

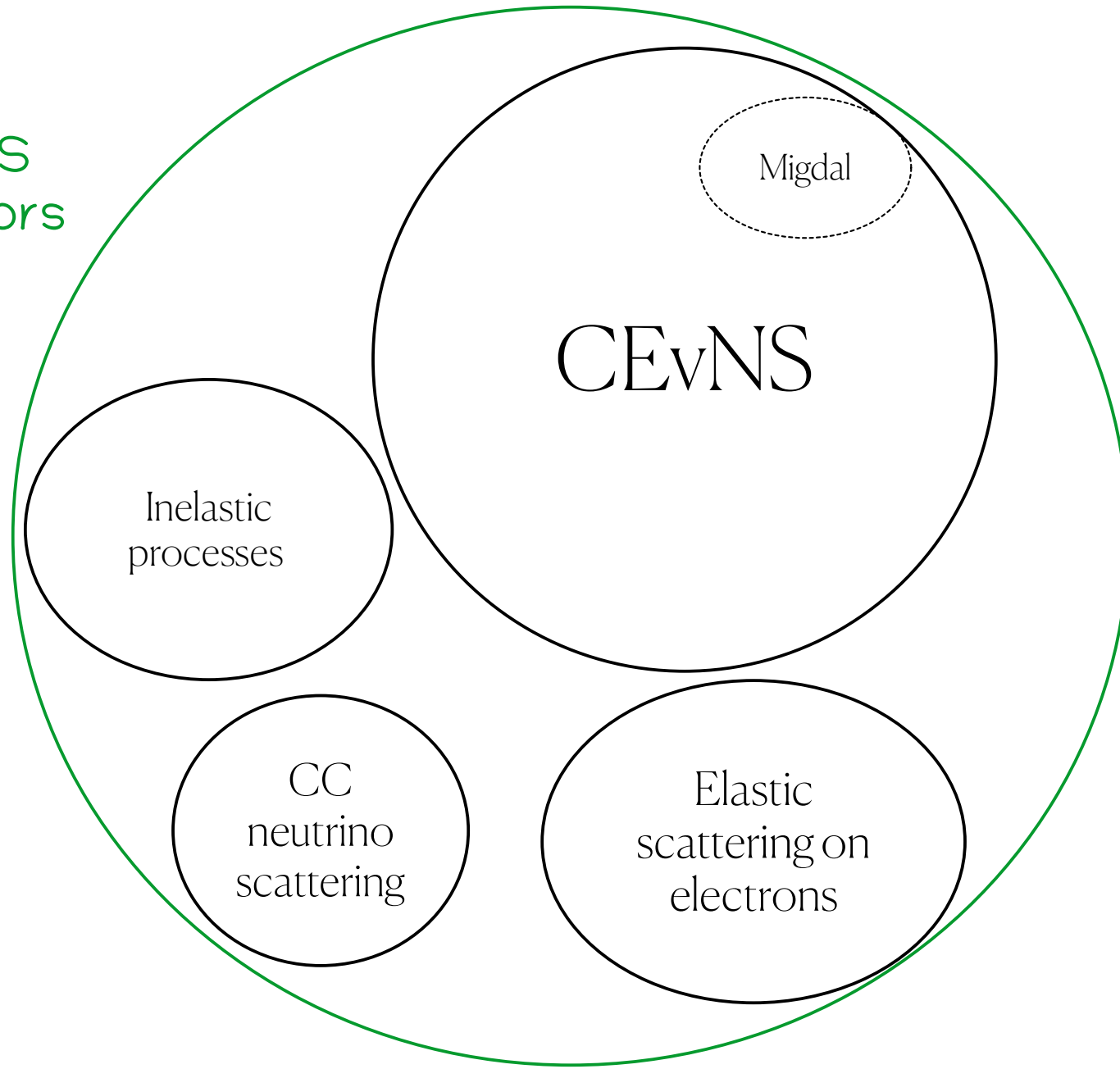
# Summary talk - Theory

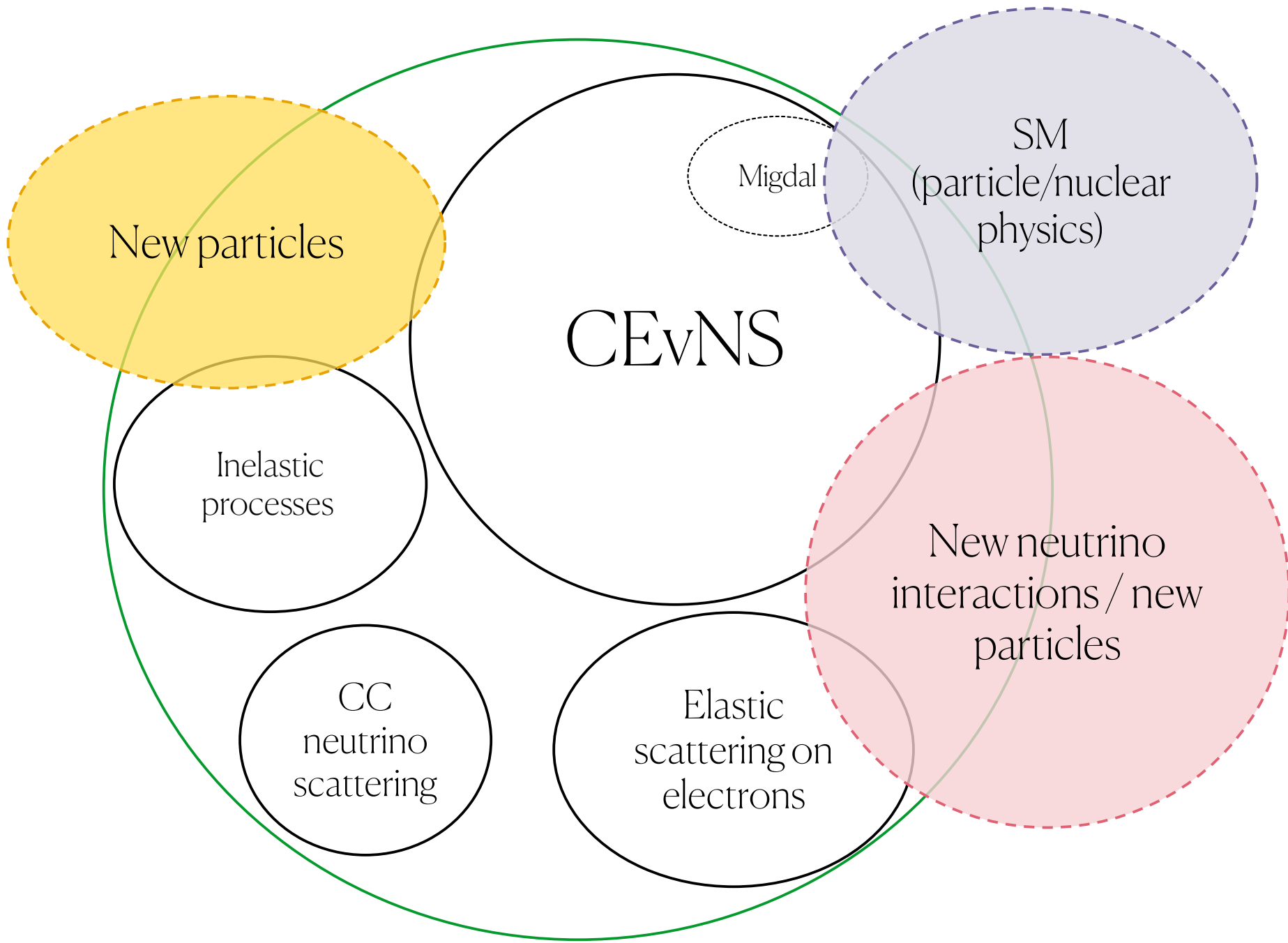
Pilar Coloma



6<sup>th</sup> Magnificent CEvNS Workshop  
Valencia - June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2024

CEvNS  
detectors





# (1) Standard Model

# Neutron skin, weak angle, $R_n$ , ...

- Atomic Parity Violation (APV): atomic electrons interacting with nuclei- **Cesium (Cs)** and **lead (Pb)** available.
- Parity Violation Electron Scattering (PVES): polarized electron scattering on nuclei- **PREX(Pb)** & CREX(Ca)
- Coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering (CE $\nu$ NS)- **Cesium-iodide (CsI)**, argon (Ar) and germanium (Ge) available.

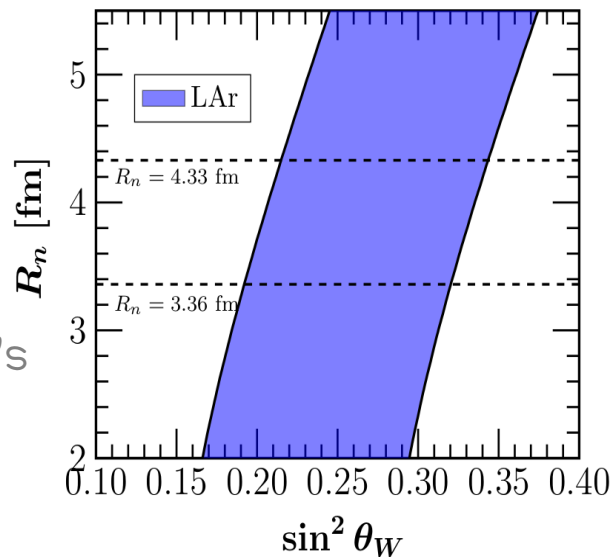


EW probes

$\sin^2 \theta_W$        $R_n$       (Highly correlated)

$\sin^2 \theta_W$        $R_n$       (Unavailable on Cs)

Mostly sensitive to  $R_n$



Miranda's talk

Cadeddu's talk

# Neutron skin, weak angle, $R_n$ , ...

- Atomic Parity Violation (APV): atomic electrons interacting with nuclei- **Cesium (Cs)** and **lead (Pb)** available.
- Parity Violation Electron Scattering (PVES): polarized electron scattering on nuclei- **PREX(Pb)** & CREX(Ca)
- Coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering (CE $\nu$ NS)- **Cesium-iodide (CsI)**, argon (Ar) and germanium (Ge) available.



EW probes

Hadronic probes

New measurement from **proton-caesium elastic scattering at low momentum transfer** using an in-ring reaction technique at the **Cooler Storage Ring (CSRe)** at the Heavy Ion Research Facility in Lanzhou, which can be included in

$\sin^2 \theta_W$        $R_n$       (Highly correlated)

$\sin^2 \theta_W$        $R_n$       (Unavailable on Cs)

Mostly sensitive to  $R_n$

First direct determination of  $\Delta R_{np}$

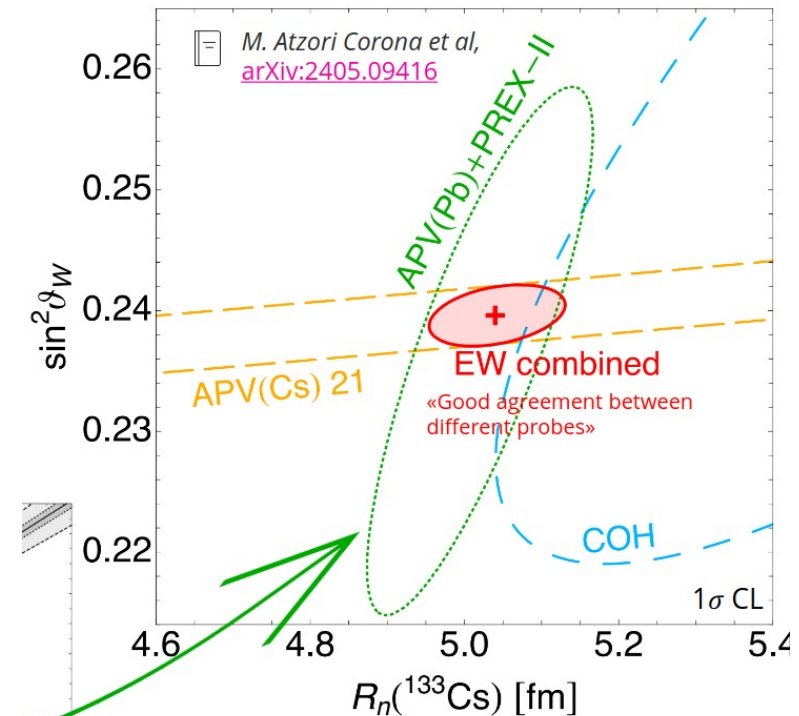
Cadeddu's talk

# Neutron skin, weak angle, Rn, ...

- Atomic Parity Violation (APV): atomic electrons interacting with nuclei- **Cesium (Cs)** and **lead (Pb)** available.
- Parity Violation Electron Scattering (PVES): polarized electron scattering on nuclei- **PREX(Pb)** & CREX(Ca)
- Coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering (CE $\nu$ NS)- **Cesium-iodide (CsI)**, argon (Ar) and germanium (Ge) available.



EW probes



- ✓ Pros: only electroweak probes used
- ❖ Cons: we should trust the theoretical nuclear models for the translation of  $R_n(\text{Pb})$  to  $R_n(\text{Cs})$

14

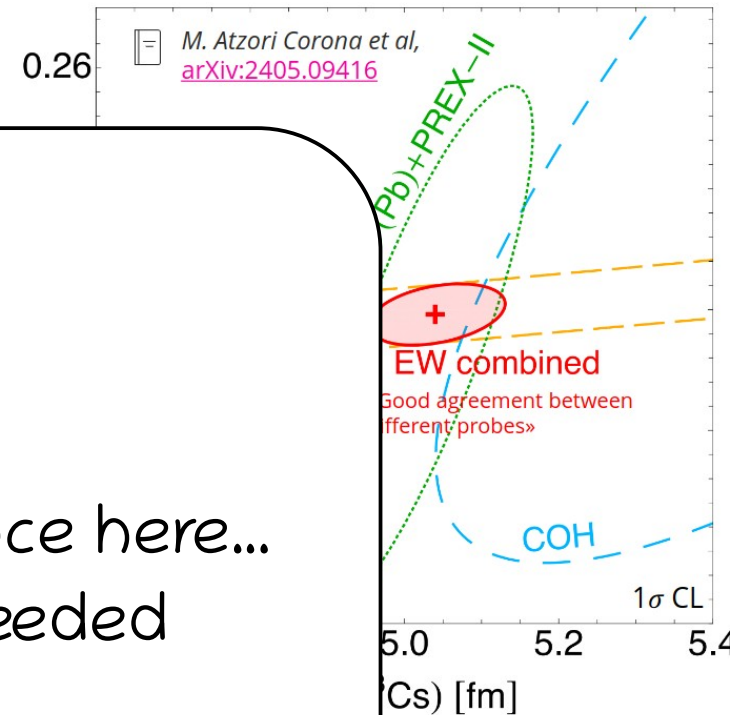


# Neutron skin, weak angle, Rn, ...

- Atomic Parity Violation (APV): atomic electrons interacting with nuclei- **Cesium**
- Parity Violation Electron Scattering (PVES)
- Coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering (CEvNS) on **Cesium-iodide (CsI)** available.

Bottom line:

CEvNS can make a difference here...  
but more precision is needed



$R_n(\text{Pb})$  to  $R_n(\text{Cs})$

14





# Form factors

→ The nuclear form factor is a huge beast...

