



Borexino unravels the Sun and Earth with neutrinos

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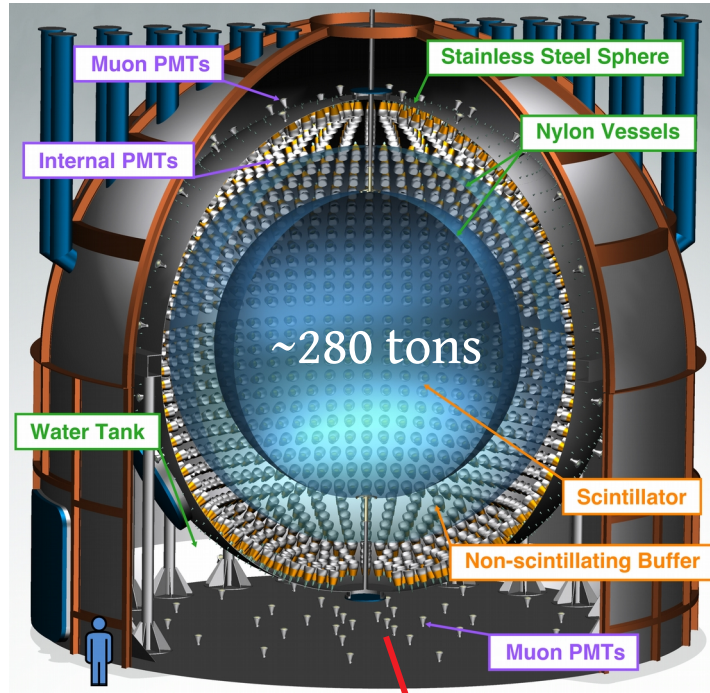
²RWTH Aachen University - Physics Institute III B, Aachen, Germany

24th to 25th November, 2021 | Helmholtz MU meeting

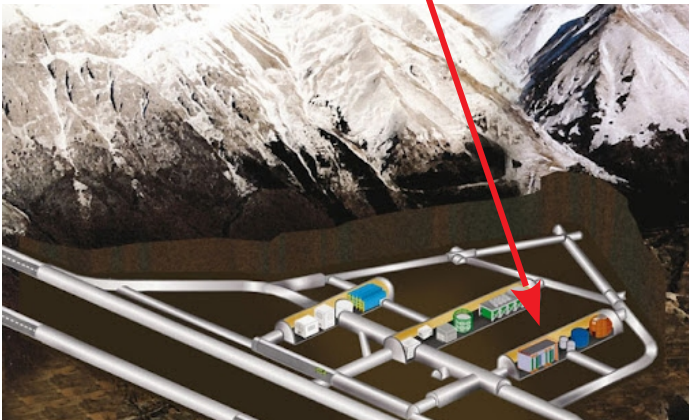
RWTHAACHEN
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 **JÜLICH**
Forschungszentrum

