

Estimation of atmospheric neutrinos background in Borexino

Victor Atroshchenko¹ and Evgeny Litvinovich^{1,2}

¹ NRC Kurchatov Institute, ² NRNU MEPhI

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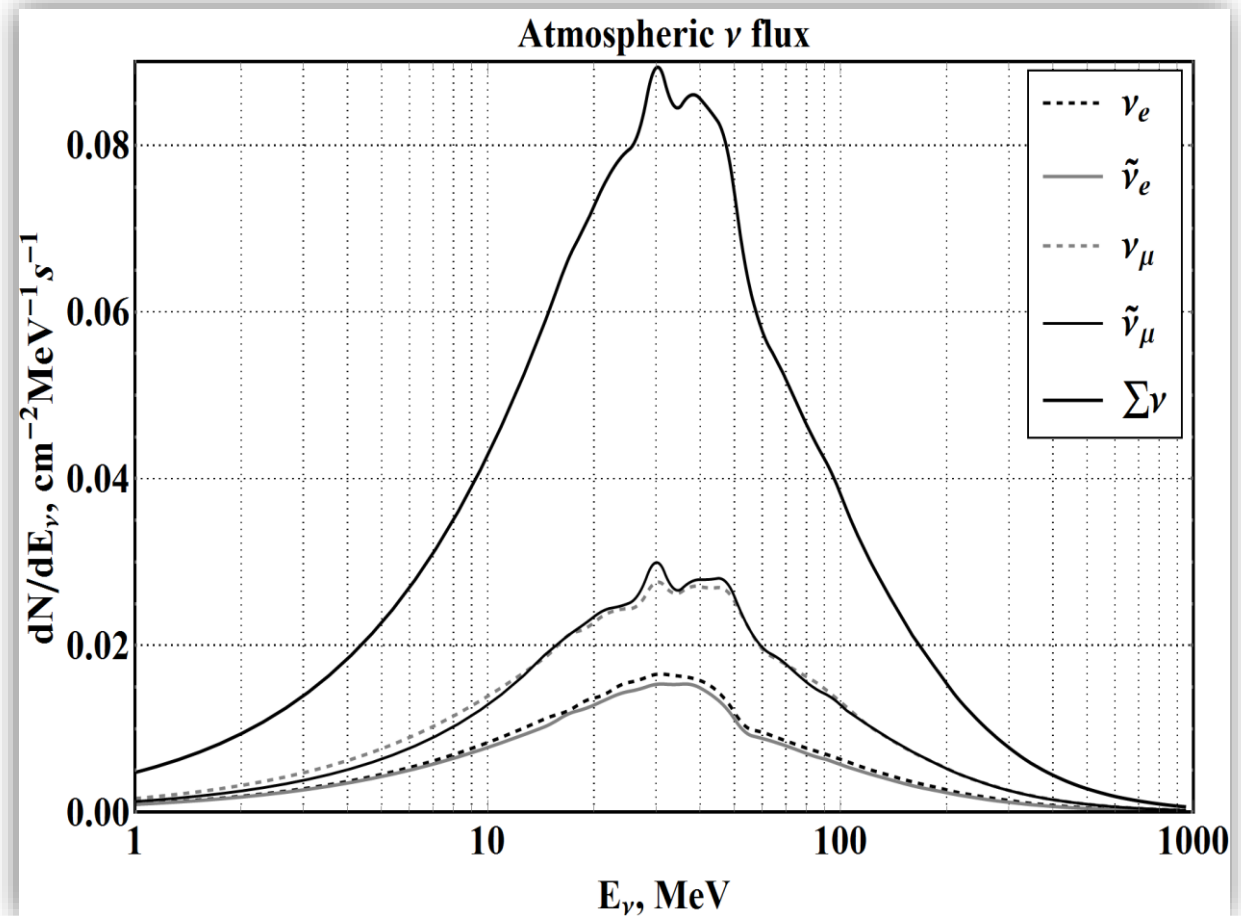
Atmospheric neutrinos

- Cosmic rays interactions with atomic nuclei in atmosphere
- $\pi^\pm / K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm + \nu_\mu (\bar{\nu}_\mu)$
- $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$
- $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$
- $\frac{\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu}{\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e} \approx 2$

G. Battistoni, A. Ferrari, T. Montaruli, P.R. Sala

*The atmospheric neutrino flux
below 100 MeV: The FLUKA results*

Astroparticle Physics, volume 23 issue 5, pp.
526–534, June 2005



Quadratic spline interpolation

Particle composition of Borexino scintillator

Particle	Number / 100 tons	Mass fraction	Natural abundance, %
e^-	3.30531×10^{31}	3.01094×10^{-4}	---
^1H	6.00013×10^{30}	1.00414×10^{-1}	99.985
^{12}C	4.45652×10^{30}	8.88027×10^{-1}	98.890
^{13}C	5.00226×10^{28}	0.10801×10^{-2}	1.110
^2H	9.00155×10^{26}	3.01056×10^{-5}	0.015
^{16}O	8.52935×10^{26}	2.26541×10^{-4}	99.762
^{14}N	8.51840×10^{26}	1.98075×10^{-4}	99.634
^{15}N	3.12919×10^{24}	7.79427×10^{-7}	0.366
^{18}O	1.70994×10^{24}	5.11072×10^{-7}	0.200
^{17}O	3.24888×10^{23}	9.17086×10^{-8}	0.038

