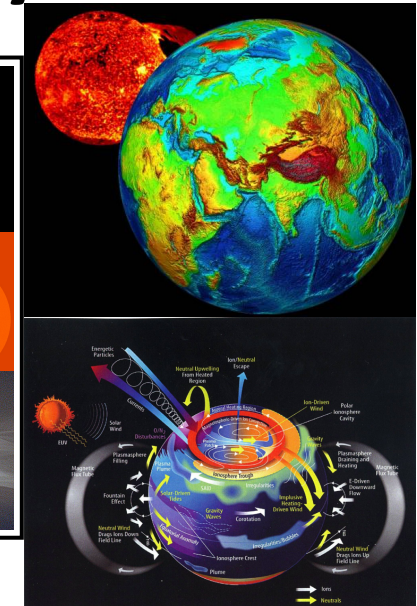
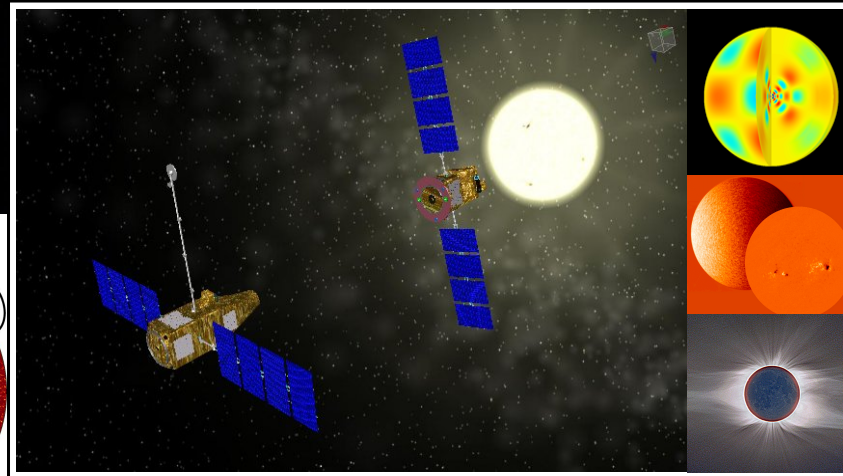
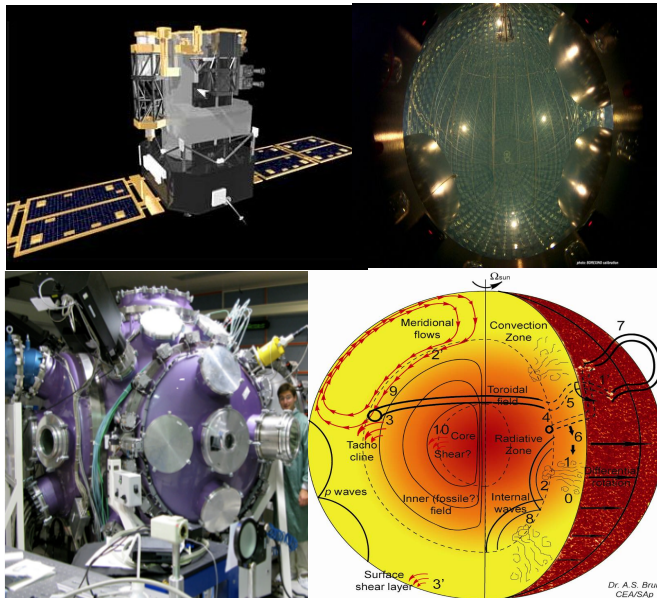




# Progress in solar modelling, helioseismology, neutrino predictions and fundamental physics

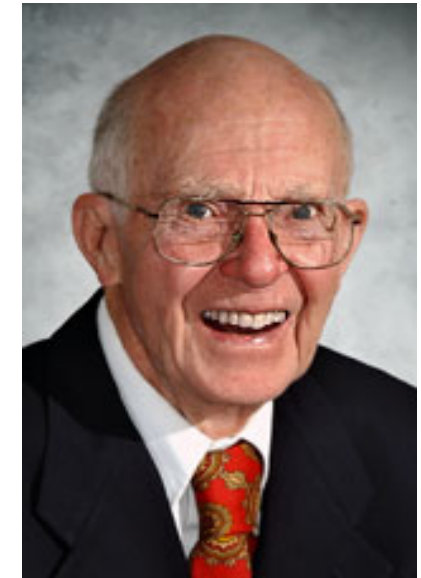
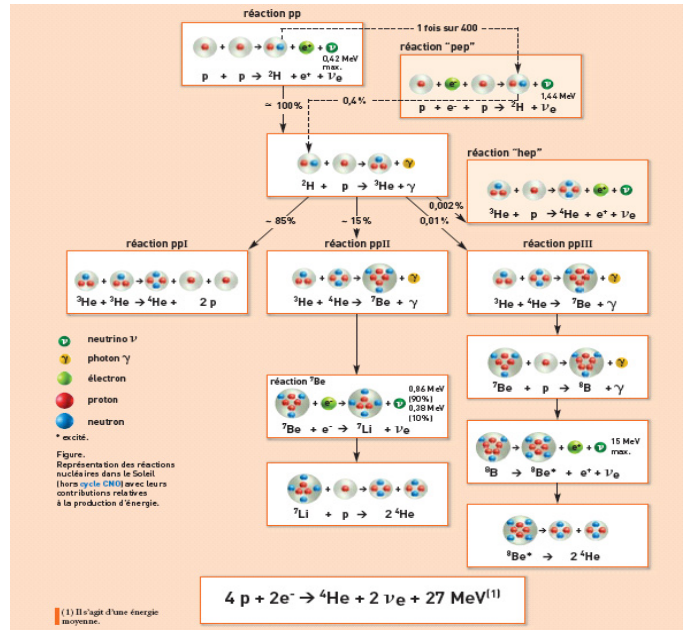


**S. Turck-Chièze and the GOLF team,  
CEA/IRFU/Sap, Saclay France  
Sylvaine.Turck-Chieze@cea.fr**

- What have we learned on the solar structure these last 2 decades, in particular on the solar core? From which modes? Sound speed and rotation profiles,
- Solar structure and astrophysics: what have we checked on the SSM framework and beyond?
- Sun and dark matter, news hints and other directions of investigation beyond SSM framework.



Marie Curie 1867-1934  
Nobel Prizes 1903 and 1911



Ray Davis 1914-2006  
Nobel Prize 2002



Hans Bethe 1906-2005 Nobel Prize 1967

coulomb barrier  $\text{H}^+ + \text{H}^+$  reactions at  $15 \cdot 10^6 \text{ K}$   
but in the maxwellian tail at equivalent  $65 \cdot 10^6 \text{ K}$   
Gamow 1929



Masatoshi Koshiwa 1926-  
Nobel Prize 2002



# What have we learned since 1988?

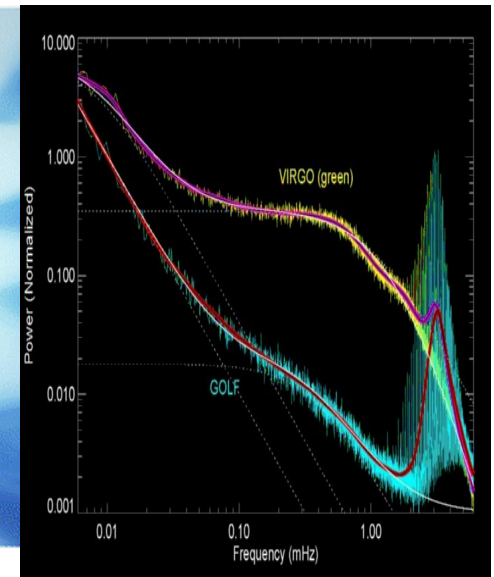
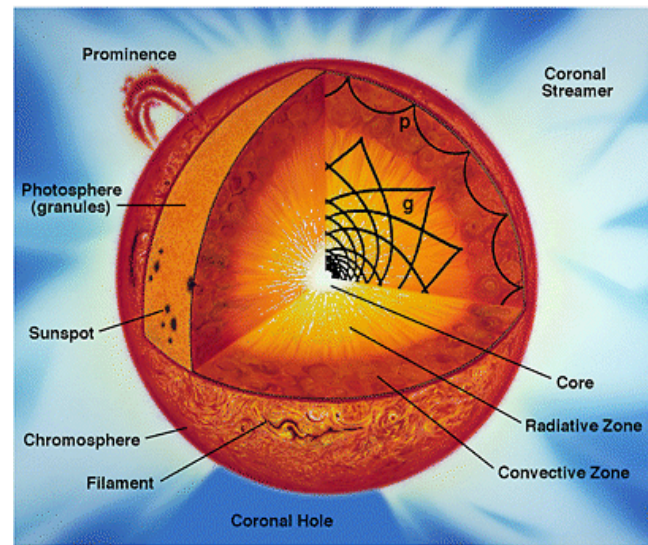
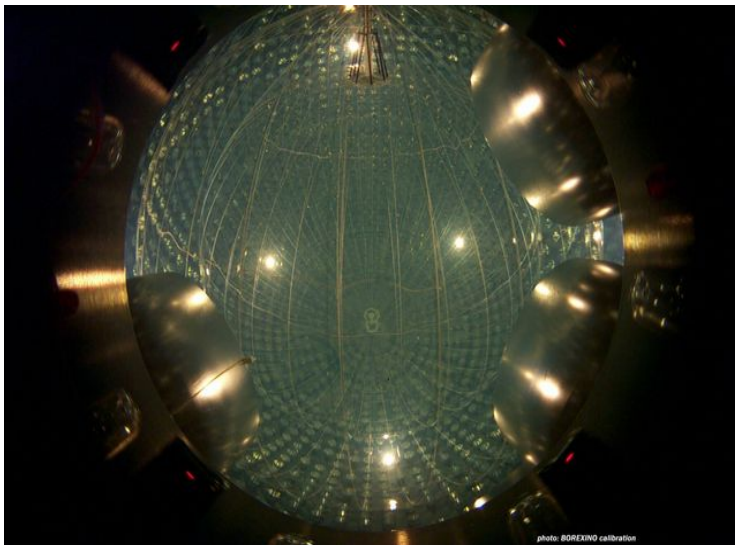
Two probes of the core are detected simultaneously

**Neutrinos emitted by the Sun and**

**SoHO helioseismology in space**

**SDO and PICARD are not so well adapted to the core study**

SNO, Borexino: individual neutrino species GOLF-MDI acoustic and gravity modes Doppler  $v \gg 1$

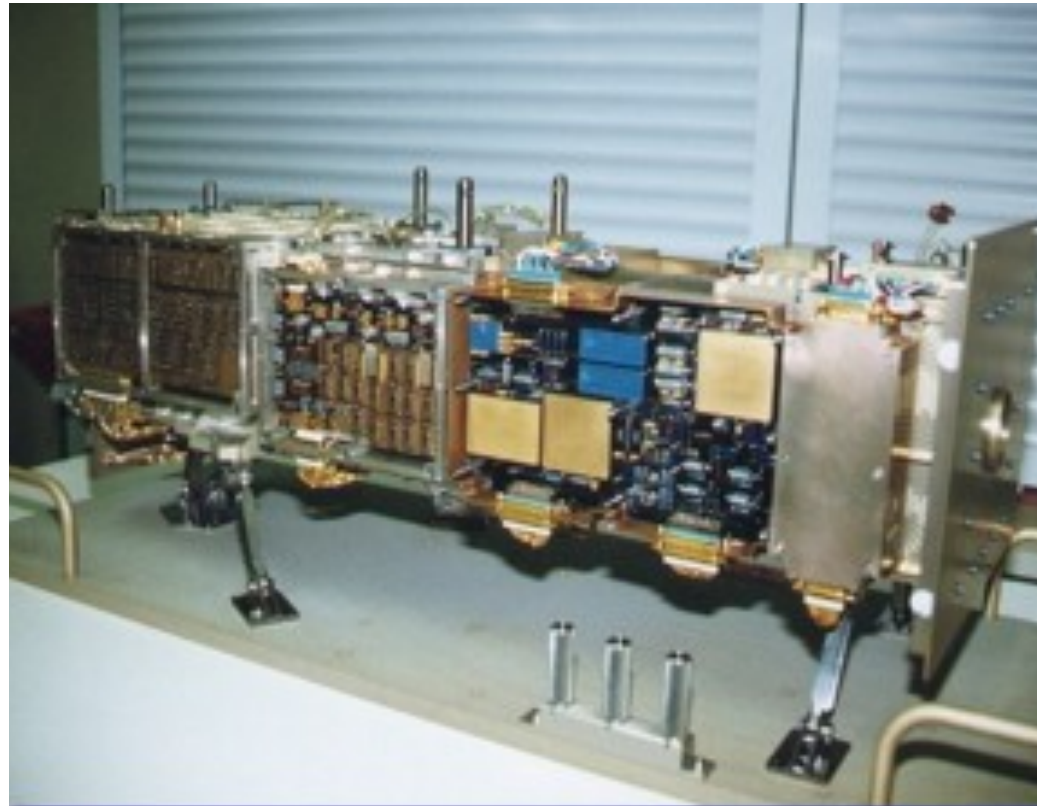
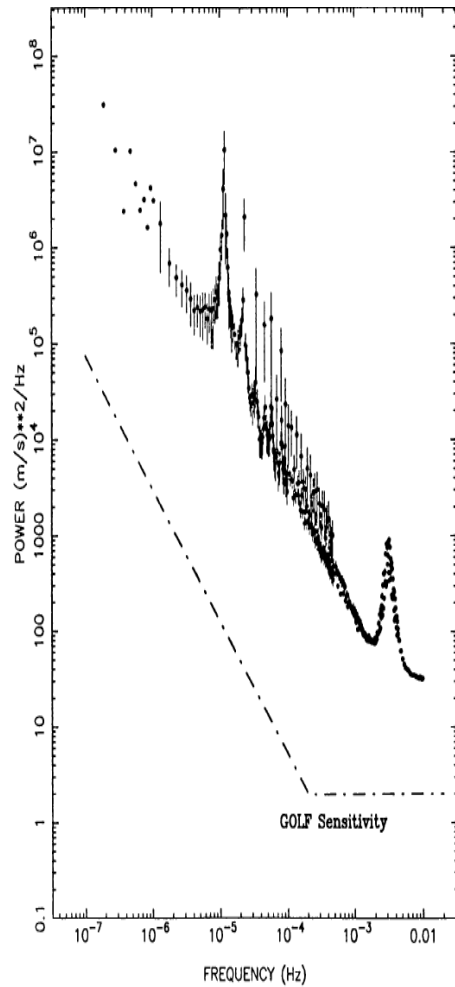


