

New physics and astrophysics with coherent neutrino scattering

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Nu eclipse, Knoxville, TN

Aug 20, 2017

Neutrino-nucleus coherent scattering

Coherent effects of a weak neutral current

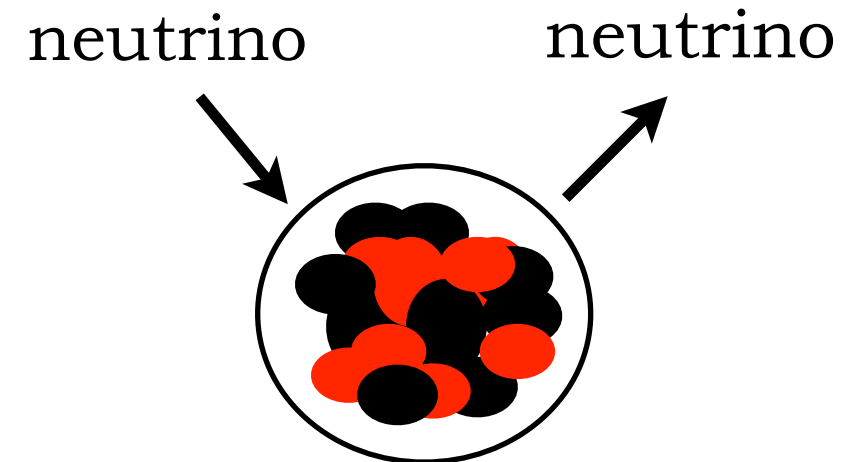
Daniel Z. Freedman†

National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510

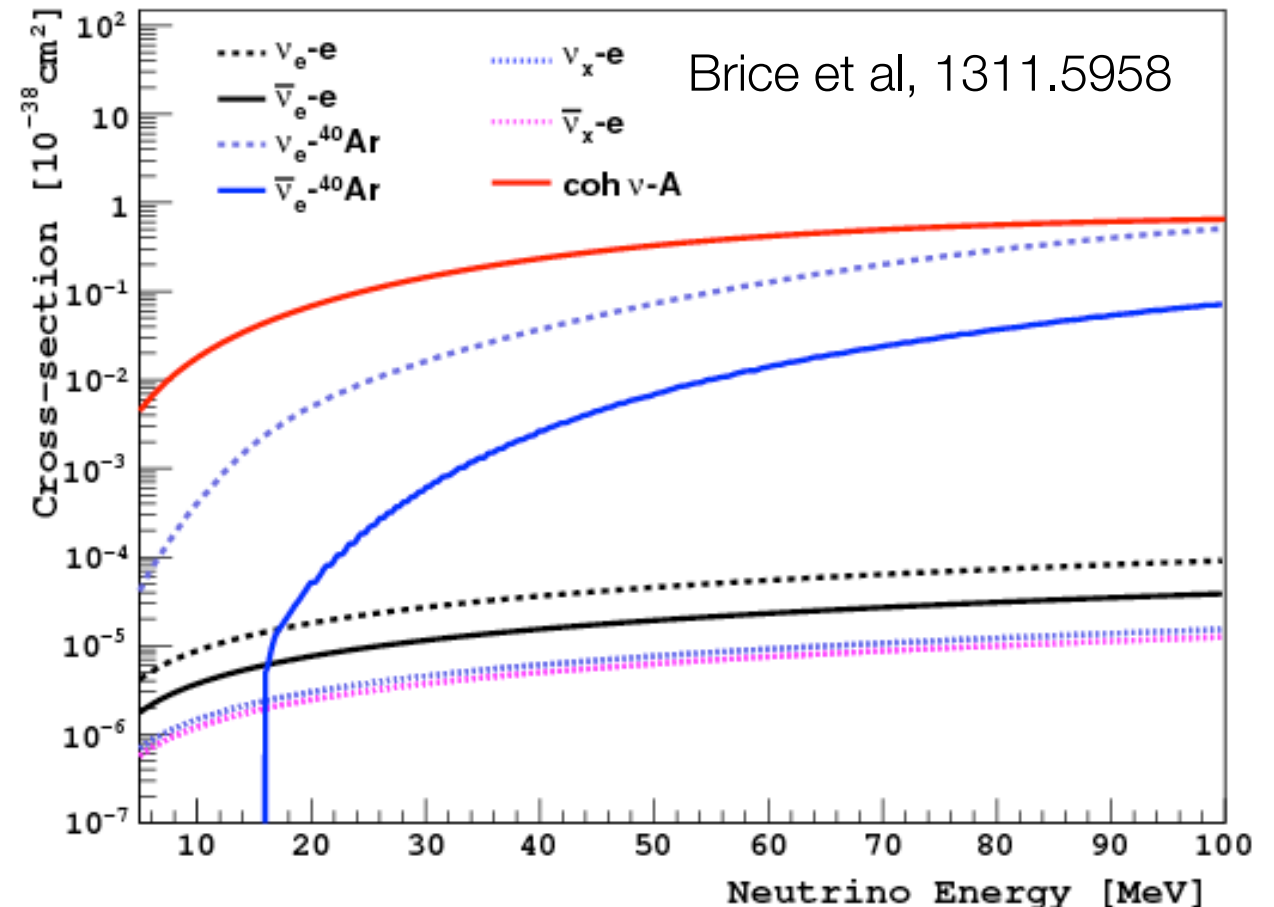
and Institute for Theoretical Physics, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11790

(Received 15 October 1973; revised manuscript received 19 November 1973)

If there is a weak neutral current, then the elastic scattering process $\nu + A \rightarrow \nu + A$ should have a sharp coherent forward peak just as $e + A \rightarrow e + A$ does. Experiments to observe this peak can give important information on the isospin structure of the neutral current. The

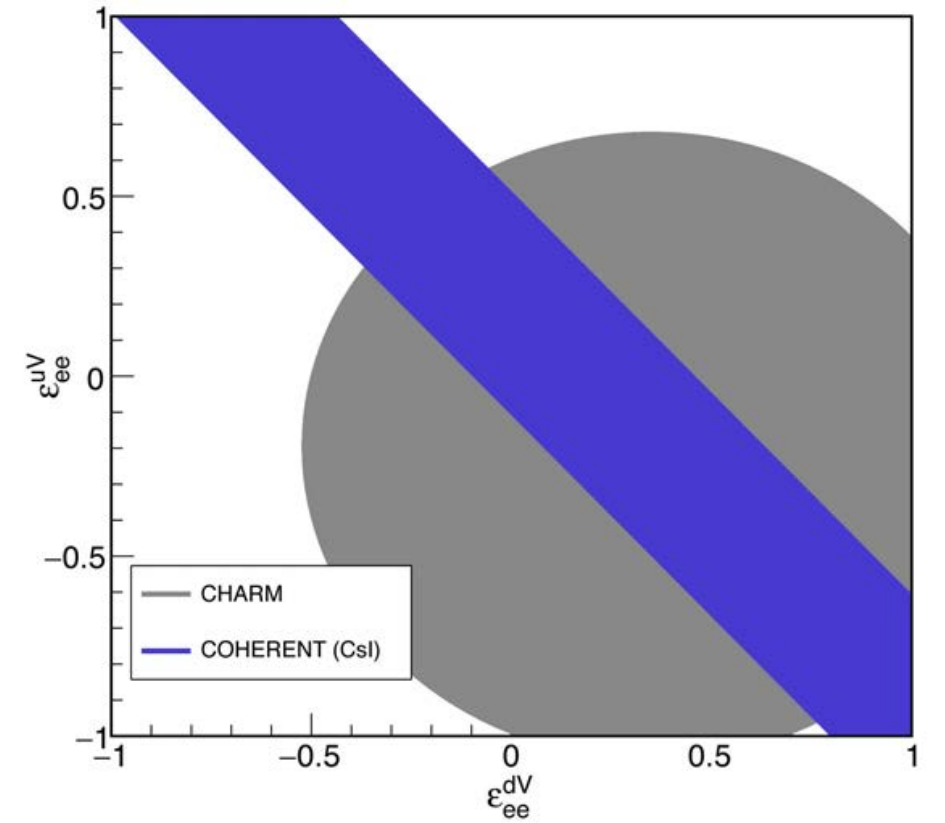
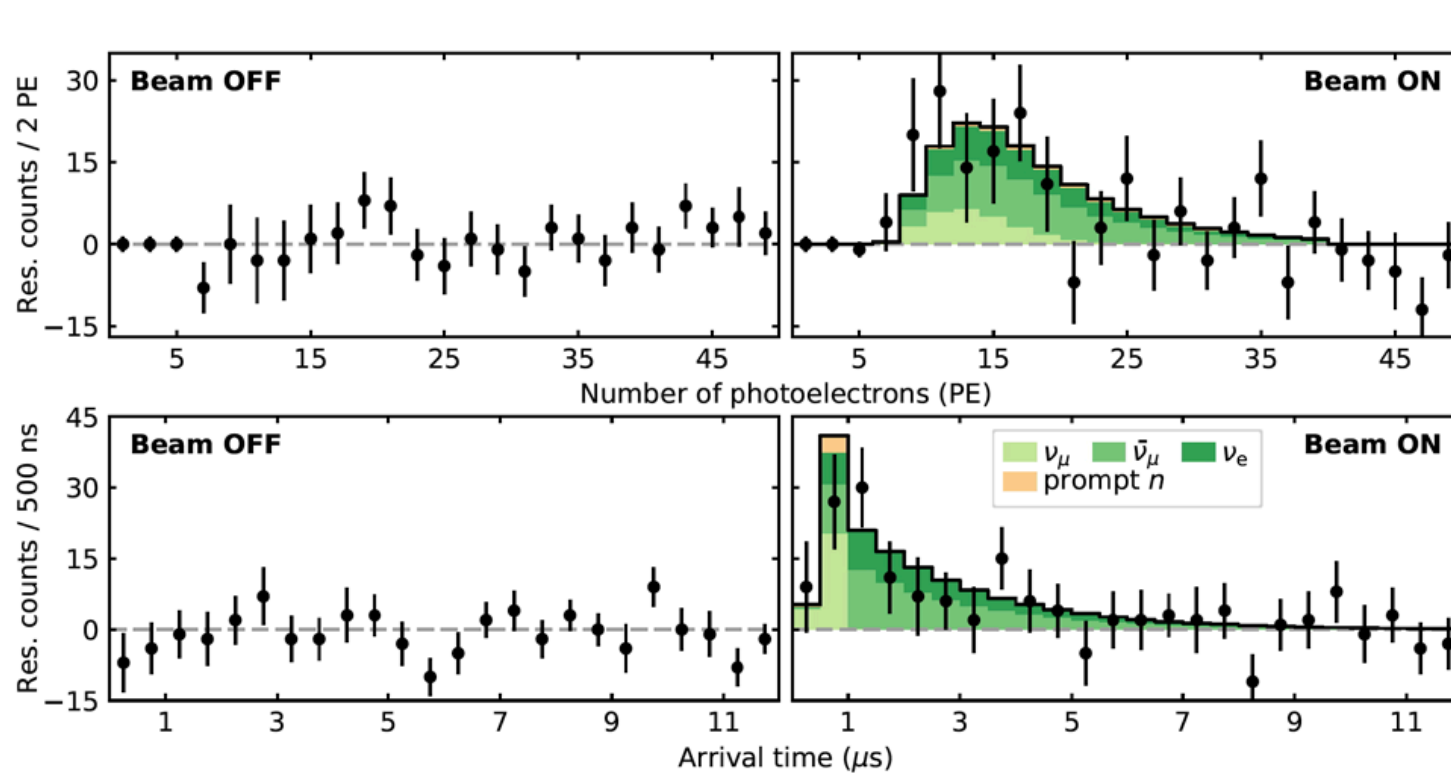


Before a few weeks ago, "...well known prediction of the Standard Model, but is yet to be detected...."