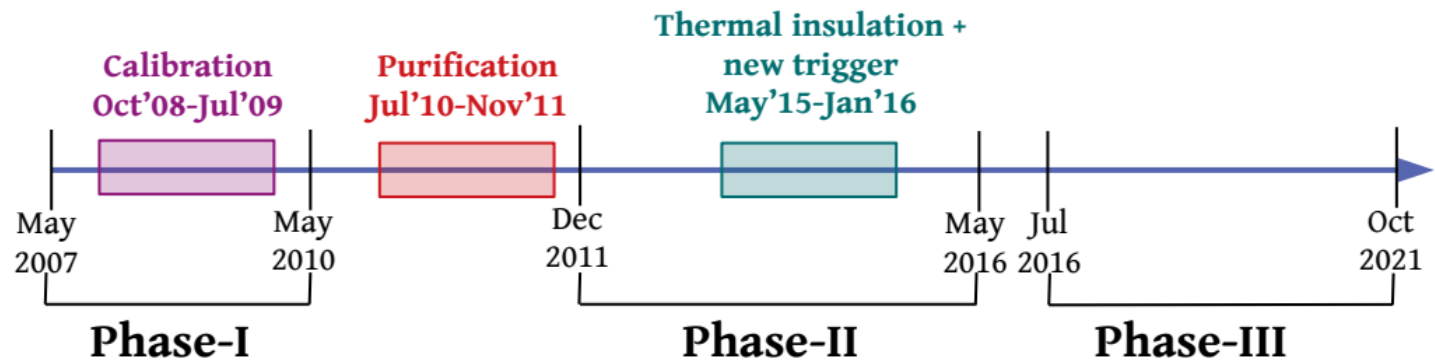
The Borexino detector



@ LNGS, Italy



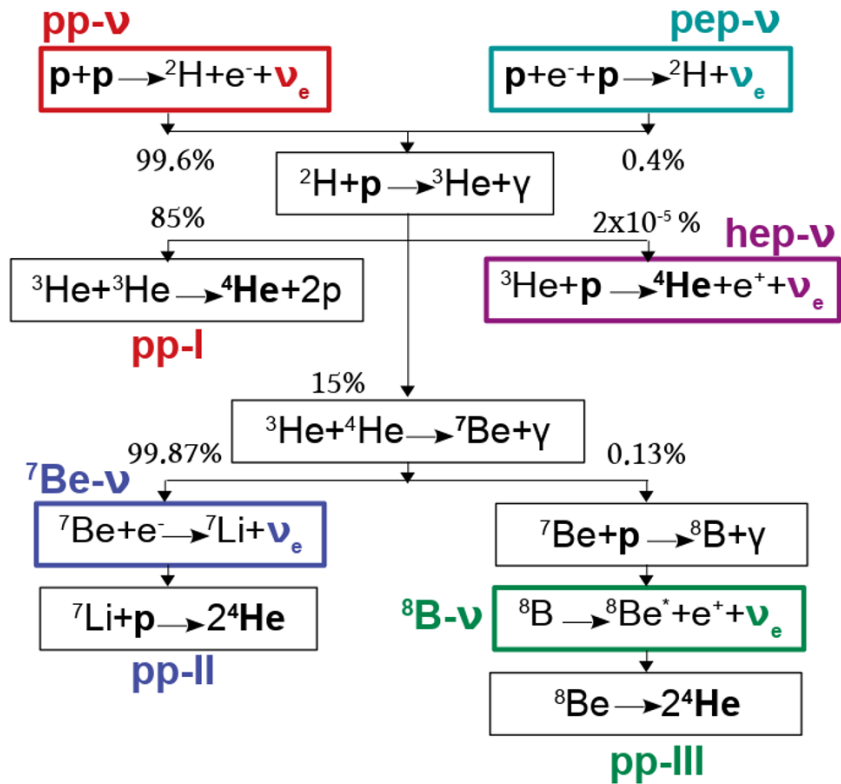
- 3800 m w.e. depth, muon flux $(3.432 \pm 0.003) \cdot 10^{-4} \text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Most radio-pure liquid scintillator (LS) in the world:
 $^{238}\text{U} < 9.5 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ g/g}$ (95% C.L.), $^{32}\text{Th} < 7.2 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ g/g}$ (95% C.L.)
- Energy resolution: $5\%/\sqrt{E(\text{MeV})}$
- Position resolution: $\sim 10 \text{ cm}$ @ 1 MeV



