

# First measurement of weak mixing angle in direct detection

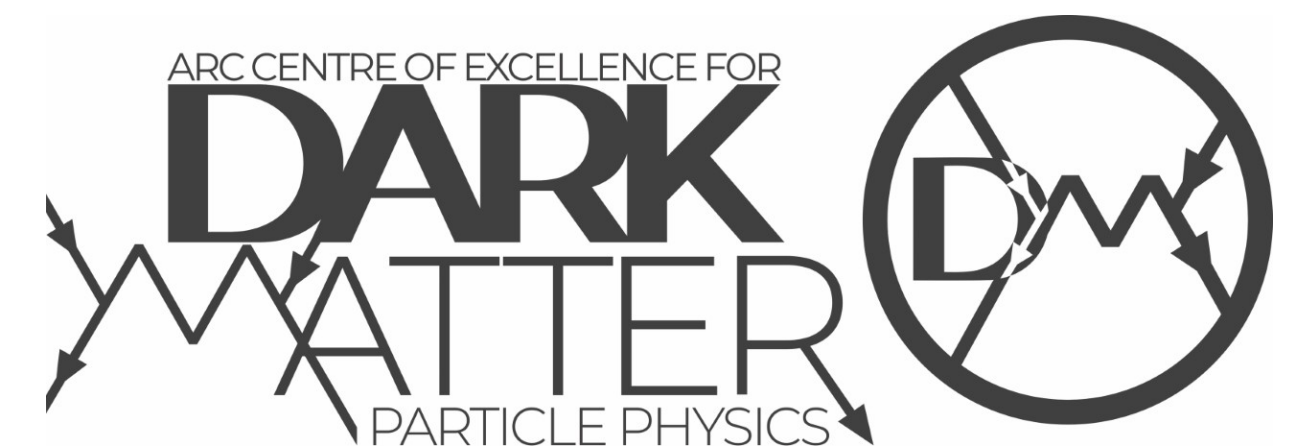
Tarak Nath Maity  
University of Sydney

Based on:

TNM, C Boehm; 2409.04385



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
SYDNEY



# What are we doing?

Have we ever **tested** the weak sector of the **Standard Model** in **sub-MeV energy regime** before?

**Perhaps not!**

# What are we doing?

Have we ever **tested** the weak sector of the **Standard Model** in **sub-MeV energy regime** before?

**Perhaps not!**

Weak mixing angle

$$A^\mu = B_0^\mu \cos \theta_W + W_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$Z^\mu = W_0^\mu \cos \theta_W - B_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = \frac{g'^2}{g^2 + g'^2}$$

$g$  : SU(2)<sub>L</sub> gauge coupling

$g'$  : U(1)<sub>Y</sub> gauge coupling

Quantum correction



Running of weak mixing angle

# What are we doing?

Have we ever **tested** the weak sector of the **Standard Model** in **sub-MeV energy regime** before?

**Perhaps not!**

Weak mixing angle

$$A^\mu = B_0^\mu \cos \theta_W + W_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$Z^\mu = W_0^\mu \cos \theta_W - B_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = \frac{g'^2}{g^2 + g'^2}$$

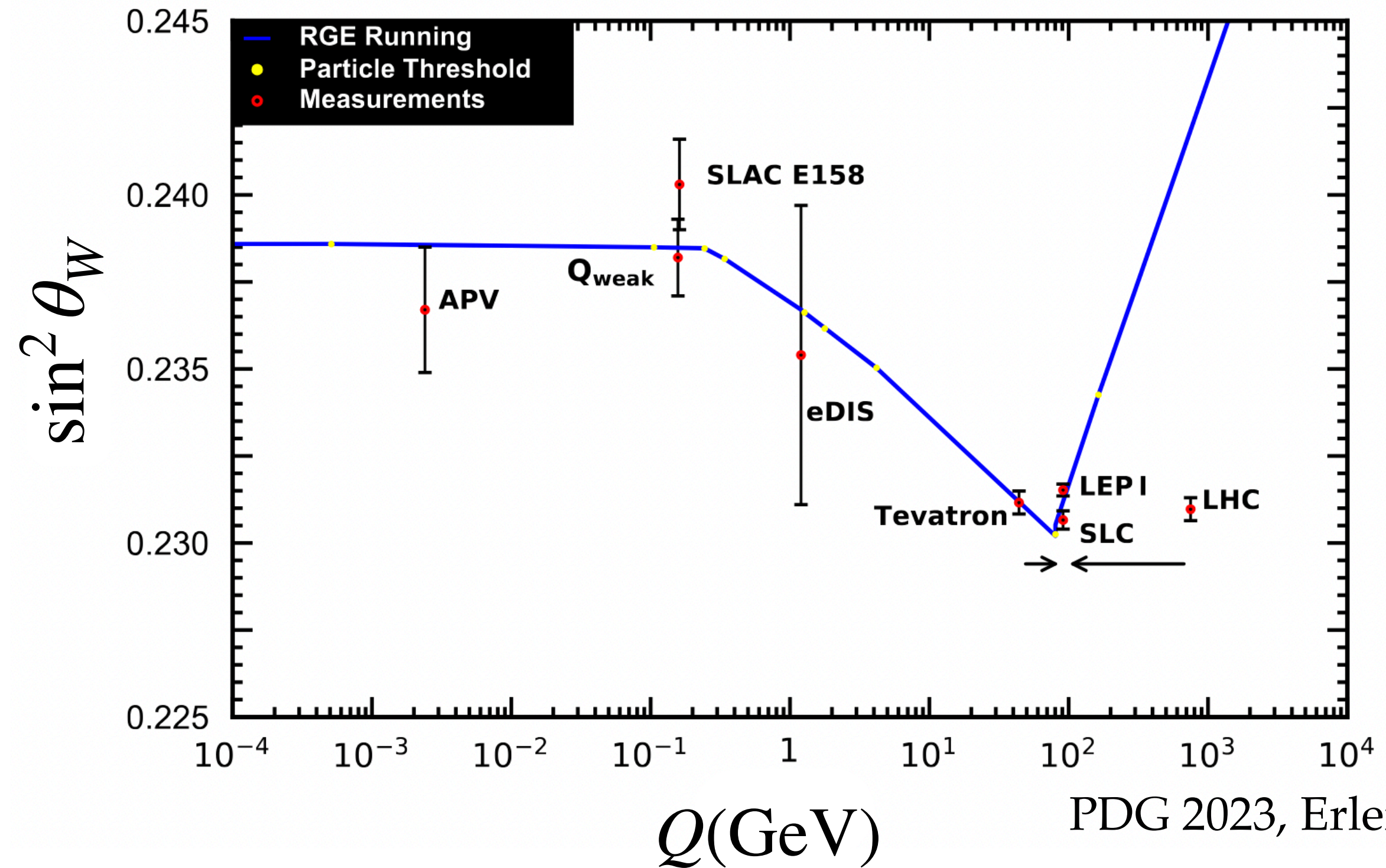
$g$  : SU(2)<sub>L</sub> gauge coupling

$g'$  : U(1)<sub>Y</sub> gauge coupling

Quantum correction



Running of weak mixing angle



# What are we doing?

Have we ever **tested** the weak sector of the **Standard Model** in **sub-MeV energy regime** before?

**Perhaps not!**

Weak mixing angle

$$A^\mu = B_0^\mu \cos \theta_W + W_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$Z^\mu = W_0^\mu \cos \theta_W - B_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = \frac{g'^2}{g^2 + g'^2}$$

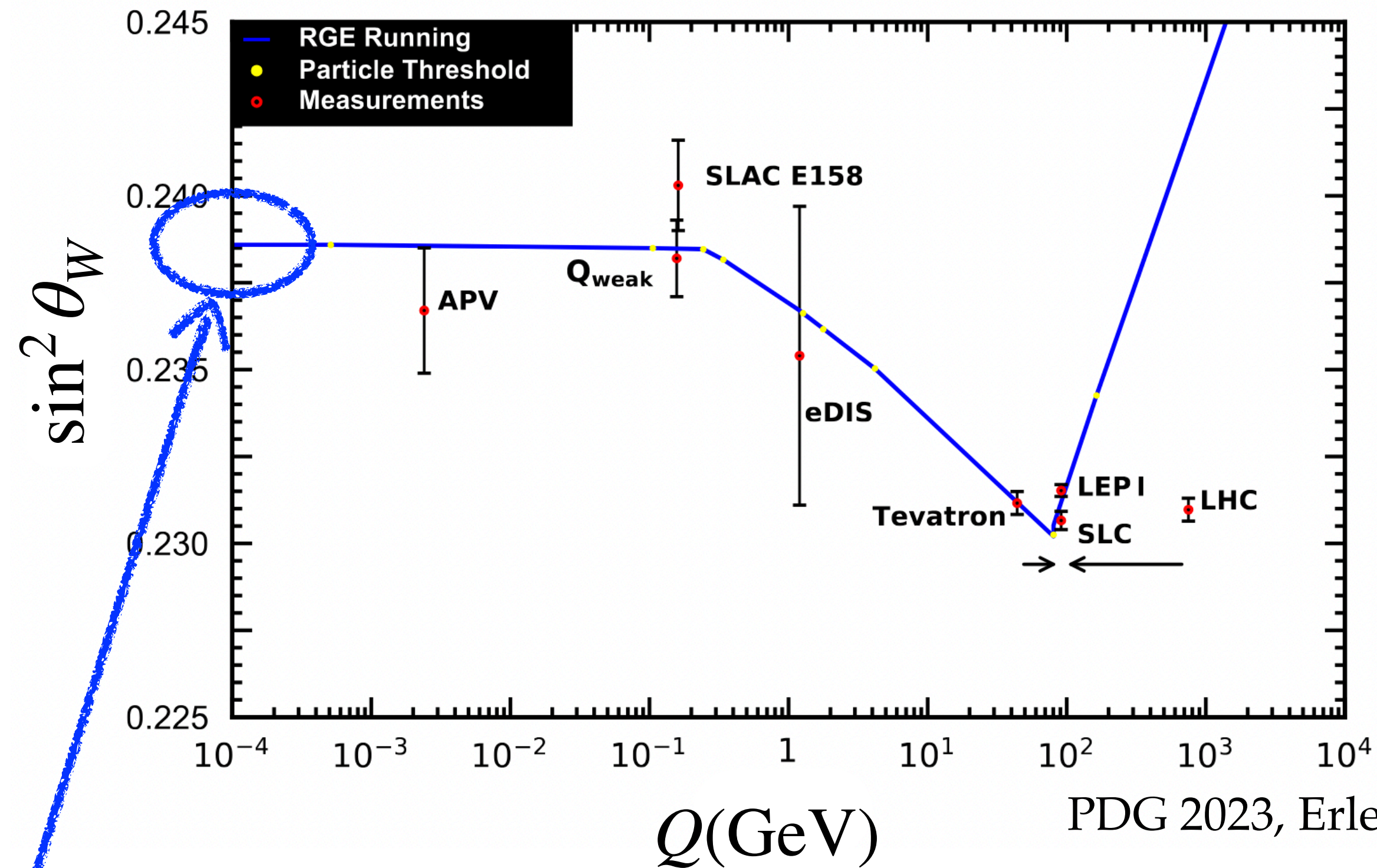
$g$  : SU(2)<sub>L</sub> gauge coupling

$g'$  : U(1)<sub>Y</sub> gauge coupling

Quantum correction



Running of weak mixing angle



PDG 2023, Erler+ 1712.09146

This talk: direct detection experiments can measure here

TNM, Boehm; 2409.04385

# What are we doing?

Have we ever **tested** the weak sector of the **Standard Model** in **sub-MeV energy regime** before?

**Perhaps not!**

Weak mixing angle

$$A^\mu = B_0^\mu \cos \theta_W + W_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$Z^\mu = W_0^\mu \cos \theta_W - B_0^\mu \sin \theta_W$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = \frac{g'^2}{g^2 + g'^2}$$

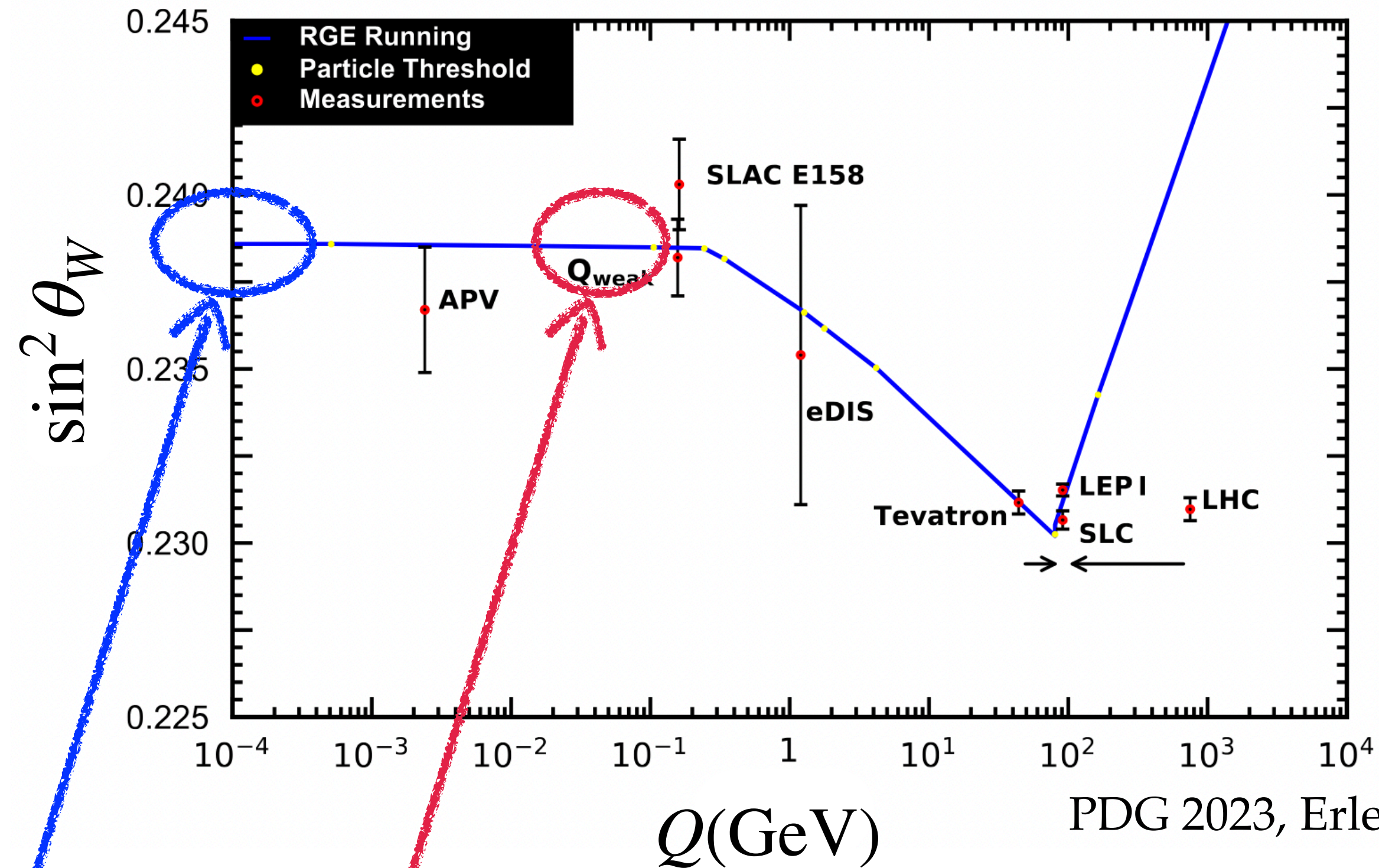
$g$  : SU(2)<sub>L</sub> gauge coupling

$g'$  : U(1)<sub>Y</sub> gauge coupling

Quantum correction



Running of weak mixing angle



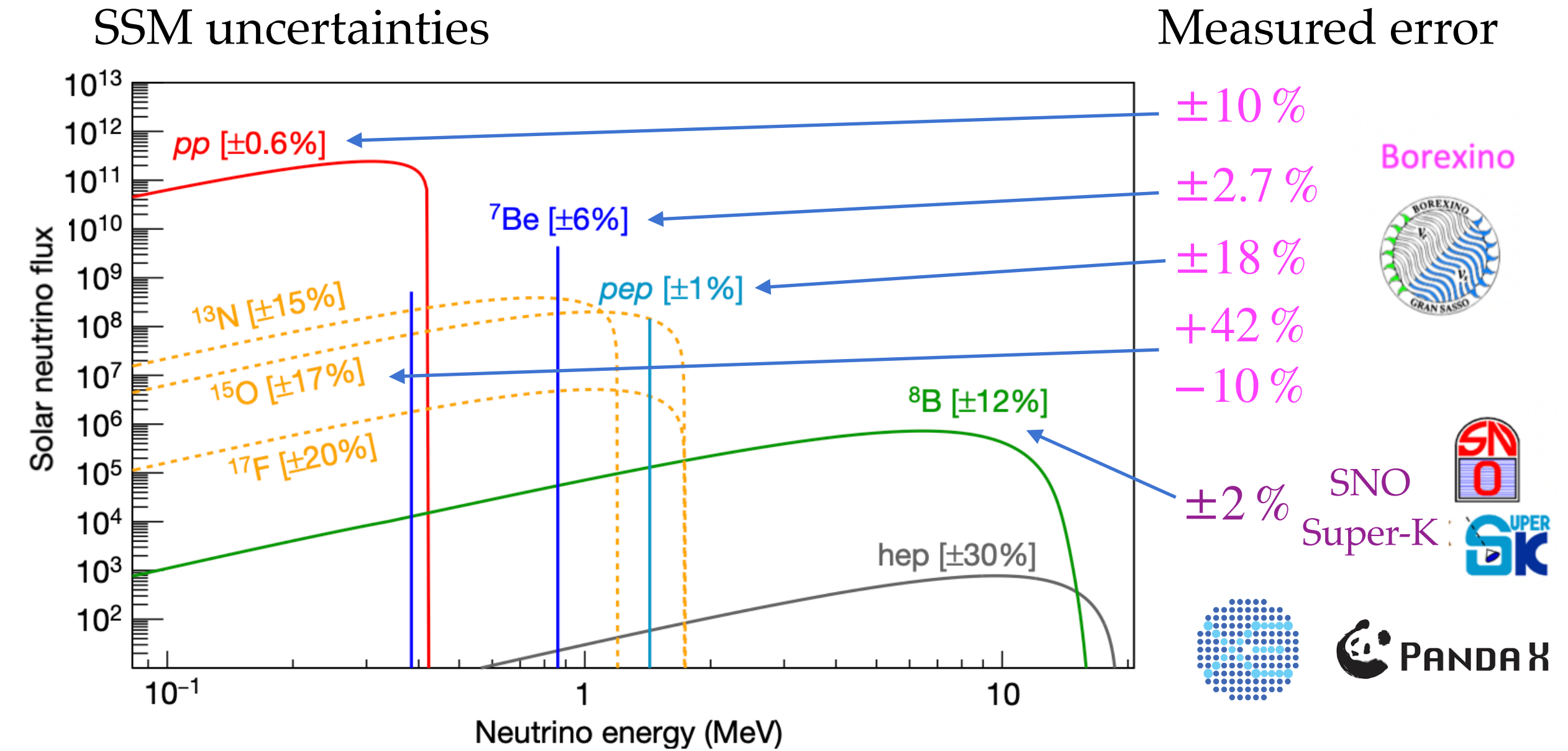
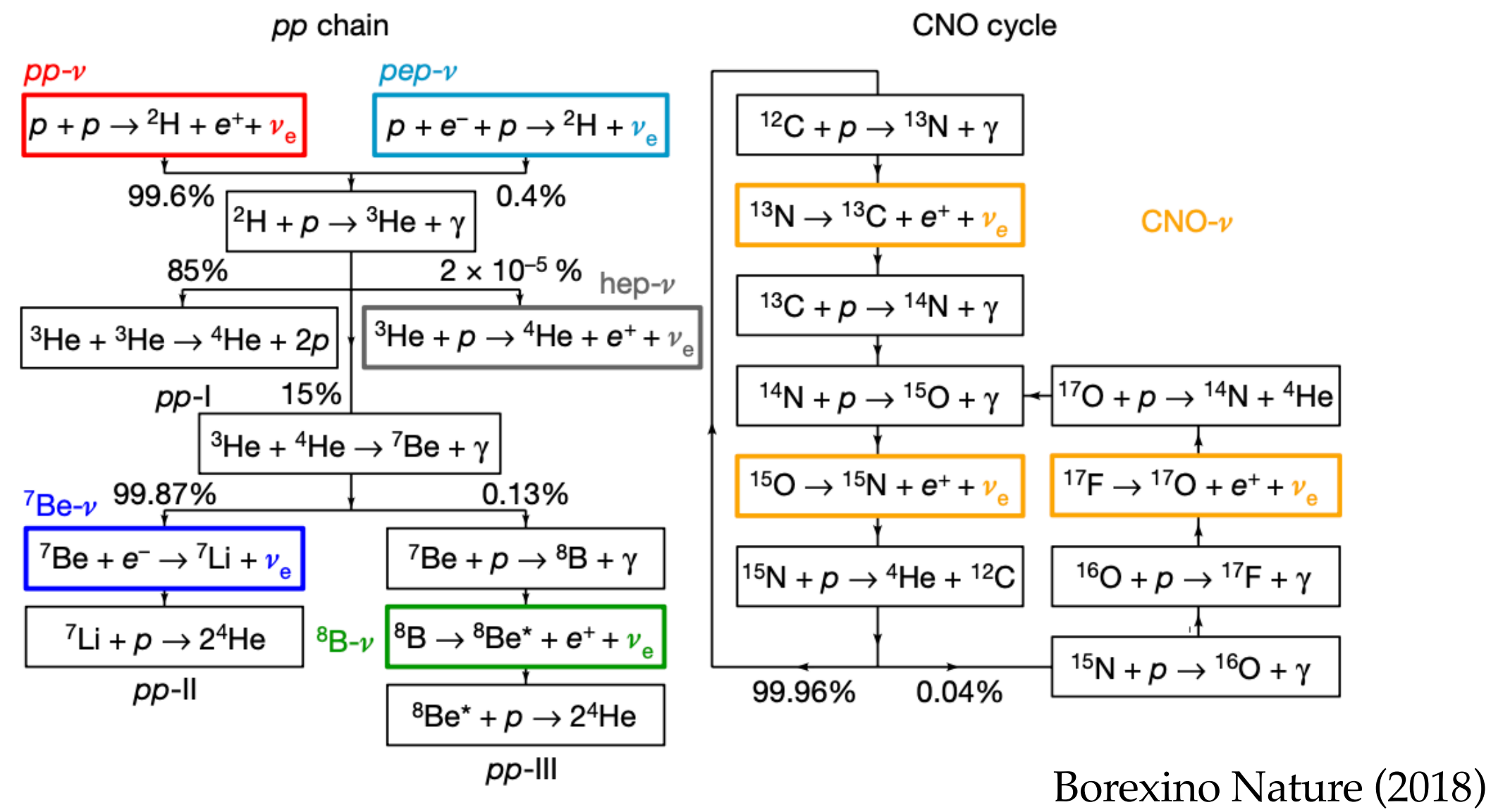
PDG 2023, Erler+ 1712.09146