Sylvaine Turck-Chièze, Gran Sasso 8/10/12

# Global Oscillations at low frequency: GOLF/SOHO

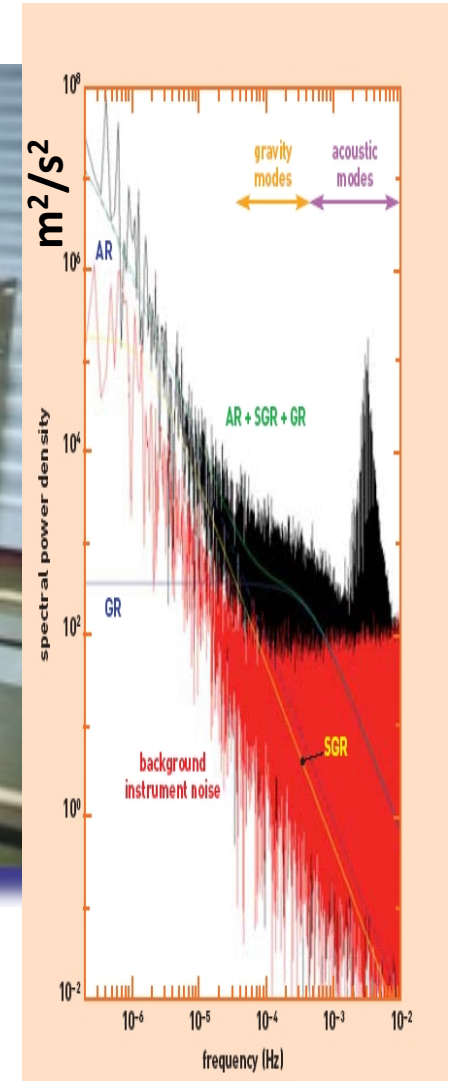
## IAS/CEA/IAC launch in 1995

*Dzitko Thesis, 1995; Gabriel et al.1995, Turck-Chièze et al., ApJ, 2004, Garcia et al. A&A 2005*



1.2  $10^7$  cts/s 4s every 5s since January 1996...  
 ageing -10%/yr today 400000-500000 cts/s

**Electronic noise << statistical noise above  $10^{-4}$  Hz**



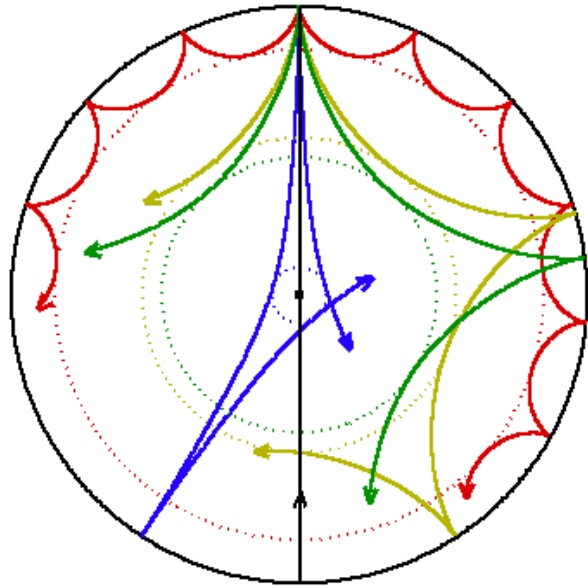
*Pallé et al 1995*  
*seismology on ground*

Sylvaine Turck-Chièze, Gran Sasso 8/10/12

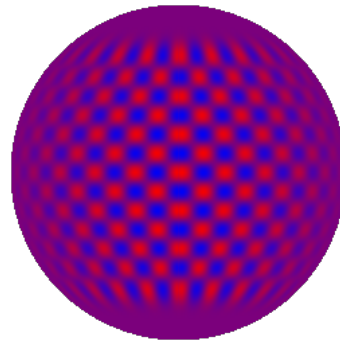
*Turck-Chièze et al ApJ 2004*



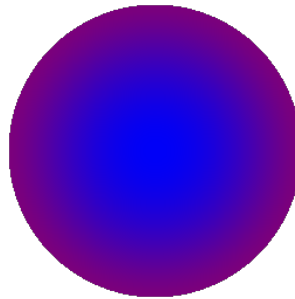
# Observed Acoustic modes



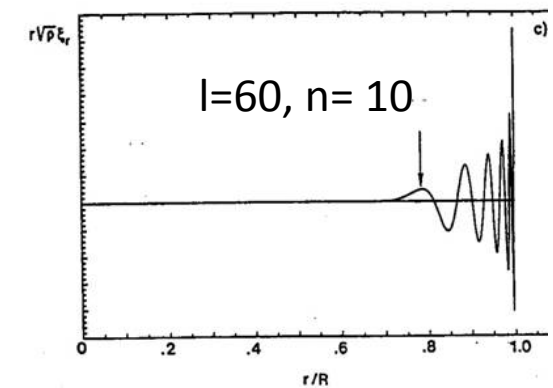
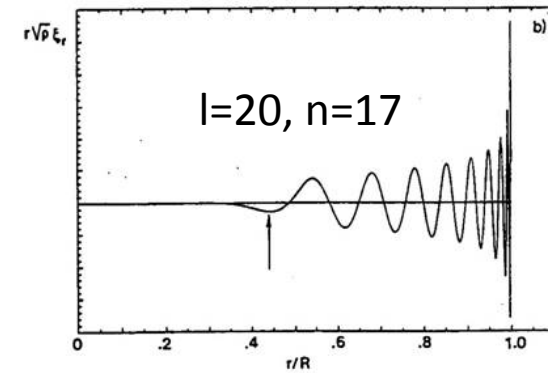
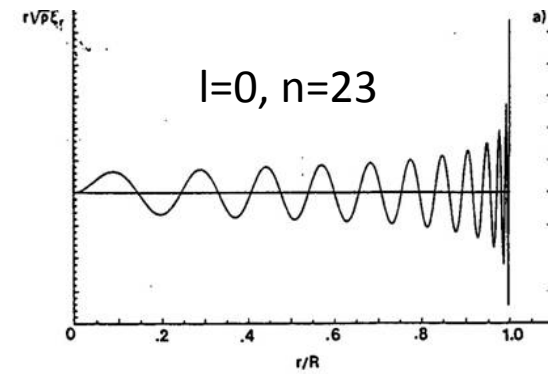
Degree  $l$  and order  $n$



MDI

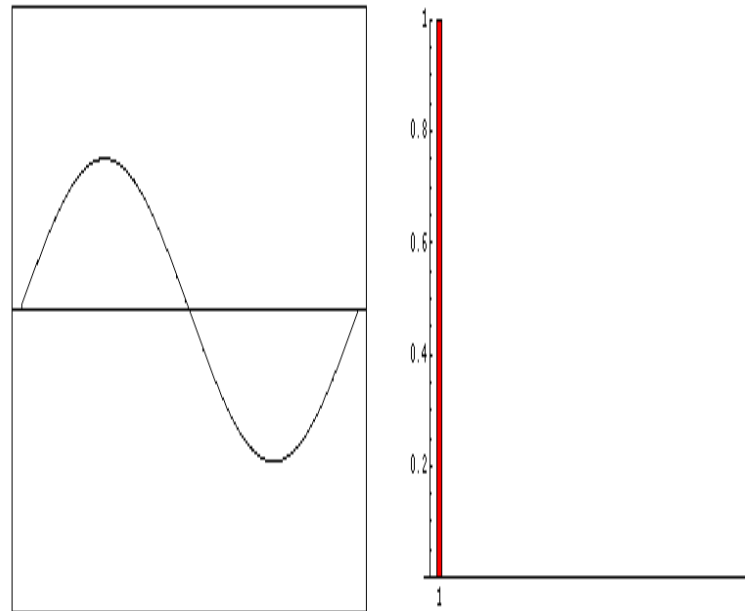


GOLF



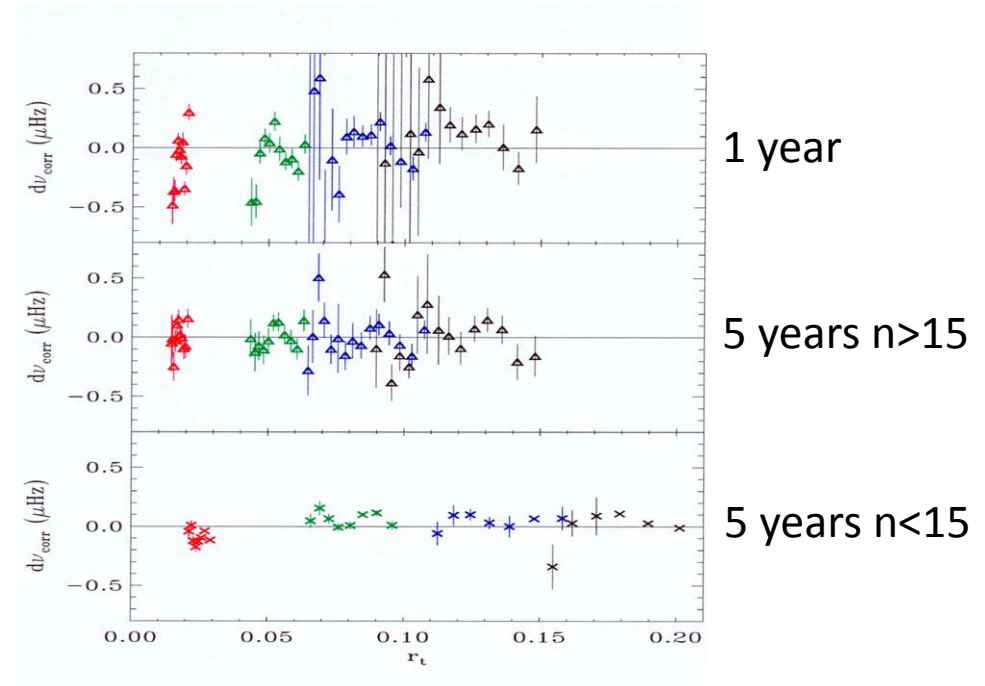
# Low degree acoustic modes penetrate down to the core but one must be cautious to the surface effects!!

John Bahcall advise....