$\nu$ -nucleus scattering detailed cross-section:

$$\frac{d\sigma_A}{dT} = \frac{G_F^2 m_A}{4\pi} \left( 1 - \frac{m_A T}{2E_\nu^2} - \frac{T}{E_\nu} \right) Q_w^2 |F_w(\mathbf{q}^2)|^2 + \frac{G_F^2 m_A}{4\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{m_A T}{2E_\nu^2} - \frac{T}{E_\nu} \right) F_A(\mathbf{q}^2)$$

Incoherent

Dominated by the first term, proportional to the weak form factor:

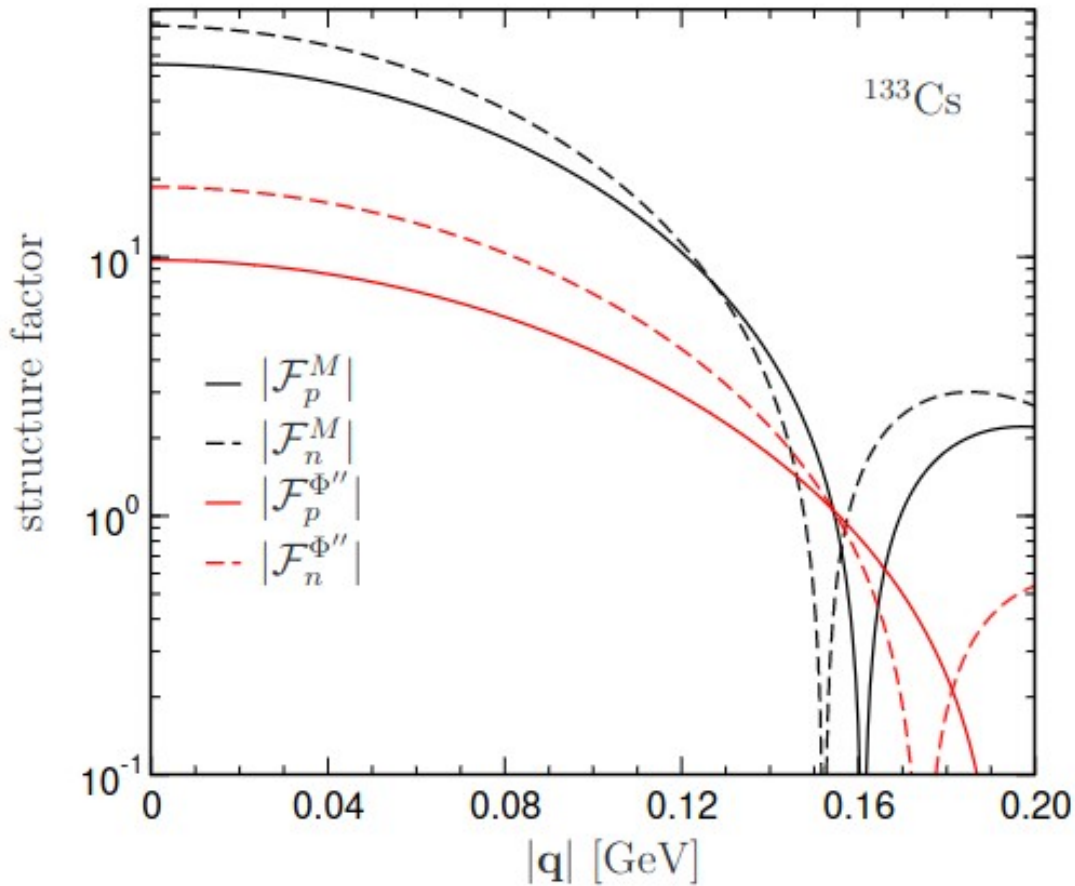
$$F_w(\mathbf{q}^2) = \frac{1}{Q_w} \left[ \left( Q_w^p \left( 1 + \frac{\langle r_E^2 \rangle^p}{6} t + \frac{1}{8m_N^2} t \right) + Q_w^n \frac{\langle r_E^2 \rangle^n + \langle r_{E,s}^2 \rangle^N}{6} t \right) \mathcal{F}_p^M(\mathbf{q}^2) \right. \\ \left. + \left( Q_w^n \left( 1 + \frac{\langle r_E^2 \rangle^p + \langle r_{E,s}^2 \rangle^N}{6} t + \frac{1}{8m_N^2} t \right) + Q_w^p \frac{\langle r_E^2 \rangle^n}{6} t \right) \mathcal{F}_n^M(\mathbf{q}^2) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{Q_w^p (1 + 2\kappa^p) + 2Q_w^n (\kappa^n + \kappa_s^N)}{4m_N^2} t \mathcal{F}_p^{\Phi''}(\mathbf{q}^2) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{Q_w^n (1 + 2\kappa^p + 2\kappa_s^N) + 2Q_w^p \kappa^n}{4m_N^2} t \mathcal{F}_n^{\Phi''}(\mathbf{q}^2) \right], \quad t = q^2$$

Coherent

Semi-coherent

# Form factors

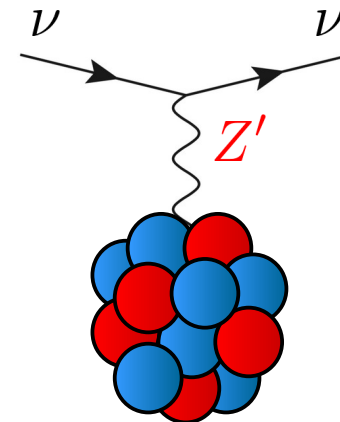
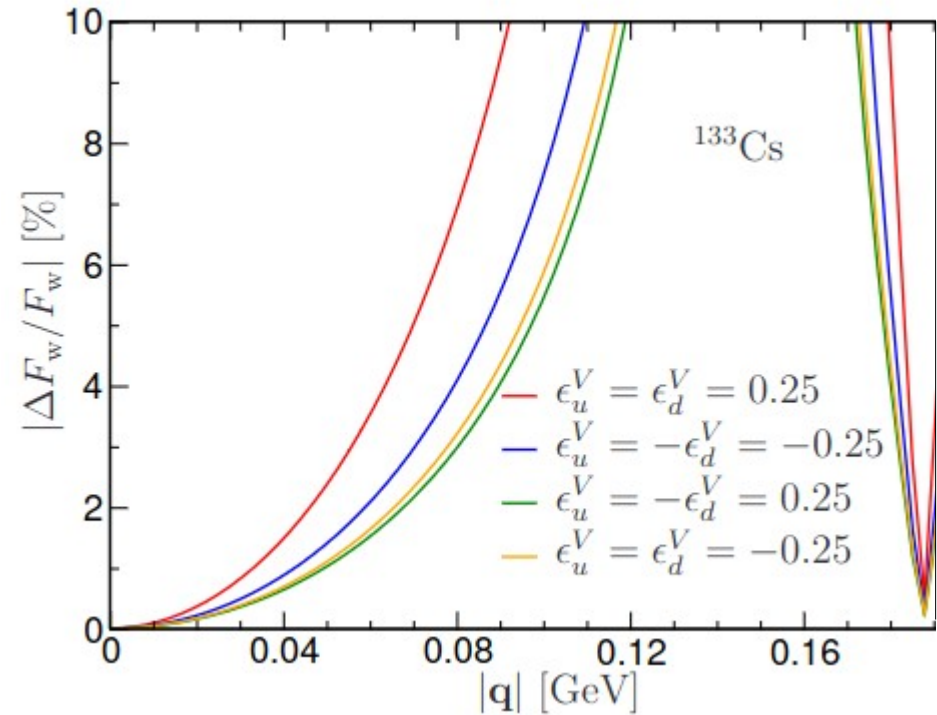
→ The nuclear form factor is a huge beast...



Hoferichter, JM, Schwenk, PRD102 074018 (2020)

Pilar Coloma - IFT

The  $Q^2$ -dependence gets modifications from BSM



Menendez's talk

# Radiative corrections

$$\frac{d\sigma^{CE\nu NS}(E_\nu, T_{nr})}{dT_{nr}} \cong \frac{G_F^2 m_N}{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_N T_{nr}}{2E_\nu^2}\right) \left[ g_V^p(\sin^2(\vartheta_W)) Z F_Z(|\vec{q}|^2) + g_V^n N F_N(|\vec{q}|^2) \right]^2$$

Neutrino energy  $\rightarrow E_\nu$   
 Mass of the nucleus  $\rightarrow m_N$   
 Nuclear recoil energy  $\rightarrow T_{nr}$   
 SM vector proton coupling  $\rightarrow g_V^p(\sin^2(\vartheta_W))$   
 Weinberg angle  $\rightarrow \vartheta_W$   
 Proton Form Factor  $\rightarrow F_Z(|\vec{q}|^2)$   
 Neutron Form Factor  $\rightarrow F_N(|\vec{q}|^2)$   
 SM vector neutron coupling  $\rightarrow g_V^n$

$$g_V^p(\nu_\ell) = \rho \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \vartheta_W \right) + 2\kappa_{WW} + \square_{WW} - 2\phi_{\nu_\ell W} + \rho(2\kappa_{ZZ}^{uL} + \kappa_{ZZ}^{dL} - 2\kappa_{ZZ}^{uR} - \kappa_{ZZ}^{dR})$$

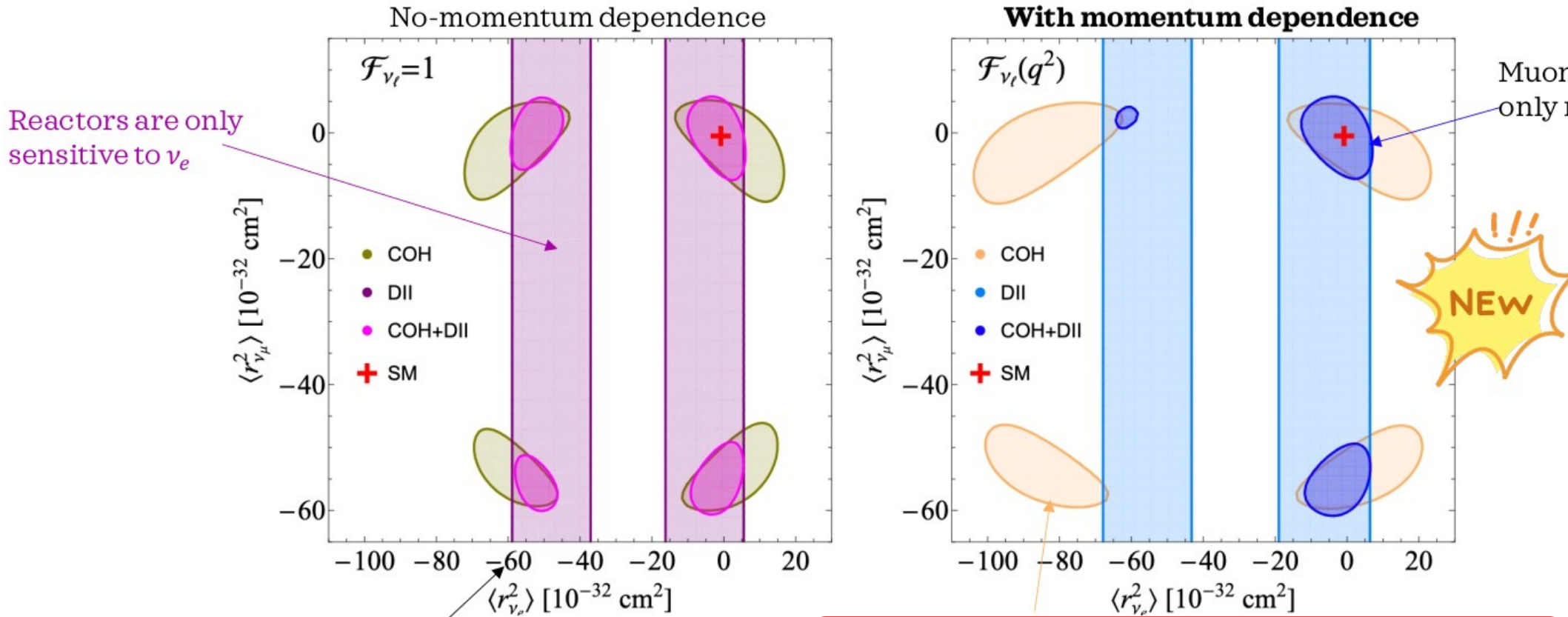
$$\phi_{\nu_\ell W} = -\frac{\alpha}{6\pi} \left( \ln \frac{M_W^2}{m_\ell^2} + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

Not flavor universal anymore!

Correction tightly related to the definition of charge radius (defined at zero-momentum transfer)

# Radiative corrections

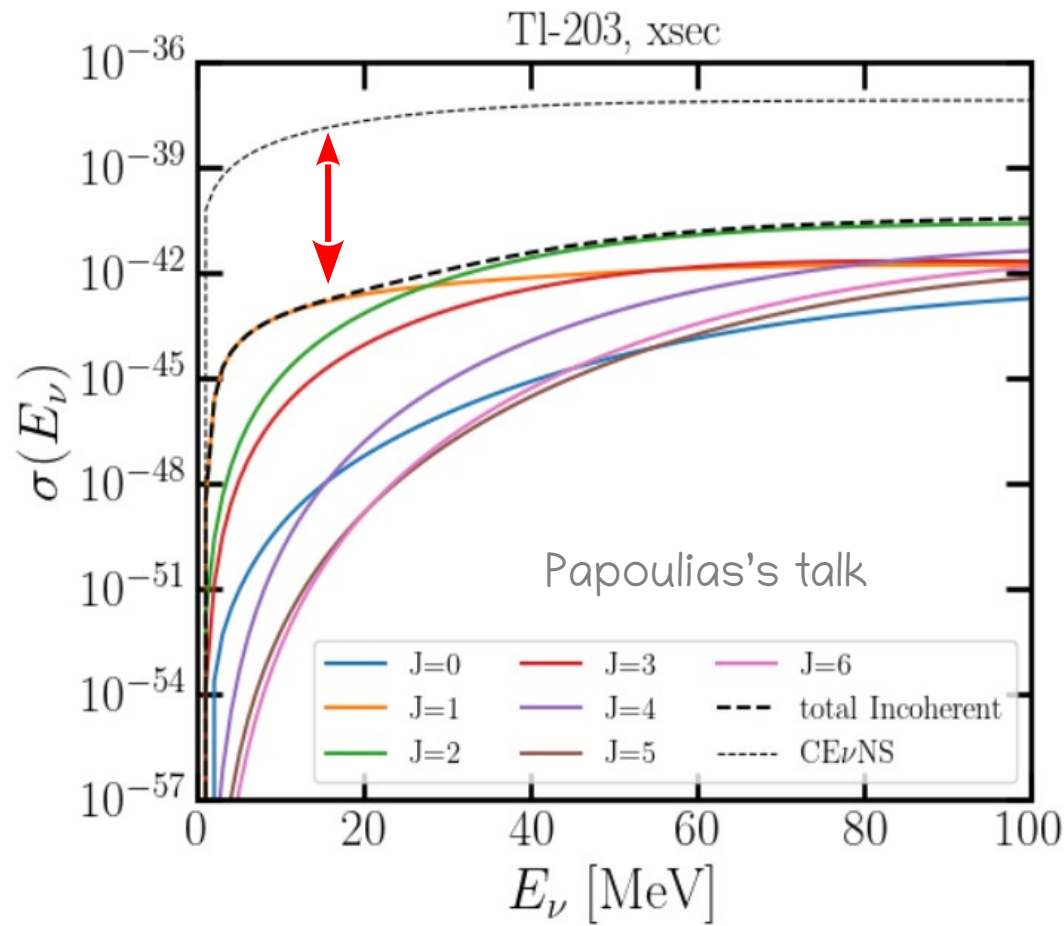
However, CEvNS does **not** take place at zero momentum transfer...



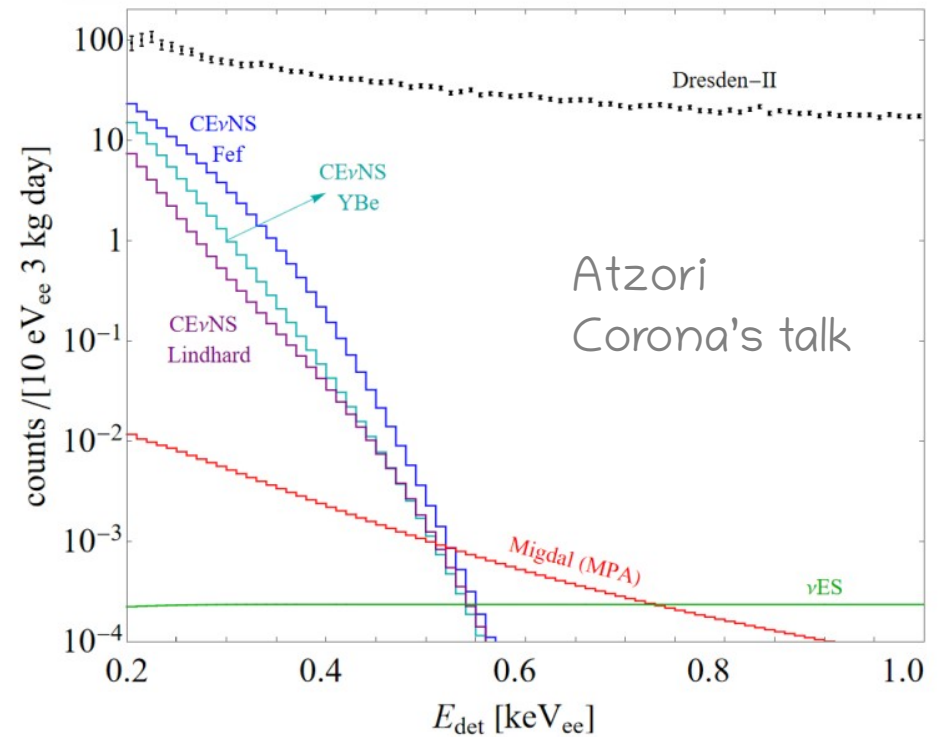
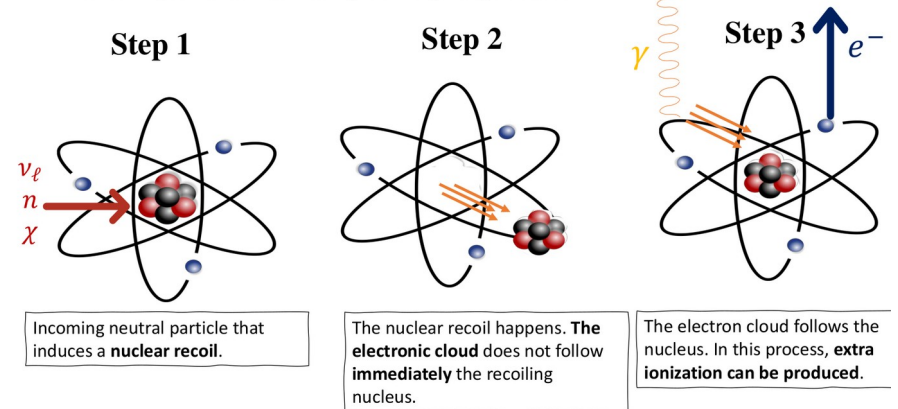
These largely negative values produce a degenerate cross-section

COHERENT results are more affected than reactors due to the larger momentum transfer.

