

PTOLEMY
PonTecorvo Observatory for Light
Early-universe Massive-neutrino Yield

Tackling the experimental challenge to detect relic neutrinos with PTOLEMY

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Università degli studi dell'Aquila

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Cosmic Neutrino Background direct detection

- Most abundant neutrino source in the Universe!
- But extremely low Energy



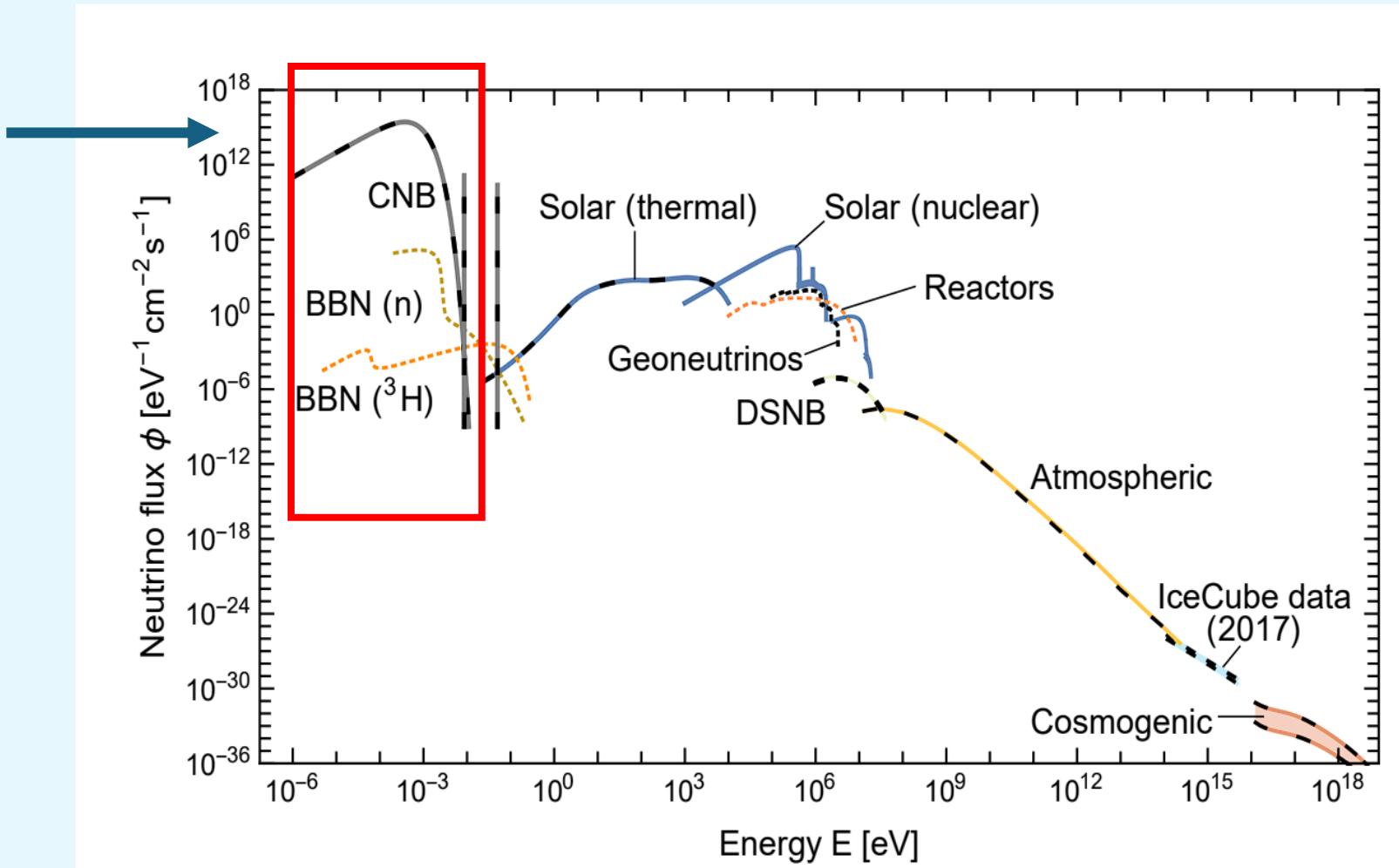
- The only neutrino source at low energy



$$K_\nu \approx 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$$



- Neutrinos do not provide energy for interaction
- Very difficult to detect:



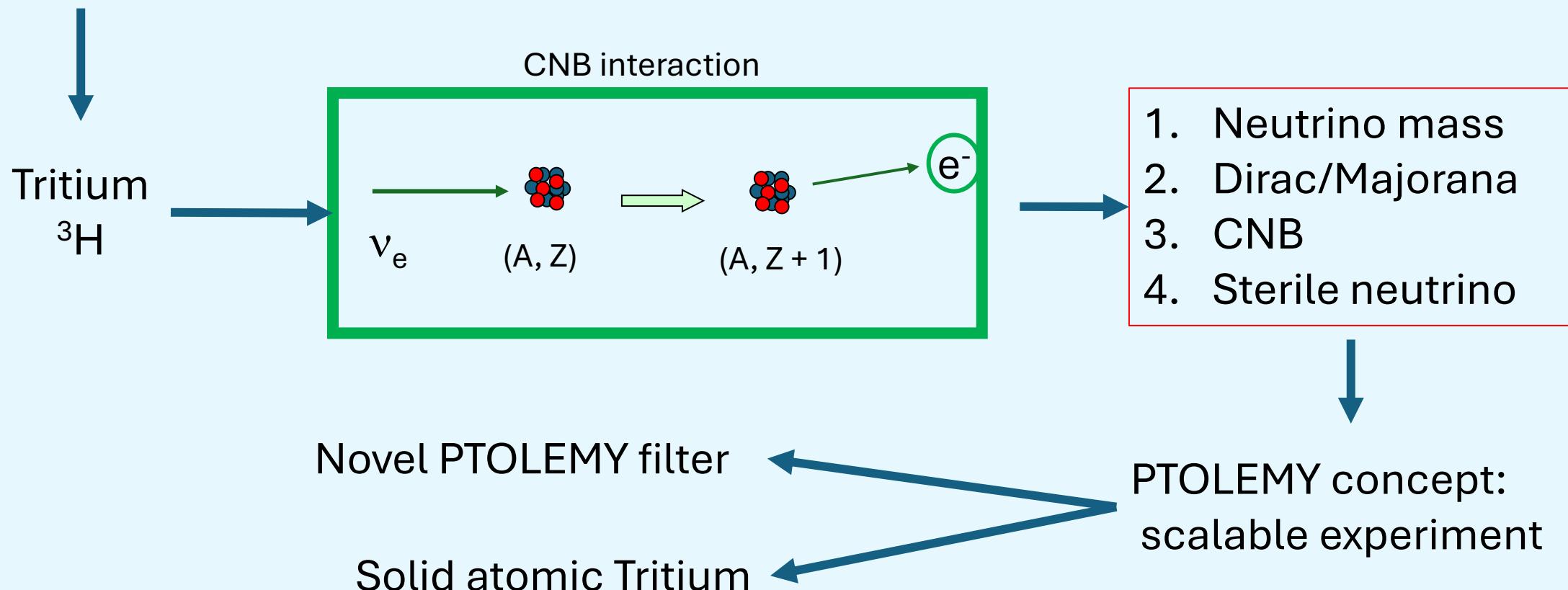
How?

→ PTOLEMY Project

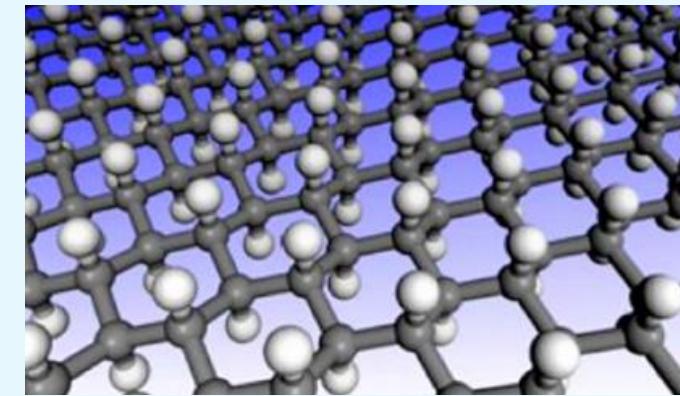
Cosmic Neutrino Background direct detection: PTOLEMY

- Neutrino capture on beta decaying Nuclei reaction
- Need beta unstable element
- Want maximize interaction with CNB

No energy
needed!



