

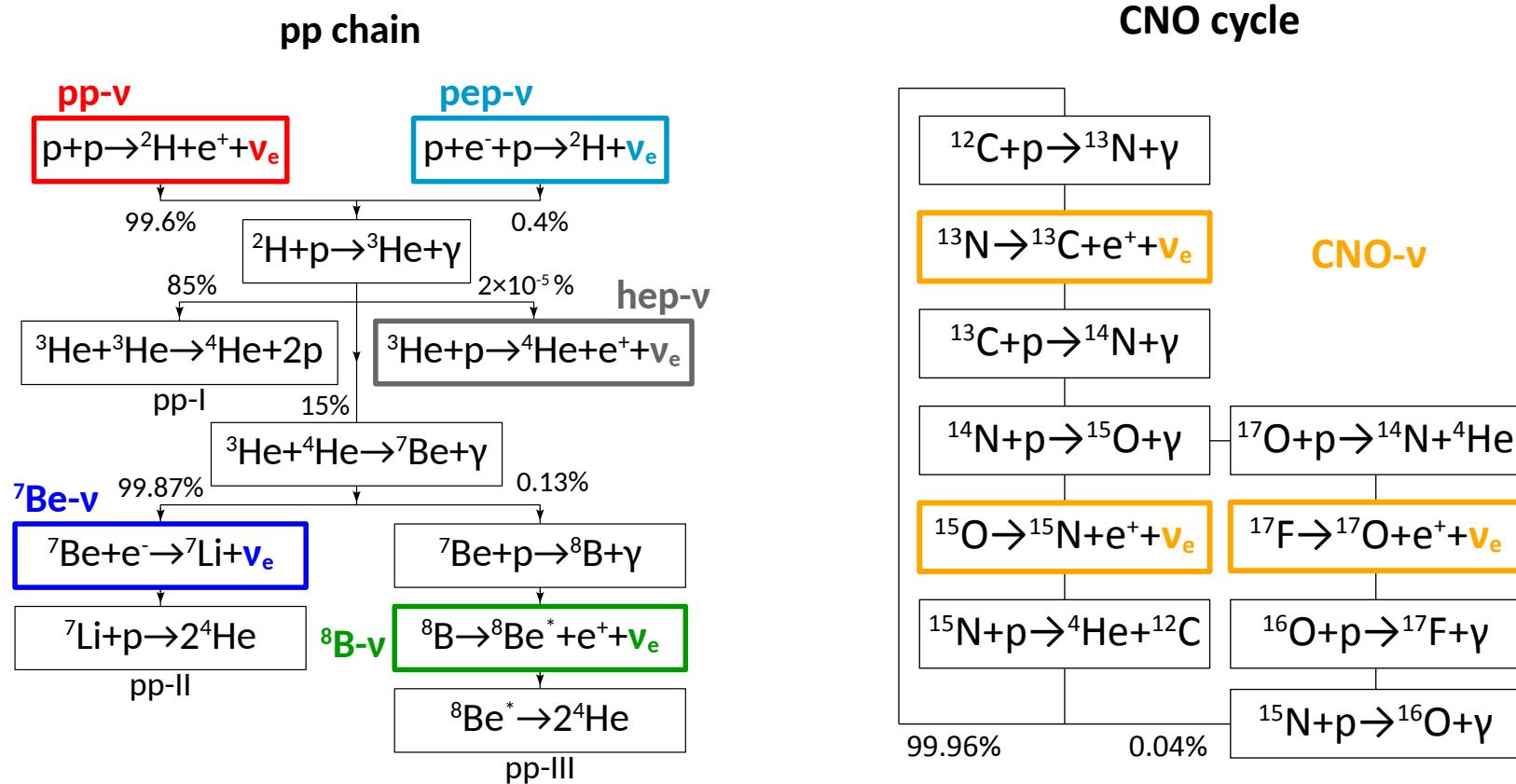
Detection of solar neutrinos from the CNO cycle with Borexino

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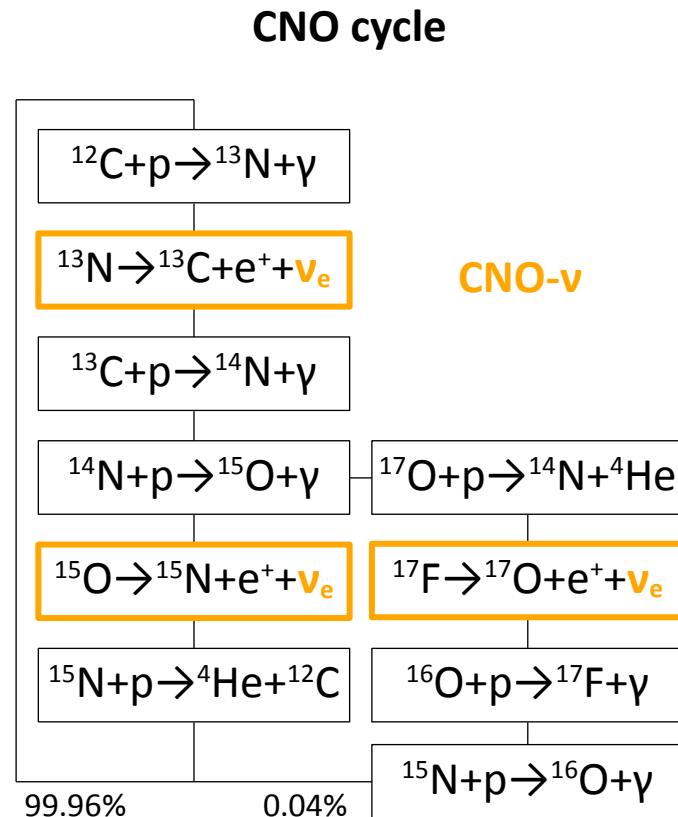
Solar neutrinos