Harmoniques  $n = 1 \rightarrow 40$

GOLF space data



1 year

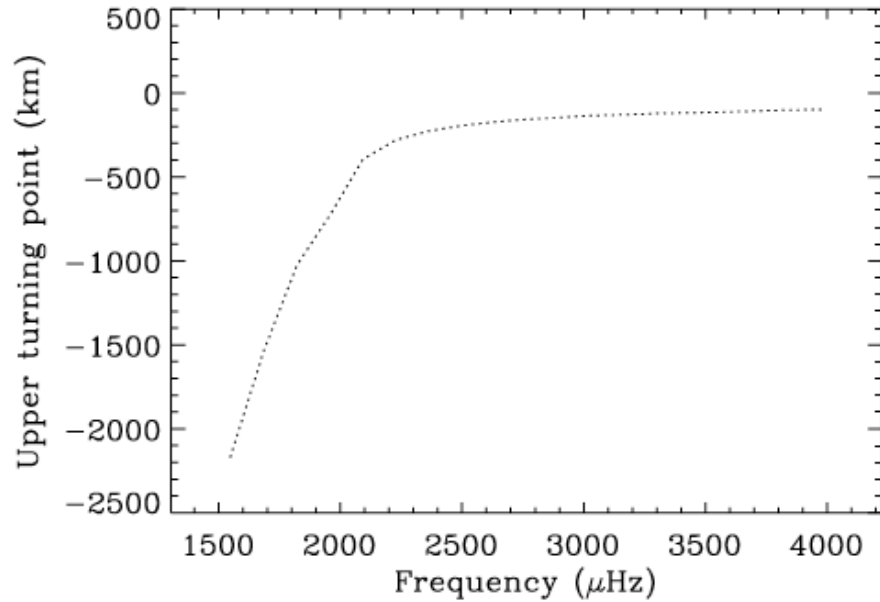
5 years  $n > 15$

5 years  $n < 15$

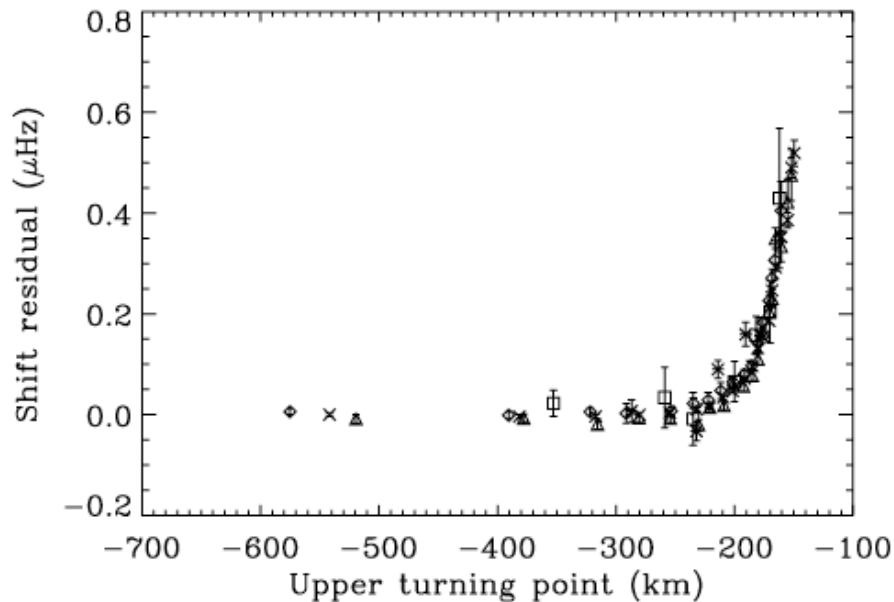
Degrees  $l = 0, 1, 2$   $n > 15$  more sensitive of the surface

$n \leq 15$   $< 1600 \mu\text{Hz}$  not sensitive to the surface





Degrees  $l = 0, 1, 2$   $n > 16$   
 more sensitive to the  
 surface as their external  
 turning point is very near  
 from the surface



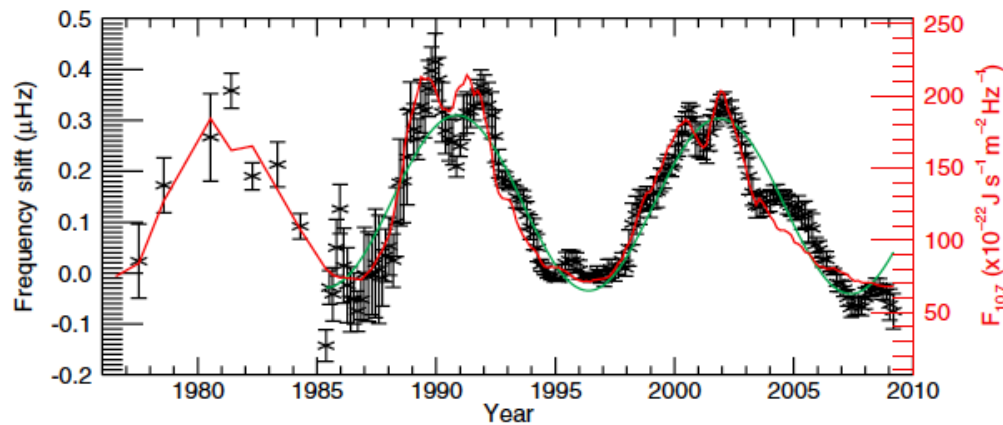
**$n < 16$  no effect of sub  
 surface variability.  
 These modes have been  
 used in the sound speed  
 and density inversion  
 using GOLF +MDI**

# Low degree modes for $n > 16$ are sensitive to the surface

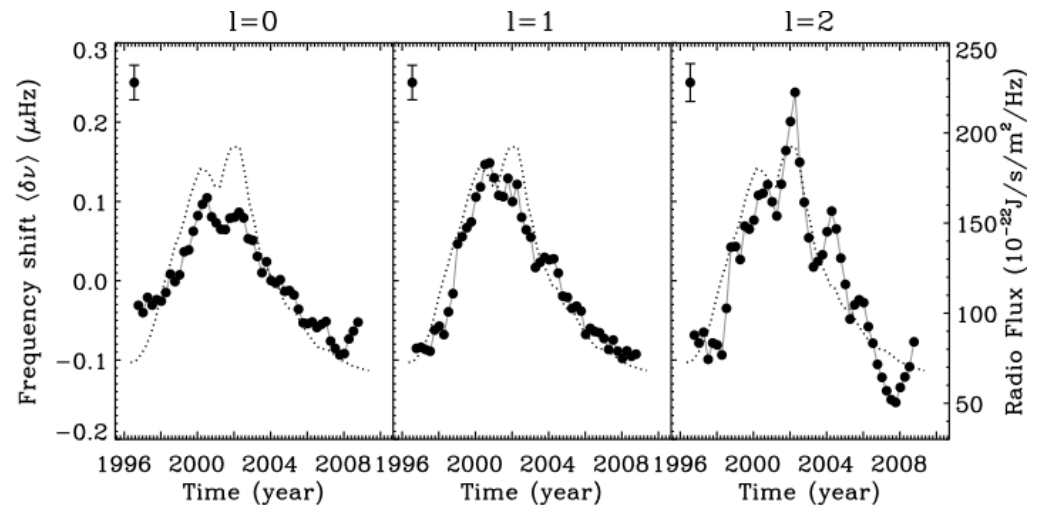
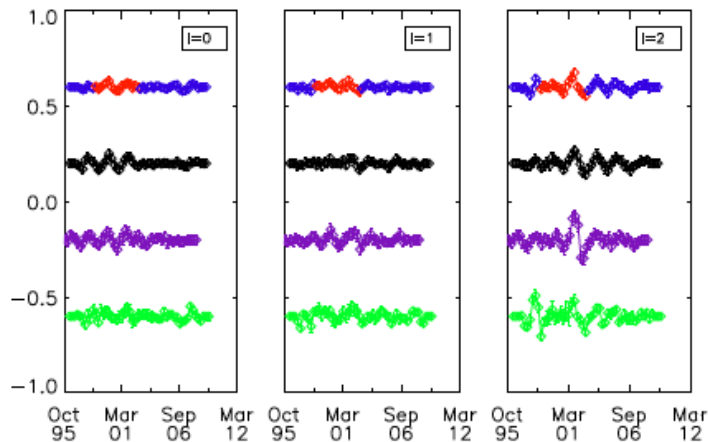
The subsurface layers shown by SoHO and ground networks

2 periods are visible: 11 years and quasi biennial period

[Broomhall et al. 2009](#), [Salabert et al. 2009](#), [Simoniello et al. 2011, 2012](#)



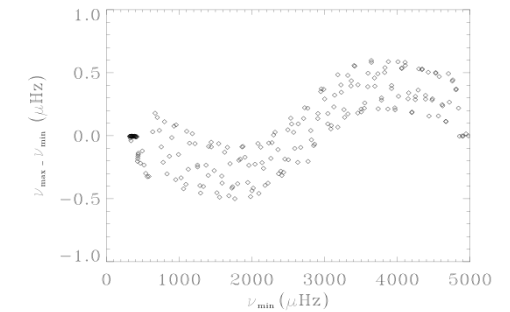
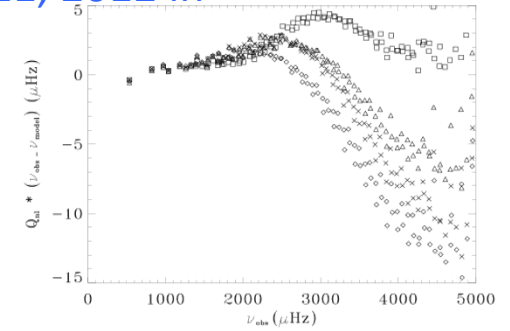
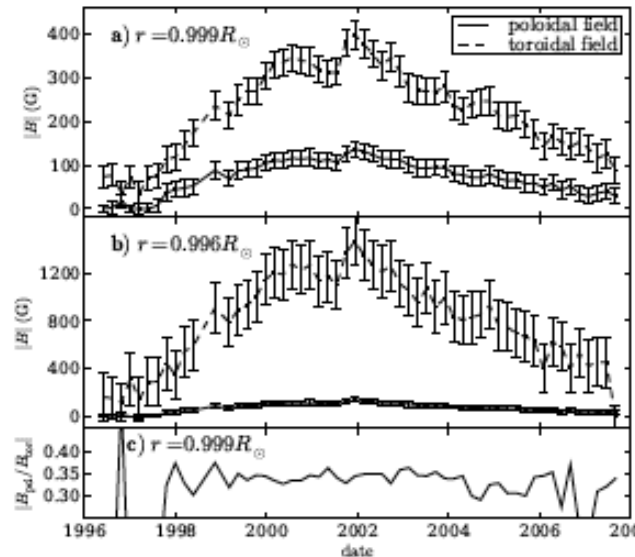
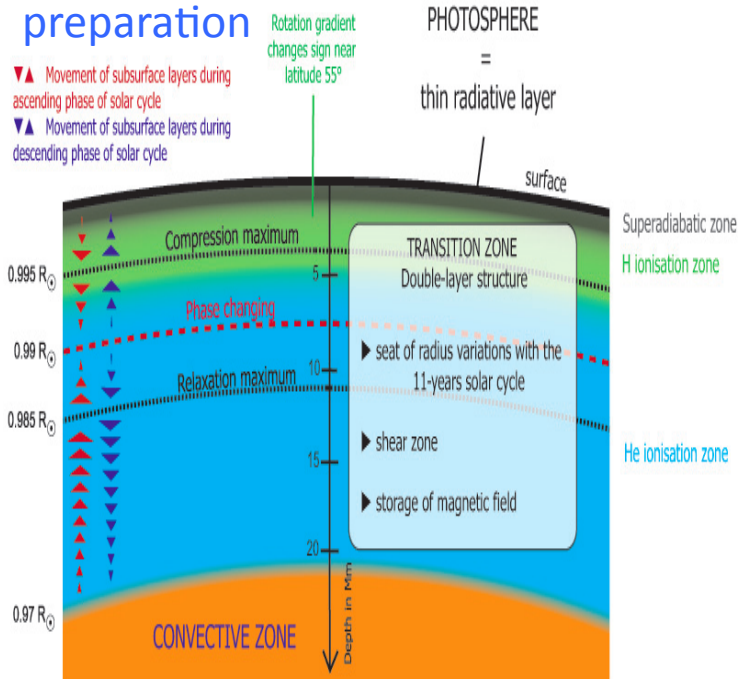
Very interesting activity indicators



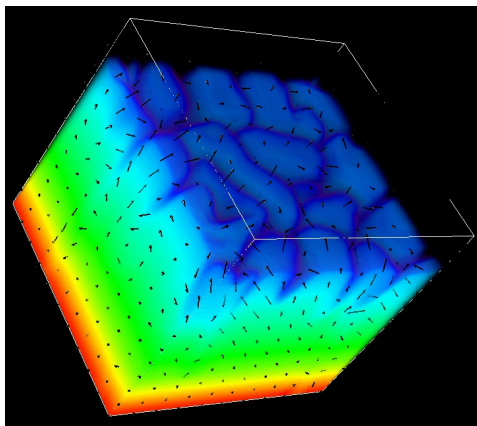


# Acoustic modes $n > 16$ reveal the near surface

Lefebvre et al. 2007, 2009, 2010, Baldner et al. 2009, Piau, T-C et al. 2011, 2012 in preparation



3D simulations 6000\*3000 km



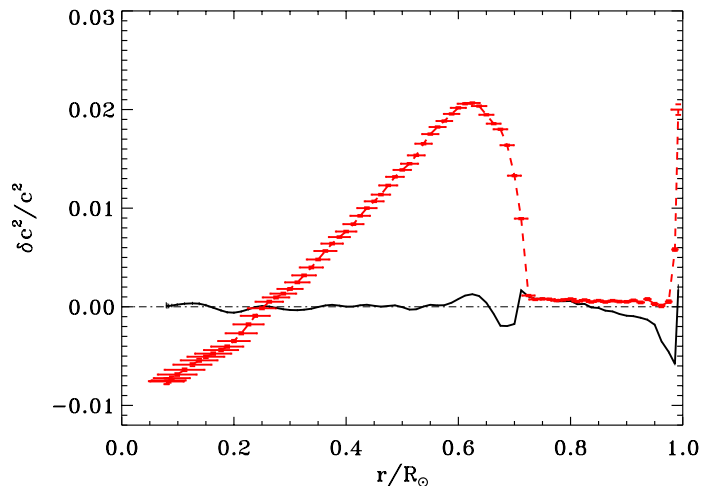
3D simulation with STAGGER (Stein & Nordlund 2006) shows the impact of turbulence (Rosenthal et al. 1999). 1D coupled to 3D outputs shows the impact on frequencies of the variation of the toroidal field along the 11 year cycle: Piau et al. 2012, Simoniello, T-C et al. 2012