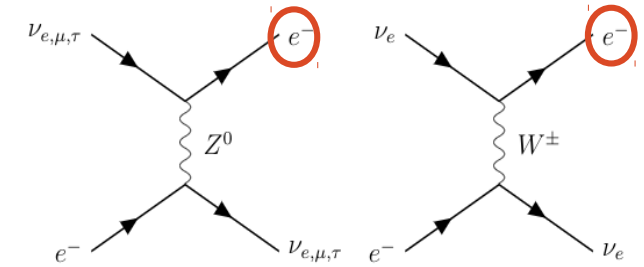
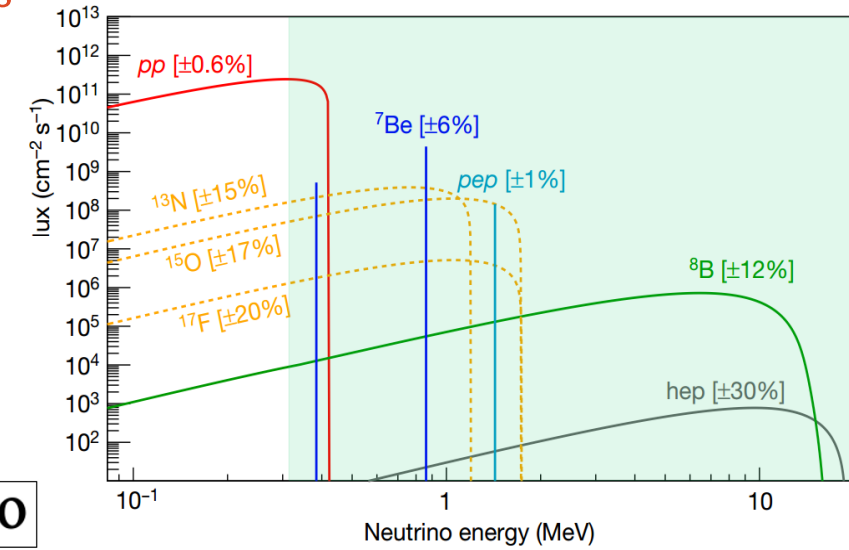
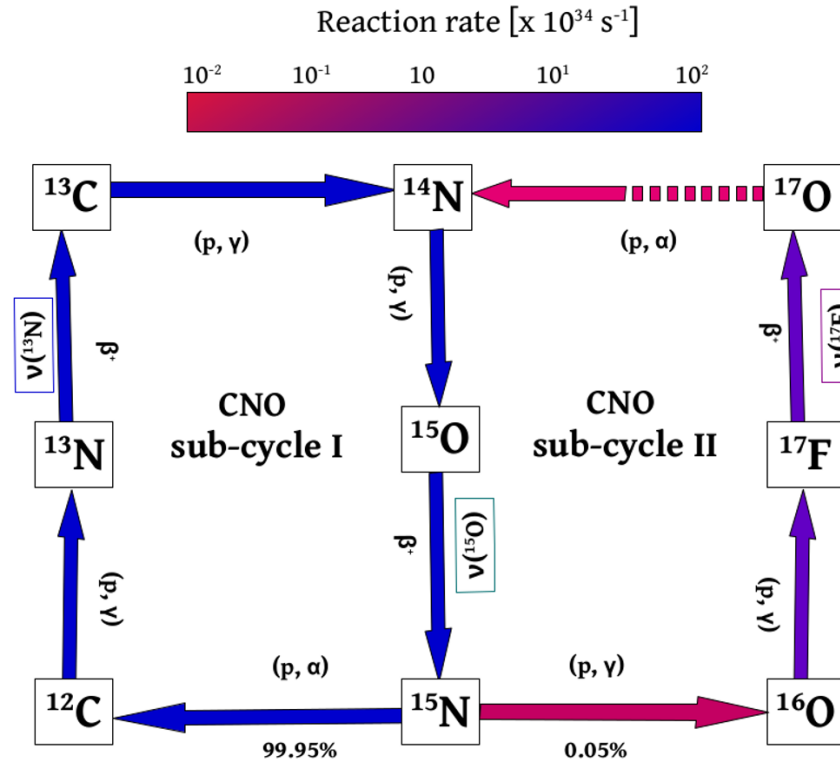
Today:

- ✓ First experimental evidence of CNO-cycle solar neutrinos
- ✓ First directional measurement of sub-MeV solar neutrinos
- ✓ Updated geoneutrino measurement