Observation of coherent elastic neutrino-nucleus scattering

D. Akimov, J. B. Albert, P. An, C. Awe, P. S. Barbeau, B. Becker, V. Belov, A. Brown, A. Bolozdynya, B. Cabrera-Palmer, M. Cervantes, J. I. Collar,* R. J. Cooper, R. L. Cooper, C. Cuesta, D. J. Dean, J. A. Detwiler, A. Eberhardt, Y. Efremenko, S. R. Elliott, E. M. Erkela, L. Fabris, M. Febbraro, N. E. Fields, W. Fox, Z. Fu, A. Galindo-Uribarri, M. P. Green, M. Hai, M. R. Heath, S. Hedges, D. Hornback, T. W. Hossbach, E. B. Iverson, L. J. Kaufman, S. Ki, S. R. Klein, A. Khromov, A. Konovalov, M. Kremer, A. Kumpan, C. Leadbetter, L. Li, W. Lu, K. Mann, D. M. Markoff, K. Miller, H. Moreno, P. E. Mueller, J. Newby, J. L. Orrell, C. T. Overman, D. S. Parno, S. Penttila, G. Perumpilly, H. Ray, J. Raybern, D. Reyna, G. C. Rich, D. Rimal, D. Rudik, K. Scholberg, B. J. Scholz, G. Sinev, W. M. Snow, V. Sosnovtsev, A. Shakirov, S. Suchyta, B. Suh, R. Tayloe, R. T. Thornton, I. Tolstukhin, J. Vanderwerp, R. L. Varner, C. J. Virtue, Z. Wan, J. Yoo, C.-H. Yu, A. Zawada, J. Zettlemoyer, A. M. Zderic, COHERENT Collaboration



u

$$\epsilon_{\tau\tau}^{f,V} - \epsilon_{\mu\mu}^{f,V}$$

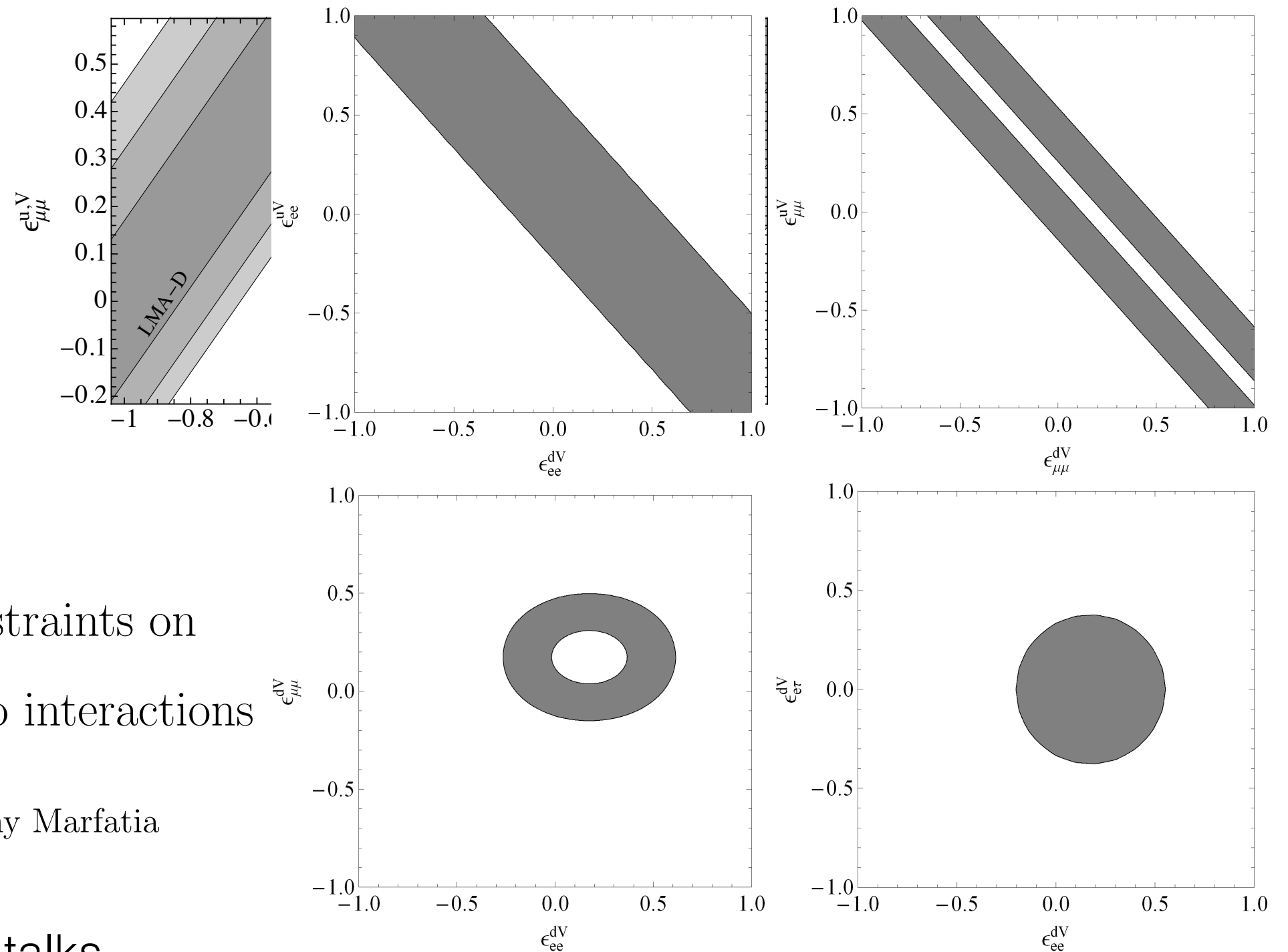
$$\epsilon_{e\mu}^{f,V}$$

$$\epsilon_{e\tau}^{f,V}$$

$$\epsilon_{\mu\tau}^{f,V}$$

A COHERENT enlightenment of the neutrino Dark Side

Pilar Coloma,^{1,*} M. C. Gonzalez-Garcia,,^{2,3,4,†} Michele Maltoni,,^{5,‡} and Thomas Schwetz^{6,§}

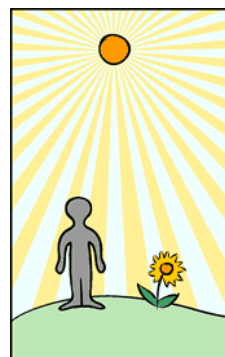
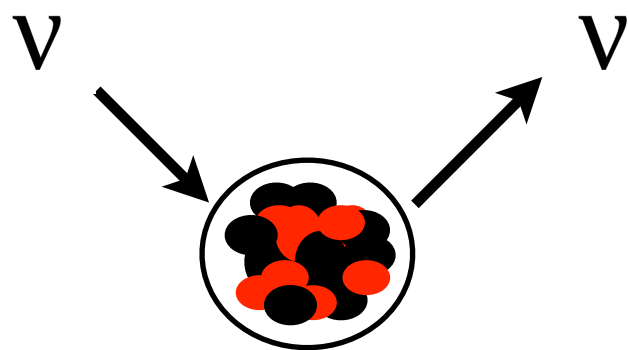


COHERENT constraints on
nonstandard neutrino interactions

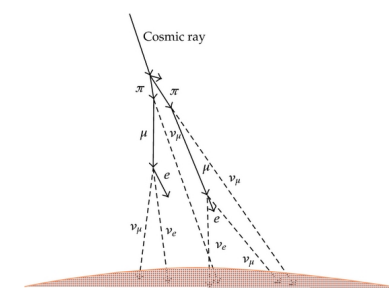
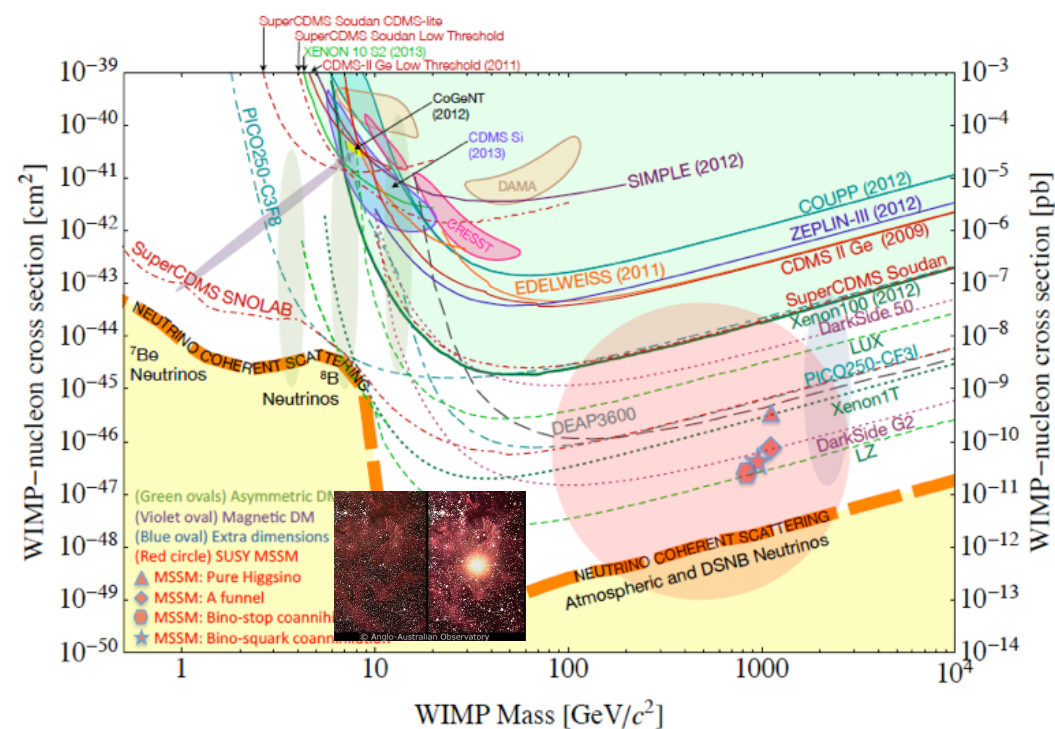
Jiajun Liao and Danny Marfatia

