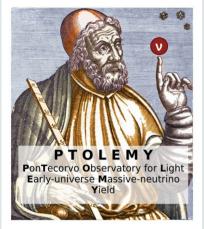
Status of the Ptolemy project Nicola Rossi



Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

nicola.rossi@lngs.infn.it

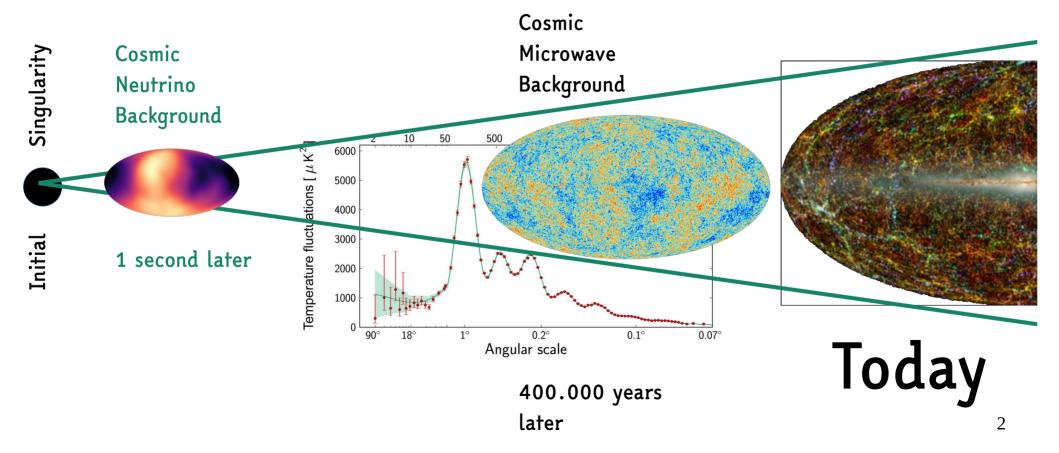


On behalf of the Ptolemy Collaboration

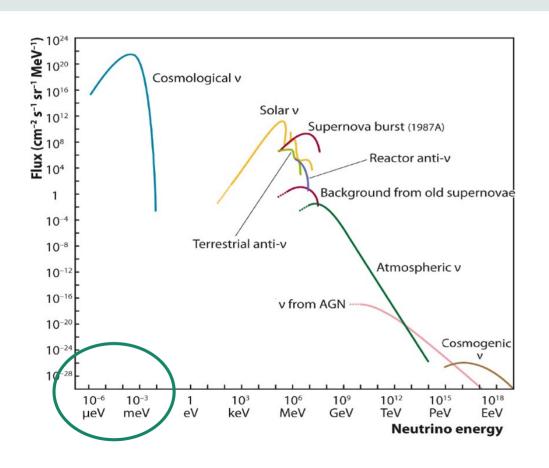
TAUP 2025, Xichang (China)

18-23 August 2025

Cosmic Neutrino Background



The most abundant neutrino flux



$$T_{\nu} = \left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} T_{\gamma} \simeq 1.95 \,\mathrm{K}$$

$$\rho_{\nu} \simeq 300 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-3}$$

$$\Sigma_{i} m_{i} \lesssim 250 \,\mathrm{meV}$$

$$\Omega_{\nu}/\Omega_{b} \simeq 0.12$$

Detection Principle

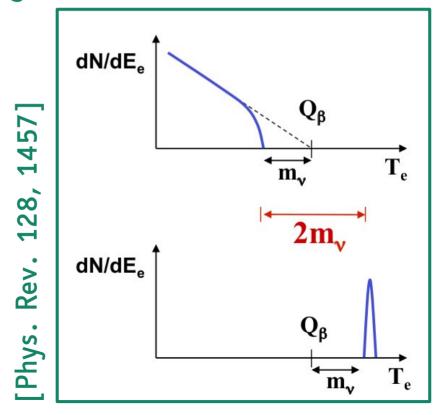
Weinberg, 1962 → Cocco, Mangano & Messina, 2007