Solar neutrinos: CNO cycle

Produces $\sim 1\%$ of solar energy, but expected to be dominant in heavier stars compared to the Sun

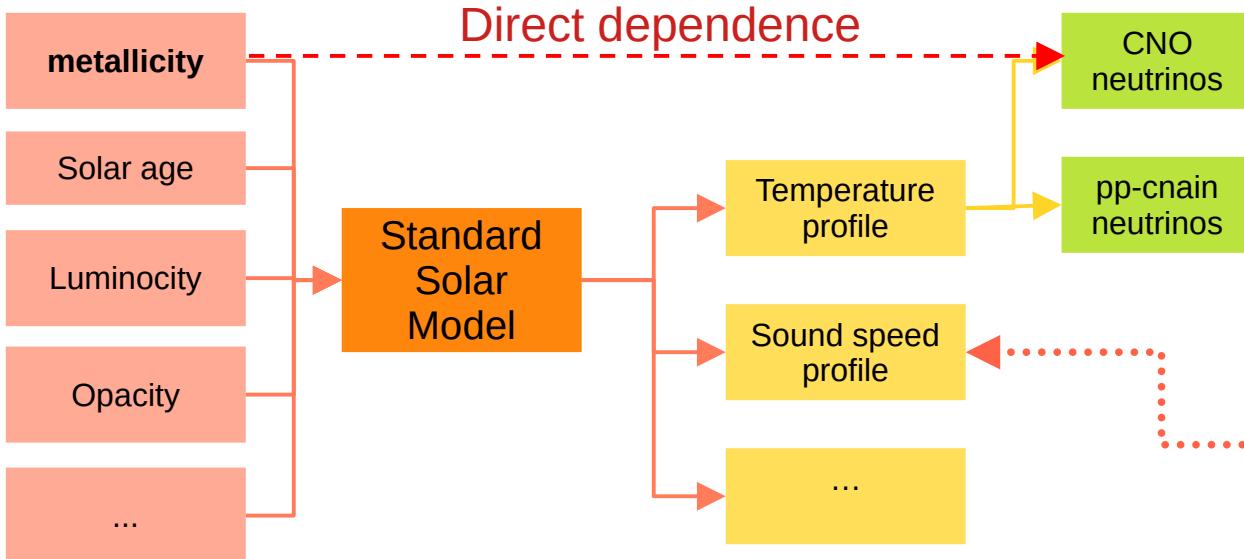
Direct probe of solar metallicity – abundance of heavy elements in the Sun



Solar metallicity problem

Metallicity is the abundance of elements heavier than helium (including C, N, O)

One of key inputs of the **Standard Solar Model**



Measurement of CNO neutrino flux can be an independent probe of solar metallicity

Spectroscopic measurements of solar metallicity:

High metallicity (HZ)

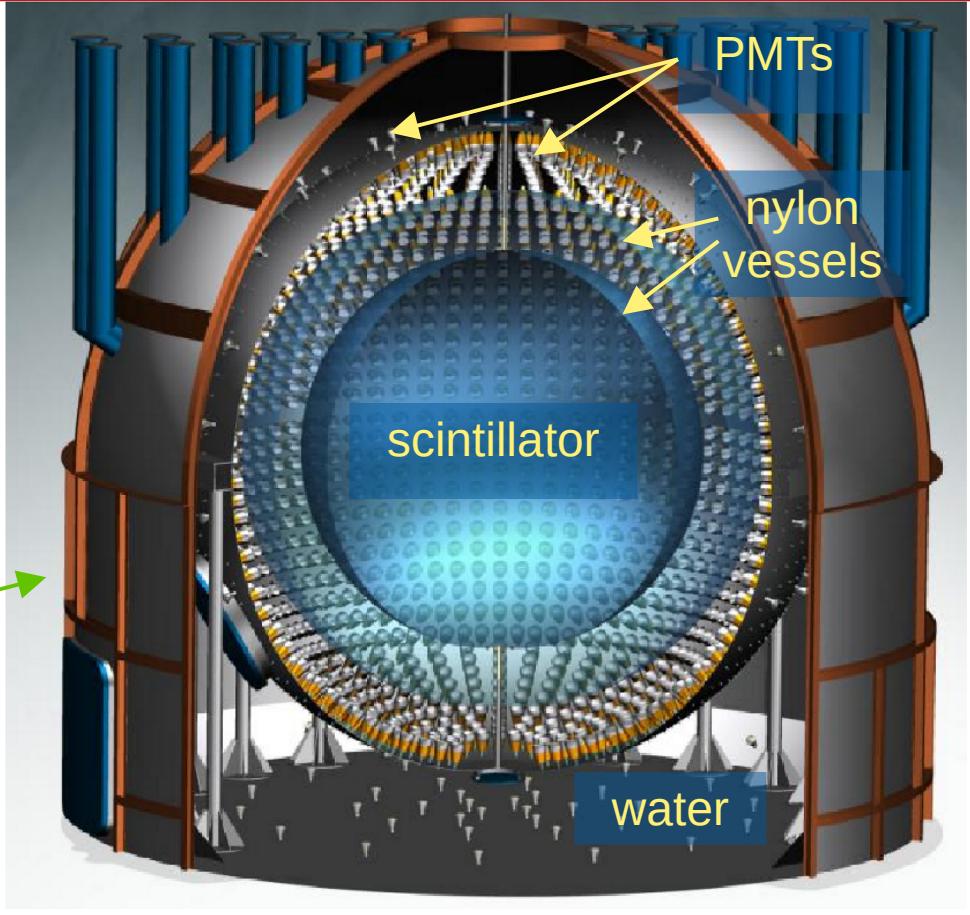
- **GS98** *N. Grevesse and A. Sauval, Space Sci. Rev. 85 (1998)*
- **MB22** *E. Magg et al., A&A 661, A140 (2022)*