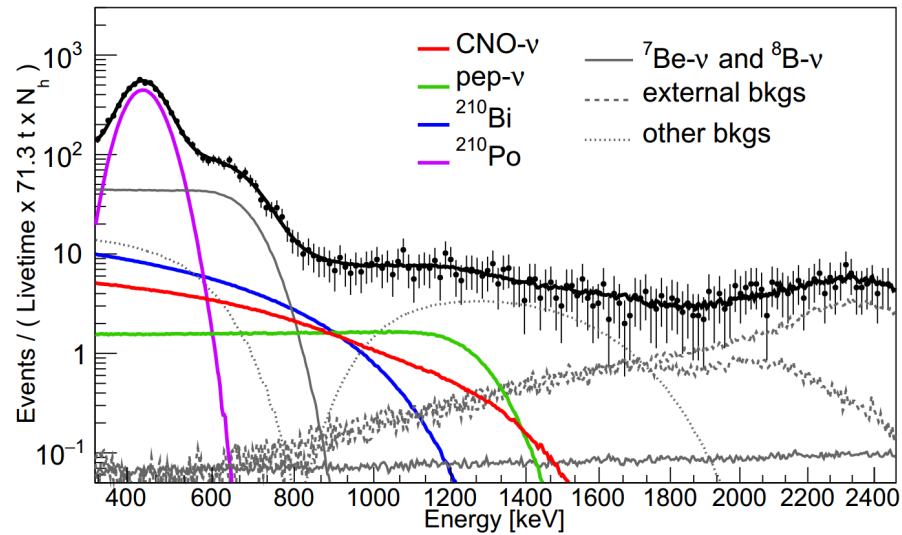
$\sim 99\%$
pp chain



$\sim 1\%$
CNO-cycle

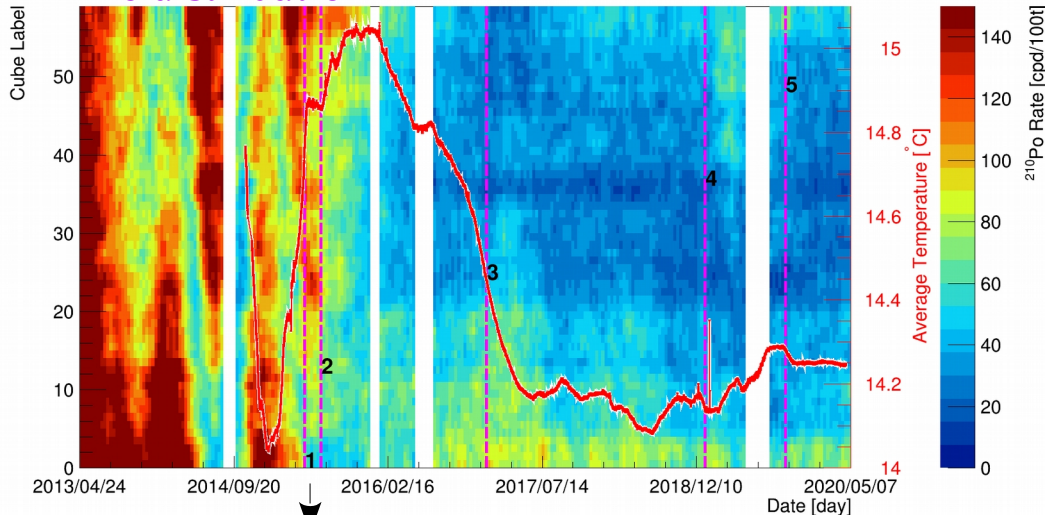


CNO-cycle solar neutrinos



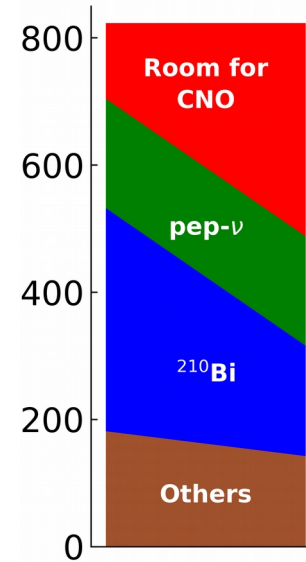
$^{210}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{210}\text{Bi} \rightarrow ^{210}\text{Po}$

