

# The tale of solar neutrinos



Shirley Li

NNPSS 2022, Boston

# About me



# The plan

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- Lecture 1: the tale of solar neutrinos
- Lecture 2: how do neutrinos oscillate?
- Lecture 3: neutrino-nucleus cross sections

*"For the greatest benefit to mankind"*  
*Alfred Nobel*



*The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the*

# 2015 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

to:



## Takaaki Kajita and Arthur B. McDonald

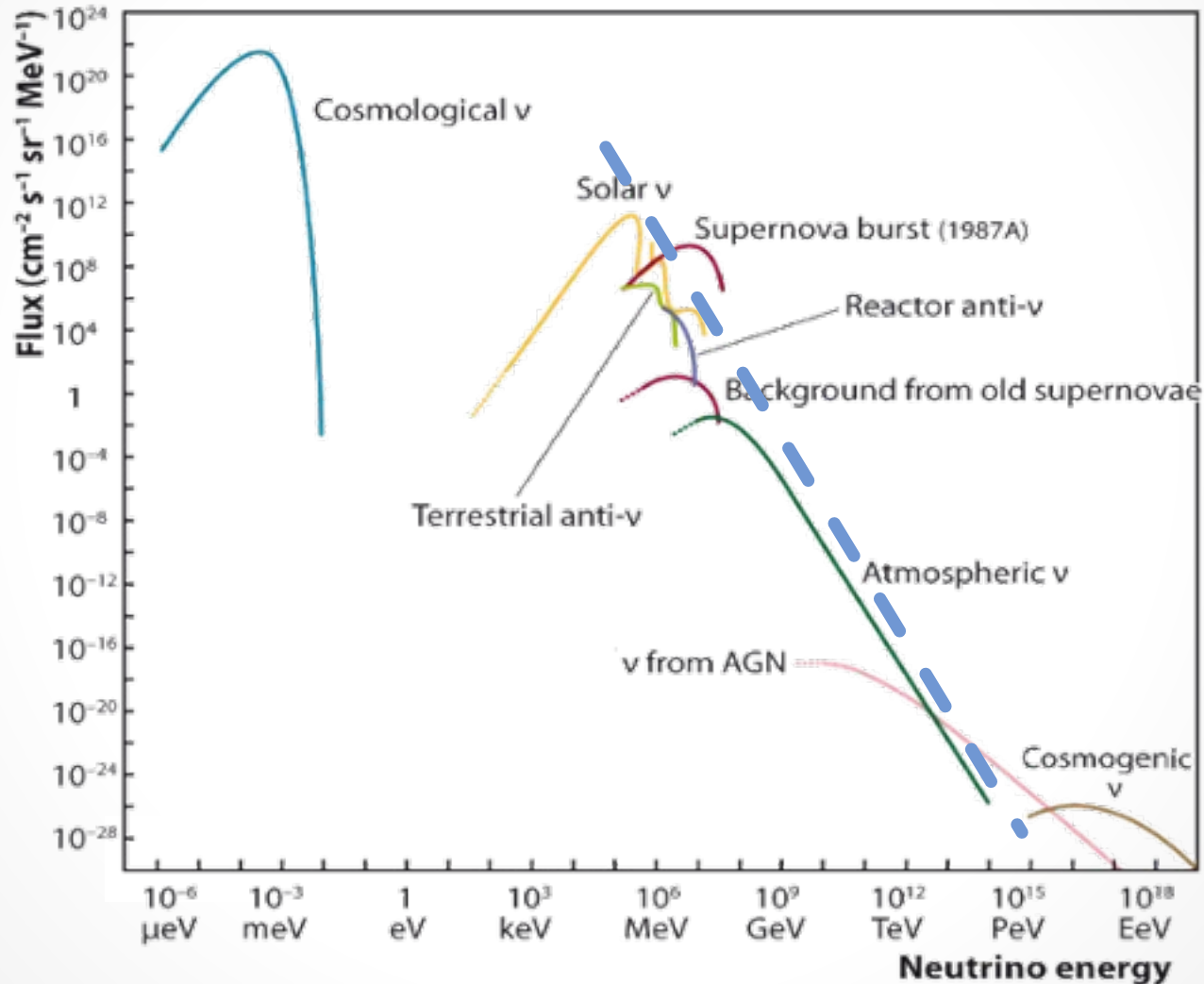
*"for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass"*

 **Nobelprize.org**

The Official Web Site of the Nobel Prize

Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed. Nobel Prize Medal: © The Nobel Foundation. Photo: Lovisa Engblom.

# Neutrinos in the Universe

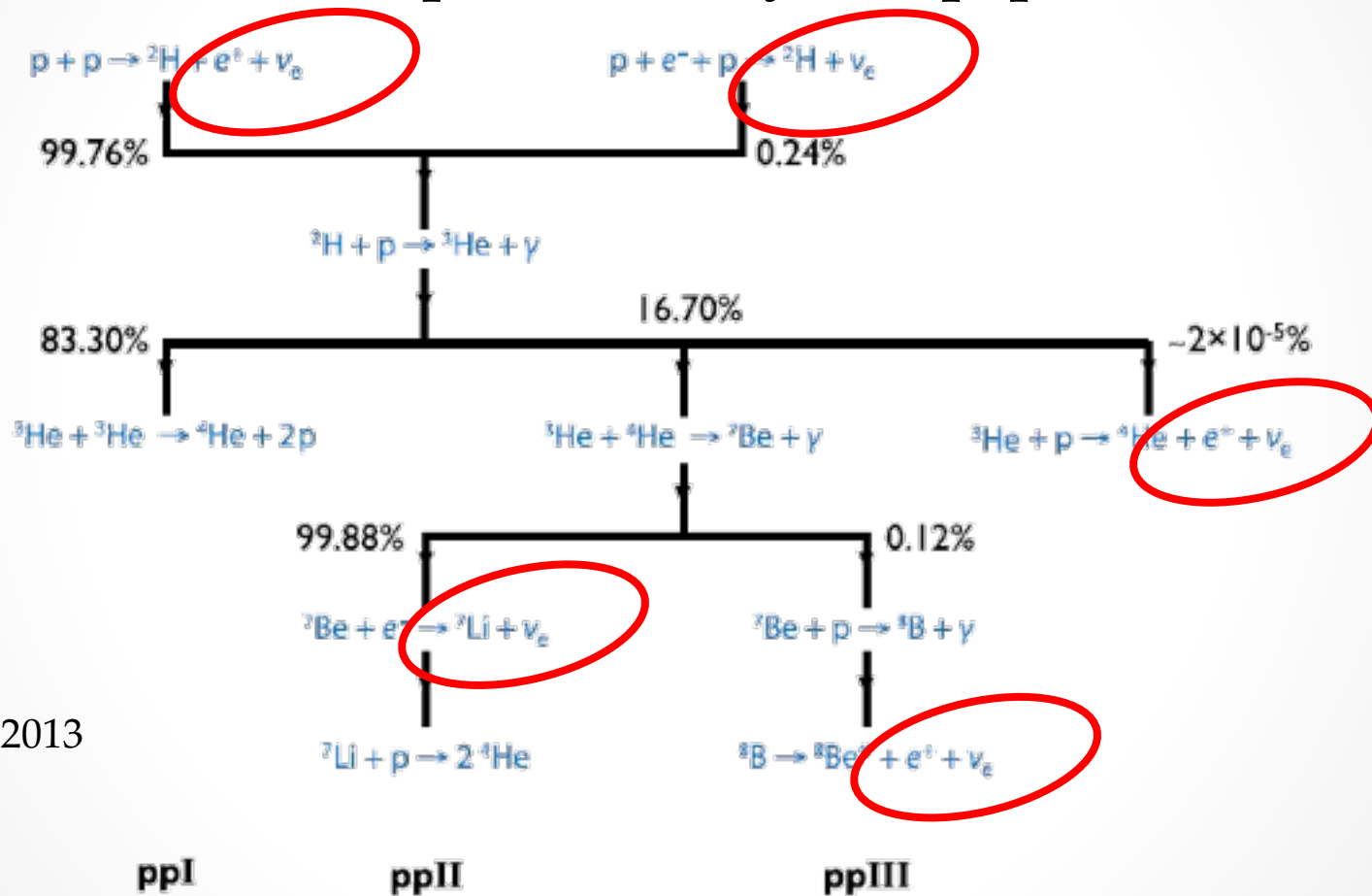


Solar neutrino  
...  
fighting against the odds  
*... and winning*

Quote stole from Bustamante

# Where everything begins

The Sun is powered by the p-p chain



Haxton *et al.*, 2013

Detect these neutrinos?



# First calculation

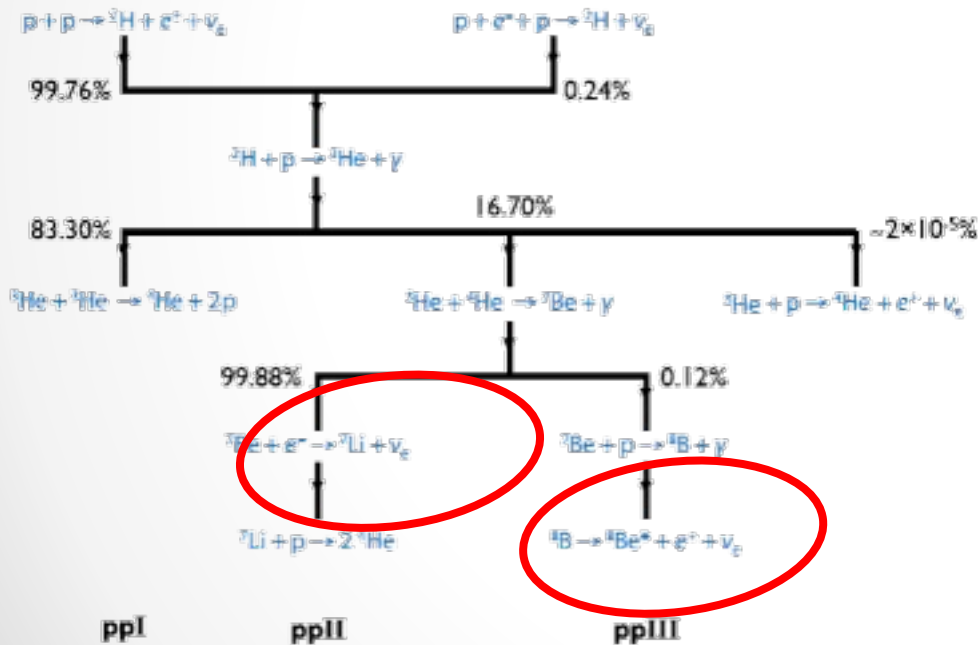
## SOLAR NEUTRINOS. I. THEORETICAL\*

John N. Bahcall

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

(Received 6 January 1964)

Haxton *et al.*, 2013



➤  ${}^8\text{B}$ ,  ${}^7\text{Be}$  neutrino flux

- the Standard Solar Model

➤  $\nu_e + {}^{37}\text{Cl} \rightarrow e + {}^{37}\text{Ar}$

➤  $7.5 \pm 3.3 \text{ SNU (1968)}$



# First experiment

## SOLAR NEUTRINOS. II. EXPERIMENTAL\*

Raymond Davis, Jr.

Chemistry Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York

(Received 6 January 1964)



- Homestake Experiment
- 0.61 kton  $C_2Cl_4$
- $\nu_e + {}^{37}Cl \rightarrow e + {}^{37}Ar$
- Measured 3 SNU

# Theory is wrong?

## Refining the Solar Model

Most likely, the solar neutrino problem has nothing to do with particle physics. It is a great triumph that astrophysicists are able to predict the number of  $^8\text{B}$  neutrinos to within a factor of 2 or 3... -- Georgi

Author(s): John N. Bahcall and M. H. Pinsonneault  
Journal: *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **92**, Number 12, 121301 (2004), astro-ph/0402114.

Abstract: Solar model predictions of  $^8\text{B}$  and p-p neutrinos agree with the experimentally-determined fluxes (including oscillation improved input data for nuclear fusion reactions, the equation of state, and the chemical composition of the Sun. The solar computed  $^7\text{Be}$  neutrino flux.