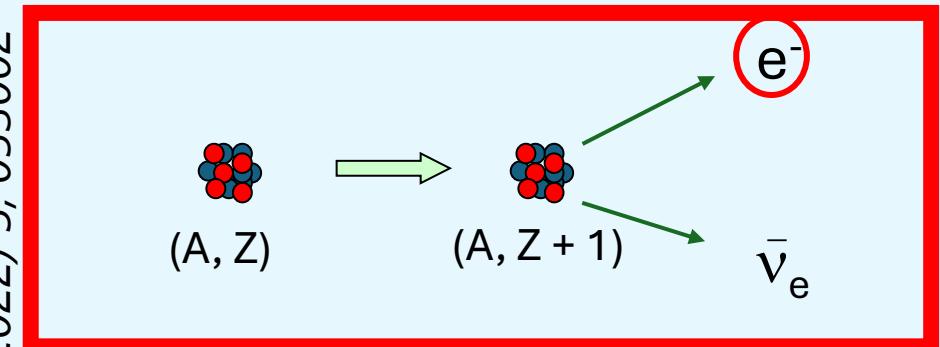
Solid Tritium target



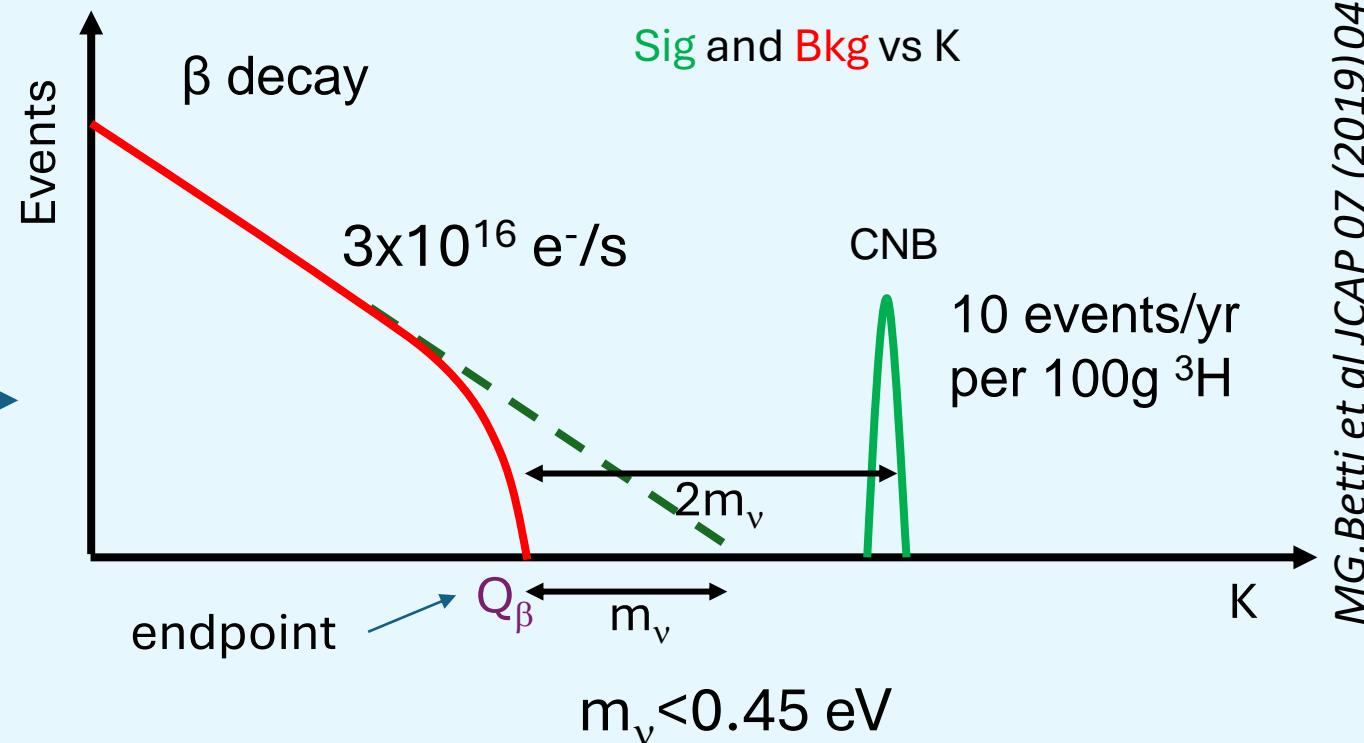
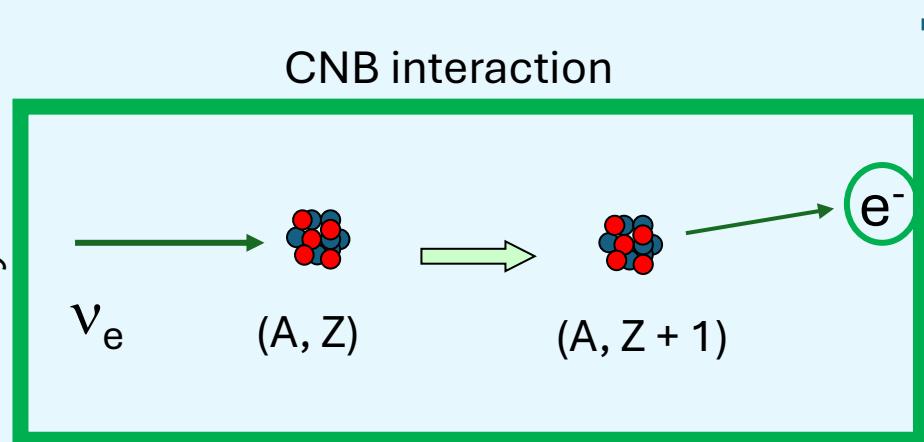
- Atomic Tritium on graphene



β decay (Background)

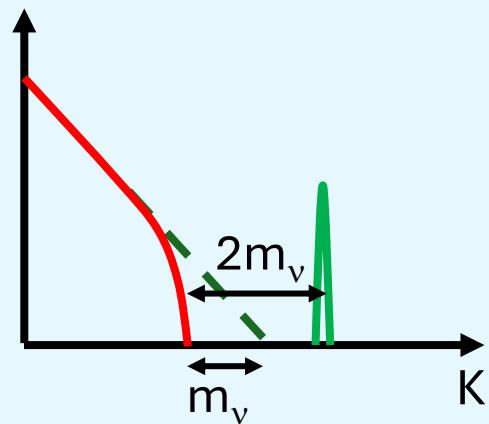
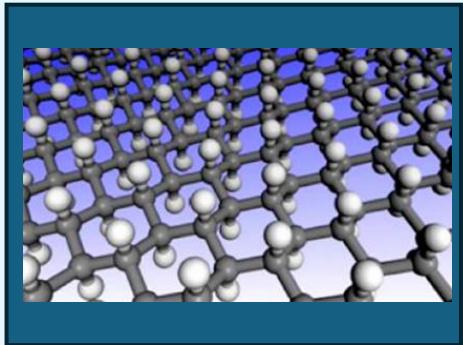


- High rate
- Need good energy resolution



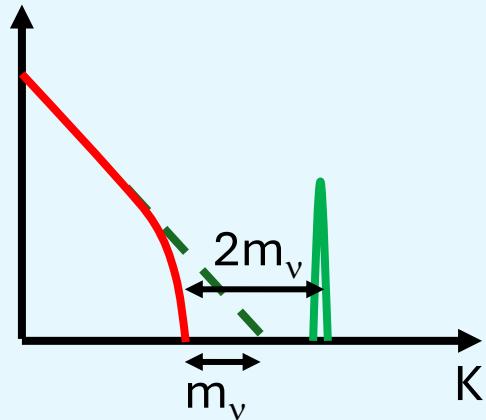
PTOLEMY concept I

Tritium target



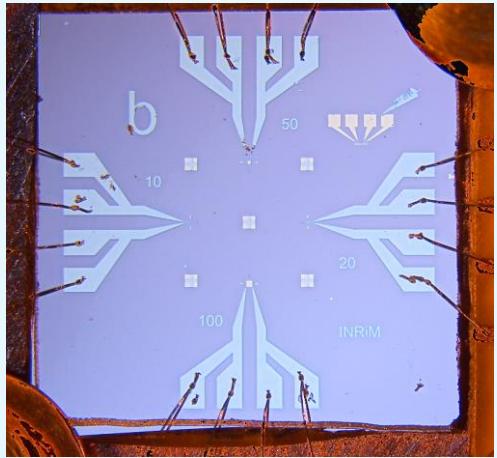
How to measure this?

Obtaining desired energy resolution: TES



Need $\sigma_K = 50$ meV

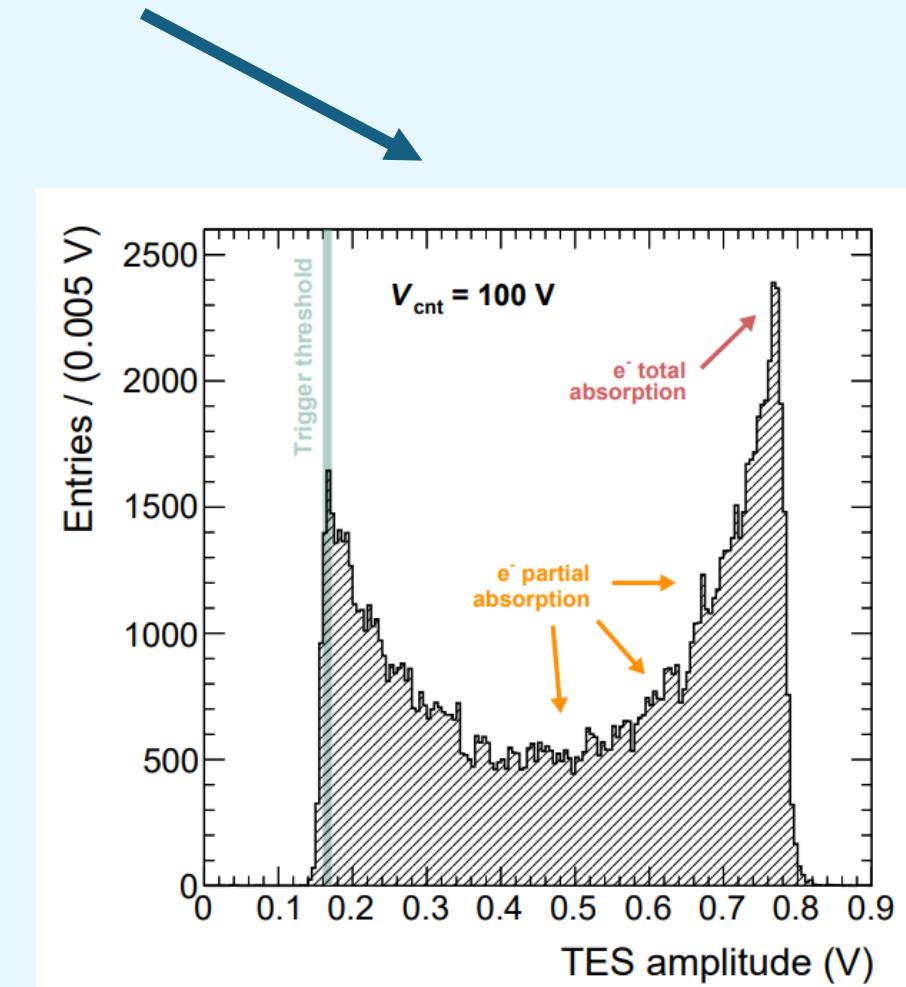
Transition Edge Sensor
as microcalorimeter



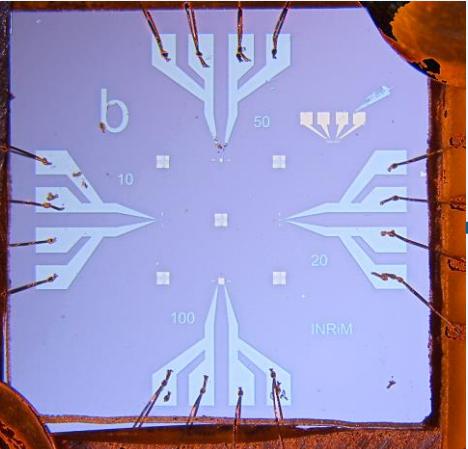
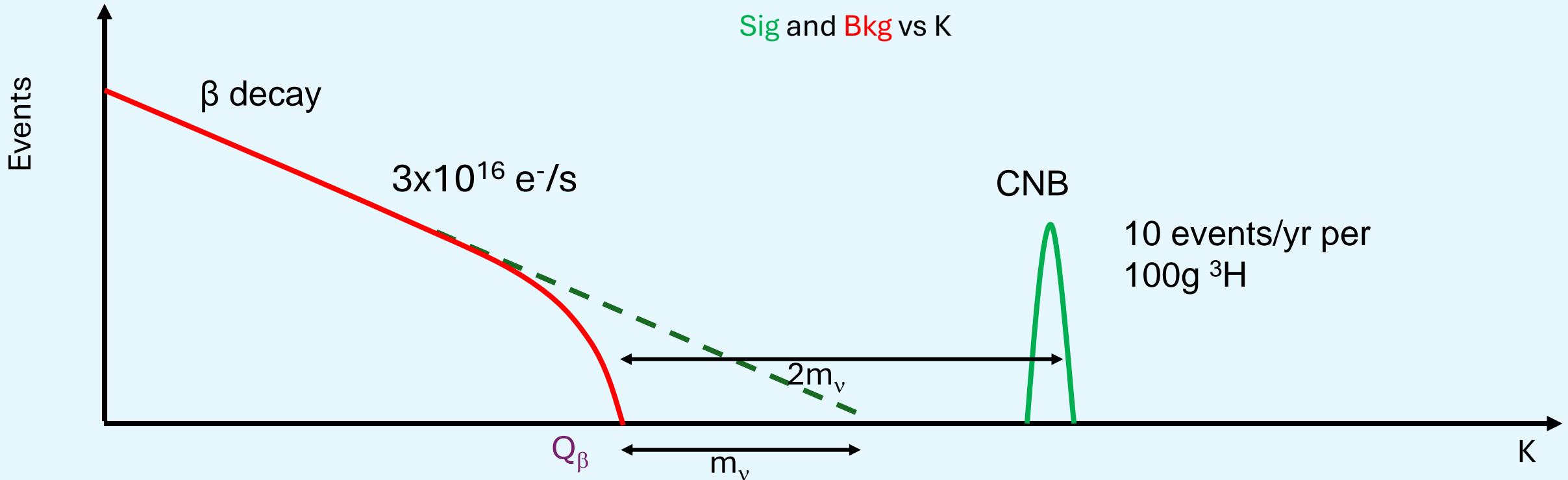
Dedicated talk on fresh results by Francesco Pandolfi
18 July 2024, 08:47 R&D parallel session

