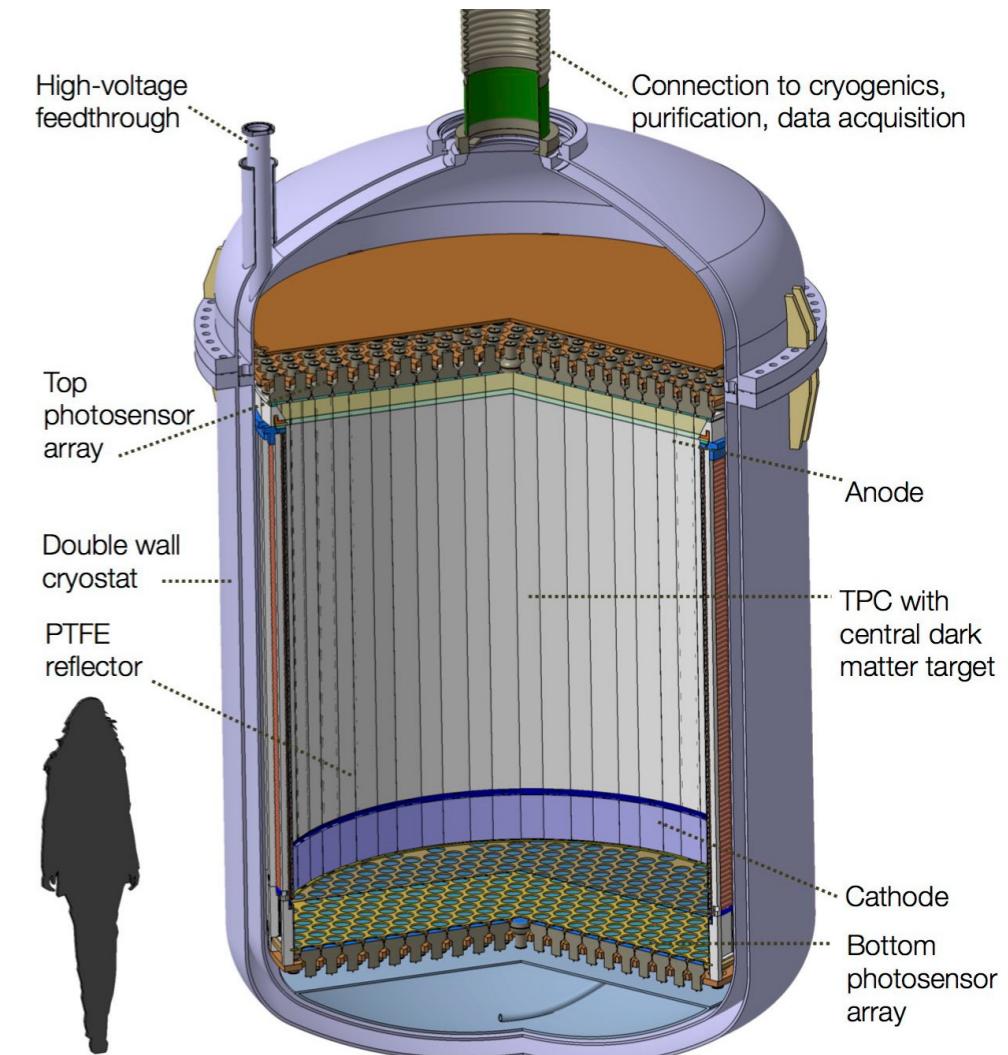
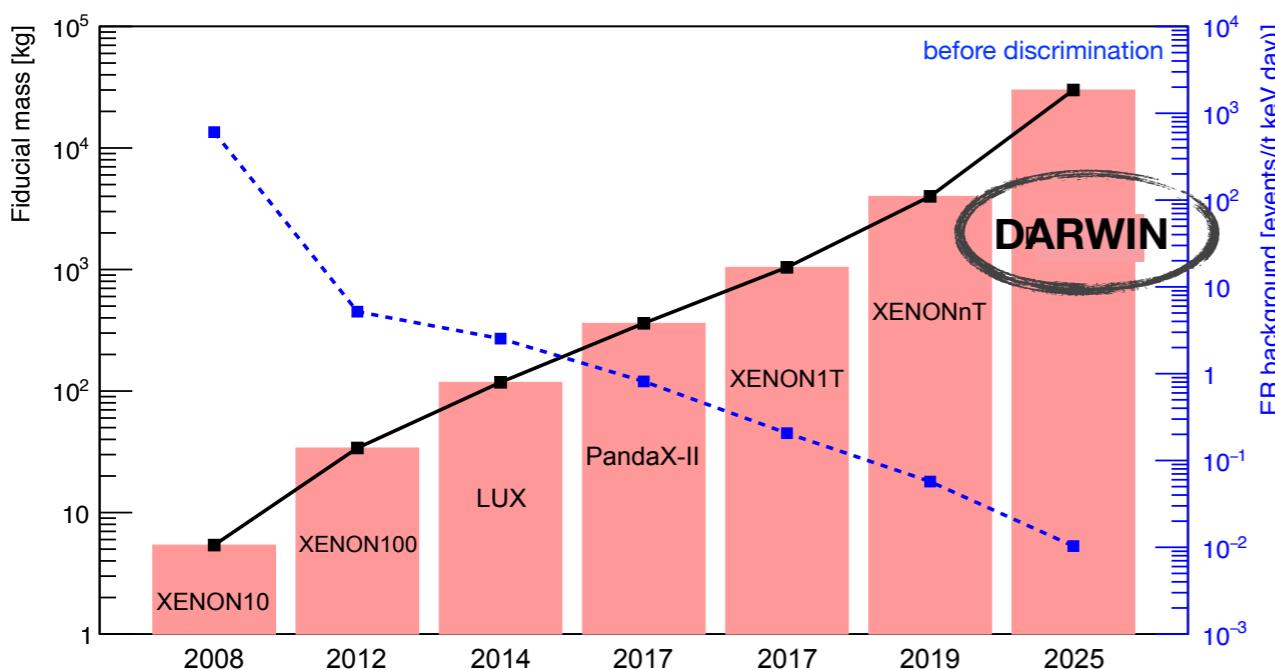
P. Sanchez-Lucas on behalf of the DARWIN collaboration
— University of Zurich —

