



# Update of the results on solar neutrino physics exploiting the most recent Borexino data

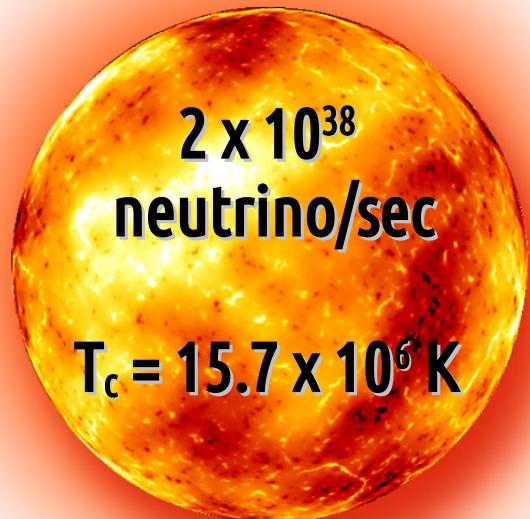


Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare  
Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso



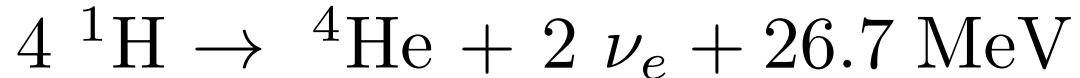
Nicola Rossi  
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**NOW 2022**  
2022, Sep 4 - 11

# Solar Neutrinos: what & why



Main sequence  
Star modeling

Byproducts of nuclear fusion in the Sun



Neutrino fluxes observable on Earth

$$\Phi_\nu \approx 60 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$$

**ASTRO & PARTICLE physics**

Conditions of the Sun's core

Properties of propagation in (solar) matter

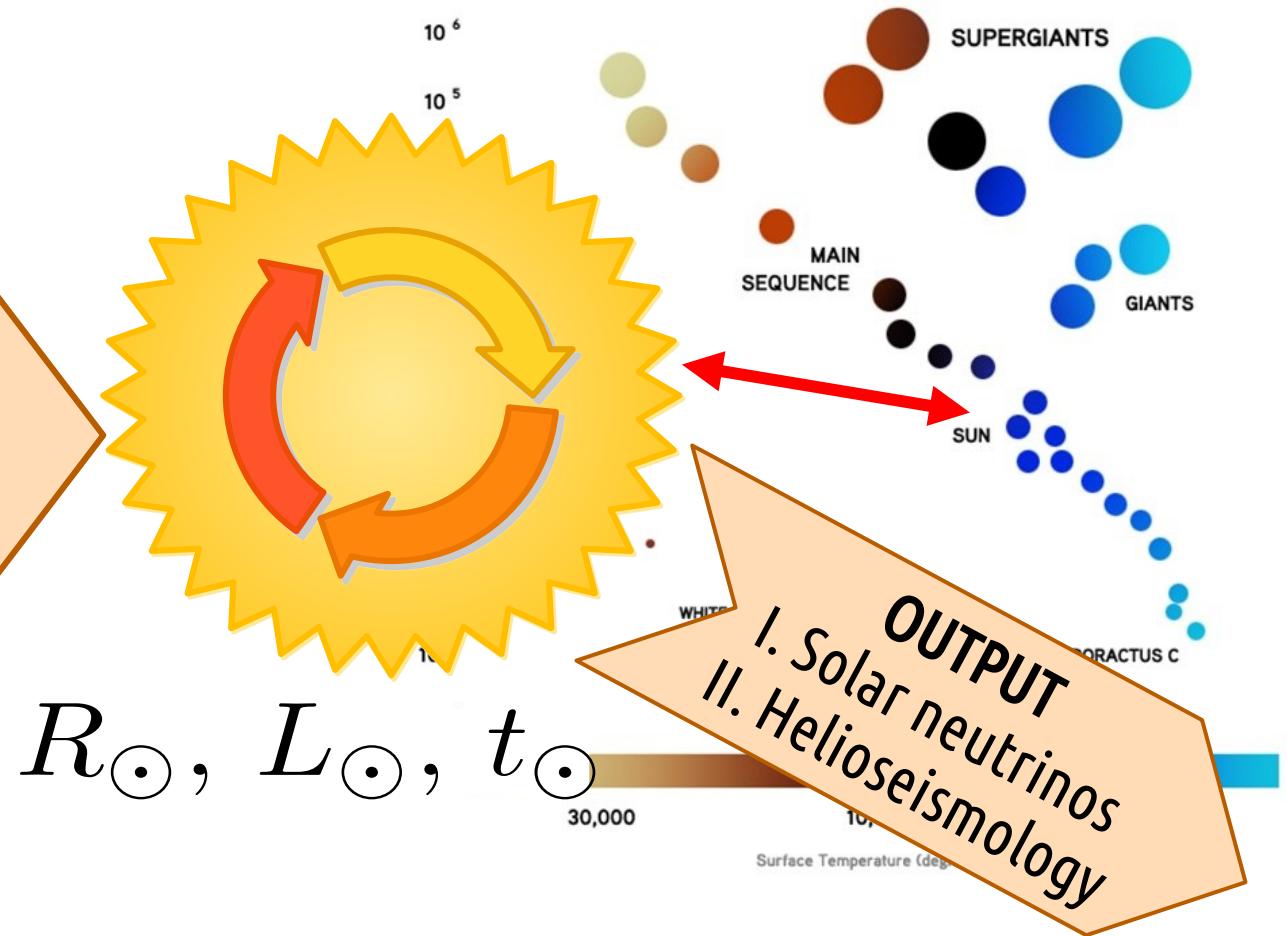
Test of the Solar Standard Model (SSM)

Neutrino flavor conversion

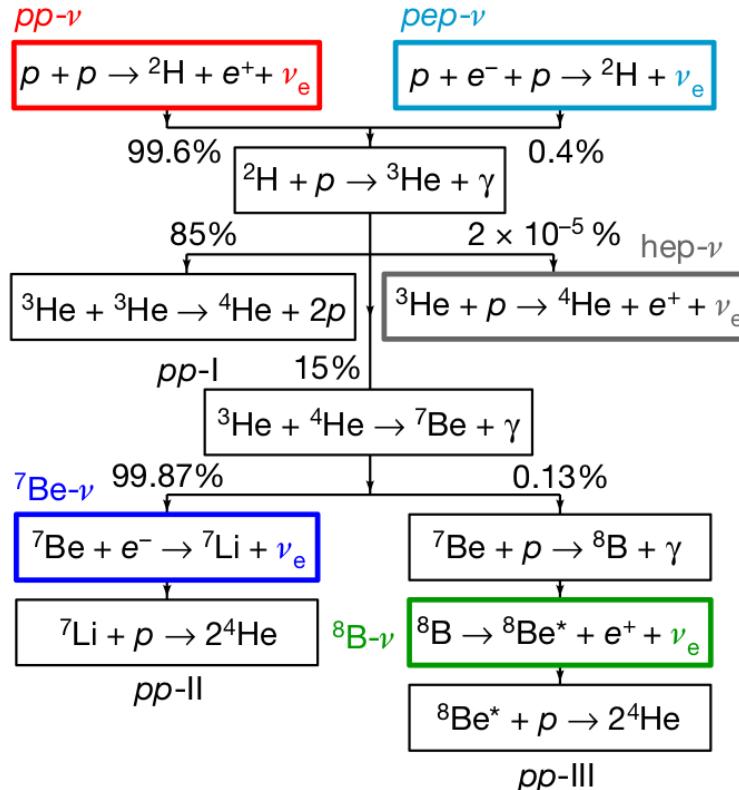
# Standard Solar Model

## INPUT

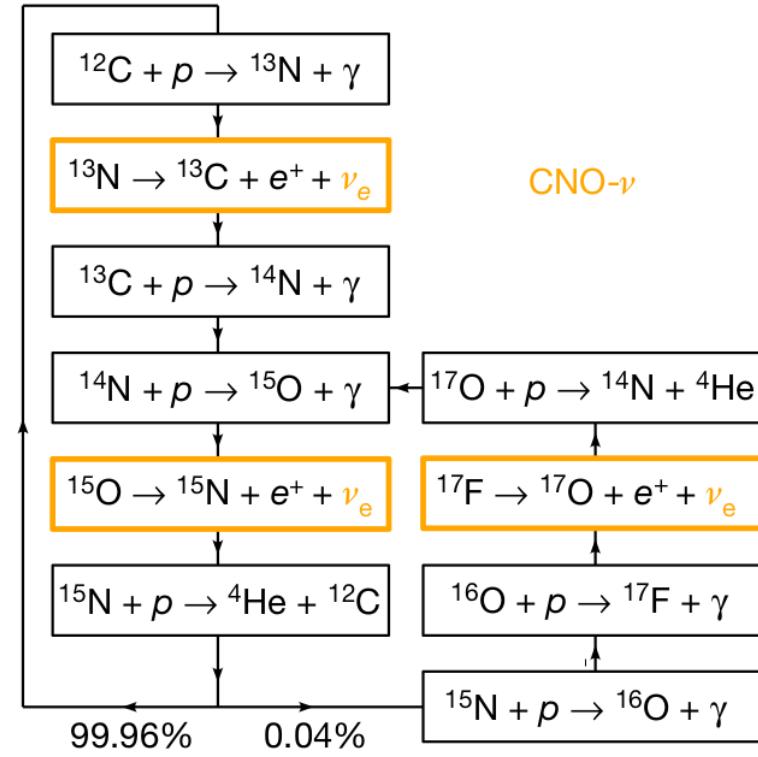
- Initial chemical composition,  $X_i$
- EoS, continuity, transport
- Radiative opacity,  $\kappa$
- energy production (nuclear physics)