J. Dent, S. Liao talks

Coherent Neutrino Scattering: Complementarity



Astrophysical sources



Reactors

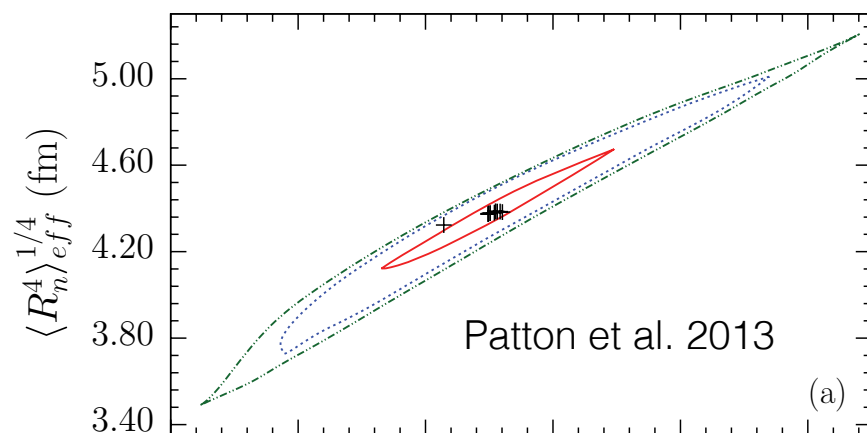
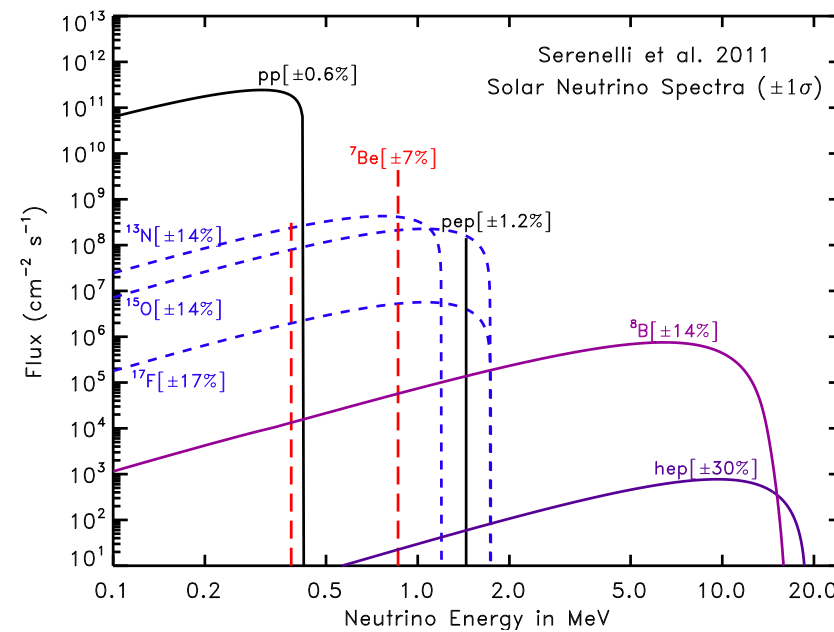