★ Threshold-less

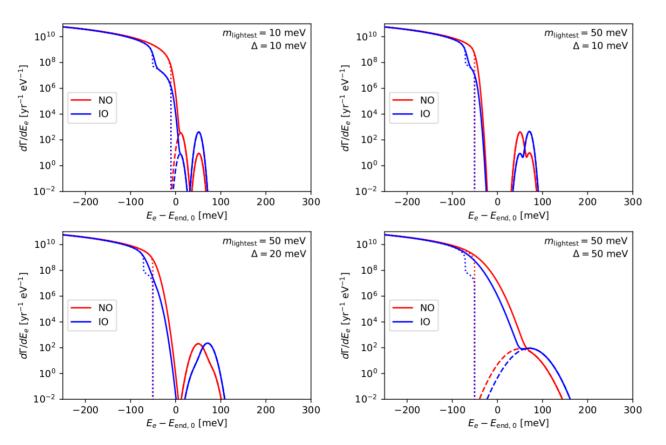
$$\nu_e + (A, Z) \to (A, Z + 1) + e^-$$

★ Monochromatic peak at Q+m

★ Neutrino mass as by-product



Realistic case

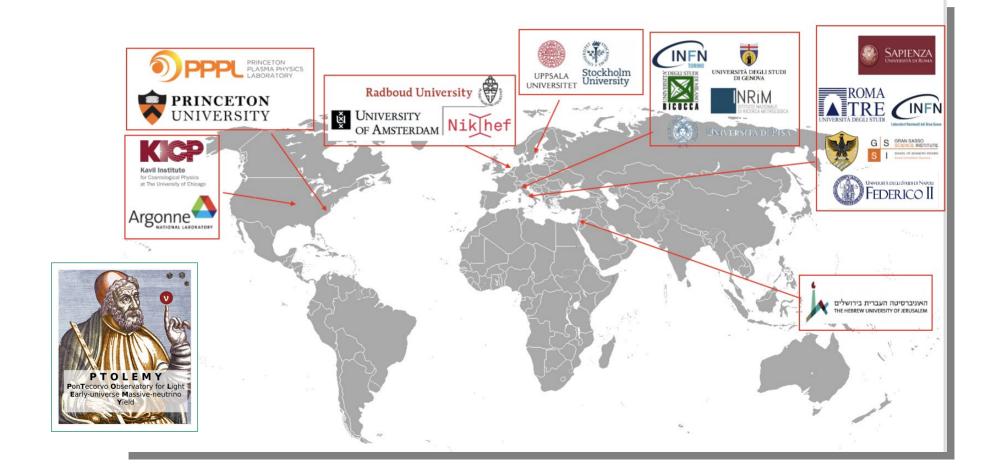


Depending of the netruino mass scale

Crucial for the CNB detection

Less stringent for neutrino mass

The PTOLEMY Collaboration



Coll. Meeting, Pollica, May 2024

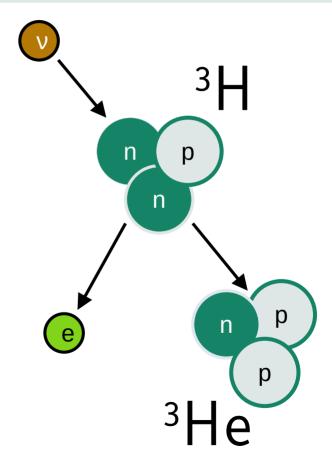


Tritium: the best candidate

- \bigstar Low Q value: Q₀ = 18.6 keV
- **Reasonable halflife** $T_{1/2} = 12.3 \text{ y}$ (high rate but not that fast)
- ★ Simple nuclear structure,

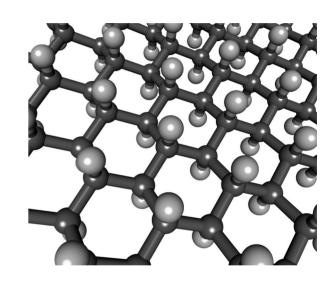
 No nuclear structure corrections

★ Relatively high cross section (constant $\sigma \sim 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2$)

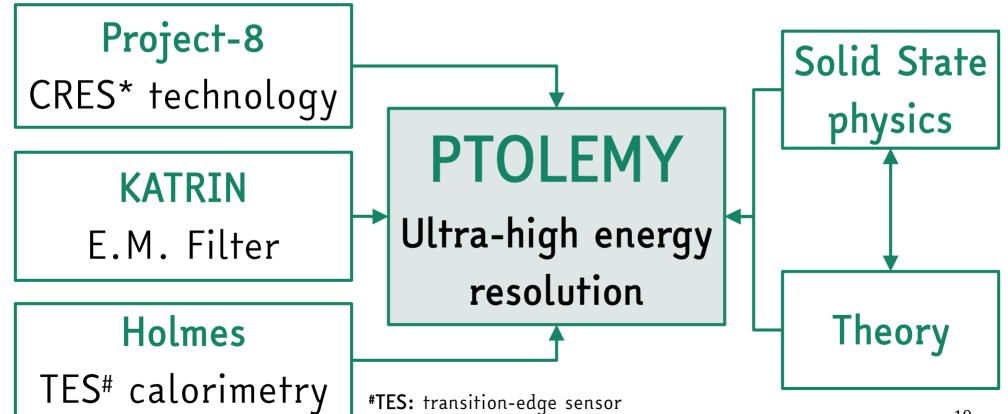


Requirements: solid state source

- ★ Large target, 100 g
 8 event/y (Majorana), 4 event/y (Dirac)
- ★ Low target induced smearing
- ★ High rate (~10¹⁴ Bq/g) handling
- ★ Small filter dimension (~1m size)
- ★ Ultra-high resolution electron detection (~50 meV)