^{210}Po distribution

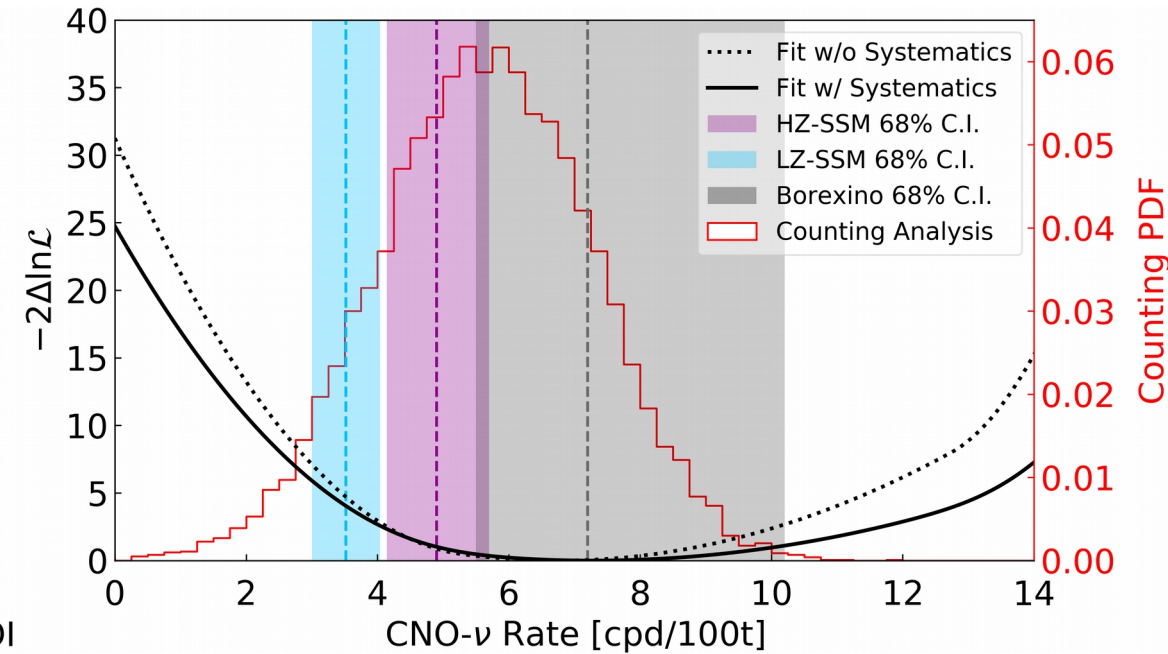


Thermal insulation and stabilisation

Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft



Events in the ROI



pep constraint: 2.74 ± 0.04 cpd/100t $\rightarrow$ from theory and global analysis

^{210}Bi upper limit: 11.5 ± 1.3 cpd/100t $\rightarrow$ from ^{210}Po

Multivariate fit: energy + radial + specialised tagging of cosmogenic ^{11}C

Borexino results highlights Nature 587 (2020)

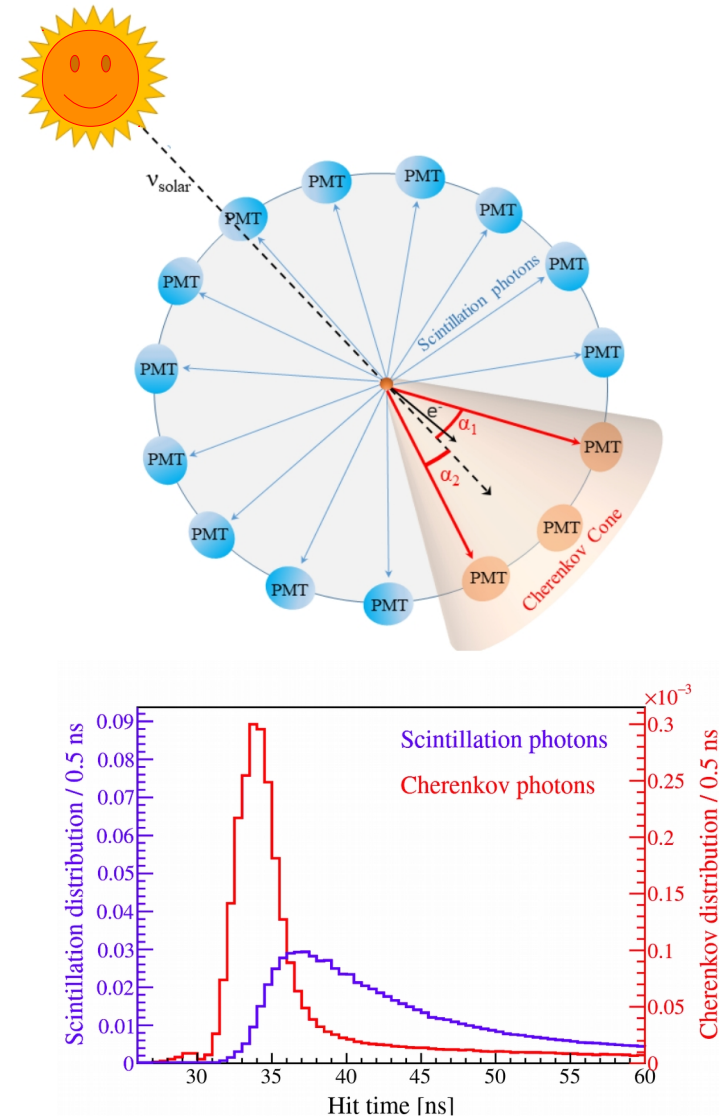
- ✓ First direct experimental evidence of CNO-cycle neutrinos > 5σ rejection of no-signal