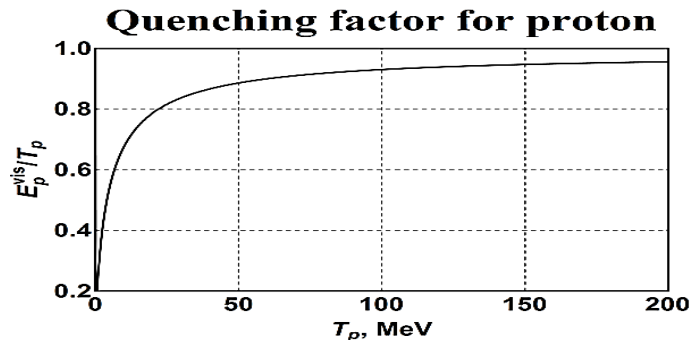
Neutrino proton elastic scattering

$$\nu + p \rightarrow \nu + p$$

Ahrens, L. A. *et al.*

Measurement of neutrino-proton and antineutrino-proton elastic scattering

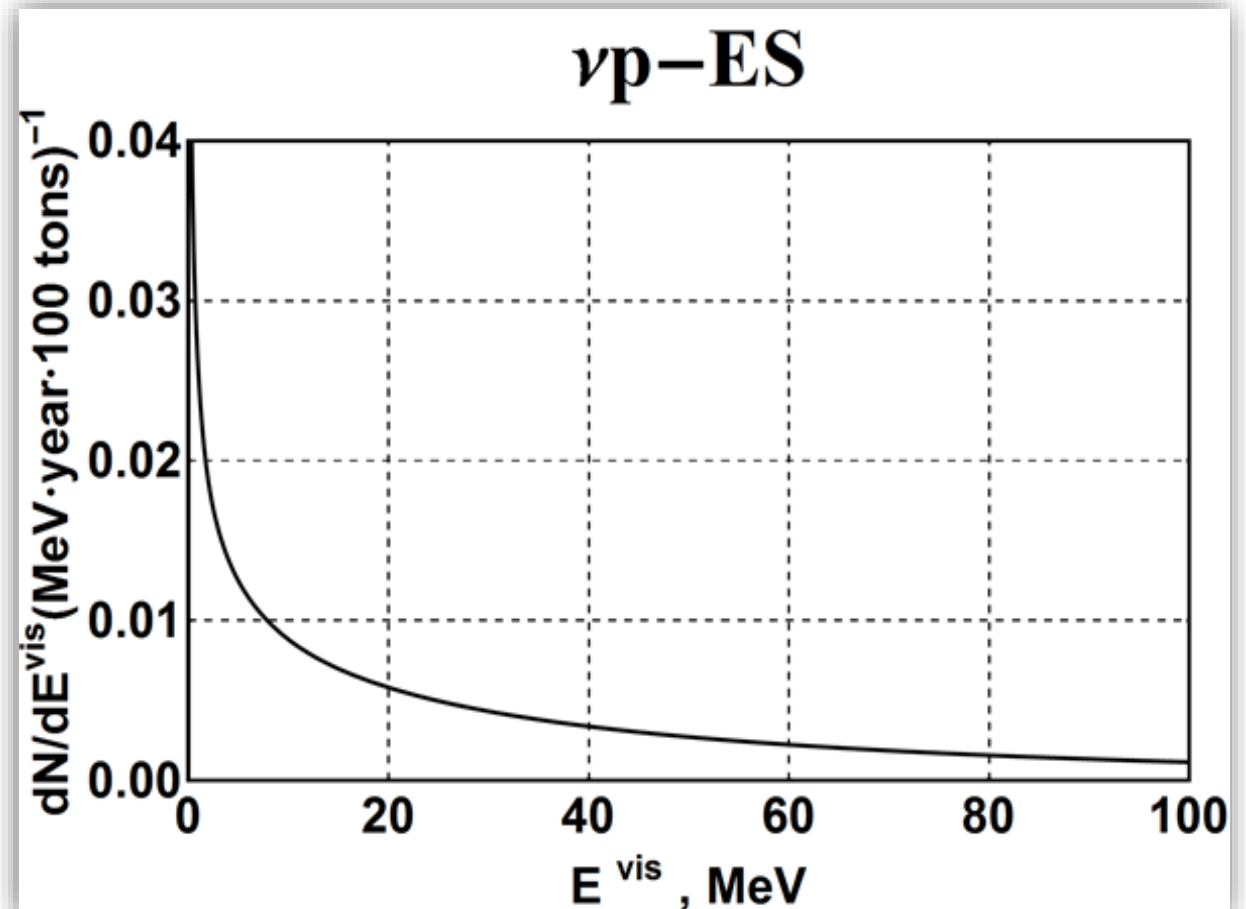
Phys. Rev. D 35, pp. 785-809, 1987



Recoil protons / year / 100 tons

$0.25 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 15 \text{ MeV}$	0.181443
$1 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 100 \text{ MeV}$	0.397184