# New ideas

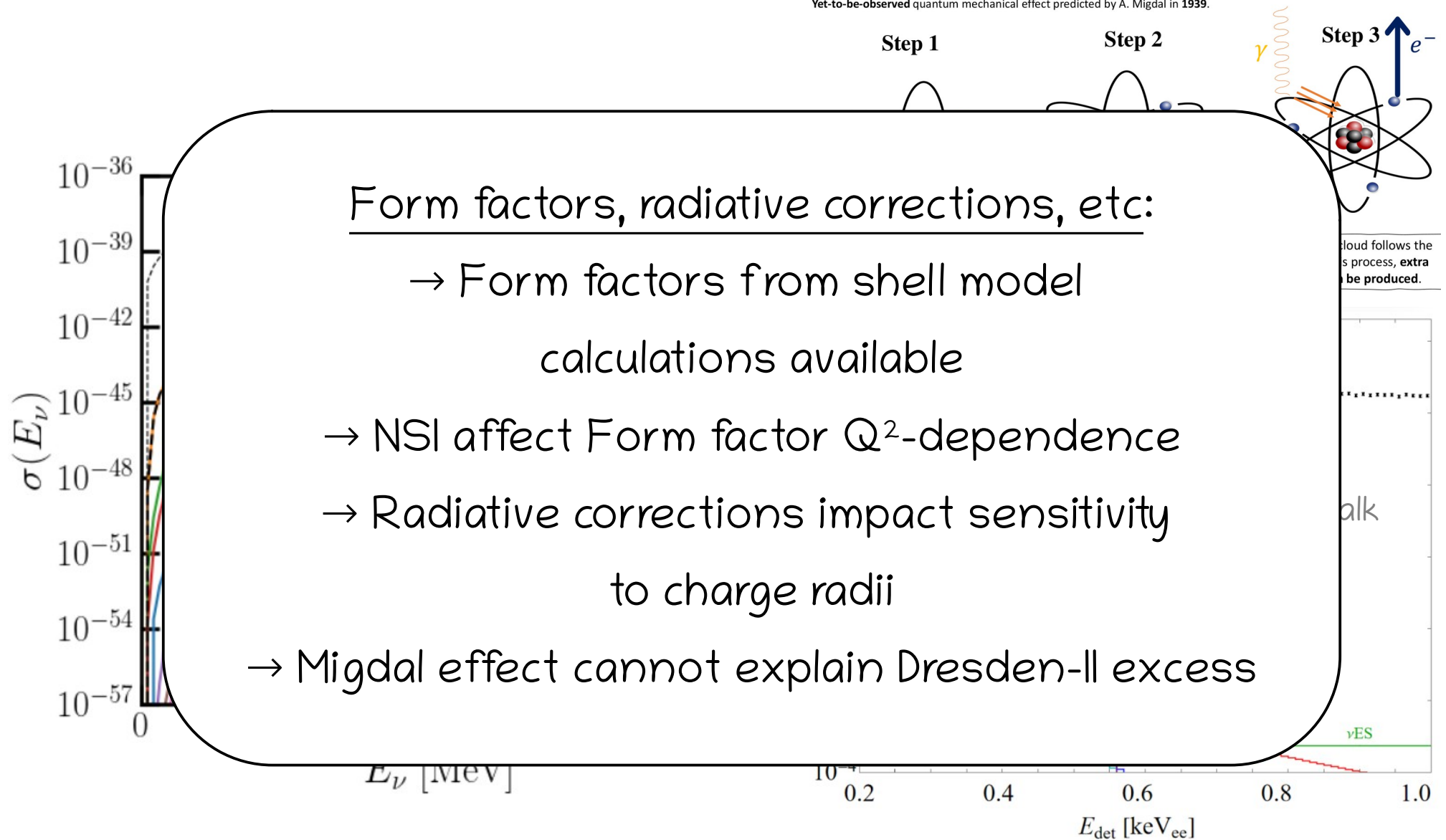


Yet-to-be-observed quantum mechanical effect predicted by A. Migdal in 1939.



# New ideas

Yet-to-be-observed quantum mechanical effect predicted by A. Migdal in 1939.



Form factors, radiative corrections, etc:

→ Form factors from shell model calculations available

→ NSI affect Form factor  $Q^2$ -dependence

→ Radiative corrections impact sensitivity to charge radii

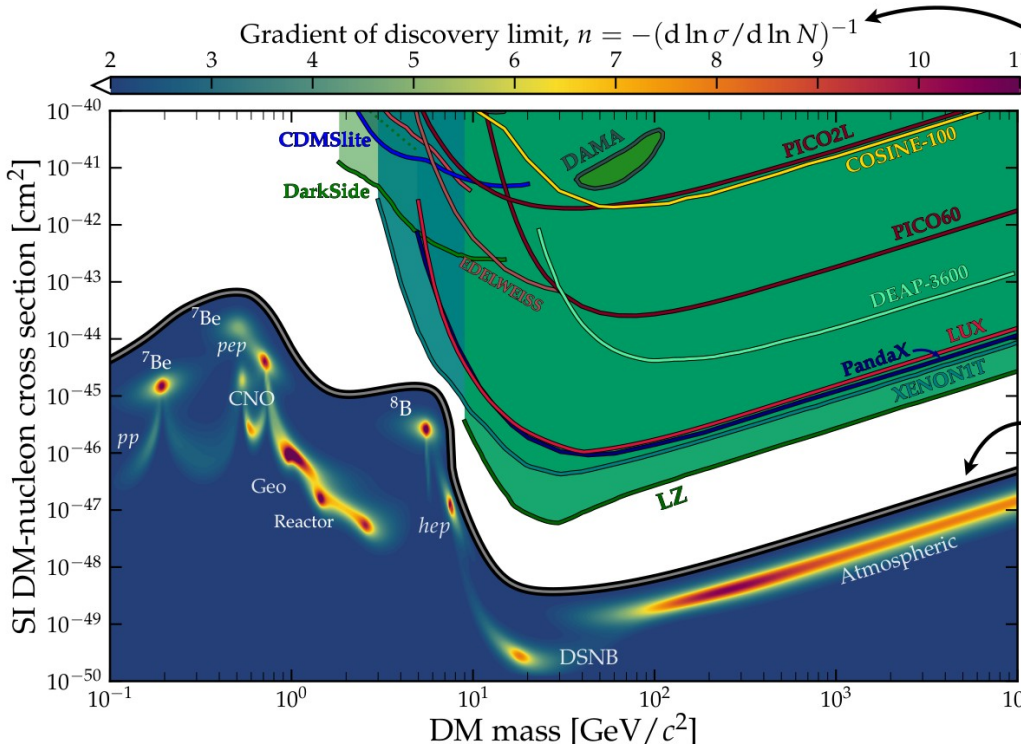
→ Migdal effect cannot explain Dresden-II excess

cloud follows the process, extra be produced.

alk

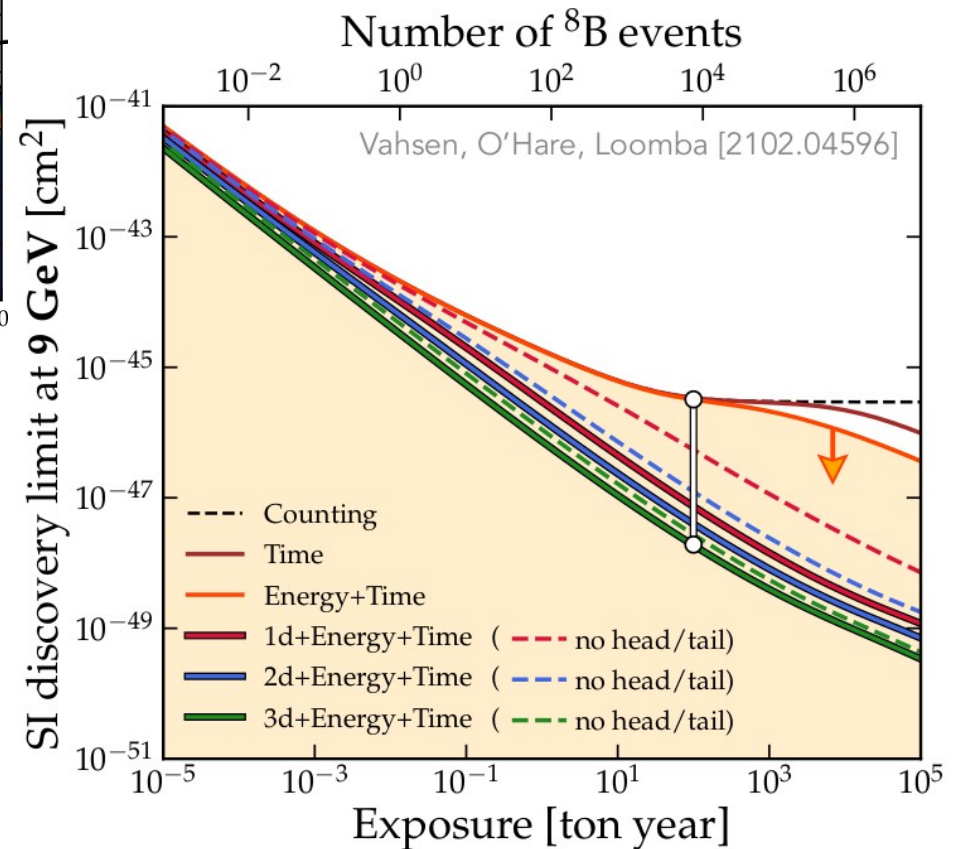
## (2) New Physics in the neutrino sector

# Neutrinos in Dark Matter Experiments



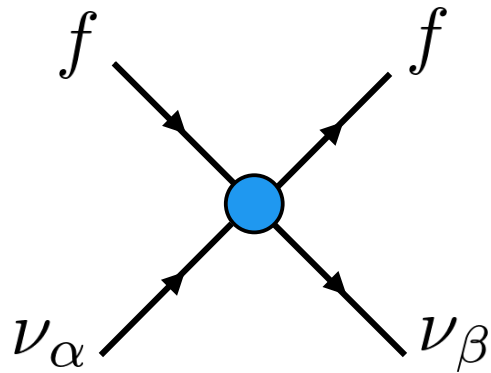
$n$  parameterises the "fogginess" of the neutrino fog  
 → this shows that the parameter space is not uniformly foggy everywhere

O'Hare's talk





# Neutrinos in Dark Matter Experiments



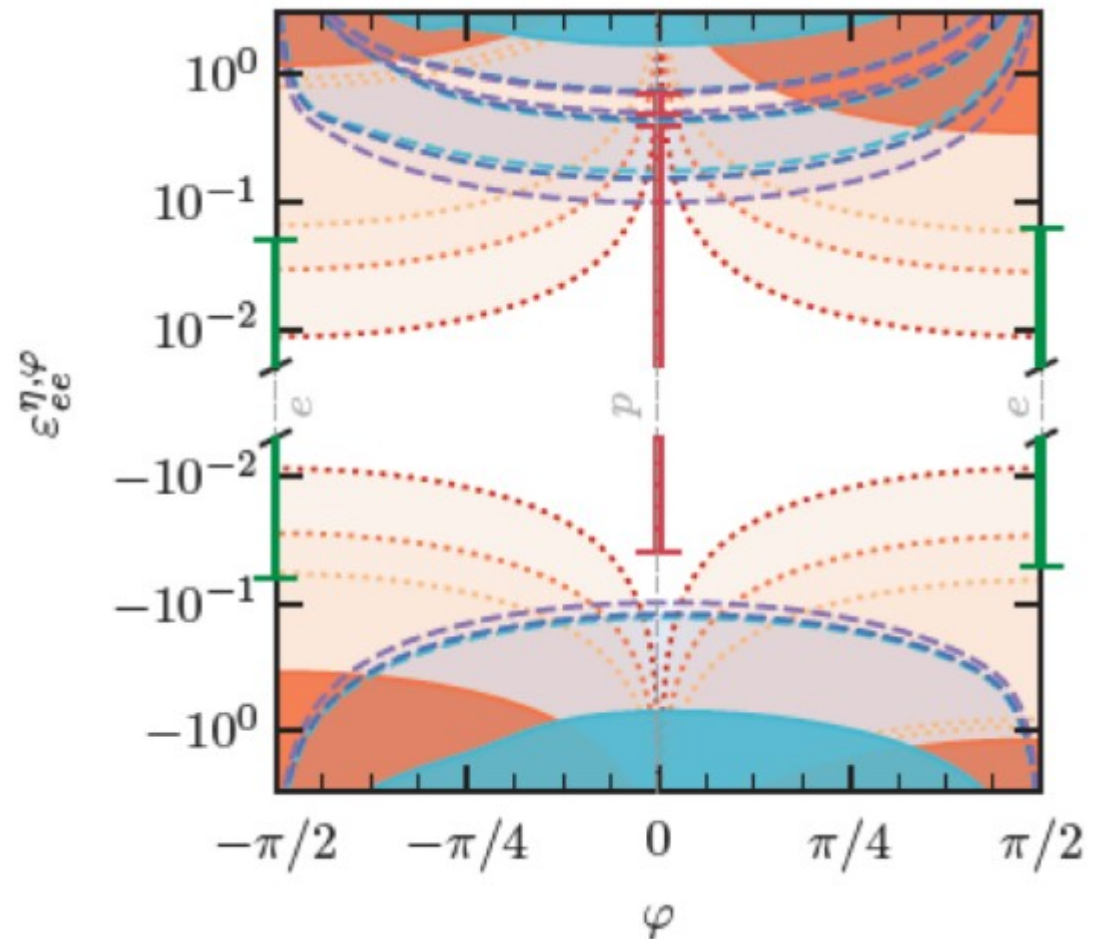
For solar neutrinos:

$$N_{ev} \propto \text{Tr} [\rho\sigma]$$

Coloma, Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Pinheiro, Urrea, 2204.03011

LZ, XENONnT, DARWIN

Amaral, Cerdeño, Cheek, Foldenauer, 2302.12846;



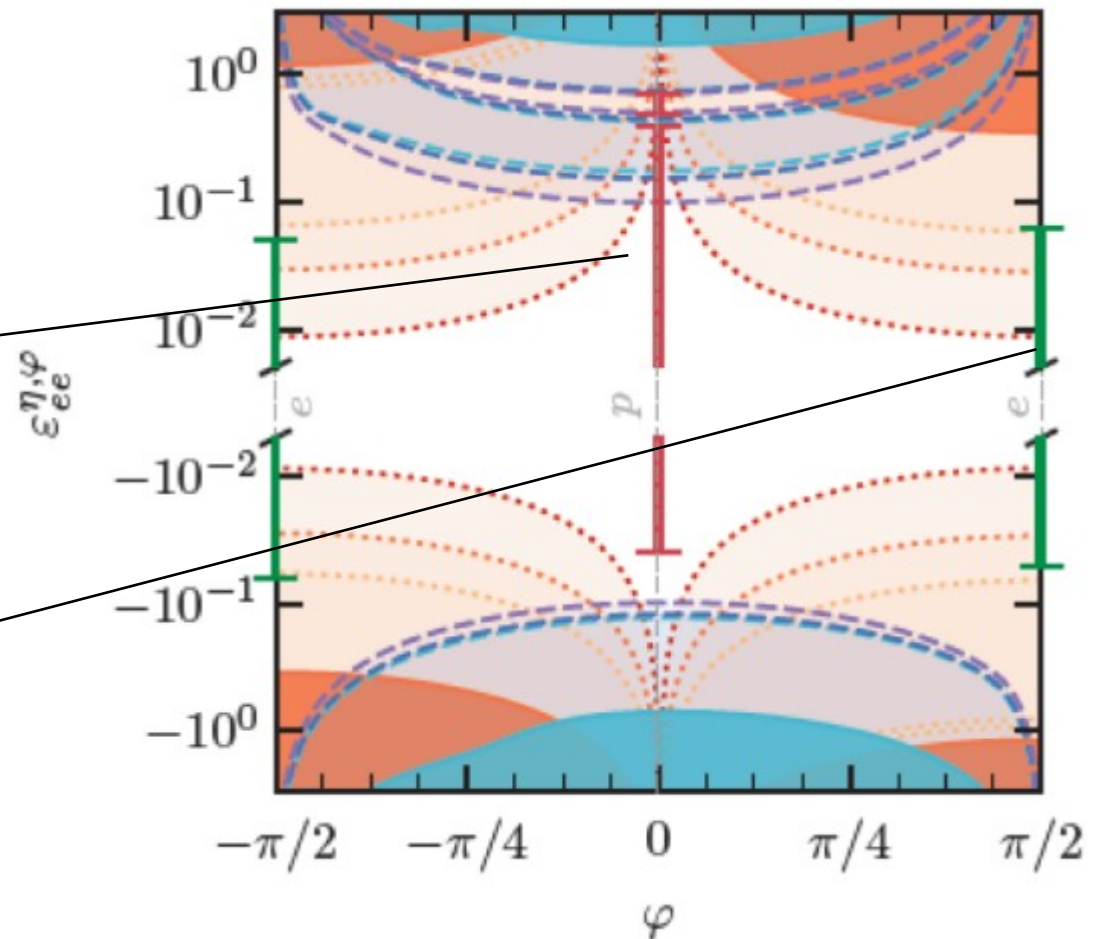
# Neutrinos in Dark Matter Experiments

LZ, XENONnT, DARWIN

Amaral, Cerdeño, Cheek, Foldenauer, 2302.12846;