# Hydrogen burning in the Sun

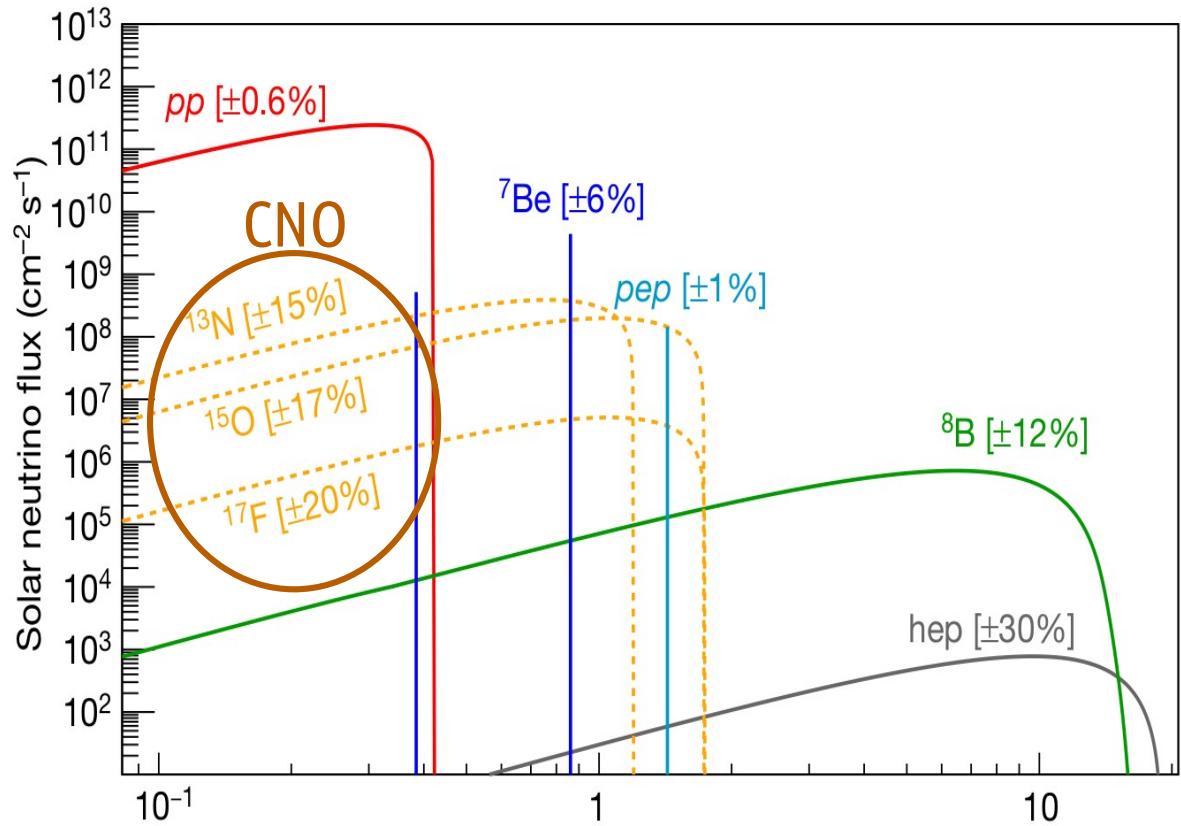


I. pp chain (99:100)



II. CNO cycle (1:100)  
Dominant in stars  $> 1.3 M_\odot$

# Solar neutrino fluxes



## Solar metallicity problem

Abundance of elements heavier than He

Helio-seismology

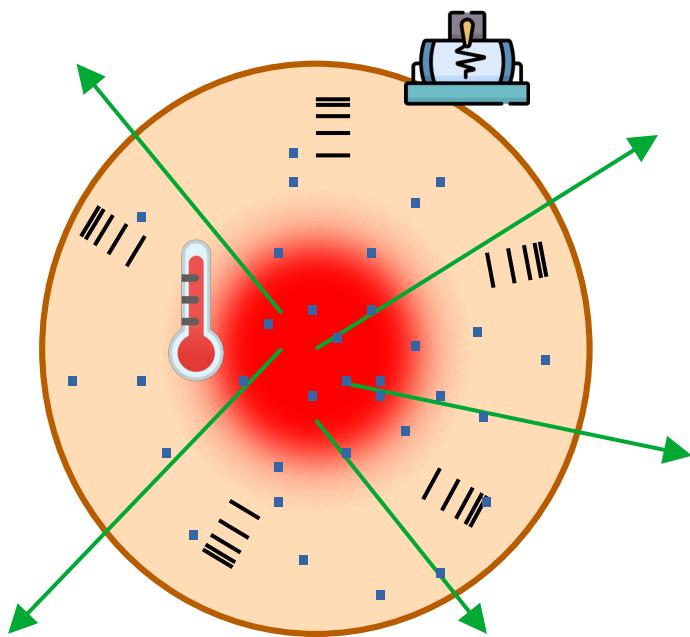
Sun's surface spectroscopy

High:  
SSM B16 – GS98 (1D)  
(agreement)

Low:  
SSM B16 – AGSS09 (3D)  
(disagreement)

# CNO and metallicity

CNO neutrino flux retains a direct dependence the CN abundance

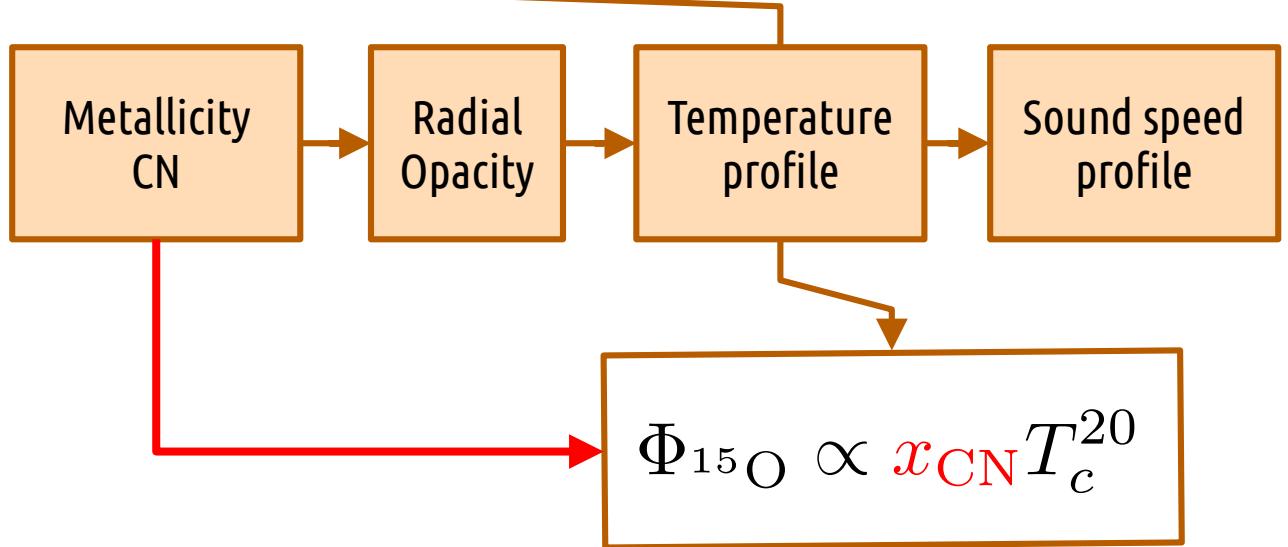


$$\Phi_{^7\text{Be}} \propto T_c^{11}$$

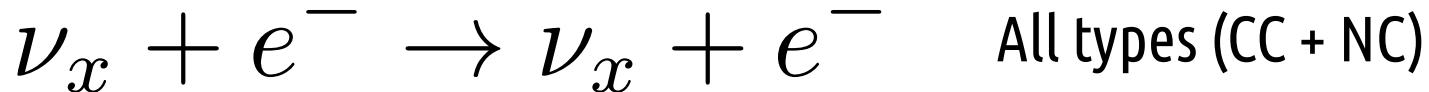
$$\Phi_{^8\text{B}} \propto T_c^{24}$$

$$\frac{(\Phi_{\text{O}}/\Phi_{\text{O}}^{\text{SSM}})}{(\Phi_{\text{B}}/\Phi_{\text{B}}^{\text{SSM}})^k} \propto \frac{n_{\text{CN}}}{n_{\text{CN}}^{\text{SSM}}} \left( \frac{T_c}{T_c^{\text{SSM}}} \right)^{\tau_{\text{O}} - k\tau_{\text{B}}}$$

[Haxton et al. (2008)]



# Solar neutrino detection (Borexino)



Interaction  $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{N}_e \Phi_\nu \langle \sigma \nu e \rangle$  Rate

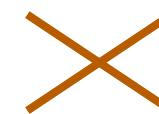
KEY

1. Large mass Target &
  2. Extremely Low background
- Liquid scintillator



~100 events per 100 ton day

$$\Phi = 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$$



$$\langle \sigma \rangle = 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$$

# The Borexino saga

**1990:** idea of a sub-Mev solar neutrino detector.

A real time neutrino detection

(G. Bellini, F. Calaprice, R. Raghavan, F. von Feilitzsch)

**1995:** CTF testing the record radiopurity

$^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th} < 10^{-16} \text{ g/g}$