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT_p} = \frac{G_F^2 m_p^3}{4\pi E_\nu^2} \left(A(Q^2) \mp \frac{(s-u)}{m_p^2} B(Q^2) + \frac{(s-u)^2}{m_p^4} C(Q^2) \right)$$



Inverse beta-decay

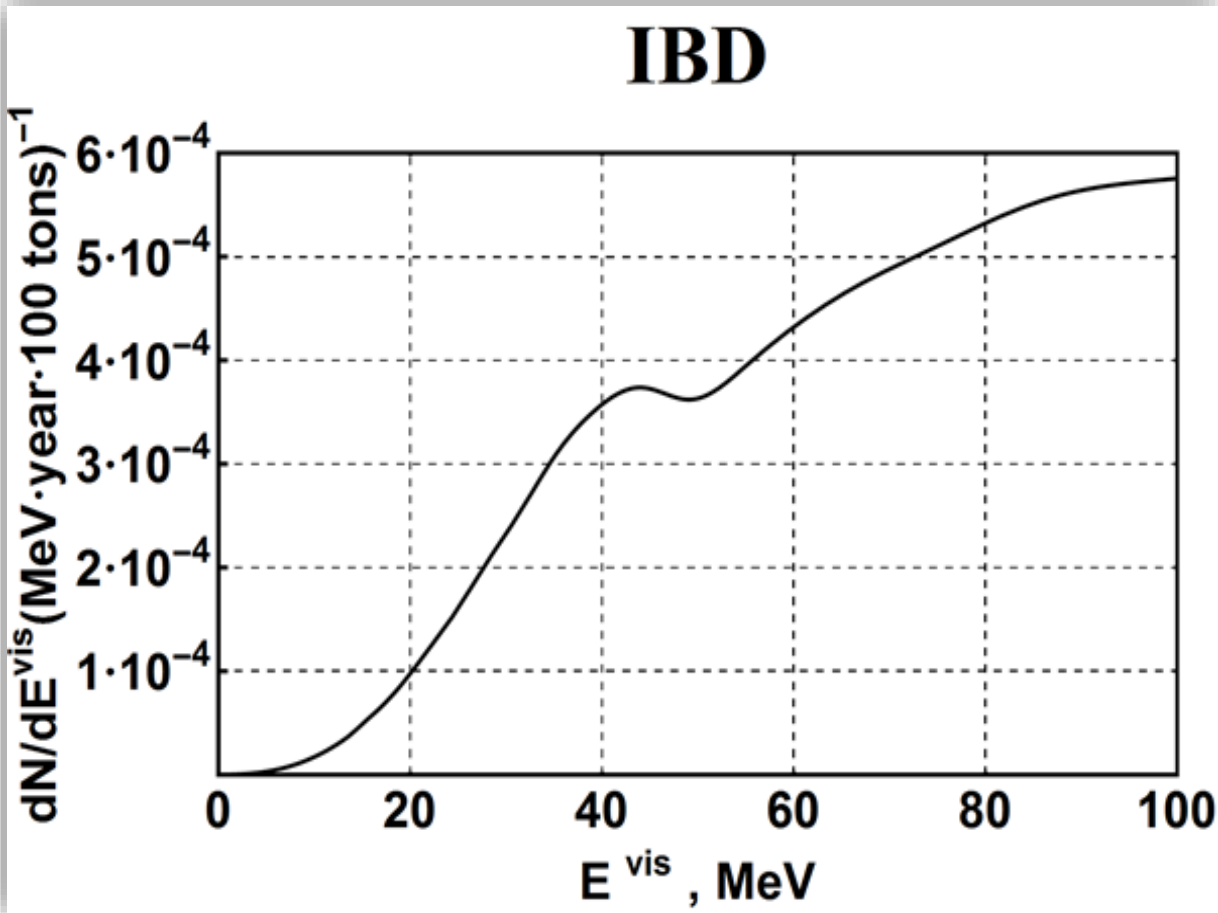
$$\bar{\nu}_e + p \rightarrow e^+ + n$$
$$E_\nu > E_{thr} = 1.806 \text{ MeV}$$

Strumia, A. and Vissani, F.
Precise quasielastic neutrino/nucleon cross-section
Phys. Lett. B 564, pp. 42-54, 2003

Double event	
Prompt	e^+ annihilation
Delayed	n capture ($\tau \approx 254.5 \mu\text{s}$)

Positrons / year / 100 tons	
$0.25 \leq E^{vis} \leq 15 \text{ MeV}$	0.000205
$1 \leq E^{vis} \leq 100 \text{ MeV}$	0.033788