OSC+CEvNS global fit (marginalized)  
Coloma, Esteban, Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni,  
1911.09109

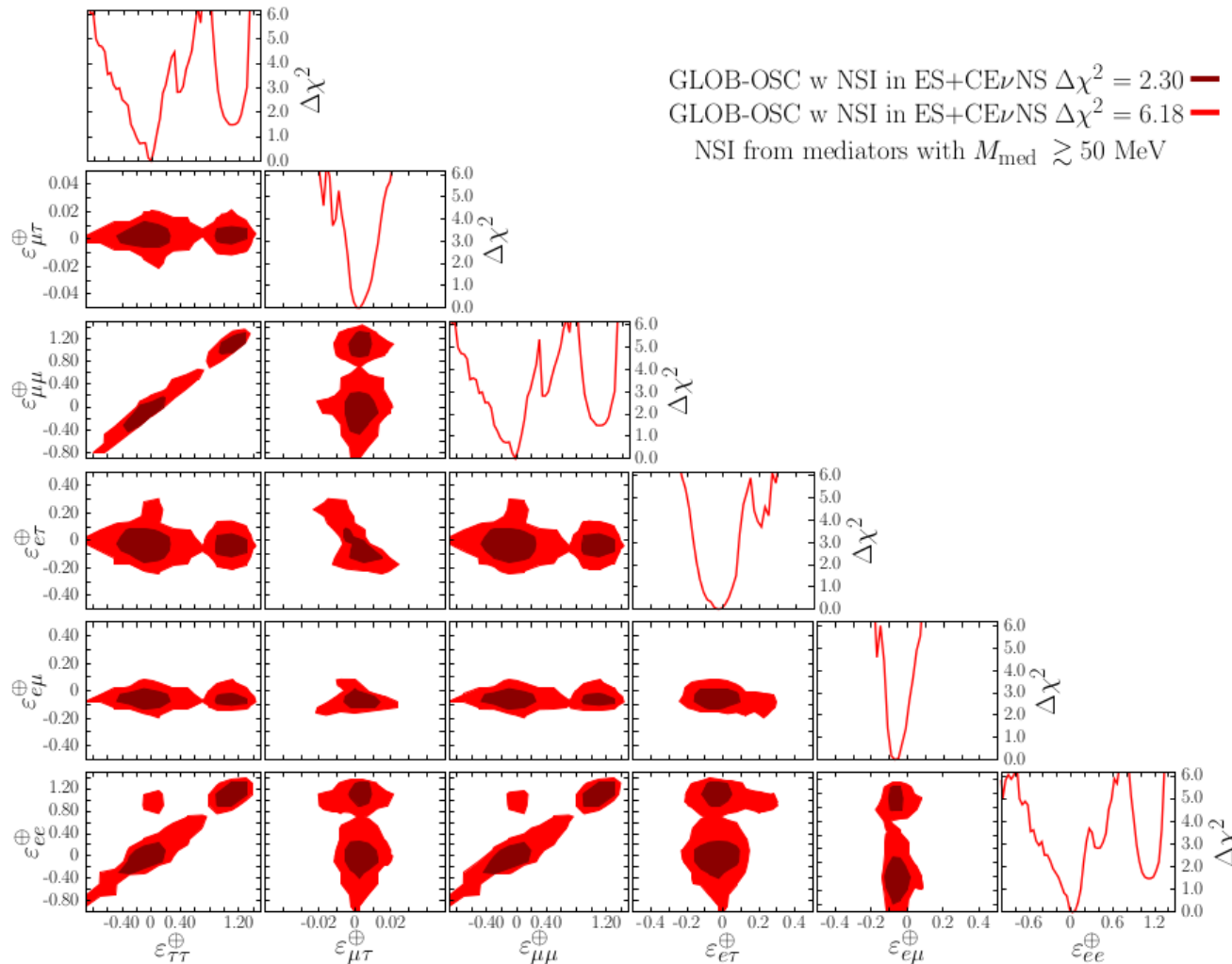
Borexino results (one parameter at a time)  
Coloma, Gonzalez-Garcia, Maltoni, Pinheiro,  
Urrea, 2204.03011



# Global fit to OSC + CE $\nu$ NS

New results from OSC+CE $\nu$ NS 2023 global fit:

Coloma, Gonzalez-Garcia,  
Maltoni, Pinheiro, Urrea,  
2305.07698

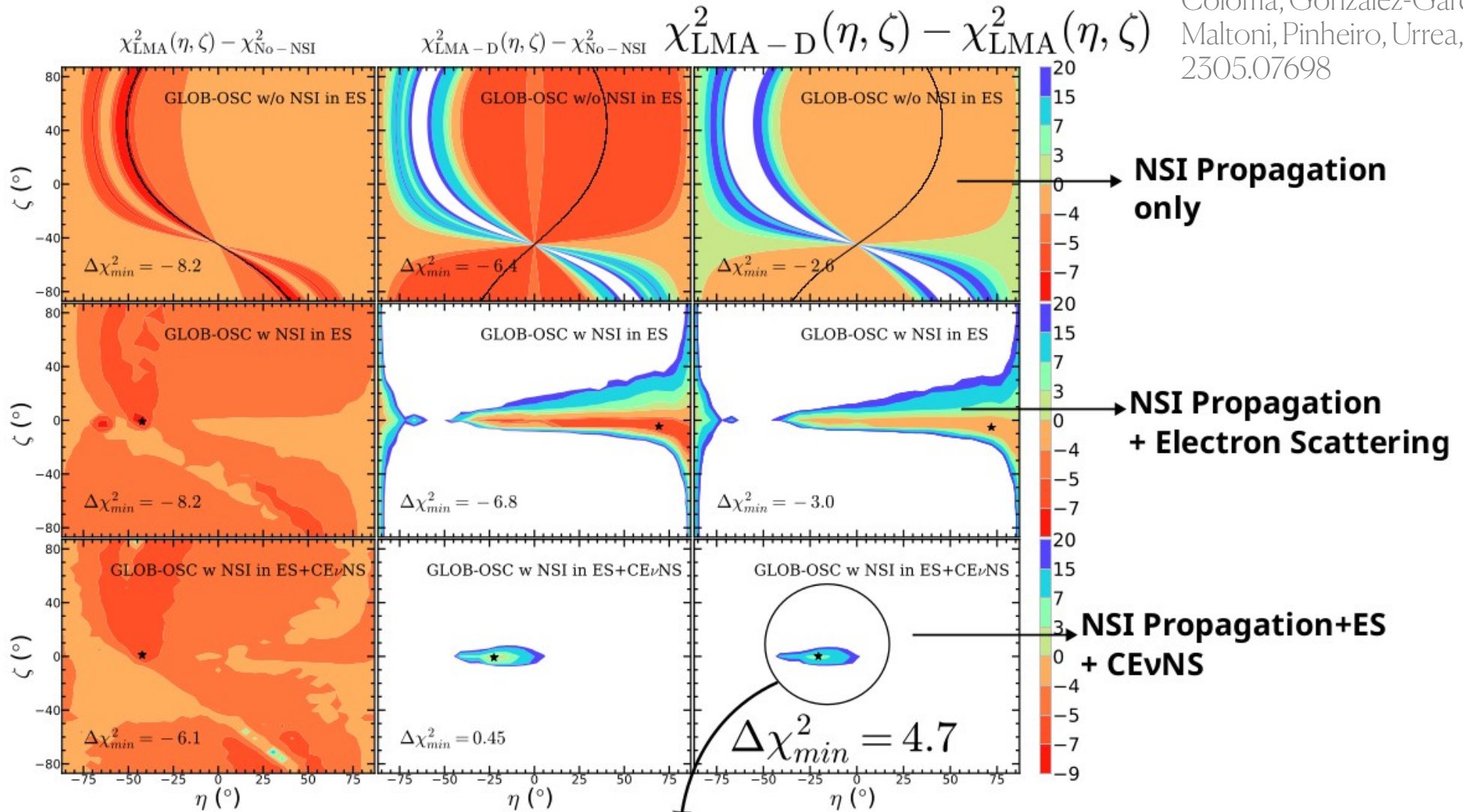


Ranges at 99% CL marginalized	
GLOB-OSC w NSI in ES + CE $\nu$ NS	
$\epsilon_{ee}^{\oplus}$	$[-0.23, +0.25] \oplus [+0.81, +1.3]$
$\epsilon_{\mu\mu}^{\oplus}$	$[-0.29, +0.20] \oplus [+0.83, +1.4]$
$\epsilon_{\tau\tau}^{\oplus}$	$[-0.29, +0.20] \oplus [+0.83, +1.4]$
$\epsilon_{e\mu}^{\oplus}$	$[-0.18, +0.08]$
$\epsilon_{e\tau}^{\oplus}$	$[-0.25, +0.33]$
$\epsilon_{\mu\tau}^{\oplus}$	$[-0.020, +0.021]$

Pinheiro's talk

# Global fit to OSC + CE $\nu$ NS

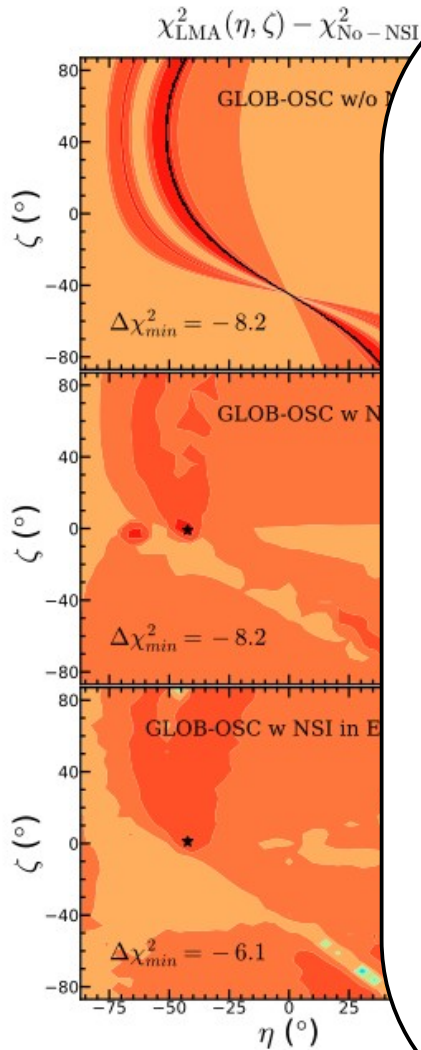
Coloma, Gonzalez-Garcia,  
Maltoni, Pinheiro, Urrea,  
2305.07698



**LMA-D becomes disfavoured with respect to LMA**

Pinheiro's talk

# Global fit to OSC + CE $\nu$ NS



## NC-NSI:

- The inclusion of CE $\nu$ NS data is crucial
- Combination of different targets is key
  - → Dark Matter experiments will provide interesting results soon
    - worth looking into OSC + CE $\nu$ NS + DMdd

respect to LMA

lez-Garcia,  
, Urrea,  
agation

agation  
n Scattering

tion+ES

ro's talk

# NSI vs SMEFT

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NC}} \supset 2\sqrt{2}G_F \left[ \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{fL} (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_L \nu_\beta) (\bar{f} \gamma_\mu P_L f) + \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{fR} (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_L \nu_\beta) (\bar{f} \gamma_\mu P_R f) \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

Du's talk

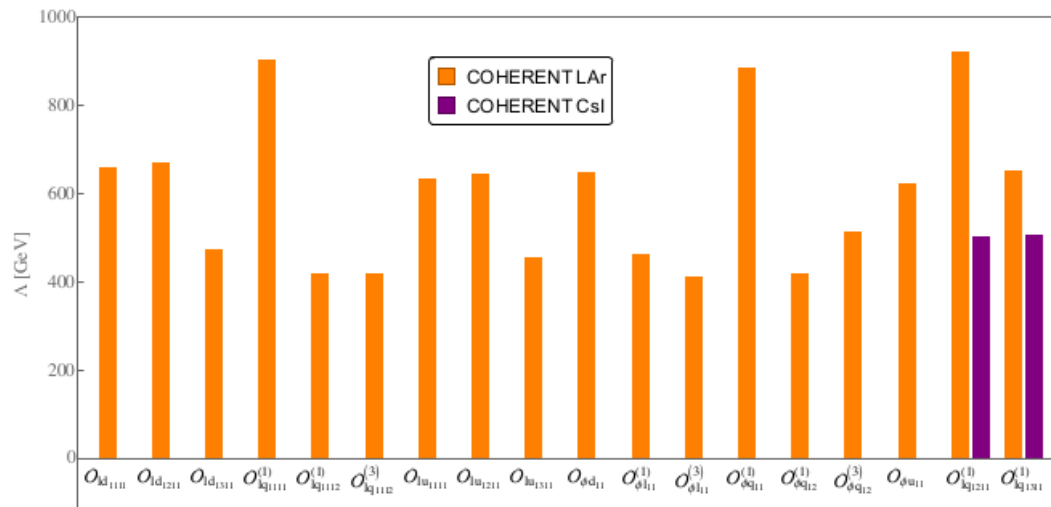
$$g_p^V = g_p^{V, \text{SM}} + 3[c_{\ell q}] + [c_{\ell q}^{(3)}] + 2[c_{\ell u}] + [c_{\ell d}]$$

$$g_n^V = g_n^{V, \text{SM}} + 3[c_{\ell q}] - [c_{\ell q}^{(3)}] + [c_{\ell u}] + 2[c_{\ell d}]$$

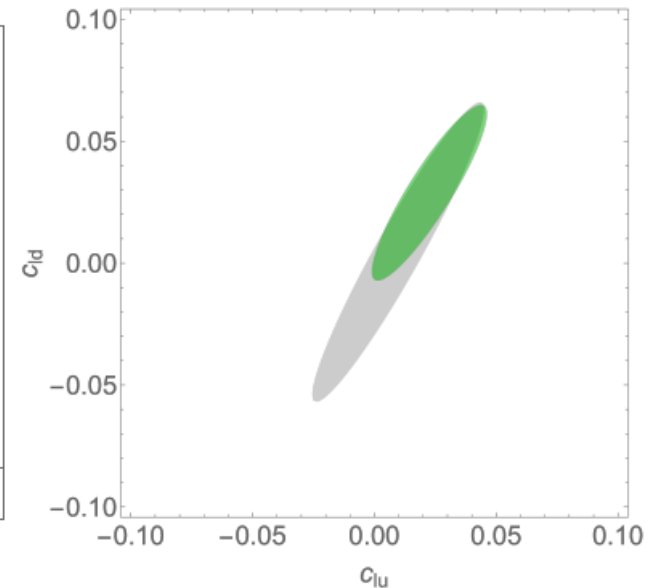
$$\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(1)} = (\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu l_r) (\bar{l}_s \gamma_\mu l_t)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(3)} = (\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu \tau^I l_r) (\bar{l}_s \gamma_\mu \tau^I l_t)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{lQ} = (\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu l_r) (\bar{Q}_s \gamma_\mu Q_t)$$



YD, Li, Tang, Vihonen, Yu, arXiv: 2106.15800



Breso-Pla, Falkowski, Gonzalez-Alonso, Monsalvez-Pozo, 2301.07036 (JHEP)

# NSI vs SMEFT

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\mathcal{L}^{NC} &\supset \frac{-1}{v^2} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{X,X'} [\epsilon_{XX'}^{qq}]_{\alpha\beta} (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \Gamma_X \nu_\beta) (\bar{q} \Gamma_{X'} q) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} [\epsilon_F]_{\alpha\beta} \bar{\nu}_\alpha \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\beta F^{\mu\nu} + \text{h.c.} \right\} \\ \delta\mathcal{L}^\pi &\supset -\frac{2V_{ud}}{v^2} \cdot \sum_{XX'} [\epsilon_{XX'}^{ud}]_{\alpha\beta} (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \Gamma_X l_\beta) (\bar{d} \Gamma_{X'} u) \\ \delta\mathcal{L}^\mu &\supset -\frac{2}{v^2} \cdot \sum_{X,X'} [\rho_{XX'}]_{\alpha\beta}^{ab} (\bar{l}_\alpha \Gamma_X \nu_\beta) \cdot (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \Gamma_{X'} l_\beta). \end{aligned}$$