[Postscript file.](#) [Pdf file.](#)

**• How Do Uncertainties in the Surface Chemical Composition of the Sun Affect the Predicted Solar Neutrino Fluxes?**

Author(s): John N. Bahcall and Aldo Serenelli  
Journal: *ApJ*, **626**, 530 (June 10, 2005), astro-ph/0412096

Abstract: We show that uncertainties in the values of the surface heavy element abundances of the Sun are the largest source of neutrino flux with respect to the surface abundance of each element. We then calculate the uncertainties in each neutrino flux using  $^8\text{B}$  neutrino flux is 11.6% (5.0%) when sensitivities to individual element abundances are used. The traditional method that lumps sulphur, and iron abundances all make significant contributions to the uncertainties in calculating solar neutrino fluxes; the uncertainty of the important  $^7\text{Be}$  and  $^8\text{B}$  solar neutrinos. Carbon is the largest contributor to the uncertainty in the calculation of the p-p,  $^{13}\text{N}$

[Postscript file.](#) [Pdf file.](#)

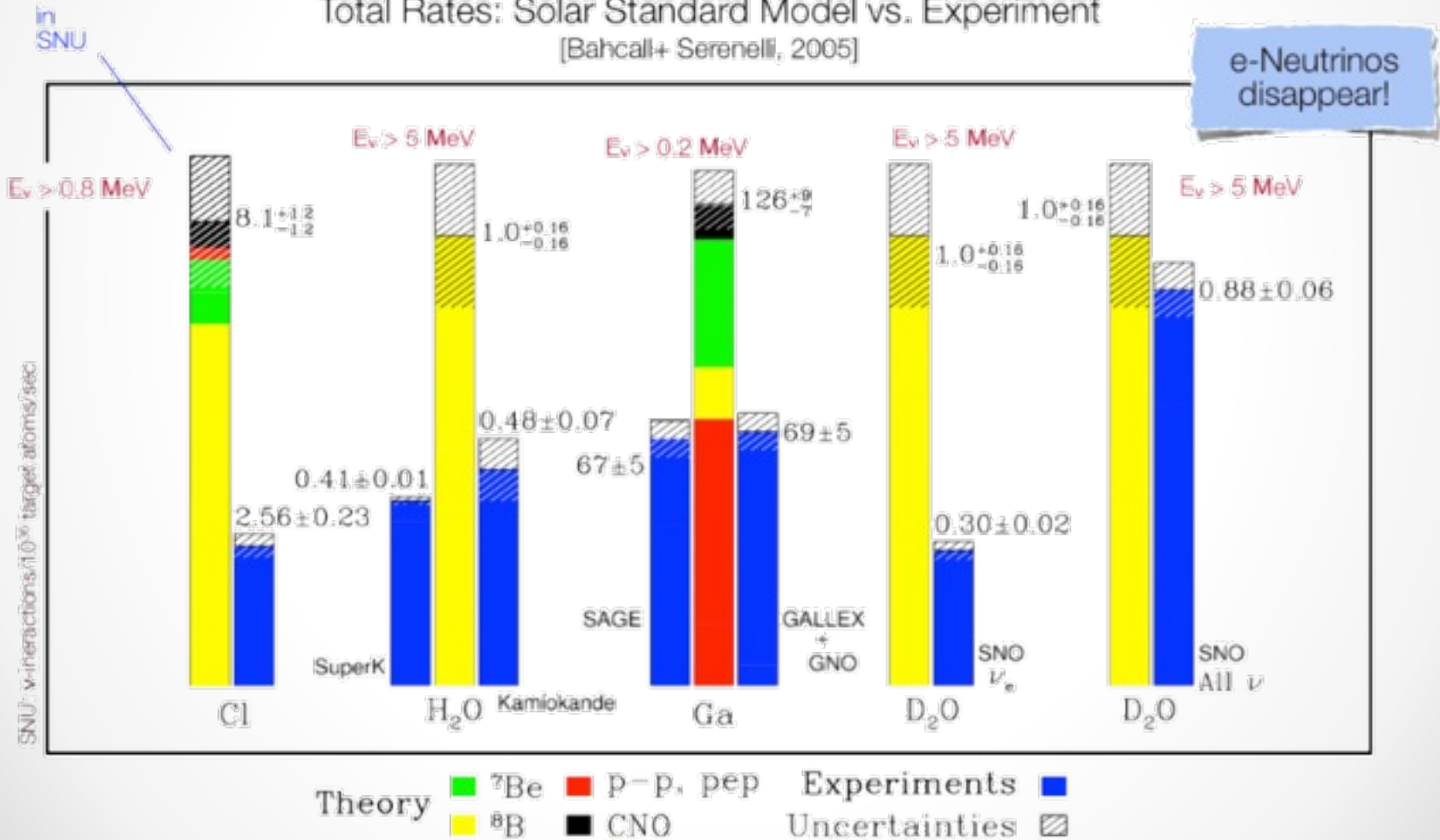
**• How Accurately Can We Calculate the Depth of the Solar Convective Zone?**

Author(s): John N. Bahcall, Aldo M. Serenelli, and Marc Pinsonneault

# Experiment is wrong?

## Continuing effort

Total Rates: Solar Standard Model vs. Experiment  
[Bahcall+ Serenelli, 2005]



# New physics??



## Physics Letters B

Volume 28, Issue 7, 20 January 1969, Pages 493-496

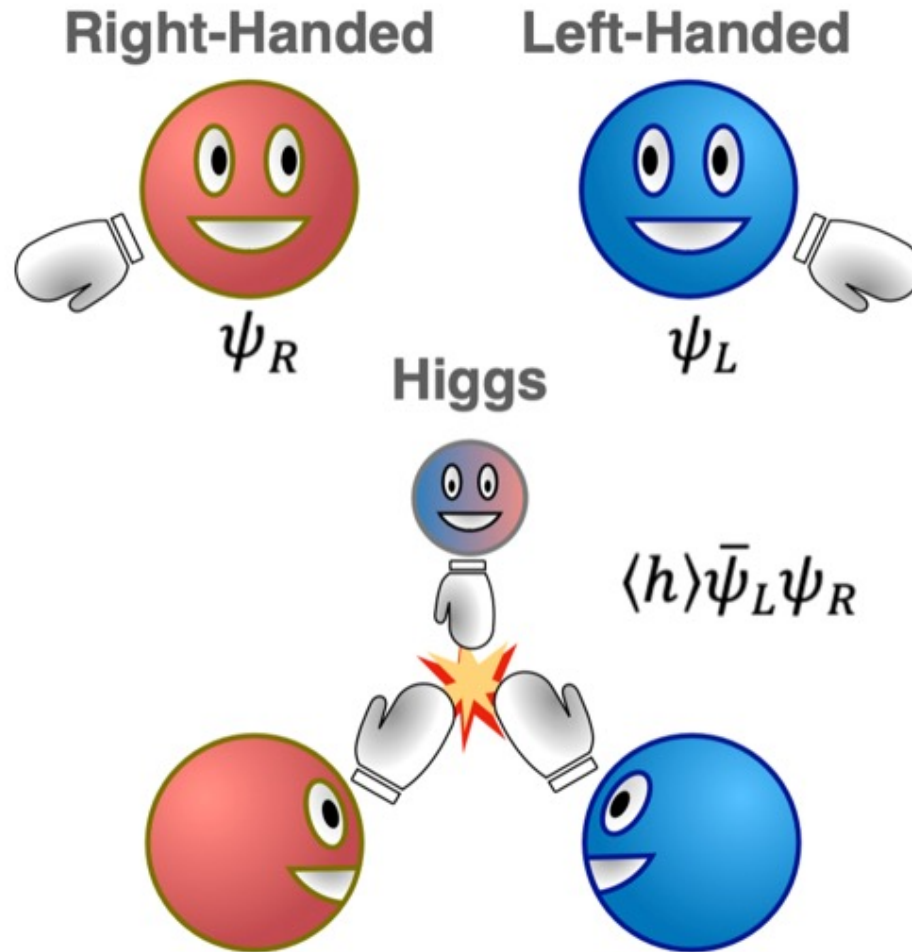


## Neutrino astronomy and lepton charge

V. Gribov \*, B. Pontecorvo

[Show more](#) ✓

# New physics??



Neutrino

V. Gribov \*, B. Pontec

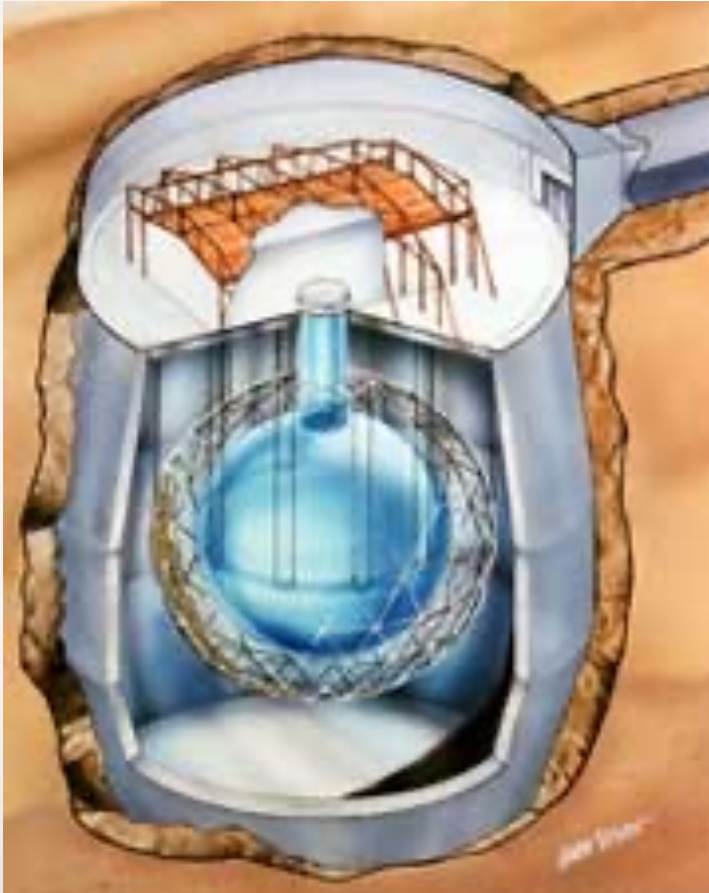
Show more

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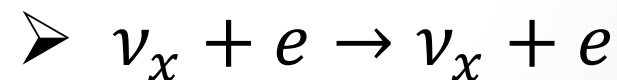
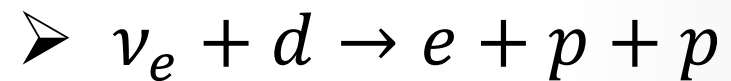
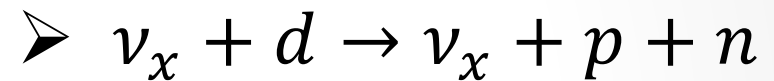
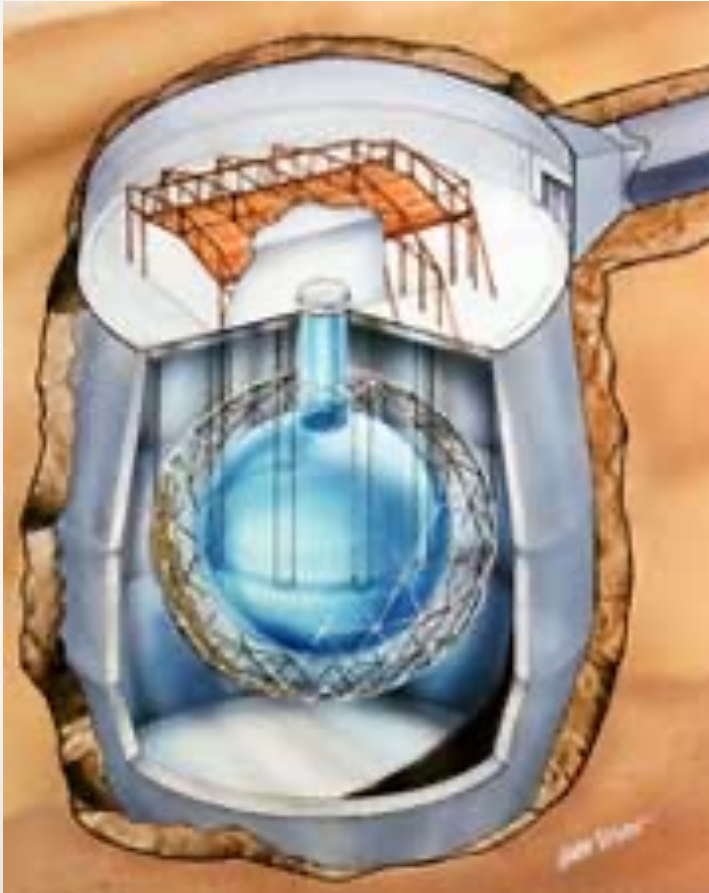
# SNO: the definitive test