## Beating between poloidal and totoidal configurations

# Seismic diagnostic of the core from SoHO (GOLF+ MDI)

$$\frac{\delta\omega_{nl}}{\omega_{nl}} = \int_0^R \left[ K_c^{(nl)}(r) \frac{\delta c}{c}(r) + K_\rho^{(nl)}(r) \frac{\delta\rho}{\rho}(r) \right] dr + Q_{nl}^{-1} G(\omega_{nl})$$

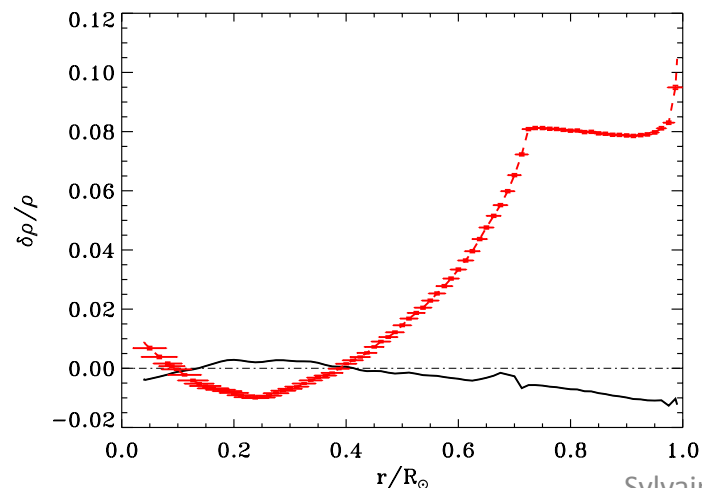
*Turck-Chièze et al 2001; Couvidat et al. 2003; T-C et al. 2004 new CNO, confirmed by Basu et al. 2009; T-C, Piau, Couvidat 2011; Turck-Chièze & Lopes, RAA 2012 (all the numerical values)*



**Low degrees with low n n < 16 (no activity correction)**

5 years in space= 30 years on ground (Basu et al. 2009)

SSM with Asplund 2009 composition in red  
Includes all the improved physics; relativistic effect in the central EOS, new reaction rates

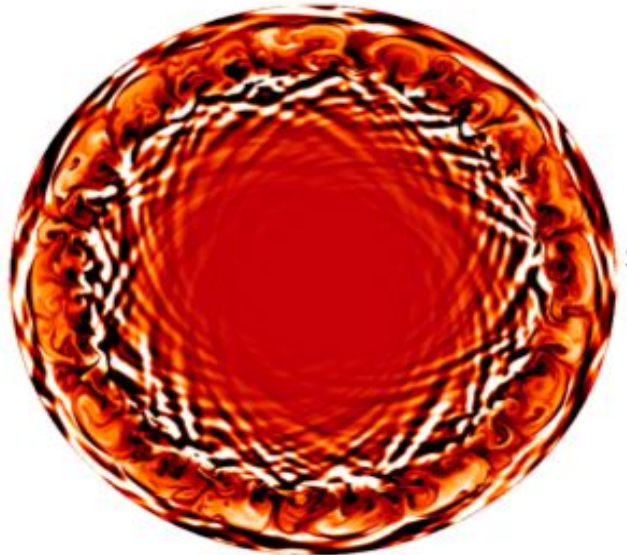


The seismic model reproduces the observed sound speed by changing pp reaction rate by 1% and some opacity coefficients by several %



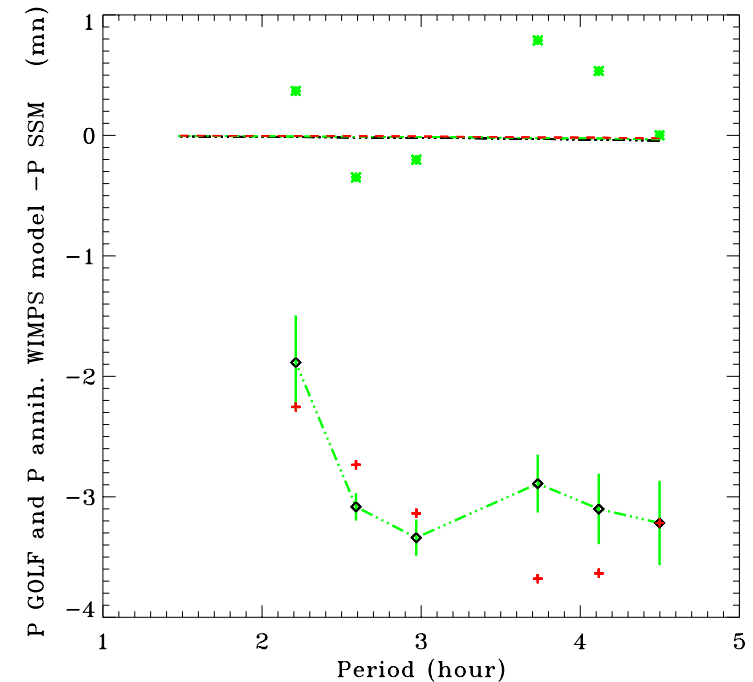
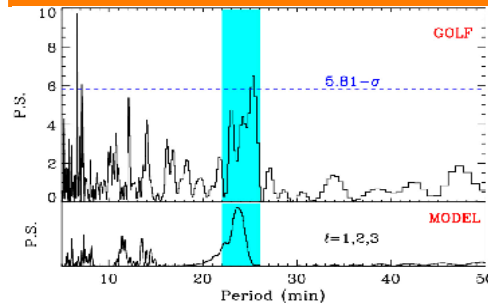
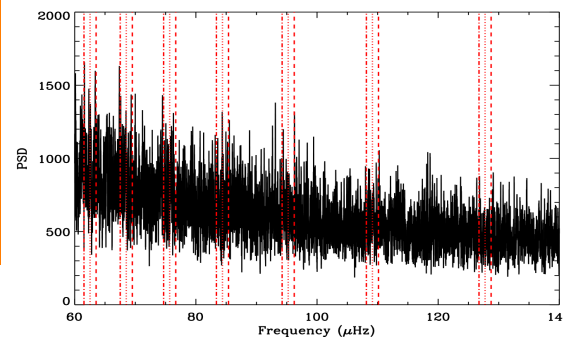
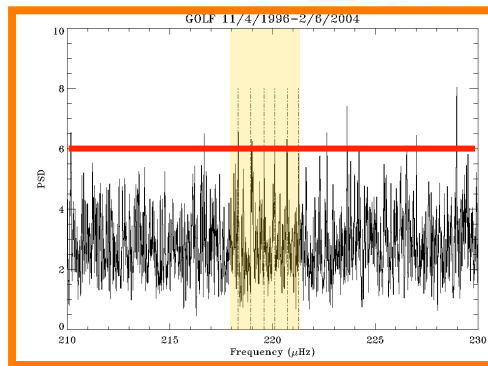
# Gravity modes from GOLF

*T-C et al. 2004, Garcia, T-C et al. Science 2007, Garcia et al. 2011*



First determination of 6 individual values of dipole modes

Comparison of gravity mode periods in agreement with SSeM prediction  
But not with SSM ones





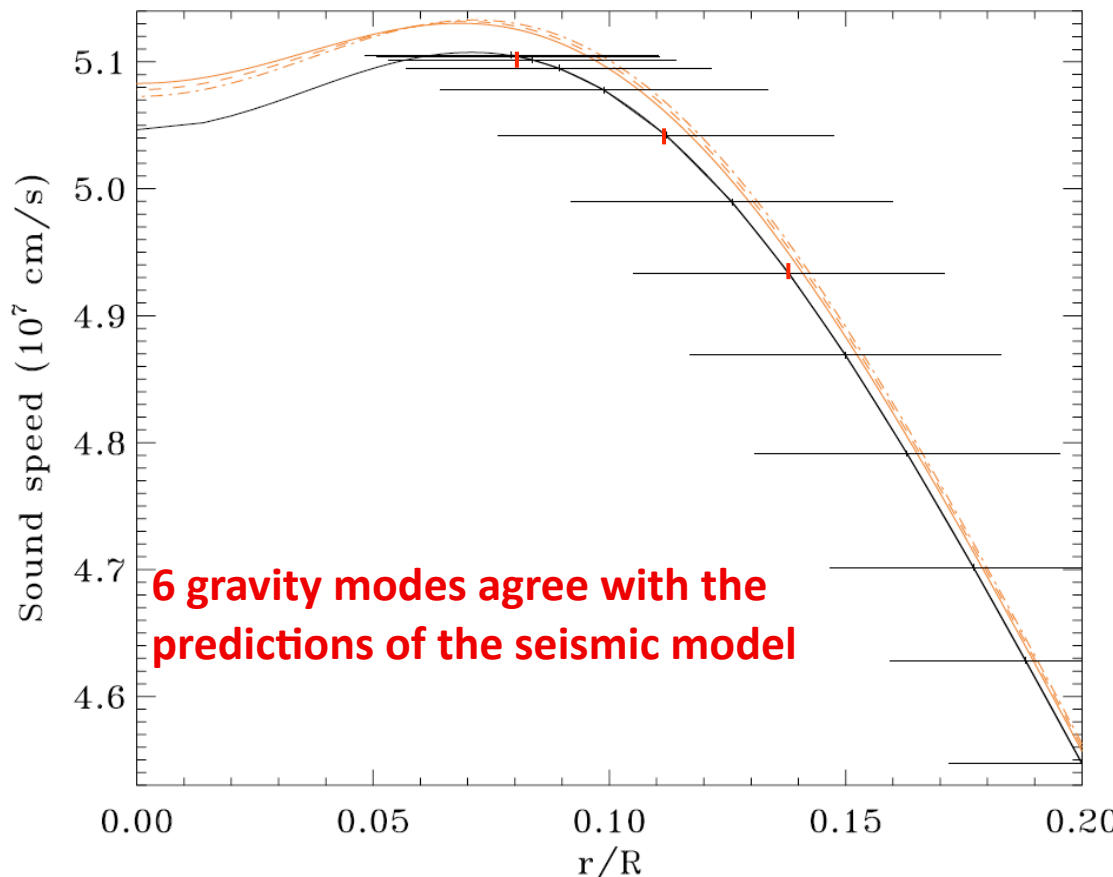
# Zoom on the solar core

Comparison of data to Standard and seismic models

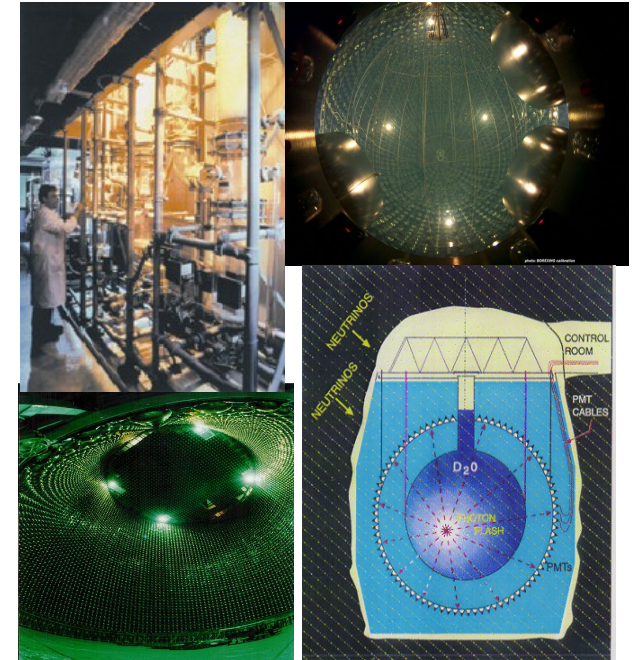
T-C et al. 2001, Couvidat et al. 2003; Basu et al. 2009

Asplund 2009 SSM T-C, Piau, Couvidat ApJlett 2011, T-C et al. 2012

GOLF/SoHO: collaboration  
IAS-CEA-IAC



6 gravity modes agree with the predictions of the seismic model



Coherence between all the predictions of the seismic model and the 5 neutrino detectors (T-C & Couvidat 2011 Report in Progress in Physics)

${}^7\text{Be} + p \rightarrow {}^8\text{B} + \gamma$ ;  ${}^8\text{B} + e^+ \rightarrow {}^8\text{Be}^* + \nu_e \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$     Seismic model:  $5.31 \pm 0.6$  millions/cm<sup>2</sup>/s

# How could we interpret the differences in sound speed and density with SSM ?

- ~~Bad photospheric determination ????~~
- Bad energetic balance: hypothesis of SSM
- Fundamental physics: WIMPs and others
- Bad transfer of energy: opacities calculations
- Extra phenomena: rotation, magnetic field, gravity waves ... ???