Cruz Alzaga's lightning talk

See e.g., Breso-Pla, Falkowski, González-Alonso, et al, 2301.0036  
Falkowski, Gonzalez-Alonso, Tabrizi, 1910.02971


# NSI vs (SM EFT + $\nu_R$ )

$$\delta\mathcal{L}^{NC} \supset \frac{-1}{v^2} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{X,X'} [\epsilon_{XX'}^{qq}]_{\alpha\beta} (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \Gamma_X \nu_\beta) (\bar{q} \Gamma_{X'} q) + \frac{1}{2} [\epsilon_F]_{\alpha\beta} \bar{\nu}_\alpha \sigma_{\mu\nu} P_L \nu_\beta F^{\mu\nu} + \text{h.c.} \right\}$$

$$\delta\mathcal{L}^\pi \supset -\frac{2V_{ud}}{v^2} \cdot \sum_{XX'} [\epsilon_{XX'}^{ud}]_{\alpha\beta} (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \Gamma_X l_\beta) (\bar{d} \Gamma_{X'} u)$$

$$\delta\mathcal{L}^\mu \supset -\frac{2}{v^2} \cdot \sum_{X,X'} [\rho_{XX'}]_{\alpha\beta}^{ab} (\bar{l}_\alpha \Gamma_X \nu_\beta) \cdot (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \Gamma_{X'} l_\beta).$$

Cruz Alzaga's lightning talk

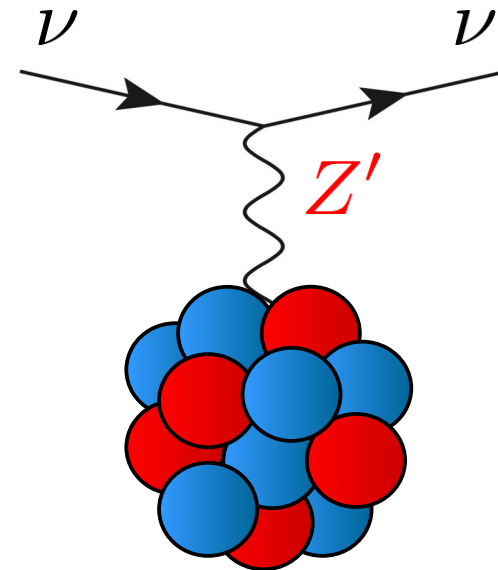
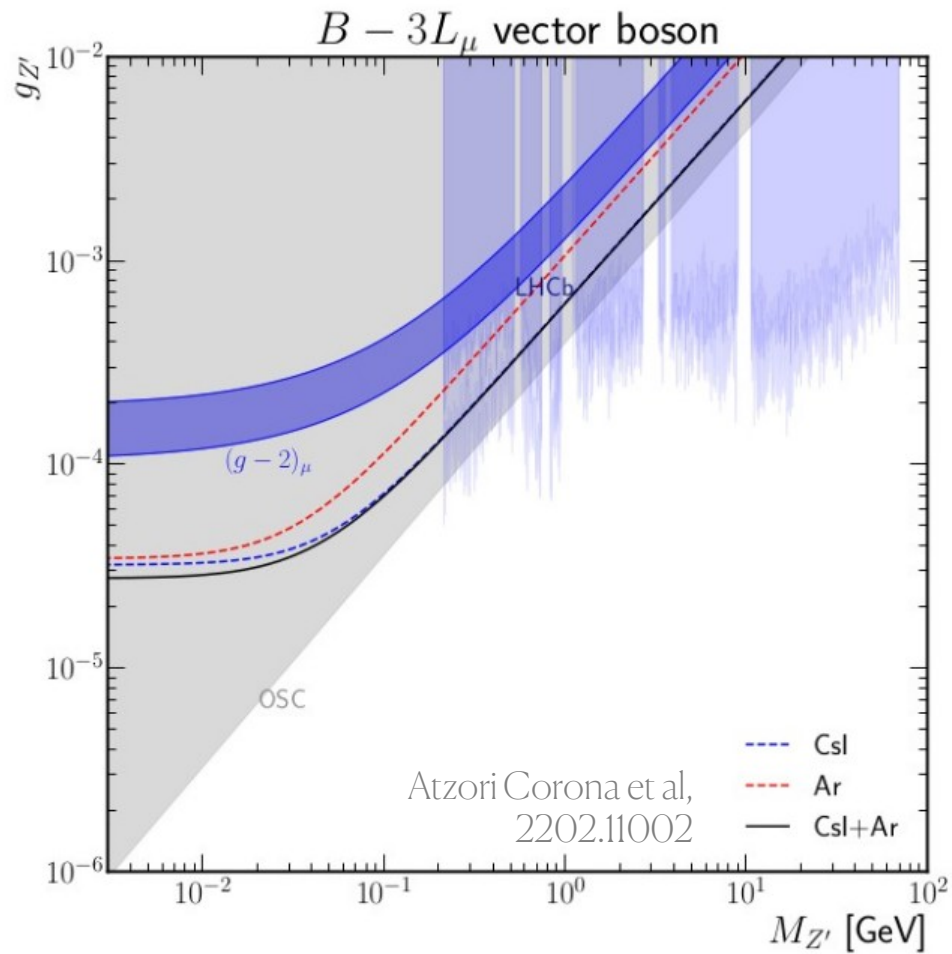
NC-NSI-like 

Effect in production cancel out;  
analysis can be recasted to NSI fit 

- **SM limit.** All charges except the vectorial ones vanish.
- **NP only in detection.** We obtain the same results as in previous works.
- **NP only in production.** Direct and indirect NP effects cancel out.
- **Linear NP terms.** There is no linear interference between the operators with RH-neutrinos and the ones present in the SM. We recover the linear limit of our previous work<sup>1</sup>.
- **Second order NP terms.** The number of charges is reduced to 9, since  $(\tilde{Q}_V^\mu)^2$  and  $(\tilde{Q}_V^{\bar{\mu}})^2$  are affected by different NP terms in production at this order.



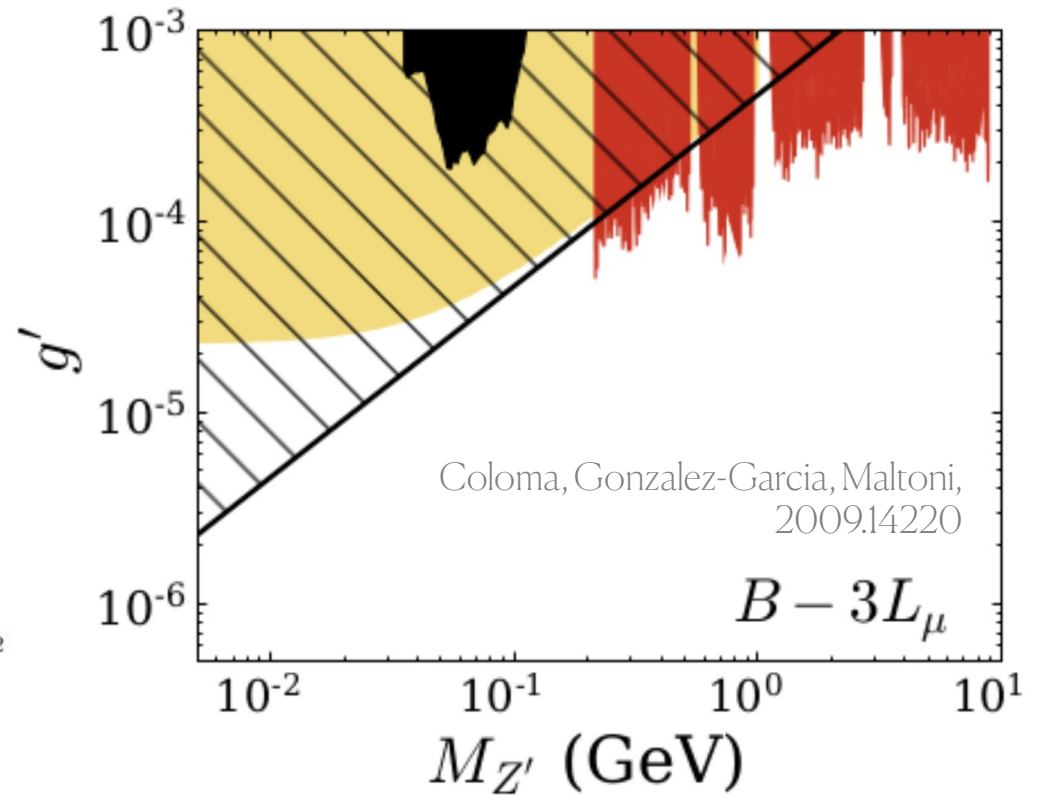
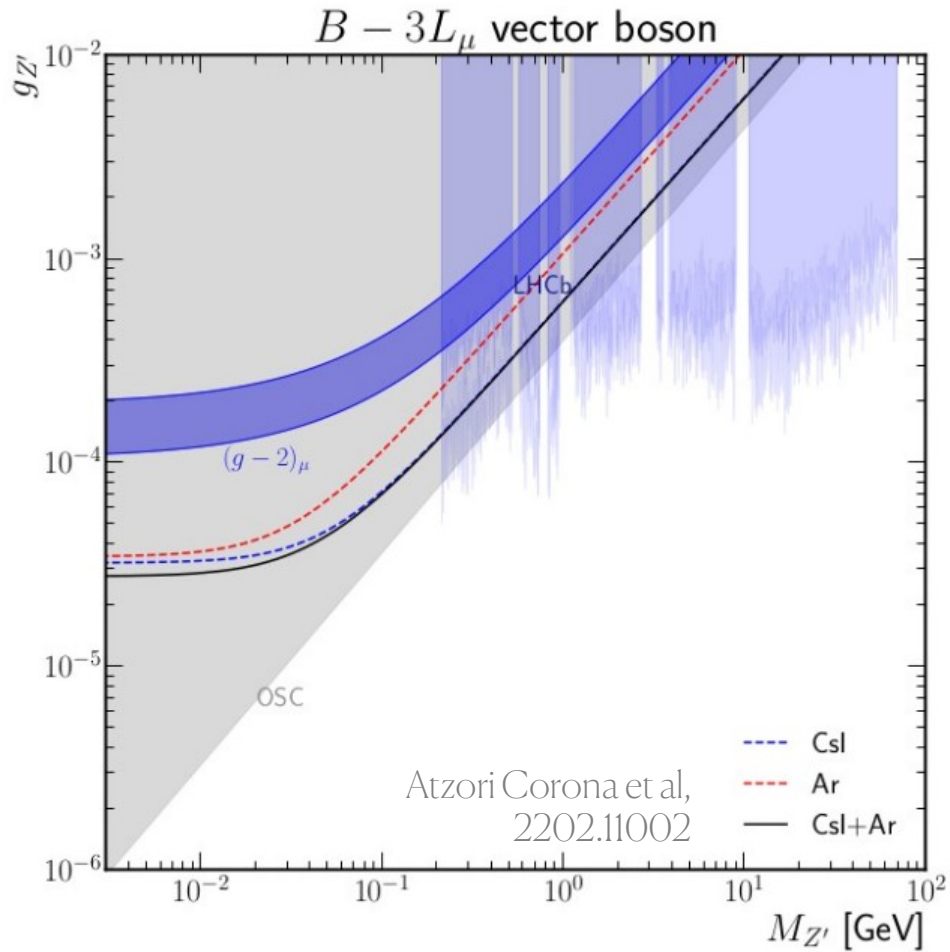
# Light vector mediators



Ternes's talk

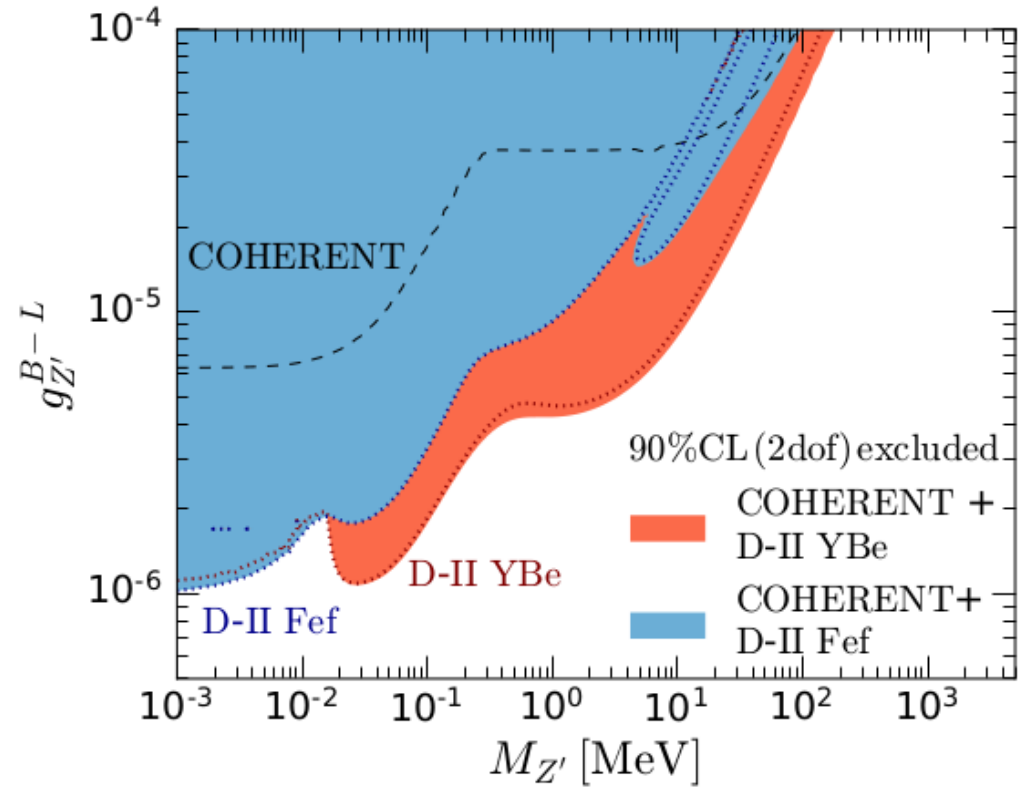
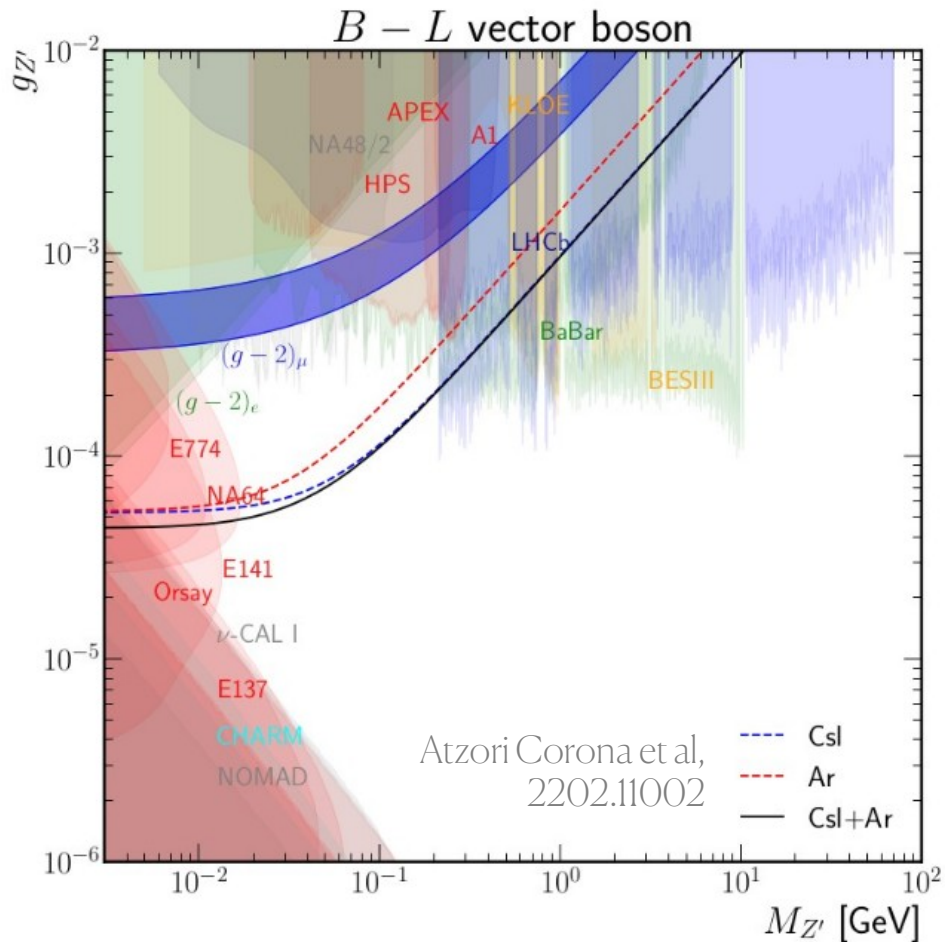
Pilar Coloma - IFT