## Neutrino oscillation



# SNO: the definitive test

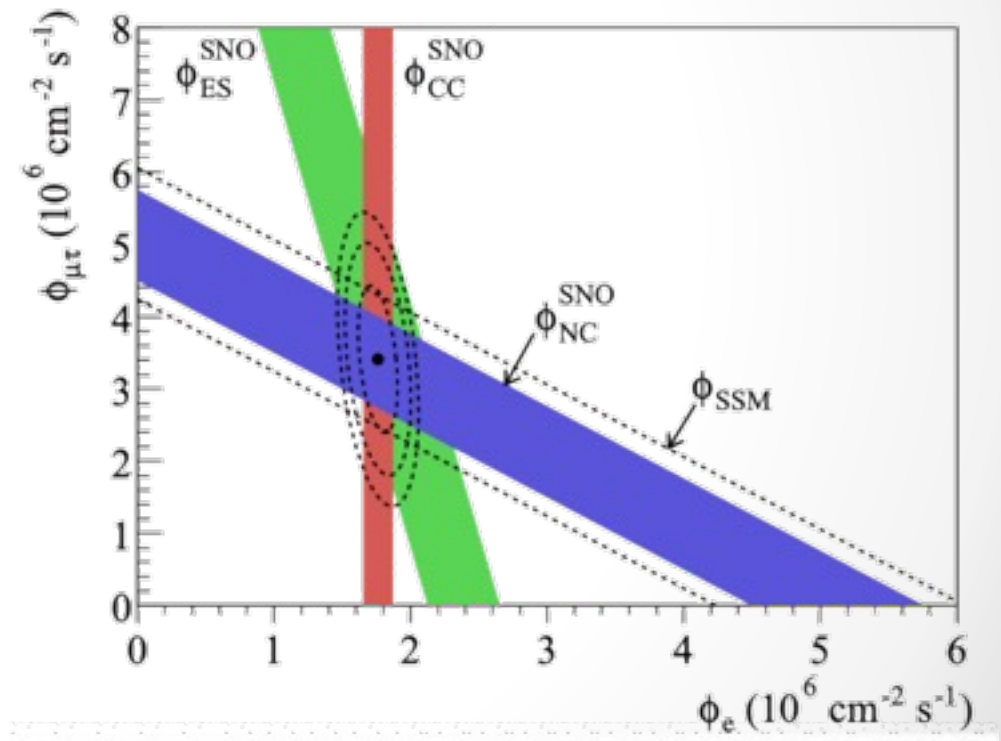
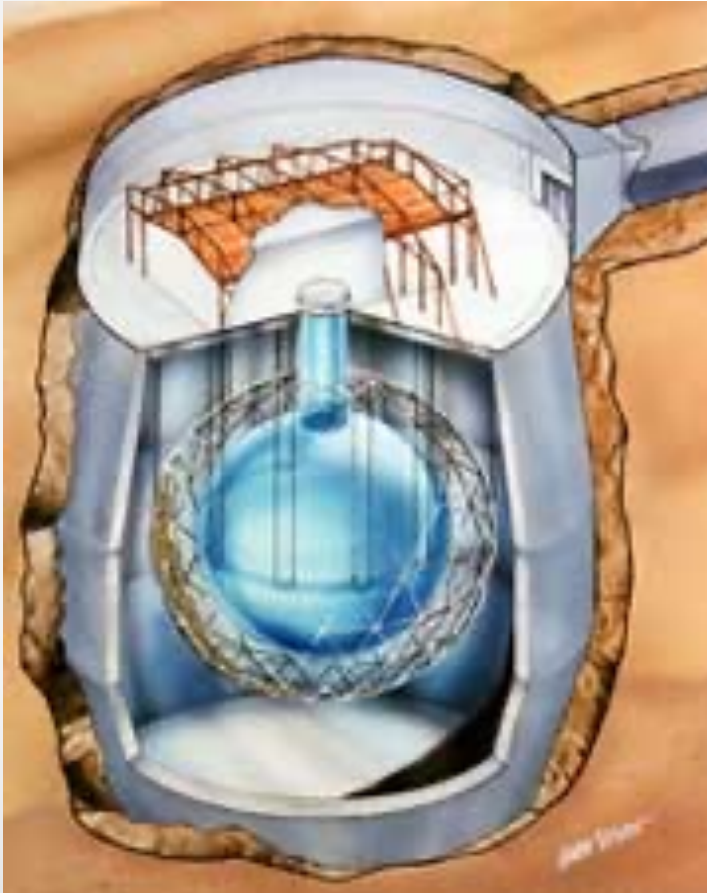
## Neutrino oscillation





# SNO: the definitive test

## Neutrino oscillation



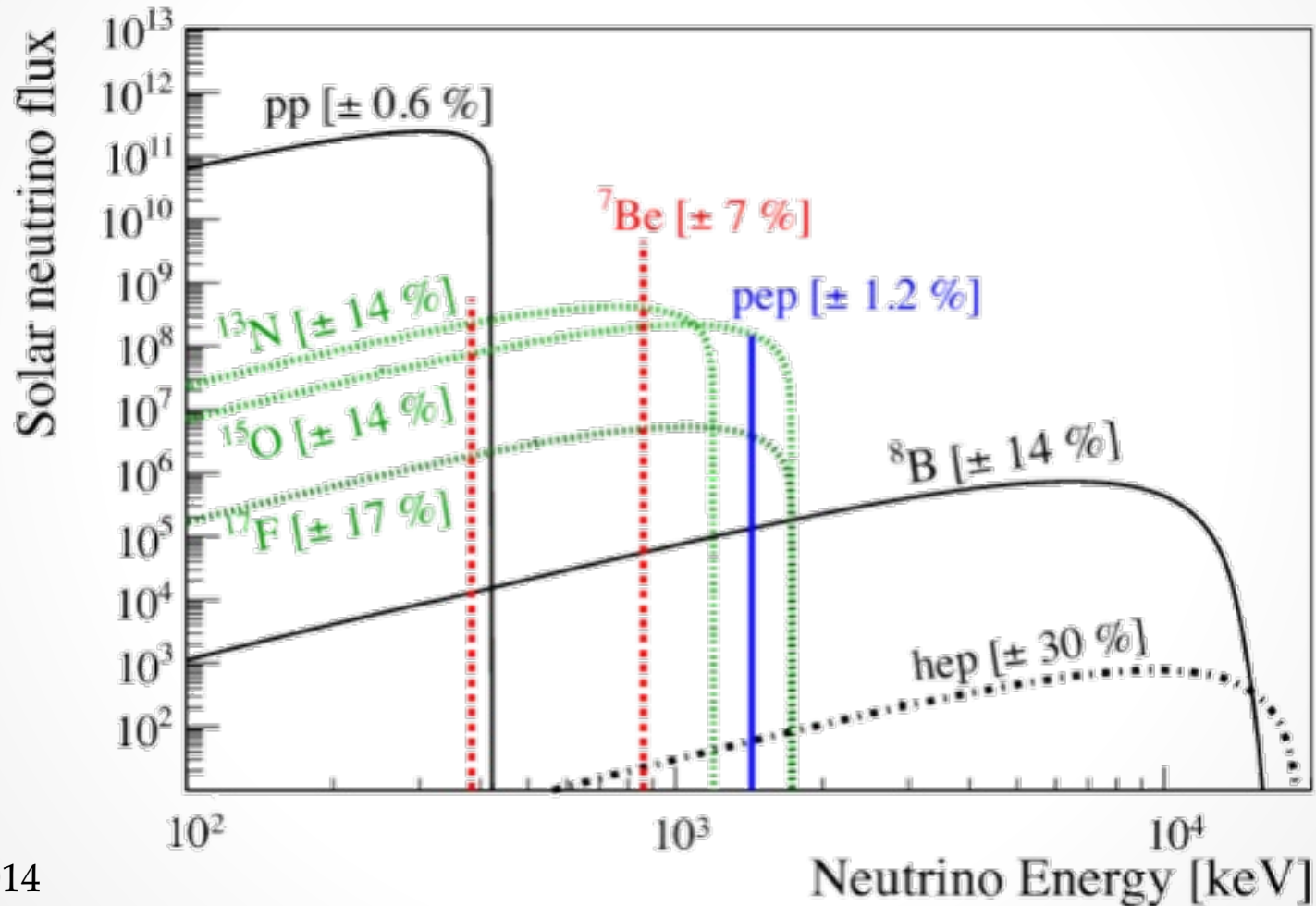
SNO 2016

# Solar neutrino

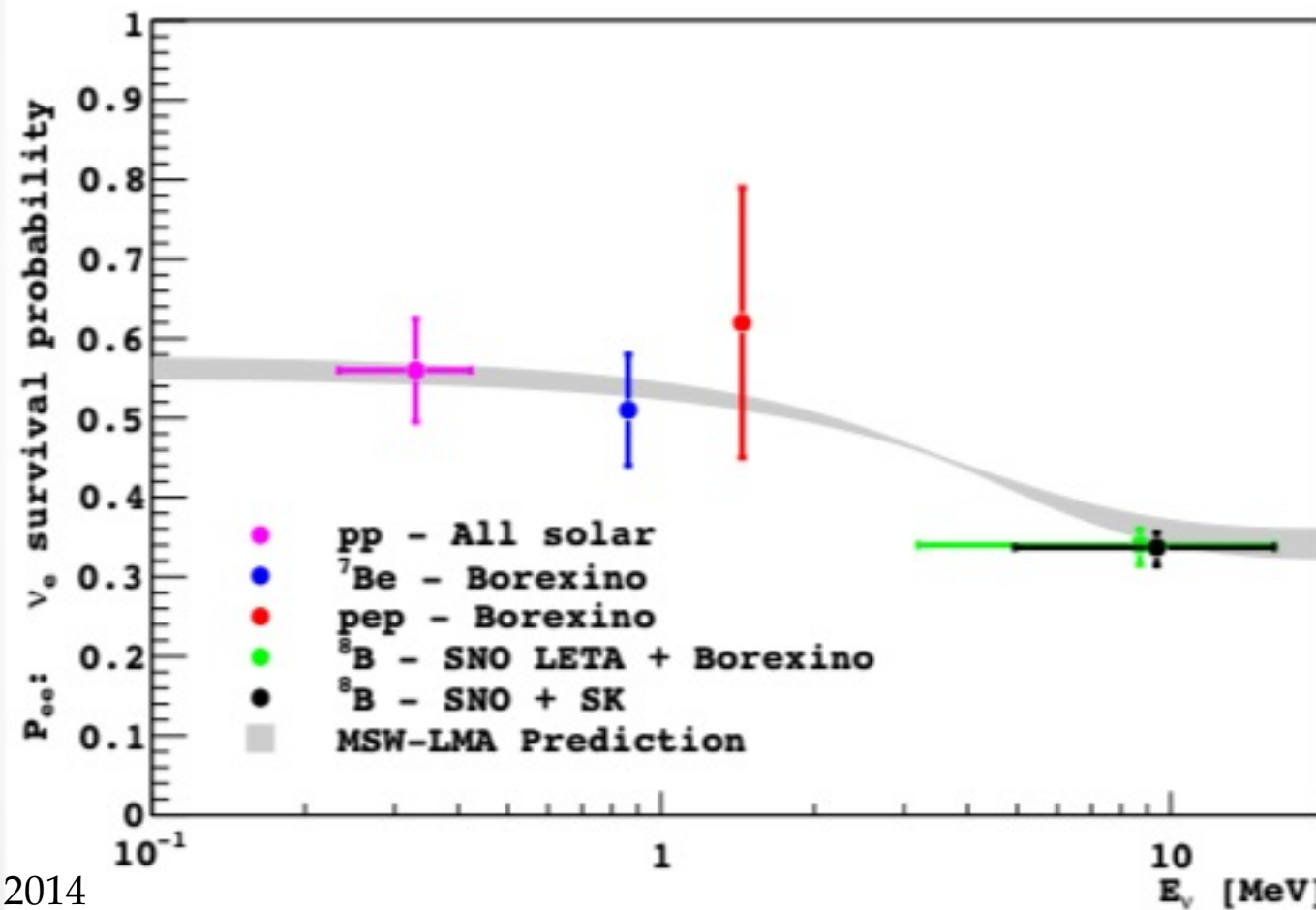
...