This talk: direct detection experiments can measure here

TNM, Boehm; 2409.04385

# How are we doing?

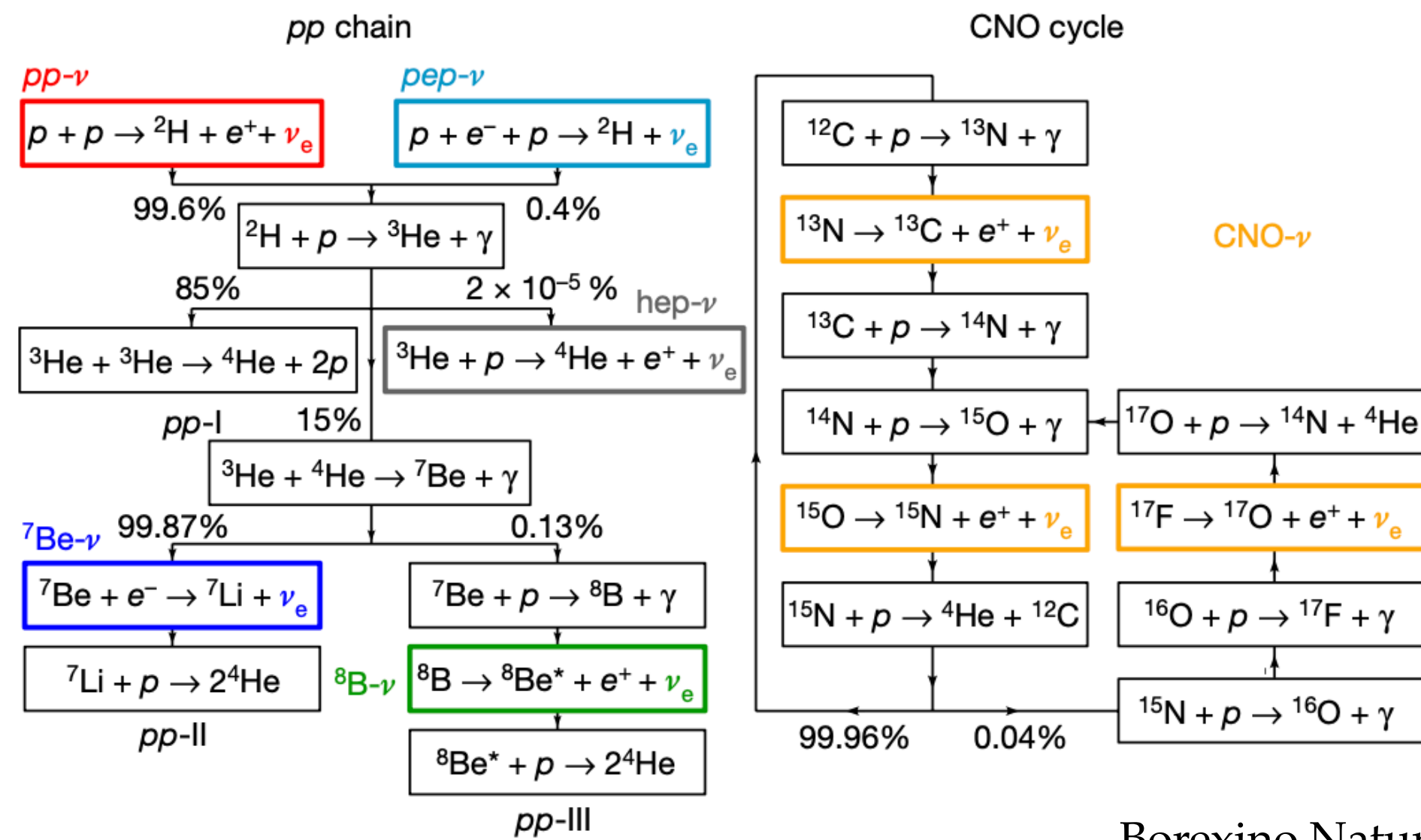
By observing Solar neutrinos



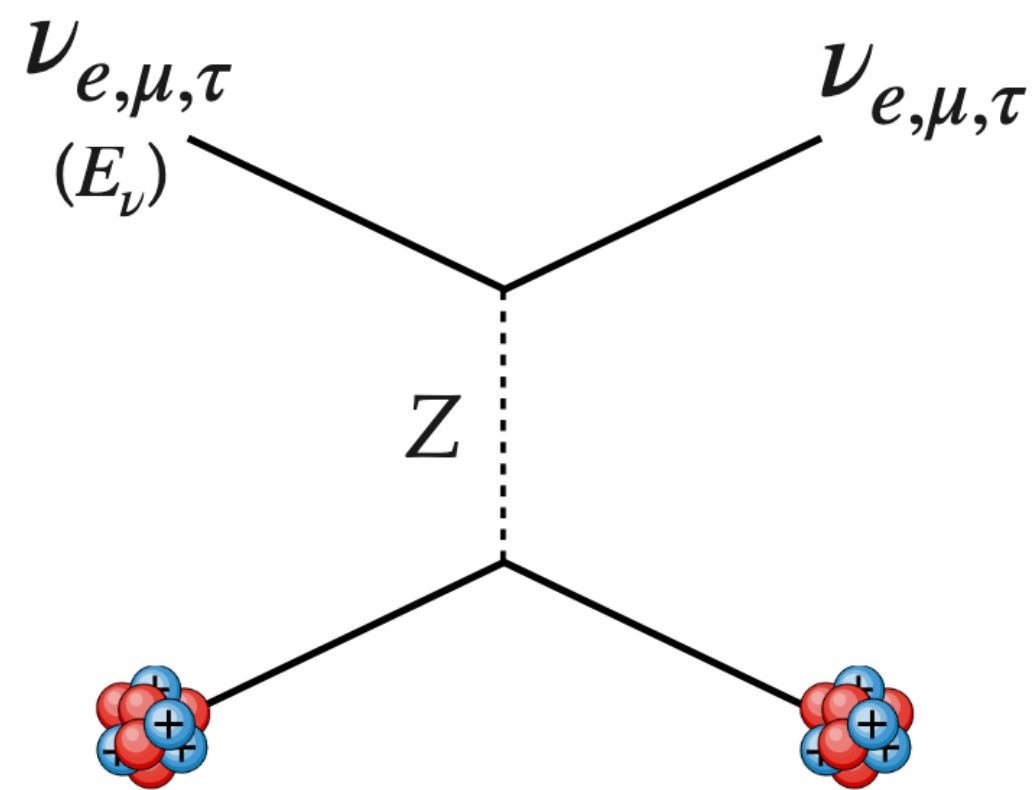
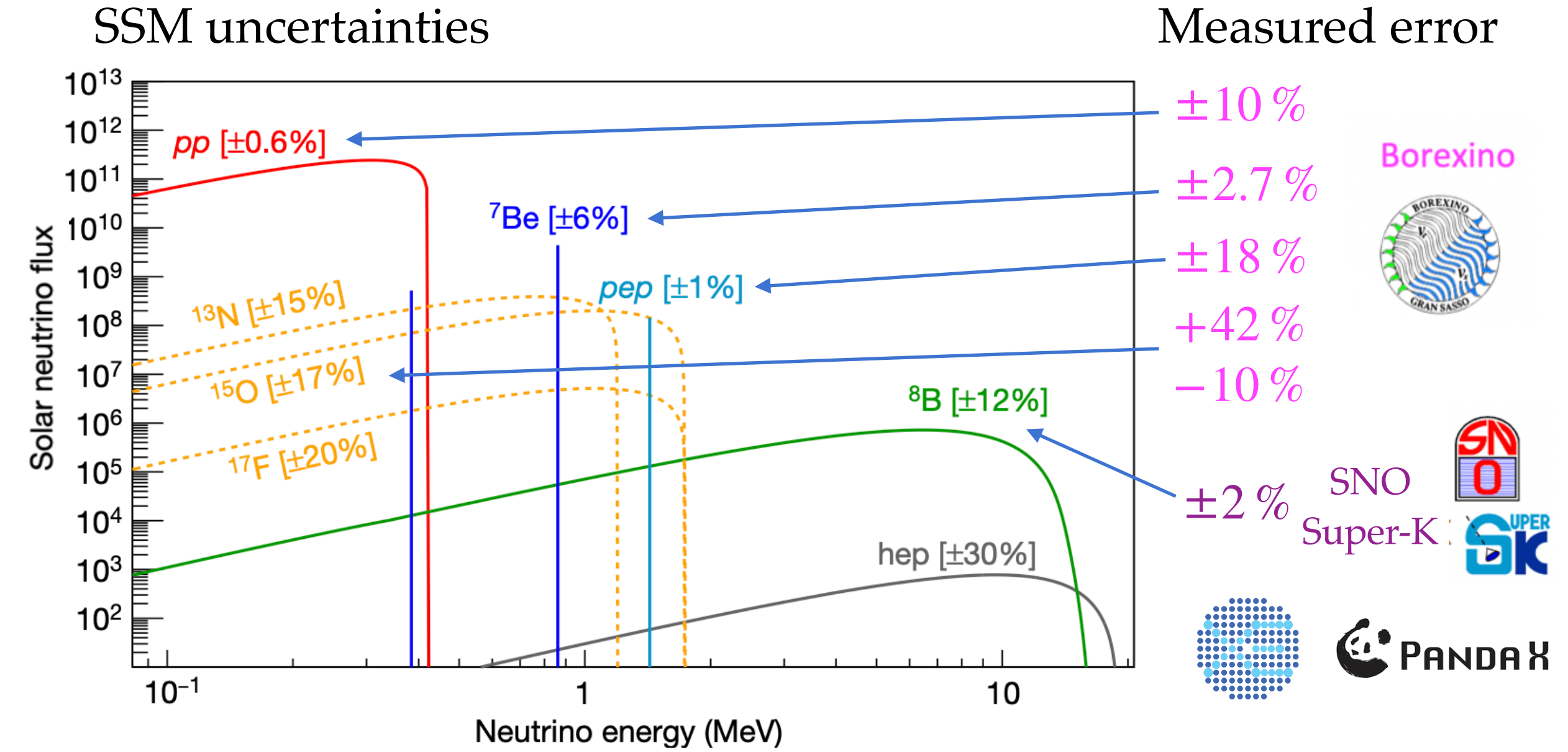
Sekiya TAUP 2023  
 SNO nucl-ex/0204008  
 Bergstrom+ 1601.00972

# How are we doing?

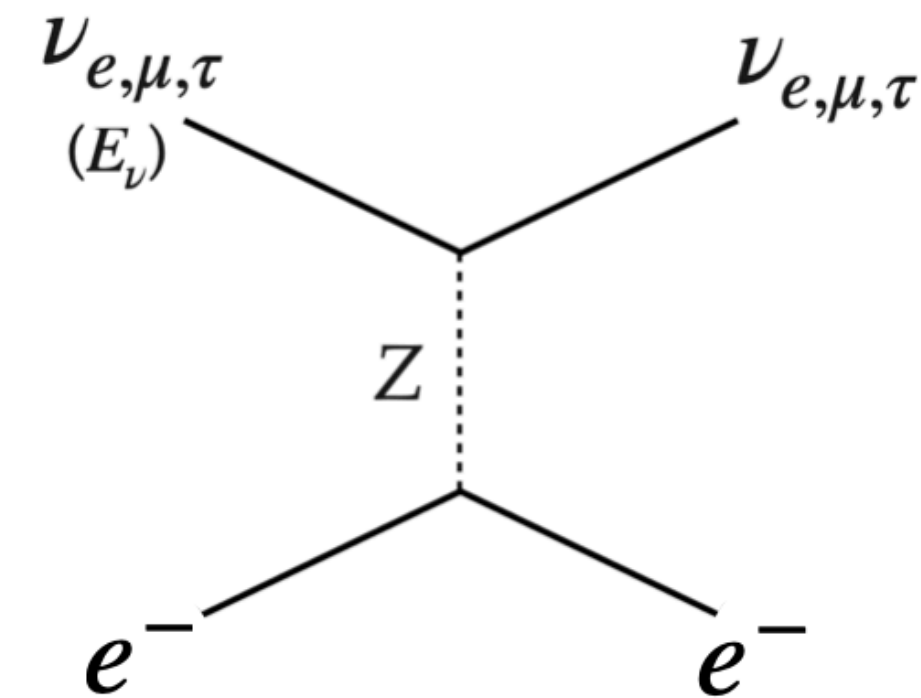
By observing Solar neutrinos



Borexino Nature (2018)



Coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering (CEvNS)



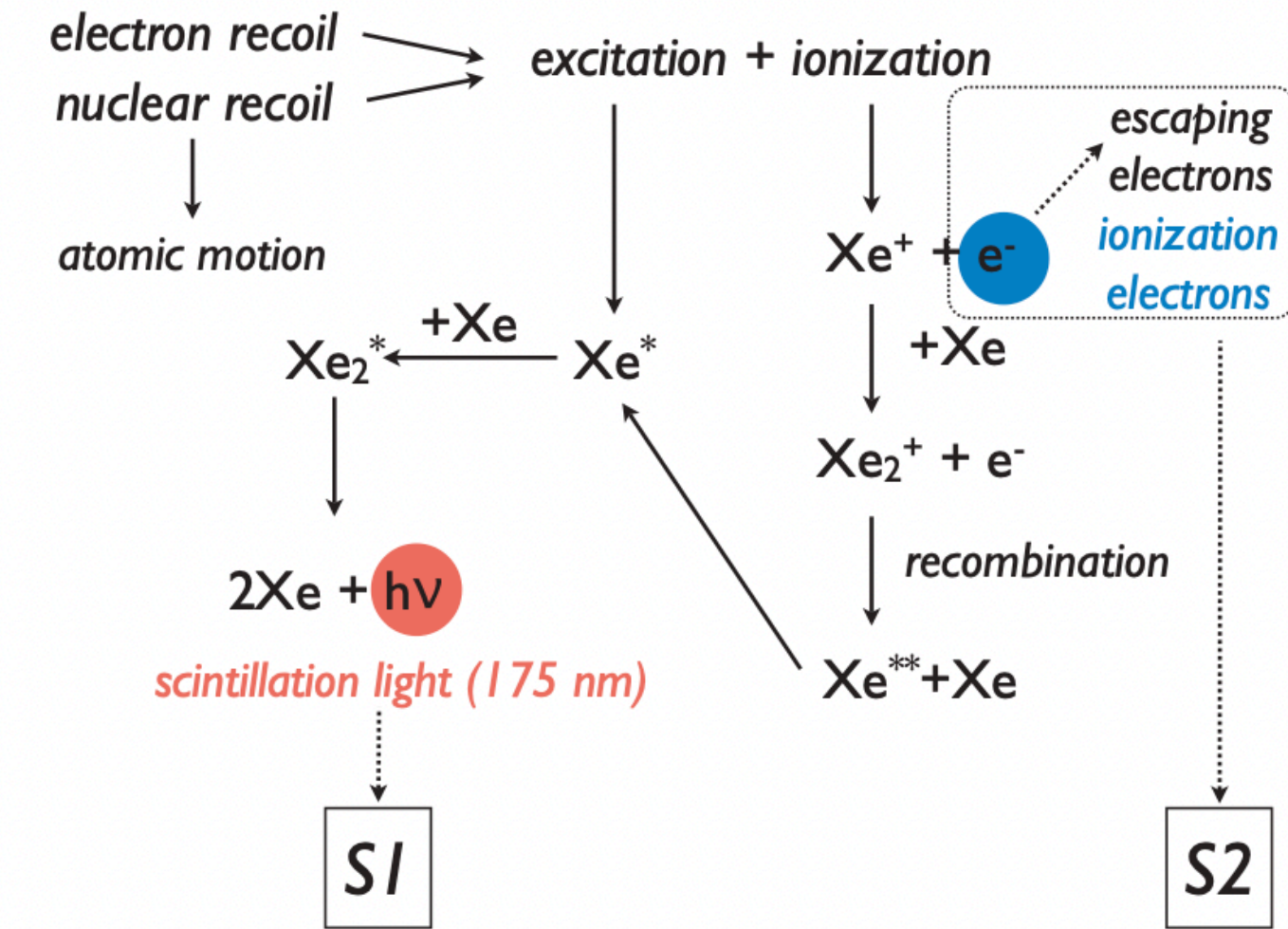
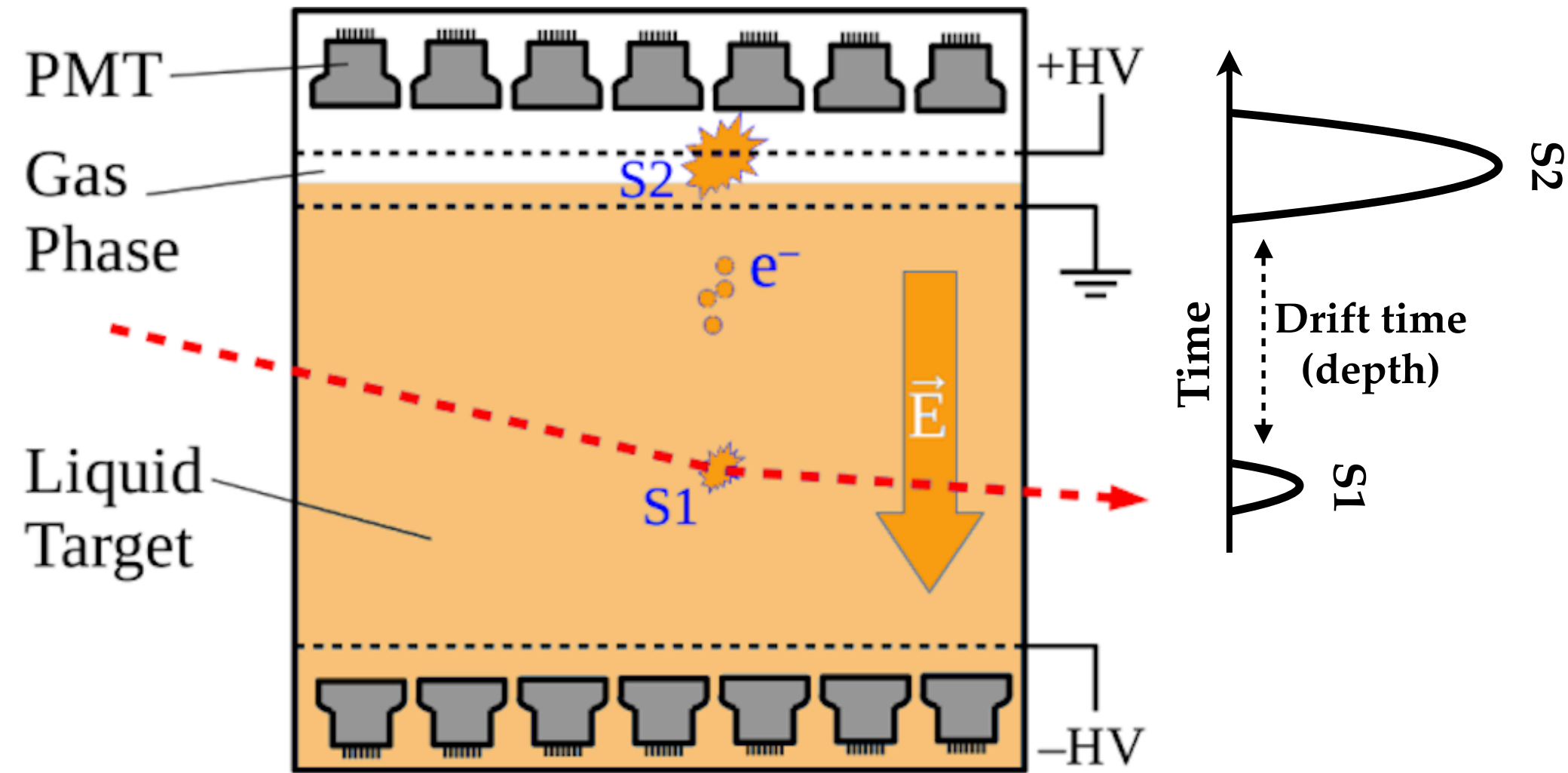
Neutrino-electron scattering

Sekiya TAUP 2023  
SNO nucl-ex/0204008  
Bergstrom+ 1601.00972



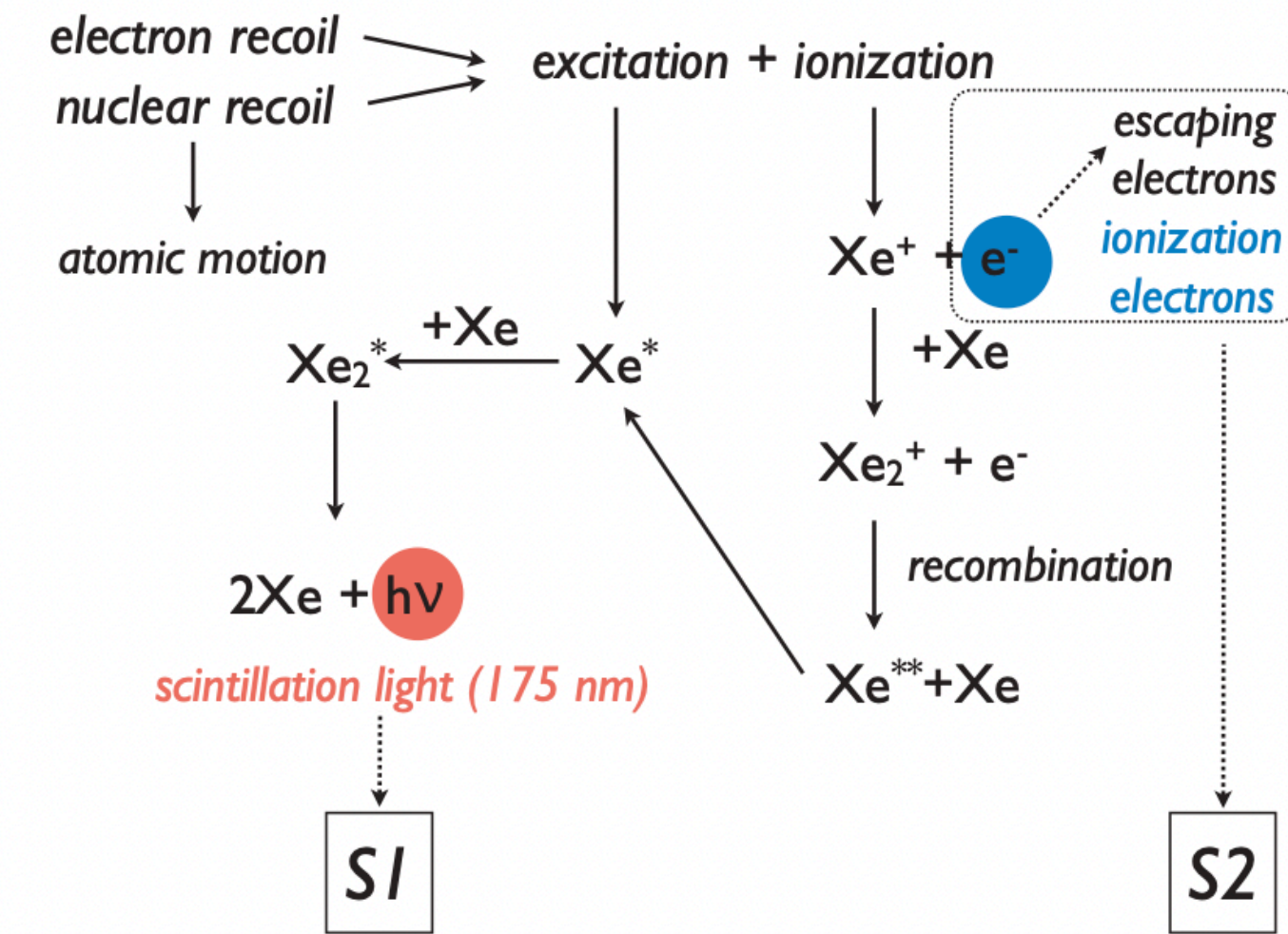
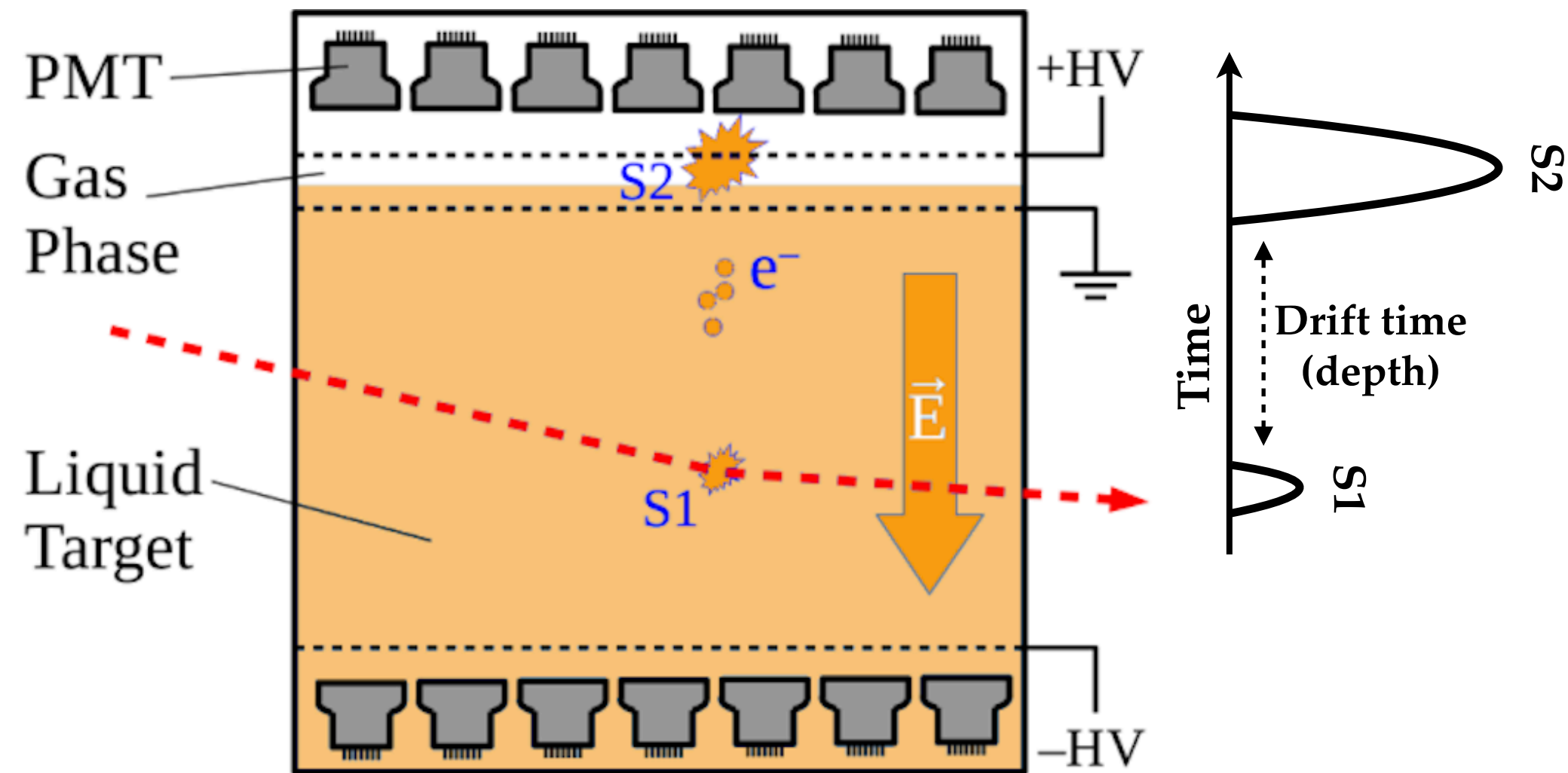
# Observing neutrinos in DD(Xe)

XENONnT, PandaX-4T, LZ ...



# Observing neutrinos in DD(Xe)

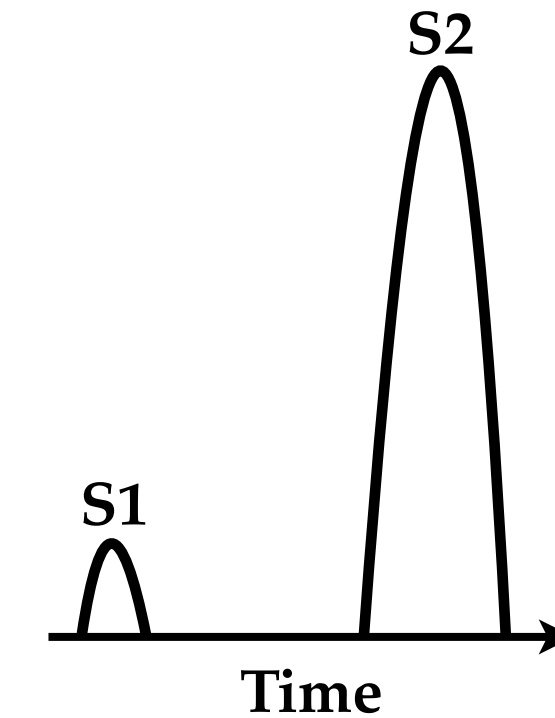
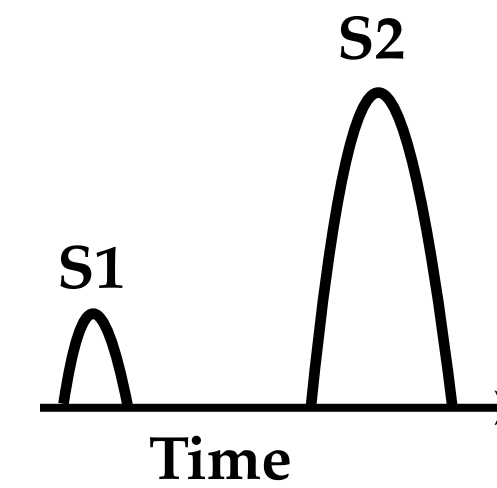
XENONnT, PandaX-4T, LZ ...