Low metallicity (LZ)

In disagreement with helioseismology

- **AGSS09** *M. Asplund et al., Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 47 (2009)*
- **C11** *E. Caffau et al., Sol. Phys. 268 (2011)*
- **AAG21** *M. Asplund et al., A&A 653 (2021)*

Borexino experiment



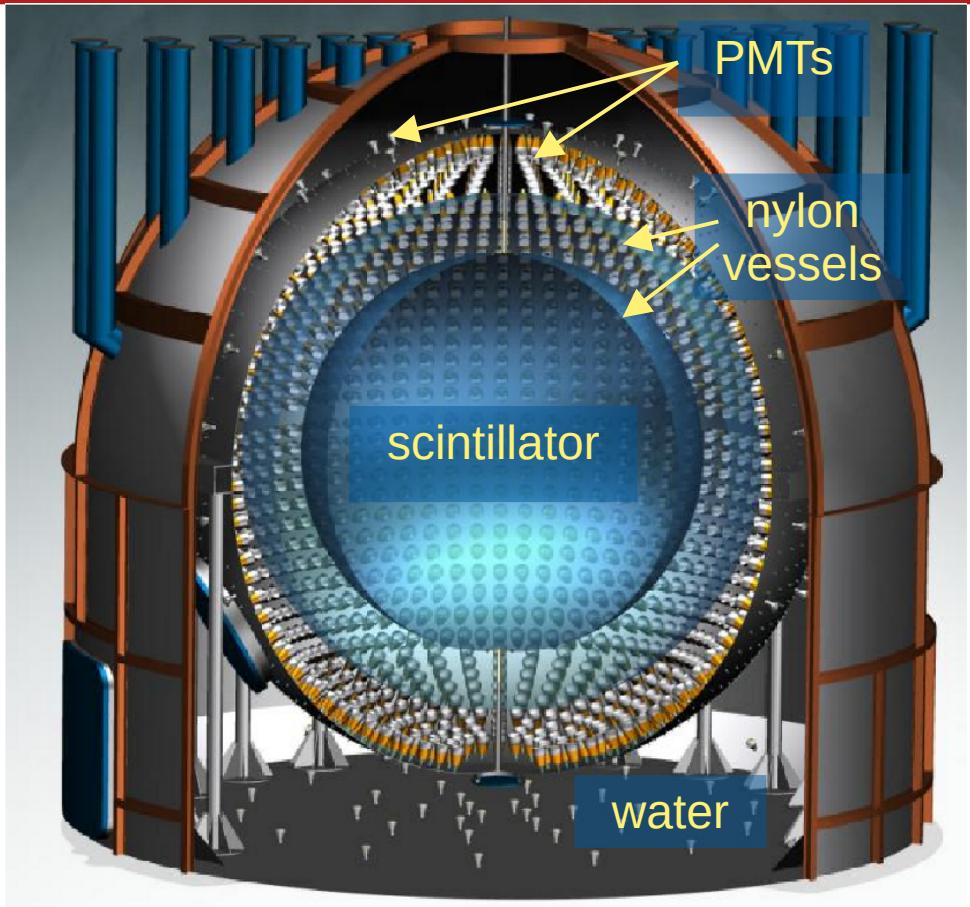
Borexino experiment

Inner detector

- 278 tonnes of liquid scintillator
- Extremely radiopure: ^{238}U and ^{232}Th contamination $\sim 10^{-18} \text{ g/g}$
- Light yield $\sim 500 \text{ p.e./MeV}$
- Energy resolution @ 1 MeV: $\sim 5\%$
- Spatial resolution @ 1 MeV: $\sim 10 \text{ cm}$

