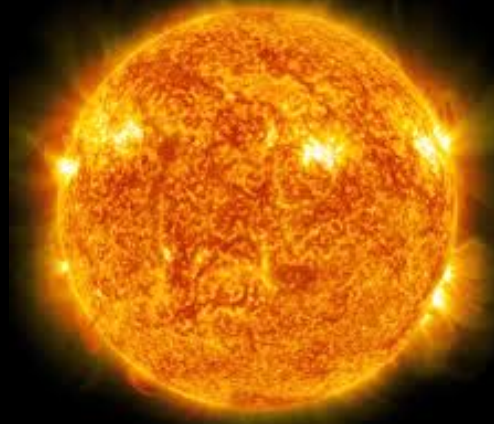


Solar Atmospheric Neutrinos: A HE Neutrino Source Another Neutrino Floor



Based on:
1508.06276
1612.02420
1703.04629
1703.10280

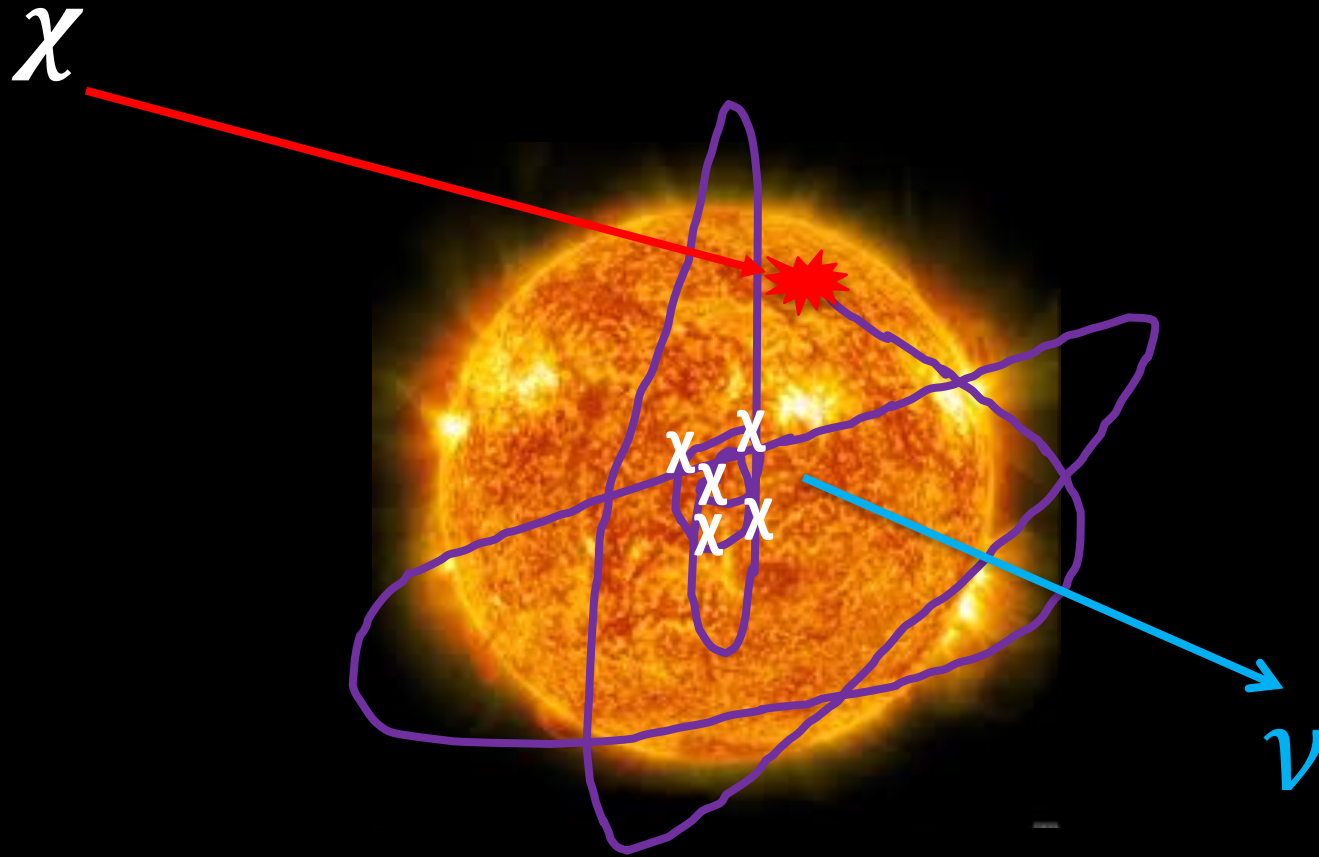
With John Beacom, Annika Peter, Carsten Rott



Kenny, Chun Yu Ng
Weizmann Institute of Science



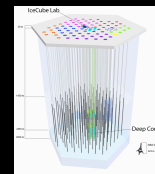
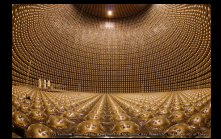
Sun – Dark Matter detector



Press, Spergel (1985)

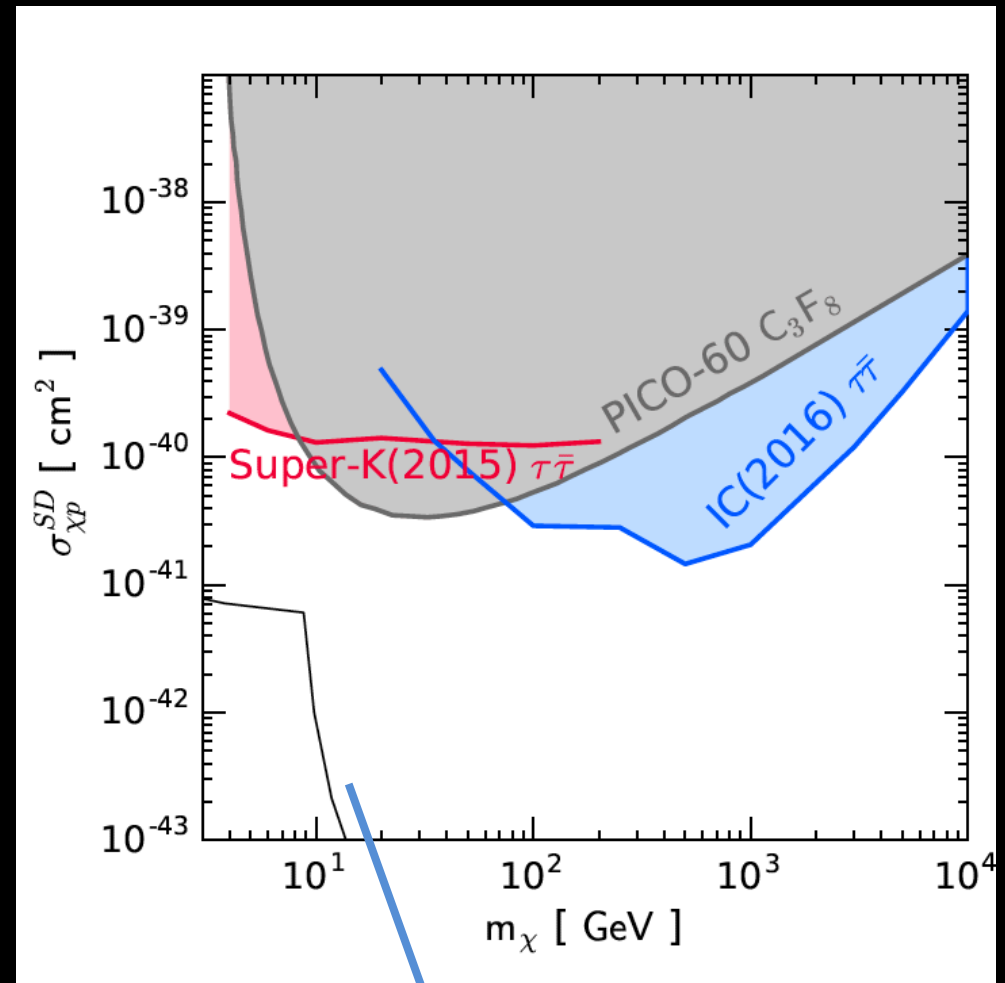
Krauss, Freese, Press, Spergel (1985)