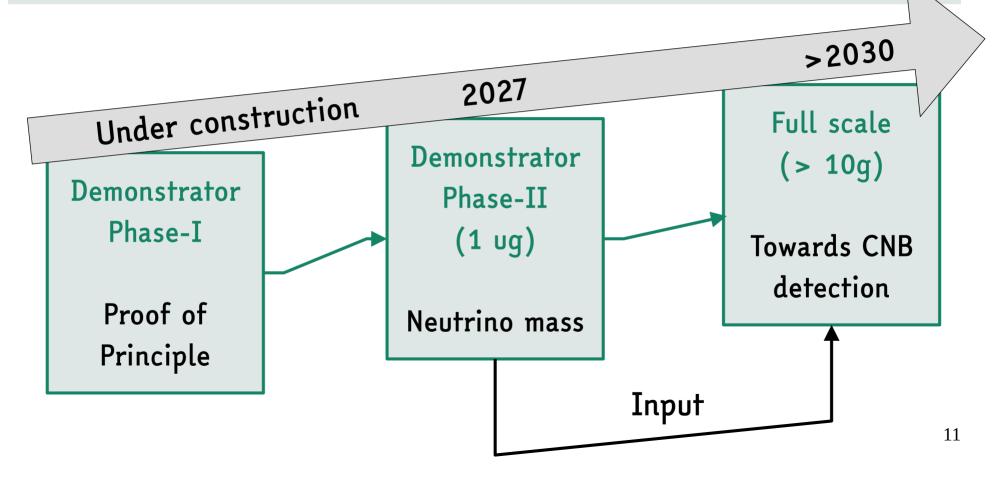
Technology combination



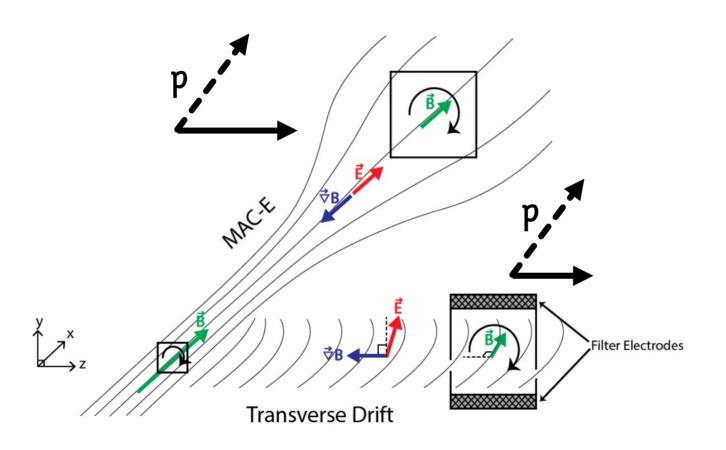
*CRES: cyclotron radiationemission spectroscopy

10

PTOLEMY road-map



Transverse Drift Concept



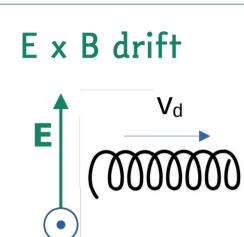
MAC-E filter

$$\vec{B} \parallel \nabla B \parallel \vec{E}$$

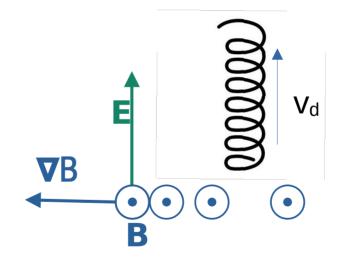
Transverse Drift

$$\vec{B} \perp \nabla B \perp \vec{E}$$

Guiding center







$$V_d = \mu \frac{|\nabla B|}{B}$$

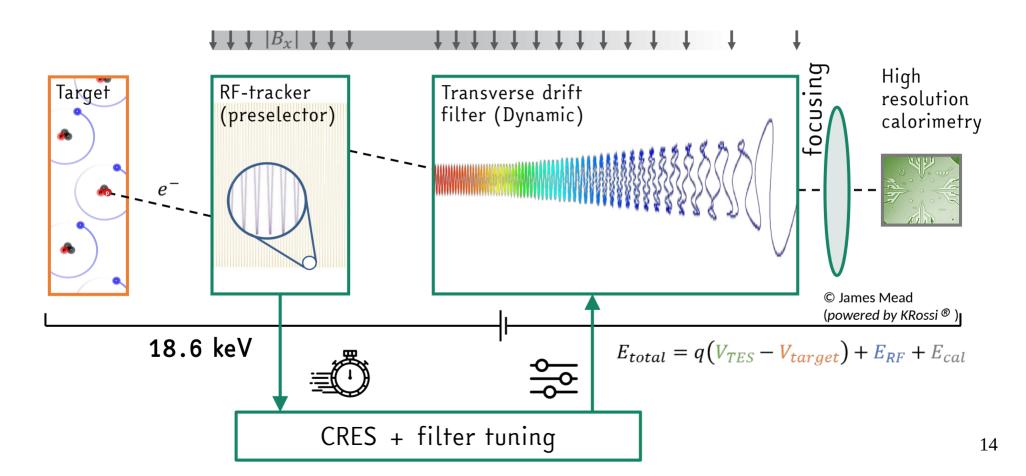
$$\mu = \frac{m_e v_\perp}{2B}$$

$$V_d = \frac{E}{R}$$

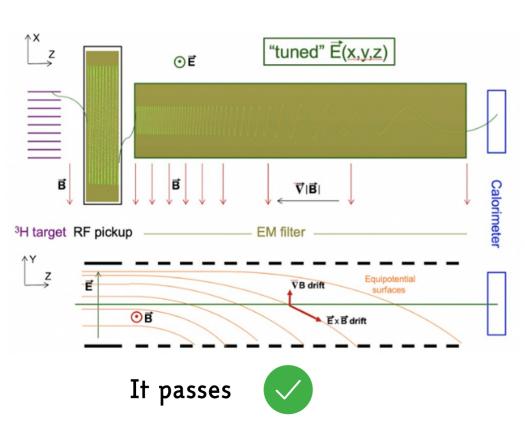
$$V_d = \frac{E}{B} \qquad \vec{V}_d = (e\vec{E} - \mu \vec{\nabla} B) \times \frac{\vec{B}}{eB^2}$$

