

Search for ^{40}K along with other antineutrino fluxes in Borexino data

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Motivation

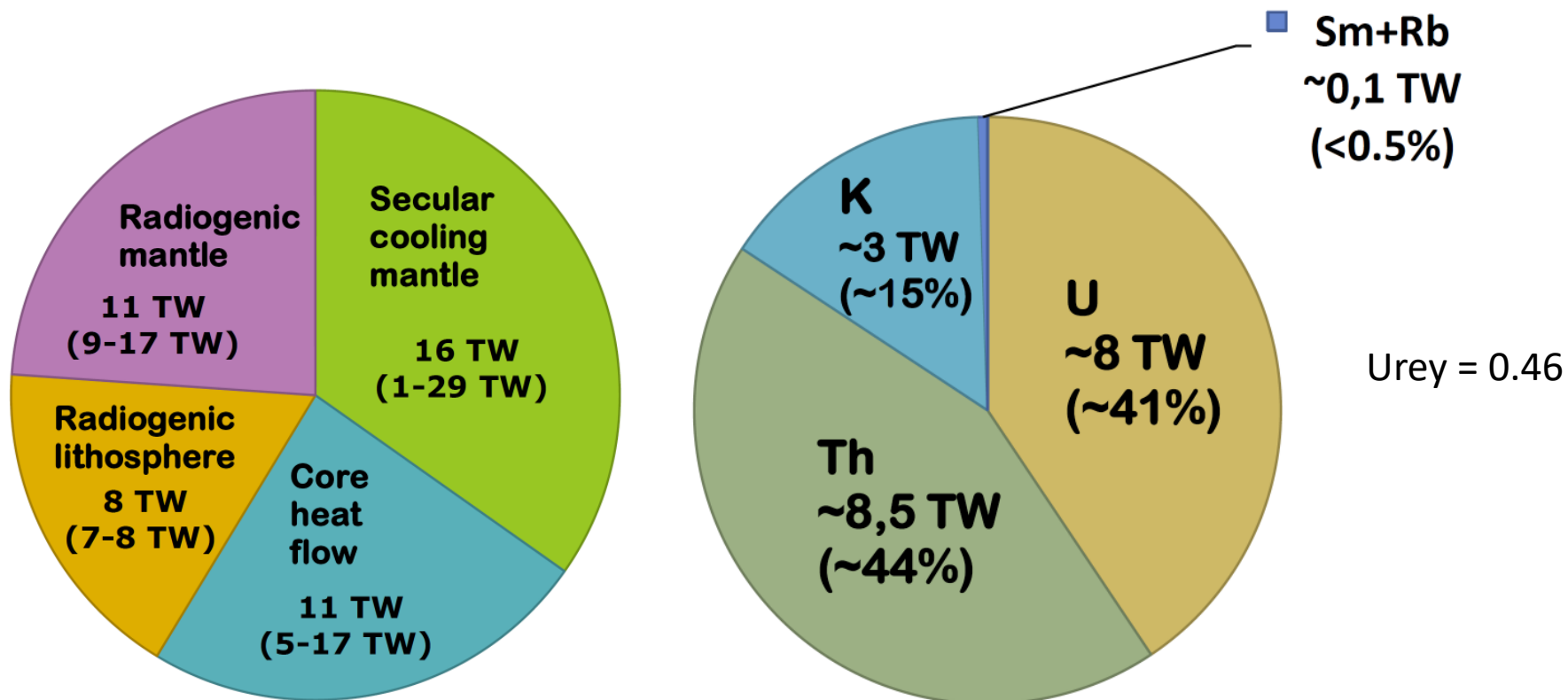
Check of the model prediction of high potassium content in the Earth.

BSE	0.024%
Hydridic Earth	(1 – 4)%

What is the radioactivity input in Earth thermal flux?

There is only one detector that can test it – Borexino!

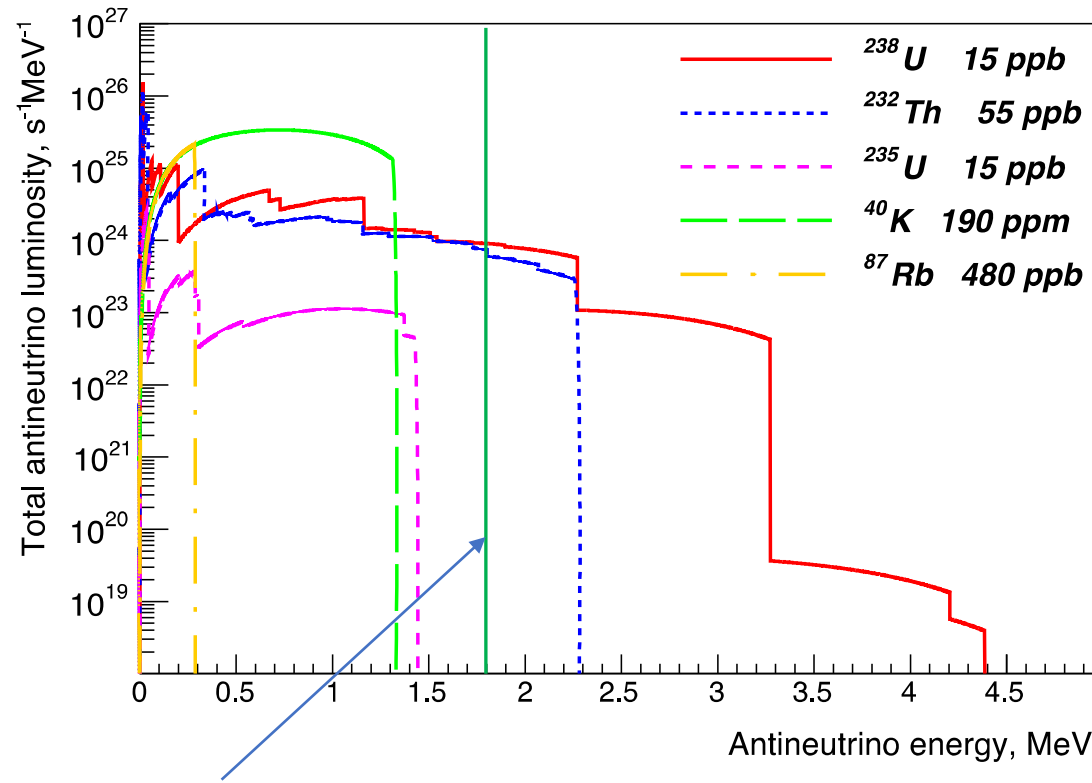
Earth Thermal flux parts? According to BSE



Total heat flux is (BSE) 47 ± 2 TW. Radiogenic heat is less than a half (19-20 TW)

From the talk by Oleg Smirnov

To get radiogenic part of Earth heat flux one needs to detect antineutrinos, produced by long lived isotopes of natural radioactivity



IBD reaction threshold 1.8 MeV

Using IBD reaction it is possible to detect only $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ neutrinos.