We want to use them as
microcalorimeters for
electrons

Typically used for
photons



PTOLEMY Energy measurement



You need

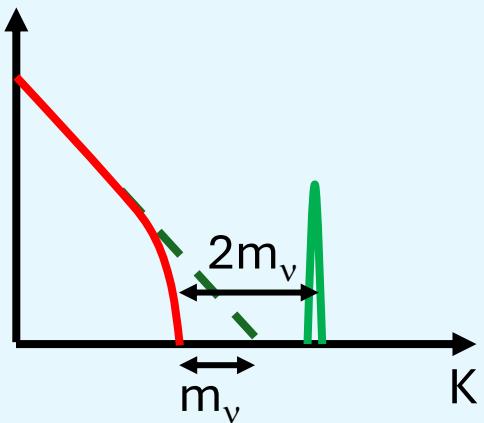
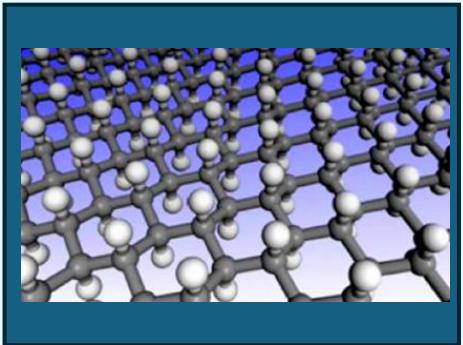
Low electron rate

Decrease energy
from 18.6keV to
 $O(100\text{eV})$

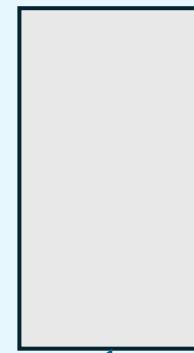
PTOLEMY's novel
Dynamic Filter

PTOLEMY concept II

Tritium target

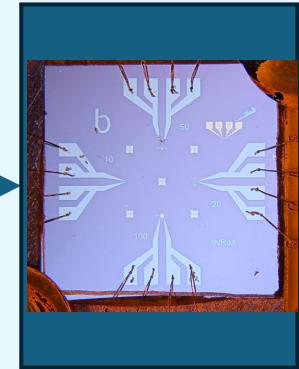


Filter



How?

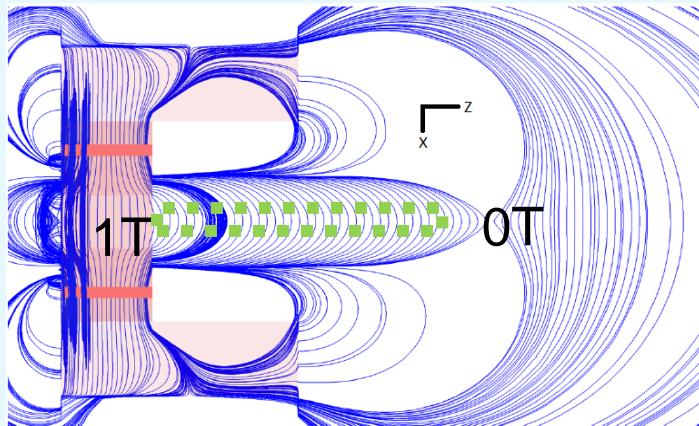
TES



$\sigma_E = 50 \text{ meV}$

PTOLEMY filter

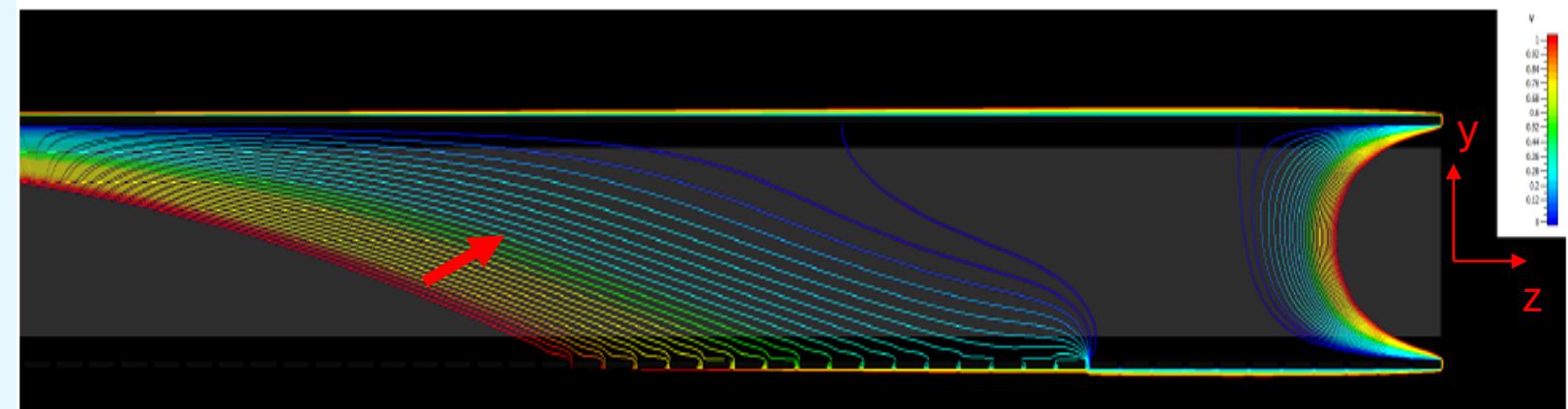
- Exponential decaying magnetic field
- Exponential decaying electric field



$$B_x = B_0 \cos\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z/\lambda},$$

$$B_y = 0,$$

$$B_z = -B_0 \sin\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z/\lambda}.$$



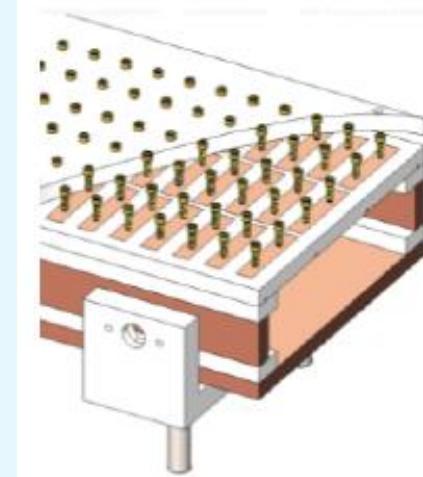
$$E_x = 0,$$

$$E_y = E_0 \cos\left(\frac{y}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z/\lambda},$$

$$E_z = -E_0 \sin\left(\frac{y}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z/\lambda}.$$

$$V_{E \times B}^y(z)|_{x,y=0} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B_x^2} = \frac{E_z B_x \hat{\mathbf{y}}}{B_x^2} = \frac{E_z}{B_x} \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$V_{\nabla B-C} = \frac{1}{2} m(v_\perp^2 + 2v_\parallel^2) \frac{\mathbf{B} \times \nabla_\perp \mathbf{B}}{qB^3} = (T_\perp + 2T_\parallel) \frac{\mathbf{B} \times \nabla_\perp \mathbf{B}}{qB^3}$$



Dynamic EM Filter

Pitch angle θ = angle between e^- velocity and B

- Electron decelleration:

Drain K, θ

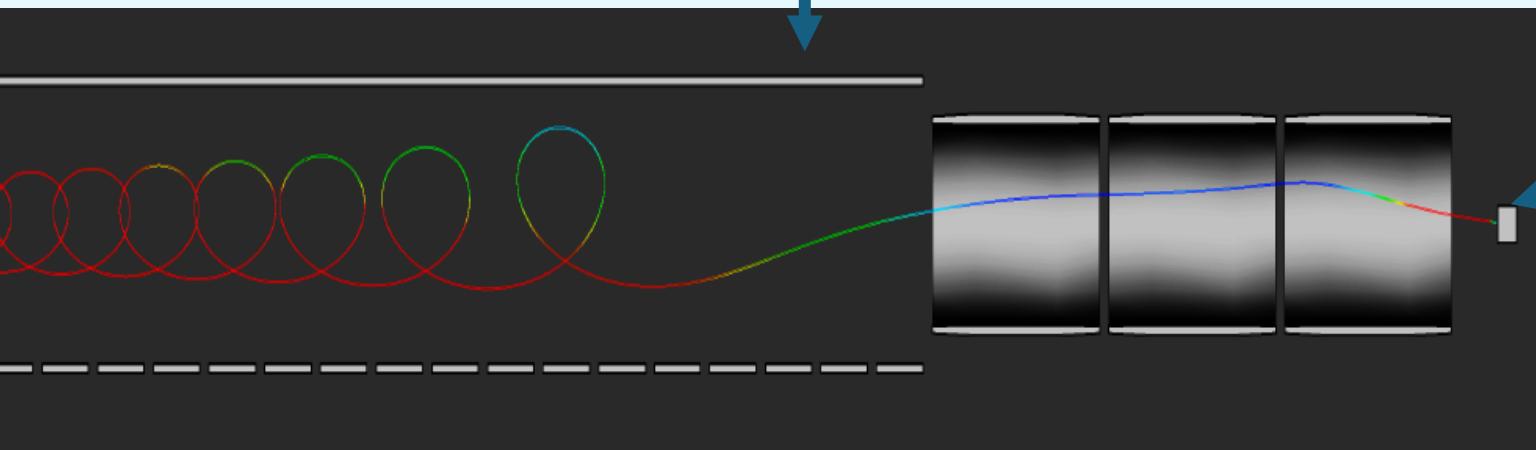
K up to $O(100$ eV) on TES

- If electron has:

$K < Q_\beta$ 

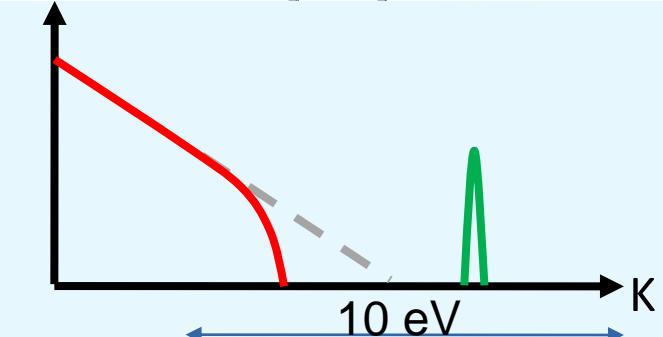
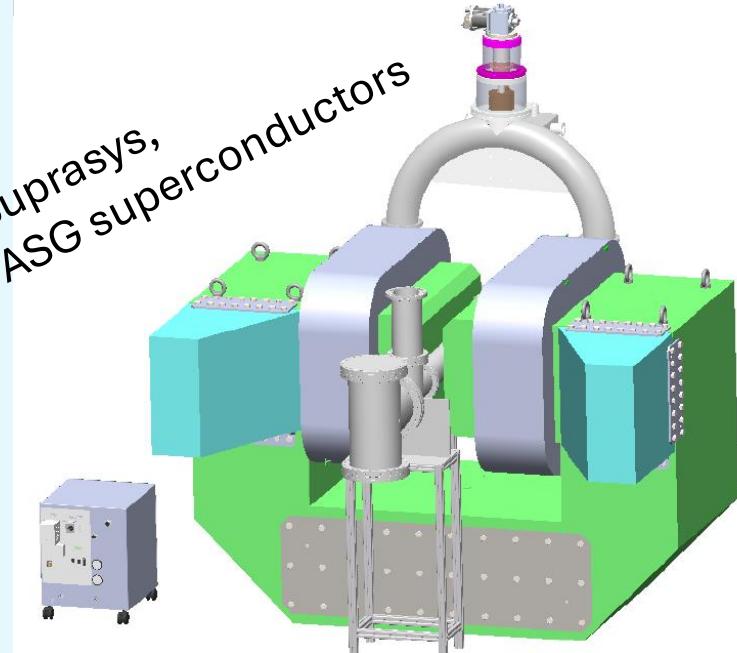
$K \sim Q_\beta$ 