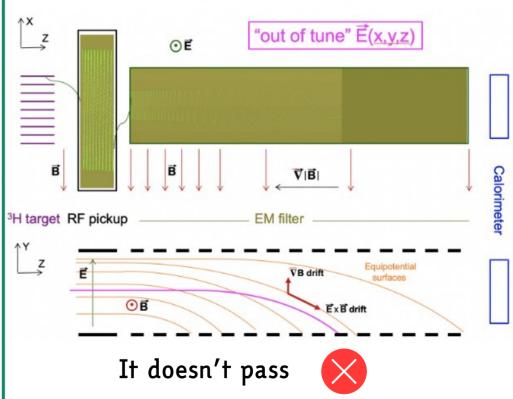
$$\frac{dK_{\perp}}{dt} = e\vec{E} \cdot \vec{V}_d$$

PTOLEMY detection concept

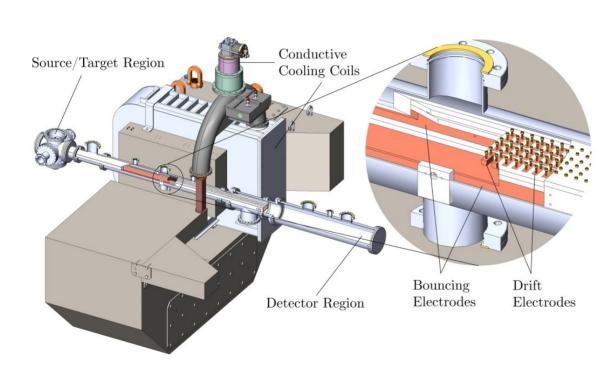


Filter tuning





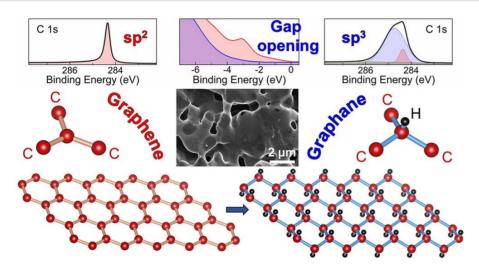
Demonstrator look



R&D of the parts (ongoing at LNGS)

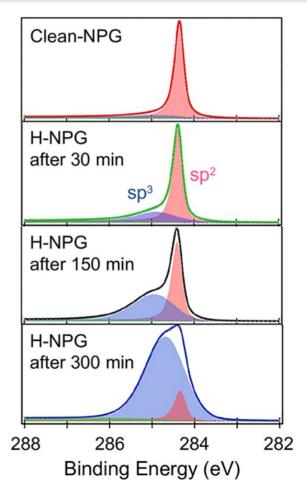
Final assembly (upon the arrival of the magnet, end of 2025)

Towards tritiated graphene

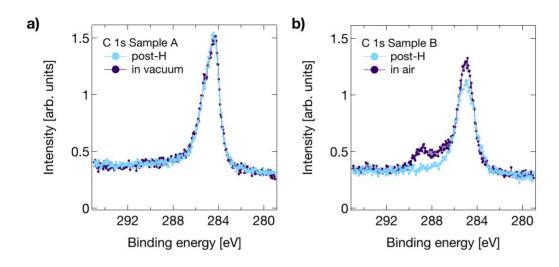


90% loading (record) on nano-porous graphene [@La Sapienza]

[Nano Lett. 2022, 22, 2971]



Towards tritiated graphene



- Stability in vacuum

[arXiv:2504.11853]

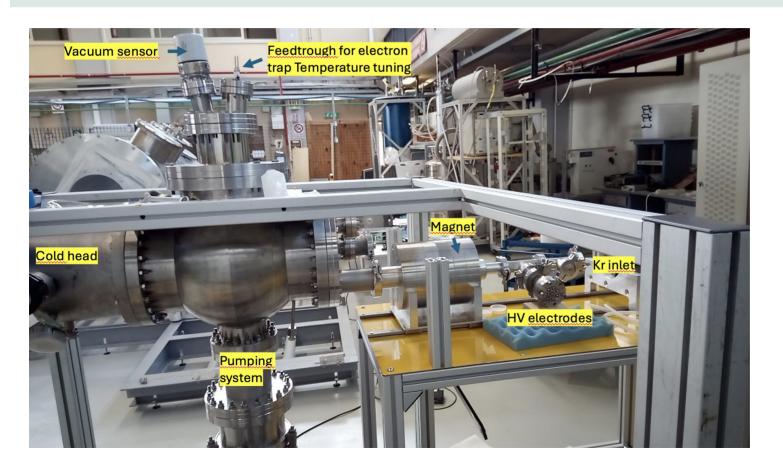
- electron transparency (ongoing)