## S1-S2 analysis

Nuclear recoil

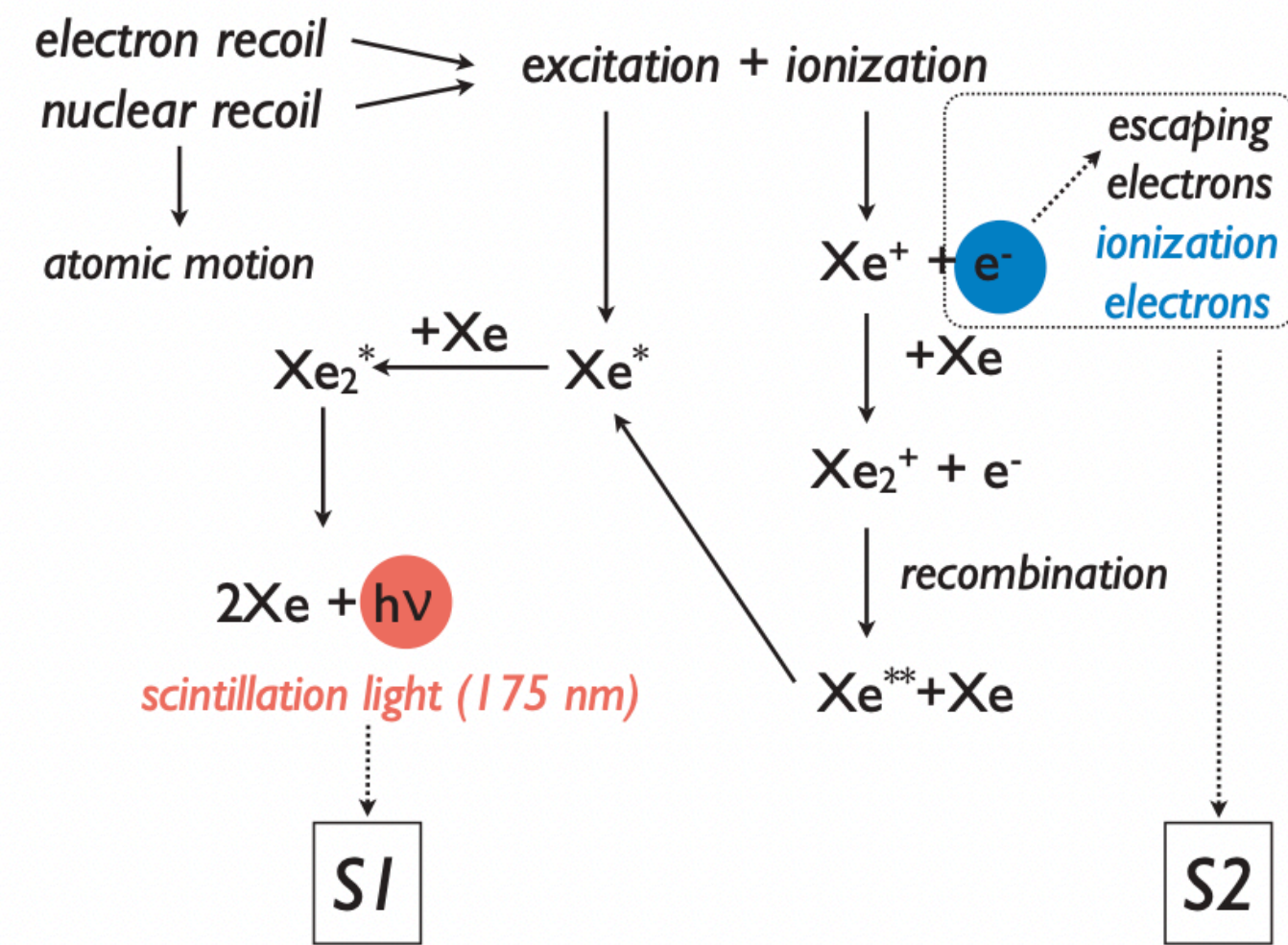
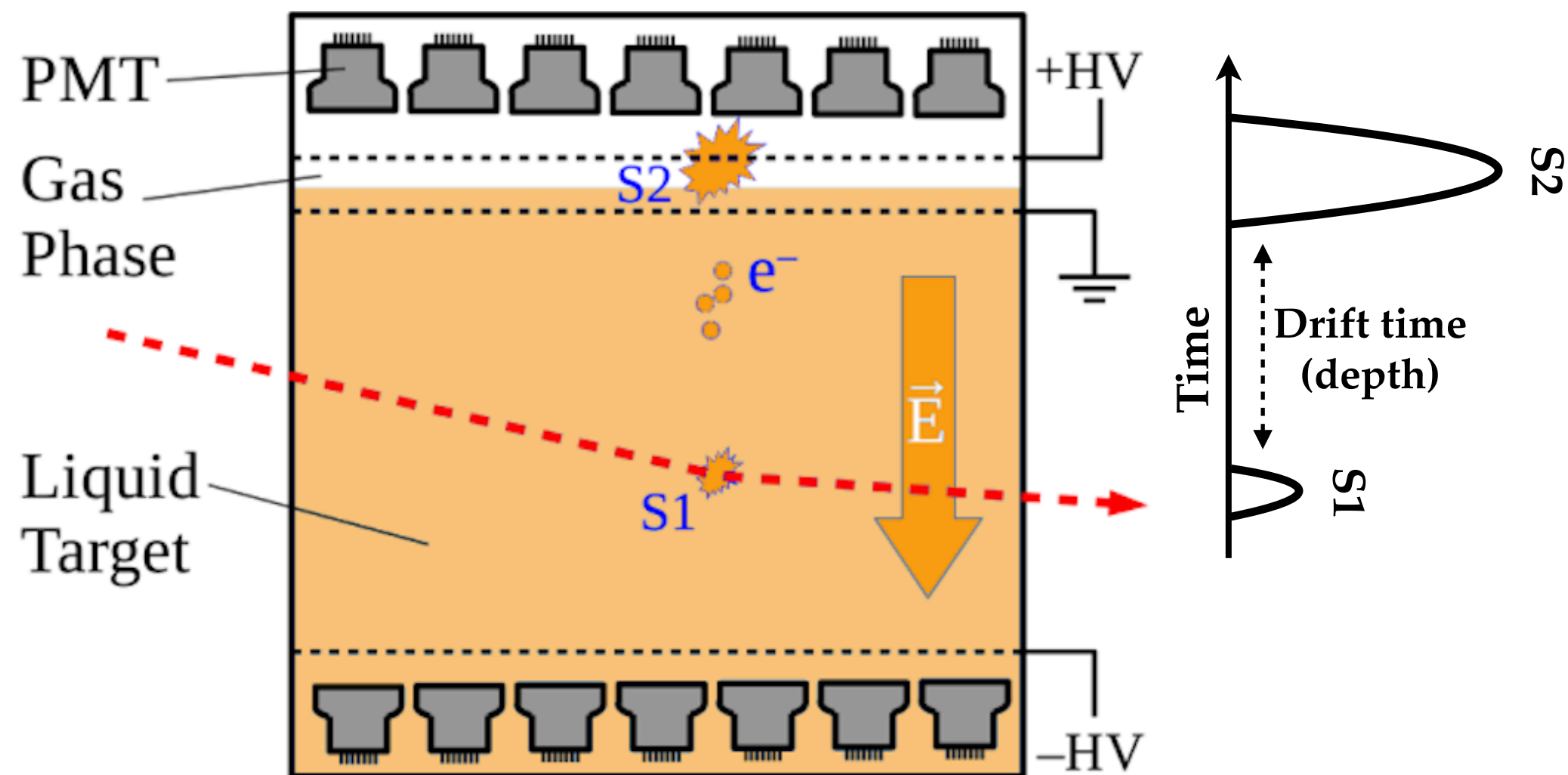
Electron recoil



$\frac{S2}{S1} \ll \frac{S2}{S1}$   
**S2/S1 ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil**  
 $E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ keV}$

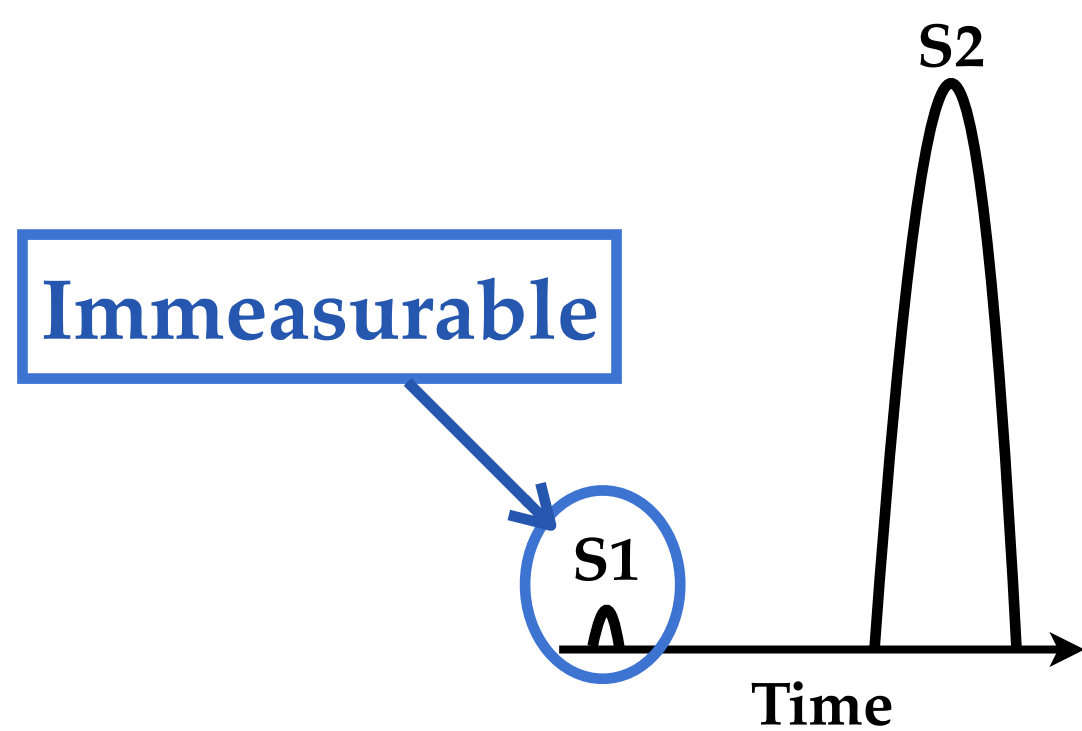
# Observing neutrinos in DD(Xe)

XENONnT, PandaX-4T, LZ ...



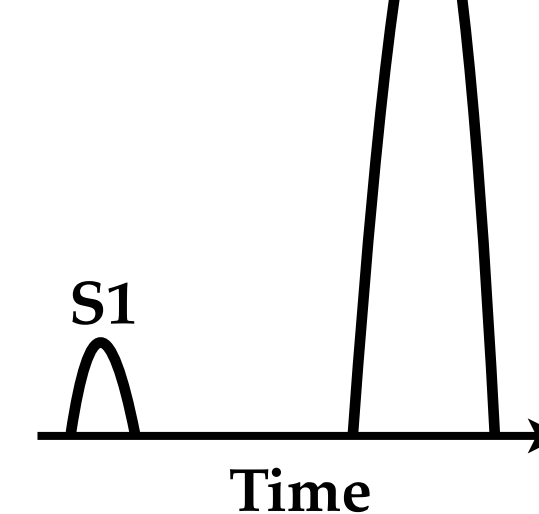
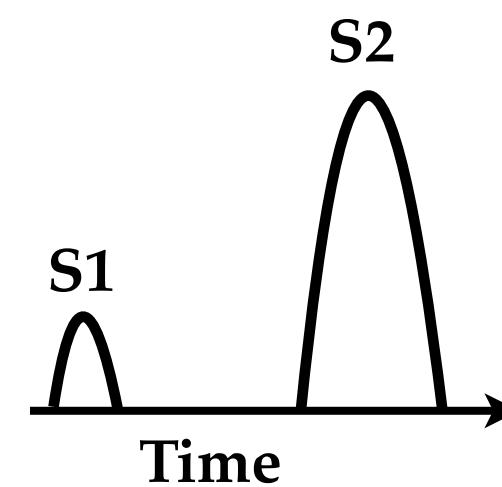
S2 only analysis

S1-S2 analysis



Nuclear recoil

Electron recoil



$S2/S1$

$\ll$

$S2/S1$

$S2/S1$  ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

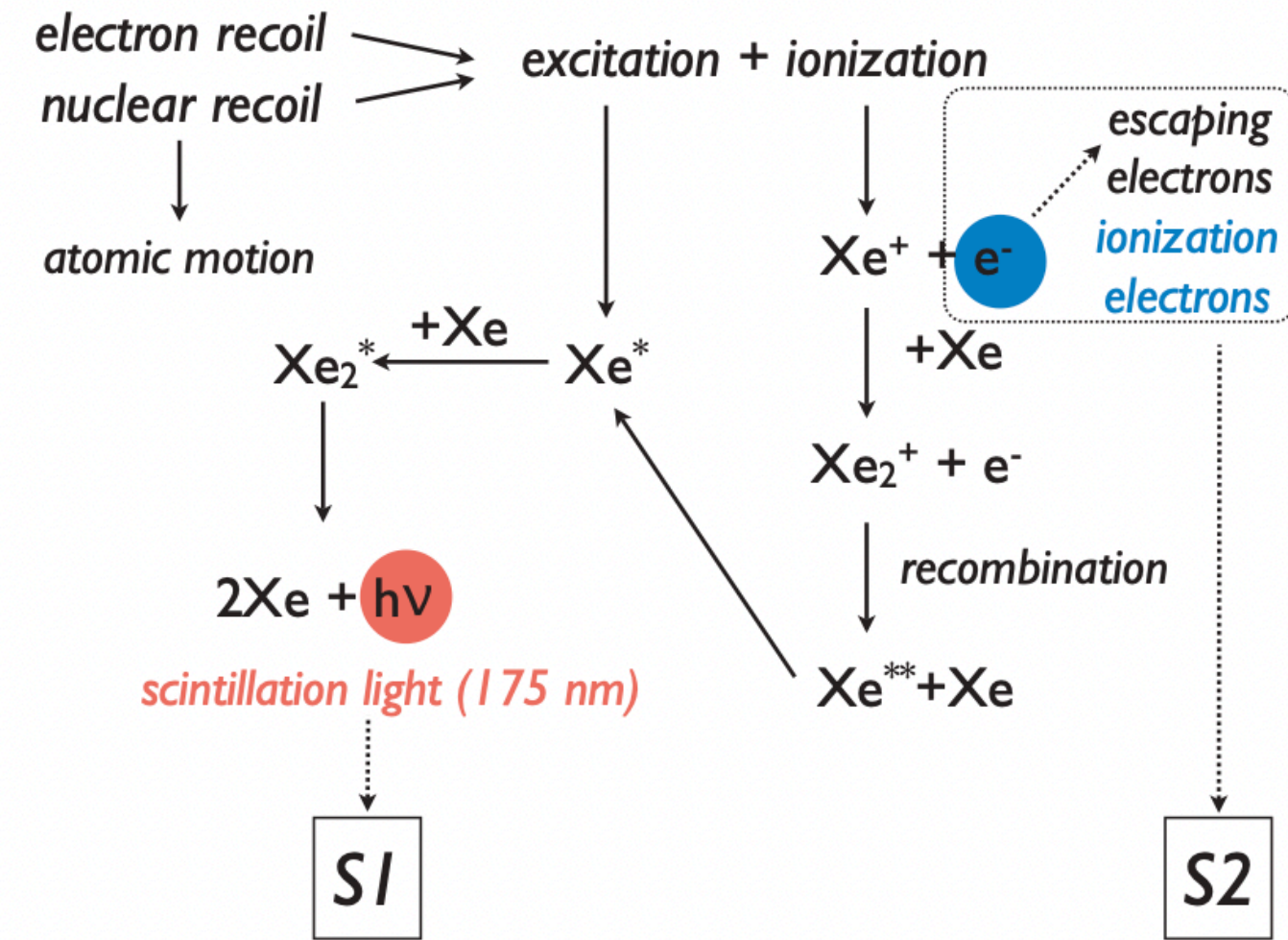
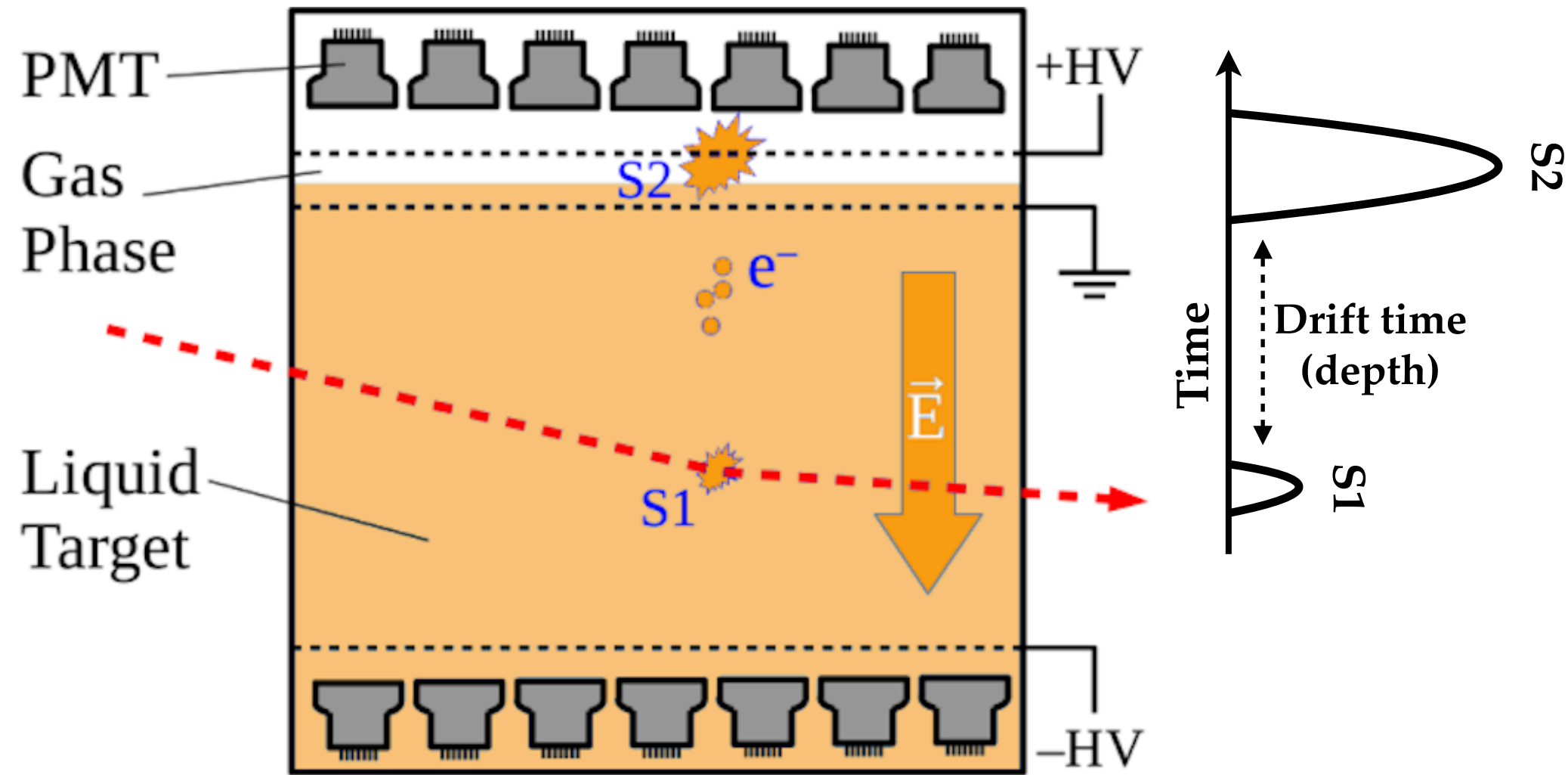
$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ keV}$

No  $S2/S1$  ratio - can't distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

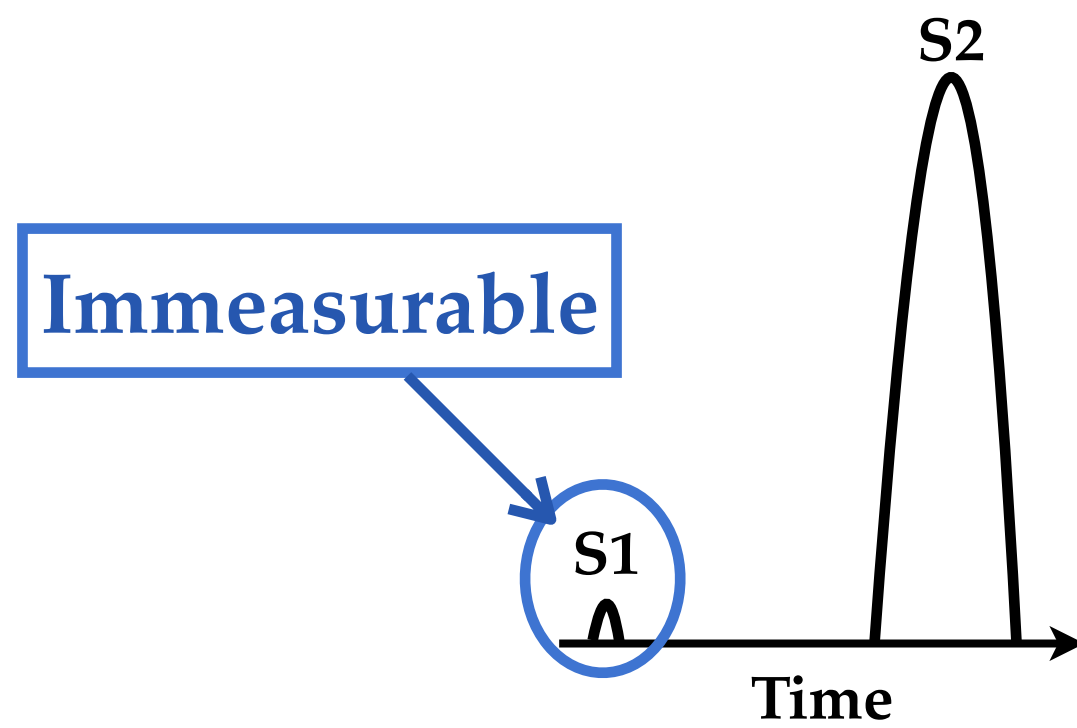
$E_{\text{recoil}} \lesssim 1 \text{ keV}$

# Observing neutrinos in DD(Xe)

XENONnT, PandaX-4T, LZ ...