Accelerators

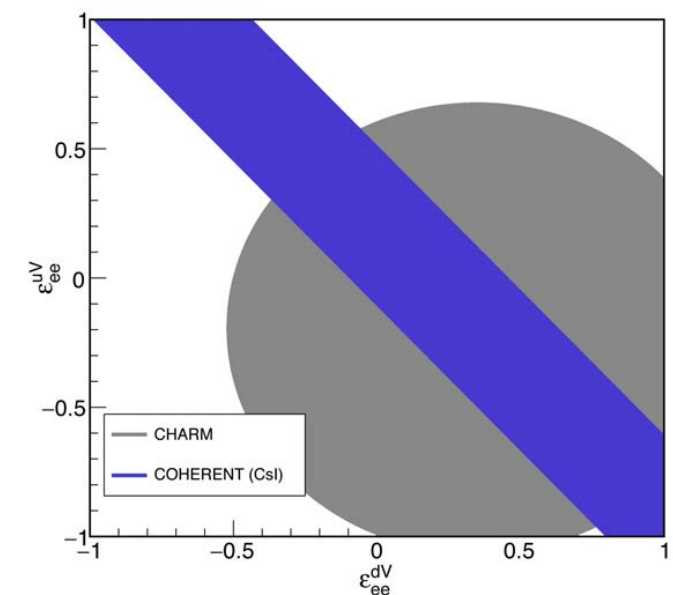


Coherent Neutrino Scattering: Complementarity

Astrophysics



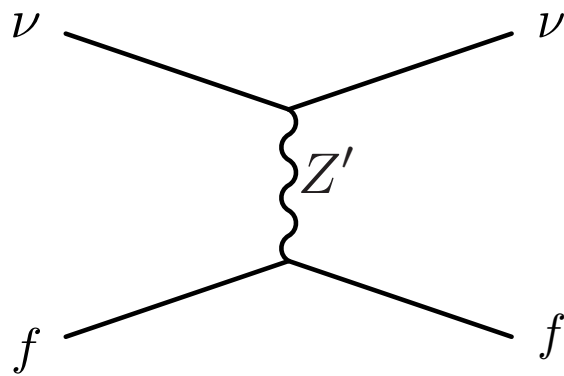
Nuclear Physics



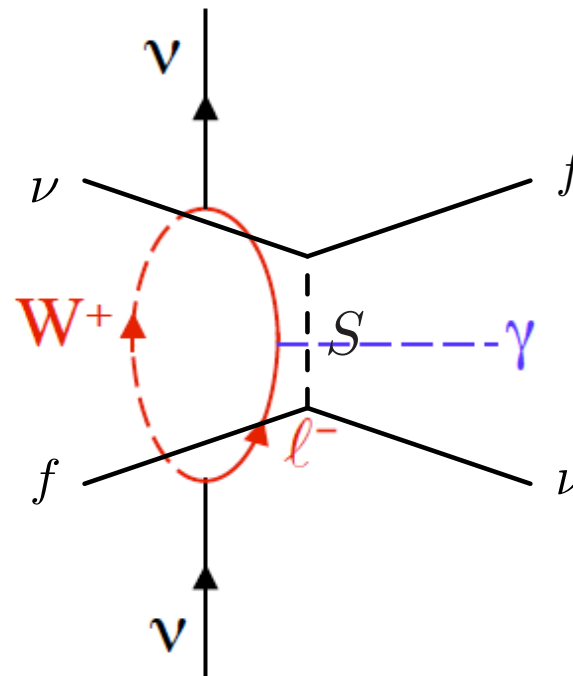
High-energy Physics

Searches for new physics

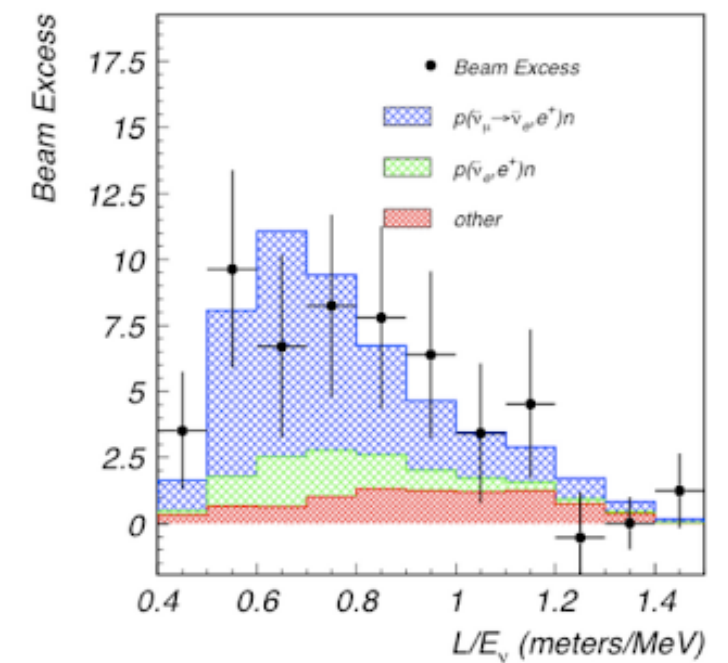
NSI



Magnetic moment

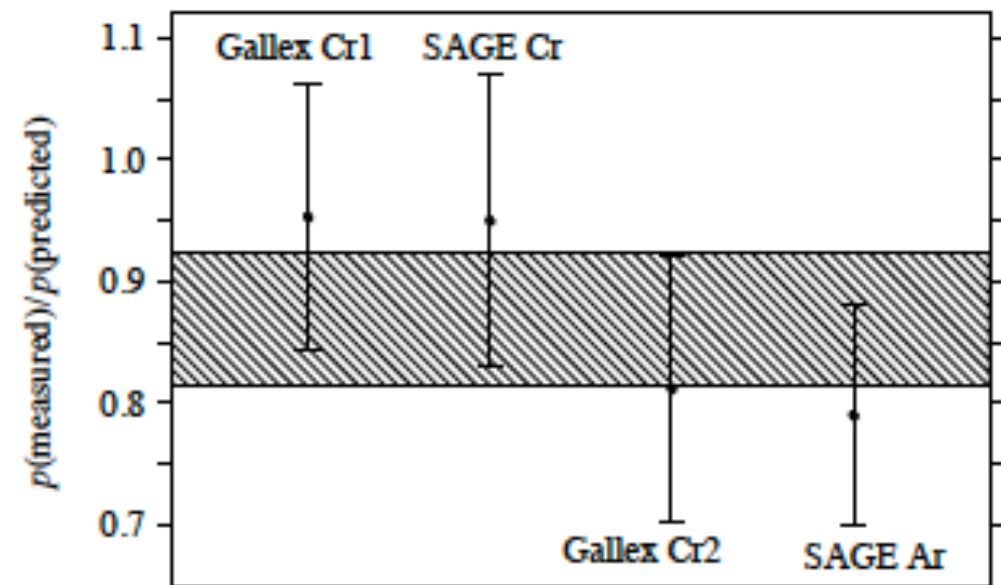


Sterile neutrinos



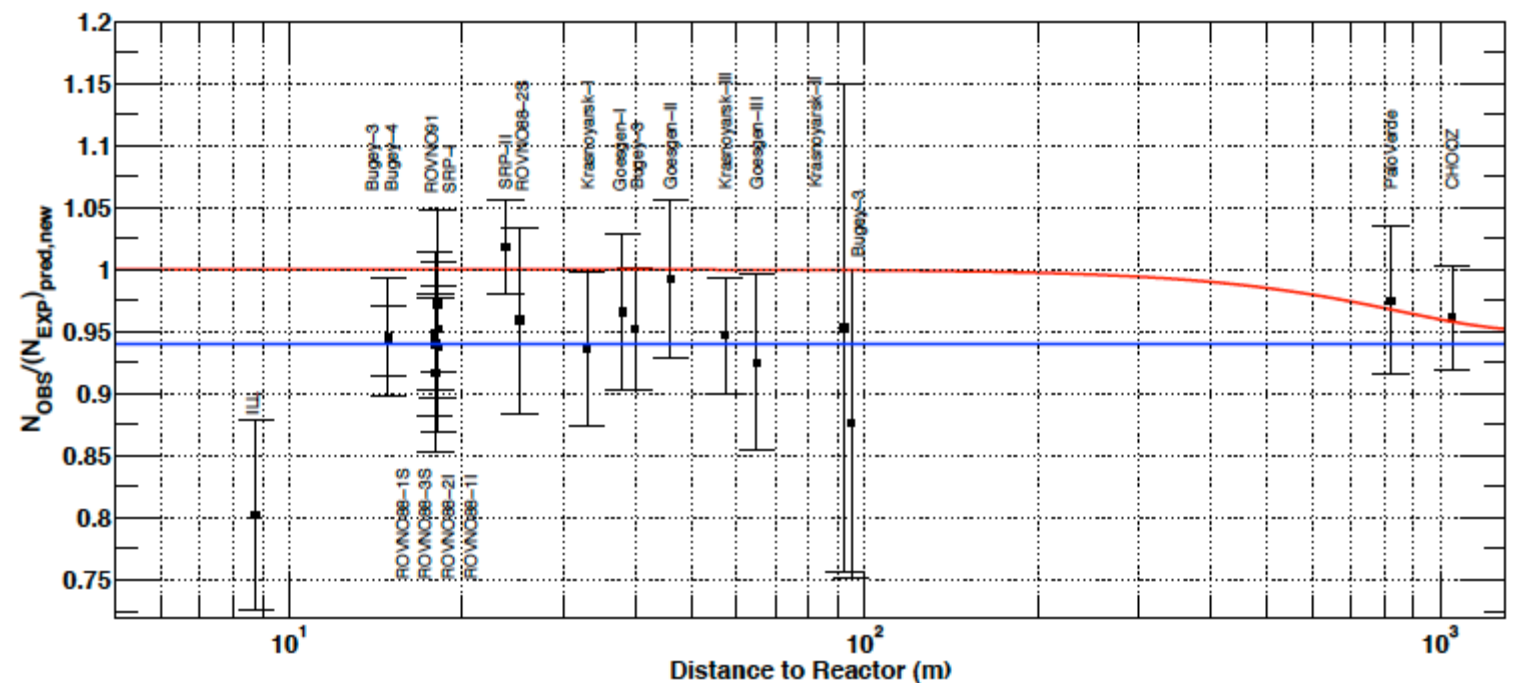
Gallium/Reactor anomaly

- Gallium calibration experiments check the capture cross section for two excited states not constrained by ^{71}Ge lifetime
- Ratio of measured ^{71}Ge relative to that expected from source strength indicates $\sim 2\sigma$ discrepancy



SAGE collaboration, 2009

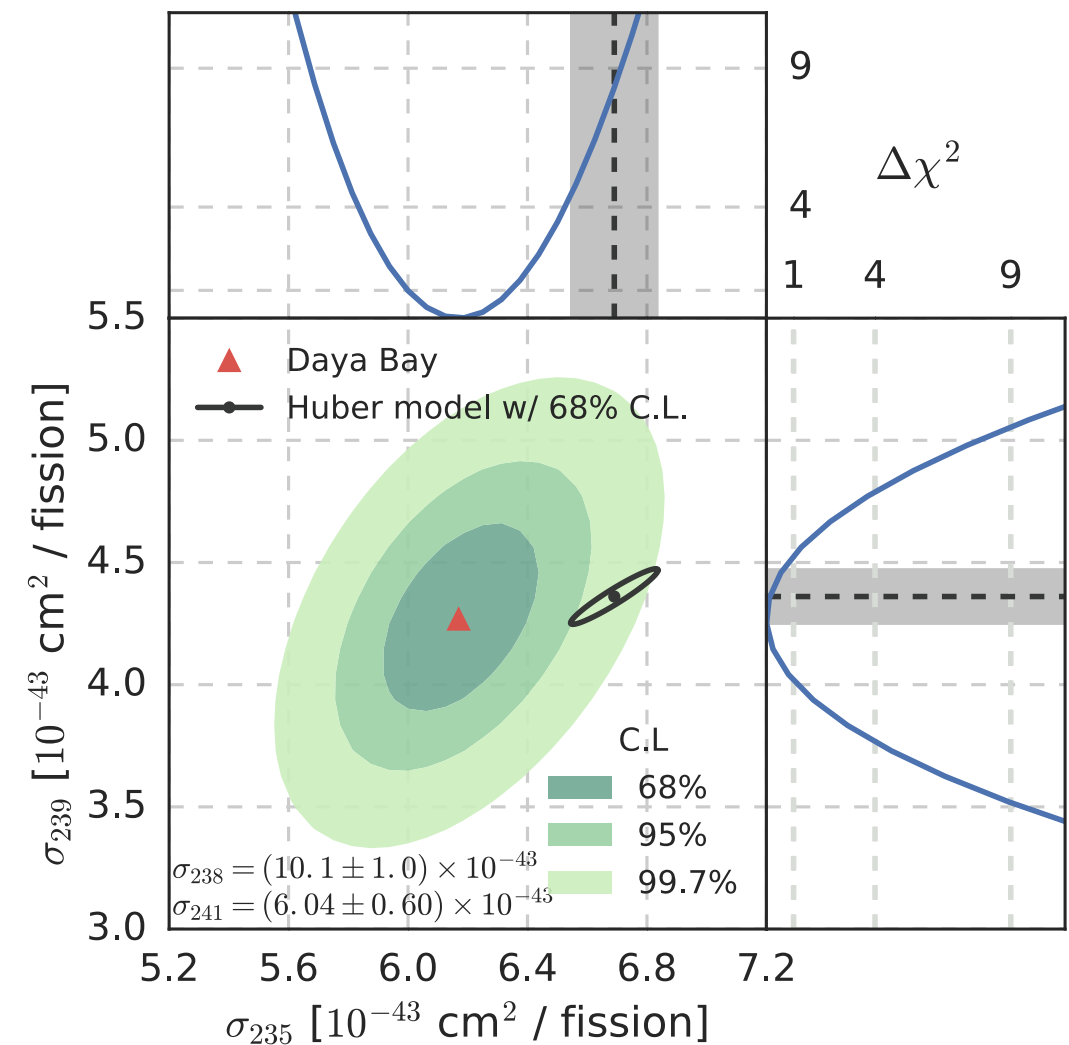
- Discrepancy may be larger when accounting for uncertainty in cross section (Giunti & Laveder 2010)
- Combined with 'reactor anomaly', gallium results may hint at new physics, i.e. $\sim \text{eV}$ sterile neutrino