Discarded
TES



Energy Drain 

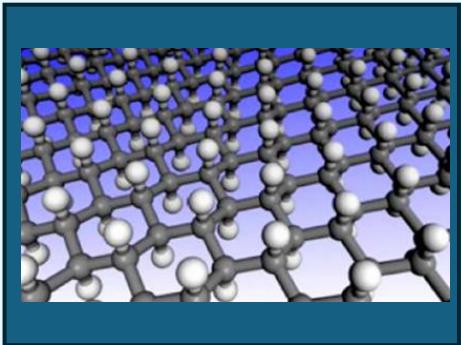
Background
rejection 



RF Region

PTOLEMY concept III

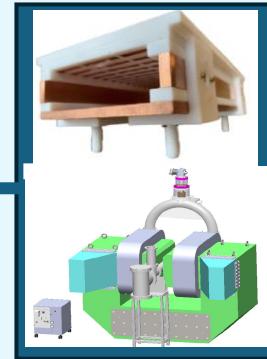
Tritium target



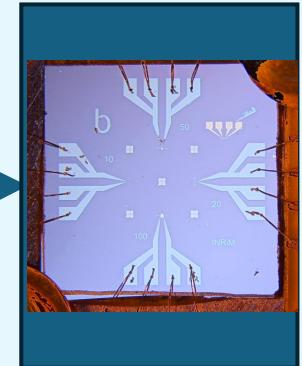
RF region



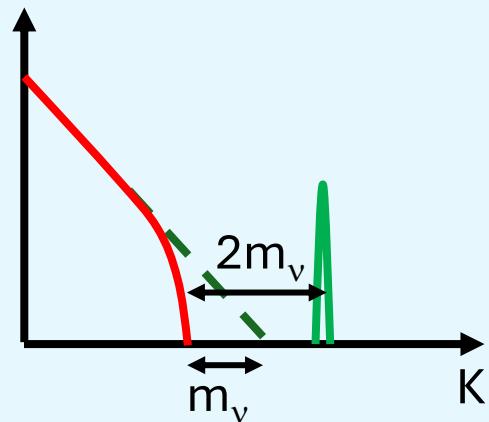
Filter



TES



How?



Energy Drain
+filter

$$\sigma_E = 50 \text{ meV}$$

RF region: filter trigger

Requirements:

- Measurement K, Θ for each electron in the ROI
- $O(10 \text{ eV})$ energy resolution ← Rough measurement
- In $O(100 \mu\text{s})$ ← Very fast!
- Non destructive measurement
- Uniform 1T field

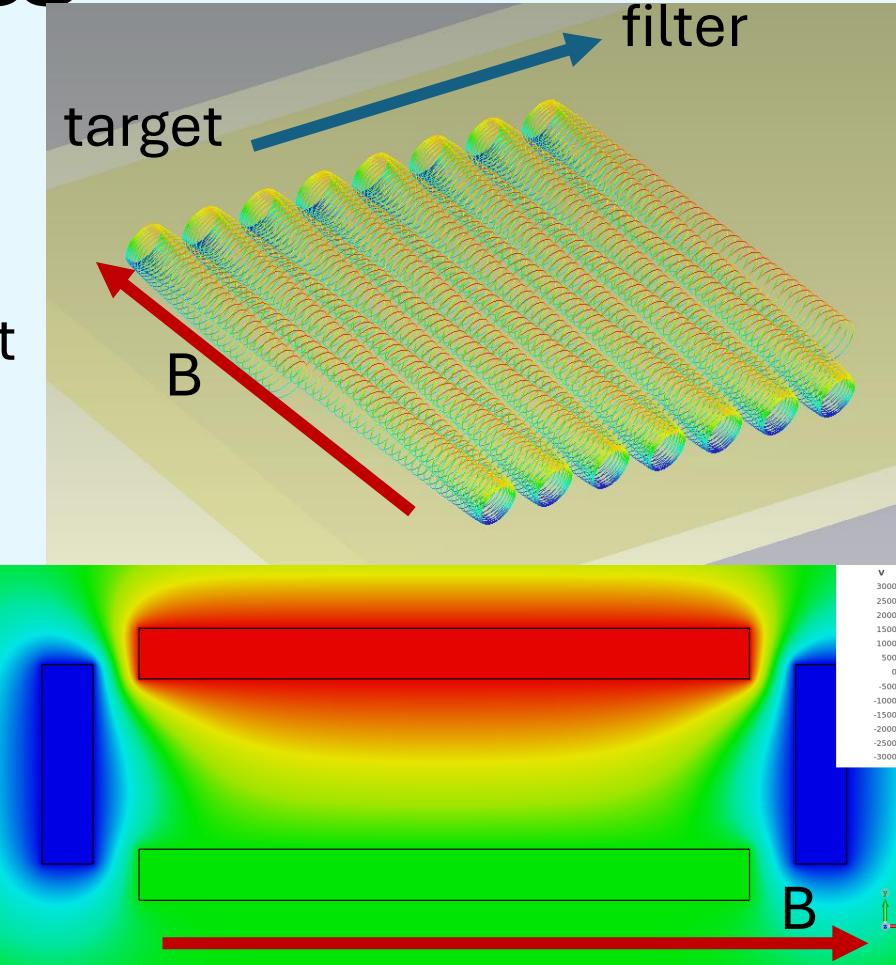
How?

PROJECT 8

Thank you!

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{|q|B}{m} \frac{1}{K/m + 1}$$

Cyclotron radiation
In uniform 1T
Bouncing motion

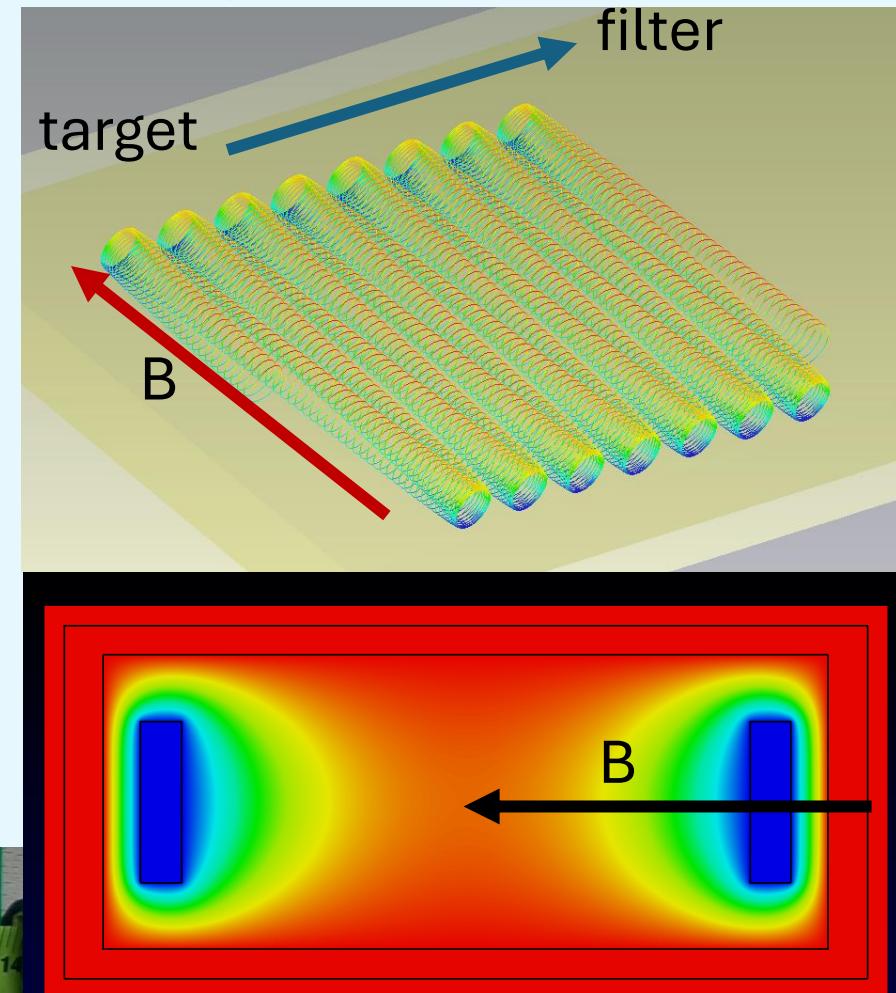
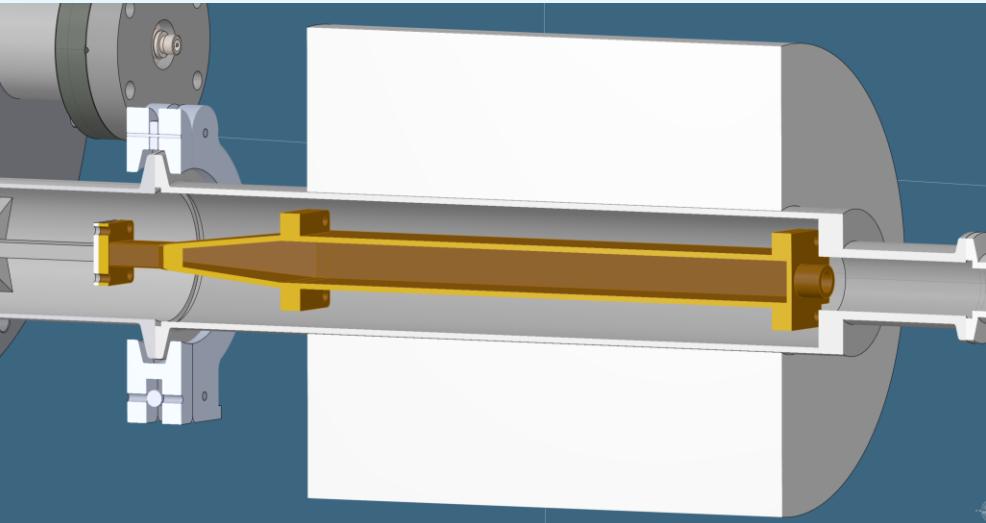