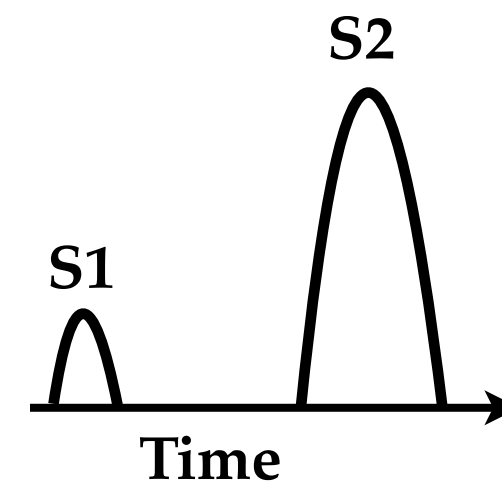


S2 only analysis



S1-S2 analysis

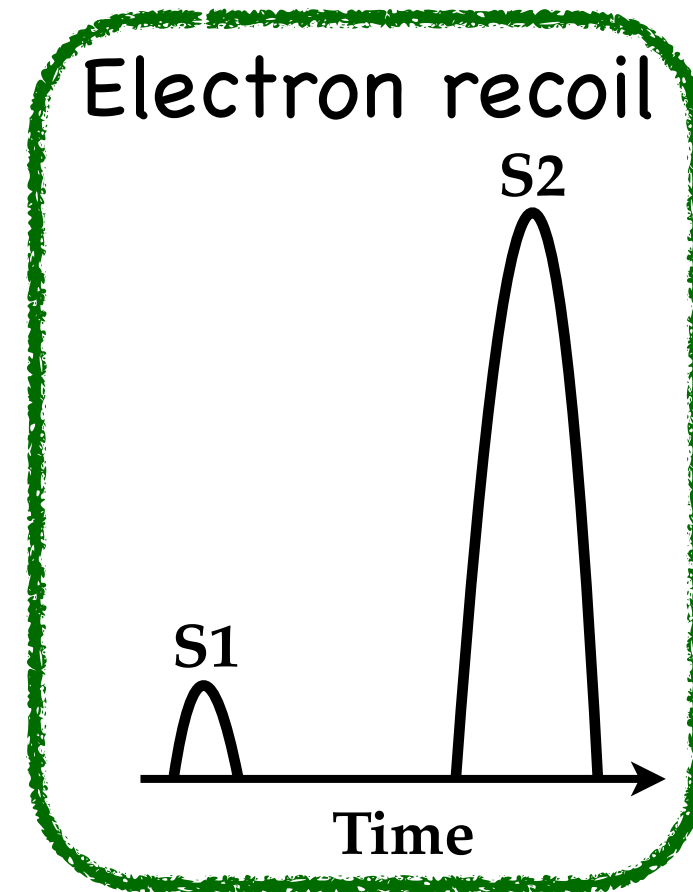
Nuclear recoil



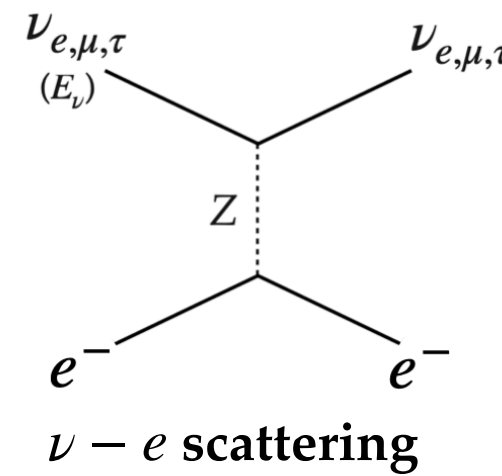
$S2/S1$

$\ll$

$S2/S1$



Electron recoil



$S2/S1$  ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

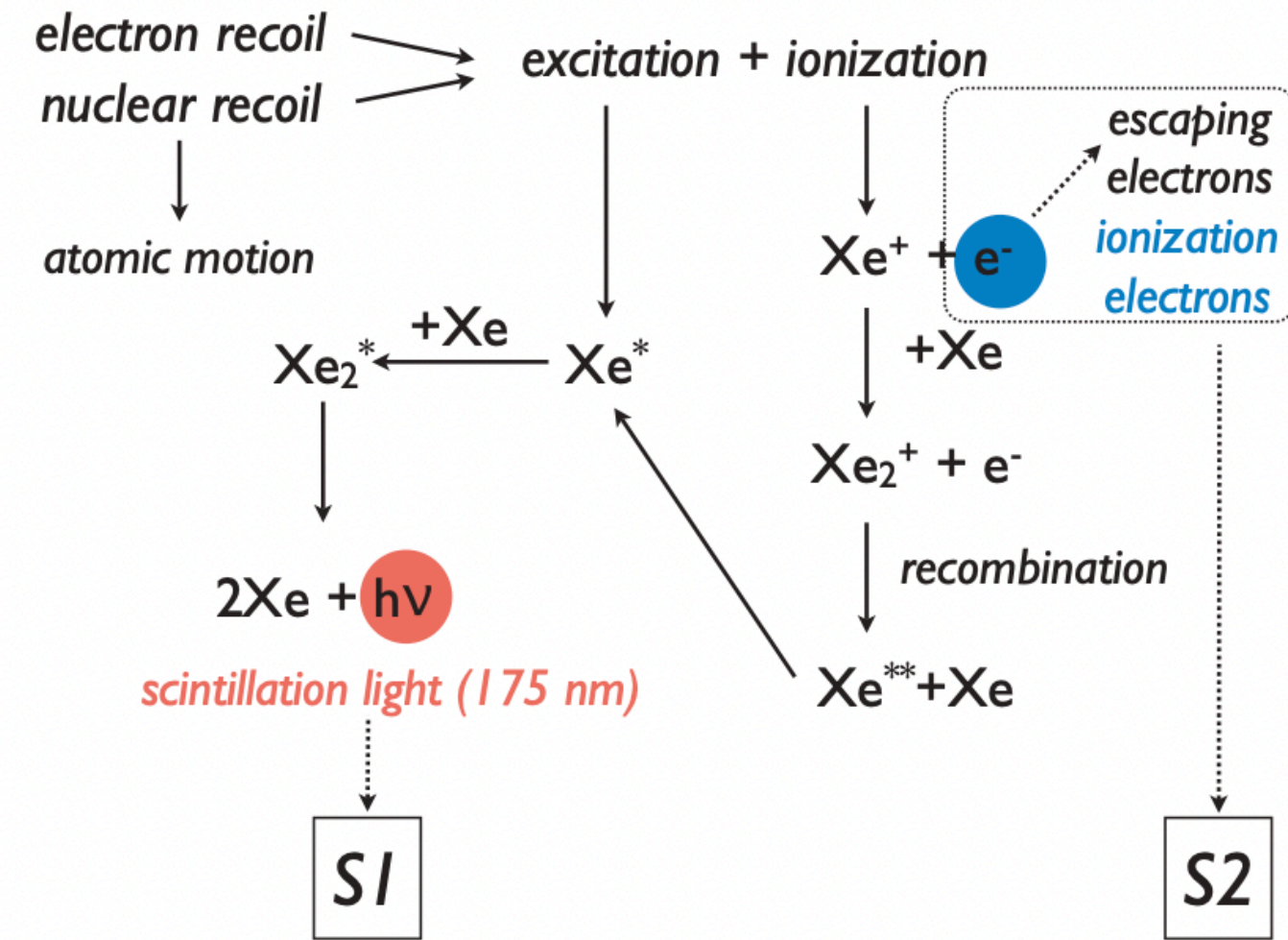
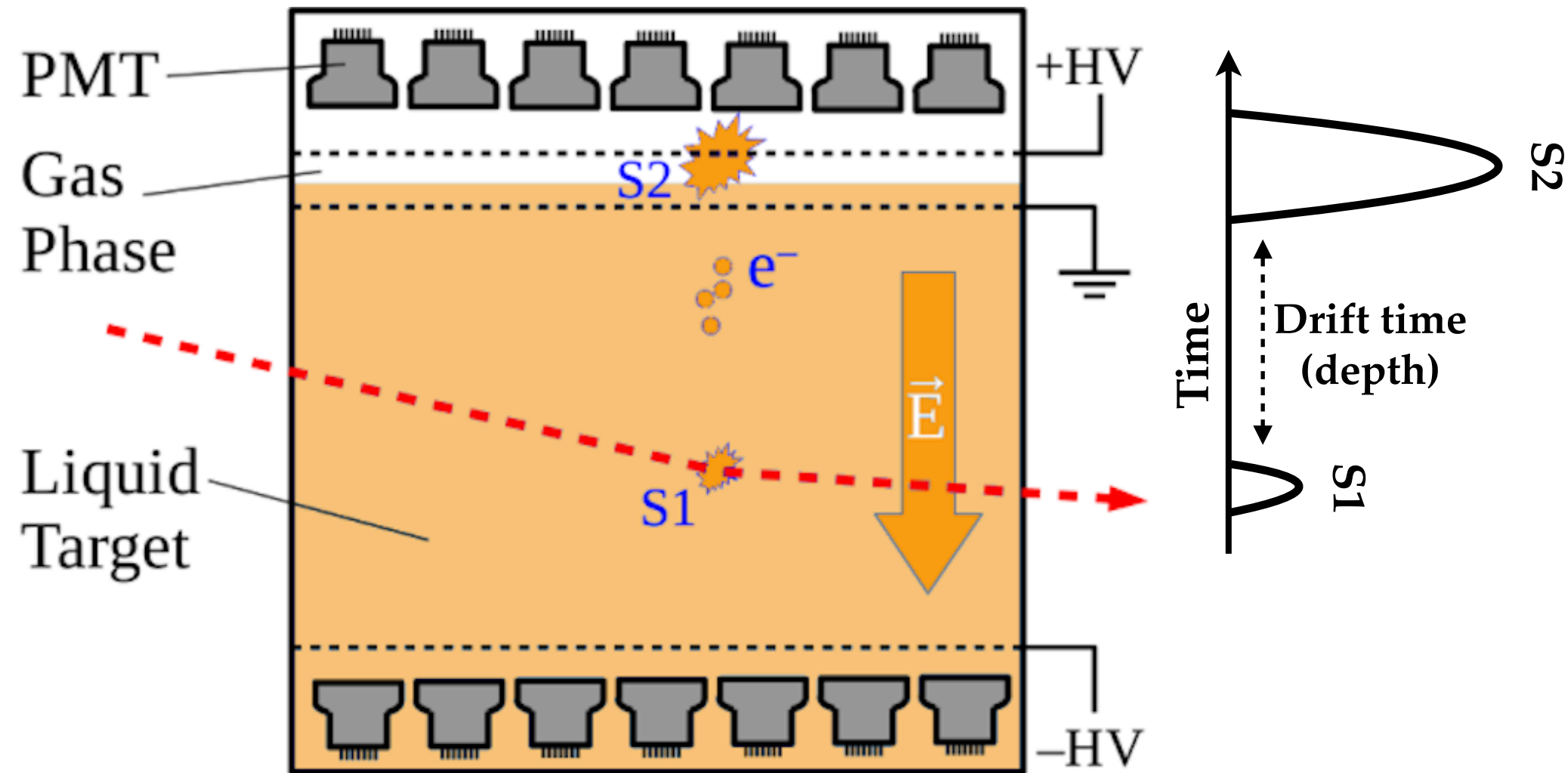
$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ keV}$

No  $S2/S1$  ratio - can't distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

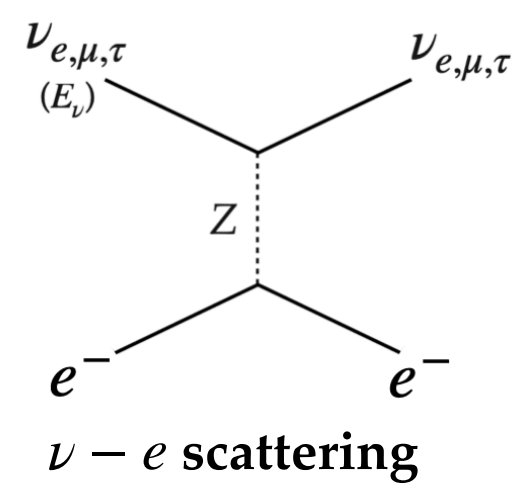
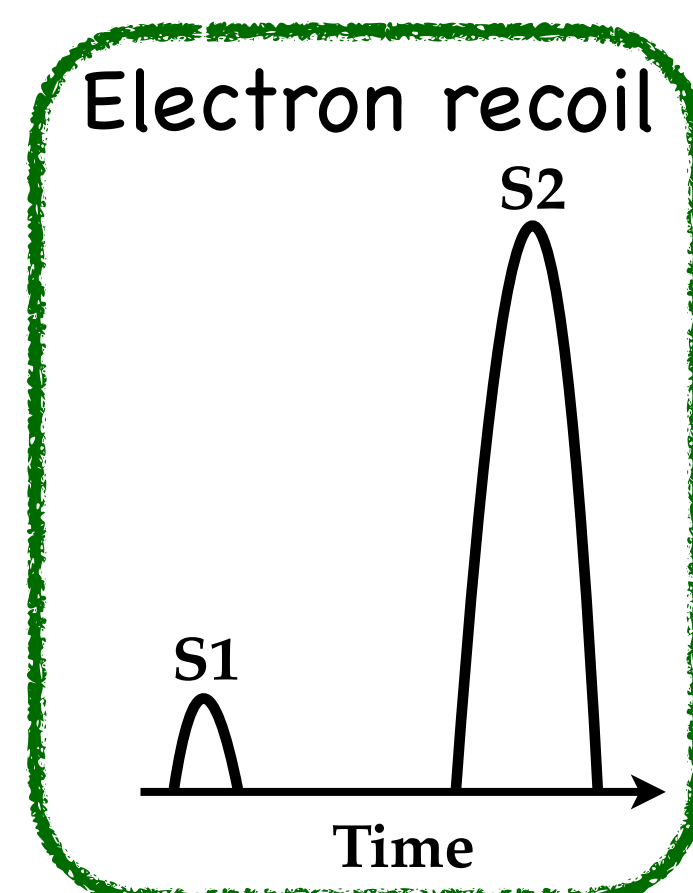
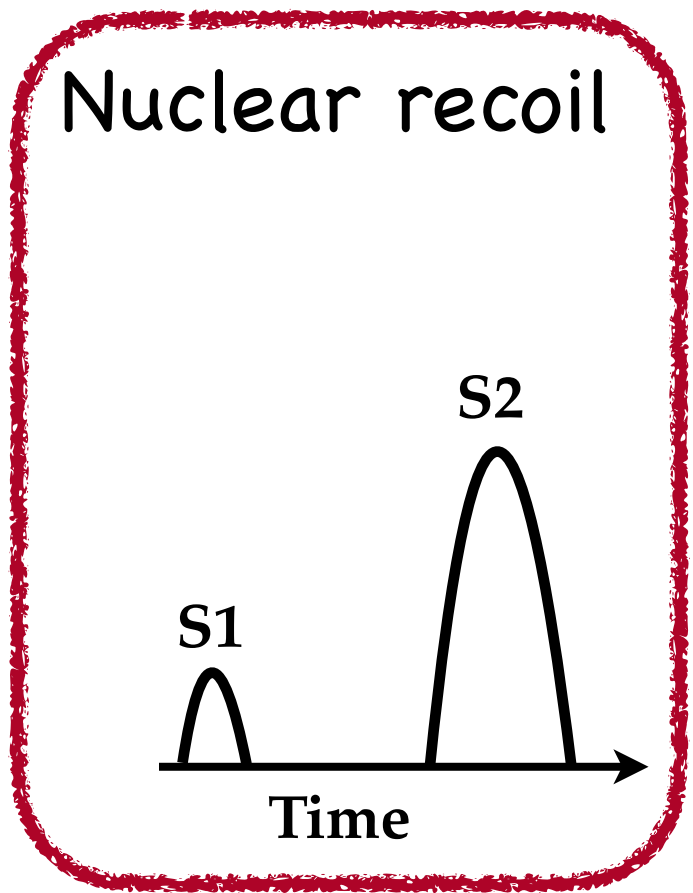
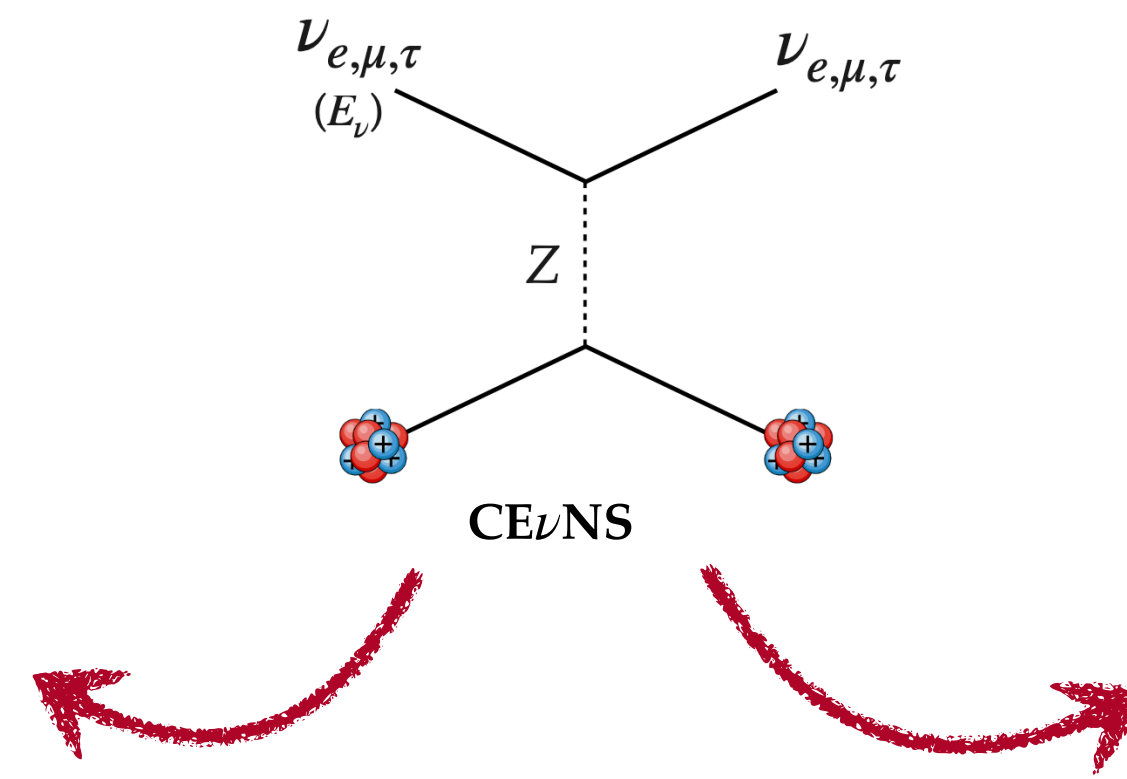
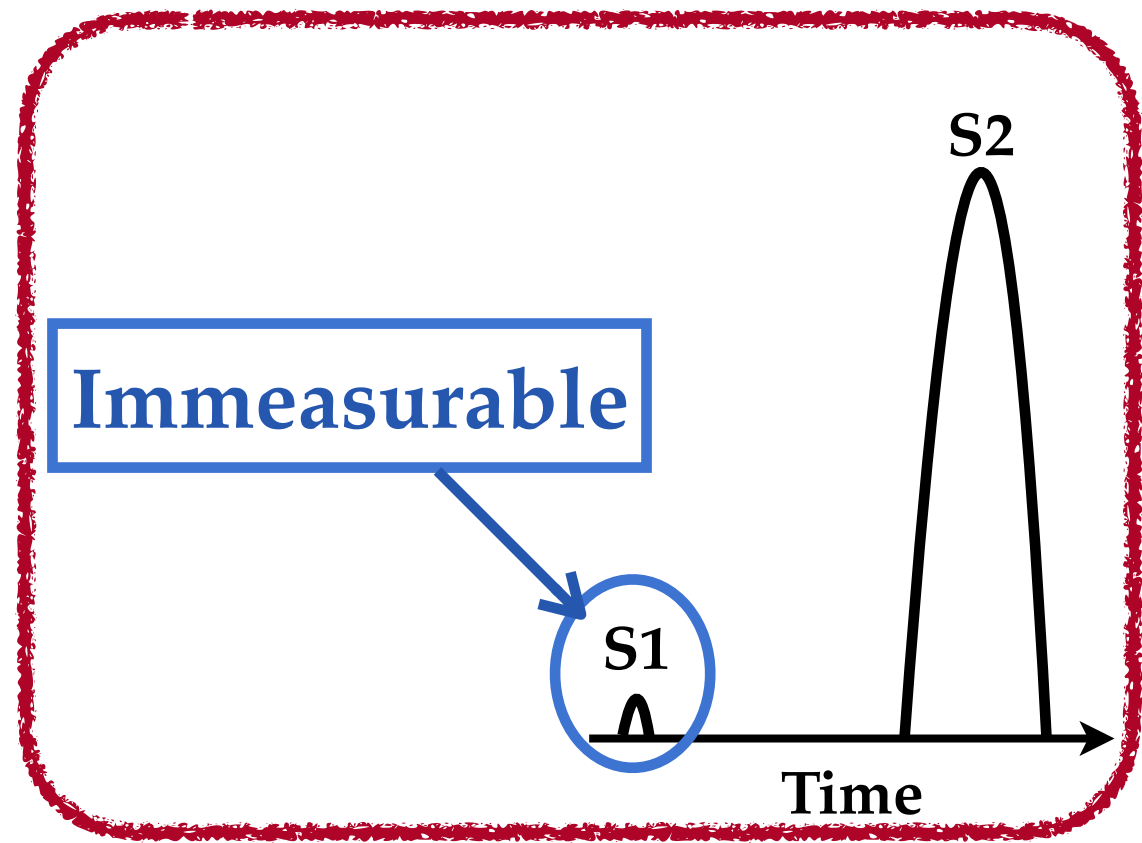
$E_{\text{recoil}} \lesssim 1 \text{ keV}$

# Observing neutrinos in DD(Xe)

XENONnT, PandaX-4T, LZ ...



## S2 only analysis



## S1-S2 analysis

No S2/S1 ratio - can't distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

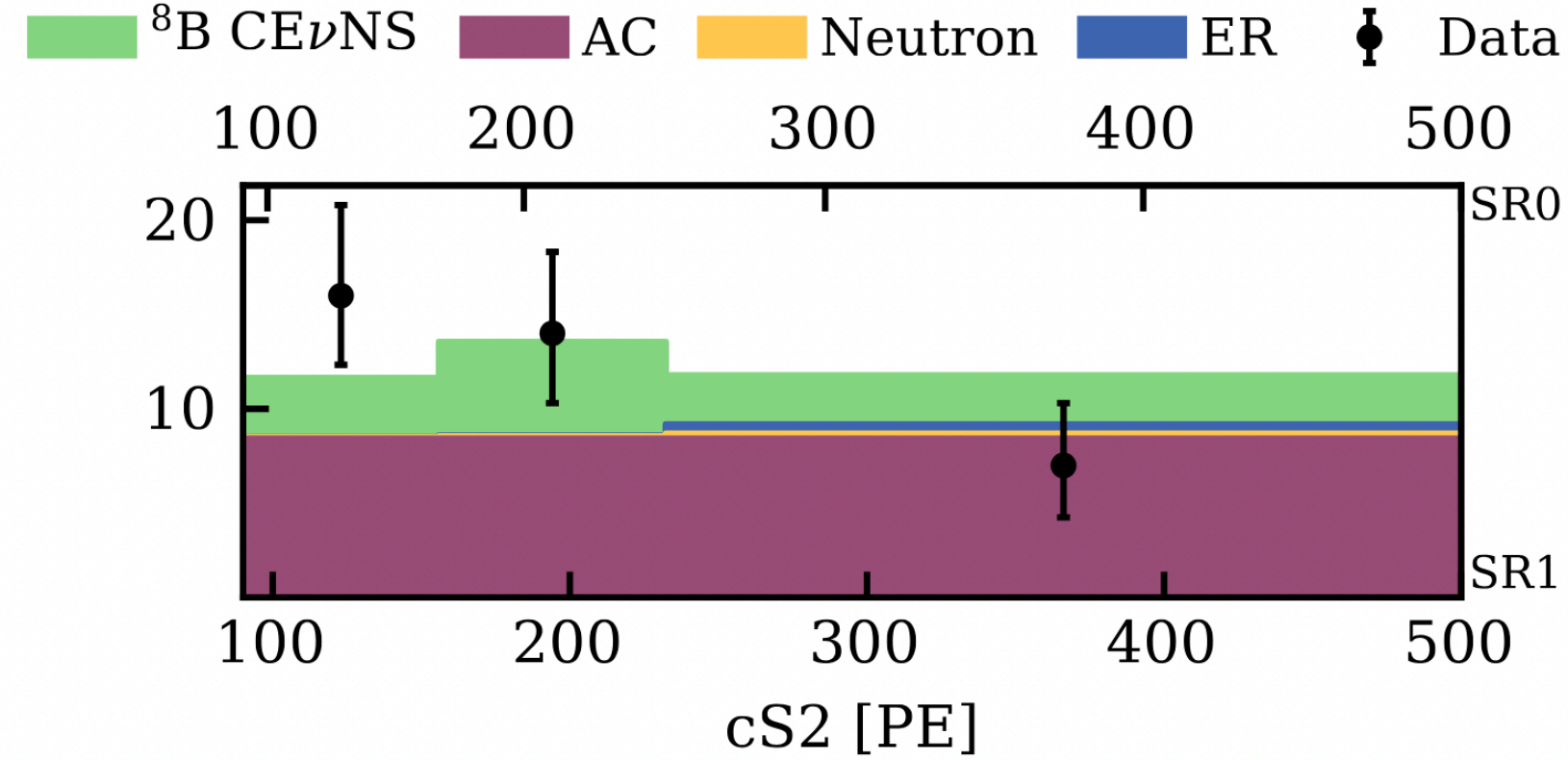
$S2/S1 \ll S2/S1$  - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \lesssim 1 \text{ keV}$$

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ keV}$$

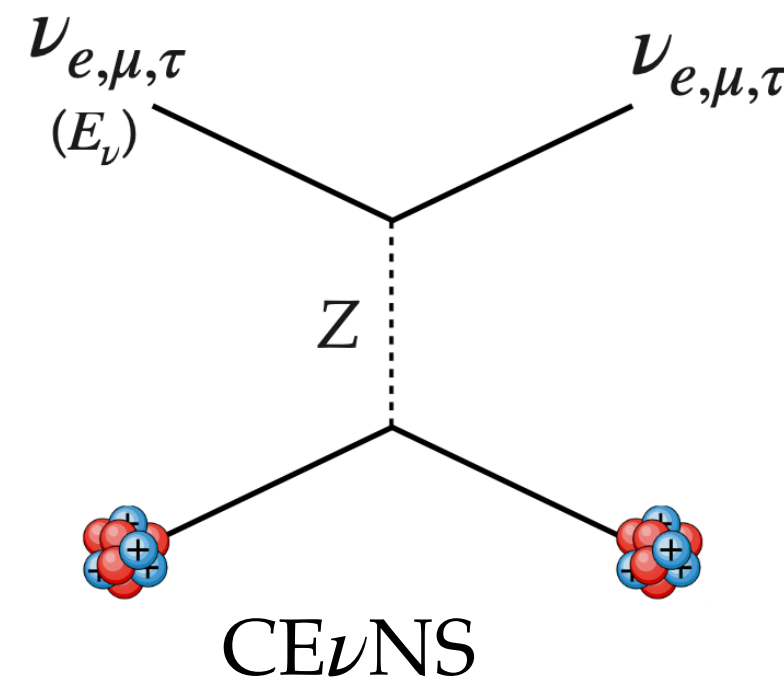
# Neutrino events at DD? nuclear recoil

## XENONnT

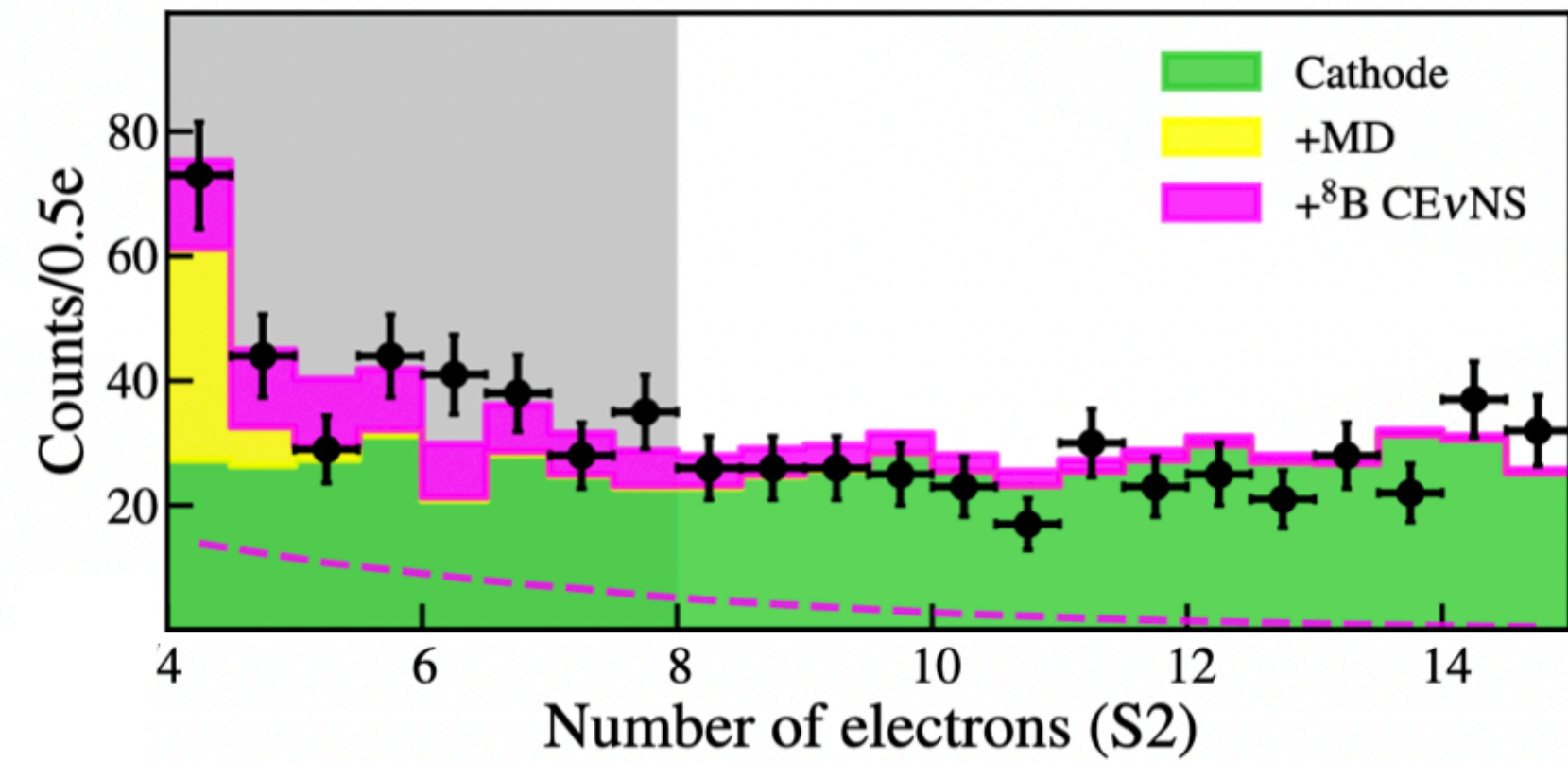


Observed events:  $10.7^{+3.7}_{-4.2}$  (S1-S2 analysis)

Statistical significance:  $2.73 \sigma$



## PandaX-4T



Observed events:  $3.5 \pm 1.3$  (S1-S2 analysis)

Observed events:  $78 \pm 28$  (S2-only analysis)