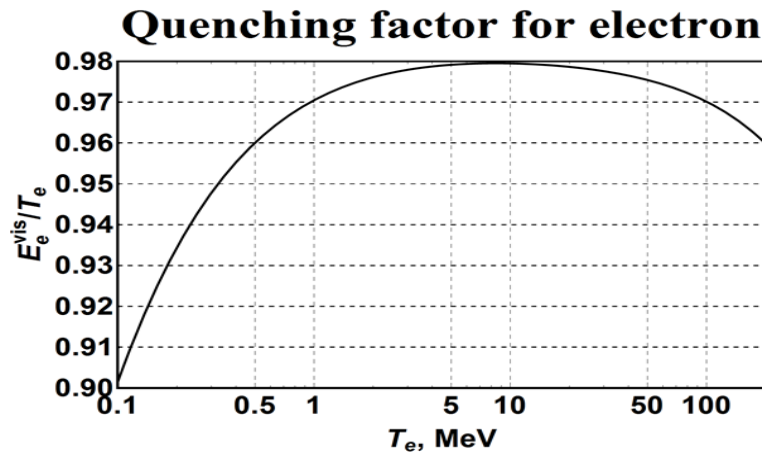
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT_e} = \frac{G_F^2 \cos^2 \theta_c}{4\pi m_p E_\nu^2} \left(A(Q^2) - (s-u)B(Q^2) + (s-u)^2 C(Q^2) \right)$$



Neutrino electron elastic scattering

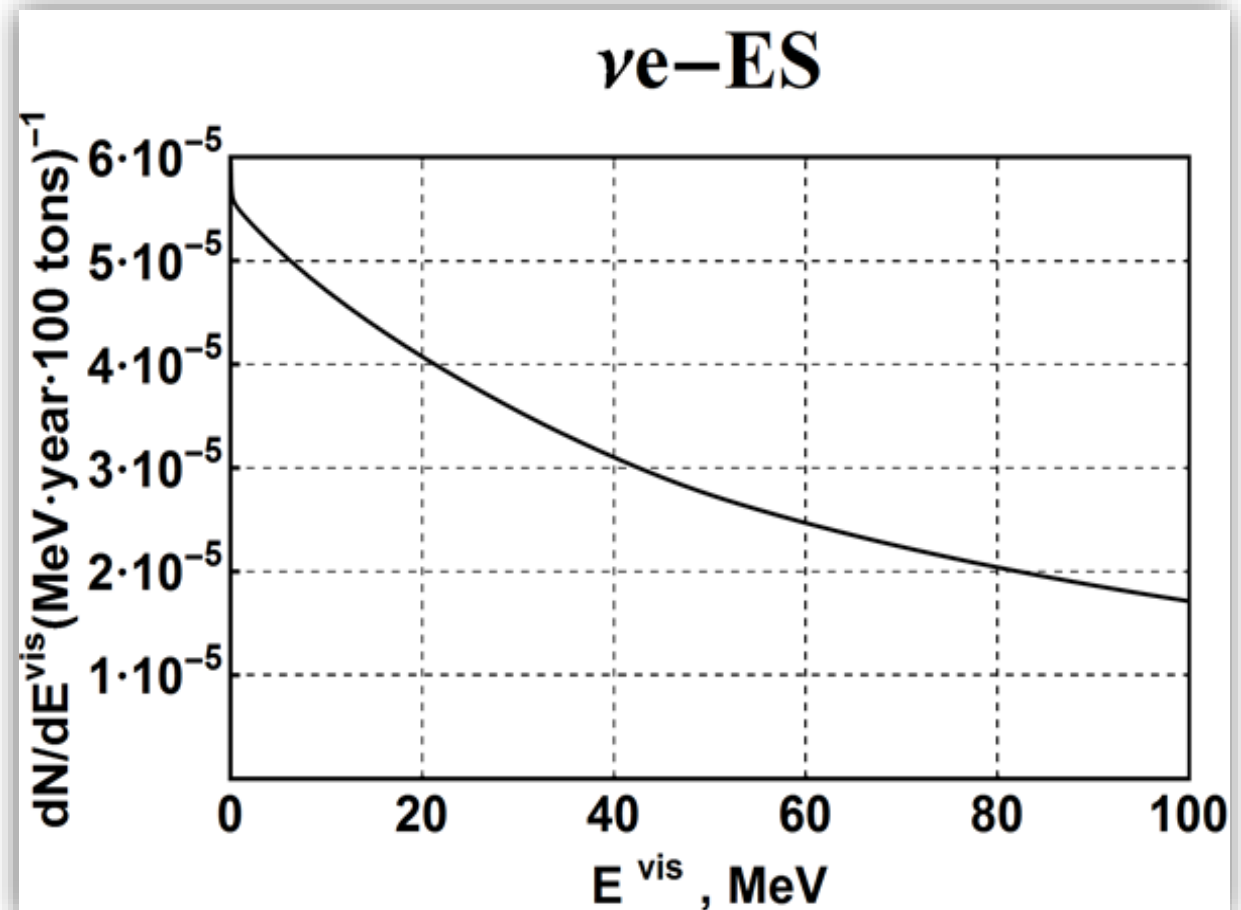
$$\nu + e \rightarrow \nu + e$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dT_e} = \frac{2G_F^2 m_e}{\pi E_\nu^2} (g_L^2 E_\nu^2 + g_R^2 (E_\nu - T_e)^2 - g_L g_R m_e T_e)$$