Silk, Olive, Srednicki (1985)



Solar WIMP Search

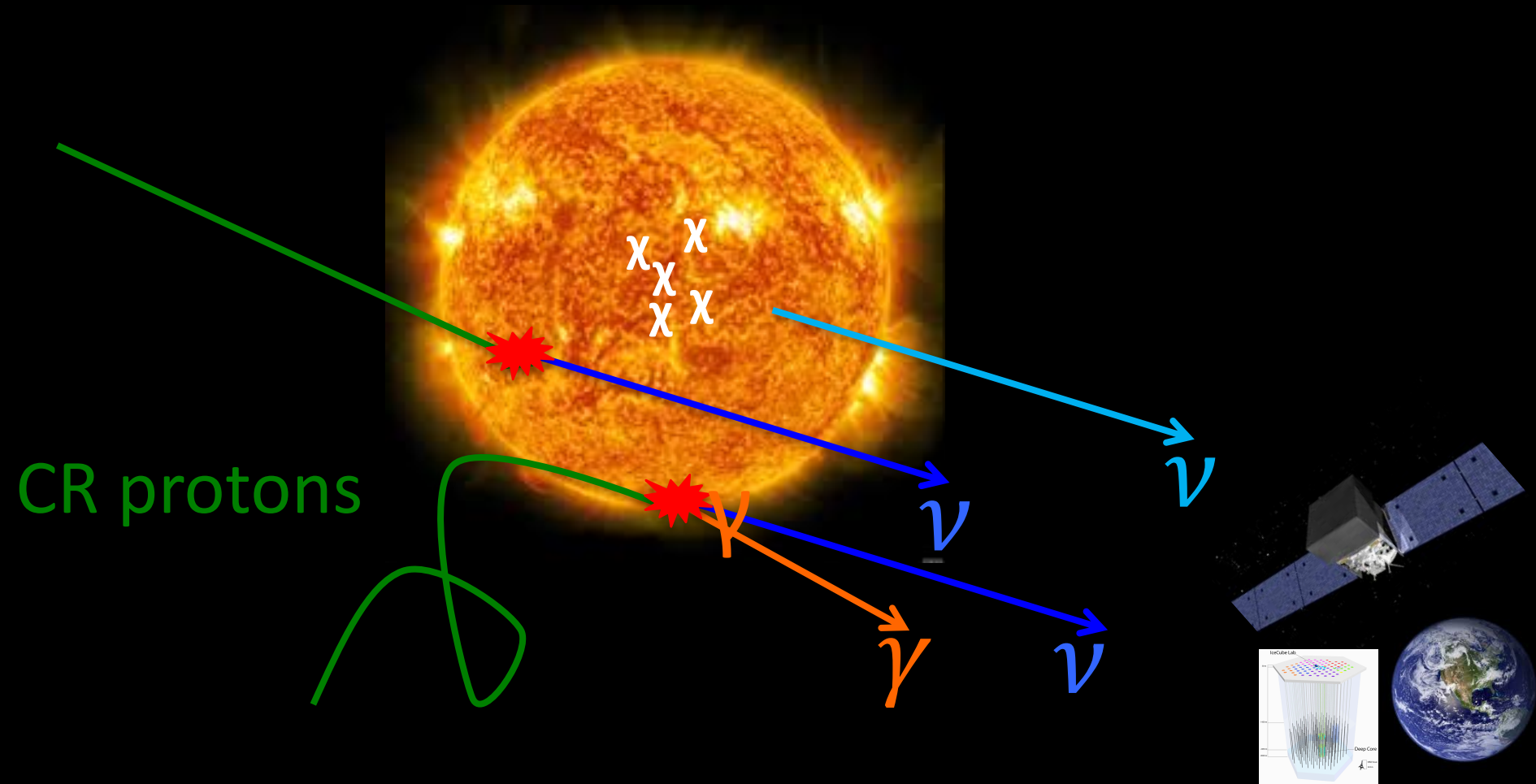
- Best limit on SD cross sections
 - Hard Channels
- Both scattering and Annihilation !
- How far can neutrino telescopes reach?