TOF information
combined with TES

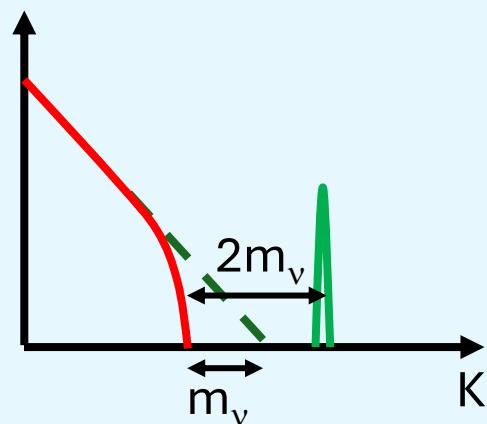
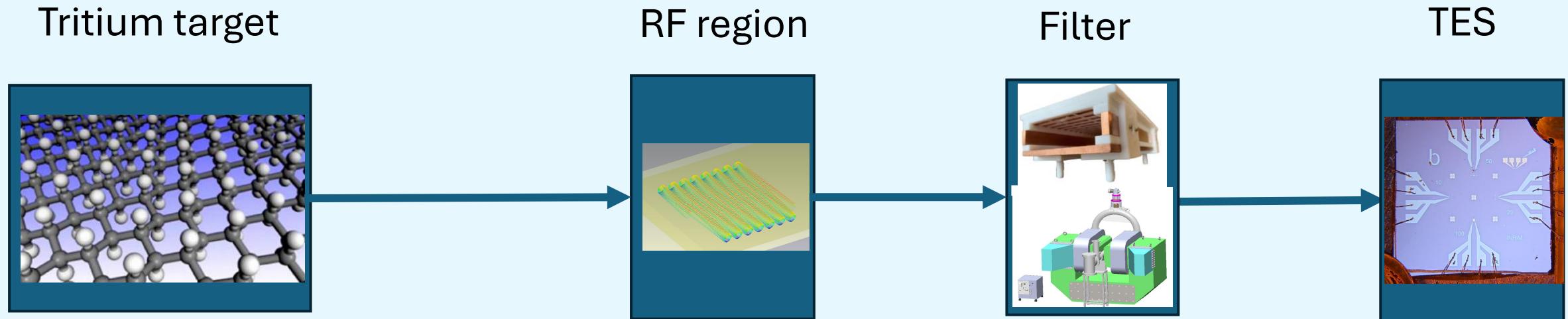
Electron Trap: test setup for RF Region

Ongoing measurements at LNGS

- Kr source
- 0.98T permanent magnet
- Detection of RF emitted by electron in bouncing motion



PTOLEMY concept IV



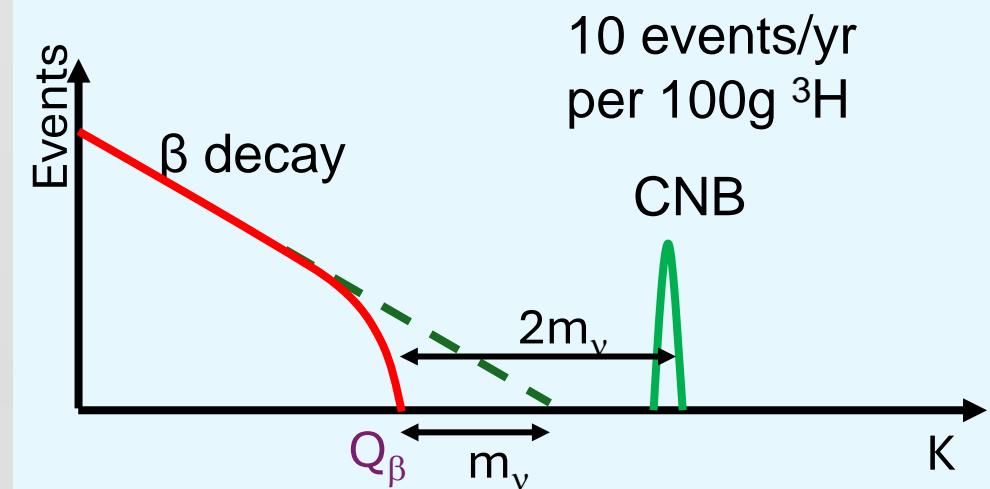
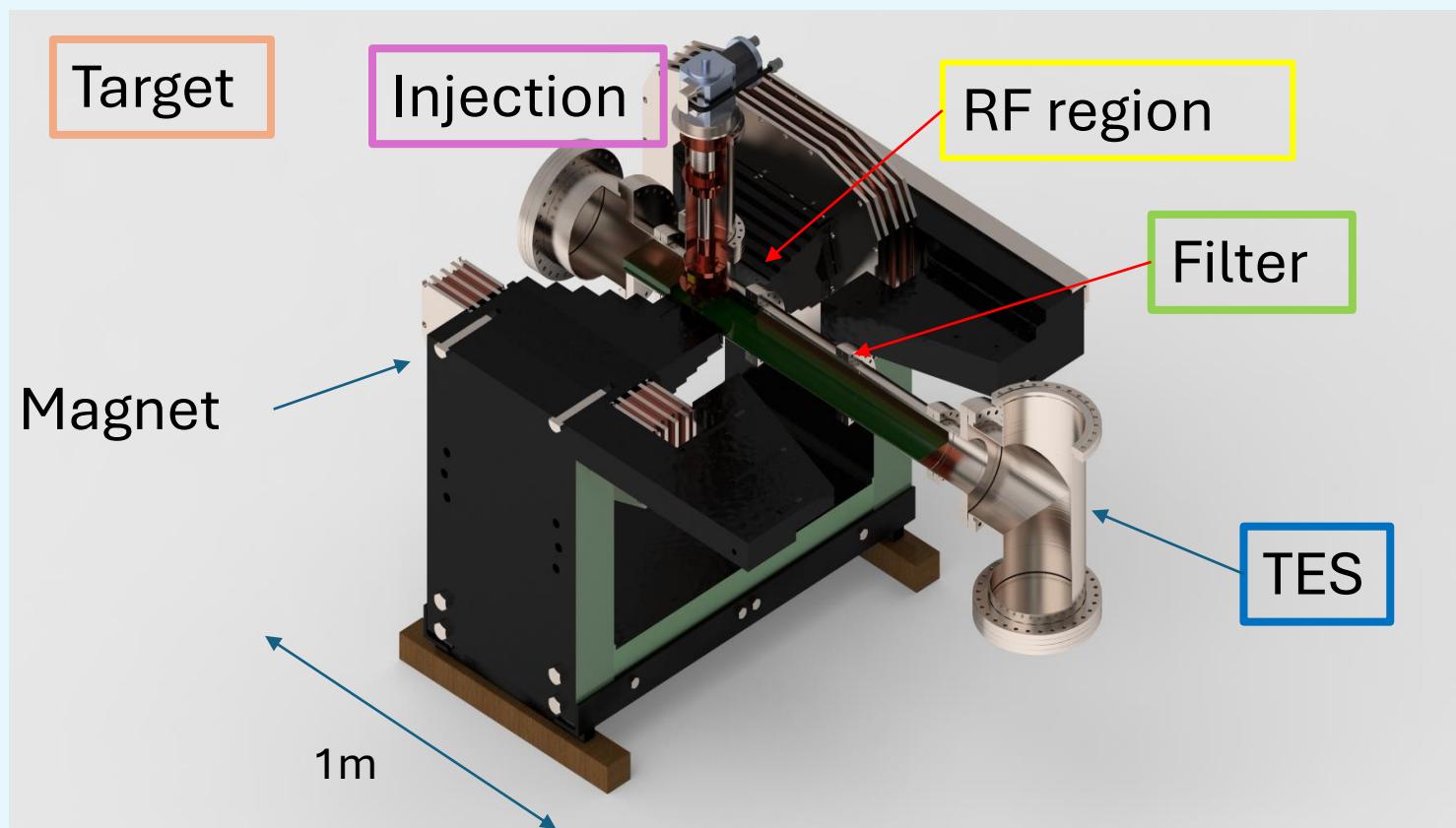
Filter trigger
K and Θ , fast and
rough measurement

Energy Drain
+filter

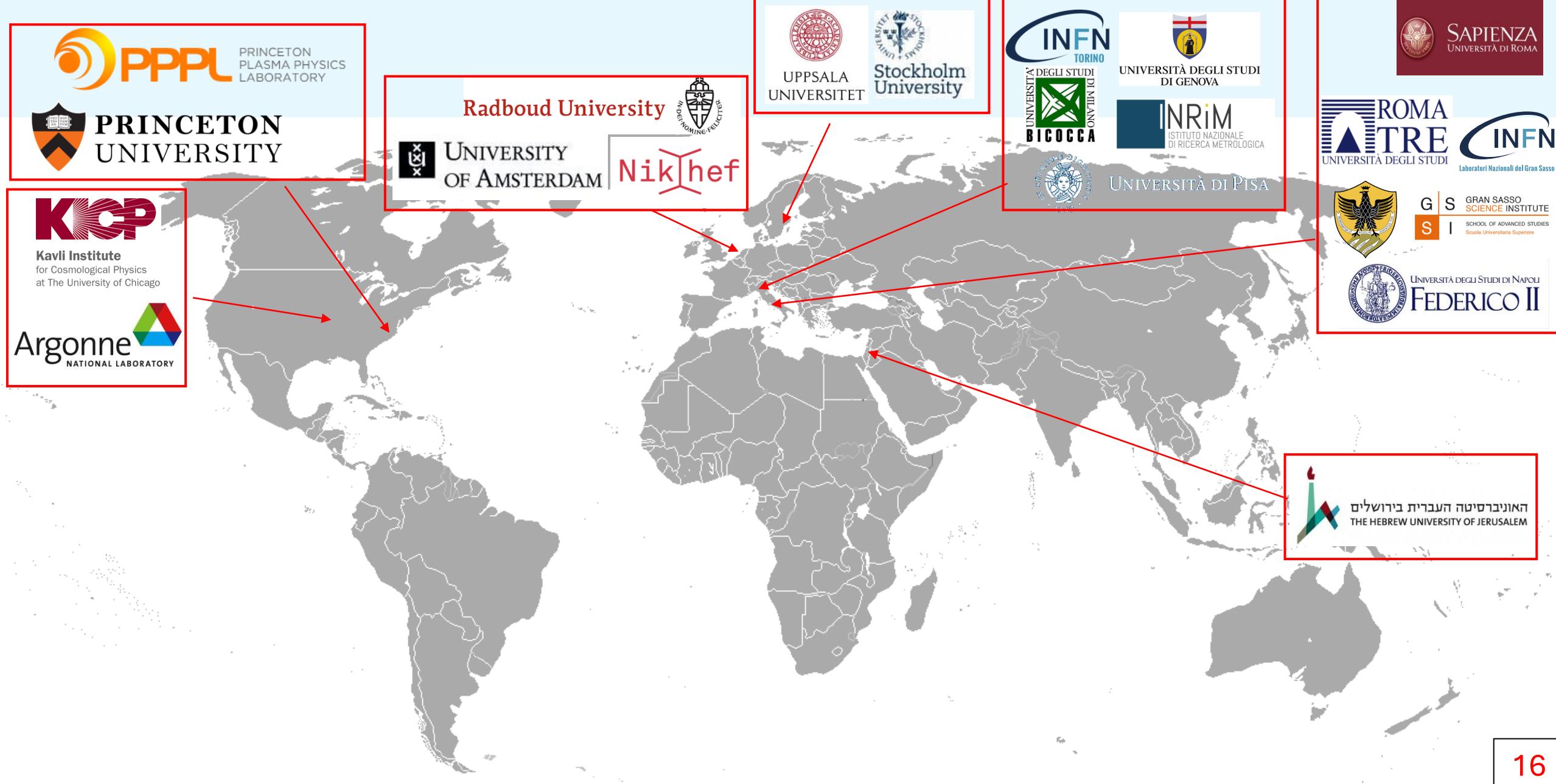
$$\sigma_K = 50 \text{ meV}$$

PTOLEMY Concept

How to reconstruct target's electron kinetic energy K_i ? $\rightarrow K_i = q\Delta V + E_{RF,corr} + E_{TES}$