Electrons / year / 100 tons

$0.25 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 15 \text{ MeV}$	0.000725
$1 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 100 \text{ MeV}$	0.002981



Neutrino carbon-12 reactions

$$\text{CC: } \nu + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow e^{\pm}/\mu^{\pm} + \dots + X$$

$$\text{NC: } \nu + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow \nu + \dots + X$$

- 600k+ events normalized by $\sum_{i,j} \int dE_{\nu_i} \text{flux}_i(E_{\nu_i}) \sigma_j(E_{\nu_i})$
- Double events mimic IBD

Long-lived residual nuclei

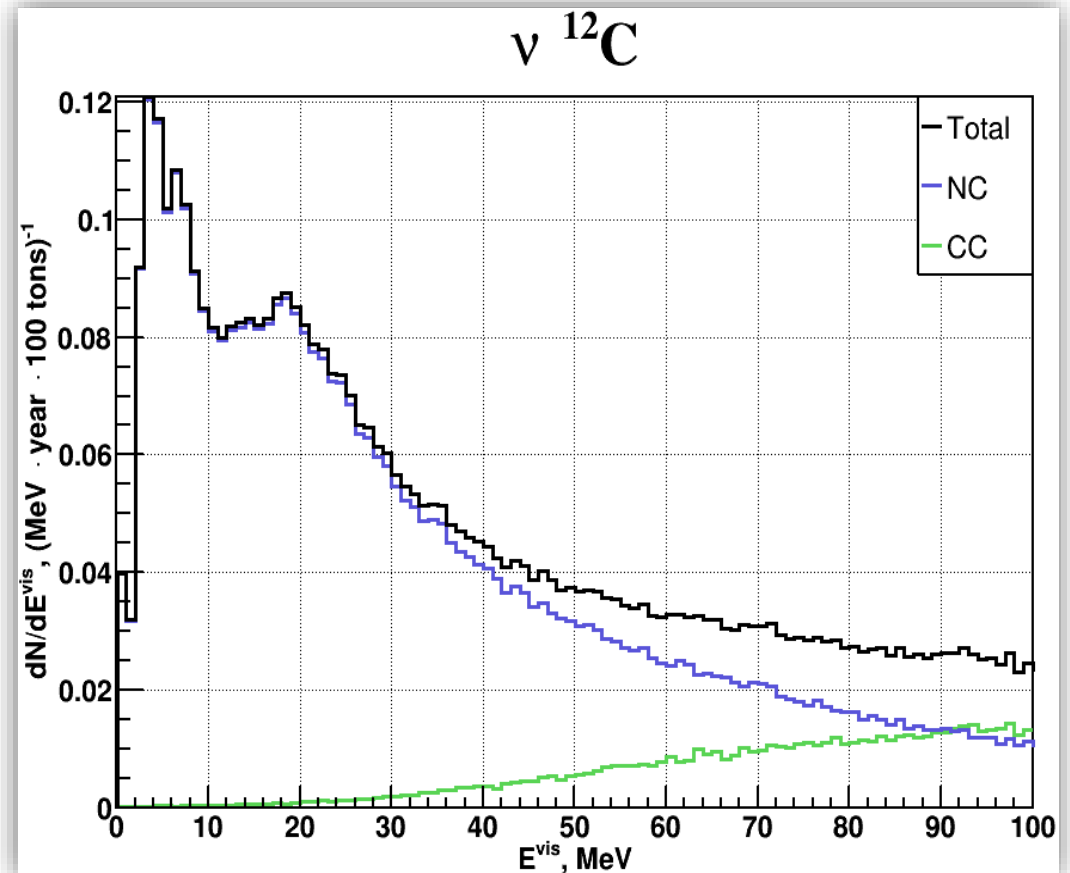
	${}^9\text{C}, {}^8\text{He}, {}^9\text{Li}$	${}^8\text{Li}, {}^8\text{B}, {}^6\text{He}$	${}^{10}\text{C}$	${}^{11}\text{C}$
$\tau \sim$	0.2 s	1.2 s	27.8 s	29.3 min
Events / year / 100 tons				
	$\nu^{12}\text{C} - \text{CC}$	$\nu^{12}\text{C} - \text{NC}$		
$0.25 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 15 \text{ MeV}$	0.005962	1.282274		
$1 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 100 \text{ MeV}$	0.619615	4.156067		