$$\nu(\text{CNO}) = 7.2^{+3.0}_{-1.7} \text{ cpd/100t}$$

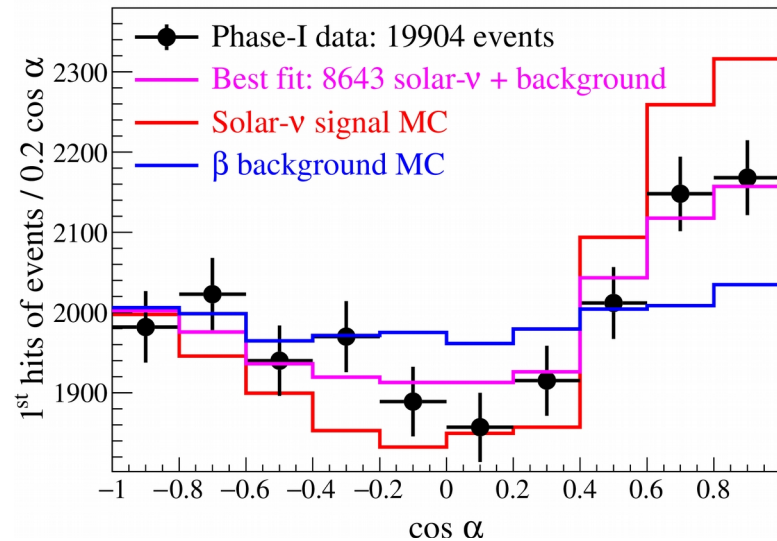
- ✓ Low metallicity (abundance of metals in the Sun) solar models disfavored at 2.1σ (CNO + Phase-II results)

Directionality of solar neutrinos

Correlated and Integrated Directionality (CID)

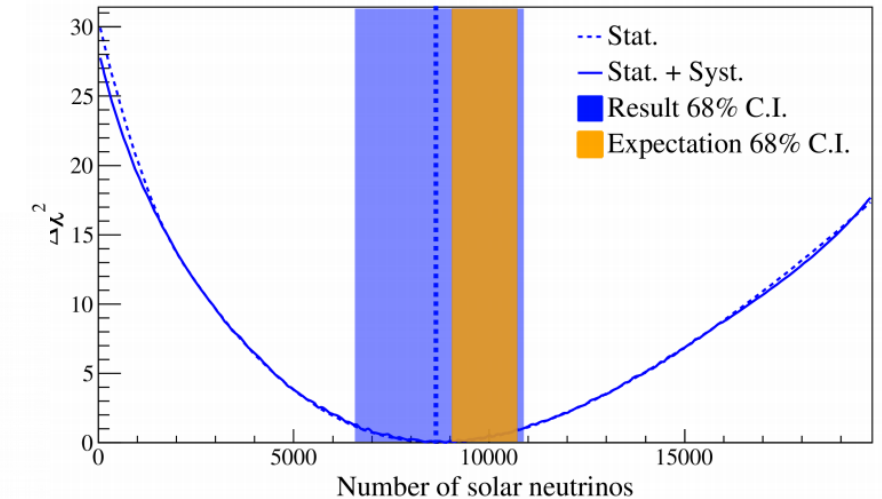


- Photon hit-based directional measurement using well-known position of the Sun
- Why? Next-generation hybrid detectors: need to combine advantages of Cherenkov and scintillation light



Borexino results highlights arXiv: 2109.04770

- ✓ First directional measurement of sub-MeV solar neutrinos $> 5\sigma$ rejection of no-solar signal using Cherenkov photons
- ✓ Readily applicable for next-generation LS detectors without specialised hardware or LS mixtures
- ✓ Can be further combined with a typical energy spectral fit



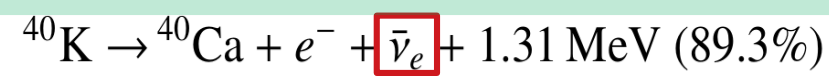
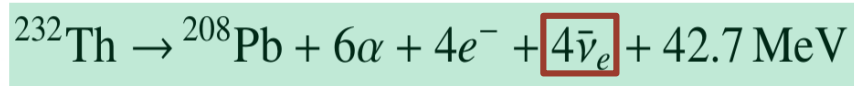
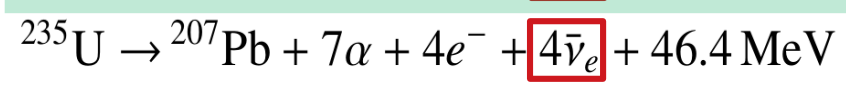
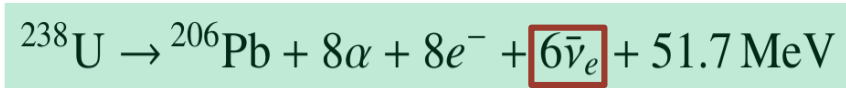
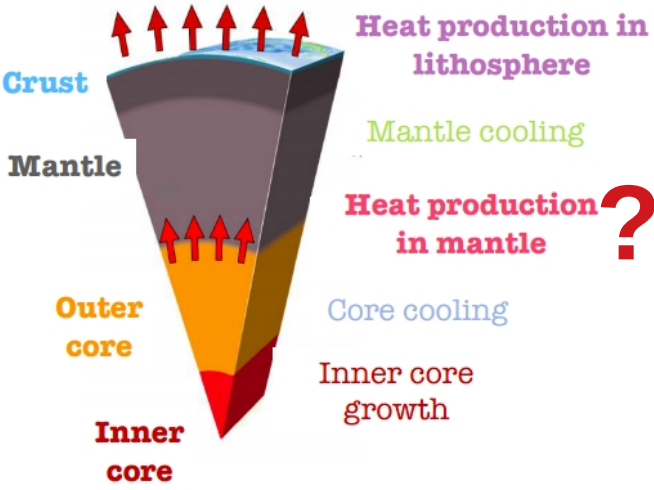
$$N_{\text{solar}} = 8643^{+2171}_{-1969} \text{ (stat.)} \pm 597 \text{ (sys.) events}$$