Antineutrinos by ^{40}K are below than 1.8 MeV IBD reaction threshold.

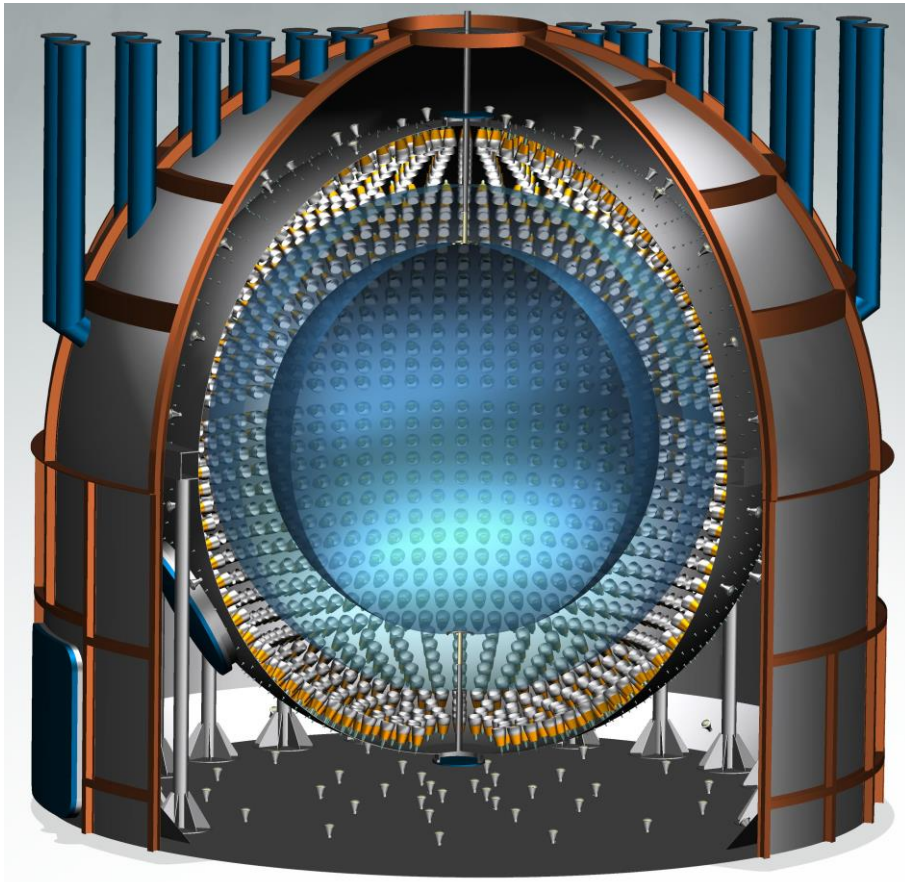
Maximal antineutrino energy of ^{40}K (1.3 MeV) lays below (1.8 MeV) IBD reaction threshold.

But reaction of antineutrino scattering on electron has threshold equals to the electron binding energy on electron shell ($\sim\text{eV}$).

Detector that can detect recoil electrons from ^{40}K antineutrinos just exist.

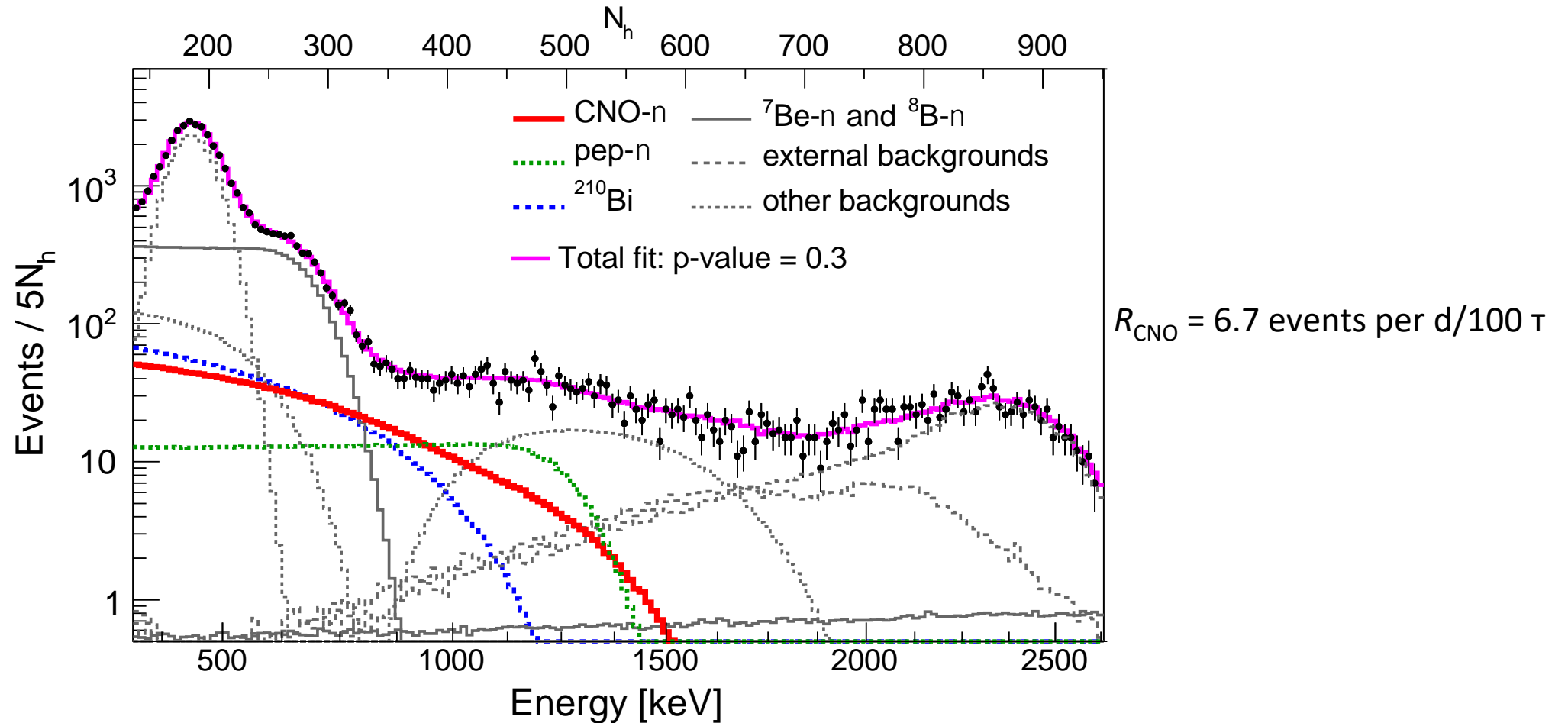
Borexino detector!