C_3F_8 Direct Detection
Neutrino floor
Ruppin et al. 2014

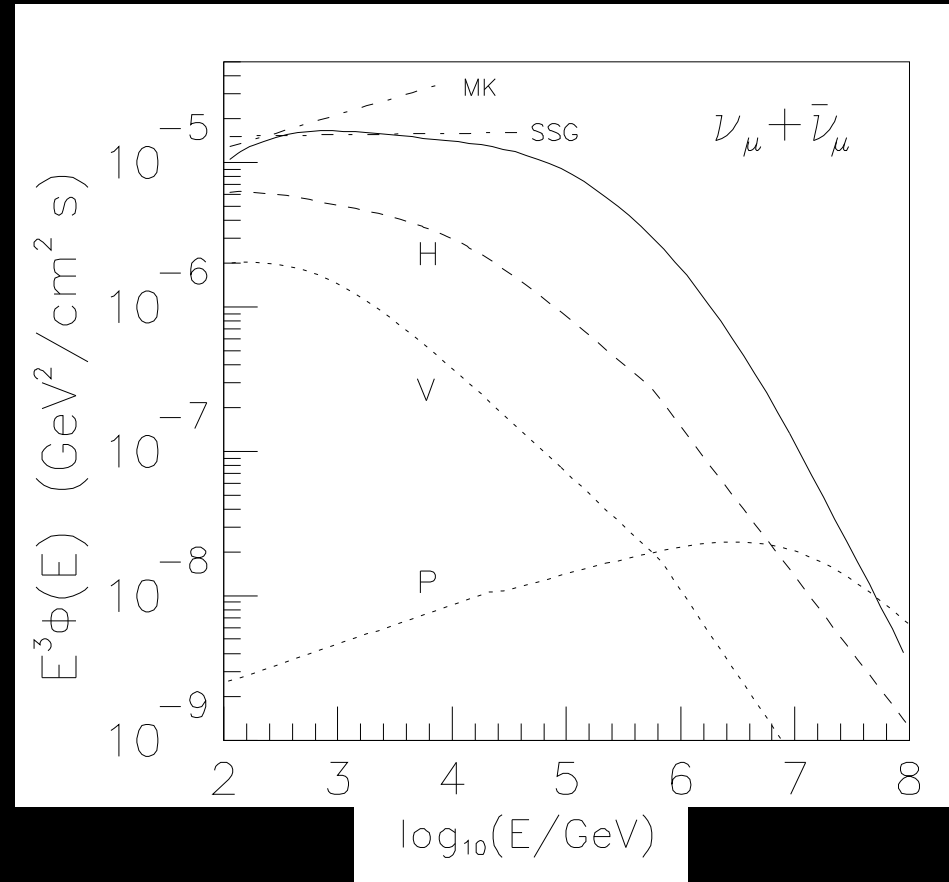
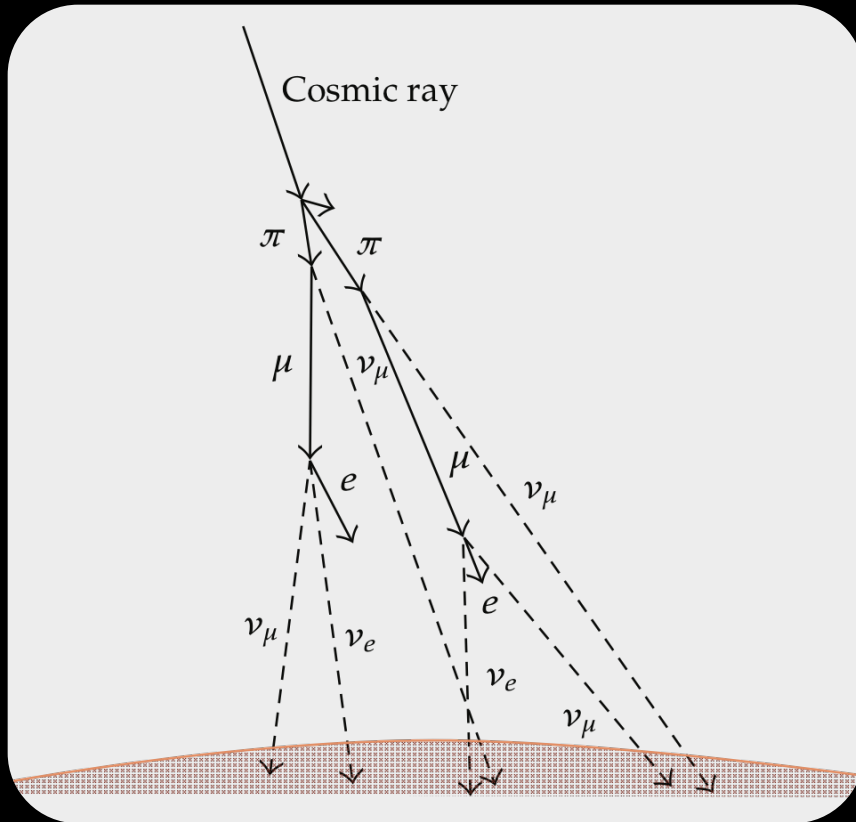
Sun – Cosmic-ray beam dump

Seckel, Stanev, Gaisser (1991),
Moskalenko, Karakula (1993),
Ingelman, Thunman (1996), +



Solar Atmospheric Neutrinos

Ingelman & Thunman 1996



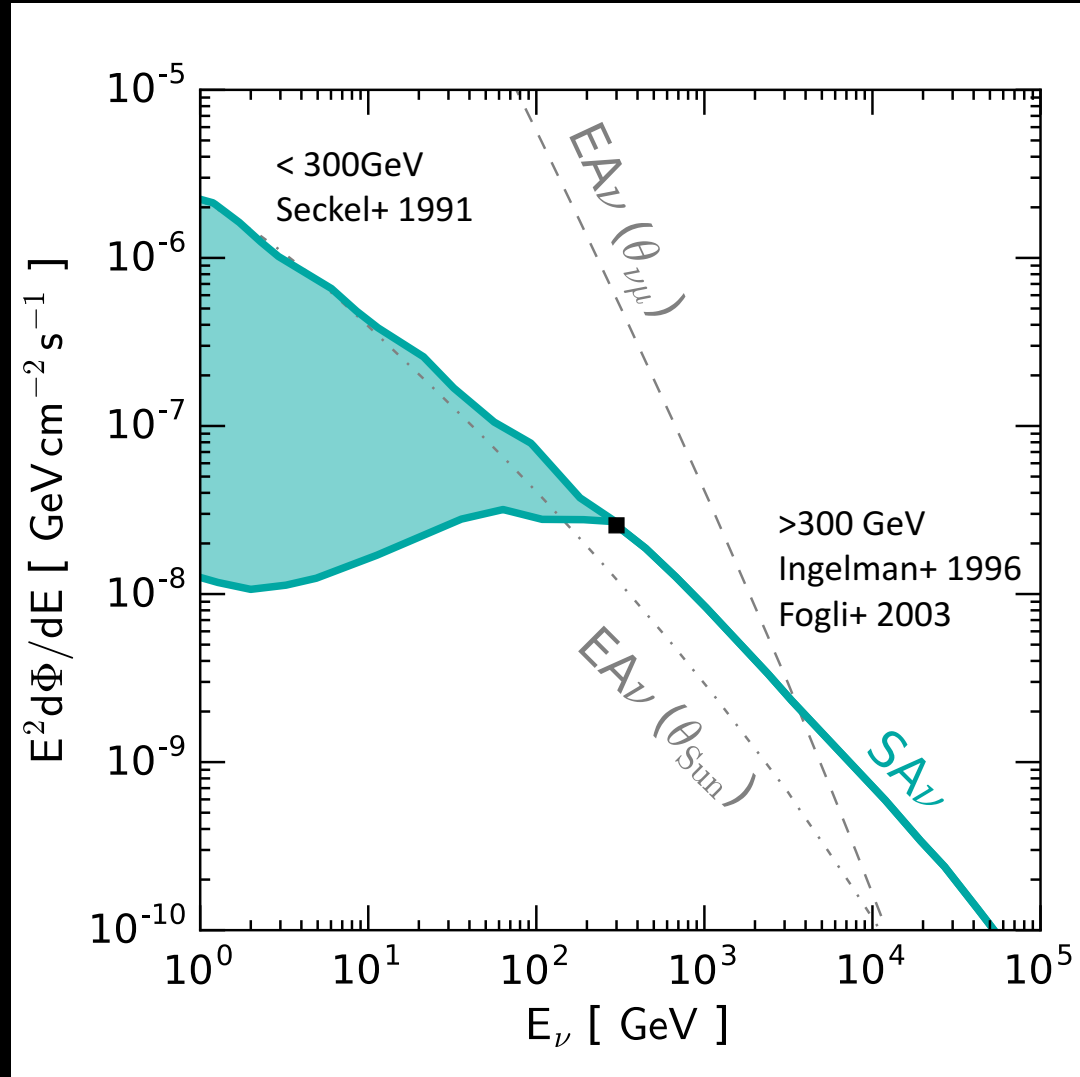
- Dilute atmosphere, larger neutrino flux