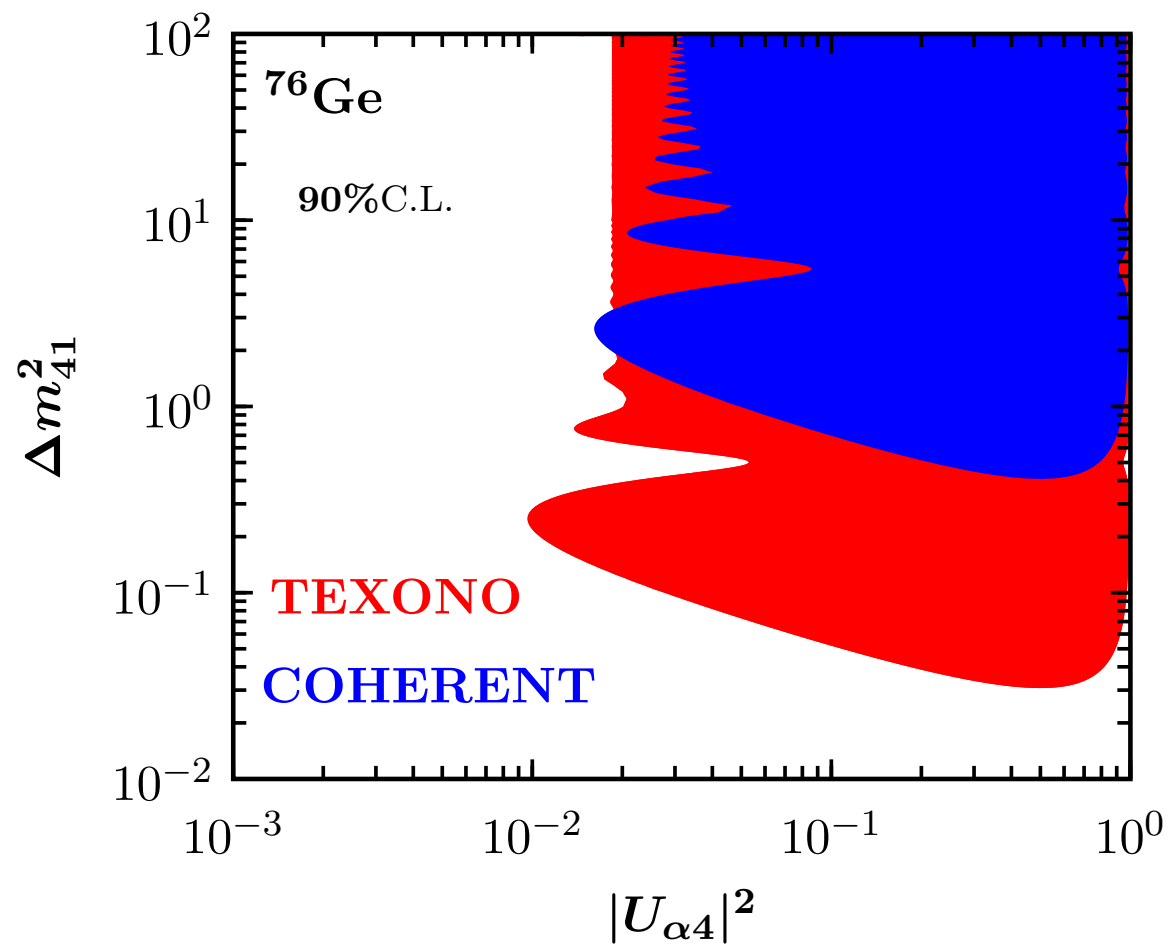
Mention et al. 2011

Recent Daya Bay results

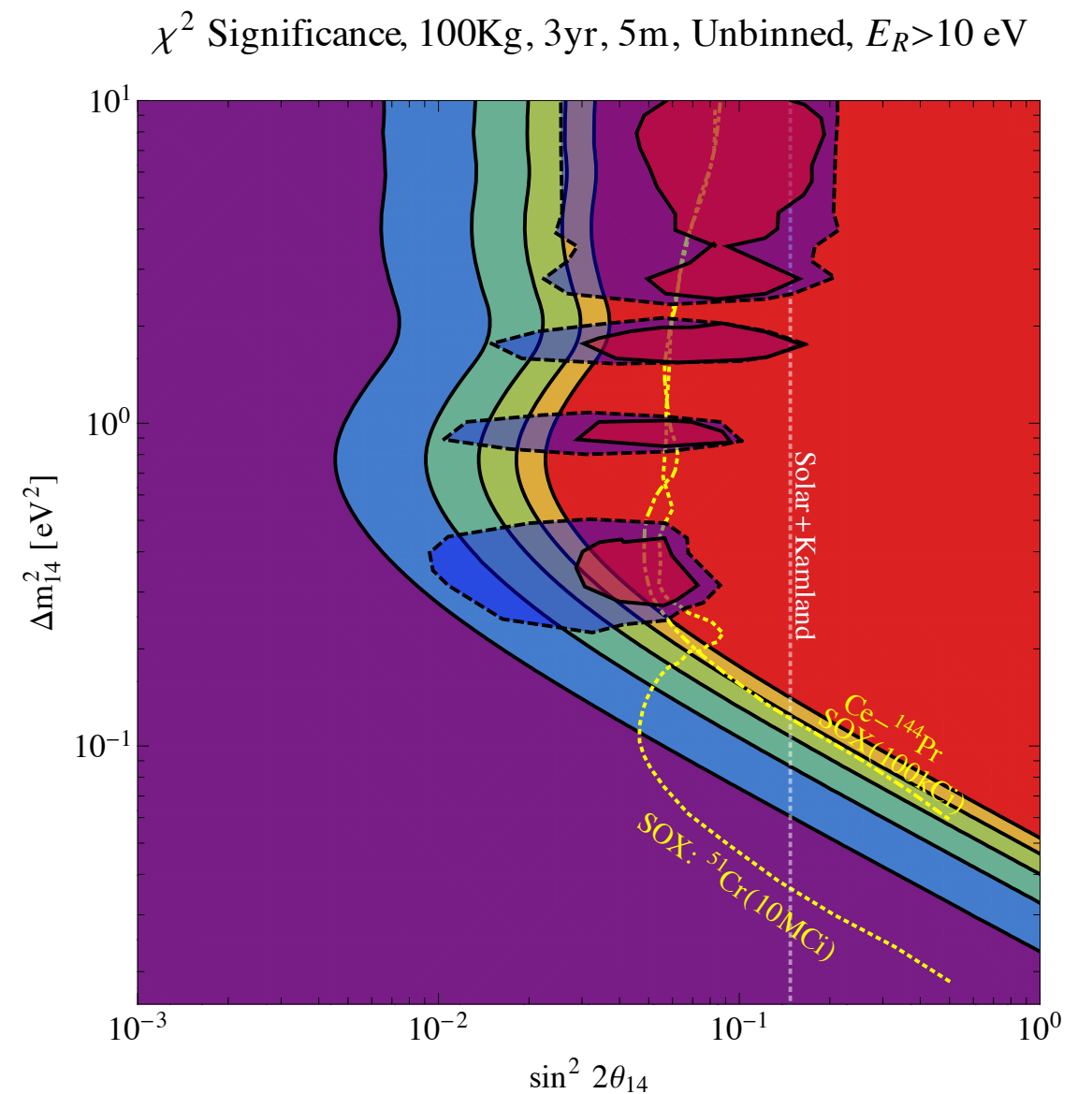
- Recent Daya Bay results show changes in the antineutrino flux and spectrum with the burn-up of the reactor fuel
- Theoretical systematics in antineutrino spectrum to consider (Hayes et al., 2017, Giunti et al. 2017)
- Future measurements of flux from reactors with different fuel compositions will help



Reactor/COHERENT sterile searches



Kosmas et al. 2017



Dutta et al. 1511.02834

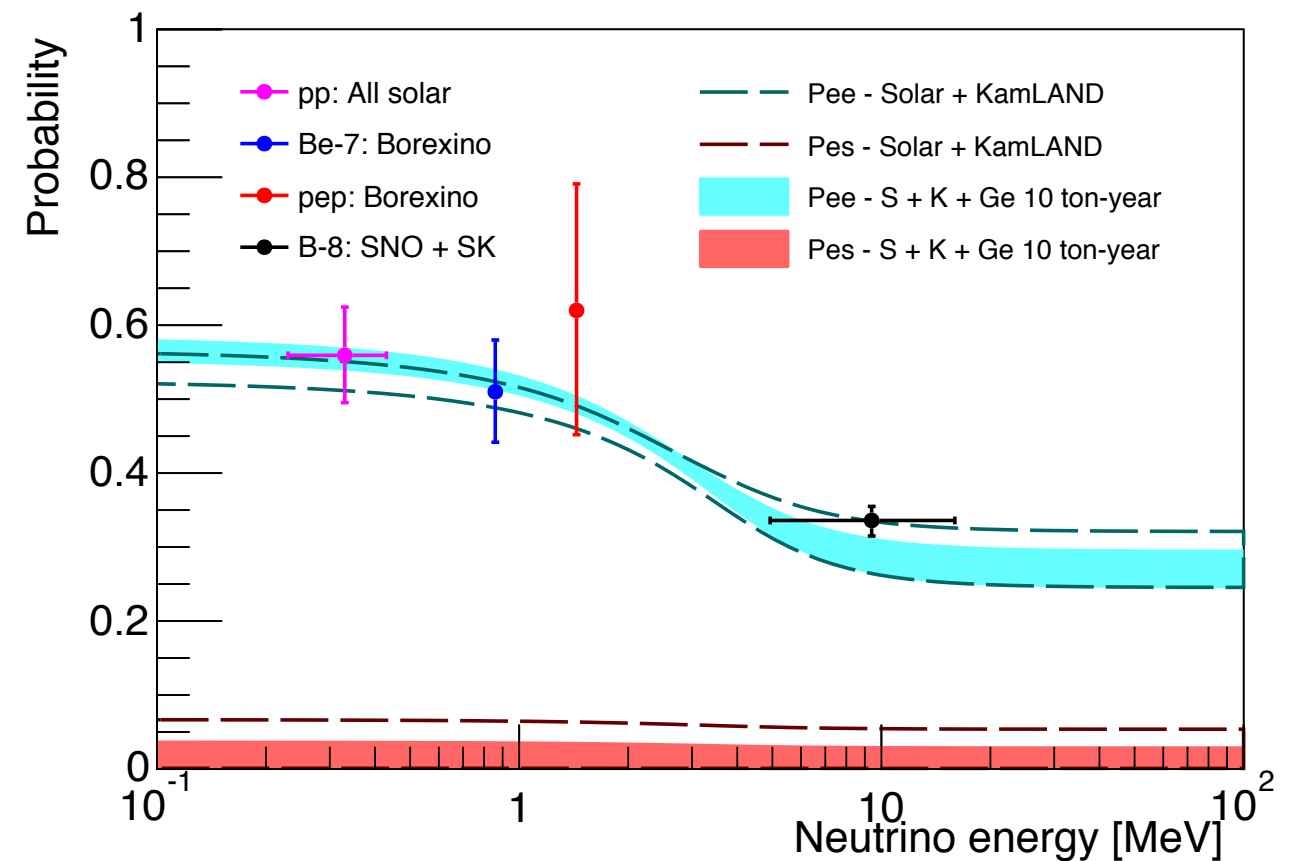
$$P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\phi) = 4|U_{\alpha 4}|^2(1 - |U_{\alpha 4}|^2) \sin^2(1.27 \Delta m_{41}^2 L/E)$$

Sterile neutrinos from Sun

Super-K, SNO CC, and Borexino may not be seeing the upturn in the MSW survival probability at intermediate energy

- DM experiments provide first measurement of the energy dependence of the survival probability
- Sensitive to oscillation to 4th generation sterile neutrino