Statistical significance:  $2.64 \sigma$

# Neutrino events at DD? nuclear recoil

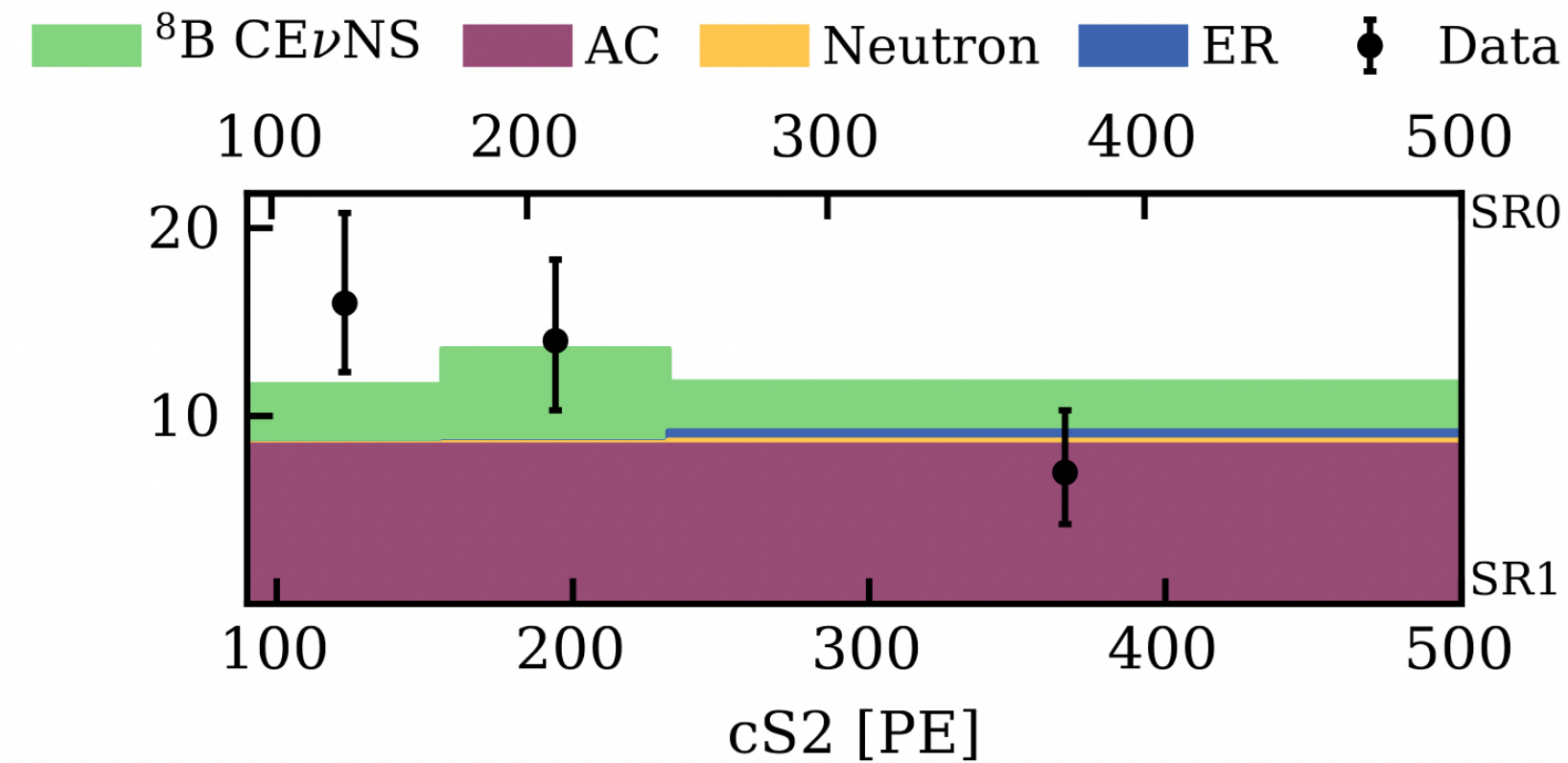
## XENONnT

arXiv > nucl-ex > arXiv:2408.02877

Nuclear Experiment

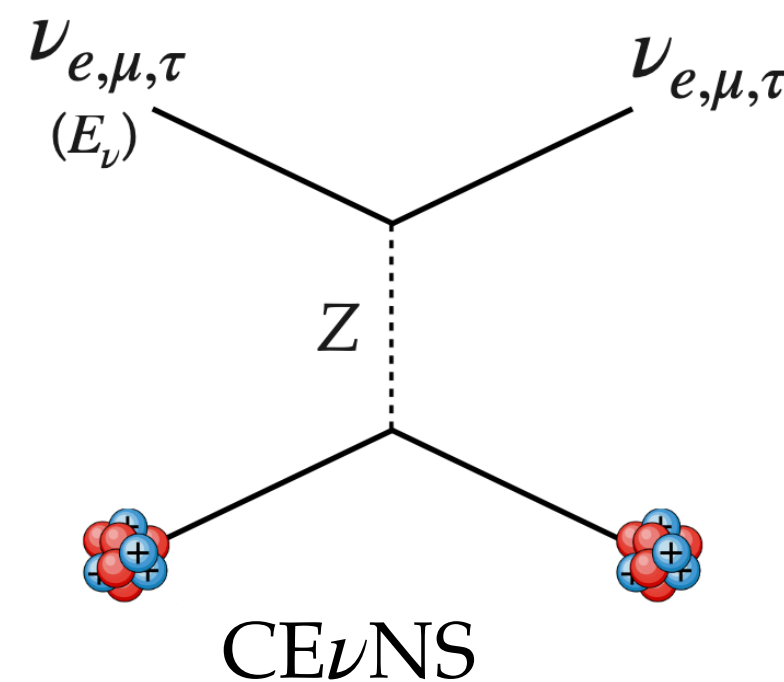
[Submitted on 6 Aug 2024]

First Measurement of Solar  $^8\text{B}$  Neutrinos via Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering with XENONnT



Observed events:  $10.7^{+3.7}_{-4.2}$  (S1-S2 analysis)

Statistical significance:  $2.73 \sigma$



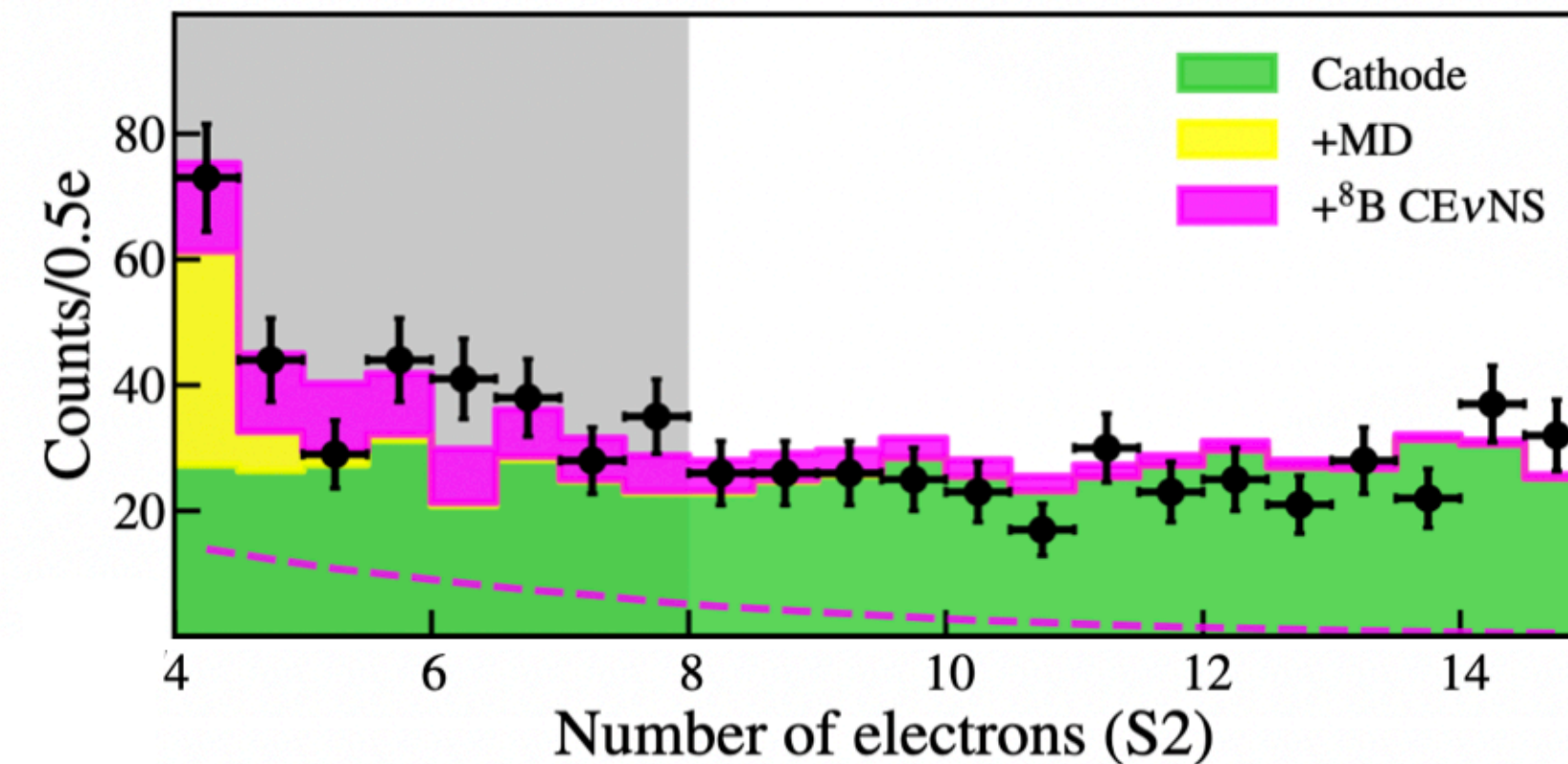
## PandaX-4T

arXiv > hep-ex > arXiv:2407.10892

High Energy Physics - Experiment

[Submitted on 15 Jul 2024 (v1), last revised 13 Sep 2024 (this version, v3)]

First Indication of Solar  $^8\text{B}$  Neutrino Flux through Coherent Elastic Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering in PandaX-4T



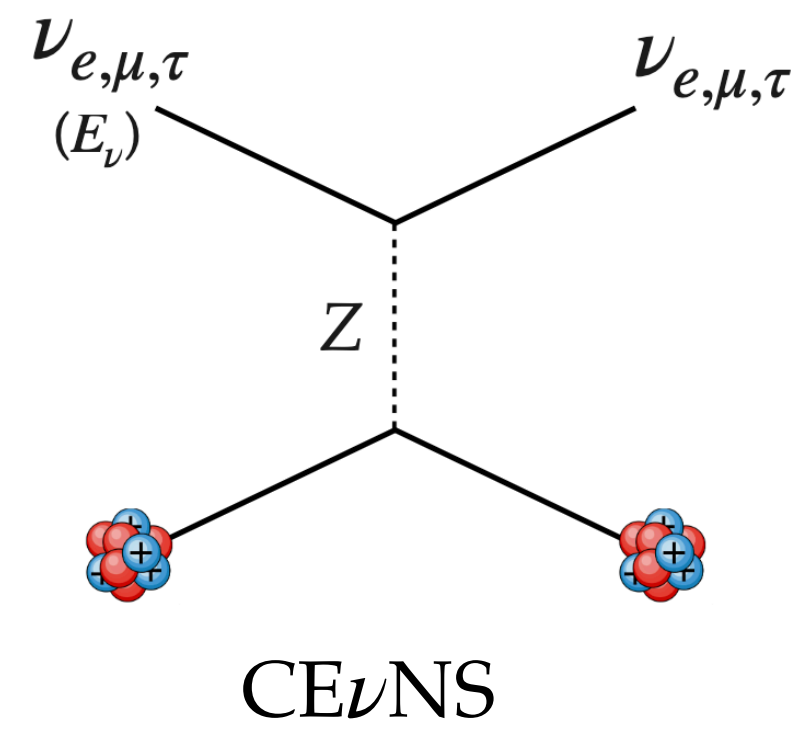
Observed events:  $3.5 \pm 1.3$  (S1-S2 analysis)

Observed events:  $78 \pm 28$  (S2-only analysis)

Statistical significance:  $2.64 \sigma$

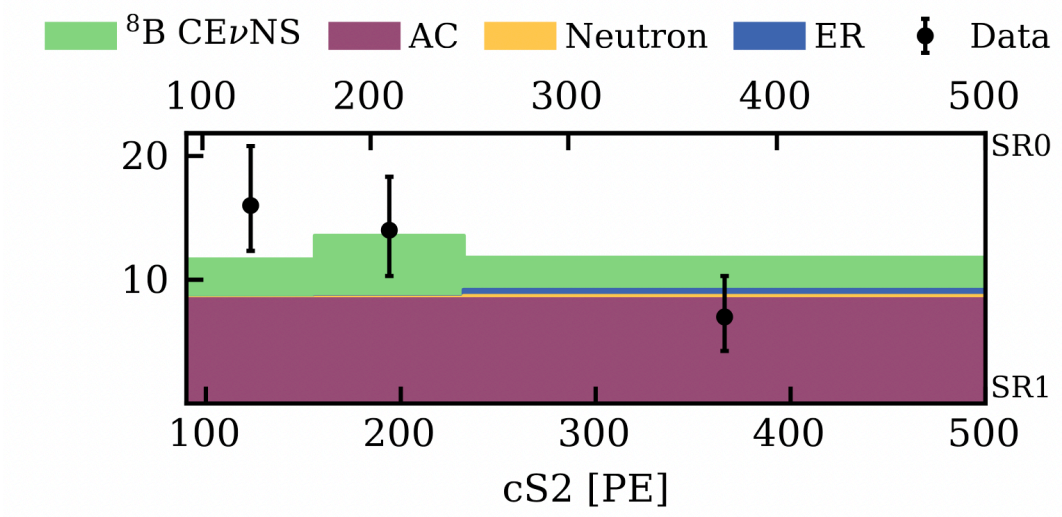
Observing essentially the Standard Model process, can we say something new?

# Our results: nuclear recoil

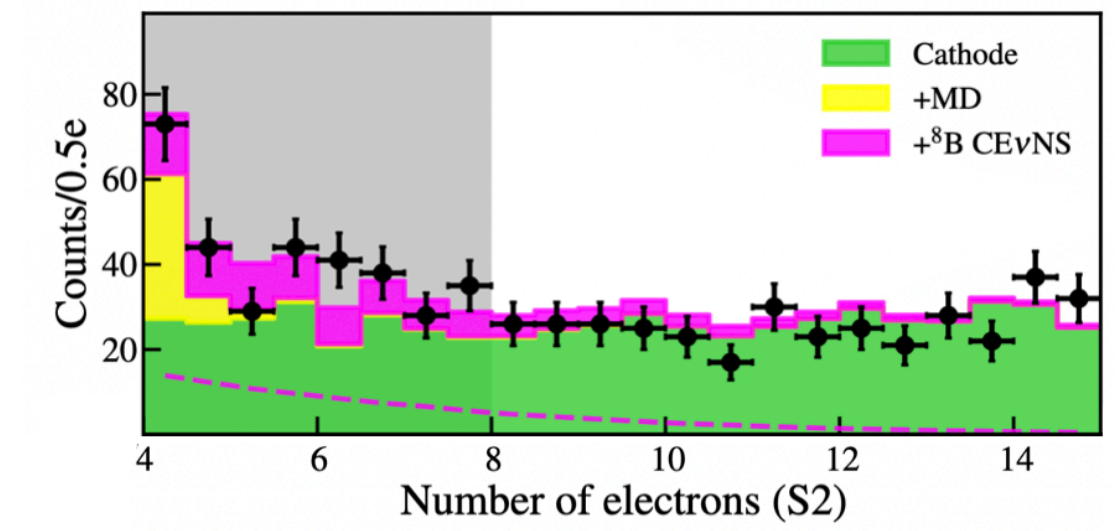


$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_N} \propto f(\sin^2 \theta_W)$$

XENONnT

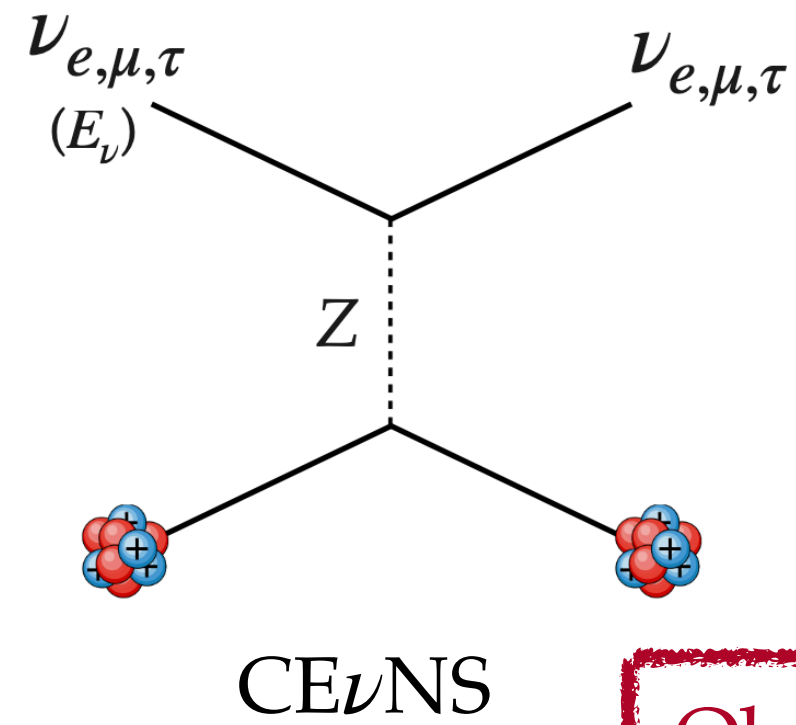


PandaX-4T



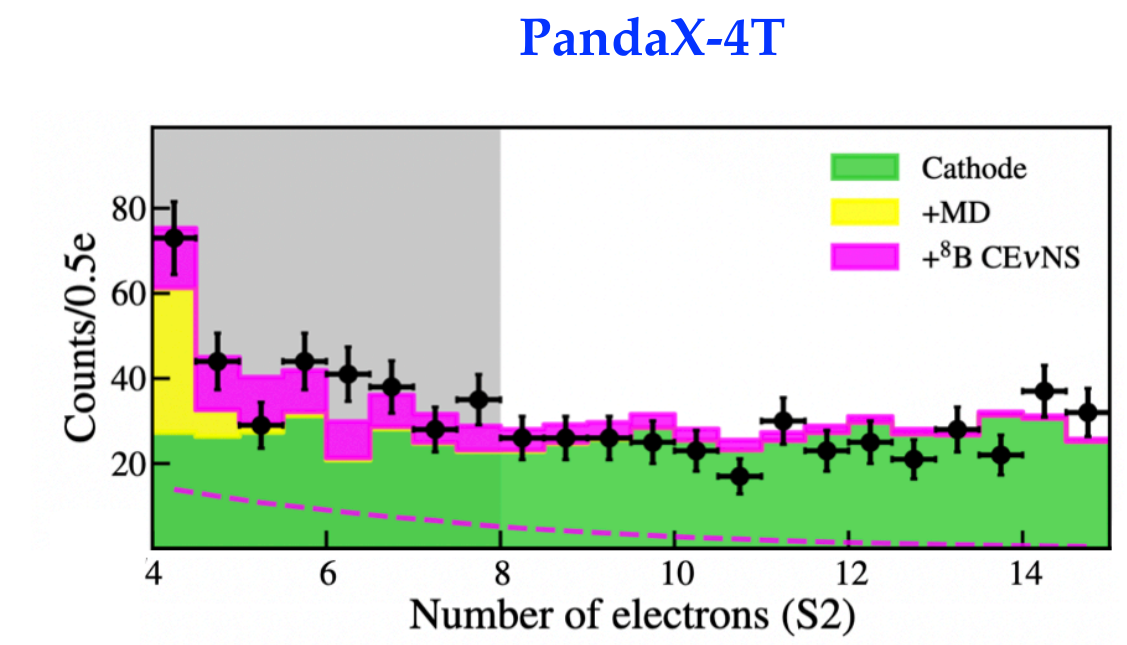
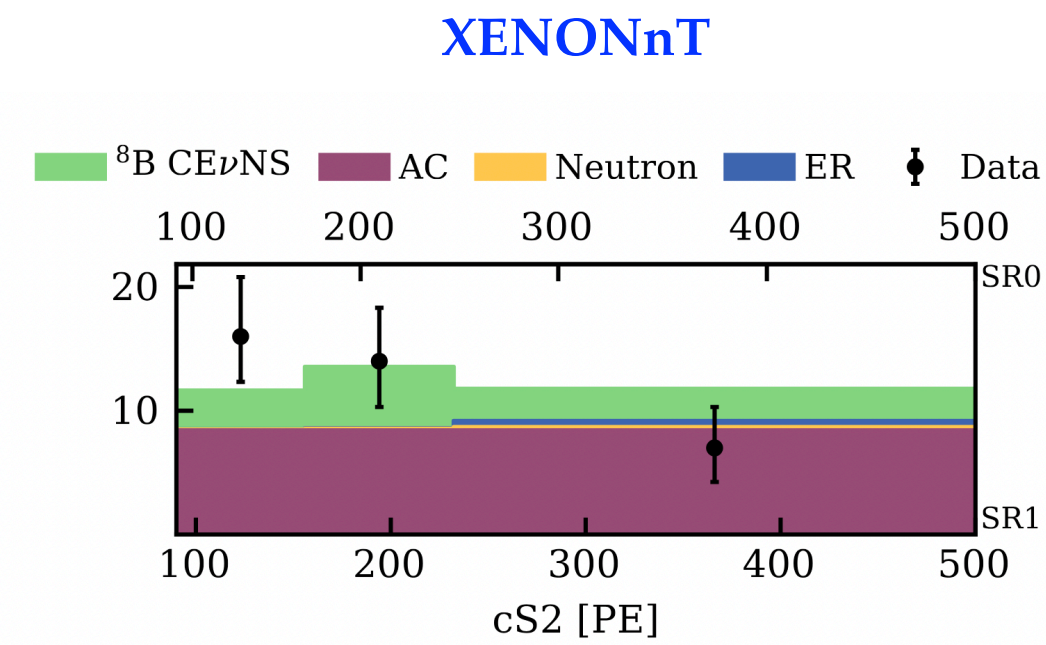


# Our results: nuclear recoil



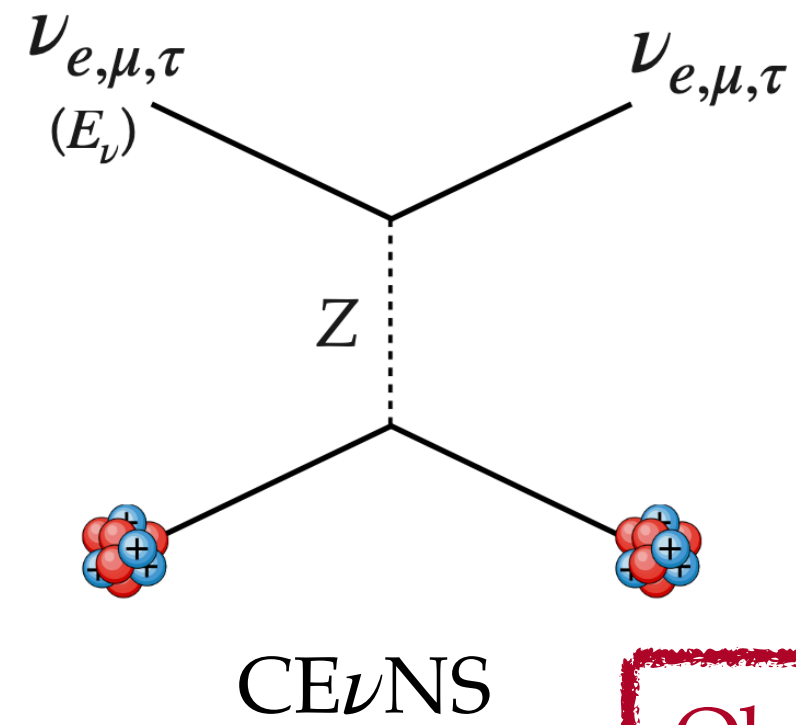
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_N} \propto f(\sin^2 \theta_W)$$

Observed solar  $^8\text{B}$  events depends on  $\sin^2 \theta_W$



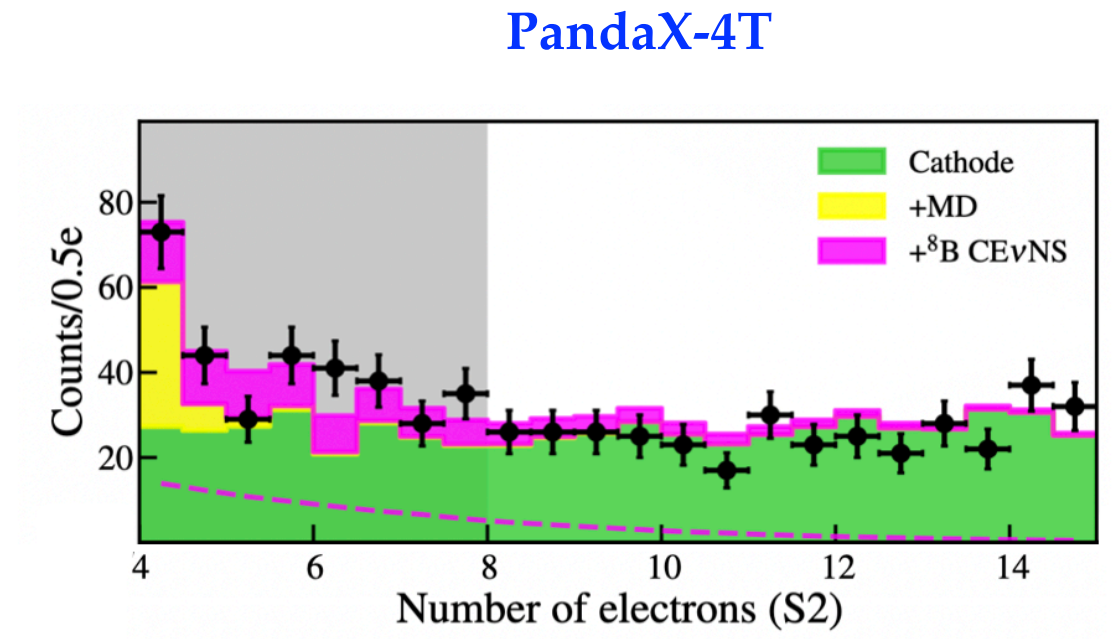
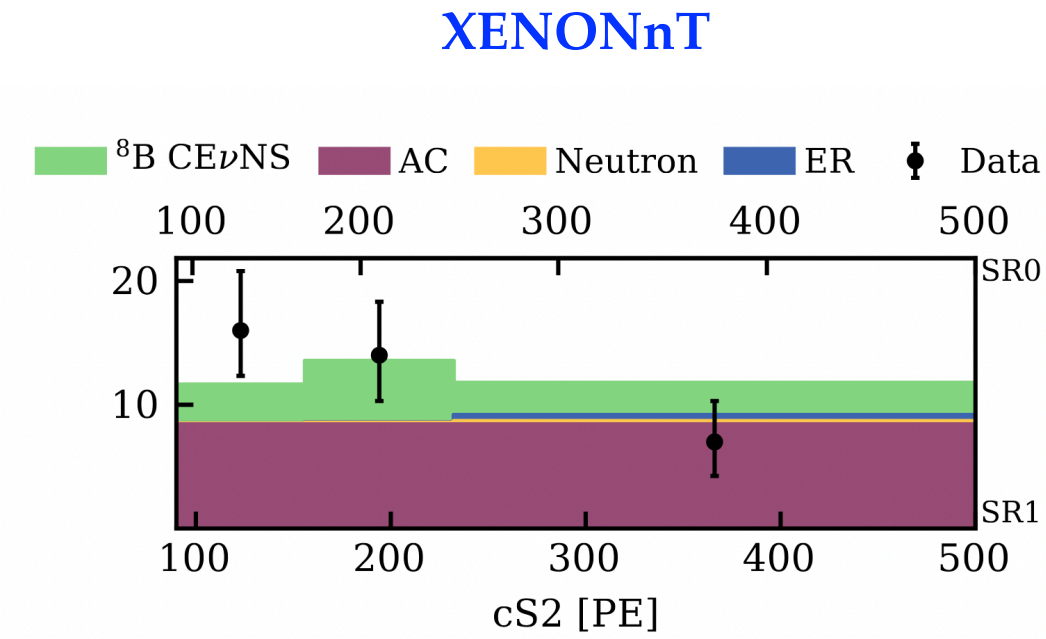
→ One can measure  $\sin^2 \theta_W$  using these data