Neutrino and antineutrino detector – Borexino in LNGS, Italy

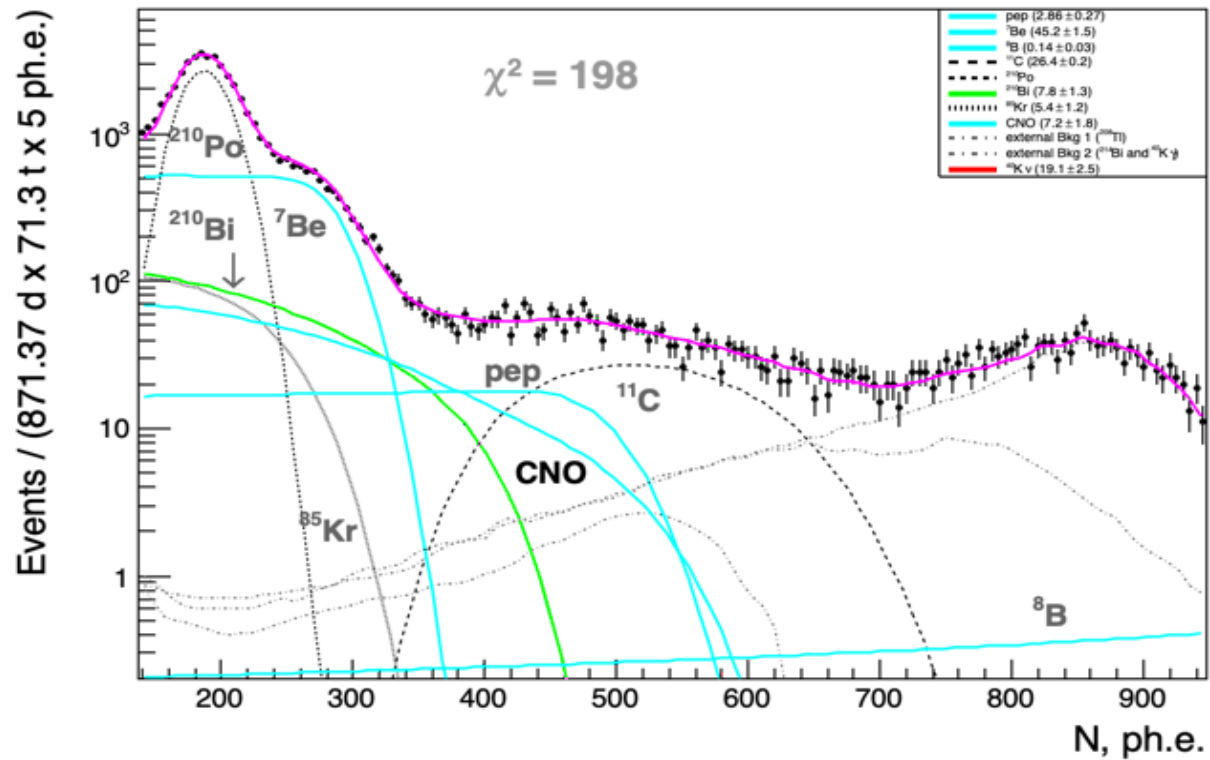


- Overburden 4200 m.w.e.
- Liquid scintillator volume 315 m³ placed in thin (125 um) nylon film.
- Single events from neutrinos and antineutrinos are detected. Mainly from the Sun
- Due to radioactive containment of the film sensitive volume was decreased down to 73 t.

Borexino measurement result in 2022.



Our analysis of Borexino data



Reproducing the Borexino result as well

Single events spectrum in Borexino detector and its components are shown

HZ model $\chi^2 = 198$

$R_{\text{CNO}} = 6.7 - 7.0$ ev. per d/100 τ

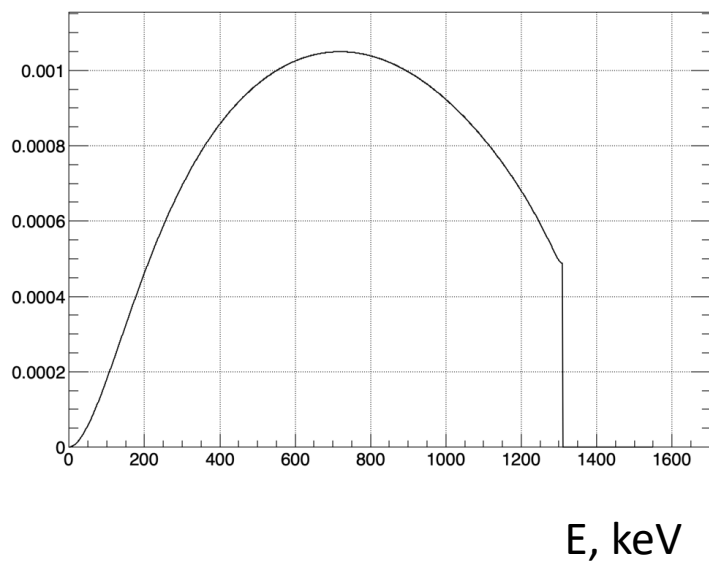
$R_{40\text{K}} = 0$ ev. per d /100 τ

Borexino Collaboration doesn't use in the analysis antineutrino fluxes accounting them too small and not affecting the result of solar neutrinos measurement.