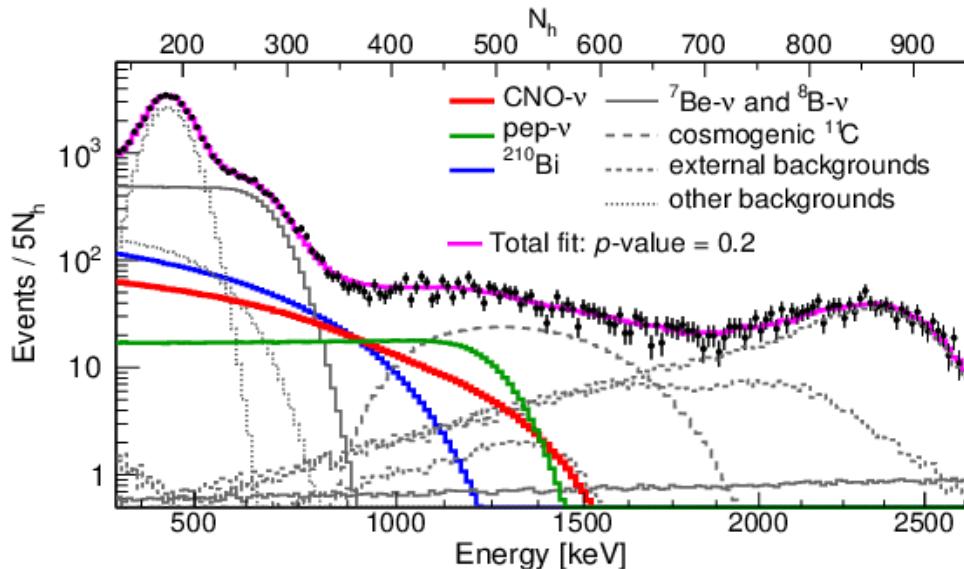
Outer detector

- 2.1 kt of ultra-pure water
- Active muon veto system



CNO measurement challenge

Similar spectral shapes of CNO, pep and ^{210}Bi background → strong anti-correlation

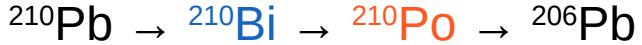


pep neutrino constraint

- pp/pep production rate ratio is well known from nuclear physics
- Global analysis of solar neutrino data with solar luminosity constraint:
J. Bergstrom et al., J. High Energy Phys 2016, 132 (2016)

$$R(\text{pep}) = 2.74 \pm 0.04 \text{ counts/day/100 t}$$

^{210}Bi constraint



*Beta decay
Cannot be
distinguished event
by event*

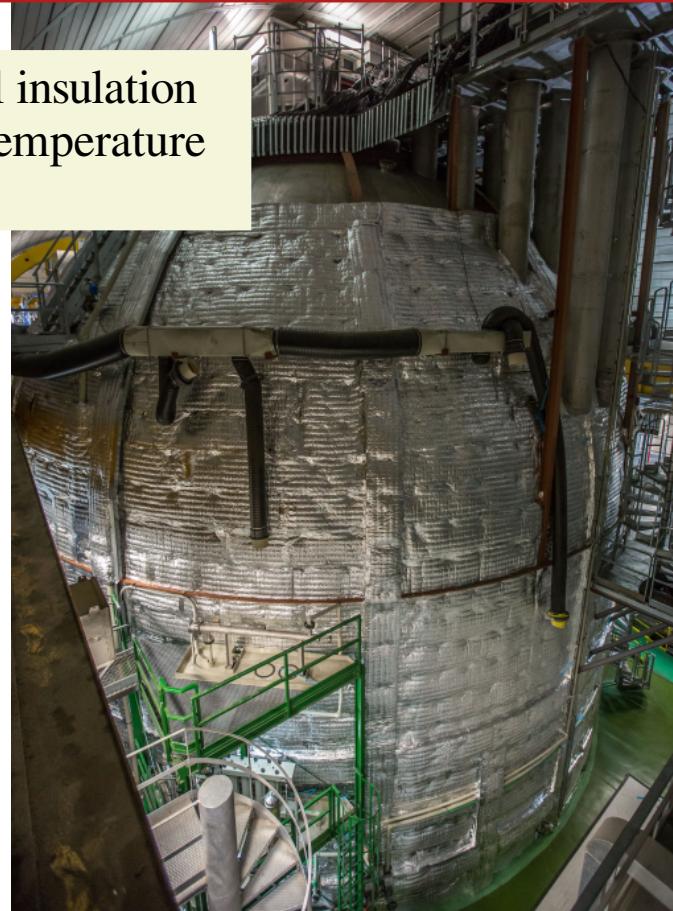
*Alpha decay
Can be identified
via pulse shape
discrimination*

Rate of ^{210}Po in fiducial volume:

$$R(^{210}\text{Po})_{\text{FV}} = R(^{210}\text{Bi})_{\text{FV}} + R(^{210}\text{Po})_{\text{vessel}}$$

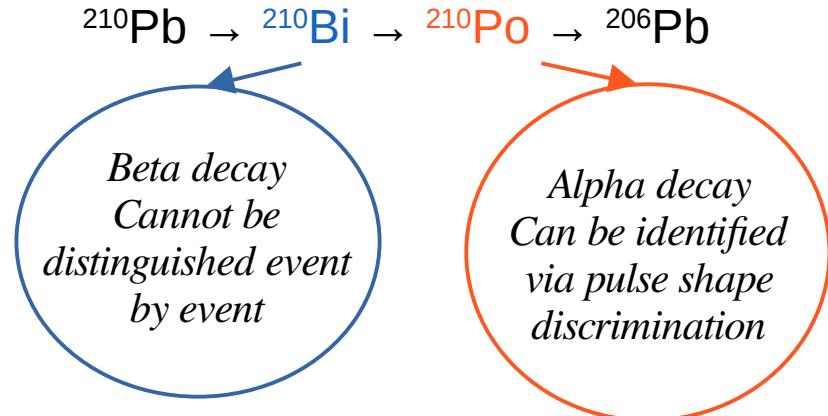
Due to thermal instabilities inside the detector additional ^{210}Po is brought inside the fiducial volume by convection