What do we know now

# Solar neutrino spectra



# Solar neutrino oscillation

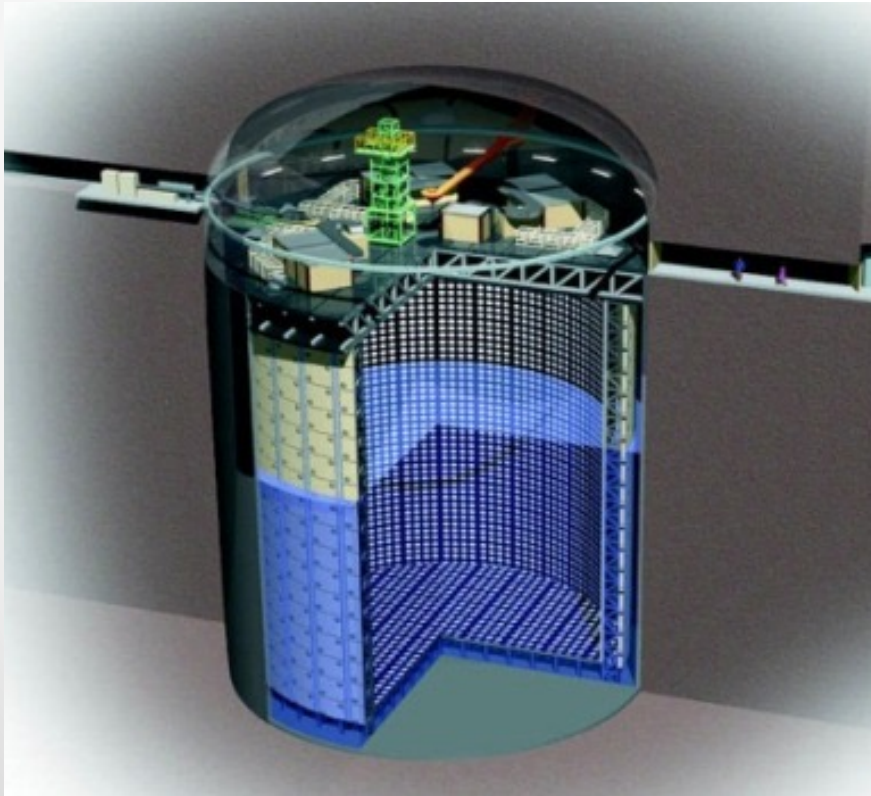


Borexino 2014

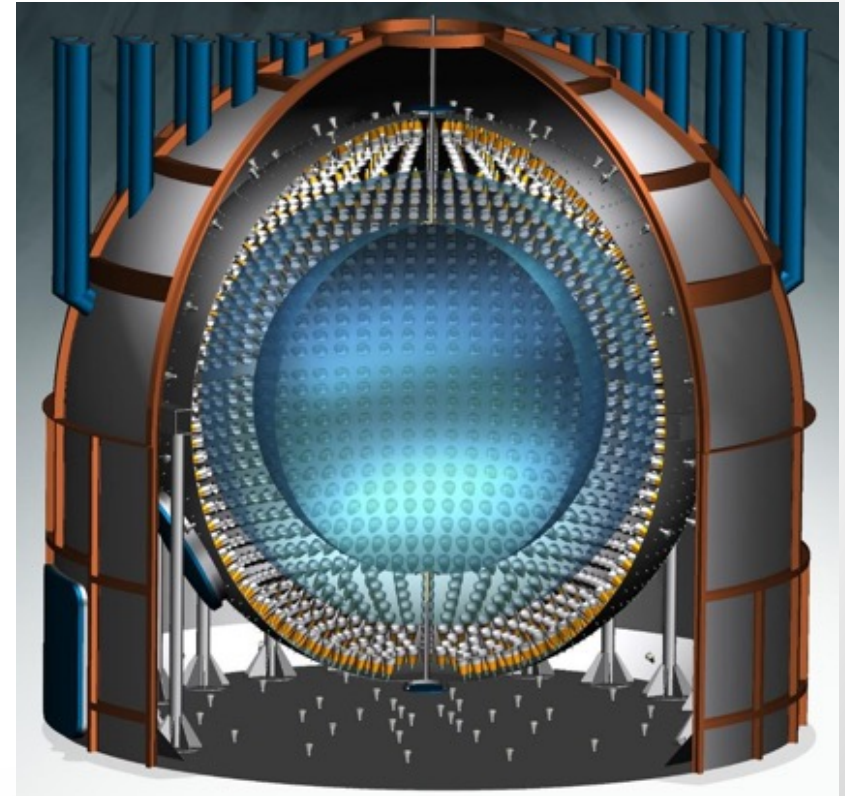
# Solar neutrino detection

$$\nu + e \rightarrow \nu + e$$

Super-Kamiokande  
Water-Cherenkov



Borexino  
Scintillator



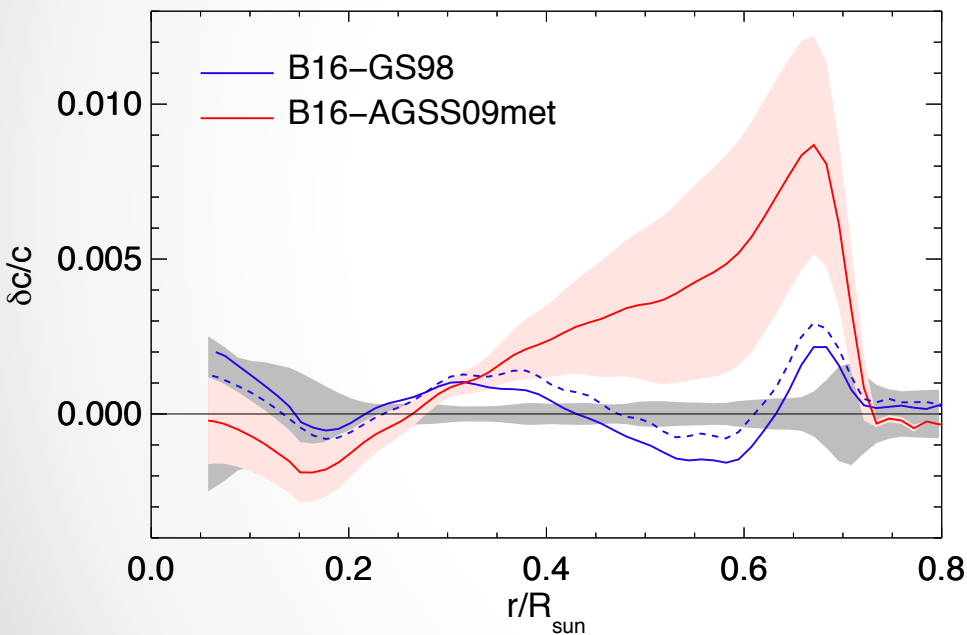


But the story doesn't end here ...