But, high potassium content in the Earth is predicted by the one of Earth models. The model is – the rich hydrogen Earth.

We added in the analysis all antineutrino fluxes

^{40}K

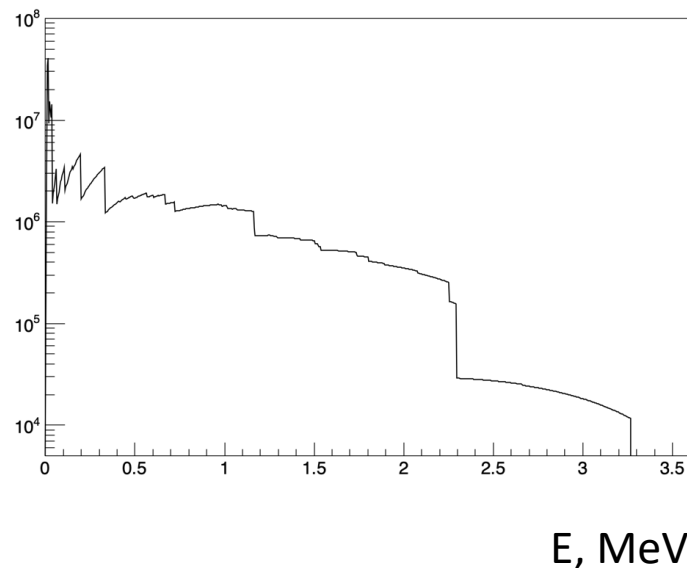


$$\sim 10^6 - 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ c}^{-1}$$

$$R_{\text{IBD}} = 0$$

$$R_{\text{rec}} = 0.06 - 2.0 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

$^{232}\text{Th}, ^{238}\text{U}$

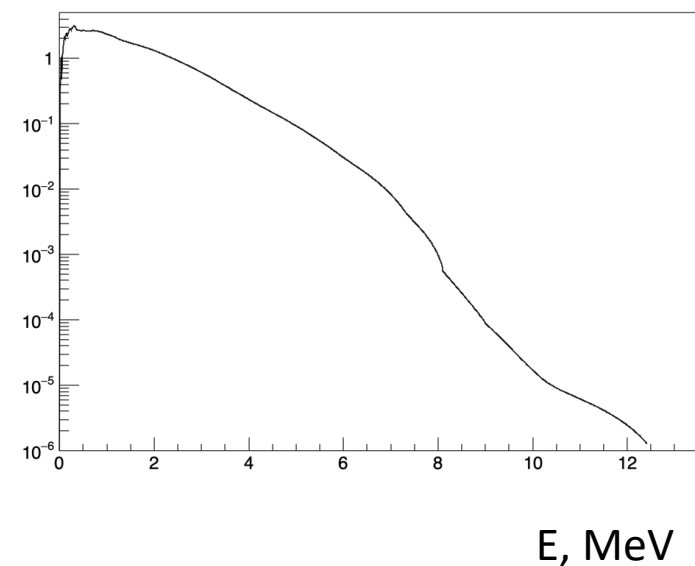


$$\sim 4.0 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ c}^{-1}$$

$$R_{\text{IBD}} = 4 \text{ y}^{-1}$$

$$R_{\text{rec}} = 0.001 - 0.01 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

Реакторные



$$\sim 3.5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ c}^{-1}$$

$$R_{\text{IBD}} = 10 \text{ y}^{-1}$$

$$R_{\text{rec}} = 0.001 - 0.01 \text{ d}^{-1}$$

Accounting of antineutrino fluxes in the analysis

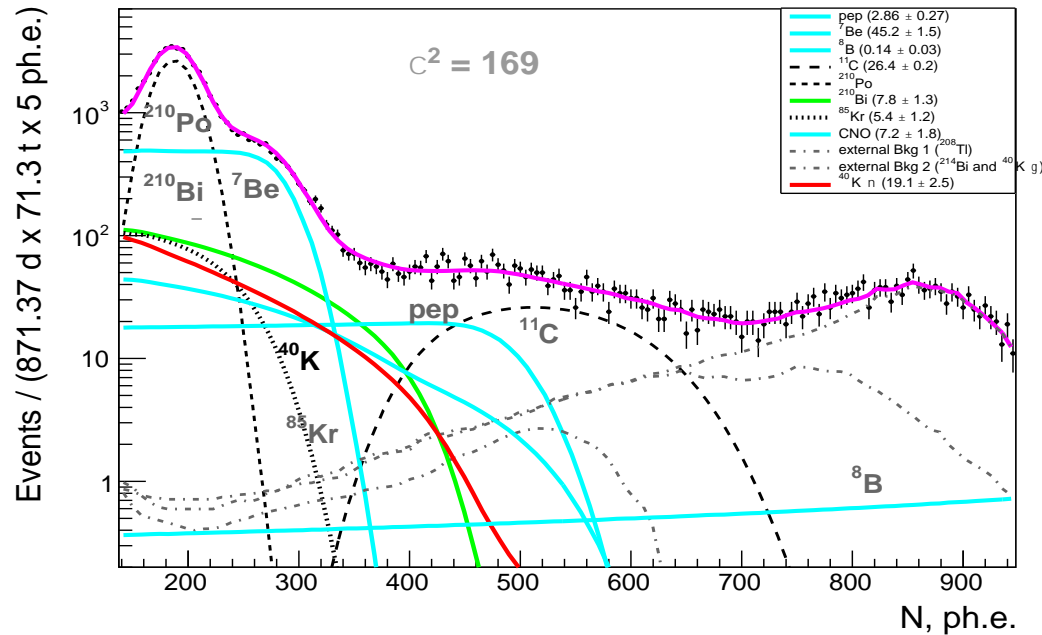
Nuclear reactor antineutrino flux appeared negligible **comes to be zero**, i.e. it is really small (< 0.01 cpd/100 t)

Geo-antineutrino flux from $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ as a result of minimization **also comes to be zero**. Again it is really small (< 0.1)

But ^{40}K antineutrino flux in the analysis **appear highly not zero**, in spite of its predicted small value by BSE (< 0.1)

So, it is not proved that ^{40}K flux is small!