Dec 2015: thermal insulation
Jan 2016: active temperature control system



Thermal
stabilization
is needed

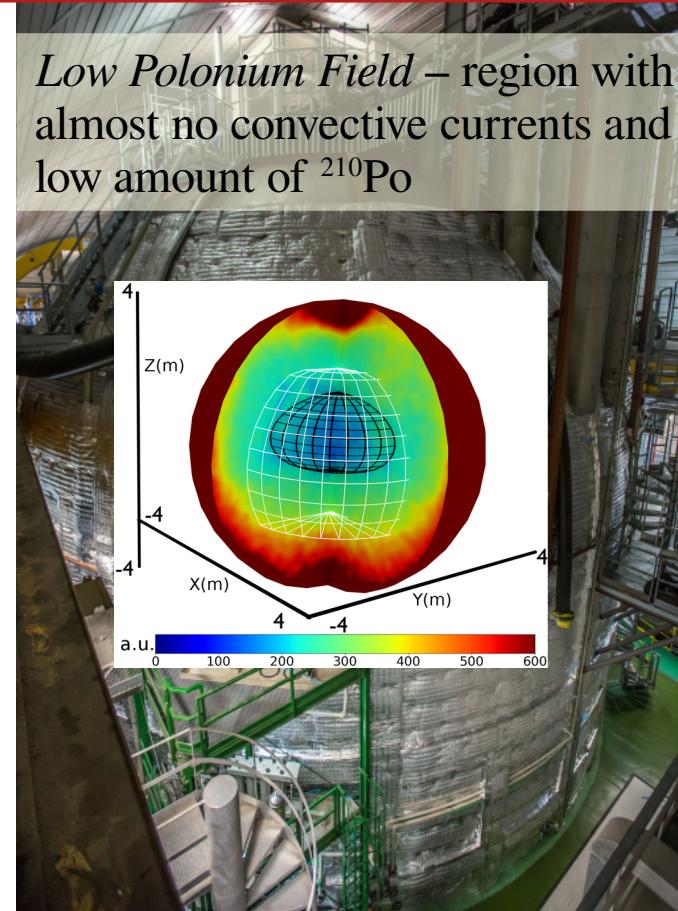
^{210}Bi constraint



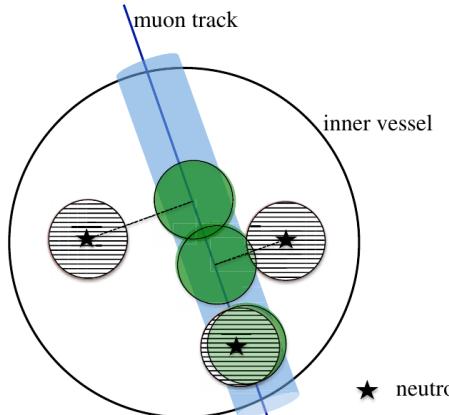
2D fit to obtain the ^{210}Po rate:

$$R_{\text{Po}}(\rho, z) = R_{\text{Po}}^b \left[1 + \frac{\rho^2}{a^2} + \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{b^2} \right]$$

$$R(^{210}\text{Bi}) \leq R(^{210}\text{Po}) = 10.8 \pm 1.0 \text{ counts/day/100 t}$$