Palazzo 2012

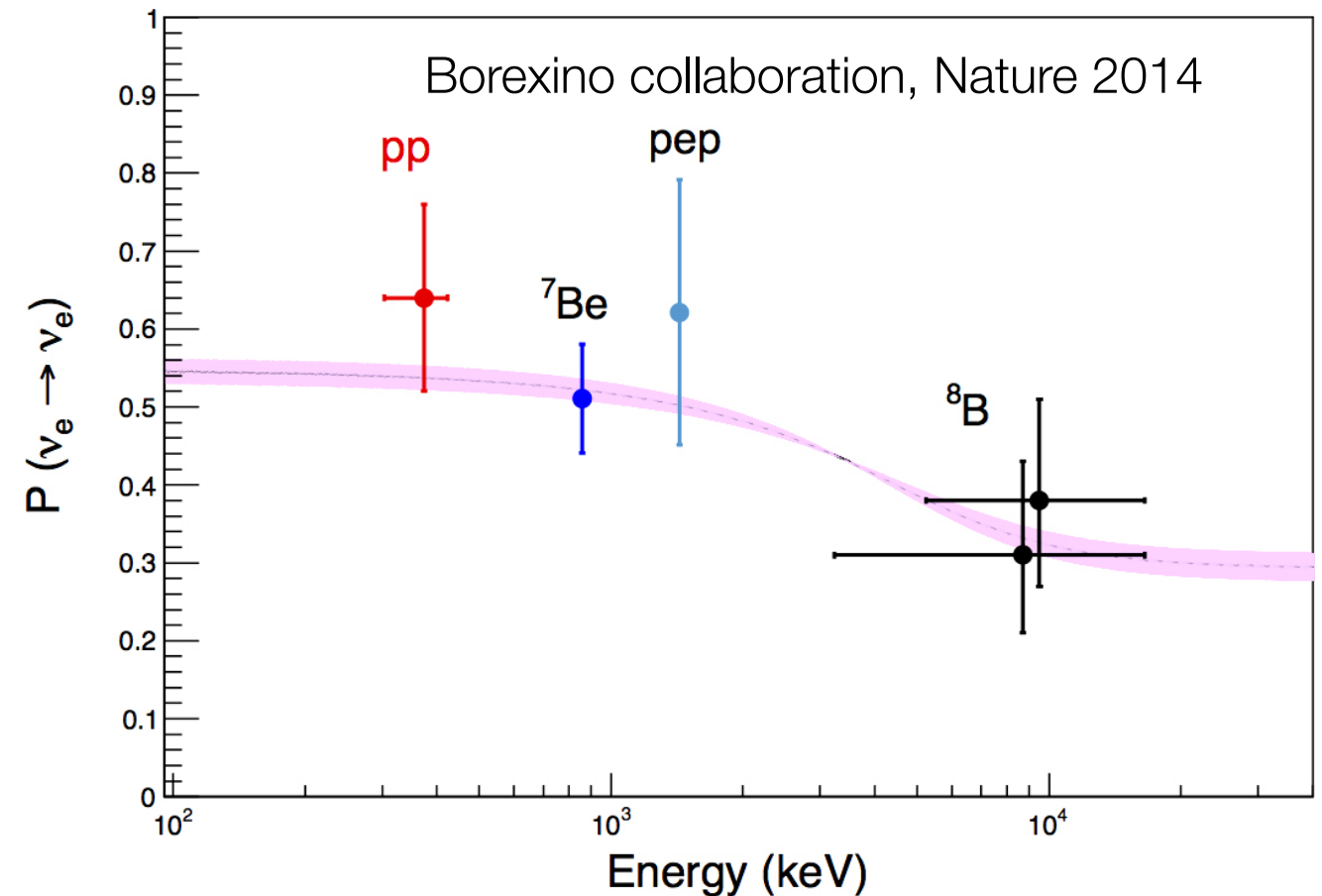
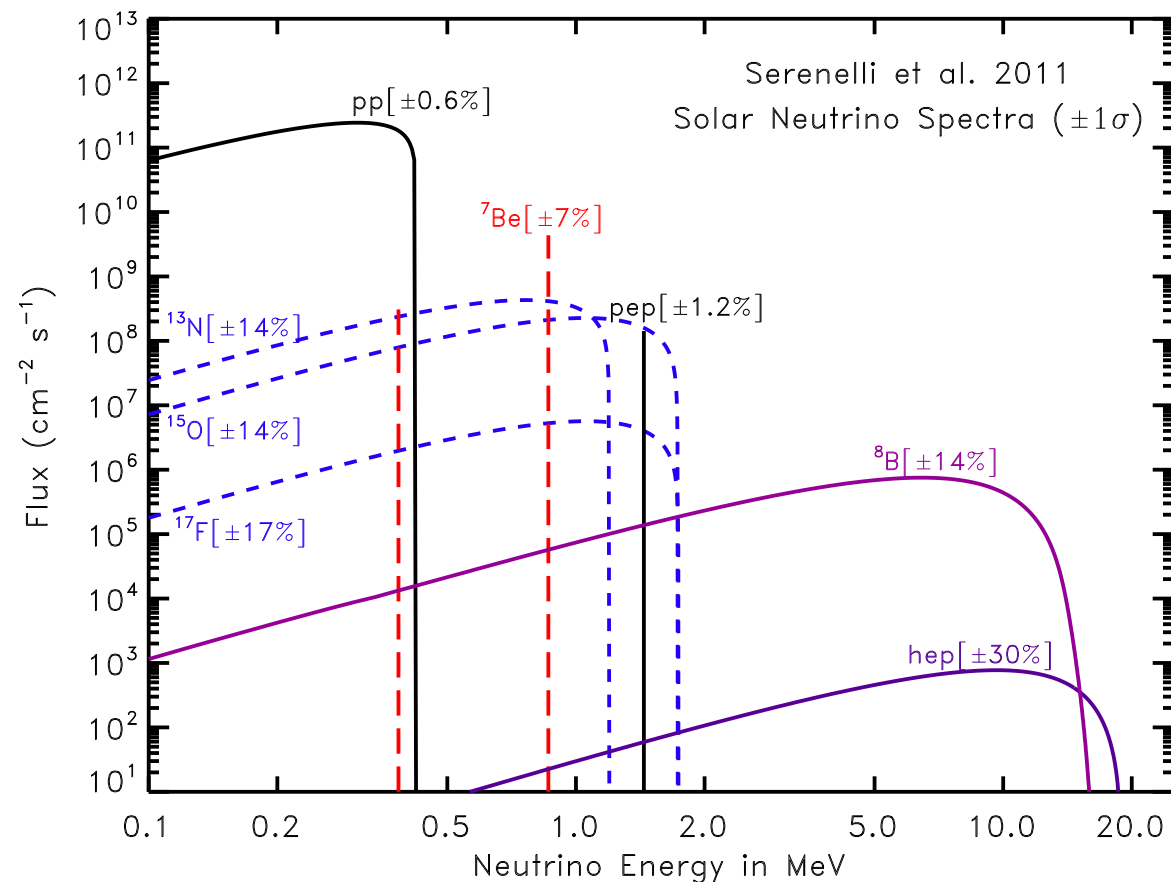


Solar neutrino signals:

Astrophysical goals for dark matter experiments

- First measurement of the 8B neutral current energy spectrum
- First direct measurement of the survival probability for low energy solar neutrinos
- Direct measurement of the CNO flux
- PP flux measurement to $\sim$ few percent will provide most stringent measurement of the “neutrino luminosity” of the Sun

Solar neutrinos: Status



Solar Neutrinos: Status and Prospects

W.C. Haxton,¹ R.G. Hamish Robertson,²
and Aldo M. Serenelli³

The program of solar neutrino studies envisioned by Davis and Bahcall has been only partially completed.

Borexino has extended precision measurements to low-energy solar neutrinos, determining the flux of ^7Be neutrinos to 5%, and thereby confirming the expected increase in the ν_e survival probability for neutrino energies in the vacuum-dominated region. First results on the pep neutrino

Solar neutrinos: Outstanding issue I

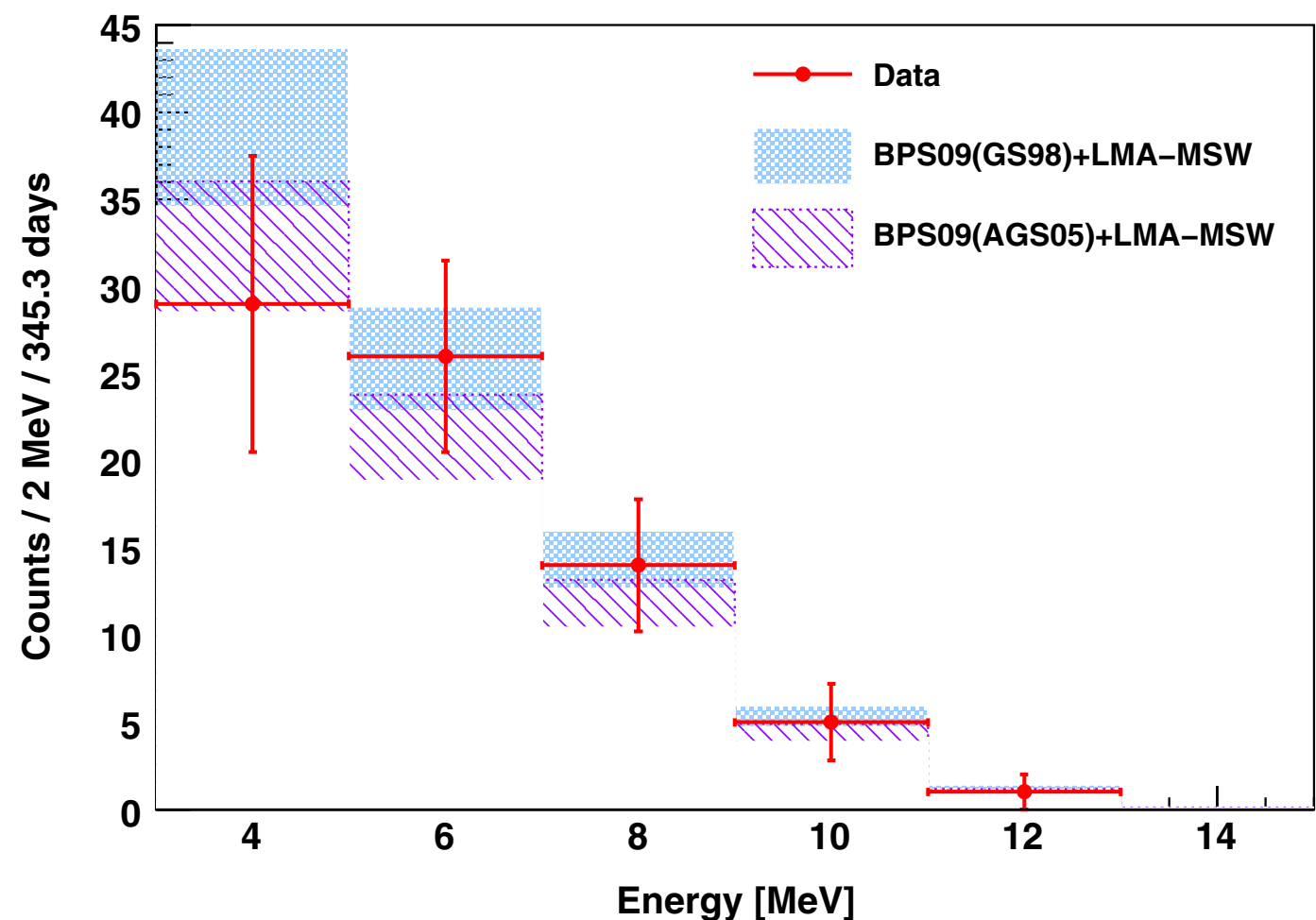
- Solar metallicity
 - 3D rotational hydrodynamical simulations suggest lower metallicity in Solar core (Asplund et al. 2009)
 - Low metallicity in conflict with heliosiesmology data
 - SNO Neutral Current measurement right in between predictions of low and high metallicity SSMs