GENIE

ROOT-based neutrino
Monte-Carlo generator

BxMC

Geant4-based Borexino
Monte-Carlo generator



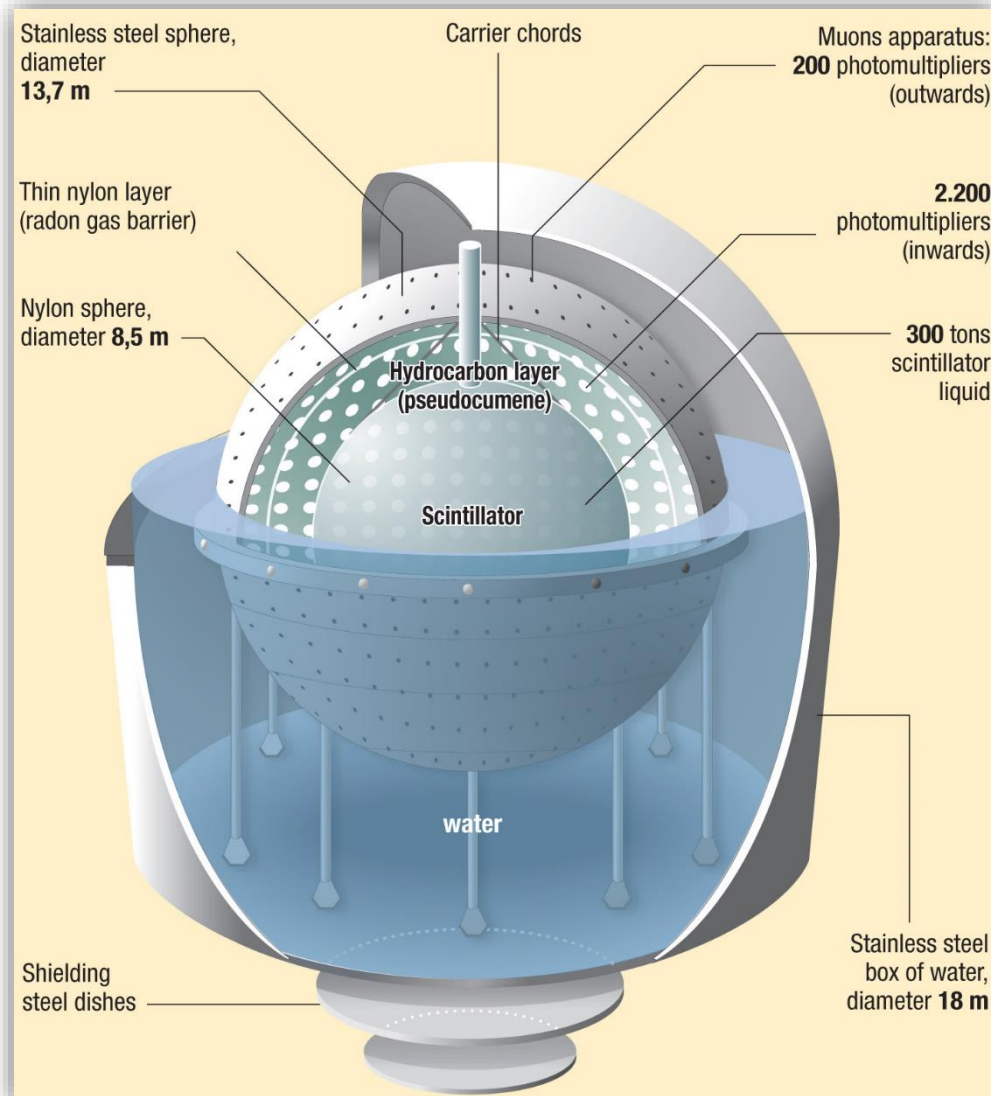
Results

	$0.25 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 15$ MeV	$1 \leq E^{\text{vis}} \leq 100$ MeV
vp-ES	0.181443	0.397184
IBD	0.000205	0.033788
ve-ES	0.000725	0.002981
$\nu^{12}\text{C} - \text{CC}$	0.005962	0.619615
$\nu^{12}\text{C} - \text{NC}$	1.282274	4.156067

Atmospheric neutrinos should be thought as an important source of background for some kinds of processes in Borexino with few expected events per year.