Seckel+ 1991, Moskalenko+, 1993, Ingelman+ 1996,
Hettlage+ 2000, Fogli+ 2003

C.A. Argüelles+ 1703.07798
- Tuesday Session
Joakim Edsjo+ 1704.02892

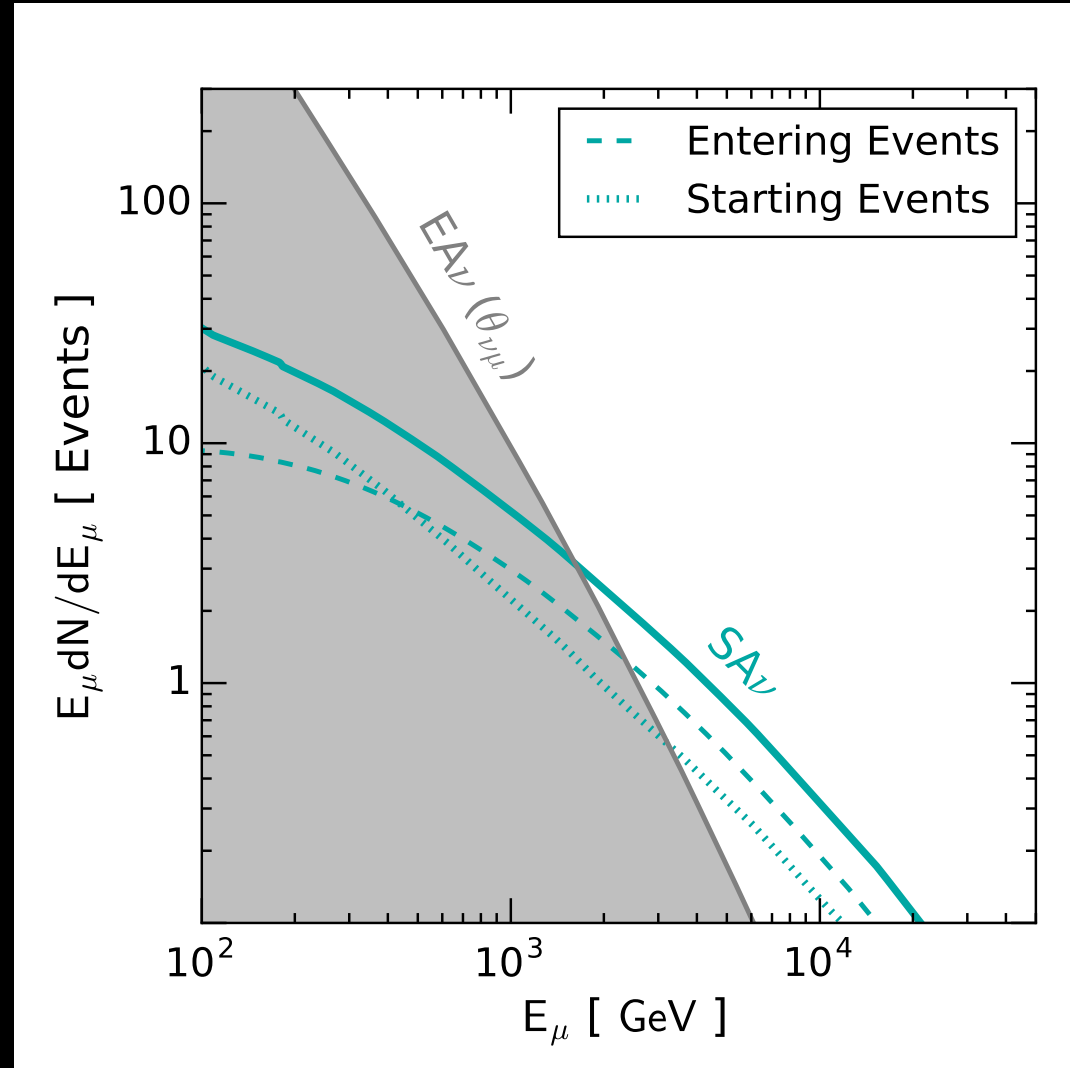
Neutrino Flux

- Muon neutrino for directionality
- Above ~ 3 TeV, greater than Earth ATM background