DARWIN (DARK matter WImp search with liquid xenoN)

With 40 tons of active target, DARWIN will be the **ultimate dark matter detector**, able to explore the entire experimentally accessible parameter space for WIMPs, until neutrinos become an irreducible background.

- Large detector.
- Low energy threshold.
- Ultra low background level.

**powerful tool to probe
neutrino physics**



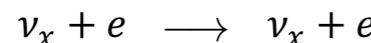
- Cylindrical dual-phase TPC.
- 2.6 m diameter and 2.6 m height.
- 50 t total (40 t active) of LXe.
- Two arrays of photosensors.
- Low-background cryostat.
- Outer and inner shields.
- ER discrimination level of 99.98%.



POTENTIAL NEUTRINO CHANNELS

Solar neutrinos

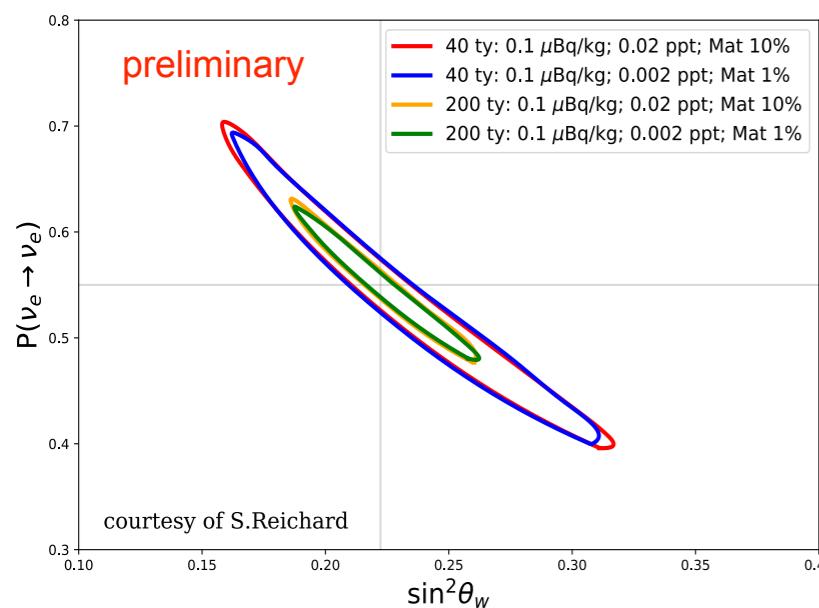
Detection through elastic scattering:



More than 2500 pp-neutrinos per year.
Flux measurement with 2% statistical precision.

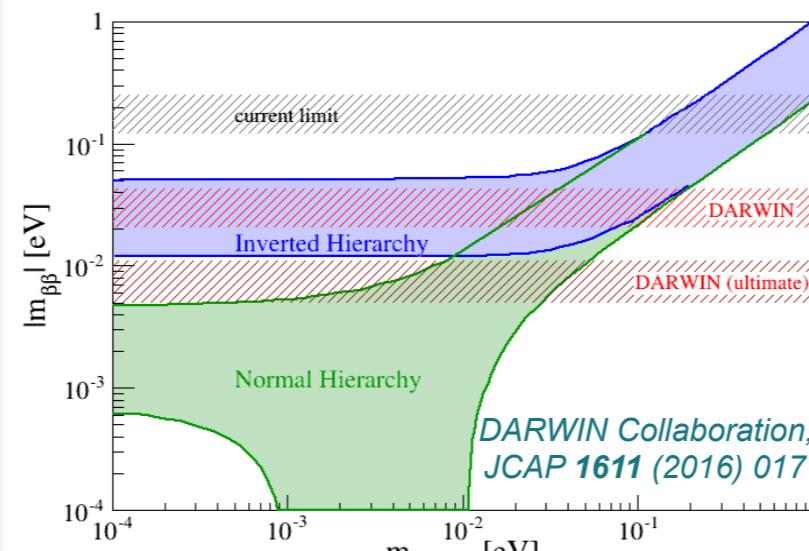


- Test energy production mechanisms in the Sun.
- Test different neutrinos properties, such as P_{ee} and $\sin\theta_w$.



Neutrinoless double-beta decay

^{136}Xe is a good candidate to study if neutrinos are Majorana fermions via the search of the $0\nu\beta\beta$ -decay.



- 8.9% of natural abundance (3.5 t).
- Q-value at 2.458 MeV.
- Energy resolution ~2%.



DARWIN's sensitivity comparable to future dedicated experiments.

CNNS

The coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering will be detected for different neutrino sources.



- ~90 events/($t \times y$) from solar ^8B neutrinos.
- Atmospheric neutrinos will produce $\sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$ events/($t \times y$).
- All flavors of supernova neutrinos will be observed as well. ~700 neutrinos for a SN of $27 M_\odot$.

R. F. Lang et al., Phys. Rev. D 94 (2016) 103009