[@Roma Tre]

Tritiated graphene handling

[3H] In contact with UKAEA's Active Gas Handling Syste (tritium for JET, EU Tokamak)

CRES spectroscopy at LNGS

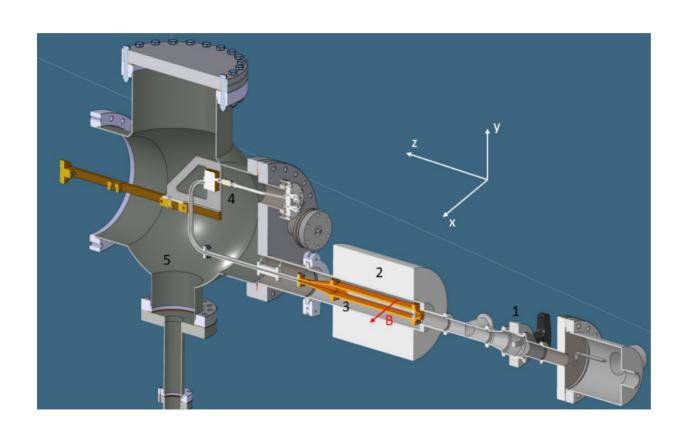


Experimental setup for RF detection

<10 eV resolution (10-100 µs)

83mKr calibration (32 keV)

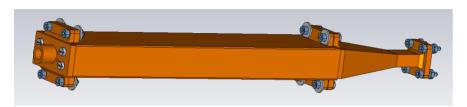
CRES spectroscopy at LNGS



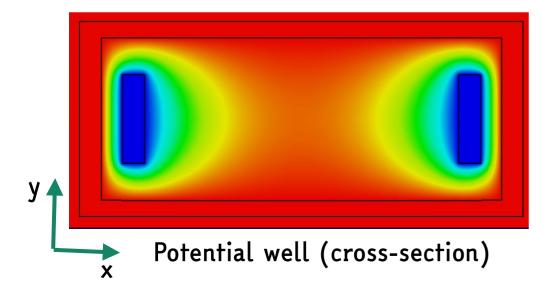
Feasibility study per the filter pre-selector

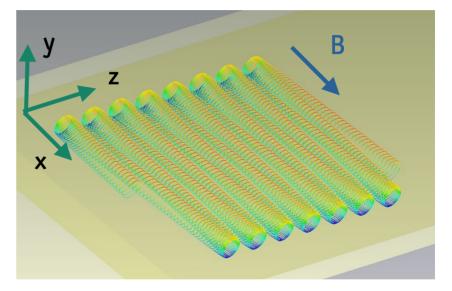
Reconstruction of total momentum and transverse component

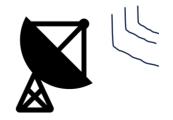
Detection principle



Wave guide

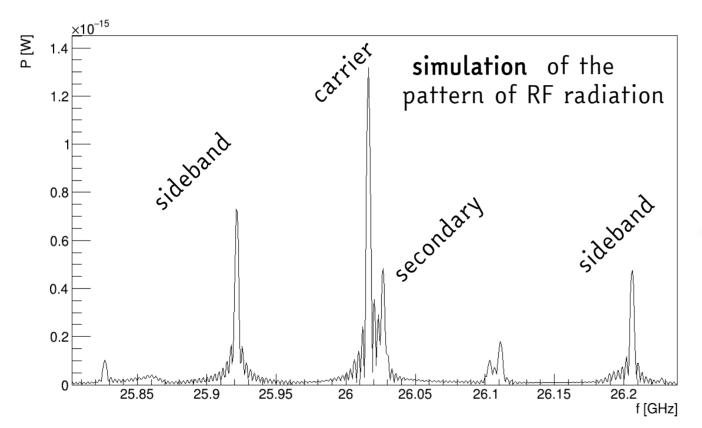






Bouncing motion in the trap (simulation)