# Our results: nuclear recoil

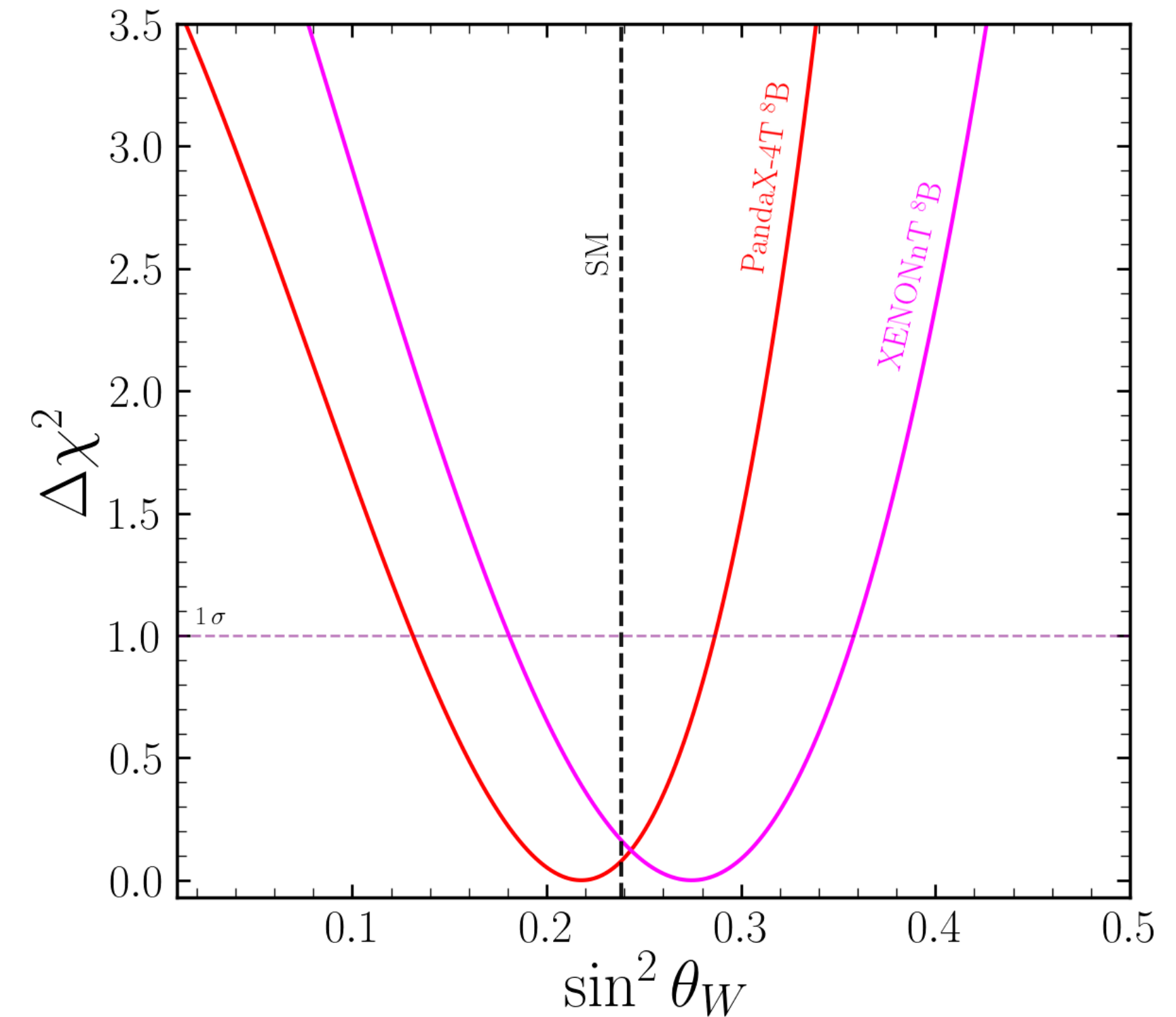


$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_N} \propto f(\sin^2 \theta_W)$$

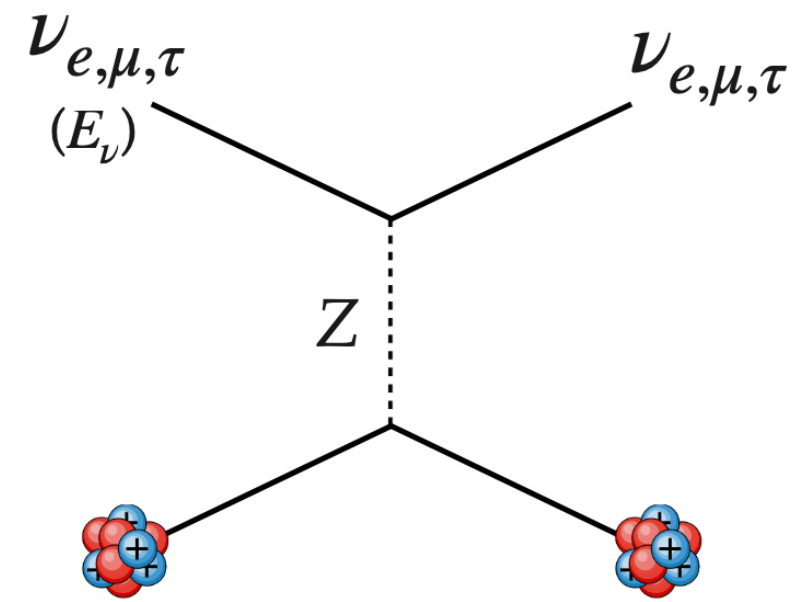
Observed solar  $^8\text{B}$  events depends on  $\sin^2 \theta_W$



One can measure  $\sin^2 \theta_W$  using these data



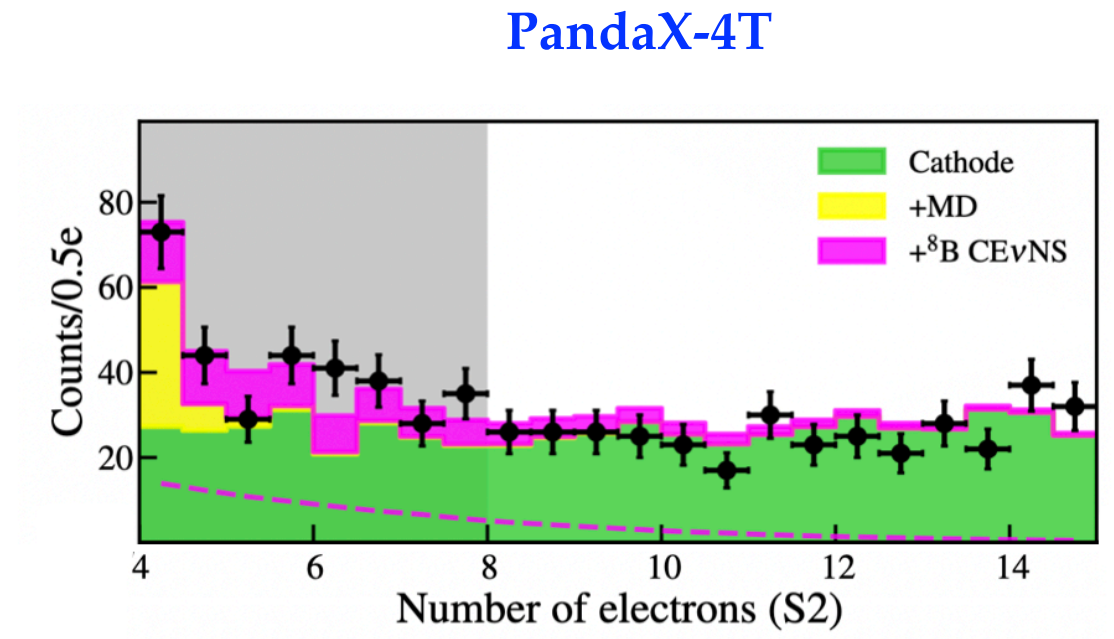
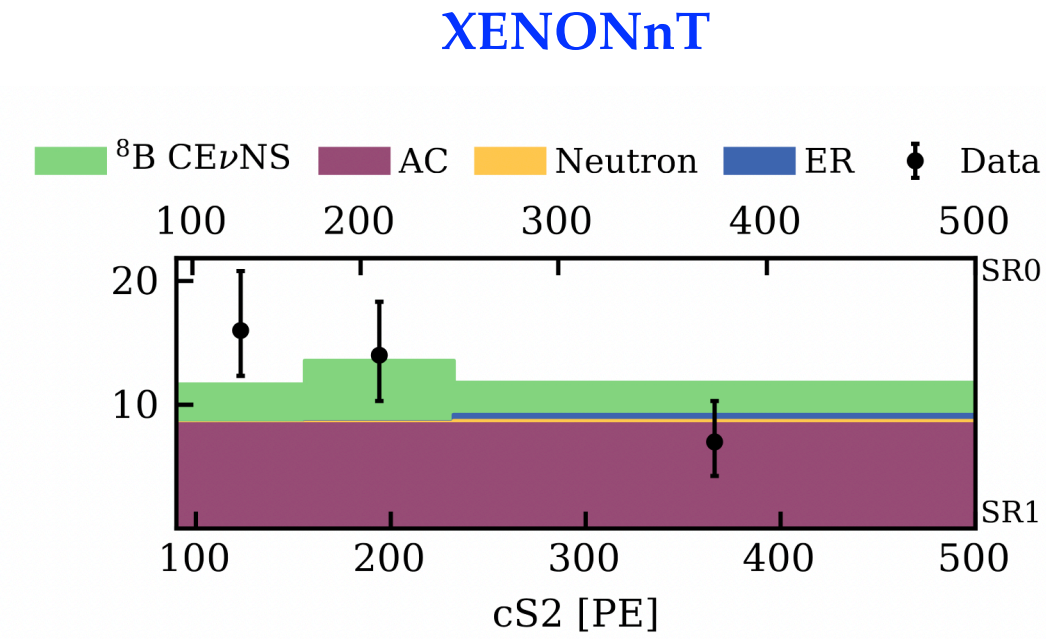
# Our results: nuclear recoil



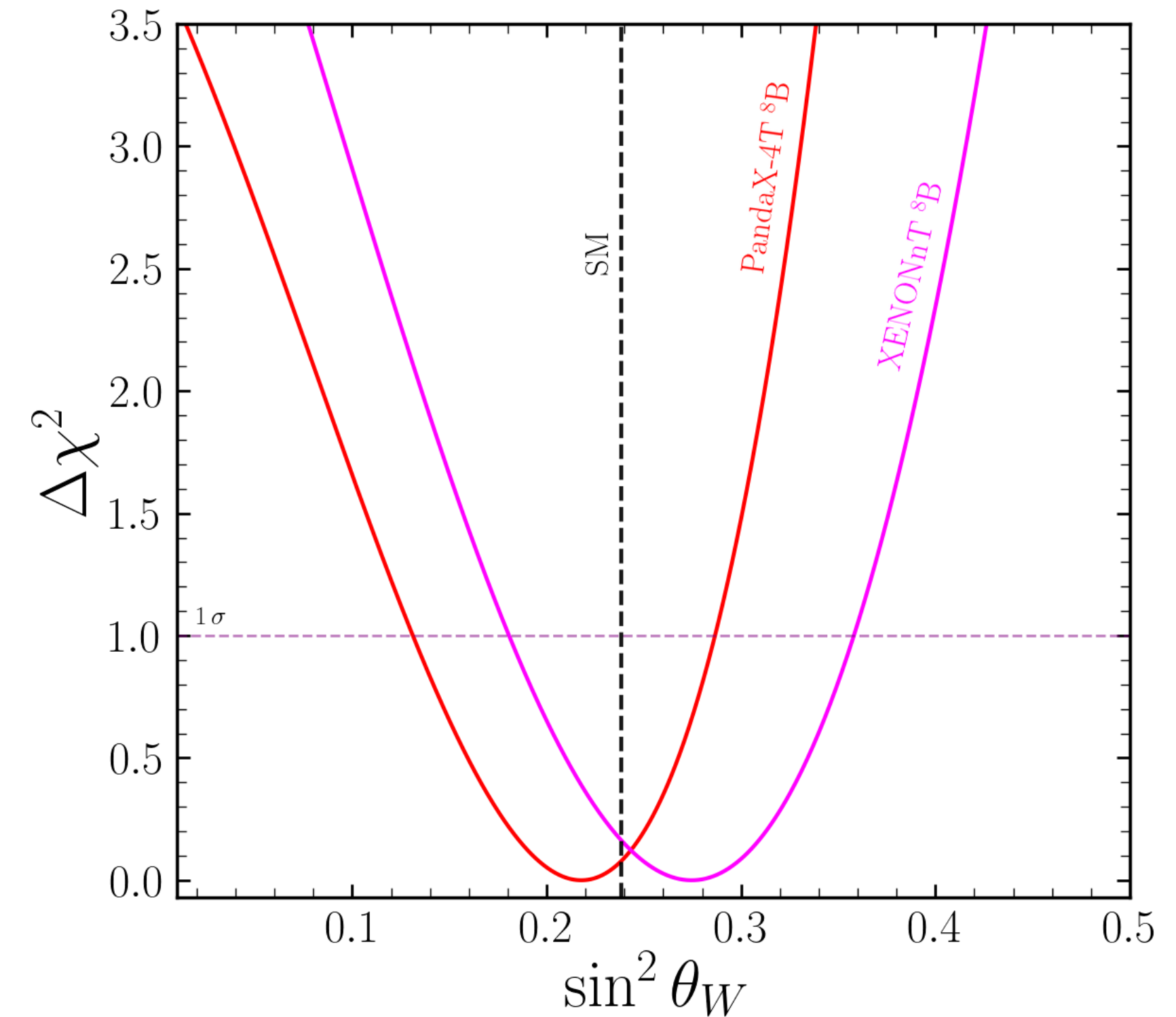
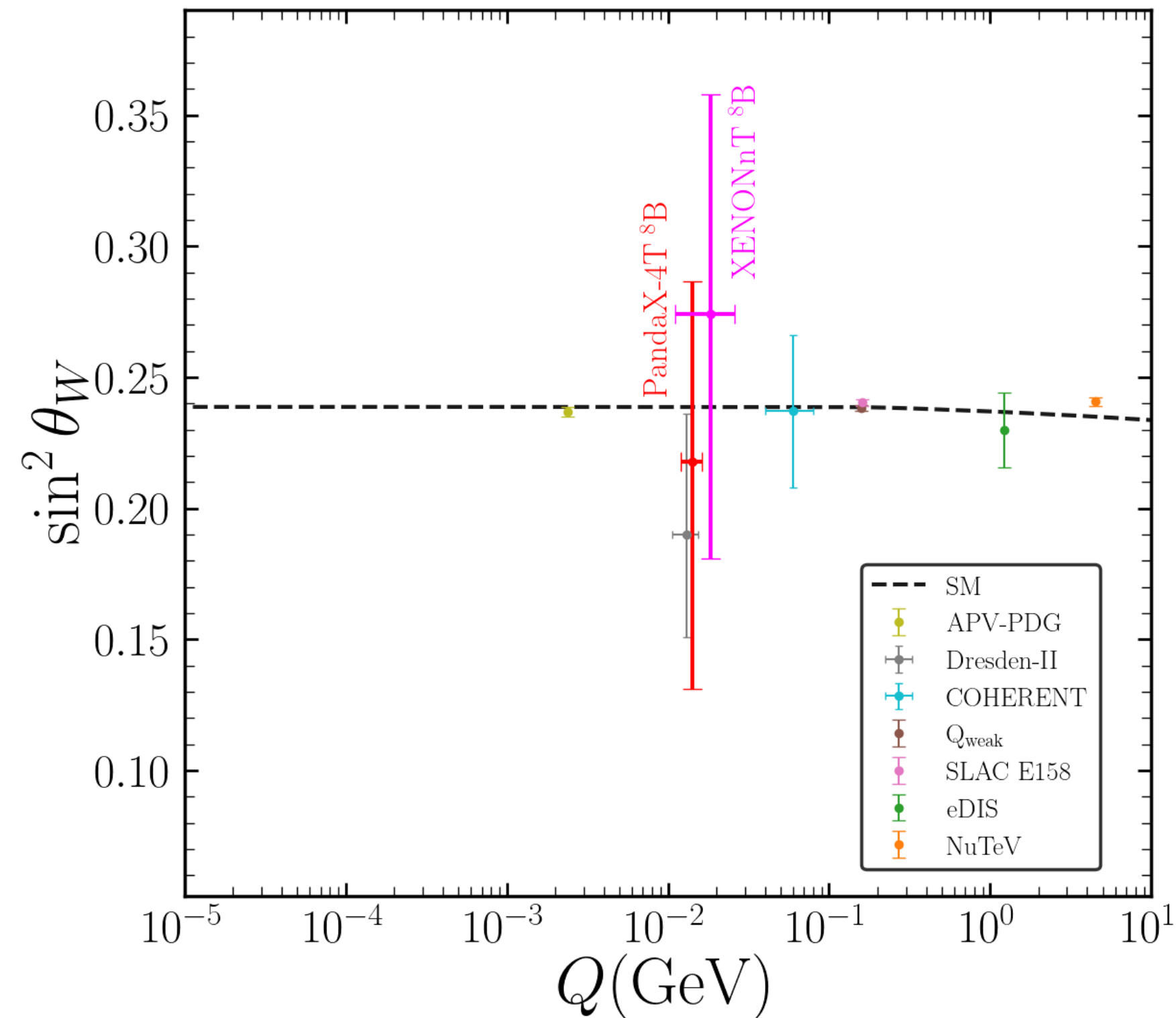
CEνNS

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_N} \propto f(\sin^2 \theta_W)$$

Observed solar  $^8\text{B}$  events depends on  $\sin^2 \theta_W$



One can measure  $\sin^2 \theta_W$  using these data

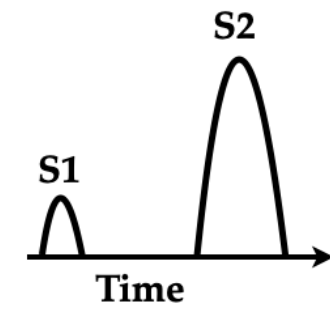


Energy scale determined from recoil energy regime

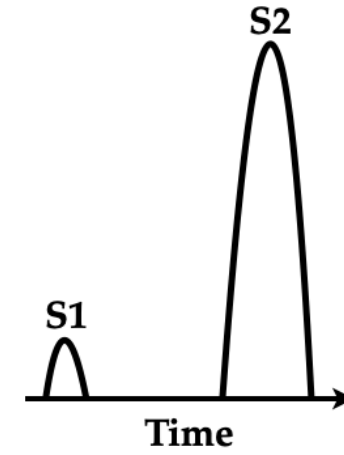
# Our results: electron recoil

S1-S2 only analysis

Nuclear recoil



Electron recoil



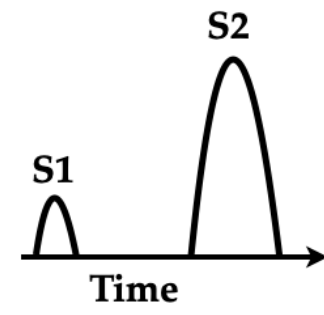
S2/S1 ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 0.5 \text{ keV}$$

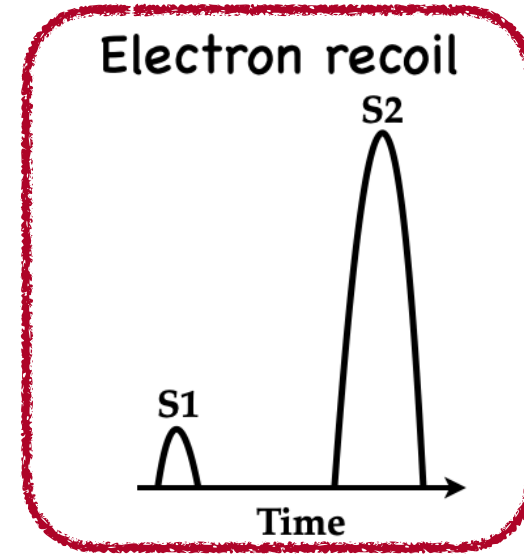
# Our results: electron recoil

S1-S2 only analysis

Nuclear recoil

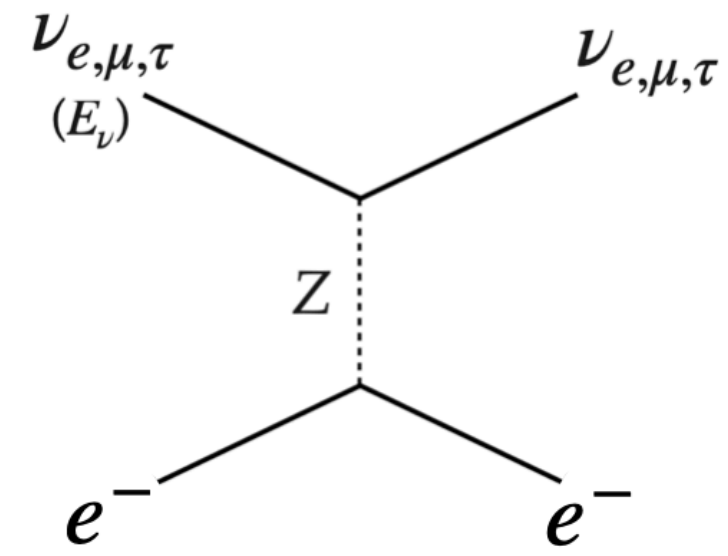


Electron recoil



S2/S1 ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 0.5 \text{ keV}$$

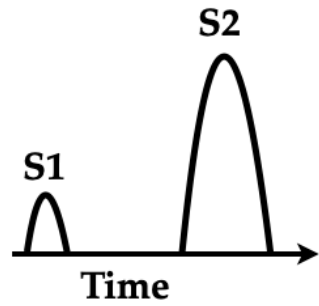


Neutrino-electron scattering

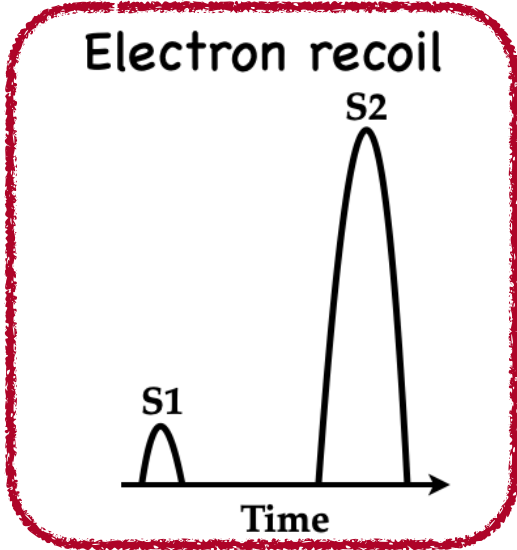
# Our results: electron recoil

S1-S2 only analysis

Nuclear recoil

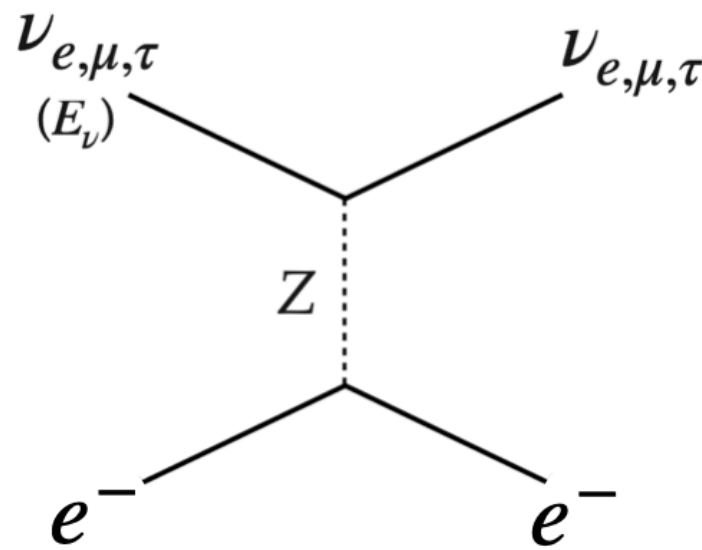


Electron recoil



S2/S1 ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 0.5 \text{ keV}$$



Neutrino-electron scattering

Observed  $\nu - e$  events:  $\sim 60$

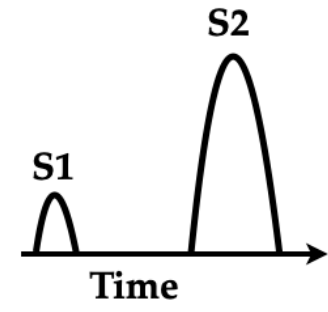
But statistically not significant due to huge background