The PTOLEMY Collaboration



Conclusion and outlook

PTOLEMY experimental method



Atomic, solid Tritium target

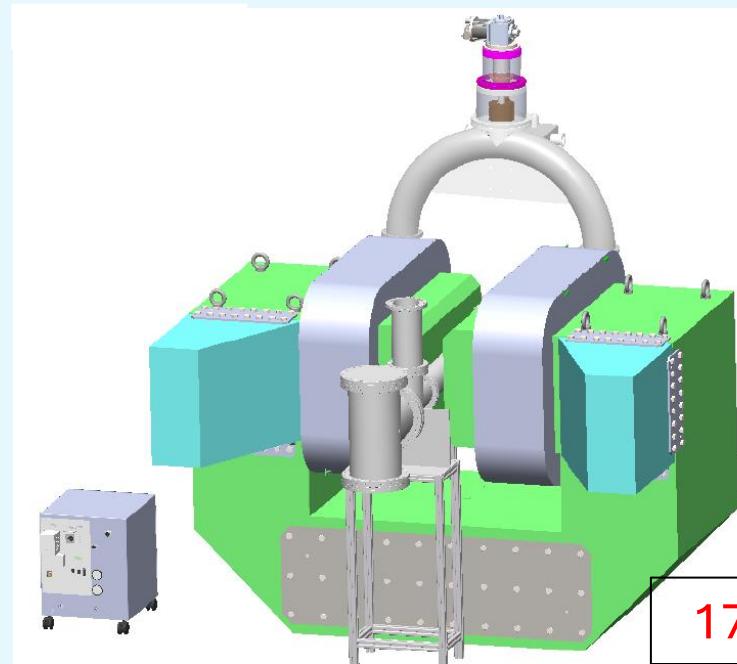
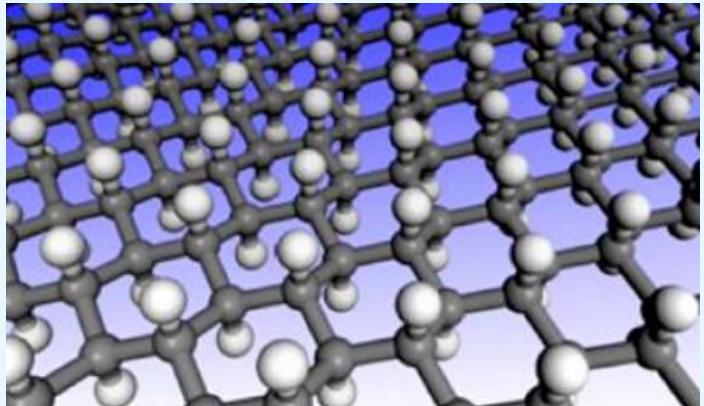
Background rejection by realtime filter
+bouncing motion geometry

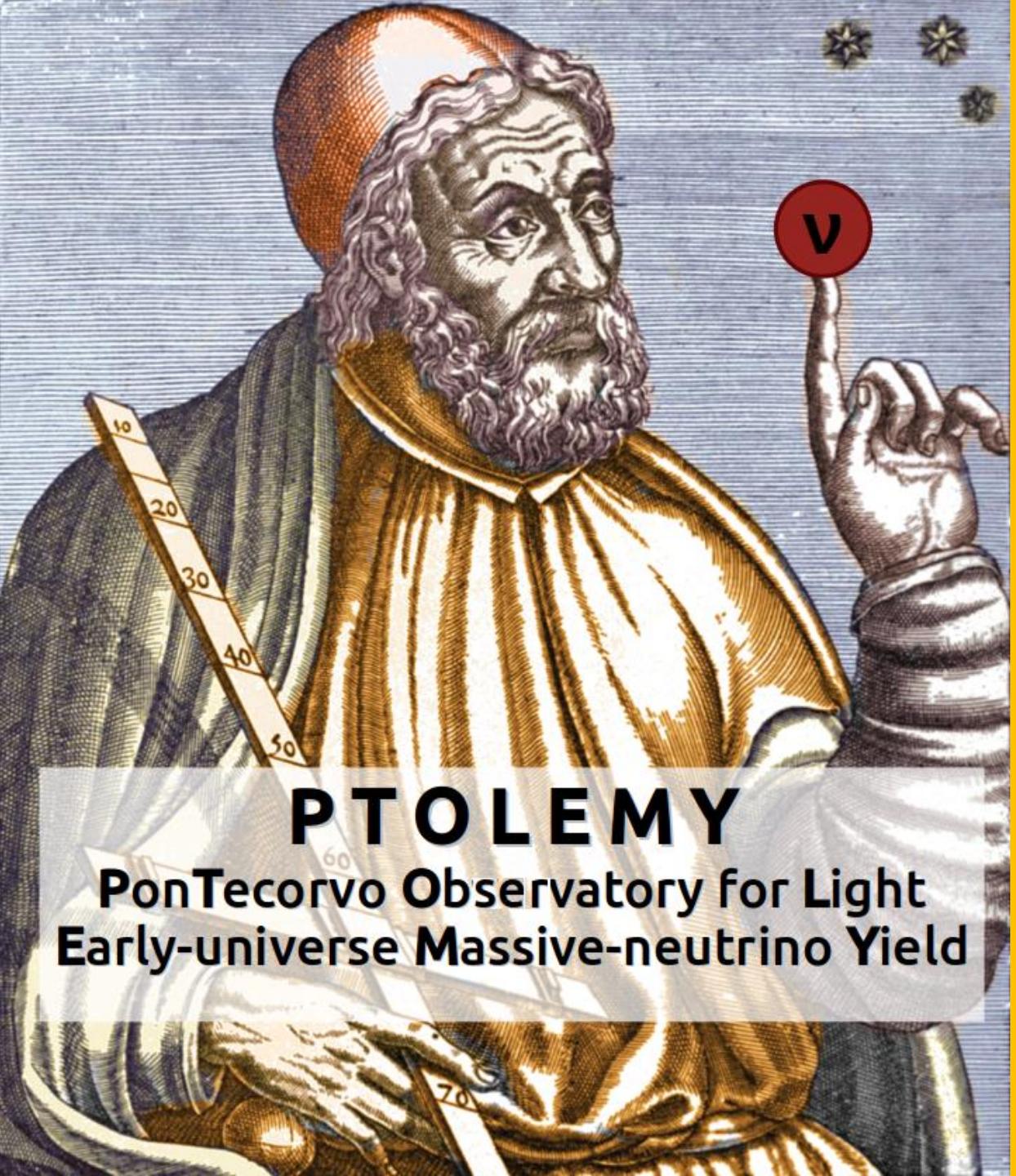
High precision energy measurement



Key for future
high tritium mass
experiment

- Phase 0) Demonstrator
- Phase 1) Measurement m_ν
- Phase 2) Mid Scale demonstrator
- Phase 3) Measurement CNB



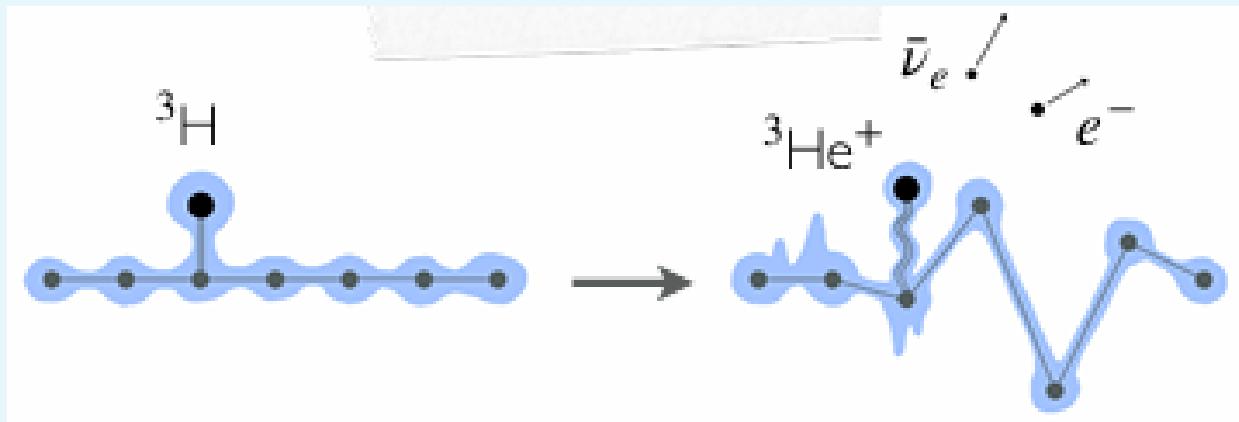


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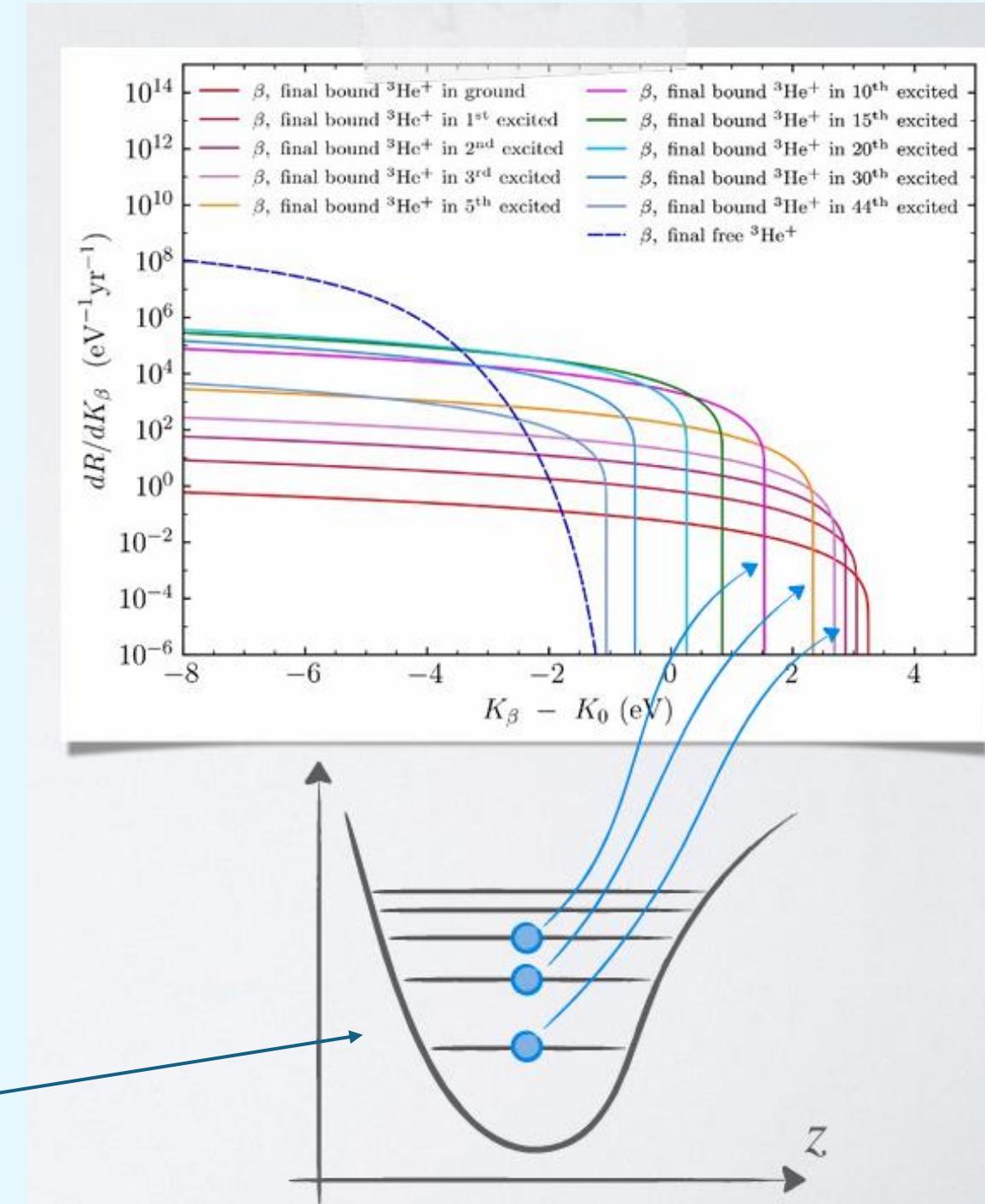
Backup slides