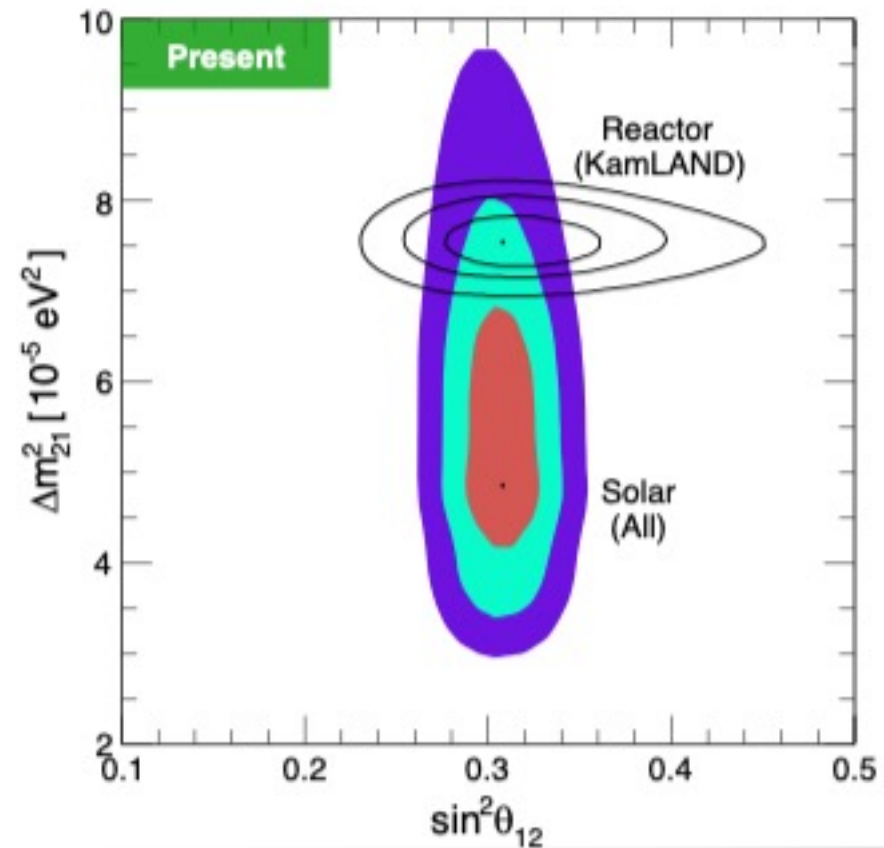
# Open questions

## Solar metallicity problem



Vinyoles *et. al.*, 2017

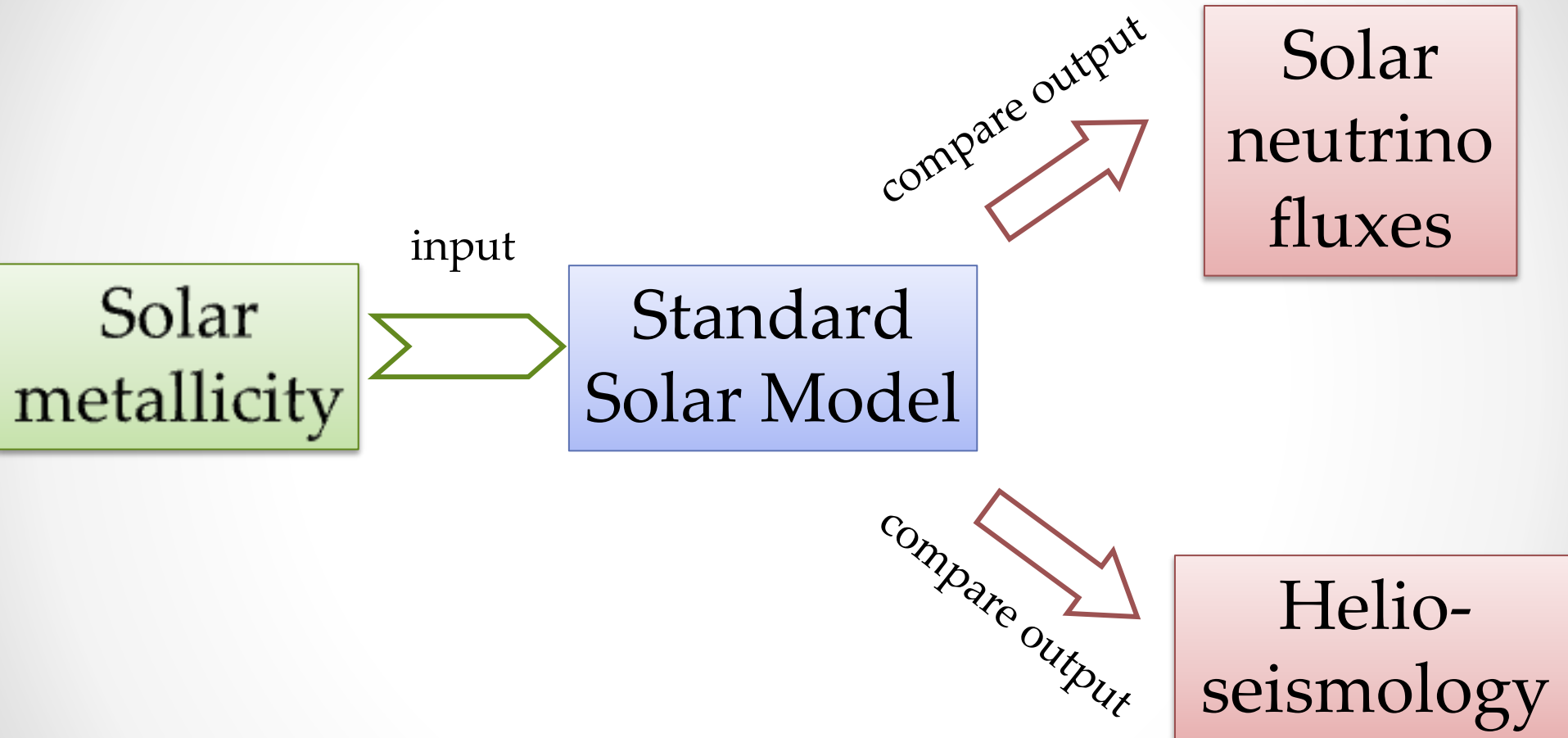
## Solar & reactor tension



Data from SK 2016

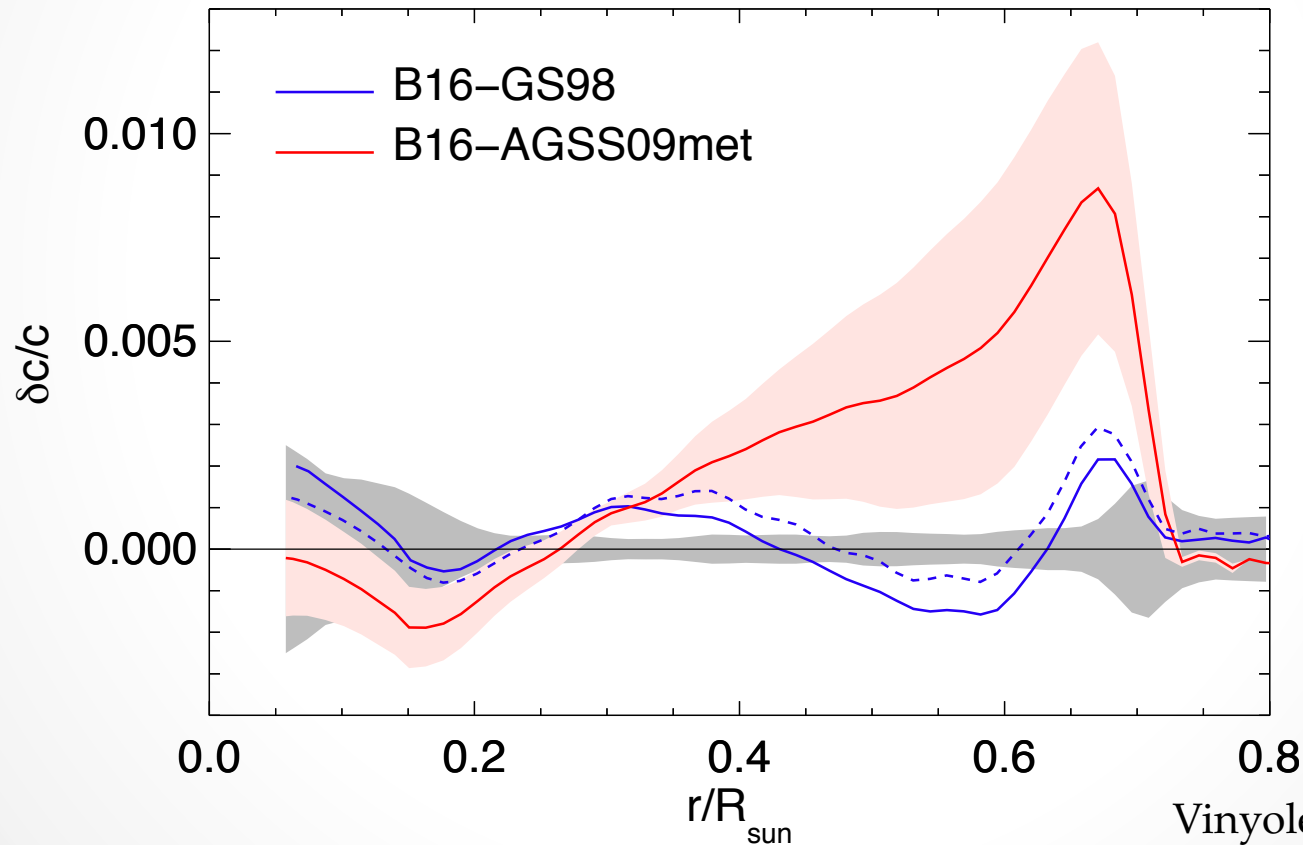


# Solar metallicity



# Solar metallicity problem

Two *inconsistent* sets of metallicities  
Compare to helioseismology



Vinyoles *et. al.*, 2017

How to solve it?

# Metallicity & neutrinos

## Measured branches

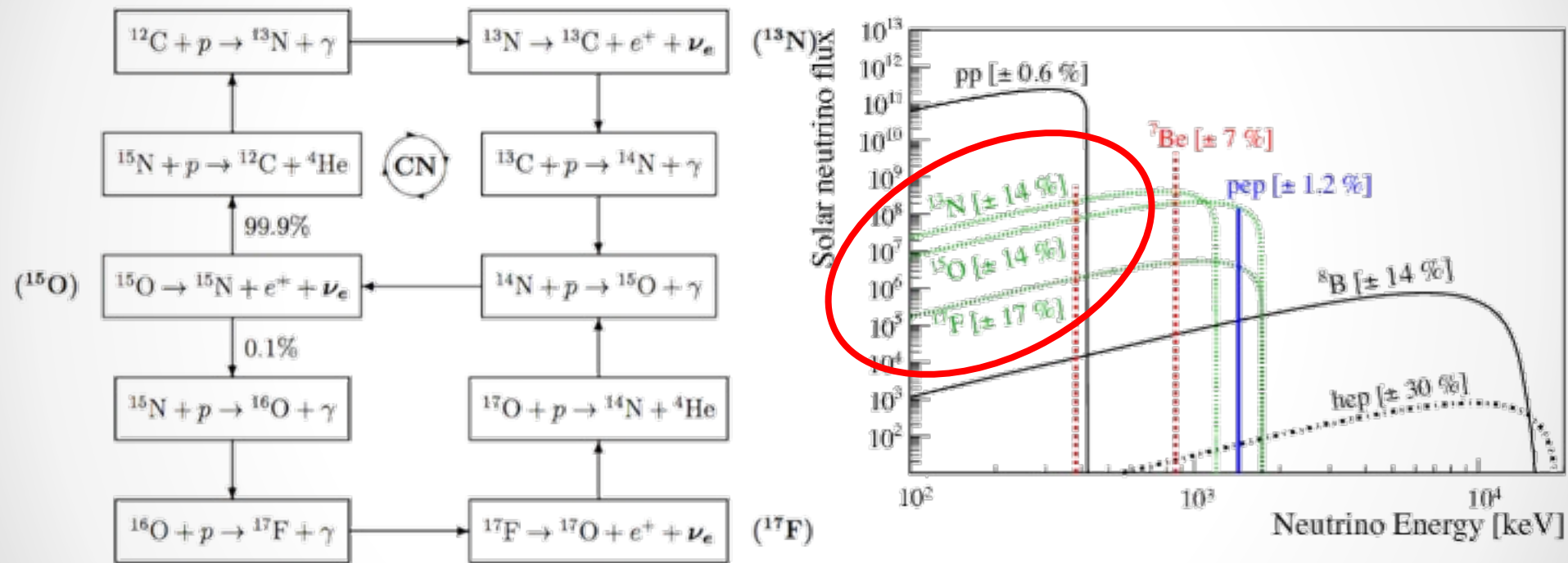
Quant.	Dominant theoretical error sources in %				
$\Phi(\text{pp})$	$L_{\odot}$ : 0.3	$S_{34}$ : 0.3	$\kappa$ : 0.2	Diff: 0.2	
$\Phi(\text{pep})$	$\kappa$ : 0.5	$L_{\odot}$ : 0.4	$S_{34}$ : 0.4	$S_{11}$ : 0.2	
$\Phi(\text{hep})$	$S_{\text{hep}}$ : 30.2	$S_{33}$ : 2.4	$\kappa$ : 1.1	Diff: 0.5	
$\Phi(^7\text{Be})$	$S_{34}$ : 4.1	$\kappa$ : 3.8	$S_{33}$ : 2.3	Diff: 1.9	
$\Phi(^8\text{B})$	$\kappa$ : 7.3	$S_{17}$ : 4.8	Diff: 4.0	$S_{34}$ : 3.9	
$\Phi(^{13}\text{N})$	C: 10.0	$S_{114}$ : 5.4	Diff: 4.8	$\kappa$ : 3.9	
$\Phi(^{15}\text{O})$	C: 9.4	$S_{114}$ : 7.9	Diff: 5.6	$\kappa$ : 5.5	
$\Phi(^{17}\text{F})$	O: 12.6	$S_{116}$ : 8.8	$\kappa$ : 6.0	Diff: 6.0	

Vinyoles *et al.*, 2017

Better calculation needed

# Metallicity & neutrinos

Not measured: CNO neutrinos



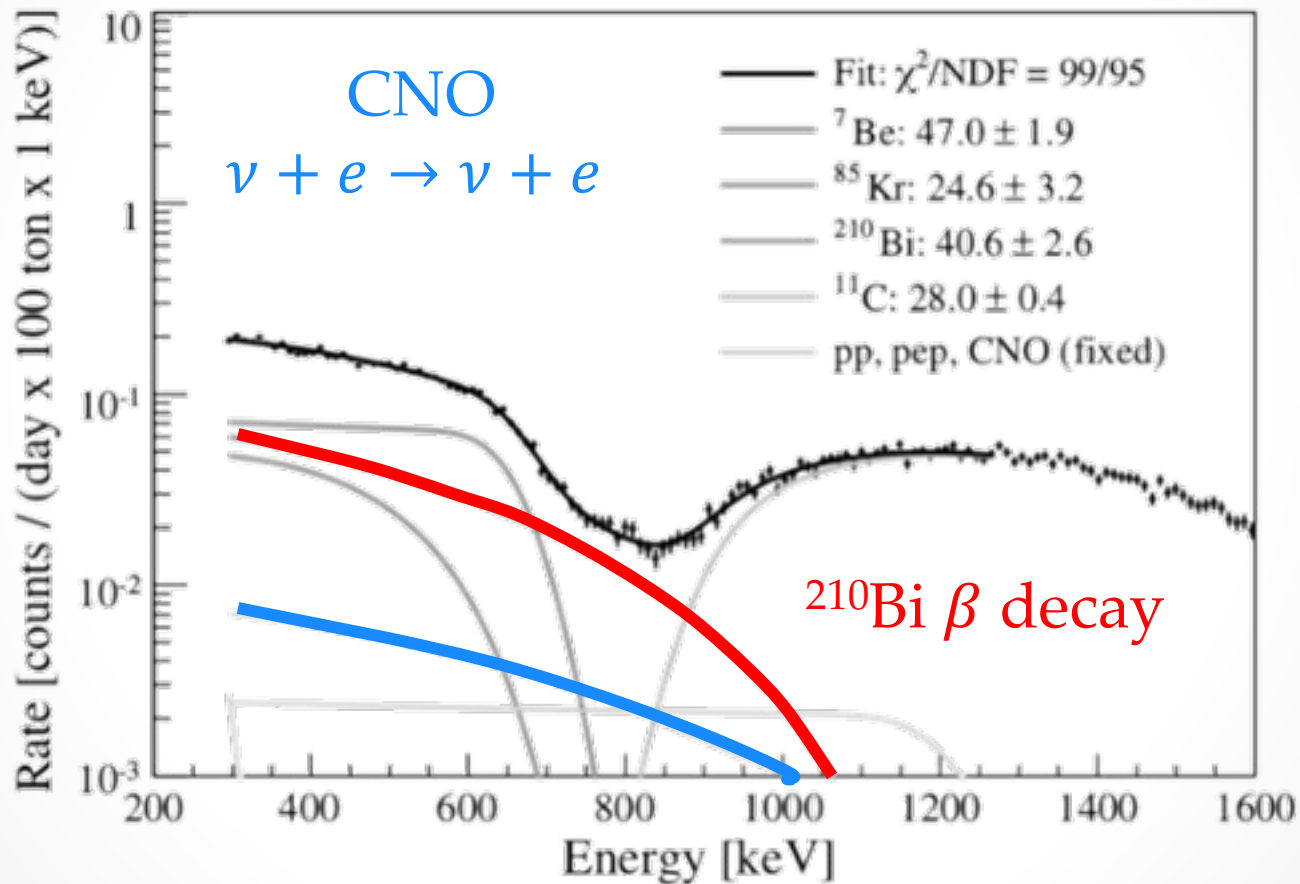
Giunti and Kim, 2007

Vinyoles *et. al.*, 2017

Great potential at distinguishing metallicities  
Why haven't we measured them?

# Obstacles for CNO $\nu$

## Borexino

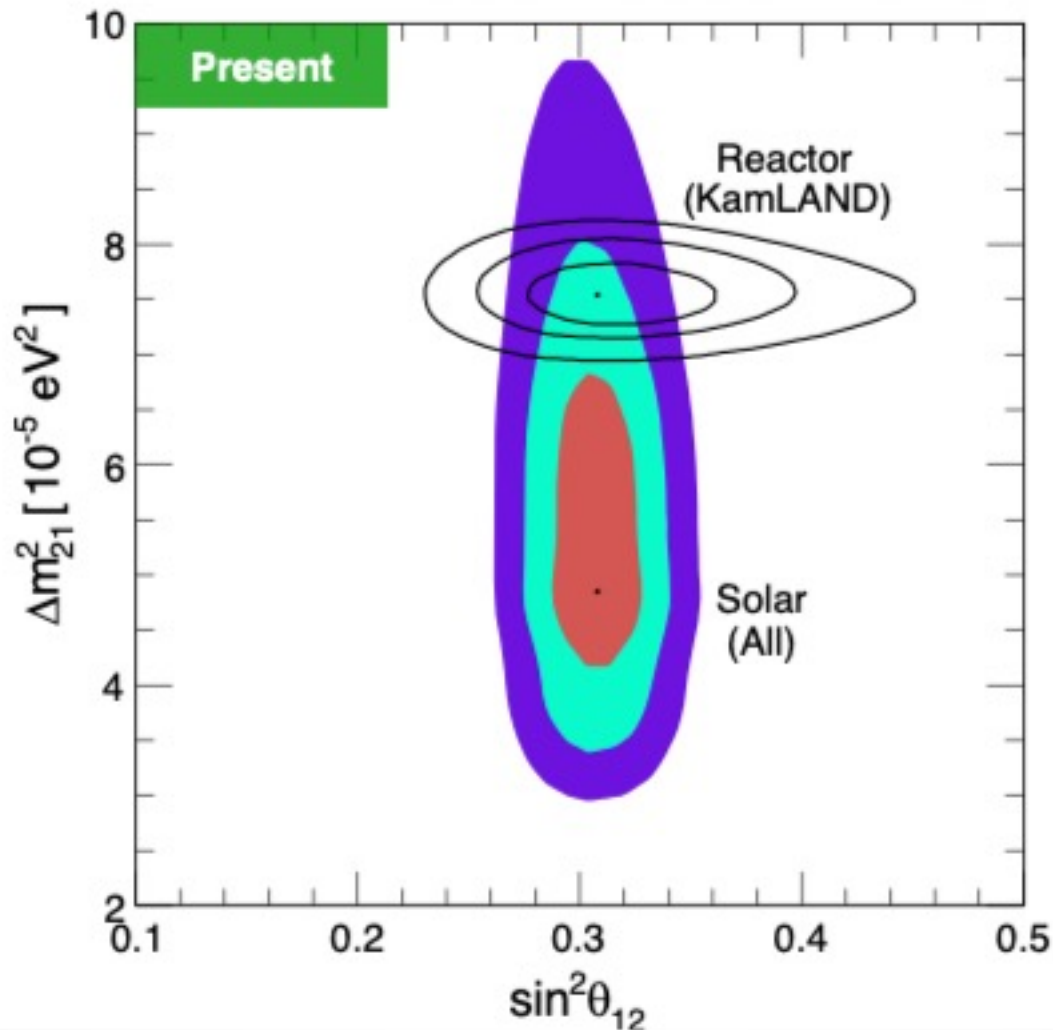


Borexino 2014

Hopeless?