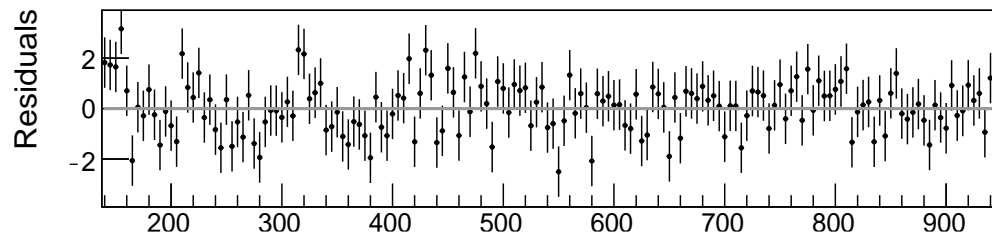
Using of ^{40}K events in the analysis



Single events spectrum in Borexino detector and its components are shown.

Adding of ^{40}K spectrum meliorates χ^2 solar neutrino fluxes come to the common model (LZ).

LZ model $\chi^2 = 169$



$$R_{\text{CNO}} = 5 \text{ cpd}/100 \tau$$

$$R_{^{40}\text{K}} = 11 \text{ cpd}/100 \tau$$

Our analysis result

R, cpd / 100t

		Borexino	LZ	HZ	INR
солнечные	реп	2.7 ± 0.04	2.8	2.7	2.8 ± 0.3
	${}^7\text{Be}$	48 ± 2	44	48	45.4 ± 1.6
	CNO	6.7 ± 1.6	3.5	5.0	2.6 ± 0.6
	${}^8\text{B}$	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.12 ± 0.05
гео	${}^{40}\text{K}$	0			< 11.

При введении геоантинейтринного и реакторного спектров поток борных нейтрино автоматически занимает свою нишу, в то время как без них он стремится занулиться. В силу их малости они действительно становятся очень маленькими. В то время, как спектр ${}^{40}\text{K}$, наоборот, стремится увеличиться.

The order of accounting ^{40}K in the analysis

$^7\text{Be}(862)$	pep	^8B	CNO	^{40}K	χ^2
48.4 ± 1.2	2.74	0.16	7.6 ± 1.2	0	198.405
45.9 ± 1.3	2.74	0.16	4.4 ± 0.6	11	170.834
45.4 ± 1.6	2.8 ± 0.3	0.12 ± 0.05	5.2 ± 1.6	11	169.075
43.6 ± 1.5	2.9 ± 0.3	0.14 ± 0.05	2.6 ± 0.6	19.1 ± 2.5	161.102