$$R(^7\text{Be}) = 39.7^{+12.0}_{-11.0} \text{ (stat.+sys.) cpd/100t}$$

Geoneutrinos

Flux on Earth $\sim 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

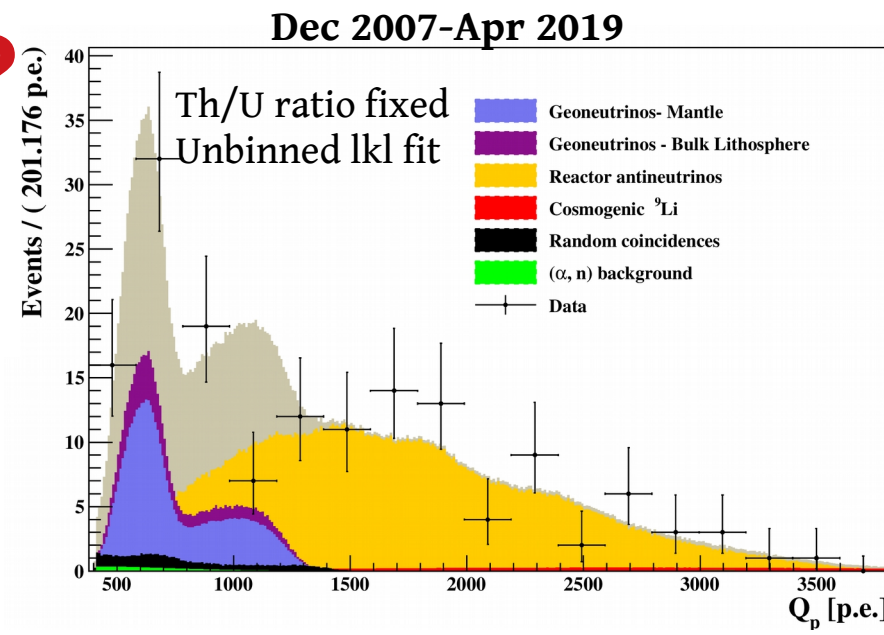
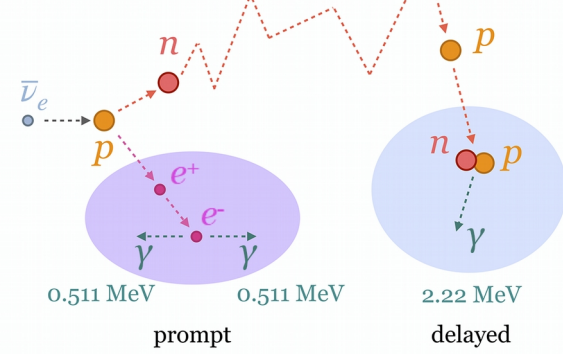
Integrated surface heat flux:
 $H_{\text{tot}} = (47 \pm 2) \text{ TW}$



Borexino results highlights Phys. Rev. D 101 (2020)