# Light vector mediators



Ternes's talk

# Light vector mediators



Coloma, Esteban, Gonzalez-Garcia et al, 2202.10829

Ternes's talk

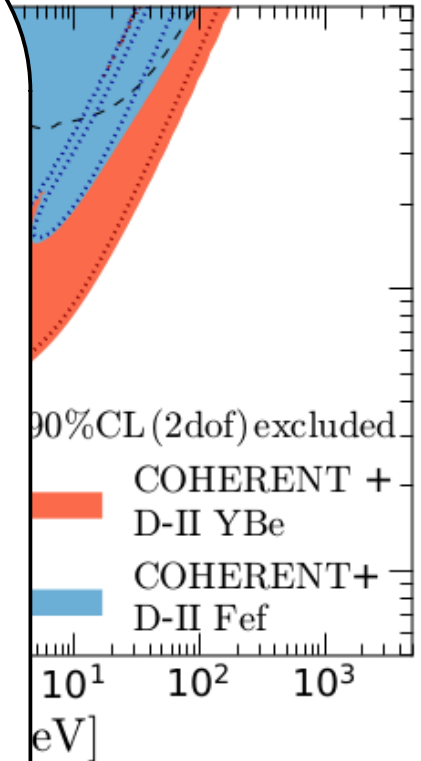
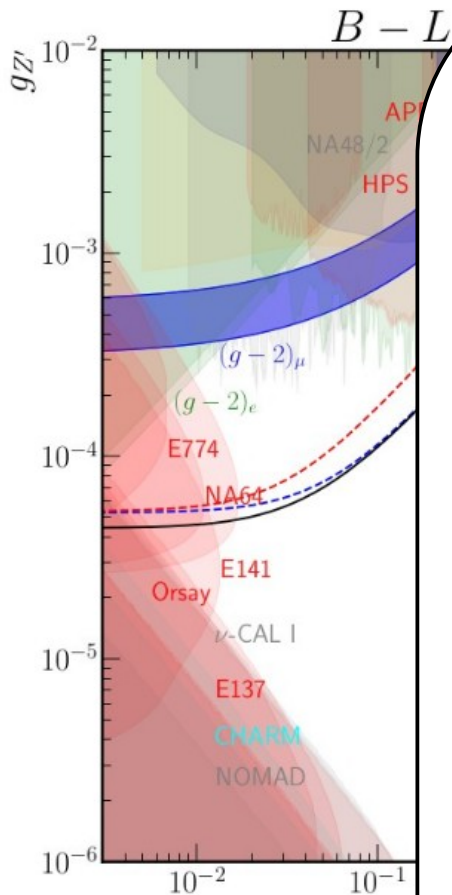
# Light vector mediators

## Light mediators:

→ No significant changes with more COHERENT data, nor combining nuclear targets

→ CEvNS data exclude possible explanations of  $(g-2)_\mu$

→ COHERENT sensitivity to scattering on  $e^-$   
Important at low masses

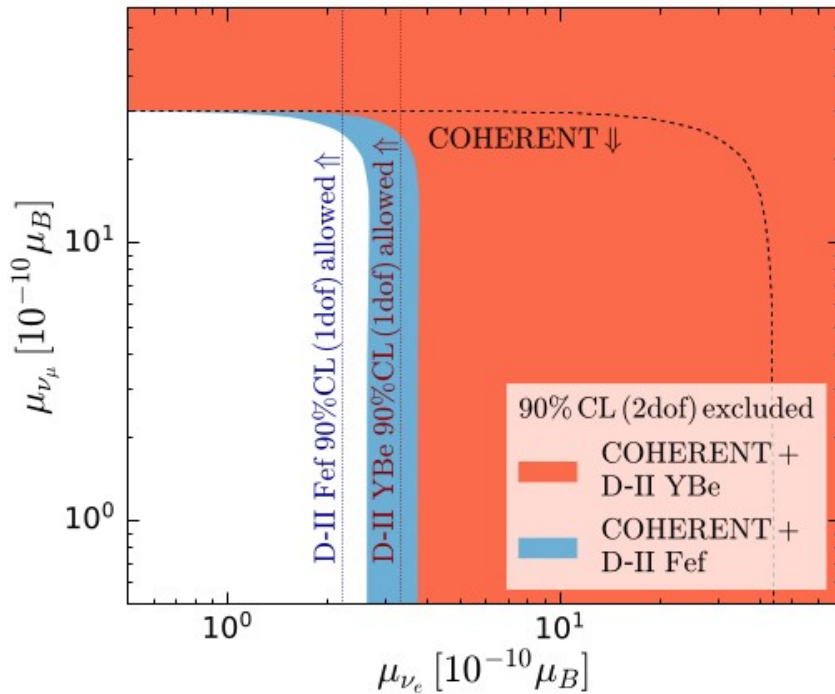


in, Gonzalez-Garcia et al,  
2202.10829

Ternes's talk

# Neutrino magnetic moments

Coloma, Esteban, Gonzalez-Garcia, et al,  
2202.10829



→ Results confirmed independently by other groups  
→ Again, no significant improvement from the use of latest Csl data

Atzori Corona, Cadeddu, Cargioli, et al, 2205.09484  
De Romeri, Miranda, Papoulias, et al, 2211.11905

Li's & Miranda's talks

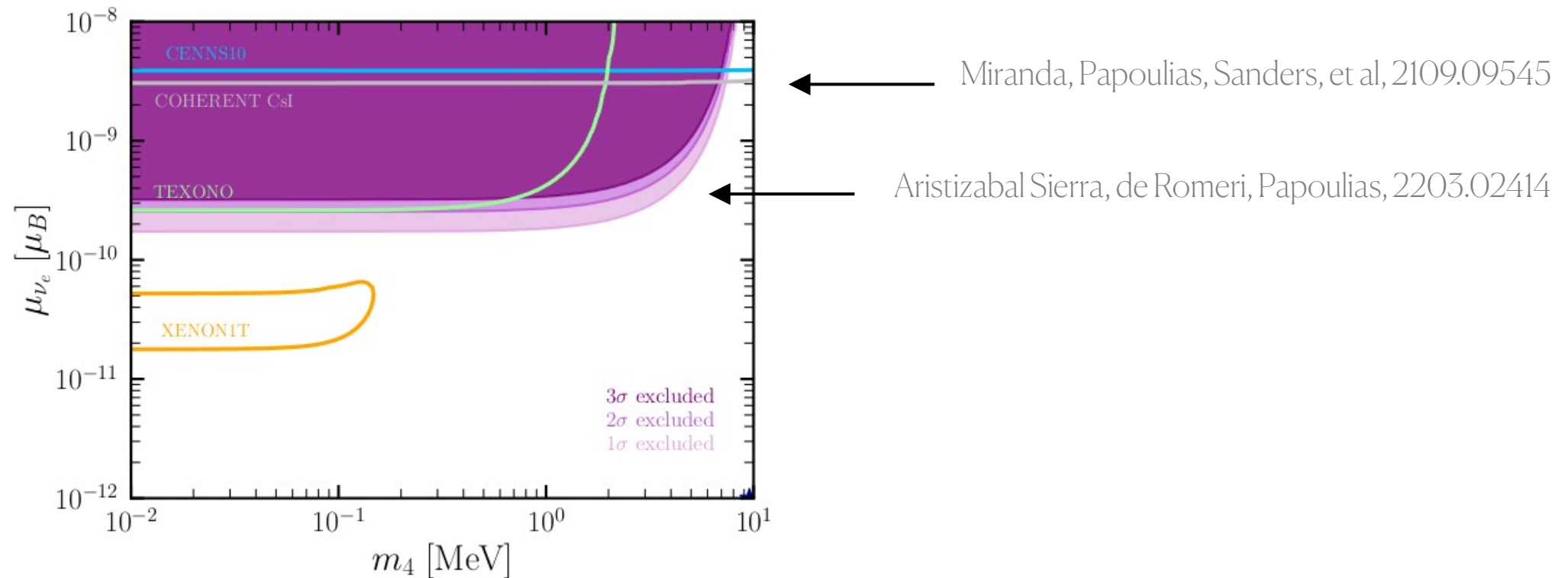
Experiment	Bounds	
CONUS	$\mu_{\bar{\nu}_e} \leq 7.5 \times 10^{-11} \mu_B$	CONUS Eur. Phys. J. <b>82</b> (2022) 813
Dresden II	$\mu_{\bar{\nu}_e} \leq 2.13 \times 10^{-10} \mu_B$	Atzori Corona et al JHEP09(2022) 164
COHERENT	$\mu_{\nu_e} \leq 3.8 \times 10^{-9} \mu_B$	de Romeri et al JHEP 04(2023) 035
COHERENT	$\mu_{\nu_\mu} \leq 2.6 \times 10^{-9} \mu_B$	de Romeri et al JHEP 04(2023) 035

Larizgoitia's lightning talk

# Neutrino **transition** magnetic moments

Li's & Miranda's talks

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NDP}} = \frac{d_\alpha}{2} (\bar{N} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \nu^\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) + \text{h.c.}$$

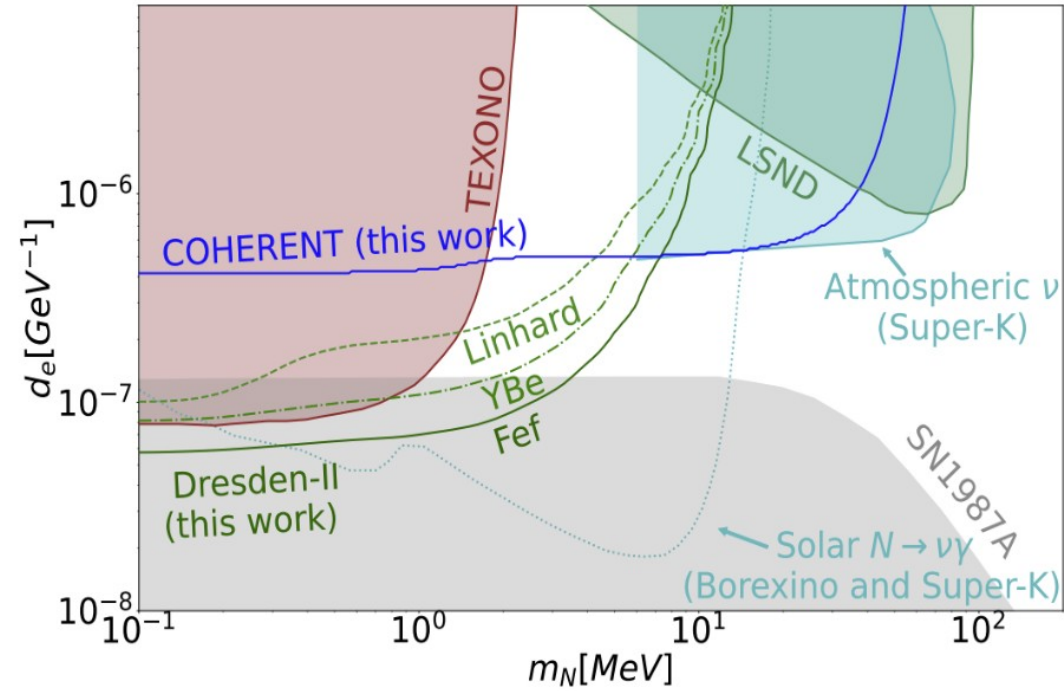
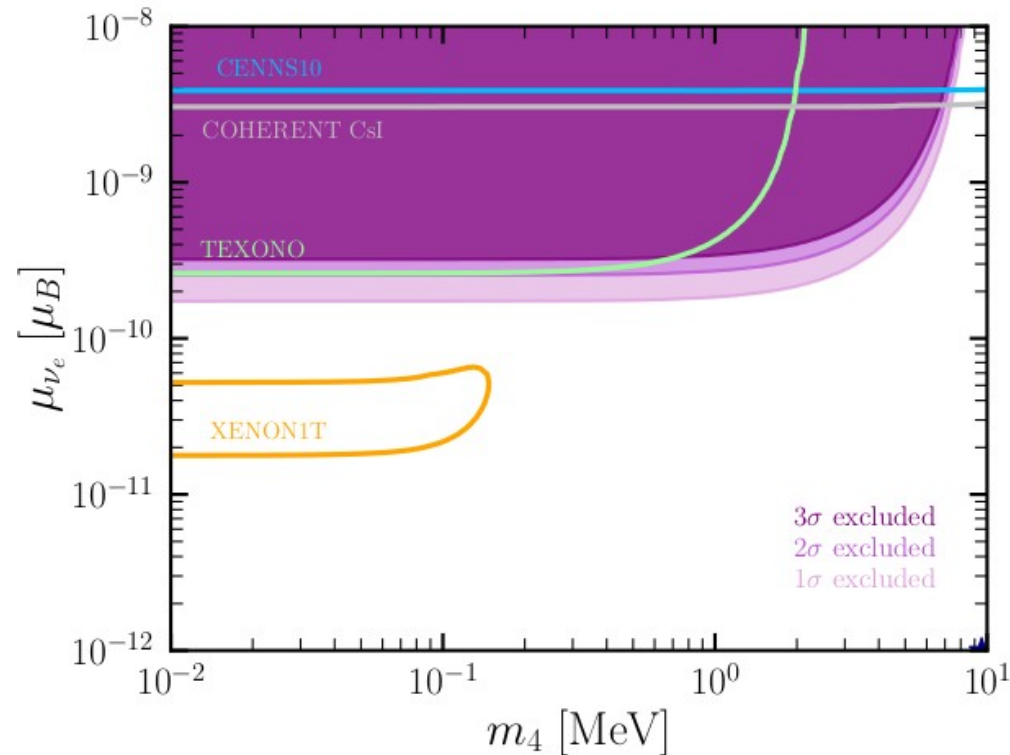


# Neutrino **transition** magnetic moments

Li's & Miranda's talks

→ Results also confirmed by other groups:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NDP}} = \frac{d_\alpha}{2} (\bar{N} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \nu^\alpha F^{\mu\nu}) + \text{h.c.}$$



Li, Li, Xia, 2406.07477

Miranda, Papoulias, Sanders, et al, 2109.09545  
 Aristizabal Sierra, de Romeri, Papoulias, 2203.02414

Pilar Coloma - IFT

# Neutrino **transition** magnetic moments

Li's & Miranda's talks

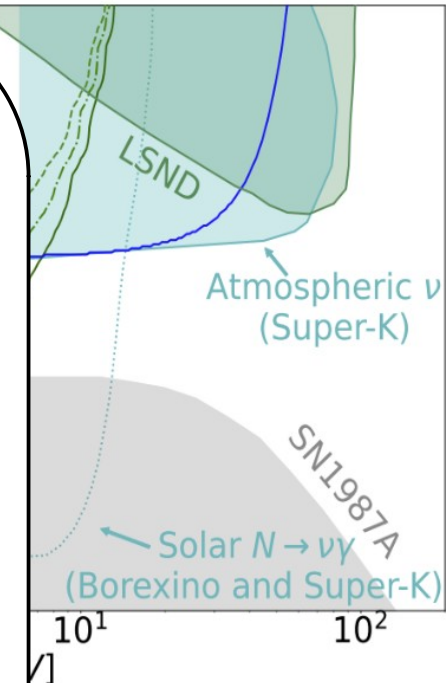
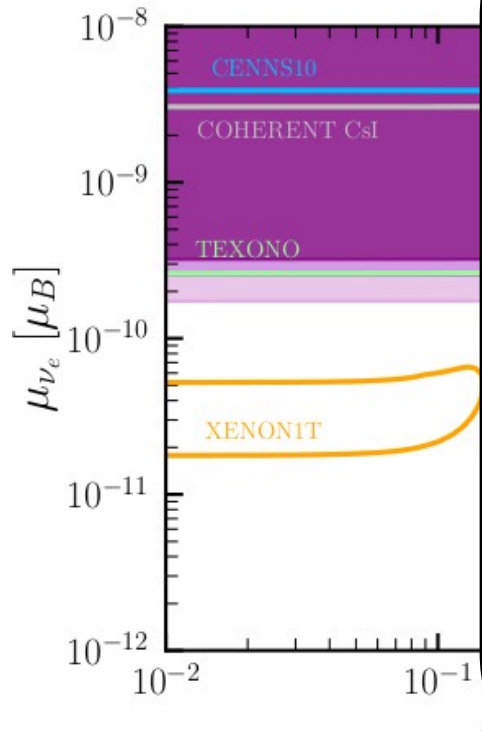
→ Results also confirmed by other groups:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NDP}} = \frac{d_\alpha}{2} (\bar{N} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \nu \psi^\dagger)$$

## Magnetic moments:

→ No significant changes with more COHERENT data, nor combining nuclear targets

→ Dresden-II limits stronger (much lower threshold)

