



Contribution ID: 116

Type: Oral

Calculation of the neutrino-nuclear reaction cross-sections for ^{76}Ge nuclei and estimation of the solar neutrino background in the GERDA/LEGEND experiments.

Friday, 28 February 2020 09:40 (20 minutes)

The work presents calculations of the neutrino-nuclear reaction cross-sections using the example of the nucleus ^{76}Ge (^{76}Ge (ν_e , $\bar{\nu}_e$)). In the structure of the nucleus, not only discrete, but also continuous states formed due to the collective interaction of nucleons were distinguished. In particular, the contribution of the Giant Gamow-Teller resonance and so-called pygmy resonances in the capture rate of solar neutrinos was estimated (an increase of 25% to 50%, depending on the quenching parameter used).

Based on the obtained capture rate, a Monte Carlo simulation of the subsequent beta decay of the nucleus ^{76}Ge ($^{76}\text{Ge} \rightarrow ^{76}\text{Ga} + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$) was carried out for germanium detectors in the GERDA experiment. Thus, the contribution of the background component due to solar neutrinos was estimated, which, due to the small cross-sections of neutrino-nuclear reactions, is practically unremovable, imposing confines on the sensitivity limit of the setup. A similar assessment can be made for the upcoming LEGEND experiment taking into account its geometry. Preliminary results suggest that BI of solar neutrinos are 1-2 orders of magnitude lower than the predicted accuracy of the LEGEND experiment.

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Session Classification: Contributed Talks

Track Classification: Solar models and detection of solar neutrinos