

Neutrino Physics: Lecture 8

Solar neutrino problem: the solution

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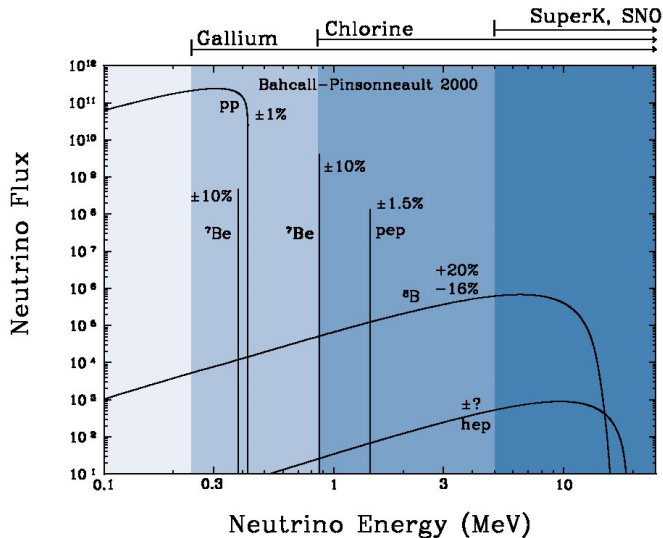
Outline

- 1 Solar neutrino data and survival probability
- 2 Identifying the right solution
- 3 Confirming the solar neutrino solution (LMA)

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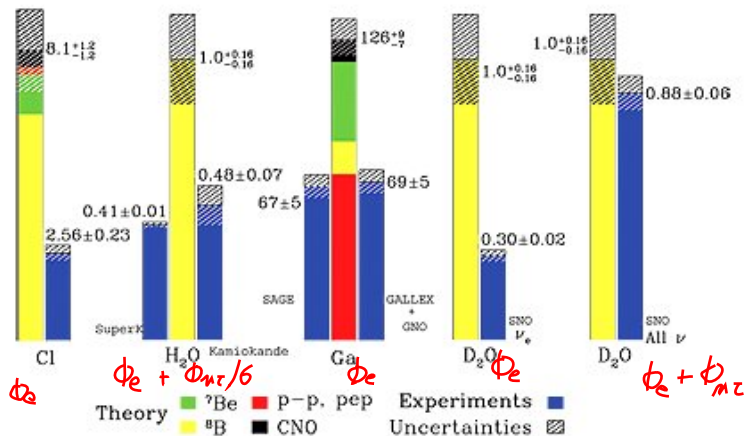
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The solar neutrino spectra

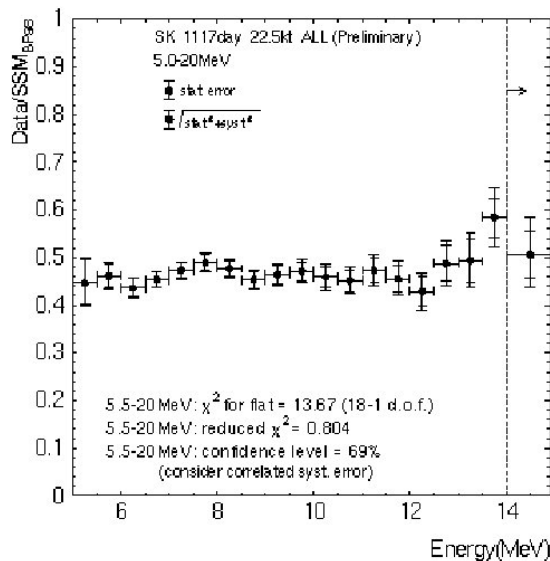


Results from different experiments

Total Rates: Standard Model vs. Experiment
Bahcall-Serenelli 2005 [BS05(OP)]

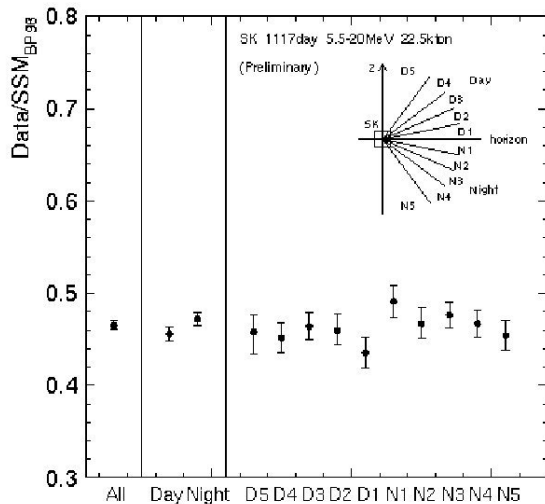


Energy spectrum at Super-Kamiokande



$$\phi_e + \frac{\phi_{\mu\tau}}{\delta}$$

Day-night asymmetry at Super-Kamiokande



Survival probability with matter effects

Survival probability:

$$P_{ee} = P_f \cos^2 \theta + (1 - P_f) \sin^2 \theta + 2\sqrt{P_f(1 - P_f)} \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \left(\chi_1 - \chi_2 + \int 2\Delta_m dt \right)$$

$$P_f \approx \exp\left(-\frac{\pi\gamma_{res}}{2}\right) \quad (\gamma_{res} \gg 1)$$
$$\approx \cos^2 \theta \quad (\gamma_{res} \ll 1)$$

$$\gamma_{res} = \frac{\Delta m^2 \sin^2 2\theta}{2E \cos 2\theta} \left| \frac{1}{V_C} \frac{dV_C}{dx} \right|_{res}^{-1}$$

Parameters: $\Delta m^2, \theta$ (Given $V_C(x)$)

Day-night asymmetry

Day-night asymmetry

$$A_{DN} = P_f(P_{1e} - \cos^2 \theta) + (1 - P_f)(P_{2e} - \sin^2 \theta)$$

In general, nonzero day-night asymmetry !

Possible vanishing of day-night asymmetry

When $\theta_m - \theta \approx 0$:

$$P_{1e} \approx \cos^2 \theta, \quad P_{2e} \approx \sin^2 \theta$$

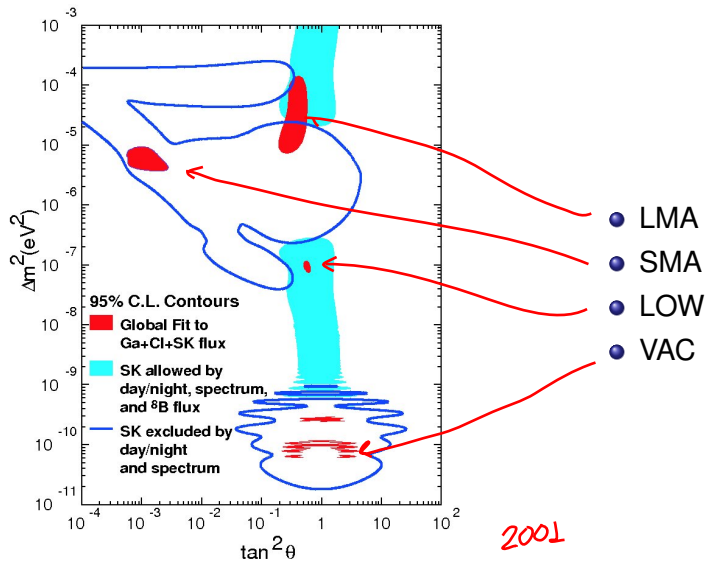
Happens when $\theta \approx 45^\circ$ (rule of thumb)

$$P_f(P_{1e} + \cos^2 \theta) + (1 - P_f)(P_{2e} + \sin^2 \theta) \leftarrow$$

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Four qualitatively different solutions



The vacuum solution (VAC)

Characteristics

- $\Delta m^2 \ll 10^{-9} \text{ eV}^2$, $\theta \approx 45^\circ$
- Resonance in outer parts of the Sun, $\Delta \cos 2\theta = \frac{V_e}{2}$
 $\gamma \ll 1$, $P_f \approx \cos^2 \theta$
- Survival probability
 $P_{ee} \approx \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \cos(\chi_1 - \chi_2 + \int 2\Delta dt)$
- Almost like “no matter effects”
- $\int 2\Delta dt \sim 10 \Rightarrow$ no decoherence if Δ measured to 1%

Predictions

- Reduced flux
- Seasonal variation
- Energy dependence of P_{ee}

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The vacuum solution (VAC)

Length sun $\sim 10^{11}$ m

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Small Mixing Angle MSW solution (SMA MSW)

Characteristics

- $\Delta m^2 \ll 10^{-6} - 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$, $\theta \sim 0.1^\circ$
- Resonance in the core of the Sun,
 $\gamma \sim 1$, $P_f(E) \approx 0.2 - 0.8$
- $\int 2\Delta_m dt \gg 10^5 \Rightarrow$
Decoherence even when $\Delta E/E \approx 1\%$
- Survival probability
 $P_{ee} \approx P_f(E) \cos^2 \theta + (1 - P_f(E)) \sin^2 \theta$

Predictions

- Reduced flux
- Substantial Day - night asymmetry
- Energy dependence of P_{ee}

Small Mixing Angle MSW solution (SMA MSW)

Characteristics

- $\Delta m^2 \ll 10^{-6} - 10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2, \theta \sim 0.01^\circ$
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Predictions

- Reduced flux ✓
- Substantial Day - night asymmetry ✗
- Energy dependence of P_{ee} ✗

Low mass MSW solution (LOW MSW)