# Open questions

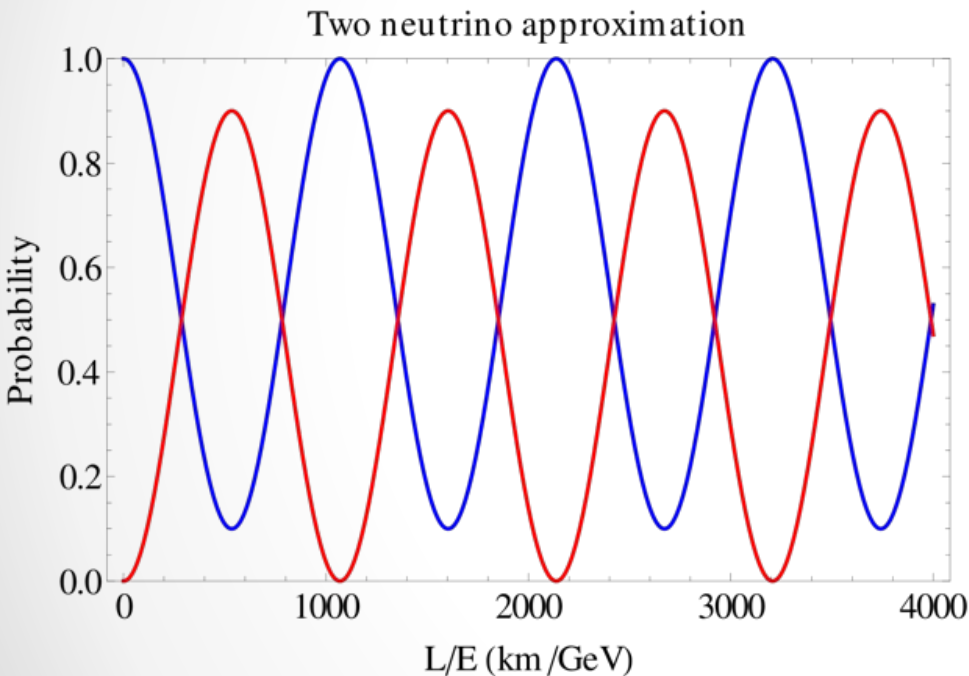
## Solar & reactor tension



Data from SK 2016

# Neutrino oscillation

## Two-level system



➤  $P_{ee} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left( \frac{\delta m^2 L}{4 E} \right)$

➤  $L_{osc} \sim 100 \text{ km}$

Average after L

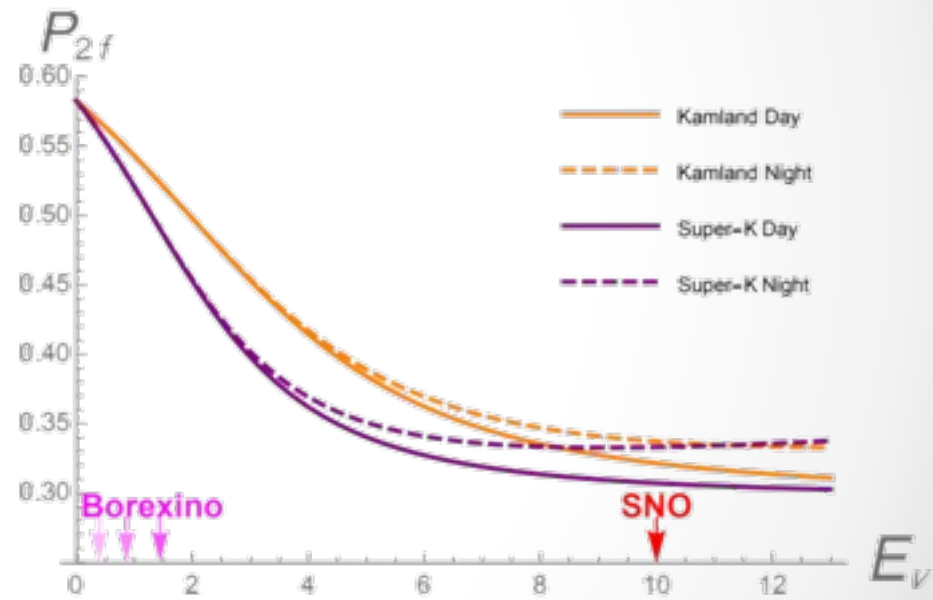
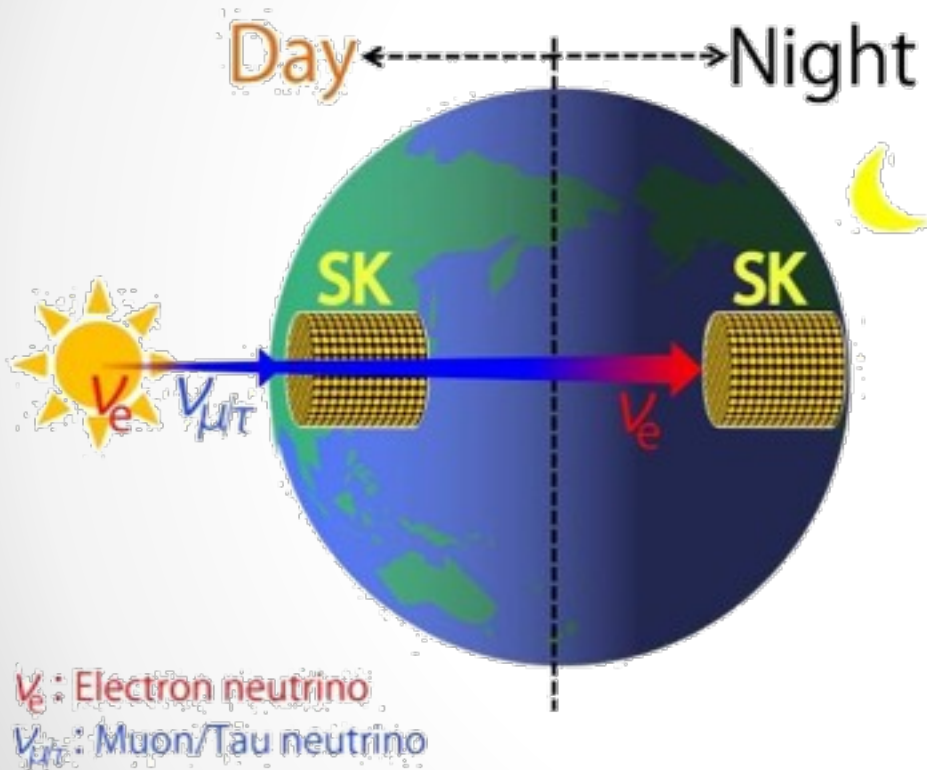
➤  $P_{ee} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta$

Only measure  $\theta$ , not  $\delta m^2$



# Matter effect

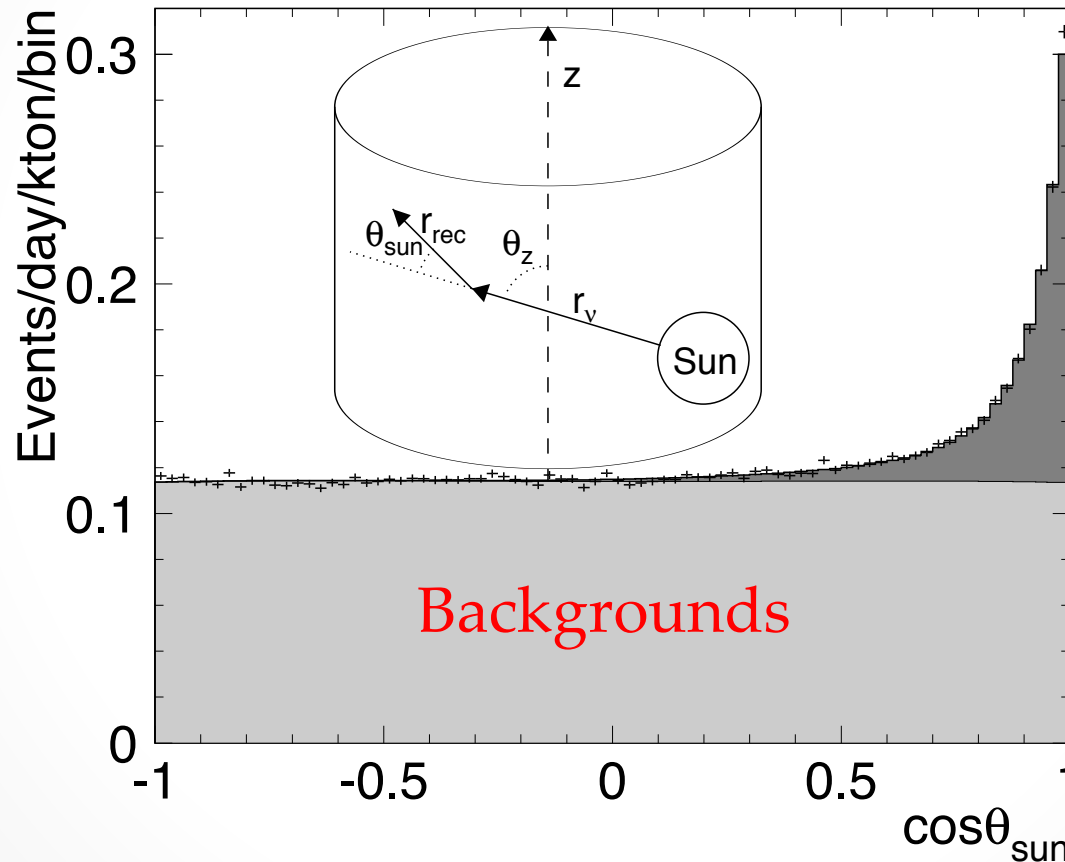
## Day-night asymmetry



Vissani, 2017

# Obstacles for ${}^8\text{B } \nu$

## Super-Kamiokande



${}^8\text{B } \nu$   
 $\nu + e \rightarrow \nu + e$

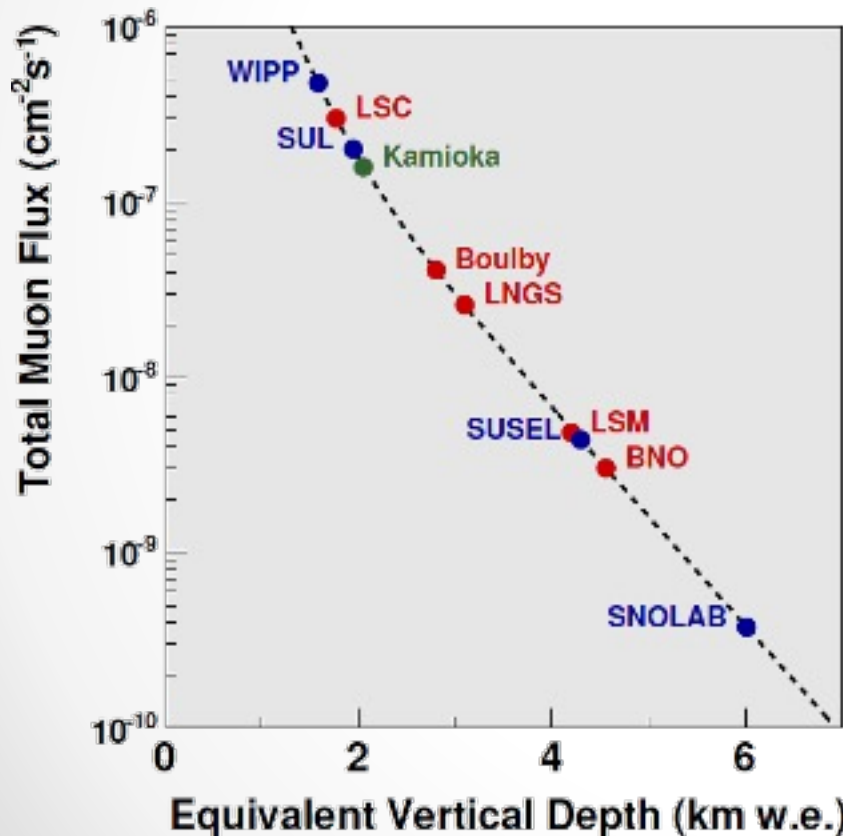
Super-K 2016

What are the backgrounds?