$^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C} < 10^{-18}$

**1996-1997:** Approval of the experiment

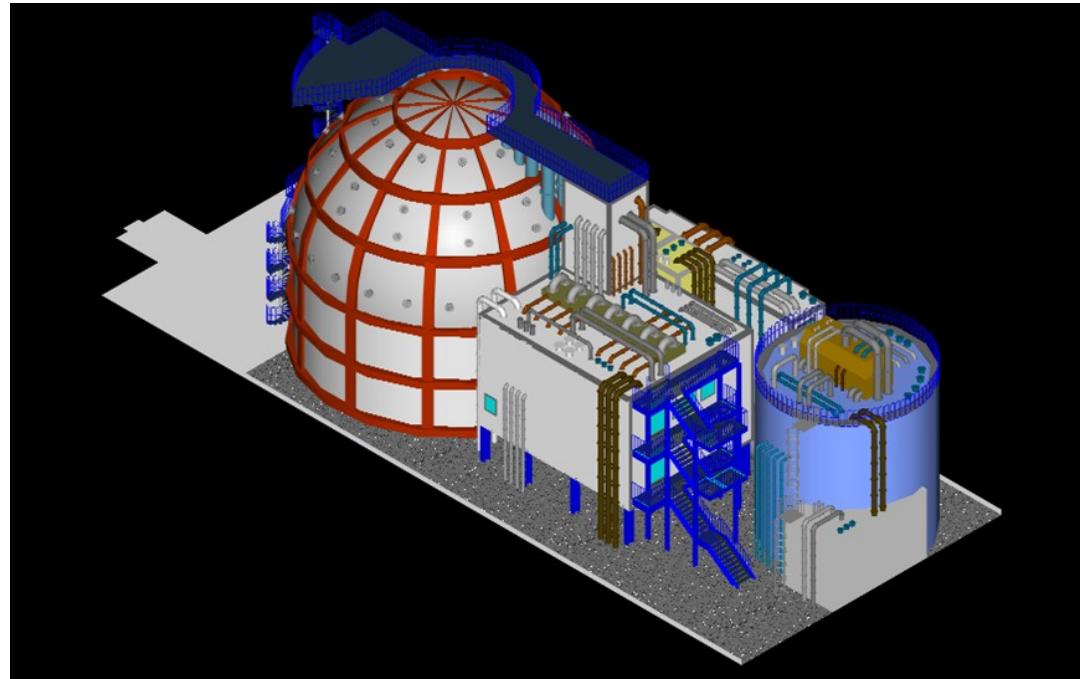
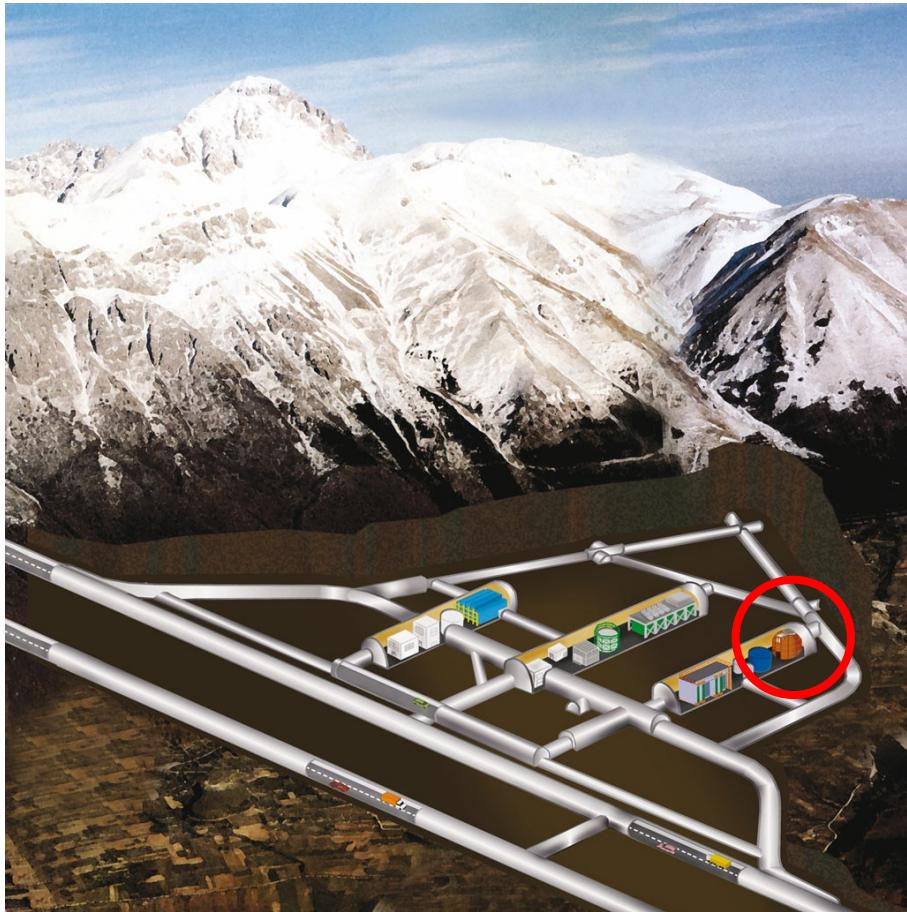
**2007-2021:** data taking



**Three Borexino strategies:**

- clean materials
- purification
- analysis methods

# The BOREXINO detector



Laboratori Nazionali del Gran Sasso – INFN (Hall C)