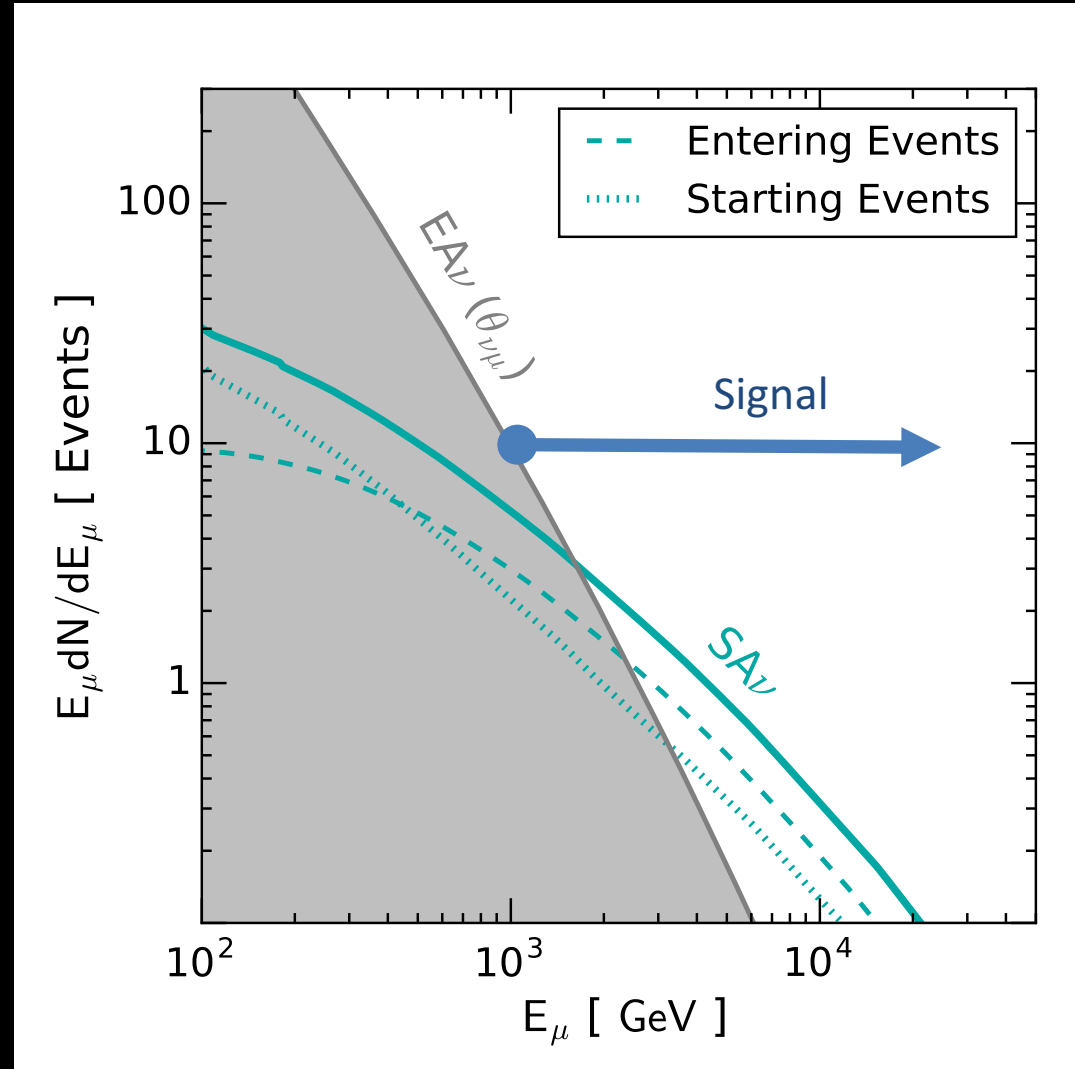
Muon spectrum

- 10 years of 1 Gton detector
 - IceCube
 - KM3NeT



SA ν as a Signal

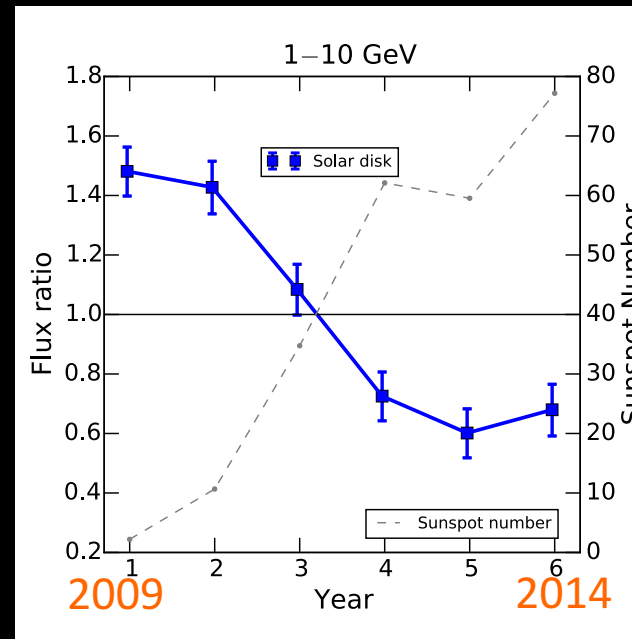
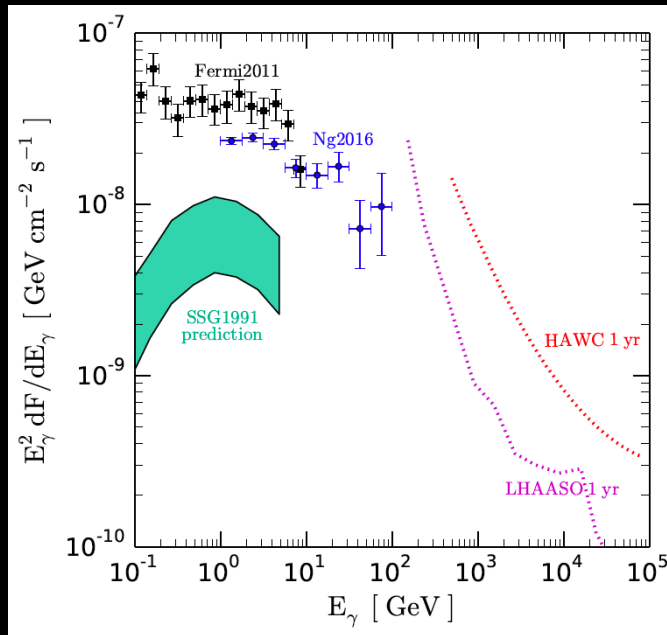
- Muon (>1TeV) energy with energy loss
- ~ 4 signal events in 10 years (4 bkg)
- 1st high-energy neutrino source?
Carsten Rott - Tuesday Session
- Common source for IceCube + KM3NeT



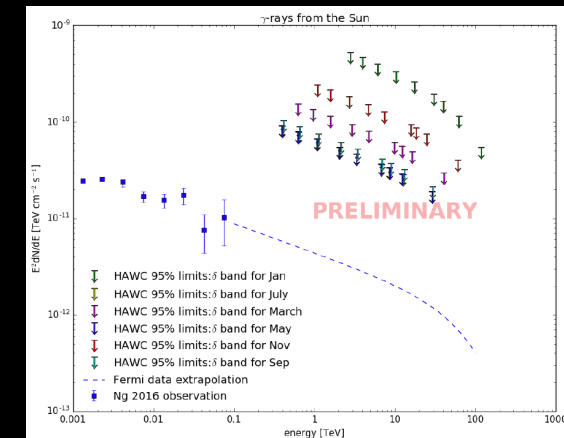
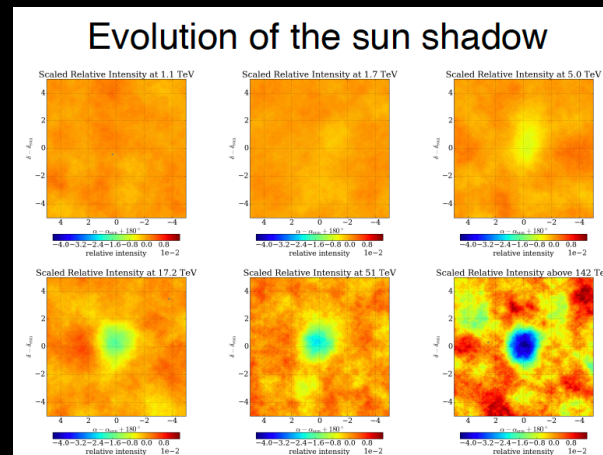
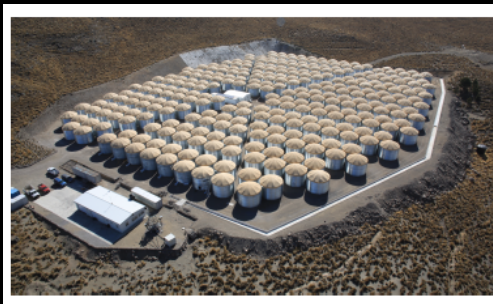
Astrophysical implications

1508.06276

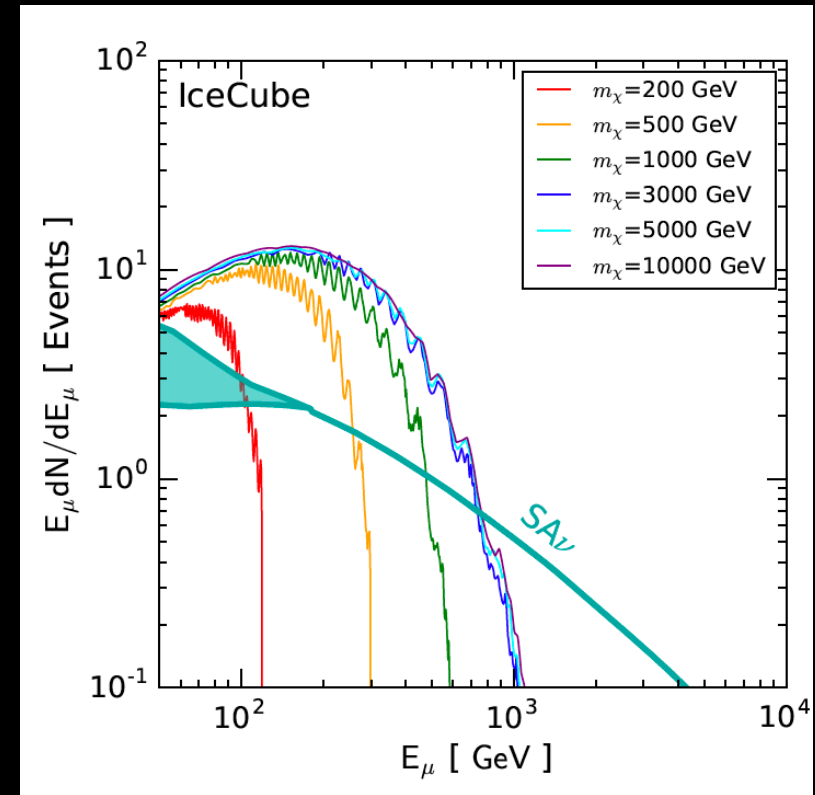
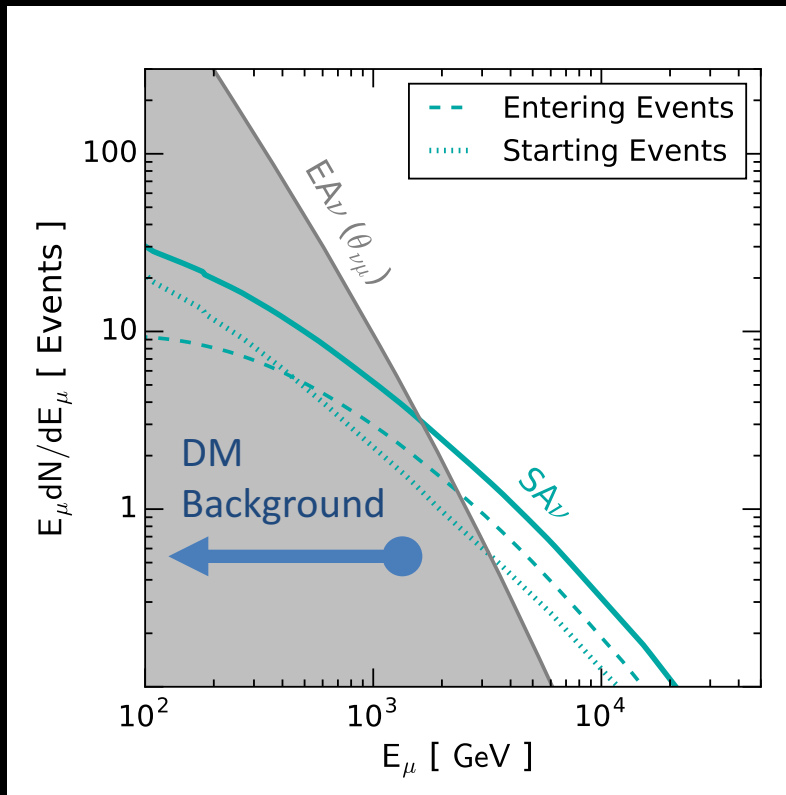
Bei Zhou
Tuesday Session