# Spallation backgrounds

Dominant background between 6 – 20 MeV

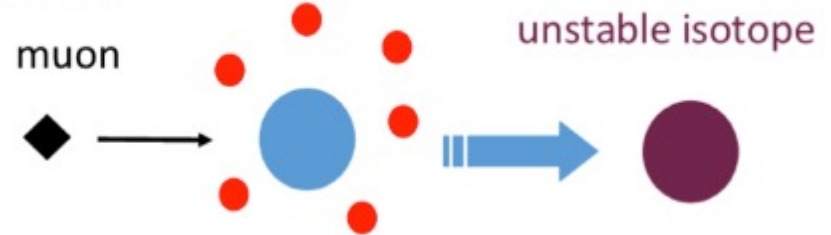
Cosmic-ray muon fluxes



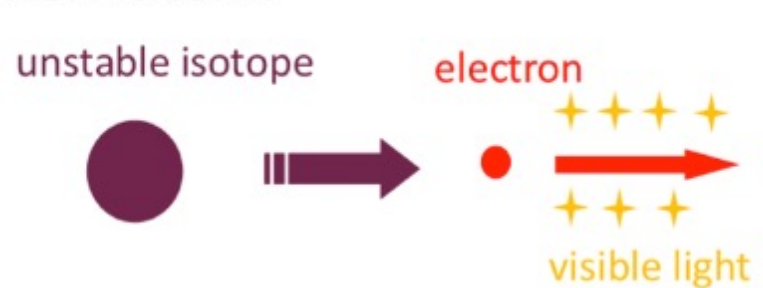
Gomez-Cadenas *et al.*, 2012

Spallation production

first...



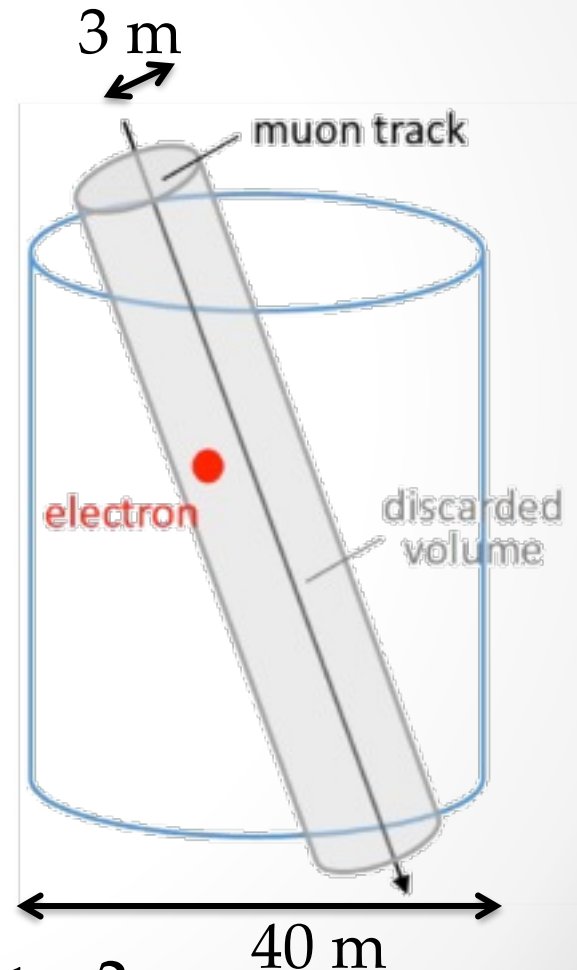
then later...



# How to reject them?

## Correlation with muons

- Cylinder cut for a few s
  - muon rate 2 Hz  
(signal ~ 15 / day)
  - isotope lifetime ~ 10 s
- Remove 90% backgrounds
- Lose 20% signals



Hopeless to do better?

Solar neutrino

...

Going forward



# Borexino: CNO $\nu$

Calaprice talk at 10th

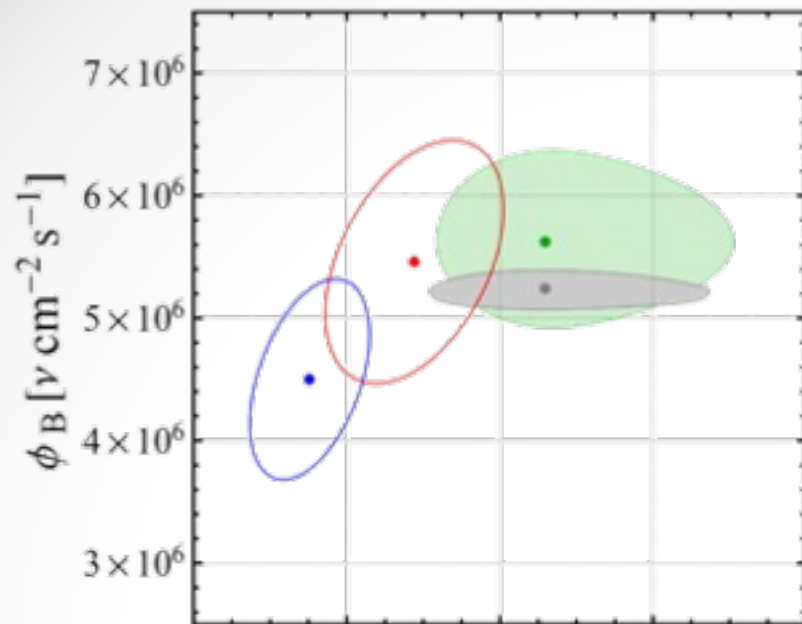
**Before Insulation**



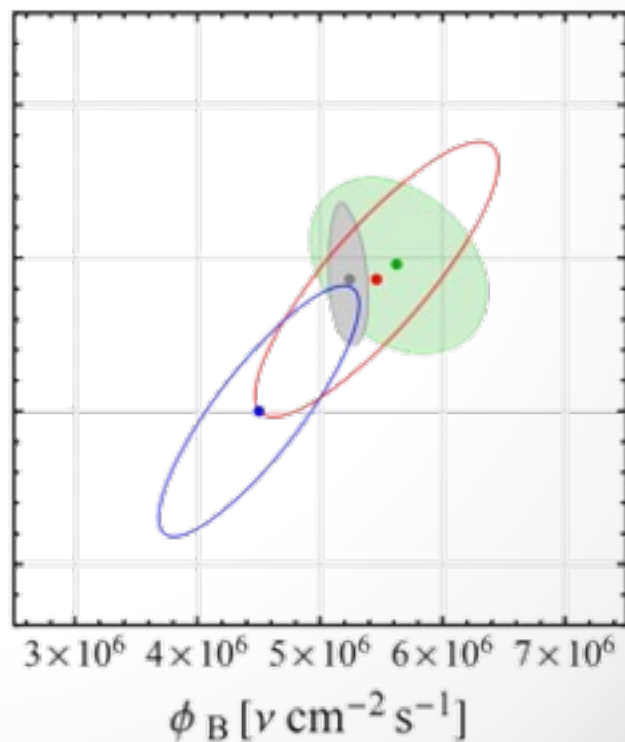
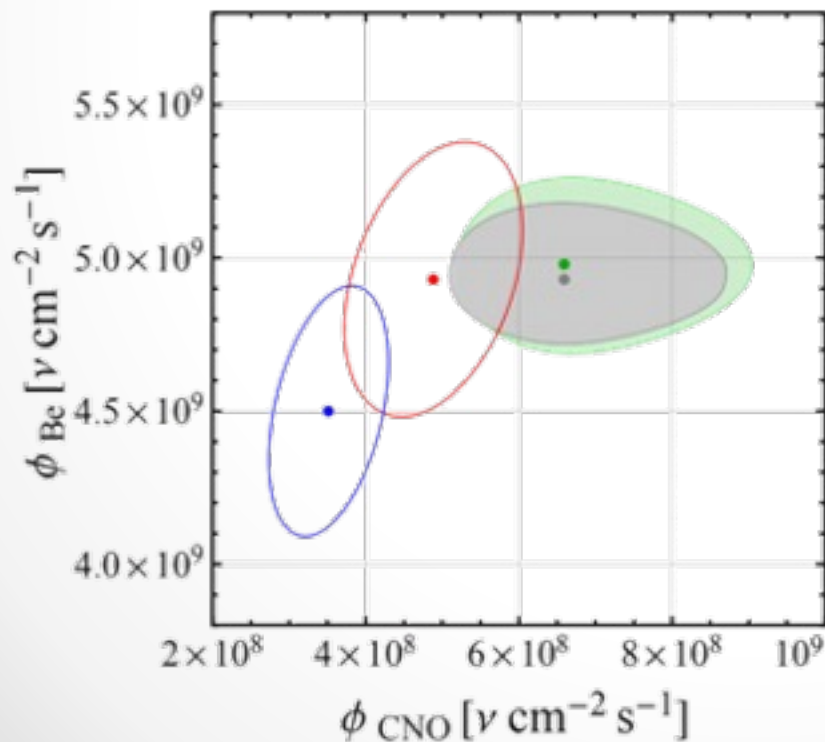
**During Insulation**



Summer 2017: stable T achieved!



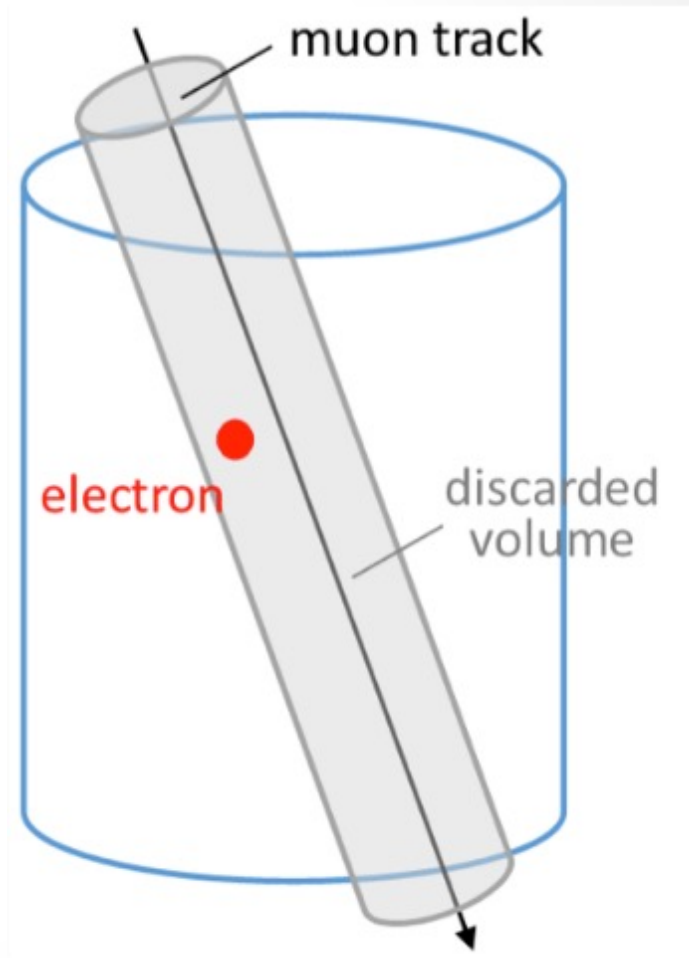
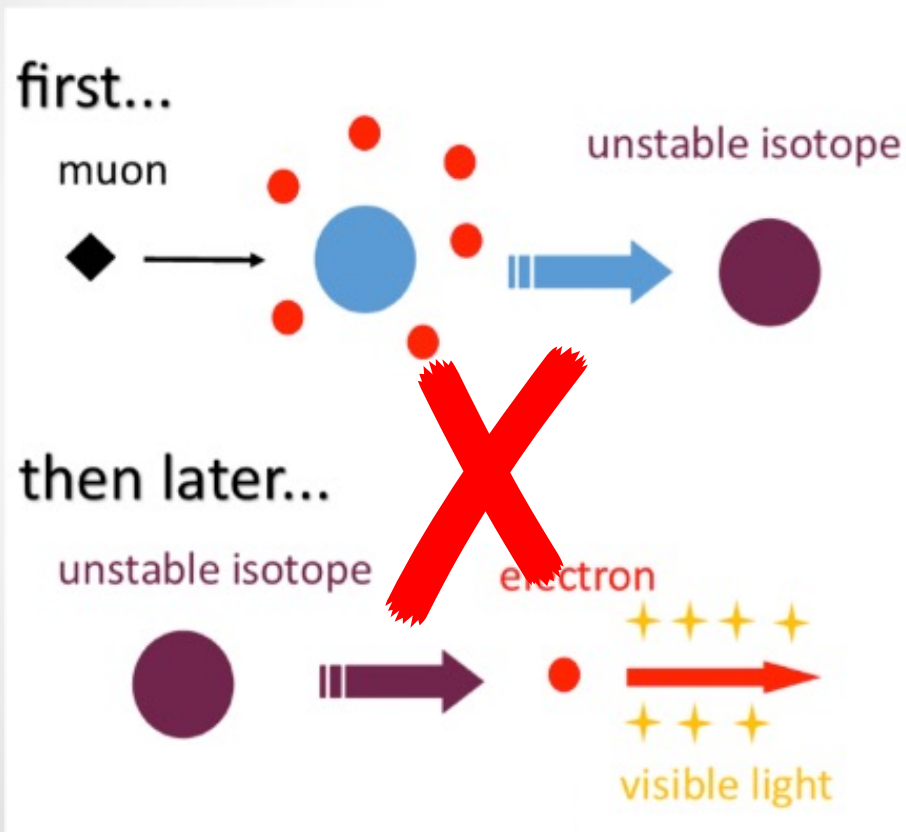
- All Solar + KamLAND
- Borexino + KamLAND
- SSM B16-GS98
- SSM B16-AGSS09met