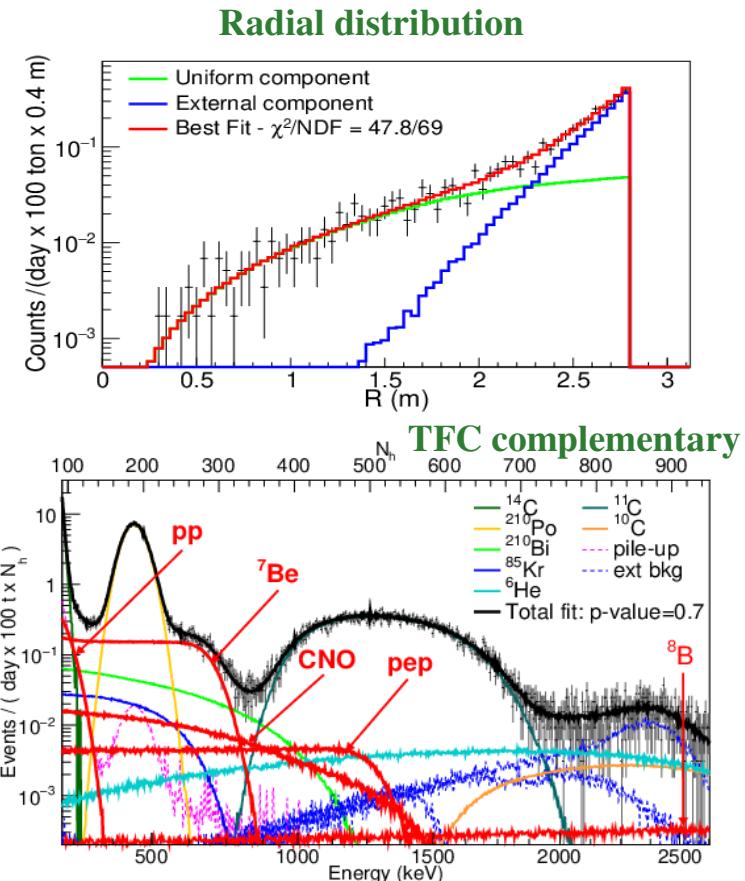
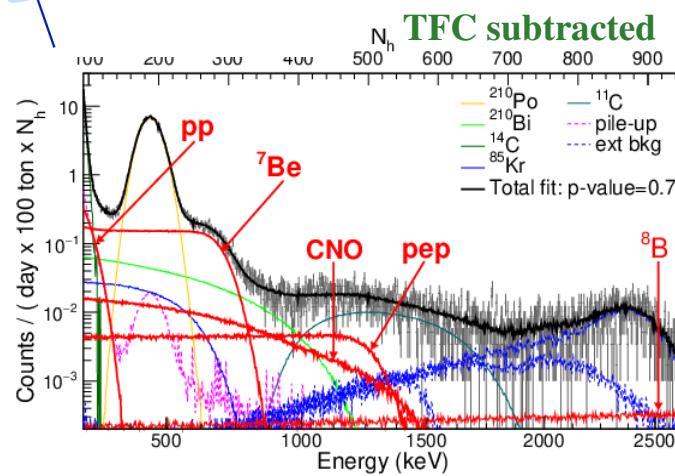


Spectral analysis technique



Three-Fold Coincidence
technique to suppress ^{11}C
background:

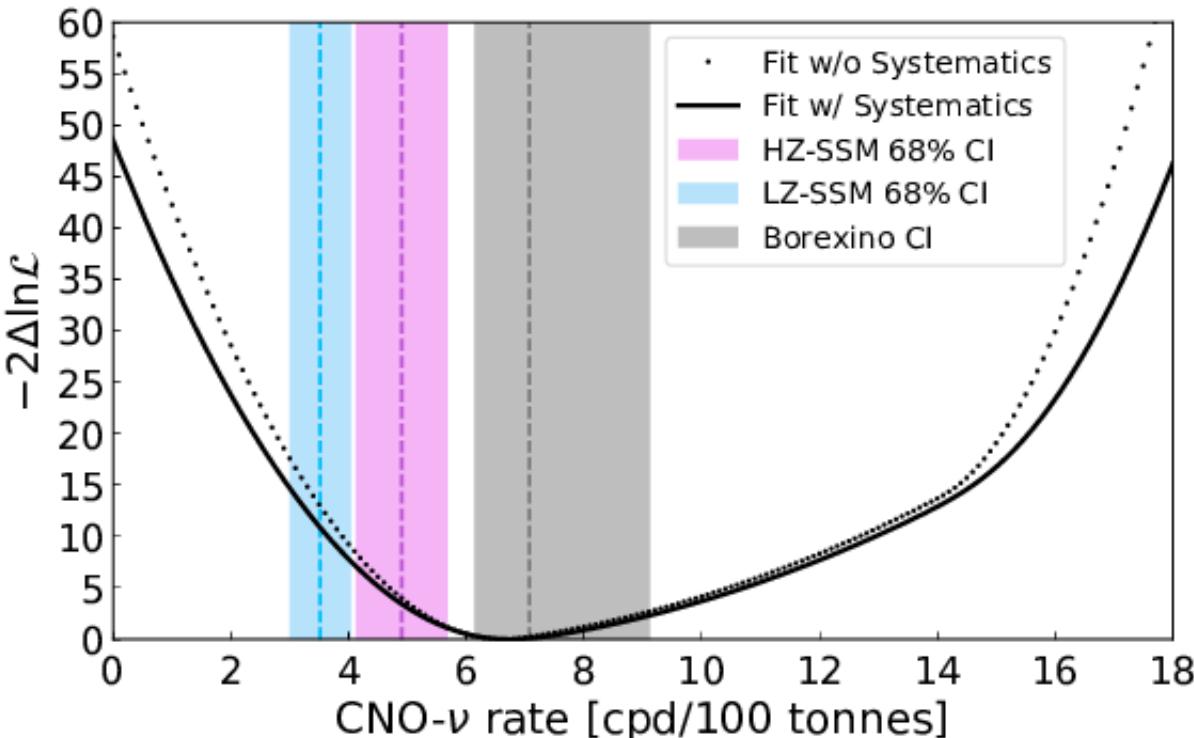
- Muon
- Neutron capture
- β^+ decay of ^{11}C



CNO neutrino flux

First observation: Nature 587 (2020) 577-582

New measurement: arXiv:2205.15975 [hep-ex]



Dataset: Jan 2017 – Oct 2021 (Phase III)

Model presictions:

HZ-SSM rate: 3.52 ± 0.52 cpd/100 t

LZ-SSM rate: 4.92 ± 0.78 cpd/100 t

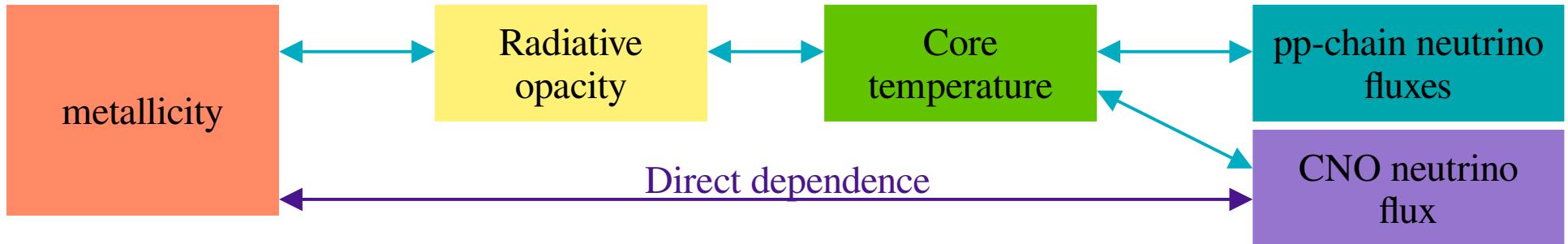
Rate: $6.7^{+2.0}_{-0.8}$ cpd/100 tonnes

Flux: $6.6^{+2.0}_{-0.9} \times 10^8$ cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$

7 σ significance of CNO observation!

Tension with LZ model $\sim 2\sigma$

Solar metallicity



Temperature dependence:

$$\Phi_B/\Phi_B^{\text{SSM}} \propto (T_c/T_c^{\text{SSM}})^{\tau_B} \quad \tau_B = 24$$

$$\Phi_O/\Phi_O^{\text{SSM}} \propto \frac{n_{\text{CN}}}{n_{\text{CN}}^{\text{SSM}}} \times (T_c/T_c^{\text{SSM}})^{\tau_O} \quad \tau_O = 20$$

direct
dependence on
metallicity

Borexino result

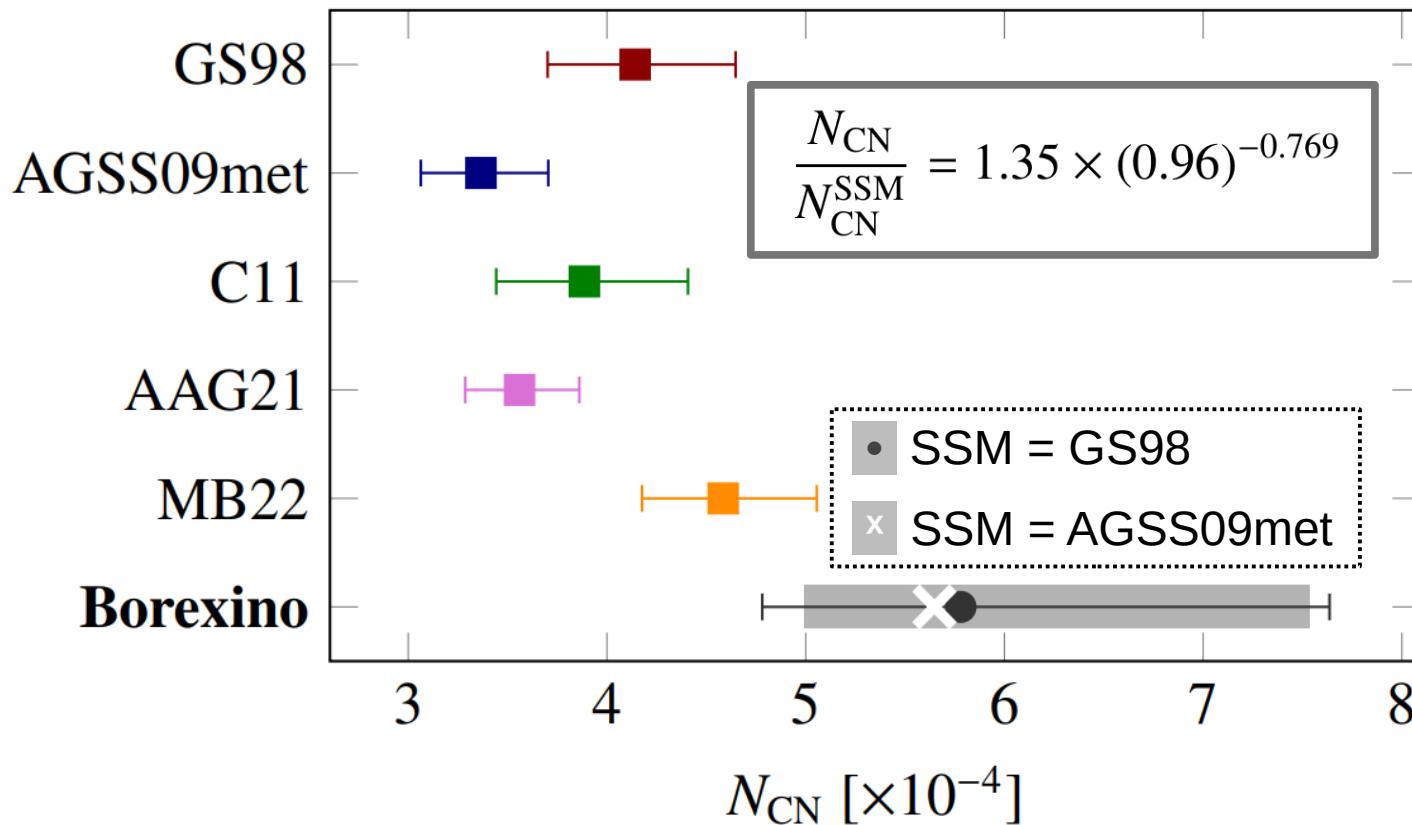
$$\left| \frac{(\Phi_O/\Phi_O^{\text{SSM}})}{(\Phi_B/\Phi_B^{\text{SSM}})^k} \right| \propto \frac{n_{\text{CN}}}{n_{\text{CN}}^{\text{SSM}}} \left(\frac{T_c}{T_c^{\text{SSM}}} \right)^{\tau_O - k\tau_B}$$