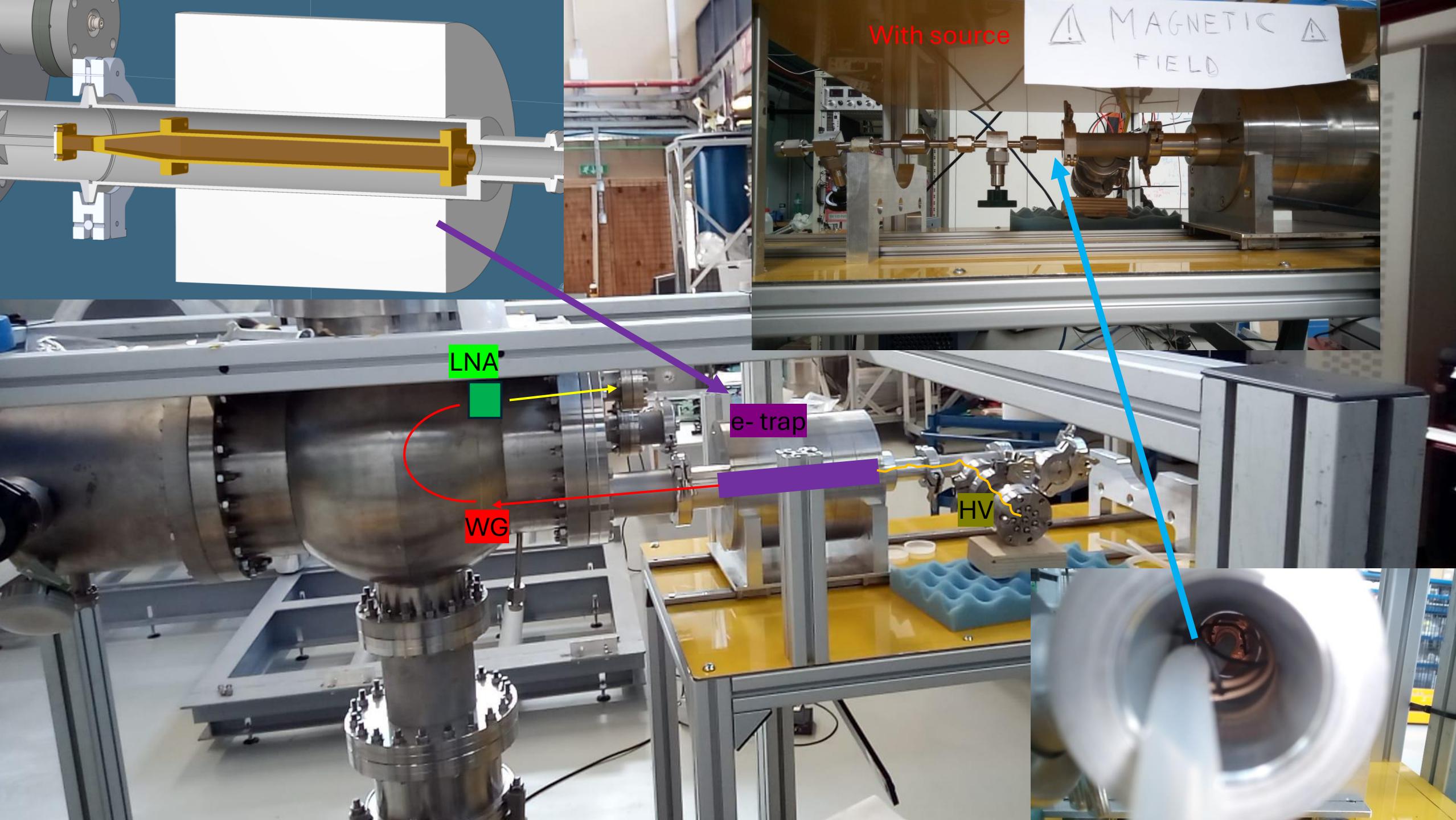
Tritium-graphene binding

- Quantum spread
- Lattice recoil



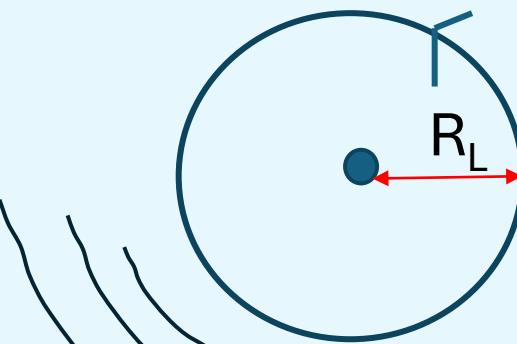
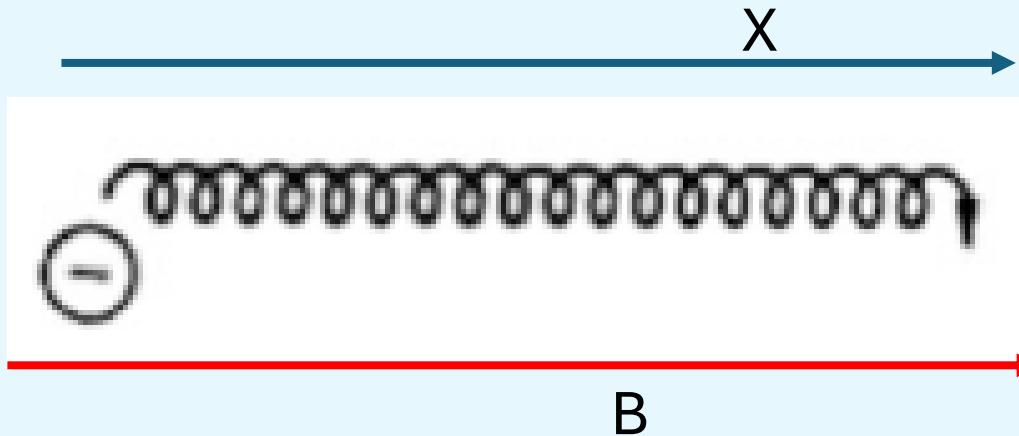
Helium in different final eigenstates





Electron motion: uniform B, E=0

- Start with electron with velocity v_0
- Uniform B:
electron in cyclotron motion
 $+V_x$ drift
- Can approximate circular motion
with circle's center motion
- Cyclotron radiation emission



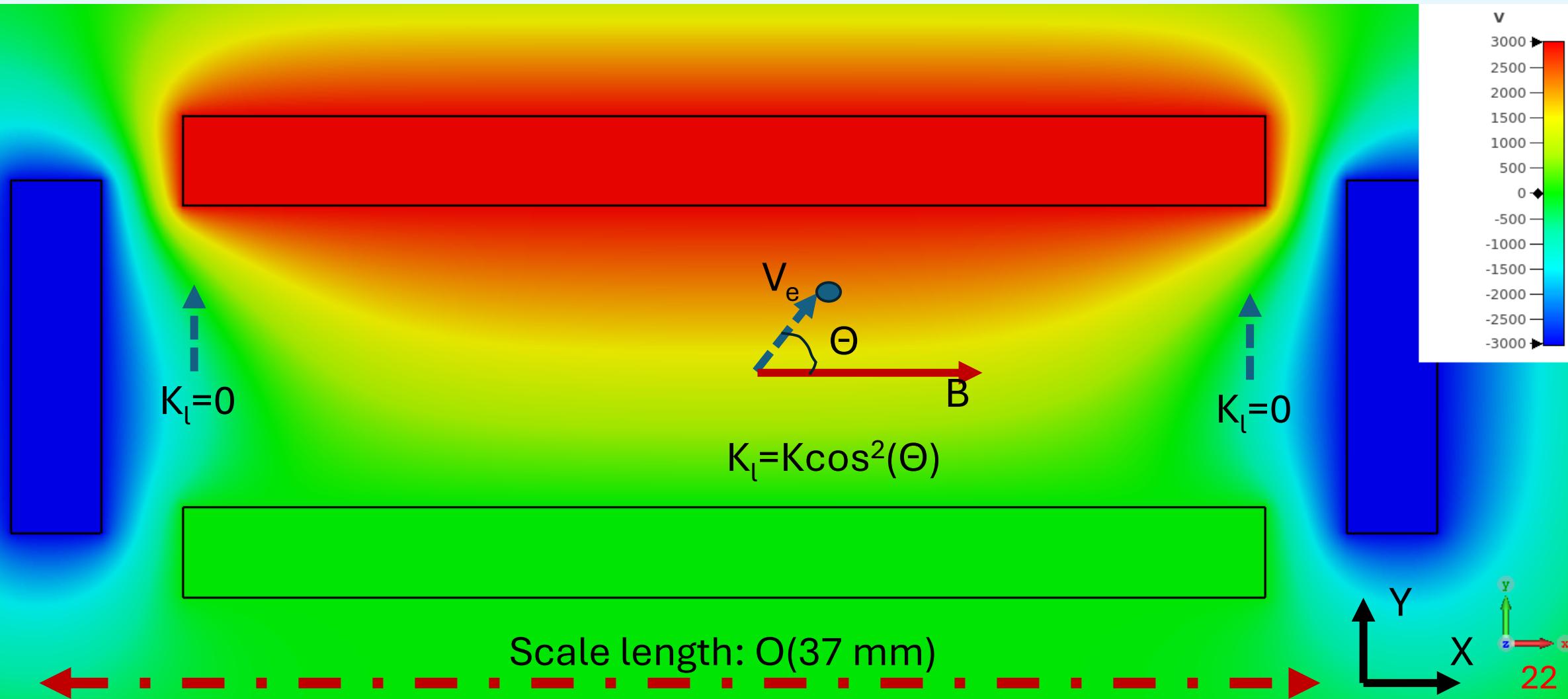
$$r_L \equiv \frac{v_\perp}{\omega_c} = \frac{mv_\perp}{|q|B}$$