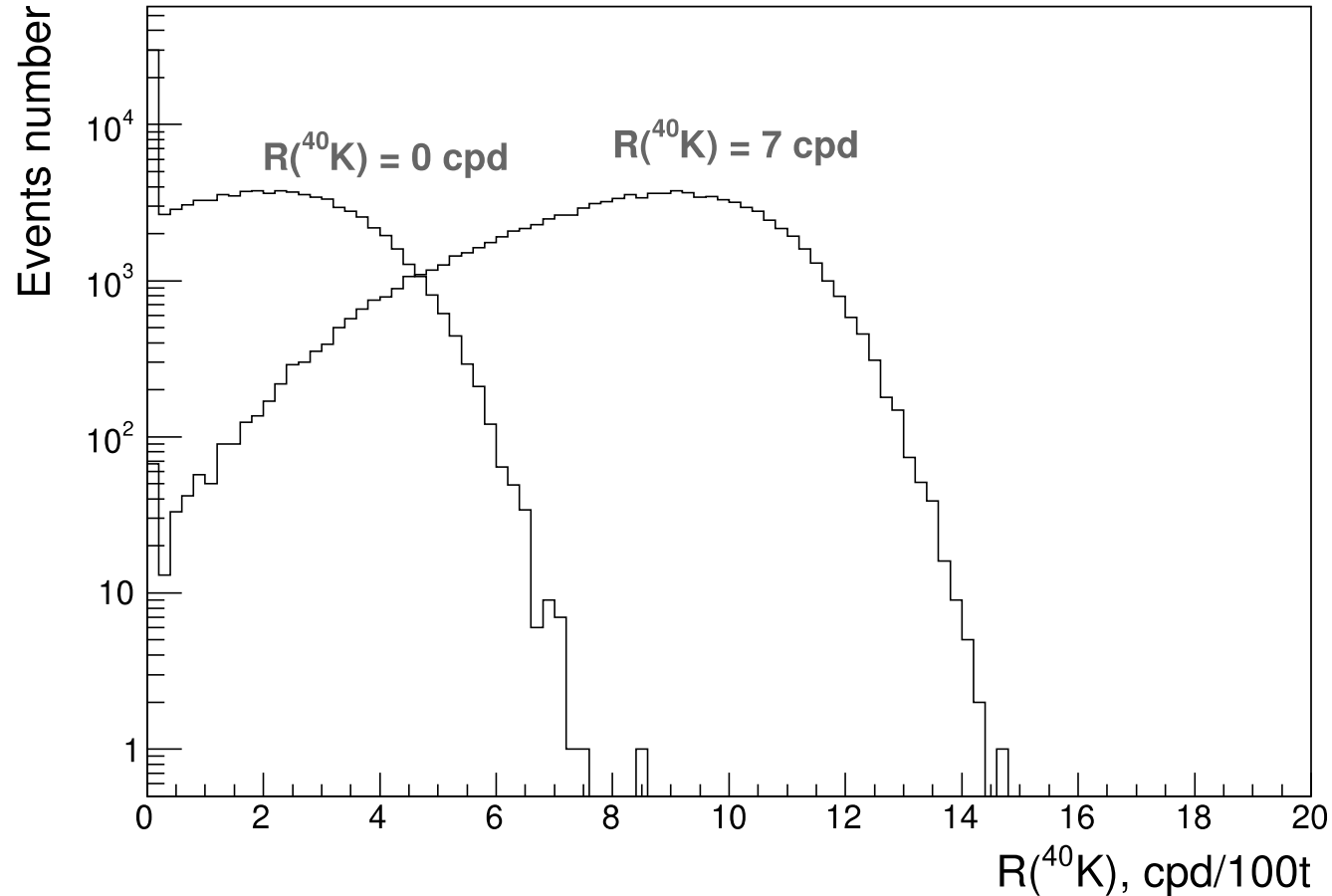
$\Delta\chi^2 = 37$

3.1 ± 0.6 cpd/100 t

О. Смирнов, ЭЧАЯ 2013, 10(7) 1225.

G. Bellini *et al.* (Borexino Collaboration) First Evidence of *pep* Solar Neutrinos by Direct Detection in Borexino, Phys. Rev. Lett. **108**, 051302 – Published 2 February 2012

Virtual experiment



Borexino single events spectra were played off at different sources counting rates, to understand if there is a possibility to get high ^{40}K flux in its absence.

pep, ^7Be , CNO, ^{210}Bi , ^{210}Po , ^{208}Tl , ^{214}Bi , ^{40}K , ^{11}C , ^{85}Kr

High Sun metallicity and ^{40}K absence cannot reproduce high ^{40}K counting rate, following from the analysis 11 cpd/100 t.

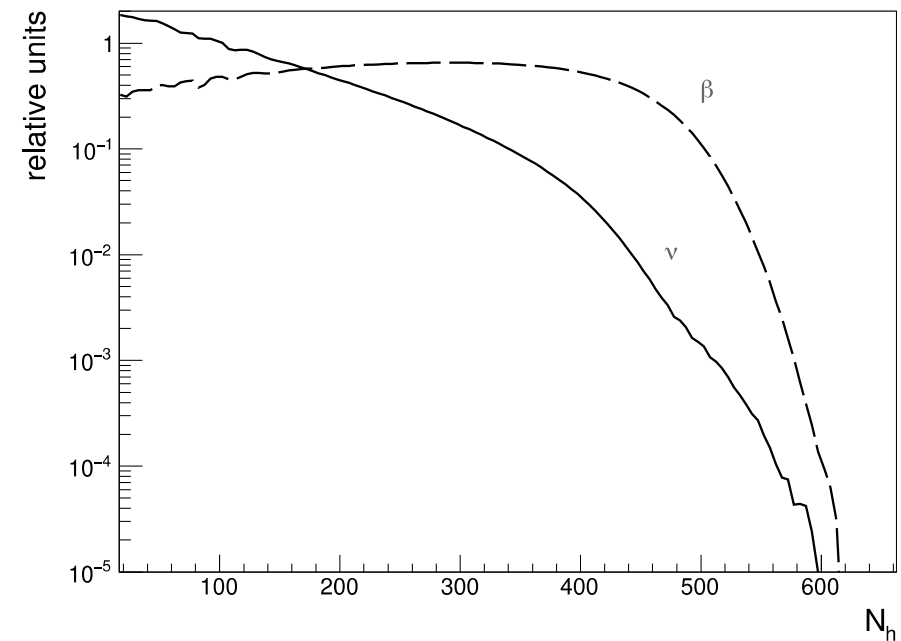
Change of ^{40}K antineutrino caused recoil electron spectrum on ^{40}K beta spectrum

Recoil electron spectrum from ^{40}K is changed on ^{40}K beta one.

Result of χ^2 minimization:

Beta spectrum - rejected!

Neutrino spectrum is found !



Recently the Borexino article was published, supported their previous result on CNO neutrinos. In the article they account the direction to the Sun in registered recoil electrons.