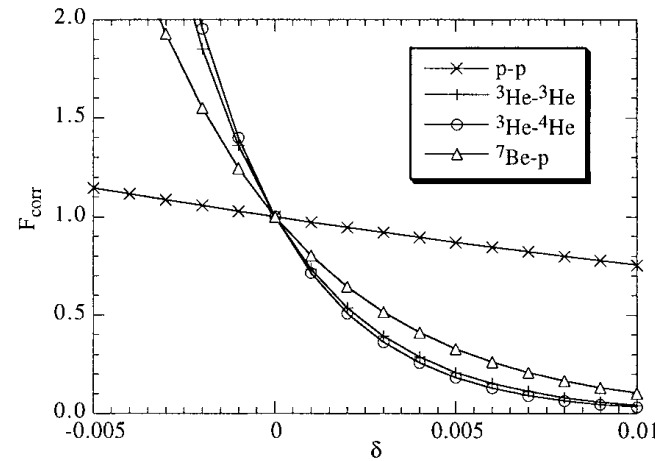
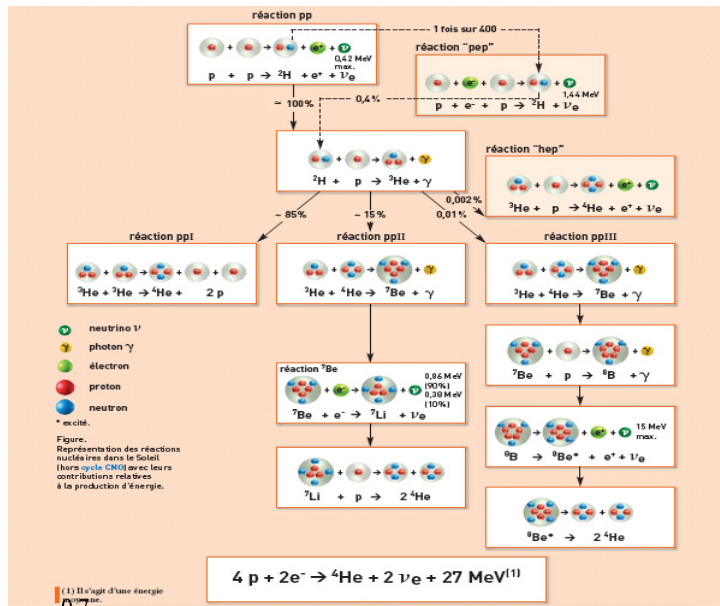
# Bad energetic balance ?

today pp governs 98.7% of this energy through the weak interaction

Seismology+ solar models+ observed neutrinos + oscillations of neutrinos

Turck-Chièze & Couvidat Report in Progress in Physics 2011, 74, 086901;

Turck-Chièze et al. Phys. Report, 1993, 230, 57-235

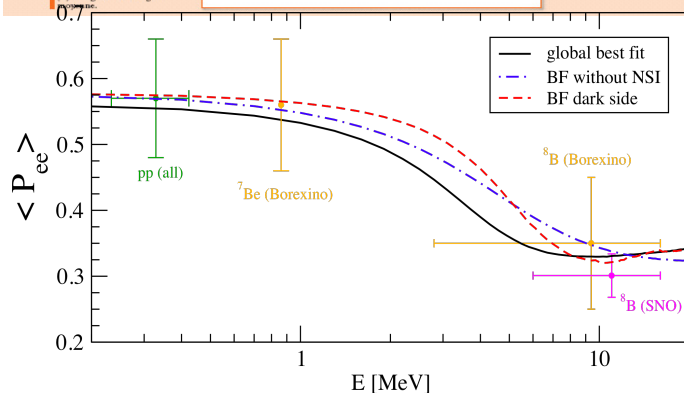


Maxwellian distribution  
Screening checked

Turck-Chièze, Nghiem, Couvidat, Turcotte 2001, Sol Phys.

pp,  ${}^7\text{Be}$ ,  ${}^8\text{B}$  electronic neutrinos detected, part of them are changed in muon or tau neutrinos

We can directly compare observed neutrinos to predictions by SSM, predictions by seismology



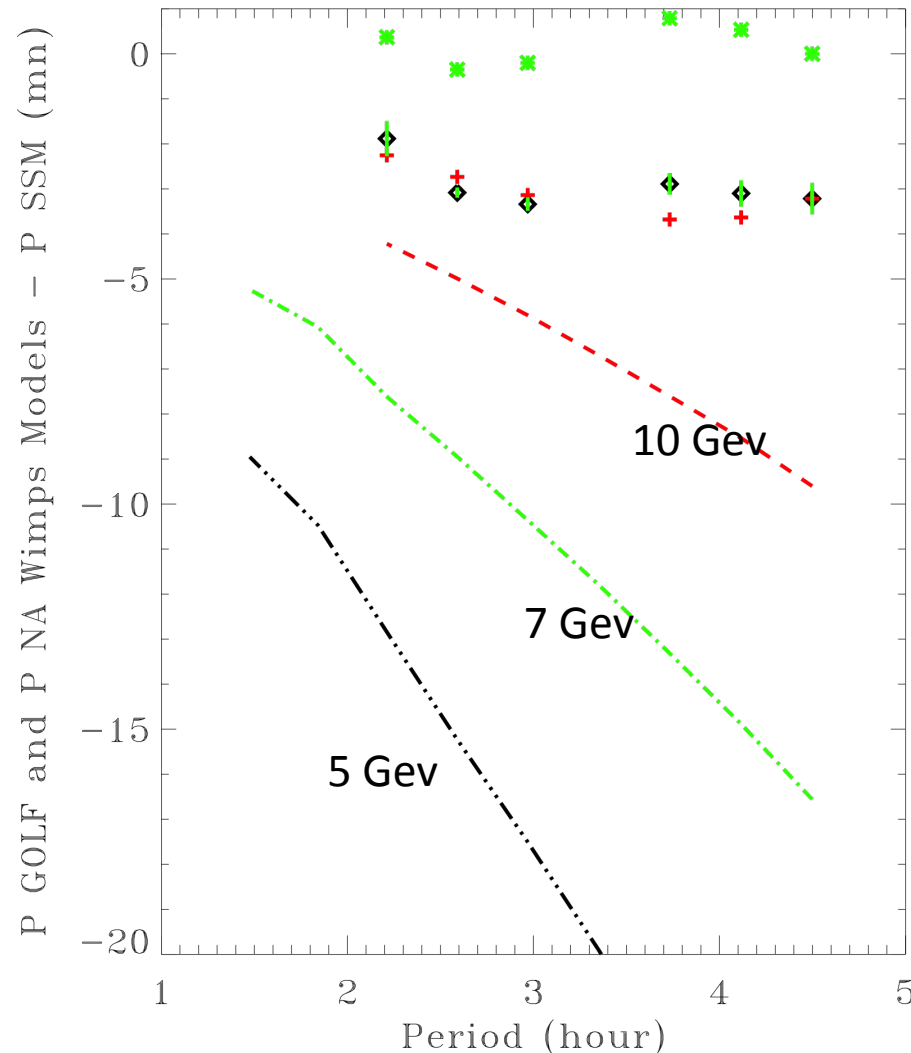


# Helioseismology and neutrinos agree totally today through SSeM not SSM

	Predictions without neutrino oscillation	Predictions with neutrino oscillation	
<b>HOMESTAKE</b>		<b>2.56 ± 0.23 SNU</b>	←
Standard model 2009	6.315 SNU	2.24 SNU	←
Seismic model	7.67 ± 1.1 SNU	<b>2.76 ± 0.4 SNU</b>	←
<b>GALLIUM detectors</b>			
GALLEX		73.4 ± 7.2 SNU	
GNO		62.9 ± 5.4 ± 2.5 SNU	
<b>GALLEX + GNO</b>		<b>67.6 ± 3.2 SNU</b>	
<b>SAGE</b>		<b>65.4 ± 3.3 ± 2.7 SNU</b>	
<b>GALLEX+GNO+SAGE</b>		<b>66.1 ± 3. SNU</b>	←
Standard model 2009	120.9 SNU	64.1 SNU	←
Seismic model	123.4 ± 8.2 SNU	<b>67.1 ± 4.4 SNU</b>	←
<b>BOREXINO <sup>7</sup>Be</b>		<b>3.36 ± 0.36 10<sup>9</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup></b>	
Standard model			
Seismic model	4.72 10 <sup>9</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	<b>3.045 ± 0.35 10<sup>9</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup></b>	
<b>Water detectors</b>	Predictions or Detections <i>B</i> <sup>8</sup> electronic neutrino flux		
<b>SNO</b>	<b>5.045 ± 0.13 (stat) ± 0.13 (syst) 10<sup>6</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup></b>		
<b>SNO +SK</b>	<b>5.27 ± 0.27 (stat) ± 0.38 (syst) 10<sup>6</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup></b>		
Standard model 2009	4.21 ± 1.2 10 <sup>6</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>		
Seismic model	5.31 ± 0.6 10 <sup>6</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>		
<i>B</i> <sup>8</sup> neutrino flux	electronic + other flavors in 10 <sup>6</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>		
<b>SK1 (5 MeV)</b>	<b>2.35 ± 0.02 (stat) ± 0.08 (syst)</b>		
<b>SNO D<sub>2</sub>O (5 MeV)</b>	<b>2.39 ± 0.23 (stat) ± 0.12 (syst)</b>		
<b>BOREXINO (2.8 MeV)</b>	<b>2.65 ± 0.44 (stat) ± 0.18 (syst)</b>		

# Strong limits on dark matter properties from the knowledge of the solar core

*Turck-Chièze, Lopes et al. 2012, ApJ lett February 2012*



- The core of the Sun is now well constrained by **neutrinos** detection (constraints on the **central temperature**) and **gravity modes** (constraints on the **central density**) through the seismic model that predicts correctly both detections:

- **Tc = 15.75 10<sup>6</sup>K**
- **Rho= 153.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**
- This fact puts strong constraints on the mass of WIMPs, first candidates for dark matter if one considers realist spin dependent and independent cross sections:

For  $\Sigma_{\text{ann}}$  of  $10^{-50} \text{cm}^2$   $\sigma_{\text{SD}}=7$  to  $5 \cdot 10^{-36} \text{cm}^2$   
 $\sigma_{\text{SI}}= 10^{-40} \text{cm}^2$  **M<sub>WIMPS</sub> < 10 GeV are rejected, no real signature of WIMPs**

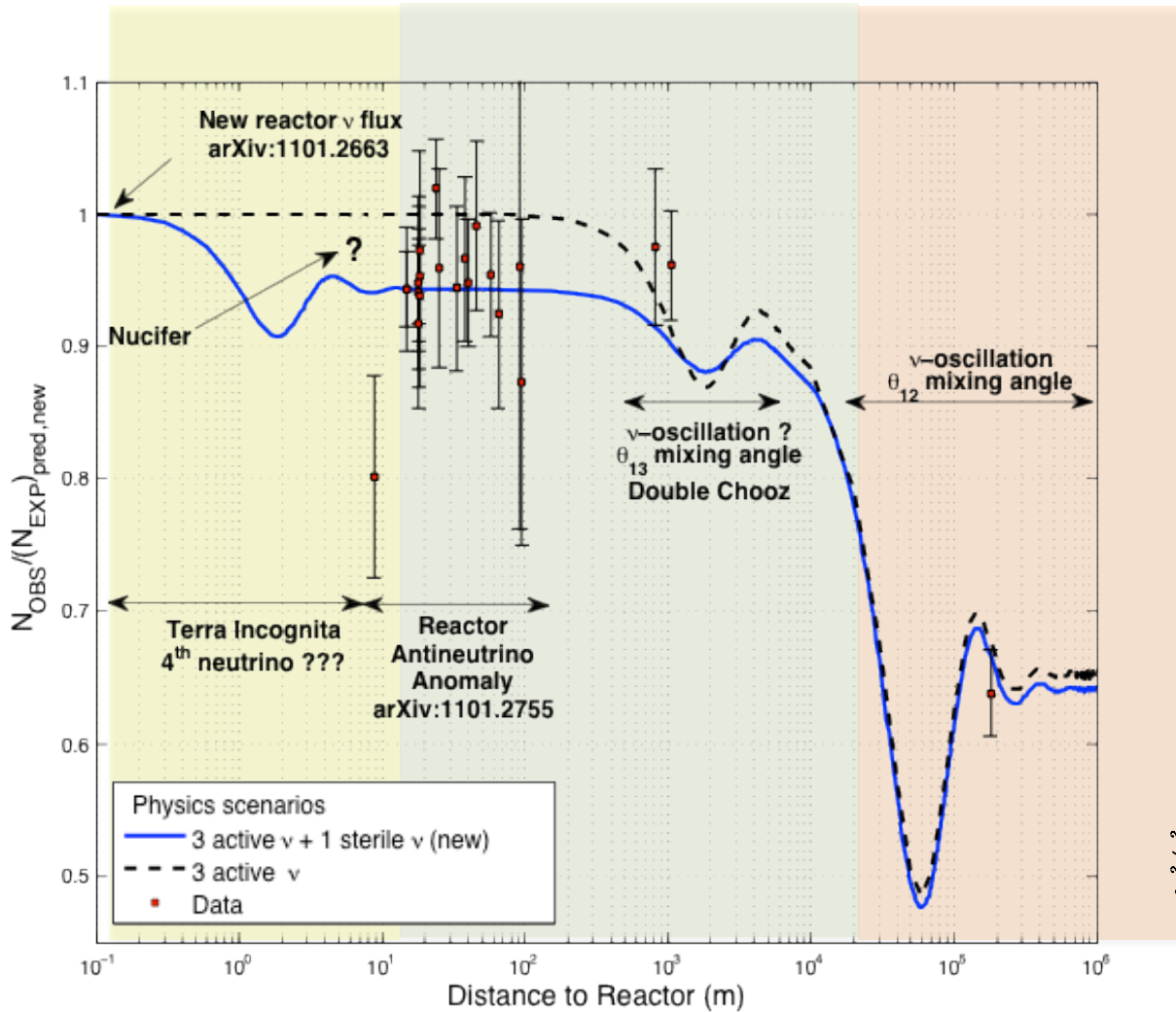
# Energetic balance

Turck-Chièze, Piau, Couvidat 2010

- $T_c$  seismic model 15.74  $10^6$  K
- $T_c$  SSM 15.54  $10^6$  K
  
- $\rho_c$  seismic model 153.02 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- $\rho_c$  SSM 150.06 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
  