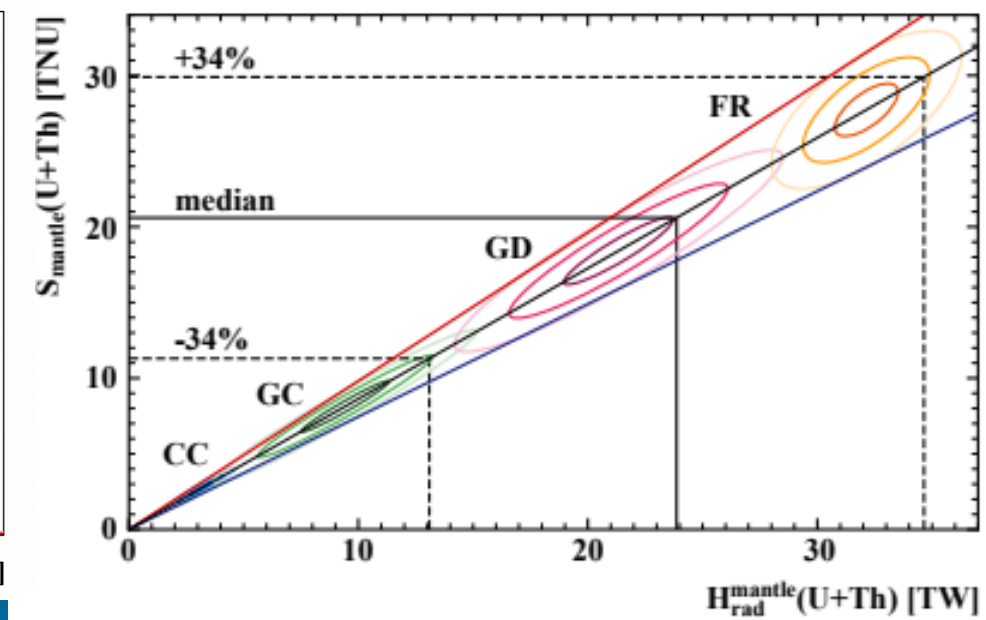
- ✓ Uncertainty reduction from $\sim 27\%$ to 18%
- ✓ First 99% CL rejection of no-mantle signal
- ✓ 2.4σ tension with models predicting low mantle heat

Inverse beta decay (IBD)

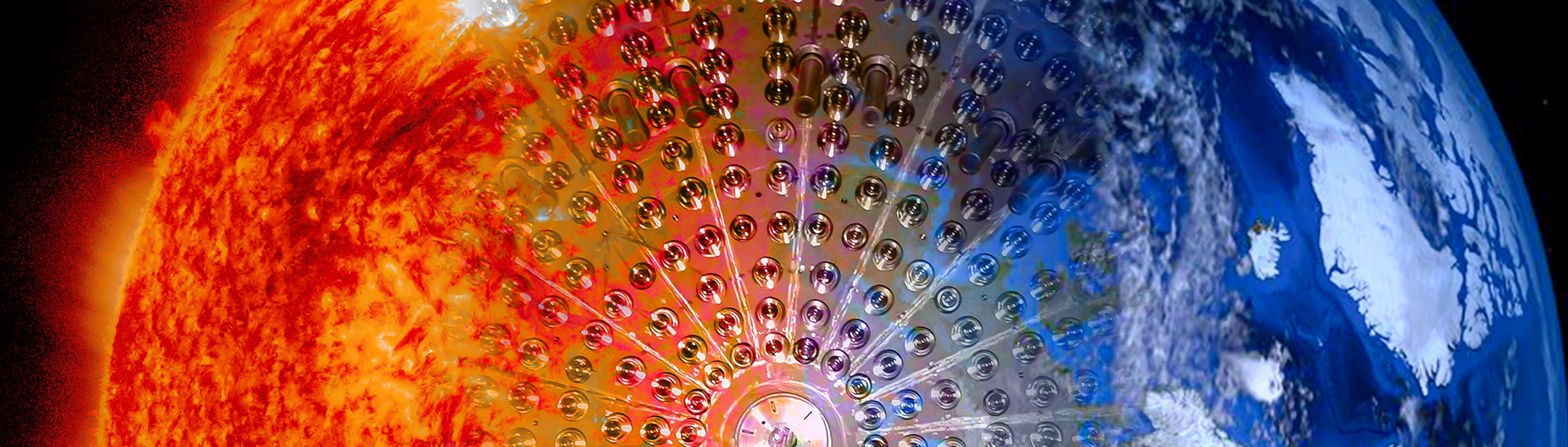


$$N_{\text{geo}} = 52.6^{+9.4}_{-8.6} (\text{stat.})^{+2.7}_{-2.1} (\text{sys.}) \text{ events}$$

$$N_{\text{mantle}} = 23.7^{+10.7}_{-10.0} (\text{stat.})^{+1.2}_{-1.0} (\text{sys.}) \text{ events}$$



$$H_{\text{rad}}^{\text{tot}} = 38.2^{+13.6}_{-12.7} \text{ TW}$$



Thank you