Frequency of
the motion

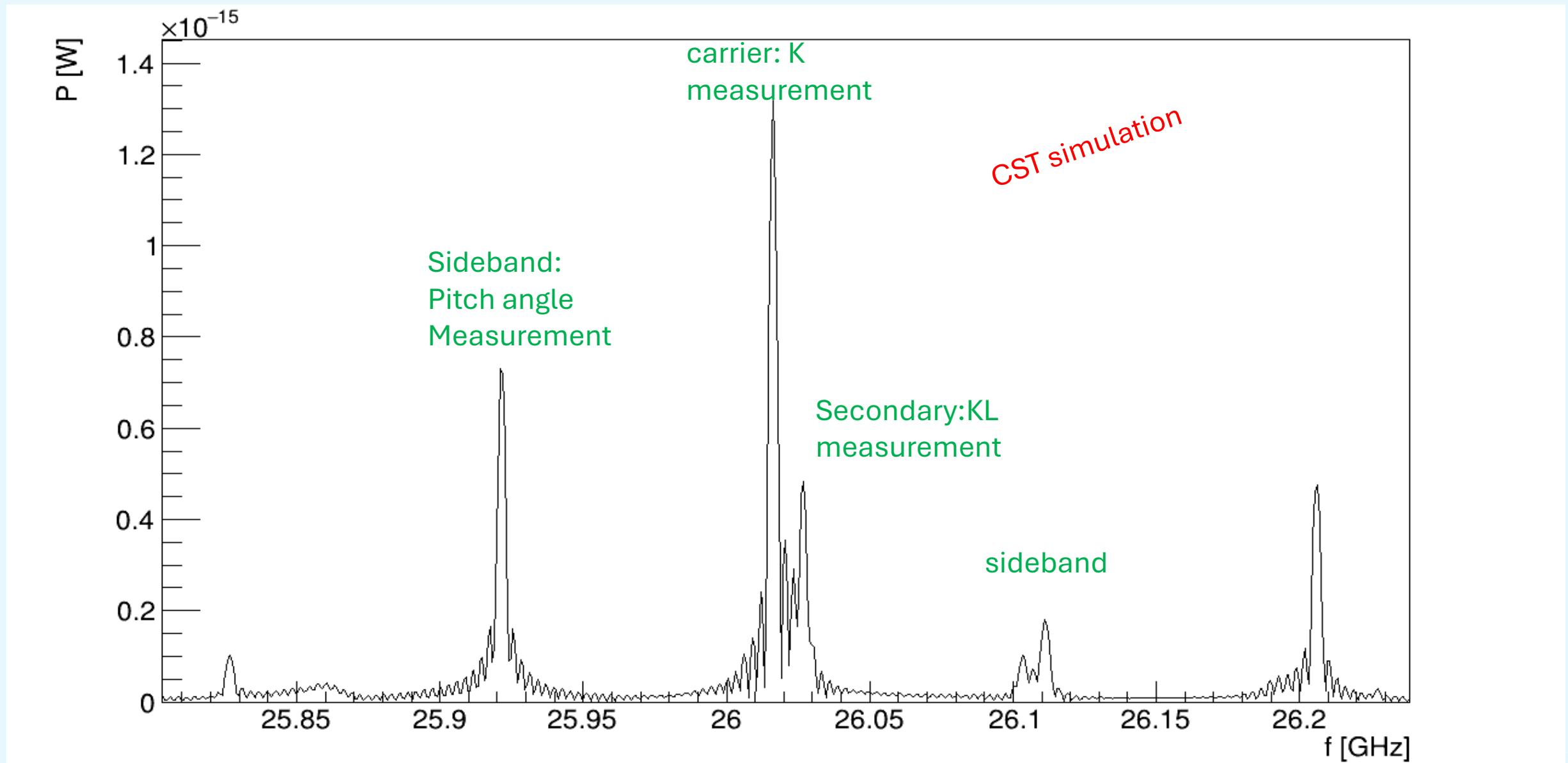
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{|q|B}{m} \frac{1}{K/m + 1}$$

Electron Trap: electron motion

Cyclotron motion + X bouncing motion on potential well

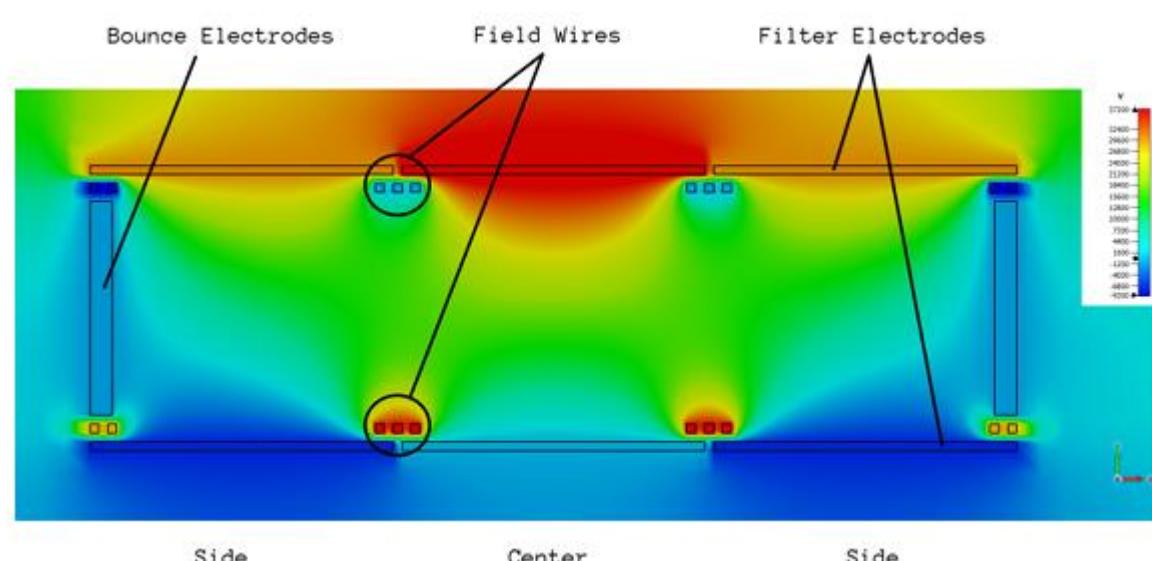
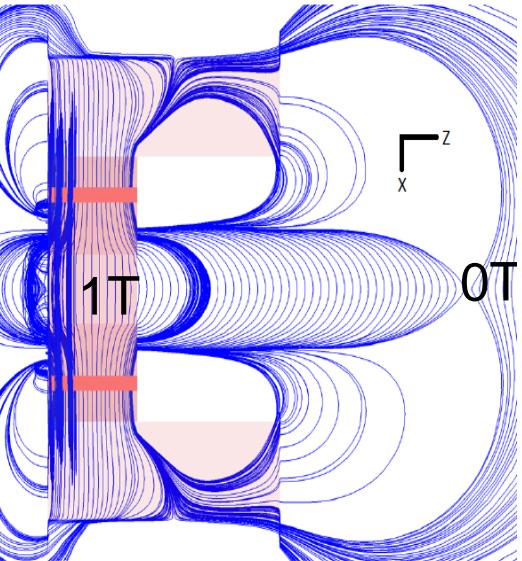


Electron Trap: How the expected signal looks like

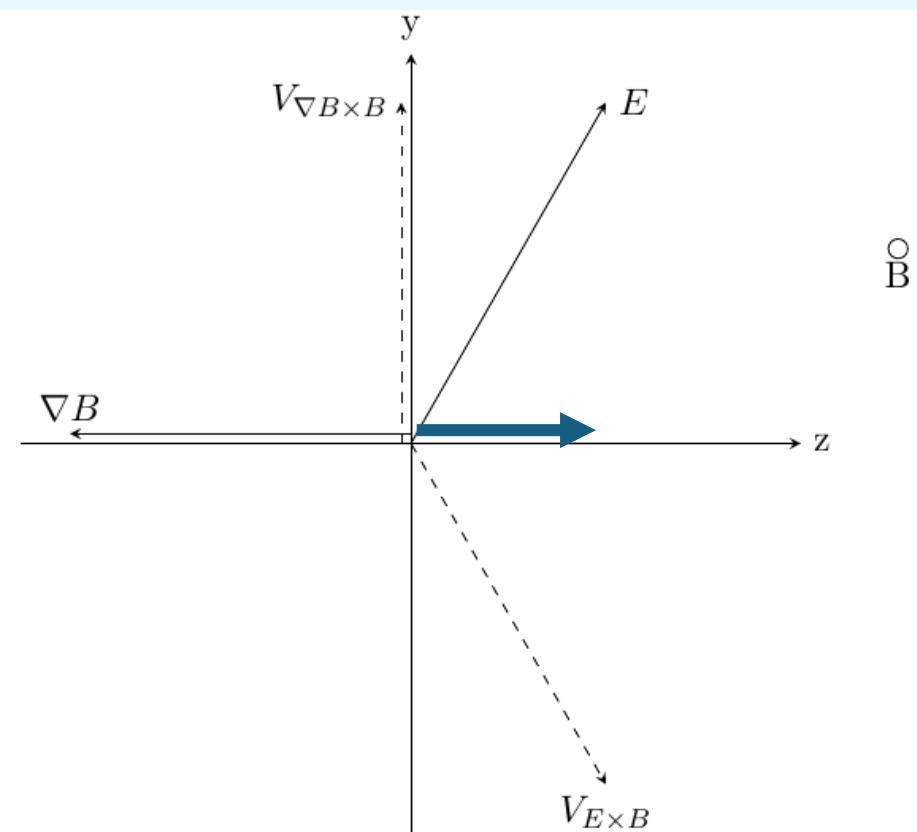
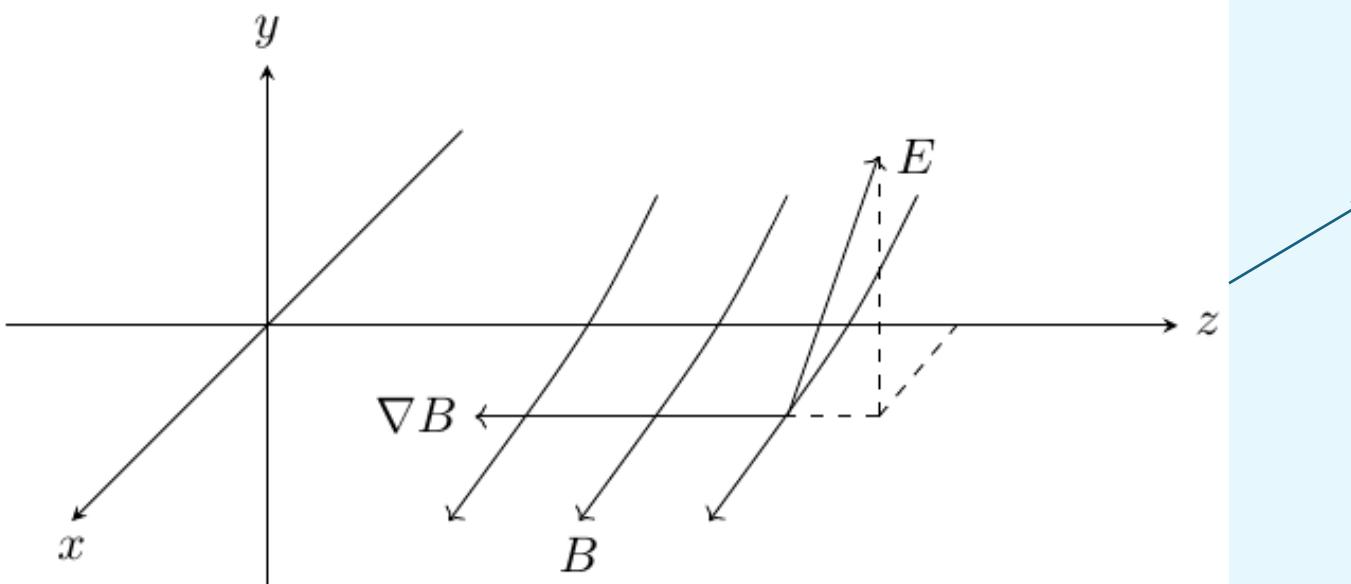


PTOLEMY filter

$$\vec{V}_{\nabla B} = +\frac{1}{2} V_{\perp} r_L \frac{\vec{\nabla} B \times \vec{B}}{B^2}$$



$$V_{\perp,E} = (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) / |\vec{B}|^2$$



ExB demonstrator @ Princeton

- Test for PTOLEMY filter

Magnet prototype at Princeton