- XENONnT 2207.11330
- LZ 2307.15753
- PandaX-4T 2408.07641

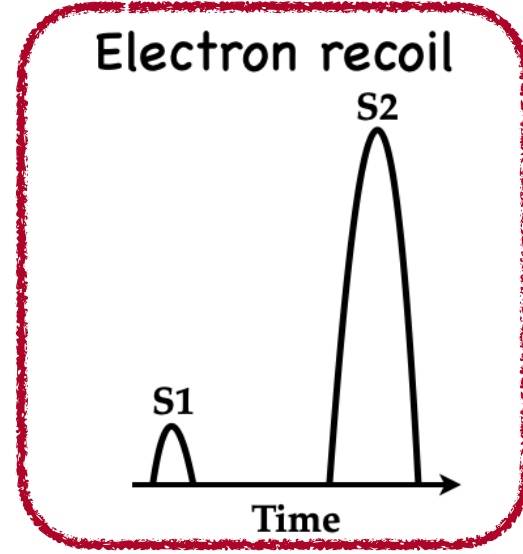
# Our results: electron recoil

S1-S2 only analysis

Nuclear recoil

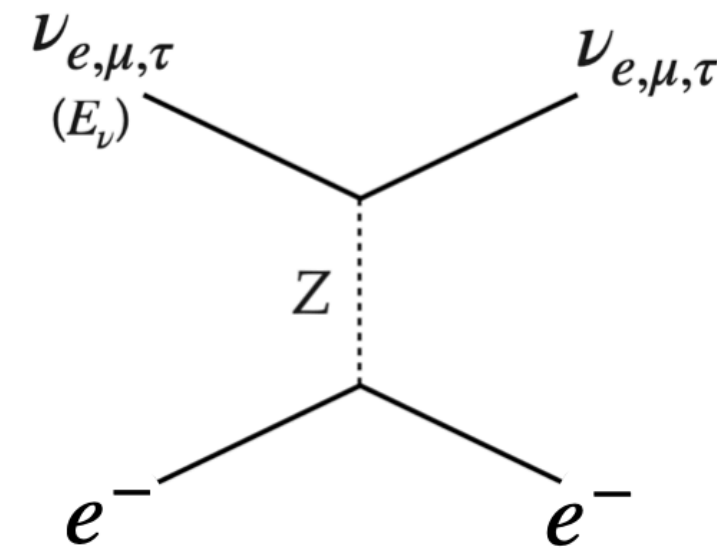


Electron recoil



S2/S1 ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 0.5 \text{ keV}$$



Neutrino-electron scattering

Observed  $\nu - e$  events:  $\sim 60$

But statistically not significant due to huge background

XENONnT 2207.11330

LZ 2307.15753

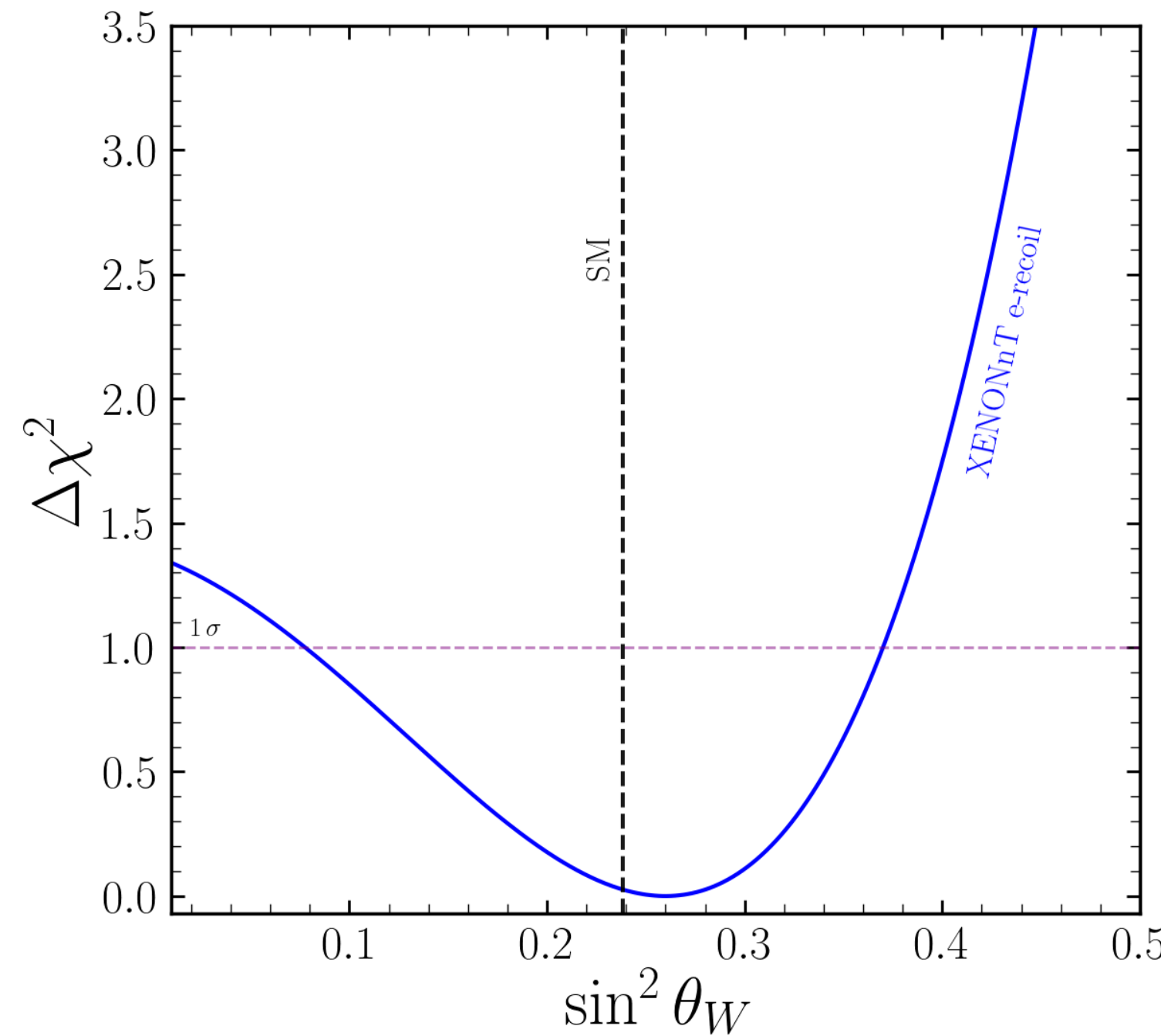
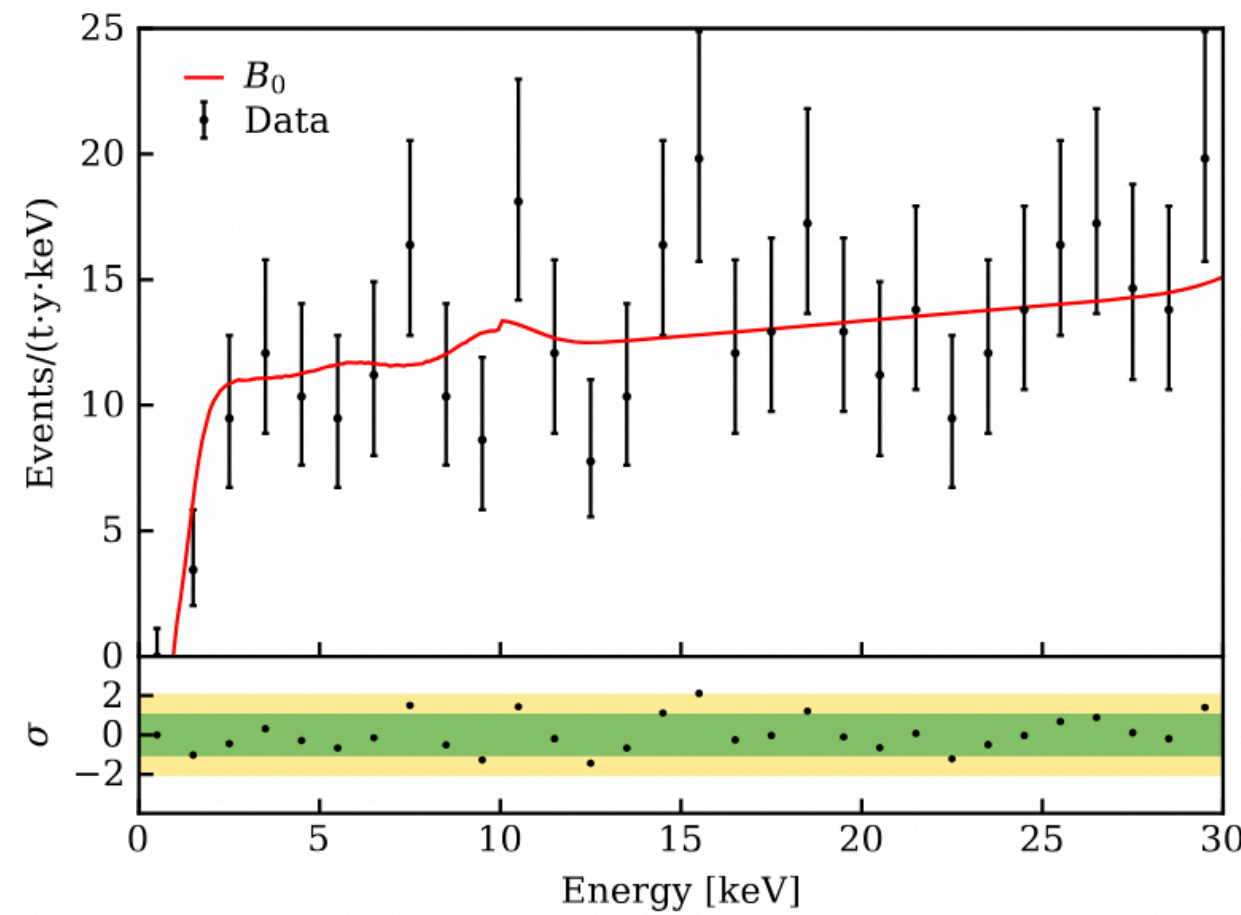
PandaX-4T 2408.07641

arXiv > hep-ex > arXiv:2207.11330

High Energy Physics - Experiment

[Submitted on 22 Jul 2022 (v1), last revised 15 Nov 2022 (this version, v2)]

Search for New Physics in Electronic Recoil Data from XENONnT

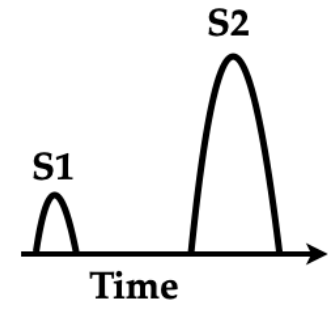


Only upper limits above  $1.16 \sigma$

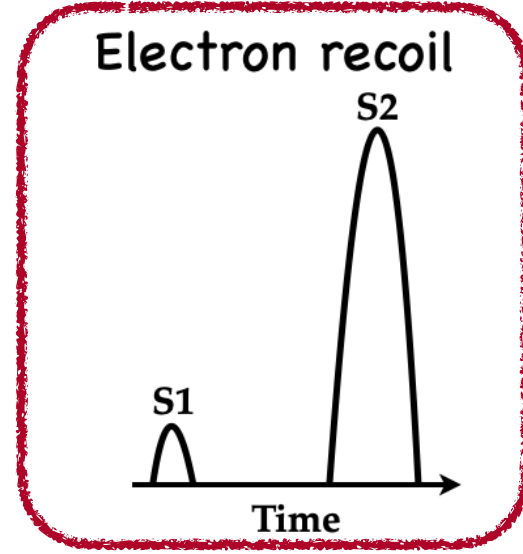
# Our results: electron recoil

S1-S2 only analysis

Nuclear recoil

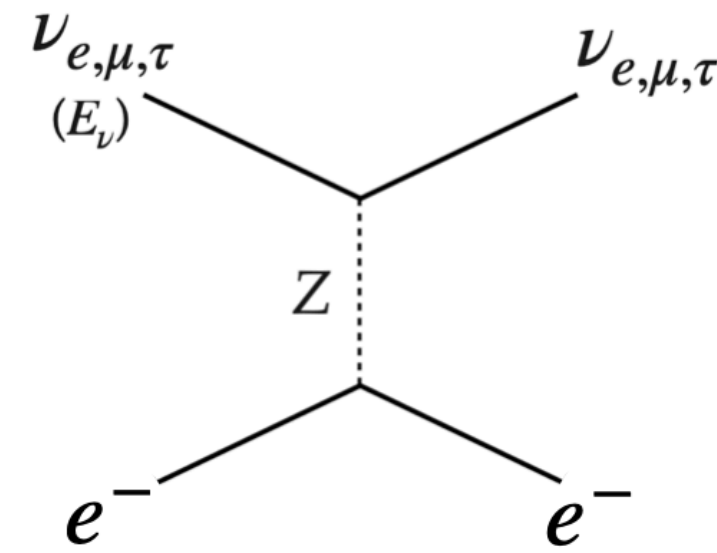


Electron recoil



S2/S1 ratio - can distinguish - nuclear and electron recoil

$$E_{\text{recoil}} \gtrsim 0.5 \text{ keV}$$



Neutrino-electron scattering

Observed  $\nu - e$  events:  $\sim 60$

But statistically not significant due to huge background

XENONnT 2207.11330

LZ 2307.15753

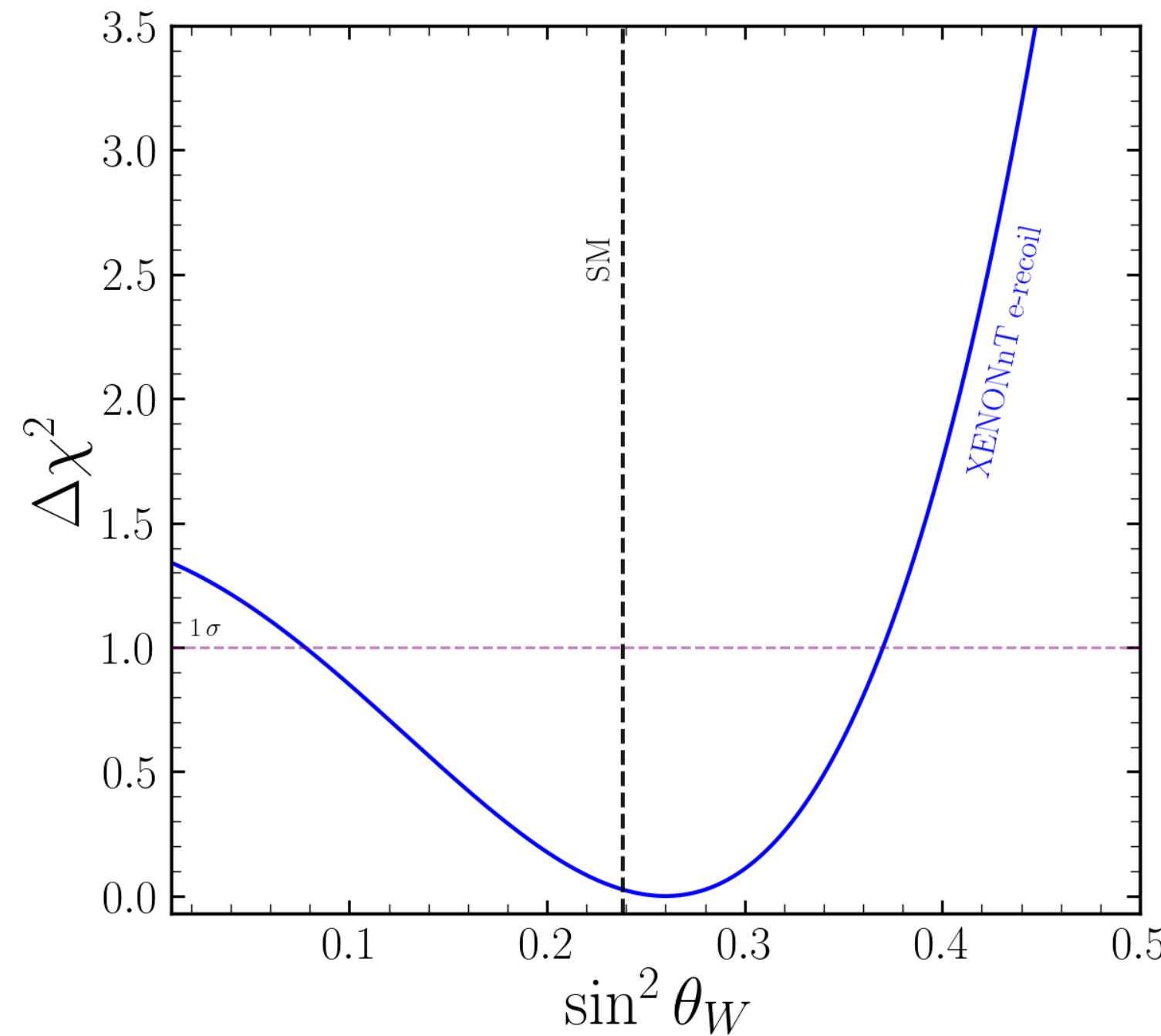
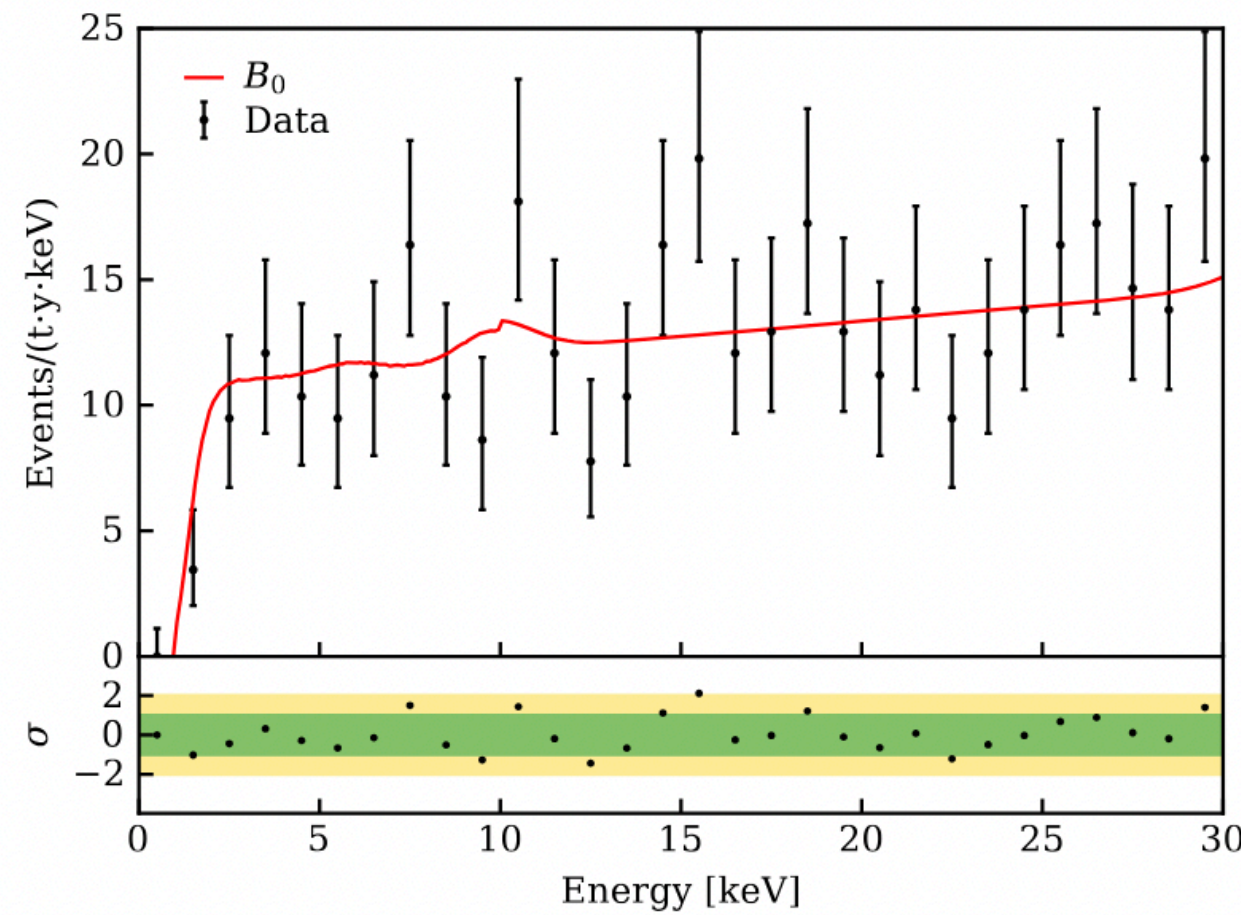
PandaX-4T 2408.07641

arXiv > hep-ex > arXiv:2207.11330

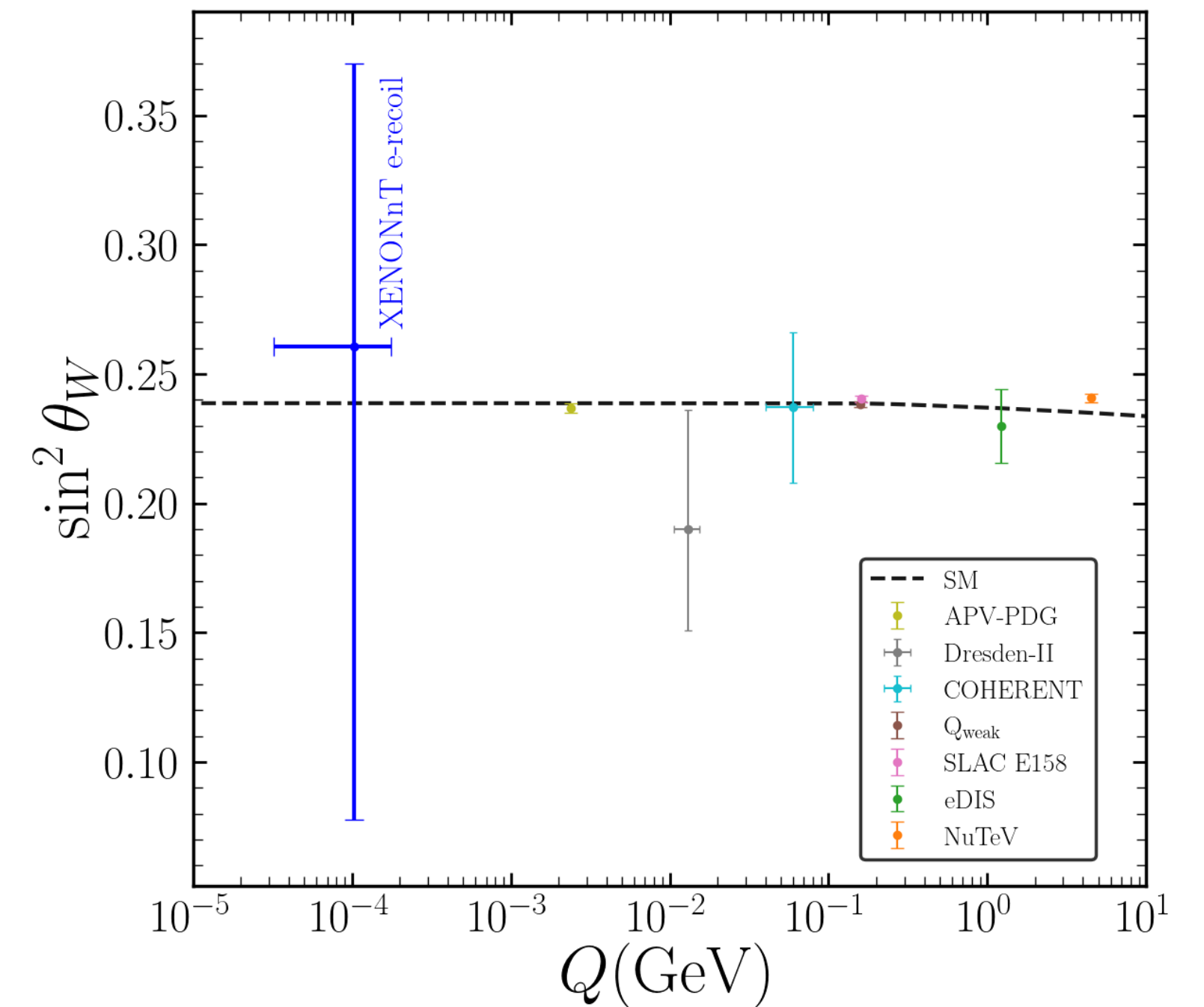
High Energy Physics - Experiment

[Submitted on 22 Jul 2022 (v1), last revised 15 Nov 2022 (this version, v2)]