Rock: 3.800 m w.e. – muon flux  $\sim 1 \text{ m}^{-2}\text{h}^{-1}$

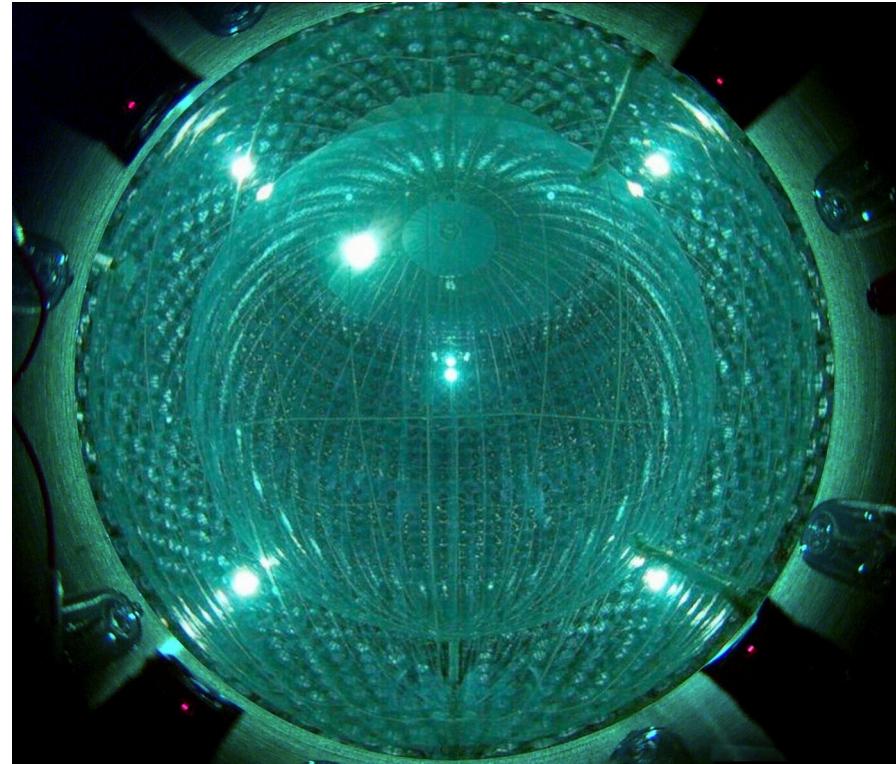
# Borexino's pictures



During the construction

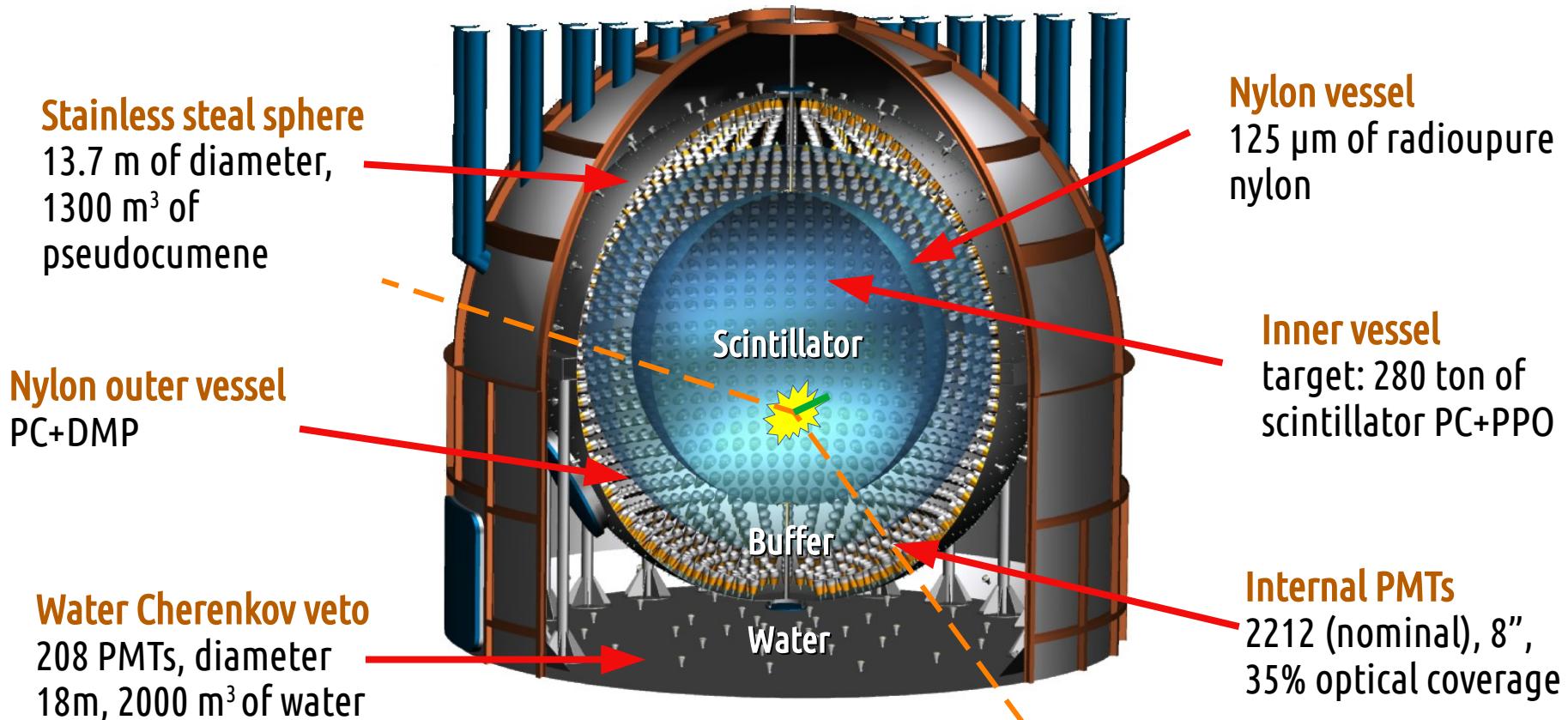


Now, after the thermal insulation



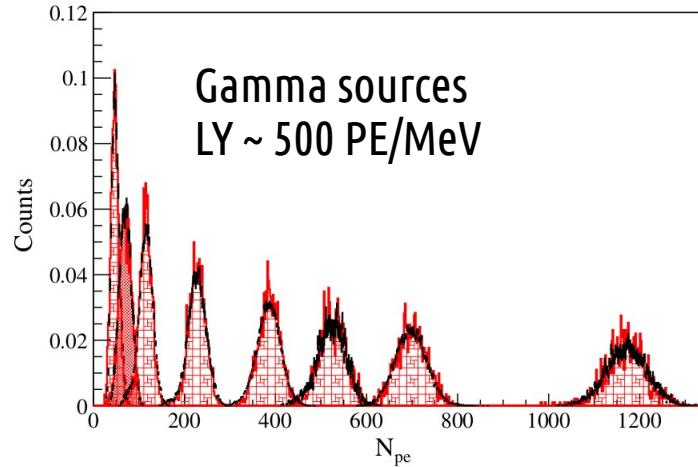
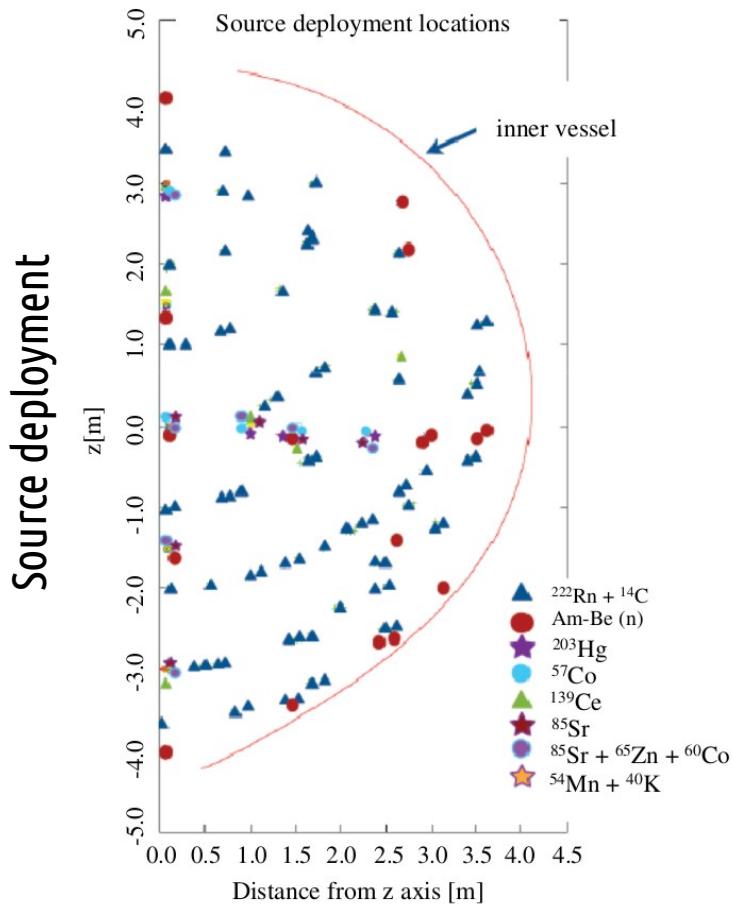
From monitoring camera

# The Borexino detector



Detection principle:  $\nu_x + e^- \rightarrow \nu_x + e^-$

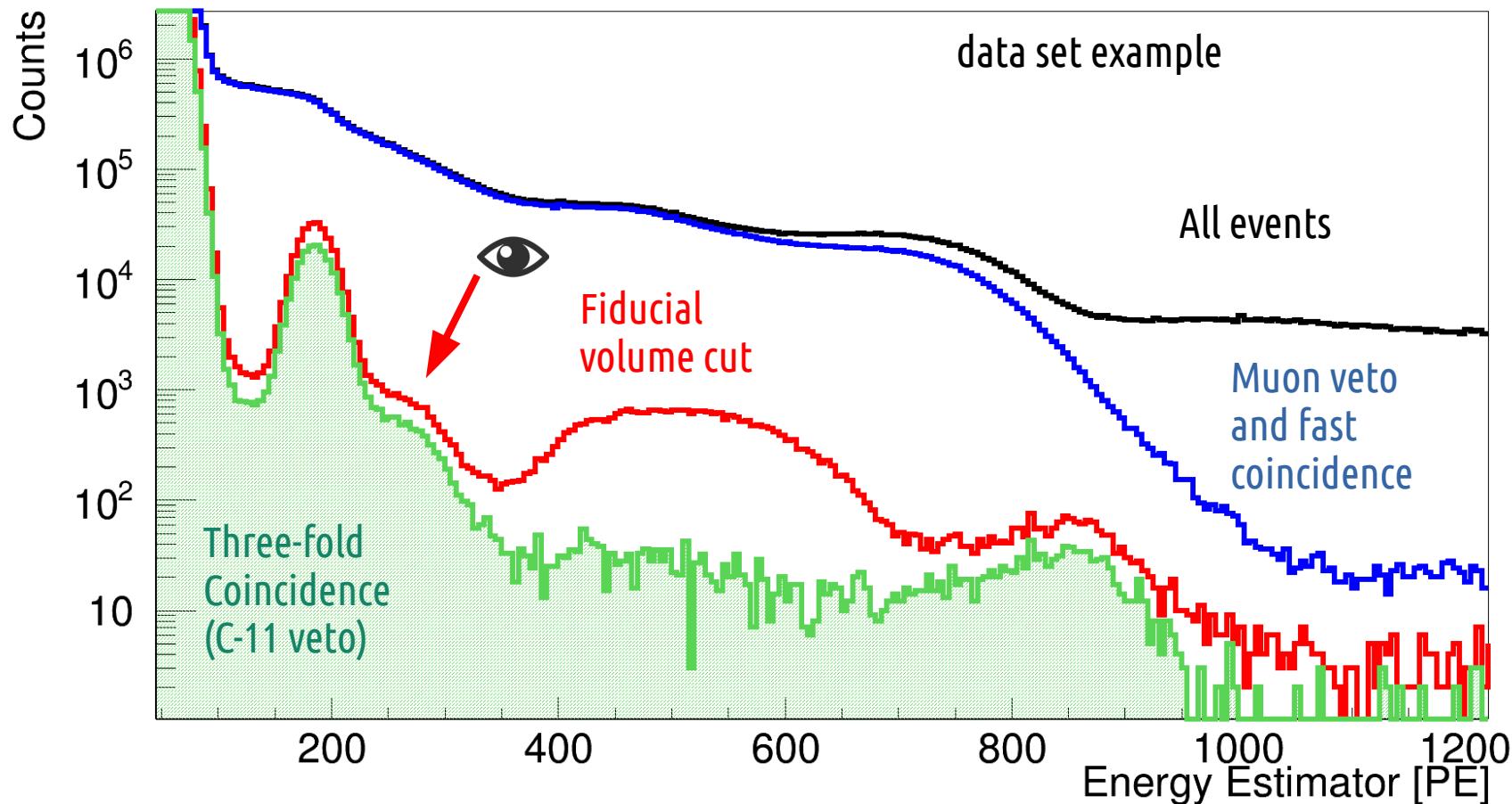
# Calibrations and features



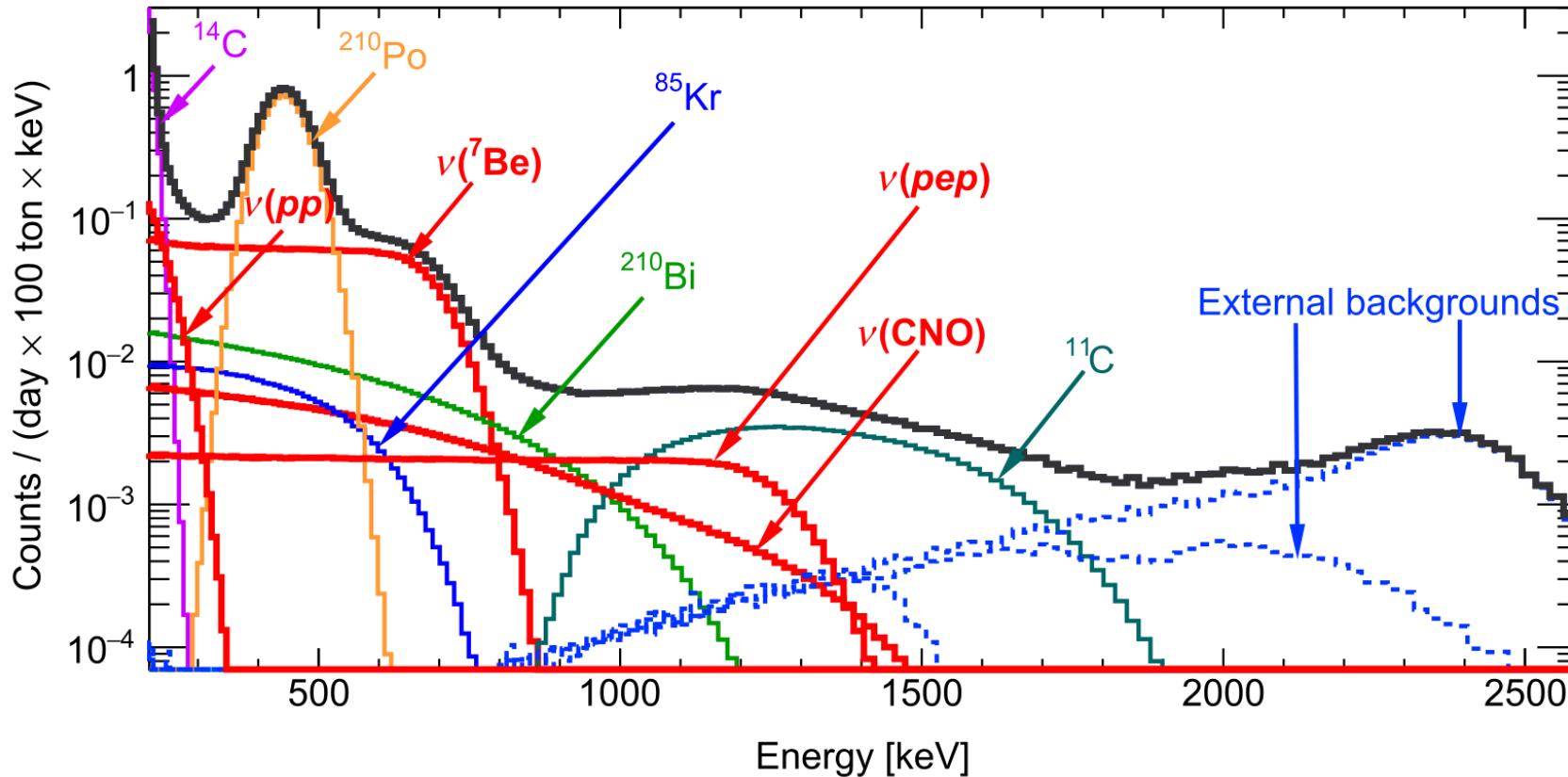
(Considering dying PMTs...)