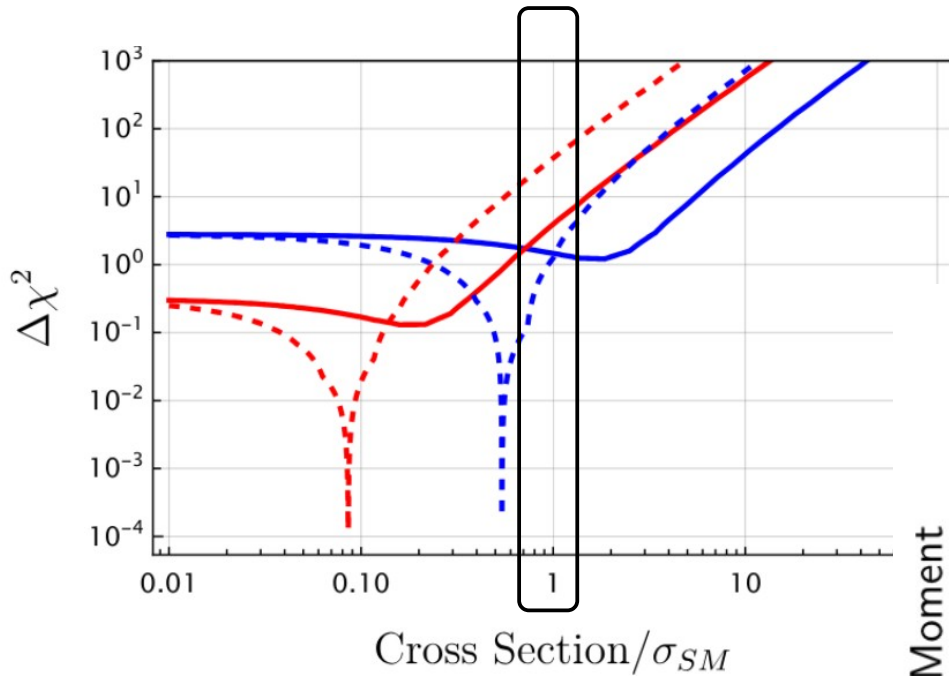


Li, Li, Xia, 2406.07477

Miranda, Papoulias, Sanders, Aristizabal Sierra, de Romeri, Papoulias, 2203.02414

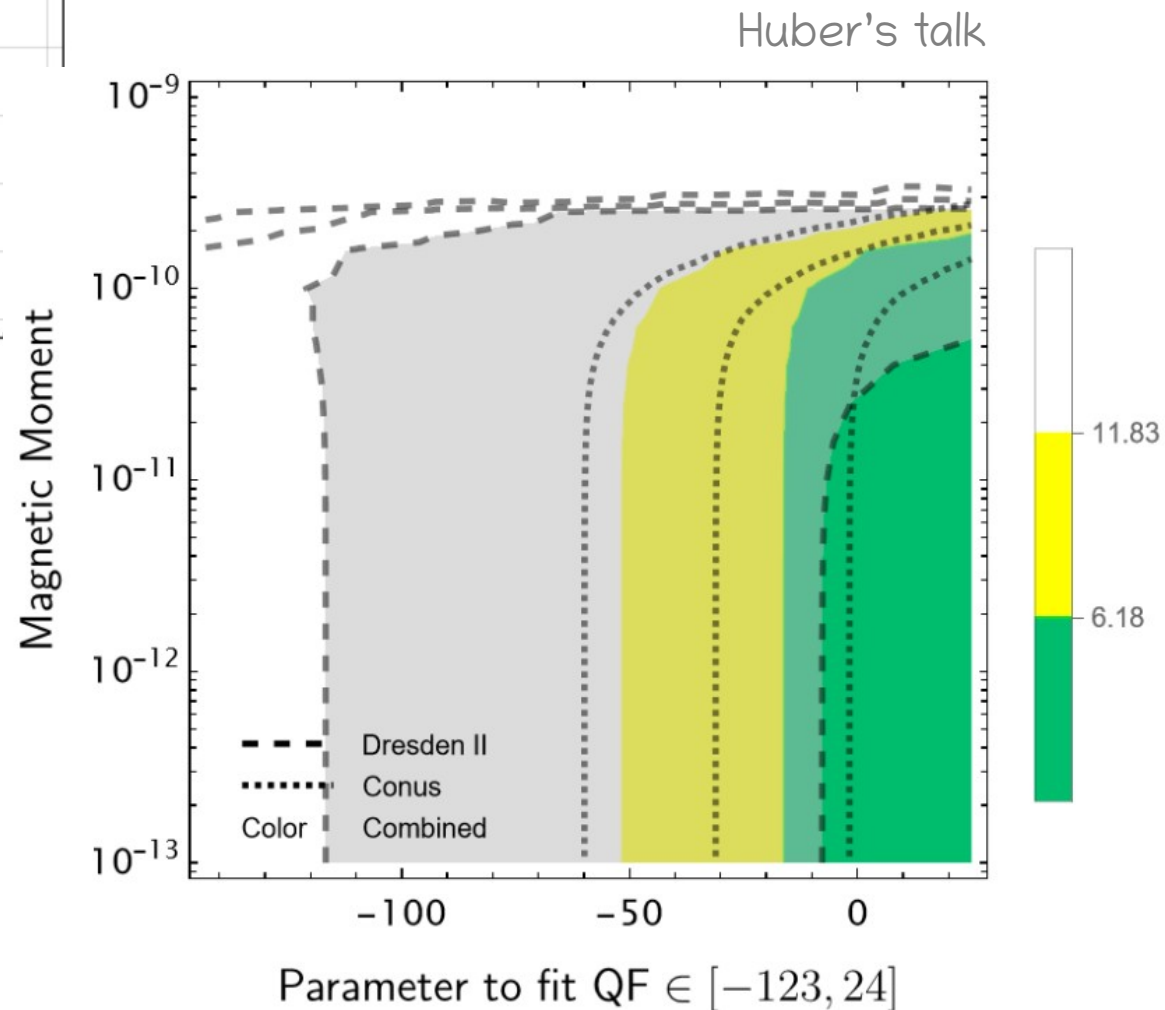


# Neutrino magnetic moments vs QF



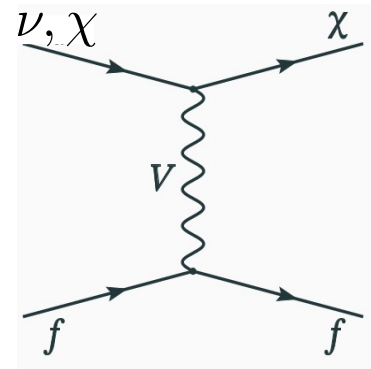
→ While CONUS seems to favor Lindhard, Dresden-II remains OK-ish

→ An incorrect QF significantly affects the limits on BSM physics manifesting at low energies (!!)

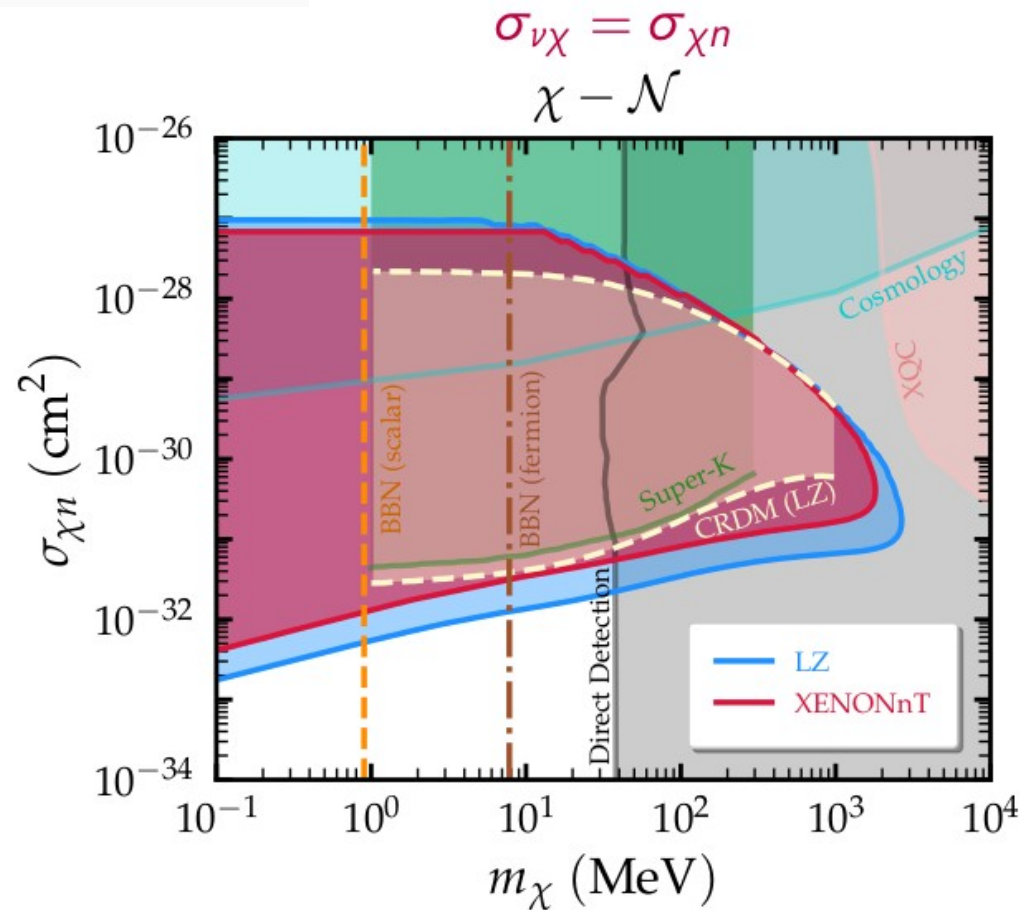
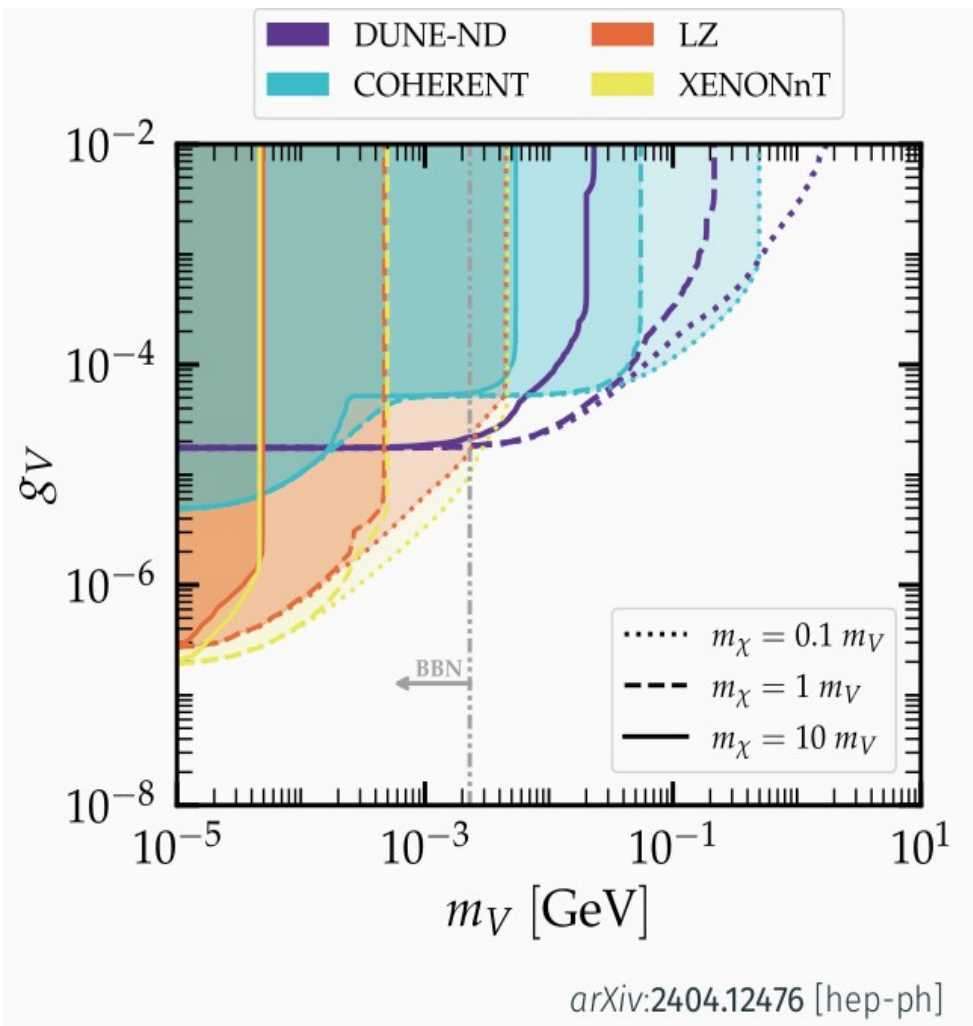


## (3) Searches for new particles

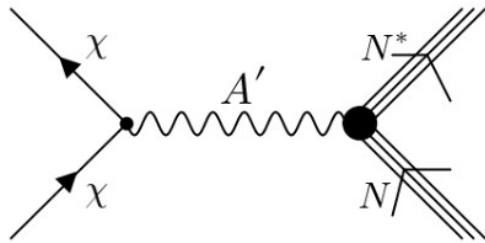
# Coherent scattering of new particles



Muñoz Candela's & Majumdar's talks

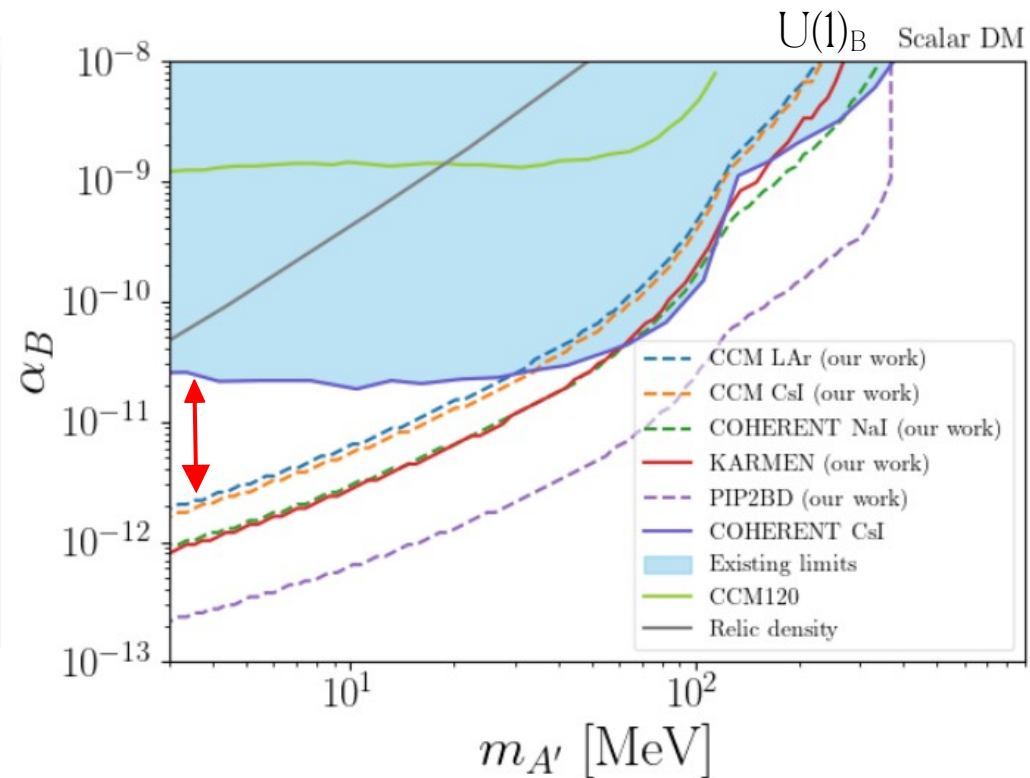
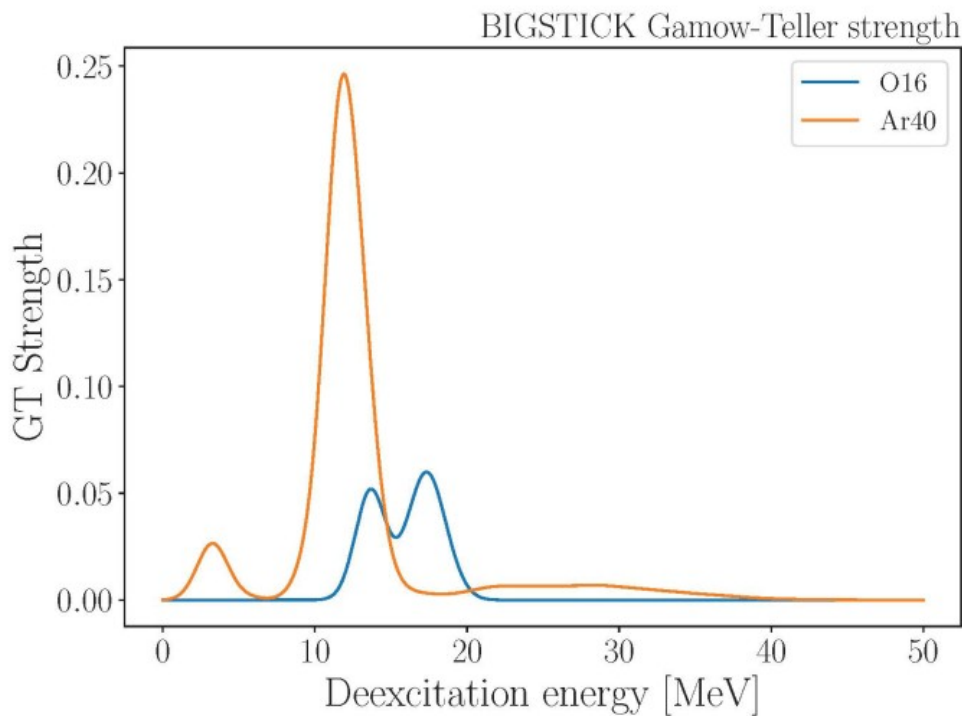