Solar Magnetic Fields ->



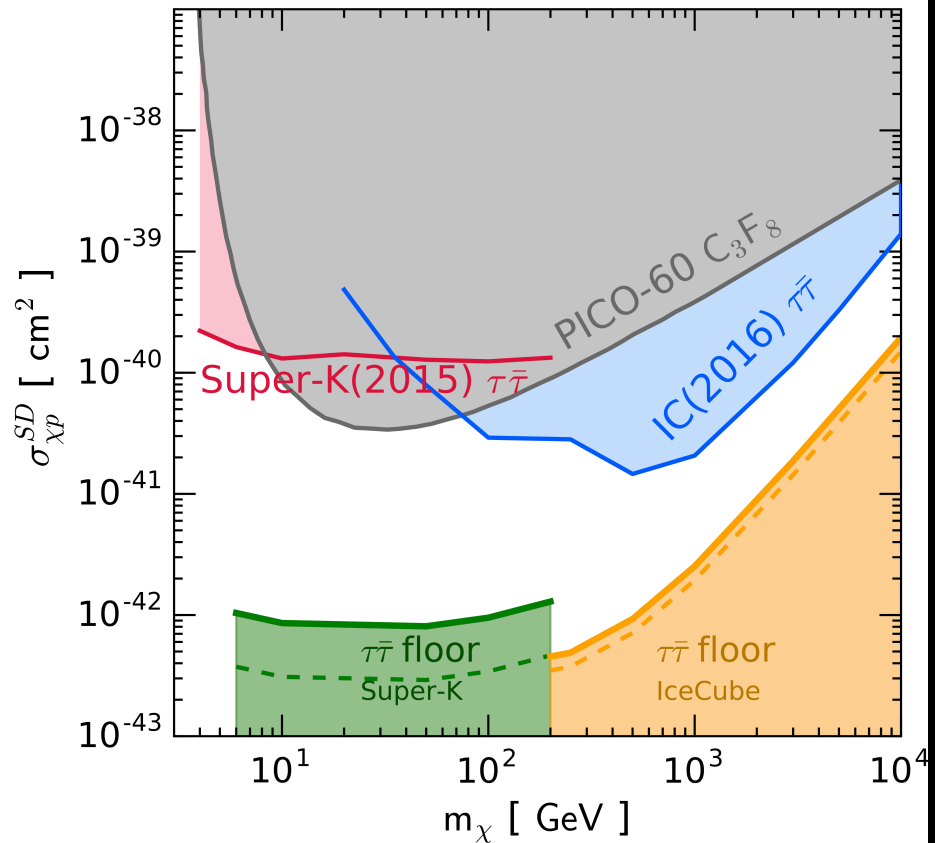
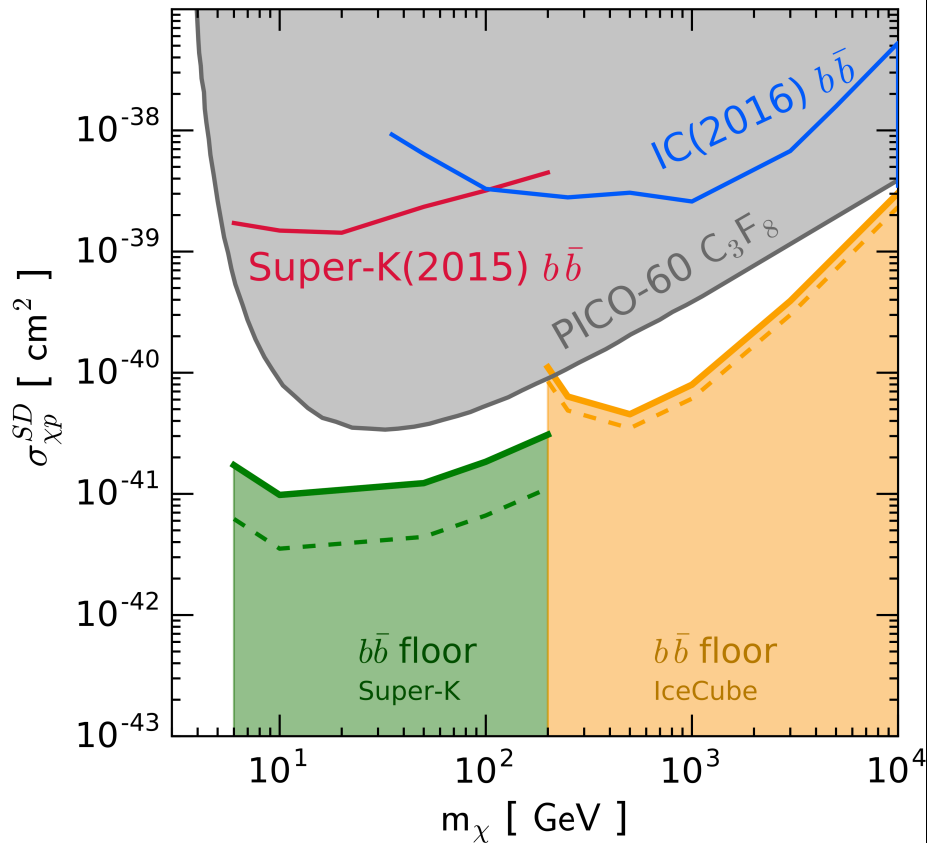
$SA\nu$ as Dark Matter Background