ν flux	$E_{\nu}^{\max}$ (MeV)	High	Low	Solar	units
		metallicity	metallicity		
$p+p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H}+e^{+}+\nu$	0.42	5.98(1 $\pm$ 0.006)	6.03(1 $\pm$ 0.006)	6.05(1 ^{+0.003} _{-0.011})	10 ¹⁰ /cm ² s
$p+e^{-}+p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H}+\nu$	1.44	1.44(1 $\pm$ 0.012)	1.47(1 $\pm$ 0.012)	1.46(1 ^{+0.010} _{-0.014})	10 ⁸ /cm ² s
${}^7\text{Be}+e^{-} \rightarrow {}^7\text{Li}+\nu$	0.86 (90%) 0.38 (10%)	5.00(1 $\pm$ 0.07)	4.56(1 $\pm$ 0.07)	4.82(1 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04})	10 ⁹ /cm ² s
${}^8\text{B} \rightarrow {}^8\text{Be}+e^{+}+\nu$	1.51	5.58(1 $\pm$ 0.14)	4.59(1 $\pm$ 0.14)	5.00(1 $\pm$ 0.03)	10 ⁶ /cm ² s
${}^3\text{He}+p \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}+e^{+}+\nu$	1.57	8.04(1 $\pm$ 0.30)	8.31(1 $\pm$ 0.30)	—	10 ³ /cm ² s
${}^{13}\text{N} \rightarrow {}^{13}\text{C}+e^{+}+\nu$	1.20	2.96(1 $\pm$ 0.14)	2.17(1 $\pm$ 0.14)	≤ 6.7	10 ⁸ /cm ² s
${}^{15}\text{O} \rightarrow {}^{15}\text{N}+e^{+}+\nu$	1.73	2.23(1 $\pm$ 0.15)	1.56(1 $\pm$ 0.15)	≤ 3.2	10 ⁸ /cm ² s
${}^{17}\text{F} \rightarrow {}^{17}\text{O}+e^{+}+\nu$	1.74	5.52(1 $\pm$ 0.17)	3.40(1 $\pm$ 0.16)	$\leq 59.$	10 ⁶ /cm ² s
χ^2/P_{agr}		3.5/90%	3.4/90%		

Haxton et al. 2013

Solar neutrinos: Outstanding issue II

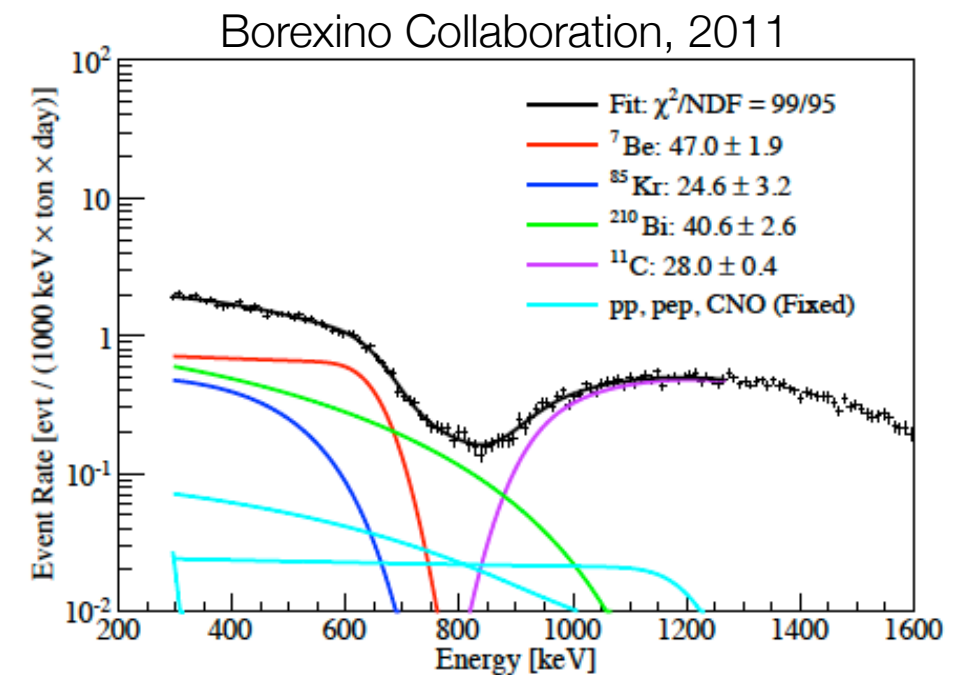
- Borexino, SNO, SK indicate the low energy ES data lower than MSW predicts
- More generally, upturn in MSW survival probability not been measure
- May indicate new physics (e.g. Holanda & Smirnov 2011)



Borexino Collaboration, 2010

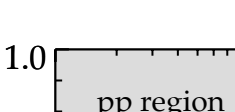
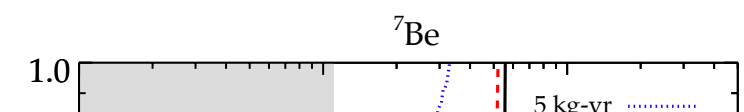
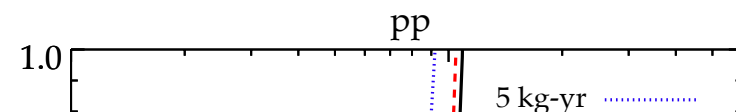
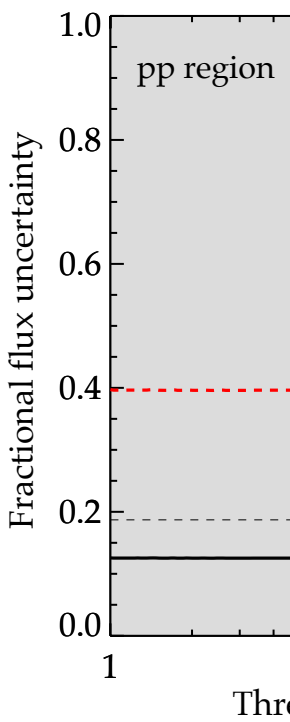
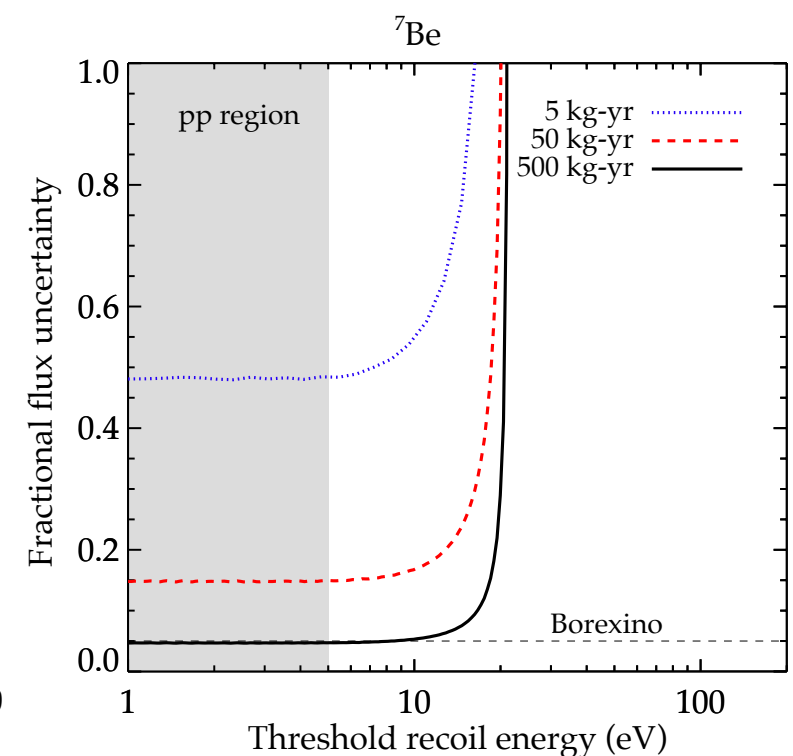
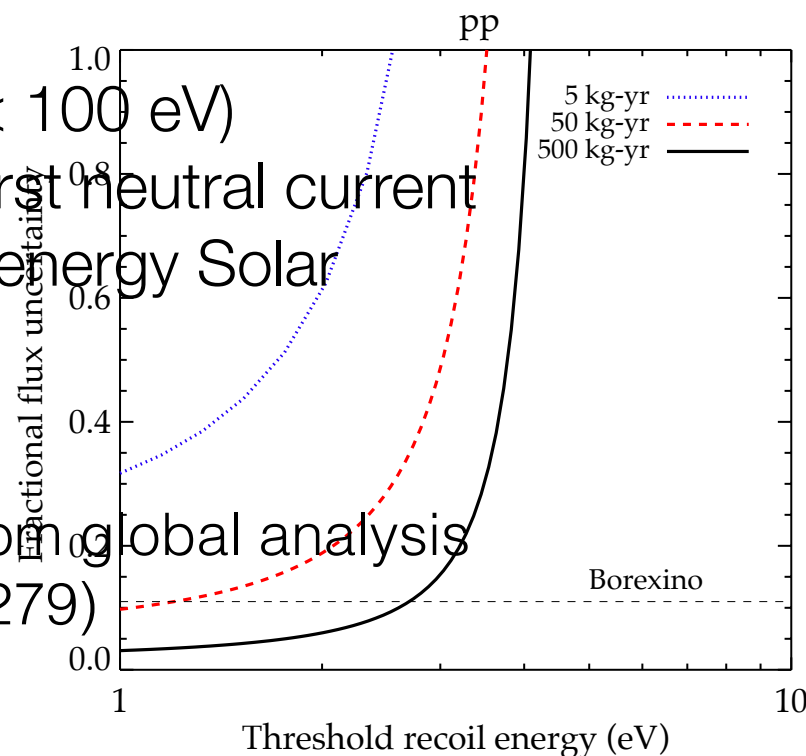
Low energy solar neutrino survival probability

- Assume the MSW solution and deduce the SSM ${}^7\text{Be}$ flux, or
- Assume the SSM ${}^7\text{Be}$ flux, and deduce the survival probability
- Good consistency with the high-Z SSM