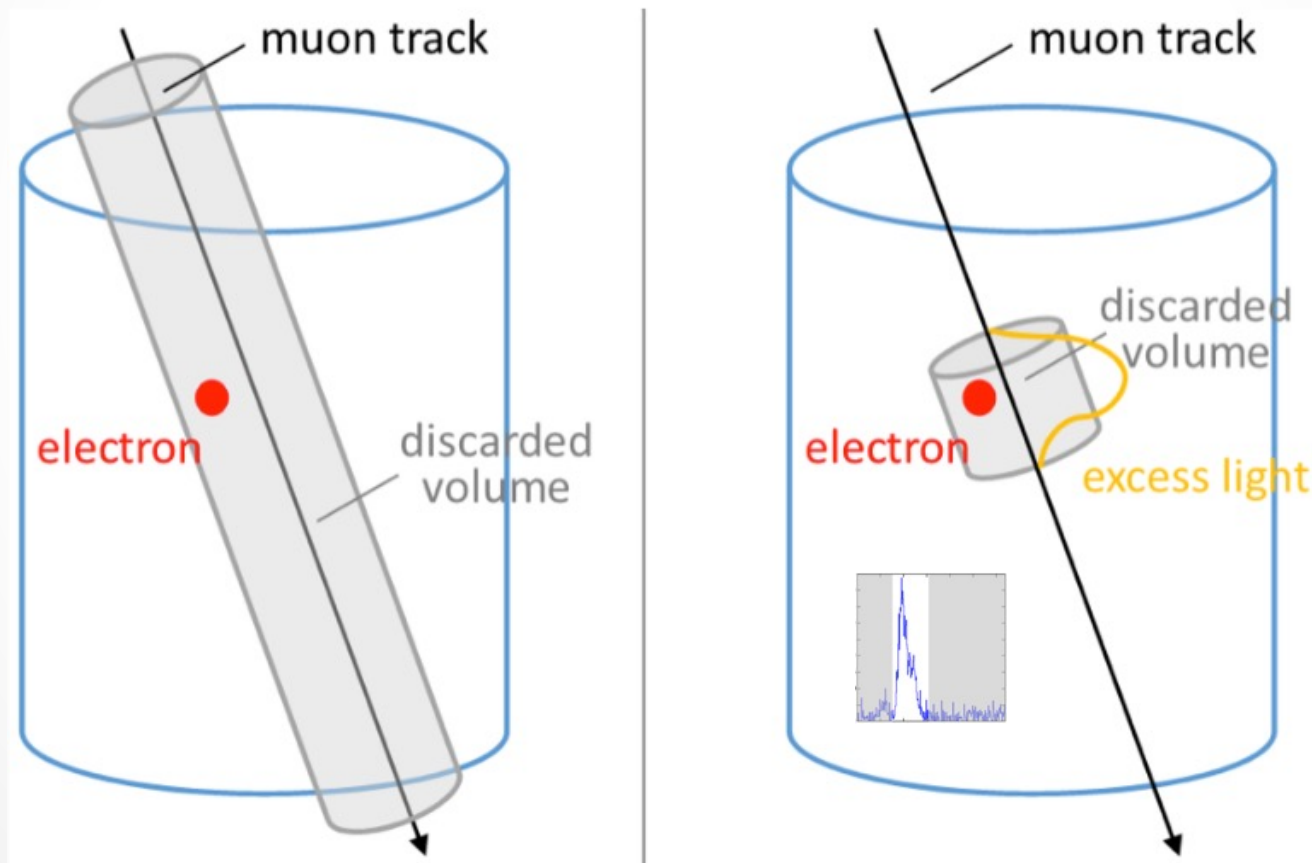
# Super-K: 8B $\nu$

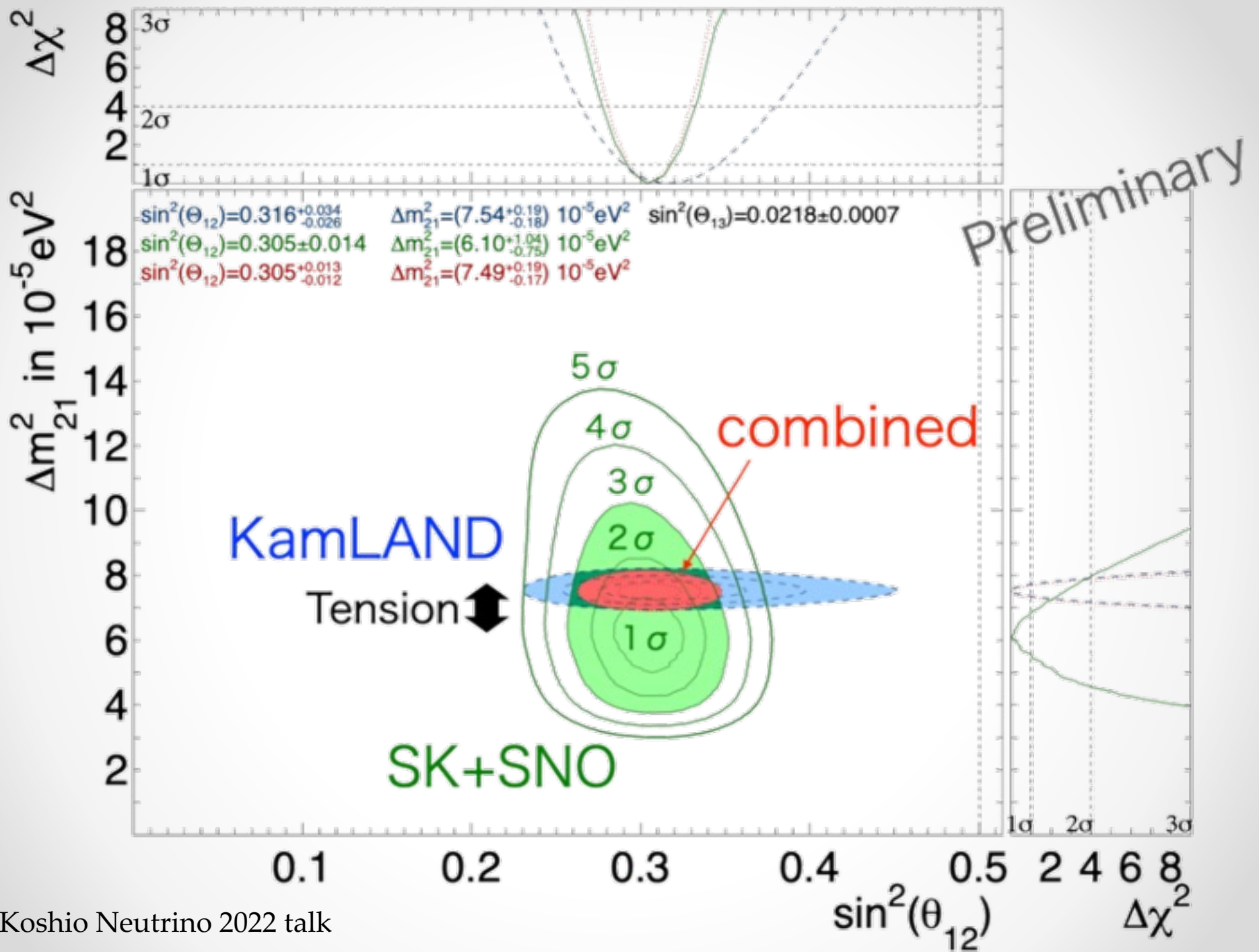
Reject spallation backgrounds

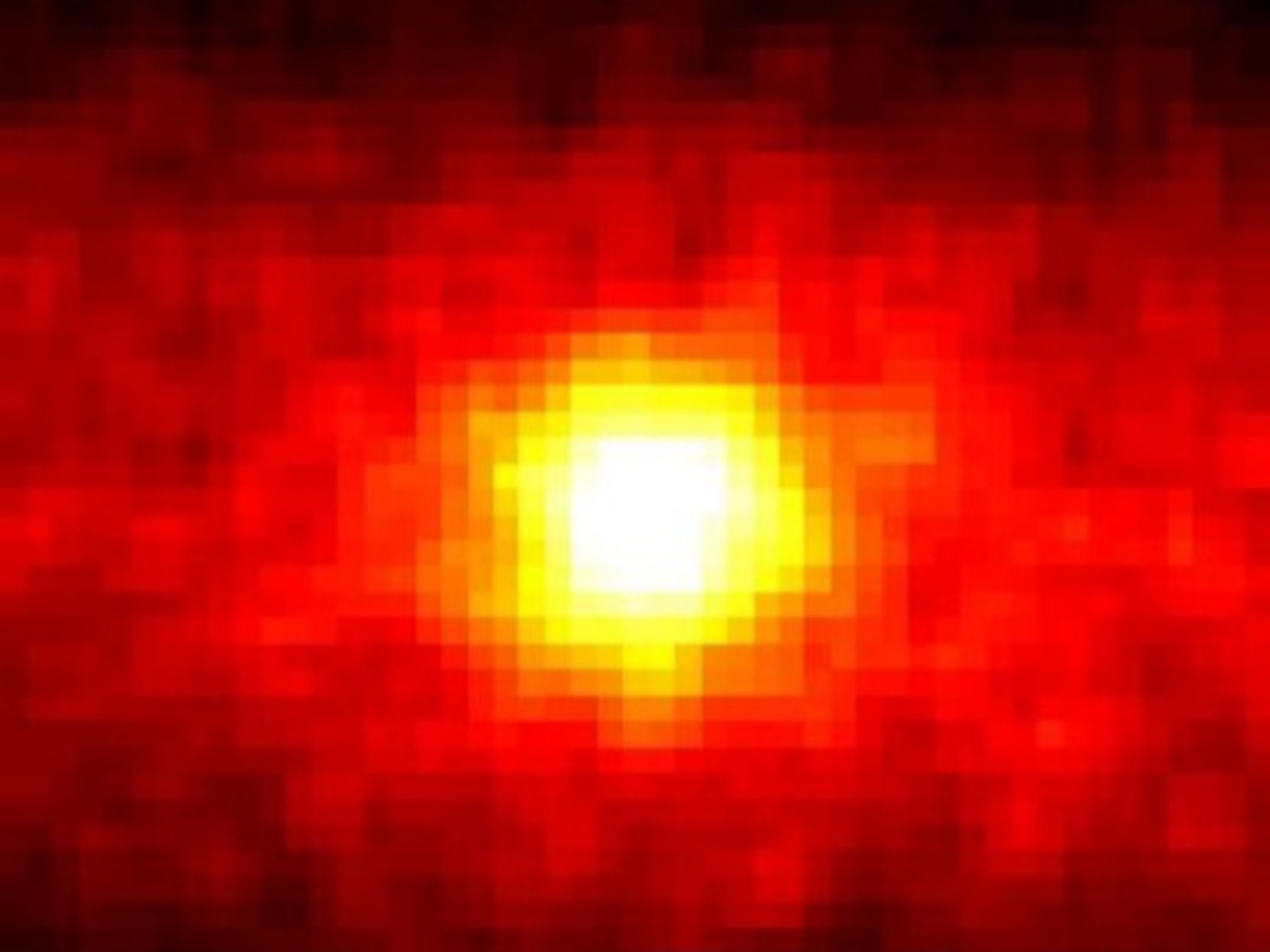


# New background rejection

For each muon, small cut region  $\rightarrow$  less signal loss  
 $\rightarrow$  longer cut in time  $\rightarrow$  fewer backgrounds







Questions?

Back up



# Measured metallicities

Element	GS98	AGSS09met
C	$8.52 \pm 0.06$	$8.43 \pm 0.05$
N	$7.92 \pm 0.06$	$7.83 \pm 0.05$
O	$8.83 \pm 0.06$	$8.69 \pm 0.05$
Ne	$8.08 \pm 0.06$	$7.93 \pm 0.10$
Mg	$7.58 \pm 0.01$	$7.53 \pm 0.01$
Si	$7.56 \pm 0.01$	$7.51 \pm 0.01$
S	$7.20 \pm 0.06$	$7.15 \pm 0.02$
Ar	$6.40 \pm 0.06$	$6.40 \pm 0.13$
Fe	$7.50 \pm 0.01$	$7.45 \pm 0.01$
$(Z/X)_{\odot}$	0.02292	0.01780