Kinematic reconstruction

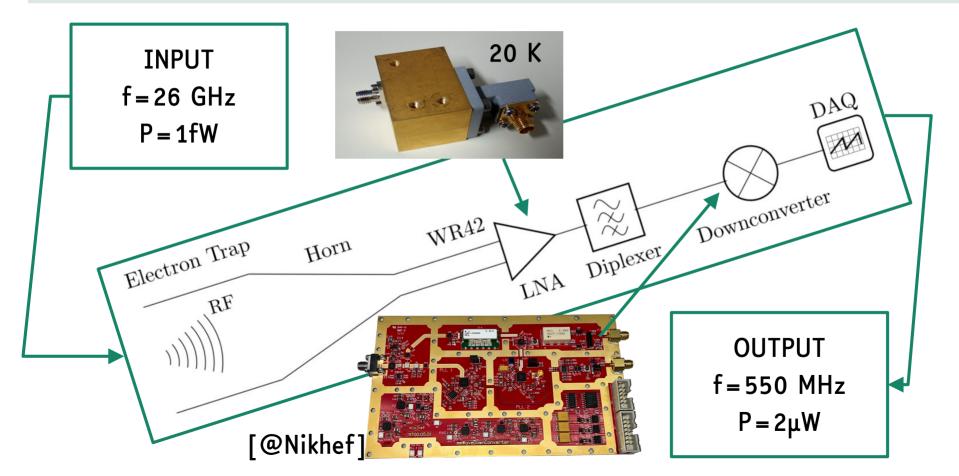


The **carrier** gives the total kinetic energy **(K)**

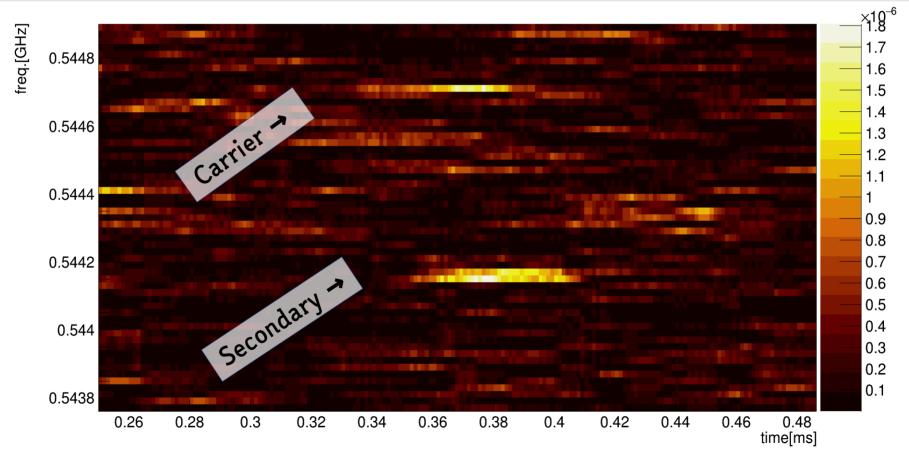
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{eB}{m} \frac{1}{K/m+1}$$

 Δf with the **sidebands** is related to $K_{//}$

Detection chain



Example of candidate



e-gun calibration



EMG-4212 / EGPS-3212 ELECTRON SOURCE / POWER SUPPLY



e- trap

Permanent

Magnet

Electron gun

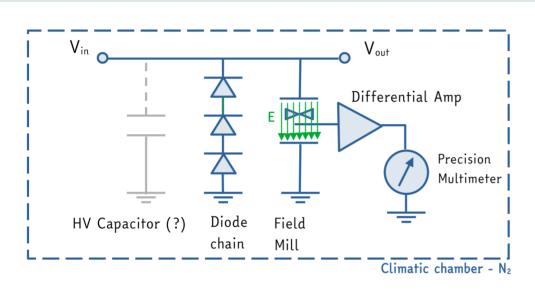
0-20 kV

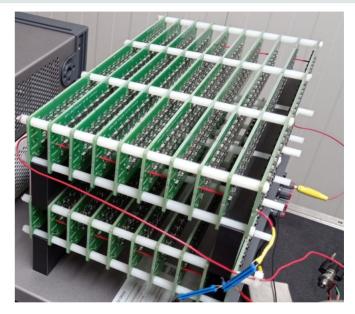
Focusing

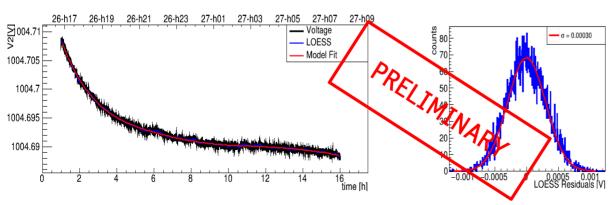
system

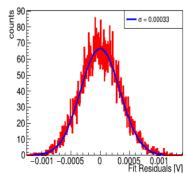
Study and test of the calibrated electron injection into the CRES trap

HV High precision stability (LNGS)