- Energy resolution  $\sim 5\text{-}6\%$  [@1 MeV]
- Position resolution (ToF)  $\sim 11\text{ cm}$
- Pulse shape discrimination:  $\alpha/\beta$ ,  $e^+/e^-$
- Three-fold coincidence:
  - (1)  $\mu^+ + ^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{11}\text{C} + n$ ; (2)  $n + H \rightarrow D$ ; (3)  $^{11}\text{C}(\beta^+)$

# The Borexino energy spectrum

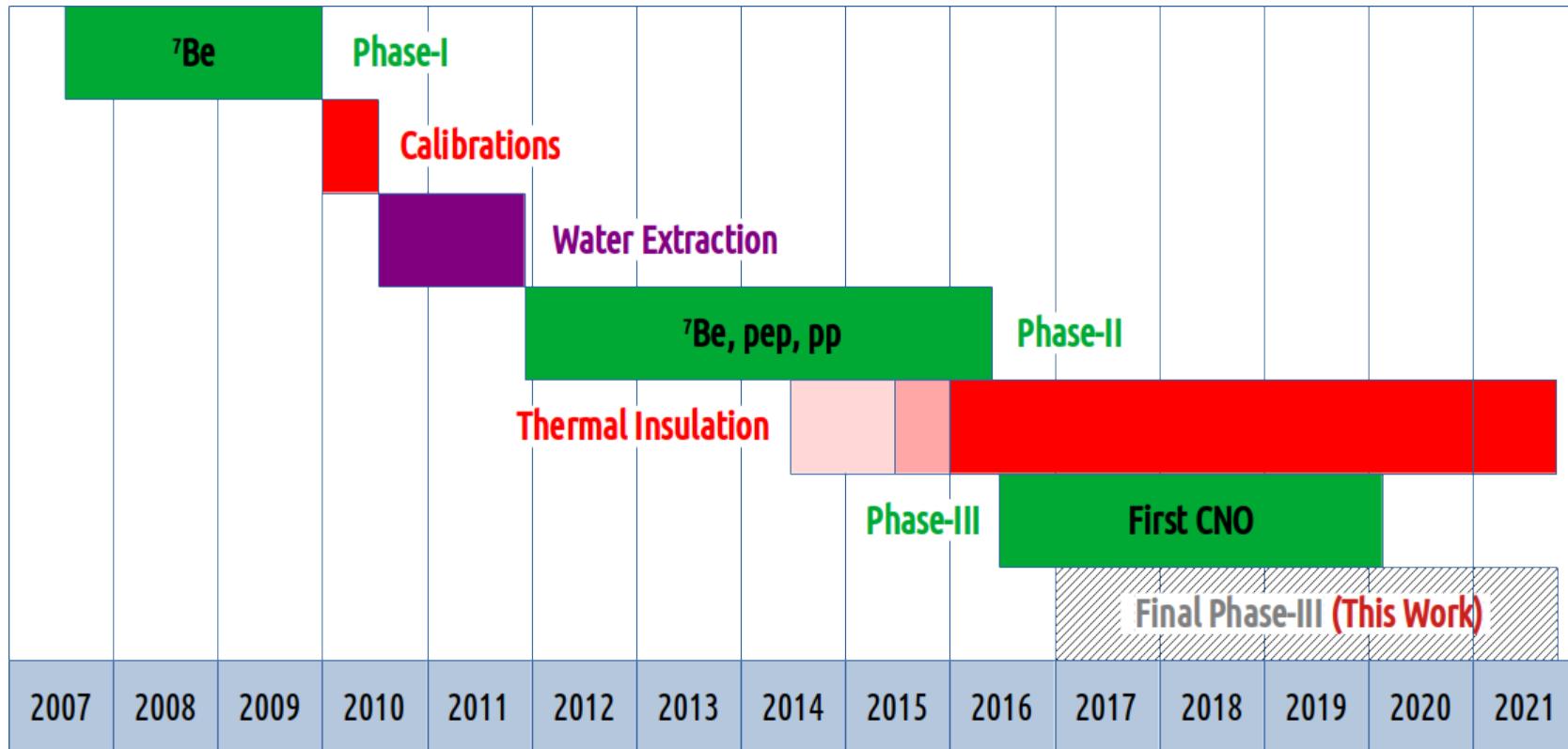


# Understanding the spectrum



# Borexino timeline (data-taking)

From May 15<sup>th</sup> 2007 to October 3<sup>rd</sup> 2021



< From May 27<sup>th</sup> (2007) to October 3<sup>rd</sup> (2021) >

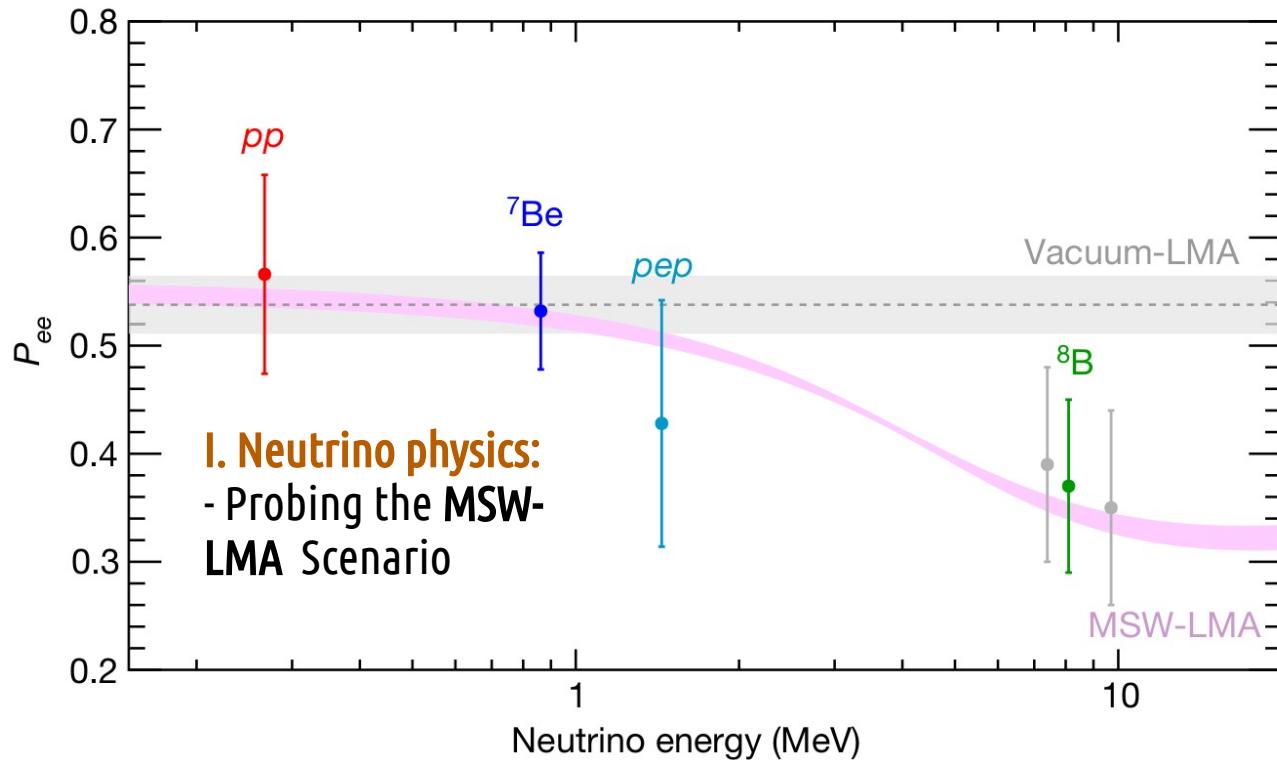
# Solar neutrino results (as of 2020)

Neutrinos	References	Rate [cpd/100t]	Flux [cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ]
pp	Nature 2014, Nature 2018, PRD 2019	(134±10) <sub>-10</sub> <sup>+6</sup>	(6.1±0.5) <sub>-0.5</sub> <sup>+0.3</sup> ×10 <sup>10</sup>
<sup>7</sup> Be	PLB 2008, PRL 2011, Nature 2018, PRD 2019	(48.3±1.1) <sub>0.7</sub> <sup>+0.4</sup>	(4.99±0.11) <sub>-0.08</sub> <sup>+0.06</sup> ×10 <sup>9</sup>
pep	PRL 2012, Nature 2018 PRD 2019	(2.65±0.36) <sub>-0.24</sub> <sup>+0.15</sup> [Hz]	(1.27±0.19) <sub>-0.12</sub> <sup>+0.08</sup> ×10 <sup>8</sup> [Hz]
<sup>8</sup> B	PRD 2010, Nature 2018, PRD 2020	0.223 <sub>-0.022</sub> <sup>+0.021</sup>	5.68 <sub>-0.41-0.03</sub> <sup>+0.39+0.03</sup> ×10 <sup>6</sup>
hep	Nature 2018, PRD 2020	<0.002 (90% CL)	<1.8×10 <sup>5</sup> (90% CL)
CNO	Nature 2020	7.2 <sub>-1.7</sub> <sup>+3.0</sup>	7.0 <sub>-2.0</sub> <sup>+3.0</sup> ×10 <sup>8</sup>

# Remarks on of the Borexino results

- ◆ First direct measurement of the  $^7\text{Be}$
- ◆ First direct detection of pp
- ◆ First direct detection of pep
- ◆ First direct detection of CNO neutrino
- ◆ Detection of  $^8\text{B}$  consistent with SuperK+SNO

# Implications of Borexino results



$P_{ee}$  survival probability with Borexino data only!