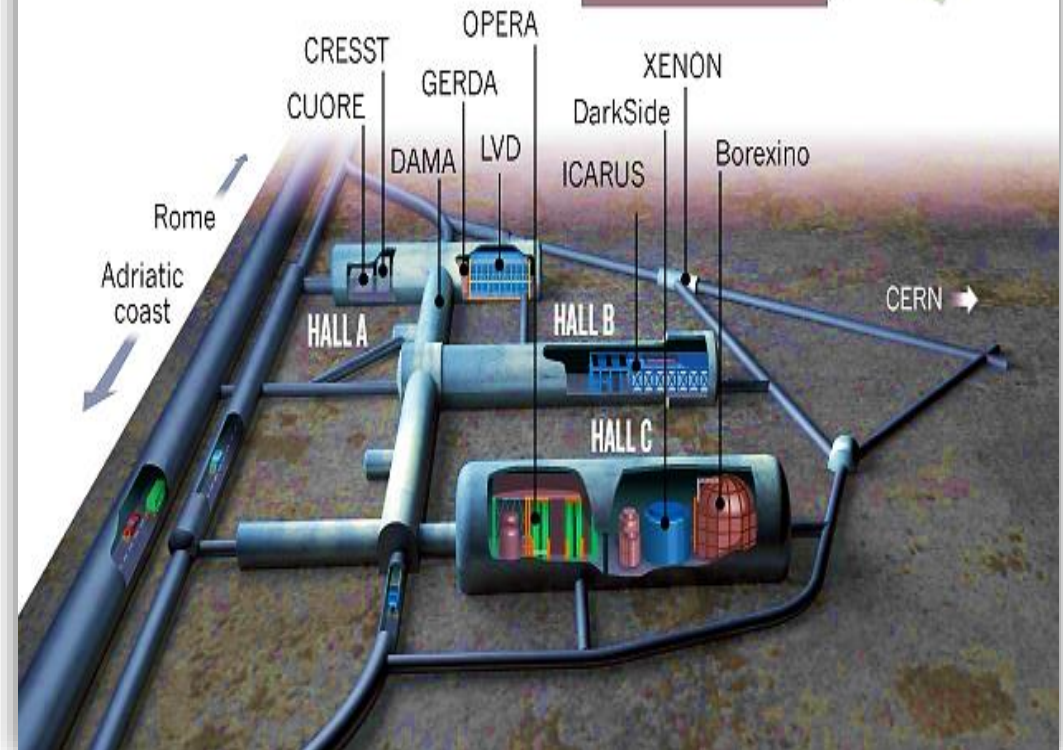
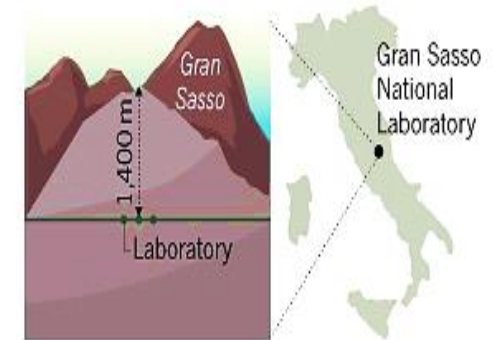
Backup