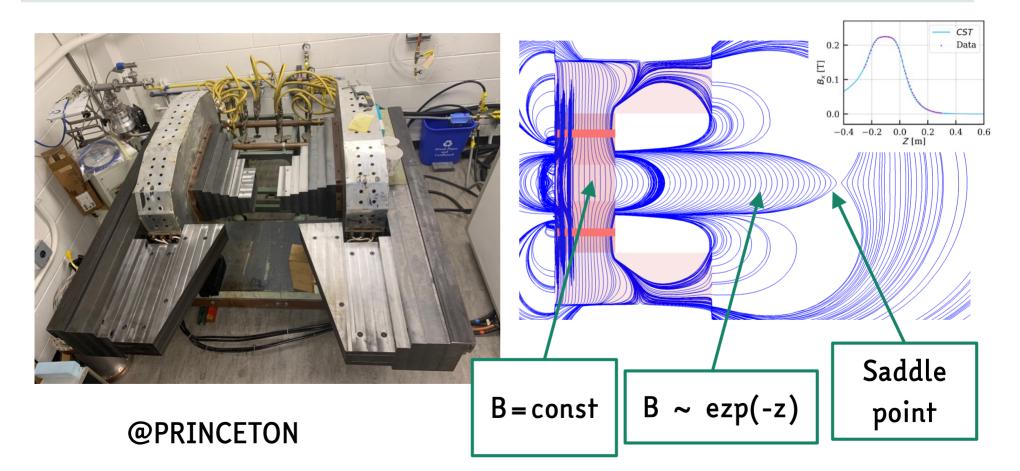




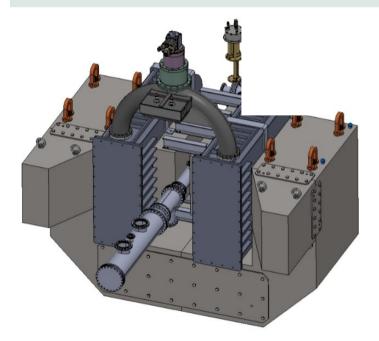


Single board
(1 kV) $\sigma = 0.3 \text{ mV}$ [0.3 ppm]

Prototype magnet



Superconductive magnet

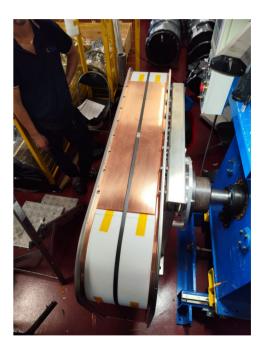


★ Uniform region:

~10 x 10 x 80 cm

 \star Δ B/B (1T) \sim 10⁻⁴



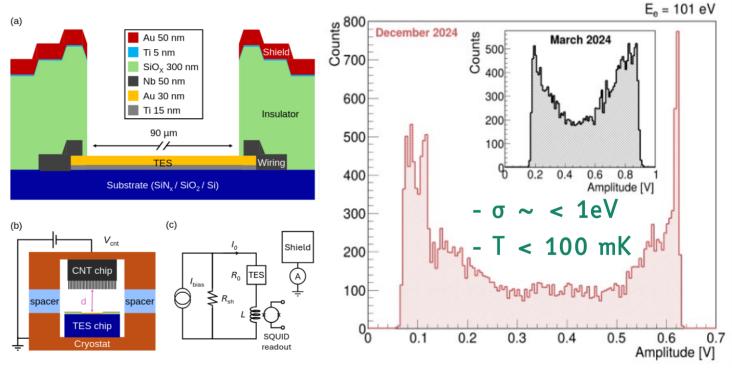


@ASG/Suprasys,
Genova, Italy/Spain

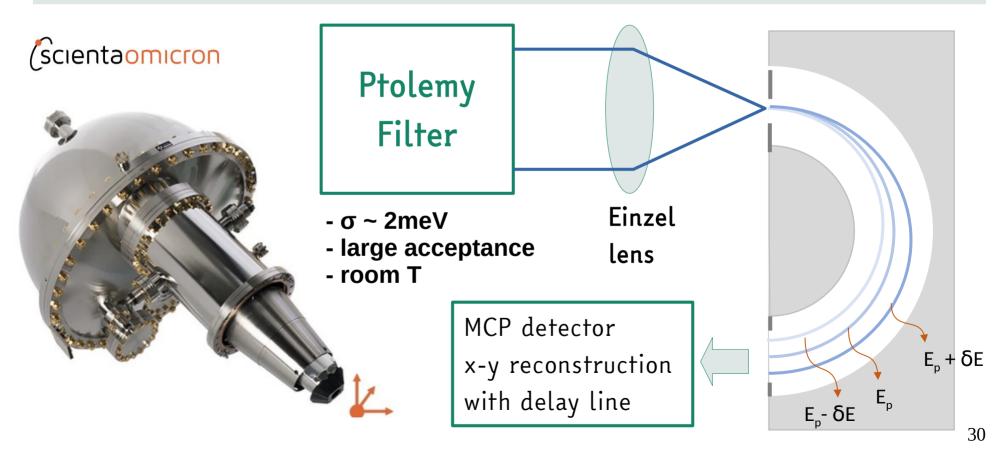
Electron detection with TES



[@INRIM]



Hemispherical Energy Analyzer



Filter modeling

· Given the following field configuration:

$$V(x, y, z) = T'_{\perp} \sin\left(\frac{y}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z/\lambda}$$

$$E_x = 0$$

$$E_y = \frac{T'_{\perp}}{\lambda} \cos\left(\frac{y}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z/\lambda}$$

$$E_z = -\frac{T'_{\perp}}{\lambda} \sin\left(\frac{y}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z/\lambda}$$

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

$$B_y = 0$$

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

The drift balancing condition along z is:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{V}_{E imes B}^y(z) &= oldsymbol{V}_{
abla B}(z) \ & rac{oldsymbol{E} imes oldsymbol{B}}{B_x^2} &= -rac{oldsymbol{\mu} imes oldsymbol{
abla}_\perp oldsymbol{B}(z)}{qB(z)} \end{aligned}$$