## II. Standard solar model

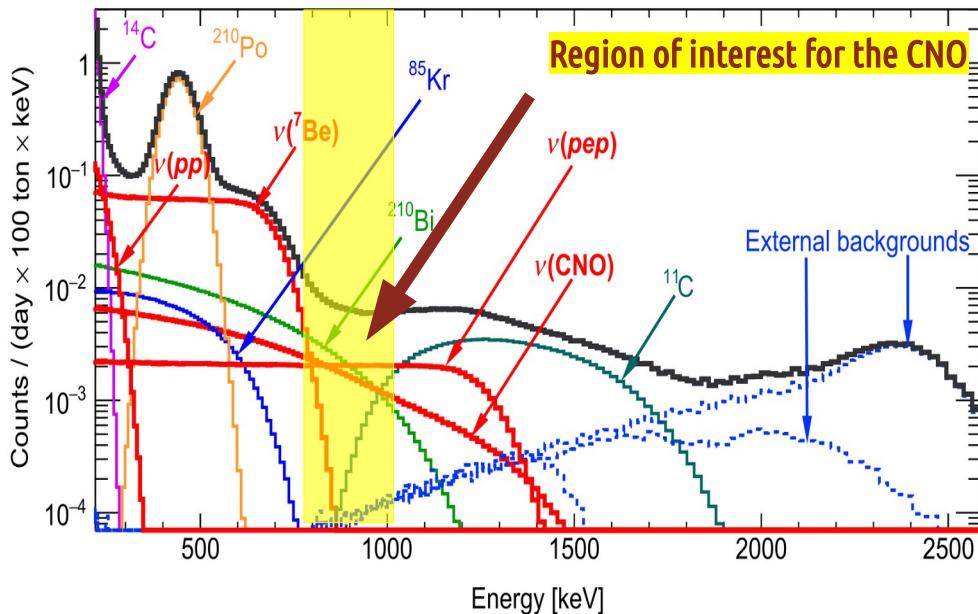
- I. Precise measurement of the pp-chain flux.
- II. First CNO detection.

Low metallicity disfavored at

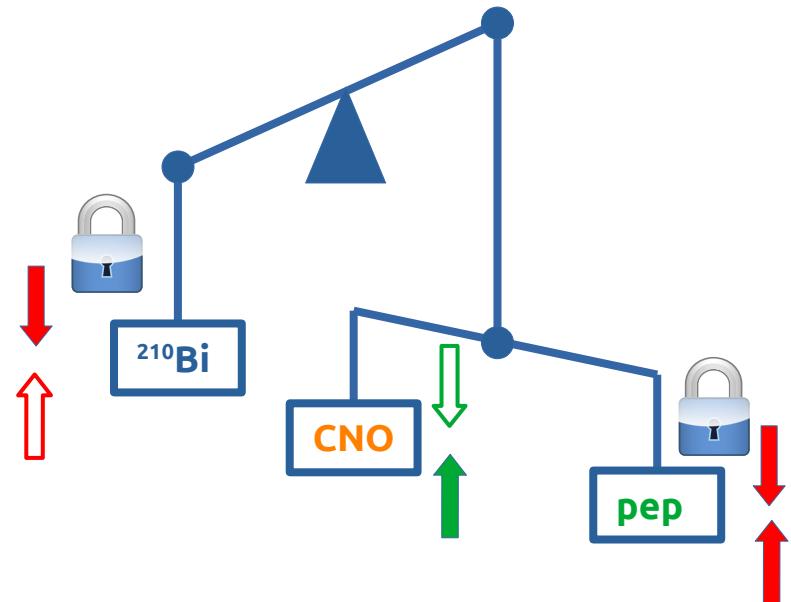
- $1.8\sigma$  (pp chain) [Nature 2018]
- $2.1\sigma$  (pp chain + CNO) [Nature 2020]
- and...

# The CNO Strategy

Borexino spectrum after all data selection criteria



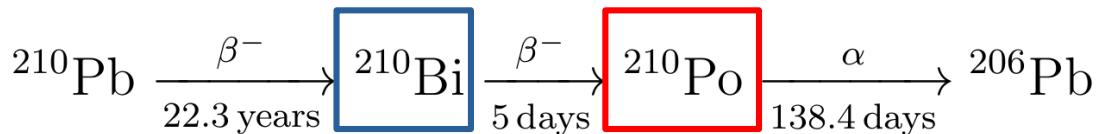
CNO  $\leftrightarrow$  pep  $\leftrightarrow$   $^{210}\text{Bi}$  correlation



Strategy:

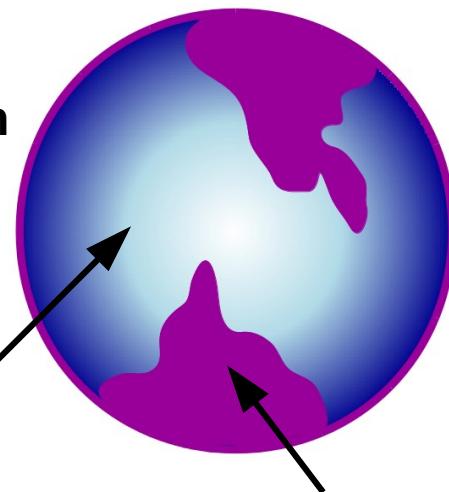
1. independent constraint of pep
2. independent constraint and  $^{210}\text{Bi}$

# The $^{210}\text{Bi}$ constraint

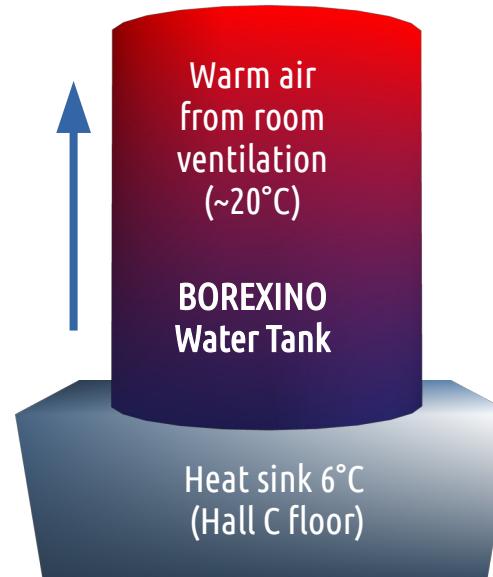


## $^{210}\text{Po}$ migration Mechanisms

**Diffusion:**  
Very slow  
 $D \sim 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$   
(diffusion coefficient)



**Convection:**  
 $^{210}\text{Po}$  from the outer regions (strongly reduced by insulation)

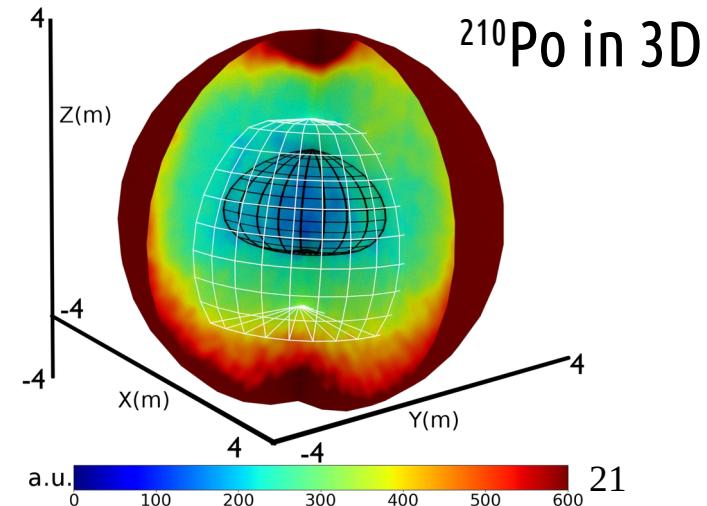
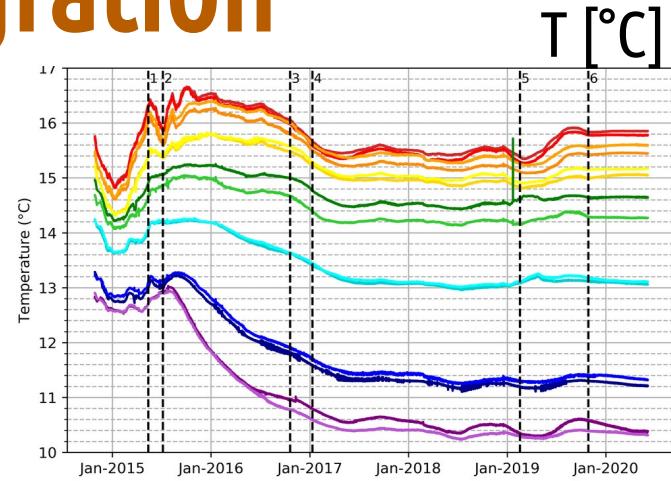
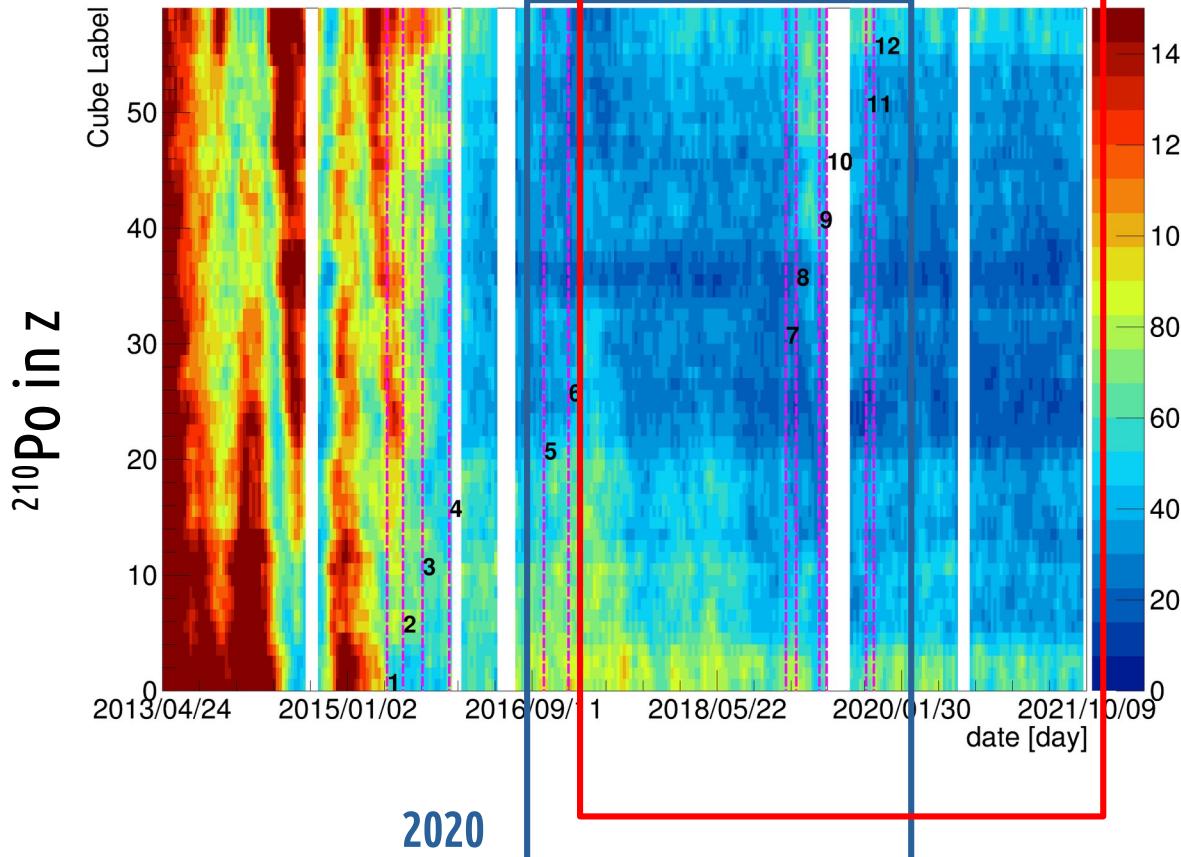