Borexino detector

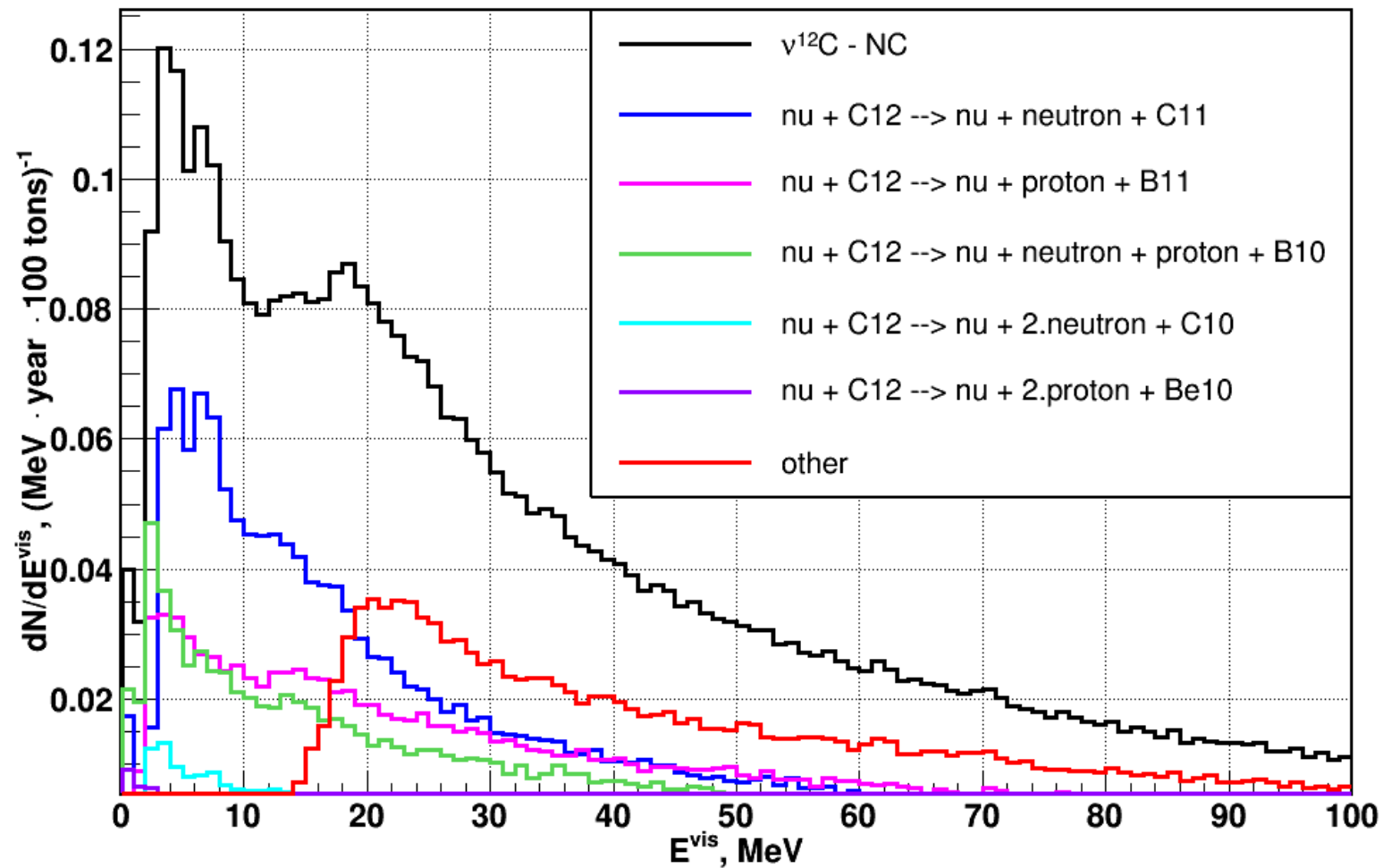


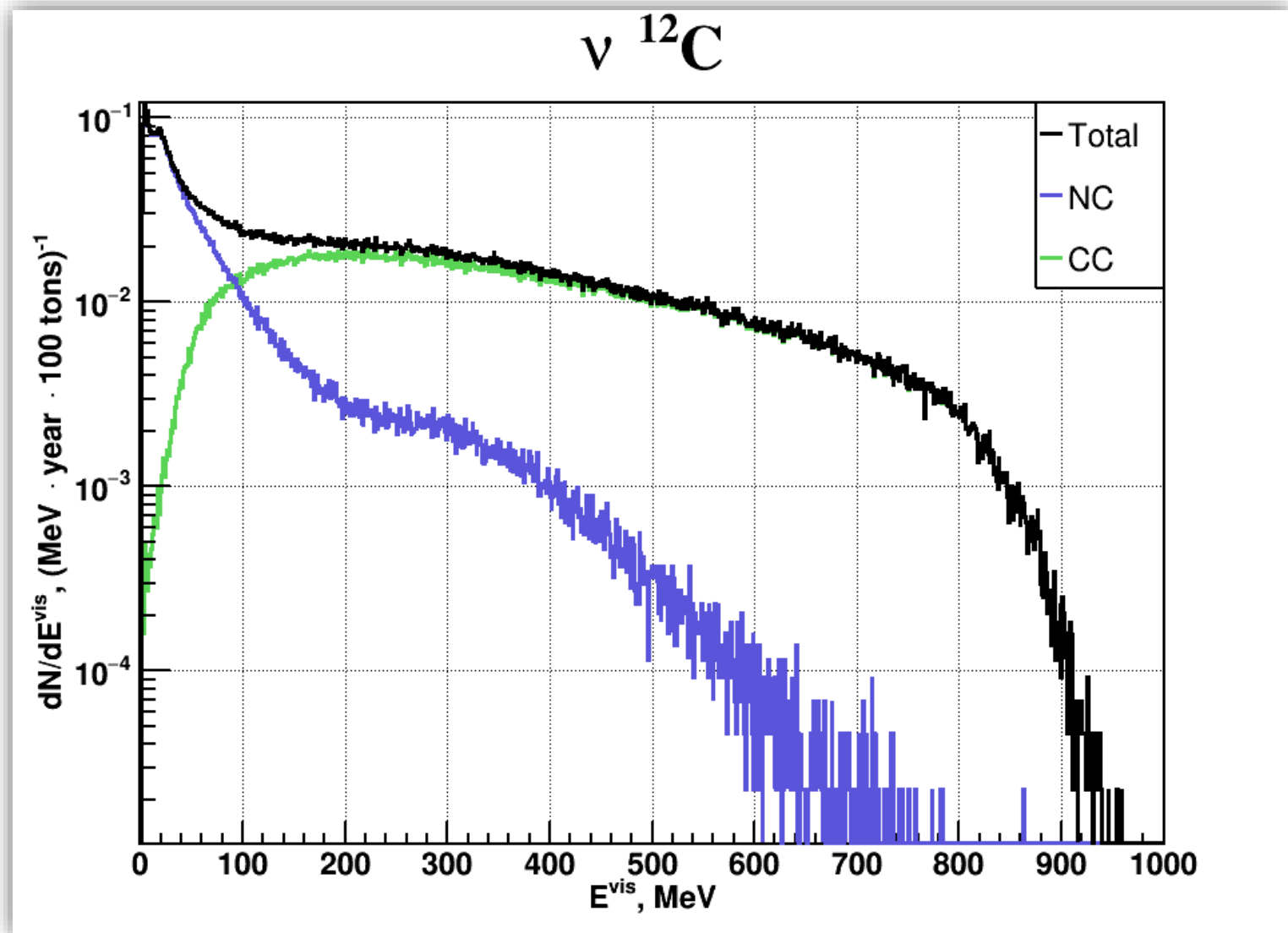
THE A, B AND C OF GRAN SASSO

Experiments at the Gran Sasso National Laboratory are housed in and around three huge halls carved deep inside the mountain, where they are shielded from cosmic rays by 1,400 metres of rock.



$\nu^{12}\text{C} - \text{NC}$





ν ^{12}C