Global analysis

This coefficient value is chosen to minimize the uncertainty related to opacity and other inputs

Solar metallicity

arXiv:2205.15975 [hep-ex]

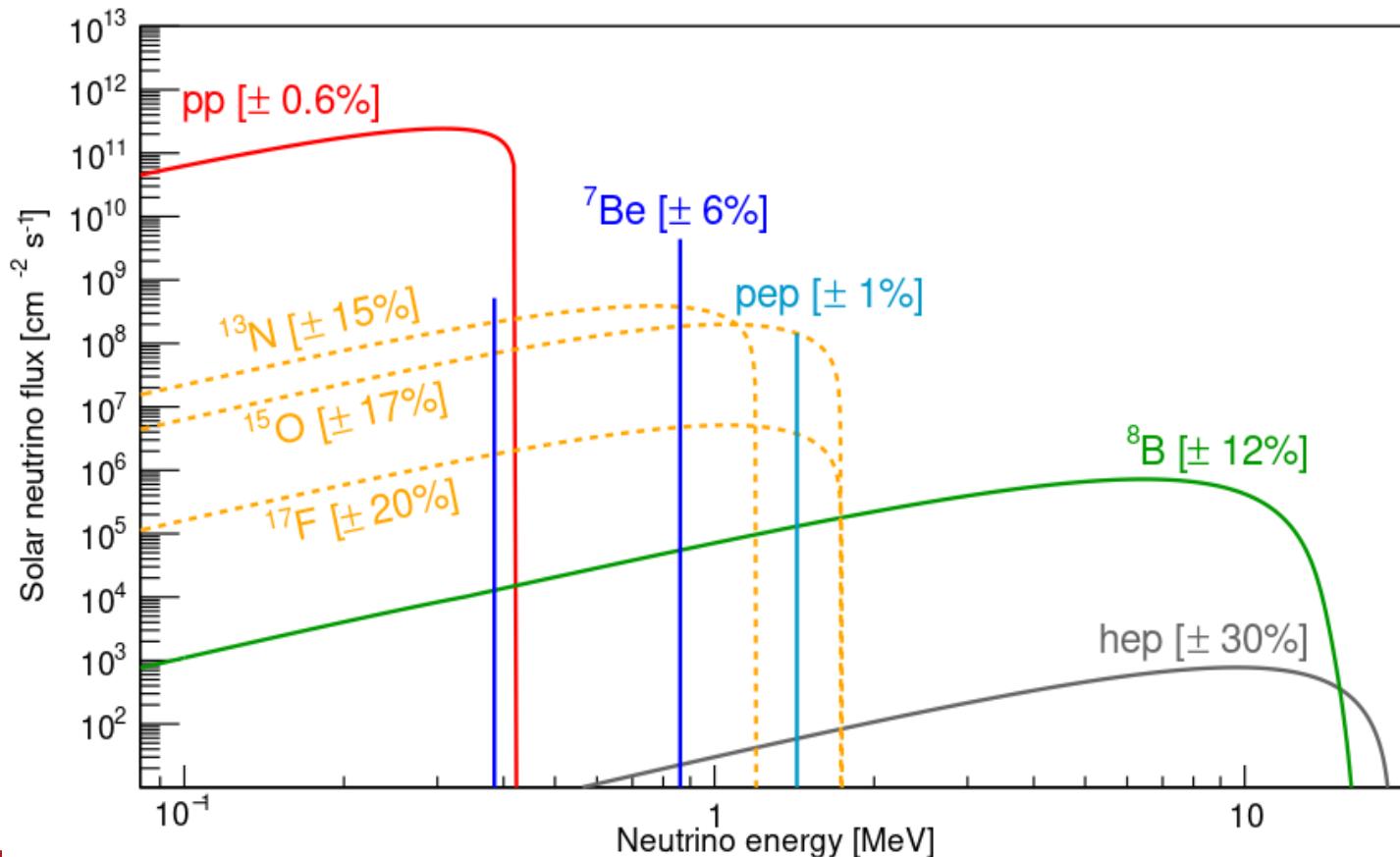




Thank you for your attention!

Backup

Solar neutrino spectra



Signal and background sources

Neutrinos are detected via (ν -e) elastic scattering

Main selection criteria:

- Muon veto
- Fiducial volume