- $X_c$  seismic model 0.339
- $Y_{\text{initial}}$  0.277       $Y_{\text{surf}}$  0.251
  
- 1.5% difference in central temperature=>  
no more than 5- 6% difference in luminosity  $L_{\text{nuc}} > L_{\text{sol}}$

**Part of it could be redistributed in kinetic energy, magnetic energy in the RZ , another part through transfer of energy by photons or other species**

# Could sterile neutrinos be forgotten ?



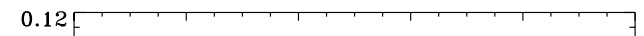
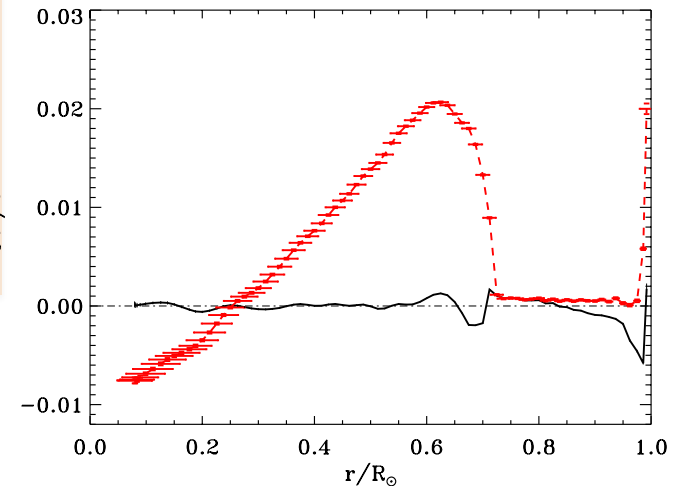
Mueller et al. 2011

Sylvaine Turck-Chièze, Gran Sasso 8/10/12

Effect of about 7%  
(inside the error bar of today  
predictions)

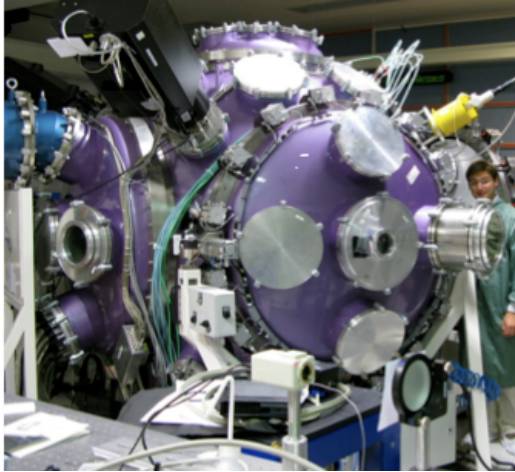
But their mass could be  
extremely small

And Axions???  
Their effect on transport of  
energy would be different





# Bad transfer of energy by photons ?



LULI



LMJ+PETAL

Envelopes of massive stars 4-12 Msol  
Experiences 2010-2013: Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu

Radiative zone of solar-like stars

OPAC international consortium: Sylvaine Turck-Chièze

C. Blancard, T. Caillaud, P. Cosse, T. Blenski, J. E. Ducret, J. Farriaut,

G. Faussurier, D. Gilles, F. Gilleron, M. Le Penneç, L. Piau,

J. C. Pain, M. Poirier, C. Reverdin, V. Silvert, F. Thais, B. Villette CEA France

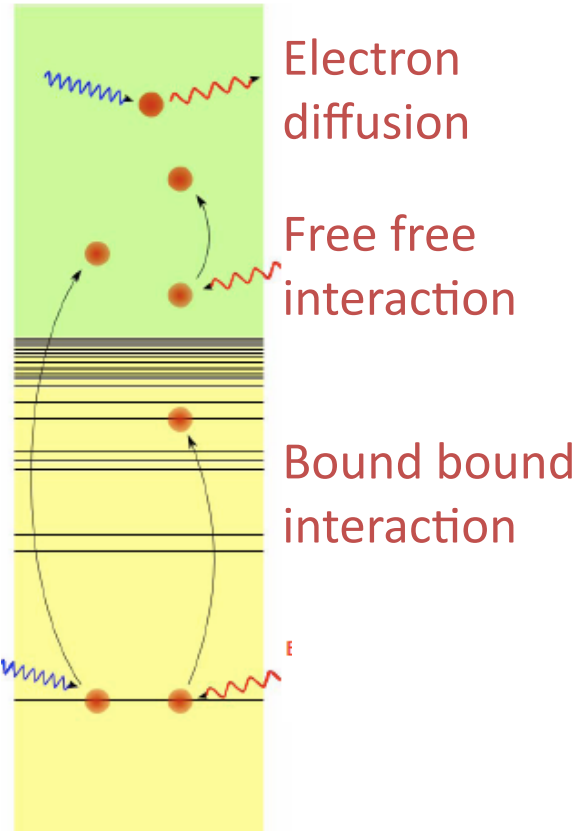
F. Delahaye, C. Zeppen Obs. Meudon France, S. Bastiani Ecole Polytechnique France

M. Busquet, ARTEP, USA; J. Bailey, G. Loisel Albuquerque, USA, Carlson, J. Guzik, D.P. Kilcrease,

N.H. Magee Los Alamos, USA, J. W. Harris, D Hoarty AWE England

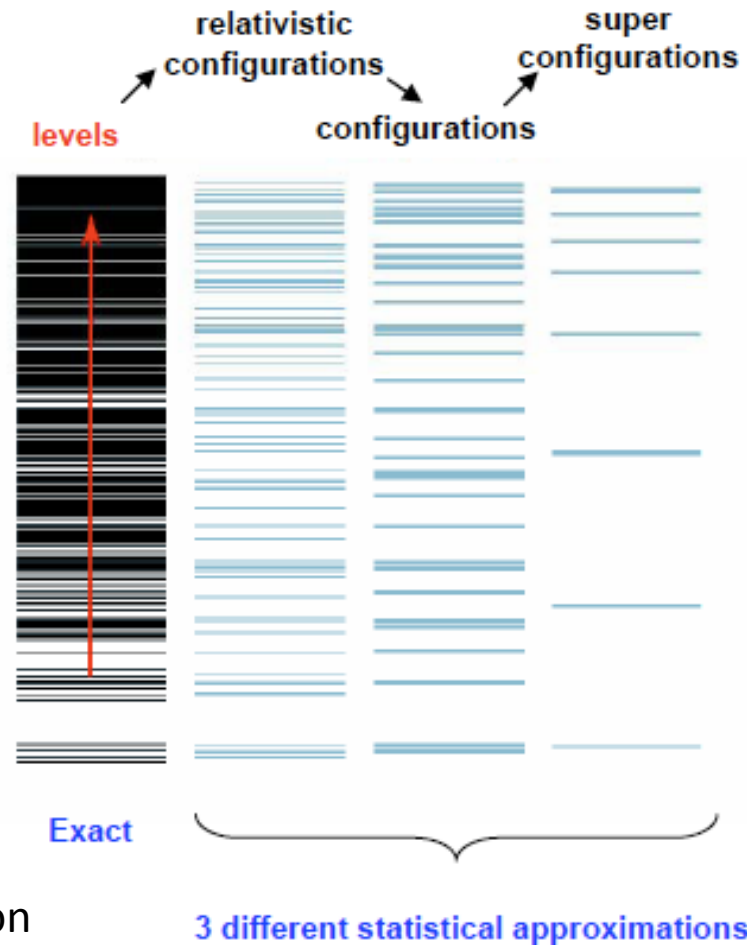
# Comparison between 7 different calculations

## Experimental validation is useful to study the plasma effects and the line broadening.



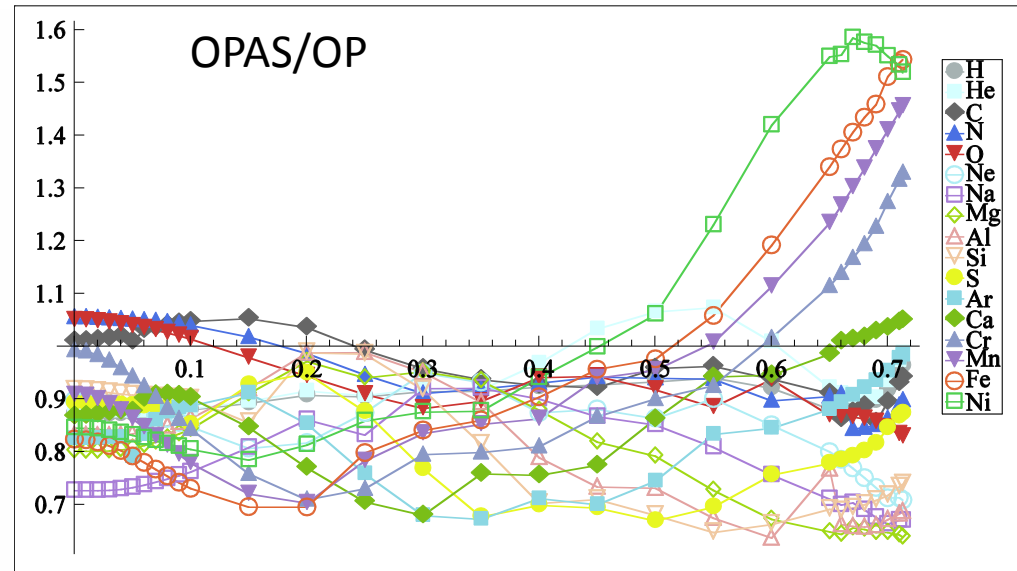
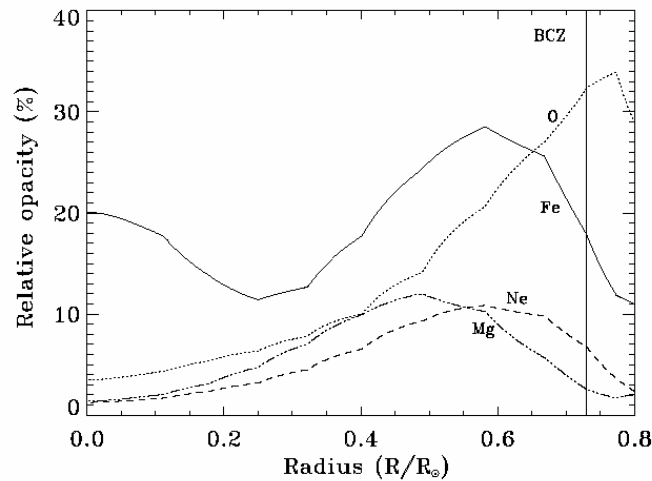
Mean Rosseland value

Radiative acceleration for microscopic diffusion



# Radiative zone of the Sun

*Turck-Chièze et al. HEDP 2010: Adv. Space Res. 2011, Blancard, Cosse & Faussurier (CEA) 2012*



10% oxygen, 3% opacity, 0.3% soundspeed  
Neon is difficult to determine precisely

Impact on microscopic diffusion

Experiments will be difficult: two or three designs in study to get density greater the solid density: chocs , LTE proposals for 2015-2016 + measurements of reaction rates

Comparison OPAS/OPAL differences smaller except for Ca, Cr, Mn that are small contributors but one cannot exclude some % on  $K_R$  :1.03 at the BCZ (incomplet M shells), work in progress on the whole RZ

**Measurements of N13 and O15 neutrinos with Borexino: good test of their composition in the core, even problem of accuracy or screening or reaction rates**

# Bellini et al. 2011 neutrino detection

- pep neutrino flux  $1.6 \pm 0.3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$   
prediction  $1.4 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- CNO neutrino flux  $< 7.7 \pm 0.3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- prediction N13 has decreased from 6.27 to about  $4 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Prediction O15 from  $5.6 \cdot 10^8$  to about  $3.5 \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$   
work in progress : screening , reaction rate  $^{14}\text{N} + \text{p}$ ,  
composition