**Idea:** vertical gradient

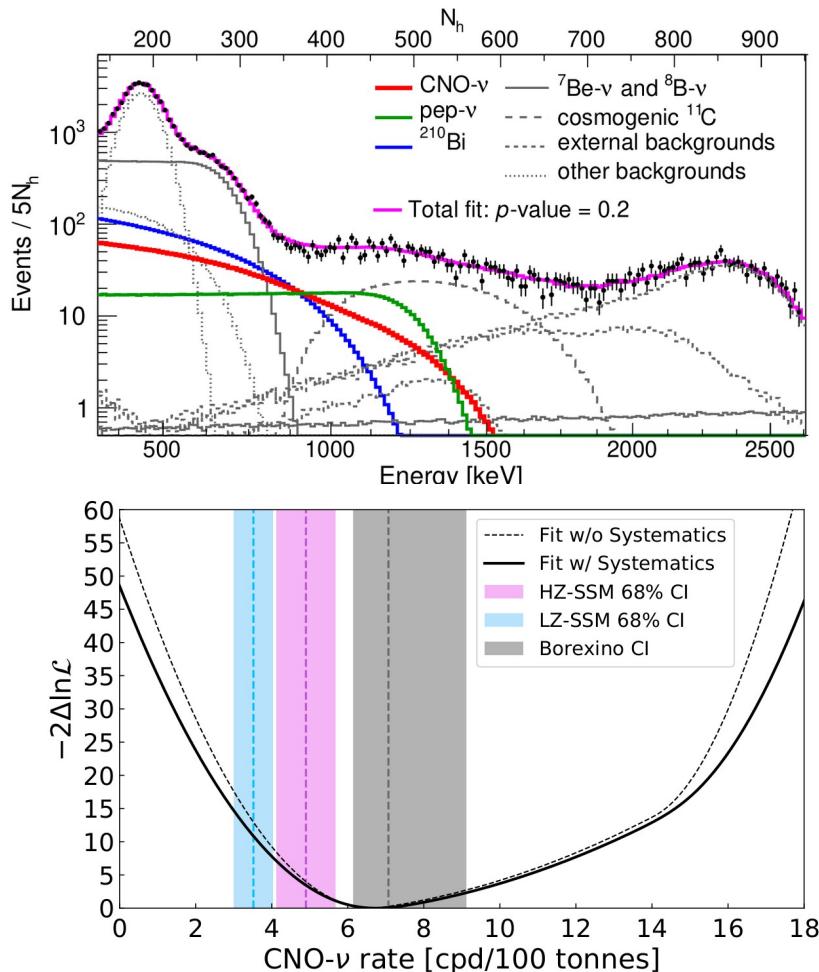


# Effects on $^{210}\text{Po}$ migration

This work



# CNO analysis (New results)



Analysis	OLD	UPDATE
<sup>210</sup> Bi rate [cpd/100t]	$11.5 \pm 1.3$	$10.8 \pm 1.0$
CNO rate [cpd/100t]	$7.2^{+3.0}_{-1.7}$	$6.7^{+2.0}_{-0.8}$
CNO flux [ $10^8 \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ]	$7.0^{+3.0}_{-2.0}$	$6.6^{+2.0}_{-0.9}$
Significance	$5\sigma$	$7\sigma$
LZ rejection Bx only	$2.1\sigma$	$3.1\sigma$

Improved result

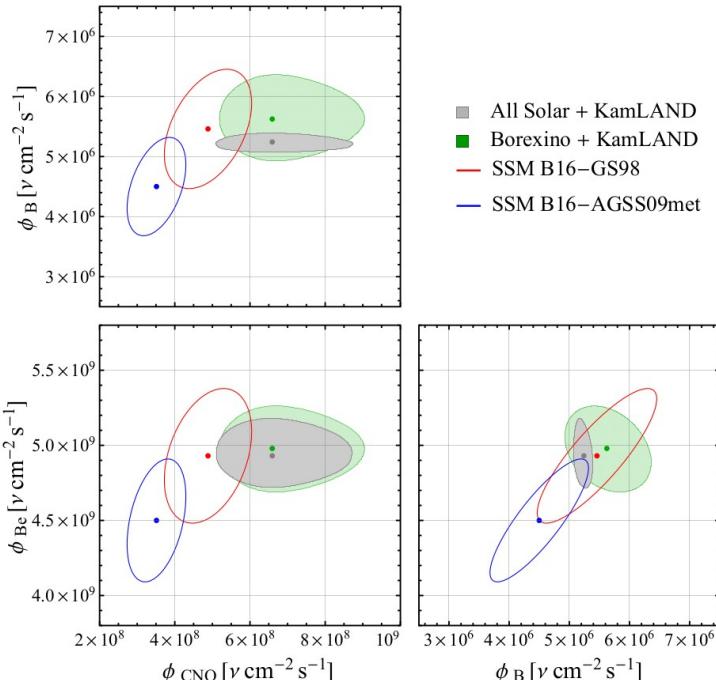
# Updating the table (2022)

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Borexino ONLY!

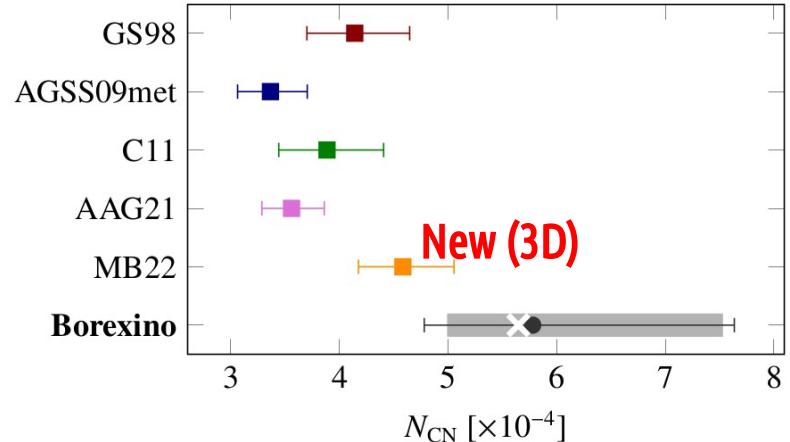
# Implications of the new results

## Global analysis



Tension between LZ and neutrino data

## Metallicity determination

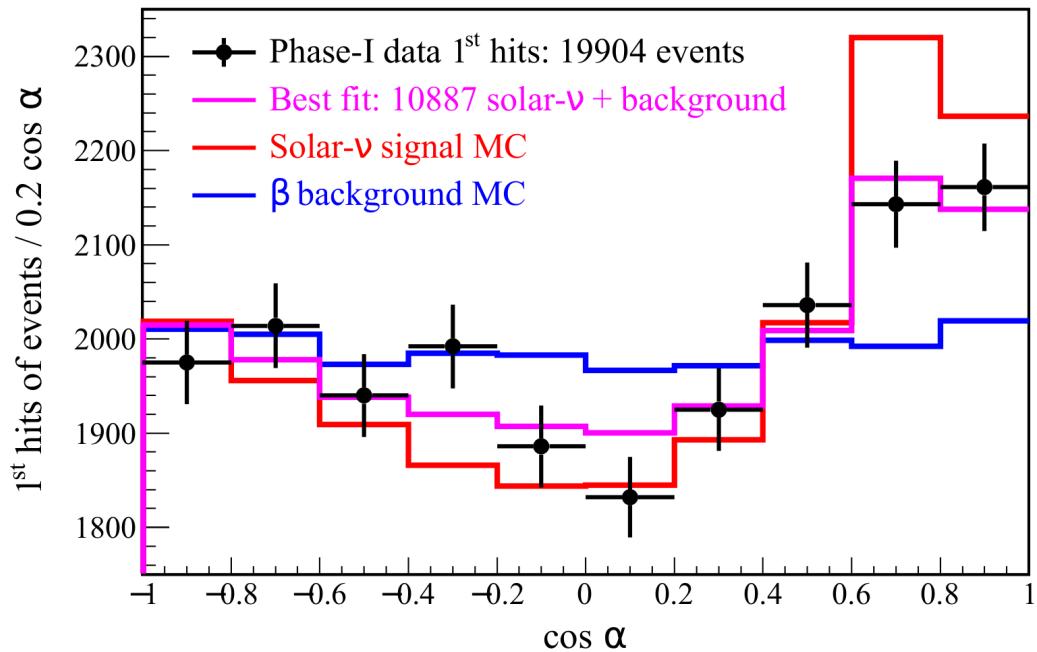


$$\frac{N_{\text{CN}}}{N_{\text{CN}}^{\text{SSM}}} = 1.35 \times (0.96)^{-0.769} \times \\ \times \left[ 1^{+0.303}_{-0.136}(\text{CNO}) \pm 0.097(\text{nucl}) \pm 0.023(^8\text{B}) \right. \\ \left. \pm 0.005(\text{env}) \pm 0.027(\text{diff}) \pm 0.022(^{13}\text{N}/^{15}\text{O}) \right]$$

