

FIFRELIN, a fission code for neutrinos and dark matter experiments

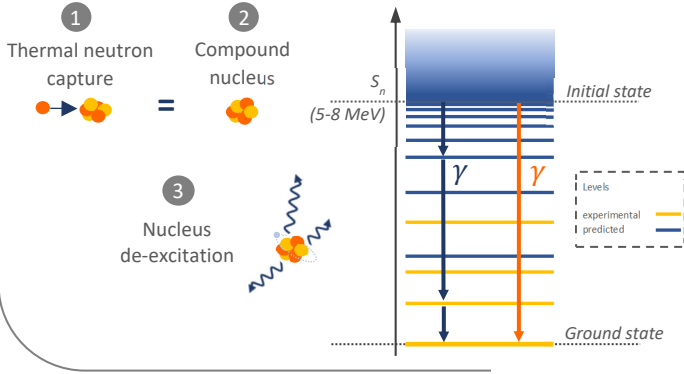
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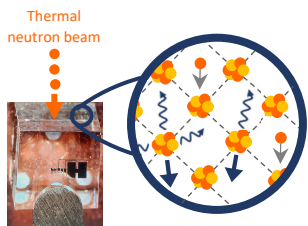
FIFRELIN

- State-of-the-art Monte Carlo simulation code for the de-excitation of fission fragments [1,2]
- With accurate predictions of neutrons/ γ / e^- emissions, FIFRELIN bridges the gap between the nuclear, neutrino and solid-state physics communities
- Radiative thermal neutron (≈ 25 meV) capture:

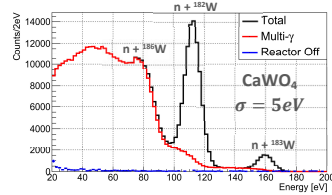


Calibration for CevNS and Dark Matter

- CRAB:** Direct calibration method for sub-keV nuclear recoils (light dark matter, reactor antineutrinos CEvNS) [7]



NUCLEUS CaWO_4 low-threshold (50 eV) cryogenic detector with 6 eV energy resolution

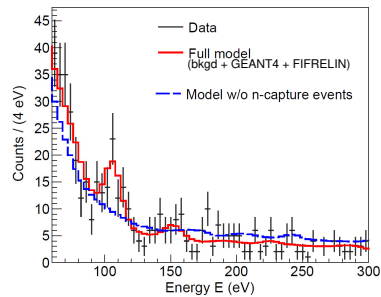


Recoil energy spectrum for NUCLEUS CaWO_4 [3] cryogenic detector, based on GEANT4 [1] and FIFRELIN [2] simulations

- Nuclear recoils induced by γ -emission after thermal neutron capture:
 - **Single- γ emission:** recoil of known energy = **Clear calibration peak**
 - **Multi- γ cascade:** continuum of nuclear recoil energies, depending on the γ energies and relative directions. **Key contribution of FIFRELIN**



Portable thermal neutron source (^{252}Cf source in moderator) near a cryostat at TUM for the first CRAB experimental measurement



Comparison between experimental data and models based on simulations (GEANT4+FIFRELIN) [8]

- 3σ significance for 112eV peak from the single- γ de-excitation of $n + ^{182}\text{W}$
- 6σ significance for the contribution of radiative neutron captures
- Peak observed also by the CRESST-III experiment (low mass dark matter) [9]

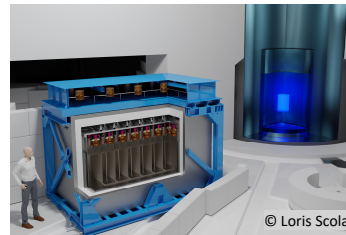
FIFRELIN played a key role in demonstrating the feasibility of an in-situ non-intrusive calibration method for sub-keV nuclear recoils

References

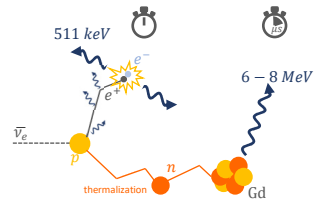
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 [2] V. Plau, et al., Phys. Lett. B 837, 137648 (2023)
 [3] H. Almazán, et al., Phys. Rev. D 102 (5) (2020)
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 [6] Plot: courtesy of A. Chalil (2021)
 [7] L. Thulliez, D. Lhuillier et al., JINST 16, 7 (2021)
 [8] H. Abele, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 21 (2023)
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Light sterile neutrino search

- STEREO** = Search for Sterile Reactor Neutrino Oscillations
- 10 m away from the ILL research reactor core (58 MW), in Grenoble, France
- High precision measurement of the $\bar{\nu}_e$ energy spectrum as a function of the distance to the reactor core

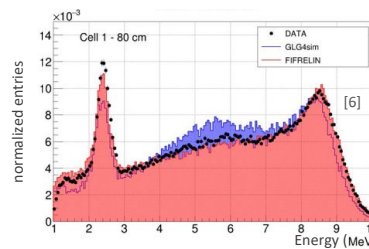


6 cells filled with $^{155,157}\text{Gd}$ -loaded liquid scintillator, surrounded by various shieldings and a muon veto [3]



Neutrino detection process: Inverse Beta Decay $\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$

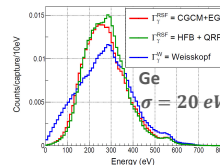
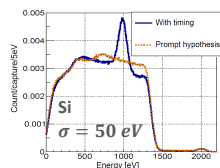
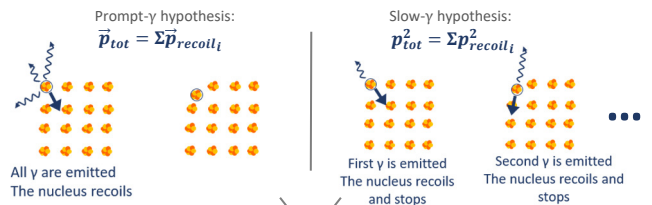
- Detector response depends on the de-excitation of $^{156,158}\text{Gd}$ (neutron signal)



Neutron calibration, with an AmBe source placed at the top of the cell
 → detector more sensitive to the Gd γ -cascade details
 → FIFRELIN significantly improves the data/simulation agreement [4, 5]

With FIFRELIN Gd cascades, unprecedented agreement between STEREO data and simulation

γ -timing vs recoil timing



- Accurate predictions of the CRAB nuclear recoil spectra [10] with the interplay between
 - γ -cascade timing: FIFRELIN (half-lives from databases, RSF, Weisskopf)
 - atomic collisions timing: IRADINA [11] (Binary Collision Approximation code)

- New calibration peaks

- Impact on the shape of the continuous recoil distribution

CRAB has the potential to set constraints on the nuclear models used by FIFRELIN