- $< \text{TeV}$ muons
- Poor energy resolution

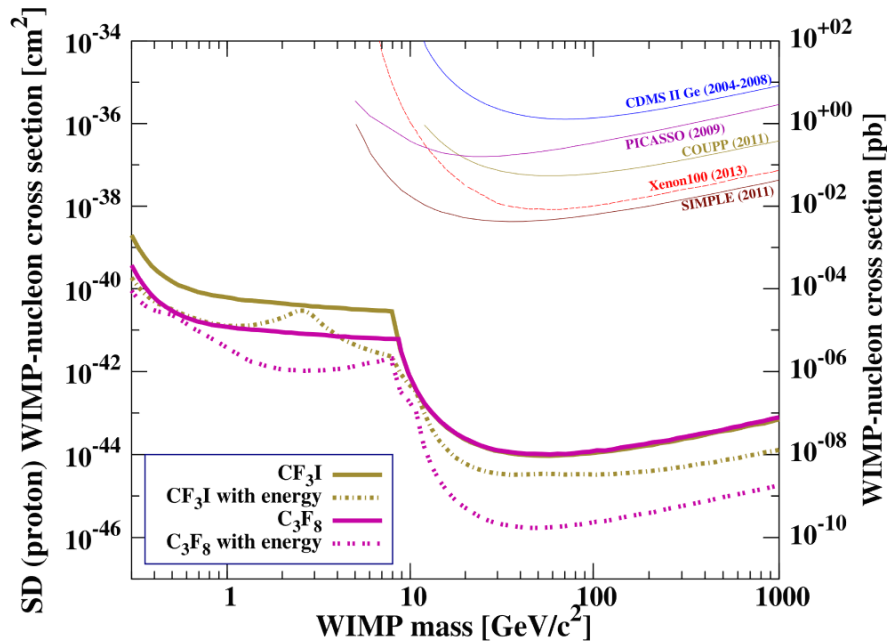
Solar Atmospheric Neutrino Floor

- $SA\nu$ vs $DM\nu$, $< \text{TeV}$ muons
- Large model uncertainties \rightarrow hard floor

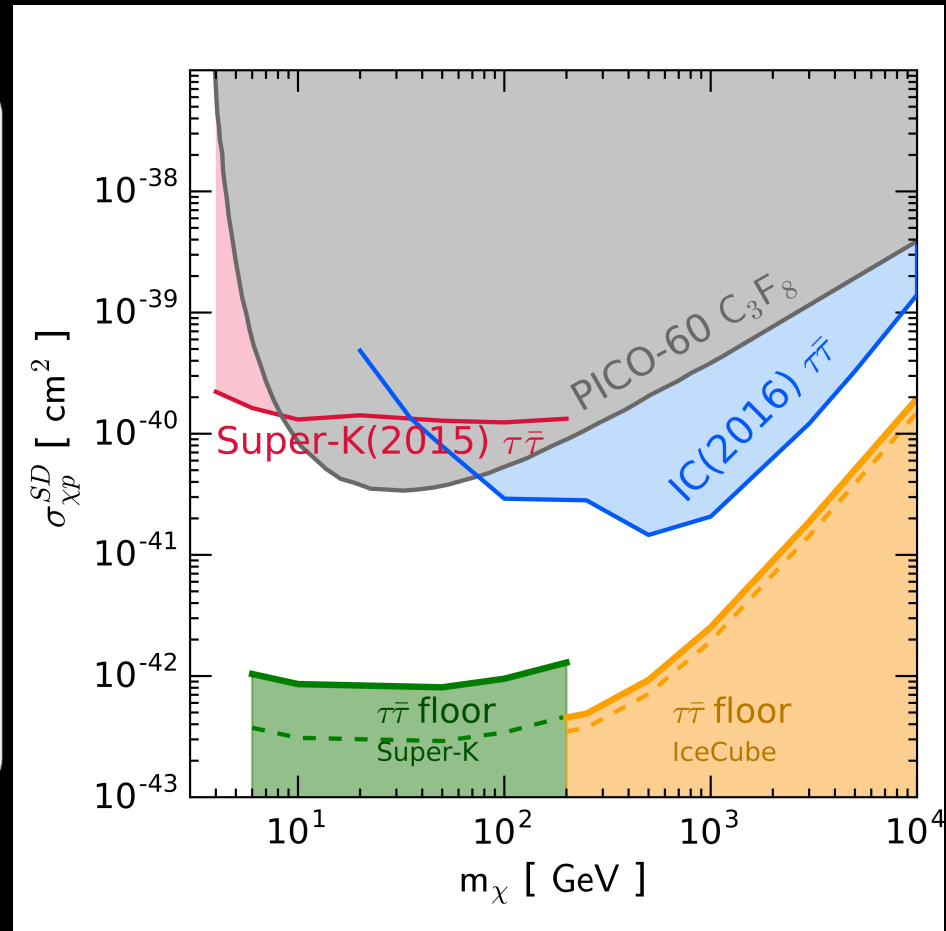


Solar Atmospheric Neutrino Floor

- Large direct detection experiments are needed to reach 10^{44} cm^2



Ruppin et al. 2014



Can Dark Matter give $> \text{TeV } \nu_s$?

- Long lived Mediators!

- Unsuppressed neutrino

Bell, Petraki: 1102.2958

+

- Also γ and e^\pm

Batell, Pospelov, Ritz, Shang: 0910.1567

Feng, Smolinsky, Tanedo: 1602.01465

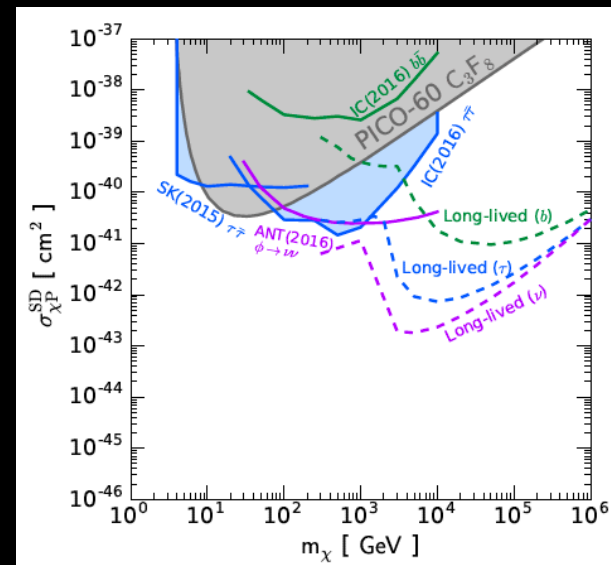
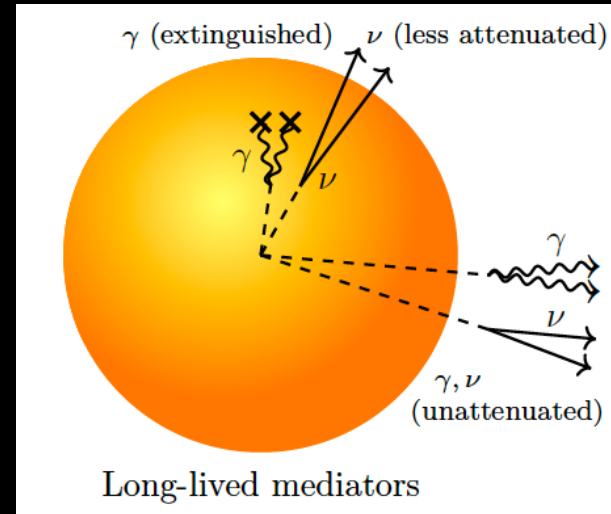
Arina, Backović, Heisig, Lucente, 1703.08087