$2\sigma$  tension between LZ metallicity and data

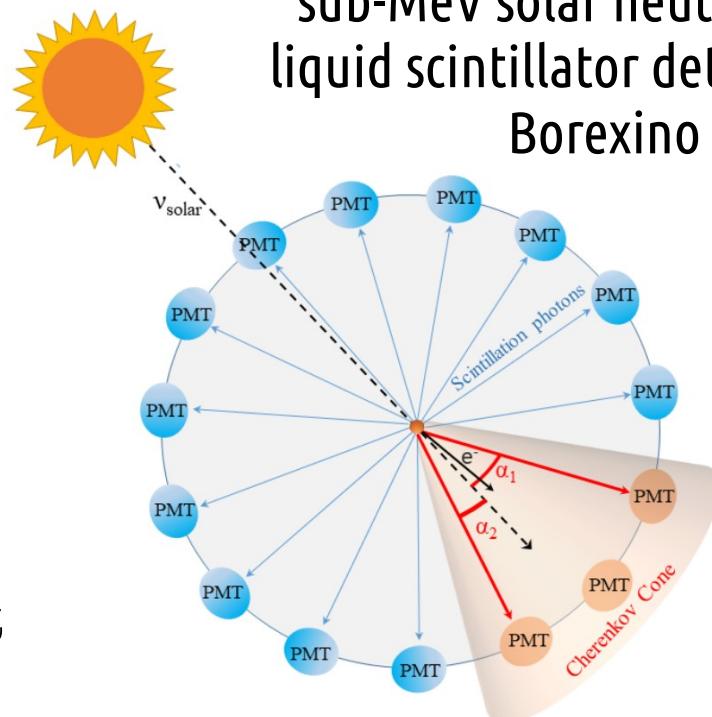


# Recent results 1/2: directionality



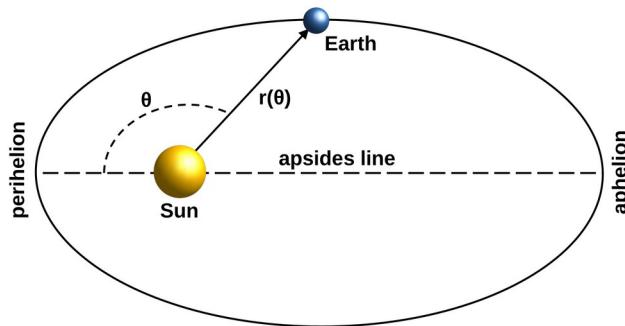
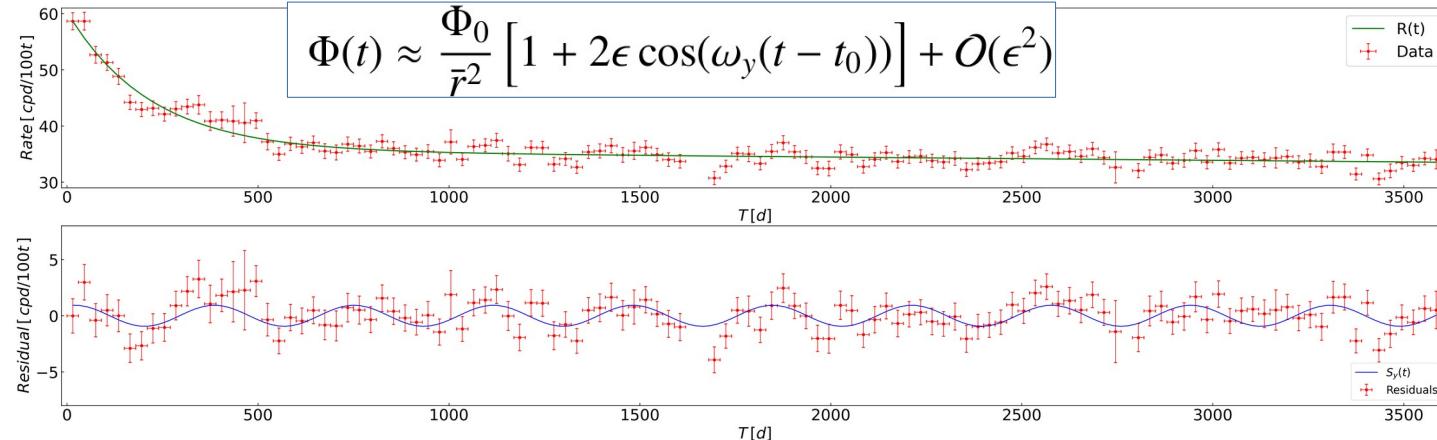
$$\mathcal{R}(^7Be) = 51.6^{+13.9}_{-12.5} \text{ cpd}/100\text{t}$$

First demonstration of directional measurement of sub-MeV solar neutrinos in a liquid scintillator detector with Borexino



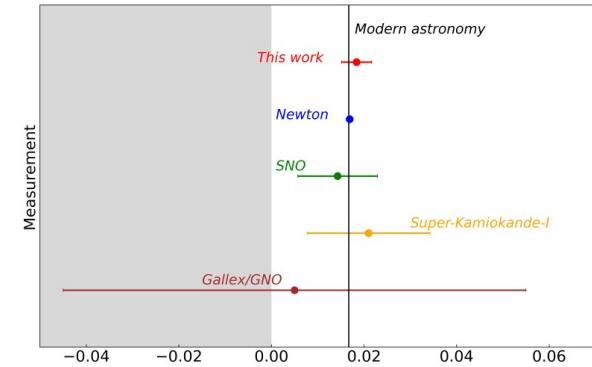


# Recent results 2/2: Eccentricity



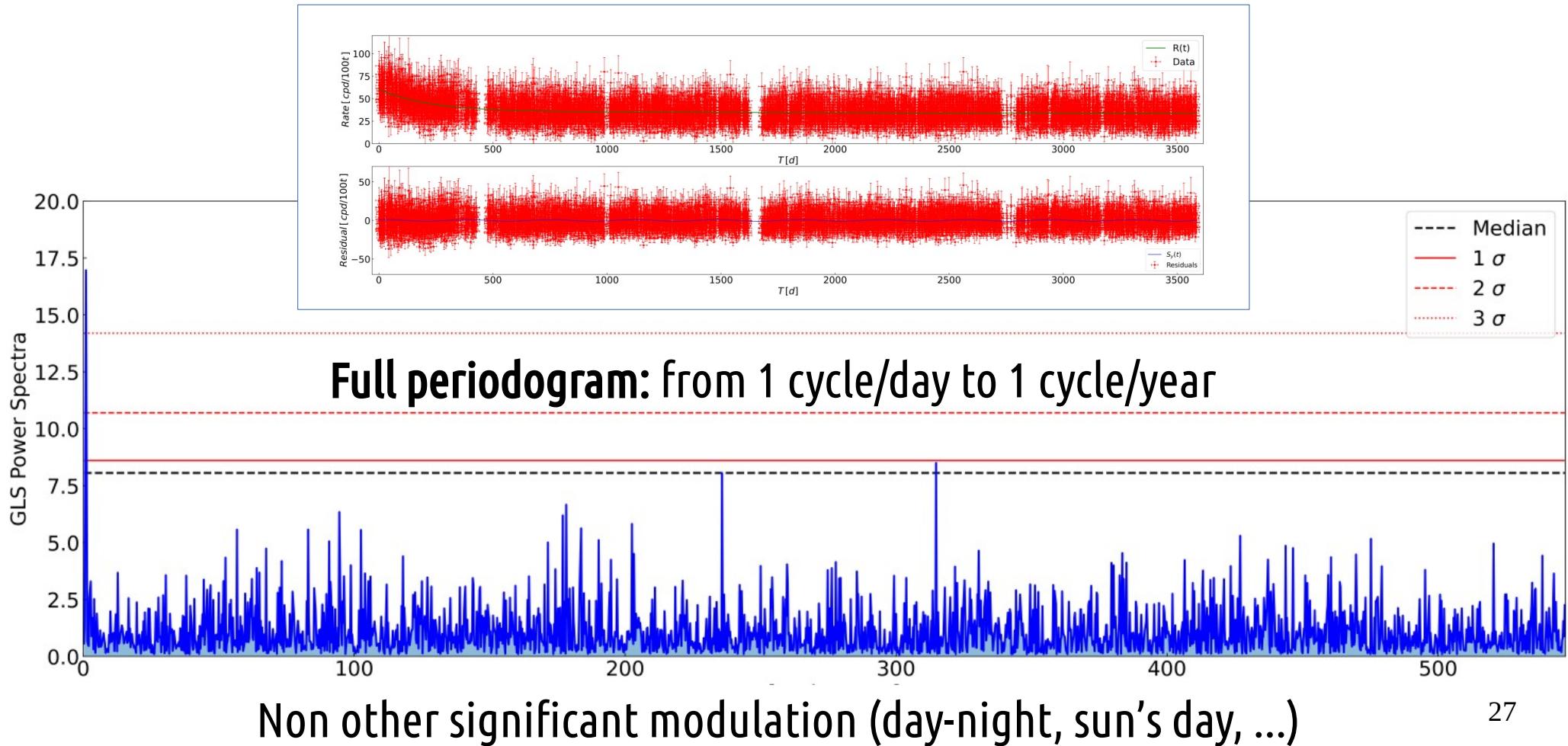
$$\mathcal{R}(^{7}\text{Be}) = 55 \pm 9 \text{ cpd}/100t$$

Independent  
determination of the  
Earth's orbital  
parameters with solar  
neutrinos in Borexino  
( $5\sigma$ )



$$\epsilon = 0.0184 \pm 0.0032 \text{ } (5.9\sigma)$$

# Full Periodogram



# Borexino & Sun: remarks

- Precision measurement of **pp chain** solar neutrino fluxes
- First detection of the **CNO neutrinos** (and now at  $7\sigma$ )
- New dataset  $\Phi_{\text{CNO}} = 6.6_{-0.9}^{+2.0} \times 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- LZ (AGSS09) disfavoured at  $3.1\sigma$  with respect to HZ (GS98)
- CNO from Borexino → independent determination of the CN/H abundance (2  $\sigma$  tension with LZ)

# Thank you very much!



G. & V. Cocconi  
Prize  
2021 - EPS



Pontecorvo Prize  
2015 G. Bellini



Fermi Prize  
2017 G. Bellini