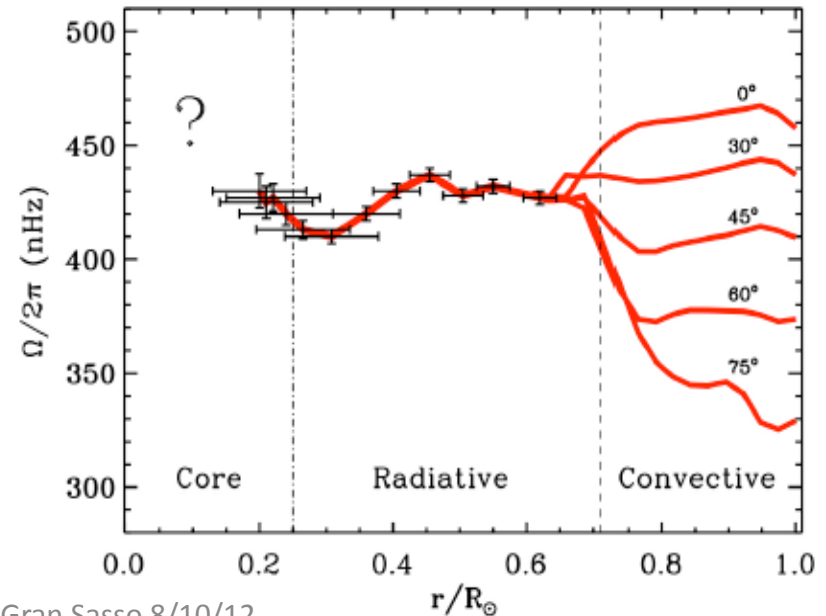
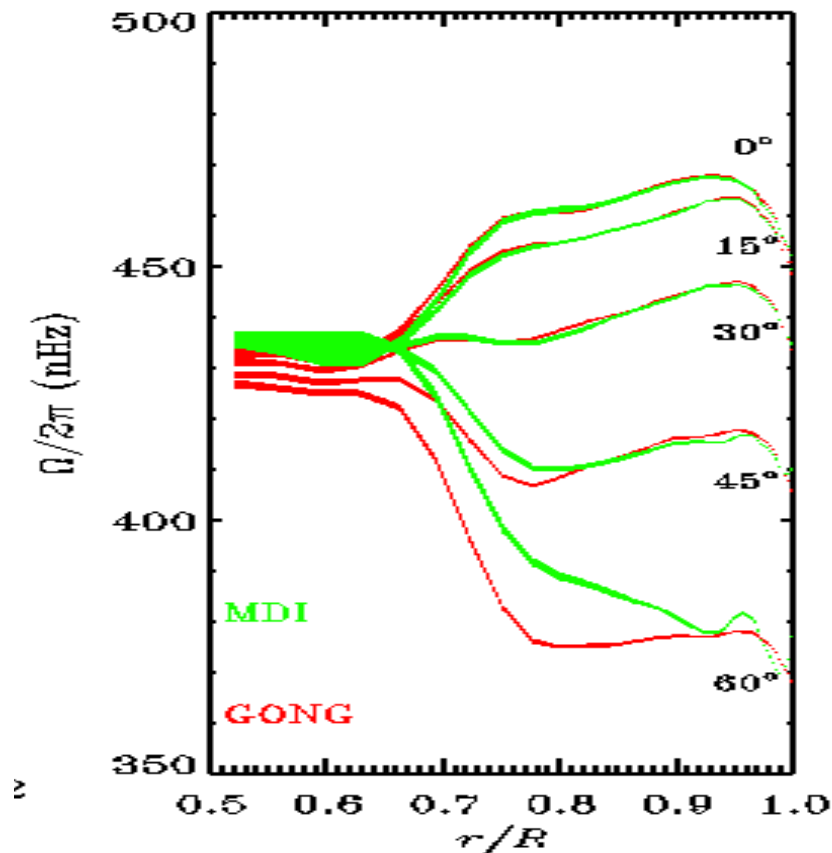
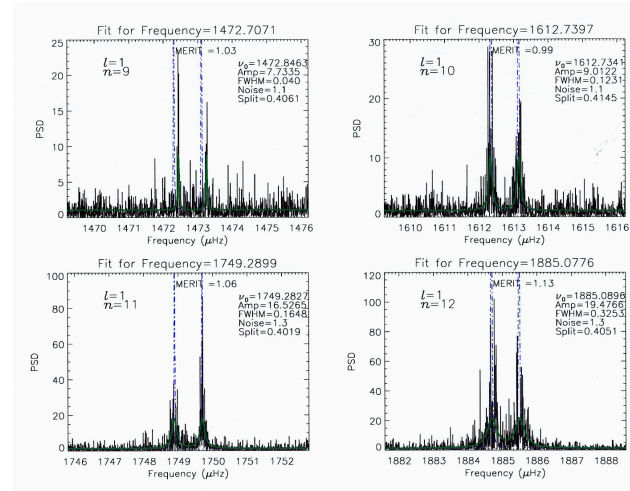


# Extra phenomena:

## Constraints from acoustic modes on the rotation profile

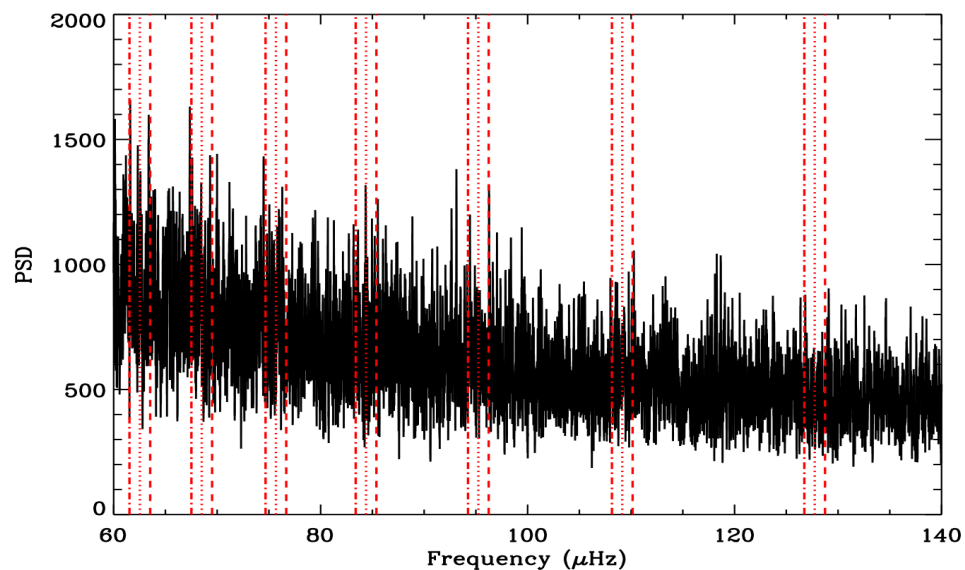
$$\delta\omega_{nlm} = m \int_0^R \int_0^\pi K_{nlm}(r, \theta) \Omega(r, \vartheta) r dr d\vartheta$$

Kosovichev et al, 1997, Howe et al. 2000, Garcia et al. 2007,  
 Eff Darwich et al. 2008, Mathur et al. 2008

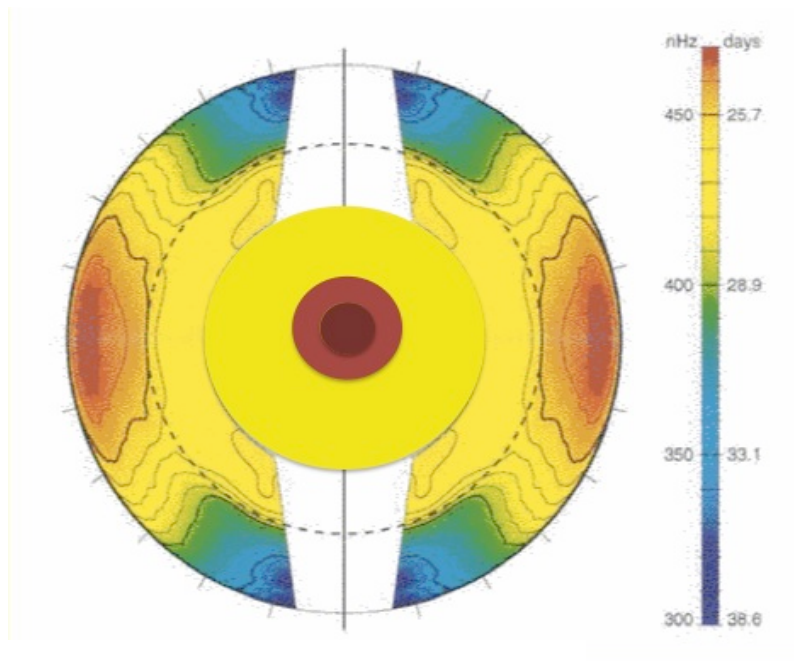


# New constraints from the sum of 20 modes + individual g modes on the rotation of the core

No direct evidence of magnetic field but splitting estimates



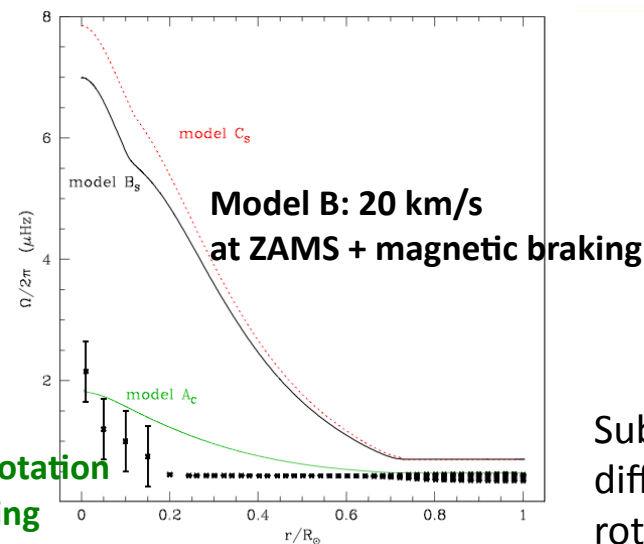
Garcia et al. 2007, 2008, 2010 SOHO24,  
Turck-Chièze et al., 2004, 2010, 2011, 2012



The solar rotation increases in the core by a factor 5 to 8

Transport of angular momentum by rotation:  
Turck-Chièze, Palacios et al. 2010

All models surestimate the rotation in the core



Model A: Weak initial rotation without magnetic braking

Sub surface differential rotation

# Summary and perspectives

Most of the hypotheses of the SSM are submitted to verification thanks to helioseismology and neutrinos: **screening, maxwellian distribution, balance of energy...**

**Energetic balance: L nucl could be  $>$  L surf but by no more than 5% part of this difference may come from energy transfer still slightly underestimated**

**Coherence between helioseismology and neutrinos is important**

The seismic model leads to a good prediction of all the detected neutrinos,

**CNO neutrinos are ABSOLUTELY useful to compare central CNO composition to photospheric values, screening effect and cross sections must be checked**

Our knowledge of the core: helioseismology + neutrinos puts constraints on WIMPS effect, no visible effect **WIMPs  $M > 12$  GeV** other dark matter candidates **sterile neutrinos, axions ....  $M < 1$  eV** must be considered also.