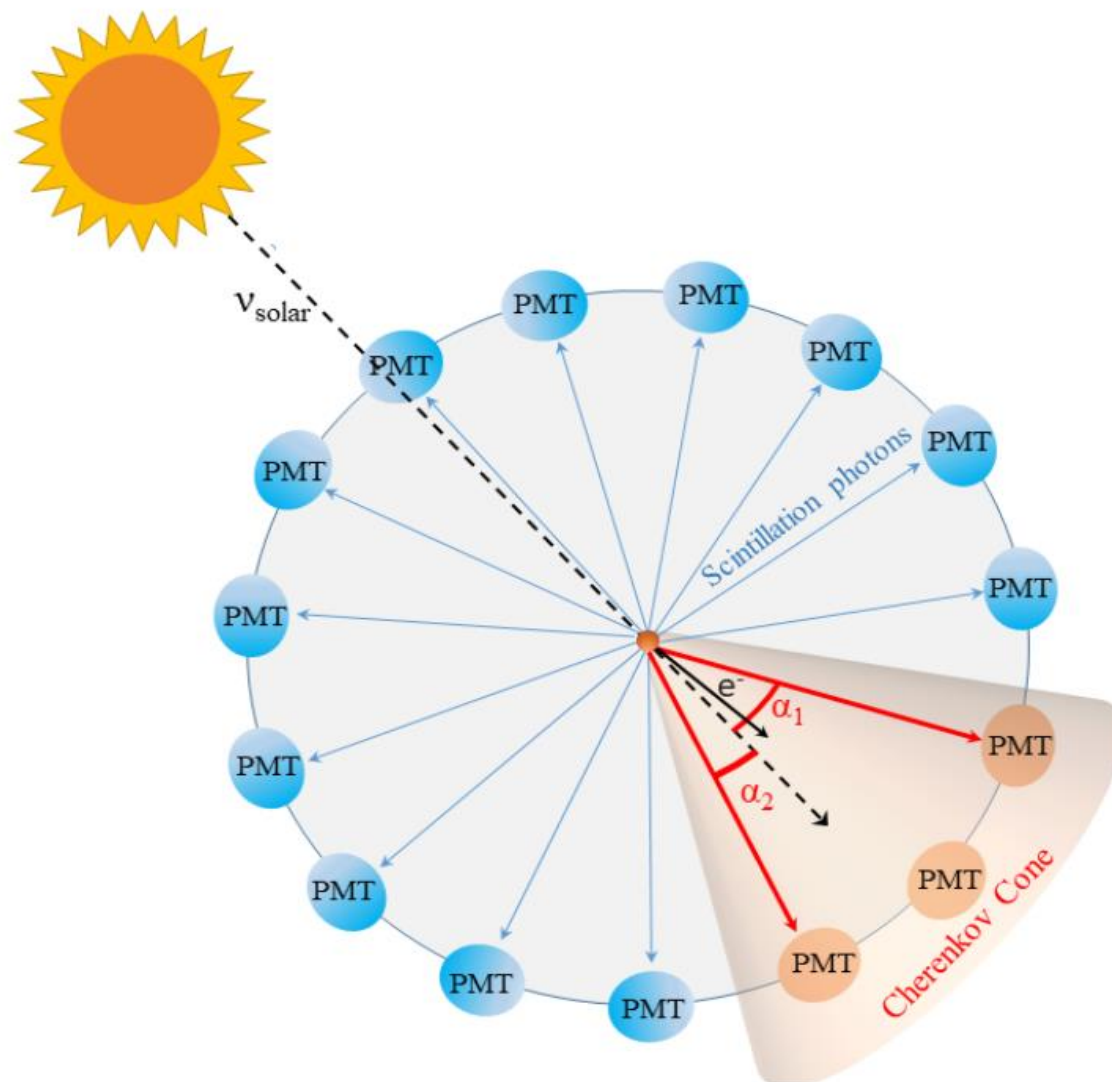
“Combined directional and spectral analysis of solar neutrinos from Carbon-Nitrogen-Oxygen fusion cycle with Borexino Experiment” Proceedings of Science, 2023. The European Physical Society Conference on High Energy Physics (EPS-HEP2023) 21-25 August 2023, Hamburg, Germany

$$6.7_{-0.8}^{+1.2} \text{ (stat. + syst.) cpd/100 t}$$

But, in the analysis anyway they fixed the pep flux, according to the HZ model.

This means that the analysis is model dependent.

Final results of Borexino on CNO solar neutrinos
D. Basilico, et al. (Borexino collaboration) PHYSICAL REVIEW D 108, 102005 (2023)



Conclusion

- Potassium in the Earth exists in high abundance!
- The Sun is young!
- High potassium abundance in the Earth is found $\sim 3.5\%$.
- Accounting of ^{40}K allows to approve all solar neutrino fluxes in one model (LZ).
- Thermal (heat) flux is not stable, it can change in time.
- Thermal (heat) flux \neq heat production!

Thank you for the attention!

Extra slides

Что такое геонейтрино?

Земля содержит долгоживущие радиоактивные элементы в разной концентрации и, возможно, расположенные локально в разных областях планеты.

К таким элементам относятся уран ($^{238,235}\text{U}$), торий (^{232}Th) и калий (^{40}K).

$$a_{\text{U}} \approx 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ г/г}$$

$$a_{\text{Th}} \approx 8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ г/г}$$

$$a_{\text{K}} \approx 1.5\text{-}2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ г/г, но содержание } ^{40}\text{K} \text{ в природной смеси } 0.0117\%$$

Что мы наблюдаем на Земле сейчас?

- Усиление дегазации → увеличение парникового эффекта за счёт водных паров, усиление вулканизма, повышение концентрации CO₂, увеличение пожаров.
- Быстрый нагрев океана и атмосферы.
- Увеличение частоты землетрясений, появление разломов в земной коре.

Всё это можно объяснить в рамках одной модели –
Гидридной модели Земли.

Не исключено влияние изменение положения оси вращения Земли

Тепловыделение от радиоактивных элементов

BSE

Элемент	a, part	M, kg	H, TW	part = M/M(U)
U	2×10^{-8}	0.81×10^{17}	7.6	1
Th	7.8×10^{-8}	3.16×10^{17}	8.5	3.9
K	2.28×10^{-4}	0.49×10^{21}	1.8	1.14×10^4
Всего			18	
Измерение			47	

$$H = 9.5 M(U) + 2.7 M(Th) + 3.6 M(K)$$

Если $a_K = 0.01$, $H(K) = 205$ ТВт

?

Аргументы в пользу малого потока

Откуда взялось значение $a_K = 0.024\%$ в BSE?