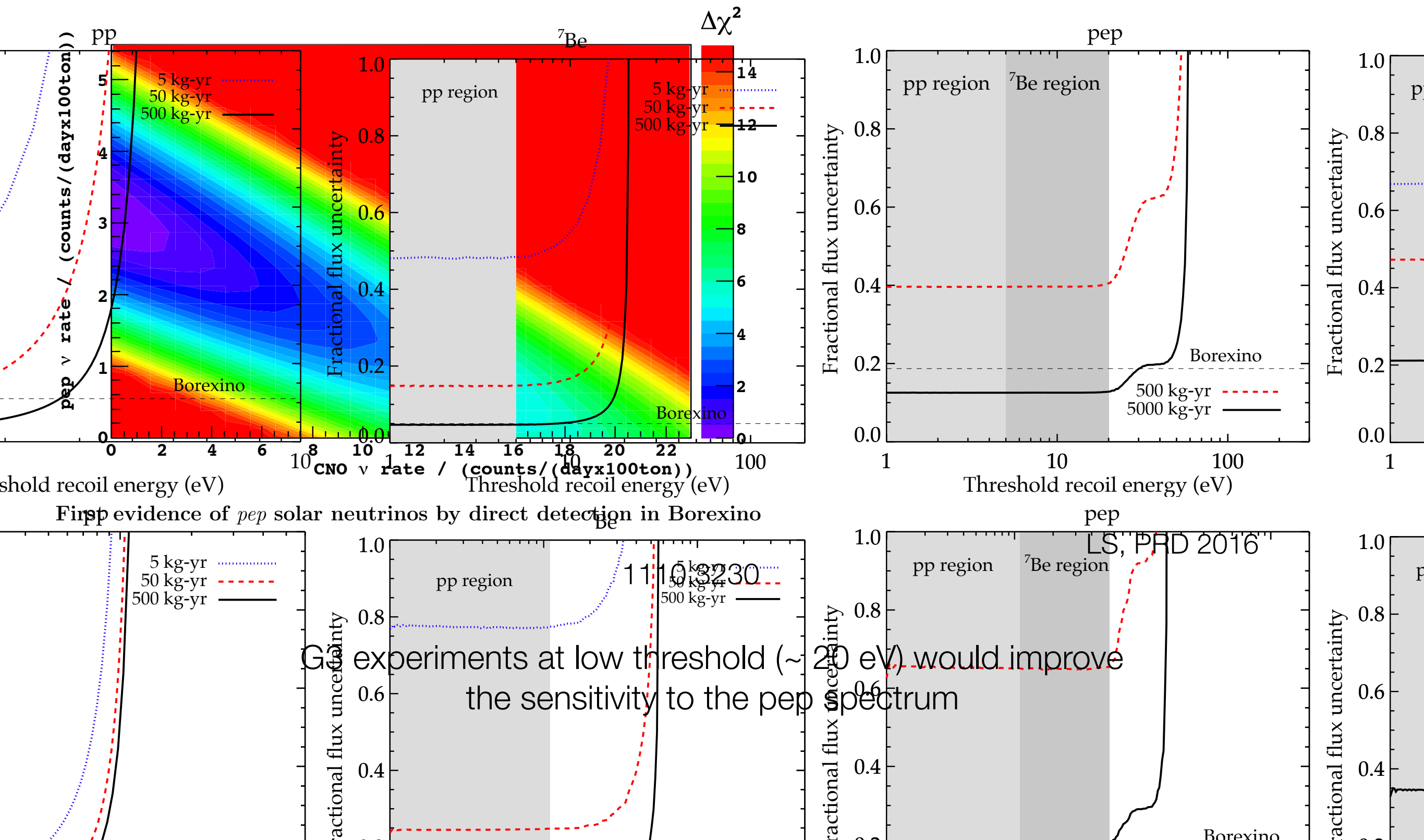


- Ultra-low threshold (< 100 eV) detectors will make first neutral current measurement of low energy Solar neutrino fluxes

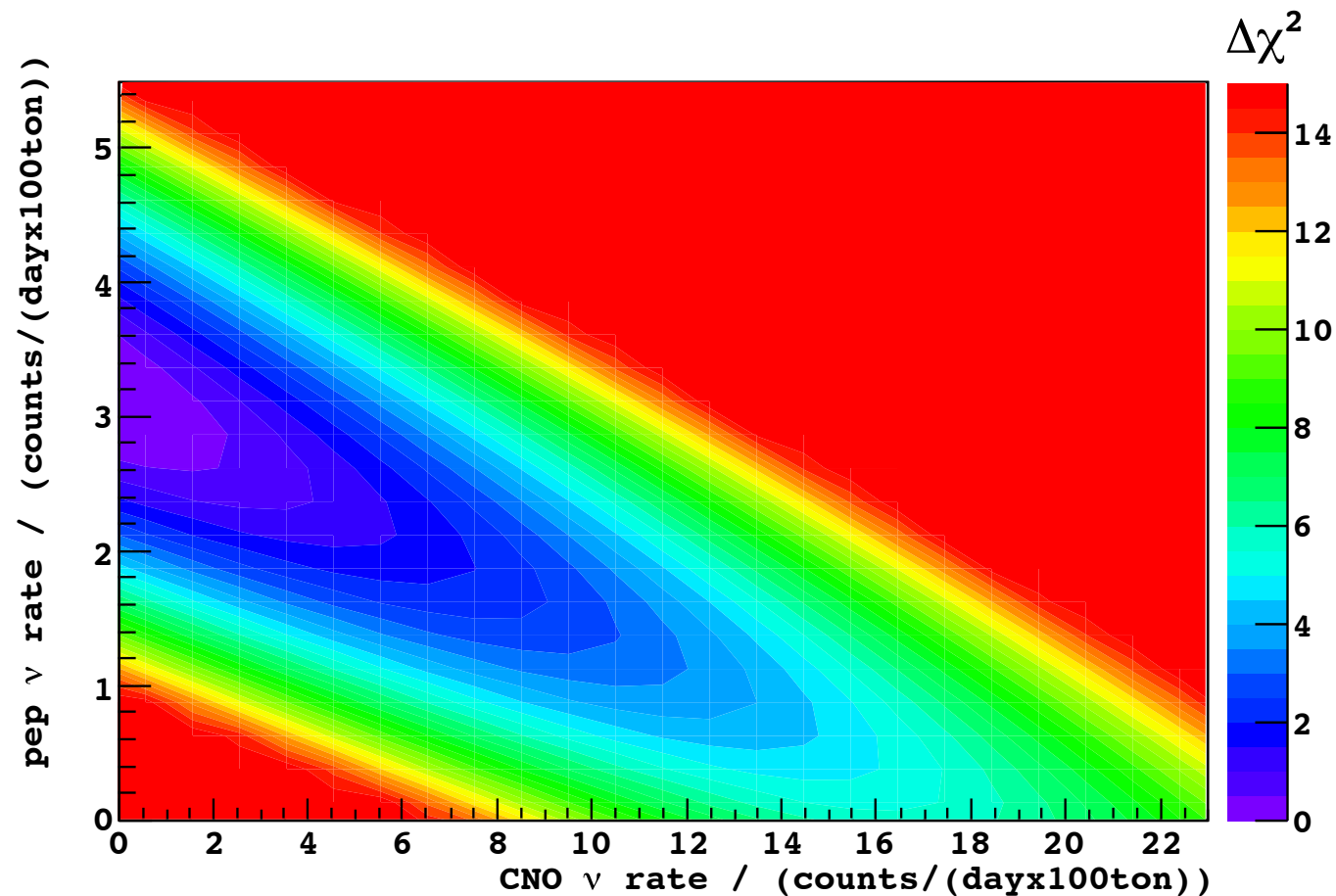
New Borexino results from global analysis
(1707.09279)



Neutrino Astrophysics: ultra-low thresholds

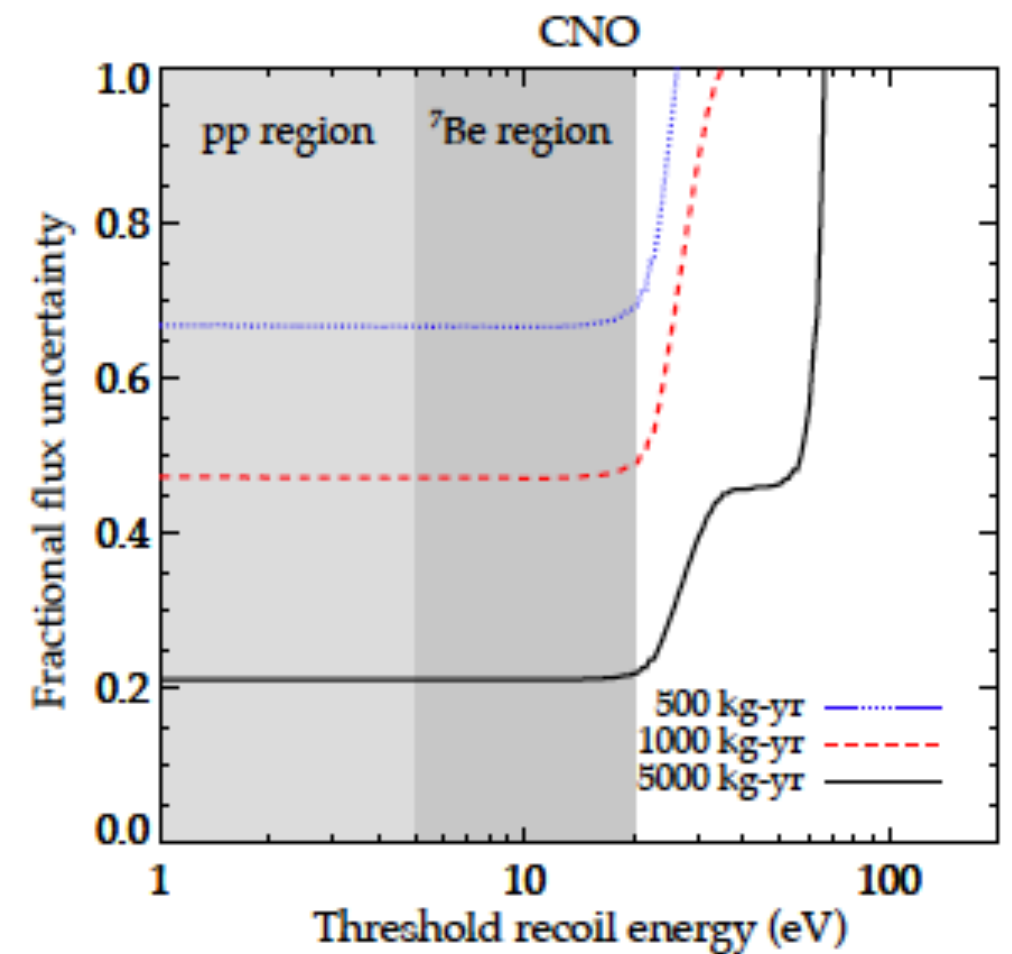


Neutrino Astrophysics: ultra-low thresholds



First evidence of *pep* solar neutrinos by direct detection in Borexino

1110.3230



LS, PRD 2016

G3 experiments at low threshold may be able to study the CNO Solar neutrino flux

Neutrino luminosity of the Sun

- Neutrinos can test the idea that the Sun shines because of nuclear fusion
 - Compare the neutrino-inferred luminosity to the Solar luminosity
- Imposing the luminosity constraint gives the share of energy production between PP chain and CNO cycle,

$$\frac{L_{\text{pp-chain}}}{L_{\odot}} = 0.991^{+0.005}_{-0.004} \left[{}^{+0.008}_{-0.013} \right] \iff \frac{L_{\text{CNO}}}{L_{\odot}} = 0.009^{+0.004}_{-0.005} \left[{}^{+0.013}_{-0.008} \right]$$

- Without the luminosity constraint,

$$\frac{L_{\odot}(\text{neutrino-inferred})}{L_{\odot}} = 1.04^{+0.07}_{-0.08} \left[{}^{+0.20}_{-0.18} \right] \quad \text{Bergstrom, Gonzalez-Garcia et al. JHEP 2016}$$

- Direct pp measurement (e.g. Xenon) at few percent level can improve this constraint

New direction in neutrino physics?