Absolute values of frequency are more and more under control **in coupling 1D to 3D role of turbulence in 3D, magnetic field appears directly visible only 0.1% below the surface radius.**

**We continue to explore the internal magnetic field: young Sun, interaction with planets and to prepare if possible reaction rates measurements near large laser facilities,**

***Most of the results presented in this talk, including tables of frequencies and sound speed and density profiles values, are summarized in our two recent invited reviews***

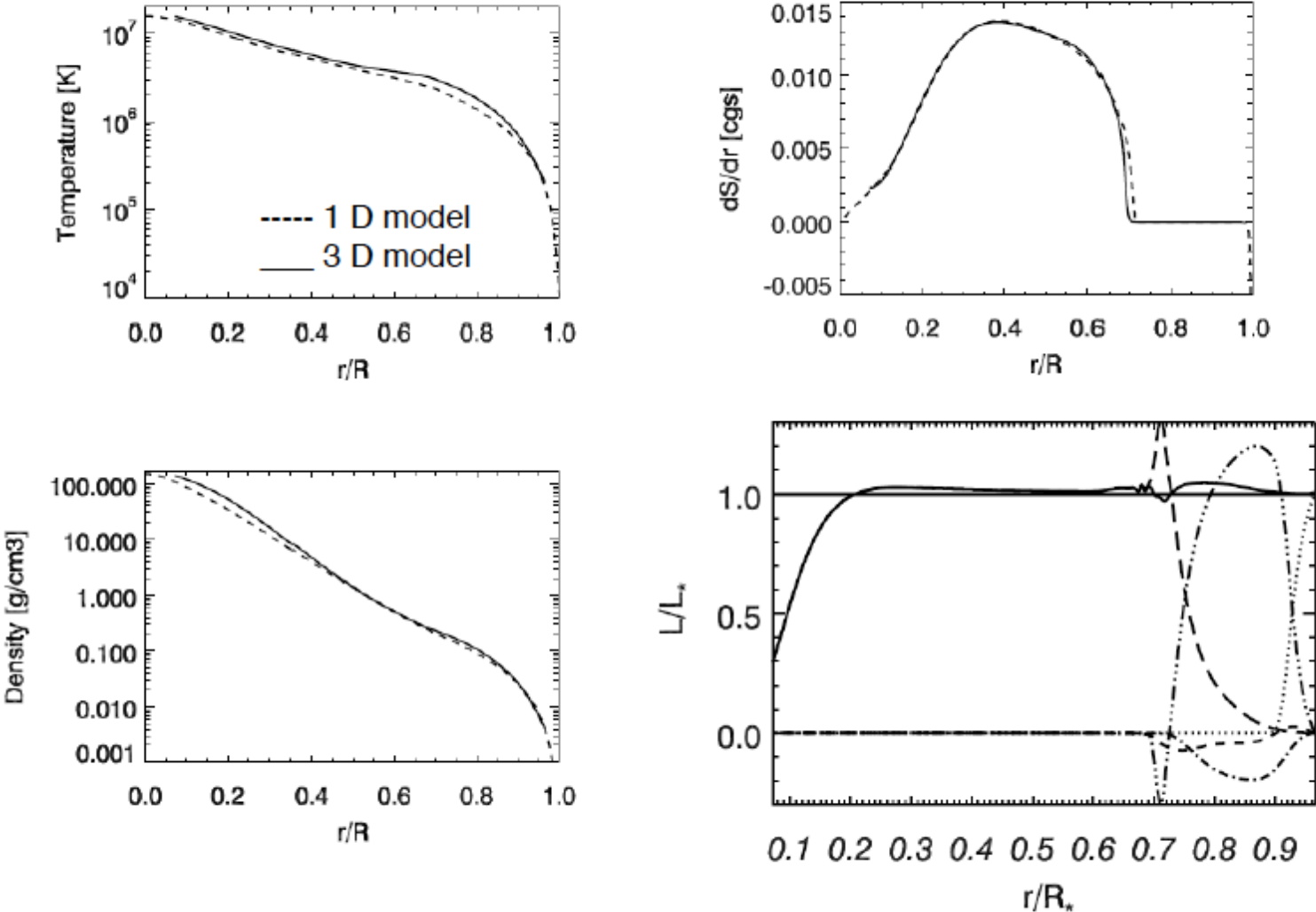
**Turck-Chièze, S. and Couvidat, S., Solar neutrinos, helioseismology and the dynamical Sun, 2011, Report on Progress in Physics, 74, 086901 (35 pages)**

**Turck-Chièze, S. & Lopes, I., Solar and stellar Astrophysics and Dark matter, 2012, Research in Astron Astrophys, 12, 8, 1107-1138**

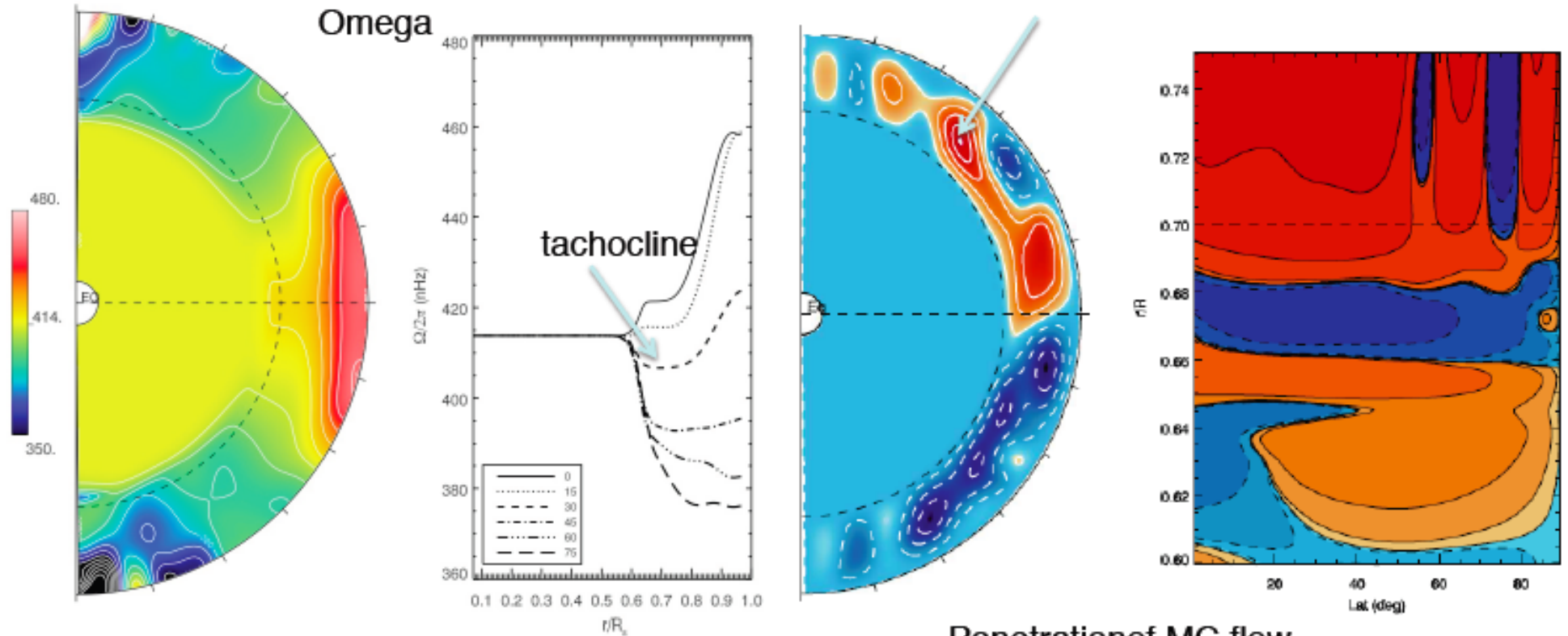


# Some flavours from Bern, in particular on 3D developments of the Sun

## Realistic Solar Stratification Background State



# Omega Profile & Meridional Circulation

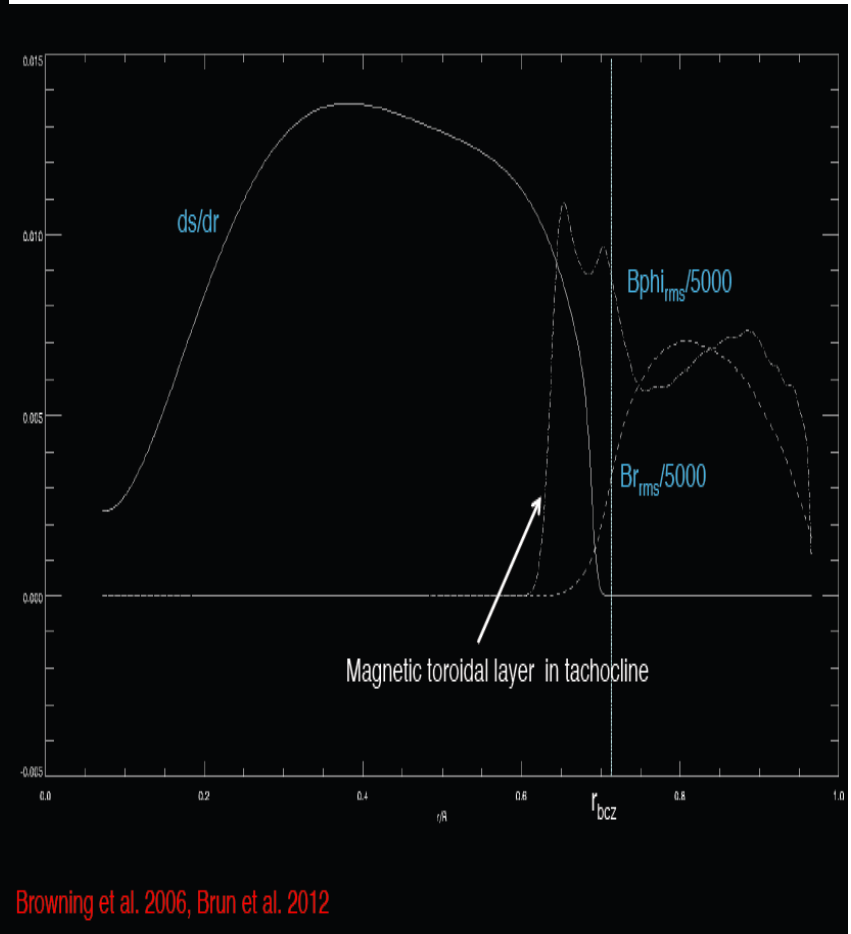
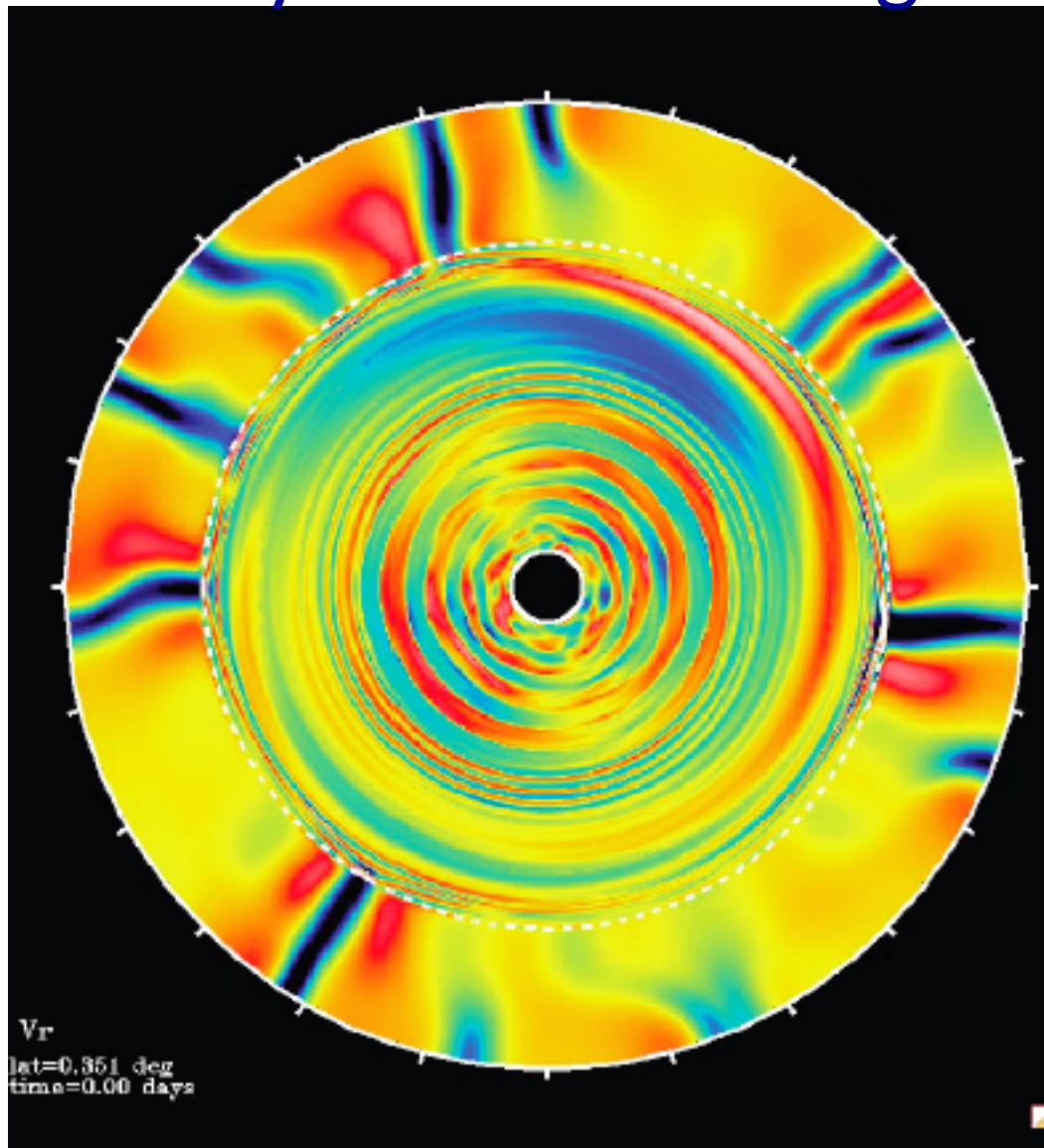


Fast equator/slow poles

Penetration of MC flow  
< 0.02  $R_{\text{sol}}$

Drop by  
3 orders of  
magnitude  
over 0.04 R

# Gravity waves and magnetic field inside the Sun



# From 1D to 3D

- 3D still in infancy
- Not secular models
- Noticed differences between the two
- For example meridional circulation  $10^{-6}$  cm/s versus 5cm/s in RZ
- A lot to do in the next decade (fossil field, detailed rotation in the core) to pursue the work of John and Raju in a lot of domains and in particular in neutrino fields