a_K в коре (1.0 – 2.6) %

$$M_3 = 5,9726 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ кг}$$

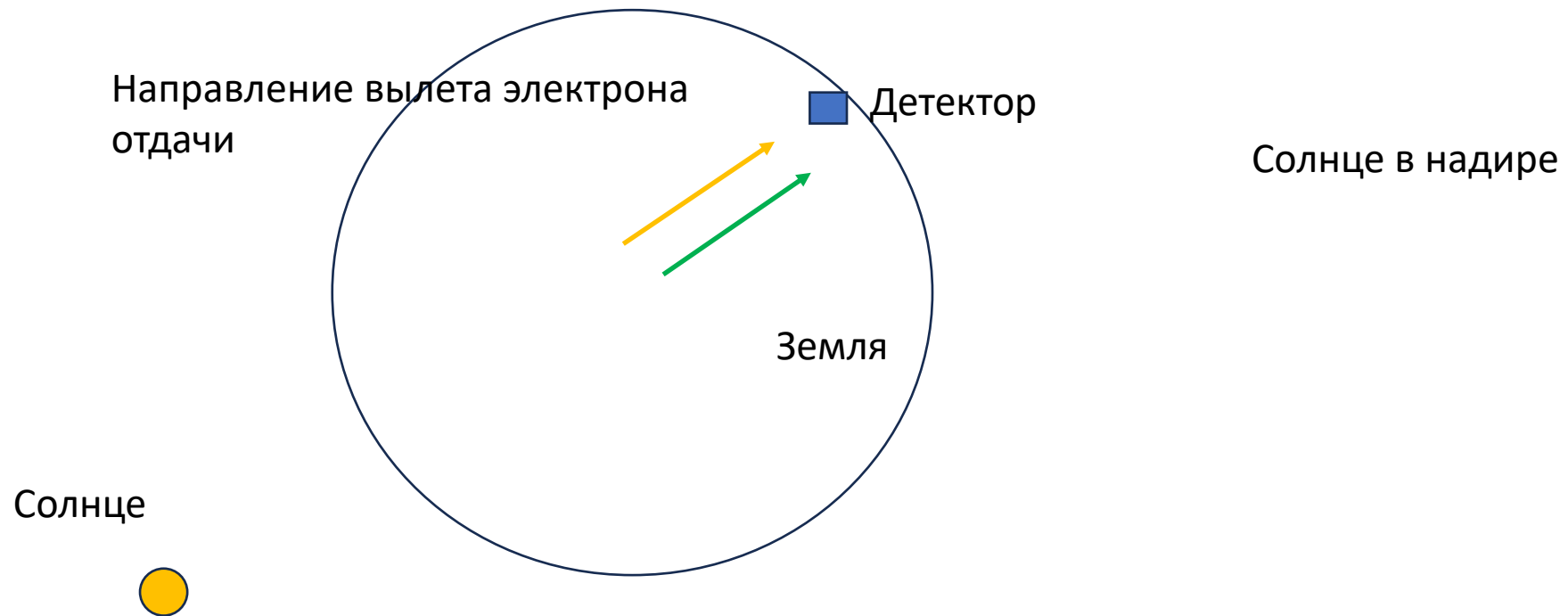
Масса коры 0,473% общей массы Земли. $M_{\text{коры}} = 2,83 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ кг}$,
 $M_{\text{калия}} = 7,06 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ кг}$

a_K в Земле получается **0.012%**, но, с учетом некоторого содержания в мантии, увеличивают эту величину вдвое и получают **0.024%**.

Выделение направления на Солнце не сильно уменьшает долю потока антинейтрино из Земли



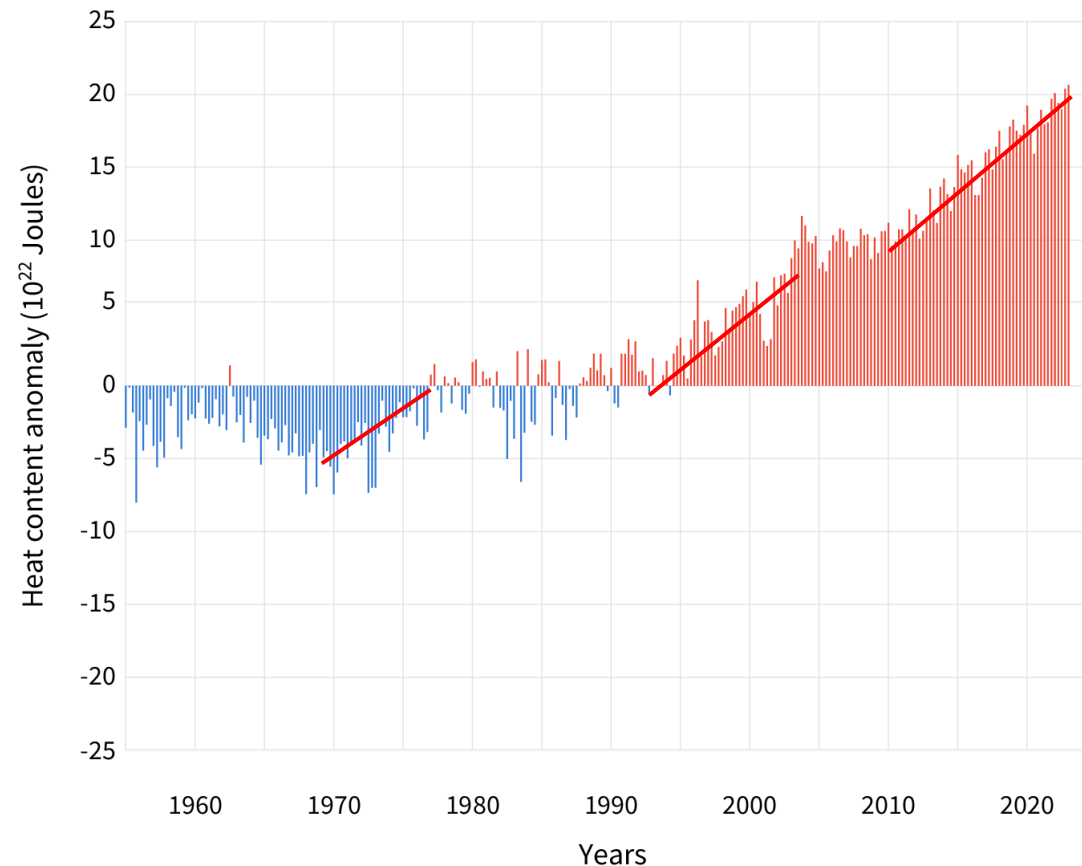
Выделение направления на Солнце не сильно уменьшает долю потока антинейтрино из Земли



Аргументы в пользу большого потока

Энергия, накопленная в верхнем слое мирового океана (до 700 м)

OCEAN HEAT COMPARED TO AVERAGE



$$W = \Delta E / \Delta t,$$

$$\Delta E = 1.1 \times 10^{23} \text{ Дж}$$

$$\Delta t = 13 \text{ лет}$$

$$W = 268 \text{ ТВТ}$$

$$W = 202 \text{ ТВТ}$$

$$W = 226 \text{ ТВТ}$$

Косвенные данные

- Измерение теплового потока на Луне американскими астронавтами
- Измерение температуры Луны внутри при помощи радиоволн