+

+

- Low background at high E
(γ, e^\pm)

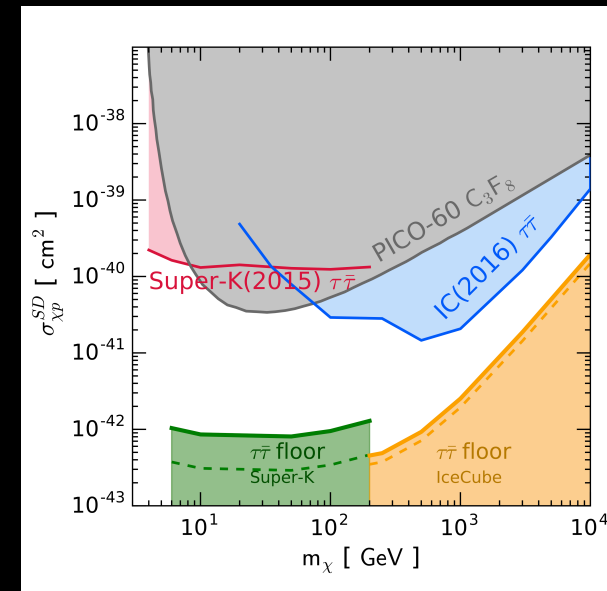
Zhou, KCYN, Beacom, Peter, 1612.02420



Leane, KCYN, Beacom, 1703.04629

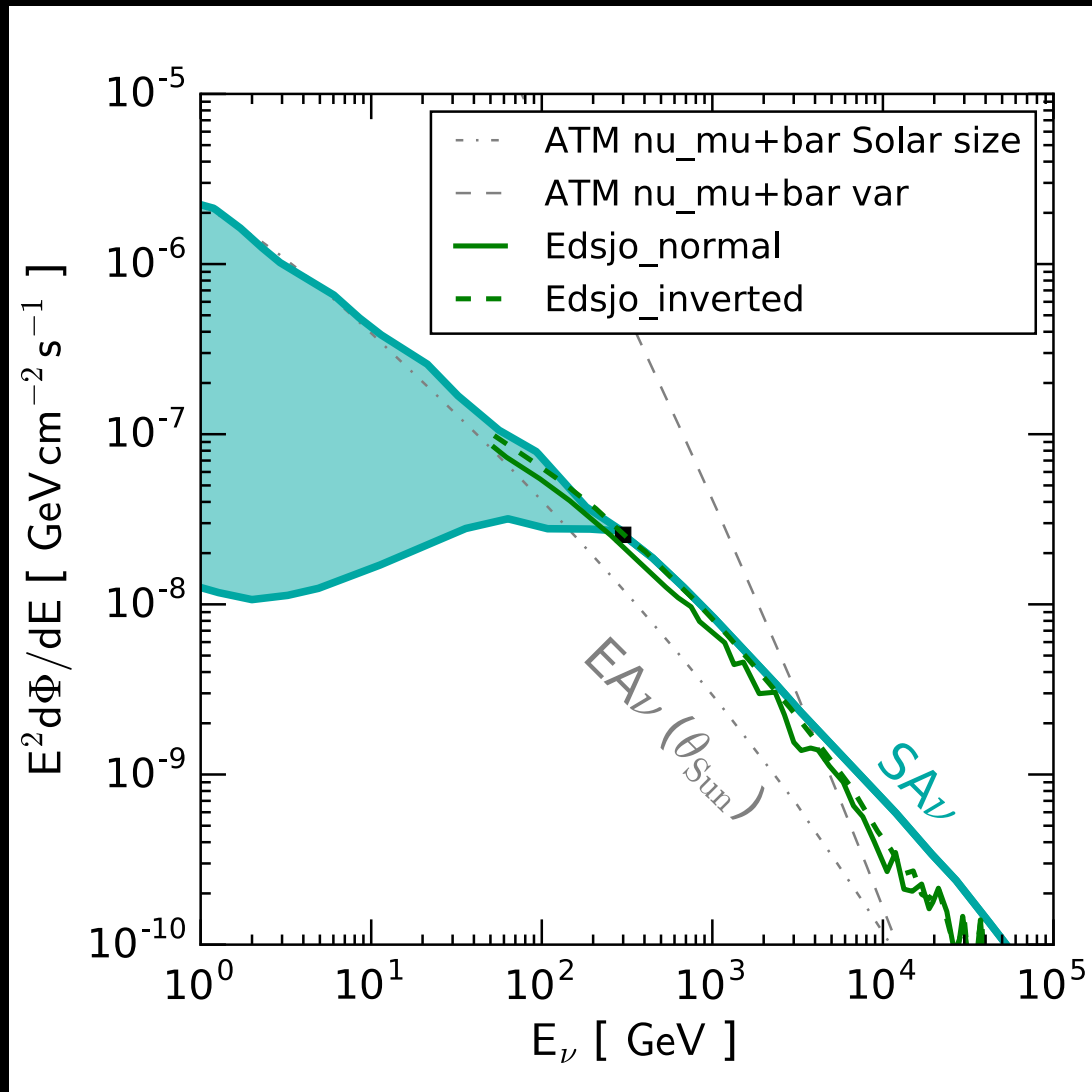
Summary

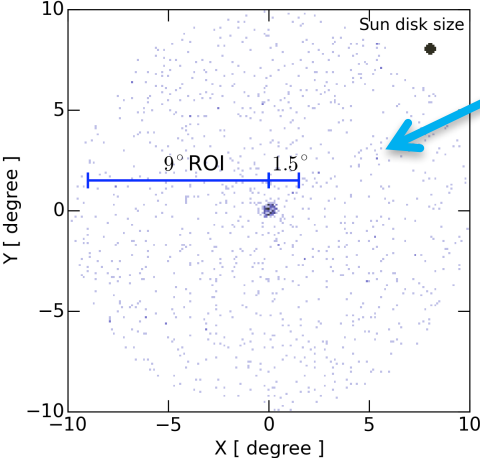
- $SA\nu$ as a dark matter background ($< \text{TeV } \mu$)
 - Background to solar WIMP search
 - Large model uncertainty \rightarrow Hard sensitivity floor
- $SA\nu$ as a astrophysical signal ($> \text{TeV } \mu$)
 - Cosmic-ray interactions in the Sun
 - Reduce the $SA\nu$ uncertainty
- $SA\nu$ as a dark matter signal ($> \text{TeV } \mu$)
 - Hidden mediator models
 - Multi-messenger constraints



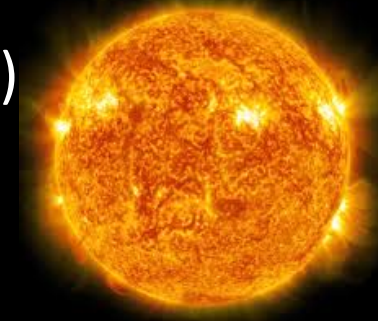
Thanks!

Back up





This is a picture of the Sun (> 10 GeV!)
 in gamma rays, from **Hadronic**
 interactions of cosmic rays



Can we also see the Sun in *HE Neutrinos*?
Maybe?



Do they look like **Dark Matter** signals?
Yes..... mostly.....

So what do we do???

*Find out in the **Tuesday 2pm Neutrino Sec.!***