• With $x \ll \lambda$,

$$egin{aligned} rac{E_z}{B_x} \hat{m{y}} &= -rac{\mu}{qB_x} rac{dB_x}{dz} \hat{m{y}} \ &pprox rac{E_z}{B} &= -rac{\mu}{qB} rac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \ &-rac{T_\perp'}{B_0 \lambda} \sin\left(rac{y_0}{\lambda}
ight) = rac{\mu}{q\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

Analytical guess

[JINST 17 (2022) 05, P05021]

• Solving for
$$T_{\perp}'$$
 and rewriting $\mu = \frac{T_{\perp 0}}{B_0 e^{-z_0/\lambda}}$,

$$T'_{\perp} = -\frac{T_{\perp 0}e^{z_0/\lambda}}{q\sin\left(\frac{y_0}{\lambda}\right)} = -\frac{T_{\perp 0}e^{z_0/\lambda}}{\sin\left(\frac{y_0}{\lambda}\right)} \text{ [eV]}$$

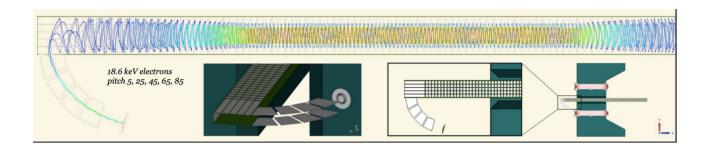
Rearranging,

$$T_{\perp 0} = -T'_{\perp} \sin\left(\frac{y_0}{\lambda}\right) e^{-z_0/\lambda}$$

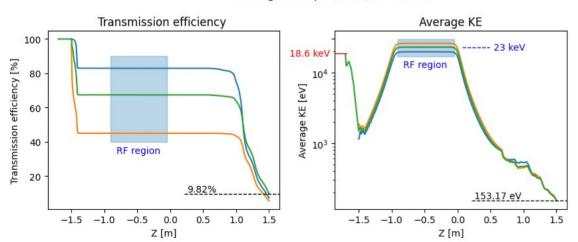
ExB arbitrarily slowed down in constant region

[arXiv:2503.10025]

Simulations

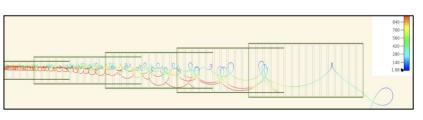


Average over $\phi = [0, 2\pi], N = 81600$



TOOLS:

- COMSOL®
 - CST®
- Kassiopeia®
 - lorentz4



 $\theta = 20$

 $\theta = 40$

 $\theta = 30$

Sensitivity to neutrino mass

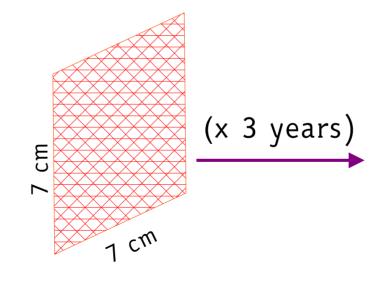
$$N_{dec} = \left(\frac{m_{\text{source}} \mathcal{N}_A}{A_{(^3H)}} (1 - e^{-t_{\text{expo}}/\tau_{^3H}})\right) \times 0.5 \simeq 2.2 \cdot 10^{16} \text{events}$$

Efficiency

for total

Events: 50%

Exposure: 3 y

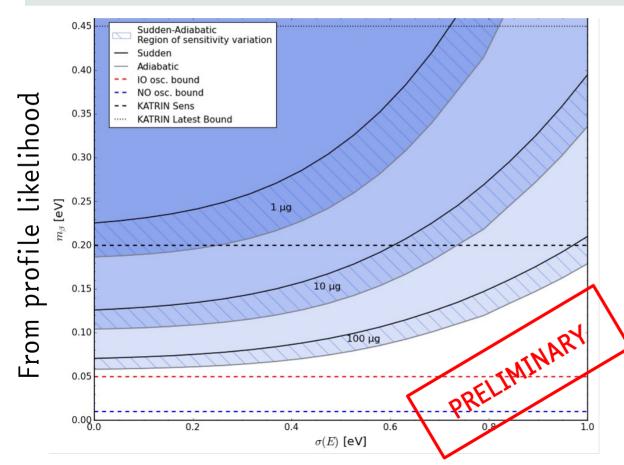


 $\rho = 0.2 \text{ mg/m}^2$ (full loading)

→ 1 µg

716 MBq (19.3 mCi)

Realistic sensitivity



- ★ Weakly dependent upon energy resolution
- (>400 meV)
- * 1 μg: competitive with the forthcoming generation
- ★ 100 μg (0.5 m²) close to probe the IO scenario

Conclusions

- ★ Neutrinos are a unique portal to physics beyond the Standard Model and cosmology.
- ★ The PTOLEMY project, in two steps, aims at measuring the **neutrino** mass and paving the way for CNB detection.
- ★ The **Demonstrator** is being built at LNGS—a huge effort bringing together different technologies and expertise to **break through to ultra-high-precision energy resolution** in beta spectroscopy.

Collaborators are really welcome!

Thank you very much for your attention!

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God bless Ptolemy!