Search for New Physics in Electronic Recoil Data from XENONnT



Only upper limits above  $1.16 \sigma$

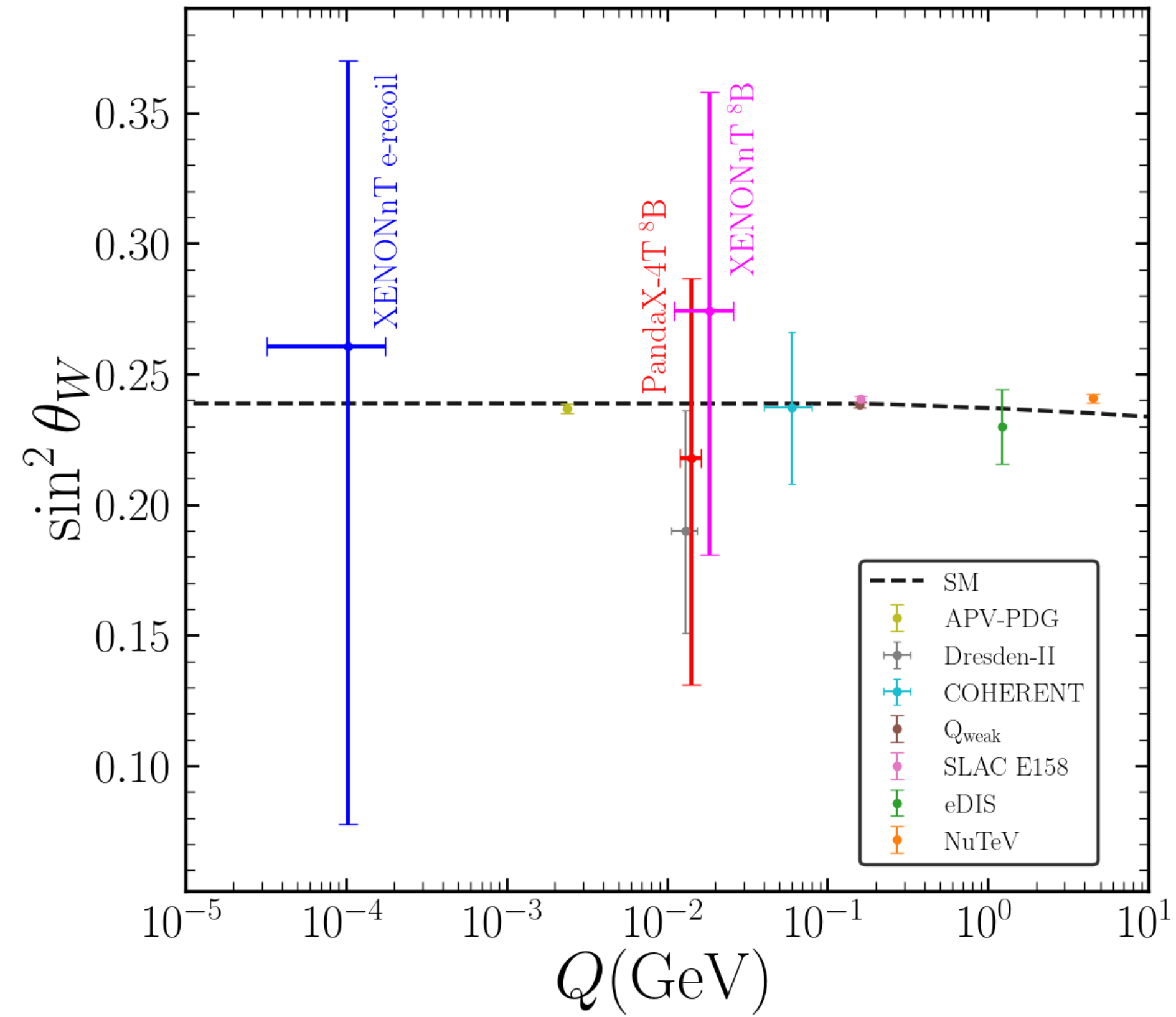


Probing a SM parameter in an entirely new regime



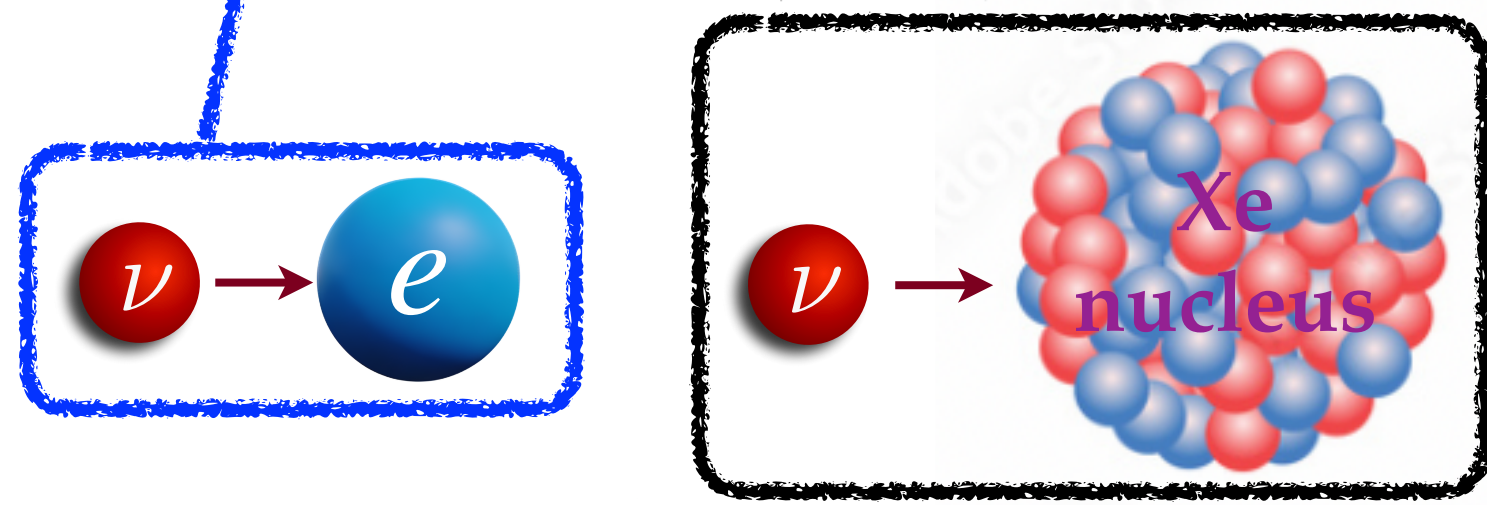
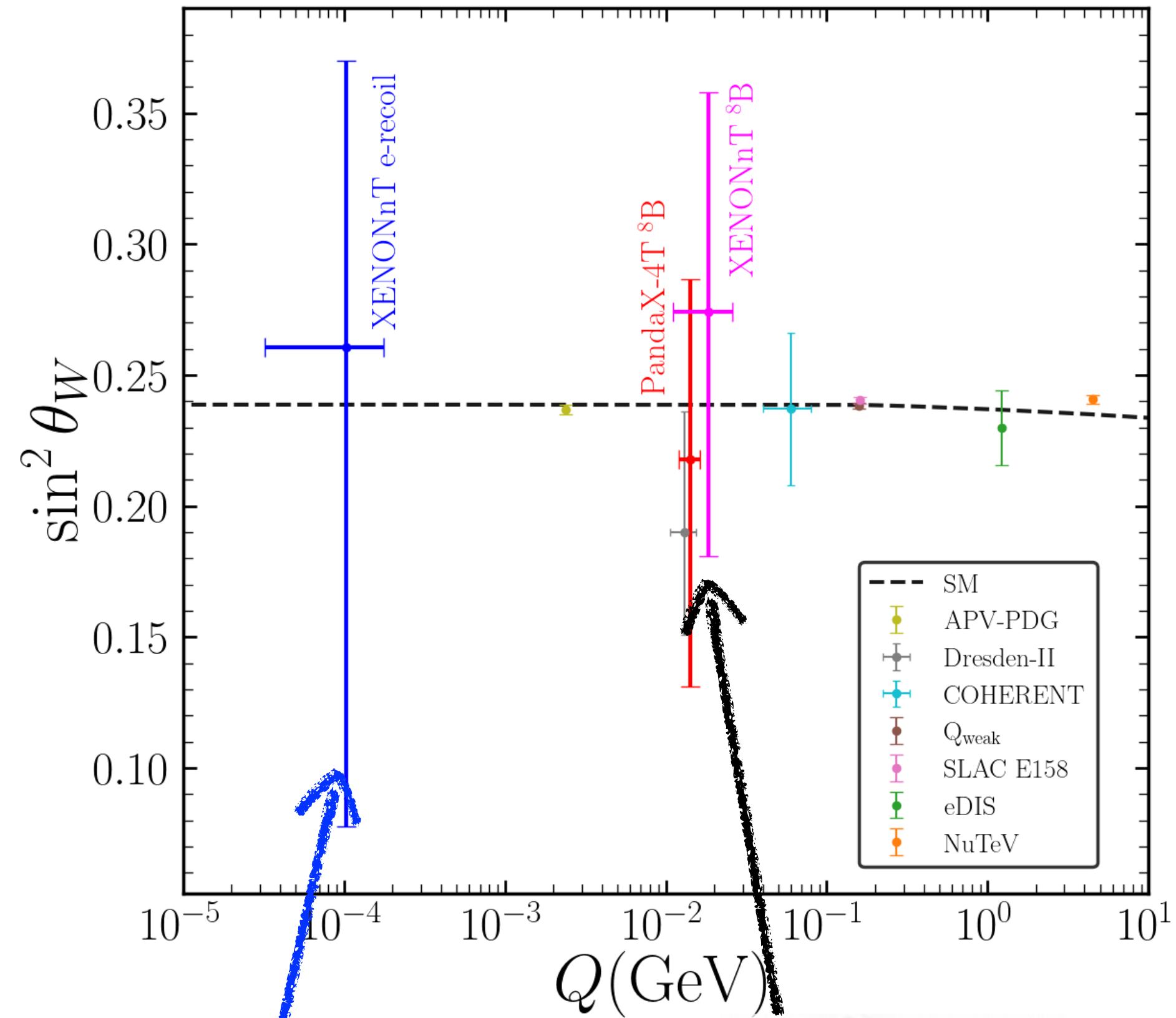
# Summary

DD already probing SM in an uncharted territory



# Summary

DD already probing SM in an uncharted territory

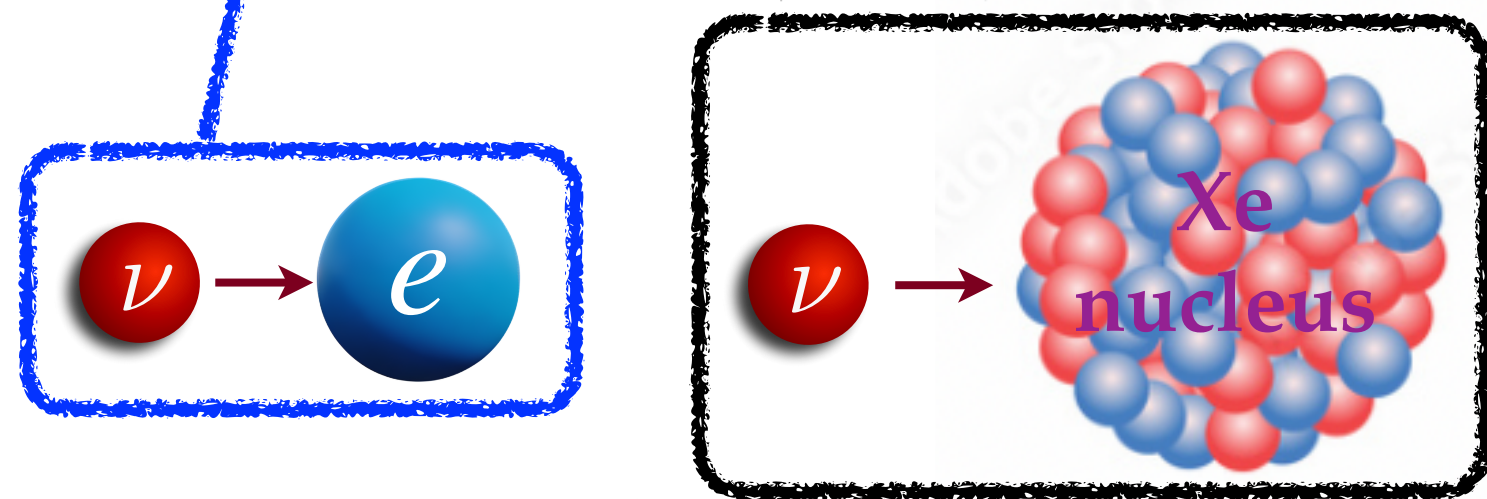
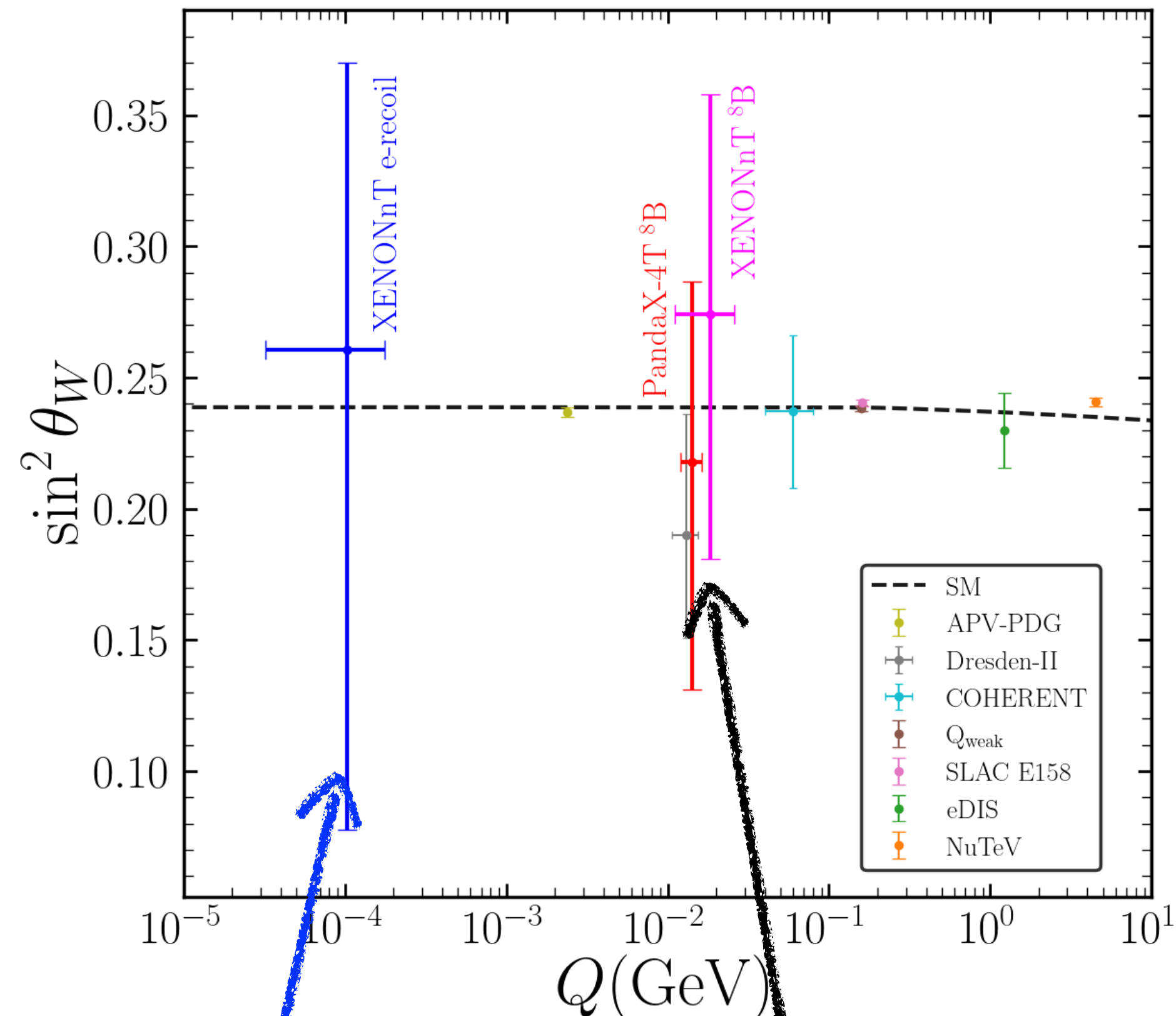


While recoil energy of our analysis similar but heavy Xe nucleus shifts  $\text{CE}\nu\text{NS}$  in  $\sim 10$  MeV scale

TNM, Boehm; 2409.04385

# Summary

DD already probing SM in an uncharted territory



While recoil energy of our analysis similar but heavy Xe nucleus shifts CE $\nu$ NS in  $\sim 10$  MeV scale

TNM, Boehm; 2409.04385

Future Xe based: DARWIN/XLZ, PandaX-xT

trino observatories. With 300 ty, DARWIN would be able to achieve 0.15% precision in the  $pp$  flux measurement, ap-

DARWIN, 2006.03114

Future Ar based: DarkSide-20k

With 10 years exposure, the neutrino fog can be reached for WIMP masses around  $5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ .

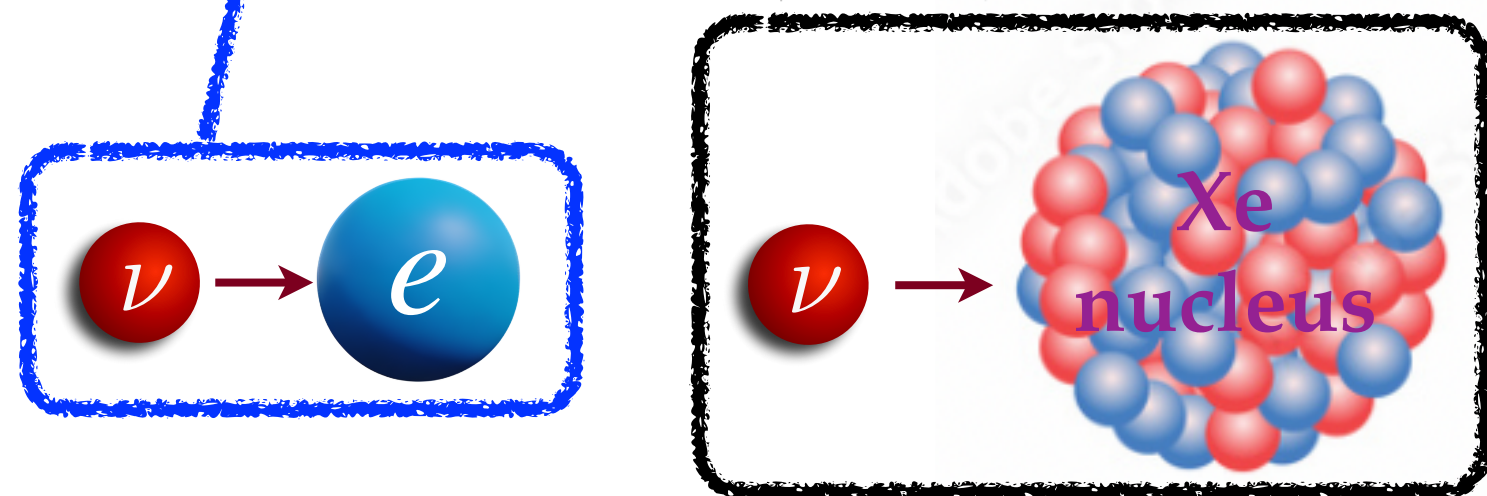
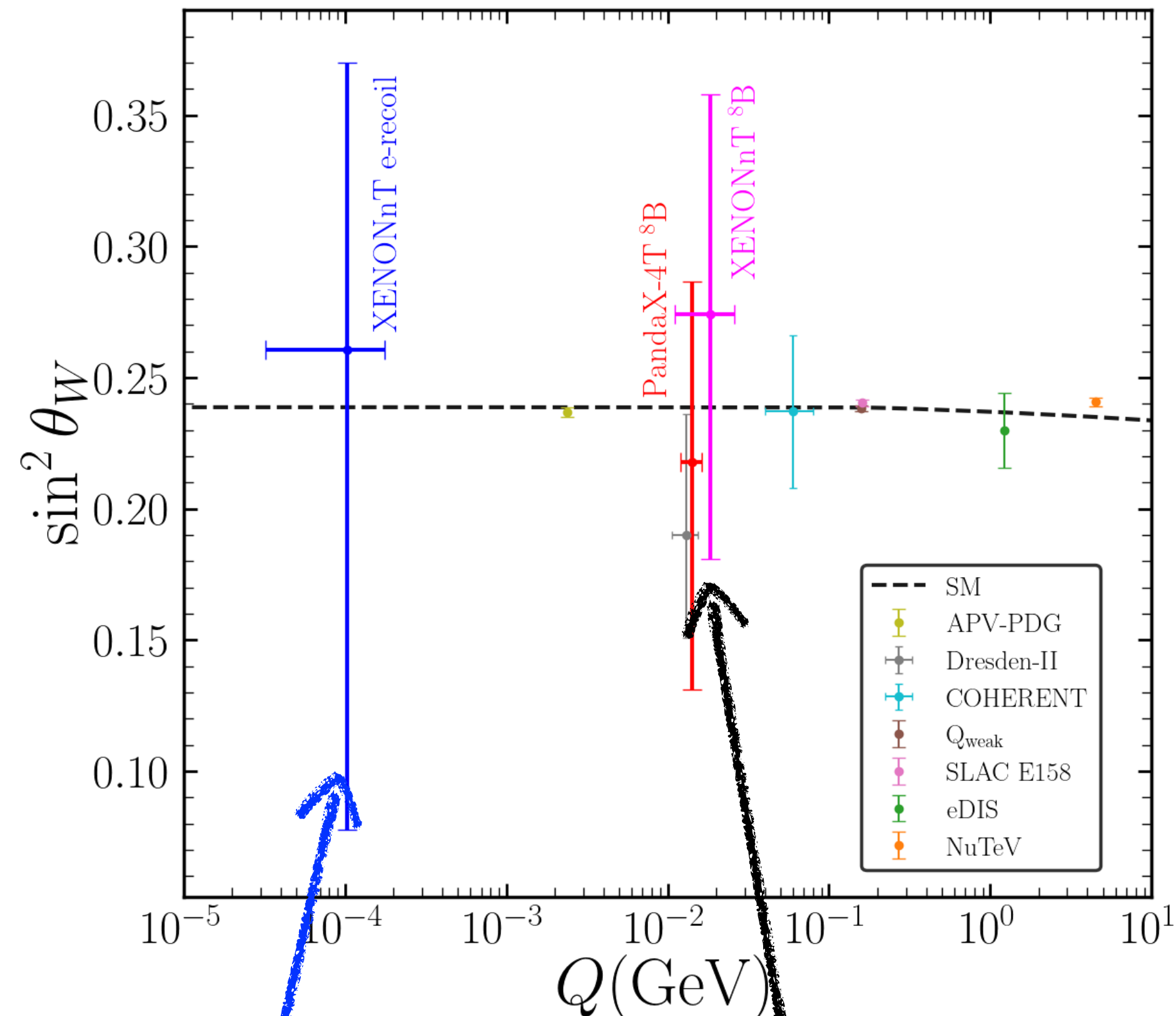
DarkSide-20k, 2407.05813

Future low threshold experiment: Oscura

Expected to see some CE $\nu$ NS events - no detailed analysis yet

# Summary

DD already probing SM in an uncharted territory



While recoil energy of our analysis similar but heavy Xe nucleus shifts CE $\nu$ NS in  $\sim 10$  MeV scale

TNM, Boehm; 2409.04385

Future Xe based: DARWIN/XLZ, PandaX-xT

trino observatories. With 300 ty, DARWIN would be able to achieve 0.15% precision in the  $pp$  flux measurement, ap-

DARWIN, 2006.03114

Future Ar based: DarkSide-20k

With 10 years exposure, the neutrino fog can be reached for WIMP masses around  $5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ .

DarkSide-20k, 2407.05813

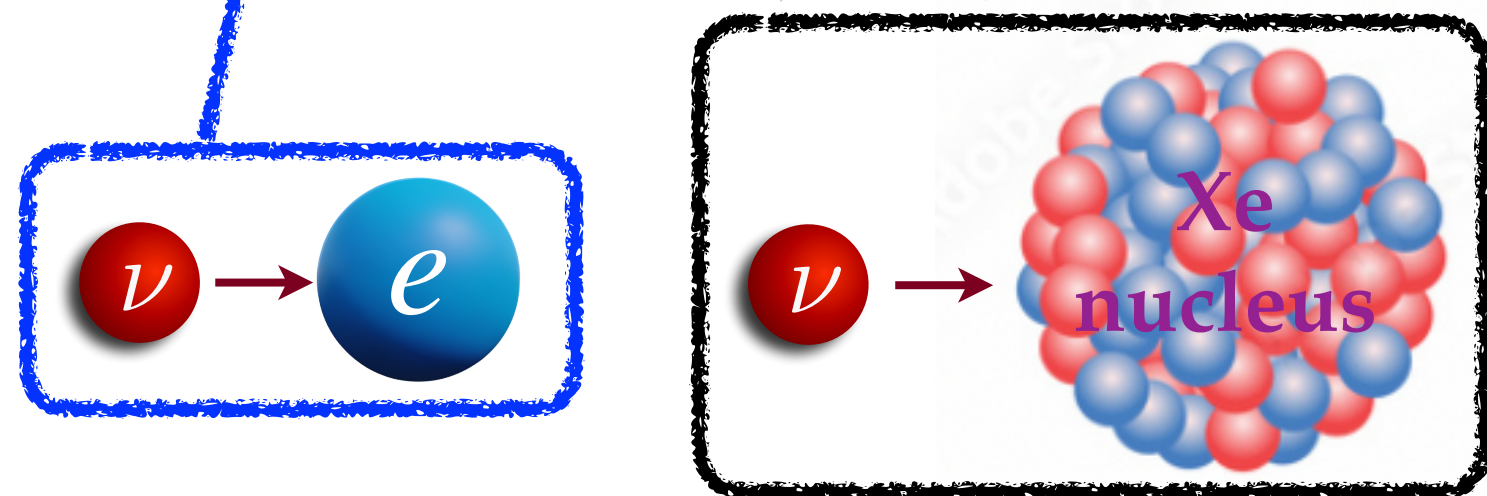
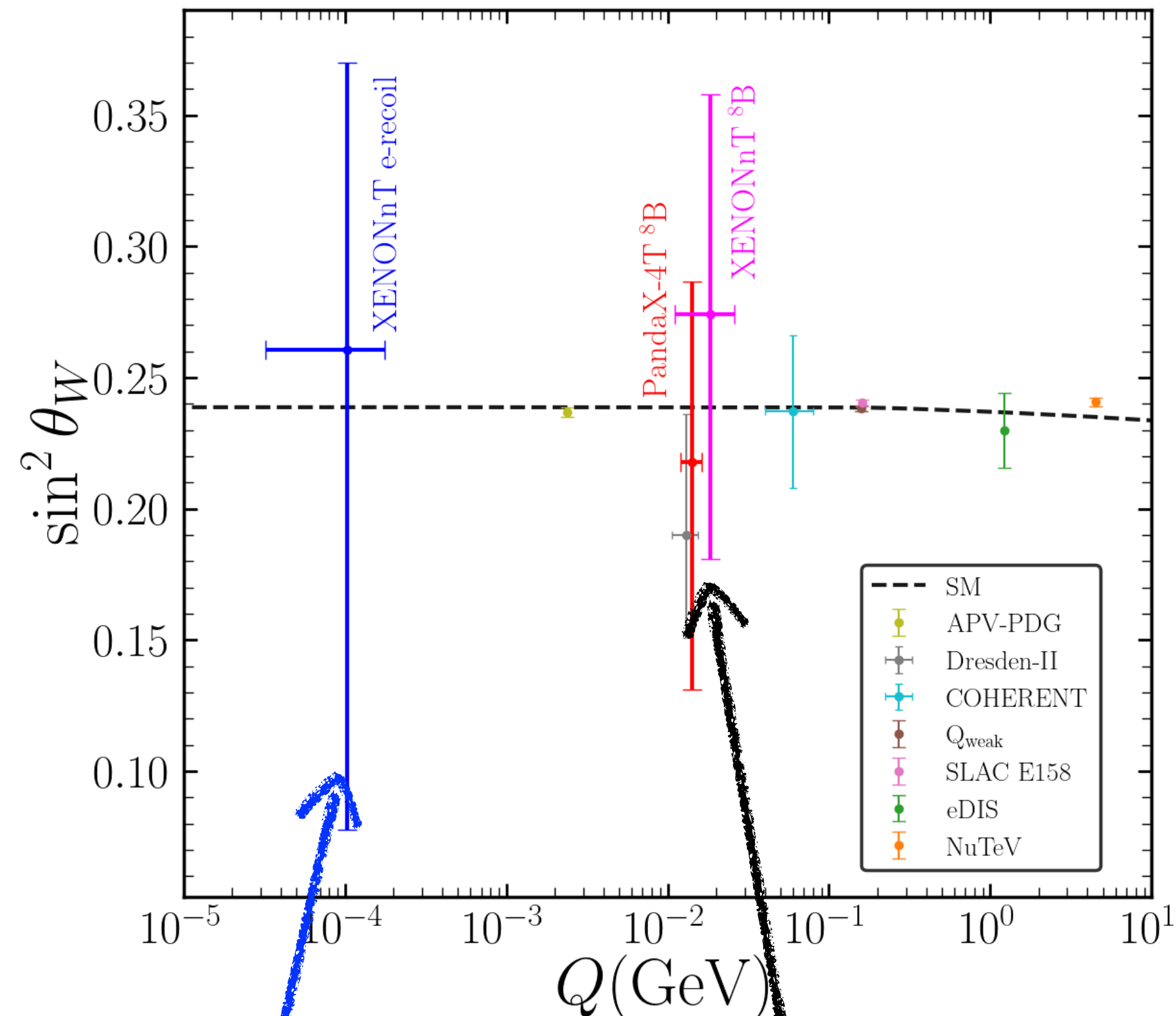
Future low threshold experiment: Oscura

Expected to see some CE $\nu$ NS events - no detailed analysis yet

❖ Huge scope of improvement with these future experiments

# Summary

DD already probing SM in an uncharted territory



While recoil energy of our analysis similar but heavy Xe nucleus shifts CE $\nu$ NS in  $\sim 10$  MeV scale

TNM, Boehm; 2409.04385

Future Xe based: DARWIN/XLZ, PandaX-xT

trino observatories. With 300 ty, DARWIN would be able to achieve 0.15% precision in the  $pp$  flux measurement, ap-

DARWIN, 2006.03114

Future Ar based: DarkSide-20k

With 10 years exposure, the neutrino fog can be reached for WIMP masses around  $5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ .

DarkSide-20k, 2407.05813

Future low threshold experiment: Oscura

Expected to see some CE $\nu$ NS events - no detailed analysis yet

❖ Huge scope of improvement with these future experiments

email: tarak.maity.physics@gmail.com

Thank you