Characteristics

- $\Delta m^2 \ll 10^{-7} \text{ eV}^2, \theta \sim 45^\circ$
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- $\int 2\Delta_m dt \gg 10^6 \Rightarrow$
Decoherence even when $\Delta E/E \approx 1\%$
- Survival probability
 $P_{ee} \approx \sin^2 \theta$

Predictions

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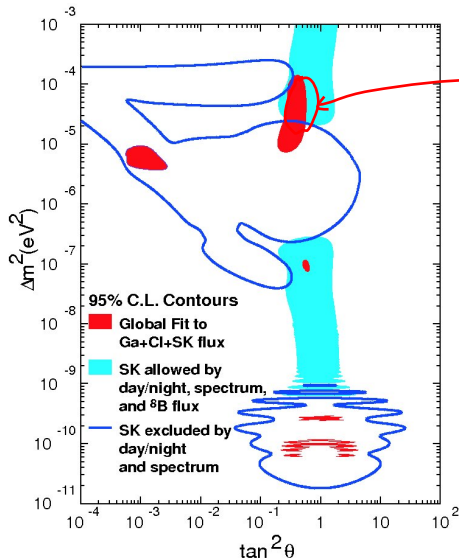
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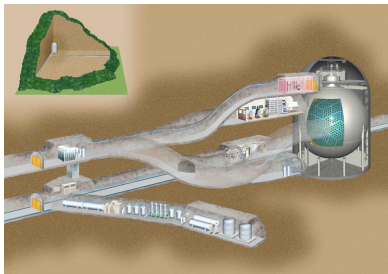
Zooming on to LMA solution



The solution

- LMA
- SMA
- LOW
- VAC

Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ from KamLAND

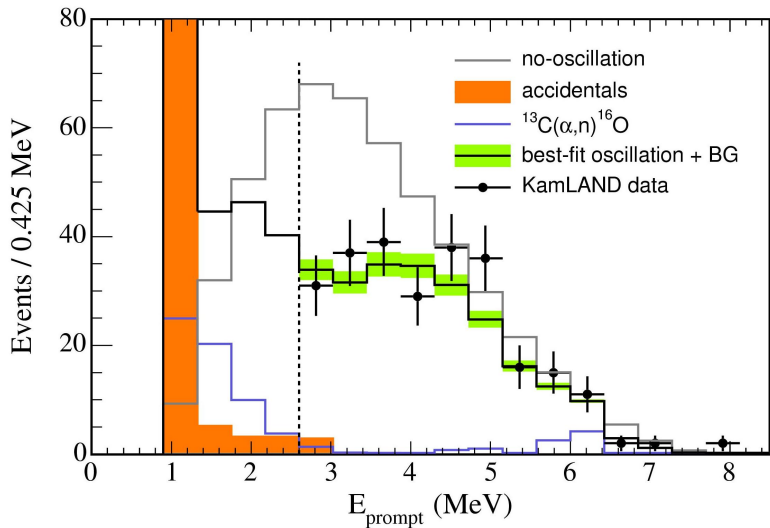


$$\sum_i P_{ee}(L) \phi_{\bar{\nu}_e}(L)$$

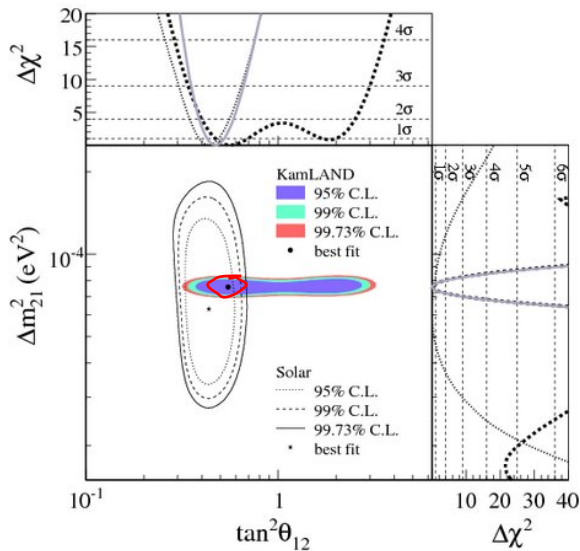
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$$\Delta m^2, \theta, L_i$$

$\bar{\nu}_e$ spectrum at KamLAND



Net fit for solar neutrino parameter space



Features of solar neutrino solution

- LMA MSW solution:

$$\Delta m_{\odot}^2 \approx (7.05 - 8.35) \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV}^2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\odot} \approx 0.25 - 0.37$$

- Almost adiabatic propagation:

$$P_{ee} \approx \sin^2 \theta$$

- No energy dependence, no day-night asymmetry

Explaining features of experiments

Total Rates: Standard Model vs. Experiment
Bahcall-Serenelli 2005 [BS05(OP)]