# Inelastic Dark Matter signals



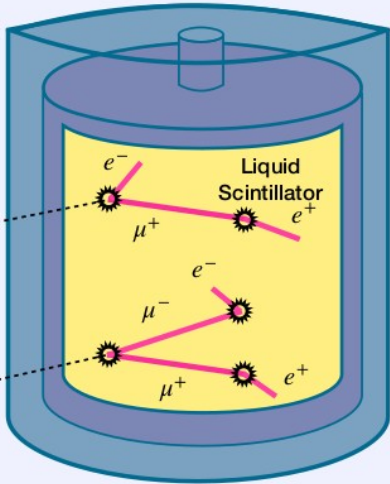
$$N^* \rightarrow N(\gamma) \quad \text{MeV}$$

Dutta's talk



# Long-lived particles @ Spallation Sources

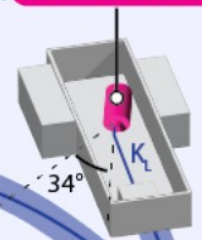
Hostert's talk



## JSNS<sup>2</sup> (I and II):

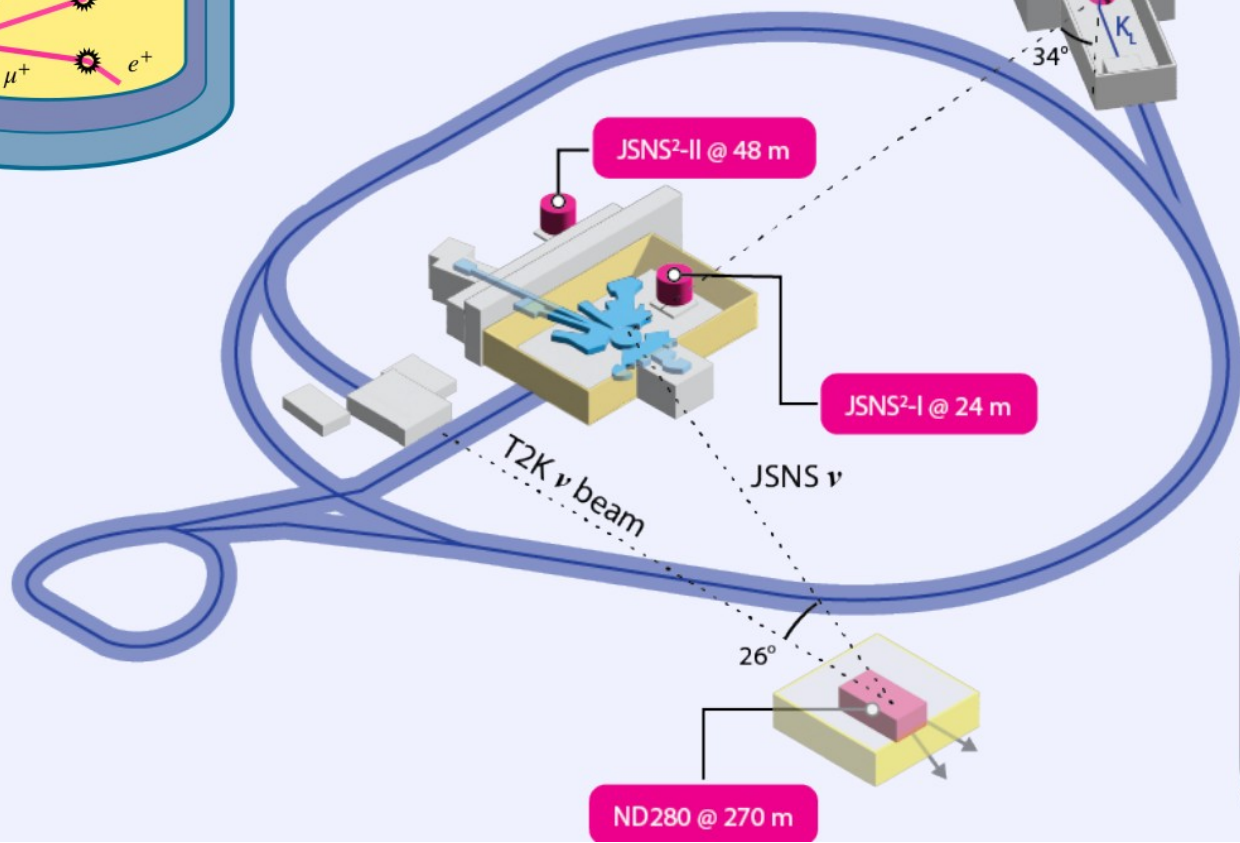
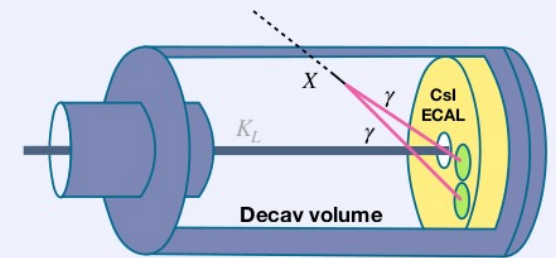
- Pros:** Closest to the source and largest vol  
**Cons:** larger backgrounds, sensitivity to single flash events (e.g.,  $e^+e^-$ ) only for  $E_{\text{vis}} \gtrsim 50$  MeV.  
**Best for:** double/triple flash ( $\mu\mu$ ,  $\mu\pi$ , or  $\nu\mu e$ ).

KOTO @ 425 m



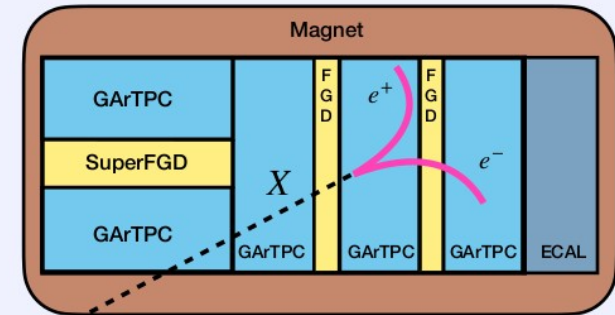
## KOTO:

- Pros:** Low-density vol and low bag  
**Cons:** Further away (~500 m)  
**Best for:**  $\pi^0$  and  $\gamma\gamma$















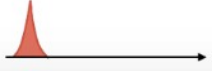
## ND280:

- Pros:** Low-density and magnetized  
**Cons:** Slower detector  
**Best for:** any charged final state



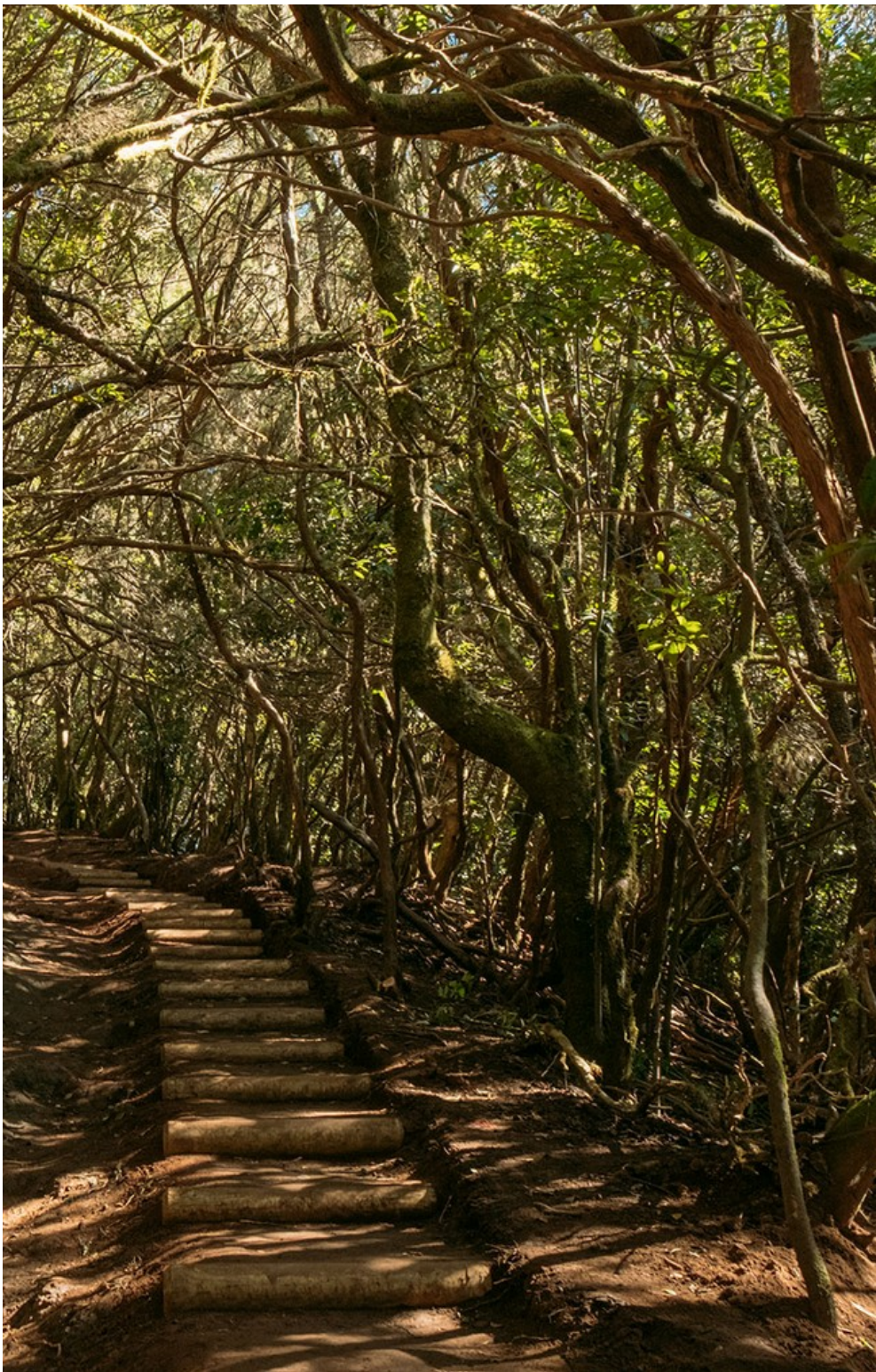
# Long-lived particles @ Spallation Sources

Hostert's talk

Model	Production	Decay	Timing signature	J-PARC Detector
Heavy Neutral Leptons	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu N$	$N \rightarrow \nu e^+ e^-$		ND280
		$N \rightarrow \nu e^+ e^-$		ND280
	$\pi^+ / K^+ \rightarrow \ell N$	$N \rightarrow \nu \mu^+ e^- / \pi^+ e^-$		JSNS <sup>2</sup> and ND280
		$N \rightarrow \nu \mu^+ \mu^- / \pi^+ \mu^-$		JSNS <sup>2</sup> and ND280
		$N \rightarrow \nu \pi^0$		KOTO
Higgs Portal Scalar	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ S$	$S \rightarrow e^+ e^-$		ND280
		$S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- / \pi^+ \pi^-$		JSNS <sup>2</sup> and ND280
		$S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$		KOTO
Muon Portal Scalar	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \nu S_M$	$S_M \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$		KOTO
ALP: Higgs Coupling	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ a_\phi$	$a_\phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$		ND280
		$a_\phi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$		JSNS <sup>2</sup> and ND280
ALP: Flavor Violating	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ a_{\text{FV}}(\gamma)$	$a_{\text{FV}} \rightarrow e^+ e^-$		ND280
ALP: Weak Violating	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e a_{\text{WV}}$	$a_{\text{WV}} \rightarrow e^+ e^-$		ND280

→ Maybe worth exploring also at SNS, LANSCE, ESS!

To summarize...



Macizo de Anaga,  
Tenerife

## To summarize...

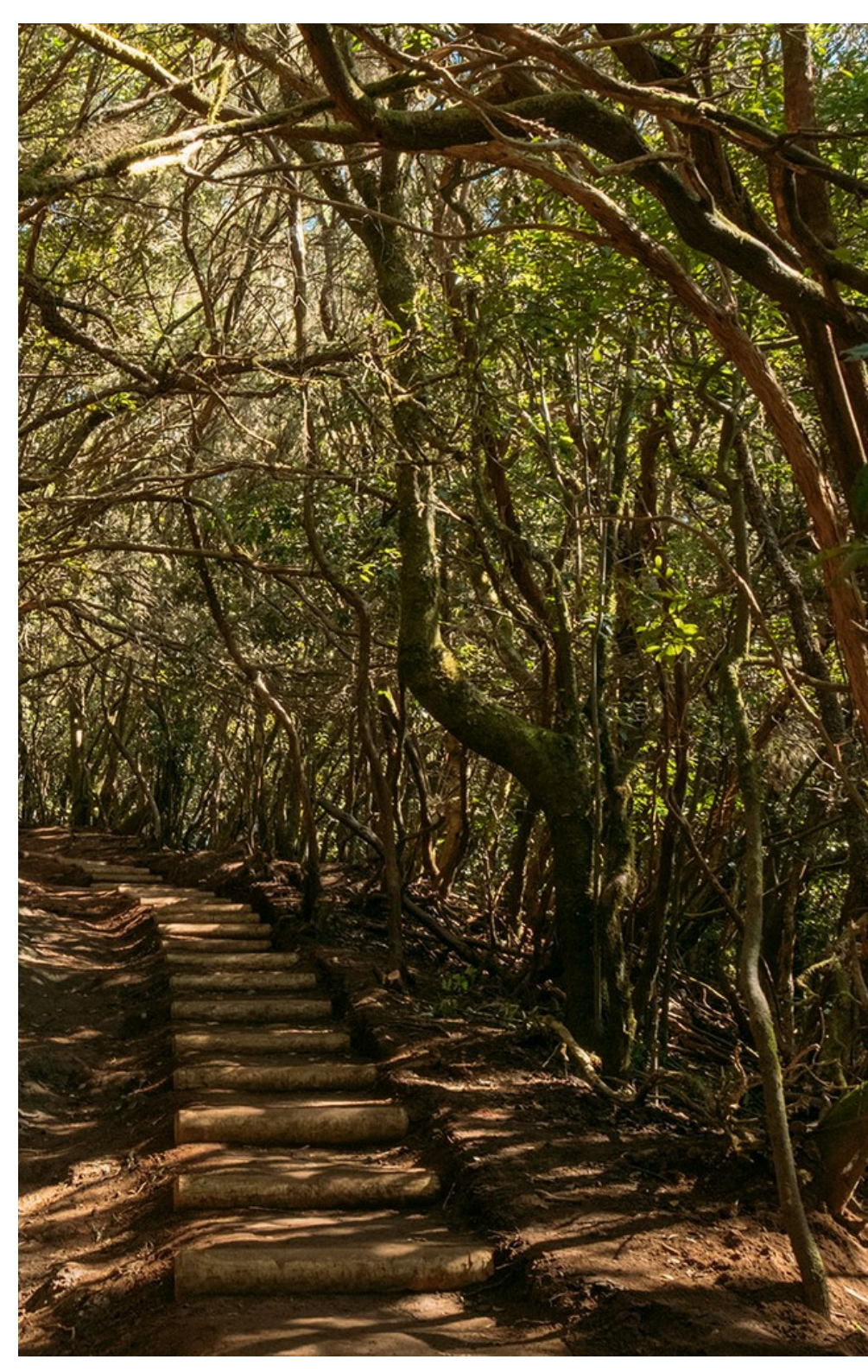
- COHERENT (Spallation Source)
  - Csl
  - Ar
  - More to come! Ge, Na, ...
- CEvNS at Reactors
- CEvNS from astrophysical sources
- Increased precision
  - Quenching Factor
  - Nuclear Form Factors
  - Improved flux uncertainties
  - Radiative Corrections
- Not only CEvNS!
  - elastic scattering on electrons; CC neutrino scattering; inelastic signals, de-excitation photons, decays of long-lived particles...



## To summarize...

- A high reward awaits at the top:
  - Neutron skin
  - Weak mixing angle
  - NSI / SMEFT
  - Sterile neutrinos
  - ALPs
  - Dark fermions / dark matter
  - ...

→ We are just getting started!



Thanks!

Work supported by Grants RYC2018-024240-I, PID2019-108892RB-I00, CEX2020-001007-S, PID2022-142545NB-C21



EXCELENCIA  
SEVERO  
OCHOA



EUROPEAN UNION  
European Regional Development Fund